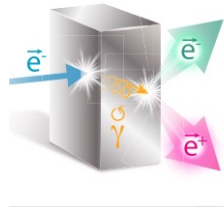


Positron Physics at Jefferson Lab

e^+ @JLab



Eric Voutier and the Jefferson Lab Positron Working Group

Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS/IN2P3/IJCLab, Orsay, France

2018



2020

An Experimental Program with Positron Beams at Jefferson Lab



Proposed to PAC08
PR12-20-000

Beam Charge Asymmetry for
Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering
on the Proton at CLAS12



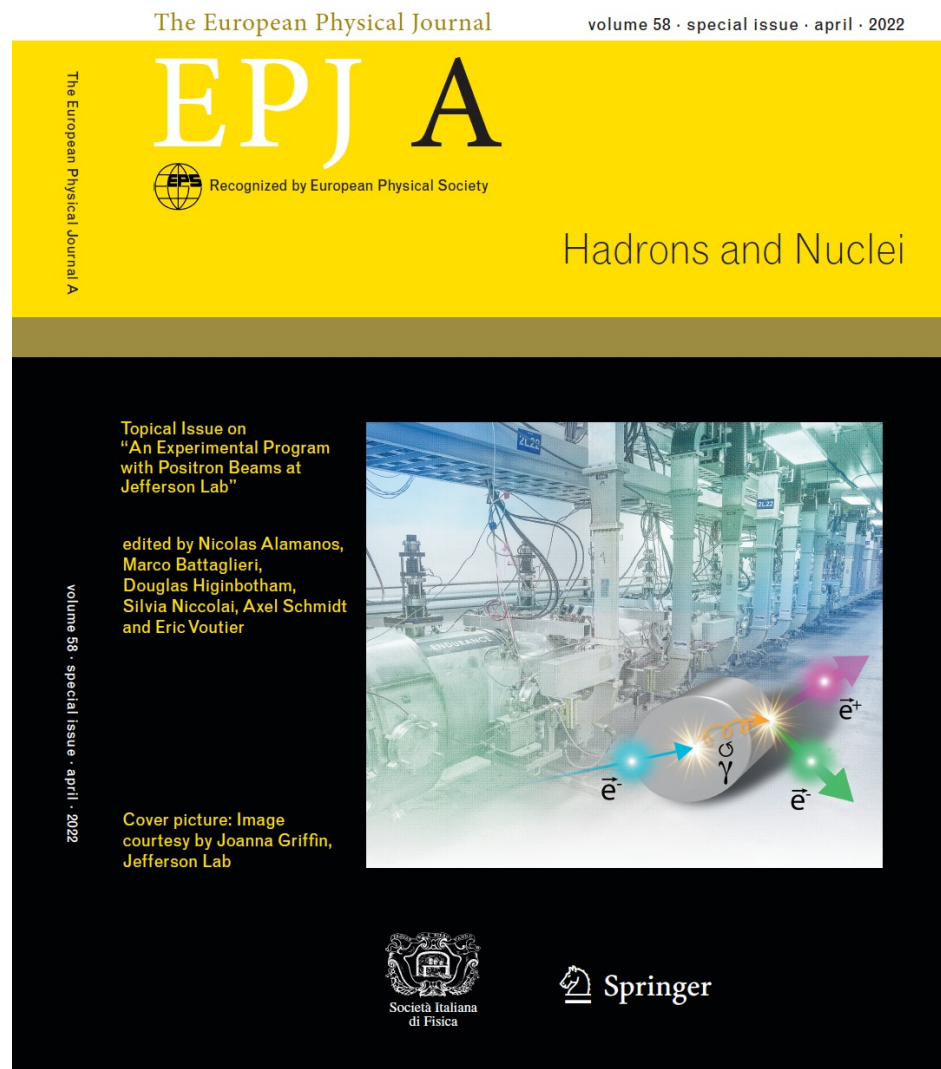
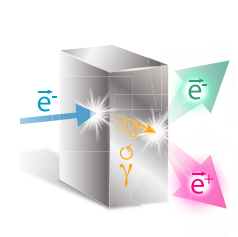
université
PARIS-SACLAY

IJCLab
Irène Joliot-Curie
Laboratoire de Physique
des 2 Infinis

STRONG
2020

- (i) Positron White Paper
- (ii) Two photon exchange
- (iii) Nuclear structure
- (iv) Beyond the standard model

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement N° 824093.

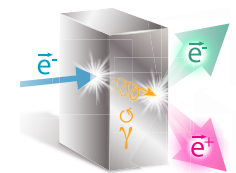


- ❖ The **JLab Positron Working Group** (PWG) developed the perspectives of an experimental program with **positron beams at CEBAF** in a topical EPJ A issue.
- ❖ This document constitutes the final **JLab Positron White Paper**, gathering **19** single contributions and a **summary article**, all **peer-reviewed**.

JLab PWG = ~**250** Physicists
from **75** Institutions and **16** countries

(Jefferson Lab Positron Working Group) A. Accardi et al. EPJ A 57 (2021) 261

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Positron Partial Program Summary

Experiment		Measurement Configuration			Beam Parameters				Time (d)
Label (EPJ A)	Short Name	Hall	Detector	Target	Polarity	p (GeV/c)	P (%)	I (μ A)	
Two Photon Exchange Physics									
57:144	H($e, e'p$)	B	CLAS12	H ₂	$+/-_s$	2.2/3.3/4.4/6.6	0	0.060	53
57:188	H($\bar{e}, e'\bar{p}$)	A	ECAL/SBS	H ₂	$+/-_p$	2.2/4.4	60	0.200	121
57:199	r_p	B	PRad-II	H ₂	+	0.7/1.4/2.1	0	0.070	40
	r_d			D ₂		1.1/2.2		0.010	39
57:213	$\vec{H}(e, e'p)$	A	BB/SBS	N \vec{H}_3	$+/-_s$	2.2/4.4/6.6	0	0.100	20
57:290	H($e, e'p$)	A	HRS/BB/SBS	H ₂	$+/-_s$	2.2/4.4	0	1.000	14
57:319	SupRos	A	HRS	H ₂	$+/-_p$	0.6–11.0	0	2.000	35
58:36	A(e, e')A	A	HRS	He	$+/-_p$	2.2	0	1.000	38
Nuclear Structure Physics									
57:186	p-DVCS	B	CLAS12	H ₂	$+/-_s$	2.2/10.6	60	0.045	100
57:226	n-DVCS	B	CLAS12	D ₂	$+/-_s$	11.0	60	0.060	80
57:240	p-DDVCS	A	SoLID $^{\mu}$	H ₂	$+/-_s$	11.0	(30)	3.000	100
57:273	He-DVCS	B	CLAS12/ALERT	^4He	$+/-_s$	11.0	60		
57:300	p-DVCS	C	SHMS/NPS	H ₂	+	6.6/8.8/11.0	0	5.000	77
57:311	DIS	A/C	HRS/HMS/SHMS		$+/-_s$	11.0			
57:316	VCS	C	HMS/SHMS	H ₂	$+/-_s$		60		
Beyond the Standard Model Physics									
57:173	C _{3q}	A	SoLID	D ₂	$+/-_s$	6.6/11.0	(30)	3.000	104
57:253	LDM	B	PADME	C	+	11.0	0	0.100	180
			ECAL/HCAL	PbW0 ₄					120
57:315	CLFV	A	SoLID $^{\mu}$	H ₂	+	11.0			
Total (d)									1121

SoLID^μ ≡ SoLID complemented with a muon detector

+ Secondary positron beam

−_s Secondary electron beam

−_p Primary electron beam

(30) Do not require polarization but would take advantage if available at the required beam intensity

- **TPE Physics** in elastic scattering globally asks for **low beam energies**.
- **Nucleon Structure Physics** and **Beyond the Standard Model Physics** ask for **high beam energies**.
- There exists strong opportunities for **polarized target experiments**, which have not been yet explored.

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➤ **6 Proposals** and **5 Letters-of-Intent** have been submitted to the 2023 JLab Program Advisory Committee

2023 Submissions @ JLab PAC51

Experiment			Measurement Configuration			Beam Parameters				Time (d)
Short Name	Label	Contact	Hall	Detector	Target	Polarity	p (GeV/c)	P (%)	I (μ A)	
<i>Two Photon Exchange Physics</i>										
Coulomb Distorsion	PR12+23-003	D. Gaskell	C	HMS	LD ₂ ,Au	+	4.4/11.	0	1.0	10
TPE@CLAS12	PR12+23-008	A. Schmidt	B	CLAS12	LH ₂	$+/-_s$	2.2/4.4/6.6	0	0.075/0.075	55
Super-Rosenbuth	PR12+23-012	M. Nycz	C	HMS	LH ₂	$+/-$	0.65–11.	0	1.0/20.	56
Polarization Transfert	LOI12+23-008	A. Puckett	A	SBS+BigCal	LH ₂	+	2.2/4.4	60	0.200	120
Dispersive Effects	LOI12+23-015	P. Gueye	A,C	HRS or HMS	C,Al,Cu,Ca,Fe,Pb	+	0.6-4.4	0		
<i>Nuclear Structure Physics</i>										
DVCS BCAs	PR12+23-002	E. Voutier	B	CLAS12	LH ₂	$+/-_s$	2.2/11.	60/60	0.050/0.050	100
DVCS XSection	PR12+23-006	C. Muñoz Camacho	C	SHMS+NPS	LH ₂	+	6.6/8.8/11.	0	1.0	135
Polarizabilities	LOI12+23-001	N. Sparveris	C	SHMS+HMS	LH ₂	$+/-$	2.2	0	5.0/50.	77
Axial Form Factor	LOI12+23-002	D. Dutta	A,C	mTPC+SBS	² H	+	2.0-6.0	60	0.200	60
<i>Beyond the Standard Model Physics</i>										
Dark Photon Search	PR12+23-005	B. Wojtsekhowski	B	PRad	LH ₂	+	2.2/4.4/11.	0	0.050	60
Dark Bhabha	LOI12+23-005	D. Mack	C	Pair Spec.	e^-	+	0.50-11.			

