



Beam Induced Background at CEPC

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on behalf of the MDI Group

Outline



- Introduction

- Interaction region layout
- Background estimators

- Results of background estimation

- Pair production
- Off-energy beam particles
- Synchrotron radiation

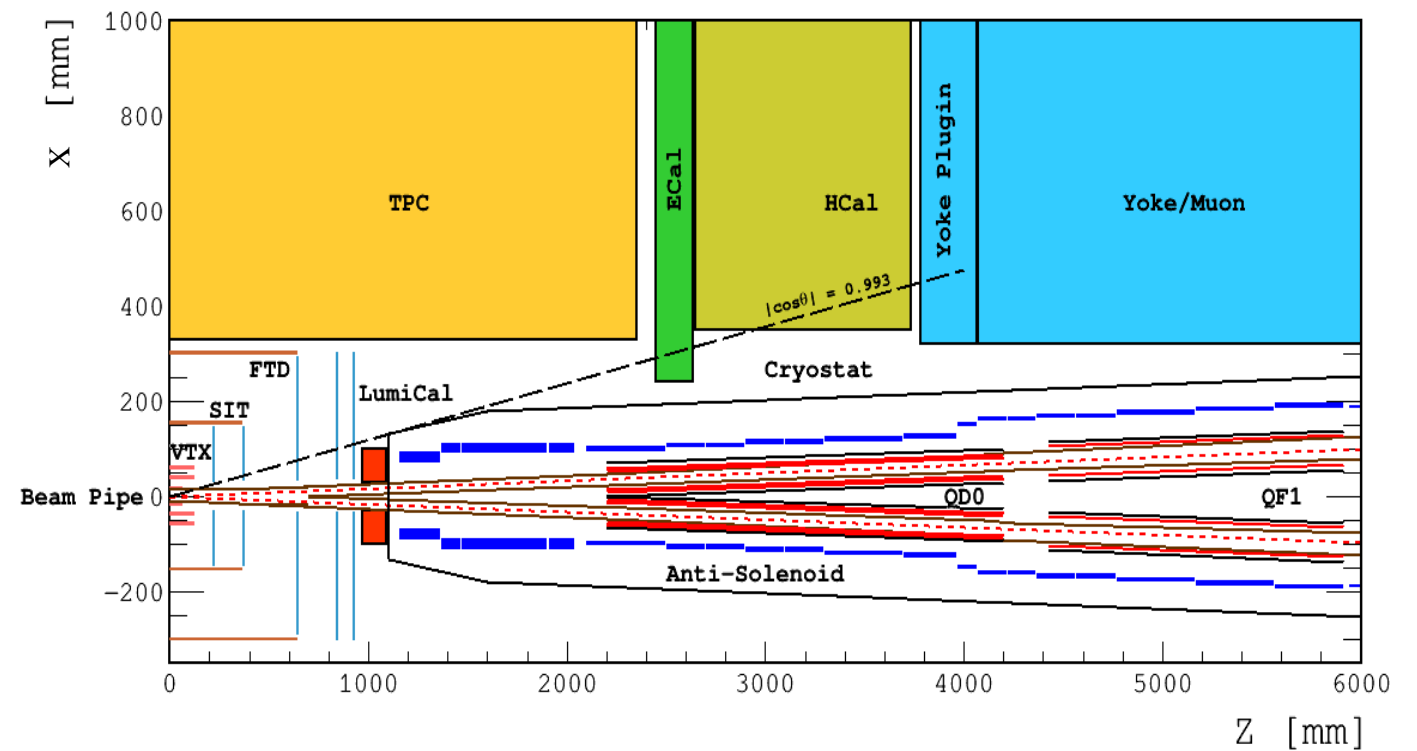
- Conclusion

	<i>Higgs</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Z</i>
Number of IPs	2		
Energy (GeV)	120	80	45.5
Circumference (km)	100		
Half crossing angle (mrad)	16.5		
N_e/bunch (10^{10})	15	15	8.0
Bunch number	242	1220	12000
β_{IP} x/y (m)	0.36/0.0015		0.2/0.0015
Transverse σ_{IP} (um)	20.9/0.068	13.9/0.049	5.9/0.078
Bunch length σ_z (mm)	3.26	6.53	8.5
L_{max}/IP ($10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)	2.93	11.5	16.6

Introduction



- Interaction region is designed for the **double ring** with **crossing angle of 33 mrad**
 - The vertex detector is sub detector closest to Interaction Point



Introduction



- Background estimators

- Hit density = $\frac{\text{Number of hits}}{\text{area}}$ [hits/BX]

- Detector occupancy

- TID: Total Ionizing Dose = $\frac{E_{\text{deposited}}}{M_{\text{detector}}}$ [kRad/year]

- Surface damage of silicon devices

- Displacement damage dose

- $NIEL \times Fluence = \frac{dE_{\text{non}}}{dx \rho} \frac{L}{V}$, NIEL abbreviation of Non Ionizing Energy loss

- $NIEL(1 \text{ MeV}, \text{neutron}) \times \frac{NIEL(E_k, \text{type})}{NIEL(1 \text{ MeV}, \text{neutron})} Fluence$

1 MeV neutron equivalent fluence

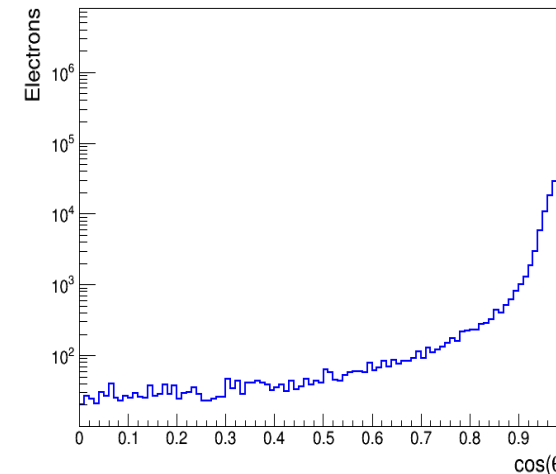
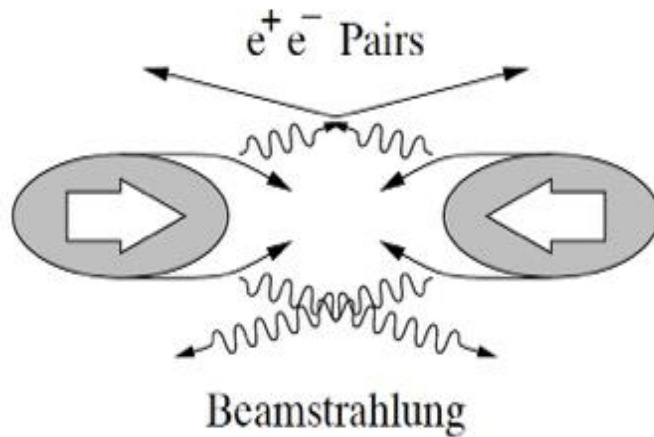
- Bulk damage of silicon devices

A safety factor of 10 is always applied

Pair production



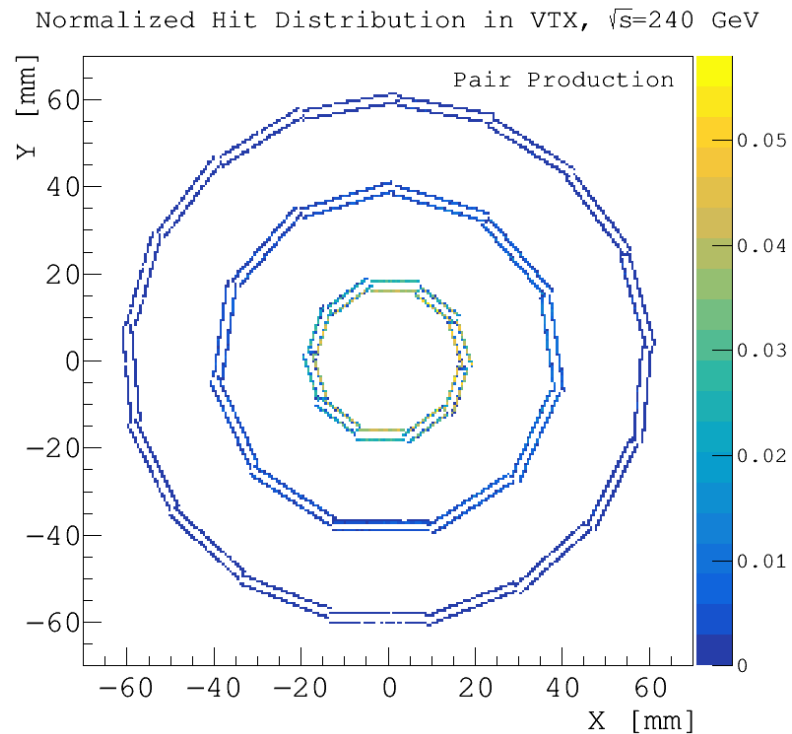
- Pair production in beam-beam interaction
 - Charged particles **attracted by the opposite beam** can emit photons (beamstrahlung), followed by electron-positron pair production
 - Most electrons/positrons are produced with **low energies** and **in the very forward region**, and can be confined within the beam pipe with a strong detector solenoid
 - **GUINEA-PIG++** is used to simulate the pairs production process and pairs generated by GUINEA-PIG++ are fed to **Mokka** to perform a detector simulation



