CEPC LumiCal status
-- synergy with BESIII and STCF

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On behalf of the CEPC LumiCal team

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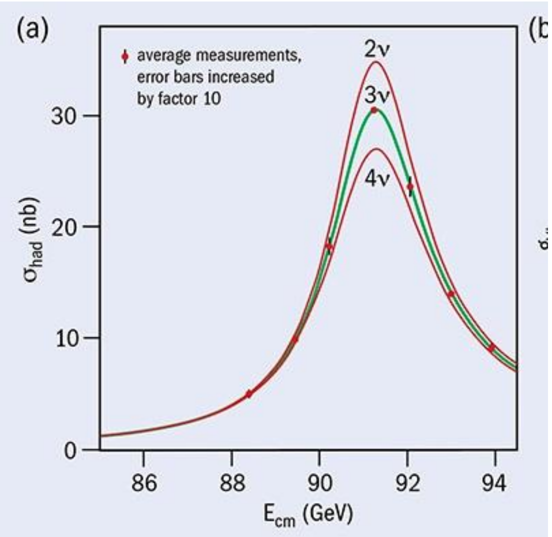
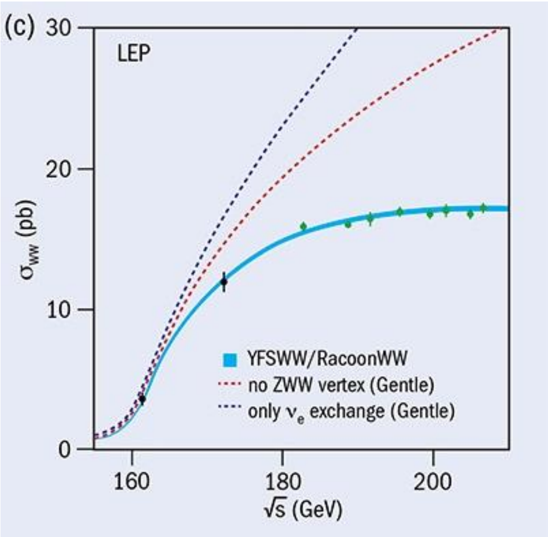
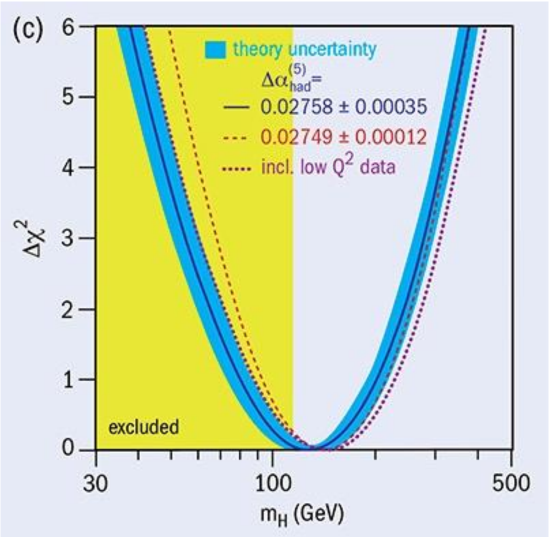
LEP Legacy: EW Precision Measurements







- Z-pole cross-section measurement established $N_\nu = 3$
- WW cross-section measurement established γWW and ZWW triple gauge vertexes: unification of EW interaction
- Z-pole observables, m_W, etc. provide a stringent test of the SM and constrains the Higgs mass

Luminosity measurement at CEPC

- Essential for cross-section and line-shape measurements

$$\sigma^{\text{exp}}_{e^+e^-\to X} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}\frac{N^{\text{exp}}_{e^+e^-\to X}}{L}$$

- Most demanding from Z line-shape and WW threshold
  - Z pole two-fermion production and W^+W^- with data-sets of $O(10^7 - 10^8)$, motivating a similar $O(10^{-4})$ luminosity precision
  - Total cross section for $e^+e^-\to HZ$ (used for extracting the effective HZZ coupling and the total Higgs boson width)

- Counting the rate of the well-known process

$$L = \int \mathscr{L}\,\mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{\epsilon}\frac{N_0}{\sigma_0^{\text{th}}} \qquad \frac{\Delta L}{L} = \frac{\Delta N_0}{N_0} \oplus \frac{\Delta\epsilon}{\epsilon} \oplus \frac{\Delta\sigma_0^{\text{th}}}{\sigma_0^{\text{th}}}$$

Physics processes for luminosity measurement

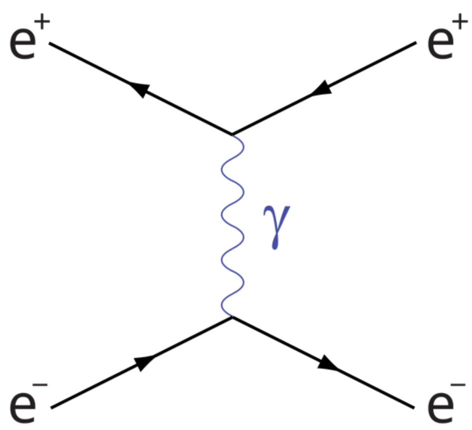
- Requirements:
  - Large rate, so as not to be statistics limited
  - Clean signature with low background, e.g. electron, photon, muons, etc
  - High-precision theory predictions and MC tools, with negligible room for possible new physics contributions.

- Small-angle Bhabha scattering (SABS): ($e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$)
  - Dominant process in e+e- colliders
  - Widely used for lumi. measurement in LEP, BEPC(II), etc

- Other possible processes: Di-photon production: ($e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$)

SABS: $e^+e^- \to e^+e^-$

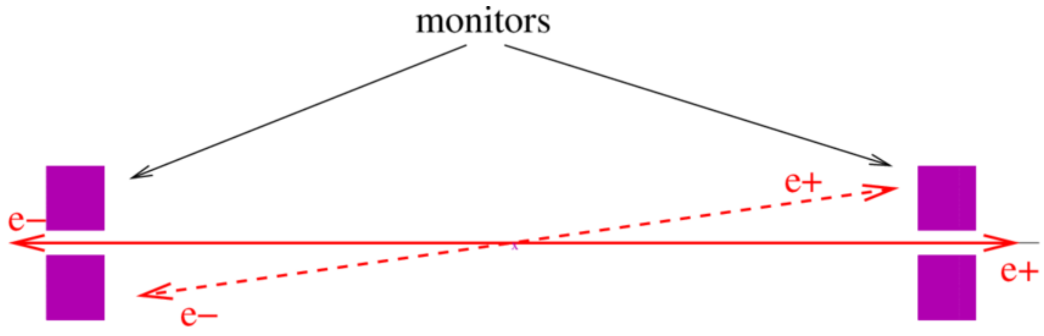
- Large cross section: $\frac{d\sigma}{d\theta} \sim \frac{1}{\theta^3}$



$$\sigma = \frac{16\pi\alpha^2}{s}\left(\frac{1}{\theta^2_{min}} - \frac{1}{\theta^2_{max}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1040 \text{ nb GeV}^2}{s}\left(\frac{1}{\theta^2_{min}} - \frac{1}{\theta^2_{max}}\right)$$

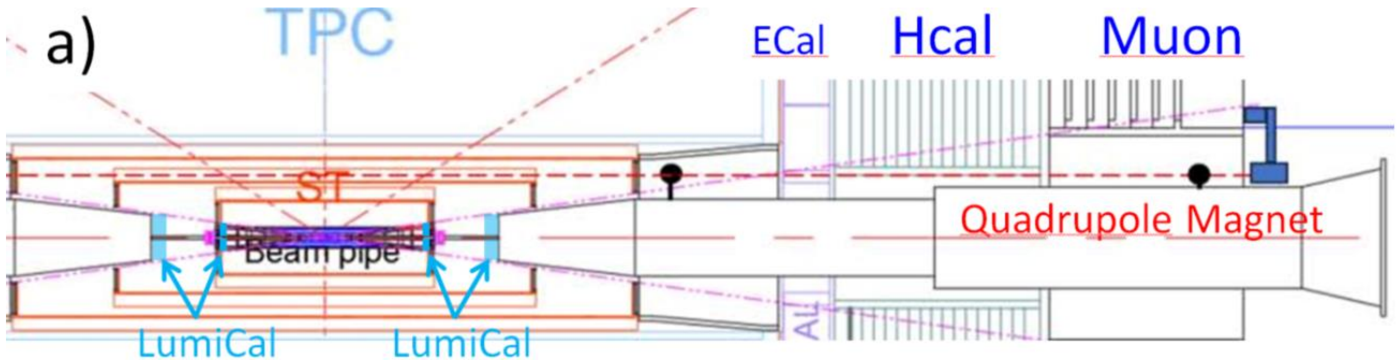
- Peaked in the forward region, at <100 mRad
    - Dedicated detector needed
    - Precision of the low edge positioning is critical



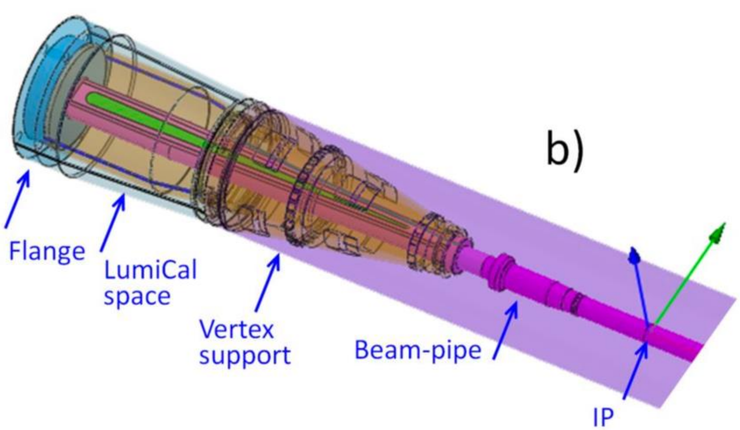
$$\frac{\Delta\mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{L}} \sim \frac{2\Delta\theta}{\theta_{min}}$$

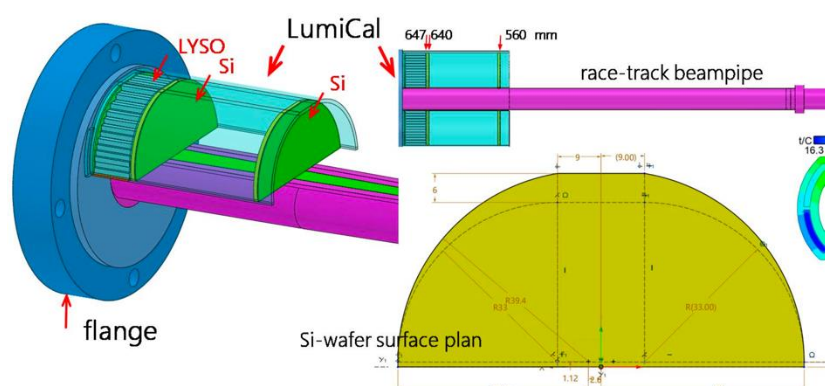
CEPC LumiCal design

- Two detectors on each side of Interaction Point

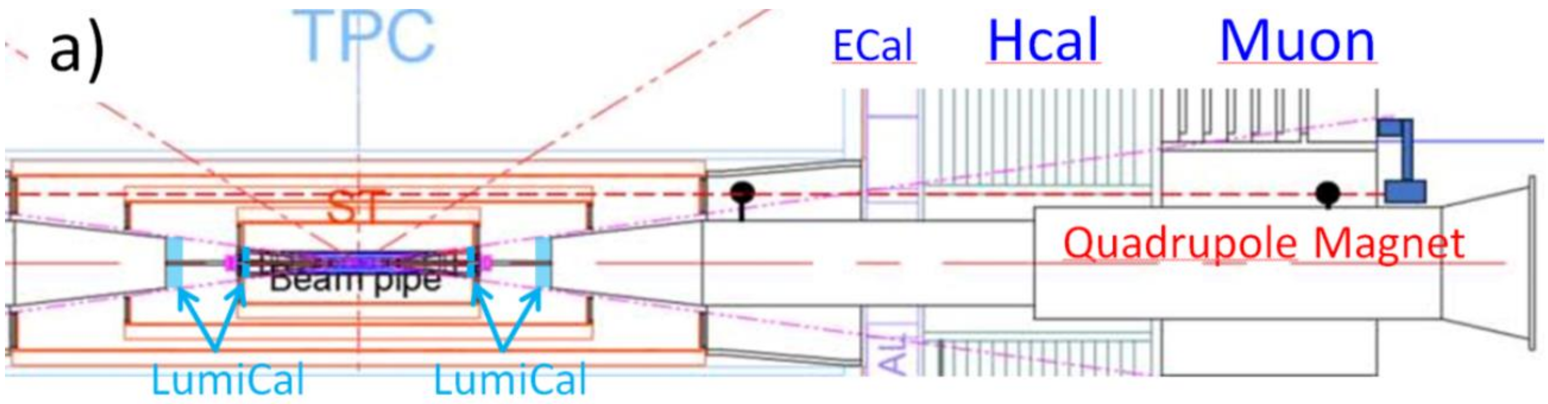


- $z = 560\sim700$ mm: before Flange
  - Low-mass beampipe window: Be 1mm thick, traversing @22 mRad, traversing L= 45 mm, = 0.13 X_0 (Be), 0.50 X_0 (Al)
  - Two Si-wafers for $e^{\pm}$ impact θ, 2 X_0 LYSO = 23 mm

