



# Electromagnetic deflection of the initial state at the Z-pole at CEPC

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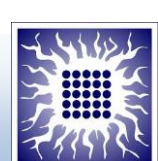
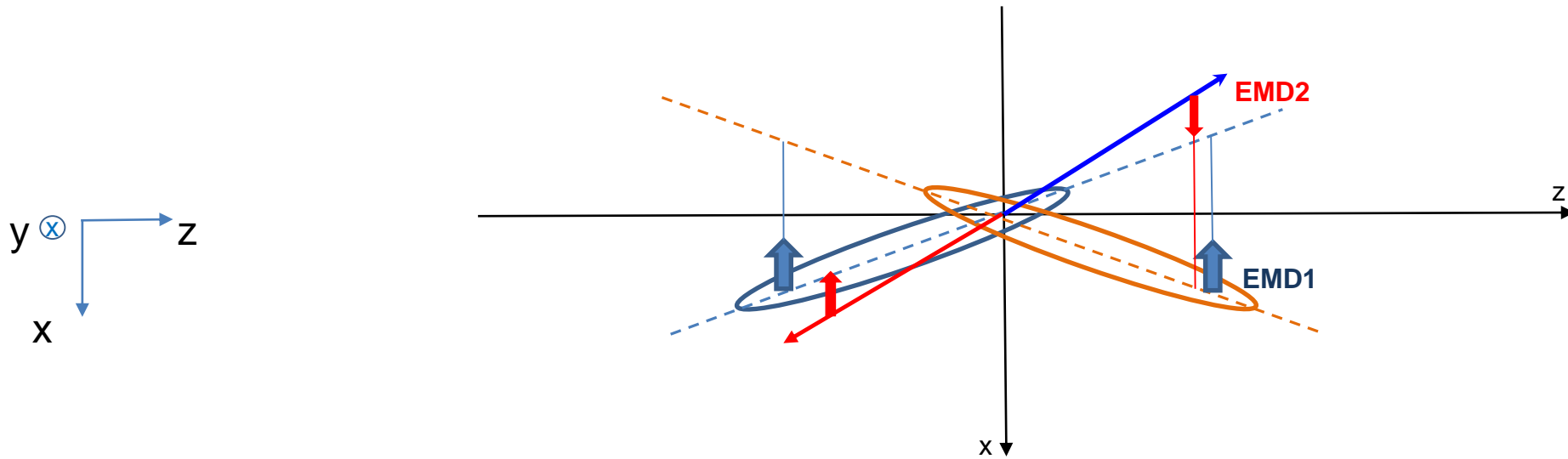


- Electromagnetic deflection at CEPC
- EMD of the initial state at the Z-pole
- Impact on integrated luminosity precision
- Summary



