A Photon Collider at TESLA

Klaus Mönig

F. Bechtel, G. Klemz, J. Sekaric, A. Stahl

DESY -Zeuthen

- Introduction

- Laser system

- Luminosity optimisation

- Detector and backgrounds

- Conclusions

Introduction

Physics Motivation:

Want to study $\gamma\gamma \to H \to b\bar{b}$, $\gamma\gamma \to W^+W^-$, $\gamma\gamma \to$ SUSY

$\Rightarrow$ need $\sqrt{s} = 120 GeV-$ maximum possible with high luminosity.

TESLA bunch structure: bunch trains with 2800 bunches/train and 337 ns bunch crossing time

➠ laser completely driven by time structure, study only partially valid for warm technology

Detector design:

- Large disruption angle requires crab crossing with $\alpha \approx 35$mrad

- forward part of detector completely driven by laser and crossing angle

- outer part kept identical to e^+e^- TDR-detector

Beam parameters for $\sqrt{s_{\text{ee}}} = 500\,\text{GeV}$

	e^+e^-	$\gamma\gamma$	$\gamma\gamma$ (optimistic)
$N/10^{10}$	2	2	2
σ_z [mm]	0.3	0.3	0.3
pulses/train	2820	2820	2820
Repetition rate [Hz]	5	5	5
$\gamma\epsilon_{x/y}/10^{-6}$ [m·rad]	10./0.03	3./0.03	2.5/0.03
$\beta_{x/y}$ [mm] at IP	15/0.4	4/0.4	1.5/0.3
$\sigma_{x/y}$ [nm]	553/5	157/5	88/4.3
$\mathcal{L}(z > 0.8z_m)$ [$10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$]	3.4	0.6	1.1

The Laser

Wavelength of powerful solid state lasers is in the 1μm range, e.g. Nd:YAG $\lambda = 1.06\mu$m

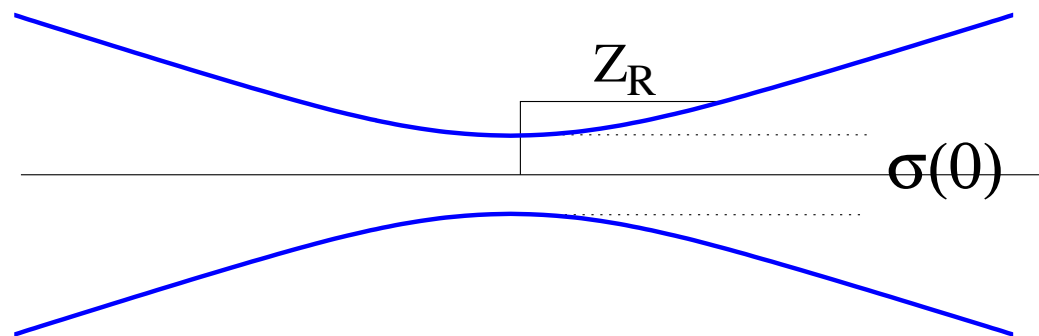$(x = 4.5 \text{ for } \sqrt{s} = 500\,\text{GeV})$

(If really needed can double or triple frequency)

Laser focusing in diffraction limited region:

$$\sigma_{L,r}(z) = \sigma_{L,r}(0)\sqrt{1 + z^2/Z_R^2} \quad \sigma_{L,r}(0) = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda Z_R}{2\pi}}$$

Z_R: Rayleigh length

$\rightarrow$ cannot vary length and diameter of laser spot simultaneously

Optimum around $Z_R \approx \sigma_z$ ➟ half opening angle of $\mathcal{O}(1°)$

Fraction of converted electrons:

$$k = N_\gamma/N_e \approx 1 - \exp(-A/A_0)$$

A: pulse energy of laser

For $Z_R \approx \sigma_z$ and head on laser-beam collisions:

$$A_0 \approx \frac{\pi\hbar c\sigma_z}{\sigma_c} \approx 1.5\,\text{J}$$

$\Rightarrow$ need $A \approx 2J$ (corresponds to $\xi^2 \approx 0.2$)
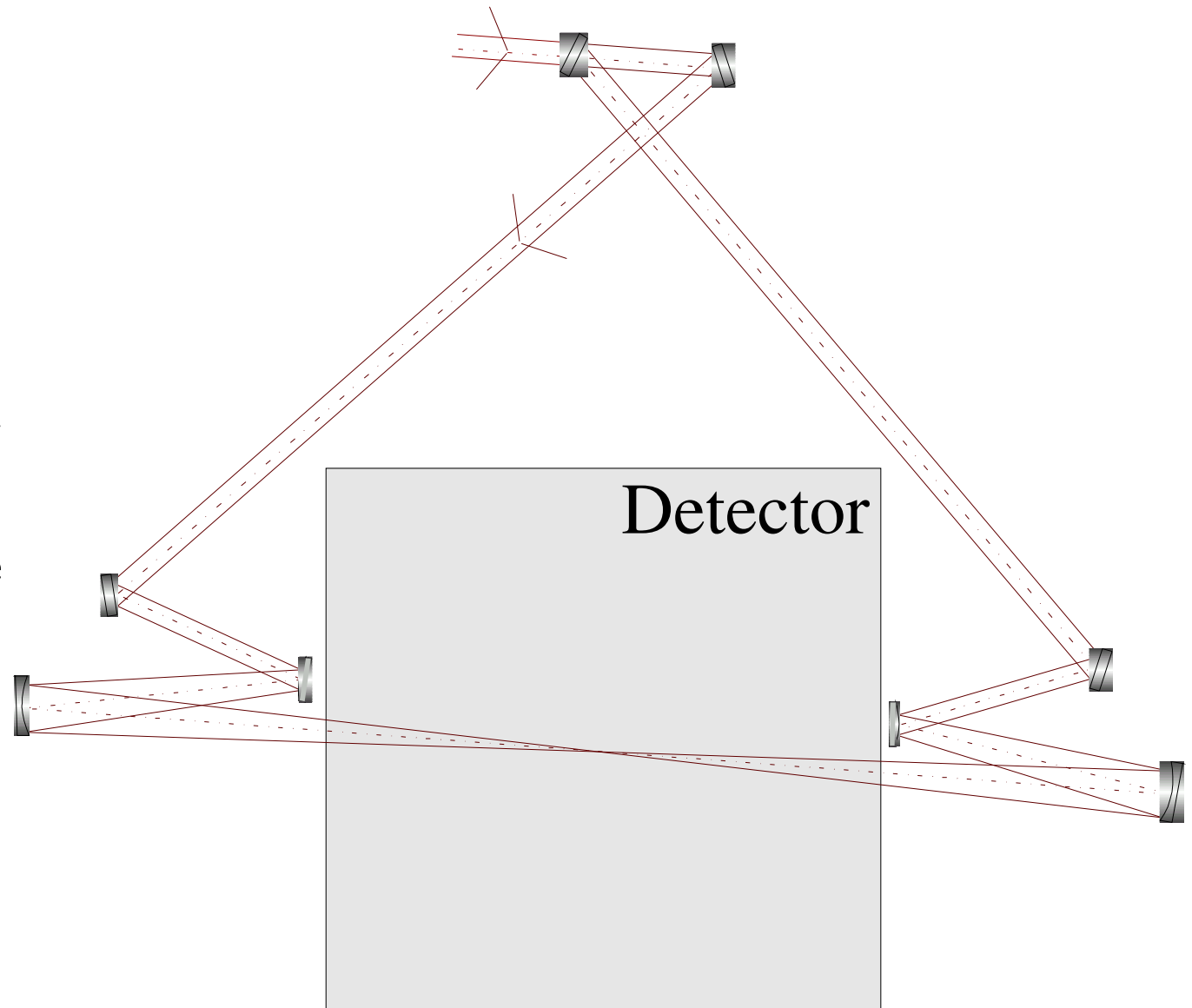(for head on e^--laser collisions)

$\Rightarrow$ total laser power of $\sim 2 \times 30\,\text{kW}$ needed

➠ ~ 60 Mercury lasers from the Livermore fusion program

TESLA solution: recycle photons in resonant ring cavity:

- total length: $\sim 100\,\mathrm{m}$

- mounted around the detector

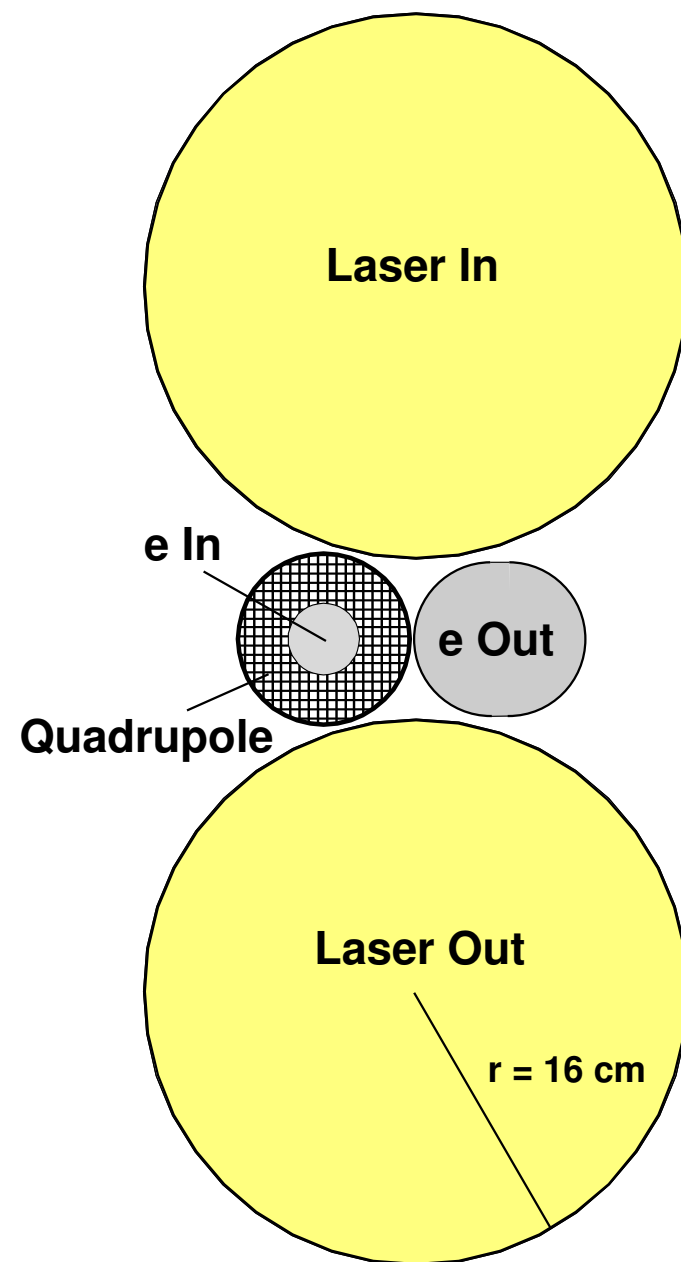- all mirrors outside detector

Detector

Principles of a cavity

- cavity with N mirrors with reflectivity R_i

- loss per round trip $V = R_2 \cdot R_3 \ldots \cdot R_N \cdot L$ ($L =$ other losses)

- power enhancement of cavity $A = \dfrac{1-R_1}{\left(1-\sqrt{R_1 V}\right)^2}$ ($R_1 =$ coupling mirror)
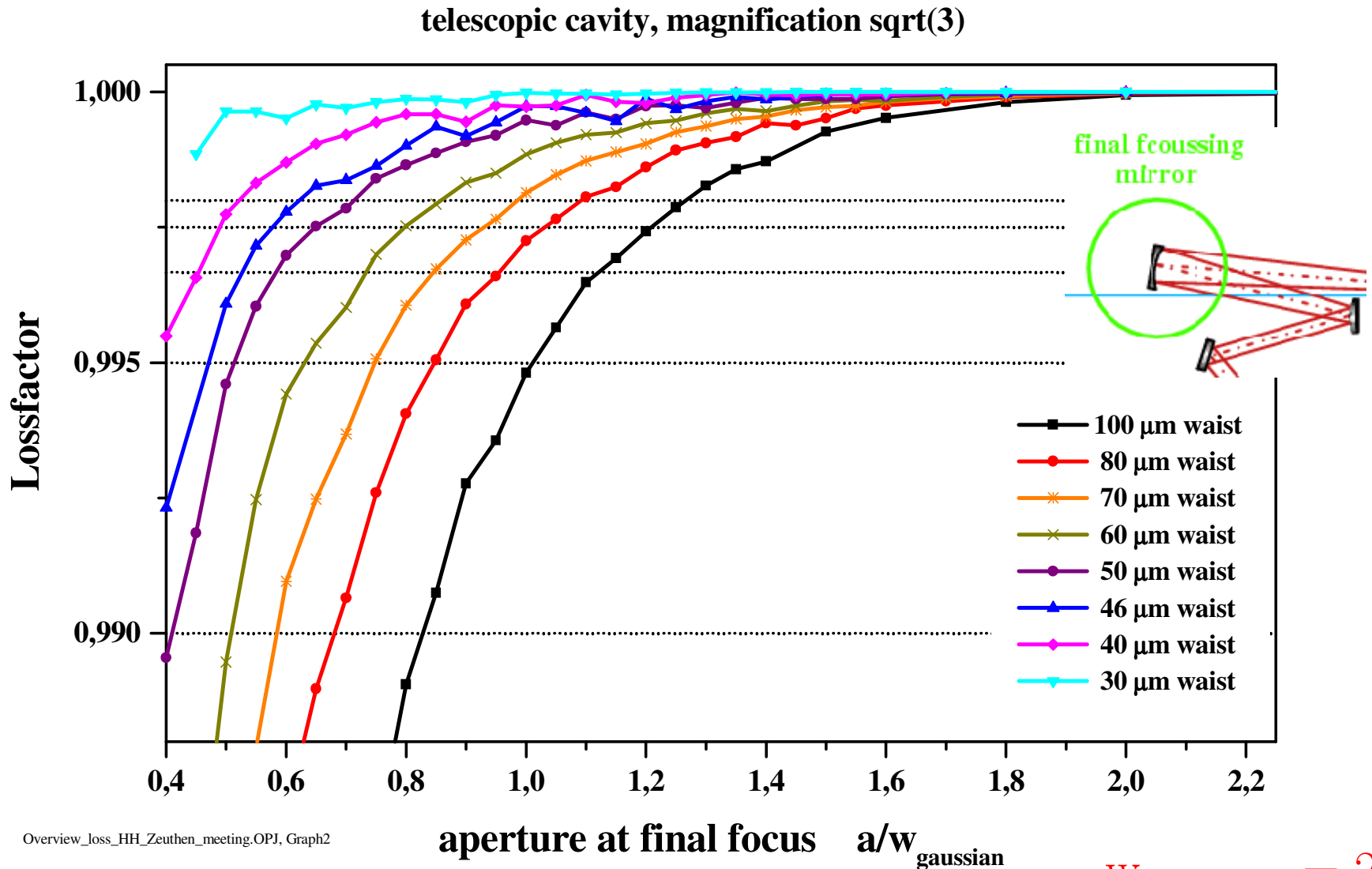
- maximal for $R_1 = V$
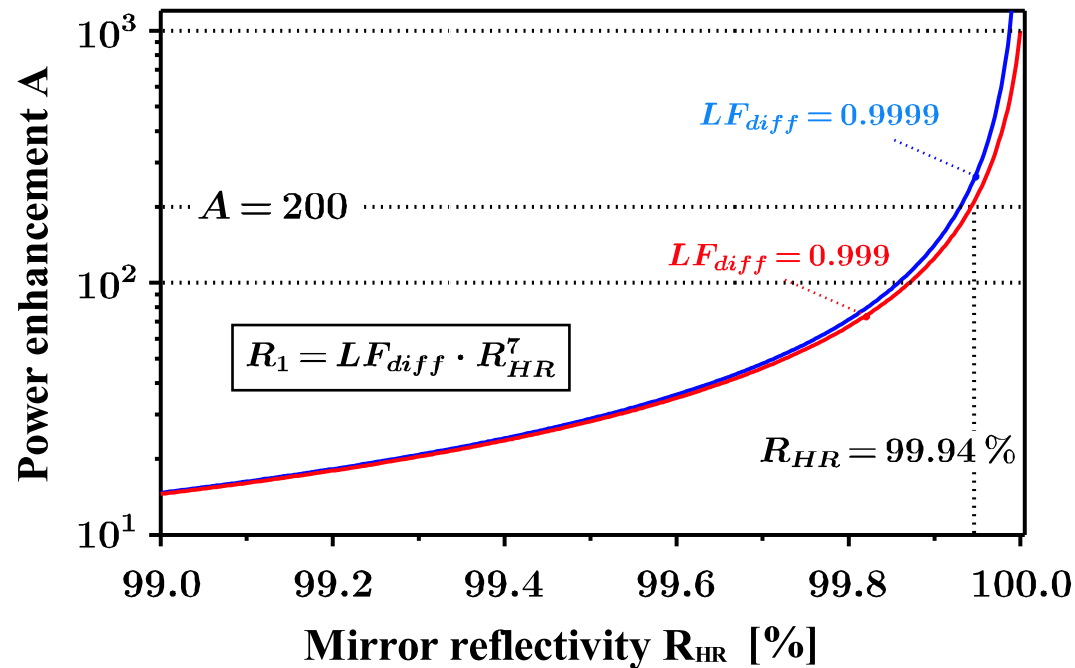
Power enhancement > 100 possible for realistic reflectivities