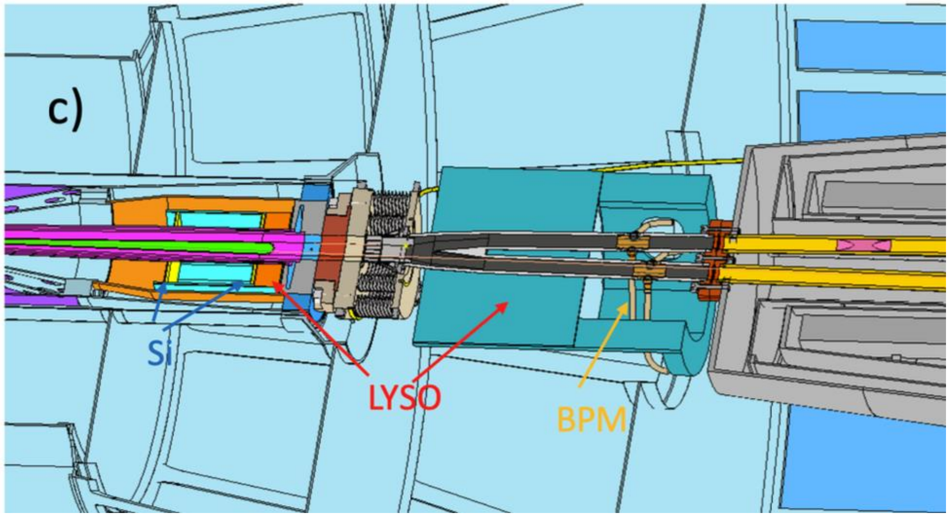


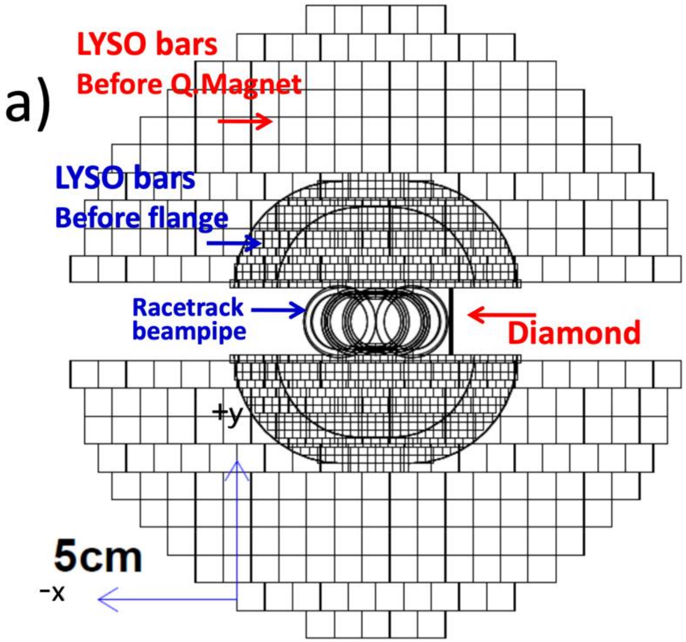


CEPC LumiCal design

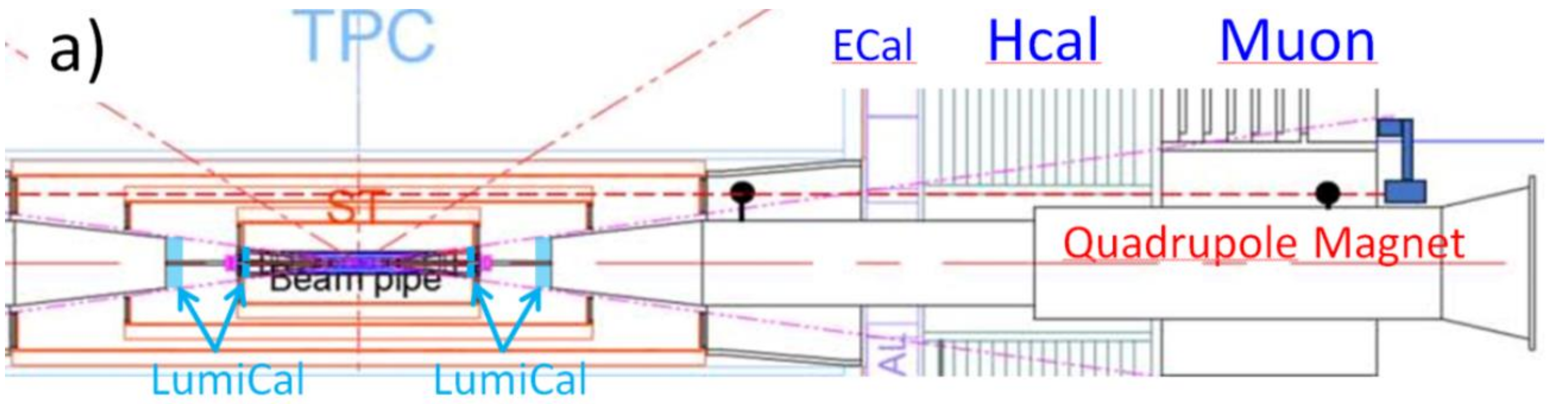


- $z = 900 \sim 1100$ mm: after Bellow
  - Flange+Bellow : ~60 mm, 4.3 X_0
  - LYSO: 150 mm, 13X_0

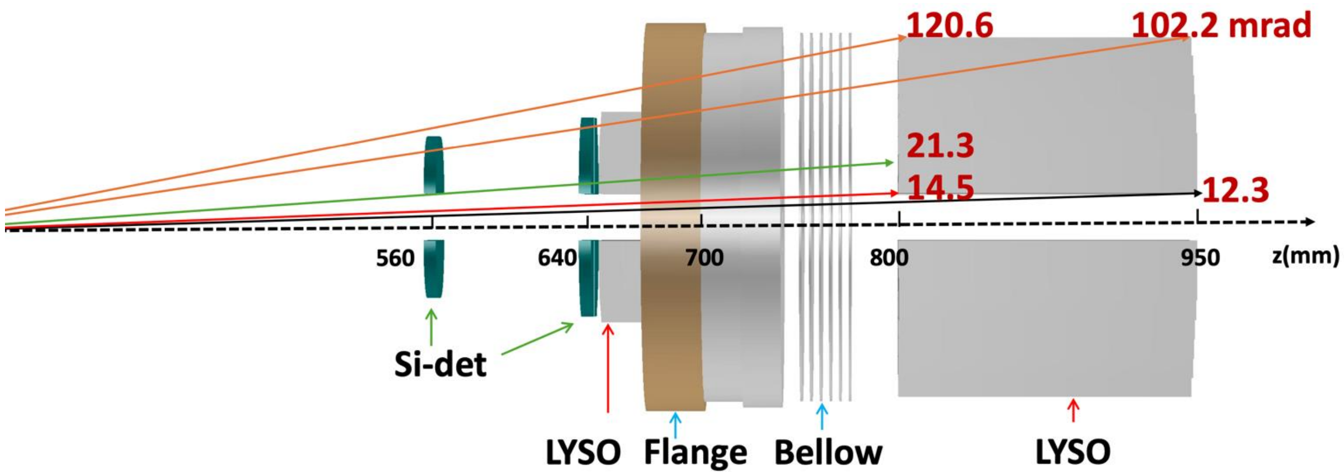




CEPC LumiCal design

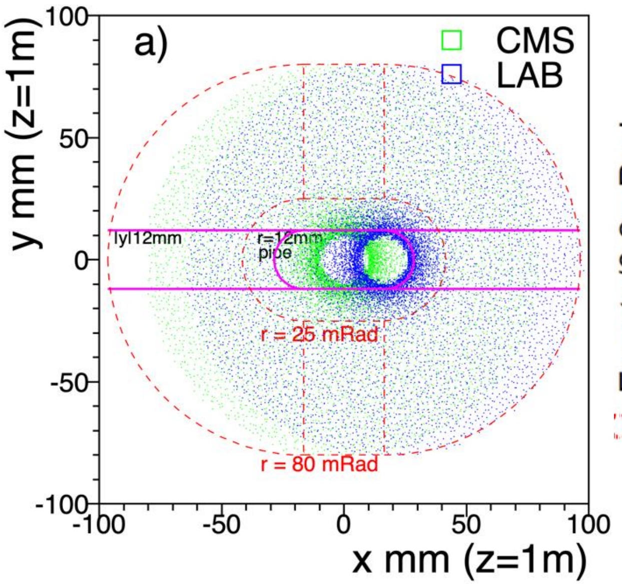


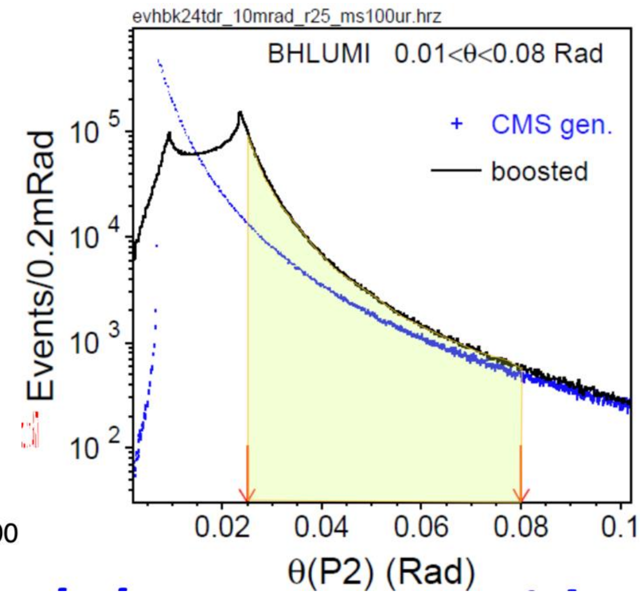
- Geometrical coverage

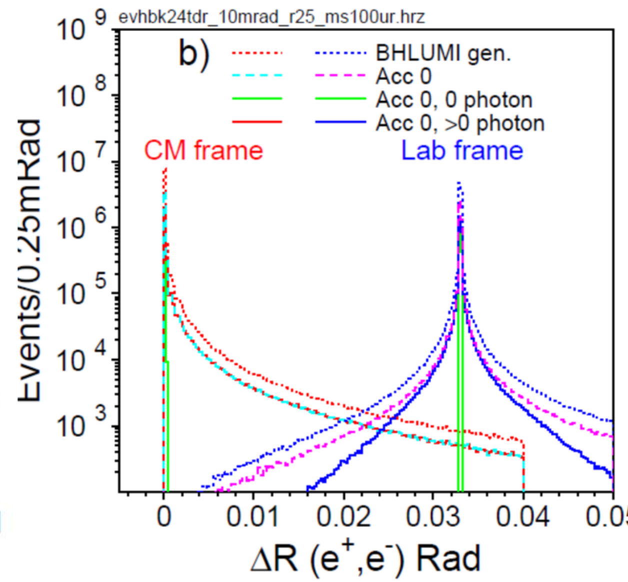


LumiCal acceptance

- e^+e^- beam colliding at 33 mRad crossing angle
    - Final state e^+e^- boosted in x direction