# Introduction

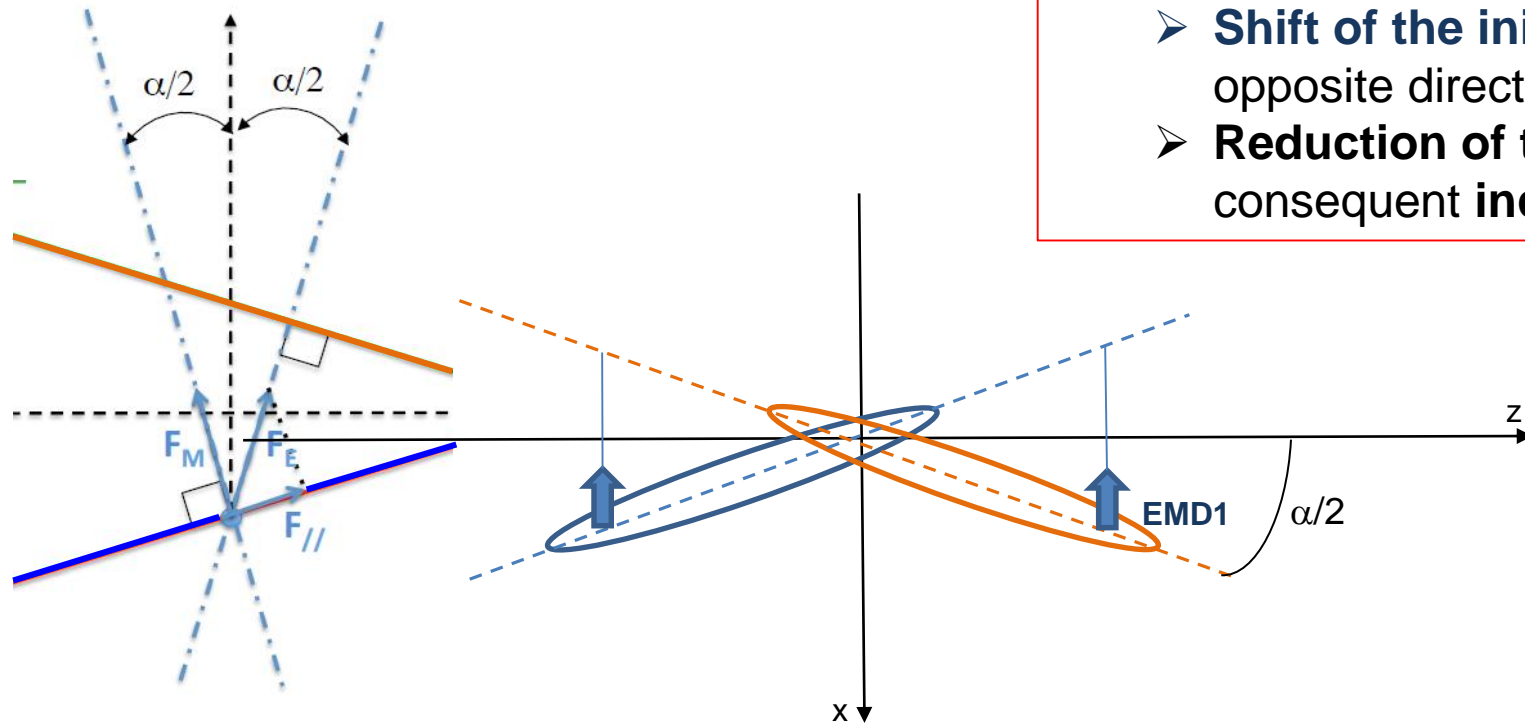
- **Challenging control of luminosity systematics at  $10^{-4}$  at 91.2 GeV**
- **Most sources from mechanics and MDI have been studied** and documented in CEPC CDR and *JINST 17 P09014, 2022*, including experimental determination of the beam energy spread and its impact on integrated luminosity and precision EW observables
- We started to look into **beam-beam effects**, following previous work presented in arXiv:1908.01698v3



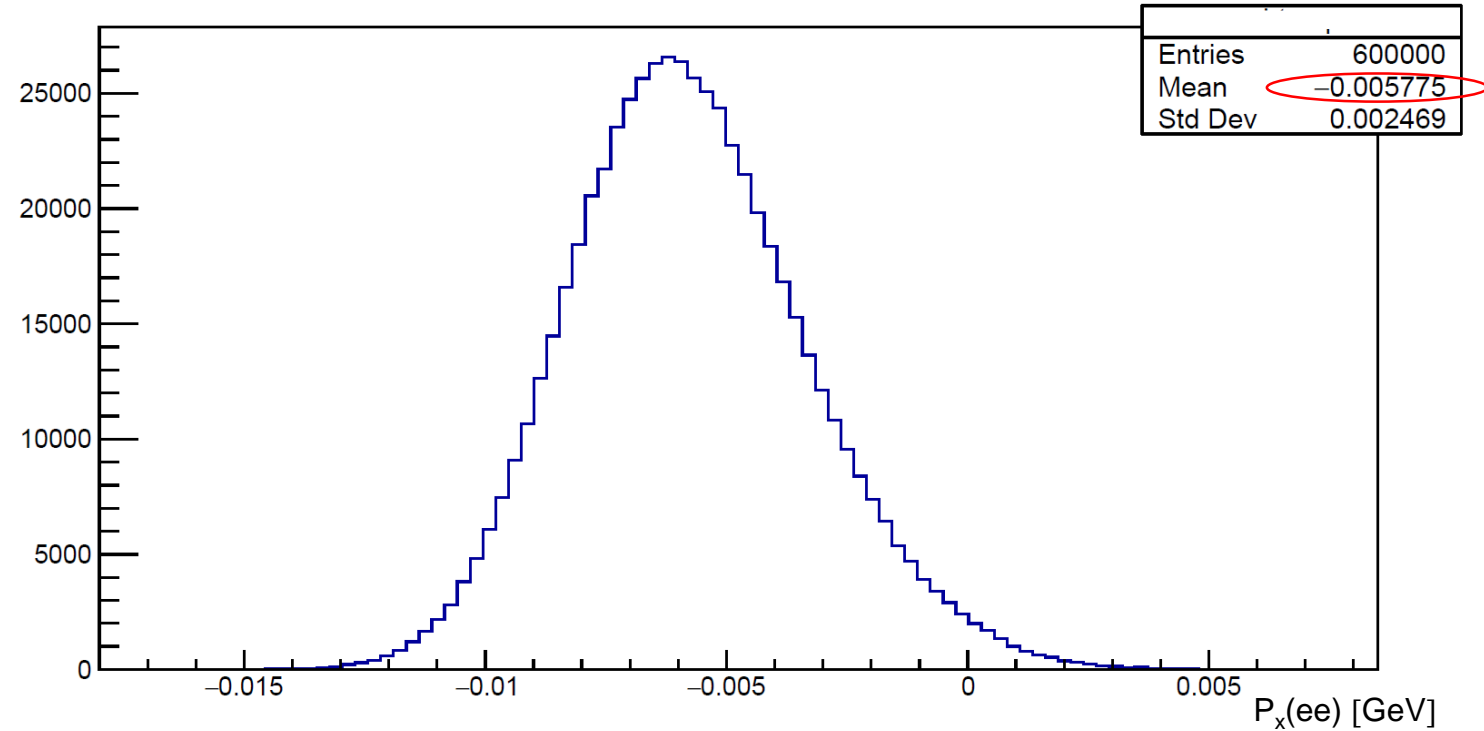
# Electromagnetic deflection of initial state

