



# Measurement of beam induced background in USC

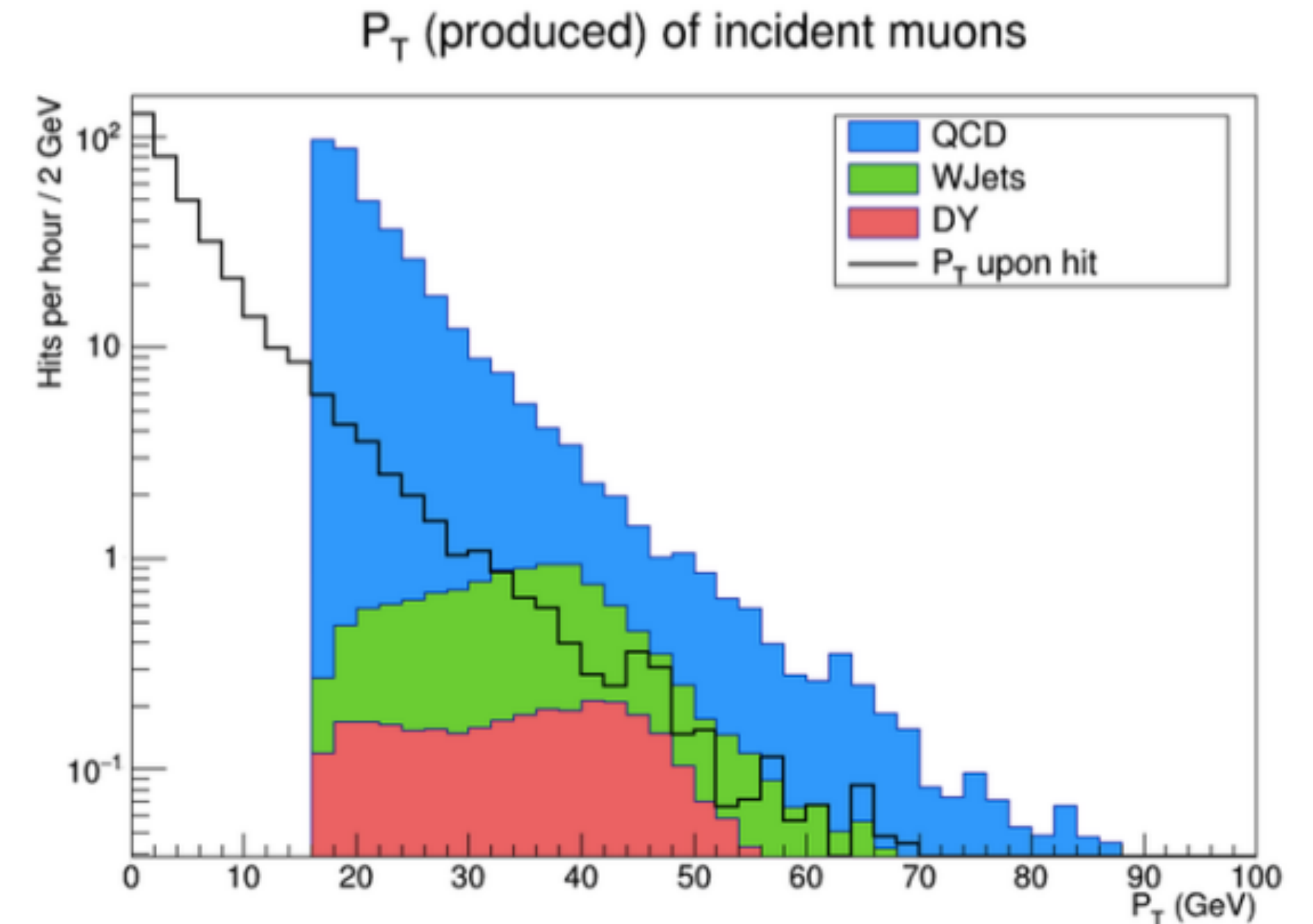
Frank Golf, David Stuart and Jae Hyeok Yoo (UCSB)

Dec 16, 2016

2<sup>nd</sup> milliQan Collaboration Meeting @ NYU

# Introduction

- From [simulation by Frank Golf et. al.](#), the major beam-induced background is muons from QCD
- Small enough to be not a problem as a background or dead time
- Since QCD is not generally well-modeled, validation in data is necessary
- We measured the beam-induced background in USC at Point 5 using a hodoscope made with long scintillator bars
- Compared the measured background level with the simulation



	Rate (hits/sec)
QCD	0.114
WJets	0.0025
DY	0.00092
Total	0.118

# Detector (odoscope) components

Scintillator (2cm x 2cm x 45 cm)



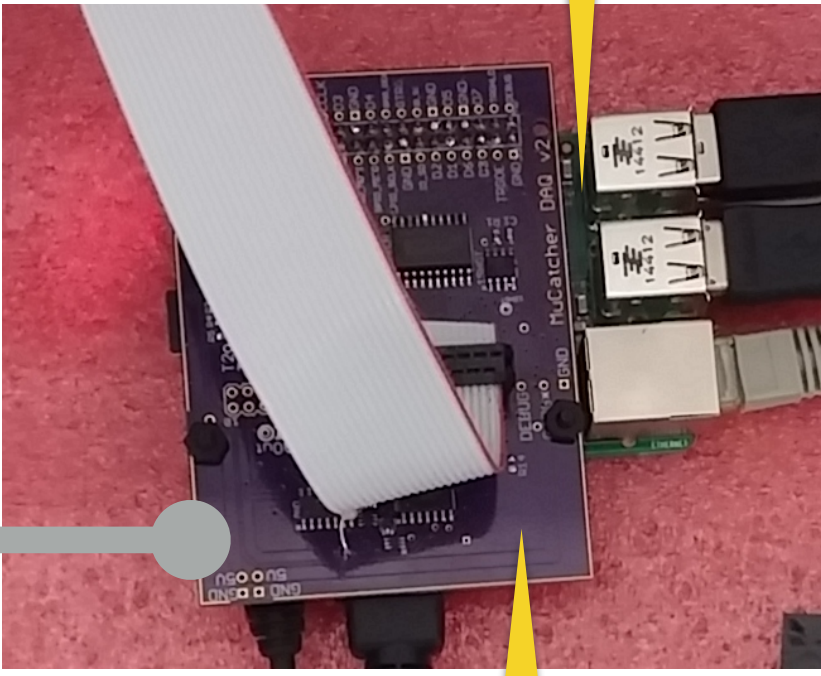
SiPM

Amplifier/Discriminator



SuperModule Board (SMB)

Raspberry PI

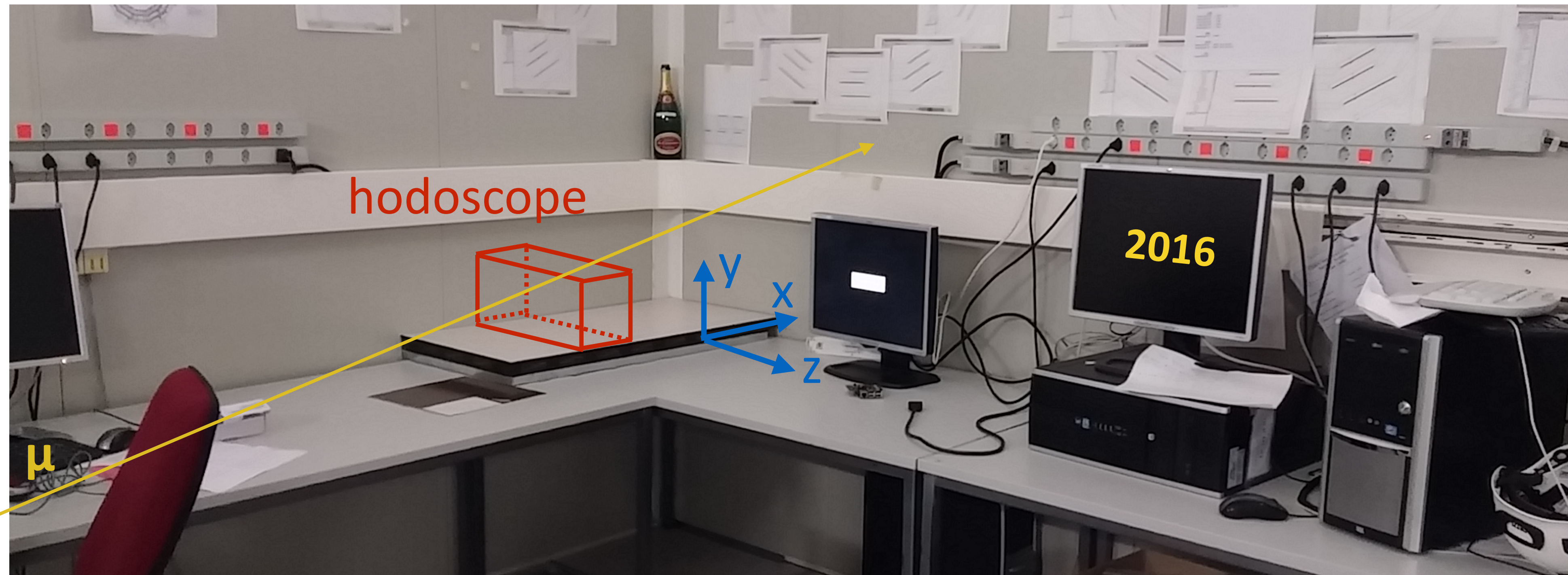
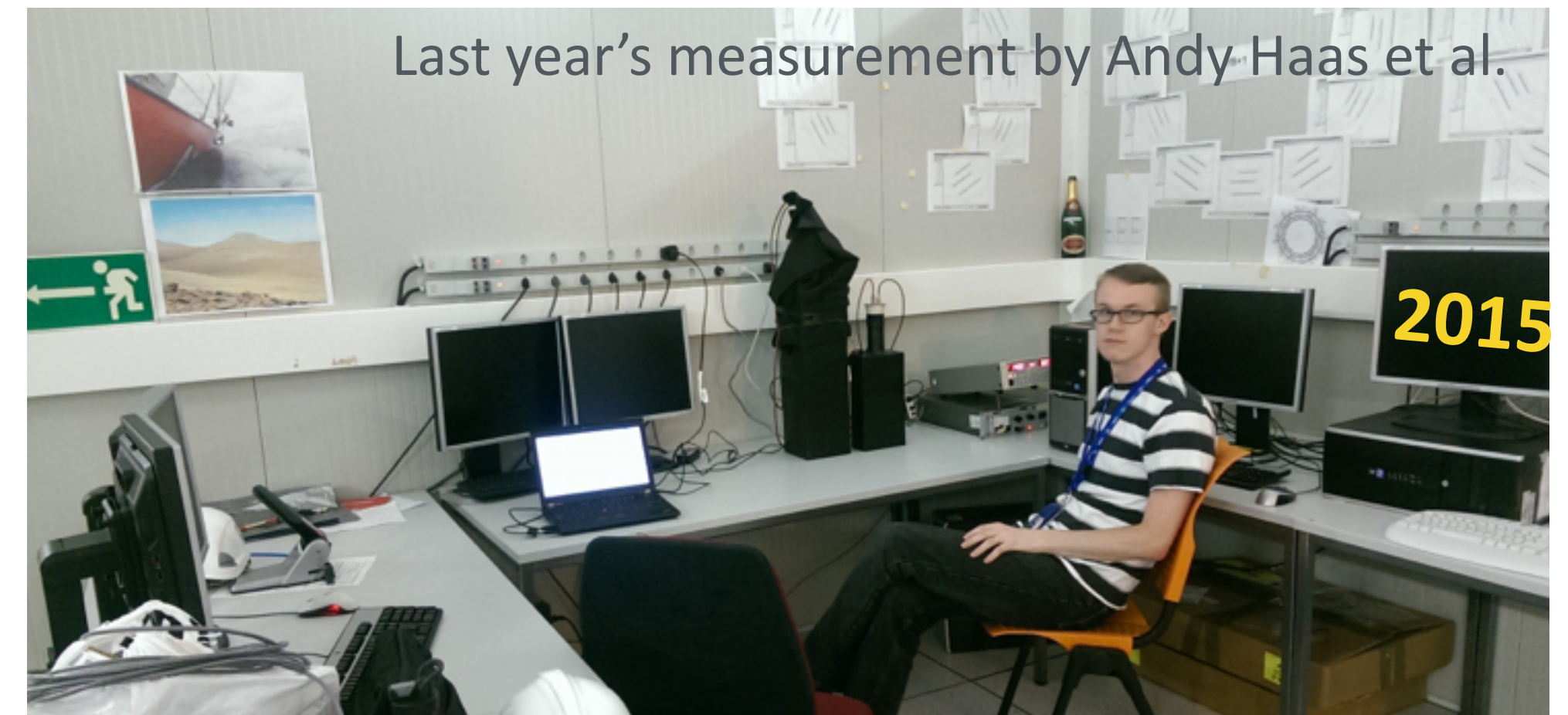


