LUXE Technical Meeting, 5th October 2023

Laser polarisation effects on positron

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Introduction

- Comparing samples from ptarmigan v0.8.1 (CP) to v0.11 (LP).
- Linear laser polarisation along x.
- High-power laser systems are normally linearly polarised, and the peak electric field at focus is reduced by a factor of √2 if converted to circular polarisation.
- Circular polarisation assumed in earlier studies as predictions are easier to produce.

Comparison

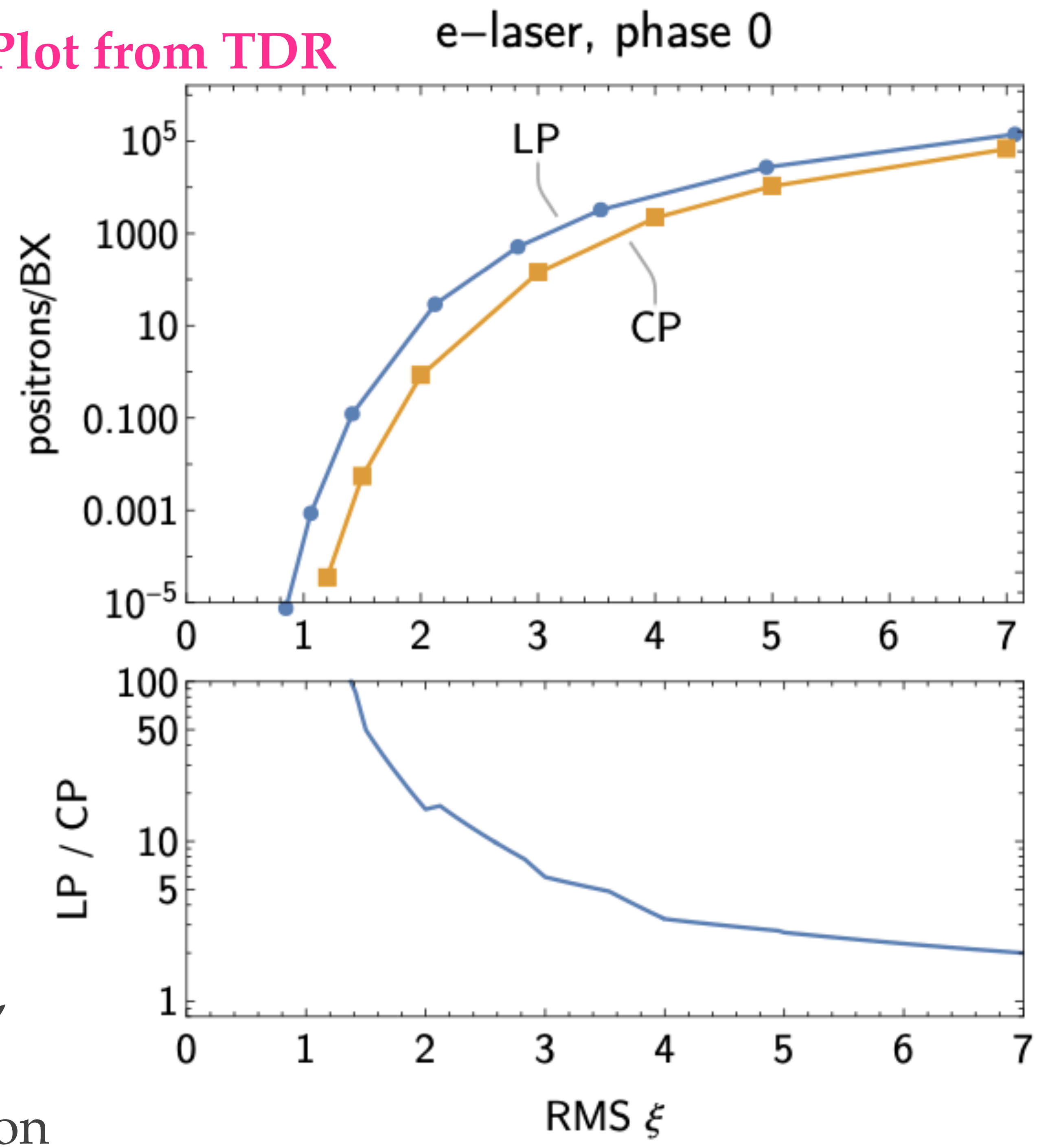
- E-laser phase-0 highest ξ chosen, averaged over 10 BX.
- dt_multiplier affects how close weights of positrons are to 1 (the smaller the better, but more CPU intensive).

Ptarmigan versions	v0.8.1	v0.11	
Nominal ξ	7	7	10
Polarisation	Circular	Linear	
dt_multiplier	0.5	0.2	
Waist	3.38μm	√2 x 3.38μm	3.34μm
Average ξ	3.25	2.46	3.22
# positrons (raw)	40601	27025	108325
# positrons (weighted)	67043	27374	140982

Positron rate

- For a given laser waist, the positron rate is larger for linear polarisation than for circular polarisation.

Plot from TDR



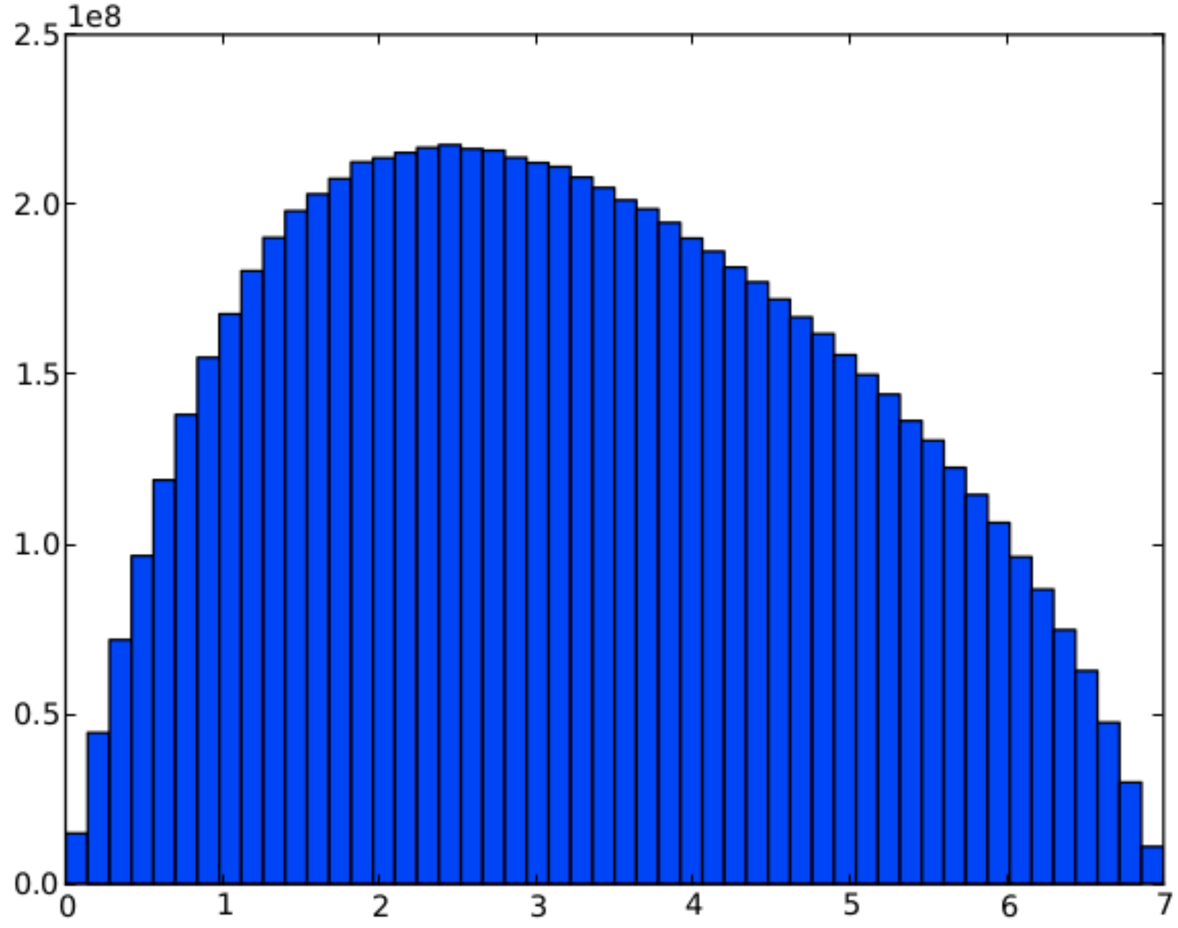
$$\xi_{RMS} = \frac{eE_{RMS}}{m\omega} \text{ for circular polarisation,}$$

