





If we extend the SPS straight sections where would the neutrinos come out to the surface of the earth?



If we extend the LHC straight sections where would the neutrinos come out to the surface of the earth?



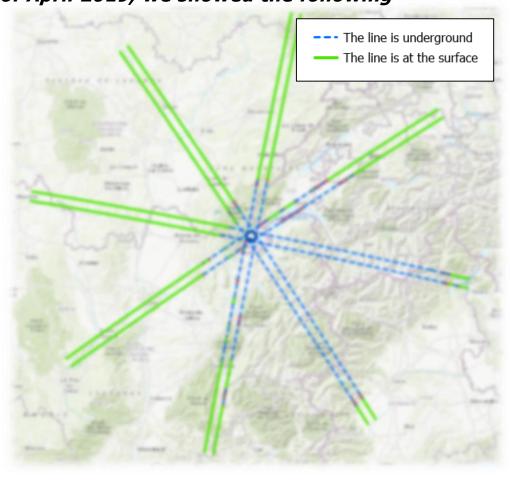
# **Reminder:**

at the Muon collider meeting of the 11th of April 2019, we showed the following

results for LHC

Point	Side	First exit to the surface of the earth (Distance from IP in Km)
1	L	263
1	R	40
2	L	258
2	R	25
3	L	17
3	R	74
4	L	37
4	R	30
5	L	26
5	R	237
6	L	35
6	R	255
7	L	76
7	R	161
8	L	145
8	R	35

Min	17 km
Max	263 km





If we extend the SPS straight sections where would the neutrinos come out to the surface of the earth?



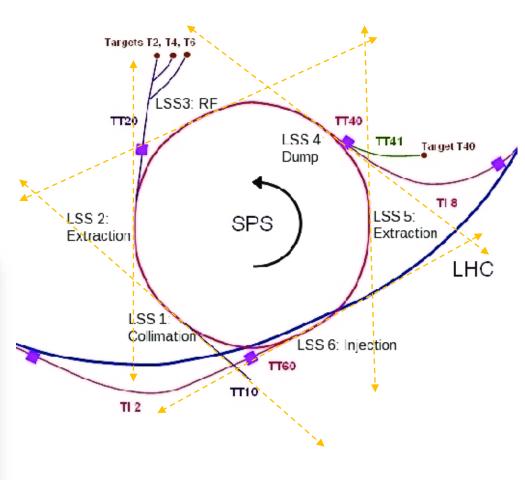
### **Problem:**

« If we extend the SPS straight sections where would the neutrinos come out the surface of the earth?"

# **Hypothesis:**

The SPS straight sections directions are given by the lines built on dipole MBA X1590 beam exit points on one side and MBA X2030 beam entrance point on the other side. (X for the SPS point)







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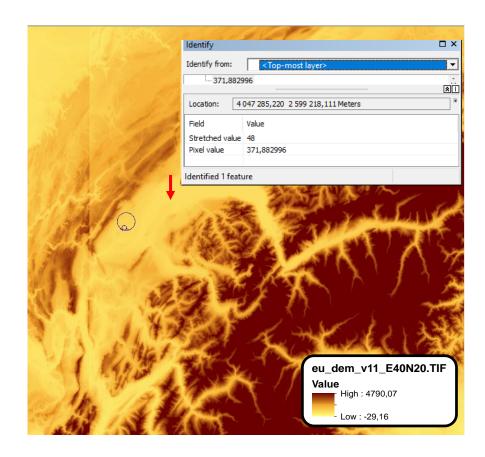


### Data:

- Coordinates of MBA beam points
  - from Geode Survey database
  - ❖ in CCS (XYZ) coordinate system

- EU-DEM v1.1 : Digital Surface model for Europe
  - The spatial reference system is geographic, lat/lon with horizontal datum ETRS89, ellipsoid GRS80 and vertical datum EVRS2000 with geoid EGG08.
  - https://opendem.info/opendemeu meta eudem.html







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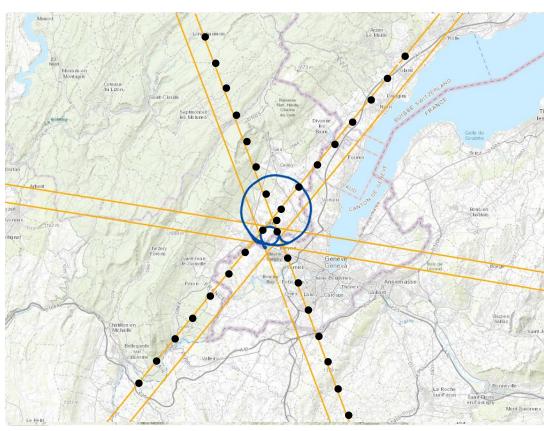


## Methodology:

- 1) SPS straight sections lines are extended in CCS coordinate system
- 2) One point is created every **200 m** along these lines (CCS coordinate system) (**Discretisation of the Beam lines**)



- 3) XYZ Coordinates of each point are converted to WGS84 Geodetic Coordinates System
  - The results is geographic coordinates (lat, long) with ellipsoidal heights (He) of each point.
- 4) The EU-DEM is converted to WG84
  - The Geoid heights (Hg) are unchanged as the ellipsoids WGS84 and GRS80 are slightly equivalent).





