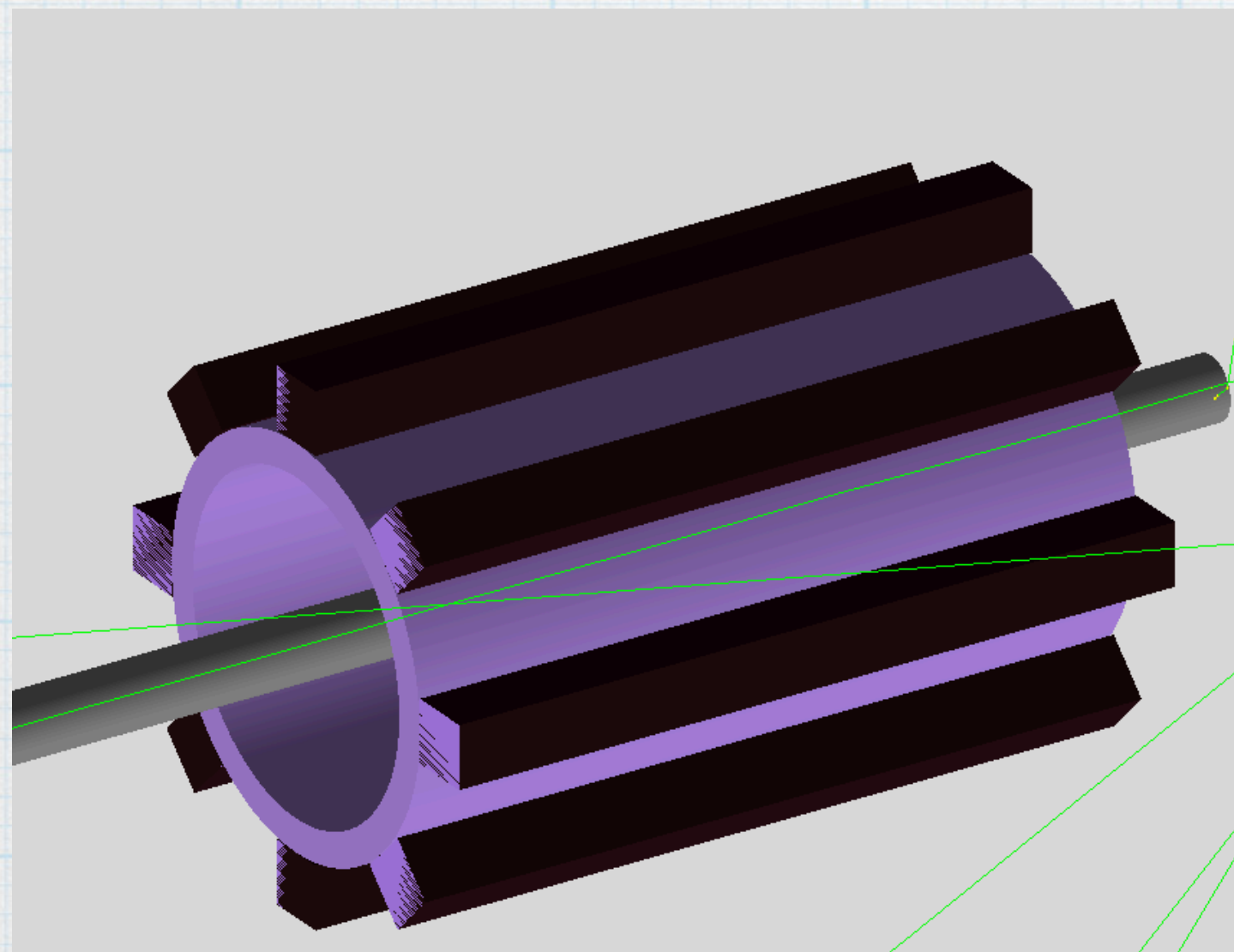


Gamma Flux Monitor & Beam Dump

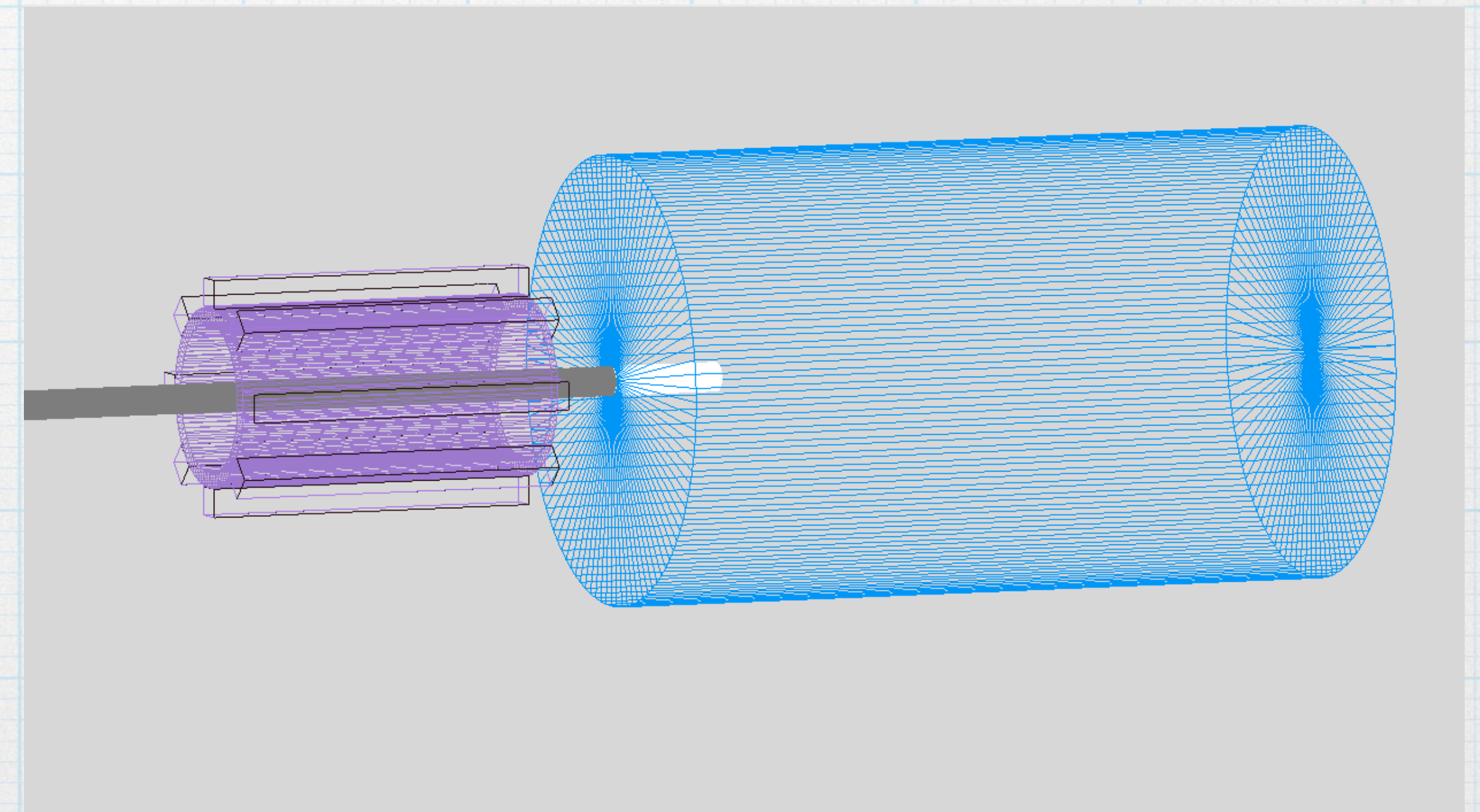
- *The implementation of FDS in Luxe geometry with the LG Gamma Monitor made of new LG blocks in front of Cu Dump with a hole of 15 cm,
- *LG w/ measures $3.8 \times 3.8 \text{ cm}^2$, length is 45 cm
- *Wrapped with Aluminium foil of 0.016 mm (typical household foil; no account for air)

