

PS Flux Estimate

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Beam photon flux: definitions

- ✱ **Un-tagged flux:**

- ✱ Flux of photons through the collimator, incident on the target
- ✱ Useful for comparison to predictions for collimated rate from coherent bremsstrahlung generators

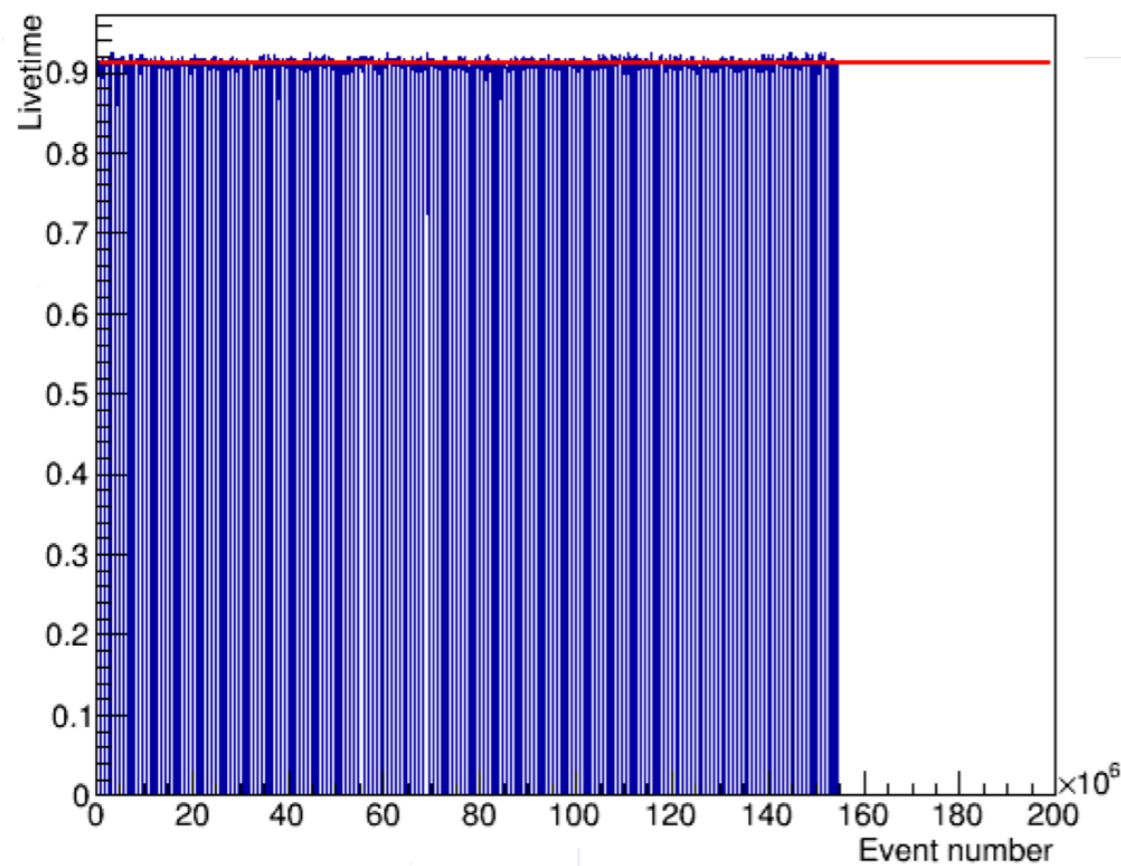
- ✱ **Tagged Flux:**

- ✱ Flux of photons through the collimator, incident on the target, **with a coincident TAGM/TAGH hit**
- ✱ The relevant quantity for cross section measurements

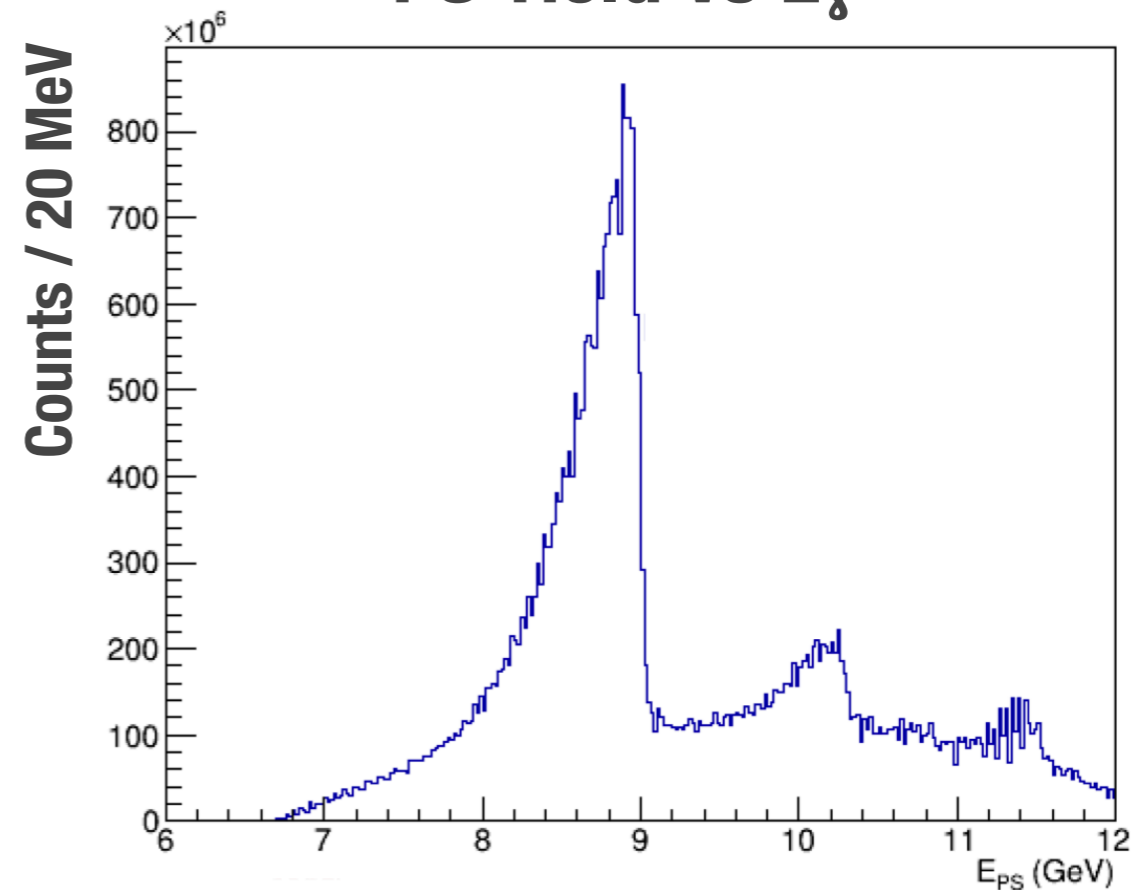
Energy independent factors

$$Flux(E_\gamma) = \frac{N_{PS}(E_\gamma)}{Acceptance_{PS}(E_\gamma) \cdot Livetime_{PS}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{7}{9} RL_{conv}}$$

