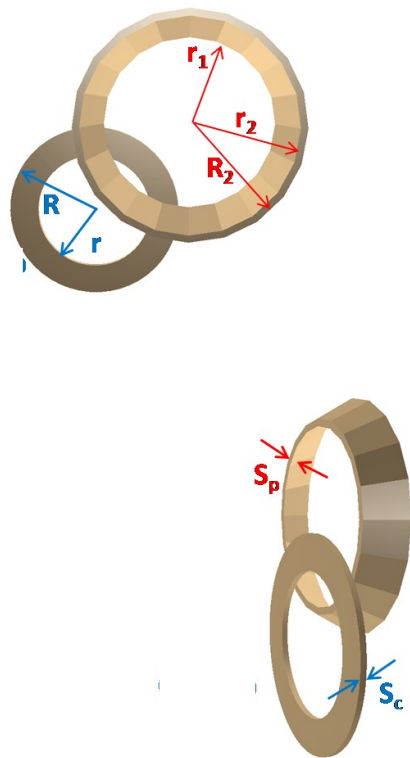




Simulation of Radiation monitors

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INFN Tor Vergata

Implementation

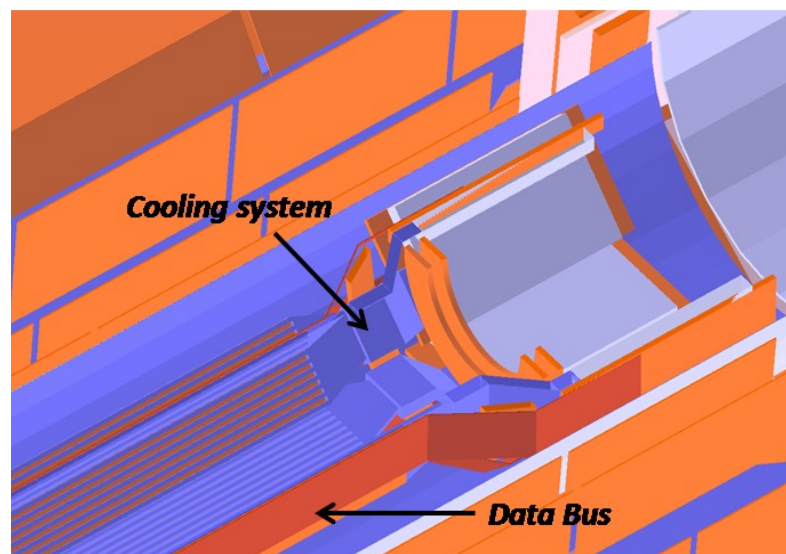
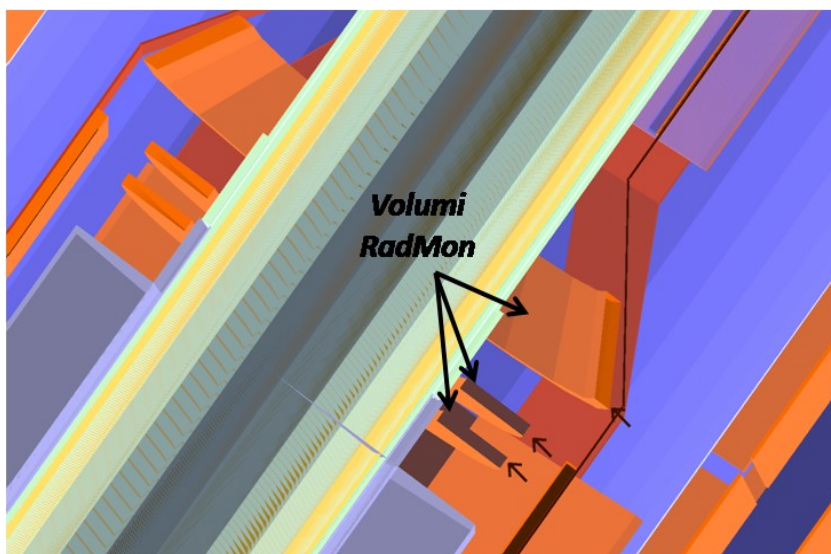
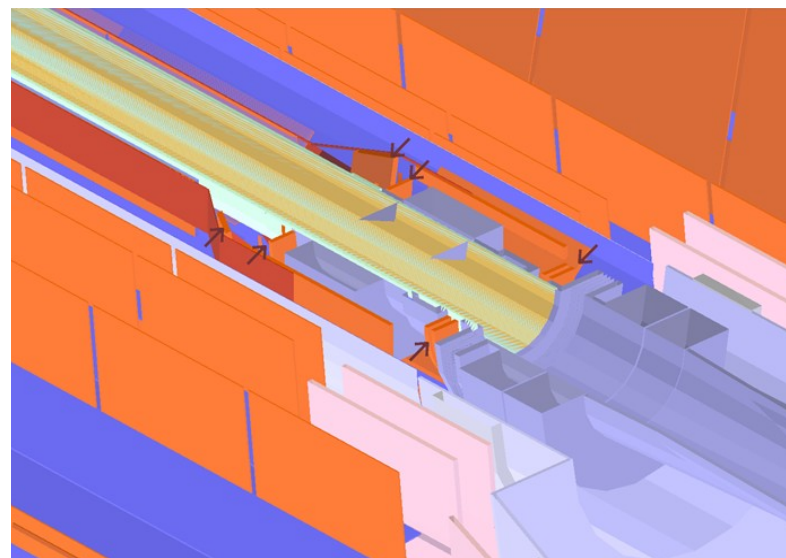
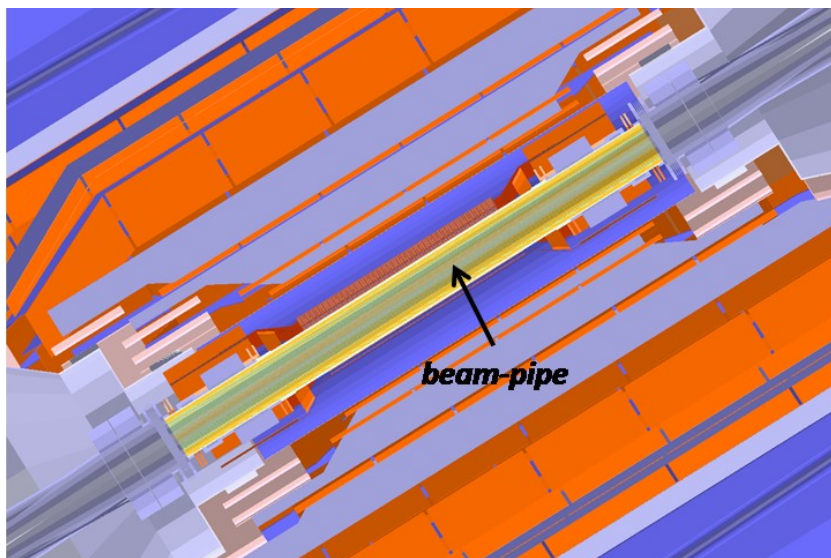


