
The Compton polarimeter in IR6

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How to choose the position of electron polarimeter and Compton IP

- **Have a dipole to separate the scattered photons from the beam;**
- **As close to the ep IP as possible;**
- **Enough rate of scattered photons;**
- **Small smearing in Y position;**
- **Detect scattered photons and recoil electrons;**

Luminosity and Y smearing

$$L = f_b N_e N_\gamma G$$

Geometric factor:

$$G = \frac{1 + \beta \cos \theta}{2\pi \sqrt{\sigma_y^2 + \sigma_{\gamma y}^2} \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 (\beta + \cos \theta)^2 + \sigma_{\gamma x}^2 (1 + \beta \cos \theta)^2 + (\sigma_z^2 + \sigma_{\gamma z}^2) \sin^2 \theta}}$$

$$f_b = 2.2852 \times 10^7; N_e = 6.2 \times 10^{10}; N_\gamma = 2.84974 \times 10^{12};$$

$$\sigma_{\gamma x} = 0.1 \text{ mm}; \sigma_{\gamma y} = 0.1 \text{ mm}; \sigma_{\gamma z} = 1.3 \text{ mm};$$

$$\sigma_z = 10 \text{ mm}; \sigma_x = \sqrt{\epsilon_x \beta_x}, \beta_x = 13.4 \text{ m}; \beta_y = 19 \text{ m};$$

$$\delta P_e \approx \frac{1}{A \sqrt{N}}; N = \text{time} * L * \sigma_{\text{Compton}} * 0.8 * f_b / 290;$$

$$\theta = 3 \text{ mrad}; \sigma_{\text{Compton}} = 400 \text{ mb};$$

The distribution of the initial electrons would also produce a smearing of the Y distribution of the scattered photon; The height of the electron beam at a distance D from the IP is calculated in the following way:

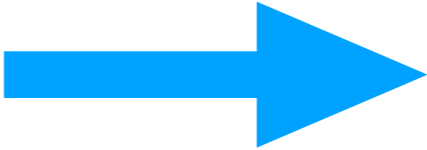
$$\sigma_{e,y}(D) = \sqrt{\epsilon_y \beta_y(D)} = \sqrt{\epsilon_y} \sqrt{\beta_y(0) - 2\alpha_y(0)D + \gamma_y(0)D^2}$$

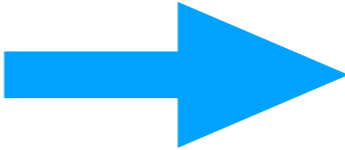
$$\gamma_y(0) = \frac{1 + \alpha_y^2(0)}{\beta_y(0)}$$

Transporting Twiss Parameters

The emittance between two points is conserved, regardless of the change in beam shape and orientation, so the twiss parameters transform as:

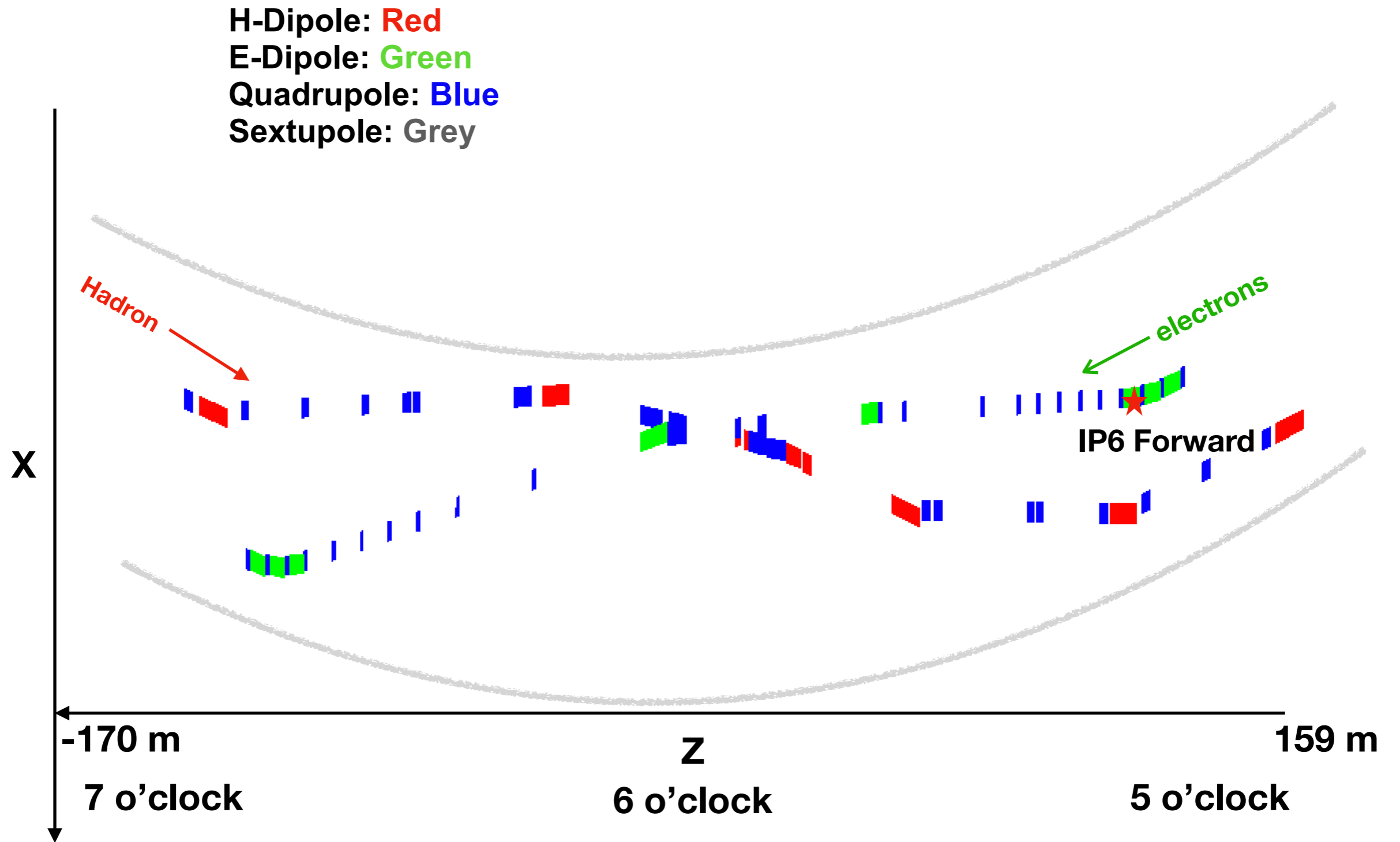
$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C^2 & -2SC & S^2 \\ -CC' & (S'C + SC') & -SS' \\ C'^2 & -2S'C' & S'^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_o \\ \alpha_o \\ \gamma_o \end{pmatrix}$$

For drift: $M_{\text{twiss, drift}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2L & L^2 \\ 0 & 1 & -L \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 
$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \beta_o - 2L\alpha_o + L^2\gamma_o \\ \alpha &= \alpha_o - L\gamma_o \\ \gamma &= \gamma_o \end{aligned}$$

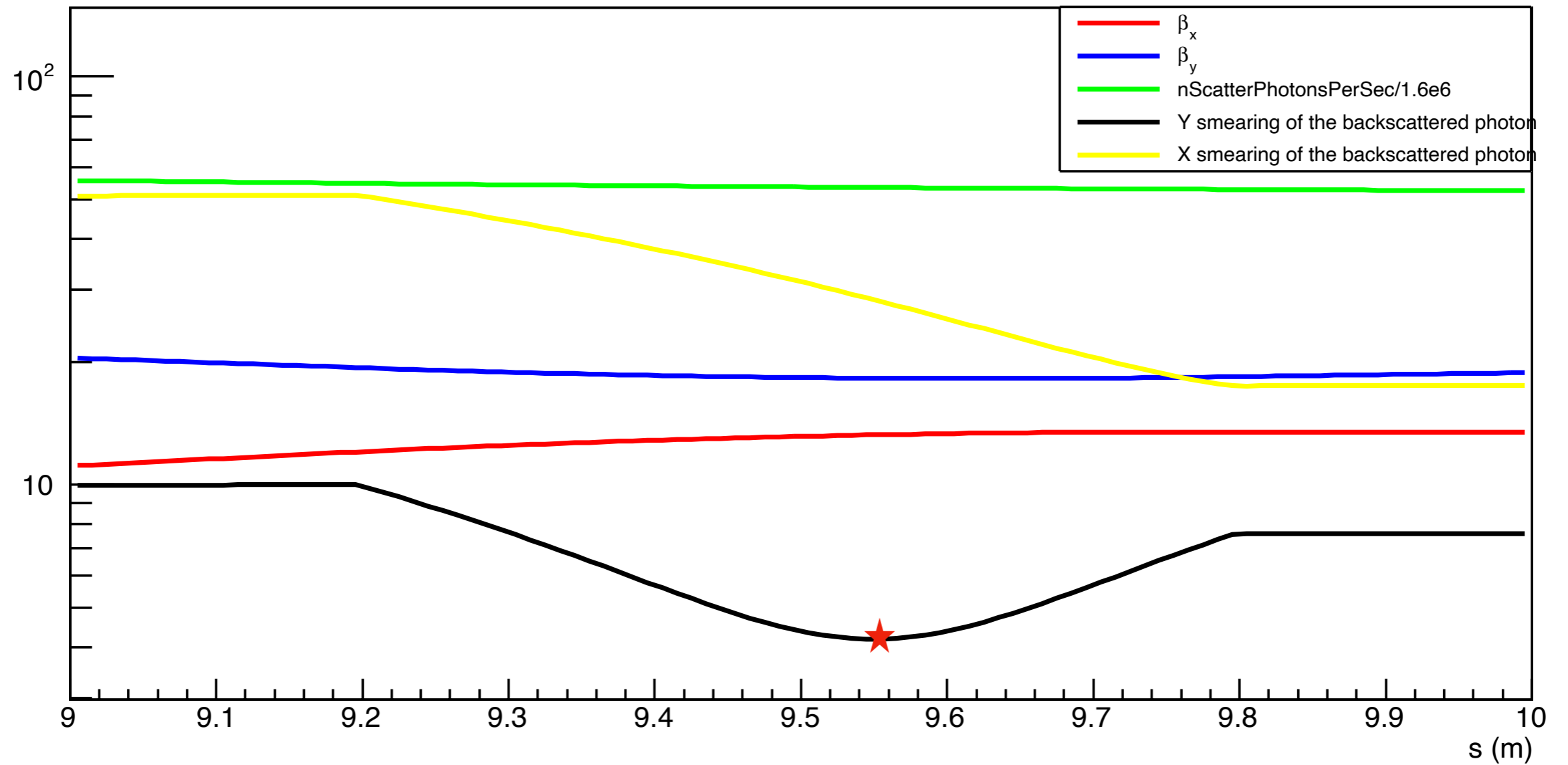
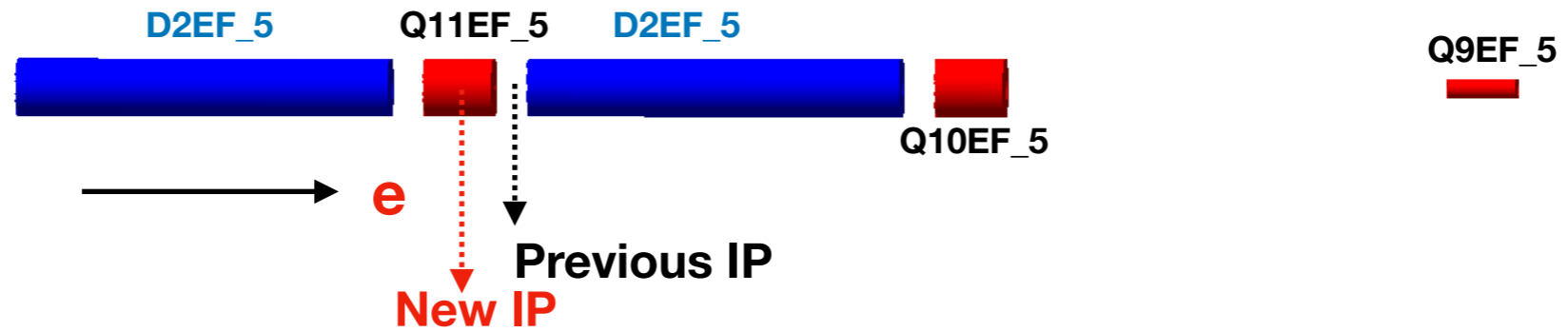
For Quadrupole:
 If $K > 0$
$$\begin{aligned} C(s) &= \cos(\sqrt{K}s), \\ S(s) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \sin(\sqrt{K}s), \end{aligned}$$
 
