



Secondary Beamlines Operation

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High School Students Internship Program
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Introduction

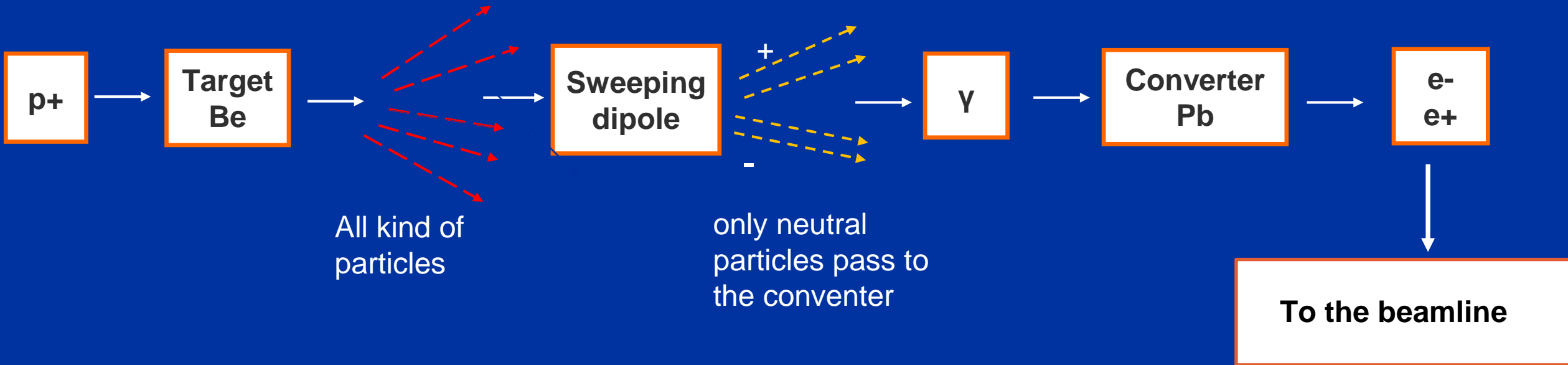
- Secondary beams: different particles with different energies and intensities.
- They are used for smaller experiments and for developing detectors or detector components e.g. for the LHC experiment.
- The term secondary refers to the generation of particles; meaning particles that were created by very high energy parents (protons or ions) colliding with targets-converters.
- In our project we wanted to design a beamline able to transport 25 GeV/c momentum electrons.

Introduction

For the construction of a beamline we need to consider two factors:

- a) The particles we use and b) the equipment.

Principle of operation of this beamline:



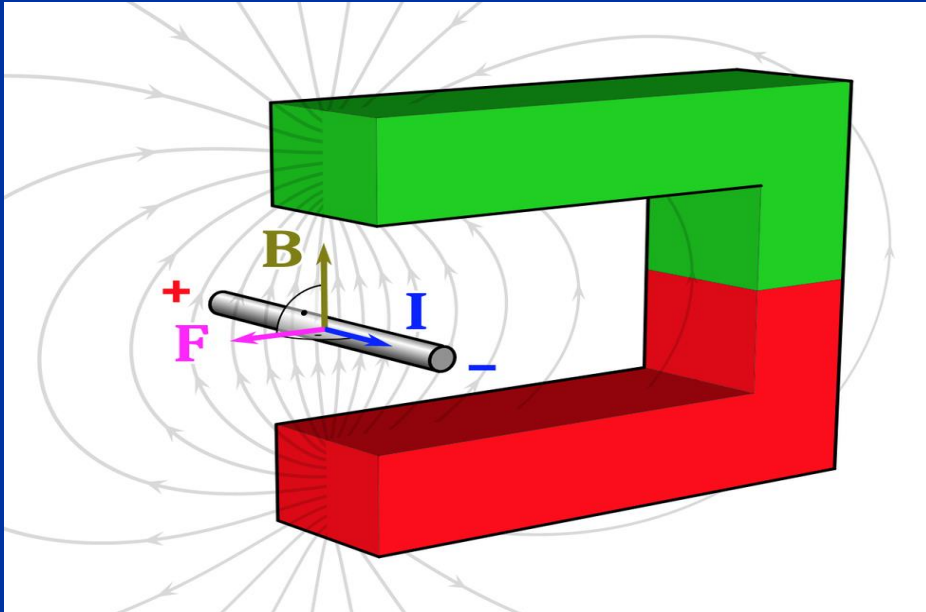
Introduction

Our beamline consists of :

- **Virtual detectors:** detect and collect data of the particles.
- **Target:** generate particles through collisions.
- **Converter:** convert particles, e.g. $\gamma \longrightarrow e^- e^+$
- **Collimators:** absorb the particles with different properties than the one we want.

