

The APEX Experiment and Test Run

Natalia Toro (Perimeter Institute)

for the APEX Collaboration

S. Abrahamyan, A. Afanasev, Z. Ahmed, E. Aliotta, K. Allada, D. Anez, D. Armstrong, T. Averett, A. Barbieri, K. Bartlett, J. Beacham, S. Beck, J. D. Bjorken, J. Bono, P. Bosted, J. Boyce, P. Brindza, N. Bubis, A. Camsonne, O. Chen, K. Cranmer, C. Curtis, E. Chudakov, M. Dalton, C. W. de Jager, A. Deur, J. Donaghy, **R. Essig (co-spokesperson)**, C. Field, E. Folts, A. Gasparian, A. Gavalya, S. Gilad, R. Gilman, A. Glamazdin, N. Goeckner-Wald, J. Gomez, M. Graham, O. Hansen, D. W. Higinbotham, T. Holmstrom, J. Huang, S. Iqbal, J. Jaros, E. Jensen, A. Kelleher, M. Khandaker, I. Korover, G. Kumbartzki, J. J. LeRose, R. Lindgren, N. Liyanage, E. Long, J. Mammei, P. Markowitz, T. Maruyama, V. Maxwell, J. McDonald, D. Meekins, R. Michaels, M. Mihovilovič, K. Moffeit, S. Nanda, V. Nelyubin, B. E. Norum, A. Odian, M. Oriunno, R. Partridge, M. Paolone, E. Piassetzky, I. Pomerantz, A. Puckett, V. Punjabi, Y. Qiang, R. Ransome, S. Riordan, Y. Roblin, G. Ron, K. Saenboonruang, A. Saha, B. Sawatzky, **P. Schuster (co-spokesperson)**, J. Segal, L. Selvy, A. Shahinyan, R. Shneor, S. Širca, R. Subedi, V. Sulkosky, S. Stepanyan, **N. Toro (co-spokesperson)**, D. Waltz, L. Weinstein, **B. Wojtsekhowski (co-spokesperson)**, J. Zhang, Y. Zhang, B. Zhao, and **The Hall A Collaboration**

