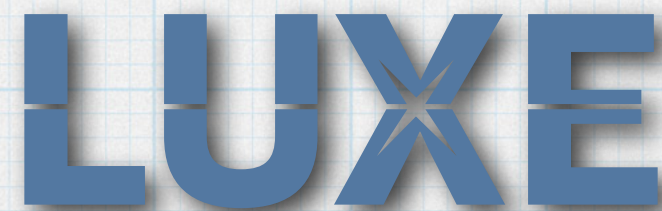


# FDS performance

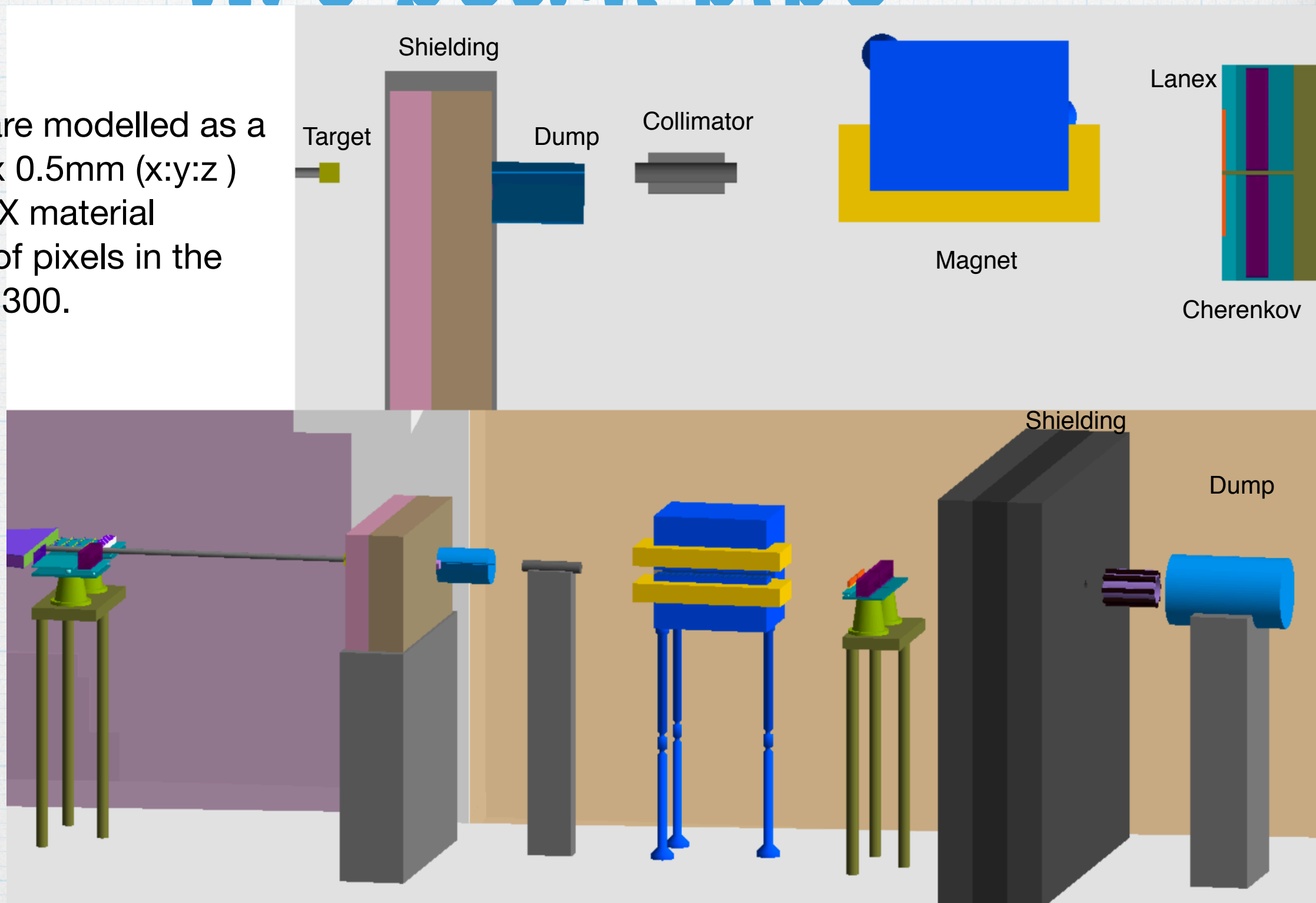
Borysova Maryna (KINR)  
20/10/20  
LUXE weekly technical meeting

The logo for LUXE, featuring the word "LUXE" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The letter "X" is stylized with a grey star-like shape in the center, and the entire logo has a subtle drop shadow.



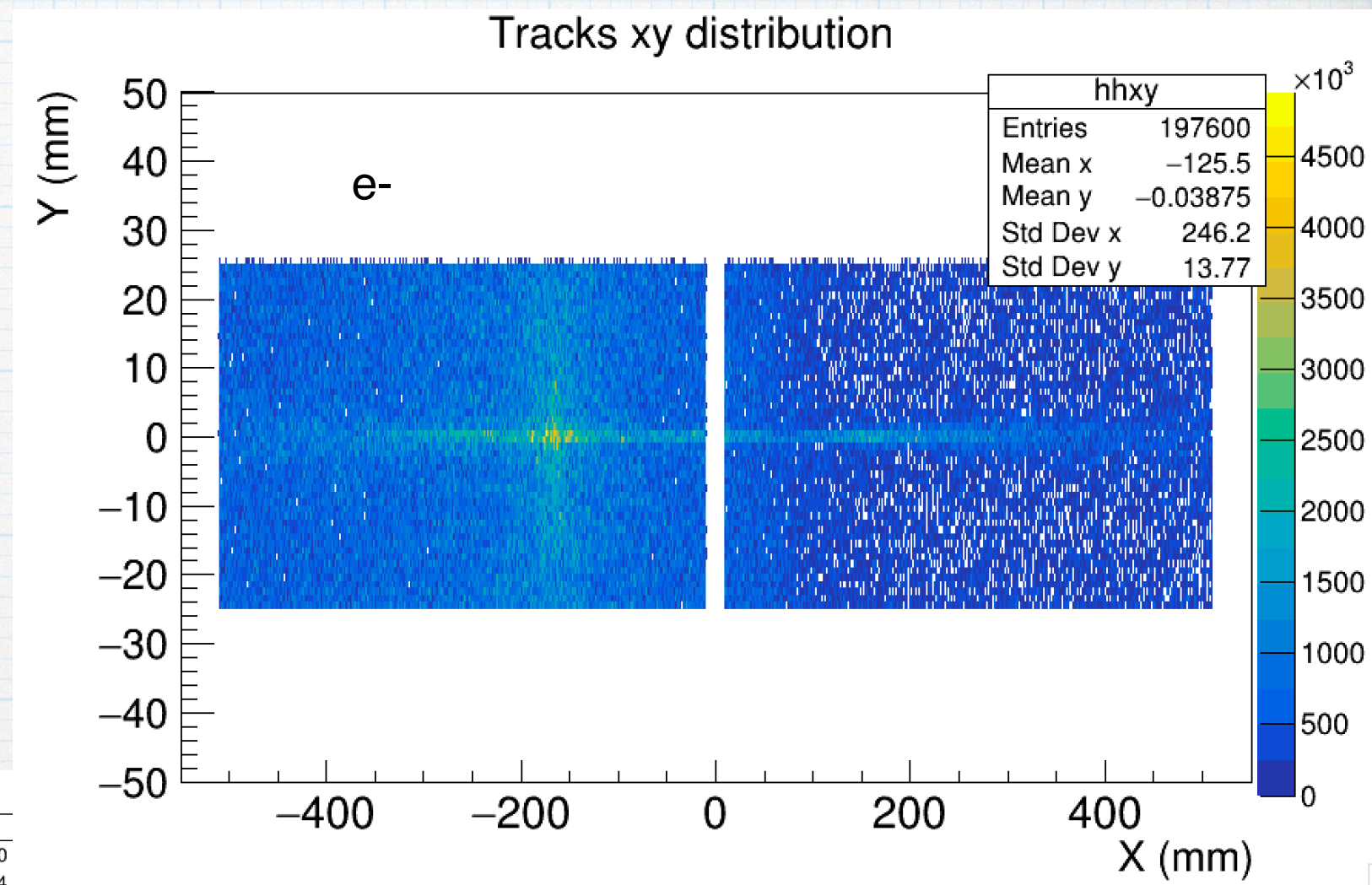
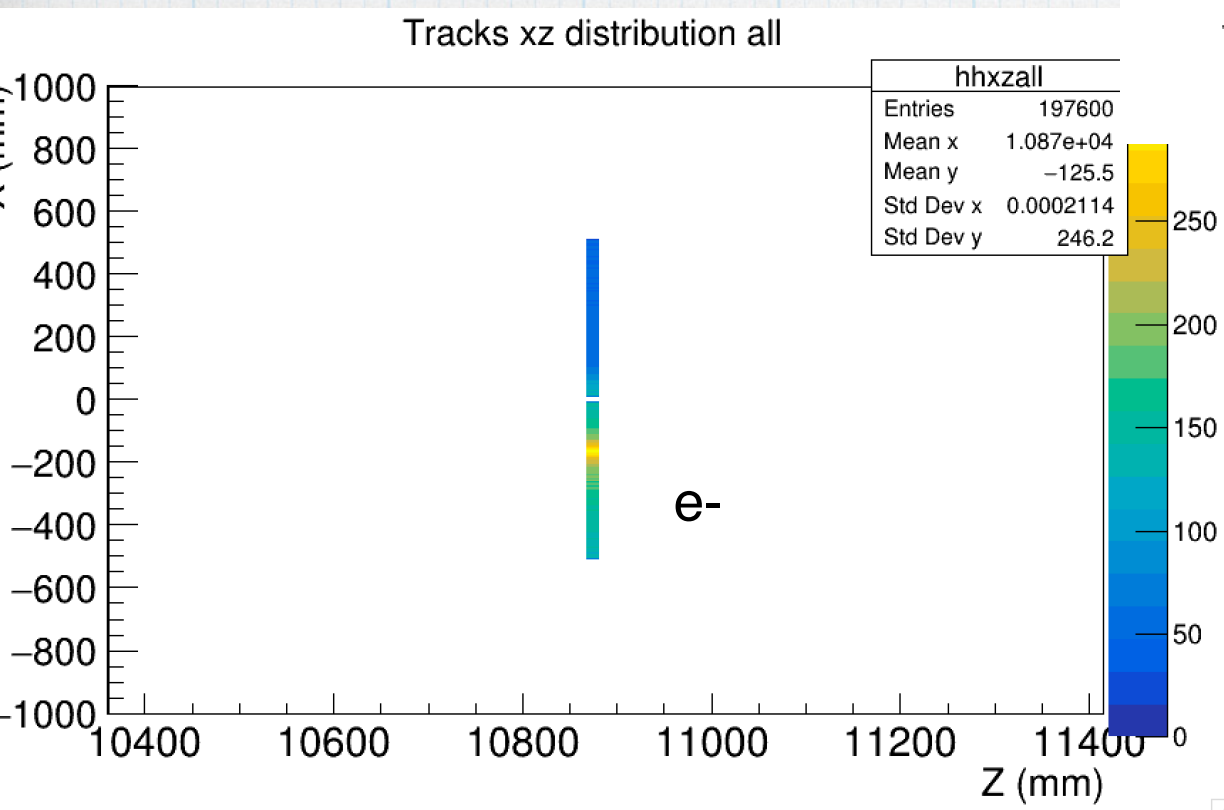
# Forward detector system w/o beam pipe

- \* The screens are modelled as a 30cm x 5cm x 0.5mm (x:y:z) layer of LANEX material
- \* The number of pixels in the screens 25 x 300.



