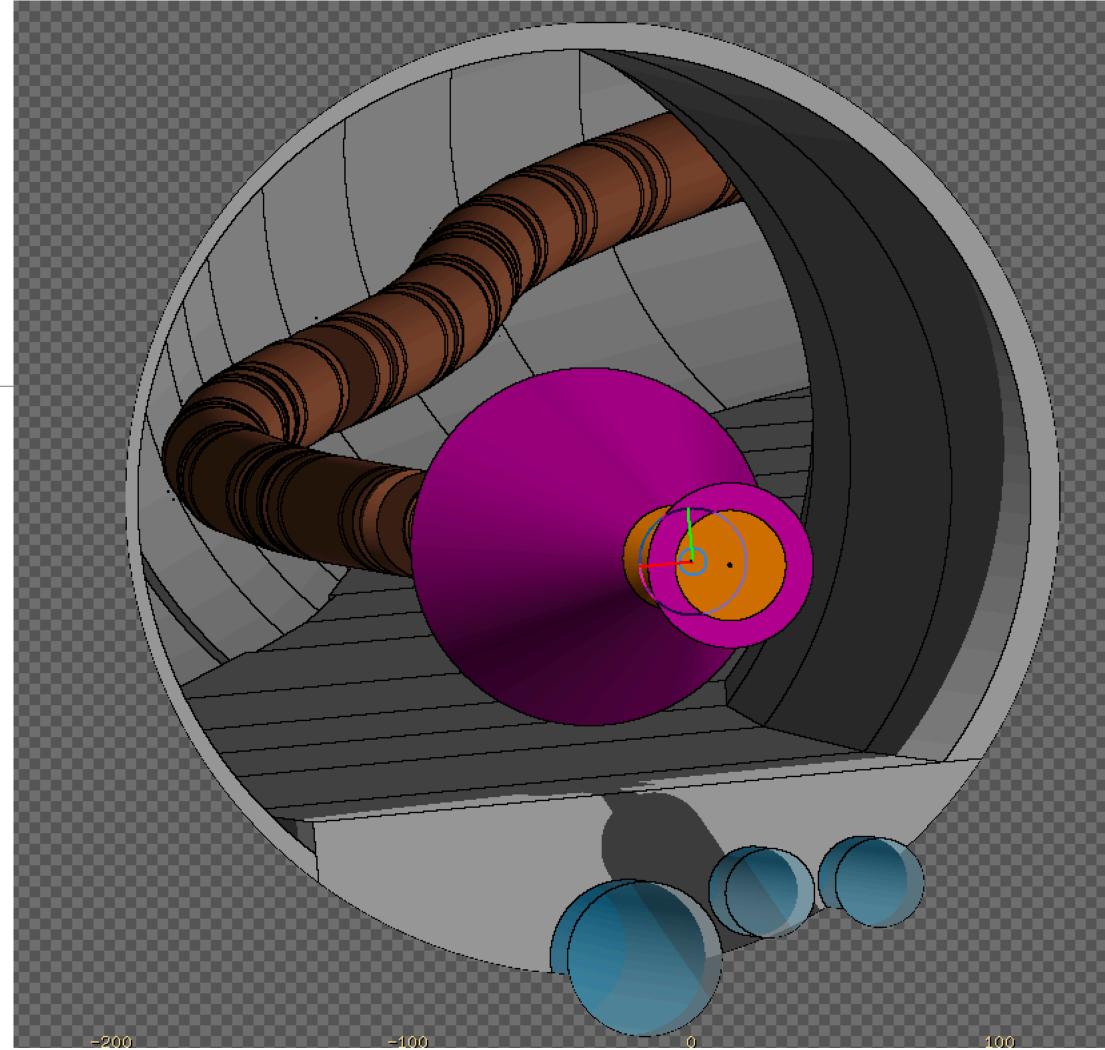
MDI simulation and optimisation at a **Muon Collider**

F. Collamati - INFN Rome francesco.collamati@roma1.infn.it

Paola Sala, Camilla Curatolo, Alessio Mereghetti, Donatella Lucchesi, Massimo Casarsa, Nazar Bartosik, Lorenzo Sestini, Nikolai Mokhov, Mark Palmer

CERN WORKING GROUP MEETING - 21.9.20



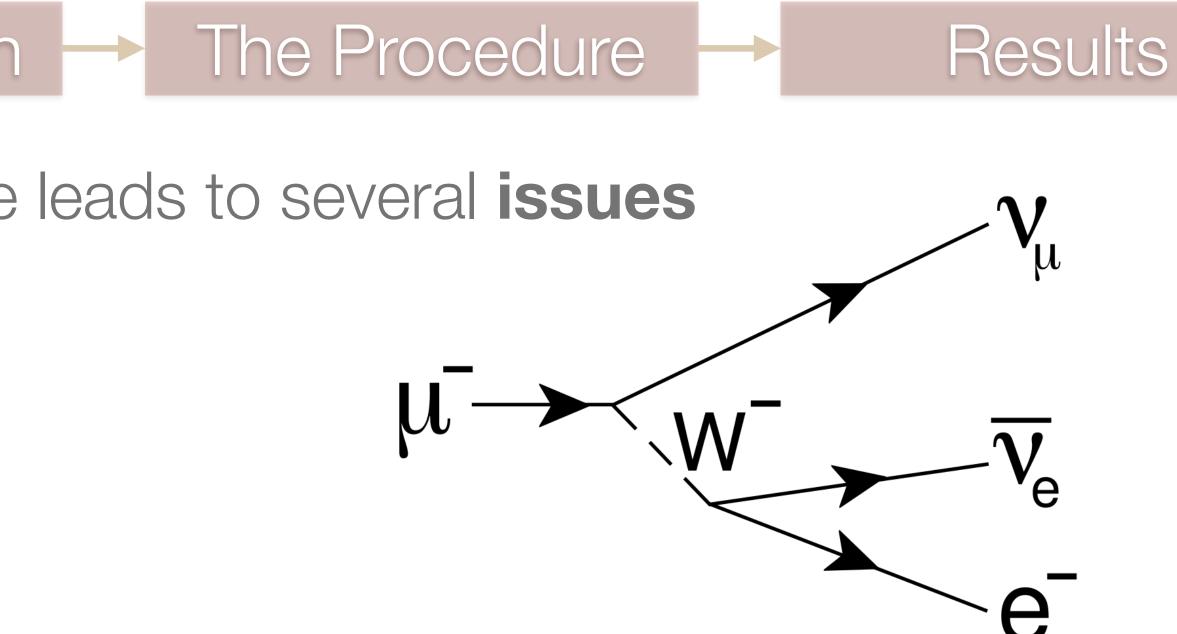


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Results

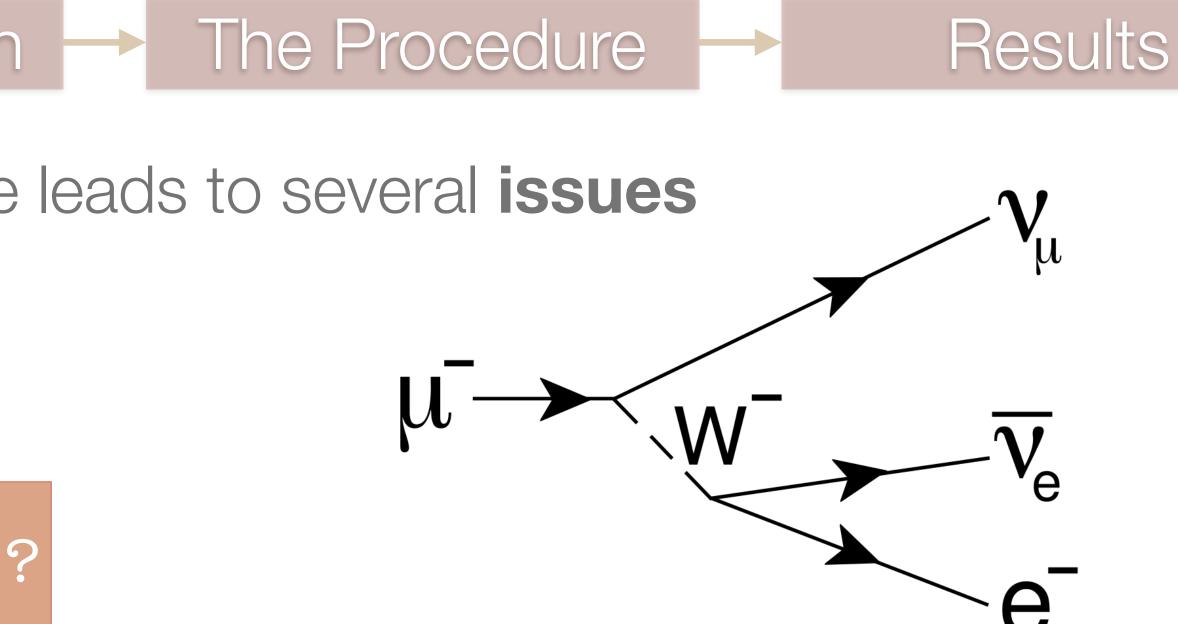
• Muons' decay all along the machine leads to several issues



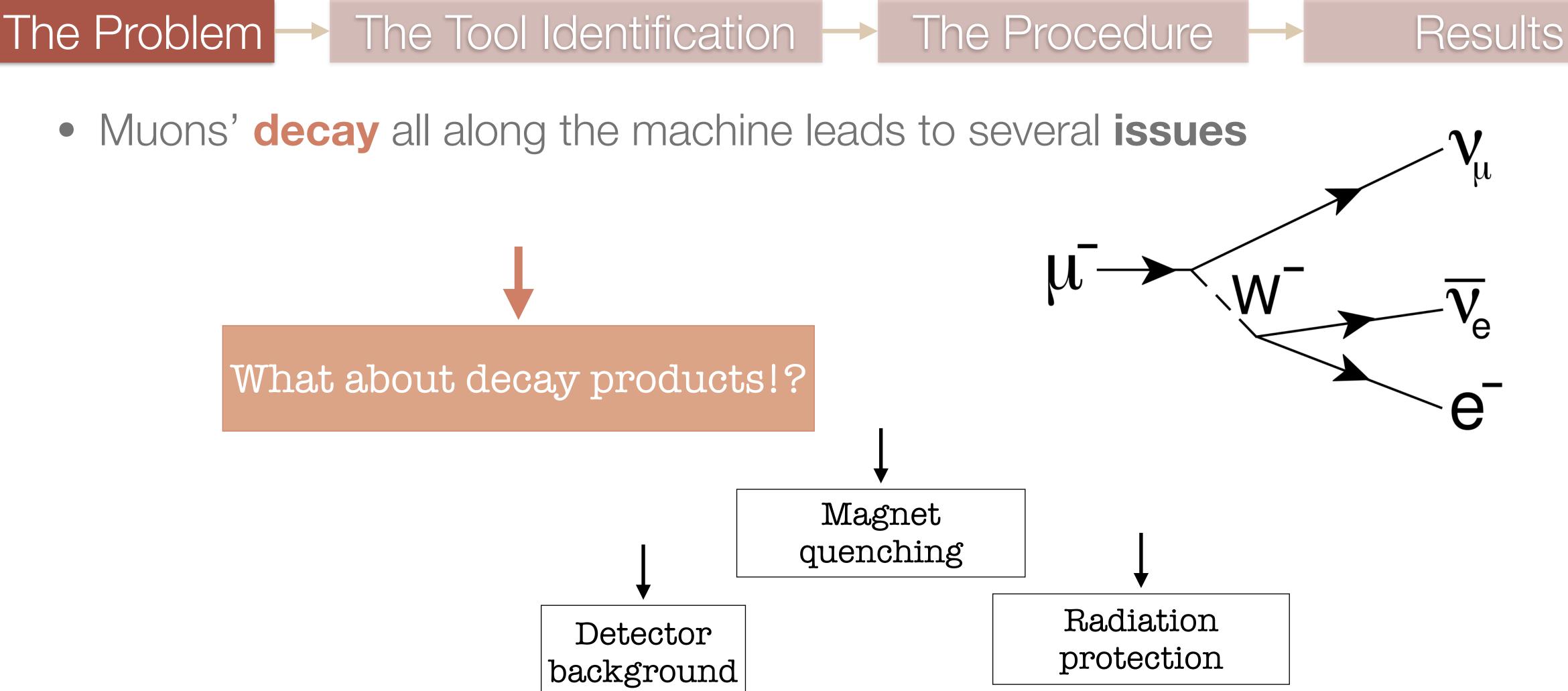


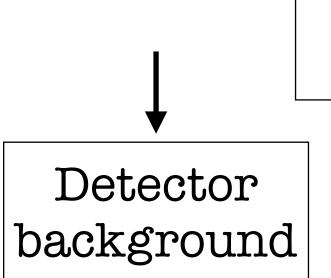
• Muons' decay all along the machine leads to several issues

What about decay products!?