- *Beam Dump: $R=30 \text{ cm}$, $L=100 \text{ cm}$
- *GM Support: Stainless Steel of 1 cm thickness

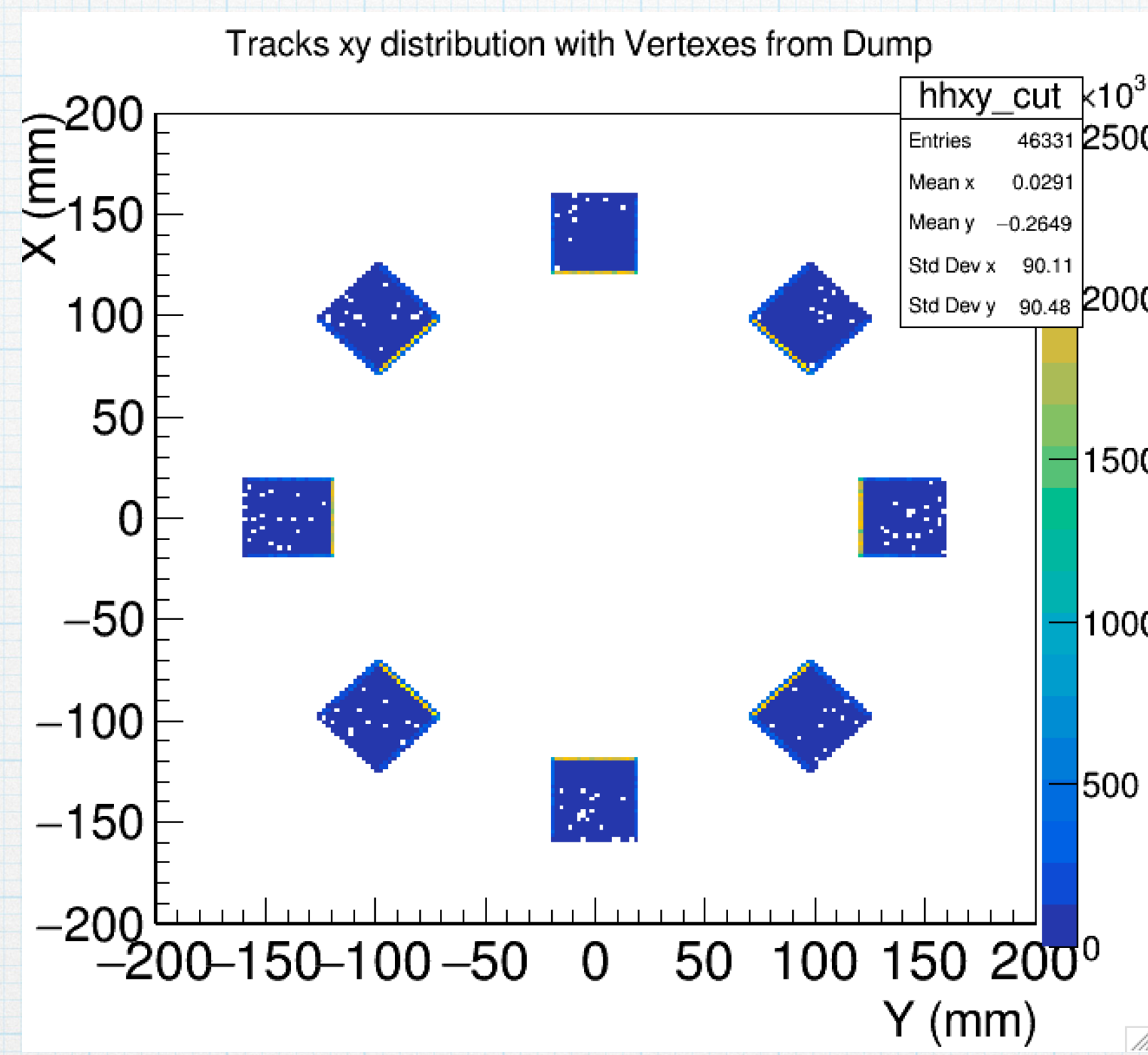
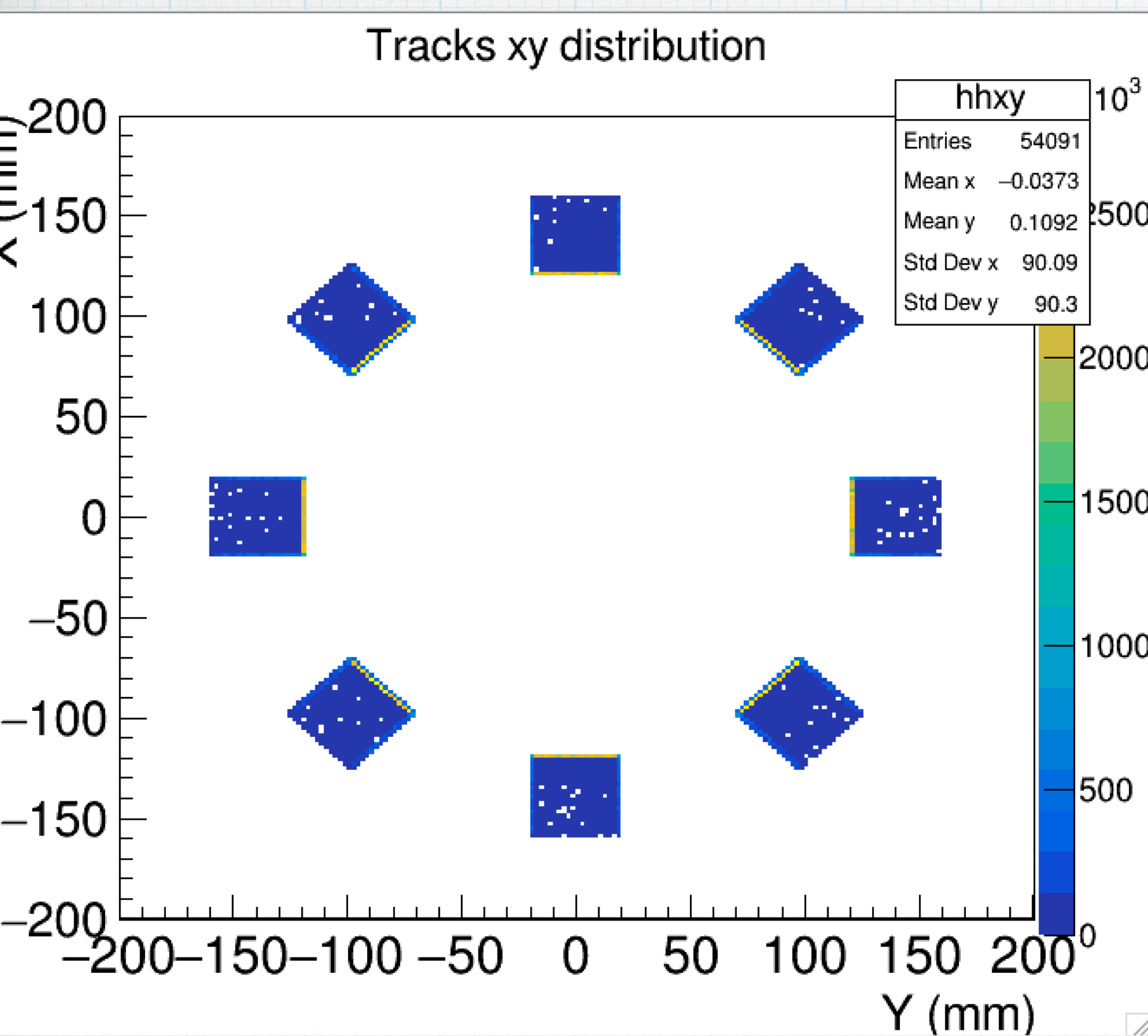
- *Distance between Monitor and Dump 10 cm



