

# Compton edge measurement

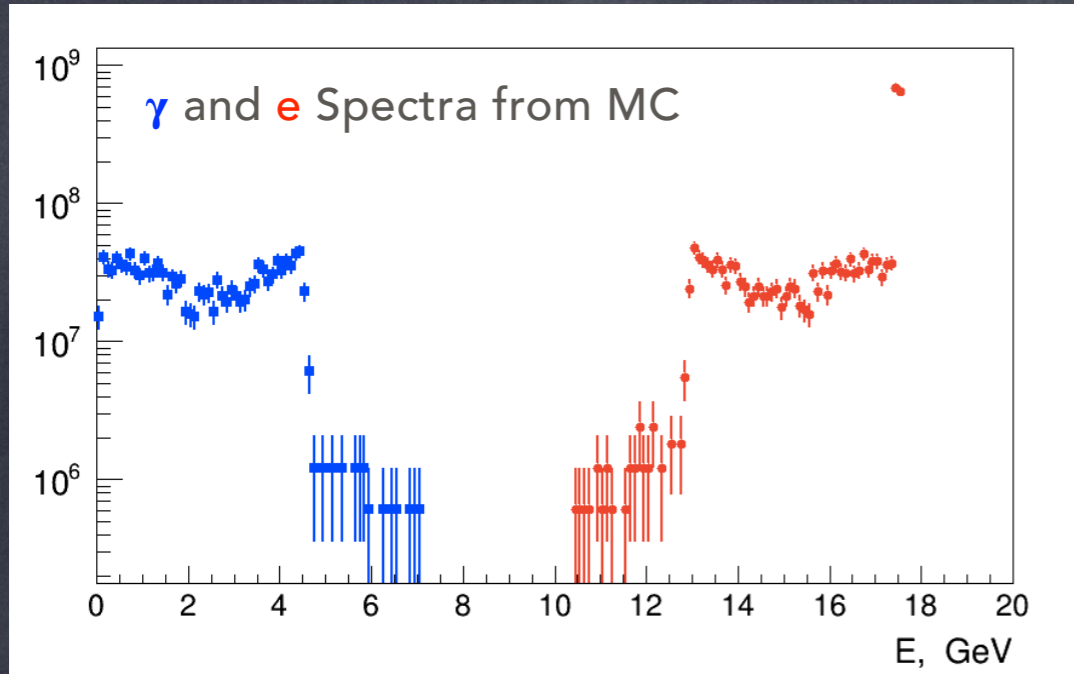
Borysova Maryna (KINR)

18/06/19

LUXE fortnightly meeting

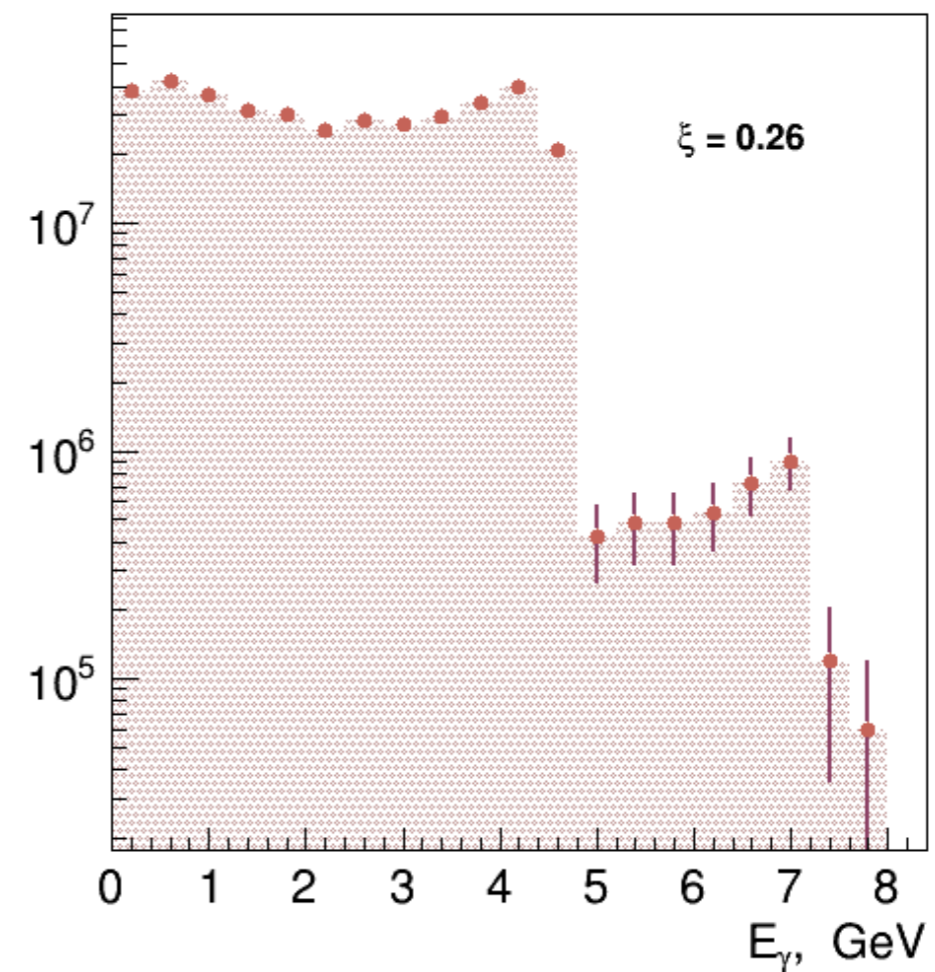
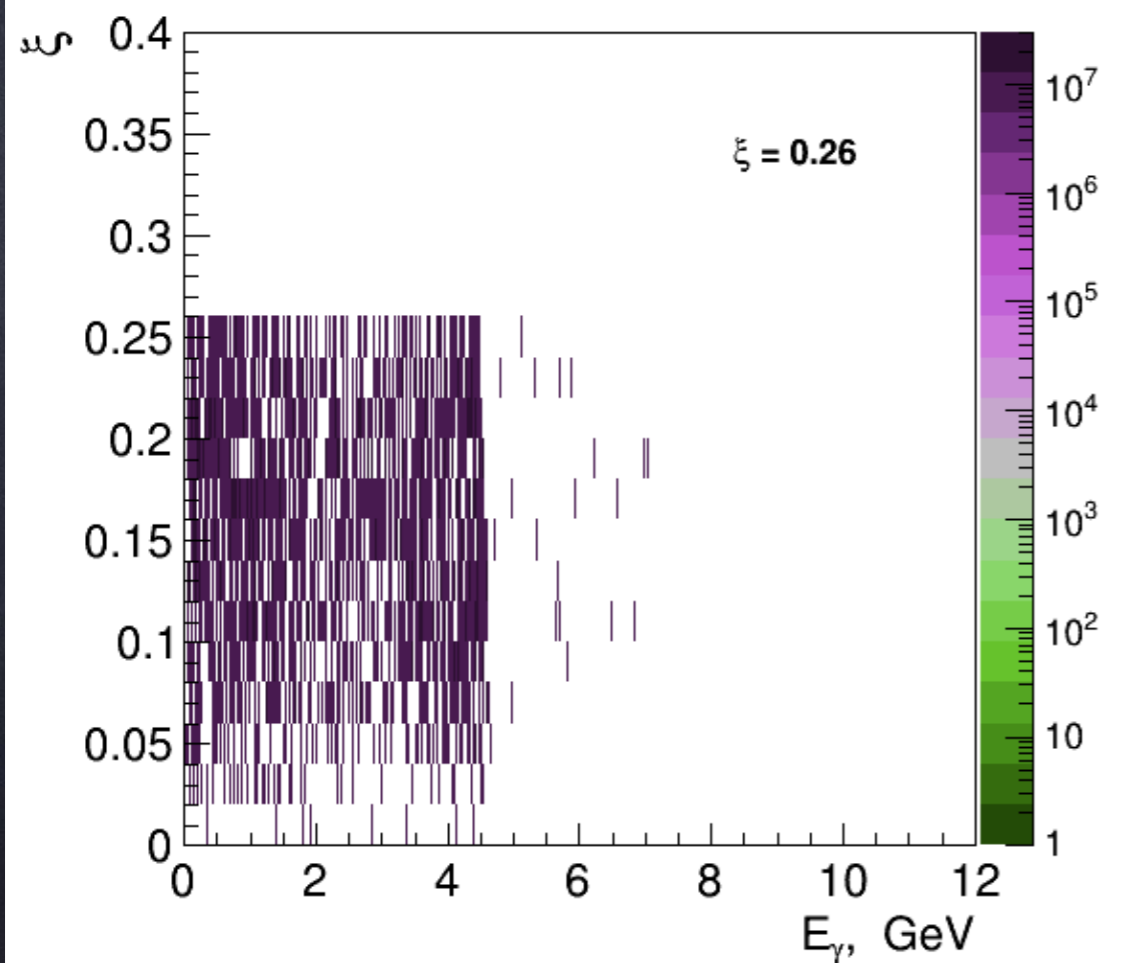
**LUXE**