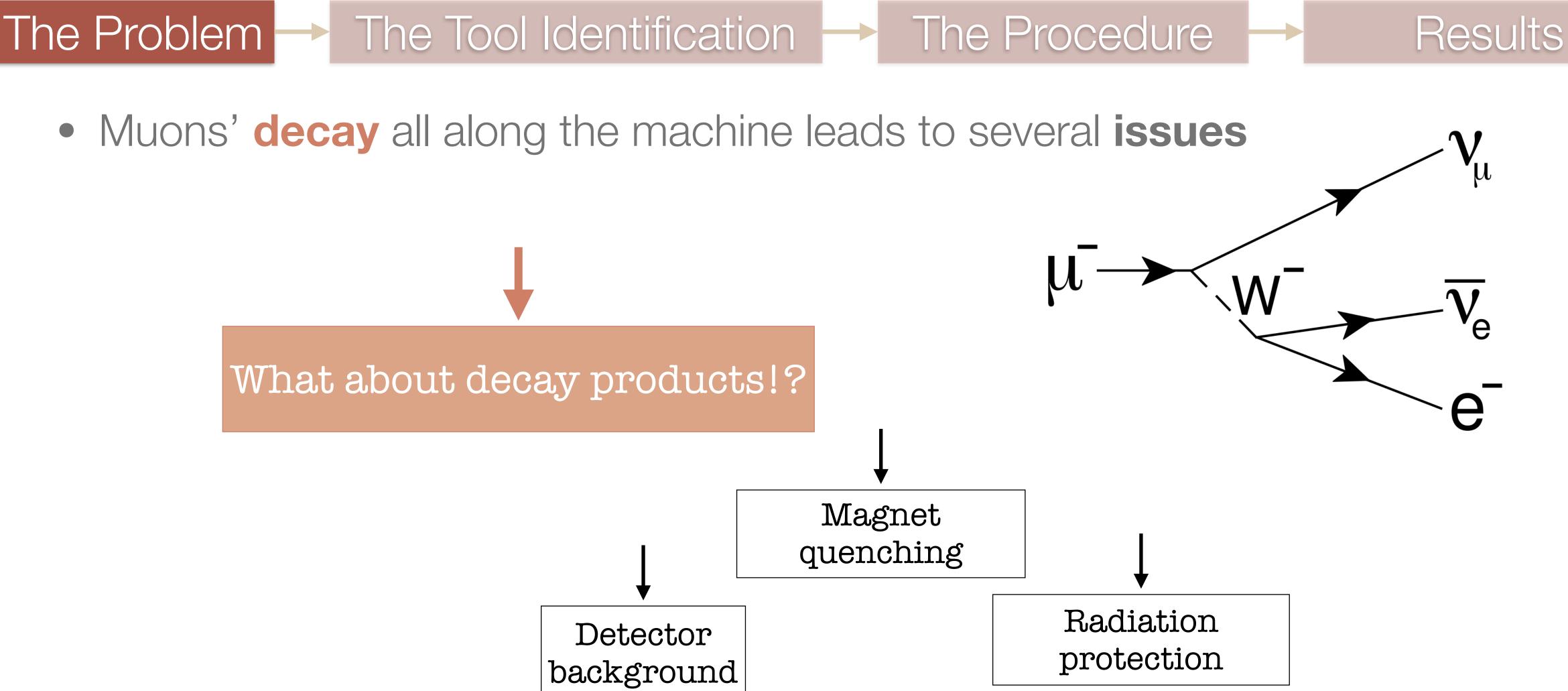


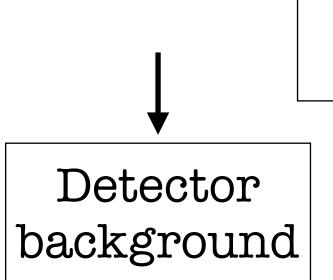










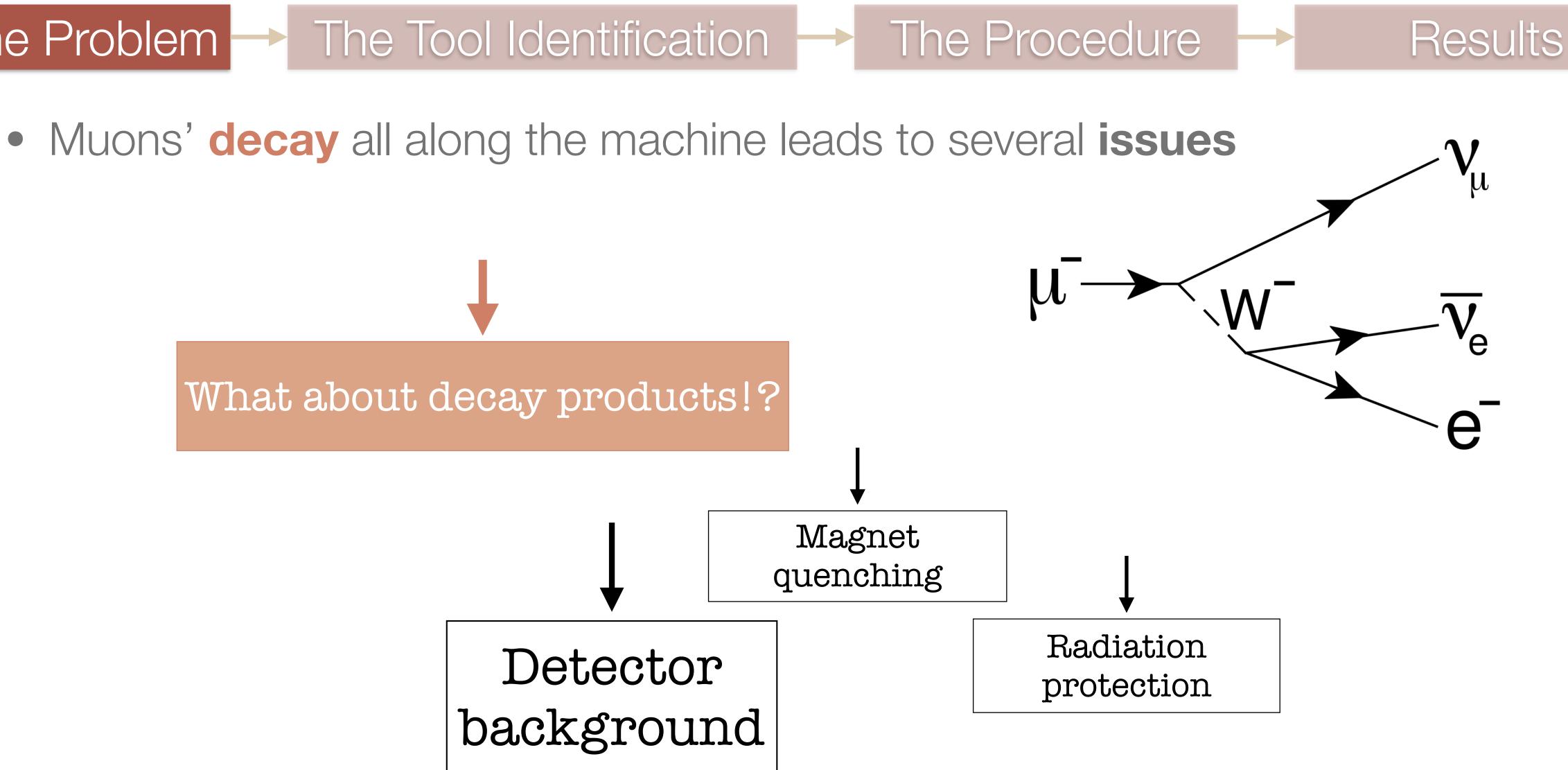


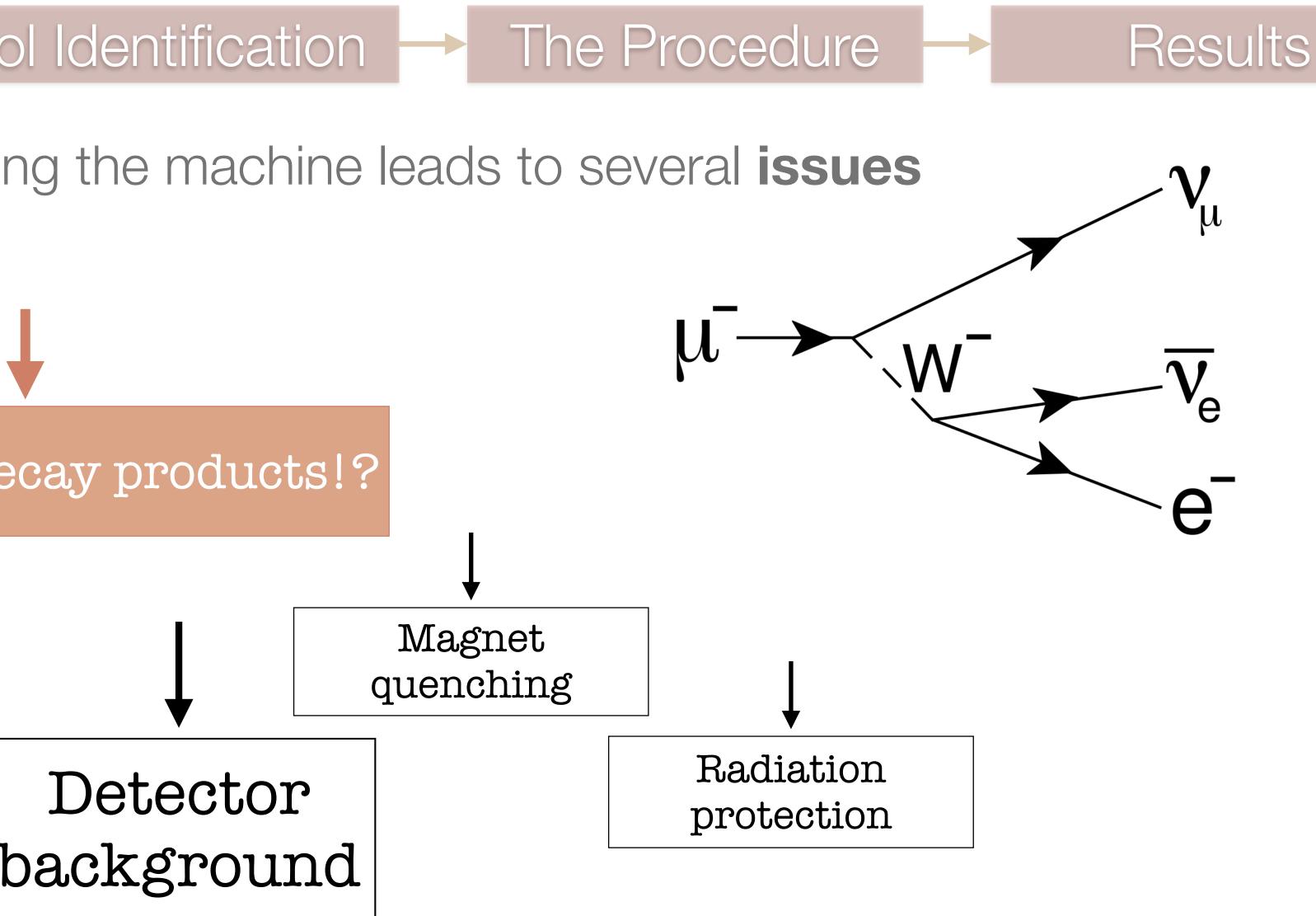
Huge amount of interesting physics!





