

Dose profile in NPS crystals

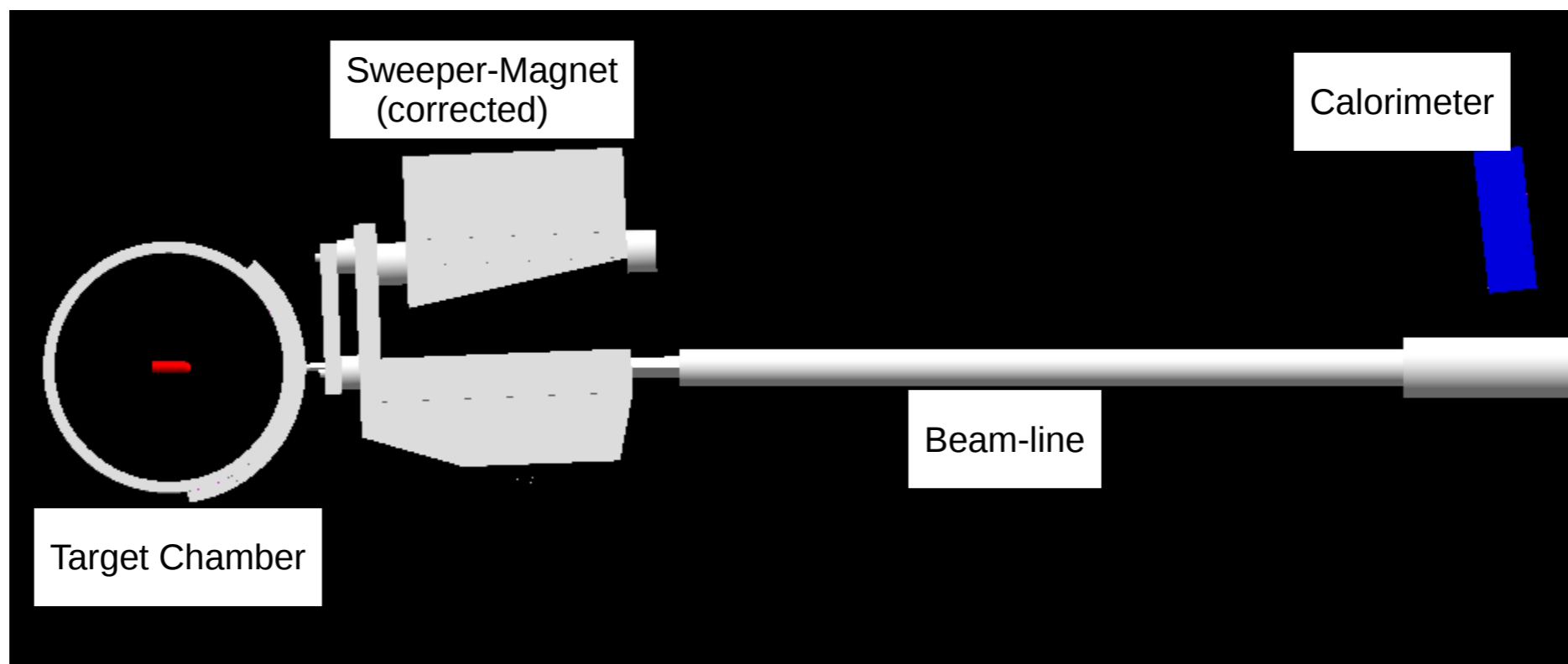
with shielding and lower magnetic field strength

Ho San KO
Institut de Physique Nucléaire d'Orsay
21. Nov. 2019

Outline

- Energy distribution and dose distribution of background in NPS
- Review of dose profile in NPS crystals with energy cuts (shielding)
- Dose profile in NPS crystals with reduced magnetic field strength : $0.6 \text{ T}\cdot\text{m} \rightarrow 0.3 \text{ T}\cdot\text{m}$

Background simulation geometry



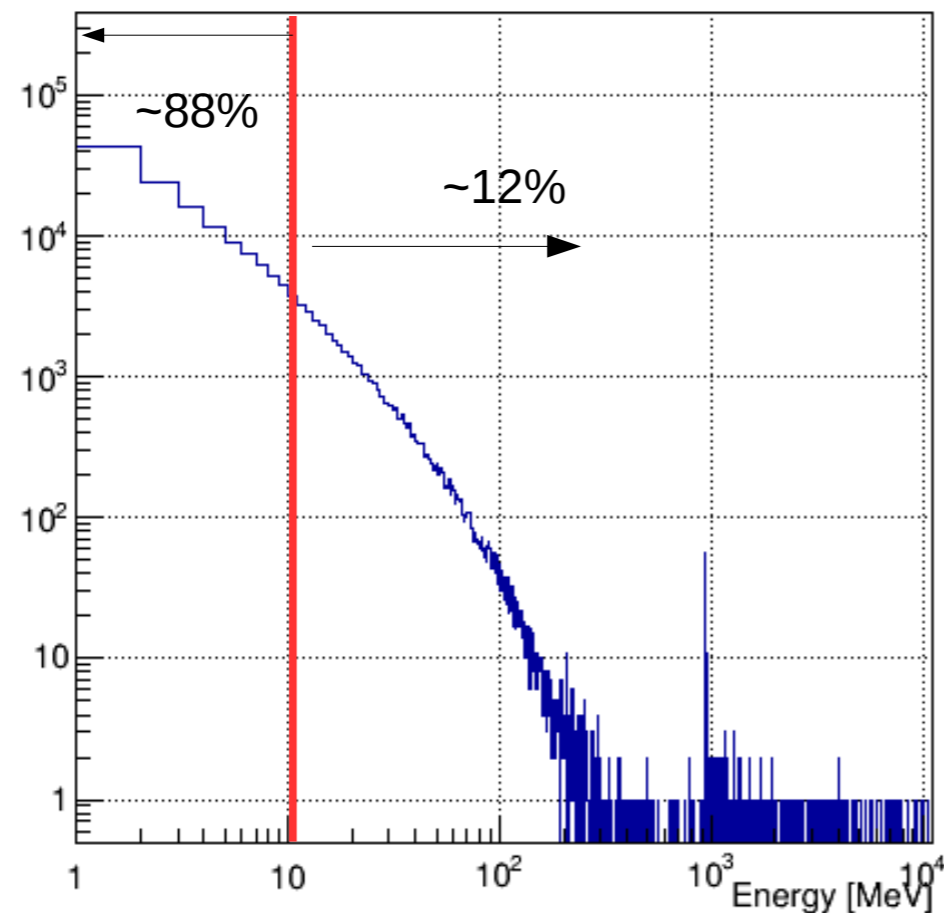
Setting #16 (low- x_B) : $x_B = 0.2$, $Q^2 = 3.0 \text{ GeV}^2$. Beam-time : 1 day with 11uA

Calorimeter : 6m from the target, 6.3 deg from the beam-line axis

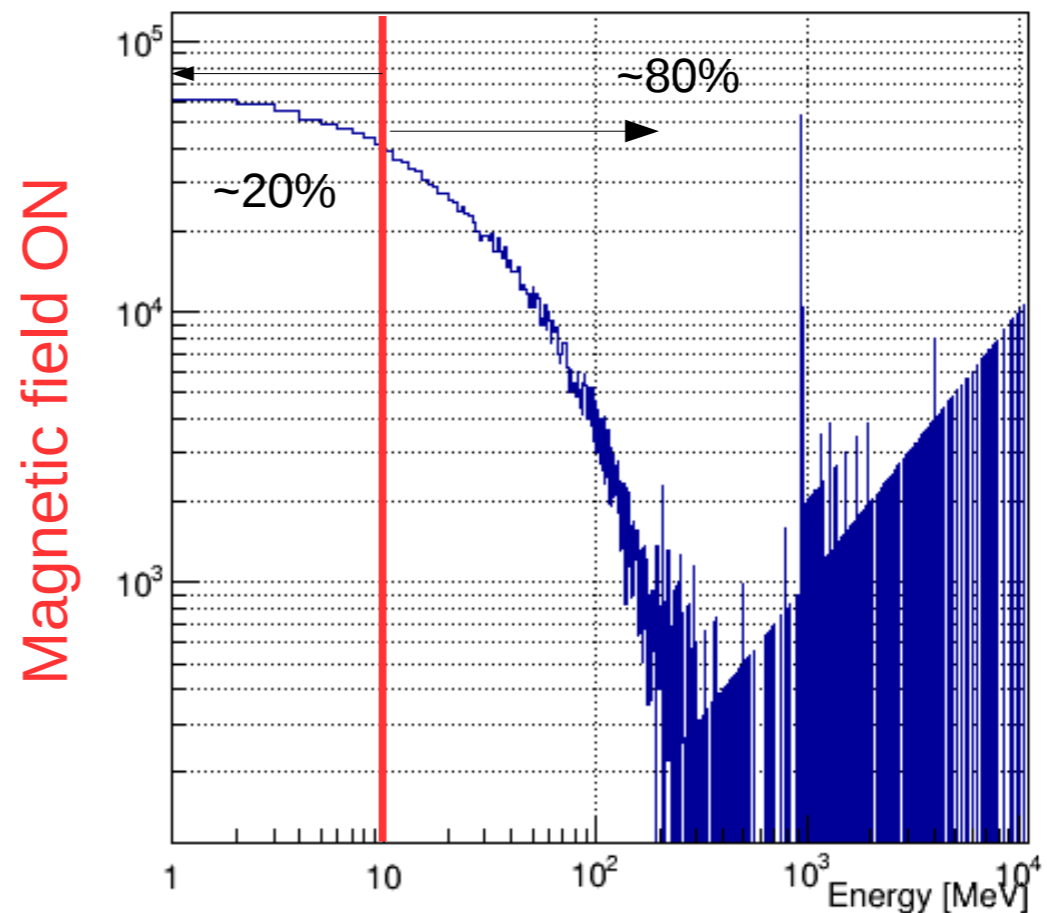
Sweeper-Magnet Center : 1.6m (for E12-13-010), 2.3 deg from the beam-line axis(6.3 - 4 deg)

Energy and dose distribution of background in NPS

Energy distribution of background in NPS.