Livetime: Livetime vs. Event number



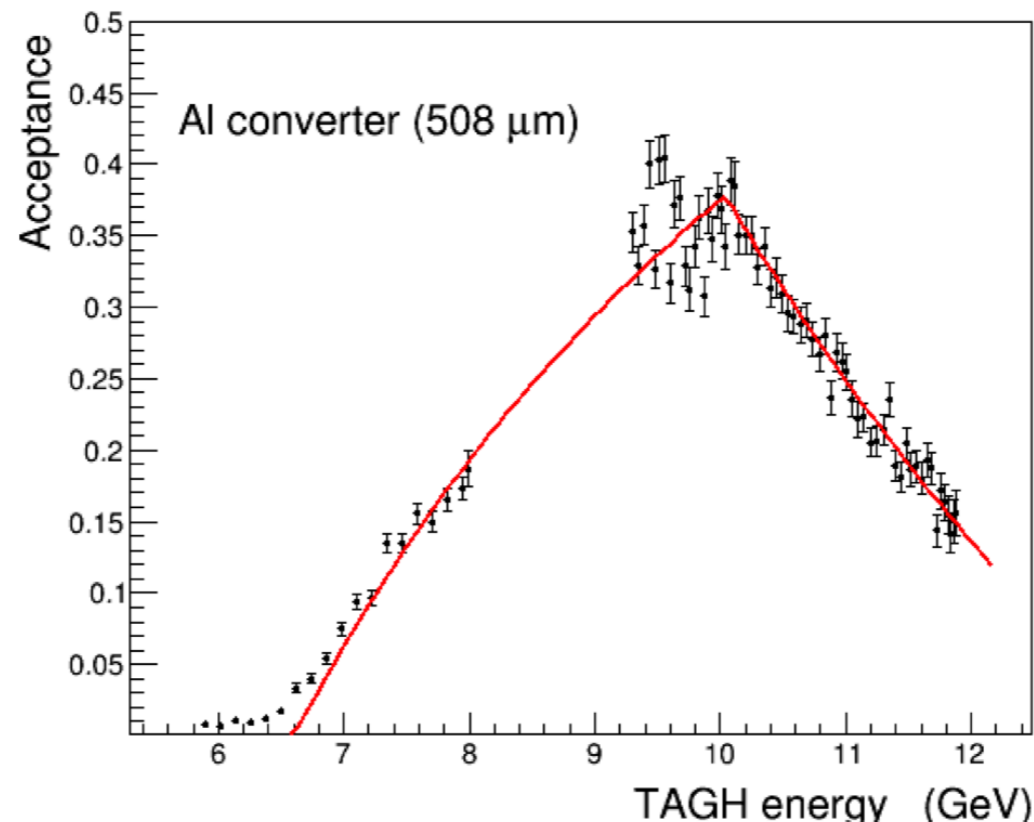
PS Yield vs E_γ



- * Correct raw PS yield for Livetime, which is uniform vs Event number within a run (this is an example for run 11529)
- * 75 μm Beryllium converter has radiation length of 2.1×10^{-3}

PS acceptance correction

$$Flux(E_\gamma) = \frac{N_{PS}(E_\gamma)}{Acceptance_{PS}(E_\gamma) \cdot Livetime_{PS}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{7}{9} RL_{conv}}$$



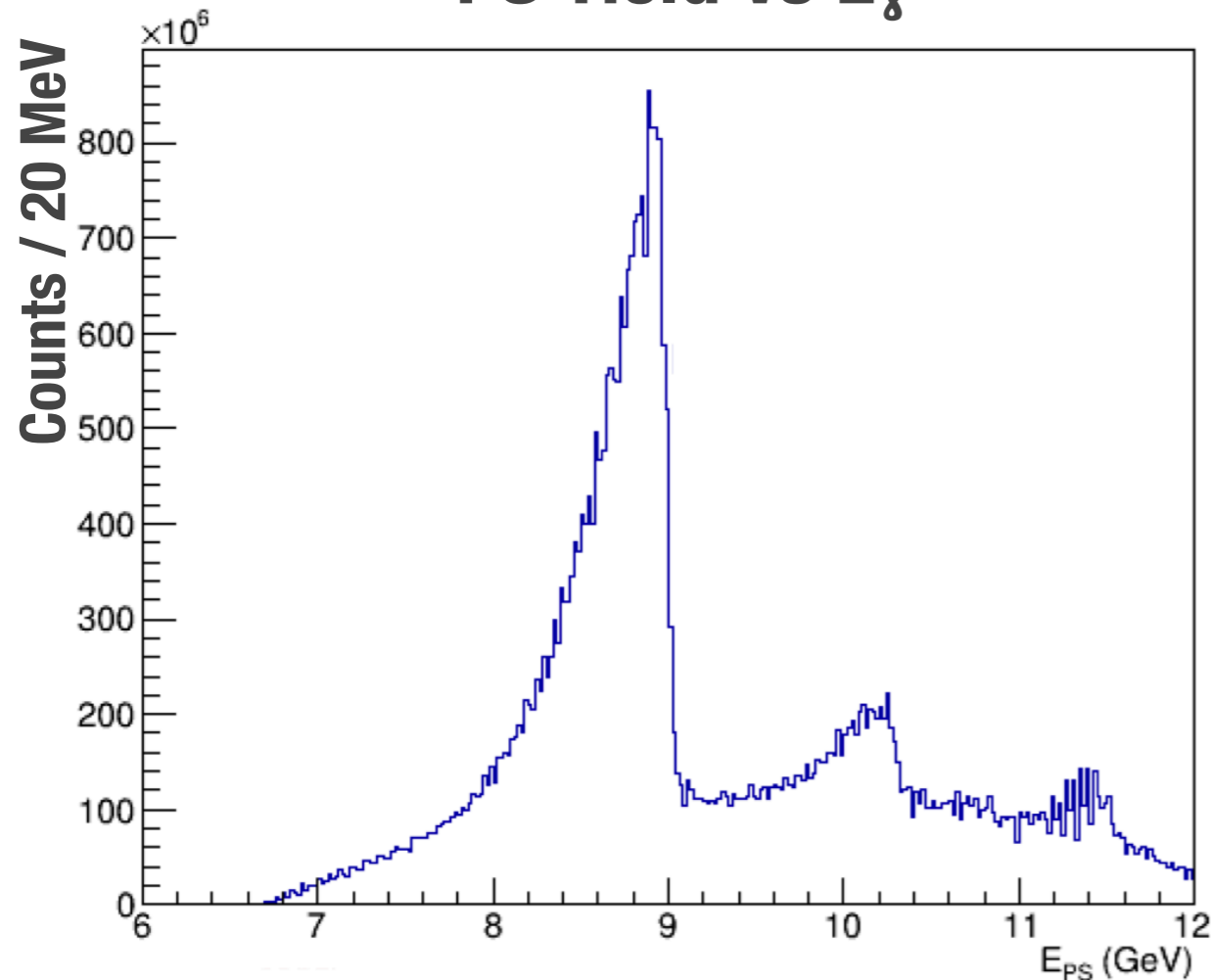
- * Acceptance function from Sasha's TAC analysis, presented at PrimeX review (slide 10 of link below)
- * Radiator thickness not explicitly measured, so ratio of 508 μm Al and 75 μm Be converters is an uncertainty in the flux determination

https://cnidlamp.jlab.org/RareEtaDecay/JDocDB/system/files/biblio/2016/07/beamline_trigger.pdf

