Background meeting, Jul. 16th 2012

# Low & E/E Rad-bhabha and Synchrotron Radiation backgrounds

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SEZIONE DI PISA

### **Outline**

### Simulating low $\Delta E/E$ Rad-bhabha events

- Motivation and strategy
- Losses at the beam pipe
- Synchrotron Radiation (SR)
  - Motivation and strategy
  - Delivered SR power at the beam pipe

# Low △E/E rad-Bhabha backgrounds

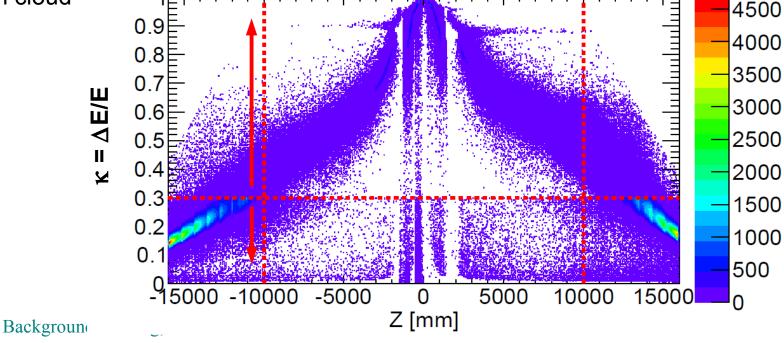
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## Simulating low $\triangle E/E$ Rad-Bhabha: Motivations

- Currently only simulate rad-bhabha events at with  $\Delta E/E > 30\%$ . This is the main contribution to the losses at the beam pipe for |Z| < 10 mts
- Rad-bhabha events with  $\Delta E/E < 30\%$  characterize for:

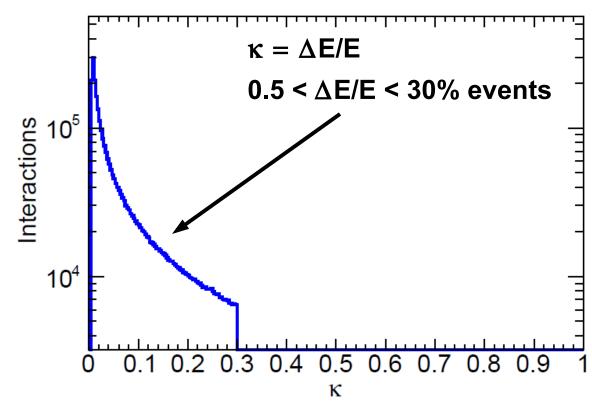
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- Photons with energies up to 2GeV that hit the beam pipe at the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> dipoles downstream the beam line
- A significant amount of high energy electrons/positrons hitting the beam pipe at the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> dipole downstream
- These particles can produce neutrons that can contribute significantly to the neutron cloud
  1<sub>E</sub>

