MOLLER

Measurement Of a Lepton Lepton Electroweak Reaction using Parity Violating Electron-Electron Scattering

A proposed 2.4% measurement of the electron weak charge:

$$Q_W^e = -(1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W)$$

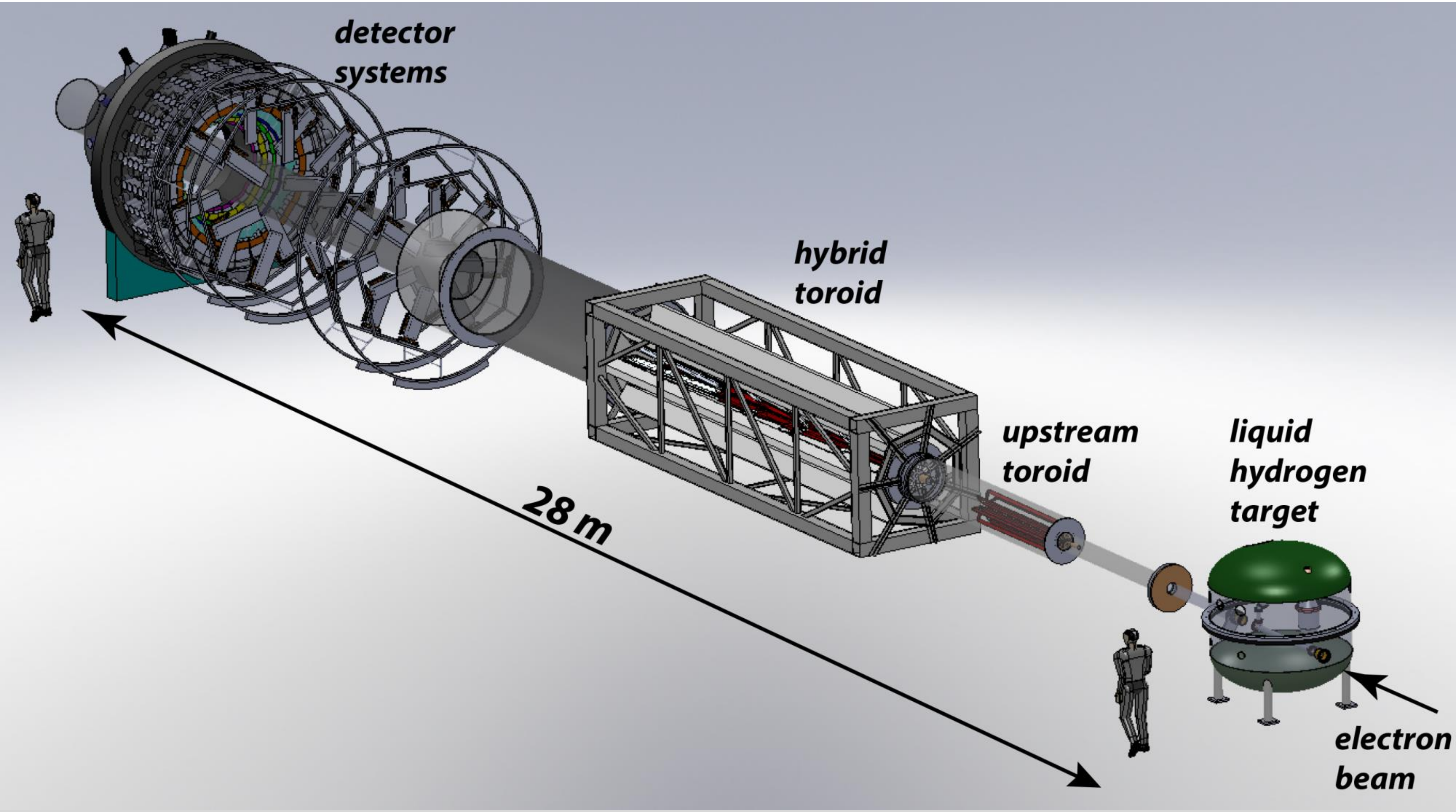
A test for physics beyond the Standard Model

IPP AGM
CAP meeting 2014

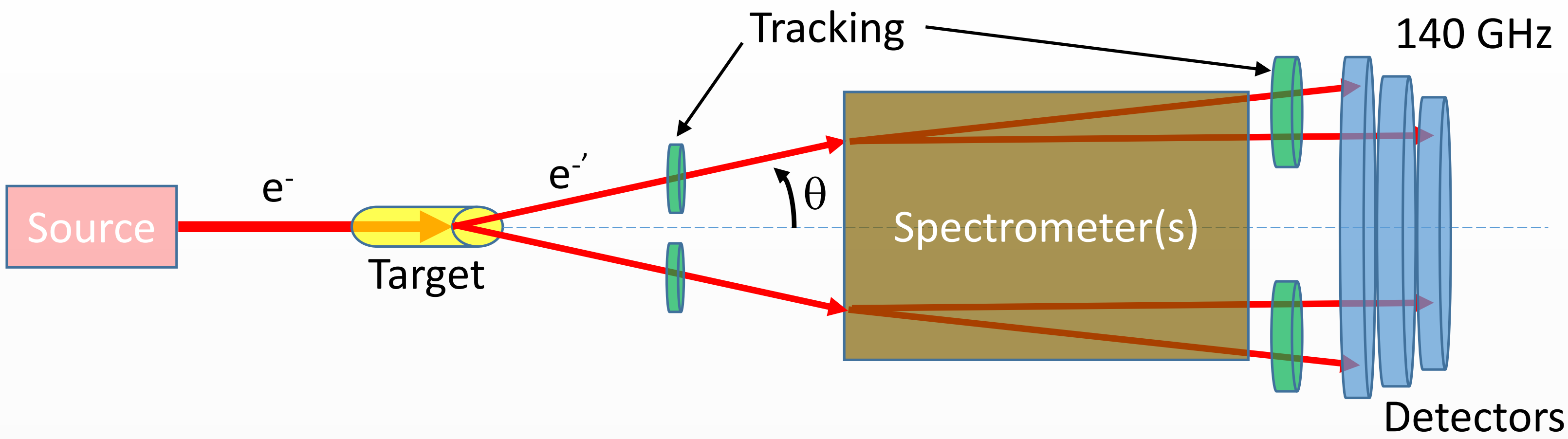
Michael Gericke (University of Manitoba)

On behalf of the Canadian MOLLER group

The MOLLER Experiment



The MOLLER Experiment



- Beam: $E = 11\ GeV$ $I = 85\ \mu A$ $P_e \geq 80\ \%$
- LH2 Target: $\ell = 150\ cm$ $\mathcal{L} = 3 \times 10^{39}\ cm^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$
- Scattering range: $0.3 \leq \theta \leq 1.1$ deg $2.75 \leq E' \leq 8.25\ GeV$
- Separate into e-e , e-p , and inelastic bins using two toroidal spectrometers
- Measure scattering angle with tracking detectors

The MOLLER Experiment

Technical Challenges:

- ❑ 150 GHz scattered electron rate
  - 2 kHz beam helicity reversal
  - 80 ppm pulse-to-pulse statistical fluctuations
- ❑ 1 nm control of beam centroid on target
  - Improved methods of "slow helicity reversal"
- ❑ Liquid hydrogen target with $\rho > 10$ gm/cm^2
  - 1.5 m: ~ 5 kW @ 85 μA
- ❑ Full Azimuthal acceptance with θ_{lab} ~ 5 milliradians
  - novel two-toroid spectrometer
  - radiation hard, highly segmented integrating detectors
- ❑ Robust and Redundant 0.4% beam polarimetry
  - Pursue both Compton and Atomic Hydrogen techniques

The Facility

Parity Violating Electron Scattering (PVeS) at JLAB

A 4^{th} generation JLab PVeS Experiment, with expertise from:

MIT Bates, SLAC E158, JLab G0 HAPPEX, PREX and QWeak.

There is a lot of expertise within the JLab user community, but …

MOLLER is more challenging than previous PVeS experiments and would greatly benefit from HEP expertise!

Hall A

The MOLLER Observable

The flux (N±) of scattered electrons will be measured as a function of initial electron helicity (±) and an asymmetry is formed:

$$A_{msr} = \frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^+ + N^-} = P_e\left(f_p A_p + \sum_b A_b f_b\right) + A_i$$

- P_e = electron polarization
- f_p = flux fraction from desired physics signal
- f_b = flux fraction from background signal
- A_p = physics asymmetry
- A_b = background asymmetries
- A_i = instrumental (false) asymmetries

e^- e^-

γ, Z^o

e^- e^-

e^- e^-

γ, Z^o

e^- e^-

SM predicted asymmetry 35 ppb - directly related to the weak charge of the electron:

$$A_p = mE\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha}\frac{4\sin^2\theta}{\left(3+\cos^2\theta\right)^2}Q_W^e$$

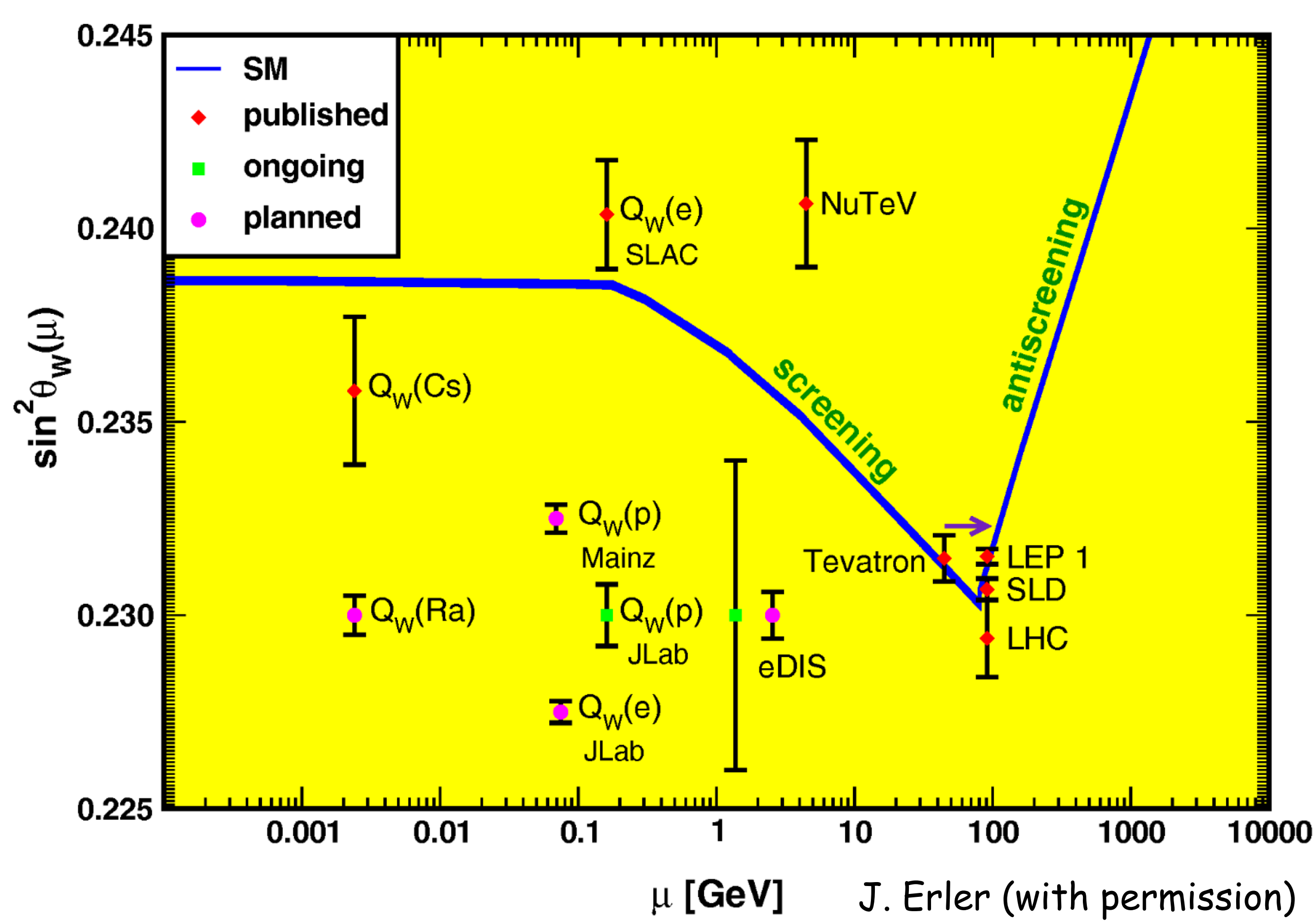
$$Q_W^e = (1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W)$$

At tree level, with no new physics

The MOLLER Physics

Propose to measure A_p to 2% (0.7 ppb)

$$\frac{\delta \sin^2 \theta_W}{\sin^2 \theta_W} \simeq .05 \frac{\delta A_P}{A_P}$$



J. Erler (with permission)

Disclaimer:

I am not responsible for the colors in this plot!