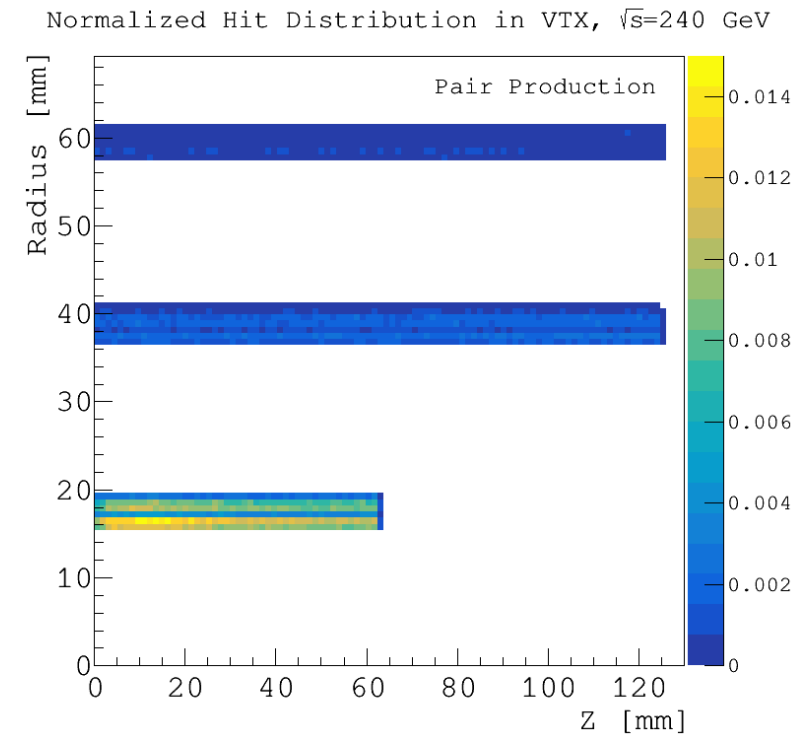
Pair Production



- Hit map of vertex detector



Nearly uniform in the transverse view

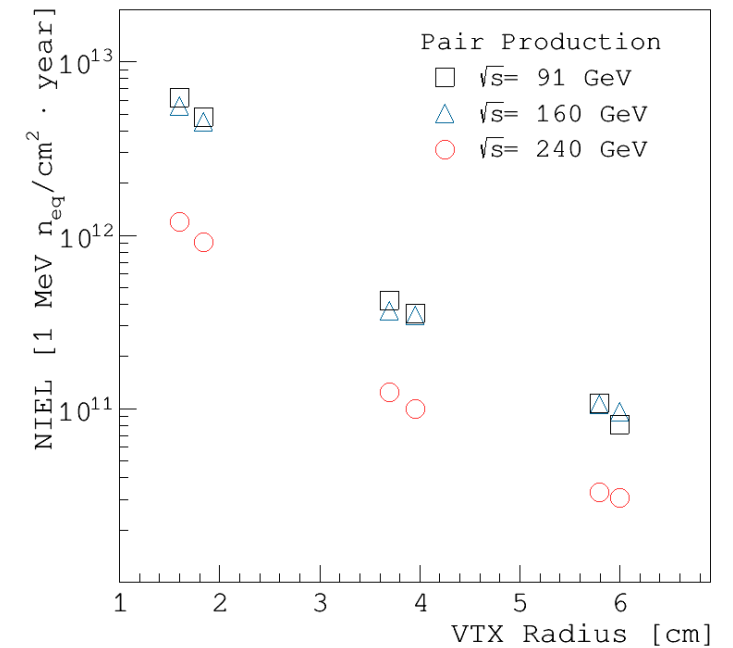
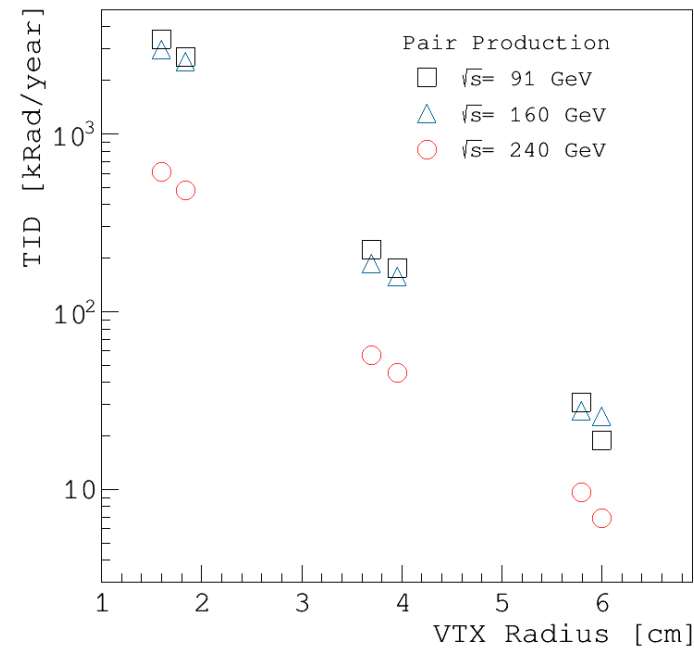
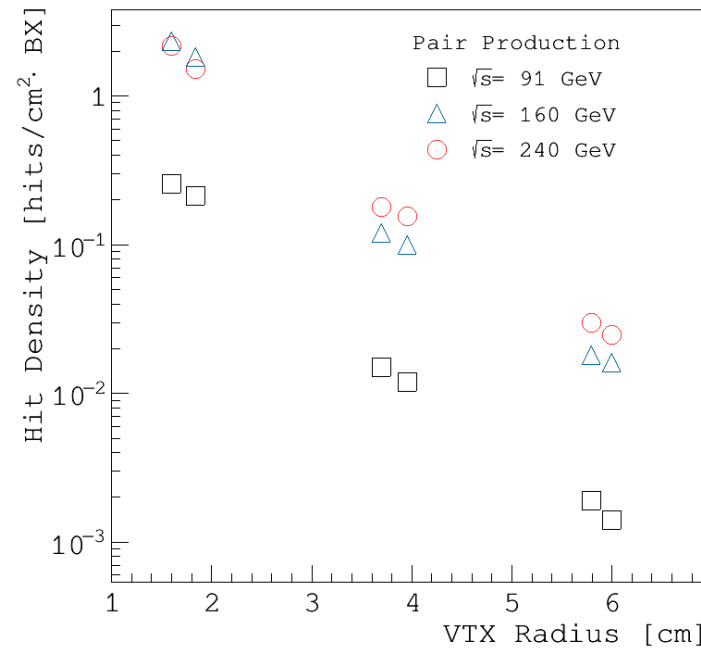


More dense in central of first layer

Results

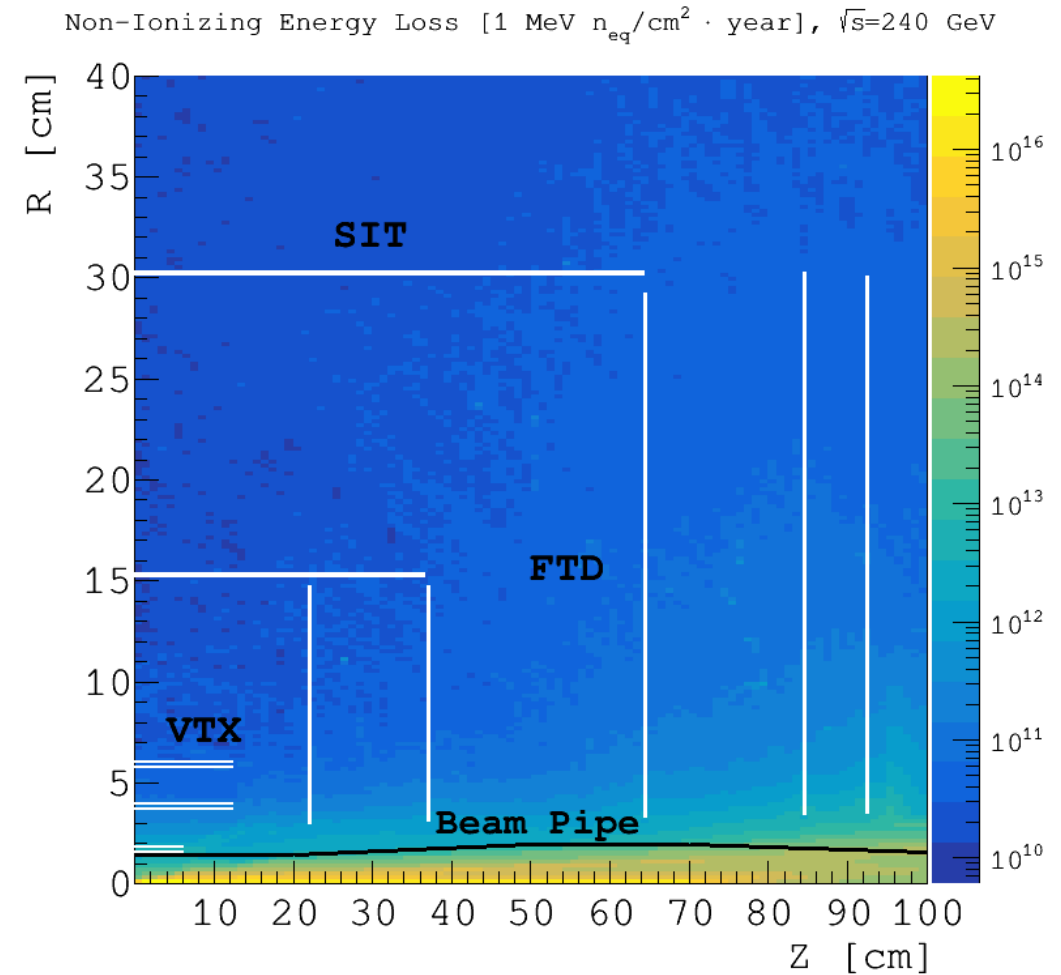
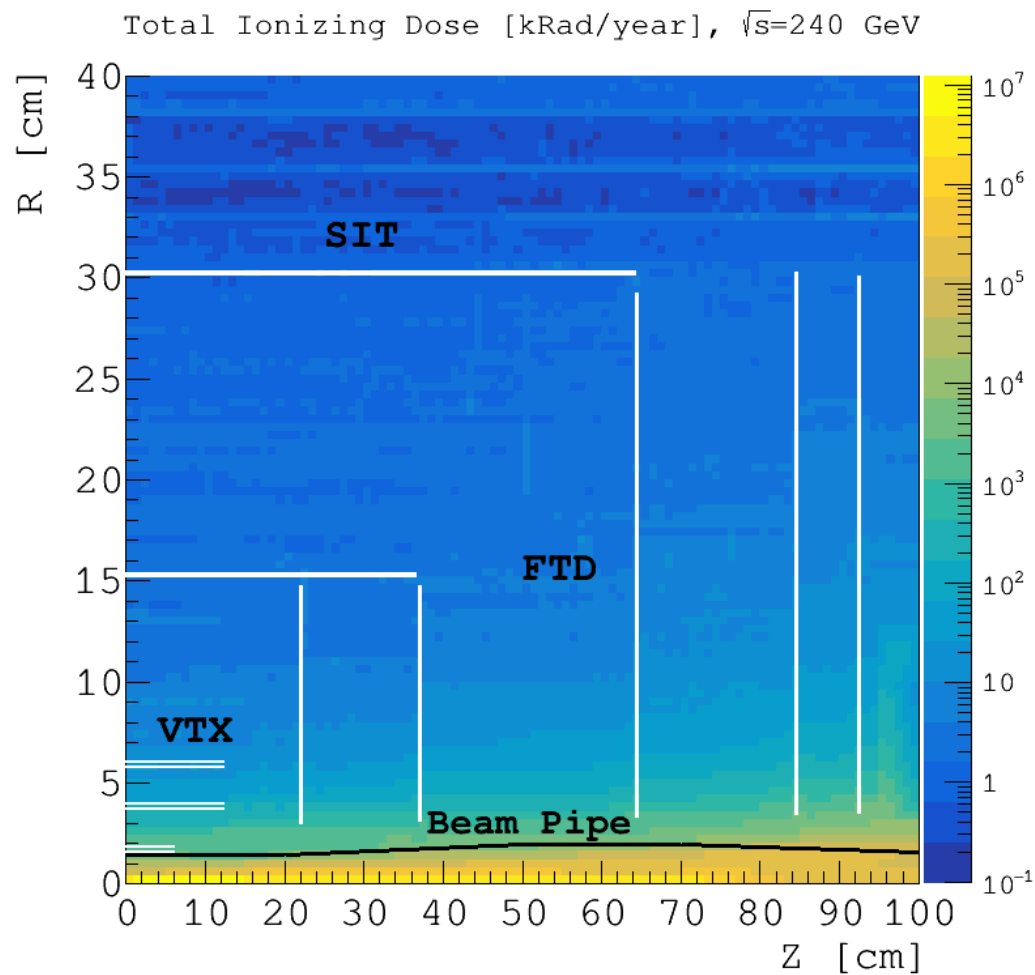