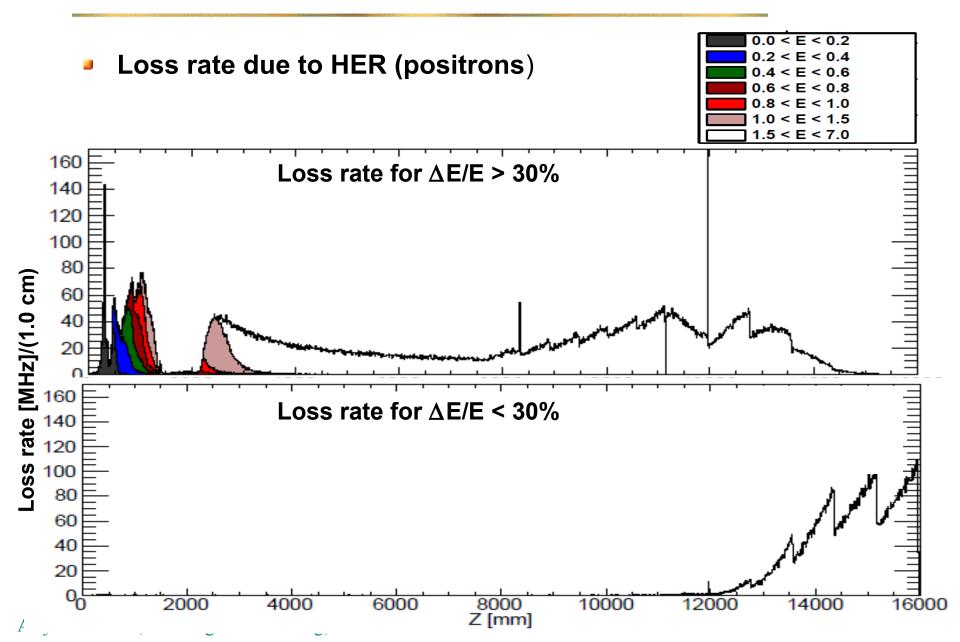


## Simulating low △E/E Rad-Bhabha: Strategy

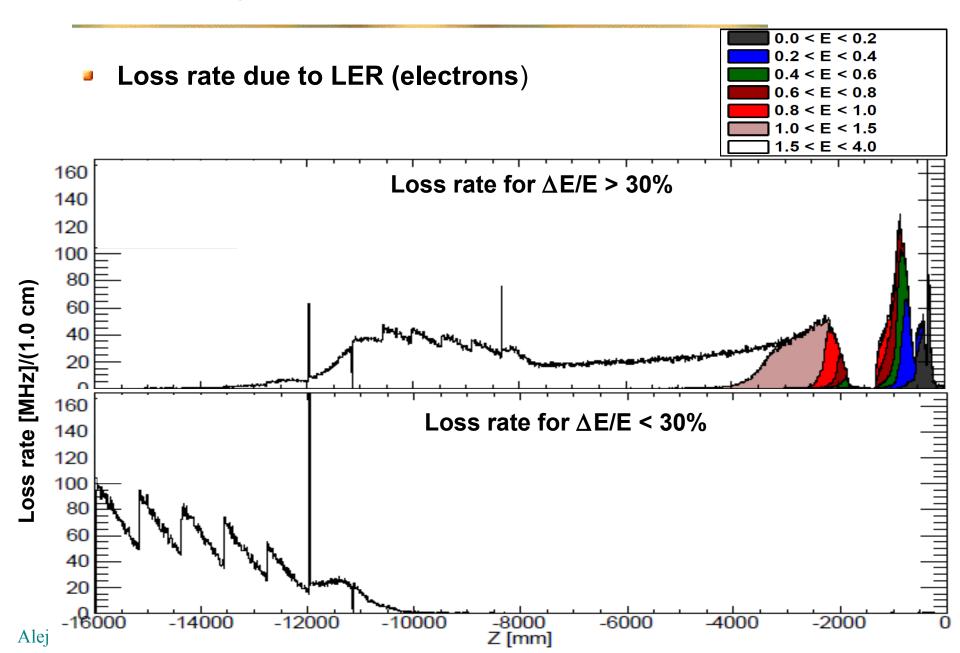
- Initially decided to use the  $\Delta E/E > 30\%$  to get a reasonable simulation time
- Lowering the cut will make the execution time per event to explode
- Use only the rad-bhabha primaries with  $0.5 < \Delta E/E < 30\%$  (obliged to set up a lower limit)
- Track primaries up to they either hit the beam pipe or exit the SuperB world volume
- Save only the primaries that hit the beam pipe: hit location, momentum and time
- Simulate these primaries to get the effect on the SuperB detector