# $\xi$ vs $E_\gamma$ FROM MC

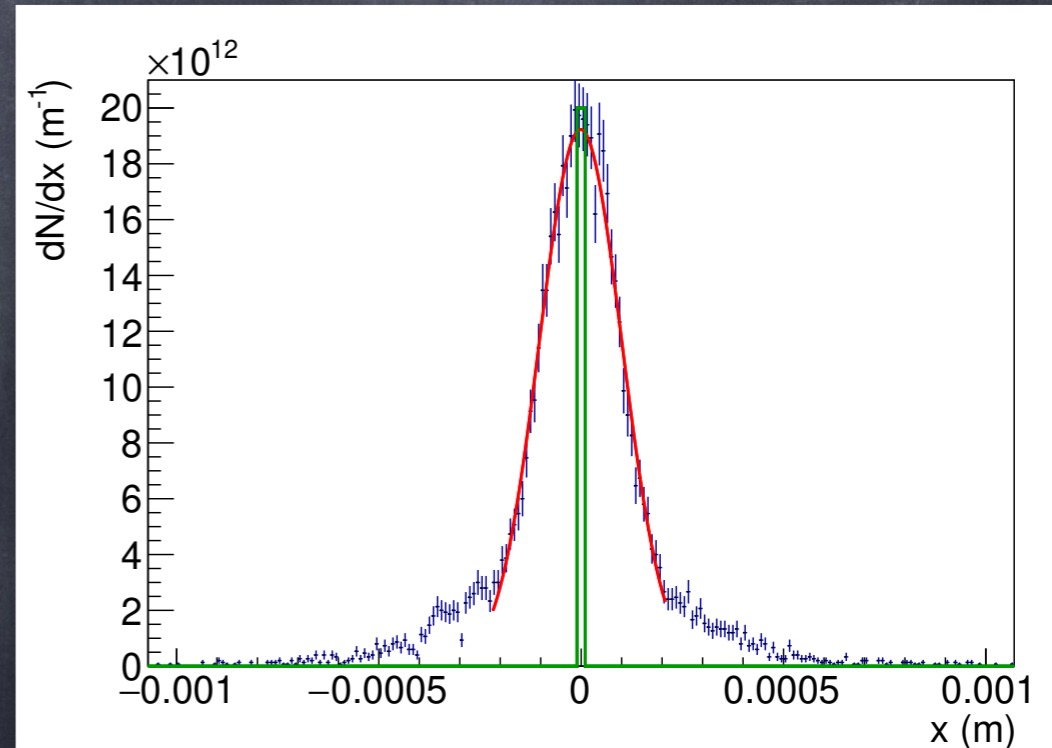
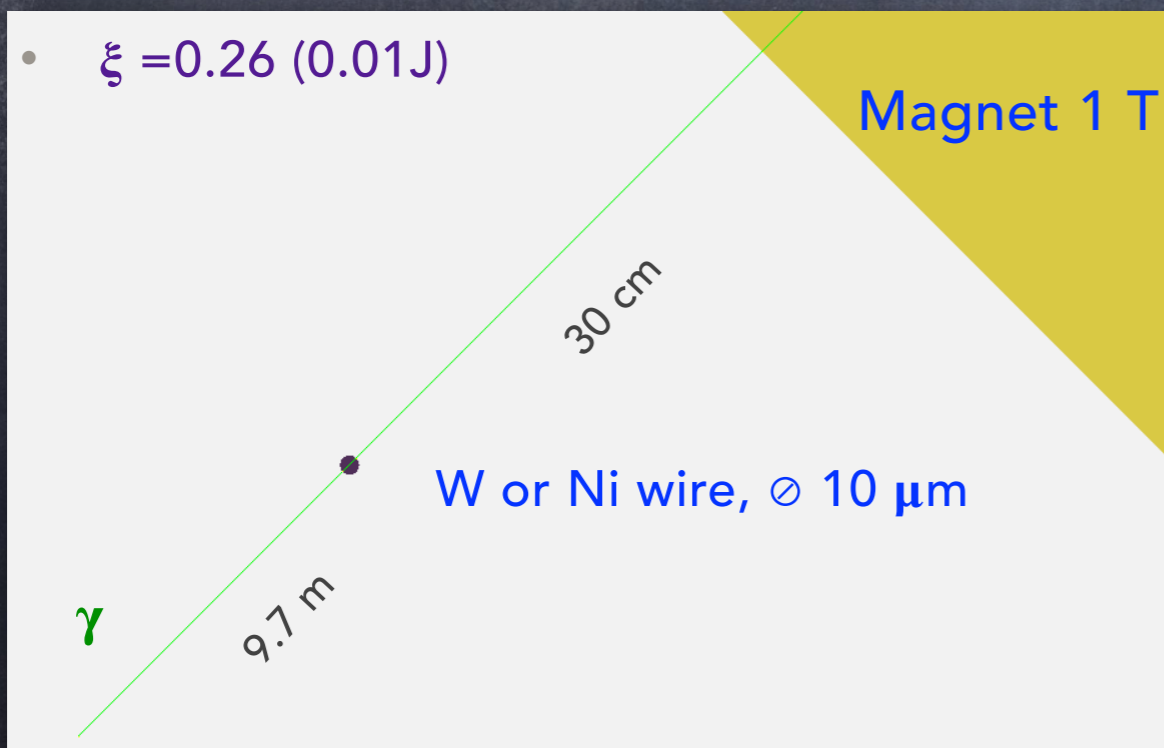
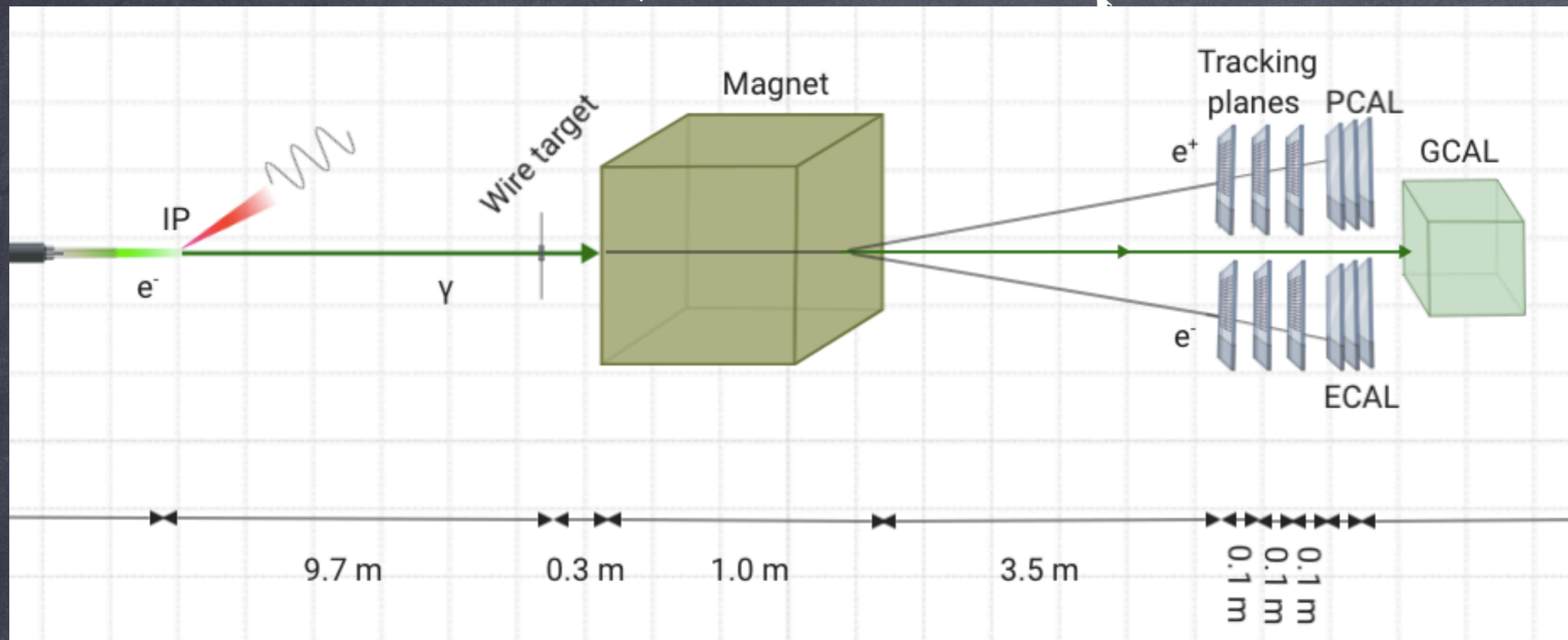


Peak  $\xi = 0.26$  (0.01 J)  
10000 bunches

For 800 nm Laser, 17.5 GeV electrons:  
Compton edge  $\sim 5.14$  GeV  
the first kinematic edge is shifted  
approximately by 200 MeV

