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Status Report of Spectrometer-Simulation

Roman Pöschl
for the E166 Collaboration.

Abstract

In this memo the effects of choosing different target materials is studied together with the implications evolving from different length of the exit beampipe. For the latter scenarios also the background in the CsI-Calorimeter is investigated.

1 Introduction

This memo is the successor of studies on the spectrometer design presented earlier [1, 2, 3]. The major change w.r.t.the last memo the reconversion target is now embedded in the analyzer magnet. The basic setup for the present memo is shown in Fig. 1.

For the setup of magnetic fields, definition of variables as well the basic input spectra the reader is referred to the previous memos mentioned above.

2 Changing the Target Material

As suggested during the collaboration meeting different (conversion) target materials are tested in the following:

a) 0.5 X_0 of Titanium as used so far (X_0(Ti) = 3.56 cm).

b) 0.5 X_0 of Tungsten (X_0(W) = 0.35 cm).

c) 0.1 X_0 of Tungsten.

For the subsequent study 1000 times 1000 undulator photons were simulated such that the results corresponds to what is expected for a bunch of 10^6 undulator photons (in the real experiment we expect to have $4 \cdot 10^9$ undulator photons). The resulting energy spectrum after the conversion target for the particles types for the three material choices is given in Fig. 2. The abundance of the different particle types is summarized in Table 1.

Target Material	Particle Abundance after the Conversion Target		
	γ	e^+	e^-
0.5 X_0 Ti	913379	5526	24263
0.5 X_0 W	945118	23143	47120
0.1 X_0 W	966896	11336	24975

Table 1: Particle abundance after the conversion target for different choices of the target. The numbers are obtained for an amount of 10^6 undulator photons.

The amount of photons varies only by roughly 3-5% for the different choices. On the other hand the number of positrons increase by a factor of 4 when choosing 0.5 X_0 tungsten as target material instead of 0.5 X_0 titanium as have been used so far. Also the number of produced elctrons varies for the different material choices. However, it has been shown in the previous memos that electrons do not constitute a background source for the experiment.

2.1 Signal

For this scenario the setup as shown in Fig. 1 is used. The number of positrons hitting the re-conversion target and the number of events creating a signal in the CsI Calorimeter are displayed in Fig. 3. Although significantly more positrons are available at the conversion target when choosing *W* instead of *Ti*, the number of positrons reaching the re-conversion, and subsequently the CsI-Calorimeter, is lower for *W* than for *Ti*. Among the two investiated options for *W* the situation is worse for a thickness of 0.5 X_0 than for 0.1 X_0. One possible reason for the general trend shown in Fig. 4 where the polar angle w.r.t. the z-axis of the positrons after the conversion target is shown. The high-Z material *W* lead to significantly larger polar angles such that these positrons have a larger risk to hit the beampipe in the solenoid and are lost for the subsequent analysis. Again, the situation is worse in the case of 0.5 X_0 *W* than for 0.1 X_0 *W*.

3 Changing the Spectrometer Dimensions

For the following studies

- The length of the exit beampipe is varied. Three options 30 mm, 80 mm and 130 mm (as in Fig. 1) are investigated.

. In all studies the exit beampipe is 'completed' by a 47.5 mm long piece of beampipe ranging into the analyzer magnet and containing the re-conversion target.

For the studies in this section the same input spectra has been used as in the previous studies [1, 2, 3].

3.1 Signal

Fig. 5 shows in its upper part the number of positrons hitting the re-conversion target for the three scenarios. As expected the number of positrons increases with decreasing length of the exit beampipe. For the shortest option up to 225000 positron hit the reconversion target for a value $B/B_{nom} = 0.7 \longrightarrow 5.6$ MeV. This can be converted into a transmission of roughly 1.1%. All numbers are scaled to $2 \cdot 10^7$ input positrons at the conversion target. Consequently, also the amount of reconverted photons in the CsI-Calorimeter does increase. This is demonstrated in the lower part of Fig. 5.

