



# IR/Backgrounds & Beam Instrumentation Summary

**Six Sessions, 20 talks**

## **Instrumentation:**

- WAB Monitor (2)
- Polarimeter, Energy Spectrometer (4)

## **IR:**

- SB2009 Parameters (1)
- QD0 & DID Design (2)
- Push-Pull, Vibration Modeling (3)
- FCAL & Pair Monitor (4)
- IP Feedback (2)
- Beam Gas & IR Vacuum (2)

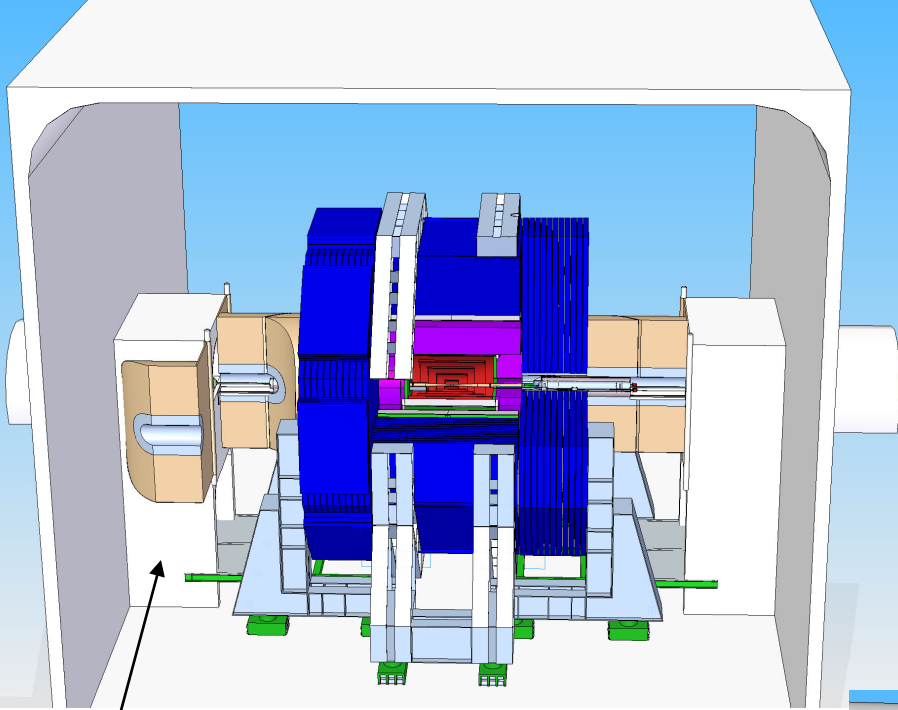
**Tom Markiewicz/SLAC  
ALCPG'09, UNM, Albuquerque  
3 October 2009**



# Take Away Points

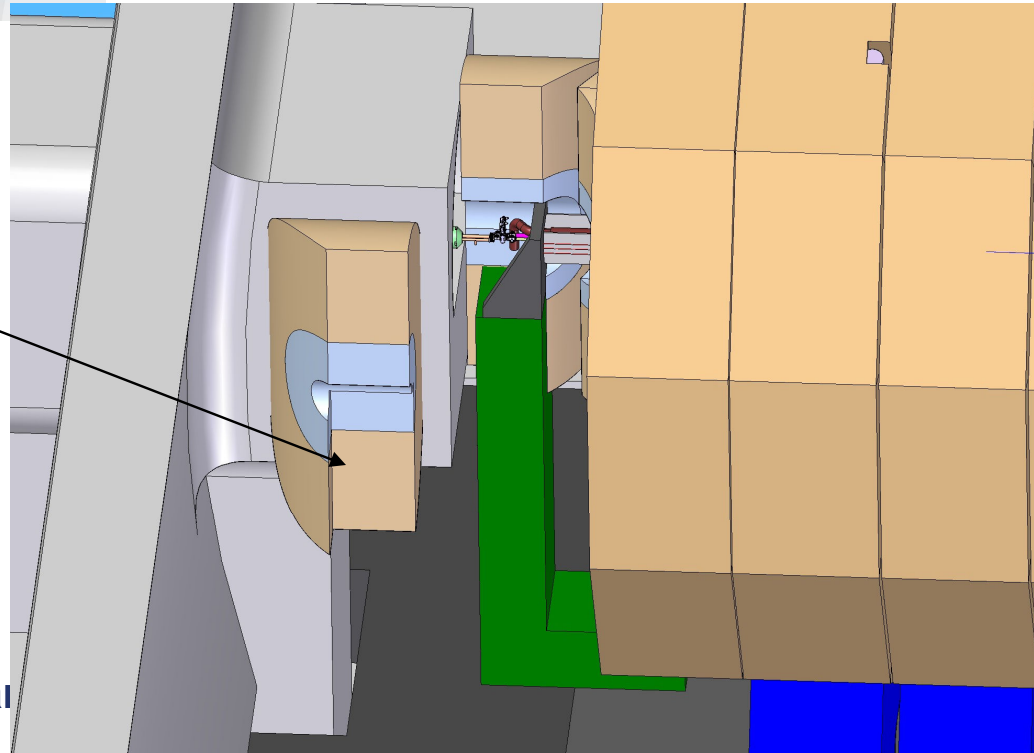
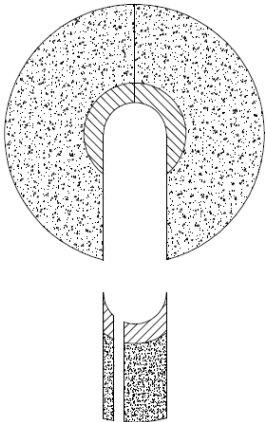
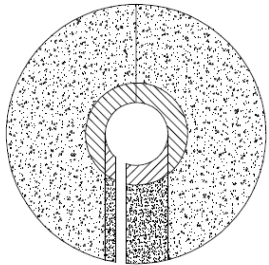
- Post LOI Collaboration on Push-Pull Solutions has begun
  - **“Easy” problems have solutions (Pacman Interface)**
  - **Understanding that “Hard” choices (Platform or No Platform) must be based on calculation, simulation, and measurement (not bias)**
- ANSYS-based studies of vibration response of SiD and ILD have begun
  - **Don’t look too bad, but:**
    - What is the mechanical engineering requirement
    - How to make design better
  - **Measurements at KEK-Belle & CERN-CMS (to be discussed at CLIC’09)**
- SB2009 Low Power Parameter set with or without “Travelling Focus” Needs Study
  - **IP Backgrounds, Beampipe dimensions & apertures**
  - **Collimation system: Muons, SR, Jitter, etc.**
  - **Luminosity sensitivity to jitter, effect of IP feedback and stricter requirements of upstream system stability**
    - DR Kicker jitter &/or RTML feed forward stabilization
- Steady Progress on challenging instrumentation despite limited support
  - **First observation of Optical Wide Angle Bhabha Rad. & use as a beam monitor**
  - **Improved IP Vacuum requirement calculation**
  - **Other results as time allows**