$$\begin{aligned} \beta(s) &= C^2\beta_o - 2CS\alpha_o + S^2\gamma_o \\ \alpha(s) &= -CC'\beta_o + (SC' + S'C)\alpha_o - SS'\gamma_o \\ \gamma(s) &= C'^2\beta_o - 2S'C'\alpha_o + S'^2\gamma_o \end{aligned}$$

 If $K < 0$
$$\begin{aligned} C(s) &= \cosh(\sqrt{K}s), \\ S(s) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \sinh(\sqrt{K}s) \end{aligned}$$

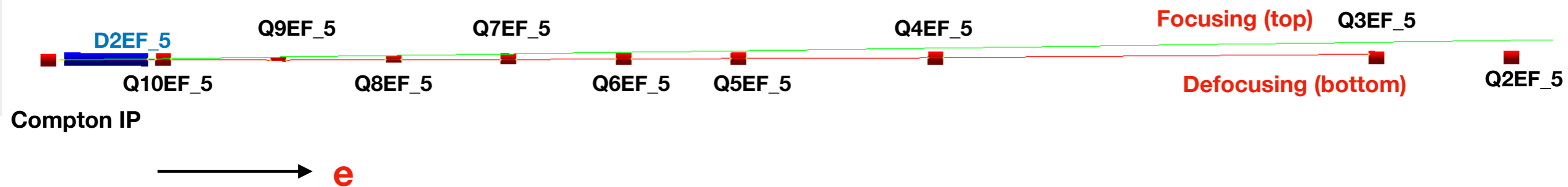
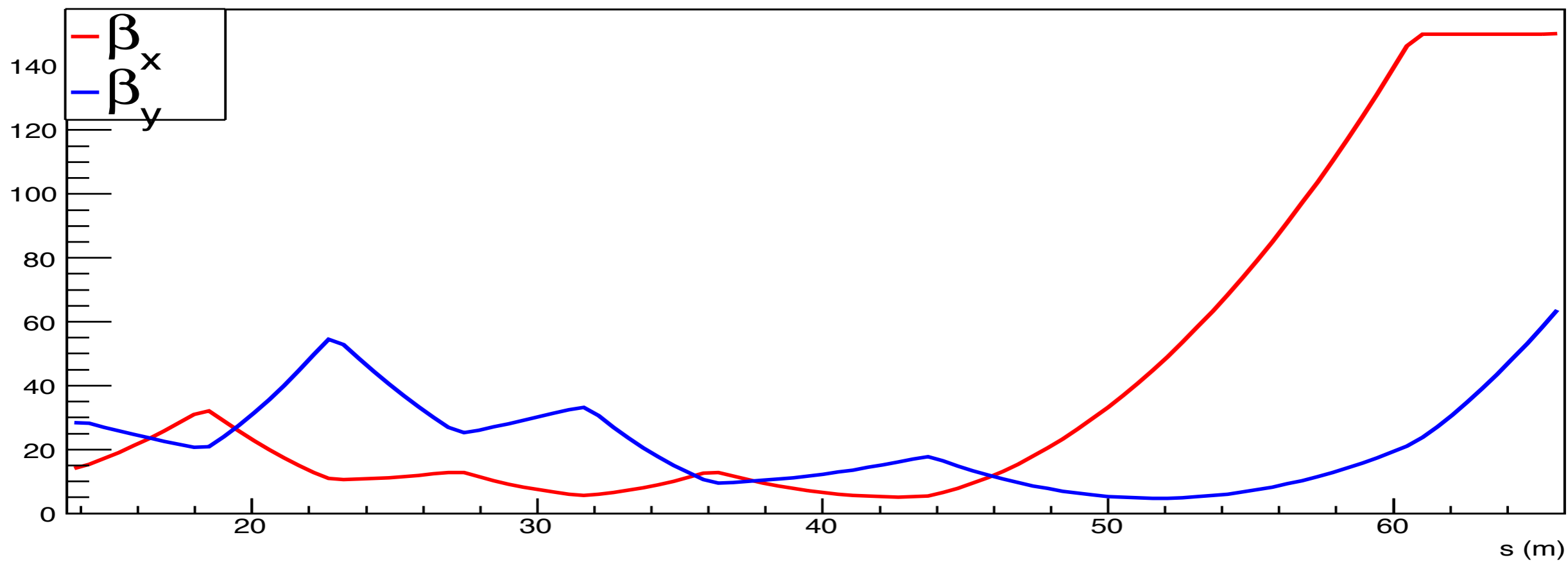
IR6 layout



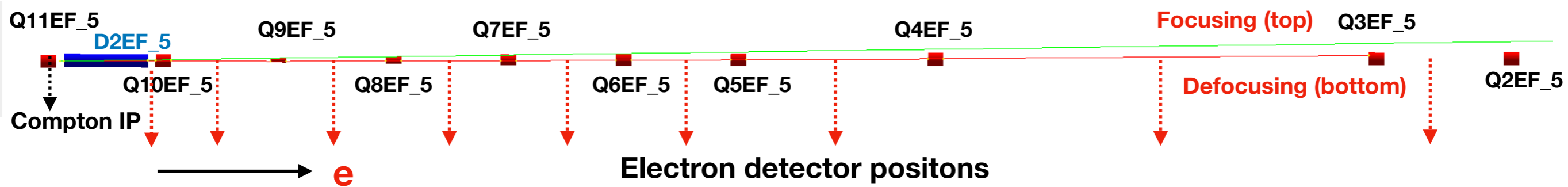
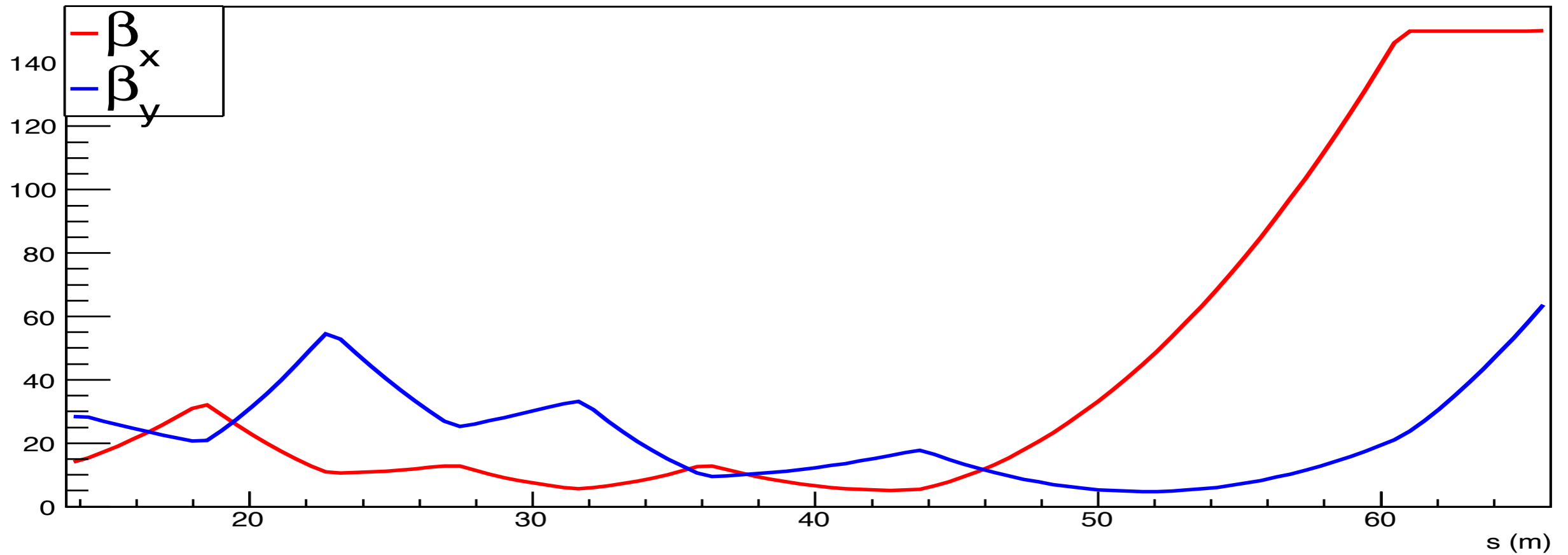
Optimize IP6 Forward Compton IP