The Problem





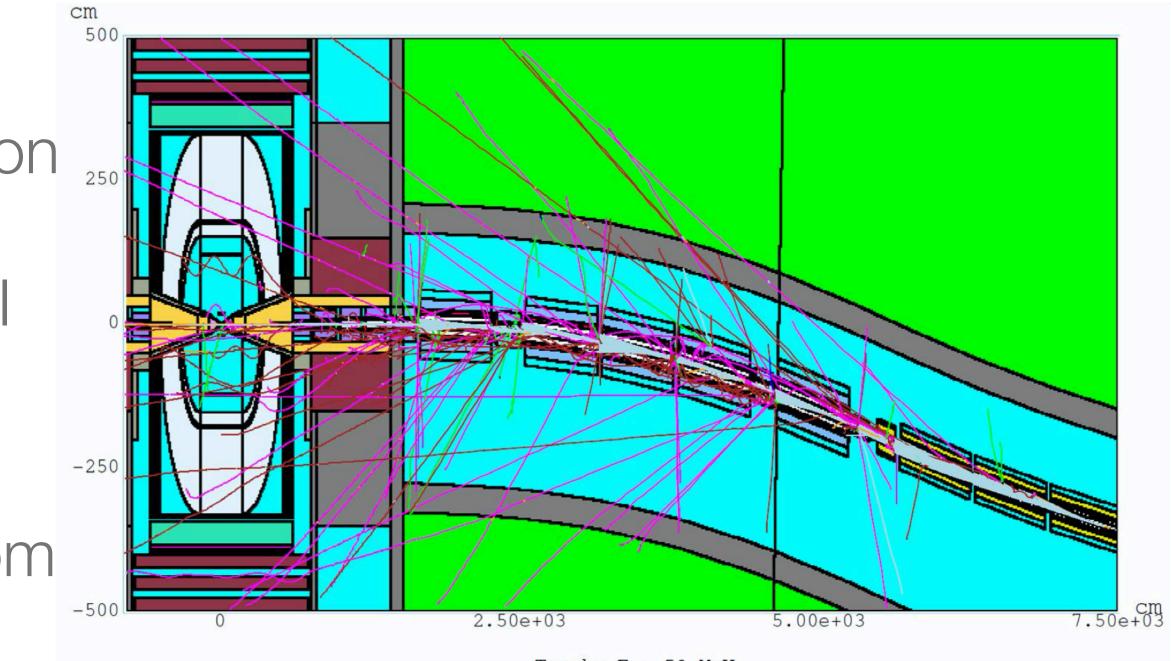
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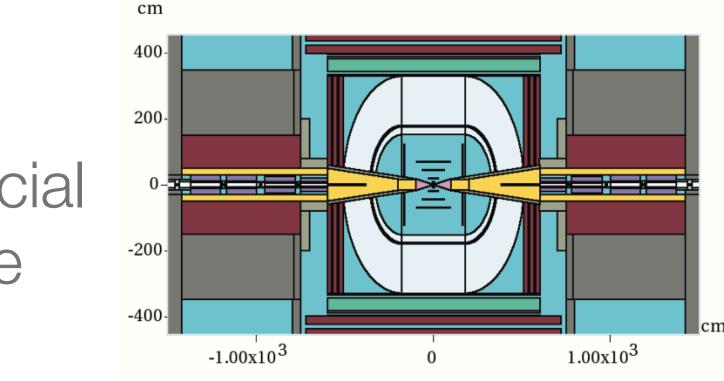
- performances
 - MAP developed a realistic simulation 250 of BIB in the detector by implementing a model of the tunnel and accelerator **±200m** from the interaction point, **@E**_{cm} = **1.5 TeV**
 - Secondary and tertiary particles from muon decays are simulated with MARS15 then transported to the detector
 - Two tungsten nozzles play a crucial role in background mitigation inside the detector

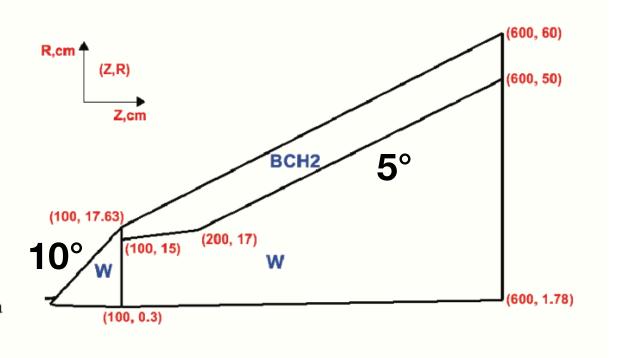
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• Beam Induced Background (BIB) in the detector can severely impair its



Tracks E > 50 MeV

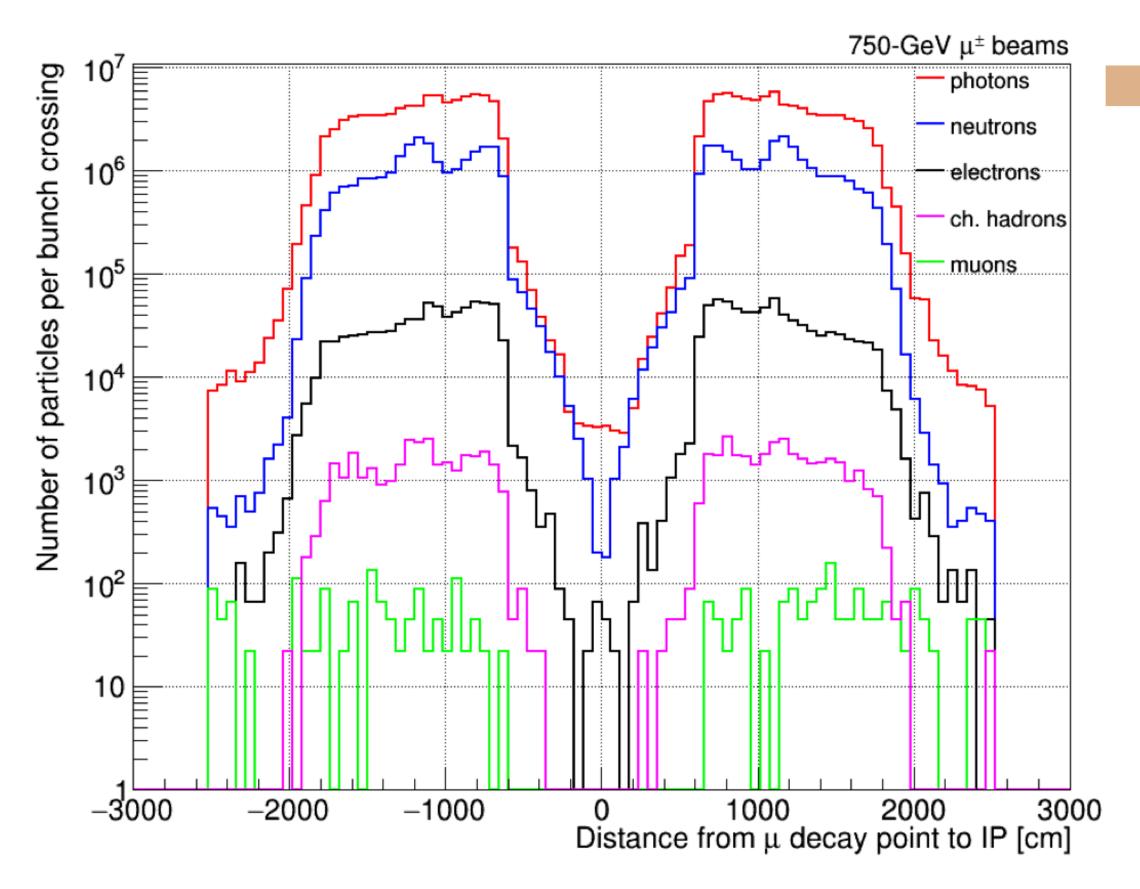




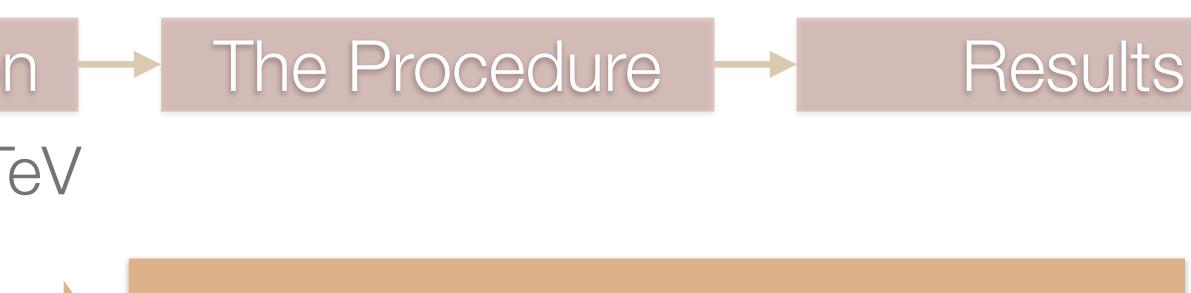
3

Results

• MAP results for BIB @ $E_{cm} = 1.5$ TeV



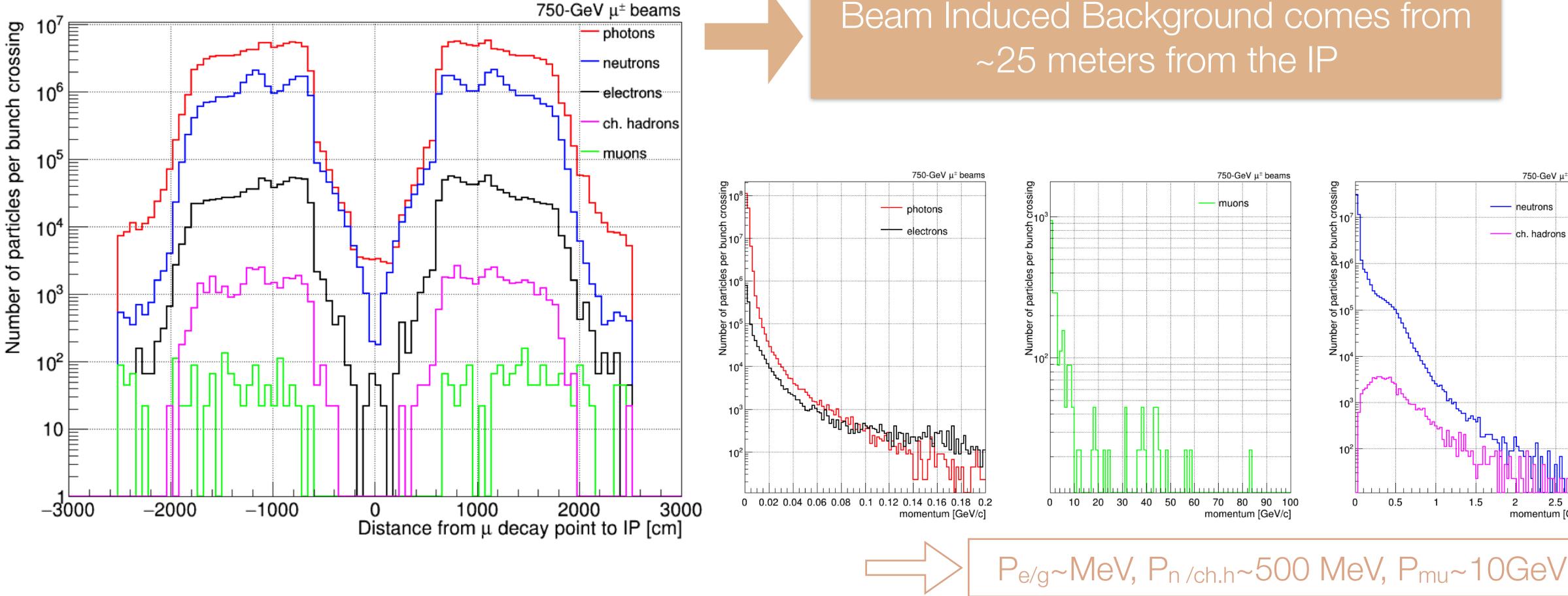
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Beam Induced Background comes from ~25 meters from the IP

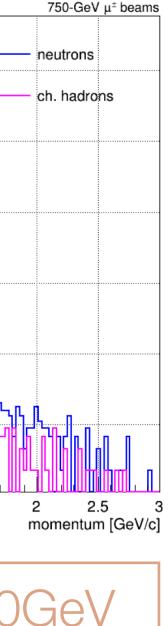


• MAP results for BIB @ $E_{cm} = 1.5$ TeV



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Beam Induced Background comes from



Results

BIB @ Muon Collider, let's frame the issue:

- A Muon Collider has outstanding physics capabilities
- Beam Induced Background can impair detector performances
 - This bkg depends on both Center Of Mass energy and Machine Design
- A first study for the 1.5TeV CM case was done within the MAP program. A study for 125GeV CM has been done (see N. Bartosik's talk)
- Results suggest challenging physics measurements are possible!



Results

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Beam Induced Background must be kept strictly under control!

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...in each machine configuration!



Results

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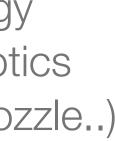
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...in each machine configuration!

✓ Change beam energy

Results

- ✓ Change machine optics
- ✓ MDI optimisation (nozzle..)



BIB @ Muon Collider, let's frame the issue:

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Beam Induced Background must be kept strictly under control!