Tube
 $r=12$ mm
 $R=18$ mm
 $S_c=1$ mm
 Area= 565.49 mm²

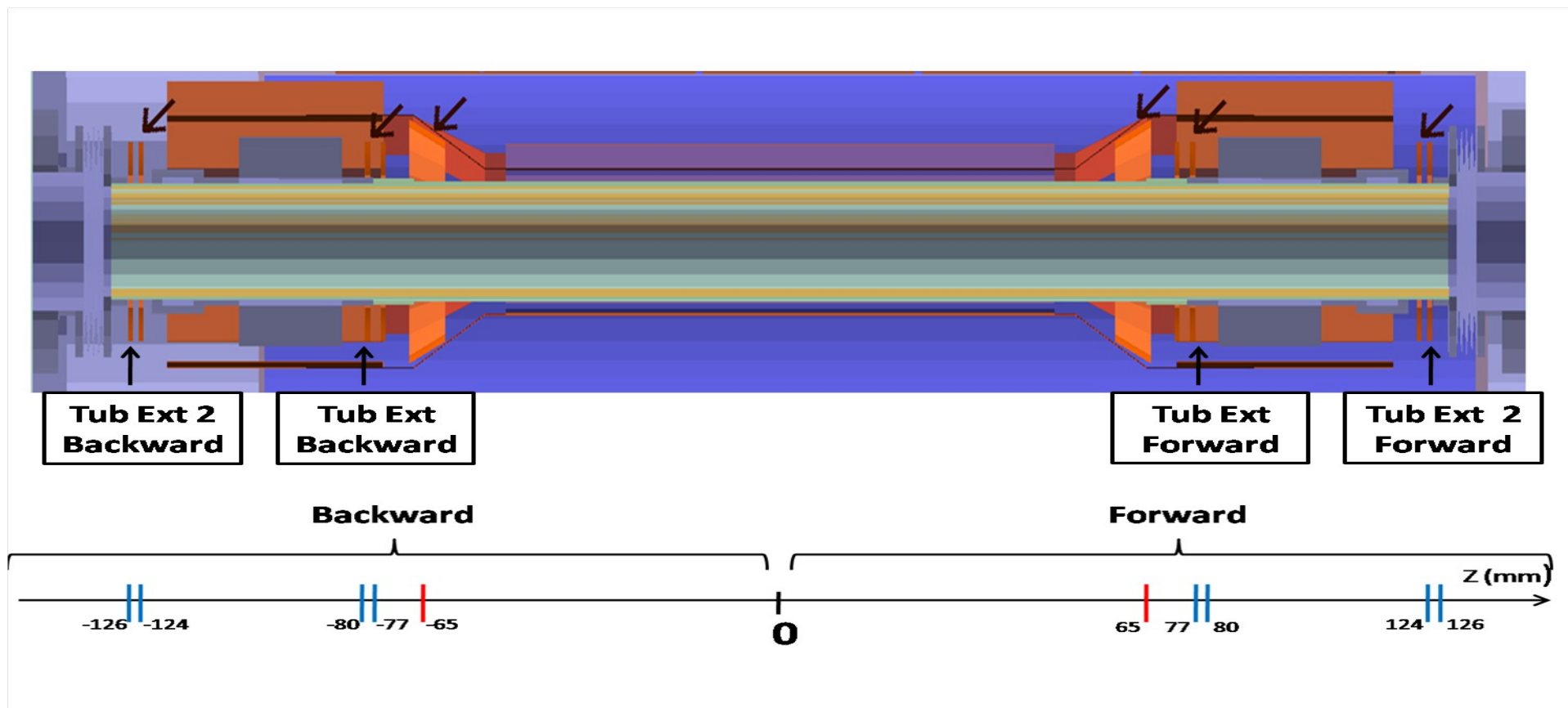
Polycone
 $r_1=16.8$ mm
 $R_1=18.2$ mm
 $r_2=20.8$ mm
 $R_2=22.2$ mm
 $L=7$ mm
 $S_p=1.4$ mm
 Volume= 3431 mm³



