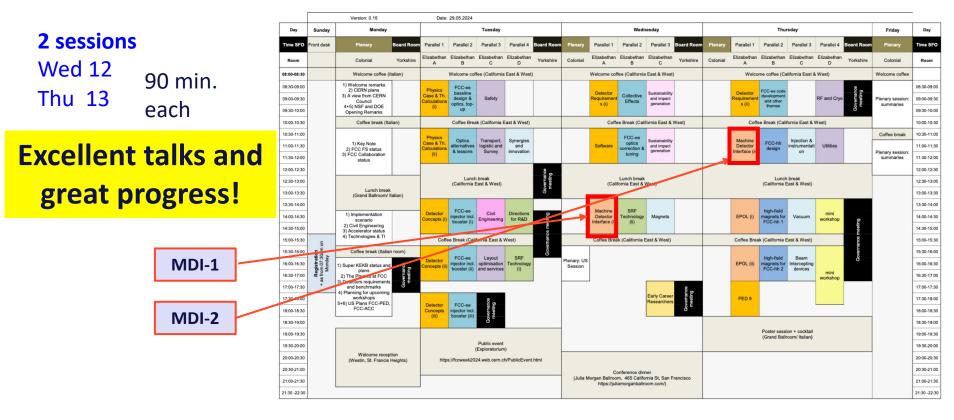


MDI SUMMARY

Manuela Boscolo (INFN-LNF)

FCC WEEK Conference 2024 10 - 14 June 2024 San Francisco, USA ∩ FCC

FCC WEEK 2024 – MDI sessions



MDI-related posters

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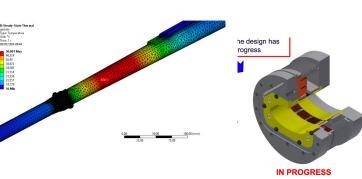
- The air-cooling system for the IDEA Vertex Detector at FCC-ee: thermal performance and vibrational effects, *G. Baldinelli*
- Alternative solenoid compensation scheme, A. Ciarma
- Structural Optimization of Future Circular Collider Interaction Region Support Structure, F. Fransesini
- Luminosity tuning and optimization, Vaibhavi Gawas
- Material Budget of the FCC-ee IR, G. Nigrelli

+ Coffee-breaks & lunch discussions

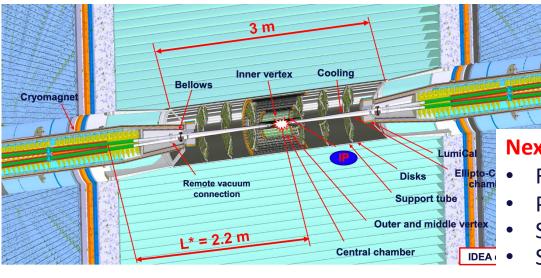
Francesco Fransesini (INFN-LNF)

Mechanical model of the MDI

- Progress on the central and conical chamber design
- Vacuum chambers material budget optimization
 - removal of copper manifolds
 - pure Beryllium vs AlBeMet: gain up to a factor 2
 - check paraffin safety → water?







Next steps

- Finalize IR bellows design
- Progress remote vacuum connection
- Services
- Supports

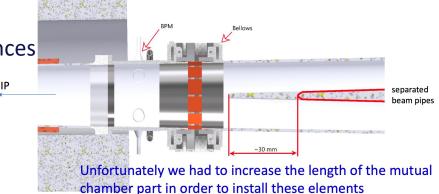
Optimization of the FCC-ee IR beam pipe elements

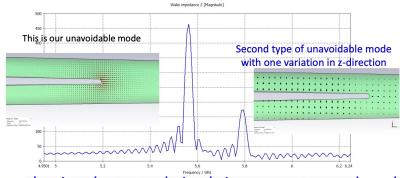
- Goal is to minimize IR heat-load due to impedances
- Low impedance vacuum chamber designed
- New evaluations of trapped modes for
 - different shape of SR masks
 - elliptical shaped BPM

Next steps

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- Optimize gold thickness on the internal vacuum chamber
- Finalize IR bellow design
- Evaluate impedance for the global IR model (chambers, bellows, BPM, masks)





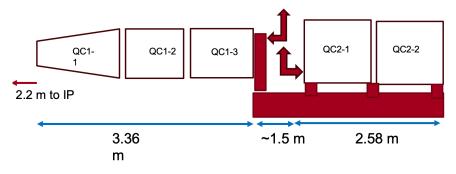
Lengthening the mutual pipe brings more trapped modes

IR magnet system

Preferred option for the IR cryostat

IR QC1 and QC2 in different cryostats but one integrated raft (not to scale)

Need to make space for cryogens, leads, and cantilever supports.