$$\xi_{RMS} = \sqrt{2}\frac{eE_{RMS}}{m\omega} \text{ for linear polarisation}$$

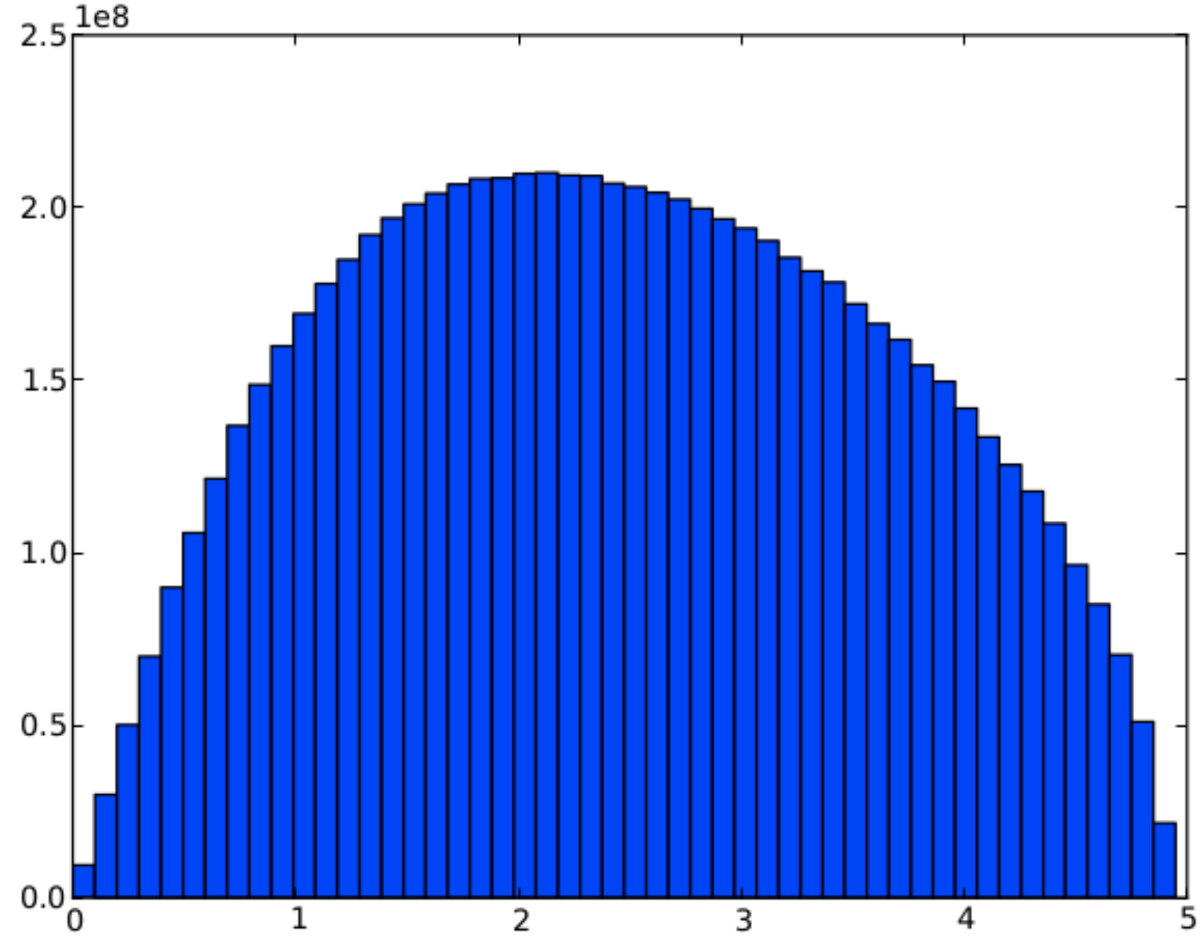
ξ I compare both with ξ_{nom}=7 here, but one should normally compare same max ξ.

- Left: ptarmigan v0.8.1 (CP, ξ_{nom}=7). Right: ptarmigan v0.11 (LP, ξ_{nom}=7).
- Summed over 10 BX

Max $\xi = \xi_{nom}$ (7)
<ξ>=3.25

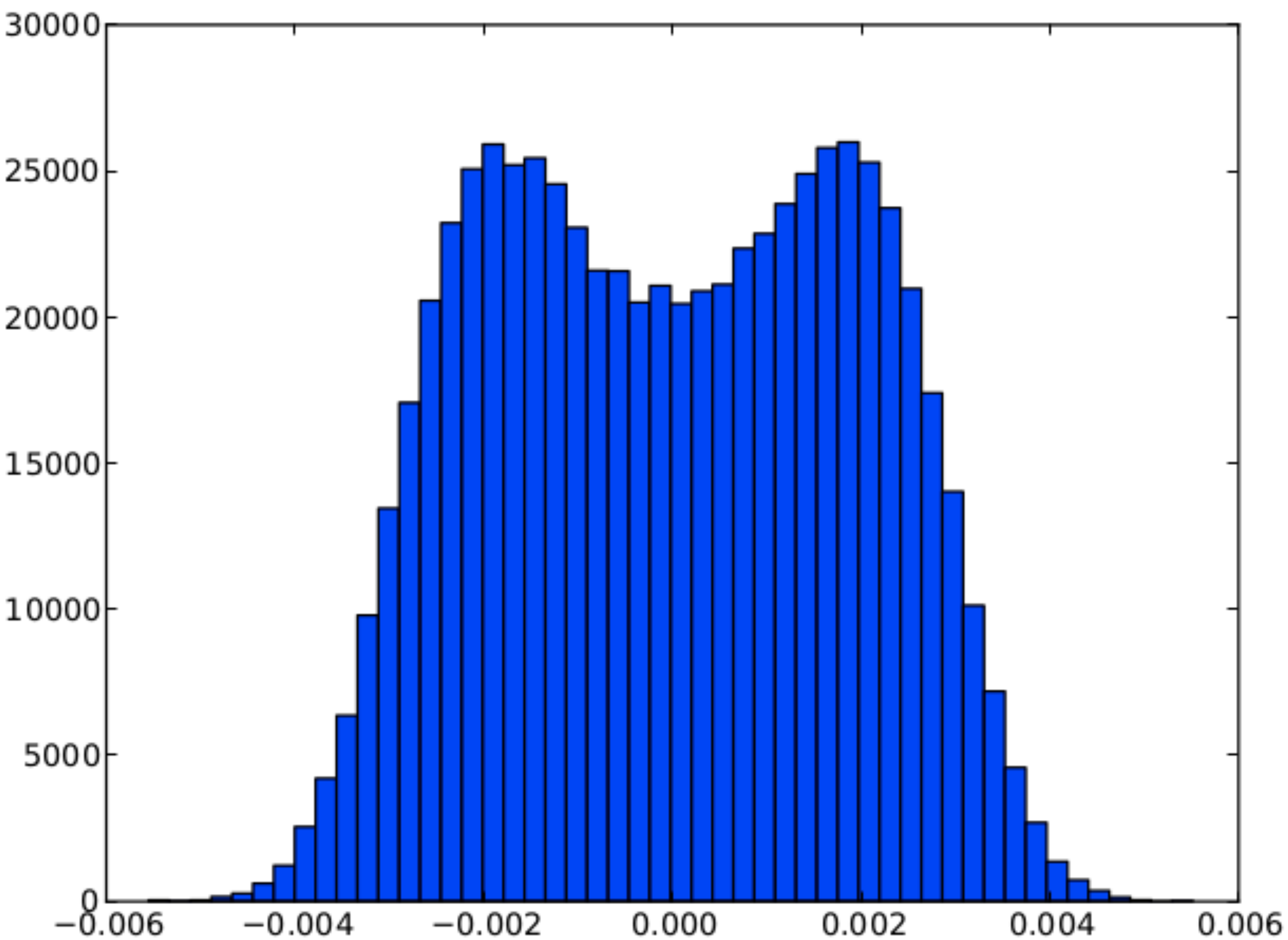


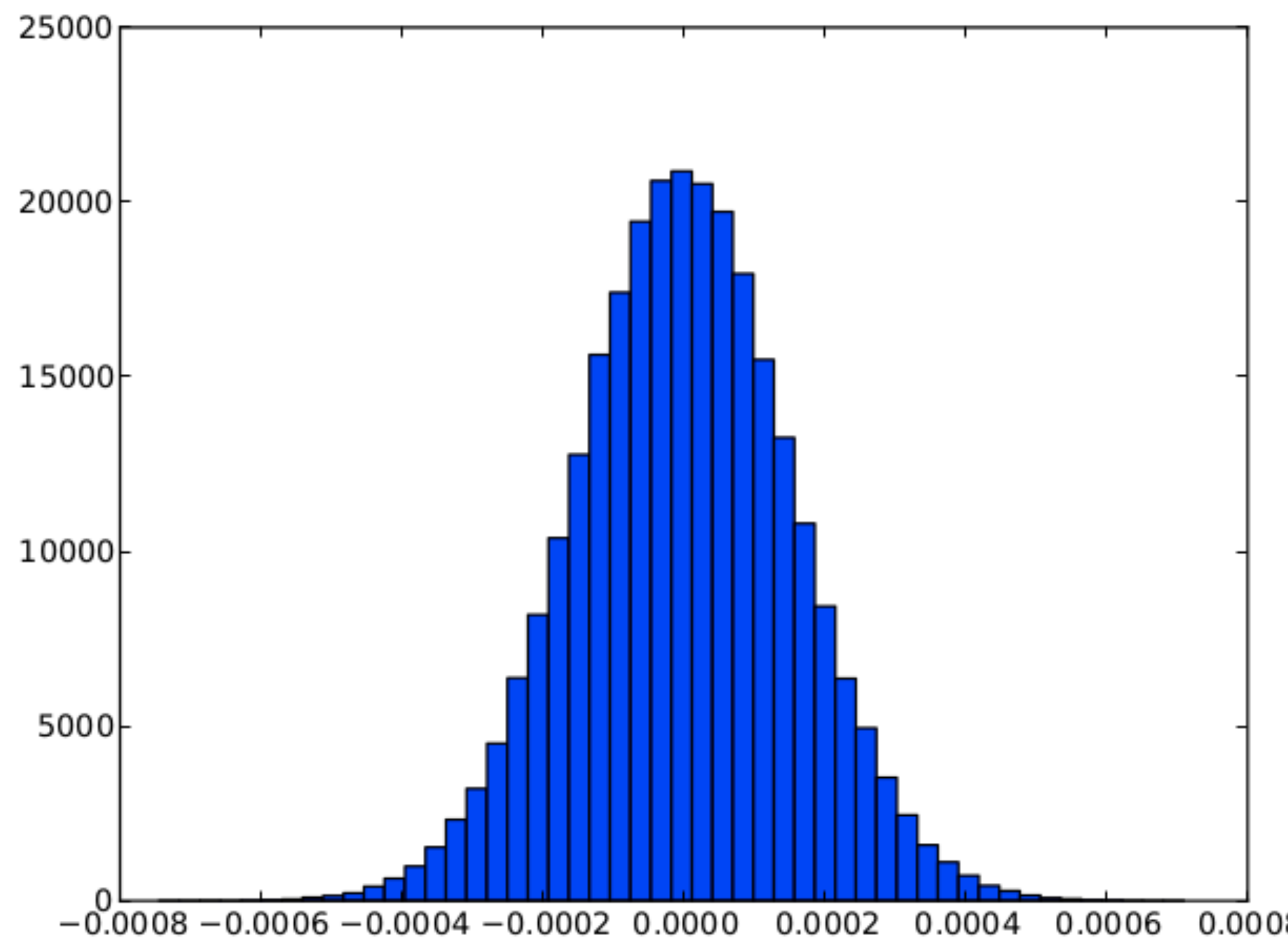
Max $\xi = \xi_{nom}/\sqrt{2}$=4.95
<ξ>=2.46



