

Inverse Compton scattering

Lake side discussion 7.7.21

Inverse ?

E_α	"standard"	"inverse"
ΓE_γ	$\beta\Gamma \ll 1$	$\beta\Gamma \gg 1$
$\Gamma E_\gamma \ll mc^2$	"standard" Compton scattering e^- at rest, γ bounces off, e^- at rest	Thomson
$\Gamma E_\gamma \gg mc^2$	KN "standard" Compton scattering e^- at rest, γ scatters, both move	Klein-Nishina

"Thomson"

"Klein-Nishina"

δ approximation

→ talk about "monoenergetic isotropic particle" ⇒ electron
photon



single E

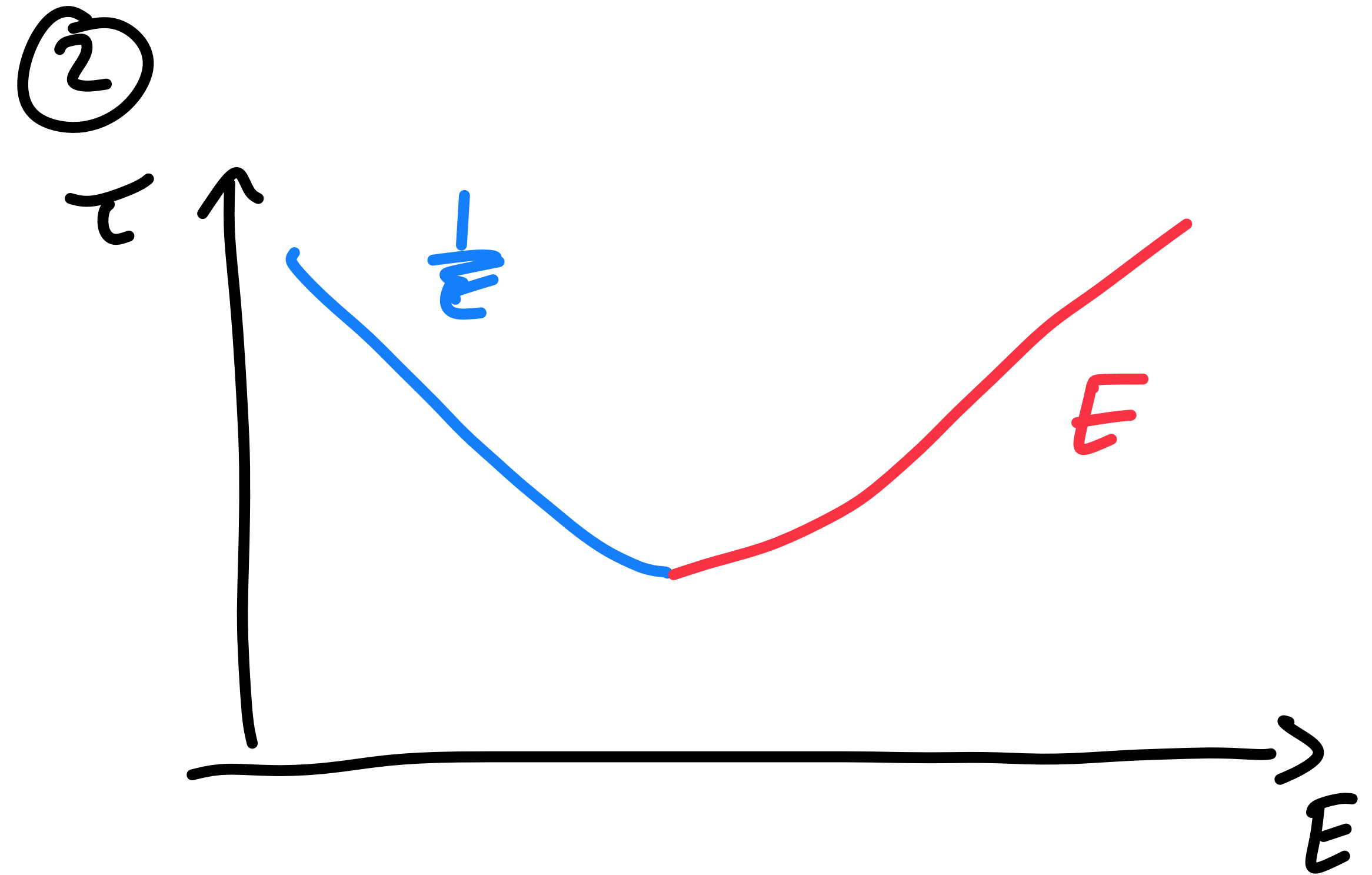
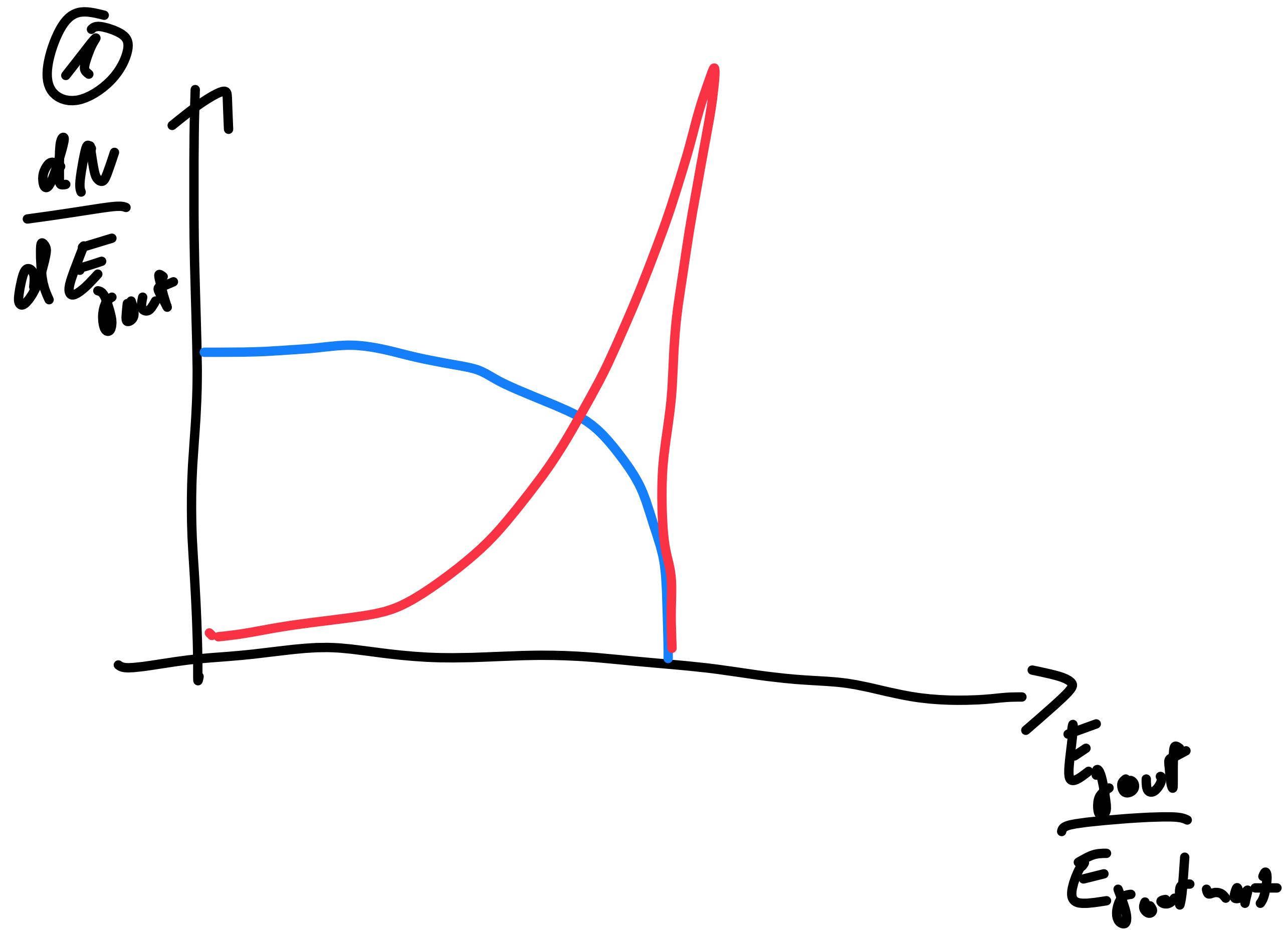


isotropic
average

⇒ more complicated E-distr. can be built from this

Goals

for δ in E_{el} , E_{sin}



We need:

$$\textcircled{1} \langle E_{y \text{ out}} \rangle = f(b) \frac{b}{1+b} E_{el}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \langle \sigma \rangle = \frac{\sigma_T}{1+b}$$

$$b = 4 \frac{E_{el} E_\gamma}{(m c^2)^2}$$

Compton scattering

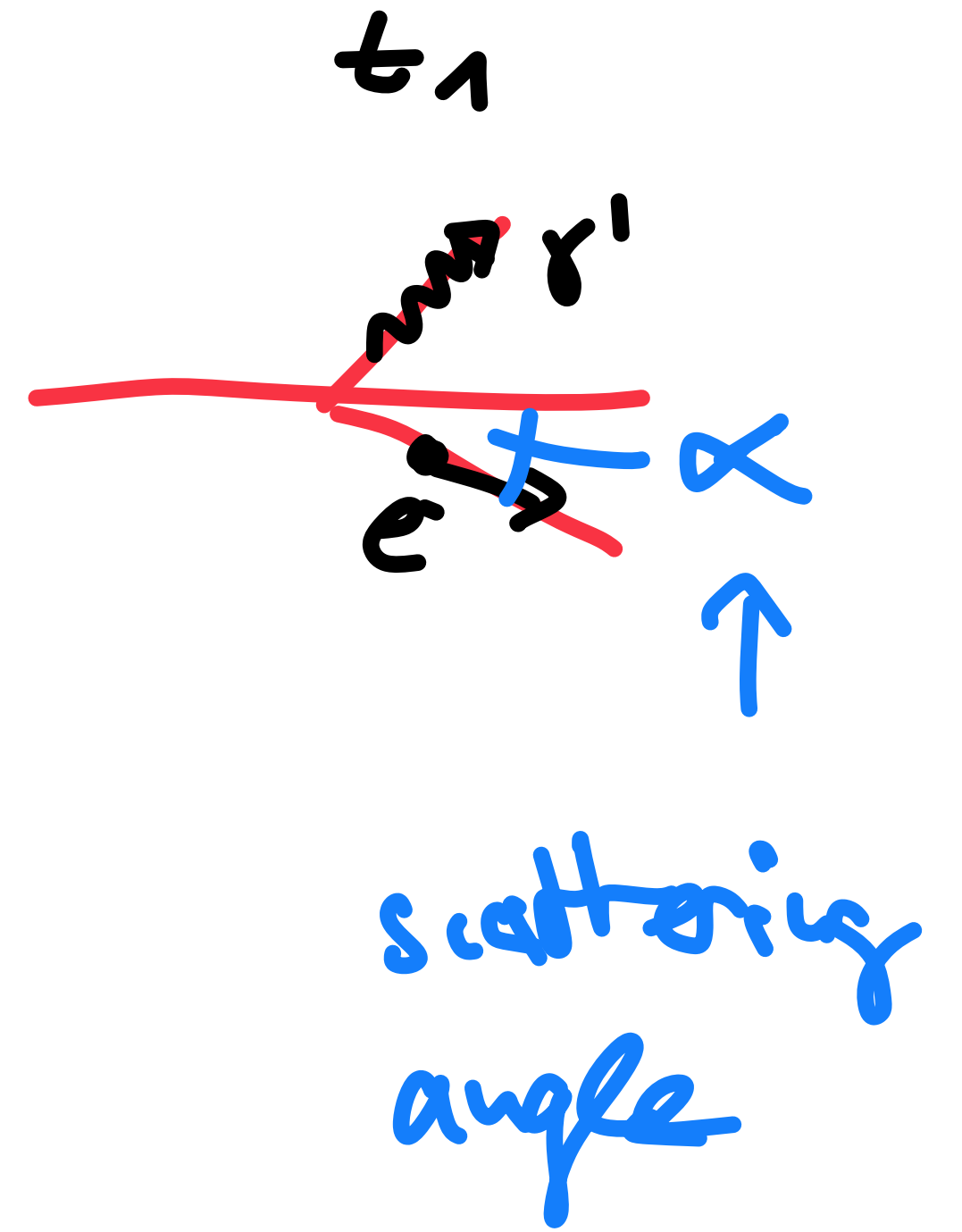
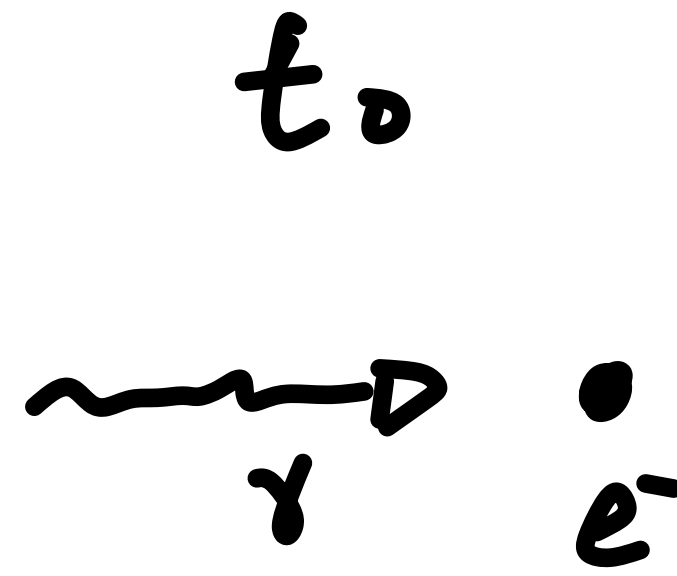
- ① electron at rest
- ② energy + momentum conservation

$$\Rightarrow E_{\gamma'} = \frac{E_{\gamma}}{1 + \frac{E_{\gamma}}{mc^2} (1 - \cos \alpha)}$$

