

## HTGEN : generic Halo and Tail generator.

- **Standalone + fully interfaced with PLACET for info, manual, instructions, examples see <http://hbu.home.cern.ch/hbu/HTGEN.html>**
- Recently upgraded by Miriam Fitterer, Erik Adli, Barbara Dalena and myself to also work with sliced beams as required for halo studies of the drive beam.
- Here : returning to the original and probably most important application :

### **Halo and collimation in the BDS**

relevant for the design CLIC collimation system, vacuum specification and machine backgrounds to the CLIC Experiment(s). Important to minimize halo production. Halo collimation at high energy results in muon backgrounds (which came as a bad surprise in the SLC)

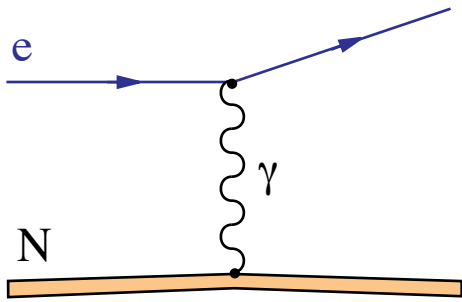
General recent summary (May 2009) - collimation paper published in [PRSTAB 12.081001](#)

*Tracking studies of the Compact Linear Collider collimation system,*

I. Agapov, H. Burkhardt, and D. Schulte / CERN, A. Latina / FNAL, G. A. Blair, S. Malton, J. Resta-López / John Adams & Royal Holloway University

Among many possible halo source, an important source which is always present and already sufficient to result in a significant muon flux is beam-gas scattering

## Elastic scattering Mott (Coulomb)



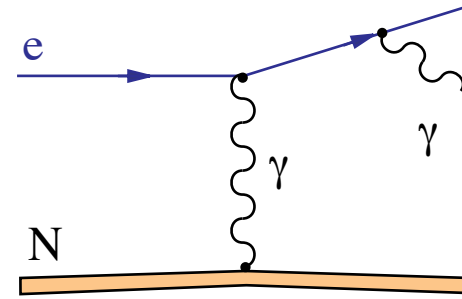
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \left[ \frac{Zr_e}{2\gamma\beta^2} \right]^2 \frac{1 - \beta^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} \approx 16/\theta^4$$

relevant if  $\theta > \theta_{\text{beam}} = \sqrt{\epsilon} \beta_{x,y}$

$$\sigma_{\text{el}} = \frac{4\pi Z^2 r_e^2 \beta_y}{\epsilon_N \gamma} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{at const} \\ \epsilon_N \propto 1/\gamma \end{array}$$

Energy dependent. More halo from low energies.  
Make sure to have good vacuum at beginning of LINAC or collimation at intermediate energy !

## Inelastic scattering Bremsstrahlung



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dk} = \frac{A}{N_A X_0} \frac{1}{k} \left( \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3}k + k^2 \right)$$

$$\sigma_{\text{in}} = \frac{A}{N_A X_0} \left( -\frac{4}{3} \log k_{\text{min}} - \frac{5}{6} + \frac{4}{3}k_{\text{min}} - \frac{k_{\text{min}}^2}{2} \right)$$

no E depend.,  $\int dk$  for  $k > 1\%$   
usually smaller than elastic  
Source of off-momentum halo  
and background

Conclusion from our 2002 paper.

To clean up :

