

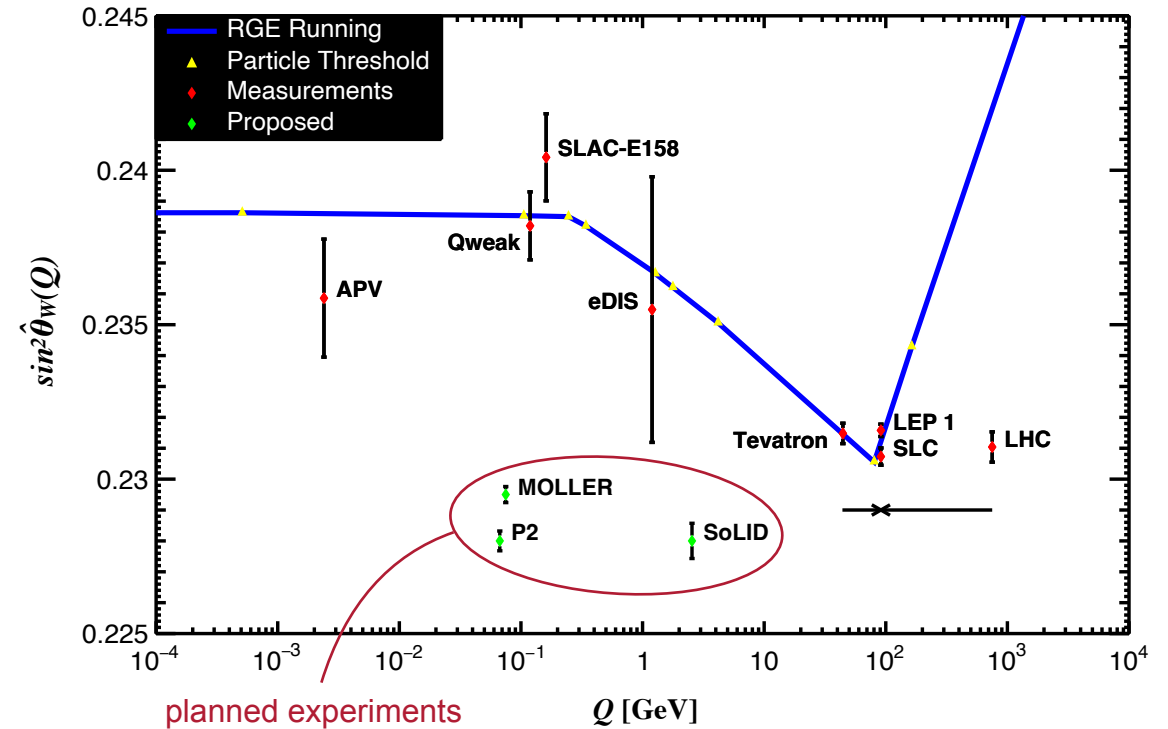
The P2 Experiment

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PHYSICS GOAL AND MOTIVATION

- **Goal:** Determination of electroweak mixing angle $\sin^2\theta_w$ (s_w^2) with high precision at low four-momentum transfer $Q^2 = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$
- Standard Model (SM) prediction of running of s_w^2 fixed by Z-pole with high precision (SLAC, LEP, etc.)
 - ⇒ P2 will match precision of Z-pole measurements
 - ⇒ SM precision test
- Deviations from running hint towards new physics beyond the SM



EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

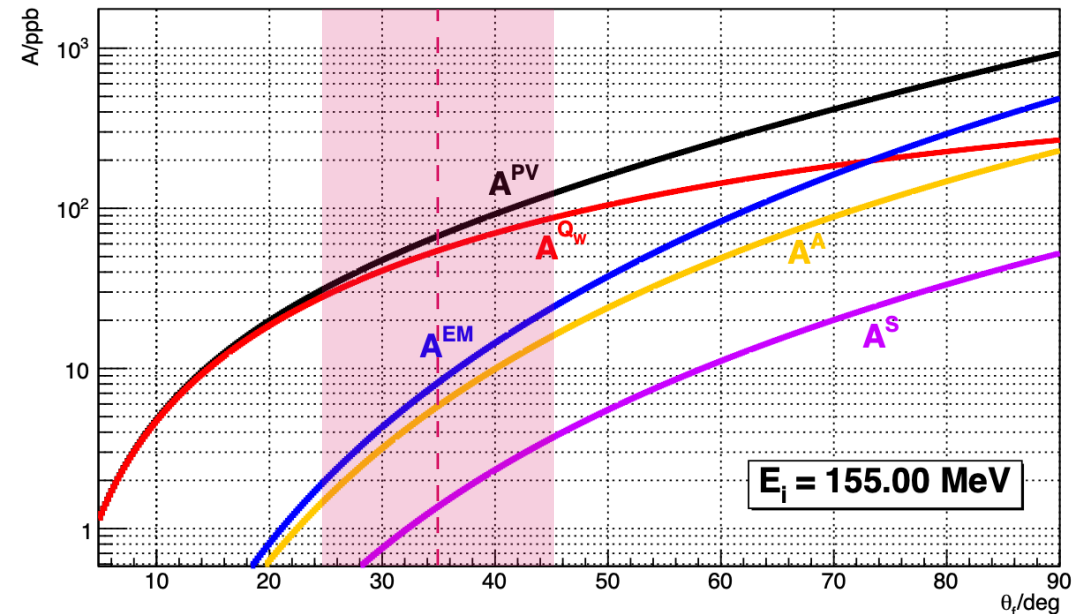
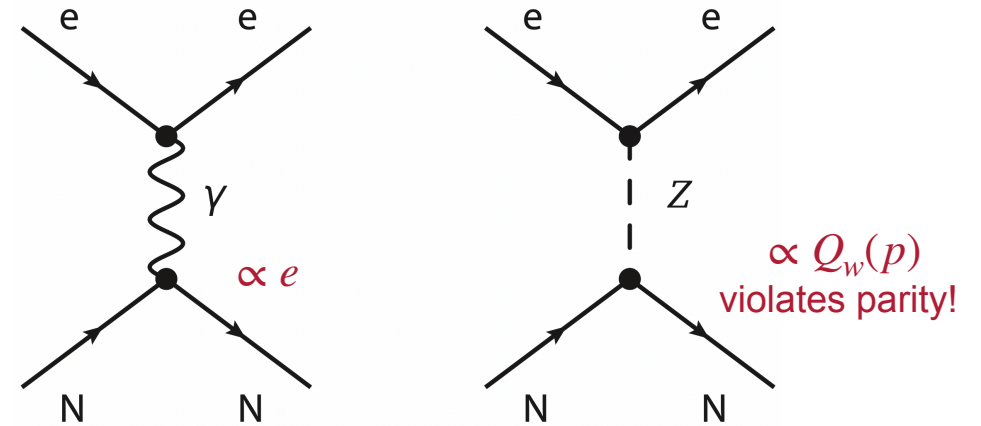
- Measurement of parity-violating asymmetry A^{PV} in electron-proton scattering (at low Q^2)
- A^{PV} caused by Z-exchange coupled to protons weak charge $Q_W(p)$:

$$A^{PV} = \frac{G_F Q^2}{4\pi\alpha_{em}\sqrt{2}} (Q_W(p) - F(E_i, Q^2))$$

- Form factor $F(E_i, Q^2)$ accounts for proton's structure:

$$F(E_i, Q^2) = F^{EM}(E_i, Q^2) + F^A(E_i, Q^2) + F^S(E_i, Q^2)$$

- A^{PV} dominated by $Q_W(p)$ -contribution at at low Q^2 (i.e. low scattering angle θ_f)



PRECISION GOALS

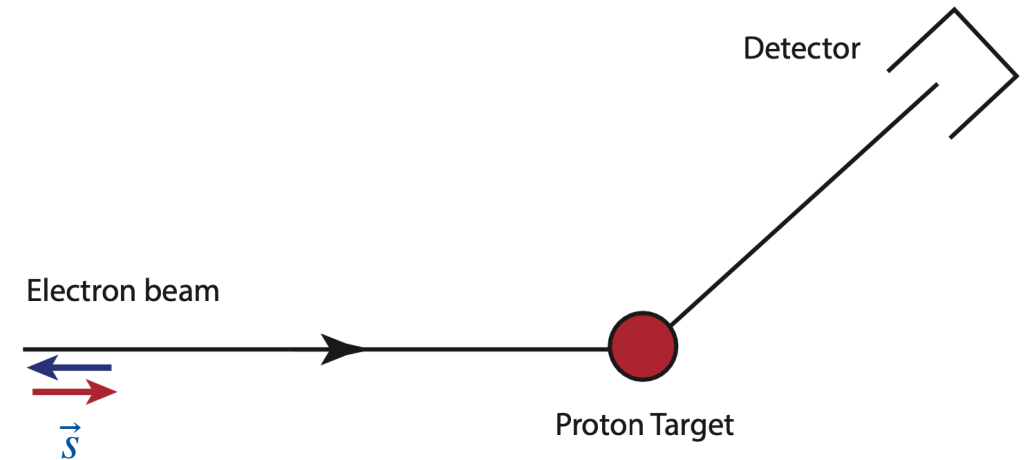
- Precision measurement of A^{PV} gives precision $Q_W(p)$ and therefore precision s_w^2 :

$$Q_W(p) = 1 - 4s_w^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta s_w^2}{s_w^2} \approx 0.09 \frac{\Delta Q_W(p)}{Q_W(p)}$$

- A^{PV} is measured by *counting* electrons N^+ and N^- with respect to beam helicity:

$$A^{PV} = \frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^+ + N^-}$$

- To reach desired precision $\Delta s_w^2/s_w^2 = 0.14 \%$ need A^{PV} at 1.5%
- Since $Q_W(p)$ is strongly suppressed in SM, A^{PV} is very small ($A^{PV} \approx 40$ ppb $\Rightarrow \Delta A^{PV} \approx 0.6$ ppb)
- With $\Delta A^{PV} \sim 1/\sqrt{N} \Rightarrow$ Required number of scattered electrons: $N = \mathcal{O}(10^{18})!$