Dose distribution



Right plot was obtained by weighting each particle by its energy.

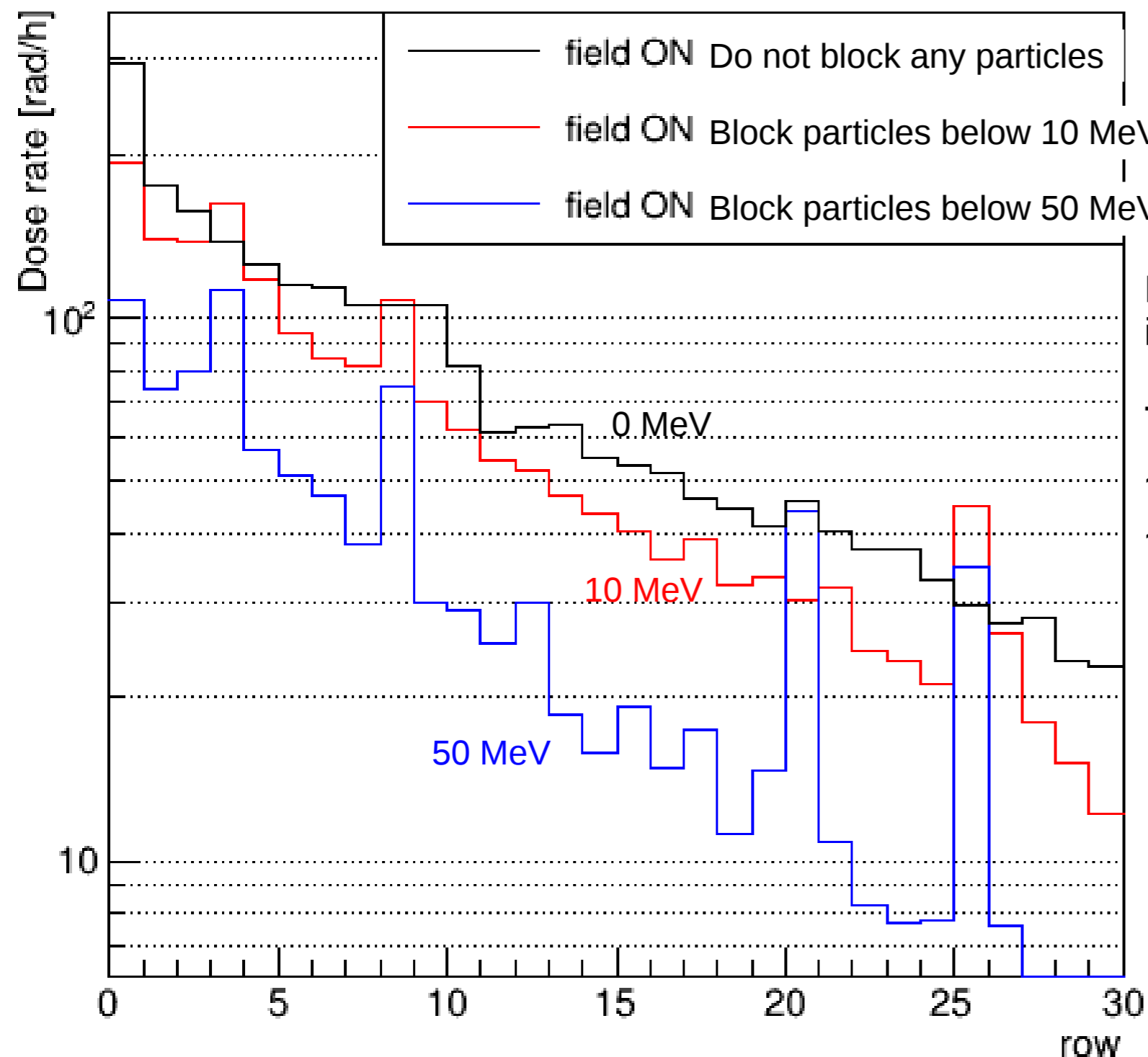
The numbers (~88%, ~20%, etc.) were calculated by integrating the ranges of interests ([0 MeV, 10 MeV] or [10 MeV, 11 GeV]) of the plots above.

~88% of background is from particles with $E < 10$ MeV.

However, the total energy from particles with $E < 10$ MeV is ~20% of the total energy deposited in the detector

Background dose with energy cut (shielding) (review)

Dose rate on the middle row of the calo. low- x_B , Calo : 6m, 6.3°



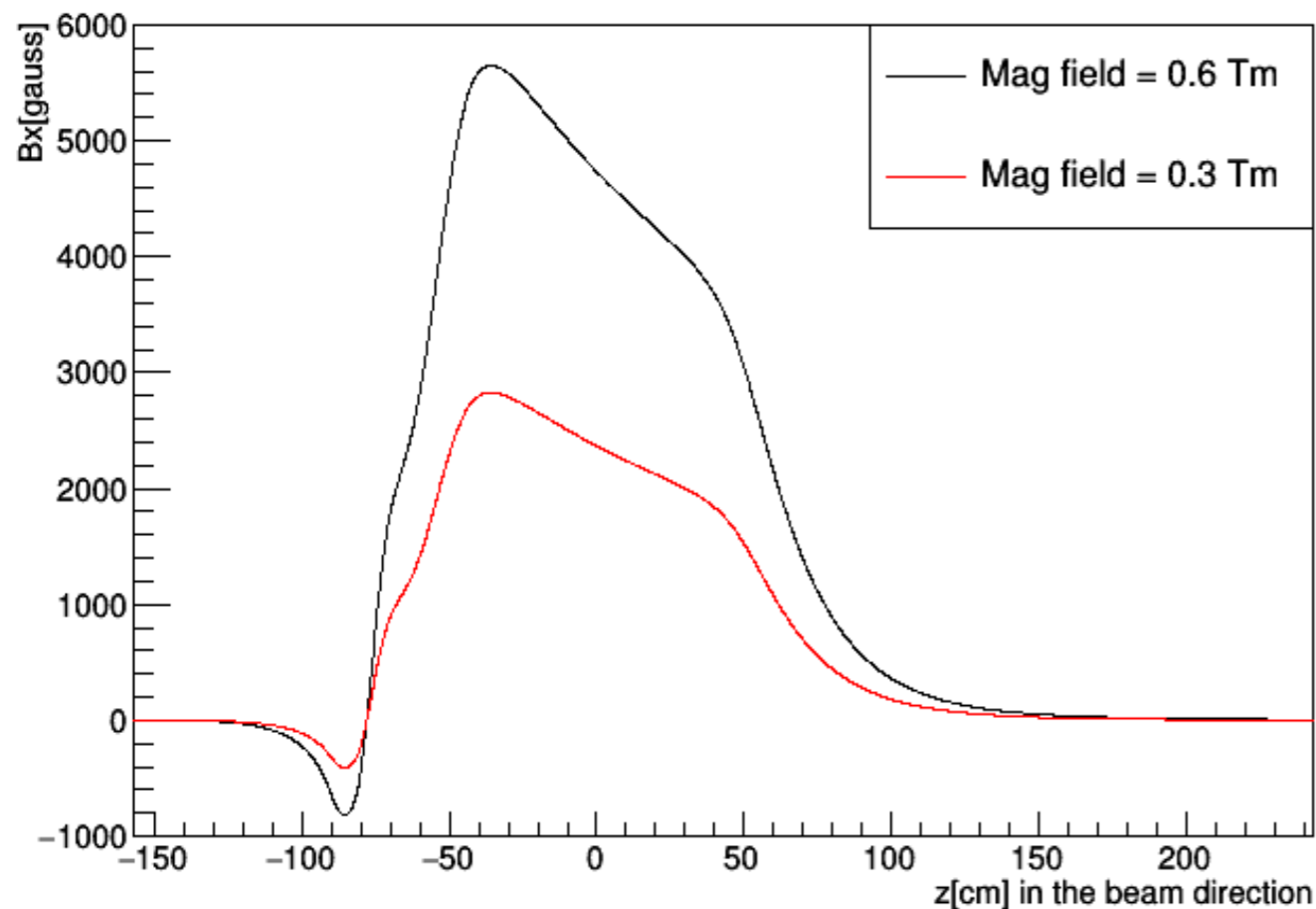
Field ON : from no blocking to <10MeV blocking
i.e. Black → Red

The dose rate decreases
~19% in total in the middle row.
~20% in total across the calorimeter.

