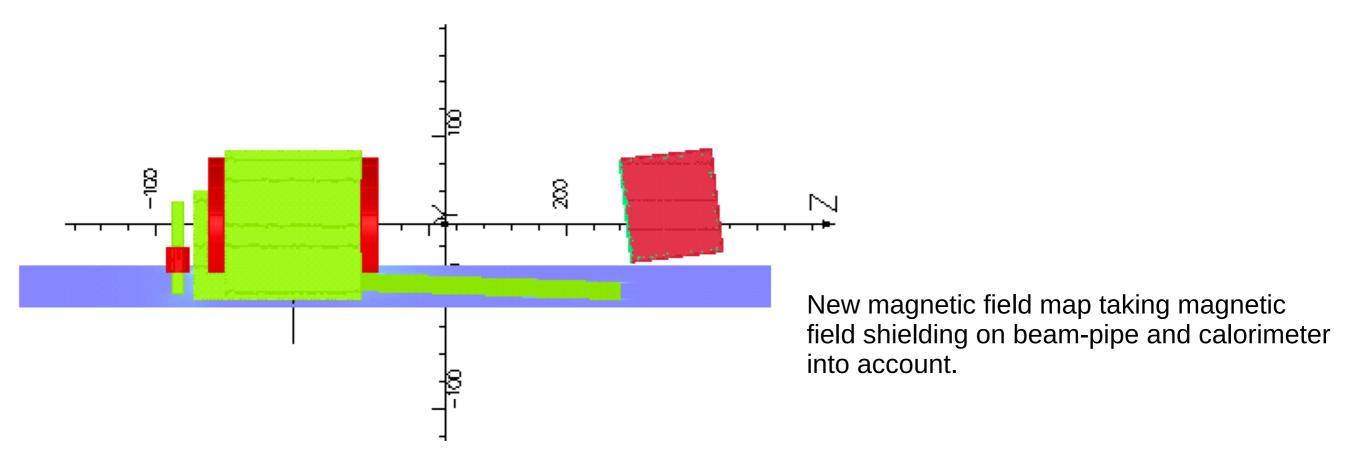
# **Background dose simulation**

With magnetic field shielding and lower magnetic field strength

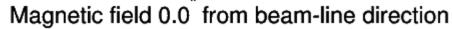
Ho San KO Institut de Physique Nucléaire d'Orsay 19. Dec. 2019

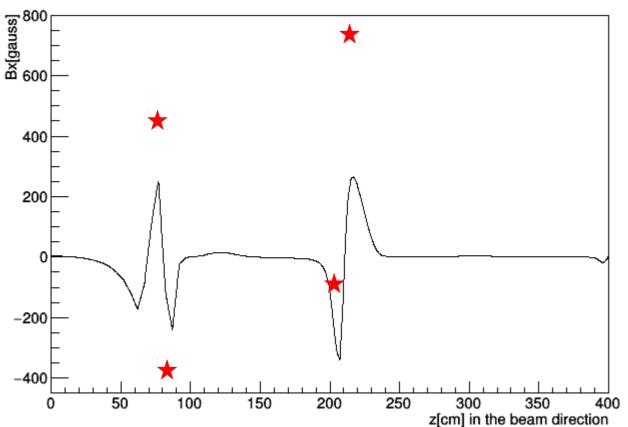
## Background dose calculation setting



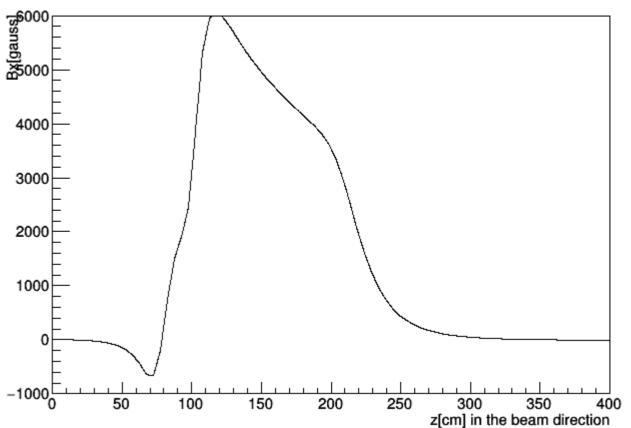
- Magnetic field center: 1.57 m from the target.
- Magnetic field center: 2.2 deg from the beam-pipe
- Physical magnet's center: 1.6 m from the target.
- Physical magnet's center: 2.3 deg from the beam-pipe.
- Magnetic field's z-axis : goes through the target.
- Calorimeter: 4m away from the target.
- Calorimeter: 8.5 deg from the beam-pipe.
- Calorimeter's magnetic field shielding :
  - iron 1mm + mu-metal 1mm in the front face
  - iron 5mm + mu-metal 1mm in the other 5 faces

