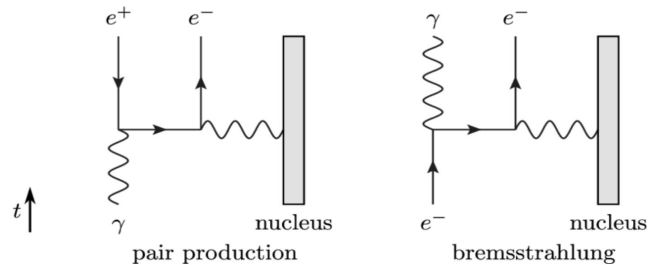


Bremsstrahlung radiation:

- describes the scattering of electrons off coulombic potentials and by symmetry, e^+e^- pair-production by scattered photons:



Carlson, Brant. (2009)

- the dominant energy loss mechanisms for high-energy electrons ($\sim 10\text{MeV}$) and photons, comprises the irreducible QED background for DarkLight
- can be measured straightforwardly by treating positrons as signal events

Pair production processes:

- (Doublet) Nuclear field scattering / Bethe Heitler (1934):
 - QM-derived quadruply differential cross section, $\sim Z^2$
 - Born approximation valid for $2\pi\alpha Z < \beta$

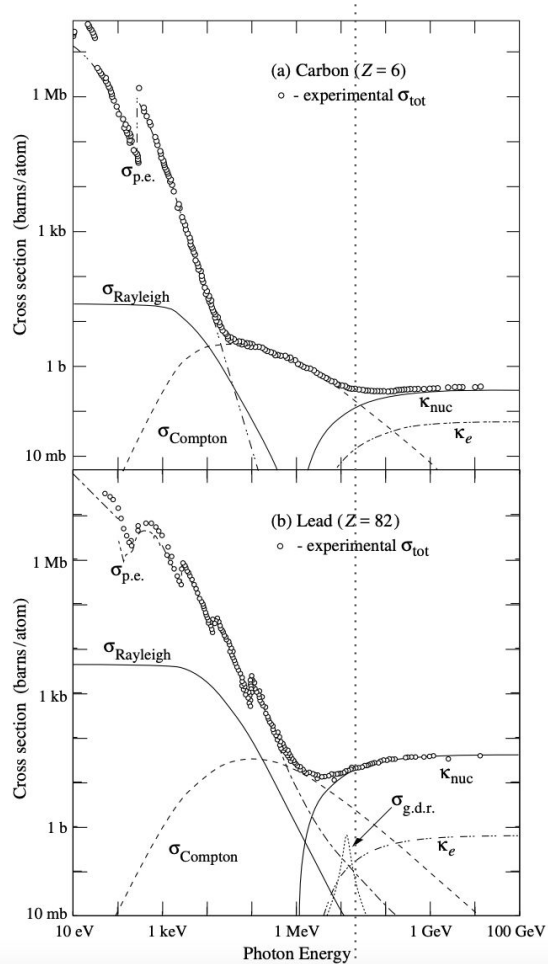
$$\frac{d^4\sigma_A}{d\epsilon_+ d\theta_- d\theta_+ d\phi} = Z^2 \frac{\alpha^3}{2\pi\omega^3 \vec{Q}^4} |F_A(\vec{Q}^2) - f_{at}(\vec{Q}^2)|^2 |T|^2 \quad \text{Korchin, PrimEx at JLab}$$

- Can integrate over angles to obtain positron energy distribution:

$$\frac{d\sigma_A}{d\epsilon_+} = \int \frac{d^4\sigma_A}{d\epsilon_+ d\theta_- d\theta_+ d\phi} d\theta_+ d\theta_- d\phi = Z^2 \frac{\alpha^3}{m_e^2 \omega^3} [(\epsilon_+^2 + \epsilon_-^2)(\phi_1 - \frac{4}{3} \log Z - 4f) + \frac{2}{3} \epsilon_+ \epsilon_- (\phi_2 - \frac{4}{3} \log Z - 4f)].$$

- (Triplet) Atomic field scattering:
 - Scales $\sim Z$

$$\frac{d^4\sigma_e}{d\epsilon_+ d\theta_- d\theta_+ d\phi} = Z \frac{\alpha^3}{2\pi\omega^3 \vec{Q}^4} H(\vec{Q}^2) |T|^2$$



Photon Total Cross Section v. Energy

- at energies greater than $\sim 1\text{MeV}$, $K_{\text{nuc}} > K_e$
- At 30MeV , $K_{\text{nuc}} > K_e \sim O(10)$
- for carbon, $K_{\text{nuc}} \cong 300\text{mb}$

