







Forward detector and nozzle instrumentation

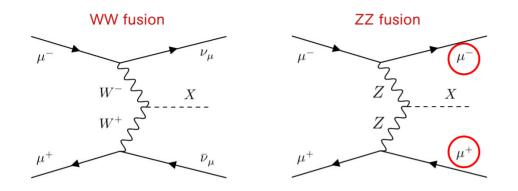
D. Calzolari^(a,b), M. Casarsa^(c)

^(a)University of Padova and INFN-Padova, Italy, ^(b)CERN, Switzerland, ^(c)INFN-Trieste, Italy,

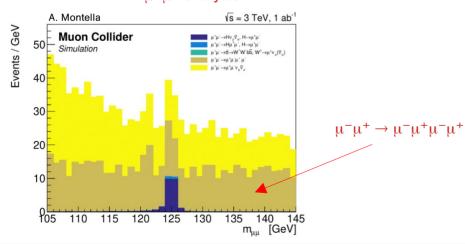


IMCC and MuCol MDI Workshop 2024 - CERN, March 11-12, 2024

INFN Motivation

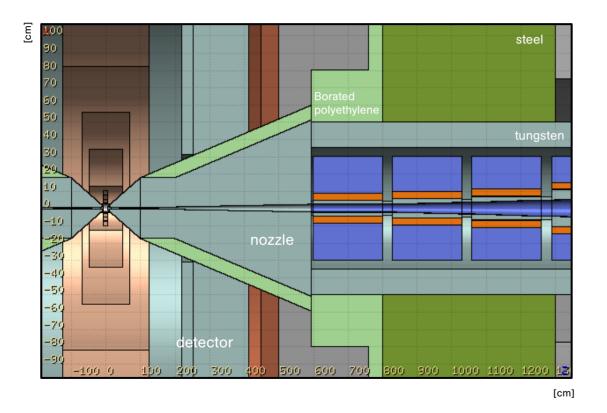


$H \rightarrow \mu^{-}\mu^{+}$ analysis



- Detecting muons that are scattered at very low polar angles would allow distinguishing between the WW- and ZZ-fusion processes:
 - to exploit the specific ZZ-fusion signature, like for example in:
 P. Li, Z. Liu, K.-F. Lyu, arXiv:2401.08756;
 - ▶ to reduce physics backgrounds.
- Possibly help with the luminosity measurement.

INFN Boundary conditions for forward µ detection



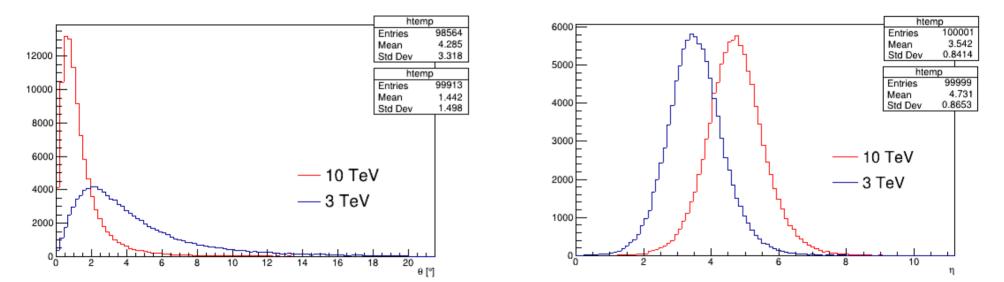
- At a more conventional machine, it would probably be a piece of cake.
- At a muon collider, the interaction region is densely packed with shielding.

INFN How forward are the forward muons?