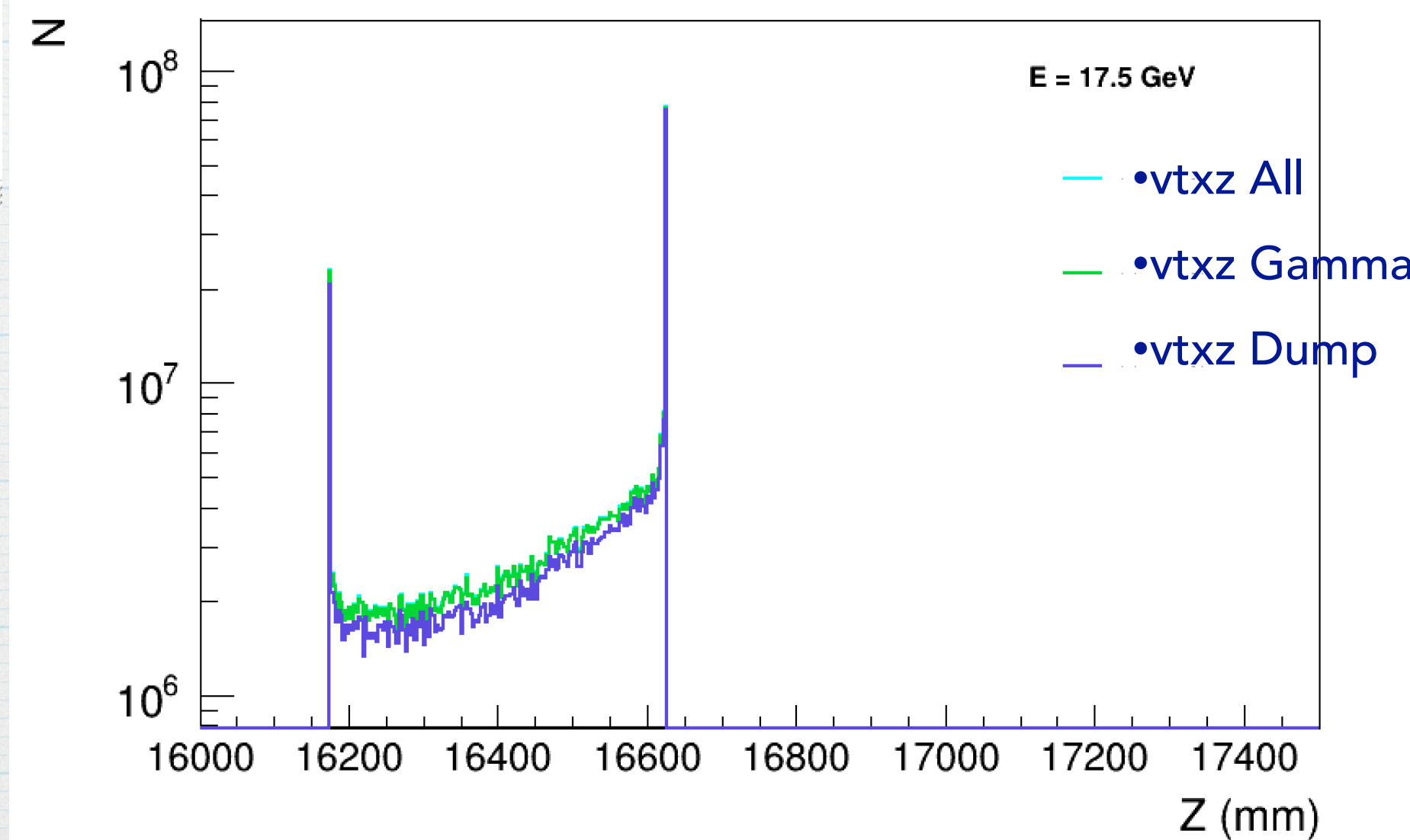
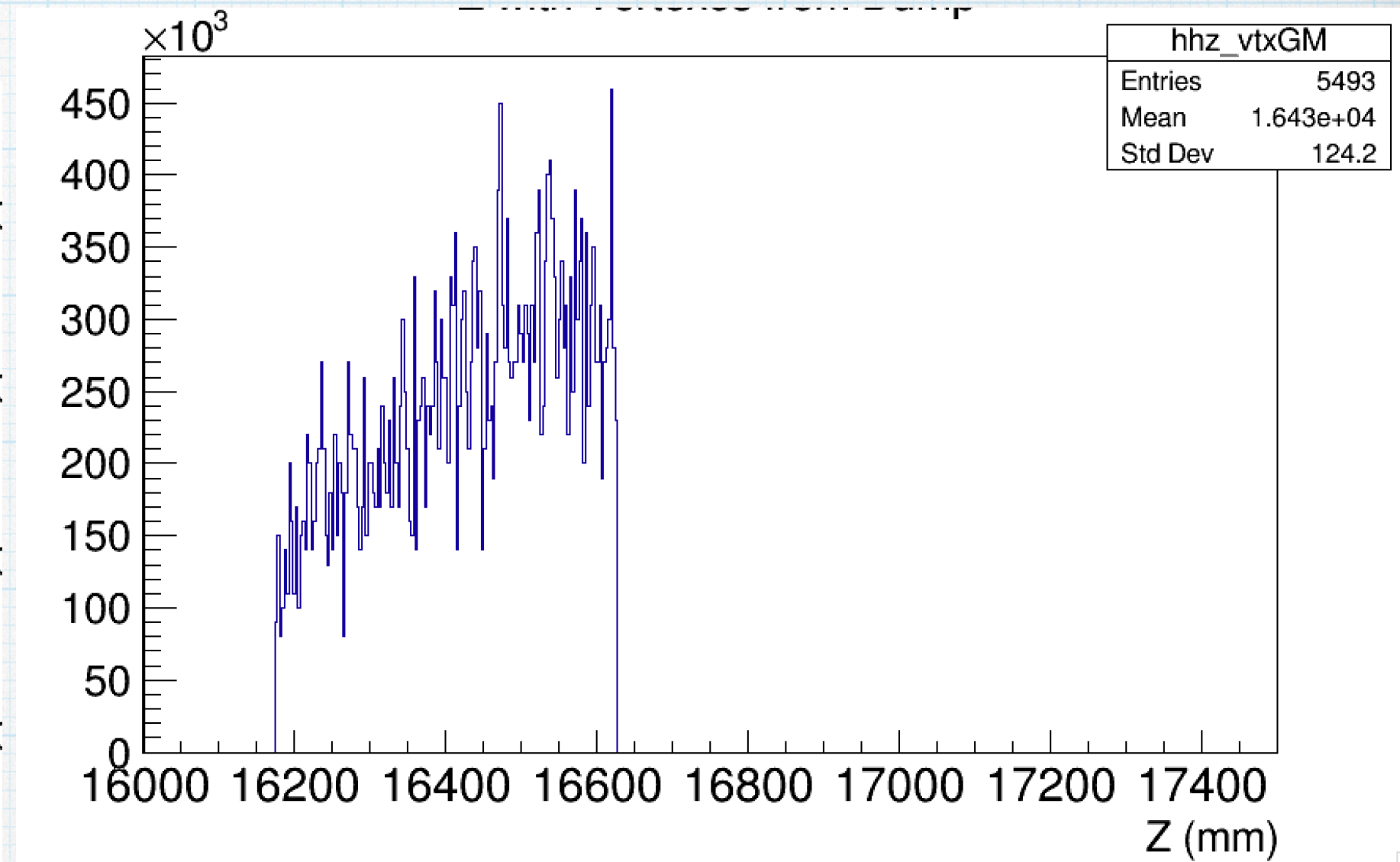
38 mm
38 mm