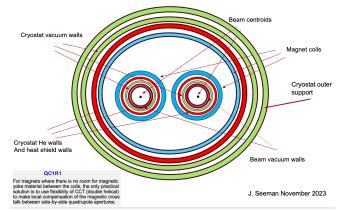


Suggested focus topics for FCCee MDI and IR magnets for 2024-2025 SLAC

- 1) Add inner background shielding: W, Ta, or Cu inside magnets in cryostat (Δr ?)/
- 2) Resolve new IR lattice vs present: QC1,QC2 placement and anti-solenoids
- 3) Make initial cryostat design (4 or 7 m) by cryogenic/mechanical engineer(s)
- 4) Answer if IR magnets need higher-order trim coils
- 5) Confirm 100 mrad detector-accelerator cone angle
- 6) IR BPMs and other diagnostics

IR Magnet Cross Section View (front and end of each magnet)

Showing separated heat shield and vacuum vessel.



Radial distance from detector solenoid axis to beam axis: conservative/less conservative approach

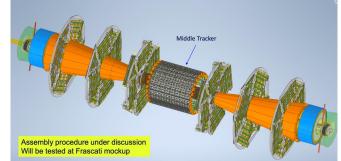
Alternative solenoid compensation scheme https://doi.org/10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2024-TUPC68

- 7) Full list of magnet, vacuum, and cryogenic specifications
- 8) Converge on background mask geometry
- 9) Make initial layout of magnet/cryogenic splice box
- 10) Construct a left and right CCT magnet pair for QC1 and test
- 11) Carry out warm test of CCT quadrupole for reduced left-right field cross-talk
- 12) Design remote vacuum flanges (need 6 flanges with 2 designs)
- 13) Radial differential movements during cool down

Vertex detector design and integration

Integration with the machine elements being developed Services integration and cooling being finalised: $\Delta T < 10^{\circ}C - 1.5 \mu m RMS displacement$

A mini-workshop on vertex detector technologies (including system integration and mechanical aspects) will be held at CERN on July 1 and 2: <u>https://indico.cern.ch/event/1417976/</u>



Support cone Beam pipe cooling manifold Layer 1&2 cooling cone Layer 3 cooling cone



Lightweight layout using an ALICE ITS3 inspired design

A lighter concept with curved and stitched MAPS is being engineered First layout done Engineering drawings started, having in mind construction sequence Cooling (air) and flex circuits routing will be addressed shortly

Excellent progress on Beam Backgrounds

First studies due to luminosity backgrounds (IPC) on detector hit occupancies have been evaluated.

Synchrotron radiation in the IR simulated in detail up to the internal beam pipe. First evaluation of beam-gas losses up to the internal beam pipe.

Next steps necessitates to track those particles

- up to suitable surface before the detector to allow detector hit occupancies
- evaluate energy deposits in the machine components

QC1R1

QC1R2

QC1R3

QC2R1

QC2R2

0.30 W

1.54 W

2.00 W

0.20 W

0.04 W

34 mW

20.4 mW

29.7 mW

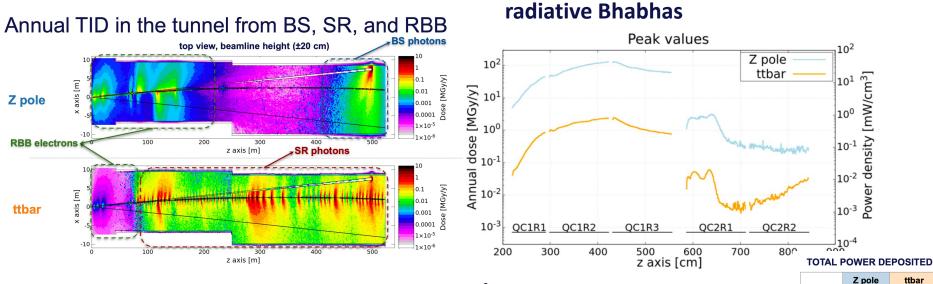
1.9 mW

1.8 mW

Power deposition in FFQs SC coils from

Radiation dose from Fluka simulation in the MDI area

Beamstrahlung dump



5 mm of tungsten ensures

- peak dose: 3 MGy/y
- peak power density deposition: 1 mW/cm³

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Detector Background Studies

First occupancy calculations from Incoherent pairs in

- IDEA Vertex detector (A. Ilg)
- IDEA drift chamber (B. Francois)
- Allegro ECAL (A. Ciarma)

Next:

- Add more subdetectors
- Evaluate more background sources

	ARCADIA	ALICE ITS3
Occupancy	~ 20×10 ⁻⁶	~ 30×10 ⁻⁶
Hit rate	ate 170 <i>MHz/cm</i> ² 250 <i>MHz/cm</i> ²	

IDEA-VTX

data rates of O(10 Gb/s) per module.