- It depends on the collision energy and the specific physics channel being considered.
- Example: $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow H \ \mu^-\mu^+$ at 3 and 10 TeV.

polar angle of forward muons

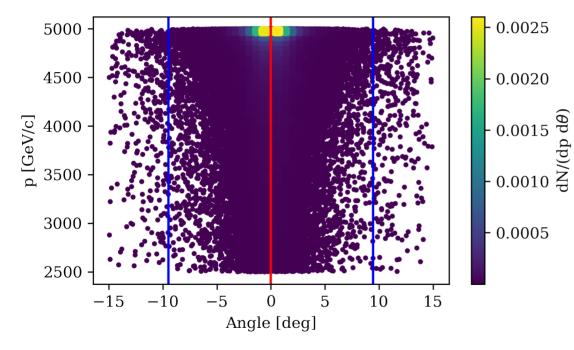
pseudorapidity of forward muons

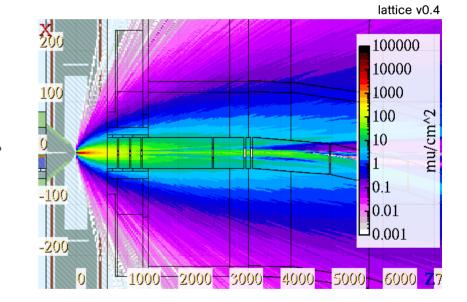


Samples provided by M. Forslund.

INFN $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow H \mu^-\mu^+ \text{ at } 10 \text{ TeV}$

muon momentum vs polar angle

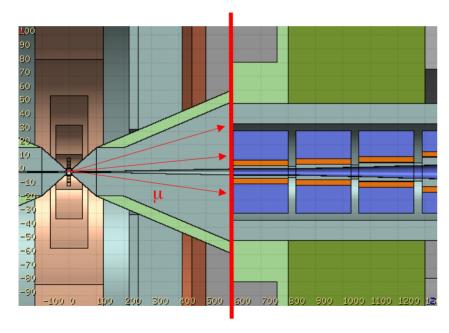




muon fluence in the machine

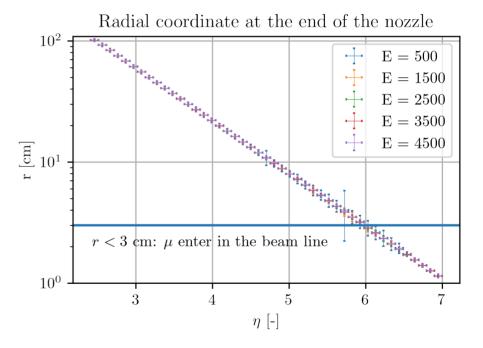
INFN Muons passing through the nozzles (I)

Muons of different energies shot through the nozzle at different angles and scored on a plane at the base of the nozzle.

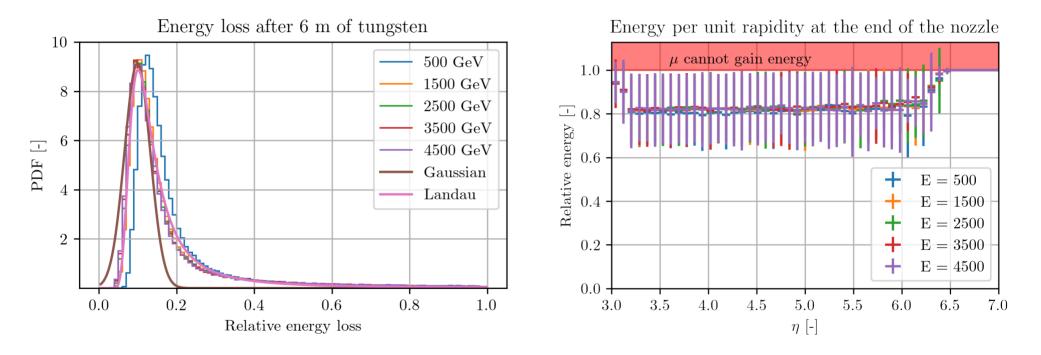


scoring plane

on the scoring plane



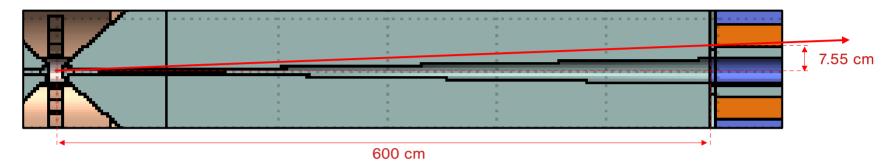
INFN Muons passing through the nozzles (II)

