

Elba SuperB Collaboration Meeting  
MDI Parallel session, Jun. 2<sup>nd</sup> 2012

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# **FDIRC Machine Background Estimates from April 2012 Production**

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**Elba  Collaboration Meeting**



# Outline

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- **The samples**
- **Latest developments on BRN (reminder)**
- **Analysis strategy (reminder)**
- **Some studies about the FDIRC-shield**
  
- **FDIRC Machine Backgrounds**
  - Rad-bhabha
  - Pairs
  - Touschek-HER/LER
  - BeamGas-HER/LER
  
- **FEE dose and Fluency**
  
- **Summary**

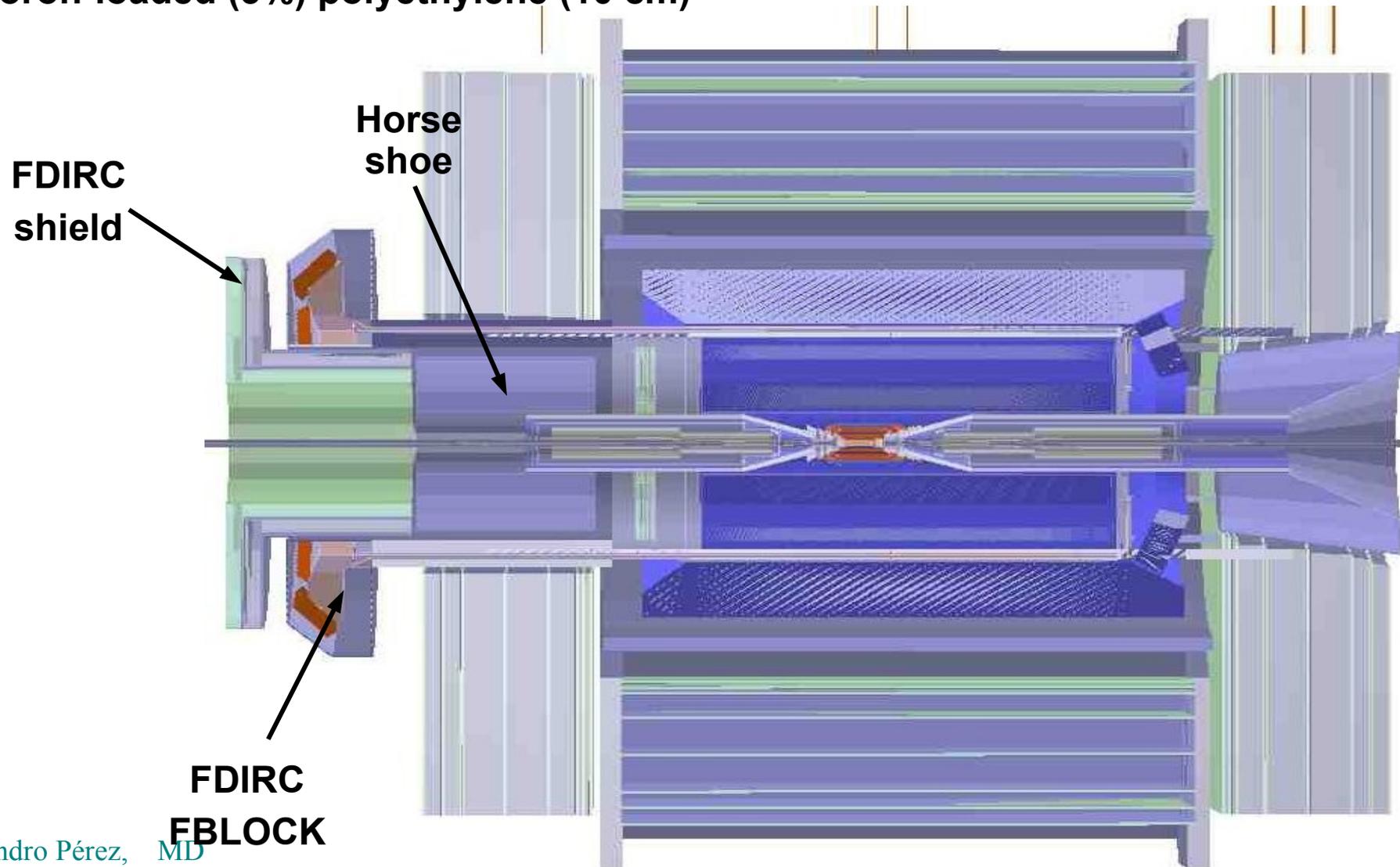
# The Samples

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- **In April 2012 were produced several background samples**
  - Rad-bhabha samples for two geometries (which include FDIRC new Lead-steel-polyethylene shield)
    - Geometry\_CIPE\_V00-00-02 (nominal W-shield  $\Rightarrow$  3.0cm)
    - Geometry\_CIPE\_V00-00-02\_Tungsten4.5cm (W-shield increased by 1.5cm  $\Rightarrow$  4.5cm total)
  - The other background sources generated with the same geometry: Geometry\_CIPE\_V00-00-02\_Tungsten4.5cm
    - Pairs (2-photon)
    - Touschek HER/LER
    - BeamGas HER/LER

# FDIRC shield: BRN implementation

- Steel-lead-steel sandwich (2.5-10-2.5 cm)
- Boron-loaded (5%) polyethylene (10 cm)



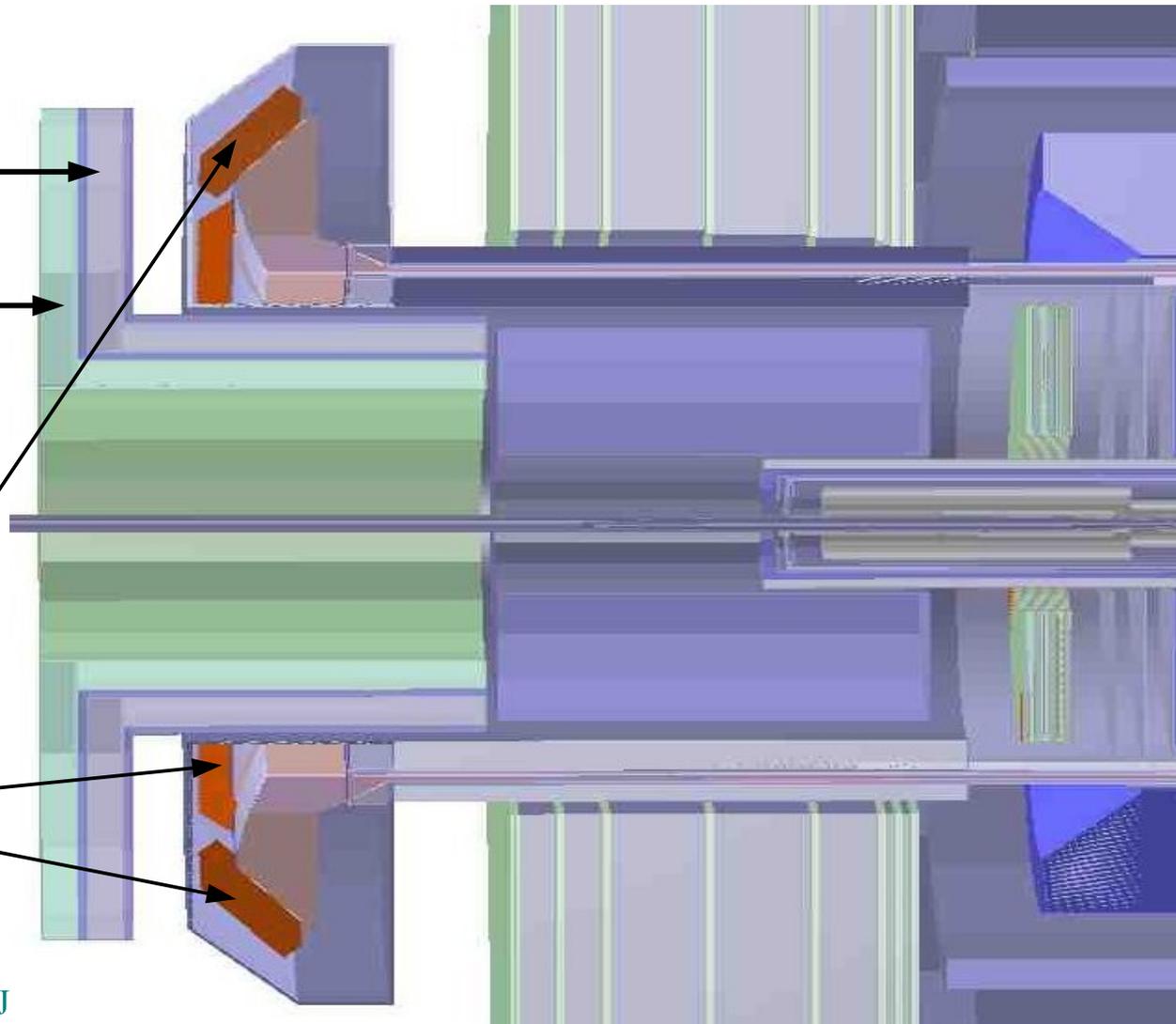
# FDIRC shield: BRN implementation

- Steel-lead-steel sandwich (2.5-10-2.5 cm)
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Steel-Lead-Steel

Boron-loaded  
polyethylene

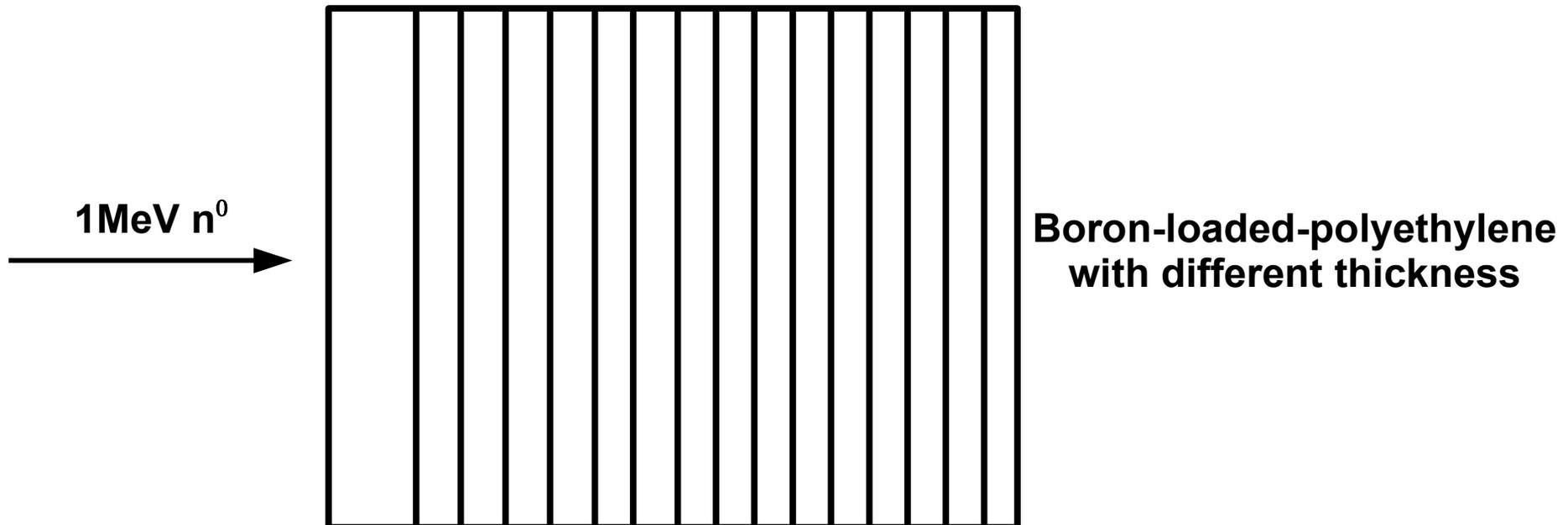
FDIRC FEE boards  
have been  
implemented by  
R. Cenci



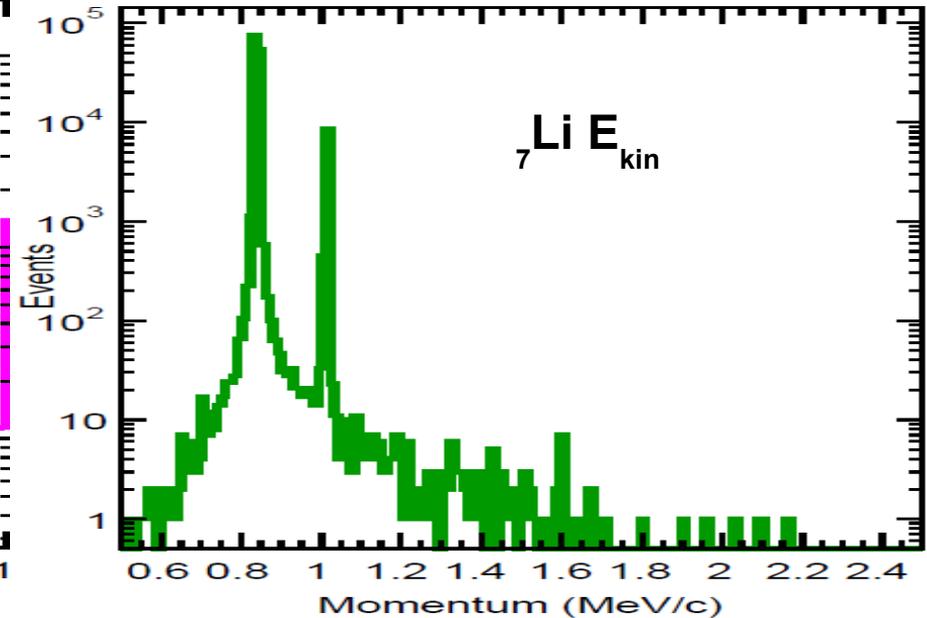
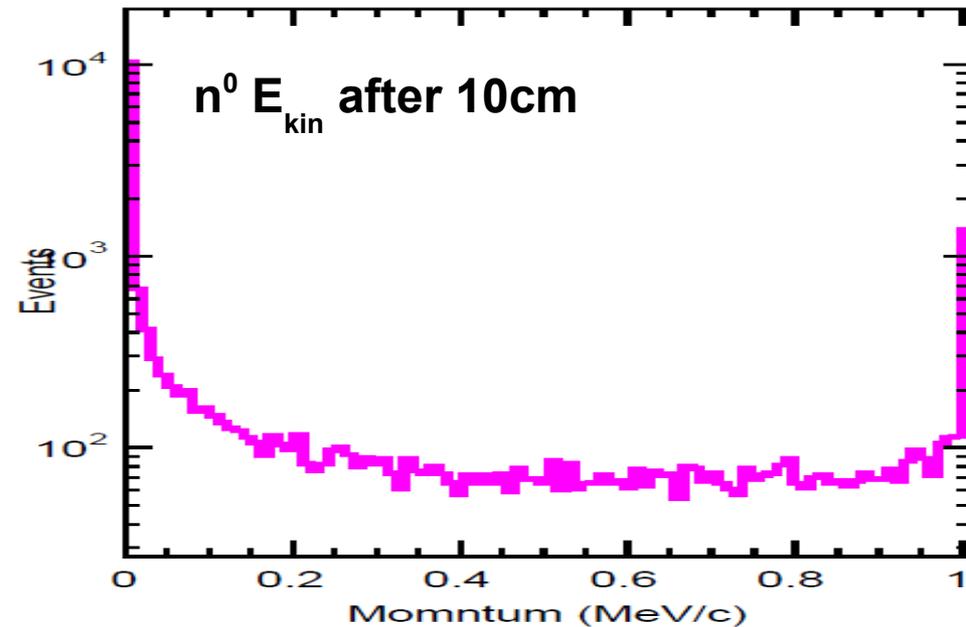
# Boron-loaded-polyethylene neutron shield

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- Test if Geant4 is able to correctly simulate the neutron moderation by polyethylene (thermalization of  $1\mu\text{s}$ ) and absorption by Boron-10
- Strategy:
  - Shot 1MeV neutrons at normal incidence on boron-loaded-polyethylene slab
  - Different thickness: 1 – 40 cm (1cm steps)
- Study the particle multiplicity and spectrum at the other end of the shield



