

Positronium simulation

SNU

Bongho Kim

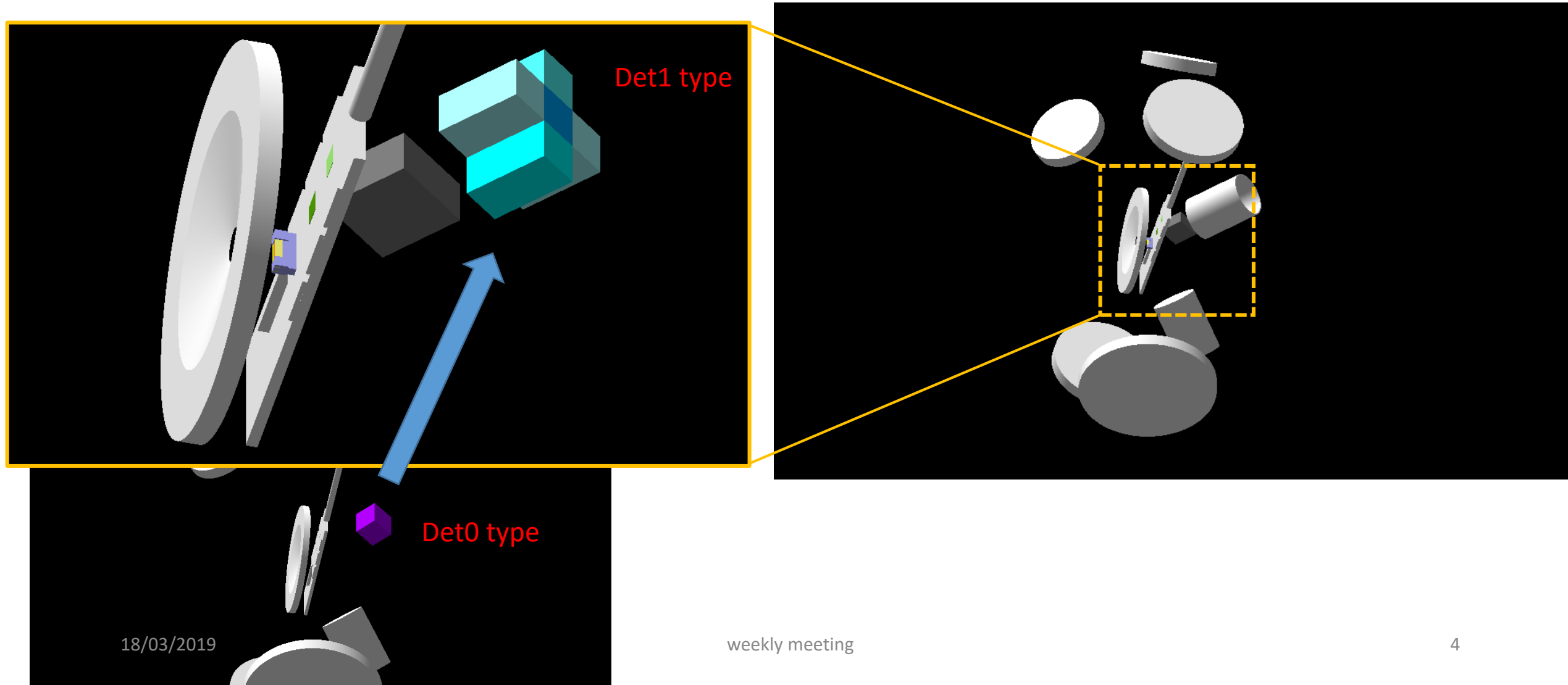
Contents

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2. Positronium spread by reflection and generation angle distribution
3. Detected signal distribution

1. Basic information of simulation

- Purpose of this simulation
 - Check Compton background effect to measure correct beam intensity.
 - Efficiency change by positronium spread (especially flat target)
 - Time distribution of positronium for cavity (required for cross-section measurement) ← possible main error
 - Find the way to measure positronium property to reduce systematic error

Simulation geometry



Simulation

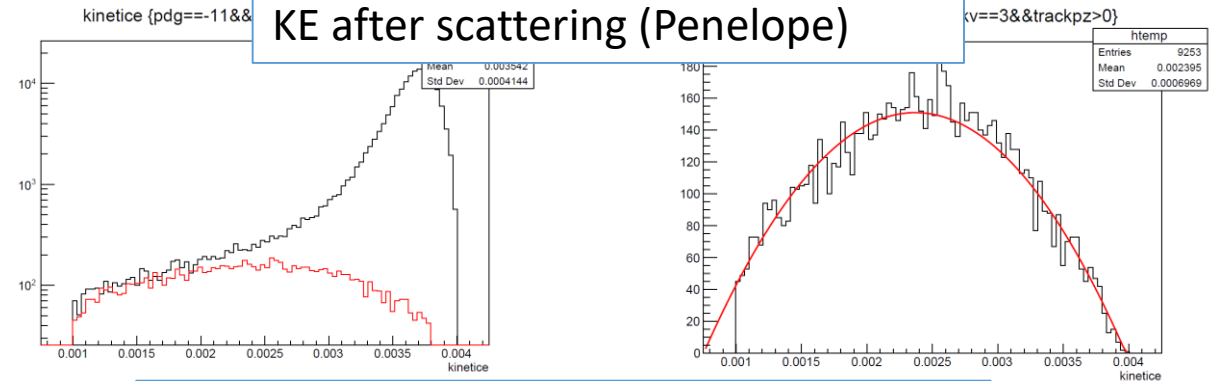
- Geant4.10.3.p01
- Positronium library + Penelope library
 - positronium library (positronium generation, decay and reflection)
 - positronium generation library (o-Ps (142ns; 30% x 100%(or75%)), p-Ps (125ps;10%), thermal positron (10ps; 50%), Ps at pore (74ns; 30% x 0%(or25%)), Bk positron(10%)
 - oPs energy (50meV; Maxwell-Boltzman distribution)
 - Ps generation & reflection direction distribution (cosine or isotropic)
- Positron penetration of 30nm film, reflection angle at target.

Positron library

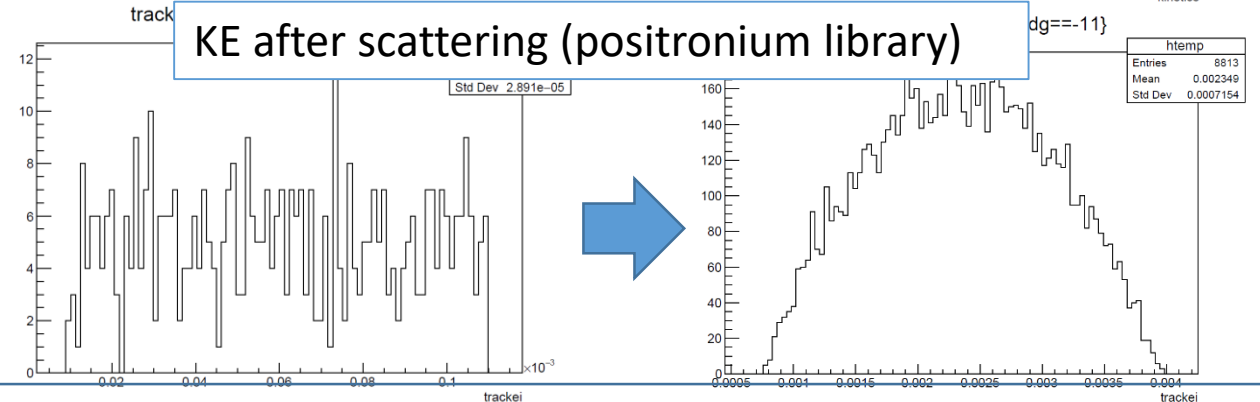
- Positronium deposit energy distribution with back scattering is simulated with Penelope library and the shape is used for positron reflection at the target.
- Theta angle distribution after 30nm window (geant4.10.3p01) is done with Compton scattering (not multiple scattering)