#### Background dose calculation

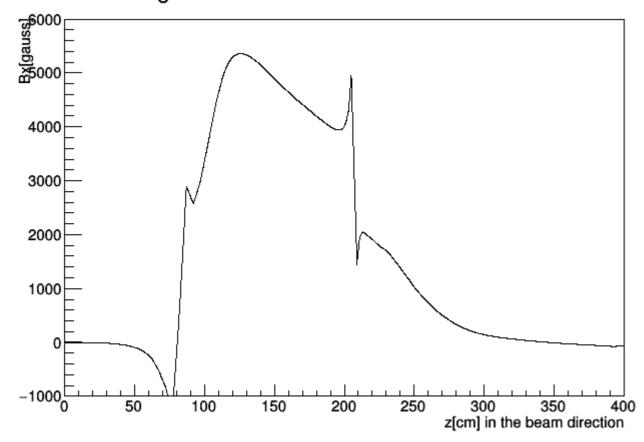




Magnetic field 8.5 from beam-line direction



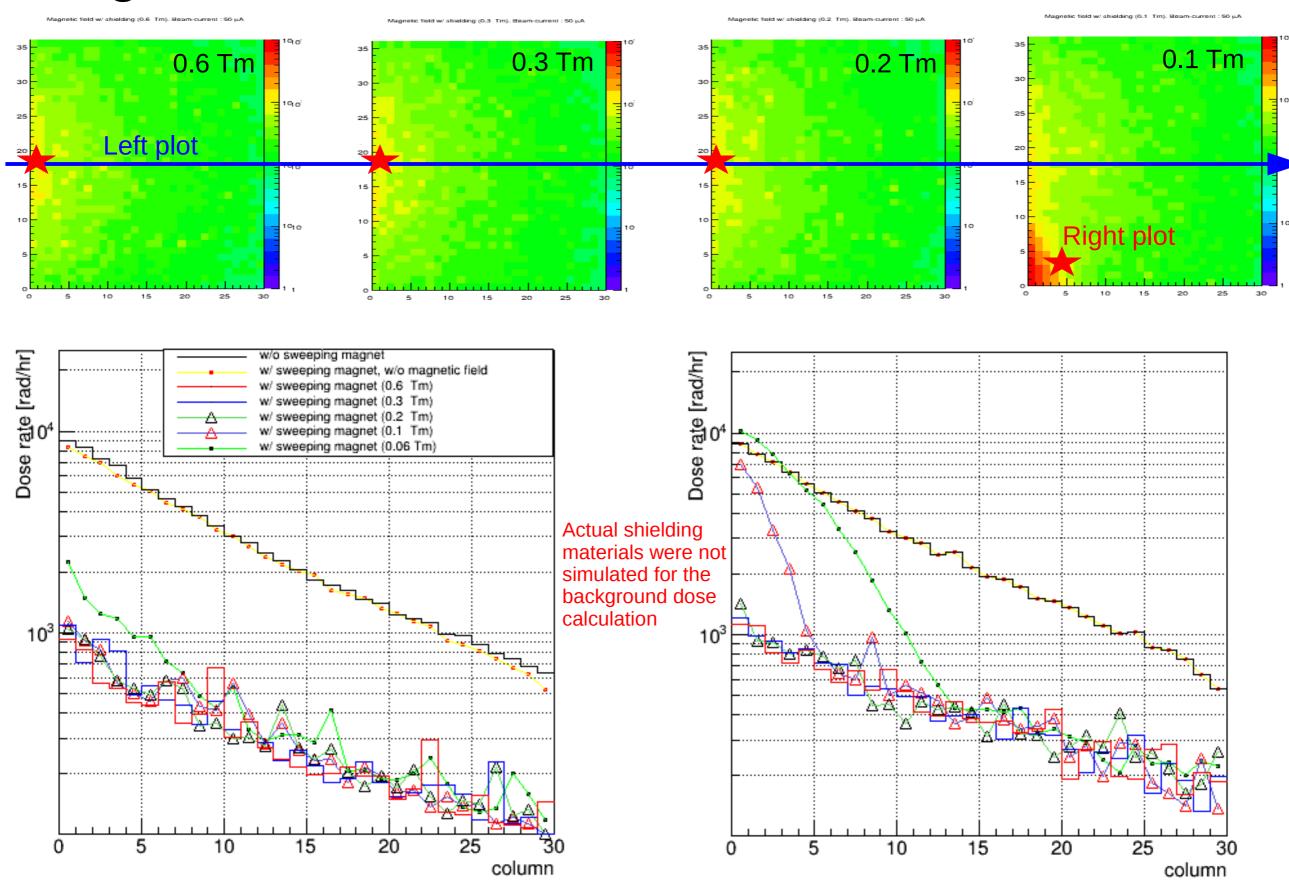
Magnetic field 2.2 from beam-line direction



