

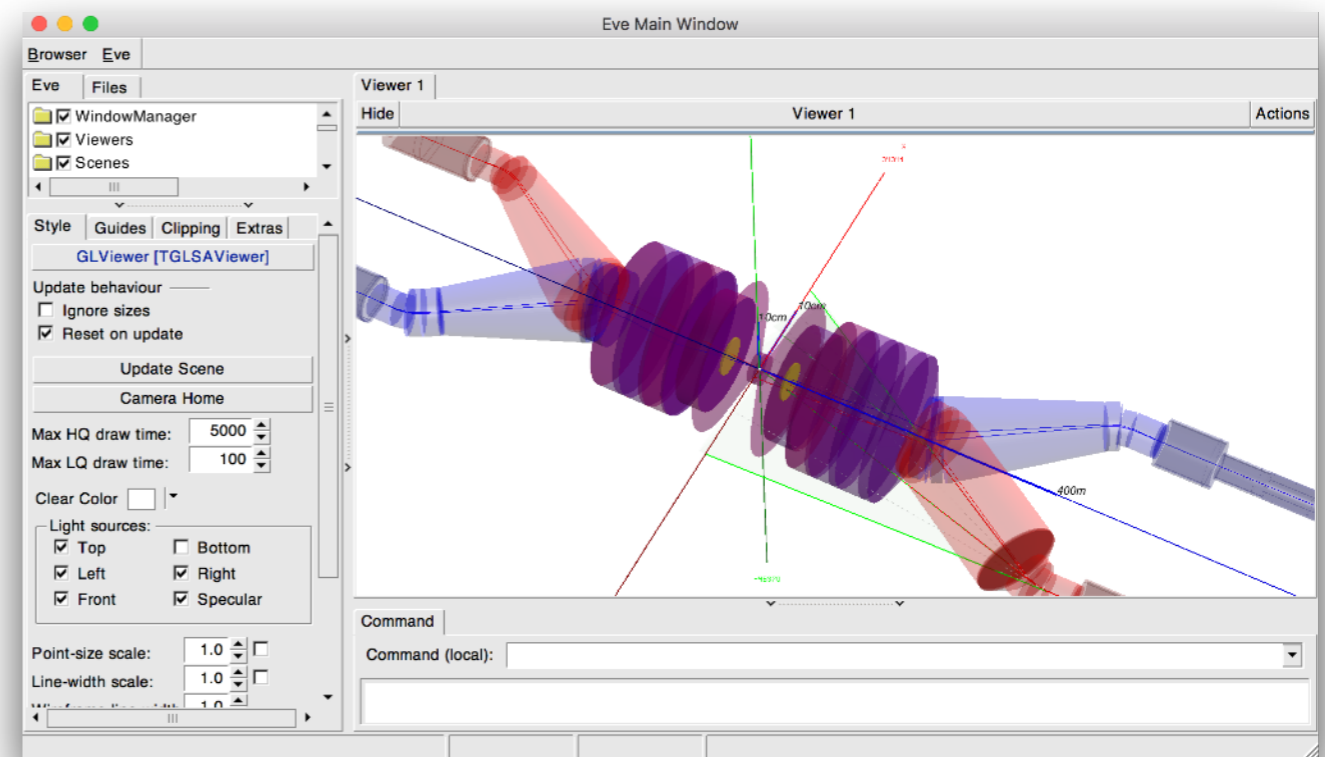
# Beam-gas backgrounds with MDIsim-Geant