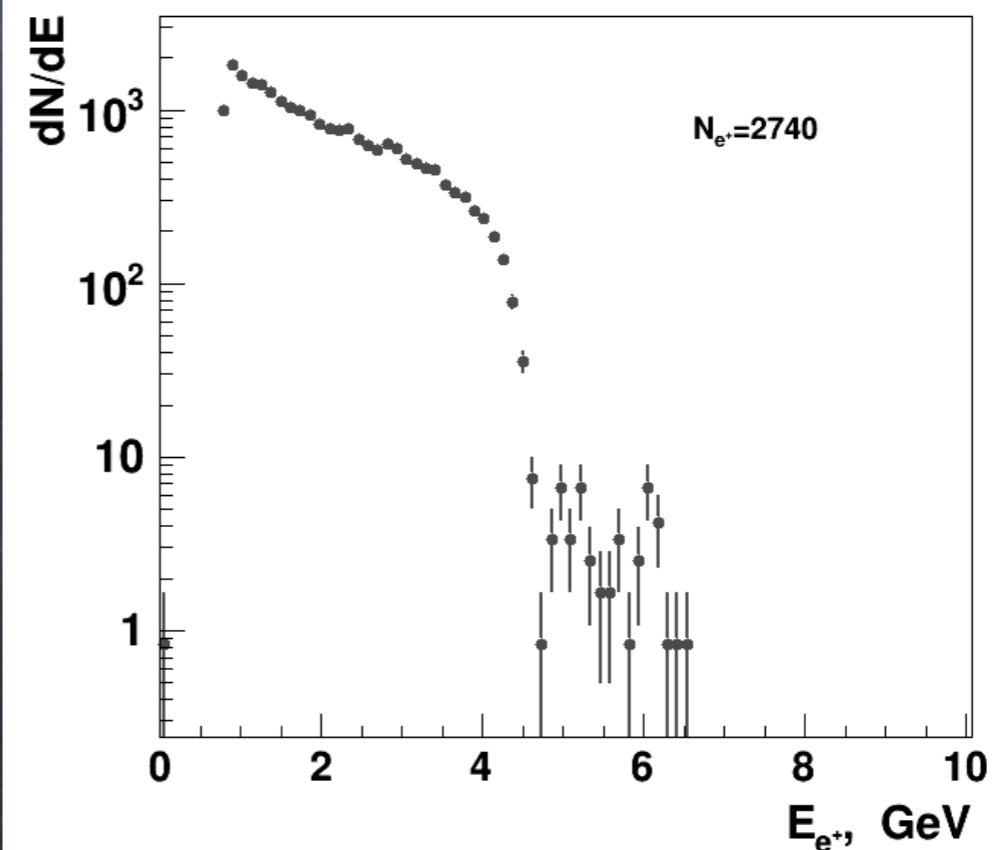
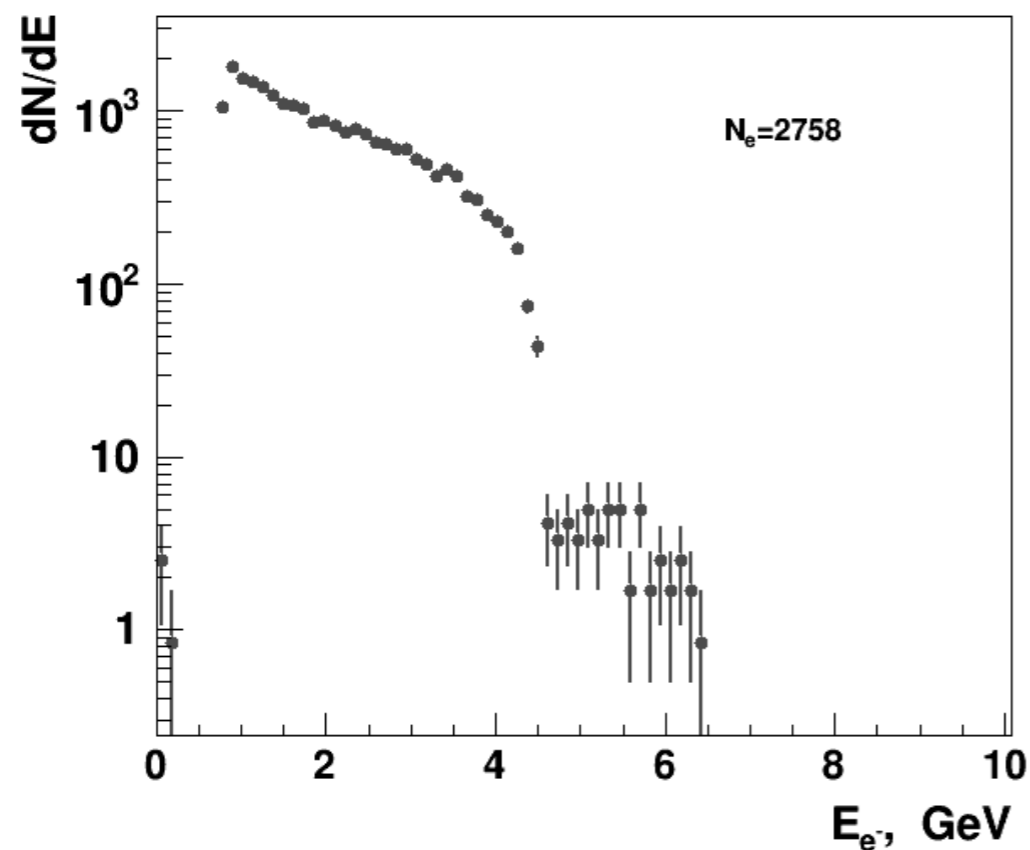
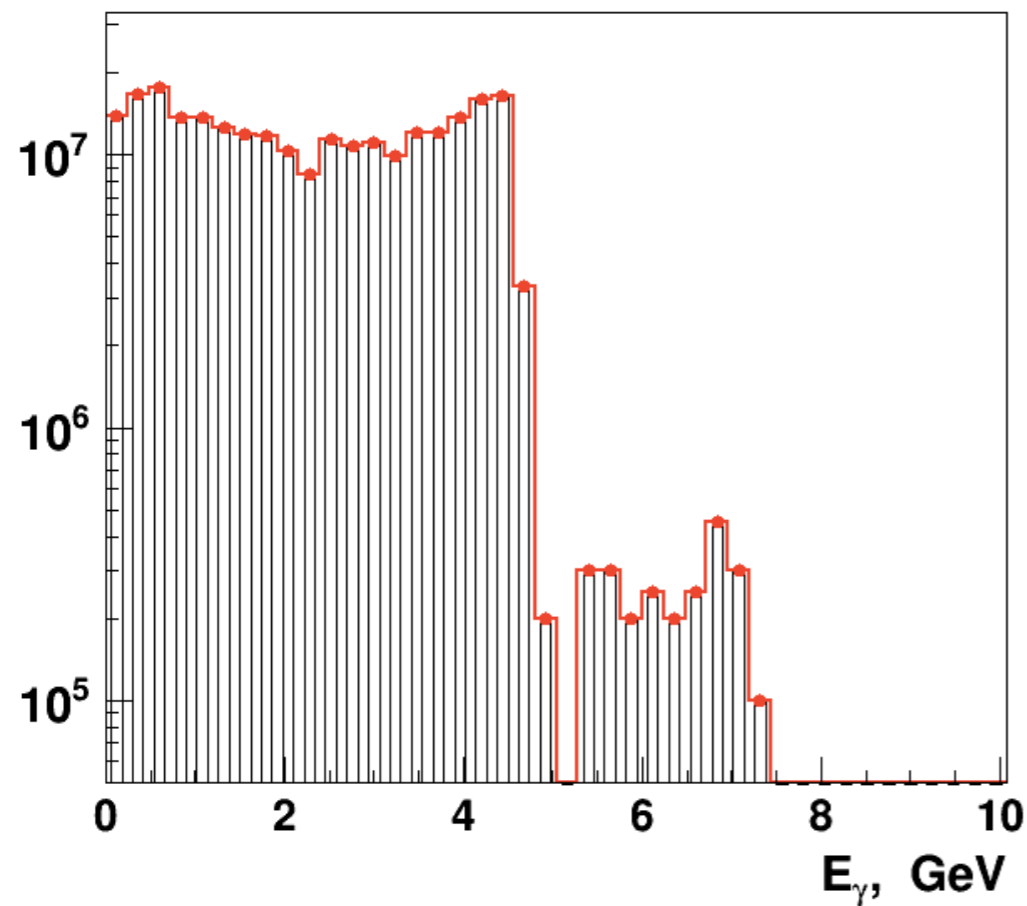


