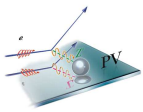


# **PREx Status Update**

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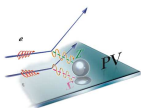
June 13, 2008



## PREx Status Update

### Outline

- Review: PREx Measurement and Challenges
- Results from Recent Beamtests
- New Septum Design and FOM Changes
- Summary and Outlook



## PREx Measurement

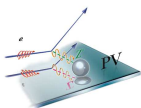
- $A_{PV} \sim 0.6$  ppm,  $Q^2 \sim 0.01$  GeV
- $E_{\text{beam}} = 1$  GeV,  $5^\circ$  scattering,  $\sim 2$  GHz Rate
- Statistical error goal  $\sim 15$  ppb
- Systematic Error  $\lesssim 2\%$

## Physics Extracted

- Weak charge density
- Neutron density
- Neutron radius ( $\sim 1\%$  level)

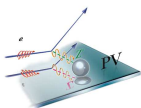
→ With broad-based fundamental nuclear physics applications:  
Neutron stars, atomic PNC, heavy ion beams.

\* PREx Workshop Aug 17 - 19, 2008 at JLab



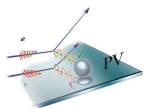
## Experiment Challenges

- Precision Measurement of  $Q^2$ 
  - Requires beam monitoring at  $0.05 \mu\text{A}$  using new BCMs
  - $\pm 0.02^\circ$  accuracy in spectrometer angles
- Precision beam polarimetry at 1-pass beam energies
  - Upgrade Compton polarimeter: new cavity,  $e^-$  and  $\gamma$  detectors
- Unprecedented control over helicity correlated beam asymmetries
  - $Q_{\text{asym}} \lesssim 100 \pm 10 \text{ ppb}$
  - Maintain beam position differences  $\lesssim 1 \pm 0.1 \text{ nm}$
  - High precision beam trajectory corrections: cavity BPMs and new dithering system
- Require sub-100 ppm pulse-to-pulse electronics noise
  - Employ new 18-bit ADCs (in development)
  - Improve Luminosity Monitor performance
- Keep all sources of systematics in check...for example
  - Septum collimator alignments/acceptances
  - Spect. optics tuning and prex detector size and positioning



## Recent Beamtest Results

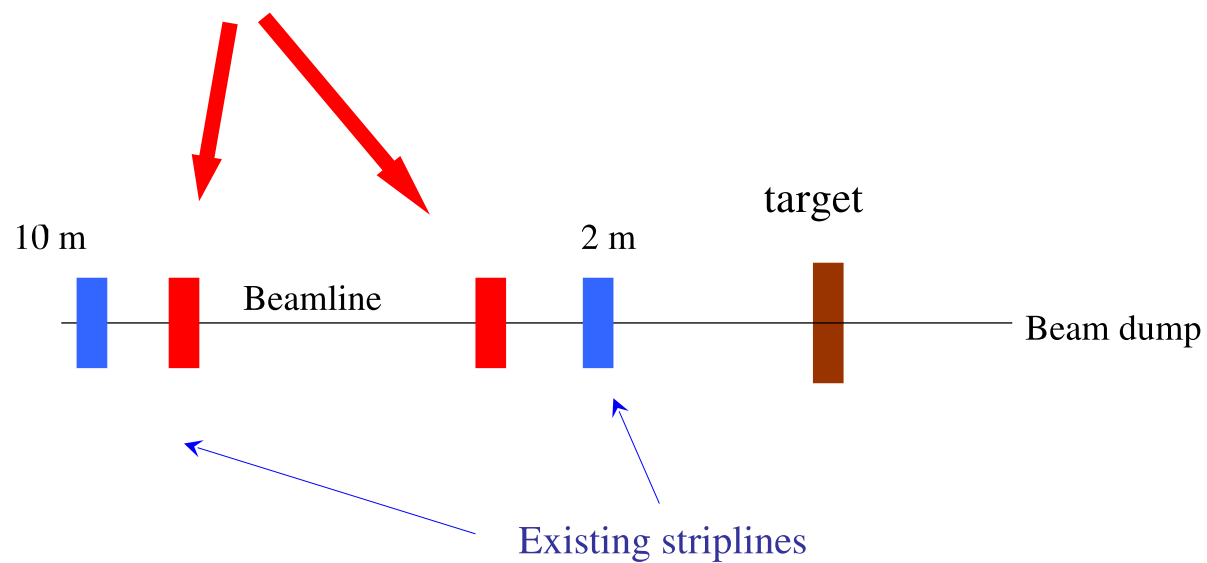
- **Beam Cavity Monitors:** Initial checkout, low current tests
- **Compton Polarimeter:** Integrating Compton DAQ test using FADC and Accumulator
- **Lead Target:** 50, 80, and 100  $\mu\text{A}$  stress tests
- **Luminosity Monitor:** Signal, bkgd, and noise level tests for diff. targets,  $I_{\text{beam}}$ , pmt light filters, Pb-brick shielding, ...
- **PREx Detectors:** Design tests—detector size, resolution, efficiency, and more



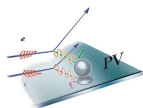
## Beam Cavity Monitors

Low - current Cavity Monitors

2 triplets of (X, Y, Q)