3.2 Background

Fig. 6 shows for the three scenarios the energy spectrum of photons depositing energy in the CsI-Calorimeter which are produced directly by photons present at the re-conversion target or produced by those photons in secondary interactions. The general trend is that the medium position of 8 cm seems to lead to the largest amount of background (See the number of entries

in the histograms). This somewhat suprising result is a bit enlightened in Fig. 7. At a length of 8 cm most photons which create a signal in the CsI com directly from the conversion target such at this length the CsI seems to in the focus of these photons. Another source of background present for all three lengths is the gamma beampipe. Photons which stem from a interaction in the radiation shielding a most probable the result of primary photons undergoing Compton-Scattering.

References

[1] R. Pöschl, *Status Report of Spectrometer Simulation* Memo of 21/4/04
`http://www.slac.stanford.edu/exp/e166/internal/doc/2004/2004-04-21-rp-spectr_rp_210404.ps`.

[2] R. Pöschl, *Status Report of Spectrometer Simulation* Memo of 6/5/04
`http://www.slac.stanford.edu/exp/e166/internal/doc/2004/2004-05-06-rp-spectr_rp_070504.ps`.

[3] R. Pöschl, *Status Report of Spectrometer Simulation* Memo of 2/6/04
`http://www.slac.stanford.edu/exp/e166/internal/doc/2004/2004-06-02-rp-spectr_rp_060204.ps`.

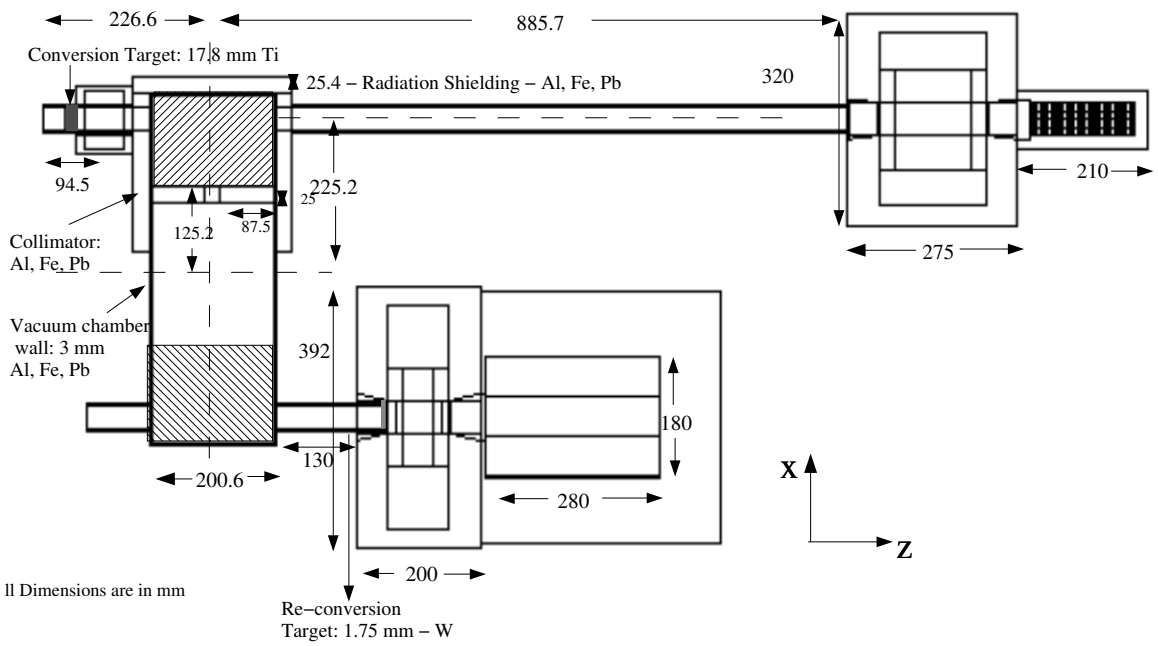

Figure 1: Spectrometer as implemented into the simulation (xz-view, default configuration for this memo). Hatched areas indicate the parts with active bending field.