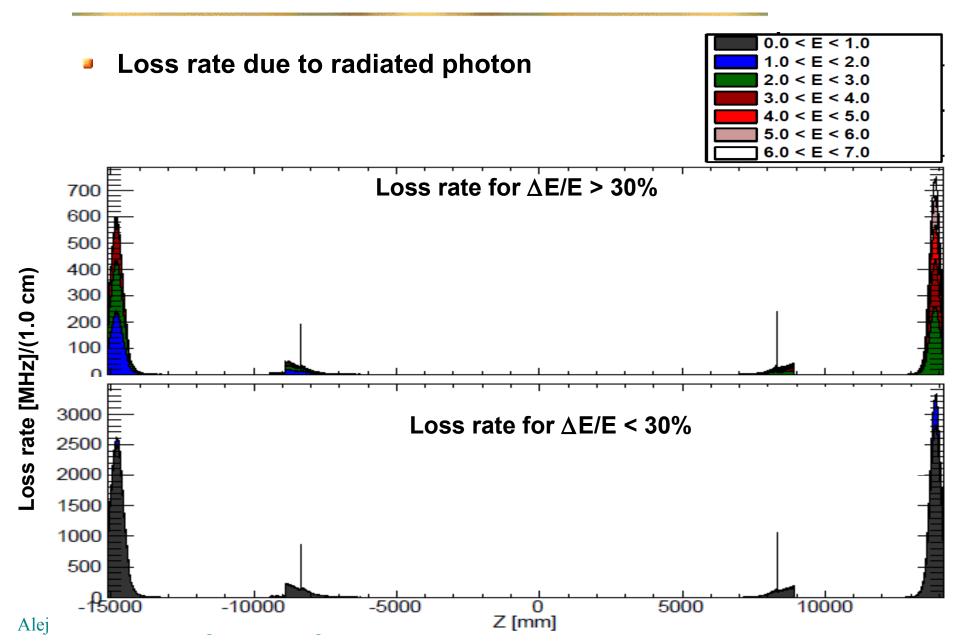
### Simulating low △E/E Rad-Bhabha: Losses at Beam Pipe



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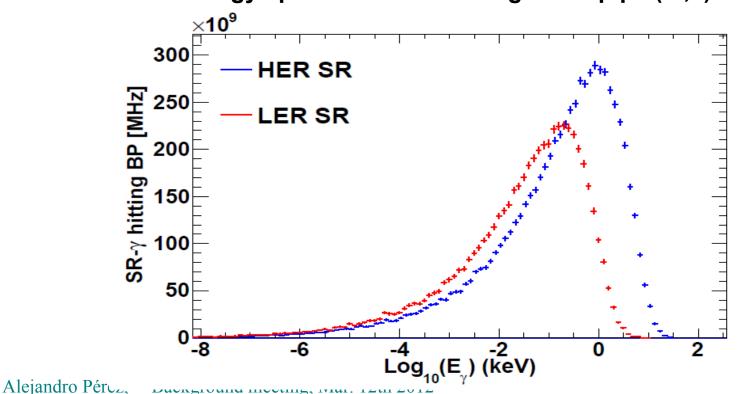


# **SR backgrounds**

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### **SR background: Motivations**

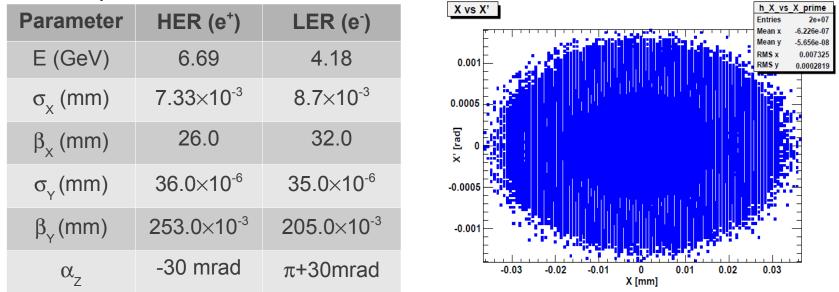
- Even though the primaries of this background source are mainly soft X-rays (i.e. γ with energies around ~1-50 keV), the rates are huge
- Simulate then will allow to estimate,
  - The dose inside the cryostat
  - The doses on the innermost layers of the SVT



