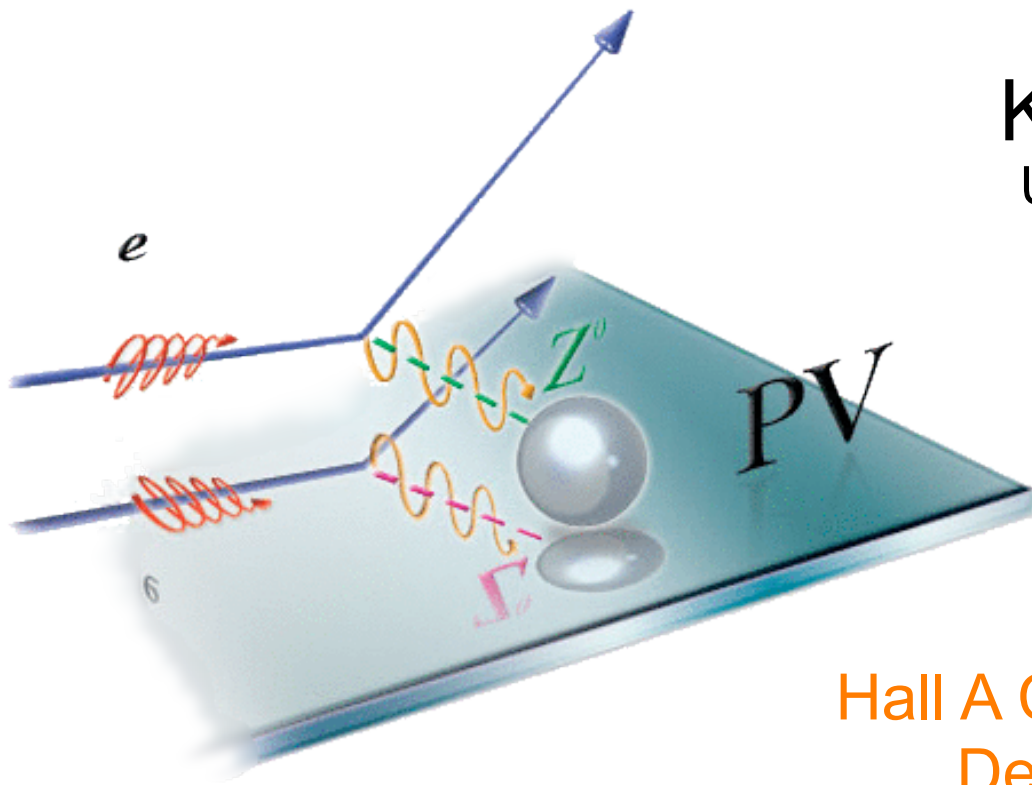


E05-009: HAPPEX-III Update

Kent Paschke
University of Virginia



Hall A Collaboration Meeting
December 14, 2009

Measuring Strange Vector Form Factors

$$A = \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L} \propto \frac{\text{[Feynman diagrams: } \gamma \text{ and } Z^0 \text{ exchange]} }{2} \sim \frac{10^{-4} Q^2}{\text{GeV}^2}$$

Interference with EM amplitude makes Neutral Current (NC) amplitude accessible

For a proton:

$$A = \left[\frac{-G_F Q^2}{4\pi\alpha\sqrt{2}} \right] \frac{A_E + A_M + A_A}{\sigma_p} \sim \text{few parts per million}$$

$$A_E = \epsilon G_E^p G_E^Z$$

$$A_M = \tau G_M^p G_M^Z$$

$$A_A = (1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W)\epsilon' G_M^p \tilde{G}_A$$



For spin=0, T=0 ⁴He:

G^s_E only!

nuclear corrections: forward angle,
low Q² only

For deuterium:

Enhanced G_A

Back-angle quasi-elastic.

World Data

SAMPLE

open geometry,
integrating

$$G_M^S, (G_A) \text{ at } Q^2 = 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

A4

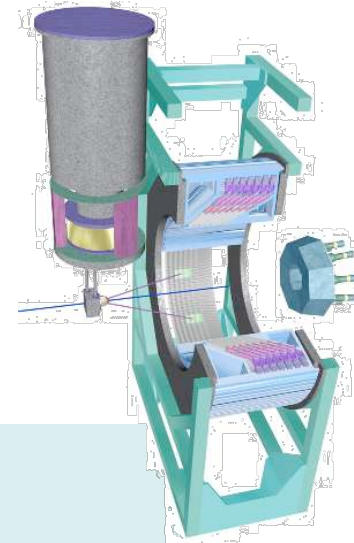
Open geometry

Fast counting calorimeter for
background rejection

$$G_E^S + 0.23 G_M^S \text{ at } Q^2 = 0.23 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$G_E^S + 0.10 G_M^S \text{ at } Q^2 = 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$G_M^S, G_A^e \text{ at } Q^2 = 0.23 \text{ GeV}^2$$



HAPPEX

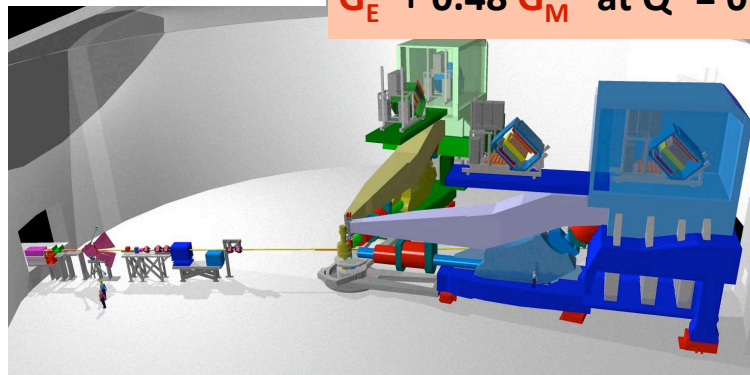
Precision
spectrometer,
integrating

$$G_E^S + 0.39 G_M^S \text{ at } Q^2 = 0.48 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$G_E^S + 0.08 G_M^S \text{ at } Q^2 = 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$G_E^S \text{ at } Q^2 = 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2 \text{ (}^4\text{He)}$$

