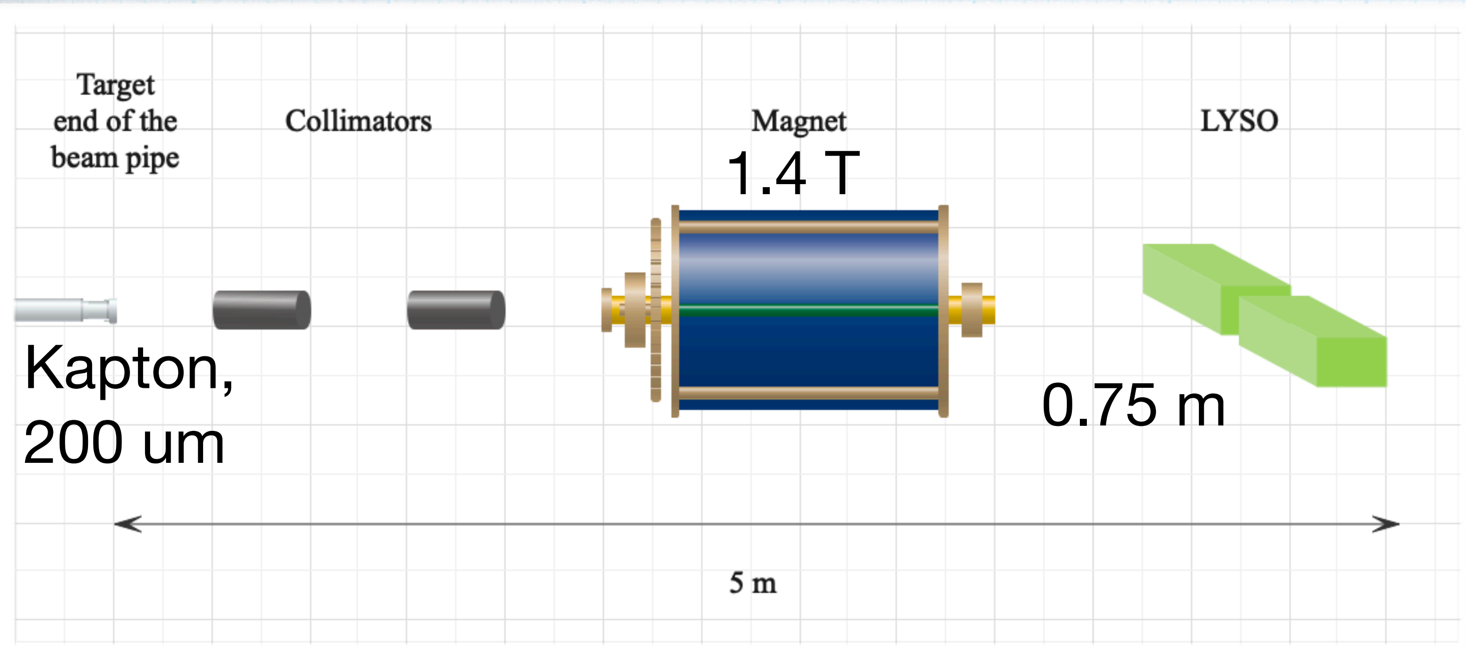
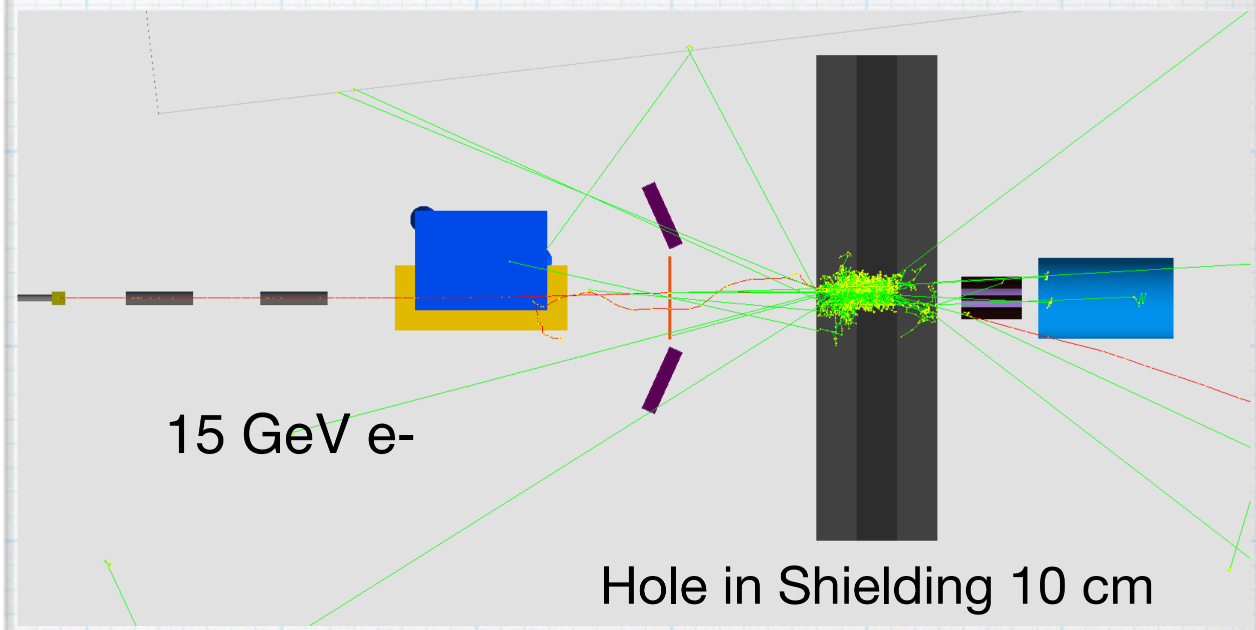
FDS performance
Beam pipe vs Collimators