- Results of pair production in the vertex detector
 - BKG decrease rapidly with increasing radius



Higgs (240 GeV), W (160 GeV) and Z (91 GeV)

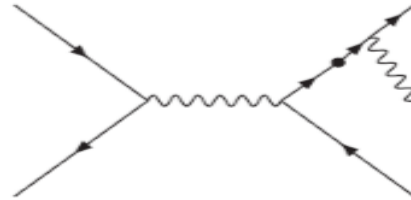
TID and NIEL



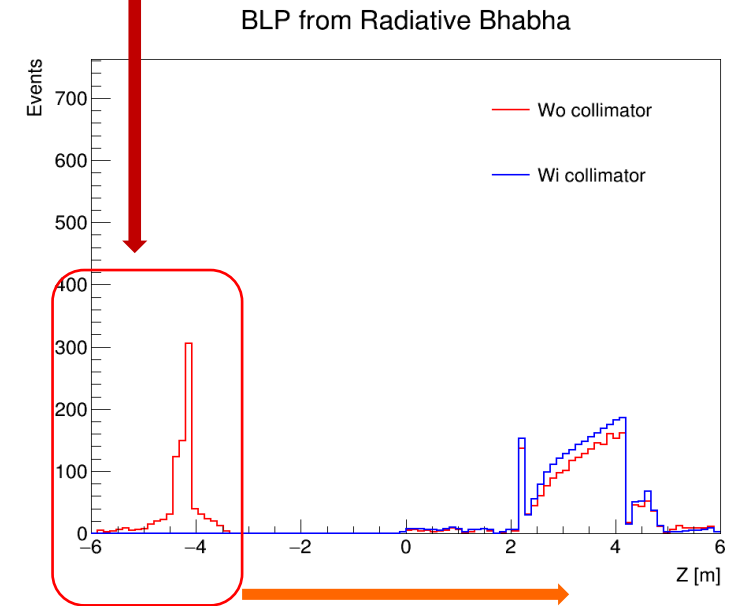
Off-energy Beam Particles



- Beam particles lose energy in scattering processes
 - Radiative Bhabha
 - Beam-gas scattering
- Beam particles, losing energy larger than 1.5%, are kicked off their orbit and some of them can enter the detector
 - Collimators, placed in the arch region of upstream, are applied to suppress the BKG



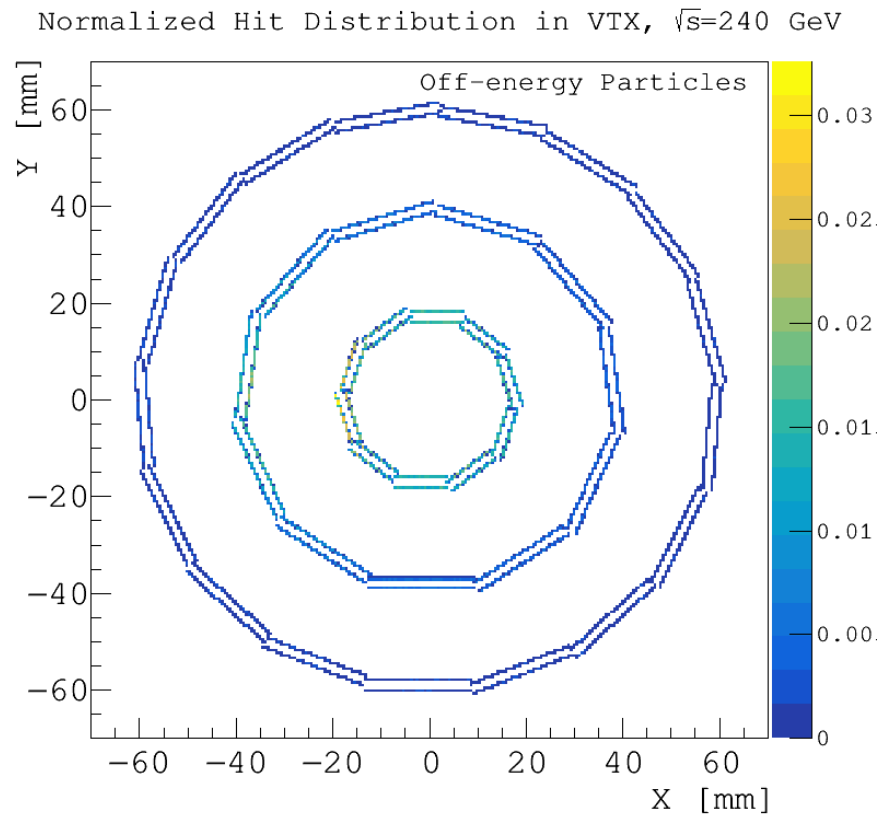
BKG suppressed effectively



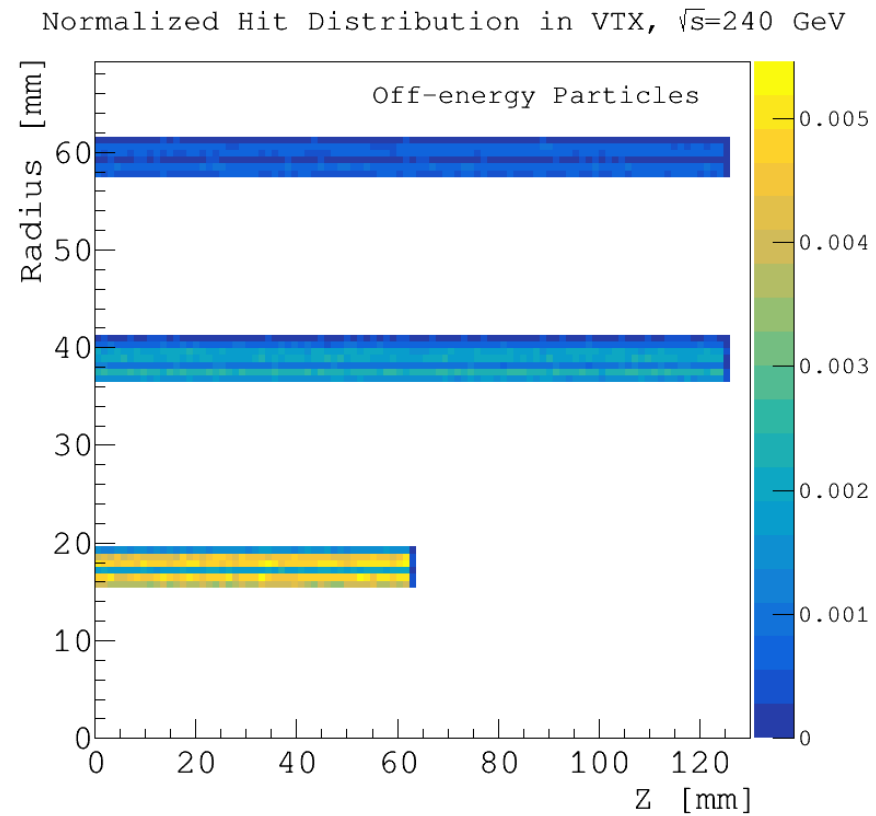
Beam direction

Off-energy Particles

- Hit map of vertex detector (applying collimators)



More hits in $-X$ side

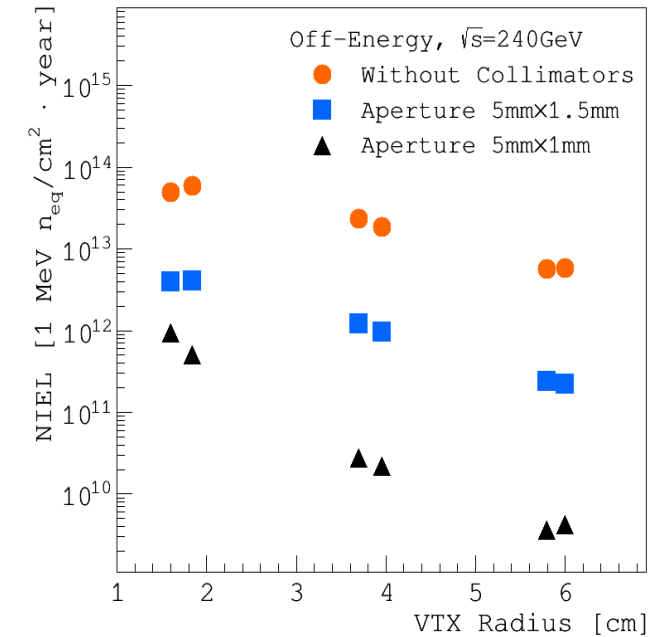
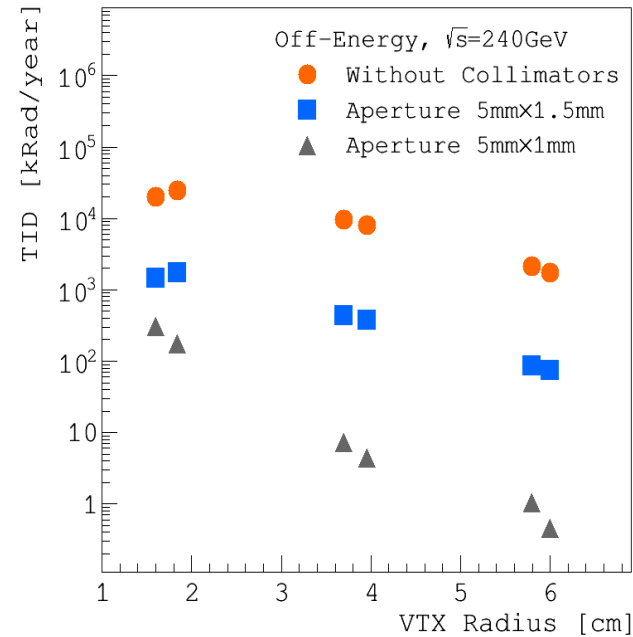
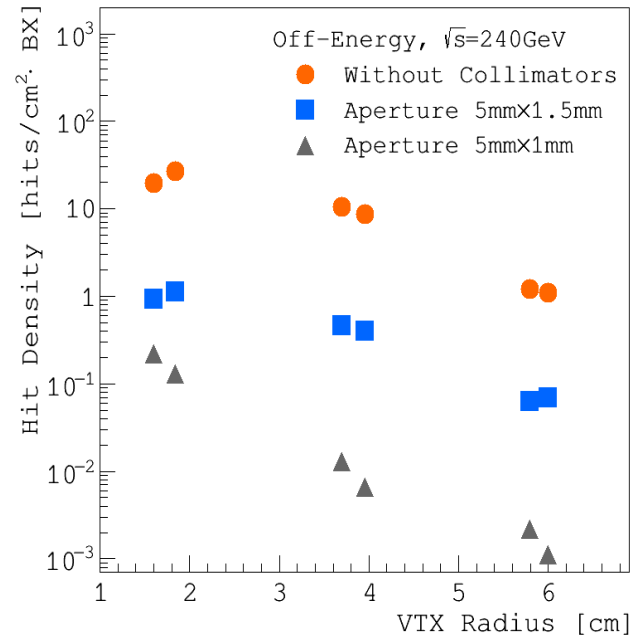


