

# The impact of low-energy electrons on EP-WXT based on Geant4 simulations

Speaker: Donghua ZHAO 赵冬华

Collaborators: Chen Zhang (张臣), Weimin Yuan (袁为民)

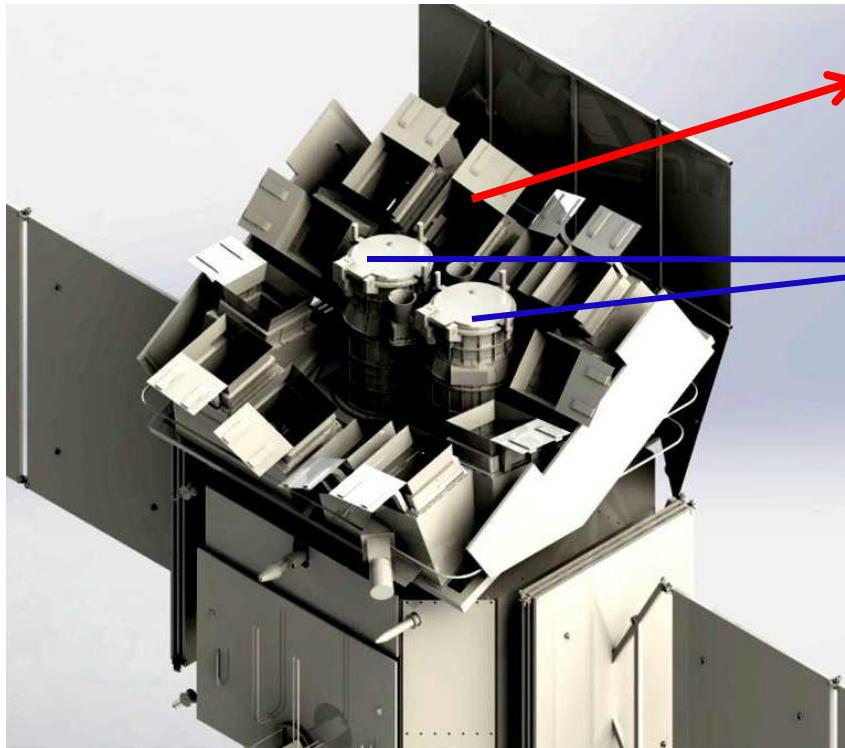


National Astronomical Observatories, CAS, China

# Outline

- 1. EP mission**
- 2. Low energy electrons**
- 3. Results of electron detections in EP-WXT**
- 4. Magnetic diverter**
- 5. Conclusion and further studies**

