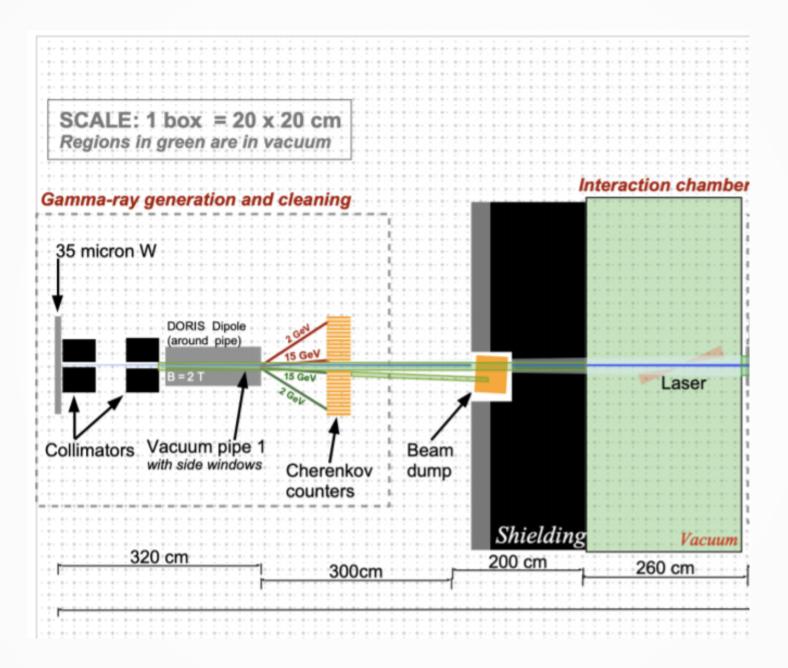
γ – LASER Mode Beam Monitoring

John Hallford

28/05/2020







## Magnet front (back) plate

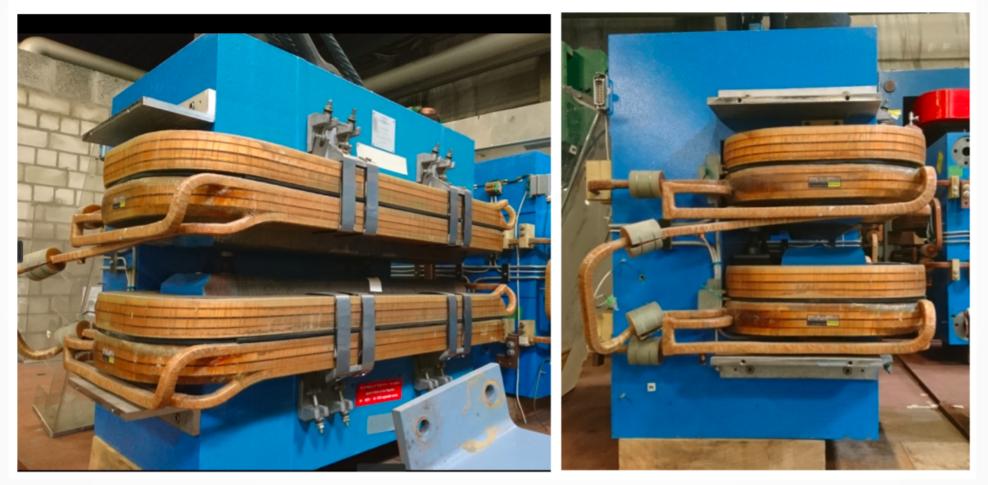


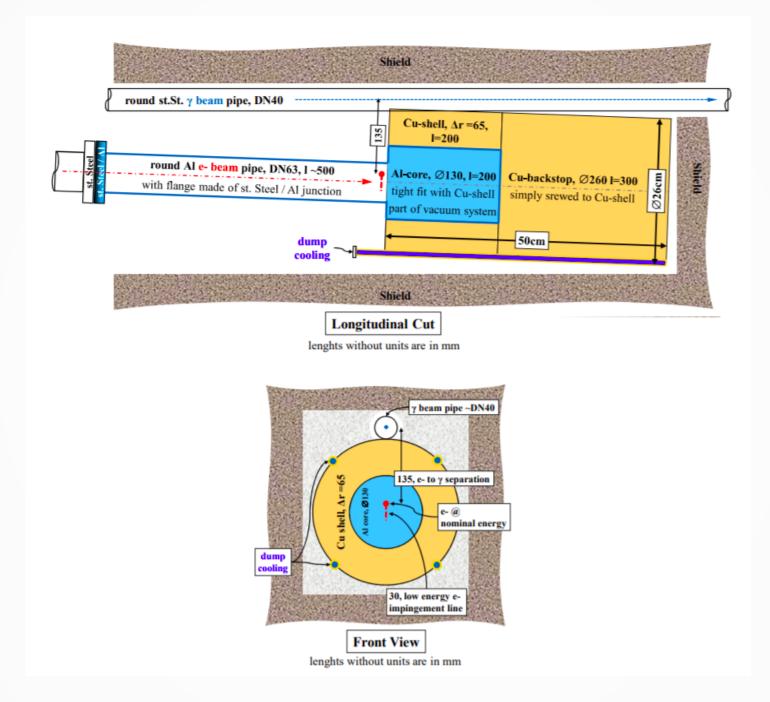
Field = 2T(up to 2.2T)



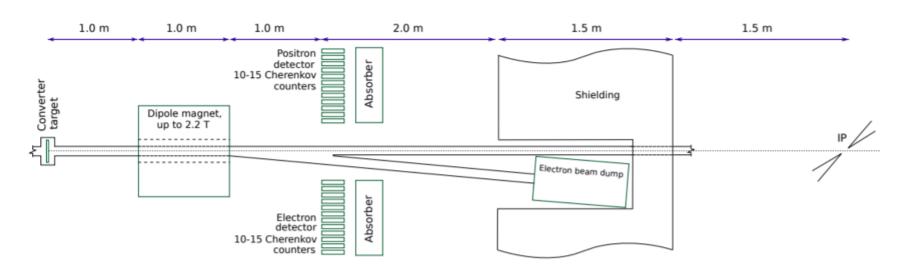
# C-shape magnet

#### Field 1.4 T ~20 x 100 cm<sup>2</sup>



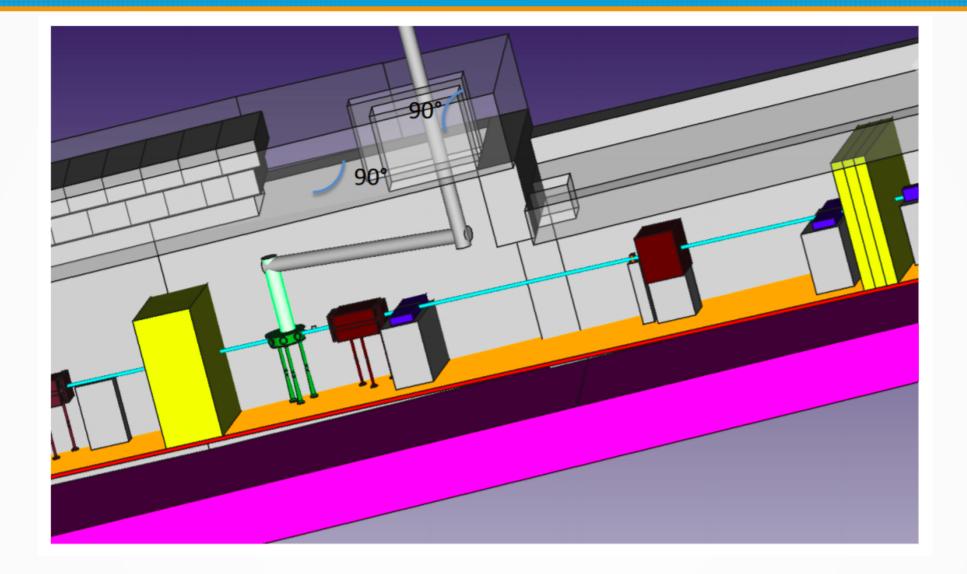


Can we place the shielding further away from a magnet operating with a lesser B-field to get the same displacement in x between γ-beam & e-beam?



**Figure 21.** Schematic of the area around the photon target during  $\gamma_B$ -laser running. After the target, a high-field dipole magnet is placed to separate electron–positron pairs produced in the target as well as the electrons from the initial beam which underwent Bremsstrahlung to some degree. Cherenkov counters are foreseen to measure electrons and positrons with absorbers placed behind these to measure the total energy and serve as a dump for the electrons and positrons. An electron beam dump to capture the high energy electrons follows, as well as shielding to protect the IP from stray radiation.

