Compton electron detector for polarimetry

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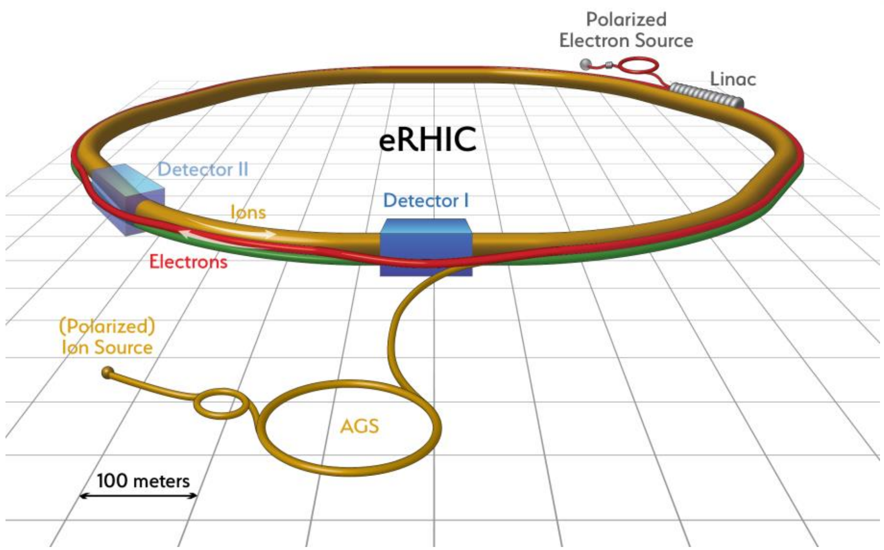
Hall A Jefferson Laboratory

Outline

- eRHIC
- Compton polarimetry
- Compton electron detector JLEIC
- Counting rates
- Diamond and fast amplifier for electron detector
- Photon detection
- To do list
- Conclusion

Electron Ion Collider designs



Lower luminosity
560 MHz RF
330 bunches
33 ns between bunches
Electron current up to 1.2A
Ion current up to 0.46 A

High luminosity
560 MHz RF
1320 bunches
10 ns between bunches
Electron current up to 2.4 A
Ion current up to 0.92 A

High luminosity polarized electrons on polarized and unpolarized ions
For electron beam asymmetry measurements polarization can be the dominating error.
Aiming for 1% or better electron polarization accuracy

Main Parameters eRHIC ring-ring for Maximum Luminosity

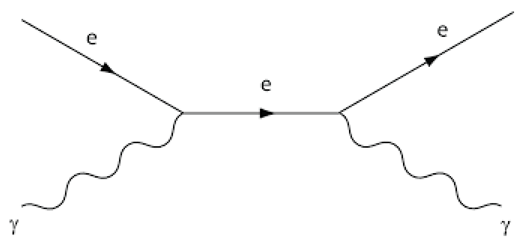
E_p = 275 GeV, E_e= 10 GeV

		No Hadron Cooling		Strong Hadron Cooling	
Parameter	**Units**	**Protons**	**Electrons**	Protons	Electrons
Center of Mass Energy	GeV	100		100	
Beam Energy	GeV	275	10	275	10
Particles/bunch	10^{10}	11.6	31	5.6	15.1
Beam Current	mA	456	1253	920	2480
Number of Bunches		330		1320	
Hor. Emittance	nm	17.6	24.4	8.3	24.4
Vertical Emittance	nm	6.76	3.5	3.1	1.7
β_{x*}	cm	94	62	47	16
β_y*	cm	4.2	7.3	2.1	3.7
σ_x'*	mrad	0.137	0.2	0.13	0.39
σ_y'*	mrad	0.401	0.22	0.38	0.21
Beam-Beam ξ_x		0.014	0.084	0.012	0.047
Beam-Beam ξ_y		0.0048	0.075	0.0043	0.084
τ_{IBS} long/hor	hours	10/8	-	4.4/2.0	-
Synchr. Rad Power	MW	-	6.5	-	10
Bunch Length	cm	7	0.3	3.5	0.3
Luminosity	$10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	0.29		1.21	

New eRHIC ring ring design : beam interaction frequency going from initial RHIC 10 MHz to 30 MHz with 330 bunches and 100 MHz with 1320 bunches in a 3.8 km ring

Polarized Compton effect

The polarization of the beam can be measured using the Compton effect.



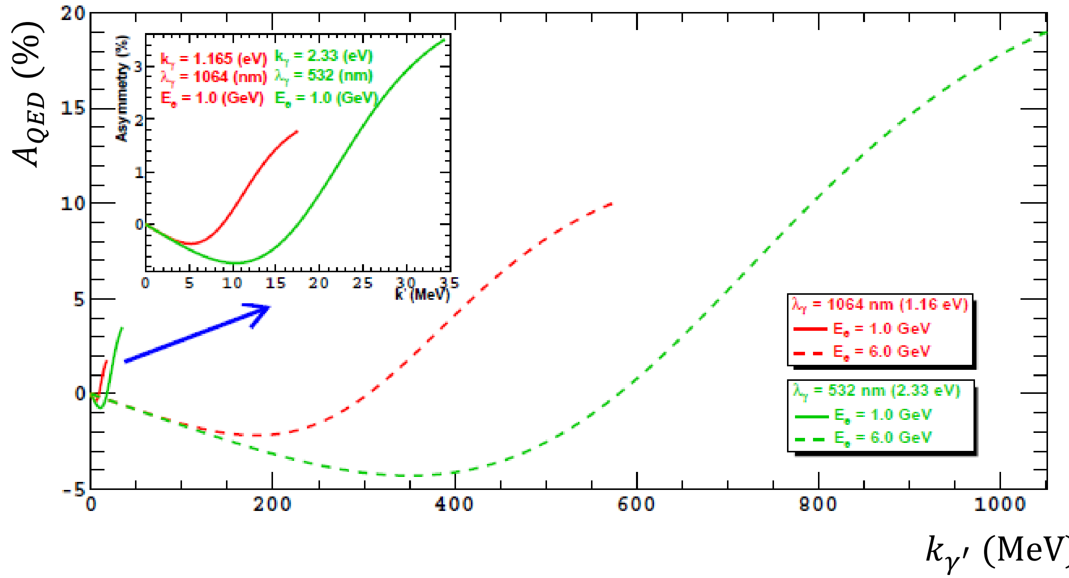
$$\sigma(\,\vec{e} + \gamma \;\rightarrow\; e' + \gamma'\,) \quad \neq \quad \sigma(\,\overleftarrow{e} + \gamma \;\rightarrow\; e' + \gamma'\,)$$

$$A_{EXP} \equiv \frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^+ + N^-} = \boldsymbol{P_e} * P_\gamma * A_{QED}(E_e, k_\gamma, k_{\gamma'})$$

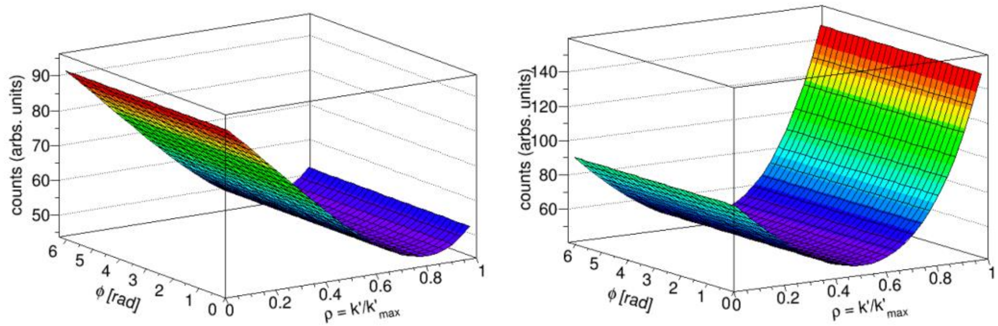
Measured asymmetry

Polarization of the photons (measurable)

