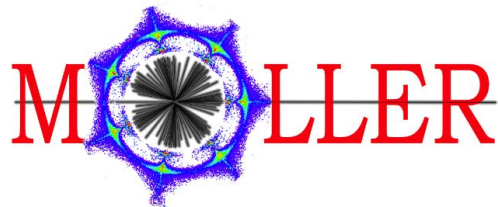


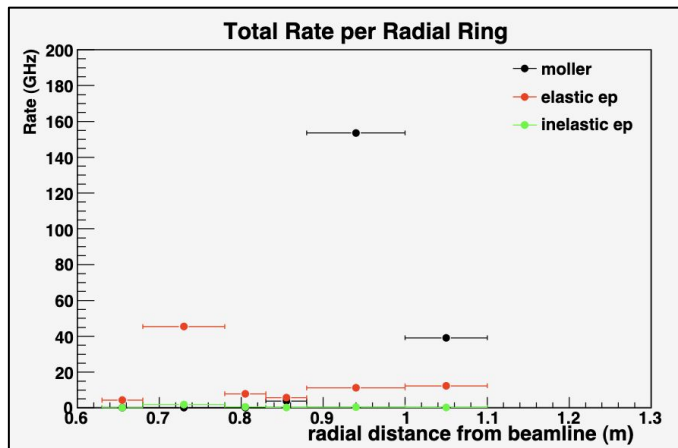
# MOLLER tracking system

Hall A winter collaboration meeting 2026  