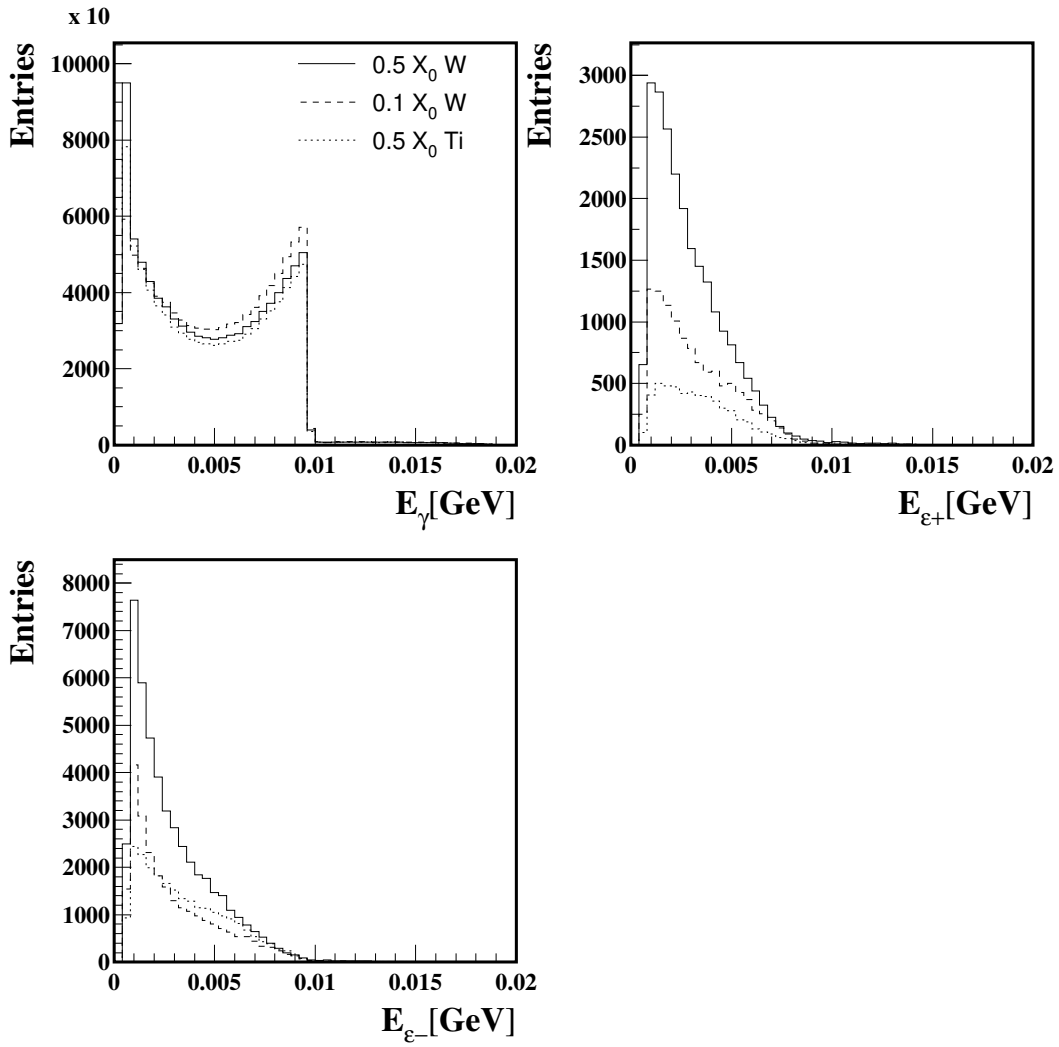

Figure 2: Energy spectra of the three different particle types after the conversion target for three different choices for the target material. The number are obtained for a bunch of 10^6 undulator photons hitting the conversion target.

