Compton polarimeter on BEPC

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Outline

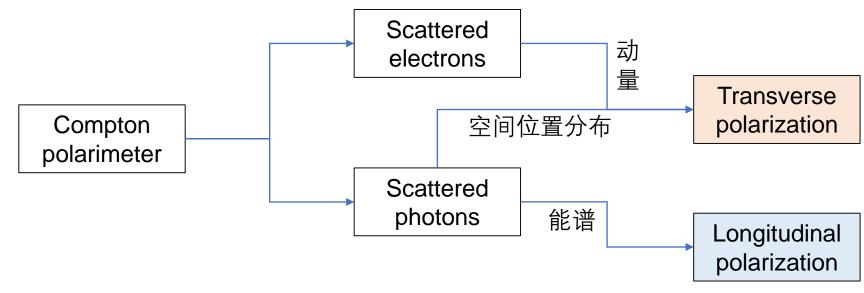
- 1. Motivation
- 2. polarization vs position/energy
- □ 3. Compton polarimeter in BEPC
- 4. Article results
- 5. Monte Carlo simulation

BEPC束流极化仪的研究

• 研究背景

- 横向极化可用于共振退极化方法标定BEPC的束流能量
- 如果束流不极化,反应截面对末态不同的自旋求和,对初态求平均 → 反应截面只与极角θ有 关,与方位角ψ无关
- 若横向极化的束流对撞,则反应的微分截面与极化度P_⊥及方位角ψ有关:反应过程的自旋相 关性 → 极化束流下微分截面的自旋相关性

• 研究方法



Ref: 邓景康,BEPC束流极化与极化仪的研究,1996

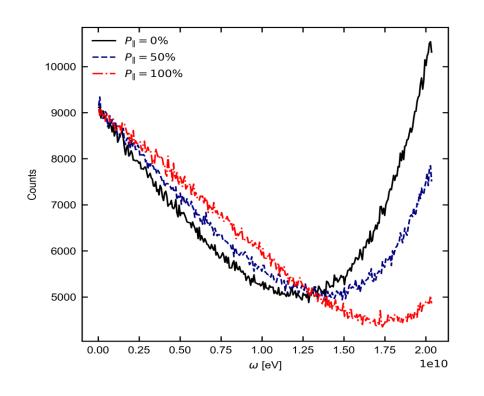
纵向极化

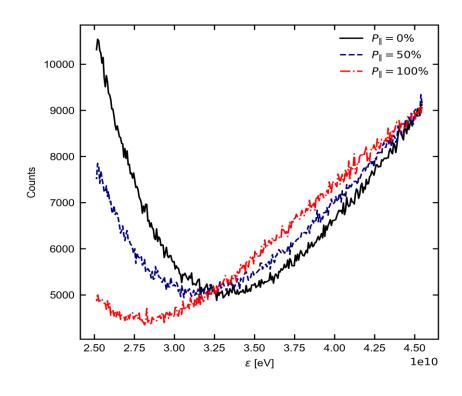
初态

末态

能量守恒: 电子主束(GeV)+激光光子(eV) = 散射光子+散射电子

散射粒子能量



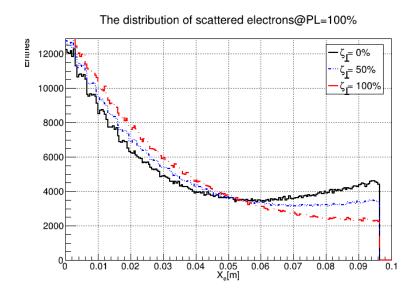


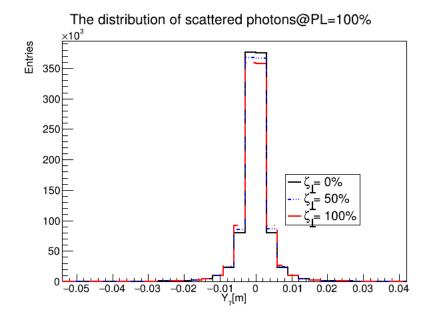
纵向极化

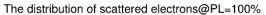
散射光子位置

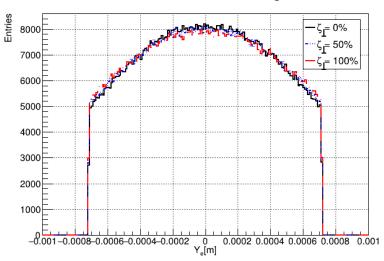
散射电子位置

The distribution of scattered photons@PL=100% $\begin{array}{c} x_10^3 \\ x_10^3 \\ x_200 \\ x_300 \\ x_400 \\ x_5 \\ x_7 \\ x$