- To have highly efficient mirrors need crossing angle beam-laser

- crossing angle results in smaller conversion probability

- laser divergence and therefore mirror size depends on Rayleigh length

- finite mirrors result in diffraction losses and broadening of the focus

- have to find optimum crossing angle/Rayleigh length
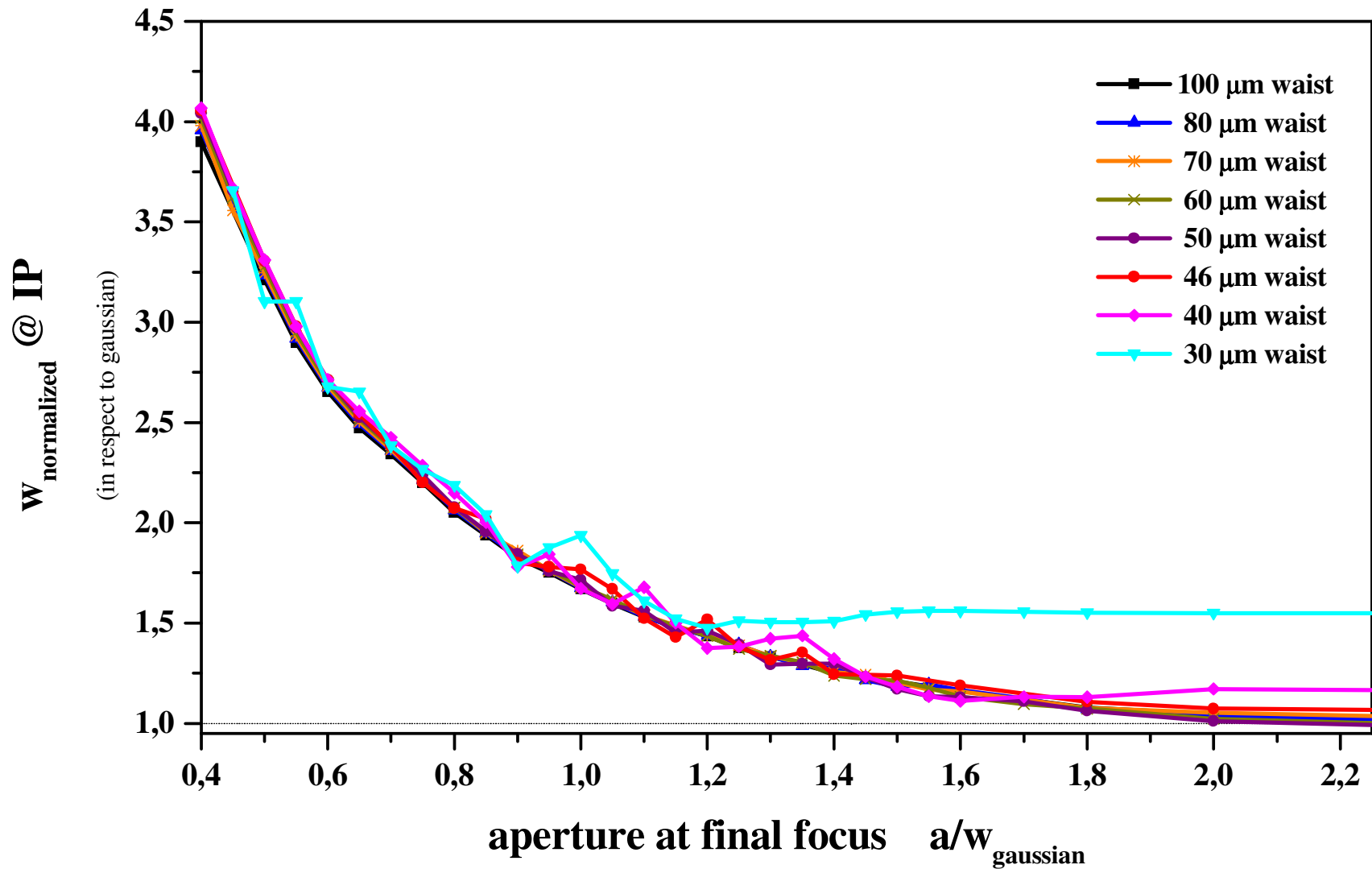
$\Rightarrow$ even higher laser power needed

Laser In

e In

e Out

Quadrupole

Laser Out

r = 16 cm

Diffraction losses are small even for small mirrors

telescopic cavity, magnification sqrt(3)

final fcoussing mirror

Lossfactor

1,000

0,995

0,990

- 100 μm waist
- 80 μm waist
- 70 μm waist
- 60 μm waist
- 50 μm waist
- 46 μm waist
- 40 μm waist
- 30 μm waist

0,4 0,6 0,8 1,0 1,2 1,4 1,6 1,8 2,0 2,2

aperture at final focus   a/w$_{gaussian}$

Overview_loss_HH_Zeuthen_meeting.OPJ, Graph2

$w_{gaussian} = 2\sigma$

However diffraction broadening is serious

Optimum for relatively small mirrors
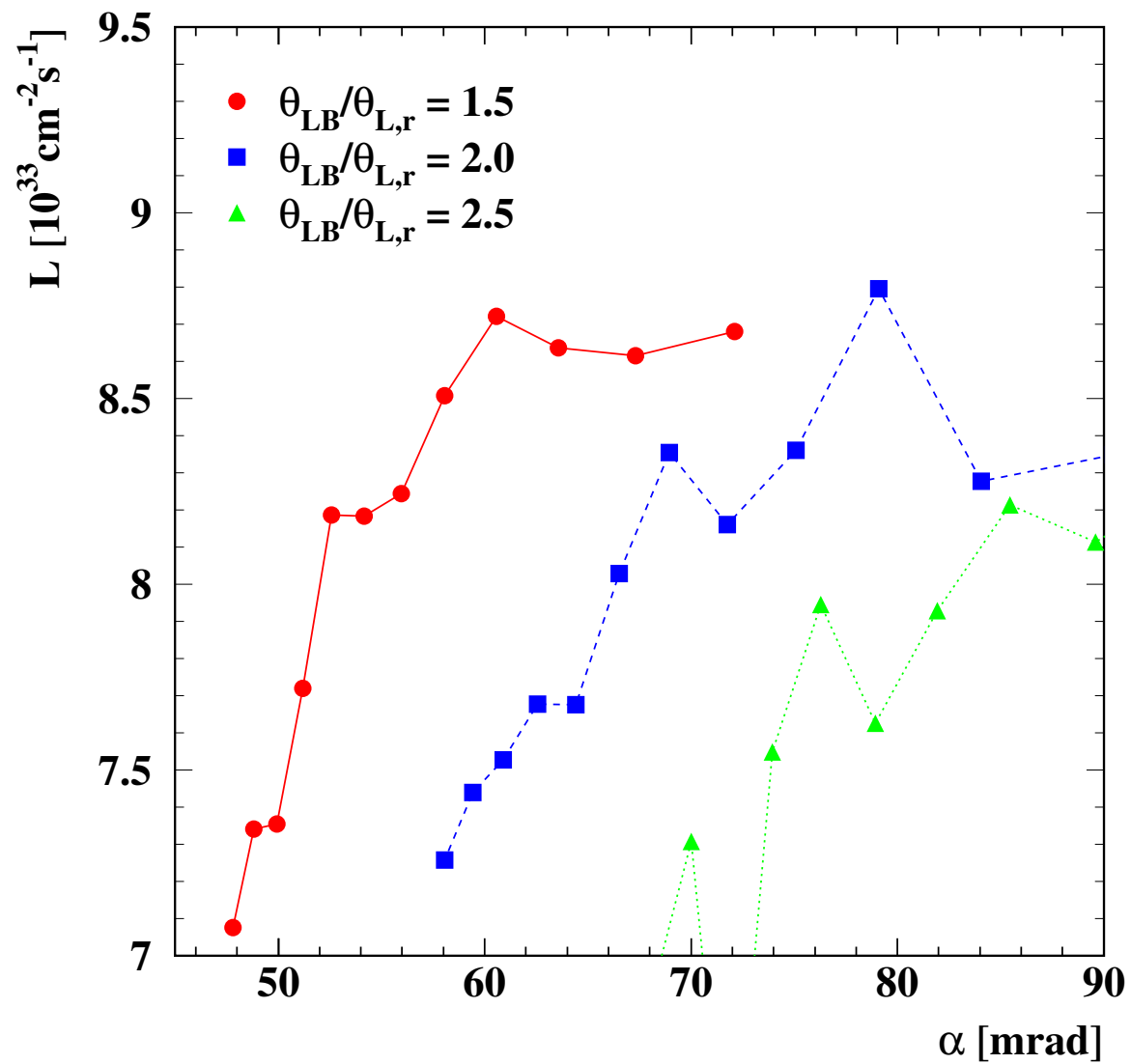
Optimum parameters

