

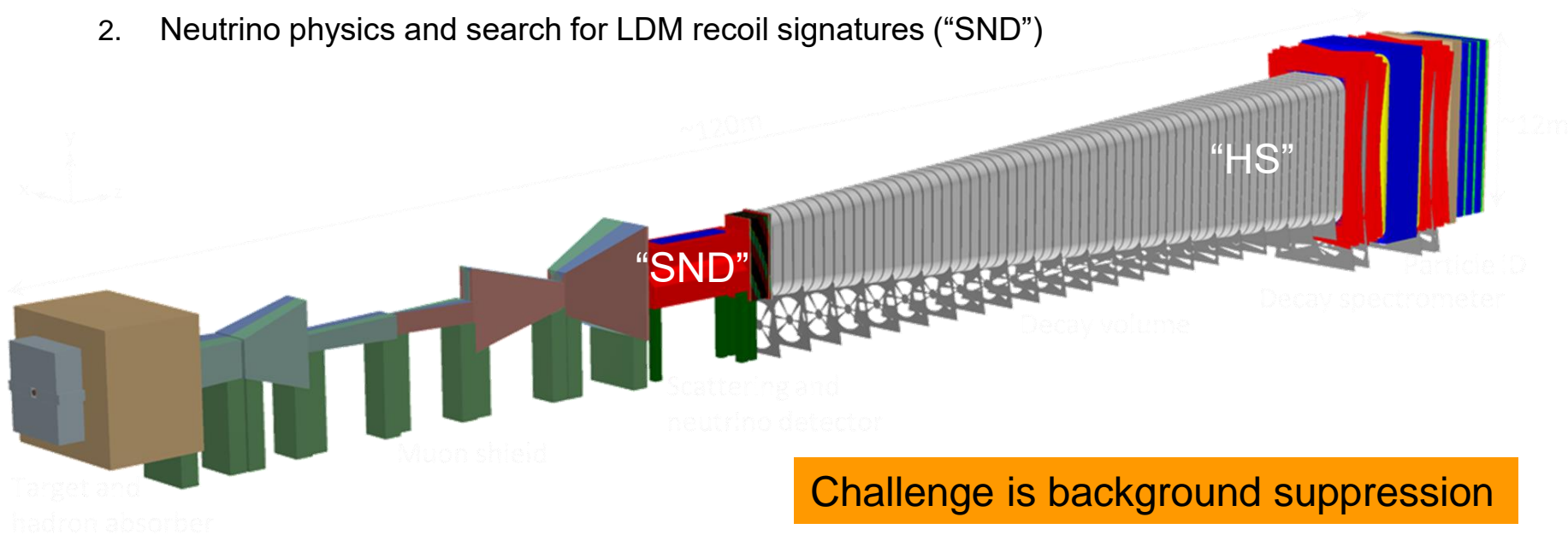
SHiP

Search for Hidden Particles

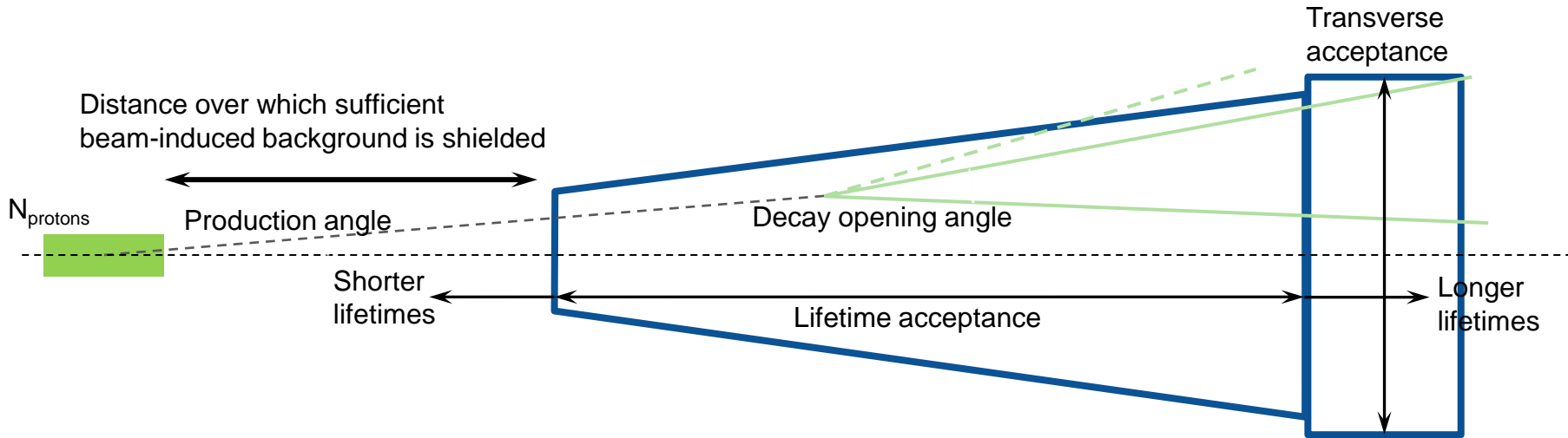
Example: BDF/SHiP magnetic muon shield optimization with ML