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# MDISim TOOL

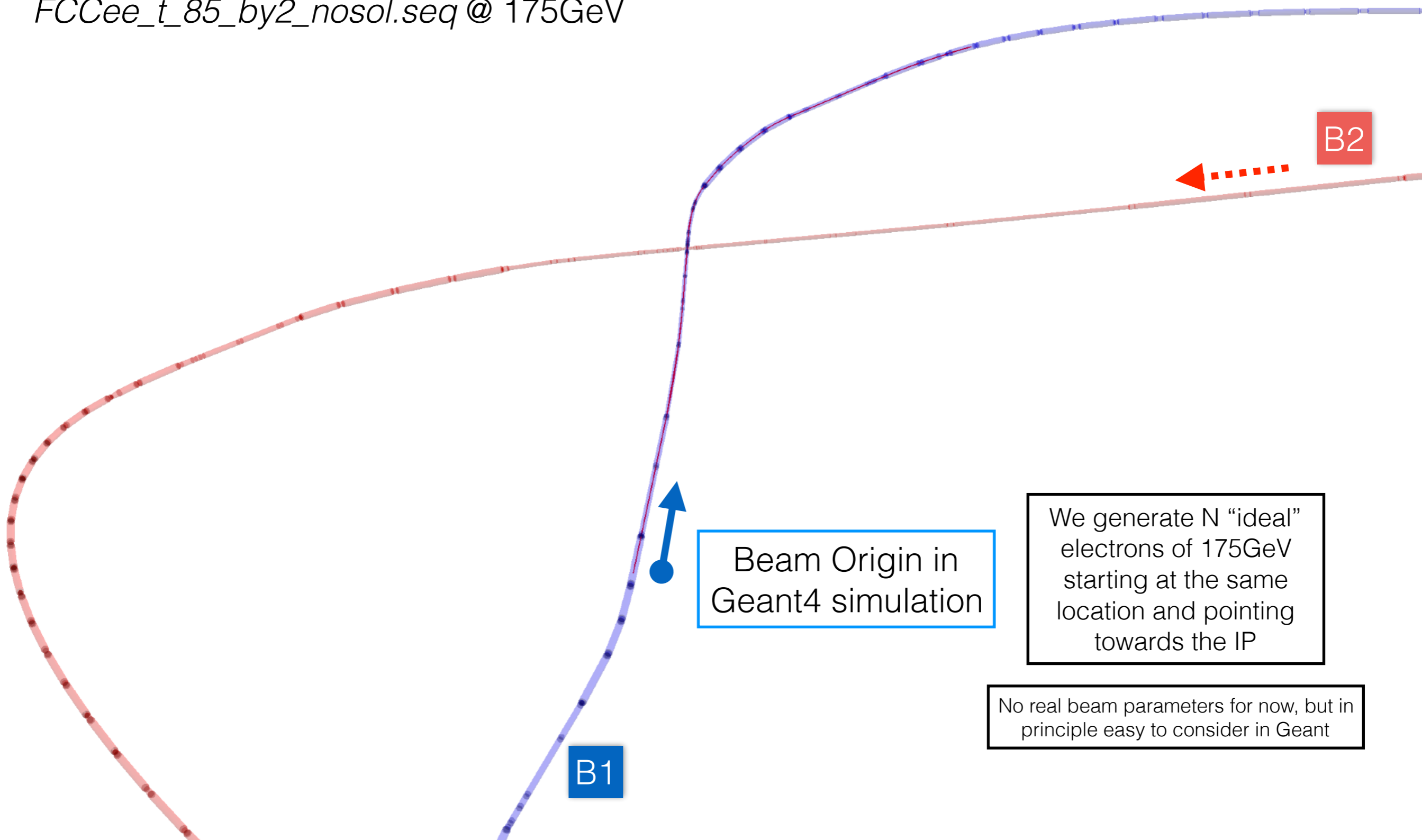
- Developed by *Helmut Burkhardt* (CERN), is a set of C++/Root classes that allow to:
  - Run Madx on the desired lattice of the FCC
  - Read Madx output, plot the lattice
  - Calculate Synchrotron Radiation (Power Radiated, Critical Energy..) and plot it over the geometry using Root's T Eve
- Import geometry and SR in Geant to perform full simulation



# GDML reconstruction of the beam pipe

Optics version:

*FCCee\_t\_85\_by2\_nosol.seq* @ 175GeV

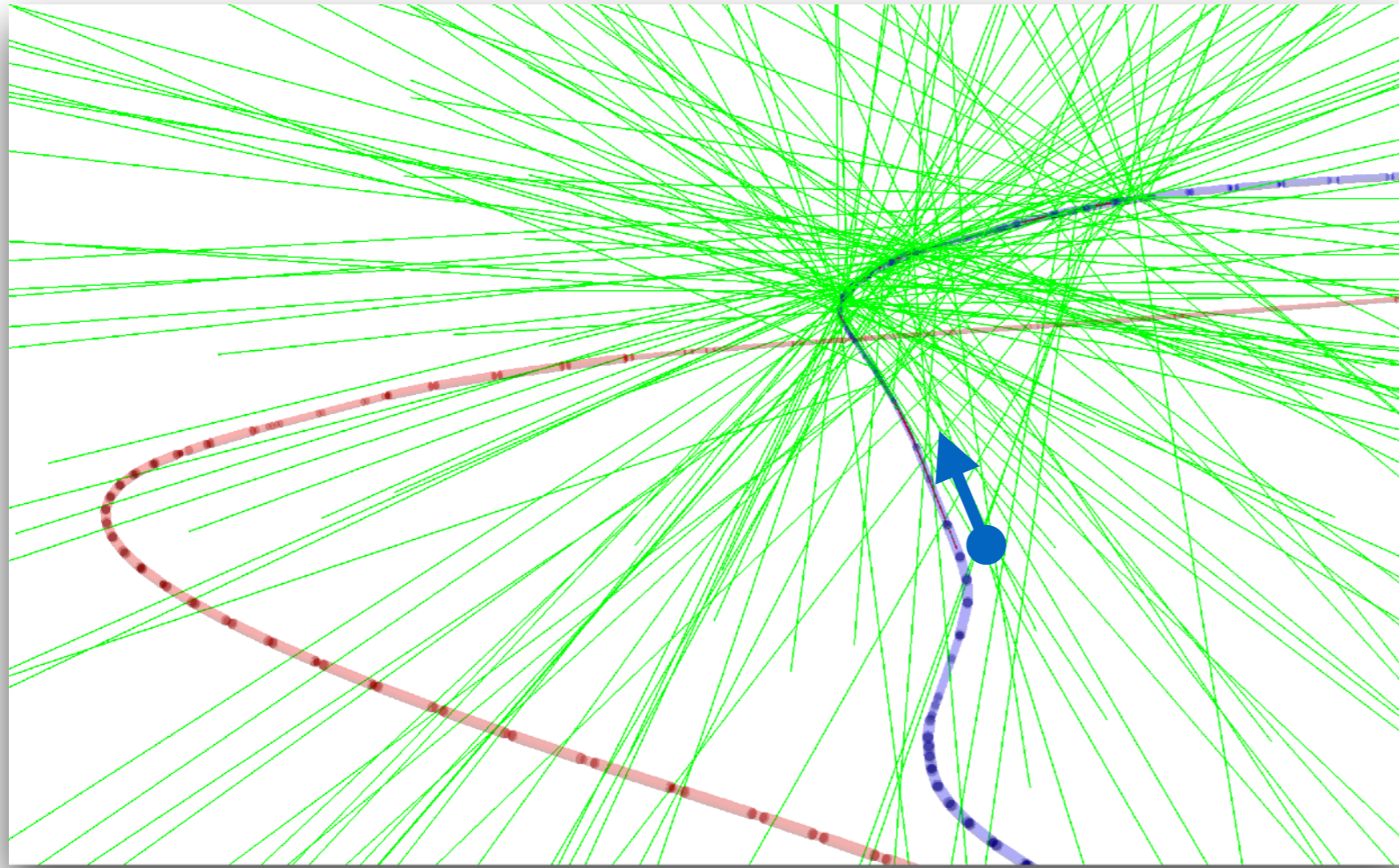


Beam Origin in Geant4 simulation

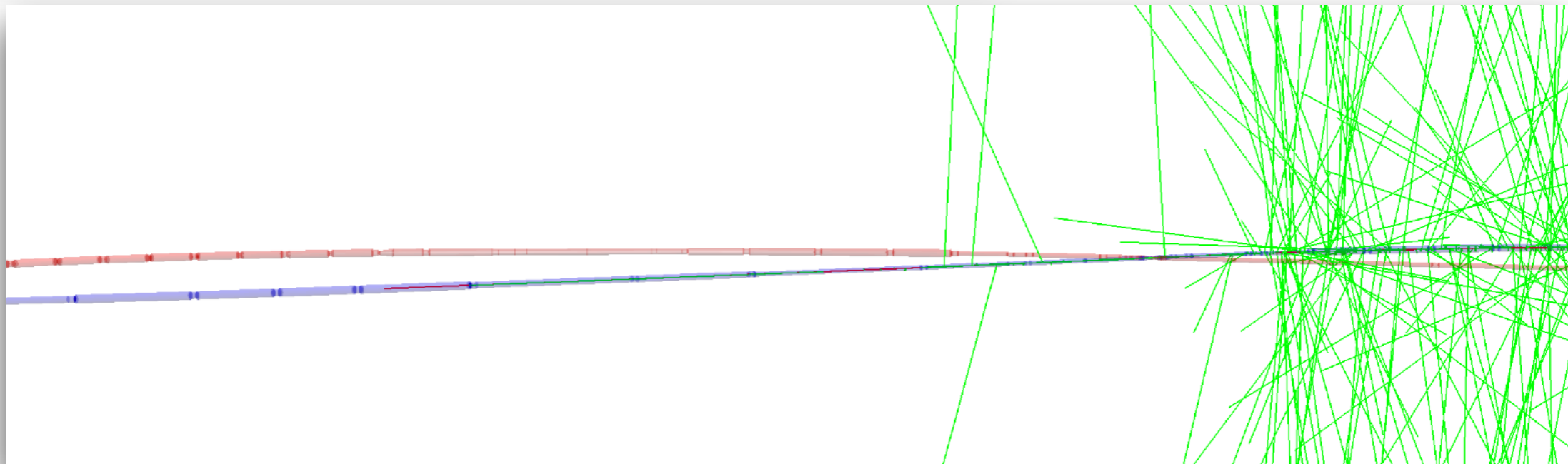
We generate N “ideal” electrons of 175GeV starting at the same location and pointing towards the IP

No real beam parameters for now, but in principle easy to consider in Geant

# Synchrotron Radiation photons emitted



Transverse 50x zoom (needed to gain readability) creates apparent "huge deflections" in photon's track!



# Beam Gas

- The beam scattering with residual gas in the vacuum chamber can be either elastic or inelastic scattering, in both cases the scattered beam particles may get eventually lost