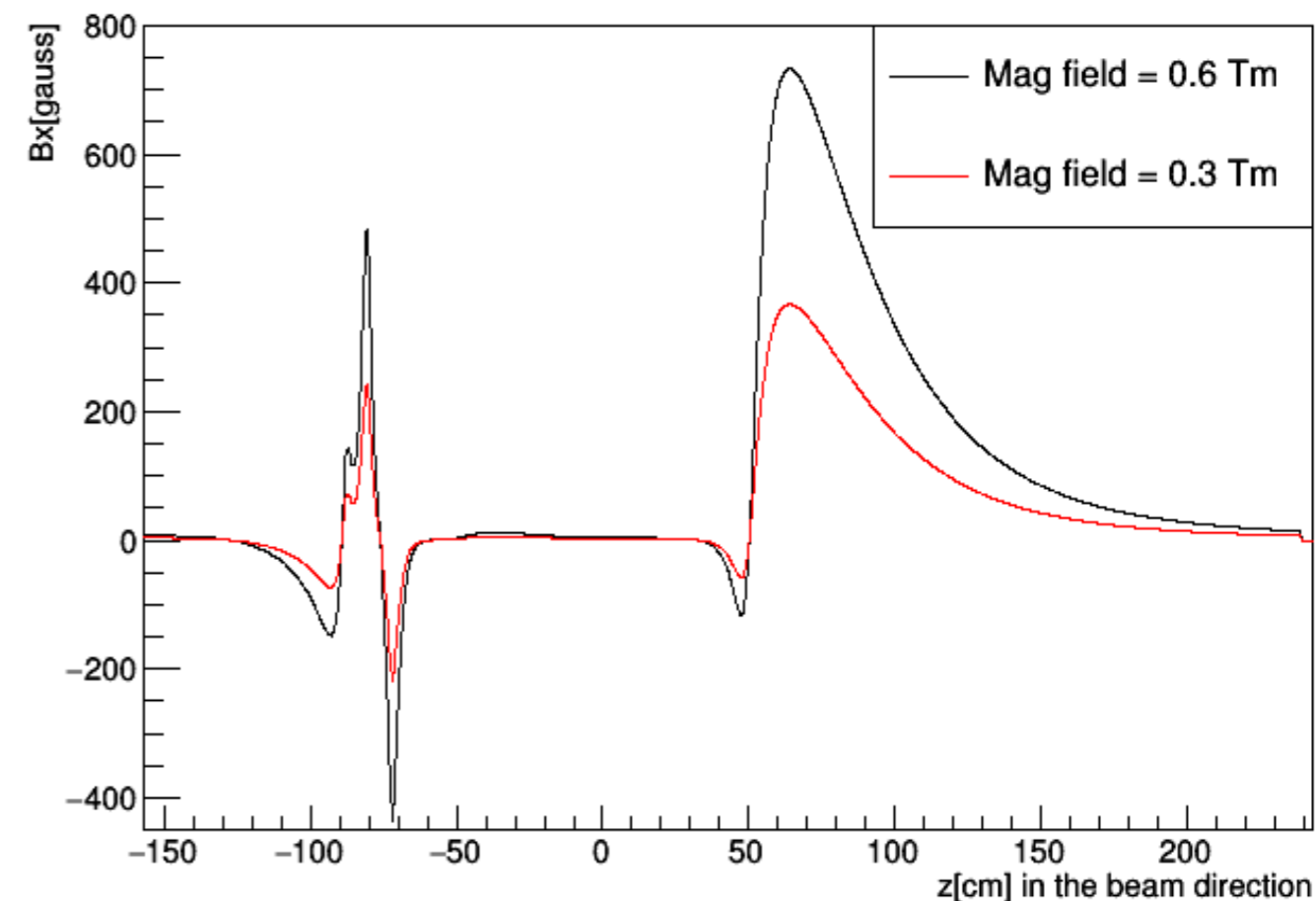
→ consistent result with
dose distribution

Reduced magnetic field strength

Magnetic field 6.3° from beam-line direction



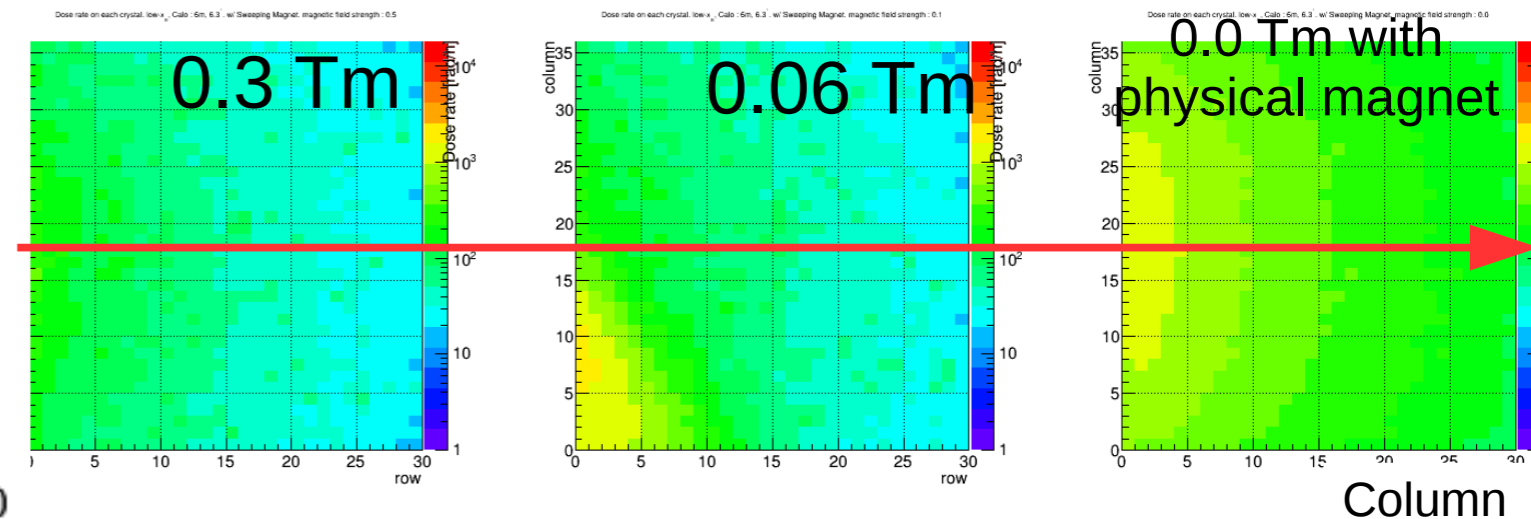
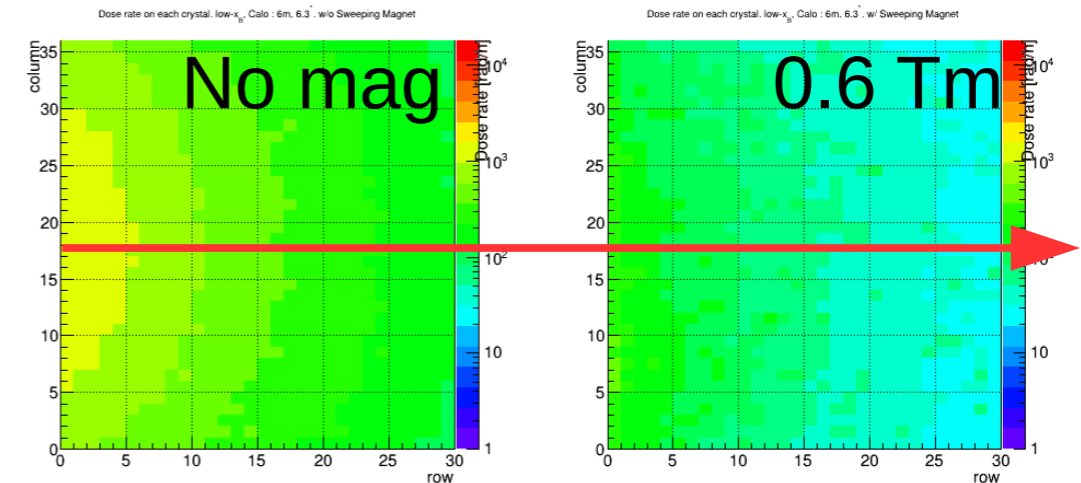
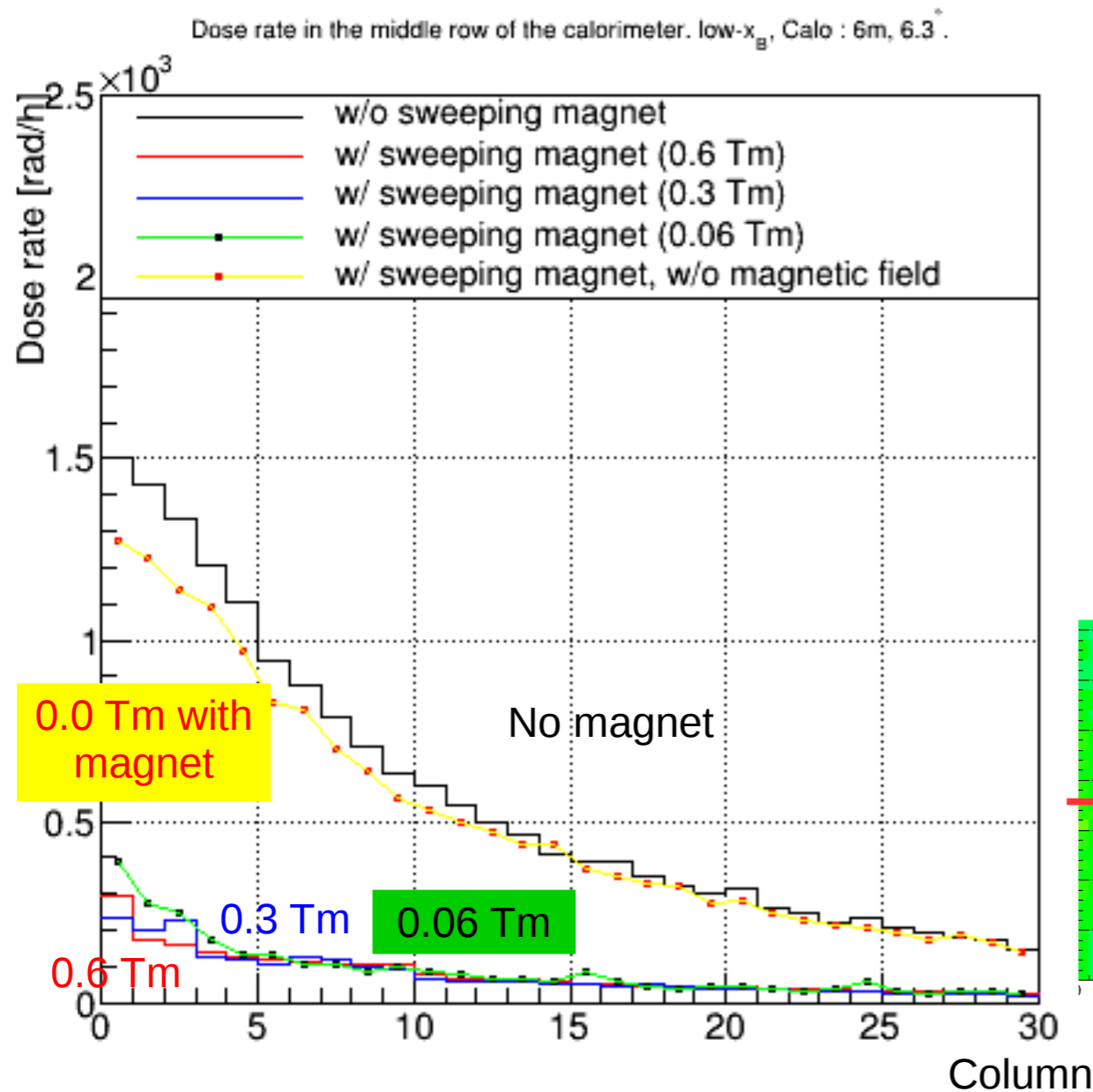
Magnetic field 0.0° from beam-line direction



