

Front-end lattice starting after the target area (update I)

Gersende Prior

European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)



Idea

- Make a front-end lattice that starts at $z > 6$ m in order to:
 - be able to load a beam file that has included the pions/muons phase space after interaction in the target surrounding material (including the Be window at $z = 6$ m).
 - be independent on the target area designs changes that may/will occur in the future (taper change, magnet arrangements, shielding)
 - be independent on the taper profile (choose an area where σ is constant)
- Doing the exercise on the ISS lattice (aka ST2a for test purpose):
 - MARS and ICOOL field profile matches
 - choose $z = 50$ m as place to hand off the beam file (also where the figure of merit is computed).
 - allow to compare MARS and ICOOL particles yield where we hand off the beam file.

Technicality

● ICOOL:

- create a shorter lattice which contains only the front-end elements from $z = 50$ m to end of the lattice (it cuts part of the drift section).

Magnetic field profile matches ISS lattice.

● MARS:

- translate the MARS beam output at 50 m (fort.82) into an ICOOL file where the z position is shifted by 50 m ($z = 0$).
- wo smearing the time of the particles by 1-3 ns.

First attempt

- MARS+ICOOOL+ECALC9F:

- reference particle time was either set to 0 ns or $\langle t \rangle$ of the beam file.

Only a 1/10 of the particles remaining.

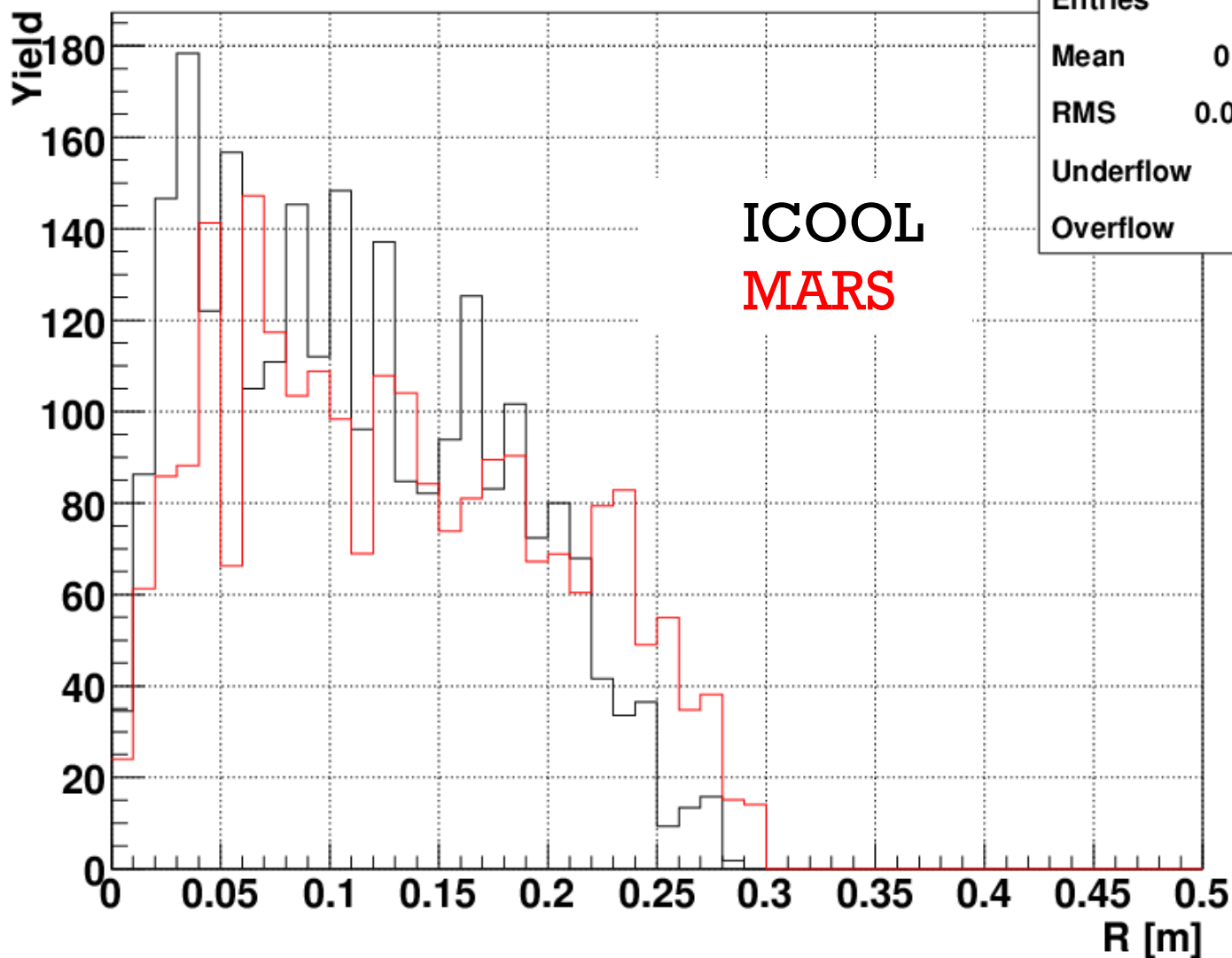
- Where particles are lost (17752 weighted pi/K/mu at start):