More proposals and new ideas to come...

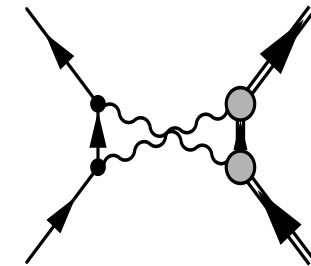
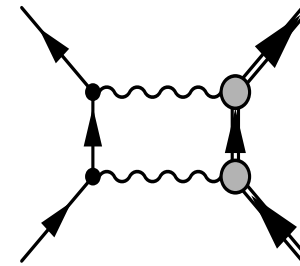
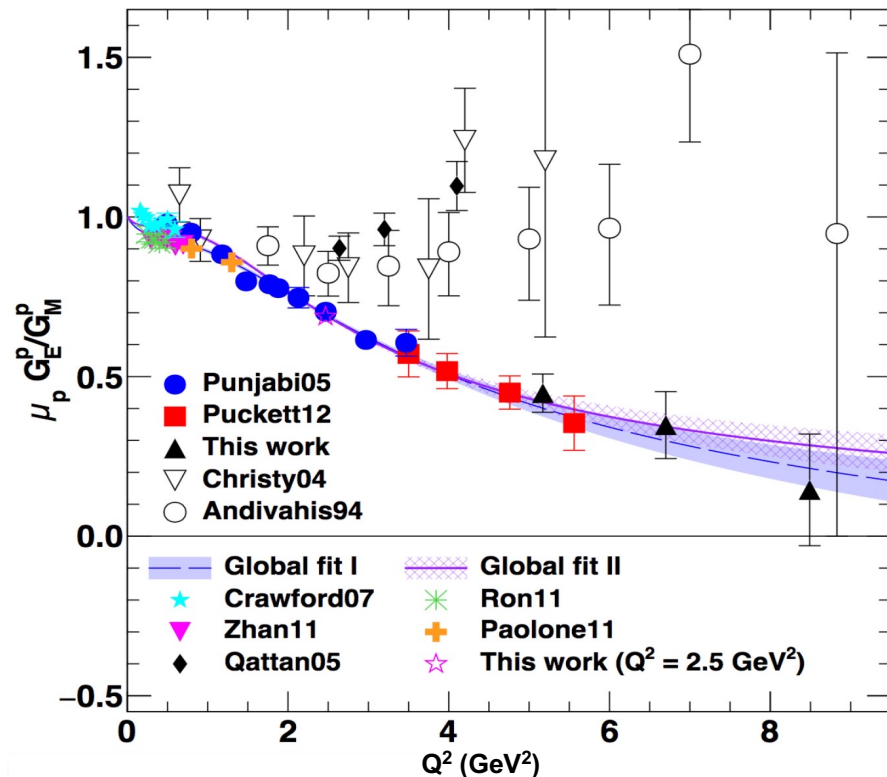
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Two photon exchange

P.A.M. Guichon, M. Vanderhaeghen, PRL 91 (2003) 142303 P.G. Blunden, W. Melnitchouk, J.A. Tjon, PRL 91 (2003) 142304

➤ Measurements of **polarization transfer** observables in **electron elastic scattering off protons** **question** the **validity** of the **1 γ exchange approximation** (OPE) of the electromagnetic interaction.

A.J.R. Puckett et al. PRC 96 (2017) 055203



Hard two-photon exchange (TPE) may be the cause of the form factor discrepancy at high Q^2 .

- If TPE, the electromagnetic structure of the nucleon would be parameterized by **3 generalized form factors** i.e. **8 unknown quantities**.
- TPE can only be calculated within model-dependent approaches.

e^+ @ JLab have the unique opportunity to bring a definitive answer about TPE.

Two photon exchange

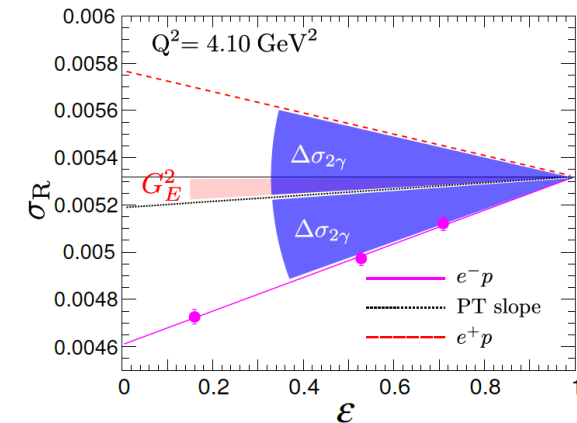
Experimental Observables

- The **ratio** of the positron and electron induced **elastic cross sections** measures **TPE** effects.

$$R_{2\gamma} = \frac{\sigma_{e^+}}{\sigma_{e^-}} \approx 1 + \delta_{2\gamma}$$

$$\sigma_R = G_M^2 + \frac{\epsilon}{\tau} G_E^2 \pm 2 \left\{ G_M \Re[f_0(\delta\tilde{G}_M, \delta\tilde{F}_3)] + \frac{\epsilon}{\tau} G_E \Re[f_1(\delta\tilde{G}_E, \delta\tilde{F}_3)] \right\}$$

- The direct comparison of **positron** and **electron Super-Rosenbluth** separations **doubles** the sensitivity to a **TPE signal**, and **test radiative correction** hypotheses.



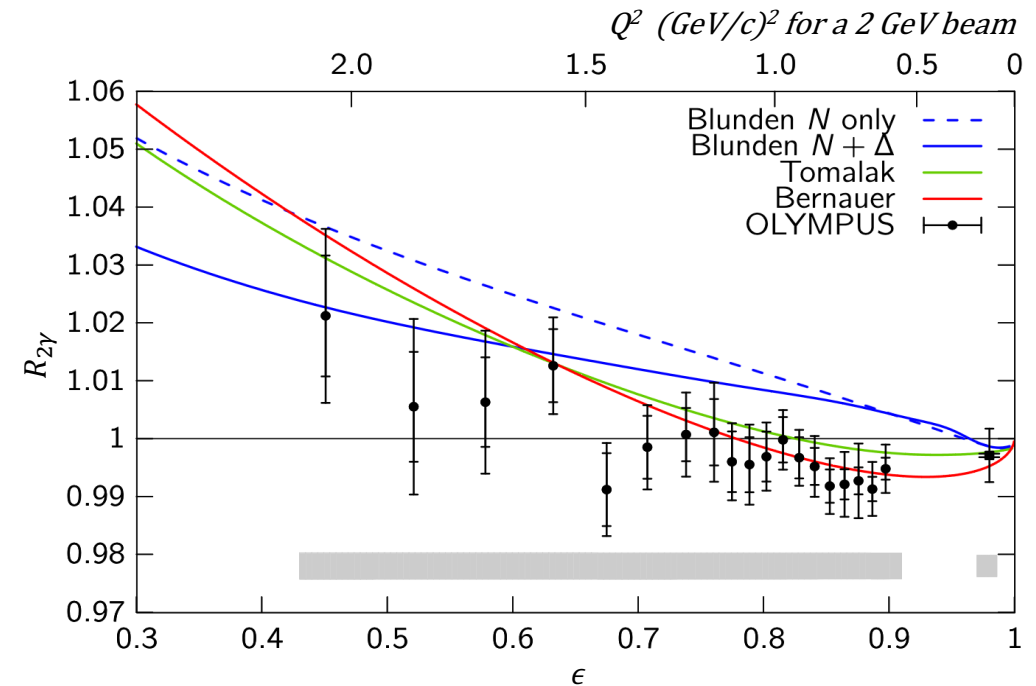
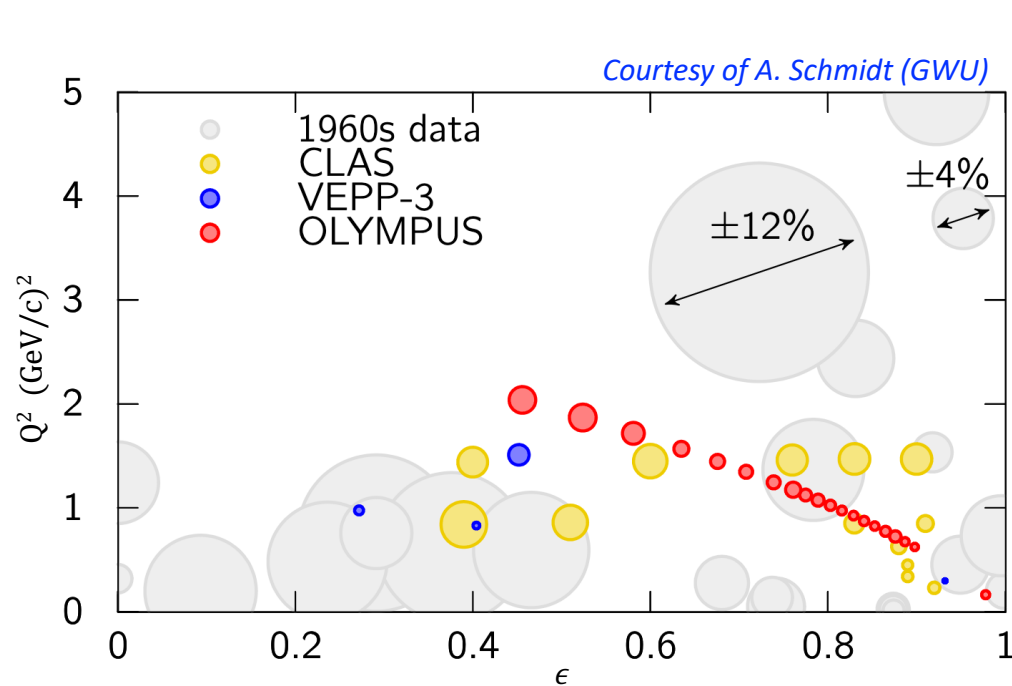
- The measurement of the **polarization transfer of positrons to protons** in the elastic scattering process is mandatory to **establish** its expected **insensitivity to TPE**.

$$\frac{P_t}{P_l} \approx -\sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon}{(1+\epsilon)\tau}} \frac{G_E}{G_M} \left(1 \pm \left\{ \frac{\Re[\delta\tilde{G}_M]}{G_M} + \frac{\Re[f_1(\delta\tilde{G}_E, \delta\tilde{F}_3)]}{G_E} - 2 \frac{\Re[f_2(\delta\tilde{G}_M, \delta\tilde{F}_3)]}{G_M} \right\} \right)$$

Two photon exchange

Current Knowledge

- Three experiments (CLAS, VEPP-3, OLYMPUS) recently attempted to measure TPE effects, but **lacked** the **kinematical reach** to draw meaningful conclusions.
- OLYMPUS seems to observe a **small effect**, barely consistent with expectations.