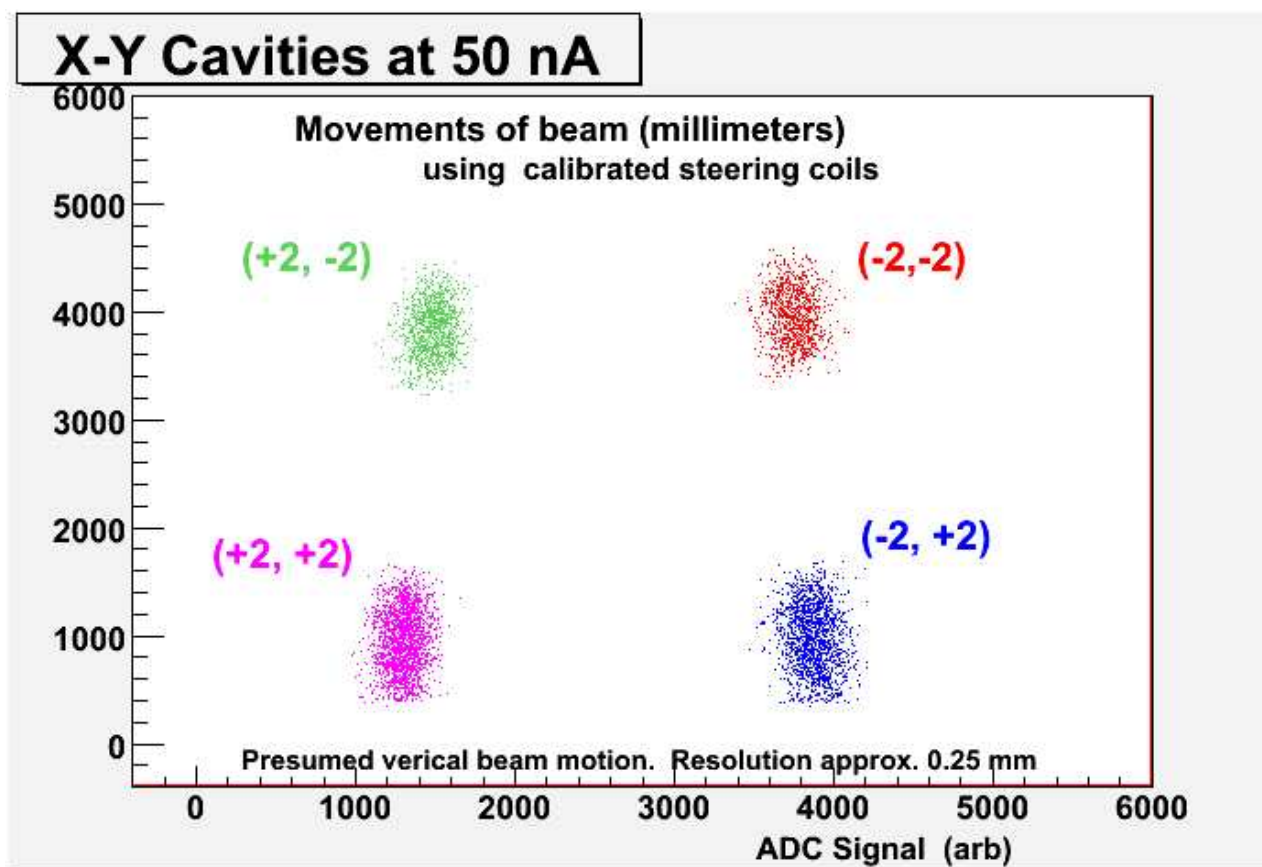


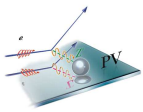
J. Musson, *et.al.*



## BCM low current tests

- Observed  $\sim 250 \mu\text{m}$  resolution at 50 nA (online analysis)
- Offline analysis ongoing to unfold any beam motion