Borysova Maryna (KINR)
17/09/20
LUXE weekly technical meeting

LUXE

FDS with LYSO calorimeters





Aug 2020 Data Runs, bunch/pulse crossings completed

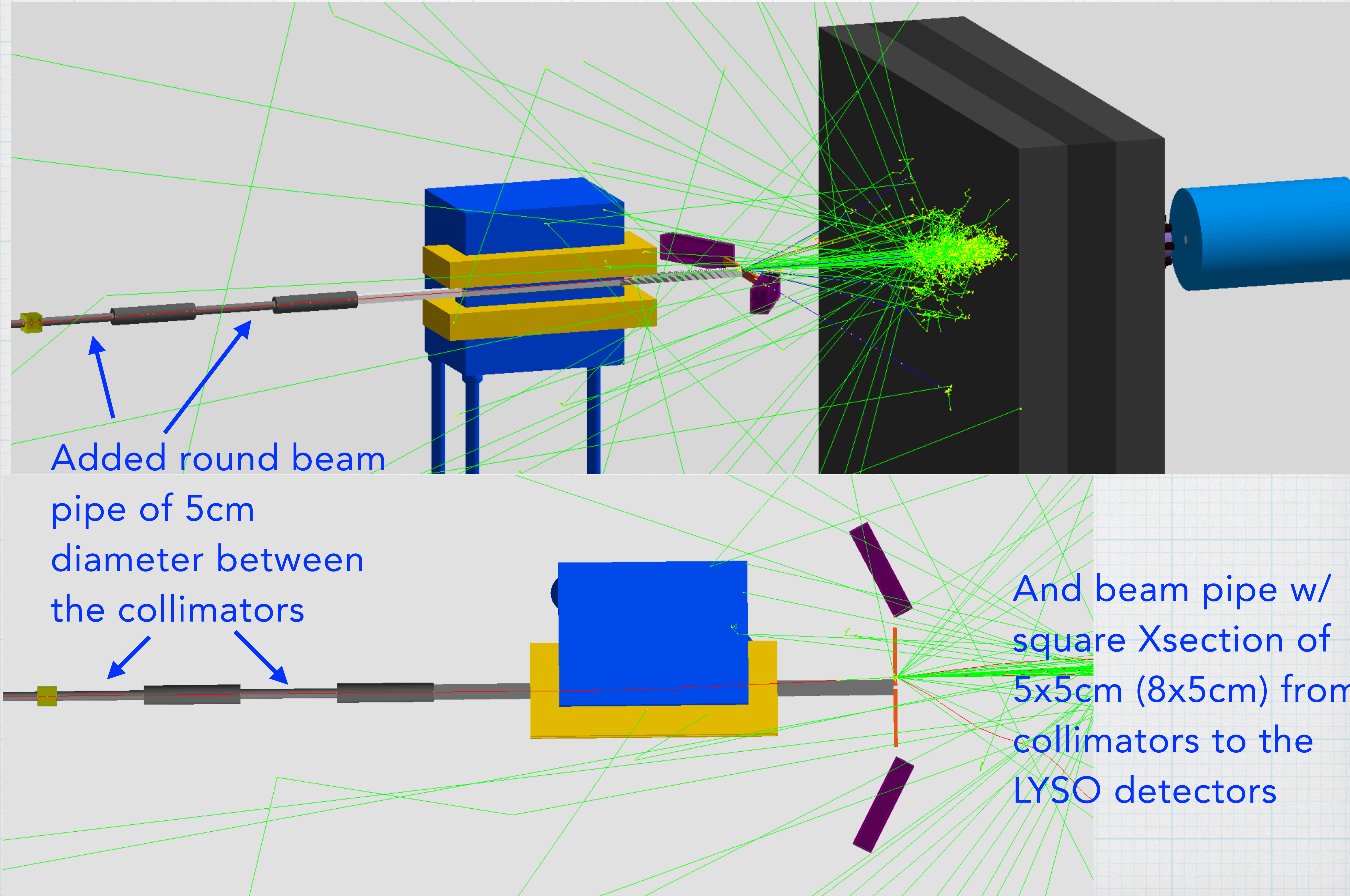
Experiment Config	$w_0 = 3\mu$m	$w_0 = 3.5\mu$m	$w_0 = 4.0\mu$m	$w_0 = 4.5\mu$m	$w_0 = 5.0\mu$m	$w_0 = 20.0\mu$m	$w_0 = 50.0\mu$m	$w_0 = 100.0\mu$m
peak SQED ξ	5.12	4.44	3.88	3.45	3.1	0.78	0.32	0.15
JETI40 e-laser 16.5 GeV	939	951	946	949	938	193	200	200
JETI40 e-laser 17.5 GeV	182	121	115	125	69			

- The scintillators are modelled as a 15x5x2 cm (x:y:z) layer of lyso material
- The crystal (bin) size of the scintillators are 2 x 1 mm (finer segmentation in x; the deflection direction) giving 25 x 300 bins.

LYSO $(Lu_{1.8}Y_{0.2}SiO_5)$

All studies were performed with 100 BX at the laser intensity xi = 0.3 for 16.5 GeV electron beam