# CMS-Inspired Hinged PacMan w/ Cut-outs for ILD Pillar and Plugs



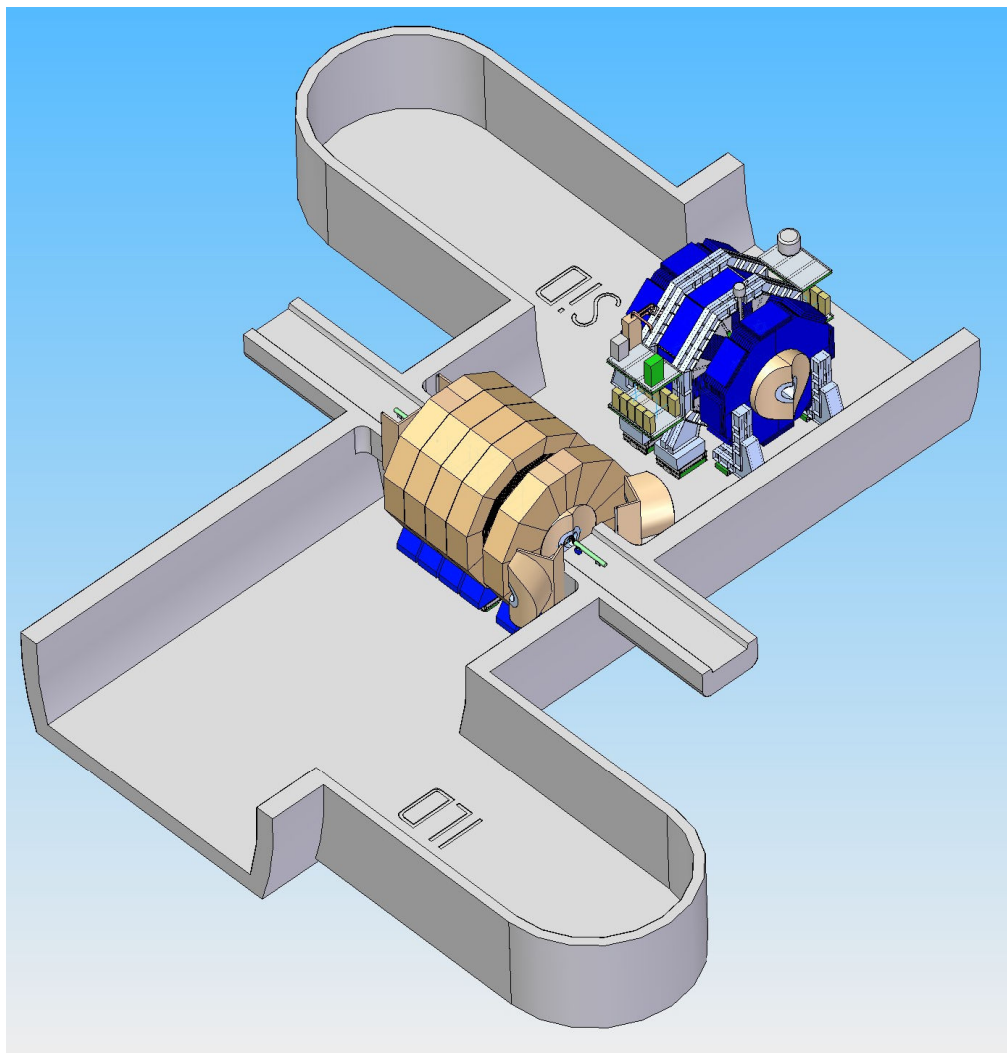
SiD

ILD



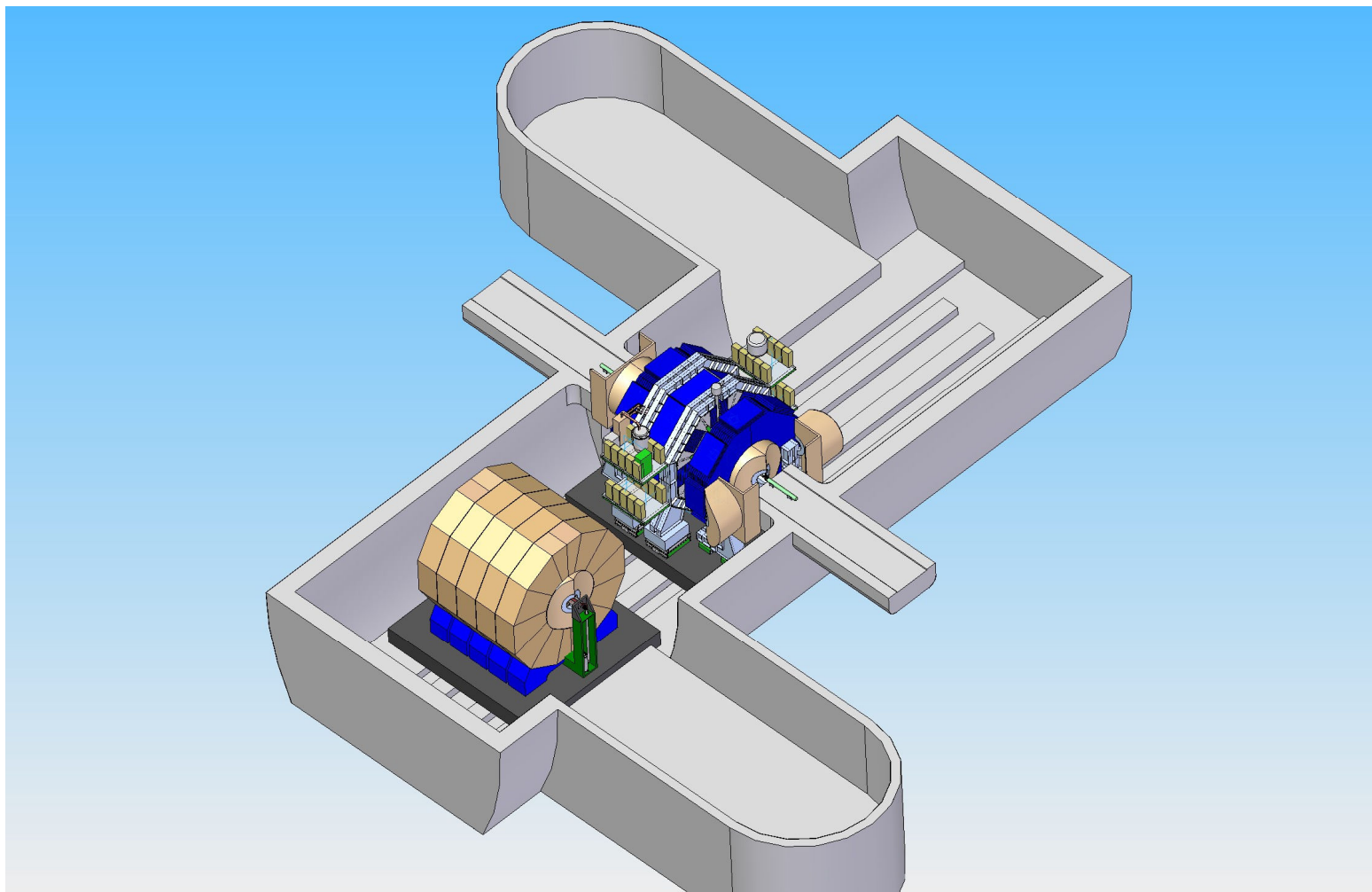


# All detectors without platform



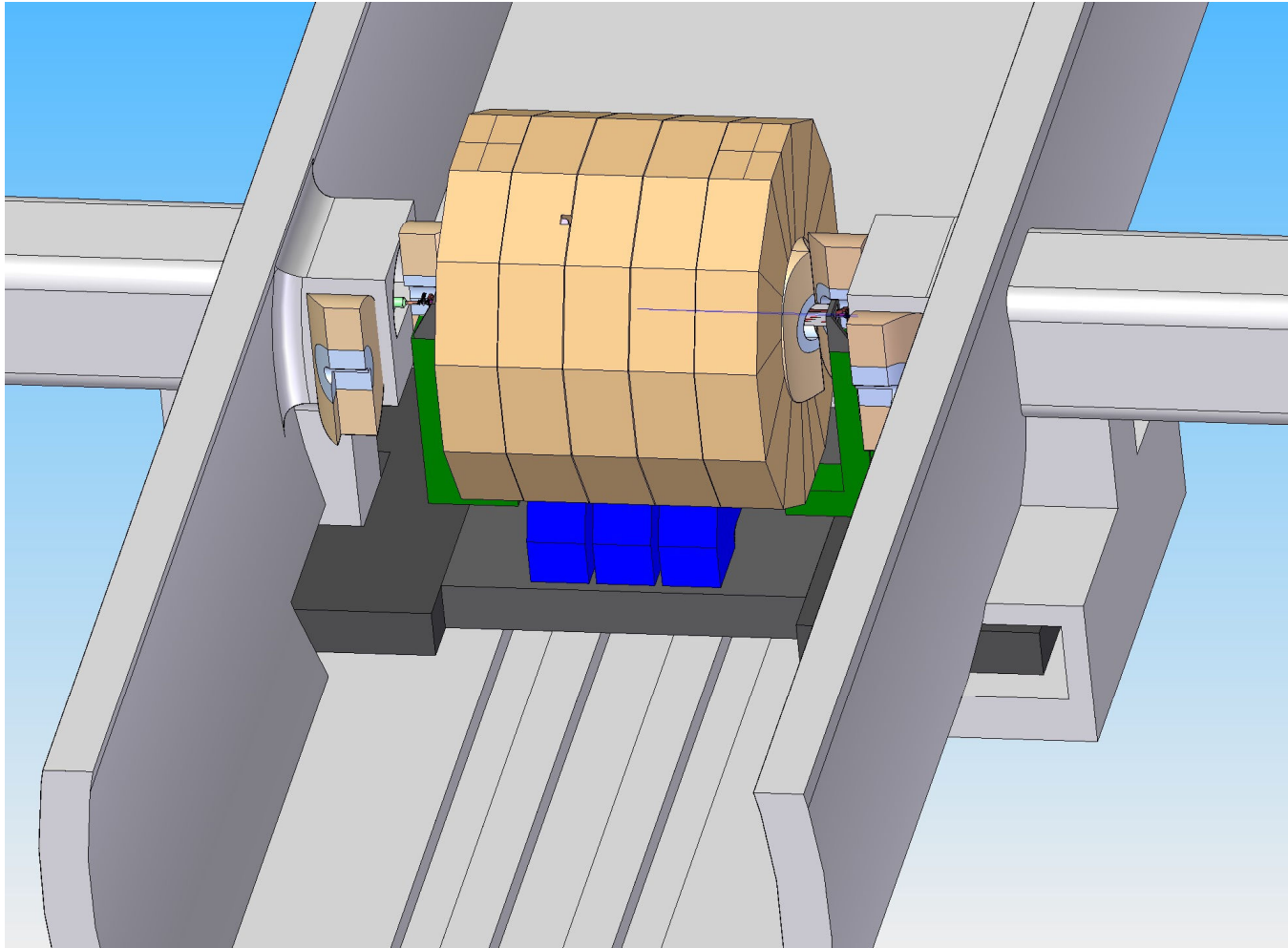


# All detectors on platform





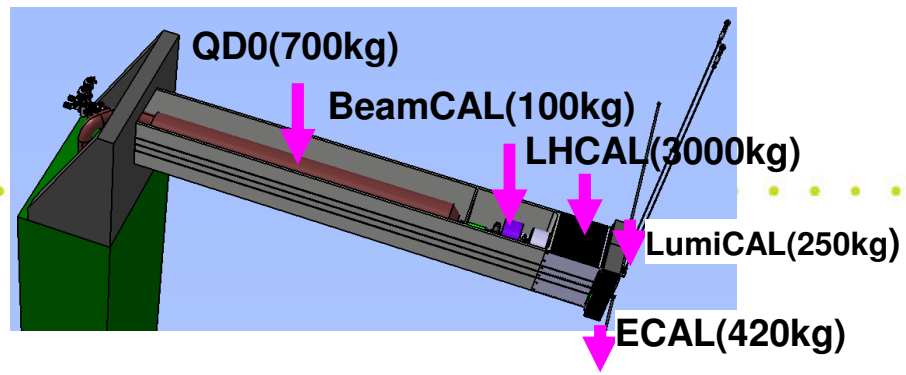