- 716 weighted particles lost with flag -23 (particle radius not defined in r-region).
- 829 weighted particles lost with flag -43 ($p_z < PZMINTRK$).
- 419 weighted particles lost with flag -76 (stepping gave results with $r > 100$ m or $p_T > 1000$ GeV/c).
- 1448 remaining particles at the end of the front-end with 214 of them passing the acceptance cuts.

Where did all the other particles go ?

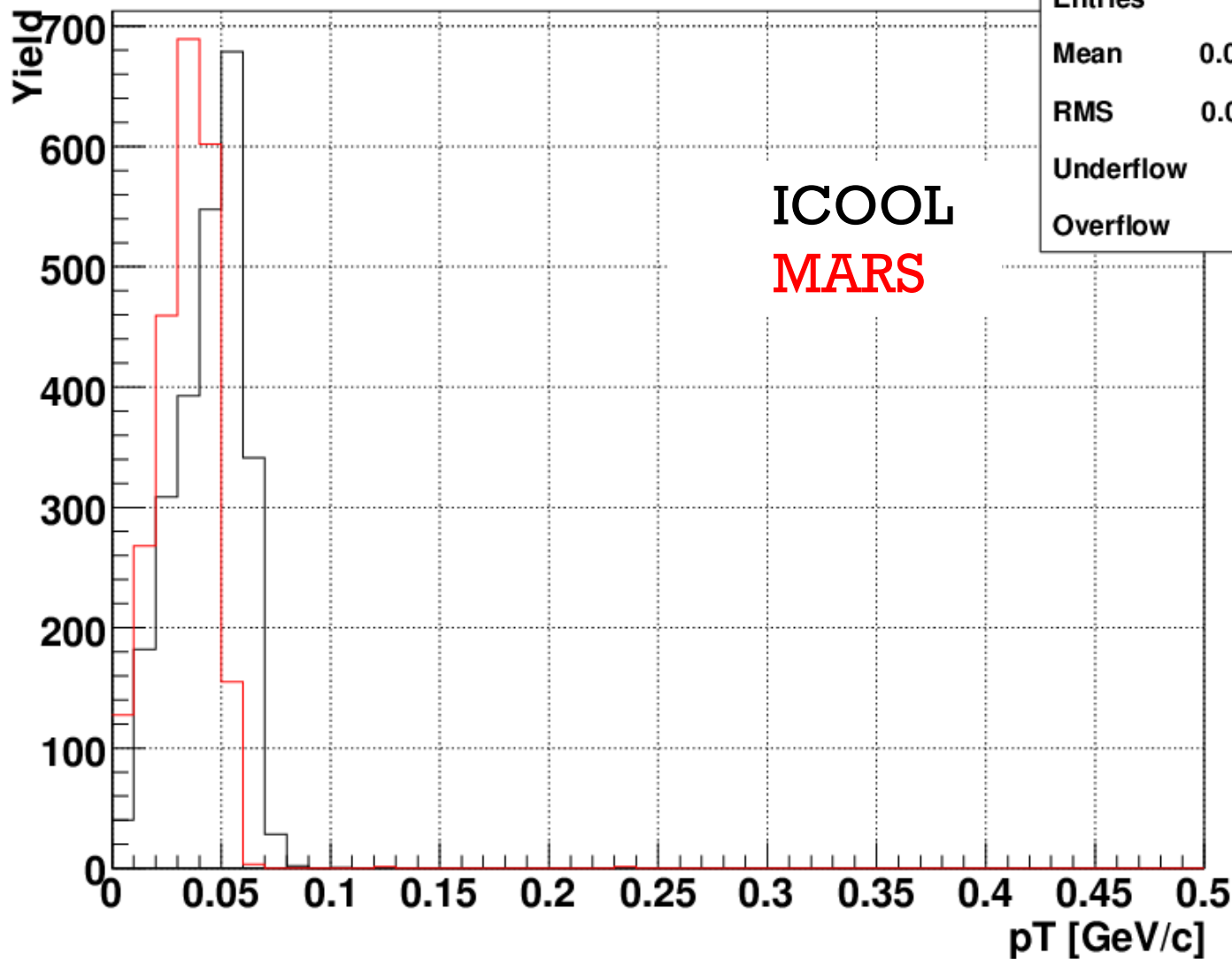
Checking particle phase space (1/)

