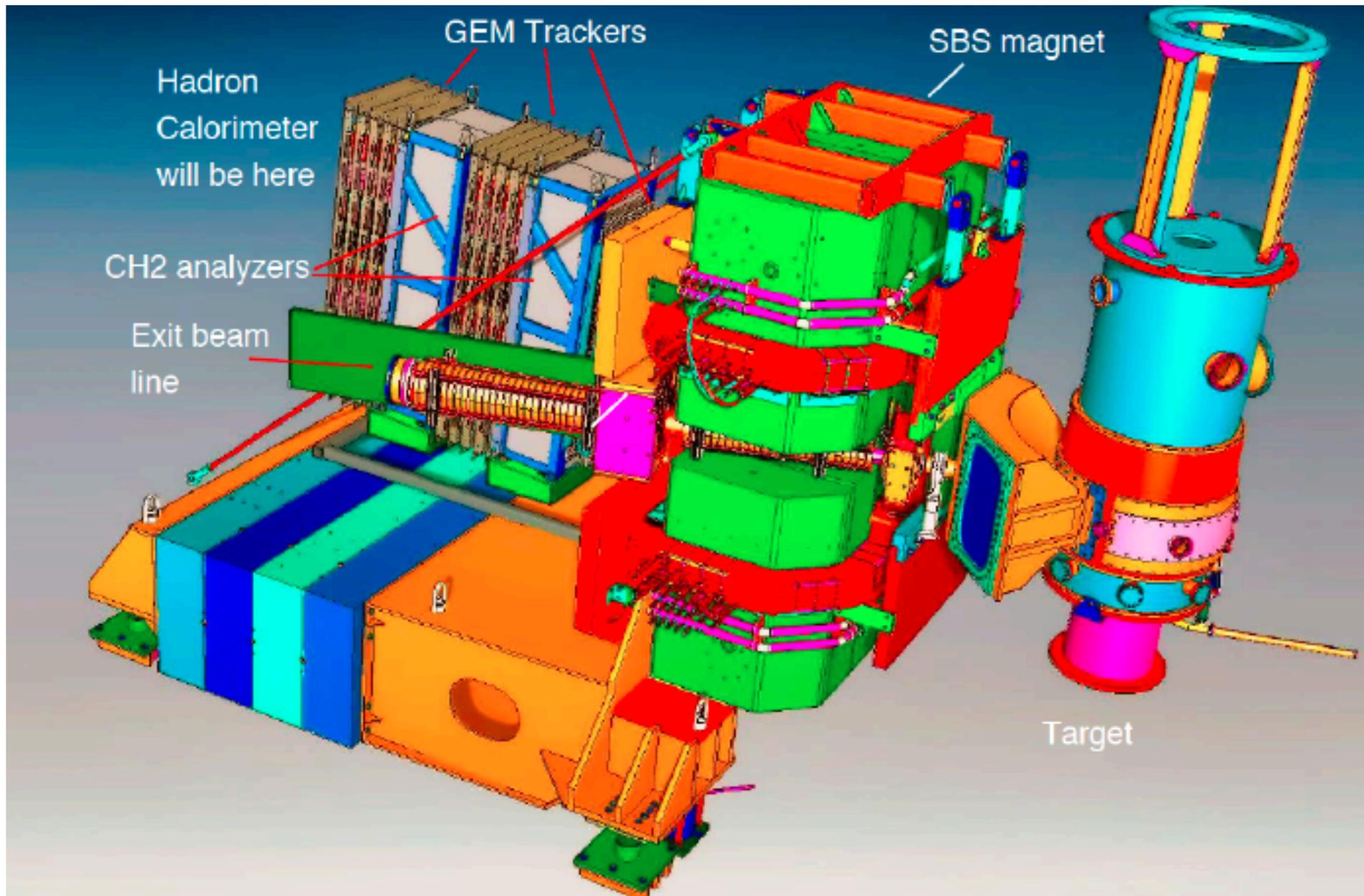


Super Bigbite Spectrometer (SBS) Project

Nilanga Liyanage
(for the SBS Collaboration)

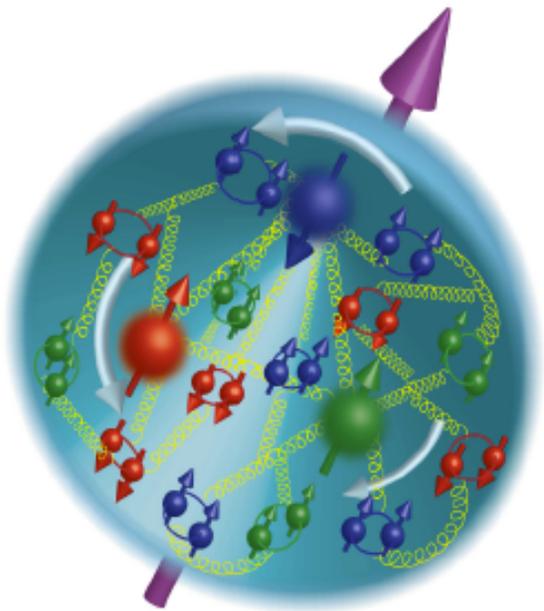


SBS Program Status

- All sub-system work moving ahead very well.
- Installation expected to start May 2020
- SBS collaboration meeting in a month: Feb 26-27

Nucleon Elastic Form Factors

- The Form Factors (FF) are fundamental quantities which describe internal structure of the nucleons
- Related to charge and magnetization distributions of the nucleon
- Investigation of FFs provide a powerful tool toward understanding of non-perturbative QCD and confinement
- Much experimental progress in past two decades: unexpected results that is inspiring theoretical progress.



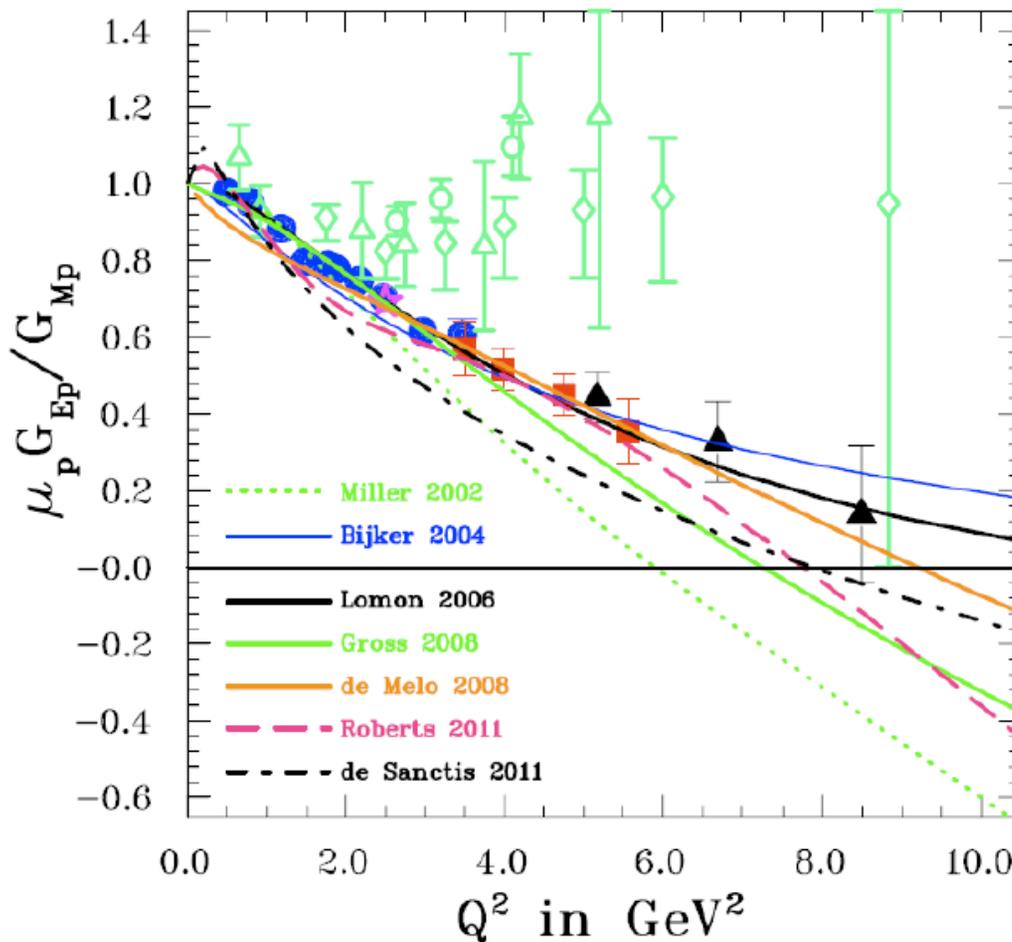
Standard Model is not complete till we figure out non-perturbative QCD and confinement.

- How does the nucleon acquire its mass: only 2% of the nucleon mass comes from Higgs.
- How does the confinement come about ?

G_{Ep}/G^{Mp} data at high Q^2

Several calculations able to reproduce the new data.

• Descriptions differ in details, but nearly all are directly or indirectly related to quark angular momentum



Dyson-Schwinger equations, as continuum approach to QCD (Roberts et al.)

