

Primex Count Rates Target Selection/19 days of beam time

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•Goals

- Measure Z, k dependence of cross section
- Insure that we have >10K integrated counts in Primakoff peak
- Insure that we have a sufficient signal/noise ratio
- Test one cross section at reduced flux
- Measure Compton cross section in Be and C

•Conclusions, Goals can be met!

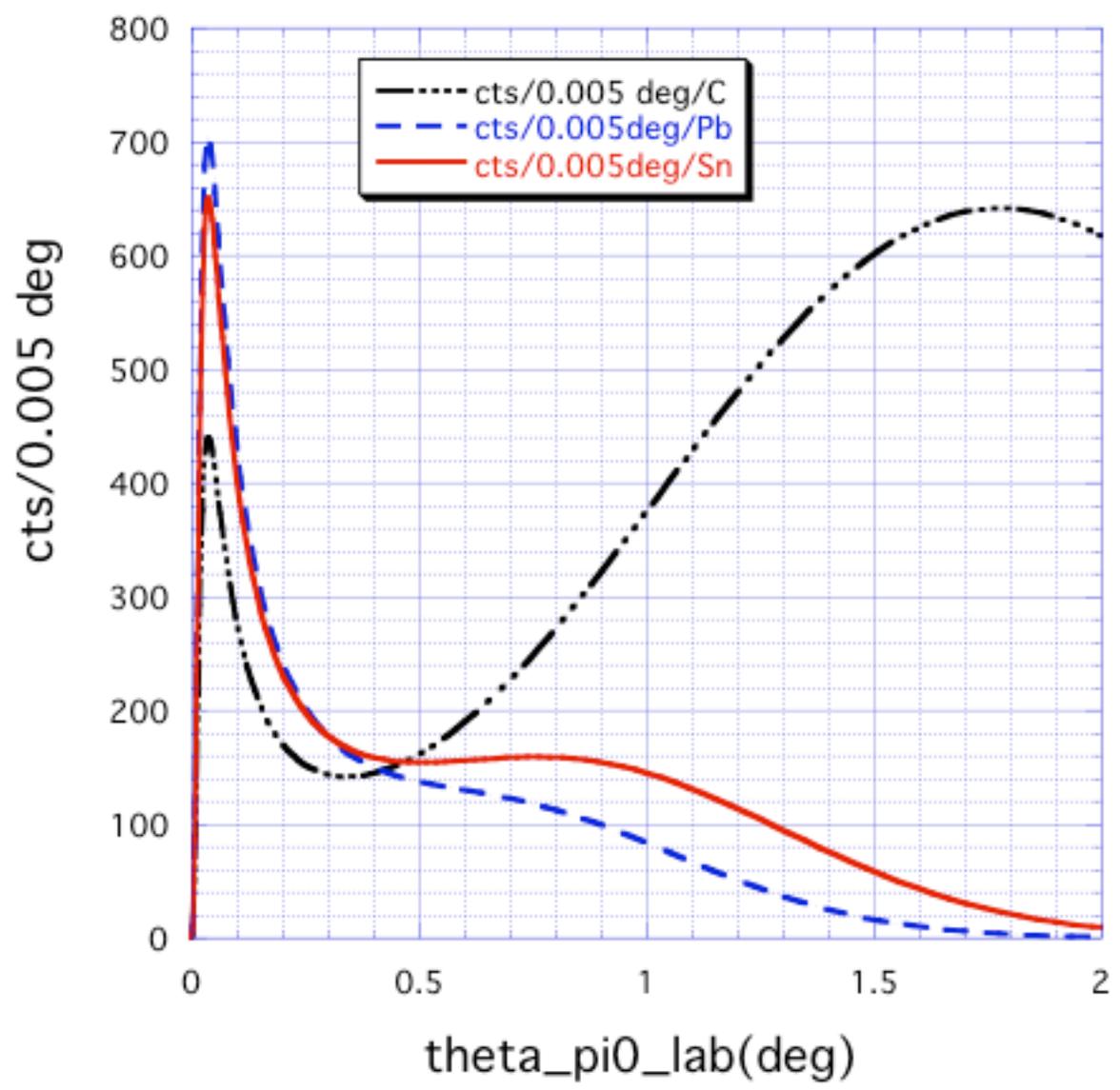
- Measure Energy dependence in Pb
- Z dependence in C, Pb
- Reduced flux run
- Compton cross section run