π^+ distribution in R at z = 50 m – ICOOL



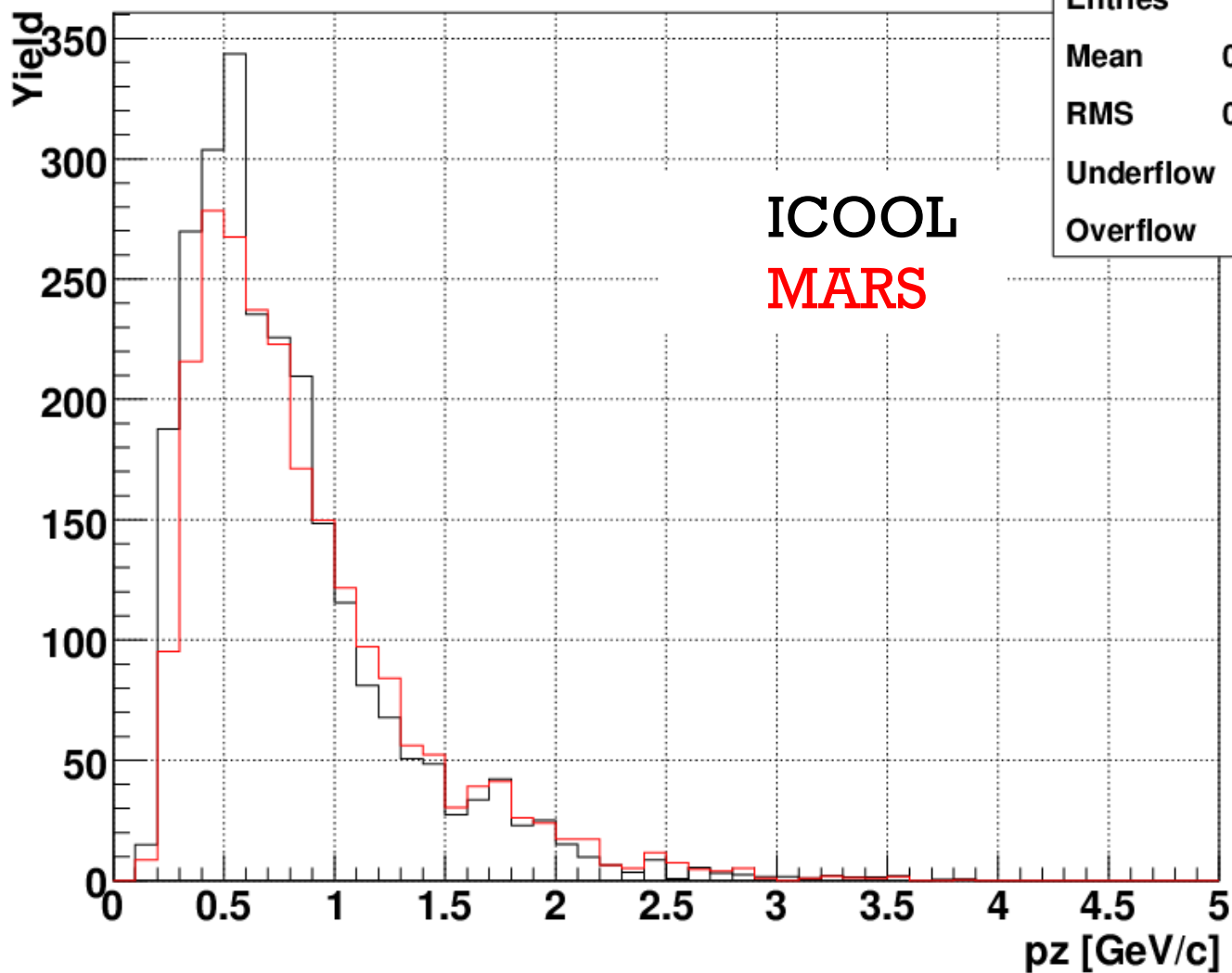
Checking particle phase space (2/)