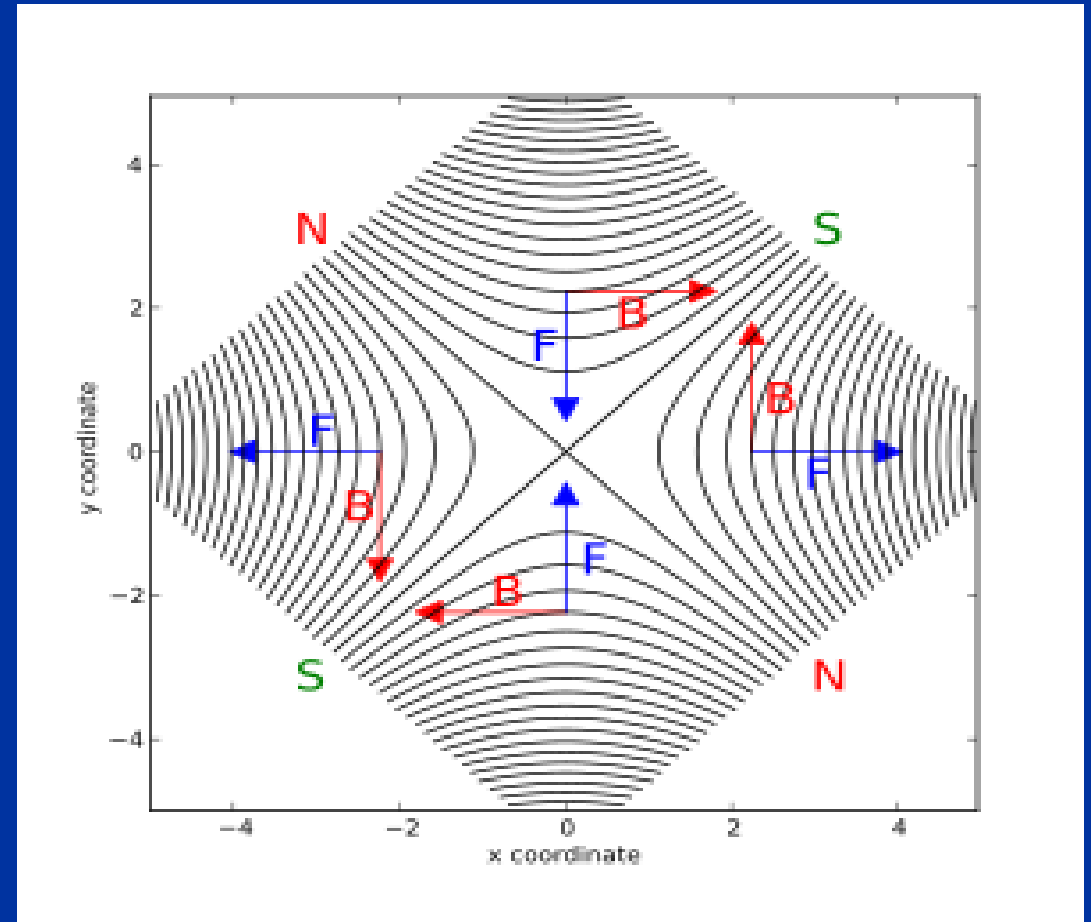
Introduction

- Dipole: direct the beam



$$\theta = \frac{\mathbf{B} * \mathbf{l} * 299,79}{\mathbf{p}}$$

- Quadrupole: focus the beam



The project

For our project we used the G4 Beamline program. With this program we prepared and executed the input file.

Furthermore, we used the program HistoRoot; with this we analyzed the hypothetical results we should get from our detectors.

Our beam consists of :