Positron backscattering

KE after scattering (Penelope)

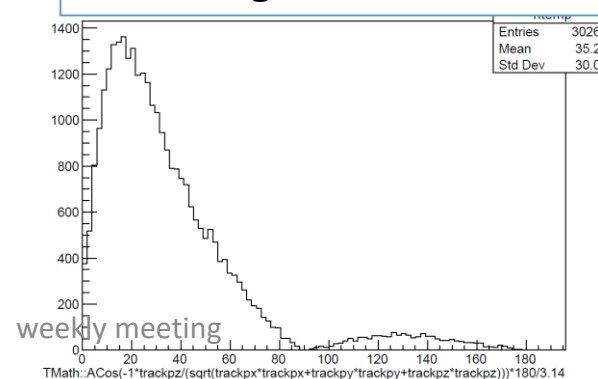


KE after scattering (positronium library)

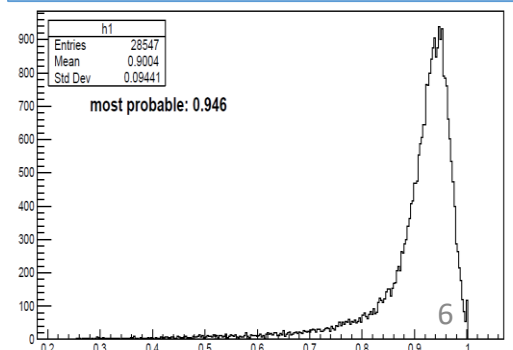


Positron penetration

Theta angle distribution



Energy ratio after/before

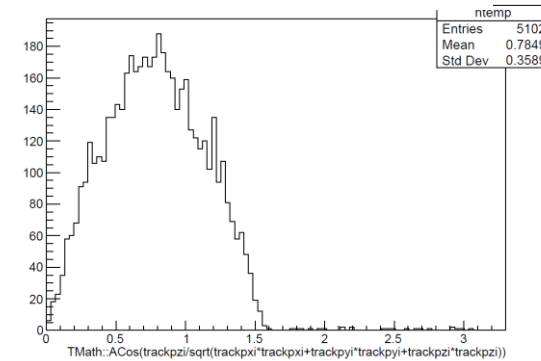


2. Positronium spread

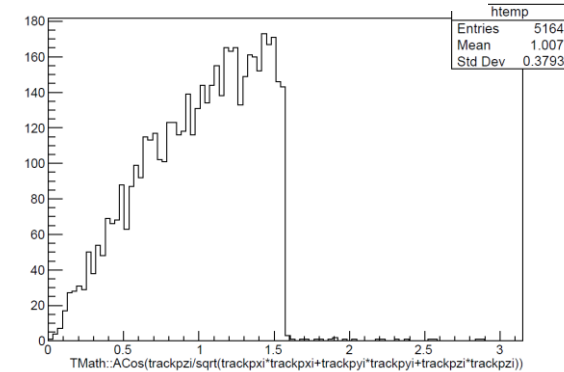
Cosine and isotropic distribution

- Positronium generation and reflection angle distribution
 - PRA94, 022716 (2016) insist cosine distribution but not precise.
 - Cavity target is more related with reflection distribution and flat target is more related with generation direction distribution