More uniform in the z axis compared to pair production

Results



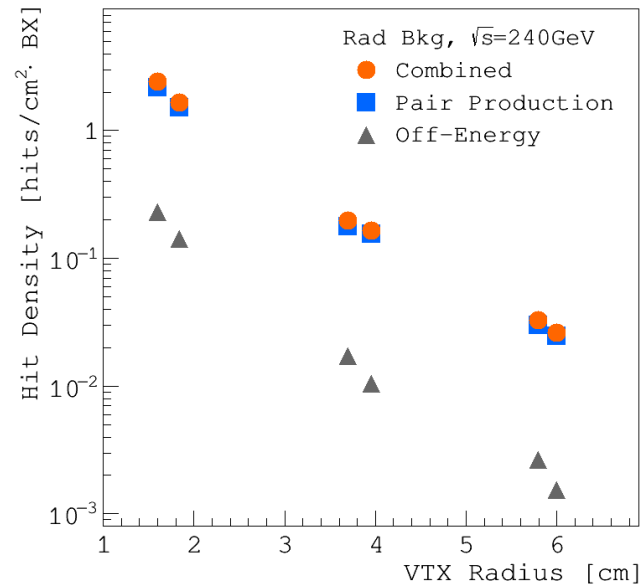
- Off-energy beam particles
 - BKG can be **suppressed** much by collimators



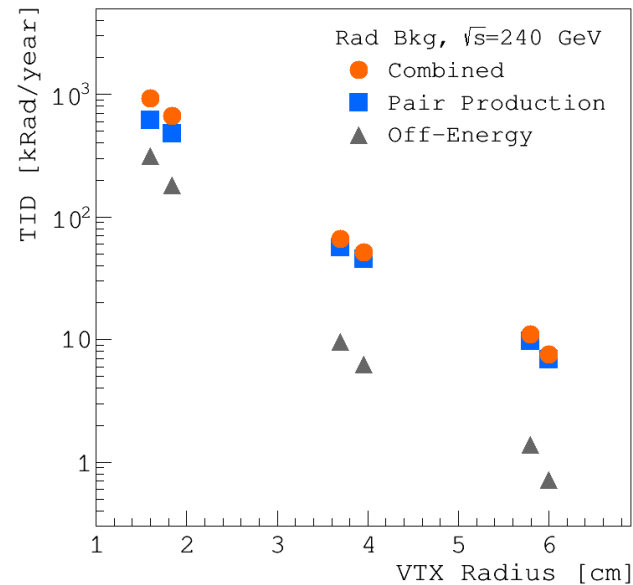
Combination of BKG.

- Pair production is the main contribution of BKG.

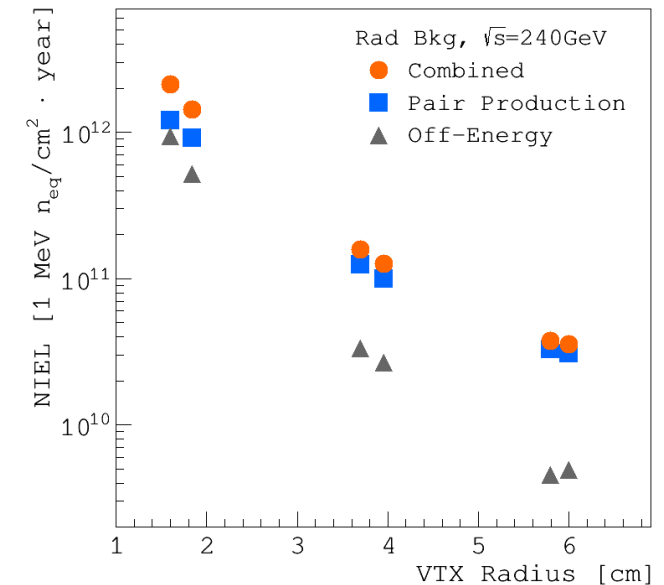
2.4 hits/cm² per bunch crossing



~ 1 MRad per year



$\sim 2 \times 10^{12}$ 1MeV $n_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$ per year



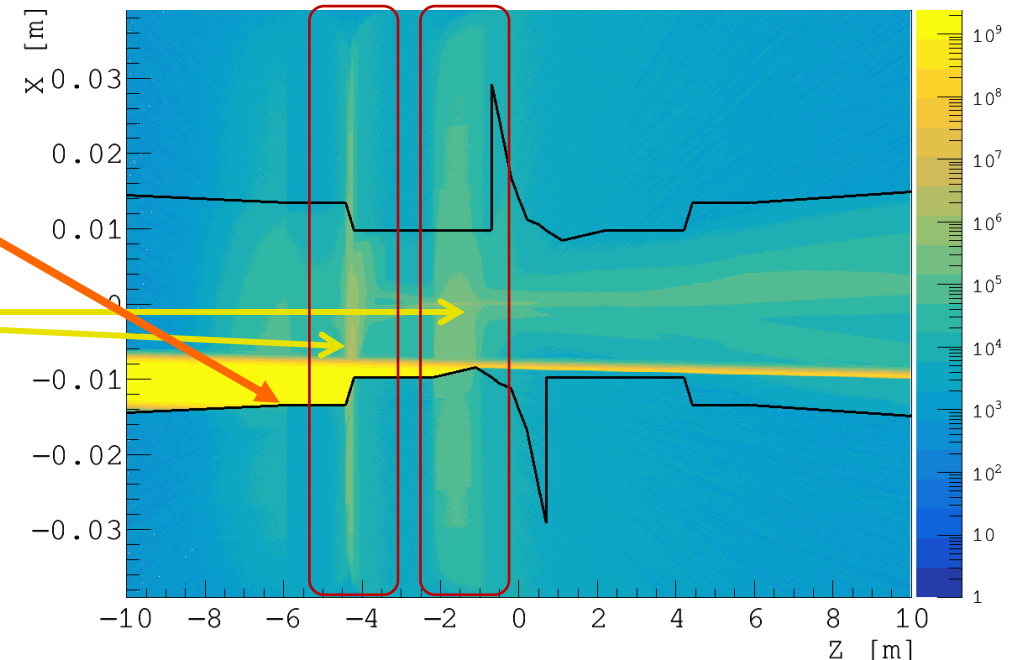
Synchrotron Radiation



- Bunches emit **synchrotron photons** while passing through **dipole and quadrupole**
- **BDSIM** is used in:
 - Bunches transport
 - Synchrotron photons generation/transport
 - Recording the particles hitting the central beryllium beam pipe

- Most of photons enter interaction region caused by **dipole**
- Synchrotron photons can be **scattered** into detector due to **the interaction with beam pipe**
- **~40000** photons hit the central beam pipe per bunch

Tips are introduced to collimate these photons.