DAQ board

# Location of detector

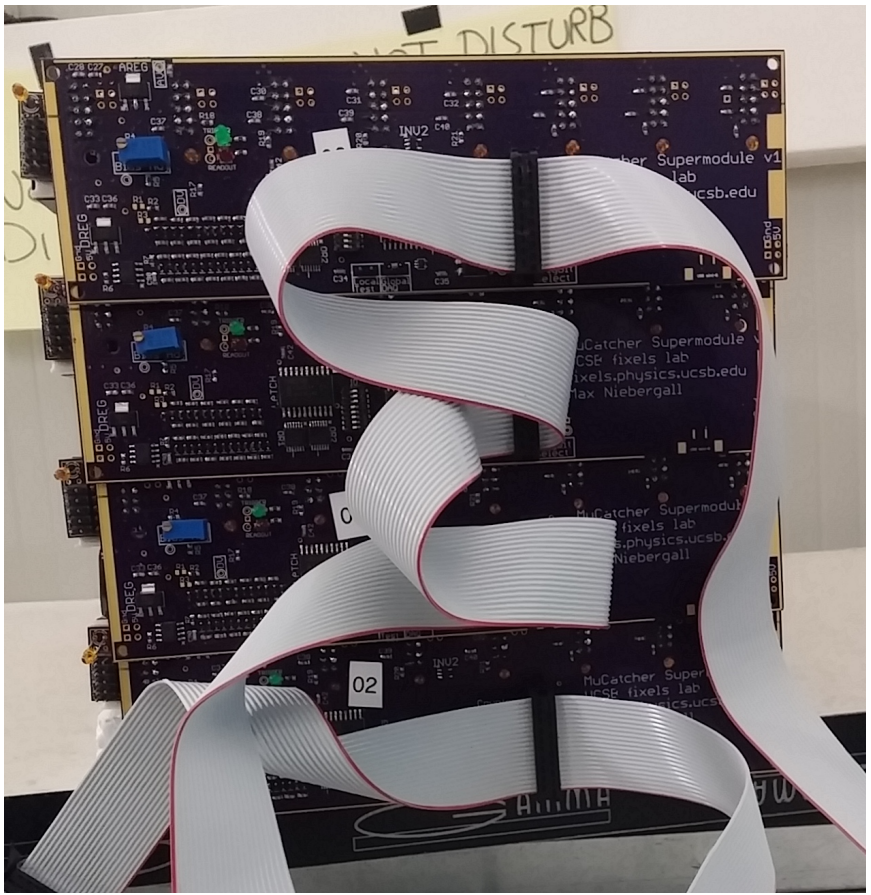
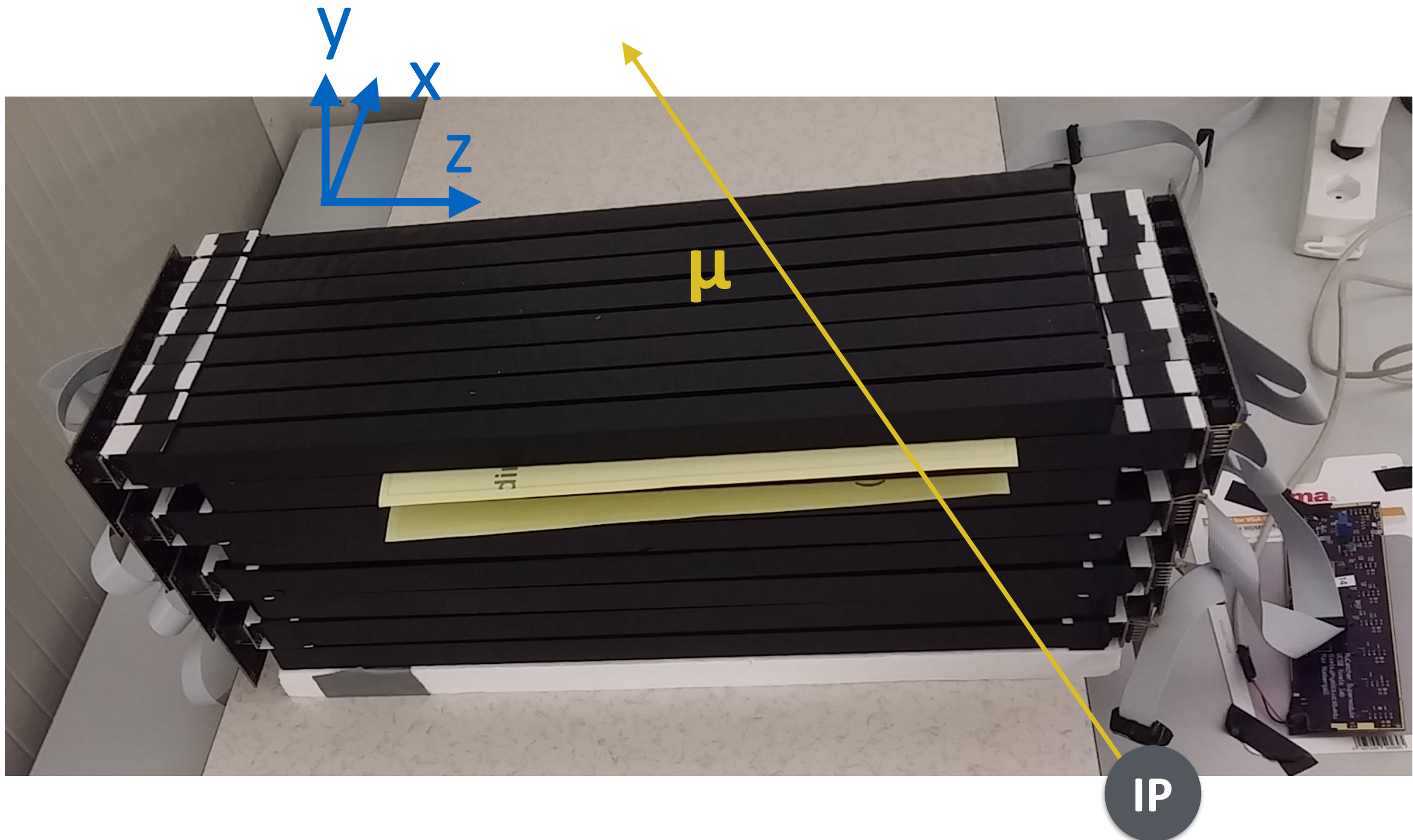
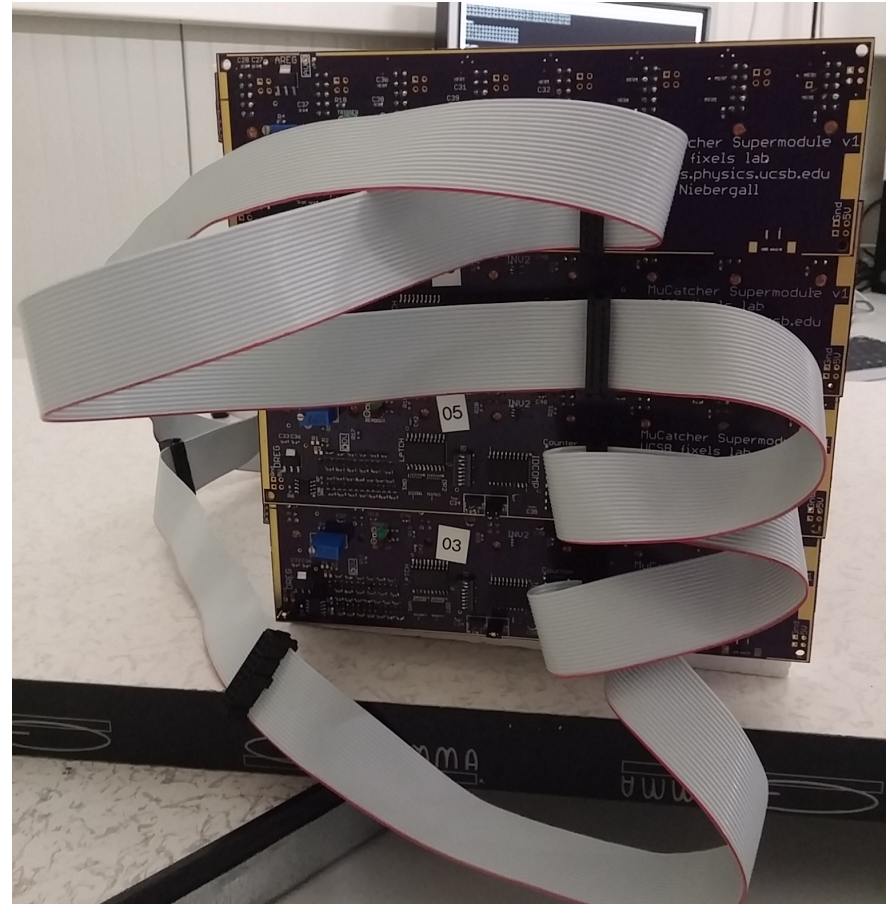
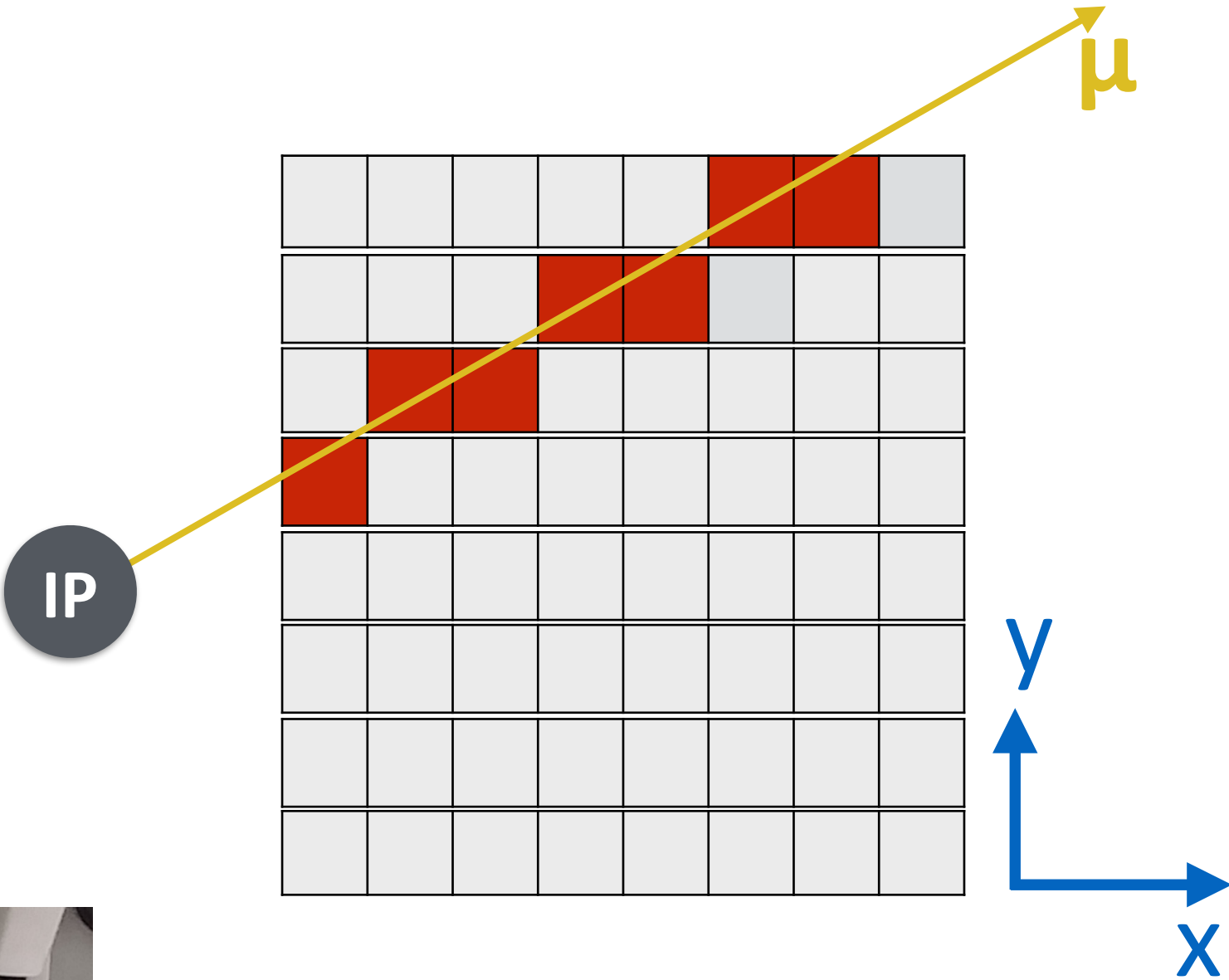
- Measurements in USC at Point 5
- Same place where last year's measurement was made

[https://indico.cern.ch/event/443535/contributions/1104061/attachments/1167692/1684120/MilliQan\\_Workshop\\_CERNtests\\_10-8-2015.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/443535/contributions/1104061/attachments/1167692/1684120/MilliQan_Workshop_CERNtests_10-8-2015.pdf)

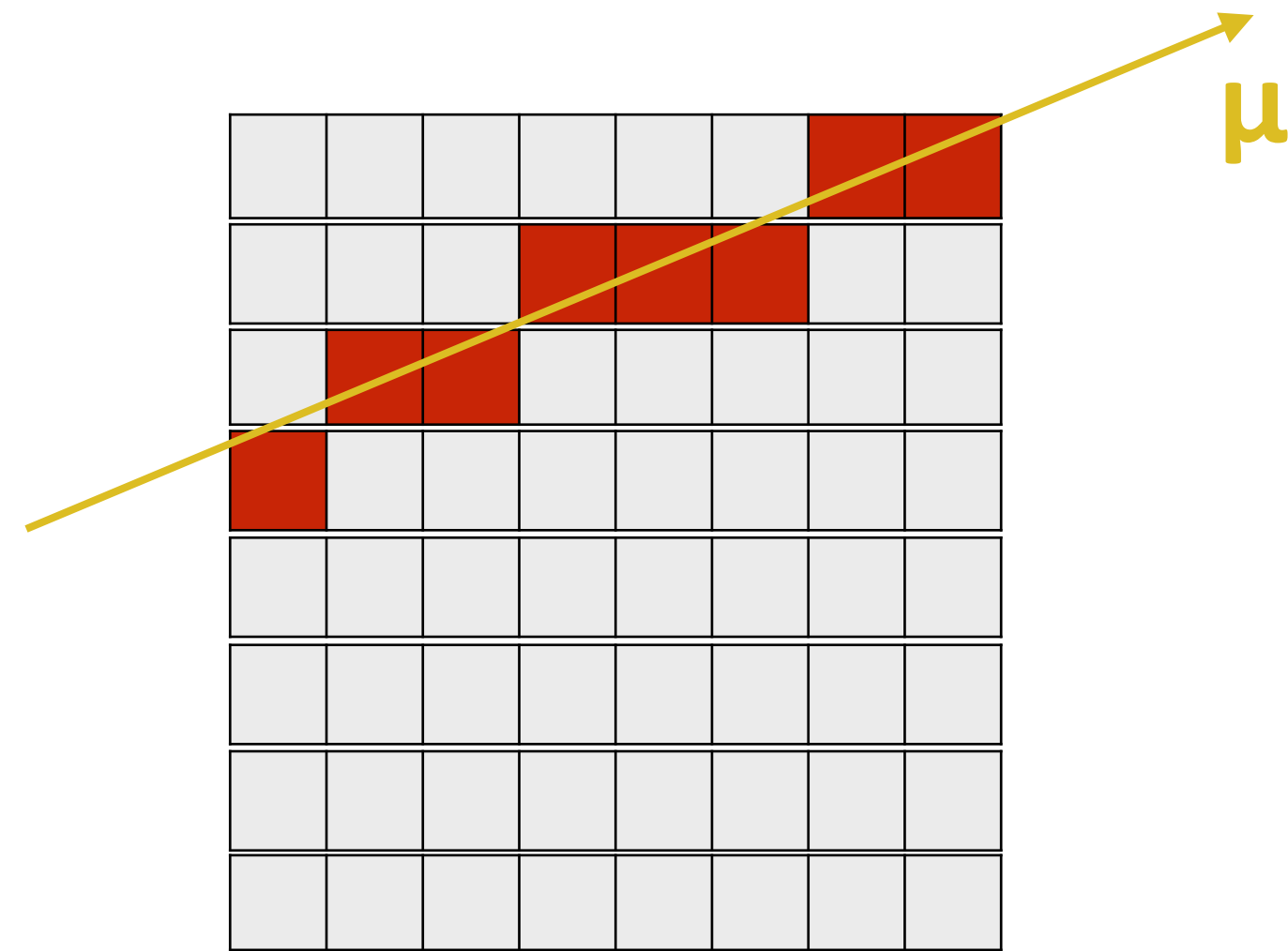


# Hodoscope configuration 1

- Configuration 1: stack 8 units on one another
- Provides x/y angle ( $\phi$ ) measurement

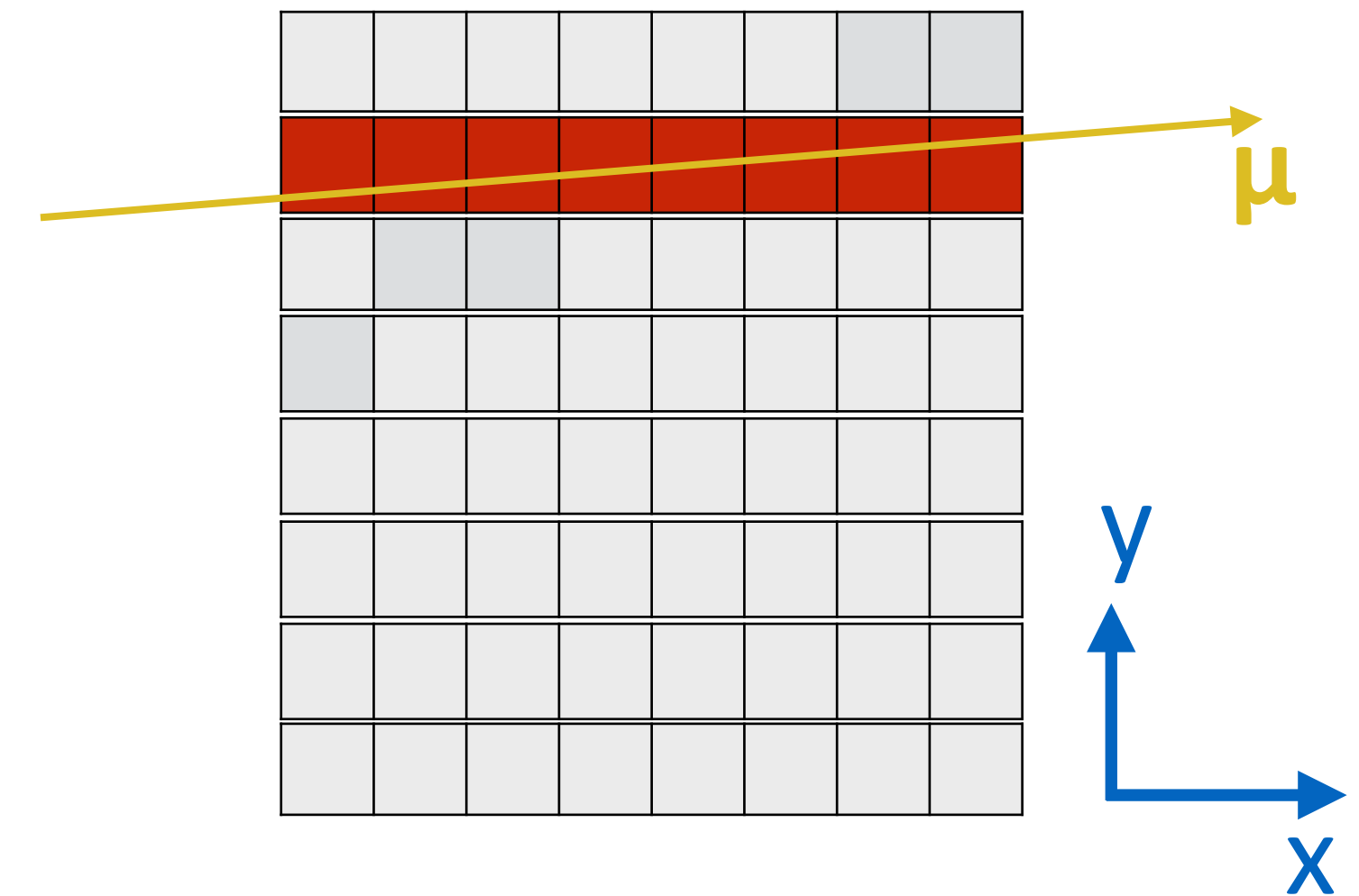


# Trigger algorithm



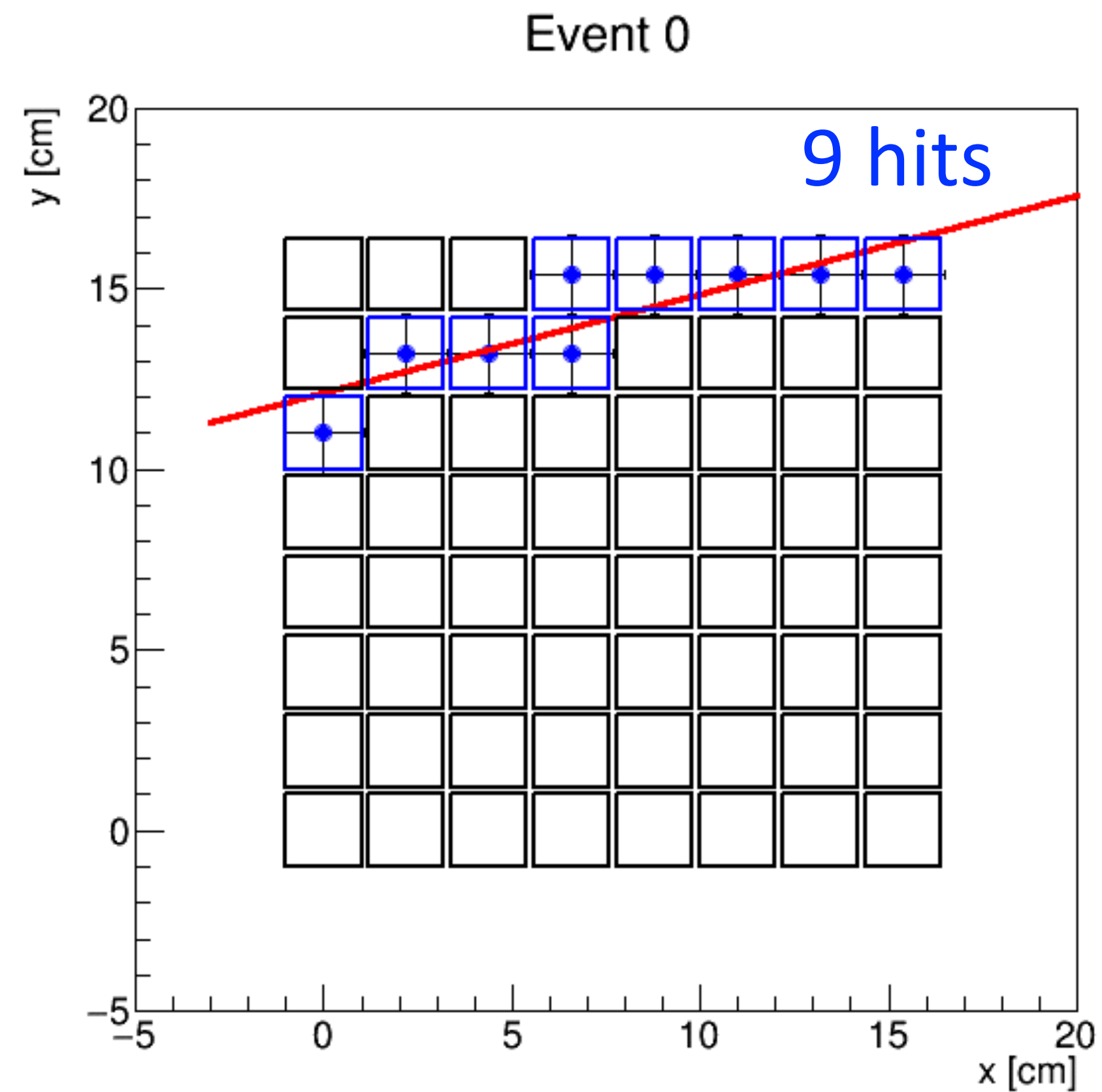
At least two layers with at least one hit