Laser parameters	TDR pt. VI	This study
Rayleigh length Z_R	0.35 mm	0.63 mm
Collision angle α_0		55.1 mrad
Laser energy A	5 J	9.0 J
pulse duration $\sigma_{L,z}$	1.5 ps	1.5 ps
nonlinearity parameter ξ^2	0.30	0.30
Total Luminosity $[10^{34}\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\mathrm{s}^{-1}]$	1.10	1.05

TDR parameters can be reproduced

However larger laser pulse-power needed

(Collision angle chosen as compromise between luminosity and dead region at low angles)

Alignment tolerances

Total length of cavity: $\Delta L \sim 0.3$nm

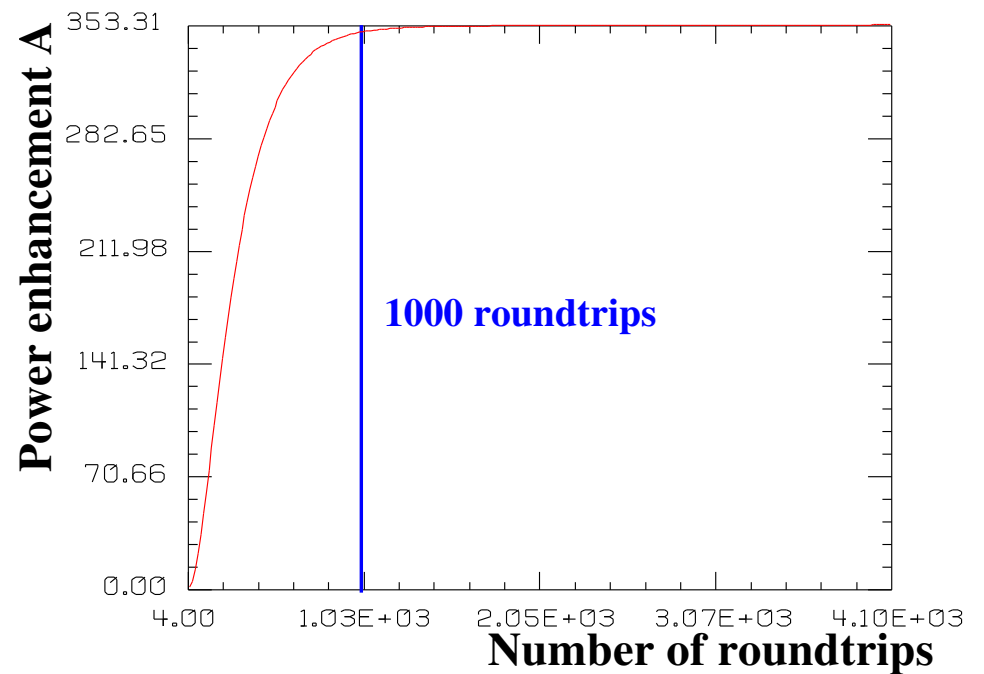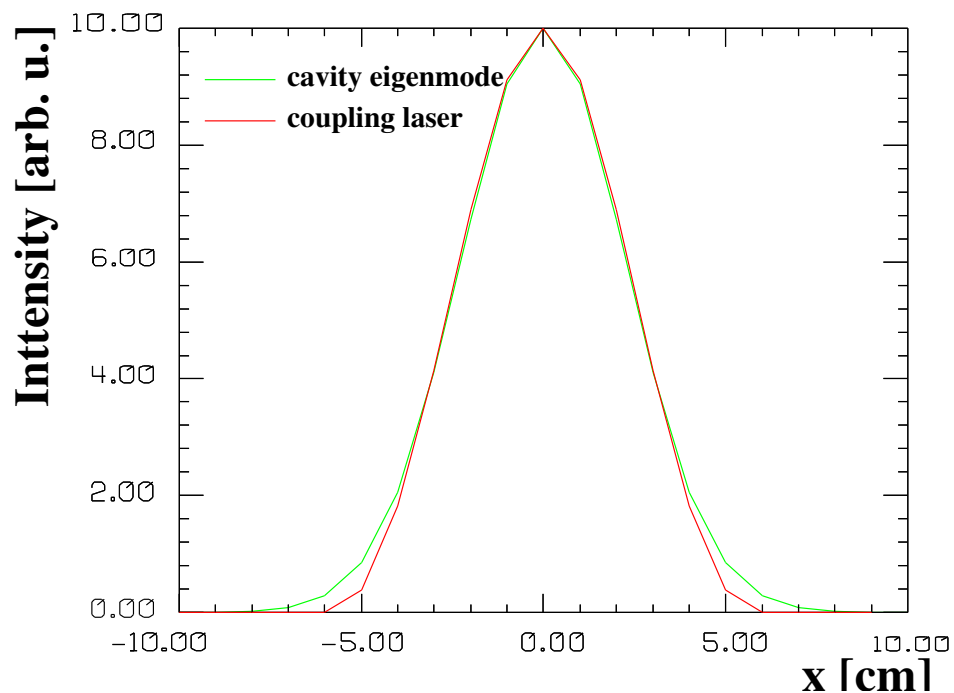Correction procedure understood e.g. from gravitational wave antennas