# Beam Gas inelastic

- Usually the gas Bremsstrahlung lifetime is estimated from the integrated cross section via the approximated formula:

$$\frac{1}{\tau_{\text{Brems}}} = \rho \sigma_{\text{inel}}^N c$$

$$\sigma_{\text{inel}}^N = 4r_e^2 Z^2 \alpha \frac{4}{3} \left( \ln \frac{183}{Z^{1/3}} \right) \left( \ln \frac{1}{\epsilon_{\text{RF}}} - \frac{5}{8} \right)$$

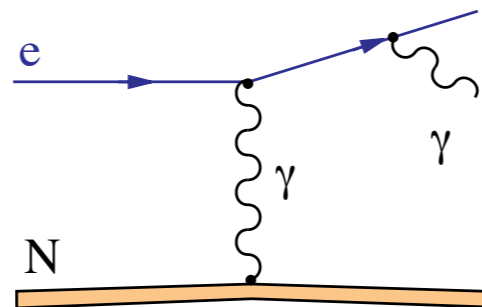
$$\rho \text{ [m}^{-3}\text{]} = 3.217 \times 10^{22} P \text{ [Torr].}$$

FCCE case:

Z= 7 (CO, N<sub>2</sub>)

P=0.1 nTorr

$\epsilon_{\text{RF}} = 0.03$

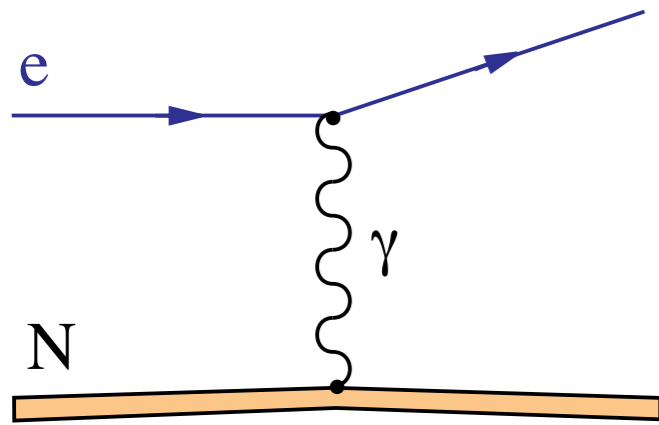


cross section ~ 6 barn  
**lifetime ~ 400h**

At **LEP** off-energy particle background was largely dominated by beam-gas bremsstrahlung along the straight sections