Implementation

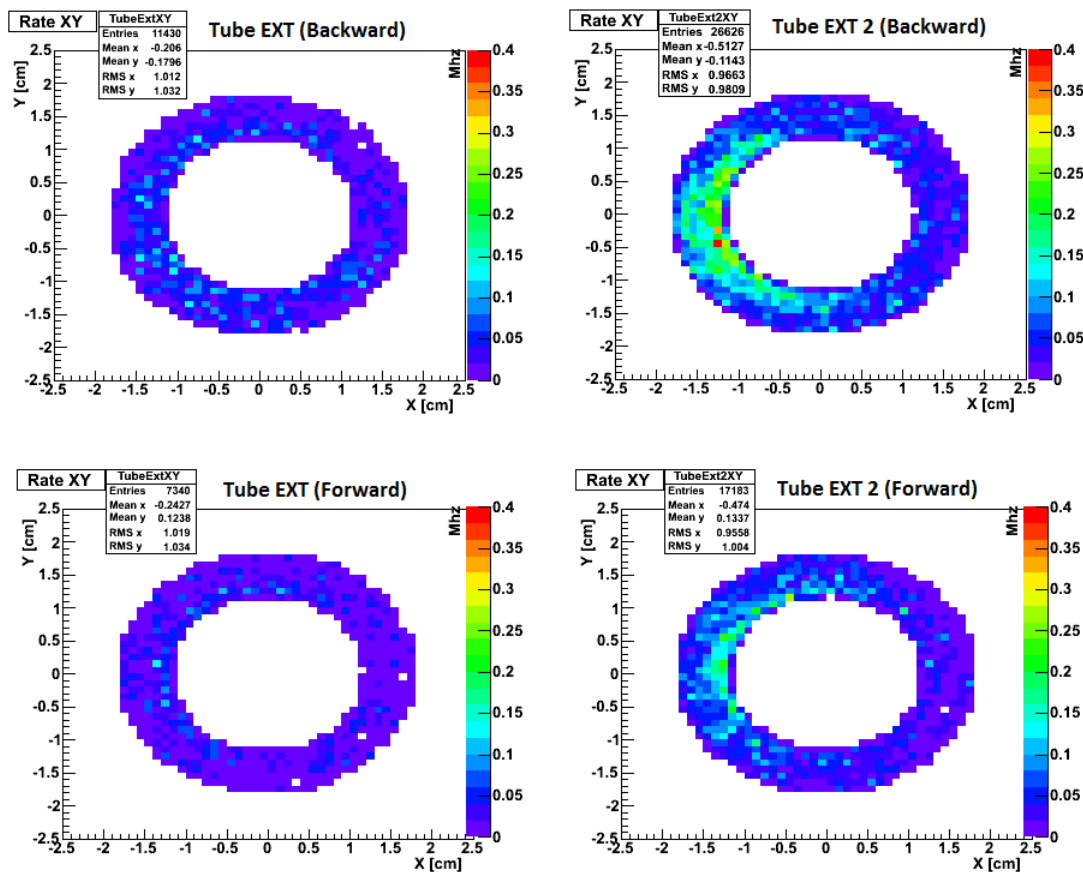


Implementation



- Studies done on 130k RadBhabha events
 - Home-made, following Alejandro's prescriptions for official-like production
 - Plan to use officially produced data asap, including more background sources
- Analysis is presently limited to feasibility studies
 - Hit rates