Count Rate Calculations

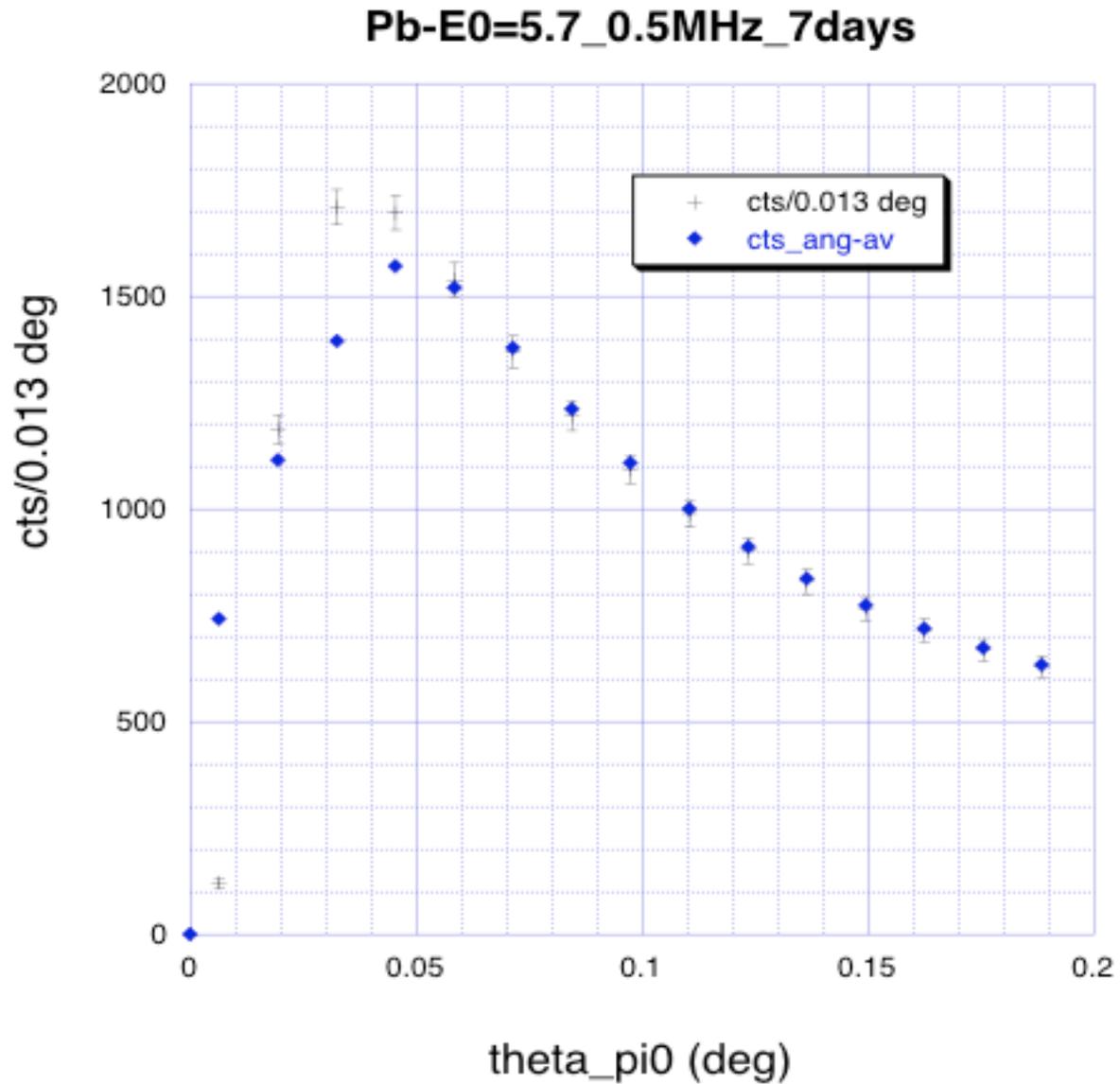
- Tagging range $0.77 \leq 0.95 E_0$
 - T counters at 0.5 MHz
- $N_{\square} = 8 \times 10^6 \leq 1.6 \times 10^7$ photons/sec
 - 5% RL targets
- Geometric efficiency = 0.7 independent of angle and energy