Jan 21, 2026

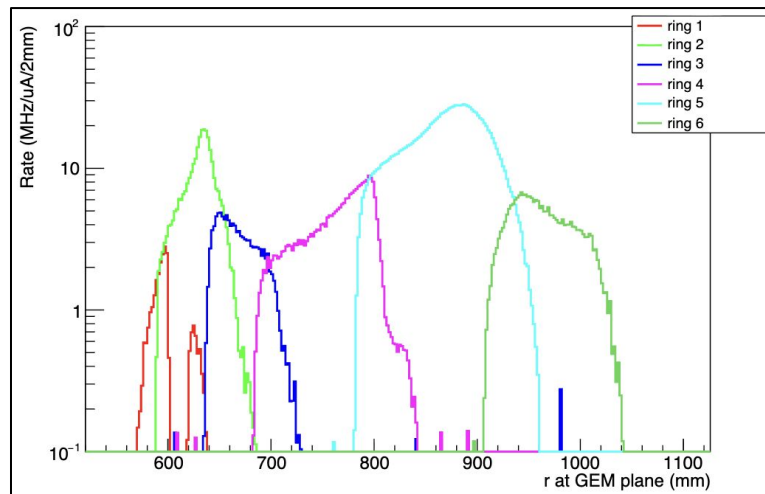
James Shirk



# Purpose



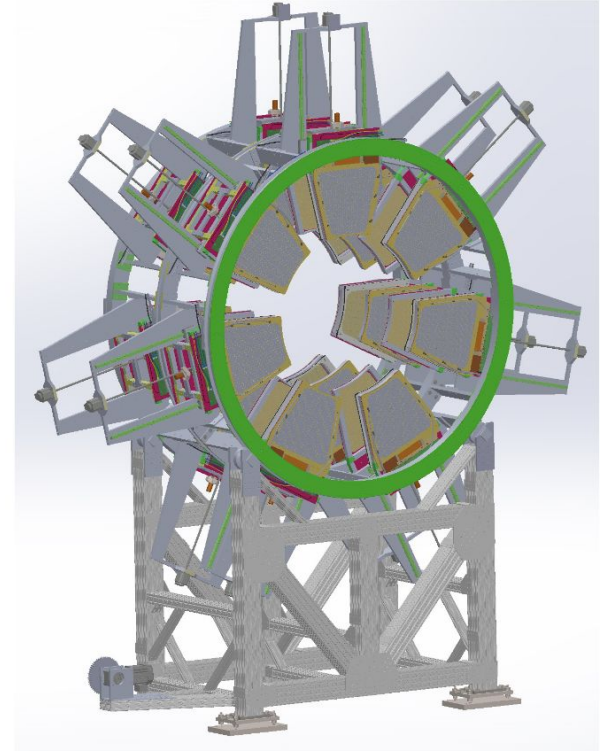
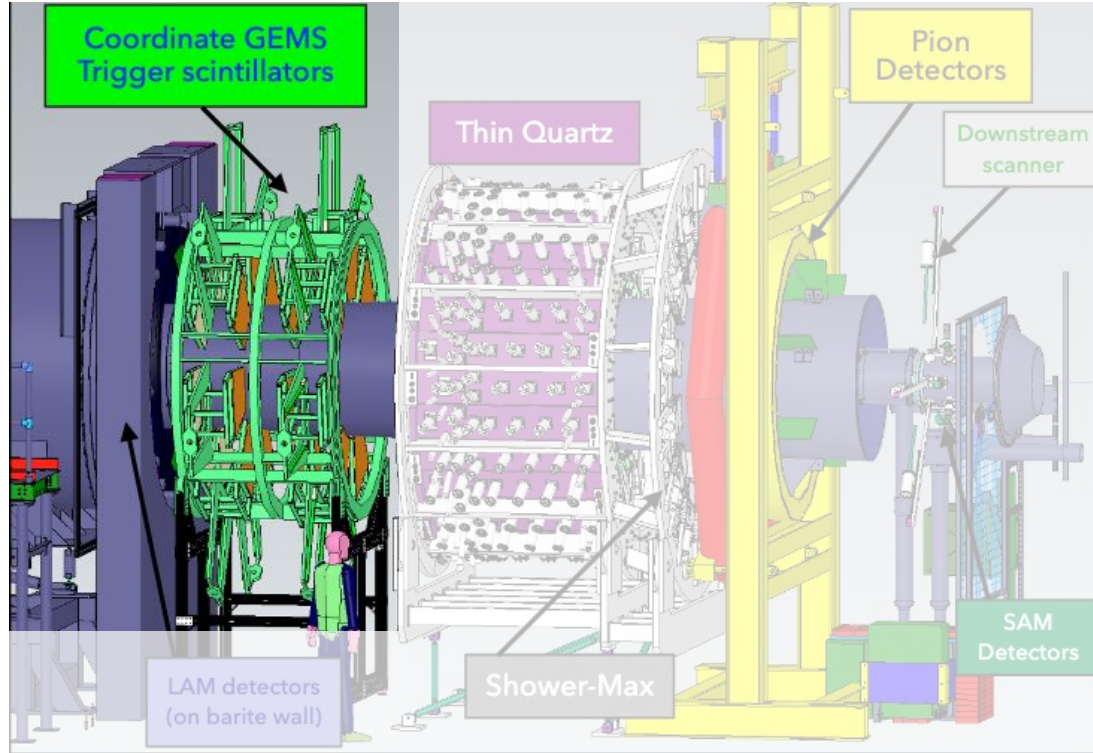