# Half Platform w/ Pocket Storage





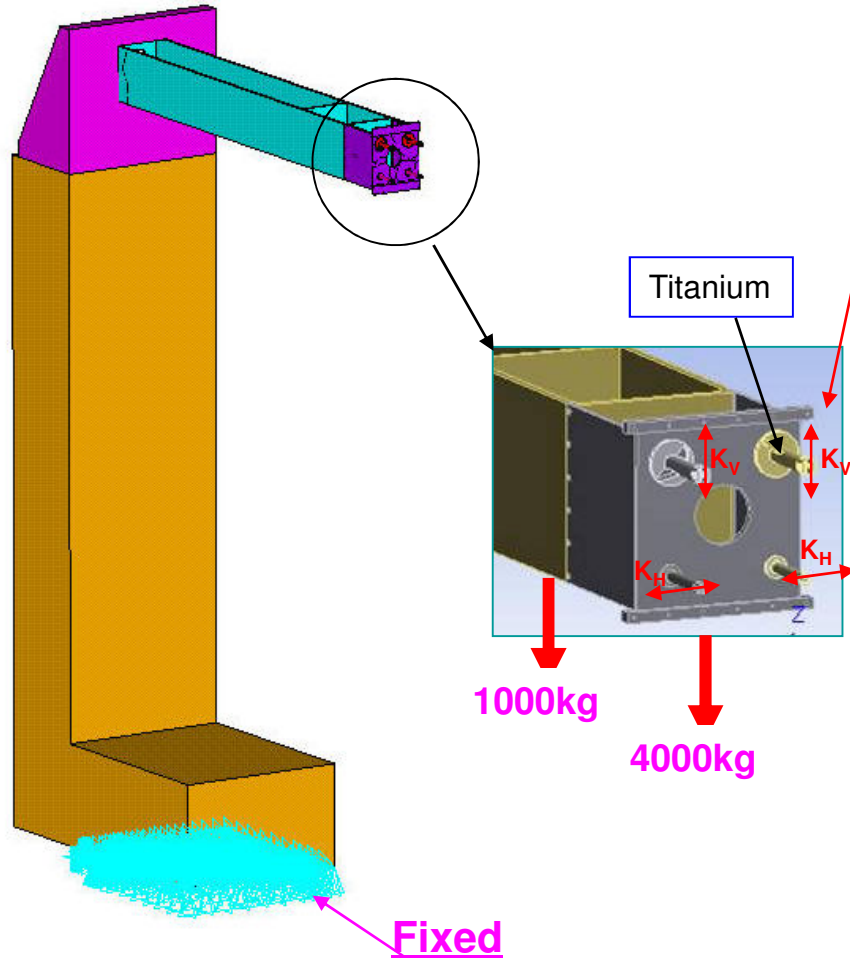
# Assumptions

# ILD

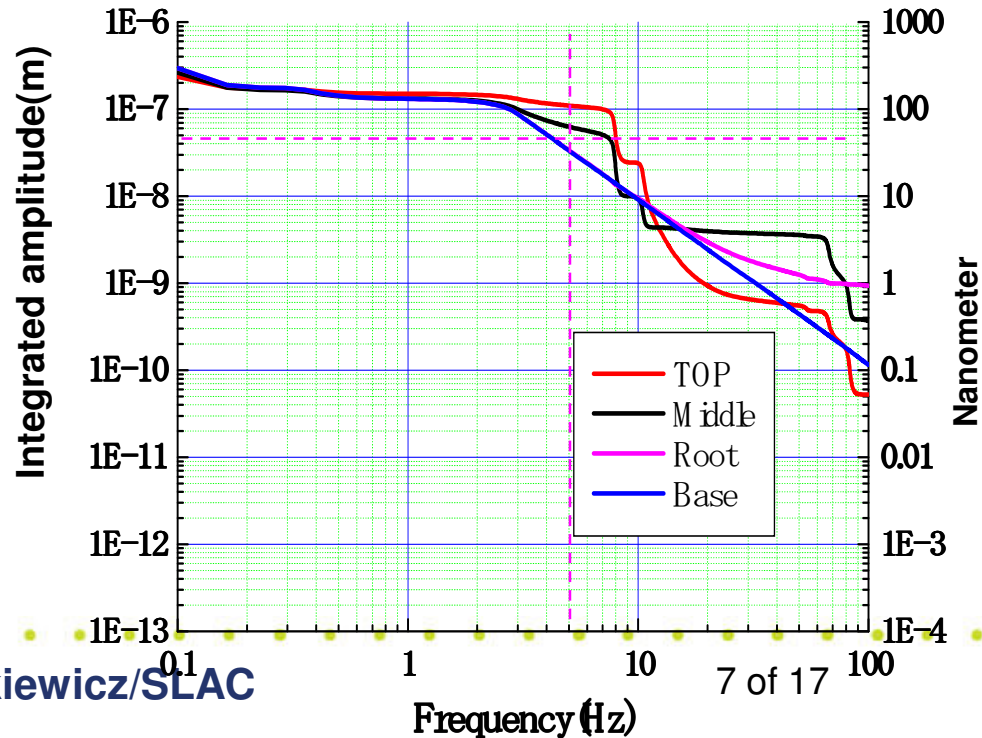


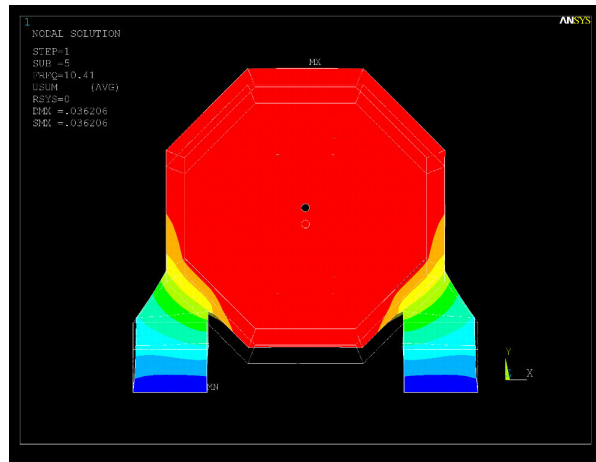
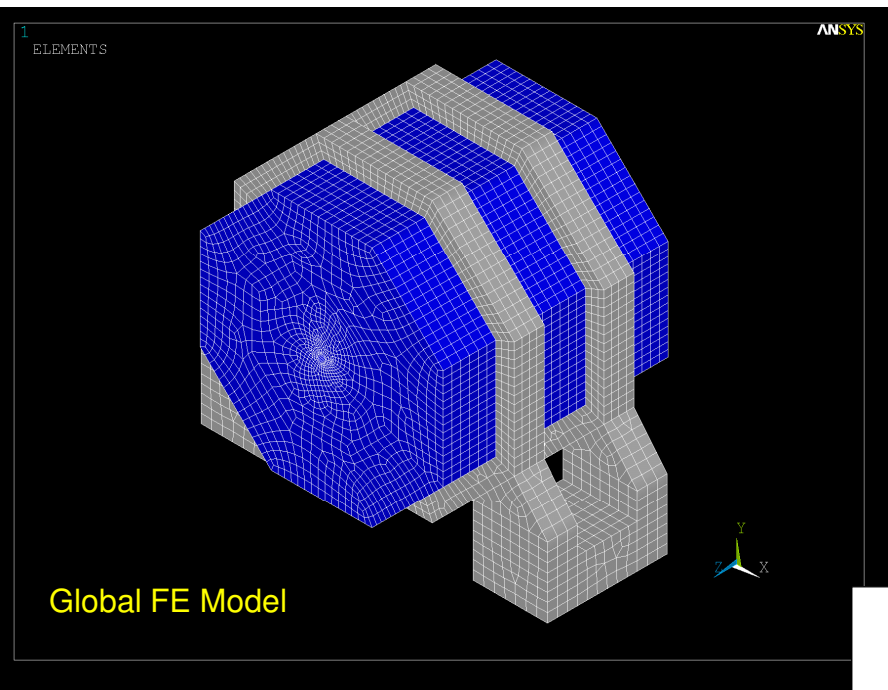
**Calculation of spring constant of the tension rods.**  
 For the modeling of tension rods, spring constants are defined on the top of support rods.