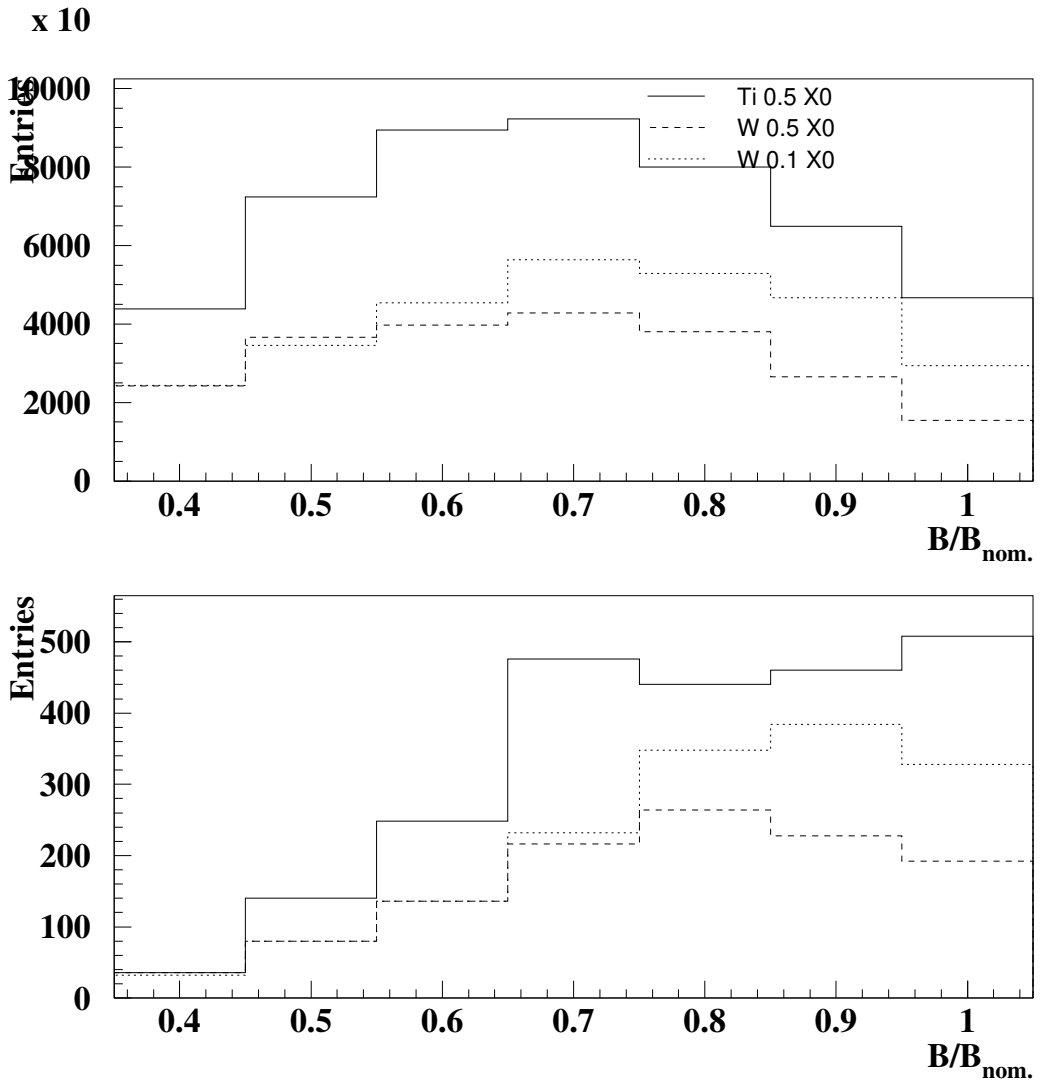

Figure 3: Number of positrons hitting the re-conversion target (upper part) and the number of events with signals in the CsI-Calorimeter. (lower part) for three different configurations of the spectrometer as descibed in the text. The numbers are scaled to $2 \cdot 10^7$ input positrons