$$G_E^S + 0.48 G_M^S \text{ at } Q^2 = 0.62 \text{ GeV}^2$$



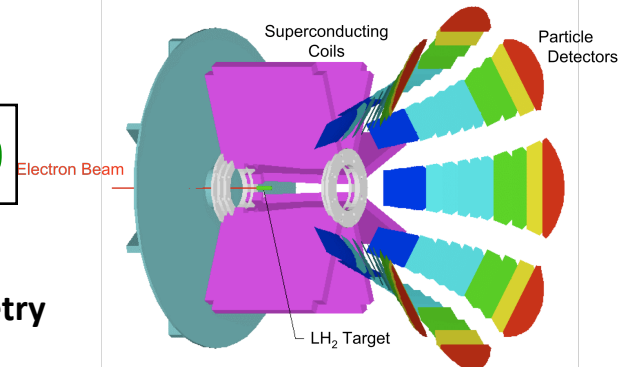
GO

Open geometry

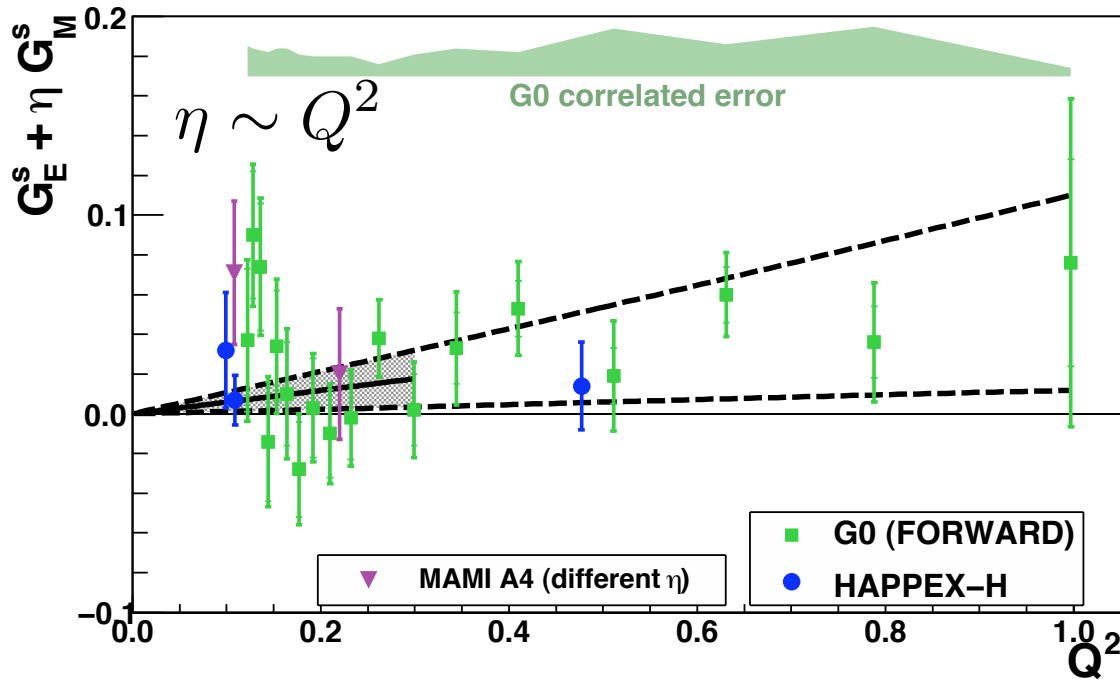
Fast counting with magnetic spectrometer + timing for
background rejection

$$G_E^S + \eta G_M^S \text{ over } Q^2 = [0.12, 1.0] \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$G_M^S, G_A^e \text{ at } Q^2 = 0.23, 0.62 \text{ GeV}^2$$



Summary of World Data



Simple fit to “leading order” in Q^2

$$G_E^s = \rho_s * \tau$$

$$G_M^s = \mu_s$$

Includes only data $Q^2 < 0.3 \text{ GeV}^2$

Data set biased towards positive signal at higher Q^2

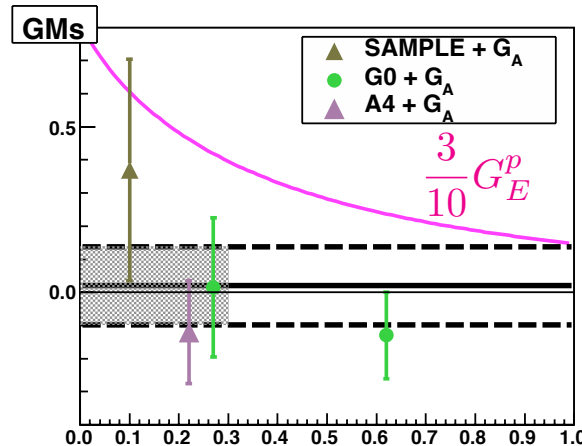
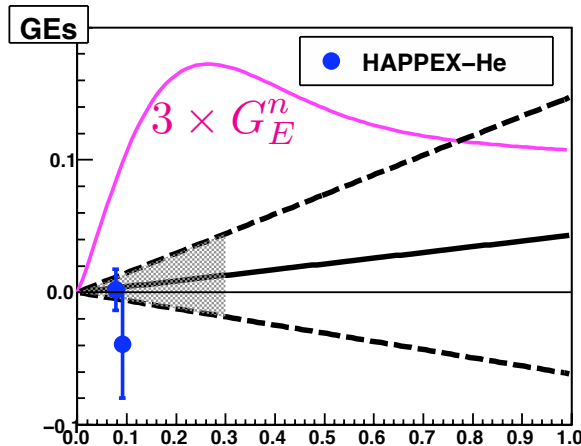
Sizeable contributions are not still not definitively ruled out.

G0 Global error allowed to float with unit constraint

Zhu et al axial constraints are used

Includes backangle results as constraint on G_M^s only (neglects correlations with G_E^s from extraction)

Sources of correlated error, such as electromagnetic form factor assumptions are neglected



Again, a more careful fit with somewhat different assumptions is available:

R. Young et al., Phys. Rev. Lett 97, 102002 (2006)

Summary of run

Optics / Commissioning

Optics at 1 pass
PREX detector study at 1 pass

Production Data set

“parity” commissioning went smoothly

Low beam availability at start

Power outages brought down the hall at end

Total: about 2/3 proposed beam hours collected

Calibration / Background measurements

Suitable linearity measurements during run

Recovered from 1st power outage for a few hours, got
Aluminum target window thickness measurement!