would require rather massive (magnetized) shielding to be effective

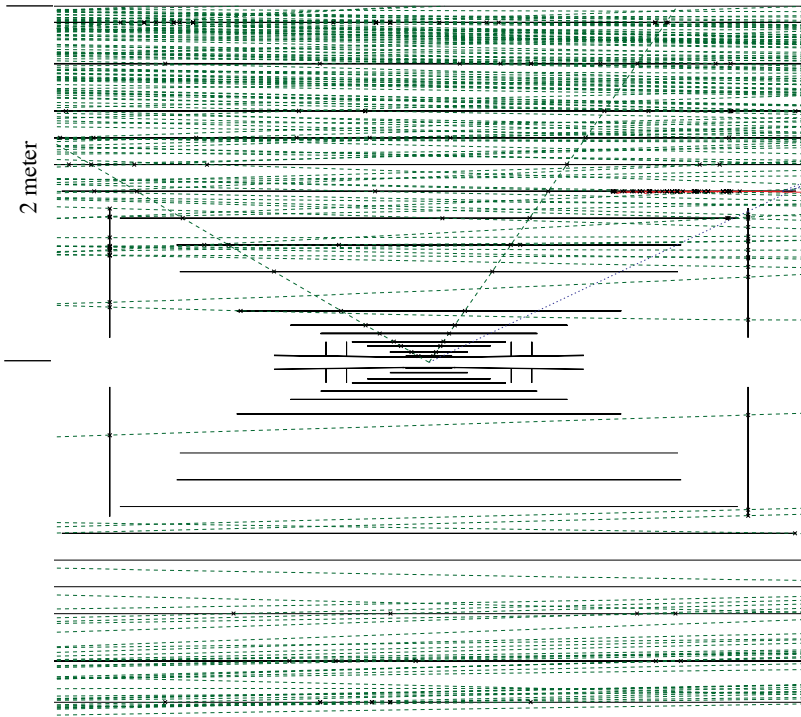