The MOLLER Physics

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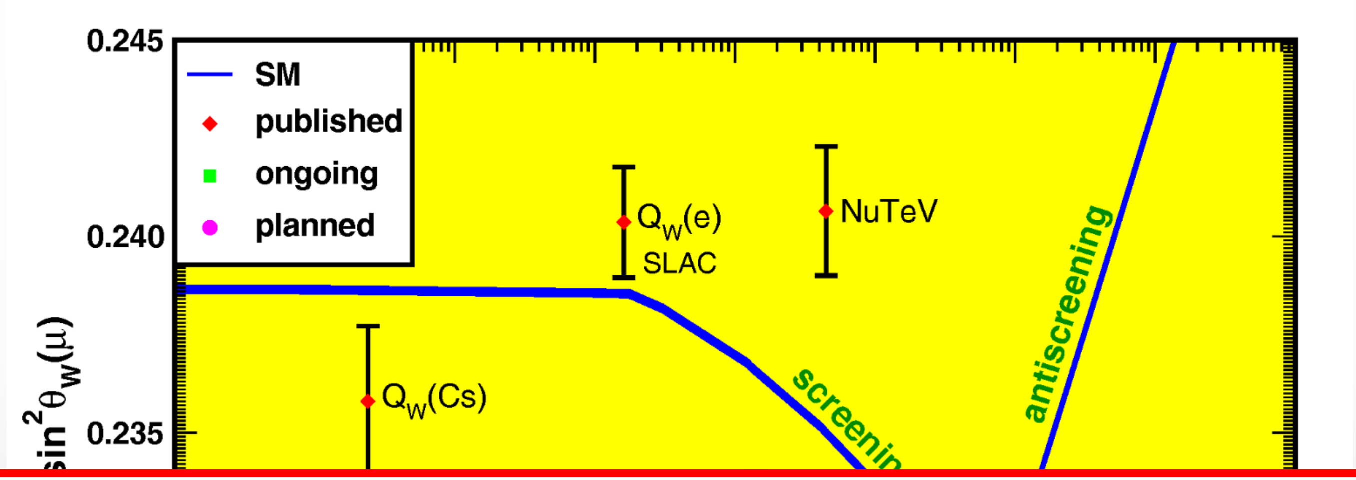


$$\delta\left(\sin^2 \theta_W\right) = \pm 0.00026(stat.) \pm 0.00012(syst.) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sim 0.1\%$$

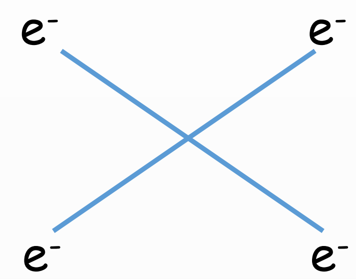
Would match best collider (Z-pole) measurements.
Best contact interaction reach for leptons at low OR high energy.

To do better for a 4-lepton contact interaction would require:
Giga-Z factory, linear collider, neutrino factory or muon collider

New Physics Sensitivities

New (effective) Contact Interactions:

Induced by a range of new physics scenarios:



- low scale quantum gravity with large extra dimensions
- composite fermions,
- leptoquarks,
- heavy Z0 bosons

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \frac{g^2}{\Lambda^2} \sum_{i,j=L,R} n_{ij}^f \bar{e}_i \gamma_\mu e_i \bar{e}_j \gamma_\mu e_j$$

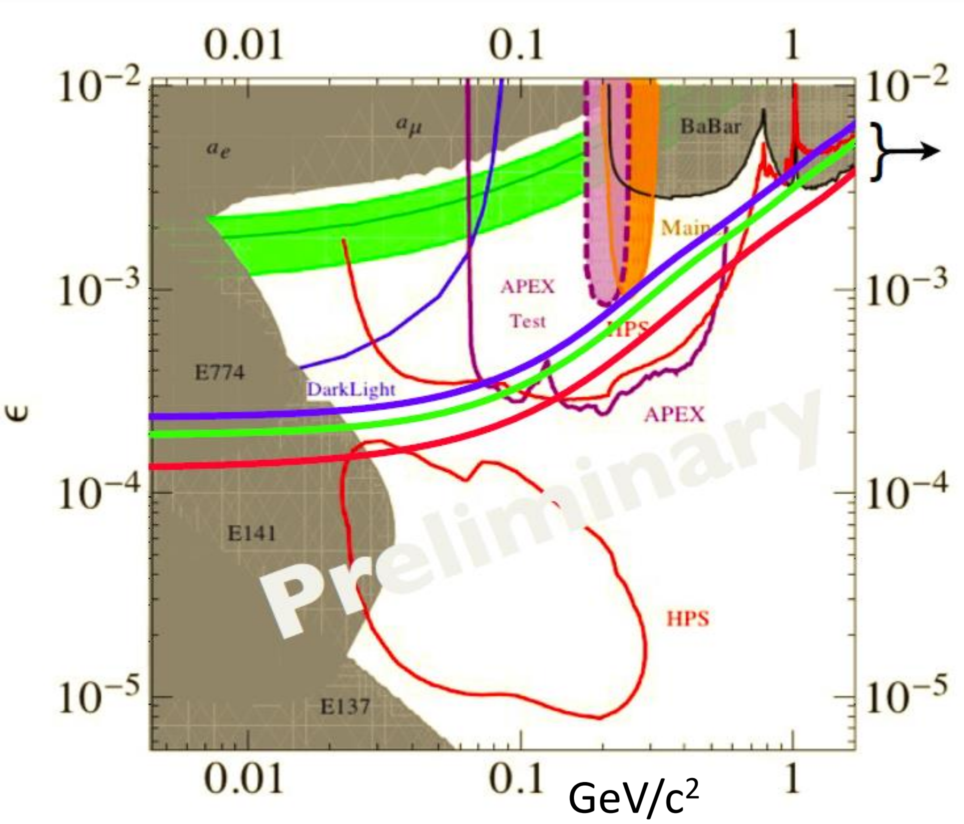
$$\Lambda = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{2} G_F \left| \delta Q_W^e \right|}} \simeq 19\ TeV$$

$$\frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{\left| g_{RR}^2 - g_{LL}^2 \right|}} \simeq 7.5\ TeV$$

One model dep. example to follow (more in the backup) …

New Physics Sensitivities

New massive boson (dark photon) $U(1)_d$ (not a contact interaction):



MOLLER (1%, 2%, 3%)

A. Aleksejevs, S. Barkanova and W. Shihao

The mixing of the new U(1) and $U(1)_Y$ of the Standard Model is induced by loops of heavy particles, coupling to both fields.

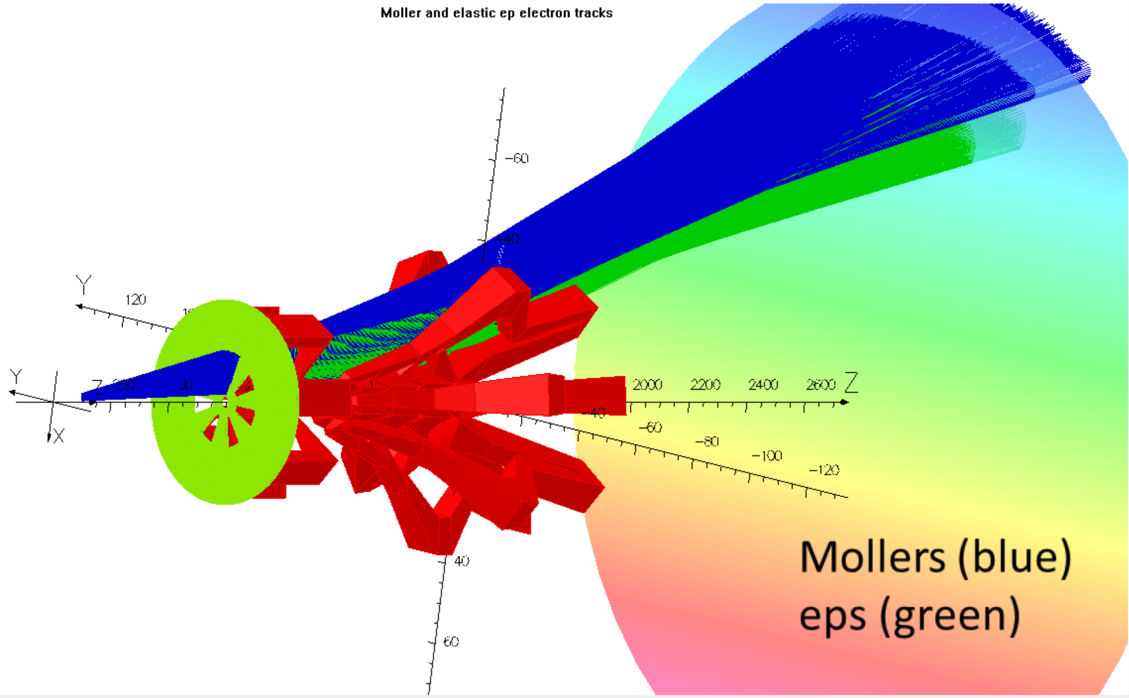
We assume minimal coupling for Xμ to all charged Standard Model fermions ψ, with effective charge eψ ≡ e, and eψ being the fermionic charge under U(1) QED .

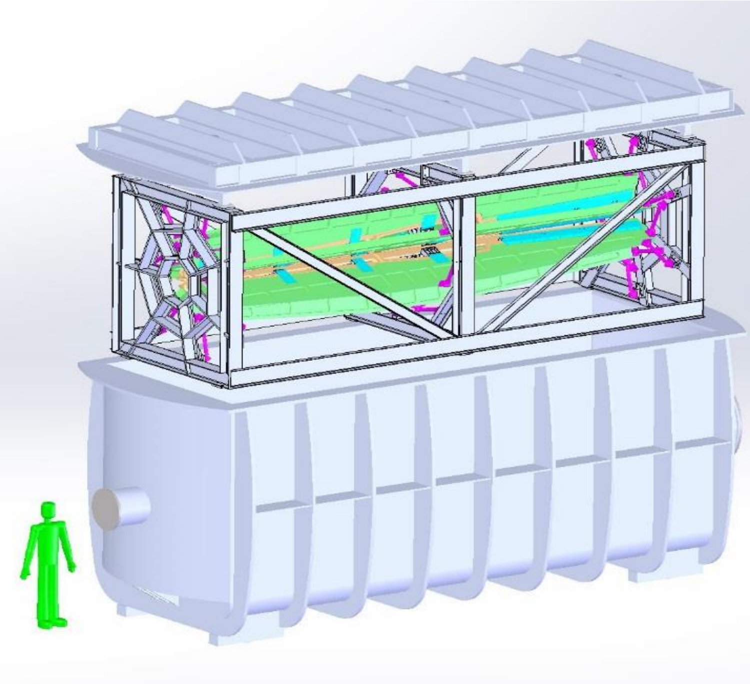
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} - \frac{1}{4} X_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \underline{\varepsilon e_\psi \bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu \psi X^\mu} + \frac{m_{\gamma'}^2}{2} X_\mu X^\mu$$

Very brief look at equipment…

The Spectrometer / Collimator

Separate events into e-e , e-p , and inelastic bins, using two spectrometers.



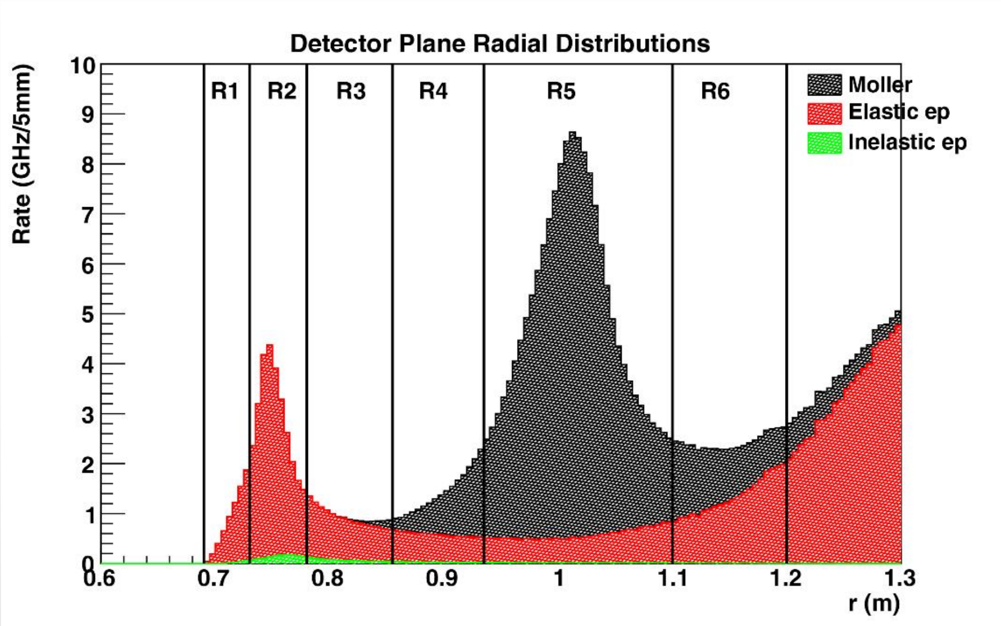


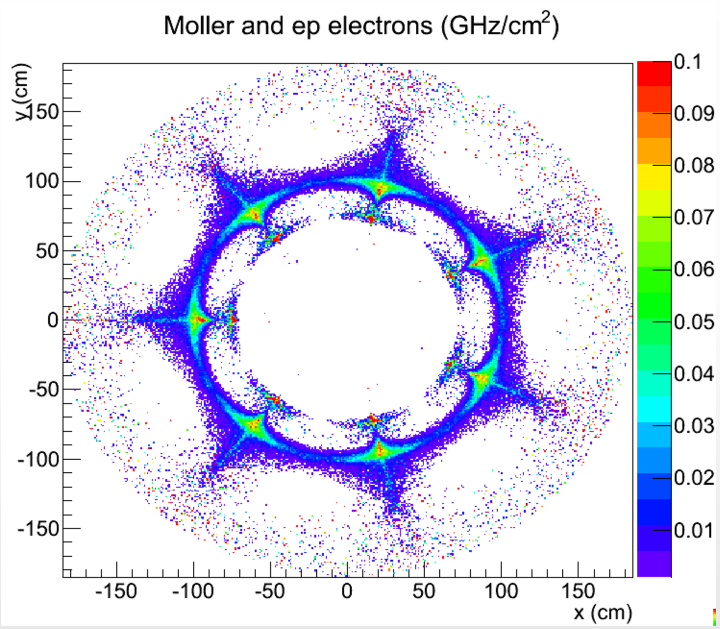
- Accept all (forward and backward) Møllers in the range $60 \leq \theta_{COM} \leq 120$ deg
- Clean separation of elastic and inelastic electron-proton scattering events
- Placement of detectors out of the line-of-sight of the target
- Clean channel for the degraded beam and the bremsstrahlung photons to beam dump
- Minimization of soft photon backgrounds by designing a “two-bounce” system