Reduced magnetic field strength to its originally proposed (0.3 Tm) and other values to check the background dose.

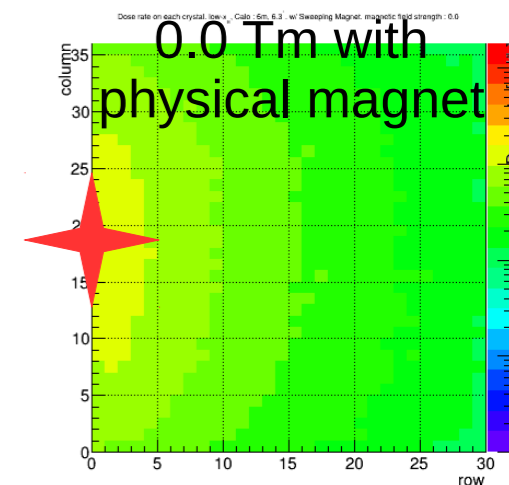
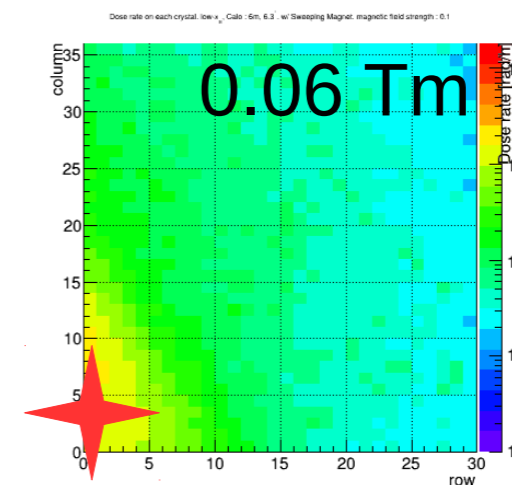
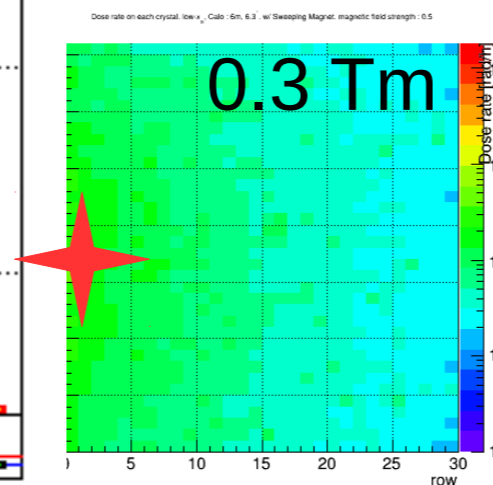
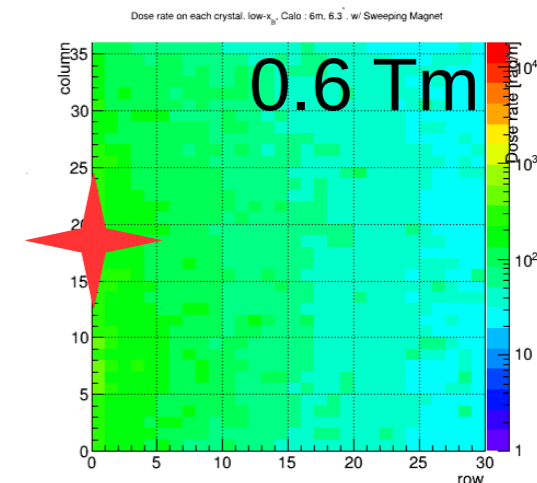
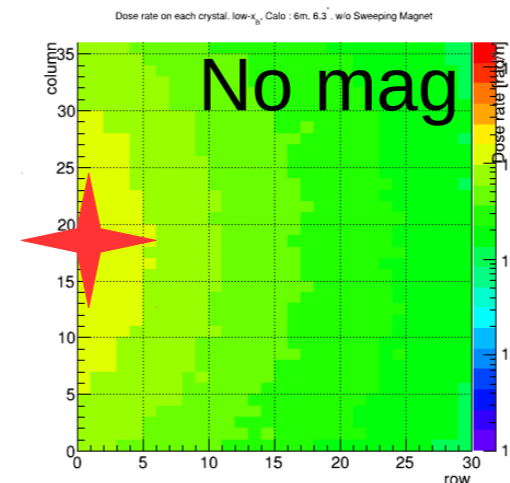
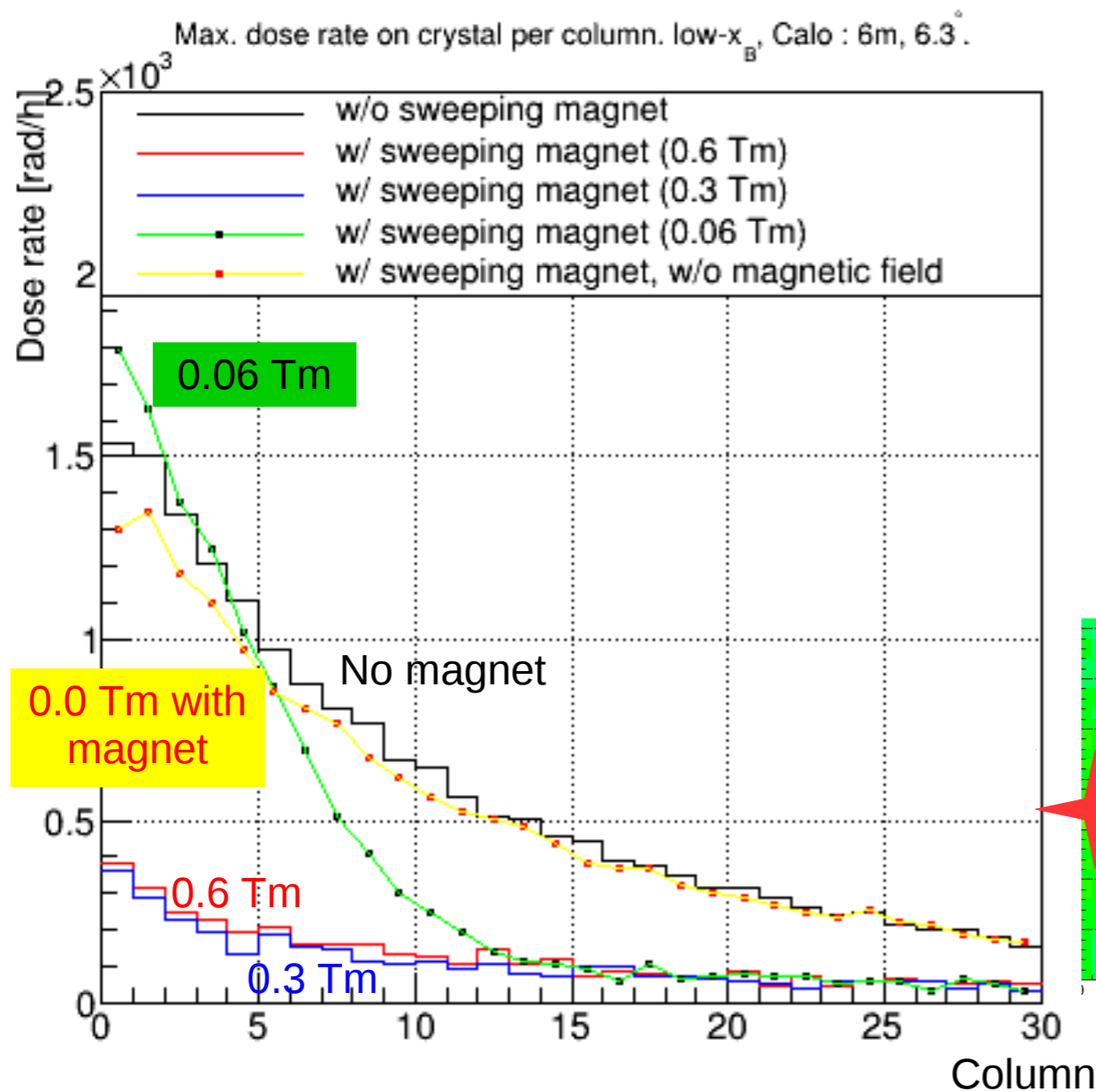
No magnetic field shielding on the beam-pipe, yet.

