

# Klong\_hits9a

November 23, 2024

## 1 Klong beam simulation: GlueX detector hits, take 9 (planar beam pipe shielding)

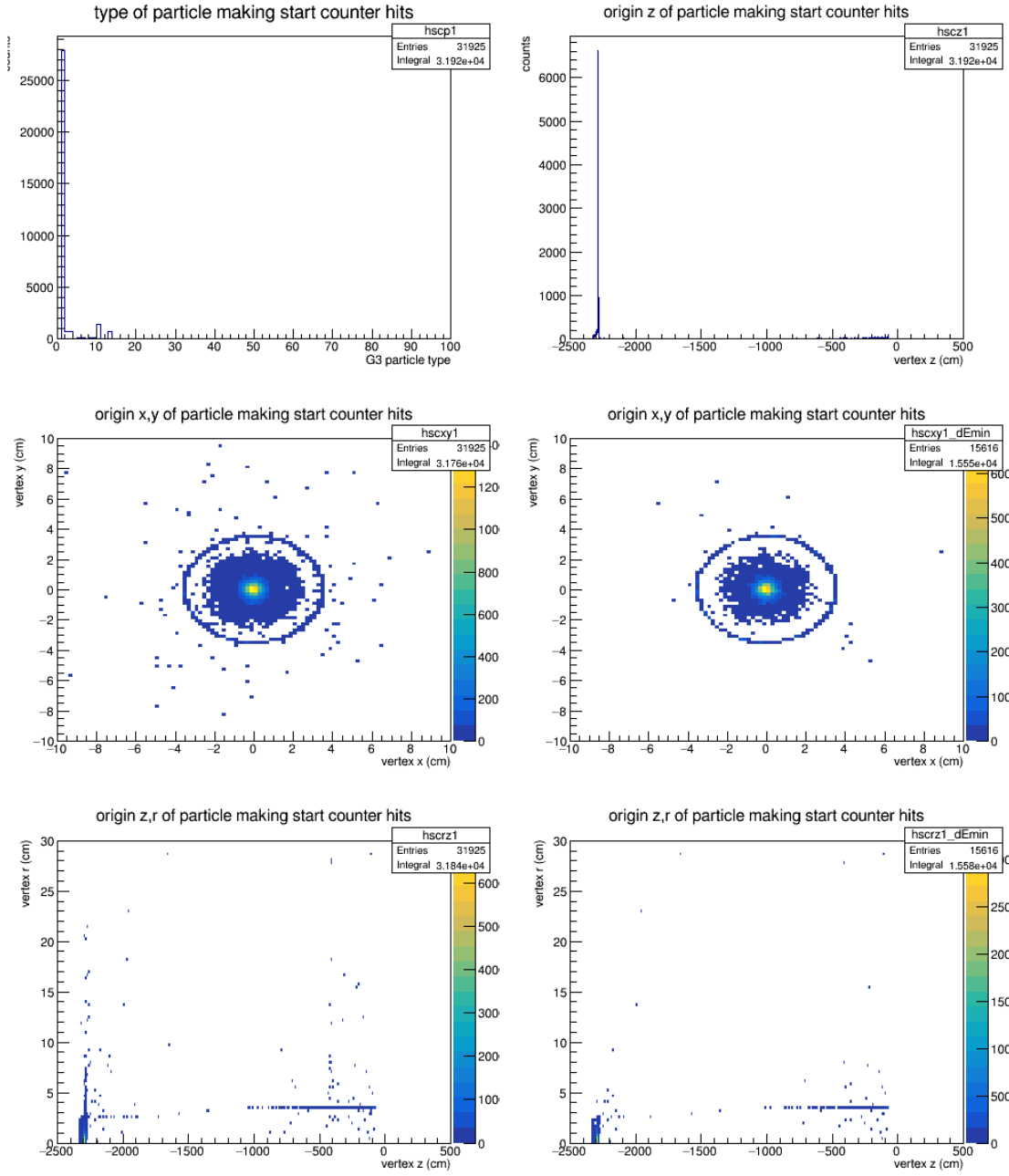
In previous studies of the Klong beam simulation, the focus was on the flux of particles of different kinds at the entry to the GlueX detector. Initial results showed that the principal background components are

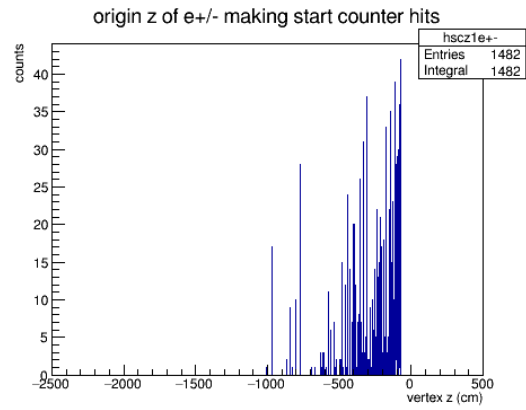
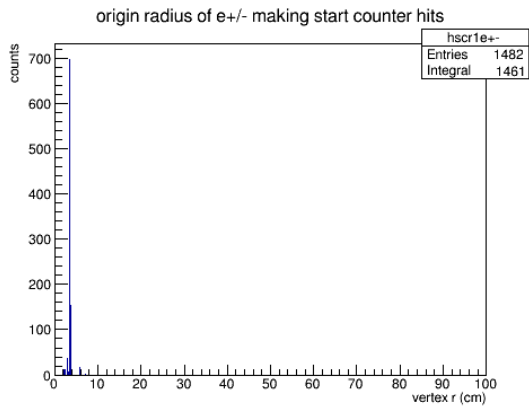
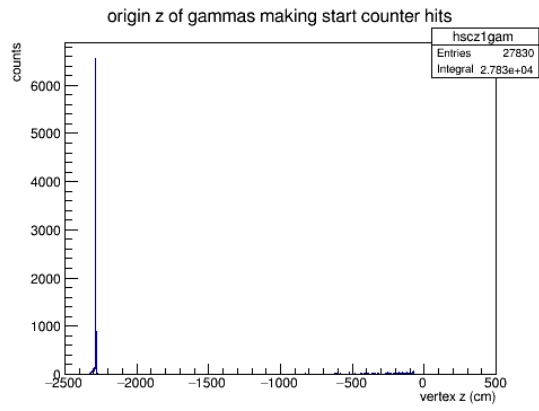
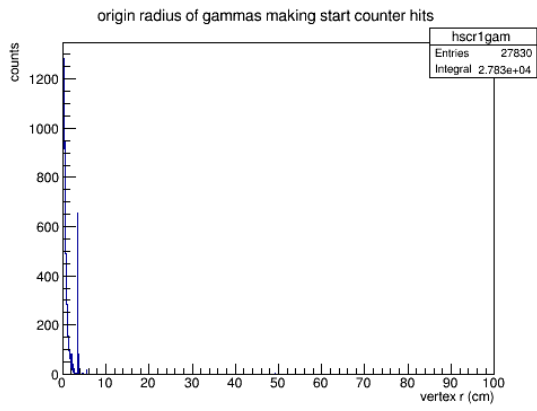
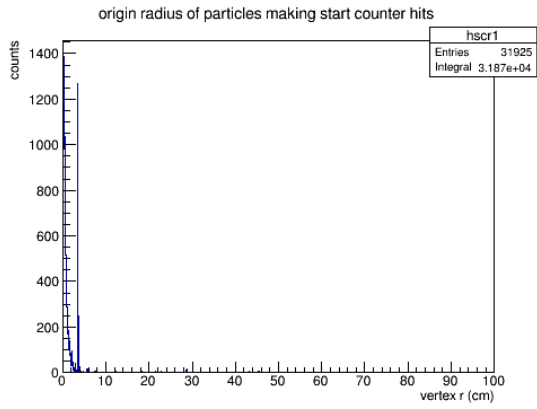
1. soft gammas with 1-10 MeV energy, half inside the beam pipe and the other half spread out over an area including the innermost rings of the CDC;
2. low-energy neutrons with a peak energy around 1 MeV, with exponentially dropping flux all the way up to  $\sim 1$  GeV;

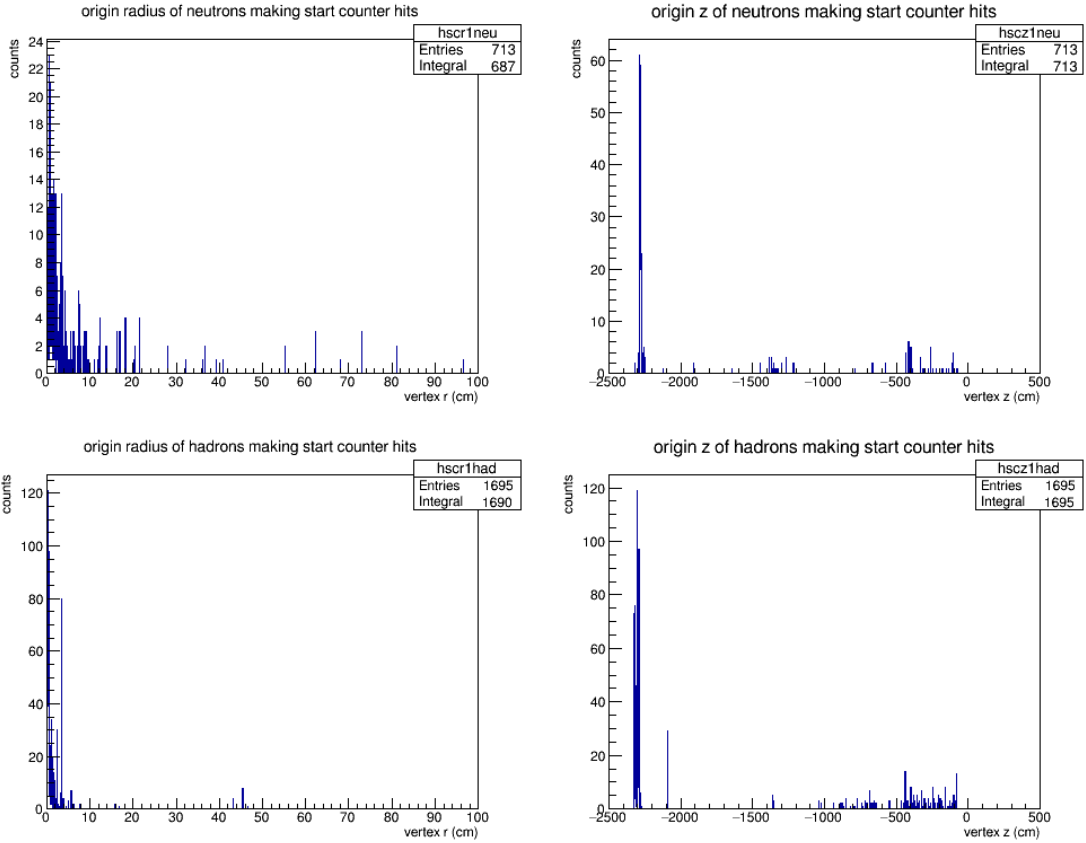
One of the big unanswered questions that came up during the KLF Readiness Review in August, 2024 was what impact these backgrounds will have on our ability to trigger on the desired klong reactions in the presence of the background, and how the reconstruction of these reactions will be impacted by extra hits in the detector coming from background particles.

This is a ninth simulation of the KLF beam in Hall D, with the same statistics as the first. The only change from take 8 is that instead of the iron shielding tube wrapped around the beam pipe starting 2m downstream from the pair spectrometer and ending 3m upstream of the entrance to the GlueX detector, a rectangular lead wall is placed 3m upstream of the entrance to the GlueX detector. The lead wall is rectangular 1.4m x 1.4m and 10cm thick, with a 8cm x 8cm square hole in the middle for the beam pipe. The gap between the round beam pipe and the square hole is blocked by a lead donut of thickness 20cm that wraps tightly around the beam pipe and extends out to 15cm radius. Everything else about the simulation is unchanged from take 8.