Momentum in y

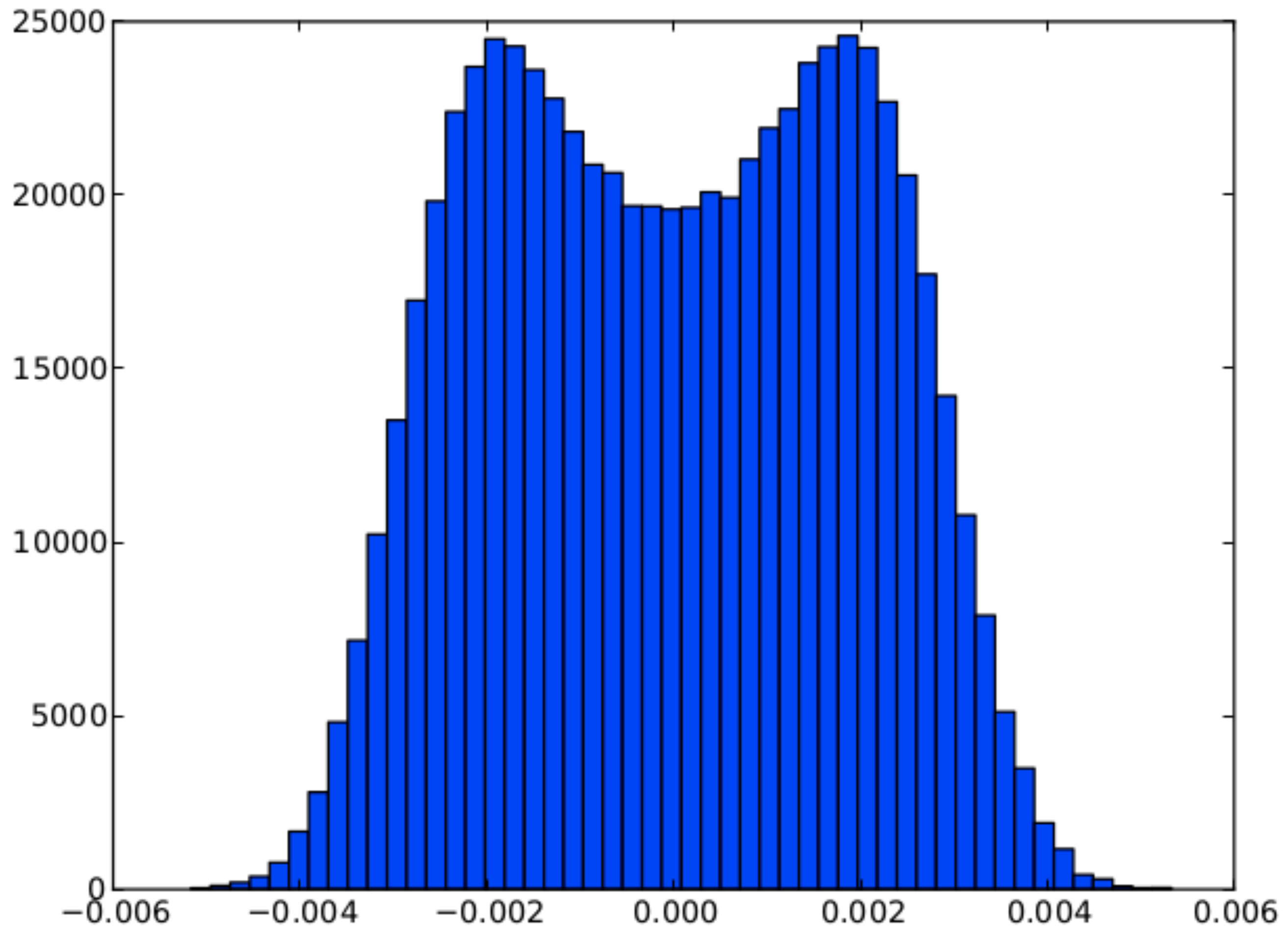
- Left: ptarmigan v0.8.1 (CP, ξ_{nom}=7). Right: ptarmigan v0.11 (LP, ξ_{nom}=7)
- Note the scale in x-axis, momentum spread is 10x larger on the left.

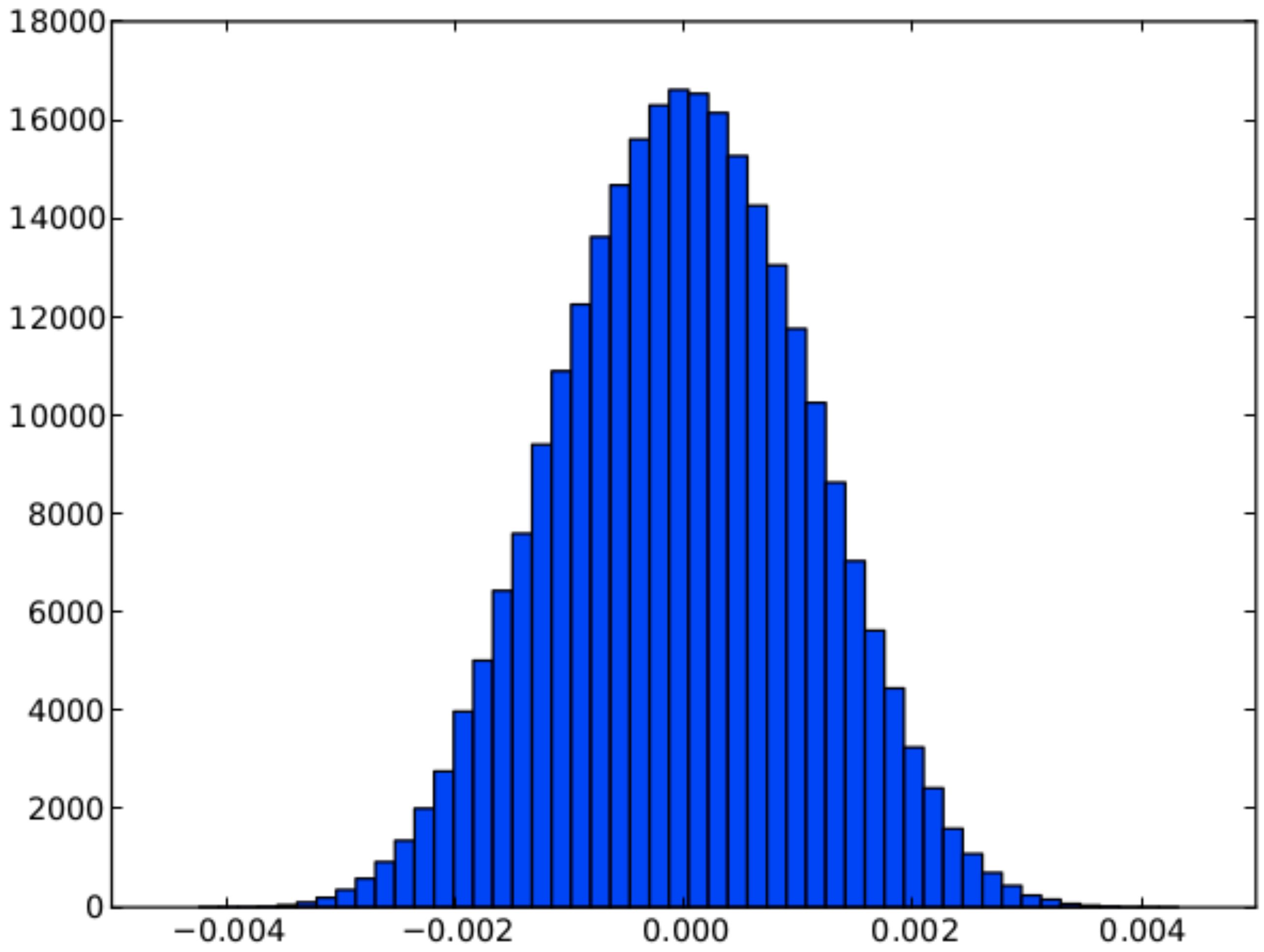




Momentum in x

- The spread in x is of the same scale but shows the same single vs double peak structure.





