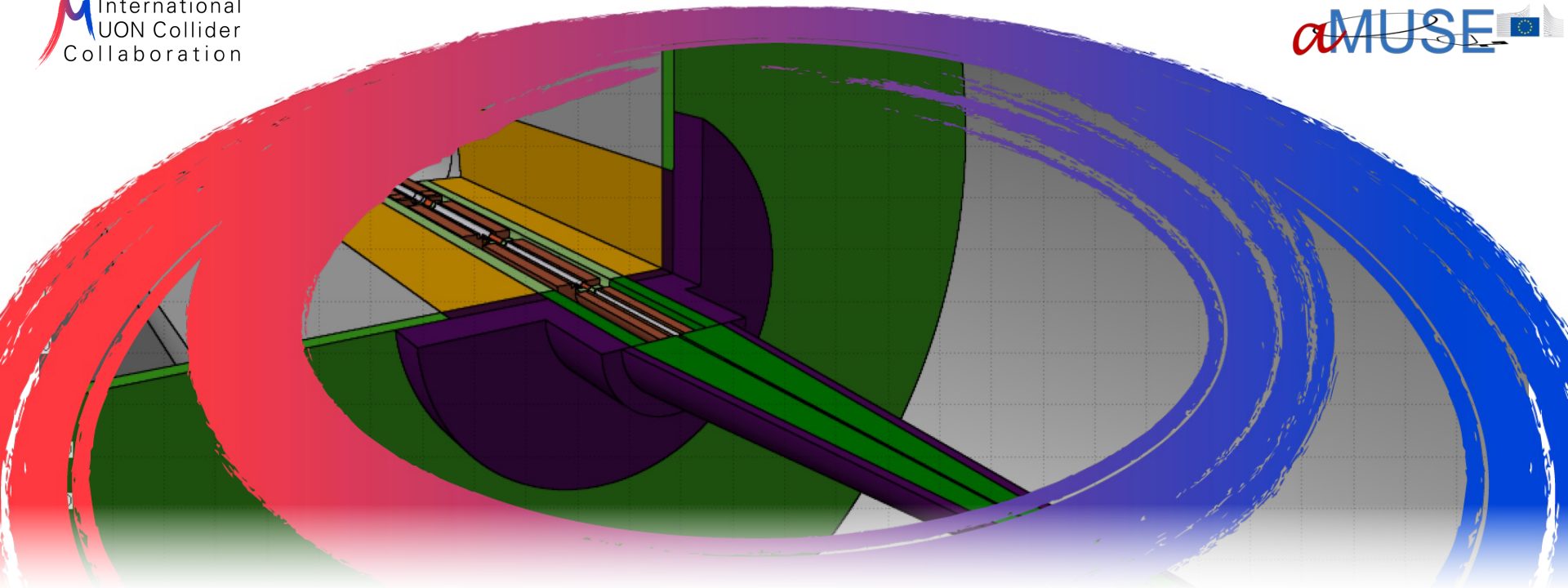


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Machine-induced background studies for 1.5 TeV and 3 TeV



Credits: C. Curatolo, P. Sala

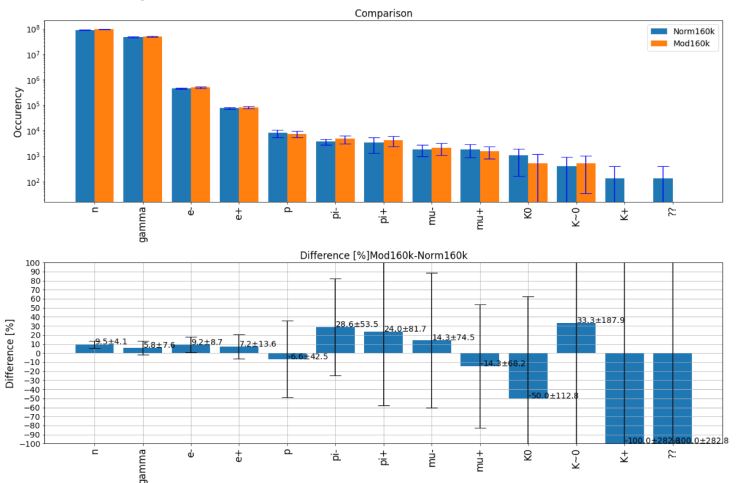
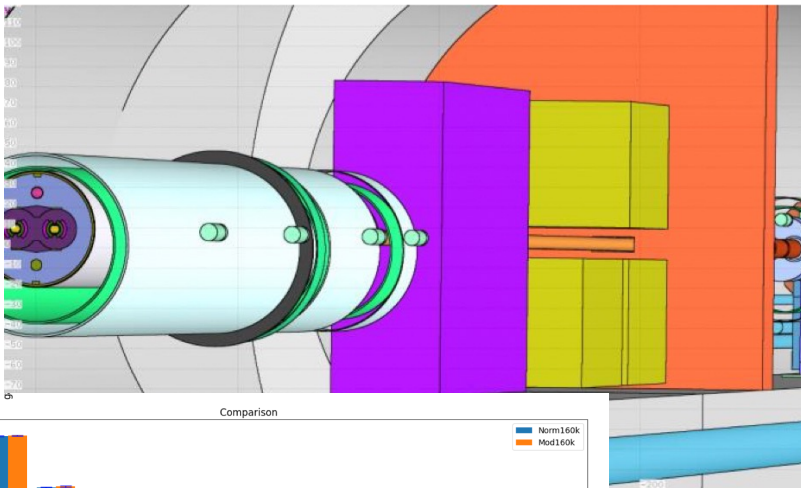
by Francesco Collamati, on behalf of the MDI group
INFN Rome
12 10 2022

Outline

- The software: FLUKA + LineBuilder
- Code benchmark with MARS: the 1.5TeV case
- First results in the 3TeV case

- The software: FLUKA + LineBuilder
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The Software



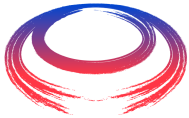
- FLUKA + LineBuilder used to reconstruct the machine geometry in the simulation
 - Direct connection between optics files and Monte Carlo
 - Easy to test the effect of possible variations in the machine configuration, beam energy, MDI optimization..