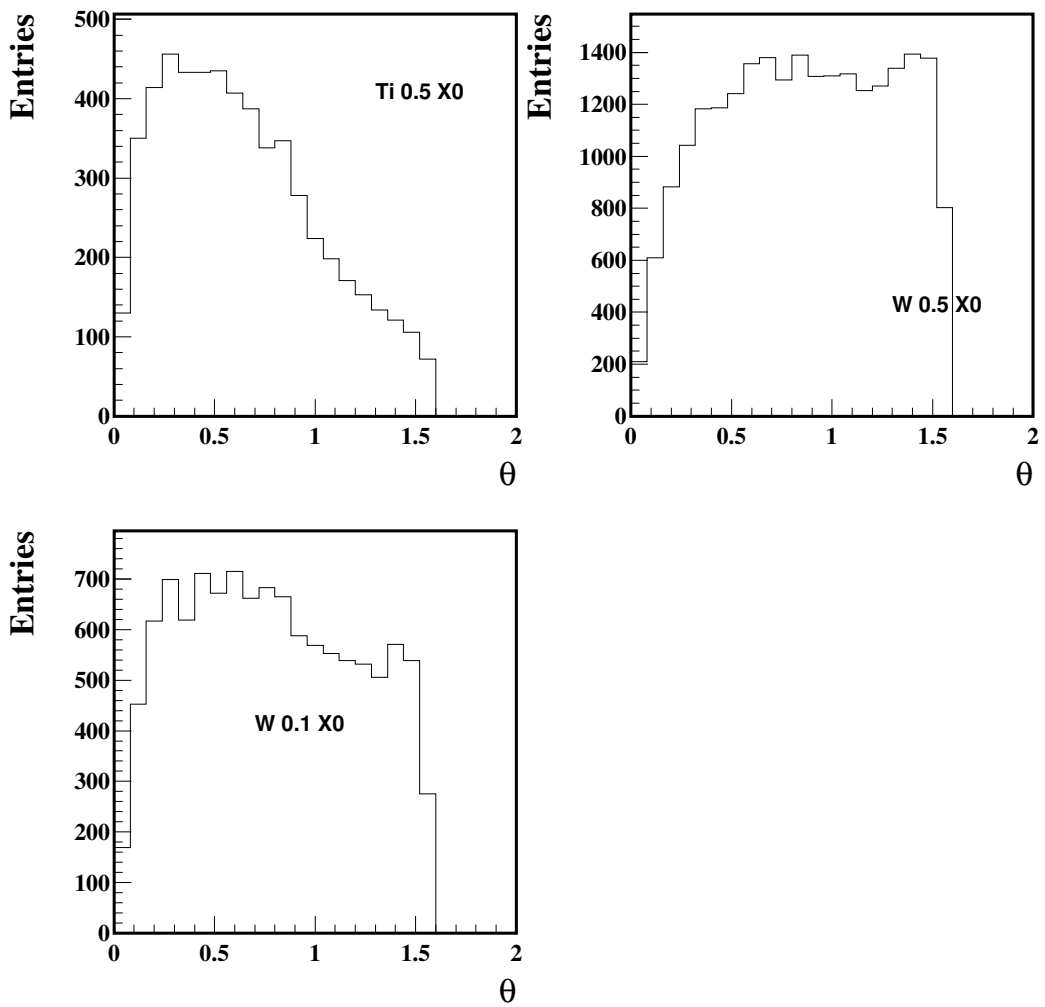

Figure 4: Polar angle measured w.r.t the z-axis of positrons after the conversion target for three different options of the conversion-target material.