# 1.1 Plots of origin vertex positions of particles that produce hits in the GlueX detectors



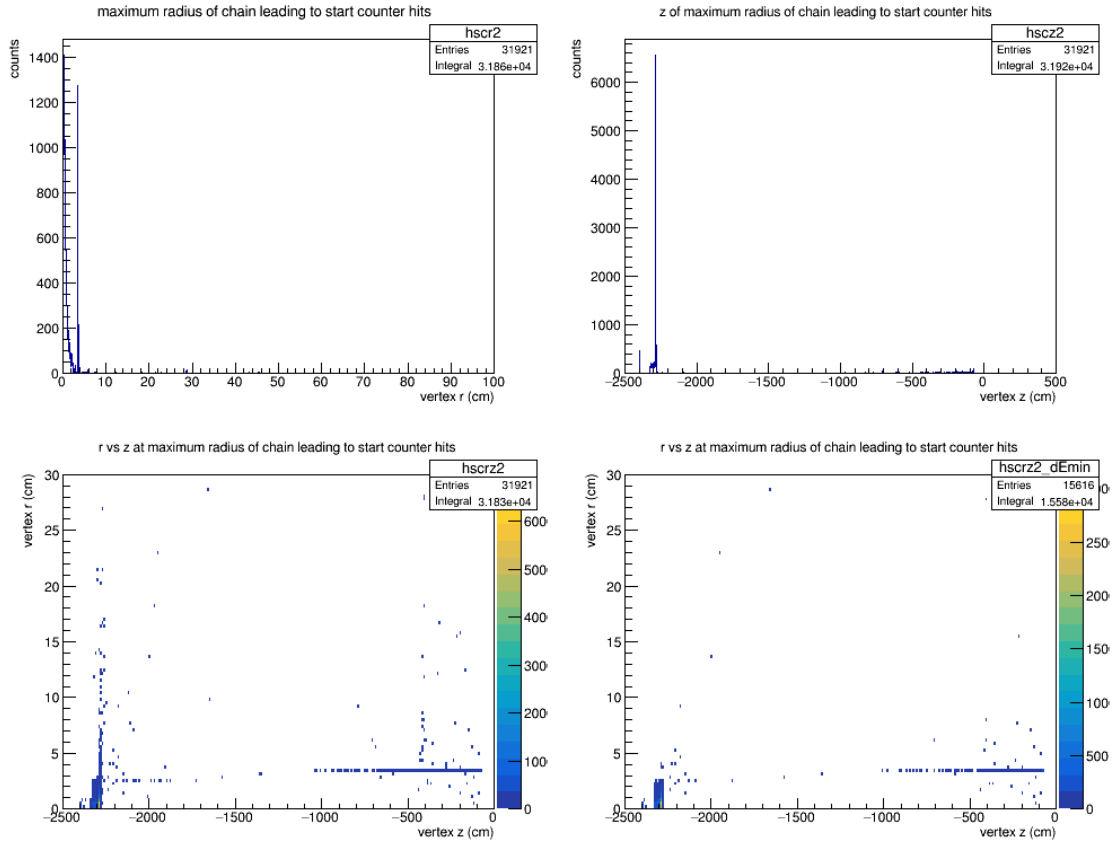




## 1.2 Find the maximum radius of the background sources

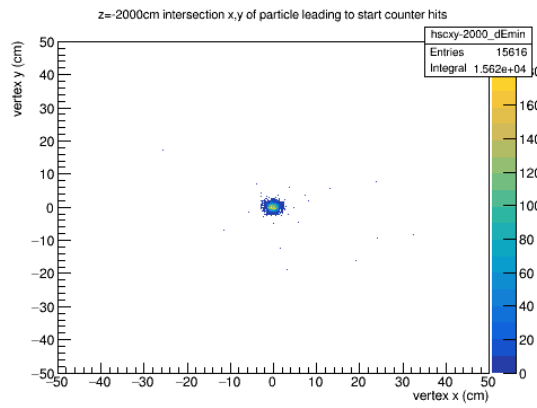
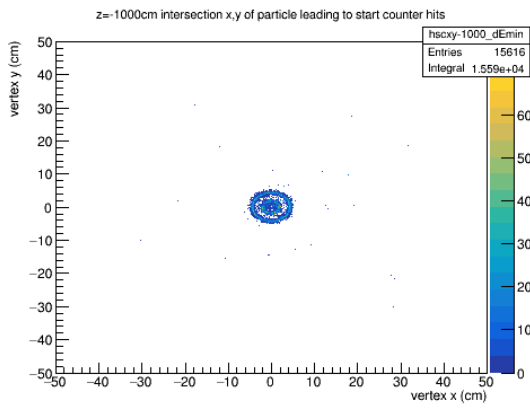
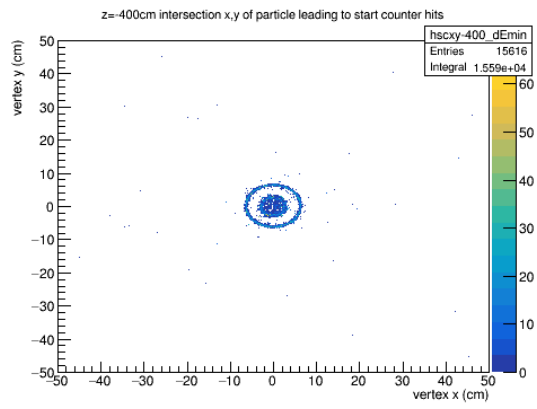
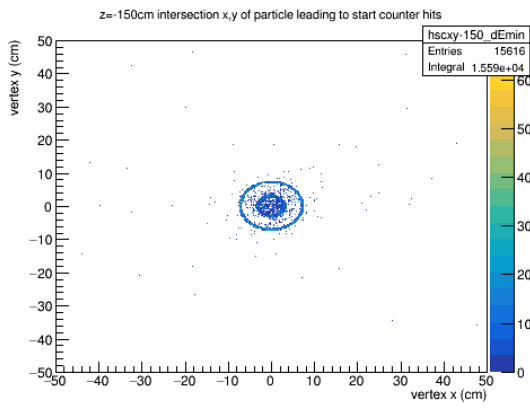
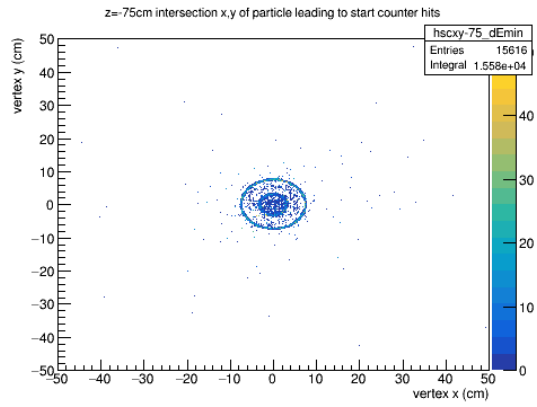
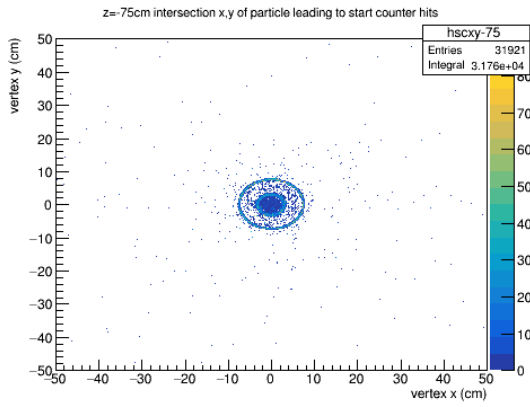
Follow the chain of interactions all the way from the incident beam photon at the KPT target down to the interaction in the start counter, and find the maximum distance from the beam axis that is probed by the particle chain. This can tell us where adding shielding around the beam line might have an effect on the background rate, and where it cannot.

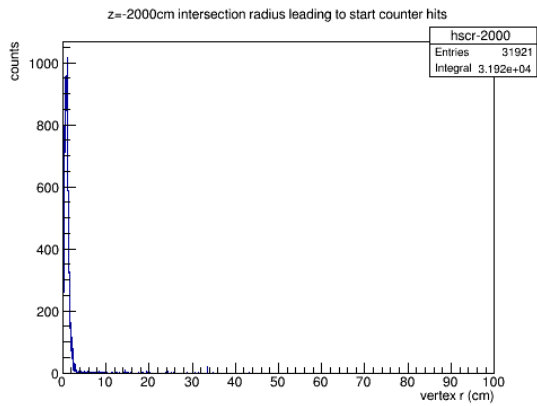
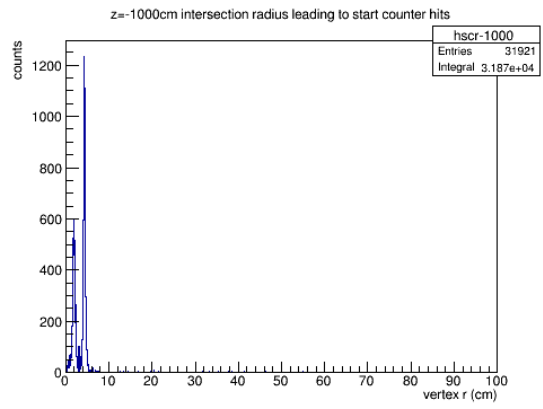
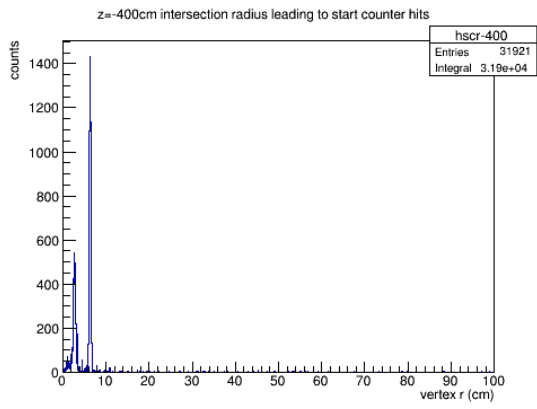
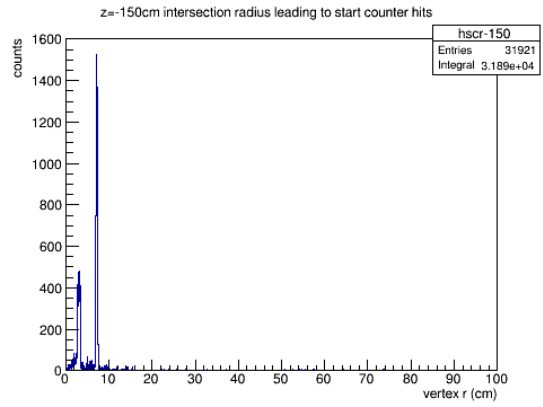
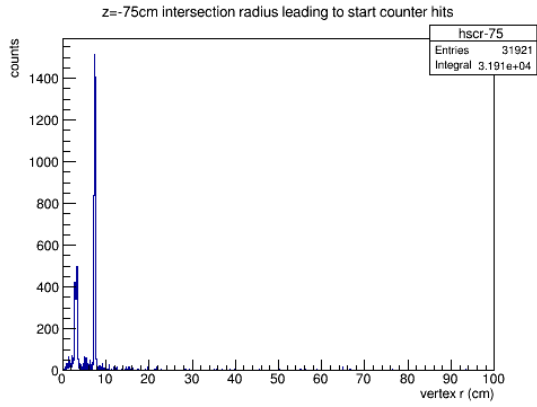
total fraction beyond 4cm is 0.00822



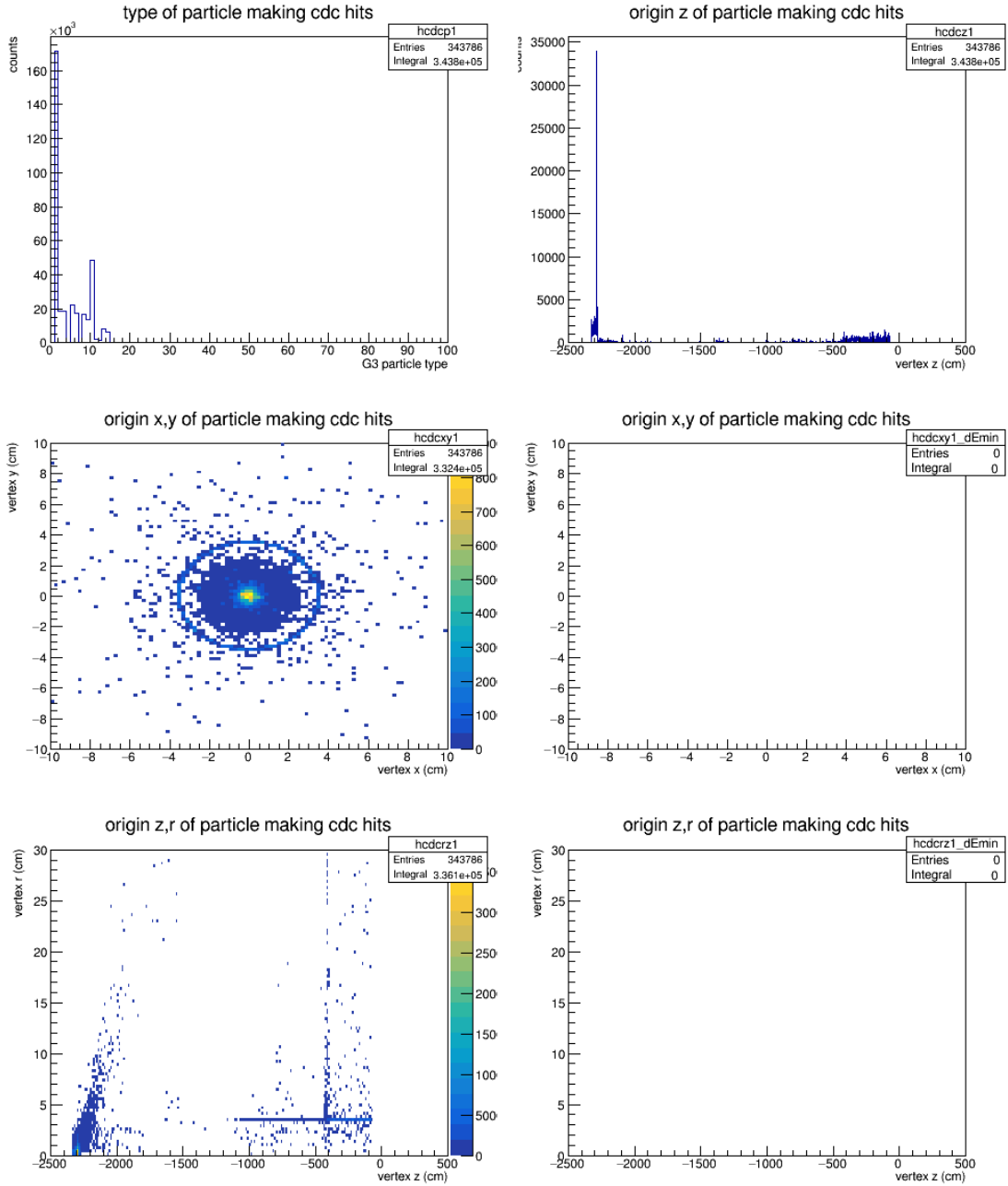
### 1.3 Find the intersection of the background trace at the entrance to the target

Just upstream of the liquid hydrogen target assembly there is a virtual detector plane denoted DET5 in the beamline geometry. It is shown in the above plots by a wall-to-wall and ceiling-to-floor plane in the above projection plots, located at  $z = -75\text{cm}$ . Look at the transverse distribution of the intersection of whatever particle produces a hit in the start counter, either by interacting in the start counter itself later on after passing through DET5, or by producing secondaries that eventually generate a hit in the start counter.