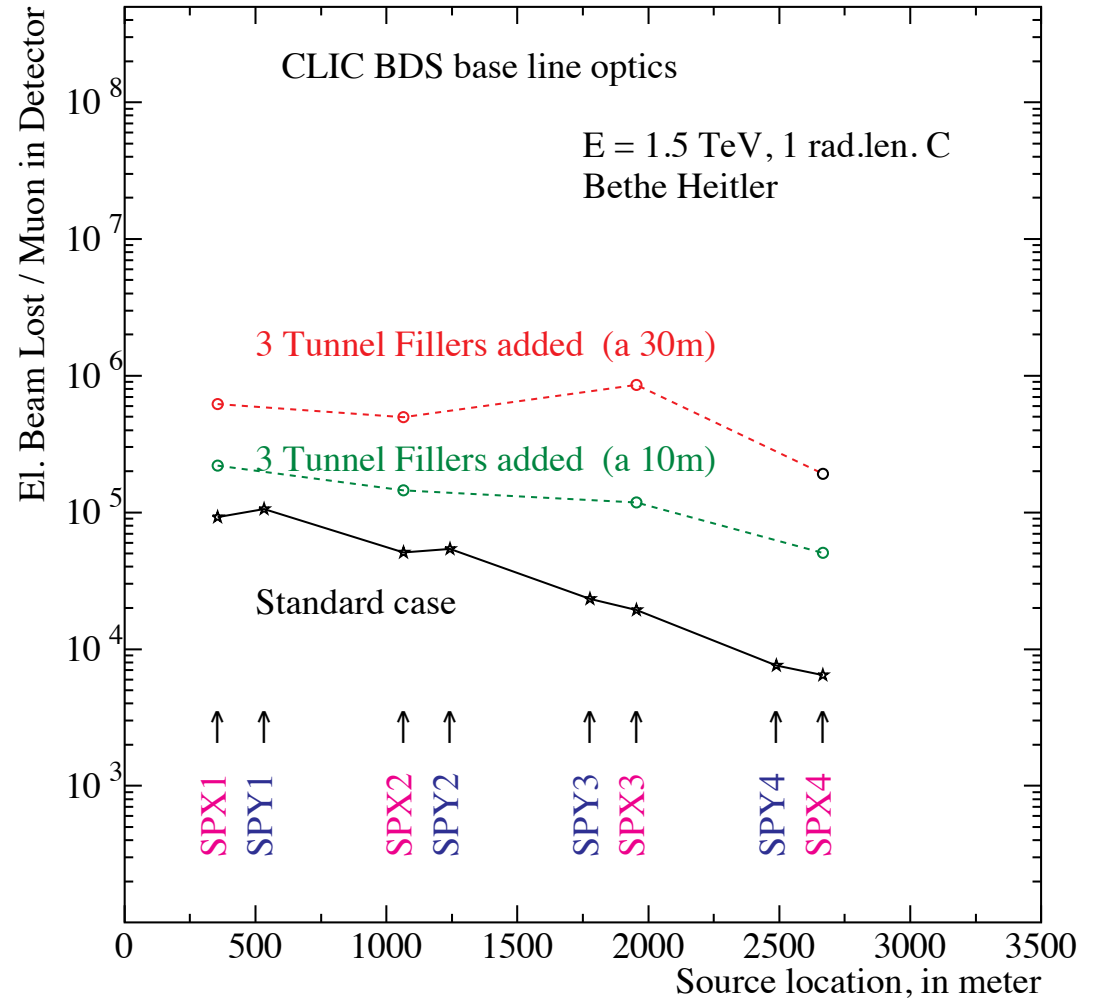
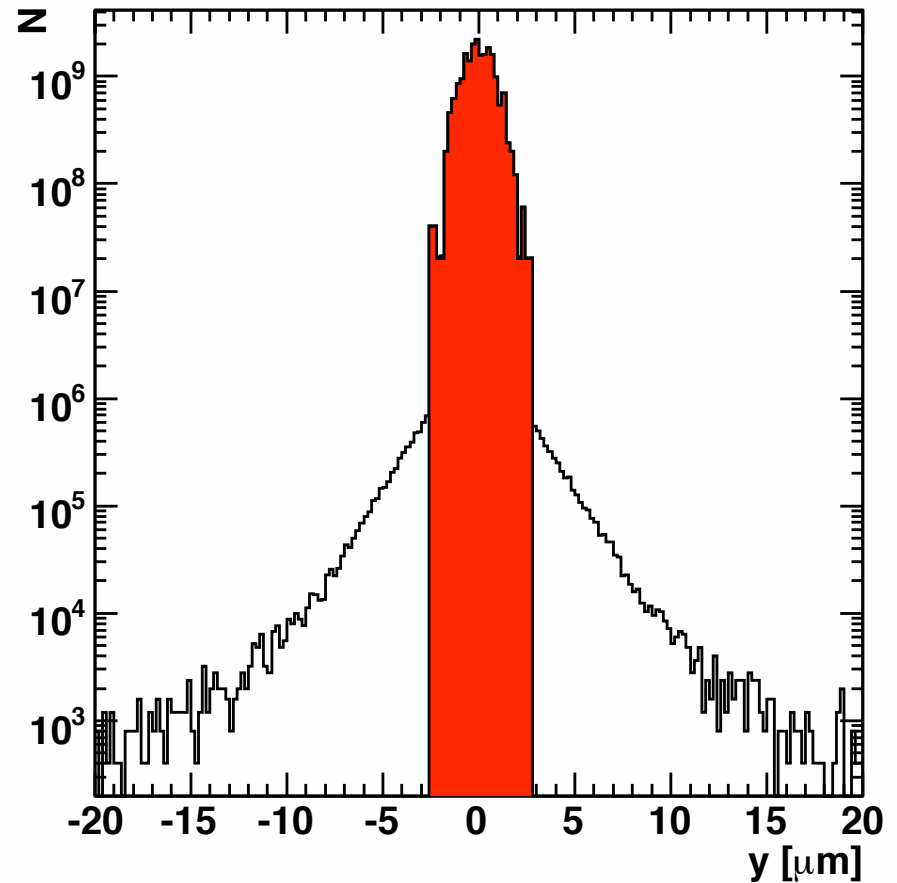
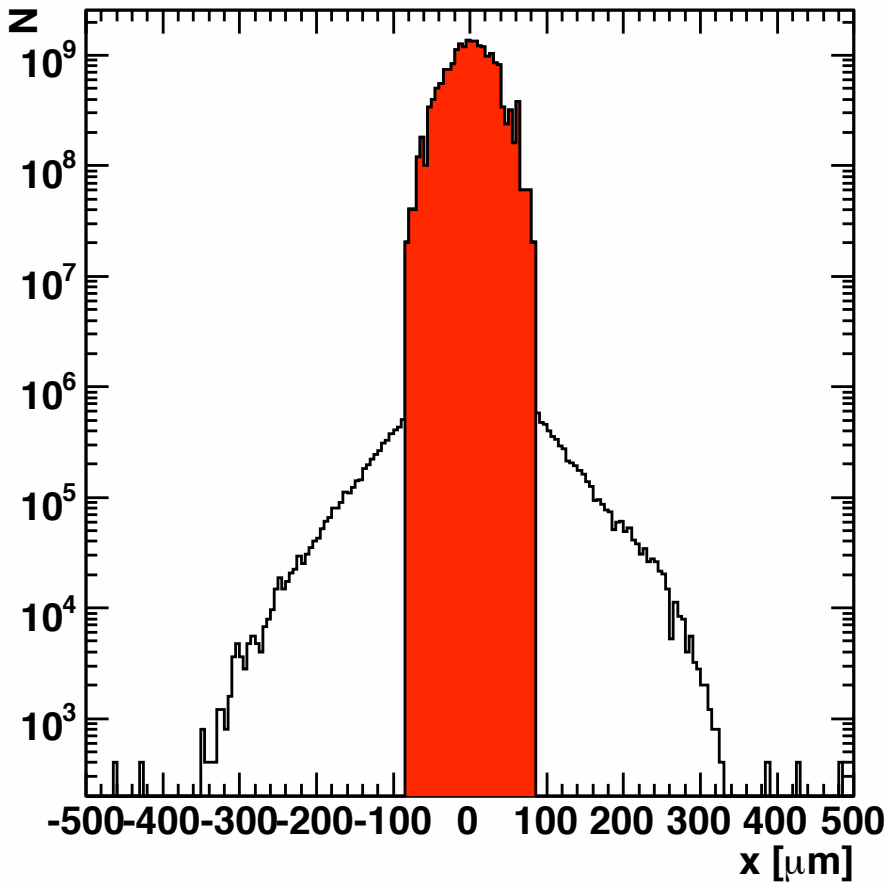