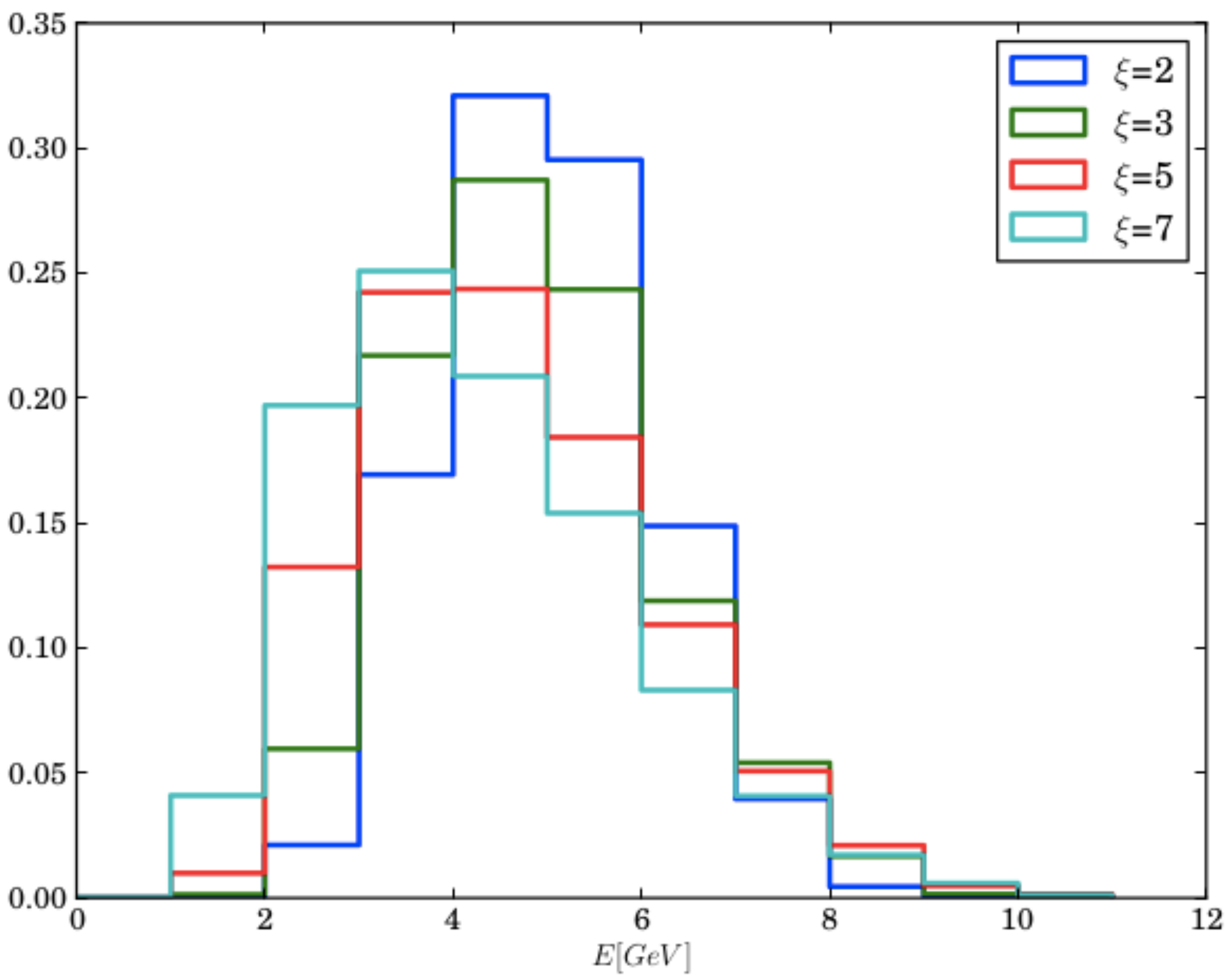
ξ dependence

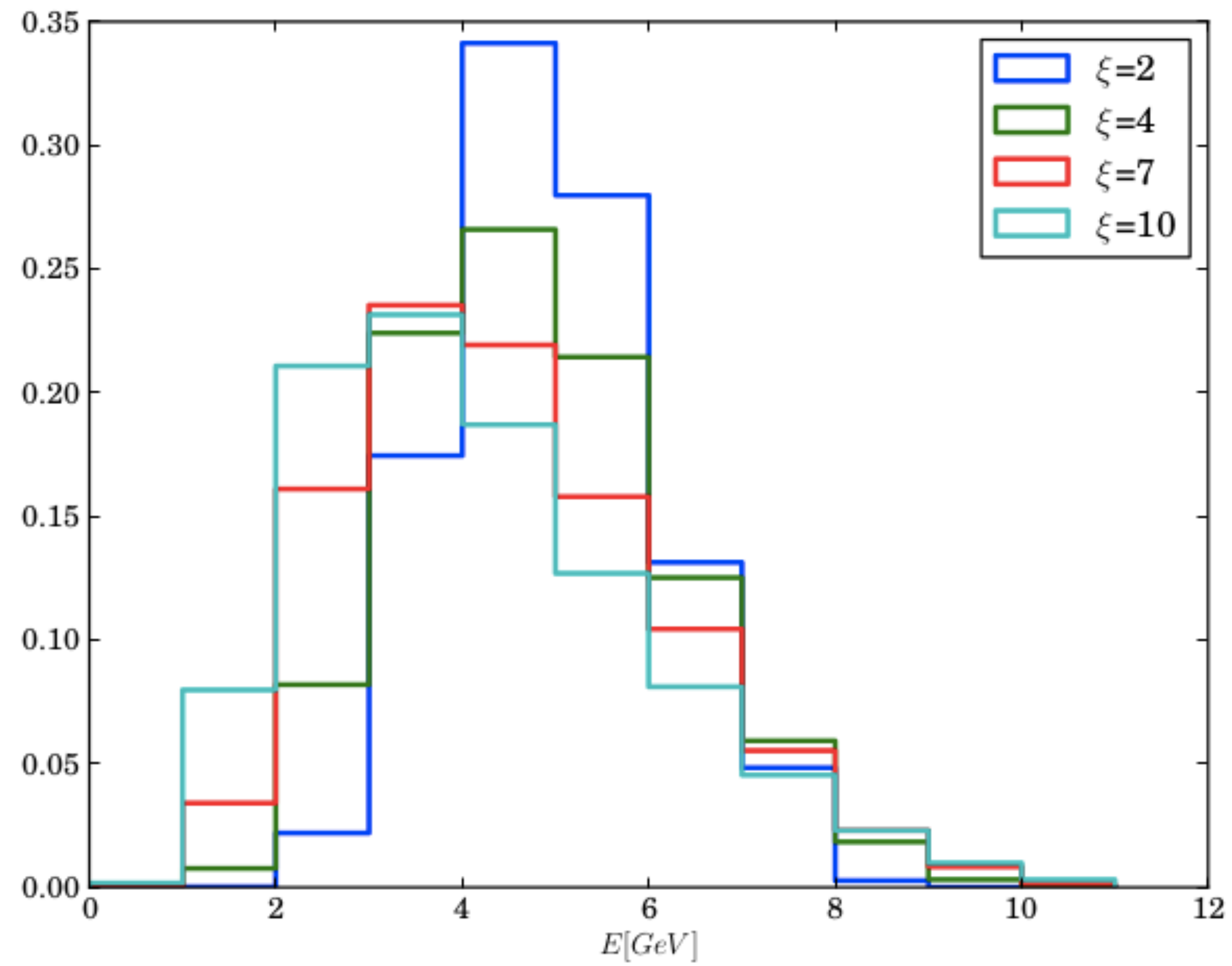
- For circular polarisation, $p_x \sim p_y$ and shows double peak structure.
- For linear polarisation, p_y much narrower than p_x.

- Now look at dependence on ξ.
- Use samples with weight biasing for statistics. Only 1 BX per ξ.
- Plots normalised to unity.