Background dose with reduce magnetic field



Dose rate in the middle row of the calorimeter (arrow)

Background dose with reduce magnetic field



Maximum dose in each column of crystals.
Not necessarily comparing the same crystals.(stars)

Summary

- With magnetic field, the total energy of the particles with $E < 10 \text{ MeV}$ is $\sim 20\%$ of the total energy deposited in the detector
- Reduced magnetic field strength, $0.6 \text{ T}\cdot\text{m} \rightarrow 0.3 \text{ T}\cdot\text{m}$, does not significantly affect the background dose on the calorimeter

Keep in mind that the magnetic field have not considered the beam-pipe shielding, yet.

Backups

Geant4 cuts

- Geant4 version using : 10.03.p03
- Has only one cut value called “range cut (in length unit) (default : 0.1 mm)”
 - convert into threshold energies for each material and for each particle type for the secondary particle production.
- Do not have tracking cuts.
 - All particles produced and accepted are tracked up to zero range.

==> Each process has its intrinsic limit(s) to produce secondary particles. And all particles produced (and accepted) will be tracked up to zero range.

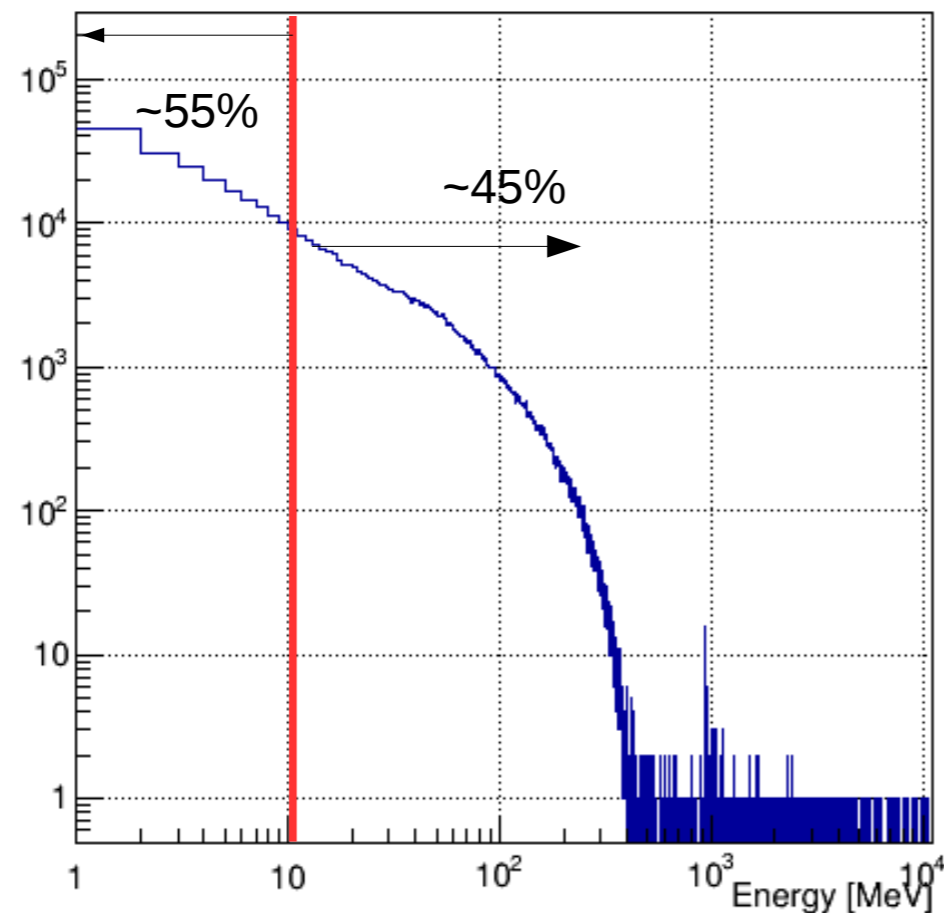
- Document :

<http://cern.ch/geant4-userdoc/UsersGuides/ForApplicationDeveloper/BackupVersions/V10.3/fo/BookForAppliDev.pdf>

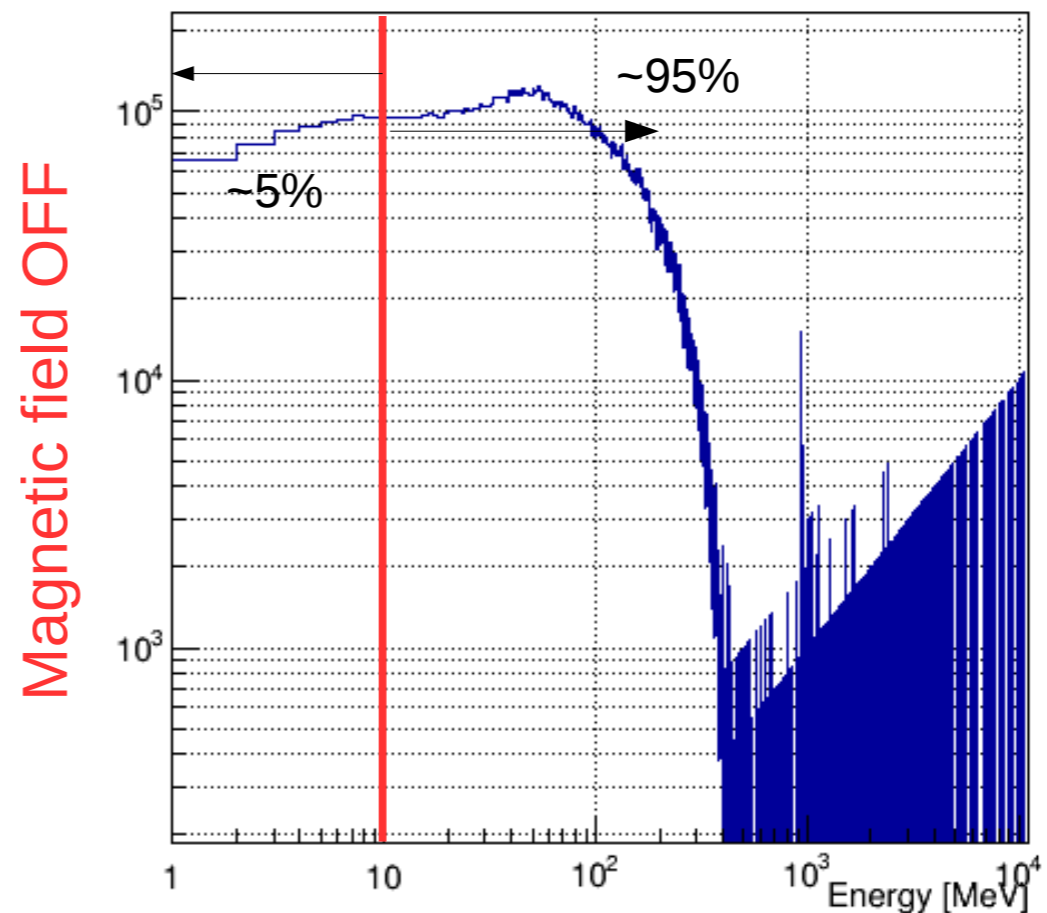
see : ch.2.4.2 (p.12), ch.5.4 (p.220)

Energy and dose distribution of background in NPS

Energy distribution of background in NPS.



Dose distribution



Magnetic field OFF

Right plot was obtained by weighting each particle by its energy.