- 4 detectors,
- 1 Be target,
- 1 sweeping dipole,
- 1 Pb converter,
- 2 dipoles
- 5 quadrupoles

```

genericbond COL fieldWidth=250.0 fieldHeight=150.0 fieldLength=1000.0 \
  ironColor=1,0,1 ironWidth=435.0 ironHeight=282.5 ironLength=1000.0 kill=1 fringe=0

tubs TargetBe outerRadius=10.0 innerRadius=0.0 length=500.0 material=Be color=1,0,0

box BPb height=100.0 width=100.0 length=3.5 material=Pb color=1,0,0

virtualdetector Det radius=250.0 length=0.1 material=Vacuum format=ascii color=0,2,0 file=START.txt
virtualdetector Det1 radius=250.0 length=0.1 material=Vacuum format=ascii color=0,2,0 file=SWEEPING.txt
virtualdetector Det2 radius=250.0 length=0.1 material=Vacuum format=ascii color=0,2,0 file=MID.txt
virtualdetector Det3 radius=250.0 length=0.1 material=Vacuum format=ascii color=0,2,0 file=END.txt

beam gaussian particle=proton meanMomentum=400000 beamZ=-350.0 \
  sigmaX=0 sigmaY=0 sigmaXp=0.000 sigmaYp=0.000 \
  firstEvent=0 lastEvent=500 sigmaP=0

## Definitions of strengths

#param -unset Q=0

param -unset Q1=10
param -unset Q2=-10