Background



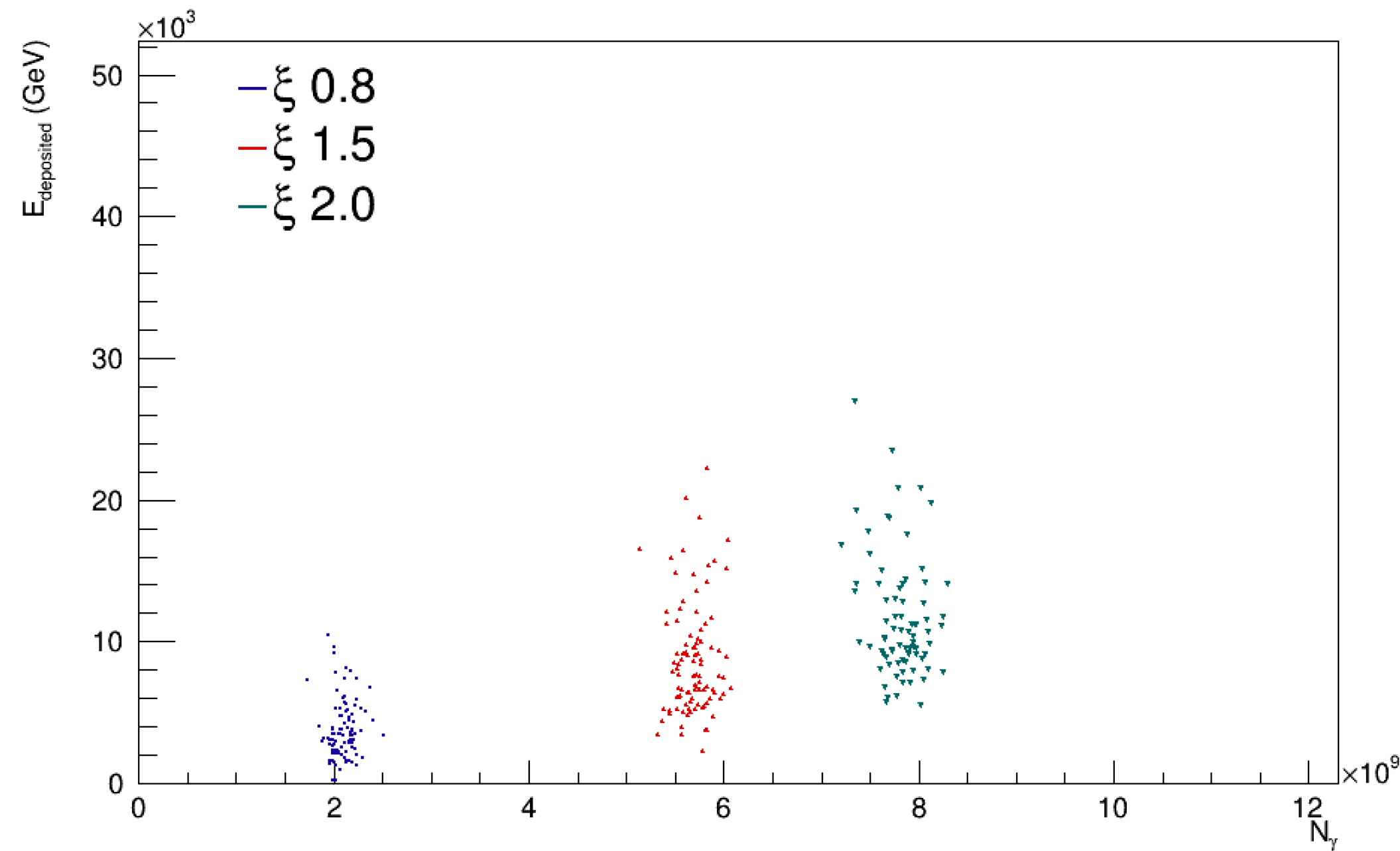
- Z distributions
- Tracks with vertexes only from the GM



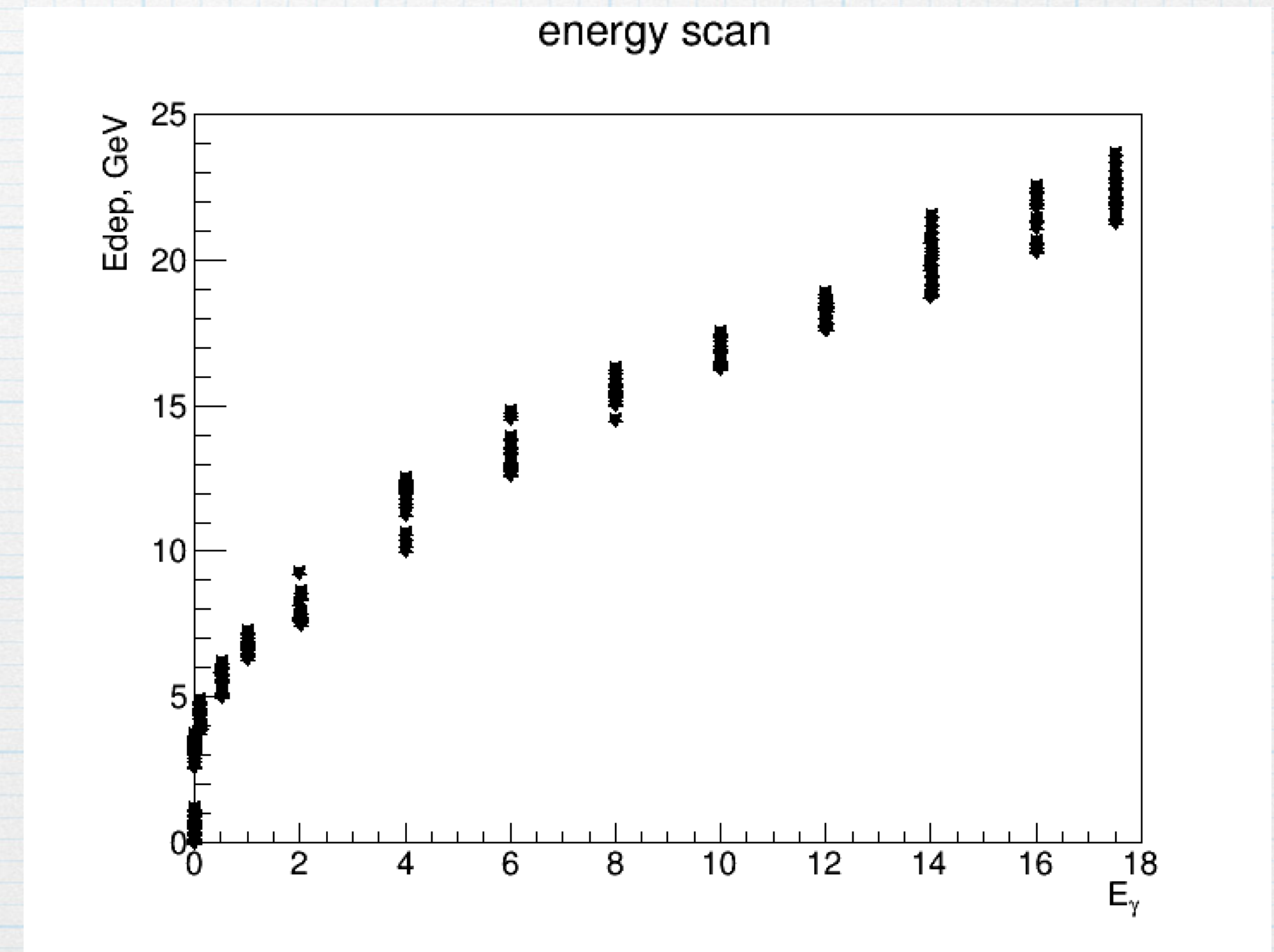
- Background events $54091 - 46331 - 5493 = 2267$
- Background per BX $\sim 4\%$