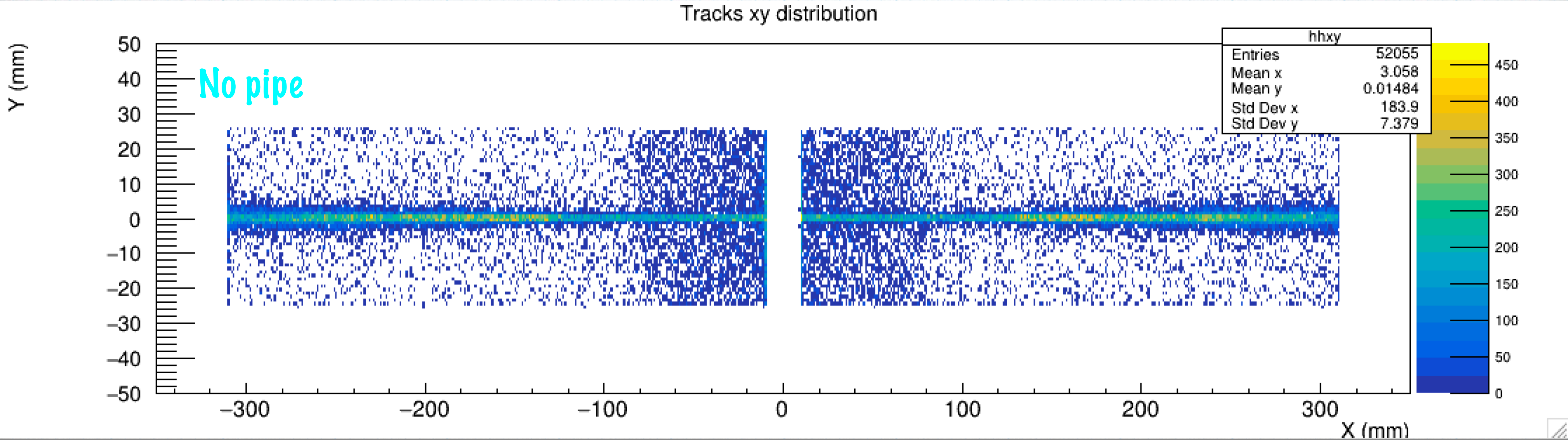
Setup with the beam pipe

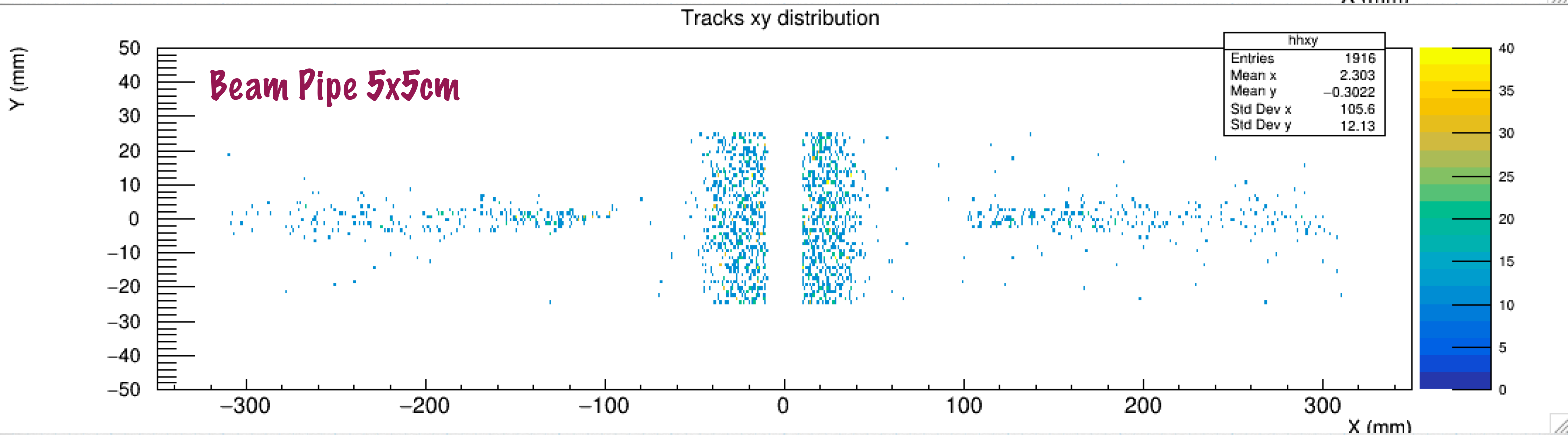


Added round beam pipe of 5cm diameter between the collimators

And beam pipe w/ square Xsection of 5x5cm (8x5cm) from collimators to the LYSO detectors

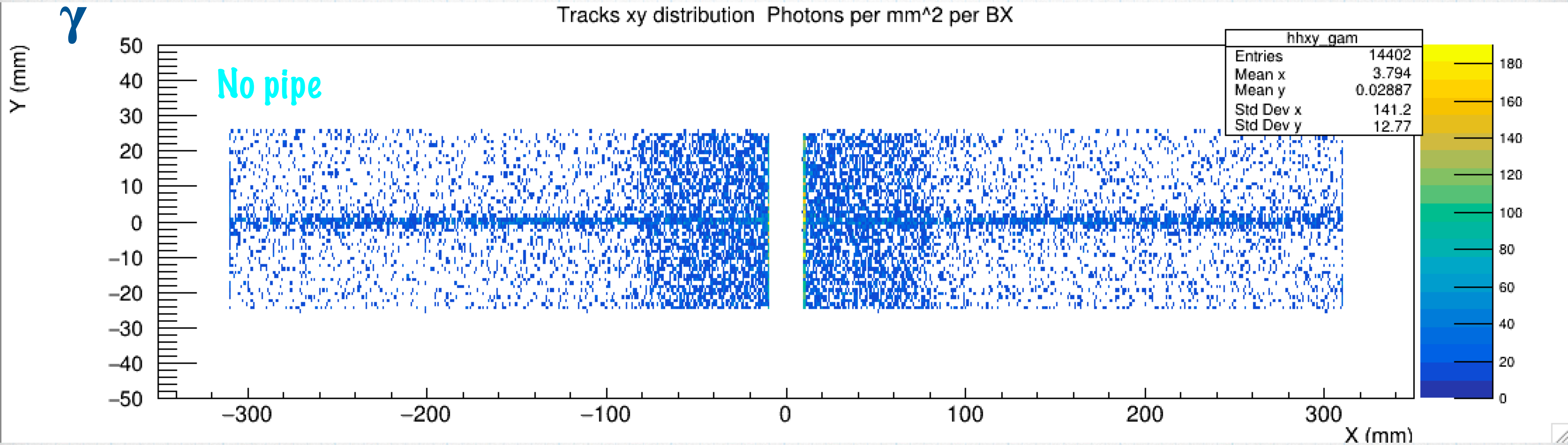
Number of particles per BX per mm^2, all particles