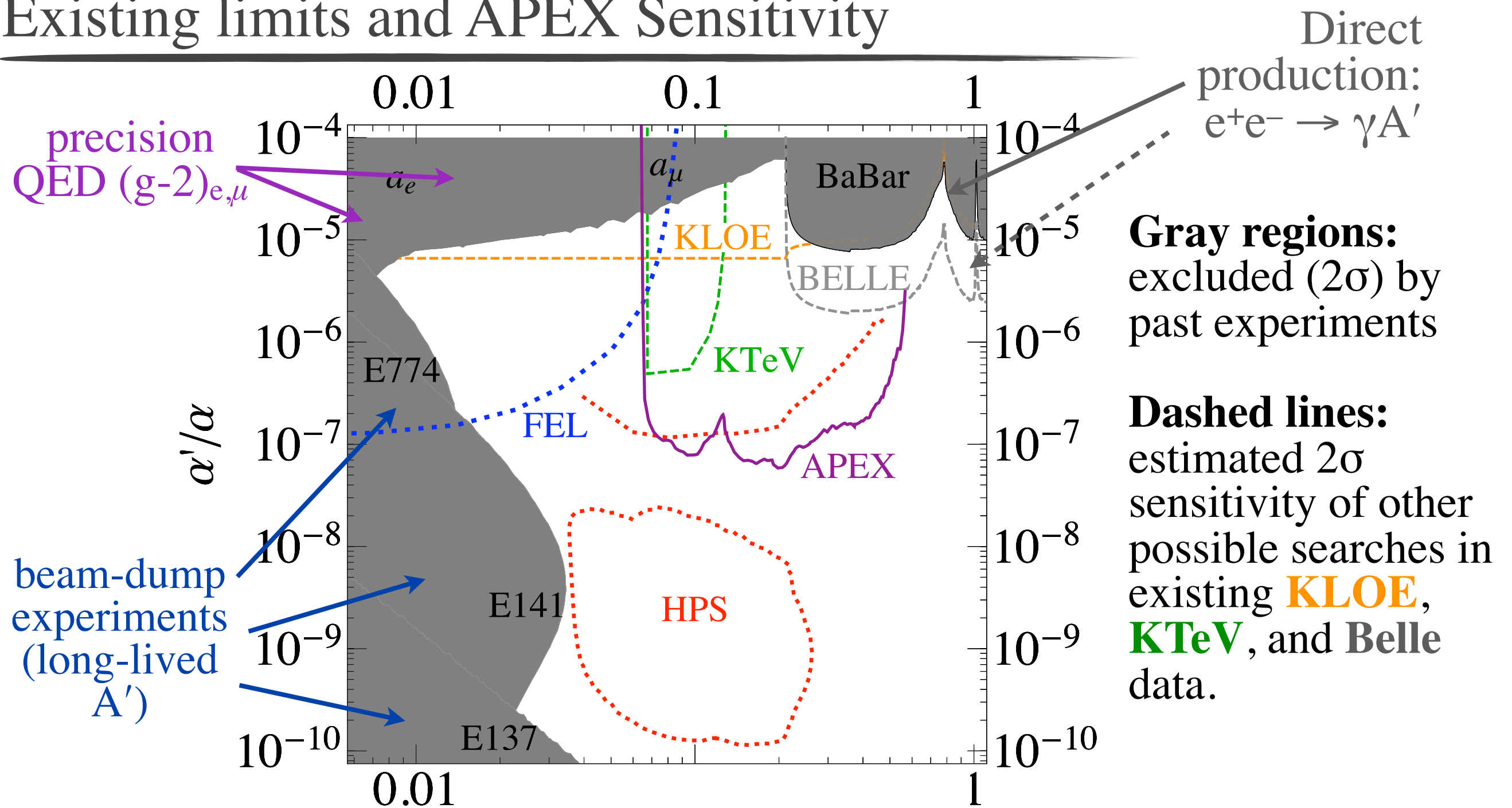
Searching for a New Gauge Boson at JLab

September 20-21, 2010

Outline

- Role of APEX in A' search program
- APEX concept (presented to PAC 35, conditionally approved)
- Technical challenges
- Test Run Summary (3 weeks June 2010)
- Conclusion & APEX Talks

Existing limits and APEX Sensitivity



◆ $(g-2)_\mu$ ◆ dark matter motivation ◆ GUT region of α'/α

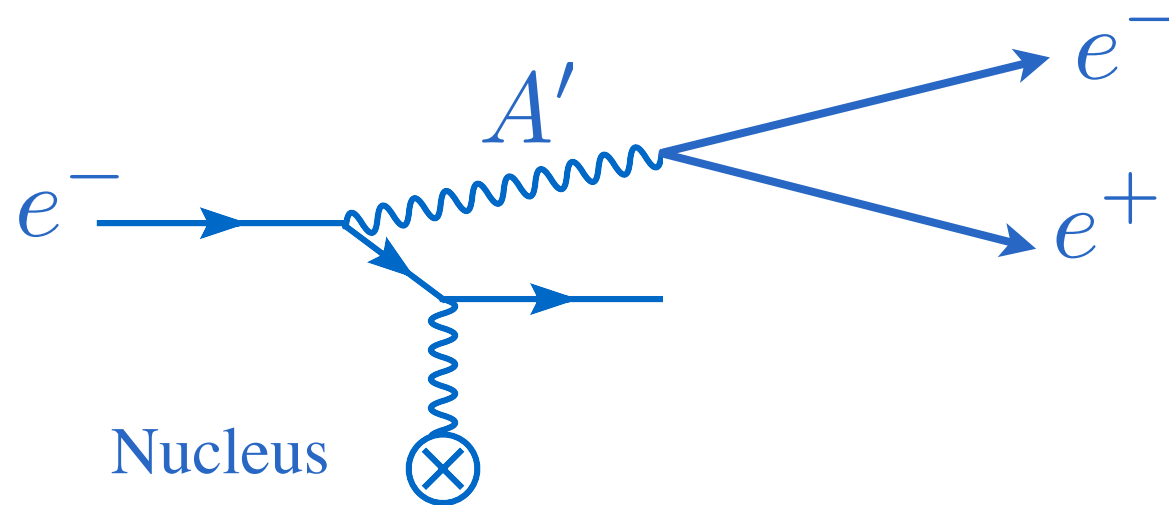
Wide open range of couplings to explore

Timely measurement, ready equipment

Could be ready with 1-month notice

A' Properties in APEX Search Region ($\alpha'/\alpha > 10^{-7}$)