What main detectors “see”



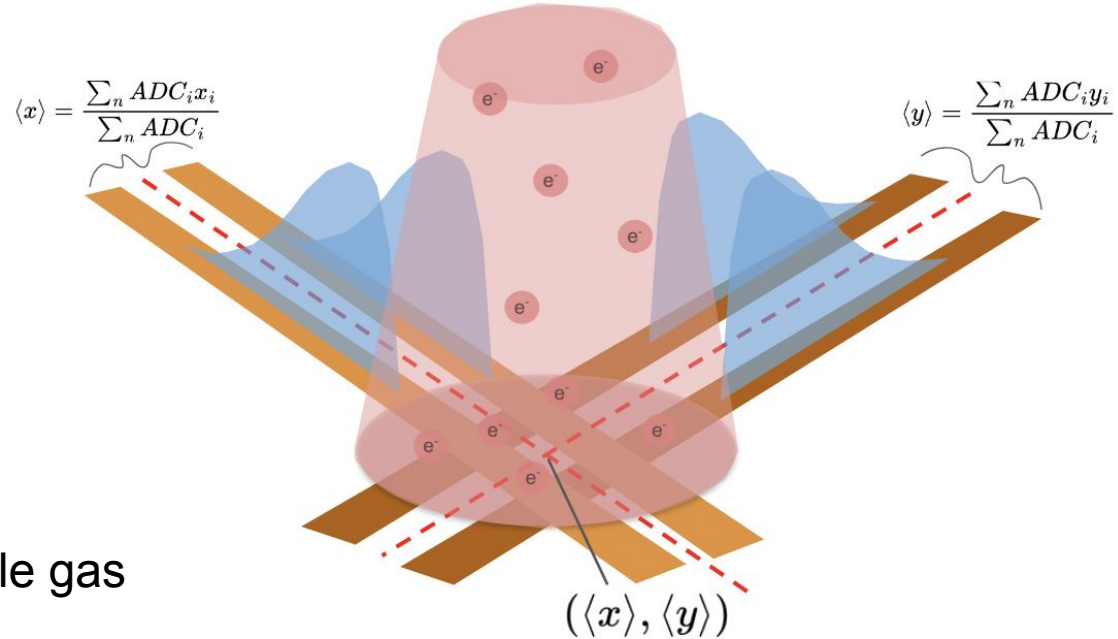
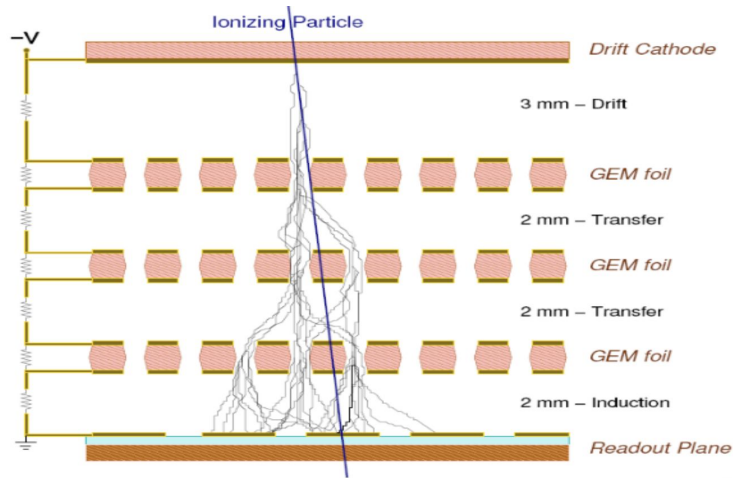
What tracking system sees