E dependence on ξ

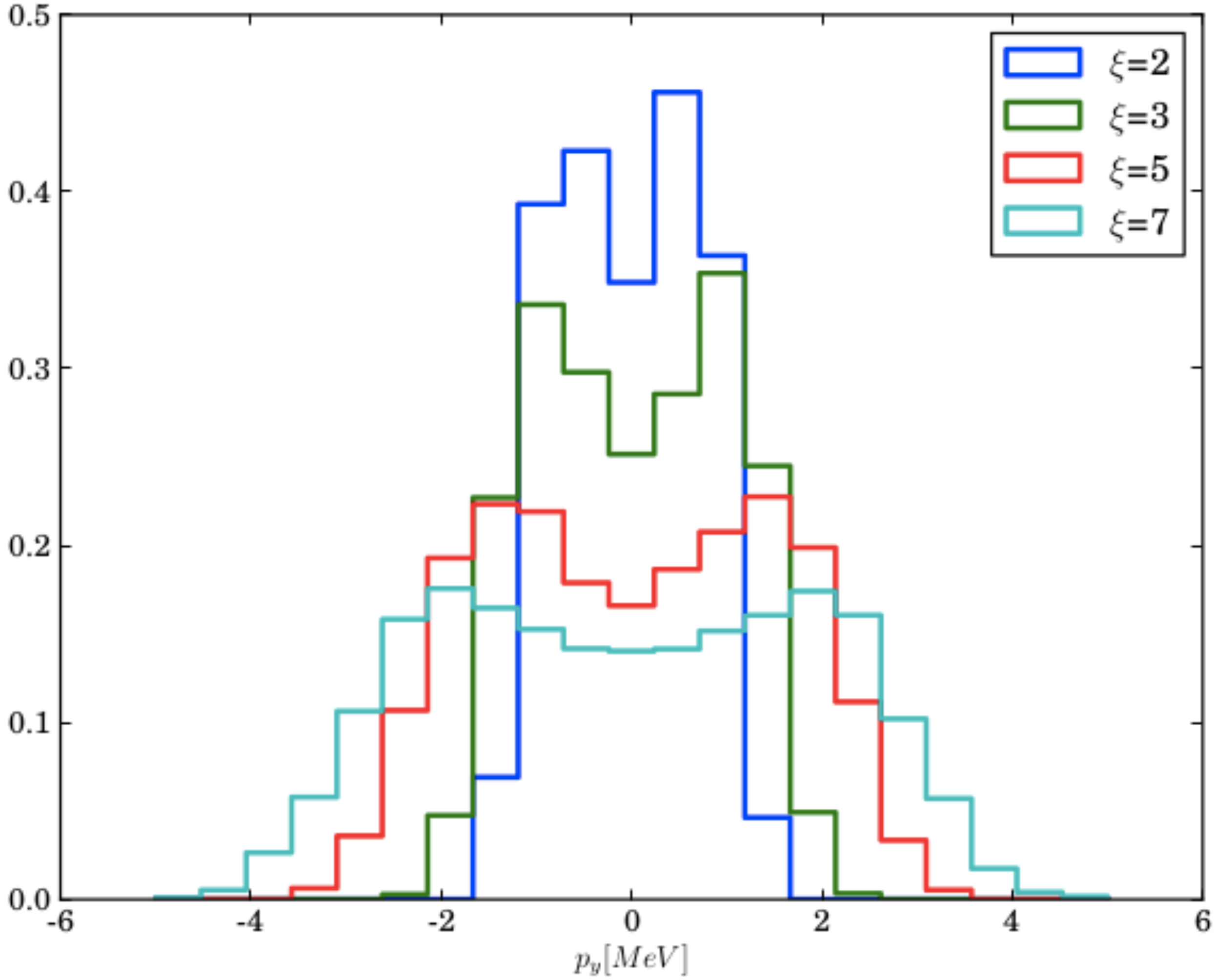
- Left: ptarmigan v0.8.1 (CP). Right: ptarmigan v0.11 (LP)
- Positron energy tends to be lower and broader as ξ increases.

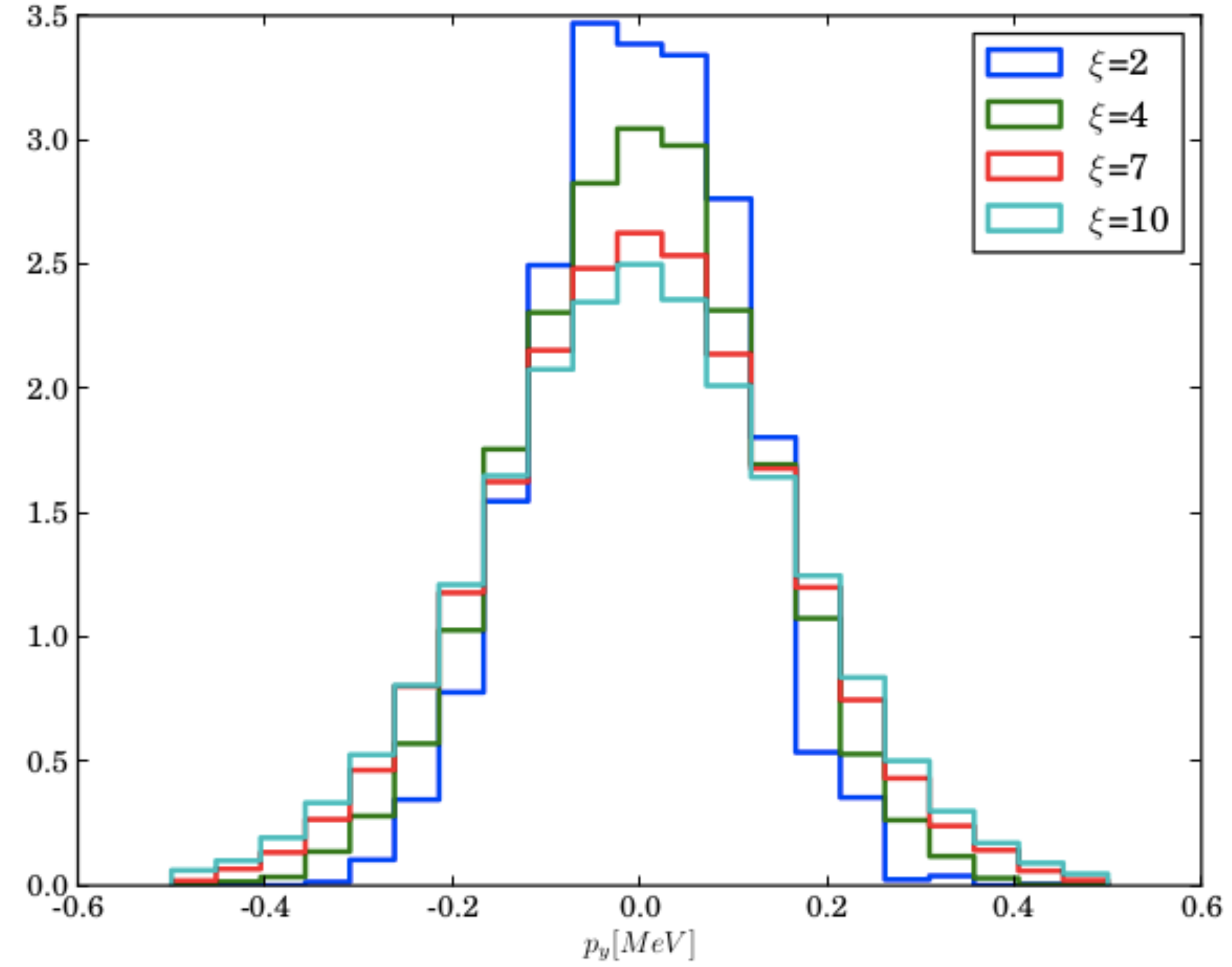




p_y dependence on ξ

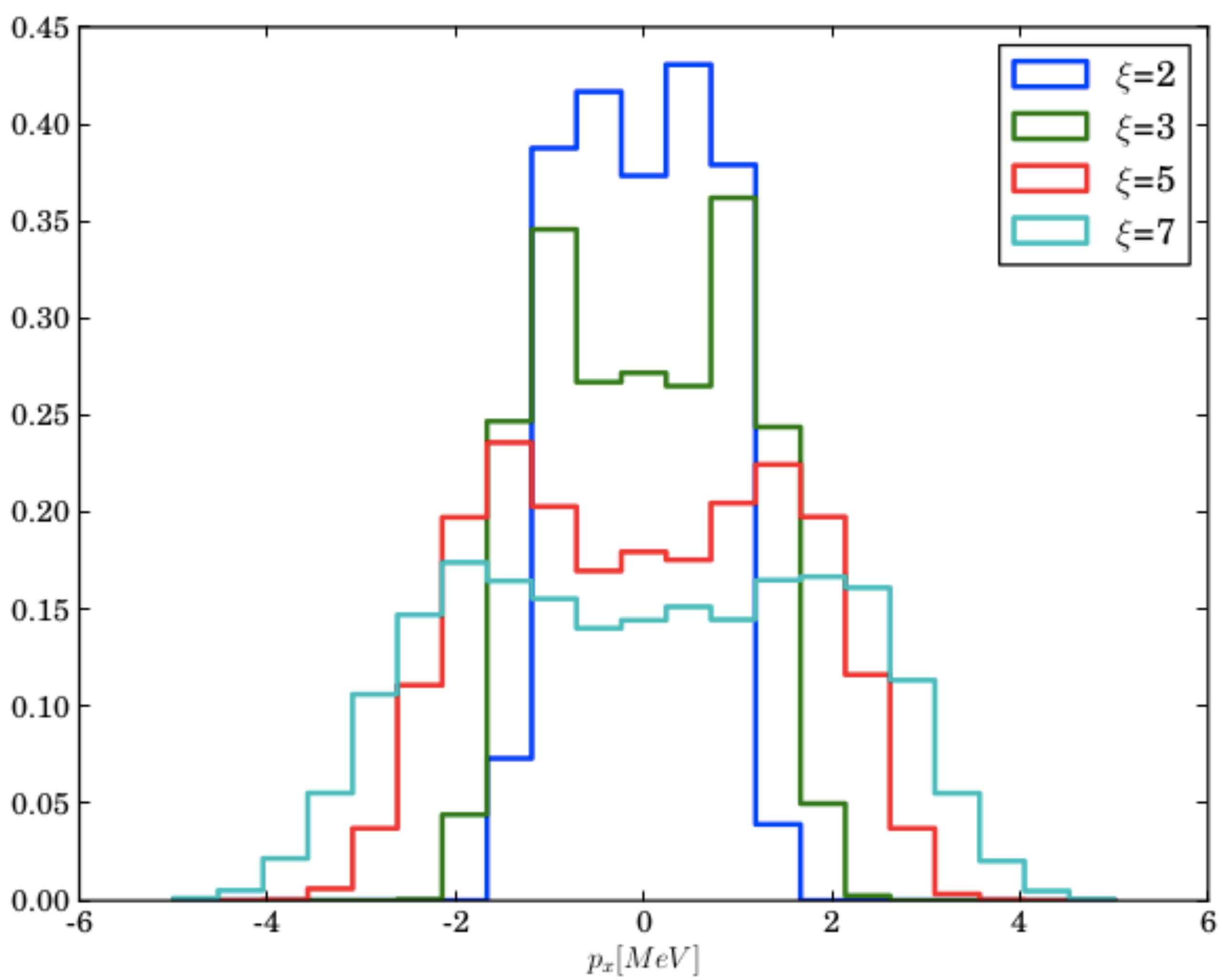
- Left: ptarmigan v0.8.1 (CP). Right: ptarmigan v0.11 (LP)
- Broadens with ξ.