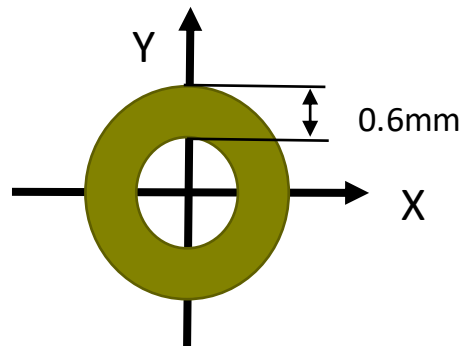


Mask tips design

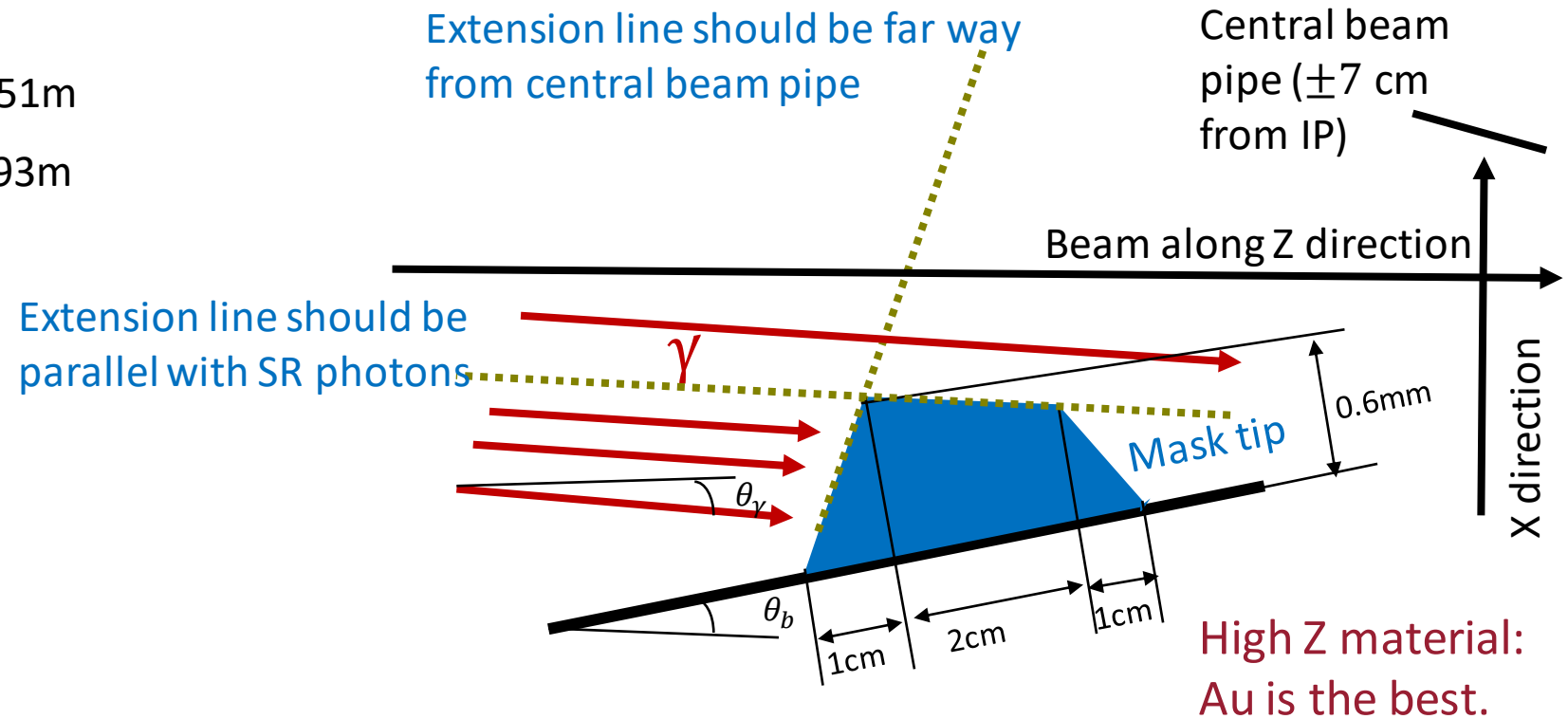
$$\theta_b = 1.17 \text{ mrad}$$

$$\theta_\gamma = -127 \pm 7 \text{ } \mu\text{rad at } Z = -1.51\text{m}$$

$$\theta_\gamma = -130 \pm 8 \text{ } \mu\text{rad at } Z = -1.93\text{m}$$

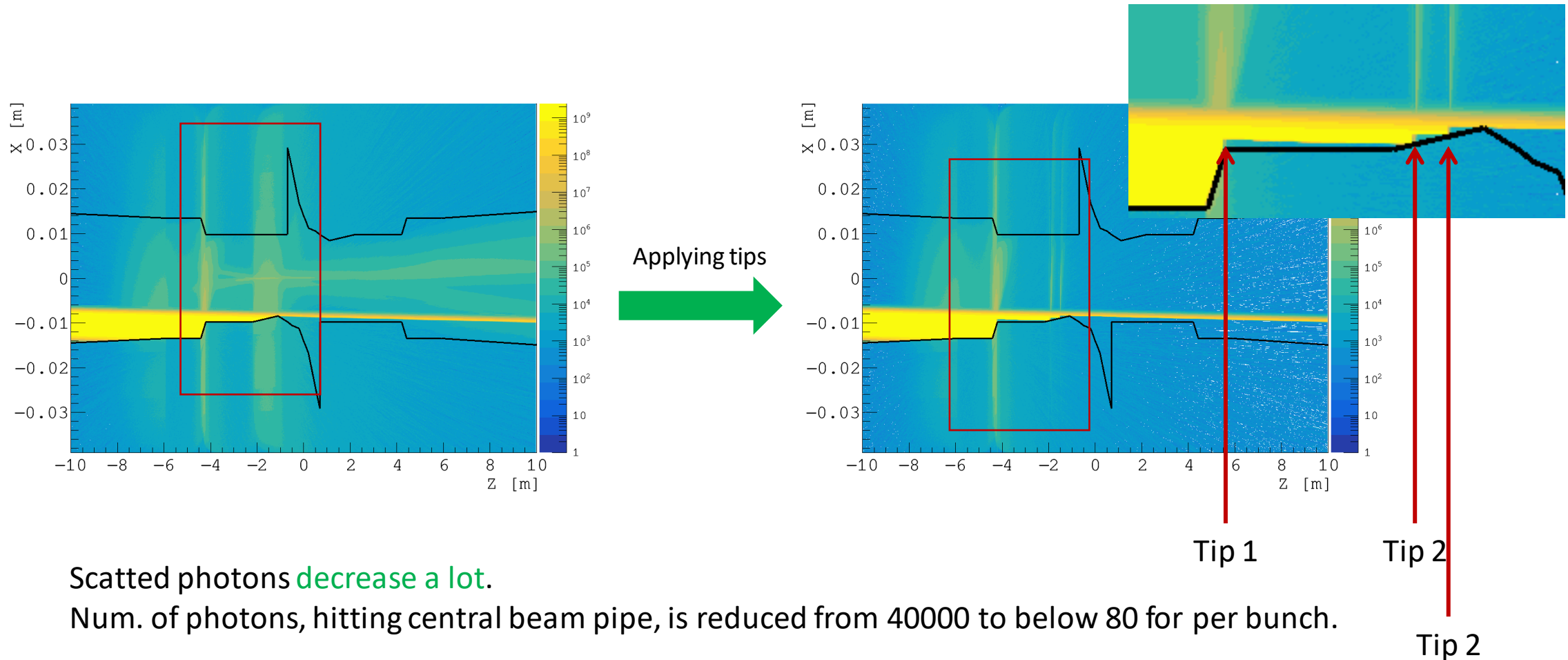


Mask tip at X-Y plane: a ring



With Collimation

- 3 tips are placed at 1.51, 1.93 and 4.2 m to IP along beam pipe



Conclusion



- Pair production & off-energy beam particles
 - BKG at first layer of vertex detector

	H (240)	W (160)	Z (91)
Hit Density [hits/cm ² ·BX]	2.4	2.3	0.25
TID [MRad/year]	0.93	2.9	3.4
NIEL [10 ¹² 1MeV n _{eq} /cm ² ·year]	2.1	5.5	6.2

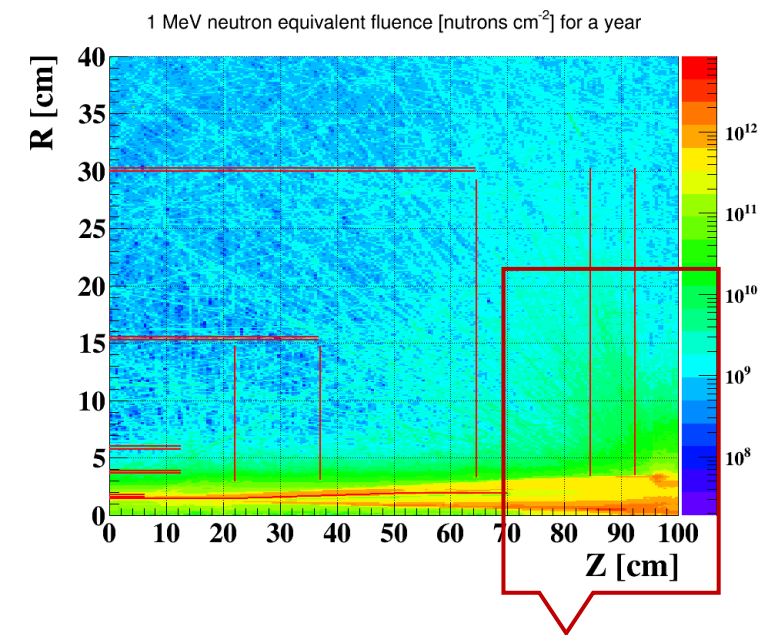
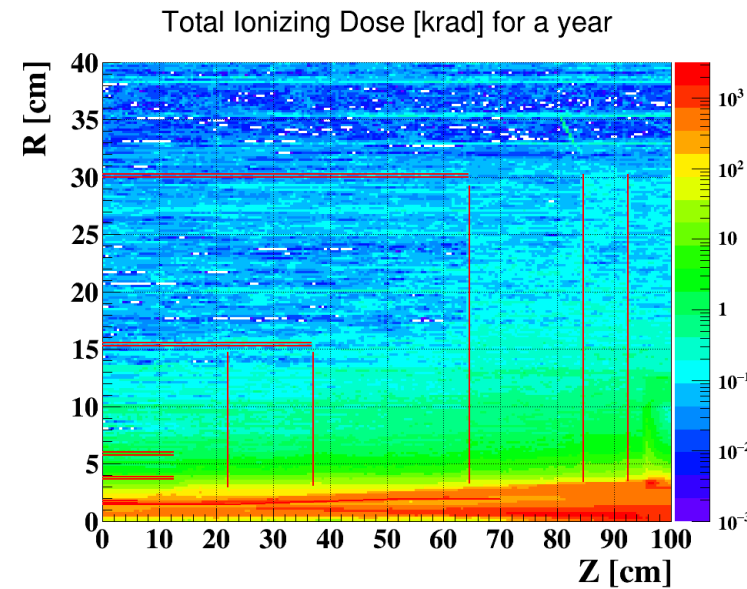
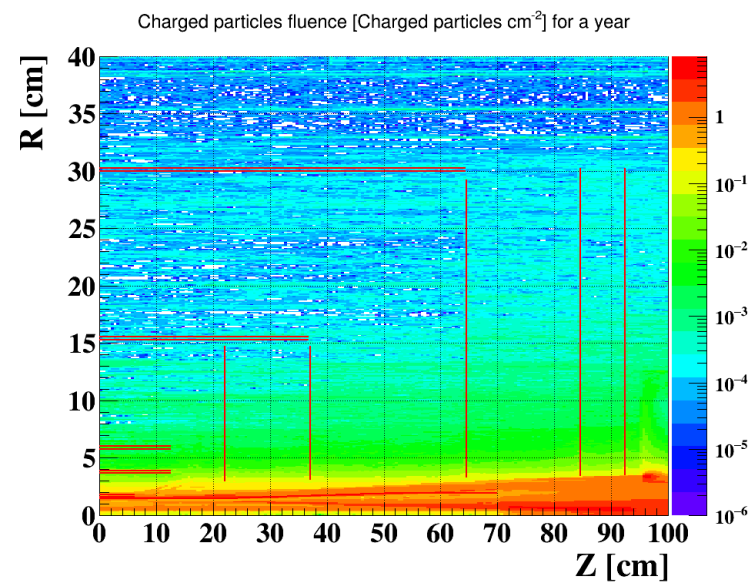
- Synchrotron radiation
 - After applying 3 tips, BKG from synchrotron radiation is suppressed effectively by three orders of magnitude

Backup

Estimation of BKG from Lost Particles



- Result for Beam Lost Particles from Radiative Bhabha(Higgs mode) applied collimators