check the photon flux that we can use in the test run

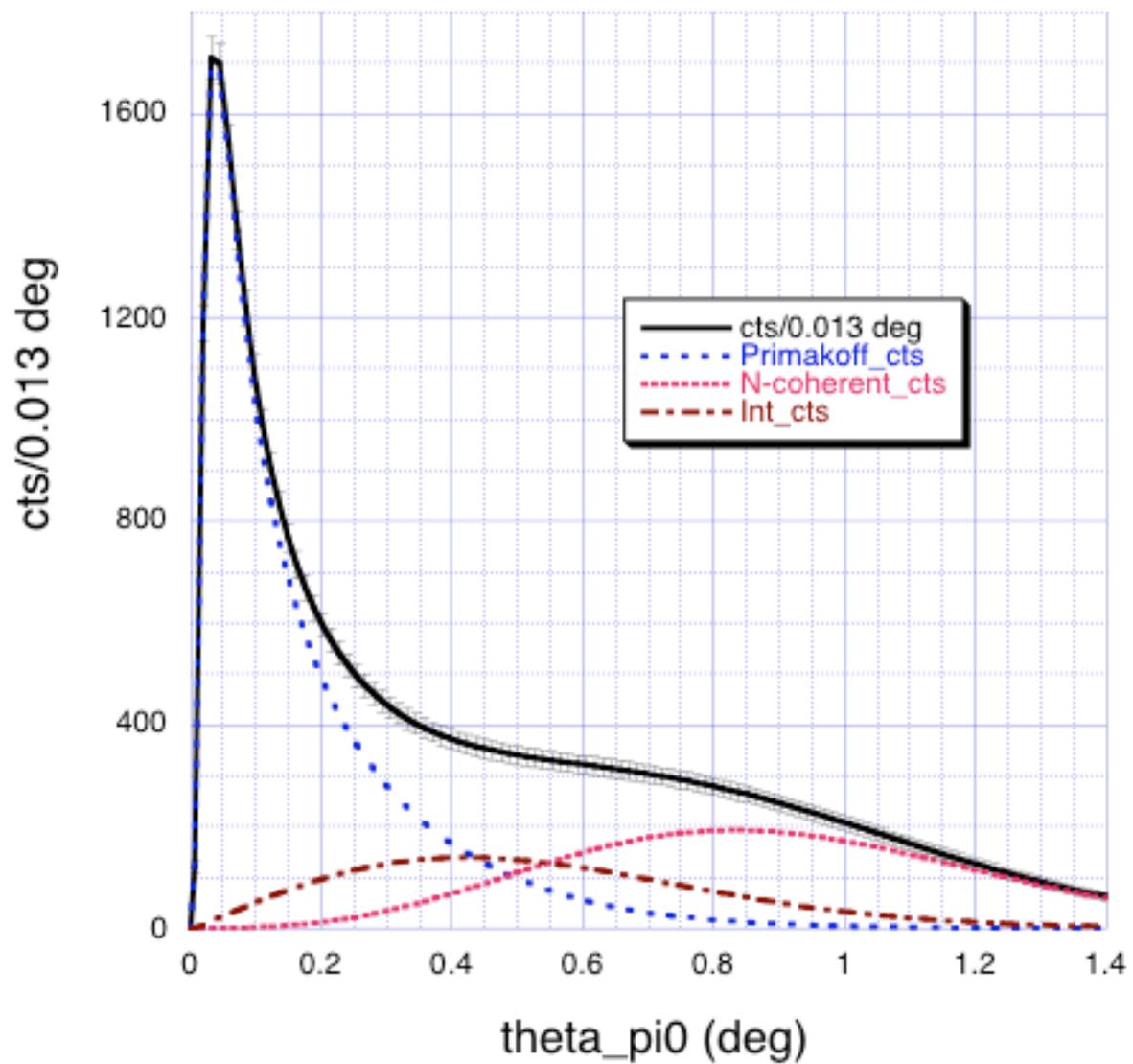
counts, E0=5.7, 7 days, 0.5 MHz



Angular resolution effects only at small angles



Pb_E0=5.7_0.5MHz_7days



Primakoff Angular Integration Range