- (semi) Automized analysis program to quickly evaluate the effect of any modification



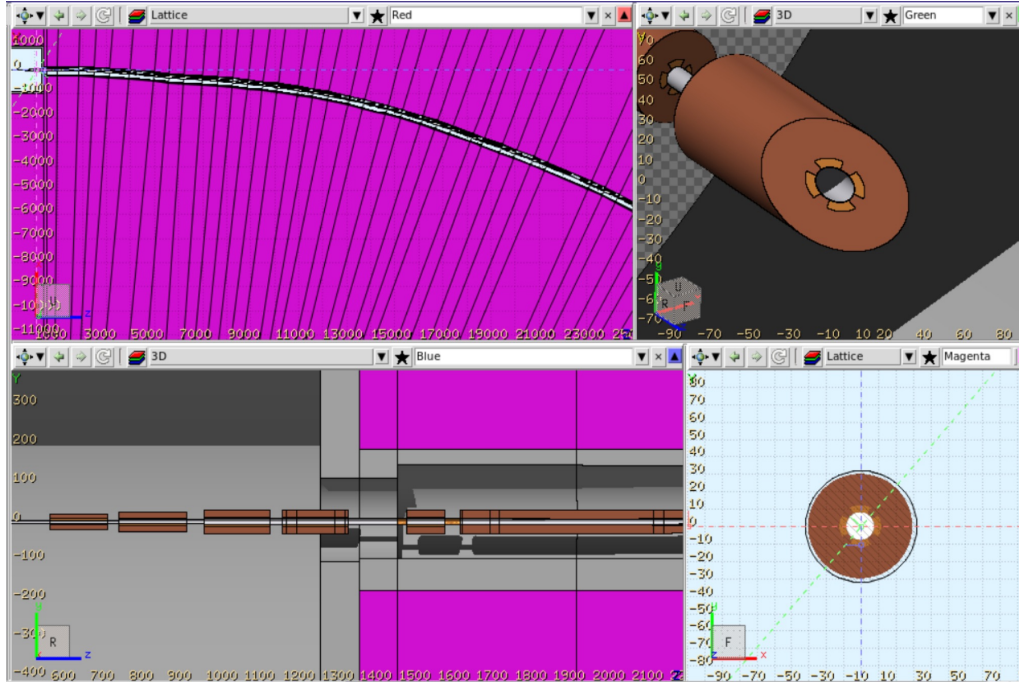
Outline

- The software: FLUKA + LineBuilder
- Code benchmark with MARS: the 1.5TeV case
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The 1.5TeV case benchmark

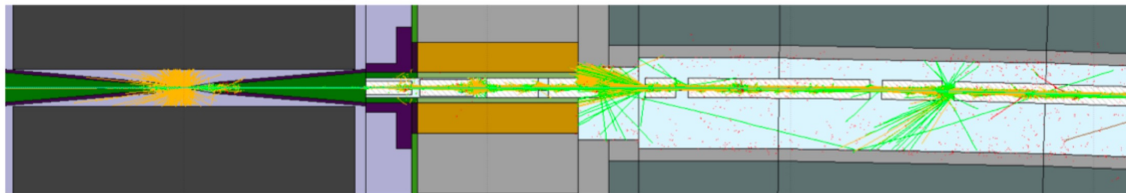


- Optics files and MARS results provided by *MAP*
- MDI *passive elements* retrieved by MAP publications
- Energy cuts:
 - 200keV for γ and e^{\pm}
 - 100keV for neutrons
 - 1MeV for proton & μ
- Only μ decays within 25m from IP considered for the comparison
- Realistic beam of $2 \times 10^{12} \mu^-$

