

The LUXE Detector Systems and their Synergies with E320

SLAC FPD Seminar

Antonios Athanassiadis, on behalf of the LUXE collaboration
11th of June 2024

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY



About DESY

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron

- In operation since 1964
- Discovery of the gluon at HERA
- Many accelerator facilities active
- DESY II, PETRA, Eu.XFEL, FLASH,...

Four fields of research

- Particle accelerators
- Particle physics
- Photon science
- Astrophysics



What is LUXE?

New experiment at DESY Hamburg & Eu.XFEL to probe strong-field QED – An uncharted regime



In this seminar:

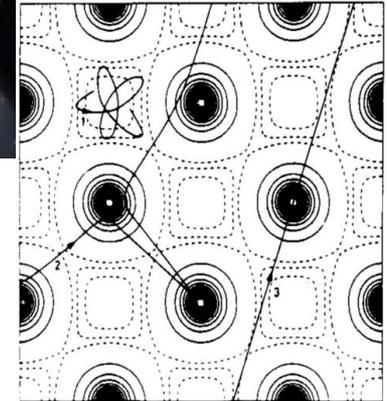
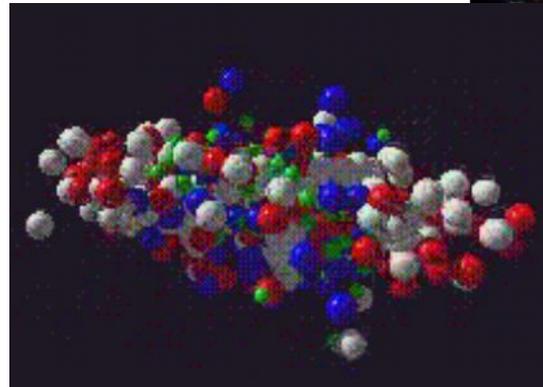
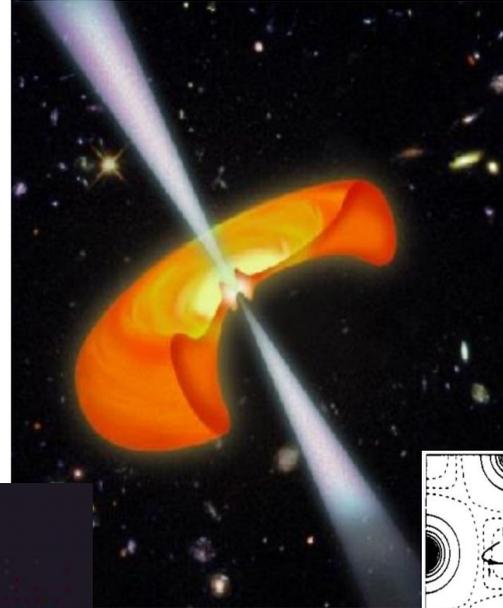
- What is strong-field QED?
- What are the features of LUXE?
- What are the key technologies?
- What are the synergies to E320?



**What is strong-field QED and
why is it interesting?**

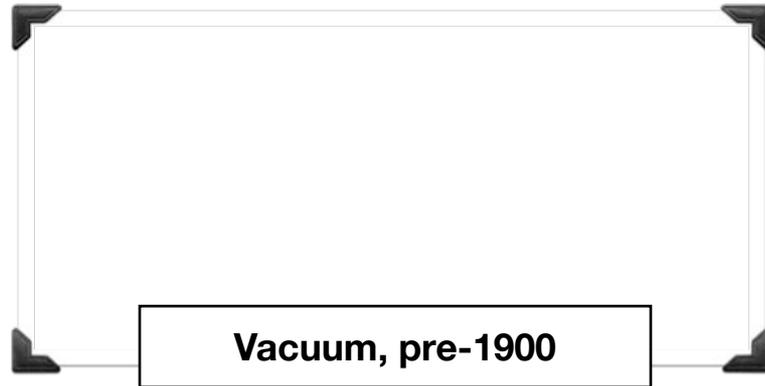
Where do we obtain strong fields?

- Magnetars
(Neutron stars with $B > 10^{10}$ T)
- Heavy ion collisions
- Strong lasers $\rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ - collisions
- Beam-beam effects
- Crystals ([NA63](#))

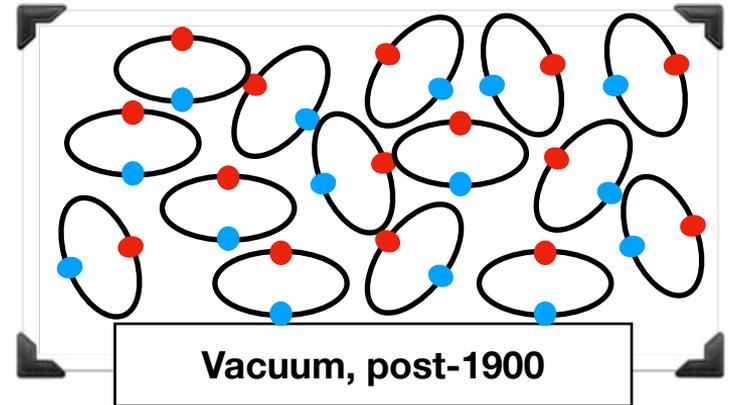


QED and the vacuum

Emptiness

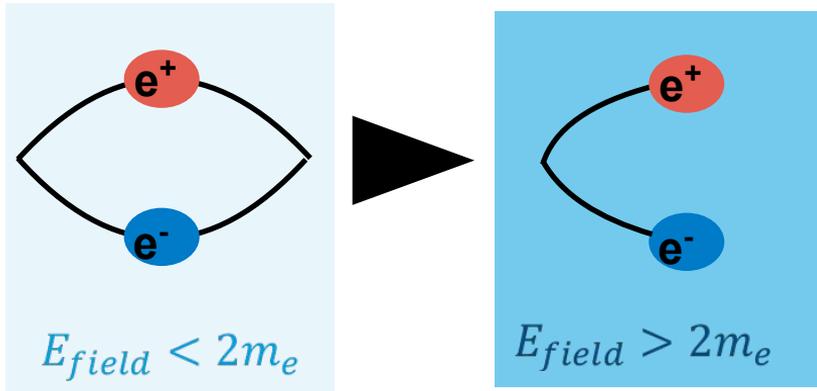


Virtual particles with an average value of zero but non-zero variance



The Quantum Electrodynamics is one of the most well-tested physics theories!

Strong-field QED



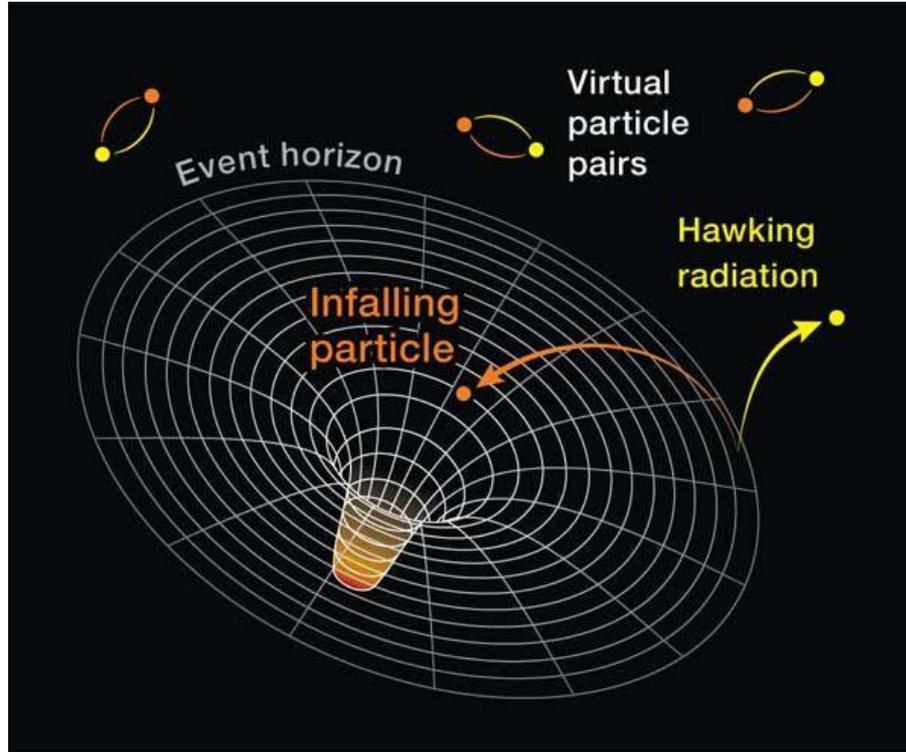
QED non-linear when field polarized

- If work of ext. field $>$ rest mass of pair
→ Schwinger-Limit ϵ_{cr}
→ Field-induced Breit-Wheeler pair creation
- Existing fields are too small
→ BUT el. field not lorentz invariant

$$\epsilon_{cr} = \frac{m_e^2 c^3}{e \hbar} = 1.32 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ V/m}$$

$$\epsilon_{rest\ fr.} = \gamma \epsilon_{lab\ fr.}$$

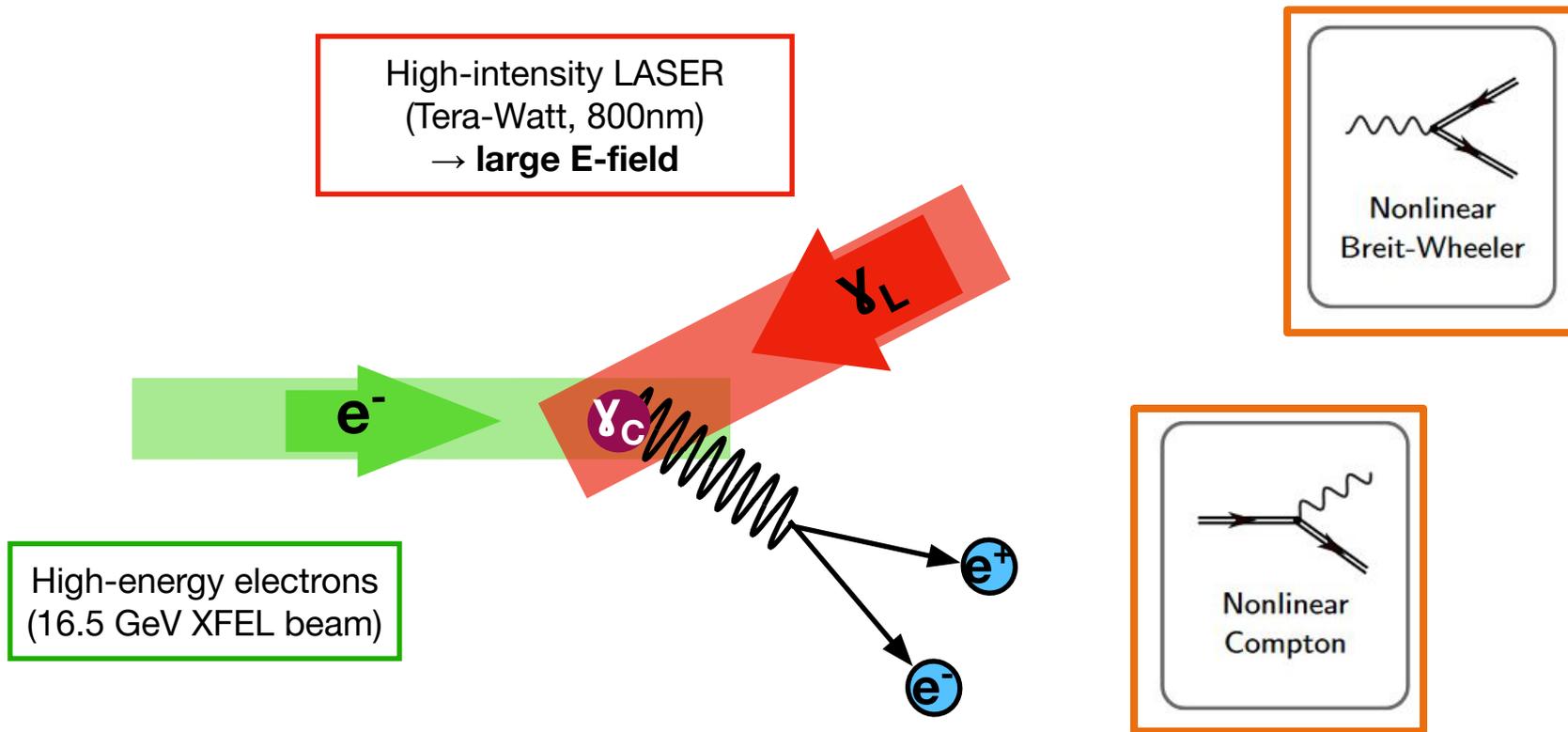
Hawking radiation analogy



Particle-antiparticle pair production in vicinity of strong gravitational vs. electromagnetic field!