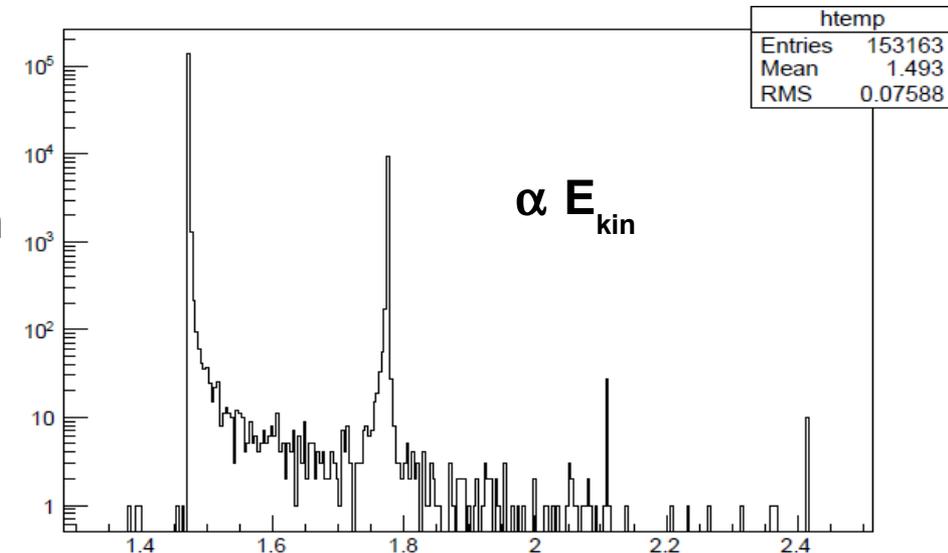
# Boron-loaded-polyethylene neutron shield



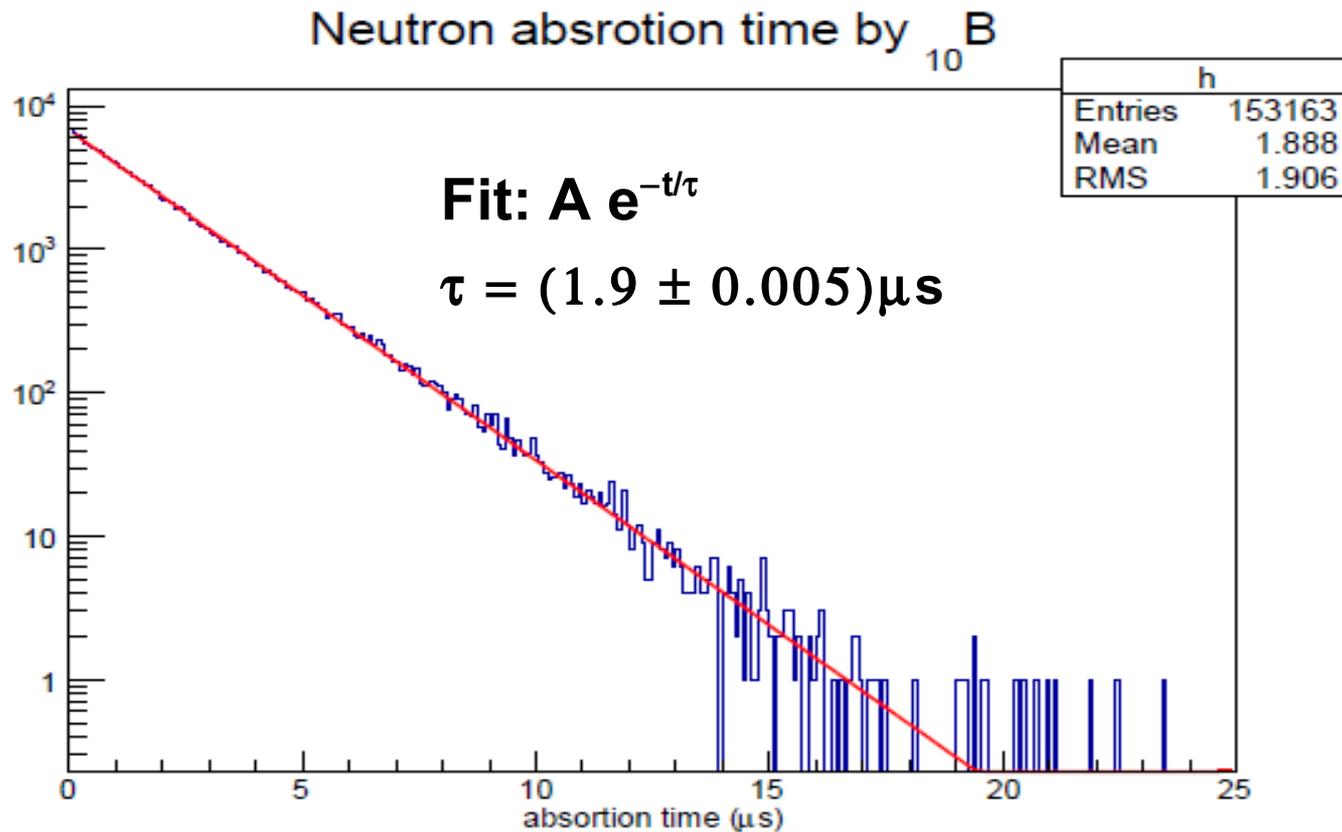
After 10cm of Boron-loaded-polyethylene around 92.5% of the neutrons are absorbed

Main absorption mechanism is Boron capture

- ${}_{10}\text{B}(n,\alpha){}_7\text{Li}$
- ${}_{10}\text{B}(n,\alpha){}_7\text{Li}^*(\rightarrow{}_7\text{Li}+\gamma)$

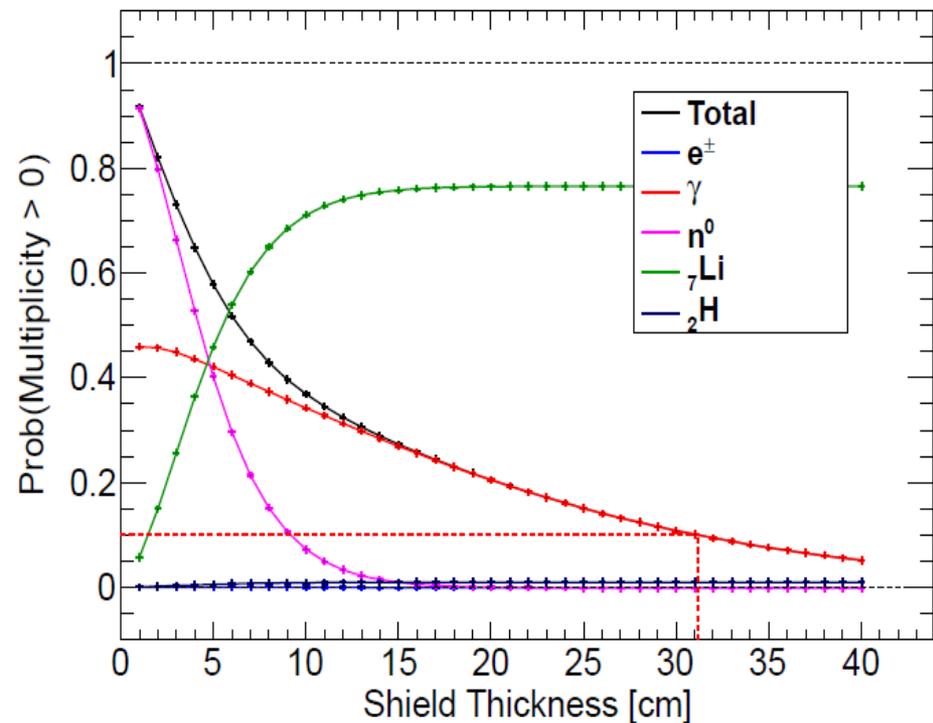
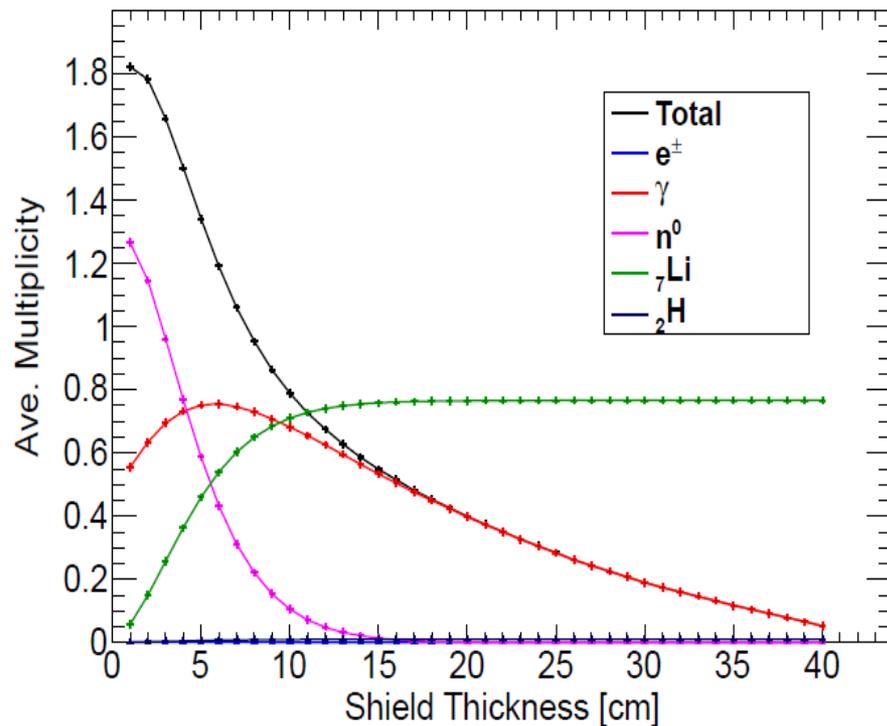


# Boron-loaded-polyethylene neutron shield



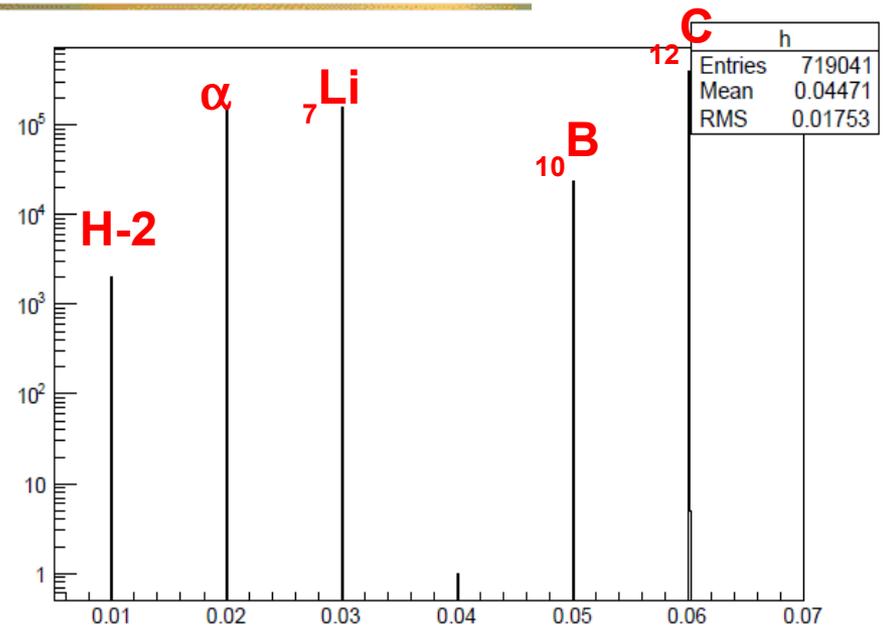
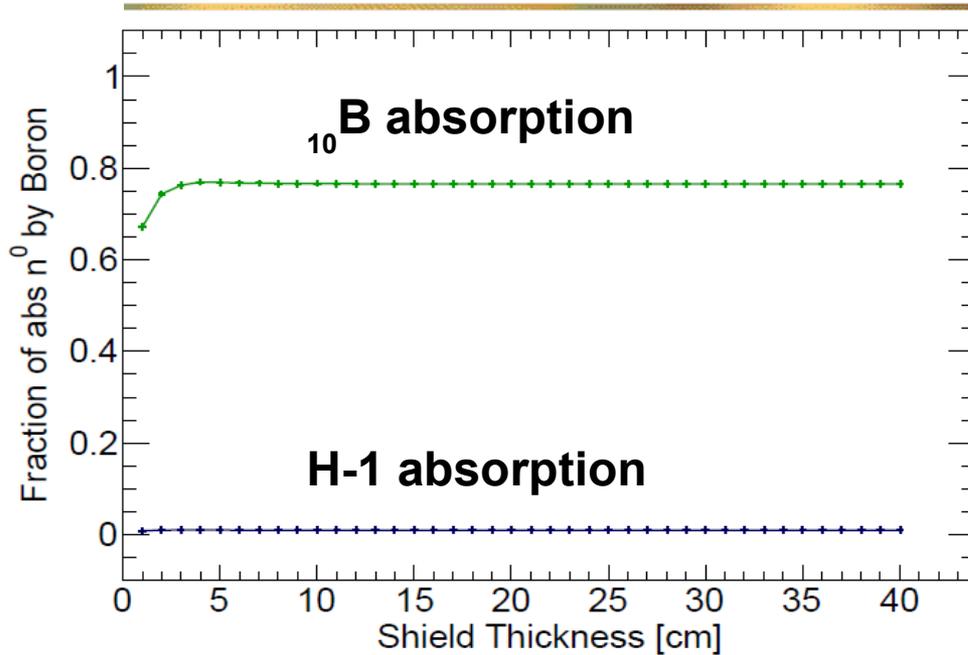
- The time of neutron absorption by  $_{10}\text{B}$  is an exponential with mean time  $1.9 \mu\text{s}$
- Neutron thermalization time in polyethylene is  $\sim 1 \mu\text{s}$
- Is the absorption time of  $1.9 \mu\text{s}$  reasonable?