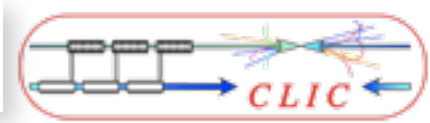
Figure from M.Battaglia



Better invest in keeping halo low in the first place. Include HALO study in design



Transverse beam profiles at from the LINAC at the BDS entrance  
PLACET-HTGEN. [EuroTeV-Report-2008-076](#)



**HTGEN** allows to specify the residual gas individually for each **element**. For the estimates here, the same values were set to all elements :

**LINAC section**    **10 nTorr CO at room temperature (300 K)**

**BDS section**    **10 nTorr CO at room temperature (300 K)**

**CLIC estimate. P = probability / m for scattering > 1  $\sigma$  divergence**

Location	E GeV	Gas	$\rho$ $m^{-3}$	$\sigma_{el}$ Barn	$P$ $m^{-1}$
LINAC	9	CO	$3.2 \times 10^{14}$	$2.7 \times 10^7$	$8.9 \times 10^{-7}$
BDS	1500	CO	$3.2 \times 10^{14}$	$1.7 \times 10^5$	$1.1 \times 10^{-8}$

Elastic : probability 80x higher beginning of LINAC at 9 GeV compared to end at 1.5 TeV and BDS. Integrated over length :

total LINAC Prob.  $P = 1.16 \times 10^{-3}$  , BDS  $P = 6.0 \times 10^{-5}$  together  $1.2 \times 10^{-3}$  at  $1\sigma$

total LINAC Prob.  $P = 1.29 \times 10^{-6}$  , BDS  $P = 6.7 \times 10^{-8}$  together  $1.4 \times 10^{-6}$  at  $30\sigma$  (loss)

Inelastic : scattering probability for >1% energy loss :  $2.1 \times 10^{-13}/m$

summing up over both LINAC and BDS :  $P = 5.0 \times 10^{-9}/m$

**$4 \times 10^9$  e/bunch**  
**311 bunches**

**$1.24 \times 10^{12}$  e/train**

**$2 \times 10^{-4}$  fraction hitting spoilors, determined with HTGEN tracking**

**$2.4 \times 10^8$  e/train on spoilors**

**$\sim 9 \times 10^{-4}$  fraction resulting in secondary muons (without tunnel fillers)**

**$\sim 2 \times 10^5$  muons / train end of BDS**

**depends critically on vacuum and spoiler layout**

**A more reliable estimate requires a full simulation with :**

**Beam + Halo generation (PLACET-HTGEN), full tracking up to spoilors ✓ **

**Full simulation of the Halo interaction with the spoilors and tracking of the secondary muons. Methods exist : BDSIM - GEANT4**

**Detailed geometry and acceptance - spoilors to experiments**

**What is tolerable for the experiment(s) ?**

1. Monte Carlo Generator for Muon Pair Production,  
by Burkhardt, Kelner, Kokoulin, [CLIC-Note-511](#), 2002

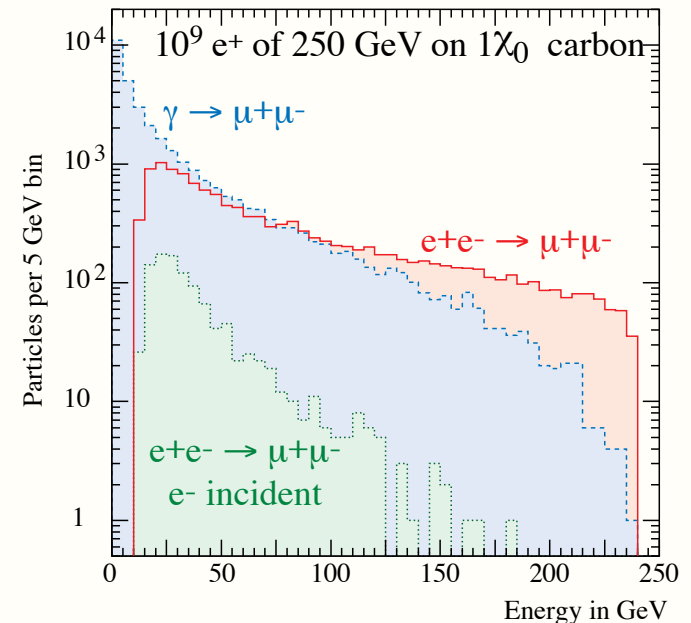
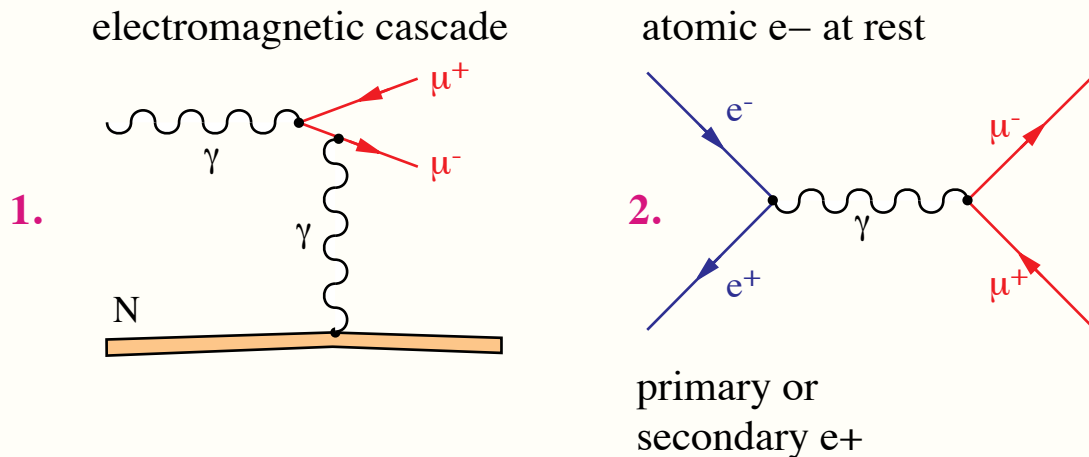
2. Production of muon pairs in annihilation of high-energy positrons with resting electrons  
by Burkhardt, Kelner, Kokoulin, [CLIC-Note-554](#), 2003