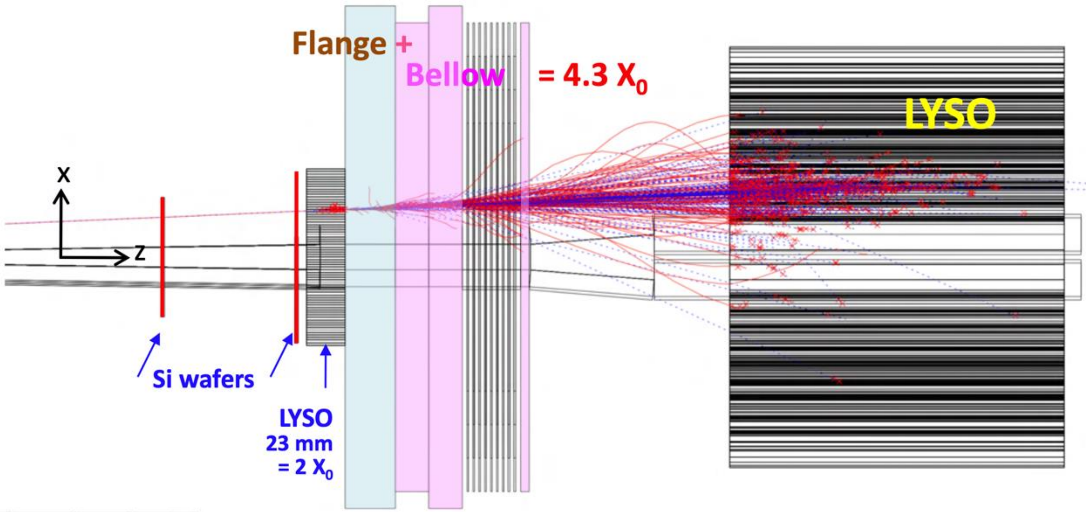


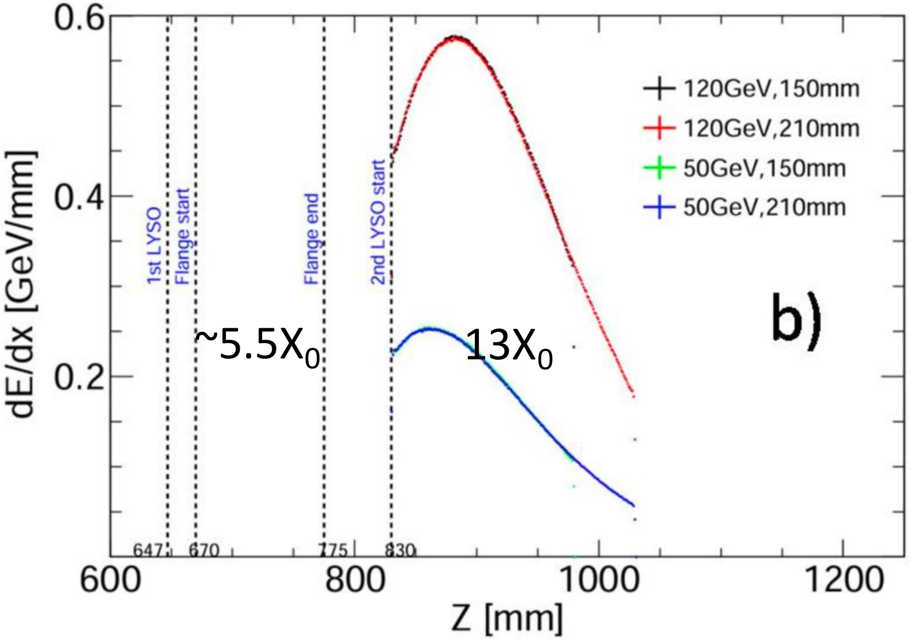
- LumiCal acceptance at |z|=1000mm, with RaceTrack pipe r=10mm

ONE e^+ or e^- detected		e^+, e^- back-to-back detected	
θ>25 mRad	θ>25mR & |y|>25mm	θ>25 mRad	θ>25mR & |y|>25mm
133.5 nb	81.8 nb	85.4 nb	78.0 nb

Energy measurement

Example: 50GeV electron

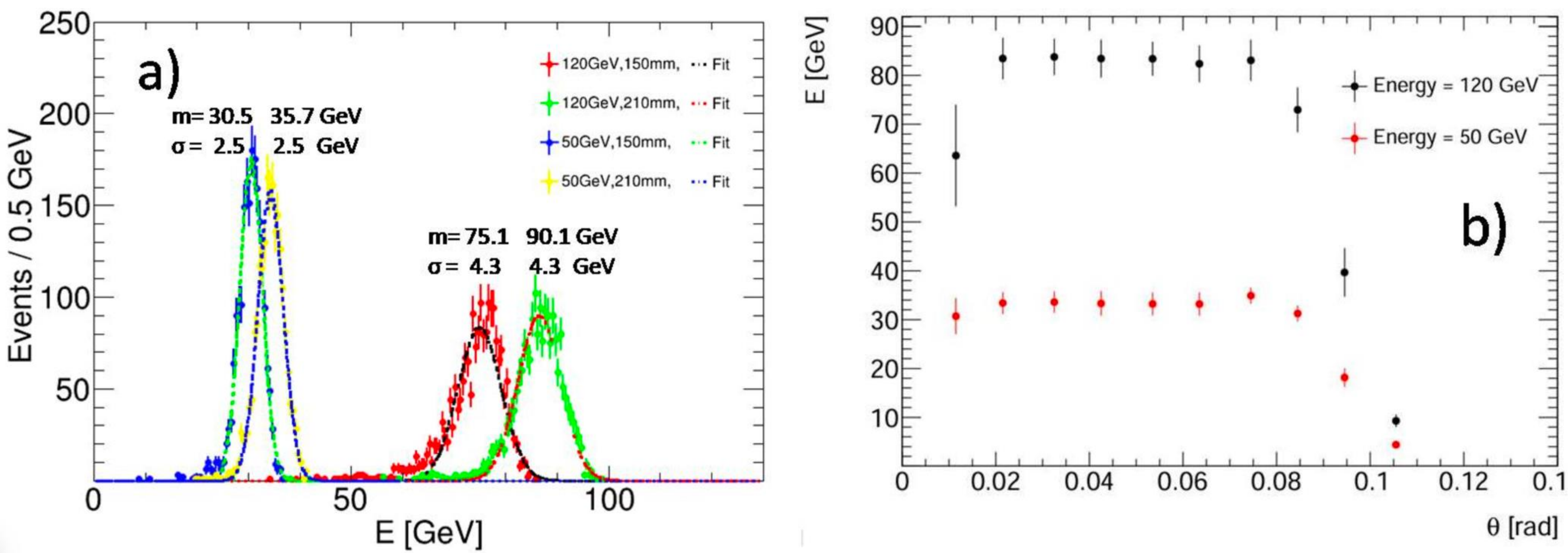




- Energy deposition in LYSO:
  - 50, 120 GeV electrons
- Note: high granularity can be useful

Energy measurement

- LYSO length vs energy resolution
  - LYSO length: 150 mm ~ 13 X_0, 210 mm ~ 18 X_0
  - 50GeV: RMS 2.5 GeV
  - 120GeV: RMS 4.3 GeV

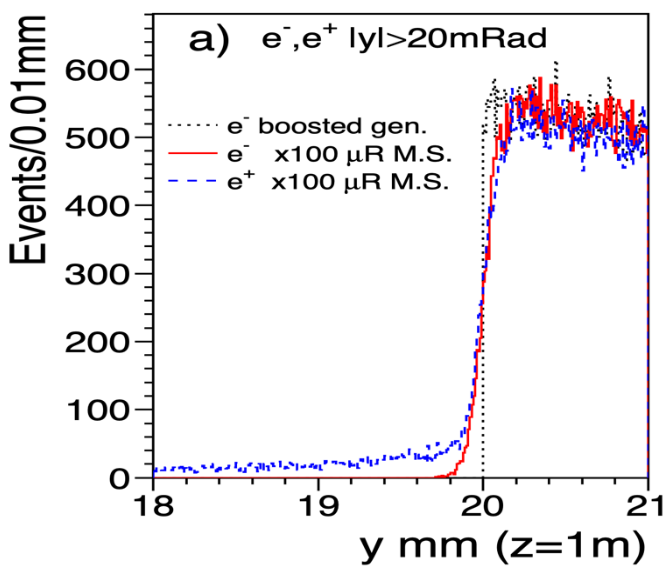


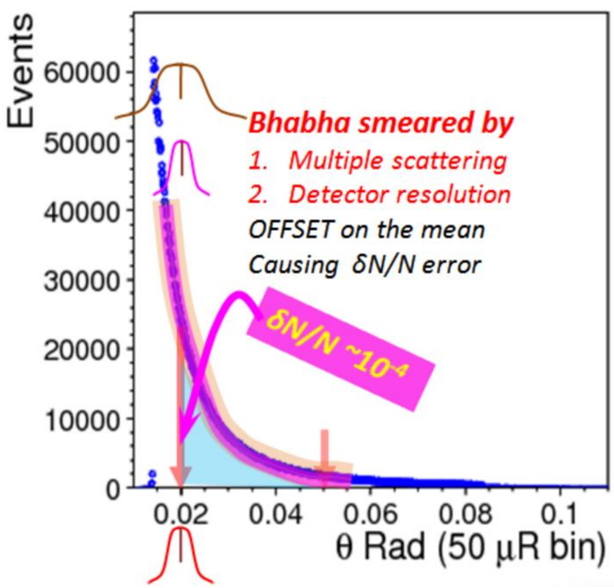
Experimental challenges

- Detector (luminometer) aperture, position and alignment
  - Especially the inner radius

$$\frac{\delta\sigma^{\rm acc}}{\sigma^{\rm acc}} \simeq \frac{2\delta\theta_{\rm min}}{\theta_{\rm min}} = 2\left(\frac{\delta R_{\rm min}}{R_{\rm min}} \oplus \frac{\delta z}{z}\right)$$

- Electron hit measurement: Multiple scattering modeling

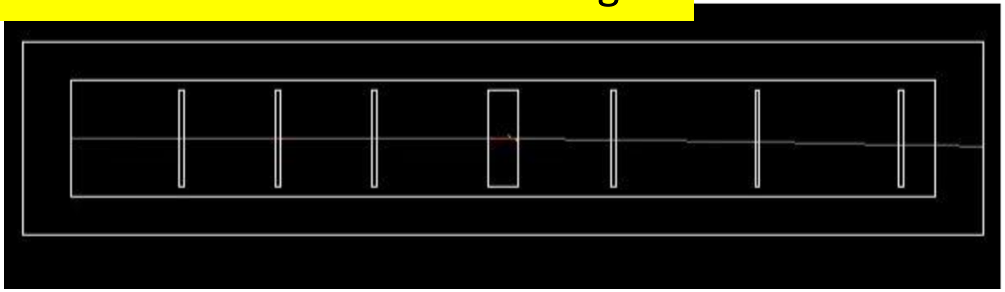


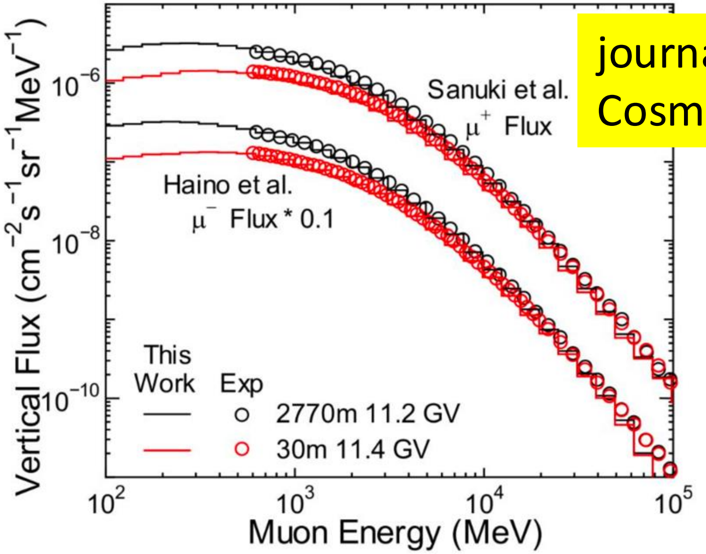


Multiple scattering test at NJU

- 12 Si-strip tracker at PMO
  - Cosmic ray Muon, > 1 GeV filtered
  - 6 sets (x,y) 200 μm pitch

