

LUXE calibration target in GEANT4 Geometry

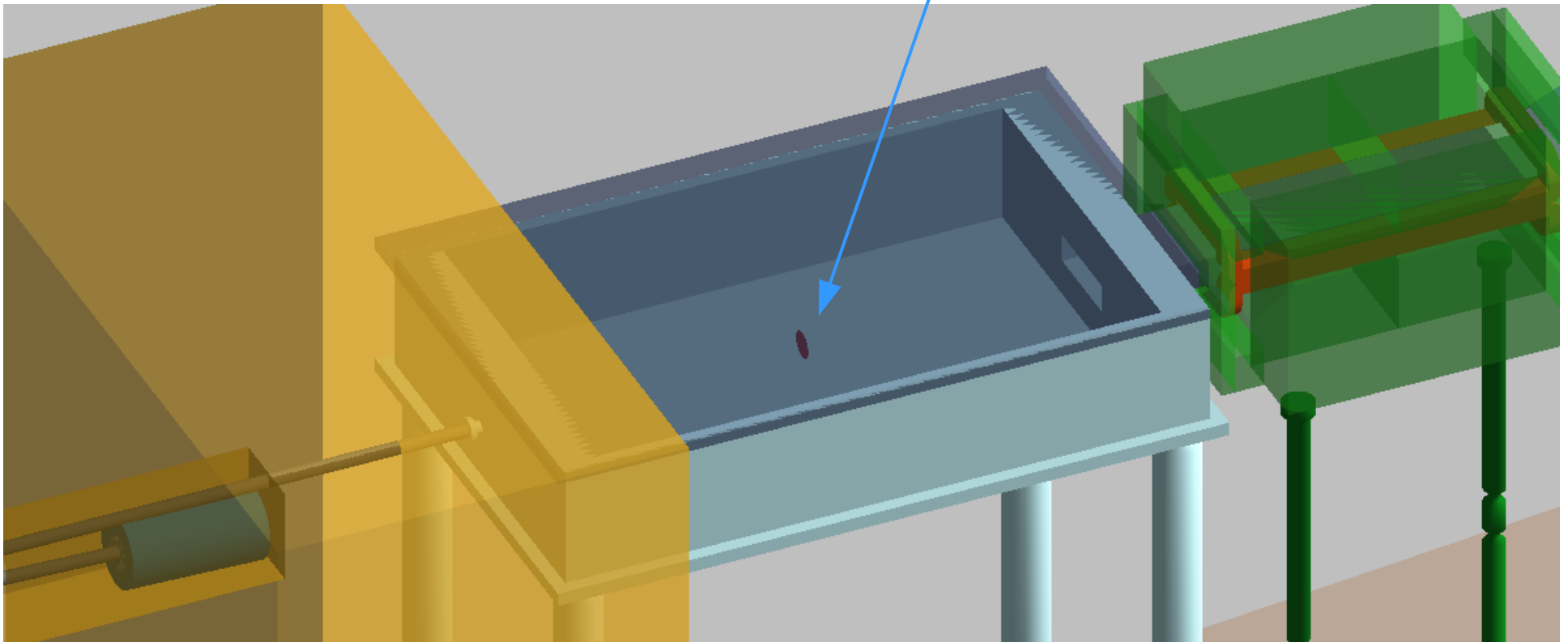
Oleksandr Borysov

April 14, 2021

Target for calibration in γ -laser setup

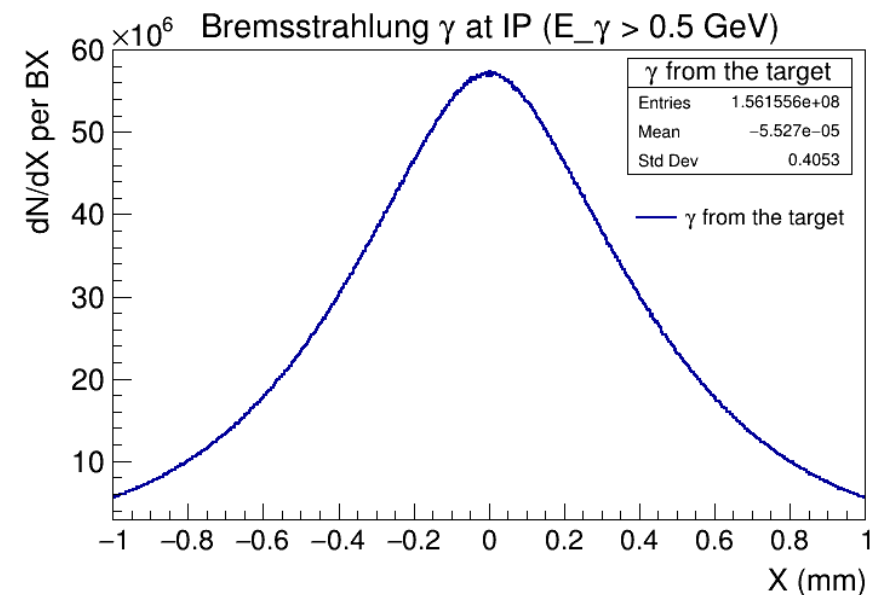