# Einstein Probe (EP)



**WXT:** Wide-Filed X-ray Telescope,  
Lobster-eye Optics, 0.5 -4 keV

**FXT:** Follow-up X-ray telescope,  
Wolter I Optics, 0.3-10 keV

Launch Time: **2022**

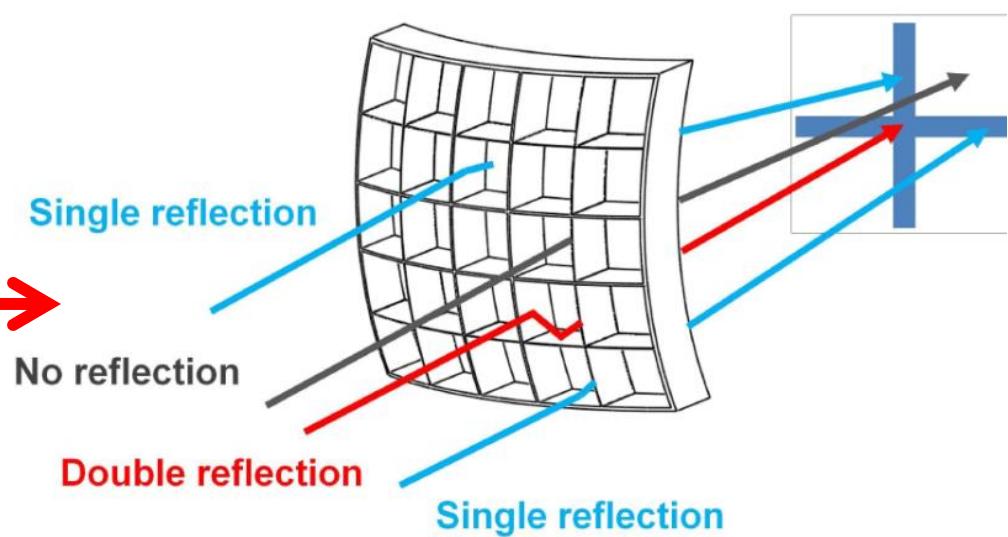
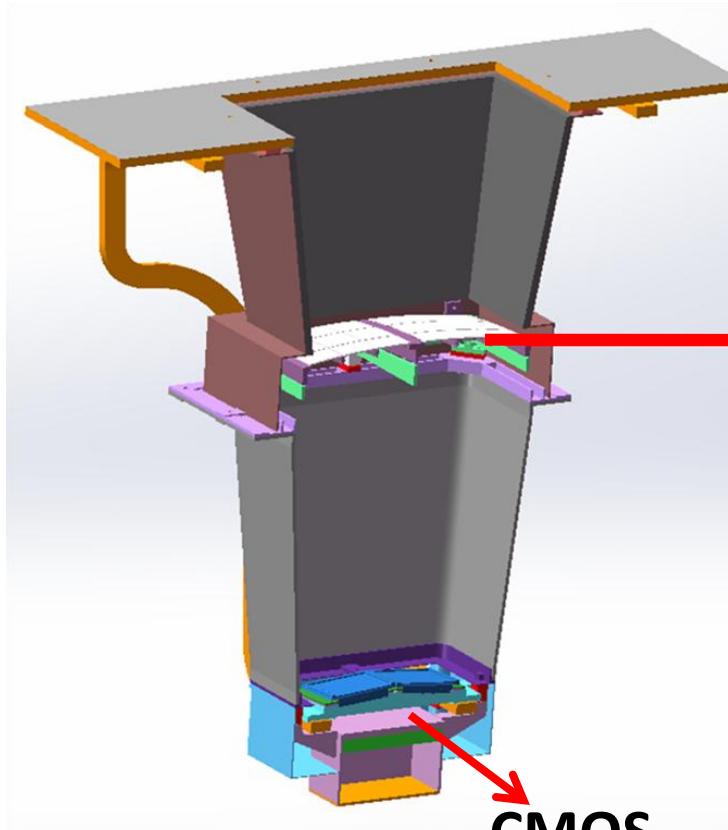
Altitude : **600 km**

Inclination: **29°**

## Objectives:

1. To survey the soft X-ray sky
2. To detect **TDEs** and quiescent **black holes**
3. To discover the EM counterparts of **GWEs** and locate them.

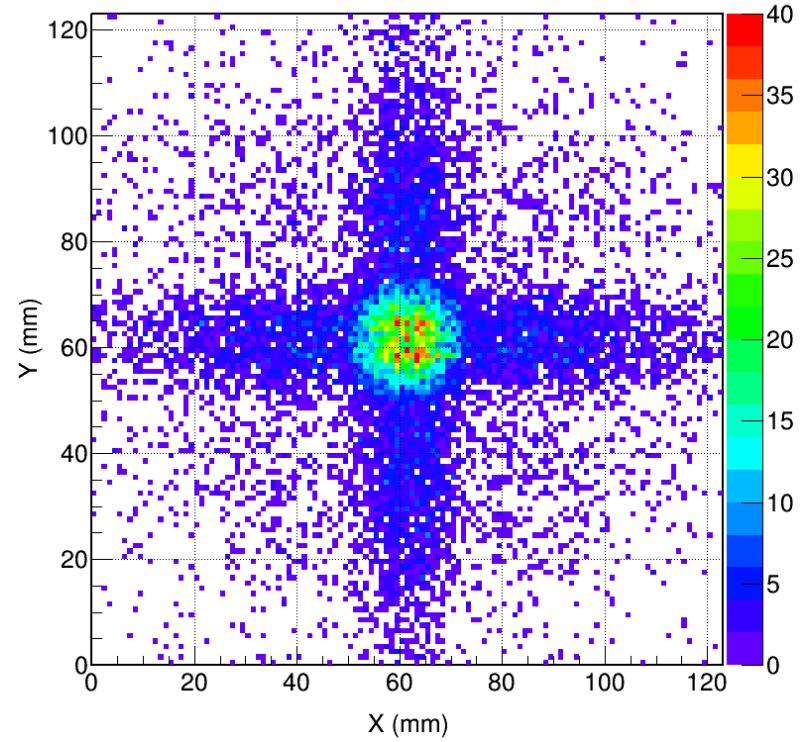
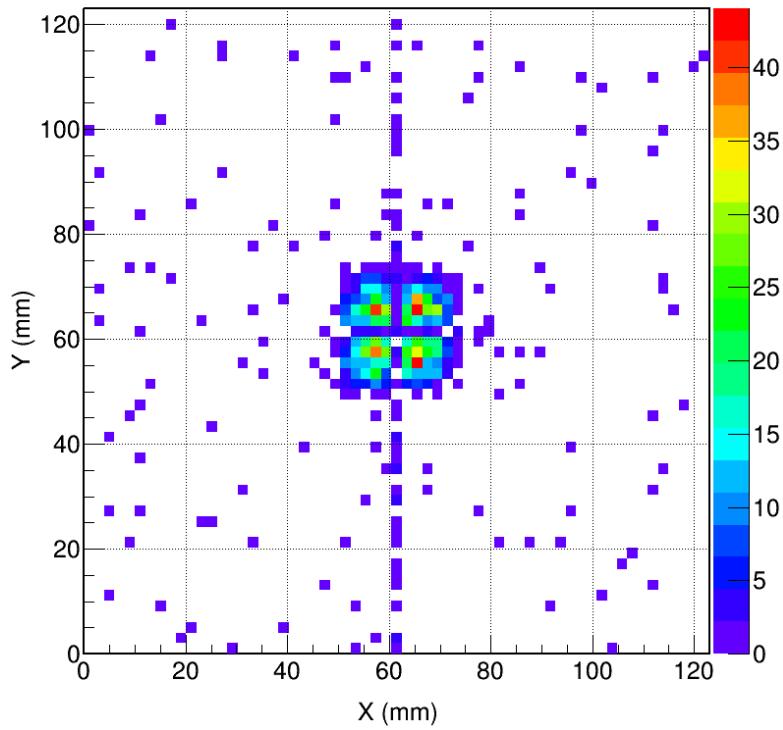
# EP payload---WXT