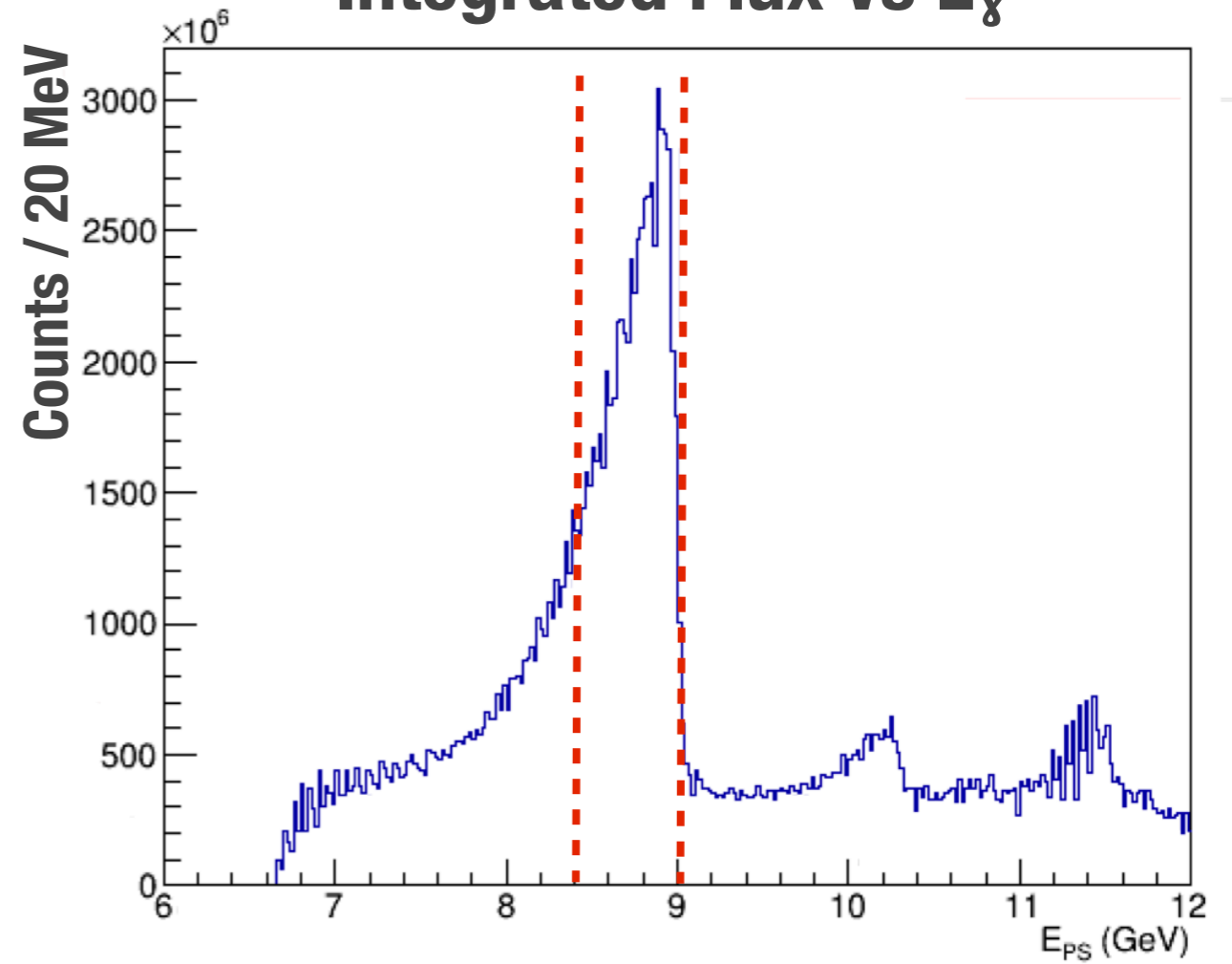
PS acceptance correction

$$Flux(E_\gamma) = \frac{N_{PS}(E_\gamma)}{Acceptance_{PS}(E_\gamma) \cdot Livetime_{PS}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{7}{9} RL_{conv}}$$

PS Yield vs E_γ

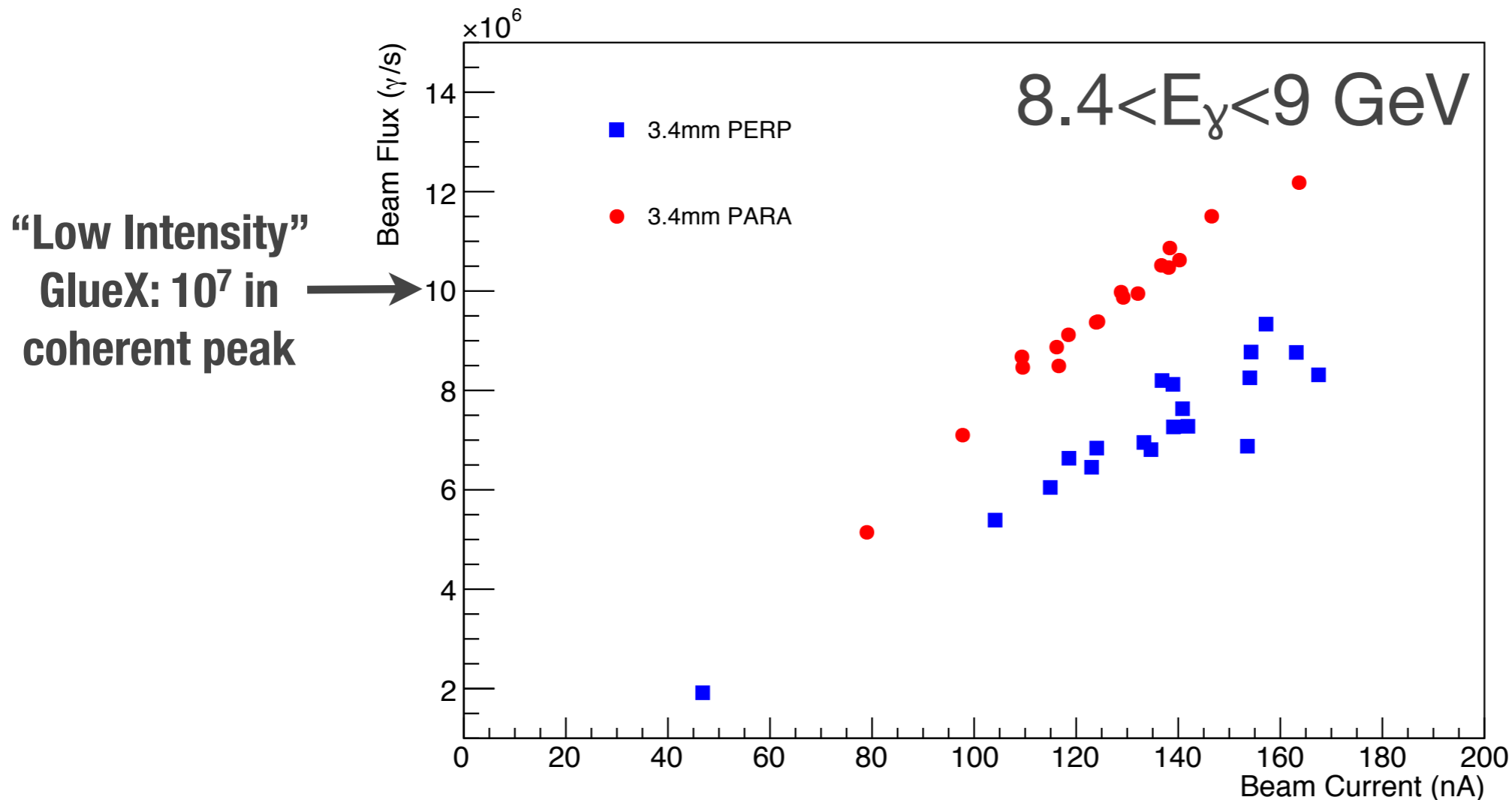


Integrated Flux vs E_γ



- * Correct for energy-dependent acceptance function of PS
- * For rate estimations integrate flux only in coherent peak ($8.4 < E_\gamma < 9$ GeV) and divide integrated flux by run length from RCDB