- Produced abundantly through **bremsstrahlung** (e.g. $>1/\text{second}$ for $75 \mu\text{A}$ beam, $0.1 X_0$)

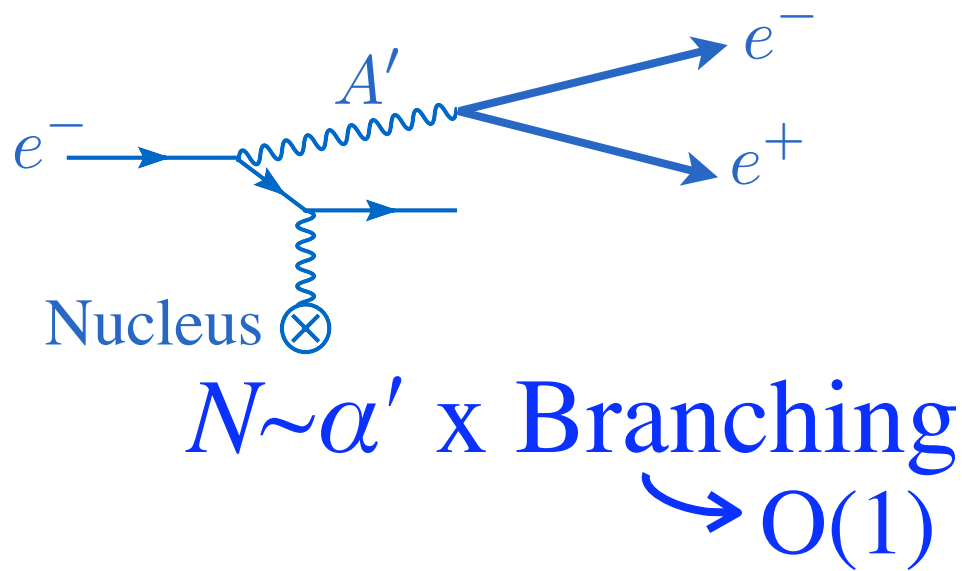


- A' decays promptly to e^+e^- , $\mu^+\mu^-$, or $\pi^+\pi^-$
 \Rightarrow large QED background

