### **Status of PRad Experiment**

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for the PRad Collaboration

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### **Outline**



- 1 The Proton Charge Radius
- 2 PRad Setup
- PRad Run
- 4 Data Analysis Status
  - GEM Analysis Status
  - HyCal Analysis Status
- **5** Summary

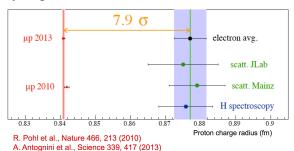
### The Proton Charge Radius Puzzle



4 different methods to measure the proton charge radius



 $ightharpoonup \sim 8\sigma$  discrepancy between muonic hydrogen spectroscopy and atomic hydrogen measurements



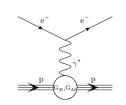
Model dependent fitting of G<sub>E</sub> to extract r<sub>p</sub>

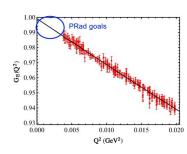
### ep Scattering



- Previous measurements have large systematic uncertainties and a limited coverage at small Q<sup>2</sup>
- Requirements for PRad Experiment:
  - large Q<sup>2</sup> range
  - extend to very low Q<sup>2</sup>
  - controlled systematics at sub-percent precision
- ► Extraction of  $< r^2 > = -6 \cdot \frac{dG_E^p}{dQ^2} \Big|_{Q^2 = 0}$  through:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{Mort} \frac{E'}{E} \frac{1}{1+\tau} \left(G_E^{p2}(Q^2) + \frac{\tau}{\epsilon} G_M^{p2}(Q^2)\right)$$





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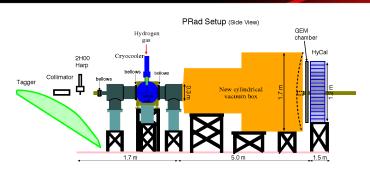
### **PRad Timeline**



| • | 2011 - 2012<br>2012 | Initial proposal<br>Approved by JLab PAC39            |
|---|---------------------|---|
| • | 2012                | Funding proposal for windowless $H_2$ gas flow target |
| • | 2012 - 2015         | Development, construction of the target               |
| • | 2013                | Funding proposals for the GEM detectors               |
| • | 2013 - 2015         | Development, construction of the GEM detectors        |
| • | 2015, 2016          | Experiment readiness reviews                          |
| • | January/April 2016  | Beam line installation                                |
| • | May 2016            | Beam commissioning                                    |
| • | May 24 - May 31     | Detectors calibration                                 |
| • | June 4 - June 15    | 1.1 GeV data taking                                   |
| • | June 15 - June 22   | 2.2 GeV data taking                                   |

### PRad Setup





- lacktriangle Electron beam or tagged photon beam at  $\sim 1$  GeV and  $\sim 2$  GeV
- ▶ Windowless *H*<sub>2</sub> gas flow target
- Vacuum box

- ► GEM detectors
- Primex HyCal

# Windowless H<sub>2</sub> Gas Flow Target



- gas target of cryogenically cooled hydrogen at 19.5 K
- beam opening: 2 mm, length: 4 cm
- cell density:  $\sim 2 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ H atoms/cm}^2$
- pressures:
  - cell pressure: 471 mTorr
  - ► chamber pressure: 2.34 mTorr
  - vacuum chamber pressure: 0.3 mTorr

Developed and build by JLab target group





#### Vacuum Box







- ▶ 1.7 m diameter, 2 mm aluminum vacuum window
- ightarrow Limited background

## **Primex HyCal**



#### Hybrid detector:

- Central part:
  - ▶ 34 x 34 matrix of PbWO<sub>4</sub> detectors
  - ▶ dimension of block: 2 x 2 x 18 cm³
  - 2 x 2 blocks removed from the center for beam line to pass through
- Peripheral part:
  - ► 576 lead glass detectors
  - dimension of block: 4 x 4 x 45 cm<sup>3</sup>
- Successfully used for Primex experiments





#### **GEM Detectors**



- ► Two large area GEM detectors: 55 cm x 123 cm
- Purpose:
  - $\blacktriangleright$  improve spatial resolution by a factor 20 to 40  $\rightarrow$  100  $\mu \mathrm{m}$
  - $\rightarrow$  to reduce uncertainties on  $\theta$  and  $Q^2$
- Central overlap between the 2 planes and central hole for the beam line





Developed and build by UVA

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#### Data Collected

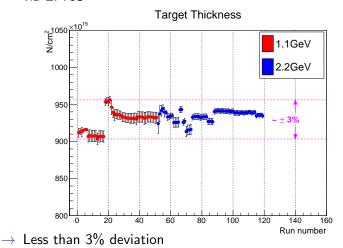


- Calibration with tagged photon beam
  - Every calorimeter module moved into the beam
  - Allows study of resolution, linearity, trigger efficiency
- ▶ 1.1 GeV electron beam
  - ▶ 4.2 mC
  - ▶ 604 M events with target
  - ▶ 53 M events with "empty target"
  - ▶ 25 M events with <sup>12</sup>C target for calibration
- 2.2 GeV electron beam
  - ▶ 14.3 mC
  - 756 M events with target
  - 38 M events with "empty target"
  - ▶ 10.5 M events with <sup>12</sup>C target for calibration