# Schema of the experiment



# Geant4 simulation for the W wire converter

1000 photons from  $\sim 160$  BX  
W thickness 10  $\mu\text{m}$

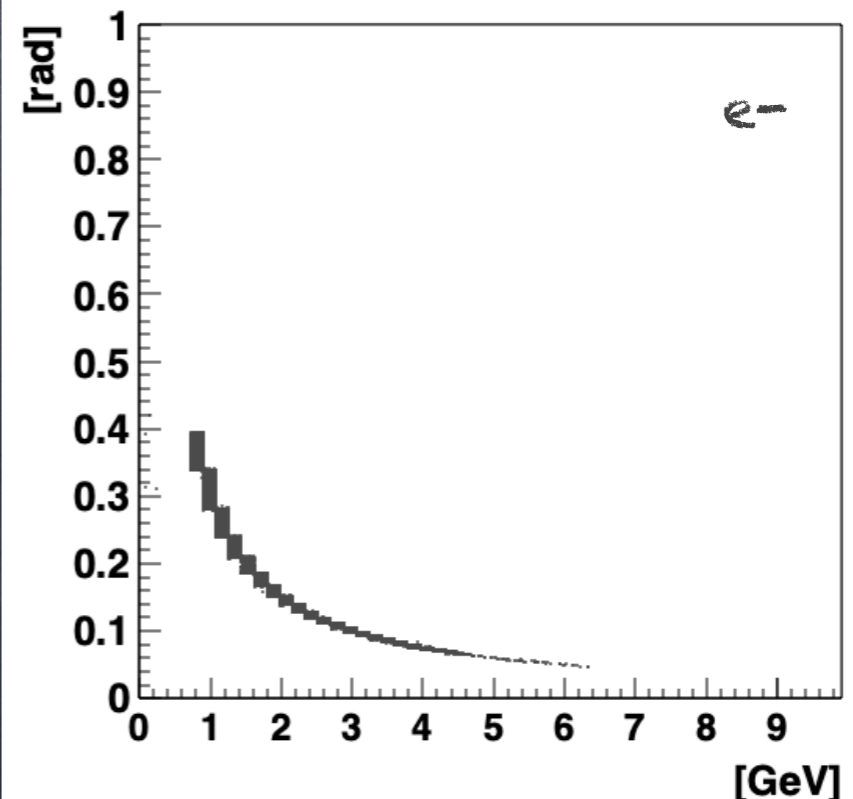
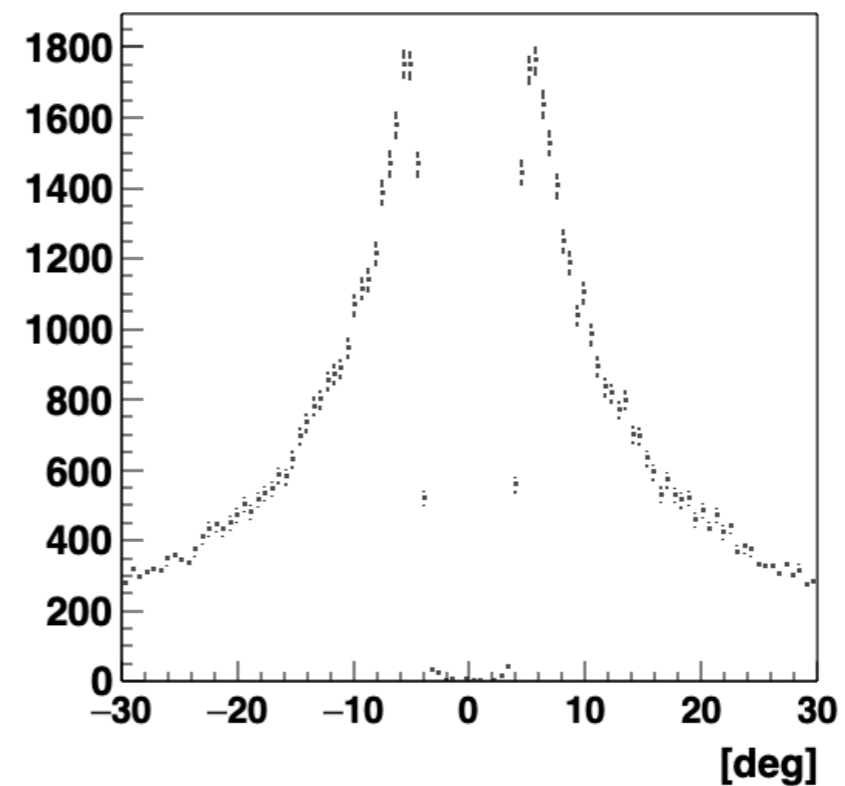
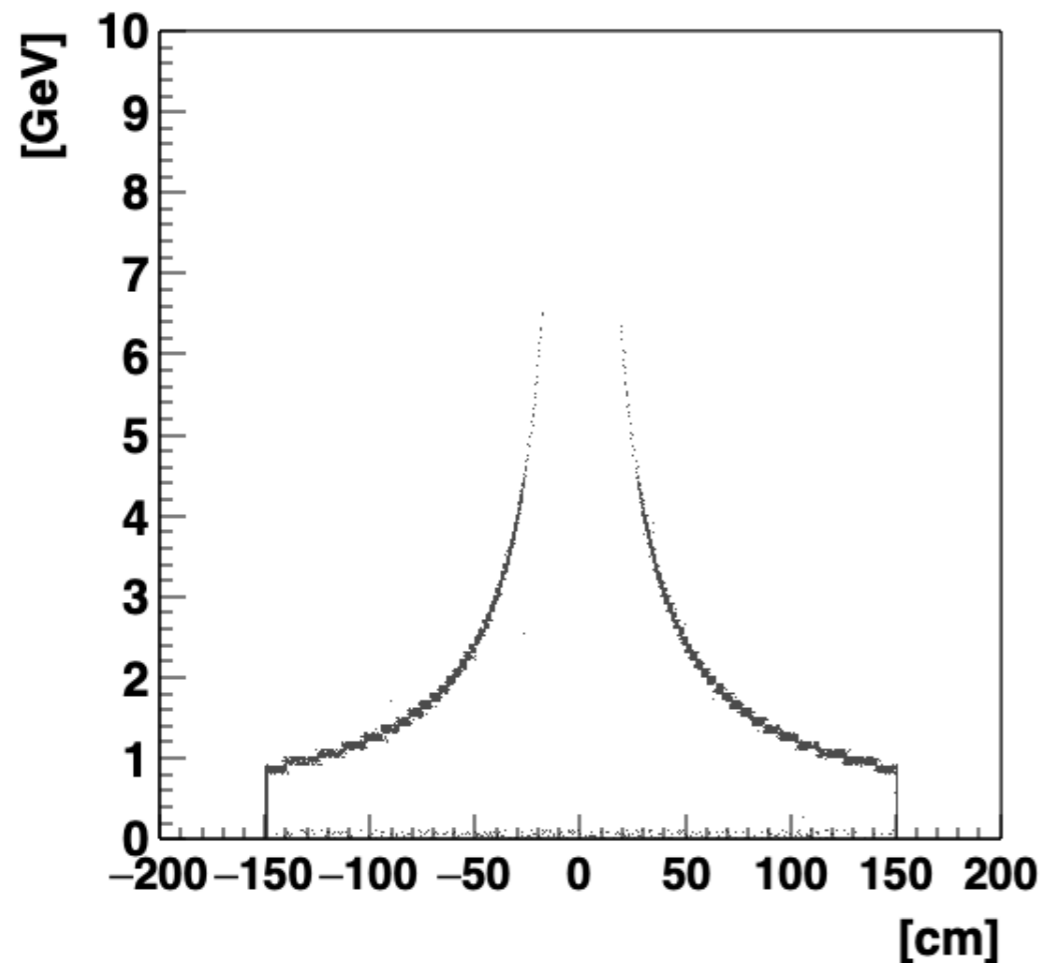


# $e^+/e^-$ from GEANT4

1000 photons from  $\sim 160$

BXW thickness 10  $\mu\text{m}$

$e^+/e^-$  position on a  
distance of 3.5 m from the  
magnet (1T):