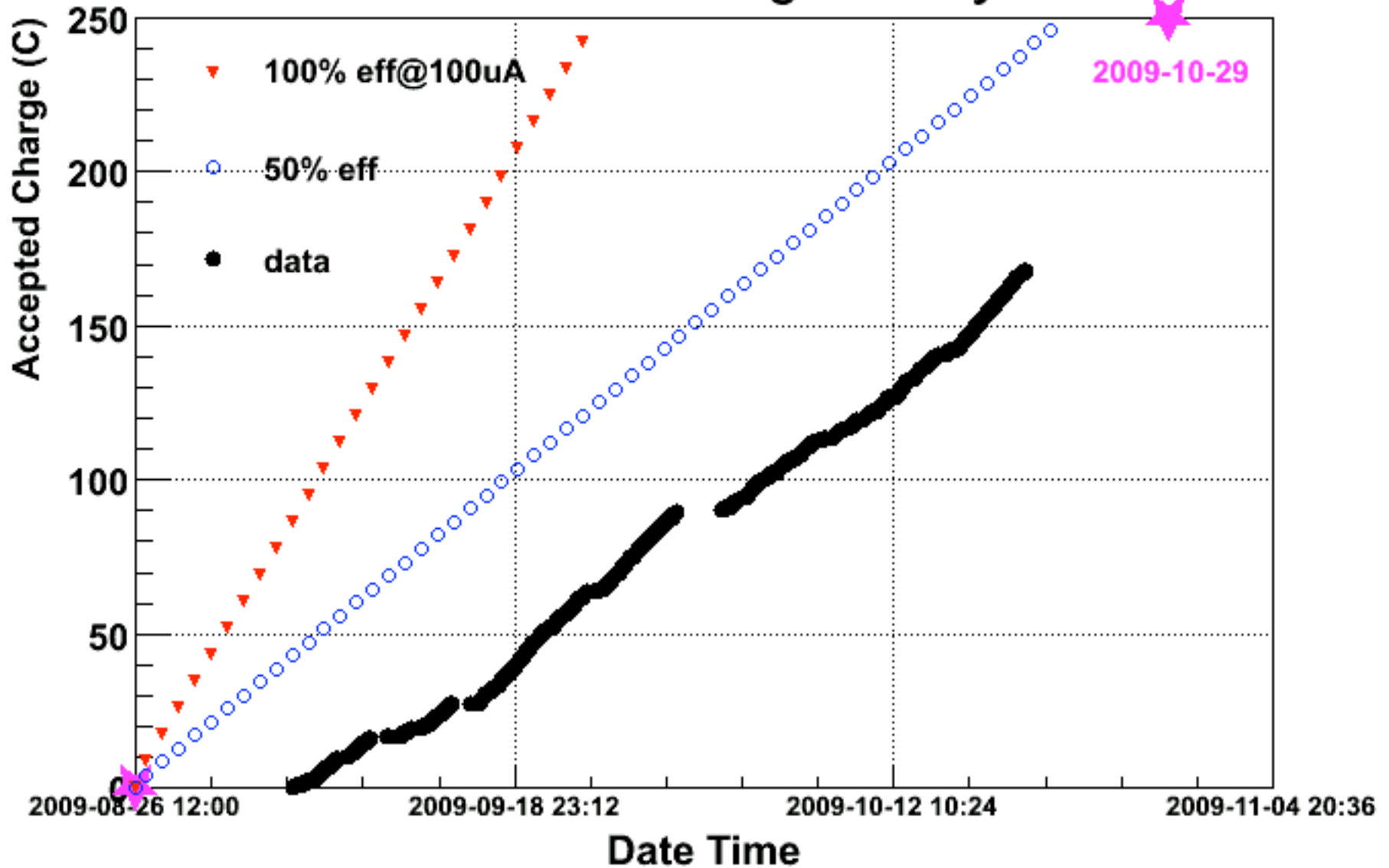
Other studies: extremely similar to HAPPEX-I

Polarimetry

Moller polarimetry - expensive!

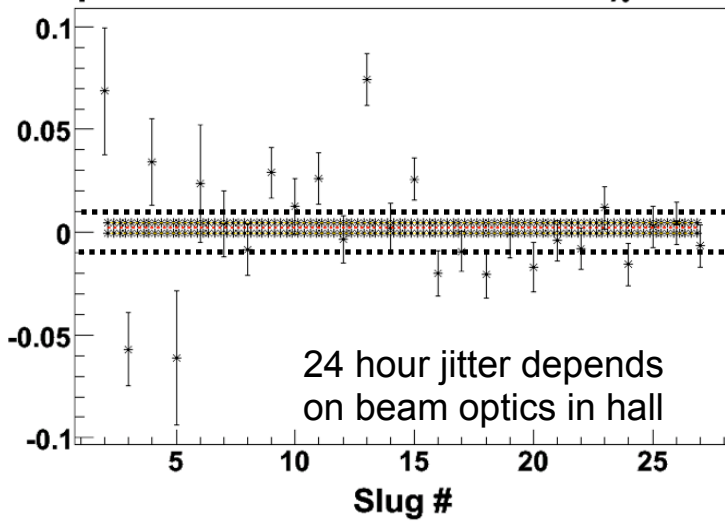
Compton polarimetry - major challenge of the run

HAPPEX III Charge History

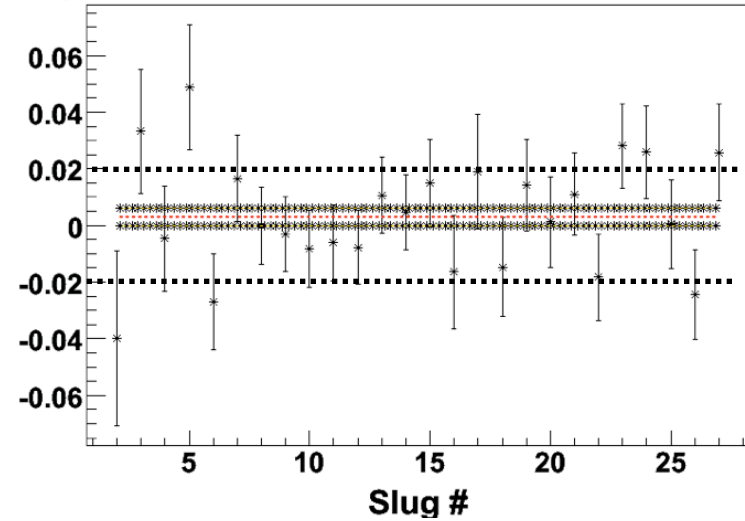


Parity-Quality Beam

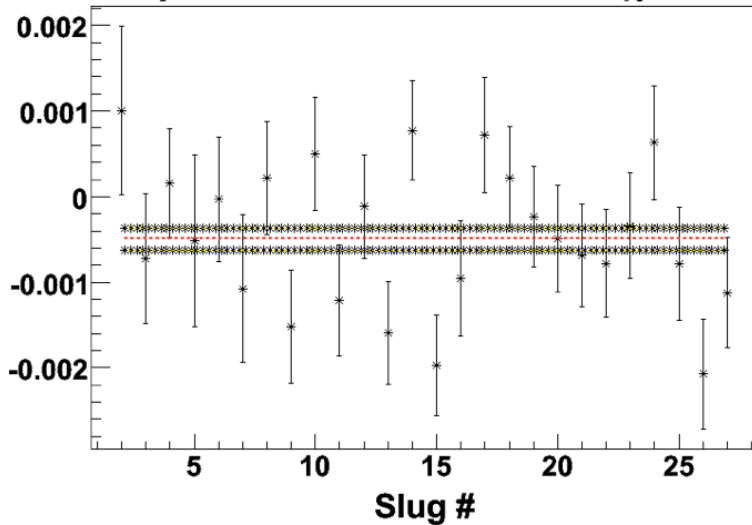
$\langle x \text{ position} \rangle = 0.0020 \pm 0.0024 \quad \chi^2 = 3.578$