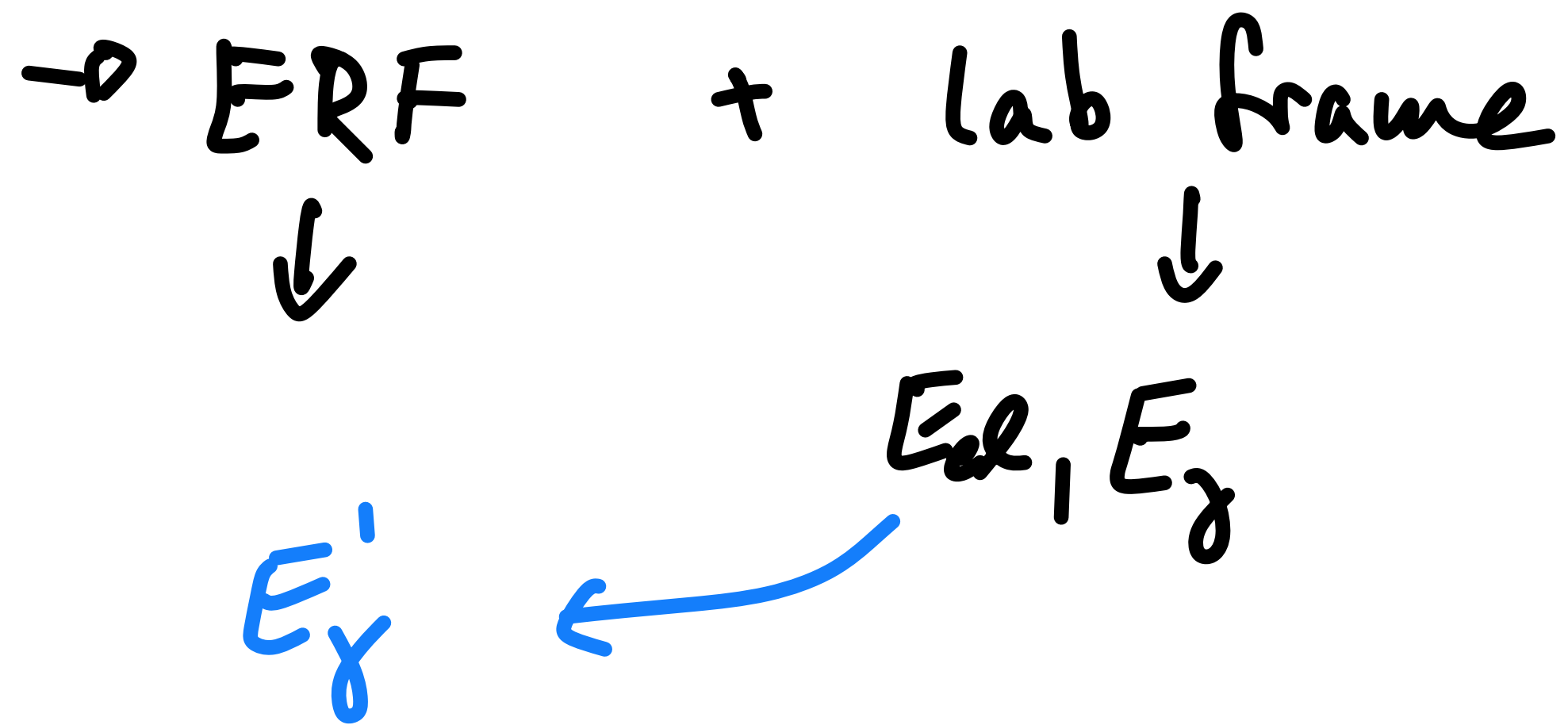


$$\frac{E_{\gamma}}{1 + 2 \frac{E_{\gamma}}{mc^2}} < E_{\gamma'} < E_{\gamma}$$

back scattering "no" scattering



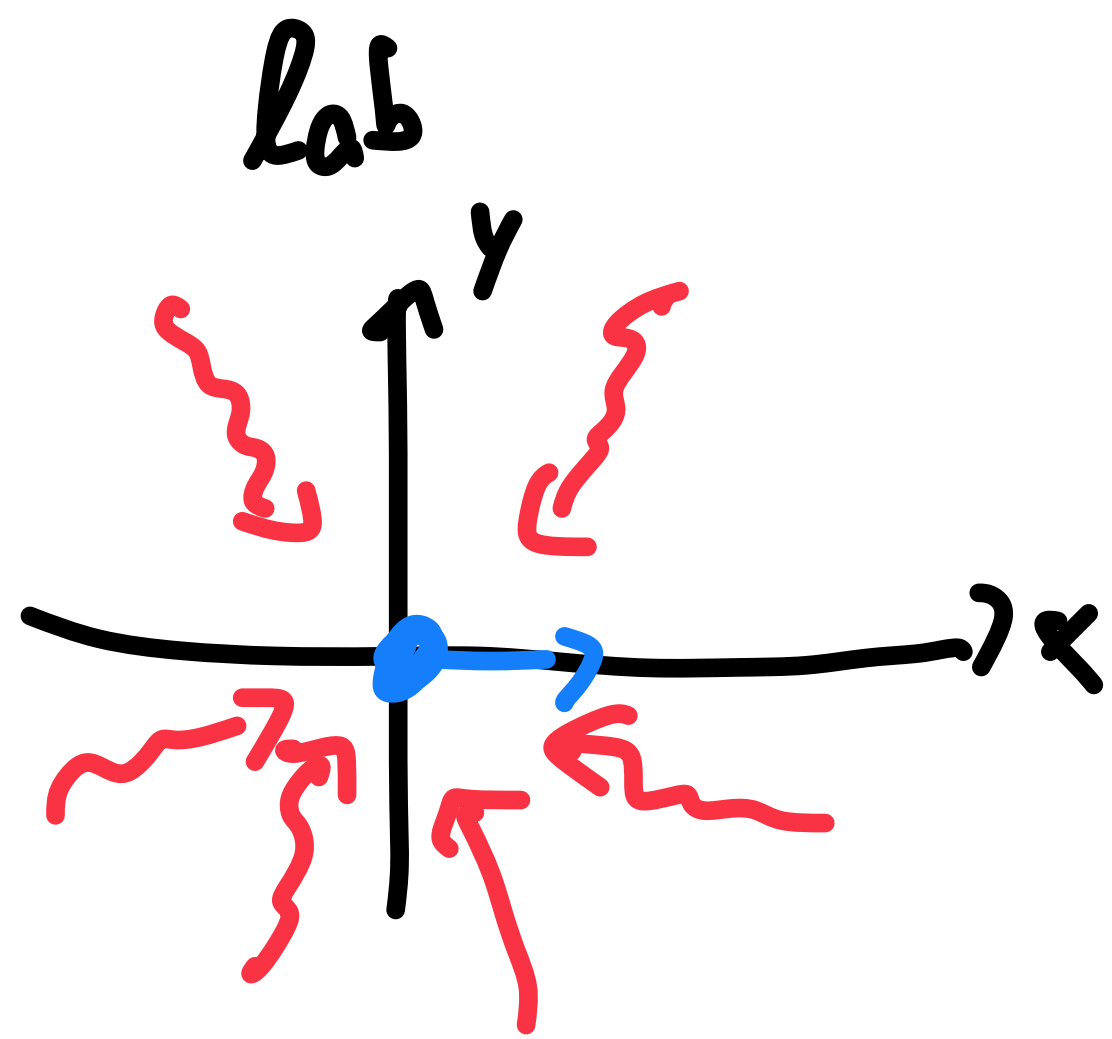
Relativistic electron



$$p_{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} mc^2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \gamma mc \\ -\beta \gamma mc \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

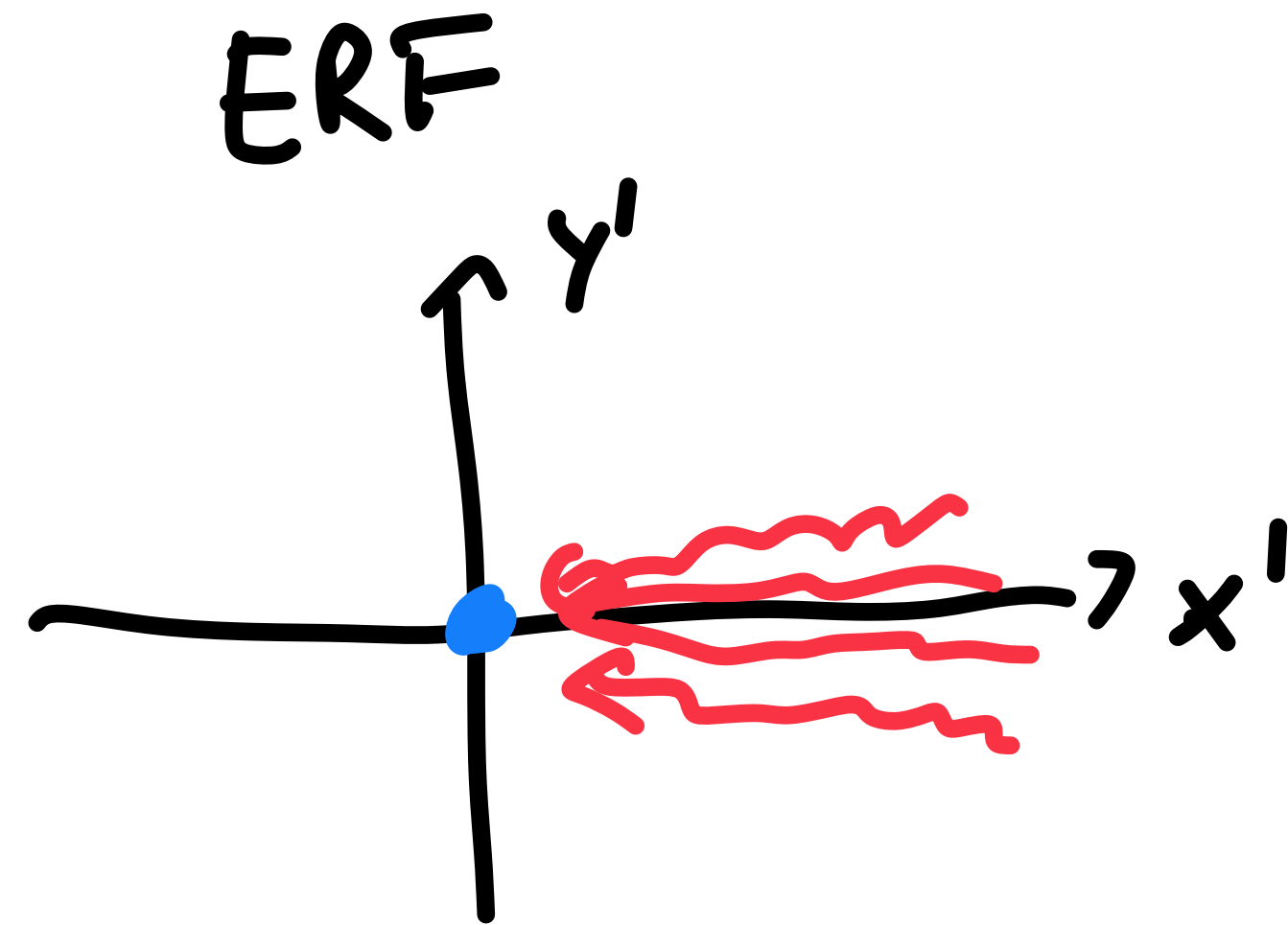
$$p_{\gamma} = E_{\gamma} \begin{pmatrix} 1/c \\ \cos\theta/c \\ \sin\theta/c \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ① boost to ERF → Γ
- ② scatter → change direction
- ③ boost back to Lab → another Γ