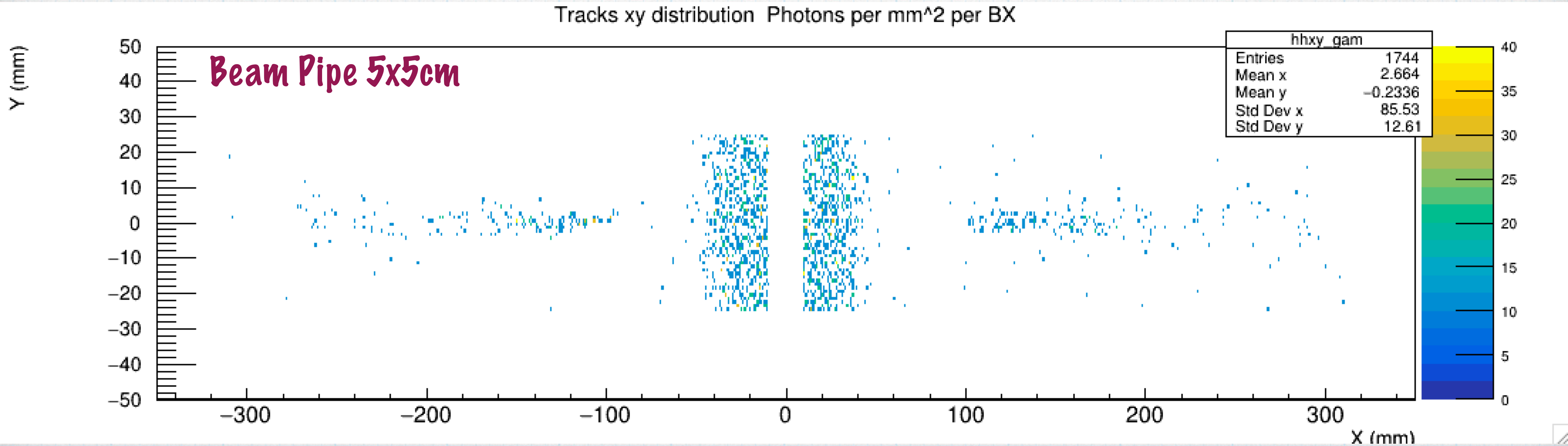




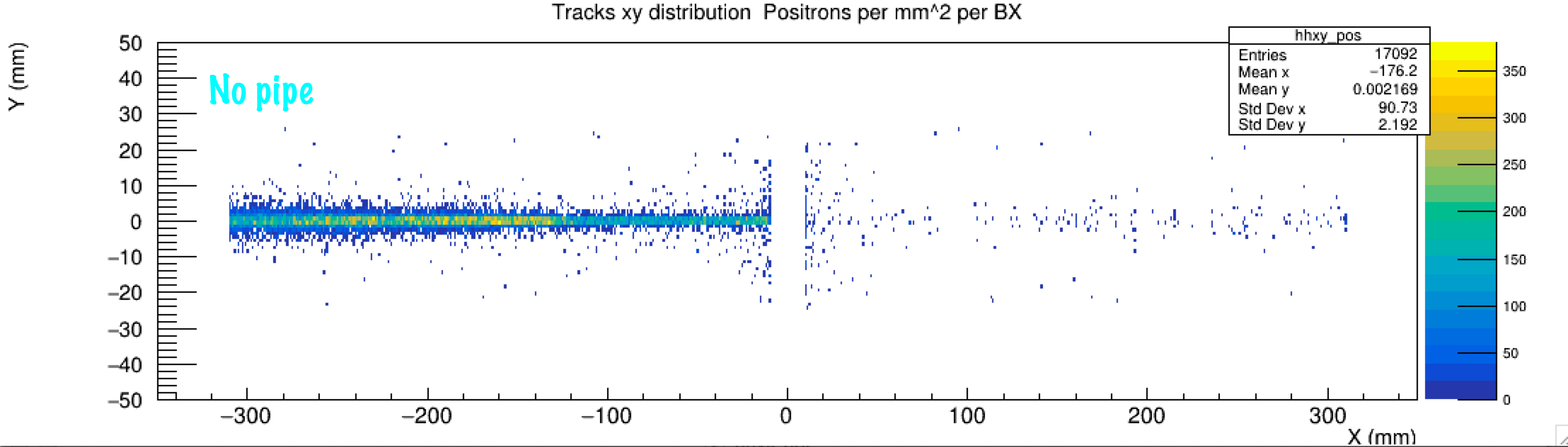
* Big hole in the Shielding creates substantial background occupancy in LISO detectors.

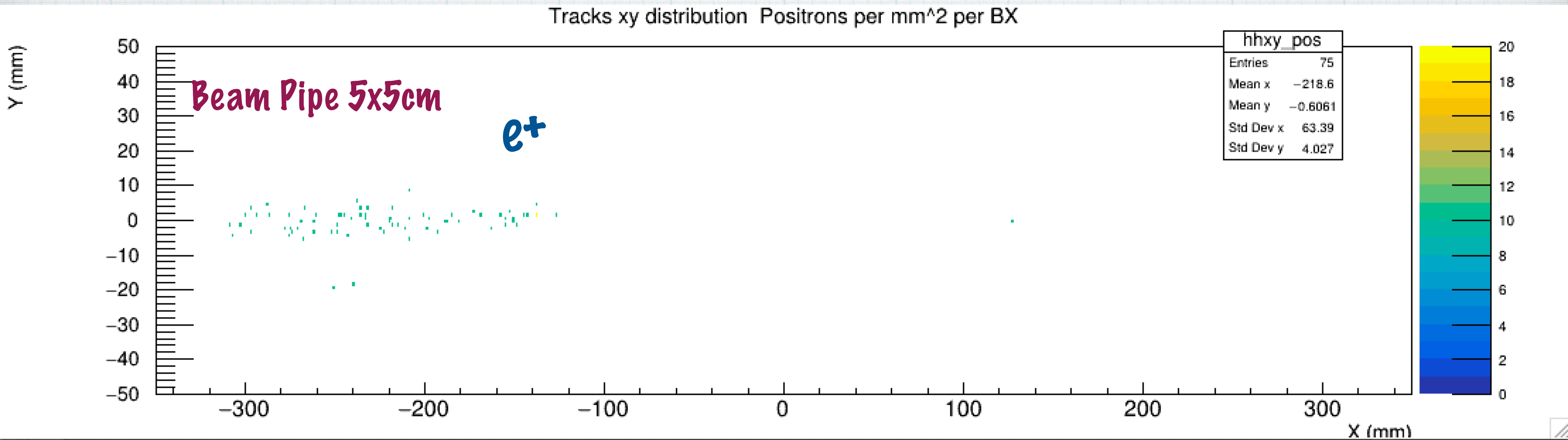
Number of particles per BX per mm^2, Photons



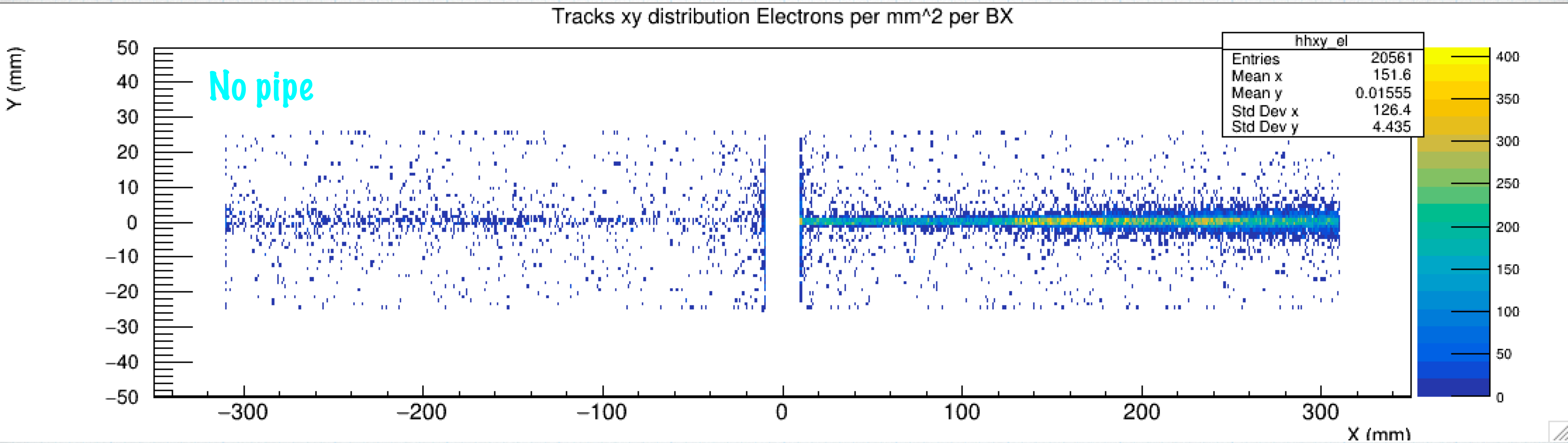


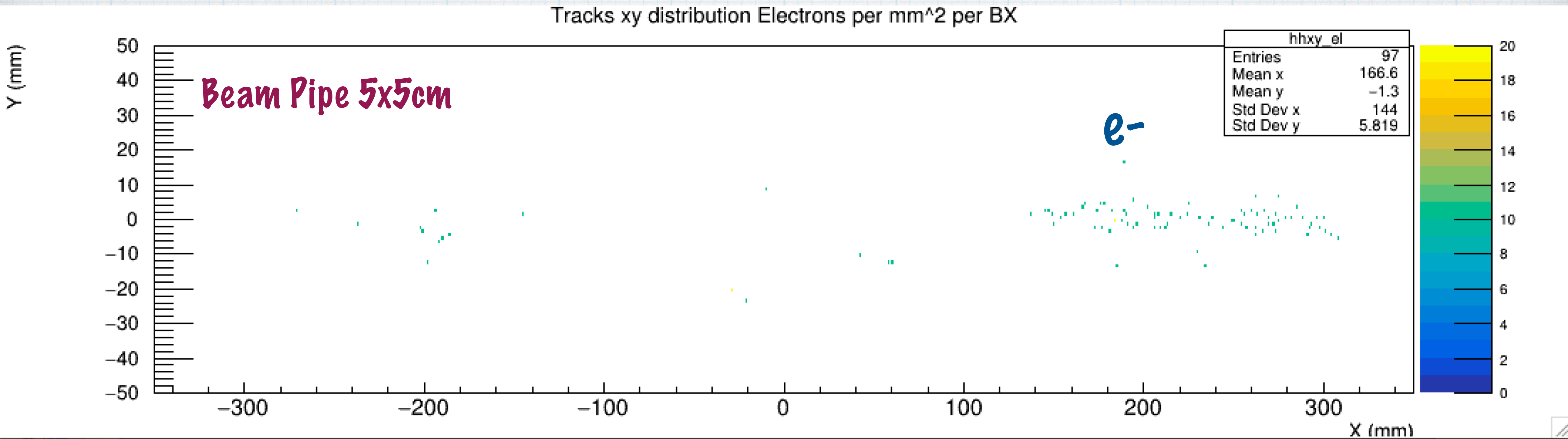
Number of particles per BX per mm^2, Positrons