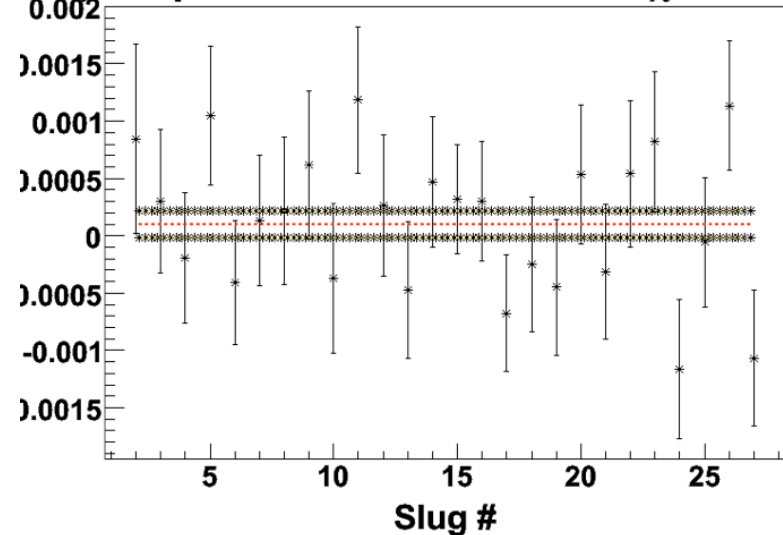
$\langle y \text{ position} \rangle = 0.0030 \pm 0.0031 \quad \chi^2 = 1.209$



$\langle x \text{ slope} \rangle = -0.0005 \pm 0.0001 \quad \chi^2 = 1.679$

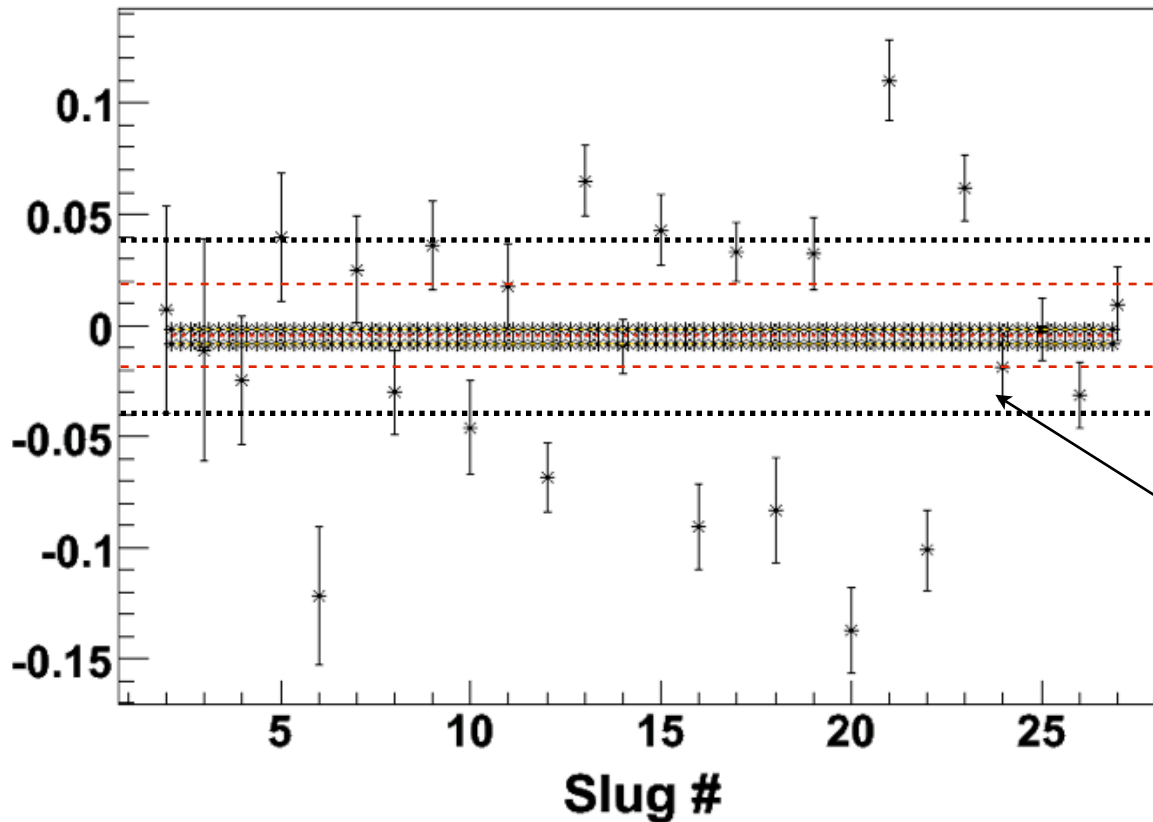


$\langle y \text{ slope} \rangle = 0.0001 \pm 0.0001 \quad \chi^2 = 1.139$



Parity-Quality Beam

$$\langle \text{diff_bpm12x} \rangle = -0.0049 \pm 0.0035 \quad \chi^2 = 10.349$$



Dispersion ~ 4 :
4x larger than dE/E

PREX jitter requirement

injector configuration
fixed to reduce MS
interception

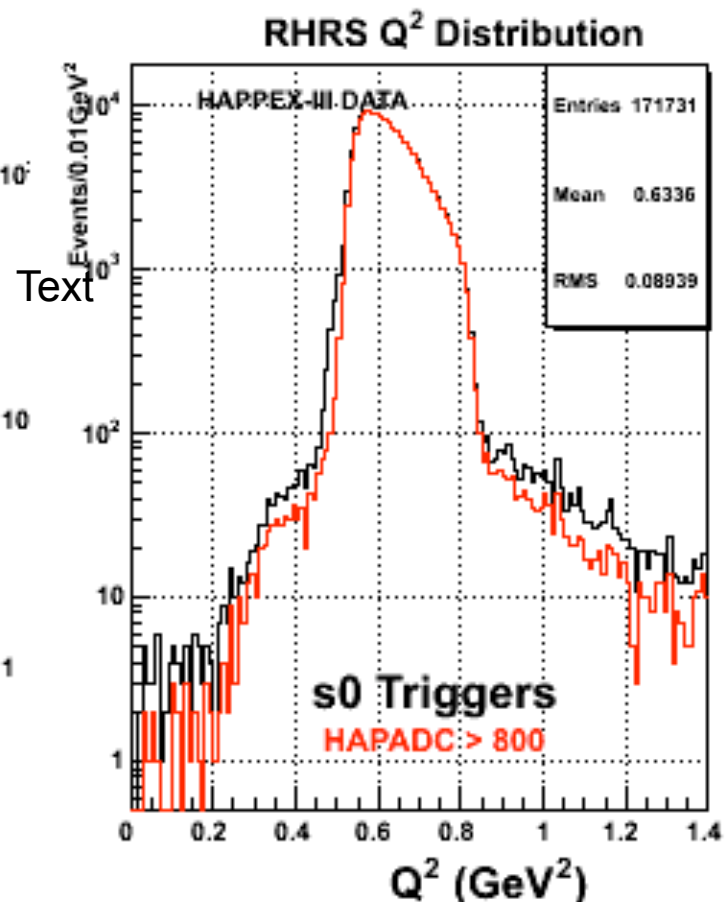
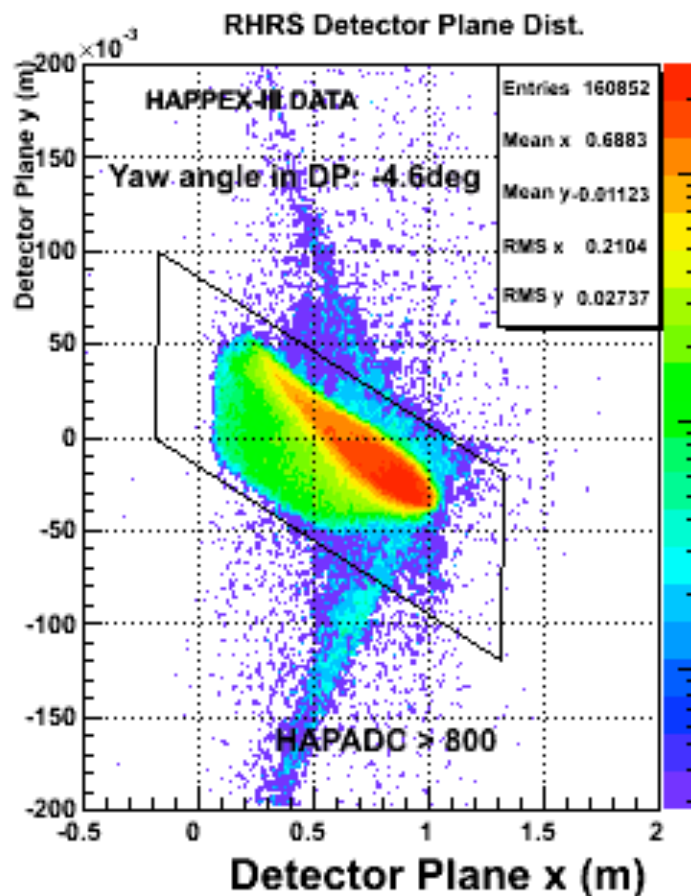
Optics / Q^2 / Backgrounds