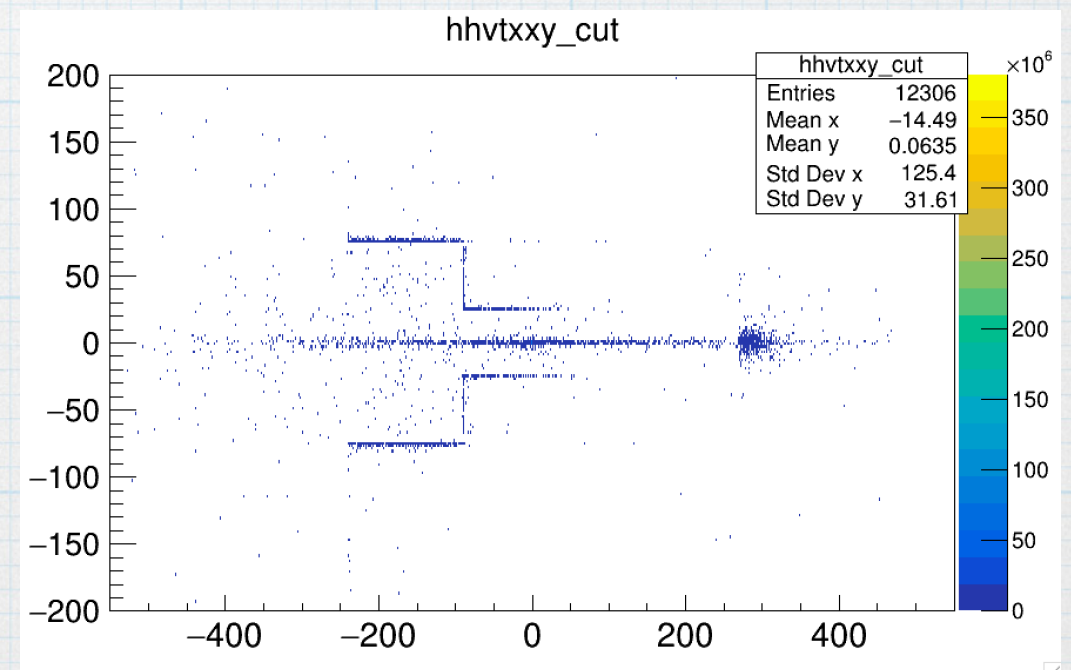
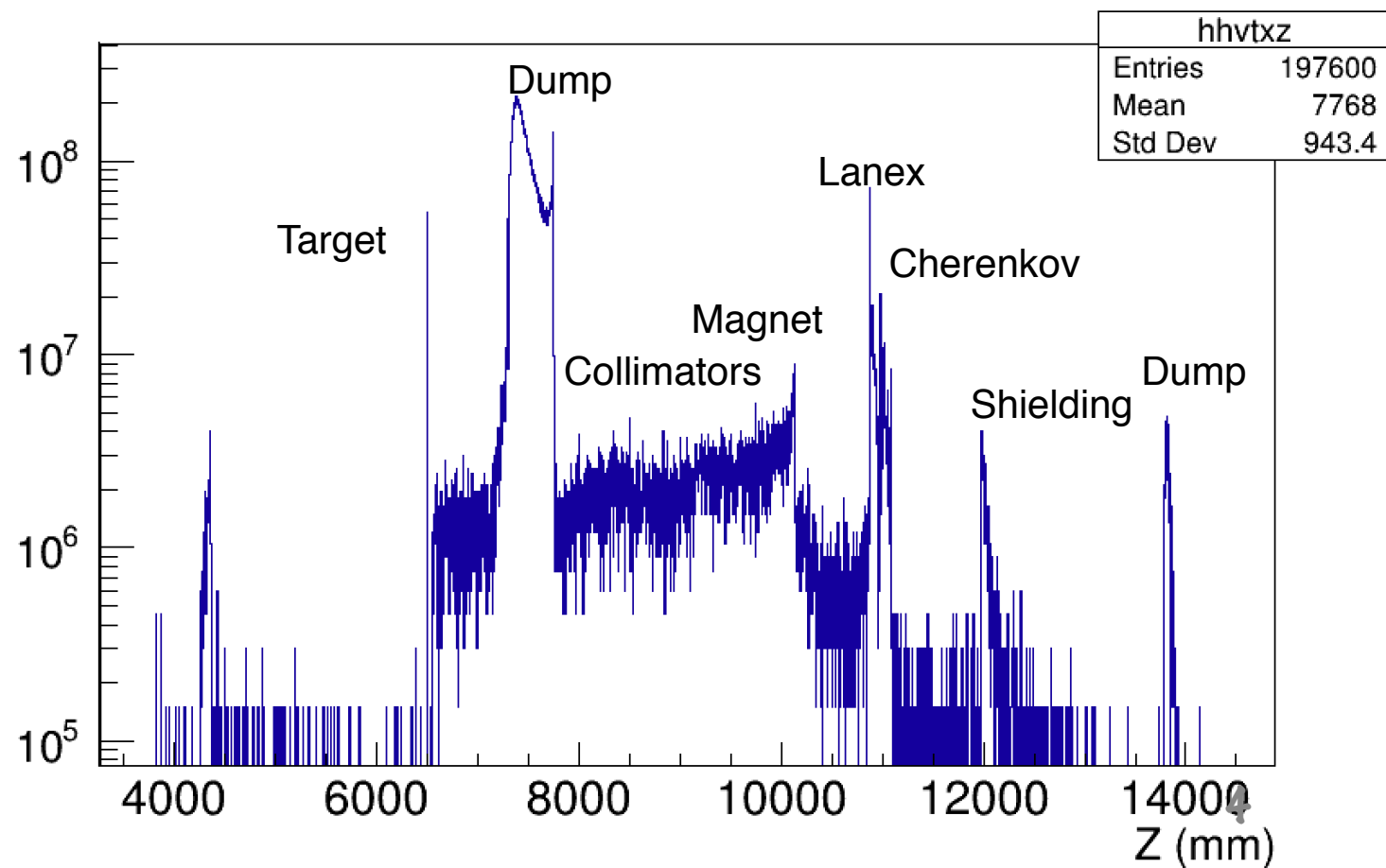
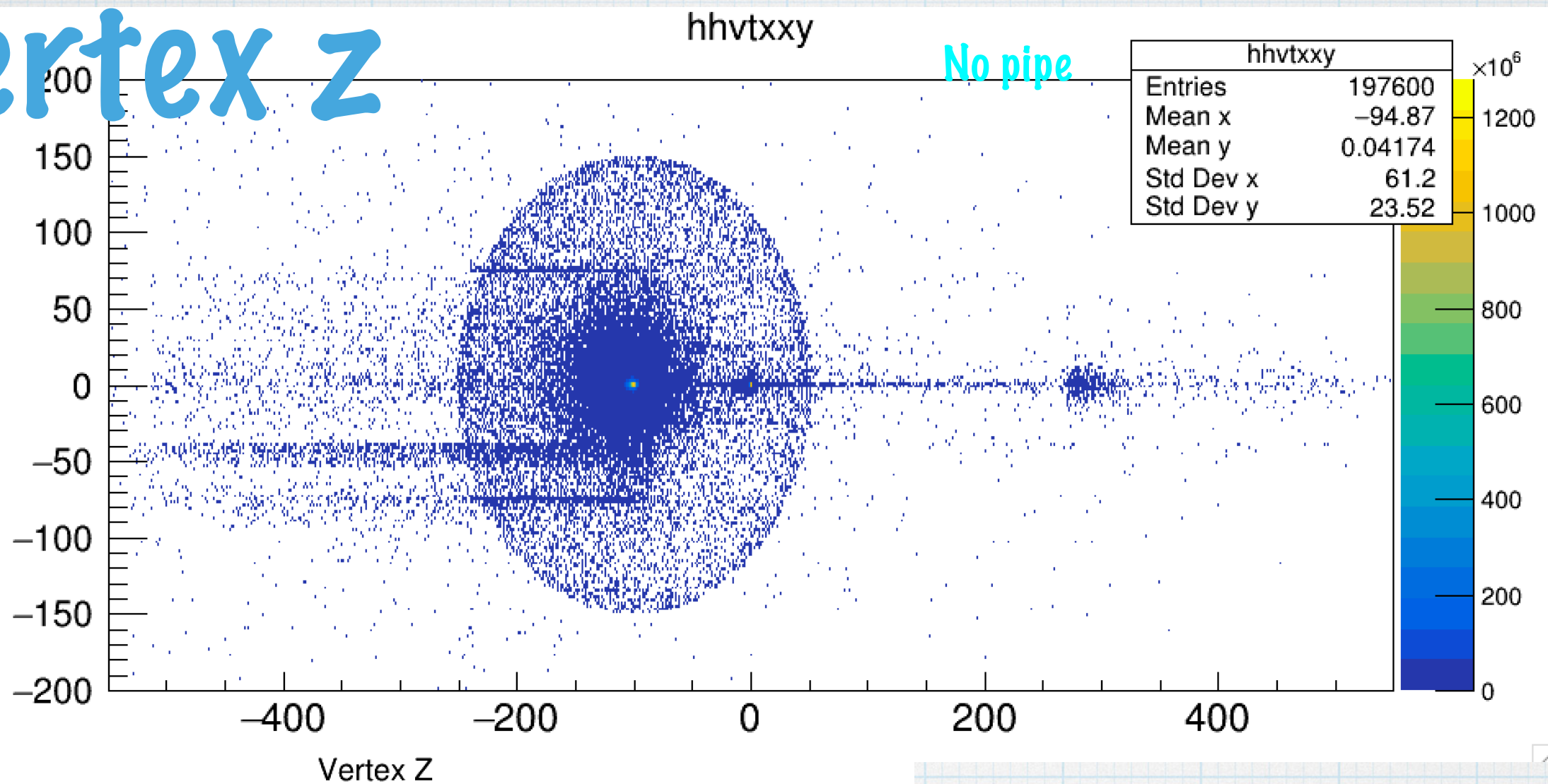


~4700BX out of 5000 BX at the laser  
intensity  $\xi = 0.3$  for 16.5 GeV electron  
beam