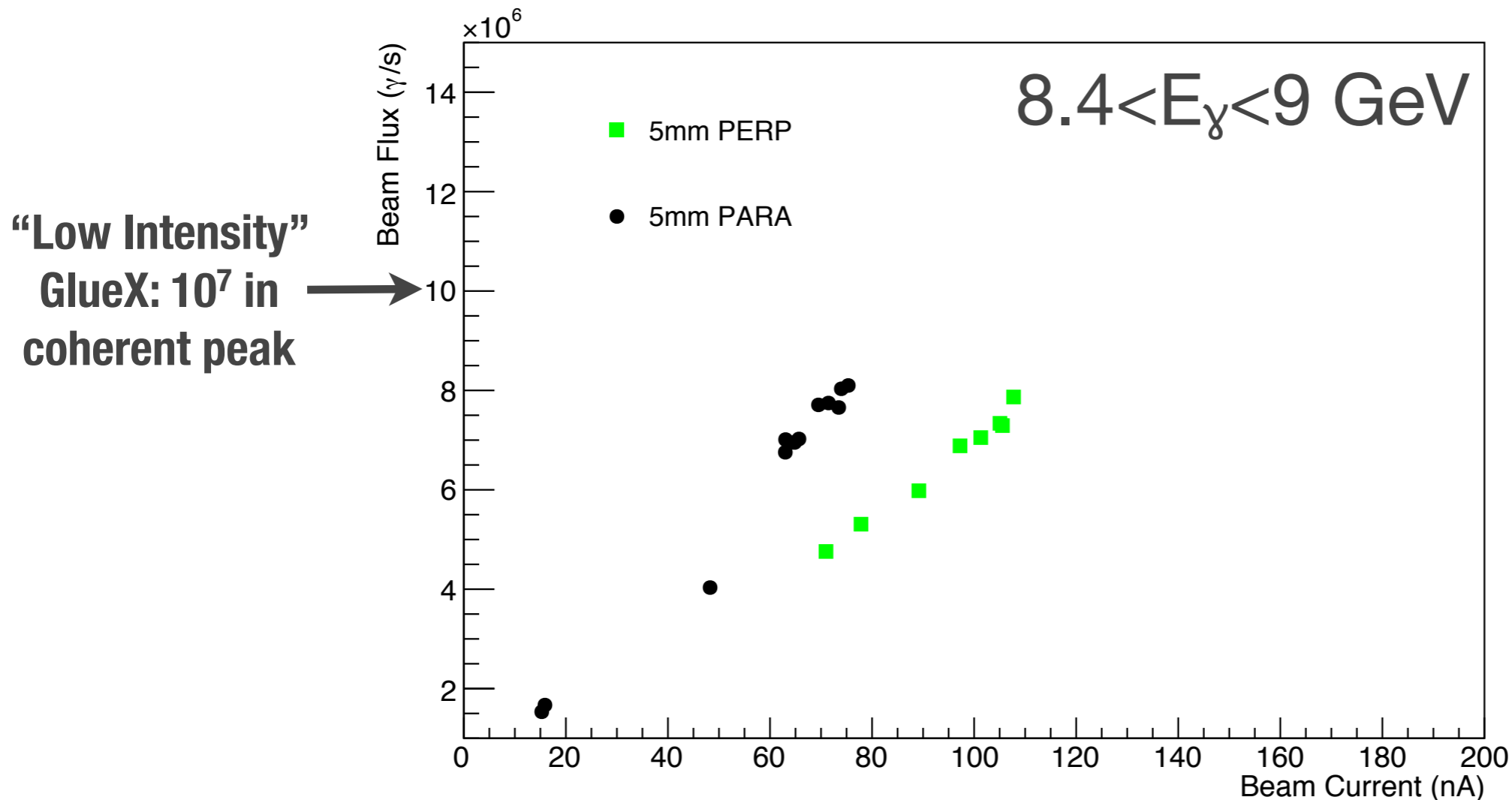
Runs 11429-11555: 3.4 mm coll.



- * Intentionally higher current for PERP to match PARA trigger rate
- * For PARA, flux of $\sim 1.05 \times 10^7$ γ/s in coherent peak for 140 nA beam current
- * Similar numbers from Richard's rate calculator (1.1×10^7 γ/s):

<http://zeus.phys.uconn.edu/hald/cobrems/ratetool.cgi?beamEnergy=12&beamCurrent=0.140&beamEmittance=2.5e-09&radThickness=4e-05&photonEpeak=9&photonNbins=200&photonEmax=12&photonEmin=0&collimDistance=75&collimDiam=0.0034&peakElow=8.4&peakEhigh=9&backElow=0.1&backEhigh=3&endpElow=10.7&endpEhigh=11.7&run=plot+collimated+beam+rate+spectrum>

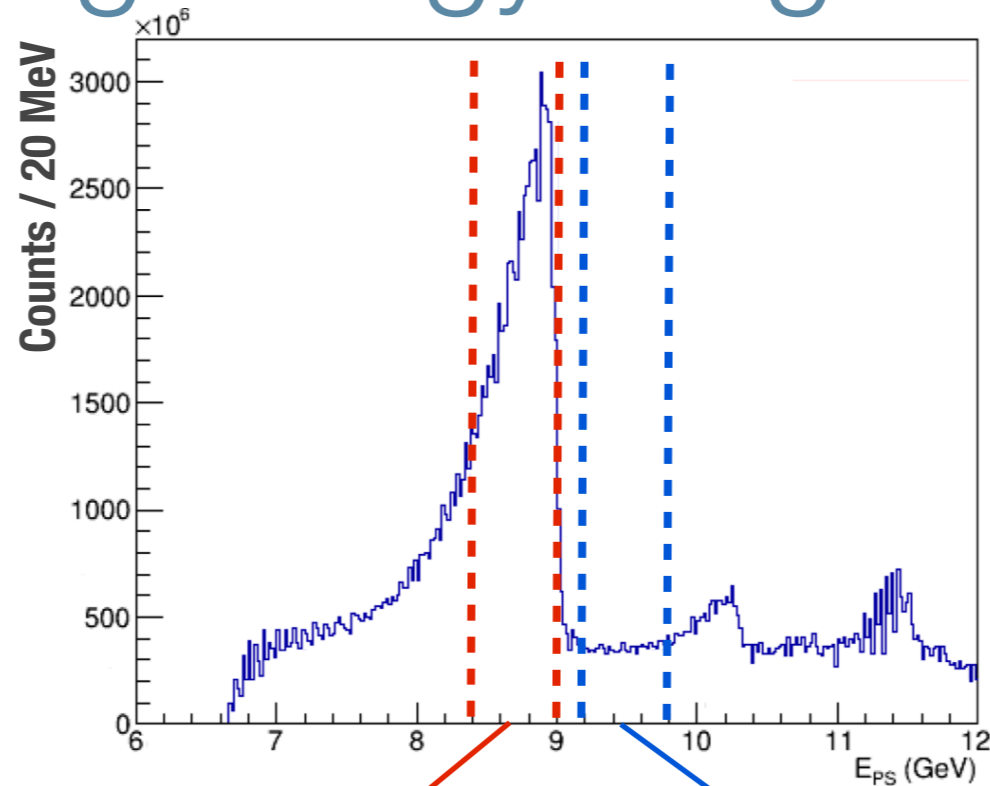
Runs 11597-11663: 5 mm coll.



- * Intentionally higher current for PERP to match PARA trigger rate
- * For PARA, flux of $\sim 8 \times 10^6$ γ/s in coherent peak for 70 nA beam current
- * Similar numbers from Richard's rate calculator (8.5×10^6 γ/s):