Background simulation for the CLIC Beam Delivery System with Geant  
by G. Blair, H. Burkhardt, H.J. Schreiber, [CLIC-Note-519](#), 2002

Geant4 Simulation of High Energy Muon Interactions, A. G. Bogdanov, H. Burkhardt, et al.  
[IEEE-TNS-01462665.pdf](#), 2004

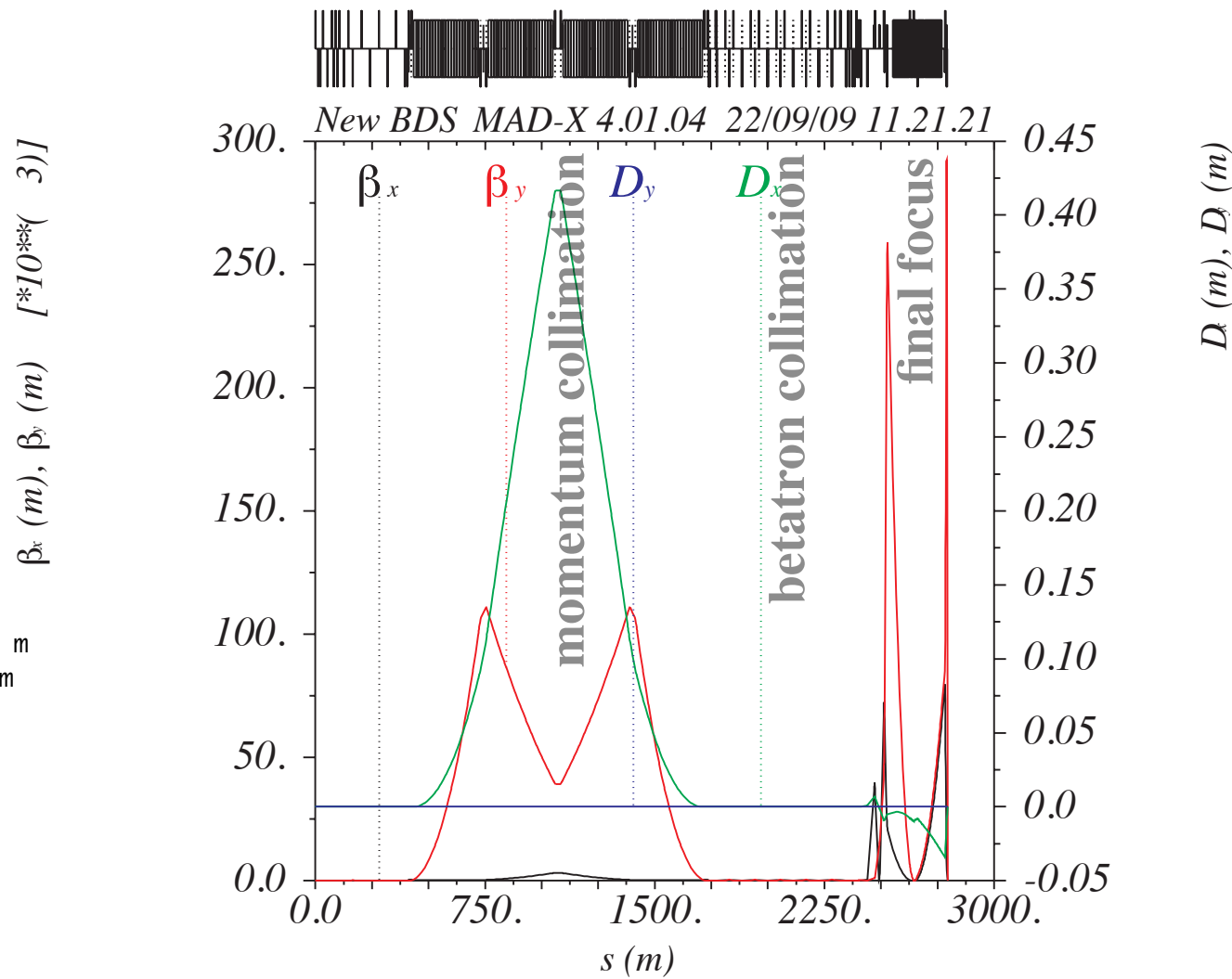
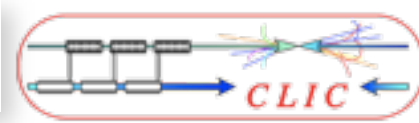
Geant4 [home page](#) and [physics reference manual](#) (Vers. 9.2 Dec. 2008) ; Muon production fully implemented