- Verify e+p/distributions
- Look for collimator-scraping or other unexpected backgrounds
  - Can measure  $\pi$  / e ratio using pion detector

# Tracking system

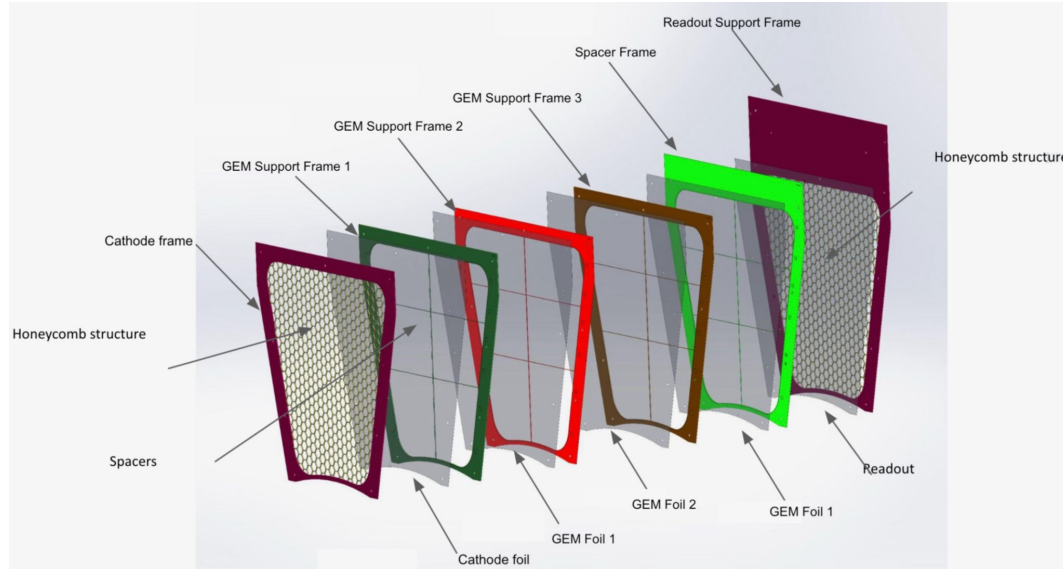


# GEM (Gas Electron Multiplier) Technology

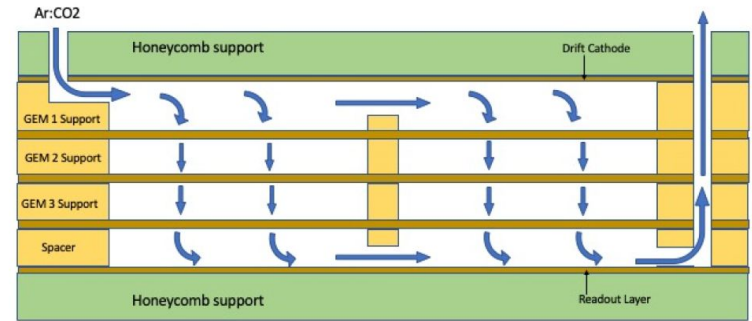
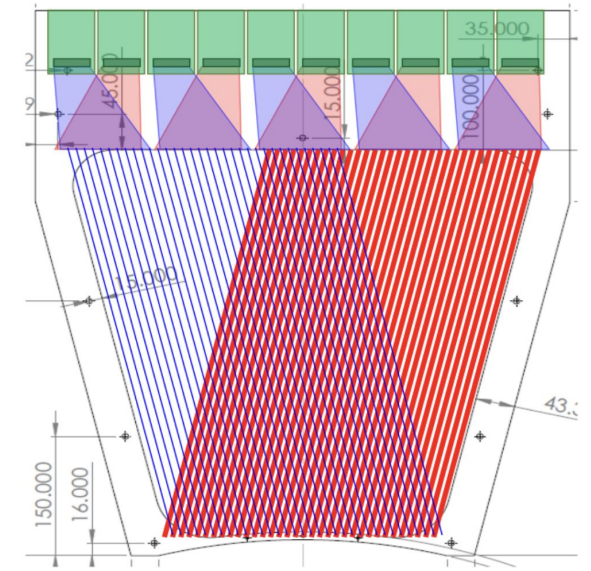


- Charged particles ionize a noble gas
- Electrons avalanche in the high E field in the holes
- Charge clouds incident on strips: can infer position of hit

# MOLLER GEM design

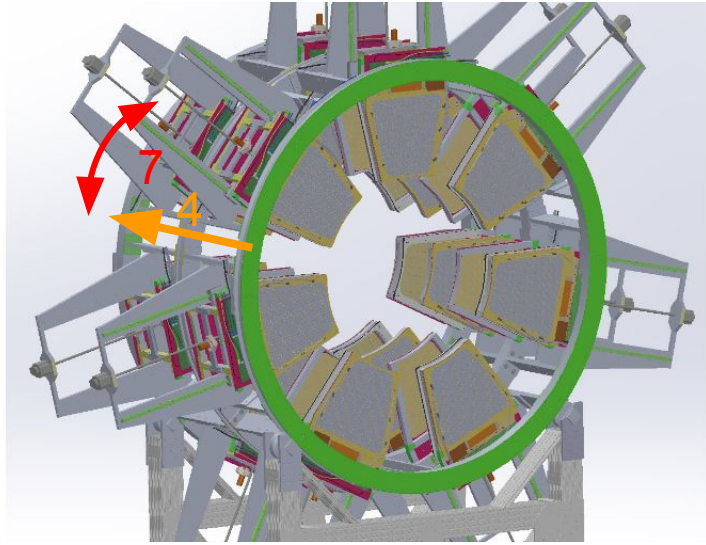


- Three gain stage GEM module
- U/V strip readout, 2000 cm<sup>2</sup> area, to be ran in 75:25 Ar:CO<sub>2</sub>
  - 20 isolated HV sectors





