

H6 Modification – Smaller Beam Spot

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A Brief Recap

- R&D silicon groups testing small silicon sensors which require smaller beam size for sufficient rate (already at RP safety limit)
- Investigate possible configurations of quadrupoles to minimize beam spot
- Accurately predict beam size taking into account filtering of secondary beam and multiple scattering in air





Work Thus Far

- Final focus study
- Determine acceptance
- Application of Twiss parameters and R-Matrices to model beam optics
- Utilize MAD-X to evaluate different configurations of quadrupoles varying:
 - Position
 - Separation
 - Quadrupole number
- Compared focus size at different positions in user zones PPE146 and PPE156

Free Area for Quadrupoles





Optimal Setup

- **Doublet Solution** makes sense as previous focus comes from a Doublet
- Quads as far downstream as possible larger beam focuses to smaller spot size
- Separation of 4.2 (m) determined from varying separation distances in MAD-X





Multiple Scattering

- End of beamline has ~40 m of air
- Monte Carlo simulation of multiple scattering in air from reference beam





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Multiple Scattering

Convolution with sigma

 $\sigma_r^{533} = 0.285 \ (mm)$ $\sigma_r^{540} = 0.407 \ (mm)$

 Monte Carlo simulation of multiple scattering in air from reference beam

> $\sigma_r^{533} = 1.18 \ (mm)$ $\sigma_r^{540} = 1.21 \ (mm)$

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Beamline Model BDSIM

- Added vacuum begin and end statements that were missing in the previous model
- Added new quadrupoles
- Verified the optics

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- Simulate whole beamline start to finish in BDSIM (with physics on)
 - Determine multi-species distribution of beam
- Compare to measurements during first week of August



August
CW 31
CW 32
CW 33

ATLAS ITK PIXEL CMS N

ATLAS ITK PIXEL 14d