π^+ distribution in pT at z = 50 m – ICOOL



Checking particle phase space (3/)

π^+ distribution in p_z at $z = 50$ m – ICOOL

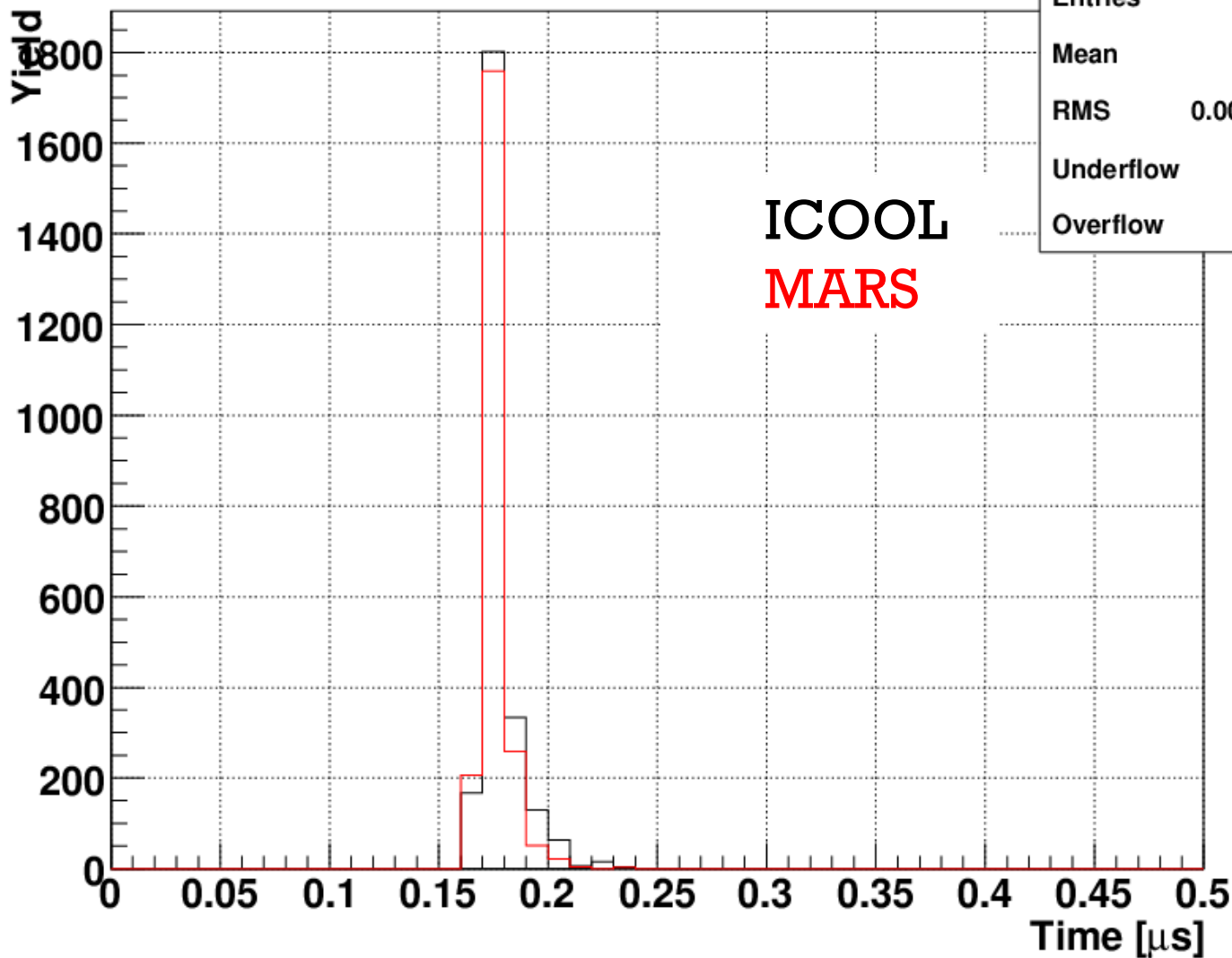


PZP1

Entries	1201
Mean	0.7852
RMS	0.4879
Underflow	0
Overflow	0

Checking particle phase space (4/)