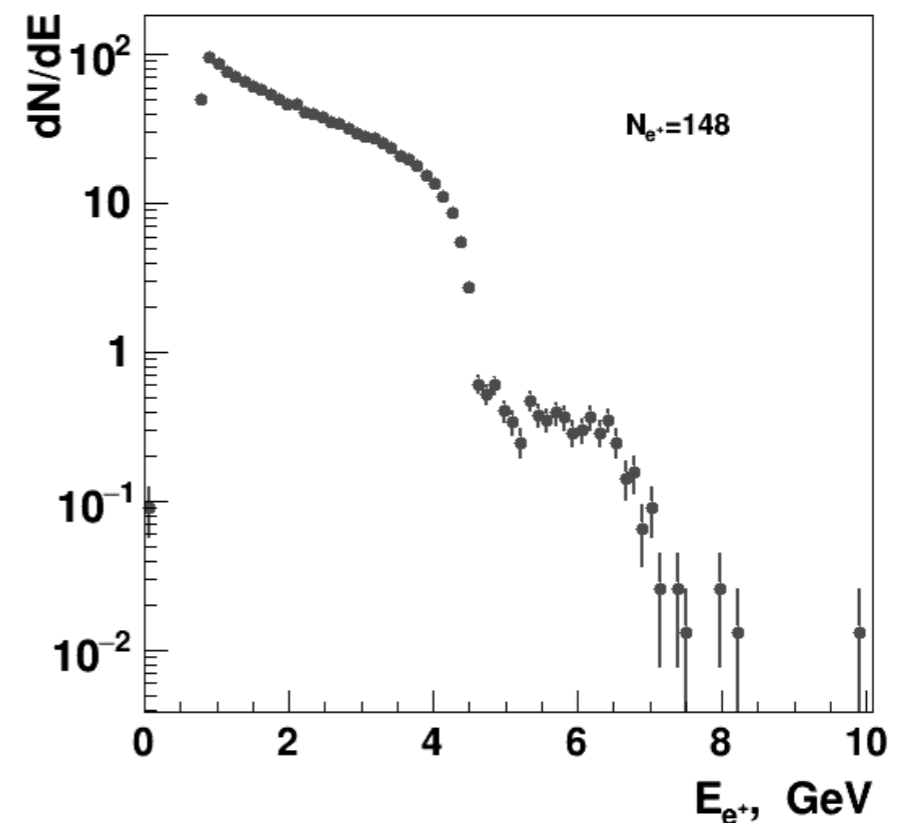
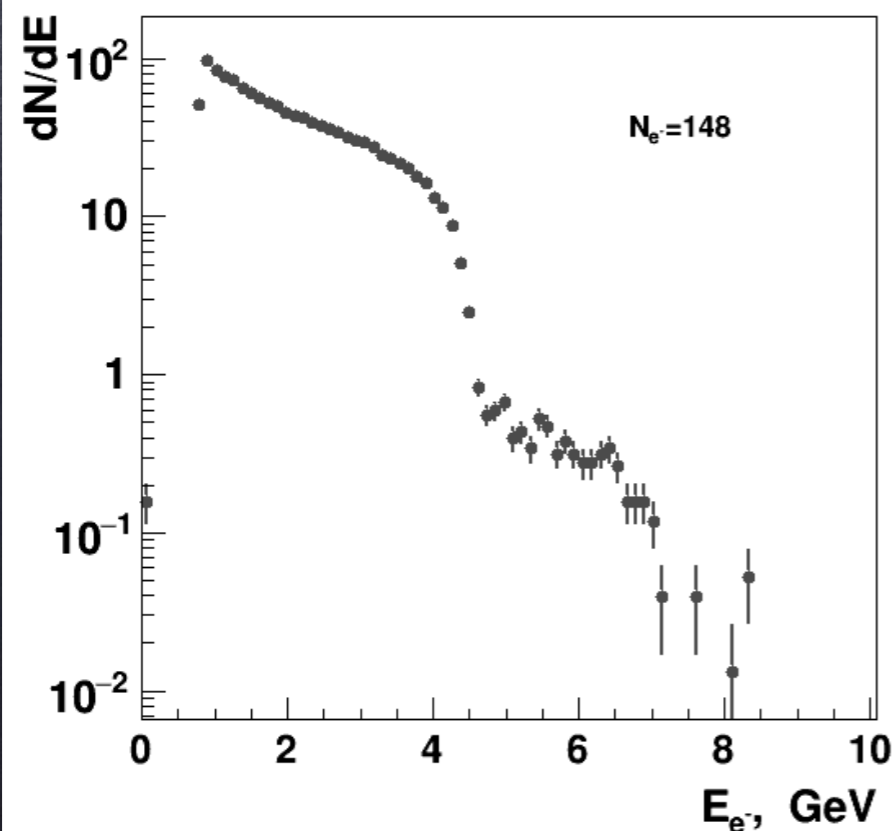
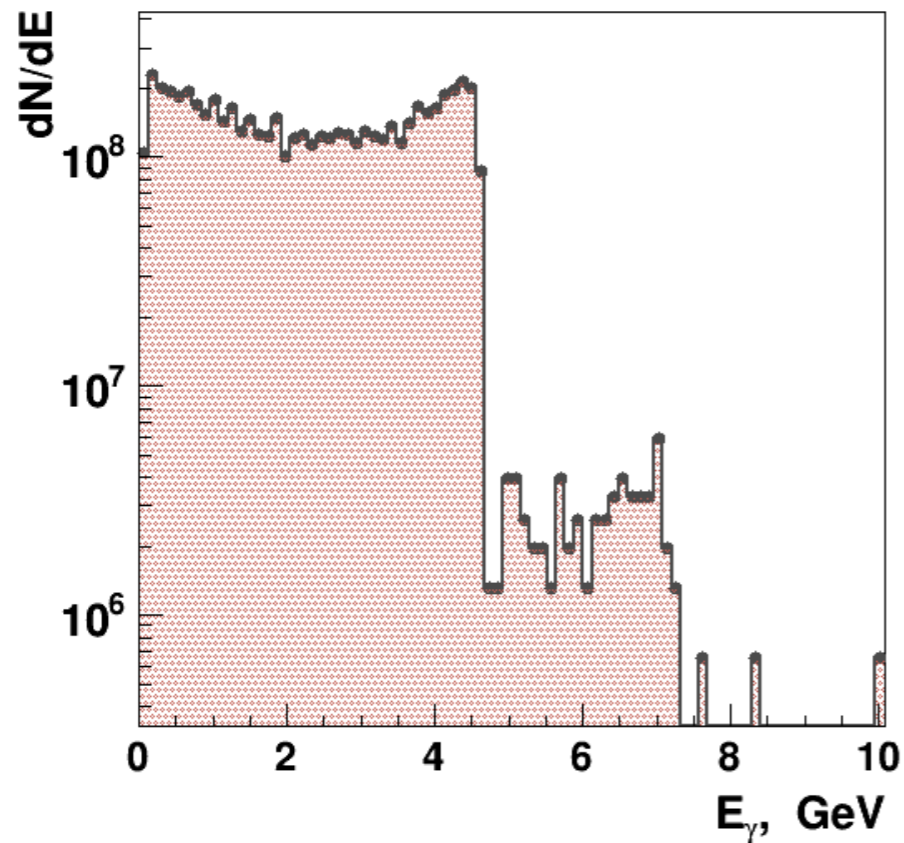


# Geant4 simulation for the Ni wire converter spectra

~63000 photons from 10000 BX