Misalignment of focusing telescope:
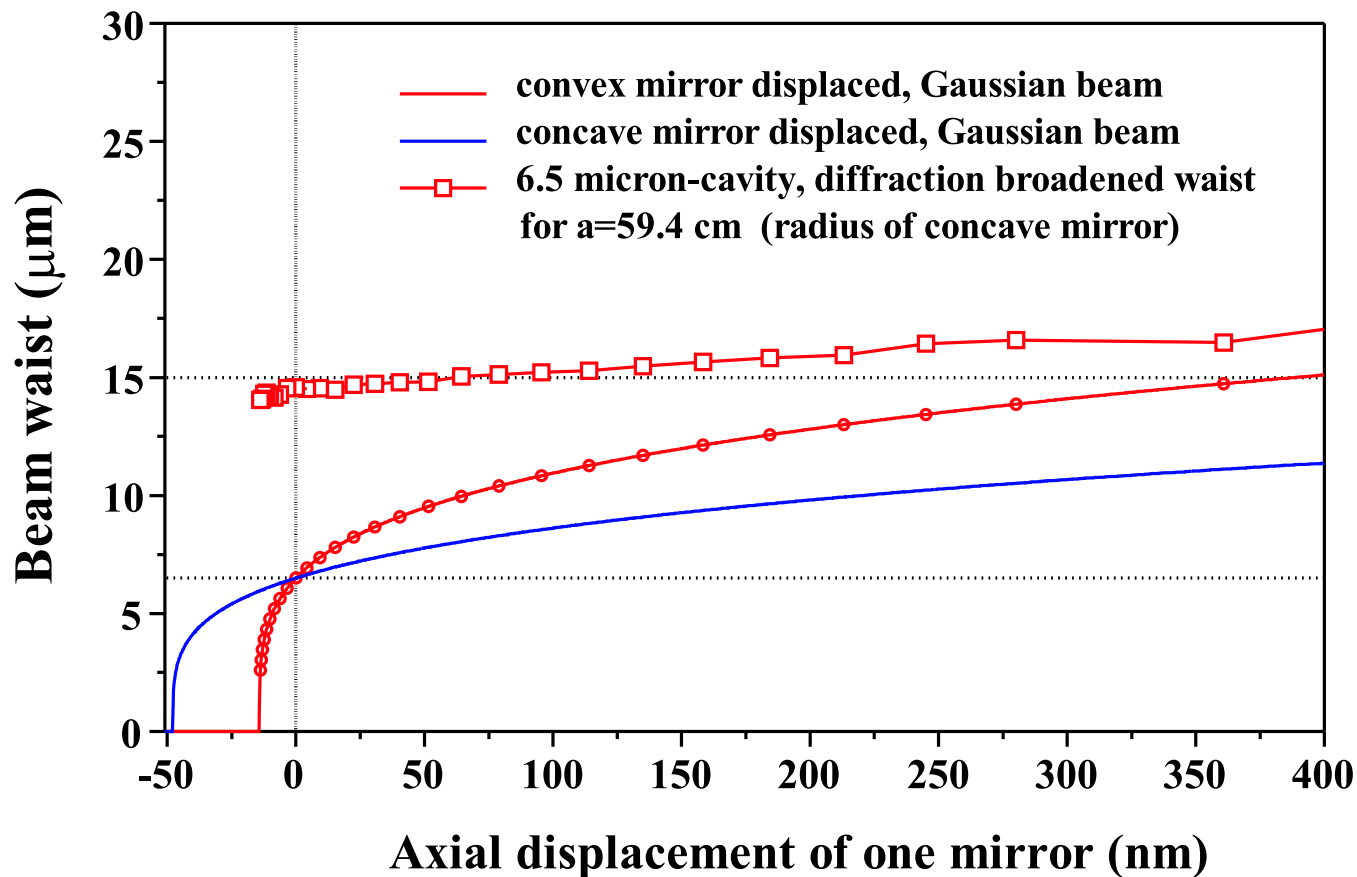
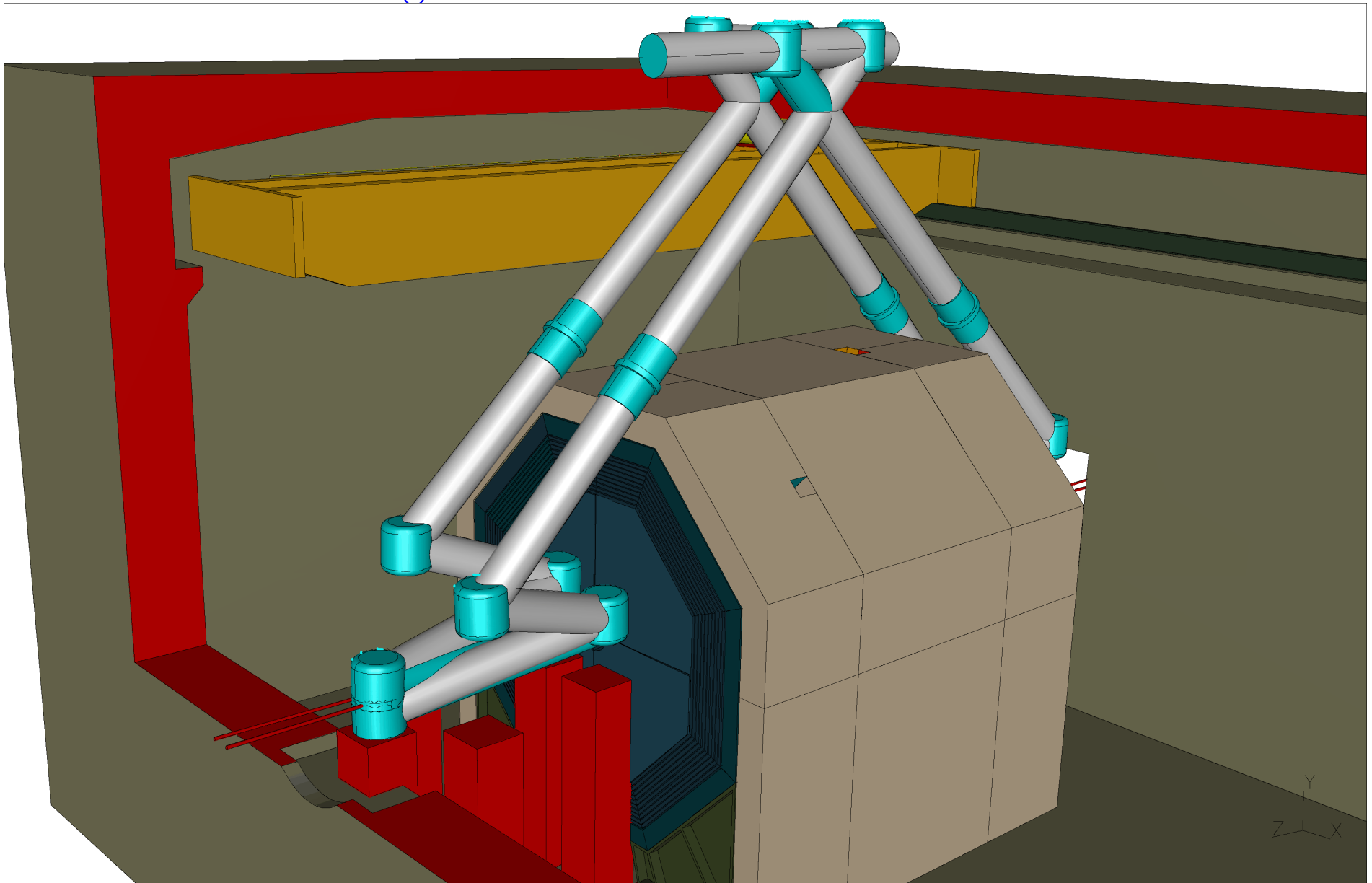Need precision of ~ 100nm

Filling of the cavity

- Eigenmode in cavity is non-Gaussian due to diffraction broadening

- However filling of cavity with Gaussian mode works well

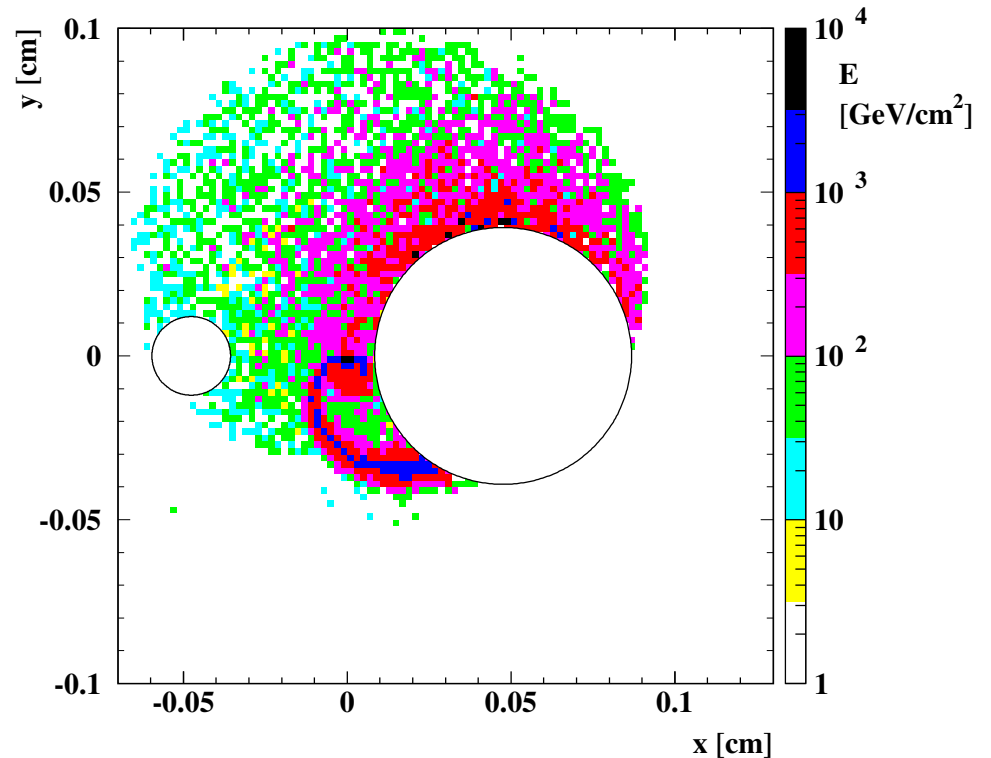- need ~ 1000 pulses for $A = 350$

Design of the laser resonator in the hall
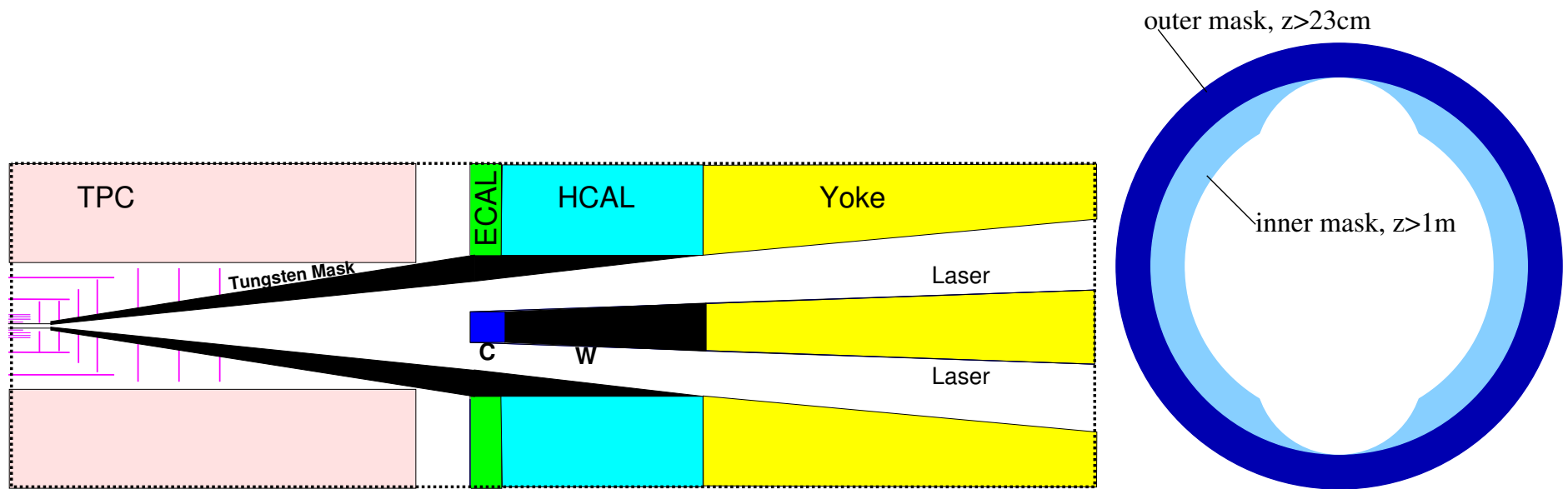
Detector and backgrounds