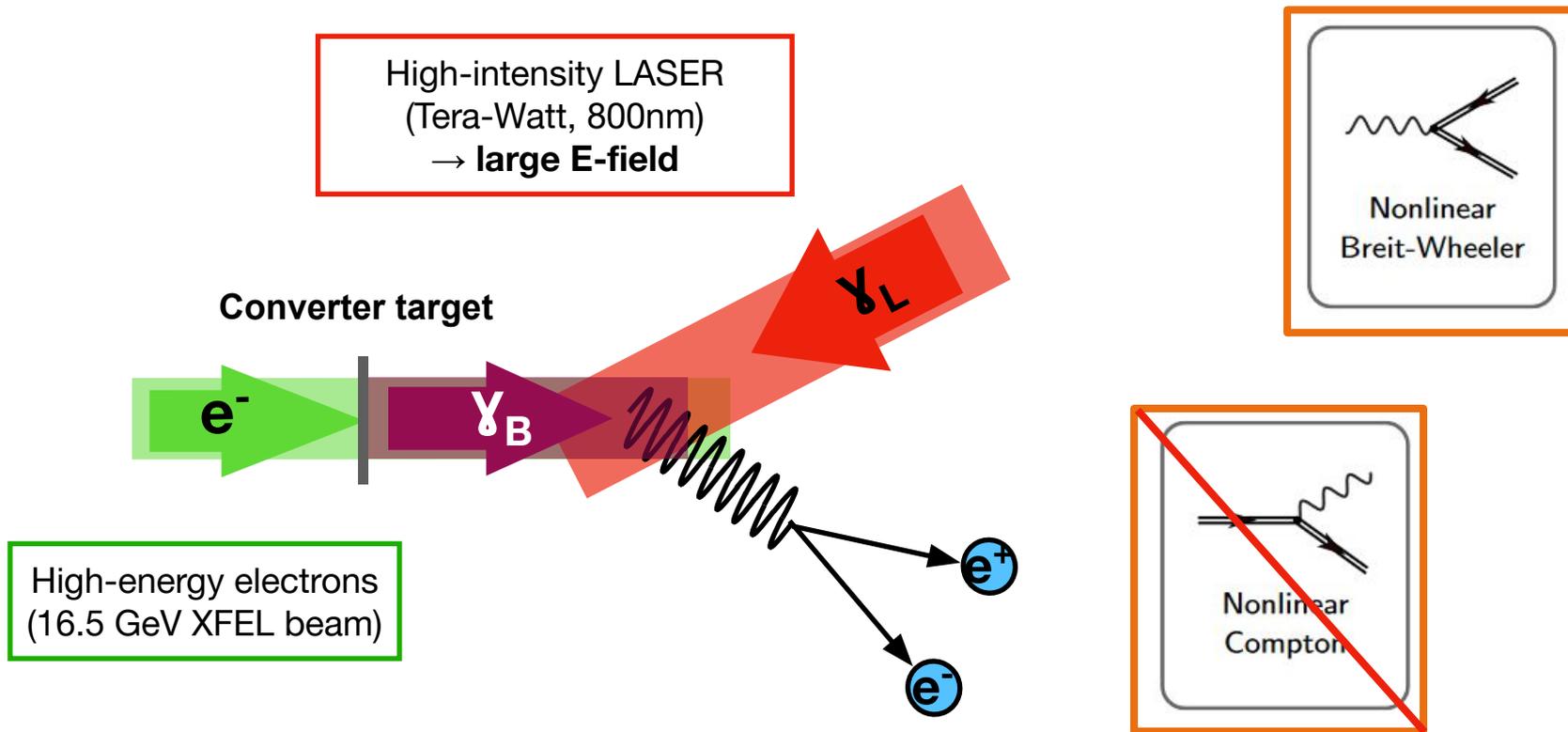
Strong-fields with relativistic probes

Electron-Laser collisions



Strong-fields with relativistic probes

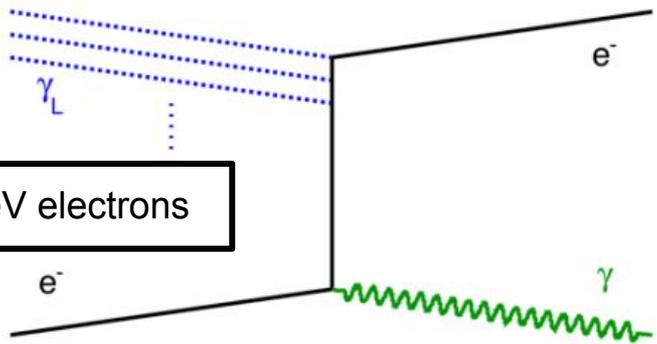
Gamma-Laser collisions



Strong-fields with relativistic probes

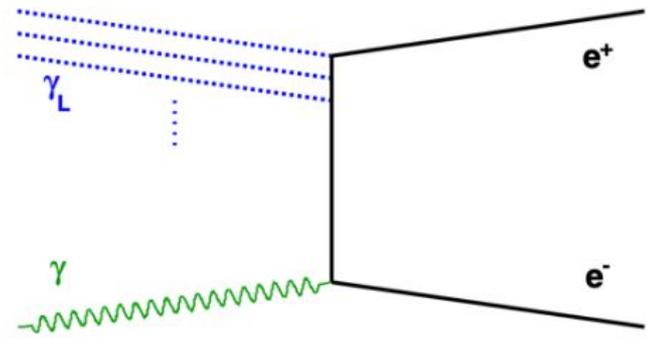
High intensity laser

16.5 GeV electrons



Non-linear Compton Scattering

$$e^- + n\gamma_L \rightarrow e^- + \gamma_C$$



Breit-Wheeler pair production

$$\gamma_C + n\gamma_L \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$$

Important parameters

ξ is probe-background coupling

- Here: $\xi \sim$ laser intensity
- $\xi > 1 \rightarrow$ non-perturbative regime

$$\xi = \frac{m_e \mathcal{E}_L}{\omega_L \mathcal{E}_{cr}}$$

χ is background field to \mathcal{E}_{cr} ratio

- Here: $\chi \sim$ laser energy transfer
- $\chi > 1 \rightarrow$ non-linear quantum effects

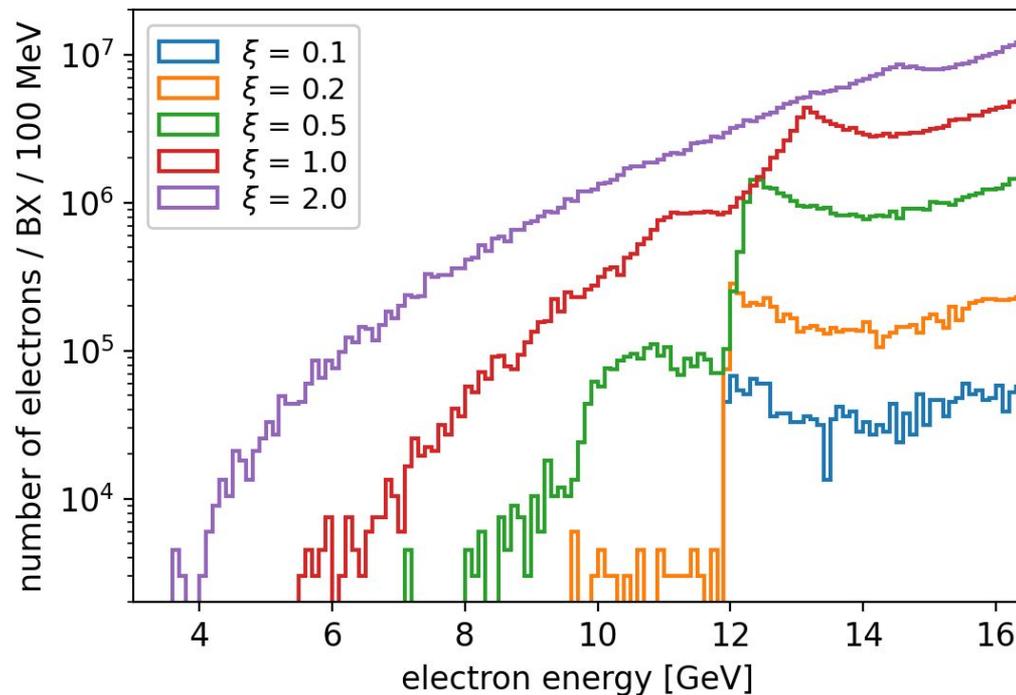
$$\chi_e = (1 + \cos \theta) \frac{E_e}{m_e} \frac{\mathcal{E}_L}{\mathcal{E}_{cr}}$$

η is dimensionless energy of collision

$$\eta = \frac{\chi}{\xi}$$

Different combinations of ξ and χ result in different types of non-linear behavior

Non-linear Compton scattering



Within strong fields

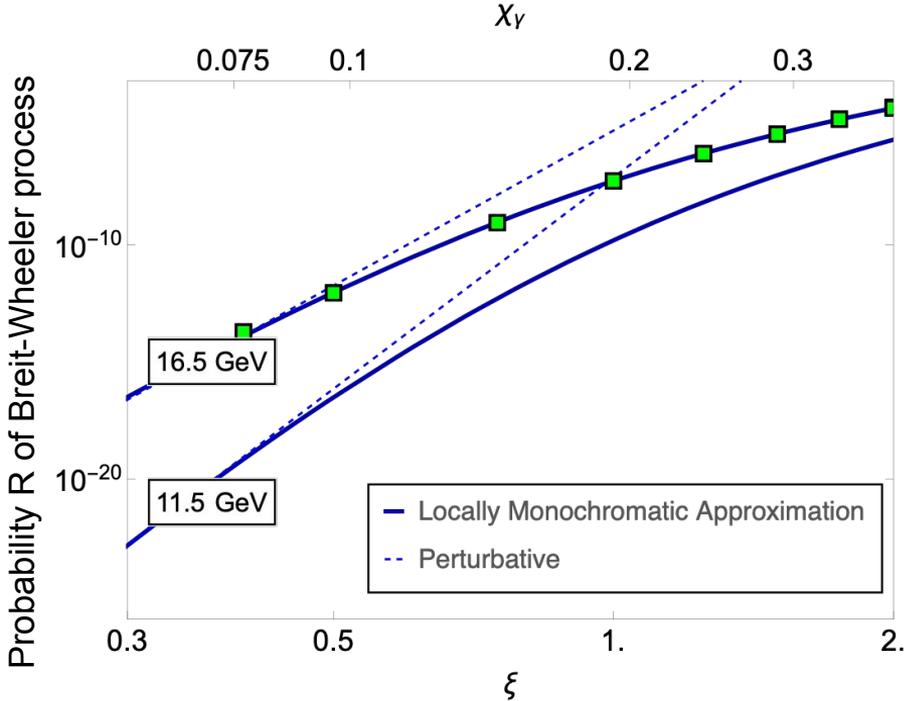
- Electron obtains larger eff. mass
 - Compton edge shift with ξ
 - Higher harmonics appear

Goal at LUXE: Verify predictions

Breit-Wheeler pair production

$\xi \ll 1$
 → Perturbative regime $R_{e^+} \propto \xi^{2n}$

$\xi \gg 1$
 → Exponential law $R_{e^+} \propto \chi_\gamma \exp\left(-\frac{8}{3\chi_\gamma}\right)$



LUXE will be the first experiment to measure Breit-Wheeler pairs with real photons

Features of the LUXE experiment

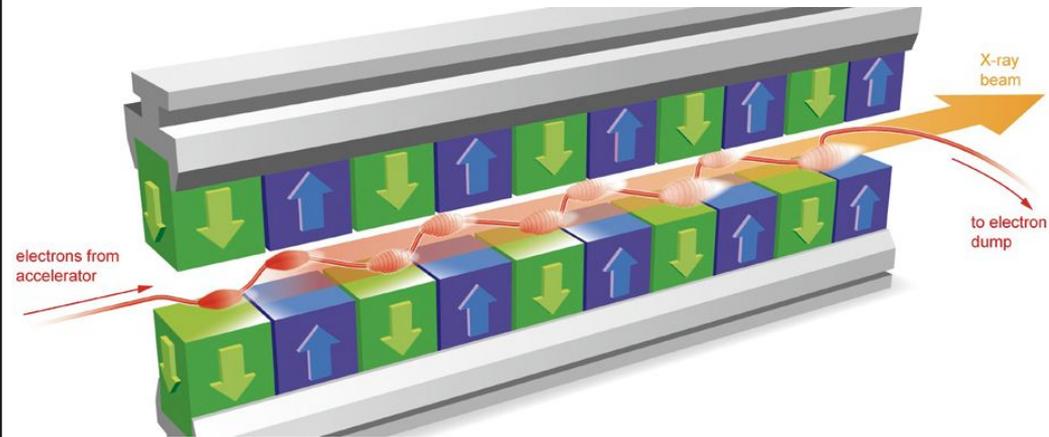
The European XFEL



European
XFEL

European X-Ray-Free-Electron-Laser

- In operation since 2017
- Linear electron accelerator
 - 1.9 km
 - 17.5 GeV max.
 - 2700 bunches at 10 Hz
- X-Ray photons for 6 instruments
 - Self-amplified spontaneous emission
 - 0.25 keV – 25 KeV



The European XFEL



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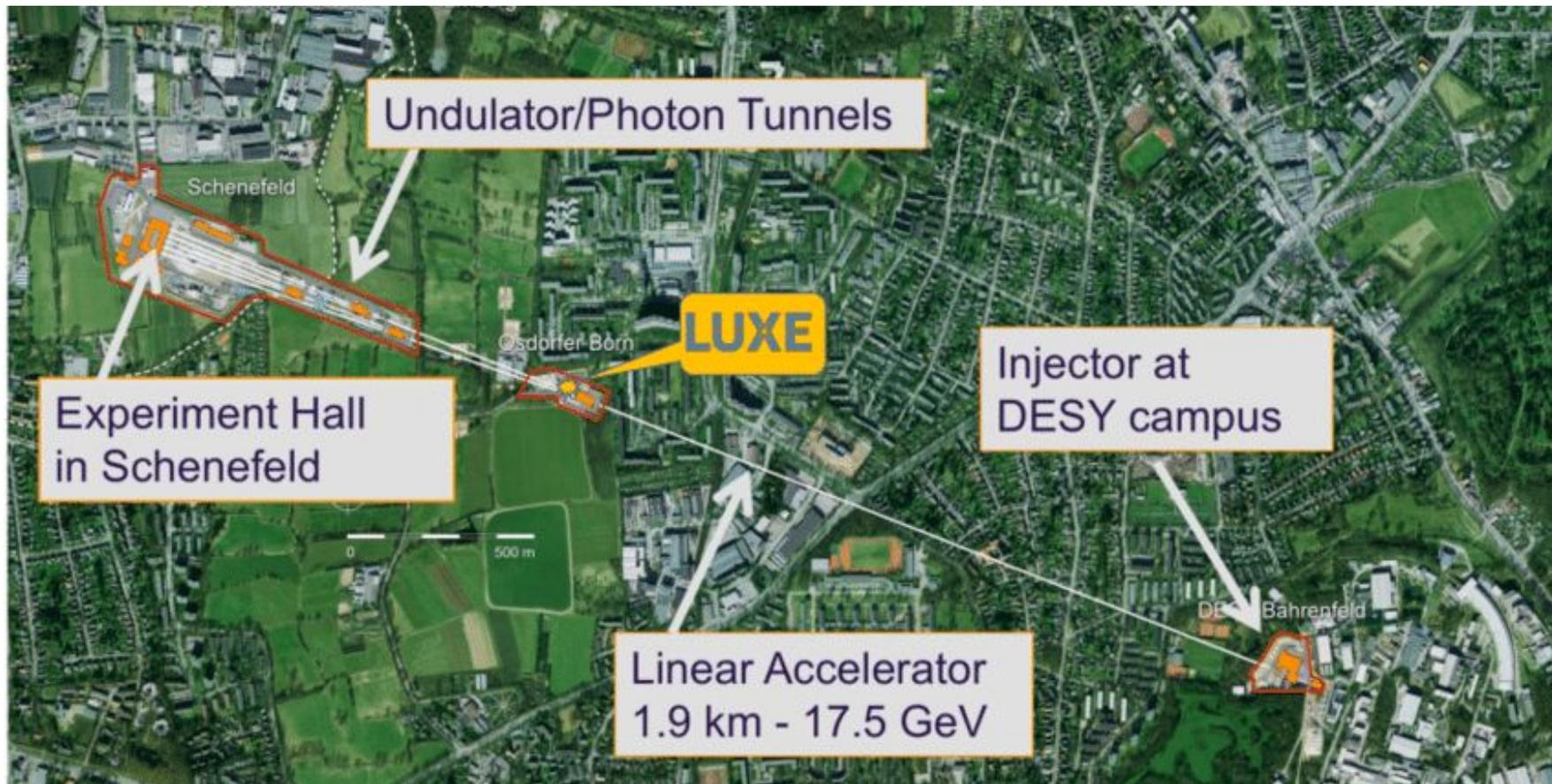
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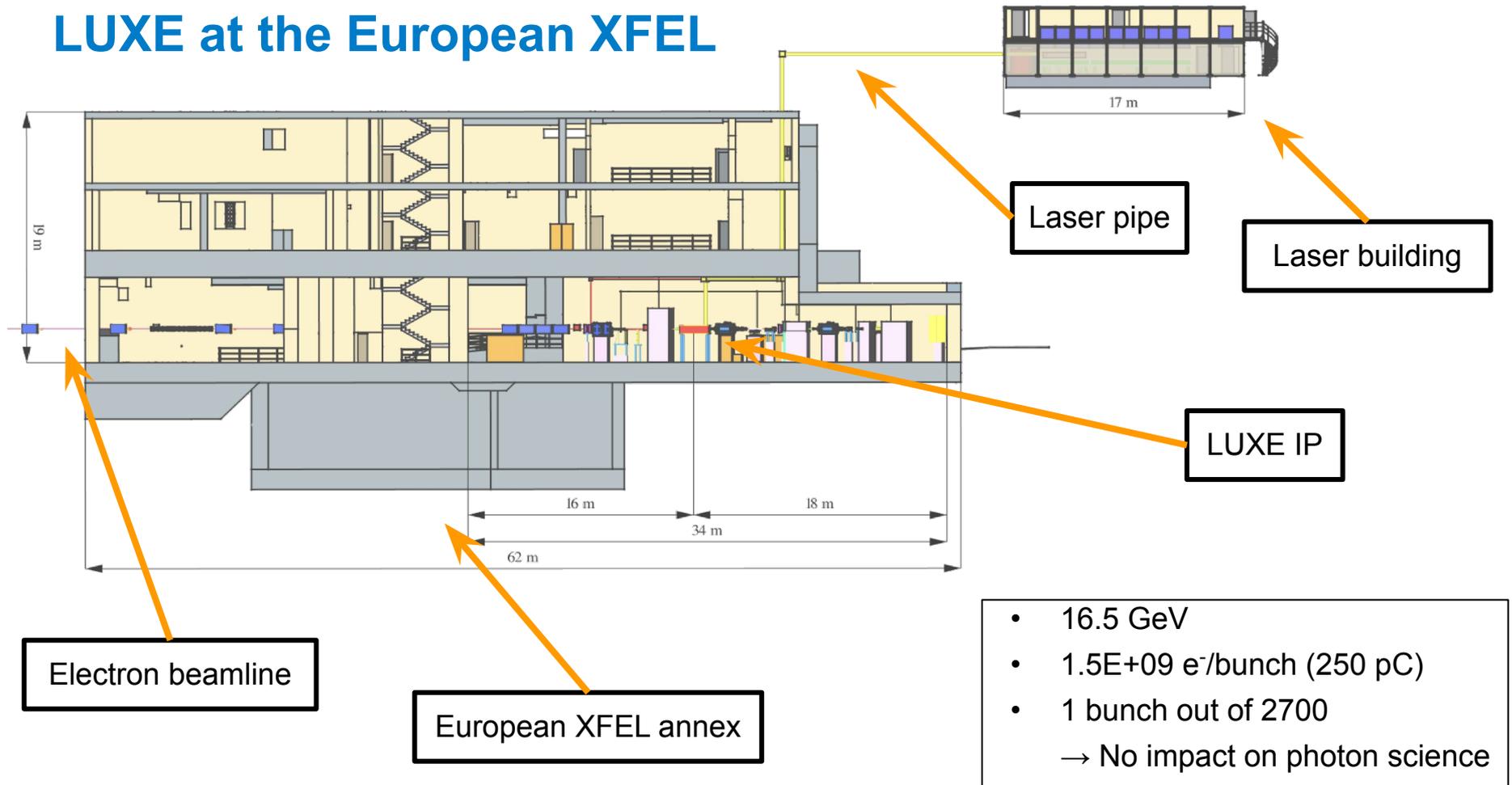
Accelerator performance