Ni thickness 10  $\mu\text{m}$

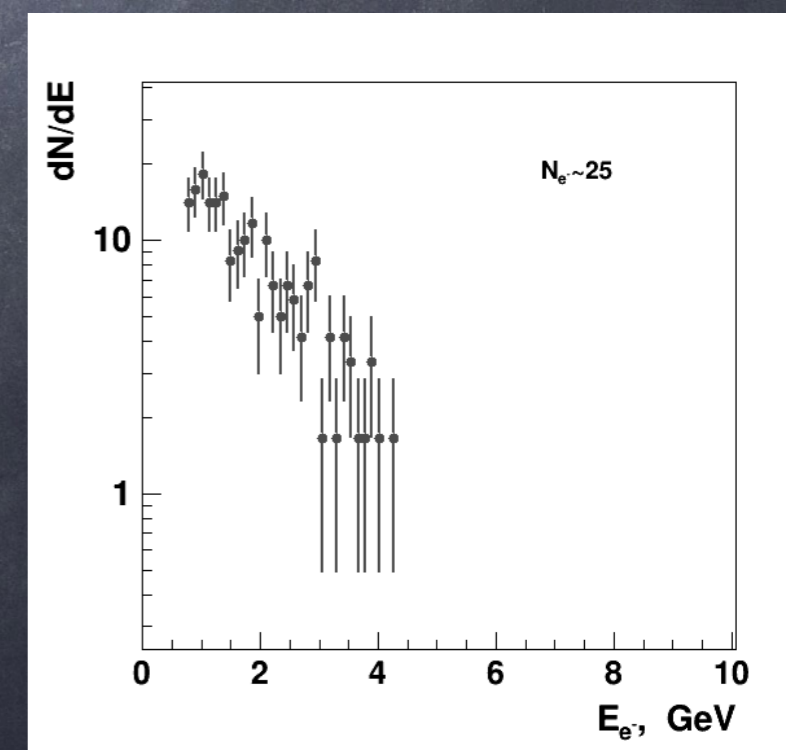
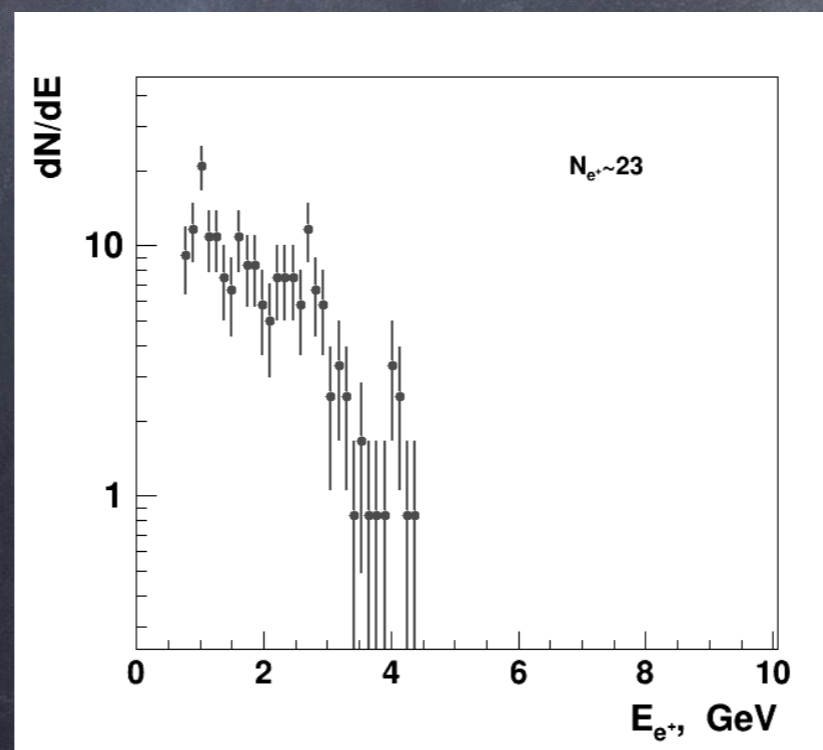
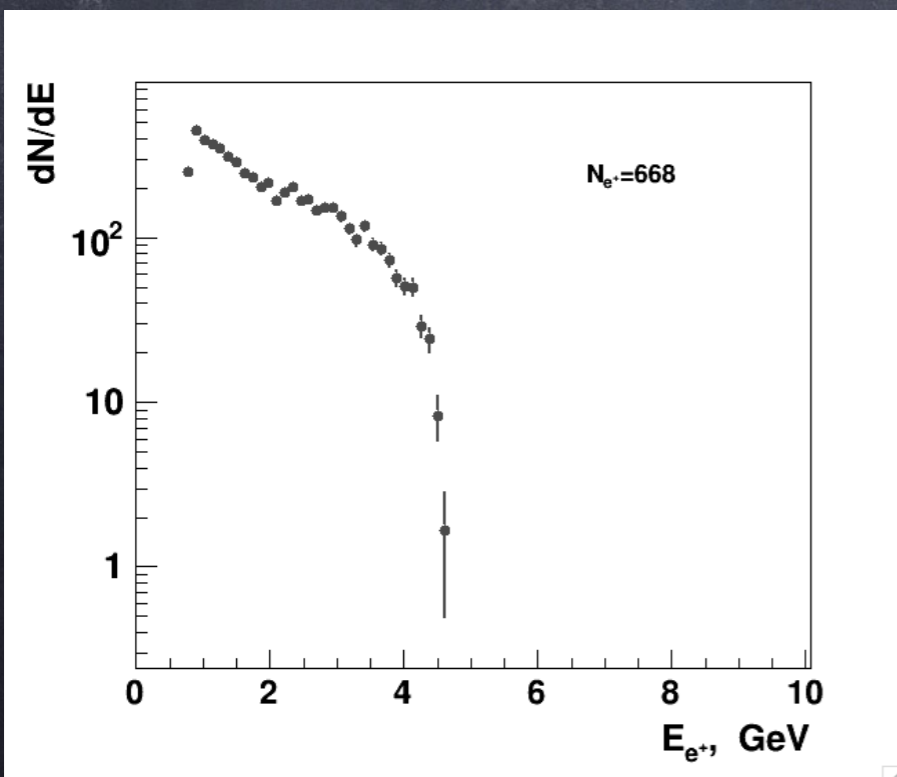
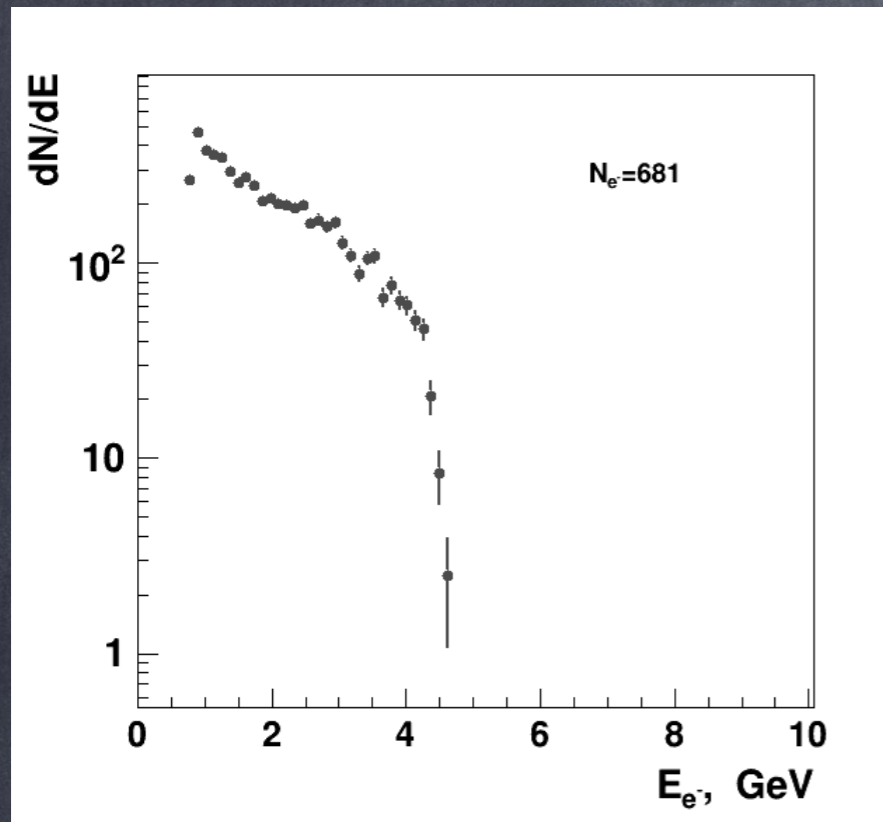
$d_w, \mu\text{m}$	Ni, e-
10	148
1	7