Background in the detector driven by

- large disruption angle

- angle between outgoing beam and B-field

- direct background from pair production smaller than in e^+e^- due to anti-pinch effect

- large potential background from backscattering at detector exit

# Background can be suppressed by masks and choice of material

TPC

ECAL

HCAL

Yoke

Tungsten Mask

Laser

C W

Laser

outer mask, z>23cm

inner mask, z>1m

- Backgrounds are similar to e^+e^- and should thus be manageable
- However detector is dead for $\theta < 7.5°$

hits/bx

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

direct hits

backscatterd

e^+e^-

1   2   3   4   5

layer
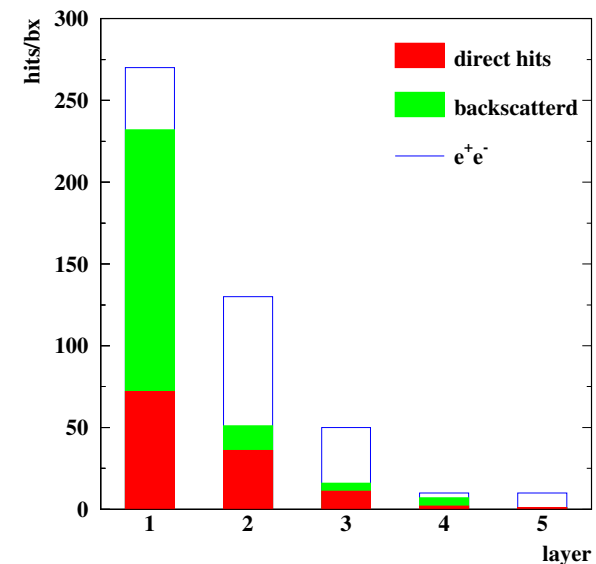
Low energy qq̄ background

- Large luminosity and large cross section $\gamma\gamma \to q\bar{q}$ at low $\sqrt{s}$

➠ $\mathcal{O}(1)$event/bx overlaid to physics events (pileup)

- Due to large boost pileup tracks are forward peaked

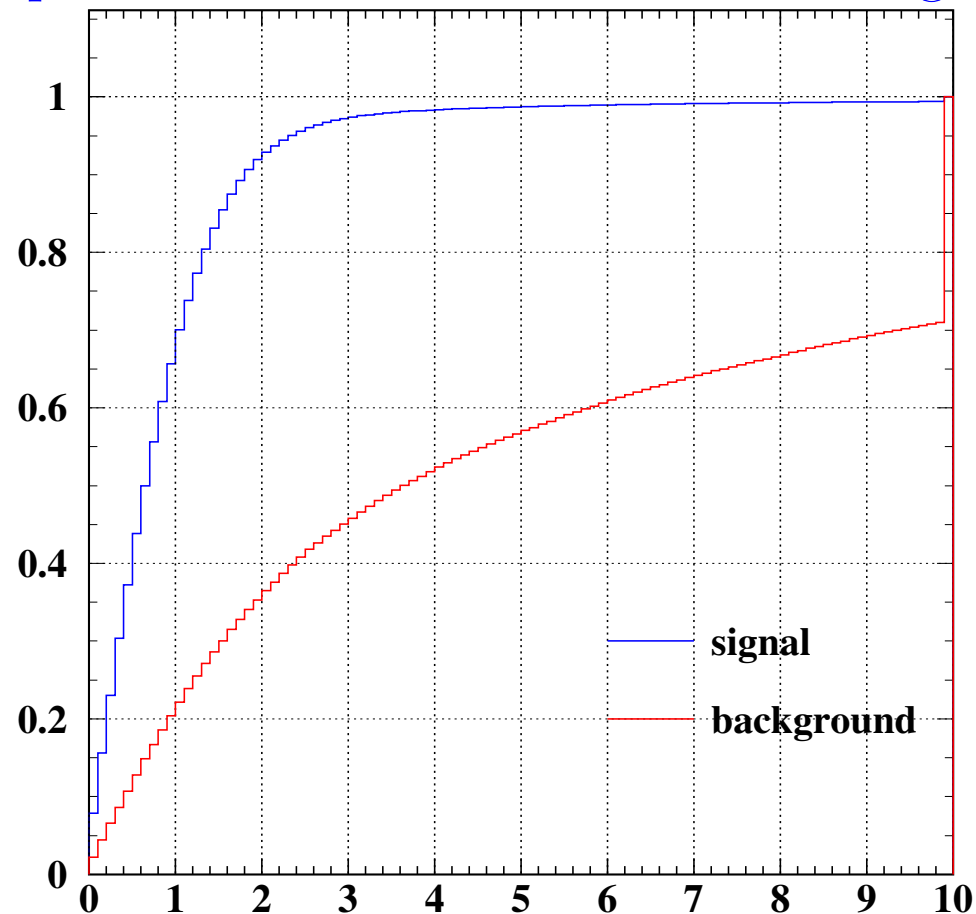- Can be largely rejected if physics in not forward peaked (like $\gamma\gamma \to W^+W^-$)
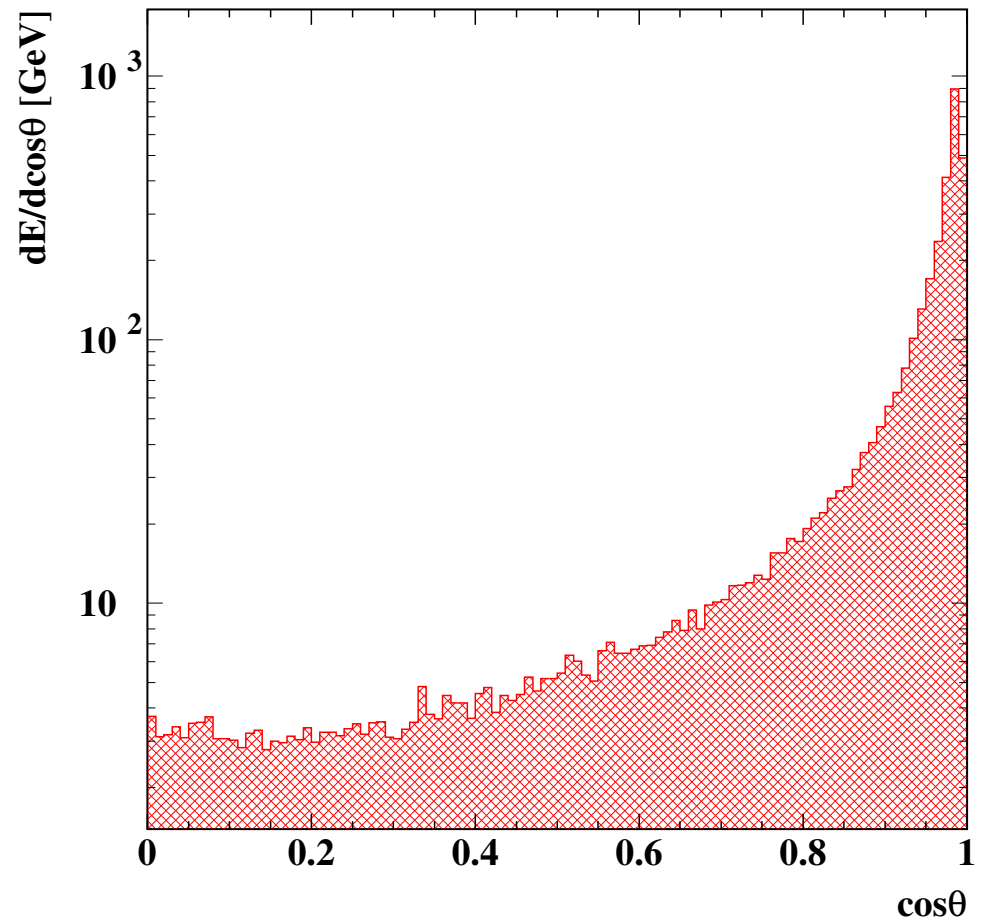
- Additional help/complication: beamspot length $\sim 200\mu$m