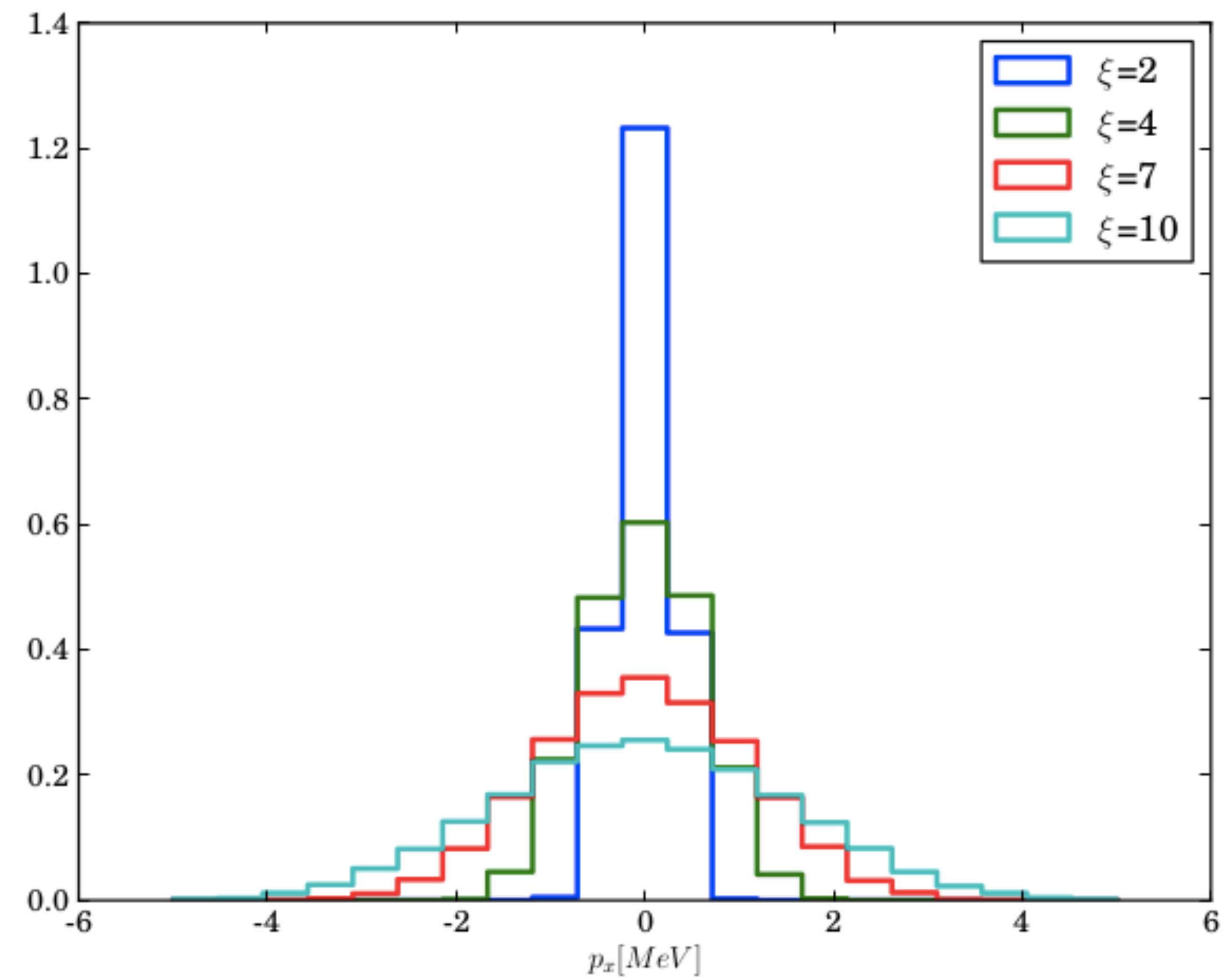




p_x dependence on ξ

- Left: ptarmigan v0.8.1 (CP). Right: ptarmigan v0.11 (LP)
- More pronounced broadening in x than in y for linear polarisation (polarisation along x).





Resolved polarisation

- Photon polarisation not resolved. See T. Blackburn's talk at e.g. collaboration meeting.
  - B-polarised (polarised perpendicular to laser E field) photons more likely to create e^+e^- pairs, but radiated photons are mostly E-polarised.
  - ~15-20% correction to the rate for LP, mostly unchanged for CP.
- To verify, run with latest ptarmigan version (1.3.3) and ask specifically for photon polarisation to be resolved.
- No obvious change in dispersion.

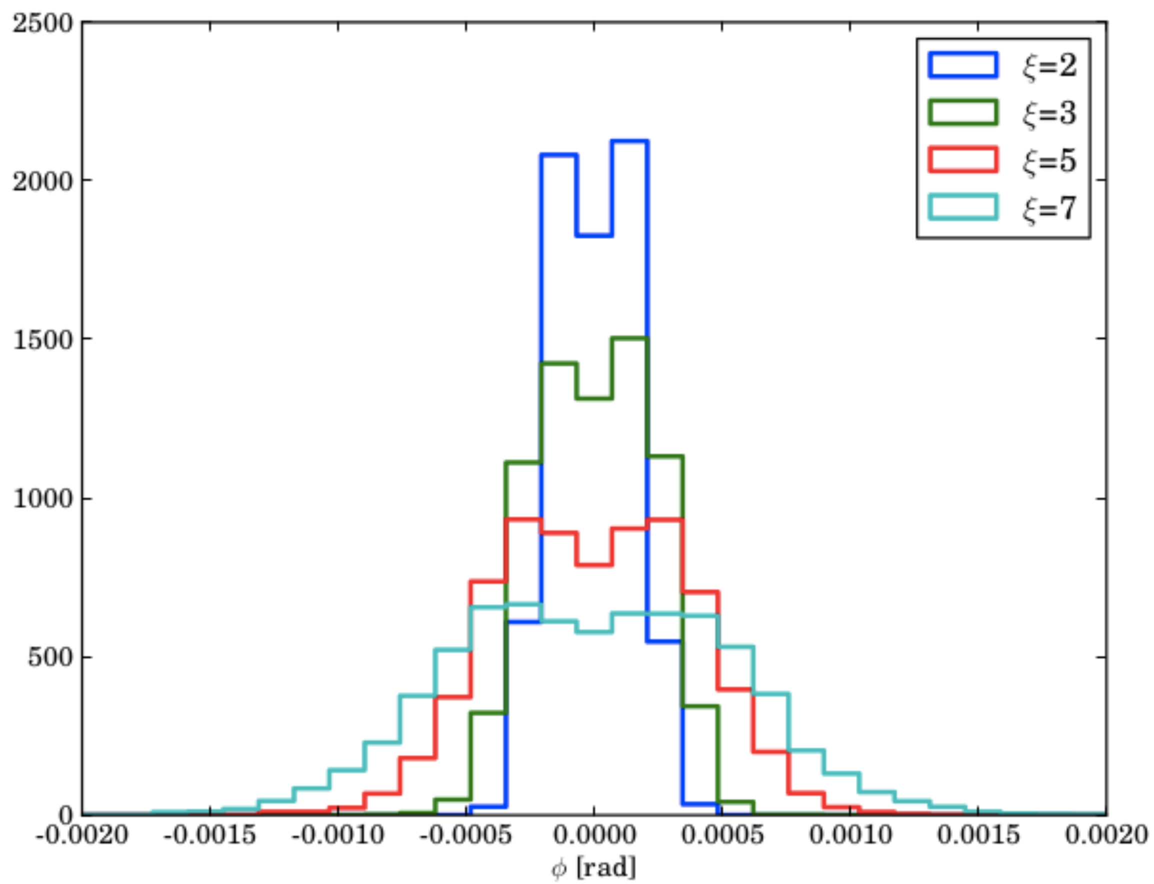
Phase-0	# positrons (weighted) from 1 BX	
	Not resolved	Resolved
ξ=7 CP	68692 (v0.8.1)	69204 (v1.3.3)
ξ=10 LP	141600 (v0.11)	129289 (v1.3.3)