$\mu$  from hadronic decay ( $\pi$ , K) and electromagnetic production :





# Simulation, CLIC BDS



s-position  
 ENGYP 907.0980223 m  
 ENGYAB 1072.098022 m

YSP1 1830.871685 m  
 XSP1 1846.693635 m

YSP2 1943.714645 m  
 XSP2 1959.536595 m

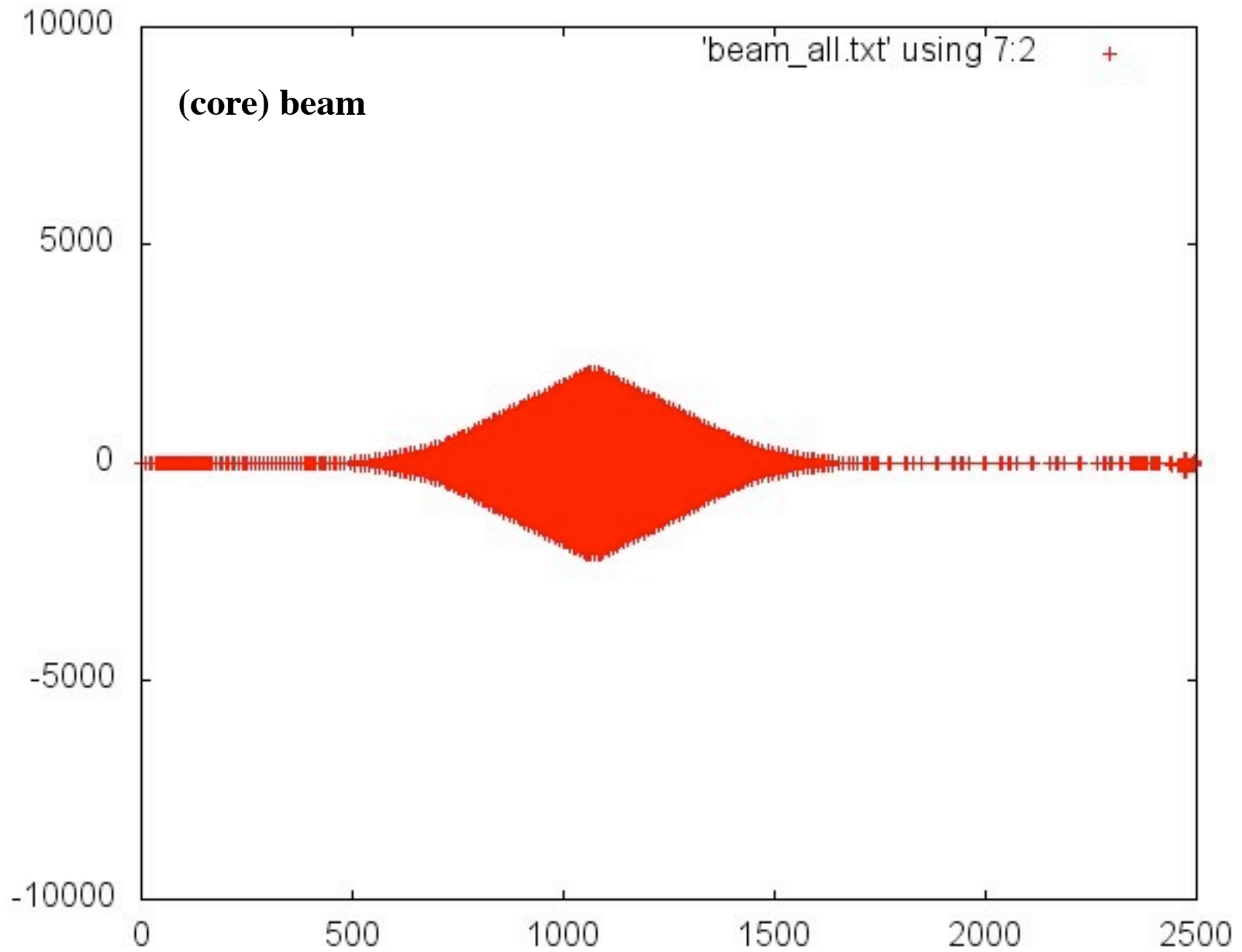
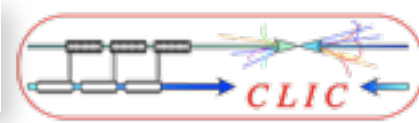
YSP3 2056.557605 m  
 XSP3 2072.379555 m