[lifetime = 430 h, P=10<sup>-10</sup> Torr, NIM A 403 (1998) 205-246]

# Beam Gas elastic



total cross section

$$\sigma_{\text{el}} = \frac{4\pi Z^2 r_e^2}{\gamma^2 \theta_{\text{min}}^2}$$

$$\theta_{\text{min}} = n_{\sigma} \times \text{BeamDivergence}$$

$$\sim \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_y}{\beta_y}}$$

$$n_{\sigma_x} \leq 30$$

$$n_{\sigma_y} \leq 70$$

Katsunobu Oide

Due to the small  $\epsilon$ , elastic can be significant!

# Beam Gas

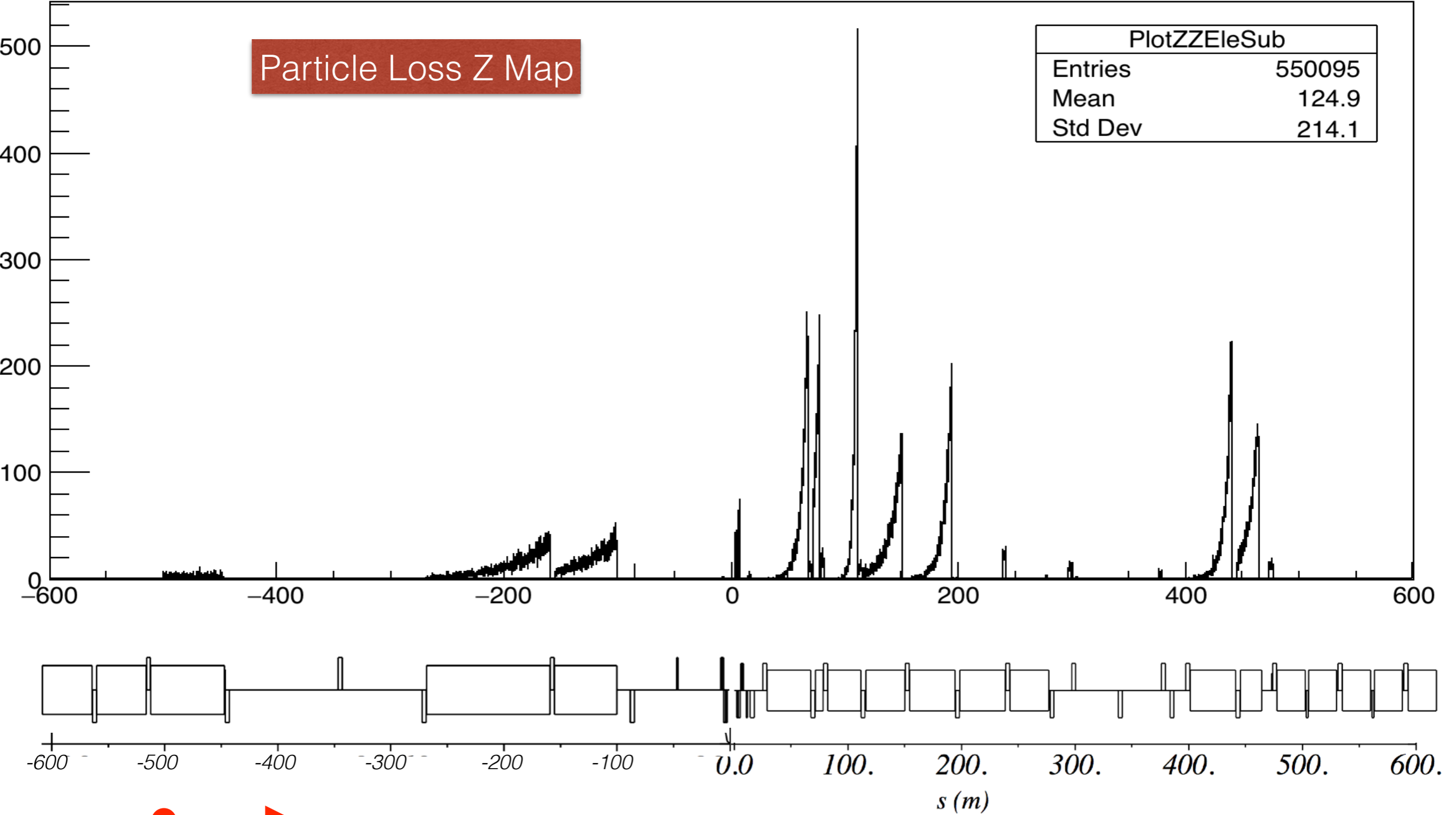
- The detailed study of Beam-Gas interaction can be done in Geant4
- To evaluate this quantity, it is possible to score in Geant the particles that exit the volume of the pipe and enter the surrounding vacuum:
  - Scoring approach:
    - *if (ThisVol==Pipe && NextVol==Vacuum) ...*
  - For each particle exiting the pipe we score its position, direction and energy...