Tension rods; CFRP  
 $E=130\text{GPa}$   
 Density:  $1.5\text{e-}6\text{kg/mm}^3$

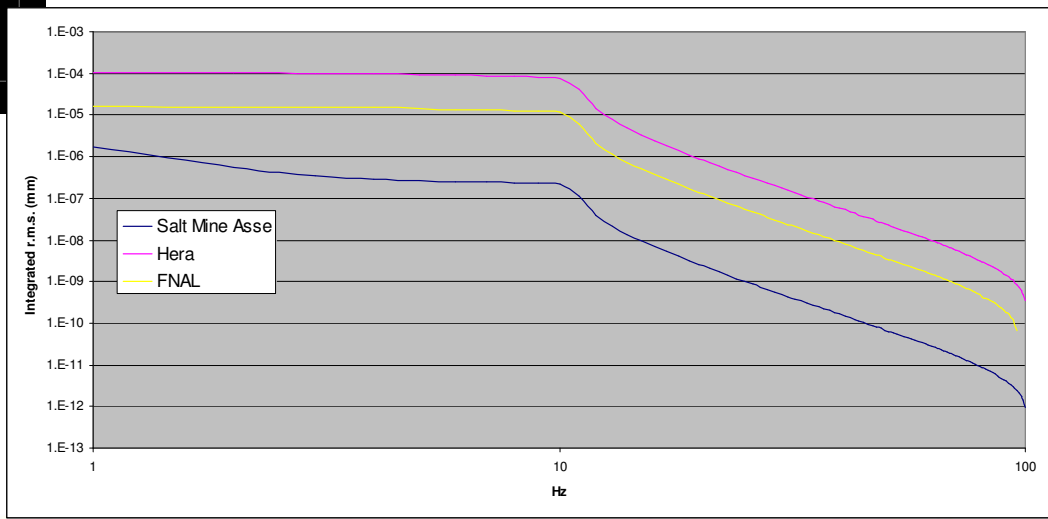


- Spring constant
  - Static loads
- are defined.





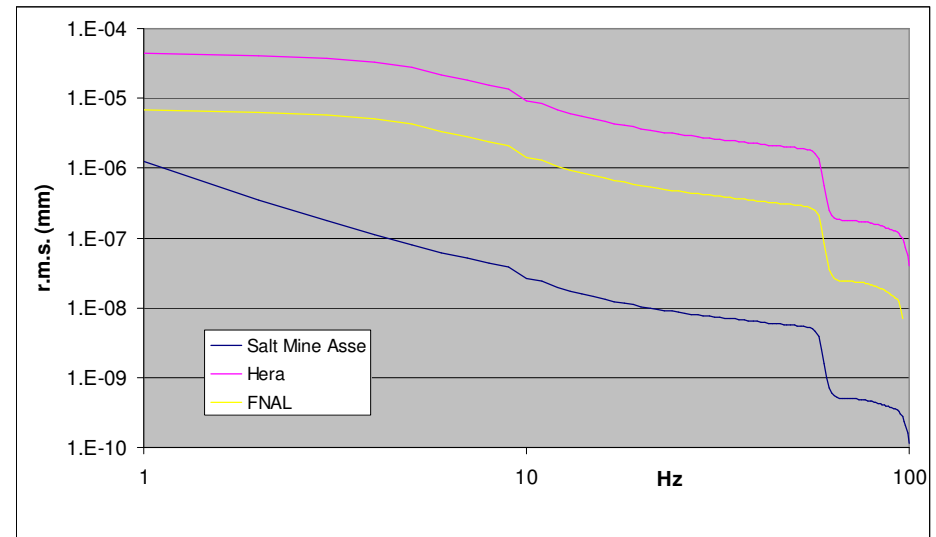
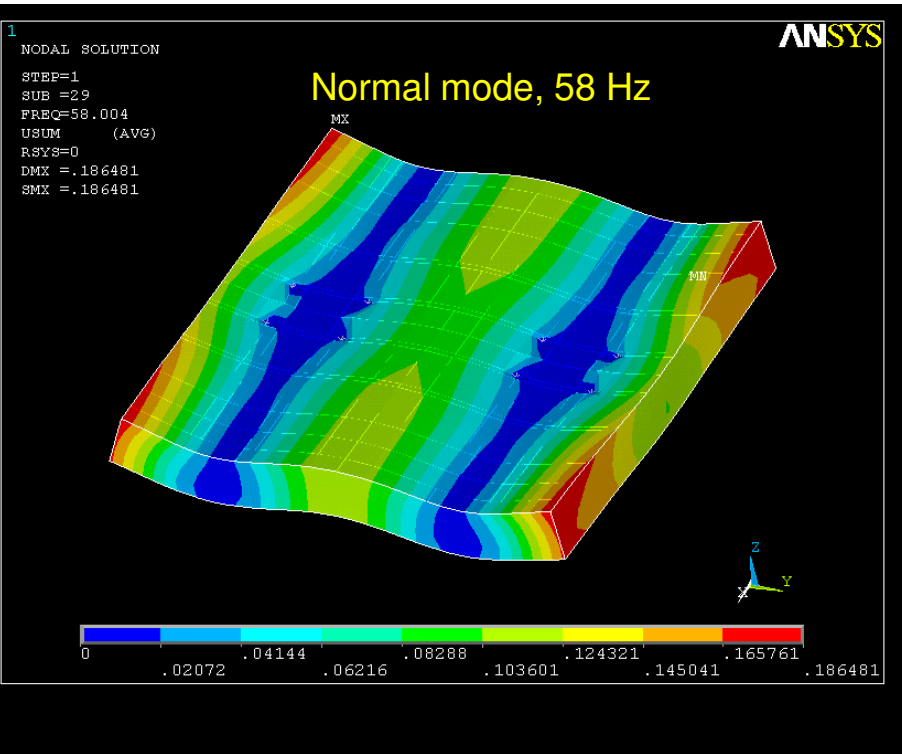
5<sup>th</sup> Mode, 10.42 Hz