- $(\sigma_x, \sigma_y) = (9.3, 8.1) \mu\text{m}$
- Pulse length: 1...130 fs
- Shot to shot position: $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$
- Energy variation $< 0.1\%$

LUXE at the European XFEL

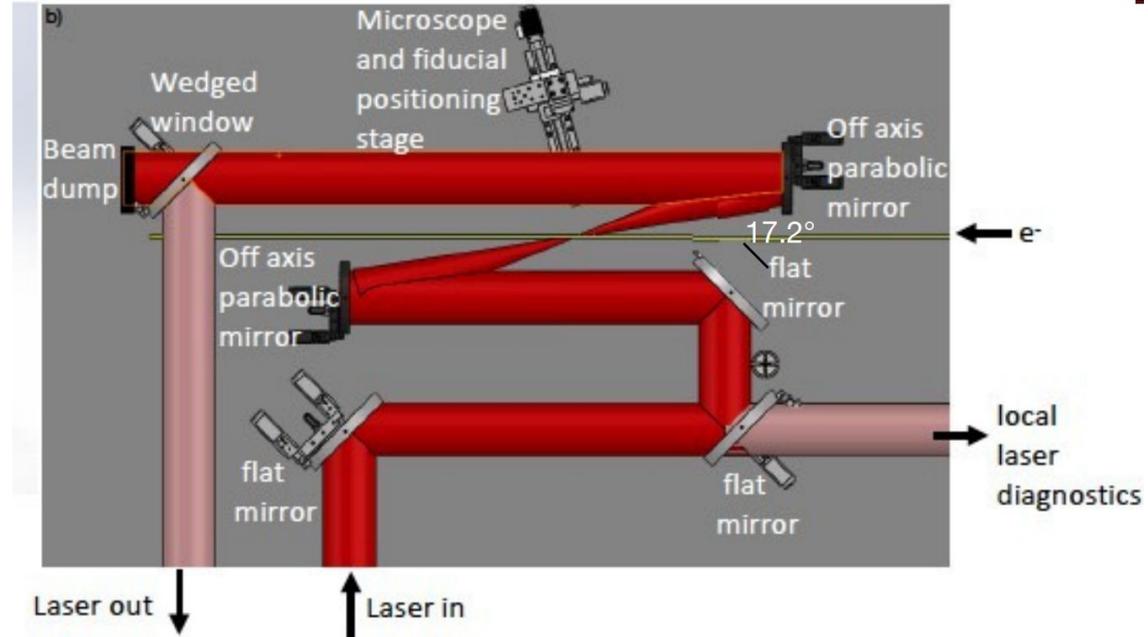


LUXE at the European XFEL

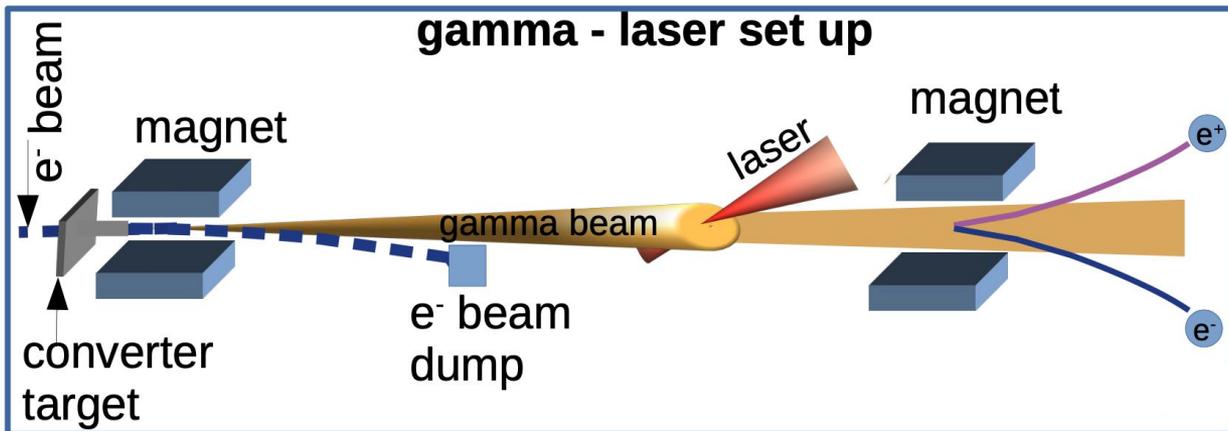
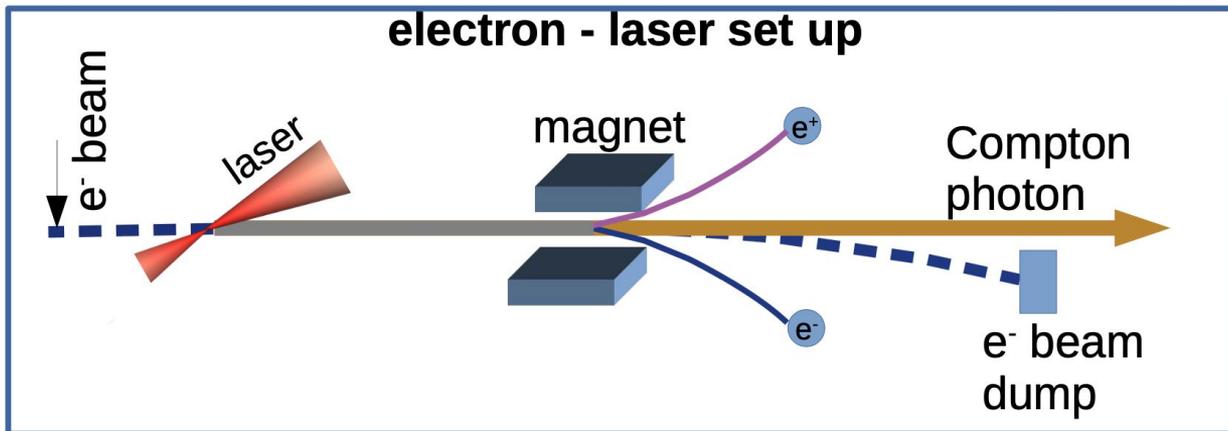


The LUXE laser

Laser parameters:	
Active medium	Ti:Sa
Wavelength	800 nm
Crossing angle at IP	17.2°
Pulse length	30 fs
Spot size	> 3 μm
Power	40 - 350 TW
Peak intensity	13 - 120 $\cdot 10^{19}$ W/cm ²

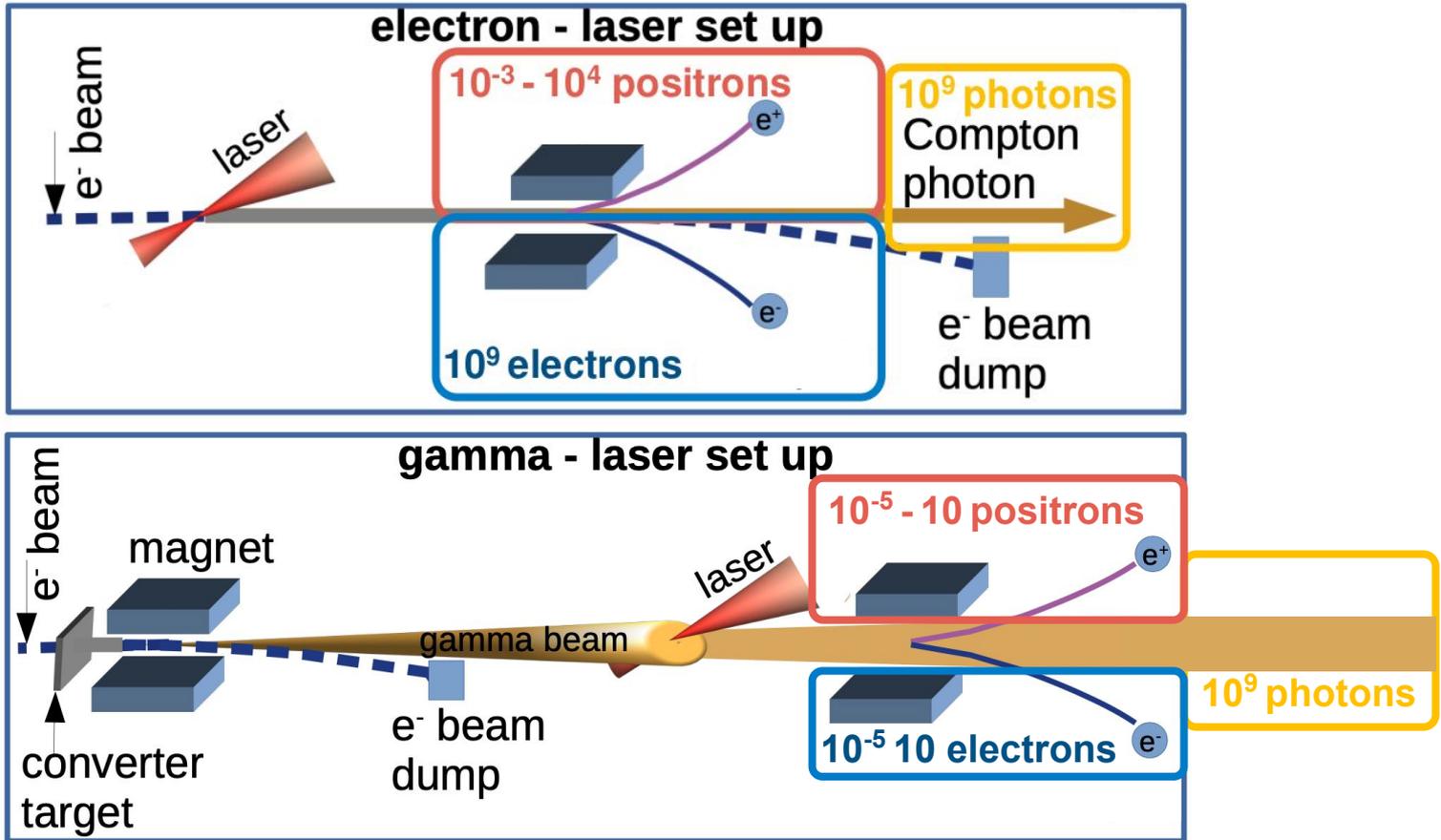


LUXE experimental setup(s)

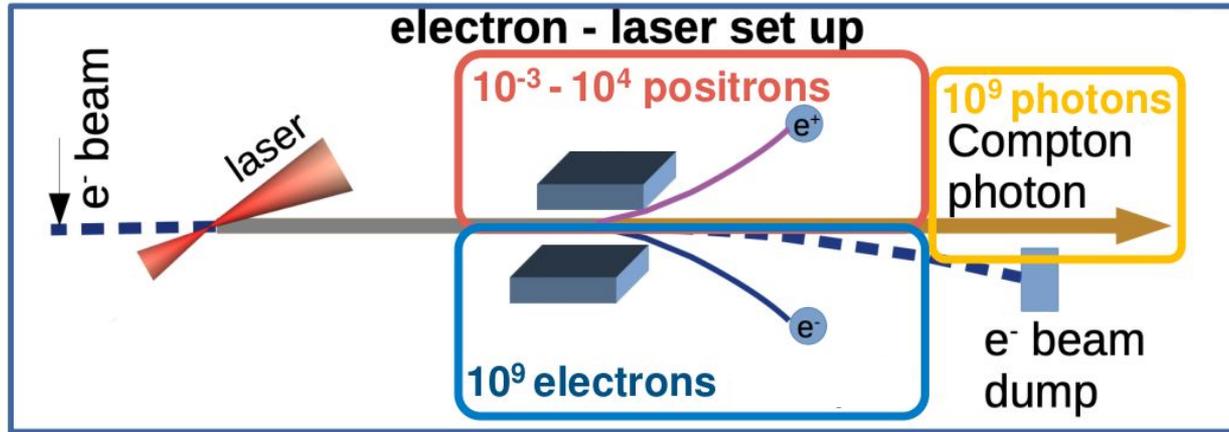


**Unique
in LUXE!**

LUXE experimental setup(s)