π^+ distribution in time at $z = 50$ m – ICOOL

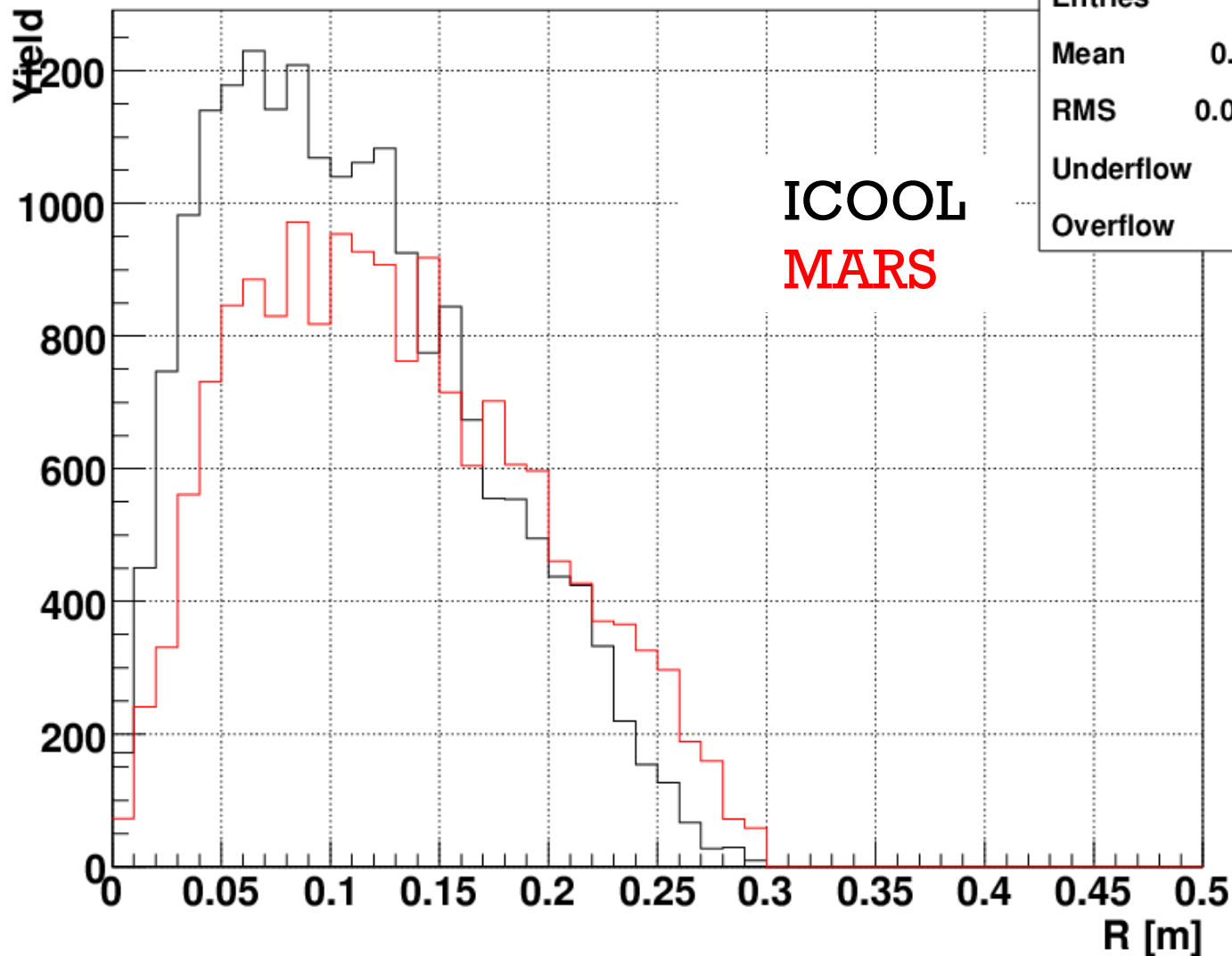


TP1

Entries	1201
Mean	0.177