OR



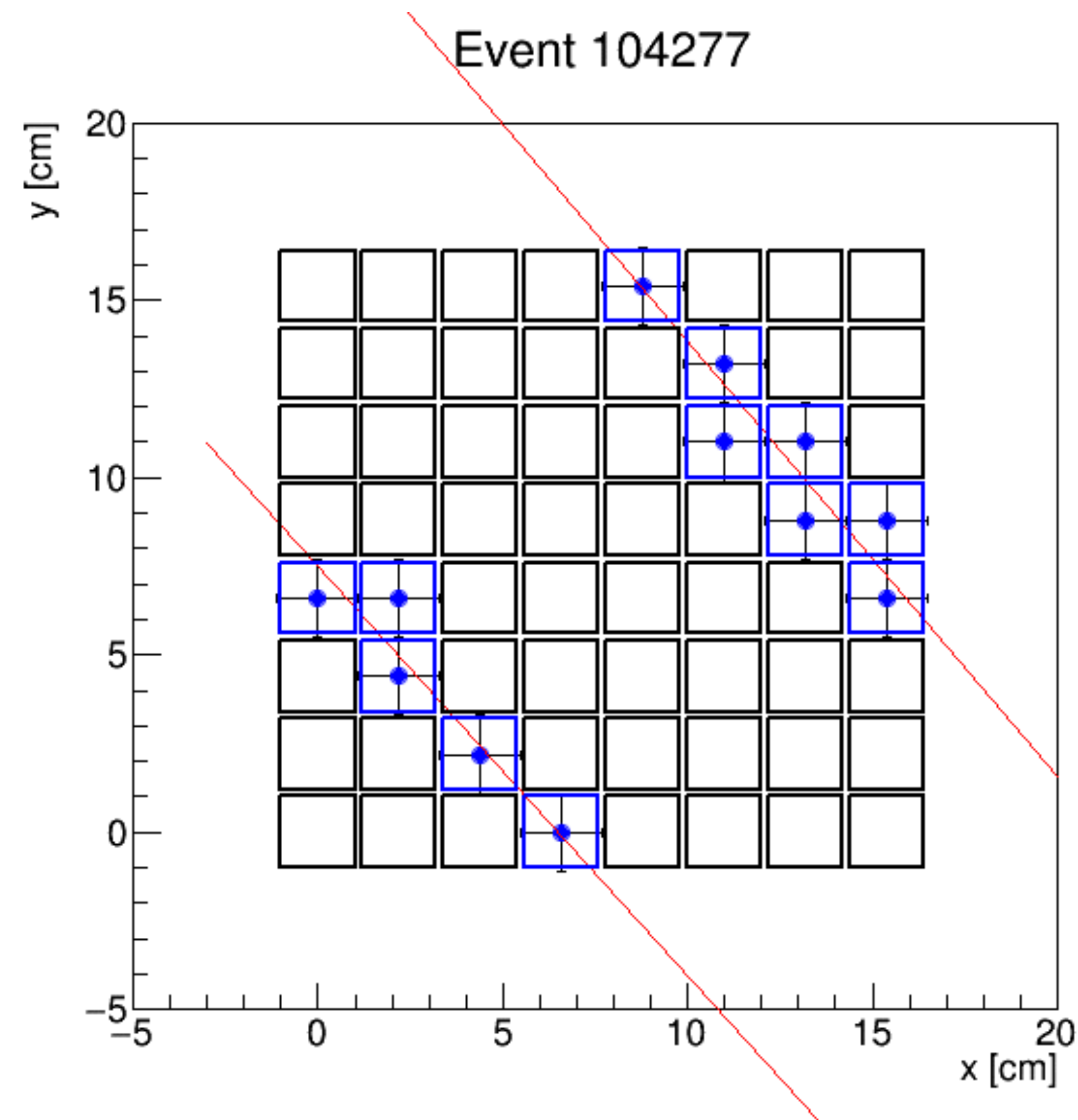
At least one layer with at least one hit  
This is to capture horizontal tracks  
Prescaled, but prescale=1 is used

# Tracking algorithm



- $\chi^2$  fit with a straight line
- Iterative: start with 8 hits and try until 4

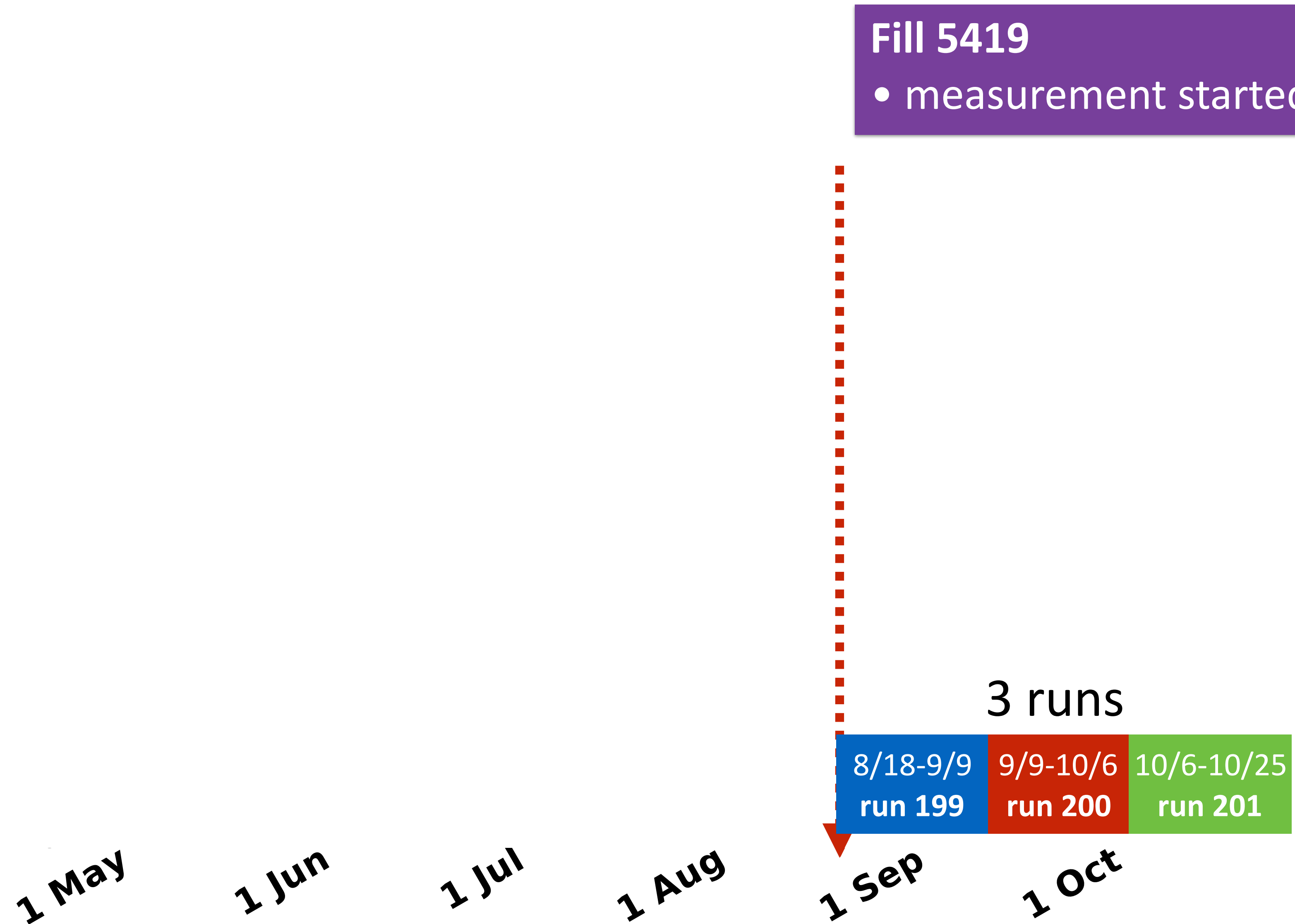
# Tracking algorithm



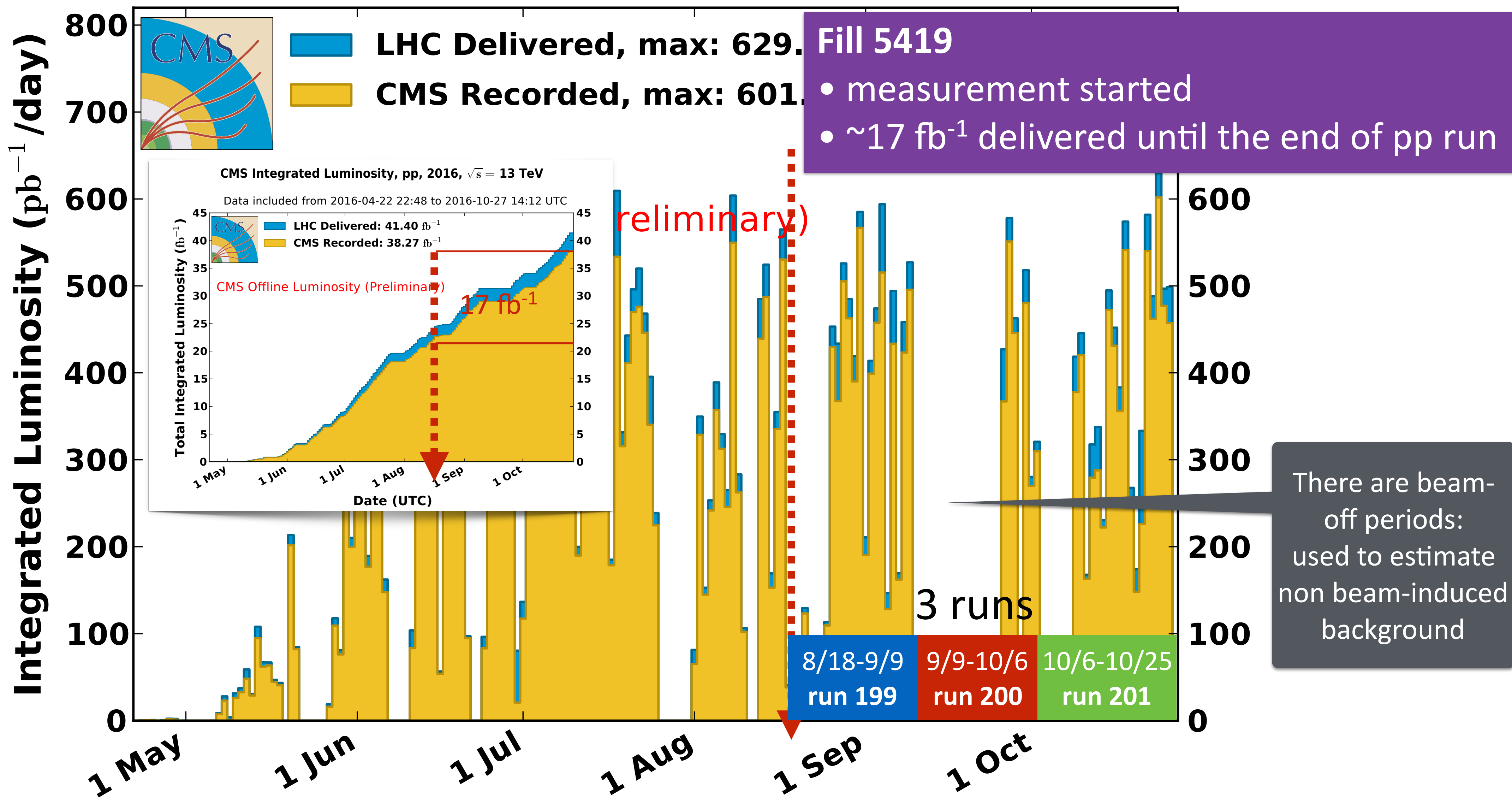
- $\chi^2$  fit with a straight line
- Iterative: start with 8 hits and try until 4
- There are cases with more than one track
- Ratio of single-track to multiple-track events is 50:1
  - small impact on our measurement



# Data-taking: period

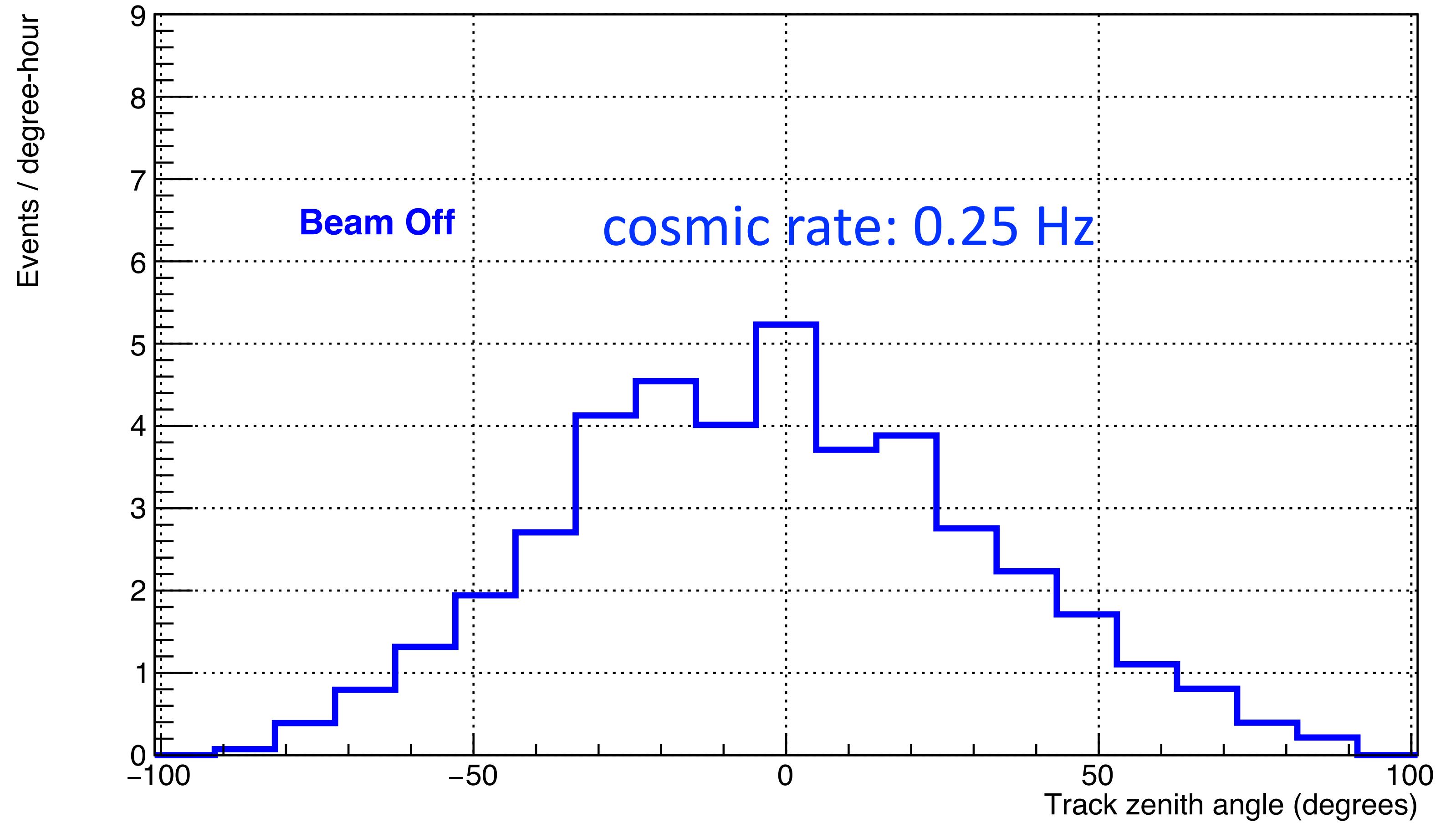
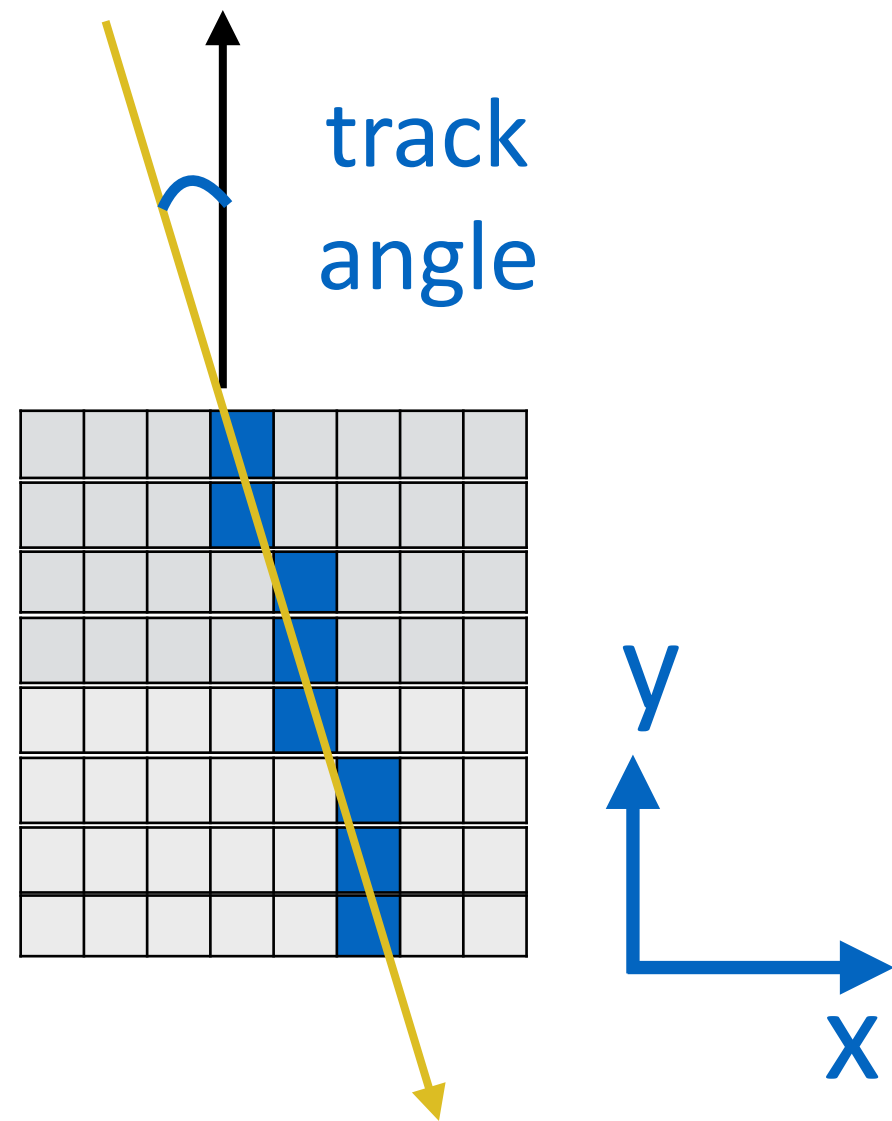