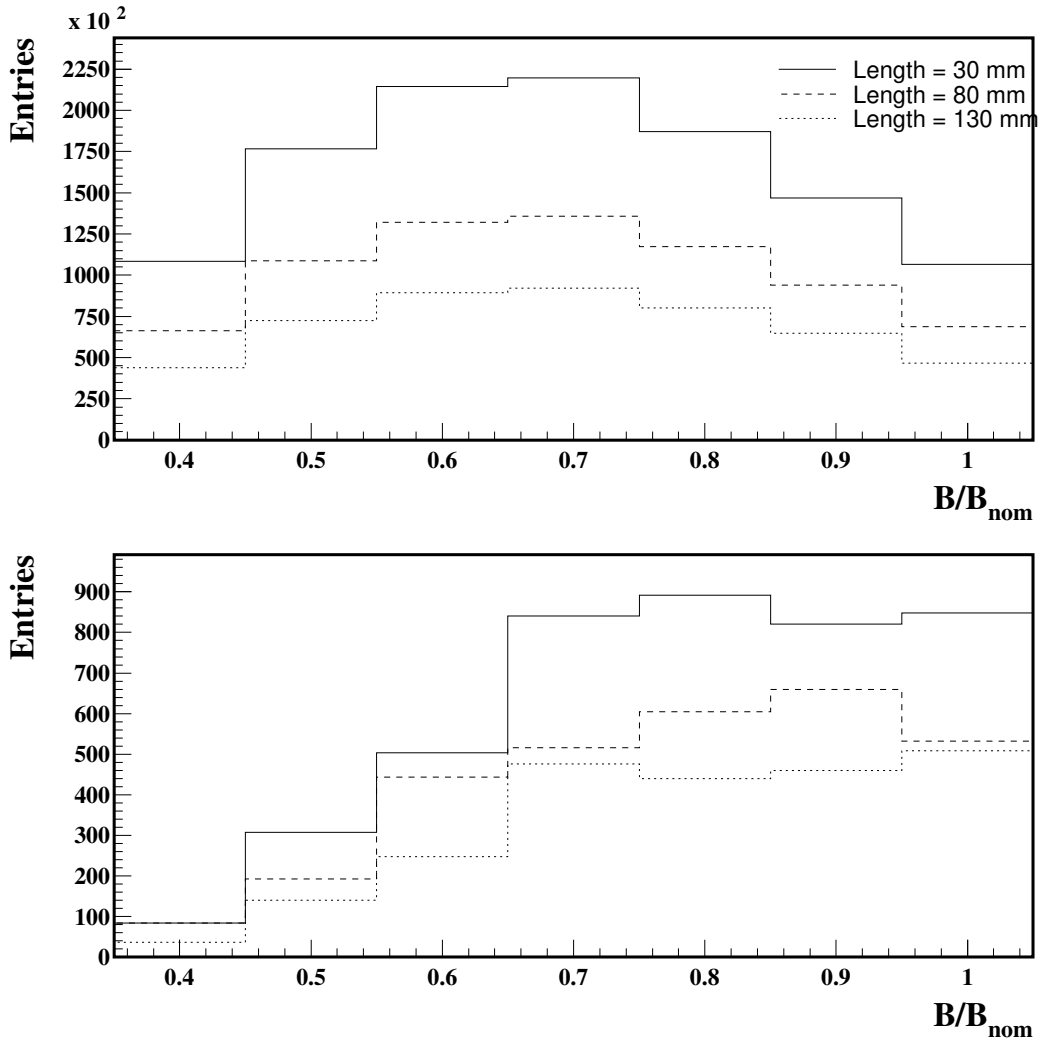

Figure 5: Number of positrons hitting the re-conversion target (upper part) and the number of events with signals in the CsI-Calorimeter. (lower part) for three different lengths of the exit beampipe as descibed in the text. The numbers are scaled to $2 \cdot 10^7$ input positrons