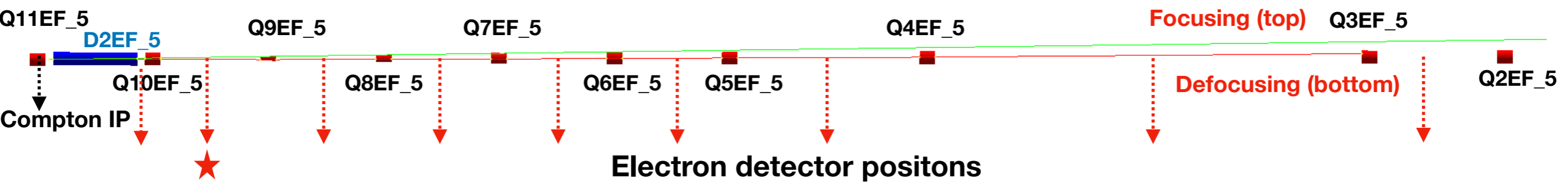
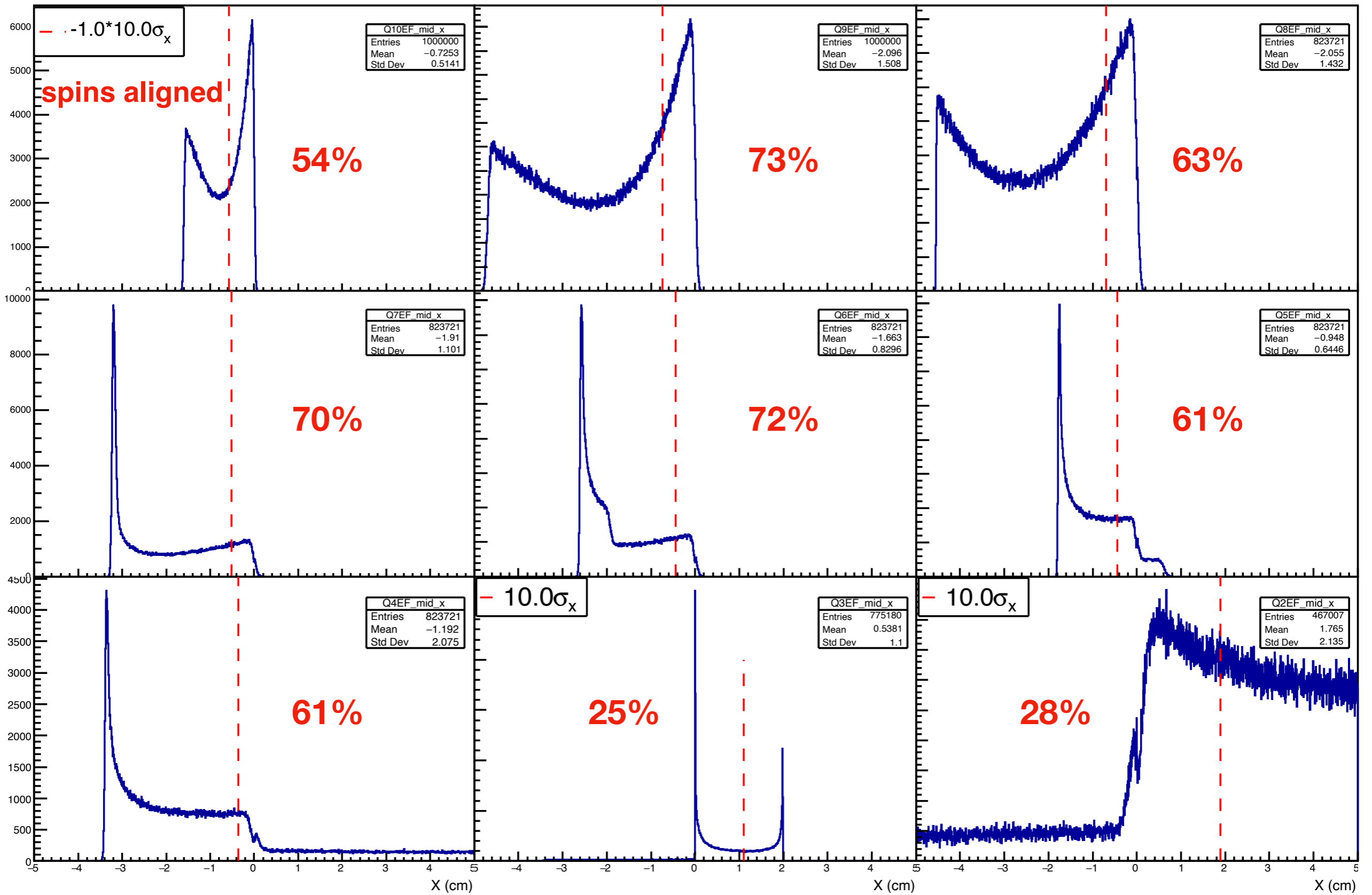


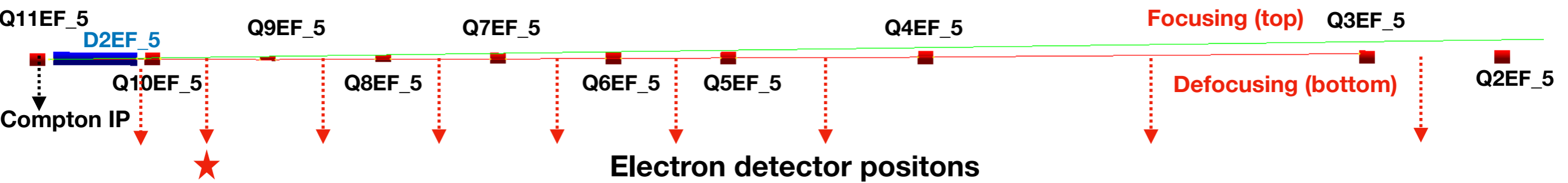
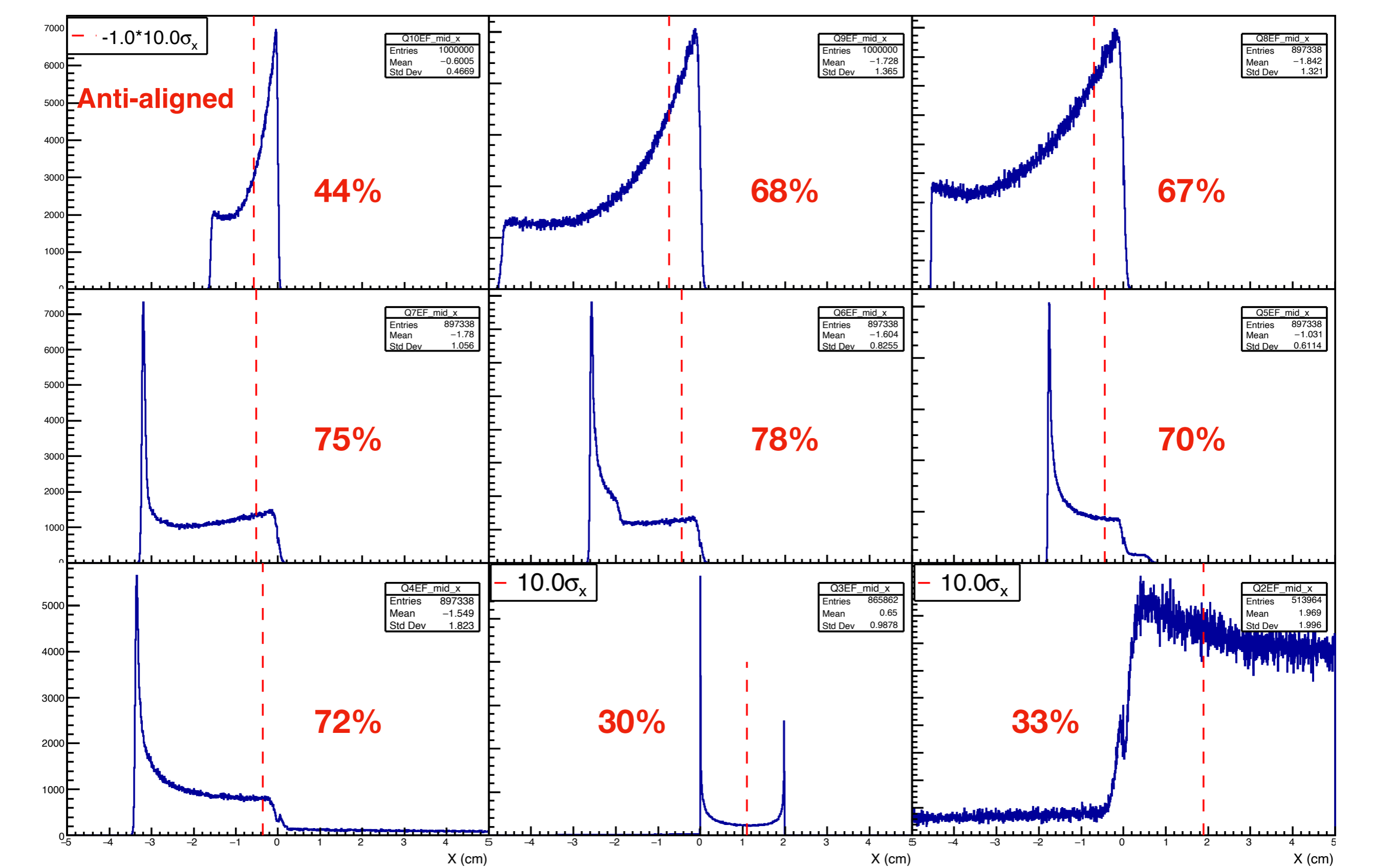
IP6 Forward