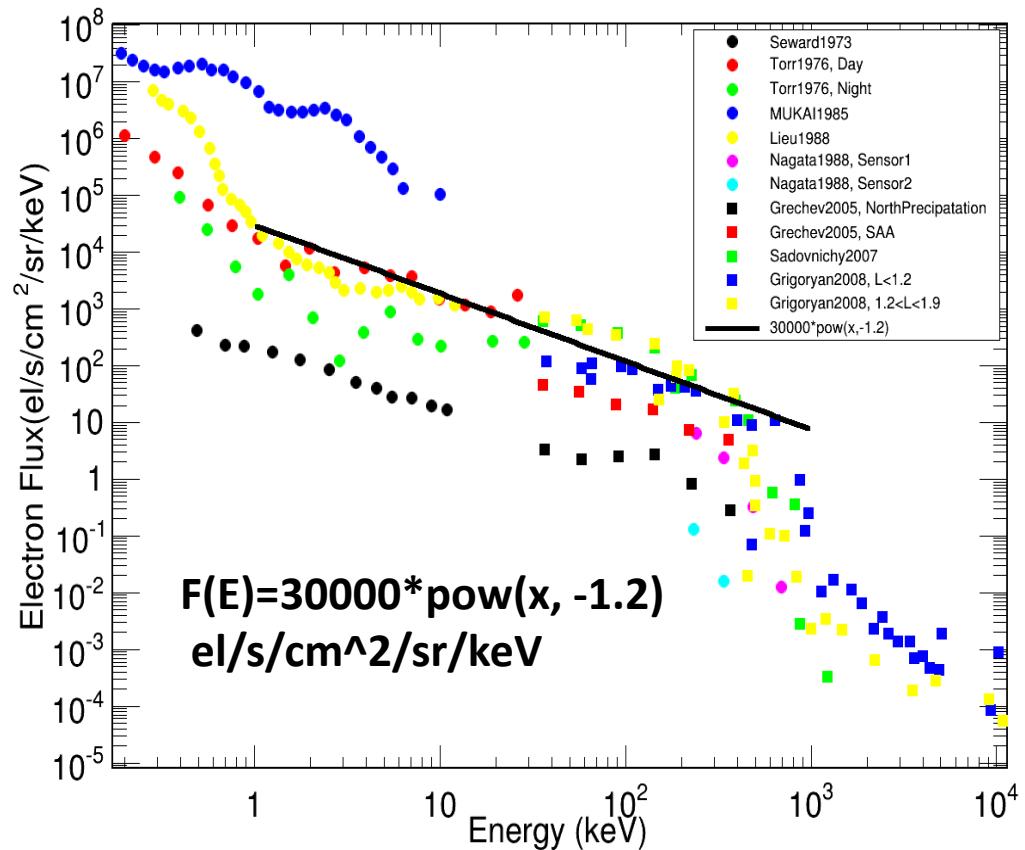
**Micro-Pore lobster-eye Optics**

**Low mass, large FOV**

# Concentration of e- in WXT



# Low-Energy Electrons <1 MeV



**Nagata 1988:  
Ground-based radio-transmitters**

**Kuznetsov and Myagkova 2002:  
Global thunderstorms activity**

High flux, Large fluctuation

# Firsov Scattering Model

Firsov 1967:

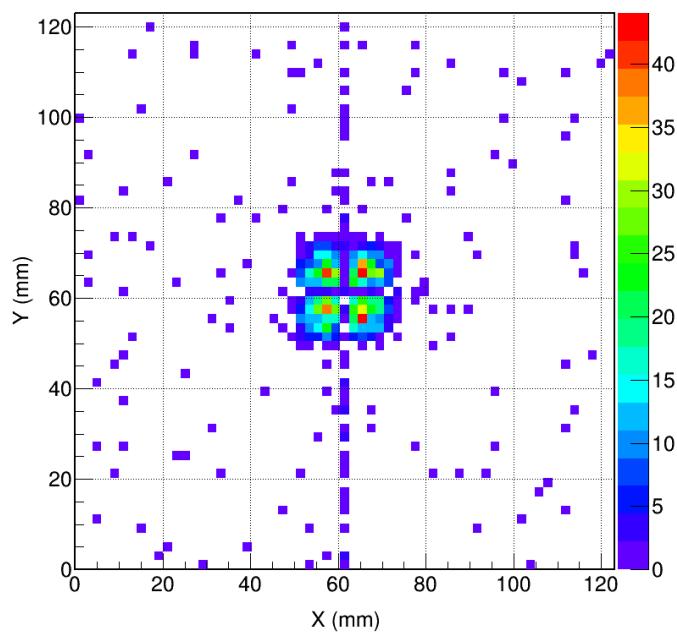
$$N(\phi, \theta) = \frac{3}{2\pi\phi} \frac{(\phi\theta)^{3/2}}{(\phi^3 + \theta^3)}$$

$\phi$ : incident angle,  $\vartheta$ : reflection angle

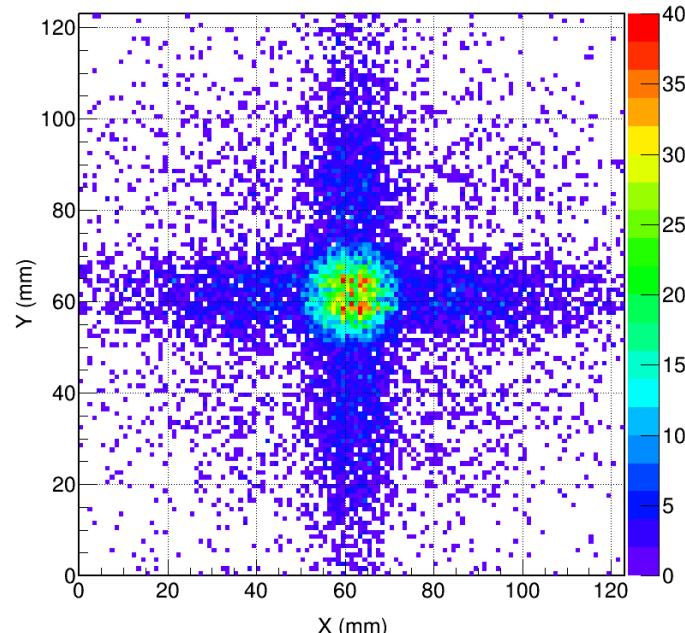
Fan Lei et al. 2004: G4FirsovScattering

# e- through WXT optics

MSC



G4FirsovScattering



Process	Spectrum 1	Spectrum 2
MSC	7.2	4.1
<b>Firsov1deg</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Firsov10deg	64.7	32.3