 - Deposited energy
 - Arrival times
 - Using Riccardo's instructions for dose evaluation on electronics
- Will present here some preliminary results, on the ring-like volumes

Hit rates

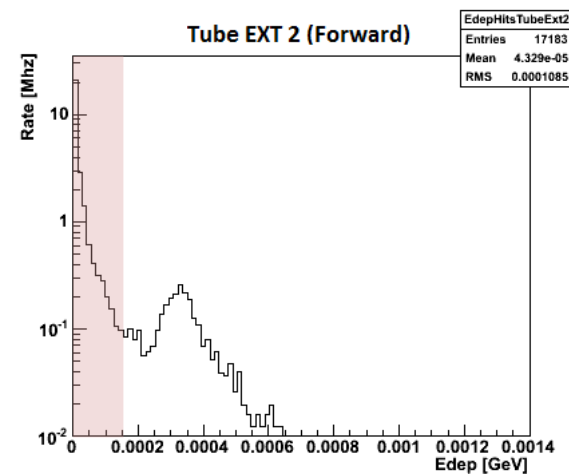
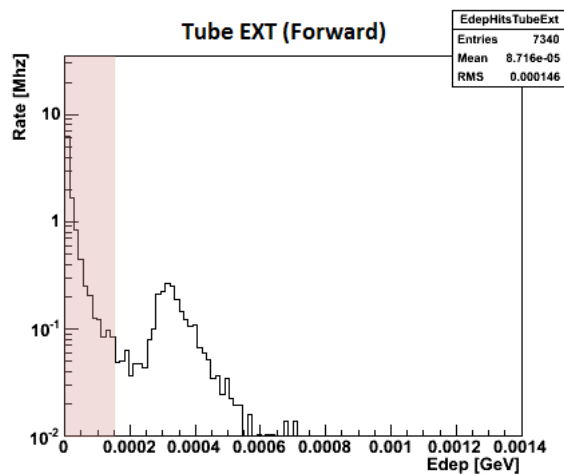
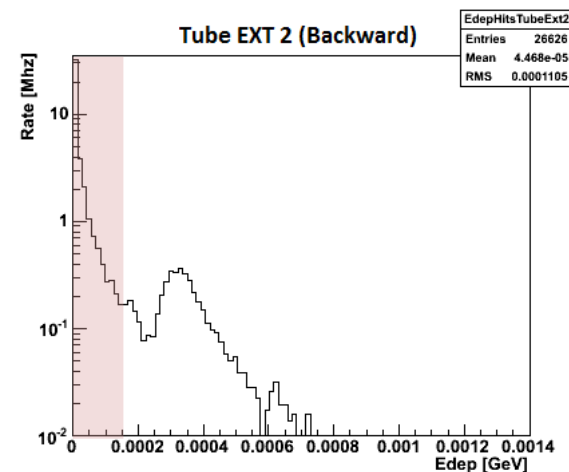
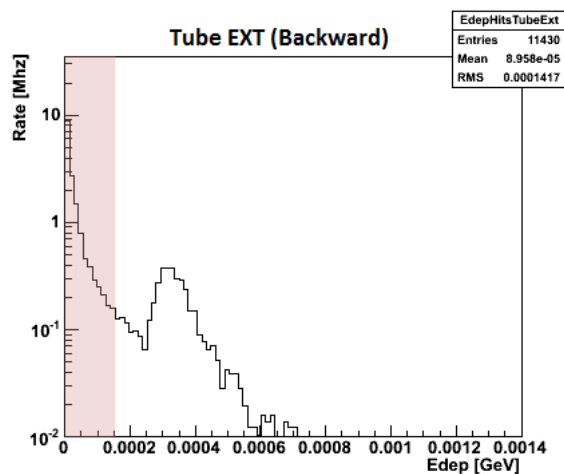