IP6 Forward



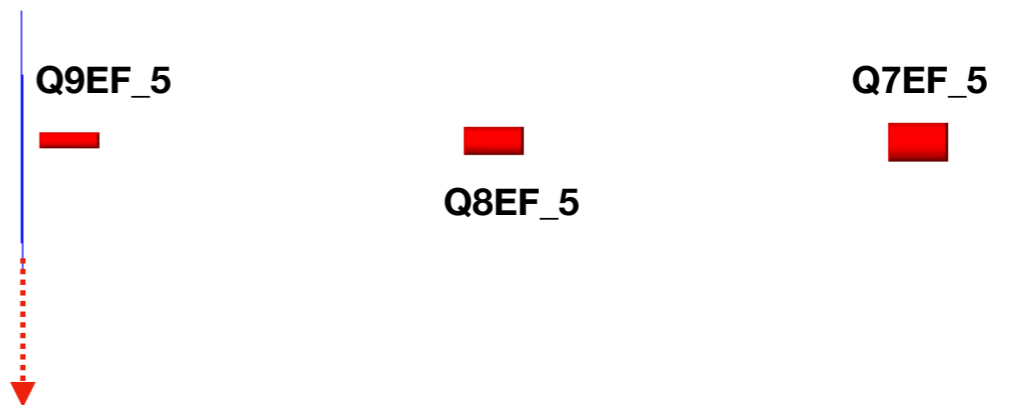
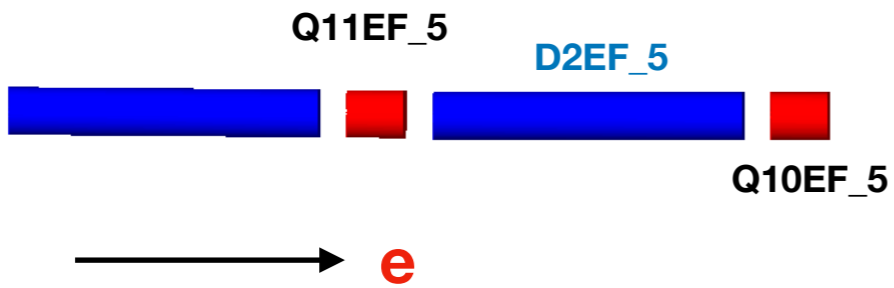
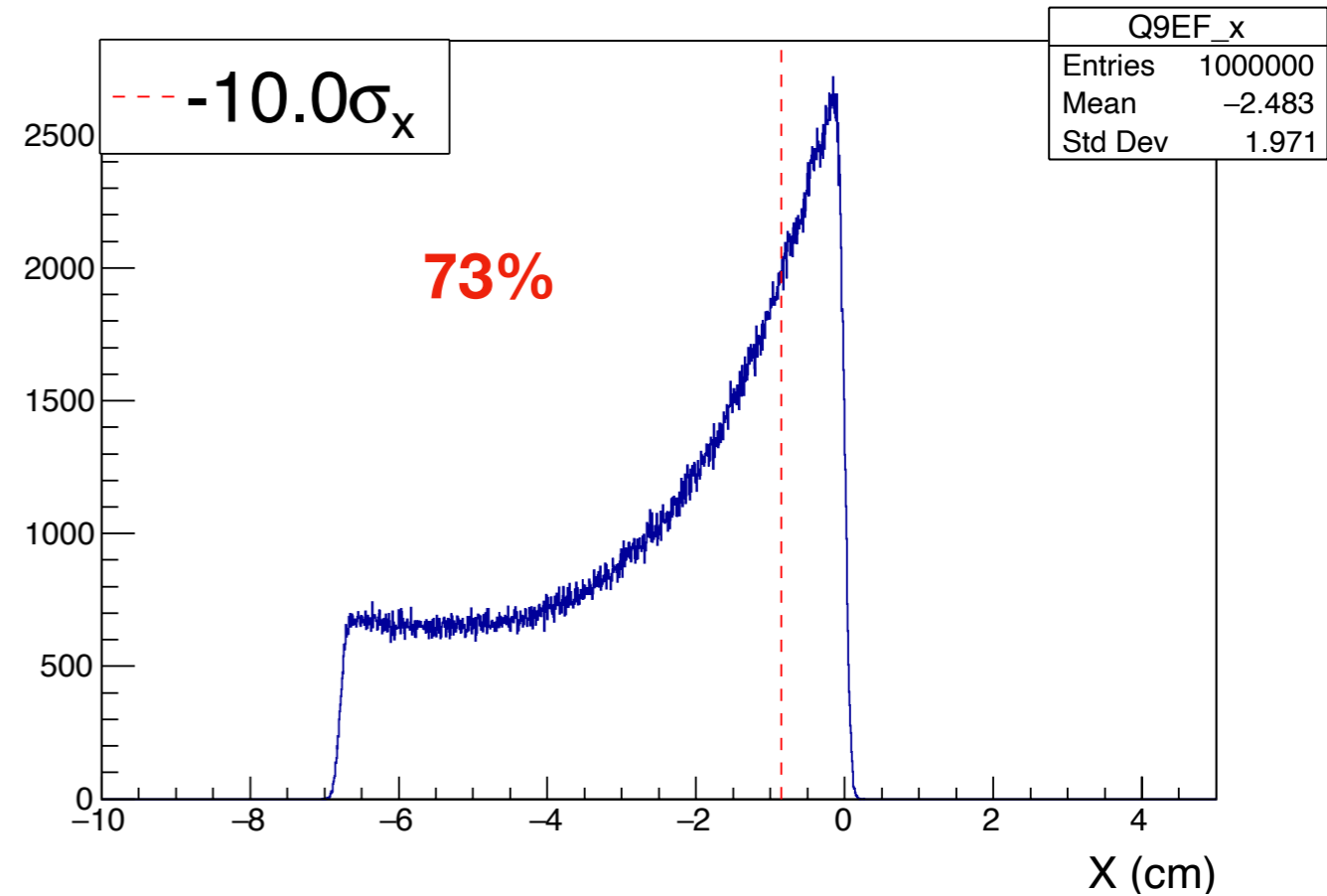
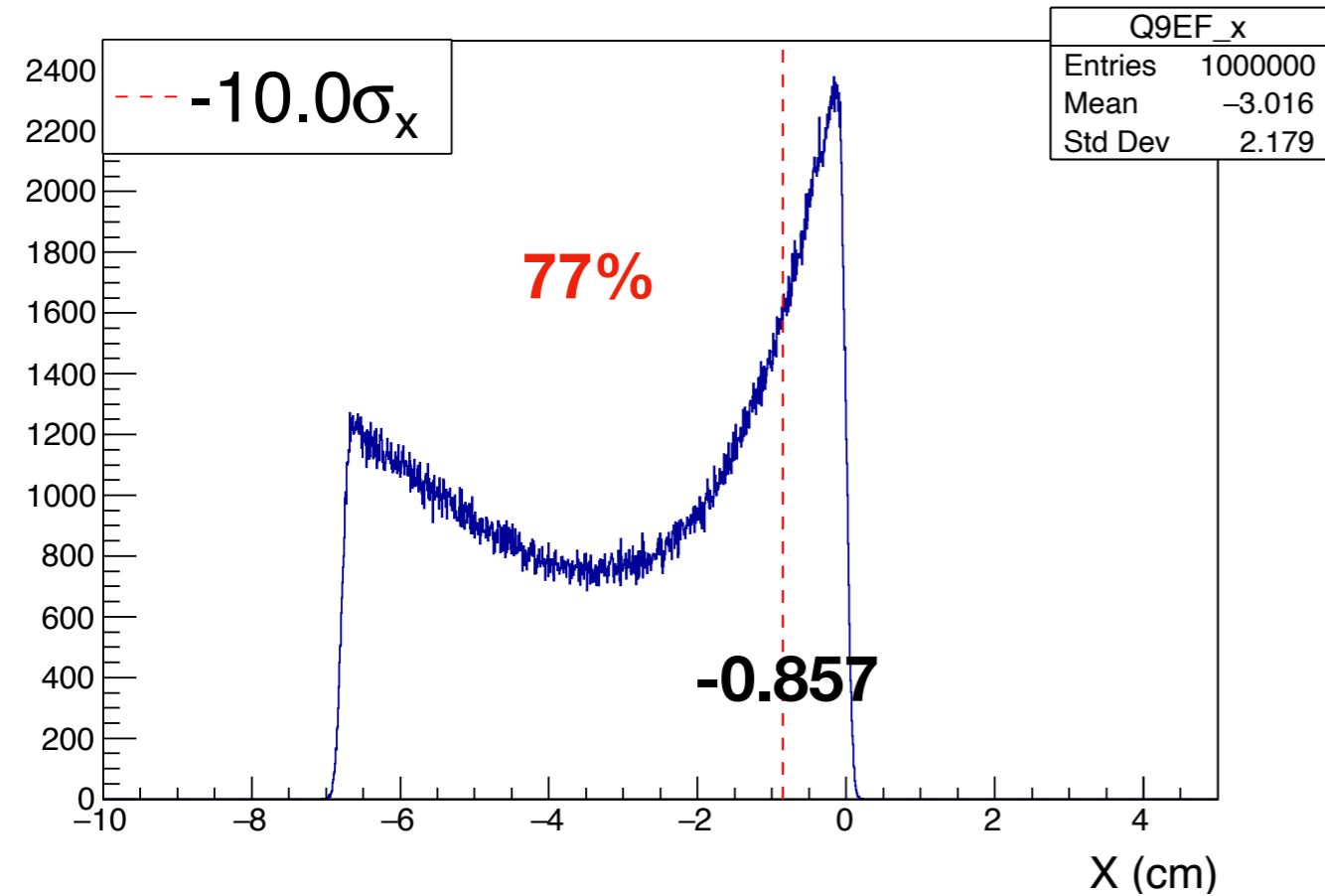