Event Distribution

In the "focal plane":

Simulated radial distribution, as a function of distance from the center of the beam line:

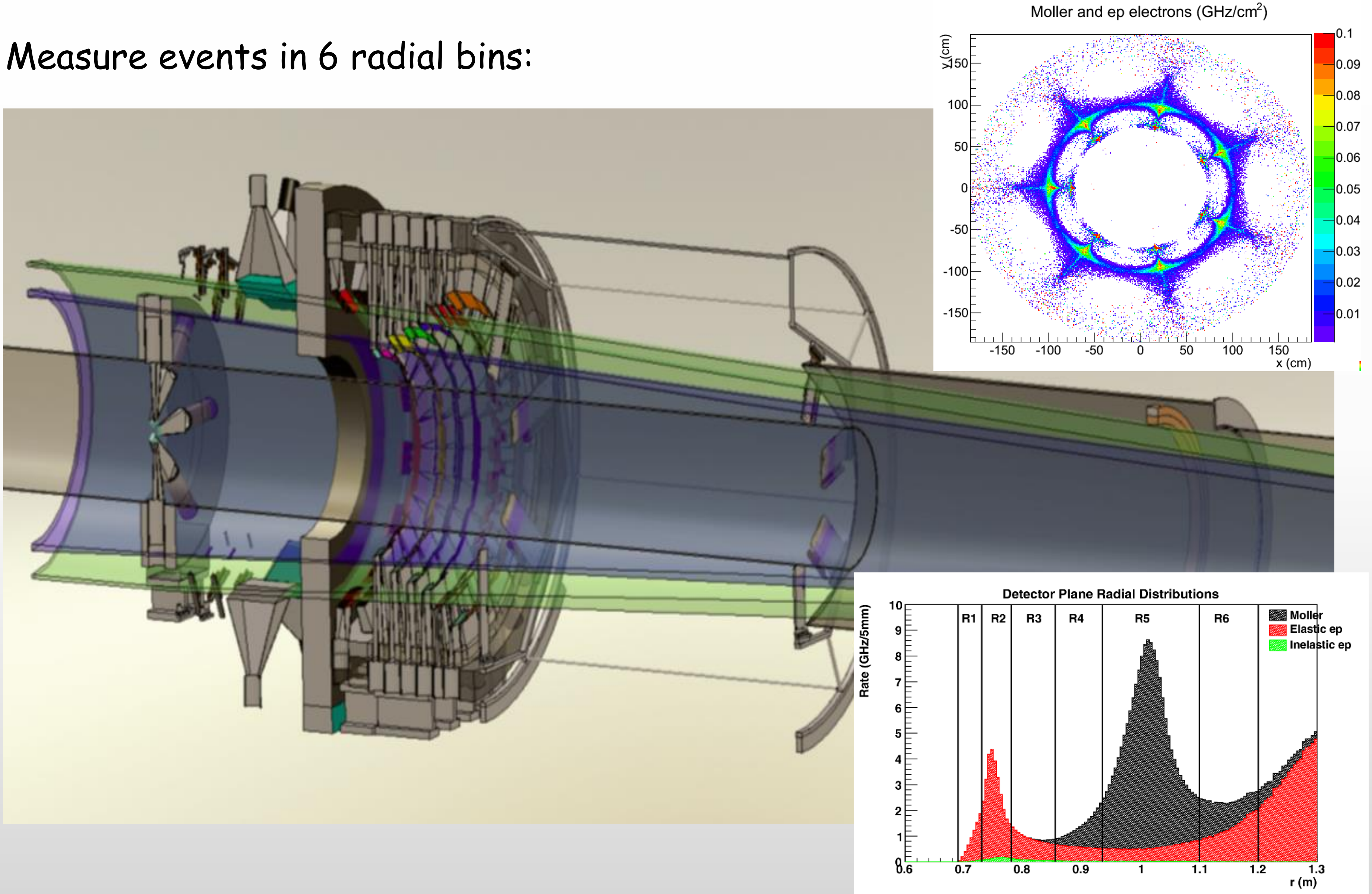




Proper separation of e-e , e-p , and inelastic events requires radial and azimuthal detector segmentation …

The Detectors

Measure events in 6 radial bins:



The Detectors

Divide each ring into azimuthal sectors:

Current design calls for 224 channels

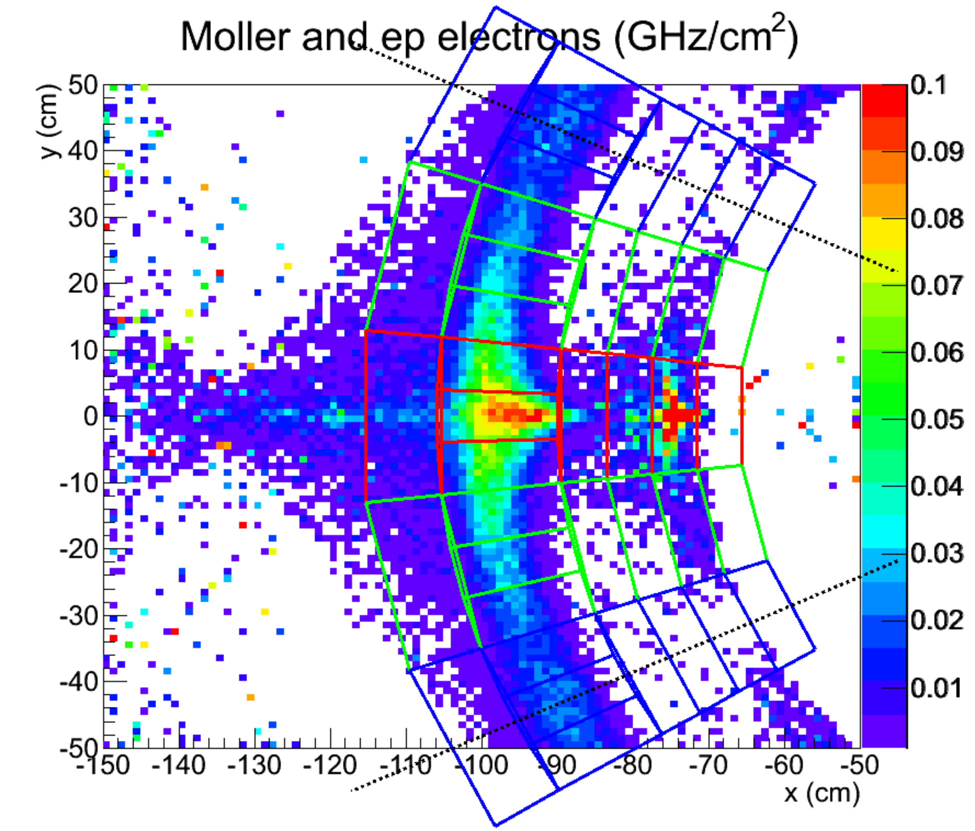
Rate per channel: ~ few MHz to GHz

Acquisition mode: Flux Integrating

→ No event cuts possible

→ Low background by design

Radiation dose: 15 to 50 Mrad



→ Quartz DIRC + Air-Core light guide with PMT (or better alternatives)

Tracking

Ideally want to measure vertex angle and energy: $\kappa_{vertex} \equiv E_{vertex} \frac{4\sin^2\theta_{vertex}}{\left(3+\cos^2\theta_{vertex}\right)^2}$

$$A_p = m\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha}\left(E\frac{4\sin^2\theta}{\left(3+\cos^2\theta\right)^2}\right)Q_W^e$$

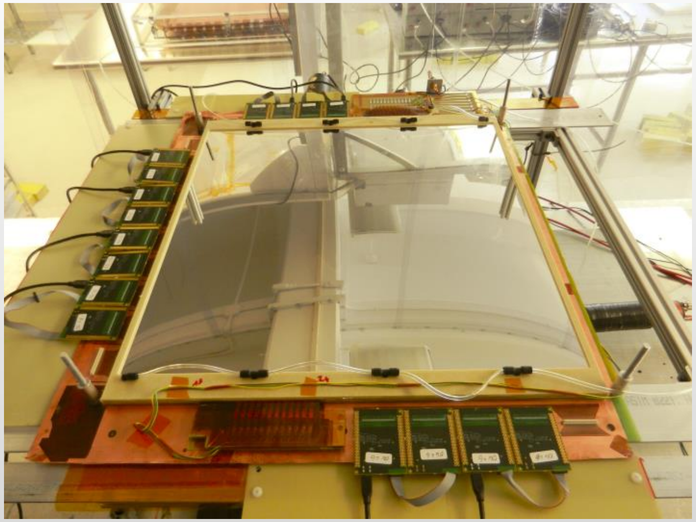
Challenge of high rate, high radiation environment

→ do dedicated tracking runs at lower current

Downstream spectrometer technology:

GEMs (triple stack)

Resolution: 200 μm in radius , 1 mm in ϕ
Rates: 20 kHz / cm 2
Active Area: 60 cm × 20 cm



Tracking

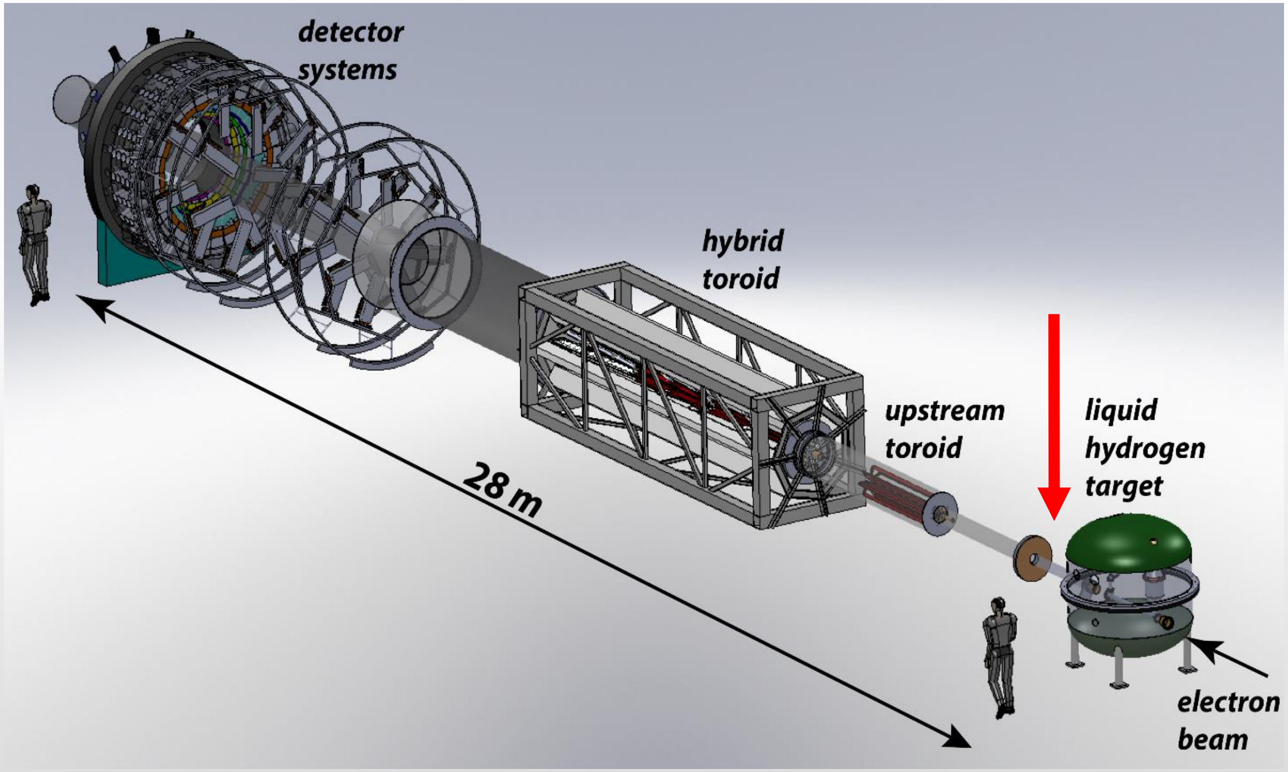
Ideally want to measure vertex angle and energy: $$\kappa_{vertex} \equiv E_{vertex} \frac{4\sin^2\theta_{vertex}}{\left(3+\cos^2\theta_{vertex}\right)^2}$$

Upstream tracker not yet proposed (but needed) !