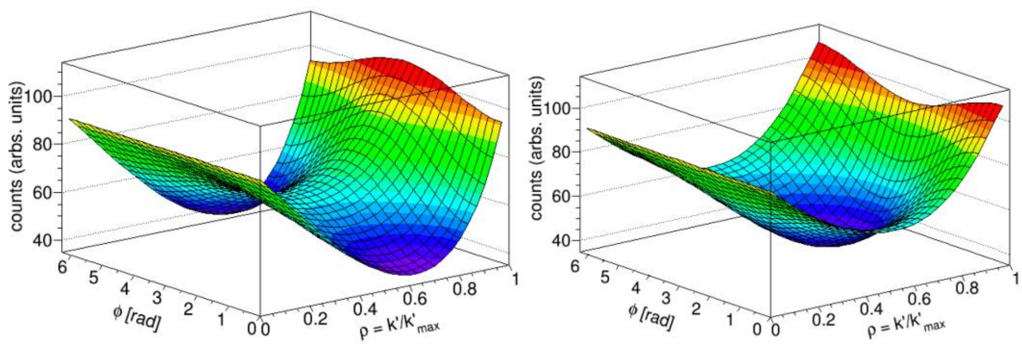
Asymmetry computed using QED



Polarized Compton process



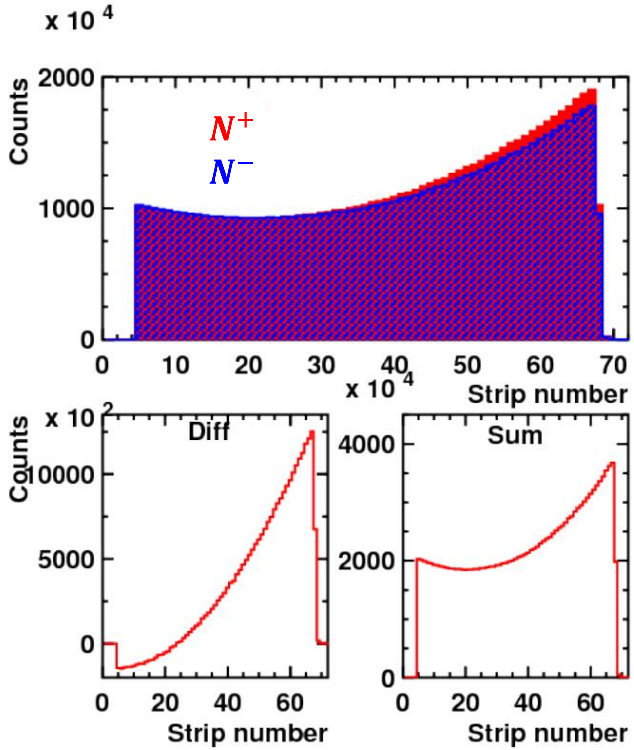
Longitudinal polarization asymmetry

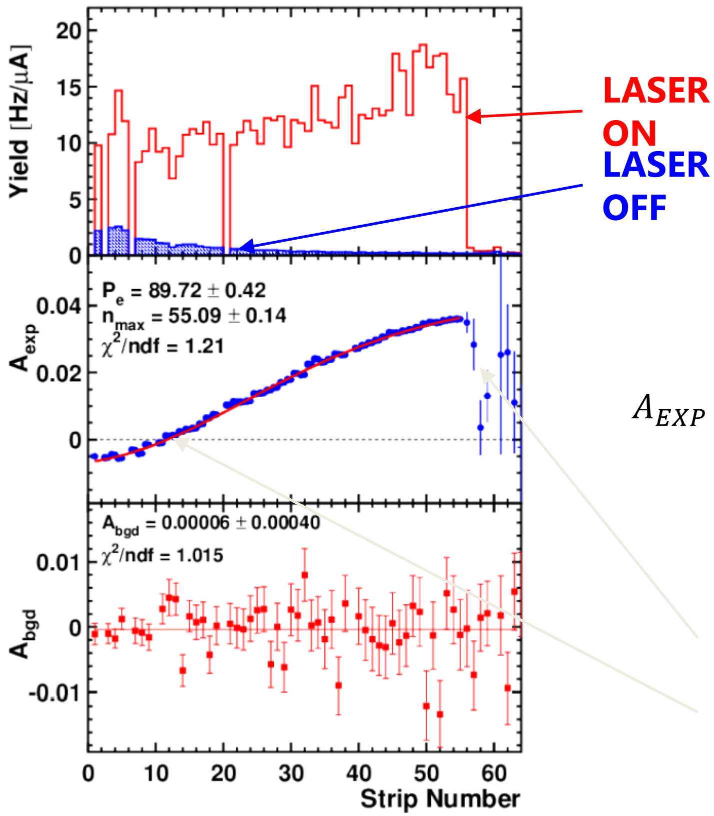


Transverse polarization Compton asymmetry

Polarized Compton process

The hit distributions are used to measure A_{EXP}.



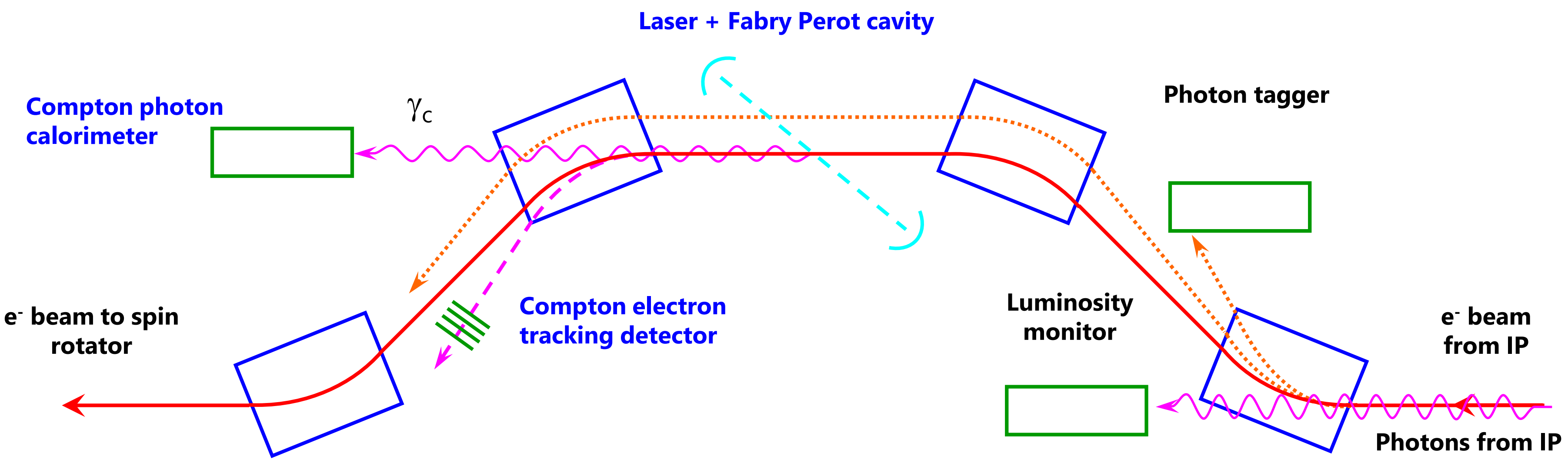


$$A_{EXP} \equiv \frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^+ + N^-}$$

Precision Electron-Beam Polarimetry using Compton Scattering at 1 GeV (Hall C at Jefferson Lab)

Compton chicane

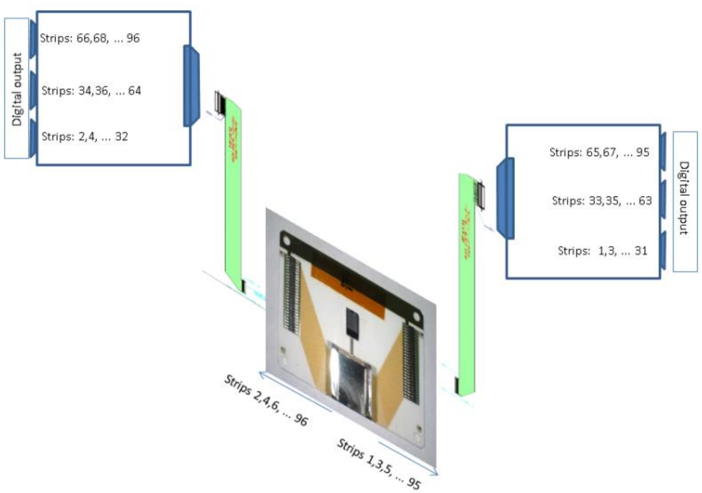
The electrons that interact lose part of their momentum, therefore they are deflected more by dipolar magnets.