param -unset Q3=10
param -unset Q4=-10
param -unset Q5=10

#param -unset B=-1.800994029*($pMomentum/$pMomentumRef)

place Det z=-300.0 rename=START referenceParticle=1
place TargetBe z=150.0

reference particle=e- referenceMomentum=25000 beamZ=450.1

place MBP rename=B1 By=0 x=0 z=1700.0 rotation=Y0
corner z=1700.0 rotation=Y0

place Det1 z=3200.0 rename=SWEEPING referenceParticle=1
place BPb z=3450.0

place Det2 z=3500.0 rename=MID referenceParticle=1

place QPS rename=Q1 gradient=$Q1 z=5000.0
place QPS rename=Q2 gradient=$Q2 z=7000.0

place MBP rename=B2 By=-1.6 x=0 z=9000.0 rotation=Y-1.2367
corner z=9000.0 rotation=Y-2.4734

place QPS rename=Q3 gradient=$Q3 z=11000.0

place COL z=12200.0

place MBP rename=B3 By=-1.2 x=0 z=14100.0 rotation=Y-1.2367
corner z=14100.0 rotation=Y-2.4734

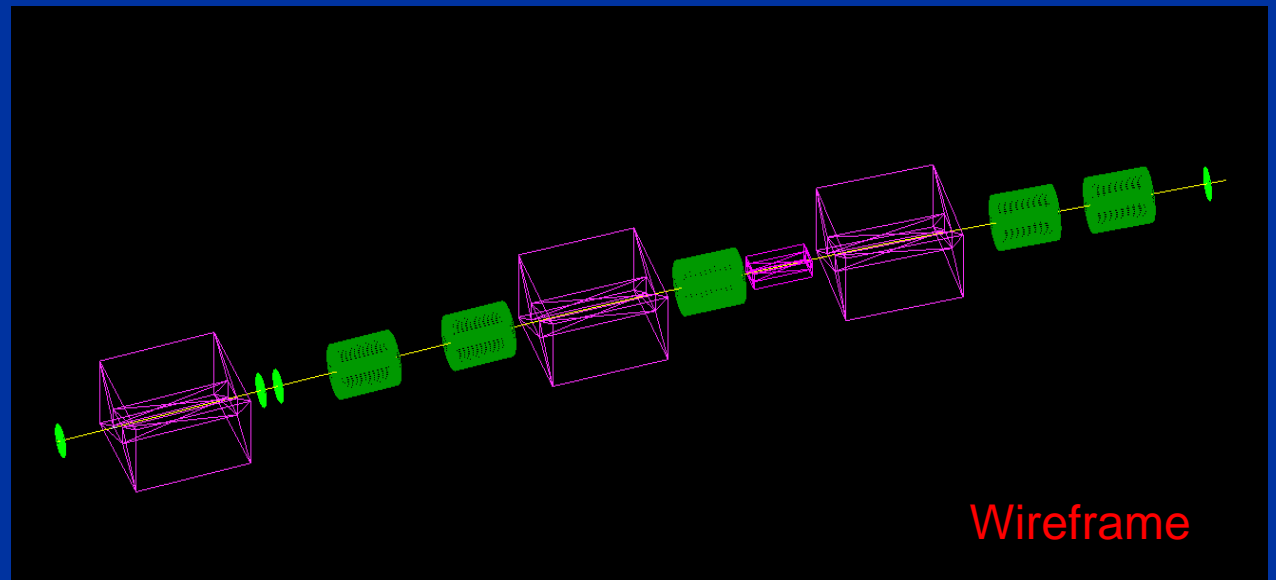
place QPS rename=Q4 gradient=$Q4 z=16400.0
place QPS rename=Q3 gradient=$Q5 z=18000.0

place Det3 z=19500.0 rename=FINAL referenceParticle=1

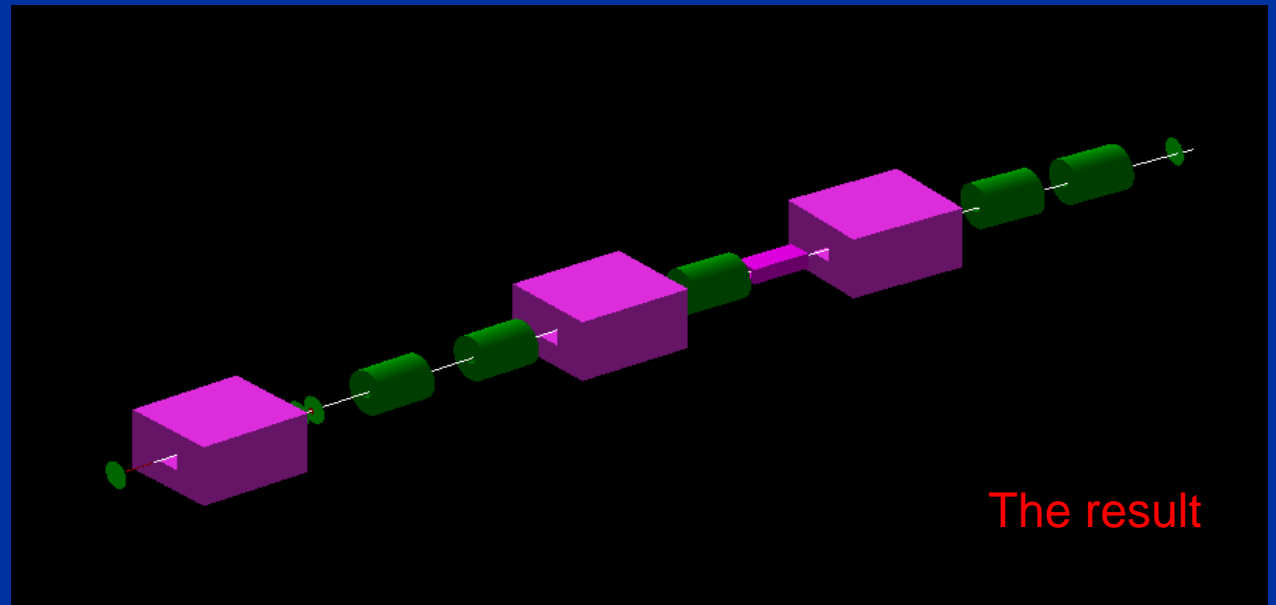
trackcuts killSecondaries=1