GEANT 30 mm Pb muon scattering





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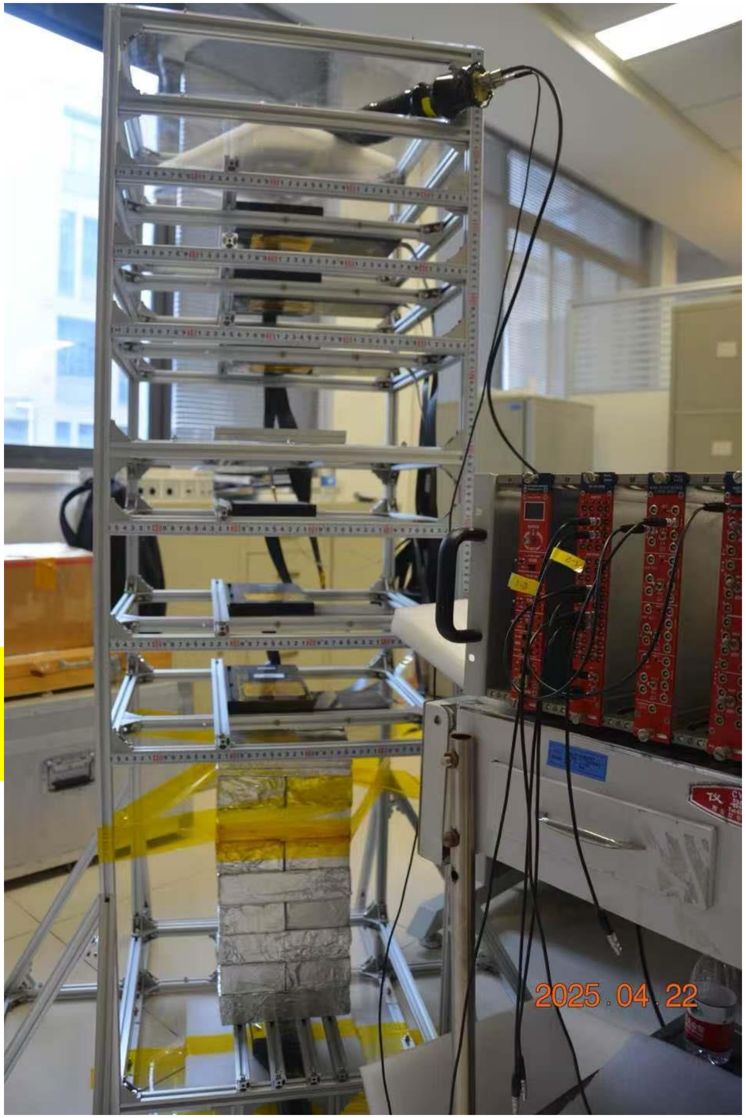
Cosmic Muon energy



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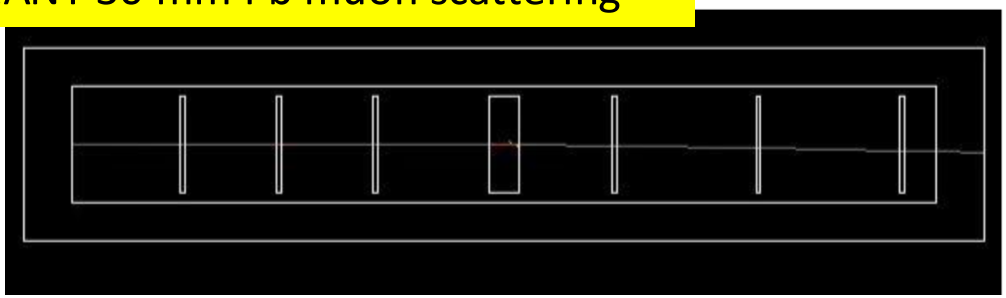
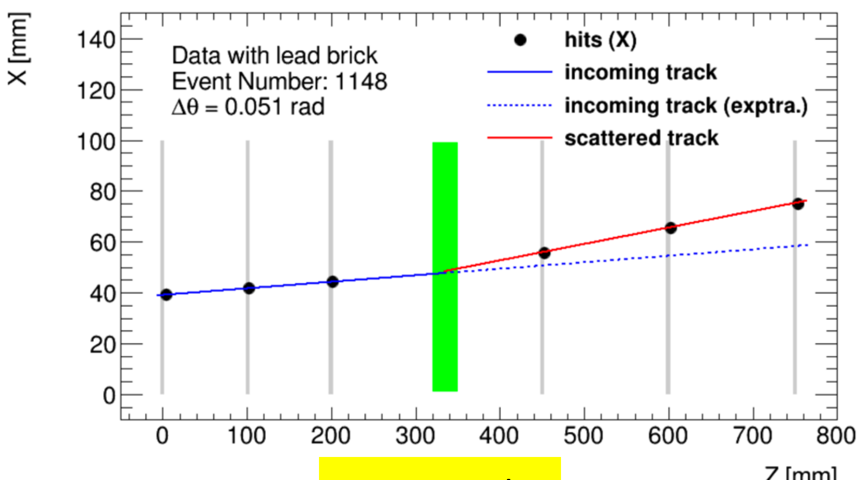
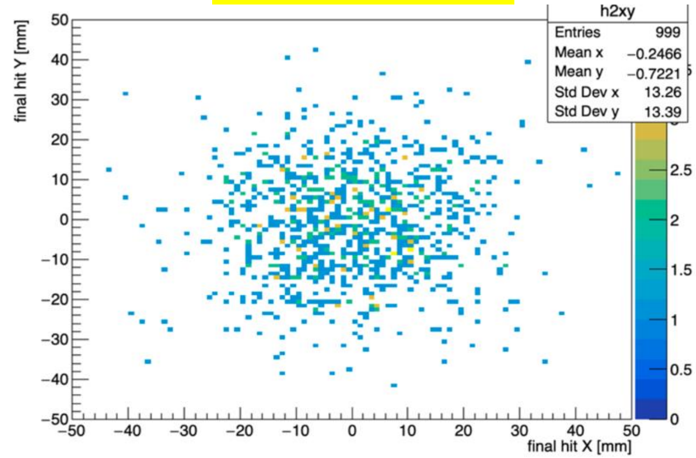


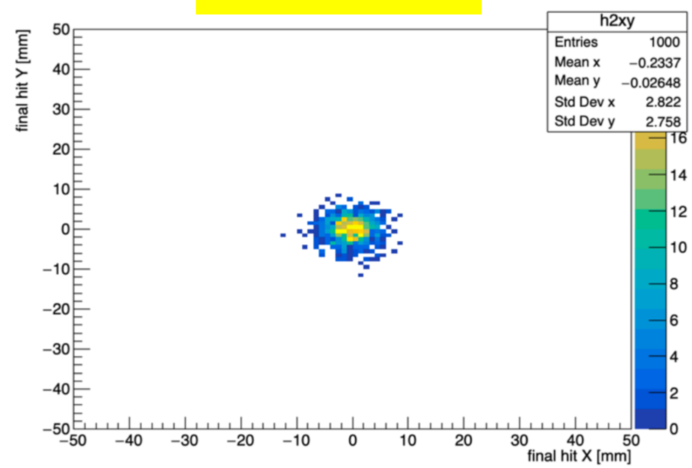


30 mm Pb

1 GeV muon

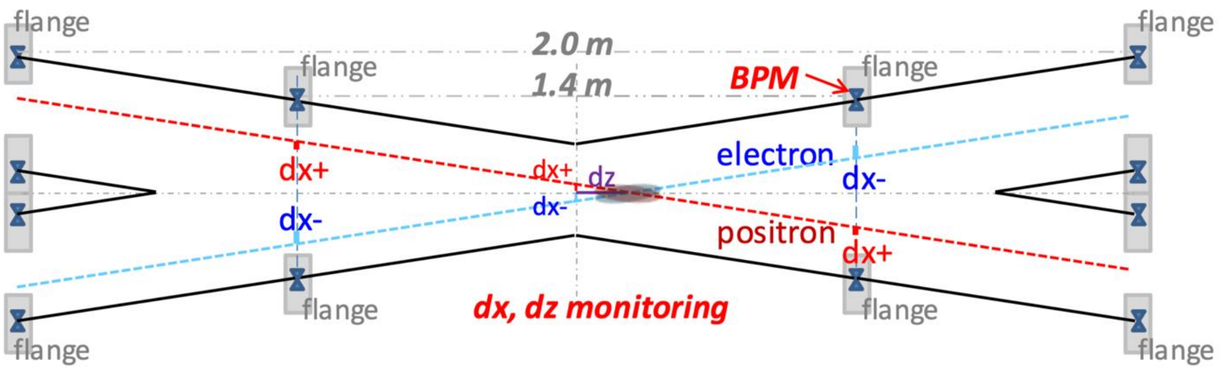


5 GeV muon



Experimental challenges

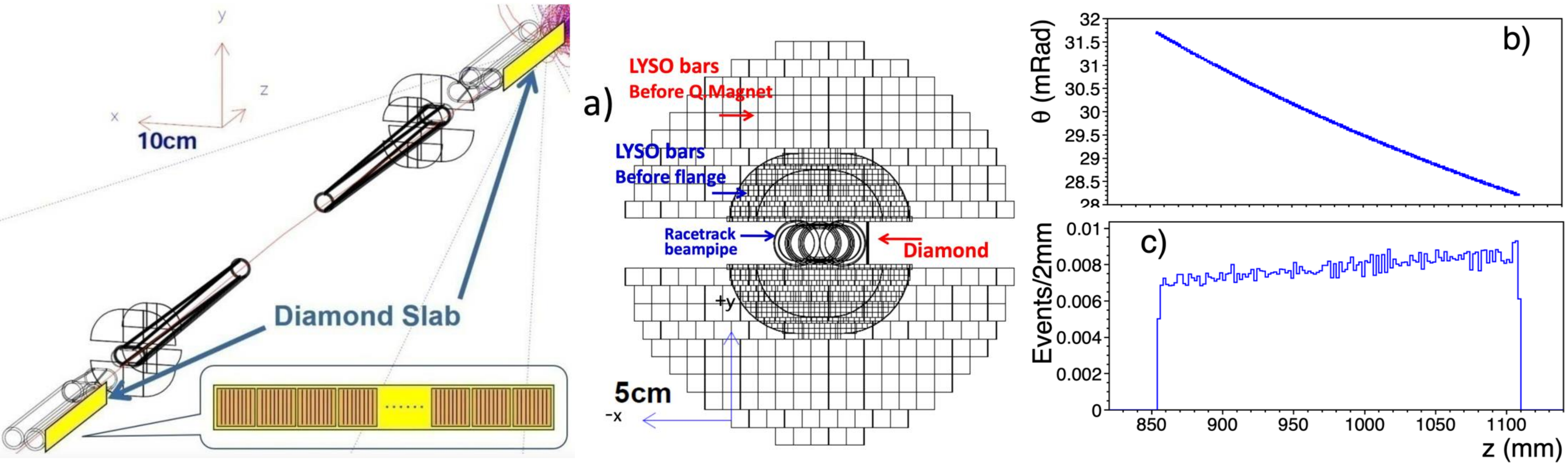
- Real IP position



- Beam induced acceptance change
  - Beam-energy asymmetry,
  - IP displacements,
  - Cross section changed with the beam energy,
  - Focusing of final state particles through beam bunches