Need for a **flexible** tool to go **from machine** optics to Monte Carlo simulation

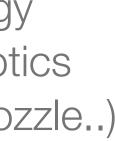
F. Collamati - MDI simulation and optimisation at a Muon Collider - CERN - 22.09.2020

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Results





FLUKA is one of the most common general purpose Monte Carlo software, and is the established standard for example for radio protection studies

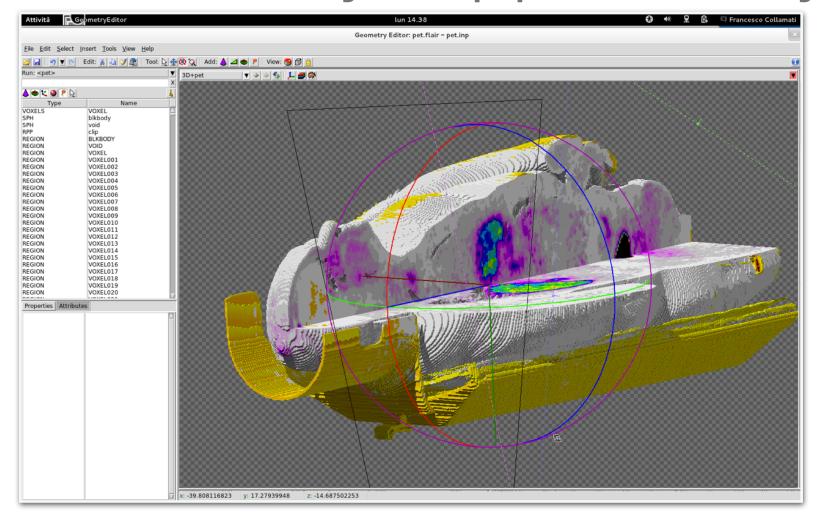
F. Collamati - MDI simulation and optimisation at a Muon Collider - CERN - 22.09.2020

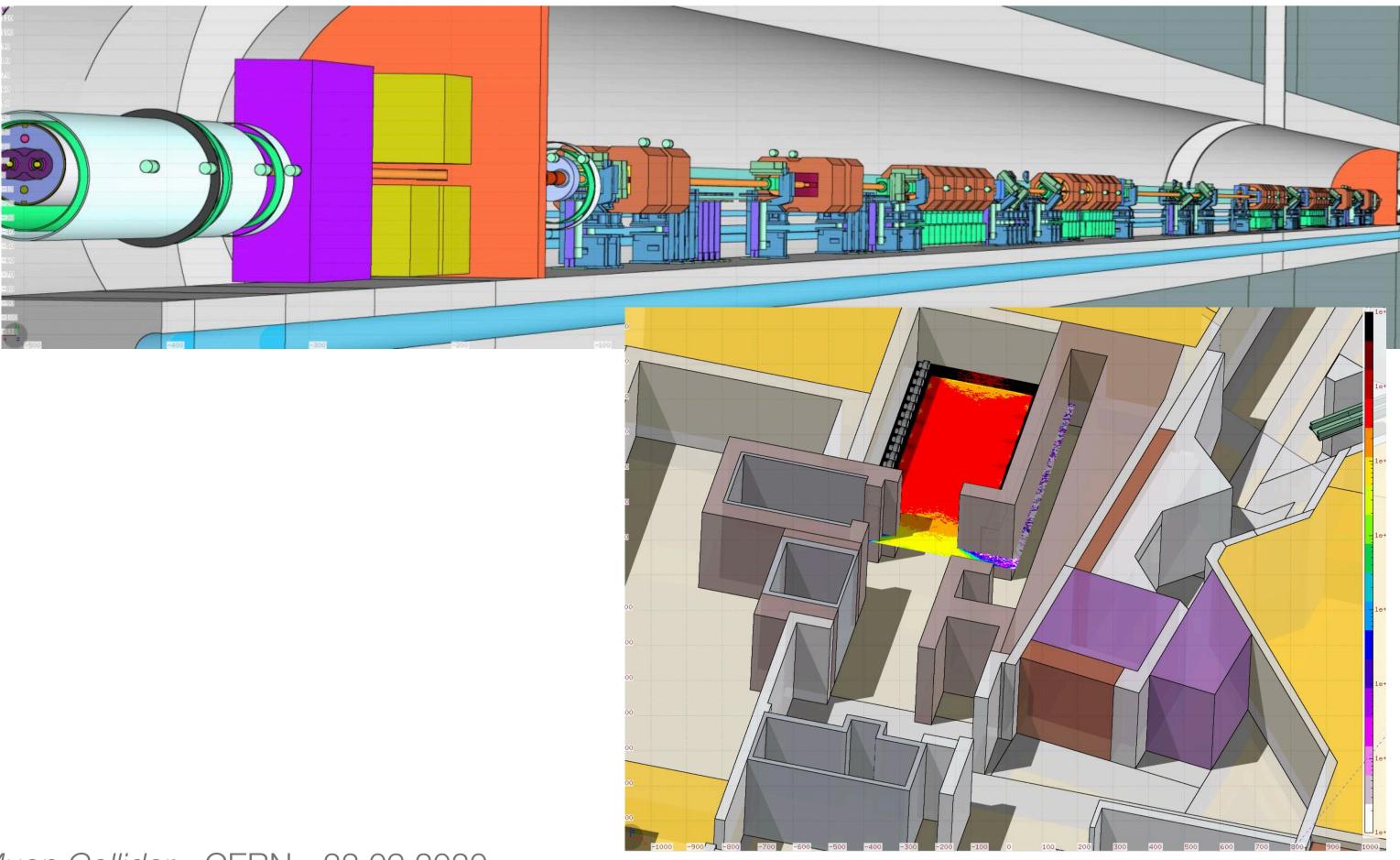






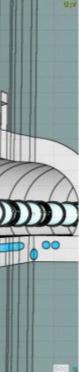
The Problem — The Tool Identification — The Procedure Results +FLUKA is one of the most common general purpose Monte Carlo software, and is the established standard for example for radio protection studies Natively supports very complicated and detailed geometries





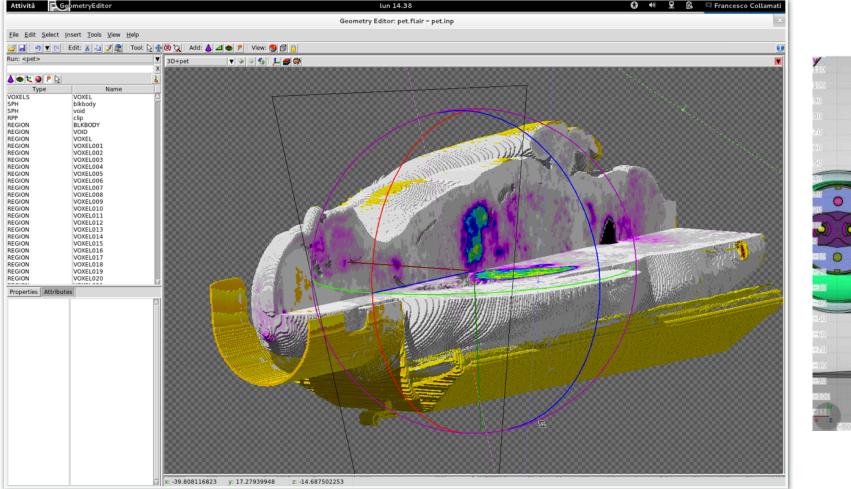


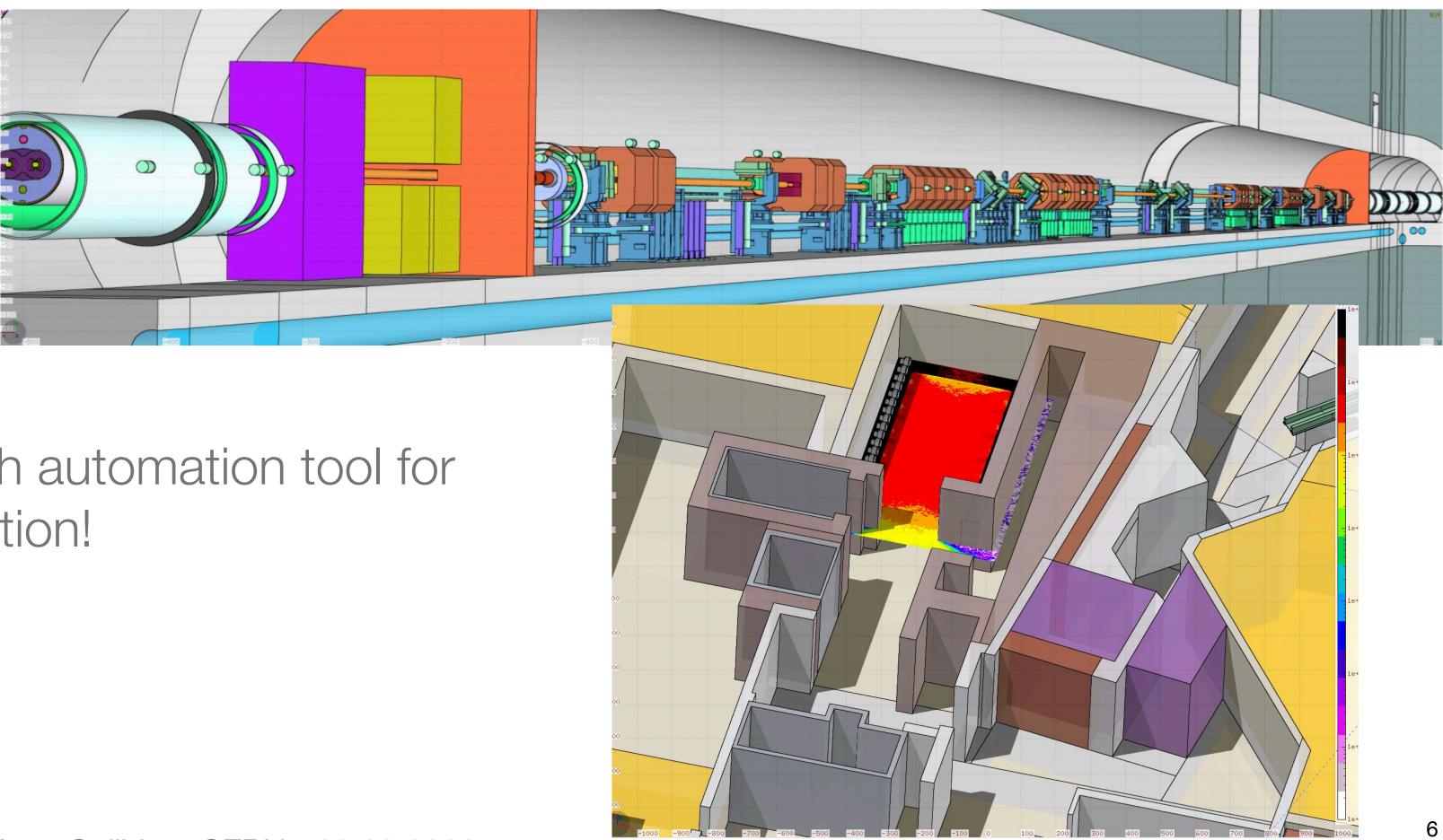






Natively supports very complicated and detailed geometries





Ideal if coupled with automation tool for geometry construction!

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+FLUKA is one of the most common general purpose Monte Carlo software, and is the established standard for example for radio protection studies



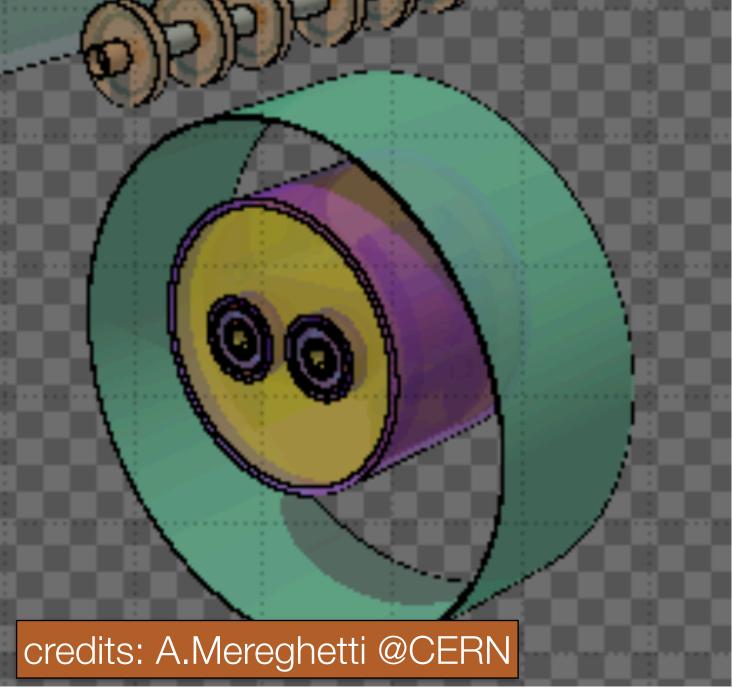
Results

The Problem — The Tool Identification — The Procedure Results **FLUKA LINE BUILDER** is a program aimed at automatically build accelerator geometries, consists of 2 parts:

Fluka Element DataBase

<pre>> tree fedb/</pre>	
fedb/	
[4.0K] ass	emblies
— [4.0K] boo	
	myacc MBS.bodies
	myacc MBSORI.bodies
	myacc MQBODY.bodies
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	materials.inp
	myacc_MBS.assignmat
	myacc_MBSORI.assignmat
— [4.0K] reg	
	<u>myacc_MBSORI.regions</u>
	<u>myacc_MBS.regions</u>
L [90]	
— [4.0K] ste	-
— [2.1K] str	
— [1.3K] str	ucture.pyc
[4.0K] tes	st
[[18]	<pre>expand.sh ->/tools/expand.sh</pre>
	flair-autosave.pickle
	<u>myacc MB.inp</u>
	myacc_MBorig.inp
	myacc MQ.inp
[193]	pippo.inp
	<pre>template.inp ->/tools/template.inp</pre>
	TestElement exp.inp
[865]	TestElement.inp
	TestElement.sh ->/tools/TestElement.sh
- [4.0K] too	
	cut.py
	display_elem.inp.template
- [3.0K]	display_elem.sh
	expand.sh
	find_paths.py
	find_paths.pyc
[6.0K]	roto_traslate.py
	scan-fedb.py
	split.py
[796]	<pre>template.inp</pre>
_ [13K]	test_assembly.py
[2.1K]	TestElement.sh

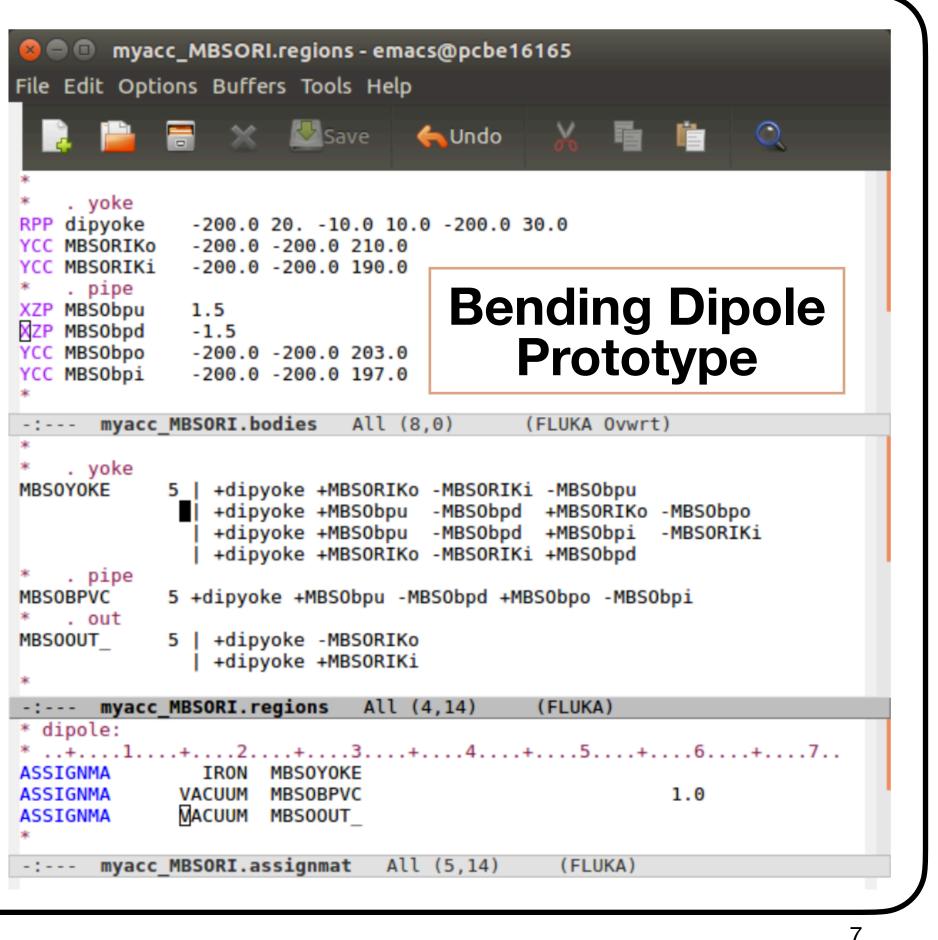
Collection of models of single accelerator devices in Ascii files



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Line Builder



The Problem — The Tool Identification — The Procedure **FLUKA LINE BUILDER** is a program aimed at automatically build accelerator geometries, consists of 2 parts:

Fluka Element DataBase

<pre>*+1+2+3+4+ #include include define.inp</pre>	5+6	+7	* * * \$START:build_line:ROT-DEFIs\$ * \$END:build_line:ROT-DEFIs\$
GLOBAL 10000.0 0.0 0.0 1.	0 1.0		* FIXED
TITLE MY_TITLE RANDOMIZ 1.0 1.0			* ASSIGNMA BLCKHOLE OUTERr ASSIGNMA BLCKHOLE INNERr
<pre>#include include_settings_physics.inp</pre>			ASSIGNMA GOLD PARKr
<pre>#include include_settings_beam.inp</pre>			* * * ACTART, huild line, ACCTONNA.c
GEOBEGIN 1.0E-04	1.0	COMBNAME	<pre>* \$START:build_line:ASSIGNMAs\$ * \$END:build_line:ASSIGNMAs\$ *</pre>
0 0 MC-CAD * RPP outerb -3.E8 3.E8 -3.E8 3.E	8 -3.E8	3.E8	<pre>#include include_custom_assignmat.inp</pre>
<pre>RPP innerb -2.E8 2.E8 -2.E8 2.E RPP cont -1.E8 1.E8 -1500.0 10000. RPP park -3000.0 3000.0 -4000.0 -2000. * * \$START:build_line:BODIEs\$ * \$END:build_line:BODIEs\$ * END * OUTERr 5 +outerb -innerb INNERr 5 +innerb -cont -park PARKr 50 +park * * * \$START:build_line:PARKING_region\$ * \$START:build_line:PARKING_region\$ * \$START:build_line:REGION\$ *</pre>	8 -2.E8 0 -1.E8	2.E8 1.E8 1.E5	<pre>FREE * * \$START:build_line:USRGCALLs\$ * FIXED * MGNFIELD 30.0 0.0001 0.01 0.0 0.0 0.0 * * \$START:build_line:STEPSIZEs\$ * \$END:build_line:STEPSIZEs\$ #include include_custom_biasing.inp * \$START:build_line:SCORINGs\$ * #include include_custom_scoring.inp * #include include_custom_scoring.inp * #include include_custom_scoring.inp * </pre>
<pre>END * * * \$START:build_line:LATTICEs\$ * \$END:build_line:LATTICEs\$ * GEOEND * FREE * * * \$START:build_line:ROT-DEFIs\$ * * * \$END:build_line:ROT-DEFIs\$ * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *</pre>			* This statement is un-commented by the configure.sh in case of direct * loss scenario: the file contains USRICALL cards, providing the * source routine for losses on LHC collimators with further collimator * settings *#include include_colspe.inp * * Number of primaries START 2.0D+09 STOP Credits: A.Mereghetti @CE

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Line Builder

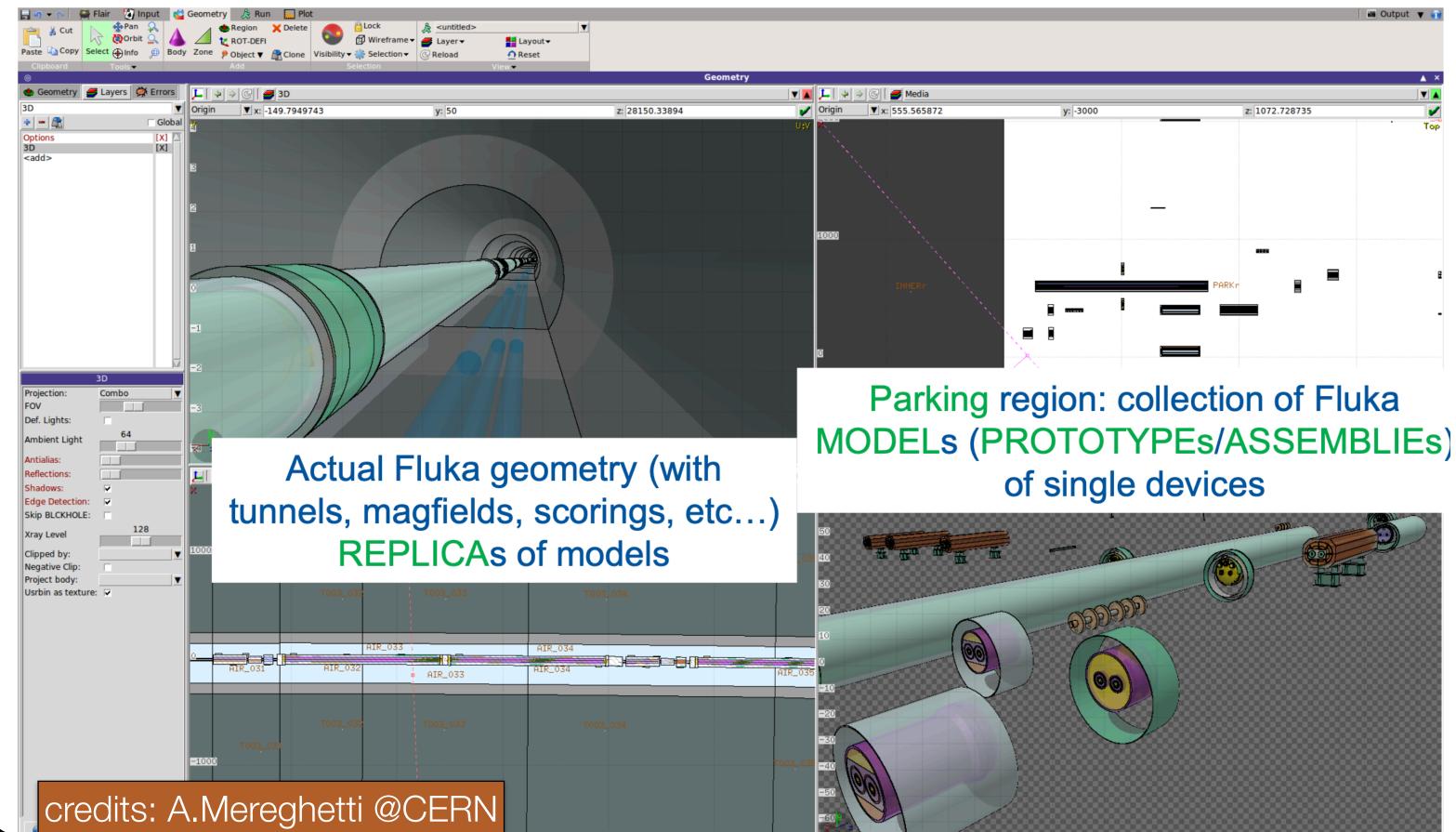
Results

Python (v2.7) program that inserts the needed magnetic elements in a pre-existent "template geometry" based on machine optics



The Problem — The Tool Identification — The Procedure Results +FLUKA LINE BUILDER is a program aimed at automatically build accelerator geometries, consists of 2 parts:

Fluka Element DataBase



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Line Builder

FINAL RESULT

Once the geometry has been built in FLUKA, we can simulate whatever we want..!