# MOLLER GEM status

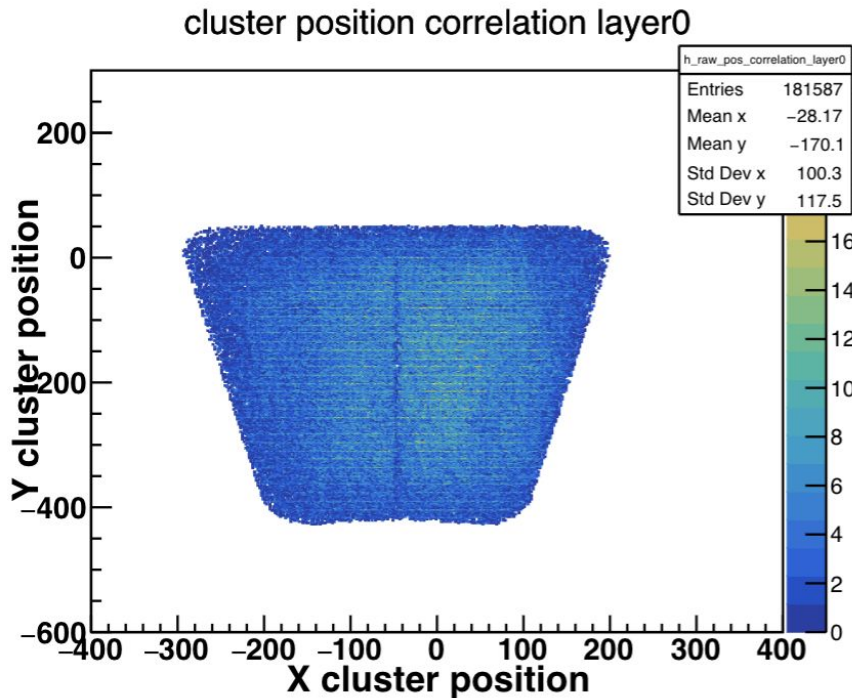


Need  $4 \times 7 = 28$  modules  
14 + 2 built at SBU, 16 + 2 at UVA



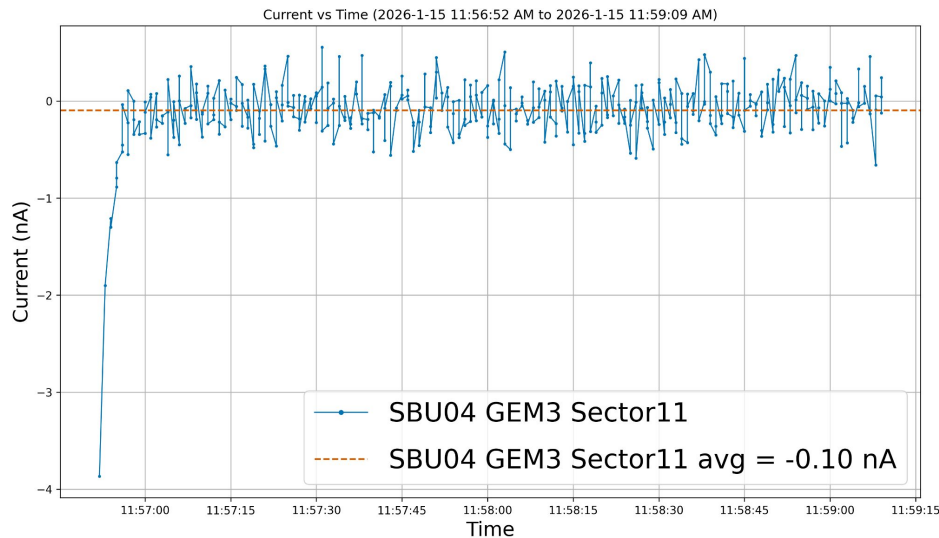
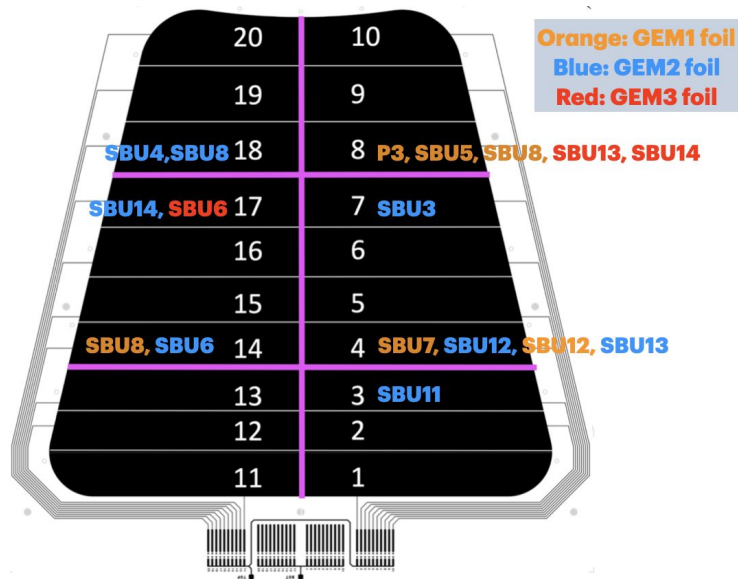
- The 16 Stony Brook modules were built Jan-June '25
- UVA has built 9 incl. prototypes,