# Boron-loaded-polyethylene neutron shield

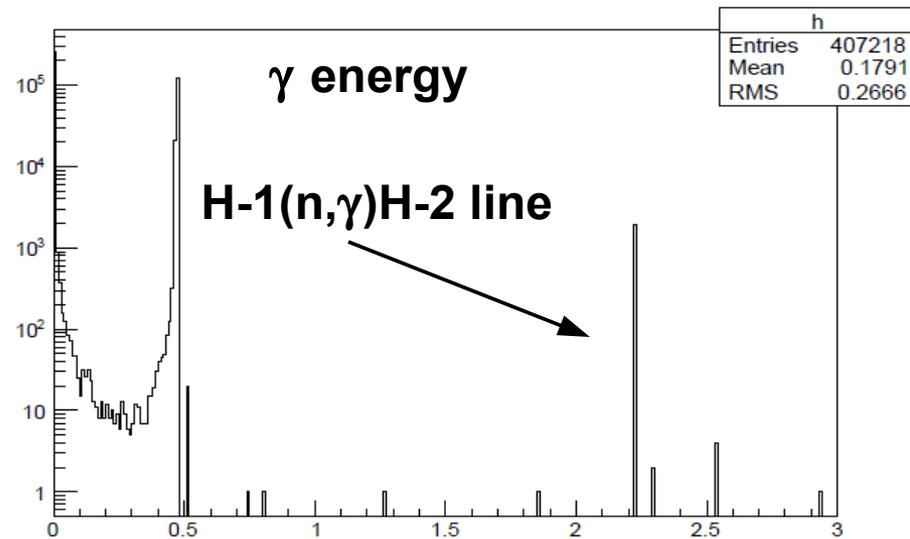


- Neutron (magenta curve) multiplicity (left plot) get reduced when increasing shield thickness. At 10cm neutron flux is reduced up to 7.5% (right plot)
- ${}^7\text{Li}$  ion (green curve) multiplicity increases with shield thickness
- Not all the absorbed neutrons are due to Boron

# Boron-loaded-polyethylene neutron shield



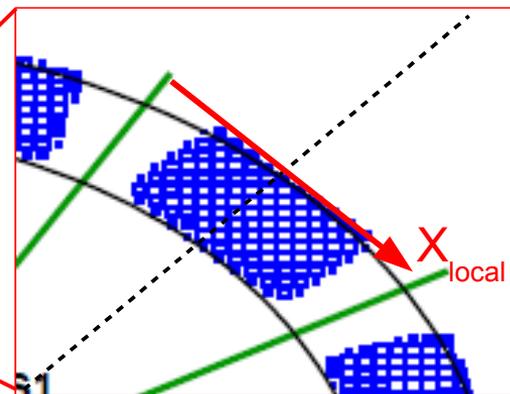
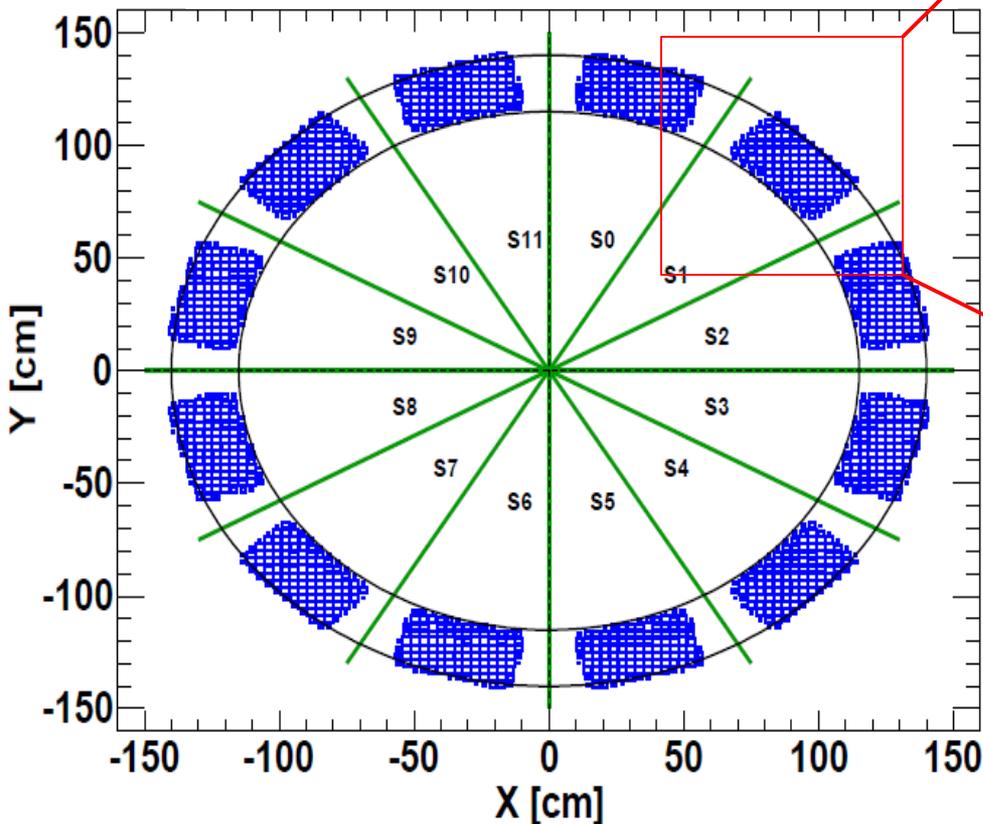
- Around 80% of the absorbed neutrons are due to  $^{10}\text{B}$
- A small fraction is due to H-1(n, $\gamma$ )H-2
- Are there any other absorption processes with Carbon, Hydrogen and Boron?



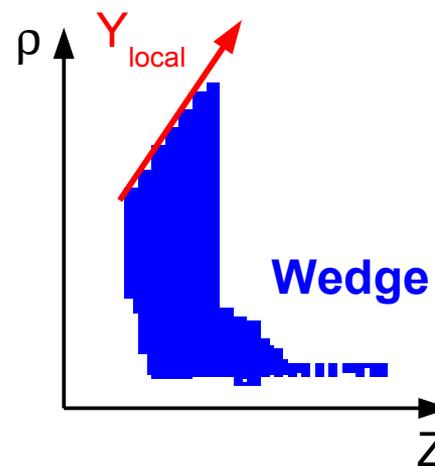
# Bkg rates on the FDIRC: Strategy (I)

- Use same sector labelling as in BABAR
- Determine the photo-electron (p.e.) rates per pixel (see next slide) for every sector and for all available background sources
- Use a “local” coordinate system in the instrumented plane:  $X_{\text{local}}$  vs  $Y_{\text{local}}$

Hits location for Rad-bhabha



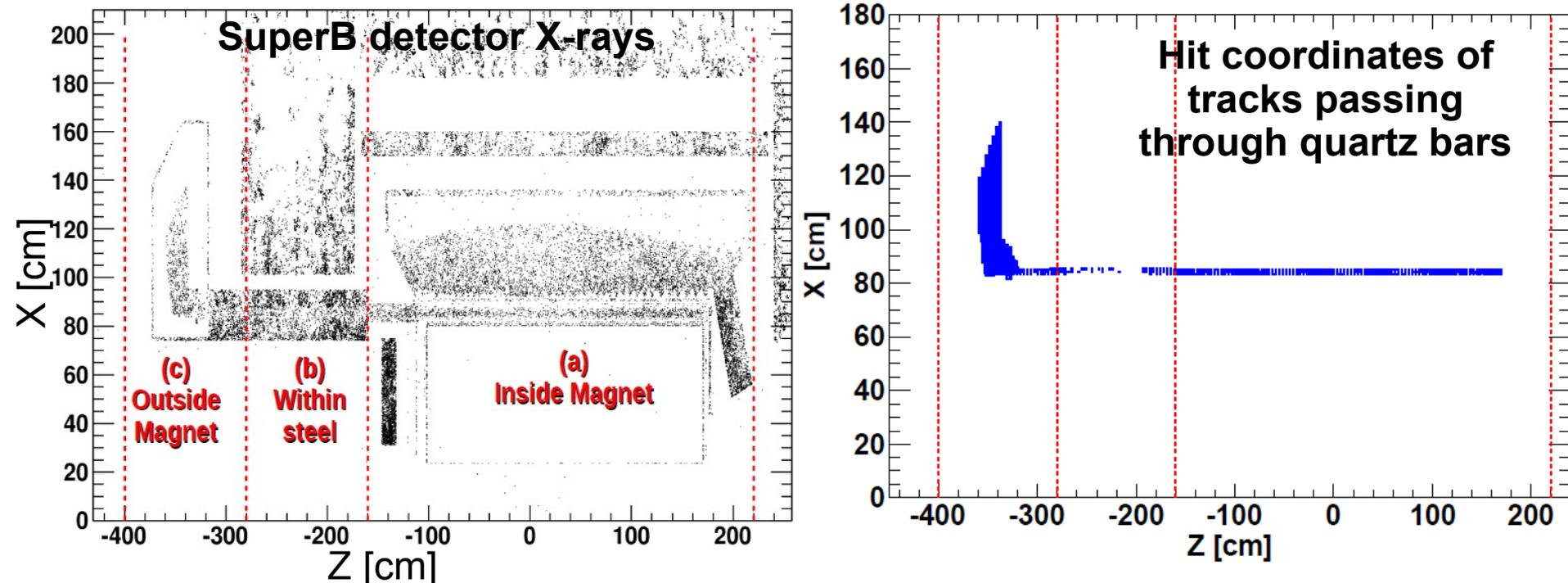
$X_{\text{local}}$ :  
From  $-\text{width}/2$   
up to  $\text{width}/2$



$Y_{\text{local}}$ :  
From 0.0  
up to Length

# Bkg rates on the FDIRC: Strategy (II)

- Study the pixel rate for different regions where the tracks hit the quartz bar:
  - (a) Inside magnet:  $-160 < Z < 220$  cm
  - (b) Within steel:  $-280 < Z < -160$  cm
  - (c) Outside magnet:  $-280 < Z < -400$  cm
- If main contribution comes from outside magnet  
⇒ can reduce backgrounds by increasing shields

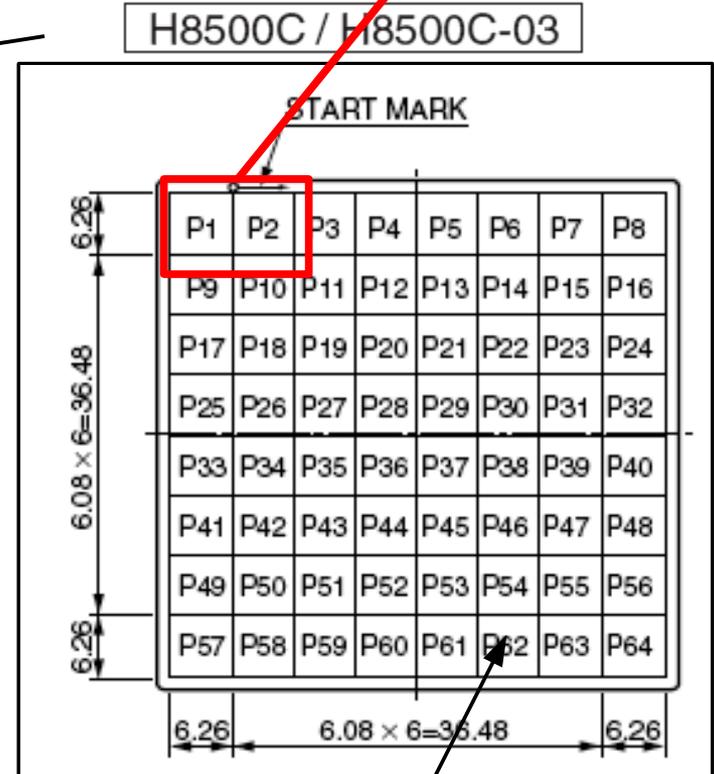
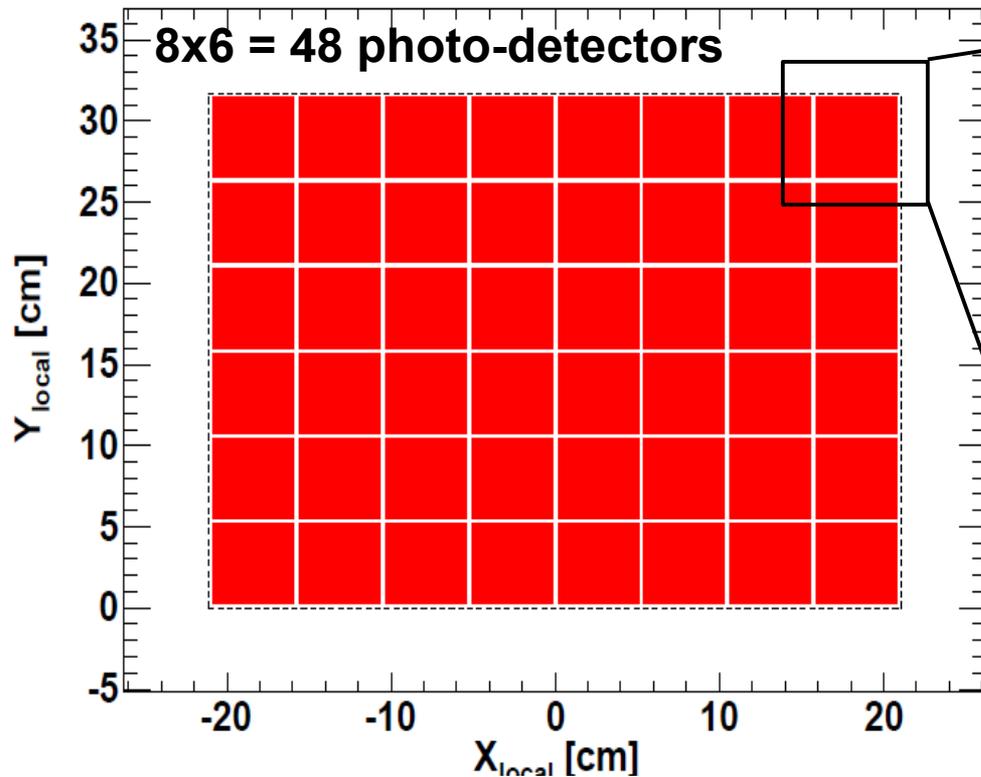


# Bkg rates on the FDIRC: Pixel map

- For each sector have an array  $8 \times 6 = 48$  photo-detectors
- Each detector is an  $8 \times 8 = 64$  array of PMTs (pixels) with  $\sim 6.08\text{mm}$  pitch