Modified pQCD scaling prediction by Ji, Belitsky et al: includes quark angular momentum component

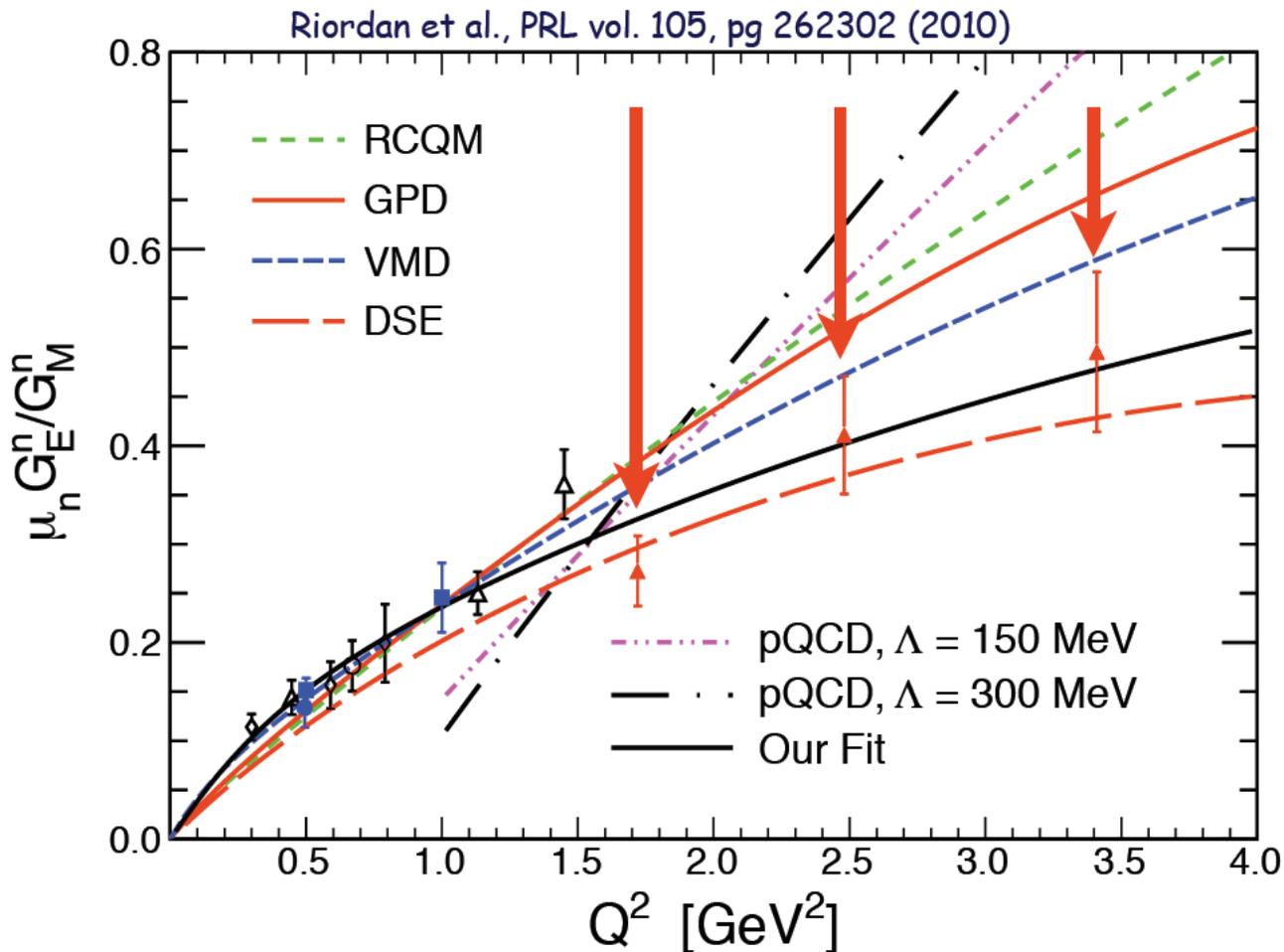
pQCD prediction for large Q^2 :
 $S \rightarrow Q^2 F_2 / F_1$

pQCD updated prediction:
 $S \rightarrow [Q^2 / \ln^2(Q^2 / \Lambda^2)] F_2 / F_1$

VMD fits

New $\mu G_{En}/G_{Mn}$ results

The pQCD scaling with logarithmic corrections (Ji, Belitsky) is too high

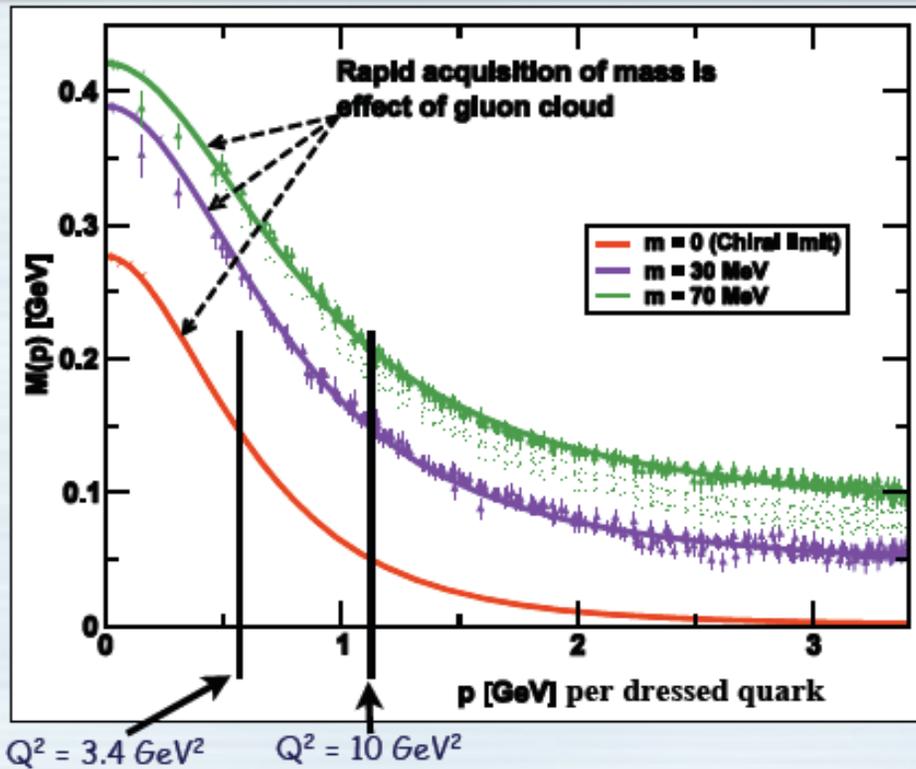


Relativistic constituent quark models also too high

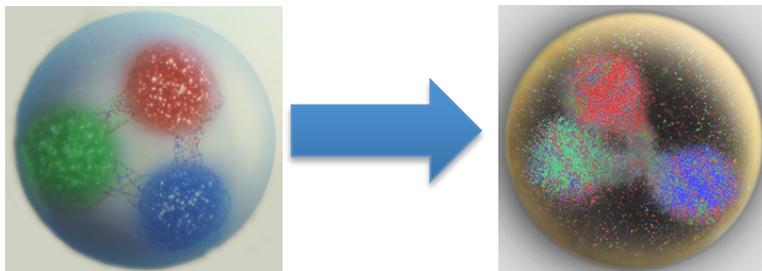
Dyson Schwinger Equation approach is in good agreement with our high Q^2 data

We clearly need higher Q^2 data to distinguish between these models

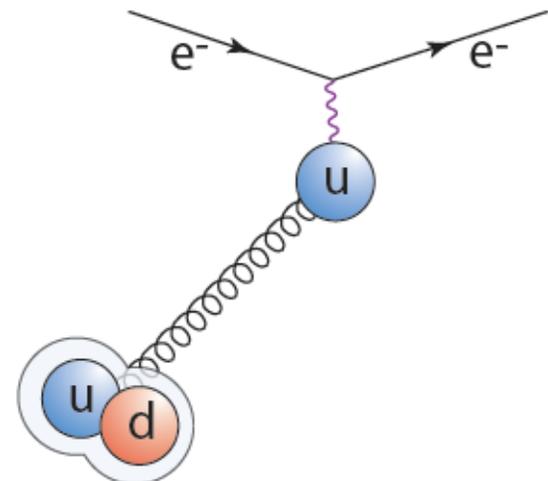
Dyson-Schwinger Equations based approach to non-perturbative QCD - Roberts et al.