Electron detection

spins aligned

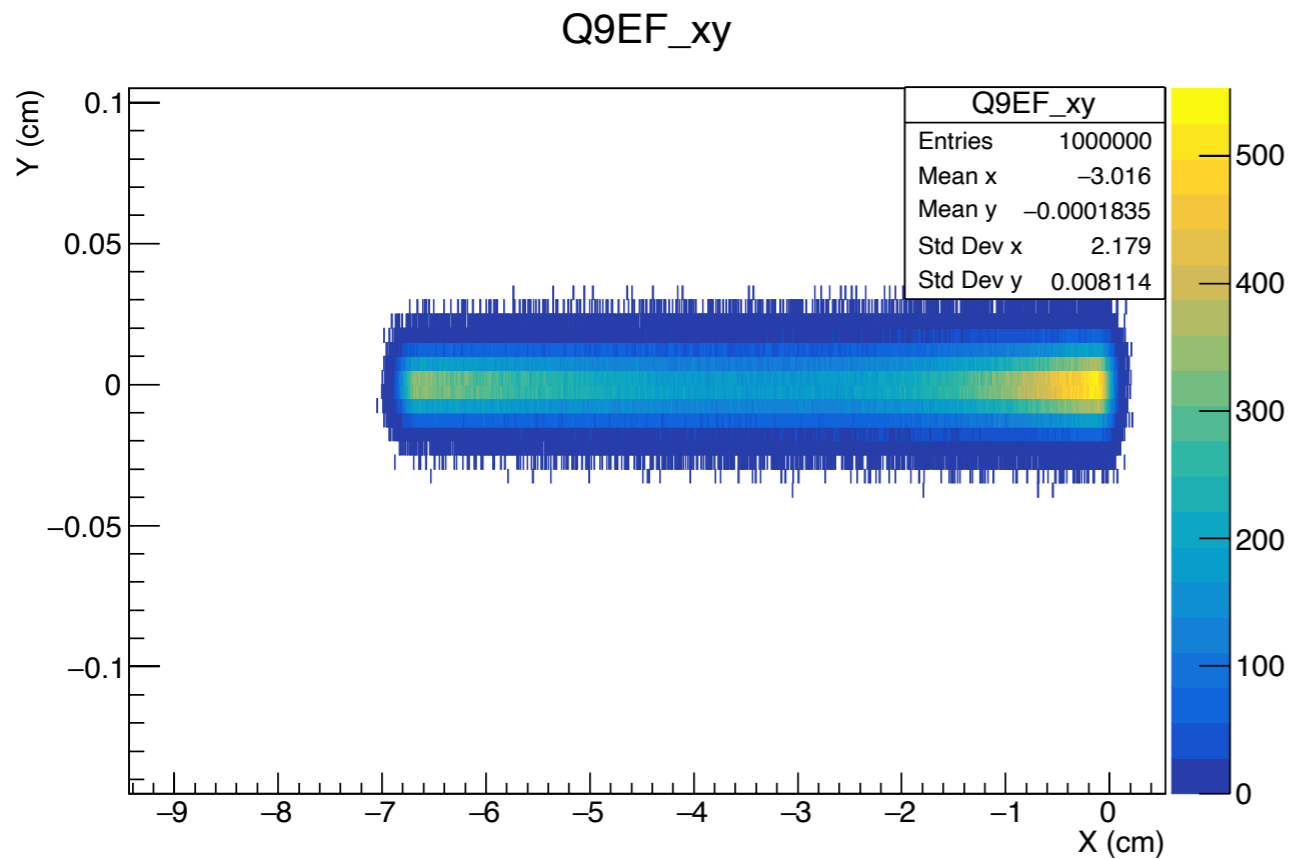
Anti-aligned



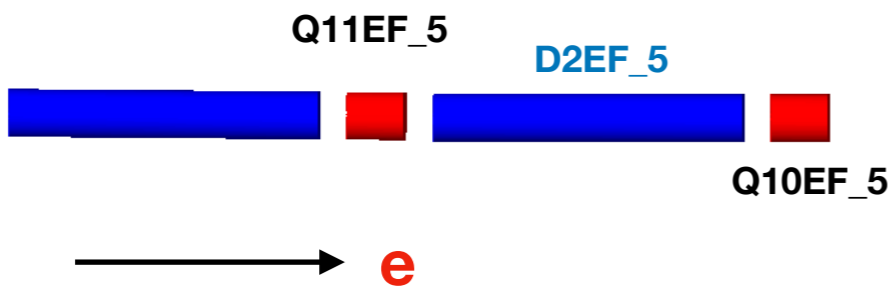
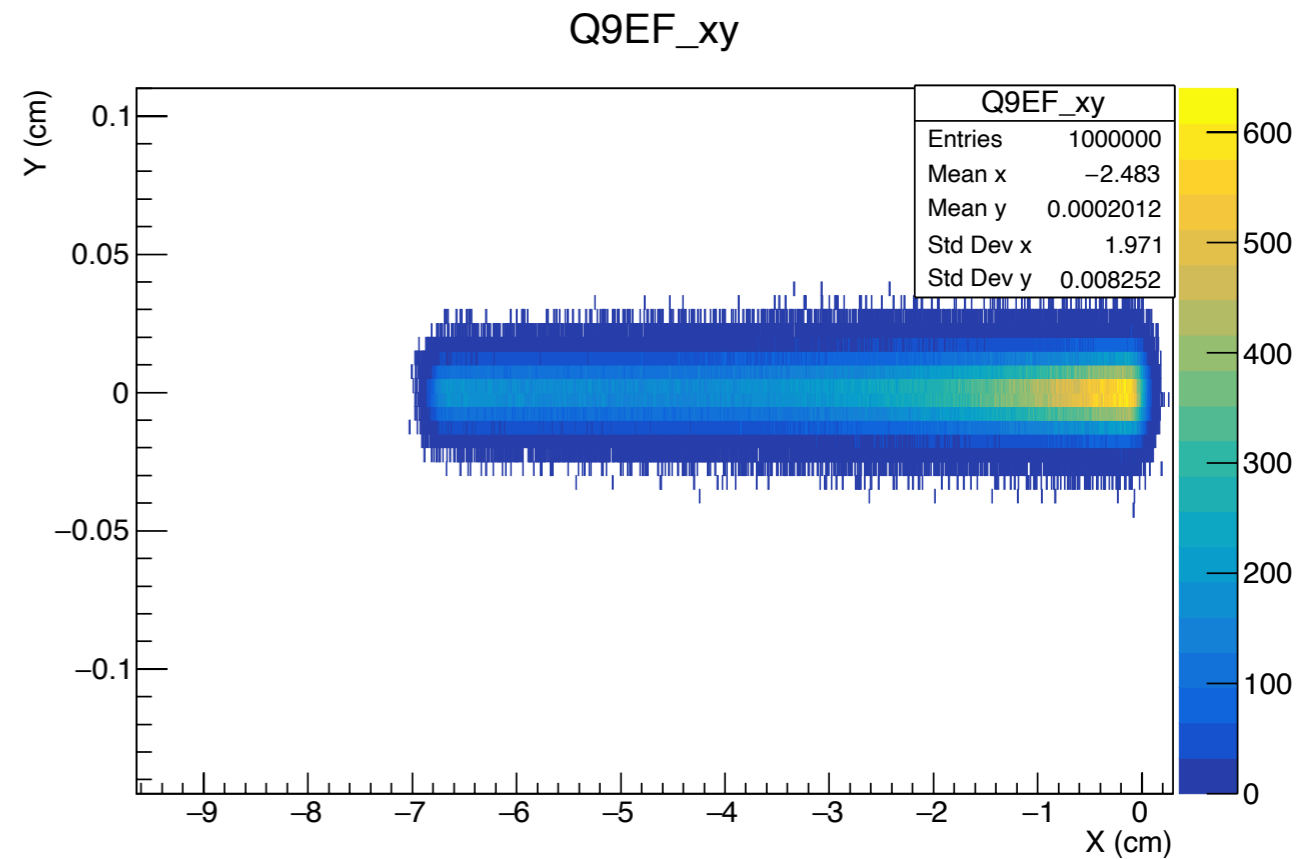
Electron detector positons