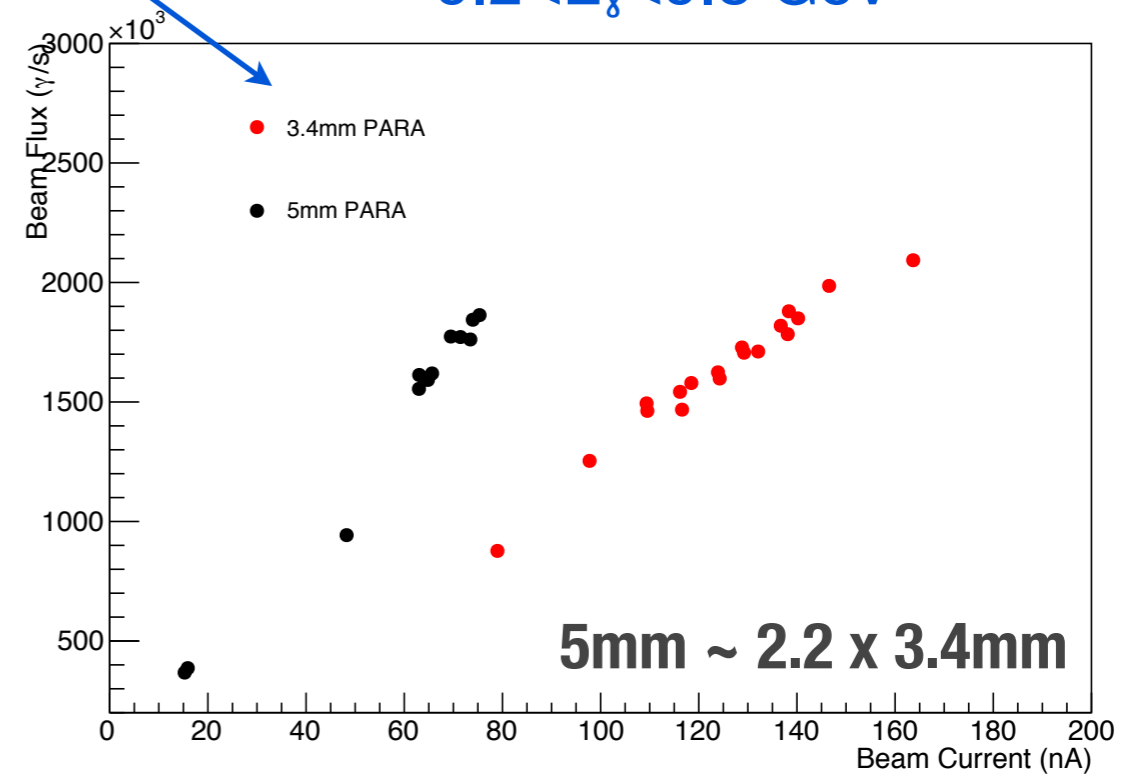
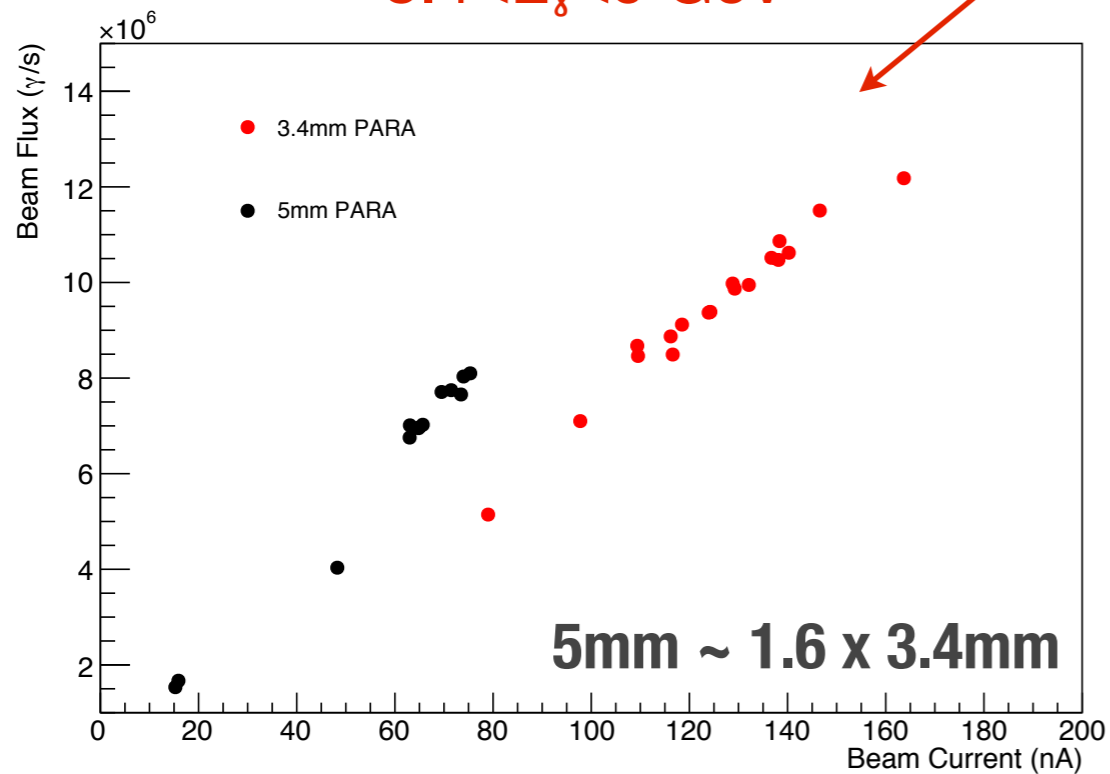
<http://zeus.phys.uconn.edu/hald/cobrem/s/ratetool.cgi?beamEnergy=12&beamCurrent=0.070&beamEmittance=2.5e-09&radThickness=4e-05&photonEpeak=9&photonNbins=200&photonNEmax=12&photonEmin=0&collimDistance=75&collimDiam=0.005&peakElow=8.4&peakEhigh=9&backElow=0.1&backEhigh=3&endpElow=10.7&endpEhigh=11.7&run=plot+collimated+beam+rate+spectrum>