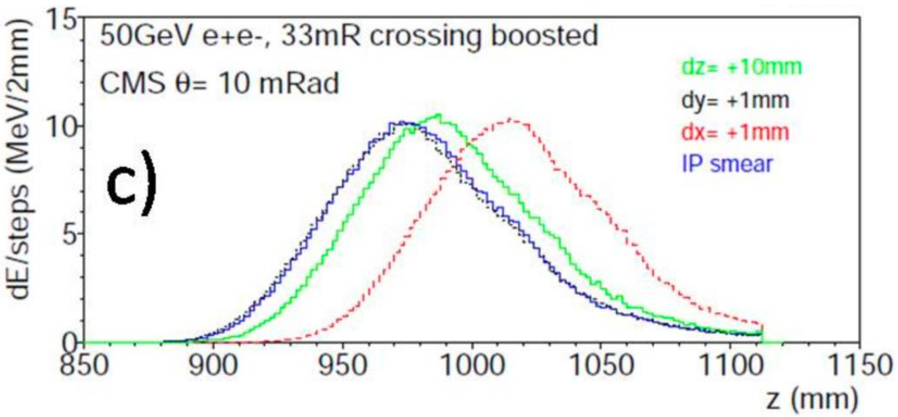
Experimental challenges

- Diamond fast beam monitor
  - |z|= 855~1110 mm diamond slab, on sides of beampipe
  - monitoring Bhabha electrons of ~10 mRad (CMS) ~25 mRad (LAB)

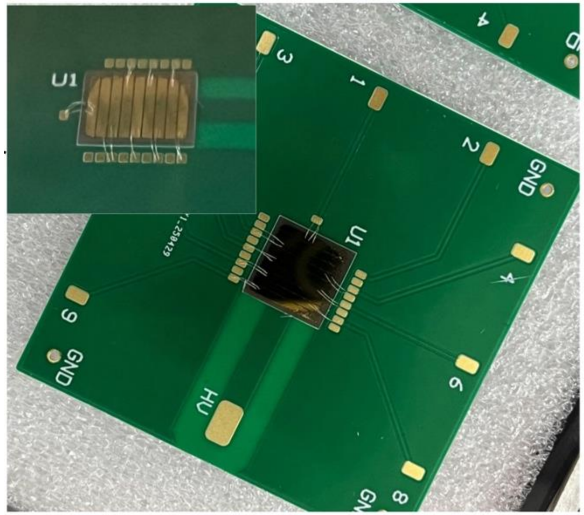


Monitoring IP offset

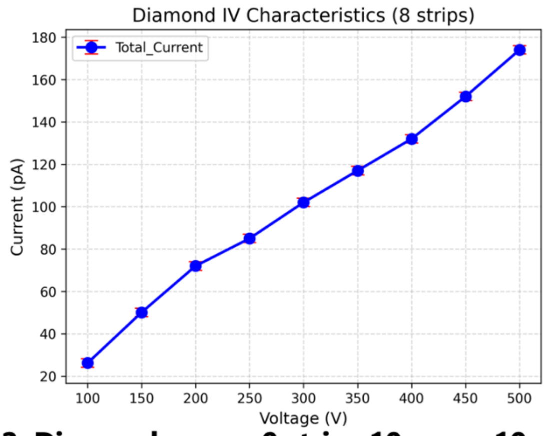
- Differing event rates on +z, -z sides for IP offset



- Diamond detector R&D at NJU
  - Preliminary tests with source meter: I-V, alpha radioactive source



2. Diamond sensor 9 strips 10 mm × 10 mm



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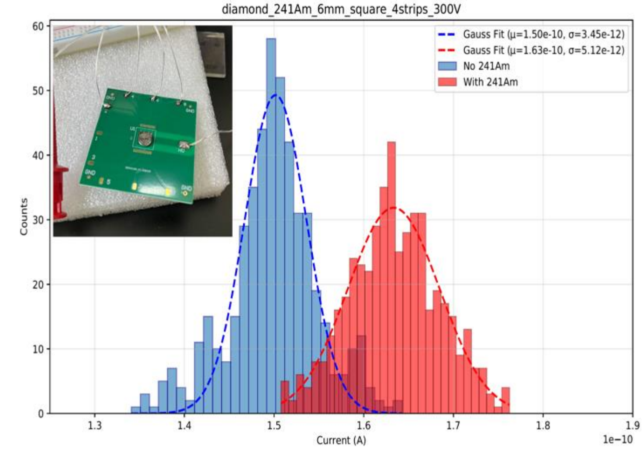
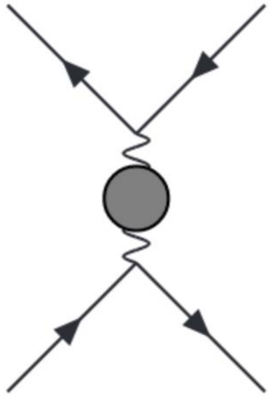
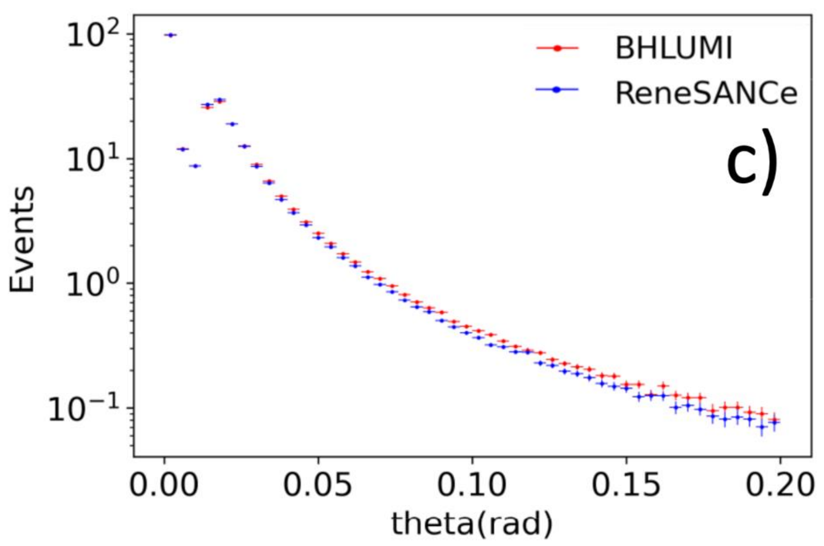


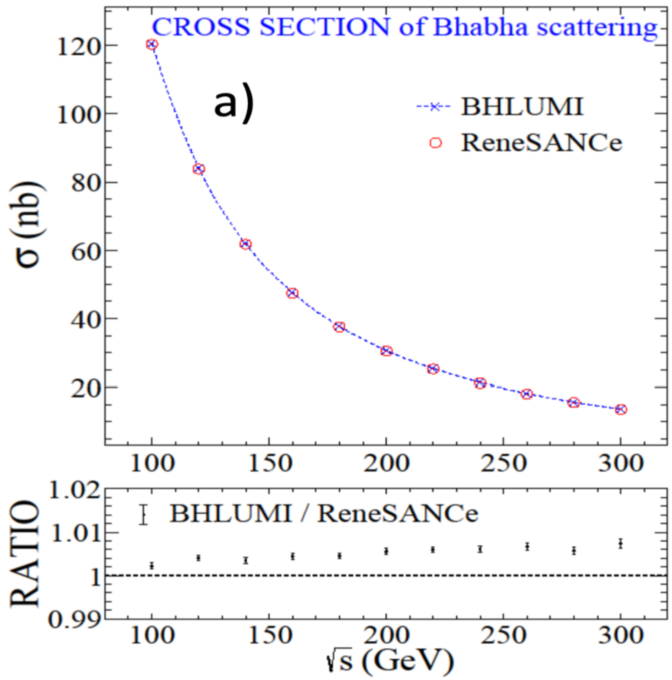
Theoretical challenges

- Hadronic vacuum polarisation contribution
  - Extracted from data for $e^+e^- \rightarrow$hadrons or from lattice QCD
  - Data-driven from (BelleII, BESIII, CMD-3, SND), expected the uncertainty to be reduced below 10^{-4} level



- Generator studies
  - BHLUMI 4.04 S. Jadach, 0.037% precision [PLB 803 (2020) 135319]
  - ReneSANCe, a recent NLO generator [CPC 256 (2020) 107455]

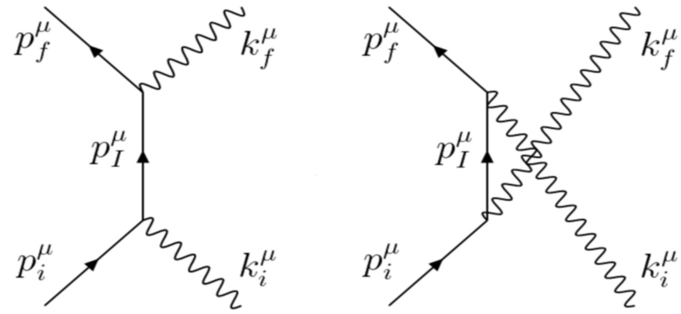




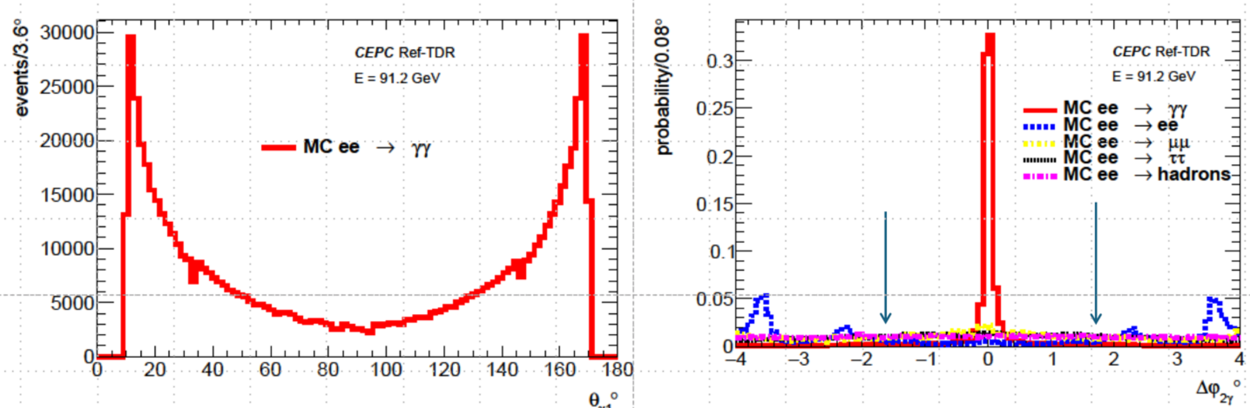
Alternative process: di-photon ($e^+e^-\to\gamma\gamma$)

$$\sigma_{\gamma\gamma}(\theta > \theta_{\min}) = 130\ \text{nb}\ (1 - P_{e^-} P_{e^+})\left(\log_e\left(\frac{1+\cos\theta_{\min}}{1-\cos\theta_{\min}}\right) - \cos\theta_{\min}\right)/\ s[\text{GeV}^2]$$

- QED process: $d\sigma/d\theta \sim 1/\theta$
- Potentially advantages over SABS
  - Severe metrology requirements
  - Significant impact of the hadronic vacuum polarisation



Relaxed selection 10<θ<170°



If we want to increase statistics by using 10<θ<170° selection then 10^{-4} contamination from the ee → ee process appears.