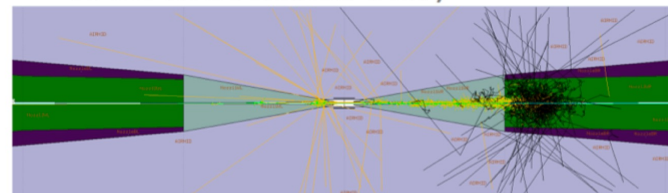
The 1.5TeV case benchmark

Sample Event

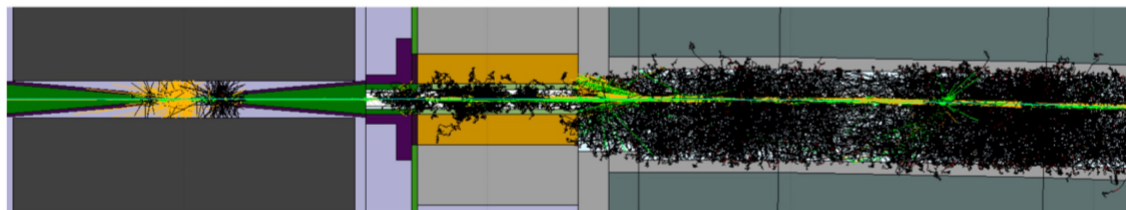
FLUKA tracking without neutrons



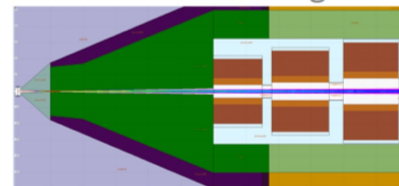
zoom on a selected decay



FLUKA tracking with neutrons



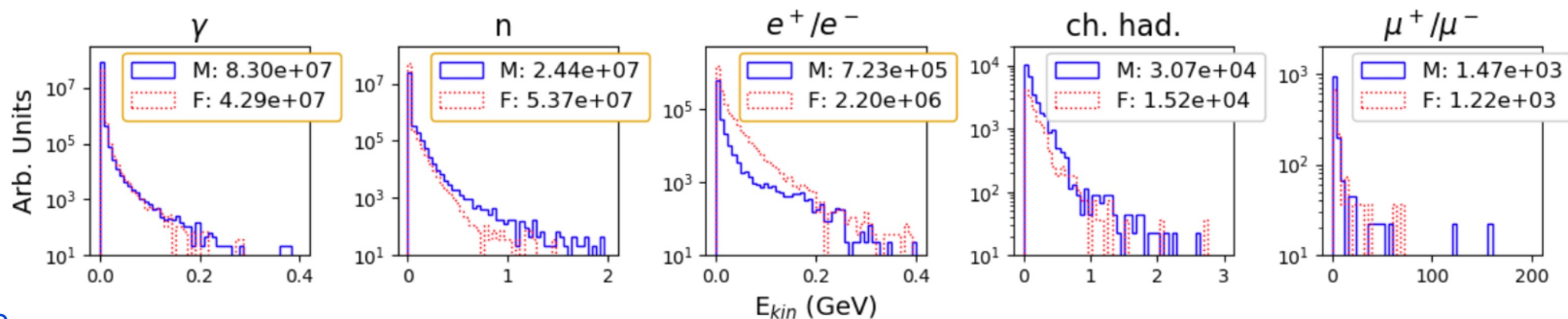
muon beam focusing at IP



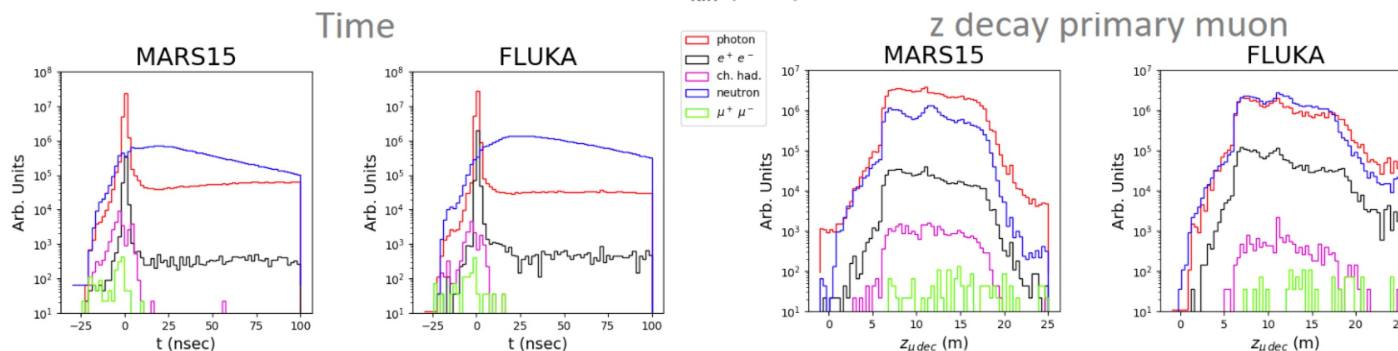
- Photon
- Neutron
- Electron/Positron
- Proton
- Pion
- Muon

The 1.5TeV case benchmark

MARS-FLUKA Results Comparison



MARS
FLUKA



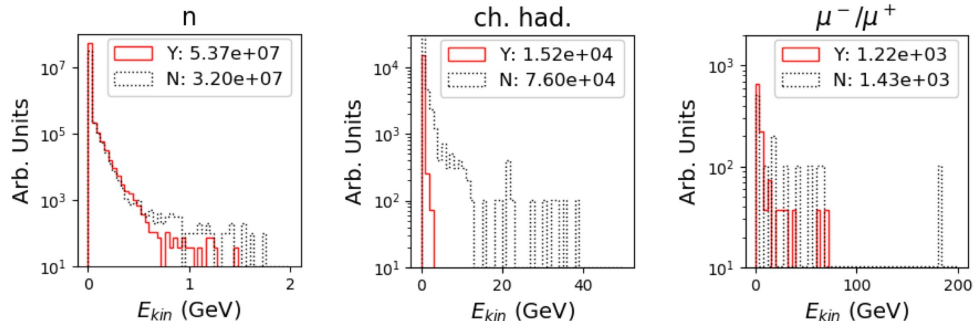
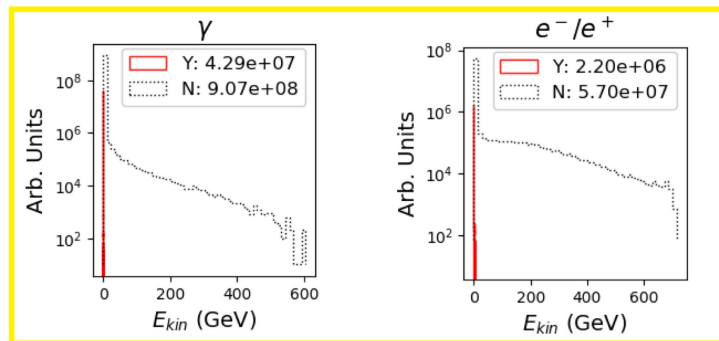
Residual discrepancies in **particles time and energy distribution:**

- Minor layout differences (passive elements, absorbers)
- Intrinsic differences between codes

The 1.5TeV case benchmark

MARS-FLUKA Results Comparison

The role of the Nozzle:





Outline

- The software: FLUKA + LineBuilder
- Code benchmark with MARS: the 1.5TeV case
- First results in the 3TeV case

The 3 TeV case

- Simulation baseline: “ideal” muon beam ($\sigma_{x,y}=\sigma'_{x,y}=0$), solenoidal (detector) magnetic field 3.57 T in IR, no liners/masks, minimum beam pipe @1 m
- Machine design and optics files provided by MAP
- Same IR layout and nozzles design for 1.5 TeV

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
aperture (mm)	90	110	130	150	150	150
G (T/m)	267	218	-154	-133	129	-128
B (T)	0	0	2	2	2	2
length (m)	1.6	1.85	1.8	1.96	2.3	2.85

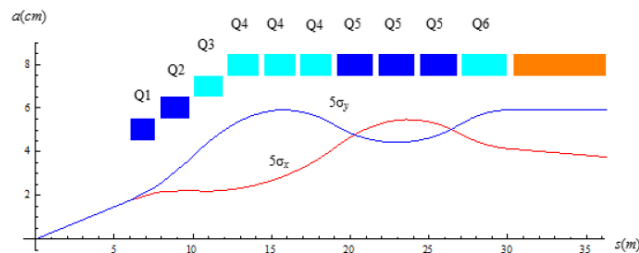
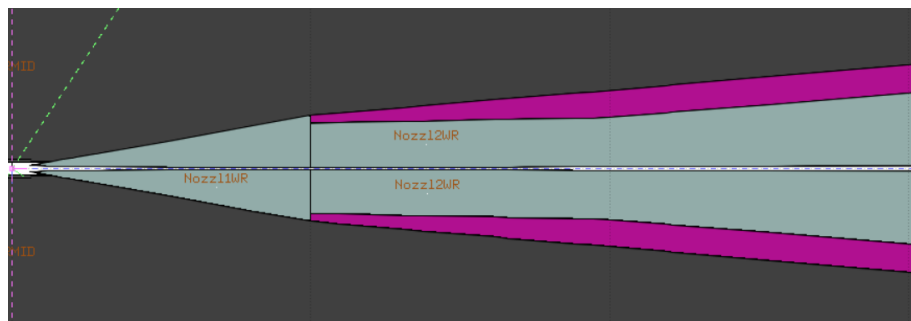


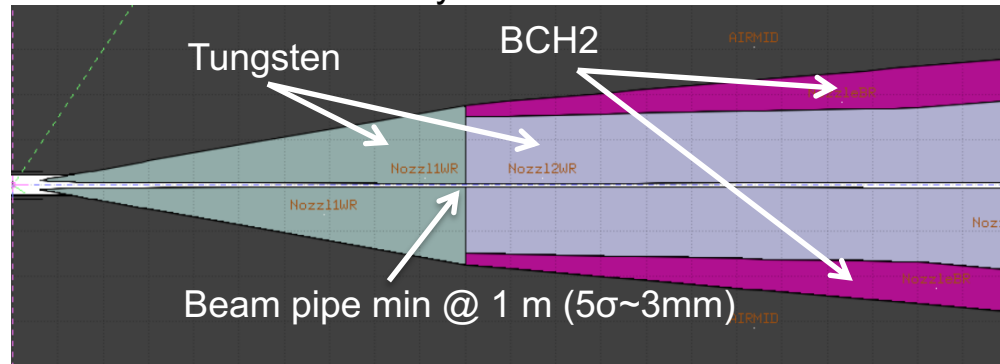
Figure 3: Quadruplet FF quadrupole apertures and 5σ beam envelopes for $E_{c.o.m} = 3$ TeV and $\beta^* = 5$ mm. Defocusing magnets with 2 T dipole component are shown in cyan. Beam parameters are given in the summary table of Section 5.