Comparing energy ranges: PARA



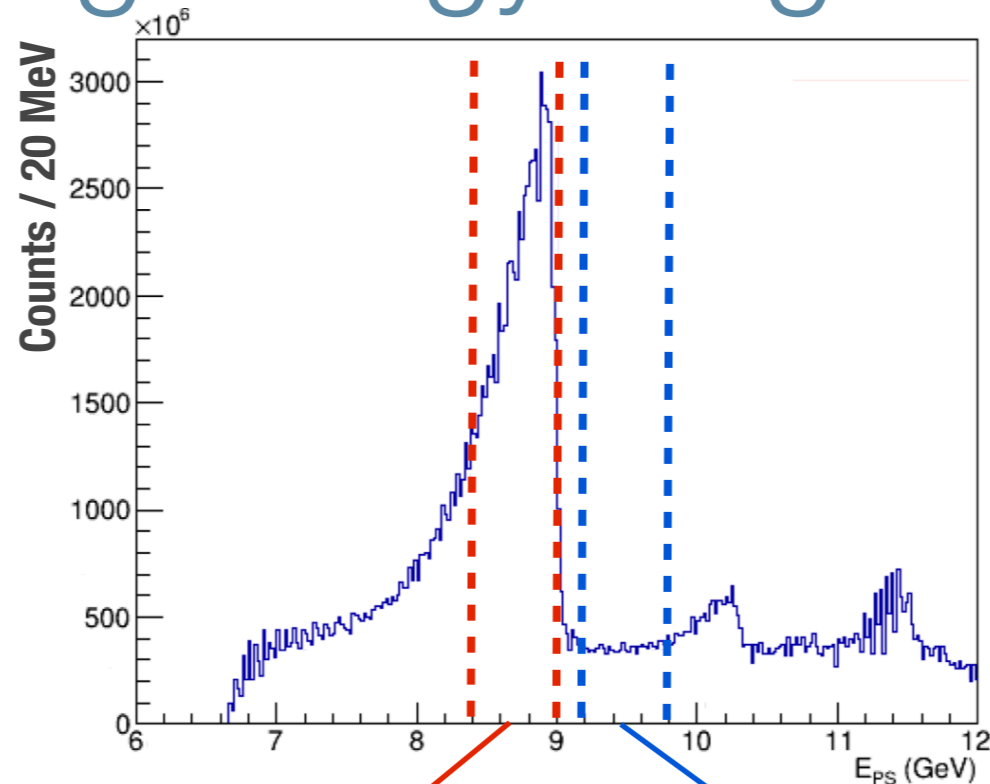
$8.4 < E_\gamma < 9$ GeV

$9.2 < E_\gamma < 9.8$ GeV



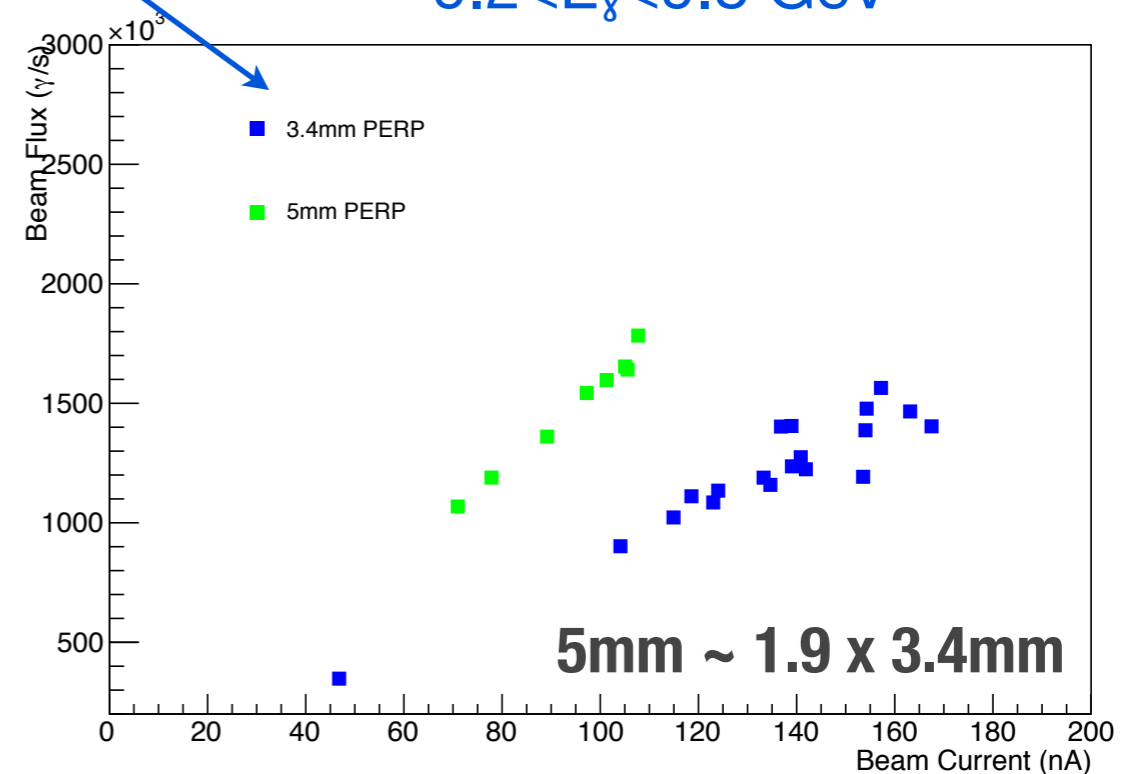
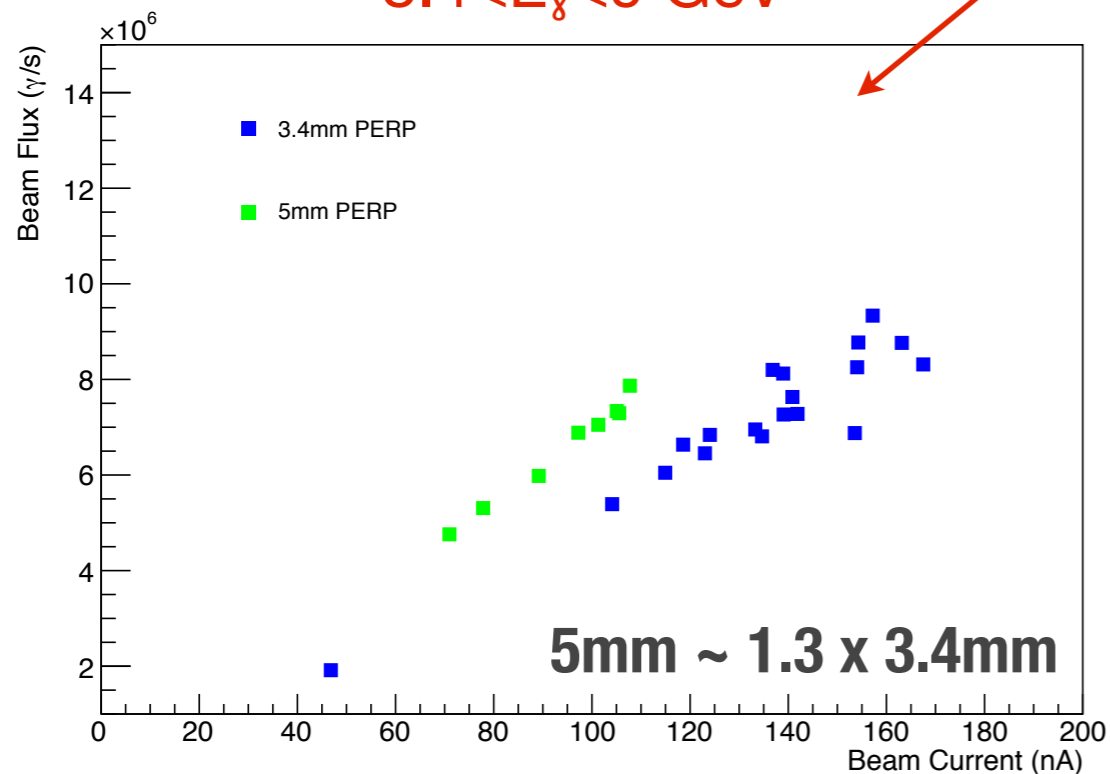
Consistent with rate calculator