SHiP experimental setup

- Physics cases based on 2×10^{20} protons on target (5 years of nominal operation)
 - Signal yields from $>10^{18}$ D mesons, $>10^{16}$ τ , $>10^{21}$ photons (>100 MeV)
- Dual detector system
 1. Search for HS decays (“HS detector”)
 2. Neutrino physics and search for LDM recoil signatures (“SND”)



Challenge is background suppression



$$\text{Signal}(\text{mass, coupling}) \propto N_p \times \int_{\min}^{\max} f(\text{Production angle, Decay opening angle, Lifetime}) d\phi d\alpha d\tau$$

→ Distribution for production angle, decay opening angle, lifetime depend on physics model and mass

Background suppression is combined effect of **upstream shielding** ⊗ **detector**

→ **Optimisation of geometry in terms of signal vs background is matter of choice of working point**

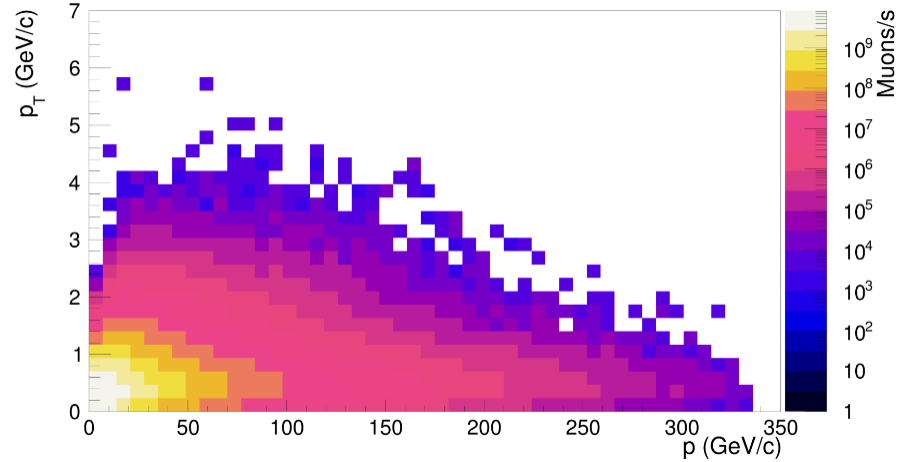
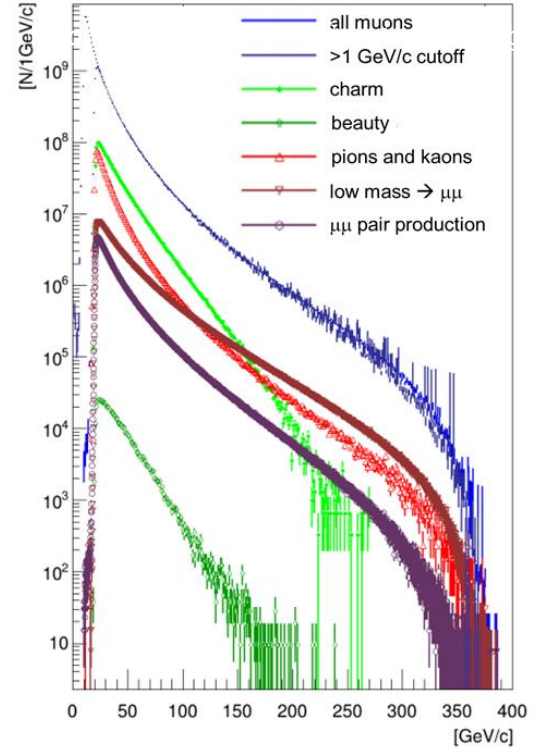
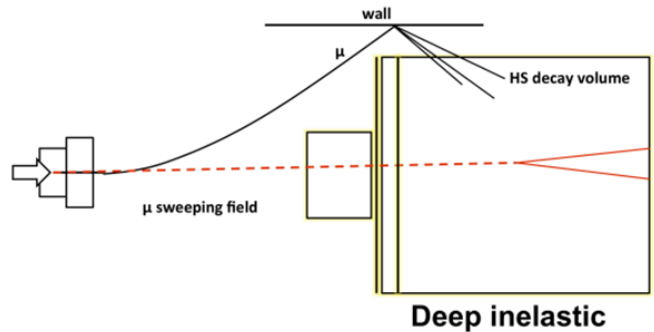
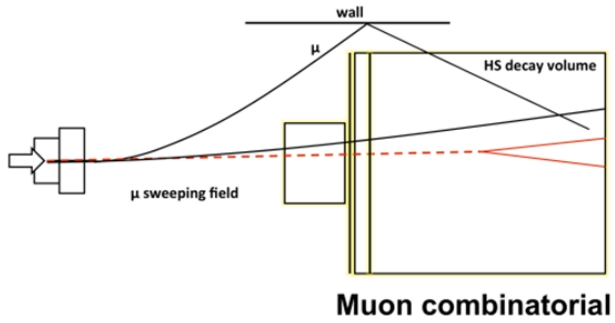
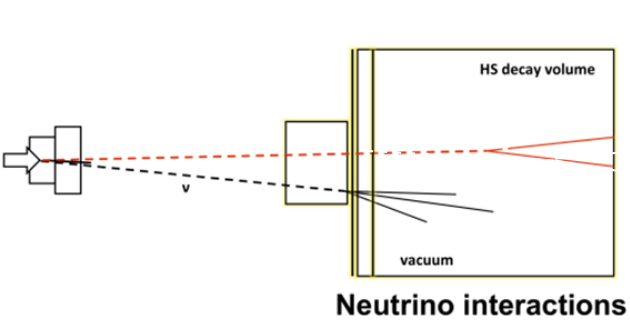
→ **Re-optimisation involves shortening the muon shield at the cost of somewhat higher muon rates**