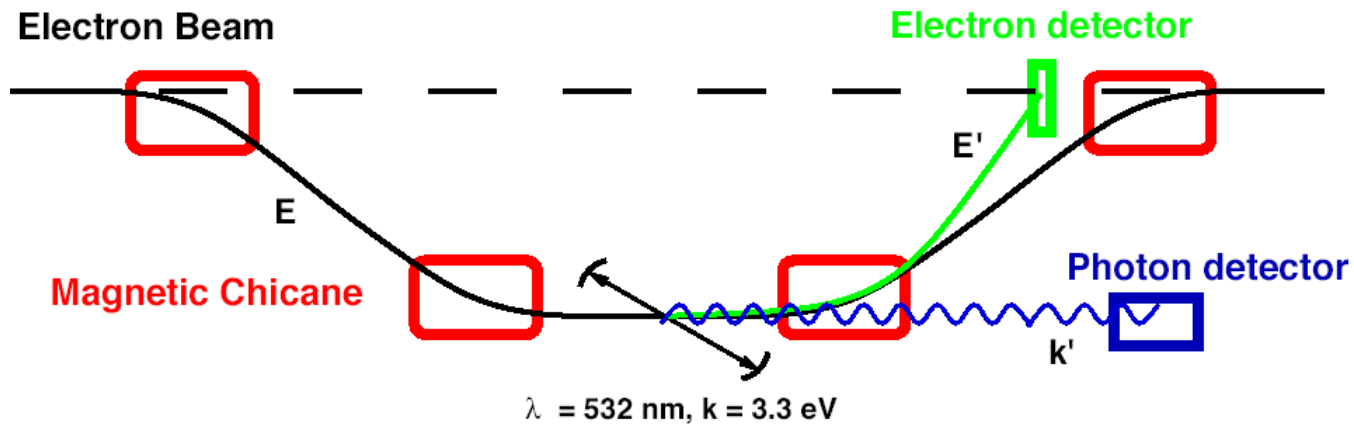


## Compton Polarimetry

- Upgrades to laser cavity and  $\gamma$ -detector are requirements for PREx

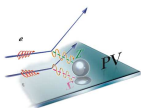
### Compton Polarimetry

Goal :  $< 1\%$  error



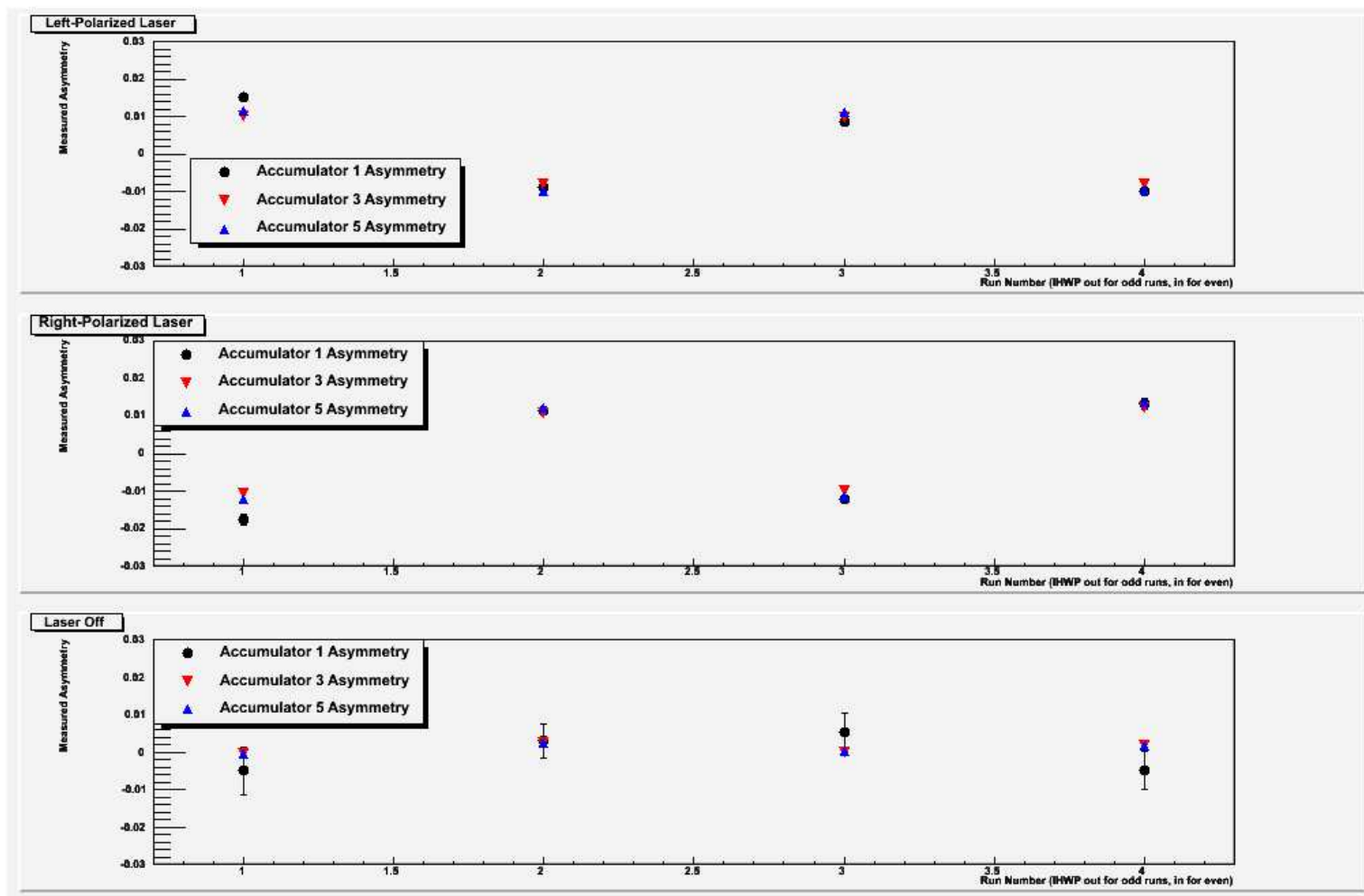
Sirish Nanda, *et.al.*

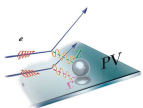




## Compton Integrating DAQ Test

- Purpose: To prove that we have the tools in place to measure the polarization: Electronics noise, signal size, linearity





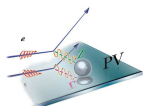
## Test Period Target Design

PREX target  
(0.5mm)