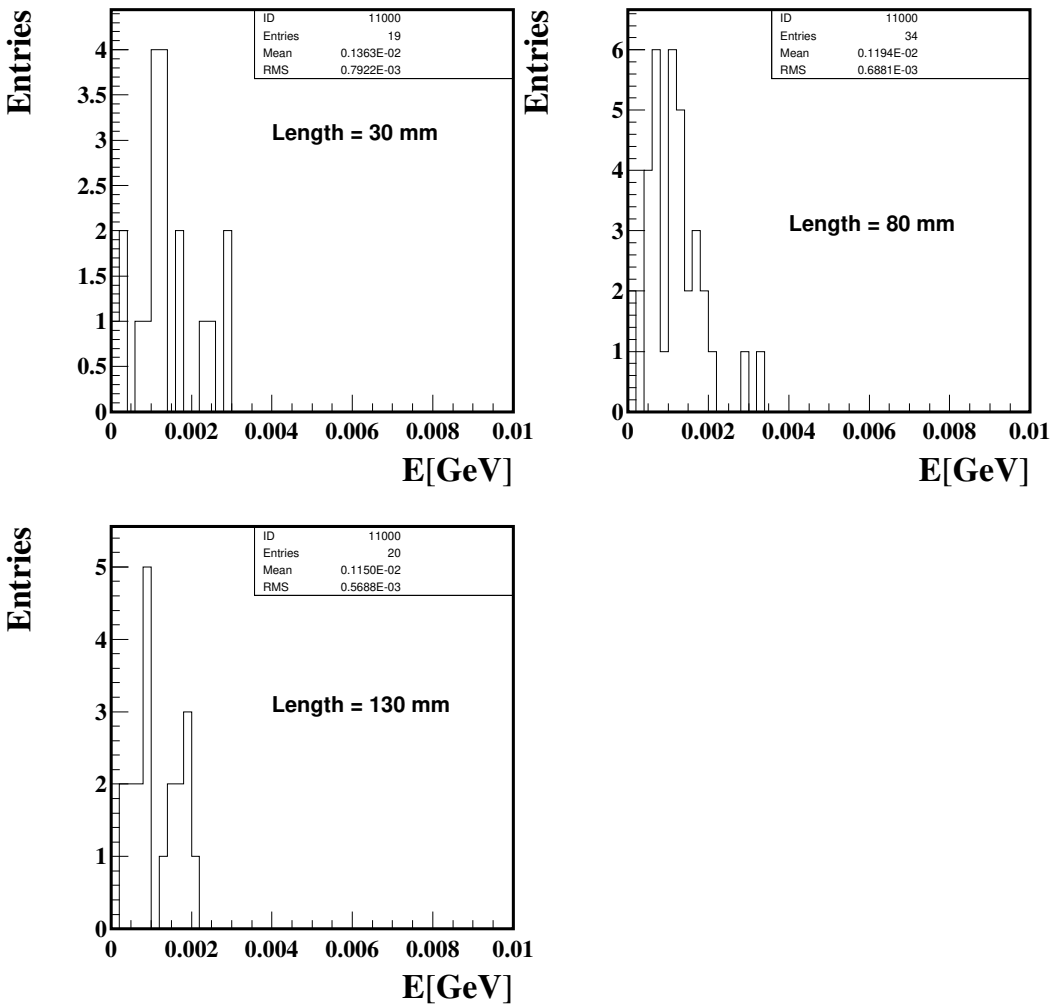

Figure 6: Energy spectra and abundance of photons creating signals in the CsI for three different lengths of the exit beampipe. The number are obtained for a bunch of 10^7 photons starting behind the conversion target. They have to be scaled up by 400 corresponding to the number of $4 \cdot 10^9$ photons expected in the real experiment.