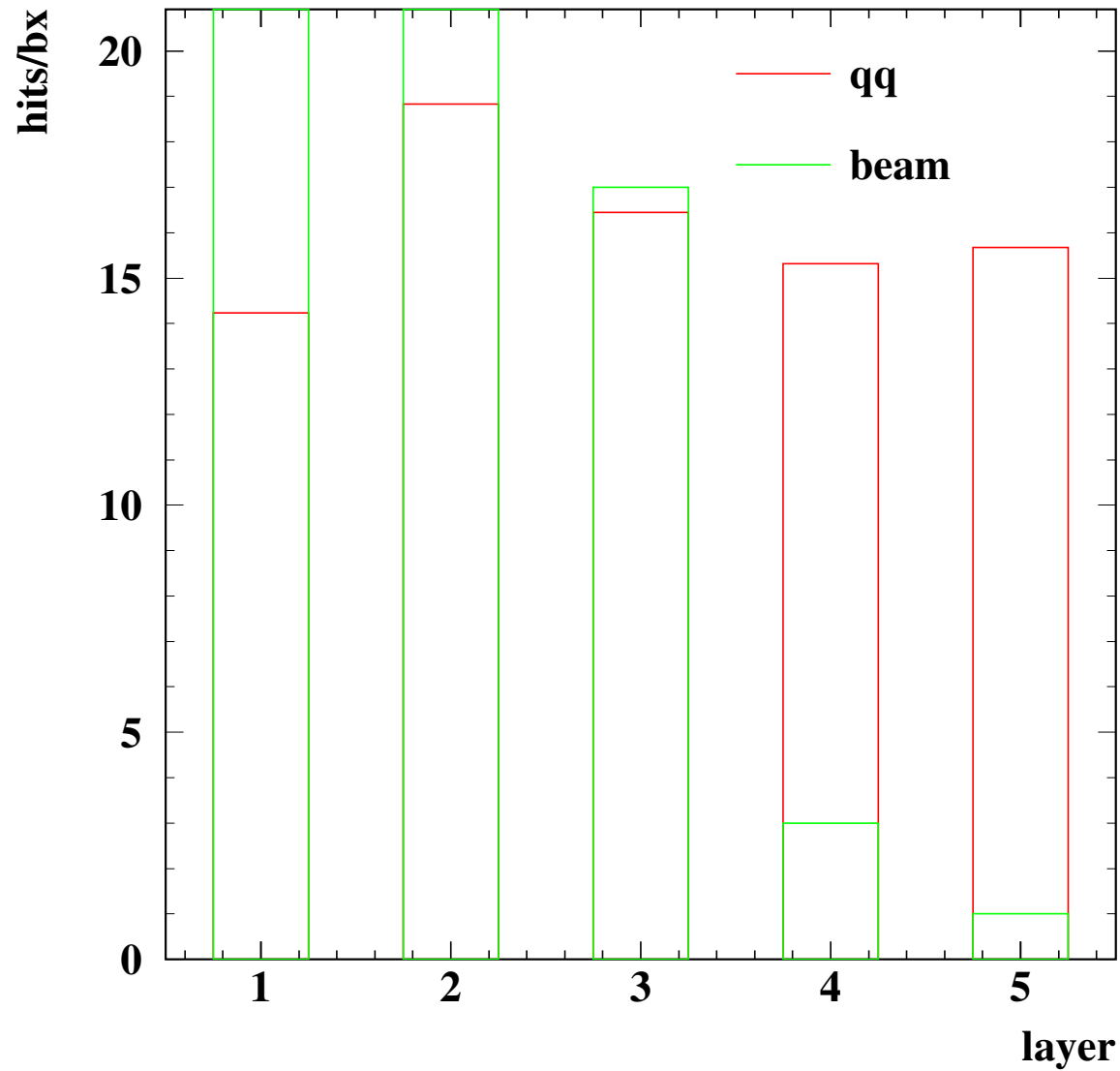$\Rightarrow$ signal and pileup separated in z

- microvertex detector can help to separate
- can screw up b-tagging, e.g. in Higgs analysis

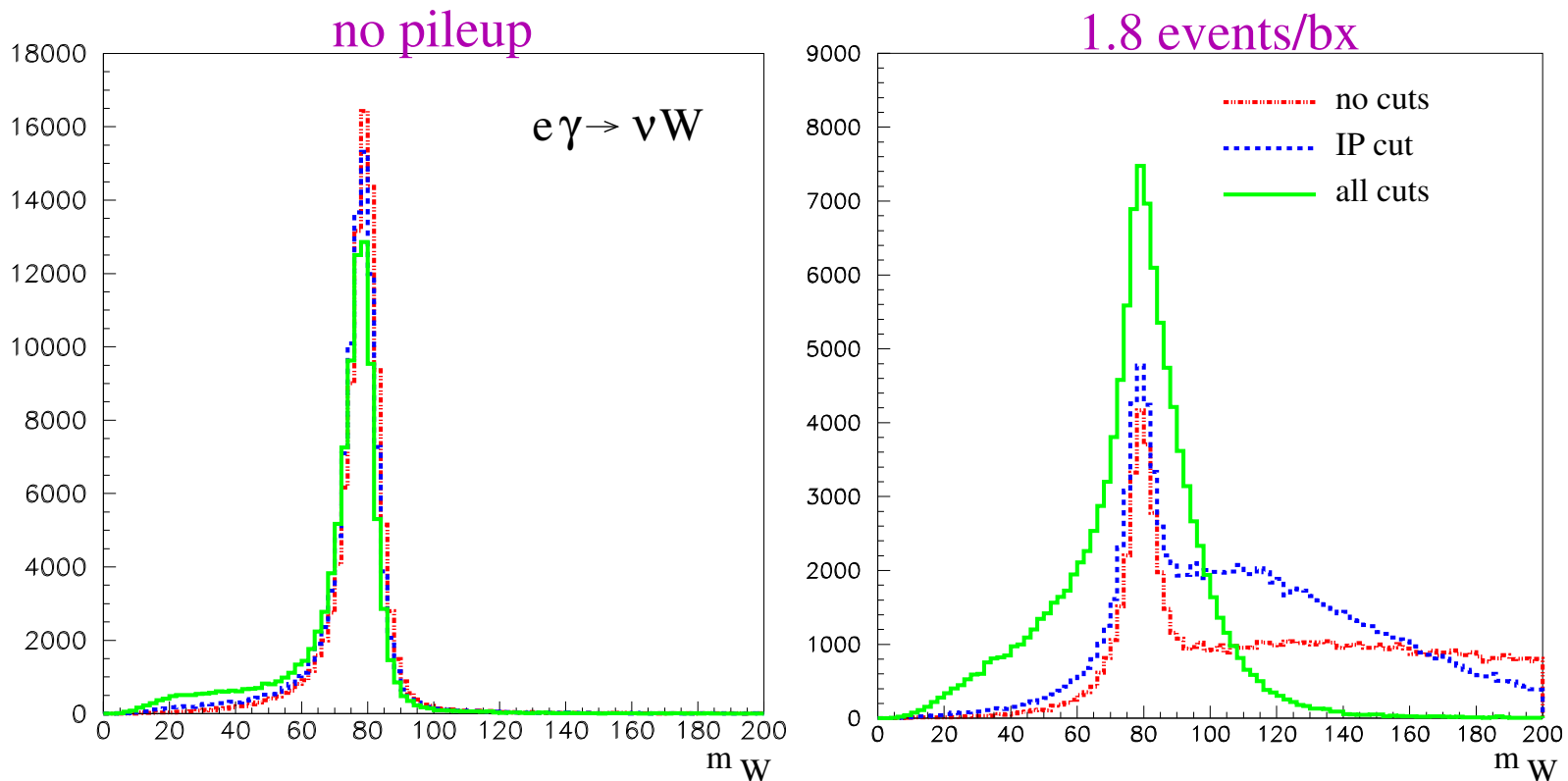Integrated Impact Parameter distribution for signal and pileup

Pileup gives also non negligible background in detector

Hits in vertex detector from beam and pileup

Pileup affects seriously some analyses

no pileup   **1.8 events/bx**

$e\gamma \to \nu W$

no cuts
IP cut
all cuts

m_W m_W

Conclusions pileup

- Pileup is a serious issue at a $\gamma\gamma$-collider

- Very good time stamping is a must (no problem at TESLA)

- the long bunches at TESLA help additionally

Some thoughts about the dump

- photons need straight line to the dump ➠ neutrons

- assume electrons are swept to another dump

- radial distribution of photons

  − most contained within $r < 5\,\mathrm{cm}$

  − however tail of 15% up to $r = 30\,\mathrm{cm}$

- assume a plain water dump (at least up to 30 cm)