To suppress this ee → ee background the condition **abs($\Delta\varphi_{2\gamma}$) <1.75** could be used. In this case:

ee → γγ 688081 events selected from 1M (~69% efficiency)

ee → ee 0 events selected from 200k (without **abs($\Delta\varphi_{2\gamma}$) <1.75** 2 events selected)

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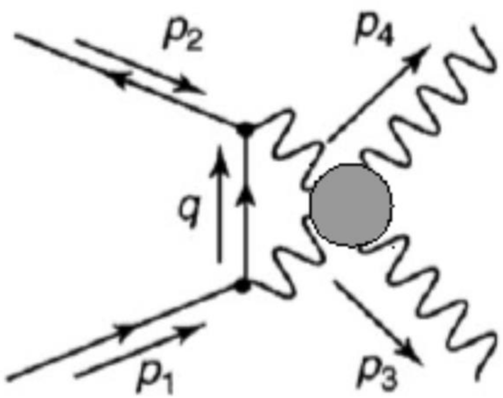
Di-photon: challenges

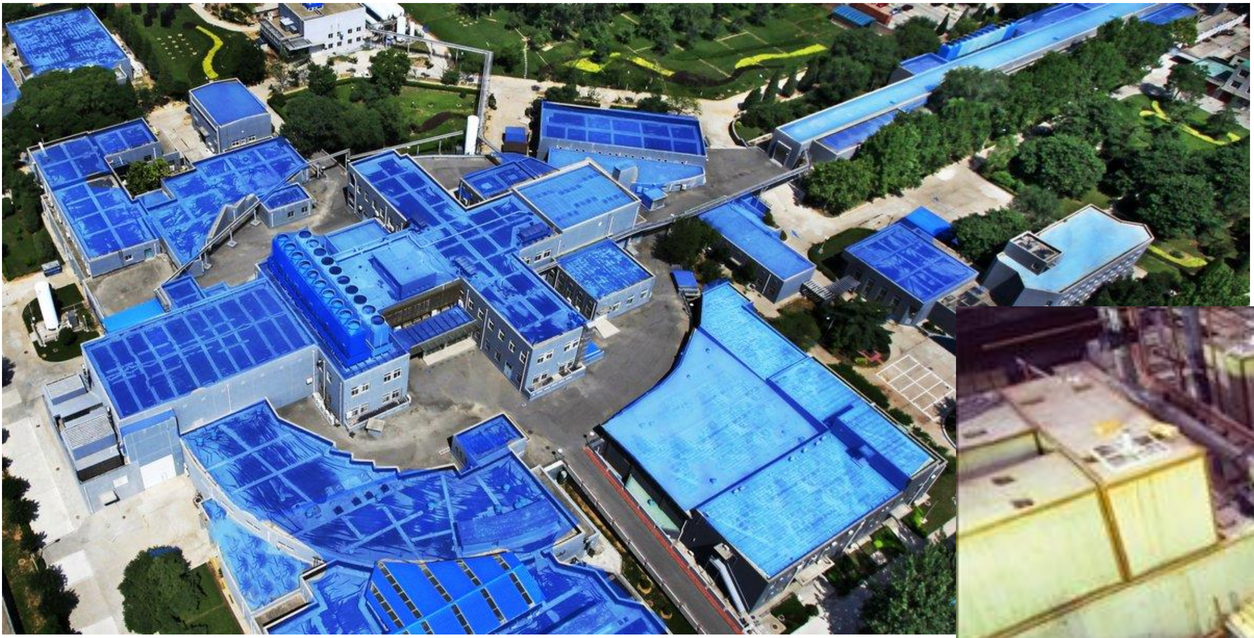
- Experimental
  - Statistical precision, ~1000 times smaller than SABS
  - Acceptance/metrology: looser than the SABS. But, here for the whole central detector, with several components
- Theoretical
  - Photon vacuum polarisation (Hadronic light-by-light (lbl) scattering) only appears one order higher than in SABS, but with larger uncertainty.
  - Estimated from data driven hadronic models or lattice QCD



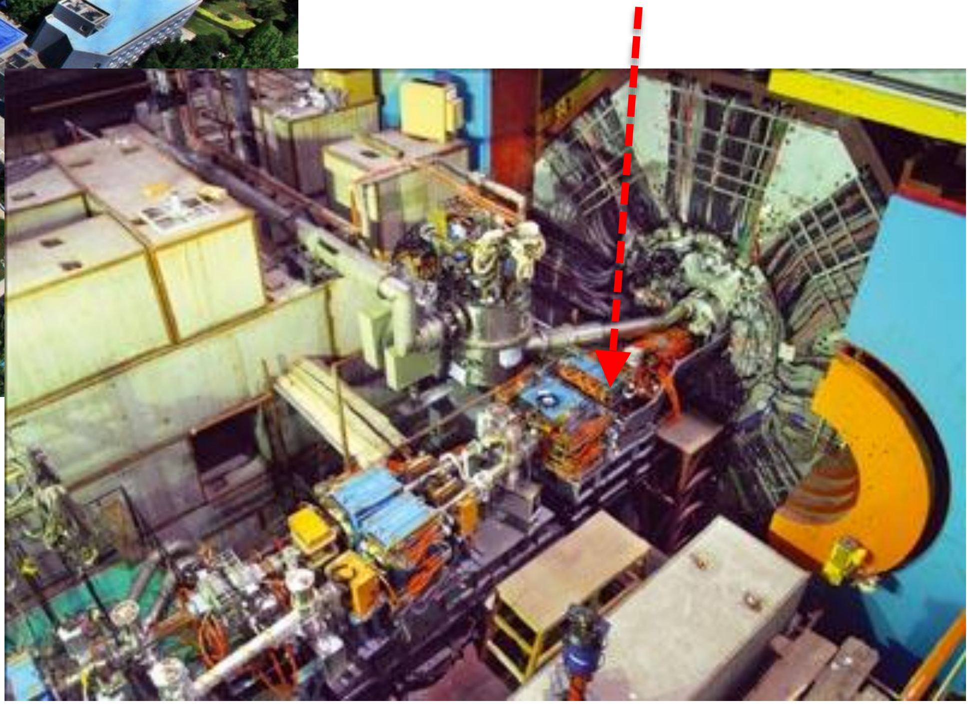
Again, BESIII can help!

Future tests at BESIII experiment

- BEPCII-BESIII experiment
  - e+e- collider, COM energy: ~2-5 GeV, Luminosity: ~$10^{33}cm^{-2}/s$
  - BESIII detector: Multi-purpose detector covering 4 solid angle

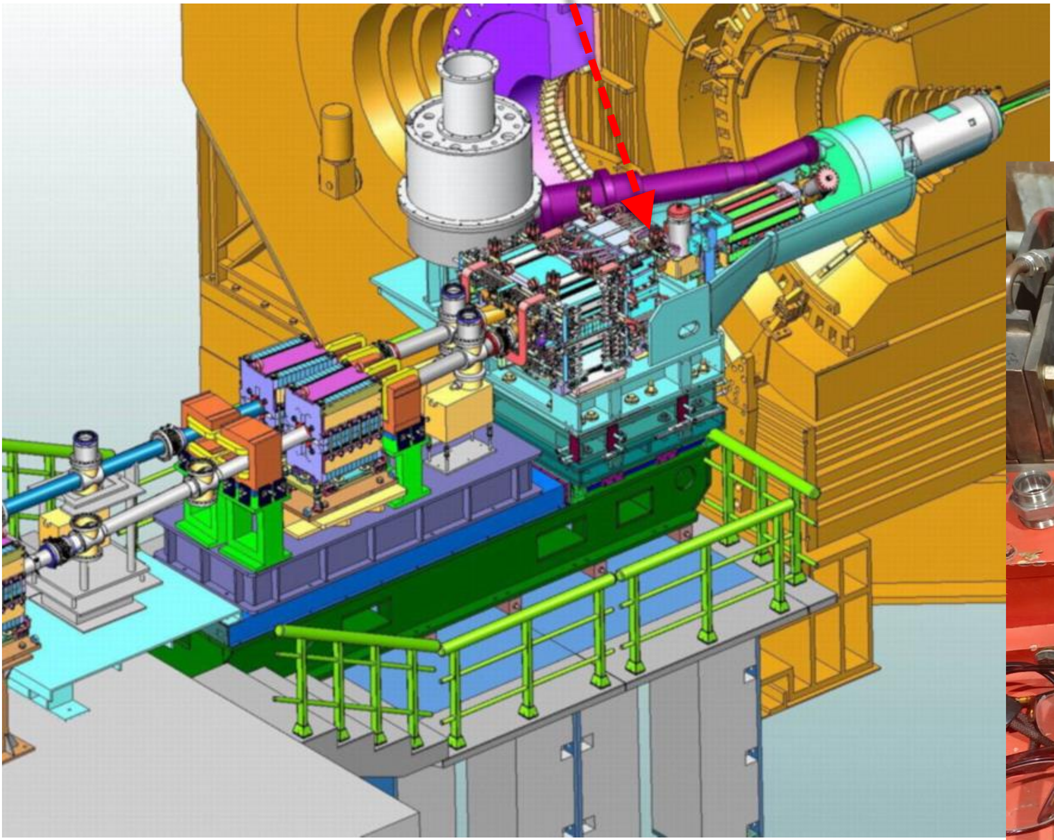


- 3.3m <z<3.5 m, θ=0 in CMS frame

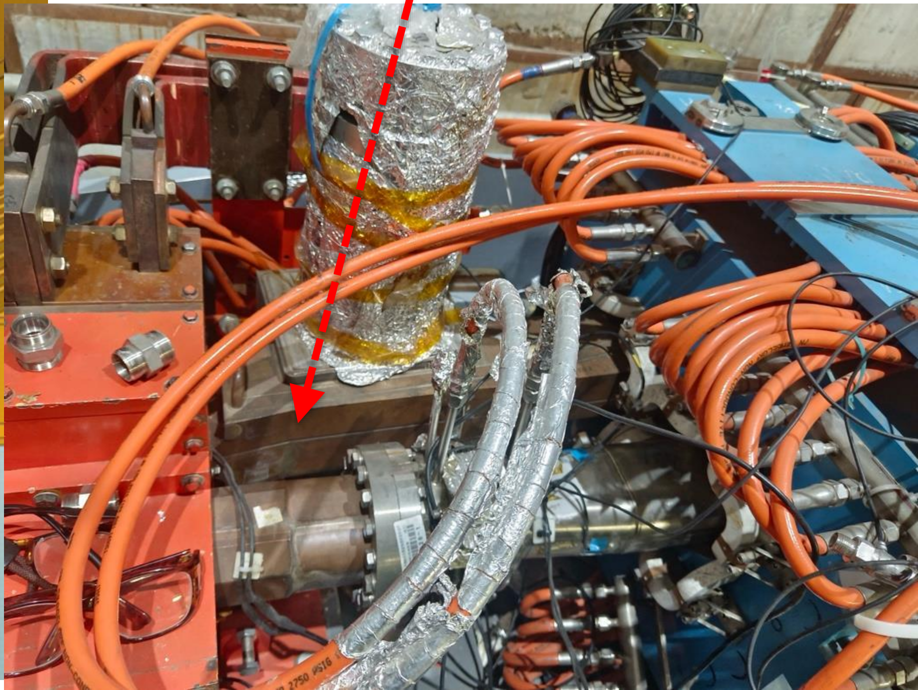


BESIII Zero Degree Calorimeter

- Only place in BESIII, easily accessible for R&D
  - Zero-Degree-Calorimeter(ZDC): fast luminosity and ISR photon tagging
- Possible synchronization with BESIII
  - good control for electron and photon samples