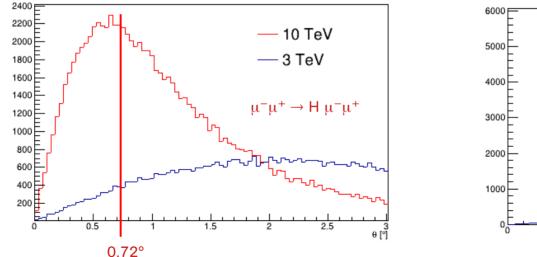


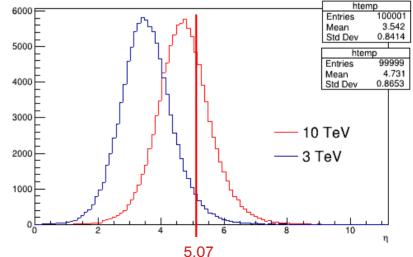
• Muons entering the nozzles pass through \sim 6 m of tungsten and lose on average \sim 20% of their energy.

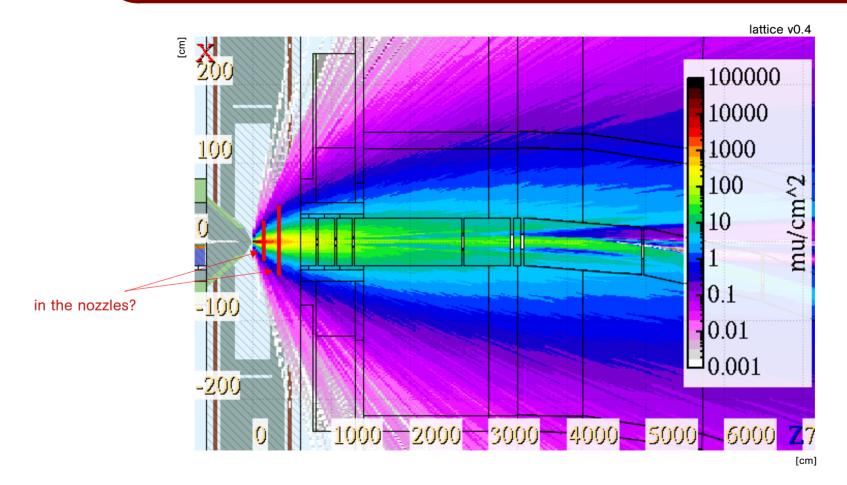
INFN Forward muons lost in the machine

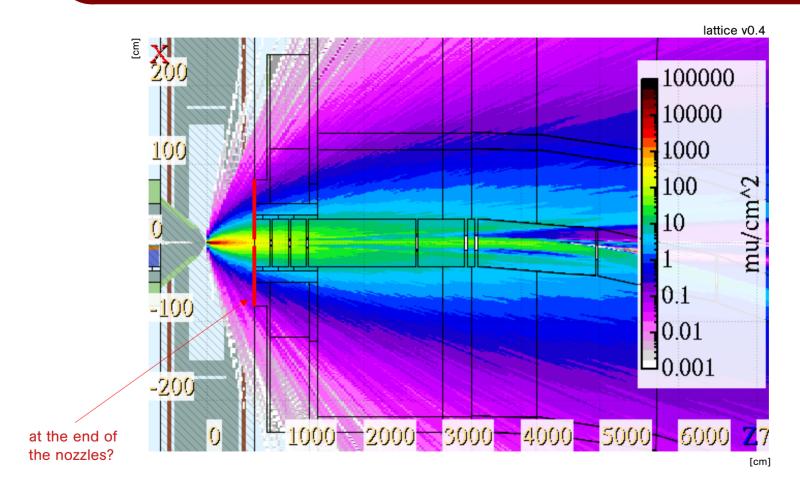
• Just from geometrical considerations at this point, to be confirmed with FLUKA simulation.