Tracking

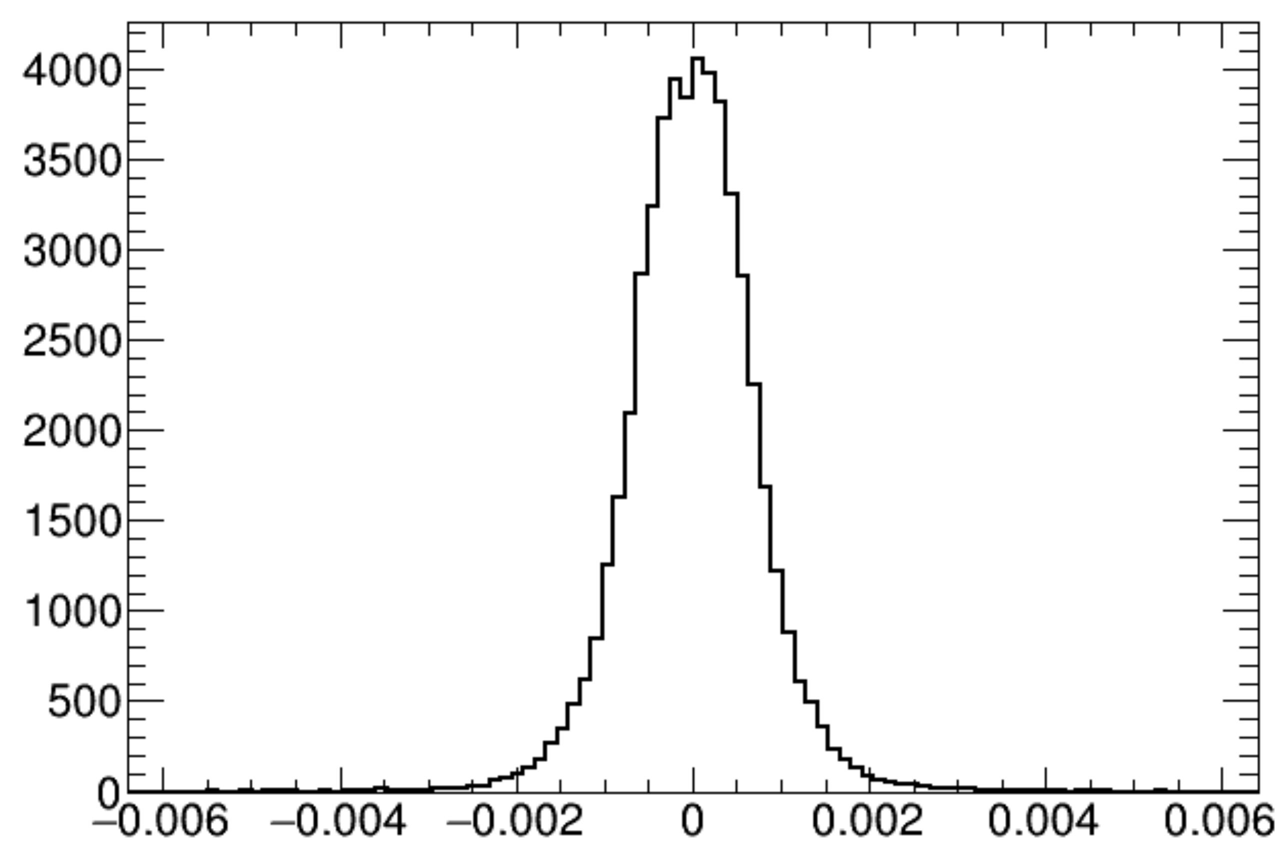
- What does this mean for tracking?
- Can we measure ξ?
- For linear polarisation, the high ξ reach in phase-0 results in double the number of positrons than studied so far tracking.
    - However, the lack of dispersion in y means we can expect significantly higher than double the peak occupancy!
    - Tracking would be very challenging!

Track ϕ (CP)

- ϕ is a measure of p_y. ϕ measured from track fitting is quite smeared.
- However, width still shows a dependence on ξ.
  - Gaussian width = 0.065±0.002 (ξ=7), 0.046±0.004 (ξ=5), 0.038±0.006 (ξ=4). Statistical uncertainty only.



True ϕ at IP



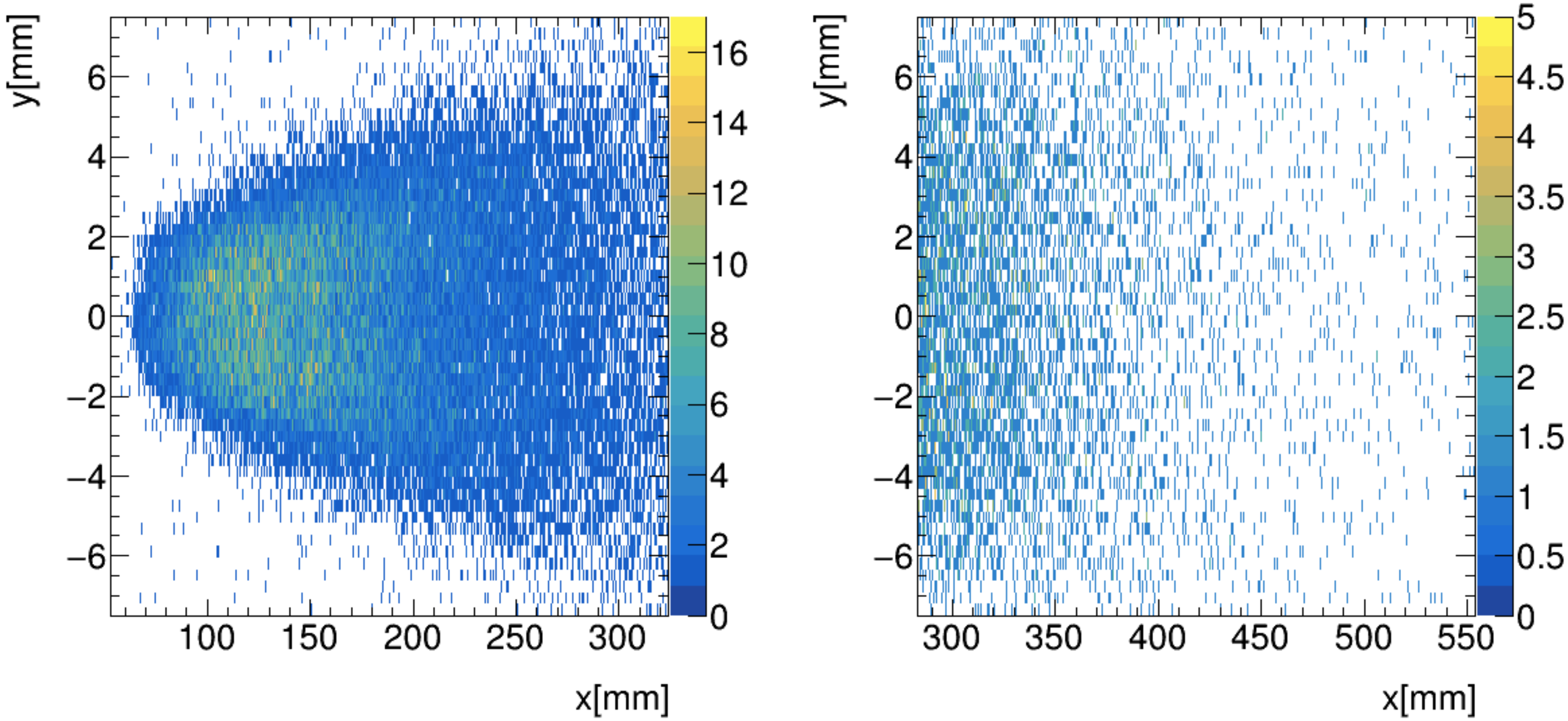
Measured ϕ for ξ=7

Occupancy

- For best estimate of occupancies, need:
  - Positron weight=1
  - Run full digitisation to get detector response, since a particle usually results in $\gtrsim 2$ pixel hits.
- This is not available, so I extrapolate to get an estimate..
- Compare high ξ reach in phase-0 for circular ($\xi_{nom}=7$) vs linear ($\xi_{nom}=10$) polarisation.
- Run tracker simulation using DDsim. Divide detector into roughly 10x10 pixels and count the number of particles to get occupancy map.
- Note: slightly different samples shown than before, use only 1 BX.

Occupancy

- ptarmigan v0.8.1 (CP, ξ_{nom}=7) custom weight=1 sample. # positrons (raw)= 67442.