#### Energy spectrum of SR hitting beam pipe (-3,3) mts

## SR background: Strategy

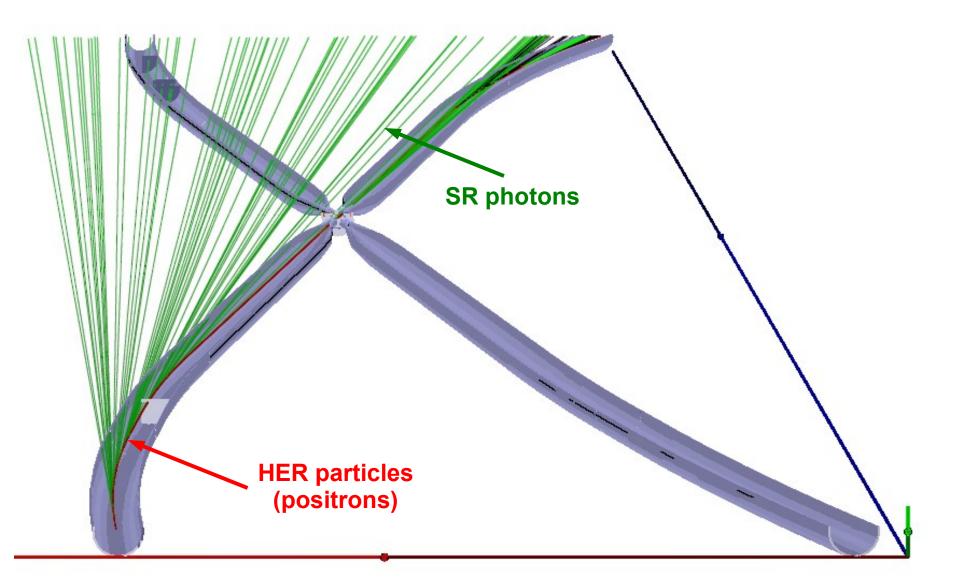
Generate primaries at the IP with the usual beam parameters



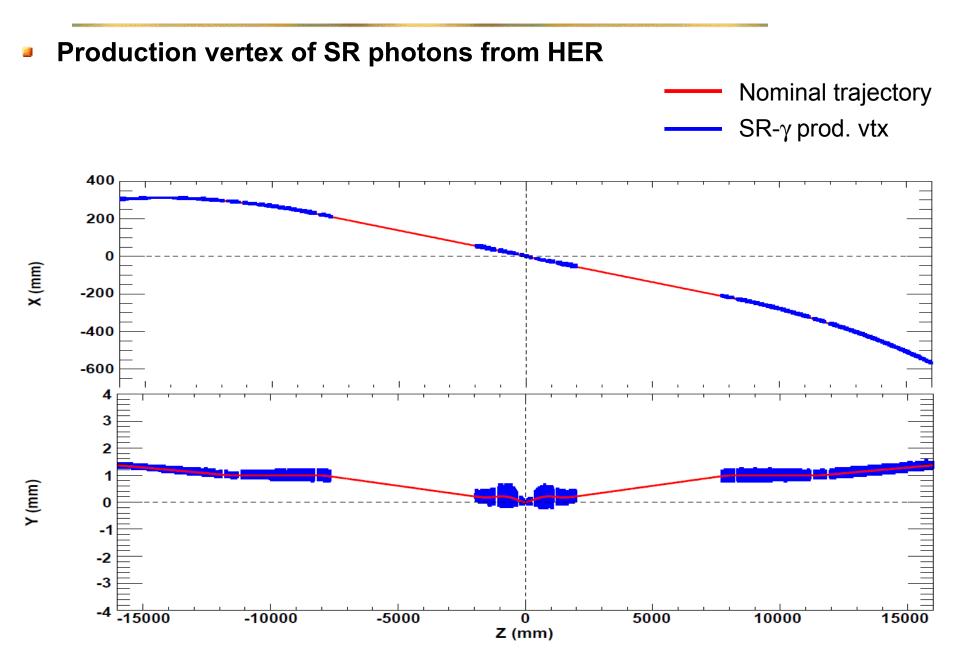
- Invert charge and momentum ( $e^+ \leftrightarrow e^- \& p \leftrightarrow -p$ ) of those primaries and track them up to the 2<sup>nd</sup> dipole upstream the beam-line (back-track)
- Invert back charge and momentum and track the primaries turning on the SR (forward-track)
- Save the SR photons which hit beam pipe in a region around the IP: (-3,3) mts
- Use these primaries to estimate the doses on inside the cryostat and the SVT, DCH, ...