- Plot shows global hit rates, integrated in time, edep, particle type
 - Left: layer closer to IP
 - Right: layer farther from IP
 - Top: backward
 - Bottom: Forward
- Bin size is 1mmx1mm
- Assuming a 5mmx5mm sensor, one could expect rates as high as 12,5MHz per detector element
 - Note that most of this rate comes from very-low-energy particles, hence it would not map directly to occupancy

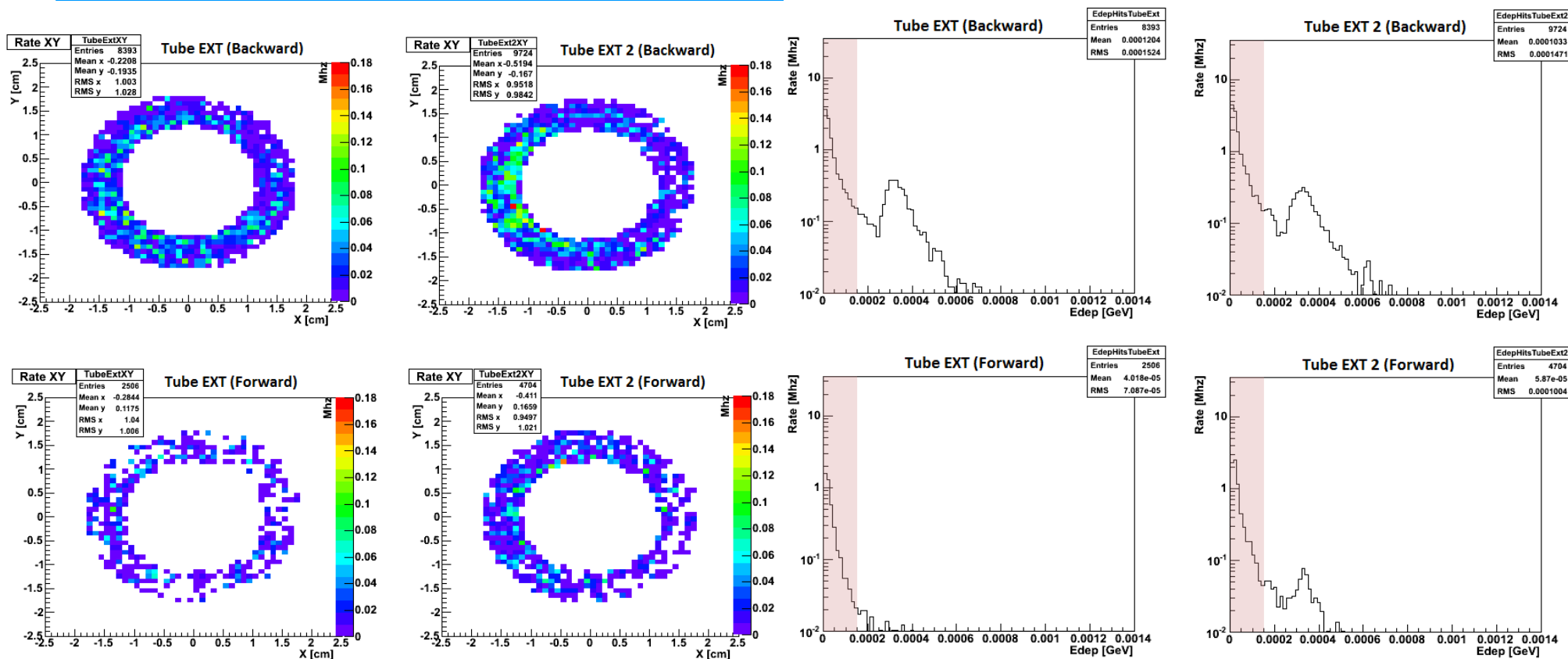
- In general, bwd volumes more populated
 - Probably an effect of the boost
- Points farther from IP have larger hit rate
 - Under investigation