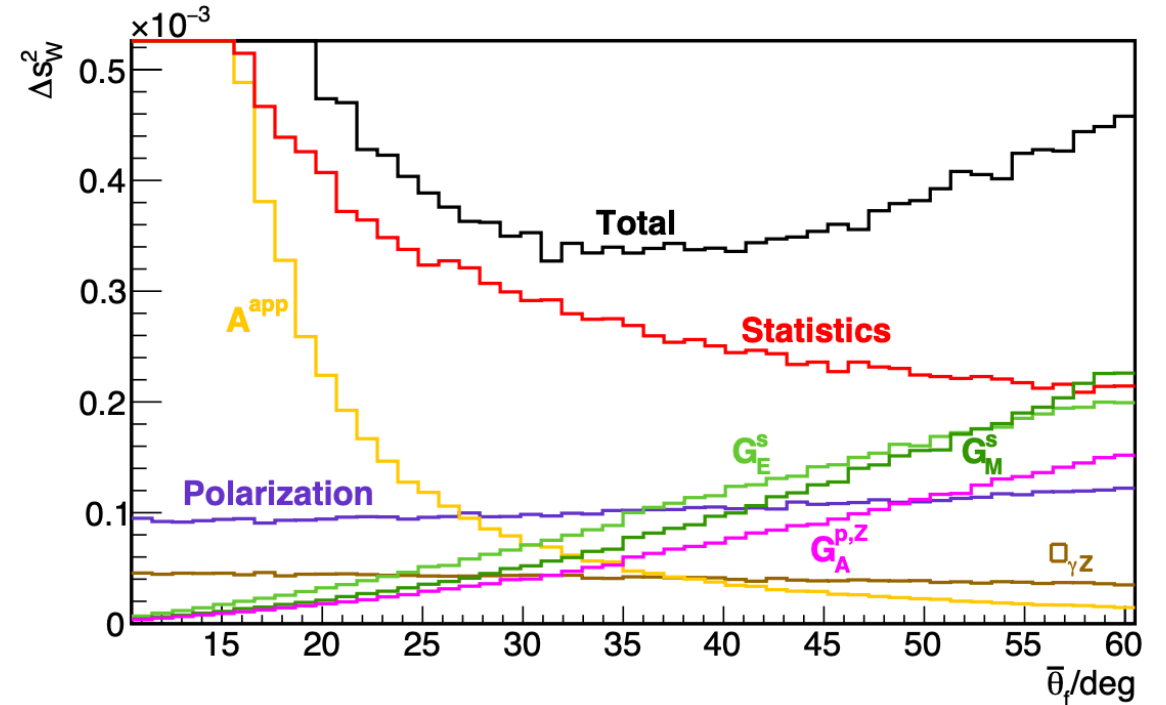
PRECISION GOALS

- Additional sources of uncertainty: experimental setup, beam polarisation, form factors ...
- Numeric, Monte-Carlo driven error analysis:
 - Beam energy $E_{beam} = 155$ MeV
 - Central scattering angle $\bar{\theta}_f = 35^\circ$
 - Detector acceptance $\delta\theta_f = 20^\circ$
 - Measurement time $T = 11000$ h

⇒ Achievable precision: $\Delta_{S_W^2} = 3.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (0.14 ‰)

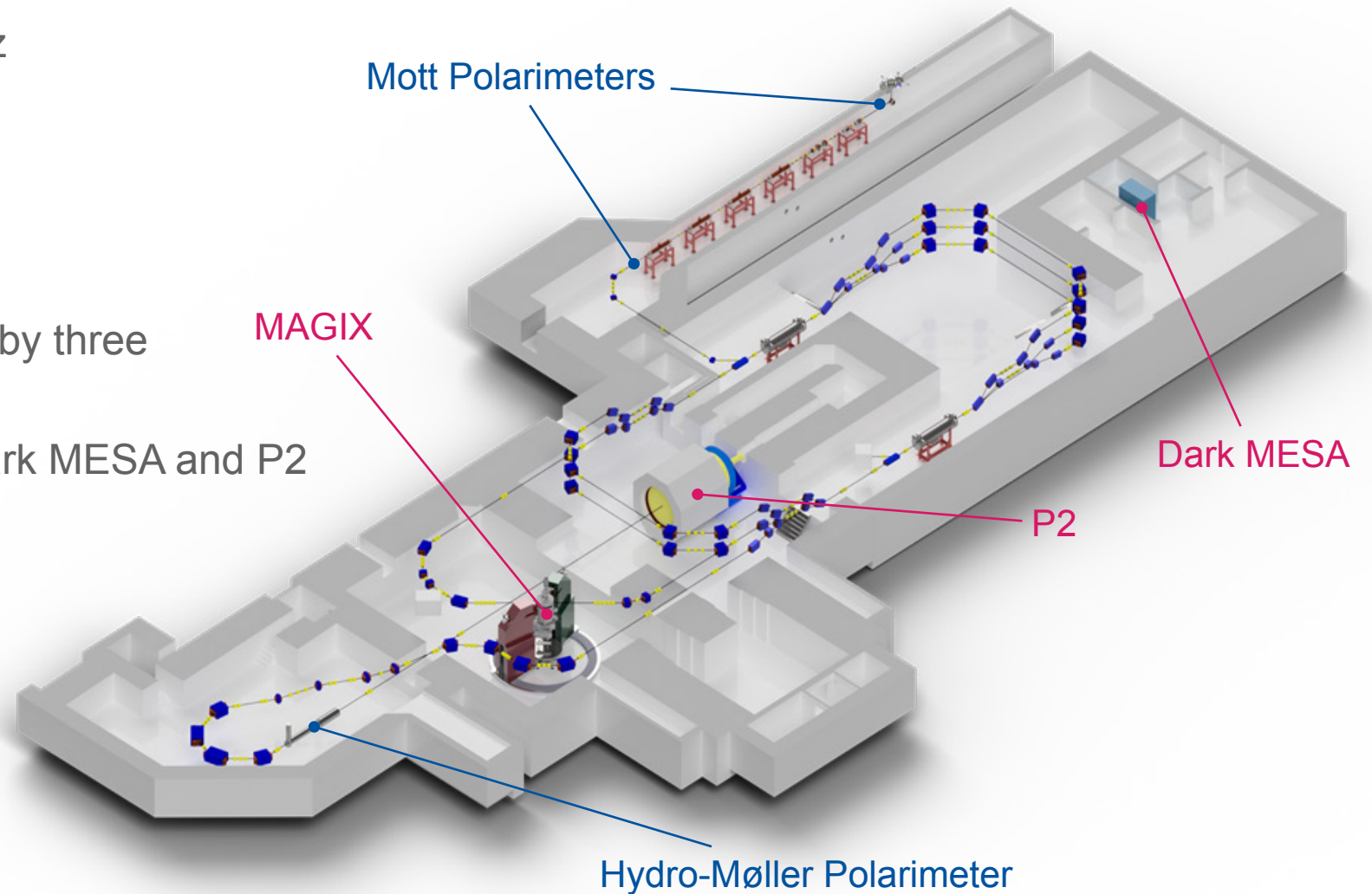
- With $N = \mathcal{O}(10^{18})$ electrons in $T = 11000$ h ⇒ Expected electron rate $\mathcal{O}(0.1$ THz)