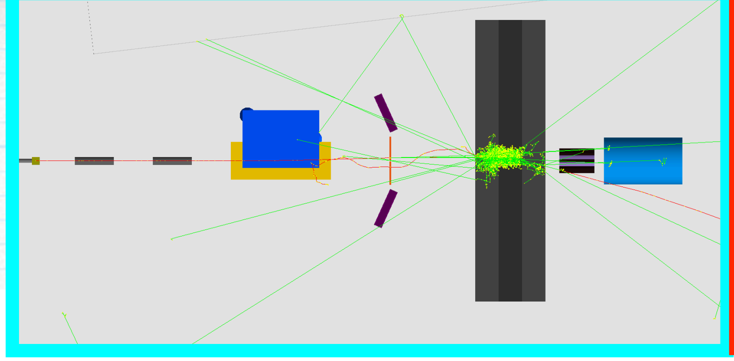


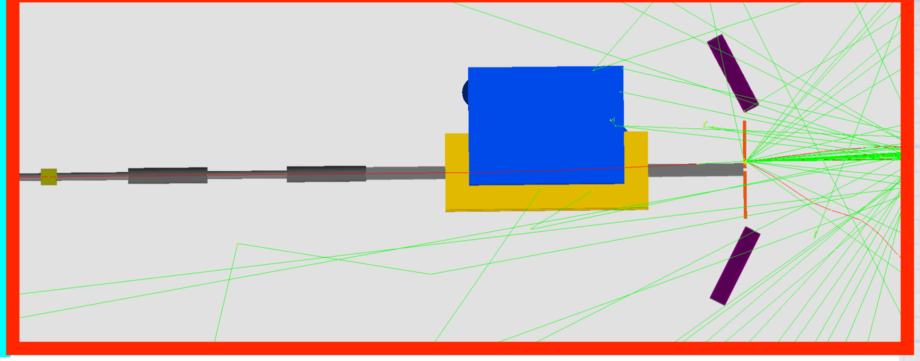
Number of particles per BX per mm^2, Electrons