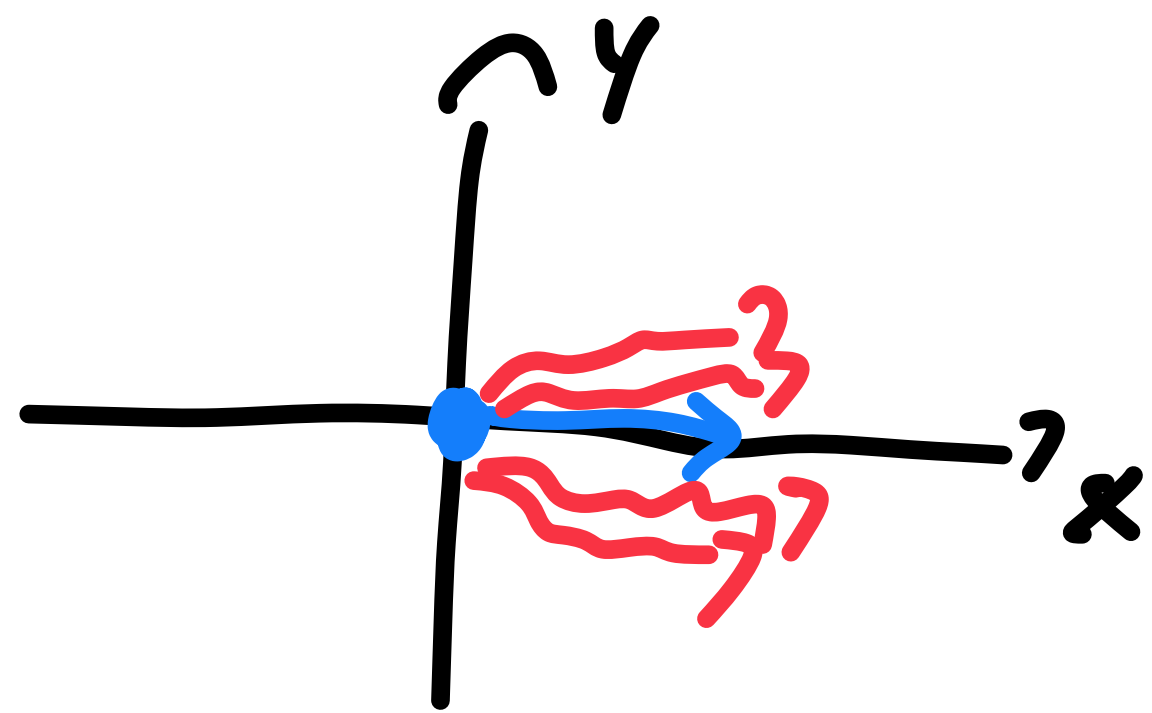
boost in +x

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



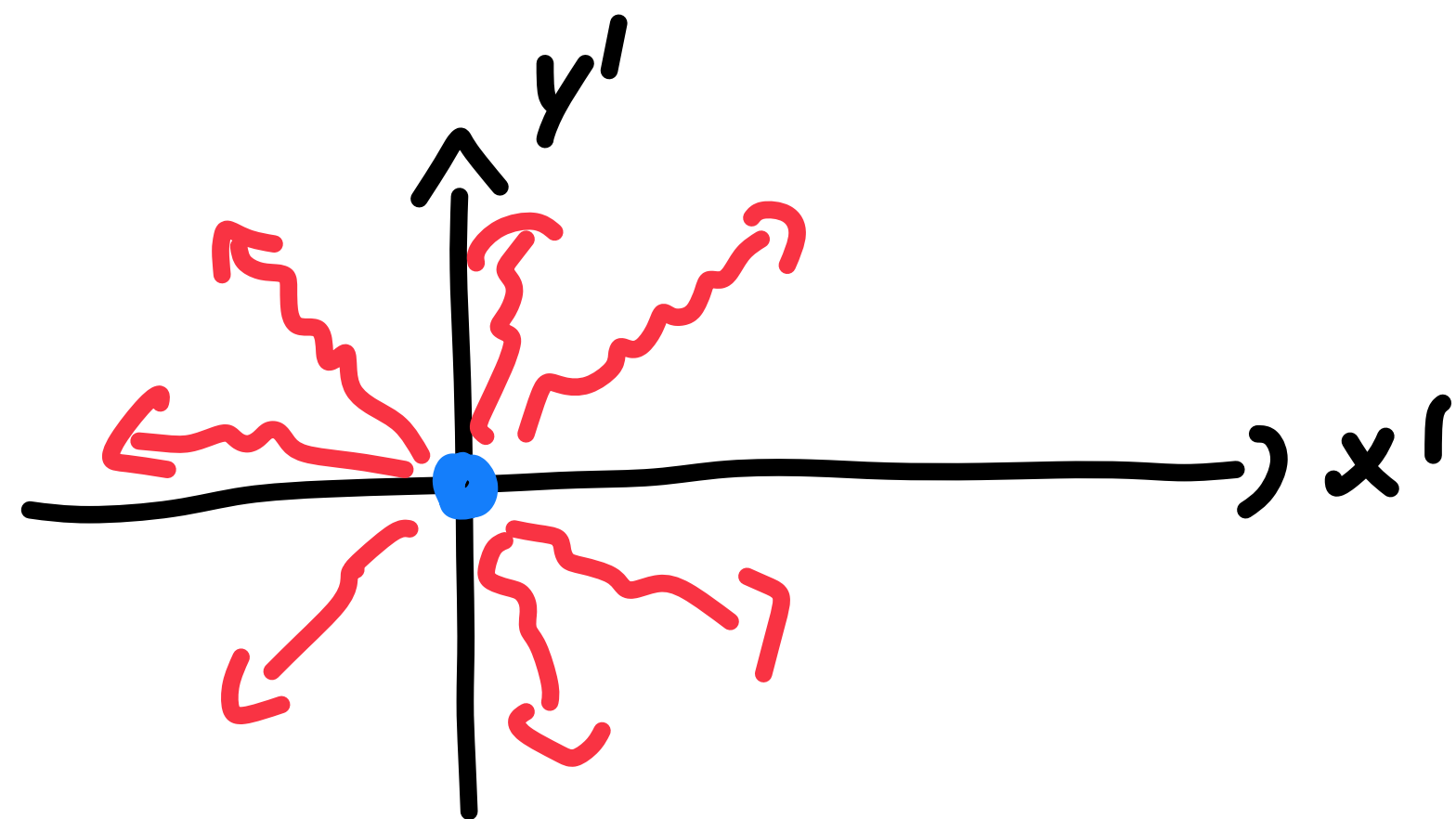
scatter $\frac{d\sigma}{dE_f d\cos\theta'}$

Lab



boost in -x

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \beta\gamma & 0 \\ \beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Relativistic transformations