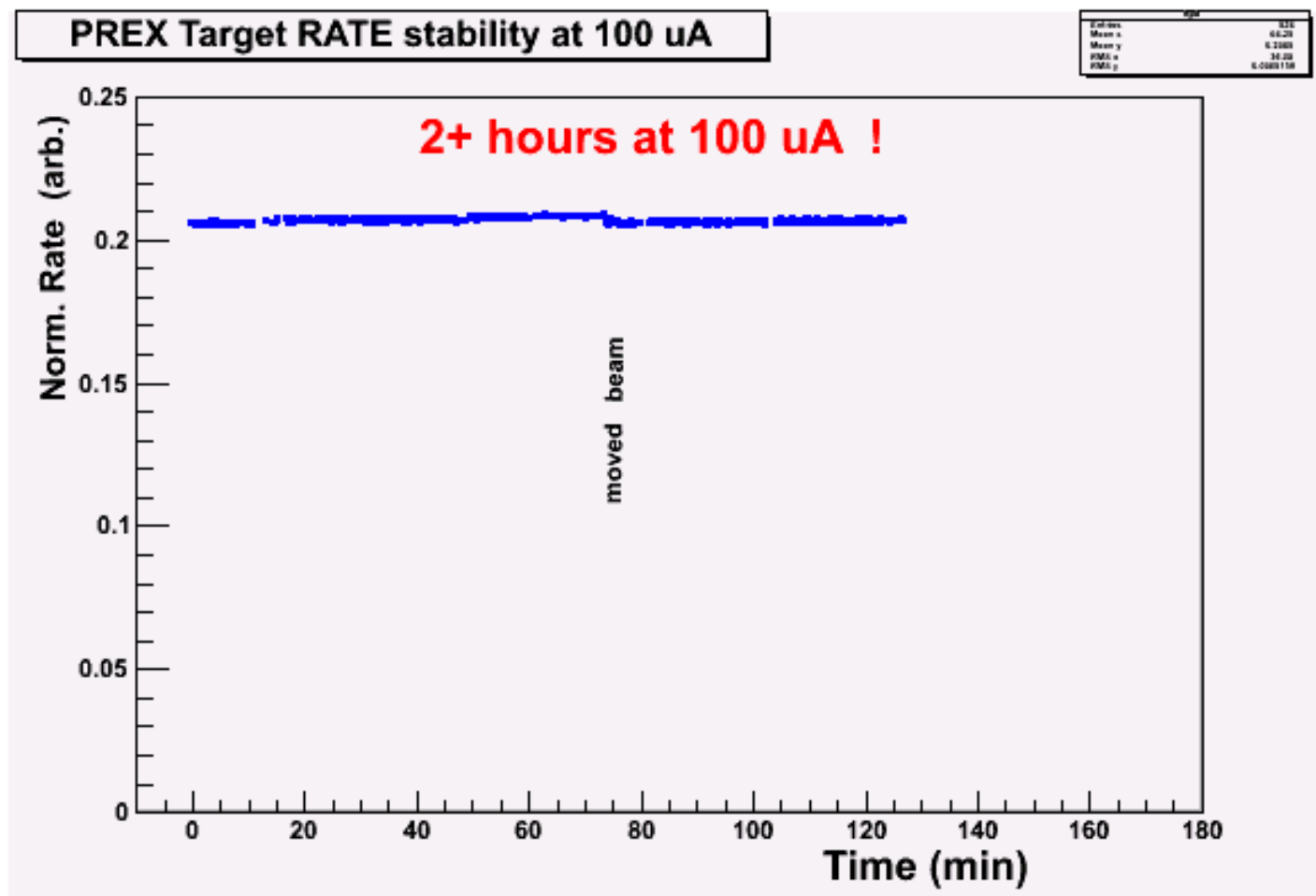


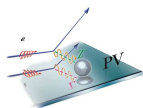
e06007 targets  
(tilted by 30deg)





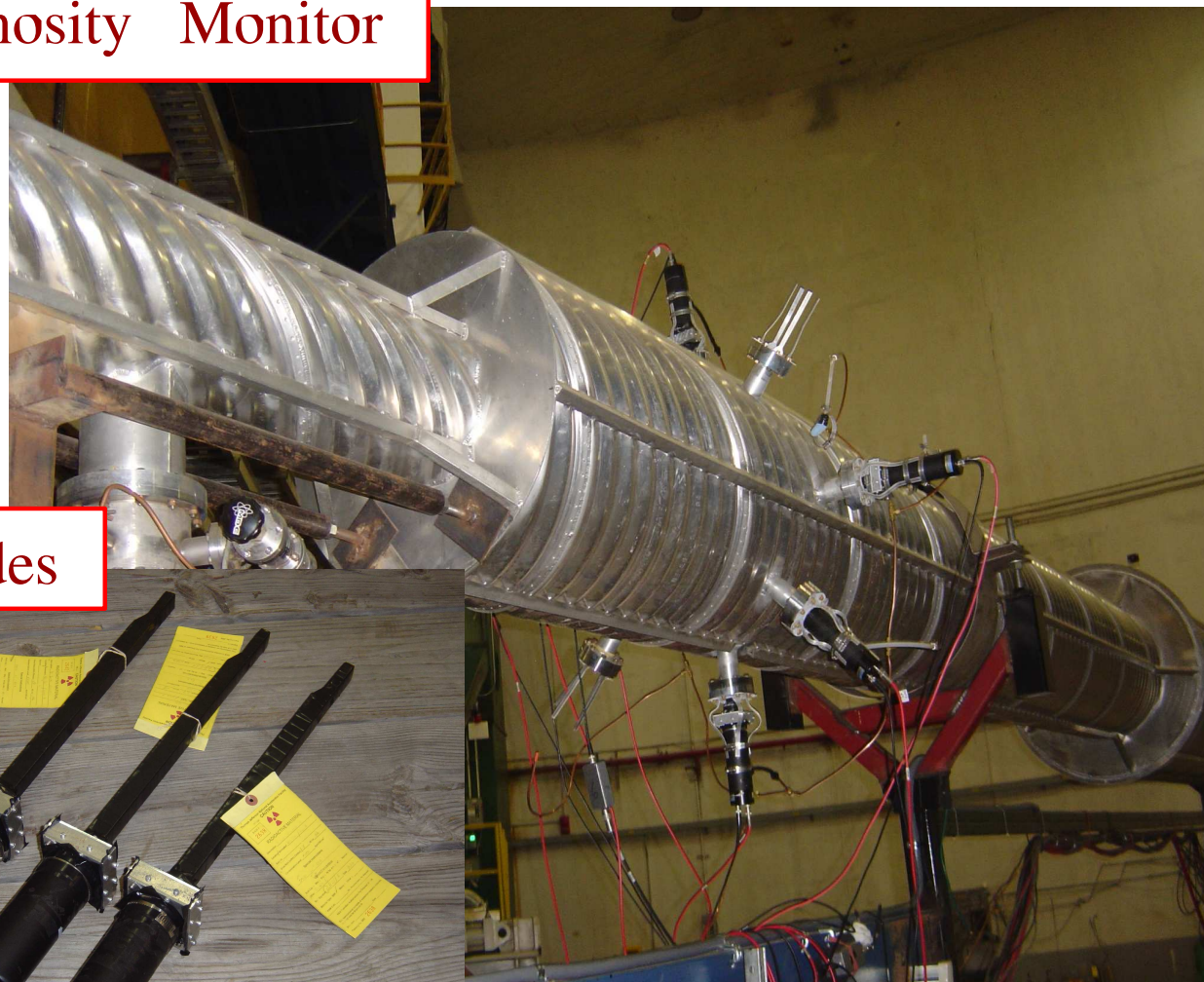
## PREx $^{208}\text{Pb}$ Target Stress Tests