# Data-taking: beam condition

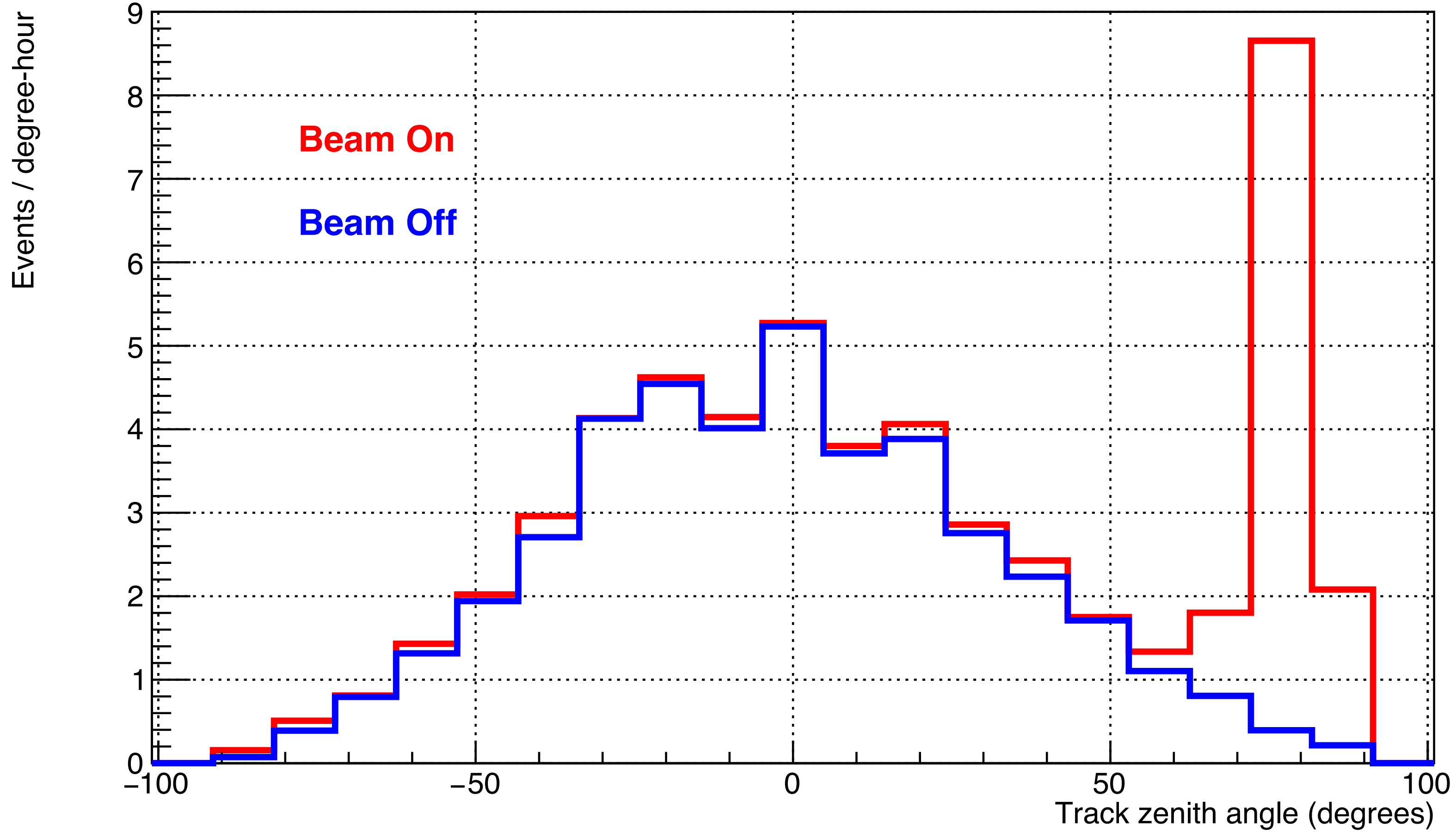
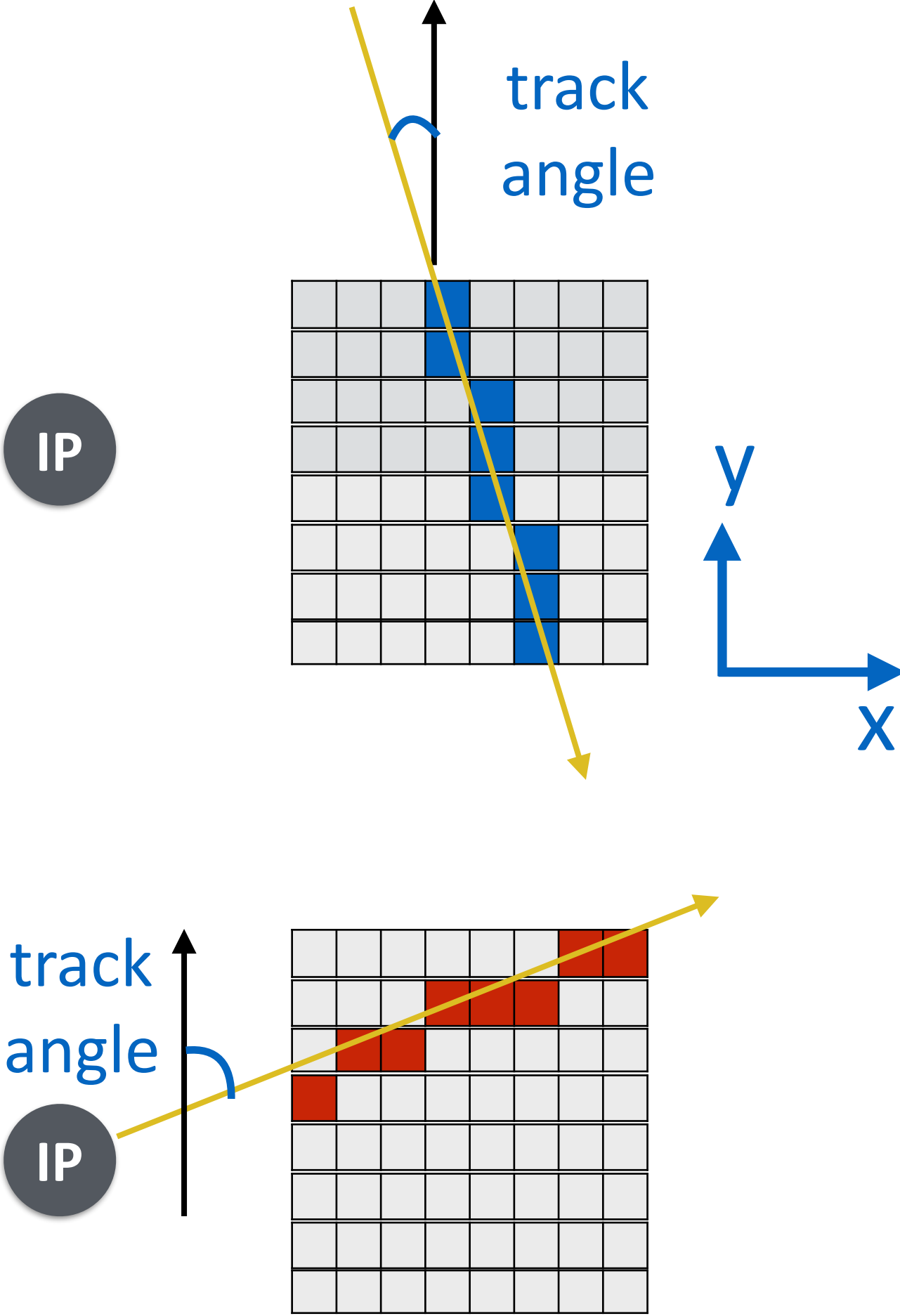


# Track angle

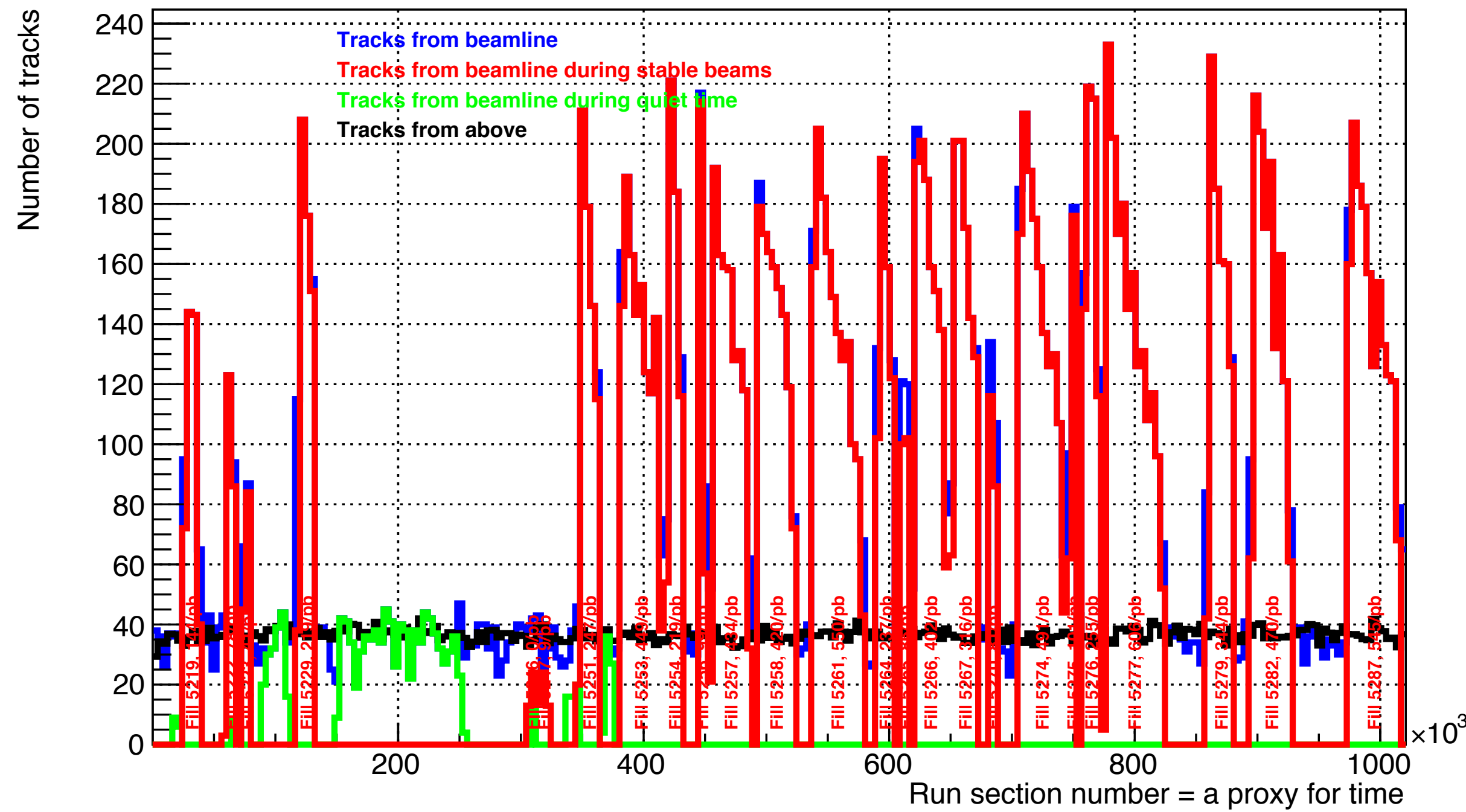
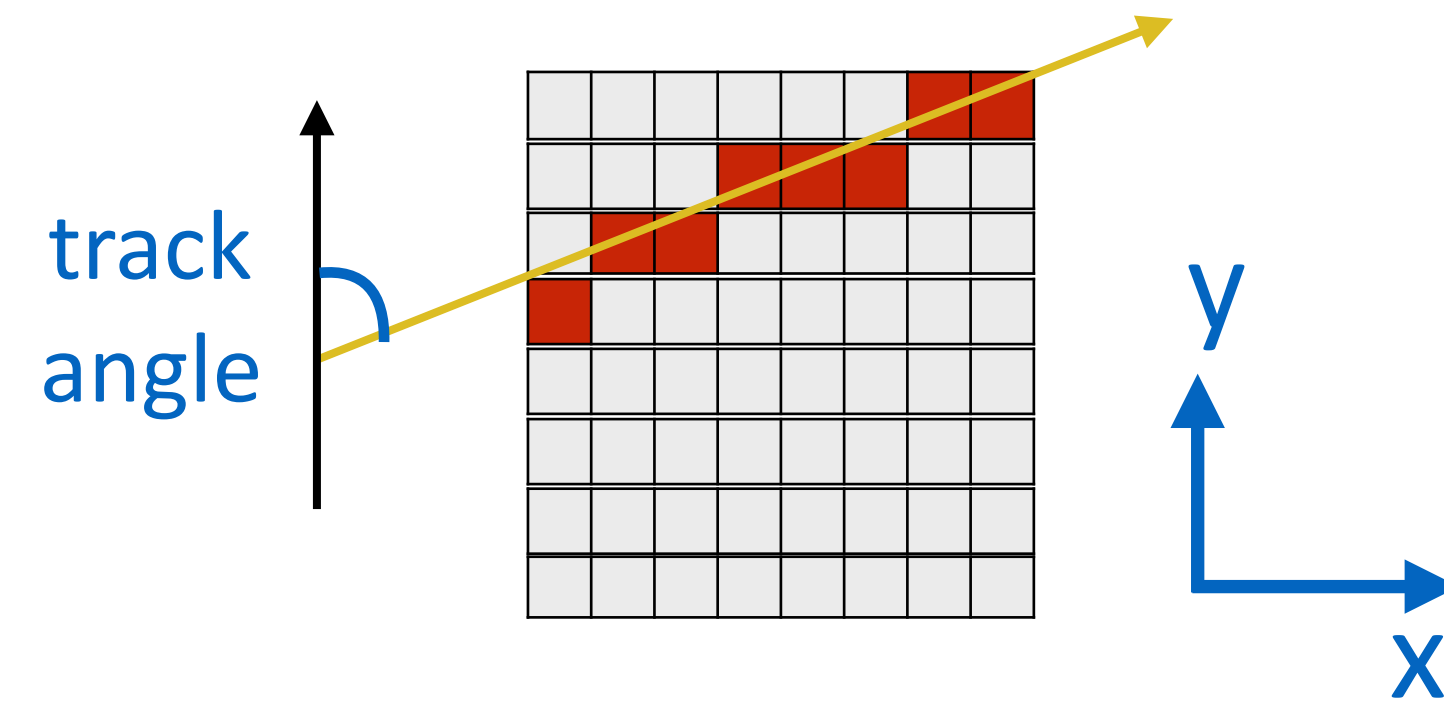
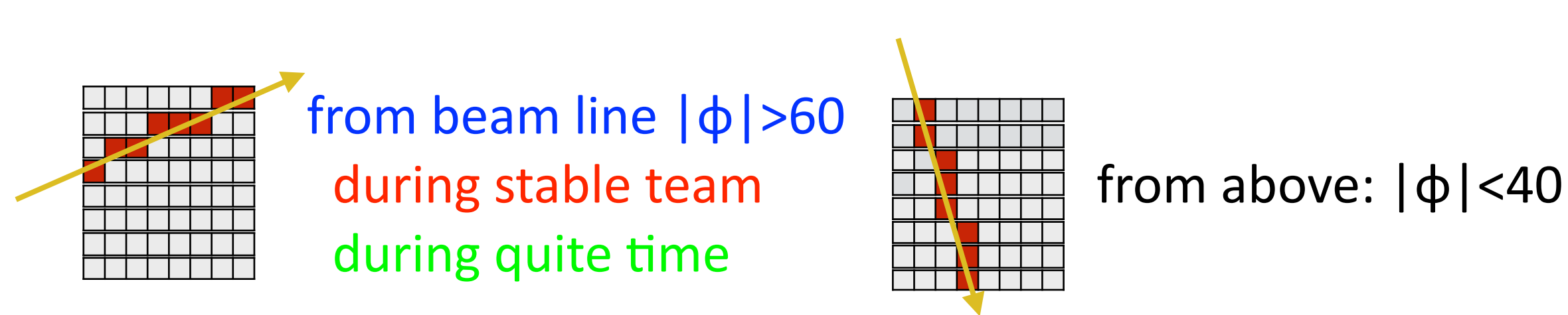
IP