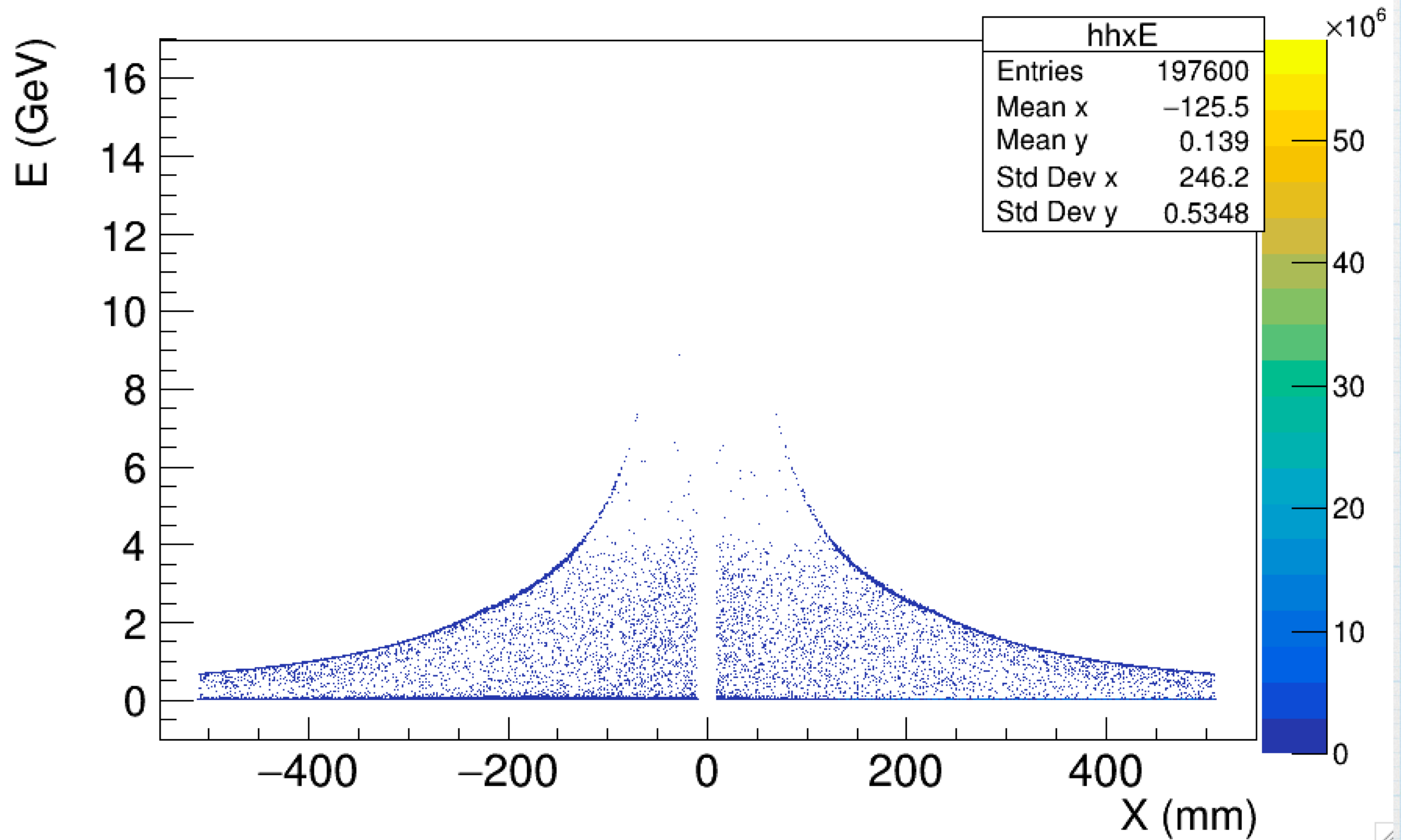




# Vertex z

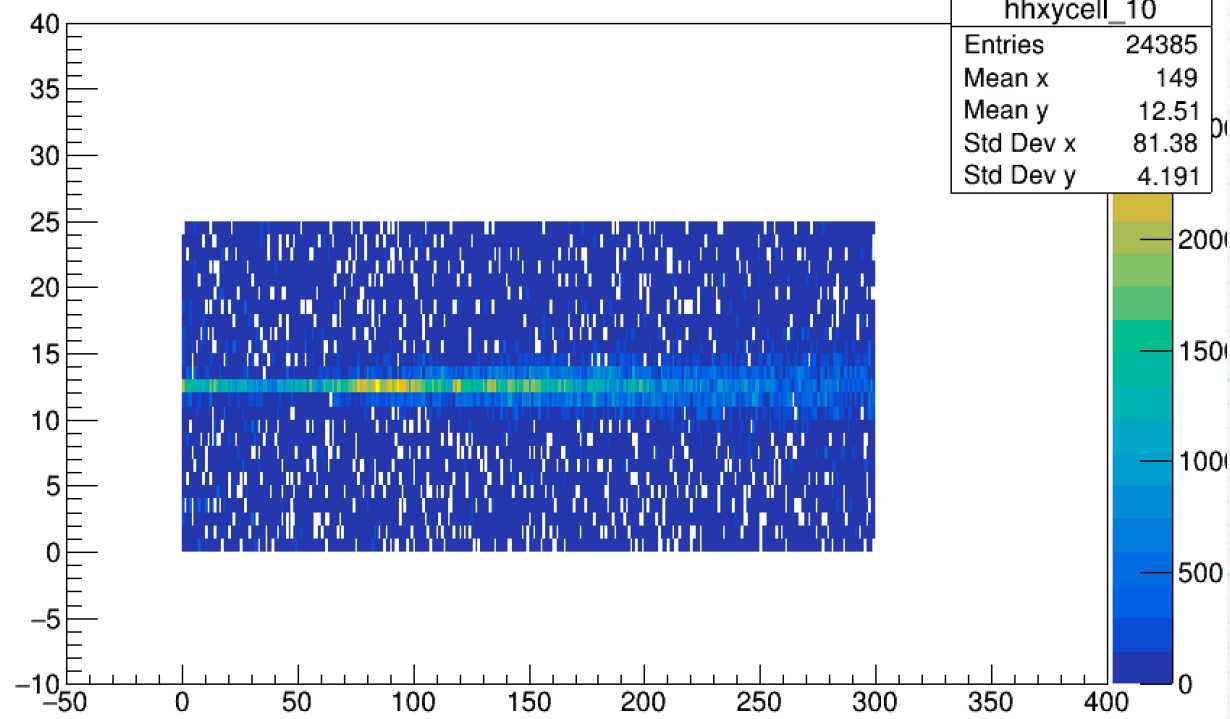


Tracks xE distribution

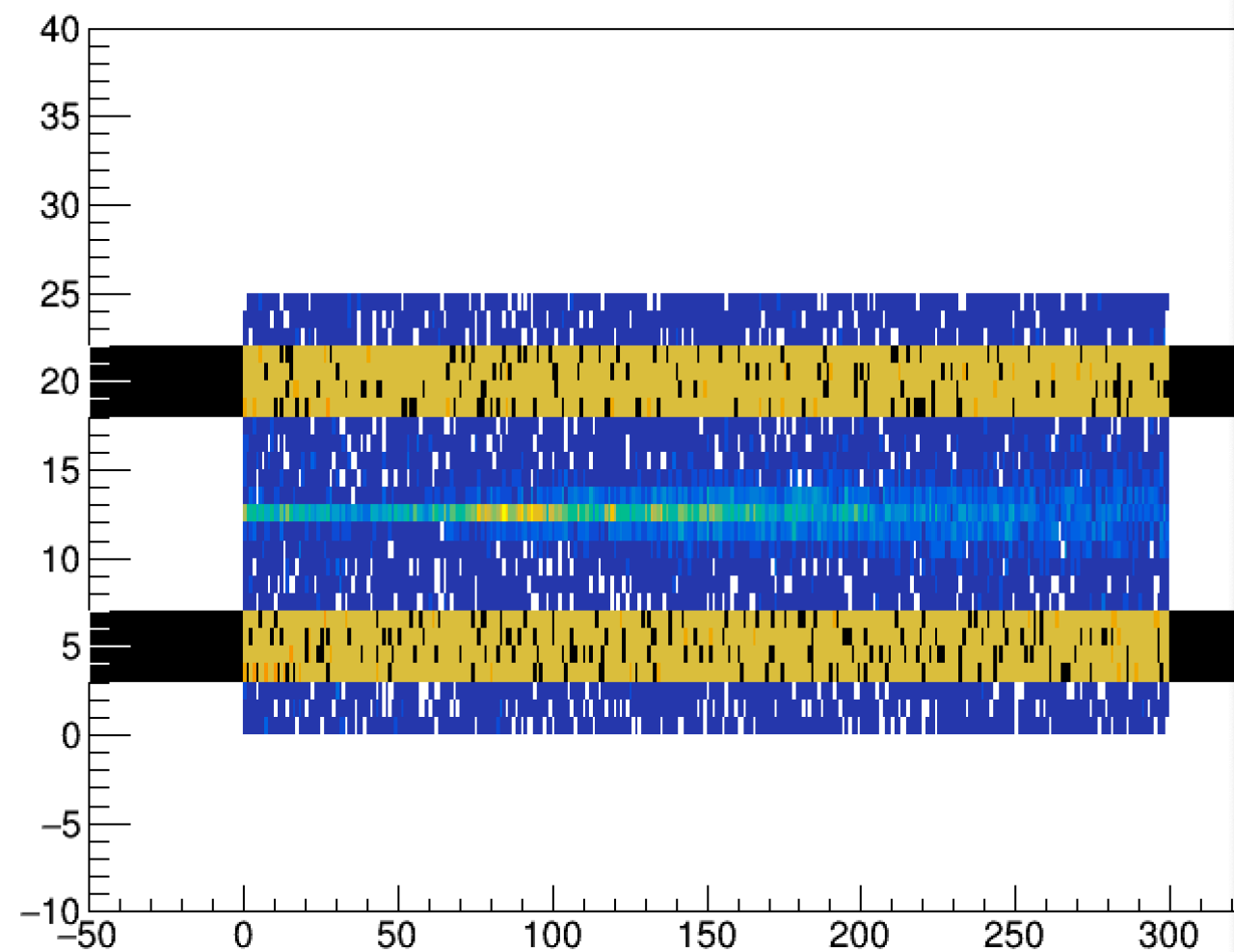
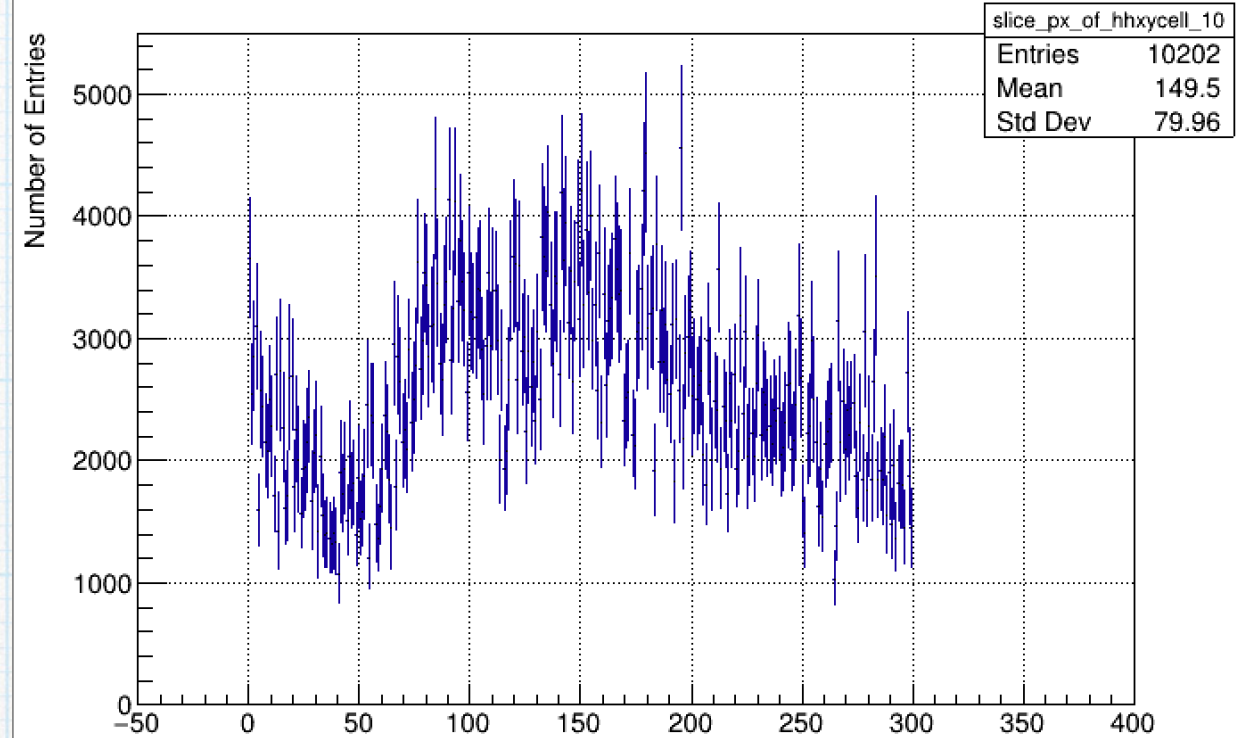