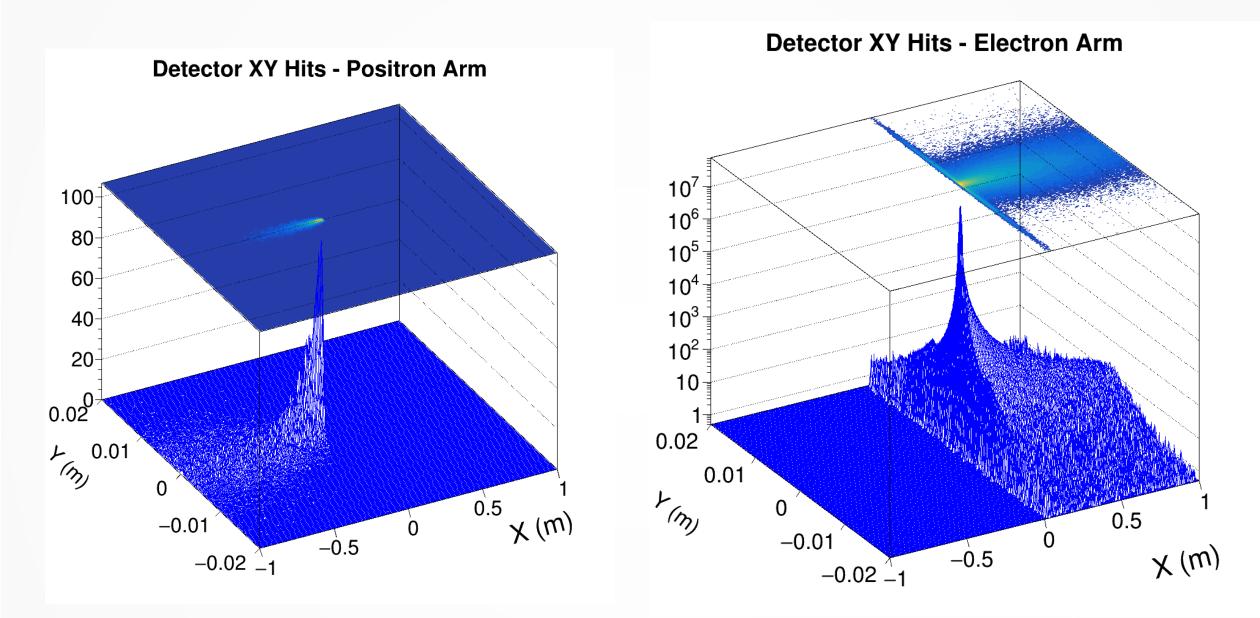
Magnet Field	Distance Magnet to Beam Dump
2.2T	~ 3.08m
2.0T	~ 3.44m
1.4T	~ 5.13m



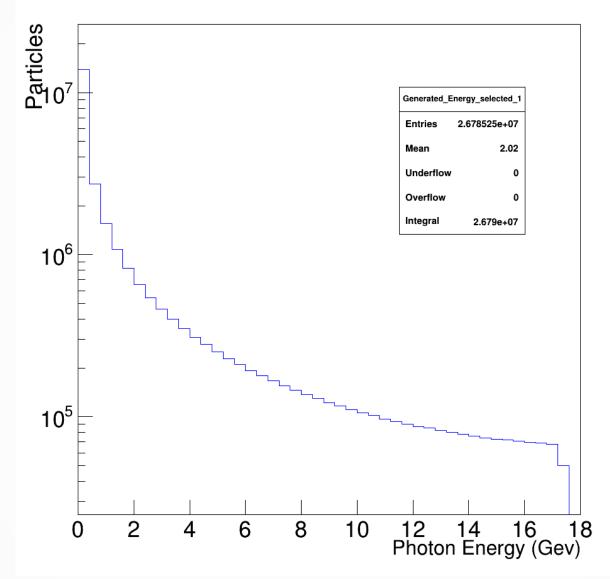
### Space for ~2m down the beamline?