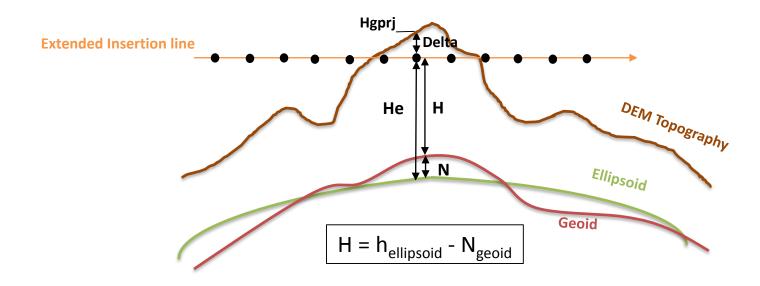
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# **Methodology:**

- 5) The Geoidal ellipsoidal heights (He) of the beam points are converted to Geoidal Heights (H) : H = He N
  - N is the ondulation of geoid in the studied area **estimated to 50 m**. In reality it varies from + 47 m to + 54 m.
- 6) The difference between the heights (H) of each point and their projection to the DEM (Hgprj) is calculated.
  - ❖ If the Delta > 0, the point is at the surface of the earth
  - ❖ If Delta is < 0 the point is underground.

Delta = H - Hgprj





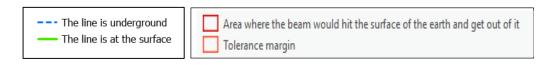
If we extend the SPS straight insertion where would the neutrinos come out to the surface of the earth?

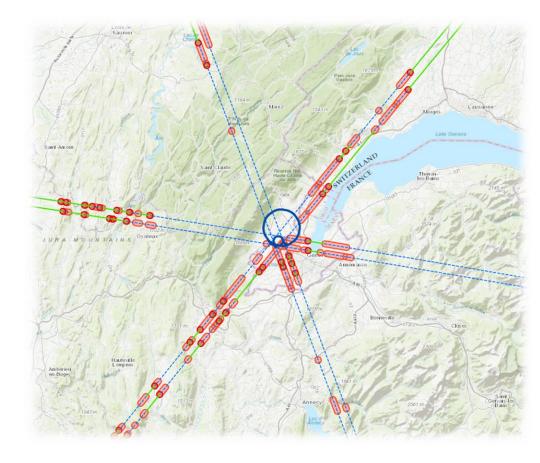


### **Results:**

Point	Side	First exit to the surface of the earth (Distance from SPS point in Km)
1	L	64
1	R	7
2	L	28
2	R	35
3	L	44
3	R	10
4	L	80
4	R	6
5	L	10
5	R	21
6	L	51
6	R	10

Min	6 km
Max	80 km





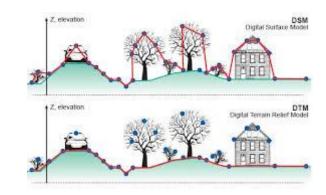


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### **Tolerance and accuracy:**

- Heights
  - EU-DEM: Accuracy: +/- 7.0 m RMSE
  - EU-DEM is a DEM, and not a DTM (Digital terrain Model).
     An error of + 20.0 m is estimated
  - The assumption for the Geoid undulation is +/- 3.0 m
  - = > The accuracy of the DTM is roughly evaluated to +/-30 m
- LHC straight insertions directions:



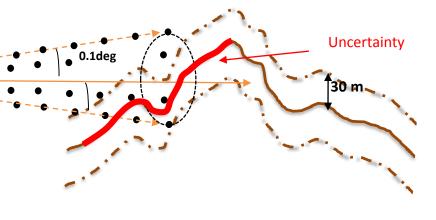
The error is estimated to max 0.1 degree in both horizontal and vertical directions. This corresponds to 20cm /100 m

=> To simulate the uncertainty of the results, the calculations are made for the worst possible cases

=> To get rid of the influence of any parameter that would not have been taken into account in this preliminary study a buffer

of 1000 m is added

EDMS: 2065924





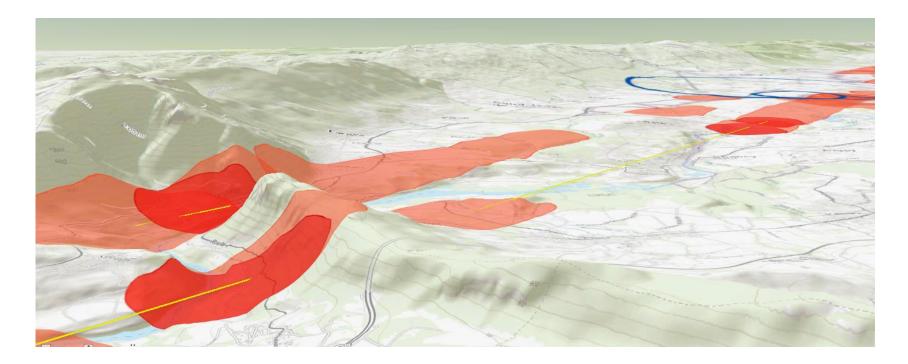
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Area where the beam would hit the surface

Tolerance margin





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# **Conclusions:**

- The presented map is a very quick and preliminary study of the question.
- > The geographic tools and the data are available
- ➤ The depth of the SPS and its "horizontality" bring some uncertainty on the exact locations. The beam is grazing the surface of the earth
- For LHC the longest distance was on the other side of the alps. For SPS, it is on the other side of the Jura
- > For a more precise study, some more investigations have to be performed