1.5 vs 3 TeV

Injected at 200m from IP
Beam $\sigma_{x,y}=\sigma'_{x,y}$ from optics

Injected at opposite IP
"Ideal beam" $\sigma_{x,y}=\sigma'_{x,y}=0$

Only one muon beam (mu- counterclockwise), 2×10^{12} particles
Solenoidal (detector) magnetic field in the IR 3.57 T
BCH2 nozzles cladding, no liners/masks
Muons decay within 100m from IP

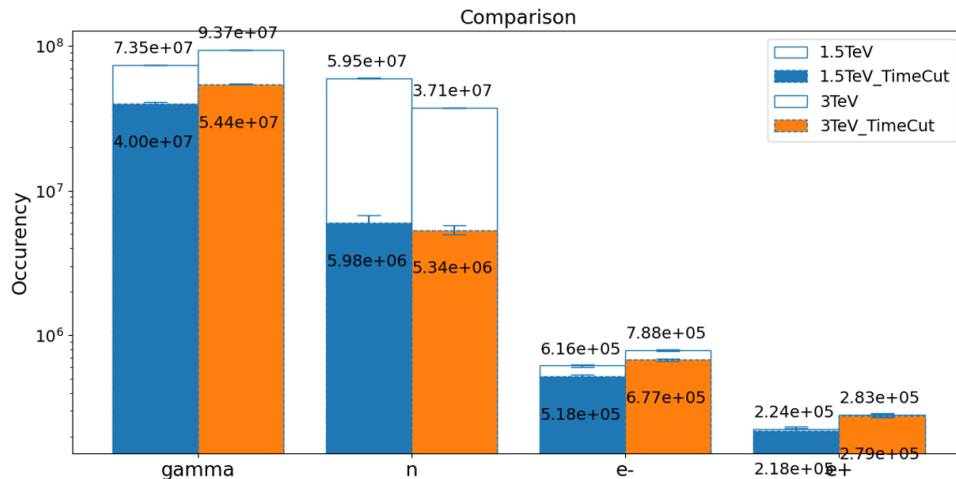


NB: when applied, time cut = [-1, 15] ns

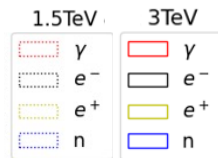
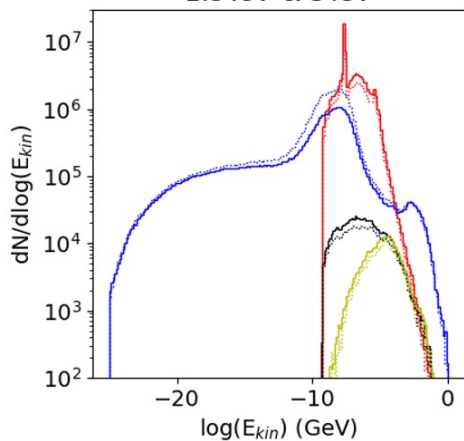
Particles' Number

Cuts:

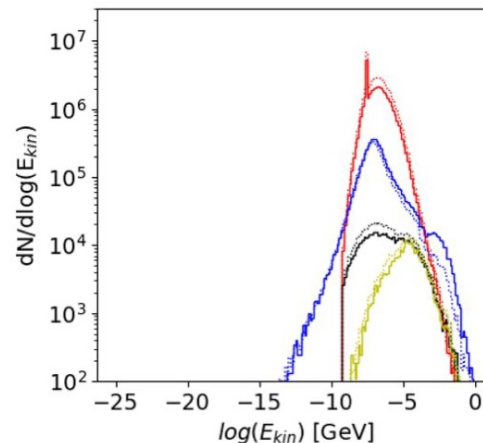
- 100keV for gamma, e+, e-
- 10^{-14} GeV for N



1.5TeV & 3TeV



Energy Spectra

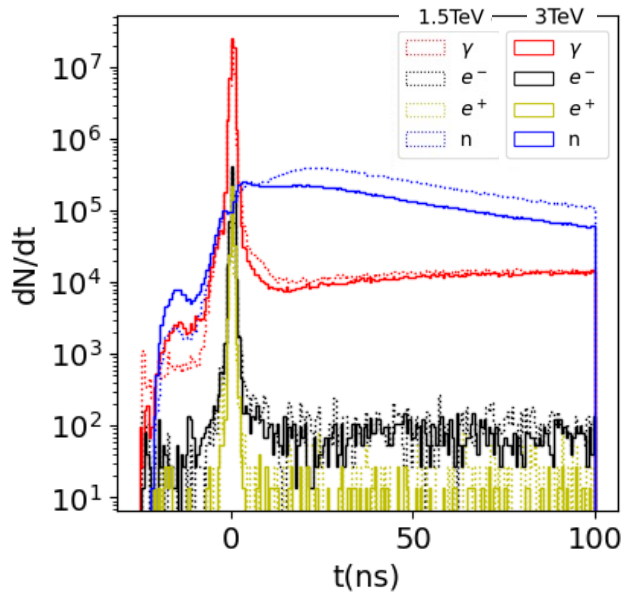


+ Time cut
[-1 ns, 15 ns]

