

Inputs & requirements for the e^+e^- detector system.

Marius Hoffmann^{1,2}

Florian Burkart¹, Oleksandr Borysov¹,
Anthony Hartin³, Beate Heinemann^{1,2}

LUXE workshop
17.04.2019

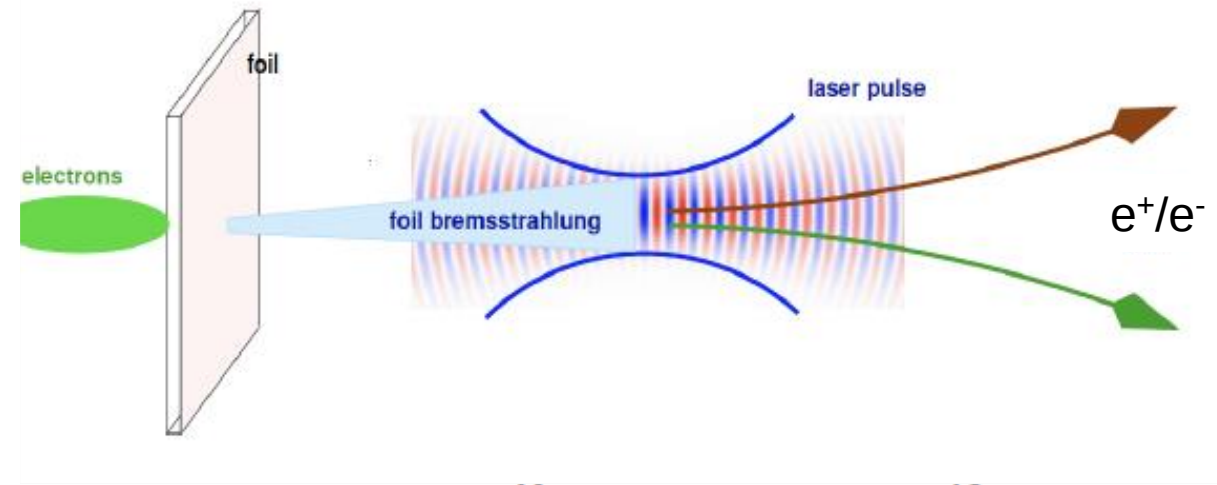
¹ DESY, Hamburg

² University of Freiburg

³ University College, London

Introduction and Motivation