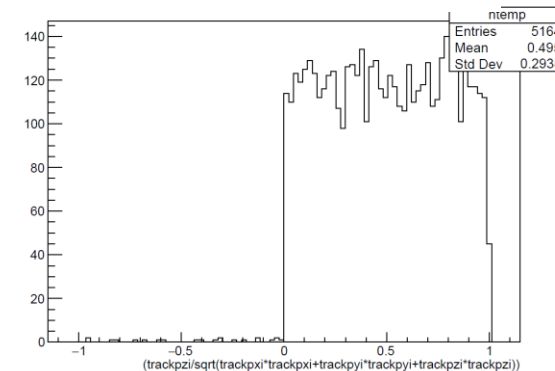
Theta distribution
cosine



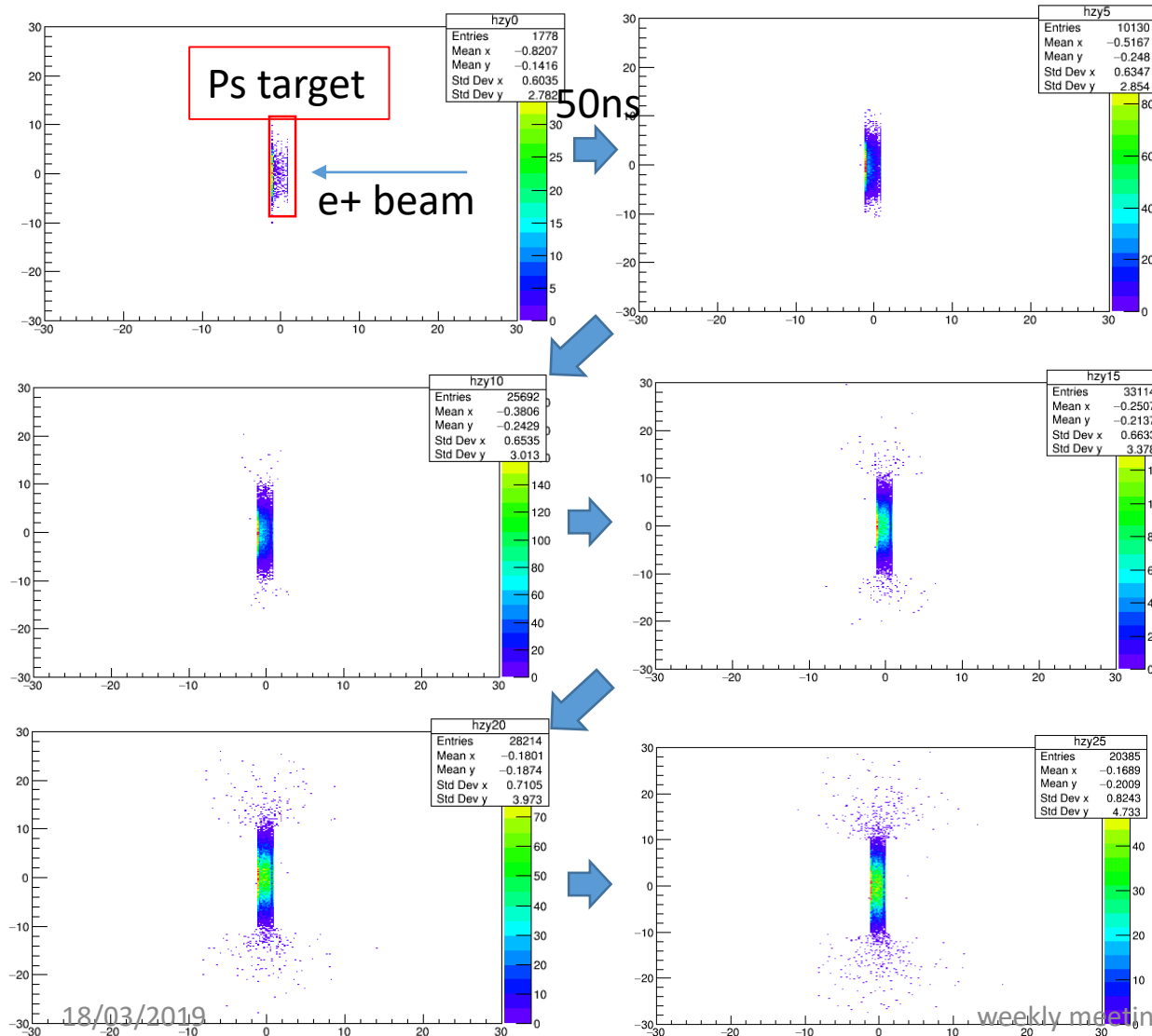
Theta distribution
isotropic



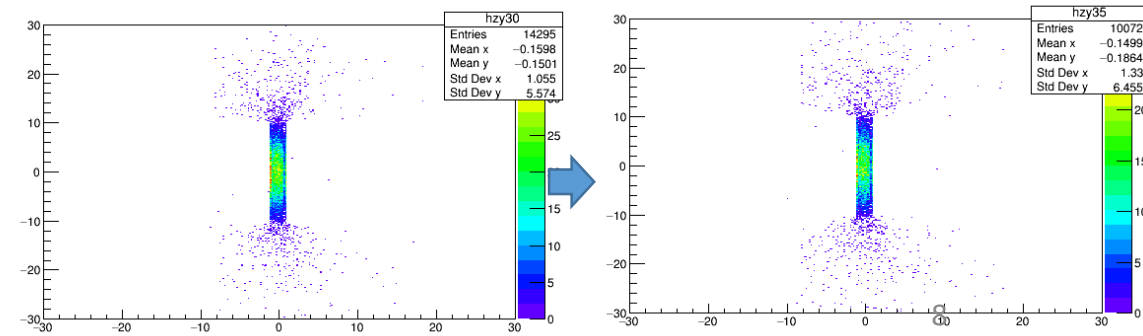
phi distribution



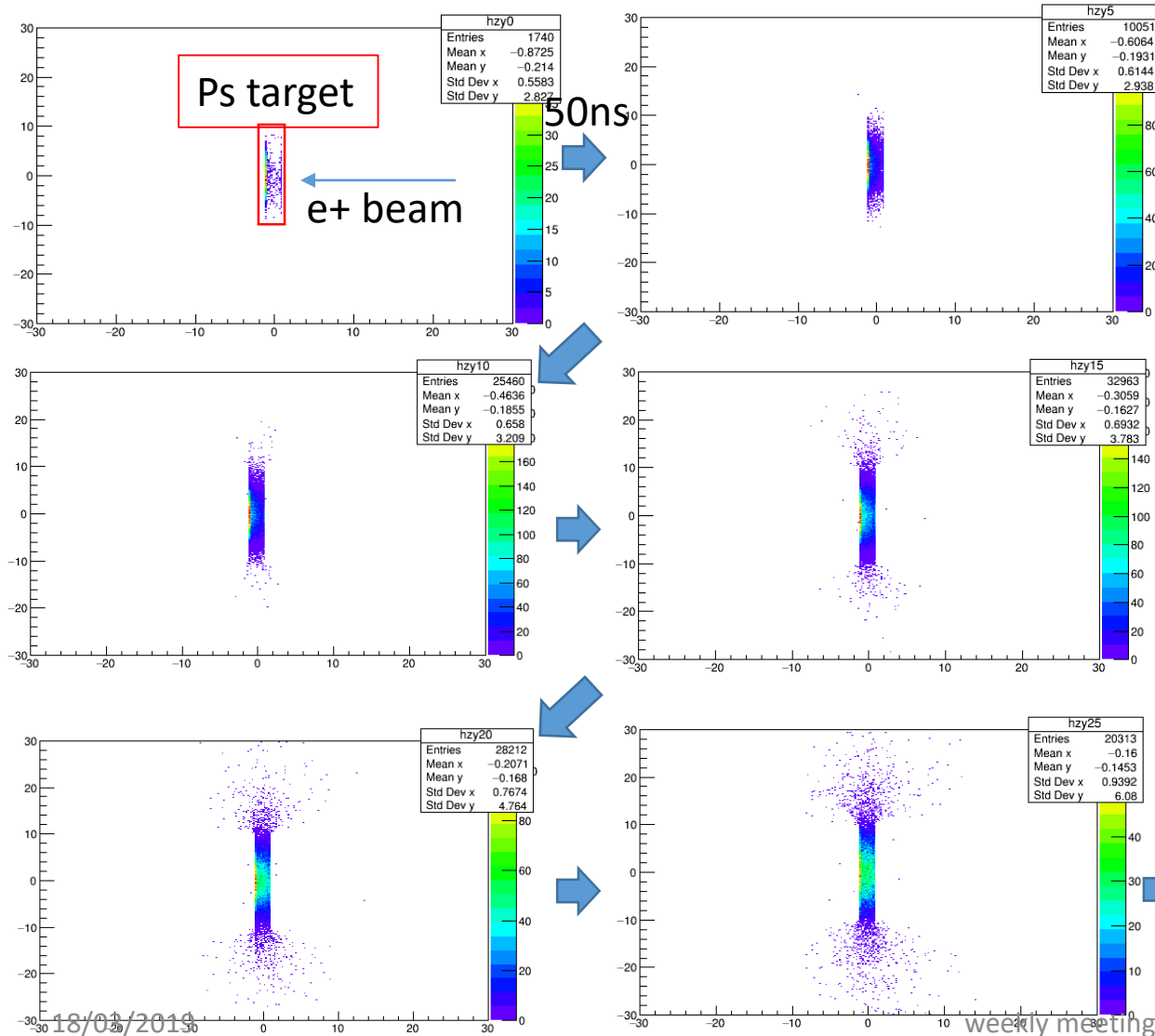
Positronium in the target cavity (cos)



Time	Fraction (in/all)	Total Amount
-100ns	0.987	1779
-50ns	0.992	10132
0ns	0.989	25692
50ns	0.984	33130
100ns	0.970	28226
150ns	0.952	20412
200ns	0.926	14335
250ns	0.893	10135