Group 2 channels into one = 32 channels

pixel map w.r.t local coordinates

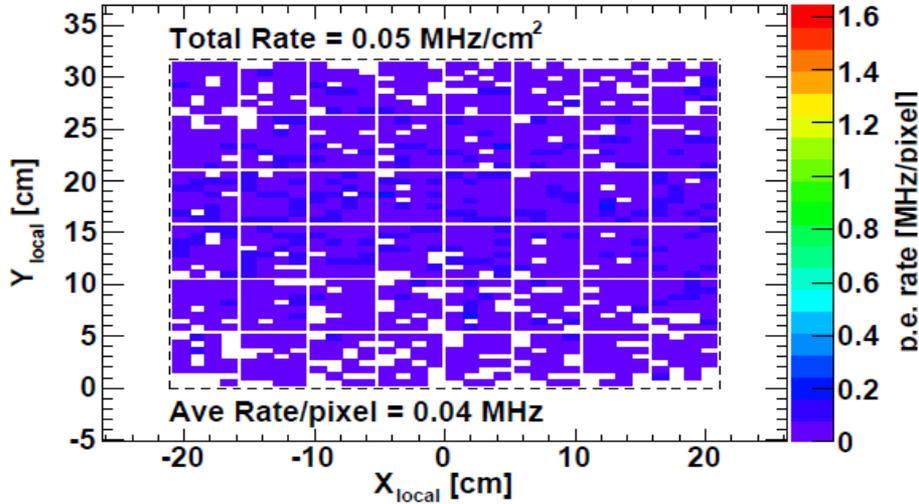


pixel

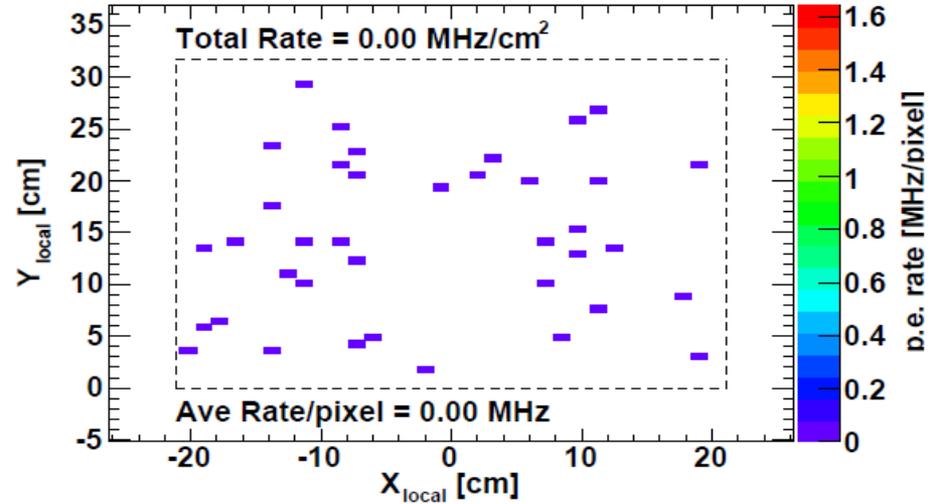
# FDIRC Bkg rates from Rad-bhabha

## No FDIRC shield

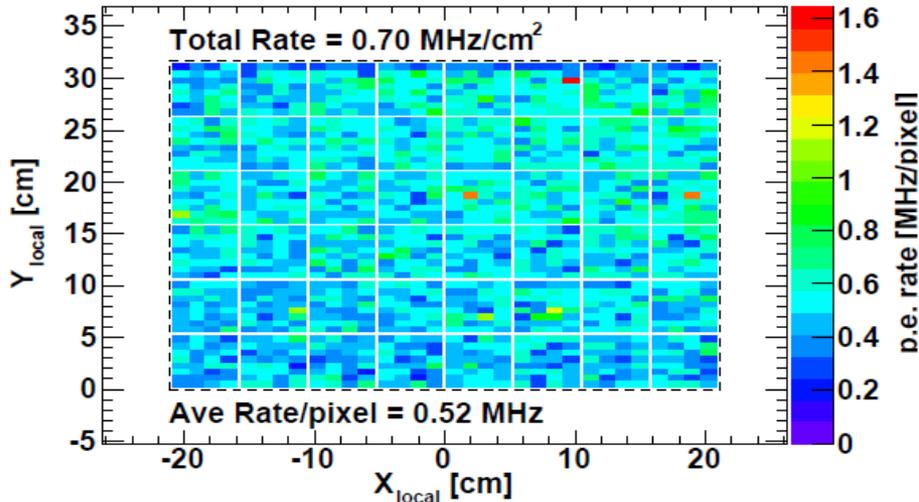
### Hits on the quartz bars



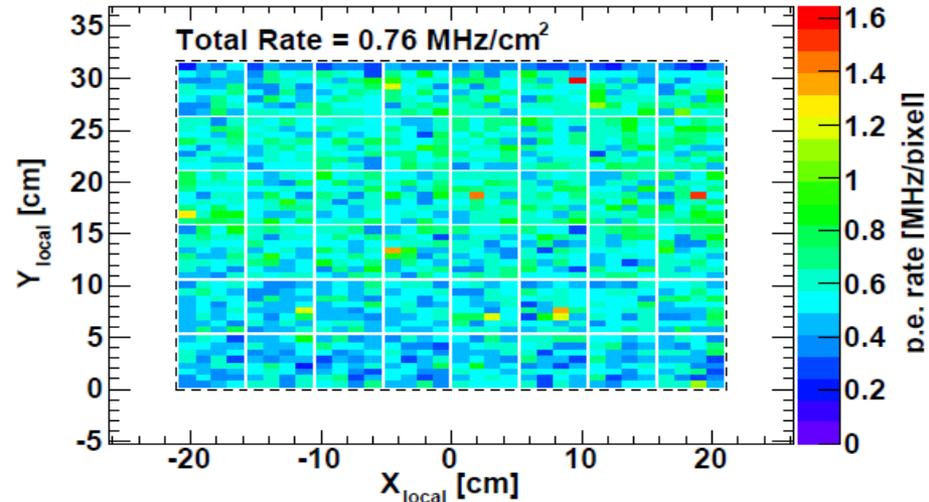
### Hits within the horseshoe



### Hits on the FBLOCK

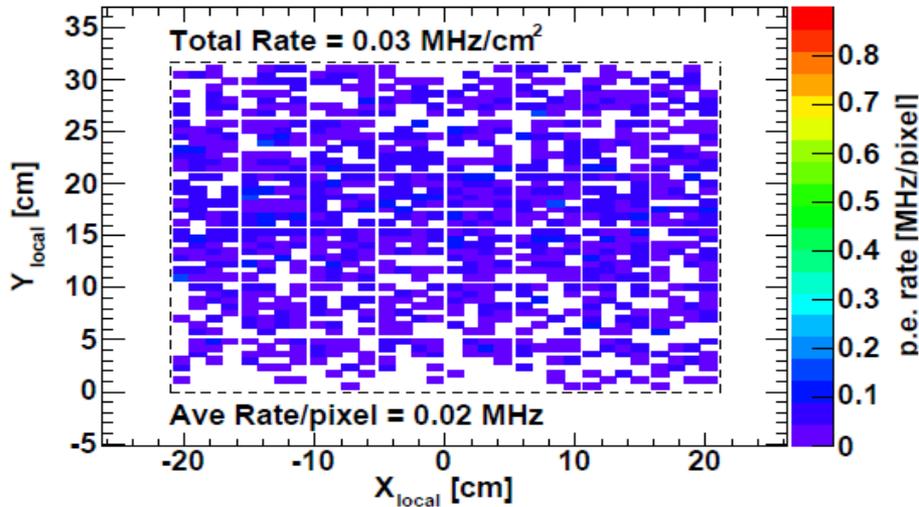


### Total rate

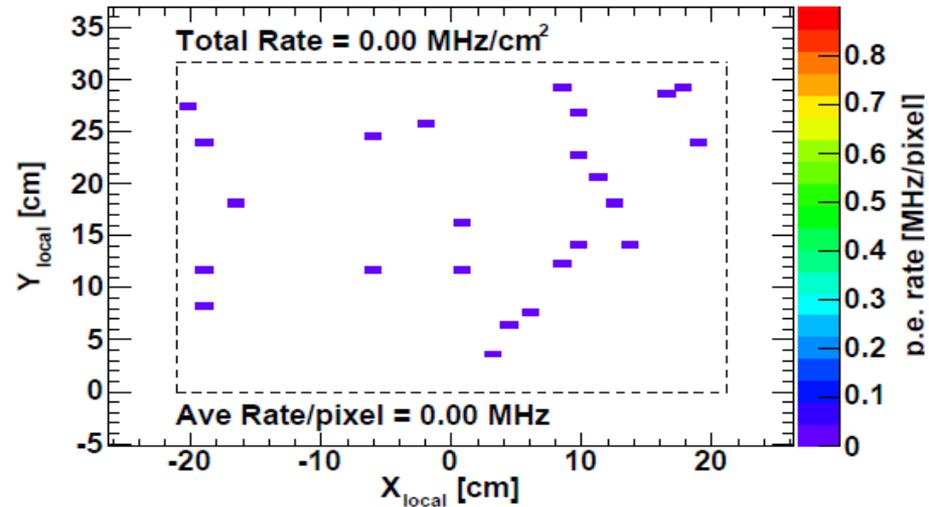


# FDIRC Bkg rates from Rad-bhabha new FDIRC shield

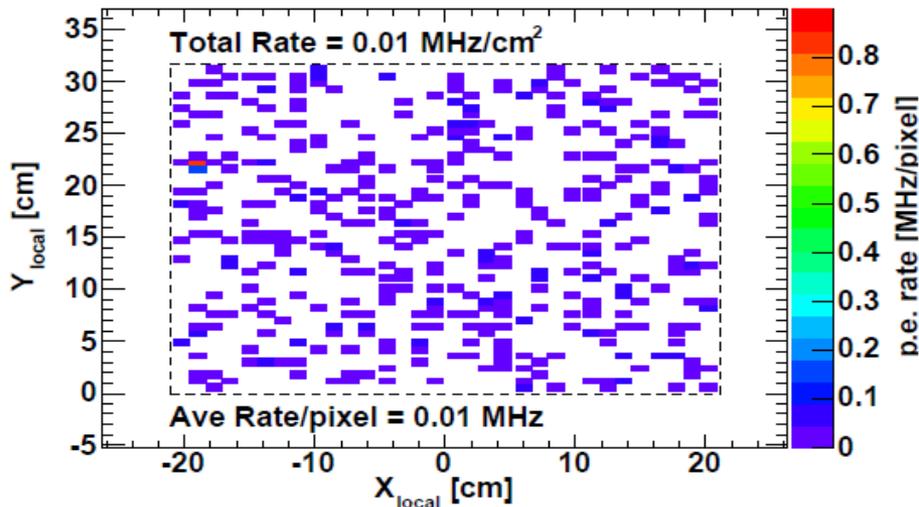
## Hits on the quartz bars



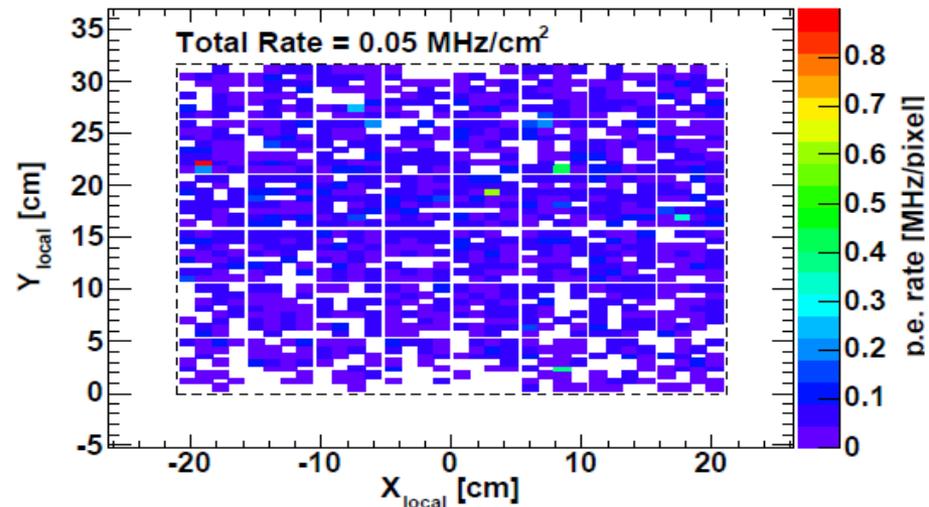
## Hits within the horseshoe



## Hits on the FBLOCK

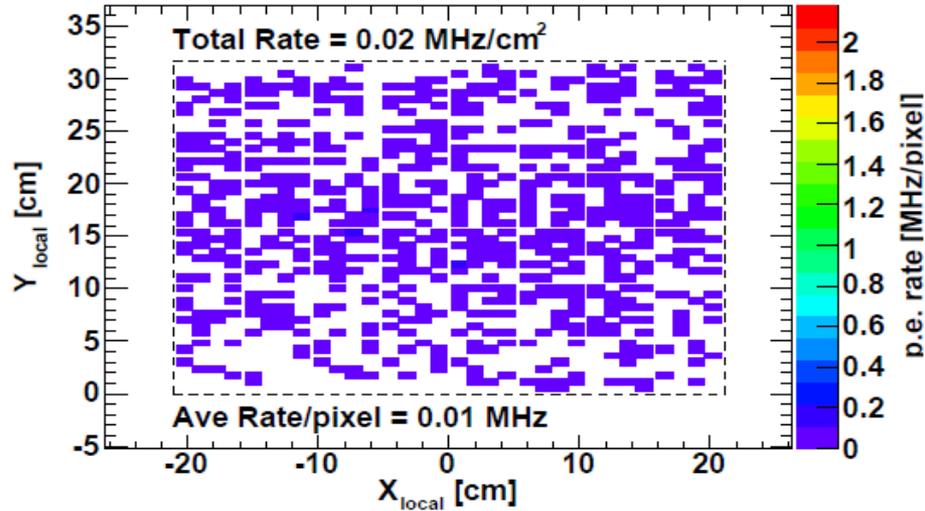


## Total rate

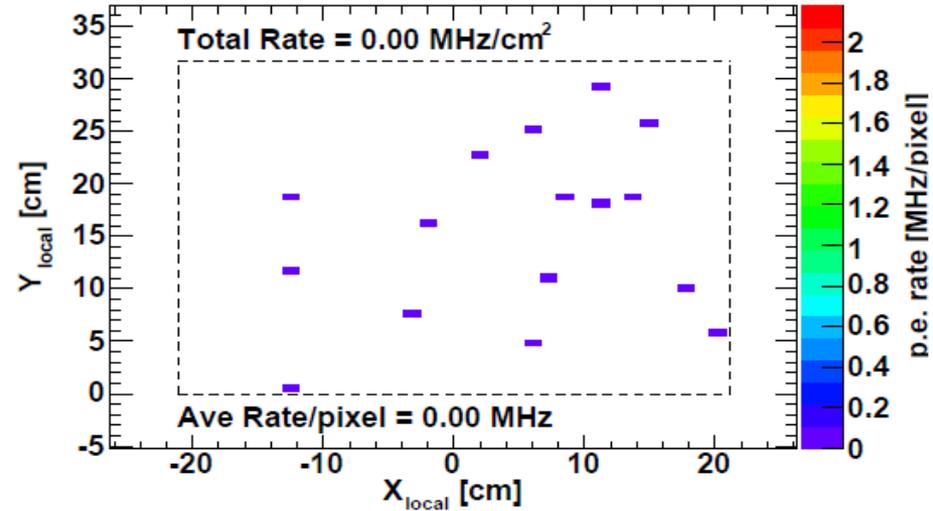


# FDIRC Bkg rates from Rad-bhabha new FDIRC shield + Increased W-shield

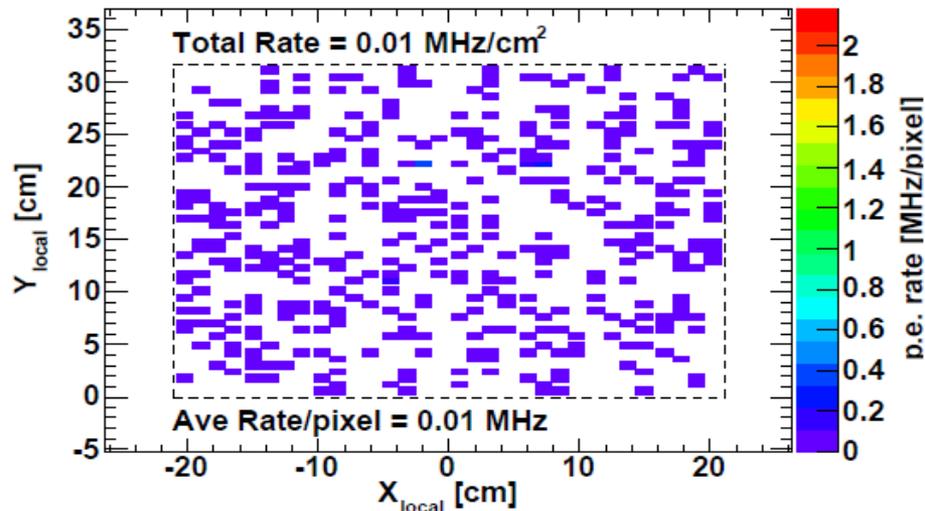
## Hits on the quartz bars



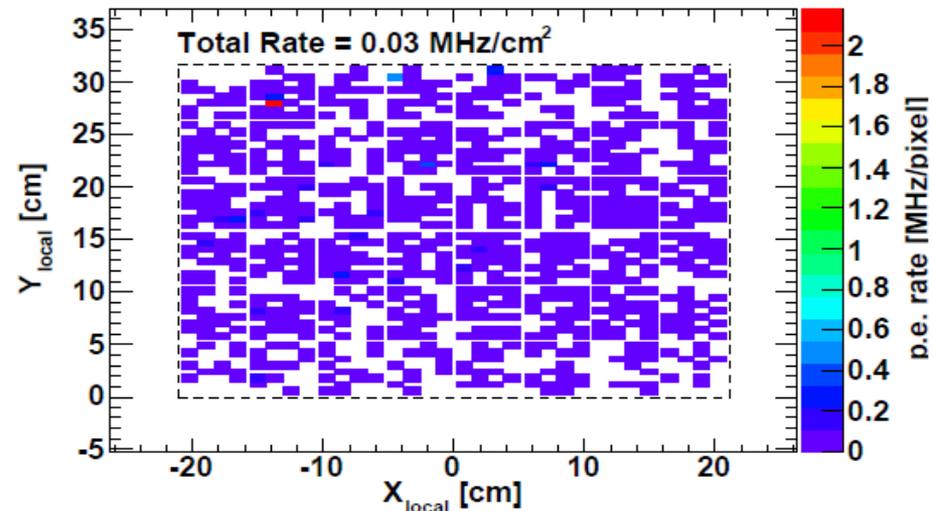
## Hits within the horseshoe



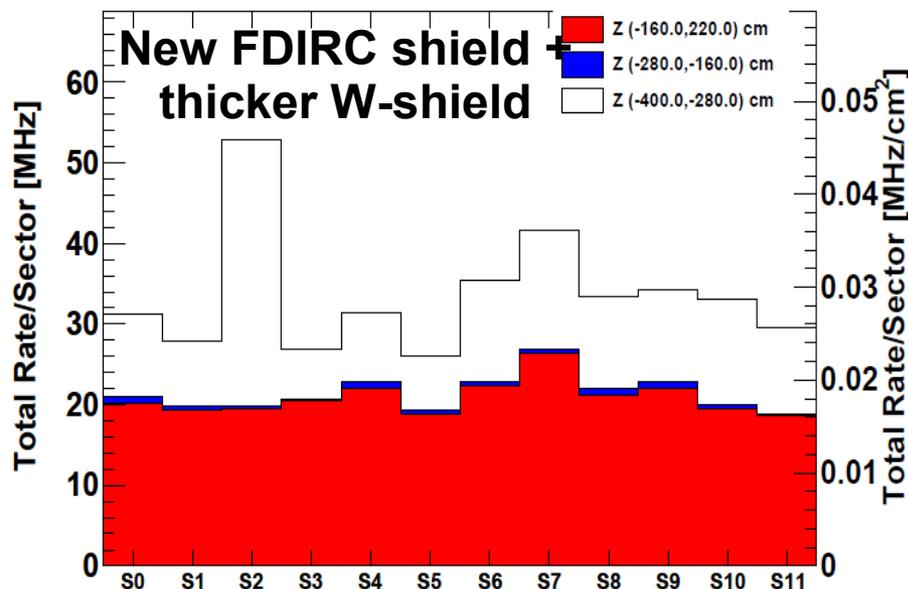
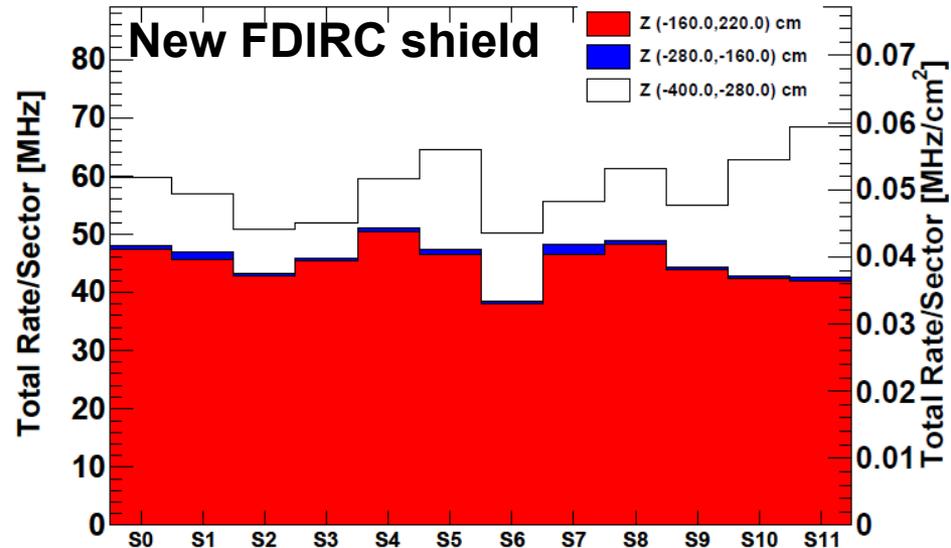