Measuring the exponential behavior
of the non-perturbative regime

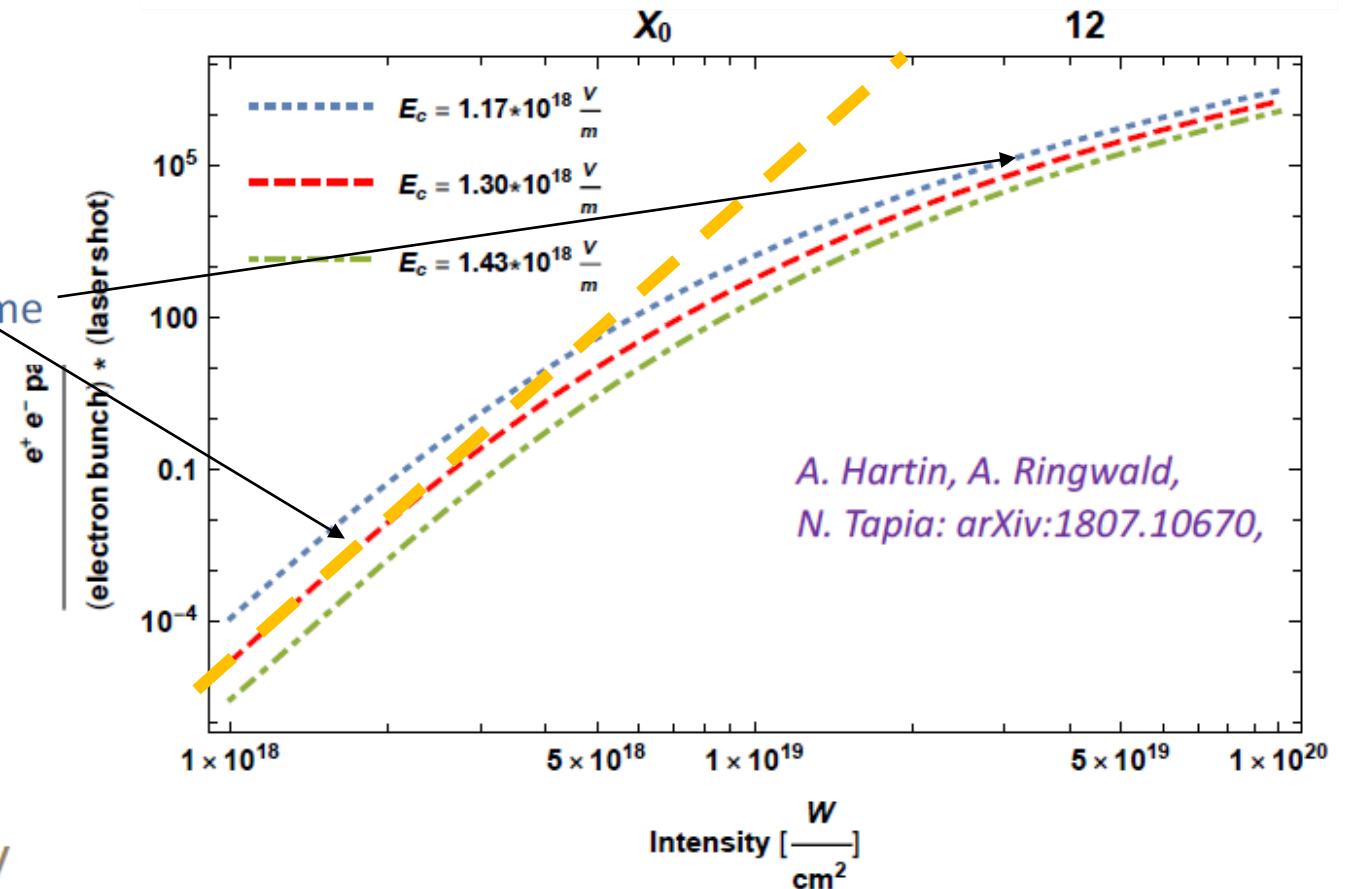


$$\xi \ll 1: R_{e^+} \propto \xi^{2n} \propto I^n$$

Strong rise

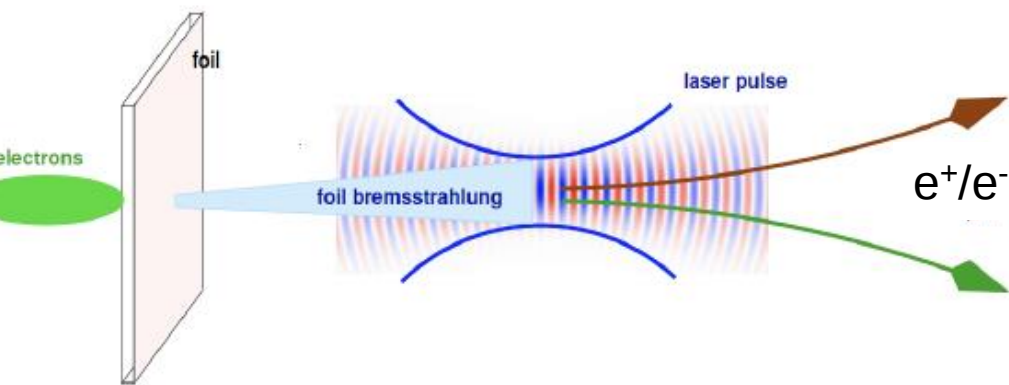
$$\xi \gg 1: R_{e^+} \propto \exp\left(-\frac{8}{3\chi}\right) \propto \gamma\sqrt{E_L}$$