RMS	0.008969
Underflow	0
Overflow	0

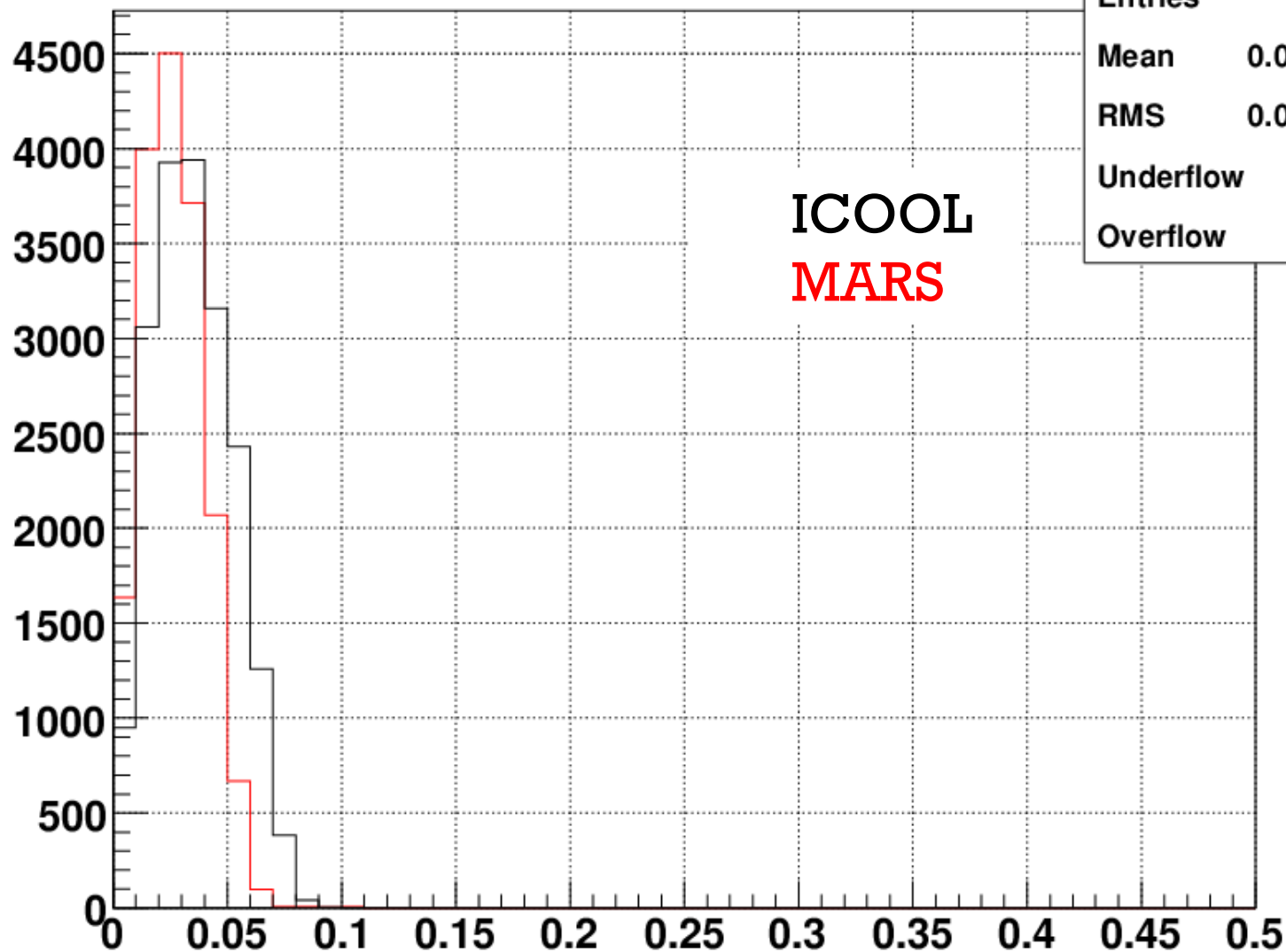
Checking particle phase space (5/)