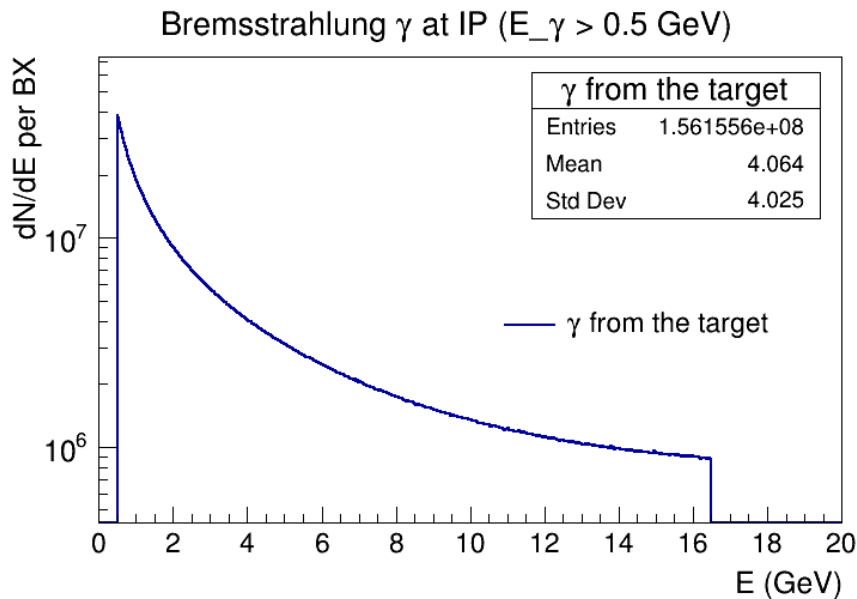
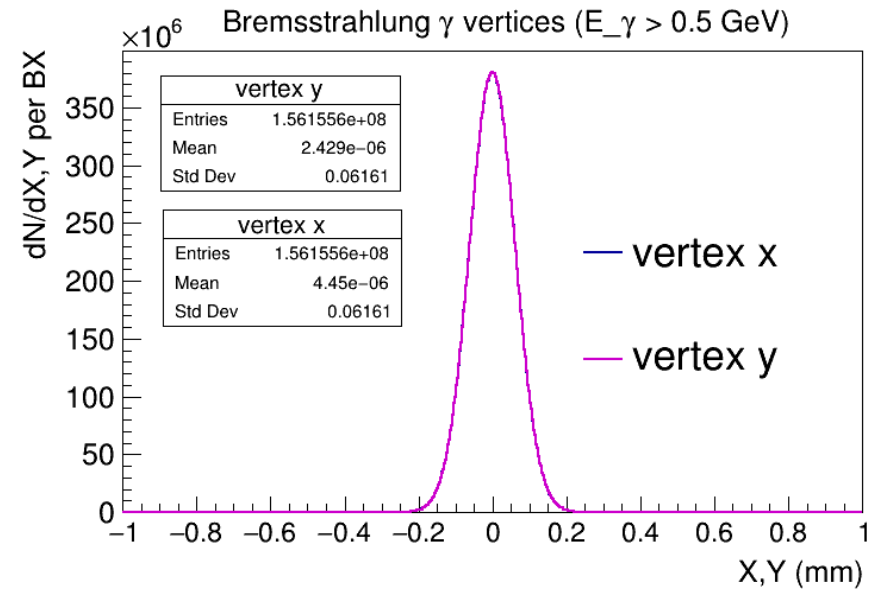
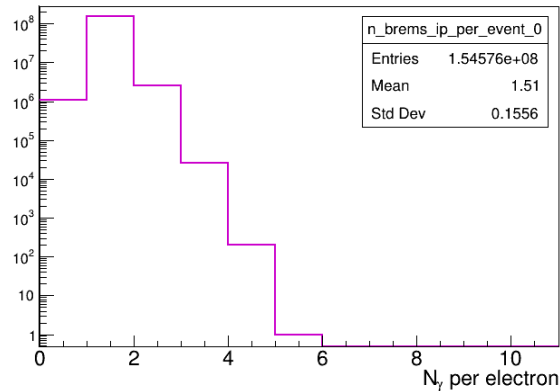
Simulated 3.988×10^9 primary electrons (2.66 BX)