- Induced by high EM fields of incoming/outgoing beams
- EMD1 acts on initial state **prior to collision**
- Symmetrical on electrons and positrons (differently from EMD2 where final states emitted along positive x-axis are more affected)

- Resulting effects are:
  - **Shift of the initial state** in the opposite direction of x-axis
  - **Reduction of the x-angle  $\alpha$**  and consequent **increase of  $e^\pm$  energy  $\delta E$**

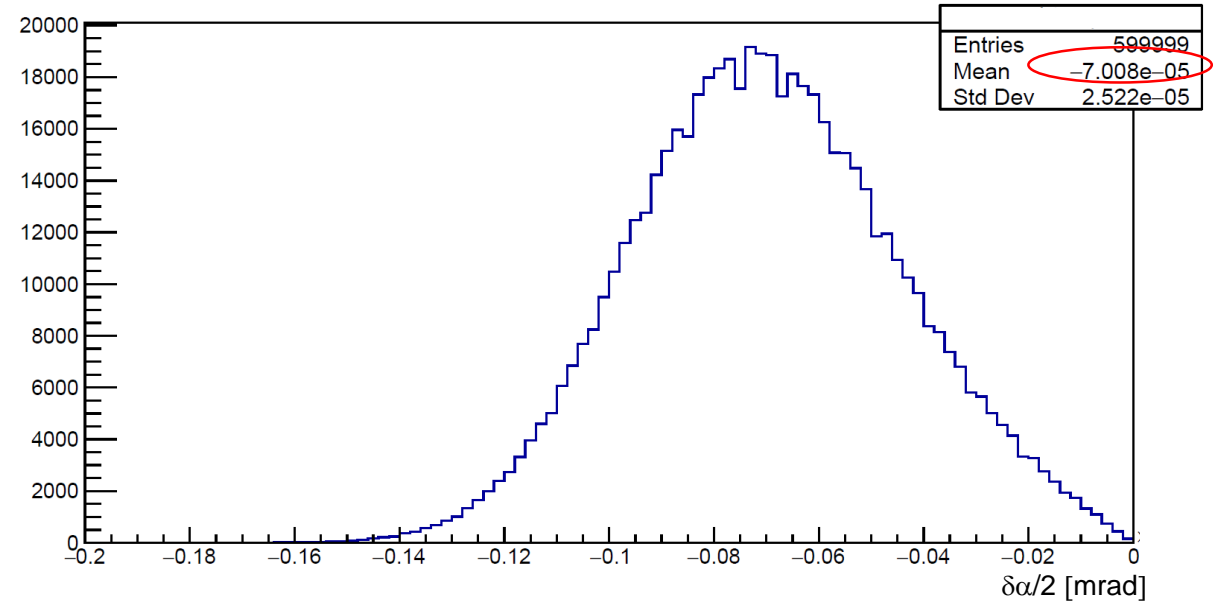
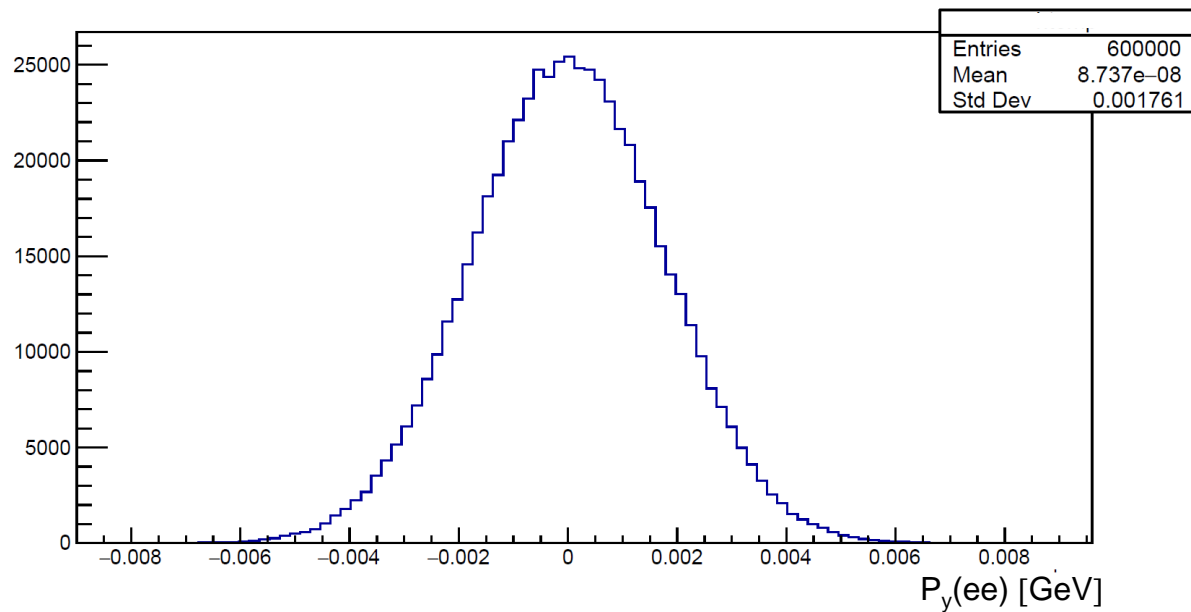