The Problem --> The Tool Identification -->

-			
@ TYPE	%05s	"TWISS"	
SEQUENCE SEQUENCE	%07s	"MYACCEL"	
@ PARTICLE	%06s		
@ MASS	%le		93827208129999995
			00000000000000000
No. 1	%le		
@ ENERGY	%le		37126018630566016
@ PC	%le		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
@ GAMMA	%le	1.	46147393025458472
KBUNCH	%le	1.	00000000000000000
@ BCURRENT	%le		11463416918410078
	%le		000450000000000000
			07550000000000000
@ SIGT	%le		075500000000000000000000000000000000000
@ NPART	%le		
@ EX	%le	0.	00000171060184396
@ EY	%le	0.	00000171060184396
@ ET	%le	0.	0010000000000000
@ BV_FLAG	%le		00000000000000000
	%le		56637061435915115
@ ALFA	%le		02452735406345014
@ ORBIT5	%le		000000000000000000
@ GAMMATR	%le	6.	38520212960327616
@ Q1	%le	2.	23430396971649170
ē 02	%le		39886628492304776
@ D01	%le		15027500931211080
@ DQ2	%le		03854917694575200
@ DXMAX	%le		72418111948598485
@ DYMAX	%le	-0.	000000000000000000
@ XCOMAX	%le	0.	00000000000000000
@ YCOMAX	%le	0.	00000000000000000
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@ DYRMS	%le	0.	00000000000000000
@ DELTAP	%le		00000000000000000
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e synch a			
@ SYNCH_2	%le		00000000000000000
@ SYNCH_3	%le		00000000000000000
@ SYNCH_4	%le		000000000000000000
@ SYNCH_5	%le	0.	8989898989898989898
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@ ORIGIN		"5.05.01 L	
@ DATE		"11/06/19"	
@ TIME		"14.17.20"	
* NAME		WORD	
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"S.ARC.12"	"M	RKER"	0.3999999999999999999999999999999999999
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"MB.1T2"		BEND"	2.070796326794896
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"E.ARC.12"		RKER"	3.741592653589793
"DRIFT_3"		RIFT"	4.149092653589793
"MQ.1X2"	"QL	JADRUPOLE"	4.641592653589793
"DRIFT_4"		RIFT"	5.641592653589793
"MQ.2X2"		JADRUPOLE"	6.641592653589793
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"BPM. 2X2"		NITOR"	7.076592653589793
"DRIFT_6"		RIFT"	7.941592653589792
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"S. ARC. 23"		RKER"	11.541592653589789
		RIFT"	11.591592653589788
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"DRIFT_11"		RIFT"	15.290685307179582
"MQ.1X3"		JADRUPOLE"	15.783185307179582
			10110010000110000

from **MAP** Studies Old optics format! (Mad-8) Very limited use of markers

TILI

S	L	
le	%le	
000	0.00000000000000000	0.0000000000000
996	0.39999999999999999	0.00000000000
991	0.00000000000000000	0.0000000000000
996	0.10000000000000000	0.0000000000000
656	3.14159265358979312	0.00000000000
294	0.10000000000000000	0.00000000000
320	0.00000000000000000	0.00000000000
340	0.814999999999999995	0.000000000000
312	0.17000000000000000	0.00000000000
312	1.83000000000000007	0.000000000000
312	0.17000000000000001	0.00000000000
290	0.1000000000000053	0.00000000000
361	0.50000000000000000	0.00000000000
294	1.22999999999999865	0.000000000000
312	0.17000000000000001	0.00000000000
134	1.82999999999999829	0.000000000000
134	0.17000000000000001	0.00000000000
928	0.814999999999999950	0.00000000000
992	0.00000000000000000	0.00000000000
885	0.099999999999999964	0.00000000000
612	3.14159265358979312	0.00000000000
339	0.09999999999999964	0.000000000000
232	0.00000000000000000	0.00000000000
296	0.814999999999999950	0.000000000000
268	0.17000000000000001	0.000000000000

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First goal: reproduce MAP results @ 1.5TeV CM •We started from the muon collider machine optics

- Different conventions from LHC studies

0.000000000000000000

KICK	HKICK	WKICK	ANGLE
%le	%le	%le	%le
0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.0000000000000000000
0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.0000000000000000000
0.00000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.0000000000000000000
0.00000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.0000000000000000000
0.00000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	1.57079632679489656
0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.0000000000000000000
0.00000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.0000000000000000000
0.00000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.0000000000000000000
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0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.0000000000000000000
0.00000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.0000000000000000000
0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	0.000000000000000000	1.57079632679489656
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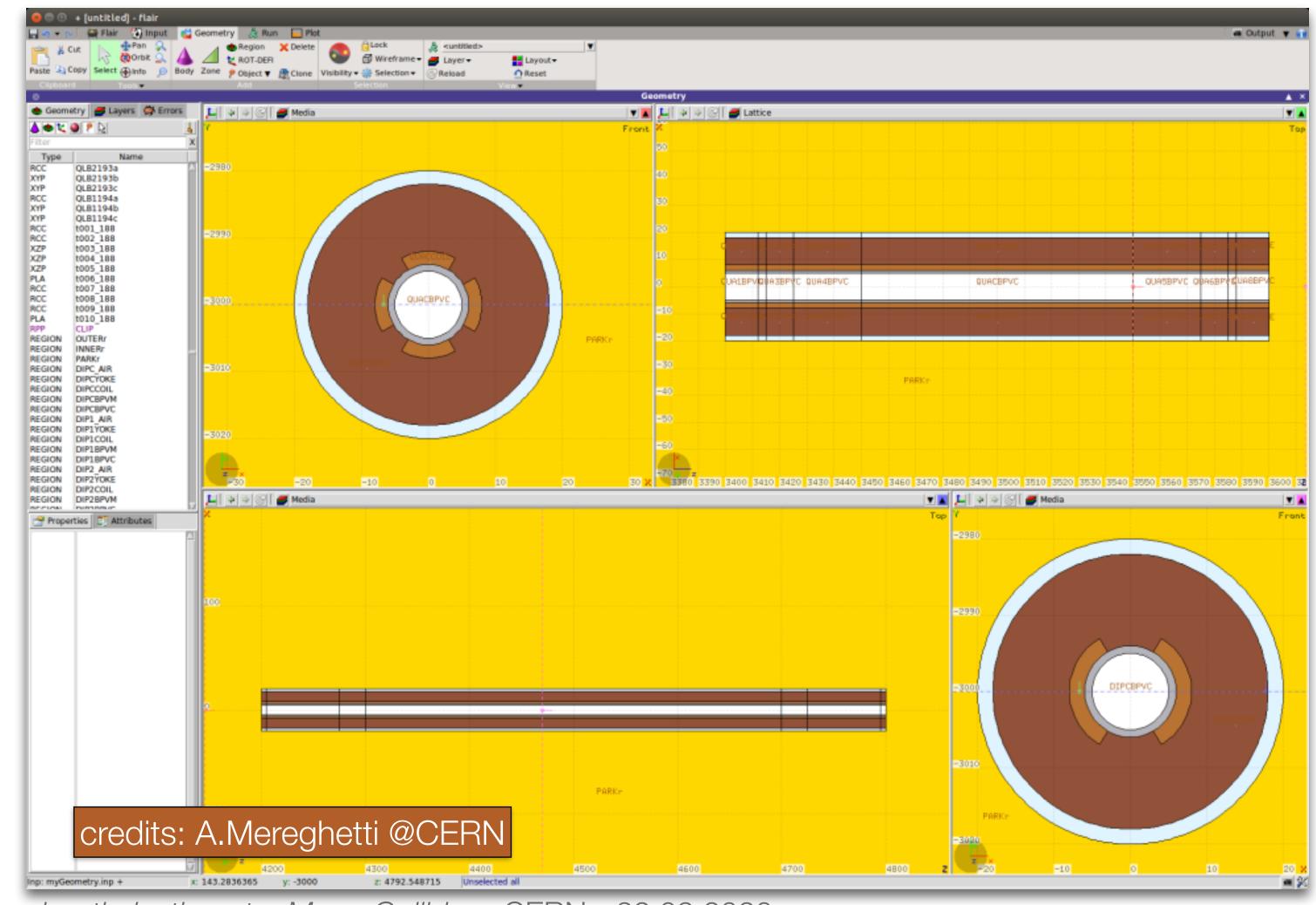


Results

The Problem

The Tool Identification

A first Fluka Elements Data Base has been developed with some "First order" magnetic elements geometries: Dipoles, Quadrupoles and Sextupoles



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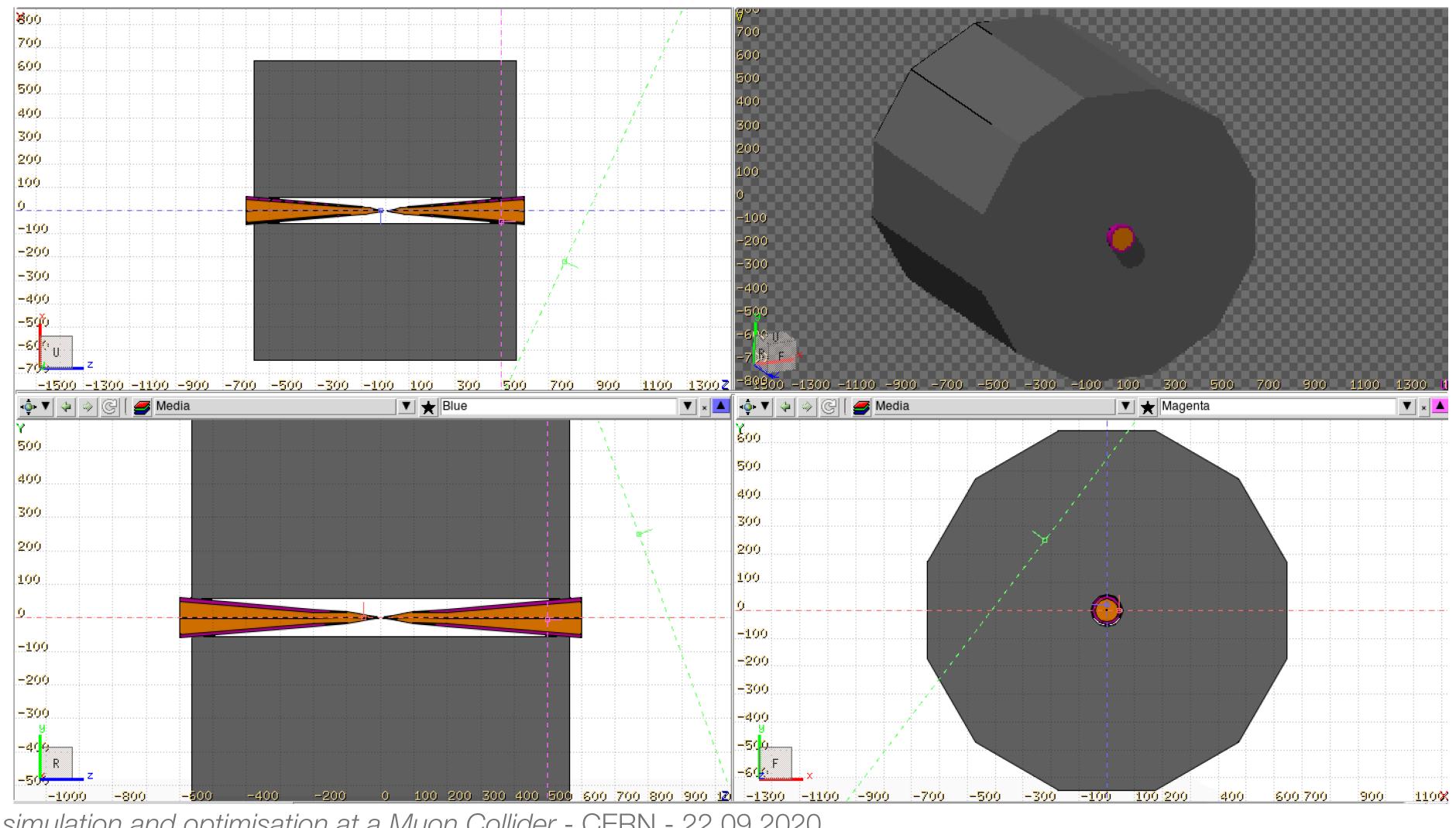
The Procedure



11

Results

The detector (w/ nozzle) has been added to the geometry (via an automatic script working on its .gdml file)