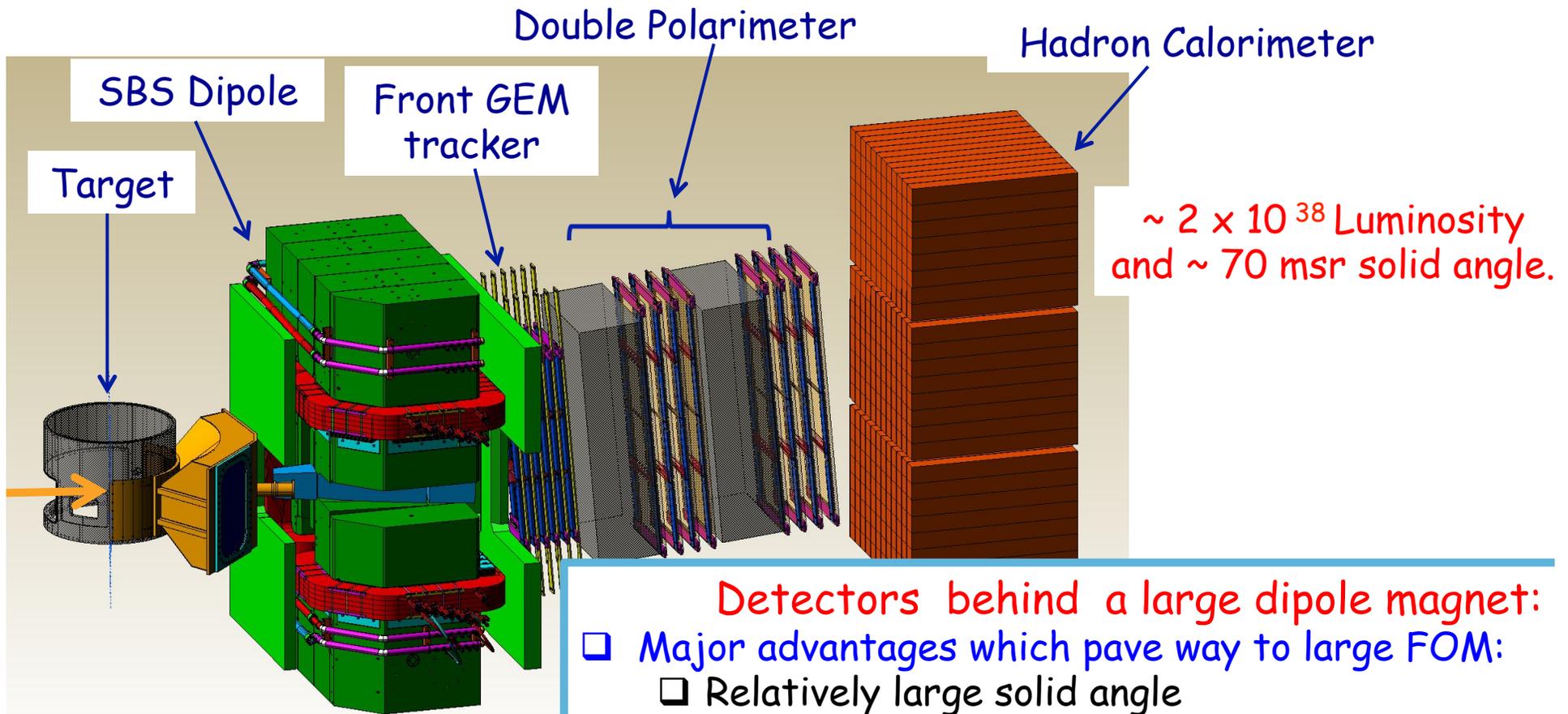
Dynamic generation of mass



- Well suited to Relativistic Quantum Field Theory. Non Perturbative, continuum approach to QCD
- Hadrons as composites of current Quarks and Gluons
- Incorporates di-quark degrees of freedom.
- Confinement and DCSB are readily expressed
- Prediction: owing to DCSB in QCD, strong diquark correlations exist within baryons



Jefferson lab Super Bigbite Spectrometer (SBS)

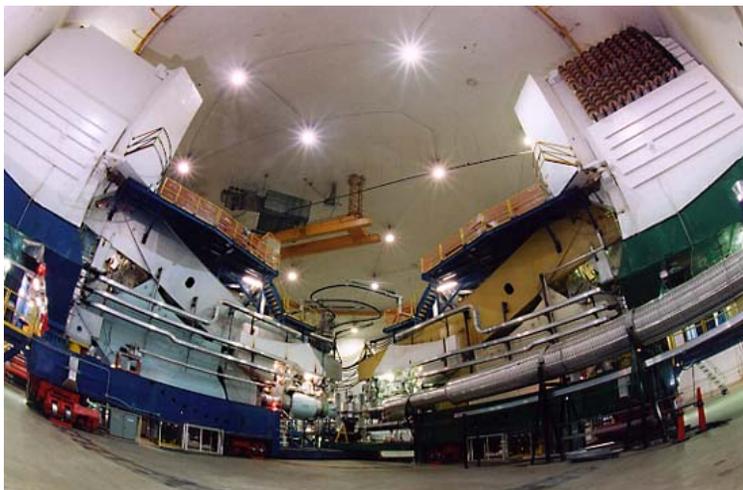


Detectors behind a large dipole magnet:

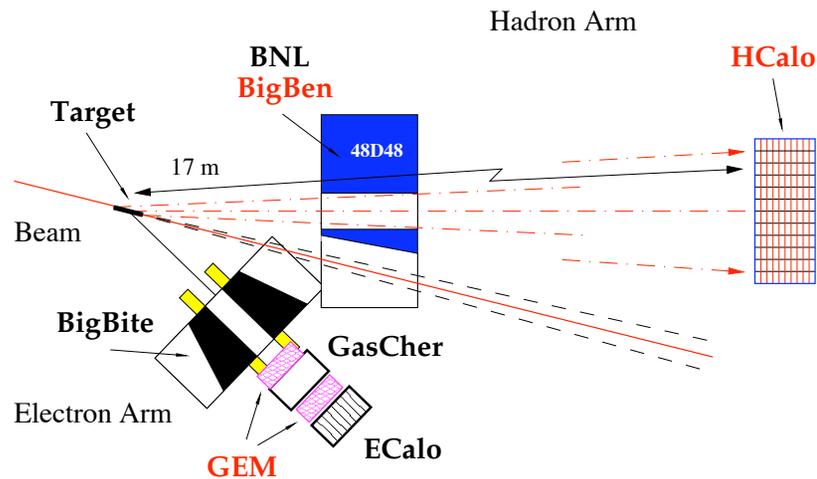
- ❑ Major advantages which pave way to large FOM:
 - ❑ Relatively large solid angle
 - ❑ Large momentum bite
 - ❑ Straight line track analysis.
 - ❑ Detectors shielded from charged particle background.
- ❑ Consequences:
 - ❑ High rates at detectors.
 - ❑ Need good coordinate resolution.

SBS experimental setup

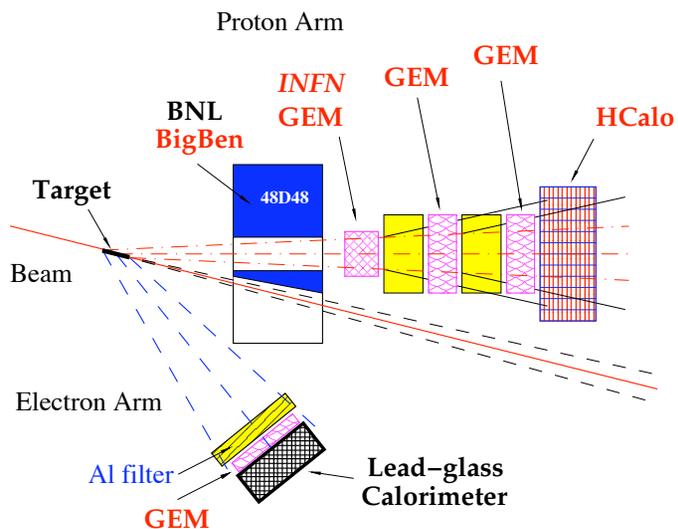
Proton magnetic form factor: E12-07-108



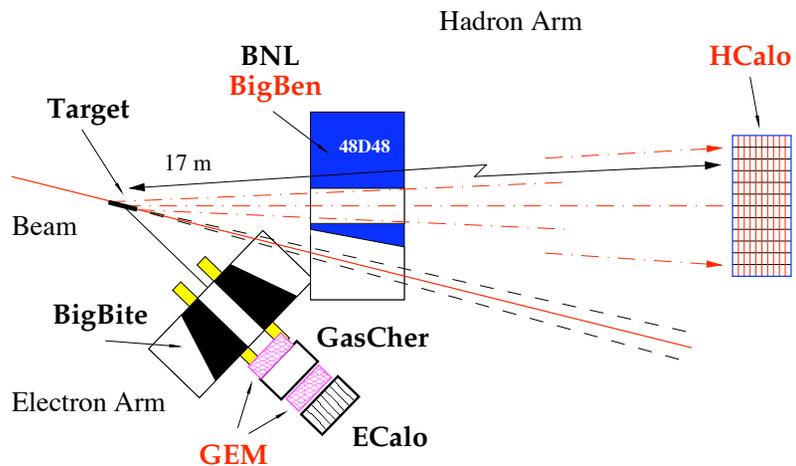
Neutron/proton form factors ratio: E12-09-019