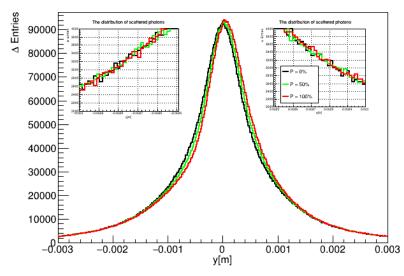


垂直极化

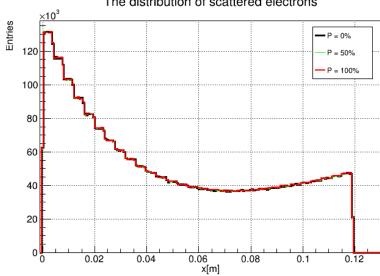
散射光子位置

散射电子位置

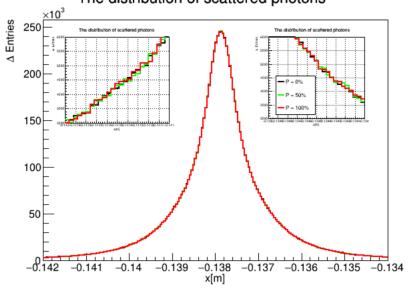
The distribution of scattered photons



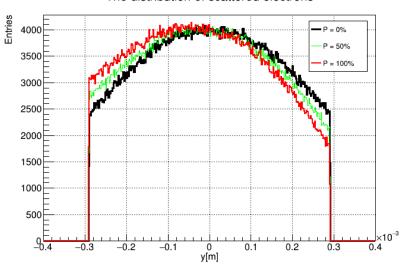
The distribution of scattered electrons



The distribution of scattered photons



The distribution of scattered electrons



散射强度的评估

N = fL

N:散射光子的强度

f: 激光光子与电子束团每秒碰撞的次数

L: 每束团和及光散射产生的 γ 光子数

 $L = \sigma_C n_e \lambda_r l_e f_s$

散射截面	$\sigma_{\rm C}=630{ m mb}$
每束团的电子数	$n_e = 1.5 \times 10^{11}$
激光光子数线密度	$\lambda_{ m r}=4.4 imes10^{14}$ 光子数/cm
$\lambda = 532 \text{ nm}$ $E_{\lambda} = 2.33 \text{ eV}$	50mJ/每脉冲 脉宽10ns
l_e =1.1m:有效作用长度	垂直交叉角0.9mrad,激光束流 垂直方向宽度 1mm
$f_s = 20\%$	激光和电子束的空间重叠因子 日相交部分占激光光束截面的 百分比乘相交部分占电子束截 面的百分比

◆ 结论

• 每束团和及光散射产生的γ光子 数:

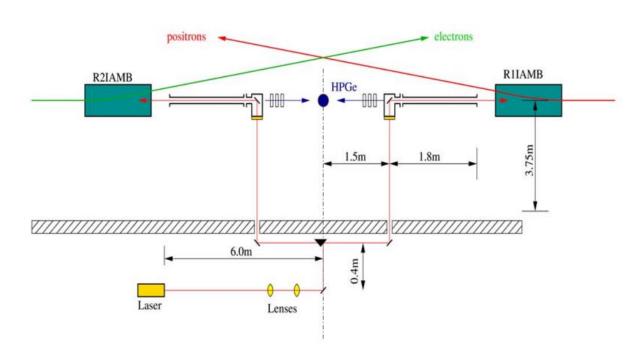
$$L = 910$$

- 激光的重复频率 *f* = 10 Hz
- 每秒散射数目:

 $N = 9100 \ photons/s$

• 用以评估极化测量的时间快慢和统计误差的精度

测束流能量的装置



• 能量测量范围: 1GeV~2GeV

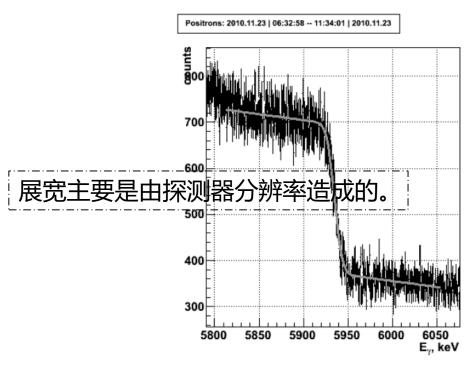
principle

$$e+\gamma \rightarrow e+\gamma$$

$$E_b = \frac{E_{\gamma,m}}{2} \left[1 + \sqrt{\frac{m_e^2}{\omega_0 E_{\gamma,m}}} \right] \longrightarrow$$

- 激光束能量和电子质量的 误差为1e-8量级,
- 散射光子的能量测量误差 是1e-5
- 才能保证束流能量的误差 也是1e-5量级。

Experimental results



- 1. 激光与光学系统
- 2. 对撞系统
- 3. 高纯锗半导体探测器
- 4. 运行控制与数据获取系统

测束流极化的装置

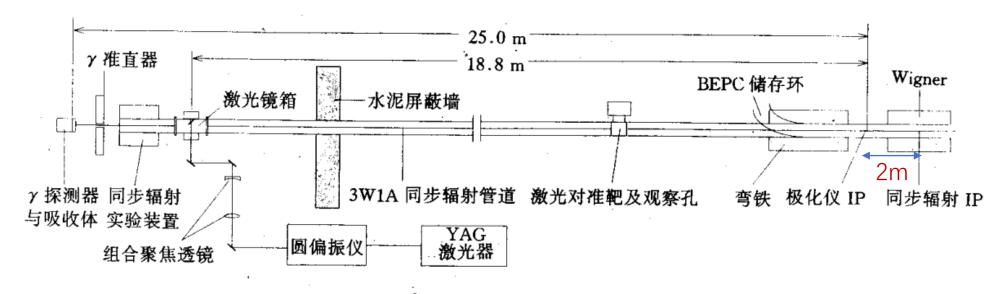
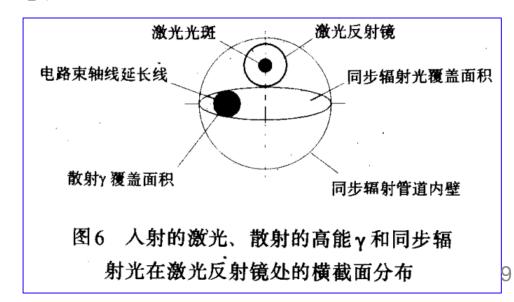


图 5 BEPC 电子束流极化度测量系统的实验布局示意图

- 设计SR管道时,考虑到极化测量的需求,各光阑都做了相应的扩展,使得激光光路不会受阻,同时入射的激光、散射的高能γ、和SR光路不会互相影响;
- 散射光子能量和同步辐射光能量相差5个量级;
- 激光对准靶:可升降,可通过CCD摄像头观察激光束的对准情况,平时将其提高,偏离管道中心,不会影响SR的光路



测束流极化的Monte Carlo simulation

◆ 测量的方案

激光从左旋变为右旋时,测量散射γ分布中心位置的变化,可得横向极化度

$$A = \Delta y = \frac{\langle y \rangle_L - \langle y \rangle_R}{2} = \Delta S \cdot P_{\perp} \cdot \Pi$$

A: 实验值的不对称性, ← 散射光子的分布

Ⅱ: analyzing power,理论值的不对称性 ☐ Compton cross-section

 P_{\perp} : vertical polarization \vdash Fit

◆ 文献的结论

γ射线的探测拟采用 HAMAMATSU生产的 13×13 mm 硅位置灵敏探测器 (PSD),其位置分辨率为 6μ m,并采用钨或铅材料作为吸收层,使高能γ转换为 e^+e^- ,便于 被 PSD 探测. 为得到探测器最佳的位置分辨率和探测效率,利用 GEANT 程序对散射γ的 位置分布和能量分布以及经过不同吸收体后的位置和能量分布进行了 Monte Carlo 模拟,图 7 为计算出的散射γ在 y 方向的分布. 在一种激光圆偏振状态下,偏离零点的平均值 约为 90μ m. 计算的详细结果将另文发表.