Tungsten: $D = 100 \text{ mm}$, thickness $10 \mu\text{m}$



Bremsstrahlung photons at IP

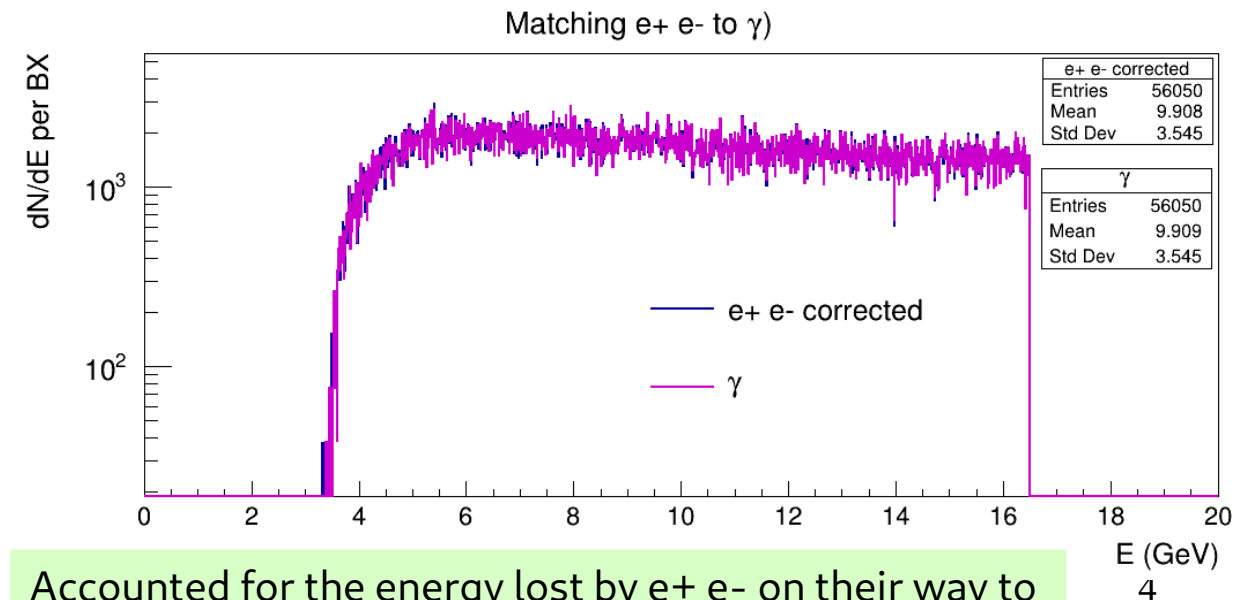
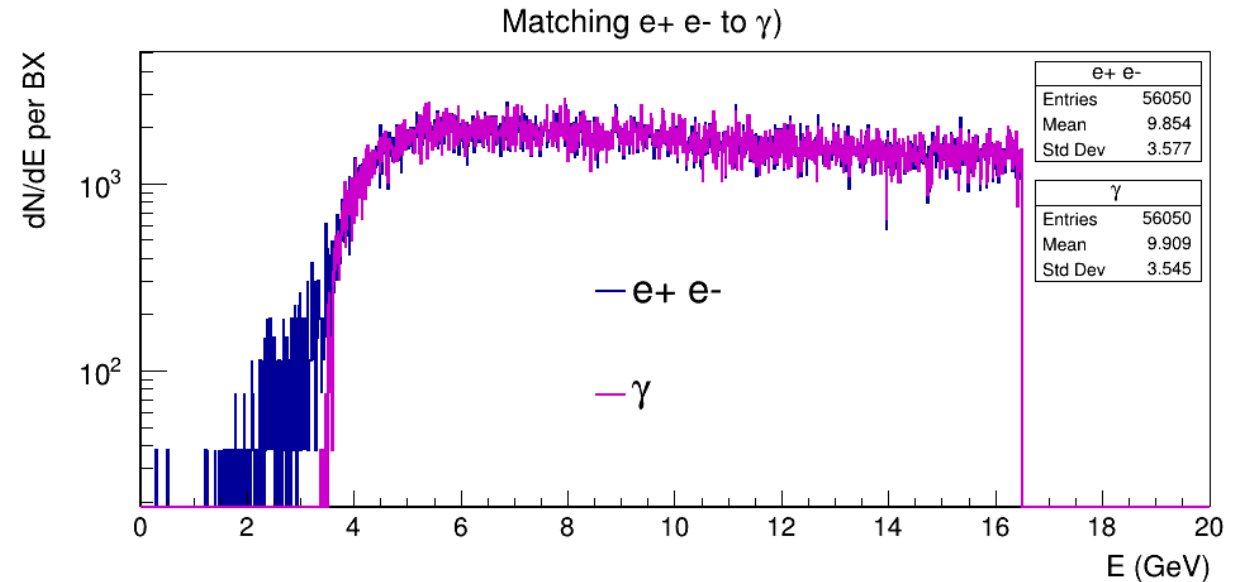
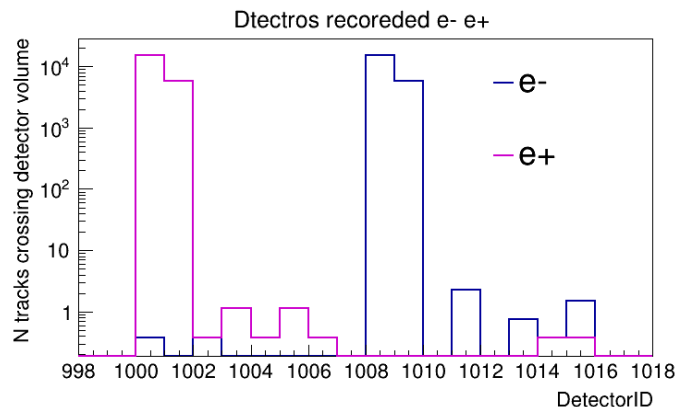
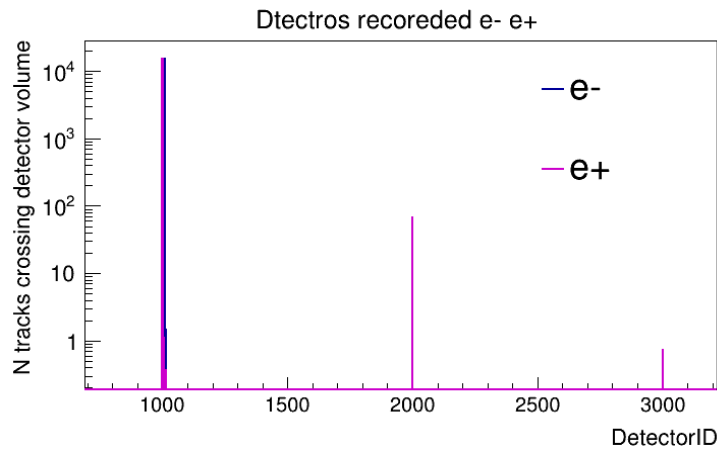
- Photons produced by primary electron in the target;
- Actually vertices are not observed in any other place.