Rad hard CMOS Si ?

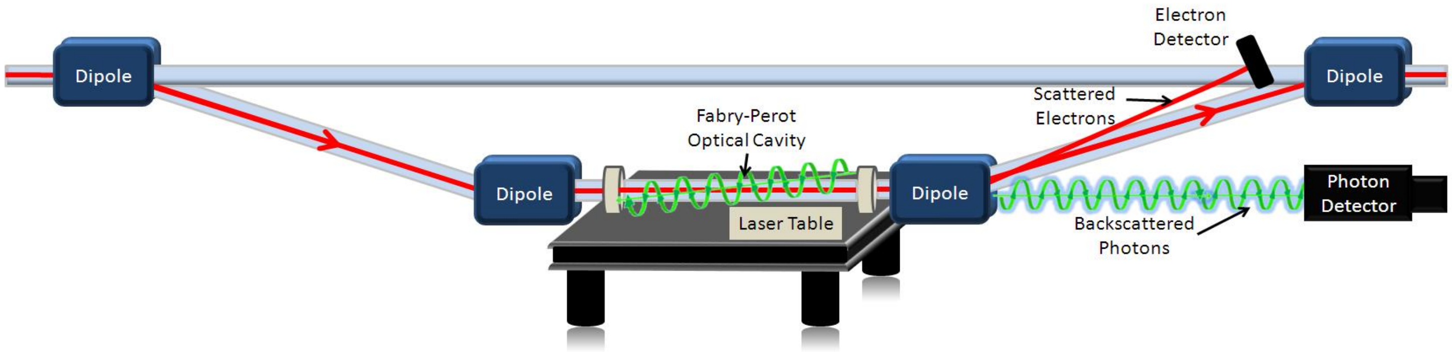
Other ?

Would be nice to run those at higher rates …



Polarimetry

Compton polarimeter (also Mϕller, not shown here):



Stable beam polarization at Jefferson Lab has been measured to be up to 89%.
The experimental requirement for relative accuracy in beam polarization is 0.4%

The currently installed:

GSO crystal scintillator Photon calorimeter
4 planes of silicon micro-strip electron detectors

Possible upgrades:

Diamond detectors / new electronics

Polarimetry

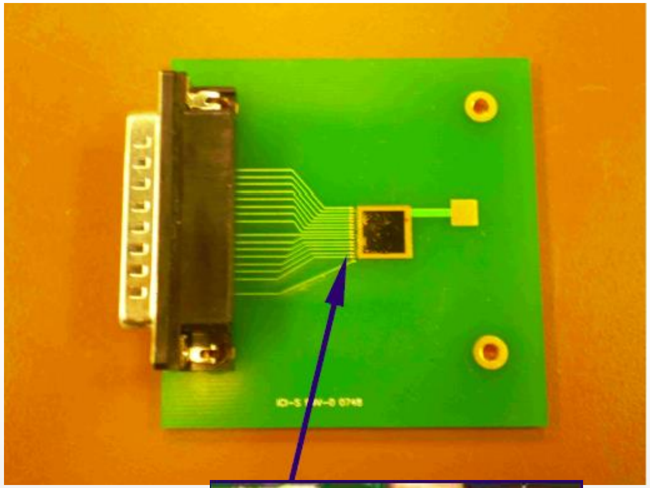
Compton polarimeter:

Due to background rejection and radiation hardness requirements, an upgrade to diamond-strip detectors is considered:

Sample detector:

10 mm x 10 mm x 0.5 mm
polycrystalline Chemical Vapor Deposition (pCVD) diamond

Strip pitch	200 µm
Strip width	175 µm
Gap	25 µm



Univ. of Winnipeg
QWeak prototype

Status and Outlook

- Experiment approved at Jefferson Laboratory with highest rating
- High priority in the US NSAC LRP
- $25M Scale ($20M from DOE MIE)
- US groups have R&D funding from NSF and DOE
- Awaiting DOE CD process to start
- DOE review in August 2014 (probably)
- Projected date for start of installation: 2019-2020 (2-3 years running)
- Canadian group currently holds a one year R&D NSERC grant
- R&D in full swing on spectrometer and detectors
- We will go back for NSERC R&D (Operating & RTI) … CFI later ?

Canadian Effort

- Juliette Mammei (U. Manitoba) is a member of the MOLLER Executive Board
- Spectrometer design and optics: Juliette Mammei work package leader (WPL)
- Integrating detectors: Michael Gericke (WPL)
- Integrating electronics: Michael Gericke (TRIUMF… hopefully… cont. Qweak)
- Compton polarimeter electron detectors: Juliette Mammei
- Theory: A. Aleksejevs, S. Barkanova (in Canada)
- Upstream tracking: ?????
- Other good (Canadian) ideas: ?????

The Current Canadian Group

University of Manitoba: Jim Birchall, Michael Gericke, Juliette Mammei, Shelley Page, Willem van Oers

University of Winnipeg: Jeff Martin, Russel Mammei

University of Northern British Columbia: Elie Korkmaz

Acadia University: Svetlana Barkanova

Memorial University: Aleksandrs Aleksejevs

The Canadian contingent needs to grow. We would welcome more collaborators !

Contributions could be made in:

- **Detector Design / Construction**
- **Tracking**
- **Simulations**

The MOLLER Collaboration

J. Benesch, P. Brindza, R.D. Carlini, J-P. Chen, E. Chudakov, S. Covrig, C.W. de Jager, A. Deur, D. Gaskell, J. Gomez, D.W. Higinbotham, J. LeRose, D. Mack, R. Michaels, B. Moffit, S. Nanda, G.R. Smith, P. Solvignon, R. Suleiman, B. Wojtsekhowski **(Jefferson Lab)** , H. Baghdasaryan, G. Cates, D. Crabb, D. Day, M.M. Dalton, C. Hanretty, N. Kalantarians, N. Liyanage, V.V. Nelyubin, B. Norum, K. Paschke, M. Shabestari, J. Singh, A. Tobias, K. Wang, X. Zheng **(University of Virginia**), J. Birchall, M.T.W. Gericke, W.R. Falk, L. Lee, S.A. Page, W.T.H. van Oers, **(University of Manitoba),** S. Johnston, **K.S. Kumar**, J. Mammei, L. Mercado, R. Miskimen, S. Riordan, J. Wexler **(University of Massachusetts, Amherst),** V. Bellini, A. Giusa, F. Mammoliti, G. Russo, M.L. Sperduto, C.M. **Sutera (INFN Sezione di Catania and Universita' di Catania),** D.S. Armstrong, T.D. Averett, W. Deconinck, J. Katich, J.P. Leckey **(College of William & Mary),** K. Grimm, K. Johnston, N. Simicevic, S. Wells **(Louisiana Tech University),** L. El Fassi, R. Gilman, G. Kumbartzki, R. Ransome **(Rutgers University),** J. Arrington, K. Hafidi, P.E. Reimer, J. Singh **(Argonne National Lab)**, P. Cole, D. Dale, T.A. Forest, D. McNulty **(Idhao State University**), E. Fuchey, F. Itard, C. Muñoz Camacho **(LPC Clermont, Universitè Blaise Pascal),** J.H. Lee, P.M. King, J. Roche **(Ohio University),** E. Cisbani, S. Frullani, F. Garibaldi **(INFN Gruppo Collegato Sanita' and Istituto Superiore di Sanitá),** R. De Leo, L. Lagamba, S. Marrone **(INFN, Sezione di Bari and University di Bari),** F. Meddi, G.M. Urciuoli **(Dipartimento di Fisica dell'Universita' la Sapienza and INFN Sezione di Roma),** R. Holmes, P. Souder **(Syracuse University),** G. Franklin, B. Quinn **(Carnegie Mellon University),** W. Duvall, A. Lee, M. Pitt **(Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University),** J.A. Dunne, D. Dutta **(Mississippi State University),** A.T. Katramatou, G. G. Petratos **(Kent State University),** A. Ahmidouch, S. Danagoulian **(North Carolina A&T State University),** S. Kowalski, V. Sulkosky **(MIT) ,** P. Decowski **(Smith College),** J. Erler **(Universidad Autónoma de México) ,** M.J. Ramsey-Musolf **(University of Wisconsin, Madison),** Yu.G. Kolomensky **(University of California, Berkeley),** K. A. Aniol **(California State U.(Los Angeles)) ,** C.A. Davis, W.D. Ramsay **(TRIUMF) ,** J.W. Martin **(University of Winnipeg),** E. Korkmaz **(University of Northern British Columbia)** ,T. Holmstrom **(Longwood University),** S.F. Pate **(New Mexico State University),** G. Ron **(Hebrew University of Jerusalem),** D.T. Spayde (**Hendrix College),** P. Markowitz **(Florida International University),** F.R. Wesselmann **(Xavier University of Louisiana),** F. Maas **(Johannes Gutenberg Universitaet Mainz),** C. Hyde**(Old Dominion University),** F. Benmokhtar **(Christopher Newport University),** E. Schulte **(Temple University),** M. Capogni (**Istituto Nazionale di Metrologia delle Radiazioni Ionizzanti ENEA and INFN Gruppo Collegato Sanitá),** R. Perrino **(INFN Sezione di Lecce)**

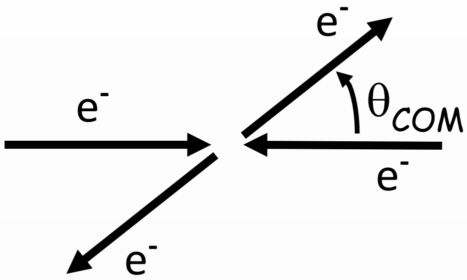
Thank You!

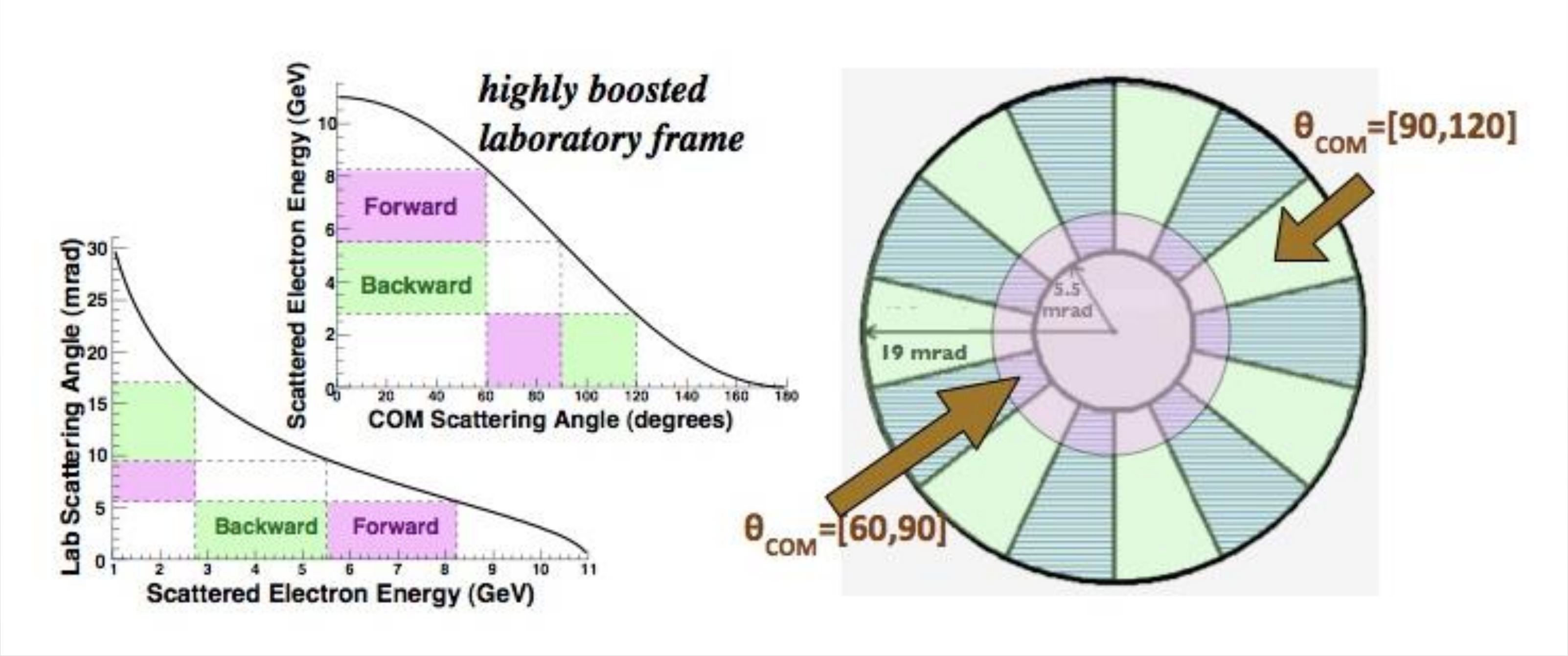
Additional slides for your reference to follow …

Kinematics and Collimators

The proposed collimator /spectrometer design aims to accept all (forward and backward) Møller-scattered electrons in the range: $60 \leq \theta_{COM} \leq 120$ deg

With 100% azimuthal acceptance.