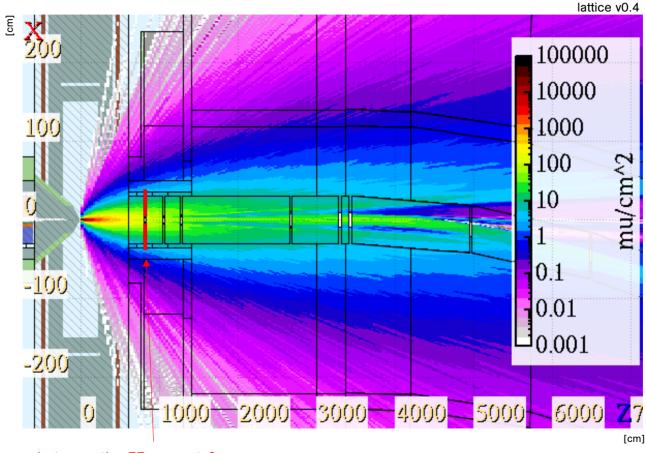




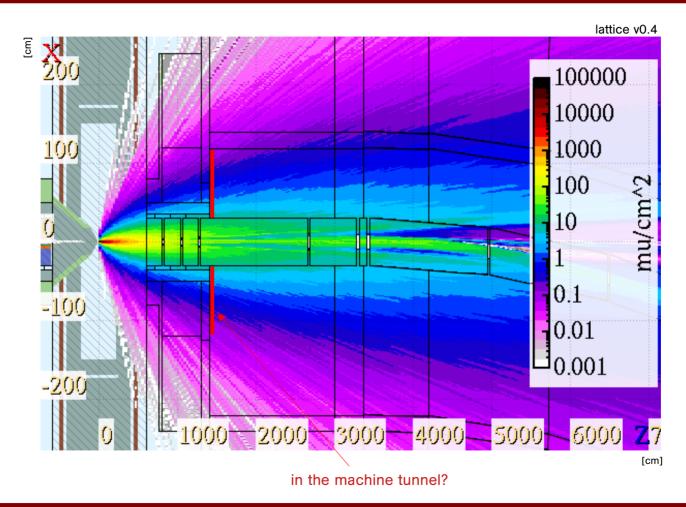


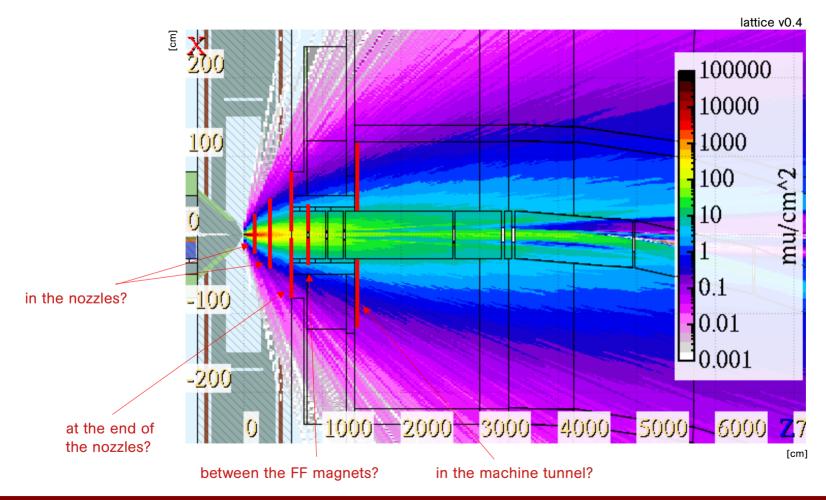






between the FF magnets?







- The possibility of detecting muons at very low polar angles would undoubtedly expand the physics potential of the muon collider and is highly anticipated by our theorist and experimentalist colleagues.
- A forward detector is going to add to the list of muon collider challenges:
 - a fraction of the forward muons are captured by the machine and lost;
 - the interaction region is densely packed with shields, and the optimal location for the forward detector may not be easily exploitable or accessible.
- Nonetheless, we should try to agree on a reasonably realistic concept for a forward detector and include it in the design of the 10 TeV detector.