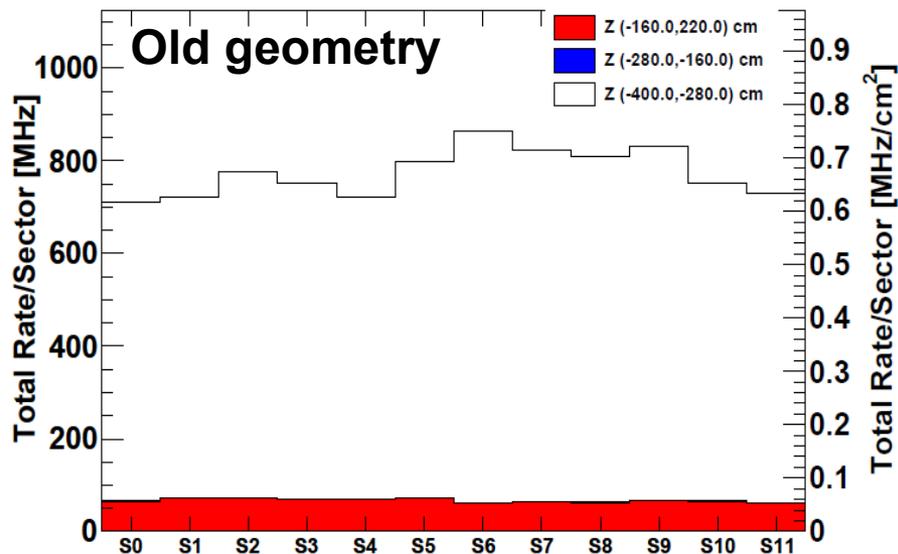
## Hits on the FBLOCK



## Total rate



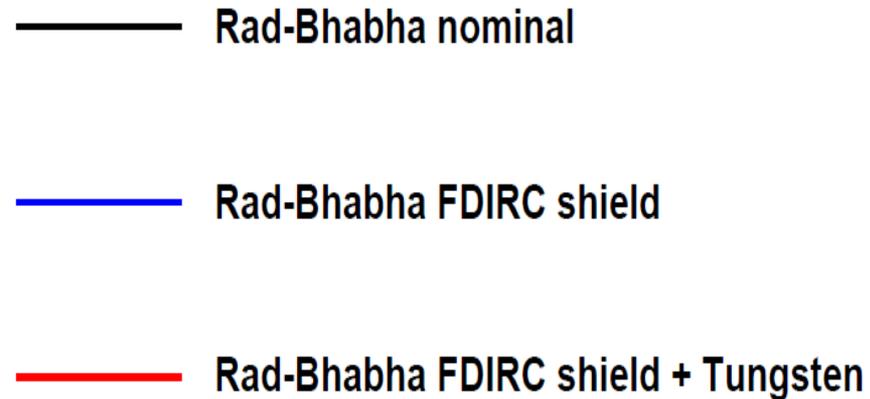
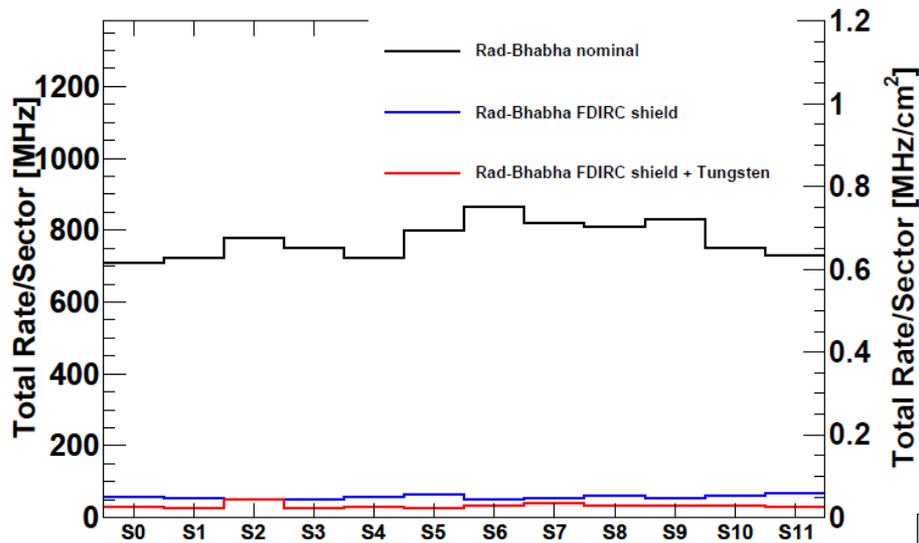
# FDIRC Bkg rates from Rad-bhabha: total rates



- New FDIRC shield effectively reduces the rates on the FBLOCK regions by a factor of ~10 (expected)
- Additional W-shield thickness reduces rates on the quartz bar region (a factor of ~2.5)

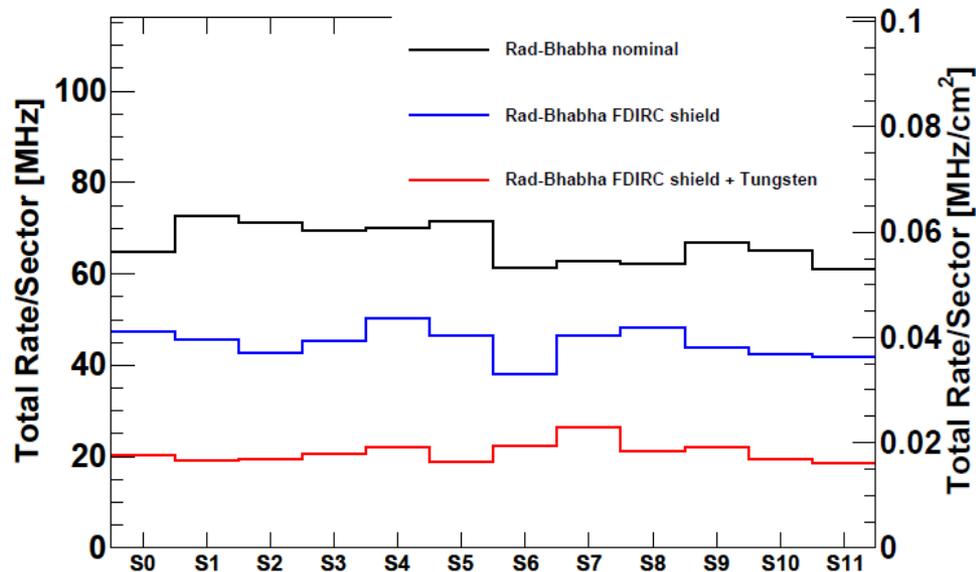
# Total bkg rates on FDIRC

Rates per sector: Total rate

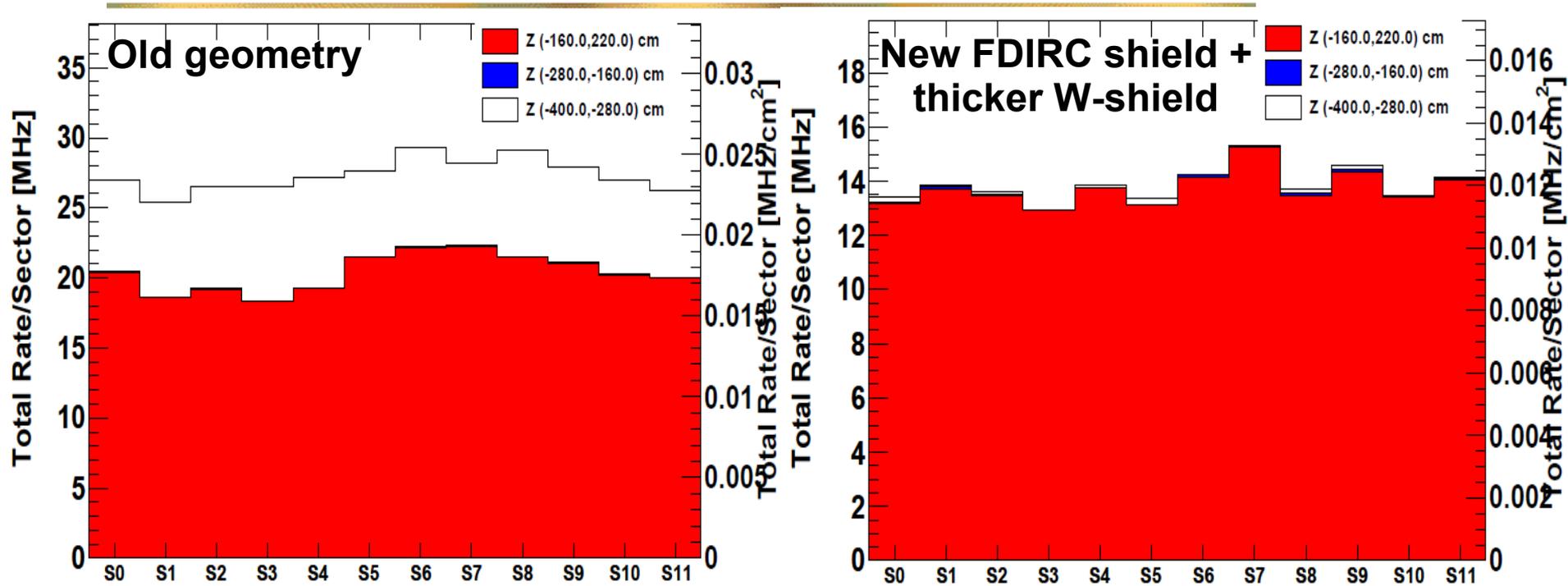


- **New FDIRC shield effectively reduces the rates on the FBLOCK regions by a factor of ~10 (expected)**
- **Additional W-shield thickness reduces rates on the quartz bar region (a factor of ~2.5)**

Rates per sector: quartz bar

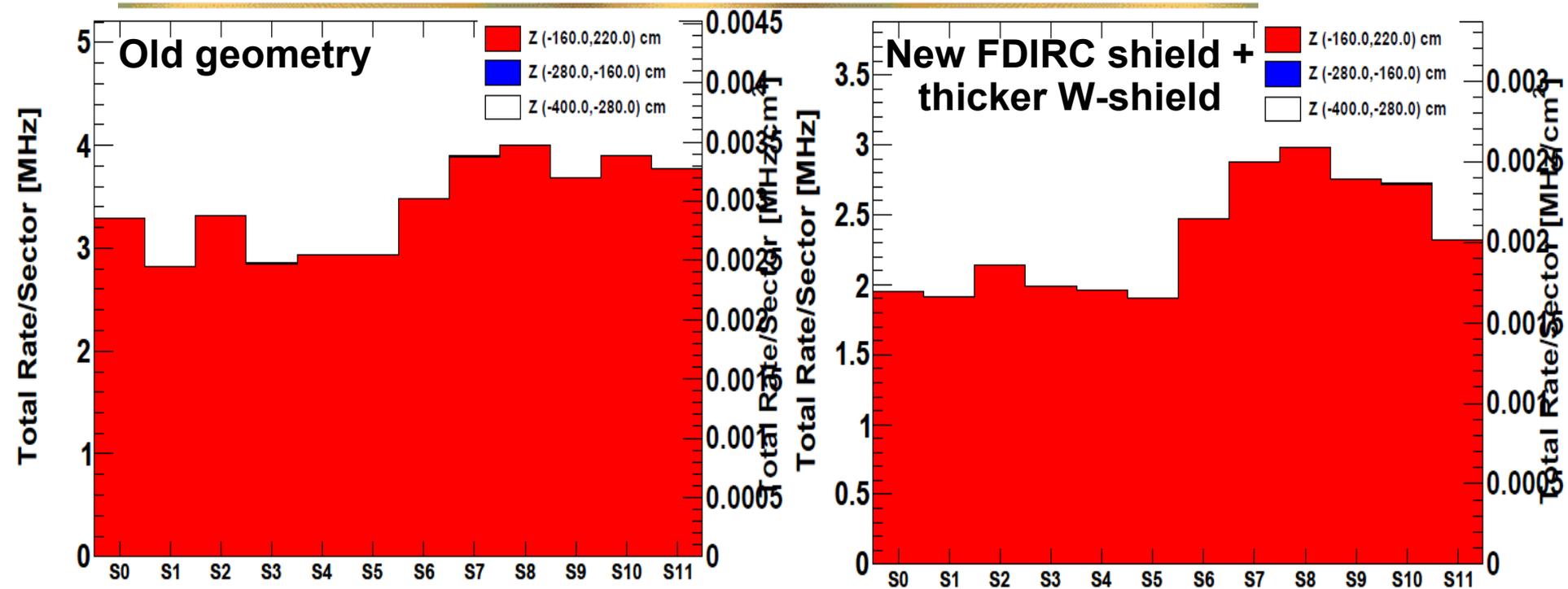


# FDIRC Bkg rates from Pairs: total rates



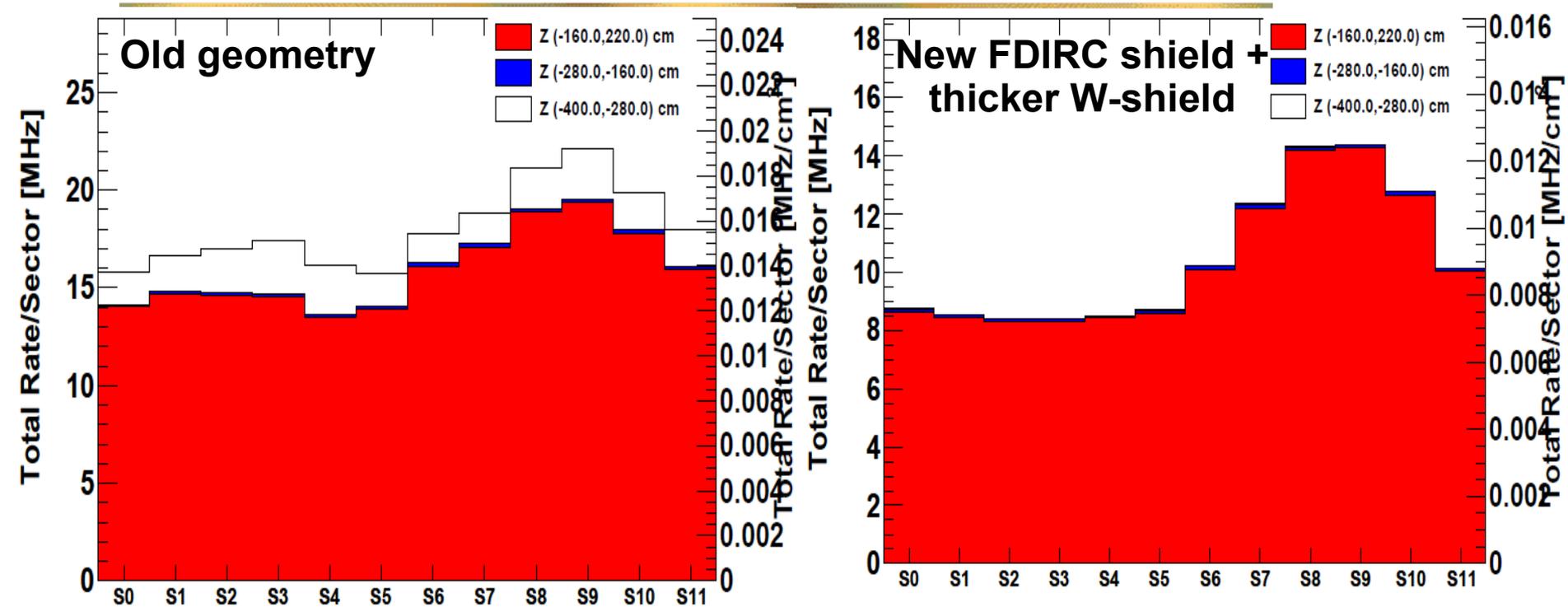
- **New FDIRC shield effectively reduces to almost zero the rates on the FBLOCK region for this background contribution**
- **Additional W-shield thickness reduces rates on the quartz bar region (a factor of ~1.4)**