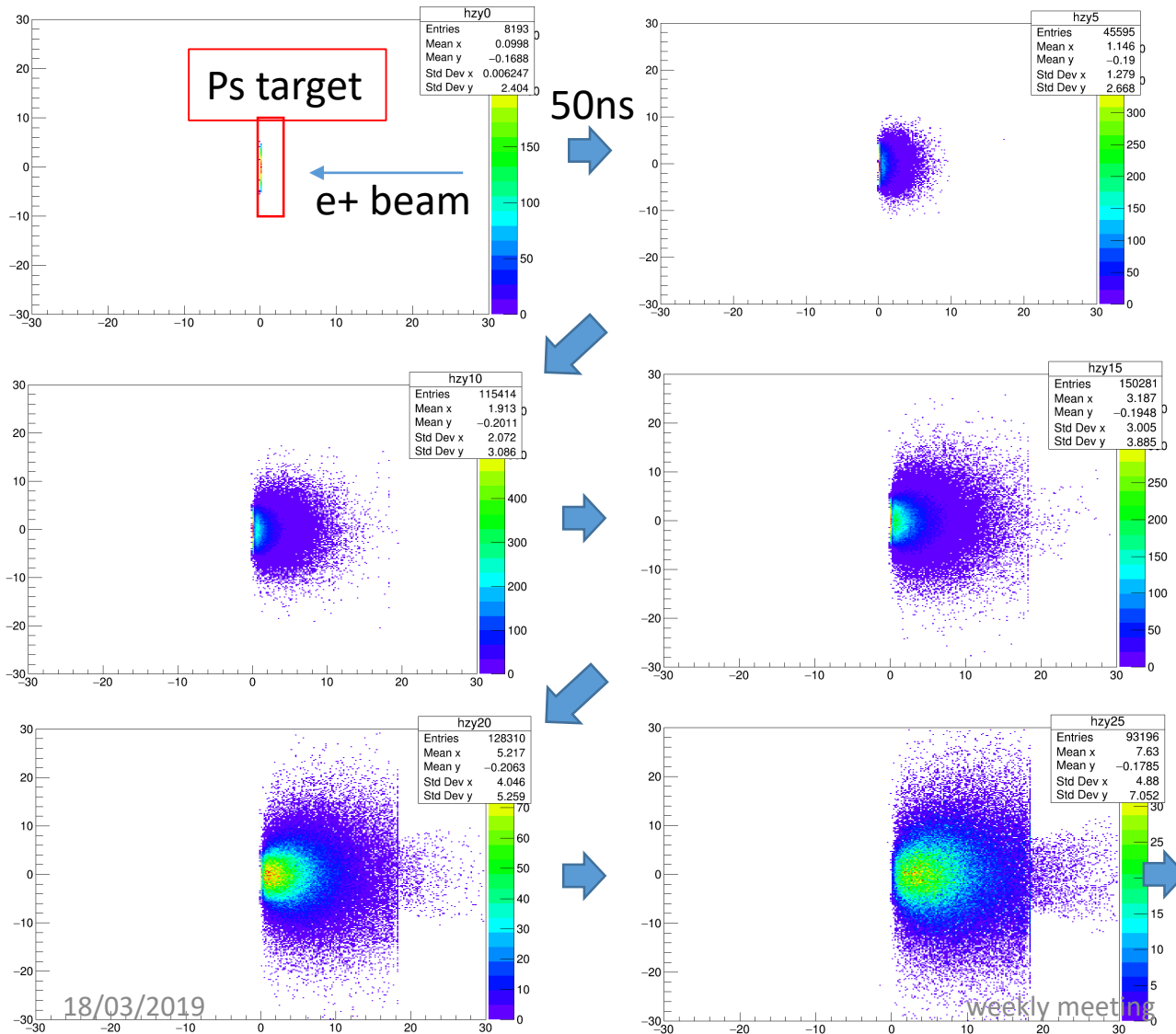


Positronium in the target cavity (iso)



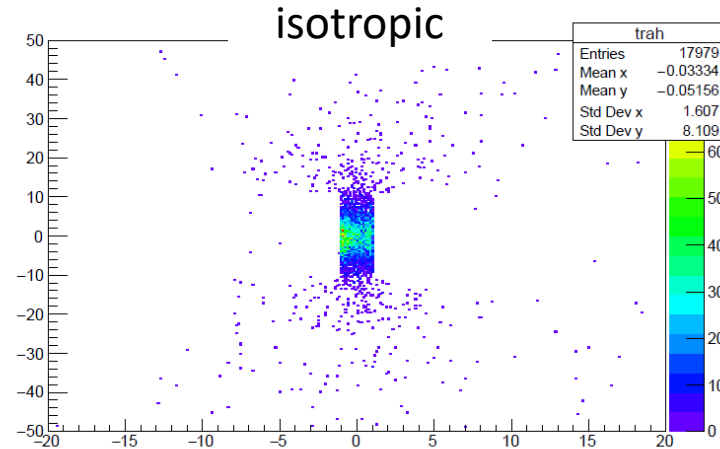
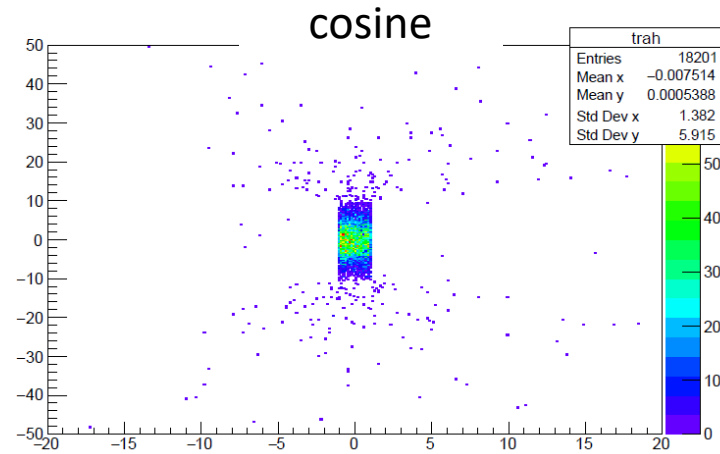
Time	Fraction (in/all)	Total Amount
-100ns	0.99	1742
-50ns	0.989	10054
0ns	0.985	25479
50ns	0.972	32992
100ns	0.948	28247
150ns	0.902	20376
200ns	0.844	14392
250ns	0.782	10137

Positronium in the flat target (cos)

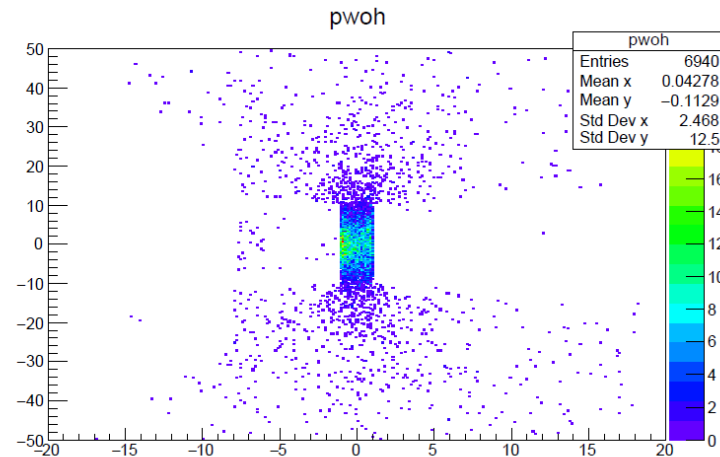
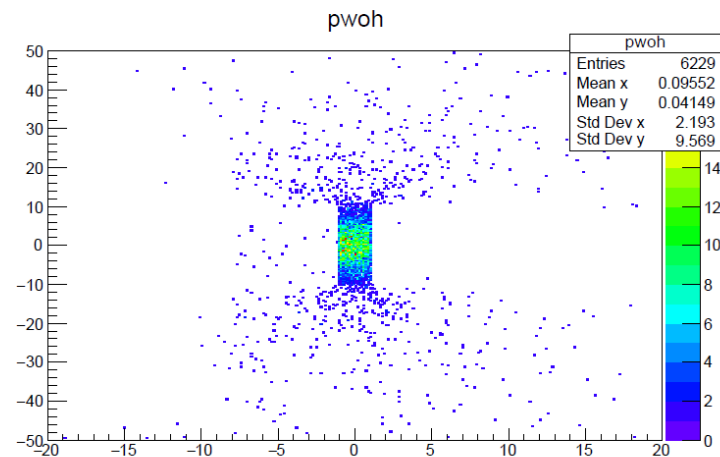


Time	Fraction (in/all)	Total Amount
-100ns	0.385	8195
-50ns	0.199	45595
0ns	0.138	115416
50ns	0.073	150283
100ns	0.025	128374
150ns	0.006	93511
200ns	0.001	66014
250ns	0.001	46462

Positronium distribution (dead point) (det0)