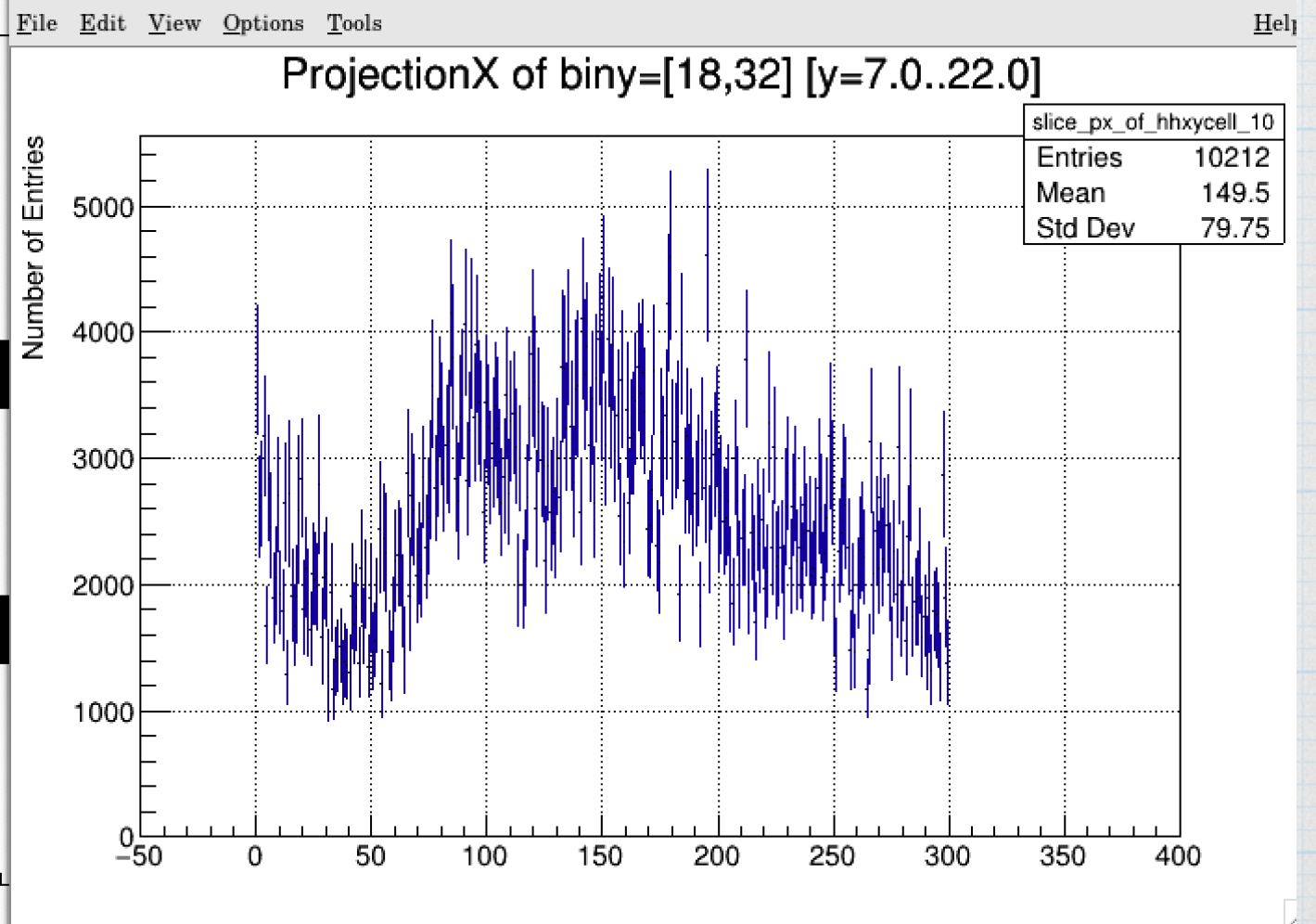
### hhxycell\_10



### ProjectionX of biny=[14,28] [y=3.0..18.0]



### ProjectionX of biny=[18,32] [y=7.0..22.0]





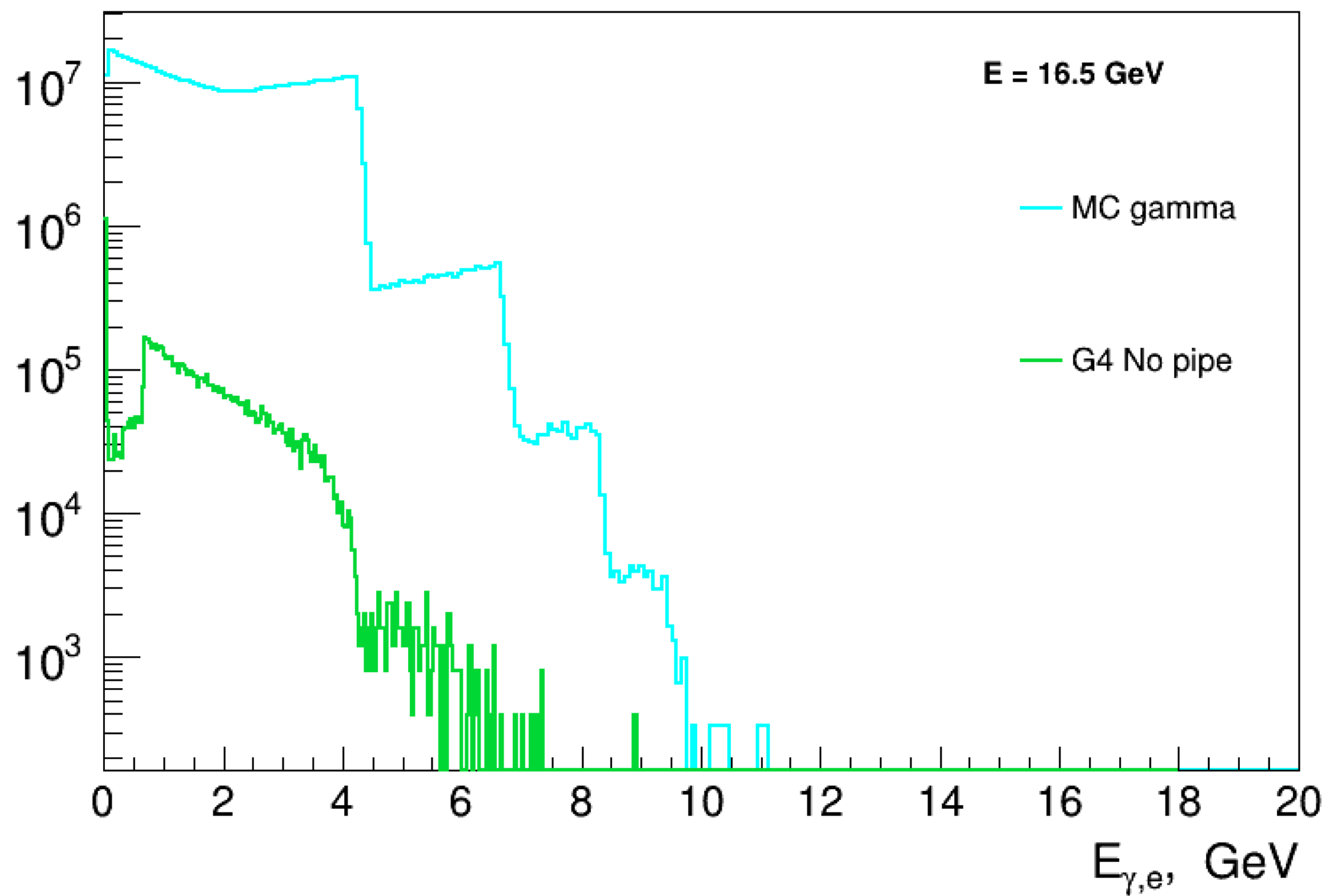
# Summary

- \* The performance of FDS setup w/o beam pipe from the target to Compton detectors was studied
- \* positron spectrum look reasonable but electron spectrum is very contaminated
- \* Not sufficient Shielding w/ electron dump creates substantial background occupancy in Lanex detectors.