→ **CDS detector rate limitation came from the use of emulsion film in SND**

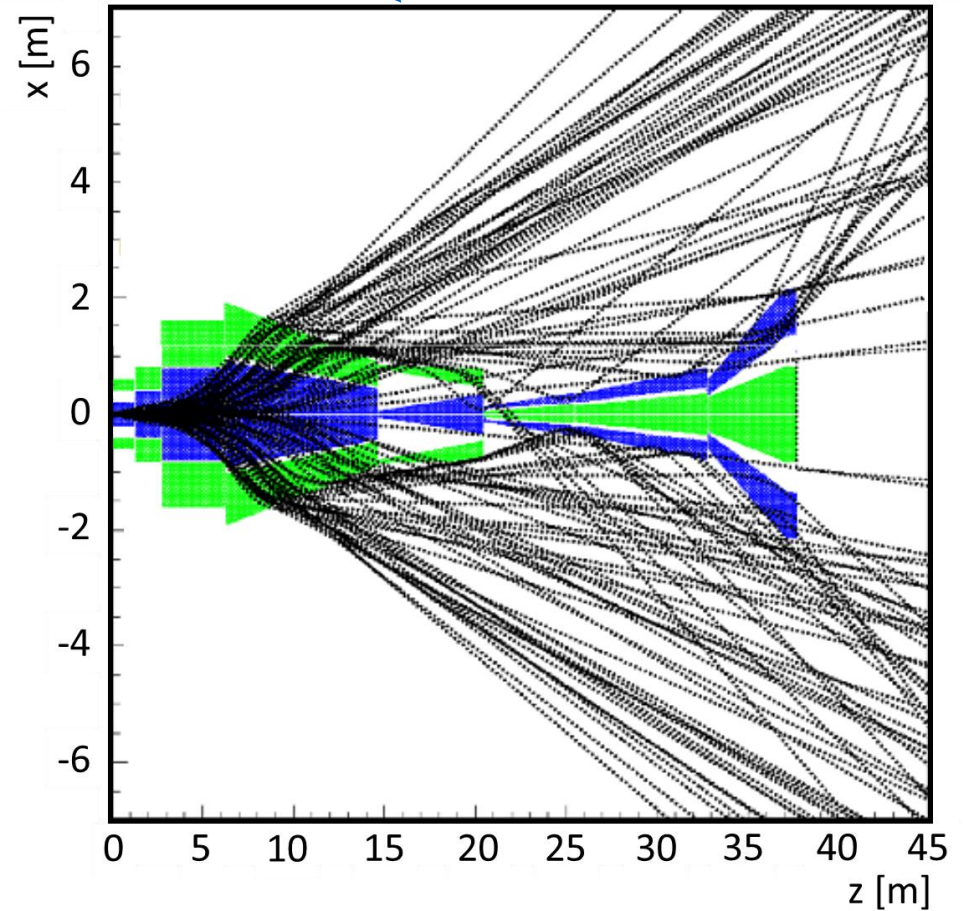
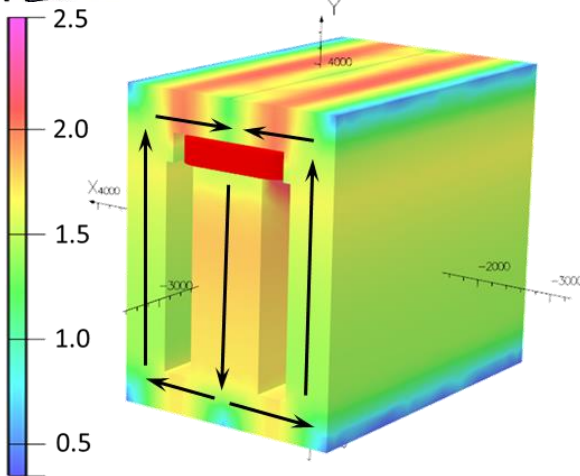
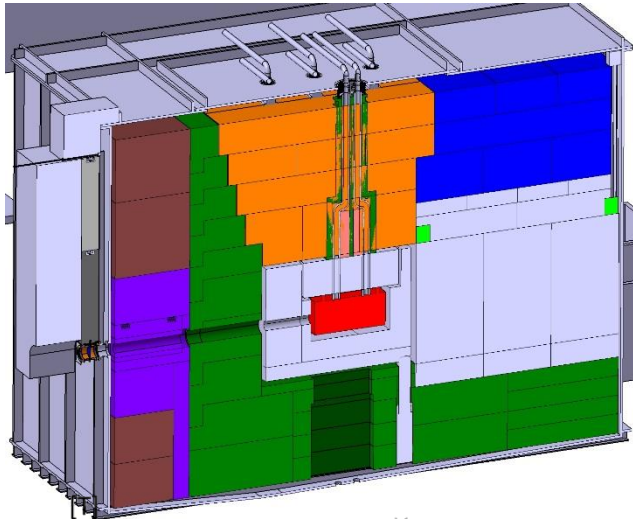
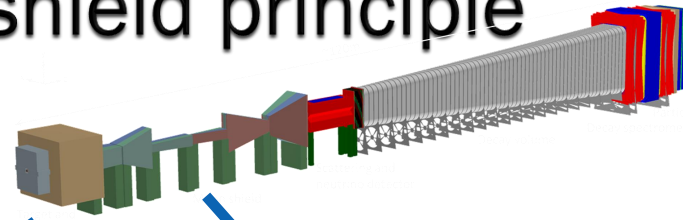
Muon background