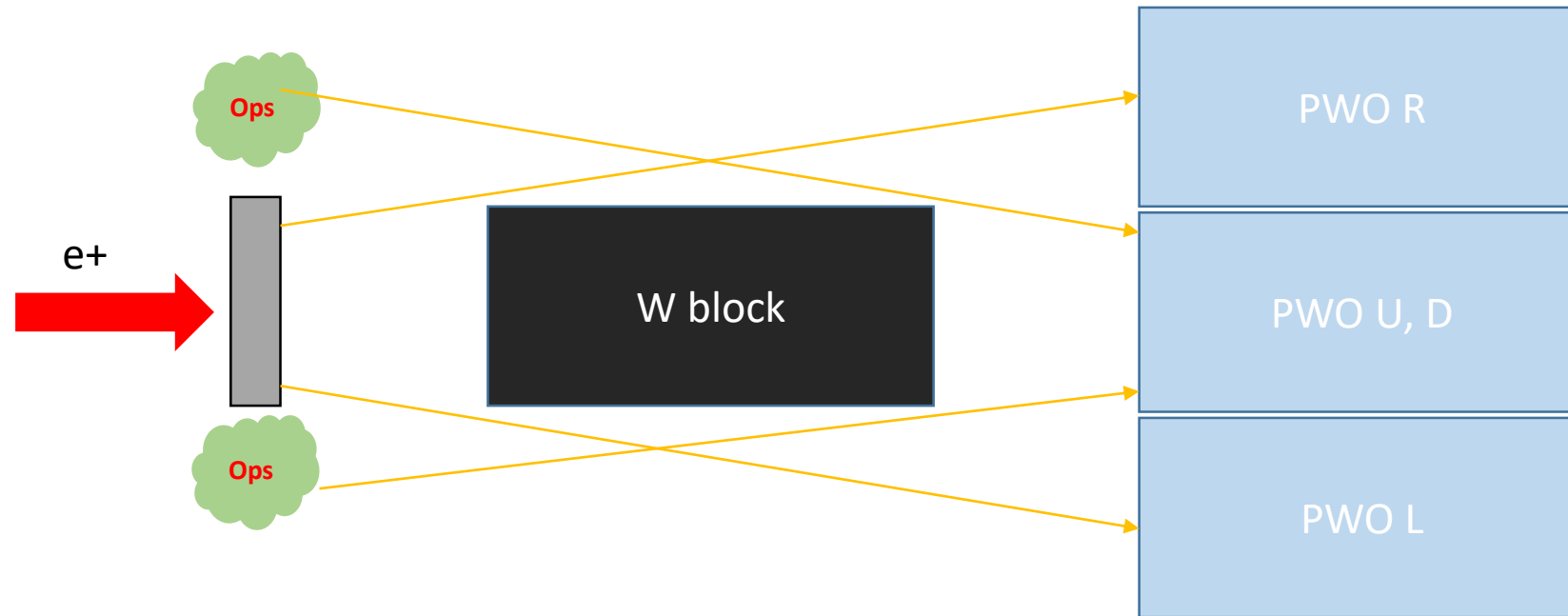


- Upper histograms show annihilation point of Opos
- Lower histograms show detected annihilation point of Opos with W block (2x4x4cm)

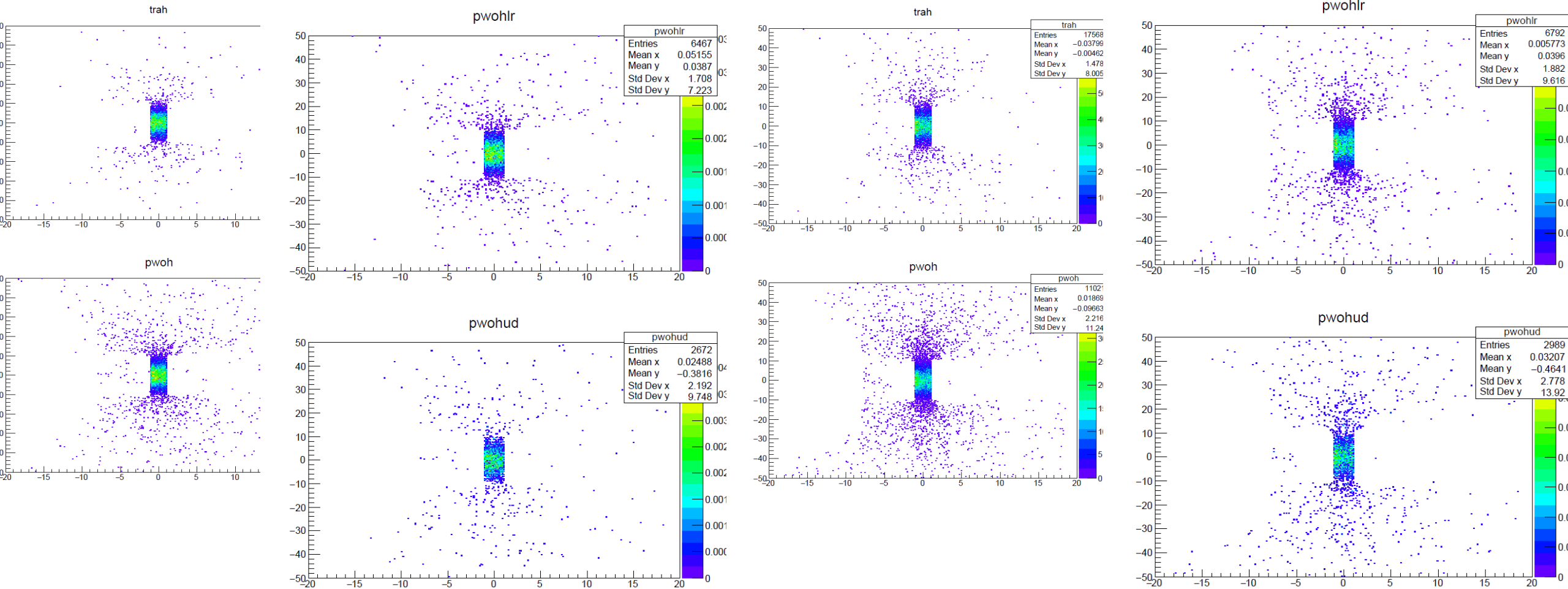


- Efficiency(position) will be updated w & w/o W block

Detector geometry



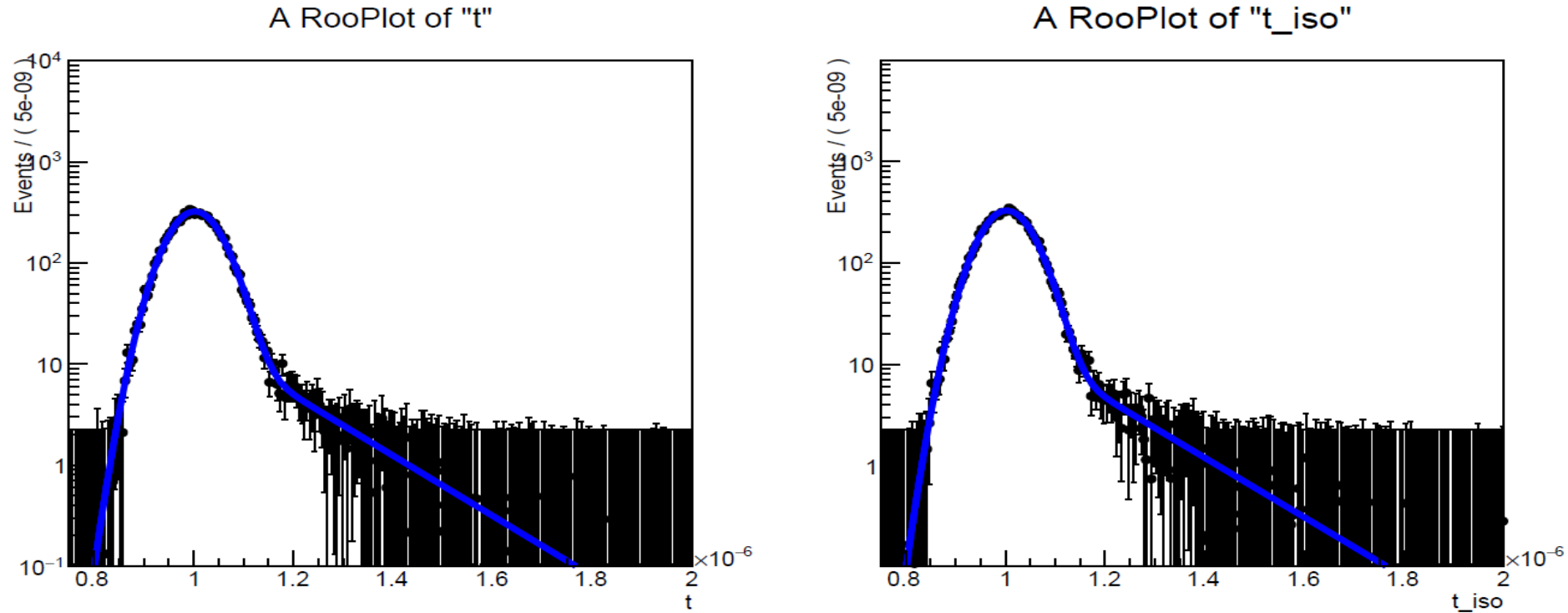
Positronium distribution (dead point) (det1)