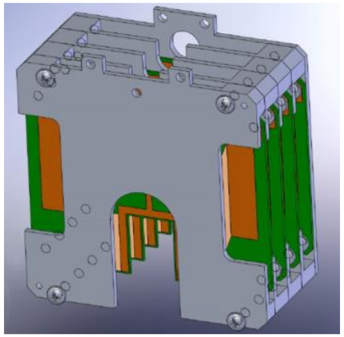


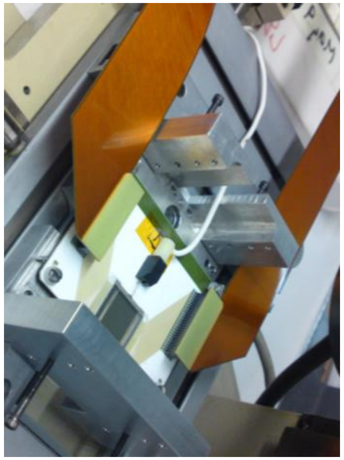
JLab Hall C Compton Electron detector

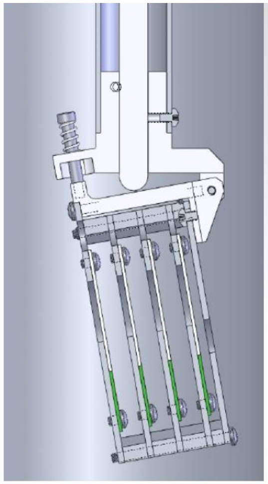
A solid state detector directly in the primary vacuum can approach the beam using a movable support.

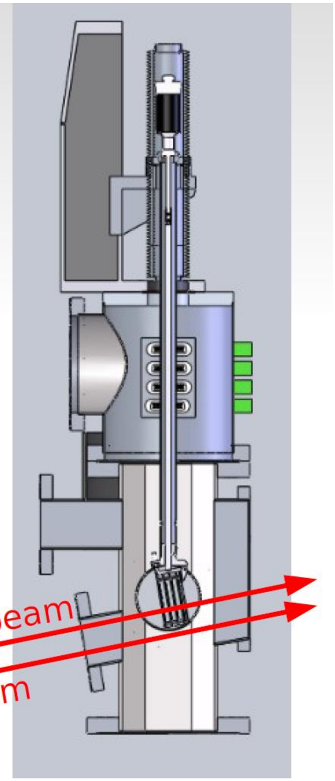
Silicon or diamond strip detectors
About 200 to 250 strips 250 mm width
5 cm length to catch zero crossing and Compton edge
Present system used at JLAB Hall C :
electronics connected with flat cables
Bad for SNR and speed!









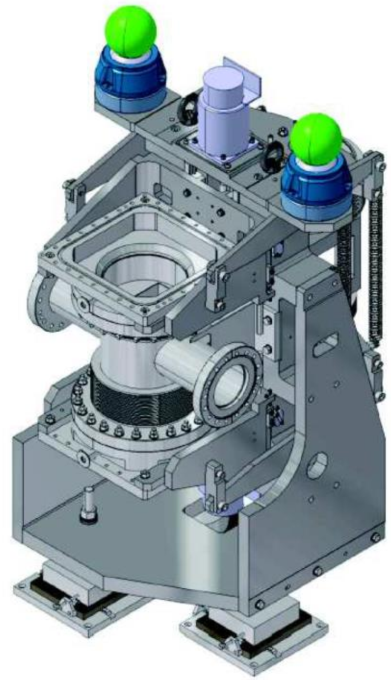


Challenges at EIC

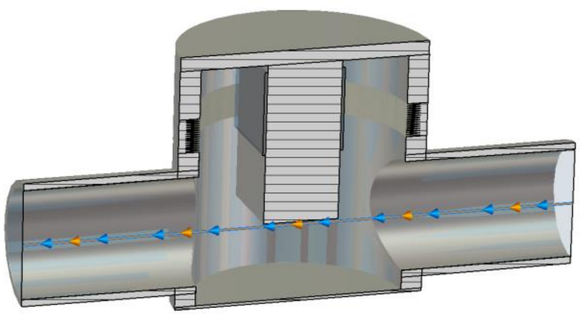
- Large beam current (2.4 A vs 200 uA at JLab)
  - Wakefield power deposit by beam can be significant
  - Synchrotron radiation (more severe than JLab)
  - Background
    - Bremstrahlung
    - Halo
  - Detector radiation hardness

Proposed EIC Compton electron detector

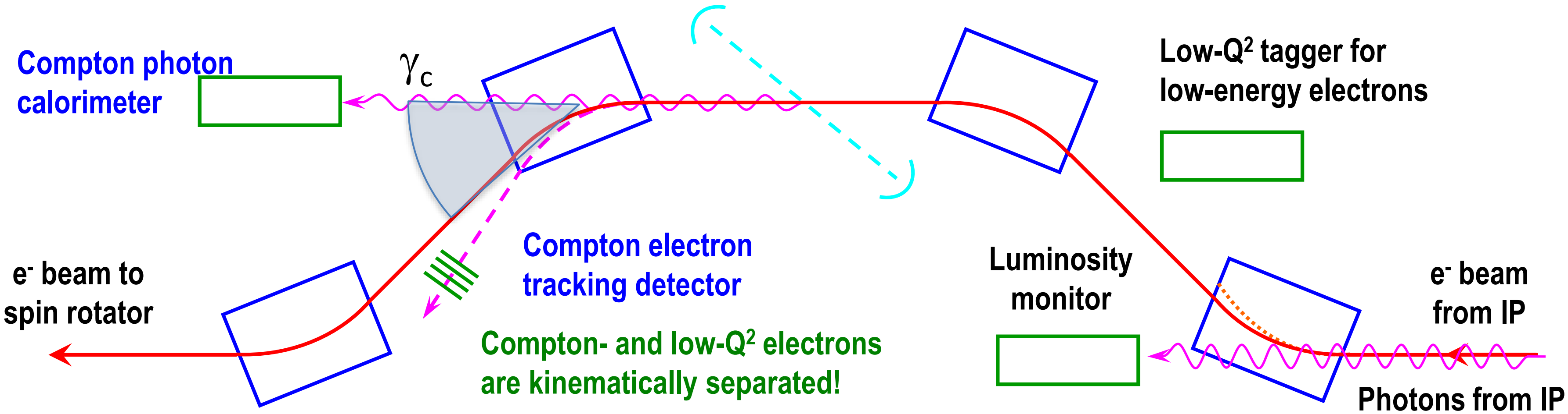
- Use Roman Pot for electron side too
- Pros :
  - Access to detector without breaking main vacuum
  - Electronics can be closer to electronics (no flex cables)
  - Cooling of detector easier
- Con :
  - Additional material in front of detector