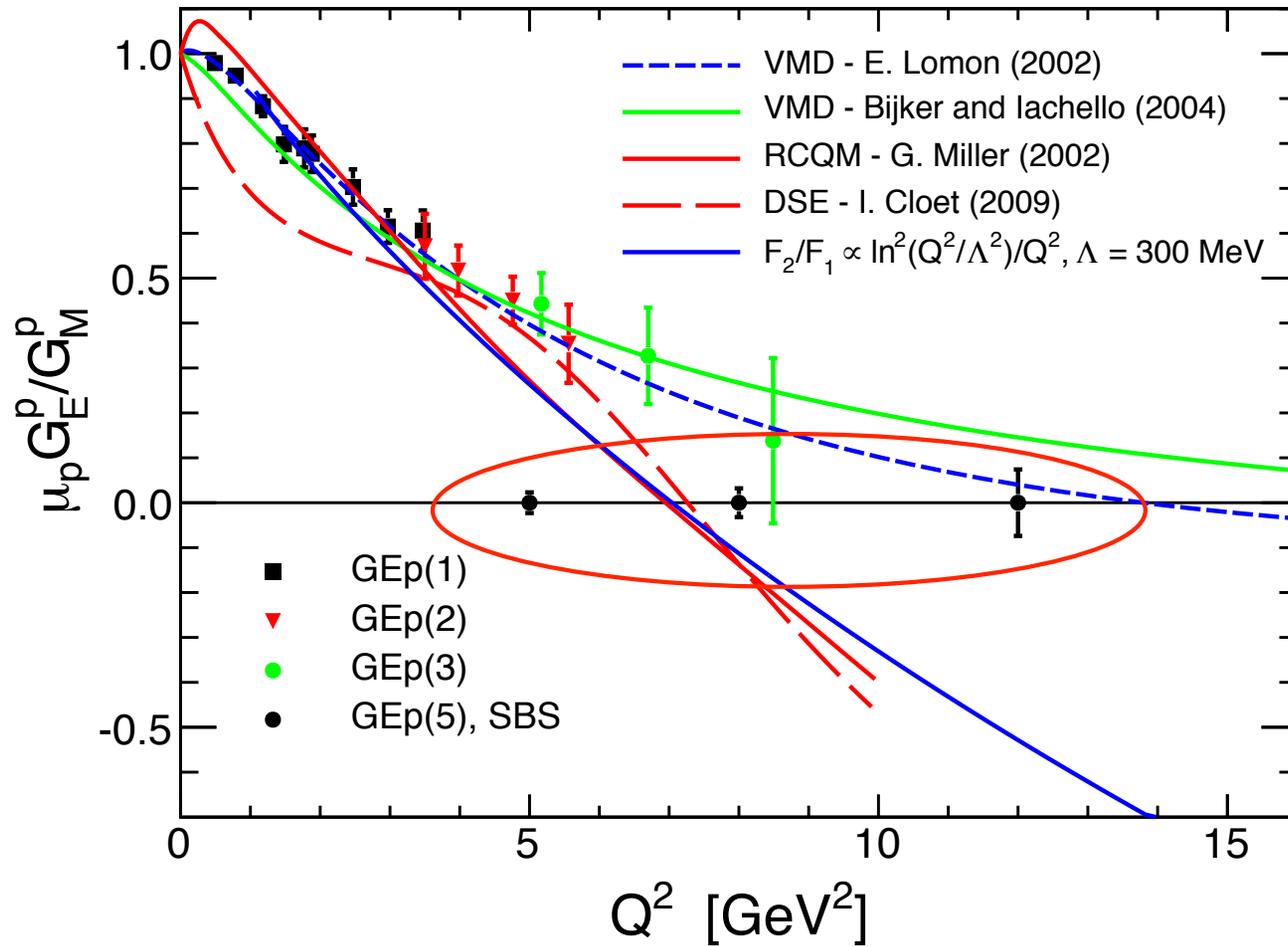
Proton form factors ratio, GEp(5): E12-07-109