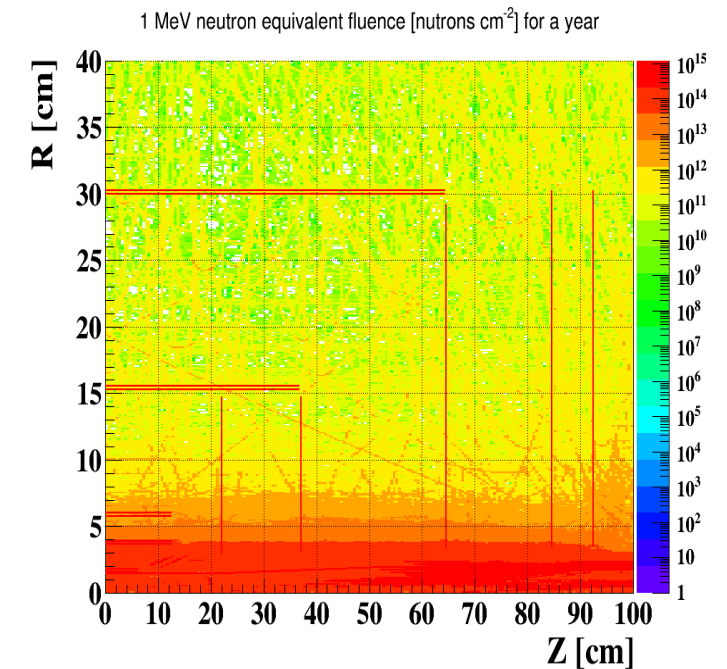
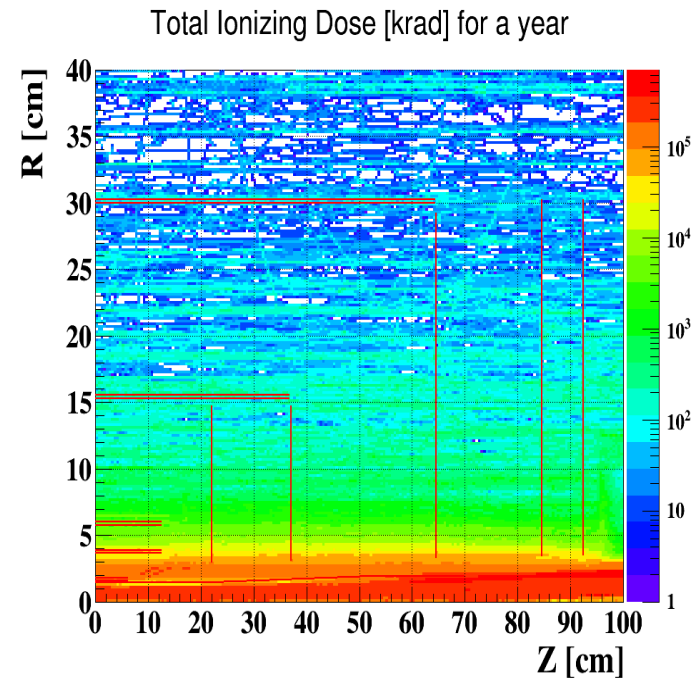
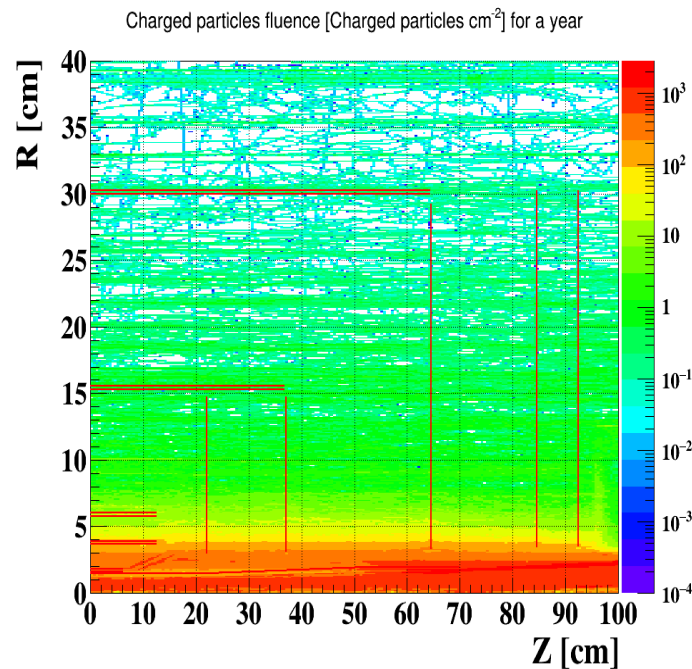


Backscattering neutrons

Estimation of BKG from Lost Particles

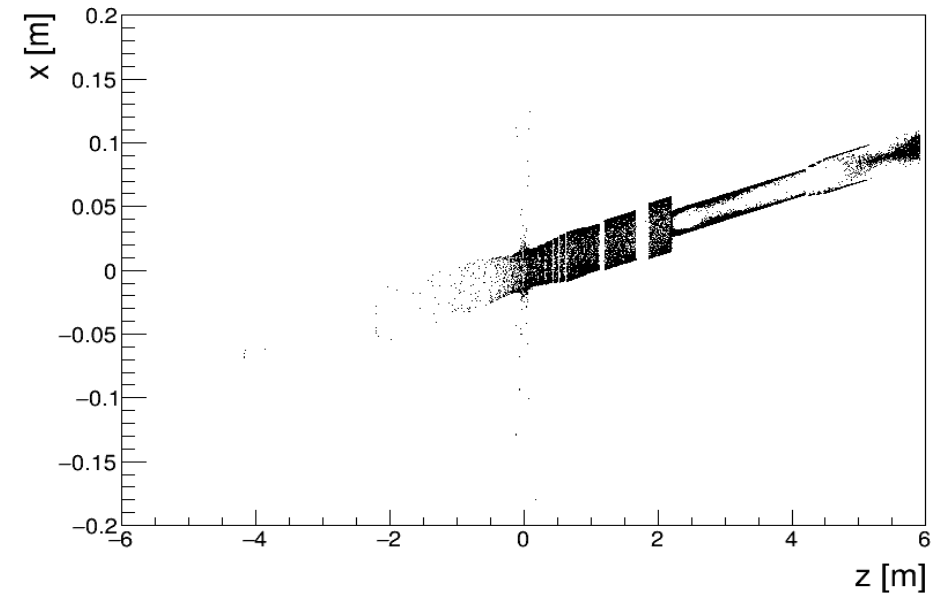
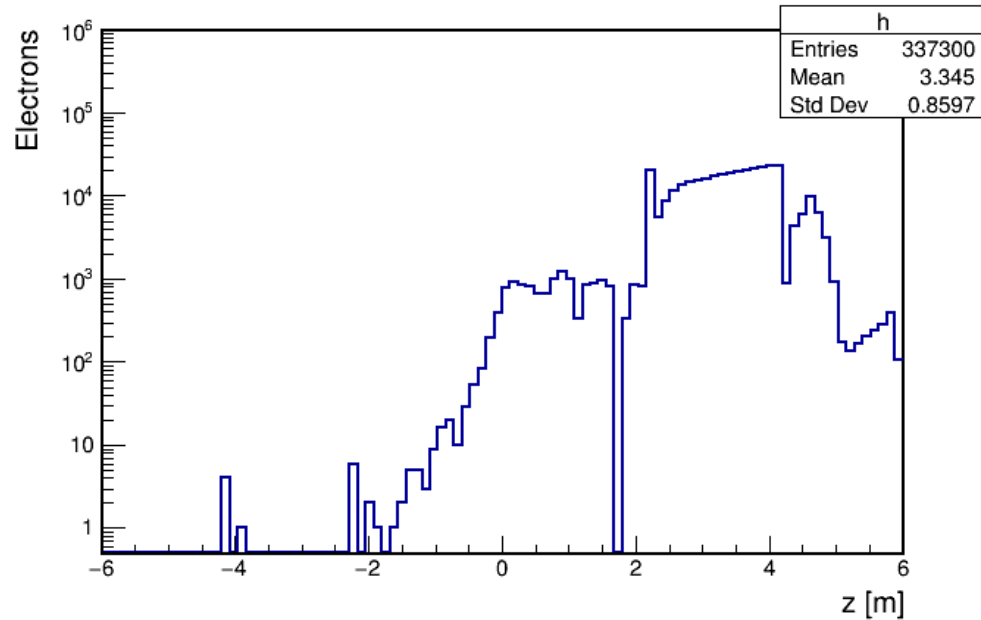


- Result for Beam Lost Particles from Radiative Bhabha(Higgs mode) without collimators

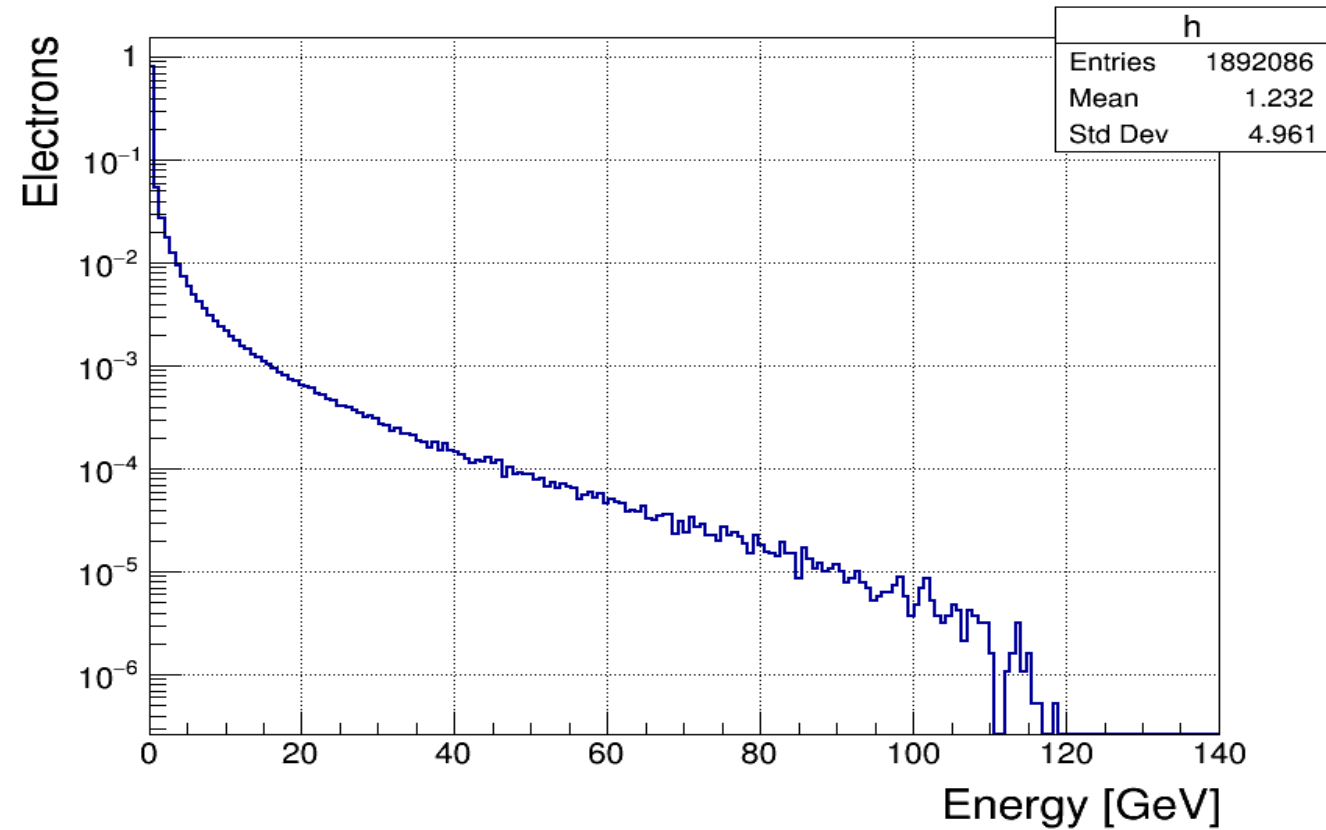


Lost Position for Radiative Bhabha

- Using collimator [5mm, 1mm]