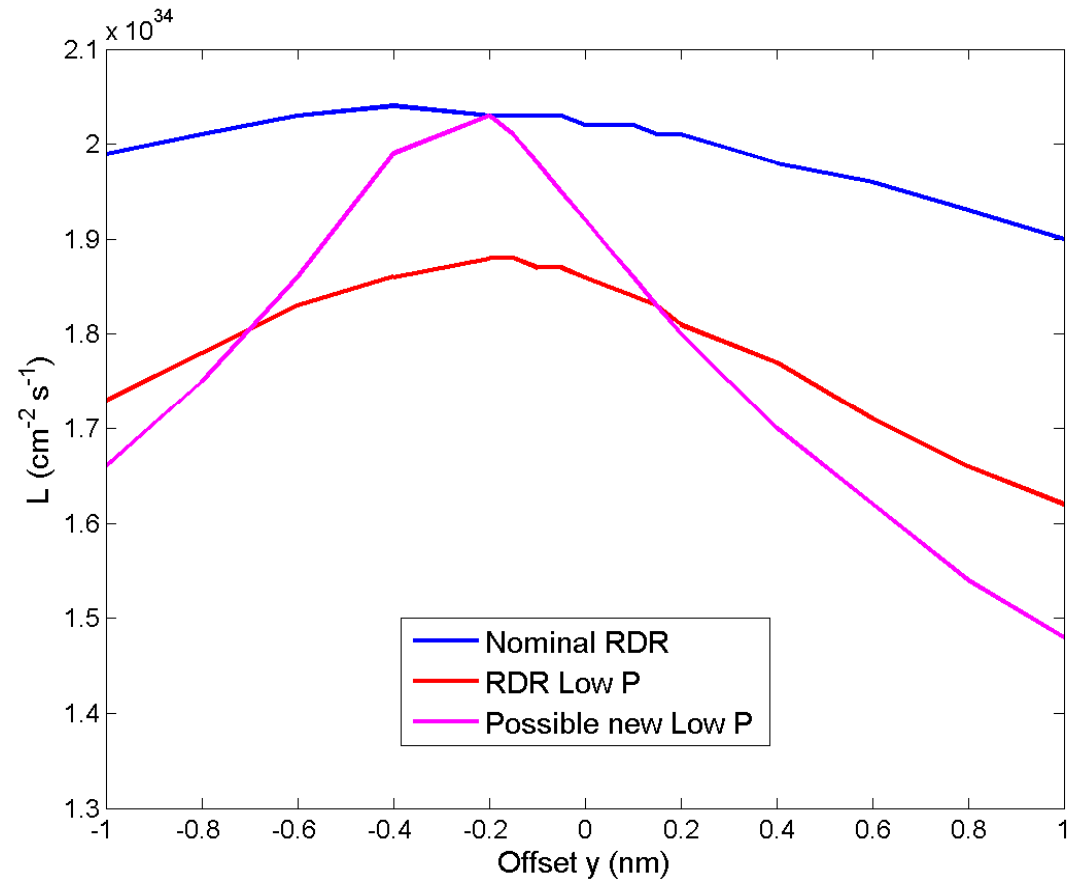
# Preliminary ANSYS analysis of Platform





# Low P Parameter Set w/w.o. Traveling Focus

- Higher Disruption
  - **Higher sensitivity to  $\Delta y$**
  - **Intratrain Feedback more challenging**
    - Vertical beam offset must be kept  $<200\text{pm}$  for  $<5\%$  lumi loss
  - **Constraints on Bunch-Bunch uniformity coming into BDS**
  - **More IP pairs at larger angles**
- $\beta_x(\text{LP}) \sim 50\% \beta_x(\text{RDR})$
- $\beta_y(\text{LP-TF}) \sim 50\% \beta_y(\text{RDR})$ 
  - **Collimation depth 1.4x deeper (smaller holes)**
  - **Muons**
    - enhanced spoilers
  - **Collimator wake jitter**

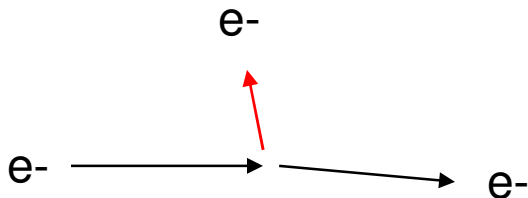




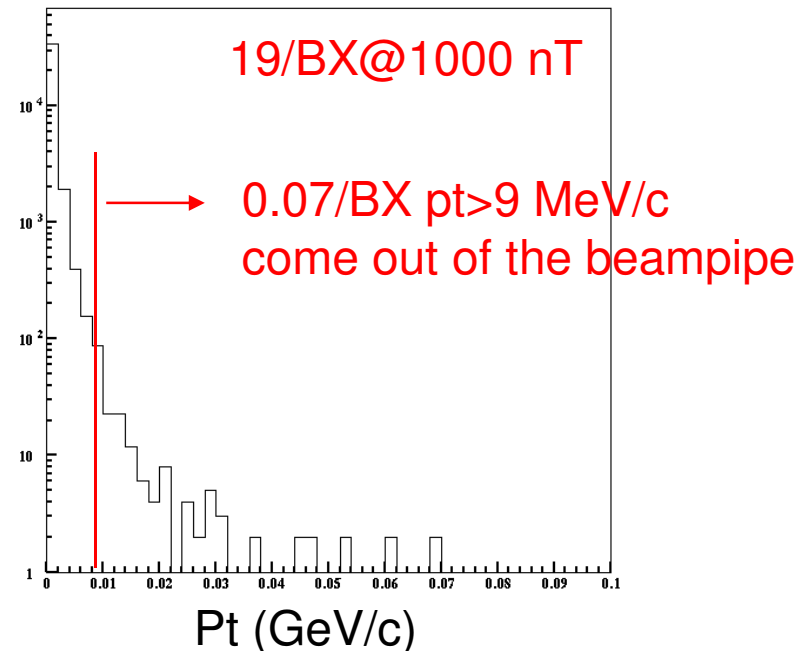
# Beam gas scattering inside the detector is negligible compared to the luminosity background even at 1000 nT

250 GeV  $e^-$   $\longrightarrow$  2.4-cm  $\phi$  7-m long gas ( $H_2/CO/CO_2$ )

- Among the three beam gas scattering processes considered in the BDS, only Moller scattering off atomic electrons is significant.



**Luminosity backgrounds (pairs,  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$  hadrons) are much higher.**

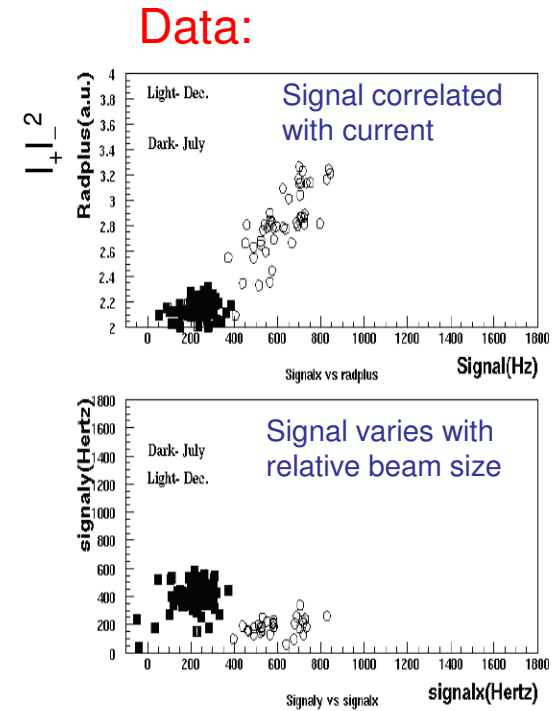
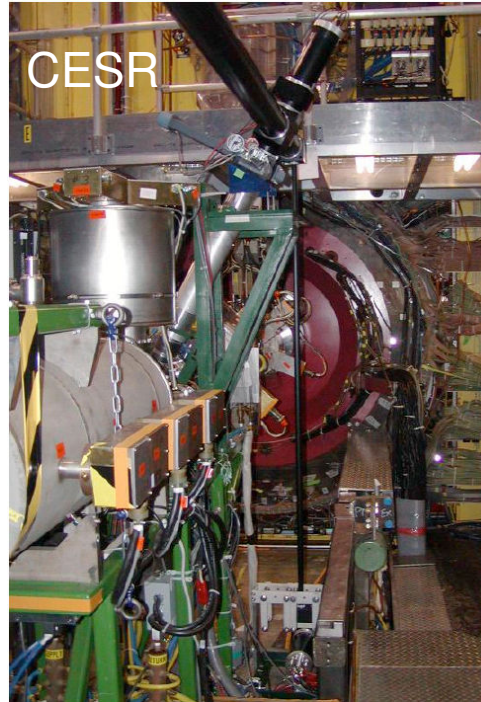
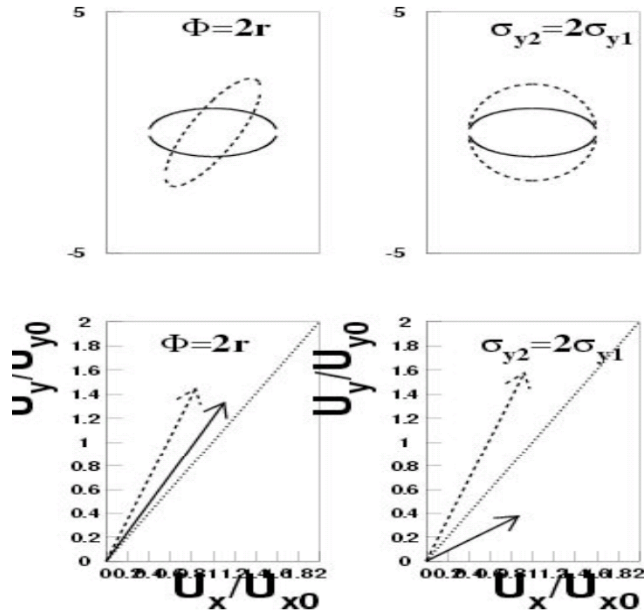