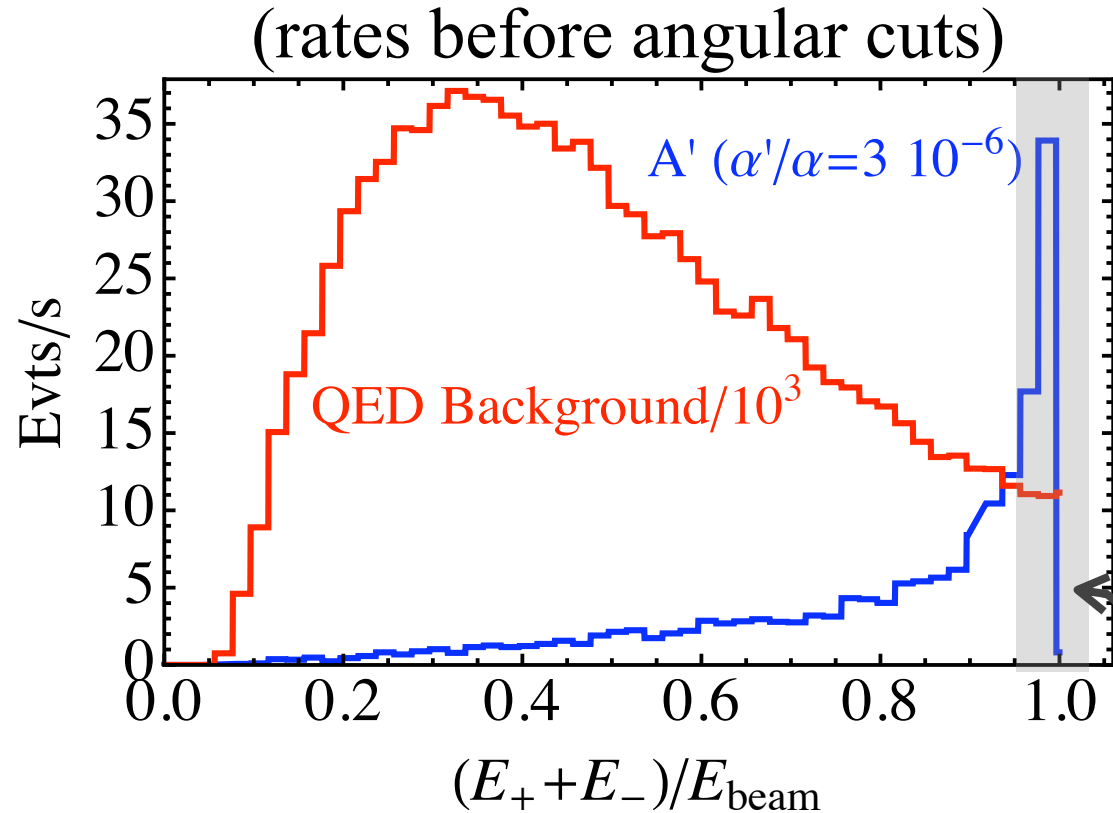
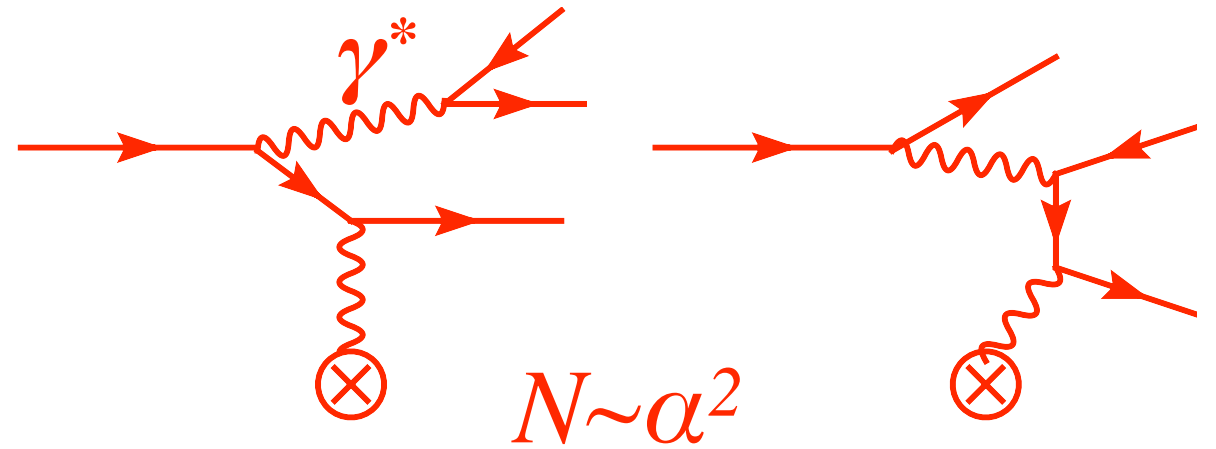
Strategy: measure e^+e^- mass spectrum **precisely**,
search for **small peak** \Rightarrow maximize rate & resolution

A' Production and Background Kinematics ($m_{A'} \ll E_{\text{beam}}$)