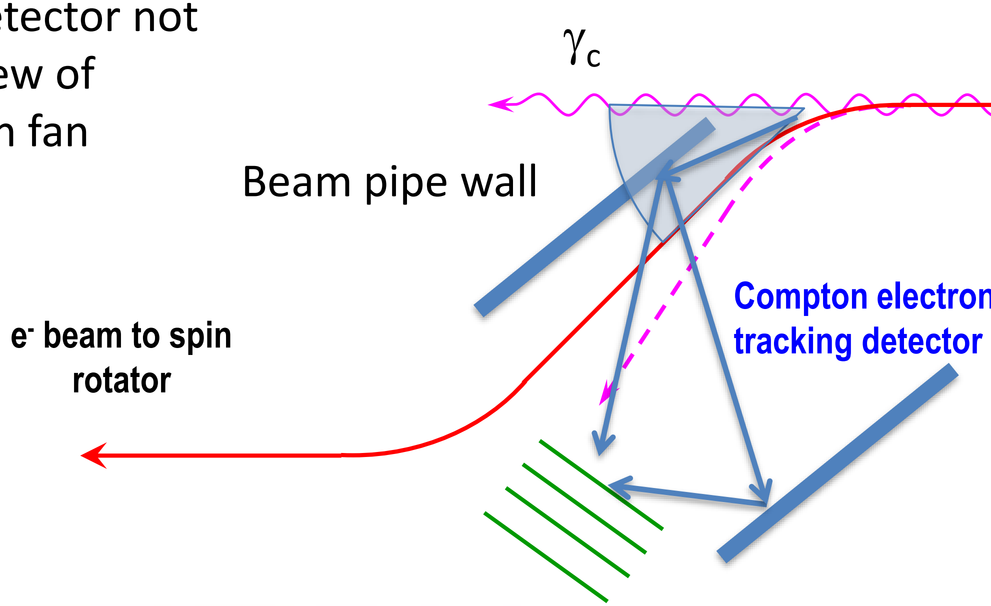
TOTEM Roman Pot



Synchrotron radiation



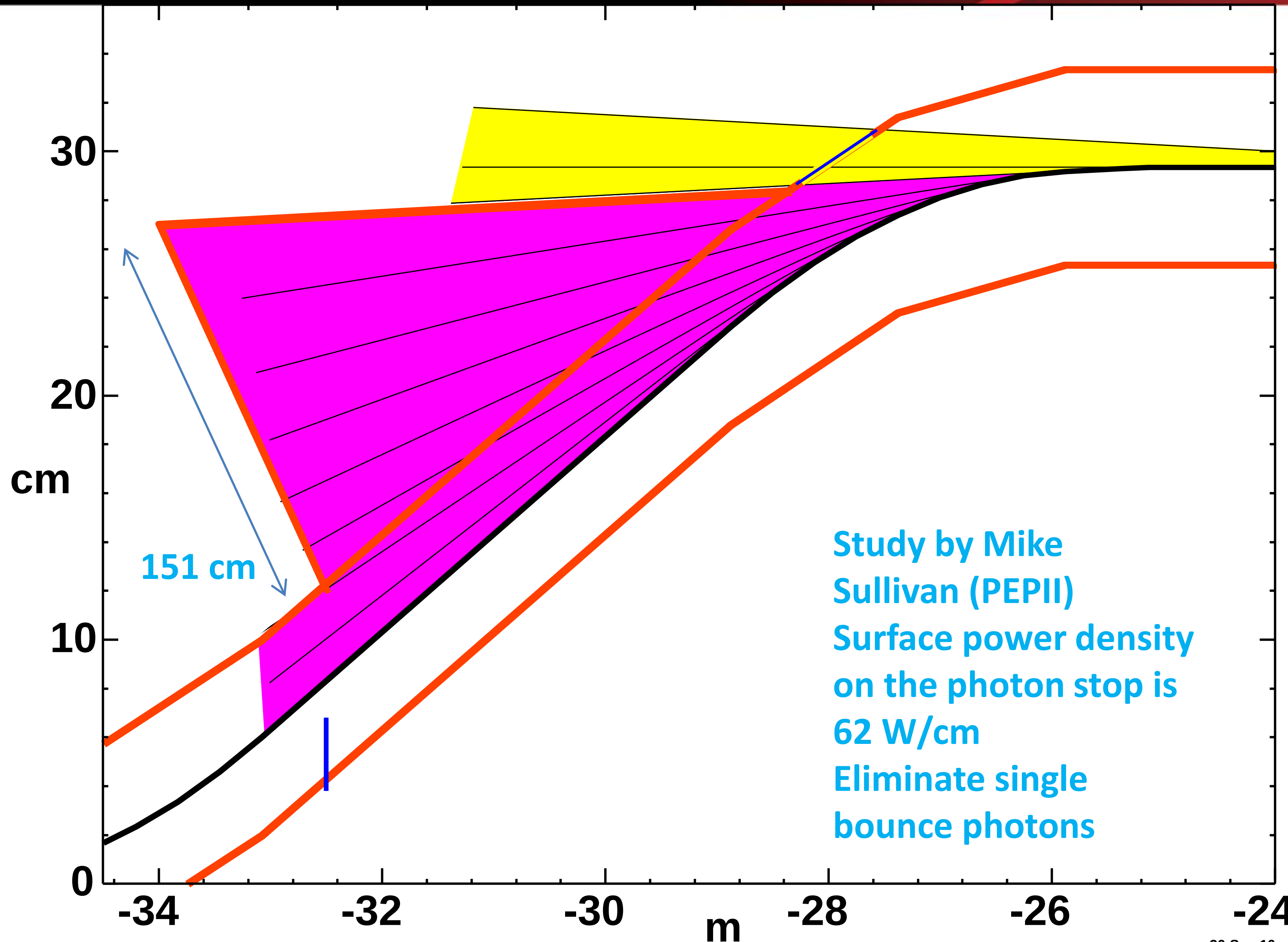
Electron detector not in direct view of synchrotron fan



Can see still see synchrotron X-rays bouncing on the beam pipe

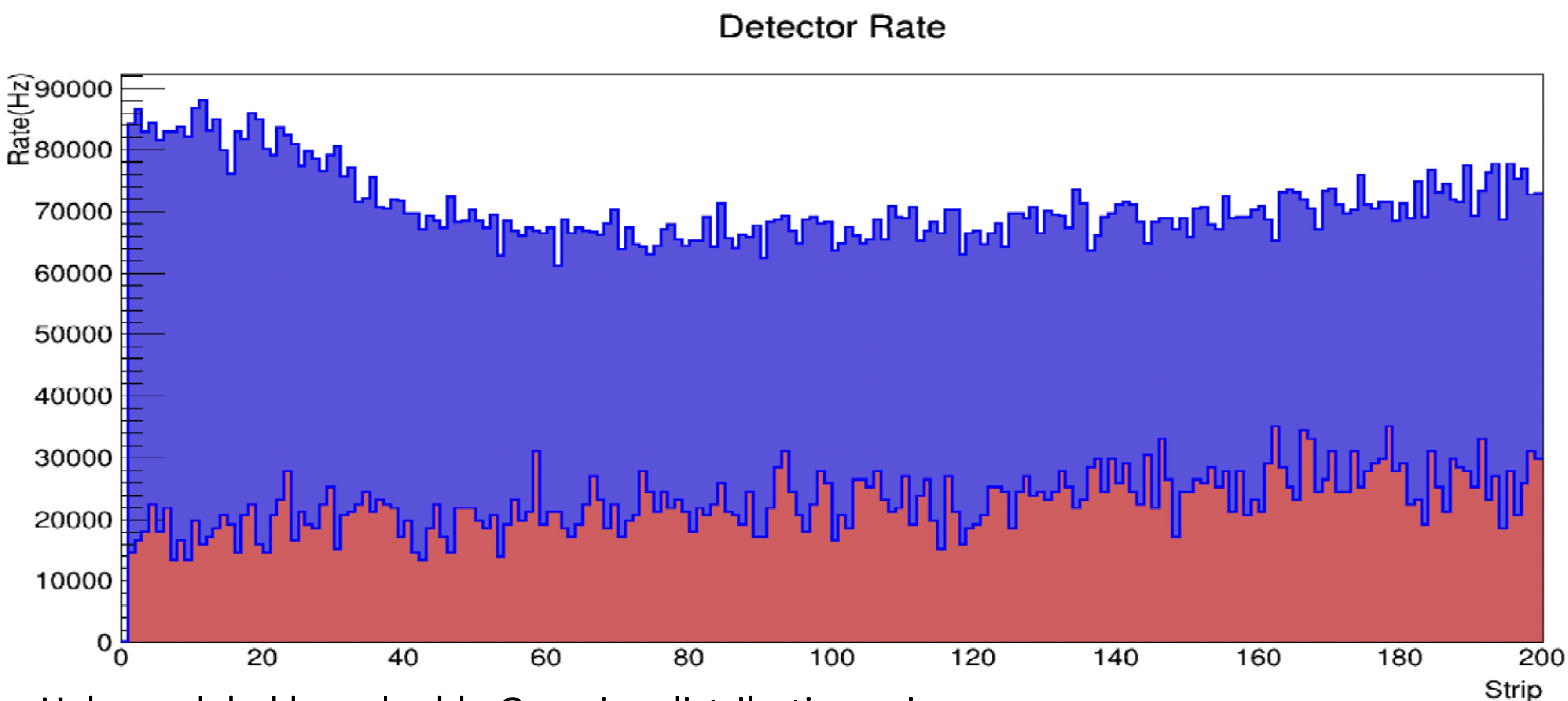
Can add structure and coating to reduce rate