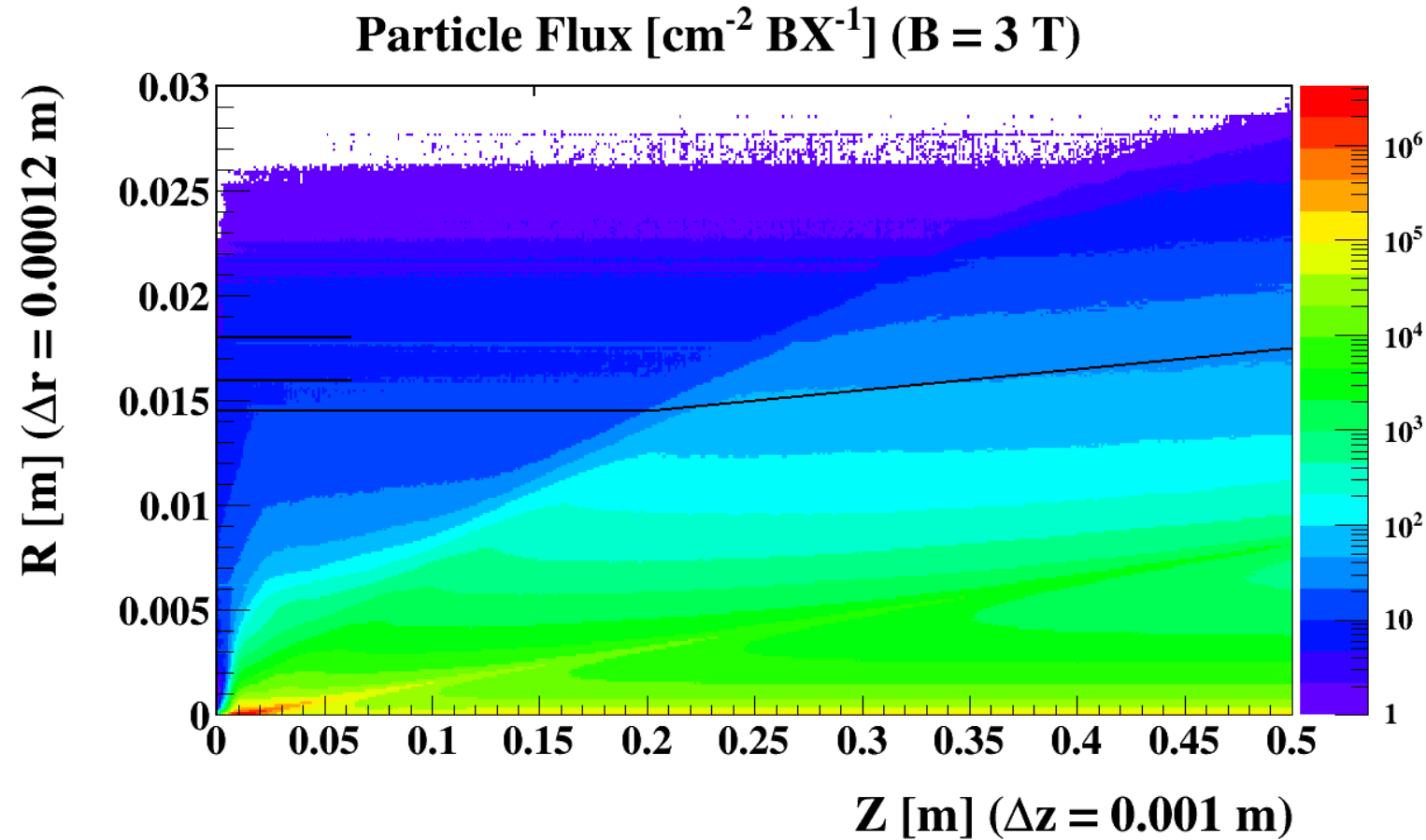
Energy spectrum of pair production



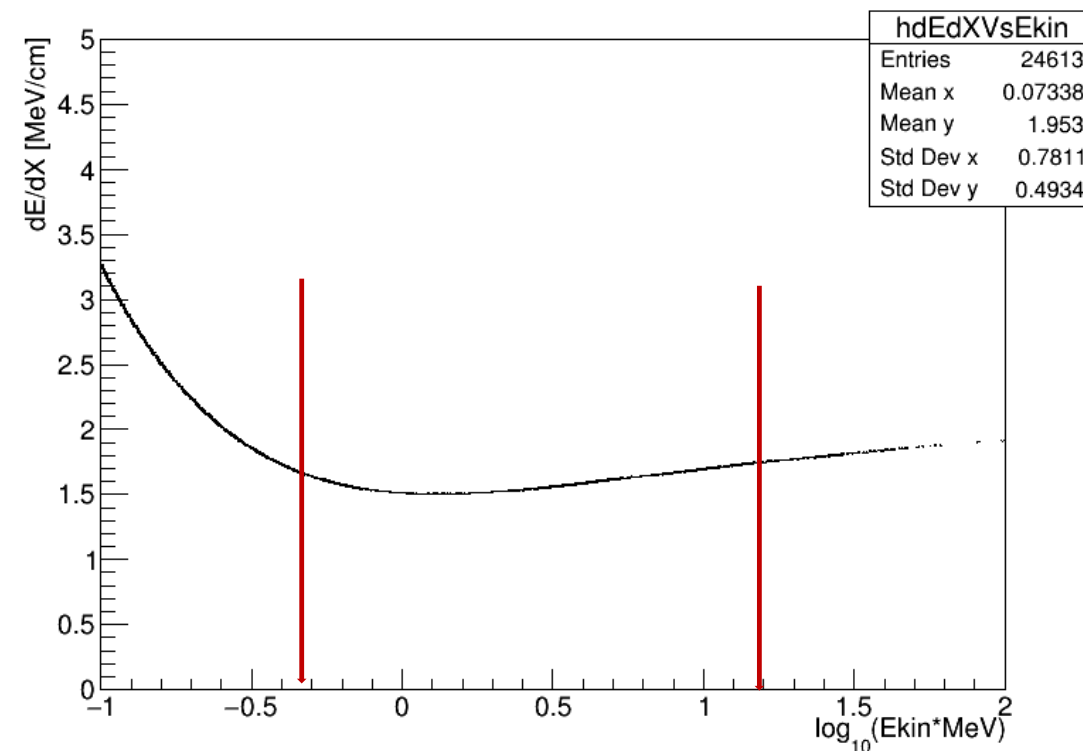
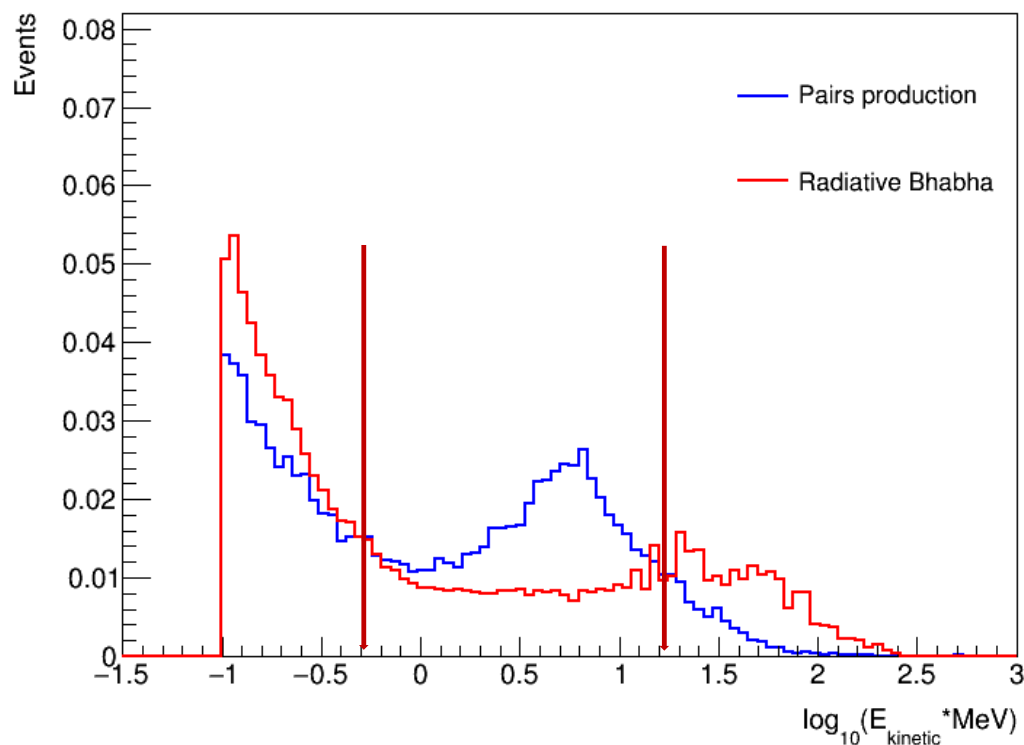
84.35 %

Pair Production

- Primary electrons flux without interaction



dE/dX and Energy Spectrum



Displacement damage

physical quantities

Non Ionising Energy Loss (NIEL)

BULK DAMAGE is proportional to total kinetic energy (K.E.)
into DISPLACING atoms (silicon)