① change of energy $E'_y = \Gamma(1 - \beta \cos \theta) E_y = \mathcal{D} E_y$

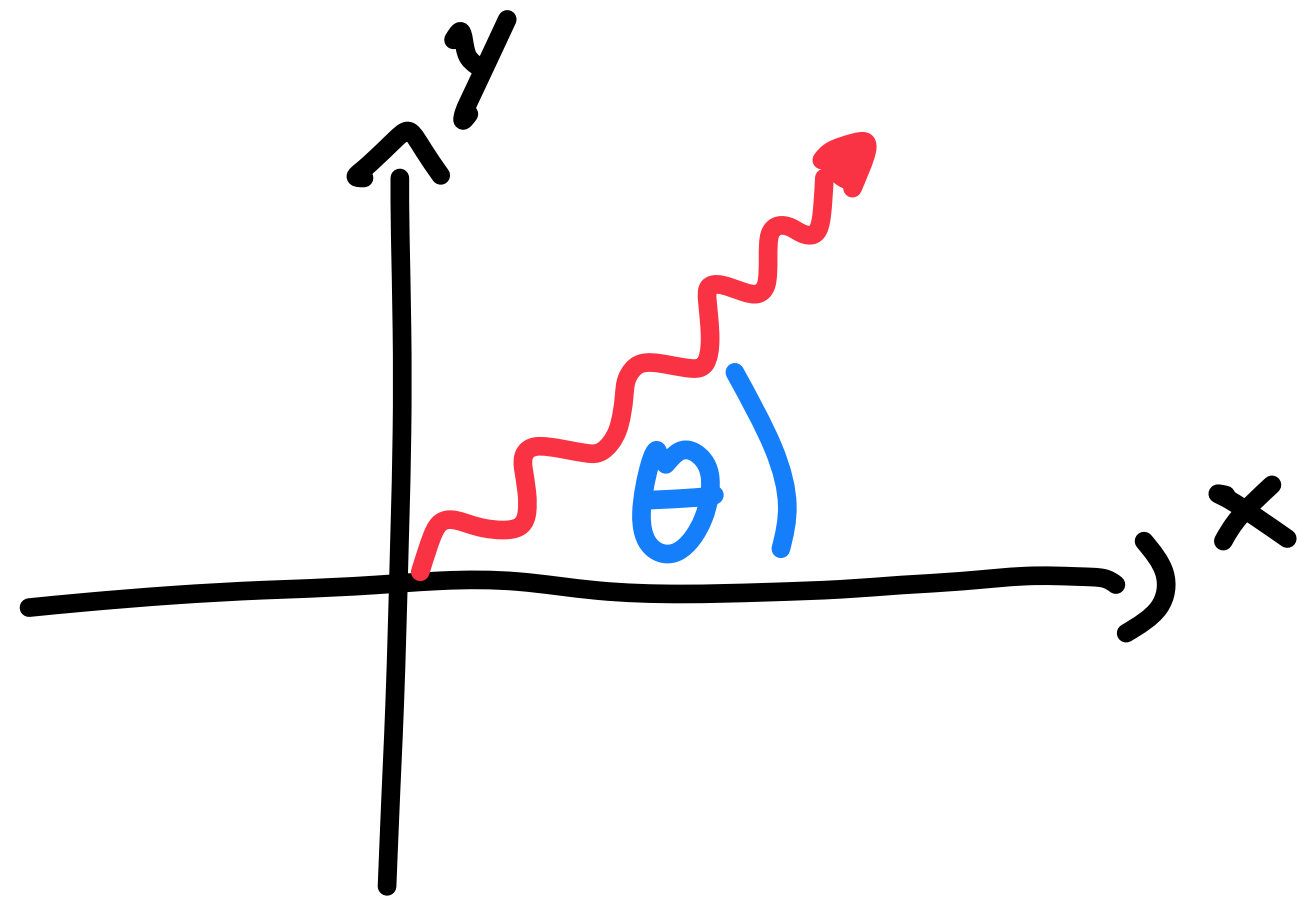
② beaming (aberration) $\Rightarrow \sin \theta' = \frac{\sin \theta}{\Gamma(1 - \beta \cos \theta)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\mathcal{D}}$

ultra-rel: $\Gamma \gg 1$

① increase in energy $E'/E = \Gamma(1 - \beta \cos \theta)$

② $\frac{\sin \theta'}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \beta \cos \theta)}$

remember
source: E_y, θ
obs: E'_y, θ'
 $\mathcal{D} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \beta \cos \theta')}$
 $= \Gamma(1 - \beta \cos \theta)$



$$E_x = P_x c$$

$$P_x = \frac{E_x}{c} \cos \theta$$

$$P_y = \frac{E_x}{c} \sin \theta$$

 \Rightarrow

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} E_x \\ \frac{E_x}{c} \cos \theta \\ \frac{E_x}{c} \sin \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

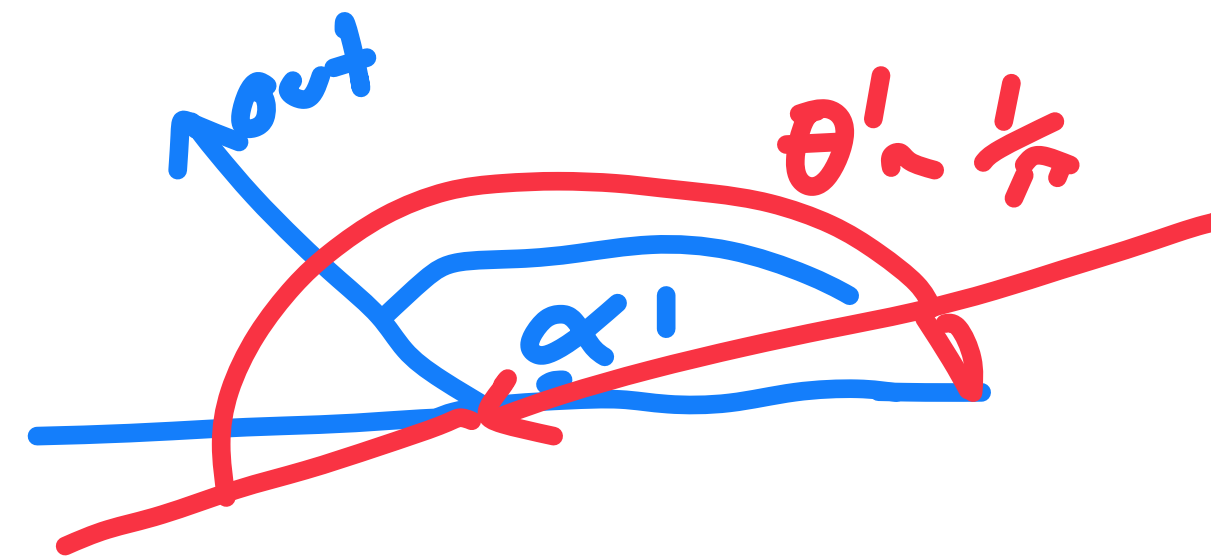
$\theta = 0$: parallel boost $\rightarrow \cos \theta = 1 \Rightarrow E'_x/E_x = \Gamma(1-\beta) \approx \frac{1}{2\Gamma} + \mathcal{O}(\dots)$

$\theta = 180^\circ$: antiparallel boost $\rightarrow \cos \theta = -1 \Rightarrow E'_x/E_x = \Gamma(1+\beta) \approx 2\Gamma$

inverse Compton scattering

$$E'_{\gamma, \text{out}} = \frac{E'_{\gamma, \text{in}}}{1 + \frac{E'_{\gamma, \text{in}}}{m c^2} (1 - \cos \alpha')}$$

$$E'_{\gamma, \text{in}} = E_{\gamma, \text{in}} \Gamma (1 - \beta \cos \theta)$$



$$\Rightarrow E_{\gamma, \text{out}} = E'_{\gamma, \text{out}} \Gamma (1 + \beta \cos \phi')$$

$\phi' = \alpha' + \theta' - 180$

$$= E_{\gamma, \text{in}} \frac{\Gamma^2 (1 - \beta \cos \theta) (1 + \beta \cos \phi')}{1 + \frac{E_{\gamma, \text{in}}}{m c^2} \Gamma (1 - \beta \cos \theta) (1 - \cos \alpha)}$$

outgoing photon energy: rewritten

$$E_{\gamma \text{out}} = \frac{(1 - \beta \cos \theta)(1 + \beta \cos \phi')}{4}$$

average

- θ iso.
- \propto KN cross section



$\approx f(b)$

$$\frac{b E_{el}}{1 + b}$$

$E_{\gamma \text{out}, \text{max}}$

$b \rightarrow \frac{E_{\gamma'}'}{m_e c^2}$ in ERF

$$\frac{4 \frac{E_{\gamma \text{in}} E_{el}}{(m_e c^2)^2} E_{el}}{4}$$

$$1 + \frac{4 \frac{E_{\gamma \text{in}} E_{el}}{(m_e c^2)^2} (1 - \beta \cos \theta)(1 - \cos \alpha')}{4}$$

min?: "no scattering" in ERF (tail on)