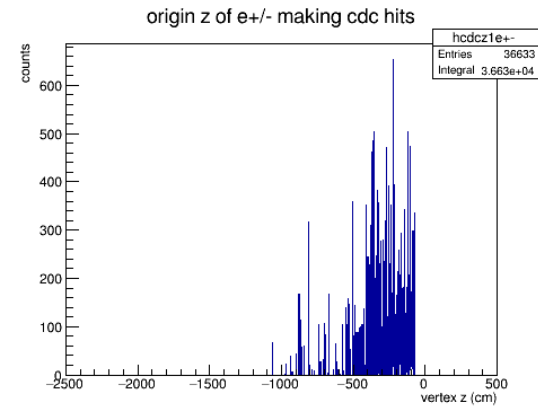
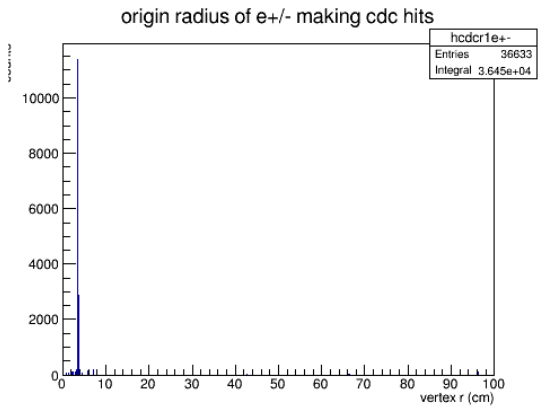
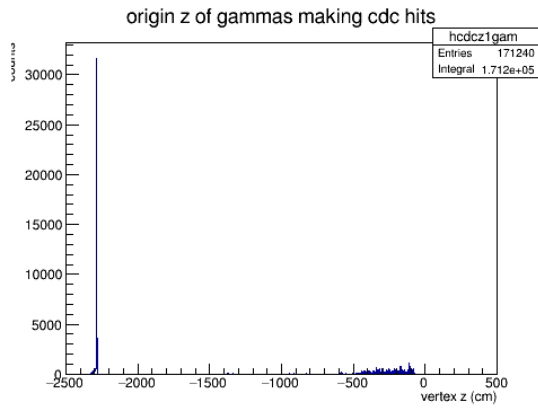
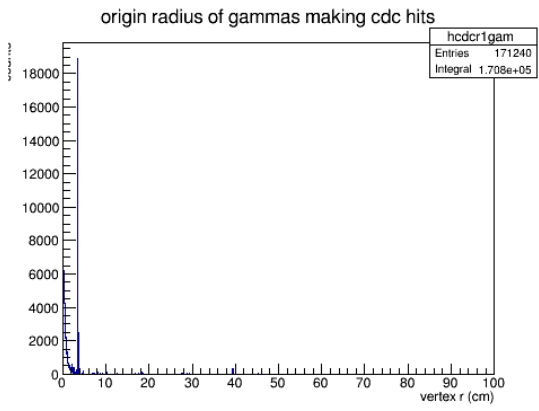
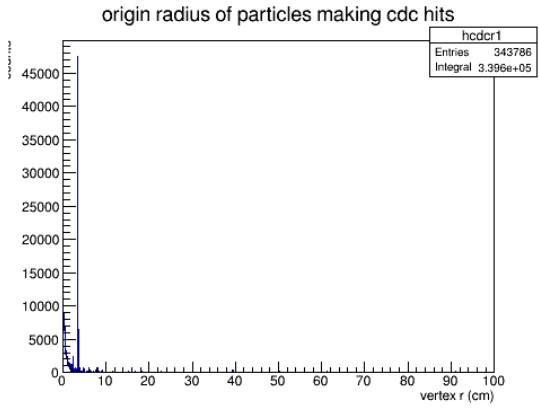


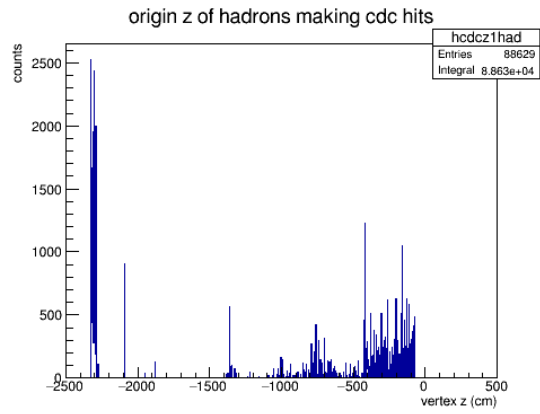
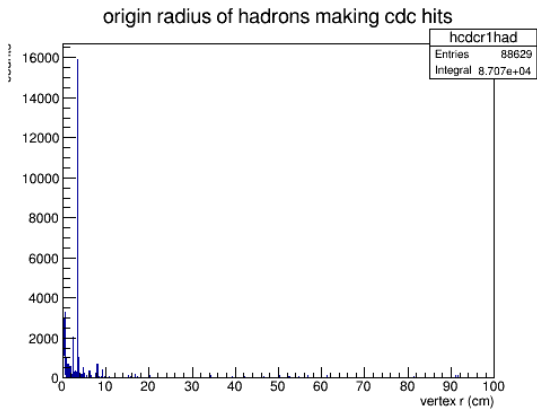
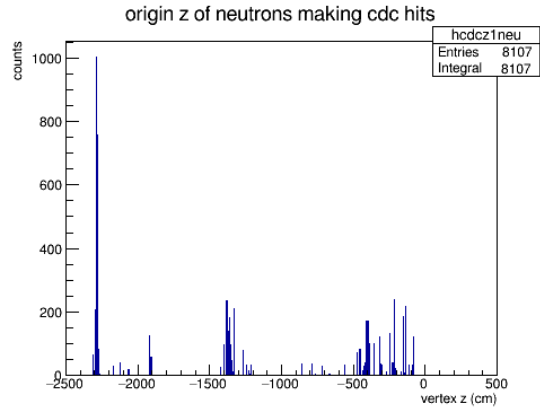
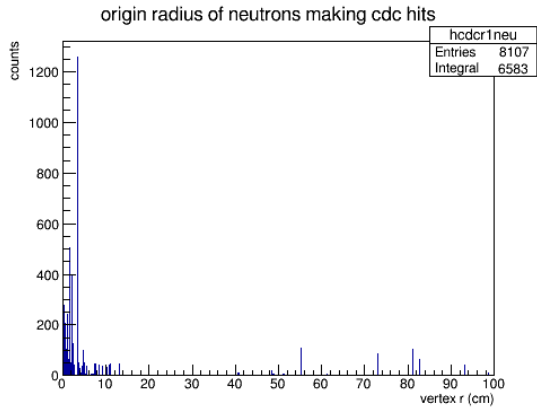


## 1.4 Repeat all of the same plots for the CDC

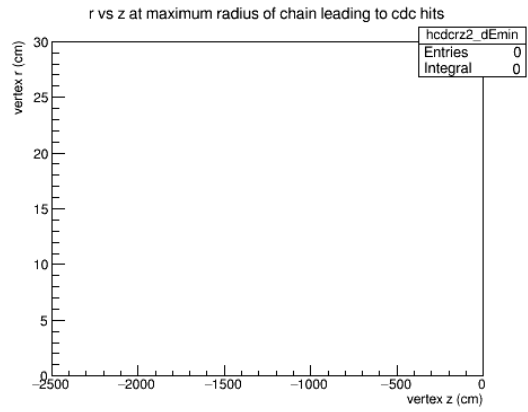
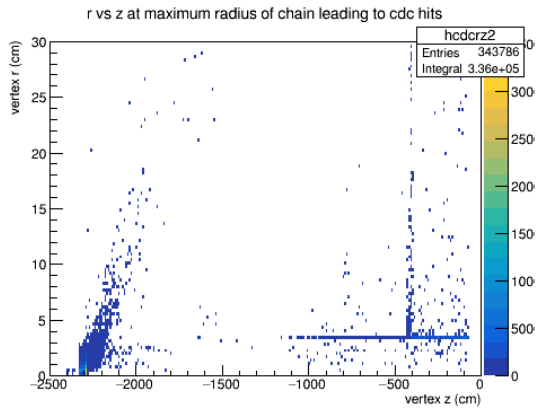
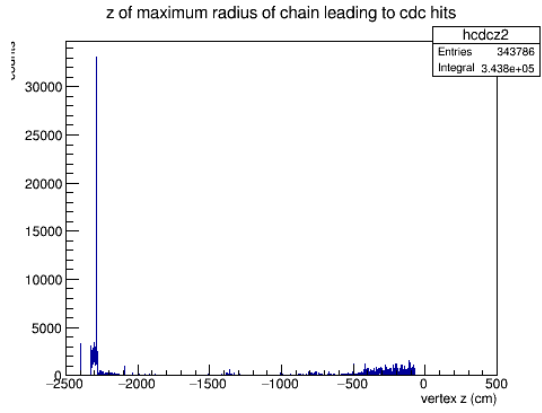
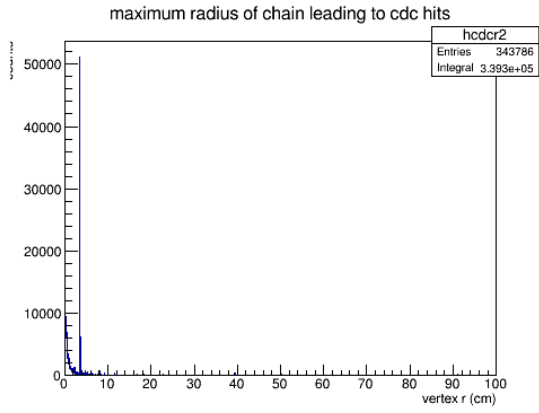


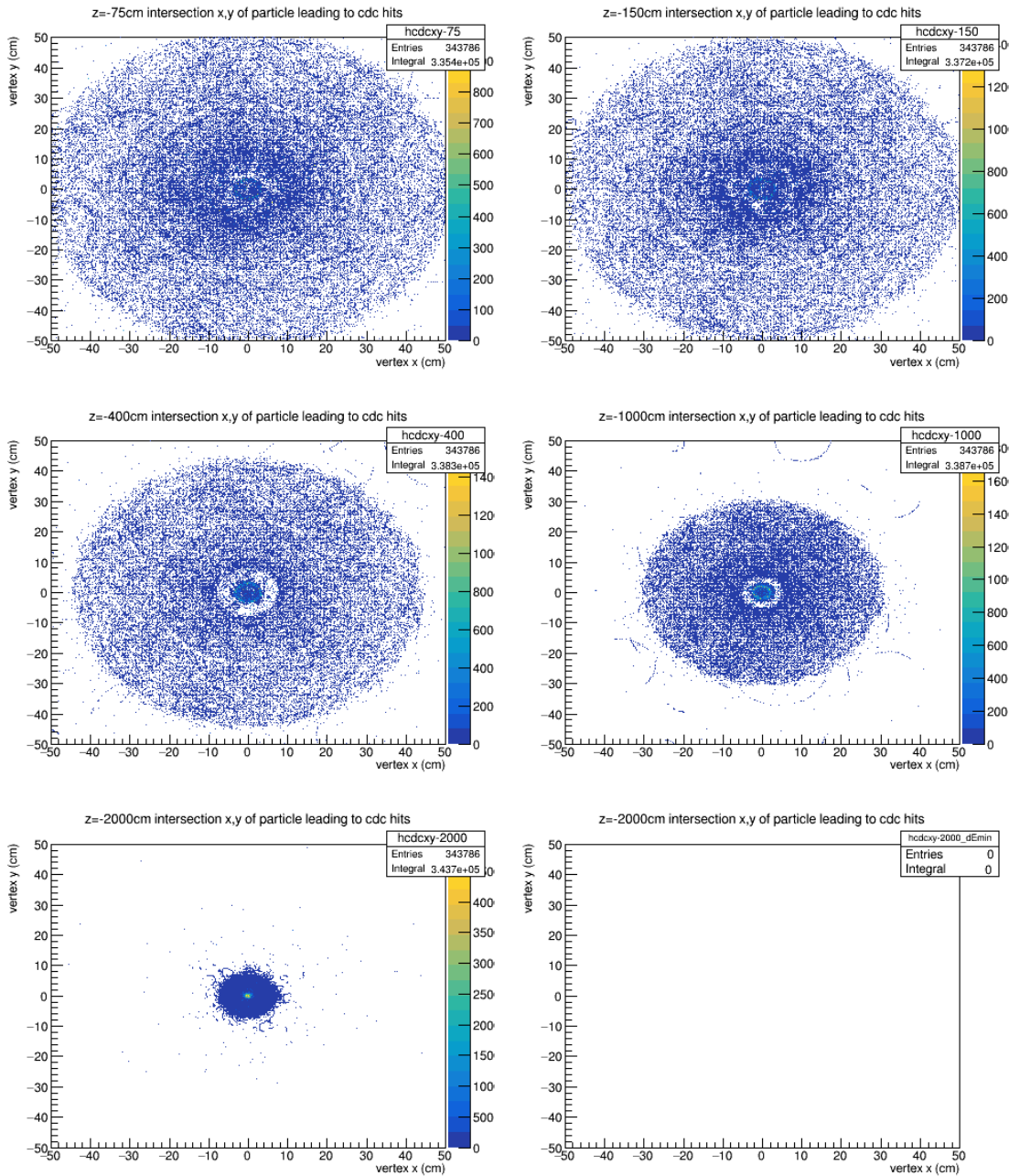


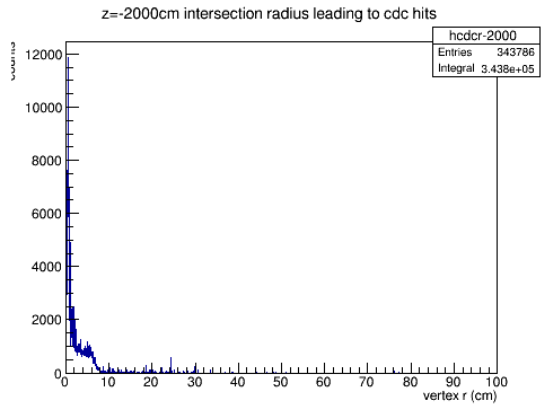
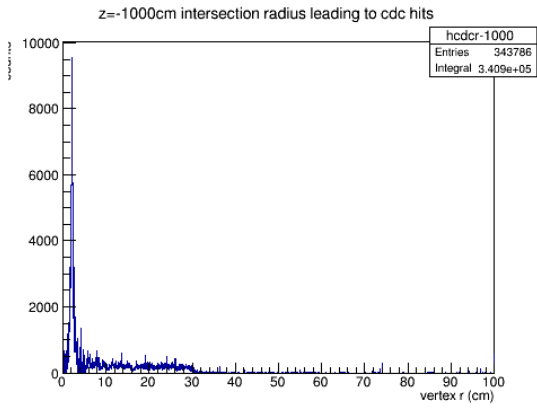
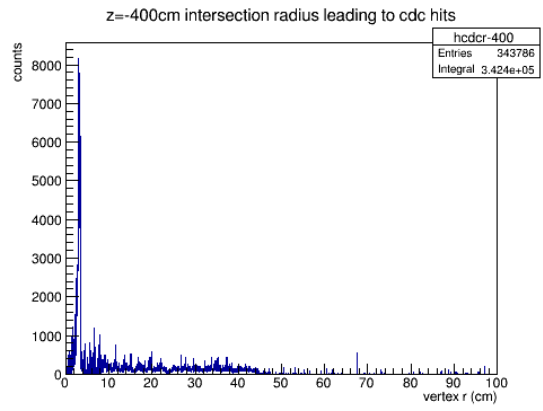
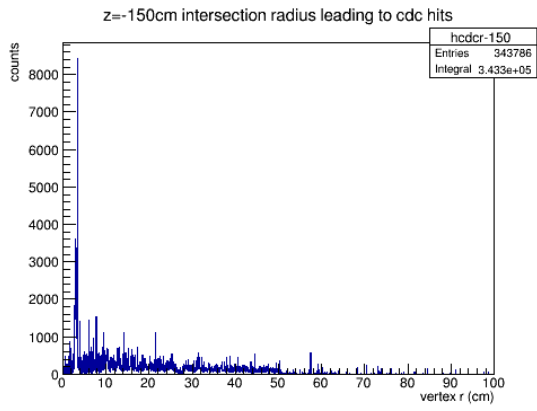
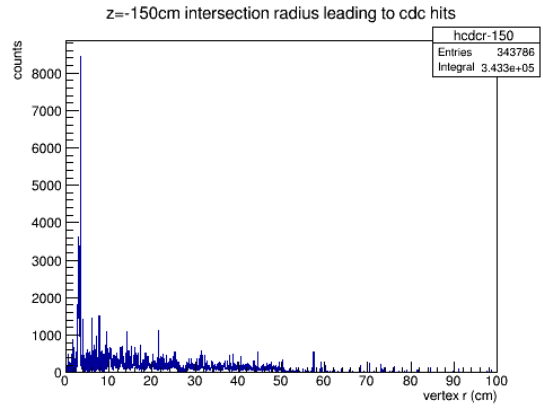
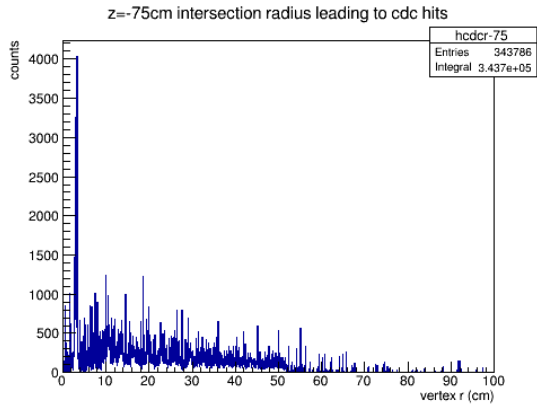