# WXT 's background due to e-

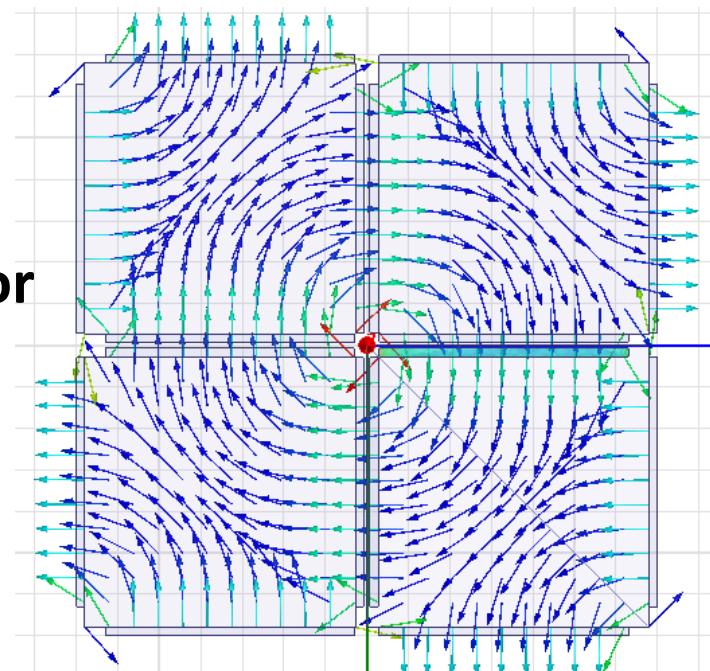
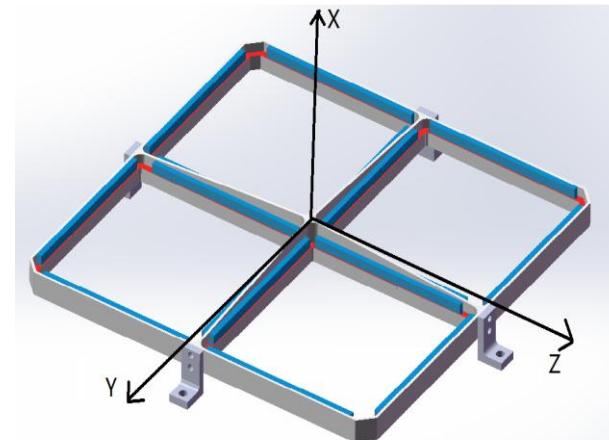
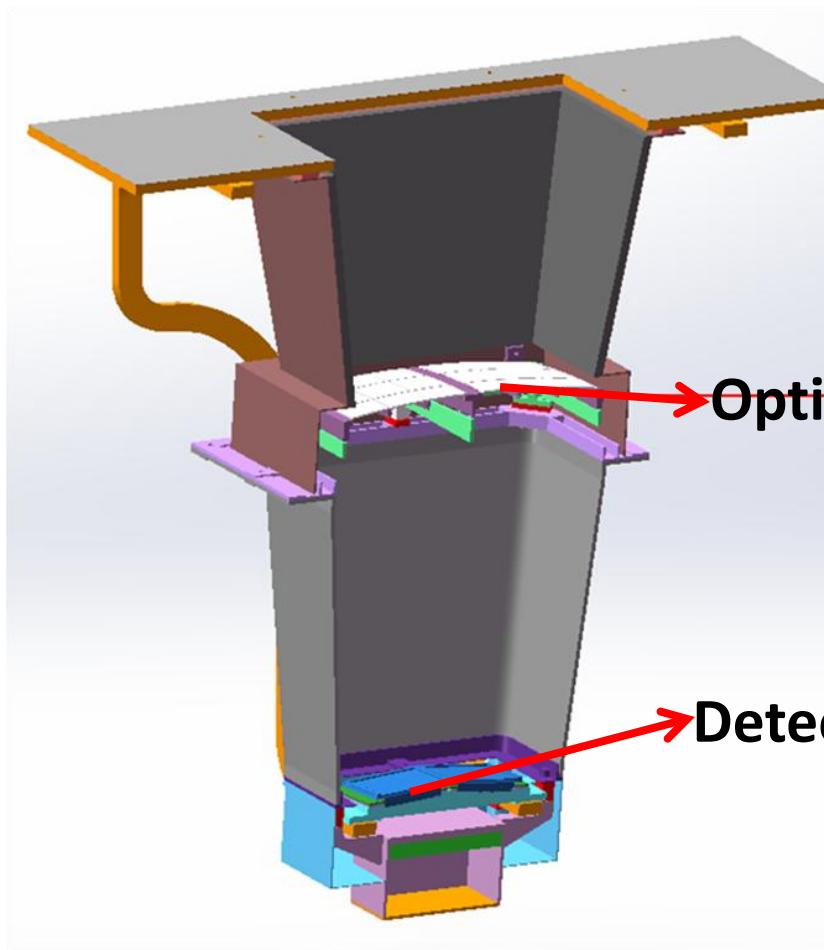
物理模型	Leicester model		New model	
	cts/s/WXT	cts/s/cm <sup>2</sup>	cts/s/WXT	cts/s/cm <sup>2</sup>
Firsov1deg	6810	<b>45</b>	2708	<b>18</b>