# FDIRC Bkg rates from Touschek-HER: total rates



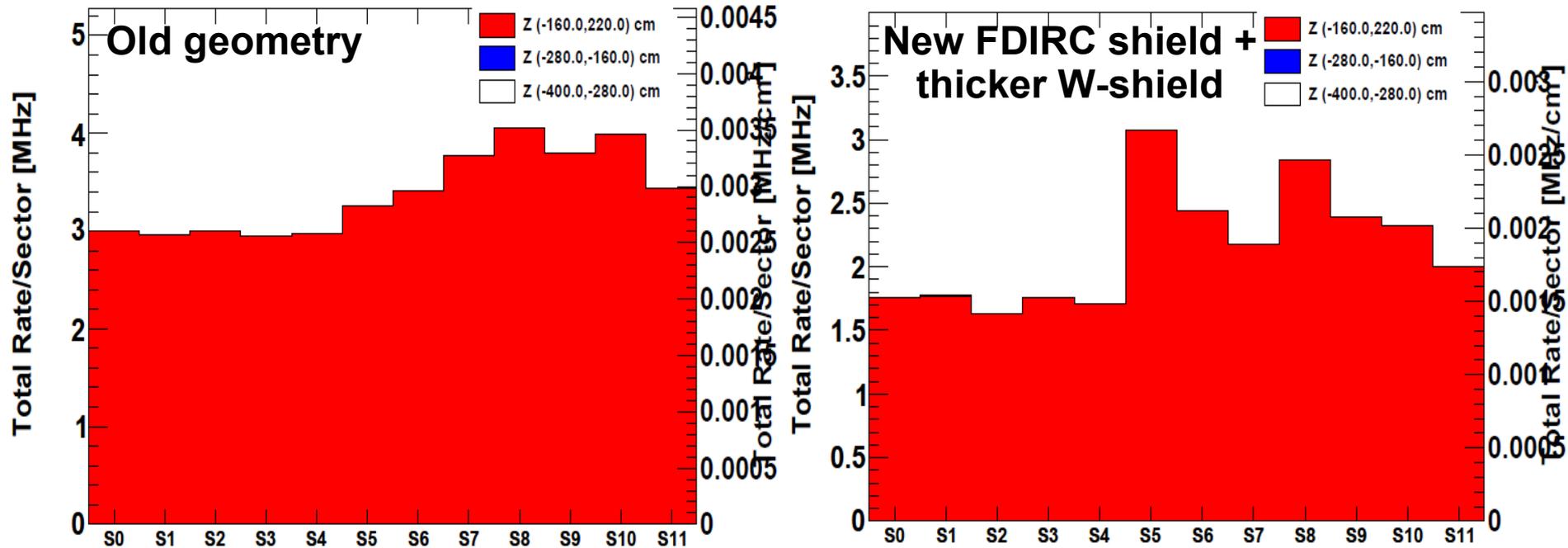
- No rates on the FBLOCK region for this background contribution
- Additional W-shield thickness reduces rates on the quartz bar region (a factor of ~1.5)

# FDIRC Bkg rates from Touschek-LER: total rates



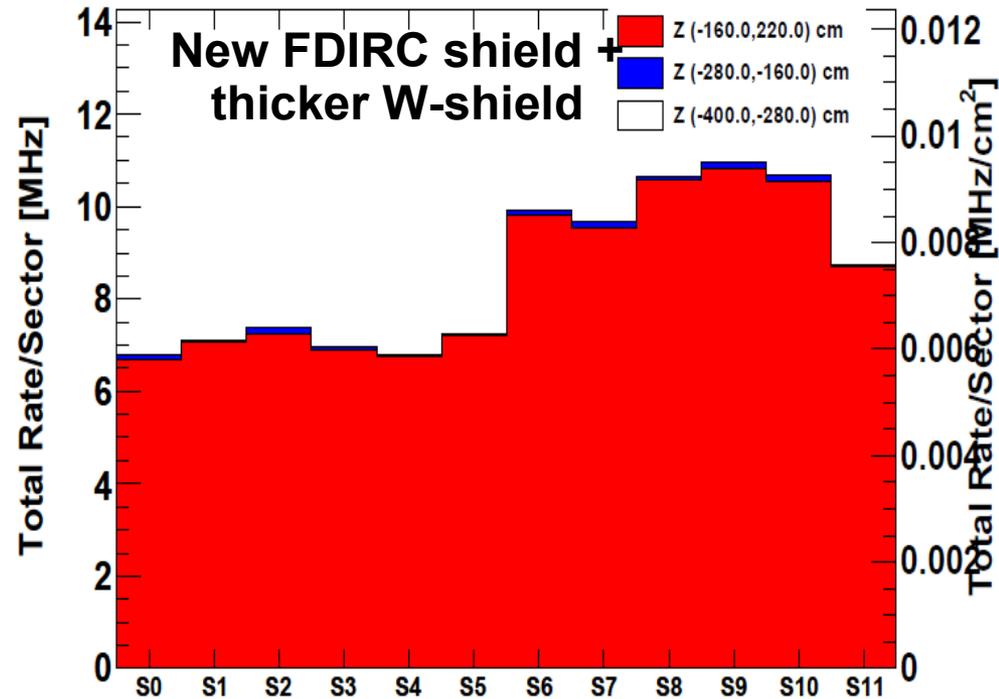
- New FDIRC shield effectively reduces to almost zero the rates on the FBLOCK region for this background contribution
- Additional W-shield thickness reduces rates on the quartz bar region (a factor of ~1.4)

# FDIRC Bkg rates from BeamGas-HER: total rates



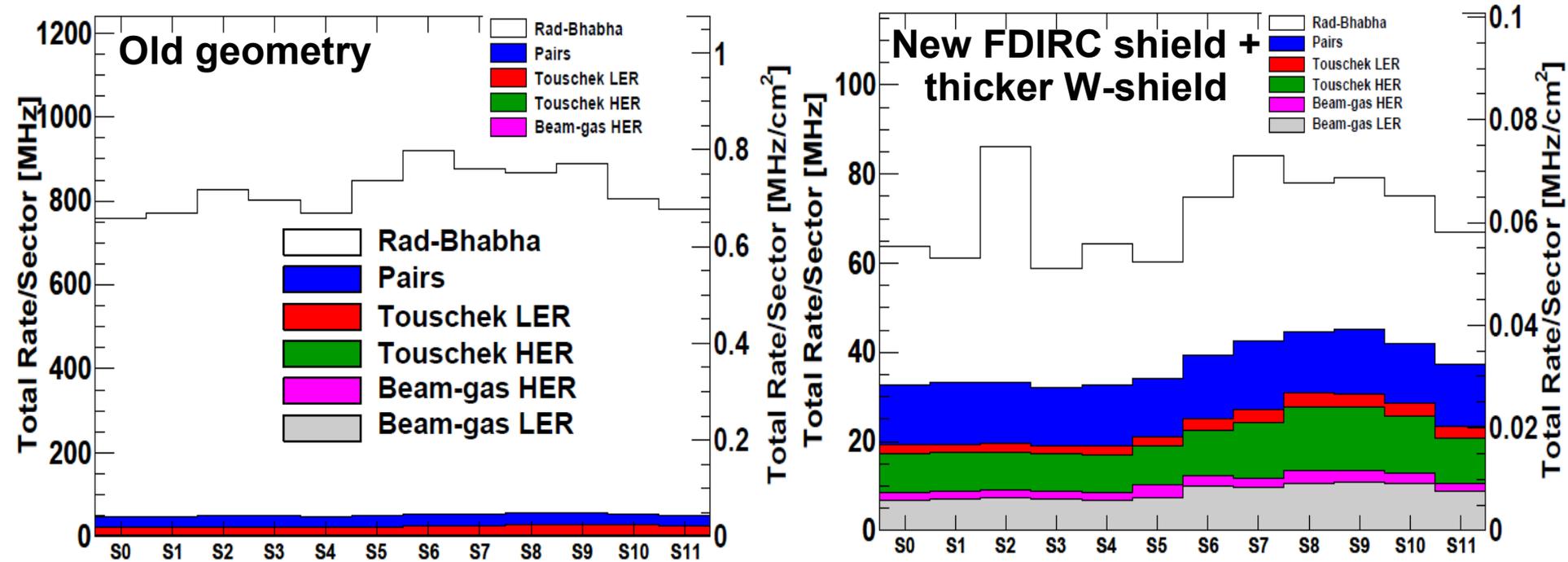
- No rates on the FBLOCK region for this background contribution
- Additional W-shield thickness reduces rates on the quartz bar region (a factor of ~1.5)

# FDIRC Bkg rates from BeamGas-LER: total rates



- First time that the Beam-gas-LER is available
- Background rates comparable with Touschek-LER

# Total bkg rates on FDIRC



## Previously:

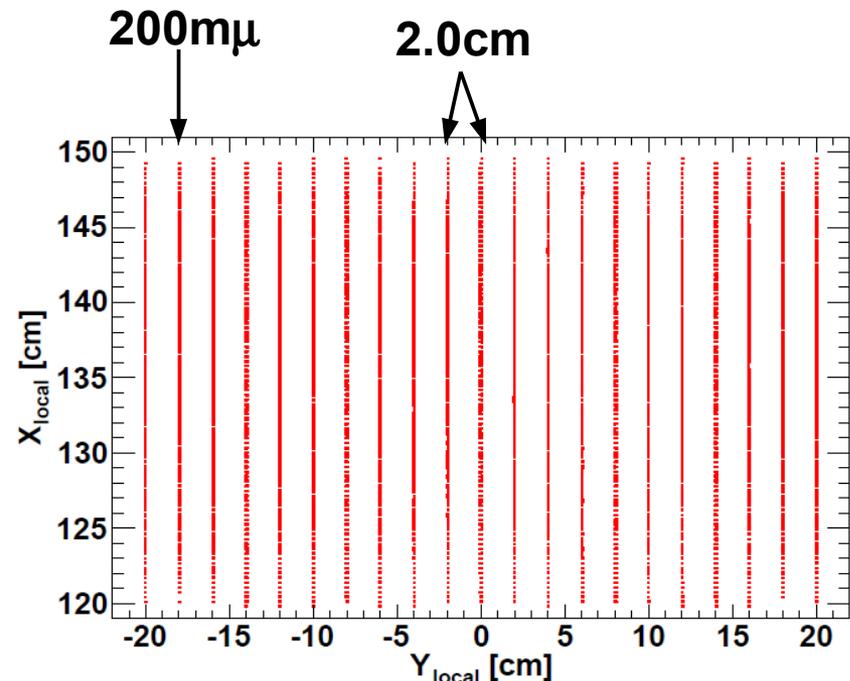
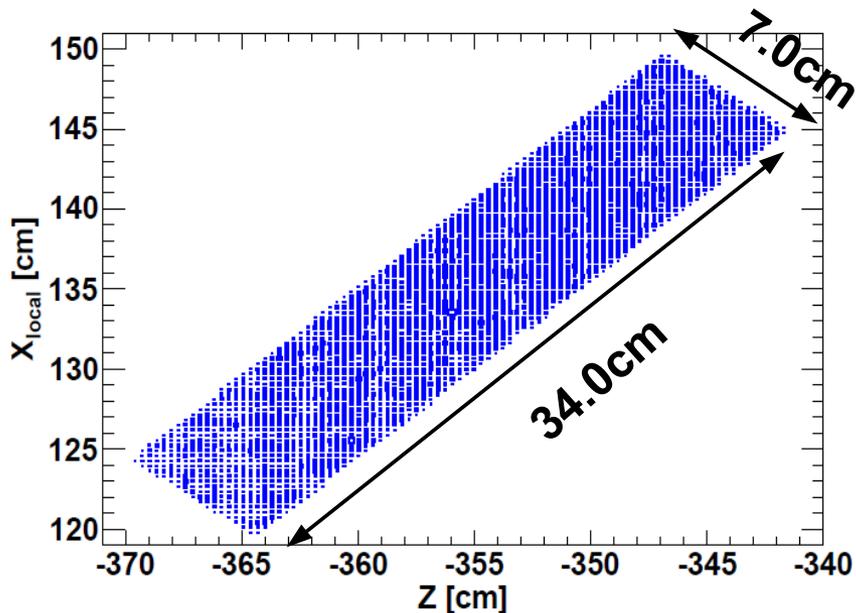
- Rad-bhabha main background source on the FDIRC
- Other sources negligible

## Currently:

- Significant reduction of Rad-bhabha contribution (a factor of ~10)
- All background sources give similar contributions to the total rate