Neutron form factors ratio, GEN(2): E12-09-016

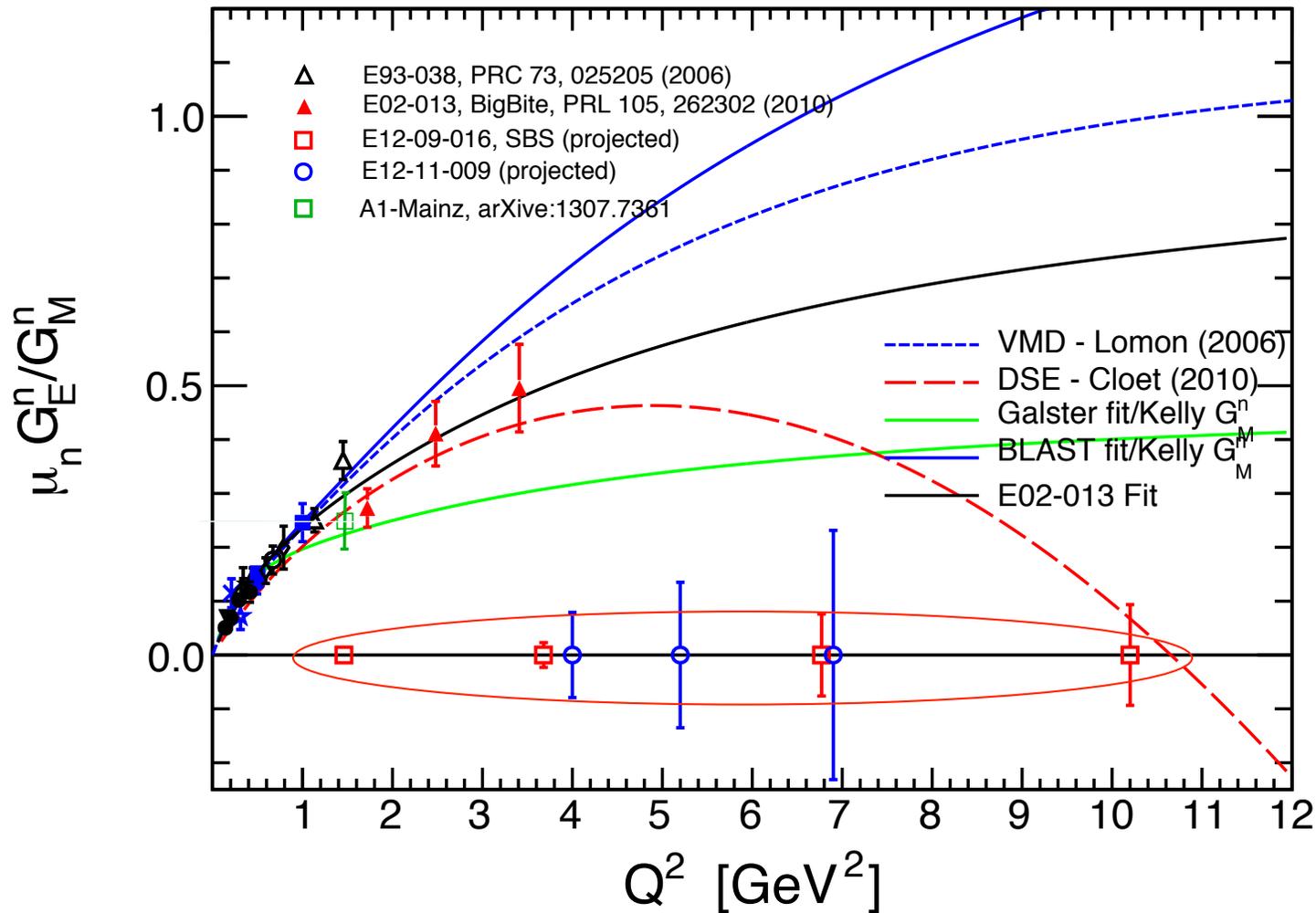


12 GeV GEp experiment



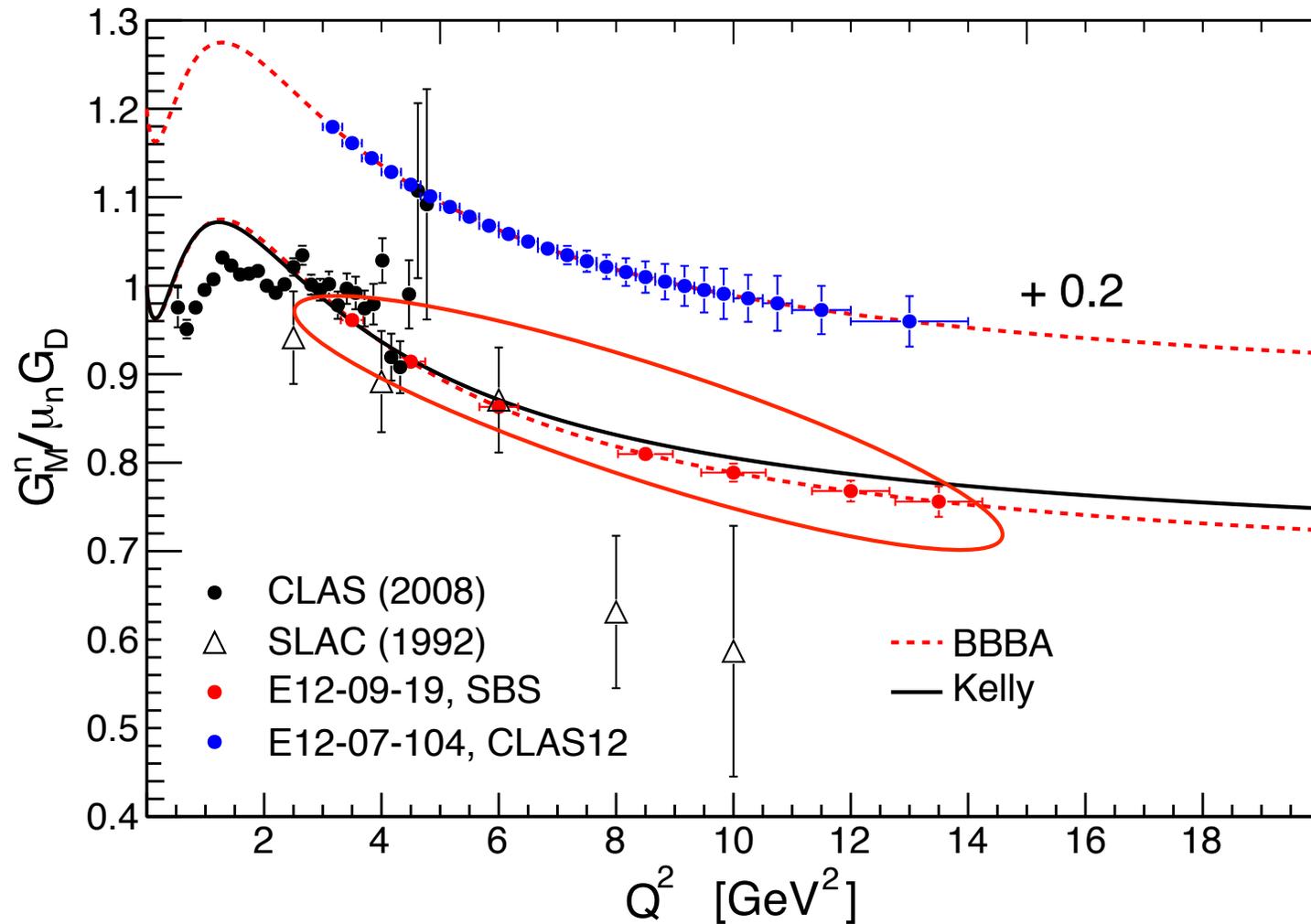
12 GeV GEn experiment

Asymmetry in the polarized electron scattering
from the polarized ^3He

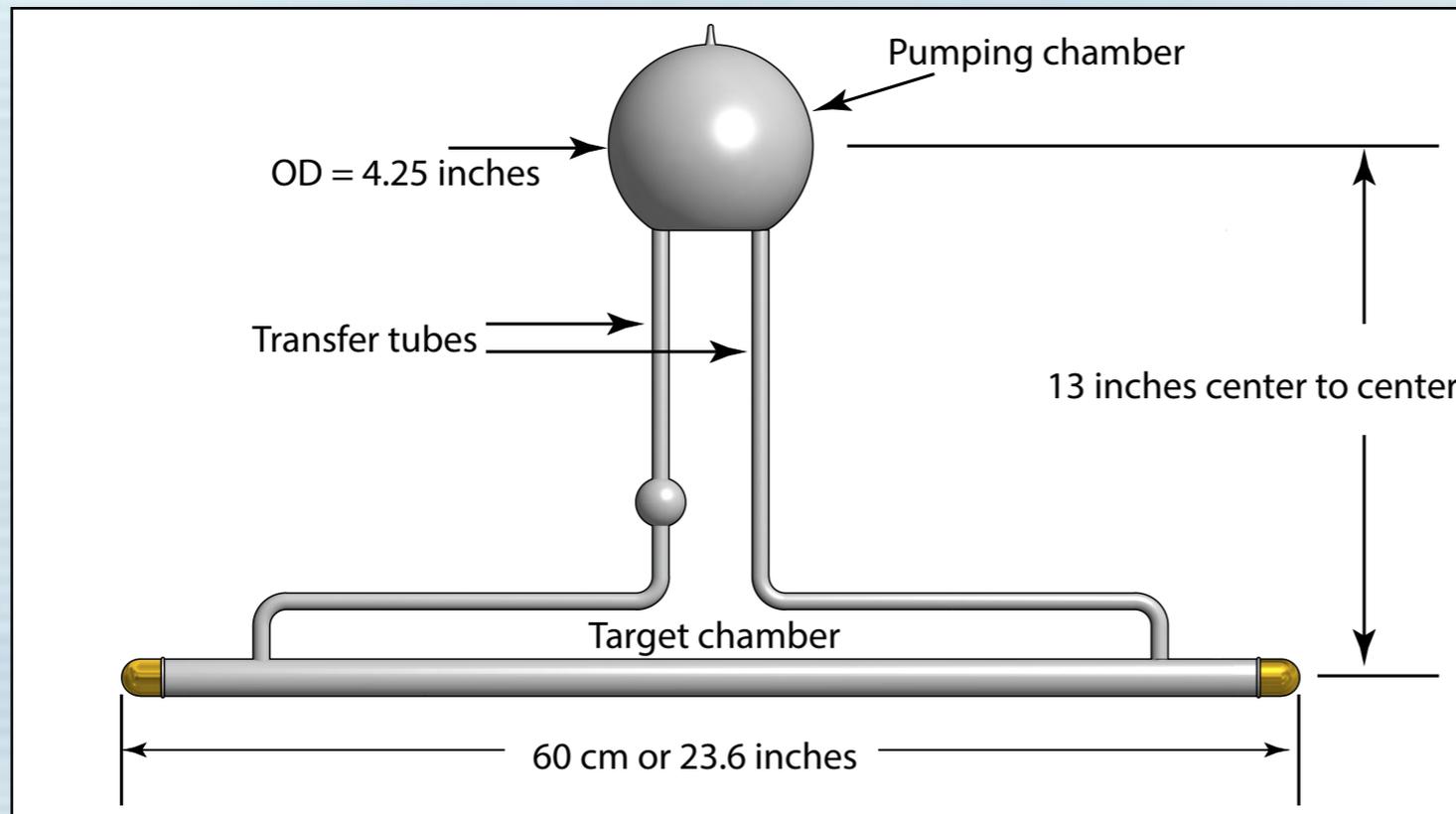


12 GeV GMn experiment

Ratio of the cross sections $D(e, e'n)$ and $D(e, e'p)$



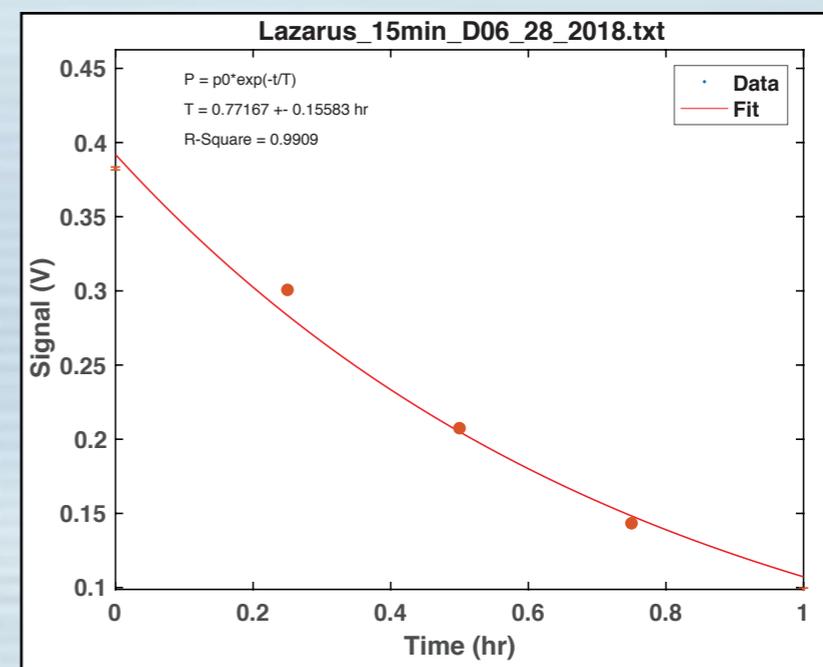
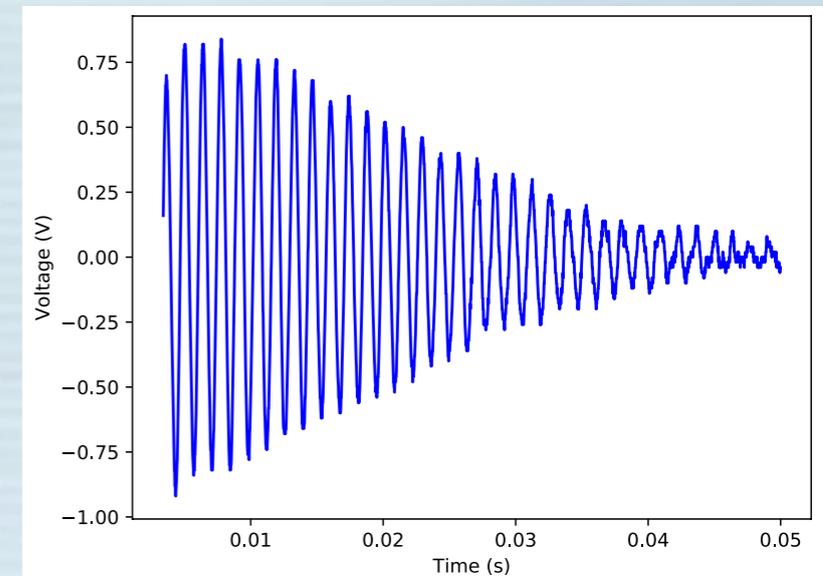
Glass-and-metal target cell development