⇒ Challenge for detector design; require integrating measurements



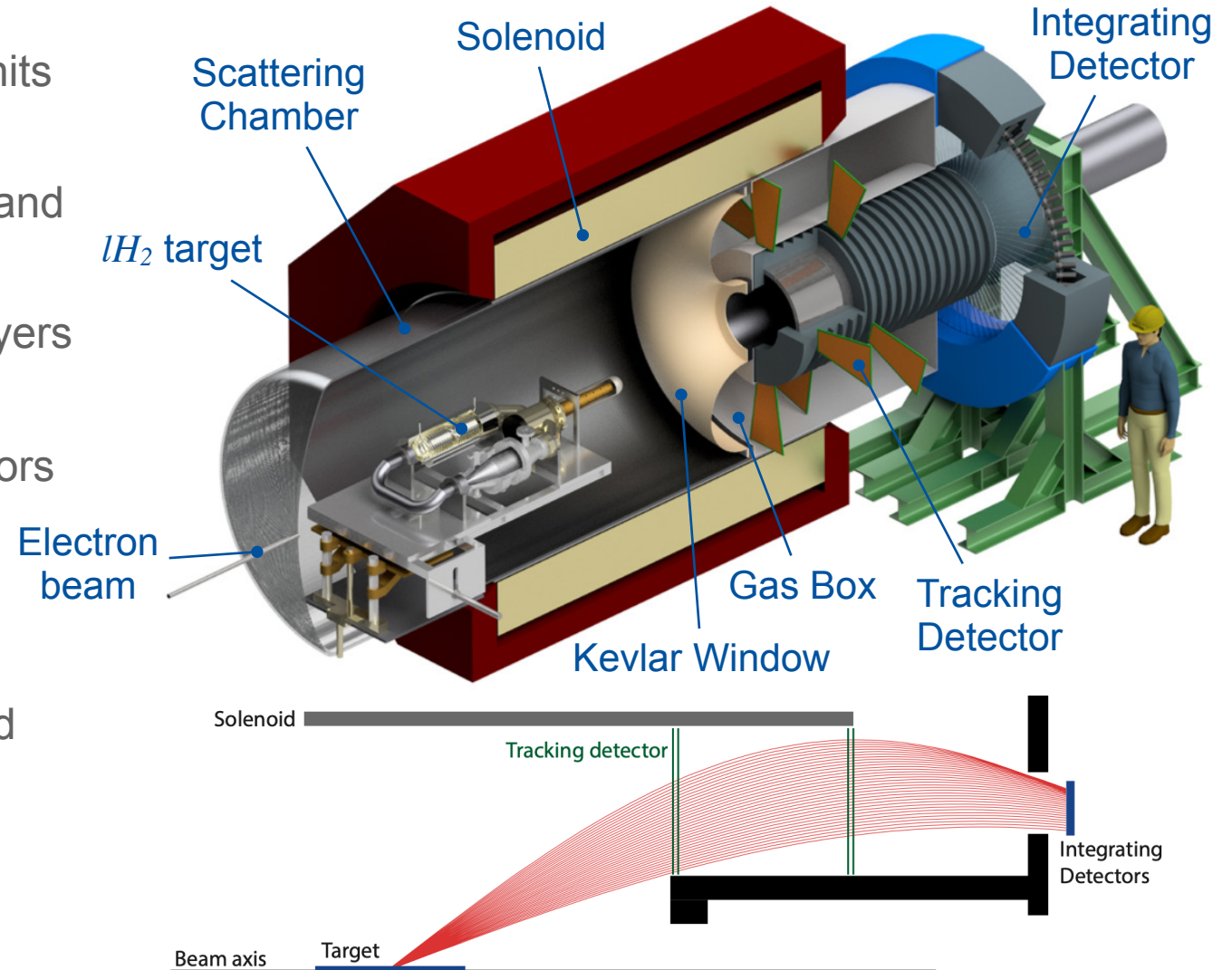
MAINZ ENERGY-RECOVERY SUPERCONDUCTING ACCELERATOR (MESA)