### Backup

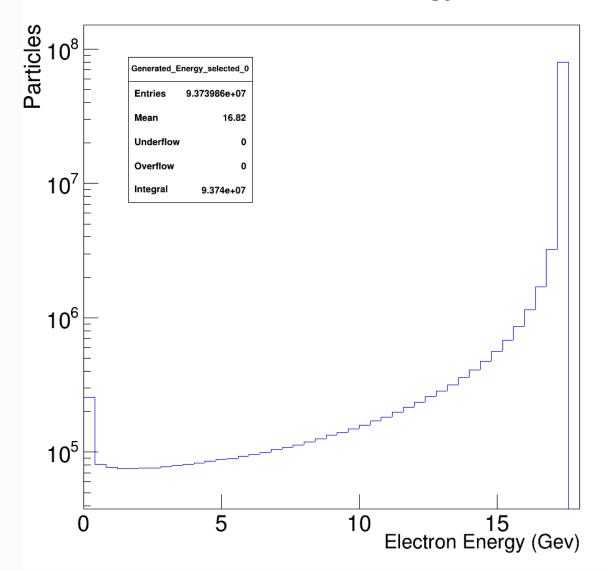
### Could C-shaped magnet feature more "fringe" field and so exhibit more bending?



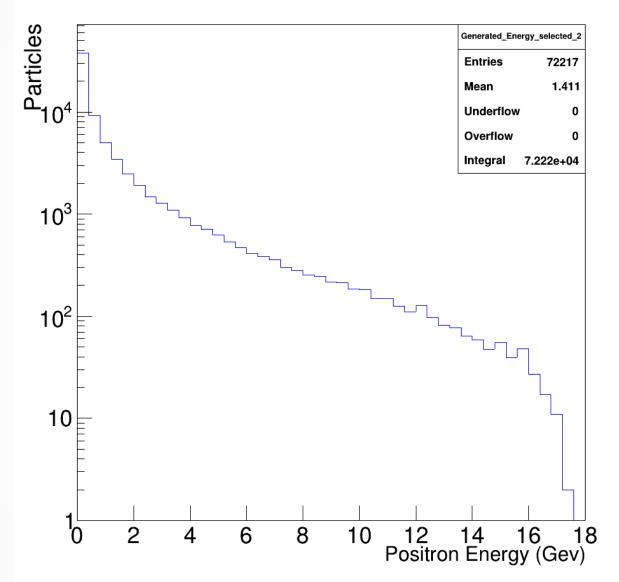
#### **Generated Photon Energy**



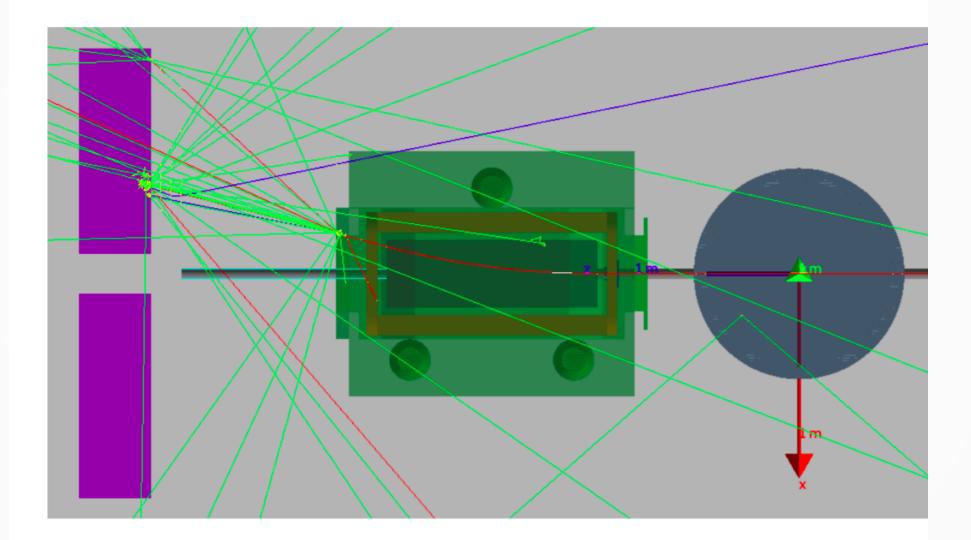
#### **Generated Electron Energy**



#### **Generated Positron Energy**



## 1.7 GeV electron



#### Scintillation light output with limited steel aperture