Other Background (CXB and cosmic rays) ) : **0.2** cts/s/cm<sup>2</sup>

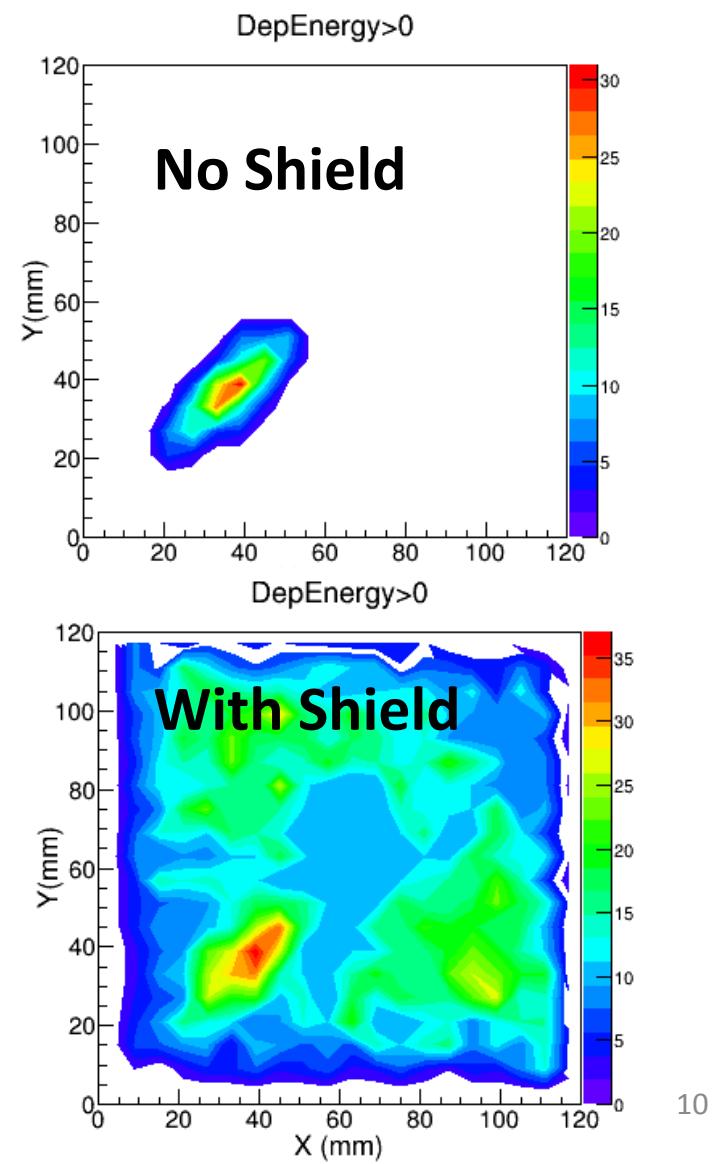
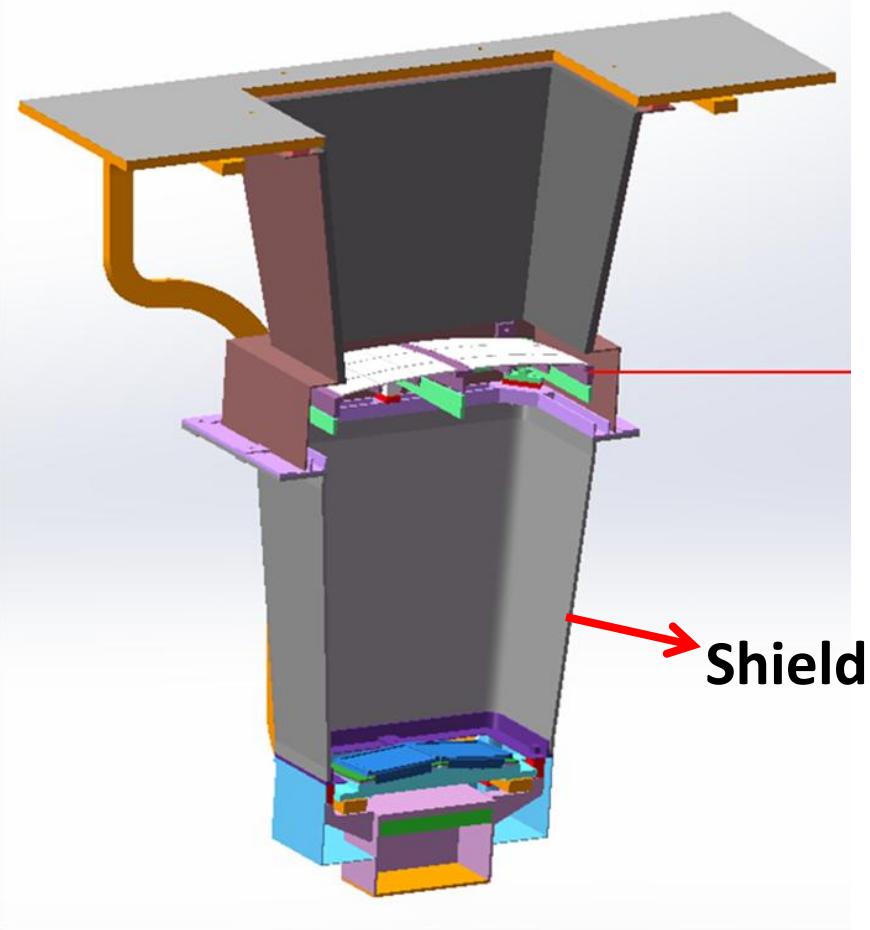
物理模型	1-3 keV	3-150 keV	150-300 keV	300-1000 keV
Leicester model	0	78.9%	0.3%	20.8%
New model	0	70.4%	0.9%	28.7%