Energy depositions

- Plot shows the expected rate, in bins of deposited energy
- Red band shows zone where a typical diamond-based sensor is NOT sensitive
- Small peaks at larger energies correspond to MIPs



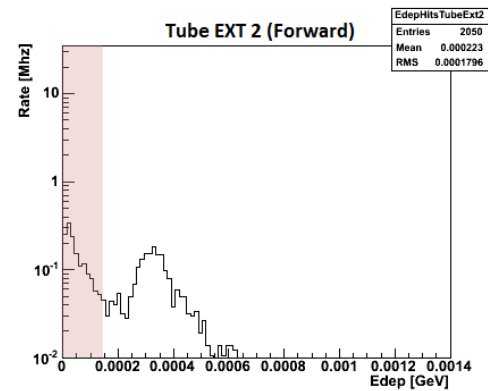
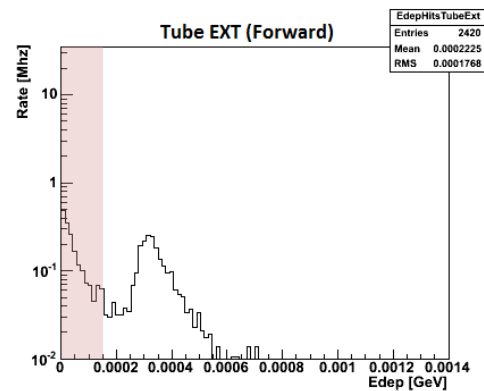
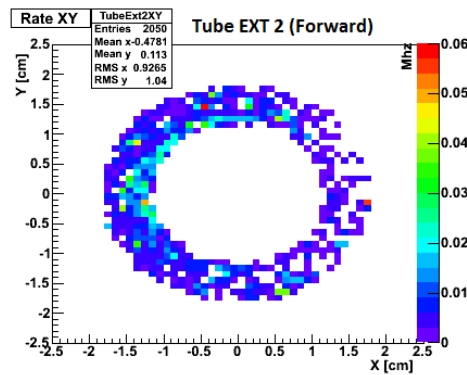
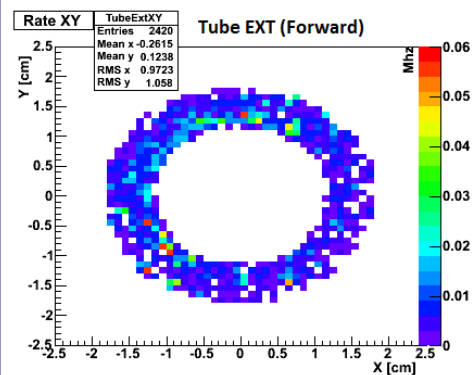
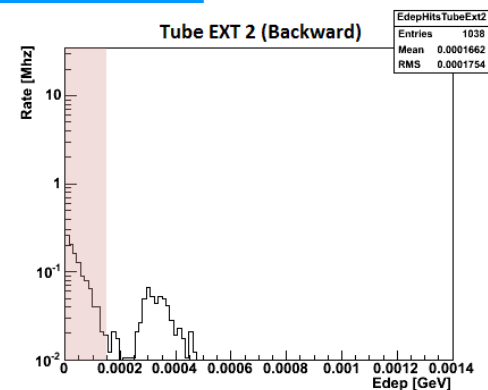
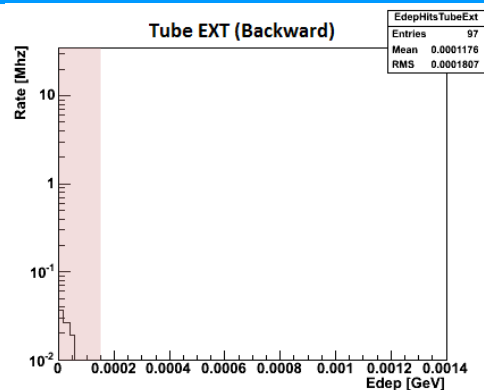
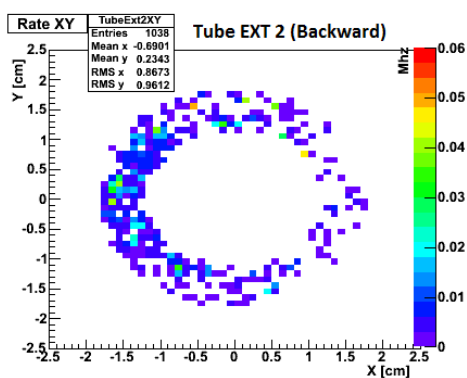
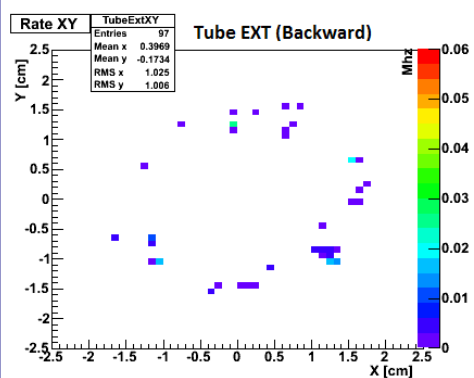
Results - electrons