Matching e+e- to γ

Selection:

1. Photon produced by primary electron in the target
2. e+, e- produced by the photon (1) in calibration target
3. Both e+, e- reach detectors (tracker)



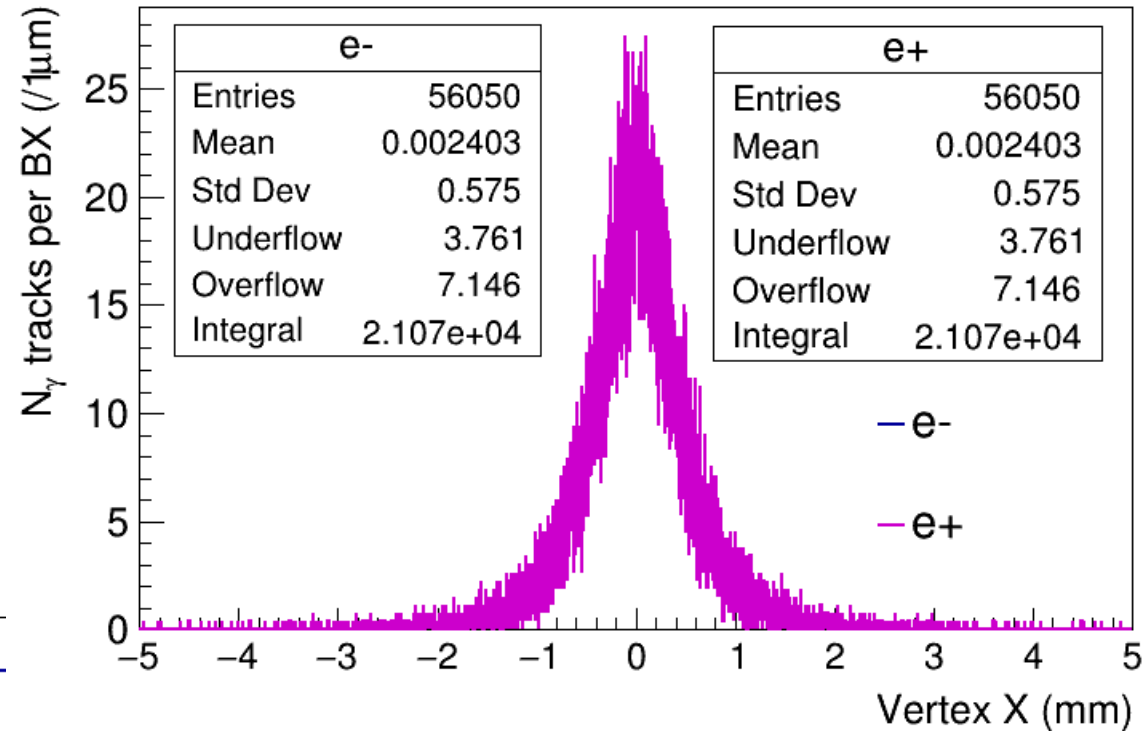
Accounted for the energy lost by e+ e- on their way to detectors (but not on producing secondaries).