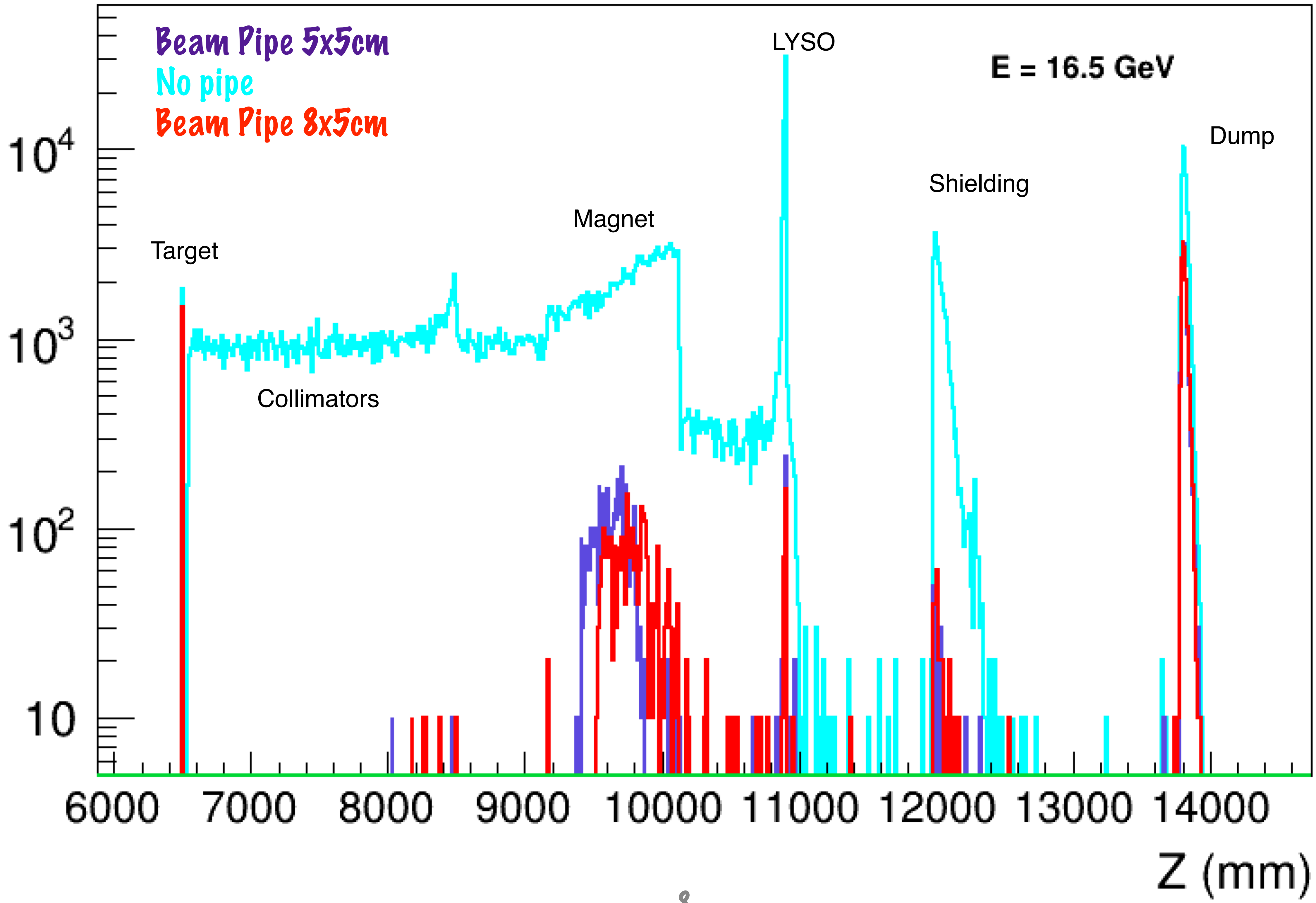




Vertex z

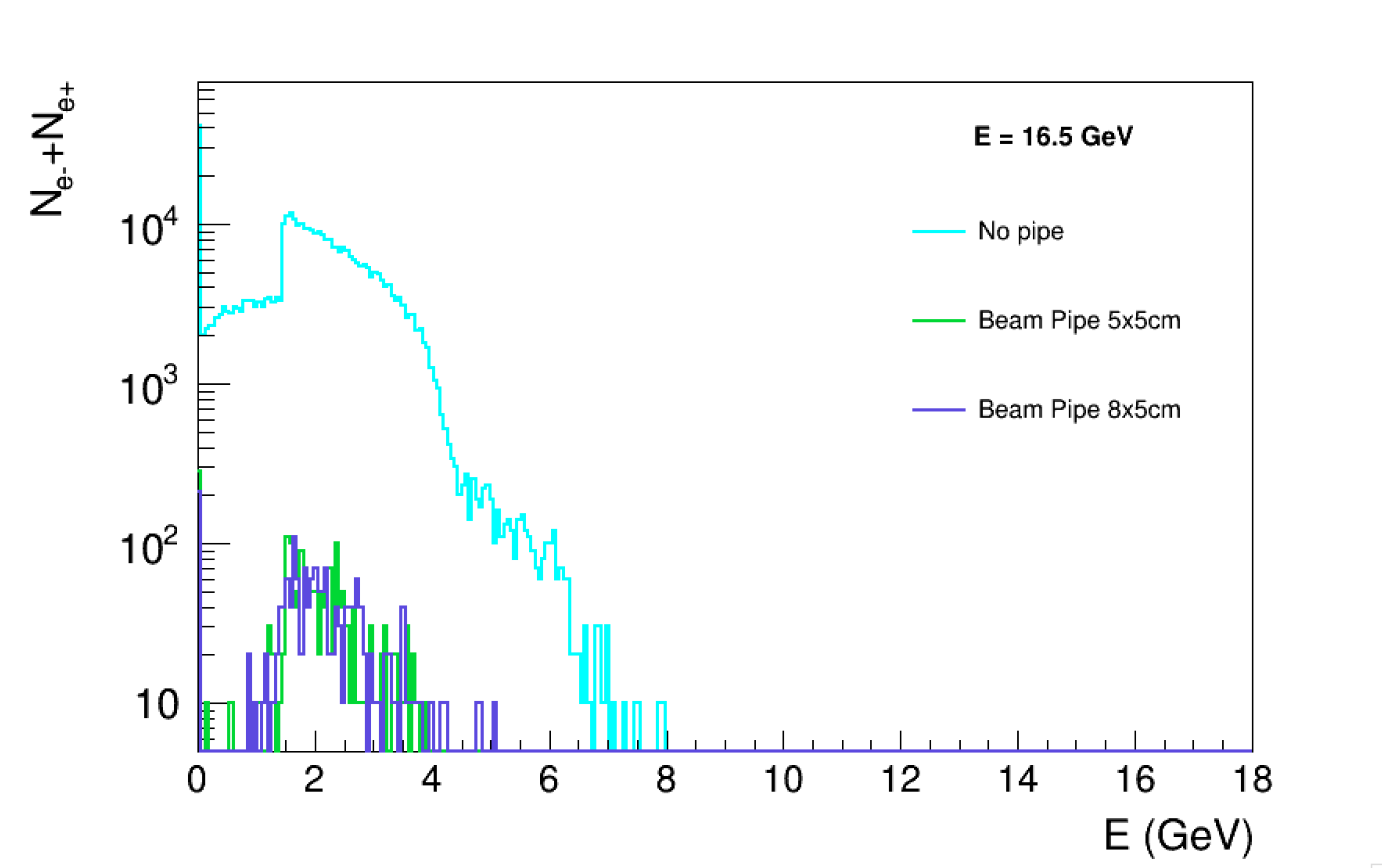






Beam Pipe 5x5cm
No pipe
Beam Pipe 8x5cm
E = 16.5 GeV
LYSO
Dump
Shielding
Magnet
Target
Collimators
10^4
10^3
10^2
10
6000
7000
8000
9000
10000
11000
12000
13000
14000
Z (mm)

