THE MOLLER PROJECT AT JEFFERSON LABORATORY

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A GLOBAL STRATEGY Direct and Indirect Searches for Physics Beyond the Standard Model

Compelling arguments for "New Dynamics" at the TeV Scale

A comprehensive search for clues requires: Large Hadron Collider as well as Lower Energy: Q² << M_Z²

Nuclear/Atomic systems address several topics; complement the LHC:

- Neutrino Masses and Mixing
 - $0\nu\beta\beta$ decay, reactor θ_{13} , long baseline experiments
- Rare or Forbidden Processes
 - EDMs, other CP & T-Violation, Charged Lepton Flavor Violation
- Dark Matter Searches
- Precision Electroweak Measurements
 - weak neutral currents at low energy, muon g-2, weak decays

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Measurement of Lepton-Lepton Electroweak Reaction



Equivalent to the reach of a several TeV electron linear collider

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PROGRESS OVER 3 DECADES

Parity-violating electron scattering has become a precision tool



Steady progress in technology towards:

- part per billion systematic control
- 1% systematic control
- Major developments in
 - photocathodes (I & P)
 - polarimetry
 - high power cryotargets
 - nanometer beam stability
 - precision beam diagnostics
 - low noise electronics
 - radiation hard detectors

EXPERIMENTAL LAYOUT

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HALLAATJLAB



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FOOTPRINT IN HALLA



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MOLLER HALL LAYOUT



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The MOLLER Project at Jefferson Laboratory

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MOLLER APPARATUS Target, spectrometer, detectors

- Most thickness for least radiative losses
- No nuclear scattering background
- Not easy to polarize

Need as much target thickness as technically feasible
Tradeoff between statistics and systematics
Default: Same geometry as E158

High Power Liquid Hydrogen Target

parameter	value
length	150 cm
thickness	10.7 gm/cm ²
X 0	17.5%
<i>р,</i> Т	<i>35 psia, 20K</i>
power	5000 W

Radiation-hard detectors with

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DETECTOR SYSTEMS



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TECHNICAL CHALLENGES

• ~ 150 GHz scattered electron rate

- Design to flip Pockels cell ~ 2 kHz
- 80 ppm pulse-to-pulse statistical fluctuations
 - Electronic noise and density fluctuations < 10⁻⁵
 - Pulse-to-pulse beam jitter ~ 10s of microns at 1 kHz
 - Pulse-to-pulse beam monitoring resolution ~ 10 ppm and few microns at 1 kHz

1 nm control of beam centroid on target

- Modest improvement on control of polarized source laser transport elements
- Improved methods of "slow helicity reversal"
- > 10 gm/cm² target needed to achieve desired luminosity
 - 1.5 meter Liquid Hydrogen target: ~ 5 kW @ 85 μ A
- Full Azimuthal acceptance with θ_{lab} ~ 5 mrad
 - novel two-toroid spectrometer
 - radiation hard, highly segmented integrating detectors
- Robust and Redundant 0.4% beam polarimetry
 - Plan to pursue both Compton and Atomic Hydrogen techniques

STATUS AND PLANS

- Project received PAC approval: Jan '09
- Director's review of physics goals and concept: Jan '10
- Aim to develop project funding (US + foreign): 2011-12
- Aim to install at JLab after 12 GeV upgrade: late 2015

Director's review report was strongly supportive

A key recommendation was to seek engineering input for the spectrometer "sooner" rather than "later"

Challenge: Develop concept enough to take advantage of pre-project funding, if available

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MOLLER SPECTROMETER

- The spectrometer magnets are the heart of the apparatus
- Total project cost is in the ~15M\$ range
- Spectrometer will be ~20-25% of this cost (we think)
- Dominated by engineering & design manpower
- Fundamental changes in design affect everything else
- Magnet Advisory Group:
 - George Clark (TRIUMF), Ernie Ihloff (MIT-Bates), Vladimir Kashikhin (Fermilab), Jim Kelsey (MIT-Bates), Dieter Walz (SLAC), Robin Wines (JLab)
- We need to optimize optics; but we don't want to proceed too deeply into the design without getting feedback on feasibility/buildability