LUXE experimental setup(s)



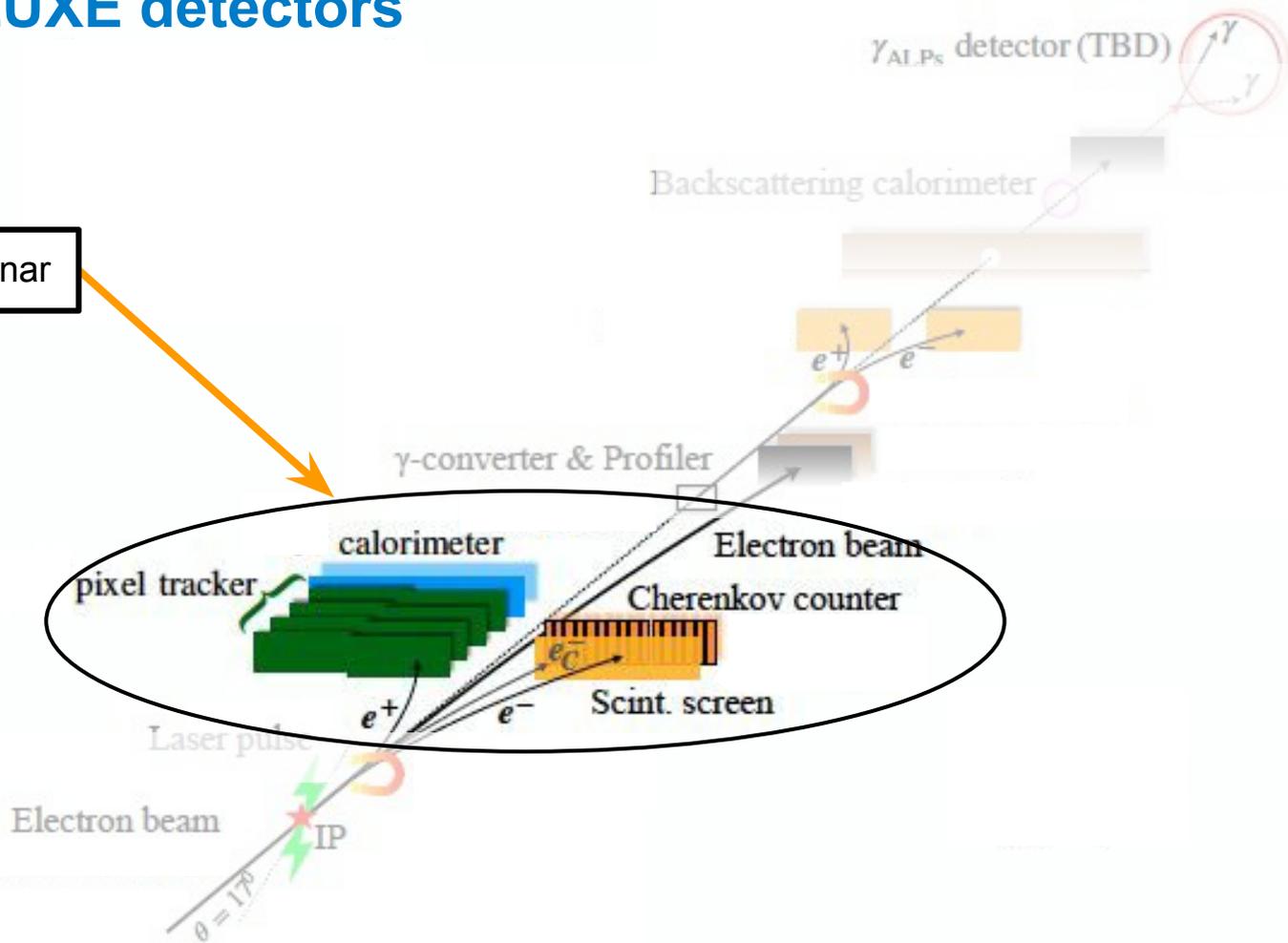
Goal: Flux and energy measurements of e^- , e^+ , γ

- Testbed for a wide range of novel technologies
- Two complementary detector technologies per location
 - Cross-calibration possible
 - Low systematic uncertainties

Technologies and detectors

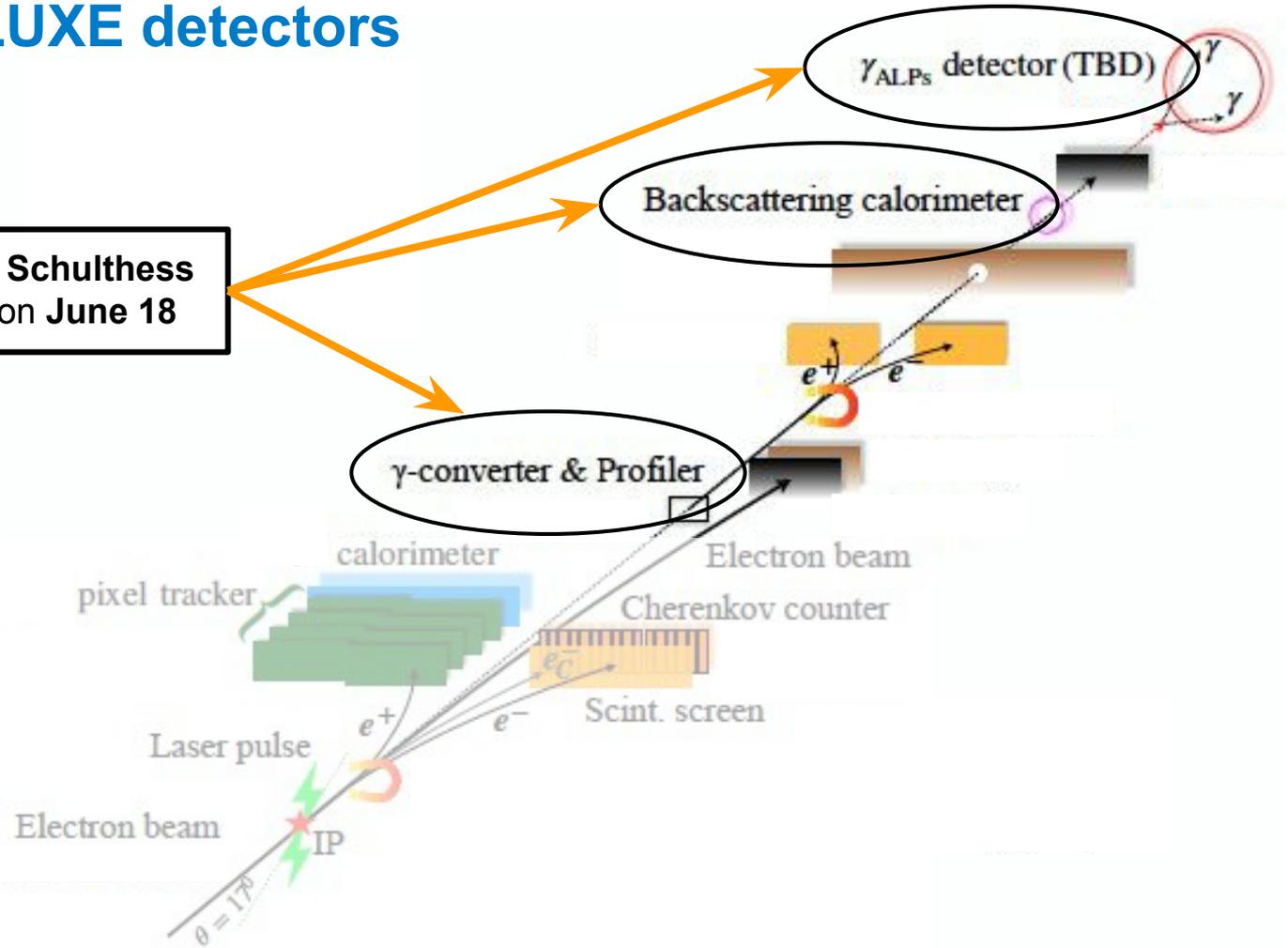
Overview of LUXE detectors

In this seminar

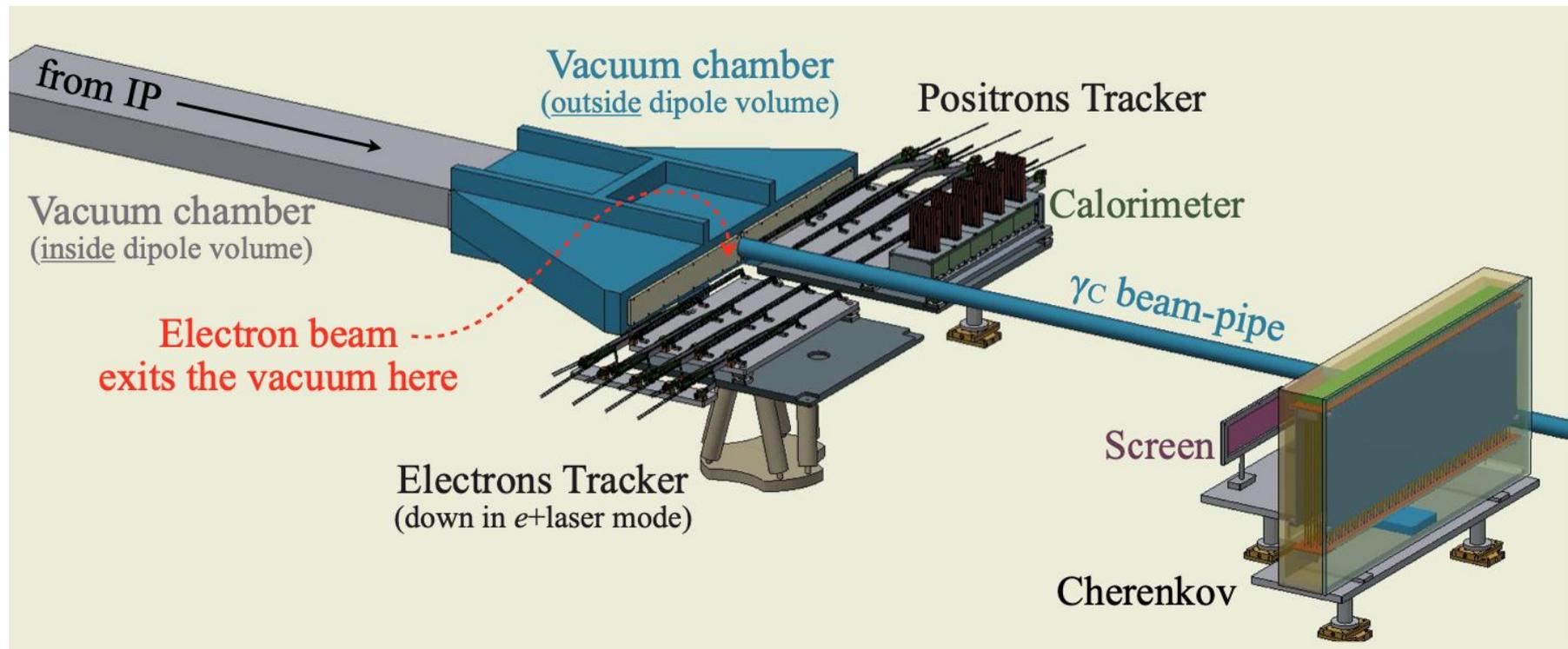


Overview of LUXE detectors

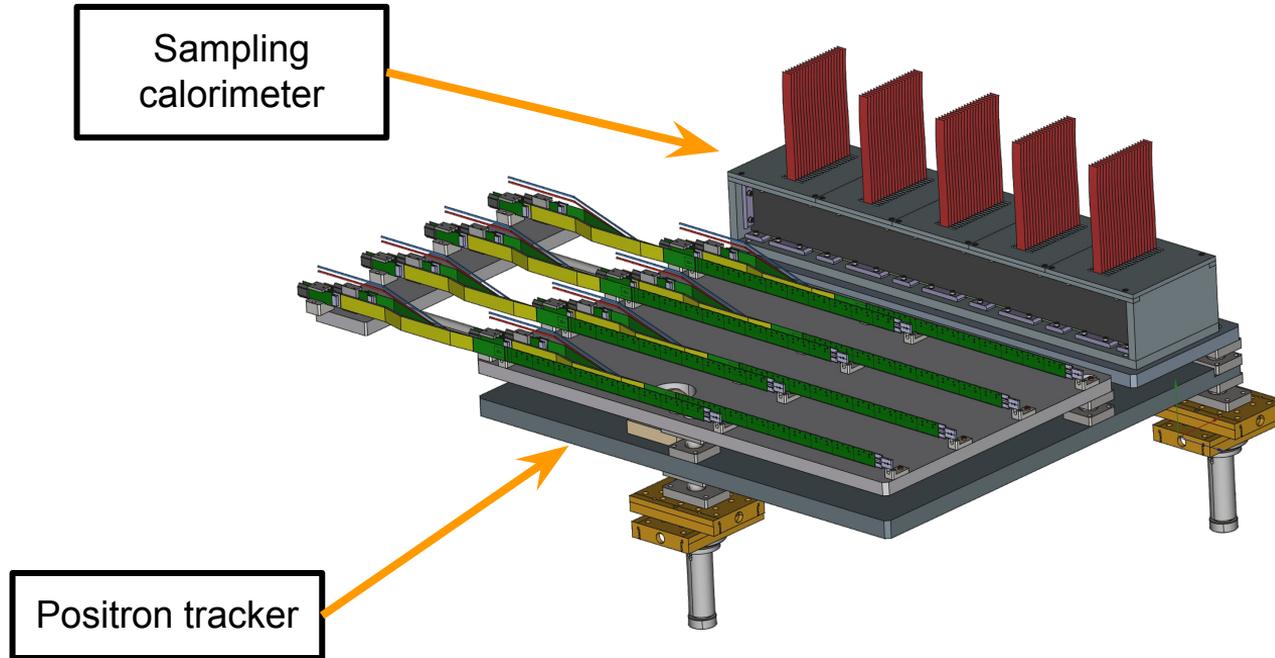
Discussed by Ivo Schulthess
in FPD seminar on June 18