~96% of e- at 300-1000 keV need to be deflected to reduce the e- background to 0.2 cts/s/cm<sup>2</sup>.

# Magnetic diverter



# A problem of the shield



# Impact of different shield materials

The percentage(%) of e- at 300-1000 keV that are detected in different deposit energy range.

Shield Material	0.5<En<6 keV	0.5<En<8 keV	En>8keV	En>0
Cu 29	3.0	4.6	5.6	10.2
Al 13	2.4	4.0	4.4	8.4
C 6	2.2	3.7	4.4	8.1
No	1.4	1.7	0.5	2.2

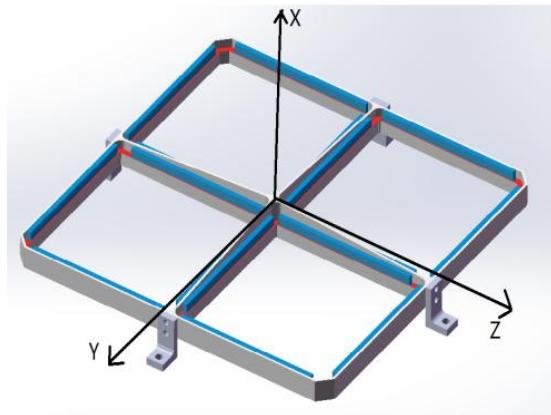
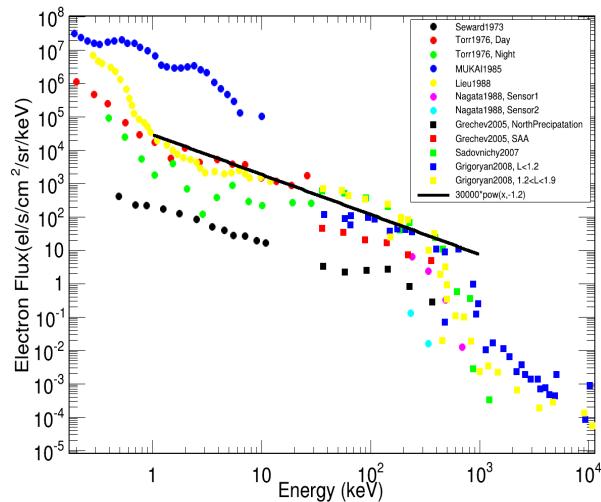
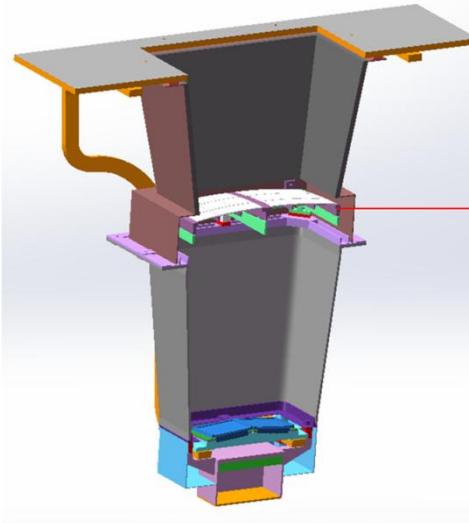
WXT Structure