- GuineaPig C++ V.1.2.2
- $E_{\text{beam}} = 45.5 \text{ GeV}$
- Post-CDR CEPC beam:
  - $N_e = 1.5 \cdot 10^{11}$
  - $\sigma_x = 6 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$
  - $\sigma_y = 35 \text{ nm}$
  - $\sigma_z = 11.8 \text{ mm}$



- $e^+e^-$  system receives kick of  $\sim 5.8 \text{ MeV}$  in  $-x$  direction, or  $\sim 2.9 \text{ MeV}$  per particle in average
- At  $\text{FCC}_{ee}$   $p_x$ -kick is  $\sim 6.9 \text{ MeV}$ , what is consistent with the smaller  $x$ -angle and (cca. 3 times) smaller  $\sigma_z$  (and also slightly larger bunch charge)  $E_E \sim N_e/\sigma_z$





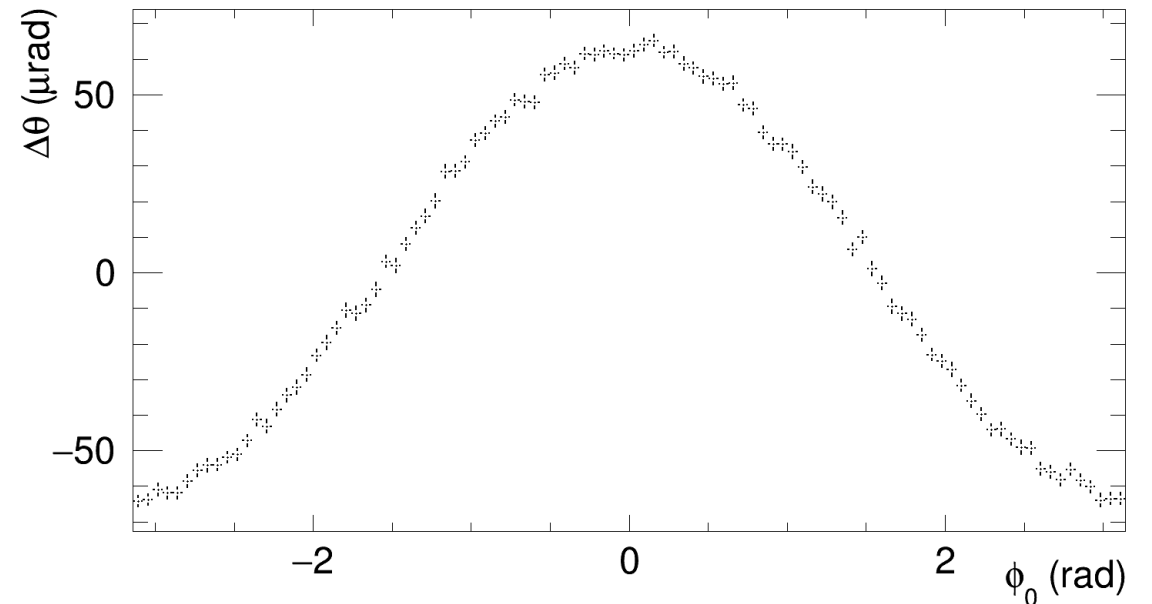
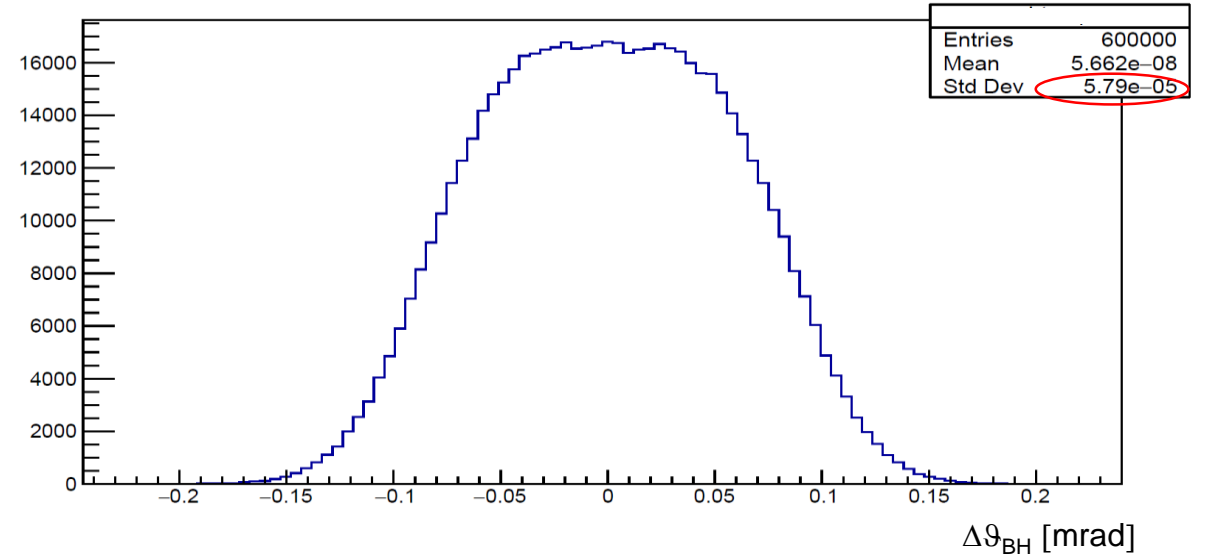
- No shift along y-axis
- x-angle effectively reduced for 140  $\mu\text{rad}$  ( $\delta\alpha$ ), 70  $\mu\text{rad}$  per beam
- At distance of 0.95 m from IP  $p_x$ -kick is equivalent to a luminometer shift of  $\sim 60 \mu\text{m}$  along the x-axis
- Knowing that  $\delta E$  depends on both x-angle and  $\delta\alpha$  as  $\delta\alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha/2} \left( \frac{\delta E_+}{E_+} + \frac{\delta E_-}{E_-} \right)$ ,  $\delta E$  is found to be  $\delta E \sim 52 \text{ keV}$