Optics calibration - data looks good

Preliminary Q^2 estimate, $\sim 0.63 \text{ GeV}^2$

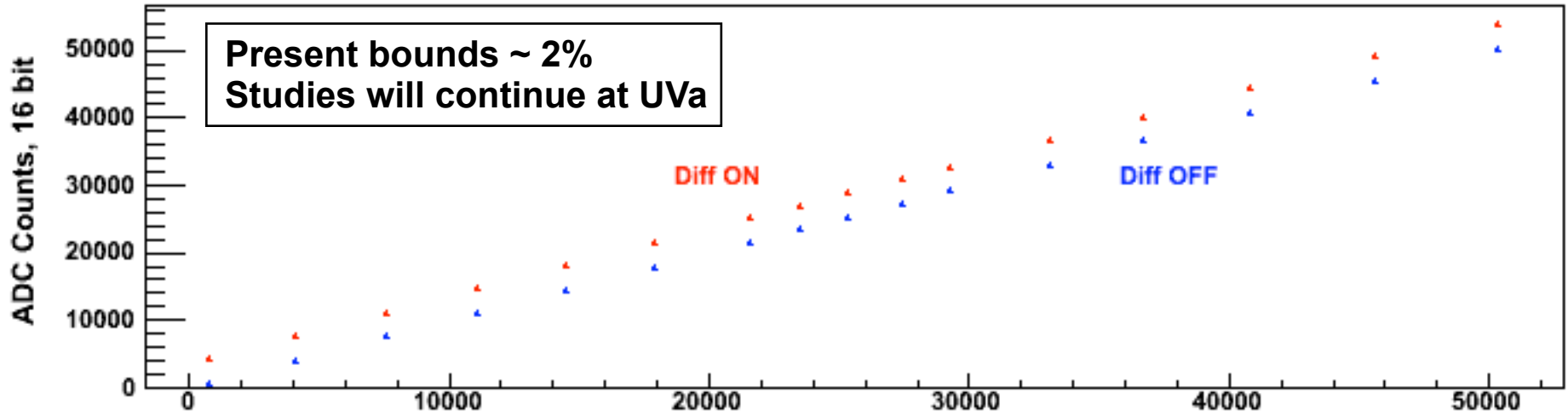
Target alignment, AI backgrounds estimated

Optics stability cross-check data

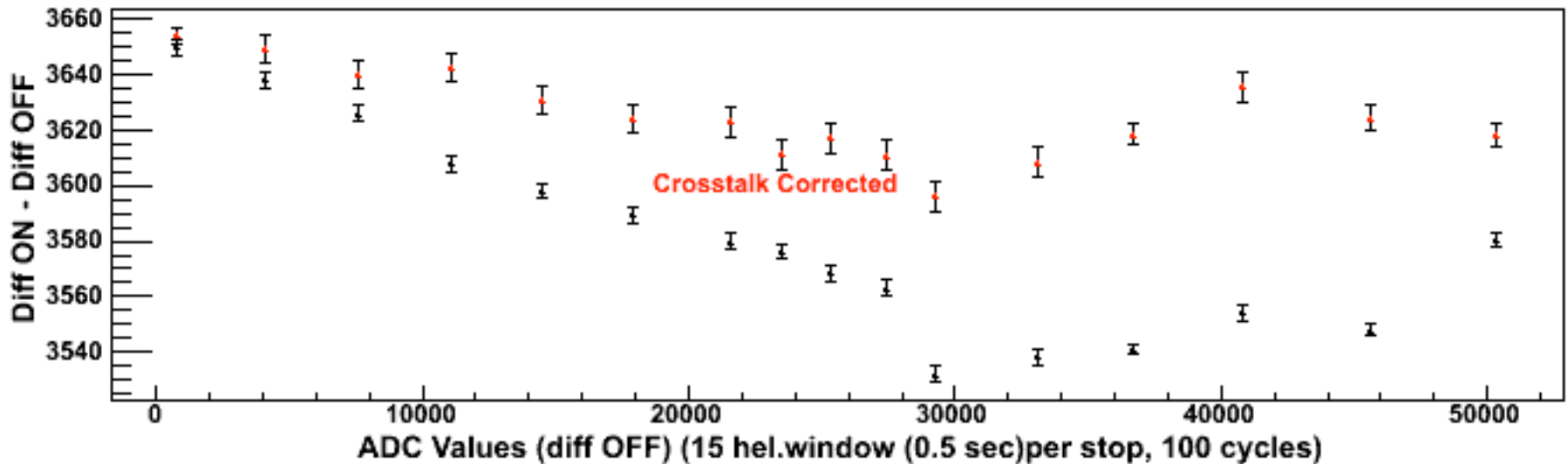


Detector Linearity

Bugs Bunny linearity test @ -1590 V with Jack/H-II (7-715 KHz), both LEDs INSIDE the det, no BEAM, run # 13062