μ^+ distribution in R at z = 50 m – ICOOL



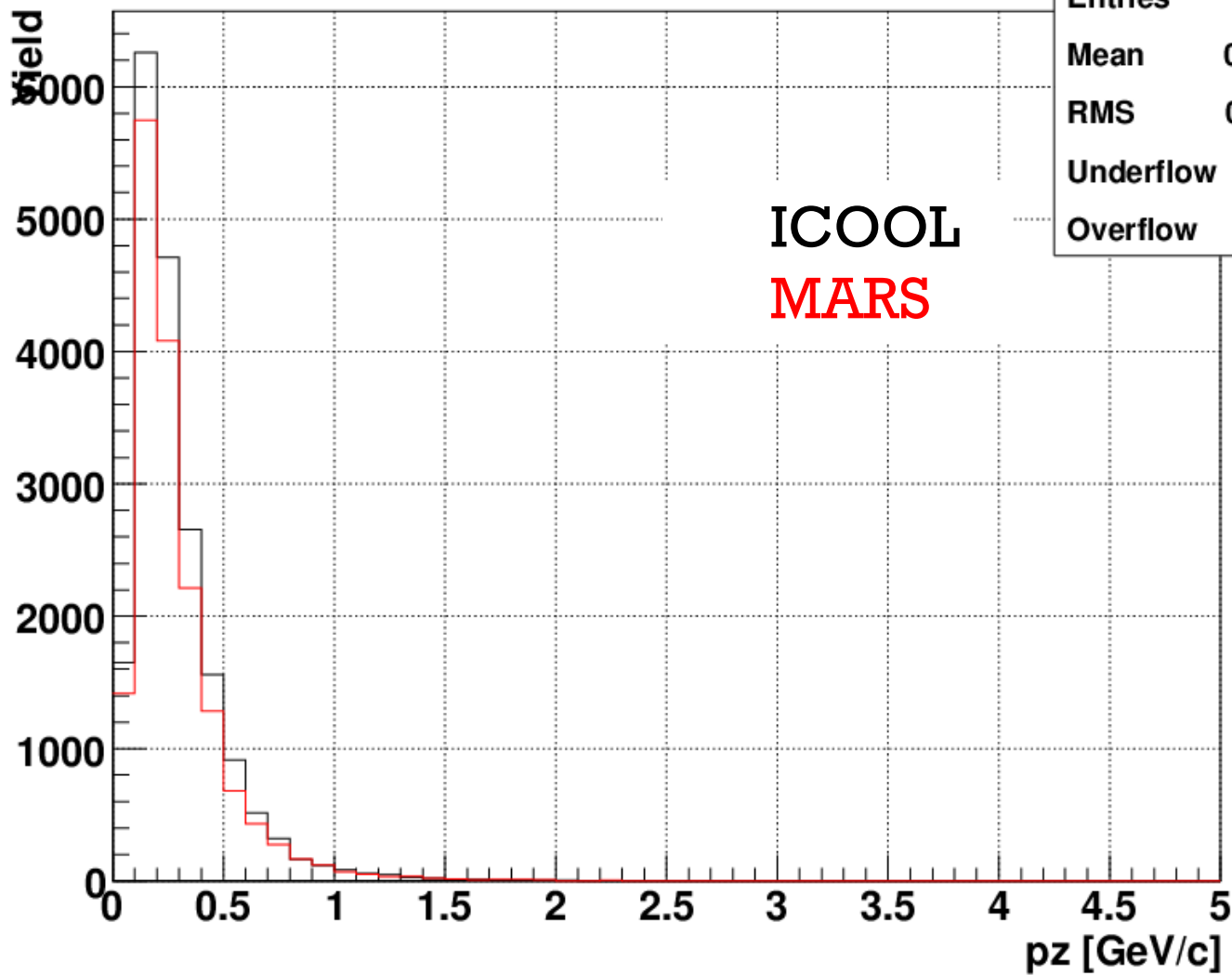
Checking particle phase space (6/)

μ^+ distribution in pT at z = 50 m - MARS



Checking particle phase space (7/)