Simulation and Performance

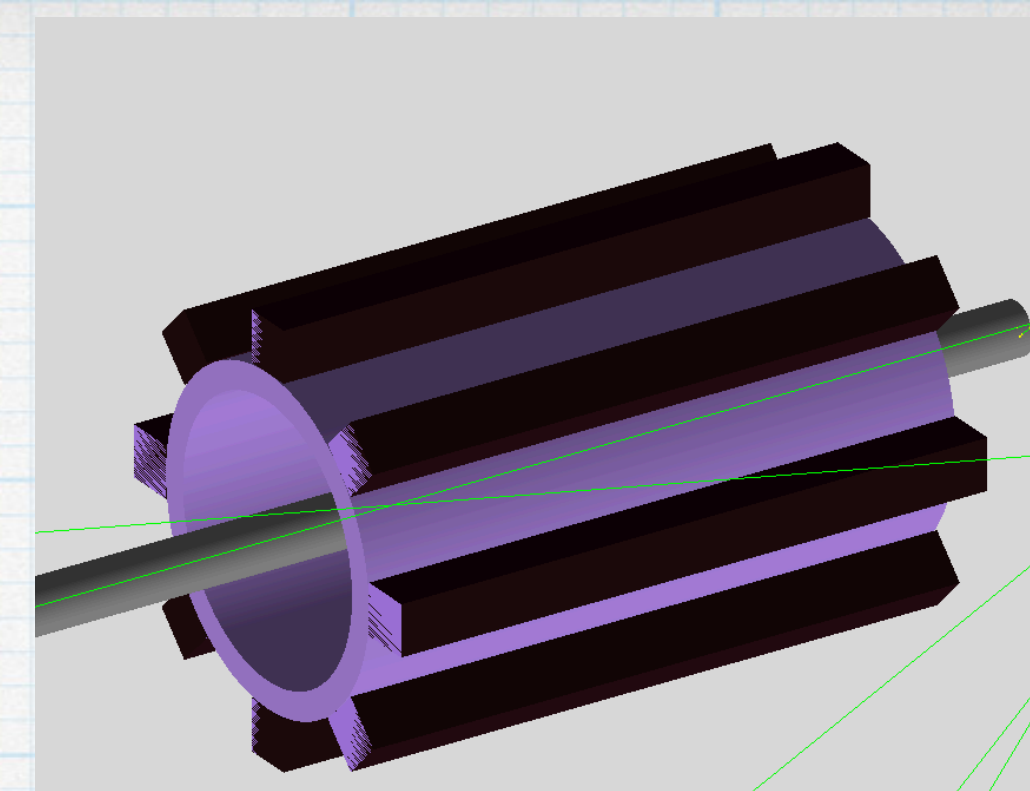
Deposited energy versus true number of photons. Each point is one BX



- The (almost) linear dependence of deposited energy on number of incoming photons in GM allows the usage of backscatters for monitoring the photon flux
- For small ξ the HICS spectrum is softer and soft photons produce less back-scatters. This is the reason of small deviation from linearity in Edep on E_γ dependence



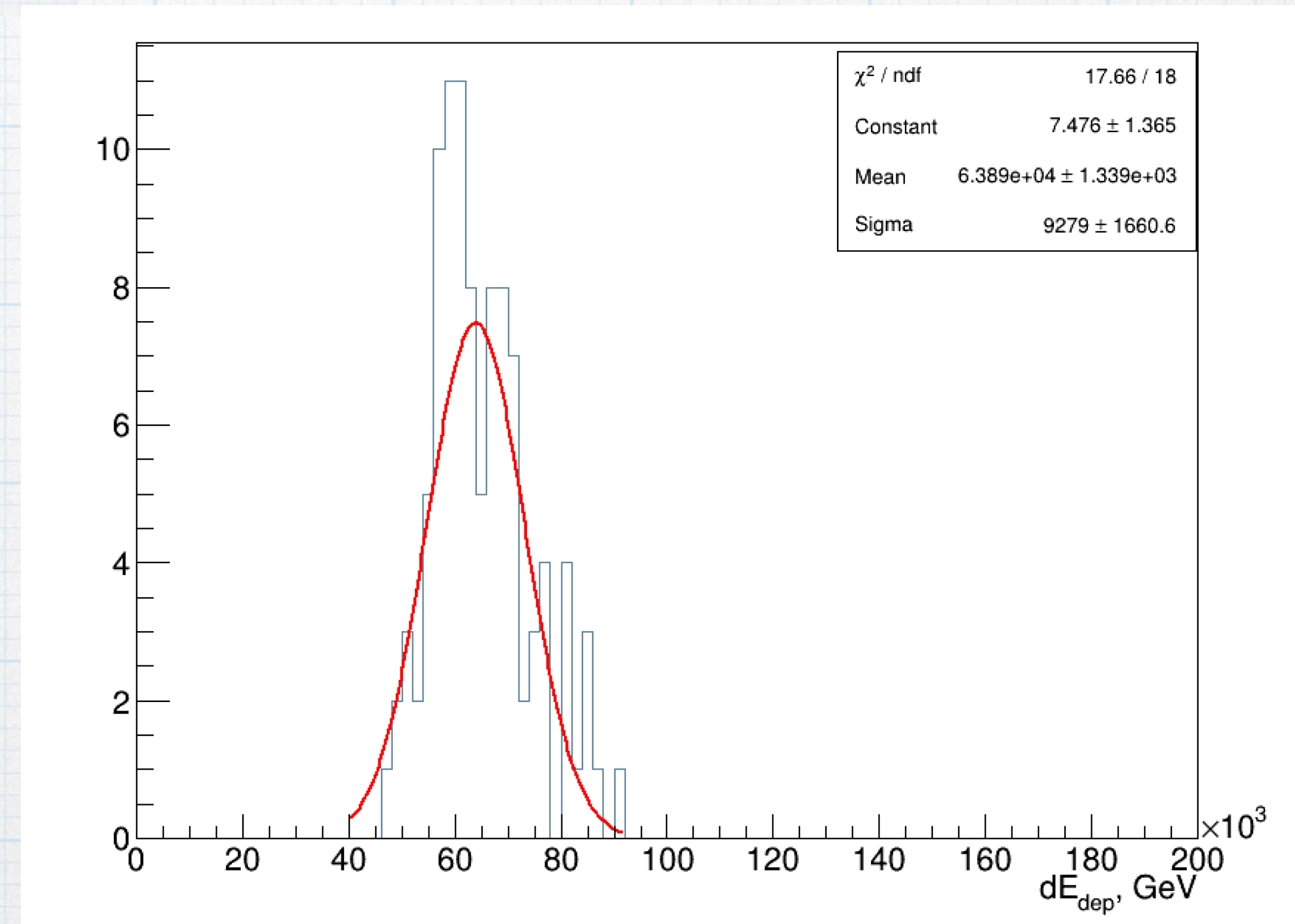
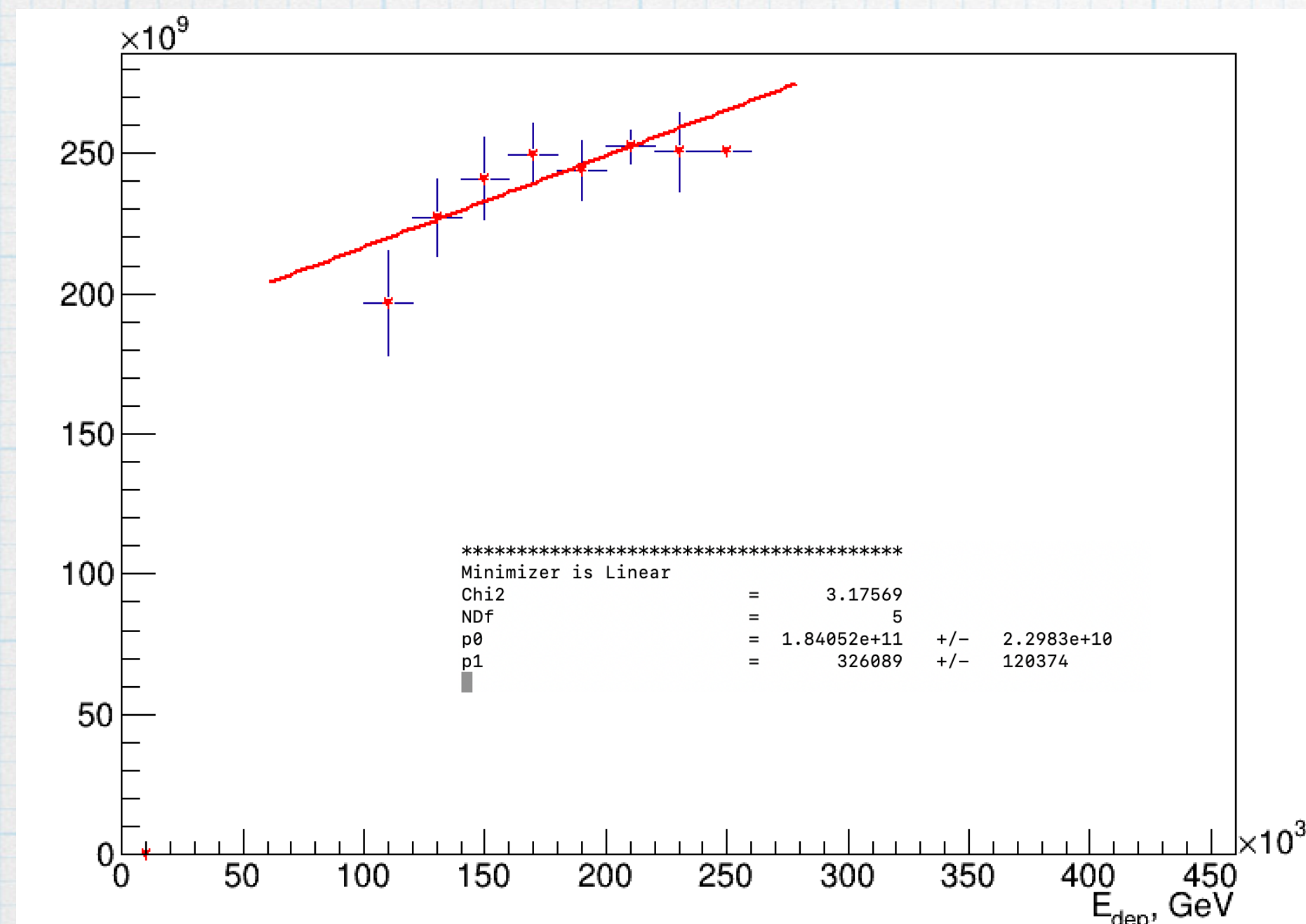
Uncertainties estimation on Number of photons