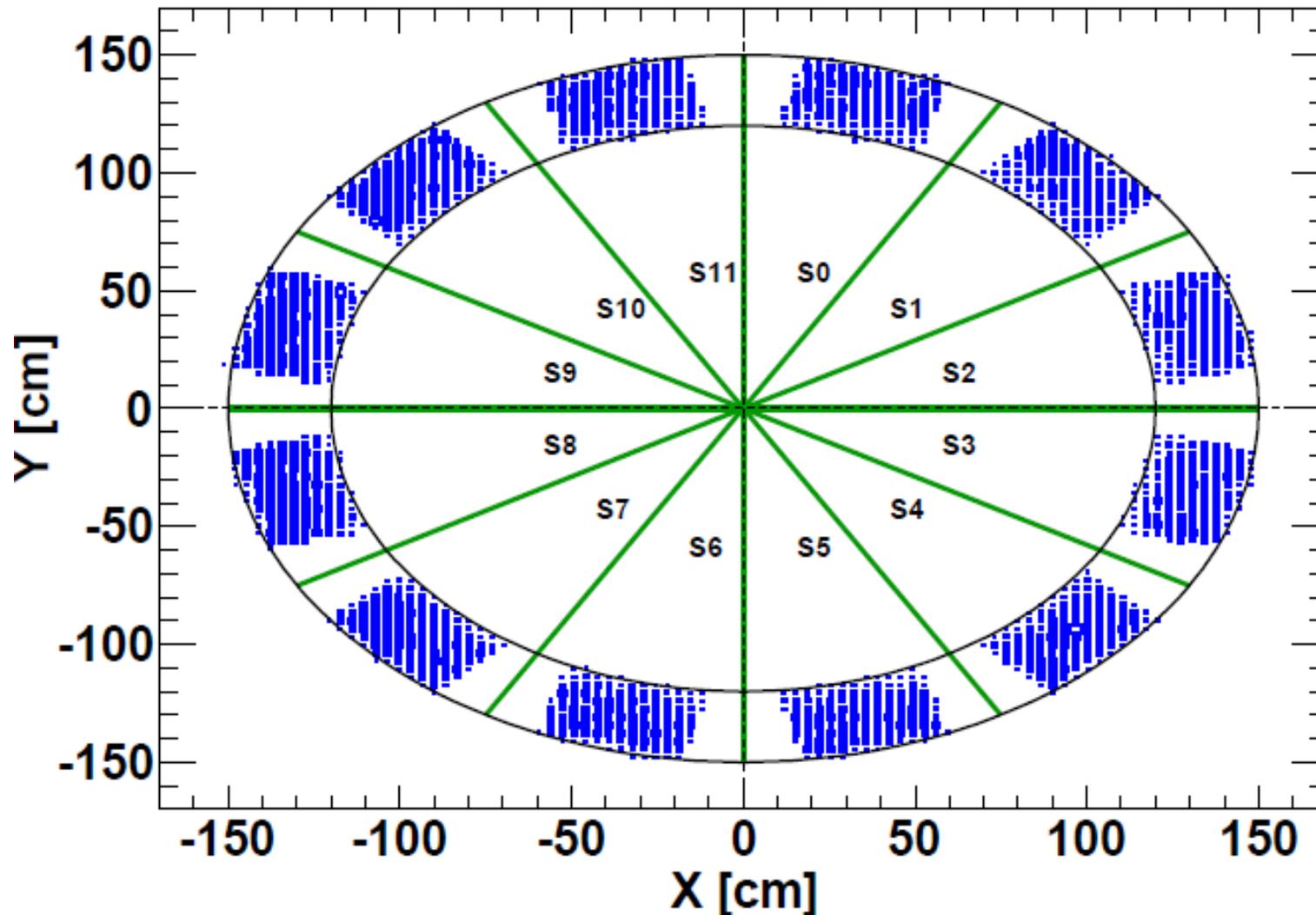
# FEE Dose and fluency: geometric model and strategy

- **BRN implementation of FDIRC FEE**
  - FEE boards are silicon boxes of 7.0cm x 34.0cm x 200 $\mu$
  - 21 boards per sector separated 2cm
- **The FEE boards are instrumented**
  - Incident particle information (4-p, position, time, particle type): fluency
  - Deposited energy: doses
- **As a first approach will consider all the board in a sector as a single element and will estimate doses and fluences**



# FEE Dose and fluency: FEE hits

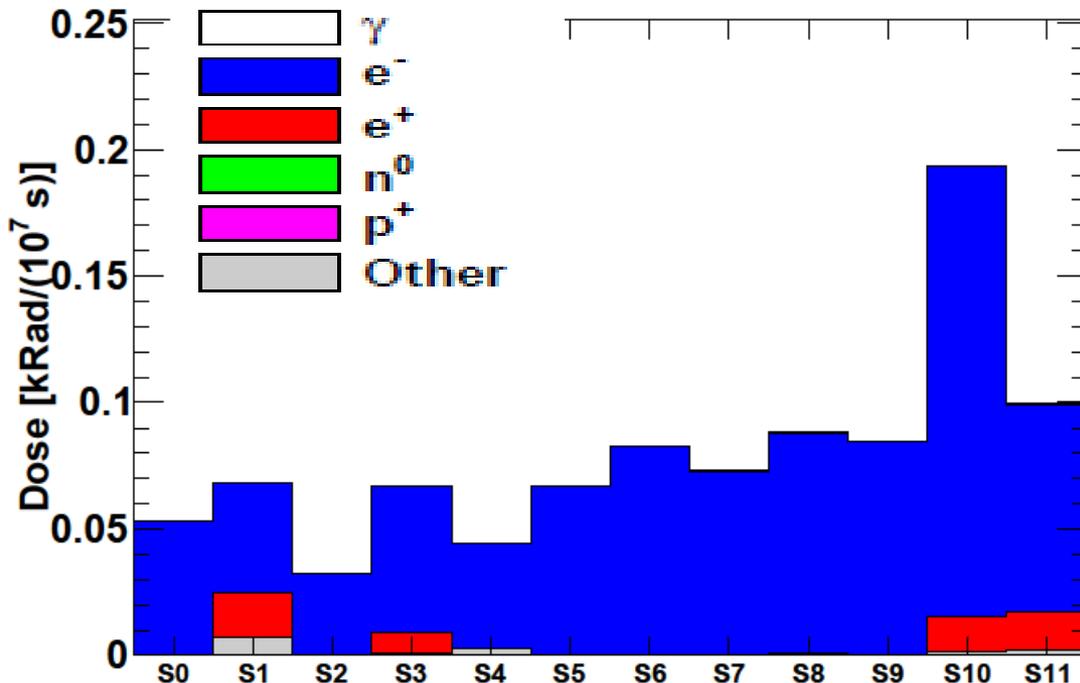
FEE hit from Rad-bhabha sample



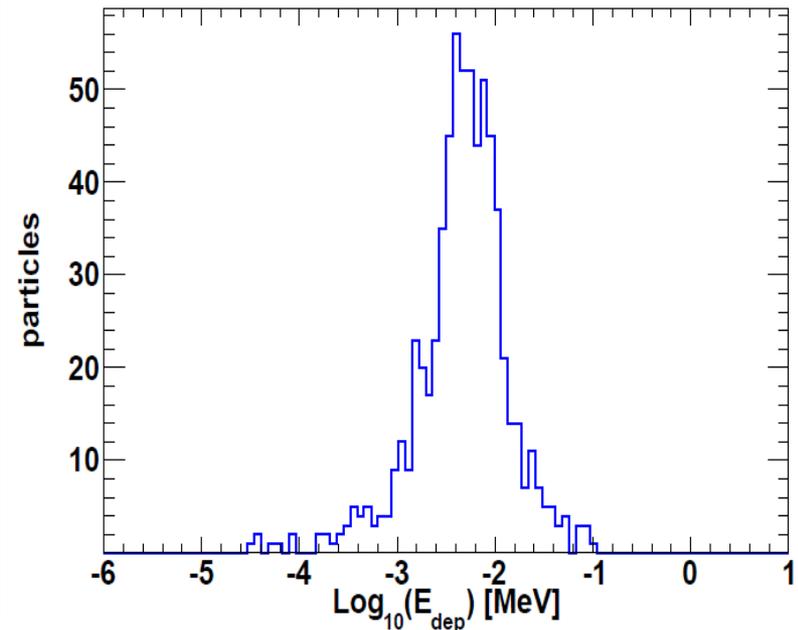
# FEE Dose and fluency: The Dose

- **Doses:** (total deposited energy on FEE per sector)/(total mass per sector)  
Quoted doses are for  $10^7\text{s} \Rightarrow 10\text{ab}^{-1}$  integrated luminosity
- **Main doses on FEE are due to electrons/positrons (ionization) and some heavy ions (very minor component)**
- **Main source of doses are Rad-bhabha, other sources are negligible (a factor of 100 smaller, see backup slides)**

Rad-bhabha: Total dose per sector on FEE



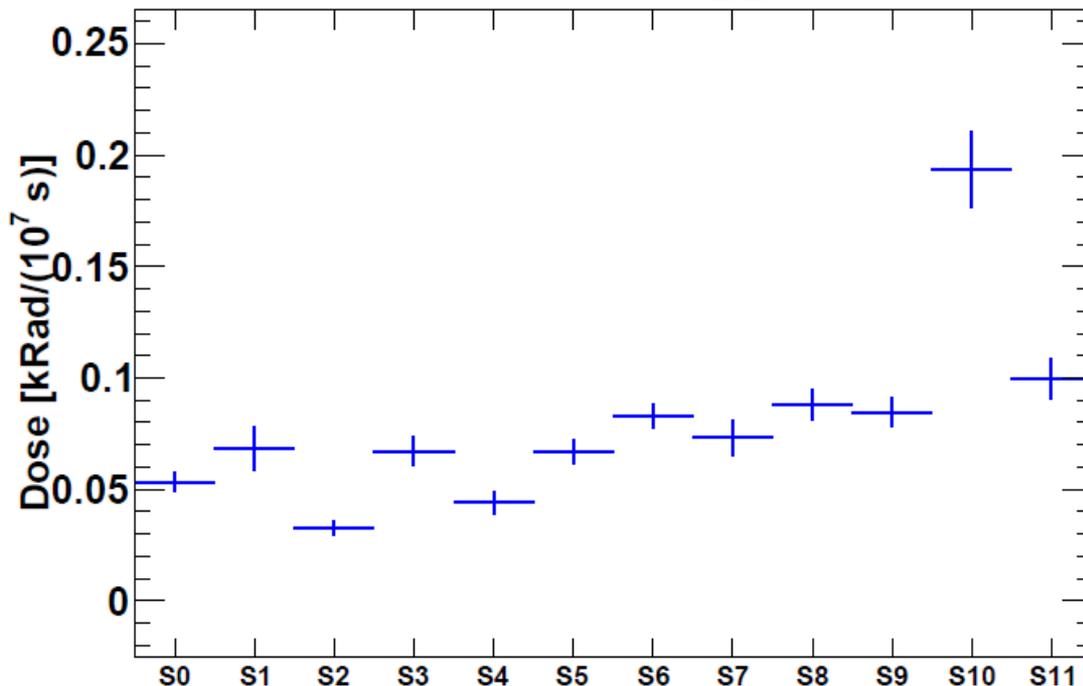
Rad-Bhabha: deposited energy on FEE-sector6 from all particle types



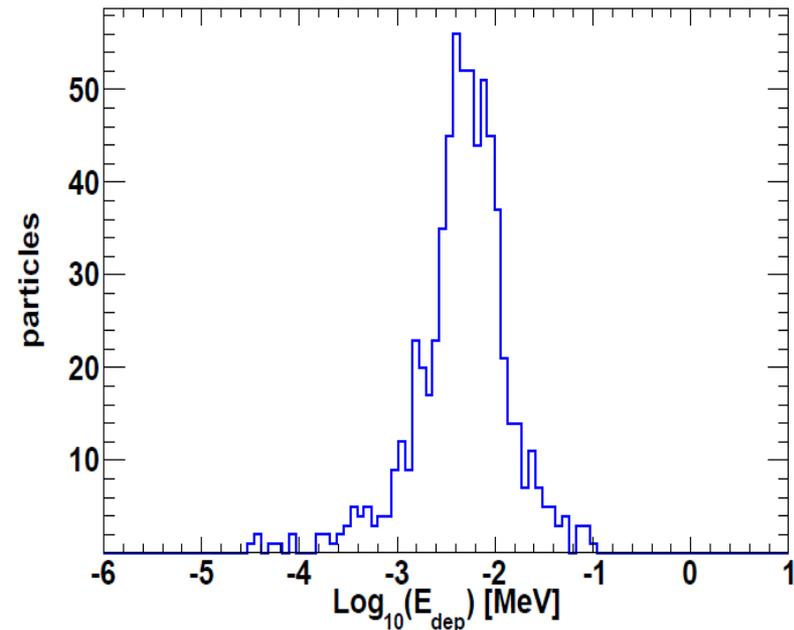
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Rad-bhabha: Total dose per sector on FEE



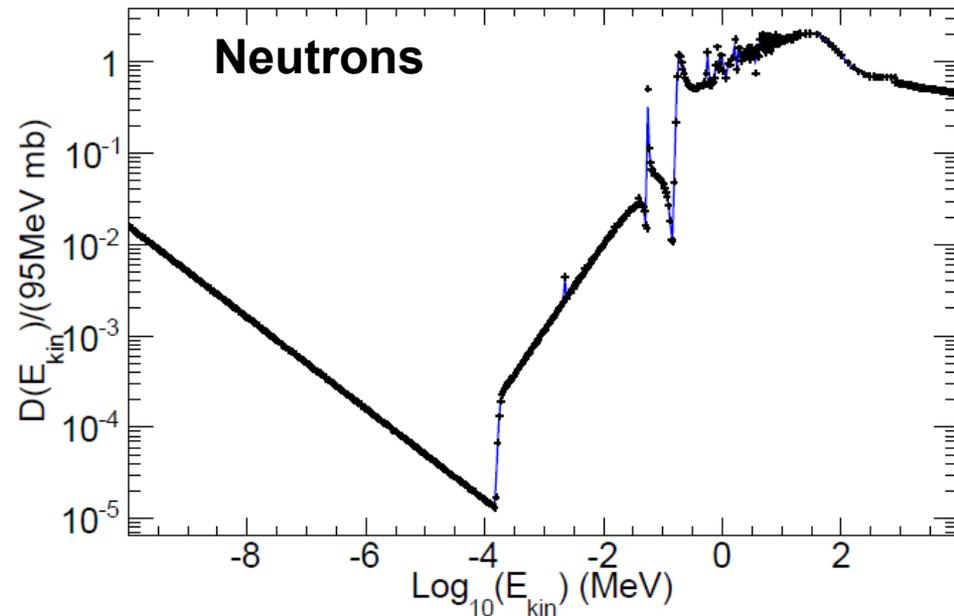
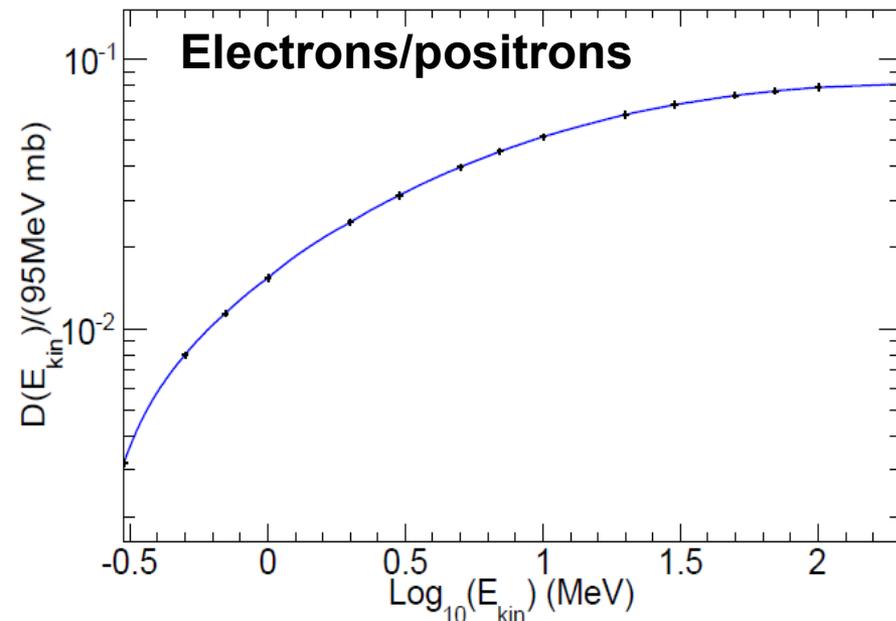
Rad-Bhabha: deposited energy on FEE-sector6 from all particle types



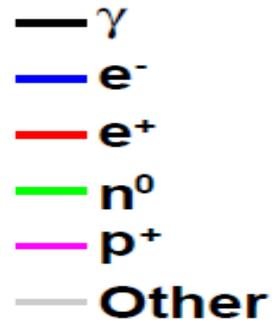
# FEE Dose and fluency: The Fluency

- Estimate the 1MeV neutron equivalent fluency per sector
- Particle fluxes are scales by the damage function relative to 1MeV neutrons:  $D(E_{kin})/(95\text{MeV mb})$ . Different damage function for different particles types
- Quoted fluency per sector are for  $10^7\text{s} \Rightarrow 10\text{ab}^{-1}$  integrated luminosity