G_E^n -style Stage-II
target cell design

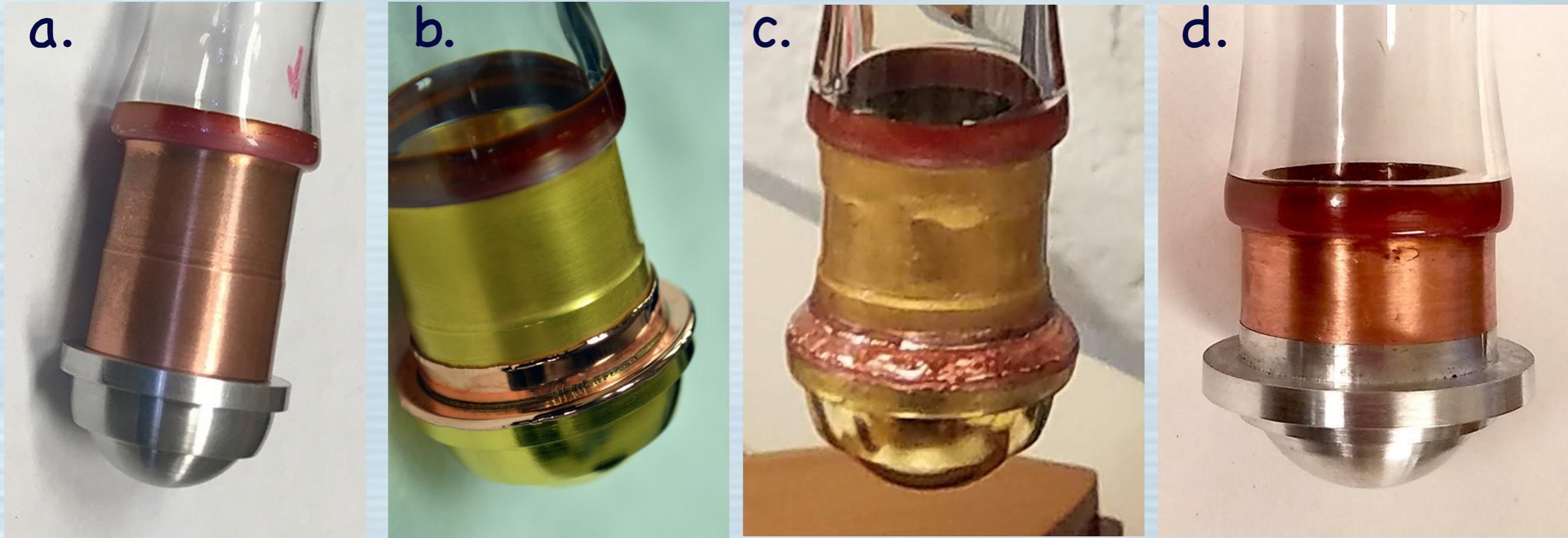
Nearly ready to begin testing the
Mark-II end-window assembly

Test of Lazarus - first test cell containing thin (6 mil) aluminum window



Lifetime was short, but there were multiple problems with the cell, so we considered this a partial success.

Comparing Mark-I and Mark-II window assemblies



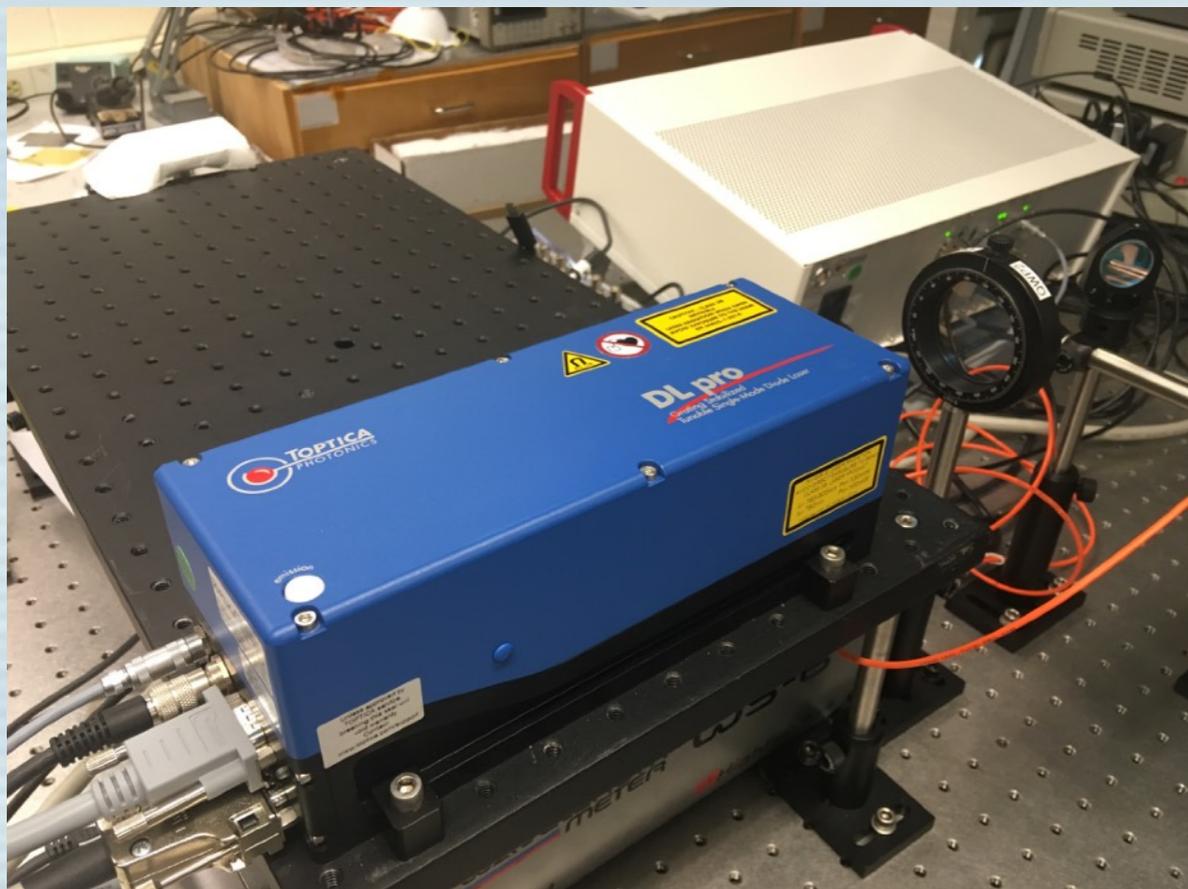
- a. Mark-I design prior to "electro-welding".
- b. Mark-I design after electro-welding.
- c. Mark-I design after repairing leaks.
- d. Mark-II design that eliminates the aluminum/copper junction occurring at an inside corner.

Single-frequency laser cell characterization

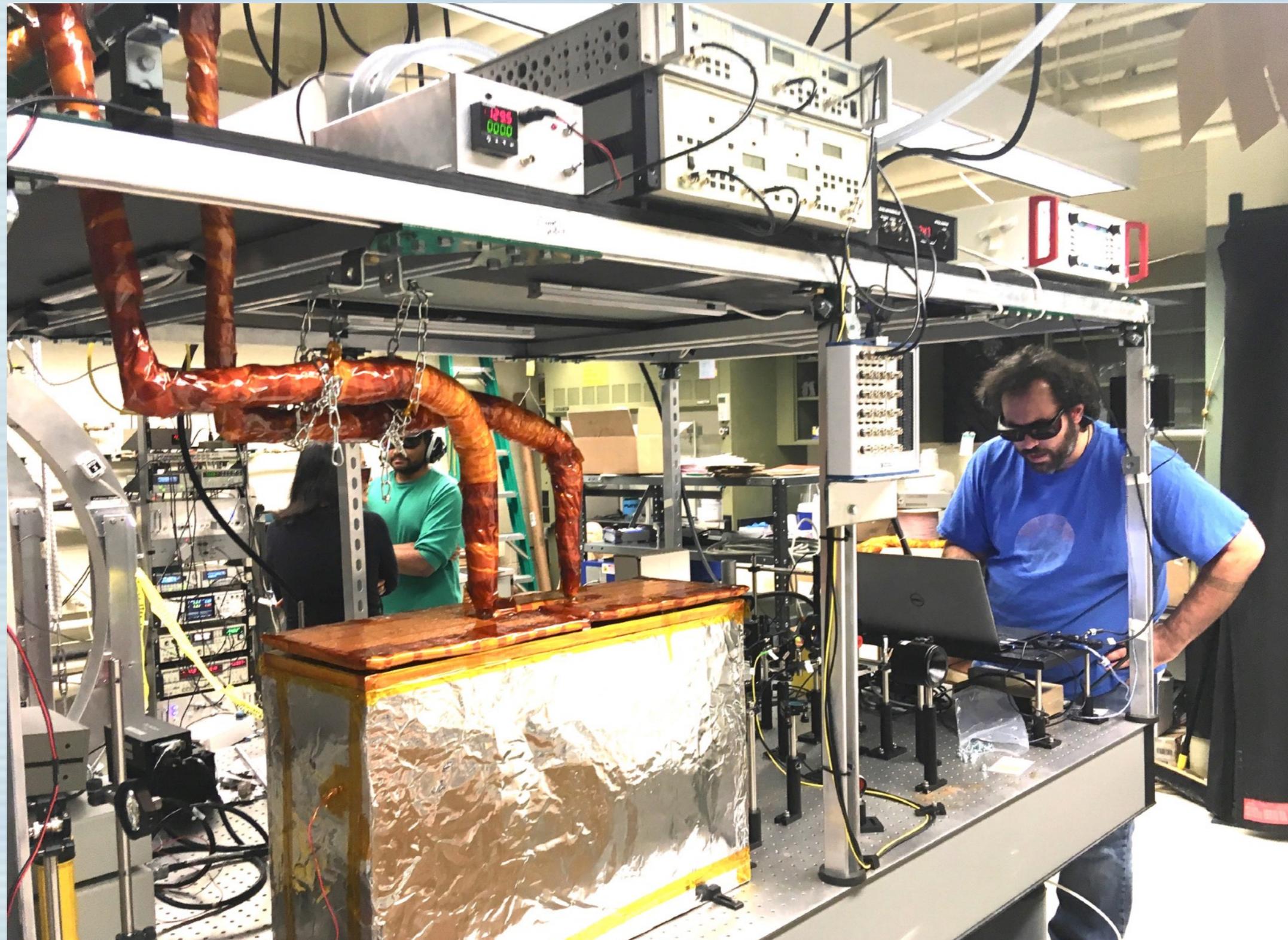
- Provides ~1% determination of pressure in cells even after they have been sealed.
- Provides measure of the ratio of K to Rb for that particular cell under operating conditions. It is critical to keep this within a certain range when constructing targets.
- Provides measurements of glass thicknesses at various points in the cell - critical for radiative corrections and other issues.