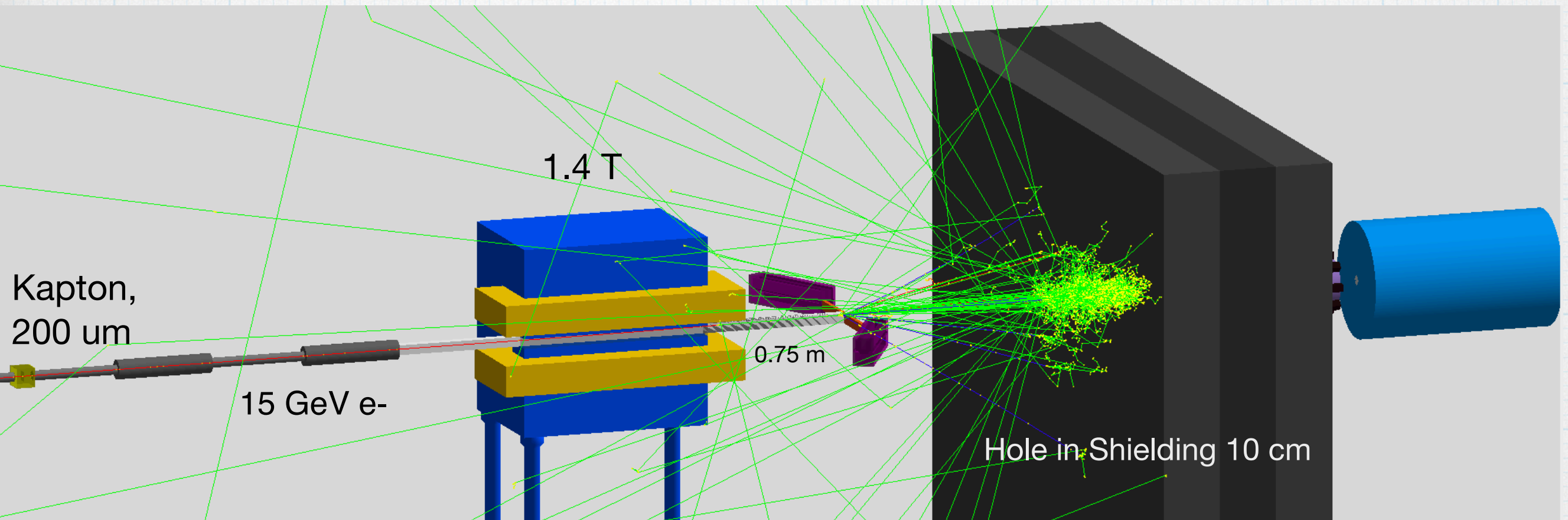
Back up







# FDS with LYSO calorimeters



## Aug 2020 Data Runs, bunch/pulse crossings completed

Experiment Config	$w_0 = 3\mu\text{m}$	$w_0 = 3.5\mu\text{m}$	$w = 0, 4.0\mu\text{m}$	$w_0 = 4.5\mu\text{m}$	$w_0 = 5.0\mu\text{m}$	$w_0 = 8.0\mu\text{m}$	$w_0 = 20.0\mu\text{m}$	$w_0 = 50.0\mu\text{m}$	$w_0 = 100.0\mu\text{m}$
peak SQED $\xi$	5.12	4.44	3.88	3.45	3.1	1.94	0.78	0.31	0.15
peak SQED $\chi$ (16.5 GeV)	0.9	0.79	0.69	0.61	0.55	0.34	0.138	0.055	0.028
JET140 e-laser 16.5 GeV	10000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	500	5000	500

- \* 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.

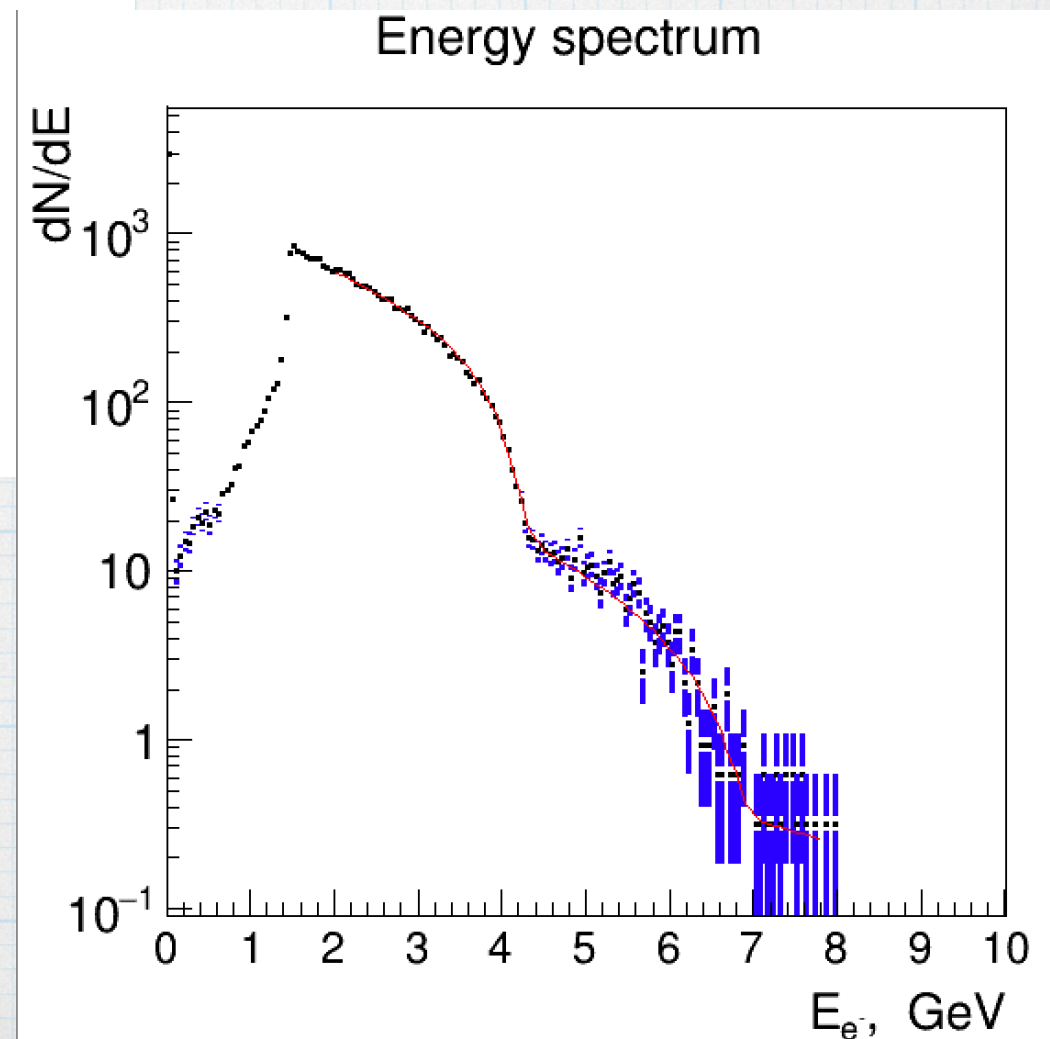
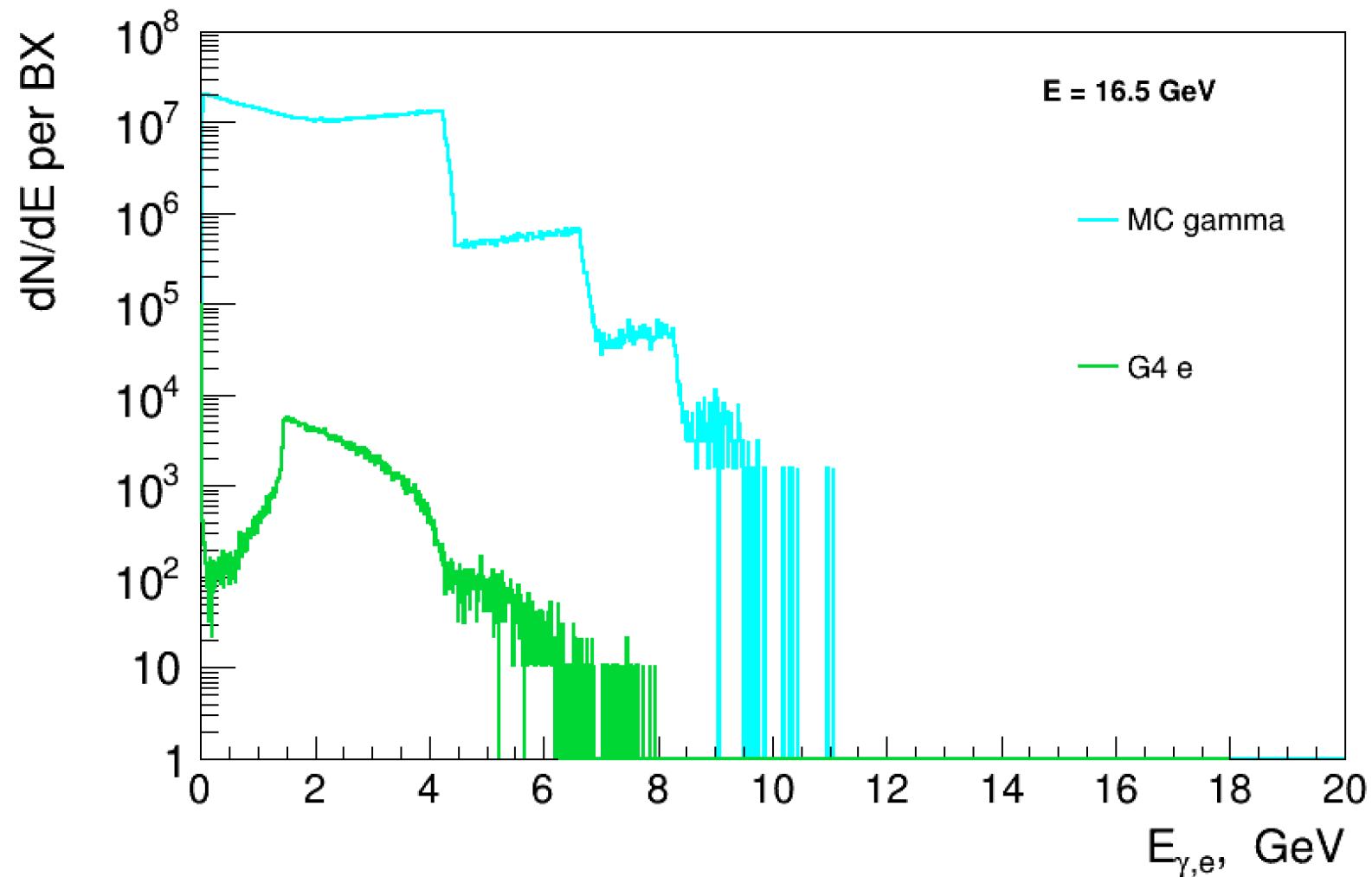
LYSO ( $\text{Lu}_{1.8}\text{Y}_{0.2}\text{SiO}_5$ )

All studies were performed with 5000 BX at the laser intensity  $\xi = 0.3$  for 16.5 GeV electron beam