$$\sigma(\theta) = \sigma_P(\theta) + \sigma_N(\theta) + \sigma_I(\theta)$$

$$\sigma_{int}(\theta_c) = \int_0^{\theta_c} d\Omega \sigma(\theta)$$

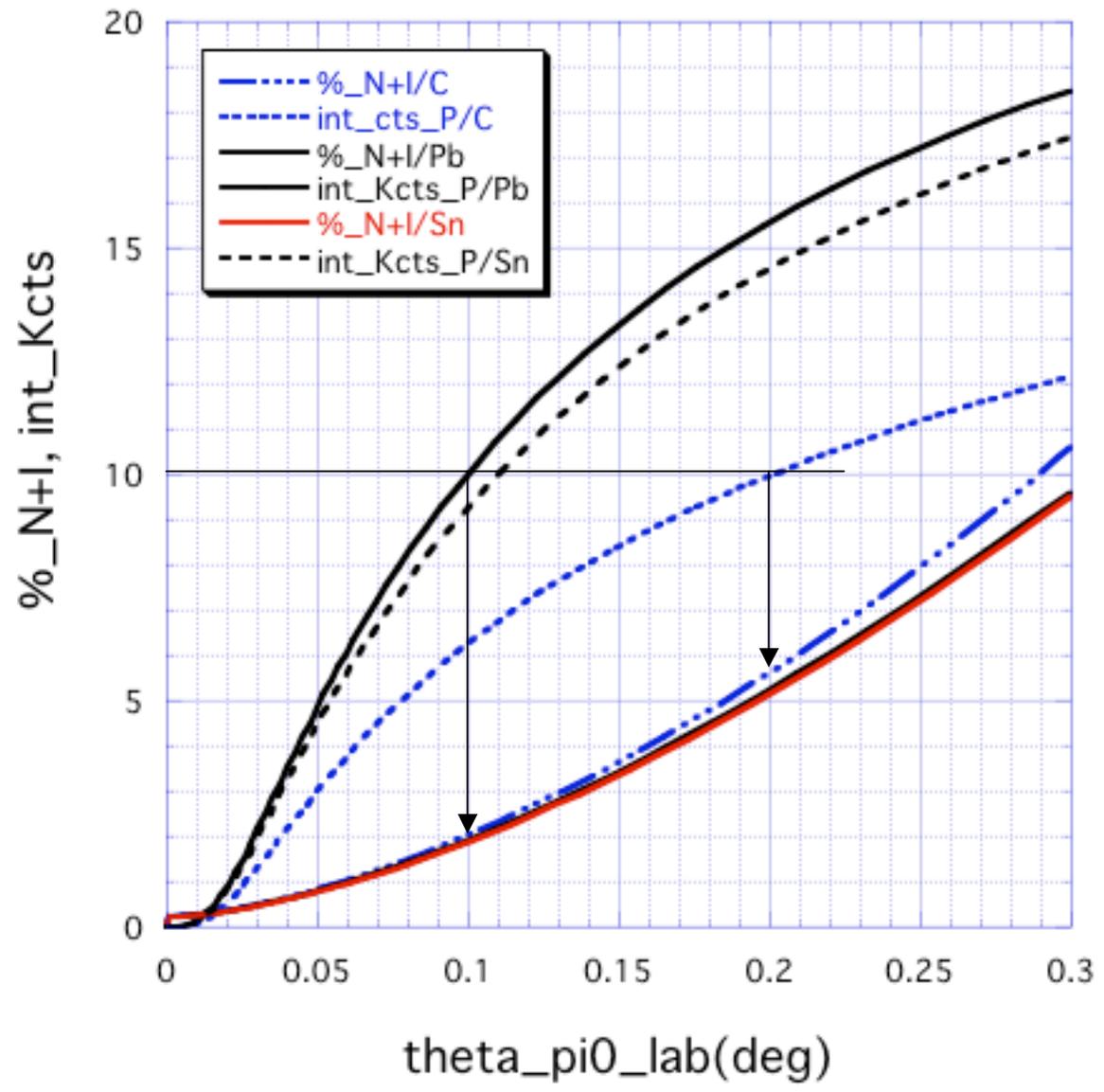
$$f_{N+I}(\theta_c) \equiv \frac{\sigma_{I,int}(\theta_c) + \sigma_{N,int}(\theta_c)}{\sigma_{int}(\theta_c)}$$