N(E) number of photons

$$\Delta N = \frac{\partial N}{\partial E} \Delta E \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\Delta N}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial N}{\partial E} \Delta E$$

- $\xi = 2.0$



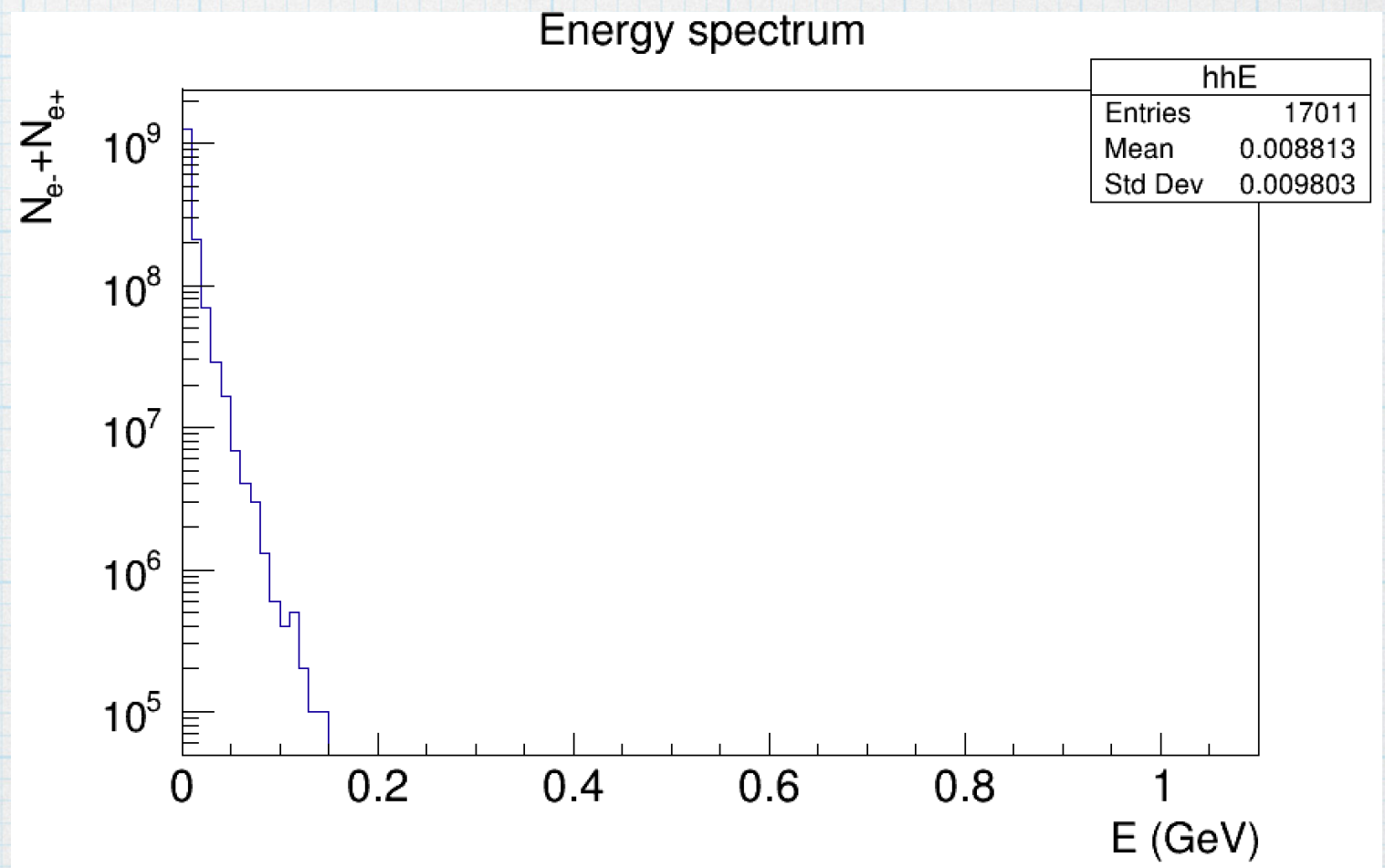
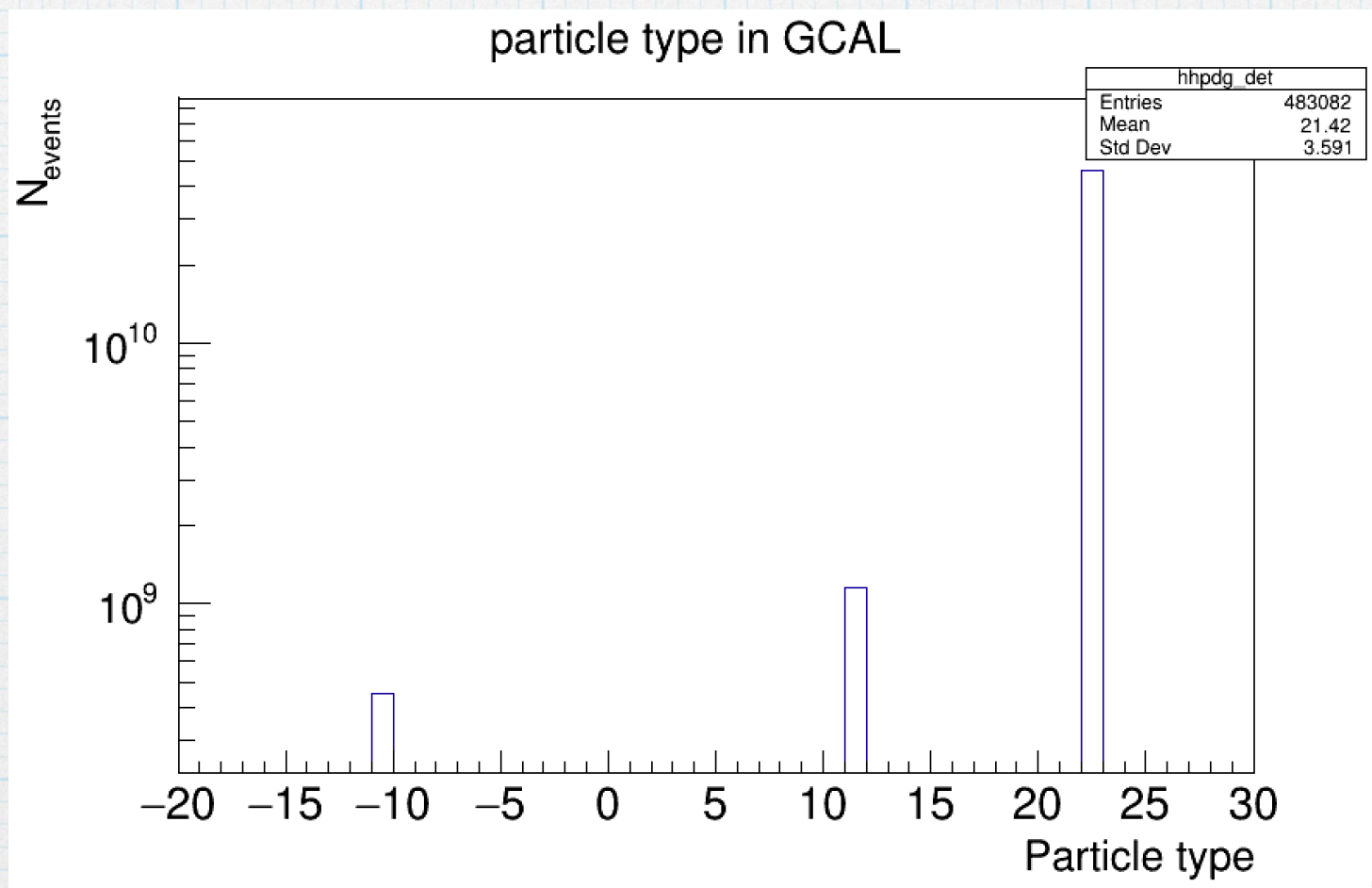