Ante-chamber method



Study by Mike Sullivan (PEPII)
Surface power density on the photon stop is 62 W/cm
Eliminate single bounce photons

Halo background

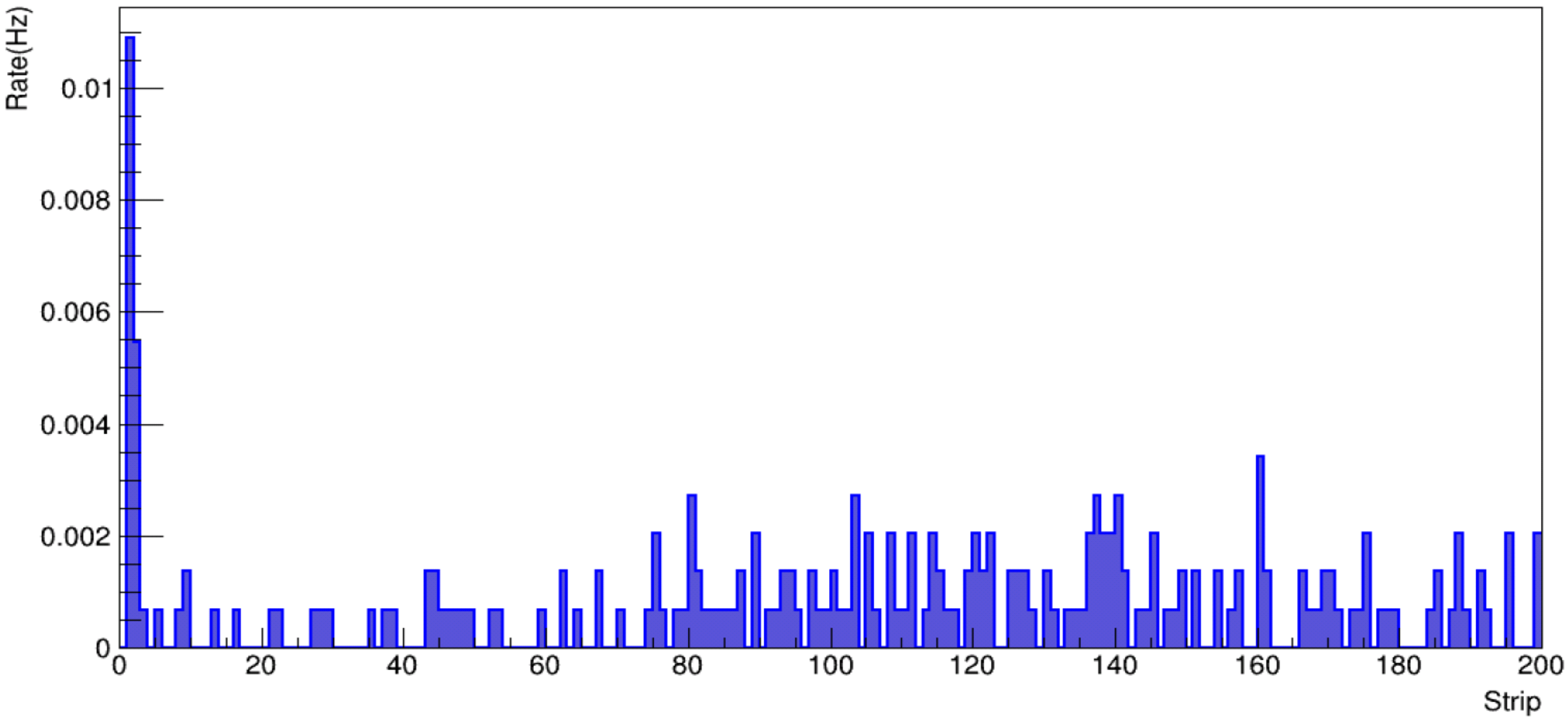


- Halo modeled by a double Gaussian distribution u
  beam size from PEPII
- Halo rates for 1 cm (blue) and
  2 cm aperture (salmon)
- Can be used to reevaluate when more realistic halo available

$$\frac{dN}{dxdy} = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_x^2} - \frac{y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}} + Ae^{-\frac{x^2}{2(S_x\sigma_x)^2} - \frac{y^2}{2(S_y\sigma_y)^2}}$$

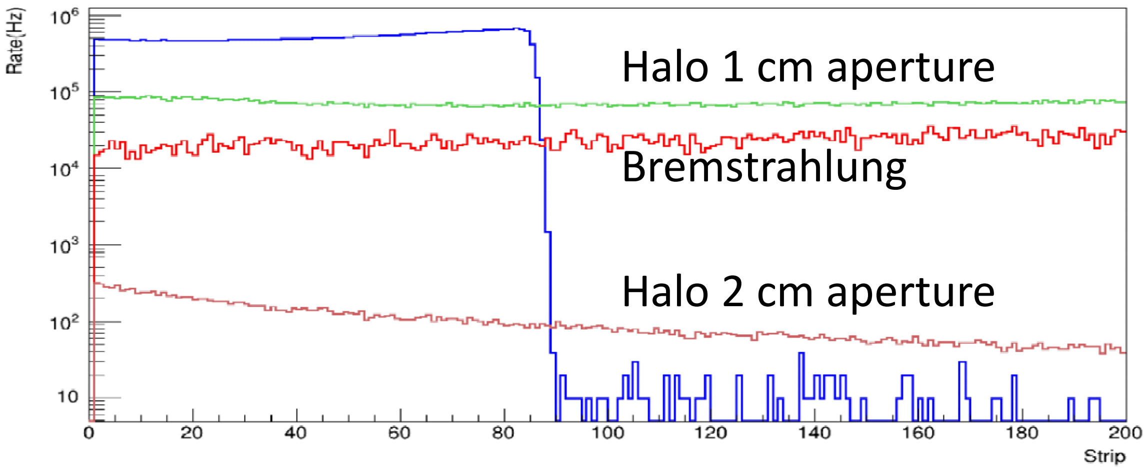
$$A = 7.2 \times 10^{-5}$$

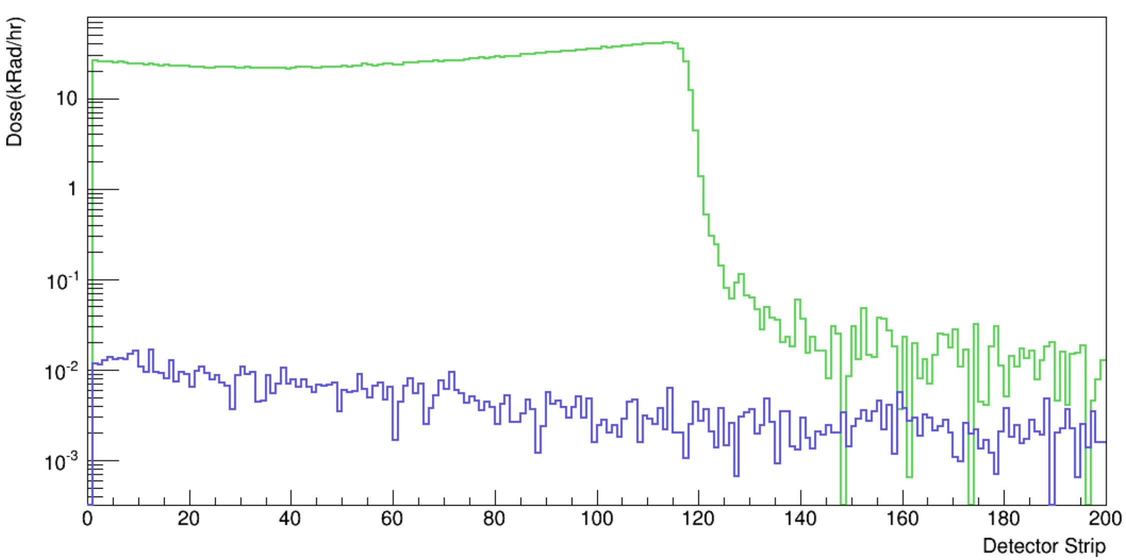
Compton Electron Rates from IP



- Use Pythia event generator
- Transport to Compton Detector
- Preliminary rate is negligible compared to other backgrounds