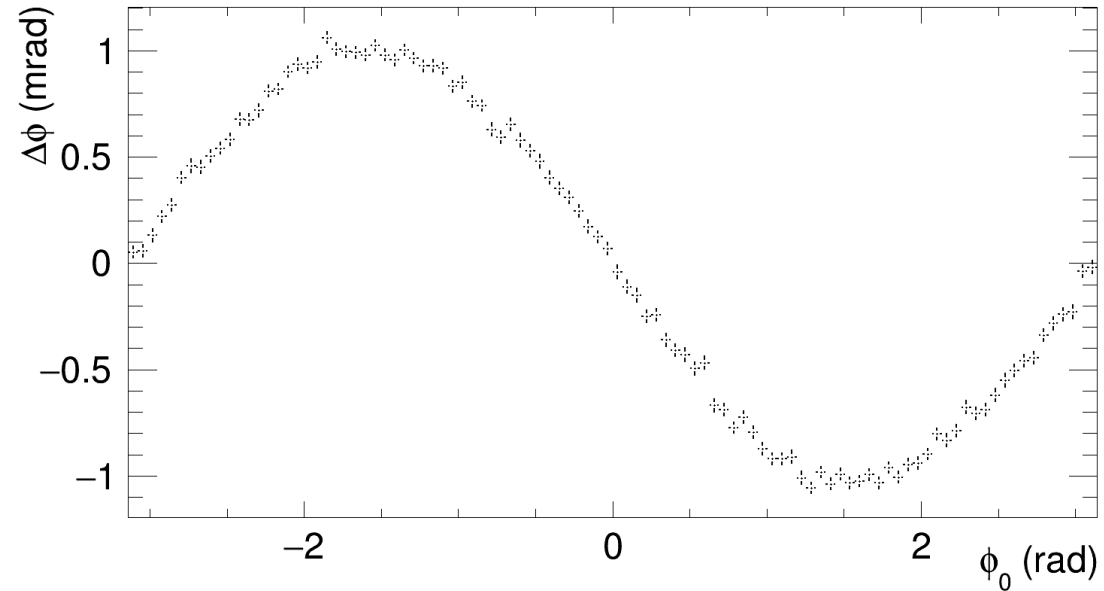
# Impact on final state – polar angles

- BHLUMI V4.04
- Luminometer at 16.5 mrad
- FV: 53-79 mrad,  $\sigma_{\text{Bh}}=17.4$  nb

- Kinematics of the final state is changed due to  $p_x$ -kick
- No bias on theta
- Smearing with RMS of 58  $\mu\text{rad}$
- Effect is maximal for Bhabha emitted along the x-axis