- Currently under construction in Mainz
- Provides polarised electron beam
 - $E_{beam} = 155 \text{ MeV}$, $I_{beam} = 150 \mu\text{A}$
 - Helicity switched at $f_{sw} \sim 1 \text{ kHz}$
- Beam polarisation closely monitored by three independent measurements
- Hosts three experiments: MAGIX, Dark MESA and P2
- Additional mode; energy recovery

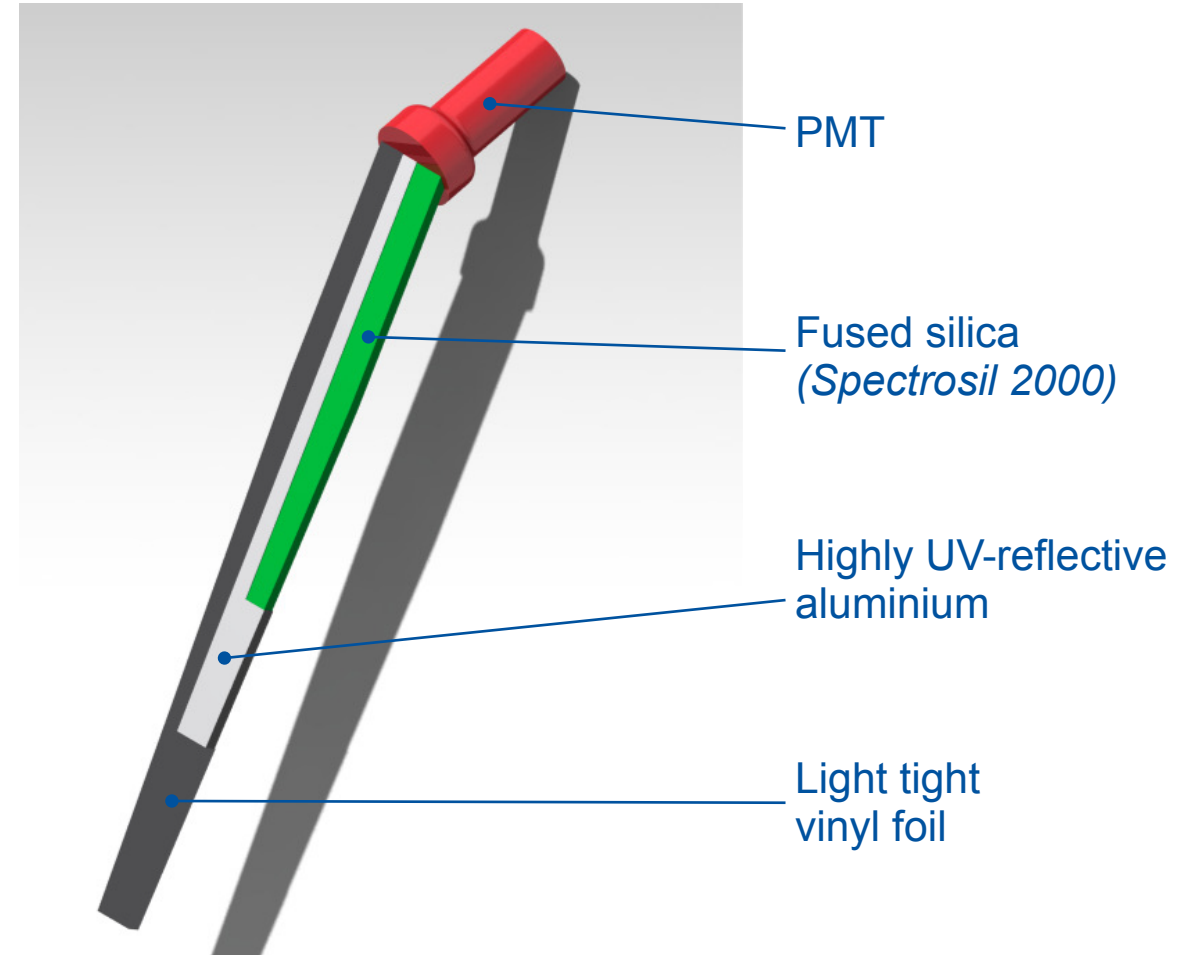
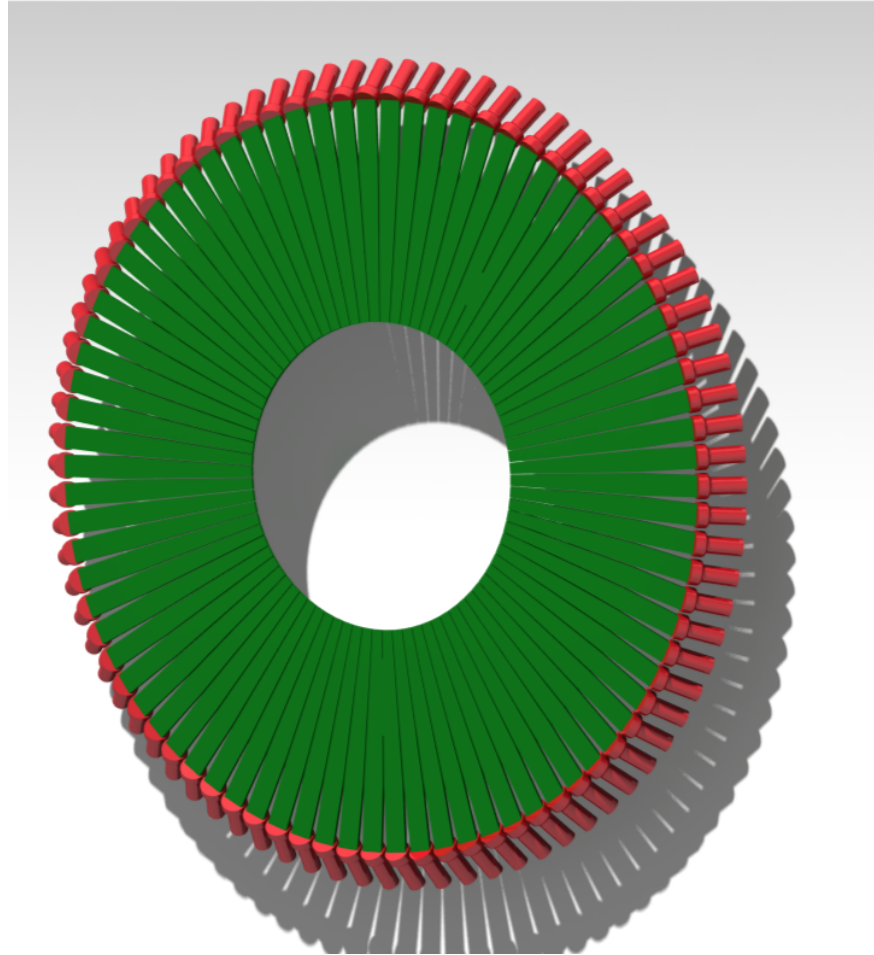