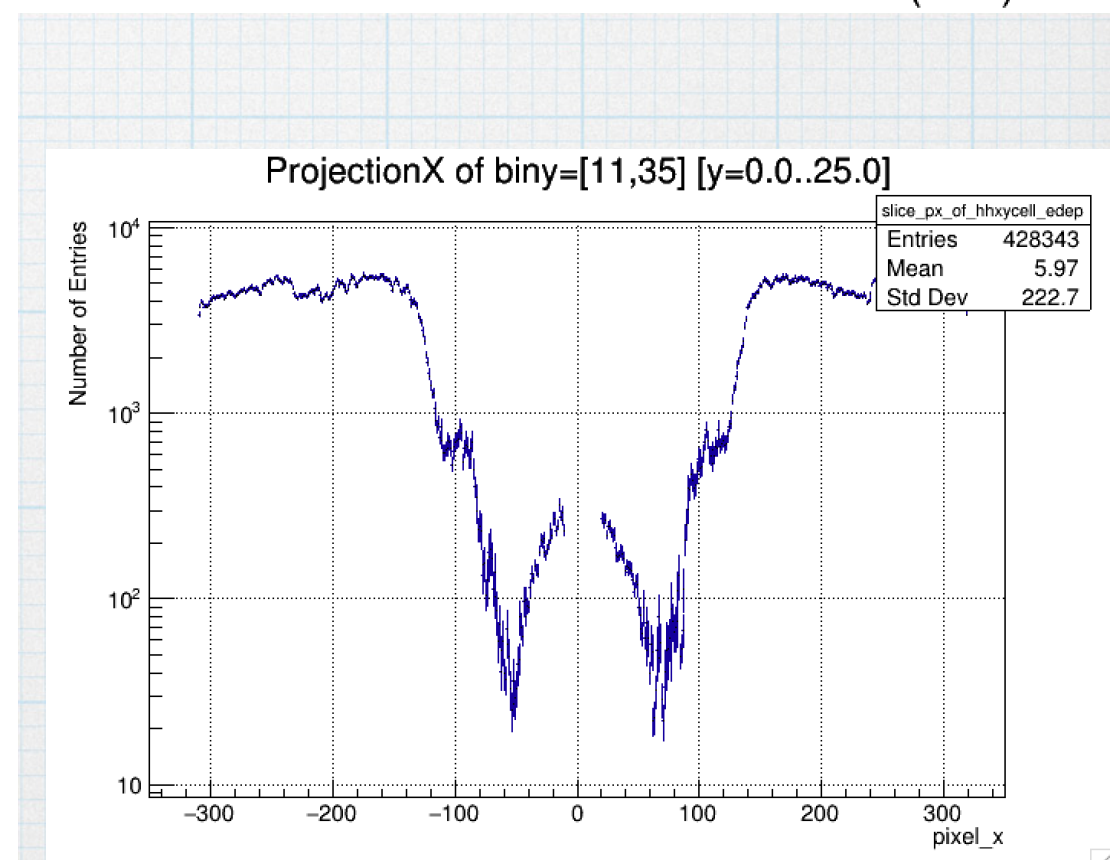
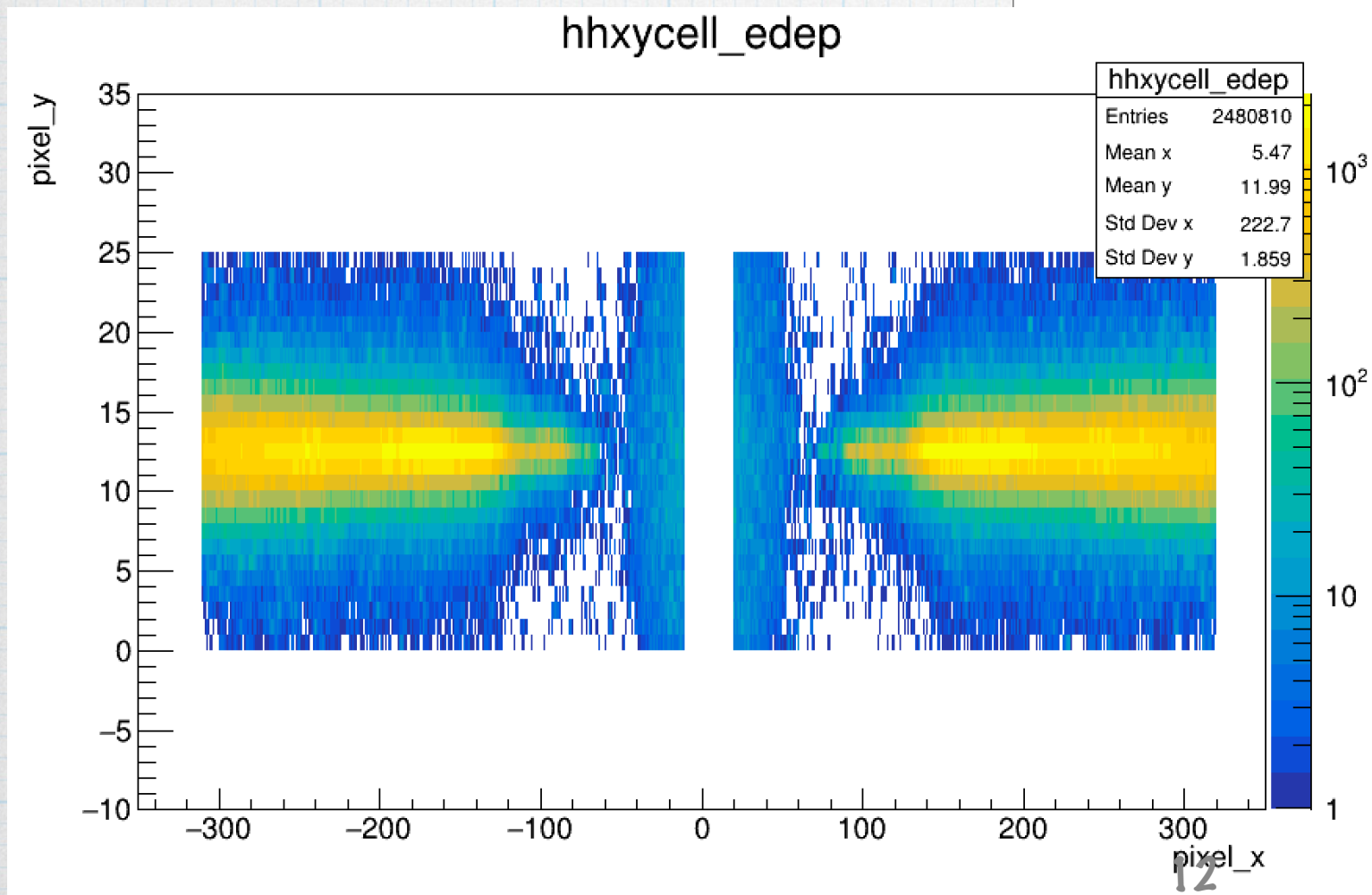
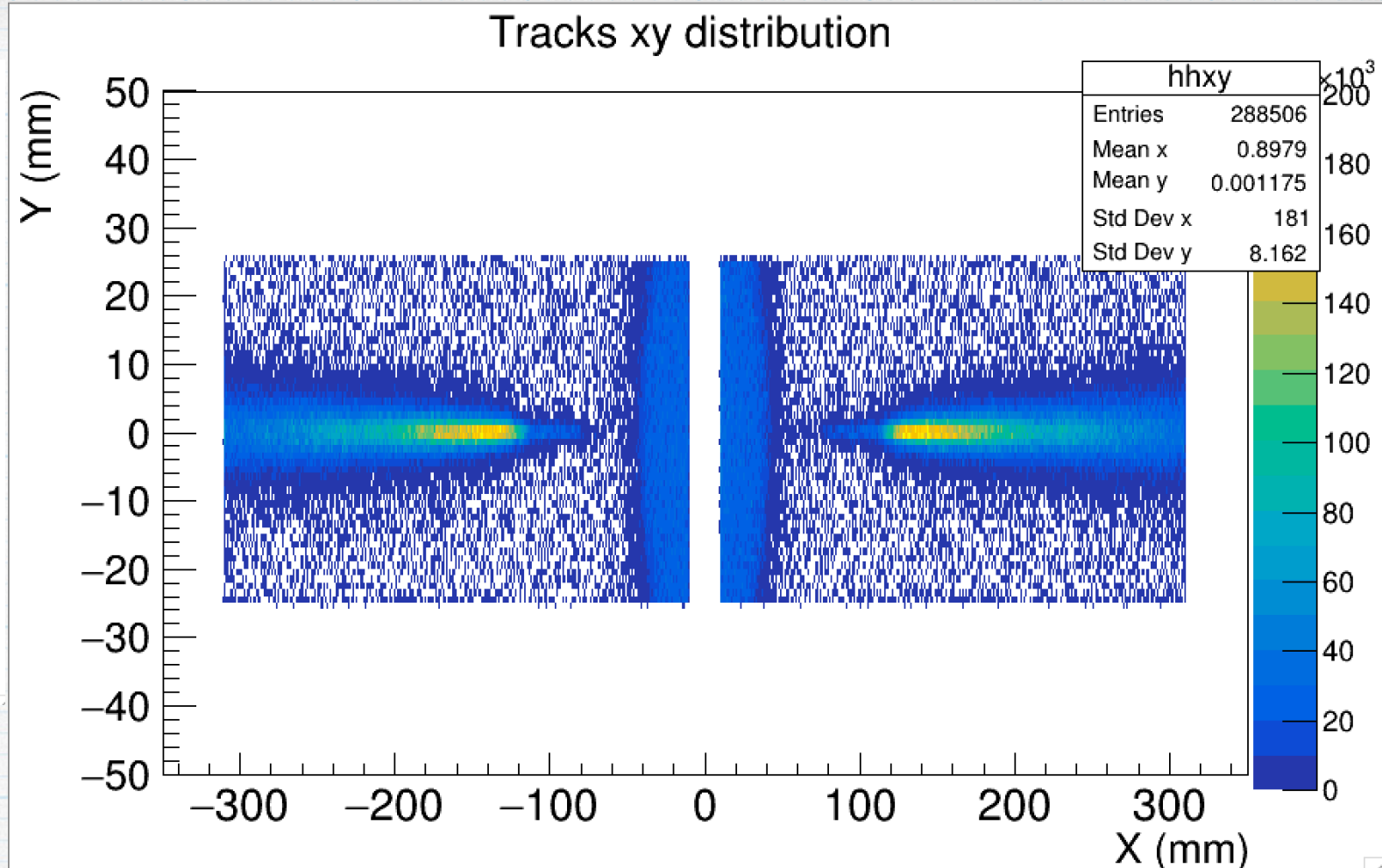
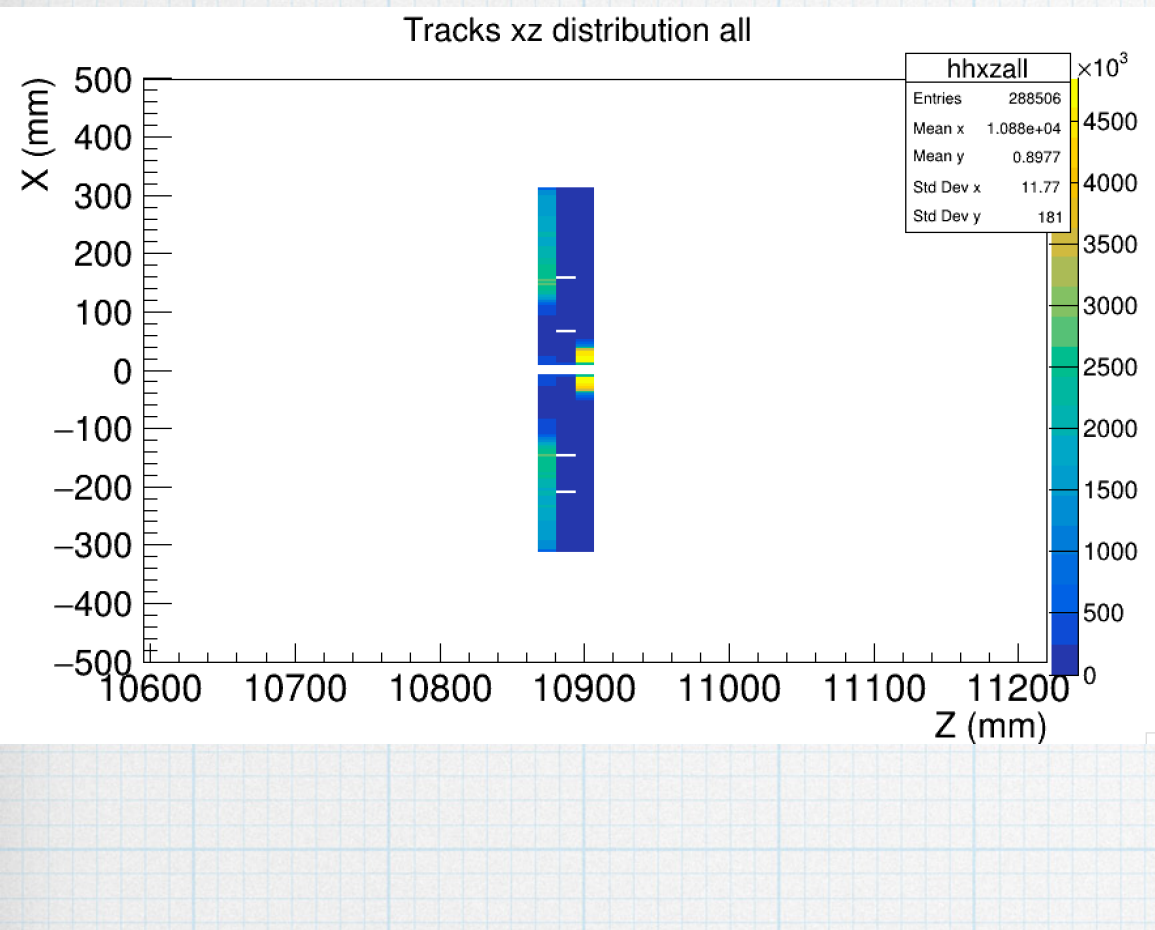