Histogram Data



Compton Polarimetry

Polarimetry precision at 1% desired, 2% needed

Compton DAQ problems

- decay
- incorporating new electron detector readout board

Beam Backgrounds - Compton tuning was hard for photons, very hard for electrons

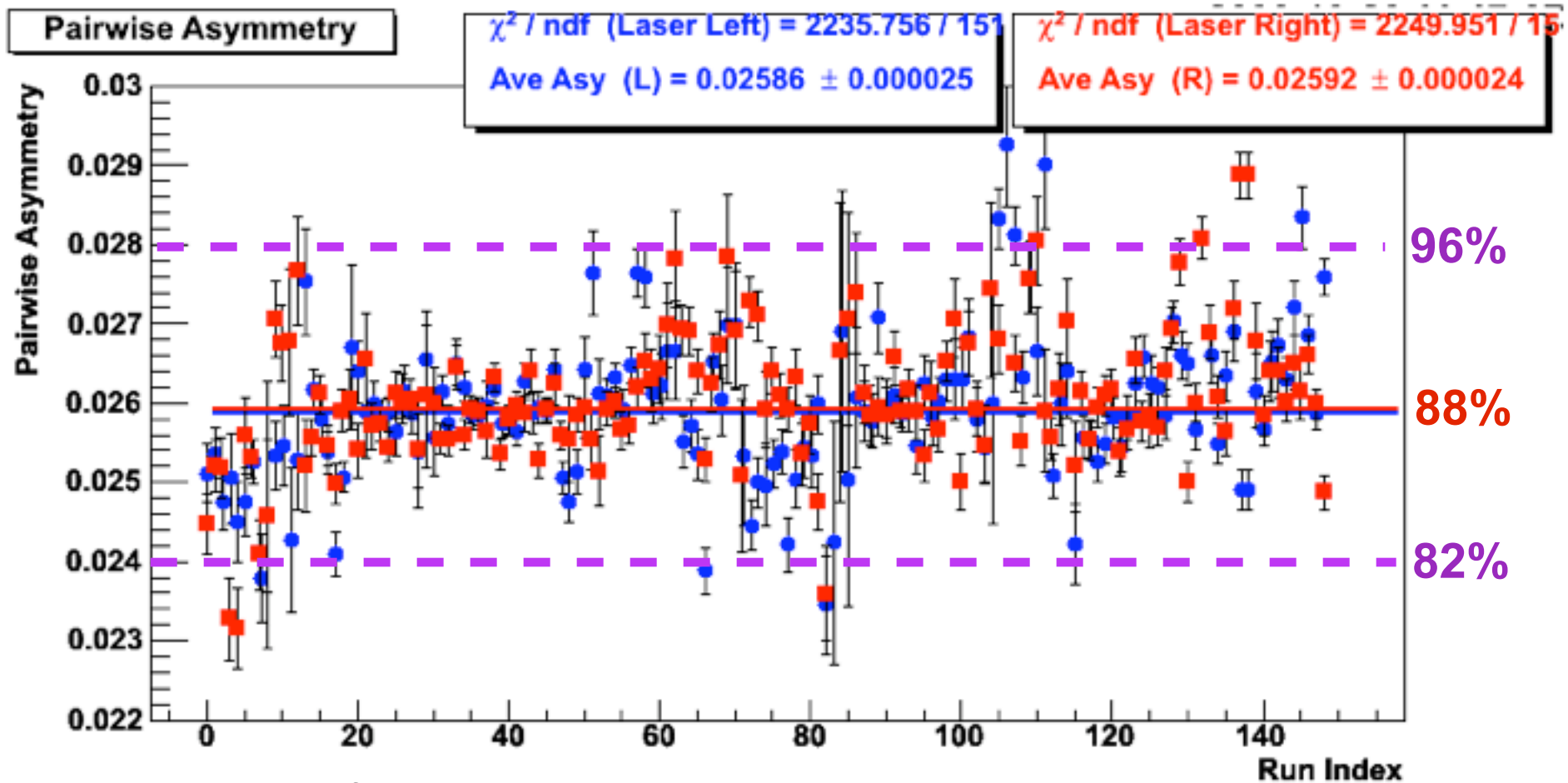
Electron synchrotron shielding: rescattering background from Compton spectrum

Standard Counting photon analysis was unstable, not well calibrated (too little electron data)

Electron-only analysis was impossible

New integrating analysis appeared stable, precise

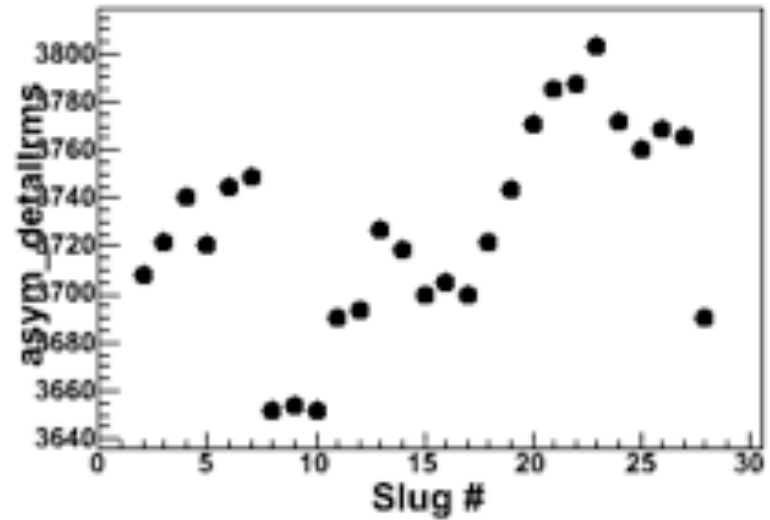
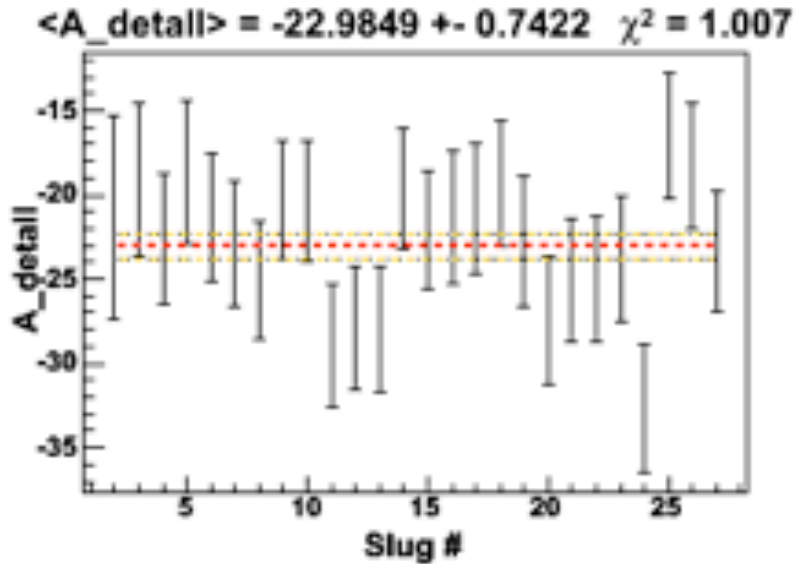
Integrating Compton



- Instabilities likely from background instabilities - better analysis on the way
- Energy-weighted integration minimizes calibration uncertainties
- Sufficient calibration from simulation / electron coincidences