```

The code

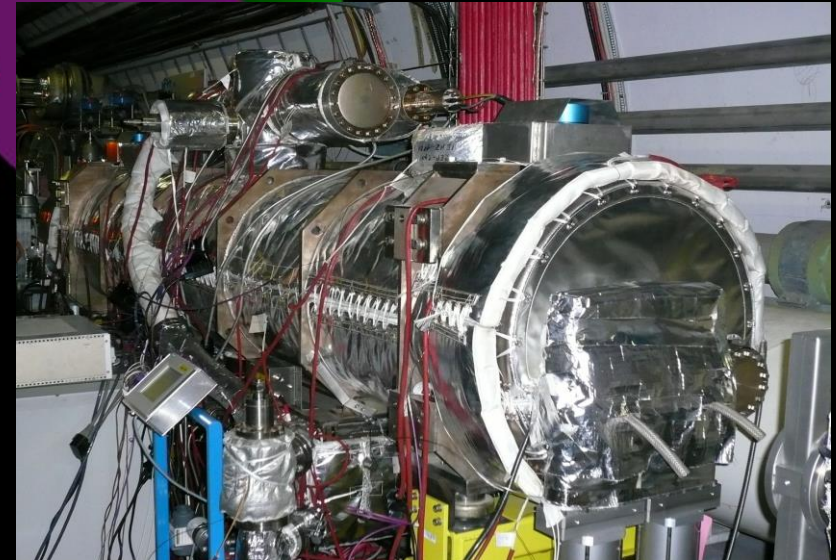
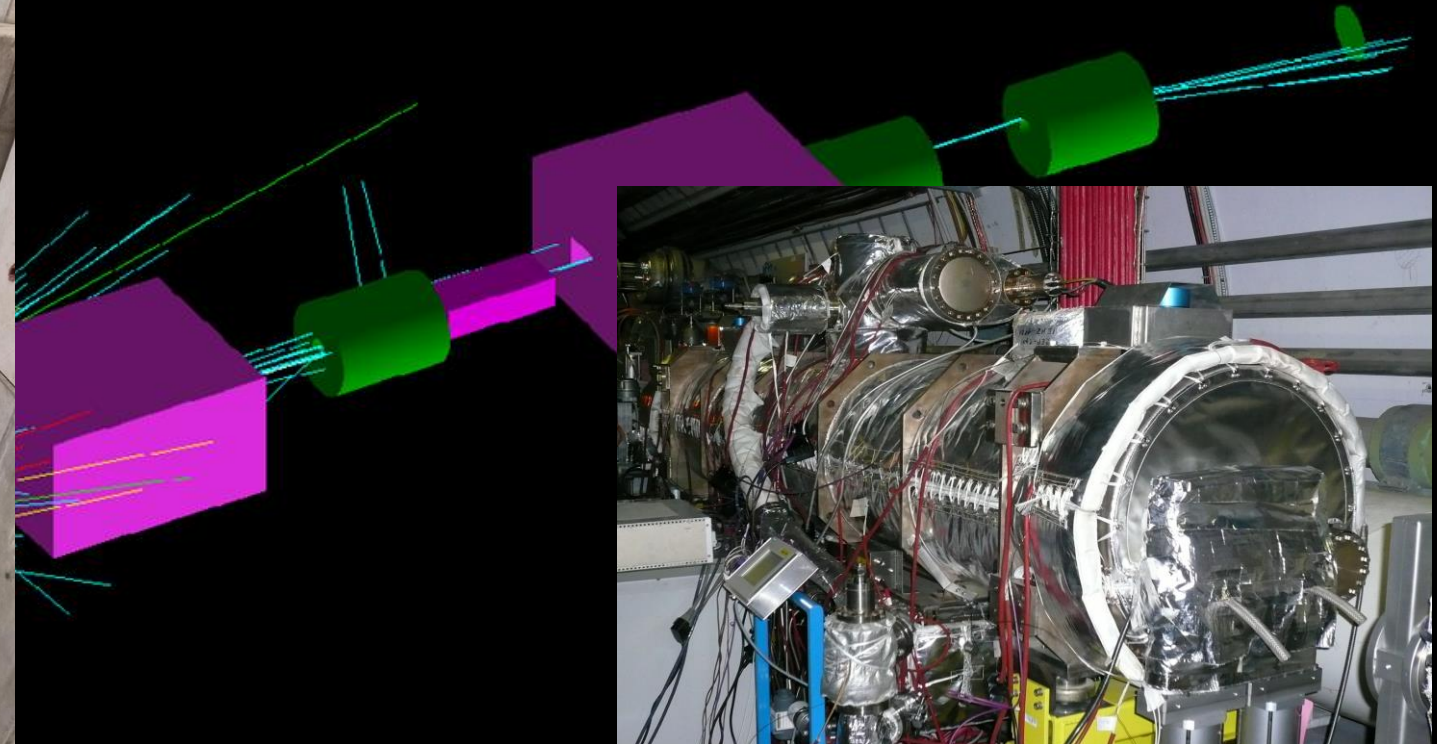