Production diagrams analogous to photon bremsstrahlung



QED Backgrounds



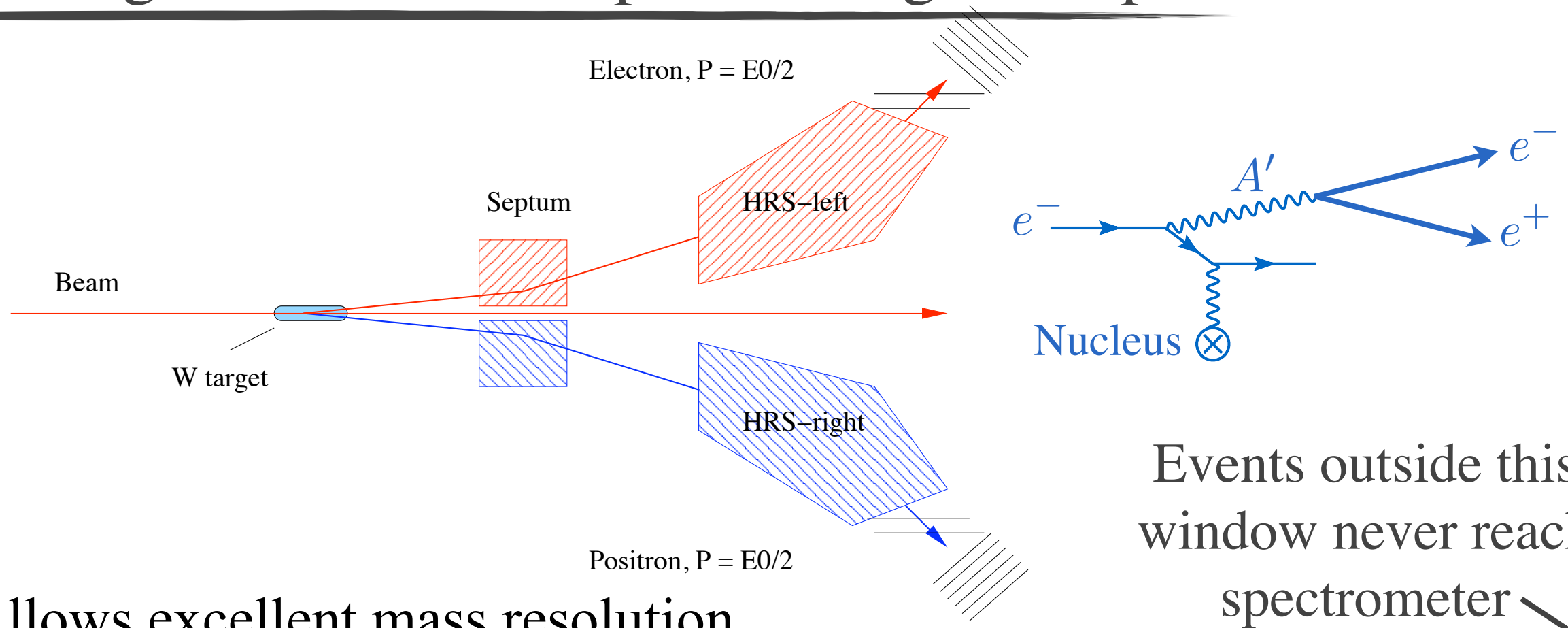
– Distinctive kinematics:

A' products carry (almost) full beam energy!