$D(E_{kin})/(95\text{MeV mb})$  vs  $\text{Log}_{10}(E_{kin})$

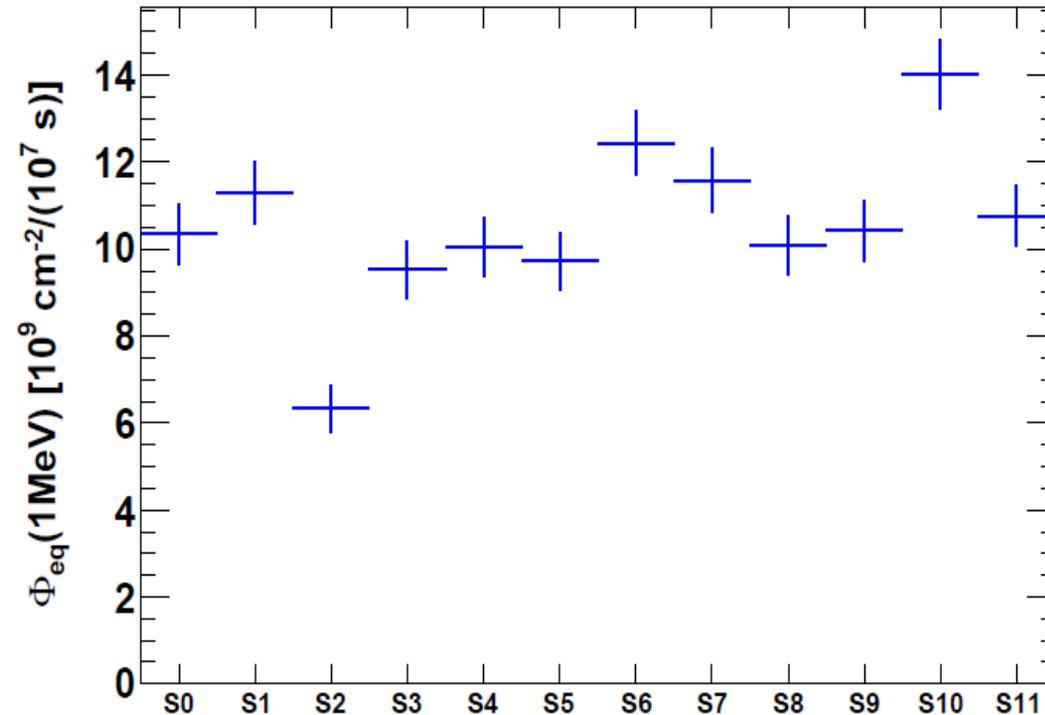


# FEE Dose and fluency: The Fluency

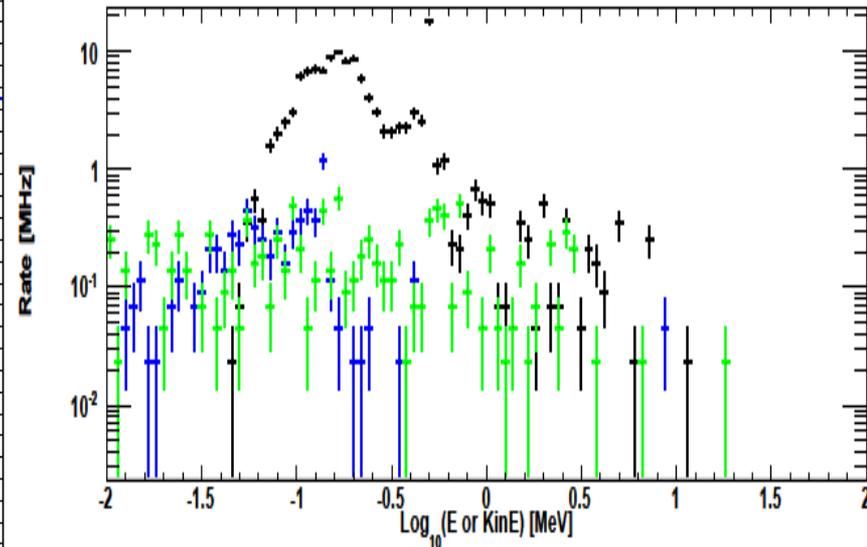


- Main 1MeV neutron eq. Fluency is from Rad-bhabha, other sources give negligible contributions (see backup slides)

Rad-bhabha: 1MeV neutron eq. fluency per sector on FEE



Rad-Bhabha: FEE-sector6 particles fluxes vs  $E_{kin}$



# Summary

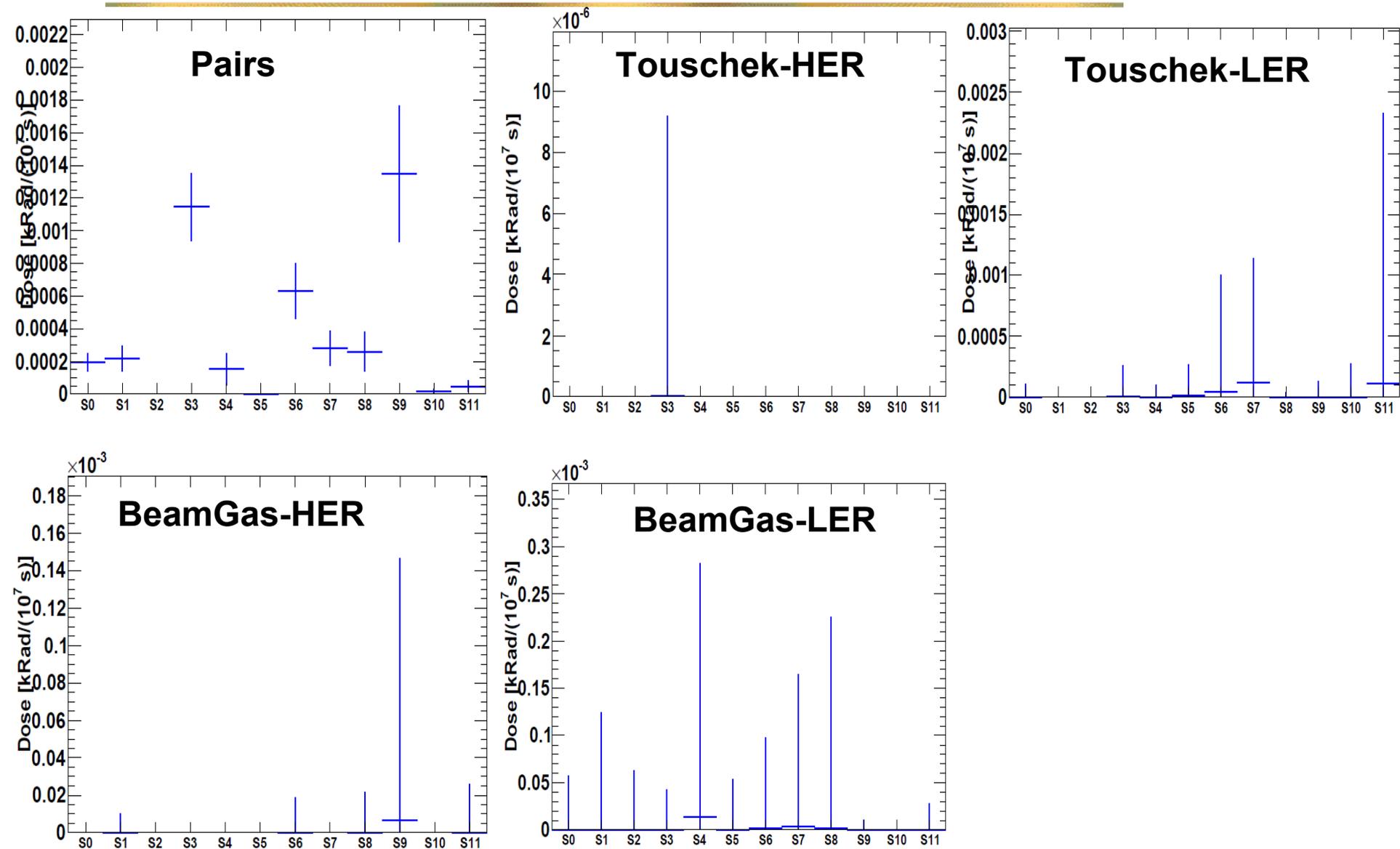
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- **Many developments of reduce machine induced backgrounds on the FDIRC**
  - New lead-steel-polyethylene shield on the FBLOCK regions of FDIRC
  - Thicker W-shield (from 30 to 45 mm)
- **A very complete set of background samples have been analysed**
  - Rad-bhabha
  - Pairs
  - Touschek and BeamGas (HER/LER)
- **With the new geometry configuration (additional shield) get a reduction of a factor of ~10 on the total rates (mainly due a reduction on Rad-bhabha rates on FBLOCK region)**
- **FEE dose and fluency**
  - First look at dose and fluency on electronics
  - Quoted numbers are average over a whole sector
  - Are the quoted numbers enough?

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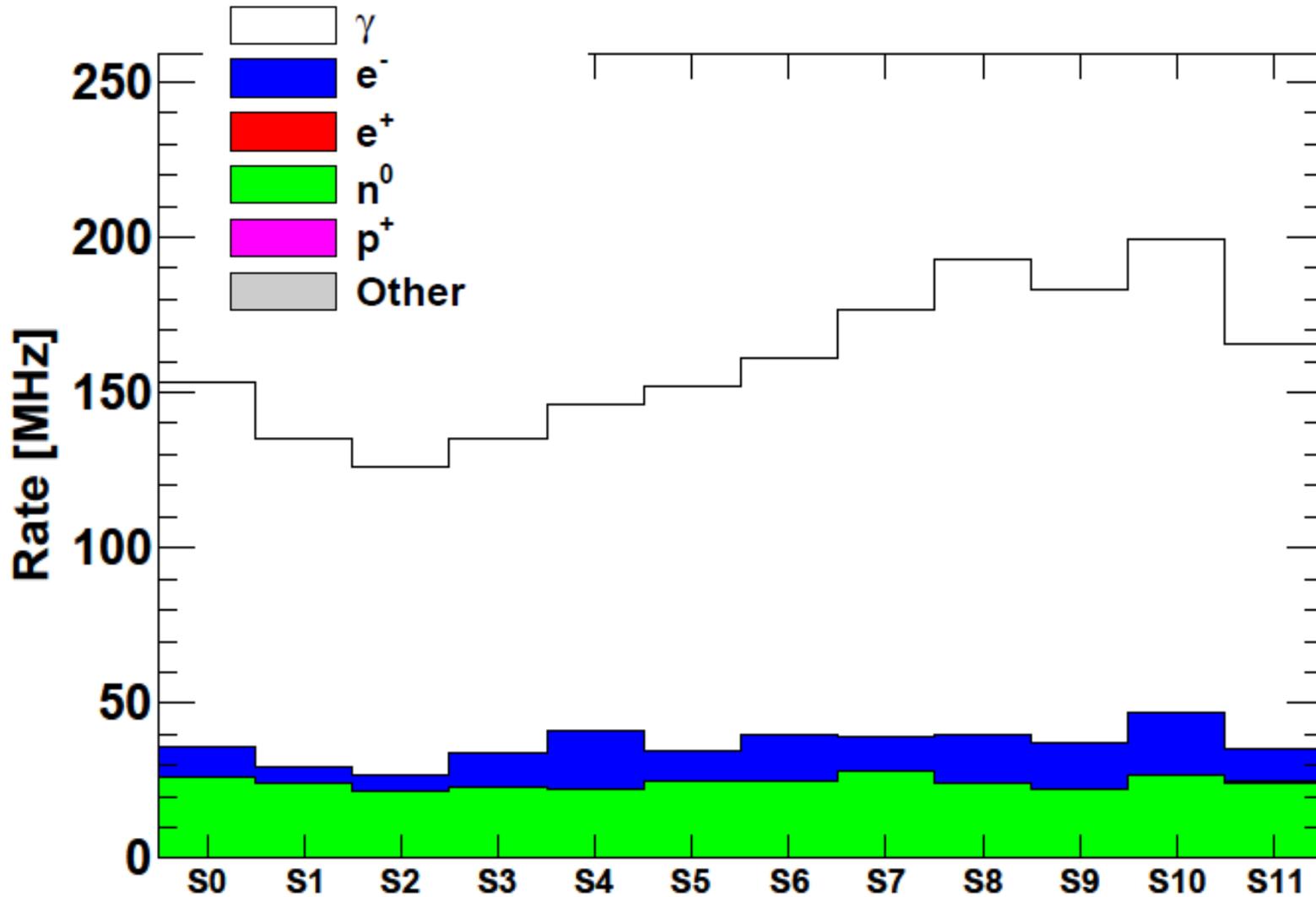
**Backup**

# FEE Dose and fluency: Dose



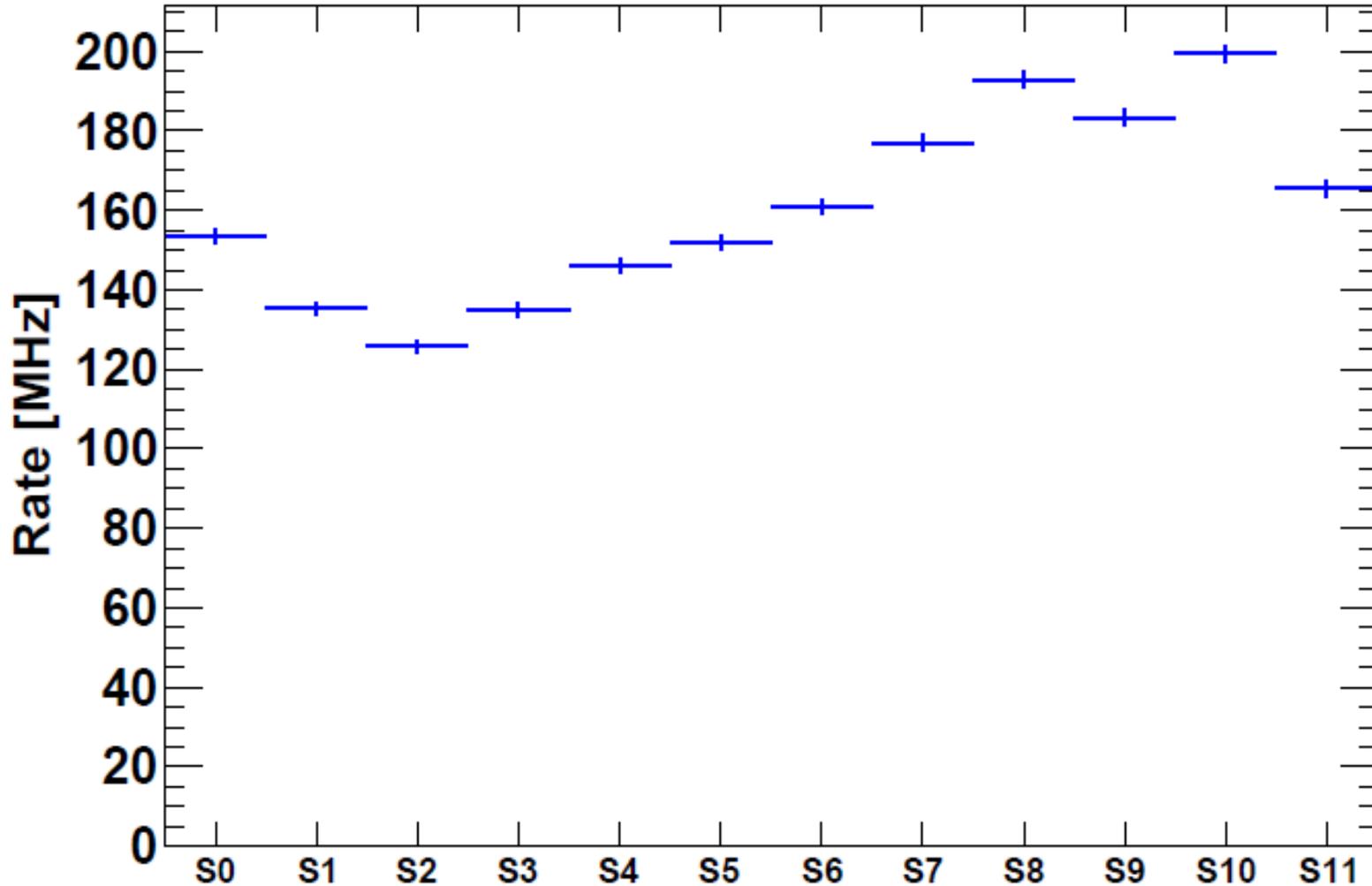
# FEE Dose and fluency: Rates

Rad-bhabha: Total particle rate on FEE per sector



# FEE Dose and fluency: Rates

Rad-bhabha: Total particle rate on FEE per sector



# FEE Dose and fluency: Fluences