Electron detection

spins aligned

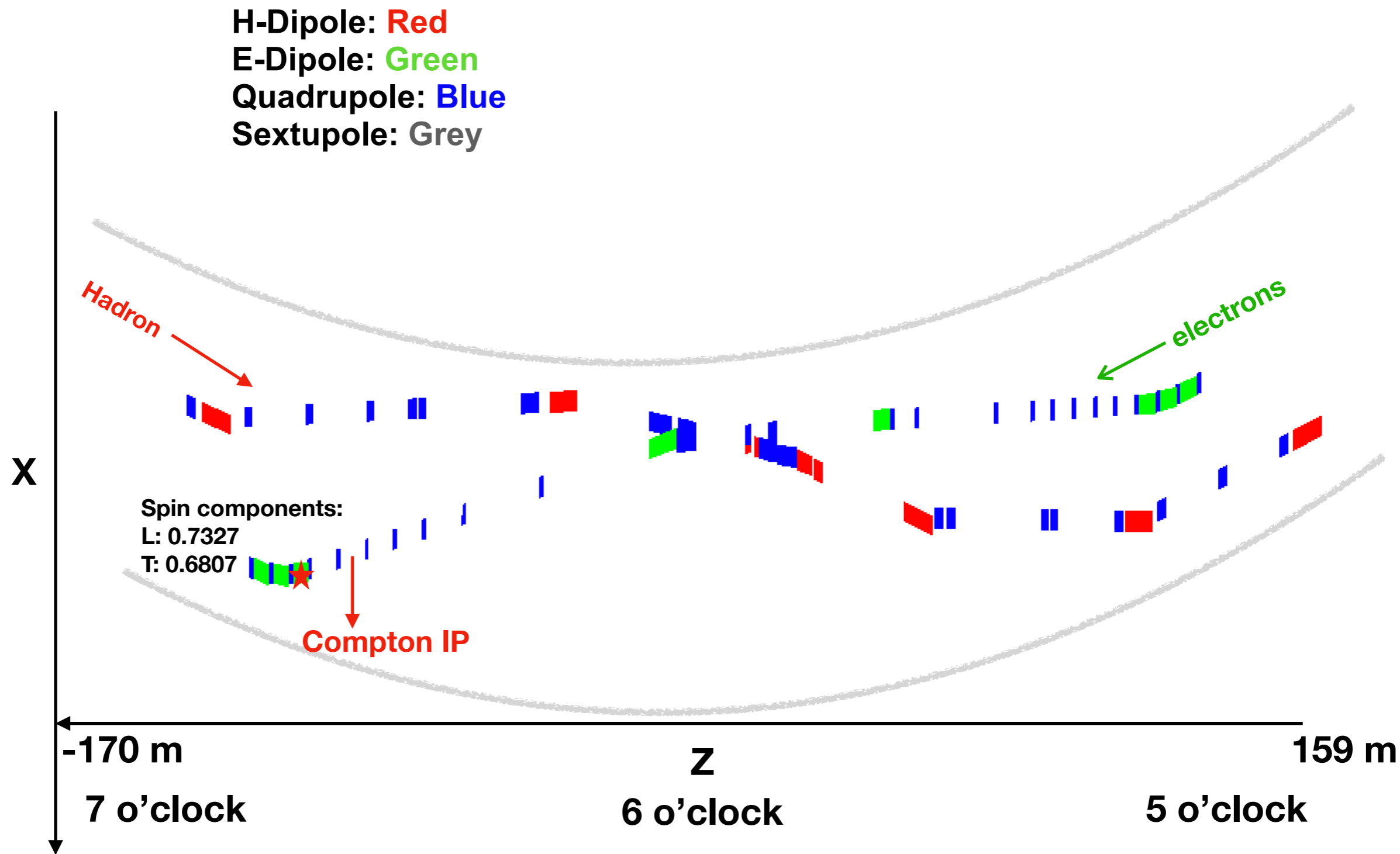


Anti-aligned

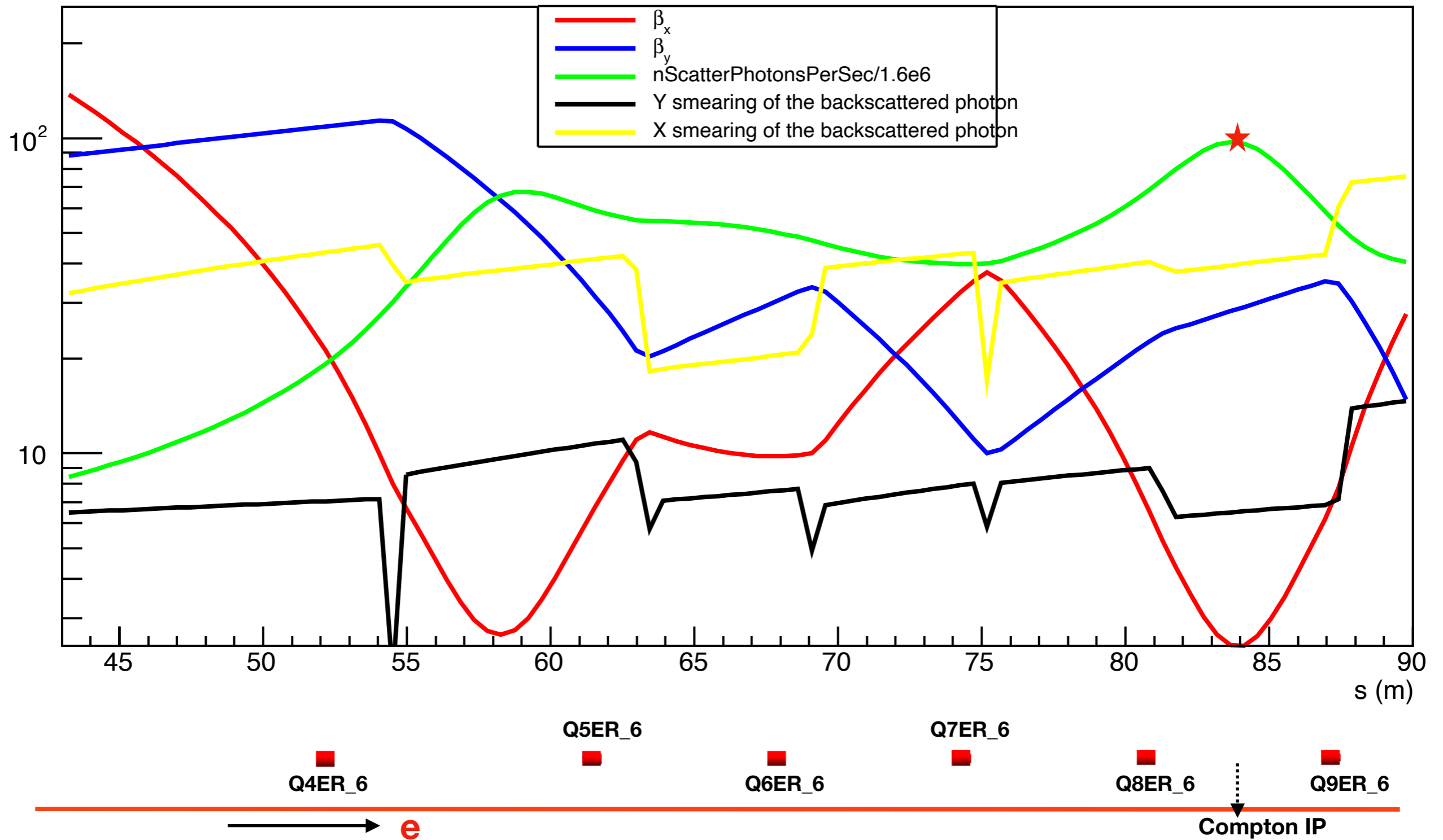


Electron detector positions

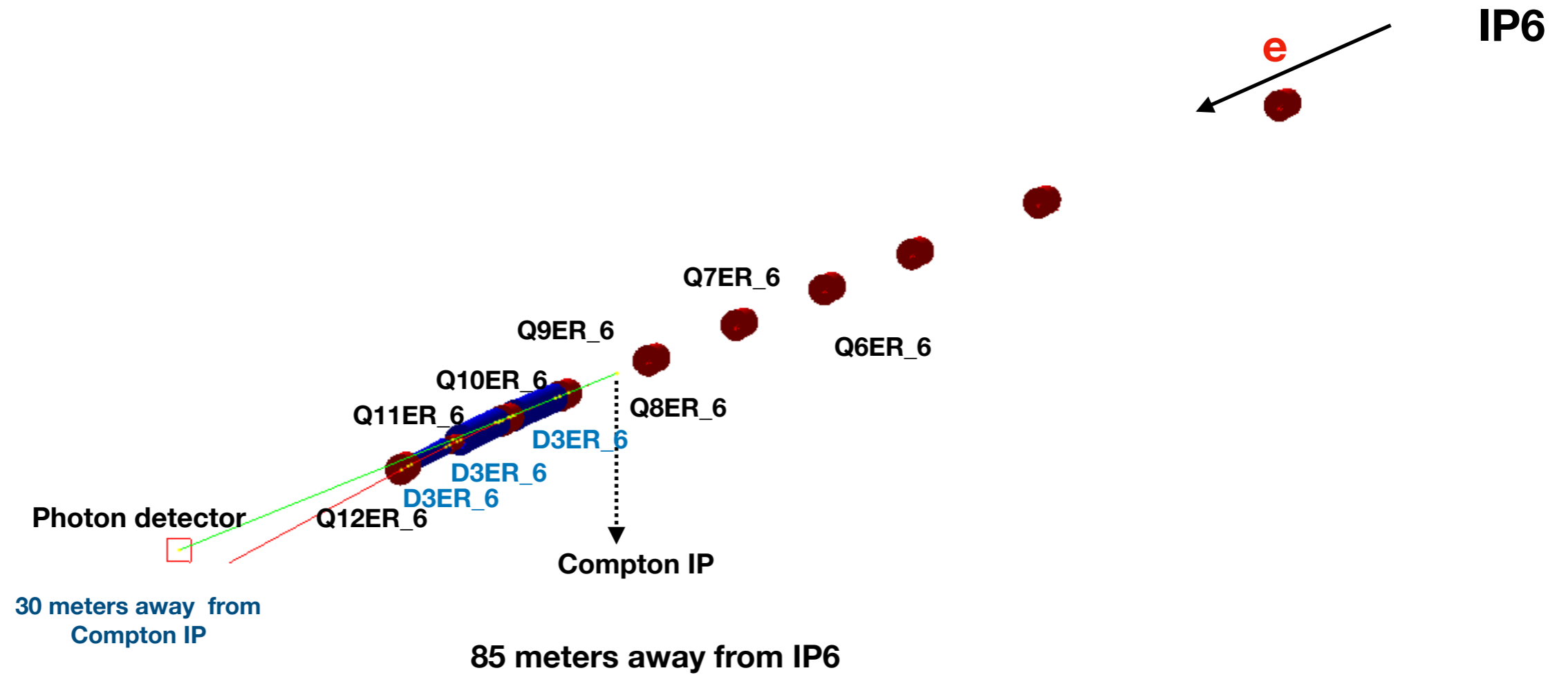
IR6 layout



IP6 Rear

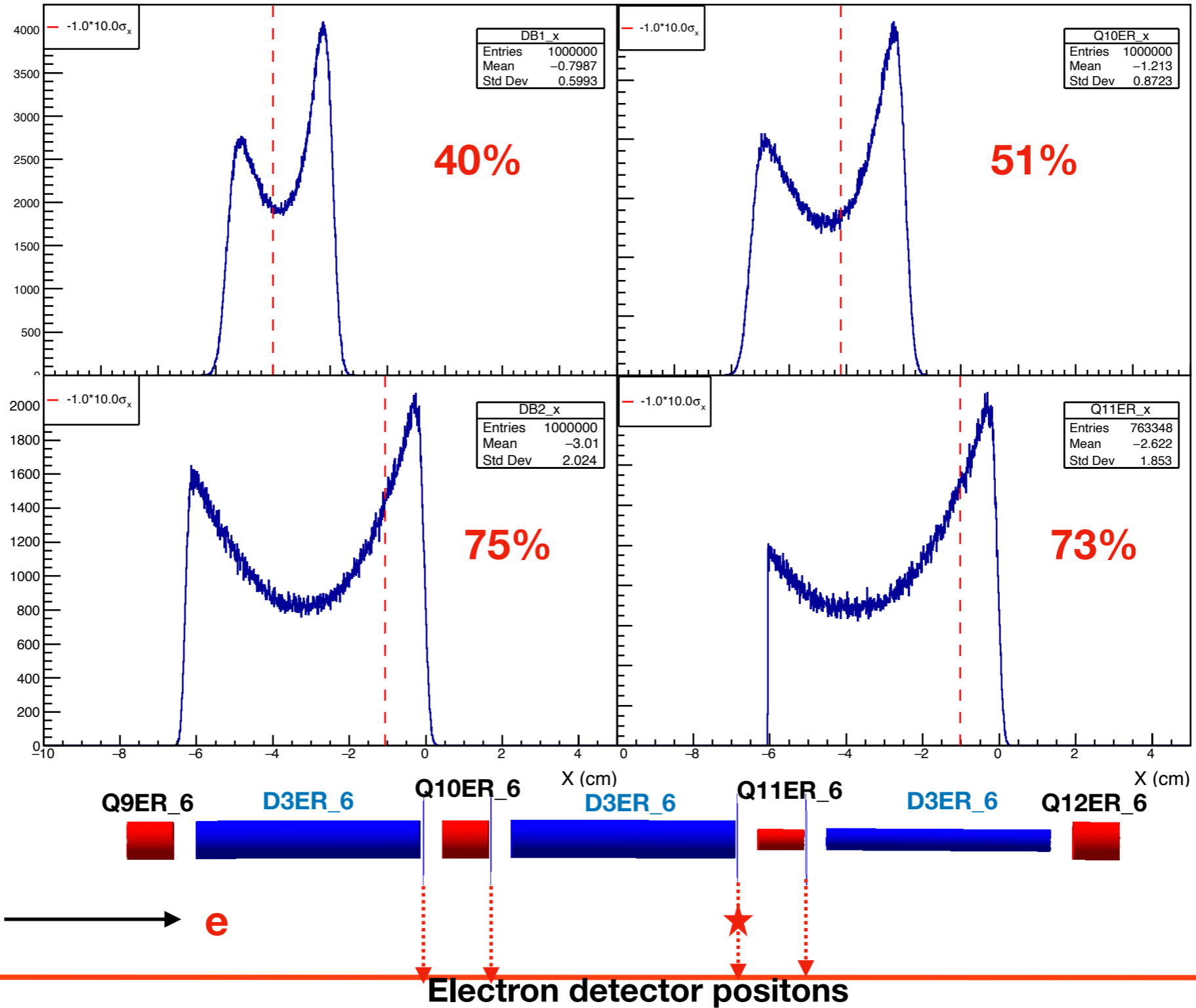