- Beam-induced background flux
 - $\mathcal{O}(10^{11})$ muons (>1 GeV/c) per spill of 4×10^{13} protons
 - 4.5×10^{18} neutrinos and 3×10^{18} anti-neutrinos in acceptance in 2×10^{20} proton on target

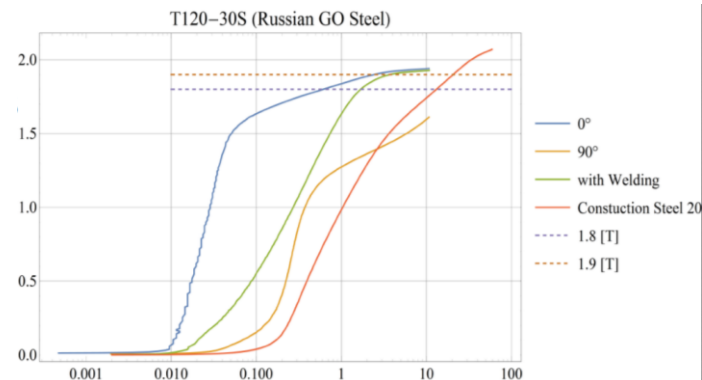
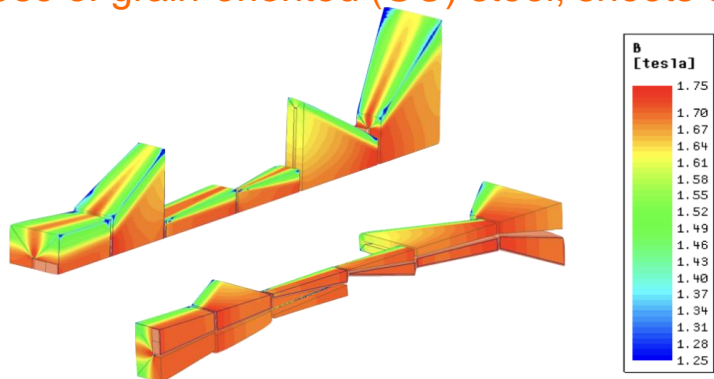


Magnetic shield principle



Muon shield (free-standing)

- Narrow spaces for coil → limit coil current-turn and power dissipation (air cooling)
 - Use of grain-oriented (GO) steel, sheets of 0.3-0.5 mm



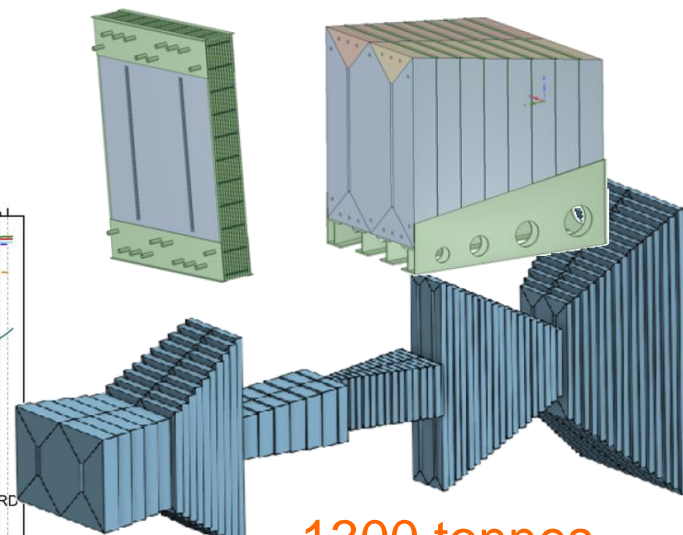
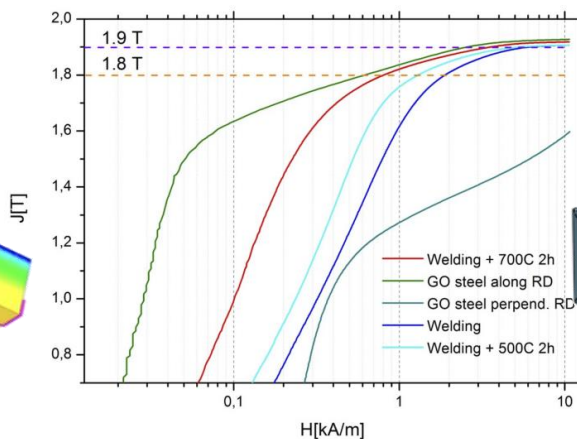
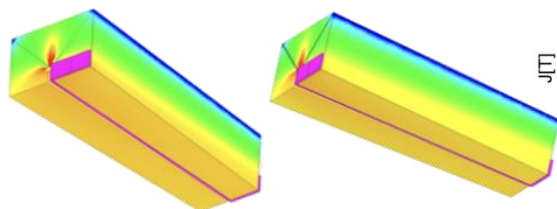
- Technology studies produce realistic field maps for simulation