THE P2 SPECTROMETER

- Electron beam enters Scattering Chamber and hits 600 mm liquid Hydrogen target (lH_2)
- Kevlar Window separating Scattering Chamber and Helium-filled Gas Box
- Tracking detector: 8 modules arranged in two layers each covering 15° (no full azimuthal covering)
 - Each module has two layers of pixel detectors \Rightarrow 4 hits per track for track-fitting
- Enclosed by solenoid \Rightarrow 0.6 T along beam axis
- Integrating Detectors: 82 wedged silica bars read out by PMTs \Rightarrow photocurrent \propto no. of electrons



INTEGRATING DETECTORS



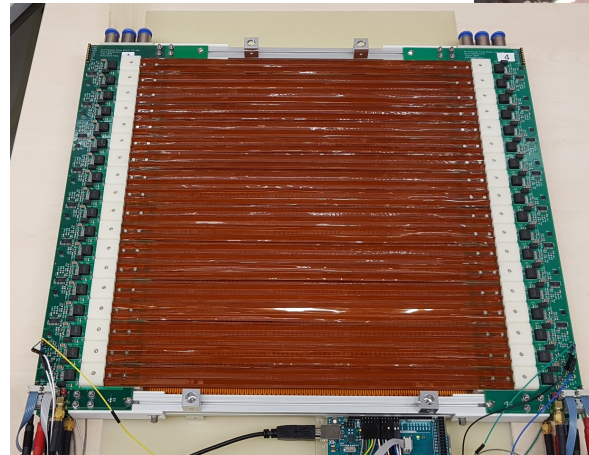
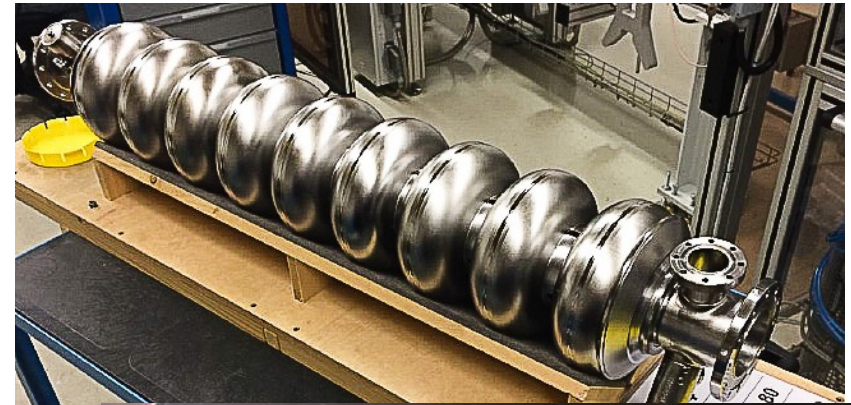
SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