IP6 Rear layout



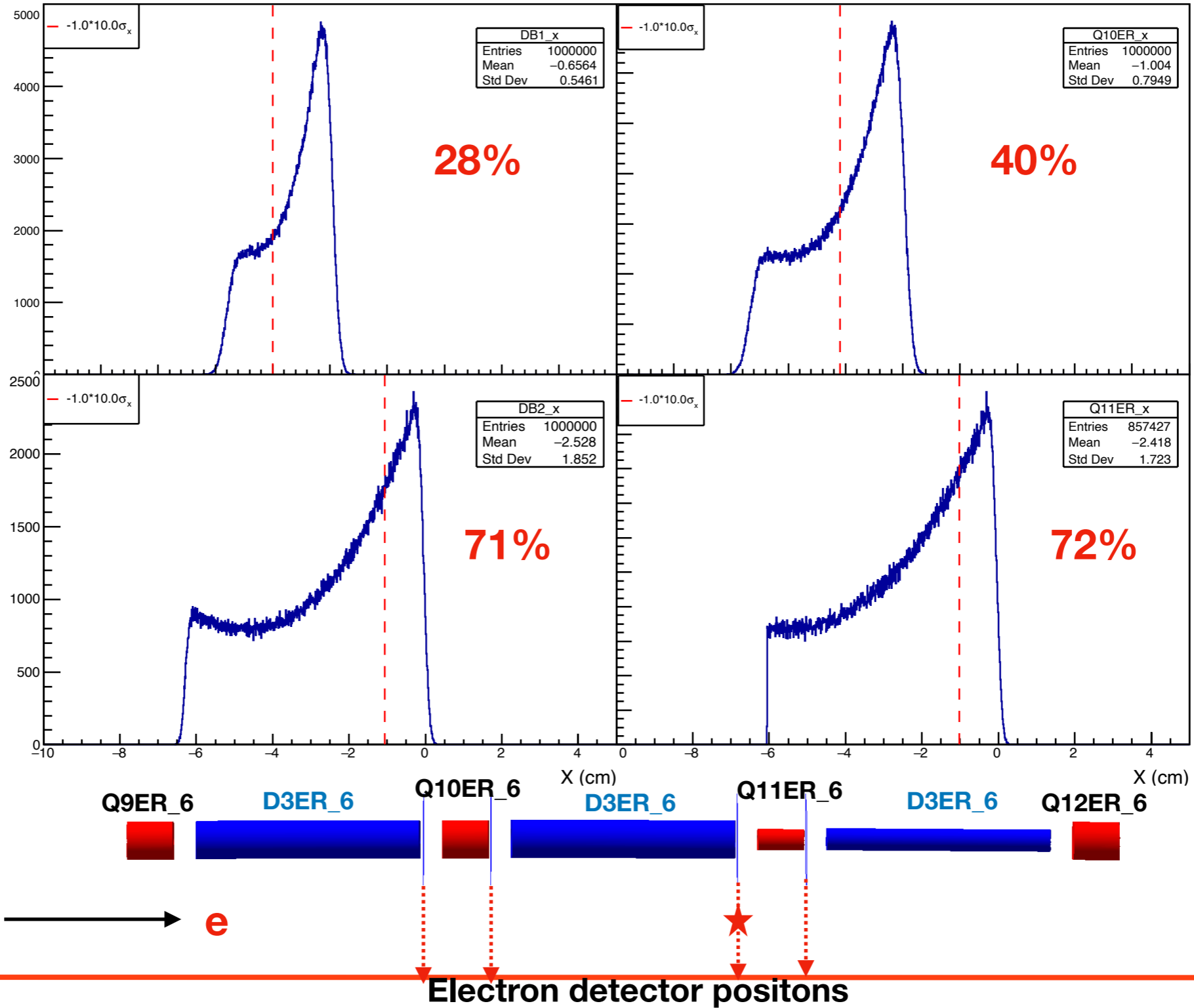
Electron detection

spins aligned



Electron detection

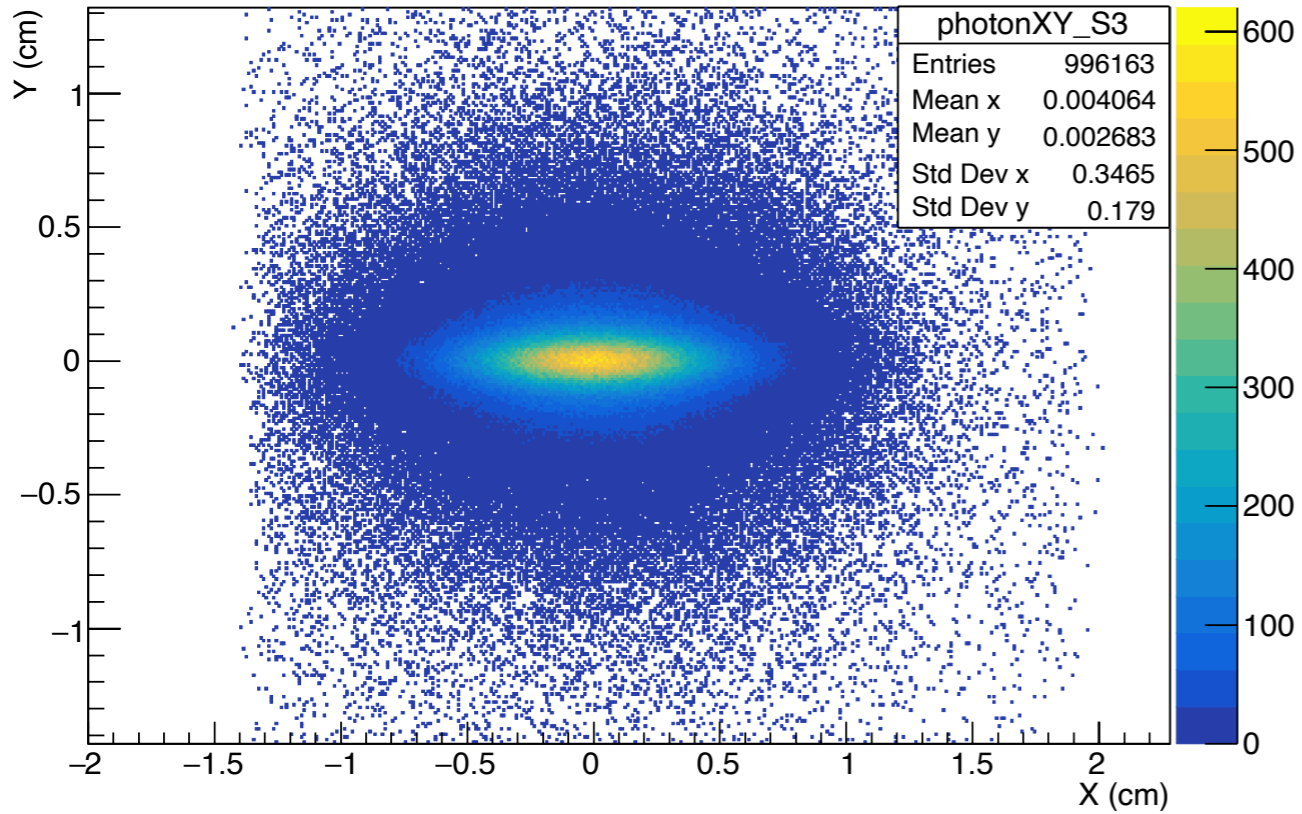
Anti-aligned



Photon detection

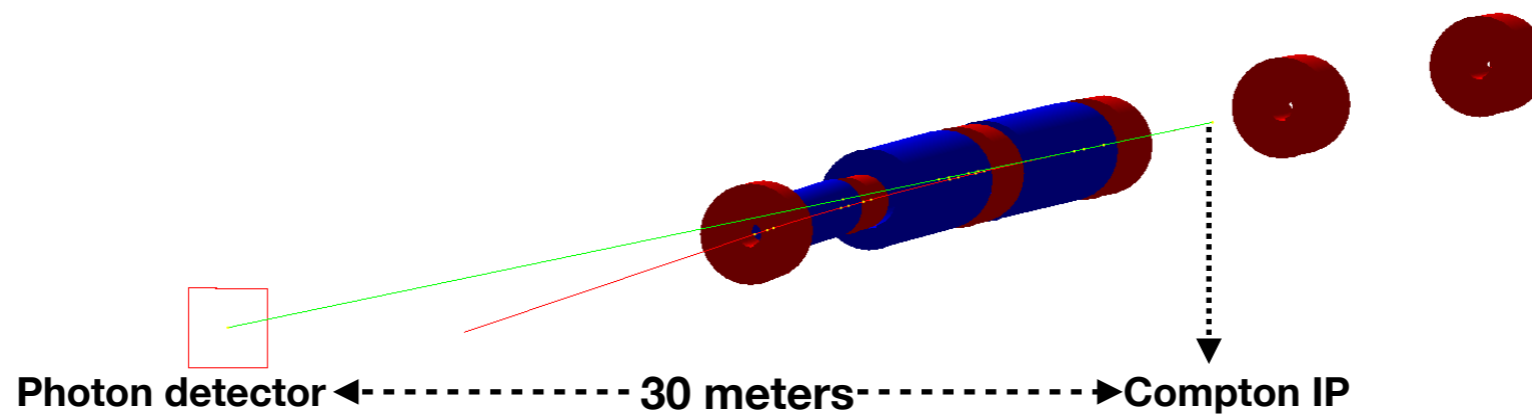
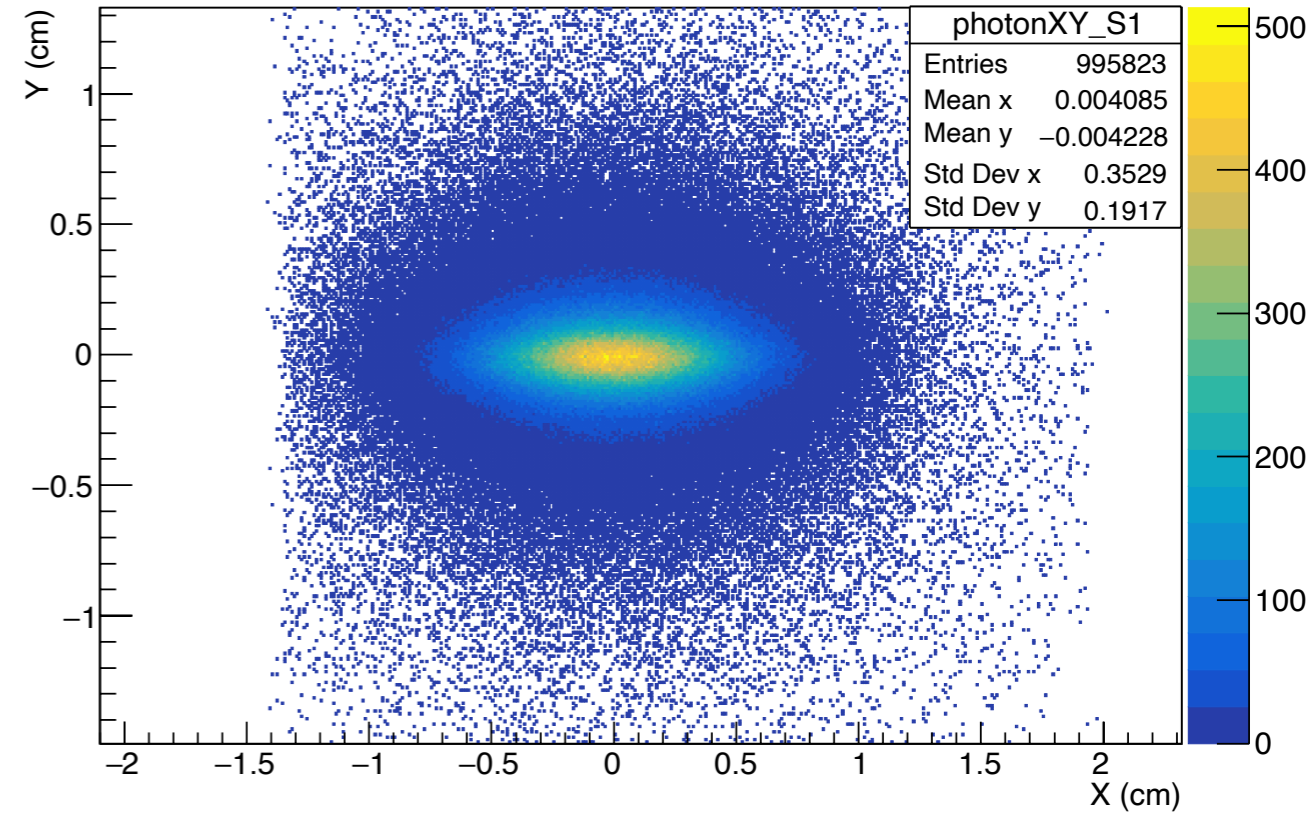
spins aligned