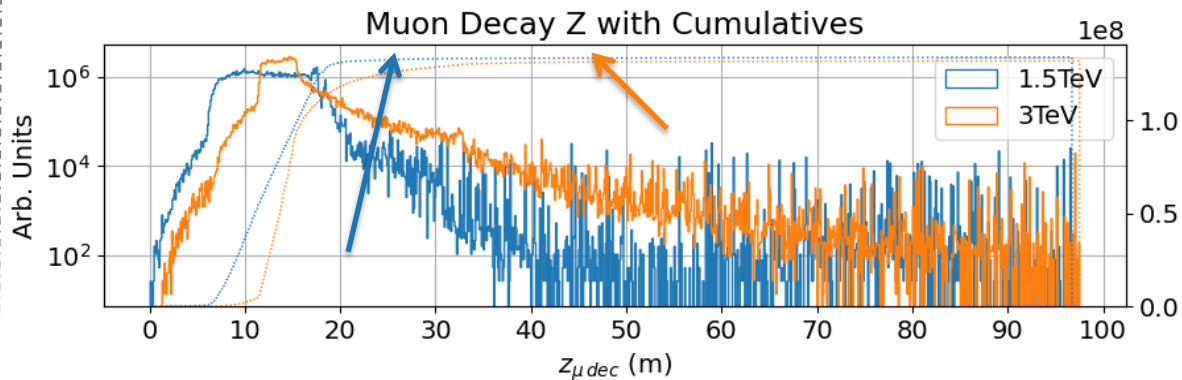
- << slow n.
- << photons
- < e-
- ~ e+

Time and z muon decay

Time Distribution

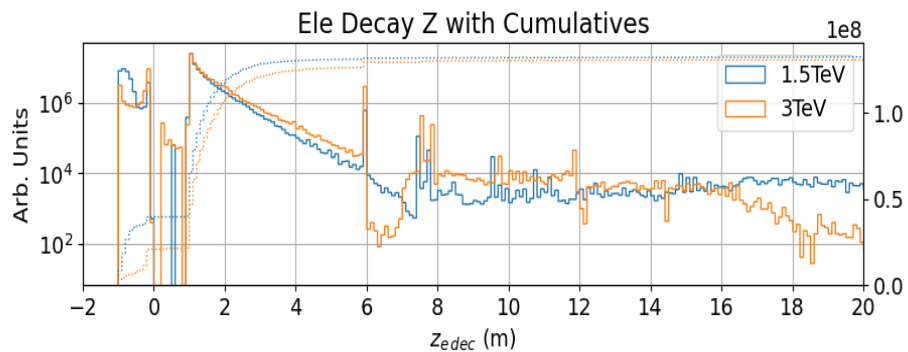


Muon Decay Z-Position

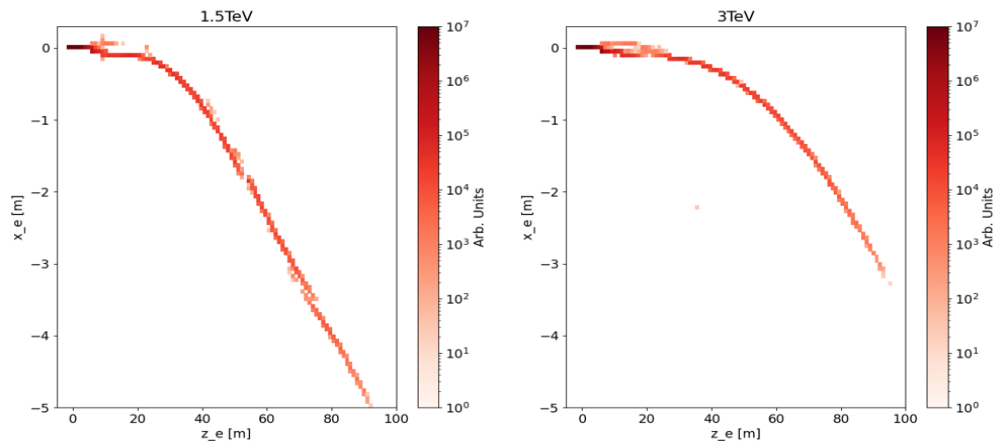


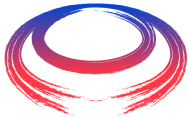
- Primary muons decay to consider for BIB:
 @1.5 TeV $z_{\mu} < 25$ m
 @3 TeV $z_{\mu} < 40$ m

Z-Position of Parent e- first interaction



→ ~80% within 2m





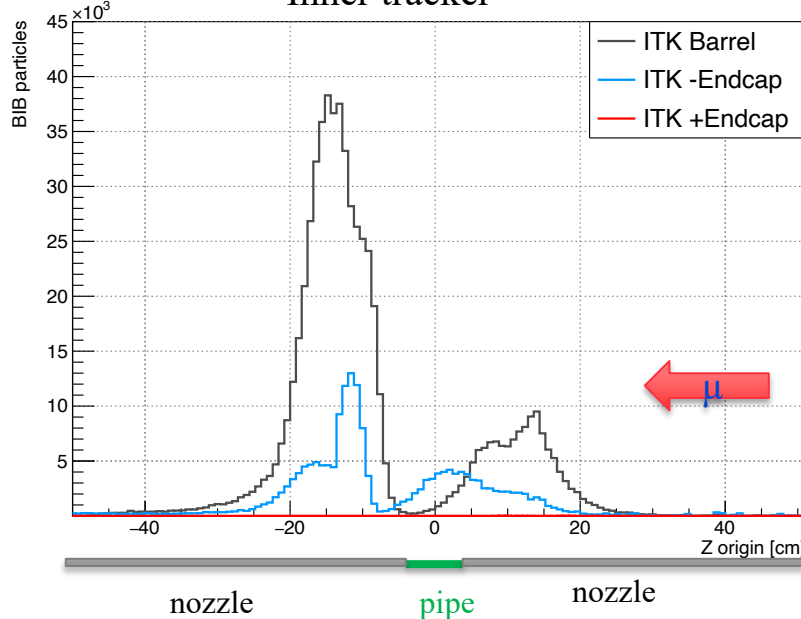
Origin of Beam-Induced Background in the Tracker

Nazar Bartosik

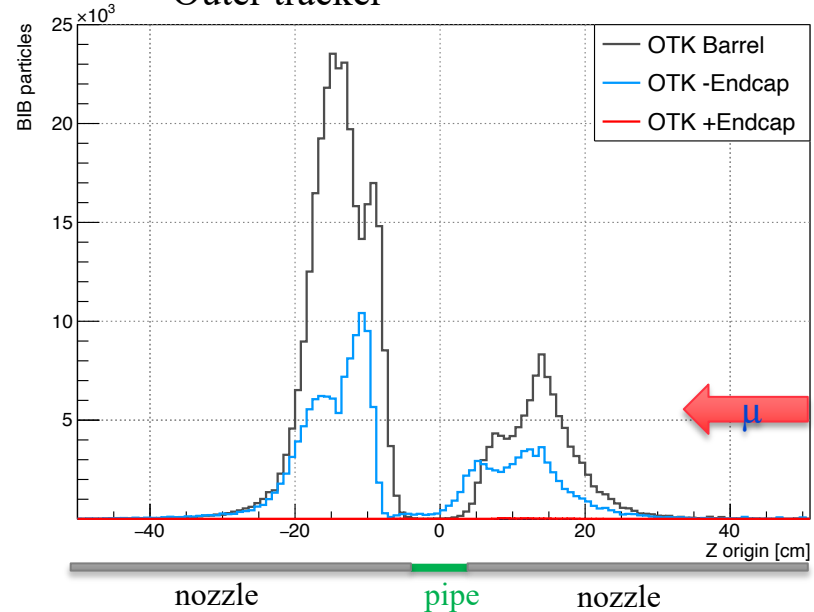
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One beam only, $E = 0.750$ TeV