# Track angle

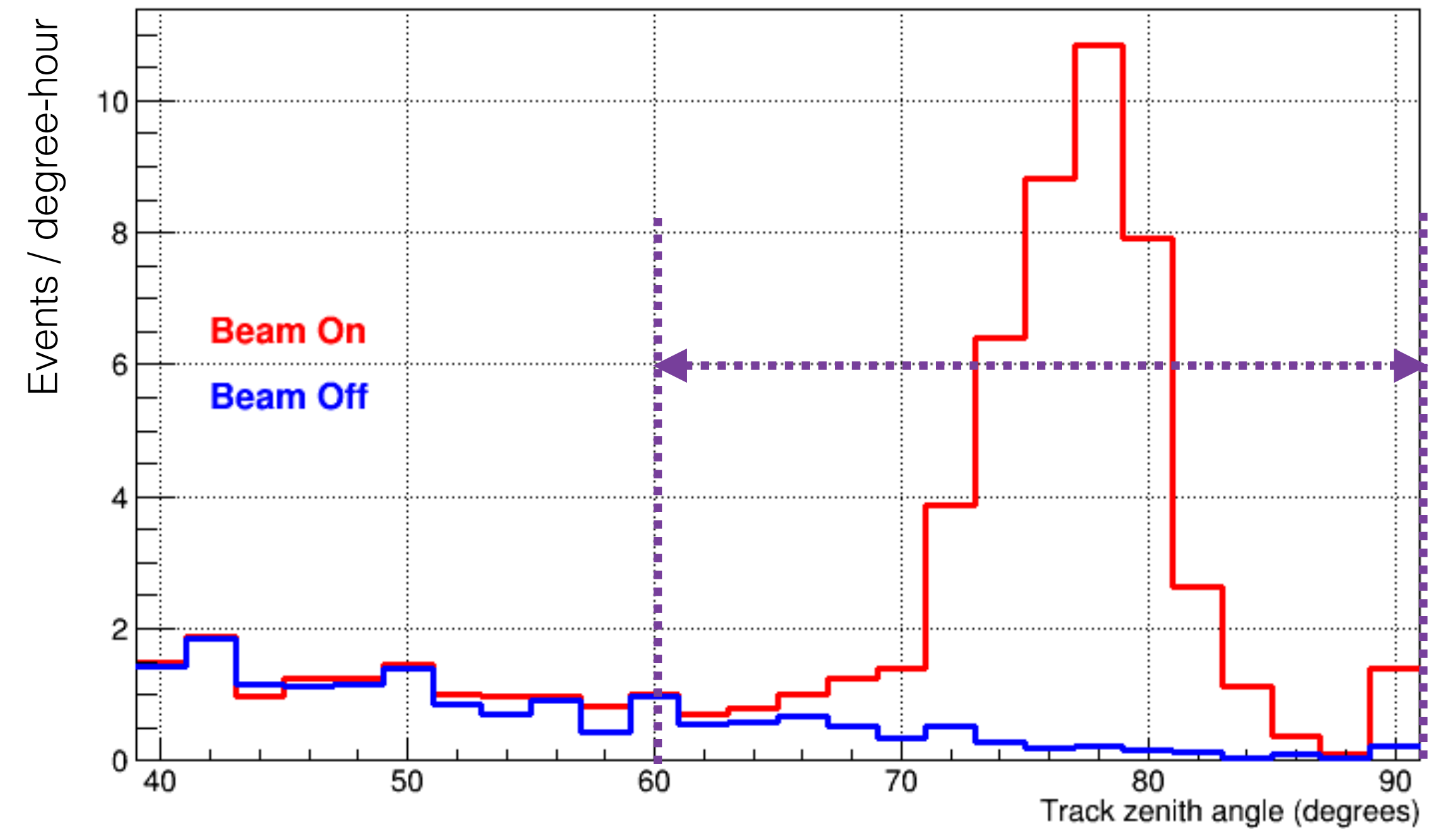


# Number of tracks vs time/angle



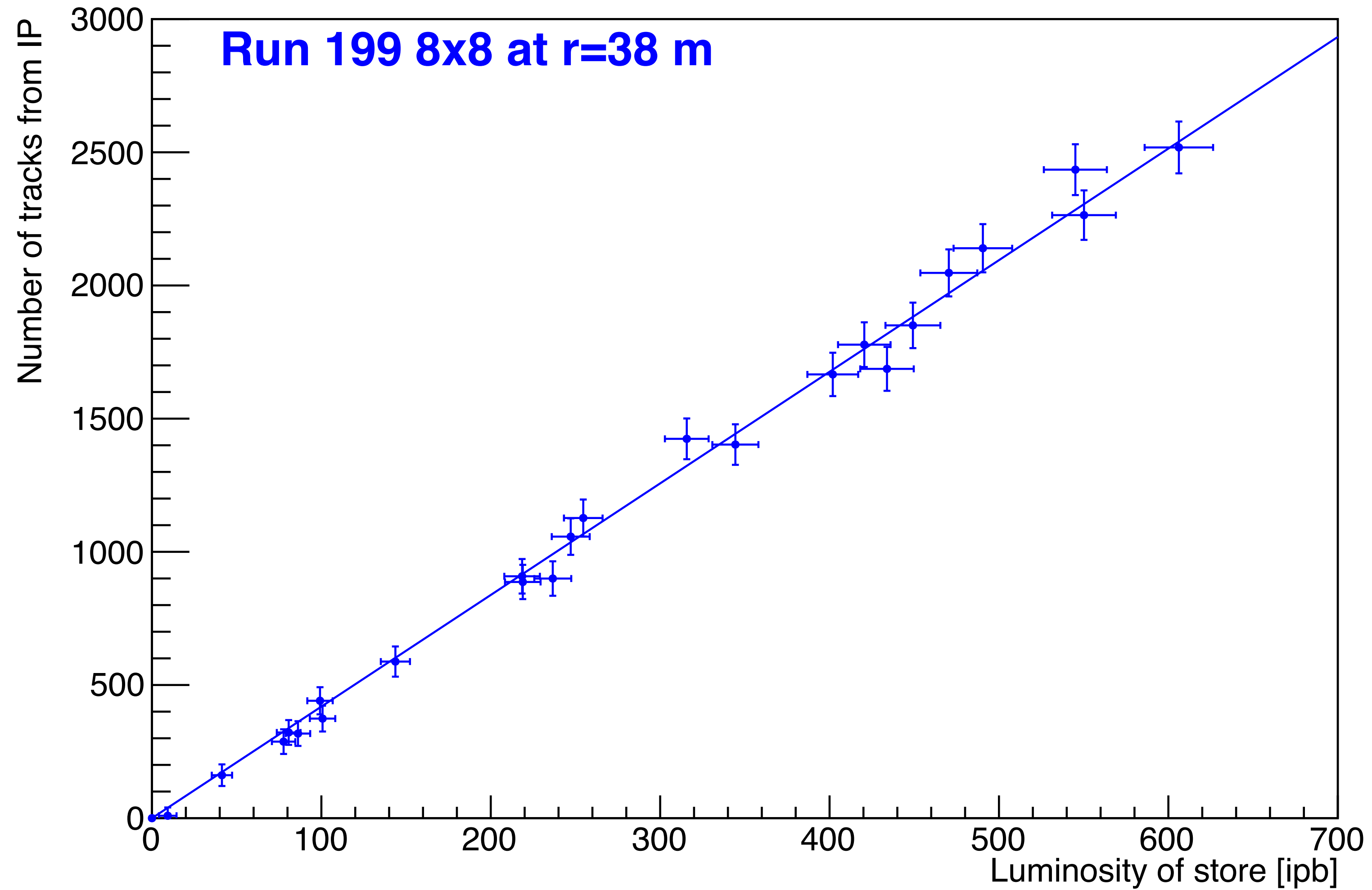
Aug 18

Sep 9



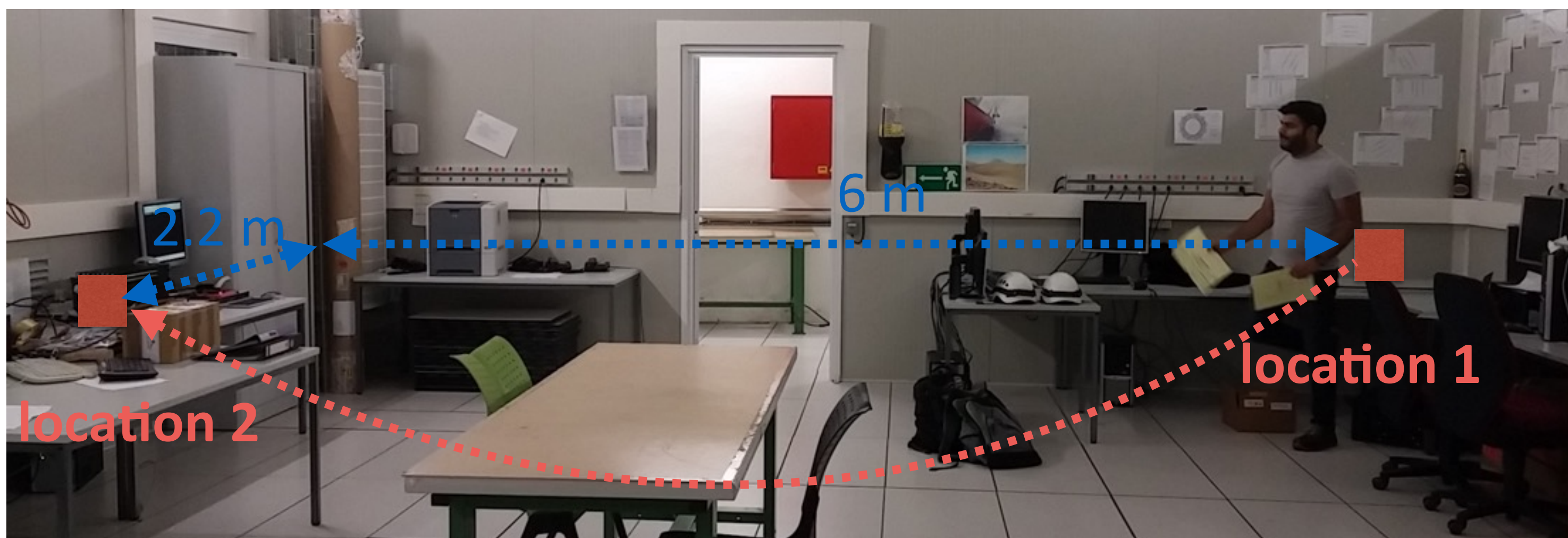
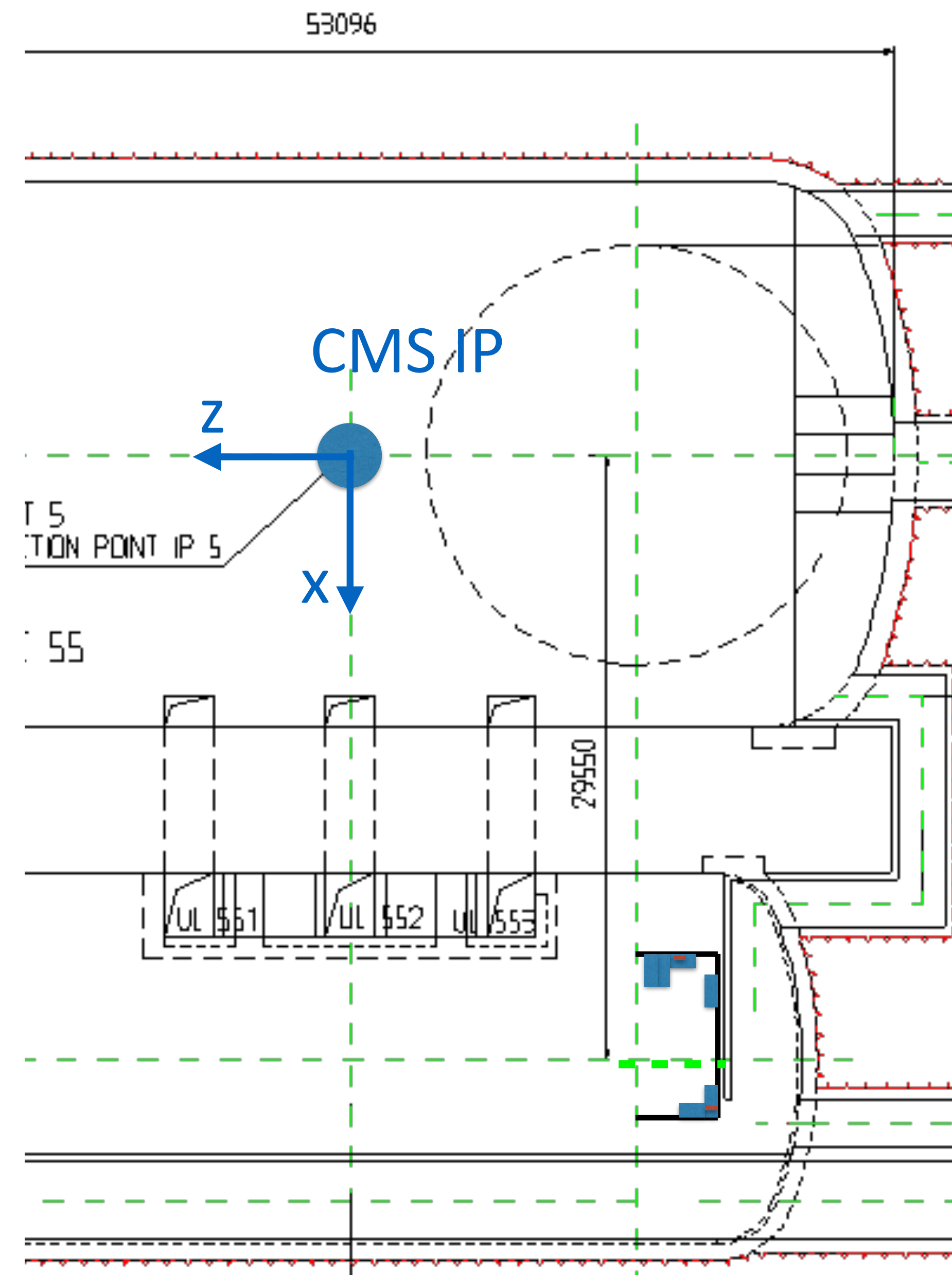
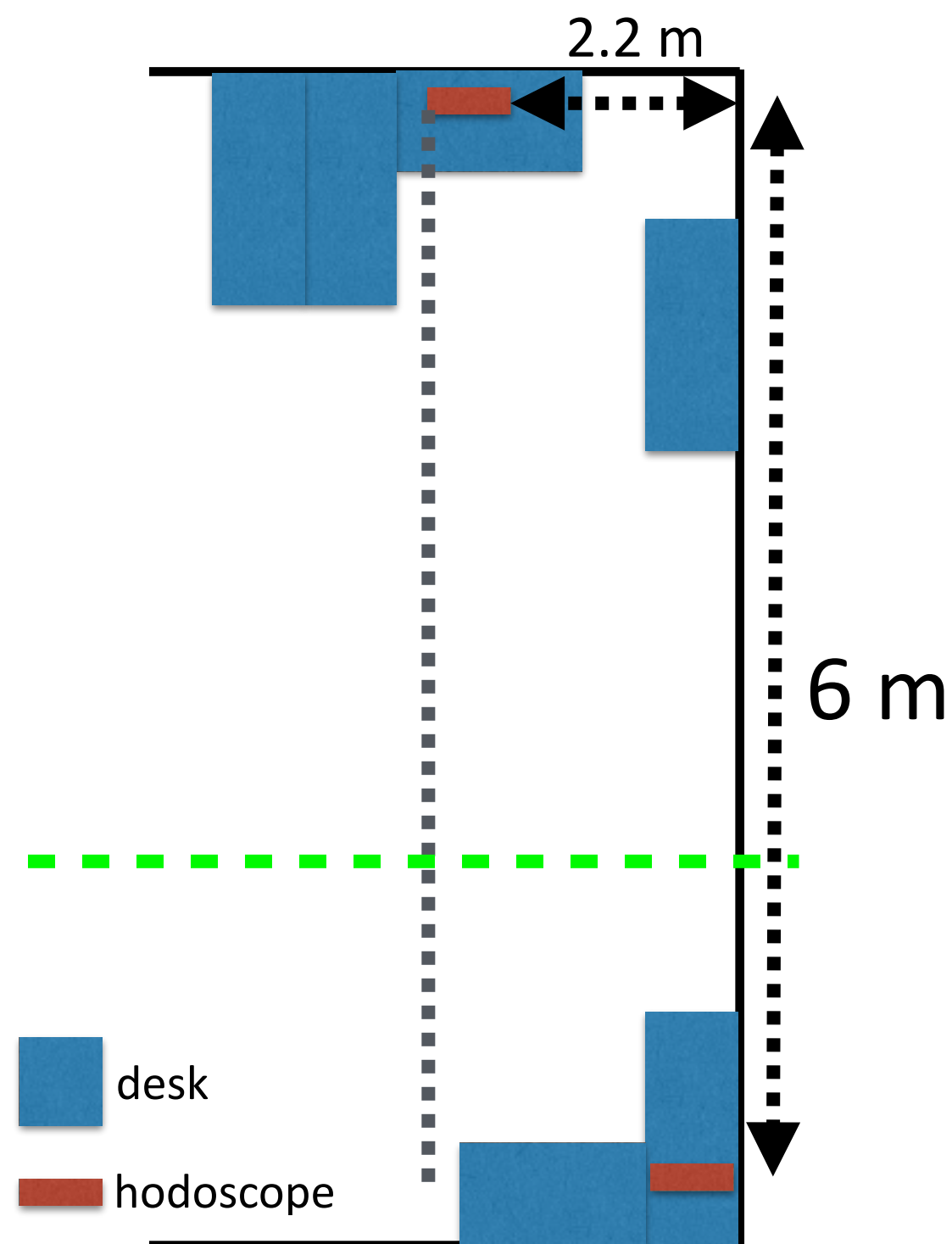
$$N_{\text{excess}} = N_{\text{beam on}} - N_{\text{beam off}}$$