Electron & Positron detectors



Positron Detection System



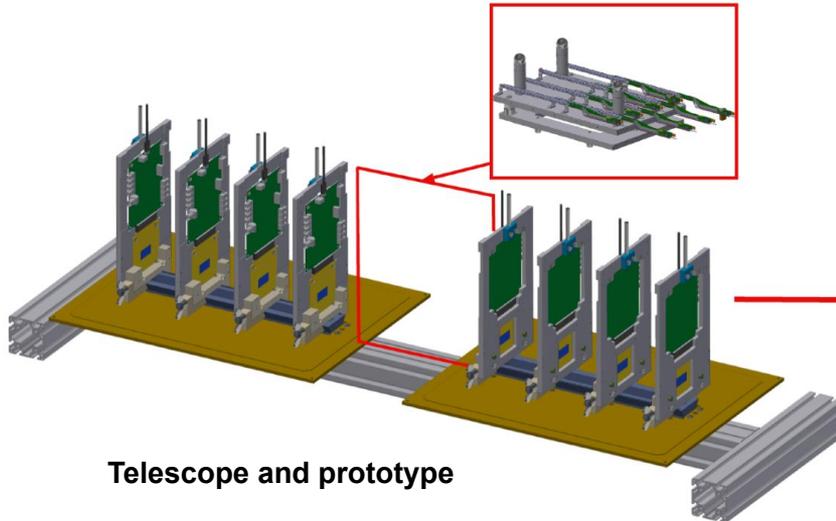
Positron Detection System

Positron tracker

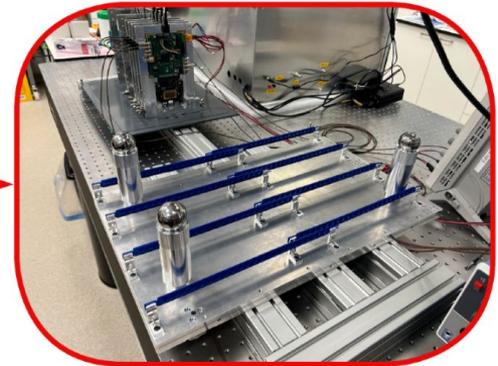
- Silicon pixel tracker of ALPIDE type
- Pitch size: $27 \times 29 \mu\text{m}^2$
- Resolution: $5 \mu\text{m}$
- Efficiency: 98%



ALPIDE tracking detector stave



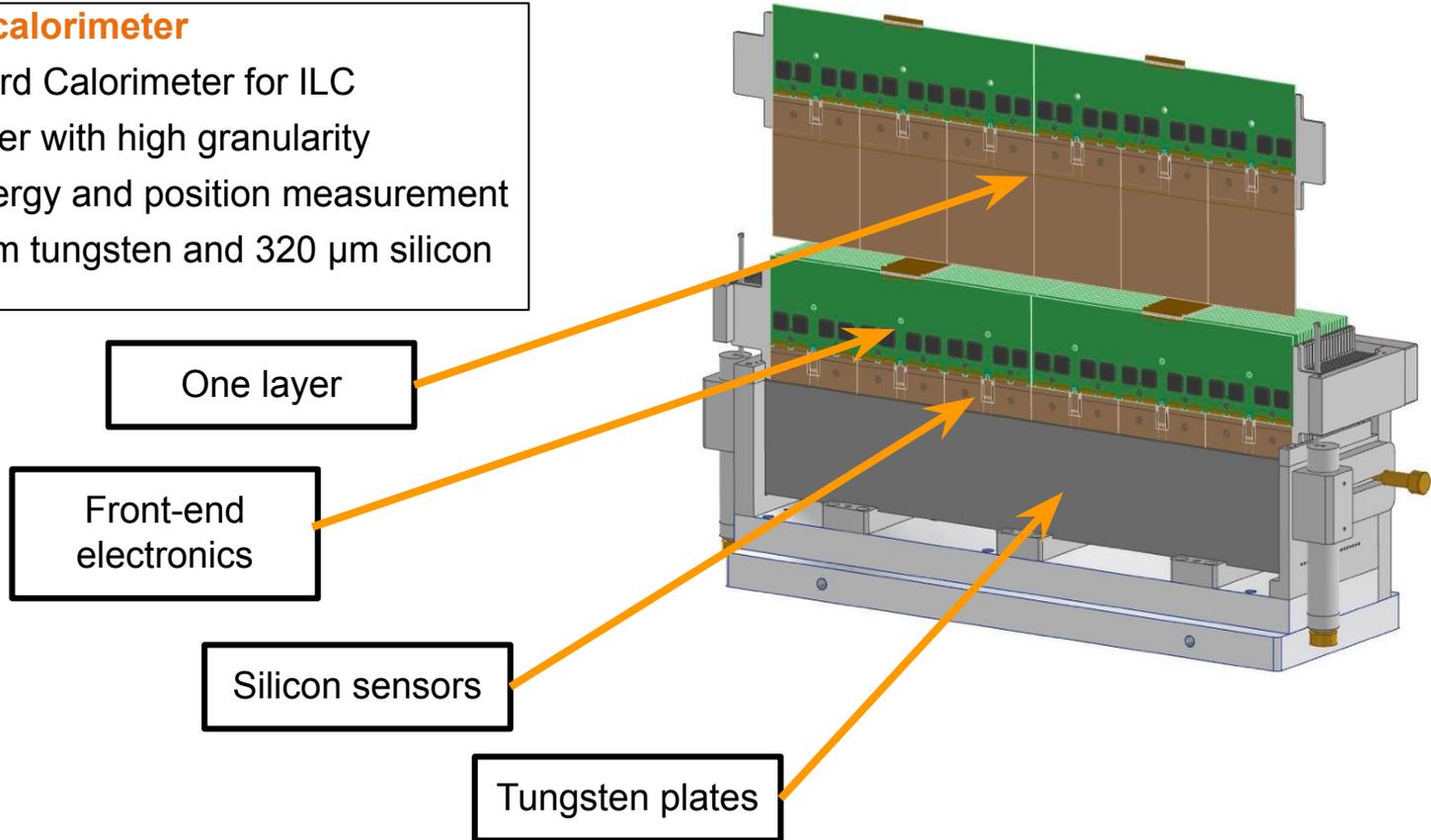
Telescope and prototype



Positron Detection System

Sampling calorimeter

- Forward Calorimeter for ILC
- 20-layer with high granularity
→ Energy and position measurement
- 3.5 mm tungsten and 320 μm silicon



One layer

Front-end
electronics

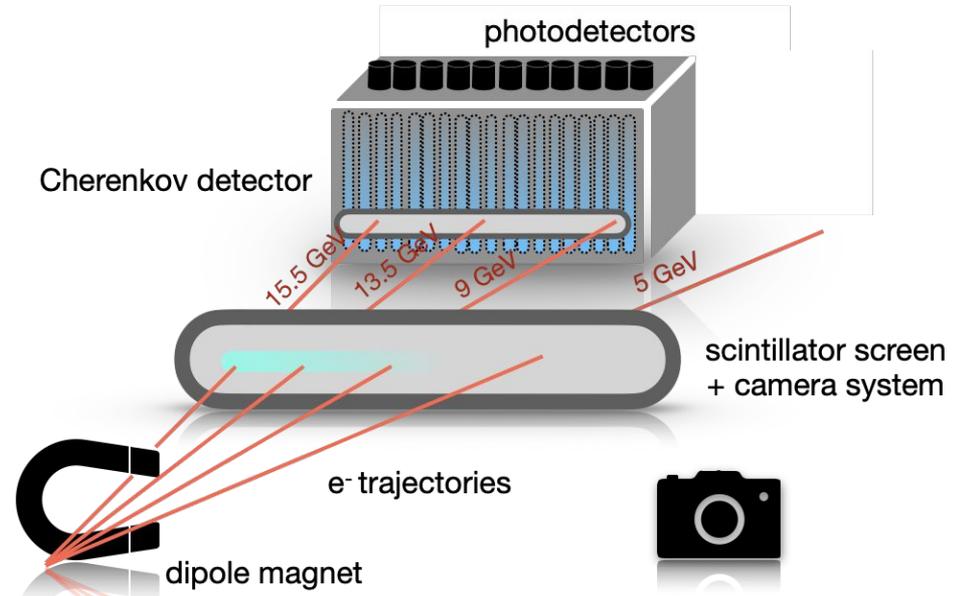
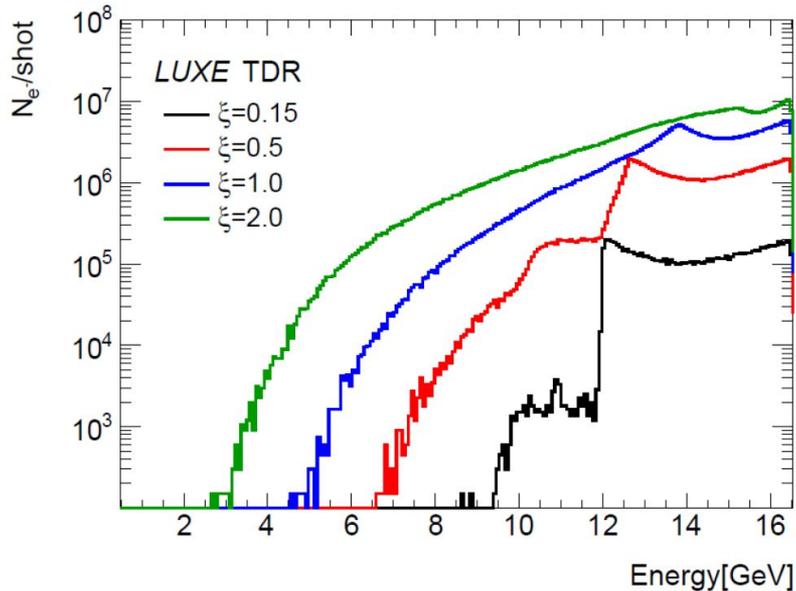
Silicon sensors

Tungsten plates

Electron Detection System

Scintillating screen and Cherenkov counter

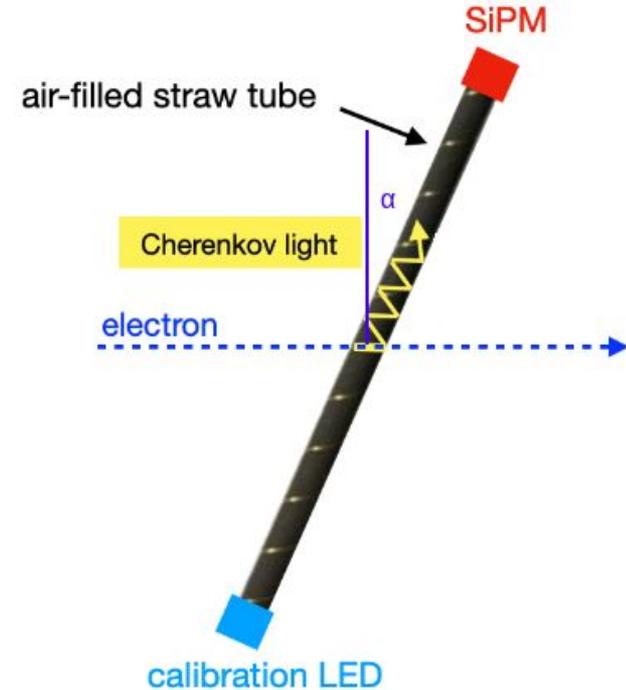
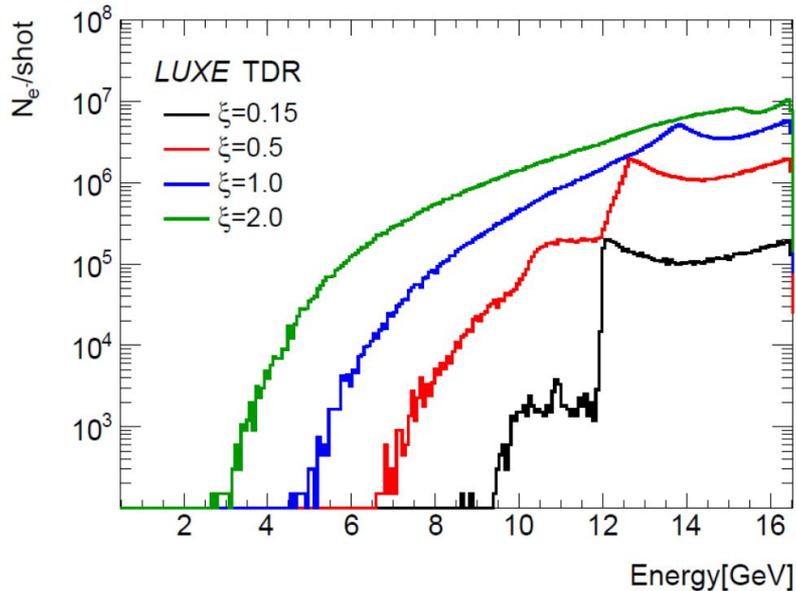
- Scintillator screen & camera system
→ 500 μm position resolution
- Cherenkov counter system
→ 4 mm channel segmentation



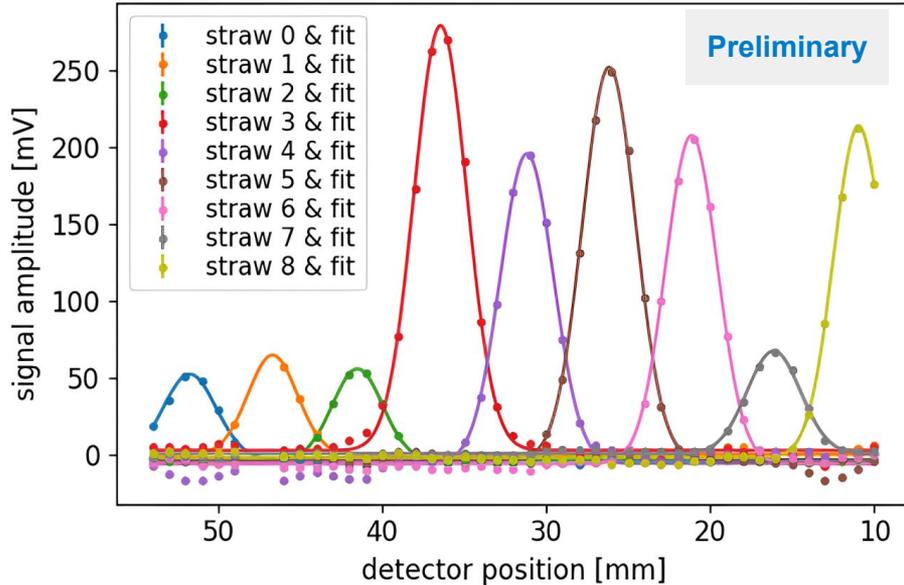
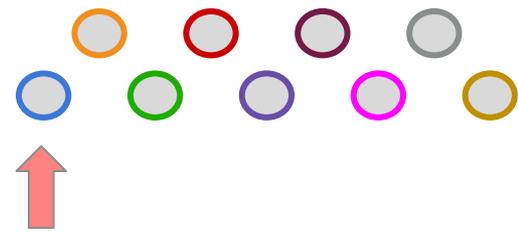
Electron Detection System

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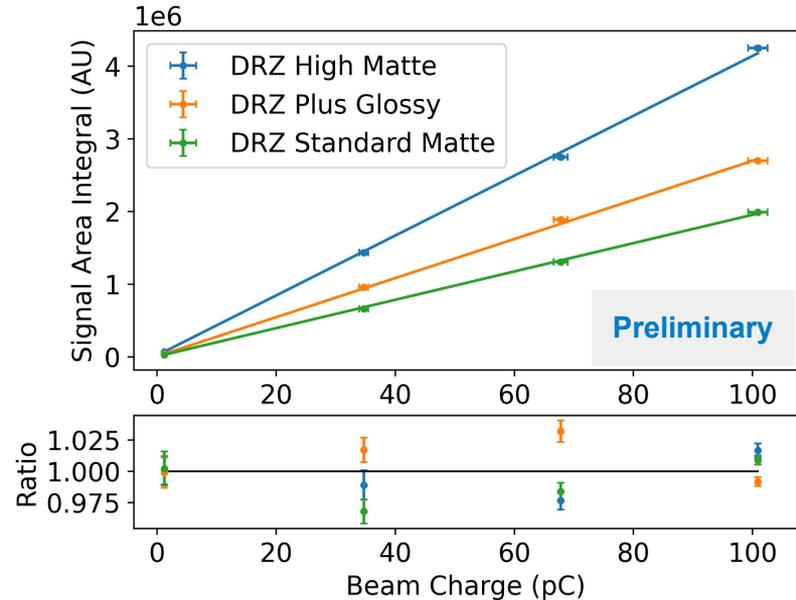
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Electron Detection System