Comparing energy ranges: PARA



$8.4 < E_\gamma < 9$ GeV

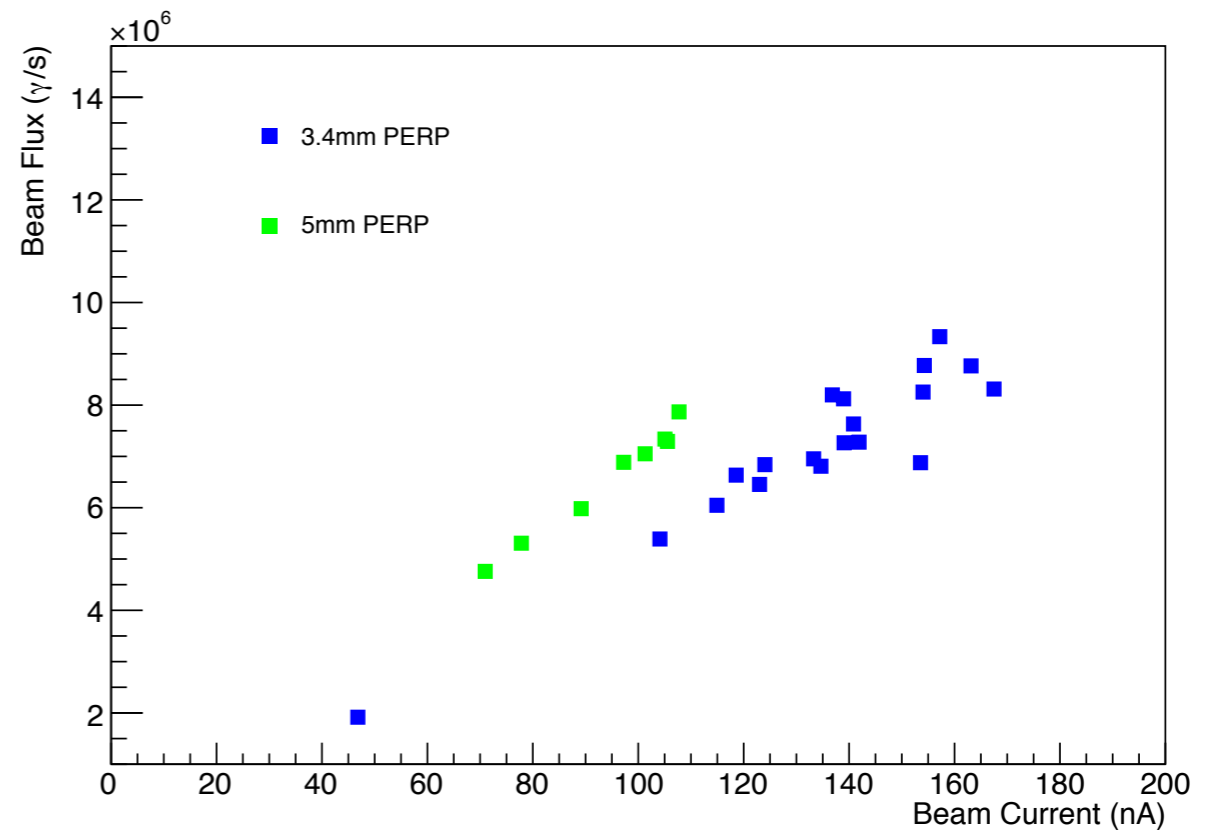
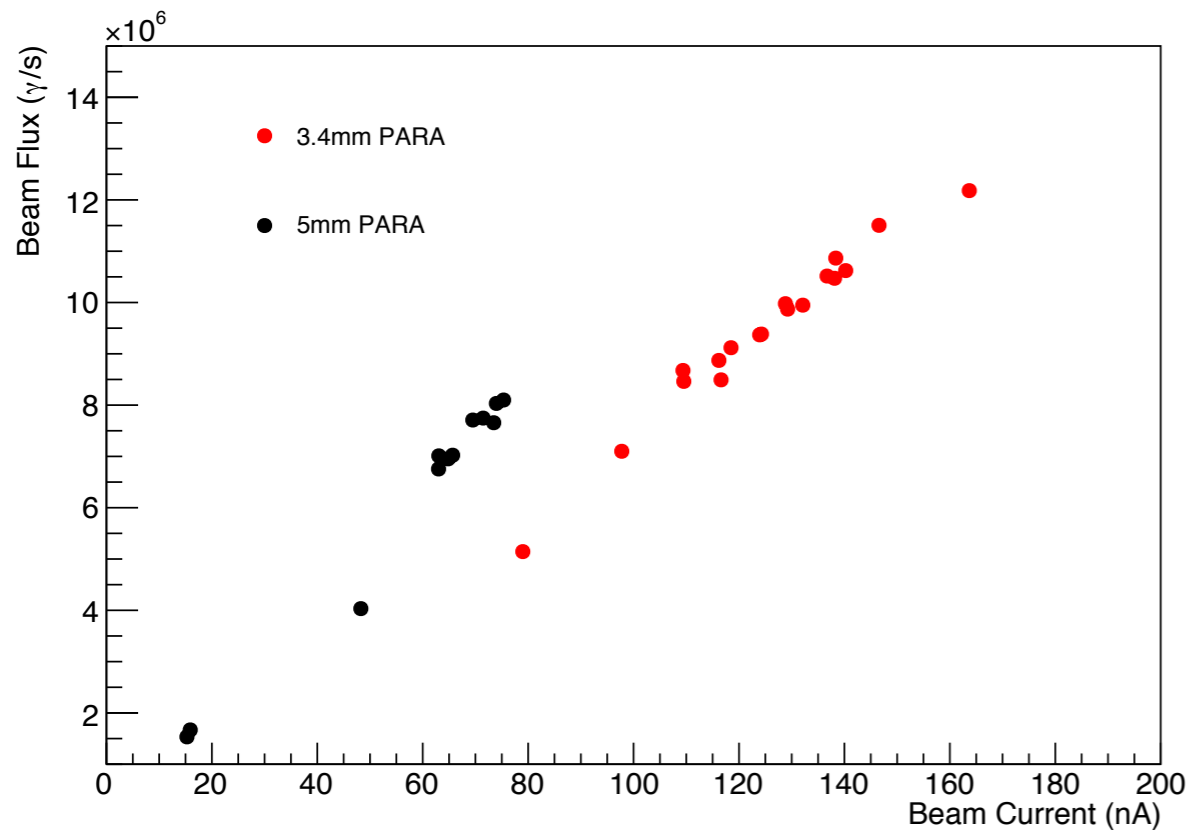
$9.2 < E_\gamma < 9.8$ GeV



Consistently **below** rate calculator

Un-tagged flux summary

$8.4 < E_\gamma < 9 \text{ GeV}$



- * PARA scales roughly as expected between 3.4 and 5 mm collimator based on rate calculator
- * Smaller increase in flux from 3.4 to 5 mm for PERP

Normalizing event yields

$$\mathcal{L} = \text{Untagged Flux} \cdot \text{Target thickness} = \frac{\text{Tagged Flux}}{\epsilon_{tag}} \cdot \text{Target thickness}$$