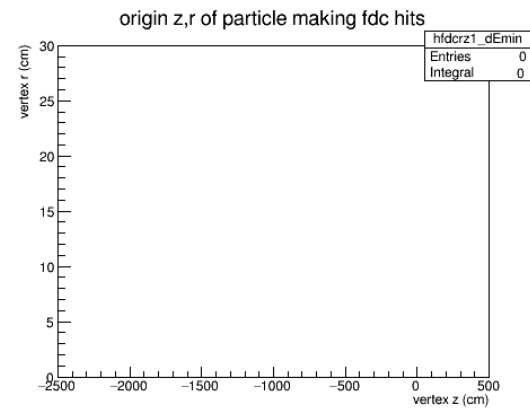
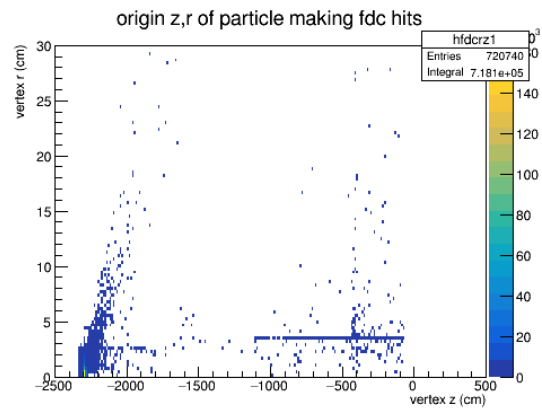
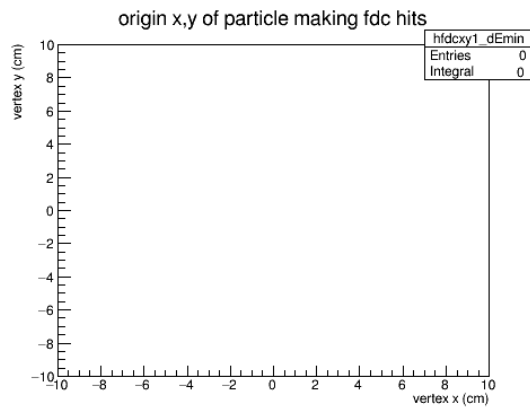
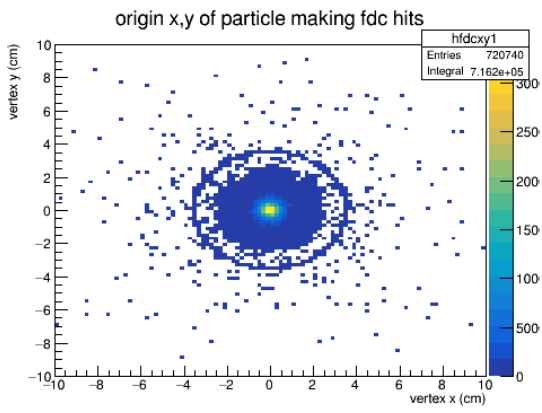
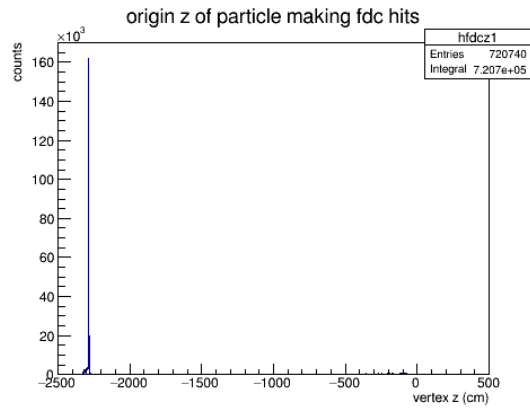
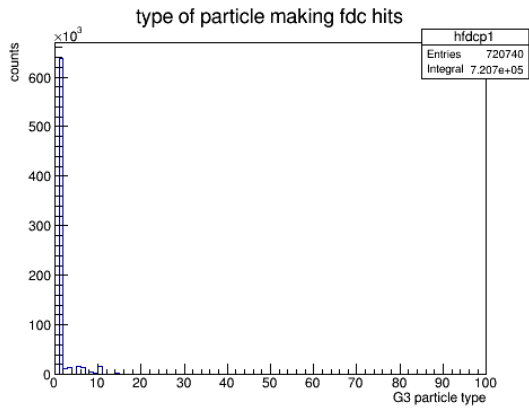


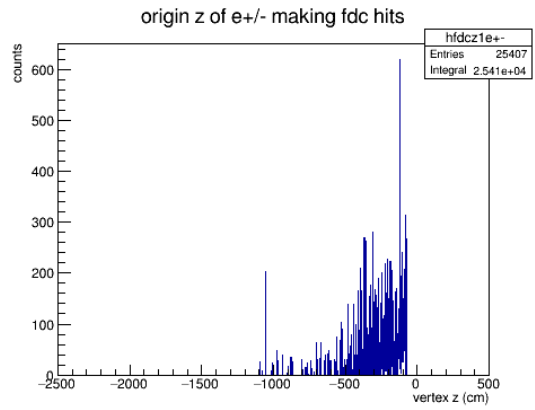
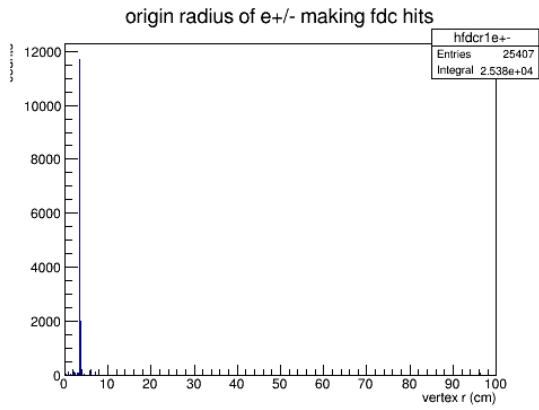
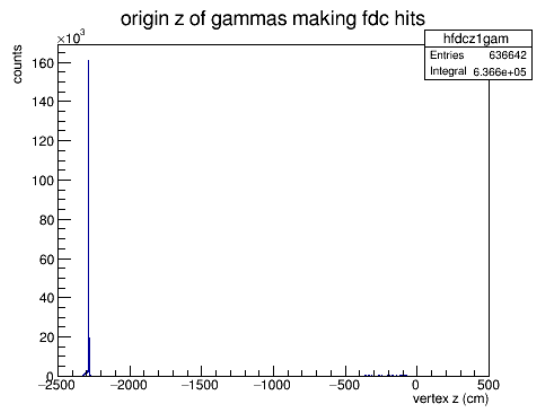
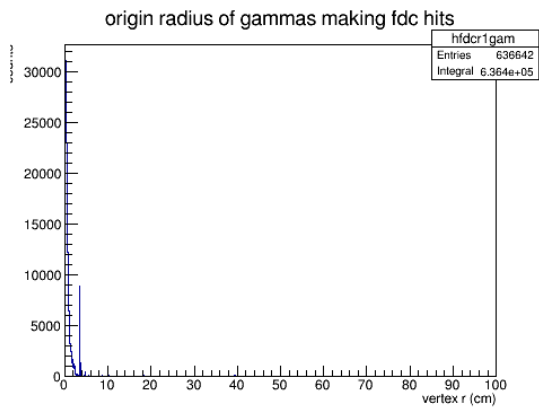
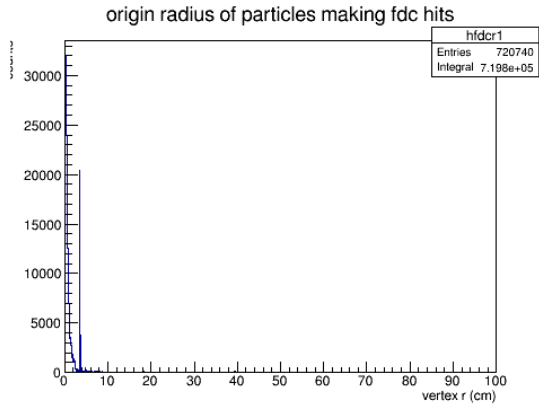
total fraction beyond 4cm is 0.0553

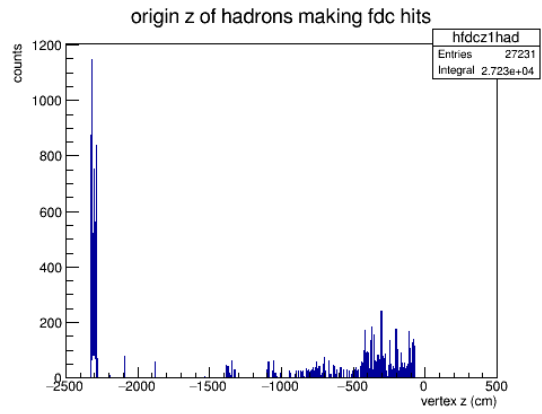
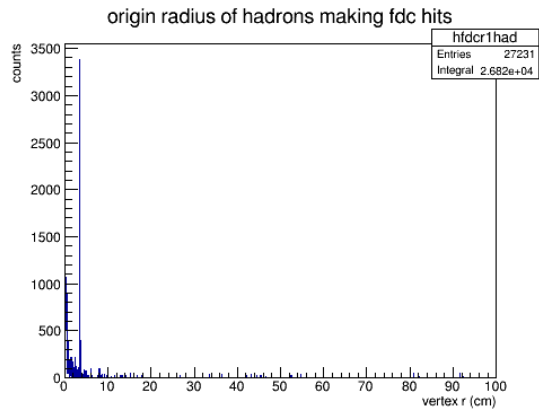
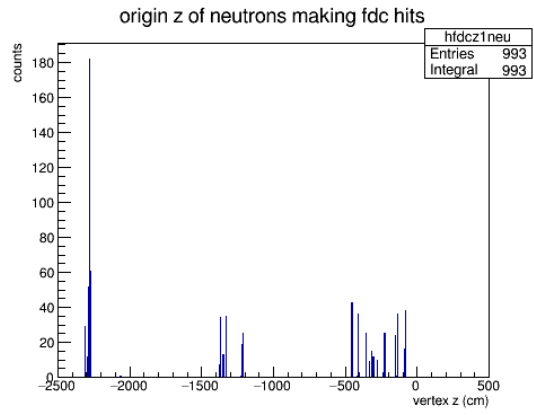
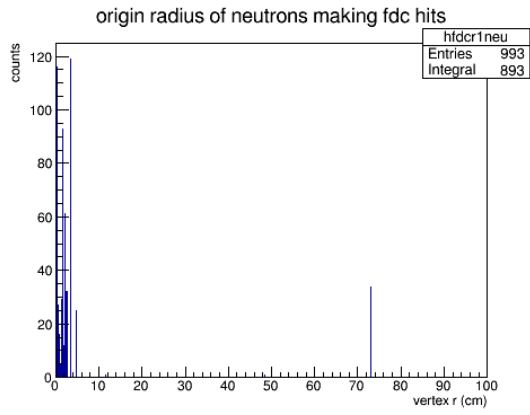






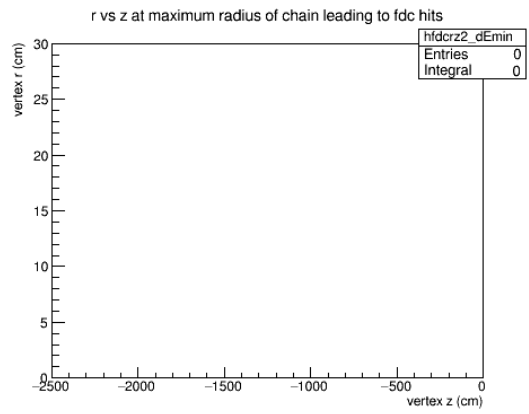
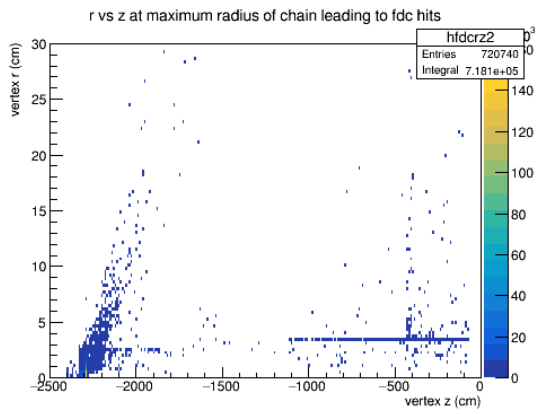
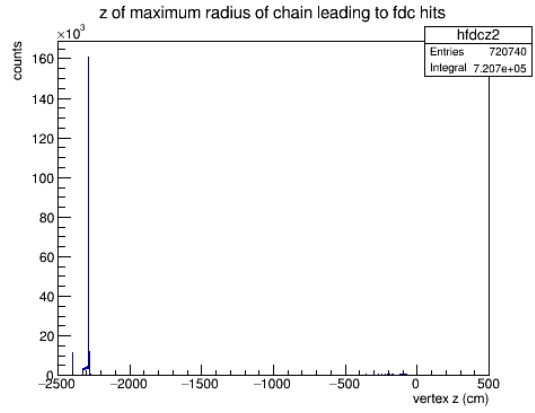
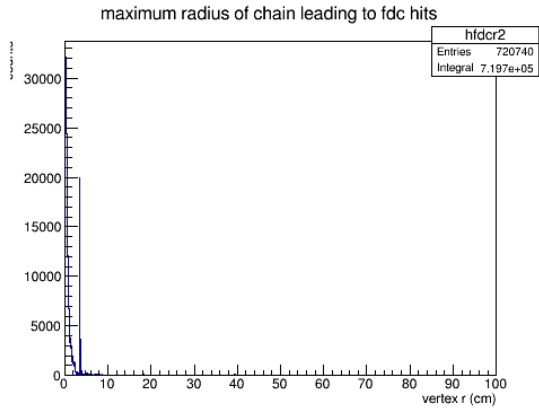