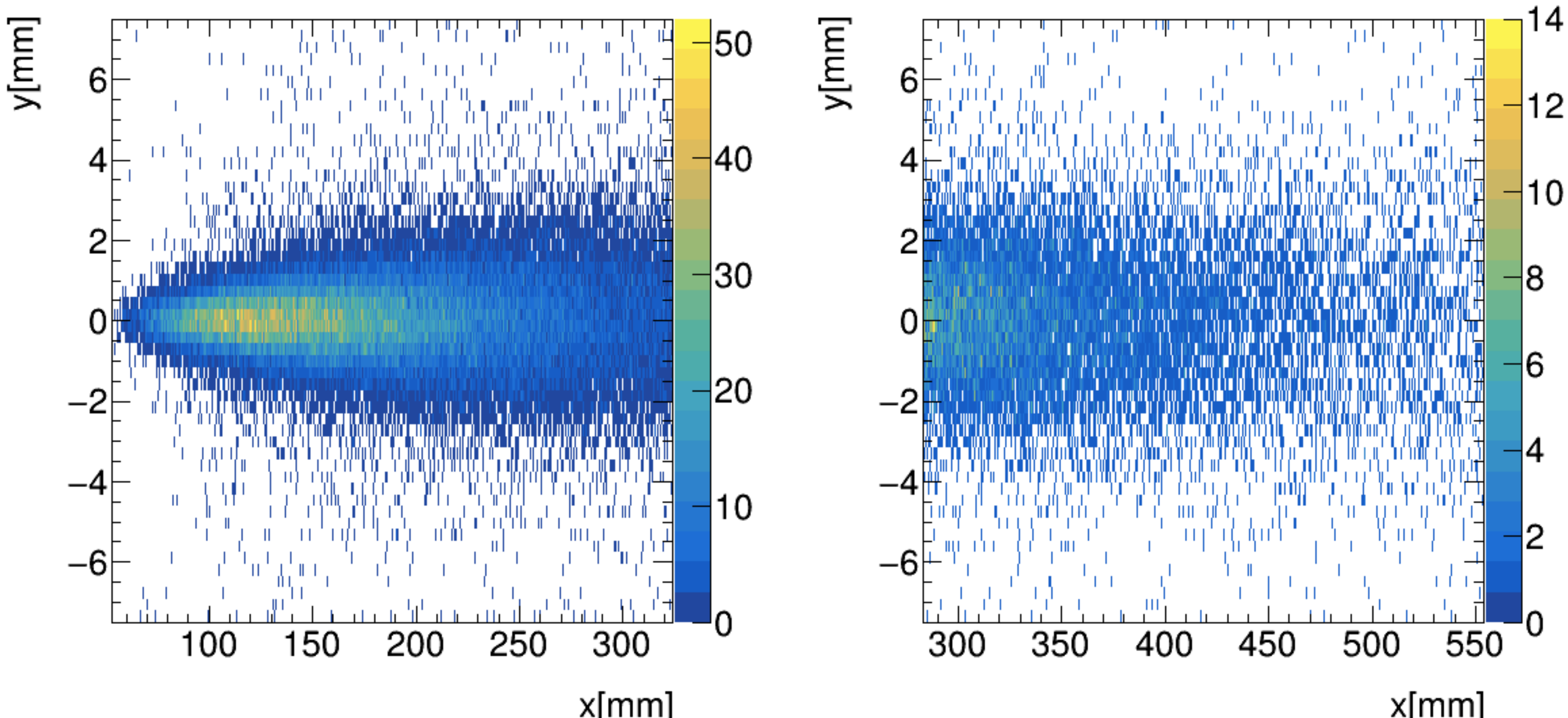


Occupancy

- Assuming ≳2 pixel hits per particle (2.6 pixels to be exact, from the average found in digitised samples):
    - Peak occupancy ~45%
    - 90% quantile on the inner stave ~13% occupancy (i.e. 10% of all pixels in the inner stave have occupancy of ~13%).
- 56% of pixels in the inner stave are not hit.

Occupancy

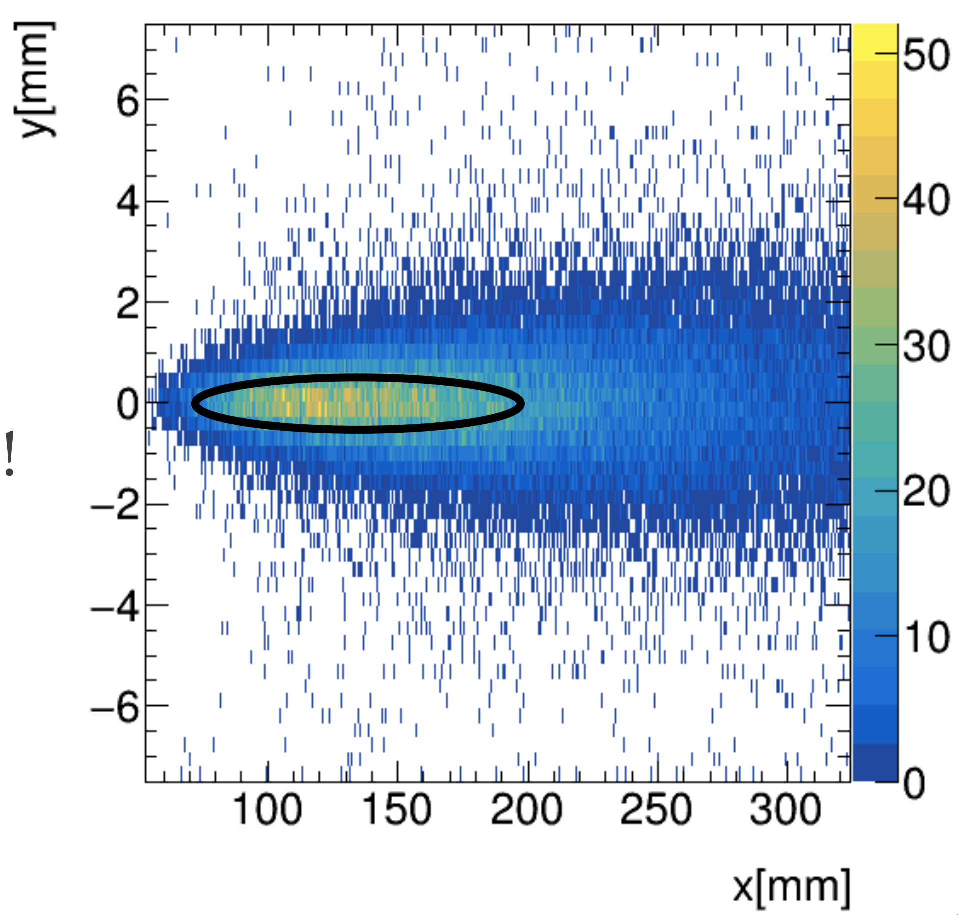
- ptarmigan v0.11 (LP, ξ_{nom}=10) average weight=1.3 sample. # positrons (raw)=108759.
- Assuming ≳2 pixel hits per particle and fixed weight -> peak occupancy 100%, 90% quantile on the inner stave ~23% occupancy (less dramatic increase because large parts of the detector are unused, 70% of inner stave).

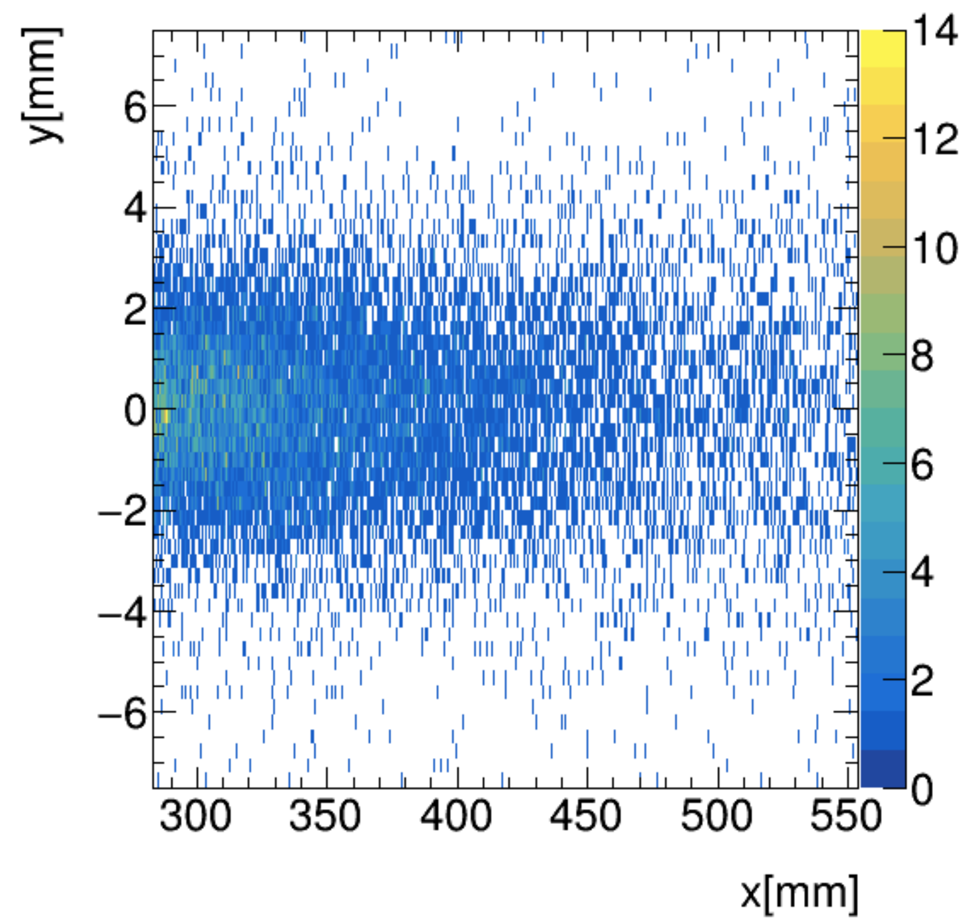


Occupancy

- ptarmigan v0.11 (LP, ξ_{nom}=10) average weight=1.3 sample. # positrons (raw)=108759.
- Assuming ≳2 pixel hits per particle and fixed weight -> peak occupancy 100%, 90% quantile on the inner stave ~23% occupancy (less dramatic increase because large parts of the detector are unused, 70% of inner stave).

100% occupancy!





Summary

- Polarisation has a strong effect on the particle yields as well as their properties.
- The dispersion carries information about ξ.
- With linear polarisation (along x), tracking is impossible for part of the detector at highest ξ already in phase-0.
- What if the polarisation is along y direction?