$$E^+ \approx E^- \approx E_{\text{beam}}/2$$

Optimal kinematic selection for A' search

Advantages of small-acceptance magnetic spectrometer



Events outside this window never reach spectrometer

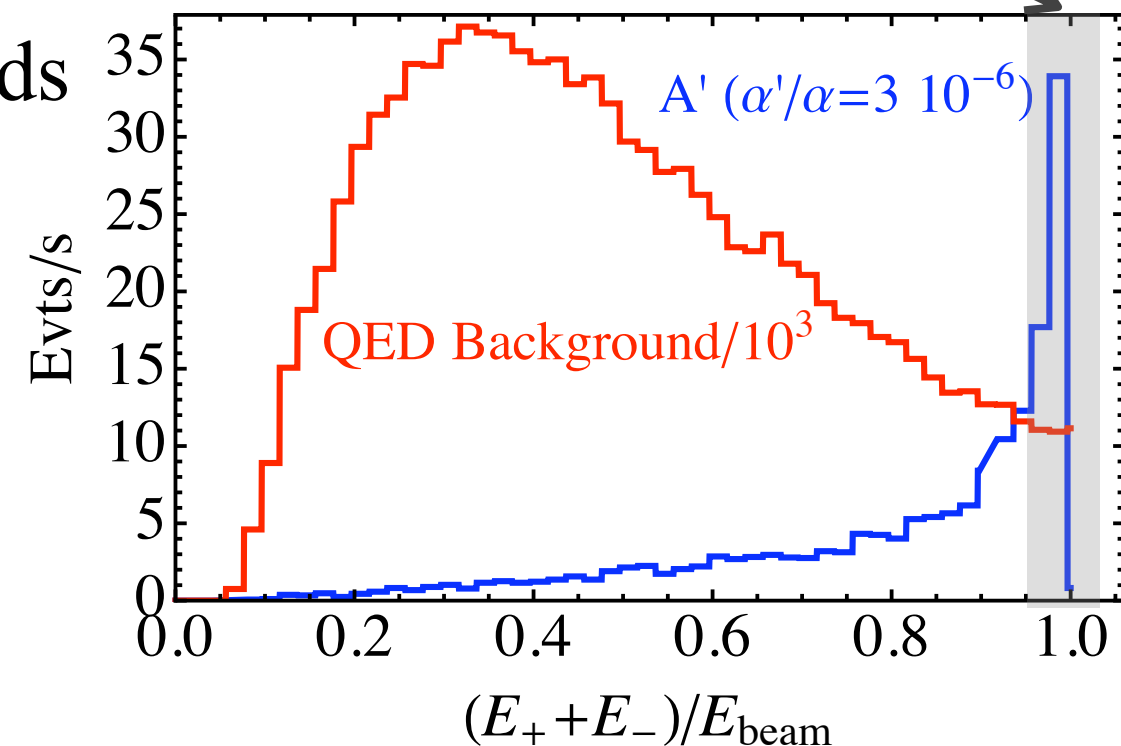
- Allows excellent mass resolution
- Dramatic suppression of large backgrounds

Singles:

- Elastic scattered e^-
- Moller e^-

Coincidence:

- $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma e^+ e^-$
- Radiated $\gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^-$



To maximize **angular acceptance**, operate at narrow angles

Hall A High Resolution Spectrometers (HRS)

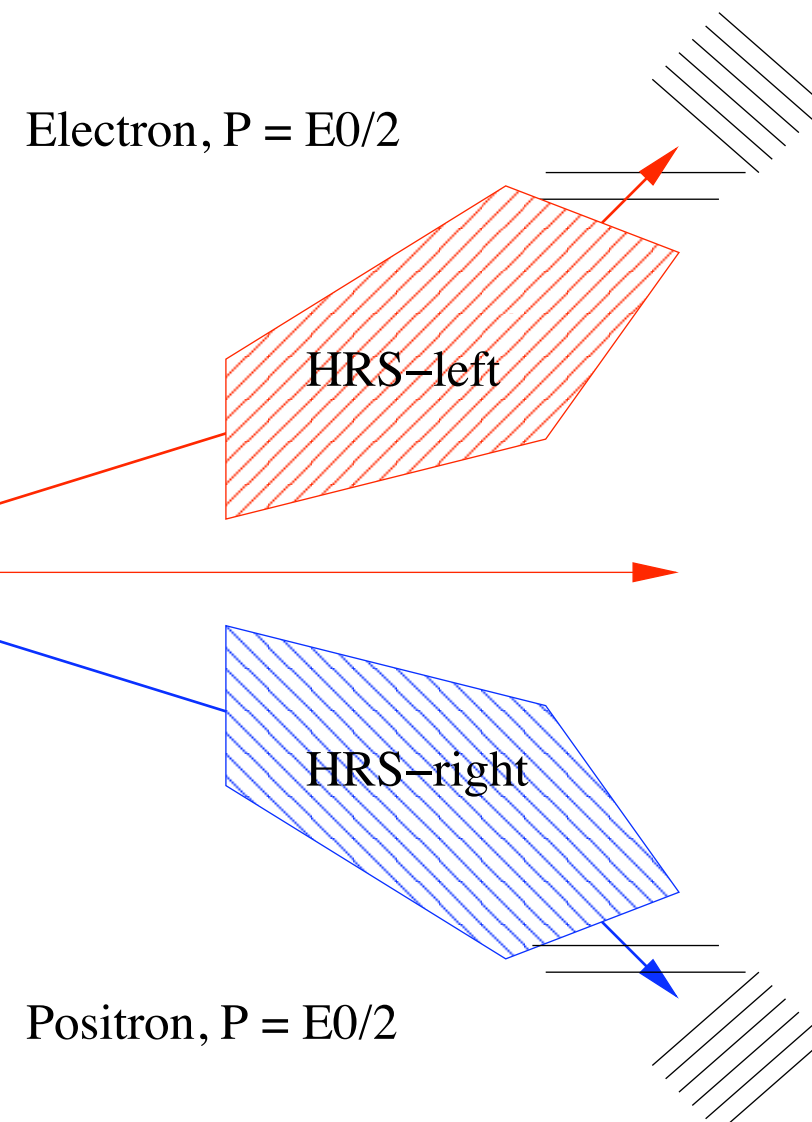
Configuration	QQD _n Q Vertical bend
Bending angle	45°
Optical length	23.4 m
Momentum range	0.3 - 4.0 GeV/c
Momentum acceptance	-4.5% < $\delta p/p$ < +4.5%
Momentum resolution	1×10^{-4}
Angular range HRS-L	12.5° - 150°
HRS-R	12.5° - 130°
Angular acceptance: Horizontal	± 30 mrad
Vertical	± 60 mrad
Angular resolution : Horizontal	0.5 mrad
Vertical	1.0 mrad
Solid angle at $\delta p/p = 0, y_0 = 0$	6 msr