# Spectra MC vs G4

~4700BX out of 5000 BX at the laser intensity  $\xi = 0.3$  for 16.5 GeV electron beam



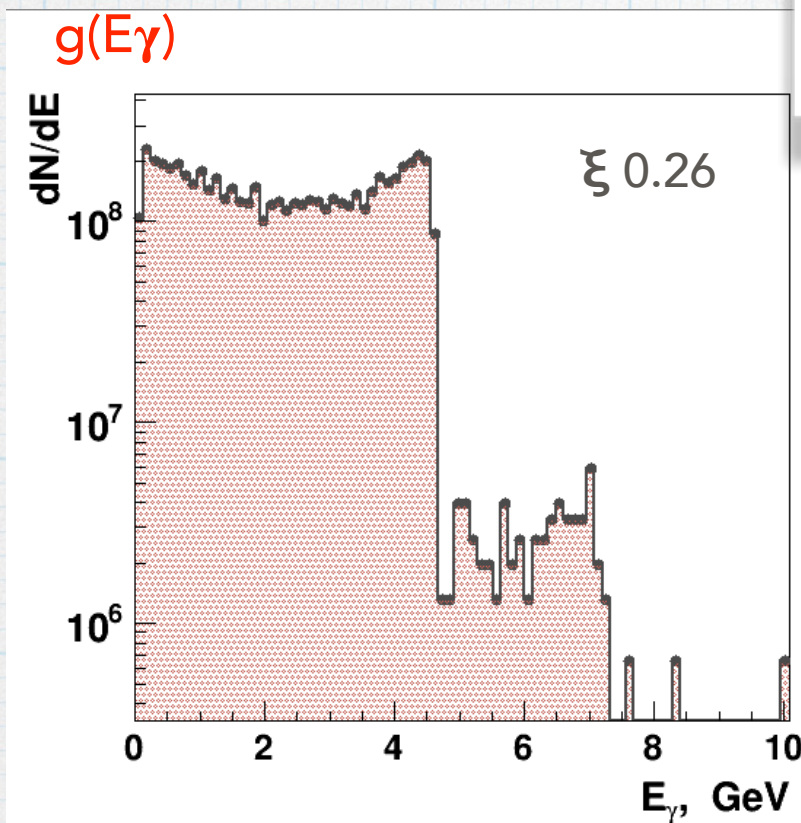




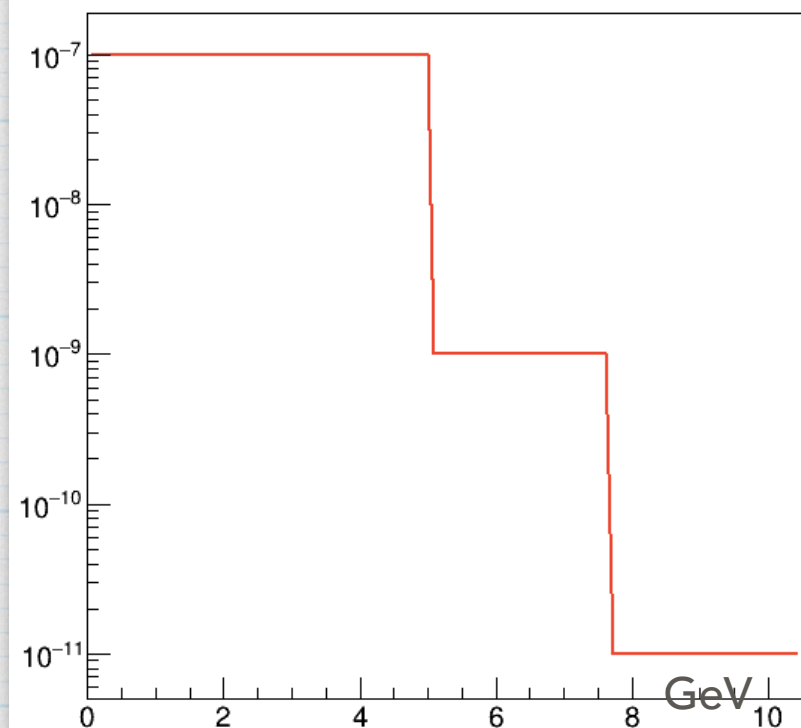


# Kinematic edges with accurate pair spectrum

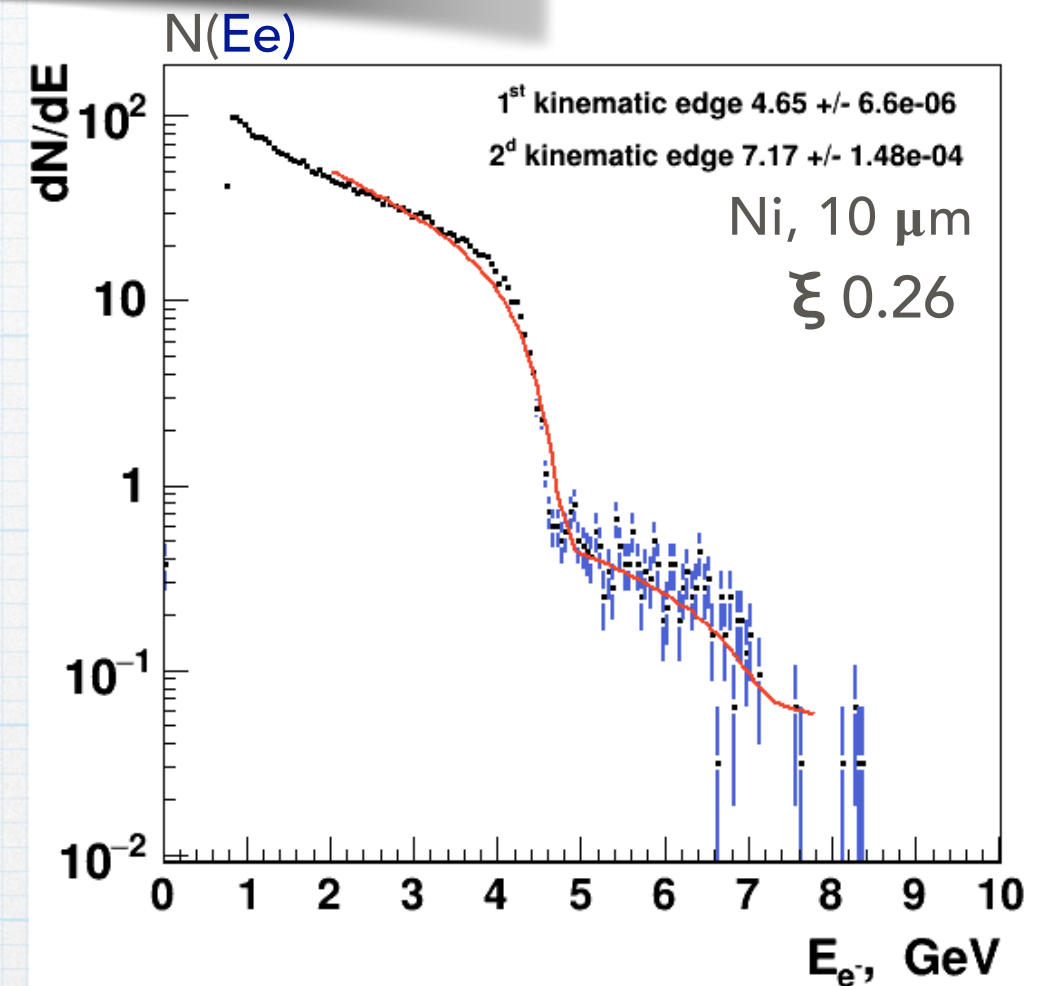
$$f(E_e) = \int \sigma(E_\gamma, E_e) g(E_\gamma) dE_\gamma$$