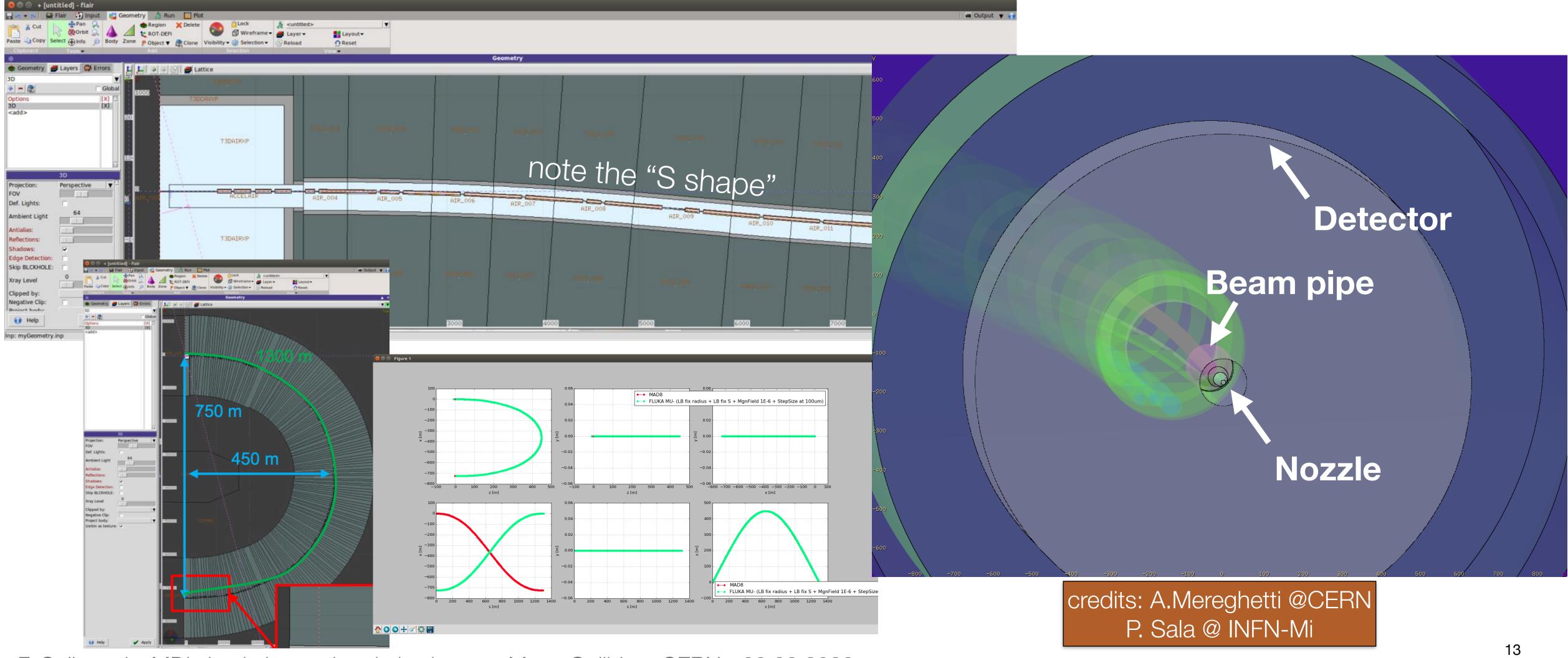


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Results



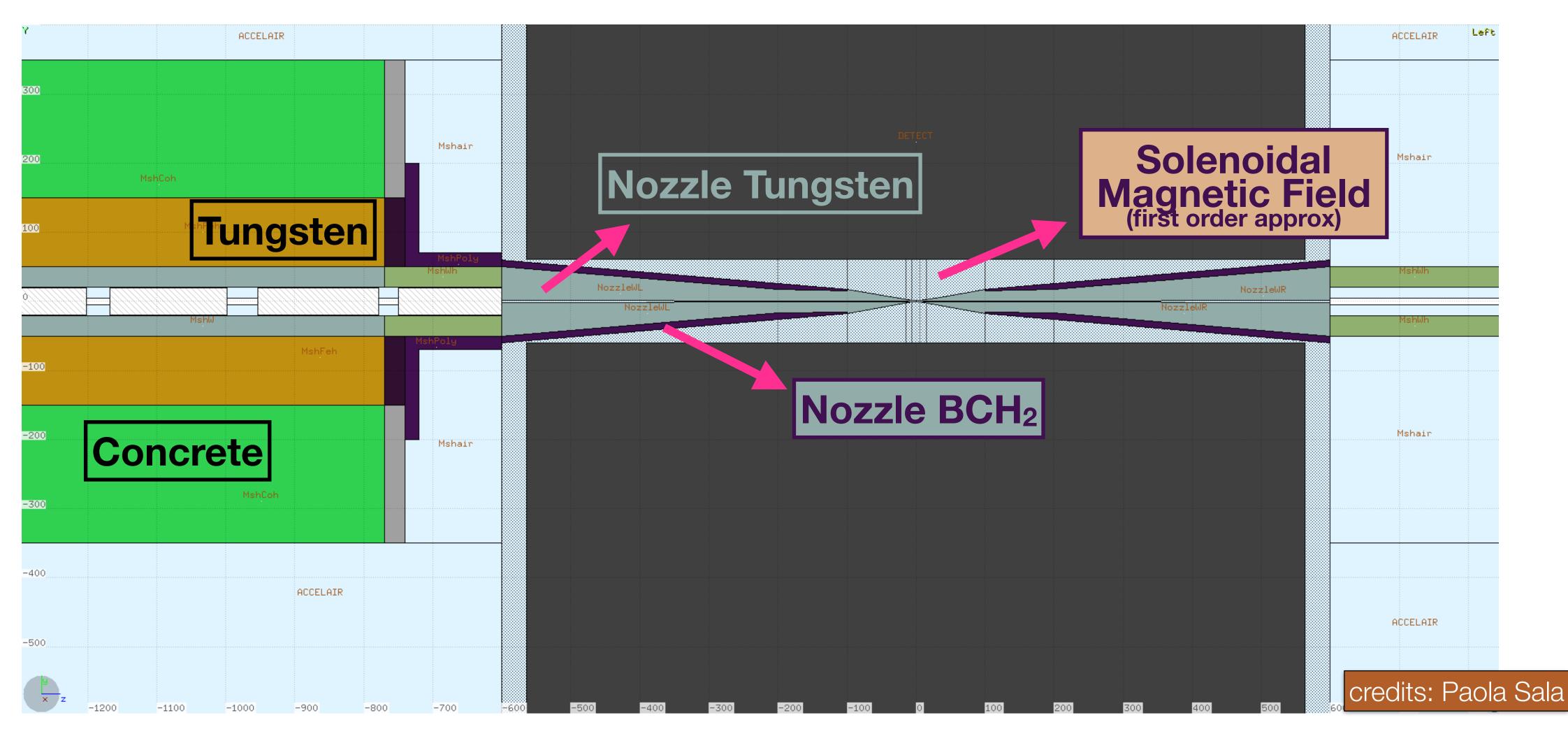
• A very first geometry of the whole muon collider (half ring) has been produced...



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Results

Machine Geometry: MDI

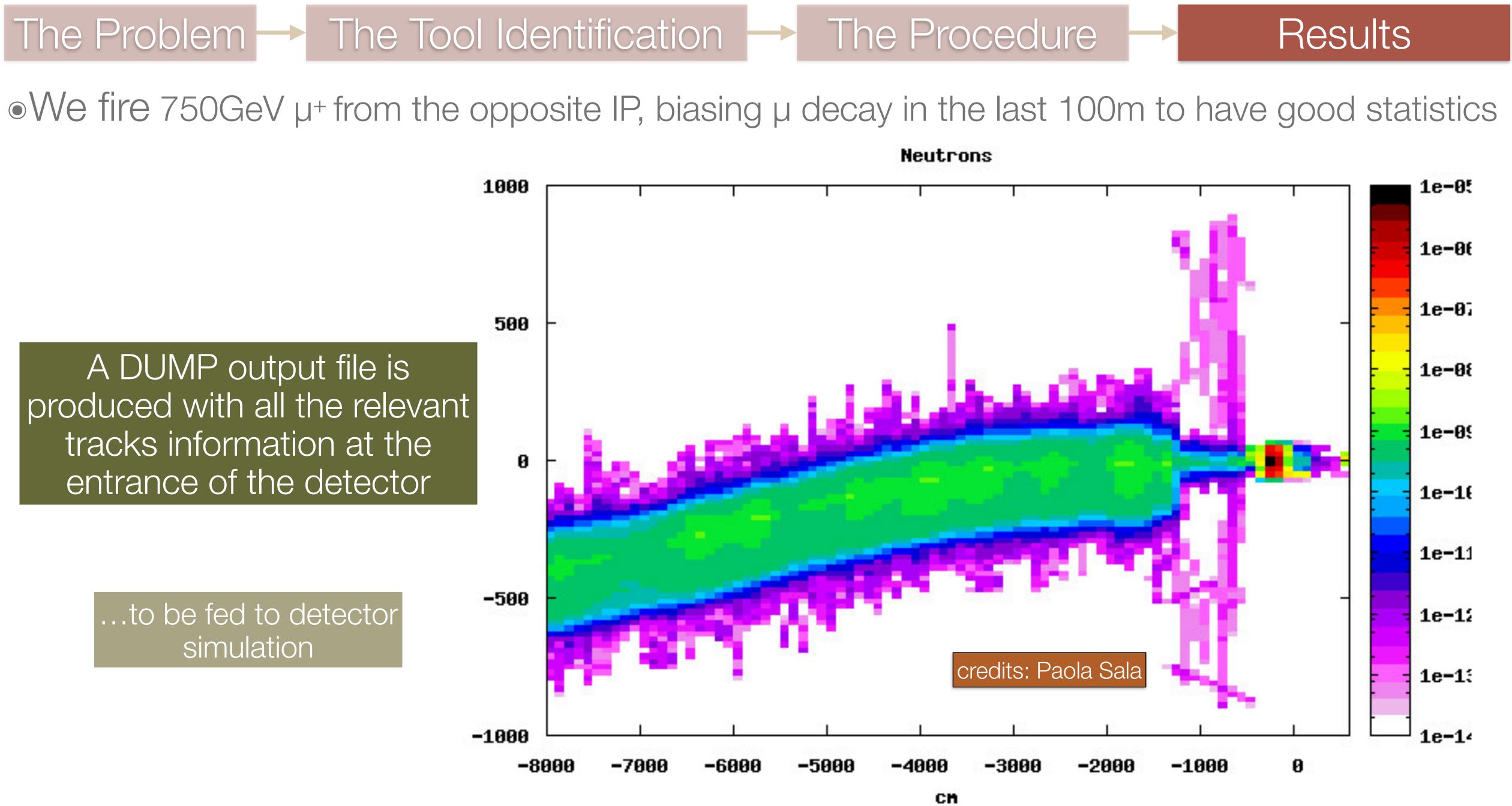


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Results



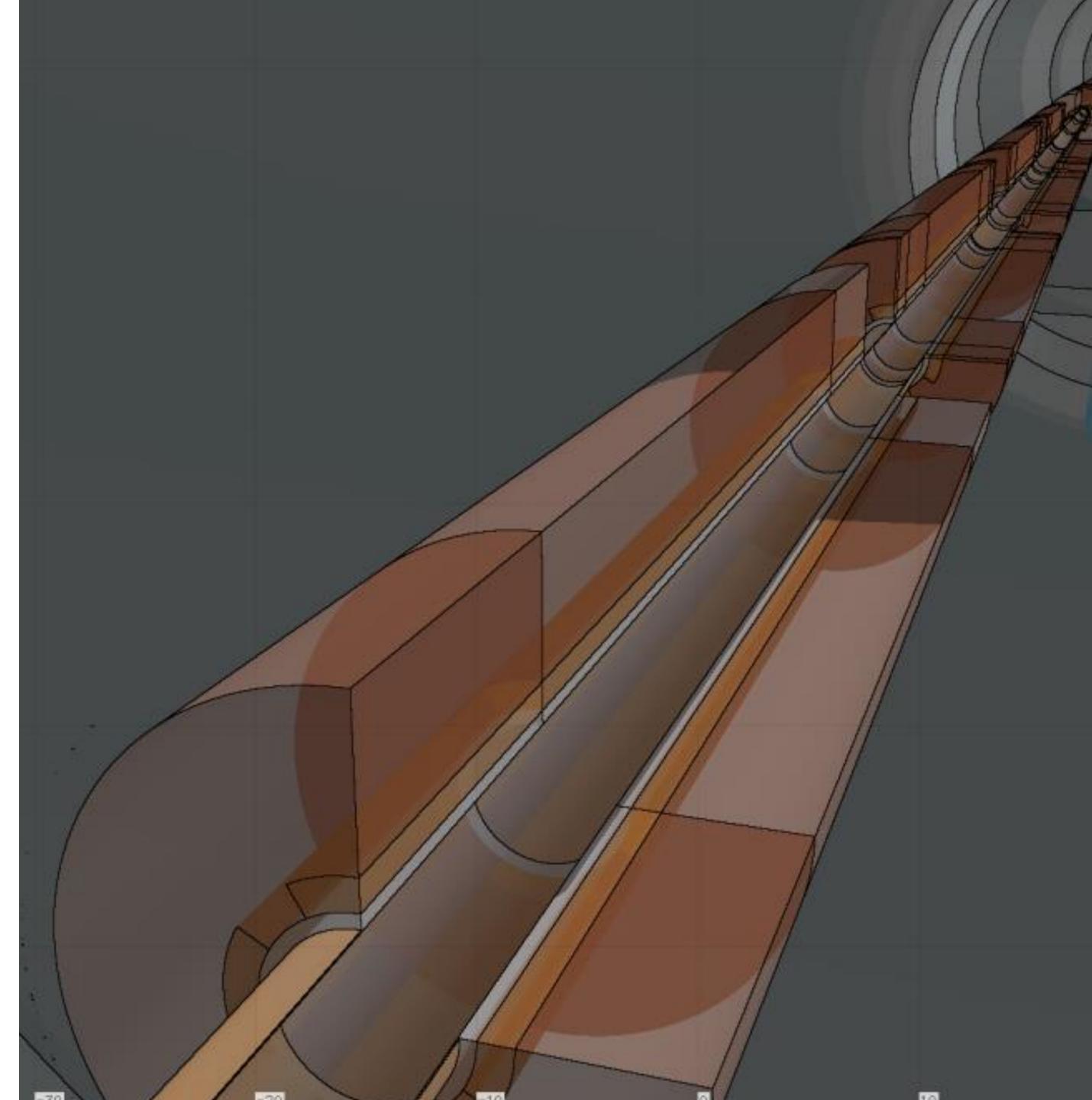




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To Sum Up

- Beam Induced Background in the experimental area of a Muon Collider is mainly due to muon decays and can impair physics measurements
- A powerful flexible tool for simulating such sections of the machine starting from the optics is needed
- FLUKA Line Builder + FLUKA + Root analysis has been chosen as approach and started to use with first descriptions for optics element and detector



- To complete the 1.5TeV validation, we need:
 - A series of monitor plots (in progress..)
 - More detailed description of magnets used in MAP study
 - Actual shape, technology, material, aperture
 - More details about "passive elements" in the experimental cavern
 - Iron?, concrete?, return yoke?
- To proceed with the 3TeV case
 - Machine optics for that energy
 - Accelerator physicists contribution

- To complete the **1.5TeV** validation, we need:
 - A series of monitor plots (in progress..)
 - More detailed description of magnets used in MAP study
 - Actual shape, technology, material, aperture
 - More details about "passive elements" in the experimental cavern
 - Iron?, concrete?, return yoke?
- To proceed with the 3TeV case
 - Machine optics for that energy
 - Accelerator physicists contribution

For this benchmark to be useful we need the same exact geometry of MAP studies

<section-header>FERMILAB-11-370-APC**Muon Collider Interaction Region Design***SI. A. Lexahin, E. Gianfelice-Wendt, V. V. Kashikhin, N.V. Mokhov, A.V. Zlobin,
FNAL, Batavia IL, 60510 USA
VY. A. Lexakhin,
*JINR, Dubna, 141980 Russia*Design of a muon collider interaction region (IR) presents a number of challenges arising from low β*
f cm, correspondingly large beta-function values and beam sizes at IR magnets, as well as the necessity to
protect superconducting magnets and collider detectors from muon decay products. As a consequence, the
designs of the IR optics, magnets and machine-detector interface are strongly interlaced and iterative. A
consistent solution for the 1.5 TeV c.o.m. muon collider IR is presented. It can provide an average luminosity
of 10³⁴ cm⁻²s⁻¹ with an adequate protection of magnet and detector components.