# First Observation of Optical Wide Angle Beamstrahlung

G. Bonvincini

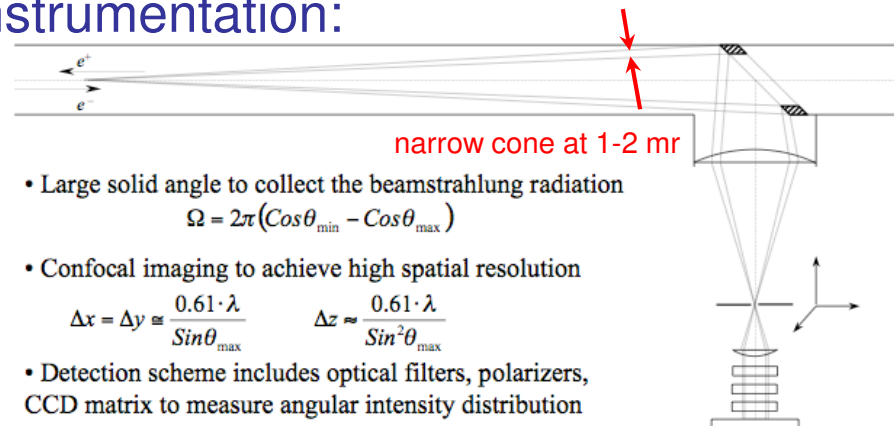


- polarization directions, amplitudes sensitive to beam parameters:

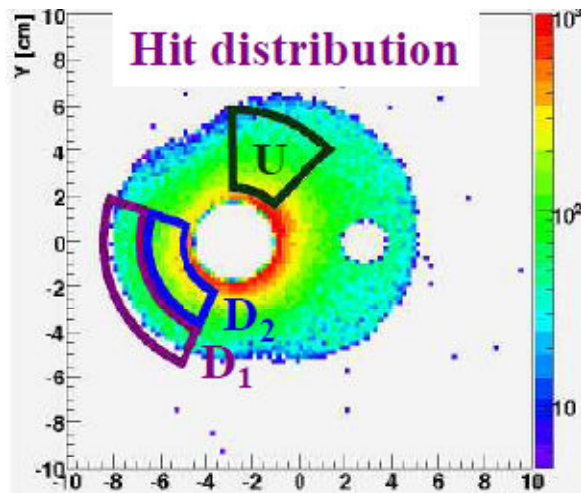
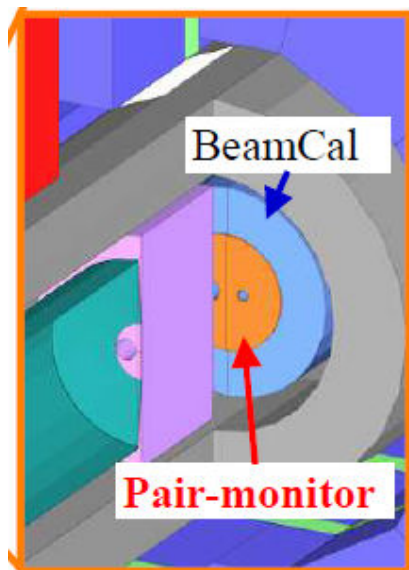


- Should be considered for ILC instrumentation:

- Systems being designed for KEKB, Frascati



# Pair Monitor Studies (and ASIC Development)



8 measurement variables were defined.

Pair-monitor	BeamCal
$R_{\max}$	$R_{\text{ave}}$
$N_{D1}/N_{\text{all}}$	$N_D/N_{\text{all}}$
$N_U/N_{D2}$	$N_U/N_D$
$1/N_{\text{all}}$	$1/E_{\text{depall}}$

Tohoku  
University

## Measurement accuracy

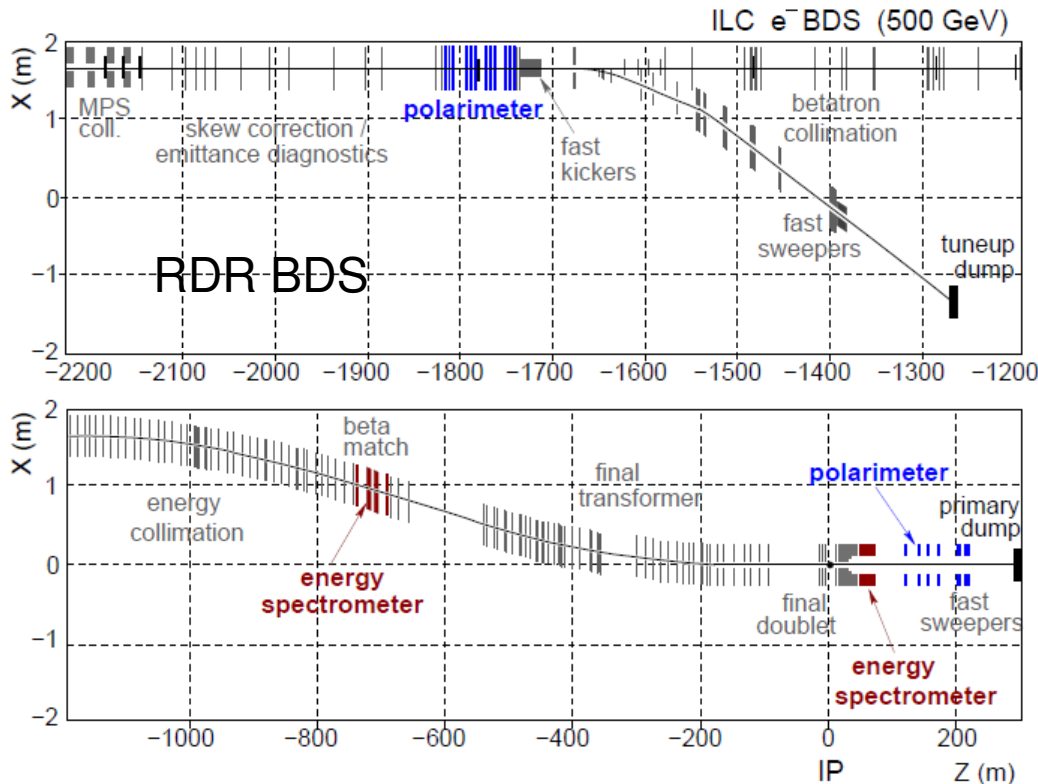
	Pair-monitor	BeamCal	Pair-monitor + BeamCal
$\sigma_x$	3.2 %	4.1 %	2.8 %
$\sigma_y$	10.1 %	15.6 %	8.6 %
$\Delta_y$	8.6 %	9.4 %	7.4 %

# Energy and Polarization: A Reminder

K. Moffeit



- Redundant measurements:
  - control systematics, measure effects of beam-beam interaction



## Accuracy driven by Physics:

- $\Delta E_{\text{beam}}/E_{\text{beam}} \sim 100\text{-}200 \text{ ppm}$ 
  - precision measurements of particle masses
  - Spectrometer techniques
- $\Delta P/P \sim 0.25\%$ 
  - Precision EW
  - Evolution of SLC polarimeter  $\Rightarrow$  lower systematics