→ boosts cancel out

→ $E_{\gamma \text{out}, \text{min}} = E_{\gamma \text{in}}$

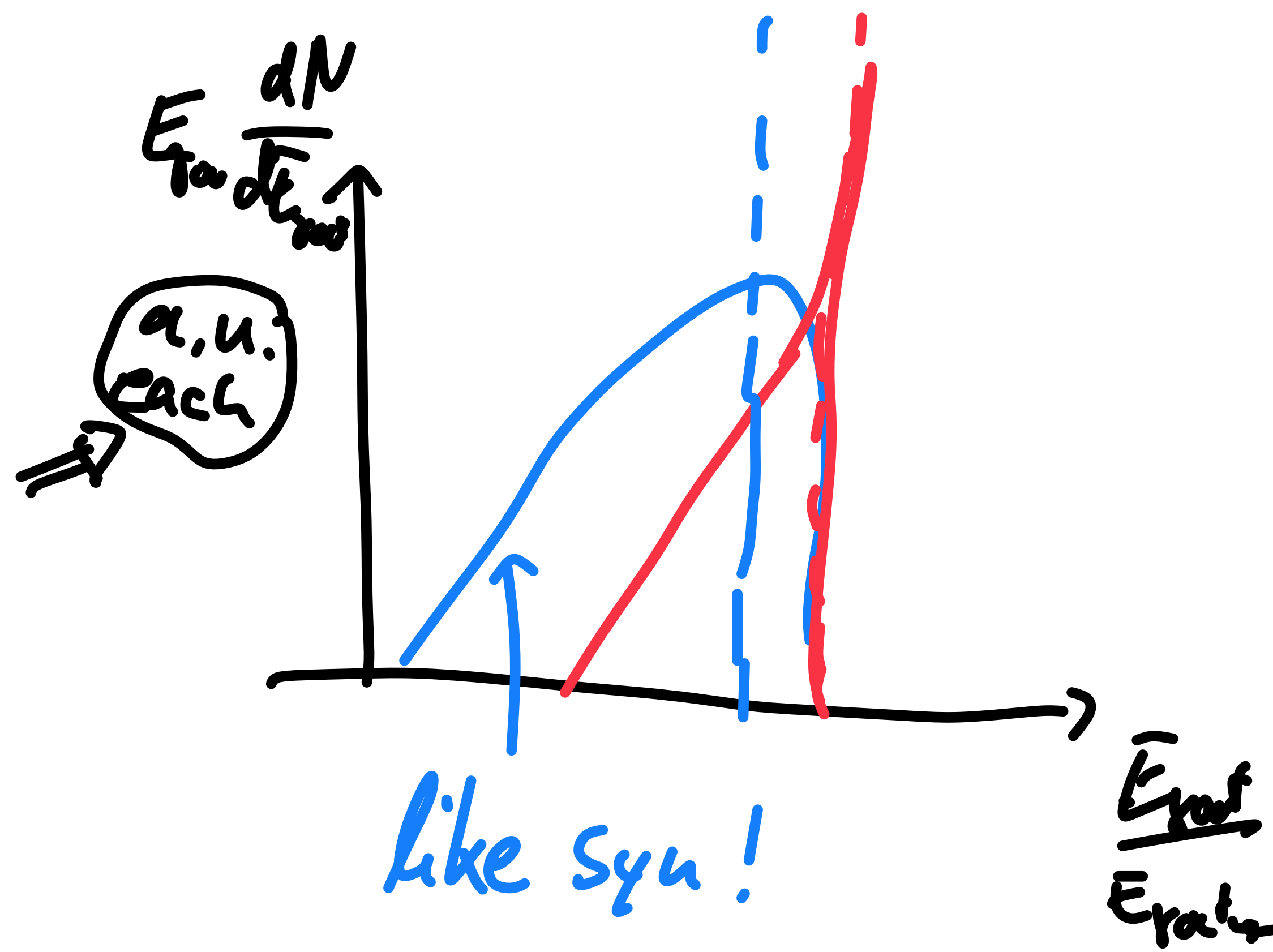
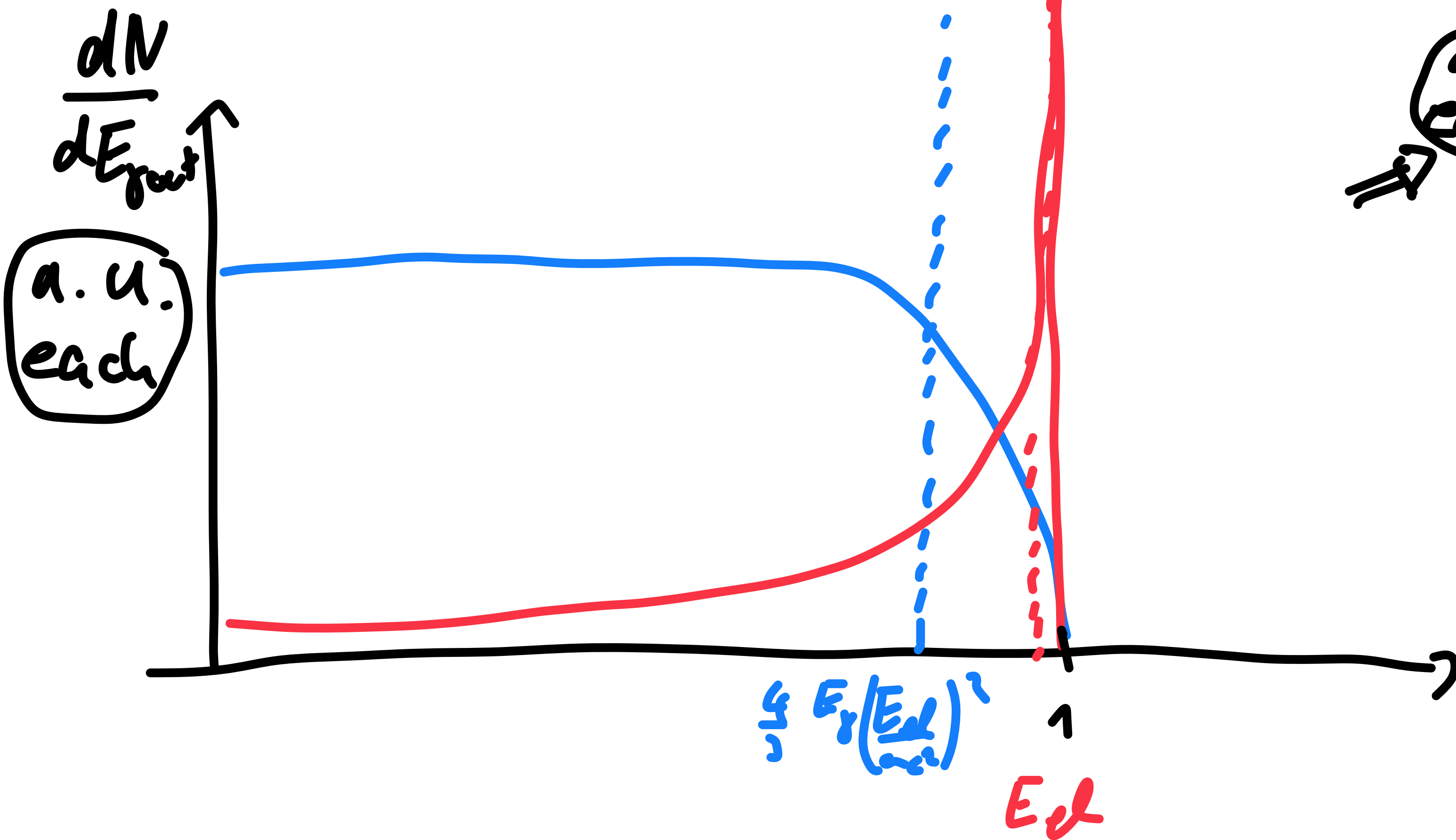
maximum Energy

$$E_{\text{out max}} = \frac{b}{1+b} E_{el}$$

Thouson: $b \ll 1$ $\Rightarrow E_{\text{out max}} = 4 E_{\gamma} \left(\frac{E_{el}}{m_e c^2} \right)^2$

KN: $b \gg 1$ $\Rightarrow E_{\text{out max}} = E_{el} \rightarrow$ energy conservation

distribution (\rightarrow kernel F_{ic})



\rightarrow normalisation?

total cross section in lab frame:

$$\text{in ERF: } \frac{d\sigma_{KN}}{d\Omega' dE'} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha^2}{k^2} \left(\frac{E'_{out}}{E'_{in}} \right)^2 \left(\frac{E'_{out}}{E'_{in}} + \frac{E'_{in}}{E'_{out}} - \sin^2 \alpha' \right) \delta \left(E'_{out} - \frac{E'_{in}}{1 + \frac{E'_{in}}{m^2} (1 - \cos \alpha')} \right)$$