Cell Characterization laser

- Requires a scannable single frequency laser.
- Our Coherent 899-29 is just too old!
- We have obtained a new Toptica DL Pro, scannable from roughly 700 - 800 nm. Roughly 100 mW over our frequency range of interest.

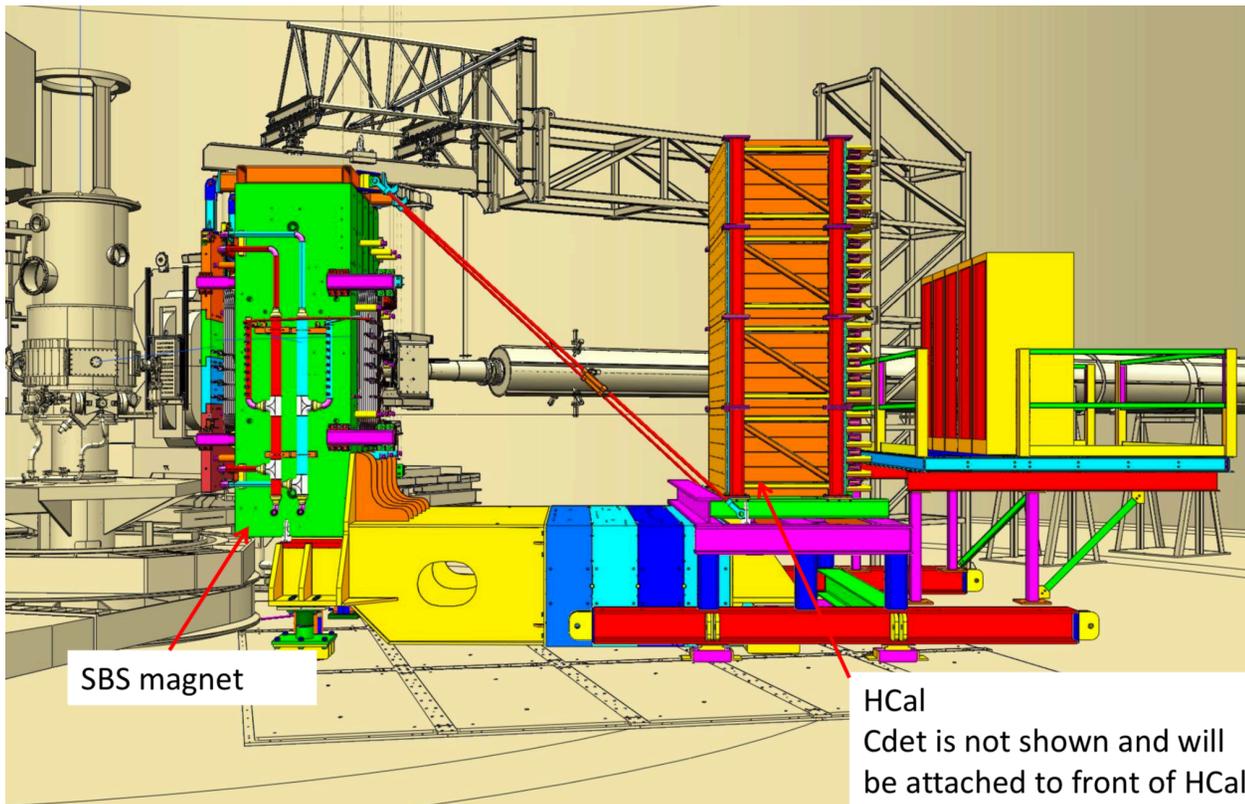


Cell Characterization system



Construction in the SBS projects

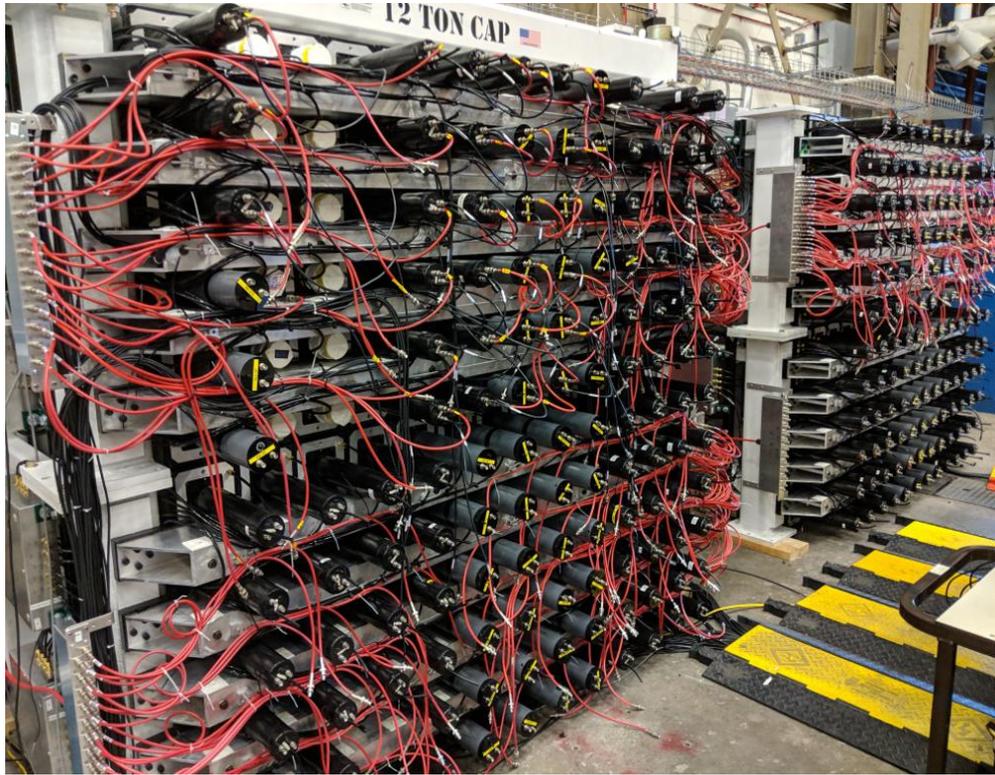
WBS2.4: Trigger (RU in PMP) - fADC+



DAQ for HCal

- 288 channels
- 18 FADC
- Digital summing for GEp triggering
- Two VXS crates
- 5 F1 TDC