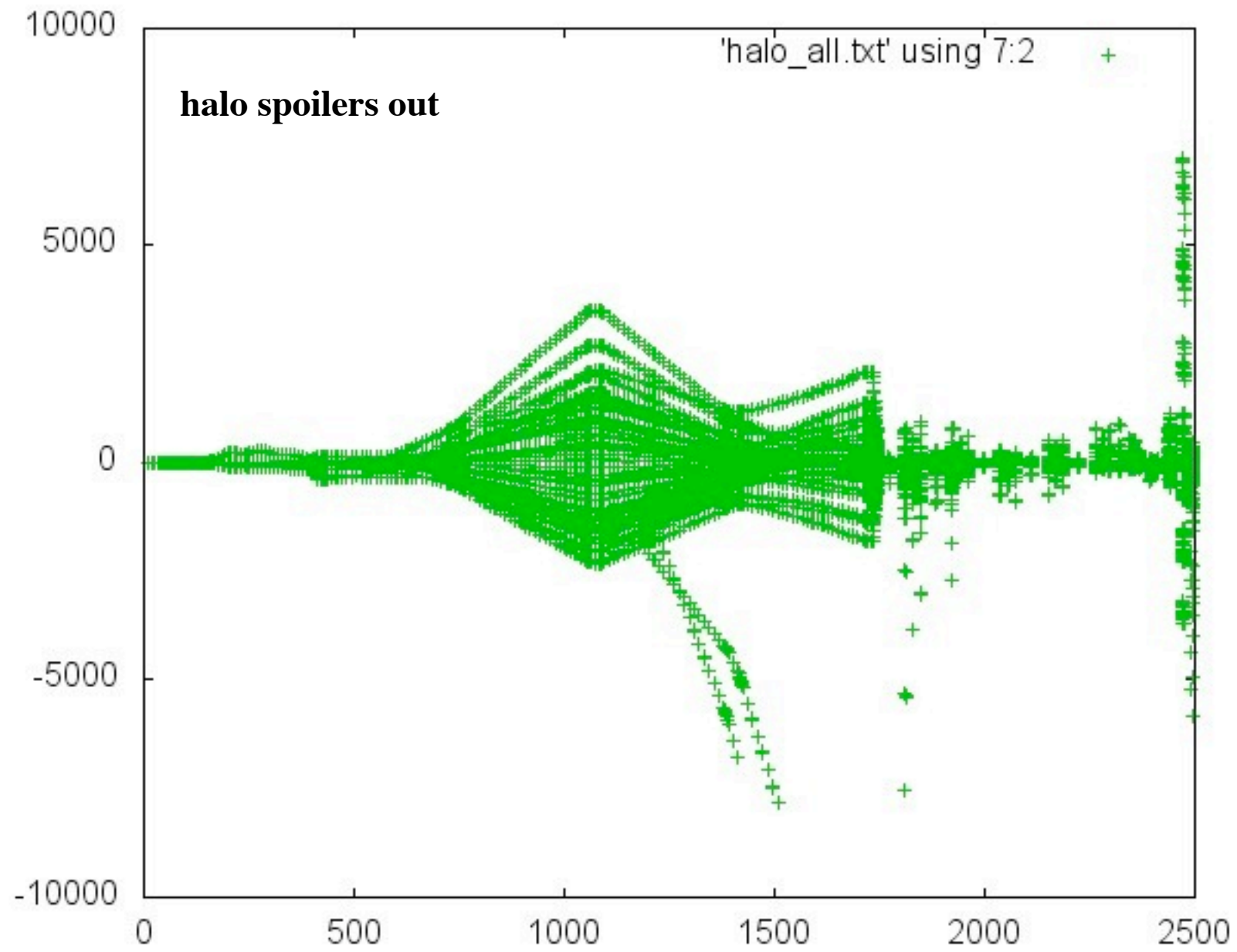
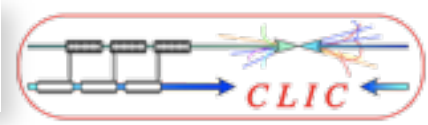
YSP4 2169.400565 m  
 XSP4 2185.222515 m

Using the current BDS lattice BDS/v\_09\_04\_01 / job.madx

ENG : 0.008 m in both planes  
 Spoilers X closed to 0.00012 m Y closed to 0.0001 m