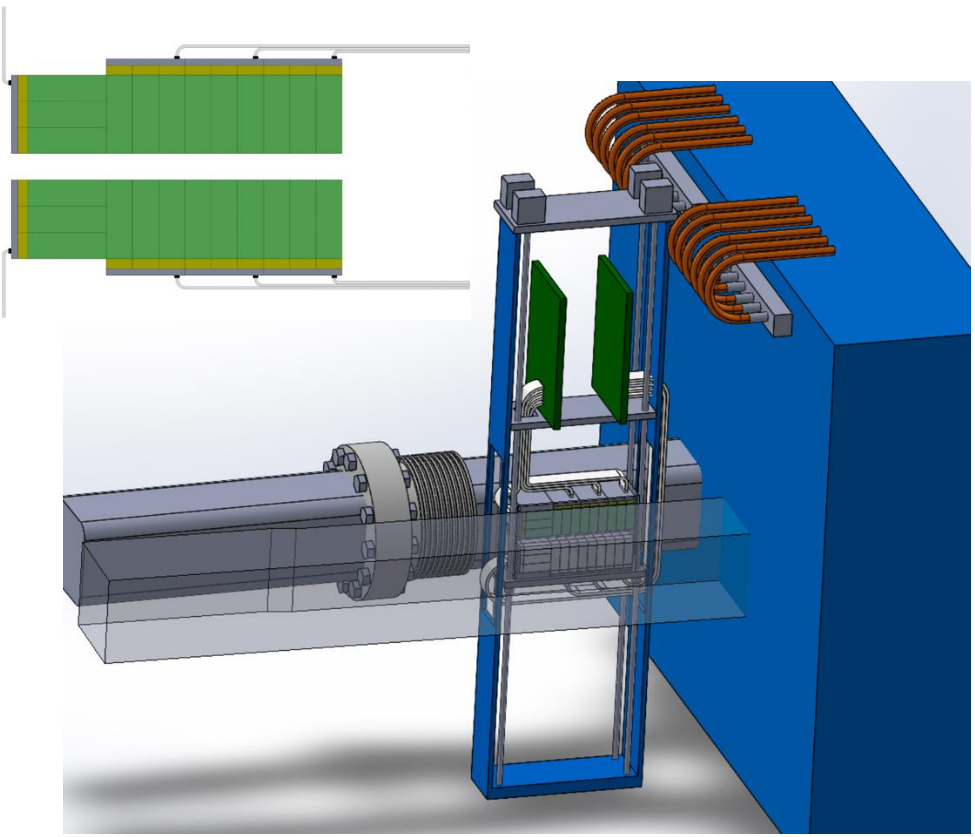


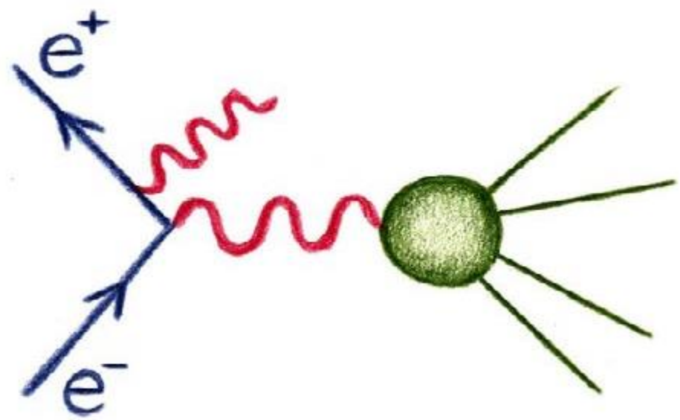
Copper window of out-going beampipe



BESIII Zero Degree Calorimeter

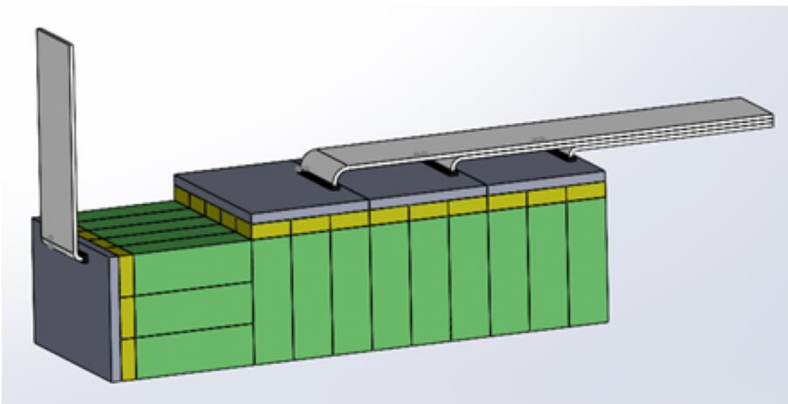
- Great place for LumiCal prototyping
  - ZDC: LYSO+SiPM array
  - Diamond detector and Si-tracker, near the copper window
  - Running-time background study and stability study

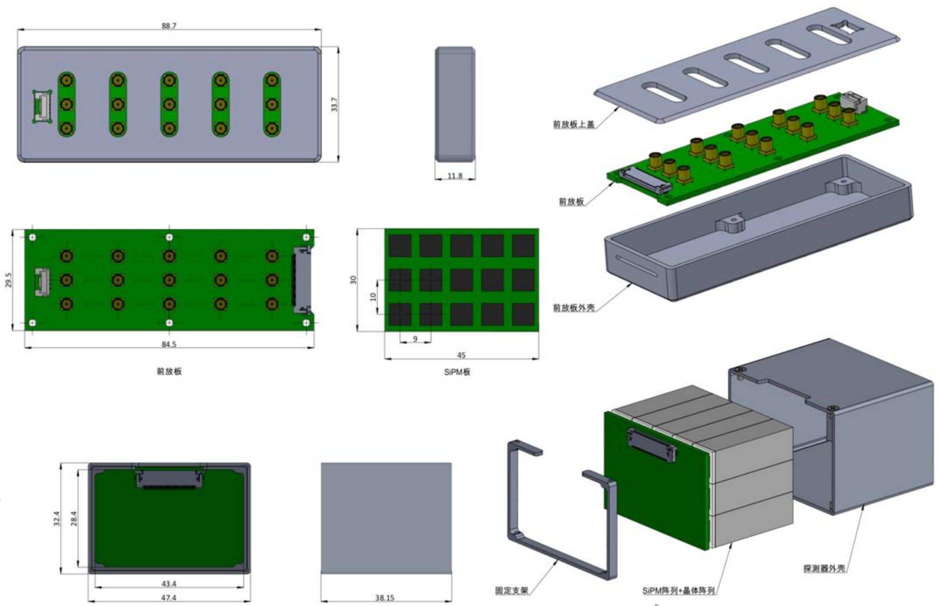


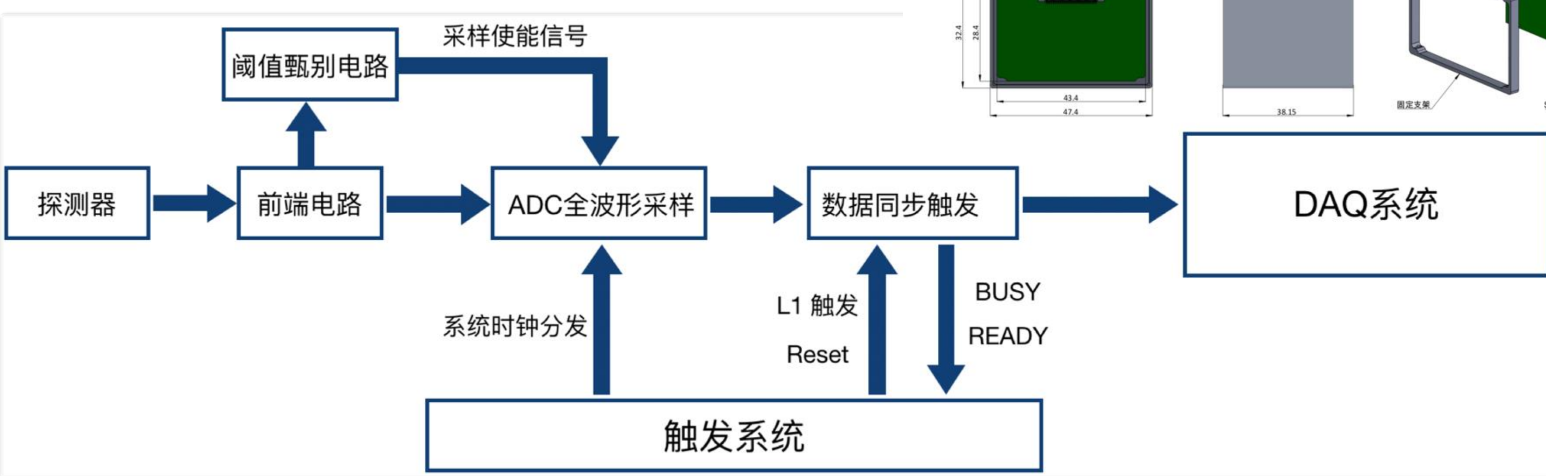


ZDC: preliminary design

- LYSO+SiPM array and modular design
  - Both timing and energy measurement, join in the BESIII DAQ

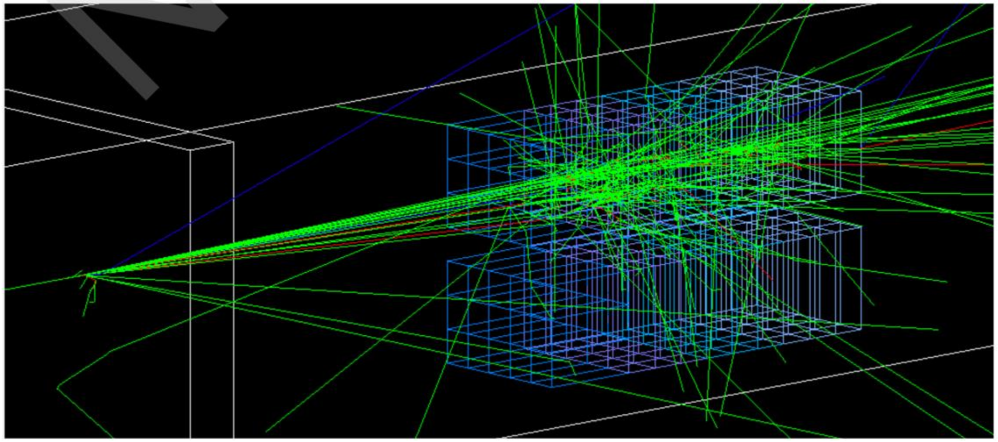




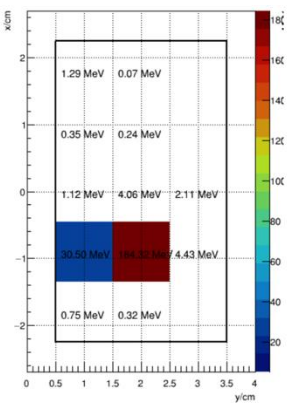


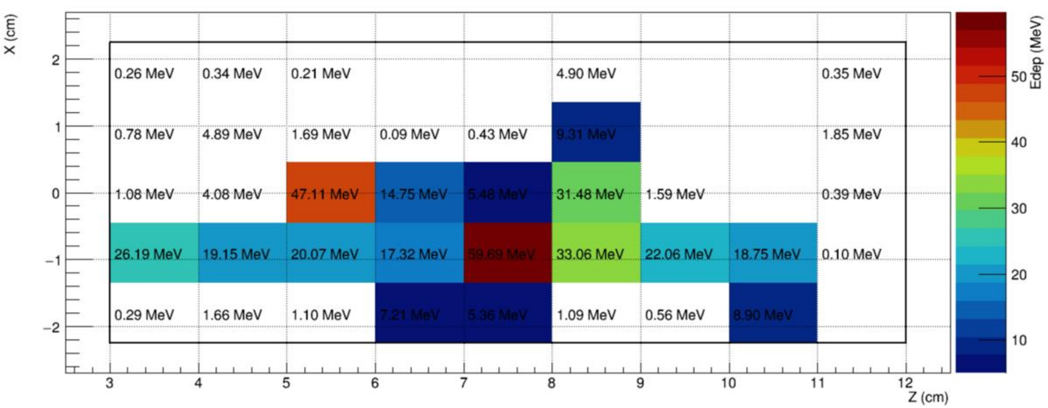
ZDC: preliminary design

- Event display: 1GeV ISR photon
  - 光子在 1.45cm 铜壁(束流管等效厚度)上发生光子对转换后，次级粒子击中 ZDC 晶体阵列的事例显示图。
  - 绿色:光子，红色:电子，蓝色:正电子