# Number of tracks vs Luminosity

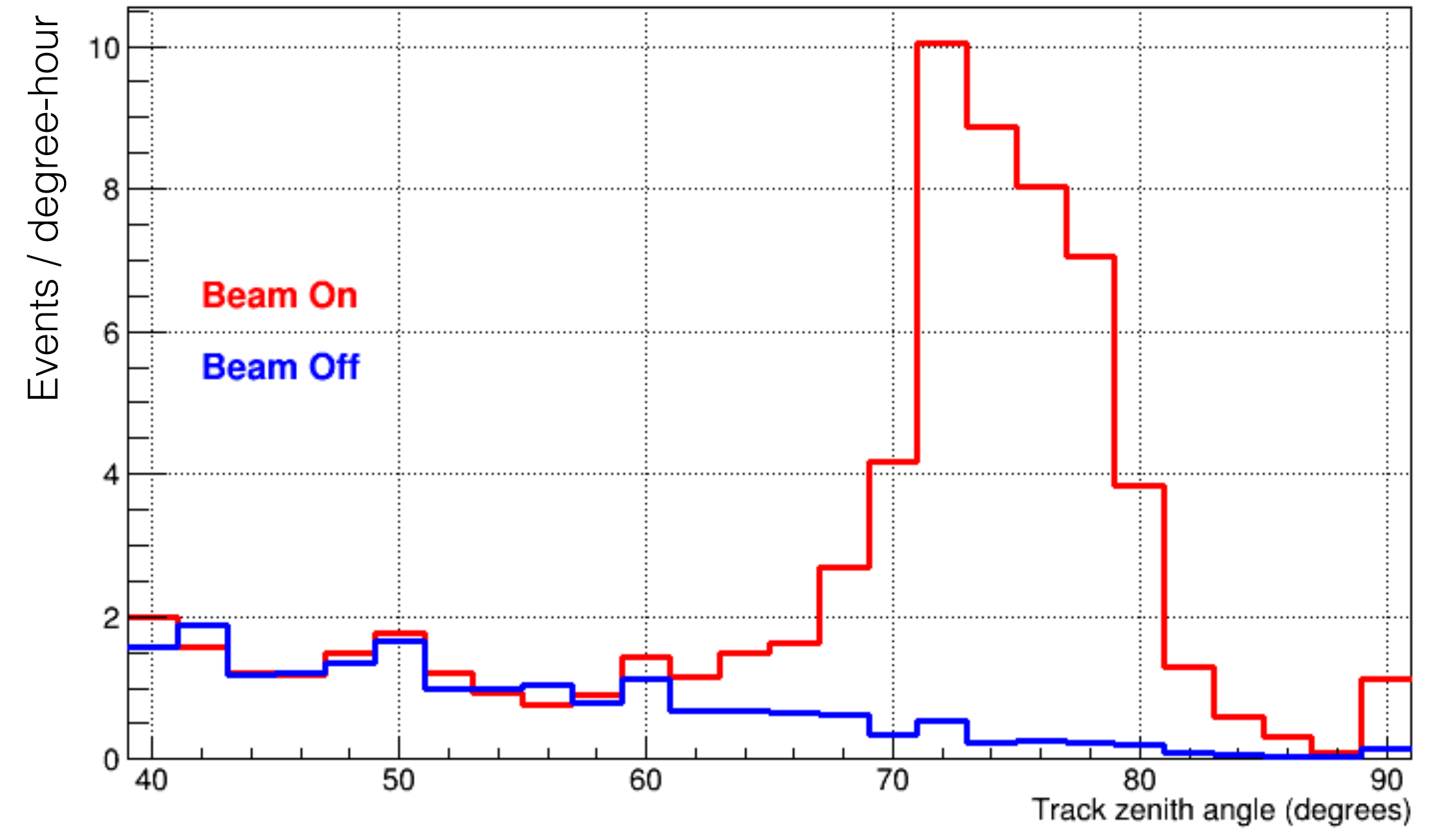
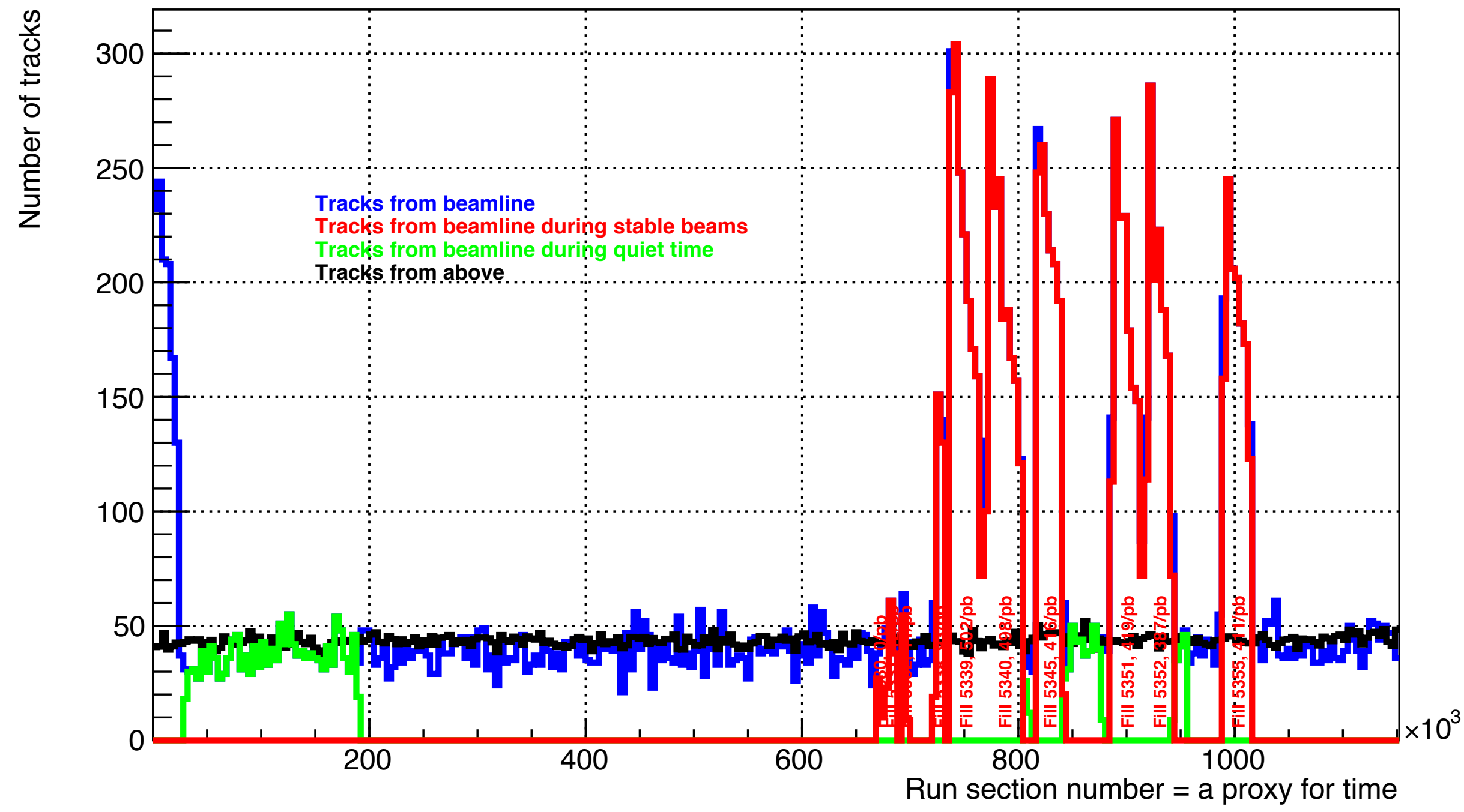
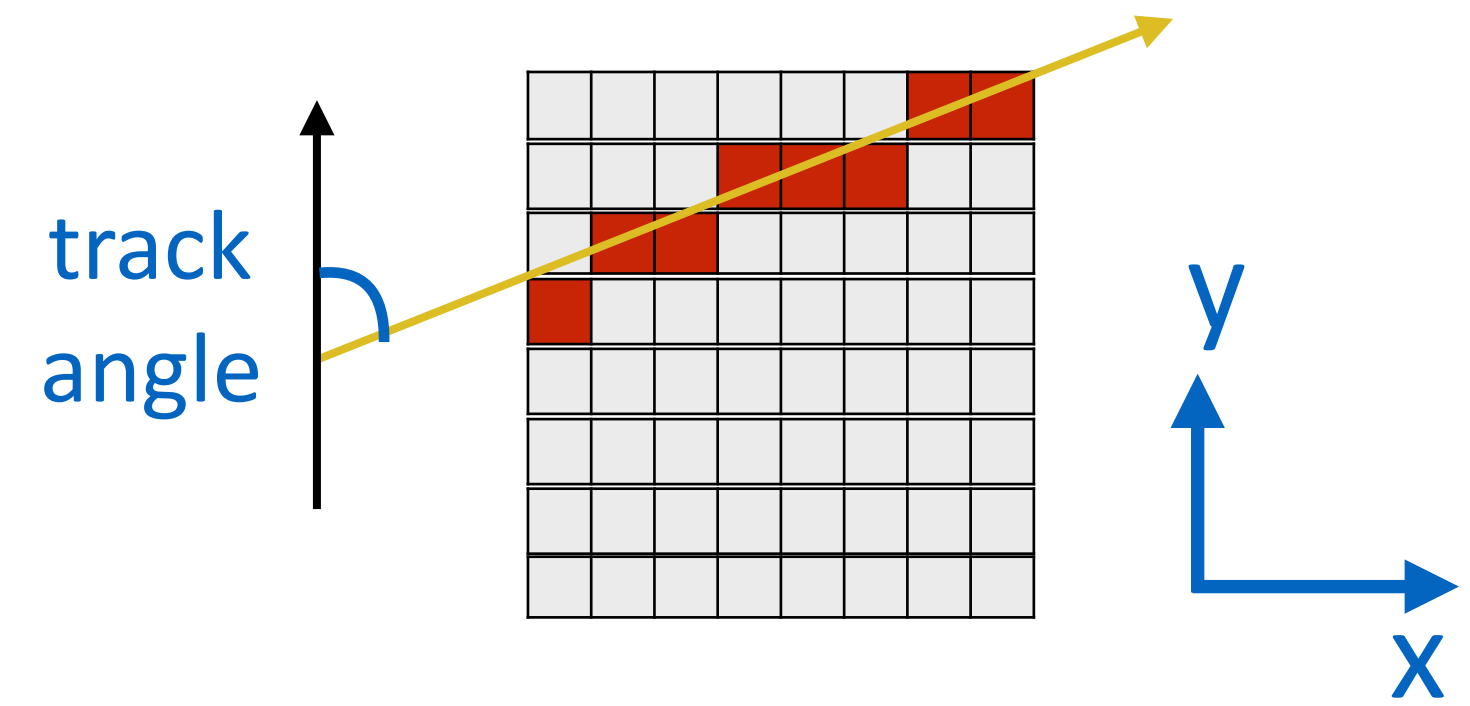
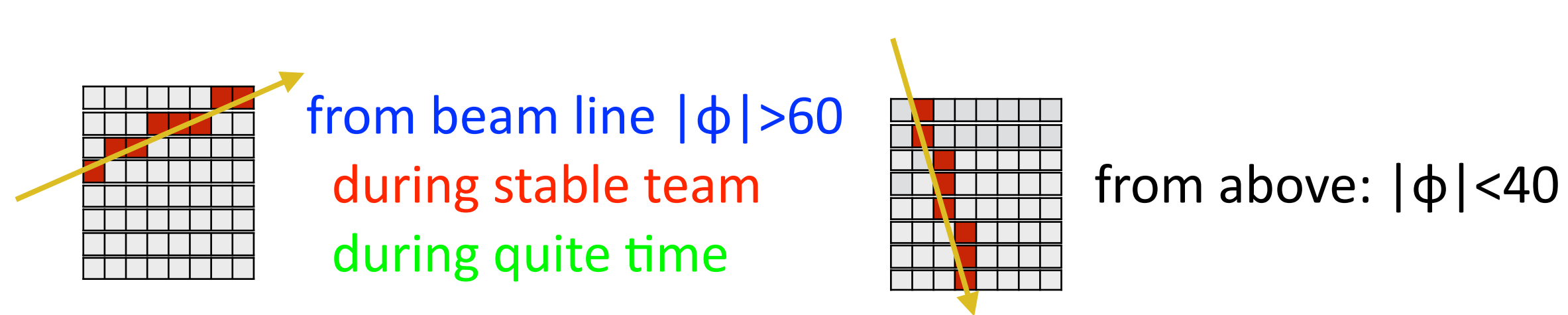


# Detector locations

- Moved the detector to location 2 to measure the distance from the IP
- Two locations are 6 m and 2.2 m apart in z and x directions