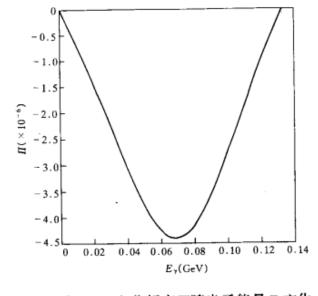
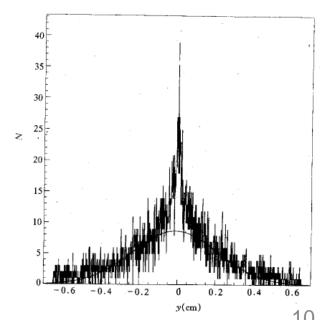


图 3 在BEPC上分析率 Π 随光子能量 E_{γ} 变化的计算结果(E_{λ} =2.33eV, E_{e} =2.0GeV)

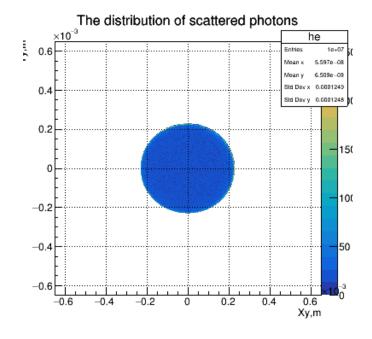


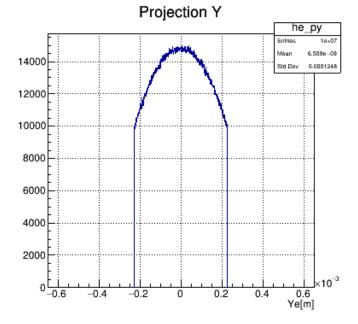
7 散射γ在y方向上分布的Monte Carlo模拟结果

My Monte Carlo simulation

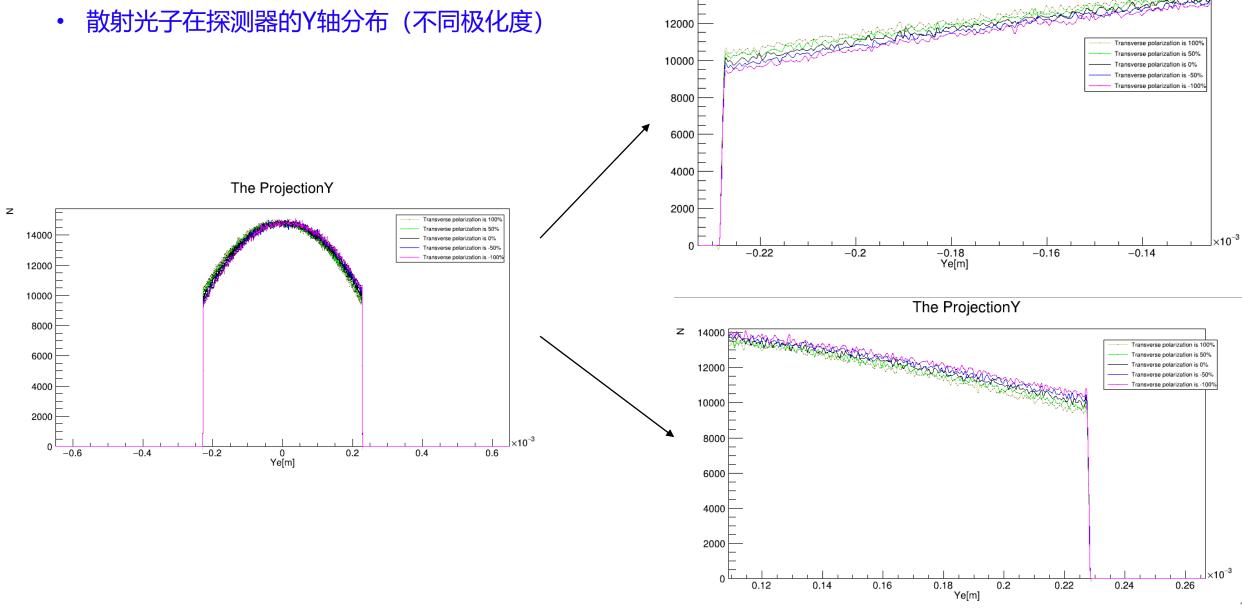
- 缺少 弯铁的信息: 长度, 磁铁强度, 偏转角
- 缺少电子束团的尺寸信息
- 東流能量: E = 3GeV
- 激光光子能量: w = 2.33 eV
- 探测器参数:
 - Dimension: 1.3mm×1.3mm
 - Pixel size: 60μm× 60μm
 - Pixel number: 2167×2167