The Physics

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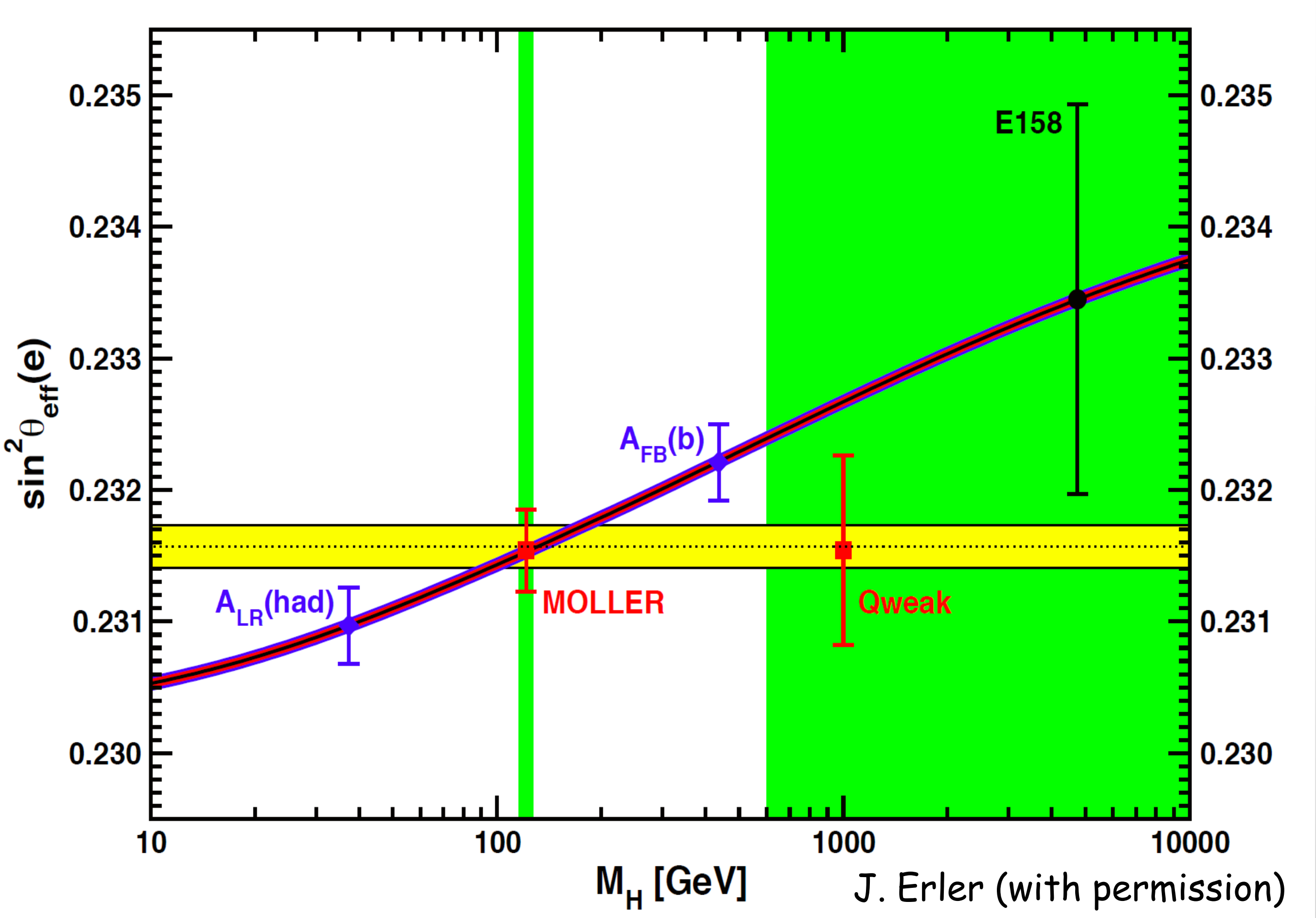


J. Erler (with permission)

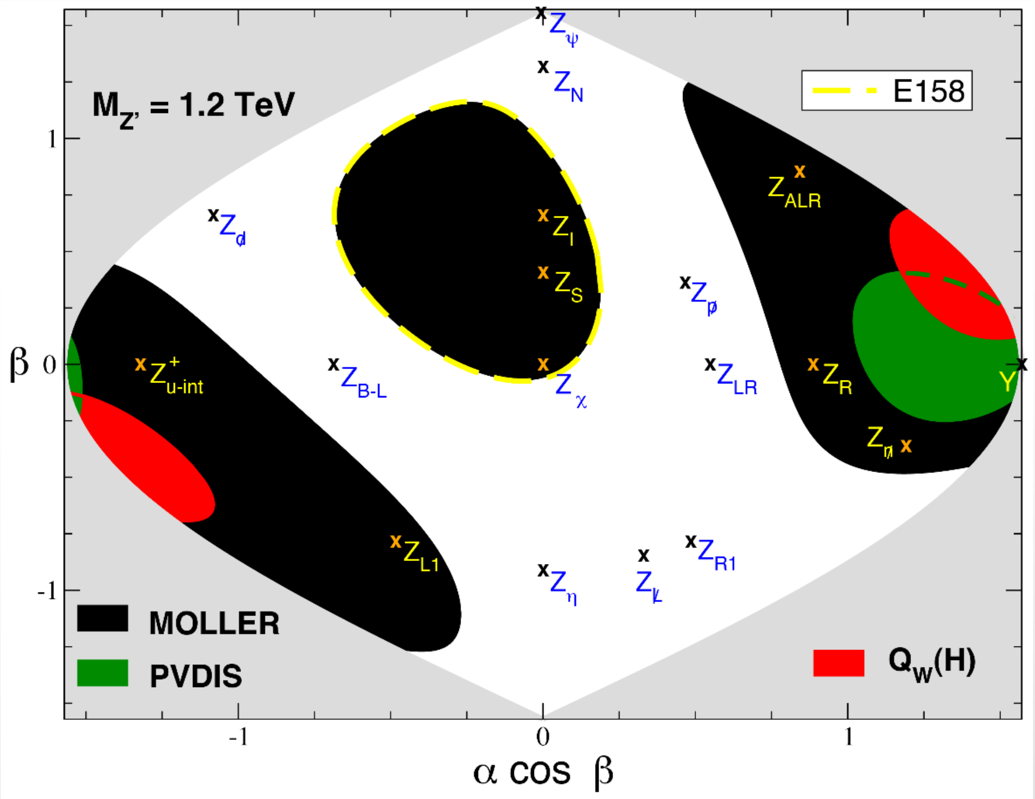
New Physics Sensitivities

New heavy spin 1 gauge boson U(1)' :

Assume LHC discovers a new spin 1 gauge boson with M =1.2 TeV

If the SM value is measured

MOLLER can distinguish between models



$\alpha = 0 \rightarrow E6\ models, \alpha \neq 0$ describes kinetic mixing

$\beta = 0 \rightarrow SO(10)(including\ those\ based\ on\ LR\ symmetry)$

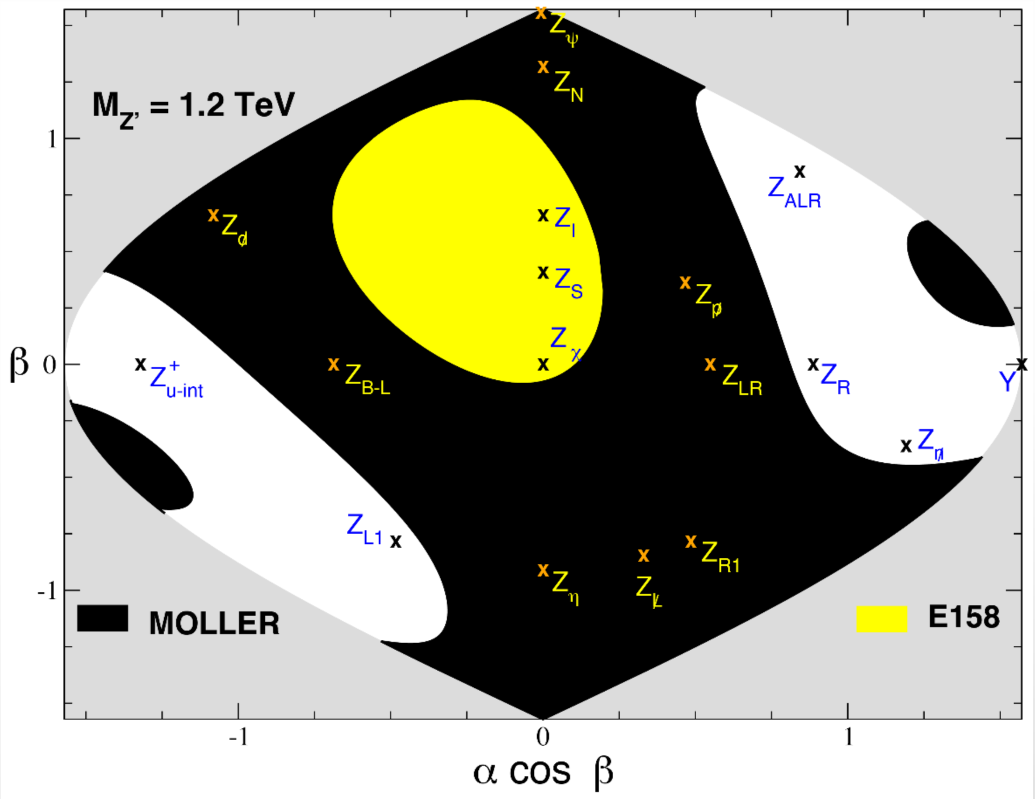
New Physics Sensitivities

New heavy spin 1 gauge boson U(1)' :