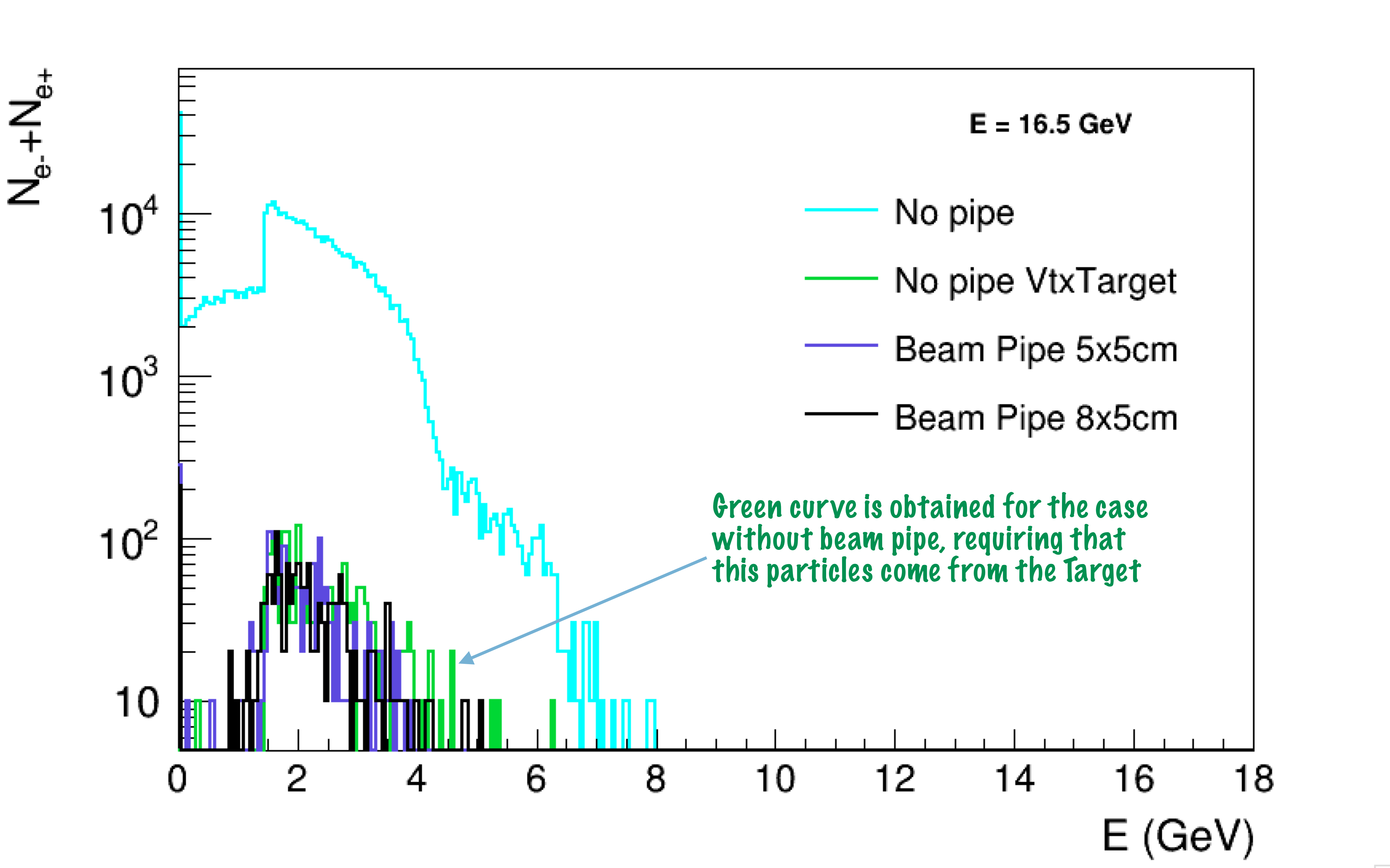
Spectra



Without beam pipe we measure in Compton detectors a lot e-/e+ pairs that were created in the air.
Only 4% e-/e+ come from the Target

As the laser intensity is low (xi =0.3), to reconstruct spectra we need more statistics.

Spectra

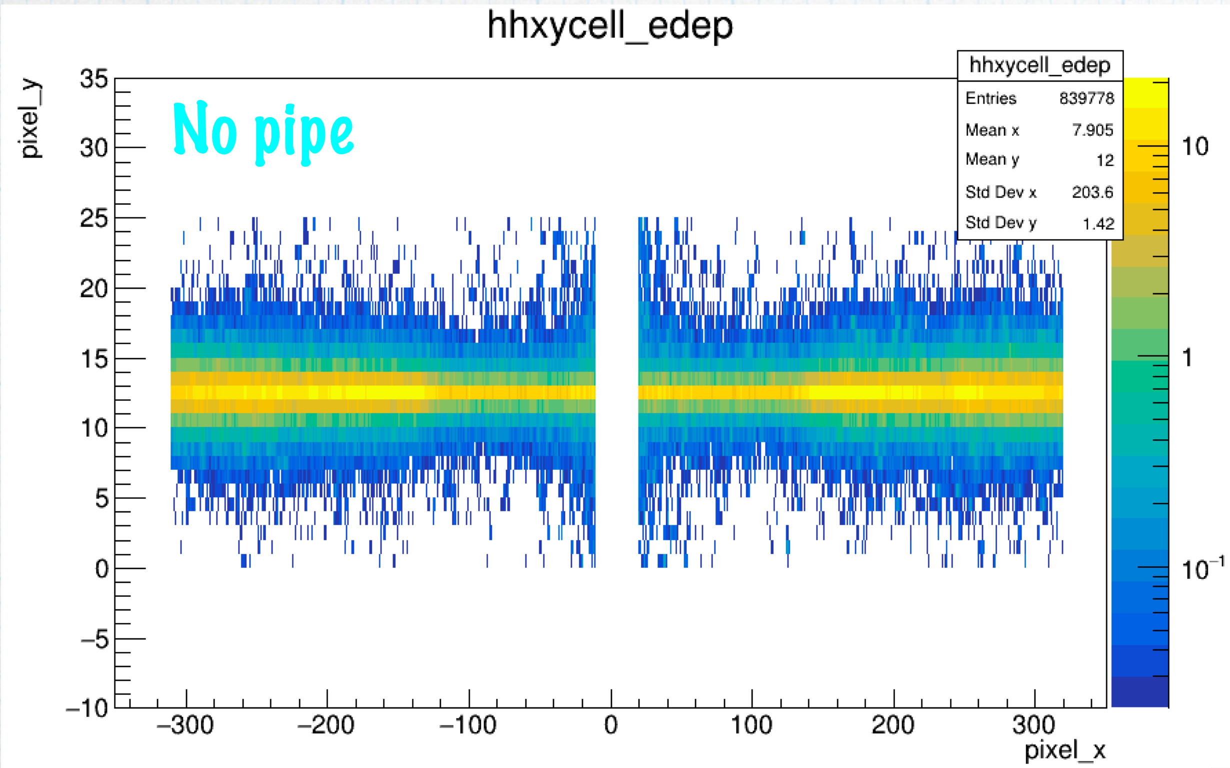


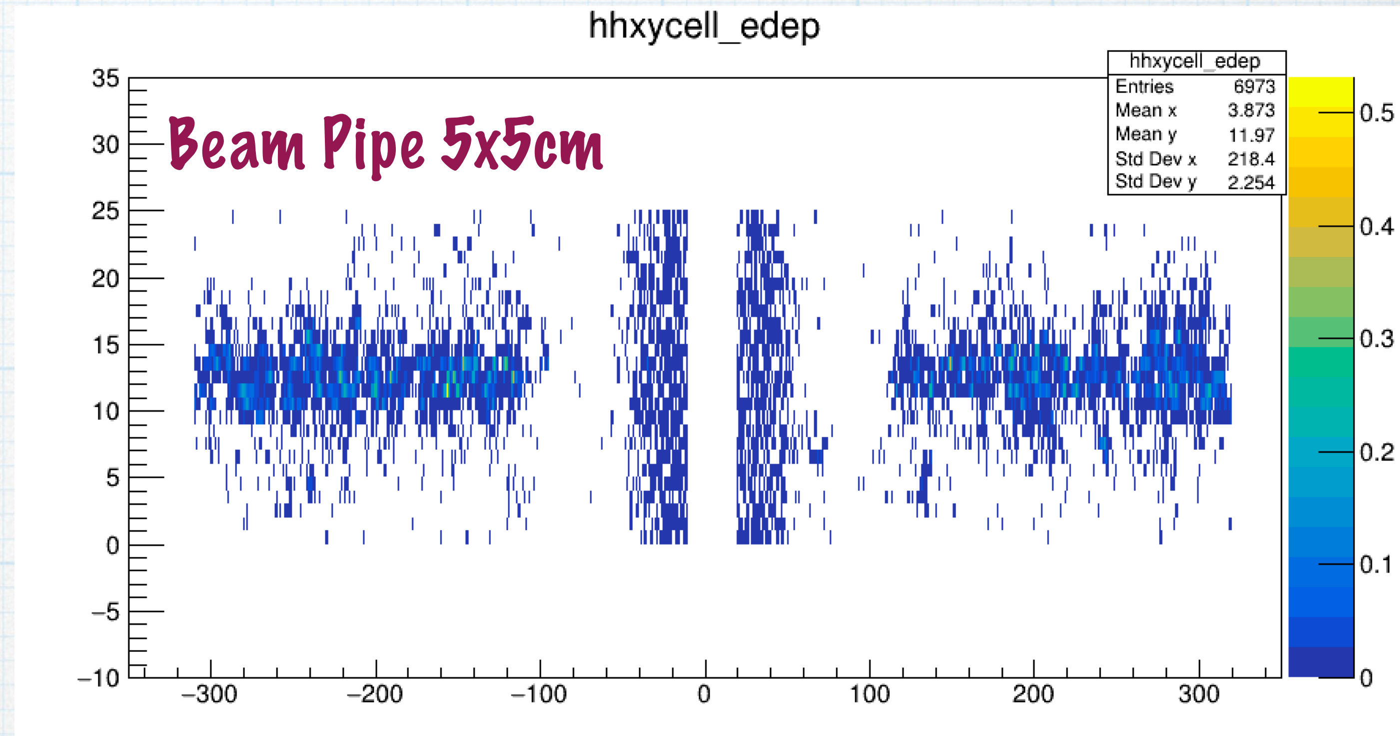
Without beam pipe we measure in Compton detectors a lot e-/e+ pairs that were created in the air.
Only 4% e-/e+ are generated in the Target

Deposited energy per cell

GeV per BX

- laser intensity $\xi = 0.32$





Compton MC2020 r for (xi=0.32), 16.5 GeV electrons. G4: Kapton foil of 20 um as a target, magnet 1.4T and 0.75m distance from magnet to LYSO .