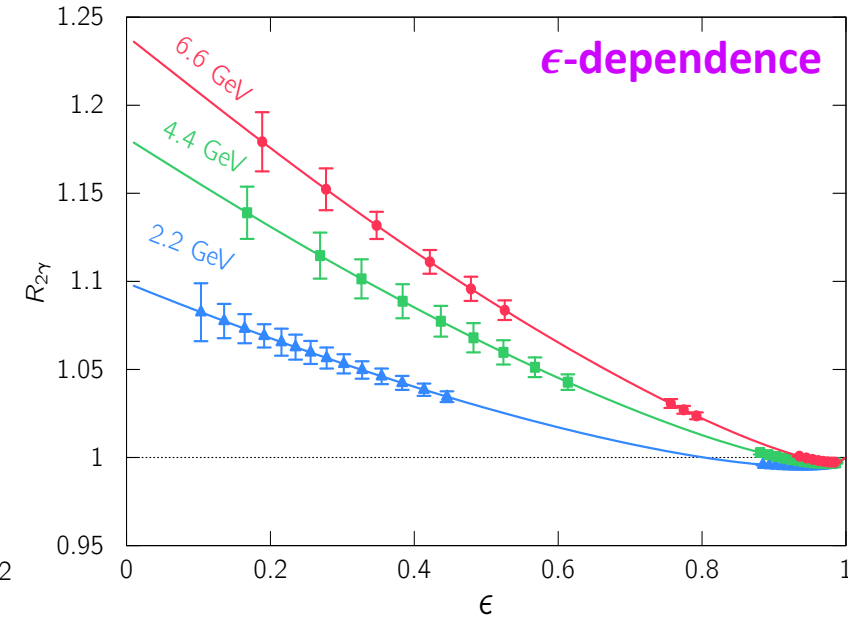
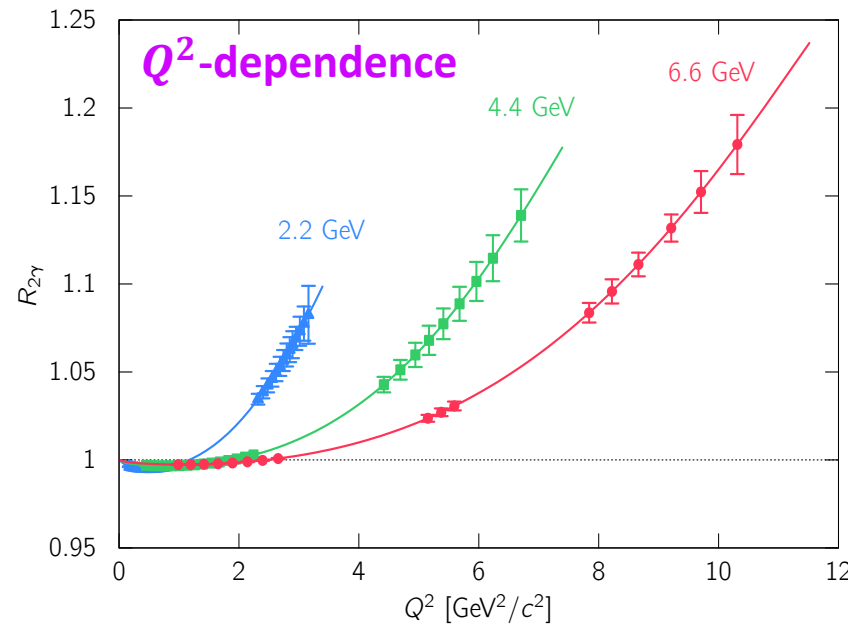
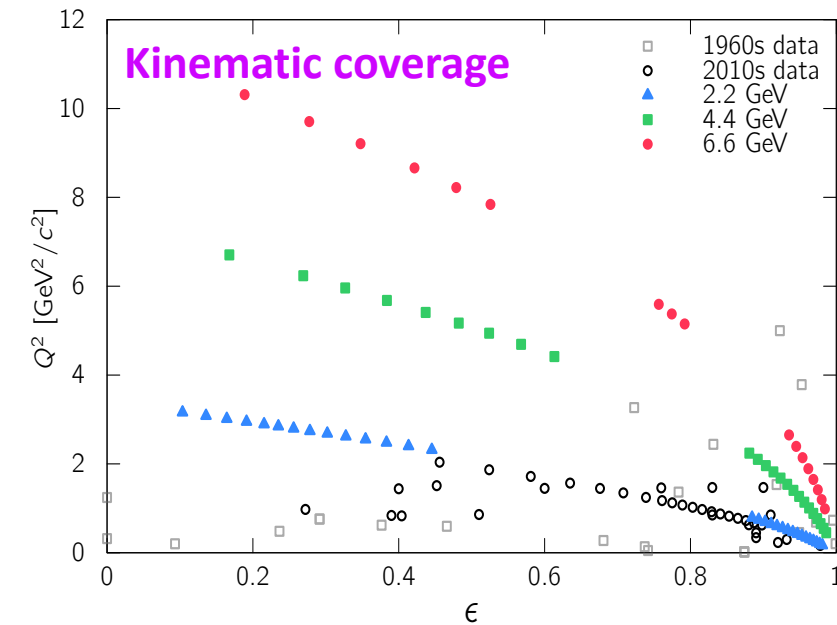
Two photon exchange

PR12+23-008

A. Schmidt, J.C. Bernauer, V. Burkert, E. Cline, I. Korover, T. Kutz, S.N. Santiesteban et al.

J.C. Bernauer et al. EPJ A 57 (2021) 144

- Over a run of **55 days**, alternating e^- and e^+ at 2.2-4.4-6.6 GeV and an intensity of 50 nA, the **TPE@CLAS12** experiment proposes to **map-out TPE effects**.
- The CLAS12 **trigger** will be **modified** to allow **lepton detection** in the **Central Detector** while protons will be detected in the Forward Detector.



Two photon exchange

And Beyond...

- The perspective of **positron beams** at JLab **nourishes further reflexions** about the importance of **multi-photon effects** in other reaction mechanisms.

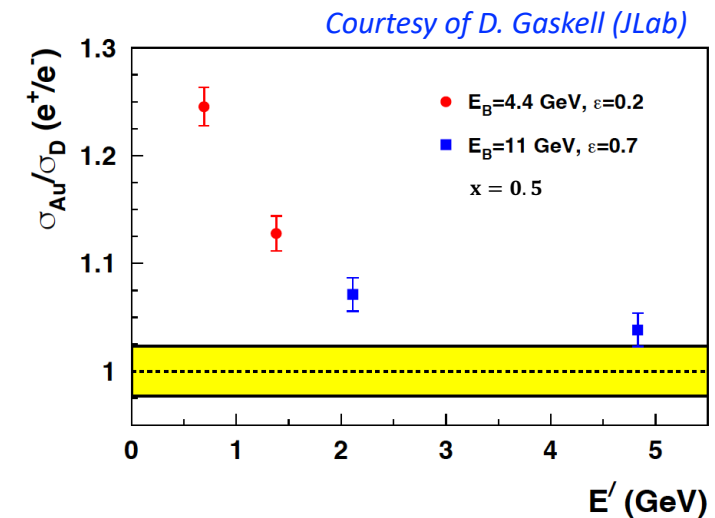
❖ *TPE and multi-photon effects in $e^\pm N$ interactions*

- TPE in elastic scattering off nuclei
- Dispersive effects in $A(e,e')$ inclusive scattering
- ...

❖ *TPE effects in Deep Inelastic Scattering (DIS)*

- Magnitude of TPE effects in DIS experiments ?
- Magnitude of TPE and photon radiation by the hadrons in SIDIS ?
- Description of Coulomb corrections in the DIS regime
- ...

T. Kutz, A. Schmidt EPJ A 58 (2022) 36
 A. Afanasev at the Positron Working Group Workshop, Charlottesville (2023)
 D. Gaskell et al. JLab Proposal PR12+23-003
 P. Gueye et al. JLab Letter-of-Intent LO12+23-015



This **list** is not exhaustive but only **indicative** of the **current reflexions**.

