

GBP – MC Update

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Determination of ξ

- From Blackburn et. al. 2020 (PRAB), model independent formula for normalized laser intensity is

$$\xi^2 = 4\sqrt{2} \beta \langle \gamma_i \rangle \langle \gamma_f \rangle (\sigma_{\parallel}^2 - \sigma_{\perp}^2)$$

- Depends on difference in the variance of the angular profile of the gamma profile
- The average final Lorentz factor accounts for the physics of the interaction
- Error in ξ can be calculated by

$$\frac{\delta \xi}{\xi} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\delta \langle \gamma_f \rangle}{\langle \gamma_f \rangle} \right)^2 + \frac{4(\sigma_{\parallel}^2 + \sigma_{\perp}^2) \delta \sigma^2}{(\sigma_{\parallel}^2 - \sigma_{\perp}^2)^2}}$$

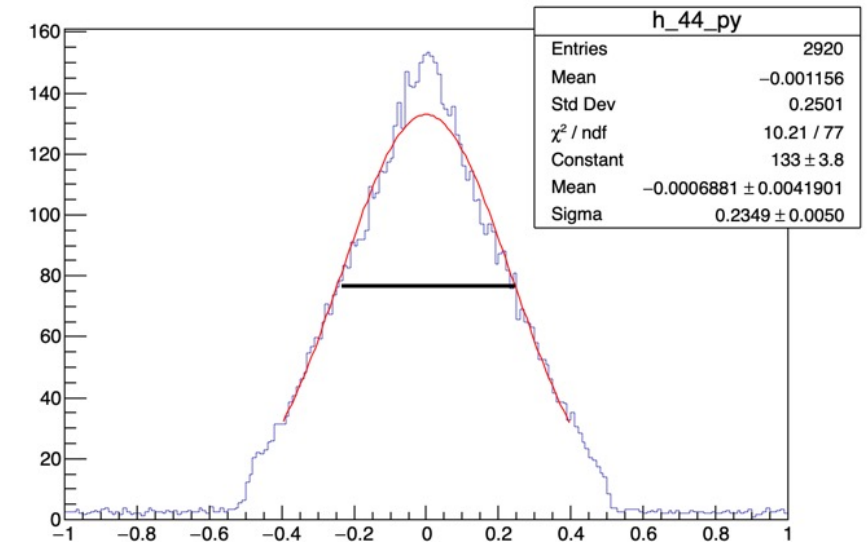
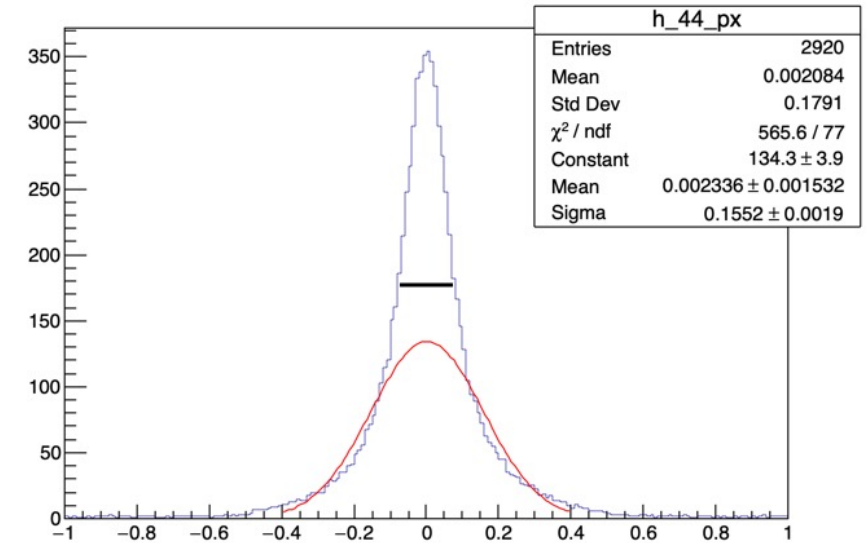
Variance of Profile