HCAL Activity During 2018

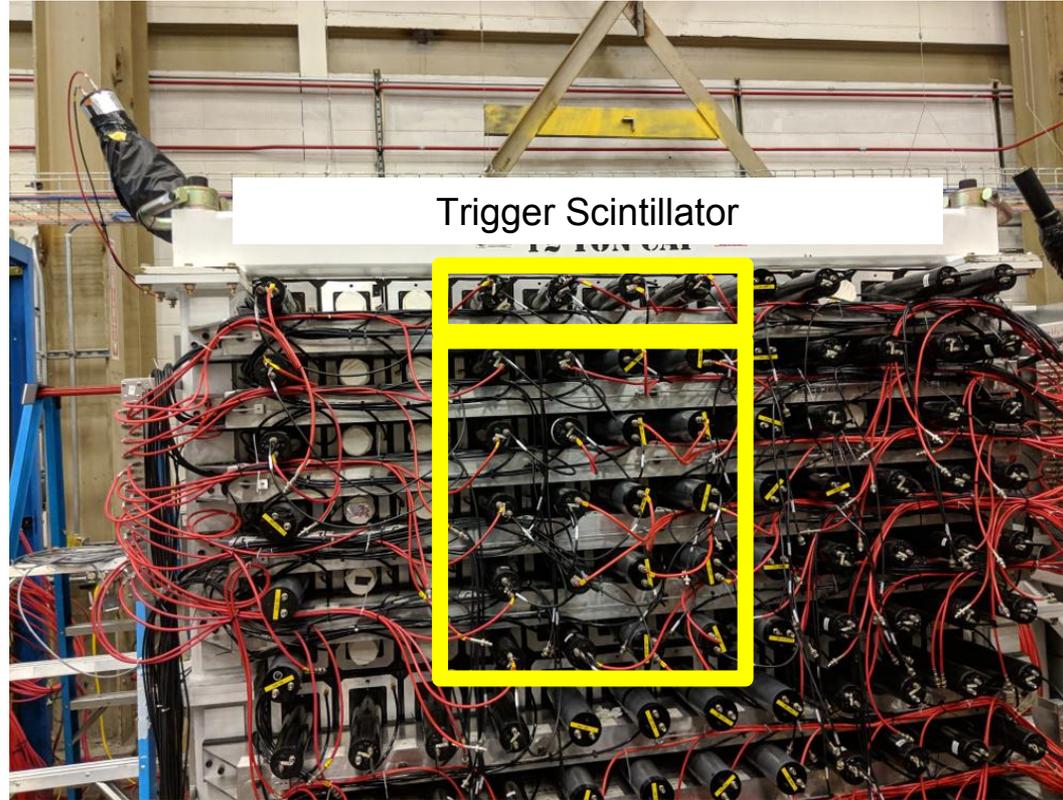


Sub-assemblies as of December 2018

- Sub-assemblies were assembled by Spring '18
 - Many, many thanks to Hall A techs!!!
- Summer: Installed the pulser system (fibers).
- Early Fall: Installed the cables and electronic support system (Thanks Bogdan and Will).
- Late Fall: Tested all PMTs and restarted cosmic tests.

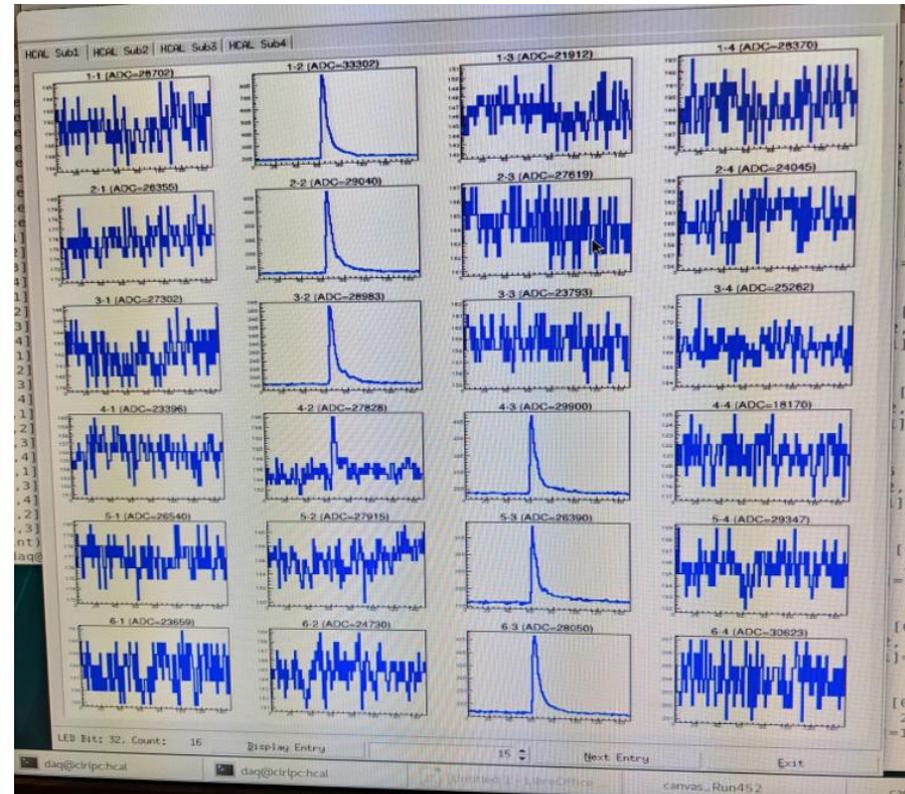
Cosmic Tests (Grease Tests)

- Earlier tests with pulser system showed no need for optical grease.
- Needed to confirm with cosmics.
- Made 6x4 grid of PMTs
- Triggered on scintillator and at least one PMT from top row.



Cosmic Tests (Grease Tests)

- In order to get good vertical tracks, I required that only one top row PMT have triggered (cut on max ADC value and Amplitude).
 - Then required that each of the PMTs on either side of this column did not have a signal.
- Image shows bad event that will be discarded.





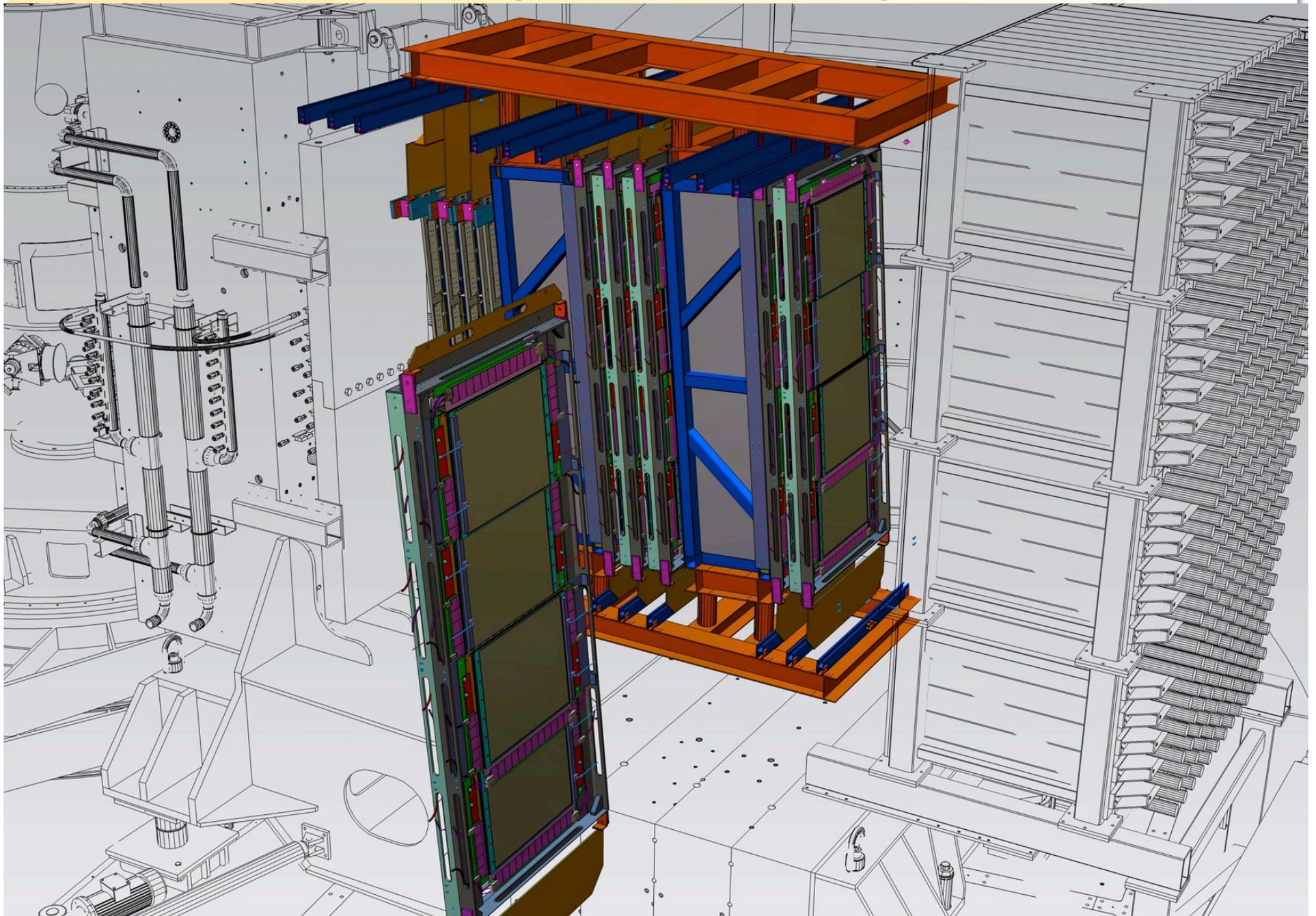
Current Status



- Mechanical assembly complete
- Installed in BigBite detector stack, TED building
- Gas leak around door; work in progress
- HV and signal patch cables installed on BigBite
- All DAQ electronics in portable rack, being assembled for testing
- HV system fully functioning
- All cables in-hand
- 50% of long cables and repeaters installed between BigBite and rack
- Software development in progress



Work in Progress: GEM holding frame



Cosmic Setup (4 chambers = 12 GEM modules)



Setup of UVa GEMs in the EEL Clean Room 124

Storage shelves with 33 UVa GEM modules

UVa GEM layer
with 4 modules

DAQ & HV Rack

Trigger counters