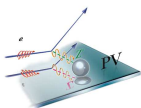




Luminosity Monitor

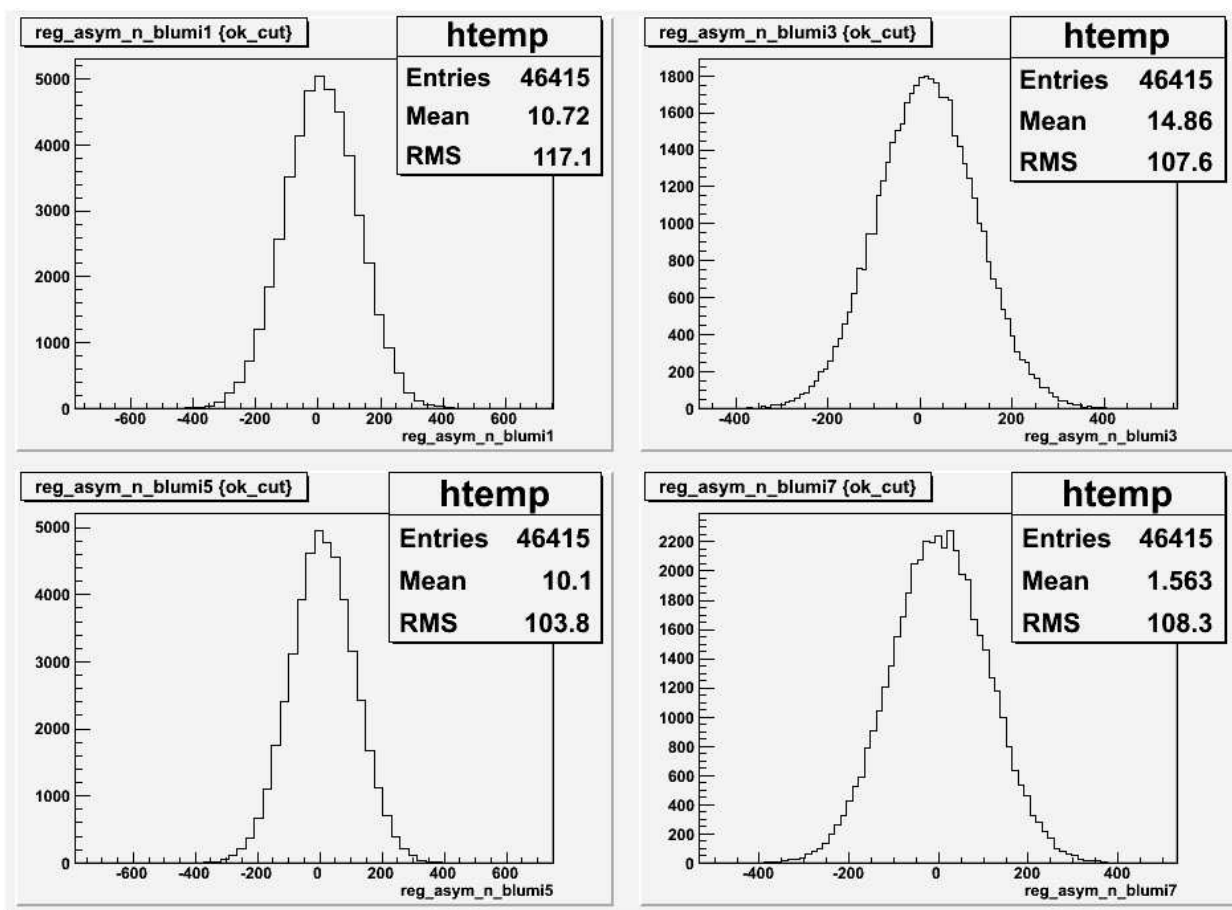
Upgrades

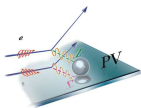




## Lumi Performance: Normalized Regressed Asymmetries

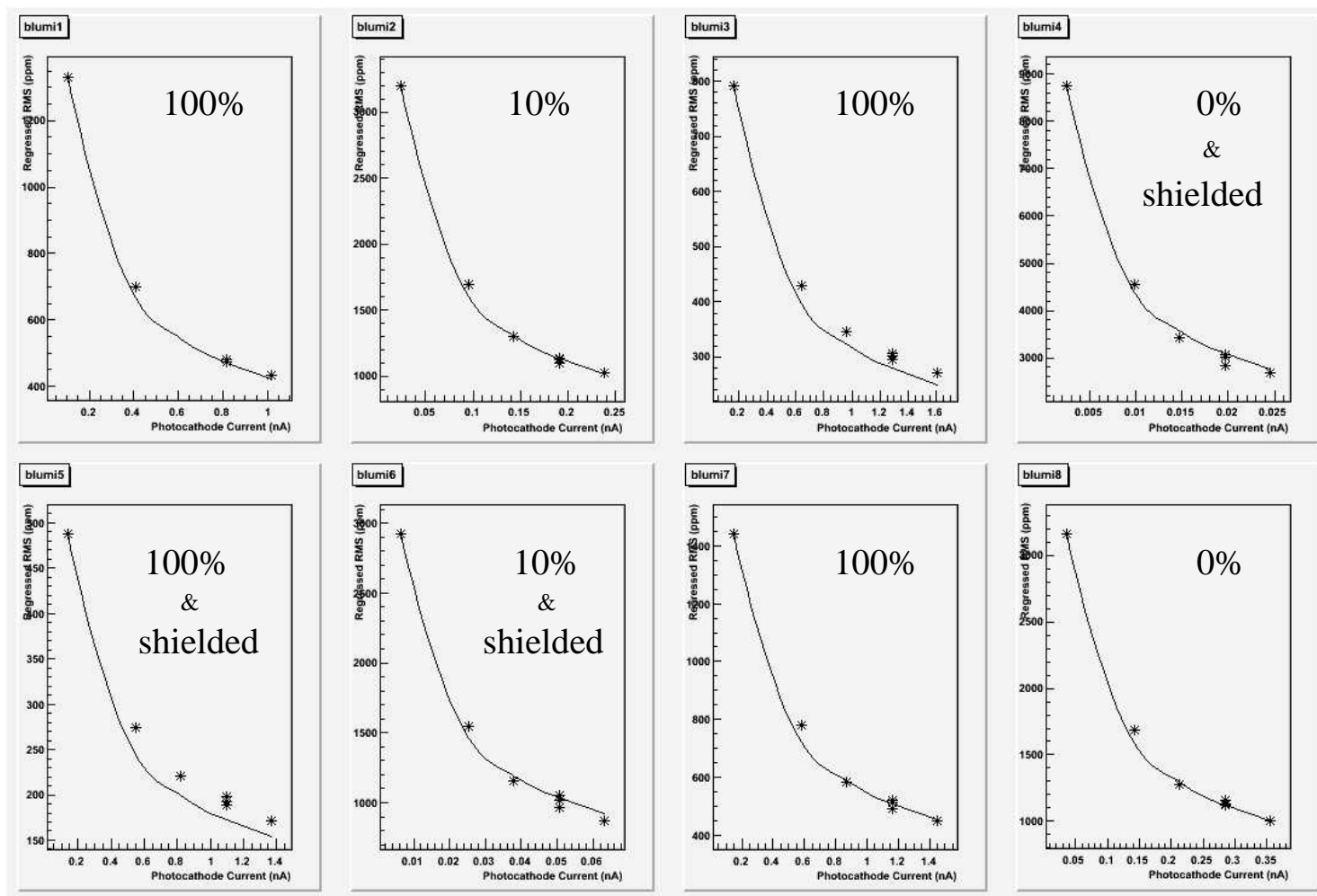
- $60 \mu\text{A}$  on thin  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  target
- Individual Lumi asymmetry widths at  $\sim 100$  ppm