Matching e+e- to γ , vertices X in the target

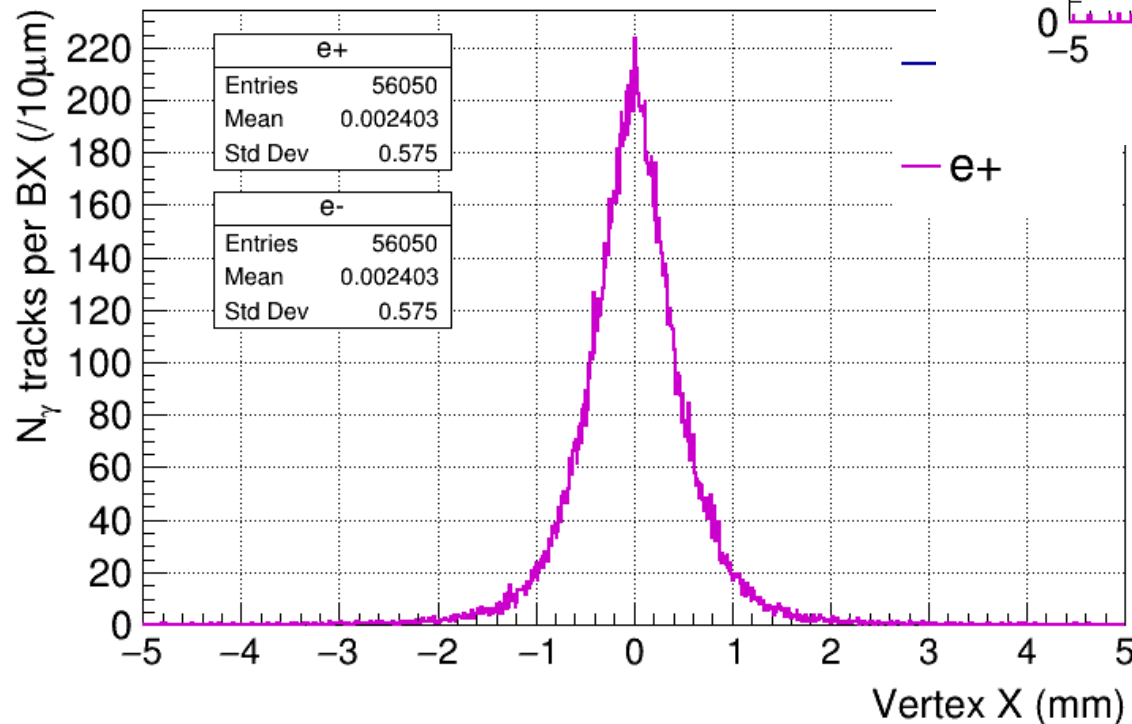
Vertex X position in the calibration target for bremsstrahlung photons converted to e+ e- in case both e+ and e- reached detectors.

Total number e+(e-) 2.1e4 (integral)

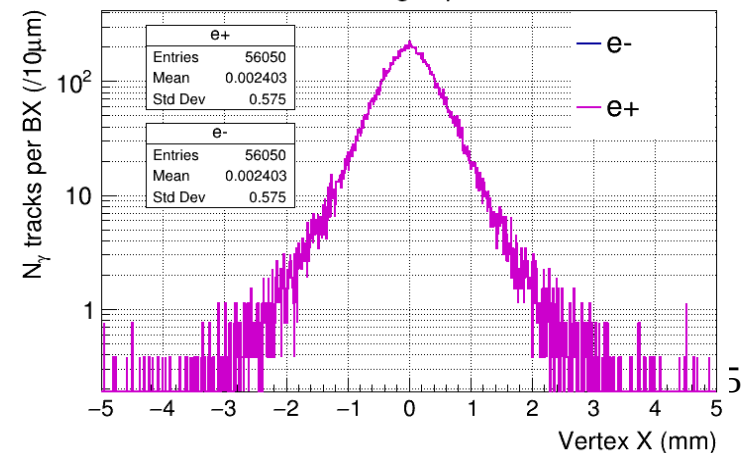
Vertices in the target $\gamma \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$



Vertices in the target $\gamma \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$