散射光子在探测器的空间位置分布: 2D & 1D





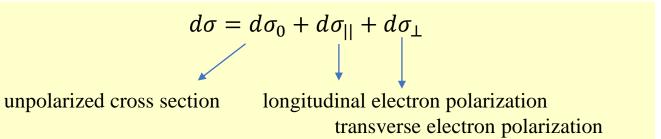
My Monte Carlo simulation



14000

The ProjectionY

Asymmetry



 \checkmark At the (u, φ) plane:

$$\frac{d\sigma_0}{dud\varphi} = \frac{r_e^2}{\kappa^2 (1+u)^3} \left(\kappa (1+(1+u)^2) - 4\frac{u}{\kappa} (1+u)(\kappa-u) \left[1 - \xi_{\perp} \cos(2(\varphi-\varphi_{\perp})) \right] \right)
\frac{d\sigma_{||}}{dud\varphi} = \frac{\xi_{\cup} \zeta_{\cup} r_e^2}{\kappa^2 (1+u)^3} u(u+2)(\kappa-2u)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\perp}}{dud\varphi} = -\frac{\xi_{\circlearrowleft}\zeta_{\perp}r_e^2}{\kappa^2(1+u)^3}2u\sqrt{u(\kappa-u)}\cos(\varphi-\phi_{\perp})$$

u is the ratio of scattered energy of photons and electrons; φ is the azimuthal angle in the detector.

 \checkmark At the (x, y) plane:

$$\frac{d\sigma_0}{dxdy} = \frac{r_e^2}{(1+u)^3 \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \left(1+(1+u)^2-4\frac{u}{\kappa}(1+u)\right)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{||}}{dxdy} = \frac{\xi_{0}\zeta_{0}r_e^2}{\kappa(1+u)^3 \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} u(u+2) \left(1-2\frac{u}{\kappa}\right)$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{\perp}}{dxdy} = -\frac{\xi_{0}\zeta_{\perp}r_e^2}{(1+u)^3 \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} uy$$

(x, y) is the *postion of* scattered particles

测束流极化的Monte Carlo simulation

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A: 实验值的不对称性, □ 散射光子的分布

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 P_{\perp} : vertical polarization \vdash Fit

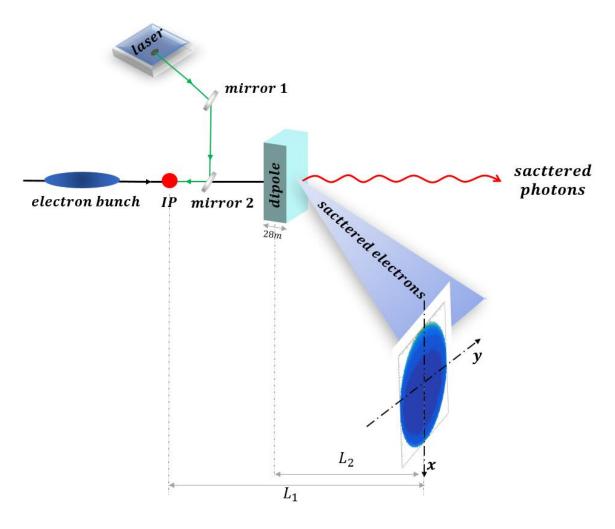
$$\Pi = \int_{xmin}^{xmax} \frac{r_e^2}{(1+u)^3 \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} uy \, dx$$