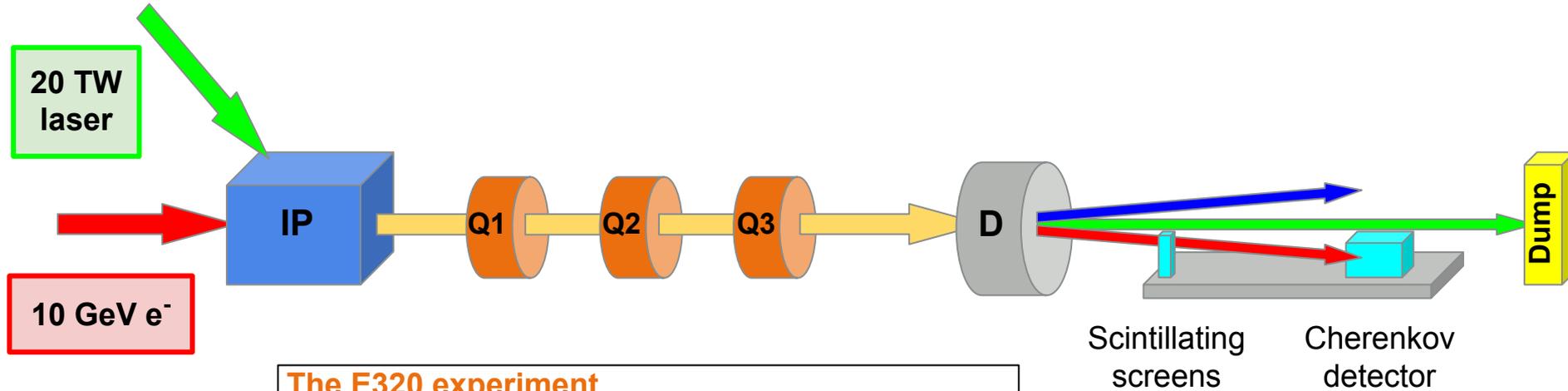
Light yield measured in detector at different straw positions



Light yield measured of different screens

Synergies with E320

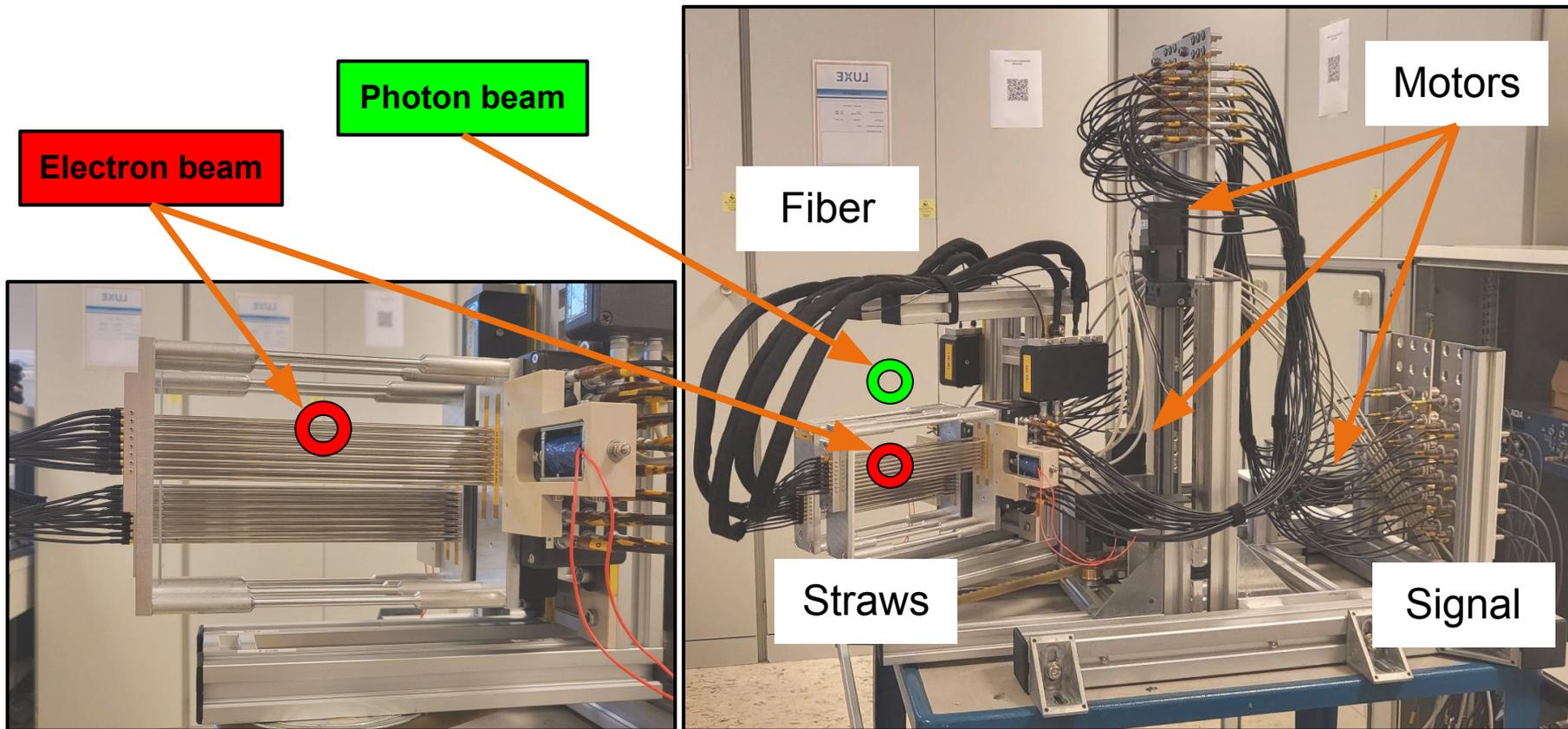
Synergies between LUXE and E320



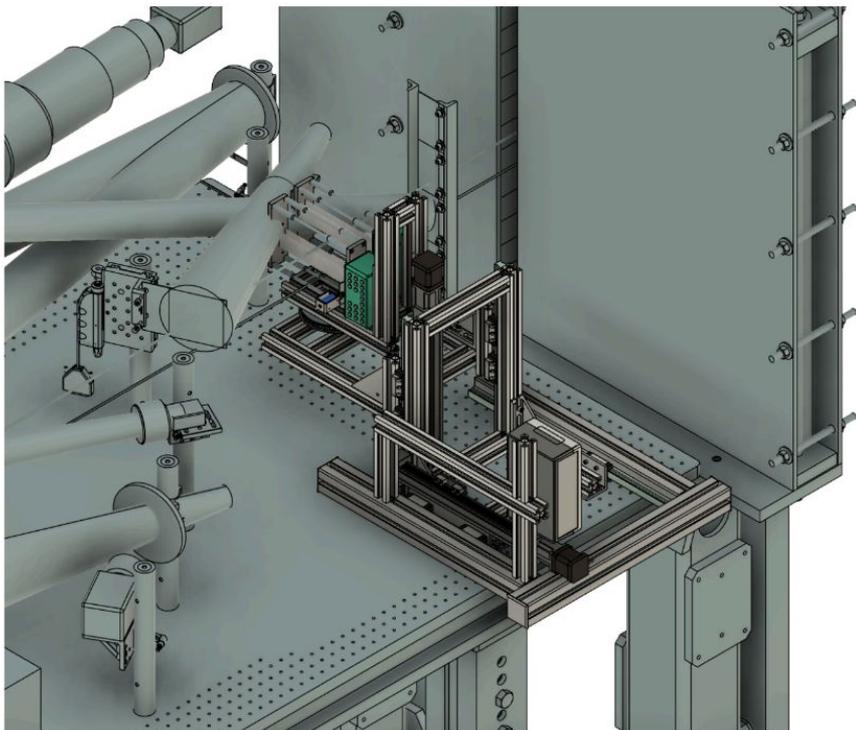
The E320 experiment

- 10...13 GeV electron beam with 1.5 nC
- 20 TW laser
- $\xi \sim 3...5$ (10)
- 0.26 T dipole magnet \rightarrow e^-/e^+ vertical fan out
- In-air experimental area before dump
 - \rightarrow Scintillating screens & cameras
 - \rightarrow LUXE Cherenkov detector

Synergies between LUXE and E320



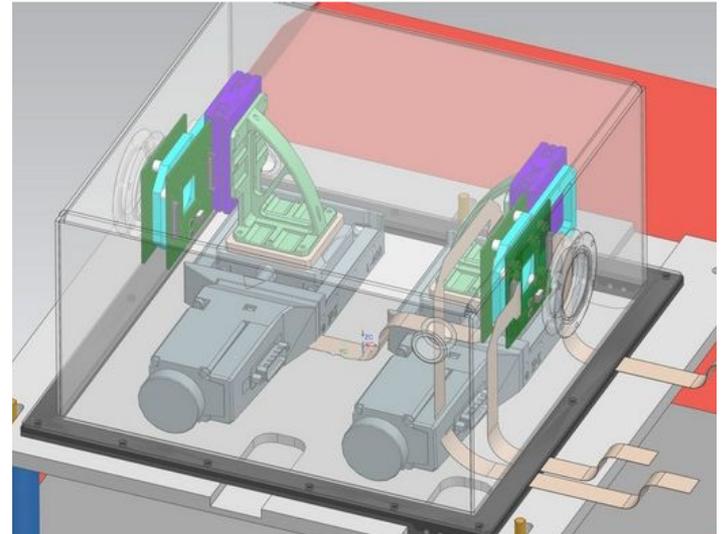
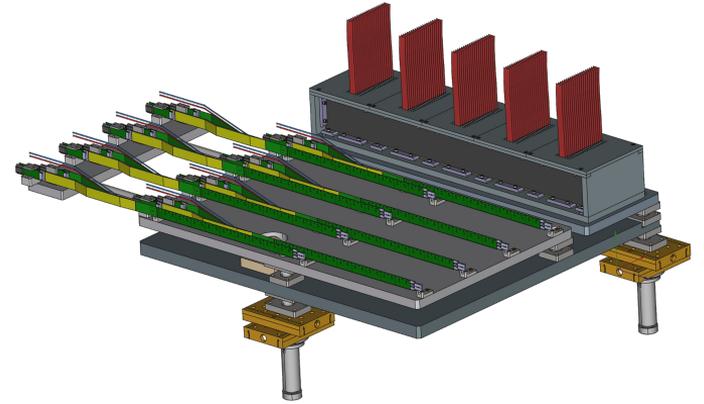
Synergies between LUXE and E320



Synergies between LUXE and E320

Future collaborations

- Electron Detection System measurements of Compton electrons after shutdown
- Positron Tracker (WIS) installation this summer
- Gamma Beam Profiler (INFN) installation in discussion



Conclusion

LUXE will explore the regime of strong-field QED

First observation of real Breit-Wheeler pairs

Many different detector technologies optimized for precision measurements

E320 successfully probes strong-fields

→ Synergies will be used for development and further physics exploration

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Contact

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www.desy.de

Antonios Athanassiadis (FH-FTX)