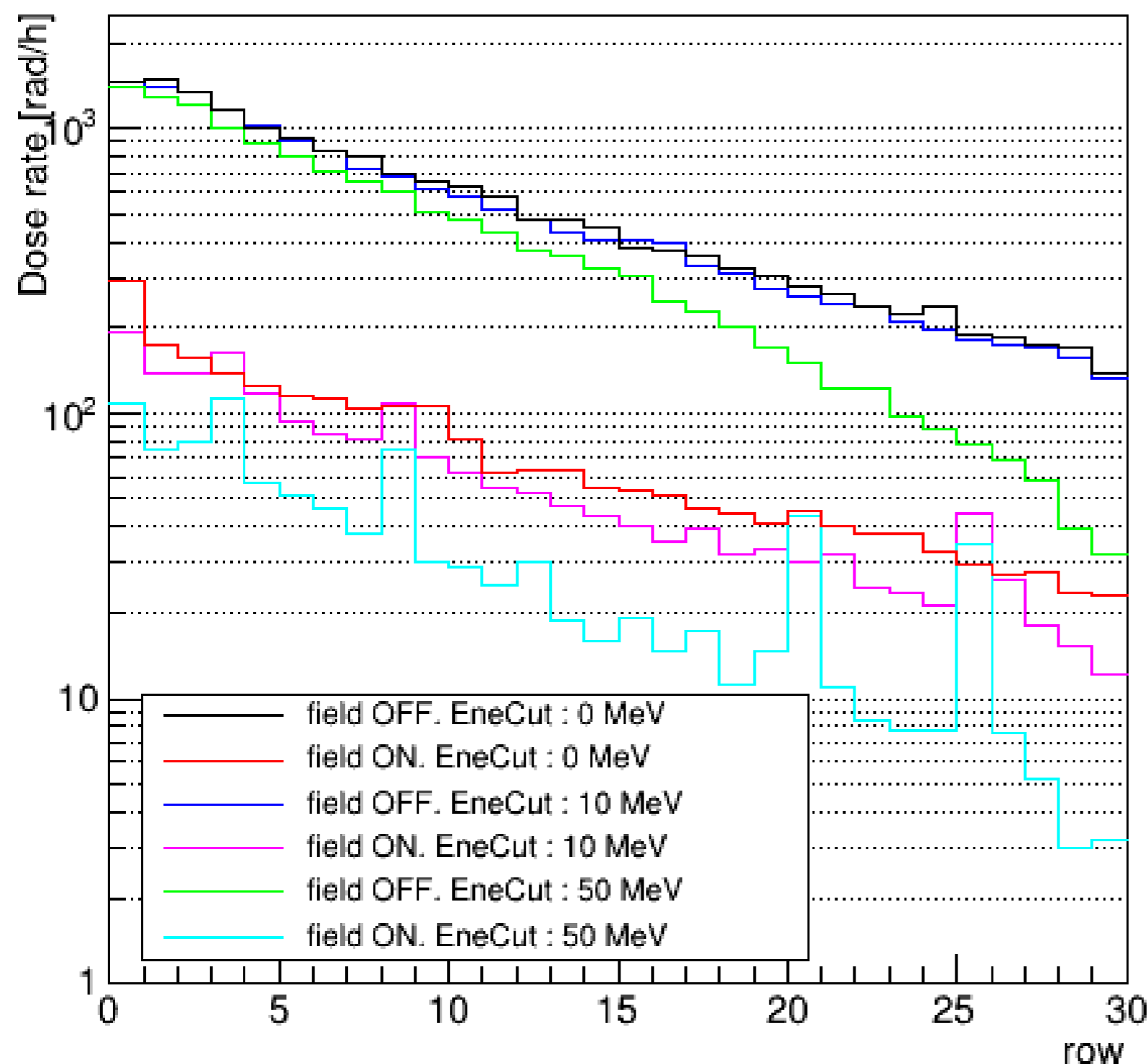
The numbers (~55%, ~5%, etc.) were calculated by integrating the ranges of interests ([0 MeV, 10 MeV] or [10 MeV, 11 GeV]) of the plots above.

~55% of background is from particles with $E < 10$ MeV.

However, the total energy from particles with $E < 10$ MeV is ~5% of the total energy deposited in the detector

Dose rate review

Dose rate on the middle row of the calo. low- x_B , Calo : 6m, 6.3°



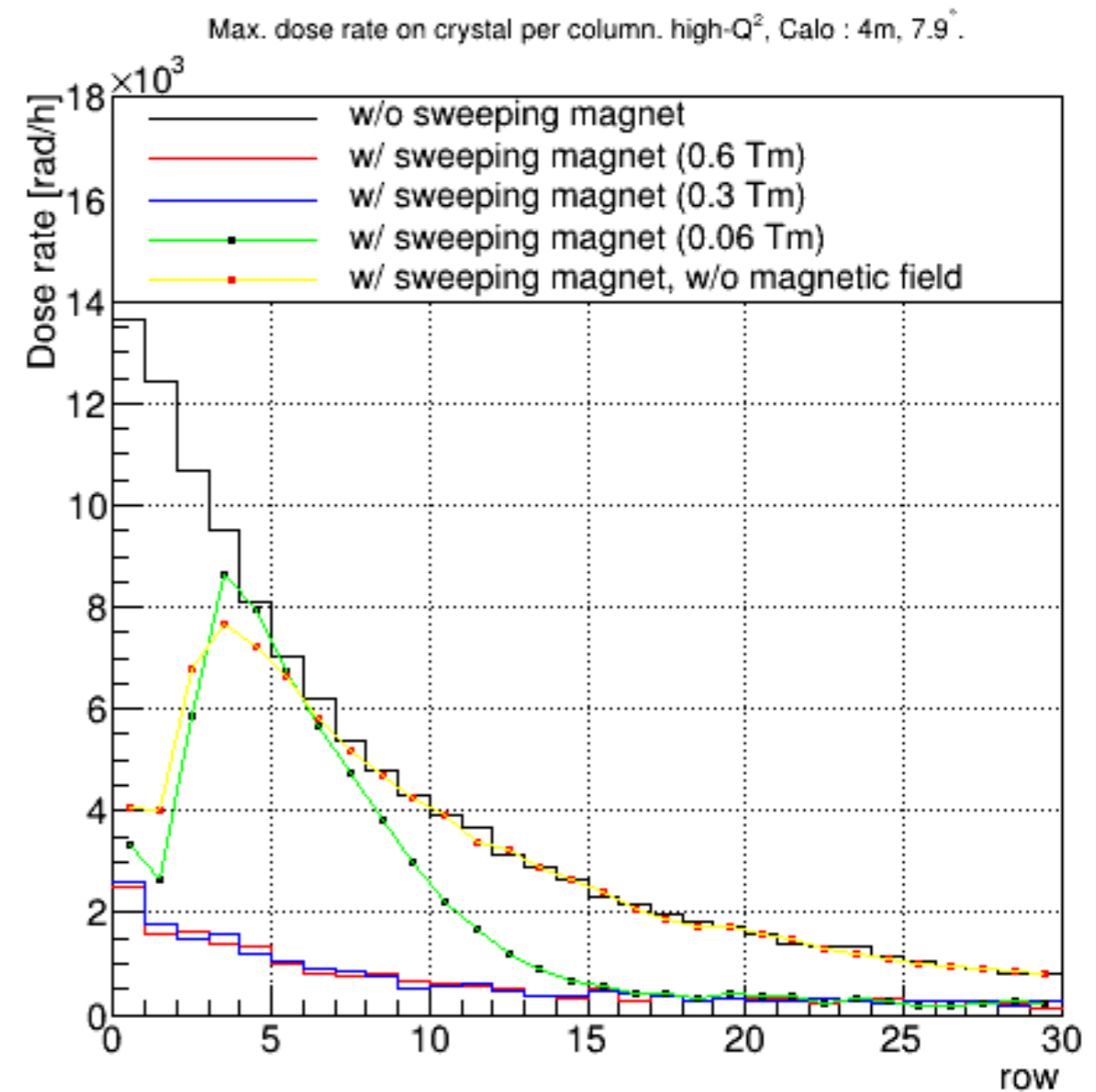
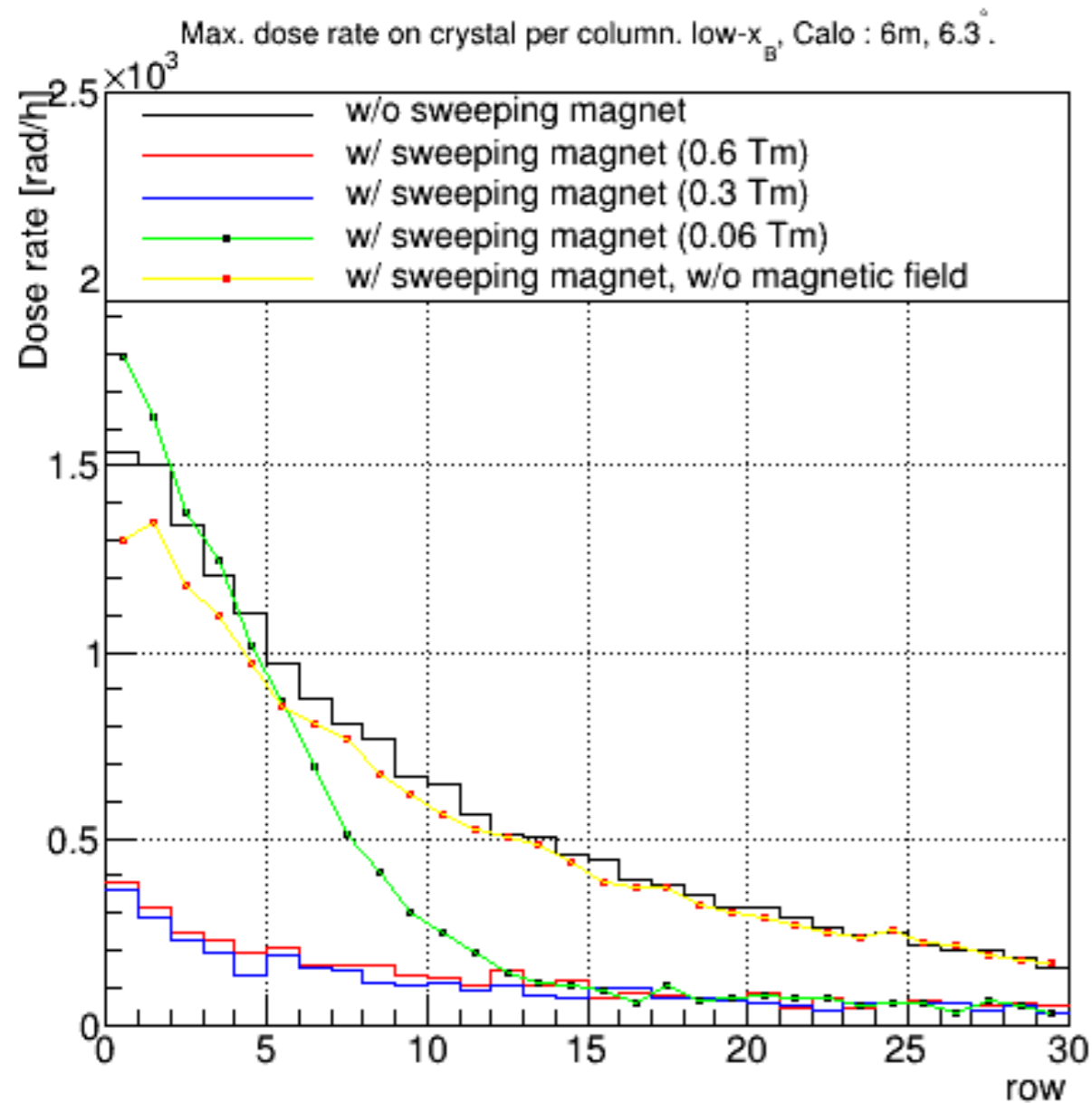
Field ON : from no cut to 10MeV cut
i.e. red → magenta