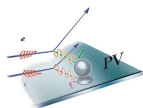




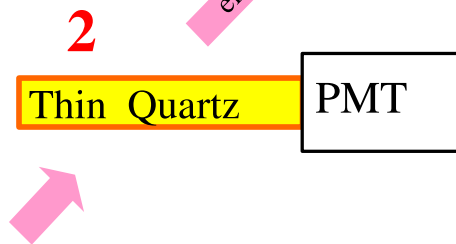
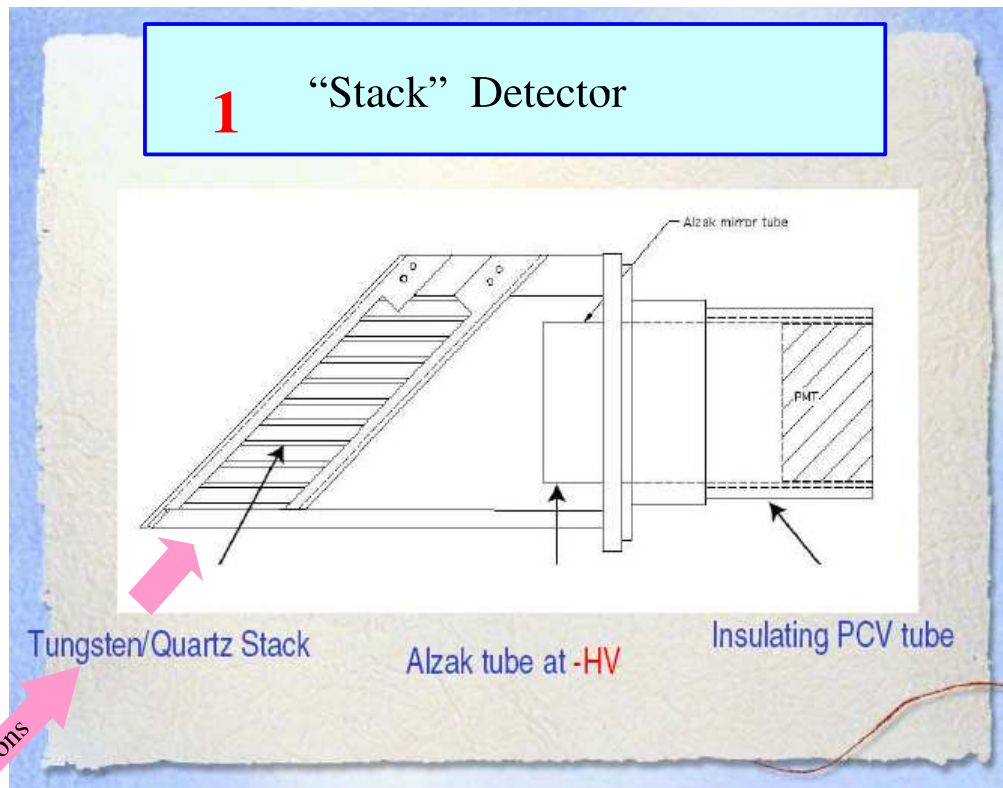
## Regressed Lumi Signal RMS vs. PMT Cathode Current

- Noise levels follow  $1/\sqrt{I}$
- Demonstrates great progress toward optimizing Lumi setup