Vertical Axis needs to be fully understood

# Particle Loss Z Map

PlotZZEleSub	
Entries	550095
Mean	124.9
Std Dev	214.1



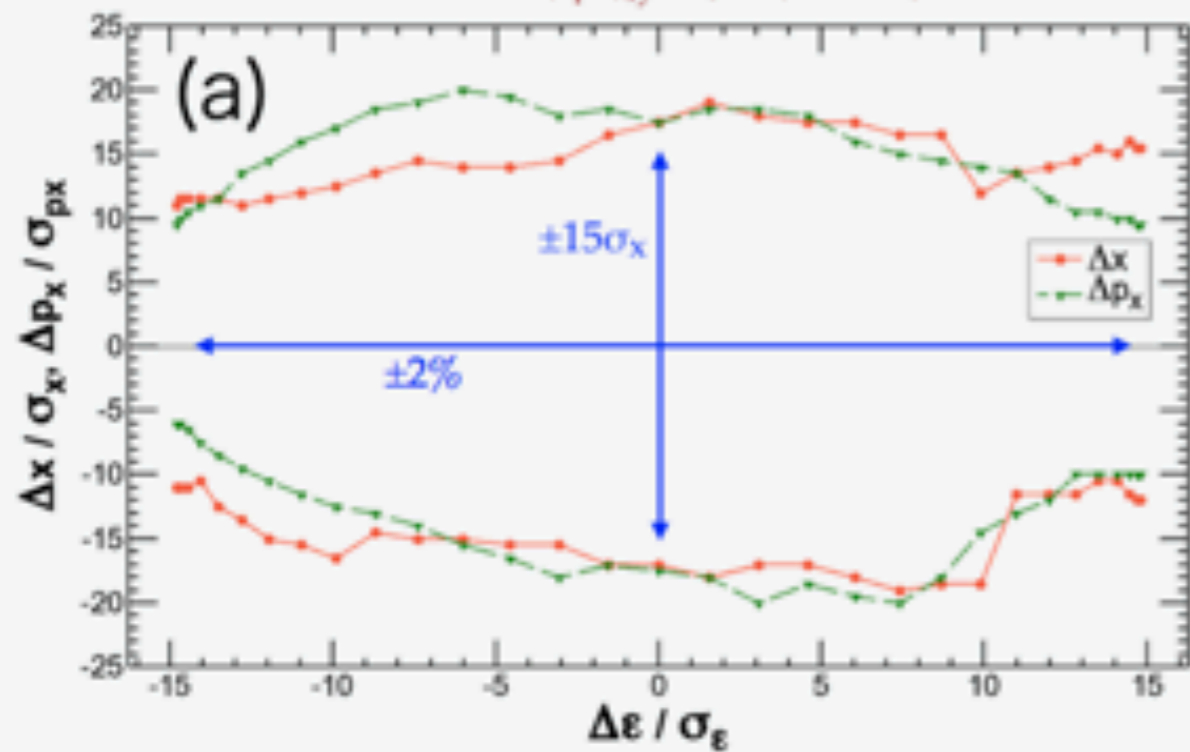
Beam Origin

# Conclusion and next steps

- MDISim provides a way to make a detailed model of Synchrotron Radiation in Geant4
- The same model can be used for Beam-Gas studies
- A goal is to predict flux and distribution of Beam-Gas background into the interaction region

backup

175 GeV,  $\beta^*_{x,y} = (1 \text{ m}, 2 \text{ mm})$



45.6 GeV,  $\beta^*_{x,y} = (0.5 \text{ m}, 1 \text{ mm})$