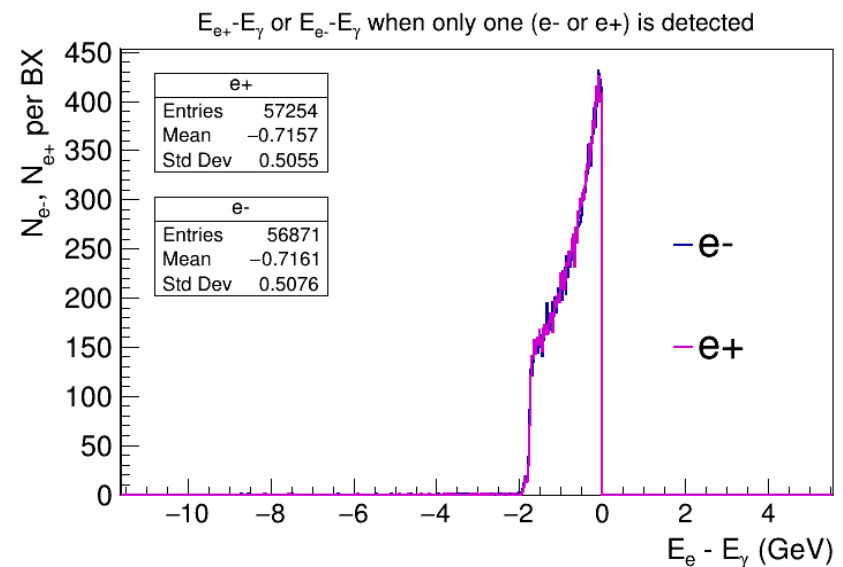
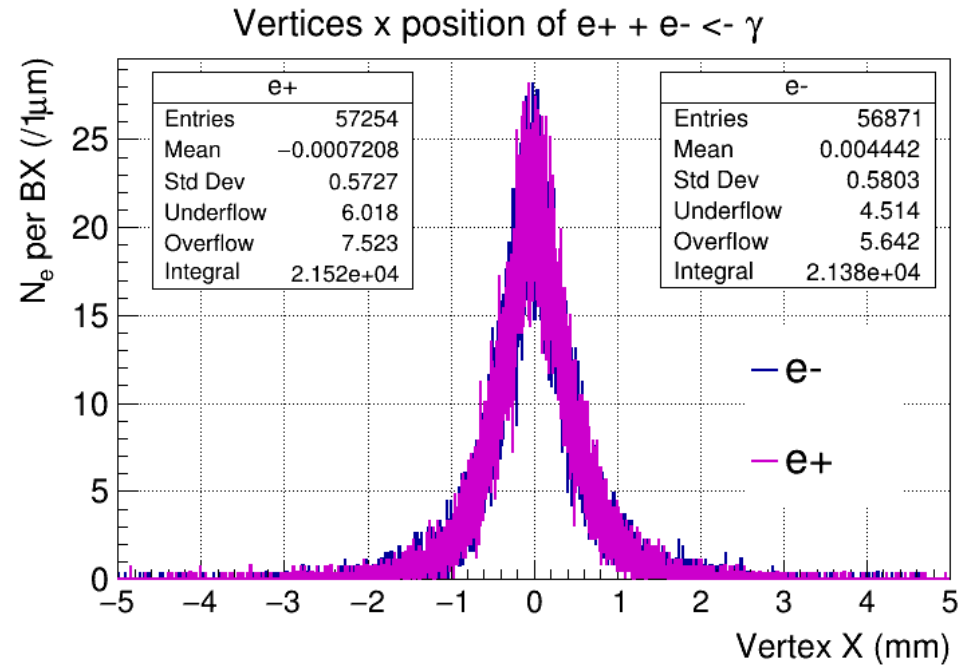
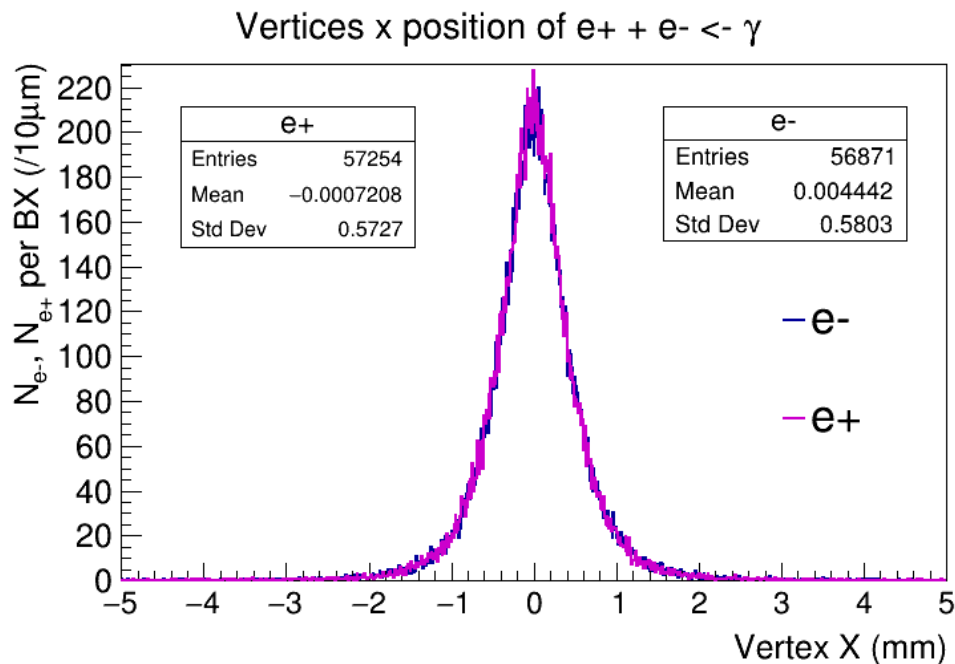
Vertices in the target $\gamma \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$