# MOLLER GEM testing



- Cosmic testing underway in the test lab

# MOLLER GEM testing - HV sector issues



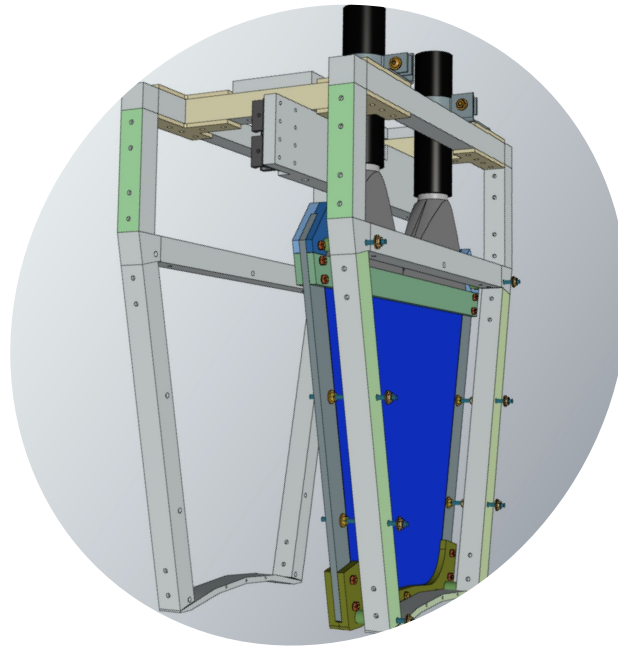
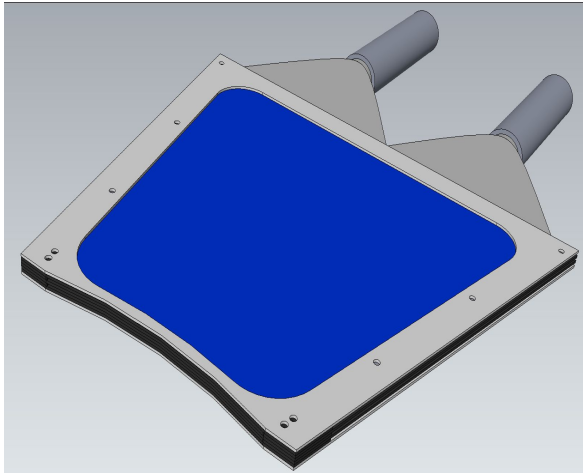
- Isolated HV sectors, can be disabled individually
  - ~5% of sectors have shorted during testing in Ar/CO<sub>2</sub>
    - Potentially correlated with ribs

- Our Approach: retest every sector at 550V in N2
- High levels of redundancy, 4 layers, multiple rotations



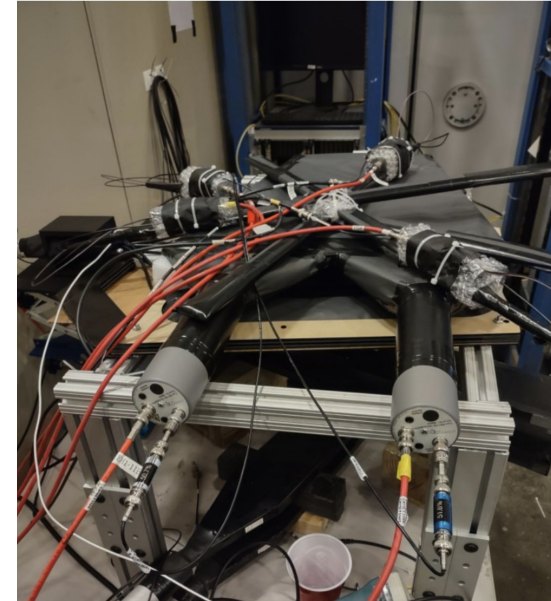
# Trigger Scintillators

Independent tracking trigger system & study neutral backgrounds in main detectors



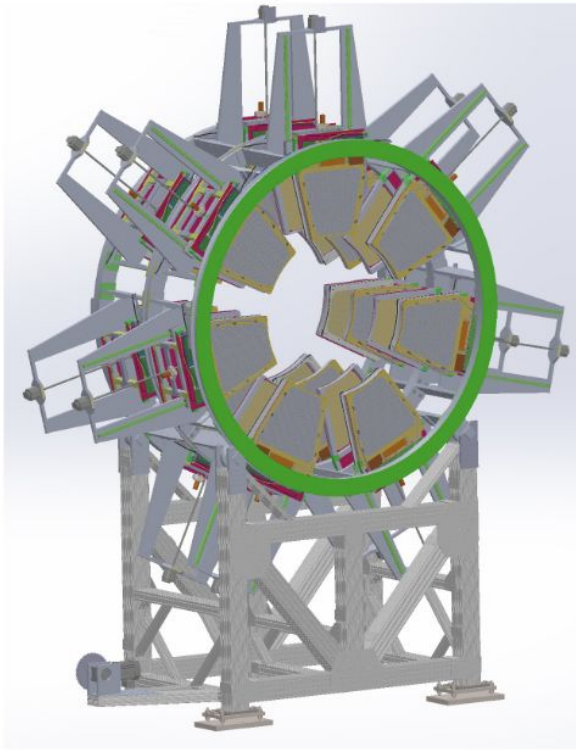
Original WLS fiber readout design changed to dual lightguide design