Non-perturbative regime



LUXE Setup and Parameters

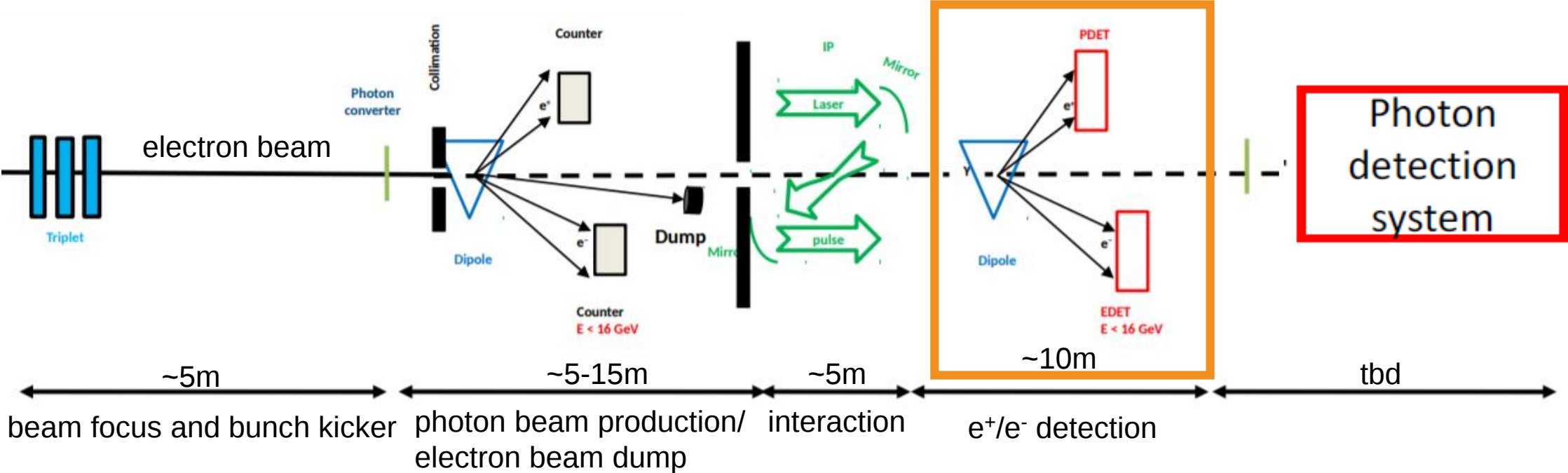
Design of the experiment



Electron/Positron Spectrometer



Design Laser Parameters	
Energy[J]	7.0
Power[TW]	200
Intensity[W/cm ²]	2×10^{20}
ξ	6,8
χ	1,4



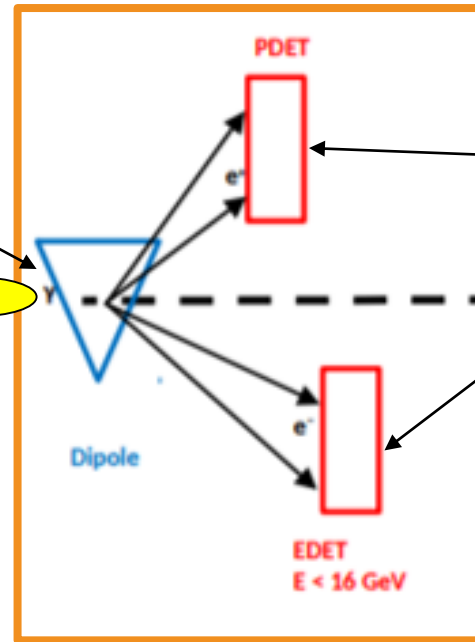
Input parameters to consider

Magnet

- Aperture
- Field strength
- size

Incoming particles

- Energy Distribution
- Number
- Spatial distribution



Detector system?

- Pixel Silicon Trackers
- Multiple Layers?
- Calorimeters

Spatial constraints

- Tunnel



Proposed Magnet

Taken from the DESY storage

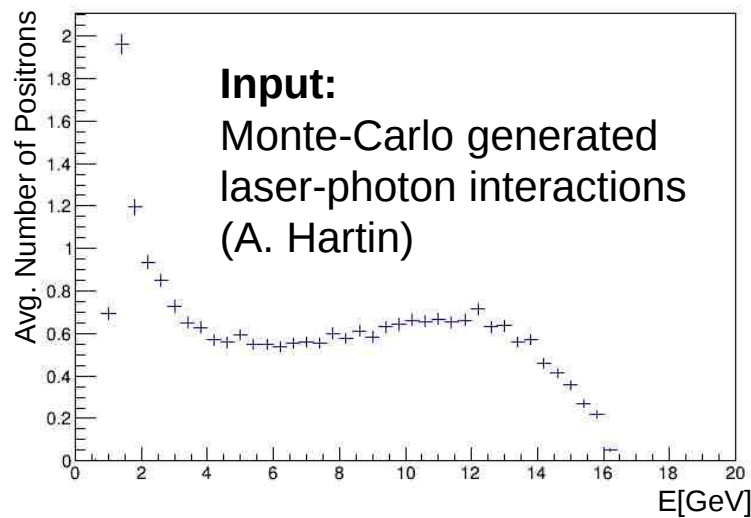
suitable magnet from old DORIS
accelerator