Discussion and Summary

Backup

Compton Polarimeter for CEPC(Z pole)

➤ Layout of CEPC Compton polarimeter



Prospects for the Compton polarimeter system:

- Arranged in previous or next **straight sections** near the physical IP.
- The last dipole in the **CEPC arcs** is used to bend electron beams.
- Based on **Inverse Compton scattering process**
- Aim to measure the distribution of **scattered electrons in the detector.**

Layout parameter	
Beam energy(Z pole)	45.5 <i>GeV</i>
Laser	$\omega = 1.24eV; E_{laser} = 2.8mJ;$
	$pulse\ length=28ps$
Dipole	Magnetic length: $l = 28.686m$
	Magnetic strength: $B = 70.7904Gs$
Beam vacuum tube	31mm(Outer radius)
Drift distance	$L_1 = 60m \; ; \; L_2 = 40m$
T	$6.9676 \times 10^{33} m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$
Max. scattering rate	$2.742 \times 10^5 s^{-1}$

Calculation of scattering rate

> The maximum rate of pulsed laser and electron bunch

• The luminosity of 1 pulse laser with 1 electron bunch:

$$\mathfrak{T} = \frac{N_e N_{\gamma}}{2\pi \sigma_{x\gamma} \sigma_{y\gamma}} = \frac{8 \times 10^{10} \times 1.4 \times 10^{16}}{2\pi \times (160 \mu m \times 160 \mu m)} = 6.967 \times 10^{33} m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$$

• The ICS cross section is:

$$\sigma(\kappa) = \frac{2\pi r_e^2}{\kappa} \left[\left(1 - \frac{4}{\kappa} - \frac{8}{\kappa^2} \right) \log(1 + \kappa) + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{(1 + \kappa)^2} \right) + \frac{8}{\kappa} \right] = 393.5 mb$$

• Compton scattering event rate:

$$N = \mathfrak{T}\sigma = 6.967 \times 10^{33} m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1} \times 393.5 mb = 2.742 \times 10^5 \text{ puls}e^{-1}$$

Note that: The laser is 1HZ.

IP: 1 bunch 1 second
$$v = \frac{3 \times 10^8 m/s}{100 km} = 3000 次$$

1s内 electron 共有12000(CEPC CDR bunch nember)*3000个束团经过IP点,但是Laser无法匹配那么高的频率,设置 laser 的频率为1Hz,则 1s内 仅仅发生一次 pulsed laser collider with 1 electron bunch

- ➤ timing system 可以给laser一个合适的trigger,保证laser同指定的一个bunch相互作用, timing system 里面有每个bunch的时间戳
- ➤ 正常情况下, polarization 演化的时间尺度在小时以上, 甚至到几十小时, 1min内的变化可以忽略。 如果是进行共振退极化实验, 可以对一个指定束团, 扫描一次depolarizer的频率, 即进行一次resonant depolarization run, 然后测量一下该束团极化度的情况, 主要是看扫描depolarizer频率前后, 该束团极化度有没有变化, 不关心测量过程中的极化度变化

energies are $\omega_0 \leqslant m_e \leqslant \varepsilon$ (Fig. 1). Here ω_0 and ε are the energies of the initial photon and electron, respectively. The back-scattered photons with $\theta = 0$ have the maximal energy (Fig. 2), and the energy spectrum of the scattered photons has a sharp edge at the maximal energy (Fig. 3).