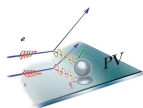


## PREX Detector Tests



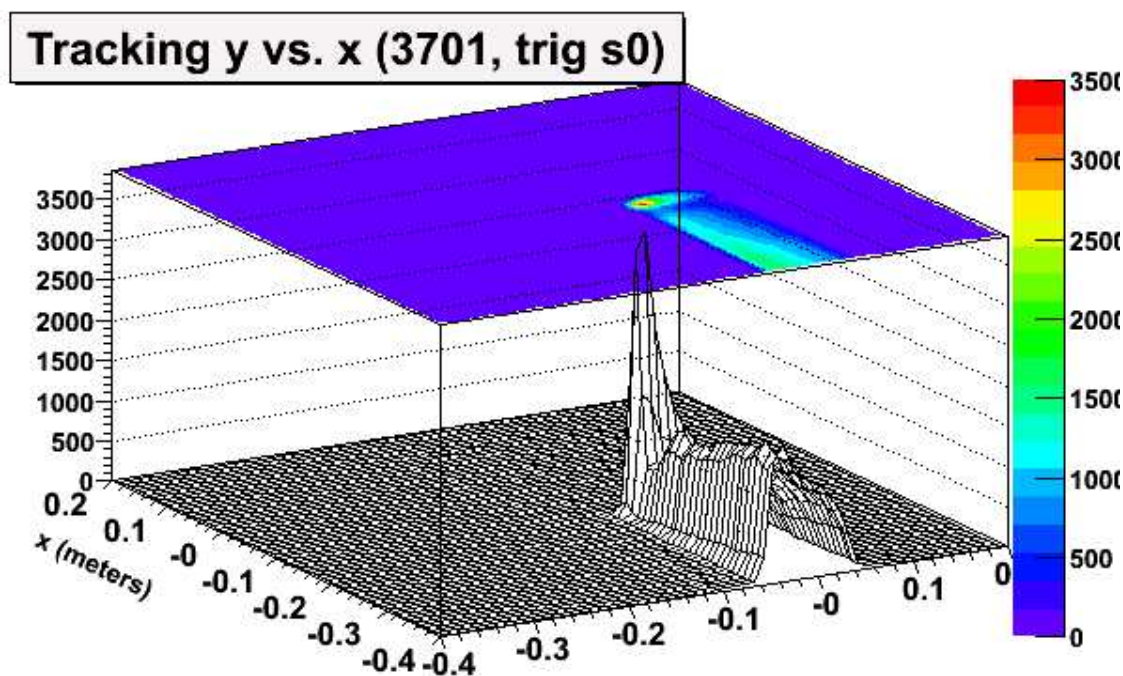
Two detectors tested: **1** , **2**

UMass / Smith College

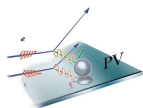


## Examined Tantalum Spectrum (in rHRS) at $12.5^\circ$

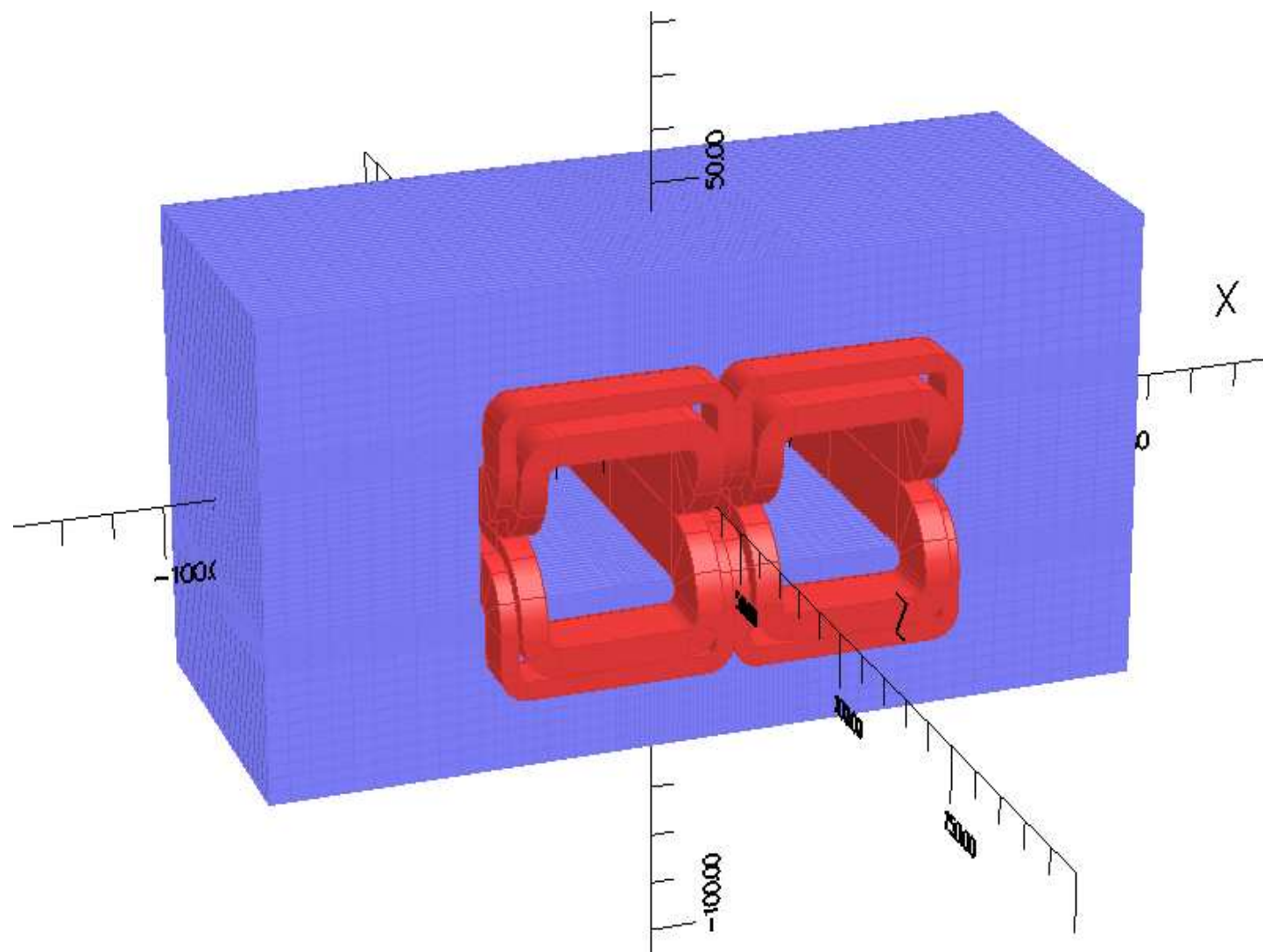
- Position  $4 \times 4 \text{ cm}^2$  detectors in elastic Ta peak:
  - Tune HRS dipole for x-positioning
  - Physically move detectors for y-positioning
- Examine effect of Q3 tweaking (focusing in y)
- Determine detector rates, resolution, and efficiencies
- Perform integrating DAQ runs; compare results