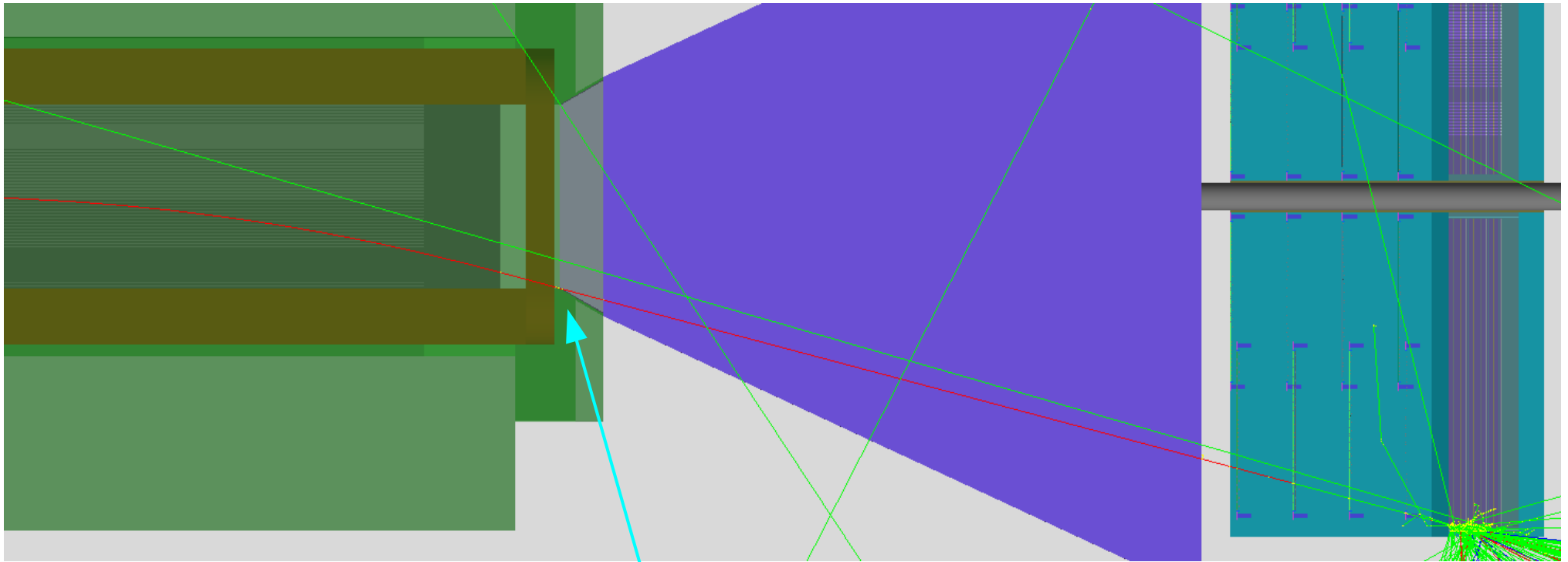
Vertices X in the target when only e^+ or e^- are detected and assigned to γ

Vertex X position in the calibration target for bremsstrahlung photons converted to $e^+ e^-$ in case only one e^+ or e^- reached detectors.

Total number $e^+(e^-) \sim 2.1e4$ (integral)



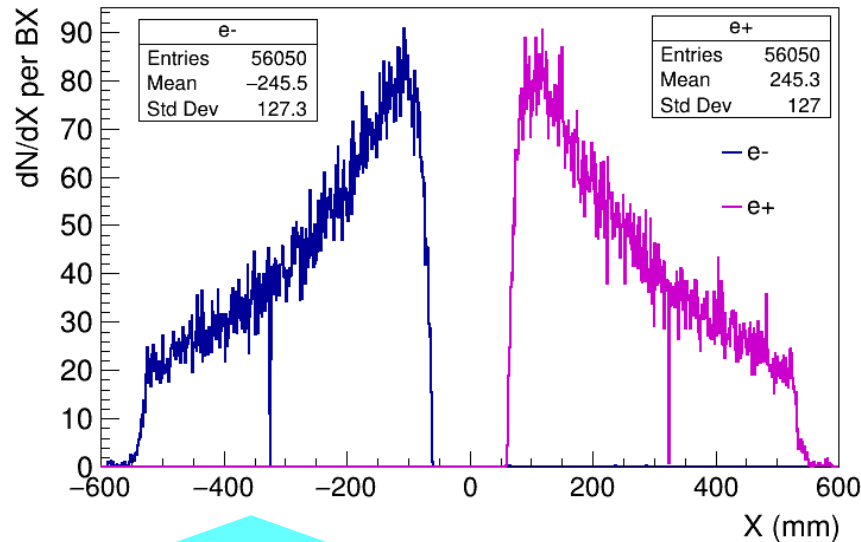
Electron of 1.9 GeV



- Electron of 1.9 GeV slightly cross material of the corner of the vacuum chamber;
- It is about lower limit for particles capable to exit the magnet towards detectors.