Assume LHC discovers a new spin 1 gauge boson with M =1.2 TeV

Half-way between SM and E158 central value

MOLLER can distinguish between models



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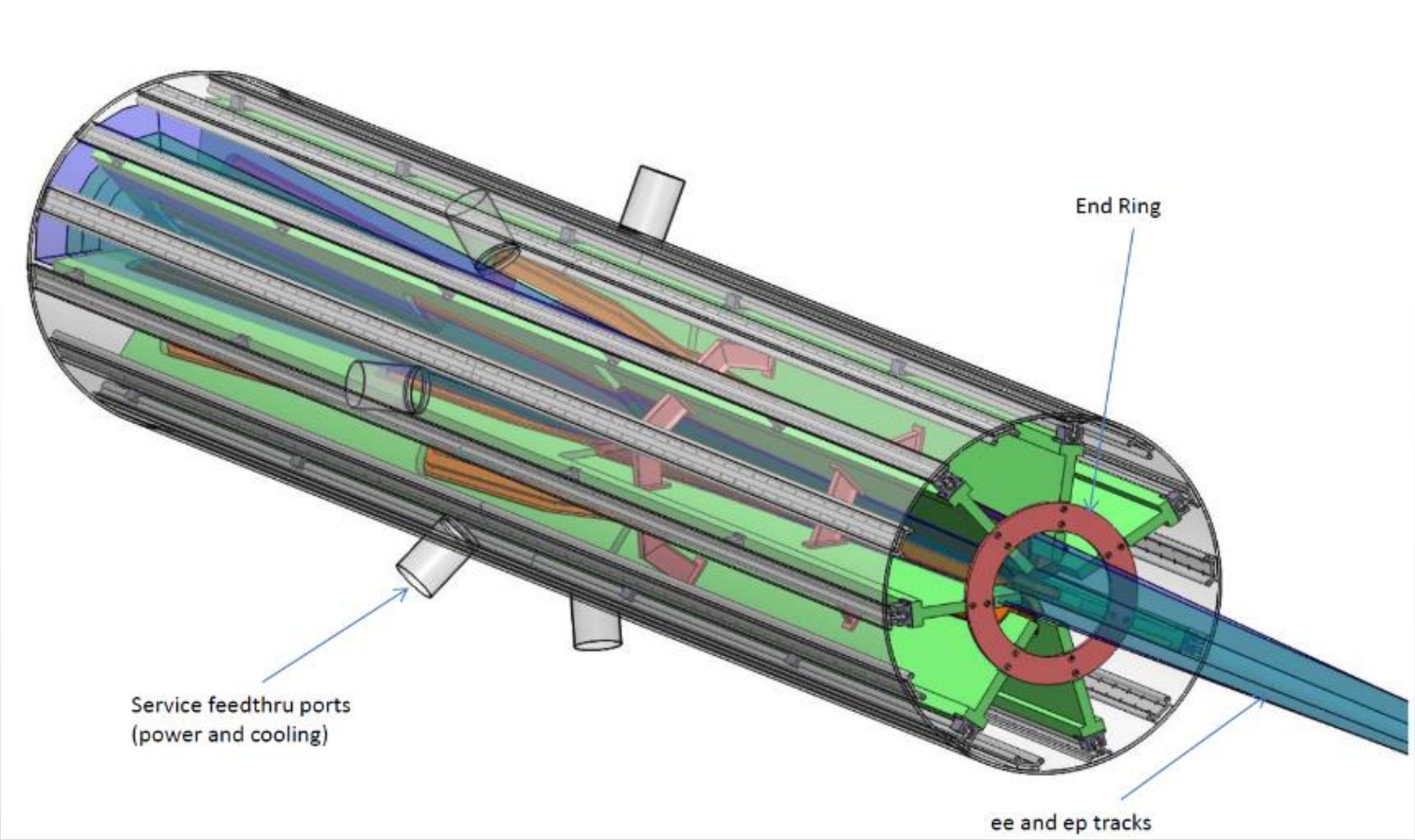
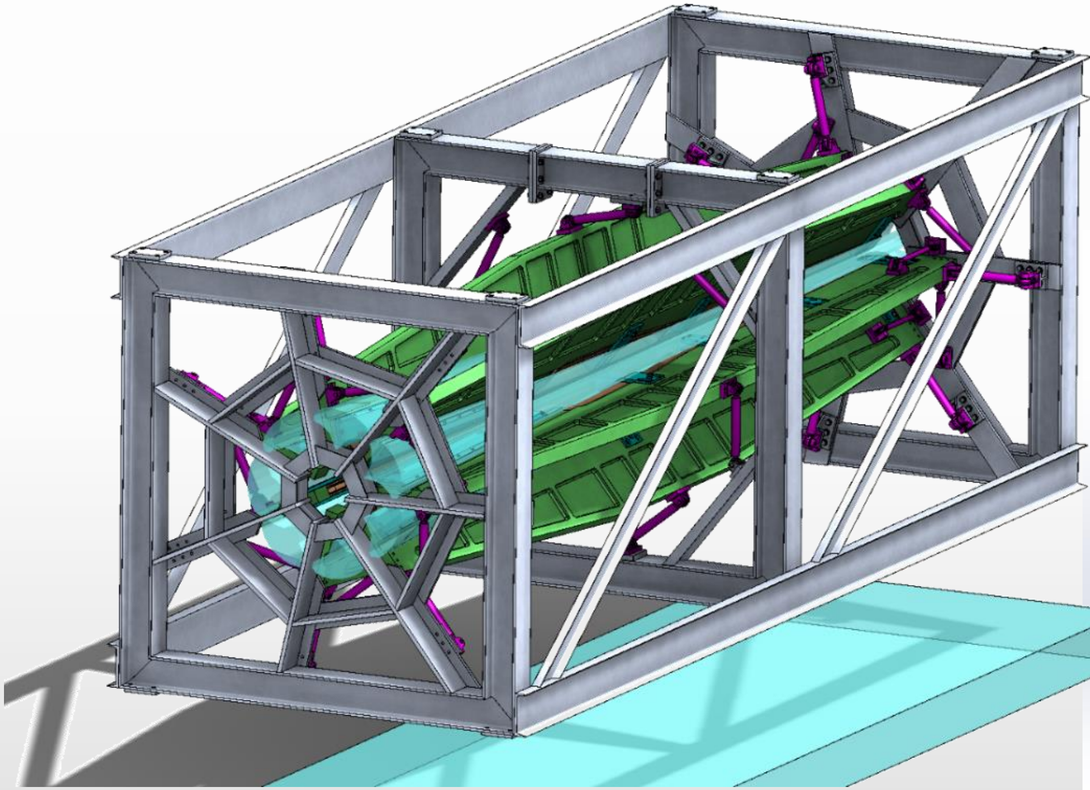
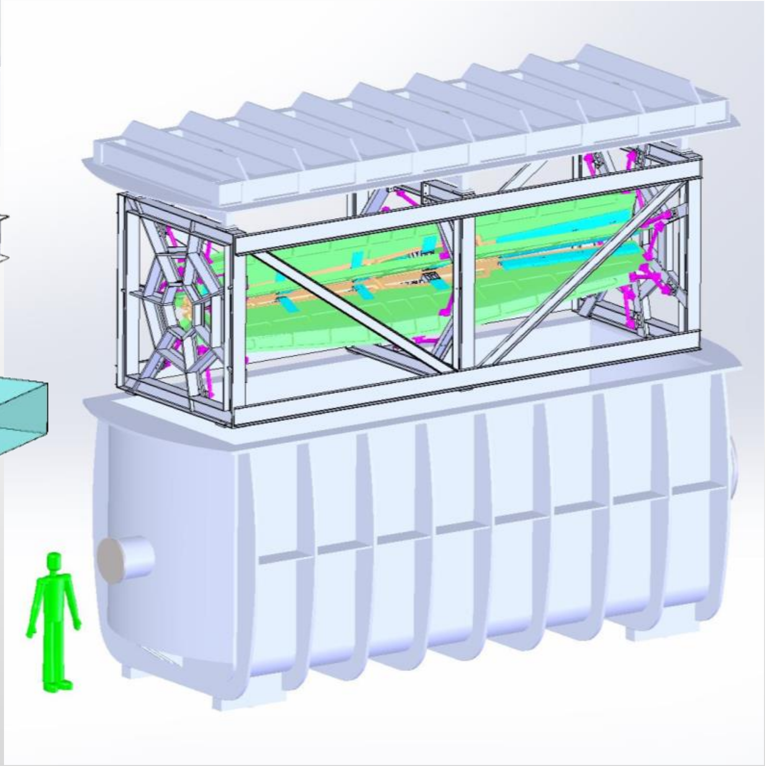
The Spectrometer



The Spectrometer



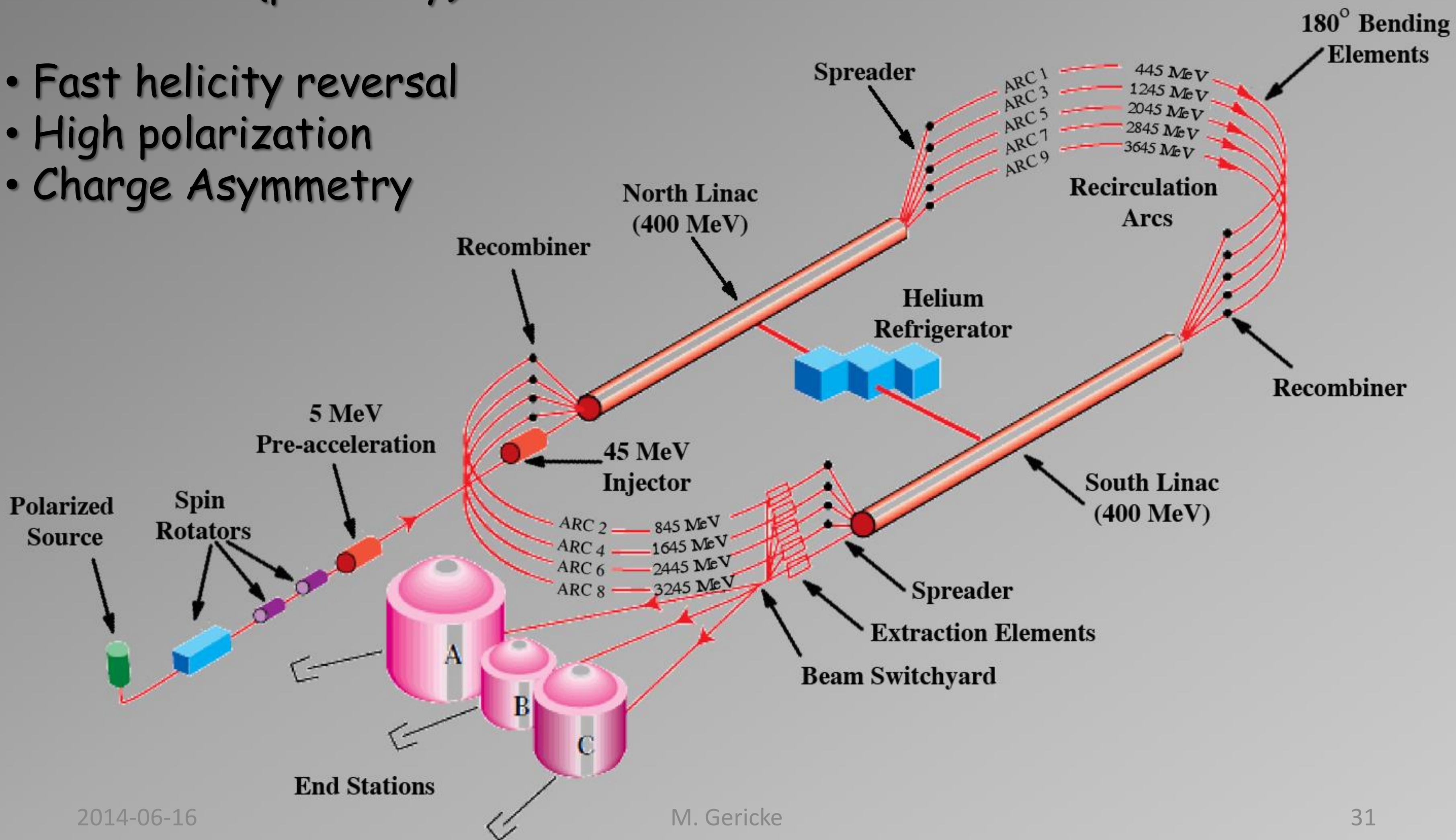


Experiment Overview

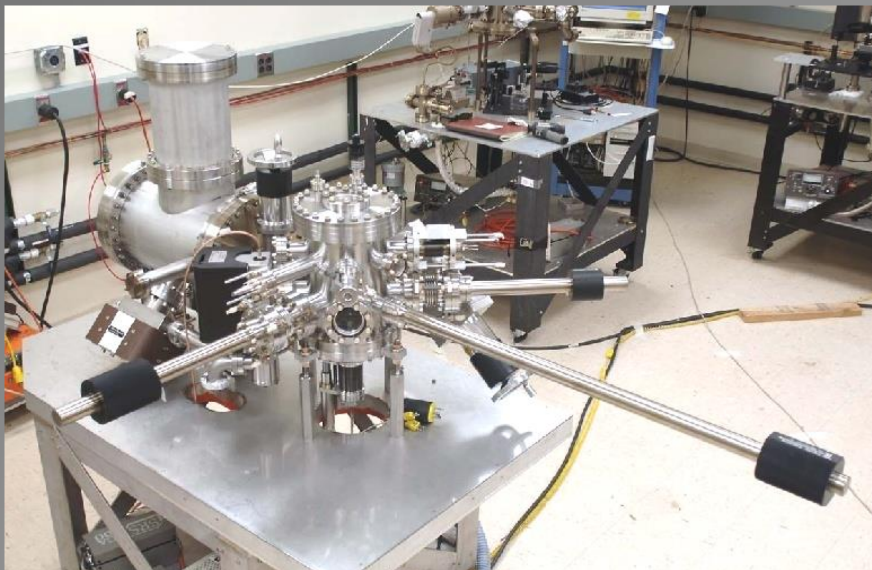
For MOLLER the facility is an integral part of the experiment!