# Impact on final state – azimuthal angles



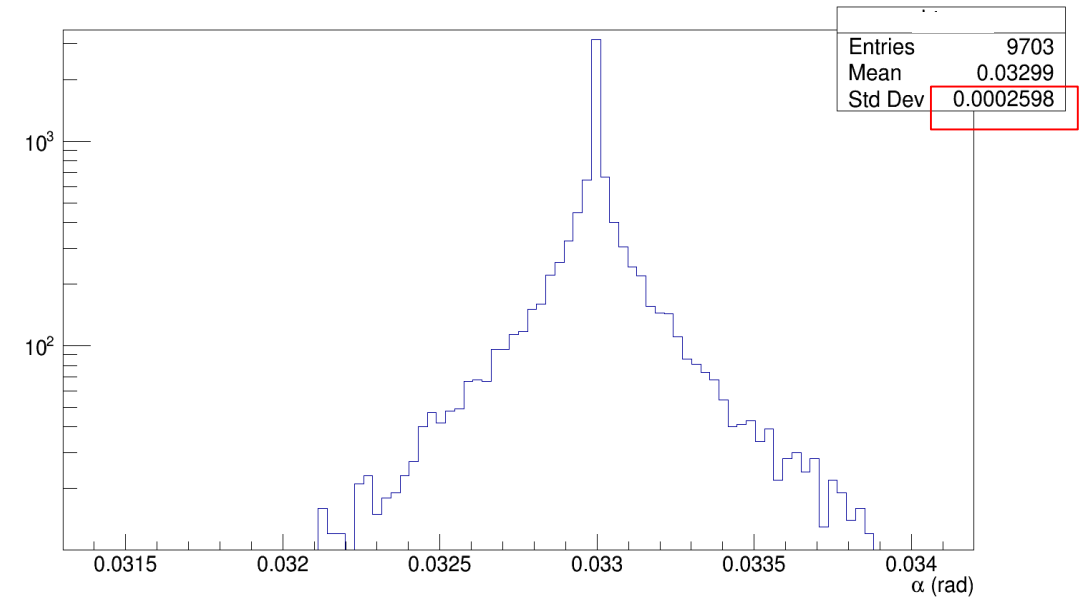
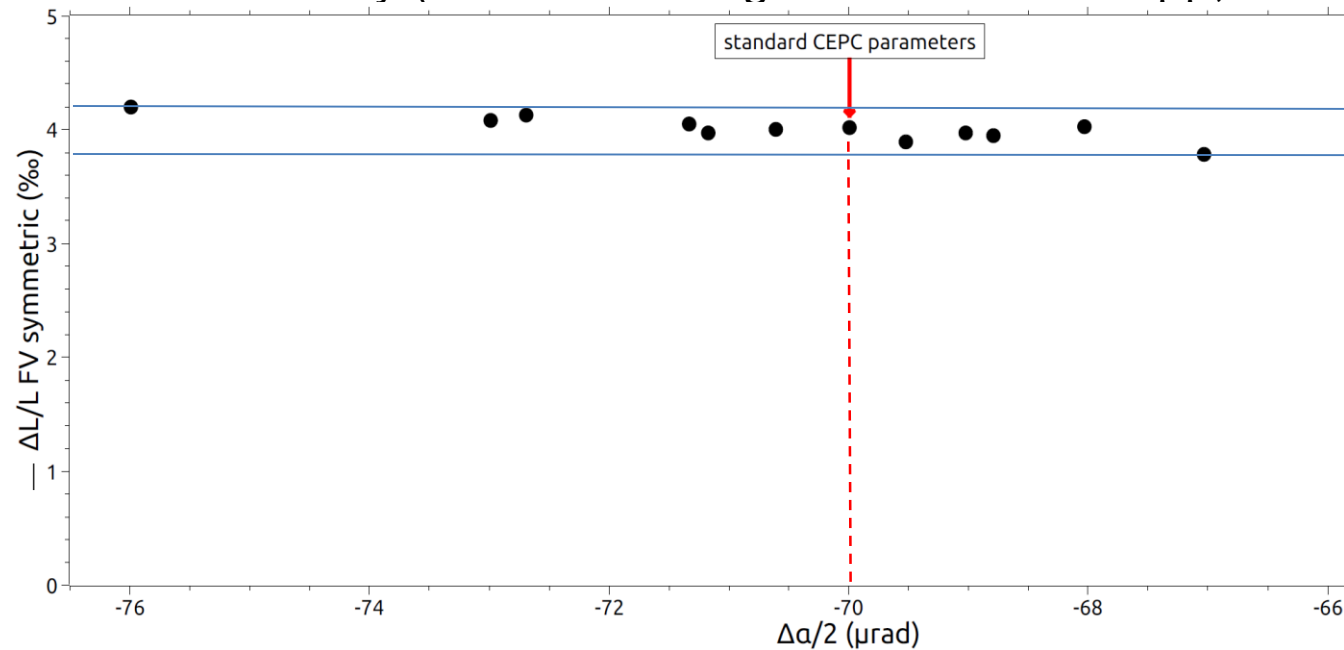
- Effect is sensitive to Bhabha azimuthal position:
  - Deviation of azimuthal angle is maximal (1 mrad) for Bhabha emitted along y-axis (both positive and negative)
  - **Like for  $\Delta\theta$ , this is a pure geometrical consequence of a  $p_x$ -kick**