Magnetic field(Bx [gauss]) in several directions

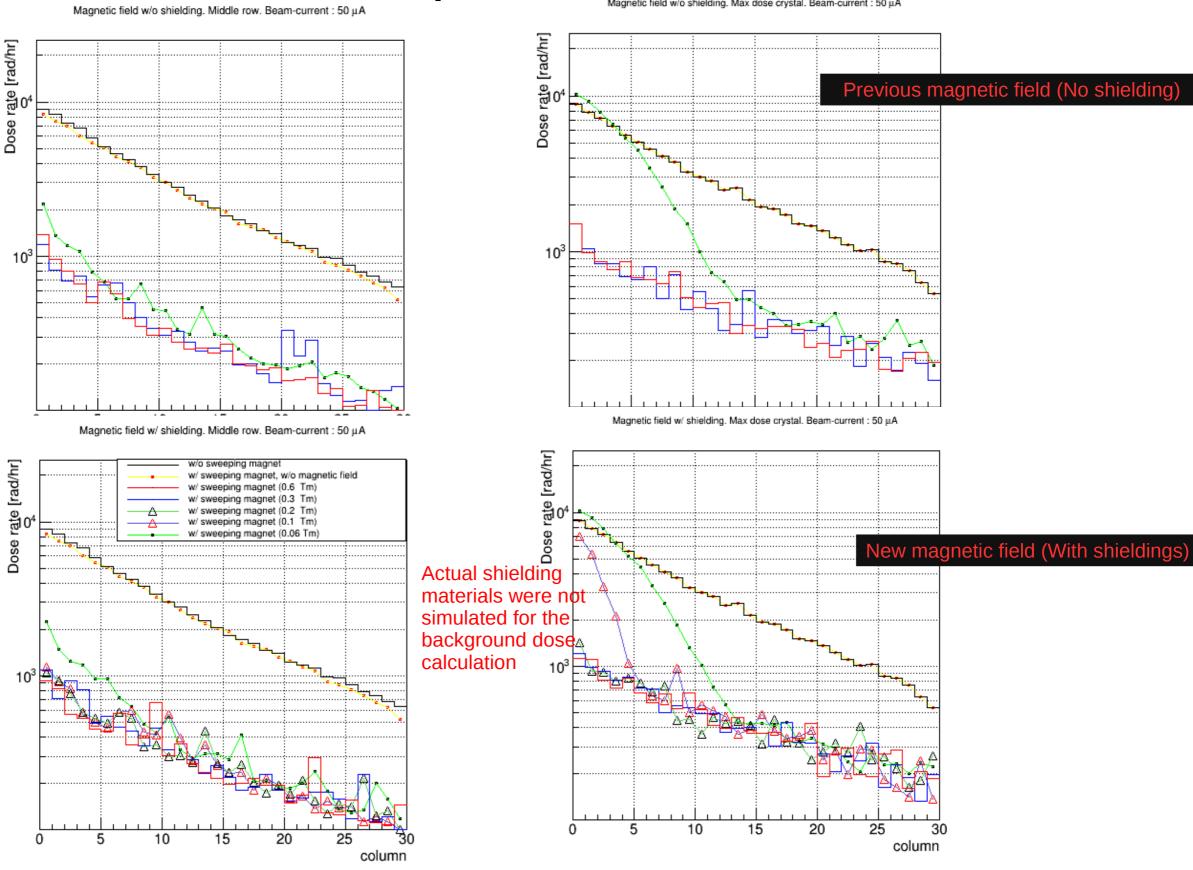
★ Magnetic field values without the shieldings

### Background dose calculation with new mag. field map



0.2 Tm is sufficient enough to sweep away the charged particles for this setting. -

## Background dose comparison with and without shielding



No significant difference between the previous magnetic field map (no shieldings) and the new magnetic field map (beam-pipe and calorimeter magnetic field shielding)

### Summary

- 0.2Tm is enough to reduce the charged particle backgrounds in the setting shown here.
- No significant difference between the magnetic field maps without the shieldings and with the shieldings.
  - To calculate the background dose for other kinematic settings, new magnetic field maps need to be calculated.
  - → Suggestions :
    - low-xB setting : calorimeter 6m away from the target.
      - calorimeter 6.3 deg from the beam-pipe
    - larger calorimeter angle setting?
- Energy and position resolution study with the magnetic field shielding on the calorimeter is on going.