$g(E_\gamma, \text{pi})$  GammaSpectrumTest



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



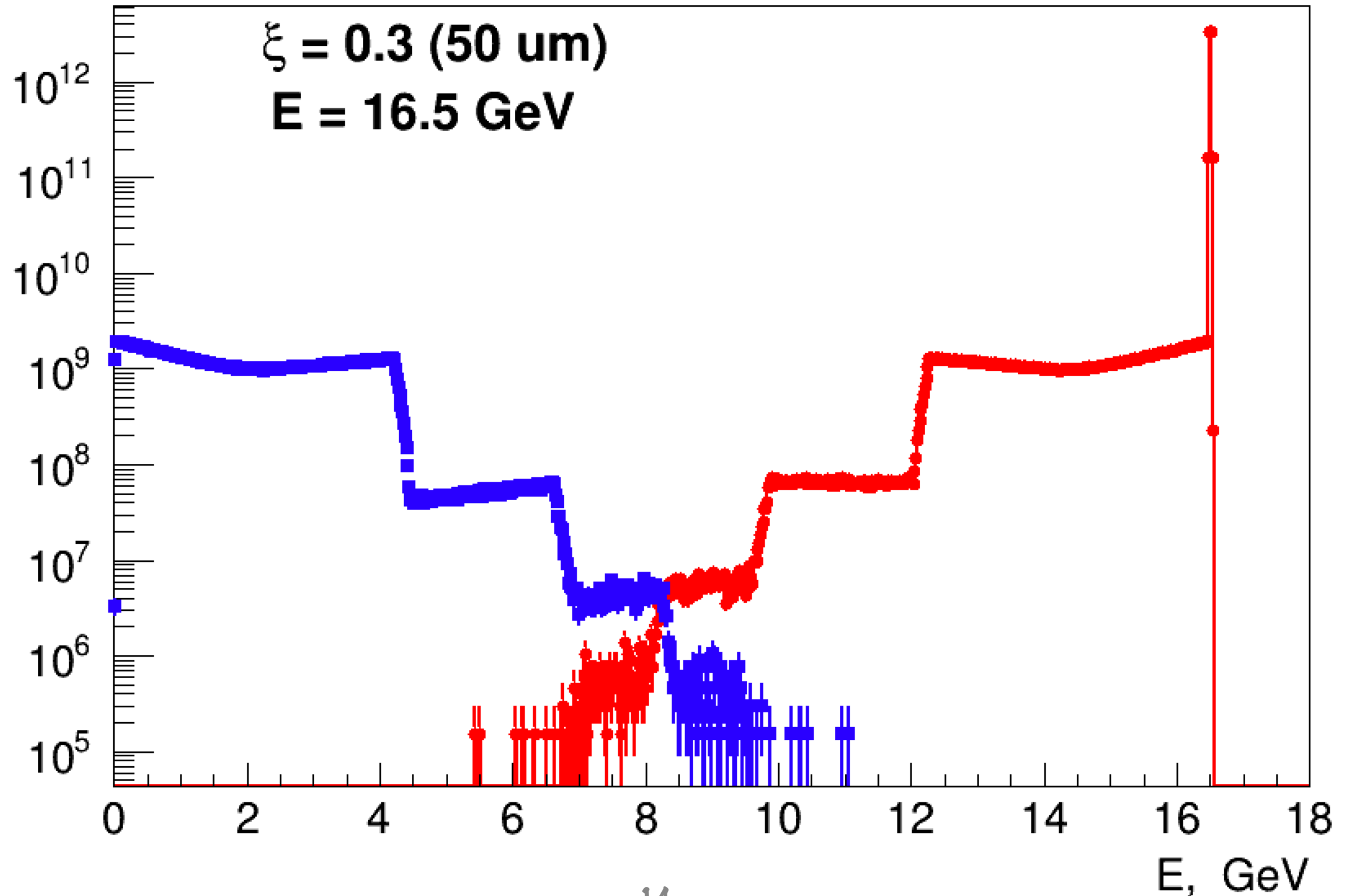
$$\int \sigma(E_\gamma, E_e) g(E_\gamma, p1, p2) dE_\gamma$$

fitting allows finding the kinematic edges quite well



# True electron/photon spectra

4764 BX out of 5000 BX at the laser intensity  $\xi = 0.3$  for 16.5 GeV electron beam  
(~5% of files have NaN so they are ignored)

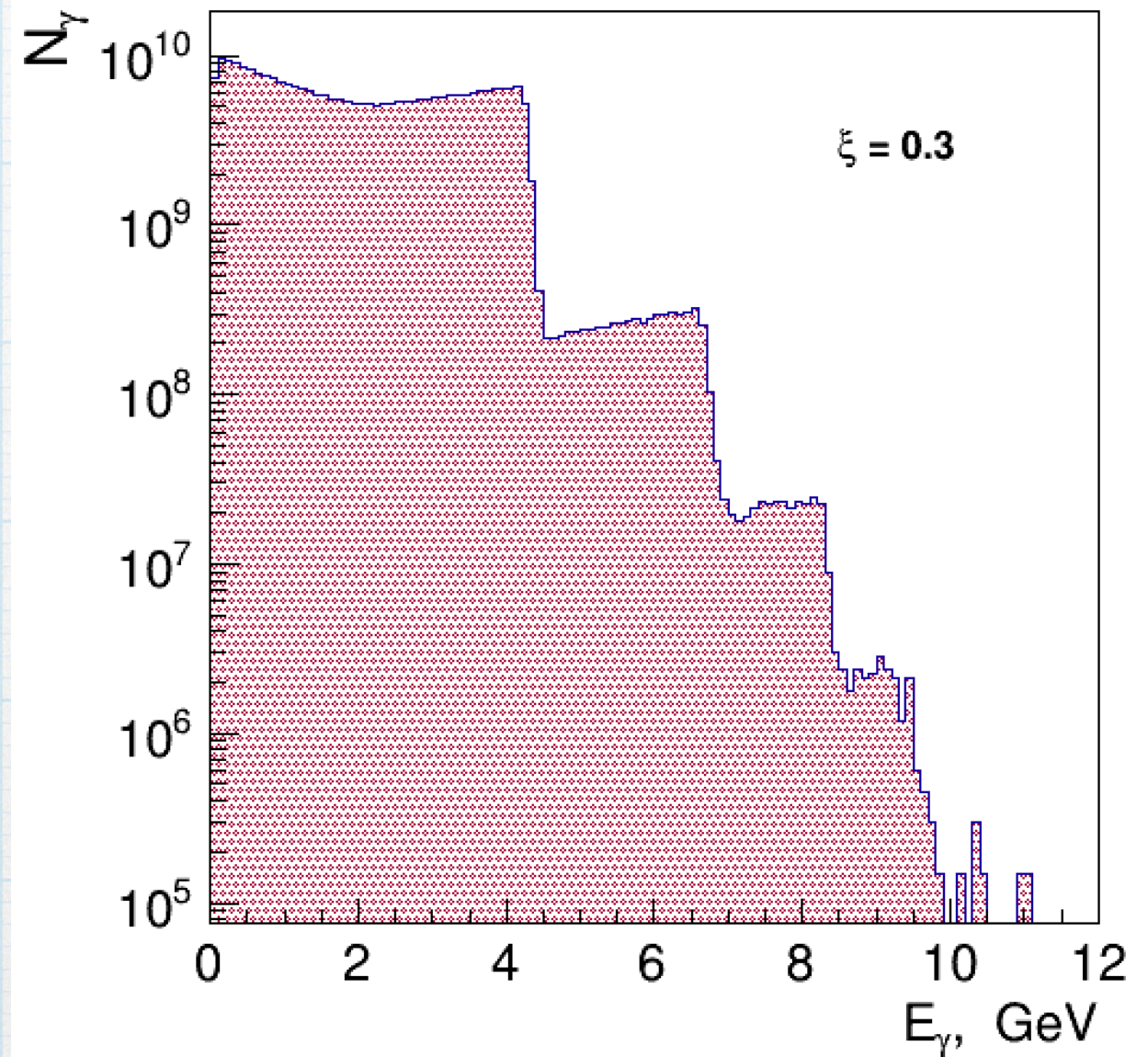
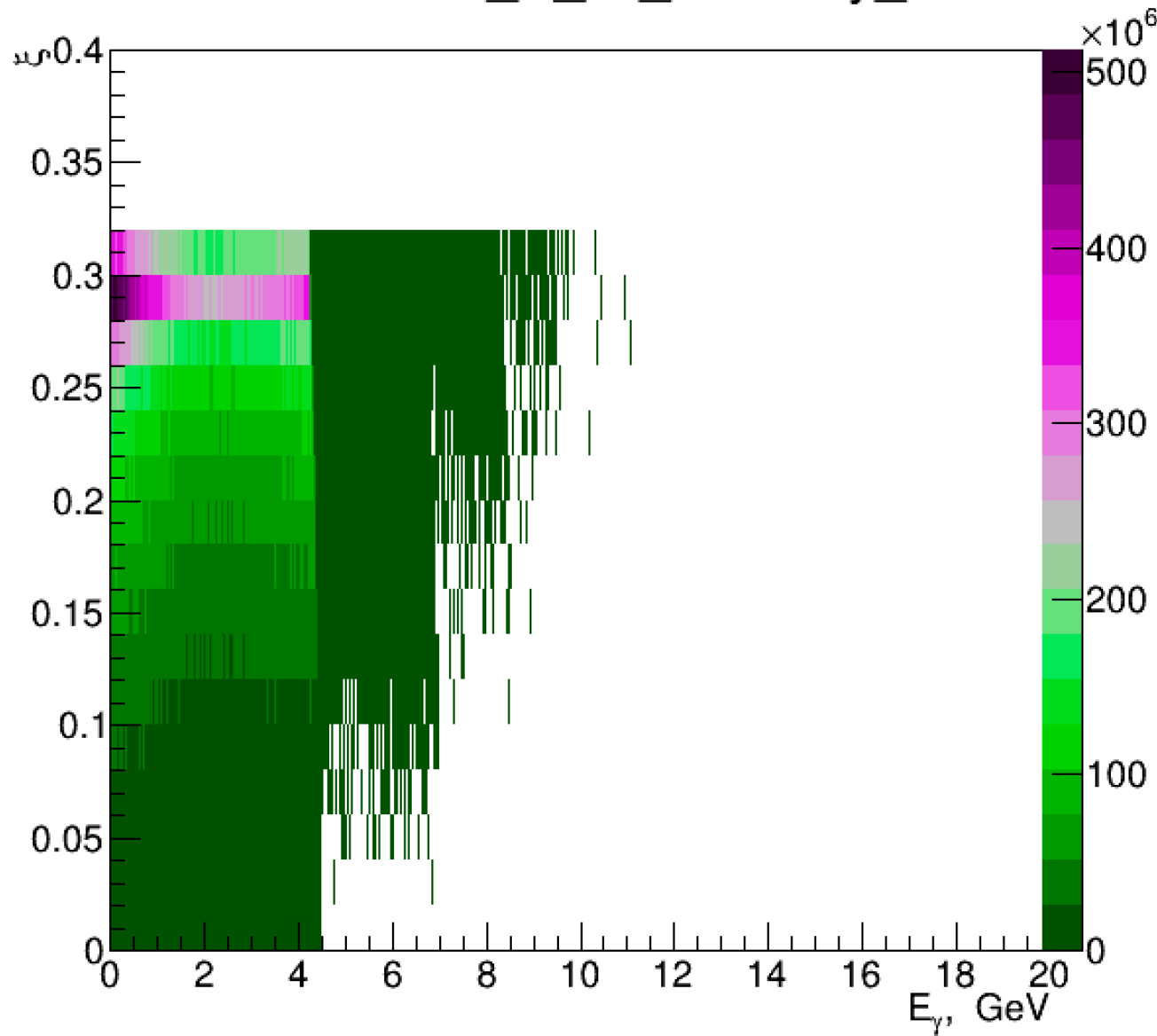




# $\xi$ vs photon energy in MC

5000 BX at the laser intensity  $\xi = 0.3$  for 16.5 GeV electron beam

Generated\_E\_vs\_Intensity\_2





# Photon spectra reconstruction using Bethe-Heitler pair spectrum

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

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

energies involved are large compared with  $mc^2$

$\Phi(E_+, E_0=E_\gamma)$

$$\sigma(E_\gamma, E_e) = \Phi(E_\gamma, E_e) * N_a \quad N_a - \text{Number of atoms}$$

Photon spectra  $g(E_\gamma)$  can be reconstructed by fitting

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

Where  $N(E_e)$  positron/electron spectra measured in detector after the conversion.

Since  $\sigma(E_\gamma, E_e)$  depends on number of scatters  $N_a$  defined by the thickness of the target the approach can be tested by using the thickness as fit parameter

Used Bethe-Heitler class from Geant4, with corrections and extended for various effects (the screening, the pair creation in the field of atomic electrons, correction to the Born approximation, the LPM suppression mechanism, etc.) to calculate differential cross-section