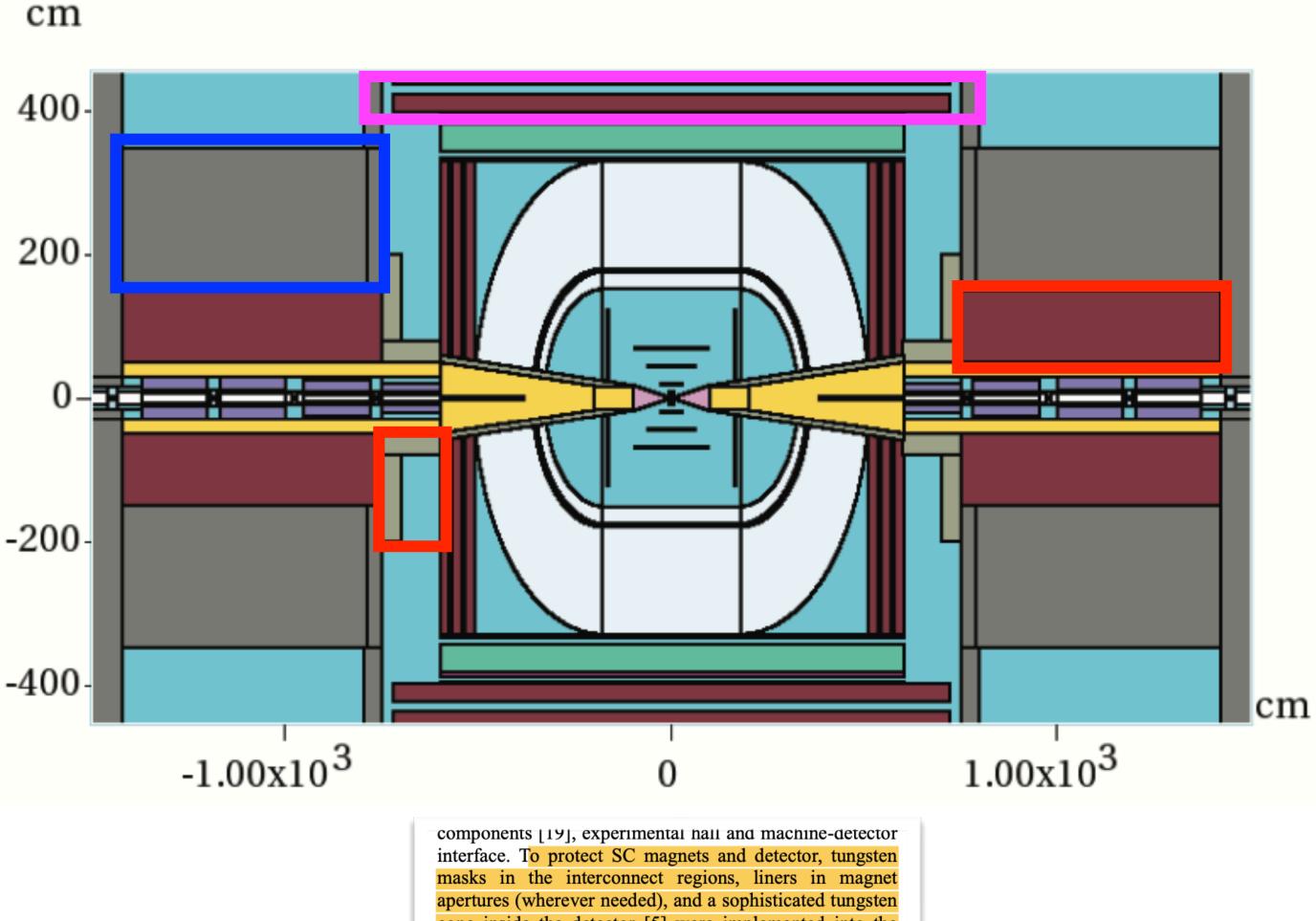
FIG. 4 (color). Cross-sections and a good-field region of Q1 (a), Q2 (b) and Q3-Q5 (c) quadrupoles. The dark blue color corresponds to the field error $|\delta B/B| < 10^{-4}$.

FIG. 5 (color). Cross-sections and a good-field region of the dipole B1 based on $\cos \theta$ (left) and open mid-plane (right) coil design. The dark blue color corresponds to the field error of $|\delta B/B| < 10^{-4}$.

Are these the magnets used in the MARS simulation?

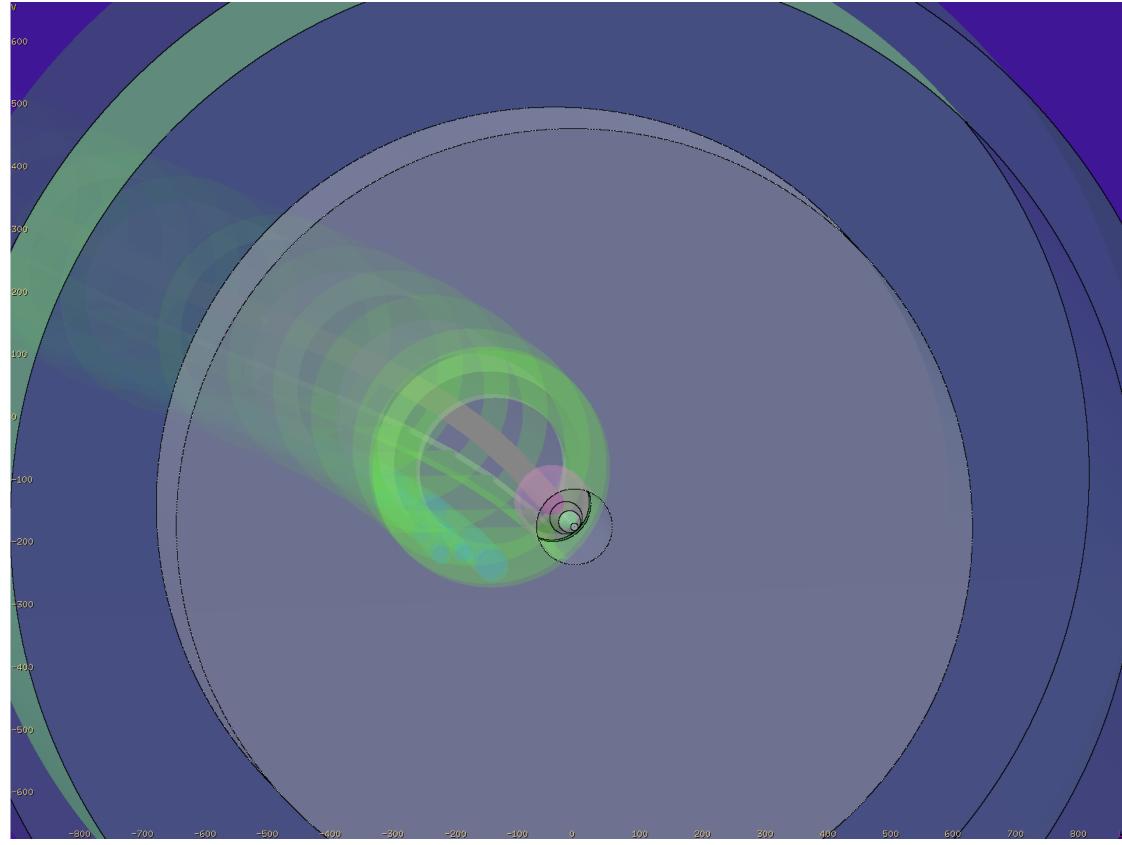


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masks in the interconnect regions, liners in magnet apertures (wherever needed), and a sophisticated tungsten cone inside the detector [5] were implemented into the model and carefully optimized. The muon beam with parameters cited in Table 1 was assumed to be aborted after 1500 turns when the luminosity is reduced by a factor of ~ 6 .

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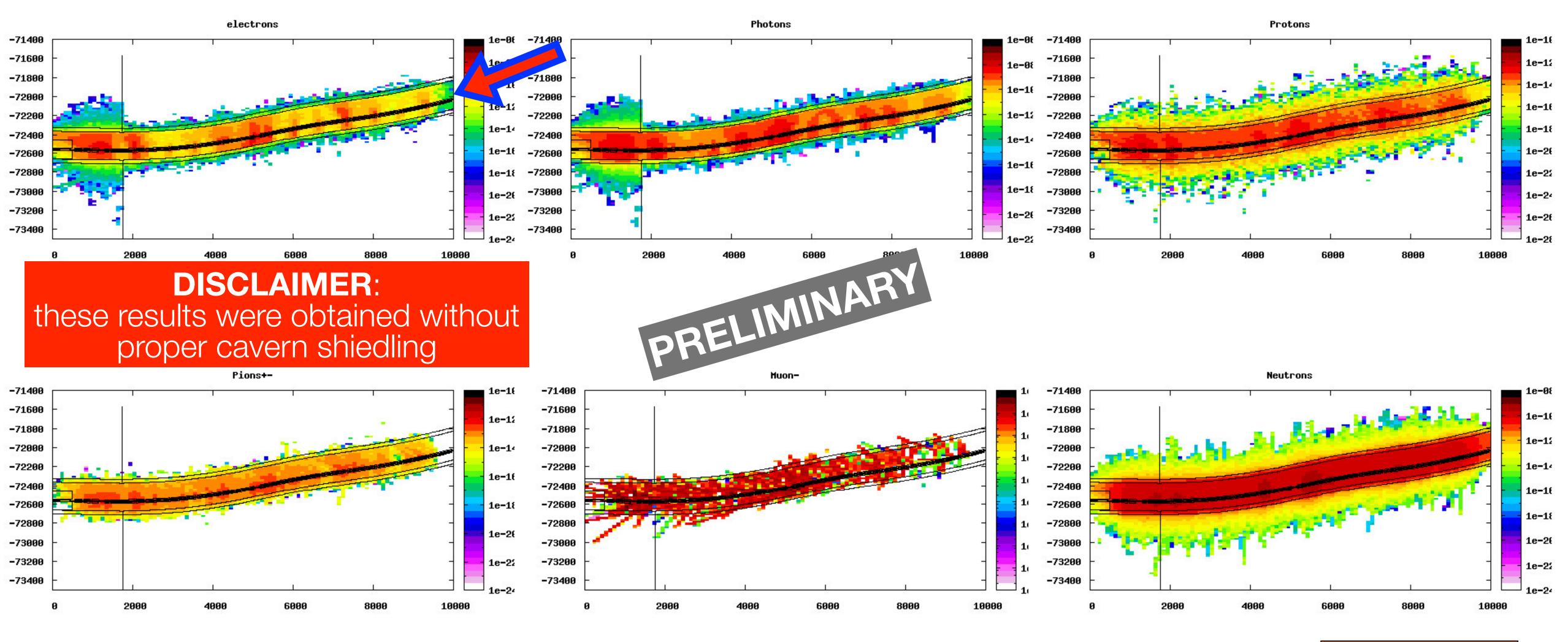
Very important! Knowing both 1.5 and 3TeV cases allows to have insights on 10TeV!



Backup

0	1
2	

Flux of produced particles (firing 750GeV mu+)



F. Collamati - MDI simulation and optimisation at a Muon Collider - CERN - 22.09.2020

Results

credits: Paola Sala