Determined (primarily) at the source:

- Fast helicity reversal
- High polarization
- Charge Asymmetry

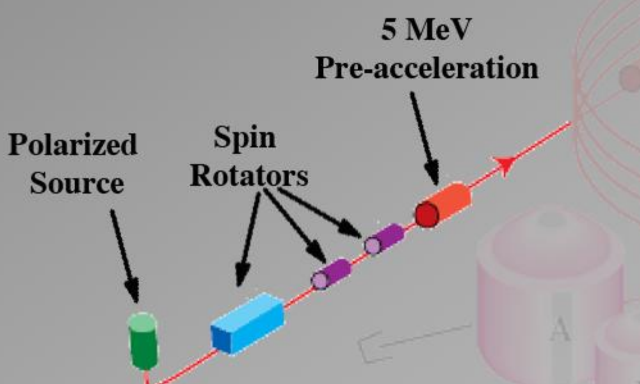


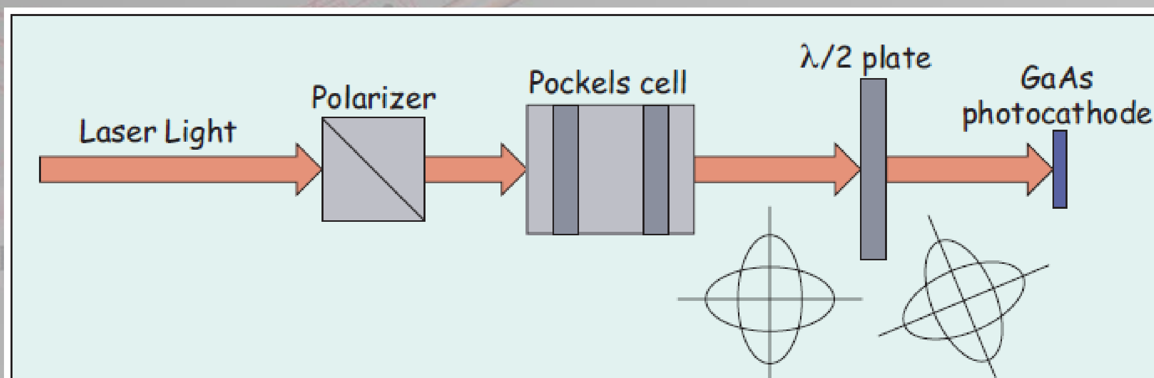
Experiment Overview



Helicity reversal:

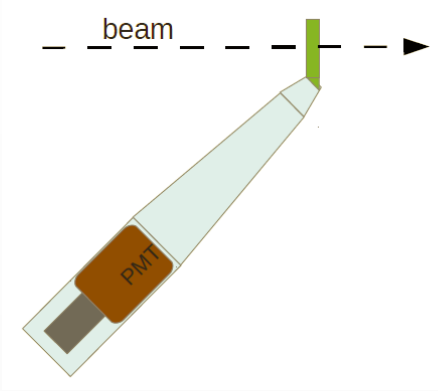
- Continuously at 2 kHz, with Pockels cell
- Every 4 to 8 hours with insertable half-wave plate
- Every Couple of weeks with a spin rotation (Wein flip)

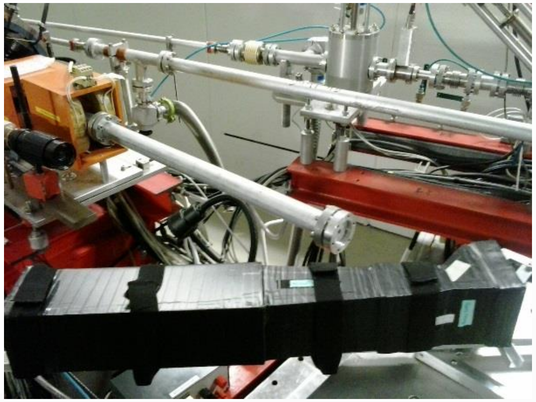




The Detectors

Current detector reference design: **DIRC**



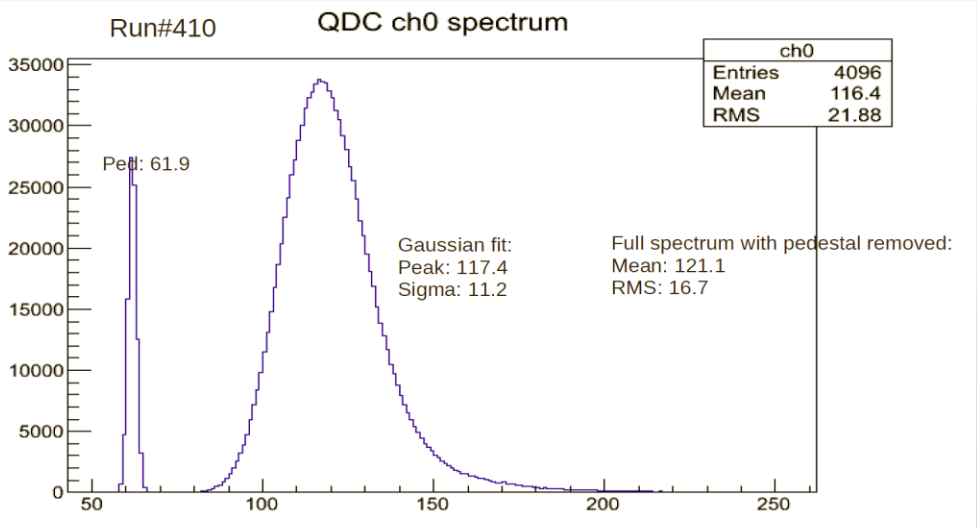


Synthetic Quartz:

- Radiation hard
- High threshold for hadrons
- No scintillation

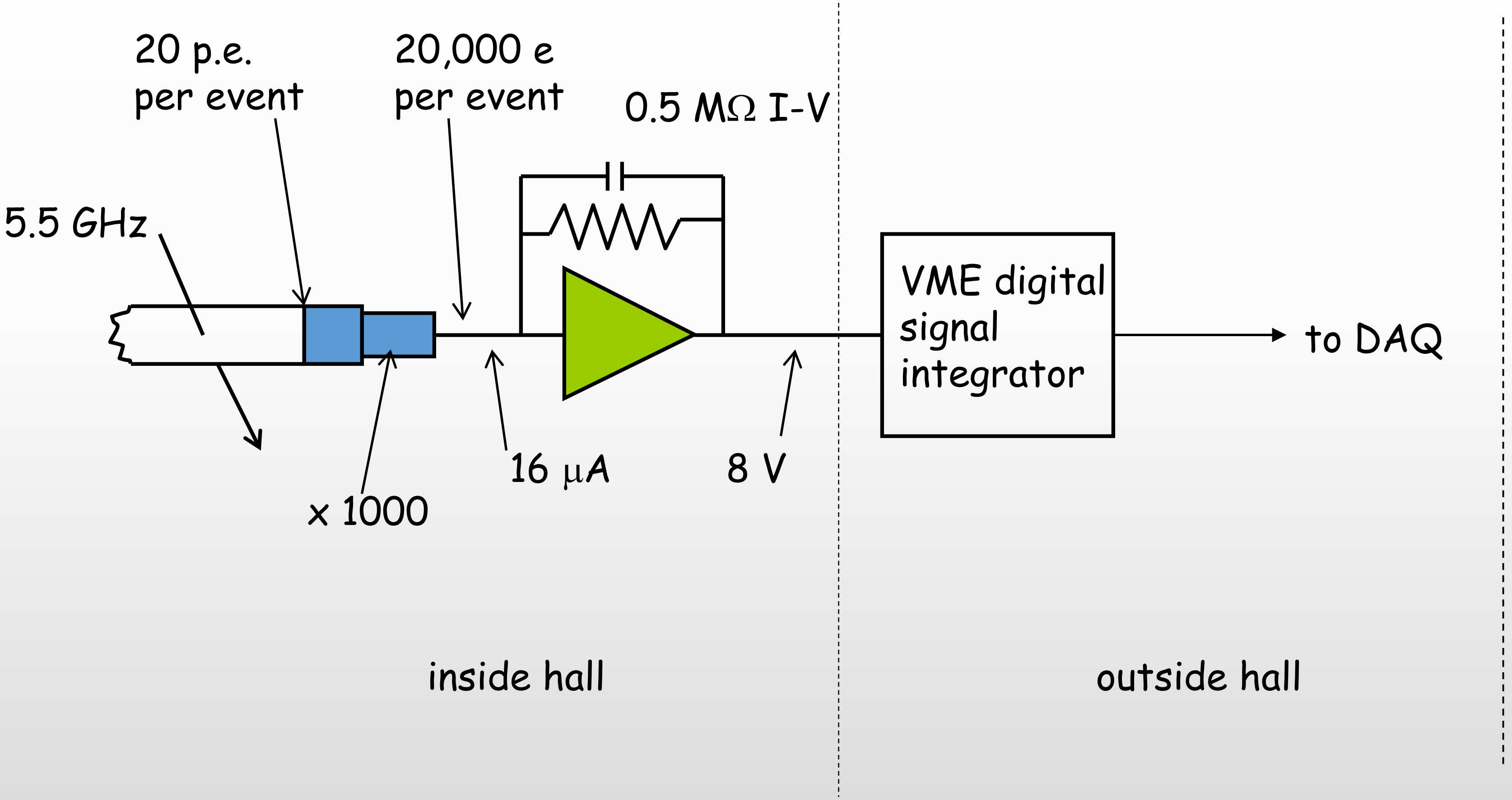
- UV light sensitive readout (PMT)
- Air-core lightguide (problematic)

- Possible alternatives now exist (rad hard UV sensitive CMOS based Si detectors ?)



Integrating Detector Signals

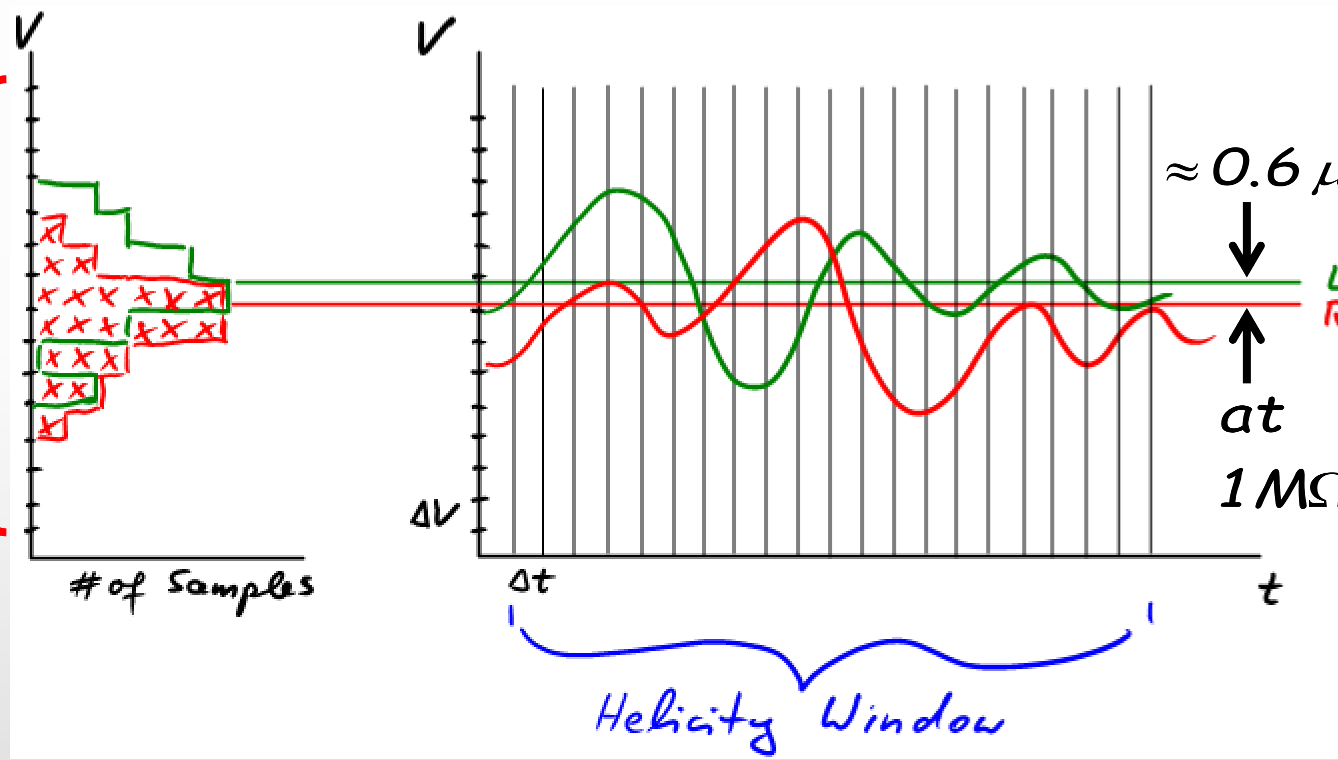
Signal Chain:



Integrating Detector Project

Bandwidth Issues:

ADC range and resolution (0 suppressed)



$\approx 0.6\,\mu V$ at $1\,M\Omega$

$$\Delta V = \frac{10V}{2^{18}} \approx 40\,\mu V$$

Integrating Detector Project

Competing Bandwidth Considerations:

Favoring Large Bandwidth :

- provides ADC sample distribution large enough to average out the bit noise

- allows the sampling to follow the signal during helicity state transitions

- Since the asymmetry is much smaller than the ADC resolution, filtering away the "high" frequency components leads to random loss of helicity information.