Prototype testing in test lab

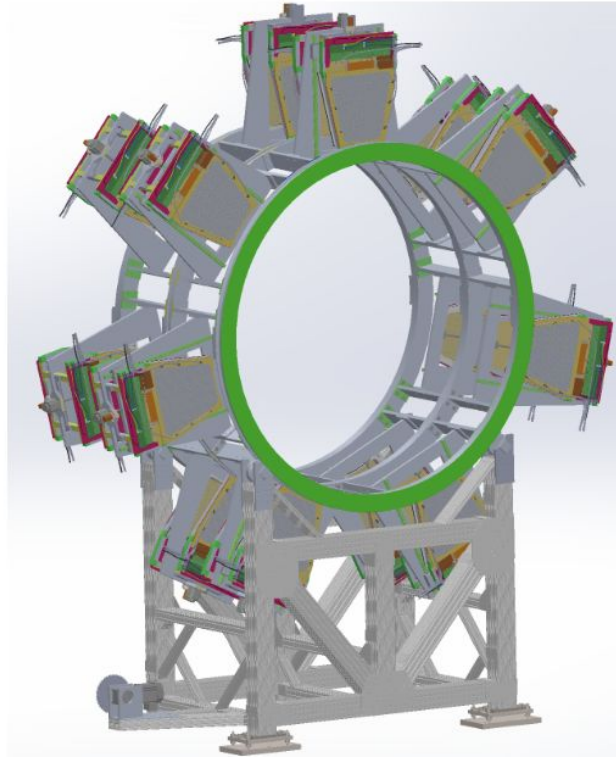


# Rotator

Measurement position

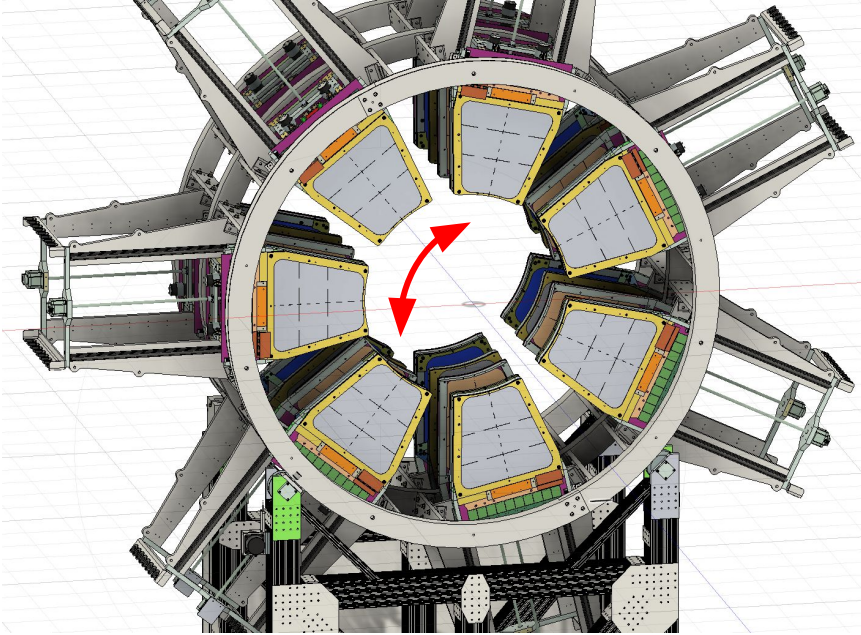


Parked position

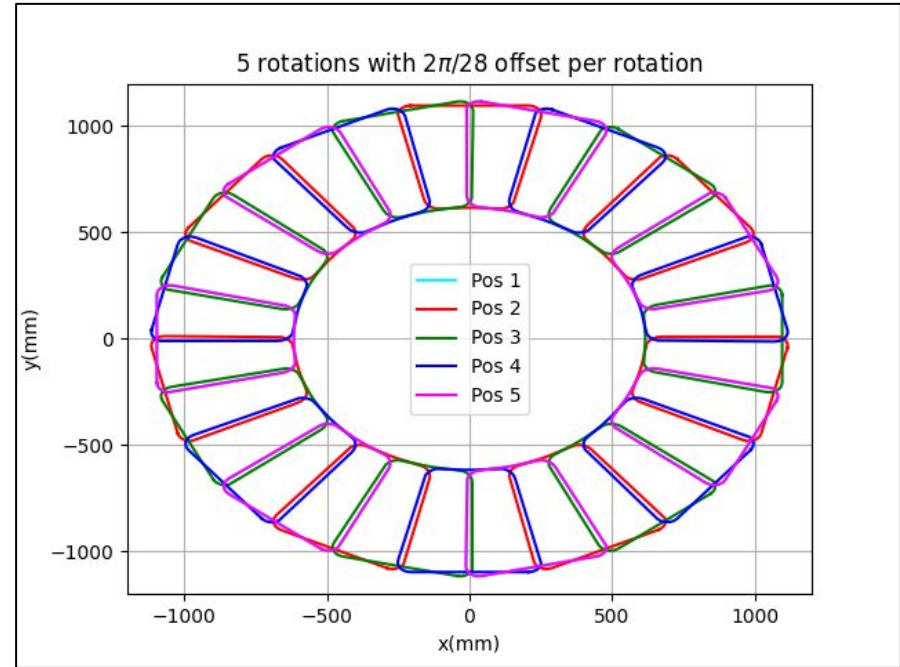


- **Measurement position** for counting mode tracking data
- **Parked position** for integration mode asymmetry data taking