### **Target Stability**



Control of target properties (pressure, temperature, position)
 via EPICS

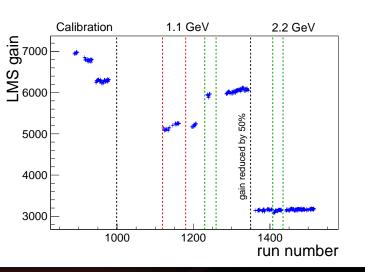


Weizhi Xiong

## **HyCal Gain Stability**



► Control of HyCal gain with its *Light Monitoring System (LMS)* 



Change of period
Radiation effects
DAQ/HV changes

### **Outline**

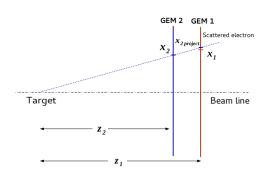


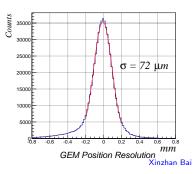
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## **GEM Spatial Resolution**



 Extraction of GEM spatial resolution using GEM central overlapping region



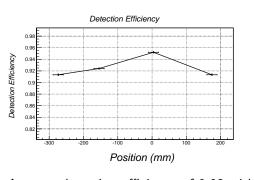


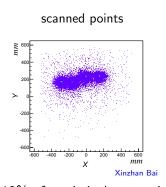
Good spatial resolution achieved

## **GEM Detection Efficiency**



- Study of efficiency with tagged photon beam
  - Scintillators added on the beam line before GEM detector
  - Efficiency calculated using scintillators and HyCal matching





- ▶ Average detection efficiency of 0.92 with 0.12% of statistical uncertainty
- ▶ GEM are also calibrated using physics runs

## **HyCal Energy Calibration**



- ► Gains controlled by *Light Monitoring System (LMS)*
- Two different calibrations:
  - Before data taking:
     Scan with 250-1050 MeV tagged photon beam moved in front of each module
    - ightarrow study of resolution, efficiency and non linearity
  - During physics data taking: With Møller and ep events
- ▶ Iterative method:

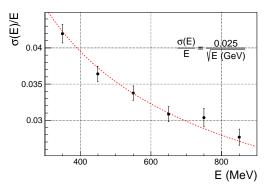
$$gain_{module}(n+1) = \frac{gain_{module}(n)}{< E_{measured}/E_{expected}>}$$

▶ Different clustering algorithms used for cross-check

## **HyCal Energy Resolution**



 Crystal energy resolution with statistical uncertainties and systematic coming from non-uniformity

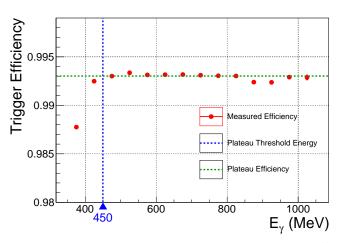


Li Ye, Ilya Larin, Weizhi Xiong, Maxime Levillain

- Achieved expected energy resolution:
  - ▶ 2.5% at 1 GeV for crystal part
  - ▶ 6.1% at 1 GeV for lead glass part

## **HyCal Trigger Efficiency**



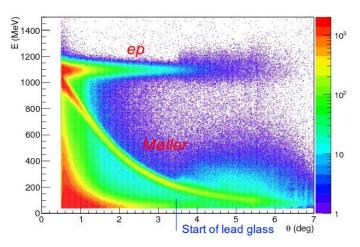


Maxime Levillain

- Plateau from 450 MeV with an efficiency of 0.994
- ► Good uniformity

## Phase Space (1.1 GeV)





Weizhi Xiong

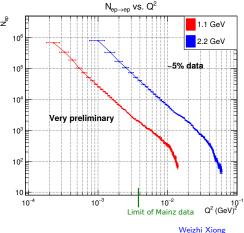
▶ Separation between *ep* scattering and Møller events possible for  $\theta > 0.7$   $^{\circ}$ 



No normalization and acceptance correction

▶ 1.1 GeV data set:  $Q^2 \in [2 \cdot 10^{-4}, 1.3 \cdot 10^{-2}] \text{ GeV}^2$ 

2.2 GeV data set:  $Q^2 \in [8 \cdot 10^{-4}, 6 \cdot 10^{-2}] \text{ GeV}^2$ 



### Summary



- ▶ The PRad experiment was uniquely designed to address the Proton Radius Puzzle
- ▶ The experiment was successfully performed in May-June 2016
- GEM calibration and alignment are finalized
  - $\rightarrow$  spatial resolution of 72  $\mu$ m and detection efficiency of  $0.92\pm0.001$
- HyCal calibration from photon tagged beam finalized
  - → good energy resolution and high and uniform efficiency
- ► HyCal and GEM calibration with physics events in progress
- The physics analysis will start soon!

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