- Efficiency(position) will be updated w & w/o W block

3. Detected signal distribution

Time distribution at PWO detector (det0)



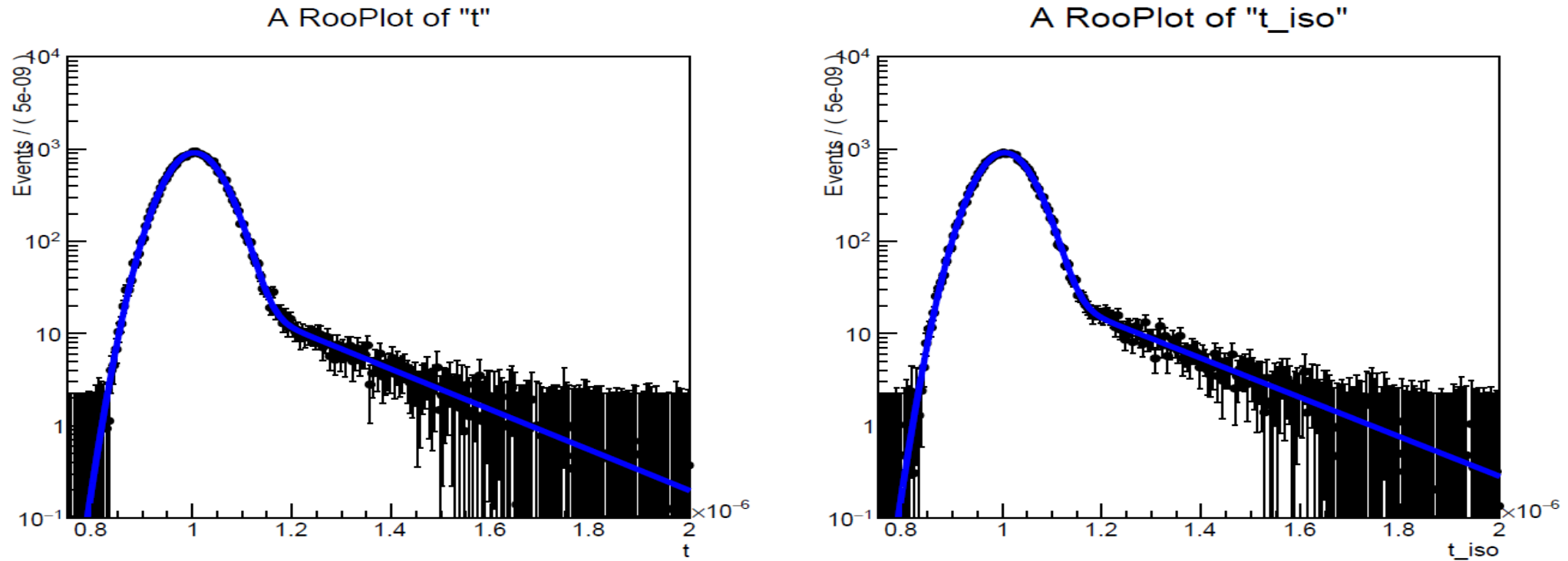
Error should be reduced (error is given with mean depE as 0.5MeV)

$\sigma_t = 50\text{ns}$; $\sigma_x = 2\text{mm}$; $\sigma_y = 3\text{mm}$, $\# = 1,000,000$

Left) $\chi^2 = 0.37$; $\tau = (1.46 \pm 0.21) \times 10^{-7}$

Right) $\chi^2 = 0.13$; $\tau = (1.48 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-7}$

Time distribution at PWO detector (det0 +W)



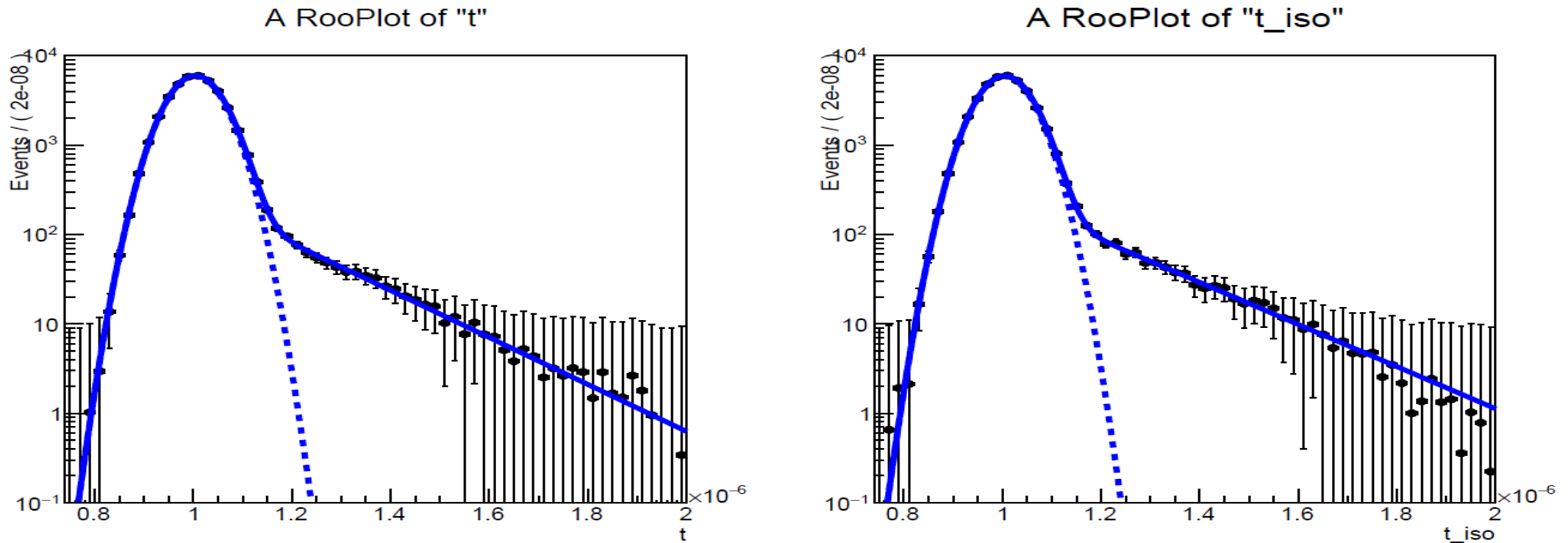
Error should be reduced (error is given with mean depE as 0.5MeV)

$\sigma_t = 50\text{ns}$; $\sigma_x = 2\text{mm}$; $\sigma_y = 3\text{mm}$, $\# = 20,000,000$

Left) $\chi^2 = 0.39$; $\tau = (1.98 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-7}$

Right) $\chi^2 = 0.39$; $\tau = (2.03 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-7}$

Time distribution at PWO detector (det1 +W)