With septa:

5–5.5° central angle

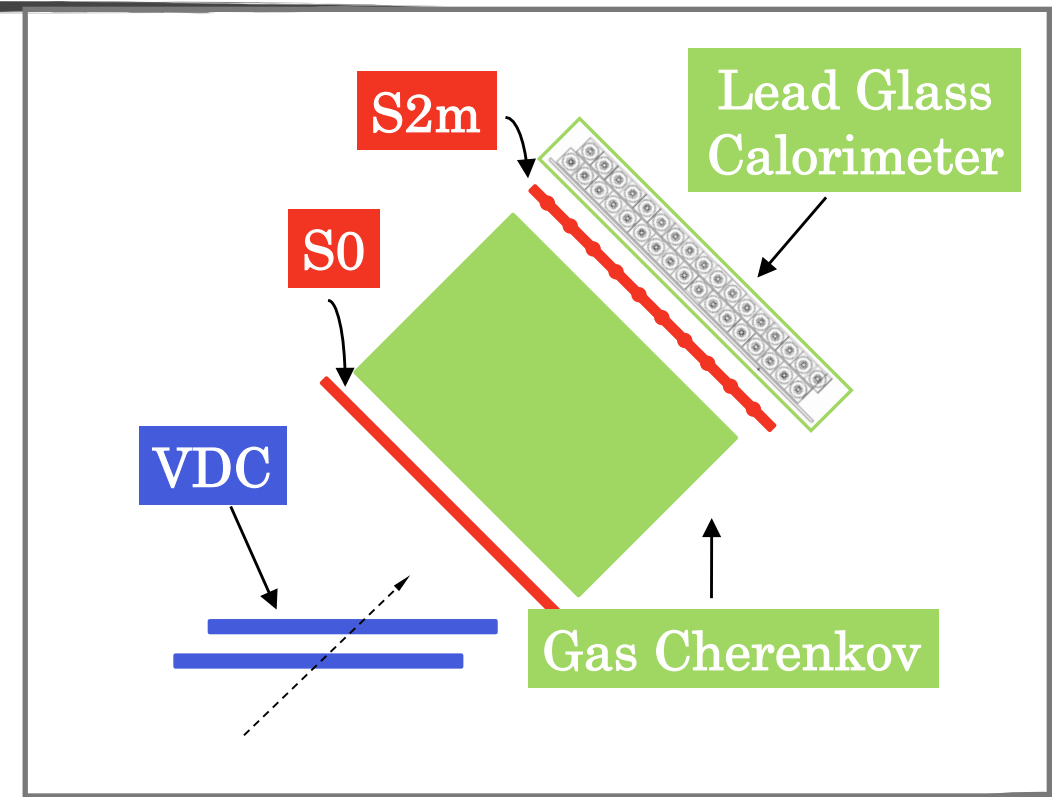
$$m \sim E_{beam} \theta_0$$

(Septa details in P. Brindza's talk)