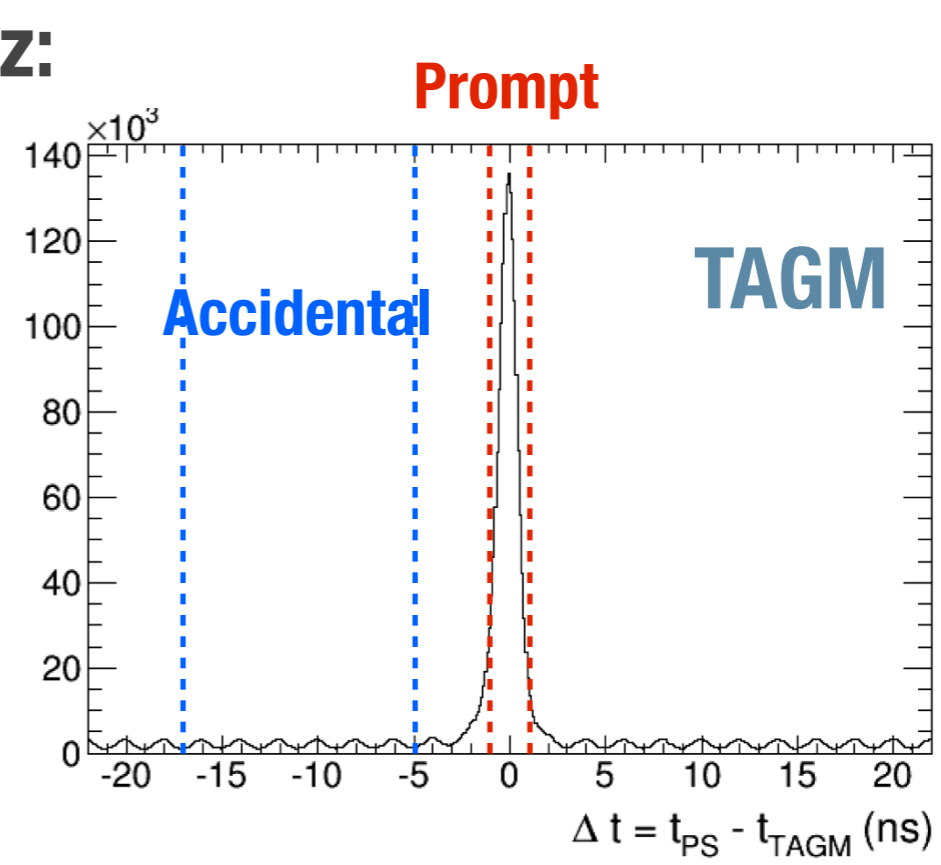
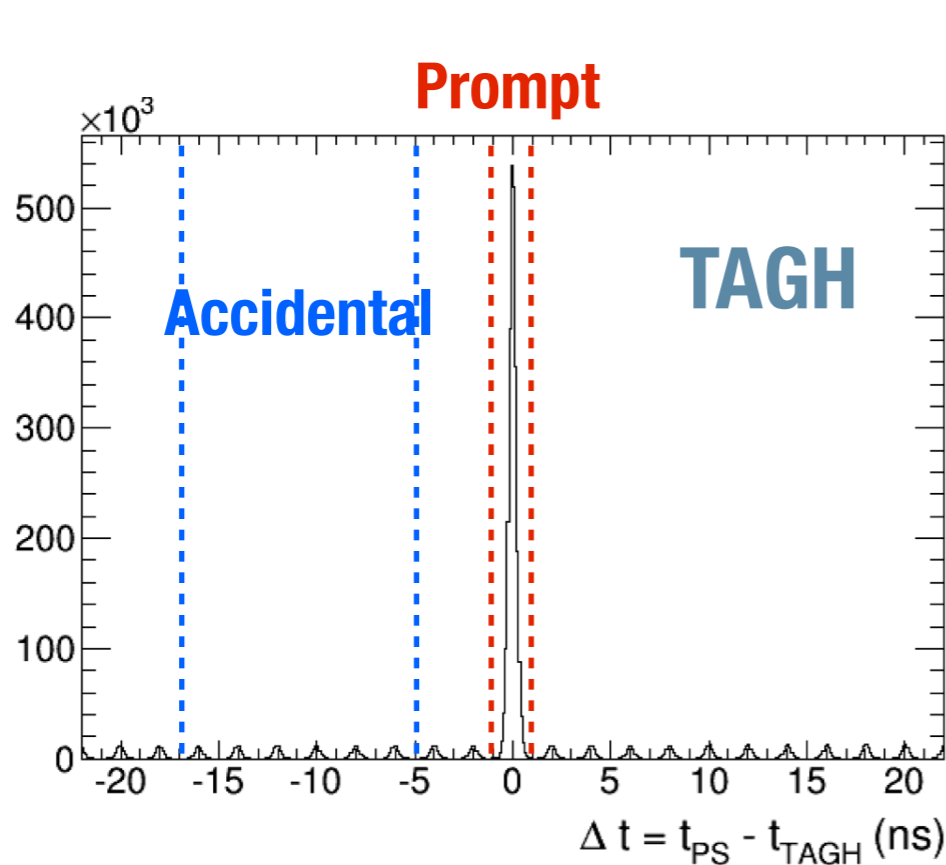
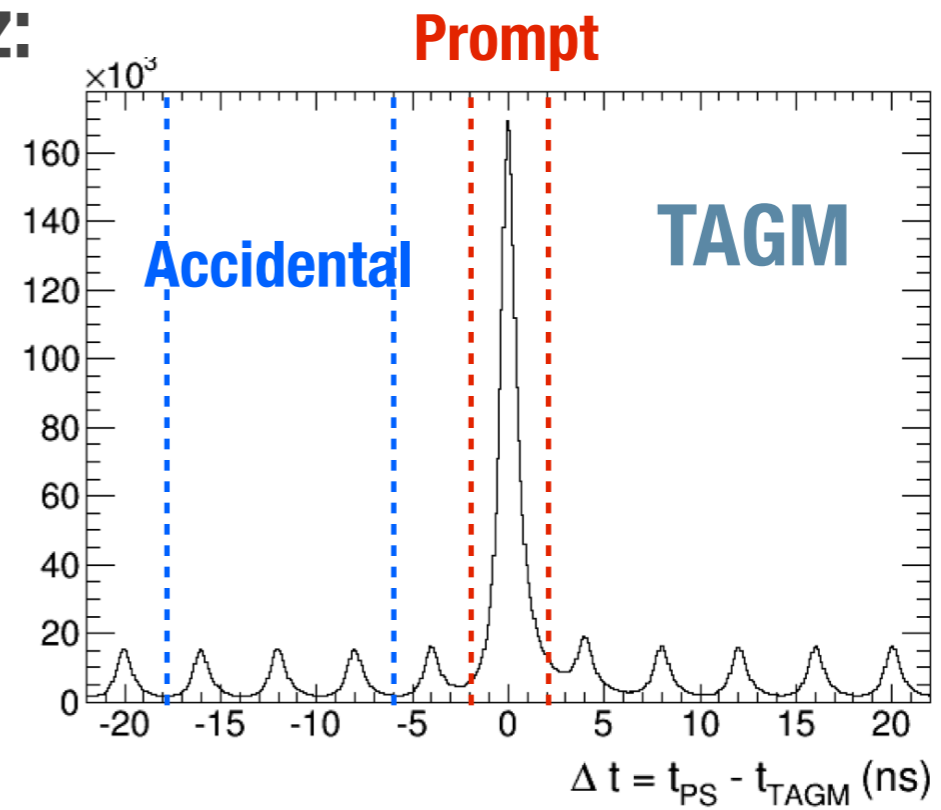
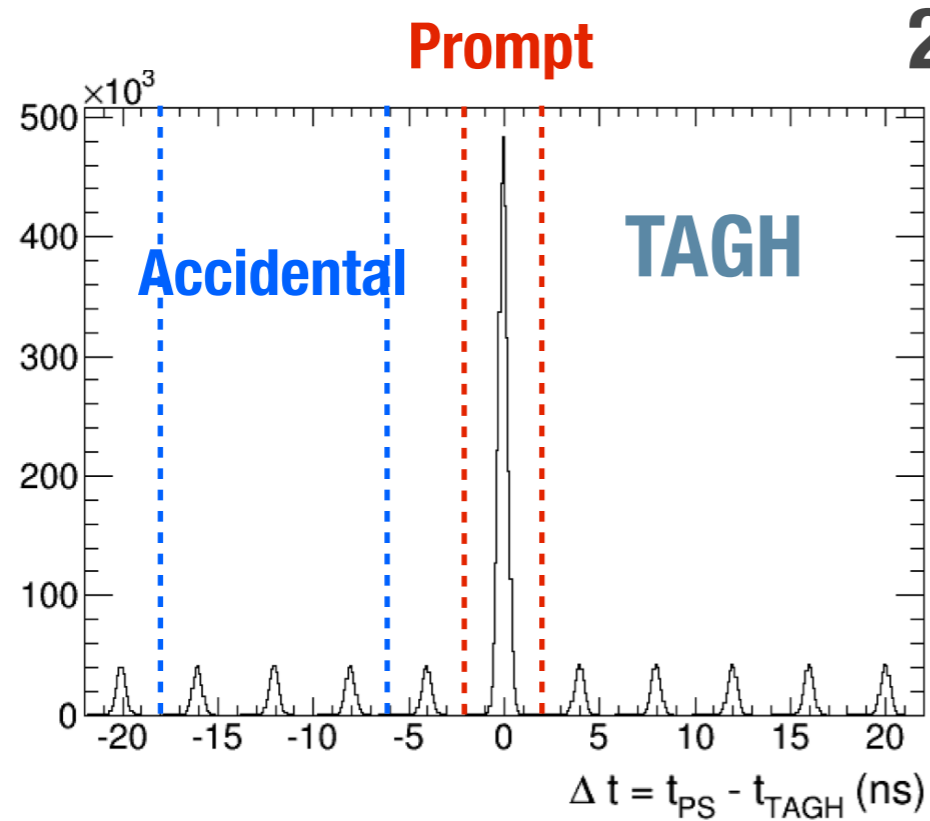
$$\sigma = \frac{N}{\epsilon \cdot \mathcal{L}} = \frac{N}{\epsilon_{non-tag} \cdot \epsilon_{tag} \cdot \mathcal{L}}$$

- * Tagger efficiency cancels when normalizing event yield (N) by tagged flux

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{\epsilon_{non-tag} \cdot \text{Tagged Flux} \cdot \text{Target thickness}} = \frac{N}{\epsilon_{non-tag} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{tag}}$$

- * Provide tagged flux (or luminosity) in bins of E_y for each run, and analyzers determine yield and efficiency
- * Target thickness $\sim 1.22 \text{ b}^{-1}$ for a 29.2 cm LH₂ target

Accounting for accidentals



Flux summary

- * Untagged flux vs beam current and compared to Richard's calculator
- * Tagged flux estimated for yield normalizations

	Un-tagged \mathcal{L} (pb ⁻¹)		Tagged \mathcal{L} (pb ⁻¹)	
	8.4-9 GeV	8-12 GeV	8.4-9 GeV	8-12 GeV
Batch 1 11366-11555	1.85	4.36	0.96	2.79
Batch 2 11569-11663	0.61	1.68	0.35	1.16