# $e^+/e^-$ spectra for 1 & 5 $\mu\text{m}$ wires

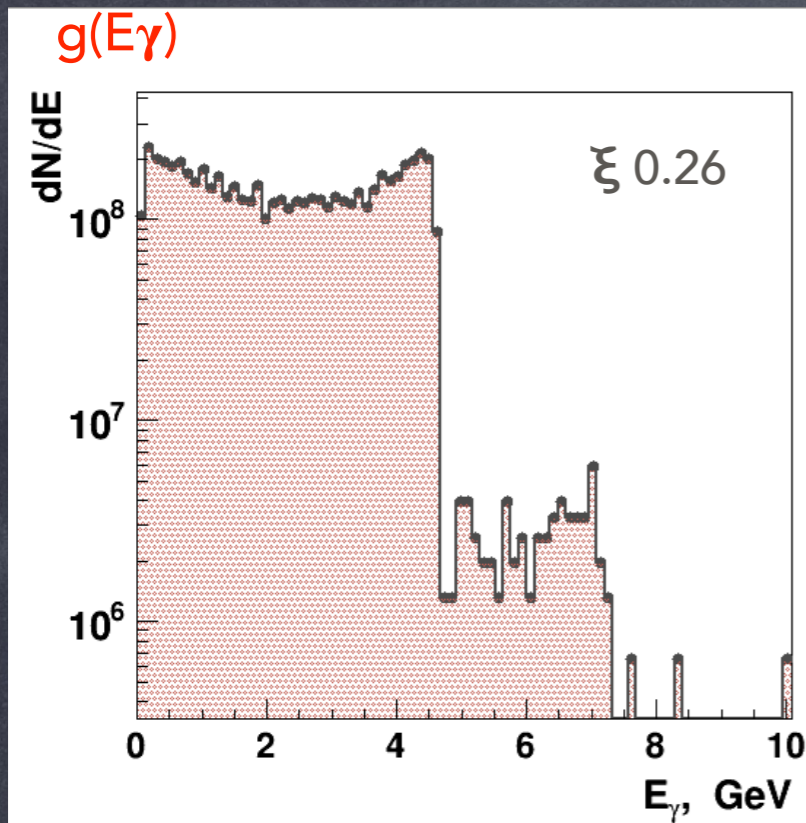
5000 photons from  $\sim 800$  BX

$d_w, \mu\text{m}$	$e^+$	$e^-$	Ni, $e^-$
10	2740	2758	148
5	668	681	
1	23	25	7

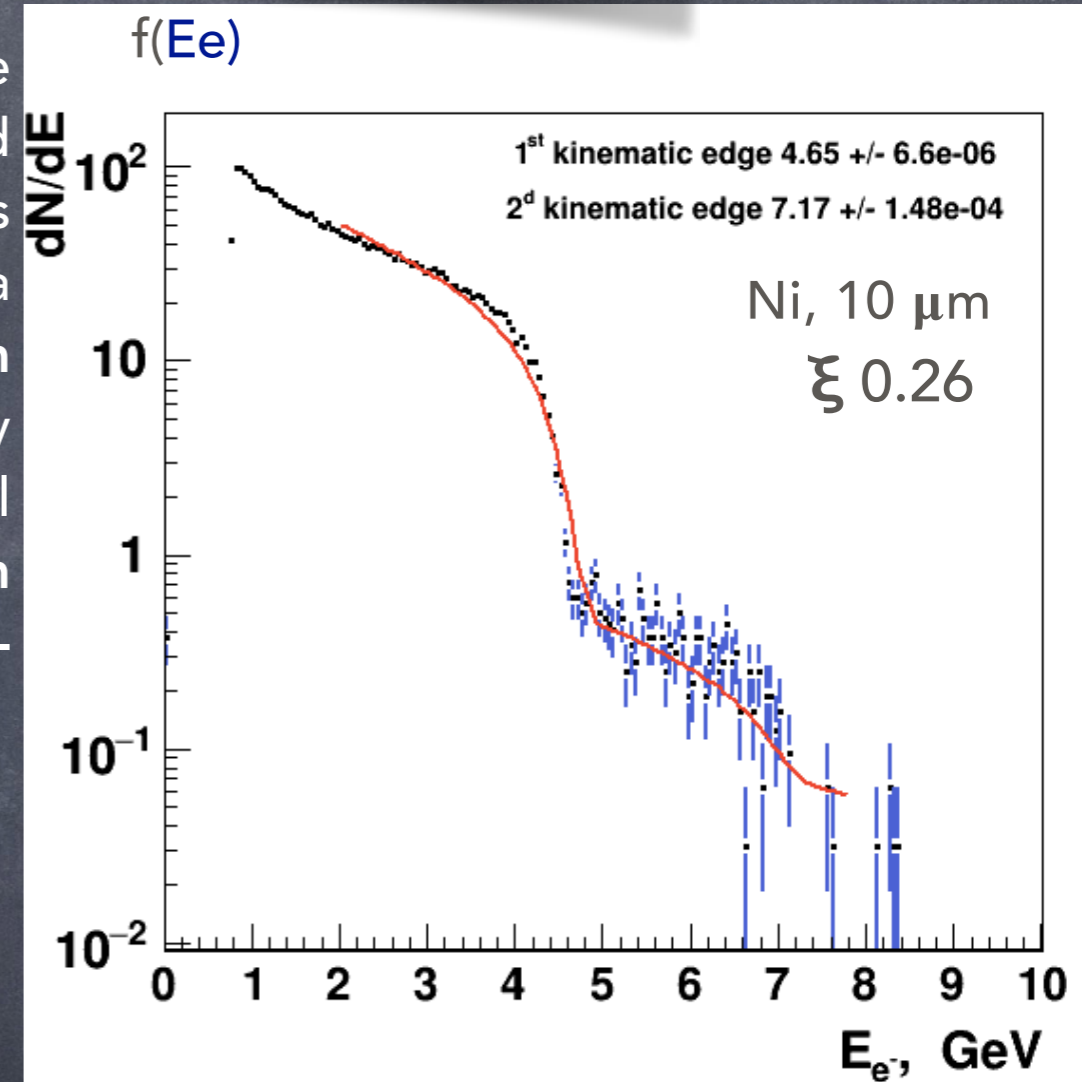


# METHOD of photon spectrum restoration

$$f(E_e) = \int \sigma(E_\gamma, E_e) g(E_\gamma) dE_\gamma$$

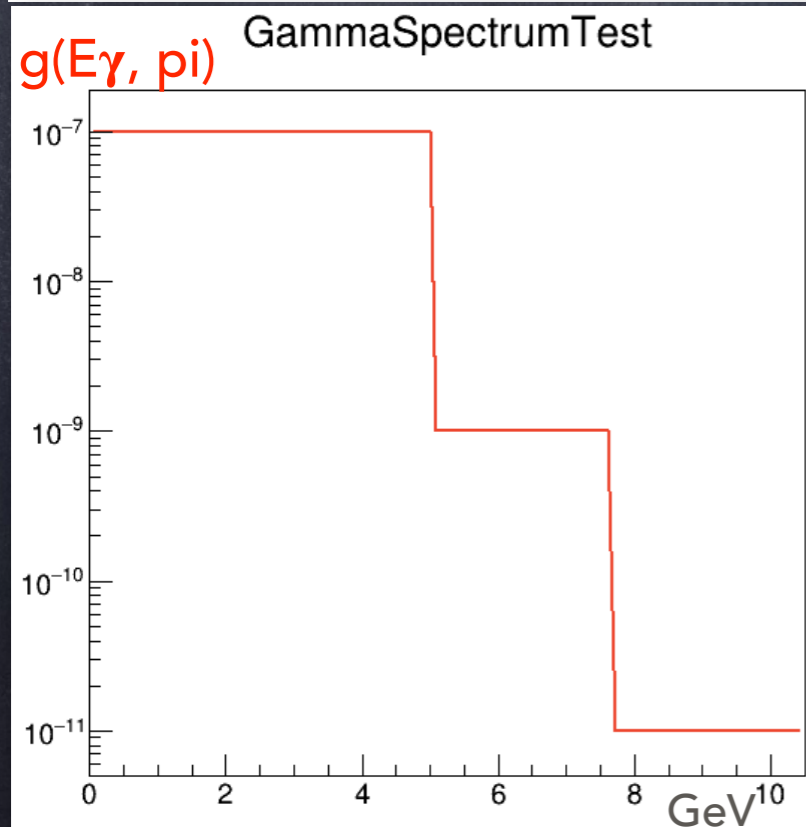


The single-particle spectrum obtained in GEANT4 is compared to a model spectrum calculated by convolving the trial photon spectrum with the Bethe-Heitler cross section



$$\int \sigma(E_\gamma, E_e) g(E_\gamma, p1, p2) dE_\gamma$$

fitting allows finding the the kinematic edges quite well



# What's done & What's next

- ❖ @ MC for HICS + trident with primary electrons: well visible first and 2nd (!) kinematic edges for the lowest  $\xi=0.26$  (corresponds to 0.01 J) for the Ni target of  $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$
- ❖ Using wire targets of Ni, W w/ the thickness  $\sim 1-10 \mu\text{m}$  number of pairs could be varied  $10-10^4$ . E.g. for Ni  $10 \mu\text{m}$ , 10m from IP Number of pairs  $\sim 150$  ( $\xi=0.26$ )
- ➔ Move to detailed geometry in simulations w/ detector implementation (tracker + calorimeter)
- ➔ Study background
- ➔ Perform the simulation for 14 GeV

Back up

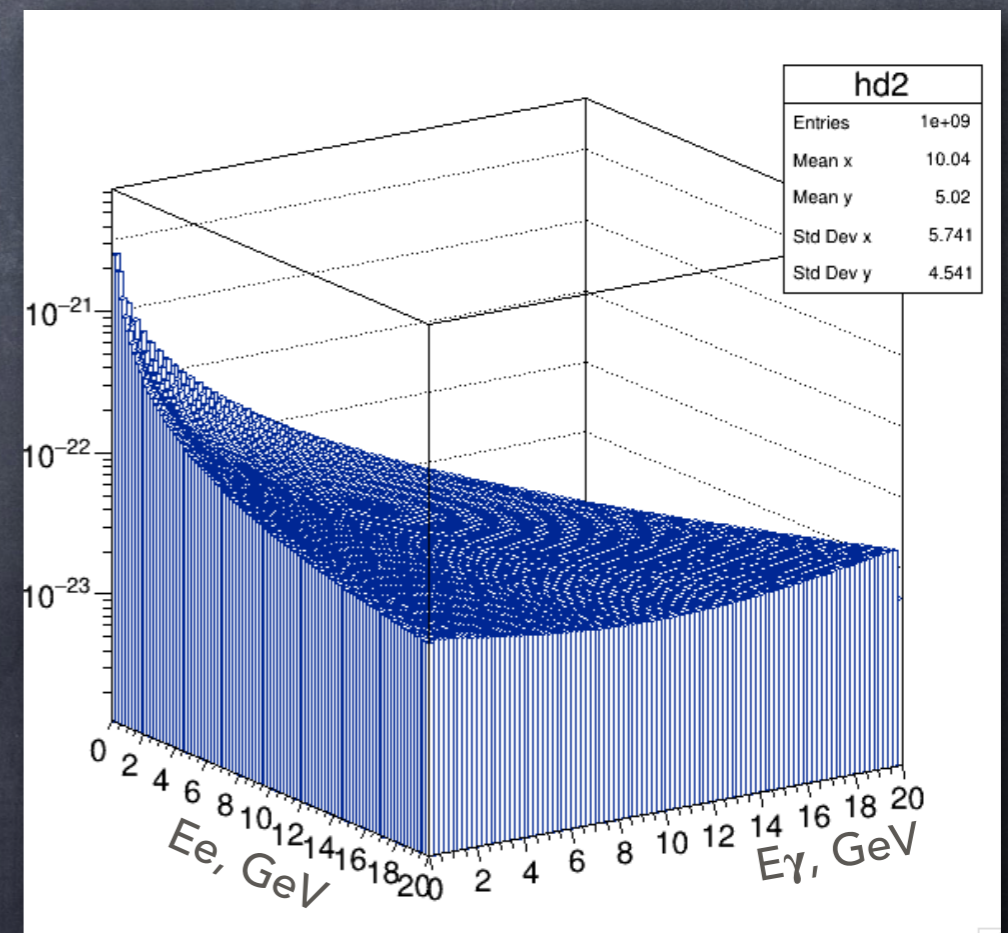
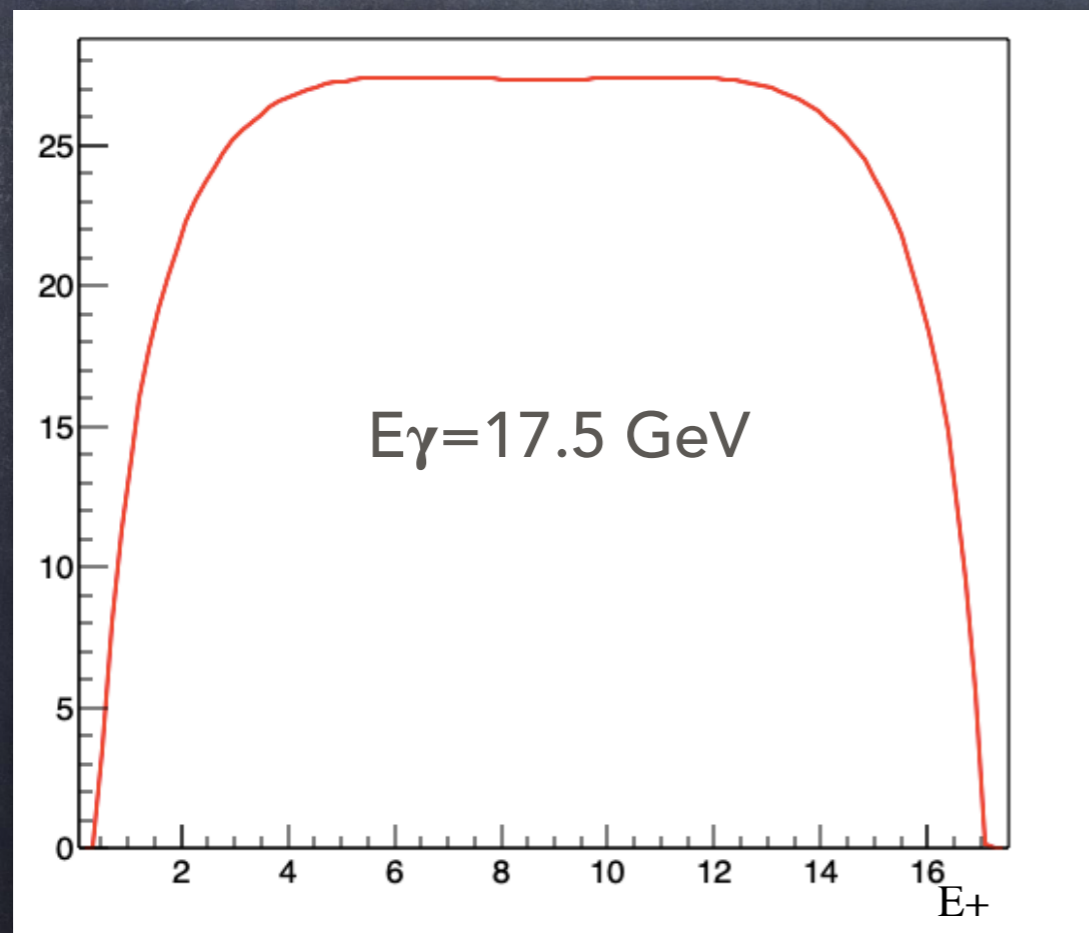
# Bethe-Heitler pair spectrum