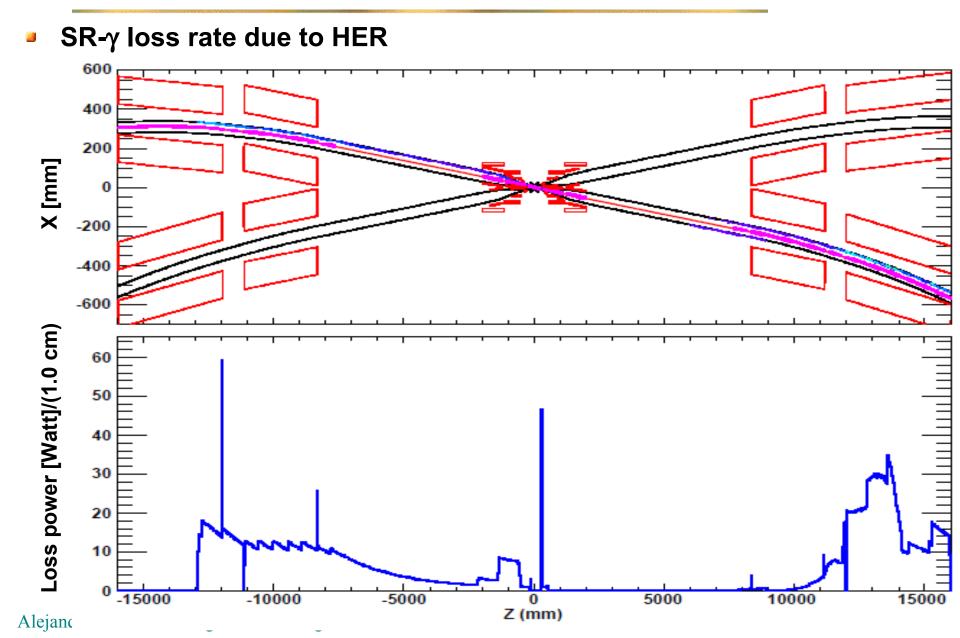
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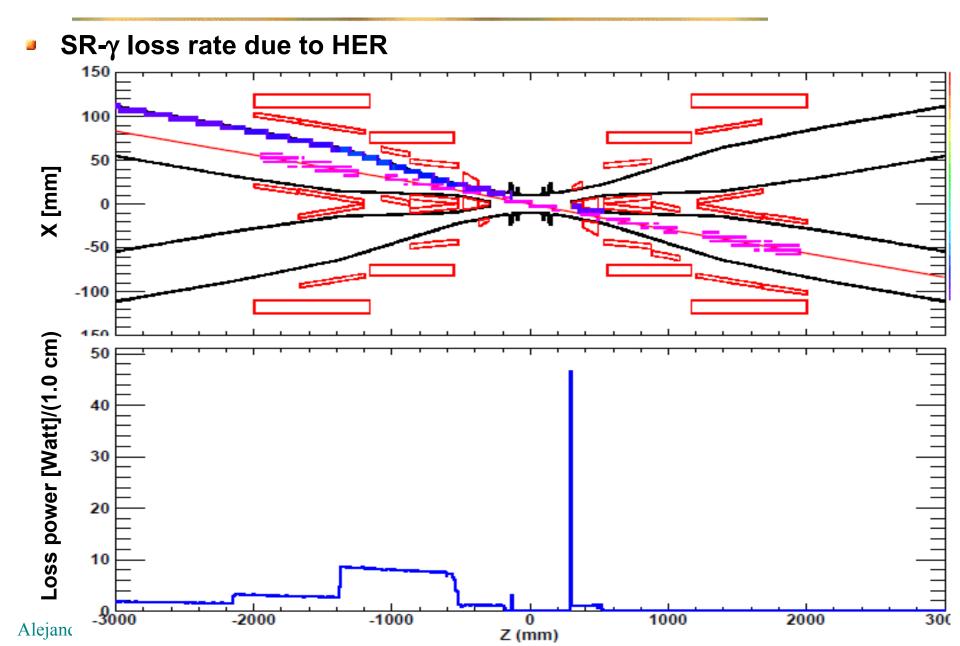
### SR background: Fwd-track Visualization