Compton Electron Det. Rates





Joshua Hoskins

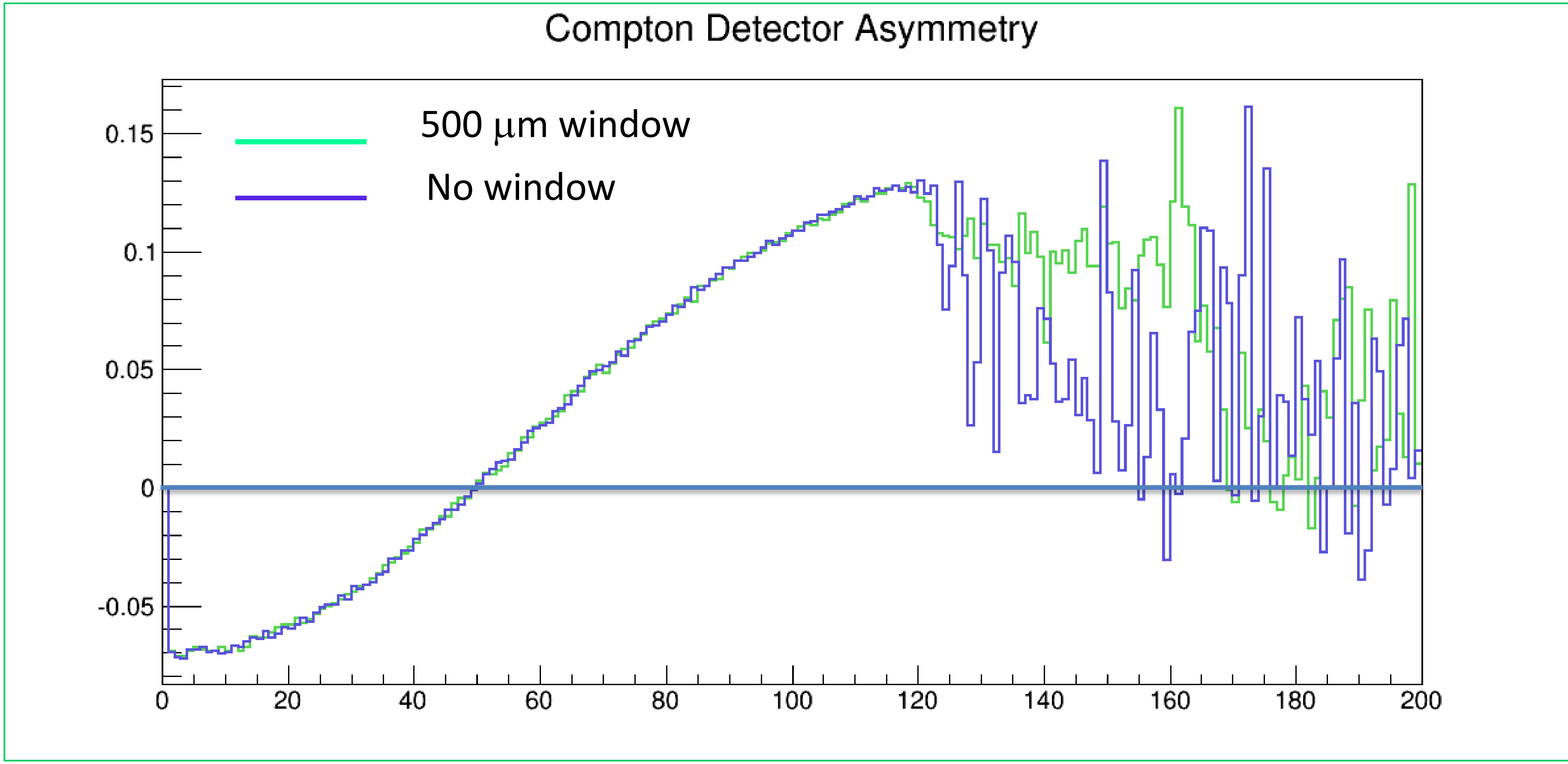
- 10 W
- 1 A of beam
- Green laser

- Compton and Bremstrahlung assuming 10^{-9} Torr

- Corresponding radiation dose for signal and background

(typical silicon SNR divided by 2 after 1 Mrad
No change for diamond after 2 Mrad from Qweak)

Compton asymmetry with window



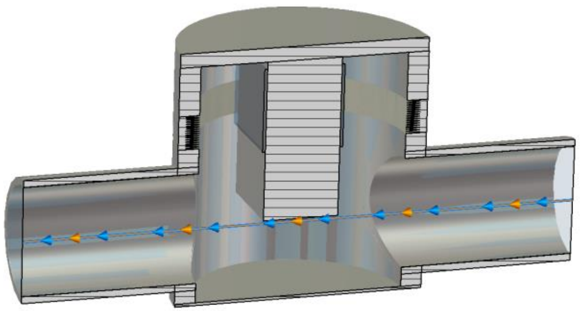
- Higher statistics MC comparison

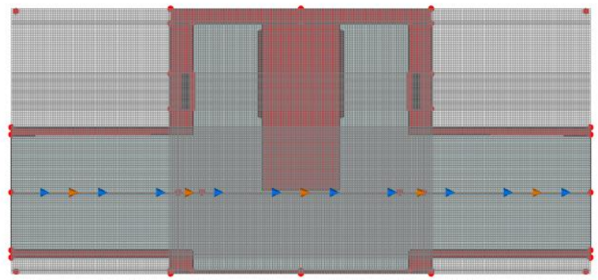
Compton asymmetry with window

	Polarization	Compton Edge	χ^2/NDF
No Window	84.90 ± 0.39	118.24 ± 0.18	1.74
Window	84.40 ± 0.40	118.36 ± 0.28	2.48

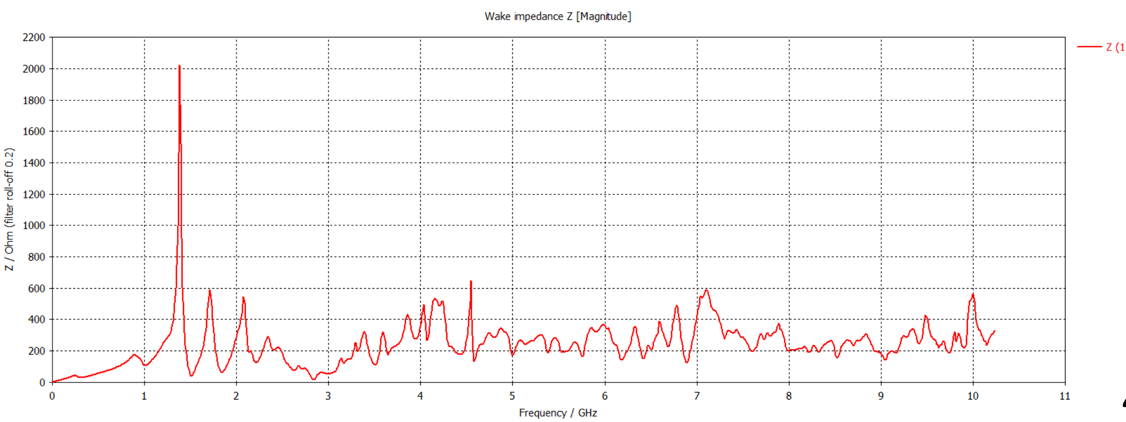
- Extracted polarization with and without window
- Number consistent at 1% level
- Need to study systematics with high statistics to evaluate best accuracy possible