PDG, Particles Through Matter

Estimated positron signal rates using a 1 μ m C target:

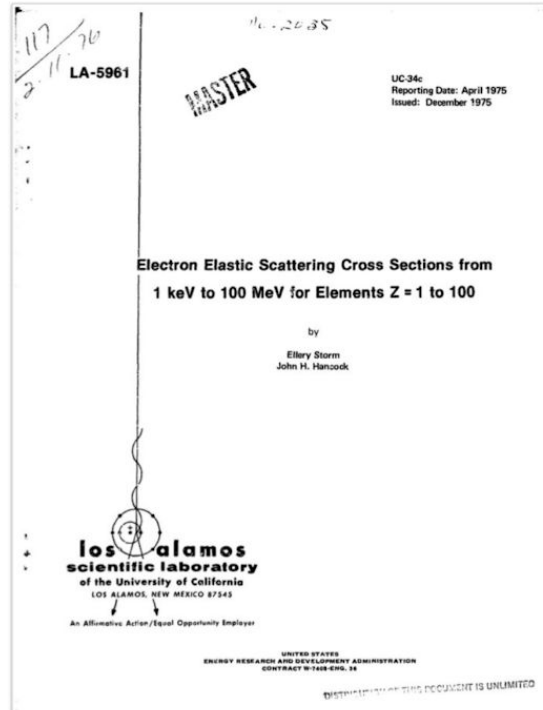
- Bethe-Heitler is forward-peaked for relativistic electrons \rightarrow use 20 $^\circ$ spectrometer to measure positrons
 - angular acceptance approximately 3 msr
- Zeroth order: isotropic phase space $\leftrightarrow d\Omega = \Omega * (.003/4\pi)$
 - Total pair production cross section at 30MeV $\approx 300\text{mb} / 137 = 2*10^{-27} \text{ cm}^2$
 - Luminosity at 150 μ A = $9*10^{33} \text{ e-C cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
 - Expect $\leq 4.3 \text{ kHz}$ signal
- First order: simulate 1E9 events in Mainz
 - Differential cross section $\approx 1.2*10^{-32} \text{ cm}^2$
 - Total signal rate within acceptance at 20 $^\circ \approx 130 \text{ Hz}$

Checklist:

- Obtain more accurate Bethe-Heitler momentum and angular dependencies:
 - Possibly nontrivial screening corrections for the pair-production cross sections
 - Perform Geant simulations incorporating the actual DarkLight setup & geometry
- Quantify background processes:
 - Deflected electrons managing to reach the positron GEMs ? (from Cameron's Monte Carlo)

Estimating Electron Elastic Scattering

<https://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc865143/>



Rate Estimate (Carbon)

- $E_0 = 30 \text{ MeV}$
- Scattering angle = 30°
- Differential cross section = $6.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ barns/steradian} = 6.2 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sr}$
- Electron current = $9 \times 10^{14} \text{ electrons/sec}$ (150 microamps)
- 1 micron thick C foil = $0.22 \text{ mg/cm}^2 = 0.22 \times 6 \times 10^{20}/12 \text{ Ta-atoms/cm}^2 = 1 \times 10^{19} \text{ C-atoms/cm}^2$
- Luminosity = $9 \times 10^{14} \times 1 \times 10^{19} \text{ e-C/cm}^2/\text{s} = 9 \times 10^{33} \text{ e-C/cm}^2/\text{s}$
- Elastic scattering rate = $6.2 \times 10^{-26} \times 9 \times 10^{33} \text{ /s/sr} = 5 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz/sr}$
- For solid angle of 3 msr, elastic rate is 1.5 MHz.

Rate Estimate (Tantalum)

- $E_0 = 30 \text{ MeV}$
- Scattering angle = 30°
- Differential cross section = $8.9 \text{ barns/steradian} = 8.9 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sr}$
- Electron current = $9 \times 10^{14} \text{ electrons/sec}$ (150 microamps)
- 1 micron thick Ta foil = $1.67 \text{ mg/cm}^2 = 1.67 \times 6 \times 10^{20}/181 \text{ Ta-atoms/cm}^2 = 5.5 \times 10^{18} \text{ Ta-atoms/cm}^2$
- Luminosity = $9 \times 10^{14} \times 5.5 \times 10^{18} \text{ e-Ta/cm}^2/\text{s} = 5 \times 10^{33} \text{ e-Ta/cm}^2/\text{s}$
- Elastic scattering rate = $8.9 \times 10^{-24} \times 5 \times 10^{33} \text{ /s/sr} = 5 \times 10^{10} \text{ Hz/sr}$
- For solid angle of 3 msr, elastic rate is 150 MHz.