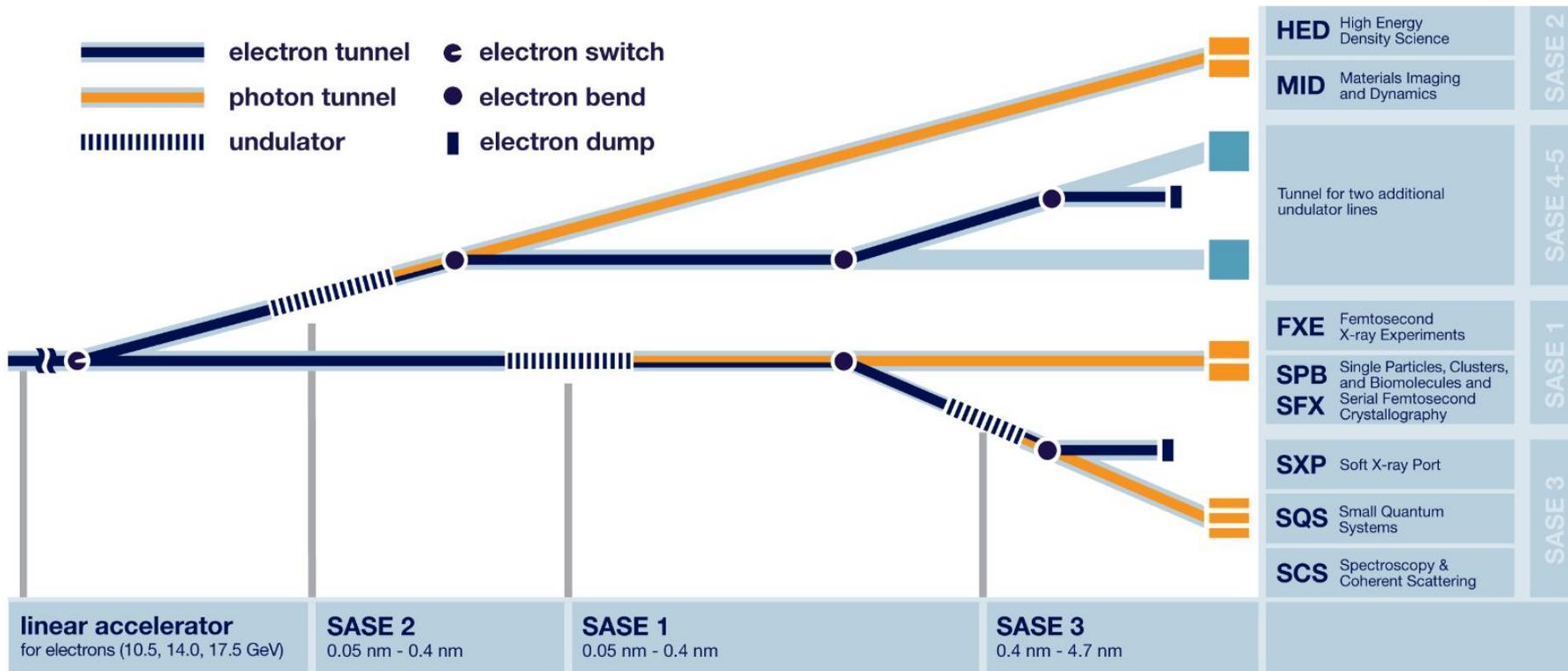
antonios.athanassiadis@desy.de

Backup

The European XFEL

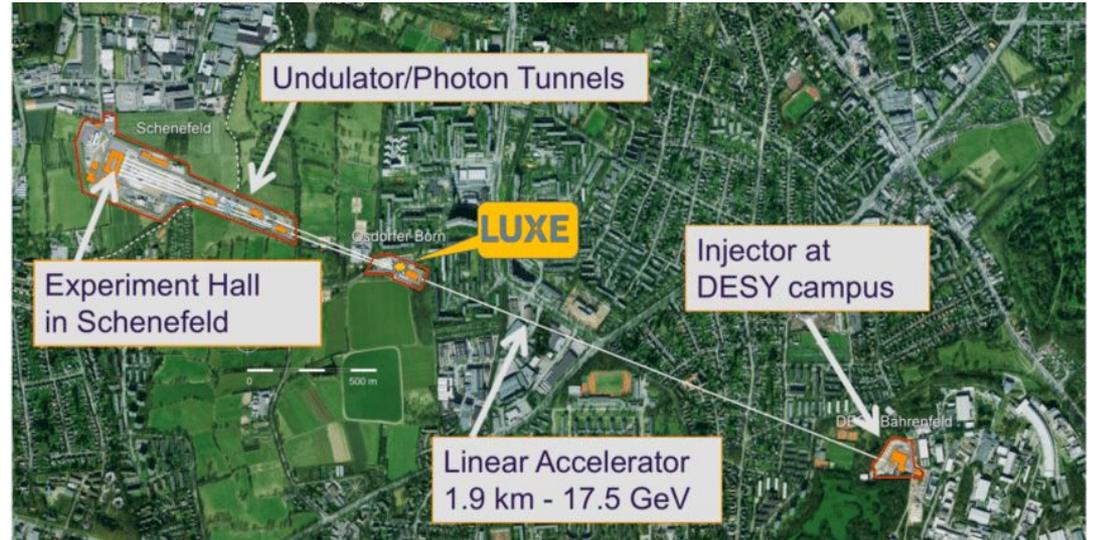
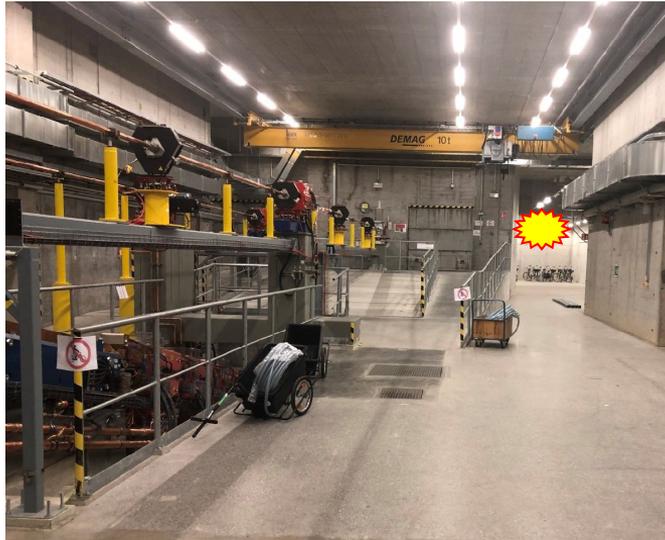


European
XFEL

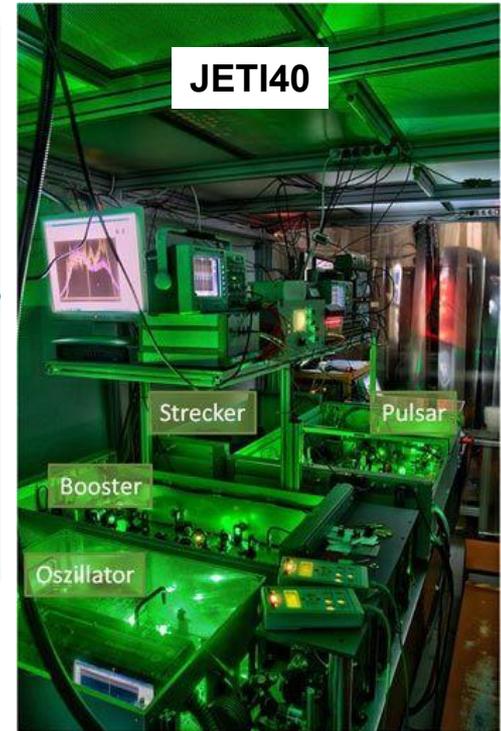
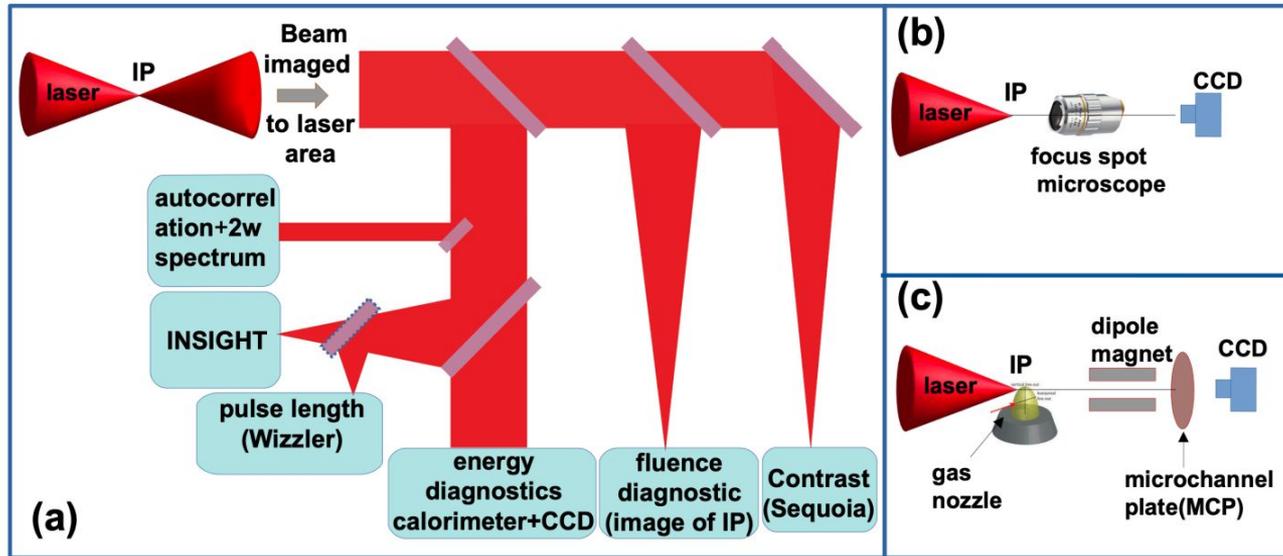


LUXE at the Eu.XFEL

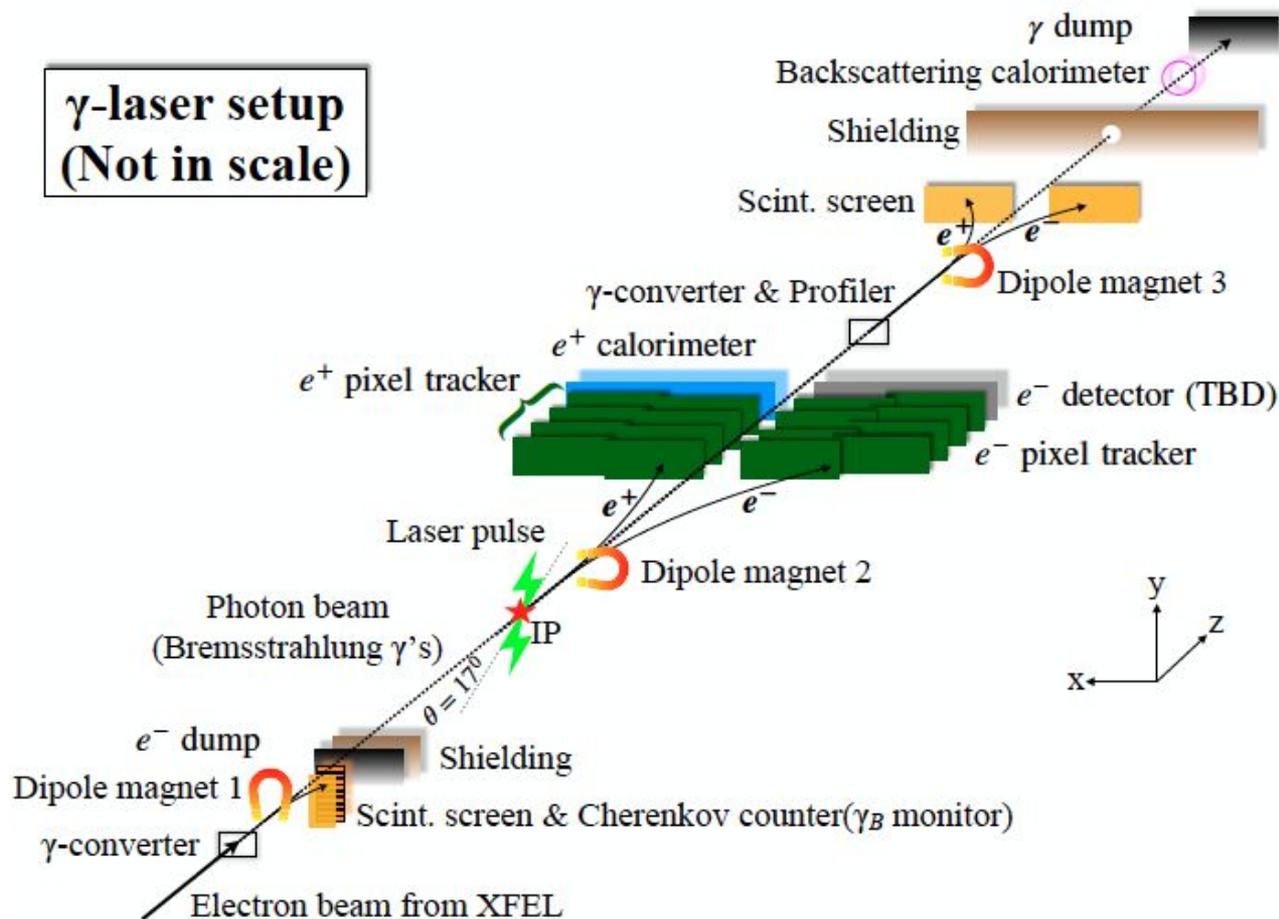
- Experiment will be located in the annex (built for later XFEL upgrade)
- No impact on photon science → Only one out of 2700 bunches used
- Aim to run at 16.5 GeV with $1.5 \cdot 10^9$ electrons/bunch (250 pC) and 130 fs pulse width



The LUXE laser

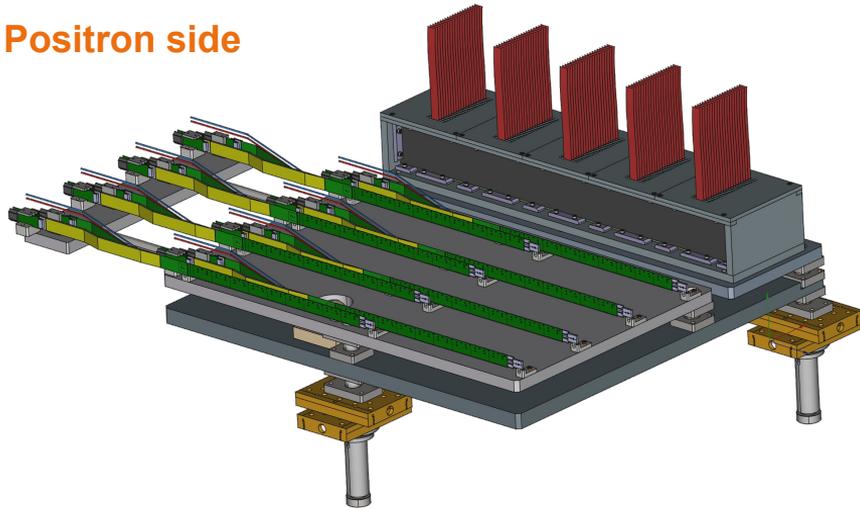


LUXE phase-1 detectors



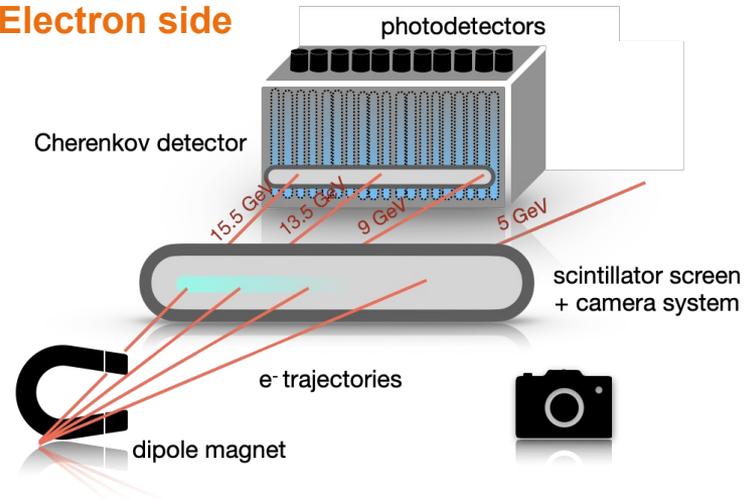
The Positron and Electron Detection System

Positron side



- Four-layer silicon pixel tracker (ALPIDE) with $\Delta E/E \sim 0.3\%$ and $\Delta x \sim 5\mu\text{m}$
- Highly granular electromagnetic calorimeter (Sampling silicon tungsten) with $\Delta E/E \sim 19.3\% / \sqrt{E}$ and $\Delta x \sim 780\mu\text{m}$

Electron side

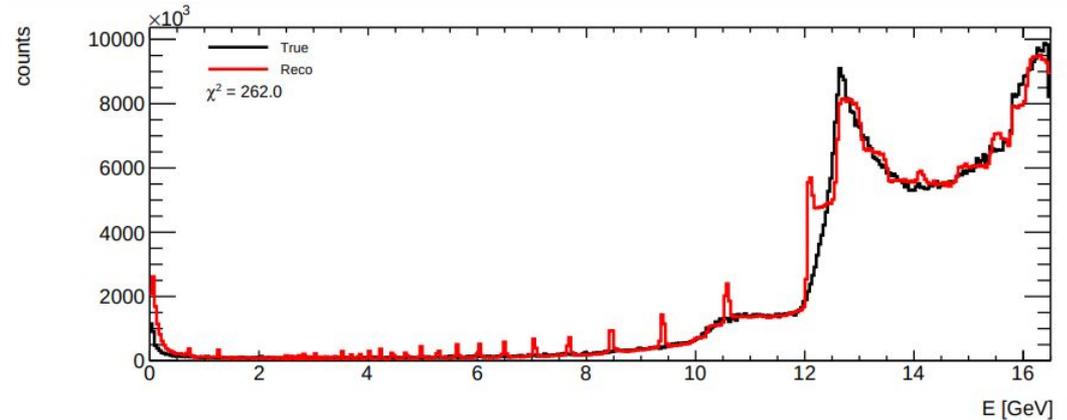


- Scintillator screen and camera with $\Delta x \sim 500\mu\text{m}$
- Segmented Cherenkov detector with $\Delta E/E \sim 2\%$ and $\Delta x \sim 3\text{mm}$

The Cherenkov detector

Reconstruction algorithm

- Single row of straws
- Compton energy reconstruction via finite-impulse-response-filter method