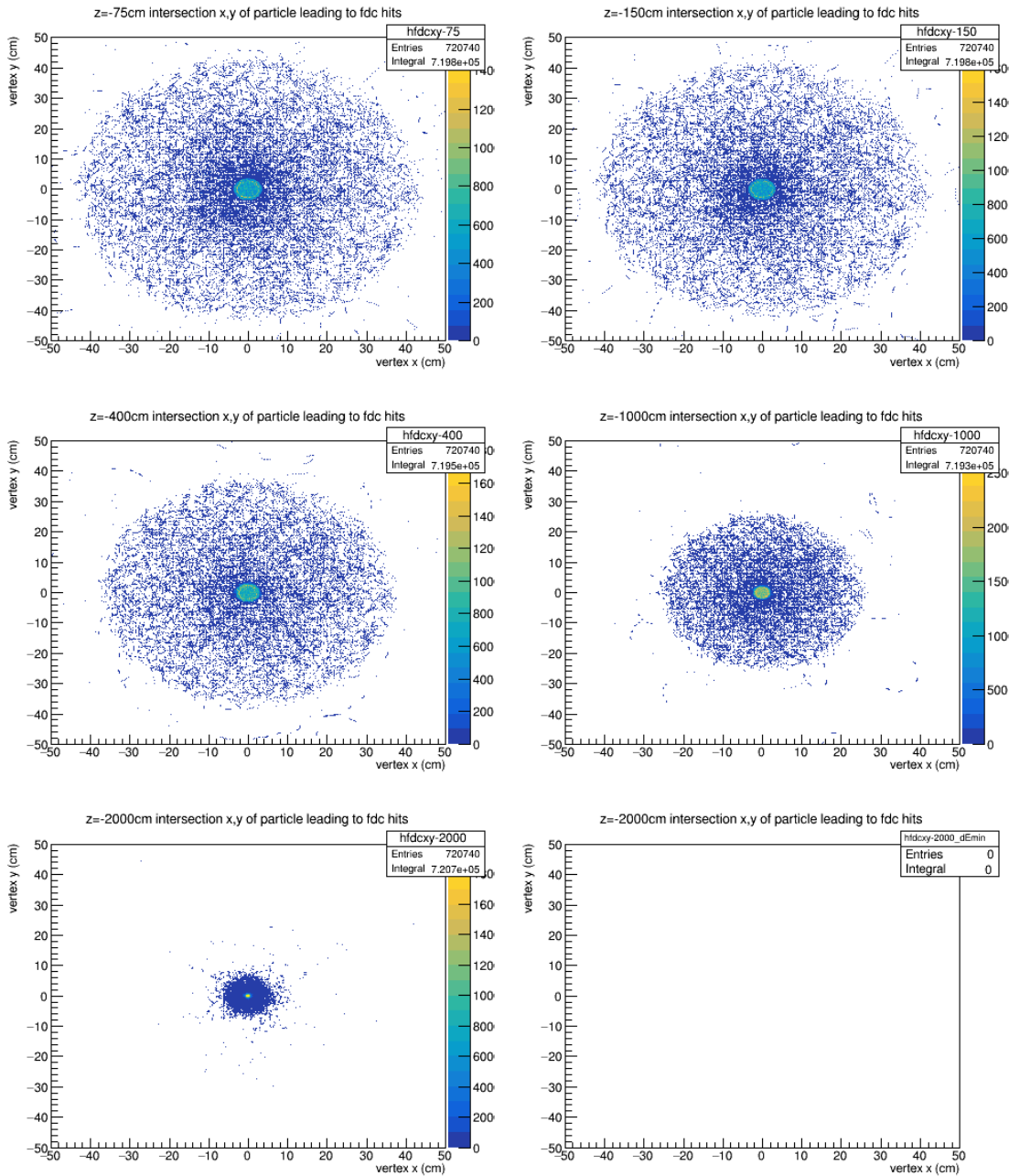


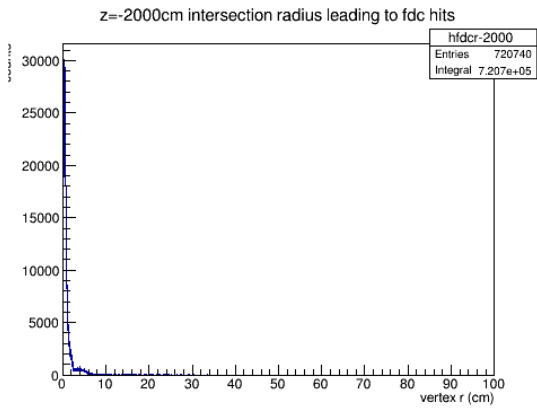
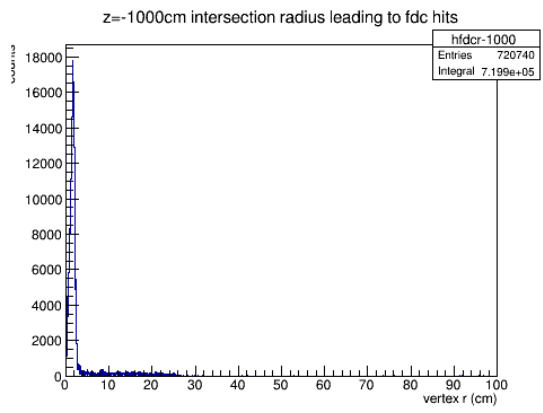
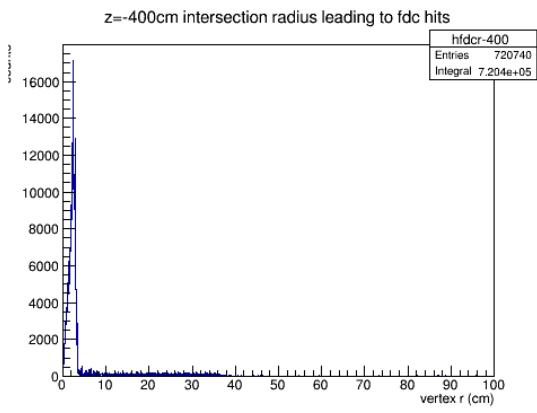
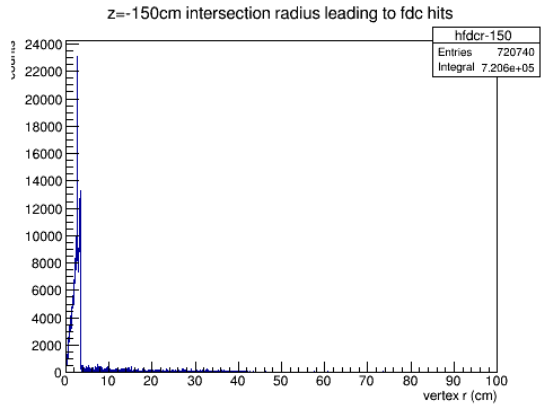
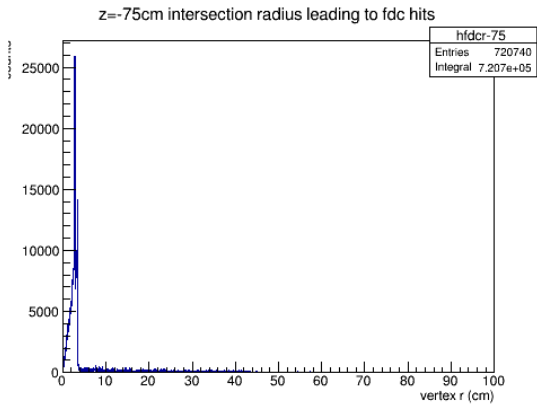


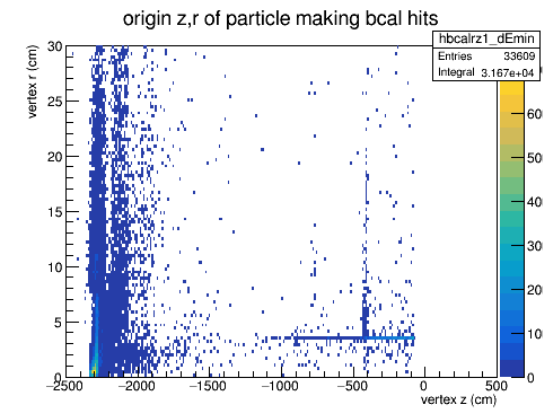
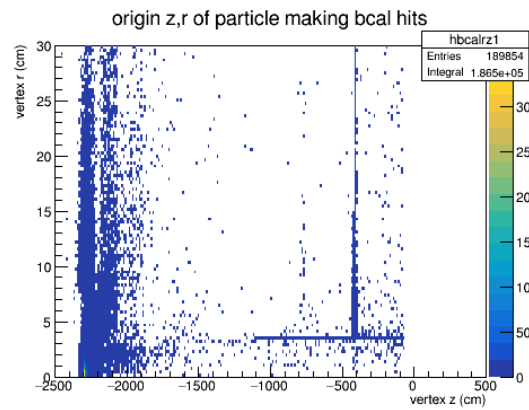
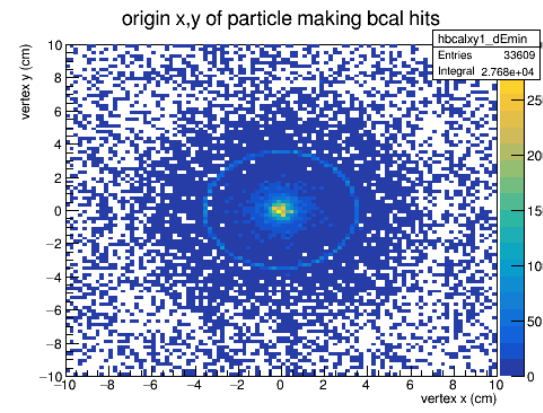
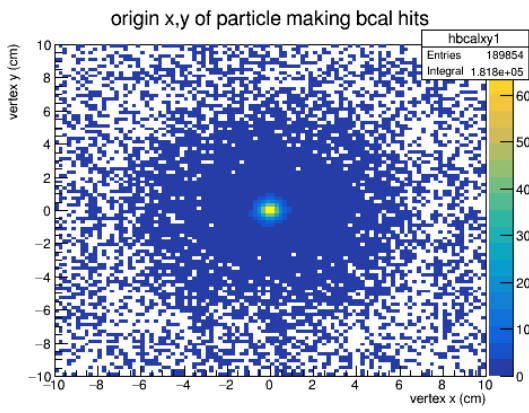
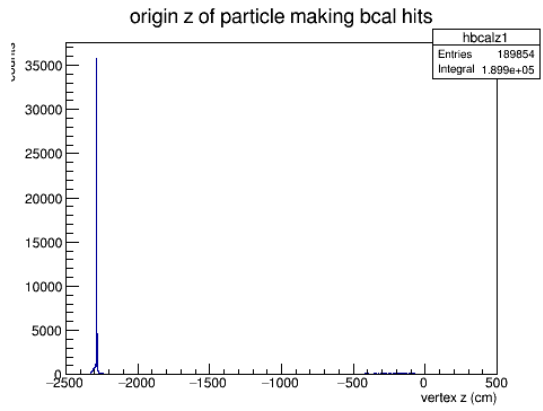
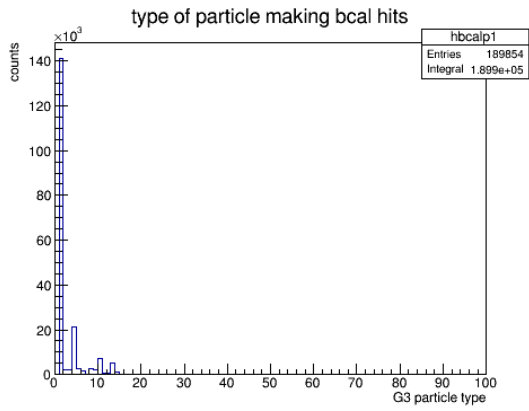
total fraction beyond 4cm is 0.0141

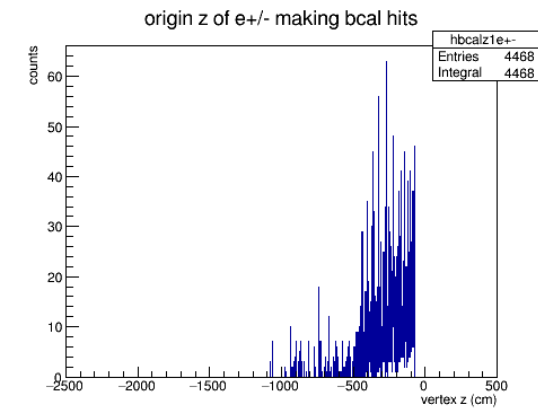
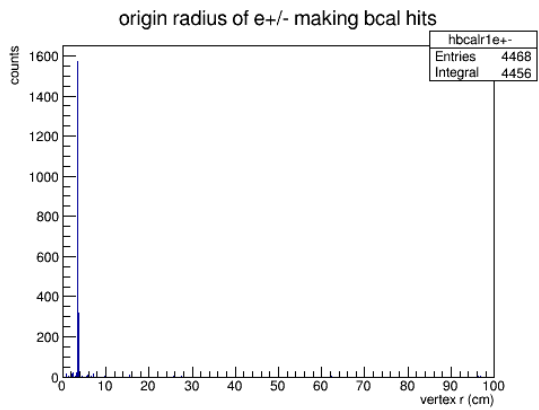
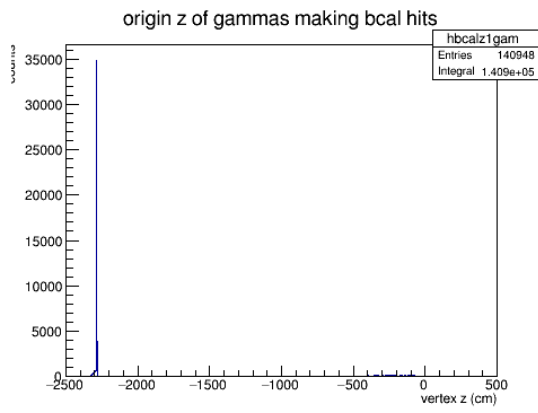
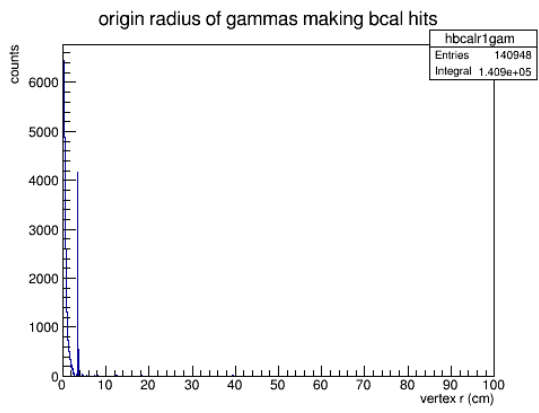
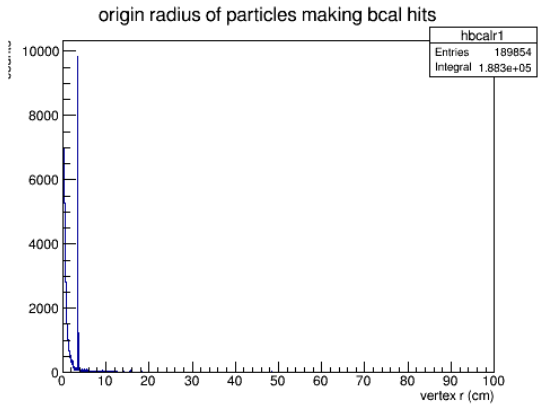