We need to pick θ_c such that $f_{N+I}(\theta_c)$ is sufficiently large to get good statistics, but small enough to accurately correct for this background. This can be achieved with:

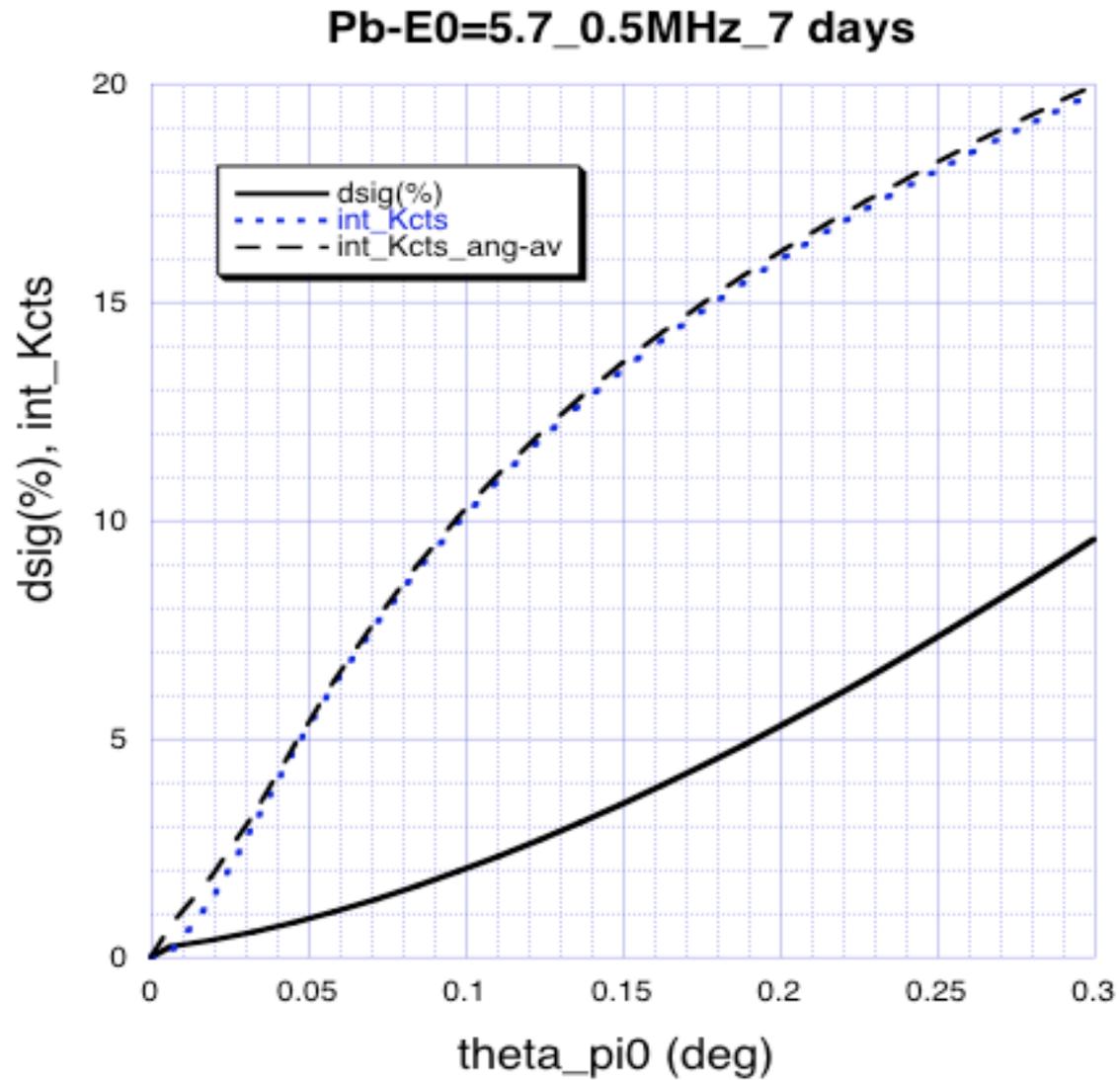
$$2\% \leq f_{N+I}(\theta_c) \leq 5\%$$

Then a 10% error in $f_{N+I}(\theta_c)$ will cause a systematic error in the Primakoff cross section between 0.2% and 0.5%.