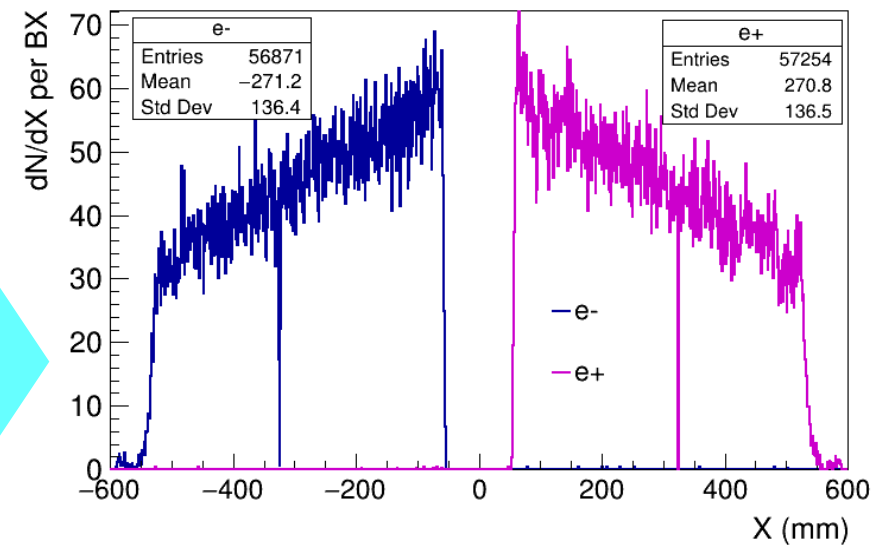
e+ or e- in detectors

Detector x position of e+ + e- <- γ



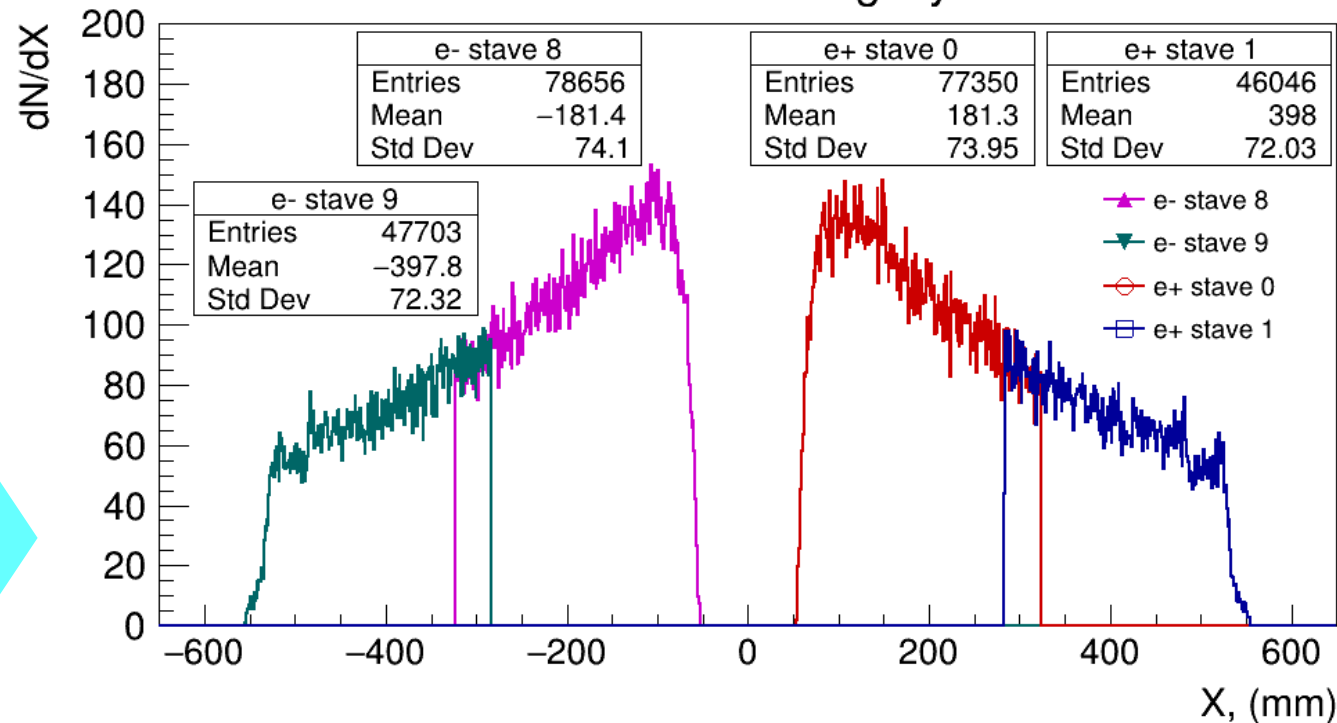
Only e+ or e- matched to γ

Detector x position of e+ + e- <- γ



electrons and positrons generated in the calibration target and matched to bremsstrahlung photons.

e- and e+ in first tracking layers



First layers of the trackers all electrons and positrons on their side

Low X0 gas target

- Gas target was mentioned as a possible tool for laser power diagnostics.
- If it is possible, the same gas can probably be used as a target for bremsstrahlung photons monitoring and detectors calibration
- There are cases where it is used or planned

INTERNATIONAL LINEAR COLLIDER
DETECTOR

LETTER OF INTENT

2009

1.1.5 GamCal

To measure the beamstrahlung spectrum a small fraction of photons will be converted by a thin diamond foil or a gas-jet target about 100 m downstream of the interaction point.

https://www.zeuthen.desy.de/ILC/lcws07/pdf/MDI/morse_bill.pdf

Summary

- For the XFEL beam and bremsstrahlung 35 μ m tungsten target installed 7.5m upstream of IP the calibration target produces:
 - about 25 $e^+ e^-$ pairs from linear micron in the middle ($x=0$) of the beam, both of which can be matched to the parent bremsstrahlung photon;
 - In addition there are about 25 e^+ or e^- from linear micron in the middle ($x=0$) of the beam. Missing e^+ or e^- have energy below ~ 1.9 GeV and can not exit the magnet;
- For 10 μ m tungsten wire in IP the number of e^+ (e^-) is around 200+220 and 1 mm away from the axis the number is about 10 times smaller.
- Movable wire target can be not exactly in IP, some space close to the back/front wall of IP chamber can be also used.
- If gas target is planned for laser diagnostics, it can be also used as a target detectors for calibration.