Virtual Compton Scattering

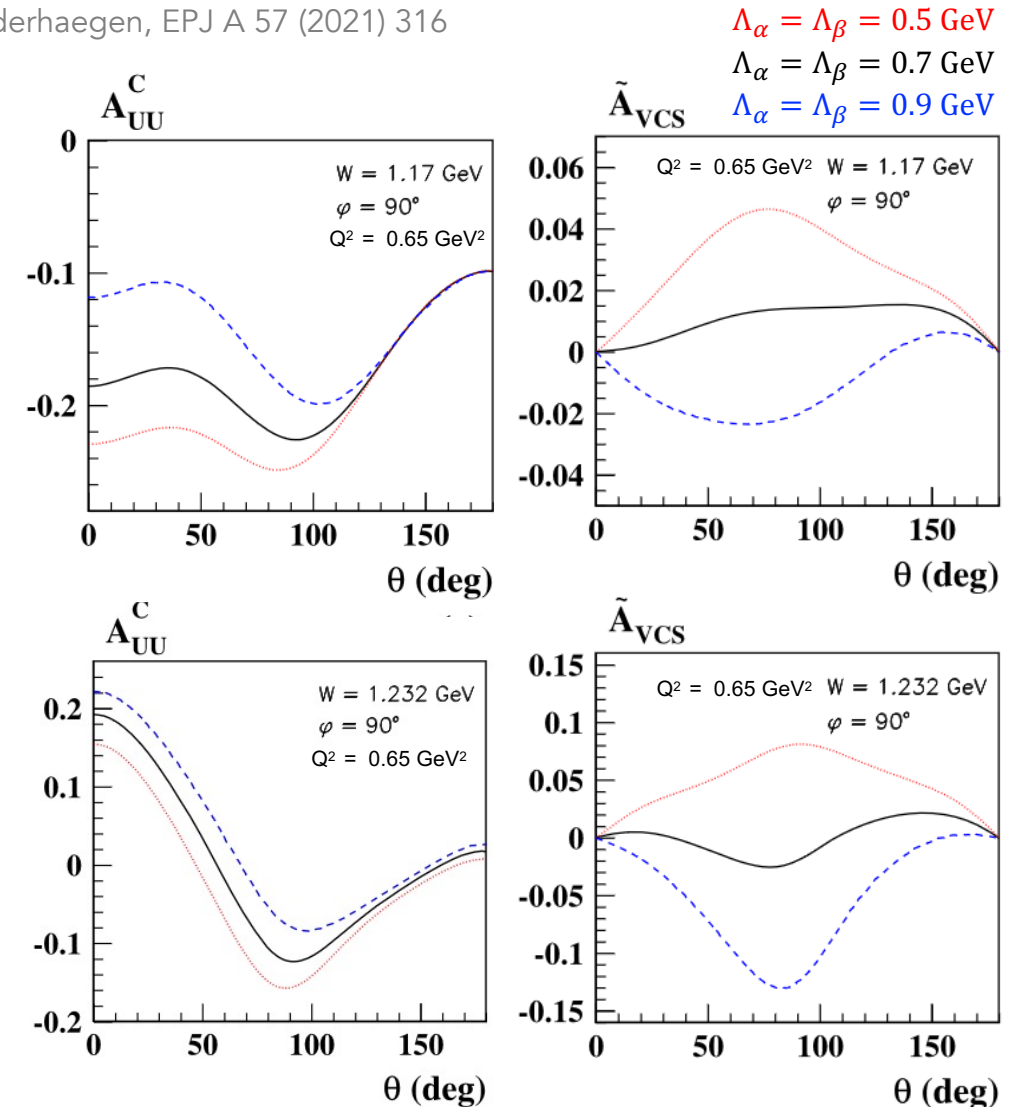
B. Pasquini, M. Vanderhaegen, EPJ A 57 (2021) 316

- The comparison of unpolarized/polarized electrons and positrons provides an independent path to access Generalized Polarizabilities (GPs).

$$d\sigma_P^e = d\sigma_{BH} + d\sigma_{VCS} + P d\tilde{\sigma}_{VCS} + e [d\sigma_{INT} + P d\tilde{\sigma}_{INT}]$$

$$A_{UU}^C = \frac{d\sigma_{INT}}{d\sigma_{BH} + d\sigma_{VCS}} \quad \tilde{A}_{VCS} = \frac{2 d\tilde{\sigma}_{VCS}}{d\sigma_{BH} + d\sigma_{VCS}}$$

- These new observables show sizeable sensitivity to GPs.
- \tilde{A}_{VCS} is particularly sensitive to the electric dipole GP.



Virtual Compton Scattering

B. Pasquini, M. Vanderhaegen, EPJ A 57 (2021) 316

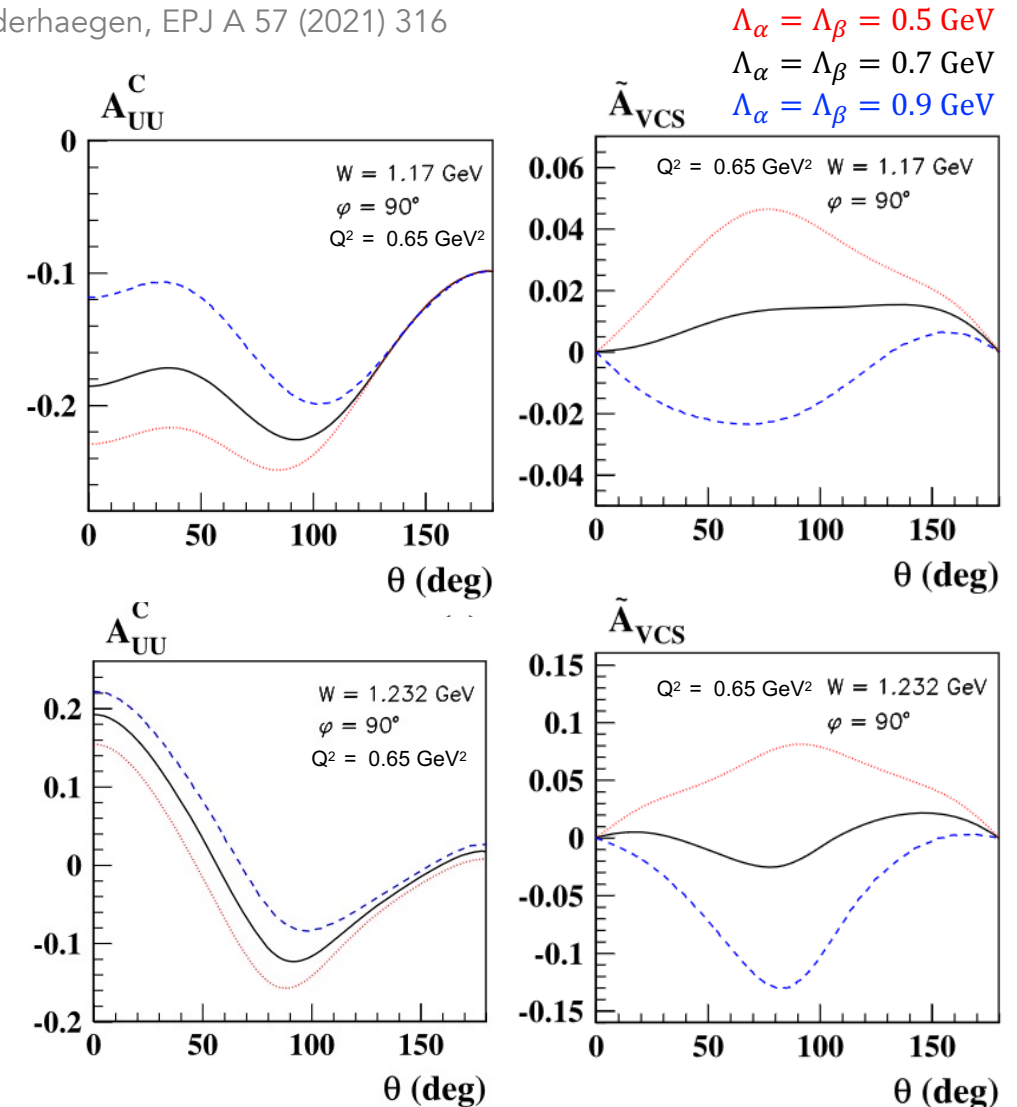
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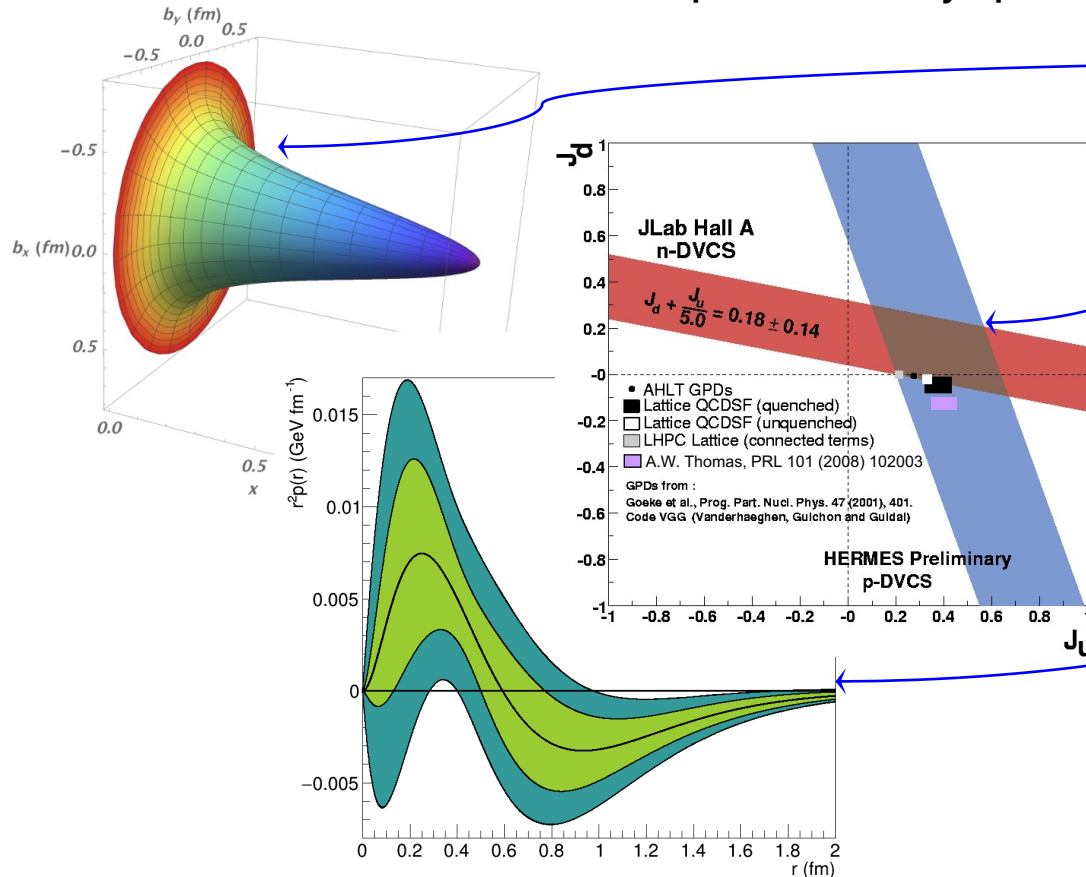
 An experimental scenario is under study.
LOI12+23-001 N. Sparveris et al.