Inner tracker



Outer tracker

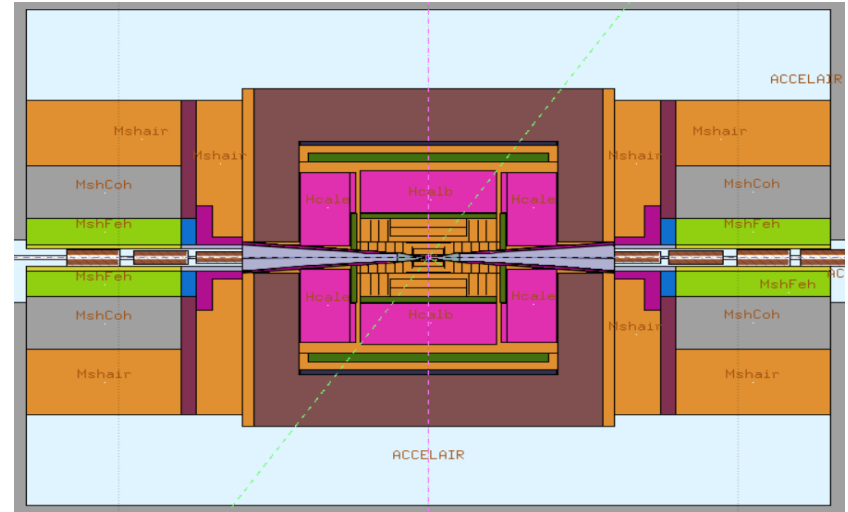
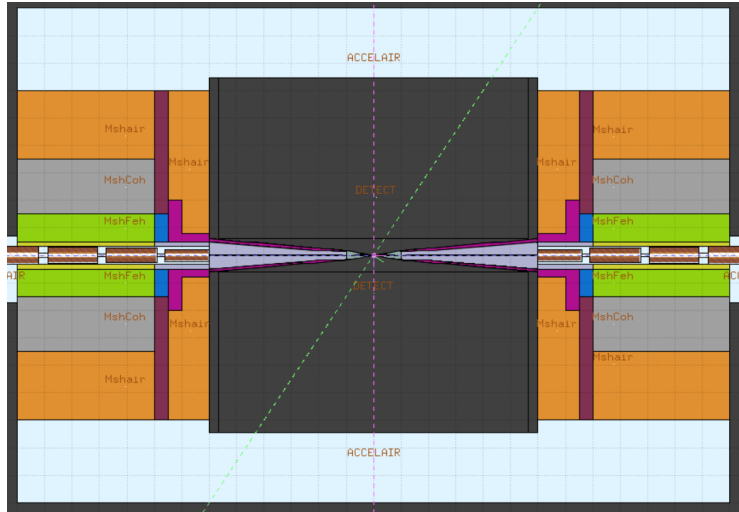


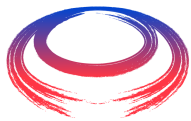
Given a hit in the tracker, central, **backward** (same side of beam), **forward** (opposite side of beam), z position of the original particle background that generated it.

Important contribution of back scattering on the nozzle on the other side

Dose maps

To produce the doses the black body to dump BIB is substituted by the actual detector in FLUKA





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1.5 TeV: 1MeV neutron equivalent

Color scale: $10^{16} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{year}$

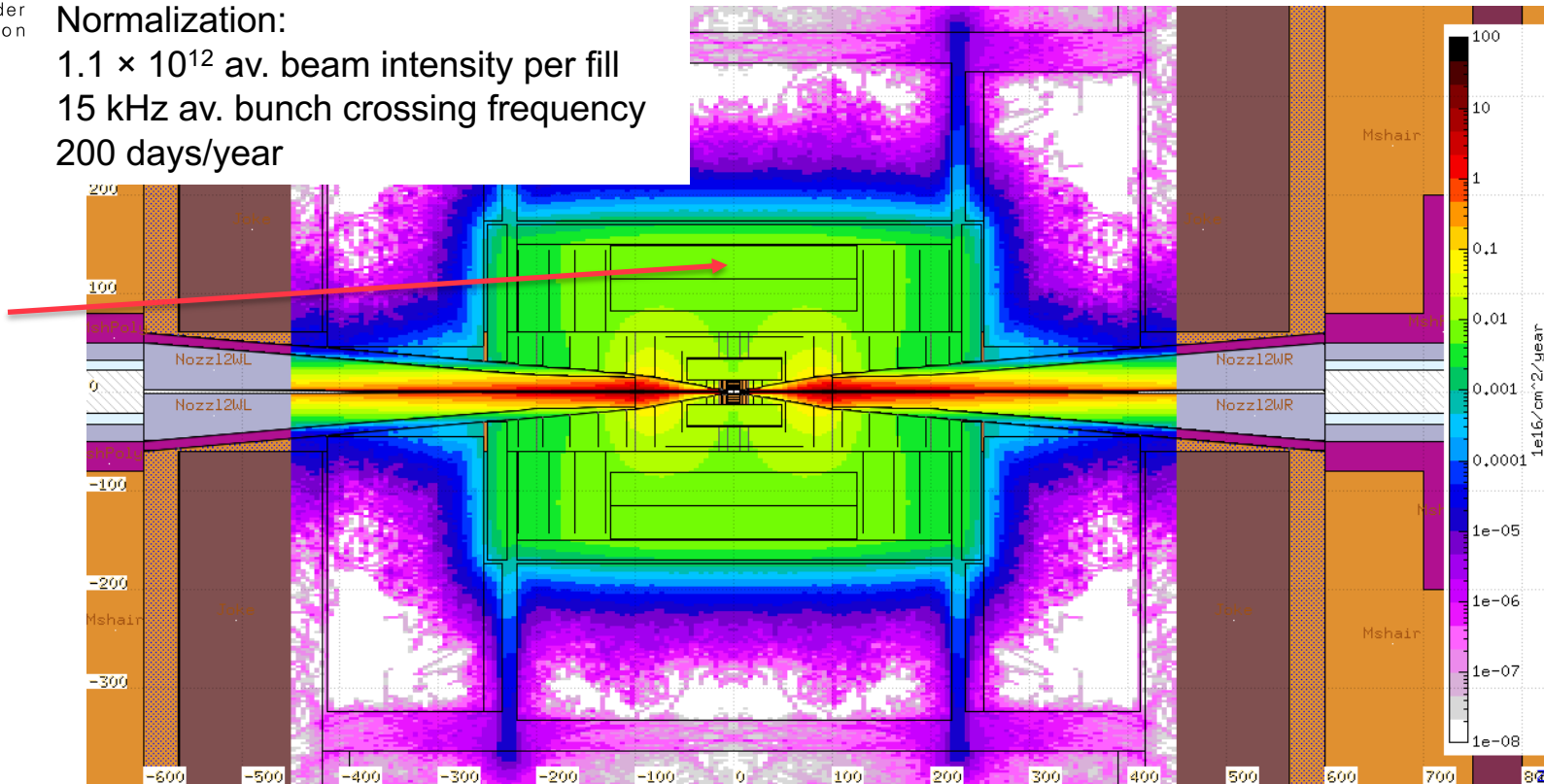
Normalization:

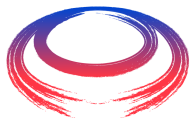
1.1×10^{12} av. beam intensity per fill

15 kHz av. bunch crossing frequency

200 days/year

$\sim 10^{14}$
 cm^{-2}/y





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3 TeV: 1MeV neutron equivalent