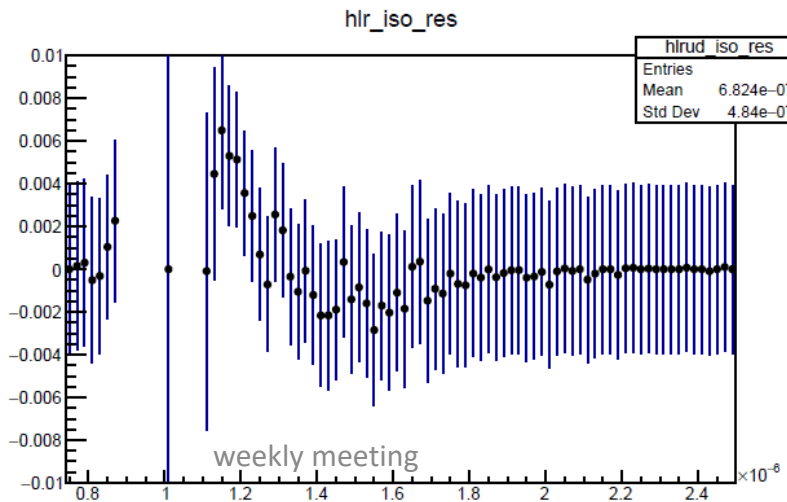
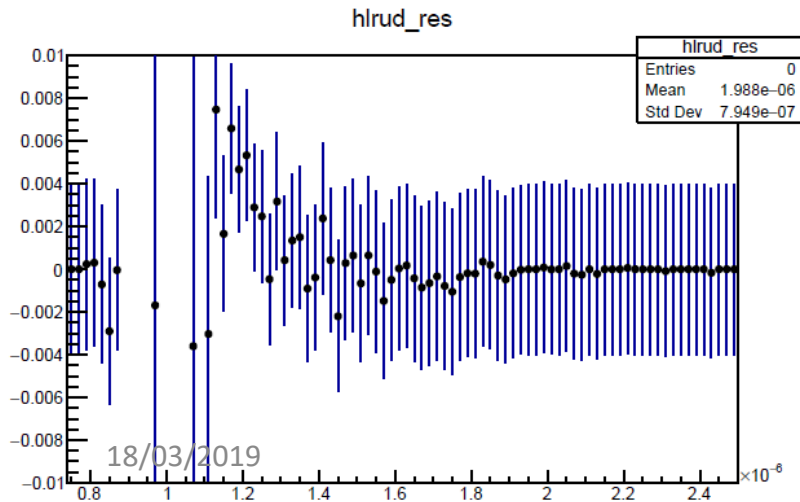
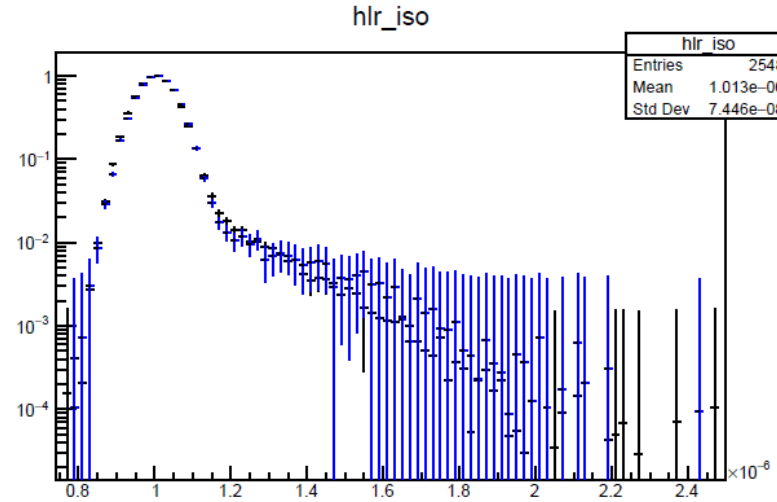
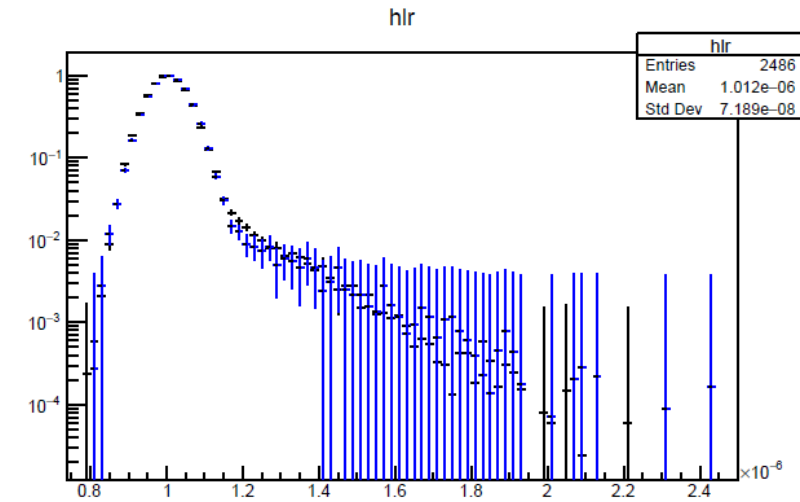