Nuclear structure

X. Ji, PRL 78 (1997) 610 M. Polyakov, PLB 555 (2003) 57 M.V. Polyakov, P. Schweitzer, IJMP A 33 (2018) 1830025

- Generalized Parton Distributions (**GPDs**) encode the **correlations between partons** and contain information about the **internal dynamics of hadrons** which express in properties like the **angular momentum** or the **distribution of the forces** experienced by quarks and gluons inside hadrons.



$$\rho_H^q(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp) = \int \frac{d^2 \Delta_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i\mathbf{b}_\perp \cdot \Delta_\perp} [H^q(x, 0, -\Delta_\perp^2) + H^q(-x, 0, -\Delta_\perp^2)]$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 x [H^q(x, \xi, t) + E^q(x, \xi, t)] dx = J^q$$

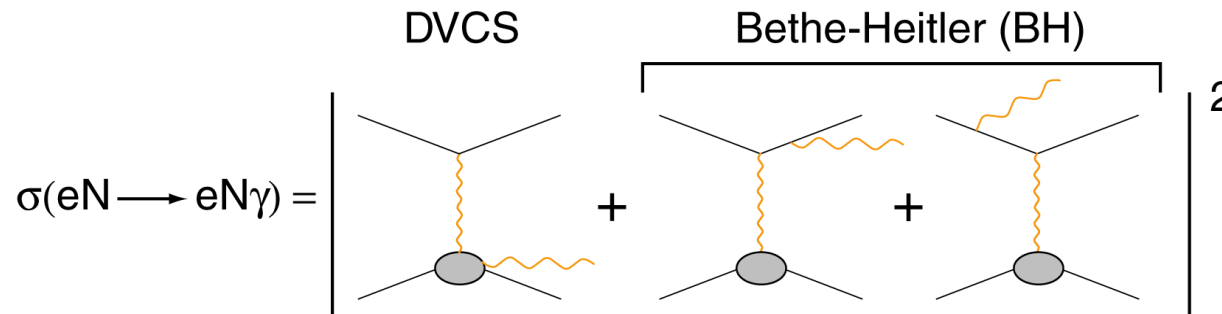
$$\int_{-1}^1 x \sum_q H^q(x, \xi, t) dx = M_2(t) + \frac{4}{5} \xi^2 d_1(t)$$

- Unpolarized e^+ combined with unpolarized e^-** access the **real part** of the Compton Form Factors.
- Polarized e^+ combined with polarized e^-** access the **imaginary part** of the Compton Form Factors (CFFs) and probe **higher twist effects**.

M. Mazouz et. al. PRL 9 (2007) 242501 A. Airapetian et al. JHEP 06 (2008) 066 R. Dupré, M. Guidal, M. Vanderhaeghen, PRD 95 (2017) 011501
V. Burkert, L. Elouadrhiri, F.-X. Girod, Nat. 557 (2018) 396

Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering

M. Diehl at the CLAS12 European Workshop, Genova, February 25-28, 2009



CFF = Compton Form Factors

\propto to the **real part**
of a **CFF linear combination**

\propto to the **imaginary part**
of a **CFF linear combination**

\propto to the **real part**
of a **CFF bilinear combination**

\propto to the **imaginary part**
of a **CFF bilinear combination**

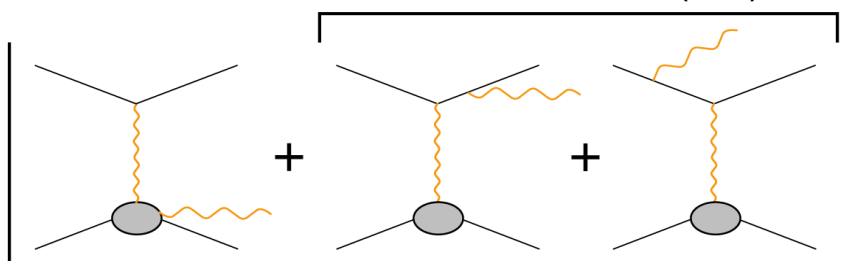
$$d^5\sigma_{P0}^e = d^5\sigma_{BH} + d^5\sigma_{DVCS} + P d^5\tilde{\sigma}_{DVCS} - e [d^5\sigma_{INT} + P d^5\tilde{\sigma}_{INT}]$$

$$d^5\sigma_{PS}^e = d^5\sigma_{P0}^e + S [P d^5\Delta\sigma_{BH} + (P d^5\Delta\sigma_{DVCS} + d^5\Delta\tilde{\sigma}_{DVCS}) - e(P d^5\Delta\sigma_{INT} + d^5\Delta\tilde{\sigma}_{INT})]$$

Polarized electrons and positrons allow to **separate** the **unknown amplitudes** of the cross section for electro-production of photons.

Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering

M. Diehl at the CLAS12 European Workshop, Genova, February 25-28, 2009

$$\sigma(eN \rightarrow eN\gamma) = \left[\text{DVCS} + \text{Bethe-Heitler (BH)} \right]^2$$


CFF = Compton Form Factors

\propto to the **real part**
of a **CFF linear combination**

\propto to the **imaginary part**
of a **CFF linear combination**

\propto to the **real part**
of a **CFF bilinear combination**

\propto to the **imaginary part**
of a **CFF bilinear combination**

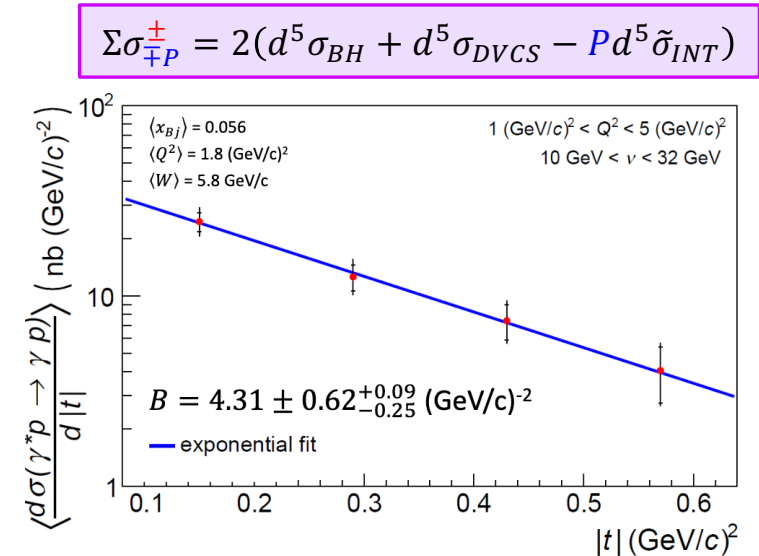
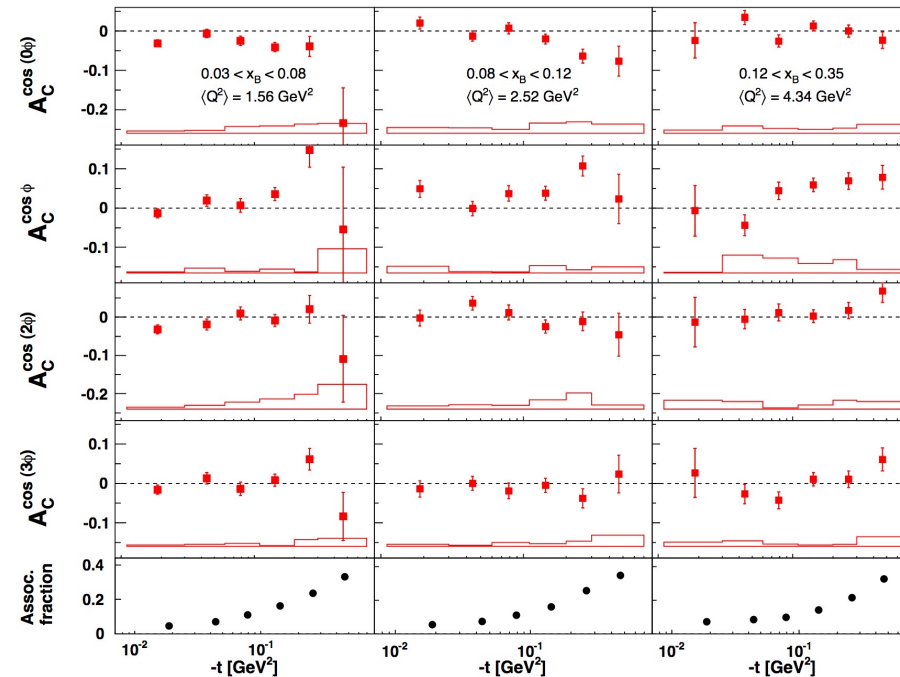
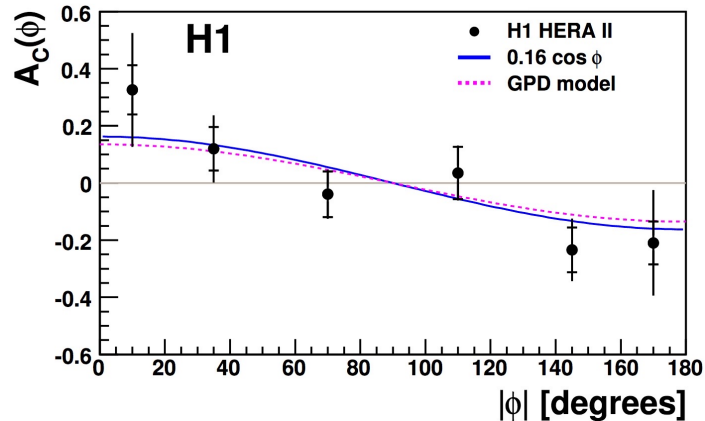
$$d^5\sigma_{P0}^e = d^5\sigma_{BH} + d^5\sigma_{DVCS} + P d^5\tilde{\sigma}_{DVCS} - e [d^5\sigma_{INT} + P d^5\tilde{\sigma}_{INT}]$$