# Number of tracks vs time/angle

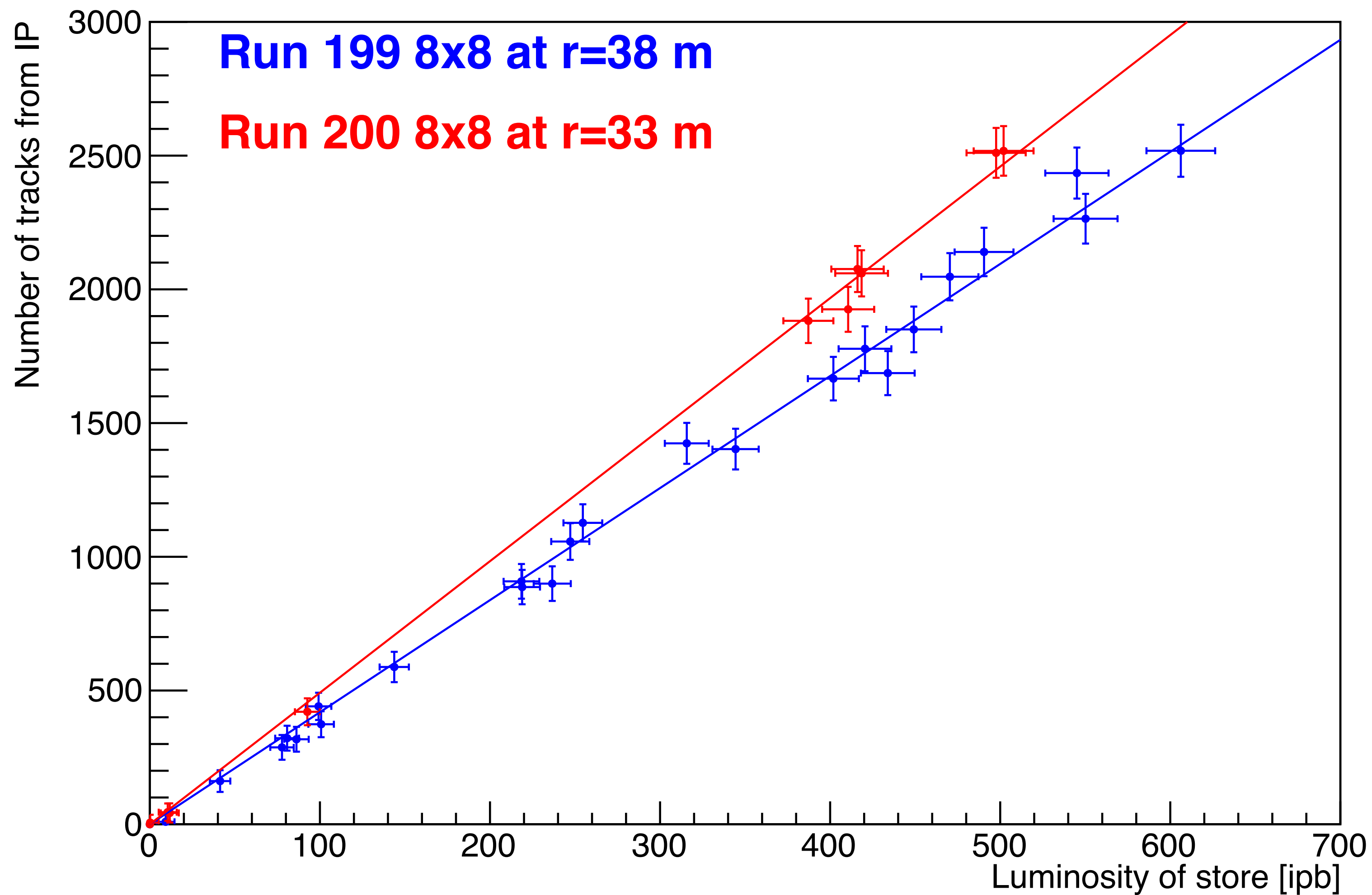


Sep 9

Oct 6



# Number of muons vs Luminosity

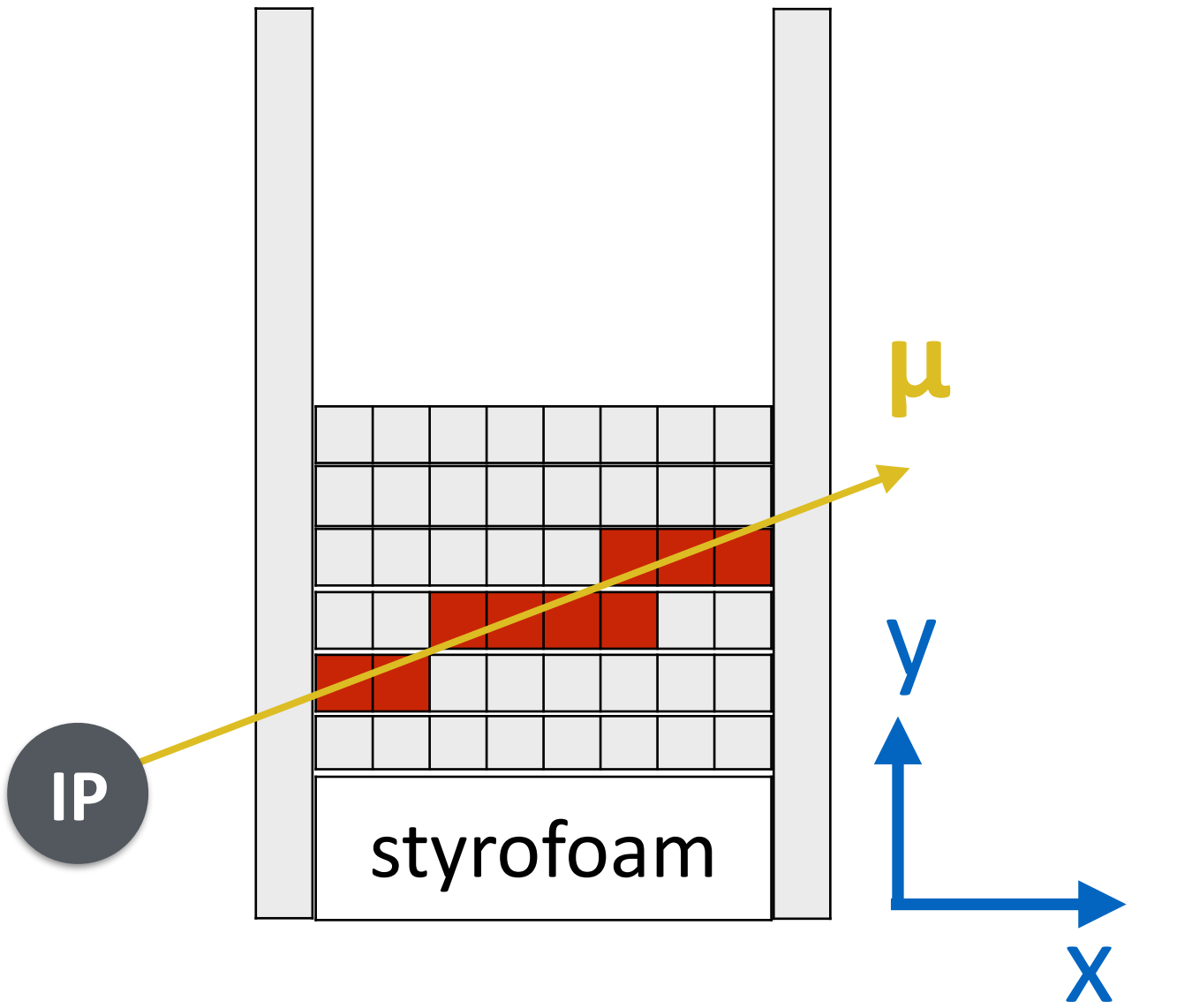
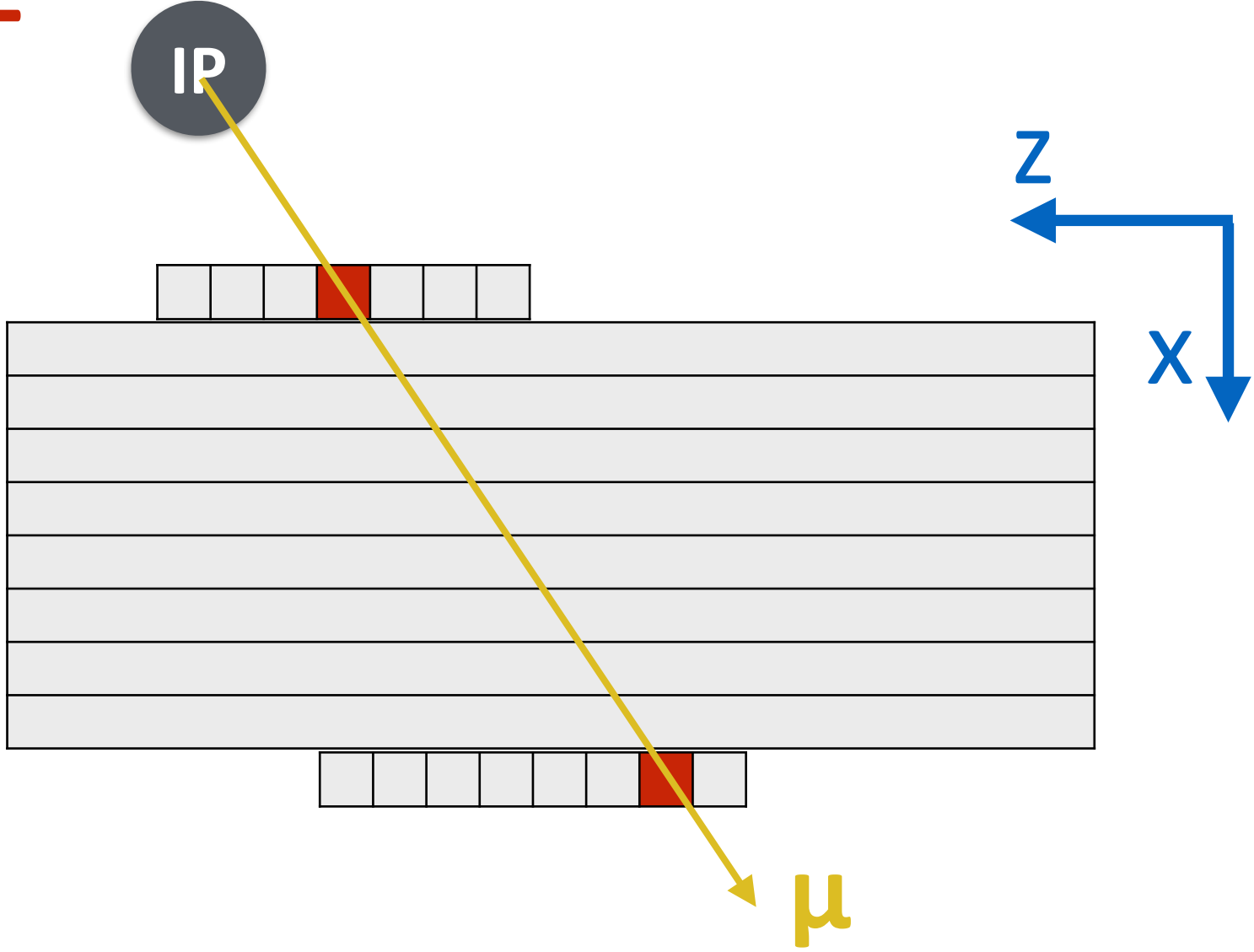
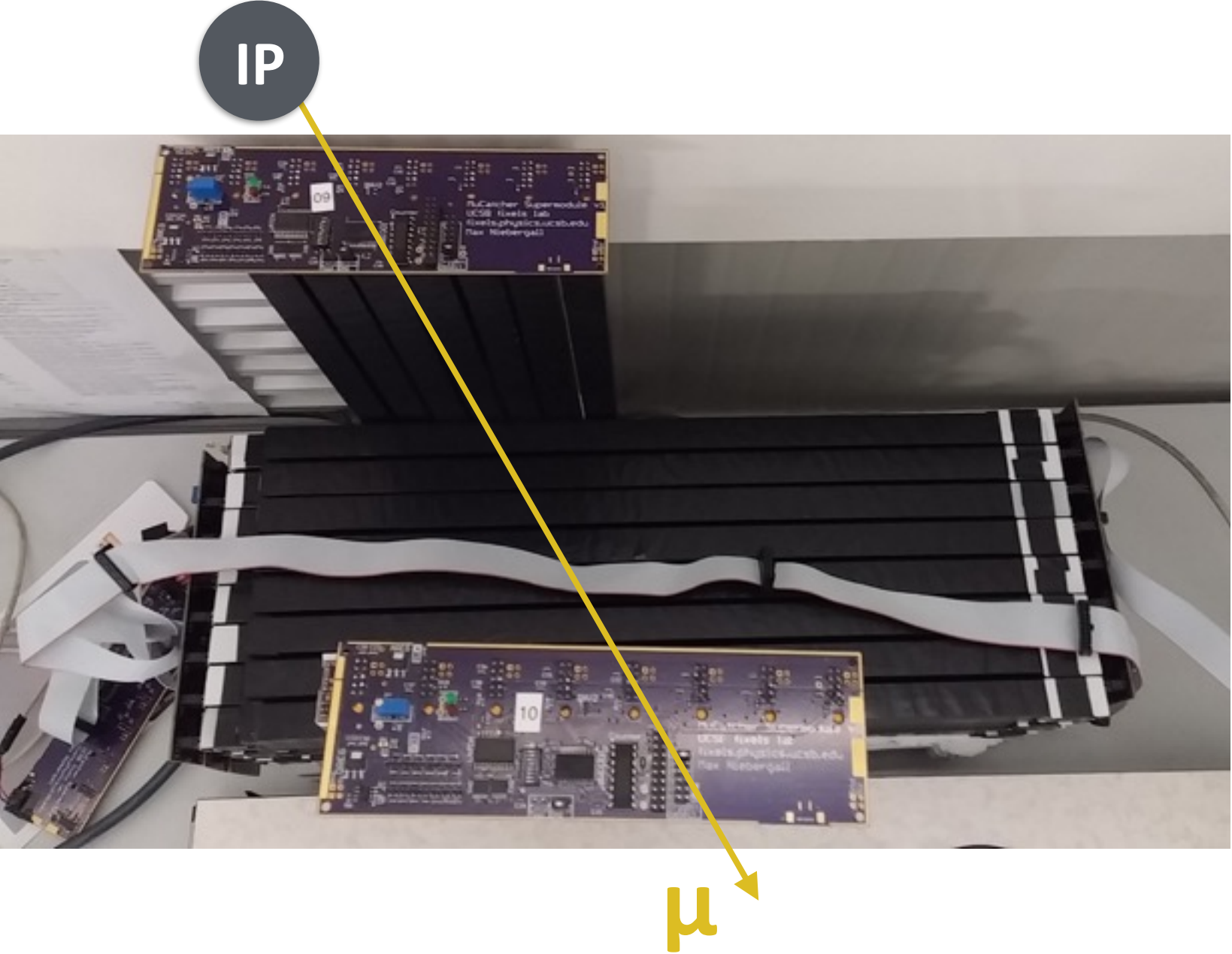


slope(RUN200)  
= 4.9 tracks/pb<sup>-1</sup>

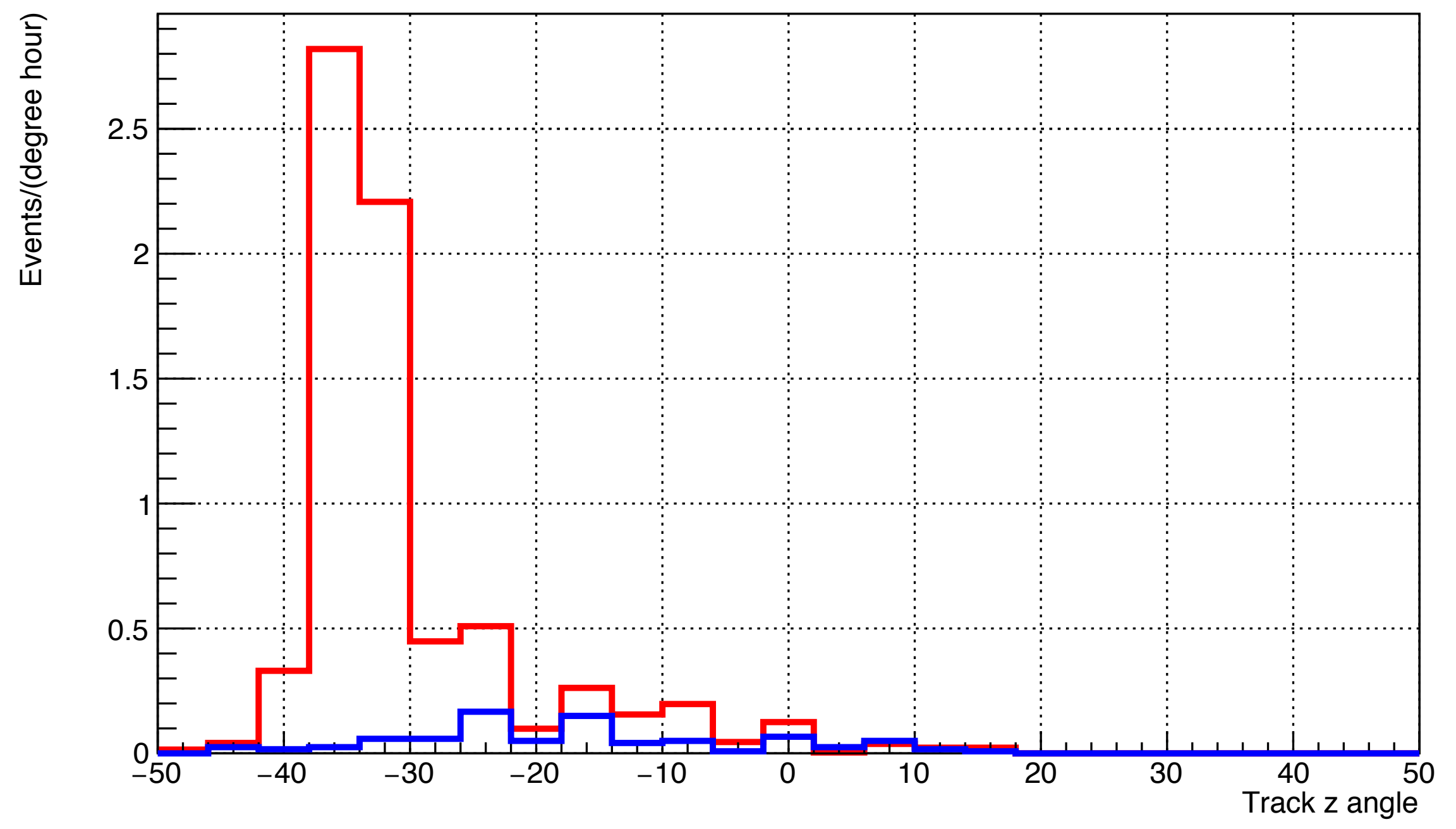
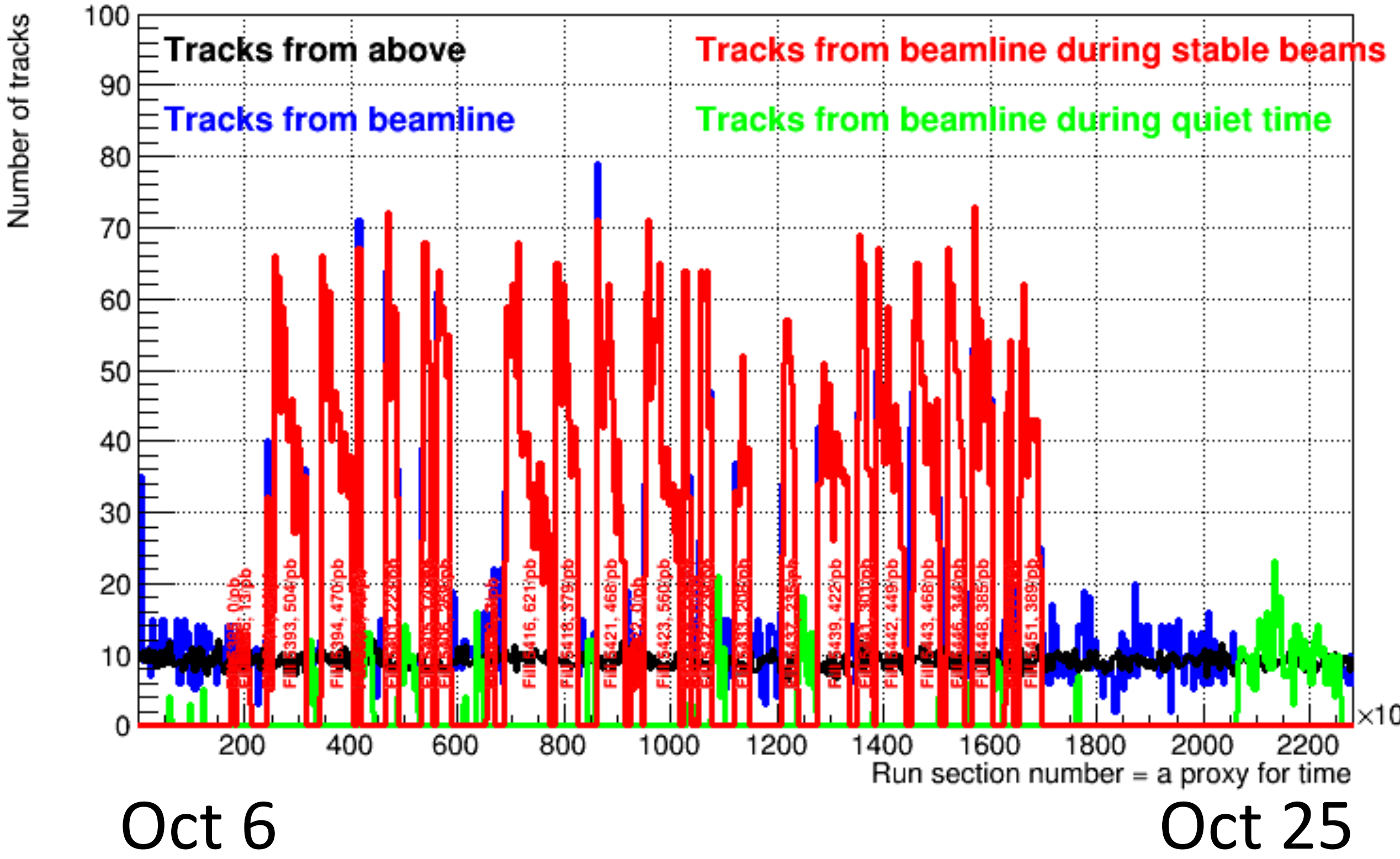
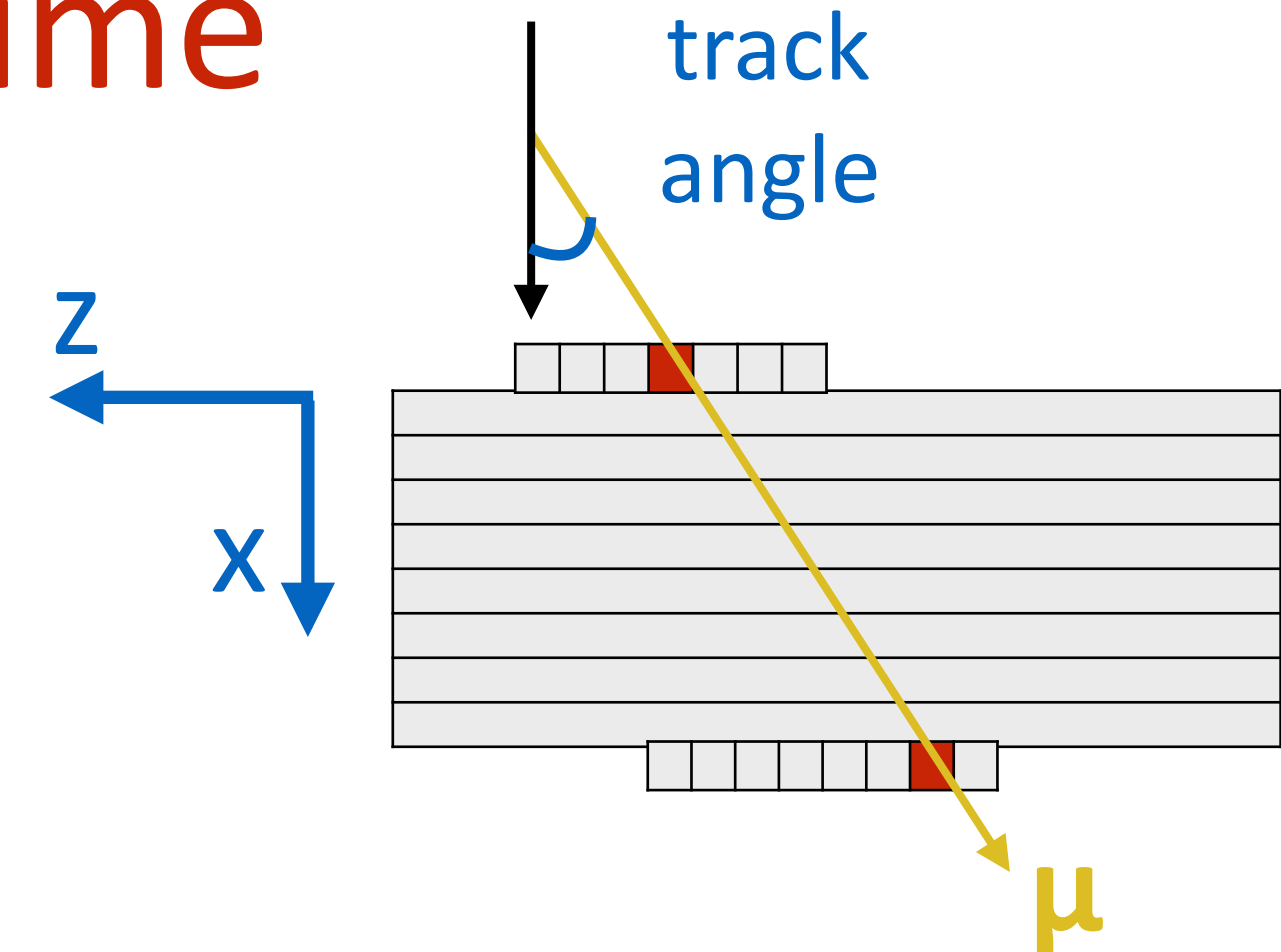
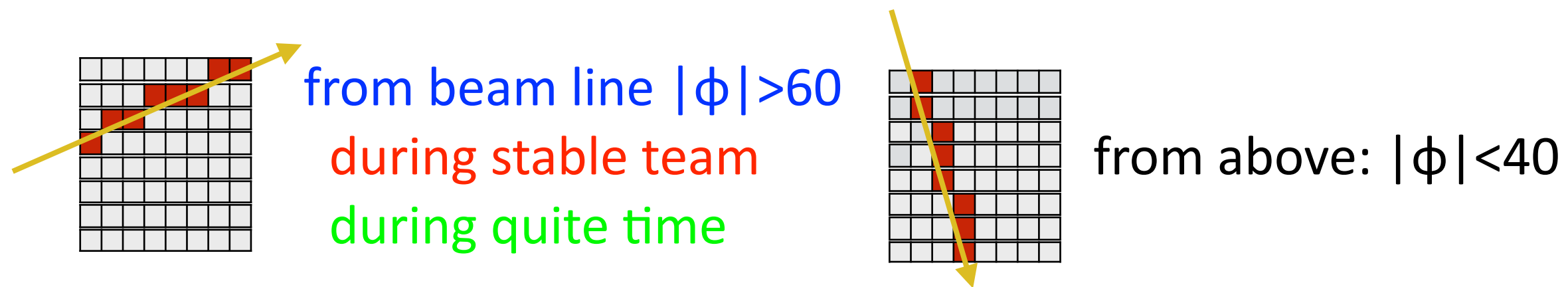
slope(RUN199)  
= 4.2 tracks/pb<sup>-1</sup>