→ Assembly of GO steel

- Investigation of welding followed by annealing
- Welding of 5cm (150 sheets) blocks looks feasible
- Requires large vacuum chamber

Ideal joint

Welded joint



1300 tonnes

Muon shield (free-standing part)

- Optimization of field configuration by Machine Learning with a sample of muons simulated with PYTHIA/GEANT
 - Assumptions: 1.7 T average field in core
6 magnets of 5m length
10cm space between magnetic regions
 - Whole setup described by 56 parameters
 - Bayesian optimization procedure

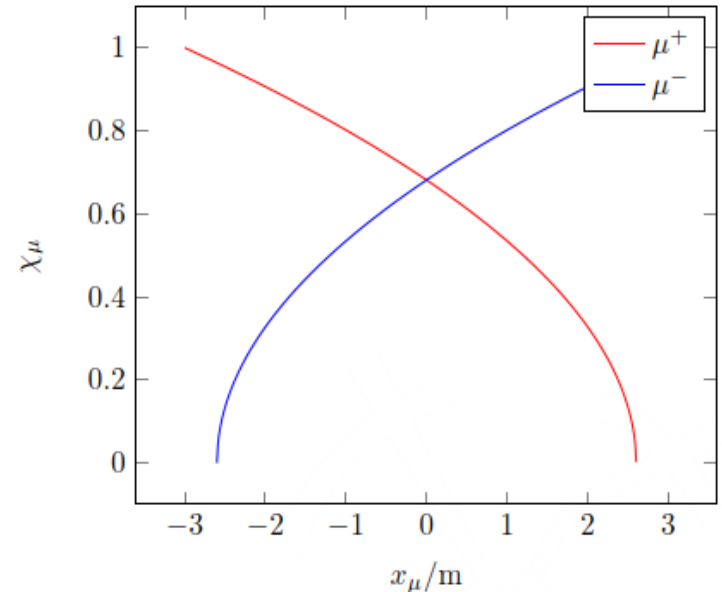
- Current loss function

$$f(W, \chi_\mu) = \begin{cases} 10^8 & \text{if } W > 3kt \\ 1 + e^{10 \times (W - W_0) / W_0} \times \left[1 + \sum_\mu \chi_\mu(x_\mu) \right] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