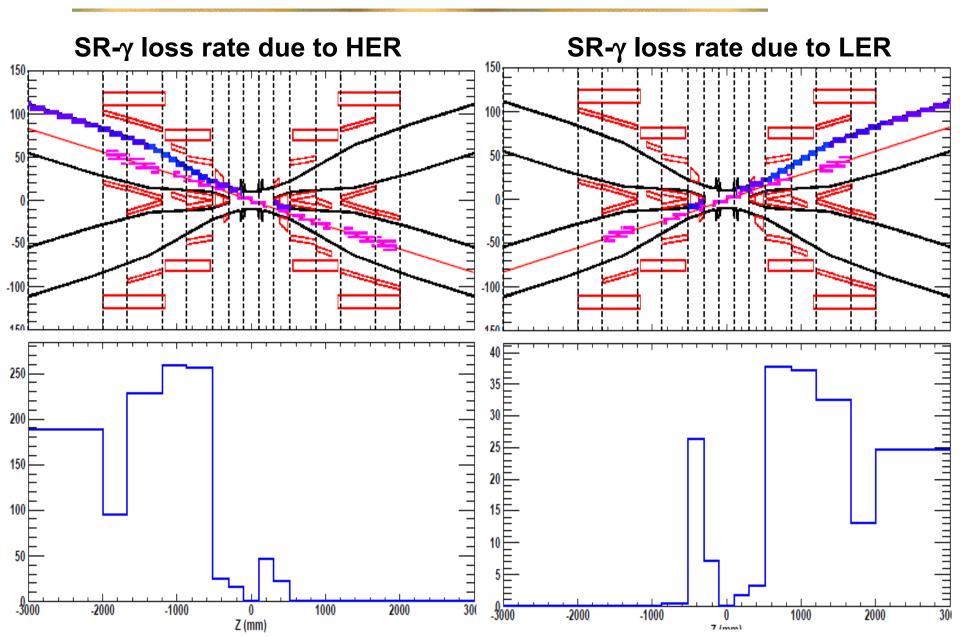


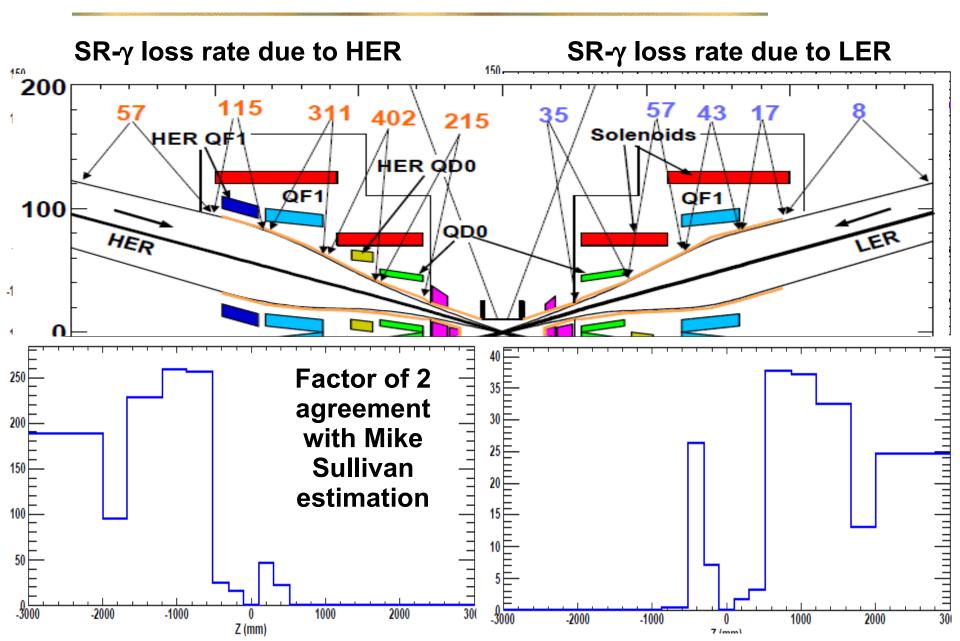
### SR background: Fwd-track











### **Summary and Outlook**

### Simulating low $\Delta E/E$ Rad-bhabha events

- Main contribution to the particle losses at the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> dipoles downstream the IP
- Expect that these high energy electron/positron and photons hitting the bending magnets will contribute to the neutron cloud
- Samples are ready for production

### Synchrotron Radiation (SR)

- Developed a method to simulate SR backgrounds using beam parameters at the IP: back-track and fwd-track
- Evaluated power incident at the beam-pipe and got similar numbers to Mike Sullivan
- Samples of SR background including the gaussian core of the beam are ready for simulation
- Non-gaussian tails of the bunch due to Touschek/BeamGas will be included shortly ⇒ machinery is already in place



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