Showing with reduced bin number(1/4) ,# =20,000,000

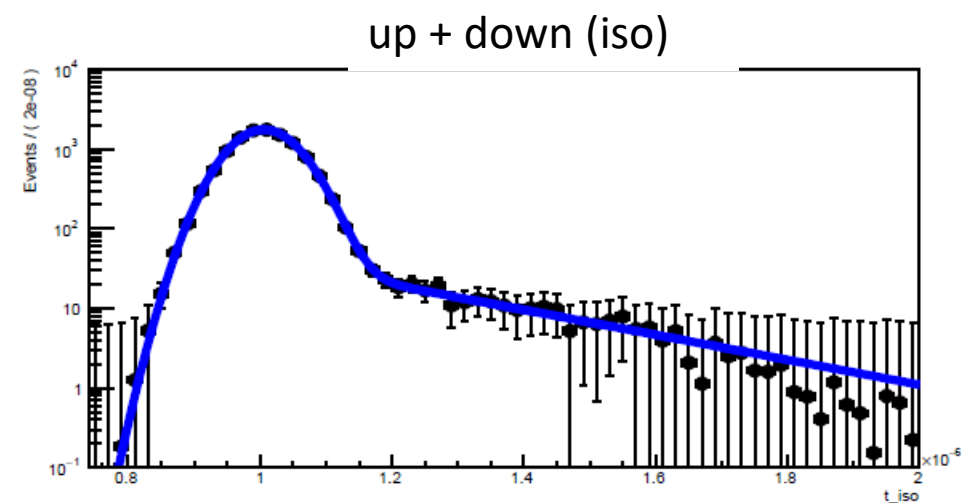
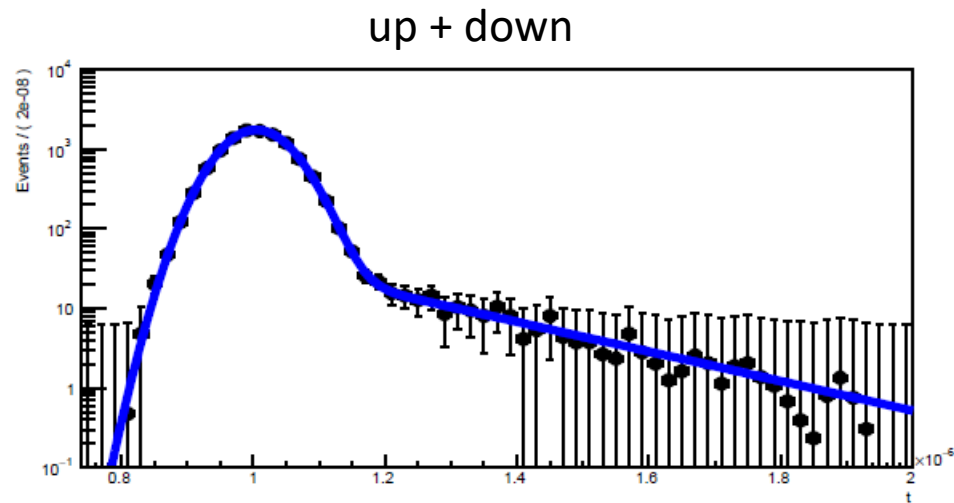
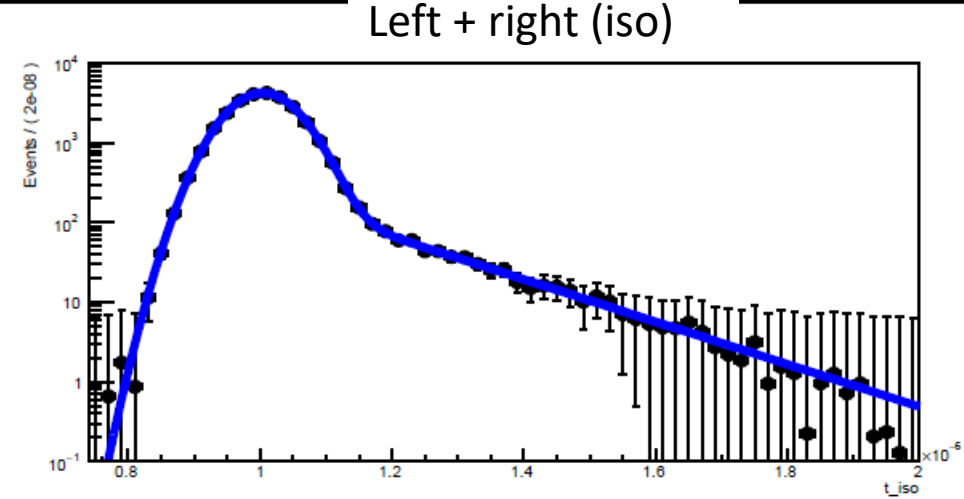
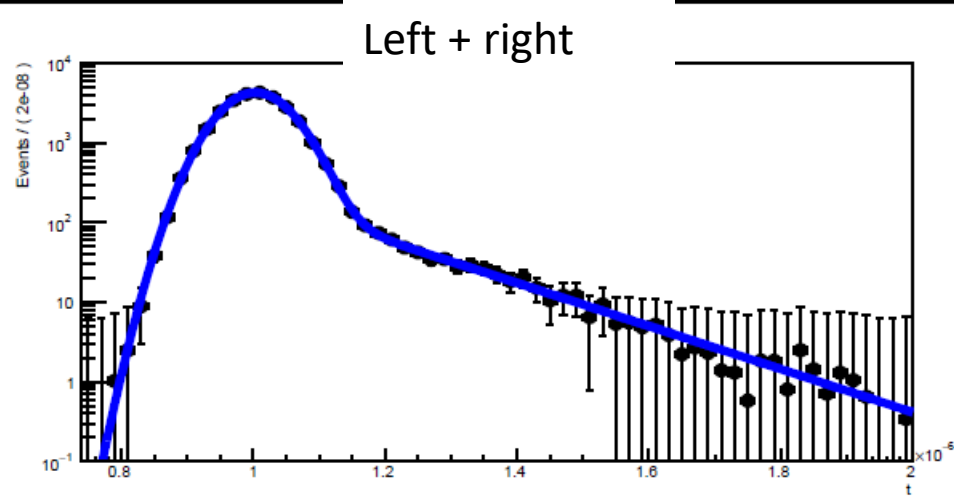
Left) $\chi^2 = 0.26$; $\tau = (1.67 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-7}$

Right) $\chi^2 = 0.26$; $\tau = (1.85 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-7}$

Det1 signal



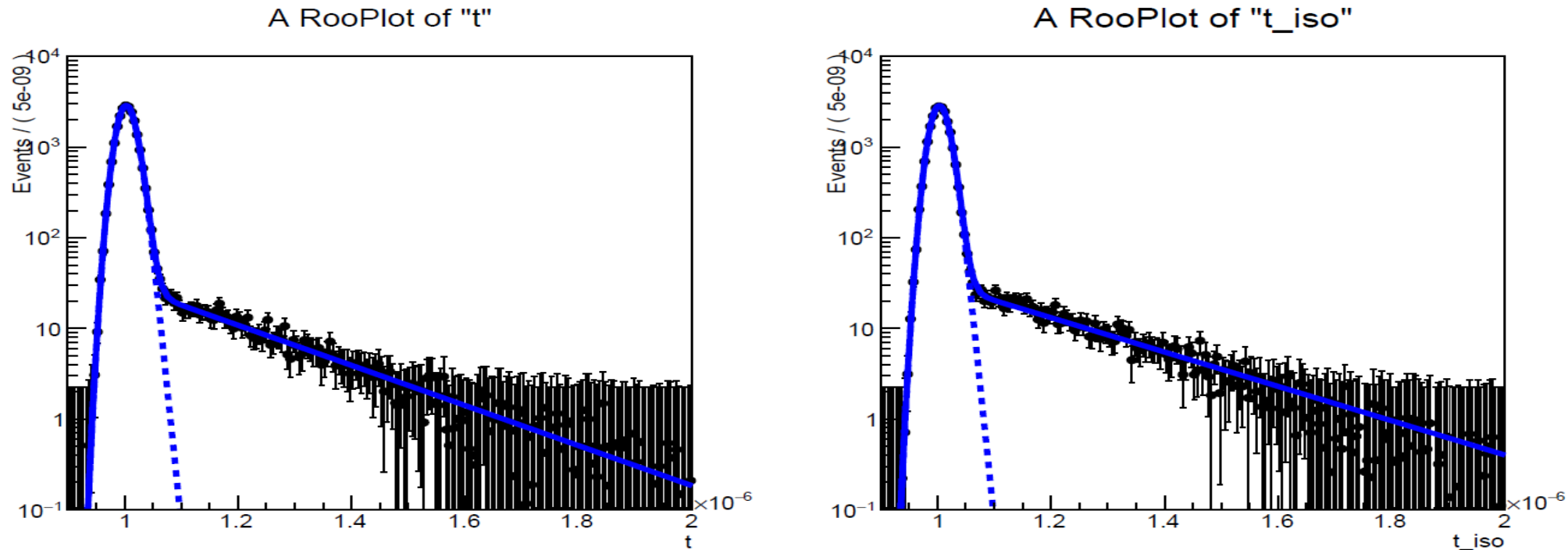
- Upper black : left + right
- Upper blue : up + down
- Lower plots : residual after scaling



- $\text{Tau}_{lr} = 1.63 \pm 0.13 \times 10^{-7}$, $\text{tau}_{ud} = 2.35 \pm 0.55 \times 10^{-7}$
- $\text{Tau}_{lr_iso} = 1.63 \pm 0.10 \times 10^{-7}$, $\text{tau}_{ud_iso} = 2.91 \pm 0.53 \times 10^{-7}$

backup

Time distribution at PWO detector (det0 +W)



Error should be reduced (error is given with mean depE as 0.5MeV)

$$\sigma_t = 15\text{ns}; \sigma_x = 2\text{mm}; \sigma_y = 3\text{mm}$$

Left) $\chi^2 = 0.28$; $\tau = (1.96 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-7}$

Right) $\chi^2 = 0.53$; $\tau = (2.29 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-7}$

Time distribution at PWO detector (det1 +W)

$\sigma_t = 15\text{ns}$; $\sigma_x = 2\text{mm}$; $\sigma_y = 3\text{mm}$

Showing with reduced bin number(1/4)

Left) $\chi^2 = 0.20$; $\tau = (1.57 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-7}$

Right) $\chi^2 = 0.29$; $\tau = (1.78 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-7}$ weekly meeting