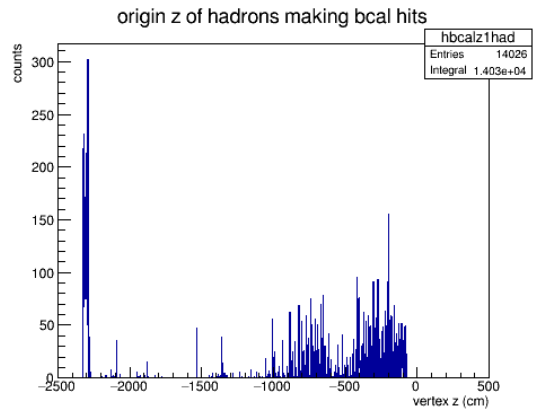
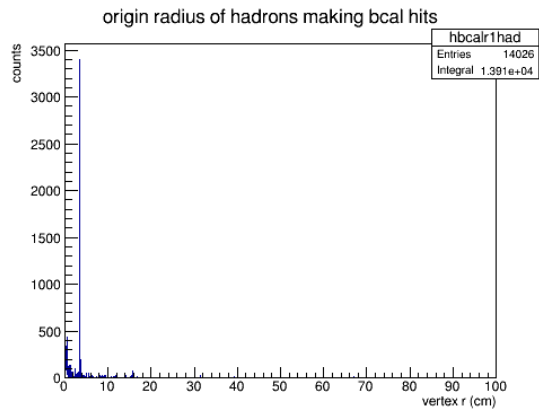
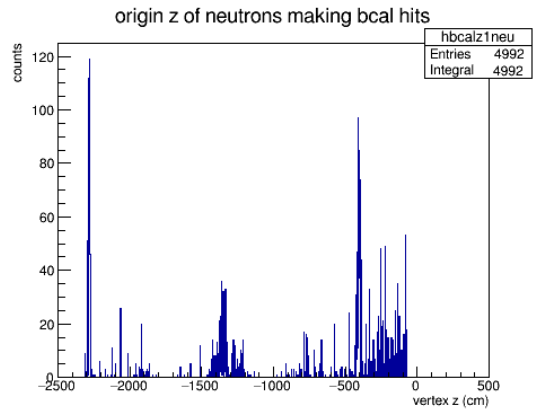
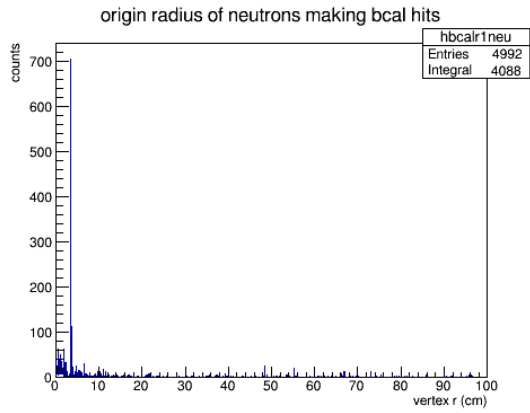




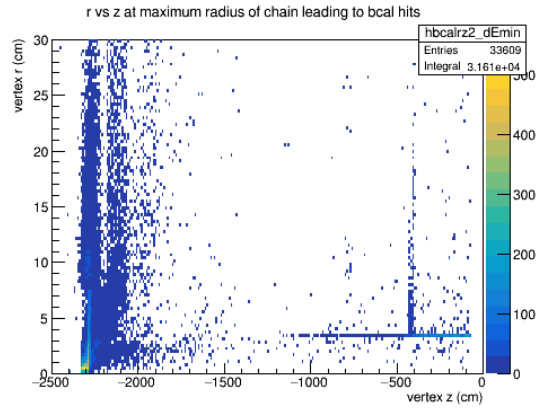
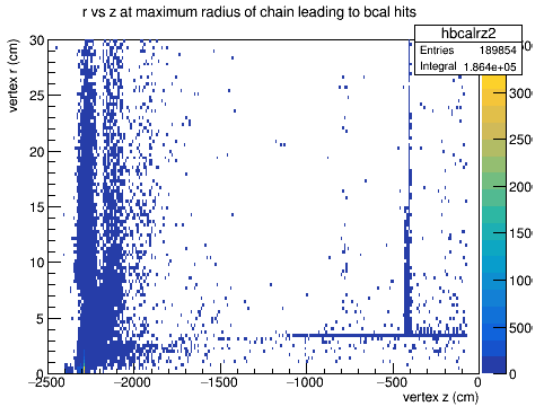
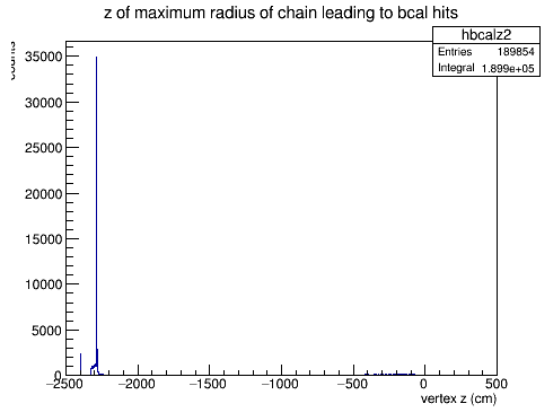
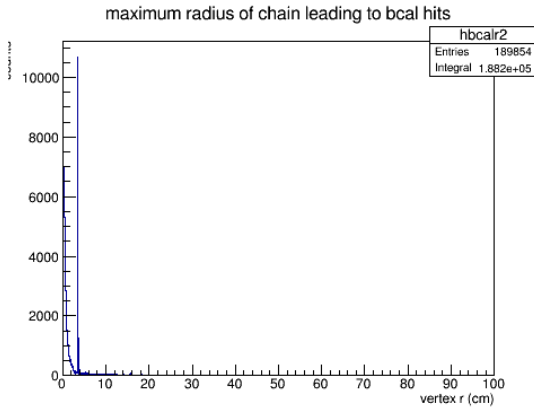


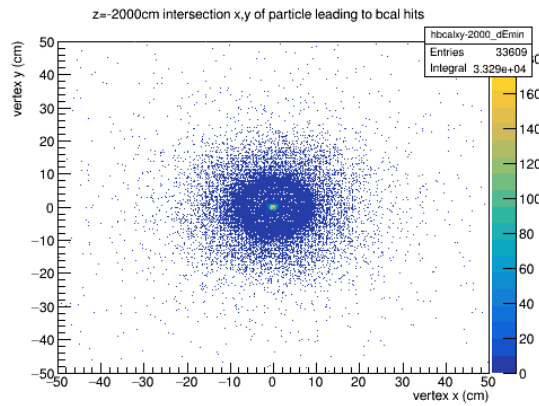
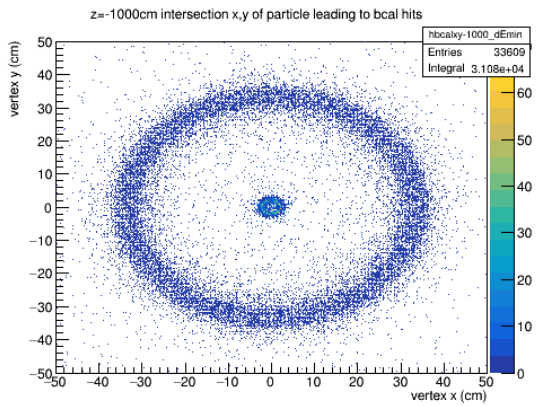
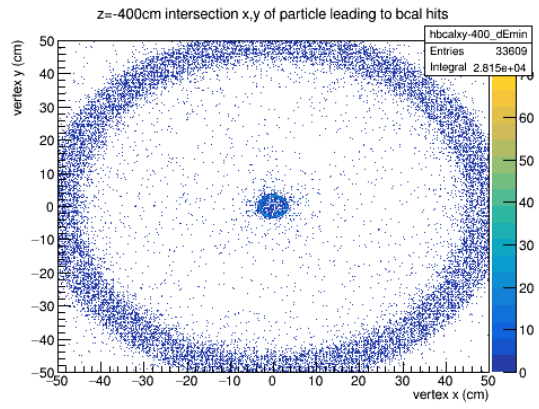
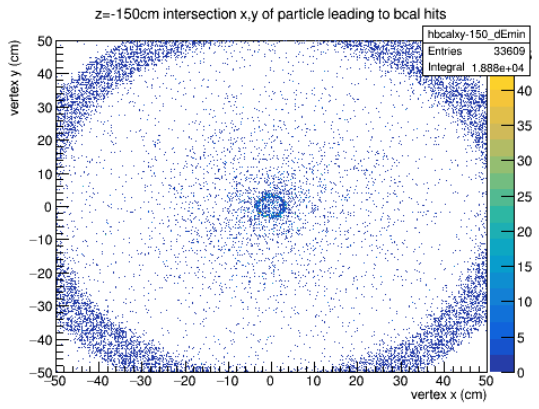
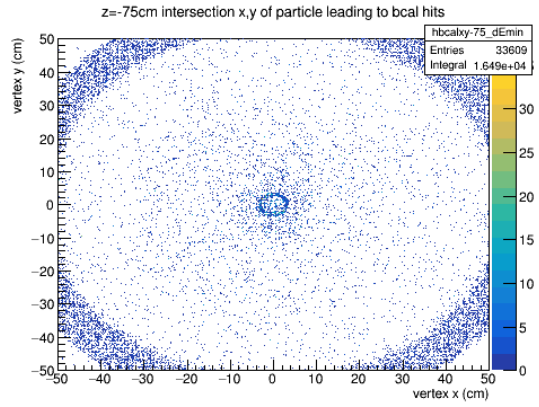
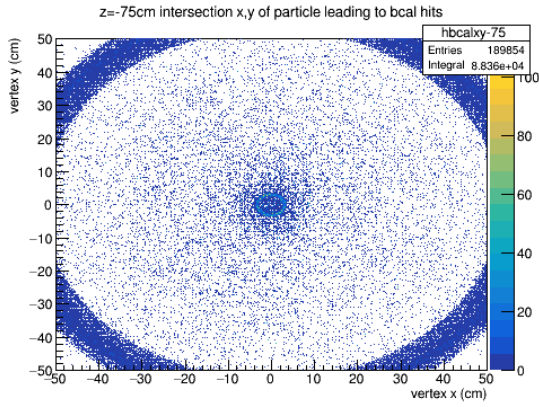




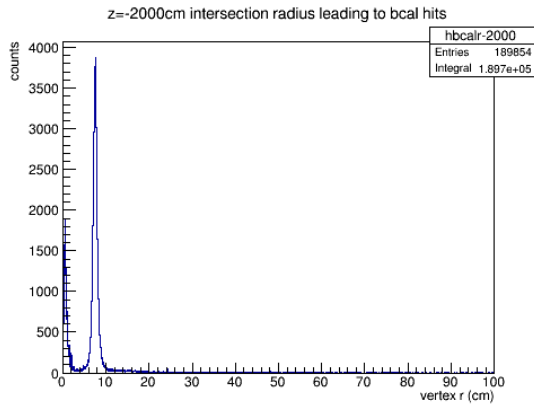
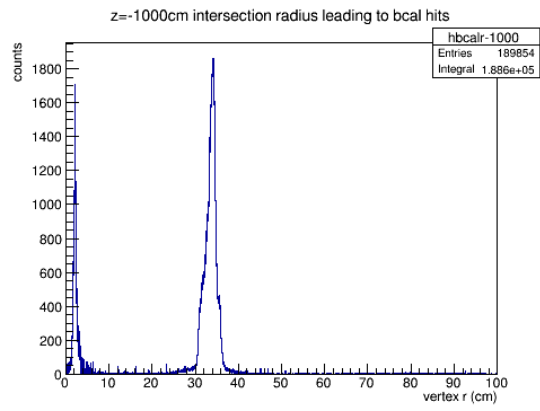
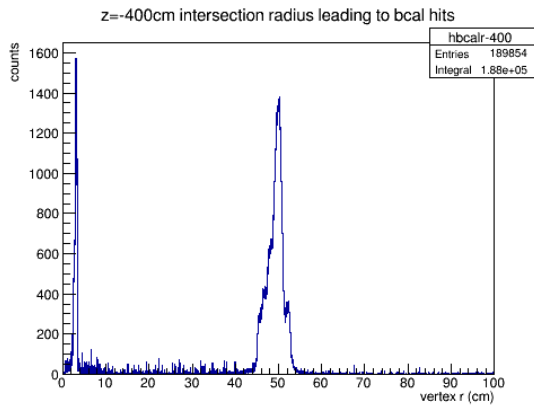
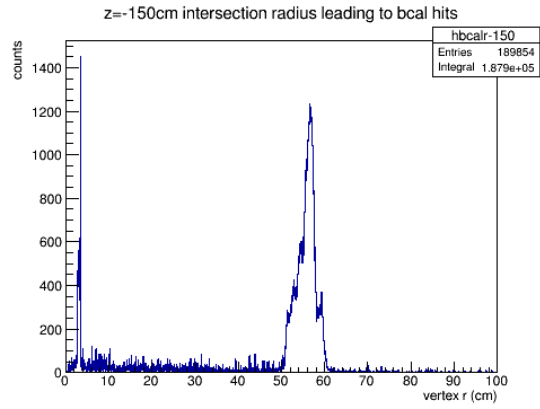
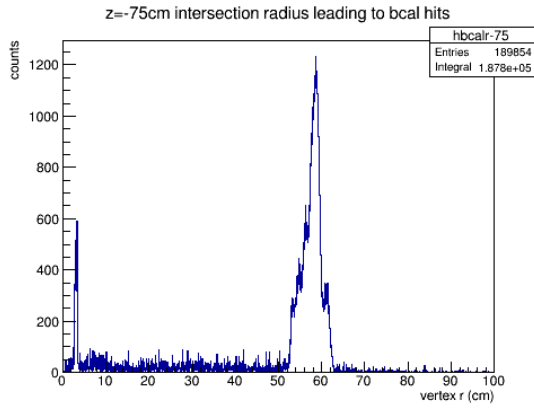