Rate Estimate (Carbon)

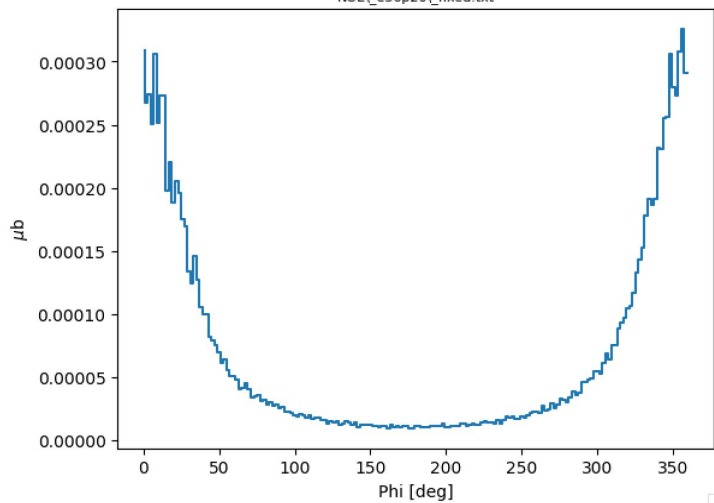
- $E_0 = 30 \text{ MeV}$
- Scattering angle = 45°
- Differential cross section = $8.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ barns/steradian} = 8.3 \times 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sr}$
- Electron current = $9 \times 10^{14} \text{ electrons/sec}$ (150 microamps)
- 1 micron thick C foil = $0.22 \text{ mg/cm}^2 = 0.22 \times 6 \times 10^{20}/12 \text{ C-atoms/cm}^2 = 1 \times 10^{19} \text{ C-atoms/cm}^2$
- Luminosity = $9 \times 10^{14} \times 1 \times 10^{19} \text{ e-C/cm}^2/\text{s} = 9 \times 10^{33} \text{ e-C/cm}^2/\text{s}$
- Elastic scattering rate = $8.3 \times 10^{-27} \times 9 \times 10^{33} \text{ /s/sr} = 7.4 \times 10^7 \text{ Hz/sr}$
- For solid angle of 3 msr, elastic rate is 0.2 MHz.

Rate Estimate (Tantalum)

- $E_0 = 30 \text{ MeV}$
- Scattering angle = 45°
- Differential cross section = 2.2 barns/steradian = $2.2 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sr}$
- Electron current = 9×10^{14} electrons/sec (150 microamps)
- 1 micron thick Ta foil = $1.67 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2 = 1.67 \times 6 \times 10^{20}/181 \text{ Ta-atoms}/\text{cm}^2 = 5.5 \times 10^{18} \text{ Ta-atoms}/\text{cm}^2$
- Luminosity = $9 \times 10^{14} \times 5.5 \times 10^{18} \text{ e-Ta}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s} = 5 \times 10^{33} \text{ e-Ta}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$
- Elastic scattering rate = $2.2 \times 10^{-24} \times 5 \times 10^{33} / \text{s}/\text{sr} = 1.2 \times 10^{10} \text{ Hz}/\text{sr}$
- For solid angle of 3 msr, elastic rate is 36 MHz.

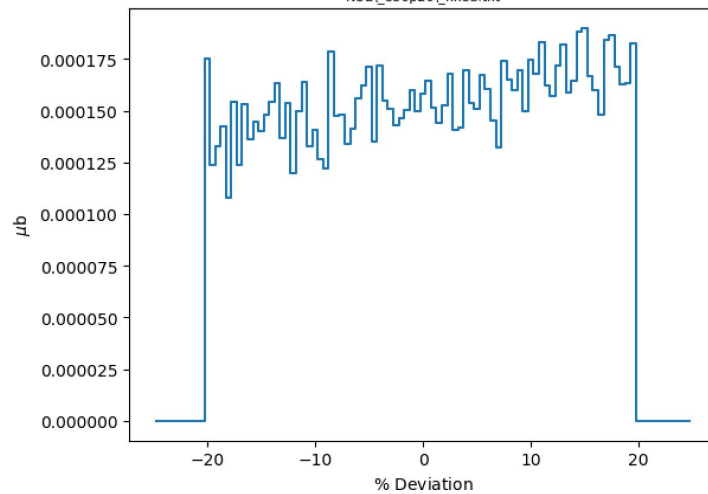
Decay Angle ϕ_D of Electron in A' Frame

NOE_e36p20_fixed.txt



Histogram Positron Momentum

NOE_e36p20_fixed.txt



Deflected electron θ in A' Frame

NOE_e36p20_fixed.txt