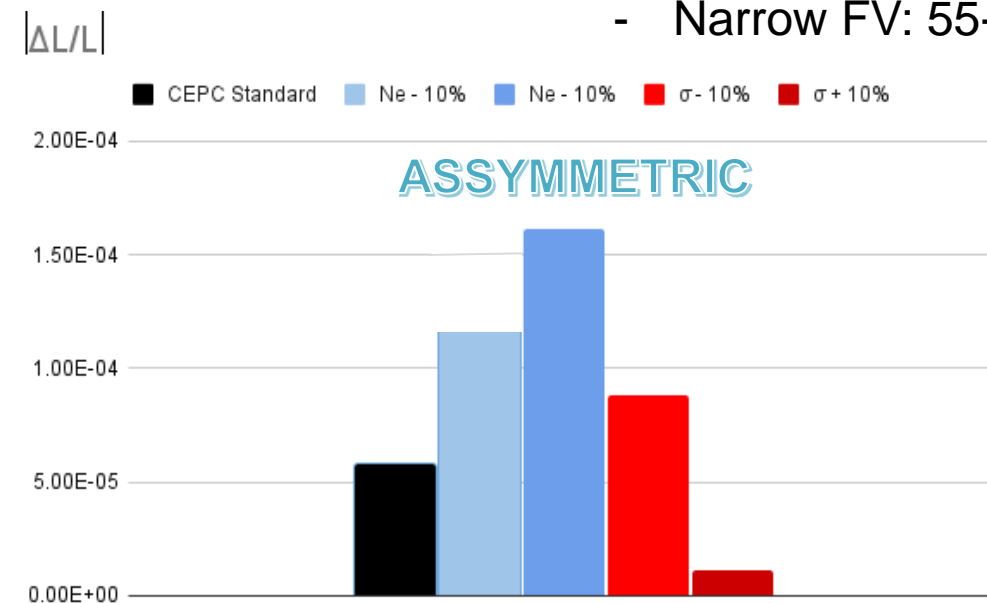
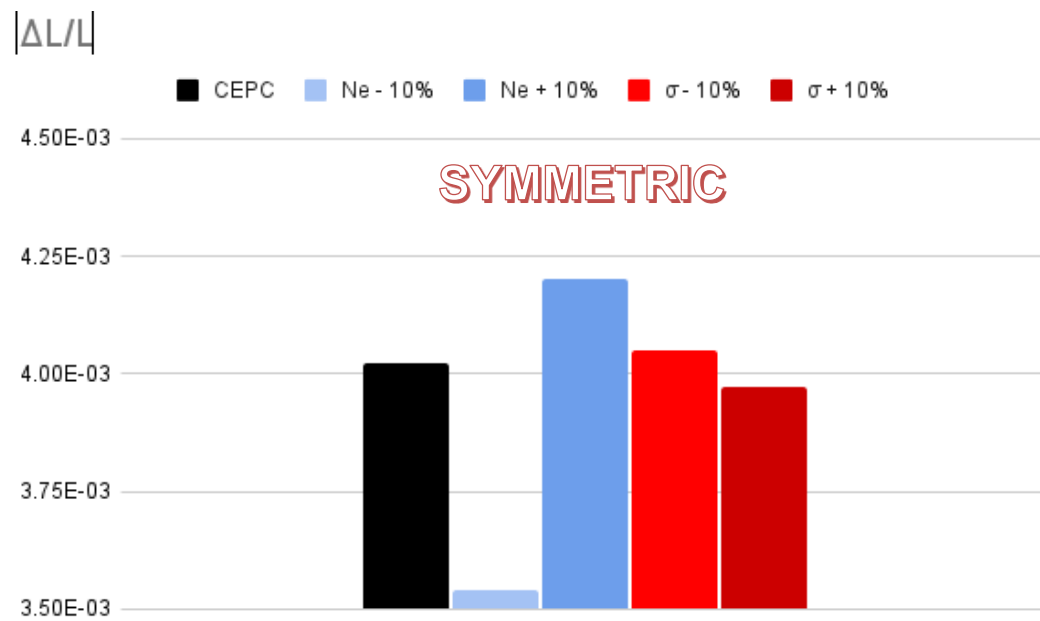
# Impact on luminosity measurement