# Hodoscope configuration 2

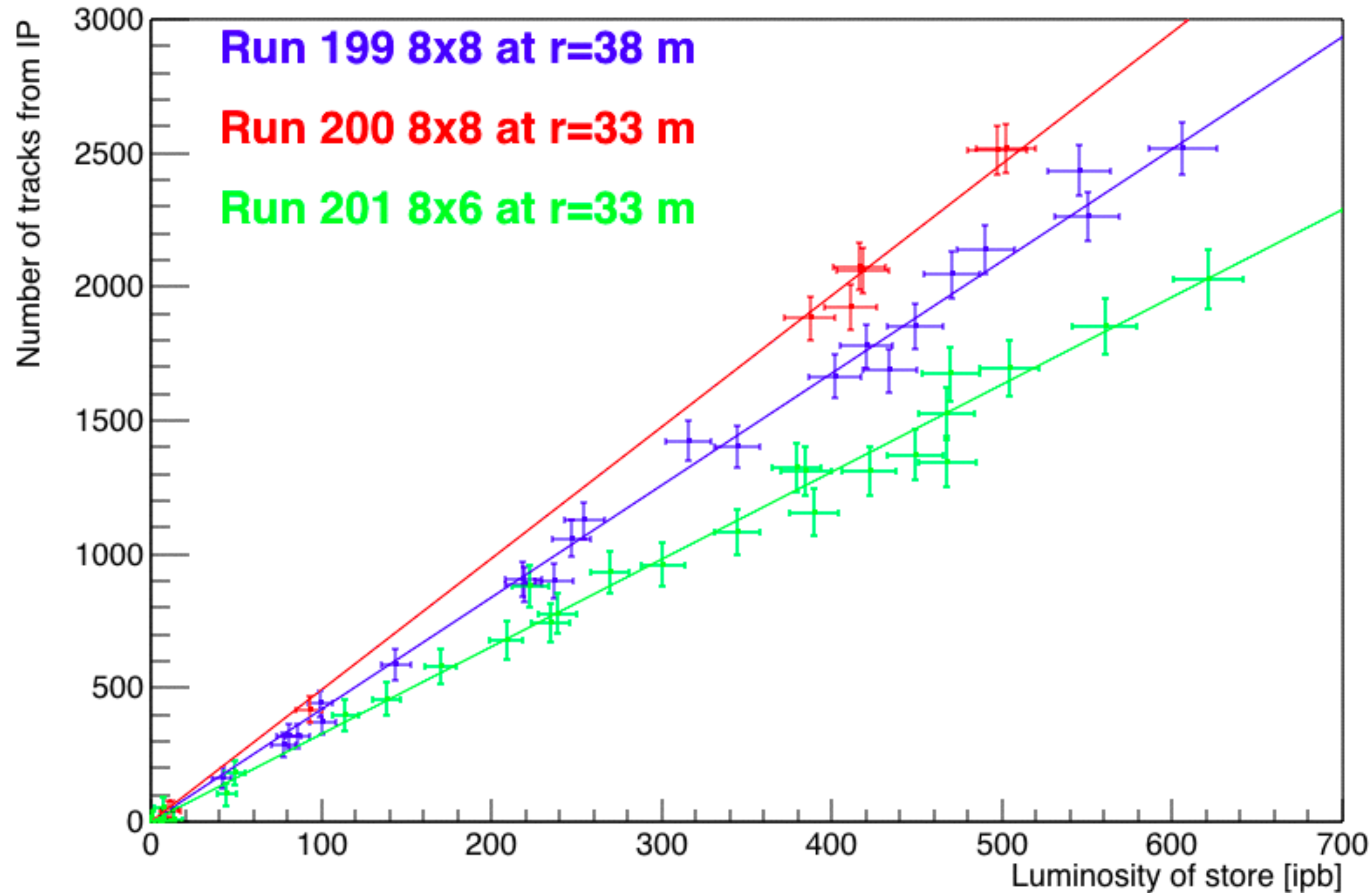
- Configuration 2: stack 6 units on one another and put two vertically on each side
- Used at location 2
- Provides x/y and x/z angle measurements



# Number of muons vs time



# Number of tracks vs Luminosity



slope(RUN200)  
= 4.9 muons/pb<sup>-1</sup>

slope(RUN199)  
= 4.2 muons/pb<sup>-1</sup>

slope(RUN201)  
= 3.3 muons/pb<sup>-1</sup>

# Comparison with simulation

$$N_{\text{muons } 1 \times 1} = \frac{N_{\text{measured muons } 0.2 \times 0.5}}{\text{acceptance} \times \text{efficiency}}$$

	$N_{\text{muons } 0.2 \times 0.5} / \text{pb}^{-1}$	acceptance x efficiency	$N_{\text{muons } 1 \times 1} / \text{pb}^{-1}$
Run 199	4.2	0.09	$46 \pm 5$
Run 200	4.9	0.14	$36 \pm 4$
Run 201	3.3	0.1	$33 \pm 3$

$$N_{\text{muons } 1 \times 1} / \text{pb}^{-1} = 38 \pm 6 / \text{pb}^{-1}$$
$$(0.53 \pm 0.08 \text{ Hz})$$

## Golf's simulation

0.26 Hz at  $L=1.4E34$

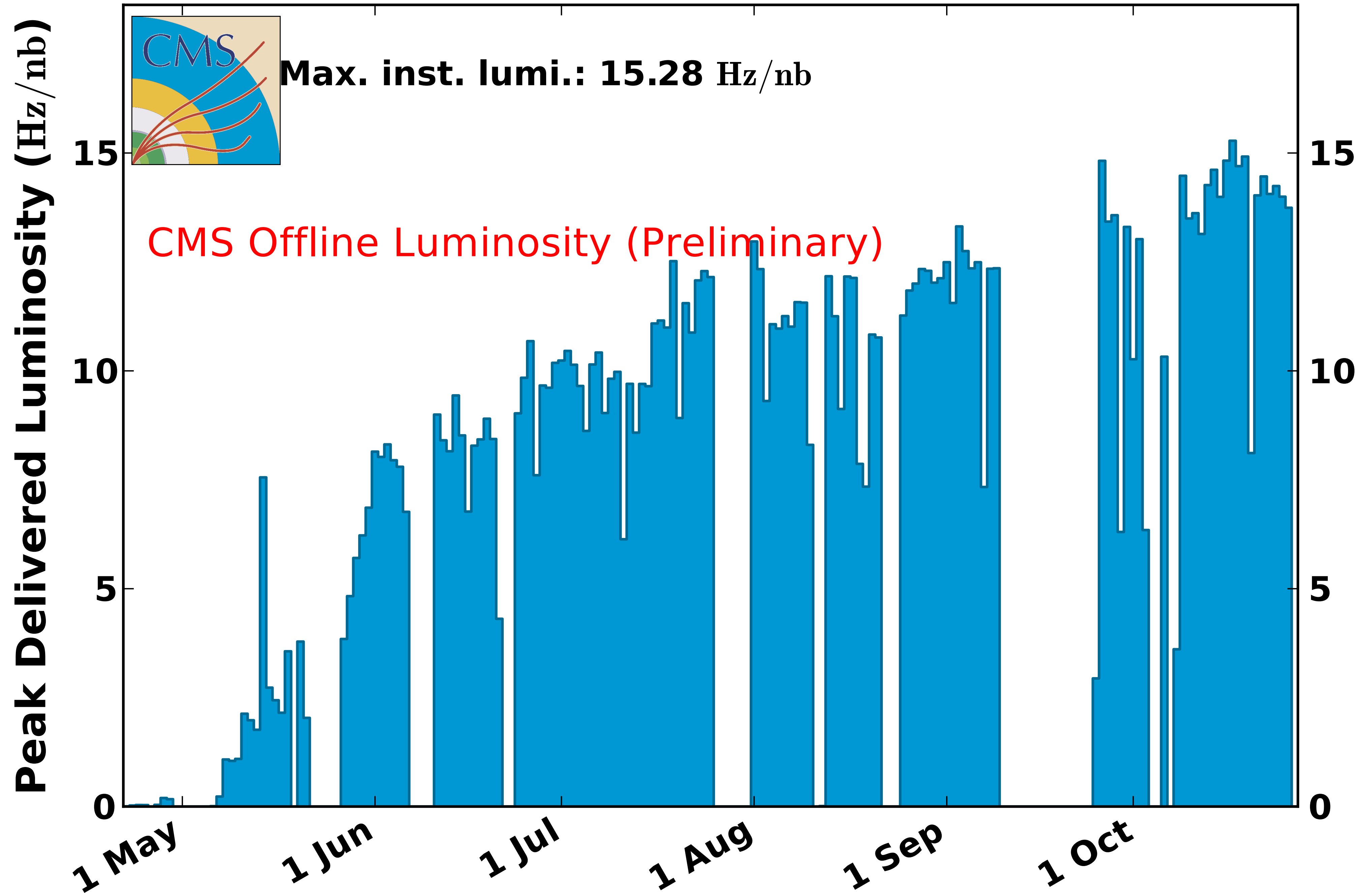
**18 / pb<sup>-1</sup>**

Difference due to  $p_T(\text{muon}) > 15 \text{ GeV}$  cut which was used to make the simulation faster with 16m of concrete. With 7.2 m we are losing some spectrum

# Summary

- Measured the rate of muons from CMS IP during the last half of data-taking period in 2016 ( $17 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )
- The measurement is larger by factor 2
  - $38 \pm 6 / \text{pb}^{-1}$  vs  $18 / \text{pb}^{-1}$  ( $0.53 \pm 0.08 \text{ Hz}$  vs  $0.26 \text{ Hz}$ )
  - Expected to be closer with updated simulation
- Still the beam induced background is negligible

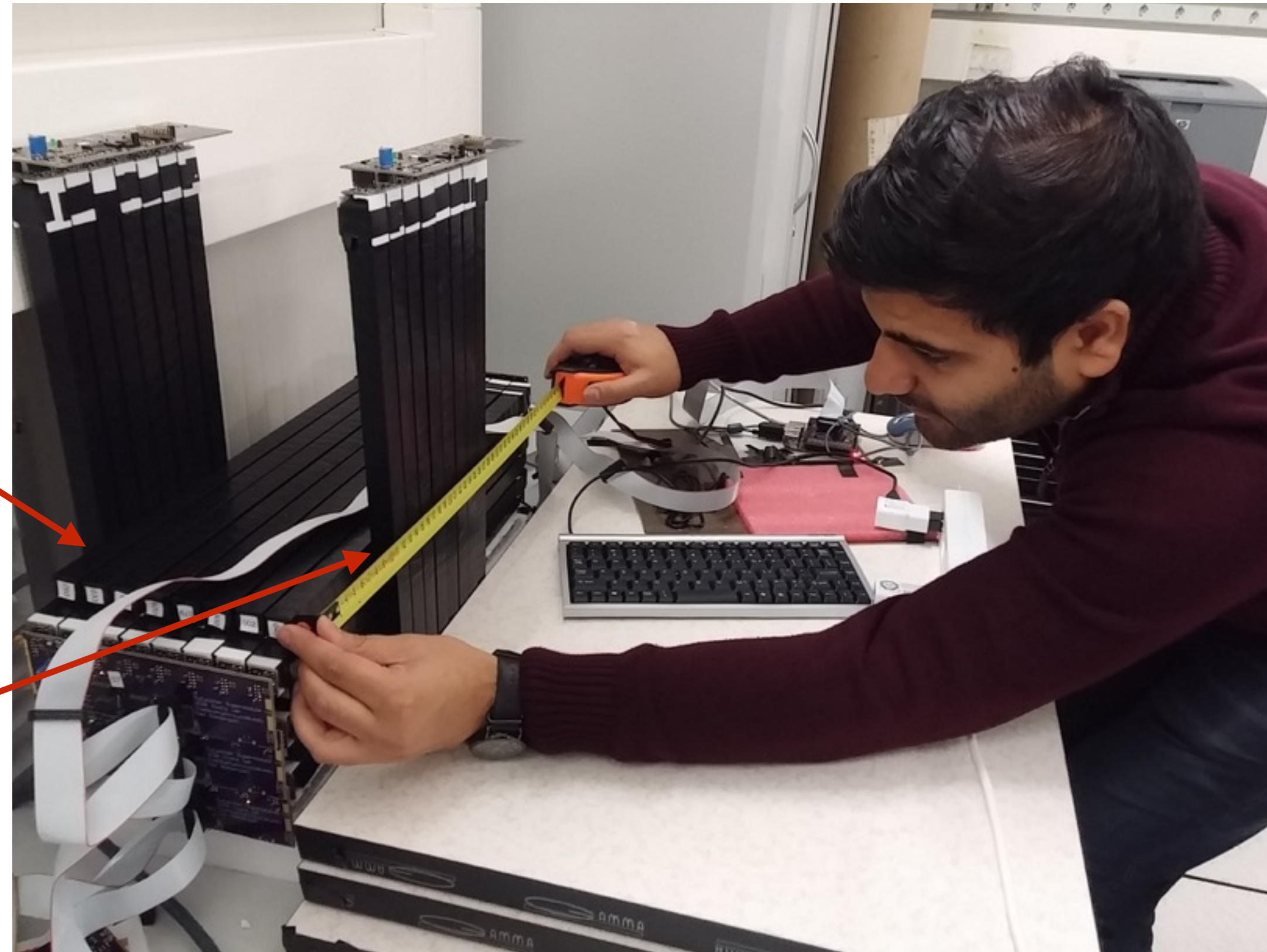
# Backup



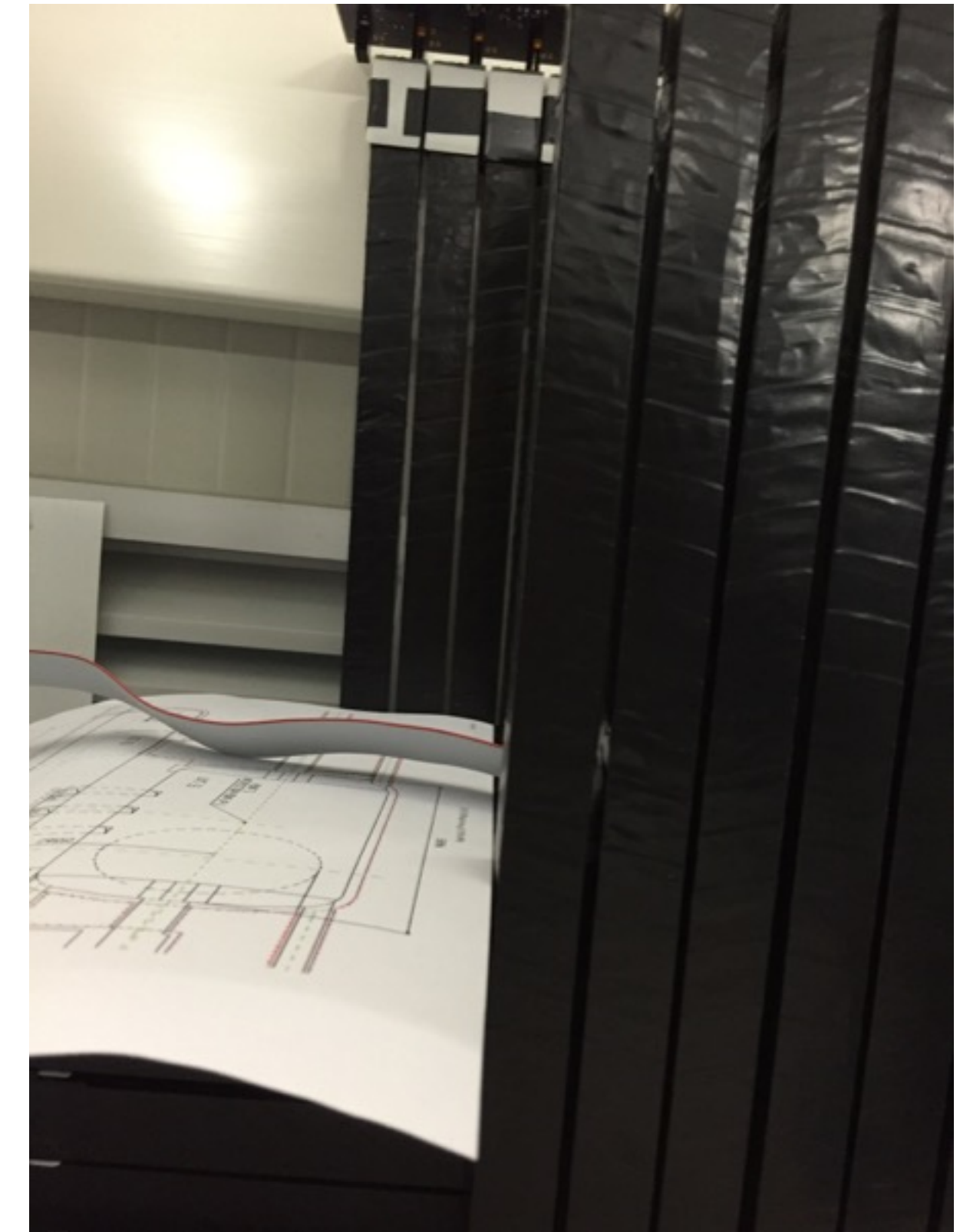


# Precise tracker alignment

using precise tape measure



using precise A4



EXACTLY 3 bars off

# Calculation of distance