Wakefield study

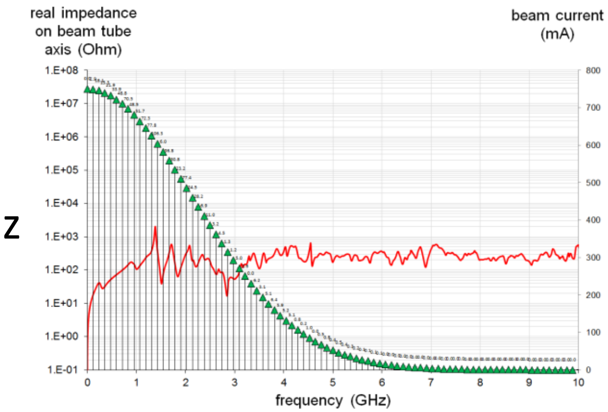




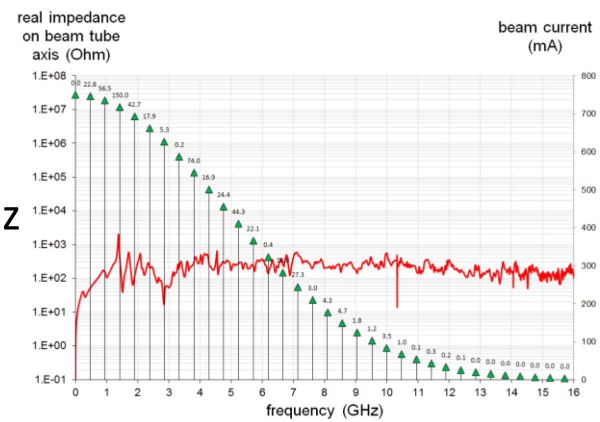
Impedance after 10 days of computation



119 MHz



476 MHz



Around 2160 W at 3A at low and medium energy
And 540 W at 0.75 A for high energy
Doable and will be reduced after optimization

Compton counting rates

JLEIC

Energy	Current	1 pass laser (10 W)		FP cavity (1 kW)	
(GeV)	(A)	Rate (MHz)	Time (1%)	Rate (MHz)	Time (1%)
3 GeV	3	26.8	161 ms	310	14 ms
5 GeV	3	16.4	106 ms	188	9 ms
10 GeV	0.72	1.8	312 ms	21	27 ms

Only considering Compton cross-section: no background
Total average polarization in 27 ms

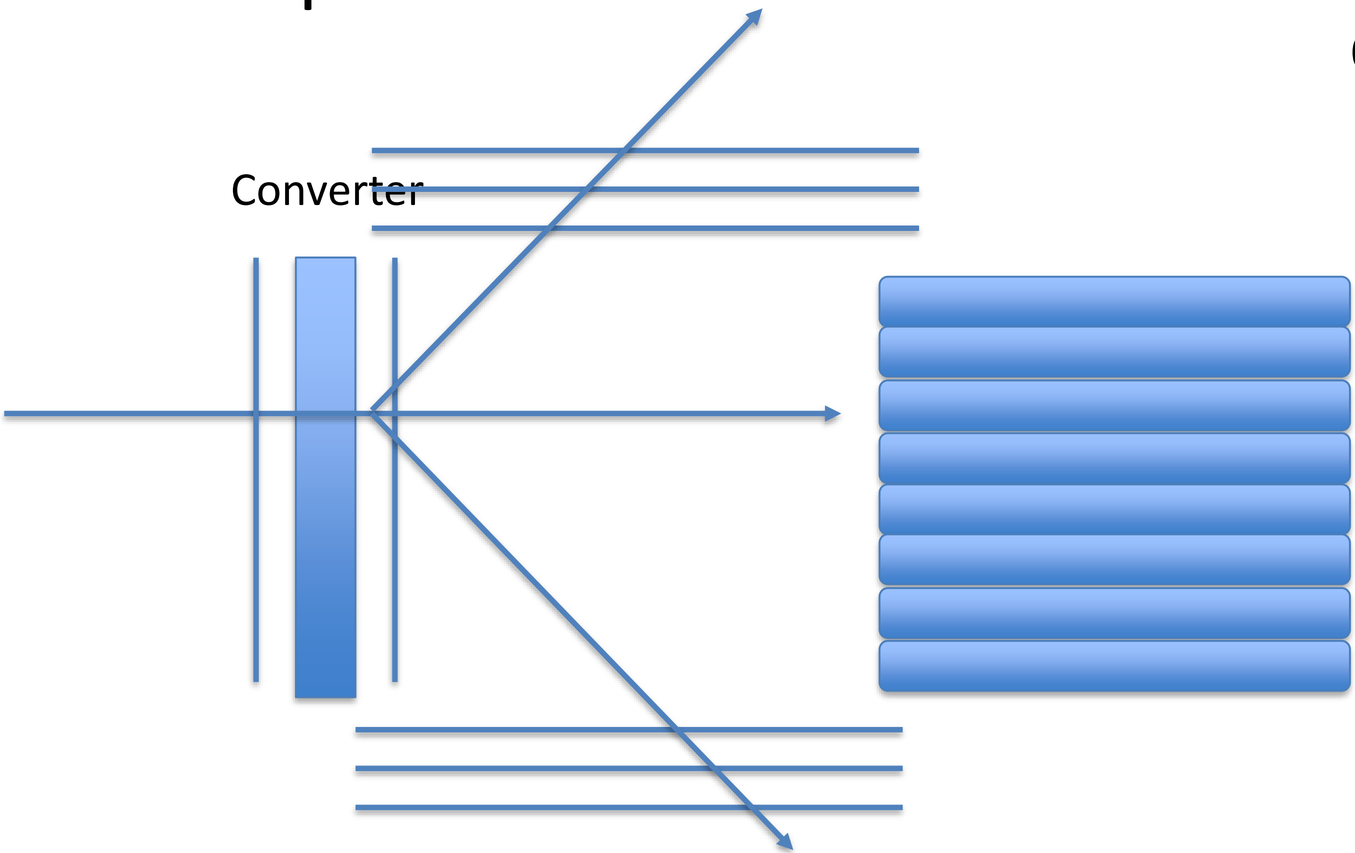
1320 or 330 bunches both options ok unless high background

Photon detector

- Same can be done with photon detector
- Pro:
  - Redundant measurement with electron detector
  - Can measure transverse polarization
- Con:
  - More sensitive to synchrotron background