SUMMARY

- P2 performs precision measurement of s_w^2 by measuring APV in $e-p^+$ scattering
- A^{PV} caused by protons weak charge $Q_w(p)$
- Require 11000 h measurement time with electron rate of $\mathcal{O}(10^{18})$

OUTLOOK

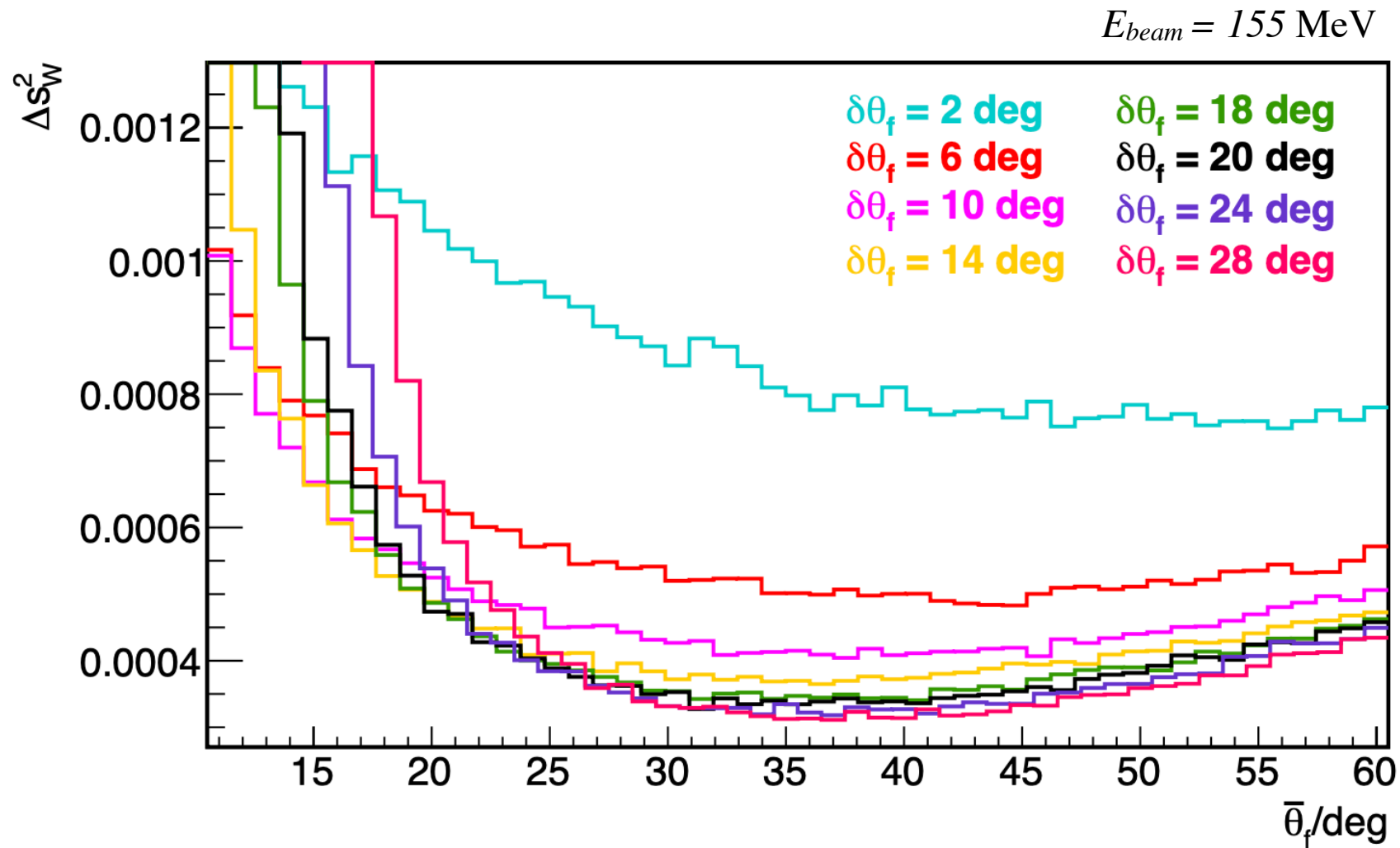
- MESA civil engineering almost completed
- First accelerator cavities arrived
- Tracker and integrating detectors under development