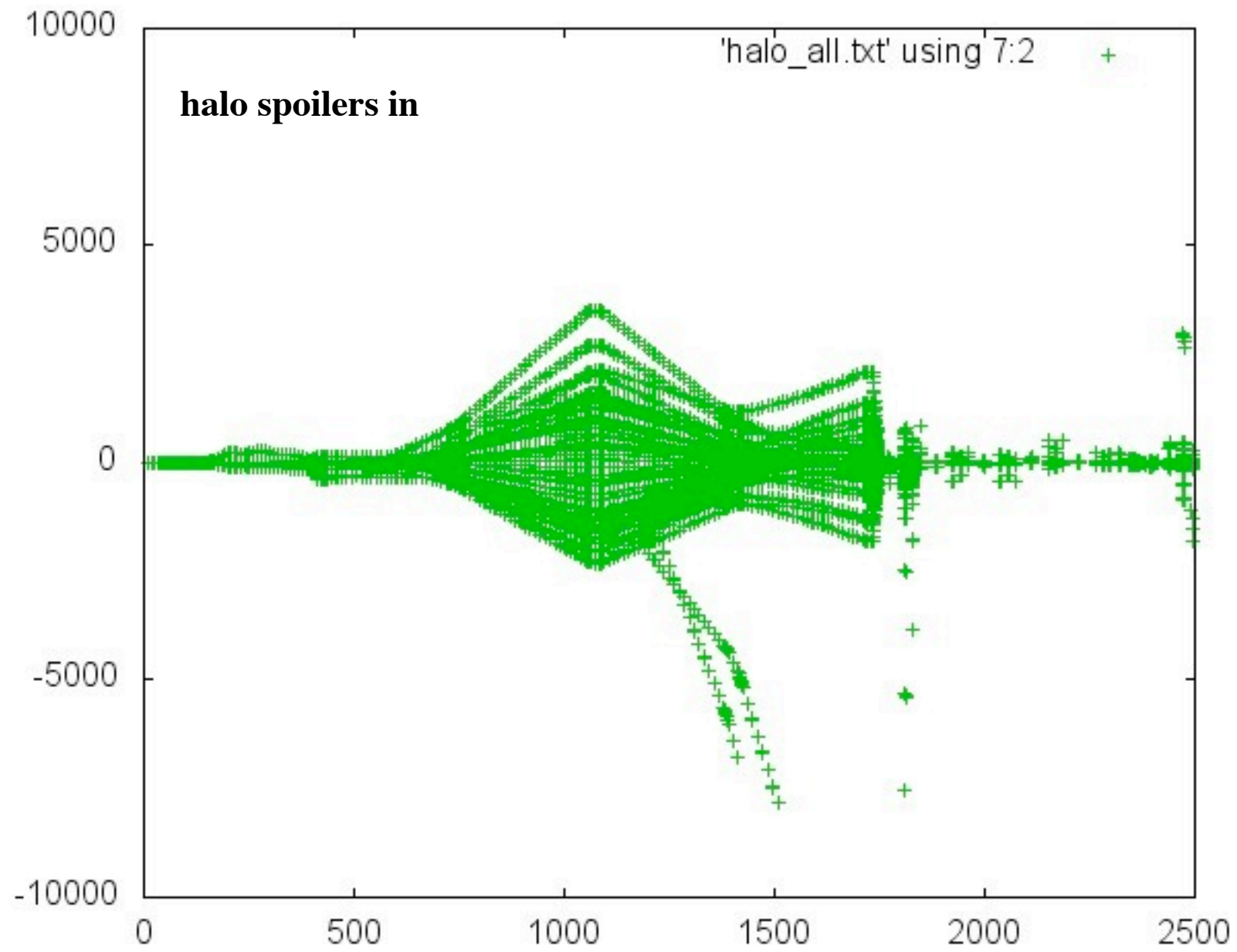
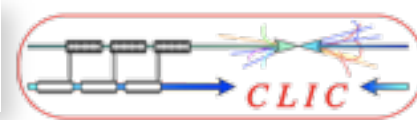




v\_09\_04\_01/bds.name.aperture.FixedSR.collaper



# PLACET-HTGEN tracking



v\_09\_04\_01/bds.name.aperture.FixedSR.collaper

Is our current collimation design ok for muons ?

Feedback from from Lew Keller / SLAC, following the collimation paper, from 1 Sept. 2009 :

... I just saw your nice article on CLIC collimation ...

In ILC we thought it was better to have the energy collimation section after the betatron collimation section so that the energy section could clean up some of the mess from the betatron spoilers, and it was especially useful for dispersing muons.

**Do we have to consider the need for muon stoppers / tunnel fillers ?**

**Time to revisit collimation for muons ?**

I could provide the HTGEN support  
would require help / resources on the BDSIM / geometry / layout part