$$d^5\sigma_{PS}^e = d^5\sigma_{P0}^e + S [P d^5\Delta\sigma_{BH} + (P d^5\Delta\sigma_{DVCS} + d^5\Delta\tilde{\sigma}_{DVCS}) - e(P d^5\Delta\sigma_{INT} + d^5\Delta\tilde{\sigma}_{INT})]$$

Polarized electrons and positrons allow to **separate** the **unknown amplitudes** of the cross section for electro-production of photons.

Current Knowledge

- Pioneering comparisons of DVCS with **electron** and **positron** beams at **HERA** and **HERMES** demonstrated the existence of a **BCA-signal**.
- Because of the $\vec{\mu}^\pm$ beam nature, the **COMPASS** experiment cannot combine beam charge and polarization independently.



(H1 Collaboration) F.D. Aaron et al. PLB 681 (2009) 391 (HERMES Collaboration) A. Airapetian et al. JHEP 06 (2008) 066 – 11 (2009) 083 – 07 (2012) 032
 (COMPASS Collaboration) R. Akhunzyanov et al. PLB 793 (2019) 188

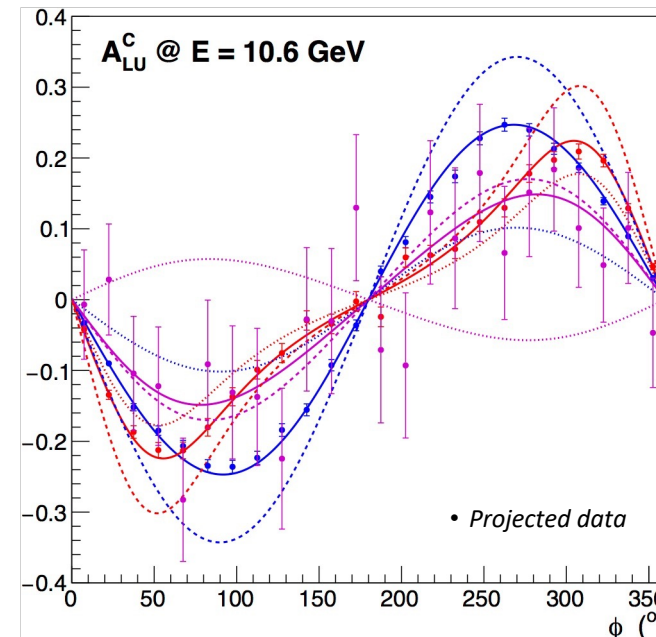
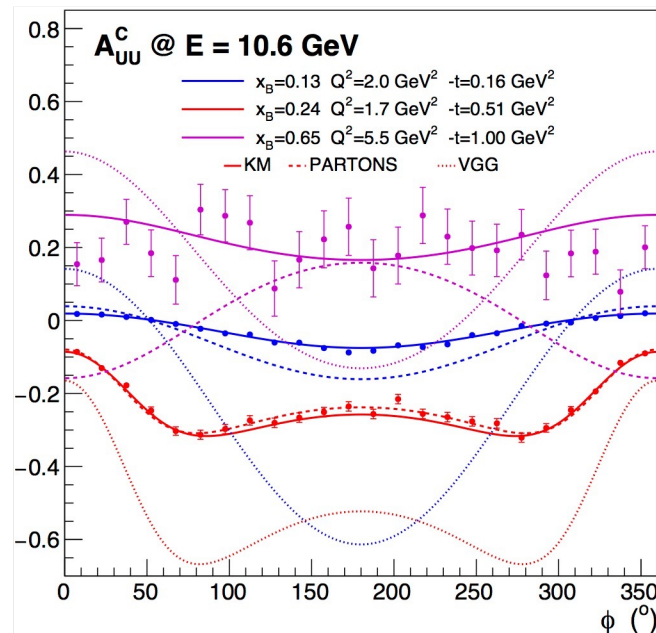
PR12+23-002

E. Voutier, V. Burkert, S. Niccolai, R. Paremuzyan et al.

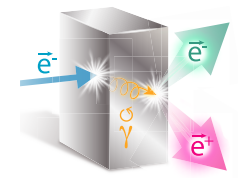
V. Burkert et al. EPJ A 57 (2021) 186

- Measurements of beam charge asymmetries with CLAS12 will provide a full set of new GPD observables:
 - the unpolarized beam charge asymmetry A_{UU}^C , sensitive to the **CFF real part**;
 - the polarized beam charge asymmetry A_{LU}^C , sensitive to the **CFF imaginary part**;
 - the charge averaged beam spin asymmetry A_{LU}^0 , signature of **higher twist effects**.

$$A_{UU}^C = \frac{d^5 \sigma_{INT}}{d^5 \sigma_{BH} + d^5 \sigma_{DVCS}}$$



$$A_{LU}^C = \frac{d^5 \tilde{\sigma}_{INT}}{d^5 \sigma_{BH} + d^5 \sigma_{DVCS}}$$



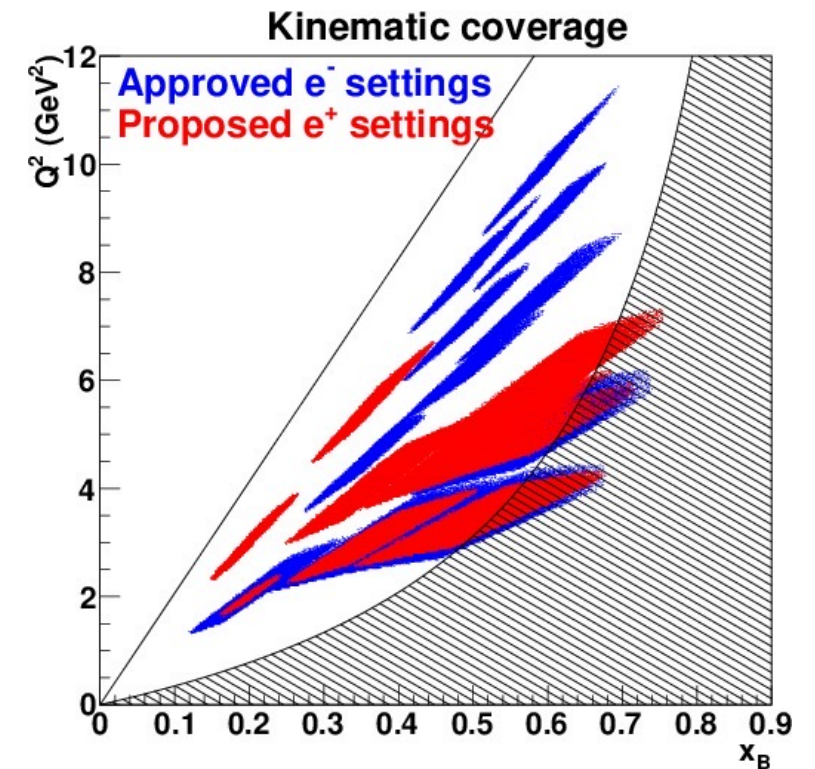
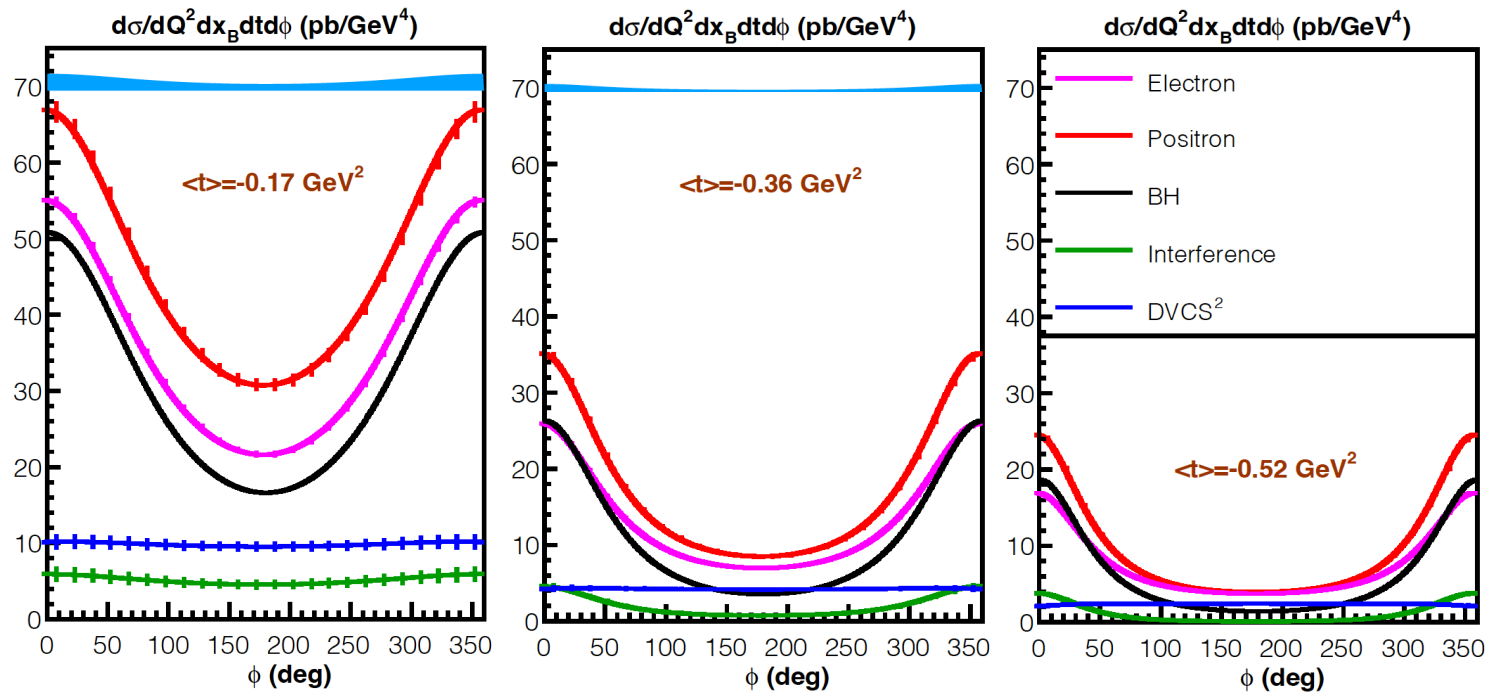
PR12+23-006