W weight of the muon shield

W_0 weight of the baseline

χ_μ weighted position of muon μ passing sensitive plane at position x_μ



gb = gradient boosted decision trees
rf = random forests

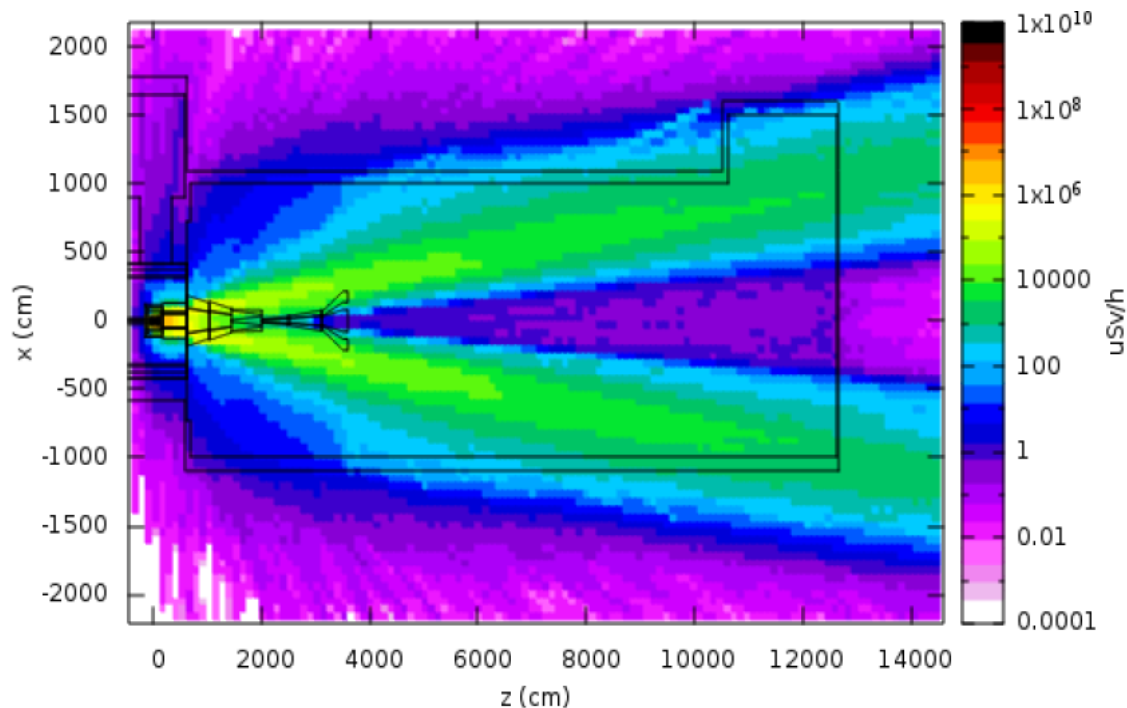
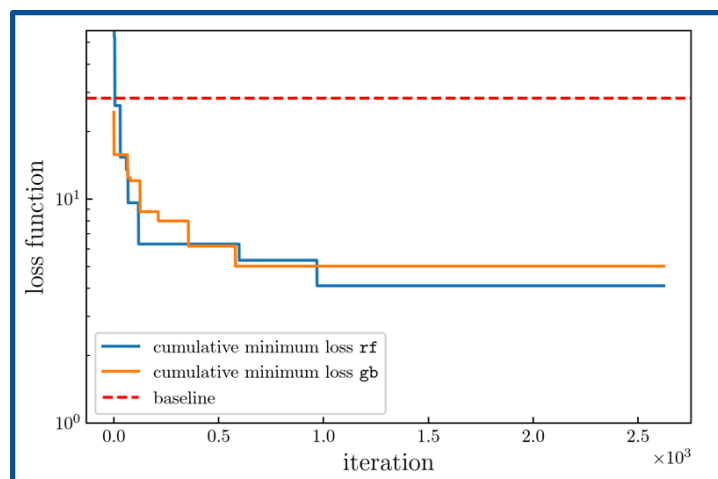
- Penalise muons entering the acceptance
- Length optimised implicitly via the weight
- Weight cut-off as regularisation

➔ Optimization produces an idealistic field map

Sounds easy

- ◉ Simulating one spill of $4E13$ protons = month of CPU with 1600 cores
- ◉ Bayesian optimisation does not scale well for high-dimensional problems.
 - Computing model imposes additional constraints.
 - Make up to 100 guesses at once (with 16 nodes parallelising every function evaluation)
 - Use scikit-optimize implementation of Bayesian optimisation (DOI [10.5281/zenodo.1170575](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1170575))
 - Use Gaussian processes and random forests as surrogate models.
 - Reduce muon sample by factor ~ 40 to speed up evaluation and even out coverage of phase space: 18 million beam-induced muons