# Rotator cont.



- Design Finalized
- Procurement in process



- With 5 positions, we can double cover every point with different sectors
- If we can rotate  $3\pi/7$ , we can cover every point with different detectors

Thanks to the tracking hardware group!



UNIVERSITY  
*of* VIRGINIA



Stony Brook  
University

WILLIAM  
& MARY



Jefferson Lab



# Backups

# Kinematic factor

$$A_{PV} = \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L} = mE \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha} \frac{4 \sin^2 \theta}{(3 + \cos^2 \theta)^2} Q_W^e$$

Observables

Kinematic factor ( $\theta/E'$ )

electron weak charge

Problems: Long target makes  $v_z$  (and  $\theta$ ) hard

	DS
MS	
US	

Three C foils in the target ladder

Add thin targets and a “sieve” collimator to constrain  $E'$ ,  $v_z \rightarrow$  generate map

The figure shows a circular detector layout with a central black circle. Purple dots, each labeled with a number, are arranged in a ring around the center. The numbers range from 13 to 73, with some numbers missing (e.g., 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73). The dots are distributed in a way that suggests a sieve collimator is used to constrain the electron's energy and momentum.

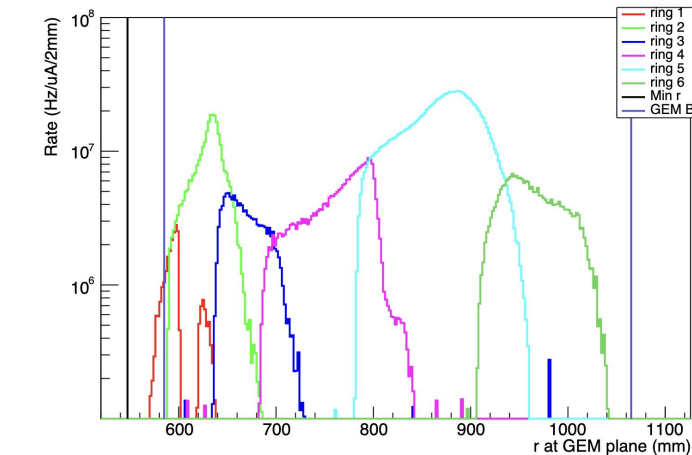
Hall A Winter Meeting 2026

Jan 21, 2026

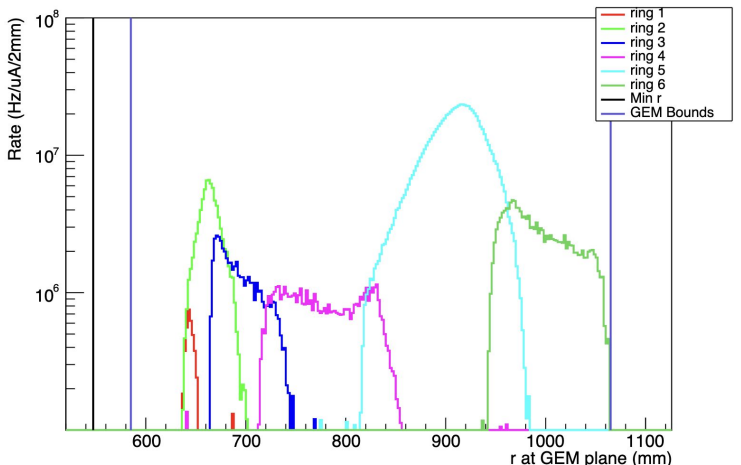
14

# GEM r positions

FF Rings Projected to GEM plane 0



BF Rings Projected to GEM plane 1



	ring 1	ring 2	ring 3	ring 4	ring 5	ring 6
pln 0	[0.9163281	0.99985734	0.99999832	0.9990571	0.9999927	0.9999909 ]
pln 1	[0.99974998	0.99987869	0.99999832	0.9988995	0.99934178	0.99915261]
pln 2	[0.84399811	0.99856927	0.99999343	0.99905603	0.99991222	0.99995515]
pln 3	[0.99218793	0.99953572	1.	0.99873895	0.99883189	0.99114451]]