The dose rate decrease
~19% in total in the middle row.
~20% in total across the calorimeter.

Field OFF : from no cut to 10MeV cut
i.e. black → blue

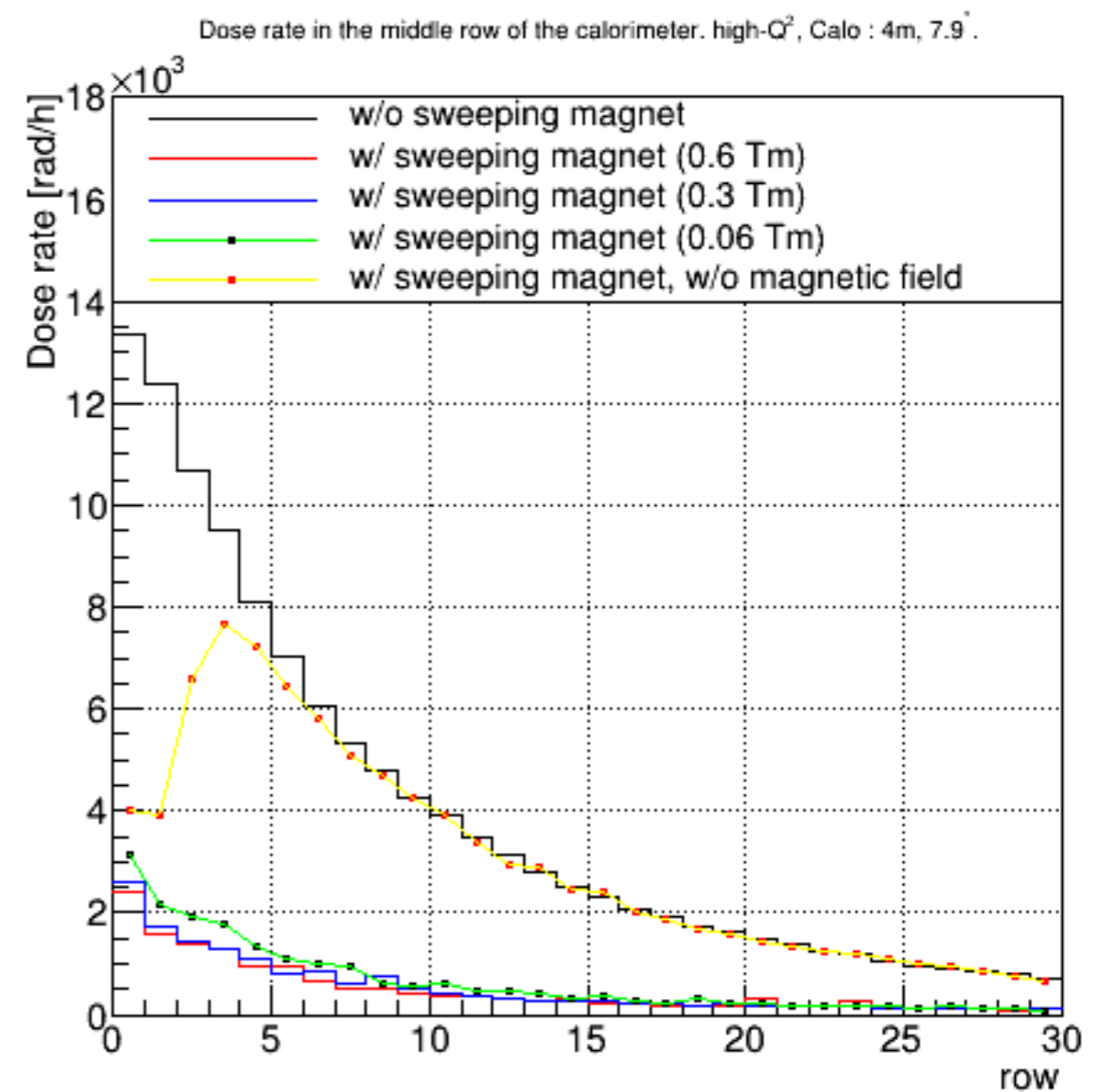
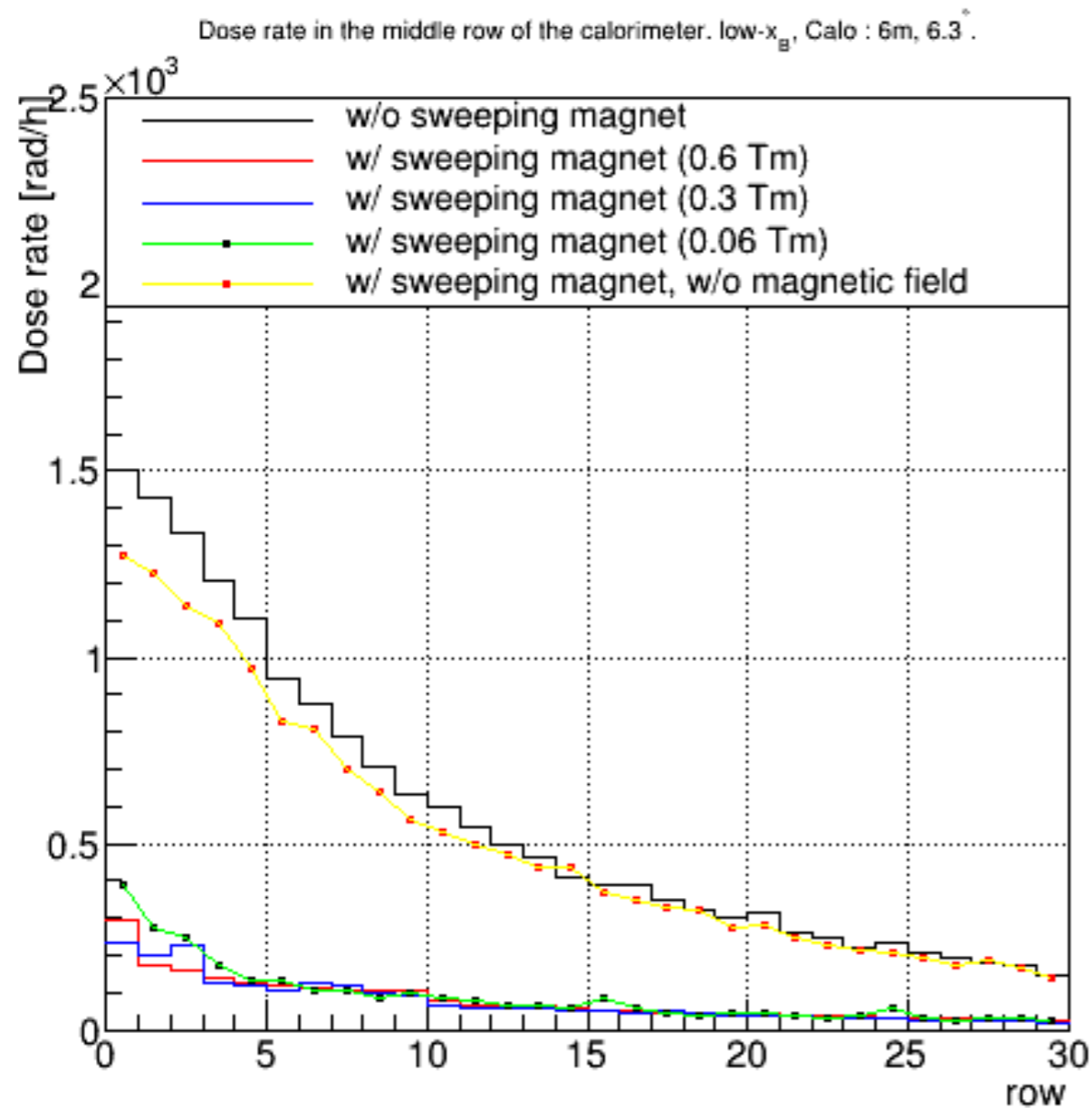
The dose rate decreases
~3.3% in total in the middle row.
~4.4% in total across the calorimeter.