- Variance (standard deviation) of profile needed to calculate ξ
- Three methods used:
 - Using standard deviation of profile data
 - Calculate FWHM of profile data

$$FWHM = 2\sigma\sqrt{2 \ln 2}$$

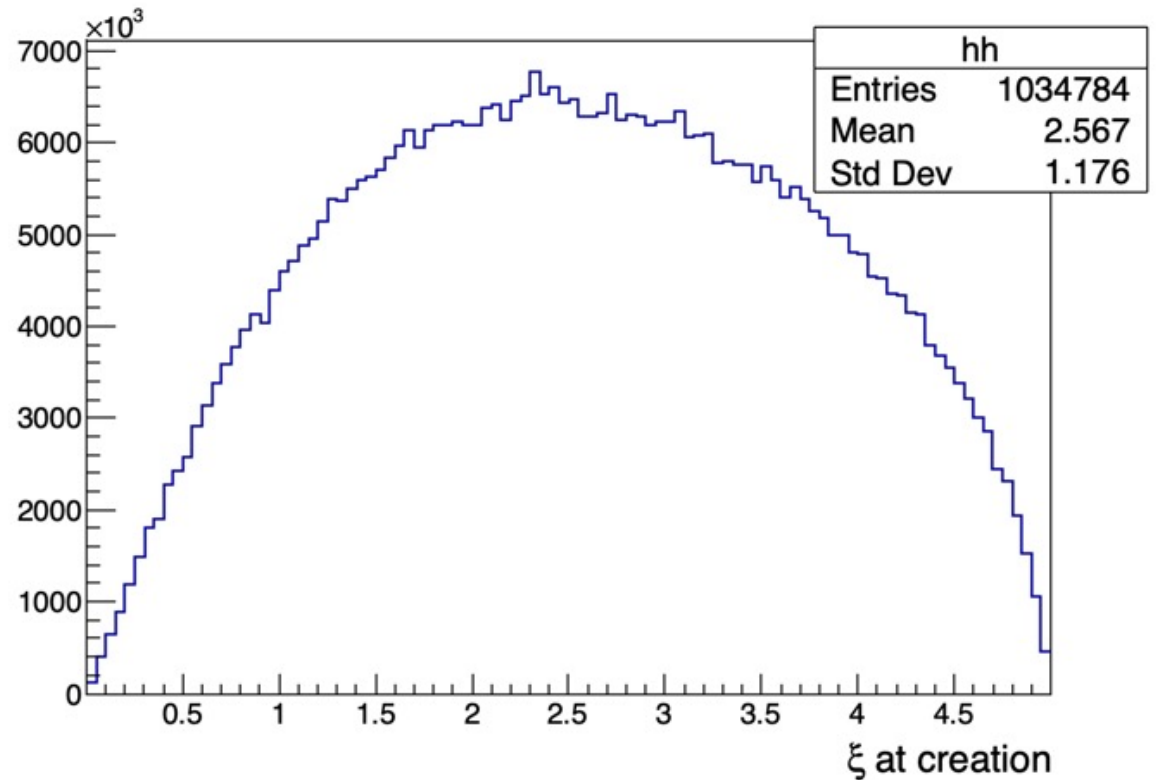
- Apply Gaussian fit and used standard deviation of fit
- Second approach seems to work best

X and Y profiles for $\xi = 5.0$ with enlarged laser waist $40 \mu\text{m}$



Realistic Laser Spot Sizes

- For the realistic simulation settings, laser spot size is close to less than electron beam radius (for $\xi = 7$ and 10)
- Not all electrons will 'see' the same value of ξ at interaction
- The gamma profile will not reflect the maximum ξ value
- Histogram shows for $\xi = 5$, peak ξ is ~ 2.5 – close to value determined from profile



Histogram of the ξ value seen at the creation of each photon.