With careful analysis, expect robust results significantly better than 2%

Analysis



Asymmetry analysis - bound beam and linearity corrections

Optics analysis / Q^2

Background estimates

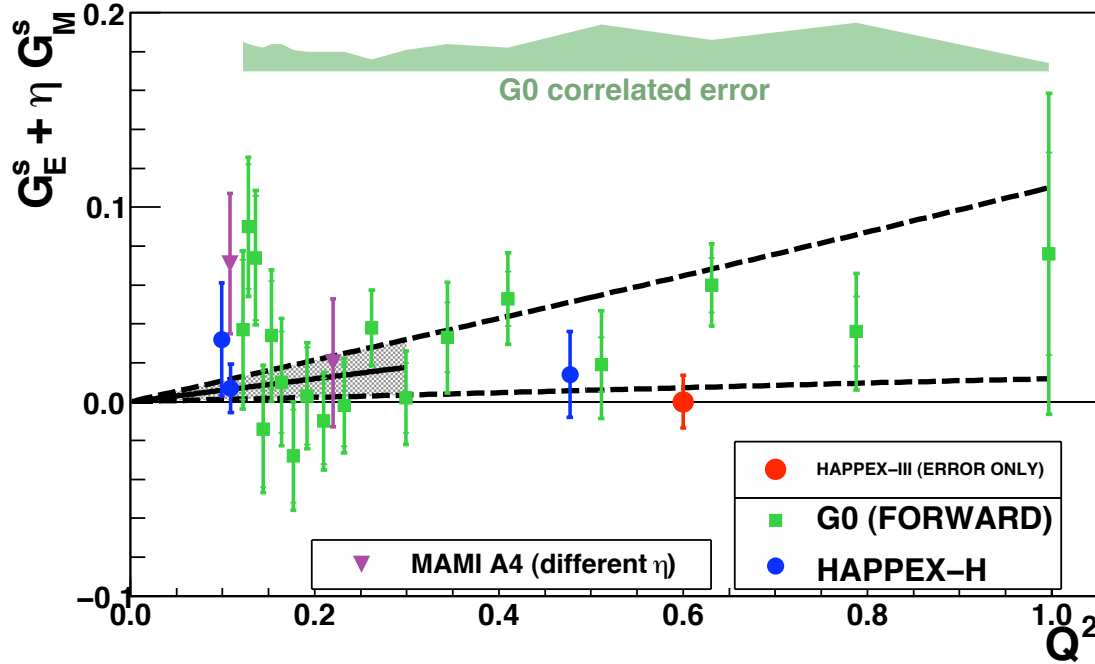
Moller polarimetry

Compton polarimetry

Goal: wrap this up in Spring

(Problem: PREX starts in March)

Summary

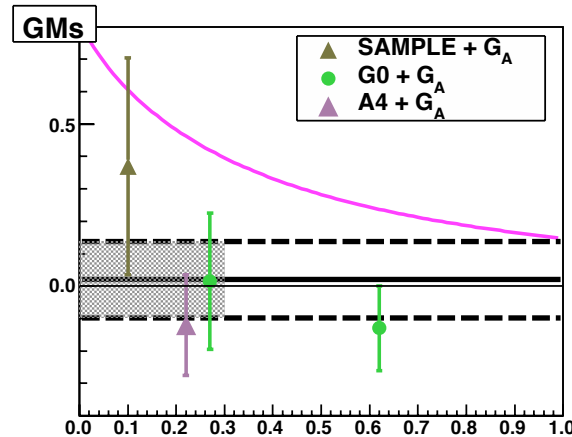
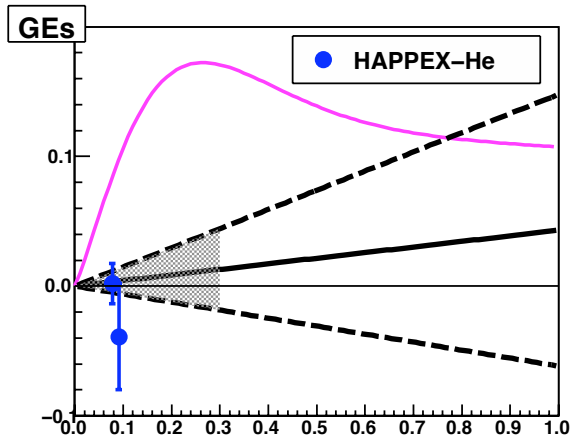


Best precision at high- Q^2

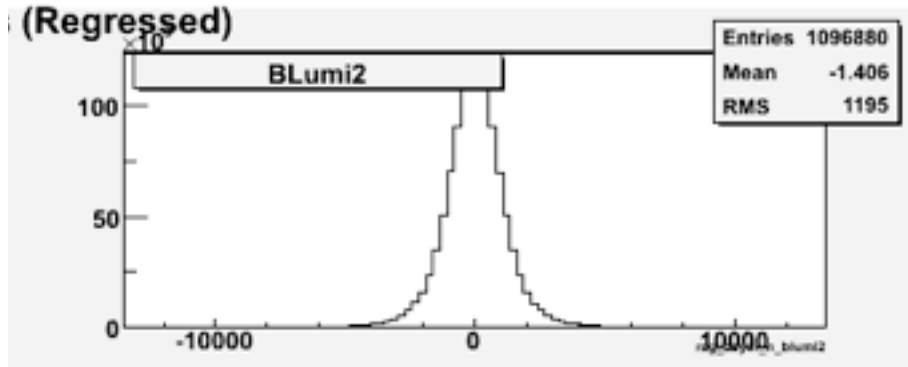
Statistics dominated

Precision test of suggestive region

No major roadblocks expected in analysis

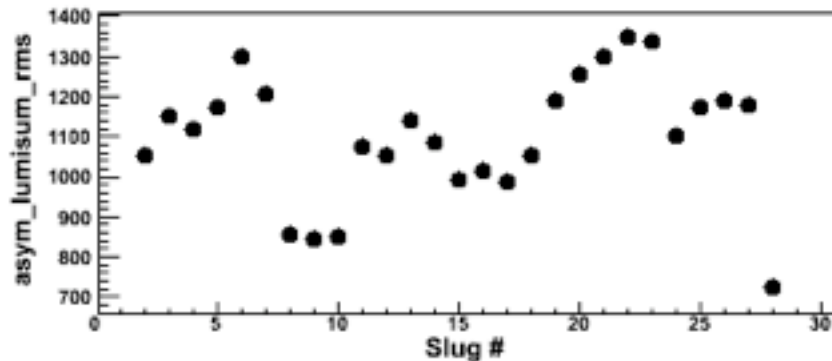
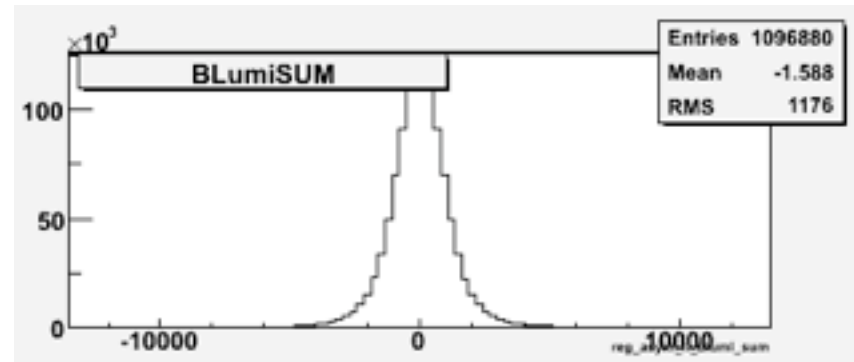