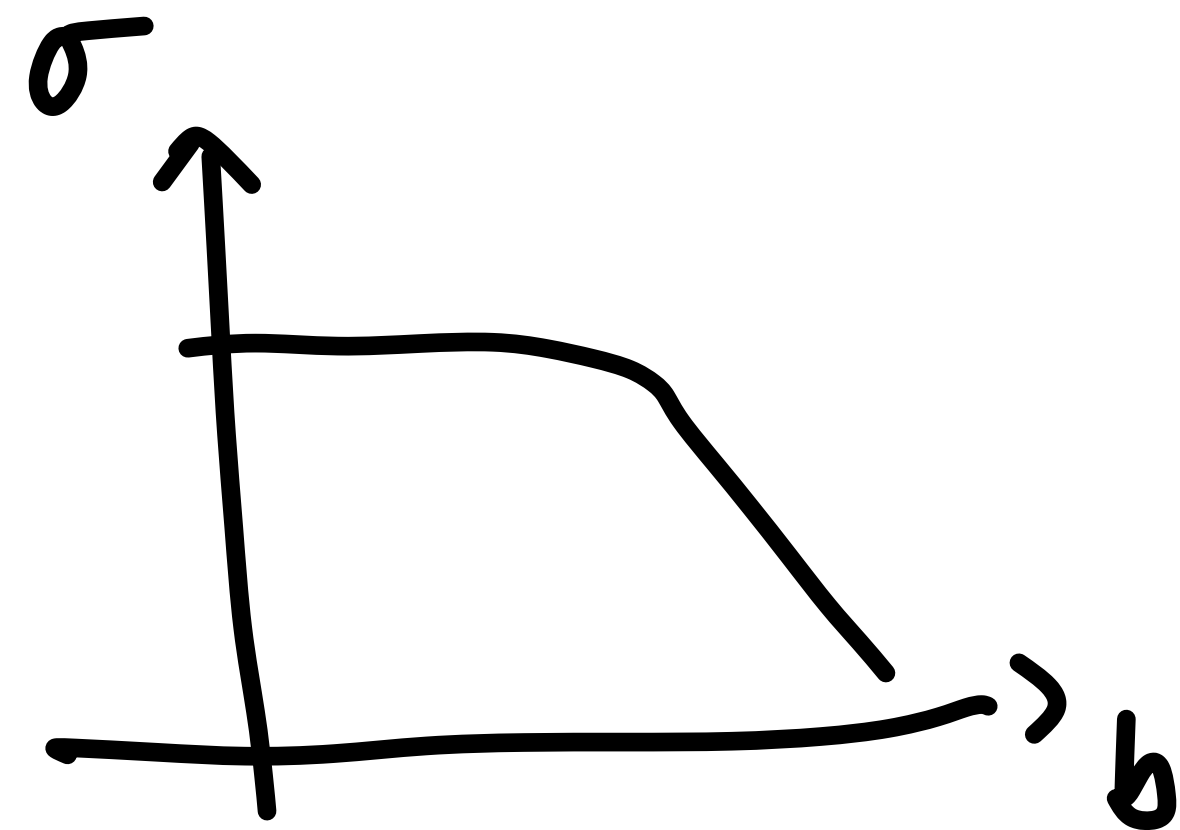
\uparrow
 $(1 - \cos \alpha')$

→ boost to lab frame $\frac{d\sigma_{KN}}{d\Omega dE}$

→ average again in α'

→ integrate in energy: $\sigma \approx \sigma_T \frac{\log(1+b)}{b} \approx \frac{\sigma_T}{1+b}$

→ same as integration of kernel F_{IC}



Conclusion

→ good qualitative description using

$$\langle E_{\text{out}} \rangle = f(b) \frac{b}{1+b} E_{\text{el}}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\sigma_{\tau}}{1+b}$$

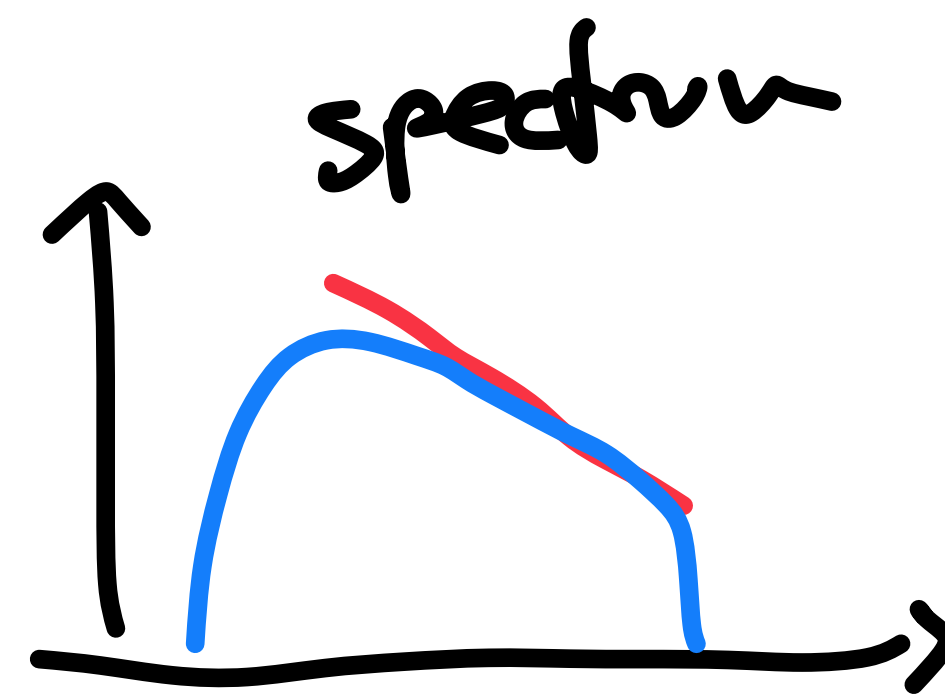
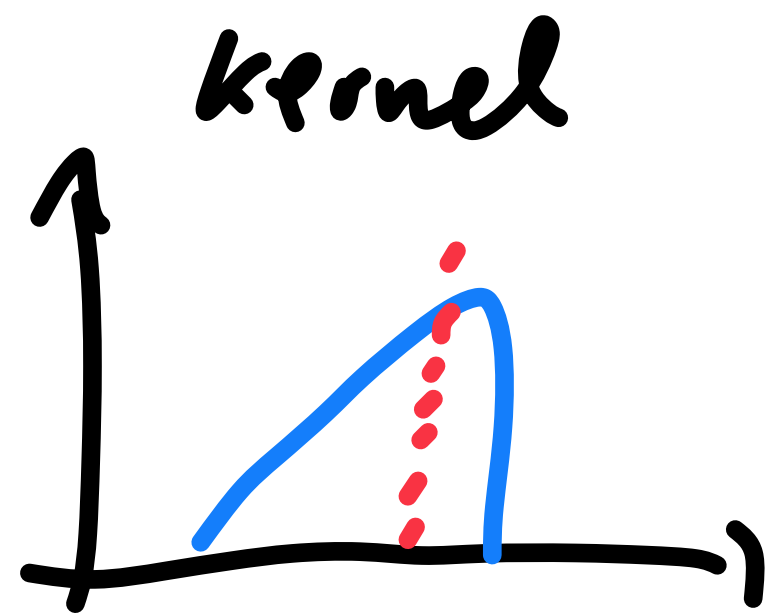
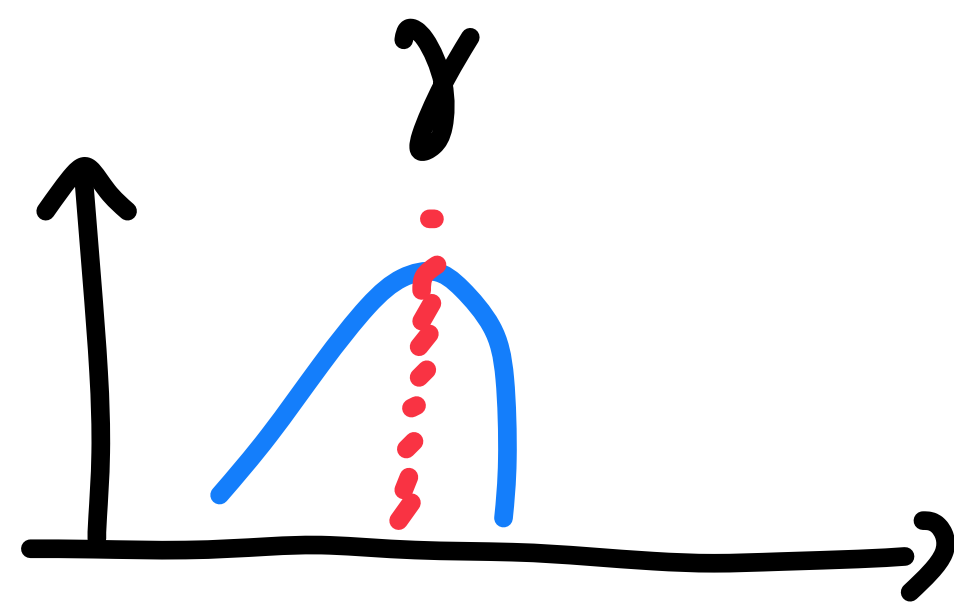
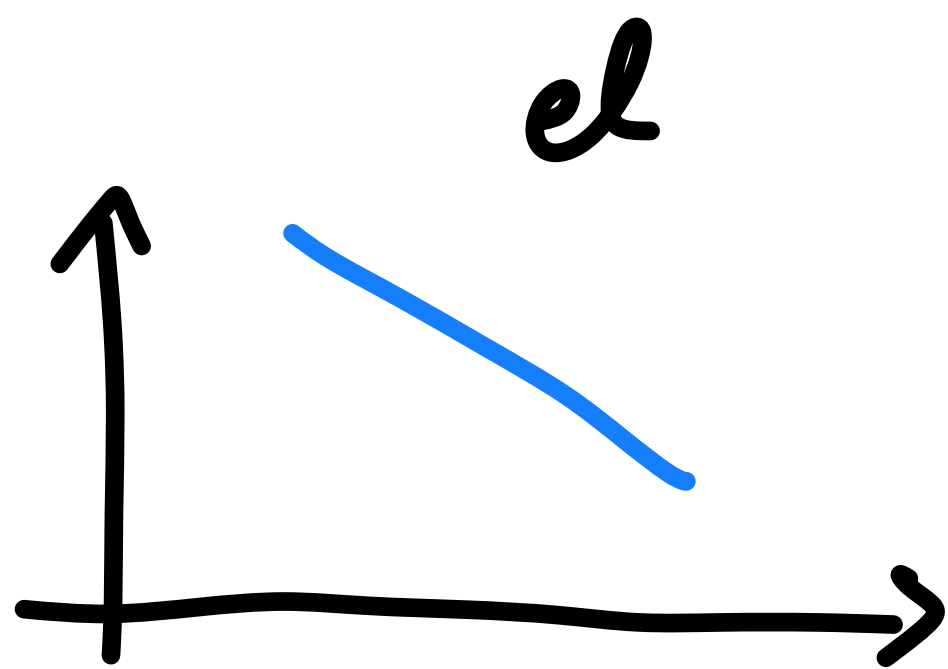
→ kernel:

$$\frac{dN}{dE_{\text{out}}} \approx \frac{c \sigma(b)}{v} \delta \left(E_{\text{out}} - \langle E_{\text{out}} \rangle \right)$$
$$= \frac{c \sigma_{\tau}}{v} \frac{1}{1+b} \delta \left(E_{\text{out}} - f(b) \frac{b}{1+b} E_{\text{el}} \right)$$

arbitrary spectra:

consider (isotropic) distributions: $\frac{dN}{dE_e}$, $\frac{dN}{dE_\gamma}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dN}{dE_{\gamma out}} = \int dE_e \frac{dN}{dE_e} \cdot \int dE_\gamma \frac{dN}{dE_\gamma} \cdot \frac{dN}{dE_{\gamma out}}$$



Convolutions:

considers $E \frac{dN}{dE} = \frac{dN}{d \ln E}$

approx

$$\Rightarrow \int dE \frac{dN}{dE} k = \int d \ln E \frac{dN}{d \ln E} k \approx \sum \underbrace{\Delta \ln E}_{\sigma(\ln)} \frac{dN}{d \ln E} k$$

$$\approx \left(\frac{dN}{d \ln E} \cdot k \right) \Big|_{\max}$$

δ

$$\rightarrow \int dE \frac{dN}{dE} k \approx$$

\downarrow
 δ

cooling time: (electron on single photon energy)

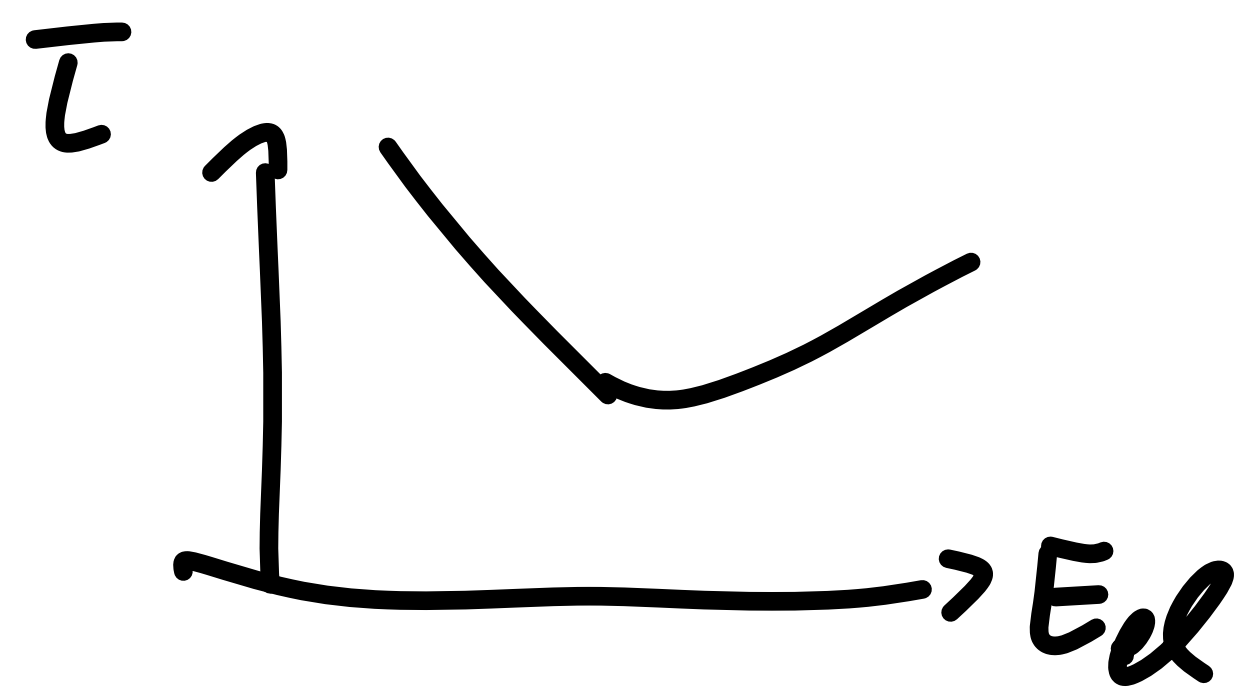
-> in general: $\tau = \frac{E}{\frac{dE}{dt}} = \frac{E}{R_{int} \cdot \Delta E} = \frac{1}{n \sigma \beta c \frac{\Delta E}{E}}$

$\sim \frac{\sigma_T}{1+b}$ $\sim \frac{b}{1+b}$

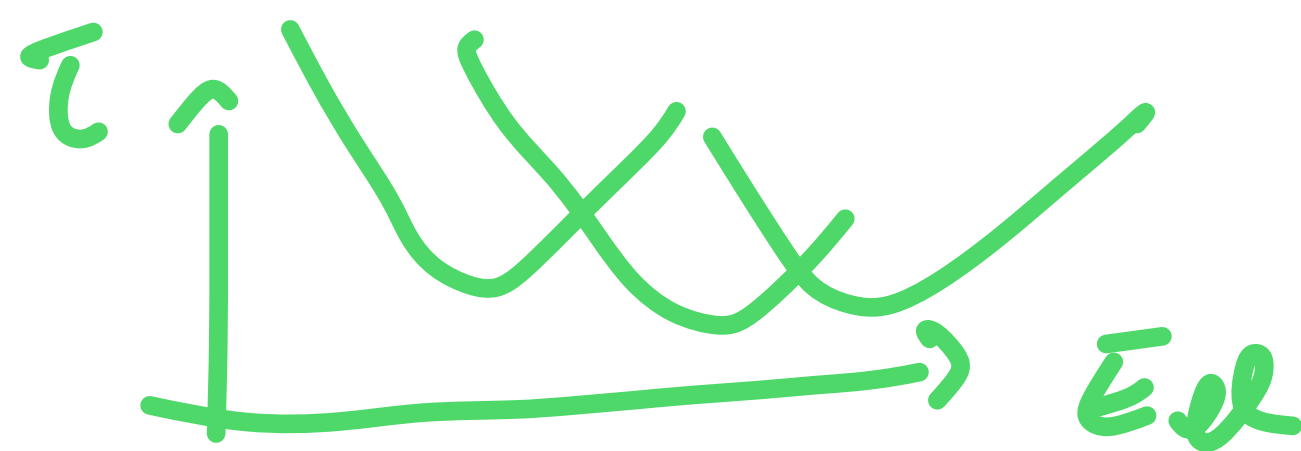
$\Rightarrow \tau \approx \frac{(1+b)^2}{4\sigma_T c b}$

$b \ll 1 \rightarrow \tau \sim E^{-1}$

$b \gg 1 \rightarrow \tau \sim E$



for multiple peaks in $E_\gamma \Rightarrow$ convolution



$\tau^{-1} = \sum_i \tau_i^{-1}$

for $\Delta E (\frac{E}{2} N)$