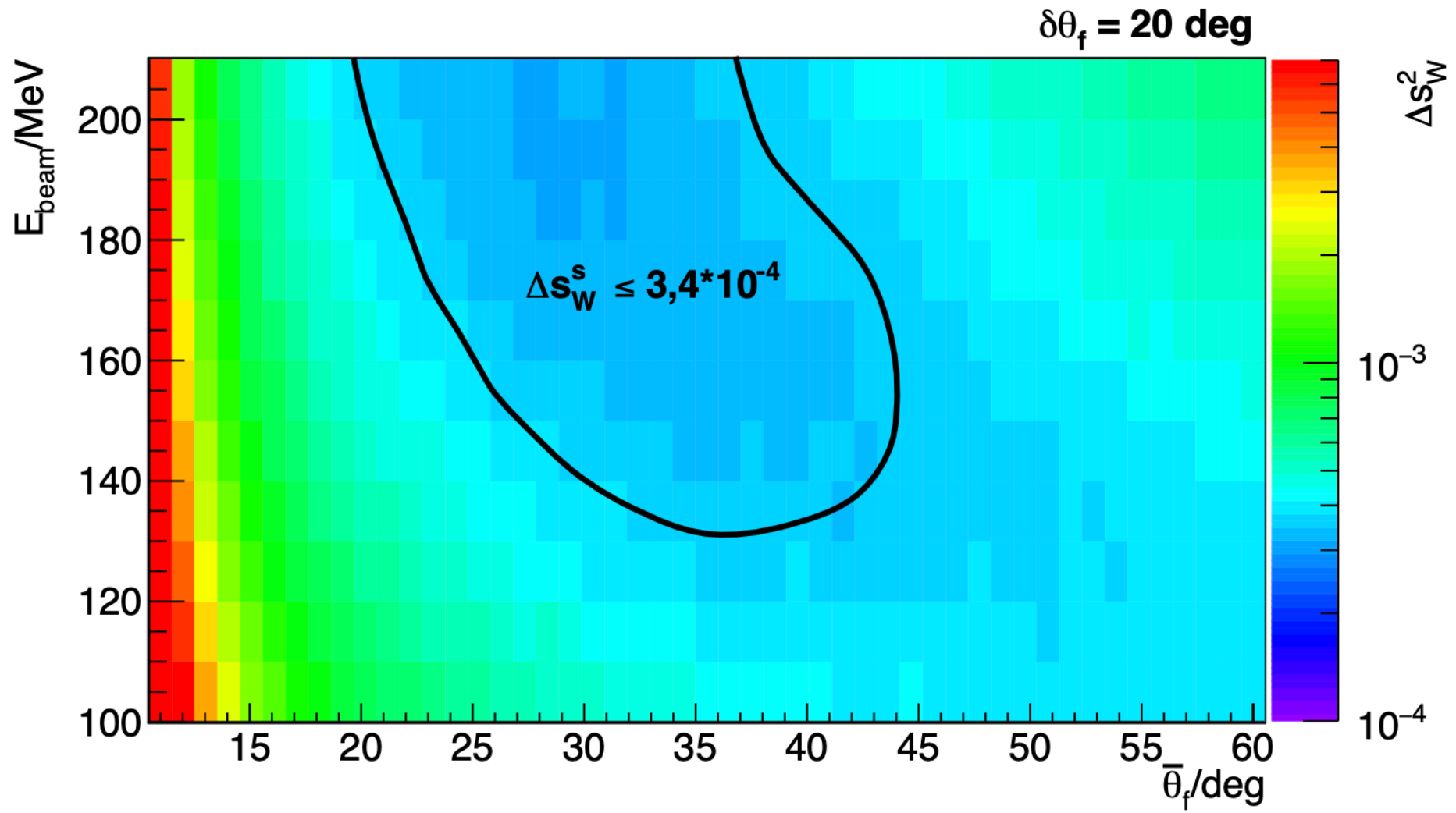
Thank you for
your attention!

BACKUP

CHOICE OF CENTRAL SCATTERING ANGLE



CHOICE OF BEAM ENERGY



P2 ERROR BUDGET

E_{beam}	155 MeV
$\bar{\theta}_f$	35°
$\delta\theta_f$	20°
$\langle Q^2 \rangle_{L=600 \text{ mm}, \delta\theta_f=20^\circ}$	$6 \times 10^{-3} (\text{GeV}/c)^2$
$\langle A^{\text{exp}} \rangle$	-39.94 ppb
$(\Delta A^{\text{exp}})_{\text{Total}}$	0.56 ppb (1.40 %)
$(\Delta A^{\text{exp}})_{\text{Statistics}}$	0.51 ppb (1.28 %)
$(\Delta A^{\text{exp}})_{\text{Polarization}}$	0.21 ppb (0.53 %)
$(\Delta A^{\text{exp}})_{\text{Apparative}}$	0.10 ppb (0.25 %)

$\langle s_W^2 \rangle$	0.231 16
$(\Delta s_W^2)_{\text{Total}}$	3.3×10^{-4} (0.14 %)
$(\Delta s_W^2)_{\text{Statistics}}$	2.7×10^{-4} (0.12 %)
$(\Delta s_W^2)_{\text{Polarization}}$	1.0×10^{-4} (0.04 %)
$(\Delta s_W^2)_{\text{Apparative}}$	0.5×10^{-4} (0.02 %)
$(\Delta s_W^2)_{\square_{\gamma Z}}$	0.4×10^{-4} (0.02 %)
$(\Delta s_W^2)_{\text{nucl. FF}}$	1.2×10^{-4} (0.05 %)
$\langle Q^2 \rangle_{\text{Cherenkov}}$	$4.57 \times 10^{-3} (\text{GeV}/c)^2$
$\langle A^{\text{exp}} \rangle_{\text{Cherenkov}}$	-28.77 ppb