Background study with collimators

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Beam profile

- Beam : Halo = 10^7
- Halo range: 20 mm
- Halo energy: the same as the beam energy (1.1 GeV)



Background

- Halo has the same energy as the beam. Energy resolution 2.6 %/ \sqrt{E} included
- If applying the graphical cut as shown in the right plot, the background level is about 14 % for ep and about 2 % for Møller



Collimator geometries

- A tube-like collimator, made of Tungsten
- Collimators is at upstream of the target, 20 cm in length, inner radius 3.5 mm, outer radius 4.5 mm (4 mm and 4.03 mm for the target cell)

Target Cell

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Background result

- When the collimator is placed at upstream of the target cell
- Background for ep is < 0.1 %, but Møller is destroyed when scattered angle > 1.5 degree



A larger collimator

- If we increase the collimator's transverse dimension
 - Inner radius from 3.5 mm to 2 mm
 - Outer radius from 4.5 mm to 50 mm
 - Length is still 20 cm
- Background is significantly reduced
 - < 0.1 % for ep, about 0.8 % for Møller





Front view

Different energy of beam halo

- Beam halo energy might be different with the beam energy
- Assuming a Gaussian distribution for the halo energy, mean = 500 MeV, sigma = 200 MeV



Background results

- Background is about 0.3 % for ep, but about 10 % for Møller
- Background with collimator is < 0.1 % for ep, and about 0.2 % for Møller





Summary

- A large enough collimator is helpful to reduce the background
- If the energy of beam halo is lower than beam energy, compared to the case of halo with the same energy as beam
 - It is very likely to have a lower background for ep and higher background for Møller without a collimator
 - Both background of ep and Møller events are lower with a collimator
- The shape of the collimator should be more complicated in order to cover the neck part, which is not included in this simulation