Doris Dipole	
Length	1.029m
Aperture horizontal	0.6m
Aperture vertical	0.3m
Max. Field strength	2.24T



e^+e^- from interaction

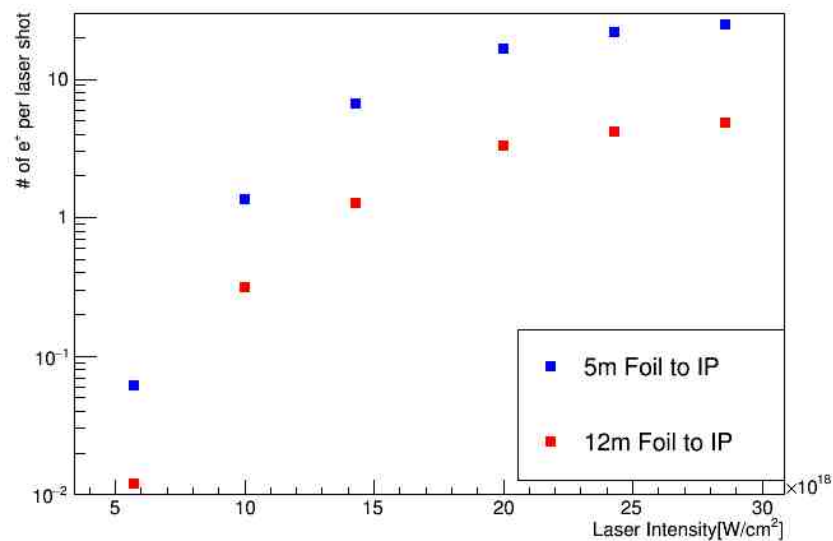
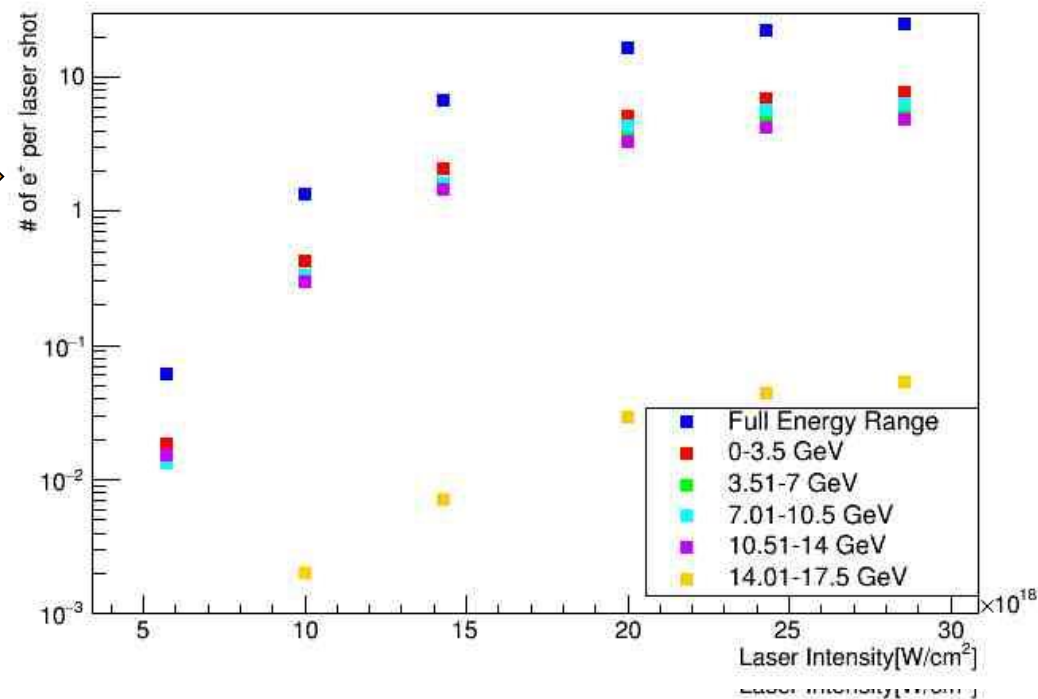
Energy spectrum of incoming positrons