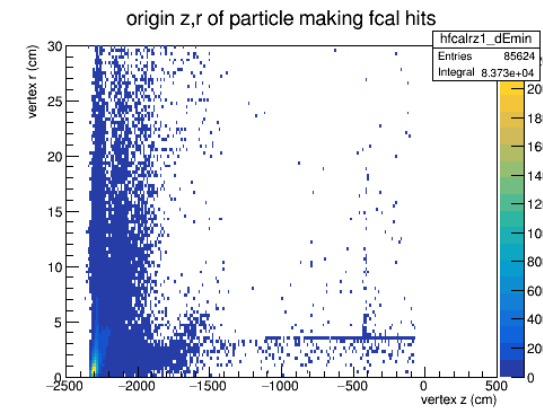
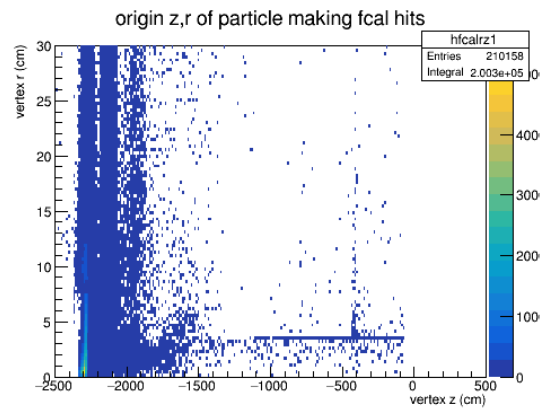
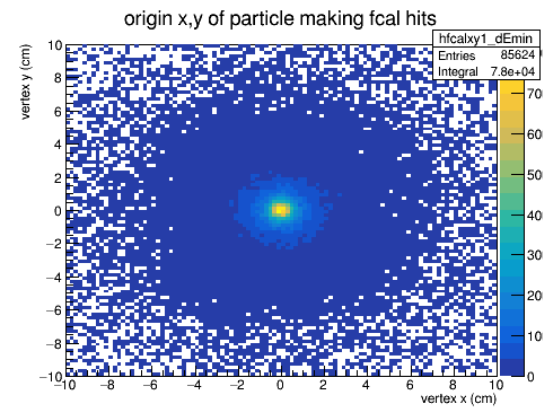
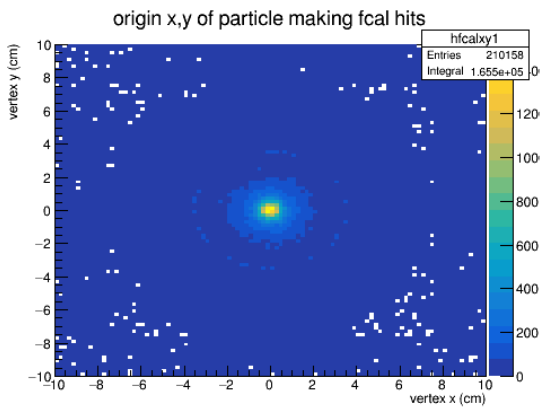
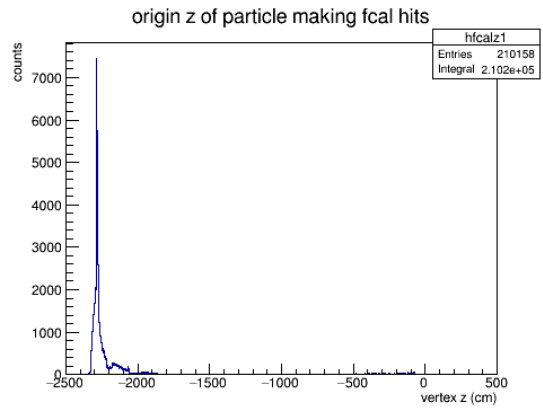
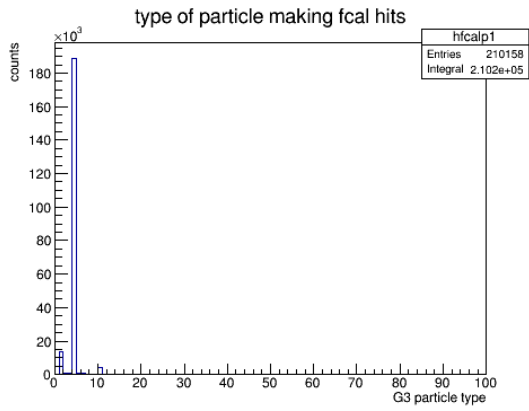
total fraction beyond 4cm is 0.076

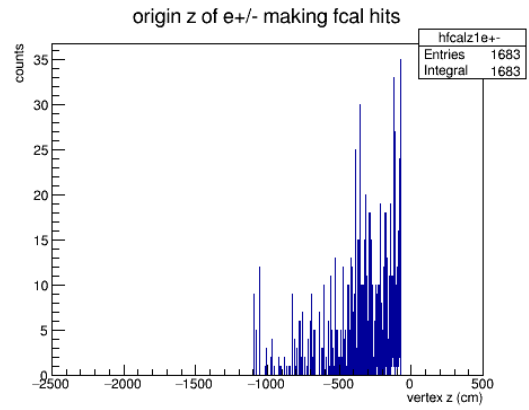
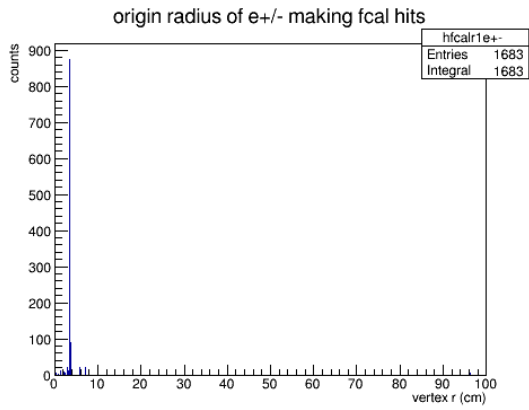
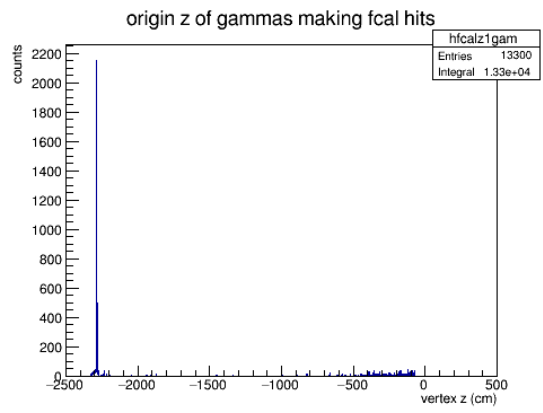
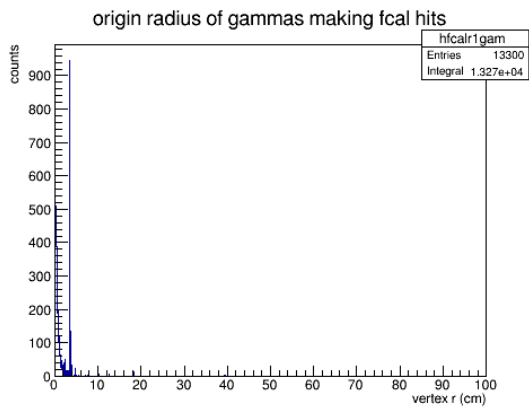
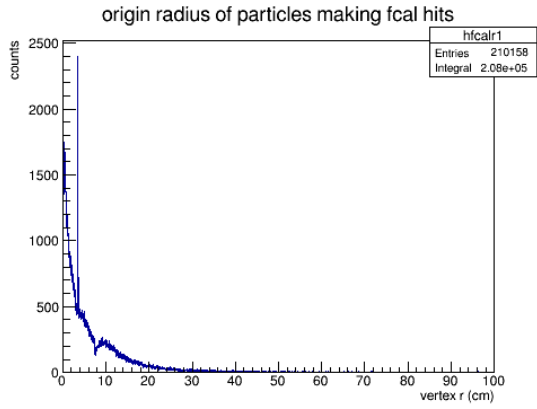


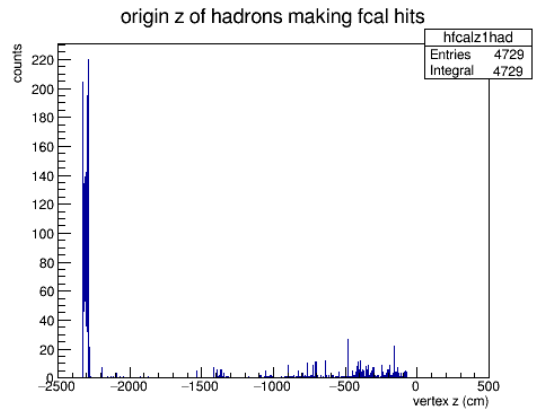
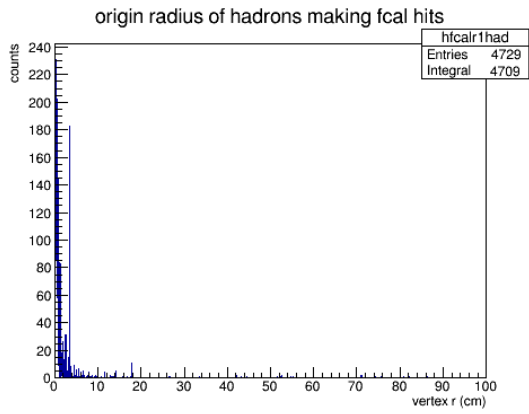
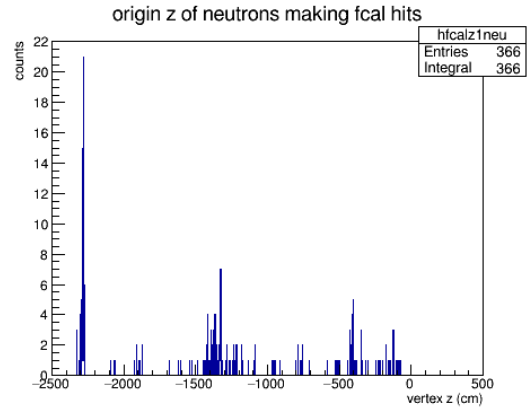
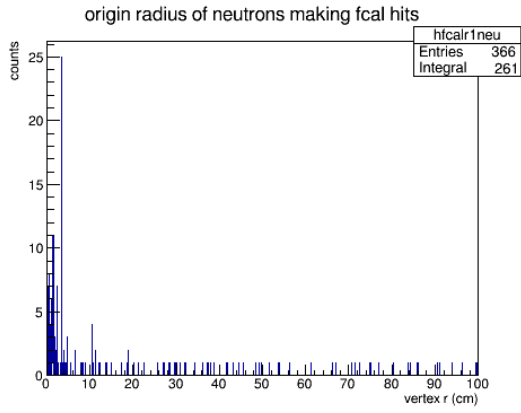




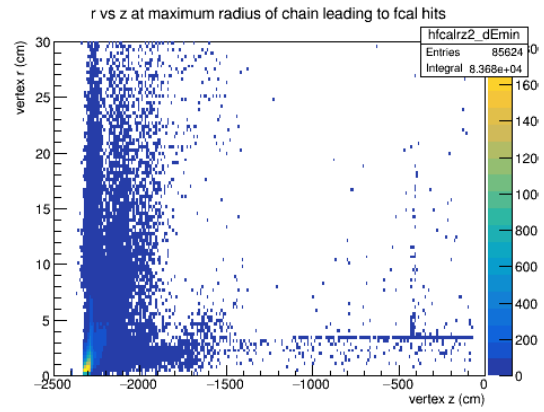
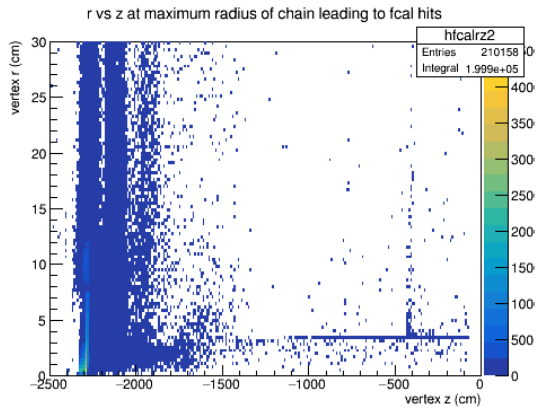
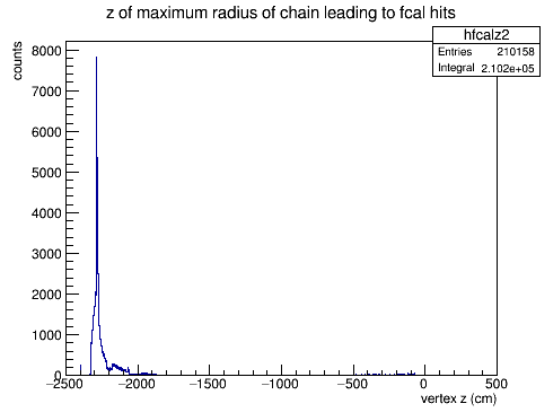
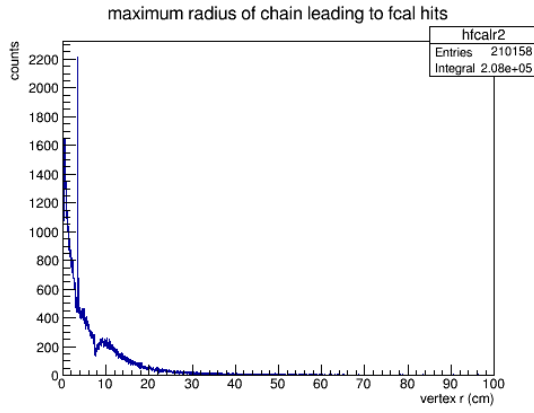