The general idea is based on the following:

• The maximal energy of the scattered photon ω_{max} is related with the electron energy ε by the kinematics of Compton scattering [13]:

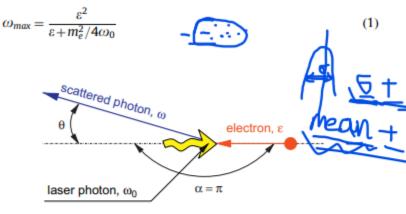
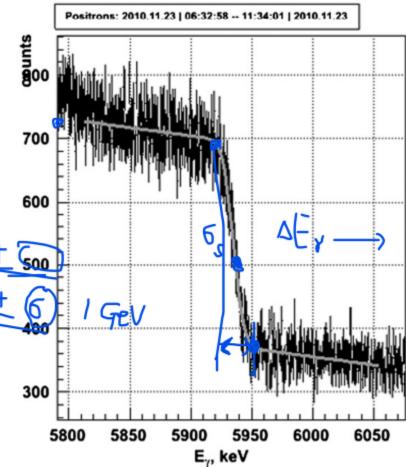


Fig. 1. The Compton scattering process. ε , ω_0 , and ω are the particles energies, and $\alpha=\pi$.





对撞角产生的系统误差

BEPC II

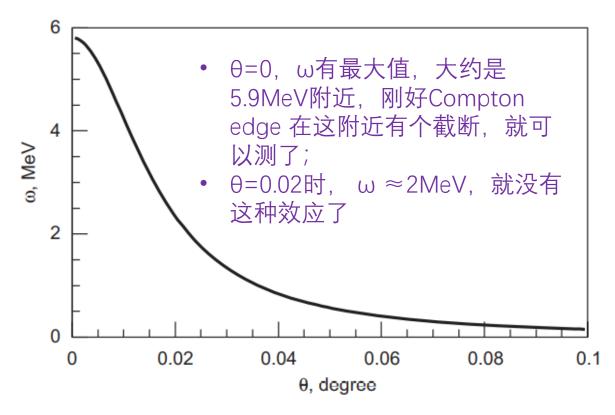


Fig. 2. The dependence of the scattered photon energy ω on the angle θ between the initial electron and the final photon in the Compton scattering process. The initial electron and photon energies are $\omega_0=0.12$ eV and $\varepsilon=1770$ MeV, respectively, and $\alpha=\pi$.

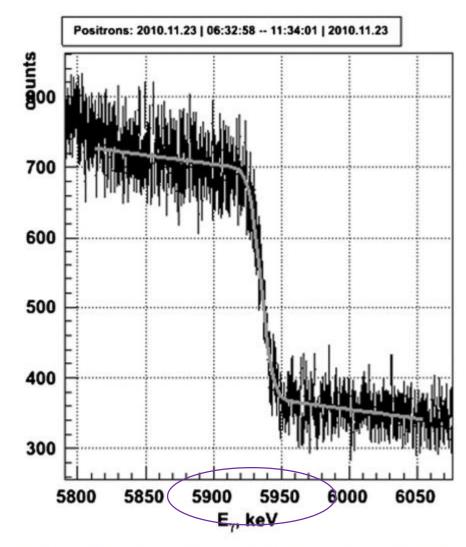


Fig. 4. The measured edge of the scattered photons energy spectrum. The line is the fit result.

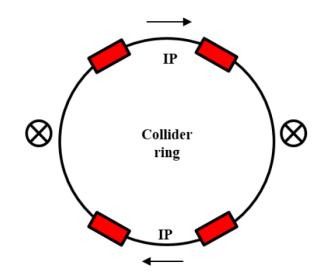
横向极化方向

- 二、CEPC Z能区纵向极化方案:
 - > 纵向极化束流对撞:
 - ✔ 自旋旋转器:

自旋旋转器可以将极化方向从横向旋转 为纵向,经过IP之后,再将极化方向旋转 回来。

基于螺线管的自旋旋转器:

- ① 螺线管区域:
- ② 偏转磁铁区域: 水平偏转角度0.015rad



- 我们常说的横向极化的方向指的是Z方向;
- 上次会议段哲师兄提出能否对x方向的极化进行测量;
- s方向是粒子运动方向,也就是我们说的纵向极化的方向

● 需要注意的是,以上提出的三种方向,分别对他们的反平行方向也是适用的(旋转 180°)。