- R&D: system integration tests, reduction of systematic effects

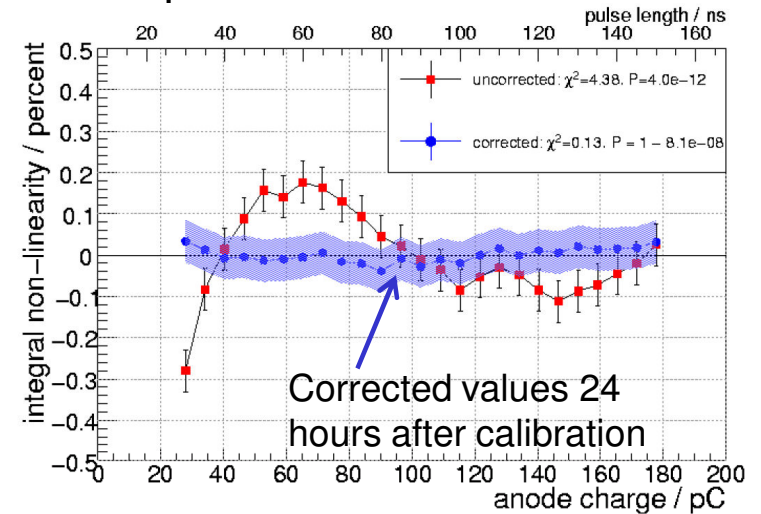
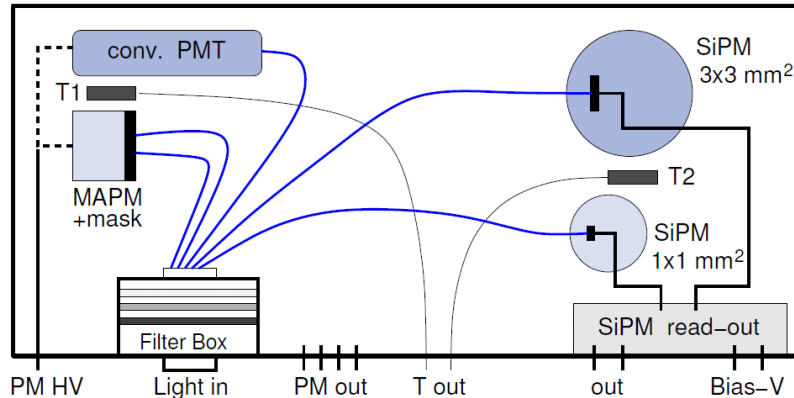


# Polarimetry: Prototypes & Systematics

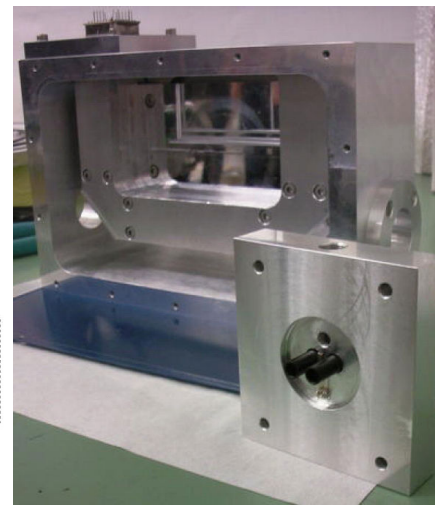
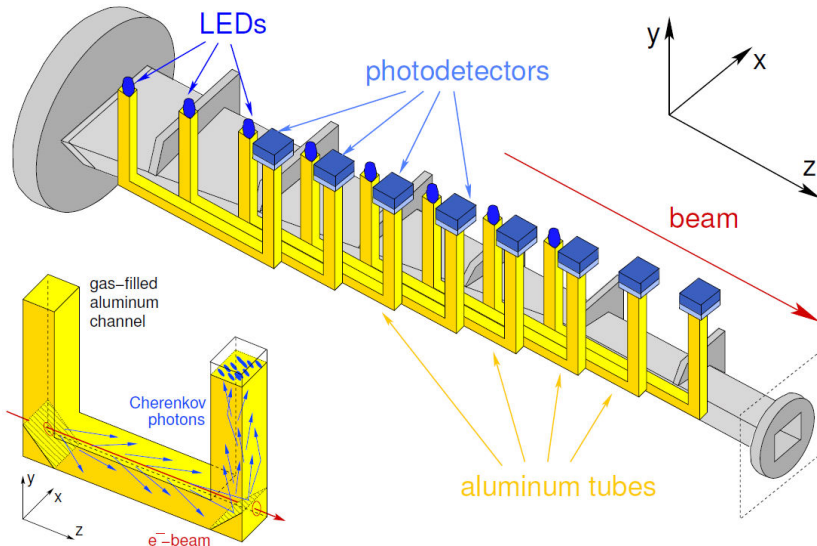
D. Kaefer



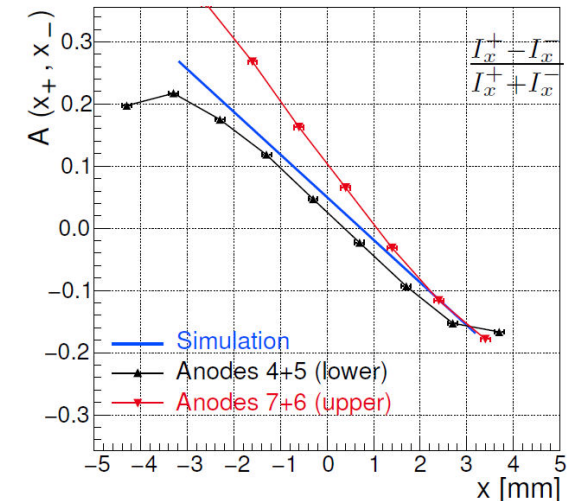
- Measurements/Correction of non-linearities to sub-percent level



- Prototype Channel in Electron Beam test



Measured Asymmetry compared with Simulation:

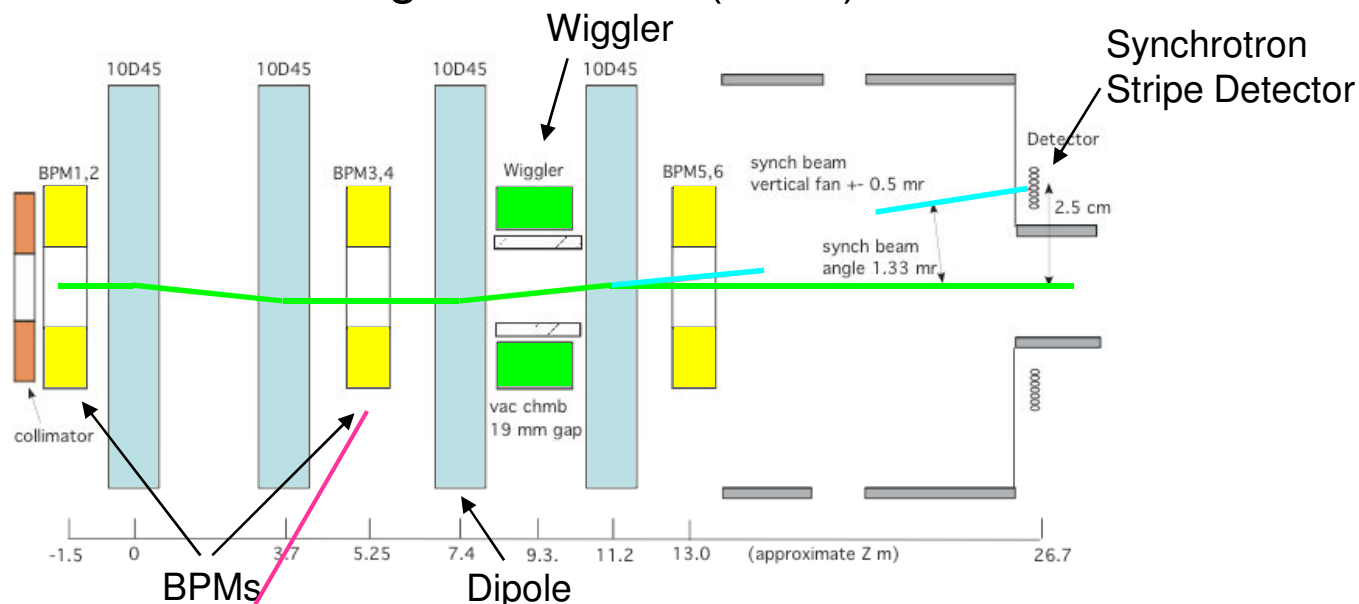
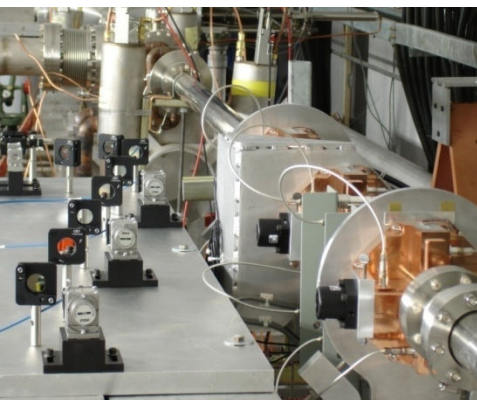