Wireframe

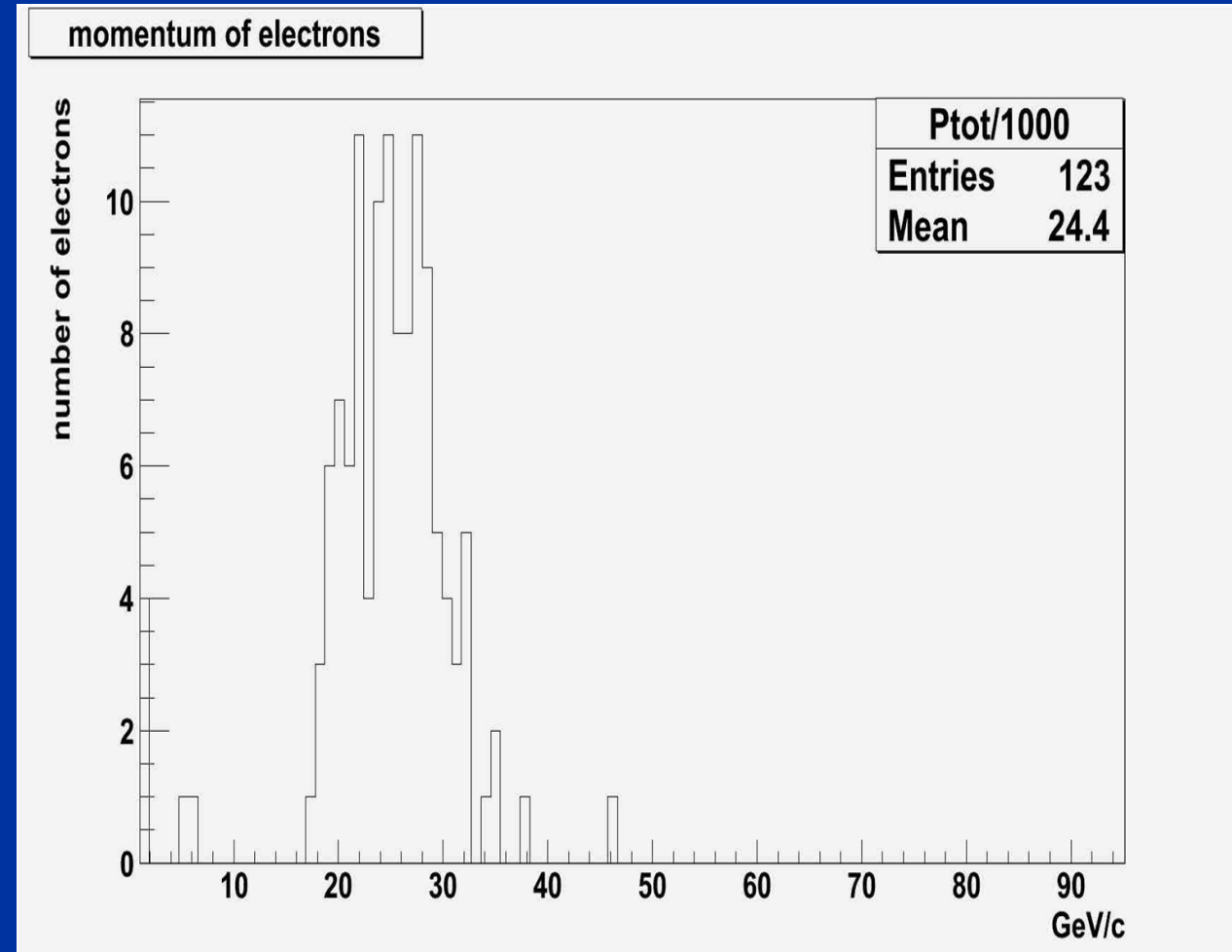
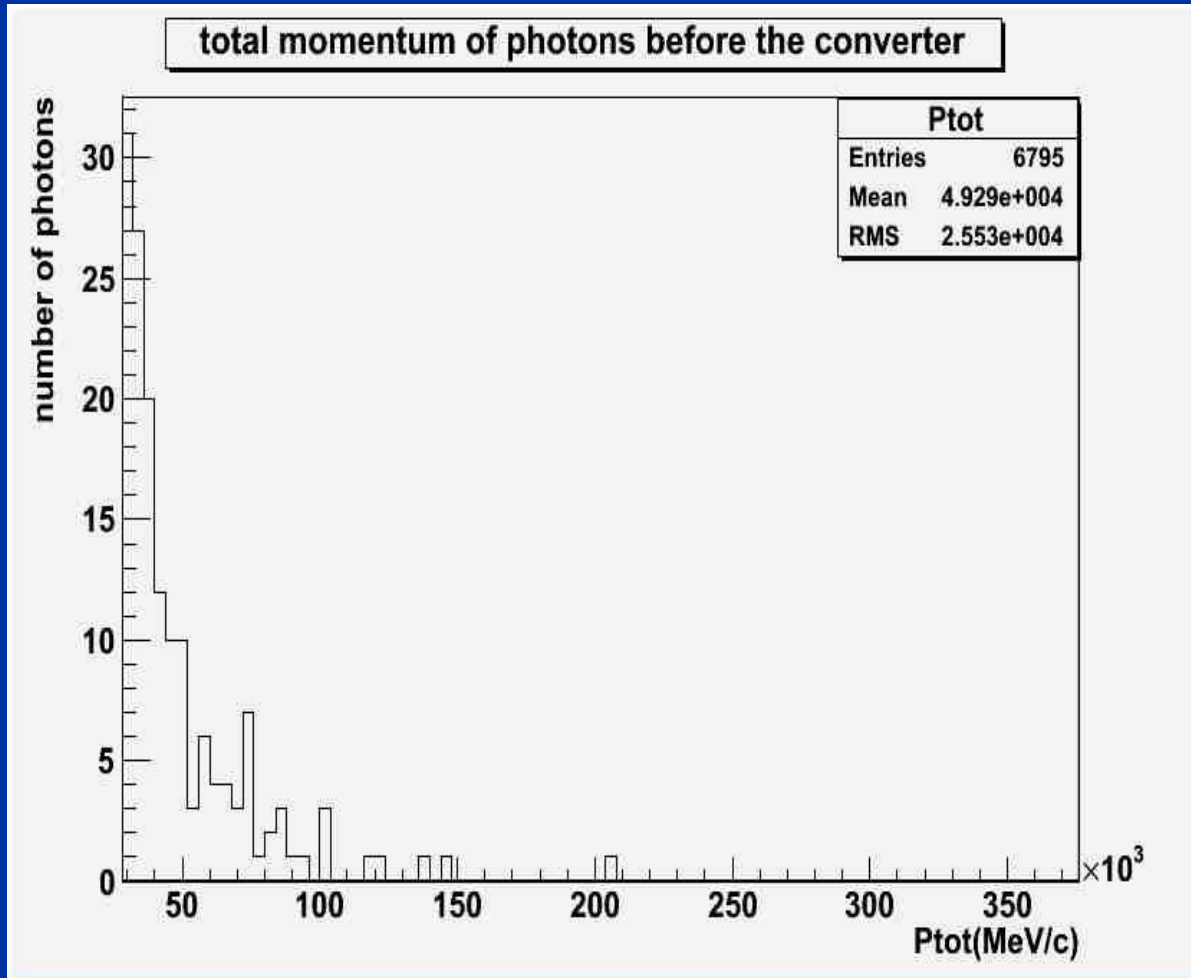