μ^+ distribution in pz at z = 50 m – ICOOL



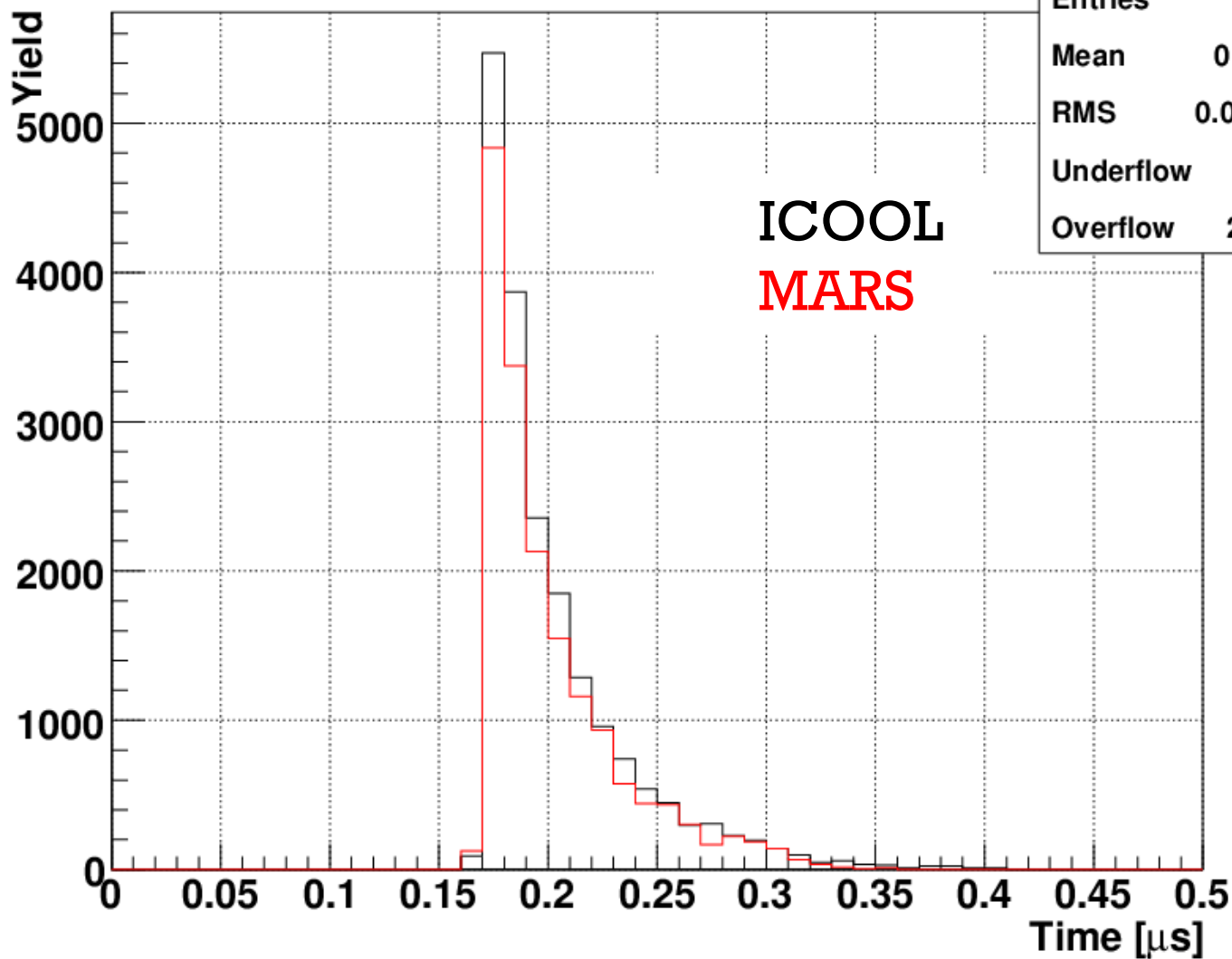
PZM1

Entries	6699
Mean	0.2889
RMS	0.2114
Underflow	0
Overflow	0

ICOOL
MARS

Checking particle phase space (8/)

μ^+ distribution in time at $z = 50$ m – ICOOL



TM1

Entries	6699
Mean	0.2031
RMS	0.03553
Underflow	0
Overflow	25.48

ICOOL
MARS

Conclusion & todo

- Effect on target material on particle distribution:
 - beam emittance increase (more particles may be lost)
 - pT shifted to lower value

Important for the FE optimization to hand off the particles beam at a location where the energy loss in material is only driven by the cooling absorbers

- Hunting for the particles lost:
 - Need to debug/understand why particles are lost (may be due to a RF phase problem)

Computing particles tally plane per plane.