Slope is independent of Energy range

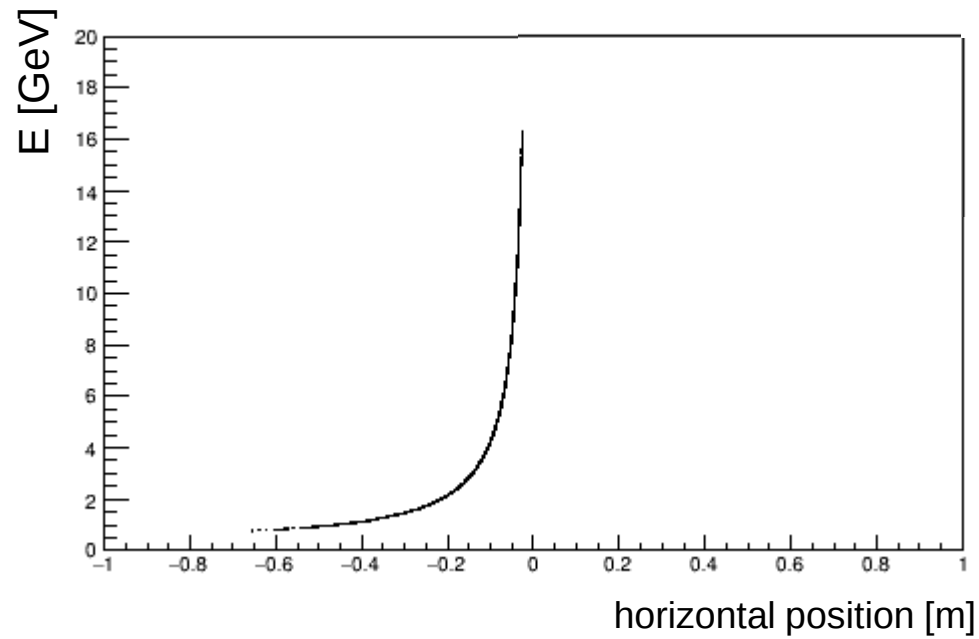


Number of positrons produced for Foil-IP 5m

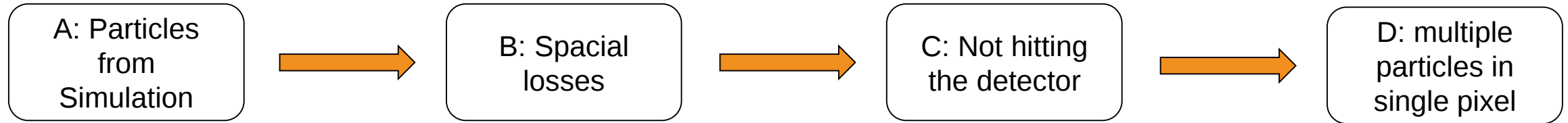


O(30) positrons for 1 J of laser energy
(Design Laser Energy = 7J)