Target Boiling



One lumi

...has the same width as all the lumis together

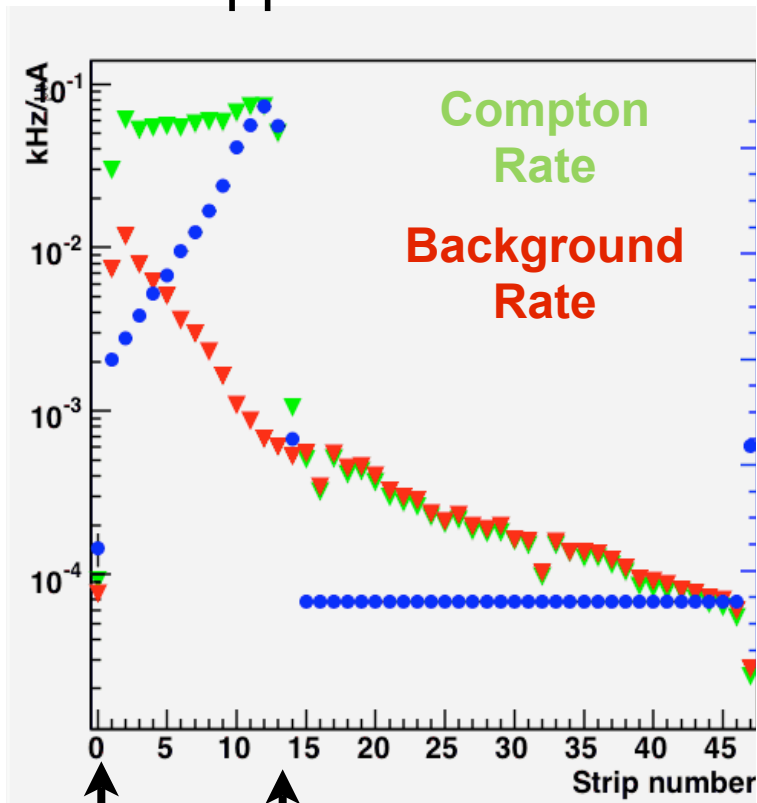


Variation in density fluctuation may have been correlated to target pressure

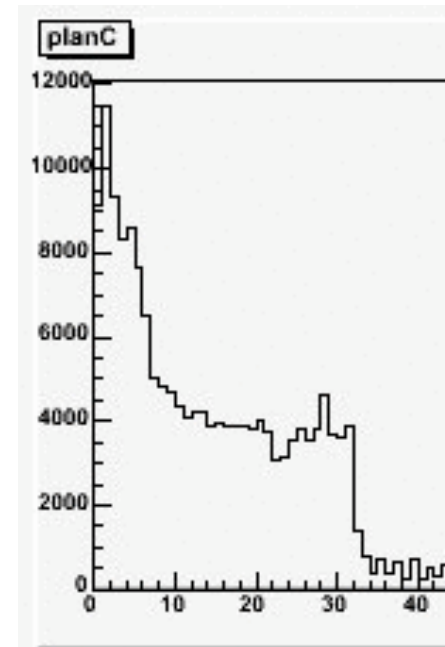
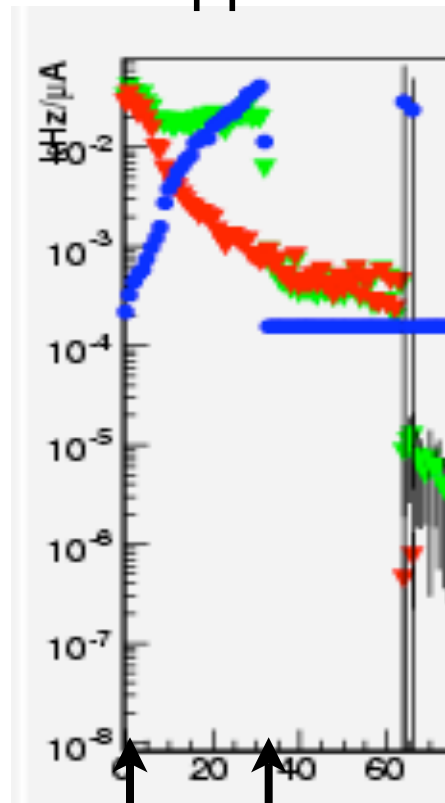
This ~1000 ppm boiling cost about 6% statistics

Electron Backgrounds Hard to Tune

happex-2



happex-3



Charge Symmetry Violation

PROTON

Old Story: theoretical CSB estimates indicate <1% violations
Size of charge symmetry breaking effects <1% in low-E n,p observables:

- n - p mass difference = $(m_n - m_p)/m_n \sim 0.14\%$
- $\Delta A = A_n - A_p$ in elastic n+p, p+n Vigdor et al., PRC 46, 410 (1992)
- A_{FB} in n + p \rightarrow d + π^0 Opper et al., PRL 91 (2003) 212302

For vector FF: theoretical estimates indicate < 1% violations:

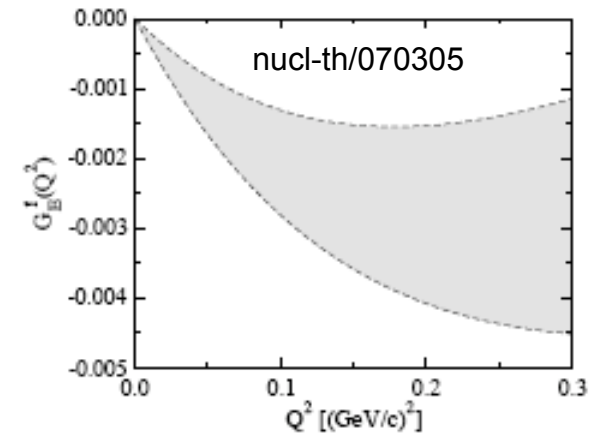
Miller PRC 57, 1492 (1998) Lewis & Moberg, PRD 59, 073002(1999)

New Story: effects could be large as statistical error on HAPPEX data!

χ PBT, B. Kubis & R. Lewis Phys. Rev. C 74 (2006) 015204

Contribution from $G^{u/d} \sim 0.004-0.009$

HAPPEX-II: $G_{SE} + 0.09 G_{SM} = 0.007 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.005$ (FF)



4He Old Story: Nuclear effects all $\ll 1\%$, no explicit correction made.

- ^4He g.s. pure isospin state: Ramavataram, Hadjimichael, Donnelly PRC 50(1994)1174
- No D-state admixture: Musolf & Donnelly PL B318(1993)263
- Meson exchange corrections small: Musolf, Schiavilla, Donnelly PRC 50(1994)2173

New Story: Nuclear admixture + nucleon CSB $\sim 1\%$

Viviani, Schiavilla, Kubis, Lewis, Girlanda, Keivsky, Marcucci, Rosati, nucl-th/070305