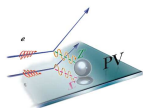






## Warm Septum Design (Changed from $6^\circ$ to $5^\circ$ )

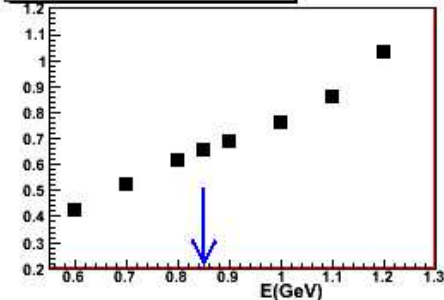




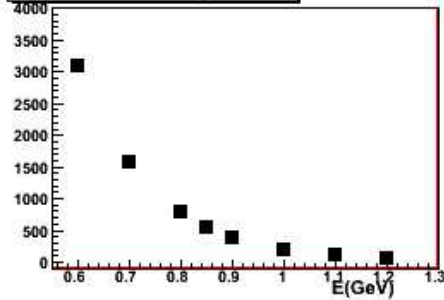
# PREx/HAPPEX Collaboration

Jefferson Lab Hall A

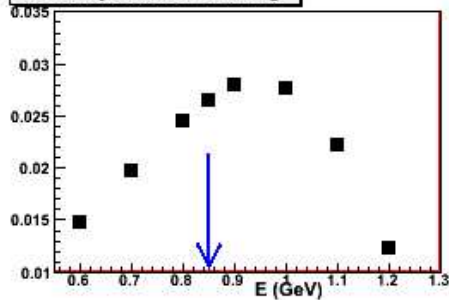
Physics Asymmetry (ppm) for 6 degr



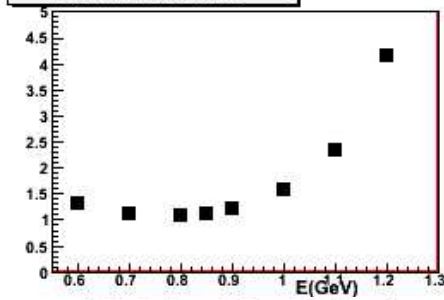
Rate for 6 degr



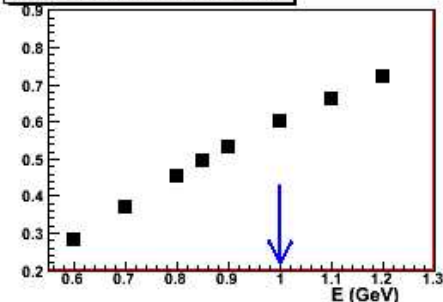
Sensitivity to Neutrons at 6 degr



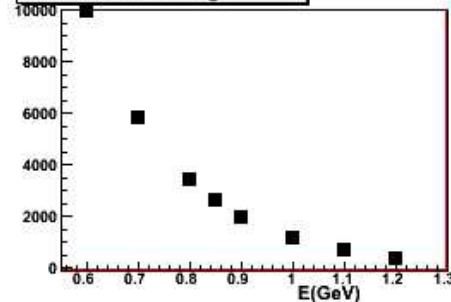
Percent Error Radius



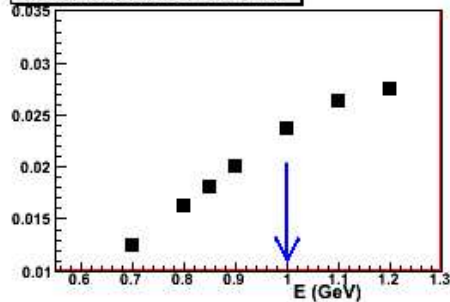
Physics Asymmetry (ppm) for 5 degr



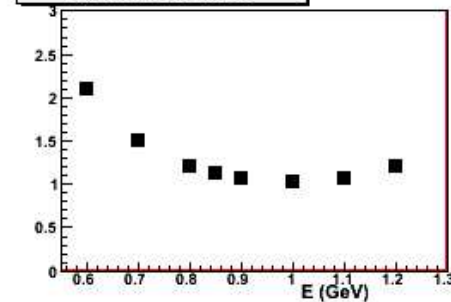
Rate for 5 degr

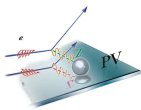


Sensitivity to Neutrons at 5 degr



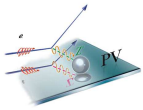
Percent Error Radius





## Summary and Outlook

- Steady progress is ongoing to meet the experimental challenges
- Changes in septum design ( $6^\circ \rightarrow 5^\circ$ ) give optimized FOM at  $E_{\text{beam}} = 1.05 \text{ GeV}$
- Target design passed stress tests even without full cooling
- Other specific ongoing projects:
  - Design, fabrication and testing of optimized quartz detectors
  - Bench testing and finalizing design of 18bit ADCs
  - Pinpointing and minimizing sources of signal noise, electronic and otherwise
  - Compton activities
  - Polarized source studies
  - Helicity-correlated beam-asymmetry studies
  - Transverse-asymmetry sensitivity studies
  - Beam Modulation system redesign



**Lead Radius Experiment (PREx) Workshop and Neutron  
Rich Matter in the Heavens and on Earth**

August 17 - 19, 2008 at JLab

Must register to attend

Registration is free

<http://conferences.jlab.org/PREx/index.html>