The classical Bethe-Heitler formula (H.Bethe, W.Heitler, Proc.Roy.Soc.A146 (34)83)

$$\Phi(E_0) dE_0 = \frac{Z^2}{137} \left( \frac{e^2}{mc^2} \right)^2 4 \frac{E_0 + 2E_+^2 + \frac{2}{3}E_0E_+}{(h\nu)^3} dE_0 \left( \log \frac{2E_0E_+}{h\nu mc^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right).$$

Corrected Bethe-Heitler cross-section from  
GEANT4 is currently used:

energies involved are large compared with  $mc^2$

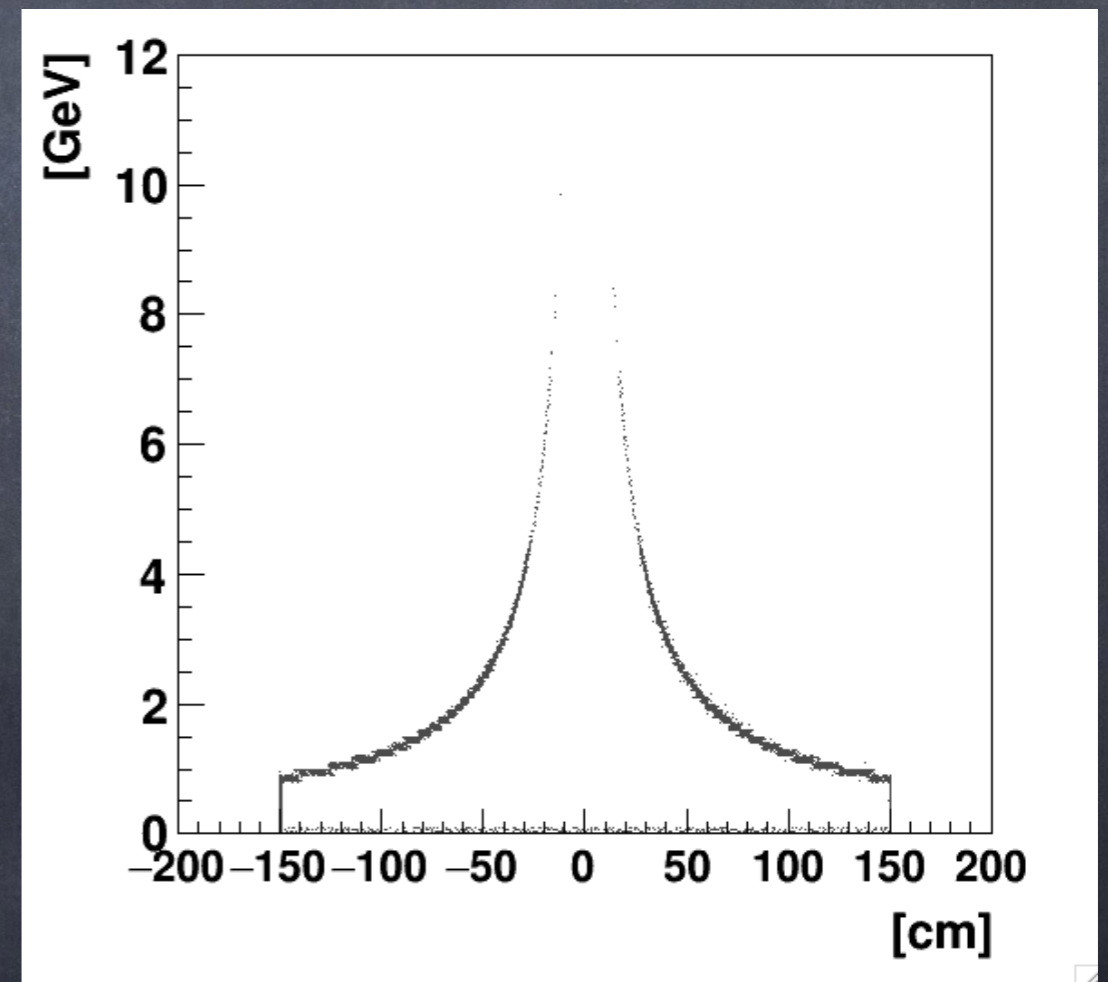
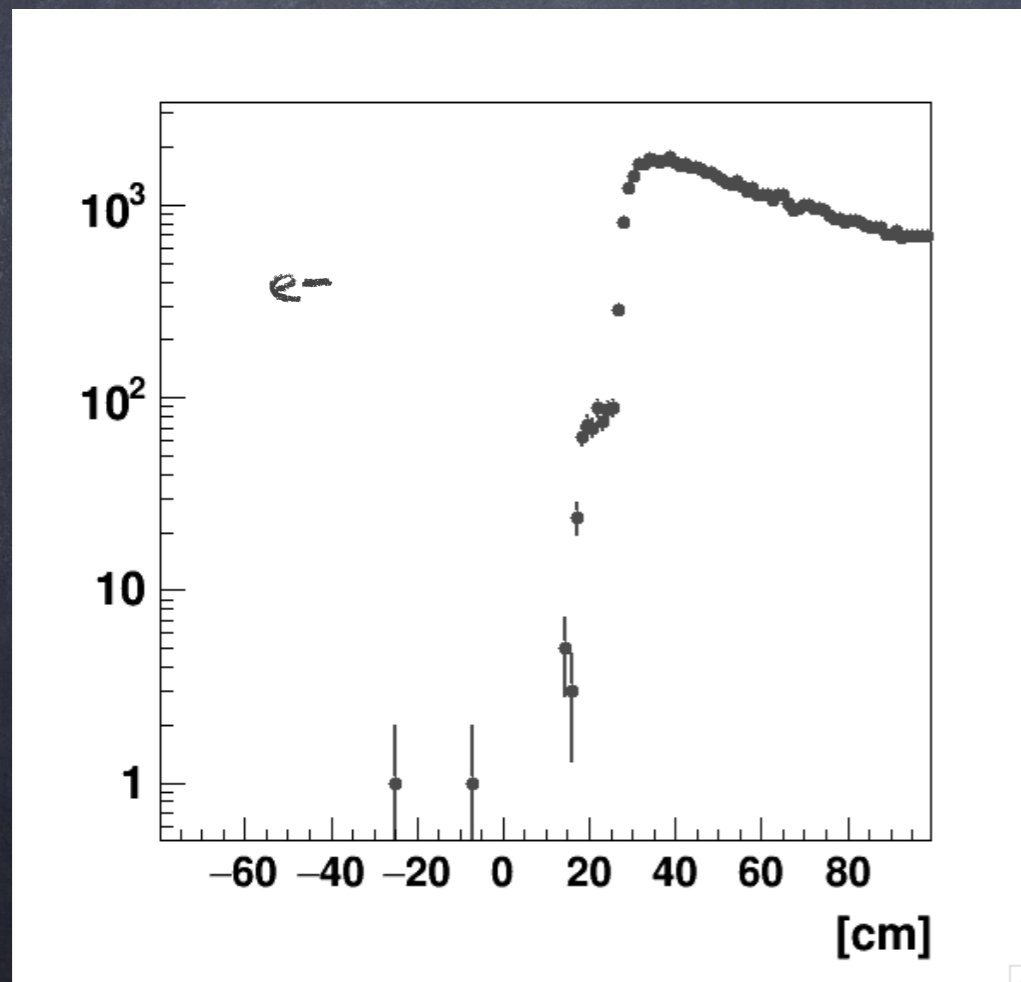


# Geant4 simulation for the Ni wire converter

~63000 BX

Ni thickness 10  $\mu\text{m}$

$e^+/e^-$  position on a distance of 3.5 m from the magnet:



# $\xi$ vs $E_\gamma$ FROM MC