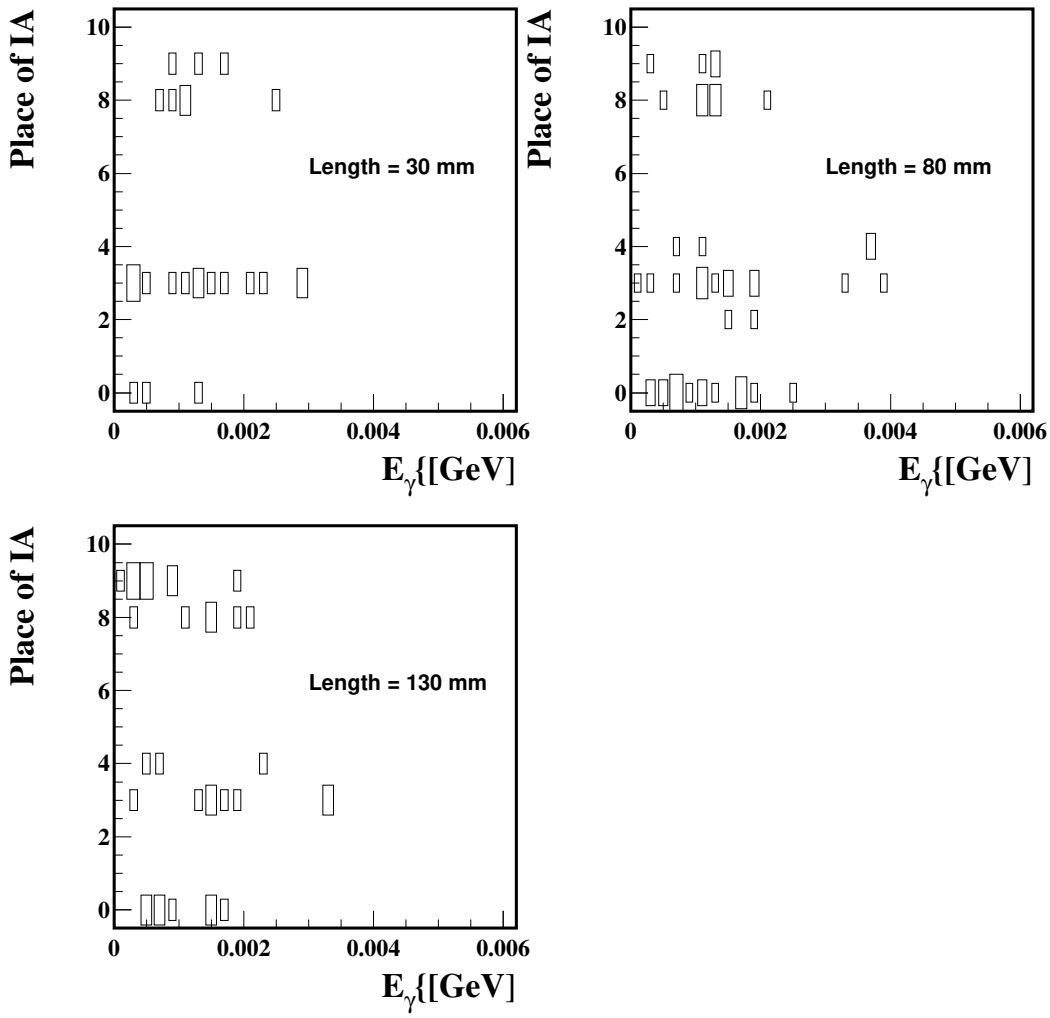

Figure 7: Interaction point versus energy of photons hitting the re-conversion target and produced by primary photons present after the conversion target. The vacuum chamber consists of aluminum. The codes on the y-axis are: 0=No interaction, 1=Solenoid (Copper part, iron part or beampipe piece), 2=Analyzer Magnet, 3=Radiation shielding, 4=Vacuum chamber, 5=Re-conversion target, 6=Beampipe at exit of vacuum chamber, 7=Analyzer Iron within Analzer Magnet, 8=Gamma Beampipe, 9=Anything else.