Color scale: $10^{16} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{year}$

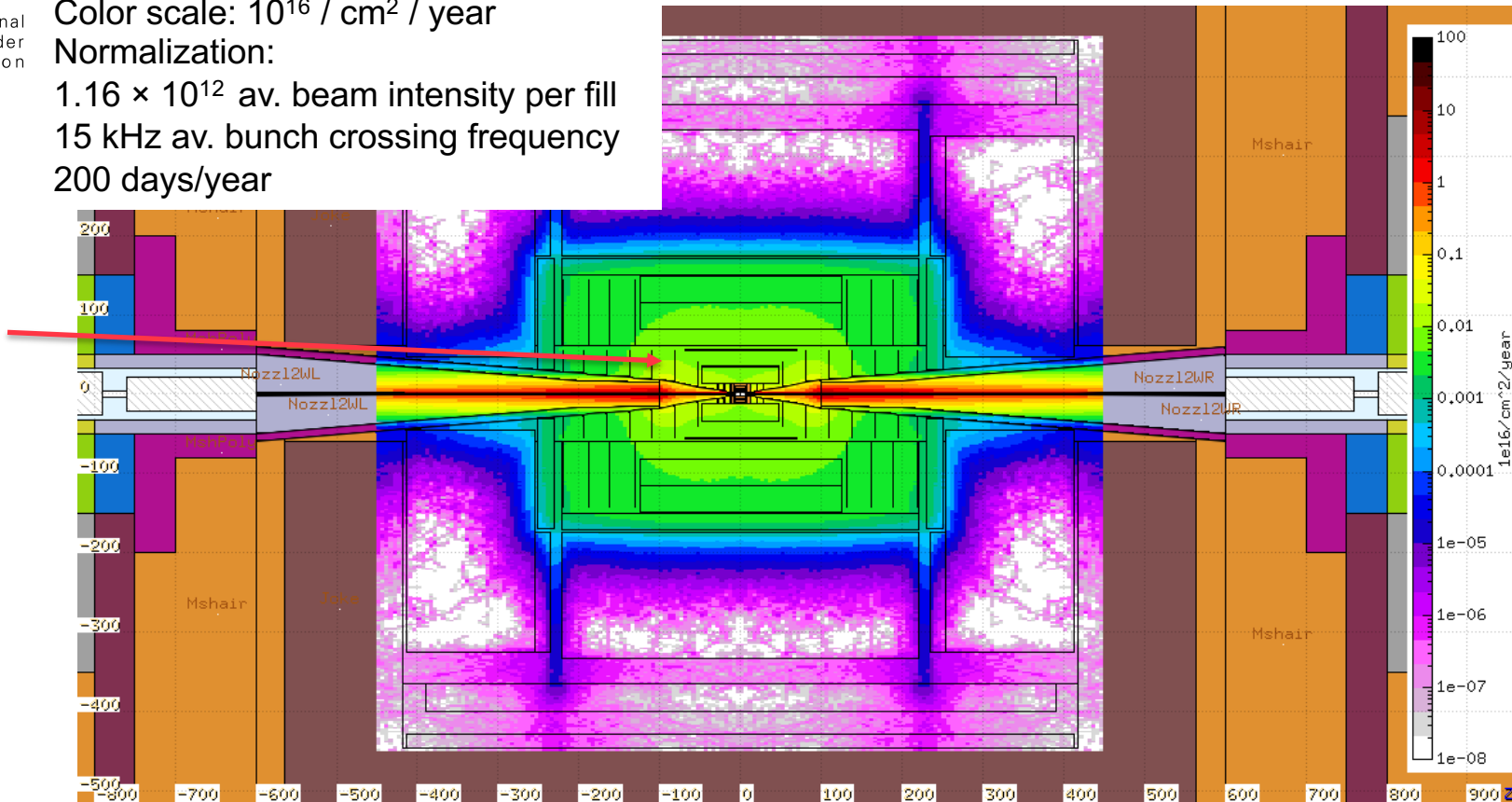
Normalization:

1.16×10^{12} av. beam intensity per fill

15 kHz av. bunch crossing frequency

200 days/year

$\sim 10^{14}$
 cm^{-2}/y



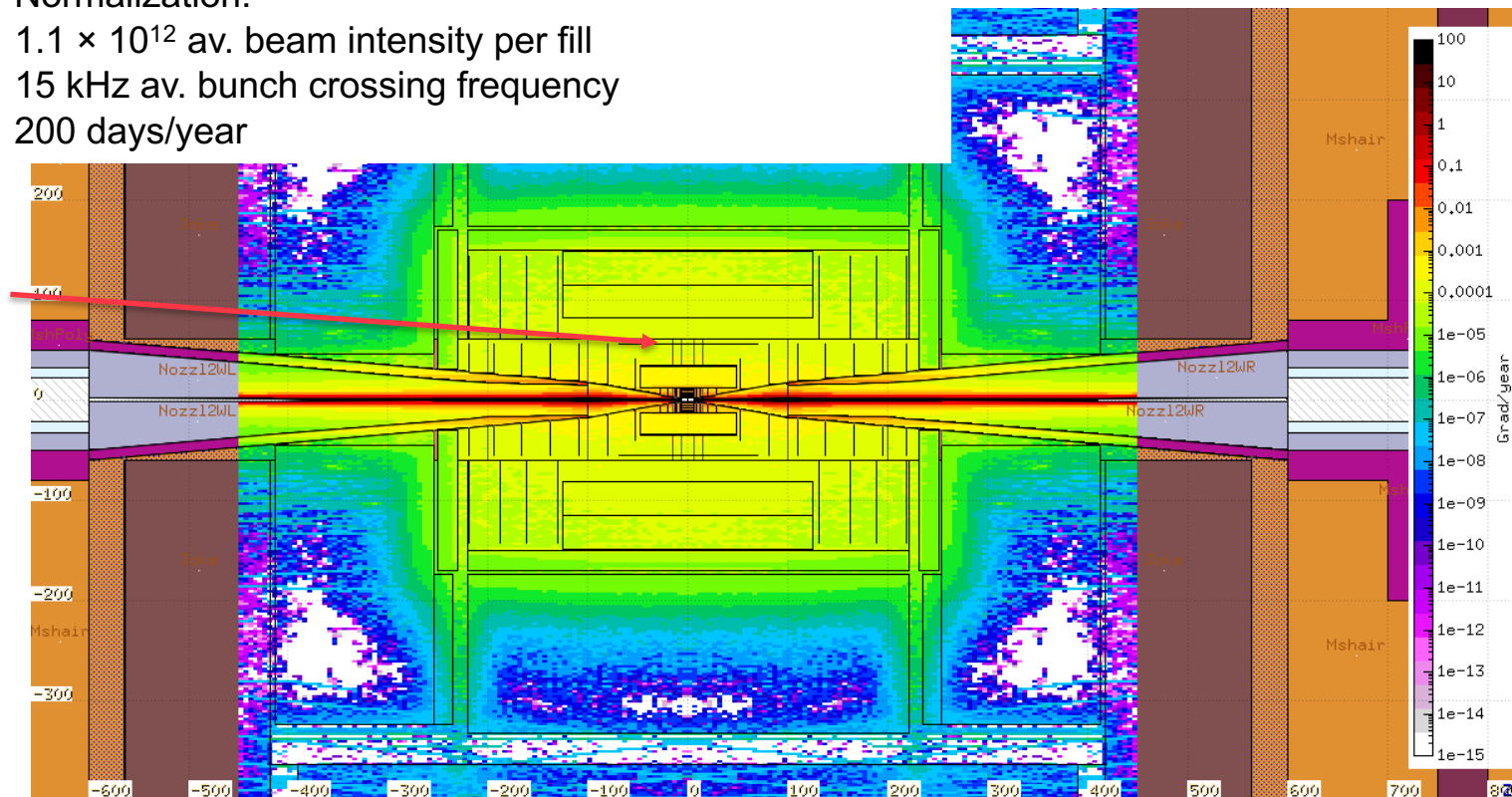
1.5 TeV: Total Ionizing Dose

Color scale: Grad/year (GeV/g=1.6e-7Gy, 1Gy=100rad)

Normalization:

- 1.1 × 10¹² av. beam intensity per fill
- 15 kHz av. bunch crossing frequency
- 200 days/year

~ 10⁻³/10⁻⁴
Grad/y



3 TeV: Total Ionizing Dose

Color scale: Grad/year (GeV/g=1.6e-7Gy, 1Gy=100rad)

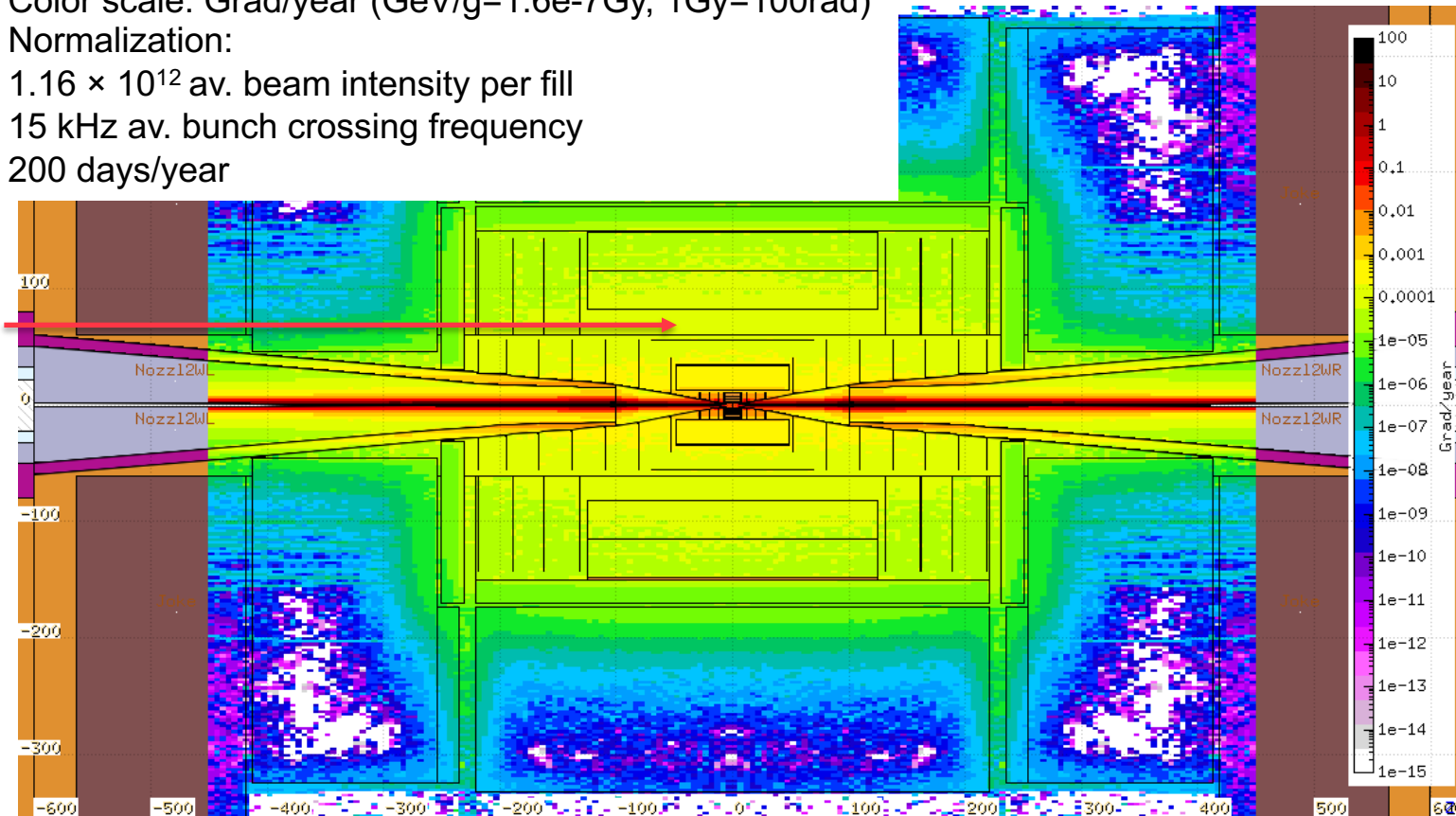
Normalization:

1.16×10^{12} av. beam intensity per fill

15 kHz av. bunch crossing frequency

200 days/year

$\sim 10^{-3}/10^{-4}$
Grad/y

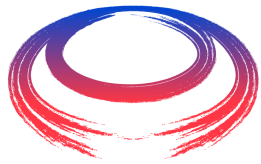


Conclusions & Plans

- Software tool up and running
- Comparison 1.5-3TeV:
 - BIB slightly higher @3TeV (except N), but total numbers very similar
 - Similar effect of time cut
 - Need to consider muon decays from 25m for @1.5TeV and 40m @3TeV
 - Dose maps are similar for the 2 energies:
 - 1MeV neutron-eq $\sim 10^{14-15}$ cm²/year on the tracking system and $\sim 10^{14}$ cm²/year on ECAL
 - TID is $\sim 10^{-3}$ Grad/year on the tracking system and $\sim 10^{-4}$ Grad/year on ECAL

Next Steps:

- Run 3TeV simulation with realistic beam
- Insertion of liners and masks
- Try different dimensions of nozzles
- Detailed study of dose maps
- Software release



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BIB Studies @1.5-3 TeV with FLUKA



*Thank you
for attention*