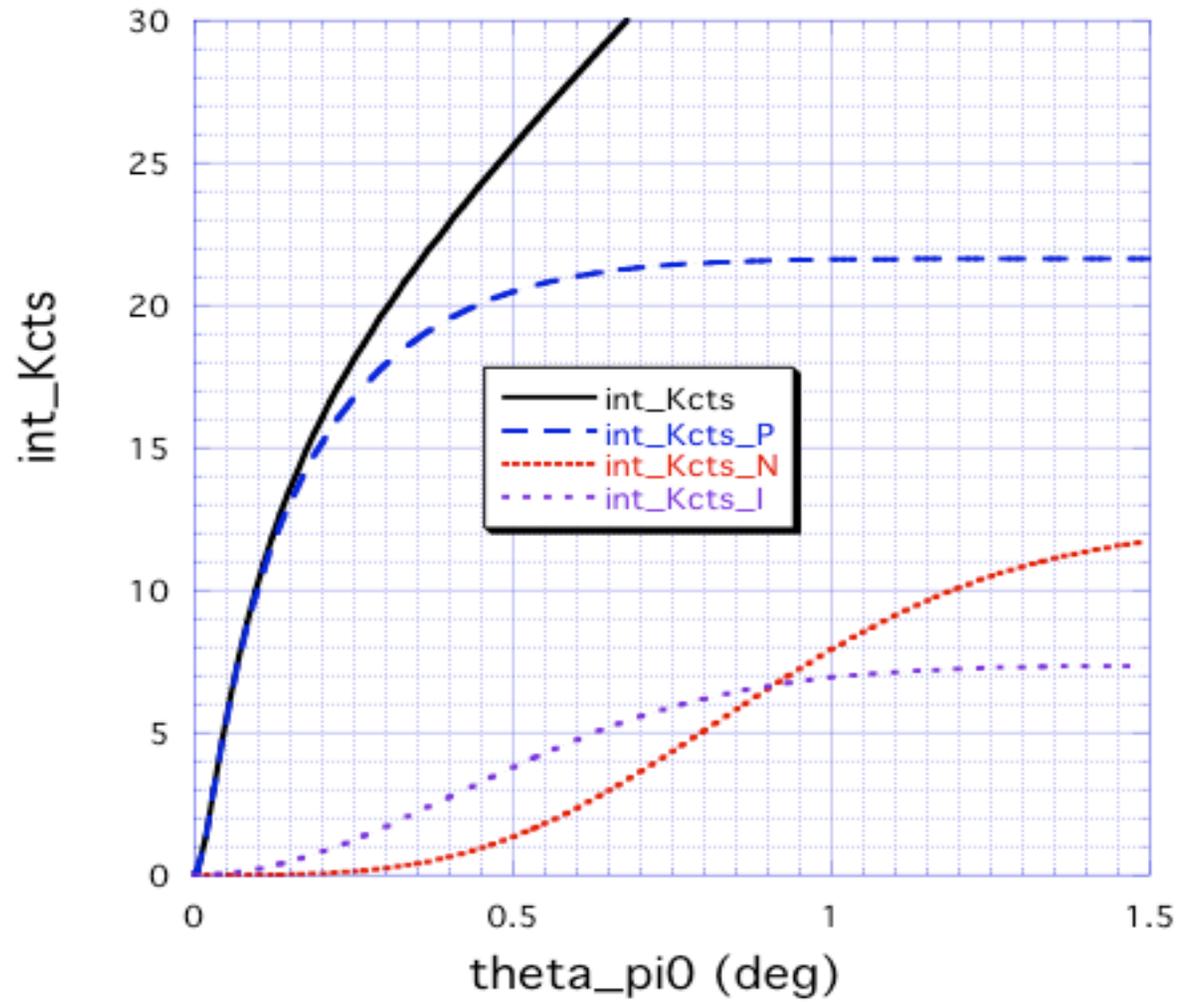
integrated cts, % N+I, E0=5.7, 7 days



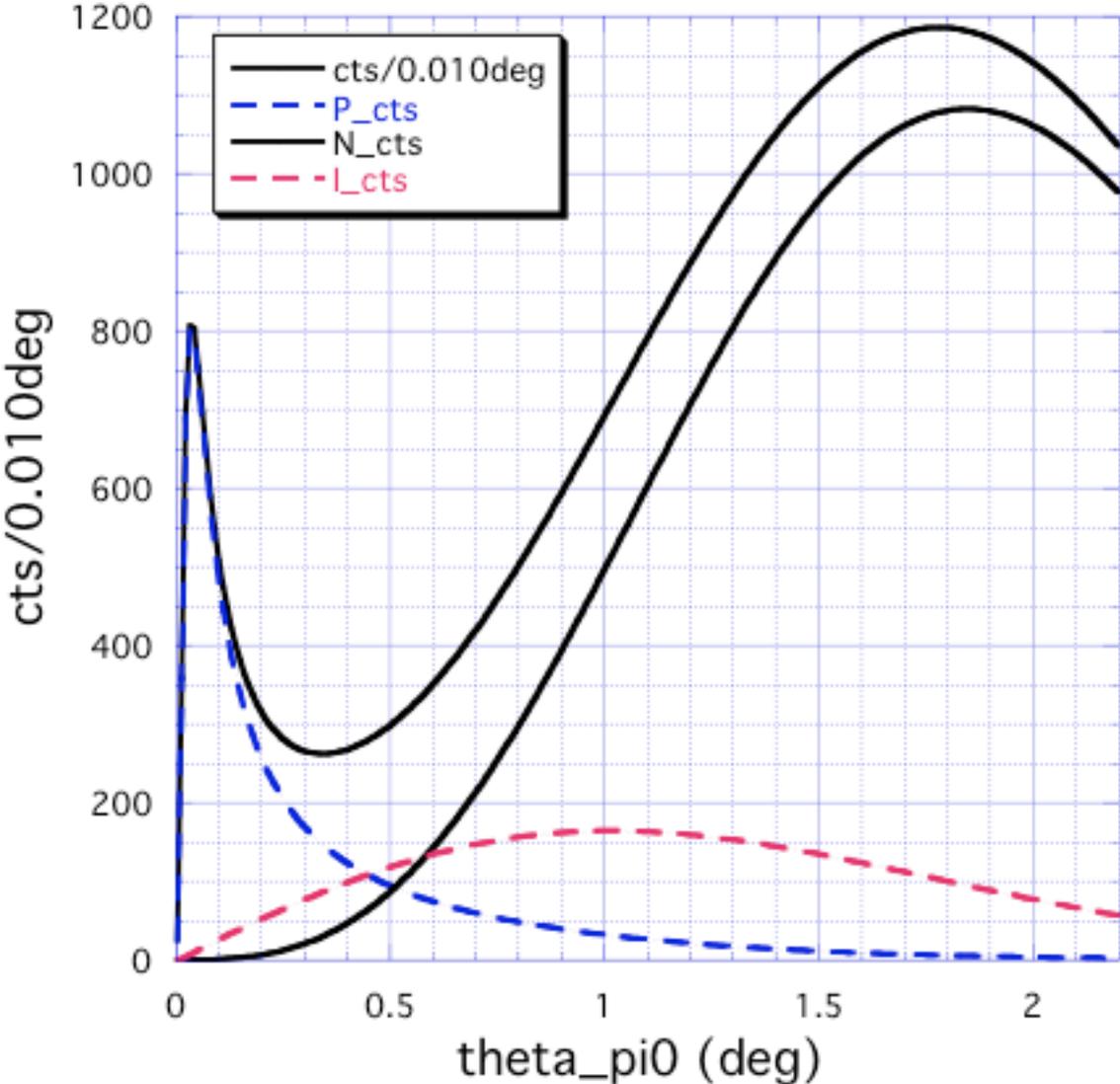
Small effect of angular resolution on integrals