- damage \propto Kinetic Energy gone to DISPLACEMENT
- damage scales with particle fluence ϕ

$$\text{displacement damage dose (DDD)} = \frac{\text{KERMA}}{\text{mass}} \propto \phi$$

KERMA \equiv K.E. imparted by radiation into displacement
total Kinetic Energy Relaxed in Matter (silicon)

$$\text{DDD} = \frac{\text{KERMA}}{\text{mass}} = \text{NIEL} \times \phi$$

units: $\text{NIEL}(\text{MeV-cm}^2/\text{mg}) = \text{NIEL}(\text{keV-cm}^2/\text{g}) \times 10^3$

$$\text{KERMA (keV)} = \text{NIEL}(\text{keV-cm}^2/\text{g}) \times \phi(\text{cm}^{-2}) \times \text{mass(g)}$$

$$\text{KERMA (MeV)} = \text{NIEL}(\text{MeV-cm}^2/\text{mg}) \times \phi(\text{cm}^{-2}) \times \text{mass(g)} \times 10^3$$

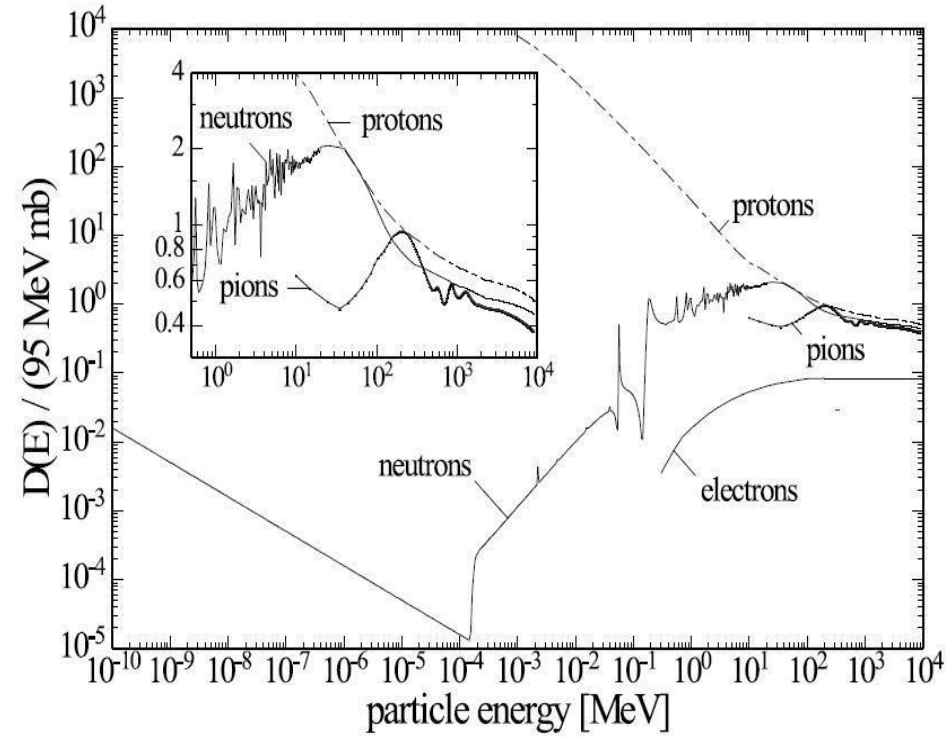
$$\text{DDD} = \frac{\text{KERMA}}{\text{mass}}$$

$$= \frac{dE_{\text{non}}}{dx} \frac{L}{\text{mass}}$$

$$= \frac{dE_{\text{non}}}{dx} \frac{L}{\rho V}$$

$$= \text{NIEL} \times \Phi$$

Displacement damage



NIEL

Pairs production

- Background source for vertex detector

- Layer 1

- Primary particles Ratio:77.9241%
- Beam pipe wall(conic, Cu) Ratio:5.30339%
- Beam pipe wall(conic, before QD0, Fe) Ratio:3.79821%
- Foam Space(SiC, sandwiched between two layer of VTX) Ratio:2.92411%
- VXD Ratio:2.38319%
- Beam pipe wall(Cylindrical, Cu, z:50~70cm) Ratio:1.54829%
- Flex Cable Ratio:1.52085%
- Lumical Ratio:0.84666%

- Layer 3

- Primary particles Ratio:47.7716%
- Beam pipe wall(conic, before QD0, Fe) Ratio:14.2433%
- Beam pipe wall(Cylindrical, Cu, z:50~70cm) Ratio:10.3714%
- Lumical Ratio:8.96936%
- Foam Space(SiC, sandwiched between two layer of VTX) Ratio:3.96472%
- VXD Ratio:2.98979%
- Beam pipe wall(conic, before QD0, Fe) Ratio:2.65552%
- Flex Cable Ratio:2.32126%
- Beam pipe wall(conic, before QD0, Fe) Ratio:1.88487%
- Tube Flange Ratio:0.909935%

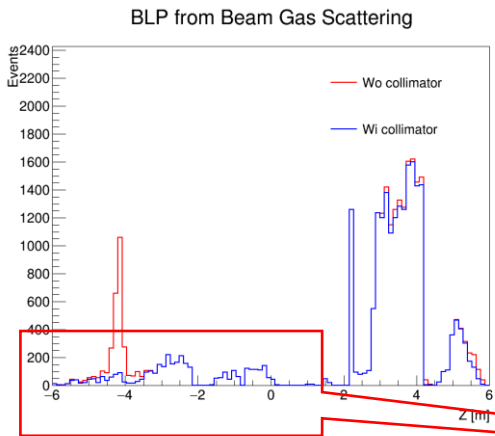
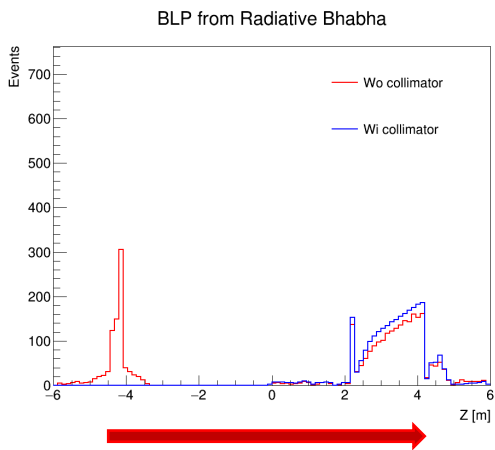
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- Layer 1

- Primary particles Ratio:43.6701%
- Lumical Ratio:12.0412%
- Beam pipe wall(Cylindrical, Cu, z:50~70cm) Ratio:9.60825%
- Beam pipe wall(conic, before QD0, Fe) Ratio:6.68041%
- Foam Spacer Ratio:4.74227%
- VXD Ratio:4%
- Flex Cable Ratio:3.6701%
- Metal Traces Ratio:3.58763%
- beam pipe (Cu, conic z:20~50)Ratio:2.96907%
- End plate of VXD shell Ratio:1.73196%
- Tube Flange Ratio:1.27835%
- FTD Ratio:1.07216%
- FTD Petal Support Ratio:0.989691%

Estimation of BKG from Lost Particles

- Result for Beam Lost Particles from Beam Gas Scattering(W) ;
- Much large cross section compared to RBB
 - Cross section of Beam Gas Scattering : $6.392 \times 10^{-28} \text{ m}^2$
 - Cross section of Radiative Bhabha : $1.628 \times 10^{-29} \text{ m}^2$
- Only collimator design for Radiative Bhabha applied;



Beam direction

Layer	Charged particles passing through VXD ($cm^{-2}BX^{-1}$)	TID ($kRad \text{ yr}^{-1}$)
1	31774	7.10314e+07
2	29934.8	6.61845e+07
3	3453.12	8.0779e+06
4	2923.65	7.08519e+06
5	566.16	1.27771e+06
6	550.369	1.26349e+06

Too heavy to accept!

Need collimator to eliminate.

Beam Lost Particles from Beam Gas Scattering(W)

There is **no difference** between using and not using collimator because **in the first turn** the lost electron would not see the collimator.

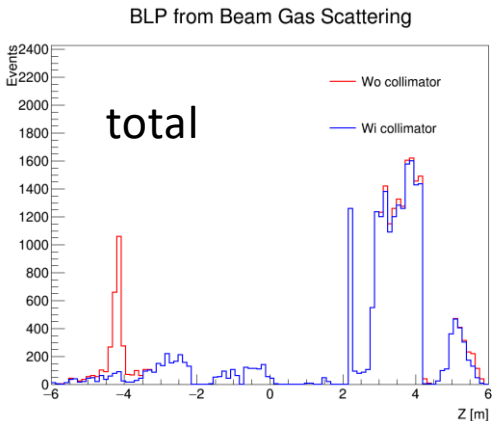
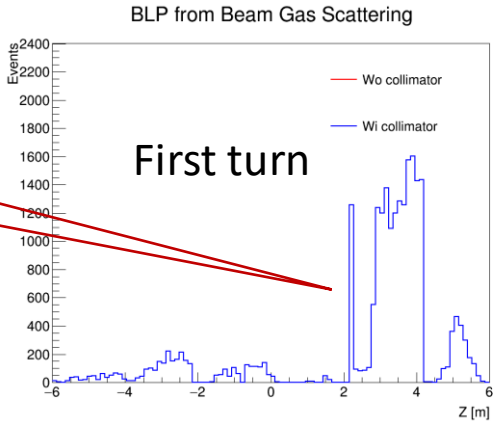
Background is too heavy to accept

Layer	Charged particles passing through VXD ($cm^{-2}BX^{-1}$)	TID ($kRad\ yr^{-1}$)
1	34260.1	7.64383e+07
2	32580.8	7.19559e+07
3	3959.89	9.22268e+06
4	3343.98	8.07252e+06
5	659.302	1.4876e+06
6	642.338	1.48764e+06

Table 1: without using collimator

Layer	Charged particles passing through VXD ($cm^{-2}BX^{-1}$)	TID ($kRad\ yr^{-1}$)
1	31774	7.10314e+07
2	29934.8	6.61845e+07
3	3453.12	8.0779e+06
4	2923.65	7.08519e+06
5	566.16	1.27771e+06
6	550.369	1.26349e+06

Table 2:collimator designed for RBB applied



- Cross section: $6.392 \times 10^{-28} m^2$ (RBB: $1.628 \times 10^{-28} m^2$, BTH: $6.397 \times 10^{-28} m^2$)
- Lost electrons per BX: $\frac{L \cdot \sigma}{f} = 200980.570, L = 11.5 \times 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}, f = \frac{c}{n_{bunch\ number} / C_{circumference}}$
- Number of electrons Lost in IR **wi. Collimator** : 25604.618
- Number of electrons Lost in IR **wo. collimator** : 22511.044