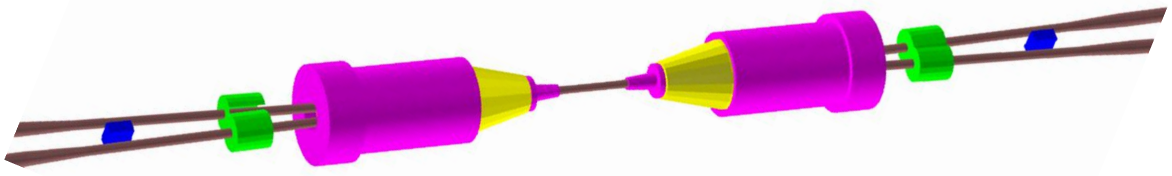
- ZDC 探测器的能量分布图
  - 左图：第一层探测模块上各探测器单元的能量分布
  - 右图：后续三个探测器模块各探测器单元上的能量分布



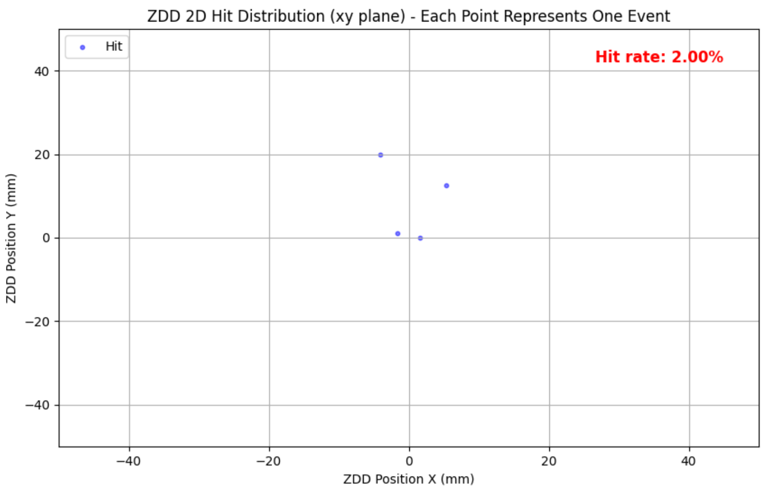


ZDC at STCF

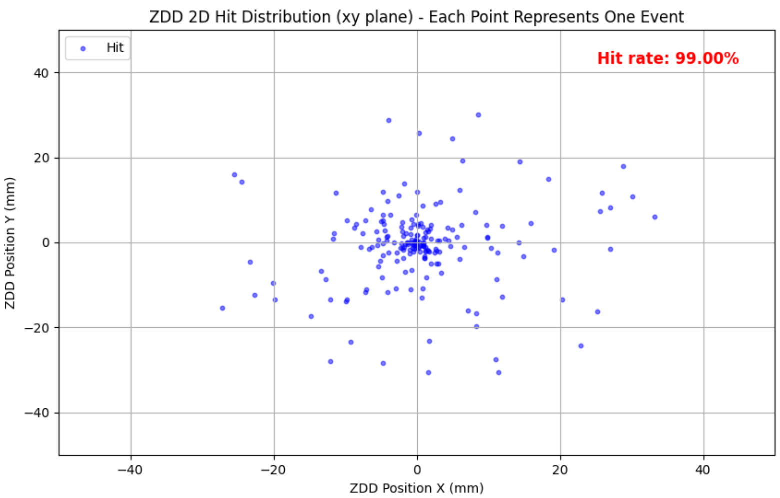
- Very preliminary design: 10cm x 10cm x 20cm LYSO at Z = 4 m



- Simulation: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma_{ISR}\pi^+\pi^-$ with E_γ ~1.8GeV
  - need accelerator to open "window" for ISR



No window



Assumed window

Summary

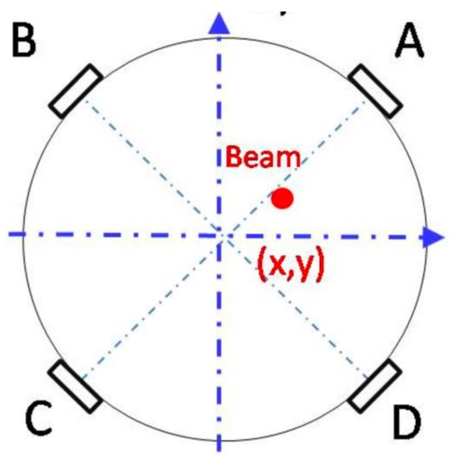
- CEPC LumiCal system preliminary design presented
  - Targeted for the small angle Bhabha scattering events
  - Performance, e.g. acceptance, efficiency, etc. studied with GEANT4
  - Very preliminary feasibility study on diphoton process
- Relevant detector R&D extensively
  - LYSO+SiPM and Diamond detector R&D
  - Dedicated experiment to validate the multiple scattering effect
- Just the beginning of journey to O(10^{-4})
  - Define the survey procedure to reach 1 μm, with accelerator experts
  - More solid background study and mitigation needed
  - Theoretical understanding of the relevant processes
- Full functional detector prototype planed and synergized with BESIII-ZDC, as well as STCF

The end

- STCF proposal
- FCC-ee alignment
- Background simulation

Beam Position Monitor

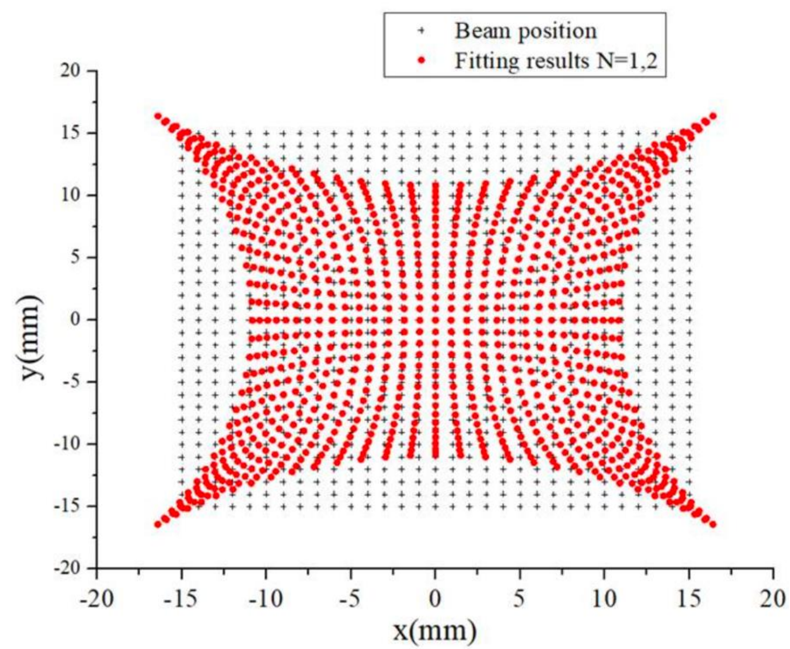
- Survey/monitoring, for Beam IP position
  - Beam Probe Monitor BPM , IP x,y to 1 μm
  - Position monitoring, Flange dx,dy ~1 μm, dz~ 50 μm

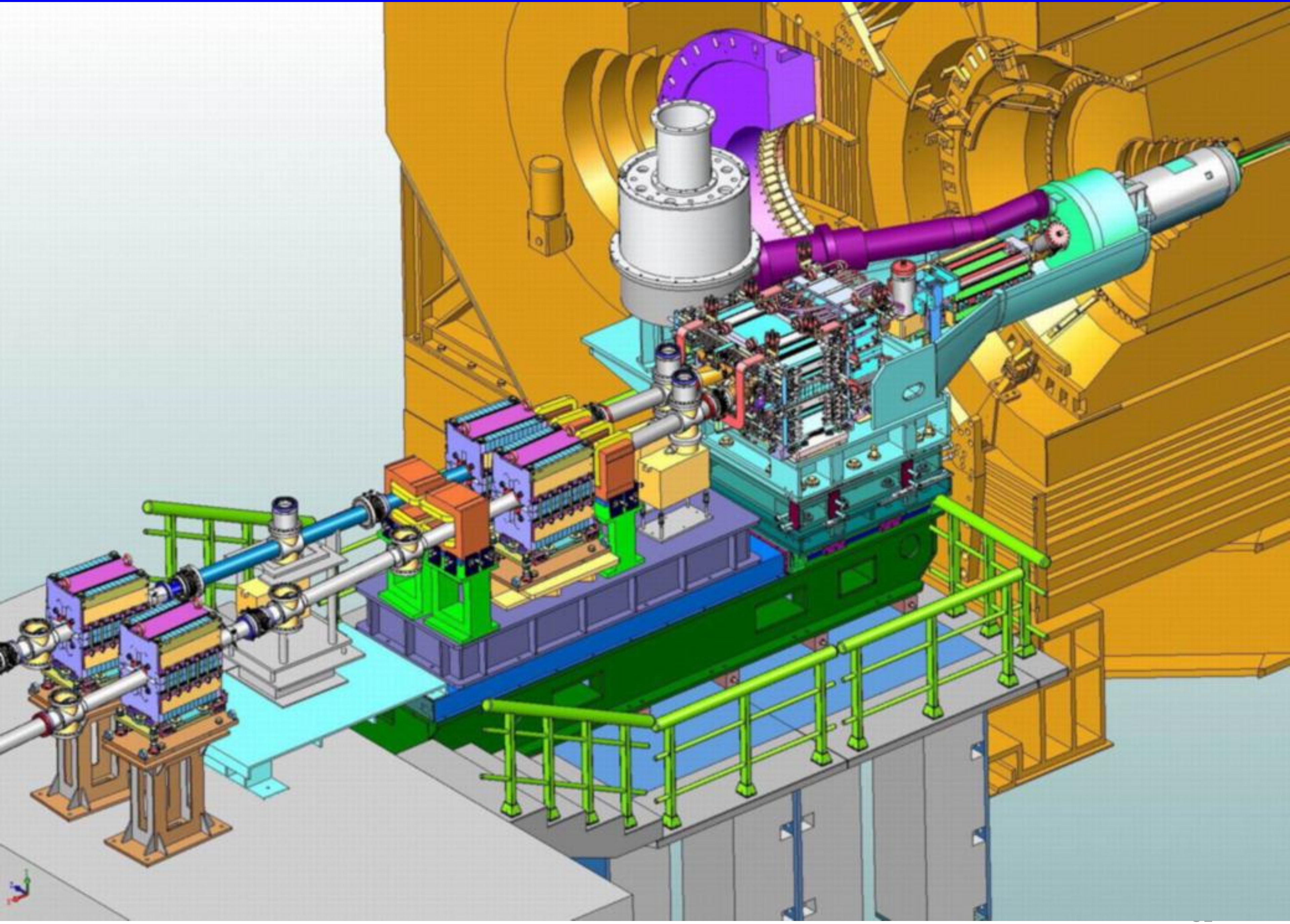


$$x, y = f(x_{raw}, y_{raw})$$

$$x_{raw} = \frac{Va + Vd - Vb - Vc}{Va + Vb + Vc + Vd}$$

$$y_{raw} = \frac{Va + Vb - Vc - Vd}{Va + Vb + Vc + Vd}$$





Some open Questions

- Radiative production of additional fermion pairs is currently not implemented in typical MC programs for SABS and $\gamma\gamma$ production.
  - What is their impact in the experimental analysis of the luminosity measurements?
- What is (quantitatively) the impact of beamstrahlung on the overall luminosity determination?
  - Will the beamstrahlung spectrum need to be obtained from simulation, or can be determined from in-situ measurements?
- Are there other processes besides $e^+e^- \to e^+e^-$ and $e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$ that could be useful for luminosity measurements?