Simulation of Magnetic Spectrometer



3 steps to evaluate particle losses



$E > 1 \text{ GeV}$

$x_{\text{magnet}} < 0.3 \text{ m}$

$y_{\text{magnet}} < 0.15 \text{ m}$

} Aperture

$x_{\text{det}} < 1 \text{ m}$

$y_{\text{det}} < 0.15 \text{ m}$

Max occ. /pixel = 1

pitch: $50 \mu\text{m} \times 50 \mu\text{m}$

$100 \mu\text{m} \times 100 \mu\text{m}$

$50 \mu\text{m} \times 500 \mu\text{m}$

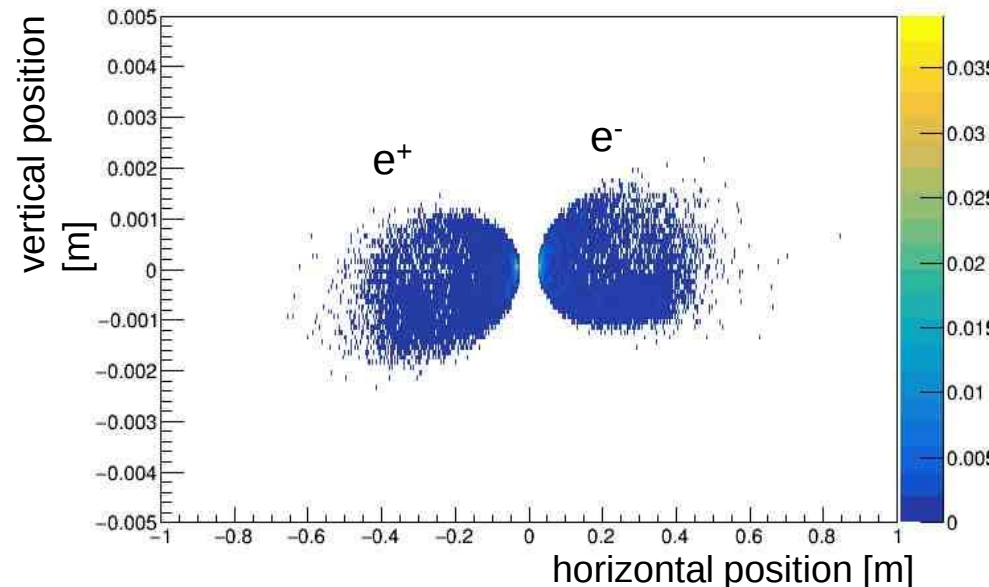
$50 \mu\text{m} \times 50 \mu\text{m}$

$50 \mu\text{m} \times 15000 \mu\text{m}$ (strip)

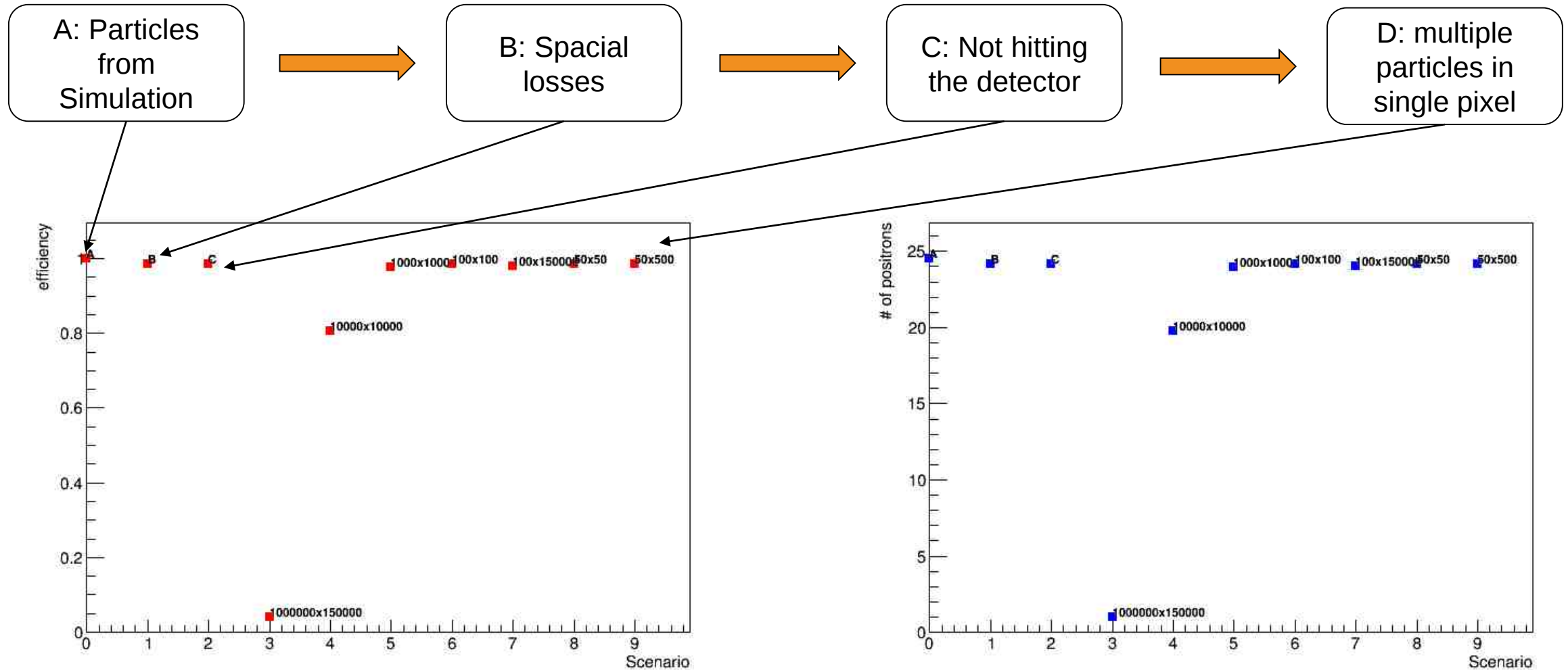
$1000 \mu\text{m} \times 1000 \mu\text{m}$