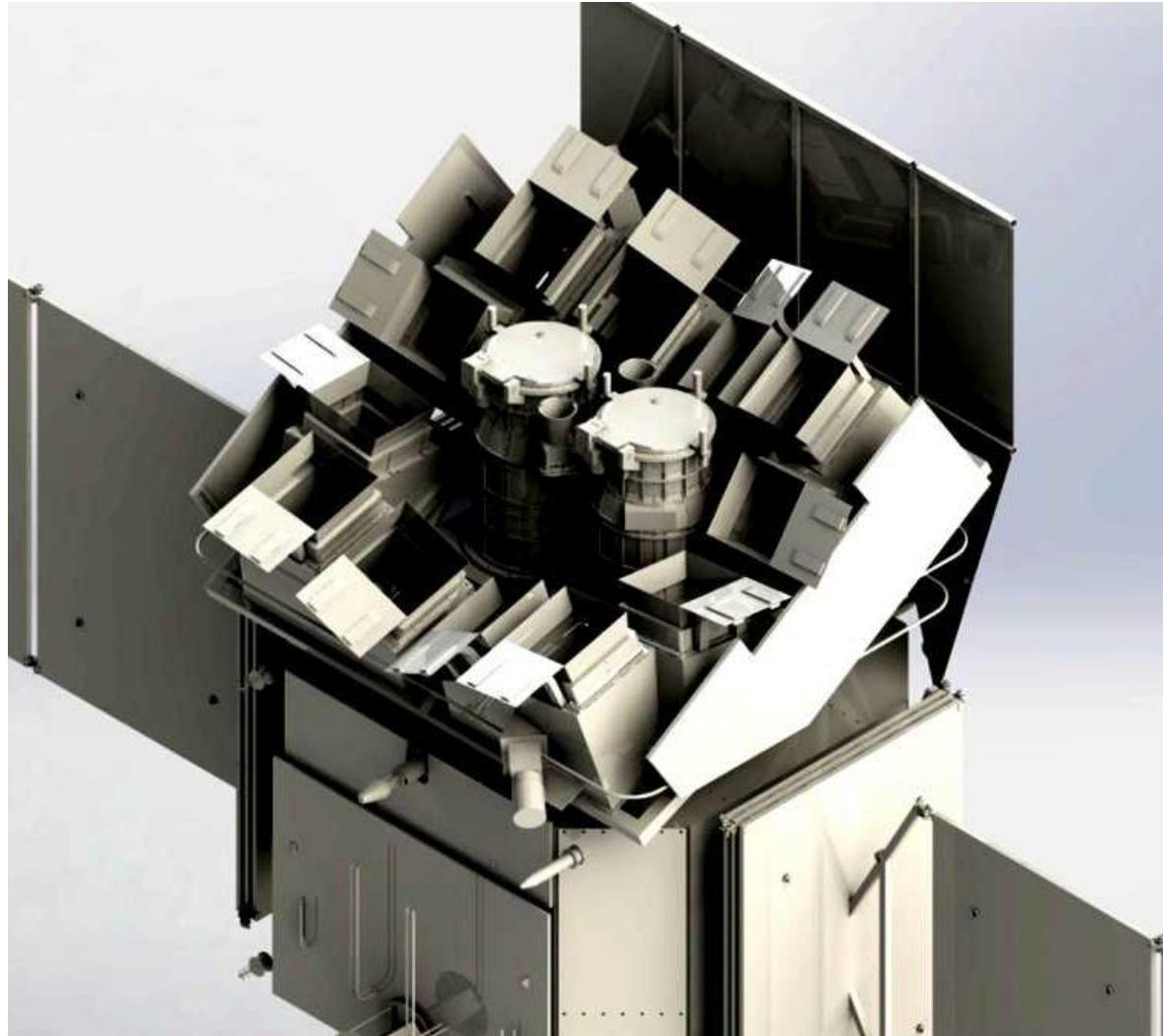
Count Rate  
cts/s/cm^2



# Conclusion and further studies



- Diverter can significantly reduce e- to an acceptable level
- To test the diverter deflection efficiency
- To test the shielding structure influence
- Further studies on e- impact with the divertor



**Thank you for your attention**