Example of the result



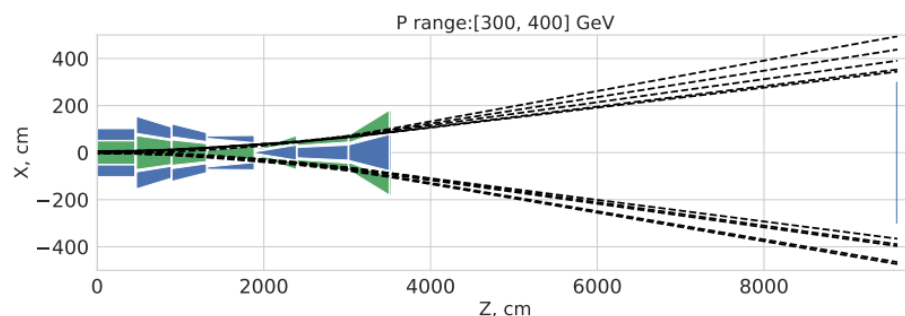
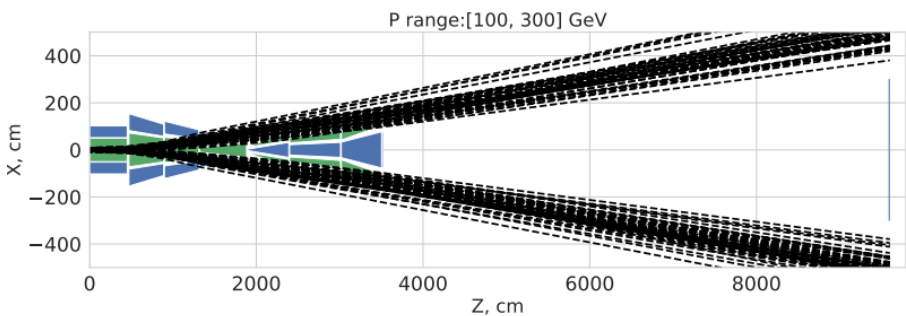
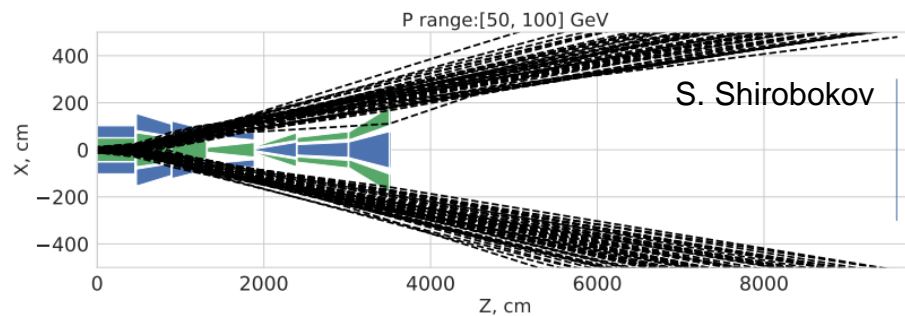
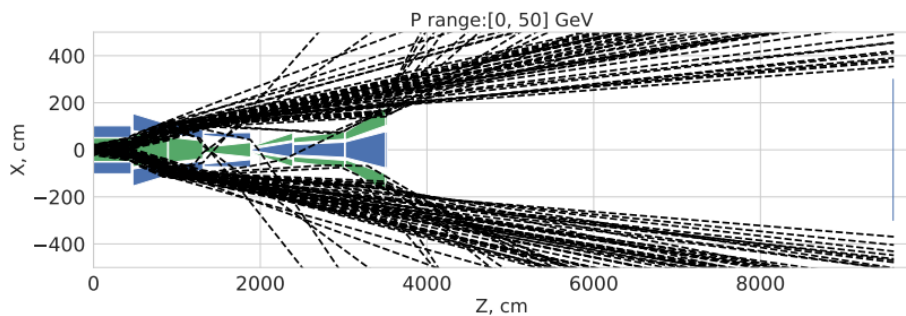
FLUKA, C. Ahdida

- Muon flux “bow wave” determines ultimate envelope for the fiducial volume

Example of results



- Typical muon paths in current shield for different energy ranges



- Muons impinging on decay volume: 5.8×10^4 / spill
- Reconstructed muons in spectrometer 3×10^4 / spill
- 2.1×10^8 muon DIS interactions in decay volume wall in 2×10^{20} protons on target

➔ Rate of muons in spectrometer come from wrong muon charge/magnet polarity, large angle scattering and magnet inefficient regions (coils, structural etc)



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