Photon detection

- Pair spectrometer



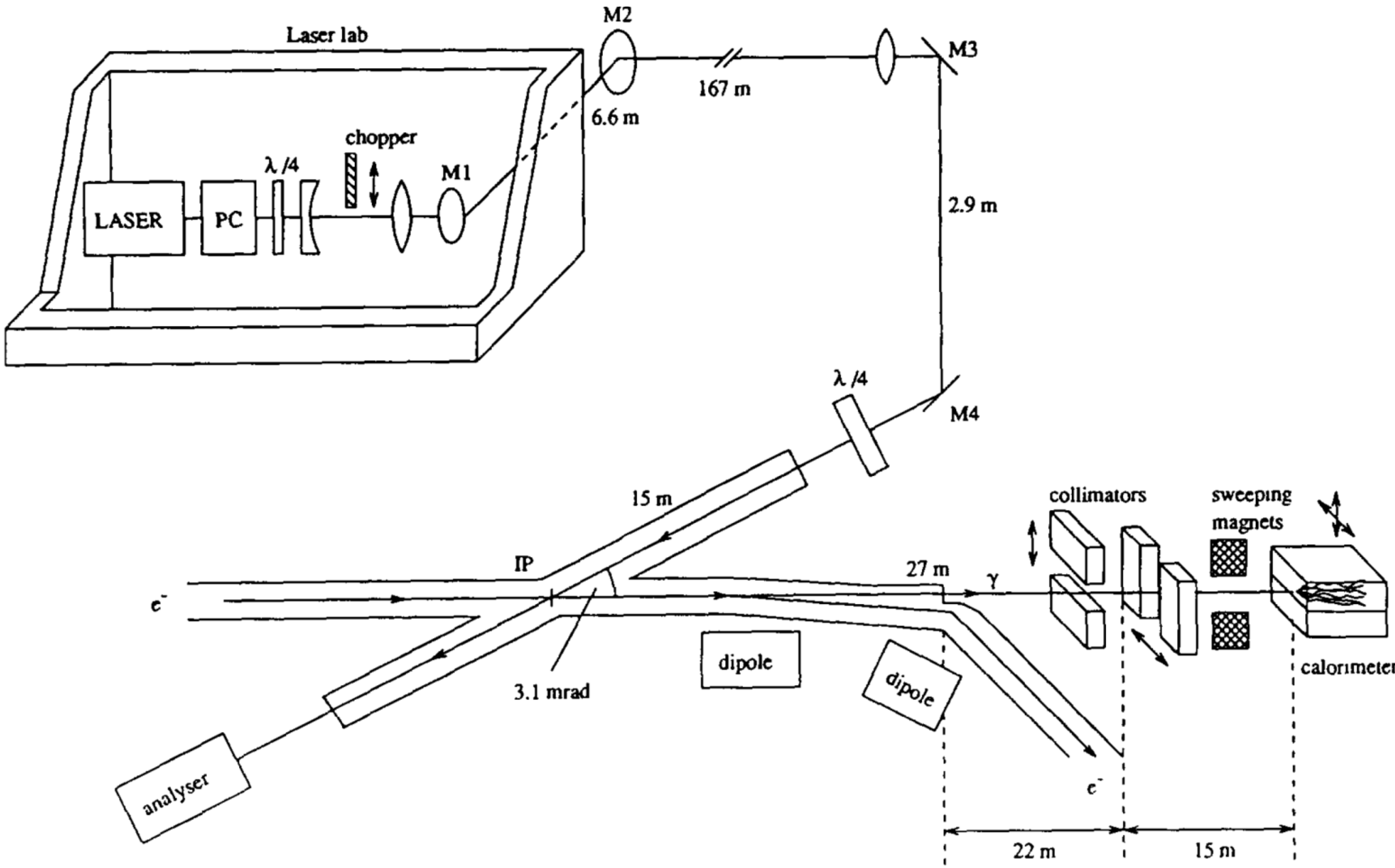
- Trackers : GEM or MAPS

- Segmented calorimeter
  - PbWO4, PbF2
  - Shashlyk (scinitillator or quartz fibers)
  - Particle flow (?)

Sensors

- Radiation hard
- Faster than 10 ns (diamond / maps / Cerenkov + MCP PMT , thin gap GEMs)
- Radiation hard where photon flux is high

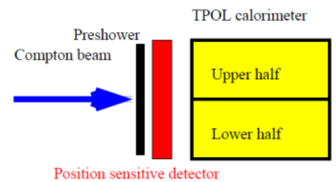
HERA TPOL

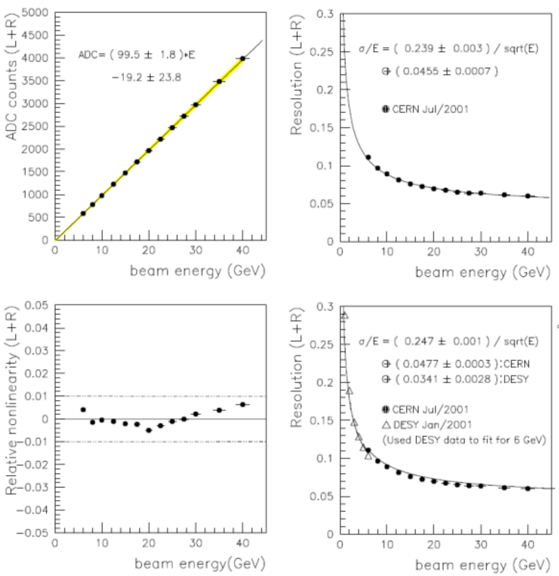


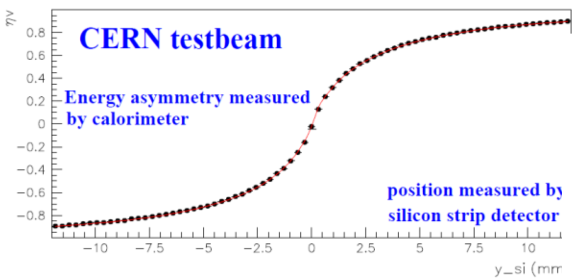
Laser lab
M2
167 m
M3
6.6 m
chopper
λ /4
M1
LASER
PC
2.9 m
λ /4
M4
15 m
collimators
sweeping
magnets
IP
27 m
γ
e⁻
dipole
dipole
calorimeter
3.1 mrad
analyser
e⁻
22 m
15 m

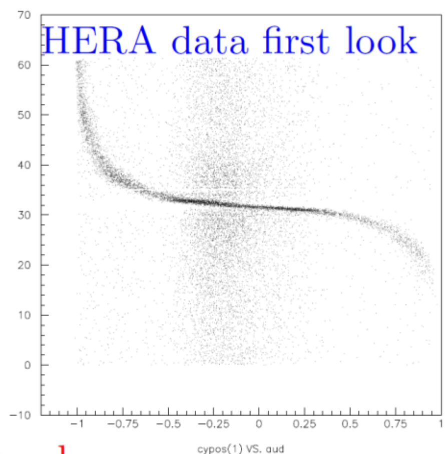
HERA transverse polarimeter

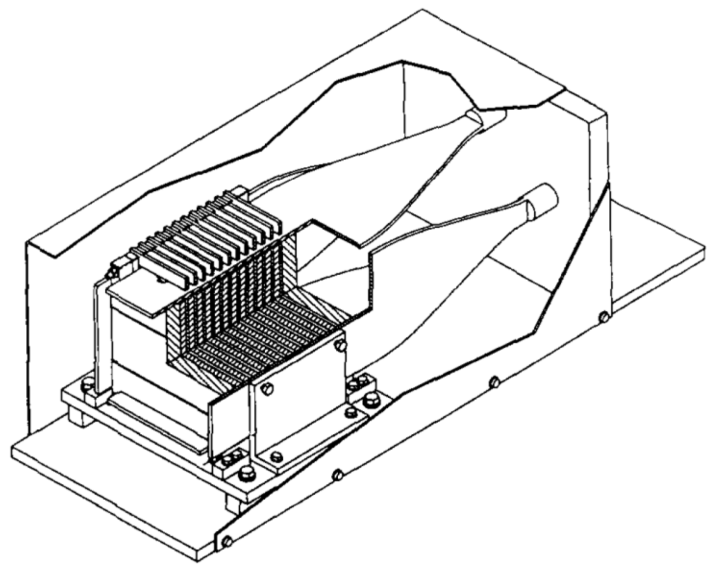
TPOL silicon detector











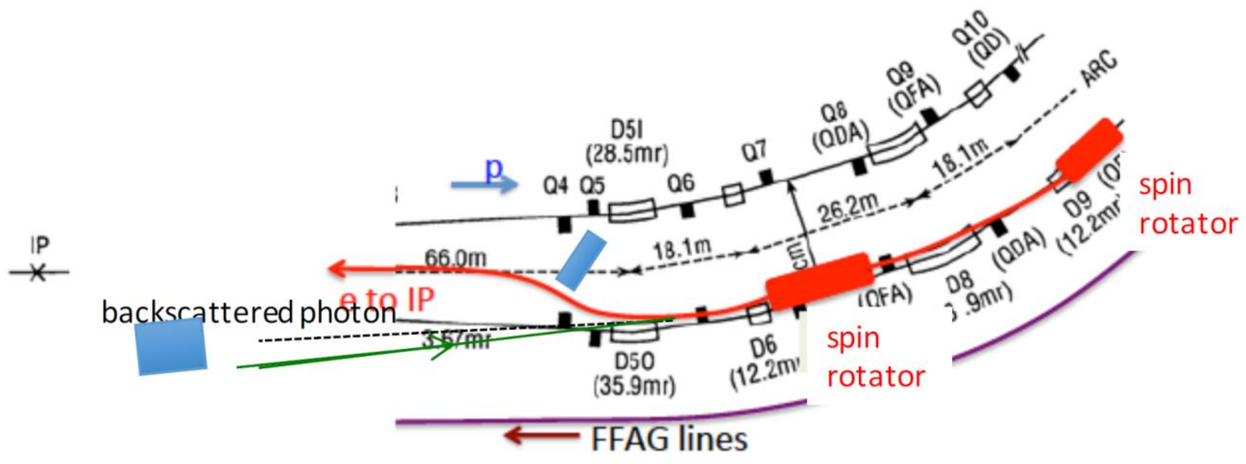
CERN and DESY testbeam results:

Calorimeter response confirmed

$\eta - y$ transformation determined

First results from HERA beam look good

EIC R&D eRD12



- Study for eRHIC
- Found adequate location
- 2 minutes measurement
- More refined study to come (background)

Conclusion

- Pretty extensive study for JLEIC, electron detector seemed feasible, should work for eRHIC, need location after a magnet
- Event generator can be reused
- Detector need to be implemented in eRHIC
- Redo background studies : bremsstrahlung, synchrotron, halo, beam induced
- Wakefield
- Need to look more at photon side
- R&D for fast detectors for photon side