The result

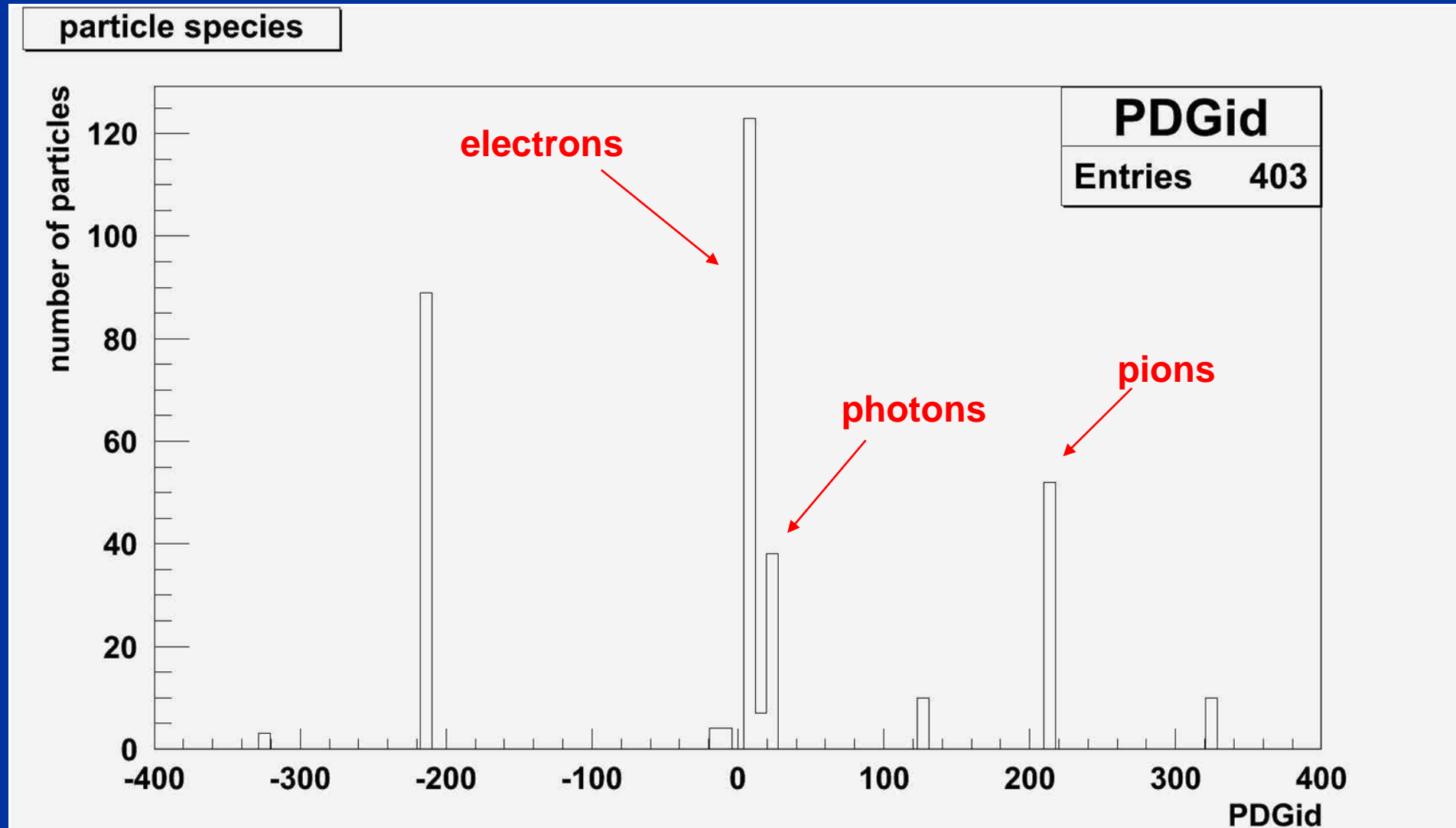
The beamline: simulation vs reality



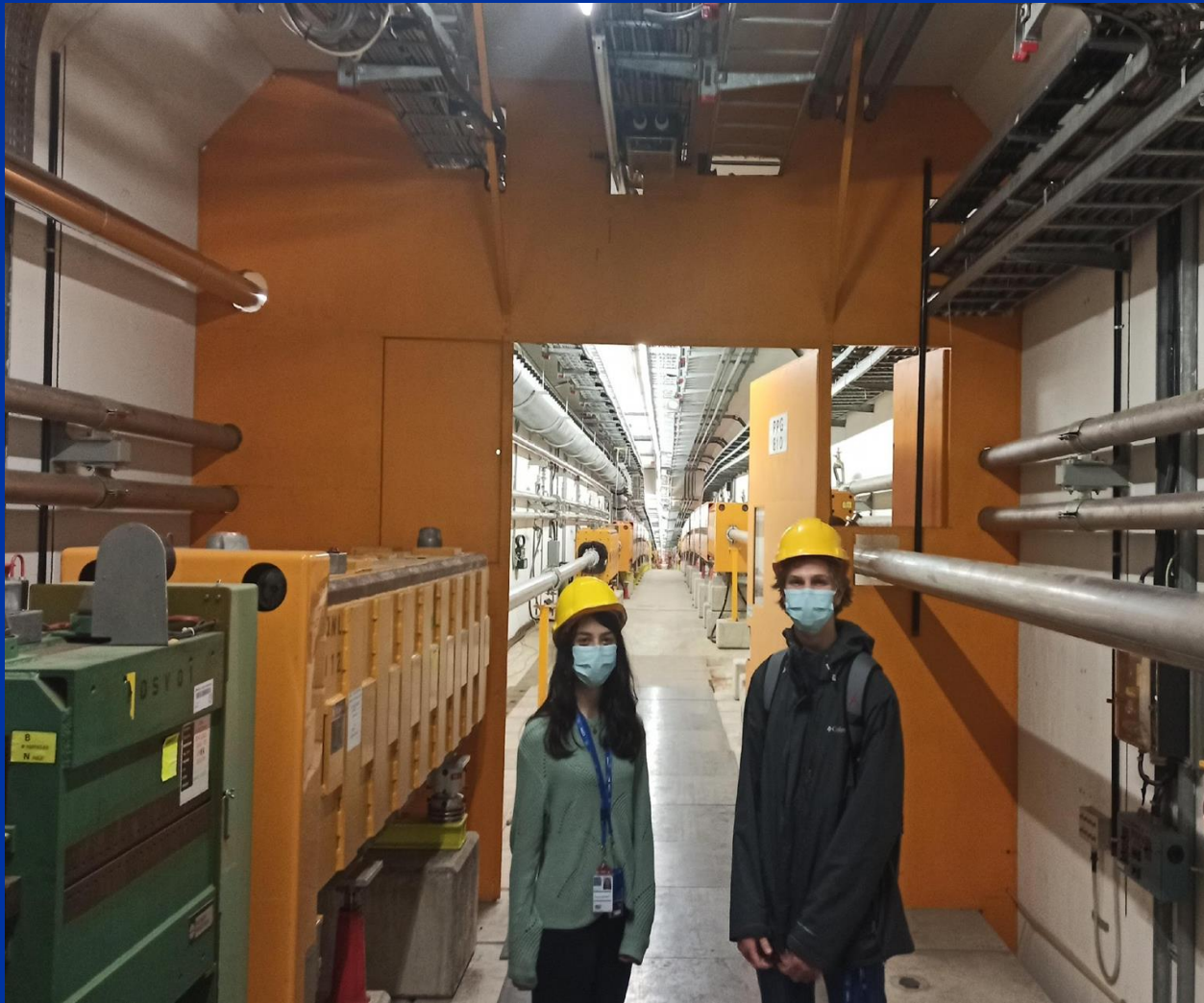
The project



The project



North Area





Thank you for your attention

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