- If the helicity reversal rate goes up, then the analog bandwidth has to go up as well: need a large enough spread to determine the helicity variation for each window

- Satisfying the Nyquist rule up to the frequencies we care about

Integrating Detector Project

Competing Bandwidth Considerations:

Favoring “Smaller” Bandwidth :

- the analog bandwidth one can handle is limited by the maximum sampling rate in the module

- large bandwidths pick up high frequency, large amplitude signals and increase the data RMS and/or introduce systematic effects (non-Gaussian)

Integrating Detector Project

RMS width in the data stream:

Example: $G_{PMT} = 1000 \qquad G_{AMP} = 0.5\ M\Omega$

$$N_{pe} \approx 20 \quad \Rightarrow \quad q = 32 \times 10^{-16} C/track$$

$$i_A = 1.6 R_e N_{pe} G_{PMT} \times 10^{-10} nA = 16 \mu A$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2000\ Hz$$

equivalent noise bandwidth

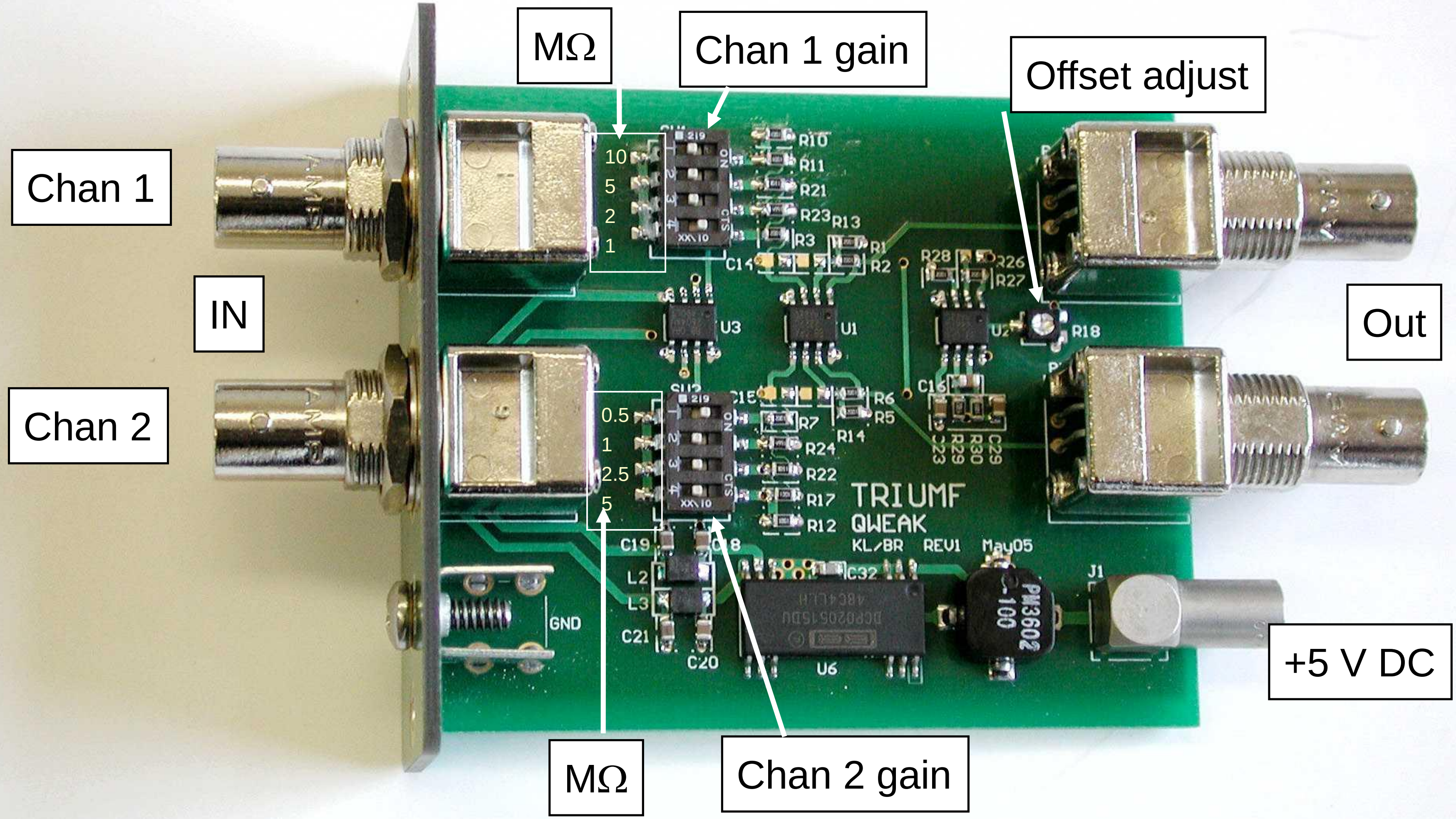
$$\sigma_{Shot} = \sqrt{2 q i_A} \cdot \sqrt{B} \approx 10\ nA \approx 5\ mV$$

Note that: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} = \sqrt{\frac{2000\ Hz}{R_e}} = 632\ ppm$

and $\frac{\sigma_{Shot}}{i_A} = \frac{0.01\ \mu A}{16\ \mu A} = 625\ ppm$

Integrating Detector Project

Preamplifier

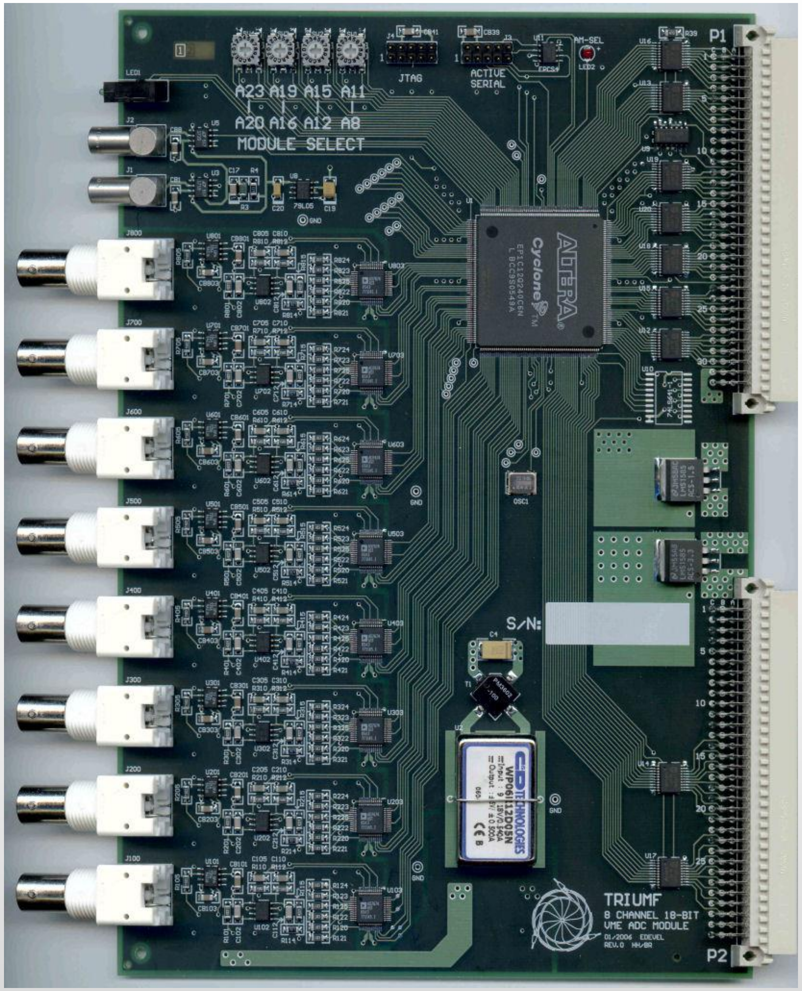


- Reduced power supply noise
- Switchable gains

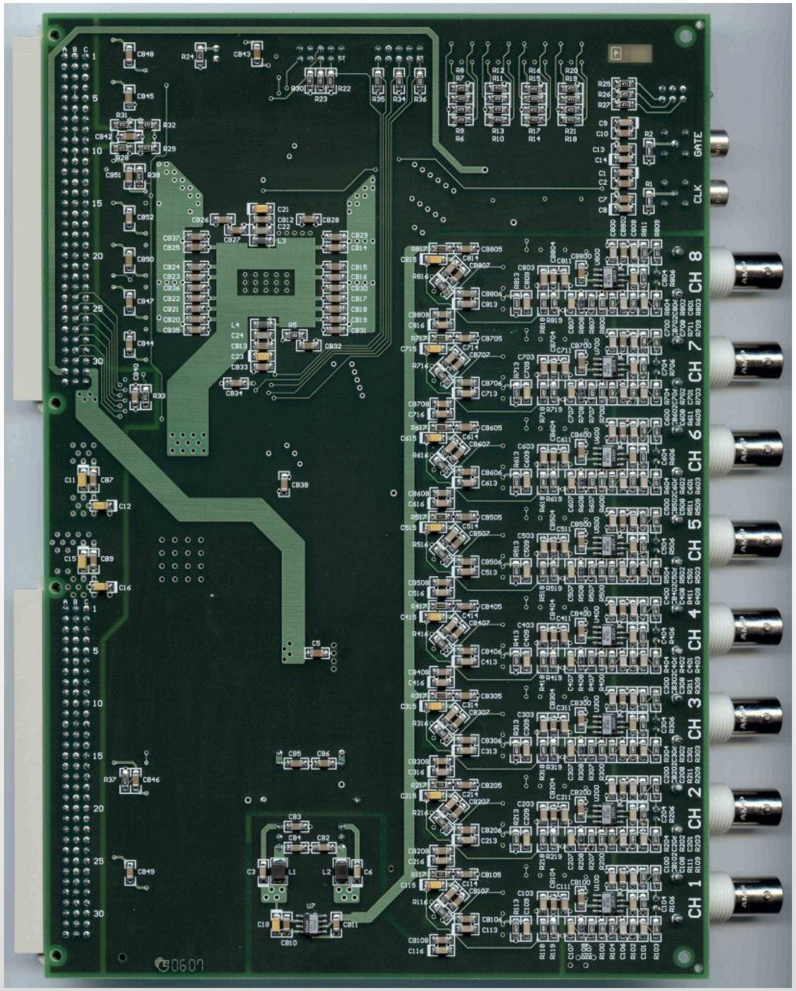
Integrating Detector Project

TRIUMF VME integrator

component side:



solder side:



Fast Spin Reversal

The faster the helicity reversal the better the approximation of the signal as a linear drift for many experimental effects.

Lots of large scale slow drifts present in the experiment

Locally the signal “looks like” a linear function of time:

$$S_{\pm}(t) \simeq \left(a + \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t} t\right)(1 \pm A)$$

The quartet helicity pattern removes linear drifts:

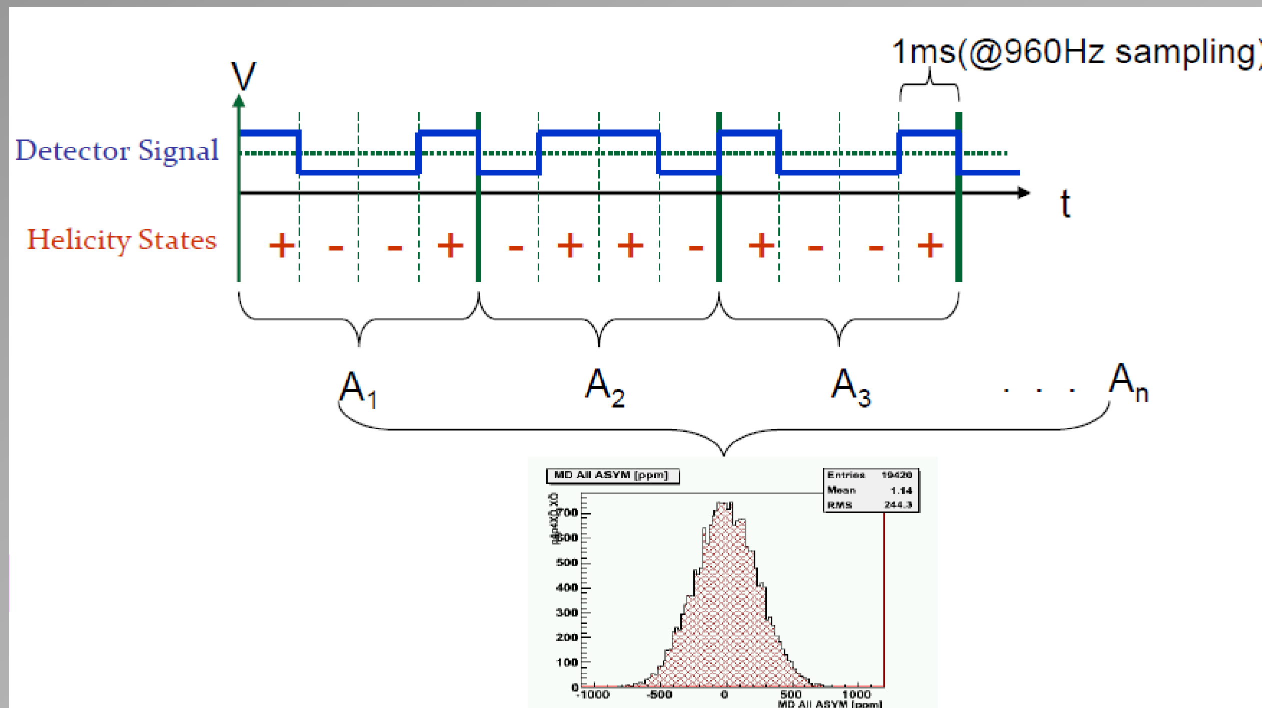
$$A = \frac{\sum_{+} S_{+} - \sum_{-} S_{-}}{\sum_{+} S_{+} + \sum_{-} S_{-}}$$

Asymmetry Data

Asymmetry Data Collection:

- ❑Detector yields are integrated over 1 ms for each helicity state
- ❑Raw asymmetries are formed from differences between positive and negative helicity states within a quartet
- ❑ Quartet asymmetries are histogrammed

$$A_{msr} = \frac{\sum_{+} N_{+} - \sum_{-} N_{-}}{\sum_{+} N_{+} + \sum_{-} N_{-}}$$



Data Size

Estimate **6 crates, ~10 x Qweak data rate**

75 - 100 Qweak ADCs (equivalent).

5 MByes/sec per crate → 30 MB/sec total → 100 GB/hour

WANT

- Real-time helicity-correlated feedback on Qasy *(& possibly other parameters)*
- Online Analysis checks of data quality.
- Prompt Analysis of 100% data with full corrections.