Background dose with reduce magnetic field



Maximum dose in each column of crystals.

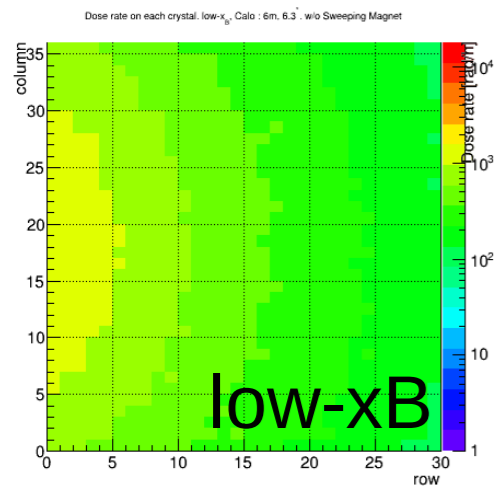
Background dose with reduce magnetic field



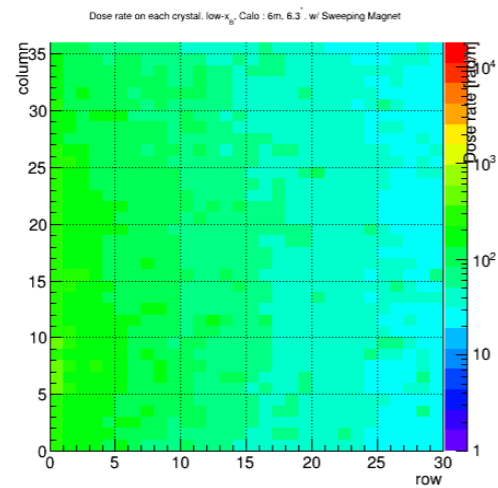
Dose rate in the middle row of the calorimeter

Background dose with reduce magnetic field

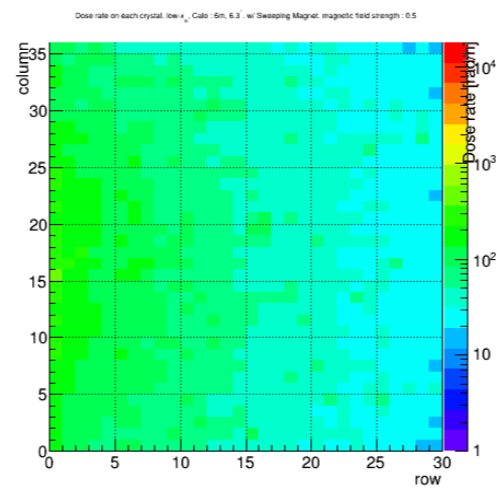
No mag



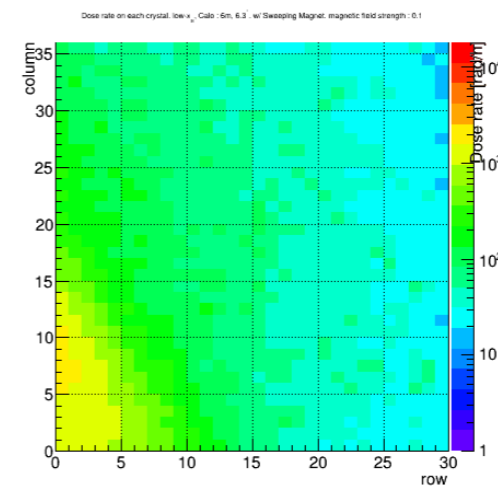
0.6 Tm



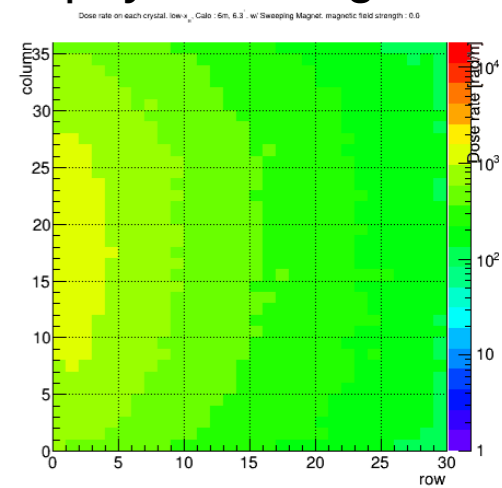
0.3 Tm



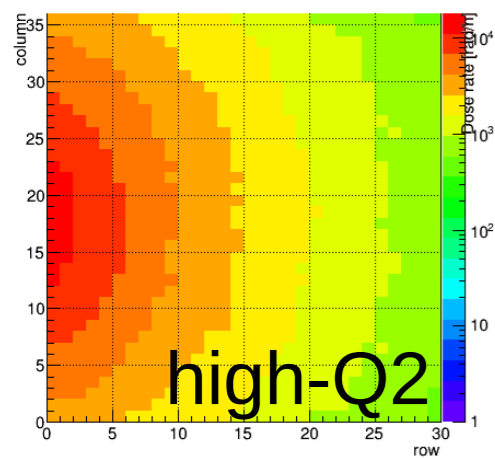
0.06 Tm



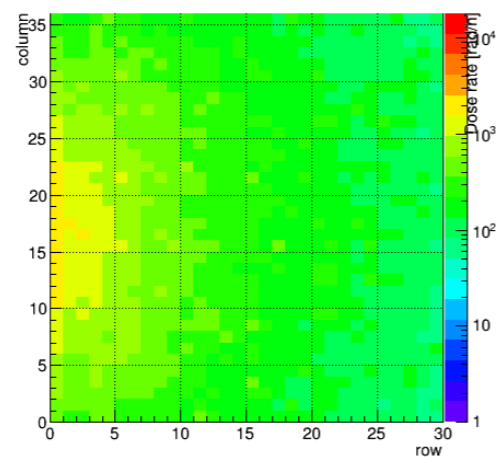
0.0 Tm with physical magnet



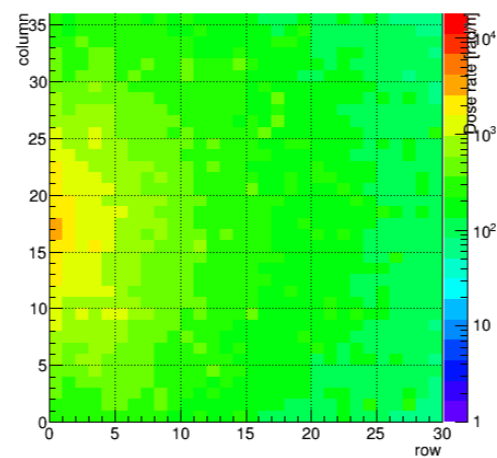
Dose rate on each crystal, high- Q^2 , Calo : 4m, 7.9°, w/o Sweeping Magnet



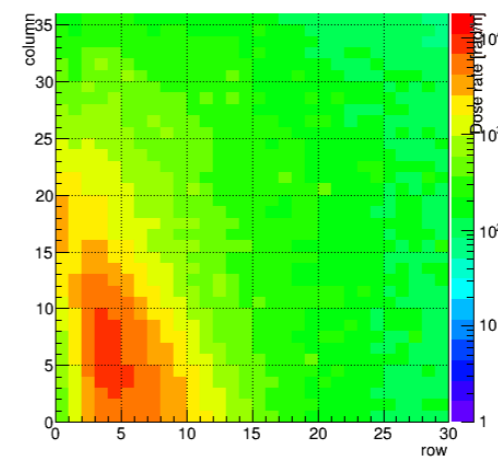
Dose rate on each crystal, high- Q^2 , Calo : 4m, 7.9°, w/ Sweeping Magnet



Dose rate on each crystal, high- Q^2 , Calo : 4m, 7.9°, w/ Sweeping Magnet, magnetic field strength : 0.5



Dose rate on each crystal, high- Q^2 , Calo : 4m, 7.9°, w/ Sweeping Magnet, magnetic field strength : 0.1



Dose rate on each crystal, high- Q^2 , Calo : 4m, 7.9°, w/ Sweeping Magnet, magnetic field strength : 0.0