$10000 \mu\text{m} \times 10000 \mu\text{m}$

$1\text{M} \mu\text{m} \times 150\text{k} \mu\text{m}$



3 steps to evaluate particle losses

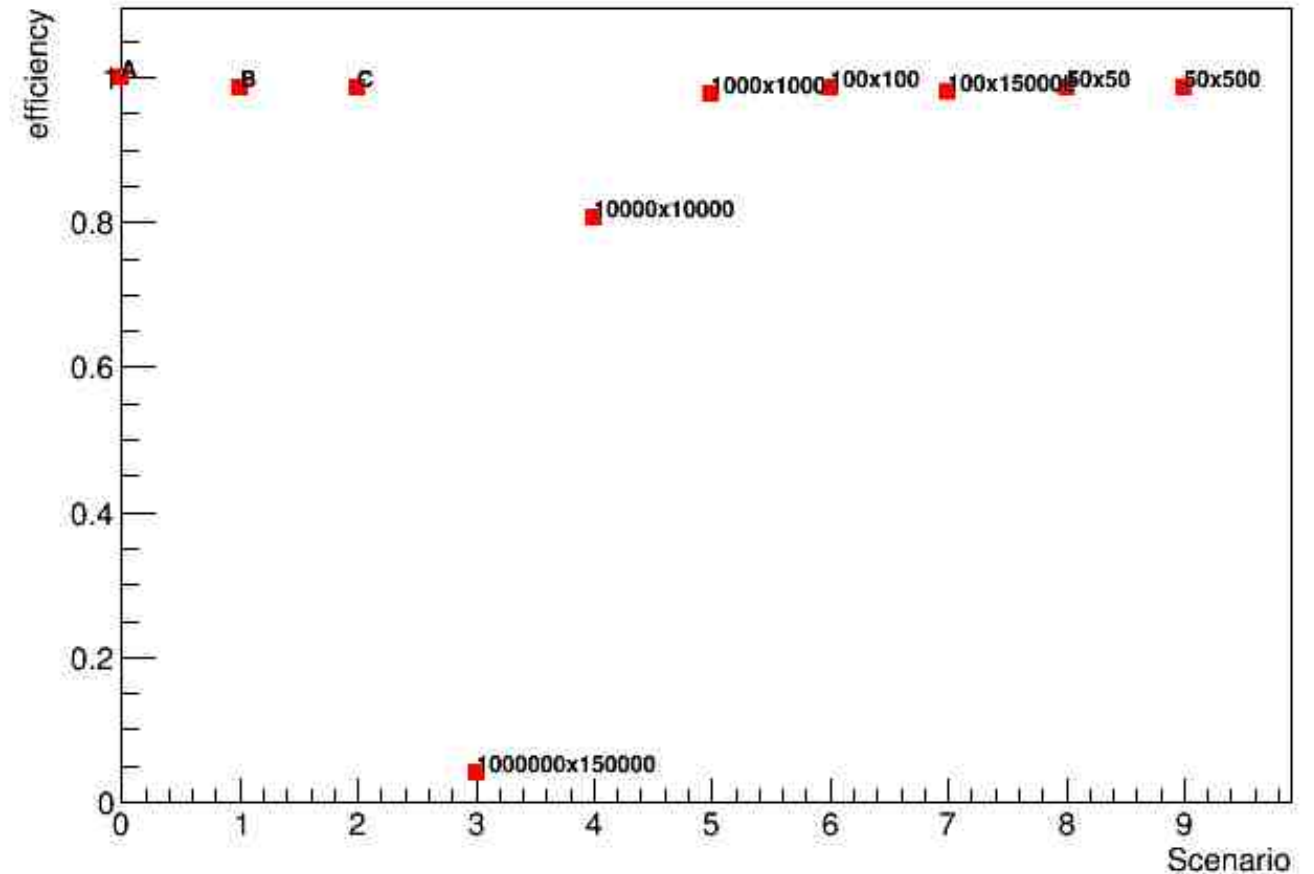


Pixel size / comparison

Experiment	Pitch
ATLAS IBL	50 μm $\times$ 250 μm
CMS Pixel Upgrade	25 μm $\times$ 100 μm
LHCb	55 μm $\times$ 55 μm
CMS HGCal	0.5 cm^2 hexagons

Pixel Technology readily available

Moving to Full Calorimeter readout?



Outlook

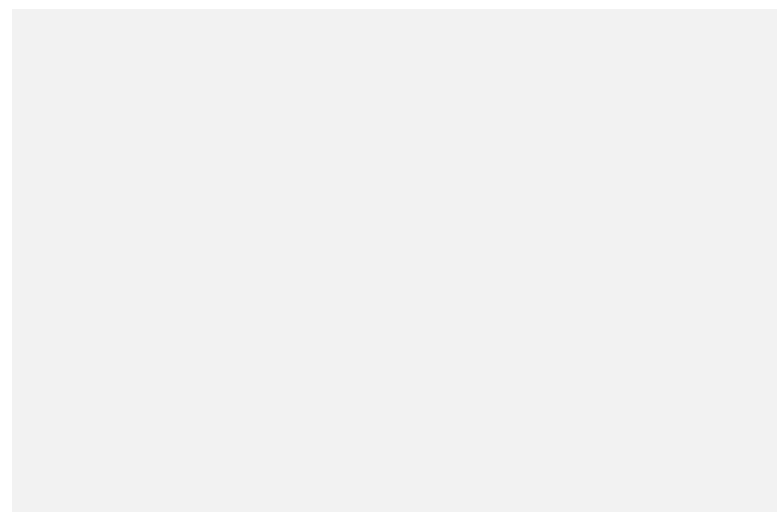
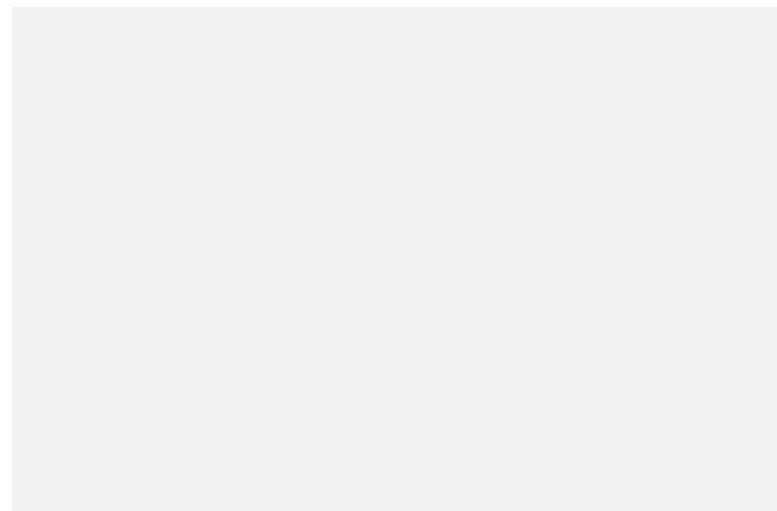
1. Finalize design simulation studies

- derive final design for the photon Laser interaction scenario
- Monte Carlo up to design Laser Intensity

2. Design studies for direct electron-photon interaction

3. Implement final design Full simulation in GEANT4

4. DESY test beam runs for validation of photon production models



Thank you for your Attention

LUXE

Contact

DESY. Deutsches
Elektronen-Synchrotron

www.desy.de

Hoffmann, Marius
DESY FLC group
marius.hoffmann@desy.de