- Convolution between

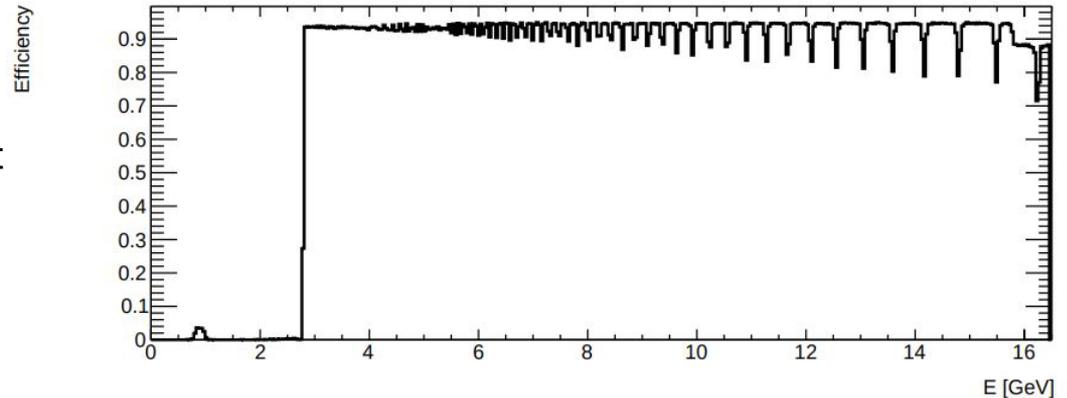
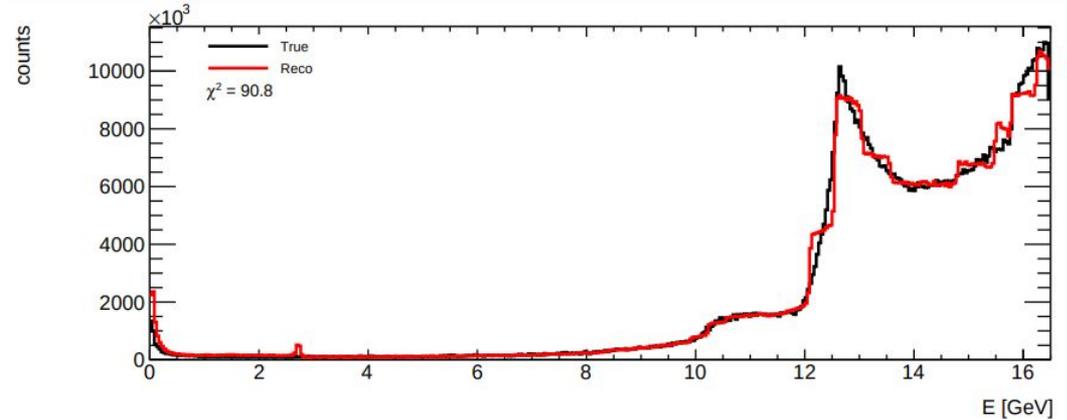
- Compton edge position
$$R_d(i) = \sum_{k=-N}^{k=N} h_d(k) \cdot g_d(i - k)$$

- Gaussian filter
$$h_d(k) = -k \exp -\frac{k^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

The Cherenkov detector

Reconstruction algorithm

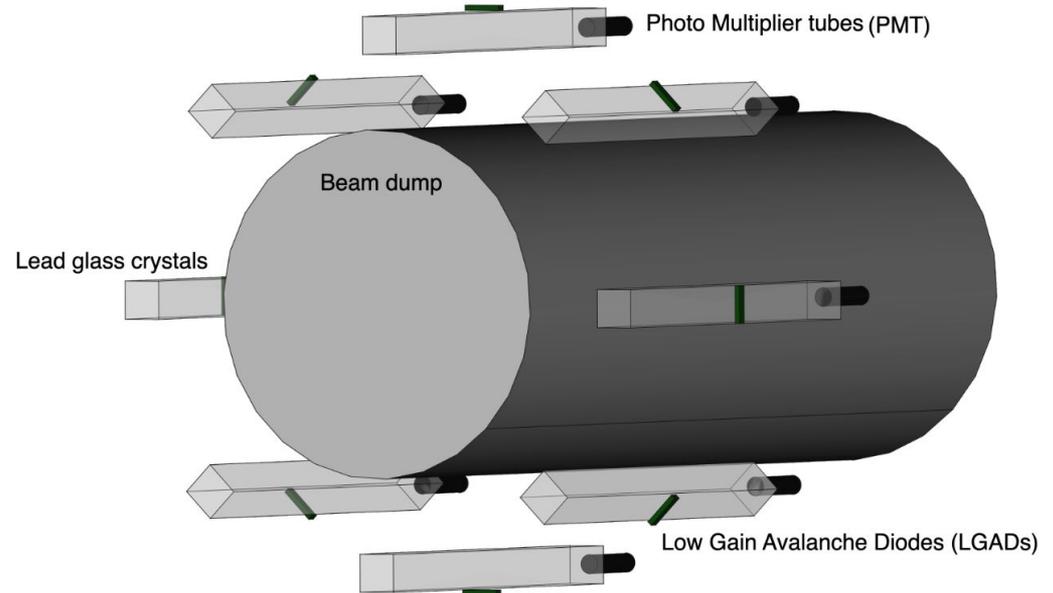
- Single row of straws
 - Peak structure in Compton energy fit
 - Electron detection efficiency drops periodically
- Second row of straws recovers this effect partially



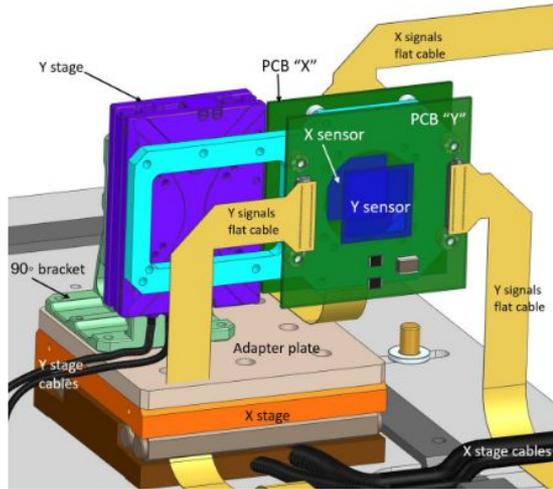
The Photon Detection System

Backscattering calorimeter

- Gamma beam dump surrounded by TF-101 lead glass crystals with PMTs/LGADs used to measure particle fluxes and impact positions
- Preliminary GEANT4 simulation studies on the detector geometry ongoing
- PIER seed grant proposal is currently being reviewed
 - Across-campus collaboration possible
- Testbeam with conceptual detector idea at DESY

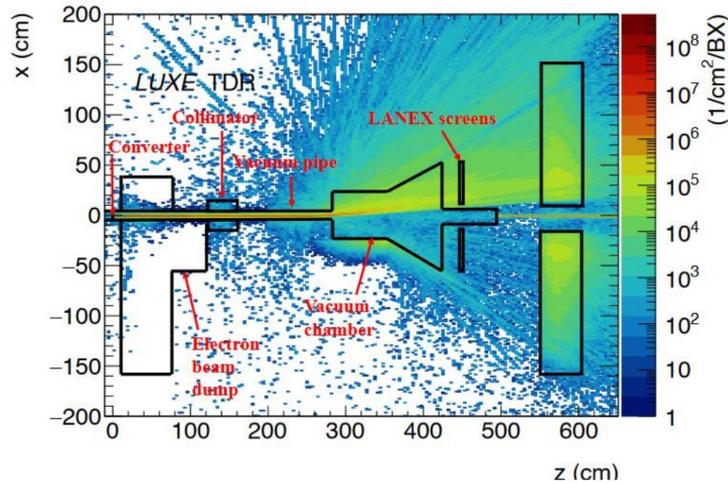


Gamma Detection System (GDS)



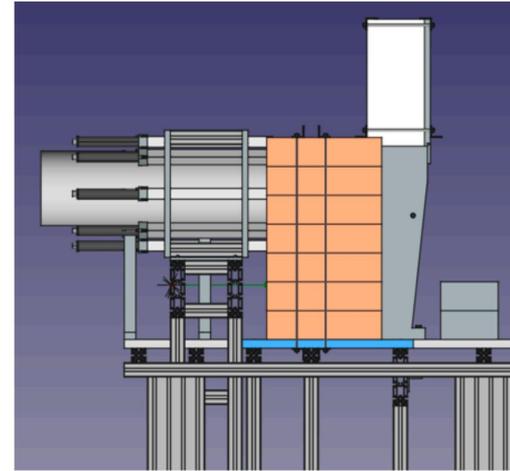
Gamma profiler (sapphire strips)

- Measure profile of γ beam using sapphire strips
- Prototype tested successfully in various high-rate facility



Gamma spectrometer

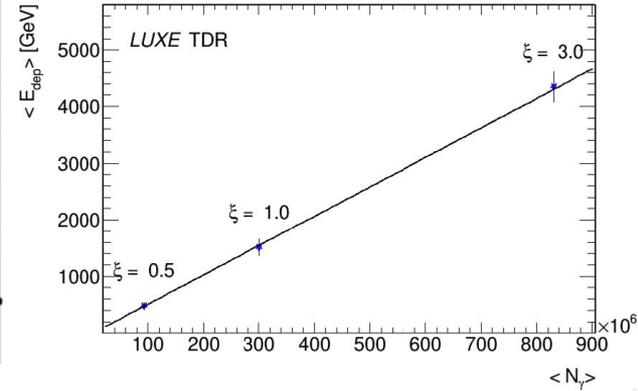
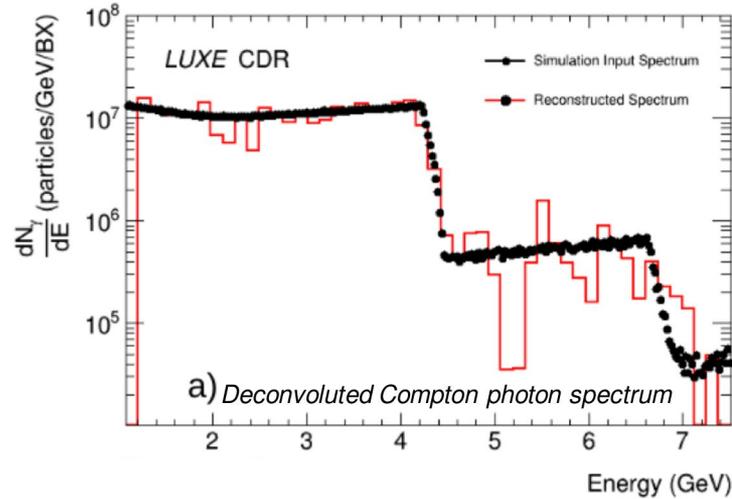
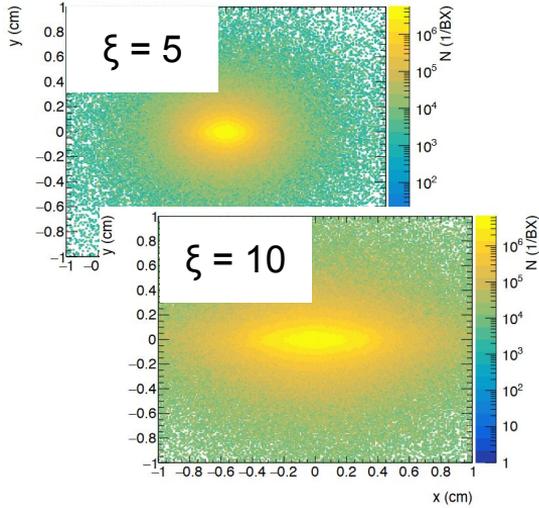
- Converter target + spectrometer magnet + scintillator screens
- Measure γ energy spectrum



Gamma flux monitor

- crystal placed around beam dump
- Measure photon flux
- Proof of concept at FlashForward

Gamma Detection System (GDS)



Gamma profiler (sapphire strips)

- γ beam location and shape
- Precision measurement of laser intensity

Gamma spectrometer

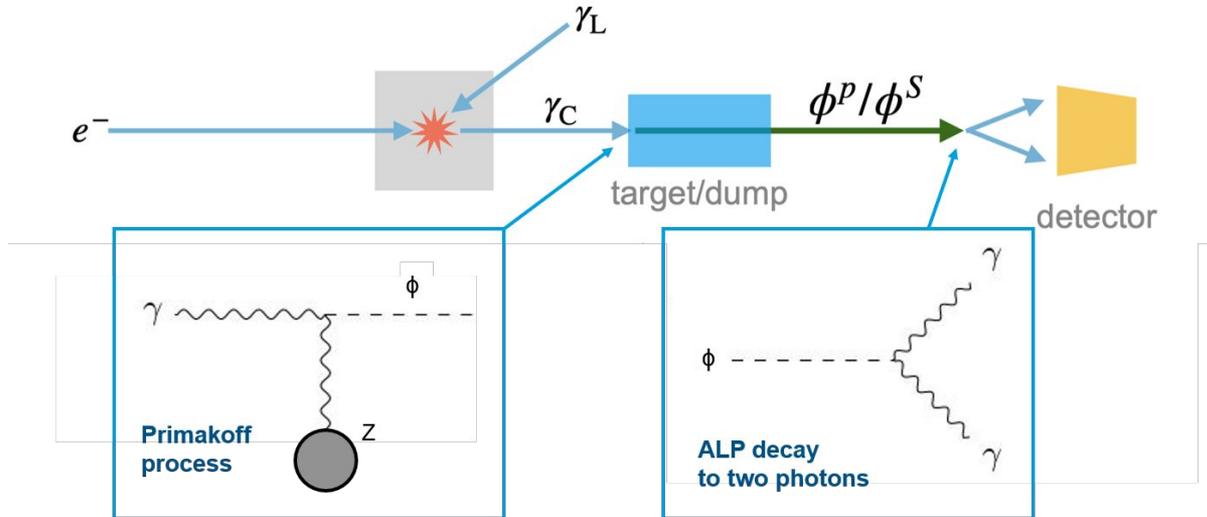
- Simulation-based reconstruction tested
- Energy resolution of $\left(\frac{\delta E}{E} < 2\%\right)$

Gamma flux monitor

- Precision 3-10% from first simulation-based study

LUXE BSM searches

- Sensibility to BSM theories:
 - New neutral particles produced at IP
 - Milli-charged particles
 - Axion-like particles (ALPs) produced in dump
- For ALPs:
 - sensitive to masses of ~ 100 MeV
 - decay to two photons after dump
 - Calorimeter with good pointing resolution to reconstruct decay point



LUXE status

- LUXE initiated in 2017 (A. Ringwald, B. Heinemann)
- 2022: international collaboration with ~20 institutional members
- **Nov 2022: LUXE officially recognized as a DESY experiment!**
- Four-year construction period → first data as early as 2027 (depending on approval time-scale)
- Extensive material on detailed design and planning available
→ TDR released in summer 2023!



Scintillator screen response

Rel. brightness	Standard	Plus	High
Manufacturer Website *	0.84	1	1.32
Best Fit	0.72	1	1.53

- Comparison of light yield at different bunch charges

➡ Screens behave as expected

*<http://www.mcio.com/Products/drz-screens.aspx>