- Similar features as already seen in the global plots
- Note bwd volumes more populated, as expected by machine configuration

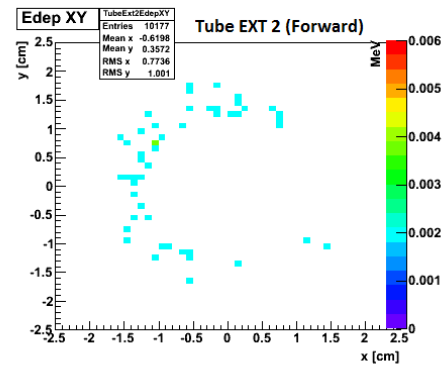
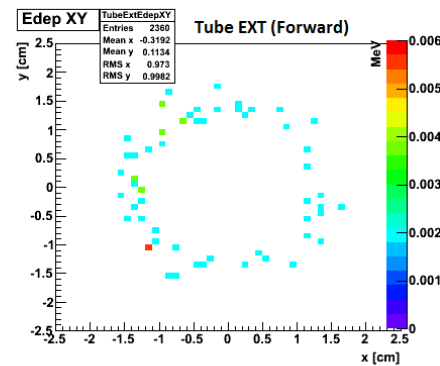
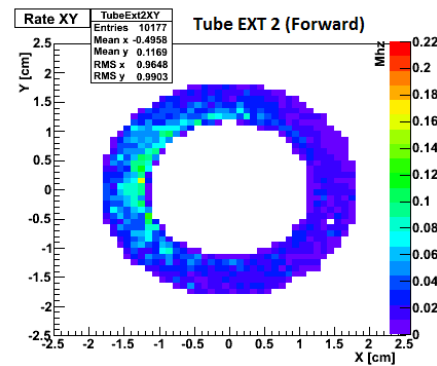
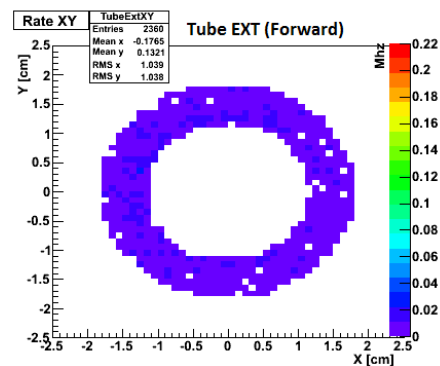
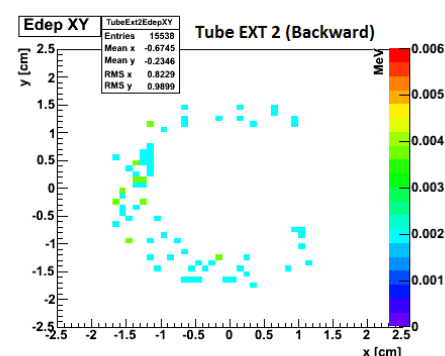
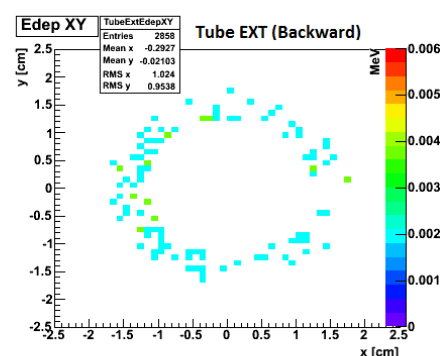
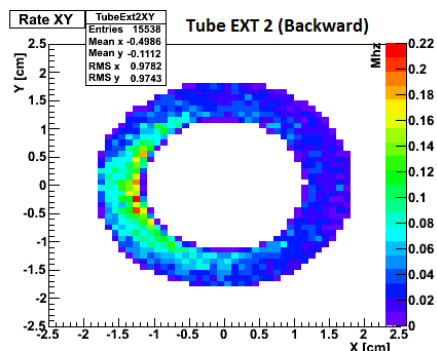
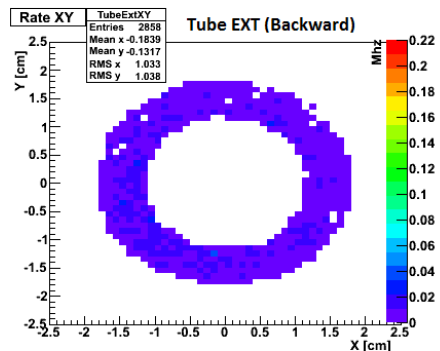