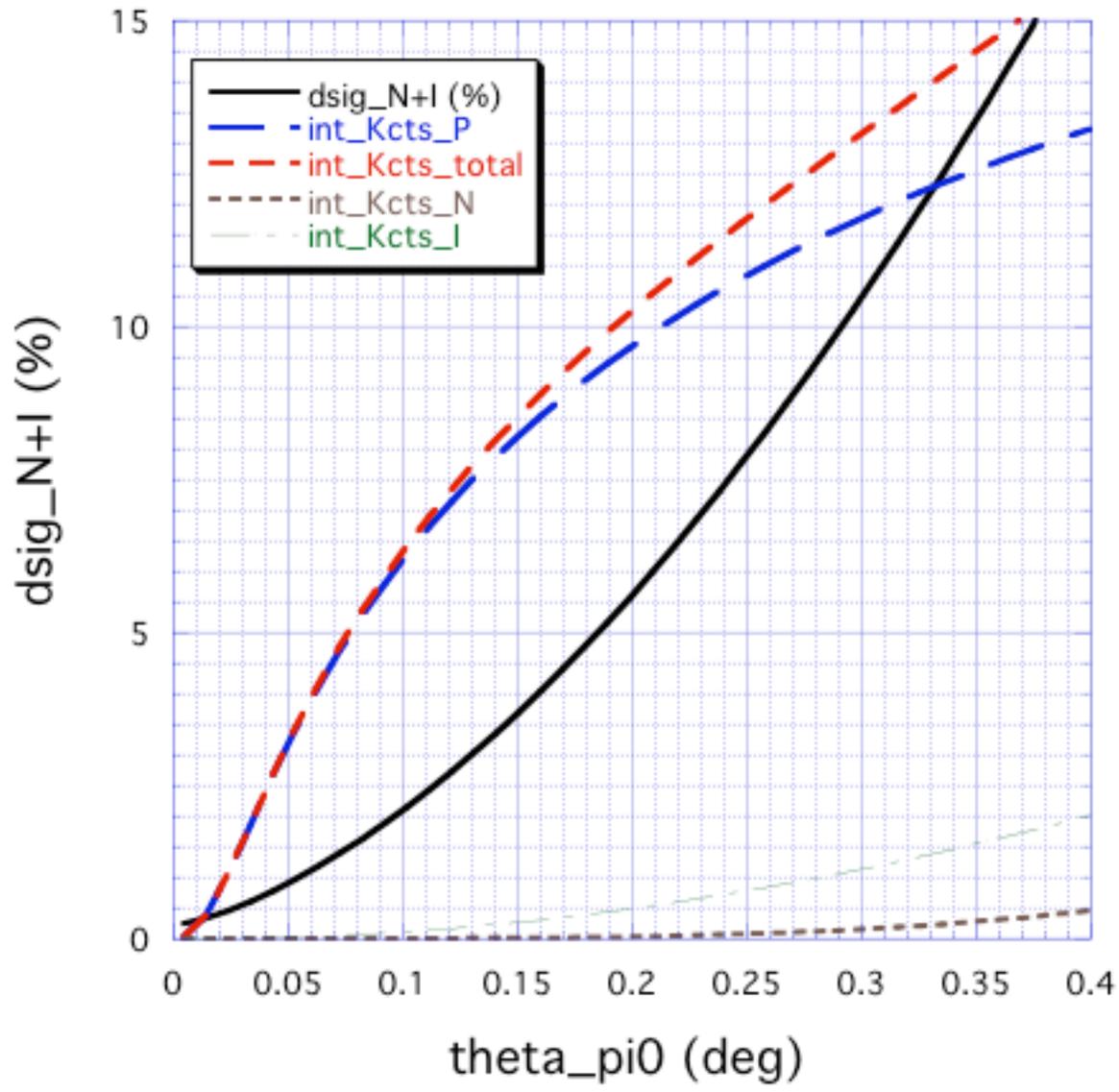
Pb-E0=5.7_0.5MHz_7days



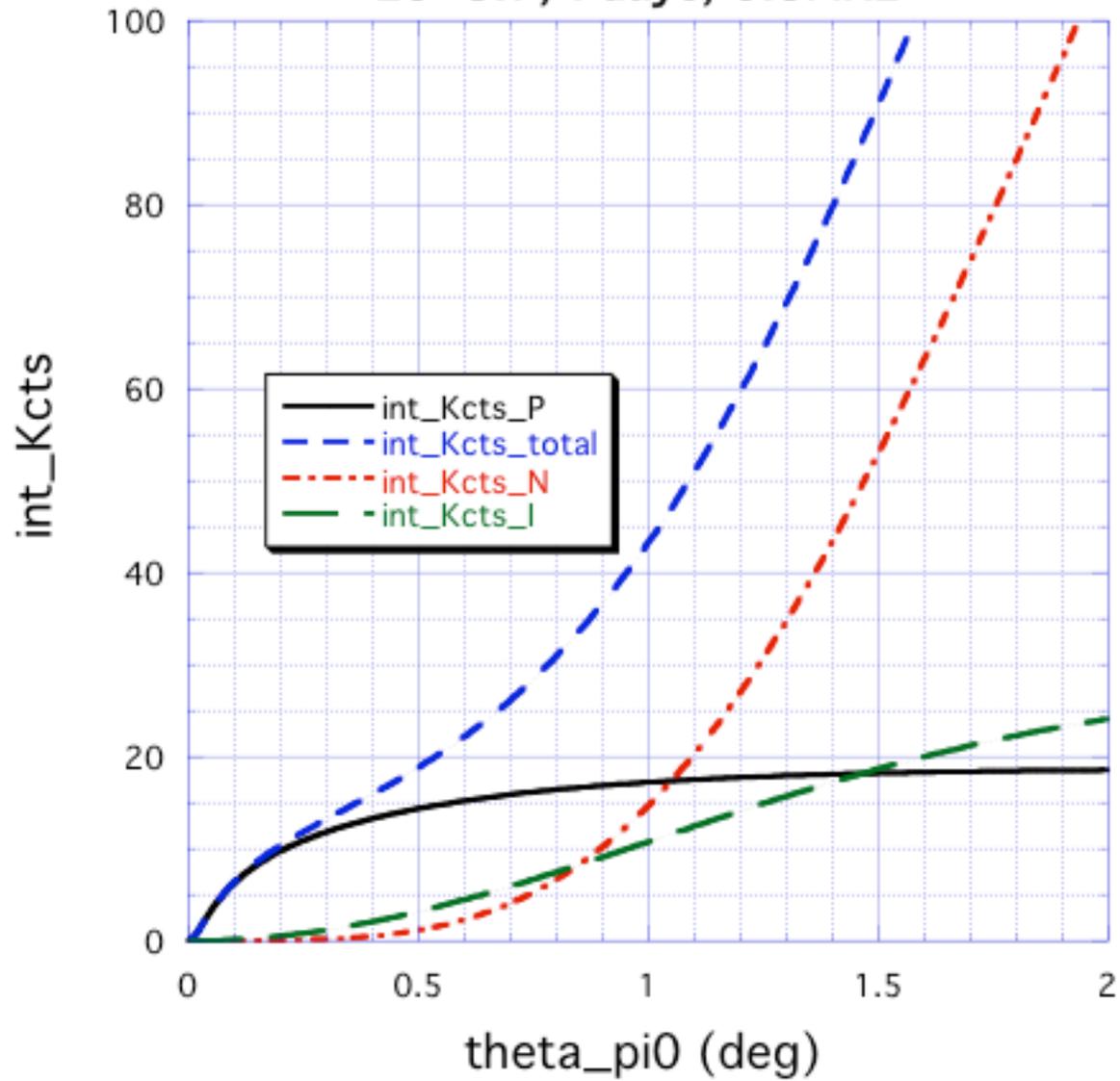
C E0=5.7, 7days, 0.5MHz



C, dsig_N+I(%), int_Kct
E0=5.7, 7days, 0.5MHz



C Integrated counts,
E0=5.7, 7days, 0.5MHz

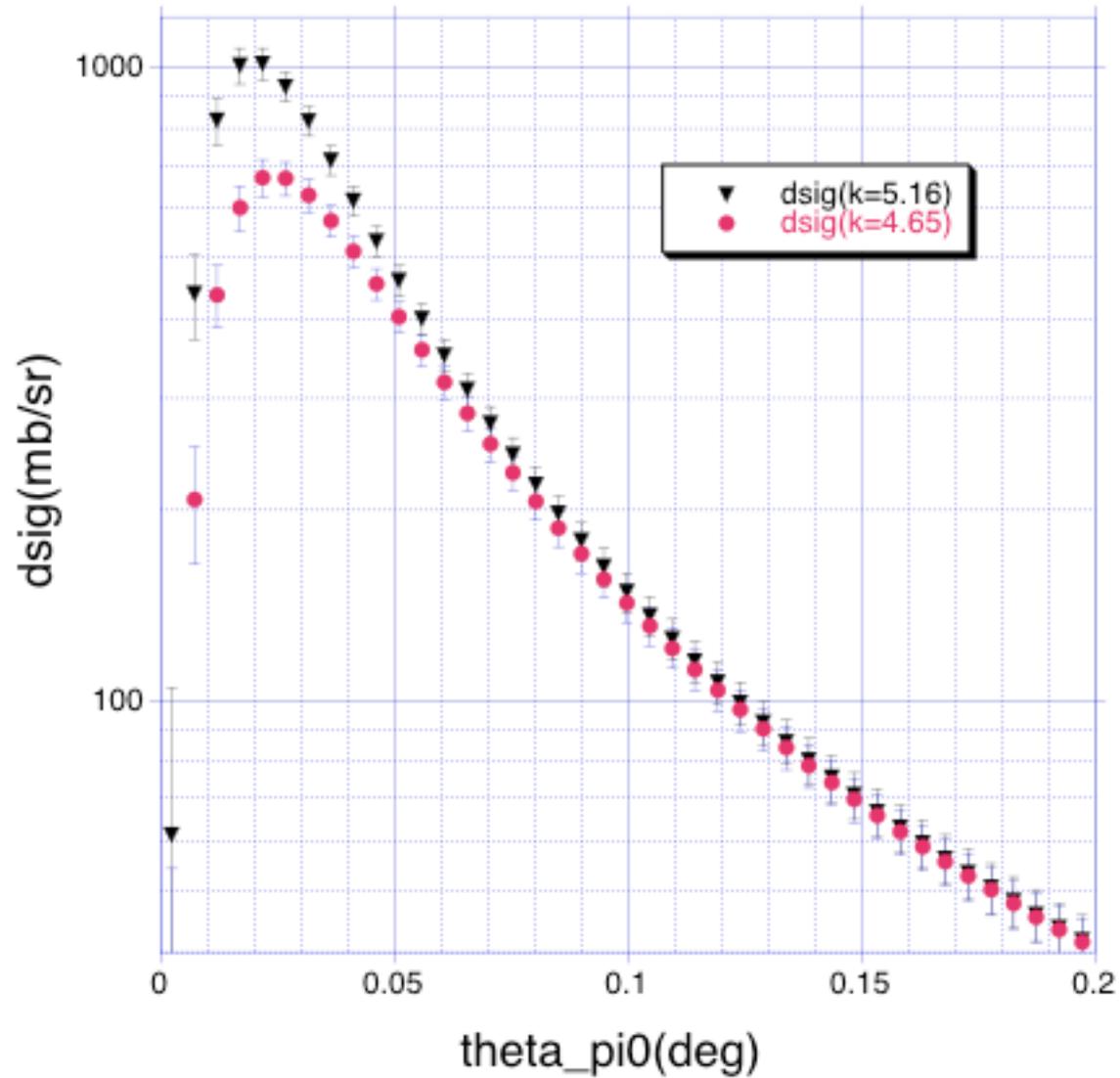


Integration Regions 7 days, 0.5 MHz

	Counts	\square_c (deg)	$f_{N+I}(\%)$
Pb	10K	0.10	2.0
Pb	15K	0.19	5.0
C	10K	0.20	5.5

Energy dependence: two bins

Pb-7 days-0.5MHz-E0=5.7 GeV



Possible methods to make measurements at a reduced photon flux

1. Compton effect: high count rate high background
(pair spectrometer magnet is off)
2. Nuclear coherent π^0 production in C: high count rate (but at a larger angle than Primakoff, ie more counts in the Pb-glass)
3. Primakoff peak in Pb: this is closest to what we want but will take the most time

Run Plan Suggestions

- Determine photon flux level
- Start experiment with Pb
- get 20K cts for $\square_c = 0.10^0$
- divide the energy region into two bins
- Analyze data as a function of $\square_c > 0.10^0$
- Run C for 10K cts
- Run Pb for 10K cts at a lower beam intensity

**•Conclusions, All goals can be met in the allocated
running time**

- Measure Energy dependence in Pb
- Z dependence comparing C and Pb
- Compton scattering cross sections in Be and C
- Reduced flux run with one of the three methods
(probably the nuclear coherent production in C)

Some suggestions for measurements

- Measure target attenuation in low photon beam using TAC
 - This technique could possibly be used to measure target uniformity
- Compton cross sections in Be, C with singles and coincidence
 - Test HYCAL position resolution
 - Measure photon energy
 - Test beam offset, angle

Test the effect of taking the inner crystal out of the trigger

Test inner absorber (??) before permanent installation

Suggestions for Online Analysis

Sort data into three bins

inner, inner-outer, and transition hits

Use only the first two in the online display