- Change of four-vectors of initial state modifies final state's angles
- **Bhabha count in the FV changes for  $\sim 4 \cdot 10^{-3}$  in the presence of EMD1 with nominal beams**
- **Variation of beam parameters (bunch charges and  $\sigma_x$ ) in the  $\pm 10\%$  range w.r.t. the nominal beam size produce deviation of  $\Delta\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L} \leq 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$**
- $\delta\alpha$  (like beam energy spread) can be precisely measured using the same central process (di-muon production)
- This implies that  $p_x$ -kick can be taken as correction to luminosity determination with the same uncertainty (standard error gives  $0.26 \text{ mrad}/\sqrt{N_{\mu\mu}}$ ,  $10^6$  events takes 12min.)



# Impact on luminosity measurement – asymmetric counting

- BHLUMI V4.04
- Luminometer at 16.5 mrad
  - FV: 53-79 mrad
  - Narrow FV: 55-77mrad



- As shown for other colliders (i.e. ILC and FCCee), the **EMD1 effect on  $\Delta\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}$  is reduced with asymmetric counting;**
- **At CEPC  $\Delta\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L} \approx 6 \cdot 10^{-5}$  with asymmetric counting**
- As can be seen also from previous slide, variation of beam size  $\sigma_x$  and bunch charges  $N_e$  for  $\pm 10\%$ , have no impact on  $\Delta\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}$  bias larger than few times  $10^{-4}$  also for asymmetric counting



- We've started to look into EMD effects at CEPC in the context of integrated luminosity precision
- With the post-CDR beams  $p_x$ -kick of 5.8 MeV is found at the Z-pole. It translates into x-angle decrease of 70  $\mu$ rad and beam energy increase of 52 keV
- Distortion of the initial state kinematics (EMD1) transfers to the final (Bhabha) state, smearing polar angle distribution with RMS of 58  $\mu$ rad. Azimuthal Bhabha's angle got changed up to 1 mrad for particles emitted along the y-axis
- With symmetrical counting in the luminometer full FV, the bias from EMD1 to the luminosity precision in  $\sim 4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ . It can be corrected once  $p_x$ -kick (x-angle) is measured.
- **Asymmetric counting between L-R sides of the luminometer reduces  $\Delta\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}$  bias from EMD1 to  $<10^{-4}$**