C. Muñoz Camacho, M. Mazouz et al.

A. Afanasev et al. EPJ A 57 (2021) 300

- Combining the **HMS** and the **NPS** spectrometers, precise cross section measurements with **unpolarized positron** beam are proposed at selected kinematics where **electron beam** data will soon be accumulated.

$$x_B = 0.36 \quad Q^2 = 4.0 \text{ GeV}^2$$

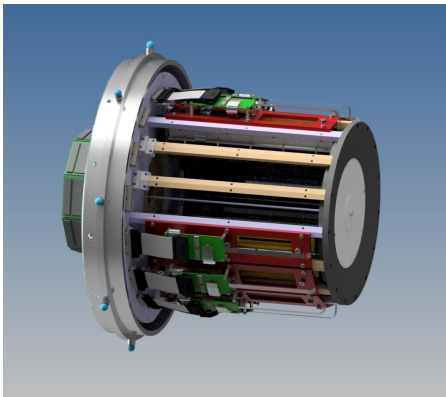


Nuclear structure

And Beyond...

S. Niccolai, P. Chatagnon, M. Hoballah, D. Marchand, C. Muñoz Camacho, E. Voutier, EPJ A 57 (2021) 226
 S. Fucini, M. Hattawy, M. Rinaldi, S. Scopetta, EPJ A 57 (2021) 273
 S. Zhao et al. EPJ A 57 (2021) 240

ALERT

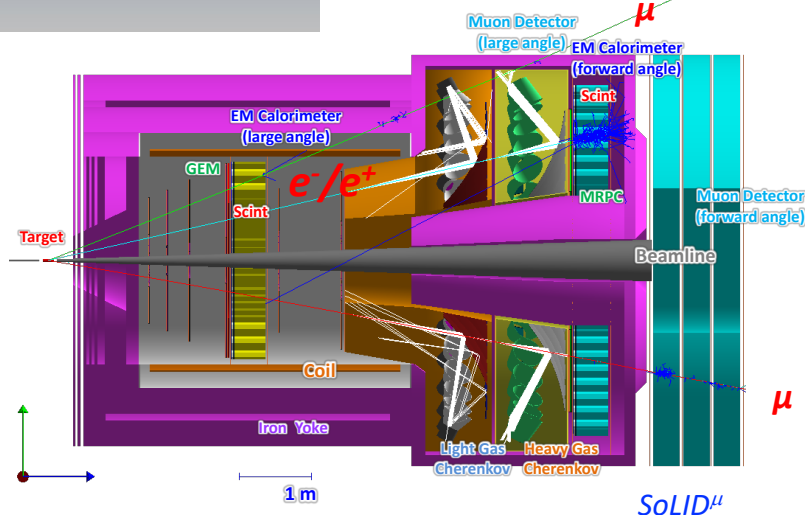
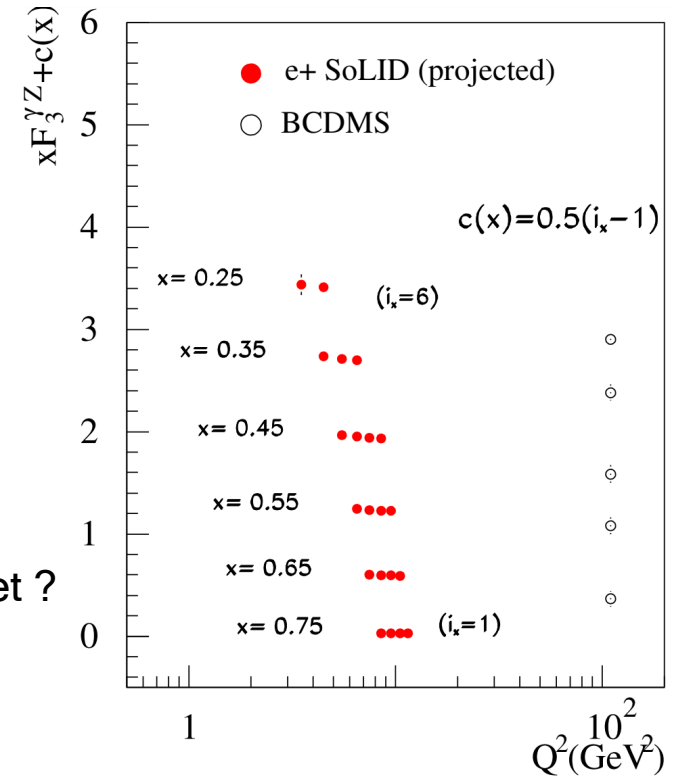


❖ Generalized parton distributions

- DVCS off the neutron
- Coherent DVCS off the nucleus
- Incoherent DVCS off the nucleus
- Double DVCS off the proton
- DVCS off polarized targets ?
- ...

❖ Electroweak physics

- Axial form factor of the proton
- DIS on a longitudinally polarized target ?
- Strangeness content of the nucleon ?
- Electroweak structure function $F_3^{\gamma Z}$
- ...



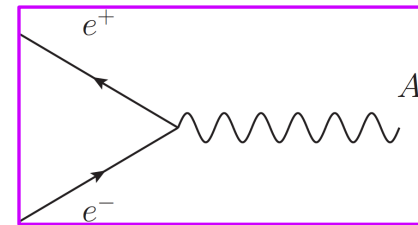
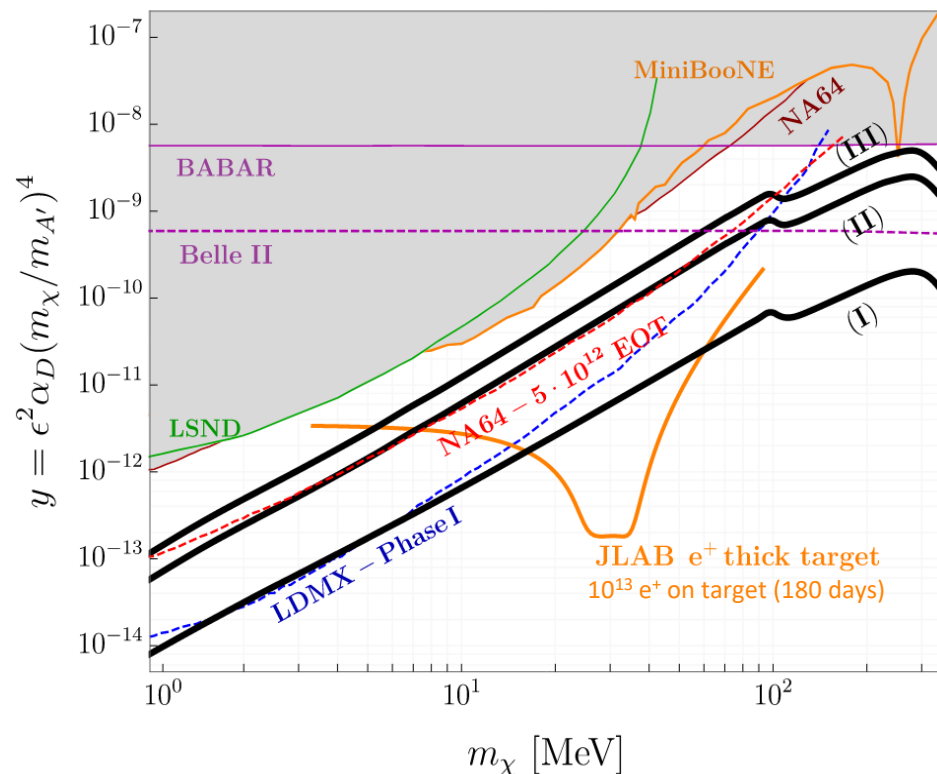
E. Aschenauer, T. Burton, T. Martin, H. Spiesberger, M. Stratman, PRD 88 (2013) 114025
 W. Melnitchouk, J.F. Owens EPJ A 57 (2021) 311 X. Zheng et al. Jefferson Lab Proposal PR12-21-006 (2021)
 D. Dutta et al. JLab Letter-of-Intent LOI12+23-002

This **list** is not exhaustive but only **indicative** of the **current reflexions**.