Results - positrons



- Positrons plots are less populated
 - Probably an effect of the boost

Results - photons



- Most of the observed rate comes from photons
 - Which, however, are all of very low energy, hence mostly undetectable



Results

Electrons	Rate (MHz)	Edep/sec (GeV/s)	nHits/Event	Edep/Hit (GeV)	Rate/mm2 (MHz/mm2)	Z (mm)
Tube Ext (Back)	14.6	1760	0.06	1.2×10^{-4}	0.026	-80
Tube Ext 2 (Back)	17.0	1750	0.07	1.0×10^{-4}	0.030	-126
Tube Ext (Forw)	4.4	175	0.02	0.4×10^{-4}	0.008	80
Tube Ext 2 (Forw)	8.2	480	0.04	0.6×10^{-4}	0.015	126
Positrons	Rate (MHz)	Edep/sec (GeV/s)	nHits/Event	Edep/Hit (GeV)	Rate/mm2 (MHz/mm2)	Z (mm)
Tube Ext (Back)	0.2	20	0.001	1.1×10^{-4}	3.5×10^{-4}	-80
Tube Ext 2 (Back)	1.8	300	0.008	1.7×10^{-4}	0.003	-126
Tube Ext (Forw)	4.2	940	0.018	2.2×10^{-4}	0.007	80
Tube Ext 2 (Forw)	3.6	795	0.016	2.2×10^{-4}	0.006	126
Photons	Rate (MHz)	Edep/sec (GeV/s)	nHits/Event	Edep/Hit (GeV)	Rate/mm2 (MHz/mm2)	Z (mm)
Tube Ext (Back)	5.0	0.35	0.02	7.2×10^{-8}	0.009	-80
Tube Ext 2 (Back)	27.1	0.24	0.12	0.9×10^{-8}	0.048	-126
Tube Ext (Forw)	4.1	0.19	0.02	4.8×10^{-8}	0.007	80
Tube Ext 2 (Forw)	17.8	0.16	0.08	0.9×10^{-8}	0.031	126



Results

All particles	Rate (MHz)	Edep/sec (GeV/s)	nHits/Event	Edep/Hit (GeV)	Rate/mm2 (MHz/mm2)	Z (mm)	% Hits (>150KeV)
Tube Ext (Back)	19.9	1780	0.09	9.0x10-5	0.035	-80	22%
Tube Ext 2 (Back)	46.4	2080	0.20	4.5x10-5	0.082	-126	10%
Tube Ext (Forw)	12.8	1115	0.06	8.7x10-5	0.023	80	21%
Tube Ext 2 (Forw)	30.0	1305	0.13	4.3x10-5	0.053	126	10%



Conclusions

- Very first simulation of radiation monitor has provided a wealth of valuable information
 - Much more than we can digest in such a short time...
 - Discussion ongoing with detector/electronics experts on how to use these results to drive the technological choices
- Must look at more background events
- Must understand the source of the particles
 - Primaries? Secondaries?
- Must update the studies using more up-to-date geometry description