If we take distribution of deposited energy the values around maximum are ~10 GeV.

To convert it to Gy, convert it to J: ~1.6e-9J and then divide it to the mass of crystals in kg. Gy= J/kg

The density is 7.1 g/cm3, volume 0.1*0.2*2 = 0.04 cm3. Mass 7.1*0.04 = 0.284g.

Finally, 5.6e-6 Gy per BX.

Assuming 1 Hz collisions rate we get the dose of 10 kGy in LYSO crystal in about 56 years.

Summary

* The performance of FDS setup was compared with and without beam pipe from the target to Compton detectors

* Number of particles per BX hitting LYSO detector is 25 higher without beam pipe

* Big hole in the Shielding creates substantial background occupancy in LISO detectors.

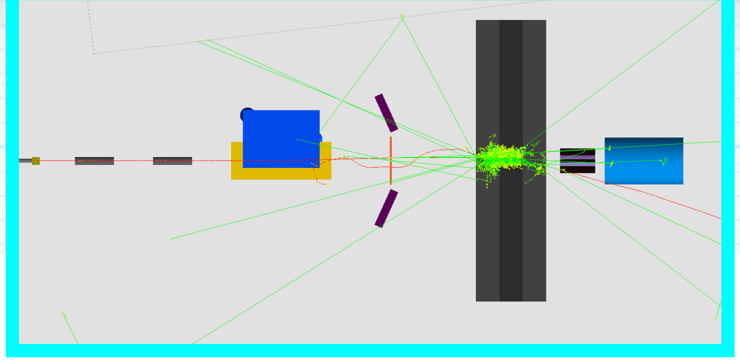
* All extra particles are generated in the air. Number of particles generated in the target is identical.

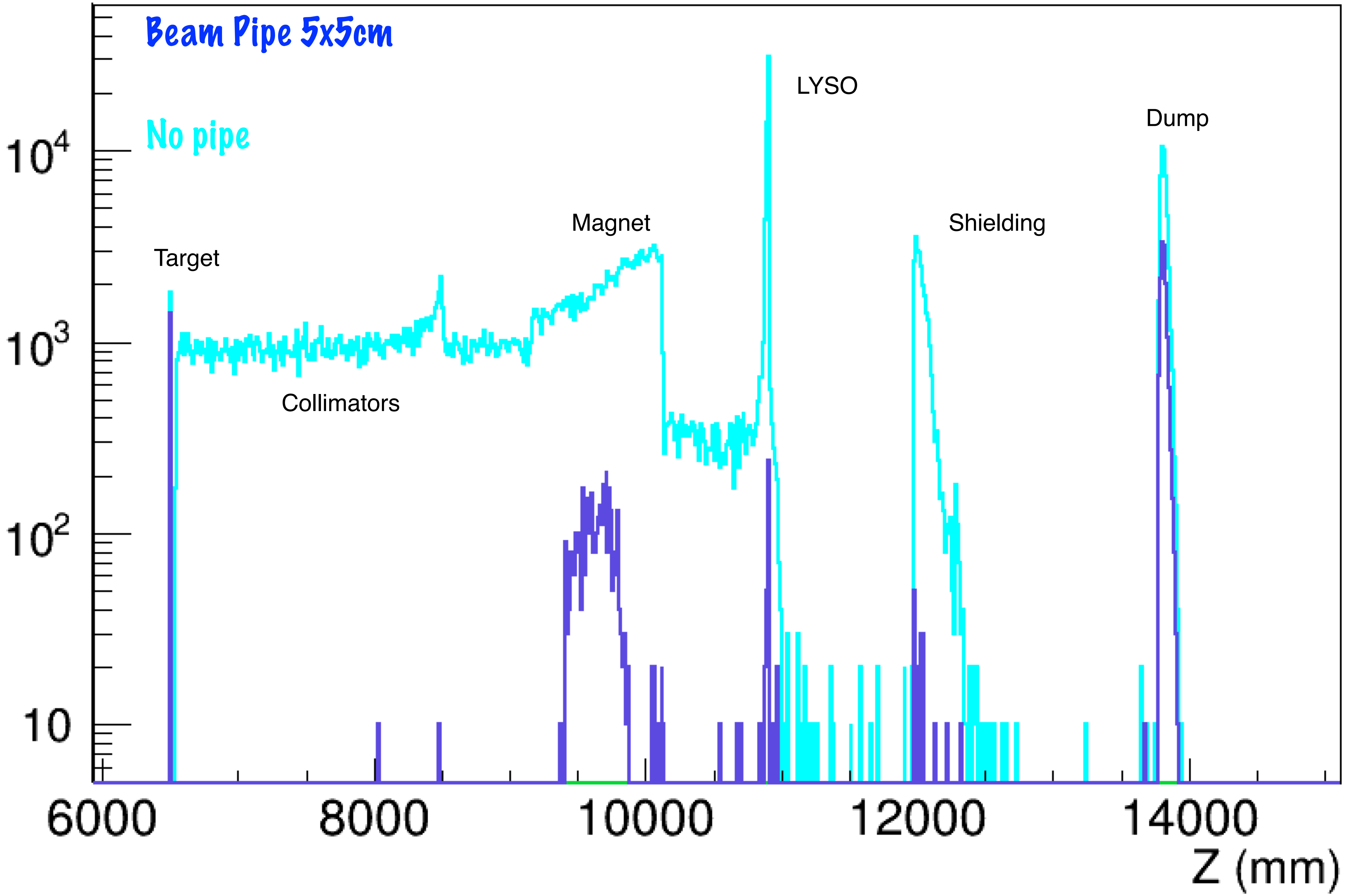
* In the air the vertexes are distributed almost uniformly all the way from the target to the detectors in case of no pipe.

* As the laser intensity is low (xi =0.3), to reconstruct spectra we need more statistics. Asked Anthony to produce more; he runs now 1000BX

Back up

Vertex z




Beam Pipe 5x5cm
No pipe
LYSO
Dump
Magnet
Shielding
Target
Collimators
10^4
10^3
10^2
10
6000
8000
10000
12000
14000
Z (mm)