- complicated structures (like Valery's noses) only possible at larger radii
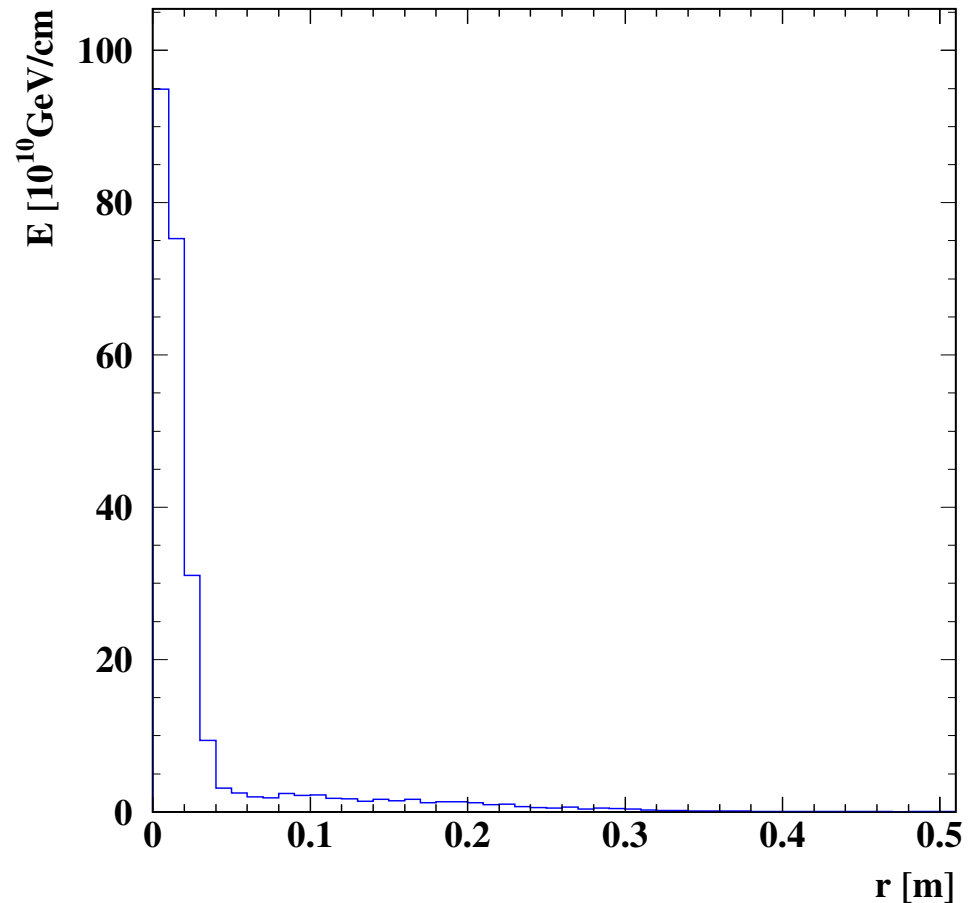
Neutrons from the dump
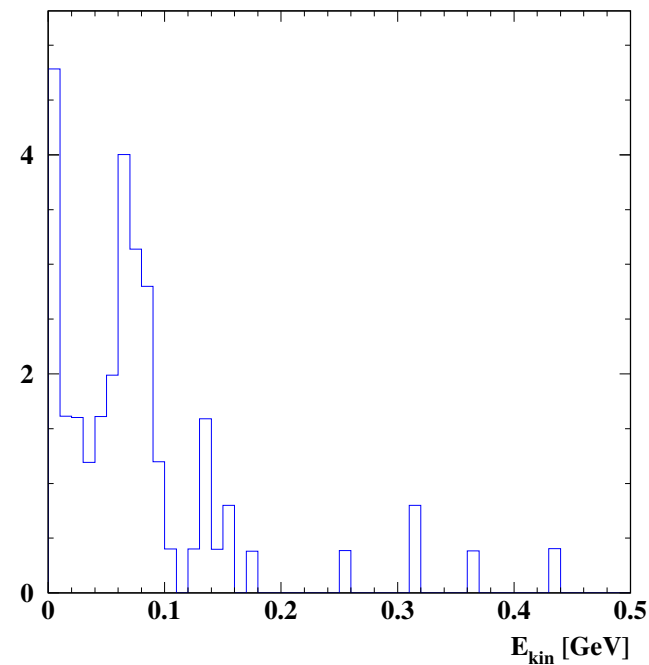
- assume dump at $d = 100\,\mathrm{m}$

- calculate neutrons with Geant 4.6.2

- physics list QGSP_HP, cross section bias 100

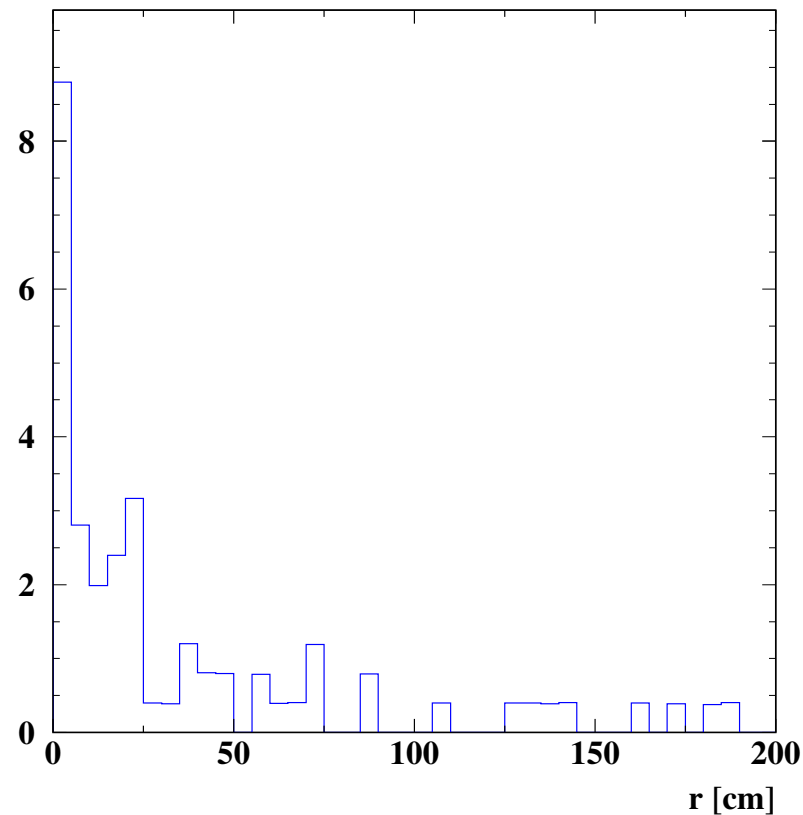- cross checks with LHEP_GN, QGSP_GN, cross section bias 1

- results $(E_\nu > 15\,\mathrm{keV})$:

Radius at IP
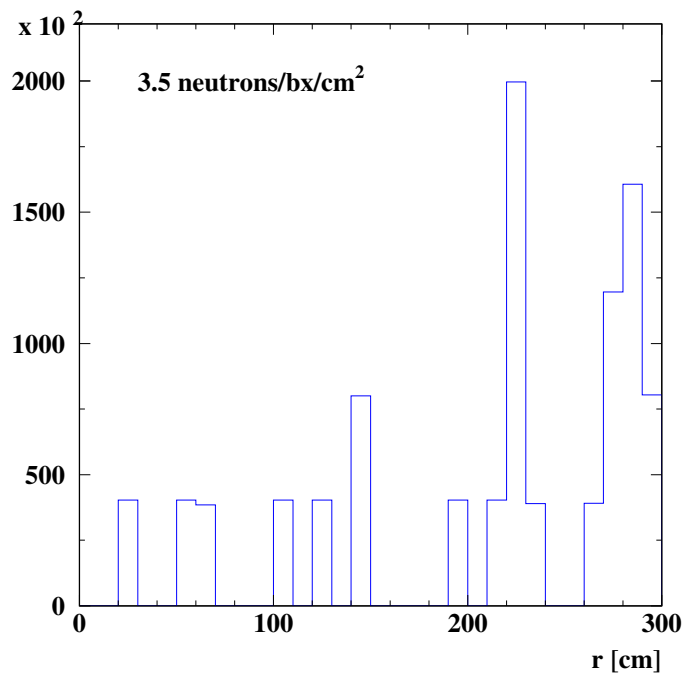
Kinetic energy

- 3.5 neutrons/bx/cm^2 from γs

⇒ $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{11}$ neutrons/cm^2/a

- similar amount from electrons, if sent to the same dump

- most neutrons leave dump at small radius

Can reduce at most a factor two with Valery's nose

Conclusions

- No showstoppers found so far

- The laser-cavity seems difficult but possible

- Backgrounds are under control

- However the price to pay is a dead detector below 7.5°

- Neutrons may be a problem for the vertex detector

- If you want the photon collider to become a reality you have to work on the technical issues