IDEA-DCH

ALLEGRO ECAL

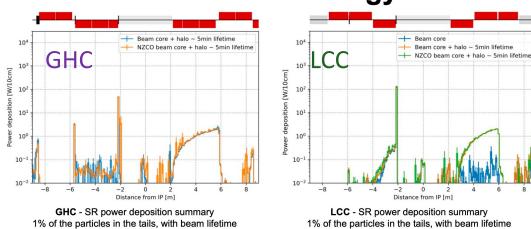
Average occupancy per BX (over 1000 BXs):

	NO CUTS	20% MIP CUT	30% MIP CUT
Endcaps	0.1% ~ 0.6%	0.02% ~ 0.2%	0.01% ~ 0.15%
Barrel	< 0.45%	< 0.03%	< 0.01%

occupancy per layer up to ~0.5%/BX

Synchrotron Radiation background

BDSIM (Geant4 based) simulation with comparison of **GHC and LCC optics at Z and ttbar:** similar power deposited near the IP was founded.



Results at **Z energy**

LCC - SR power deposition summary 1% of the particles in the tails, with beam lifetime equivalent to 5 min, and 100 um X&Y and 6 urad PX&PY applied to the NZCO beam core.

Power deposition ± 8 m from IP

equivalent to 5 min, and 100 um X&Y and 6 urad

PX&PY applied to the NZCO beam core

Power deposition on the vacuum chamber from SR evaluated for

- tilted beams
- beam tails
- injected beams
- various optics versions

SR collimators and masks defined

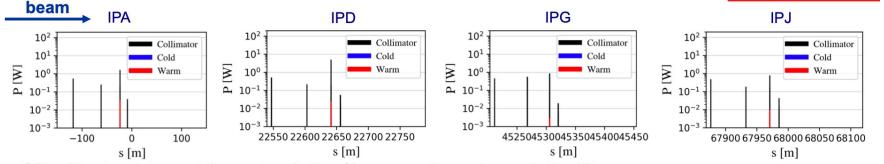
Next steps

- Include X-ray in the simulation
- SR with top-up injection
- Track these photons in subdetectors

Beam-gas beam losses and MDI collimators

Beam-residual gas interactions implemented in the Xsuite-BDSIM simulation tool First estimated beam-gas lifetime (dominated by bremsstrahlung):

 $\tau_{eBrem} \sim 3h \ 20min$

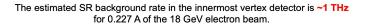


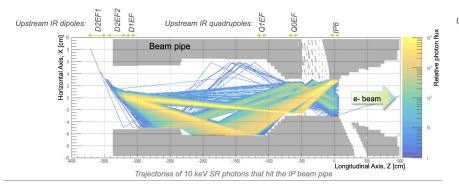
- · SR collimators intercept the vast majority of beam-gas beam losses in the IRs
 - Consolidate results
 - Next steps Other beam operation modes
 - Impact on detector backgrounds

A new framework for synchrotron radiation studies in the EIC

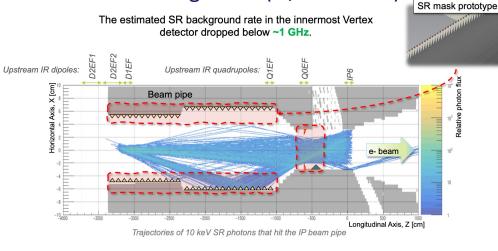
Simulation improvement: Geant4-based model for SR simulation + photon reflection physics

SR Background (w/o SR masks)





SR Background (w/ SR masks)



- Beam pipe geometry and cooling
- Next steps and in progress SR mask
 - SR simulations

Main plans on key aspects of the MDI design

- IR magnet system & Cryostats
 - FF Quads & Correctors
 - Solenoid comp. scheme & anti-solenoid design
- IR Mechanical model, including vertex and lumical integration, and assembly concept
 - Services (i.e. air & water cooling for vertex and vacuum chambers) and cables
 - Anchoring to the detector
 - Accessibility & Maintenance
 - Vacuum connection
 - IR BPMs

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- Integrate in the design an alignment system
- Heat Loads from wakefields in IR region
 - In progress

- Beam induced backgrounds
 - Activity on the software and MDI model level, great effort done, to be continued in the next months.
 - Halo beam collimators implemented.
 - IP backgrounds evaluated.
 - Single beam effects (e.g. beam-gas, thermal photons, Touschek) being implemented in Xsuite.
 - SR backgrounds studied in different conditions and baseline/LCCO optics was compared.
 - Injection backgrounds
 - Study of IR radiation level & fluences started (Fluka)
 - Results to be used by the detectors to estimate their backgrounds, and feedbacks to MDI to optimize shieldings, masks and collimators.
 - Beamstrahlung dump with radiation levels

Steps towards the FS final report: MDI note written for the midterm report will be updated with the improvements made so far, and it will be expanded with new studies by September 2024.

Thank you for your attention!

○ FCC