Direct Dark Matter Production

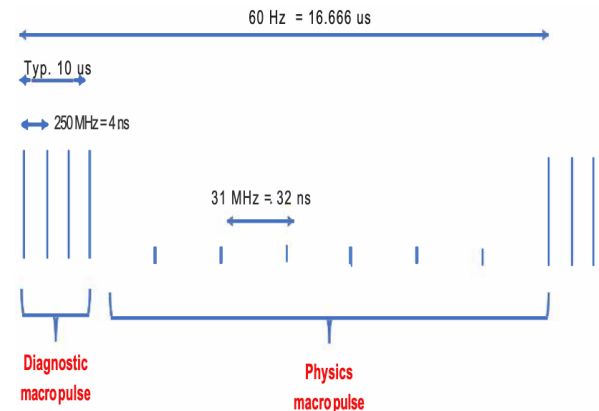
M. Battaglieri et al. EPJ A 57 (2021) 253

- A direct search of dark matter in the e^+e^- annihilation has been evaluated using a beam energy of **11 GeV** and a **180 days** data taking period.
- The measurement of an **energy deposit smaller** than the e^+ beam energy signs the **production** of the A' .

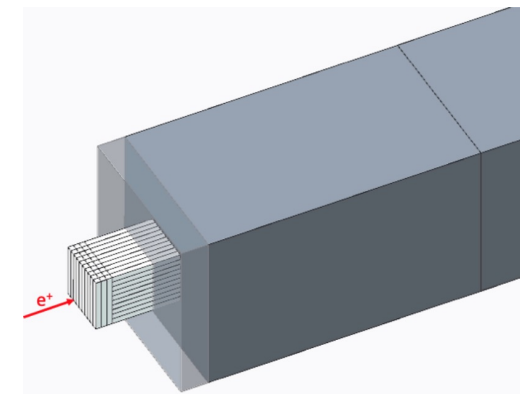


$$E_{miss} = E_{beam} - E_{CAL}$$

$$m_{A'} = \sqrt{2m_e E_{miss}}$$



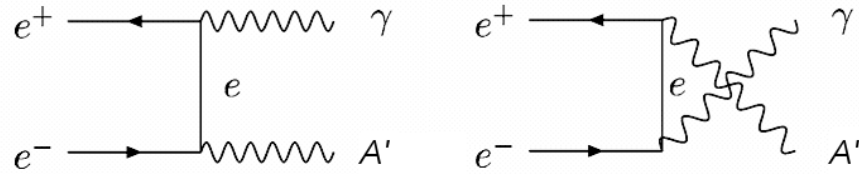
A **specific time structure** of the beam is required to avoid e^+ beam pile-up in the detector.



An **active thick target** completed with an **hadronic calorimeter** constitute the experimental set-up.

Beyond the standard model

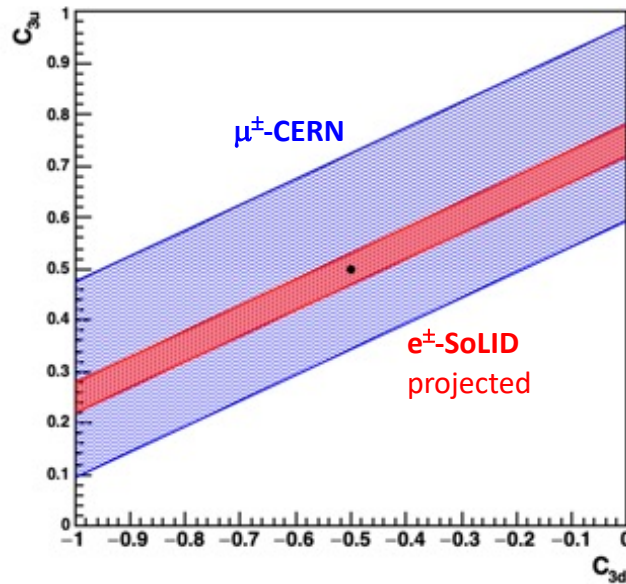
And Beyond...



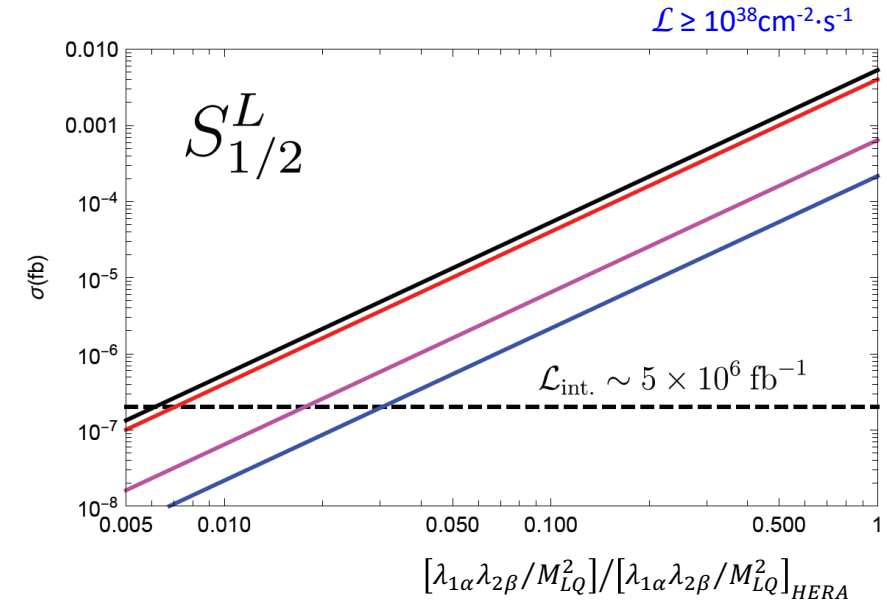
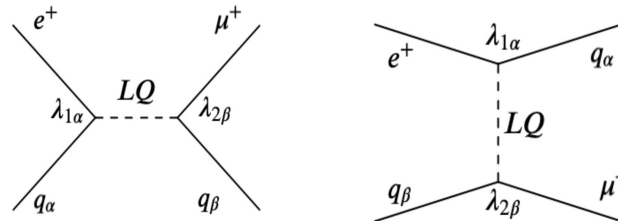
❖ Testing standard model predictions

- Dark matter search
- Axial-axial neutral current coupling
- Charged lepton flavor violation ?
- ...

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_q \left[C_{1q} \bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell \bar{q} \gamma_\mu q + C_{2q} \bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell \bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 q + C_{3q} \bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell \bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 q \right]$$



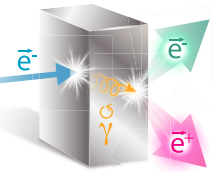
$$e^\pm + N \rightarrow \mu^\pm + X$$



X. Zheng, J. Erler, Q. Liu, H. Spiesberger, EPJ A 57 (2021) 173 Y. Furletova, S. Mantry, EPJ A 57 (2021) 315
B. Wojtsekhowski et al. Jefferson Lab Proposal PR12+23-005 D. Mack Jefferson Letter-of-Intent PR12+23-005

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Summary



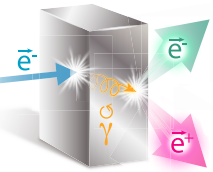
- A **rich** and **high impact** experimental program asking for **intense CW polarized and unpolarized positron beams** at JLab has been elaborated, allowing us to measure **new observables** and to explore **new reaction channels**.

These beams would be a world « première ».

- The **efforts** and **interest** of the **JLab User Community** for positron beams has resulted in the laboratory directing **resources** to begin **R&D investigations**. (*Y. Roblin presentation*)

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement N° 824093.

Summary



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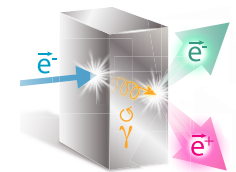
- It is now time to submit the **experimental program** to the **evaluation** of the **JLab PAC**.

Ce⁺BAF

$$I_{e^+} > 50 \text{ nA @ } P_{e^+} = 60\%$$

$$I_{e^+} > 1 \text{ } \mu\text{A @ } P_{e^+} = 0\%$$

$$T_{e^+} \leq 12 \text{ GeV}$$



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Consider submitting proposals not only for **high energy** experiments at **Ce+BAF**, but also for **lower beam energies** to be available at **LERF** at an early stage of the project.

LERF

$I_{e^-} > 1 \text{ mA} @ P_{e^-} > 90\%$
 $I_{e^+} > 50 \text{ nA} @ P_{e^+} = 60\%$
 $I_{e^+} > 1 \text{ }\mu\text{A} @ P_{e^+} = 0\%$
 $T_{e^\pm} \leq 120 \text{ MeV}$

Ce+BAF

$I_{e^+} > 50 \text{ nA} @ P_{e^+} = 60\%$
 $I_{e^+} > 1 \text{ }\mu\text{A} @ P_{e^+} = 0\%$
 $T_{e^+} \leq 12 \text{ GeV}$

Subscribe to the JLab Positron Working Group mailing list pwg@jlab.org

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