photonXY_S3

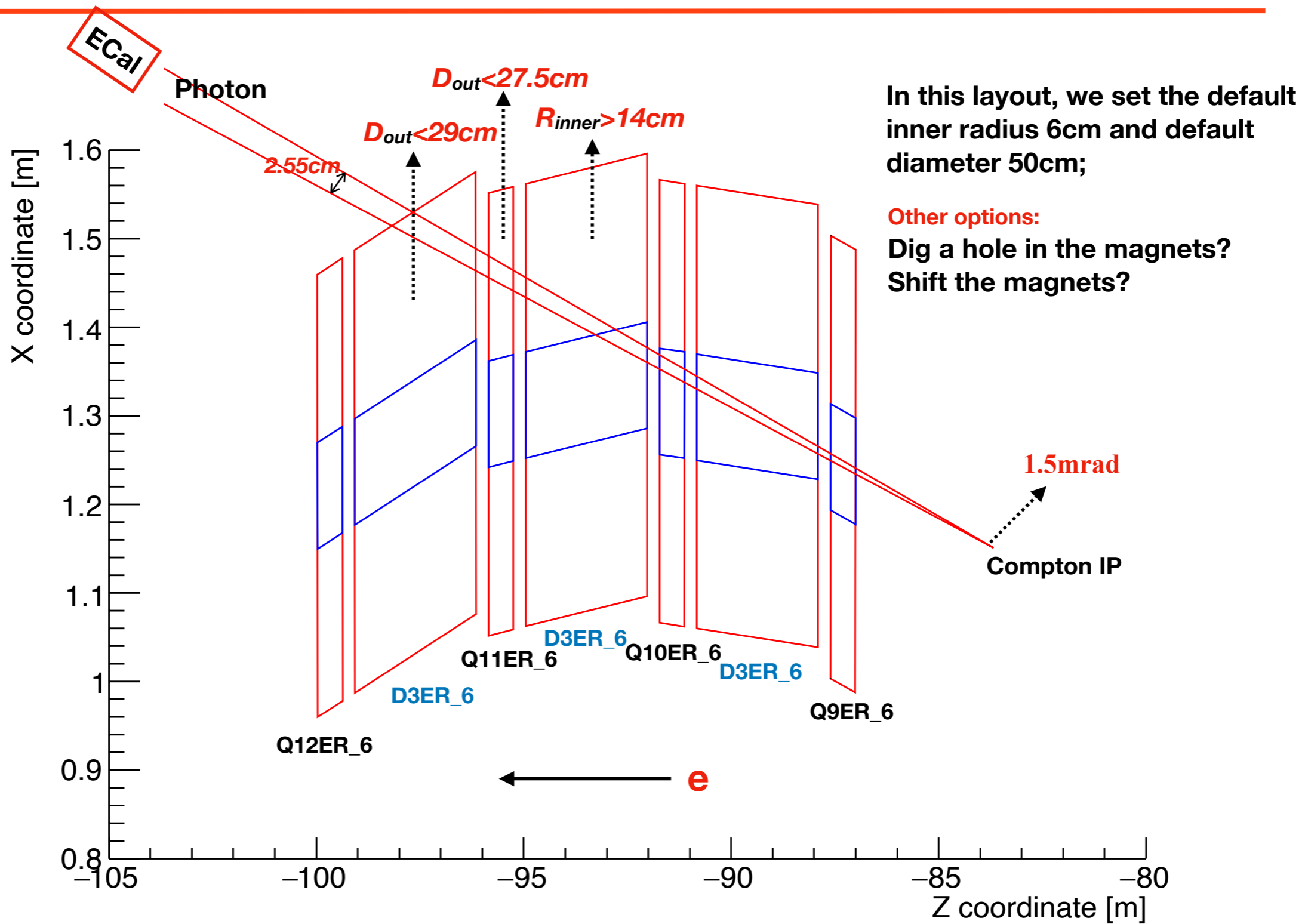


Anti-aligned

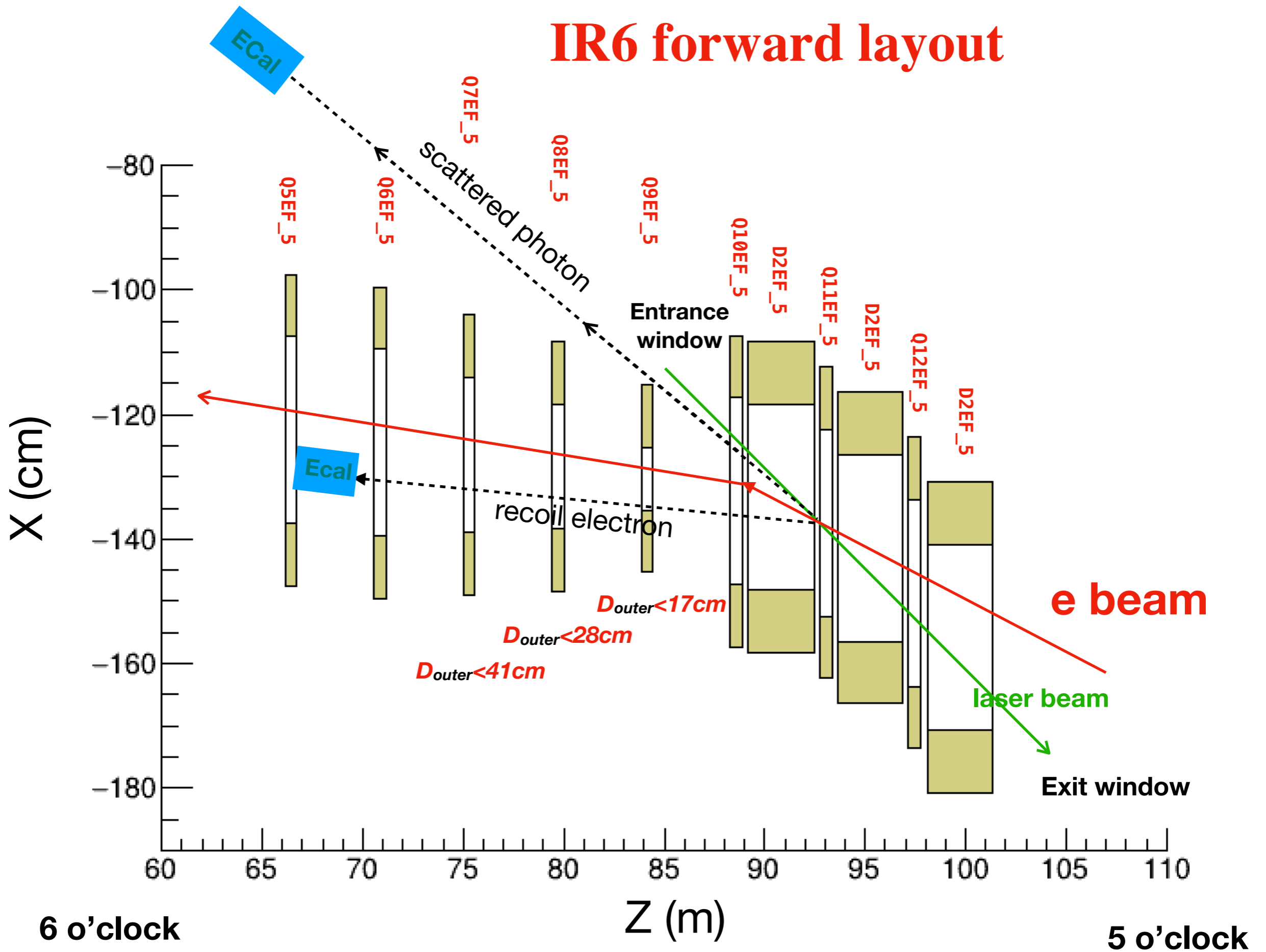
photonXY_S1



Magnets constraints in IP6 Rear

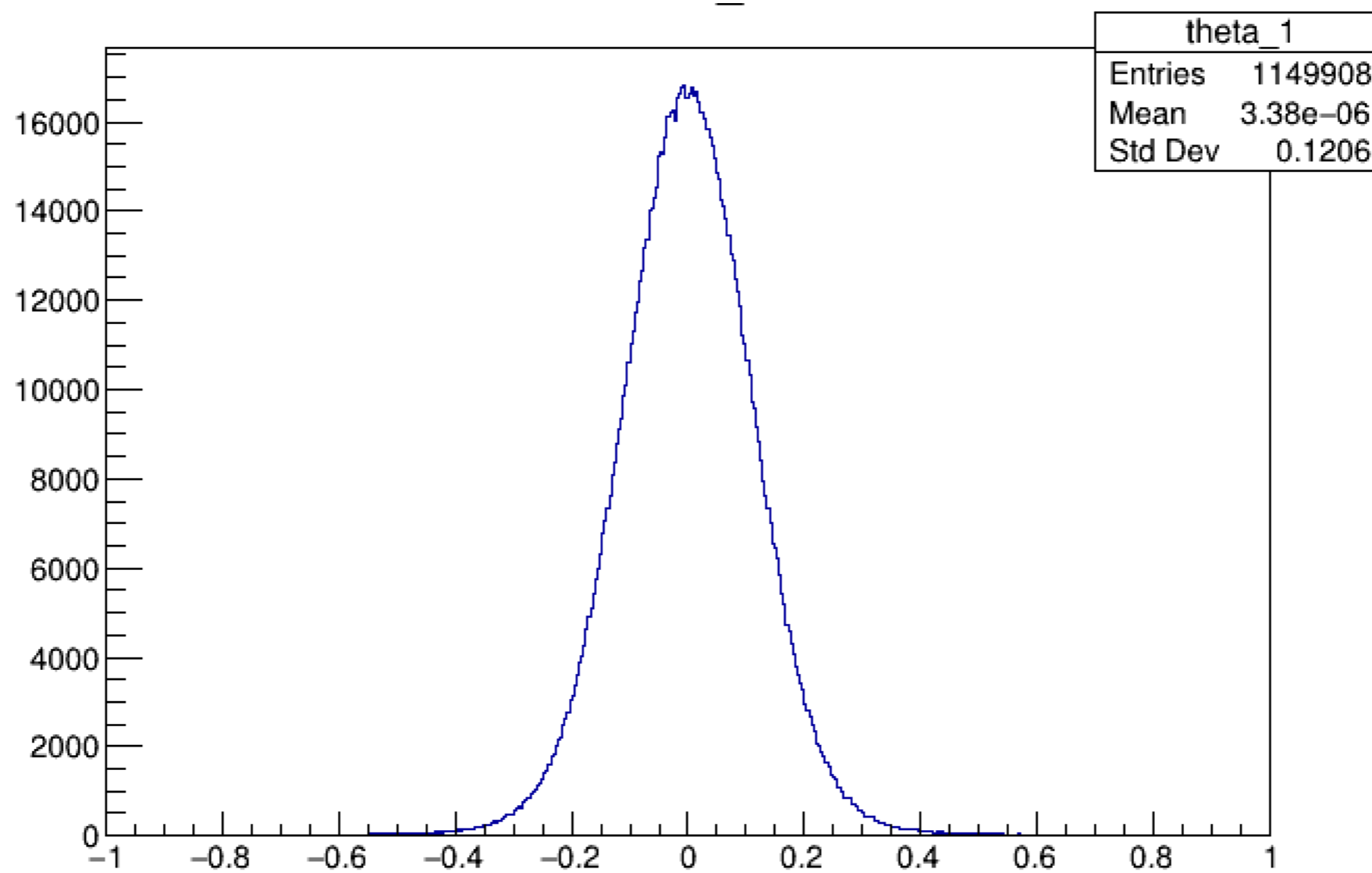


IR6 forward layout

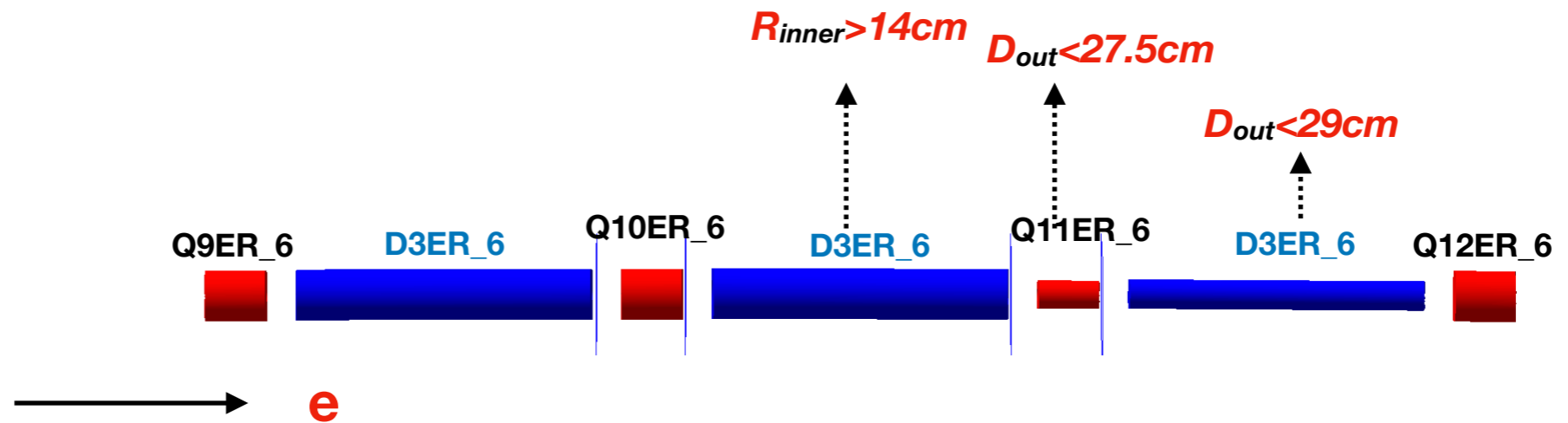


Backup

Theta distribution of scattered photon



Magnets constrain in IP6 Rear



Other options:

Studying the possibility to dig a hole in the magnets...