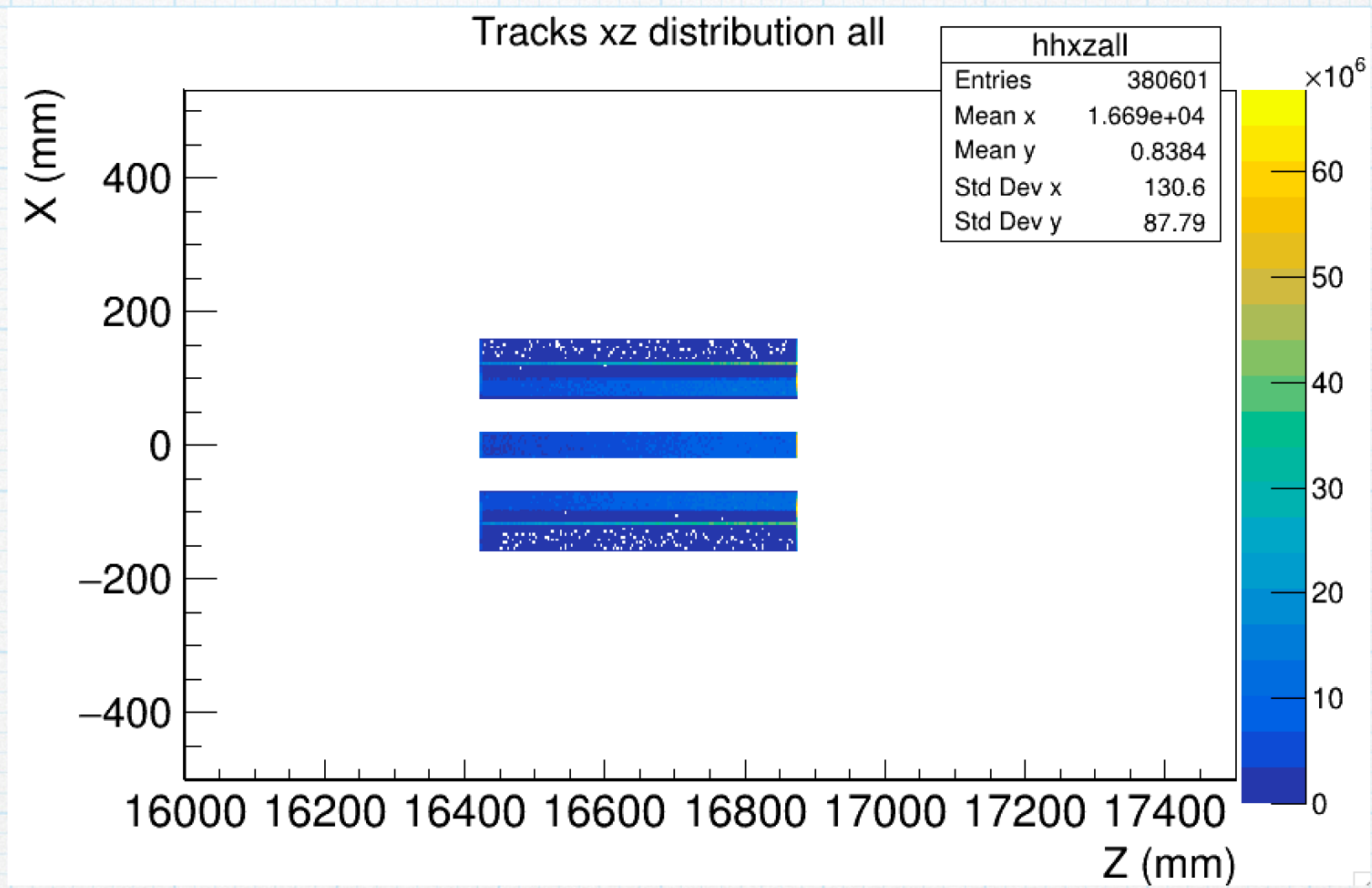
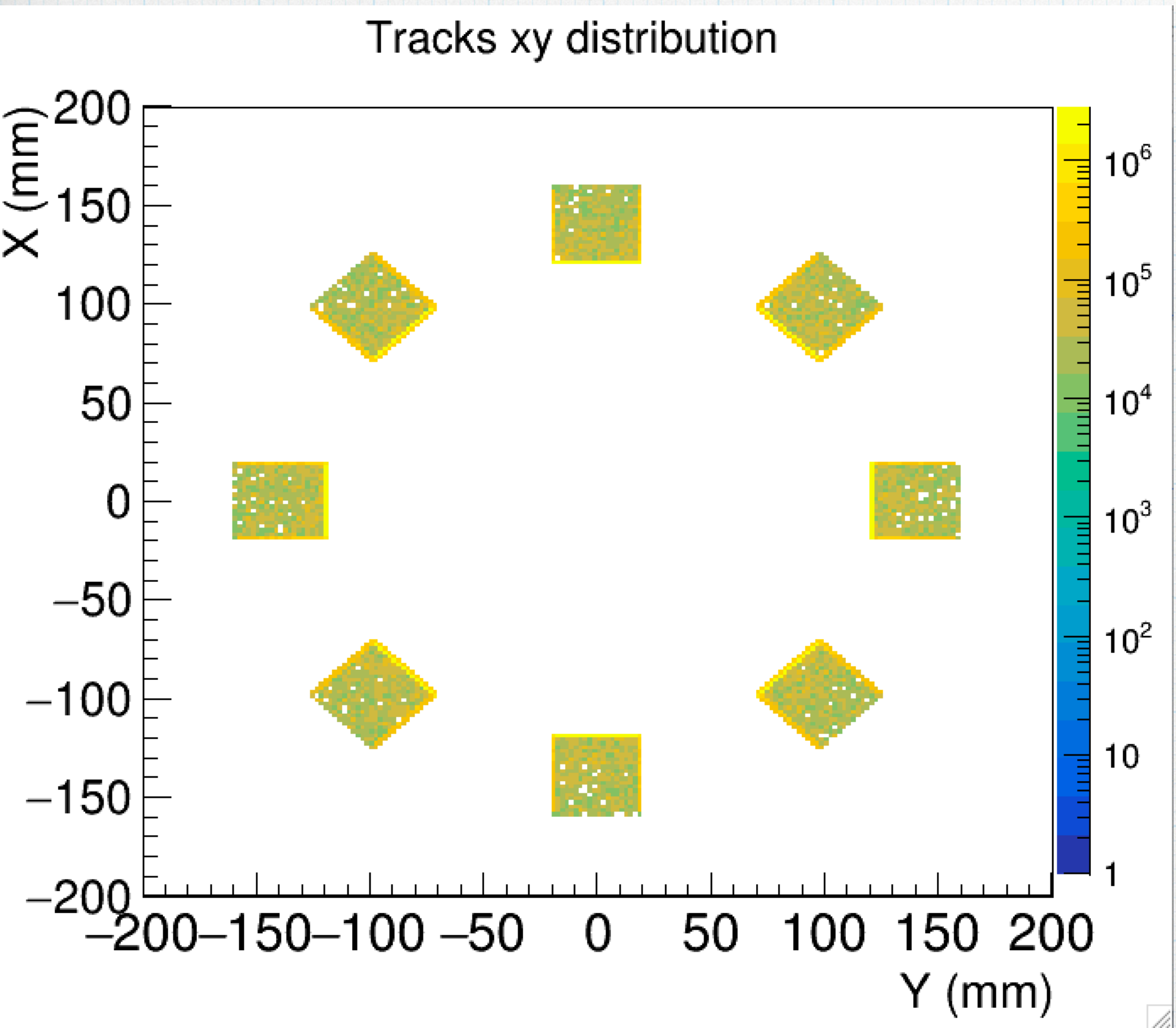
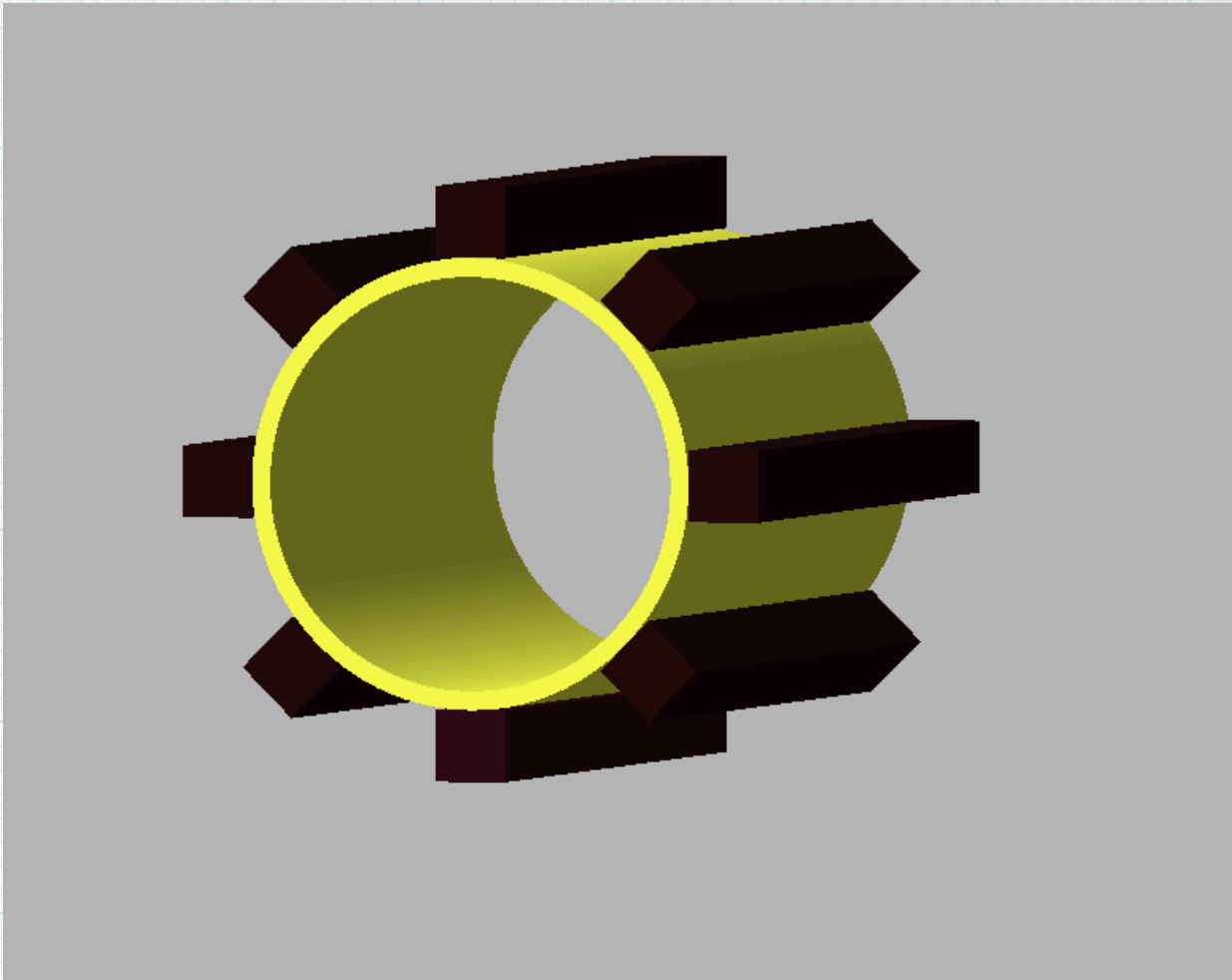
$$\xi = 2.0 : \Delta N/N = 9.3 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 3.3 \cdot 10^5 / 4.3 \cdot 10^{10} = 7.1 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\xi = 2.6 : \Delta N/N = 3.3 \cdot 10^4 \cdot 3.3 \cdot 10^5 / 2.5 \cdot 10^{11} = 4.4 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

the uncertainty on number of measured photons
will be $\sim 3.5 \cdot 10^{-3} - 7.1 \cdot 10^{-2}$.

Backup

Gamma Flux Monitor



* At high laser intensities $\xi = 2.6$ (1J)