# Magnetic Spectrometer Tests: SLAC ESA

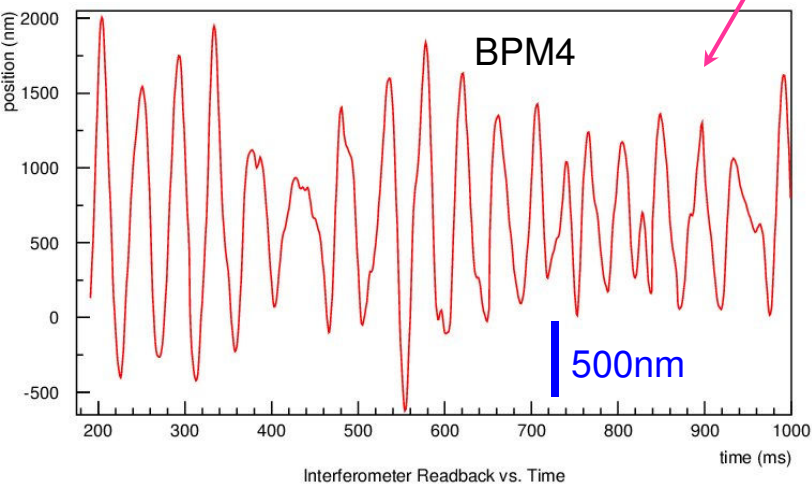


M. Hildreth

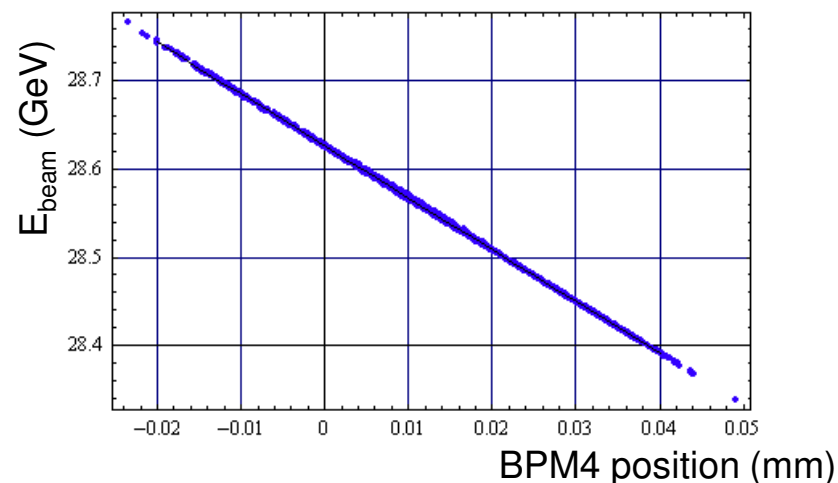
- Energy Spectrometers in 4-magnet chicane (2007)



Large BPM Vibration:



Energy Measurement:

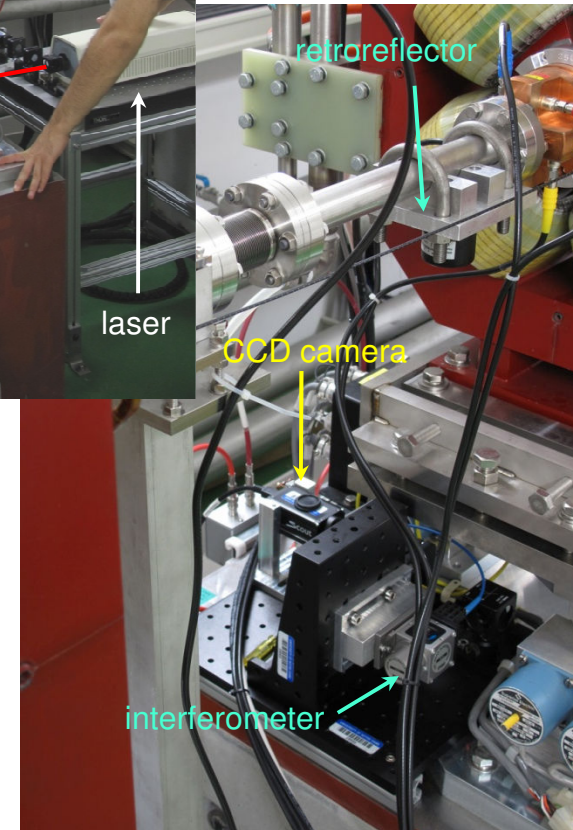
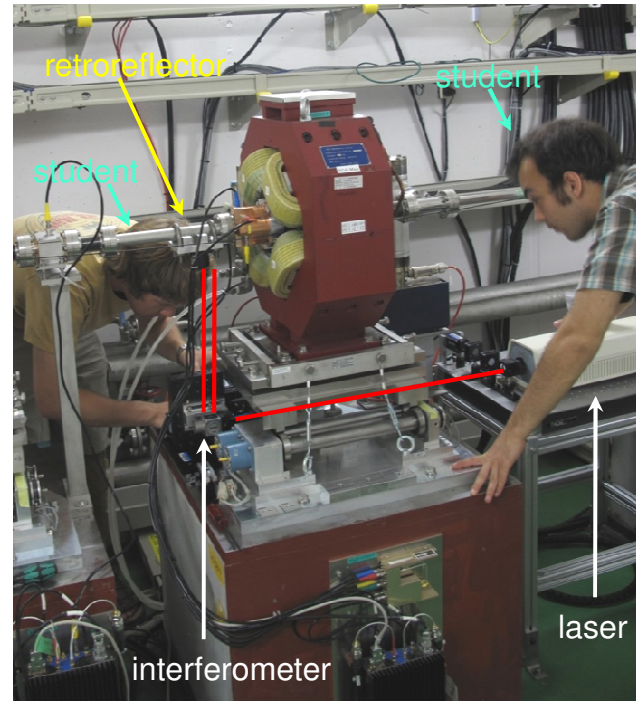
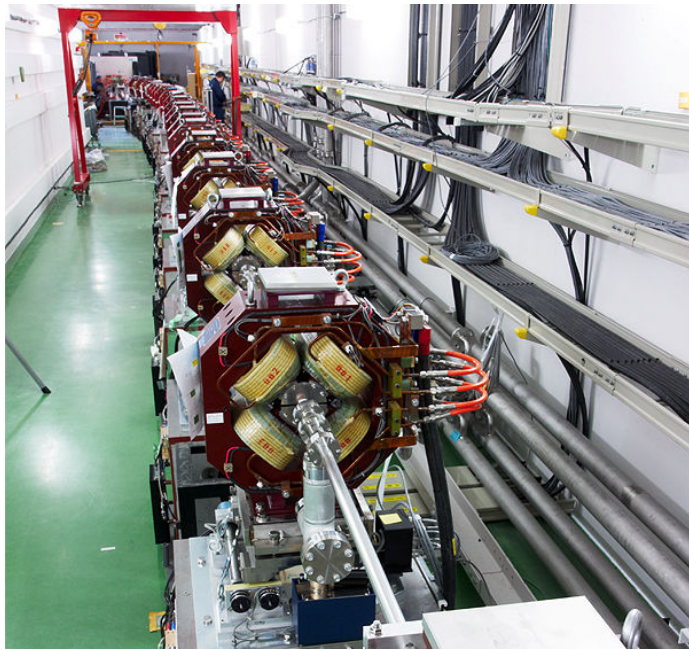
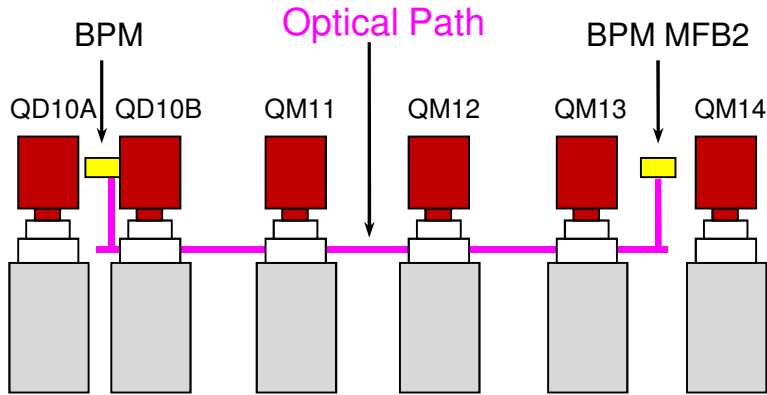




# Straightness Monitor ATF2 Installation



- Measure/correct position of BPMs used in IP steering feedback:



Installed for 2009  
ATF2 Running

October 1, 2009

Mike Hildreth – ALCPG09