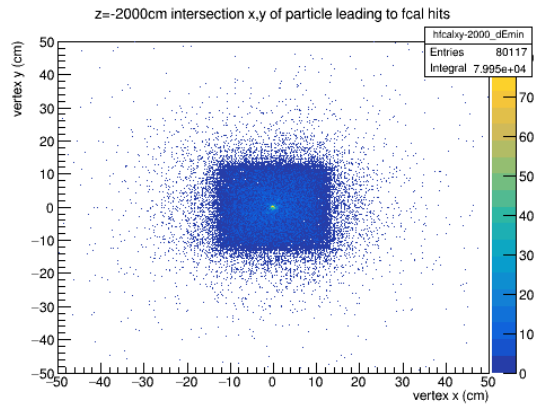
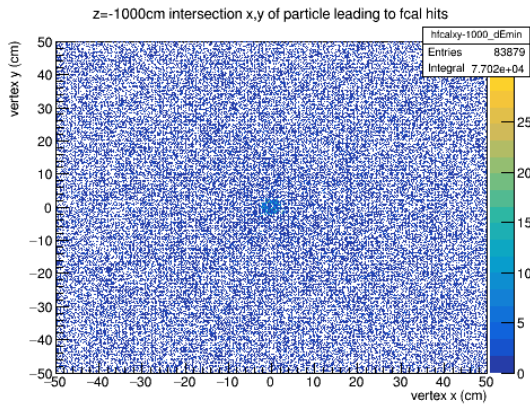
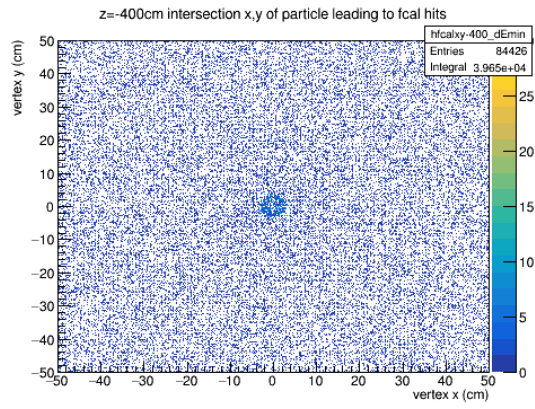
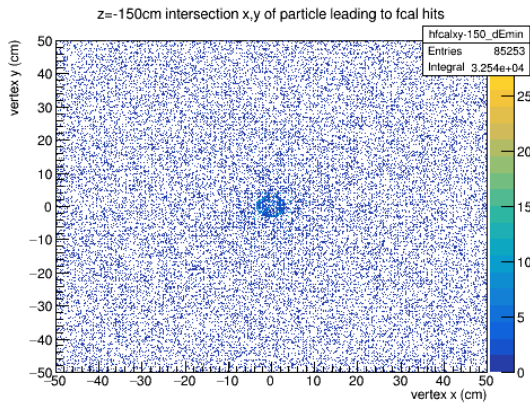
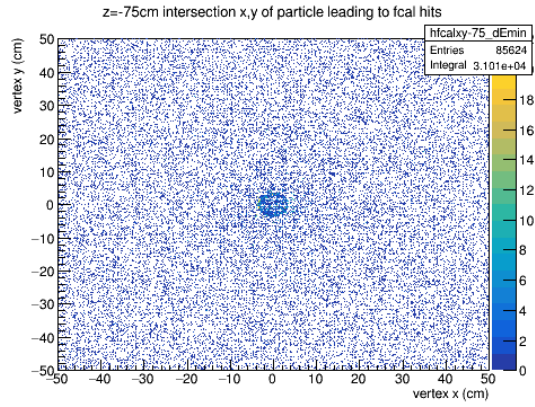
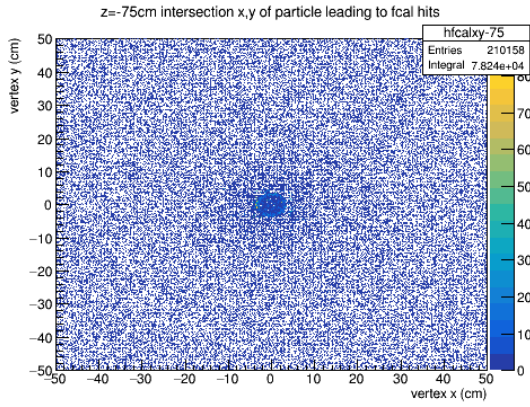


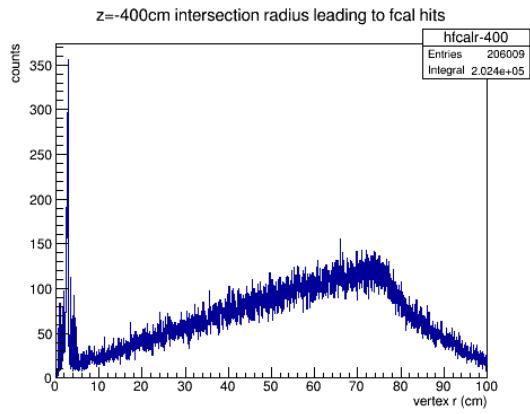
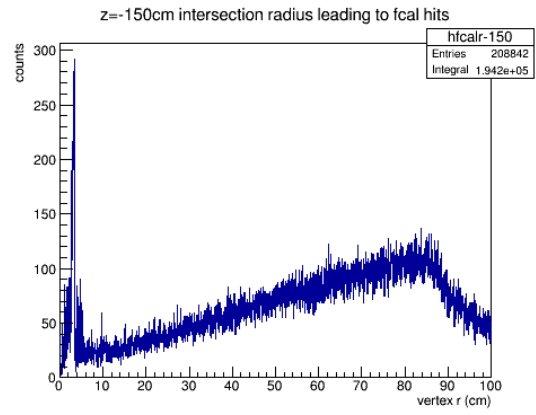
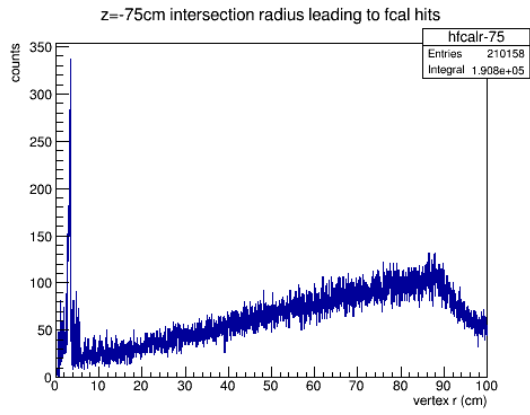


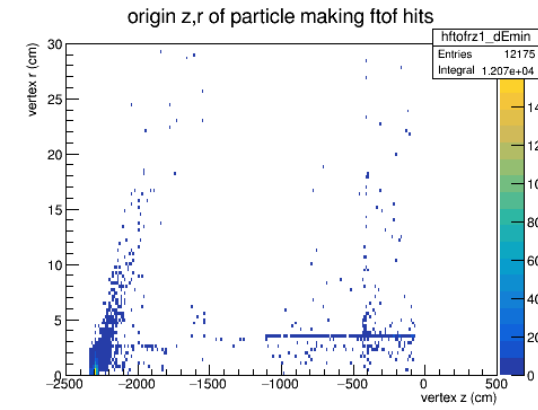
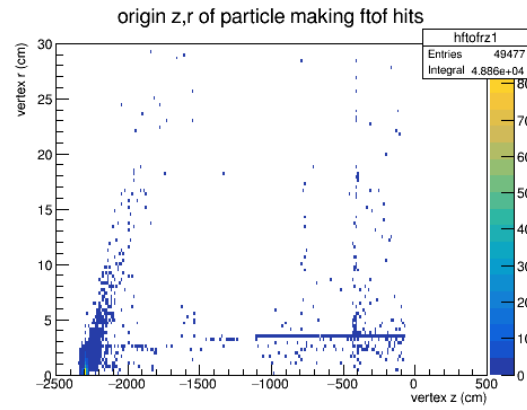
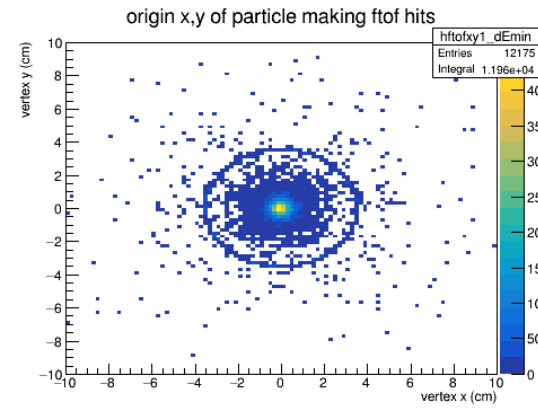
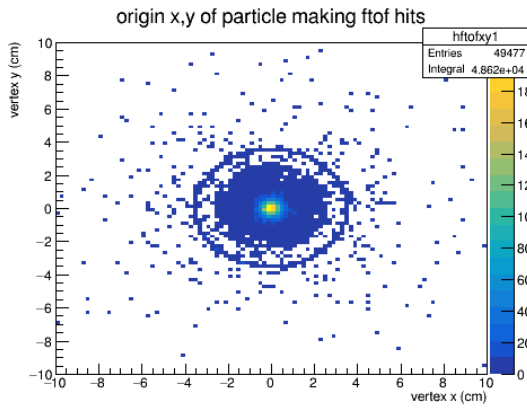
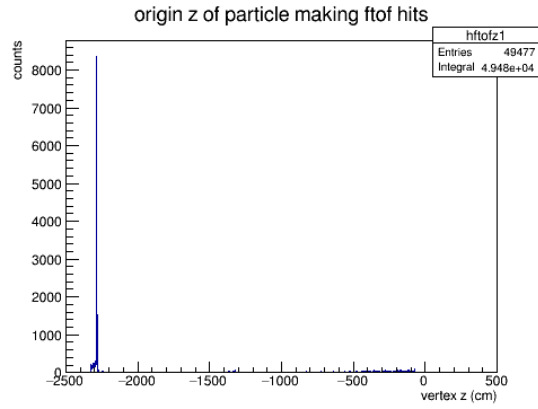
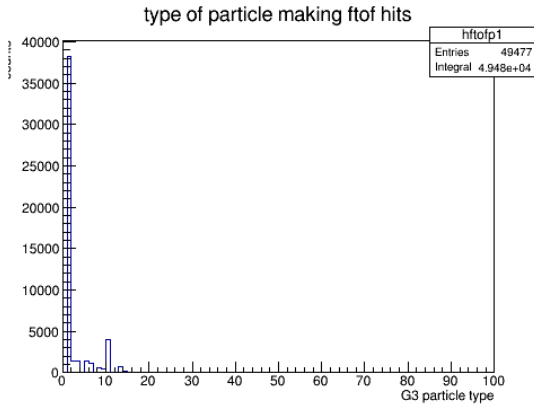


total fraction beyond 4cm is 0.469

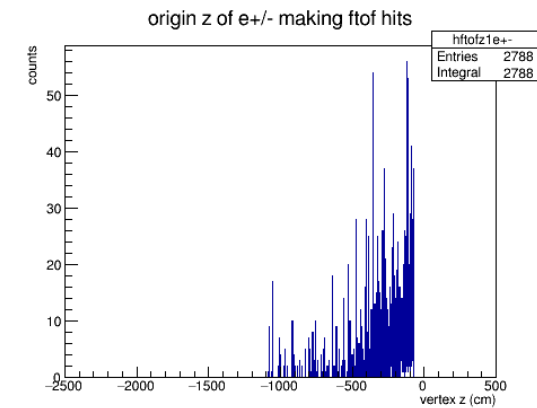
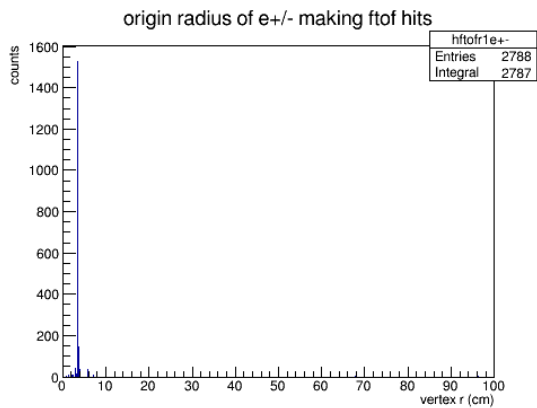
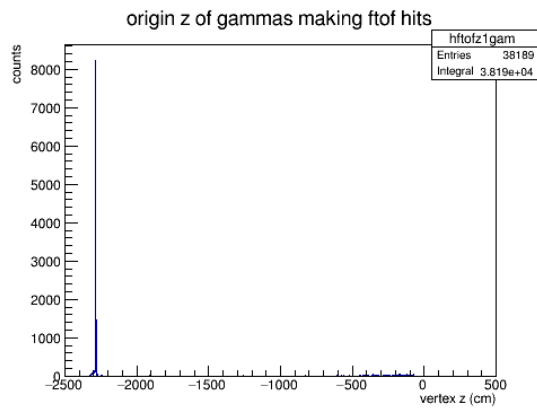
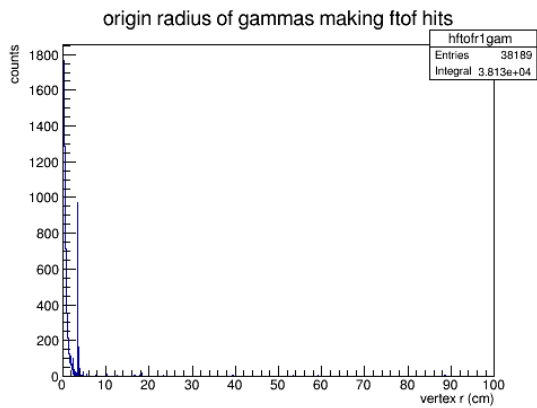
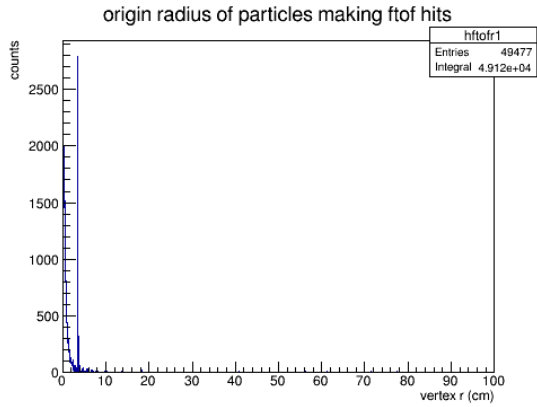












found 53 histograms that need filling, follow progress on dask monitor dashboard at <http://cn447.storrs.hpc.uconn.edu:8790/status>

/srv/.local/lib/python3.9/site-packages/distributed/client.py:3362: UserWarning: Sending large graph of size 28.75 MiB.

This may cause some slowdown.

Consider loading the data with Dask directly

or using futures or delayed objects to embed the data into the graph without repetition.

See also <https://docs.dask.org/en/stable/best-practices.html#load-data-with-dask> for more information.

warnings.warn()