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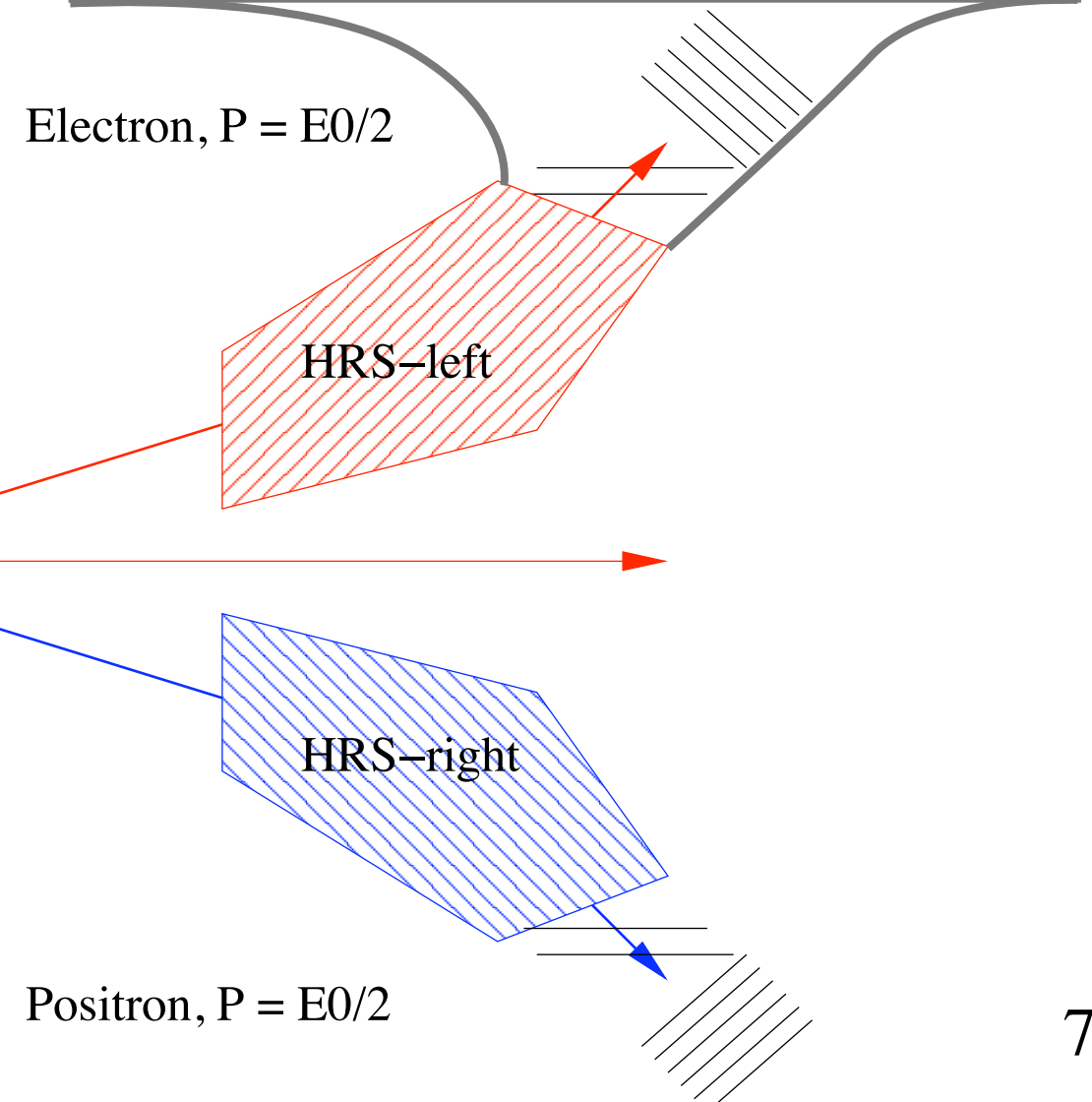


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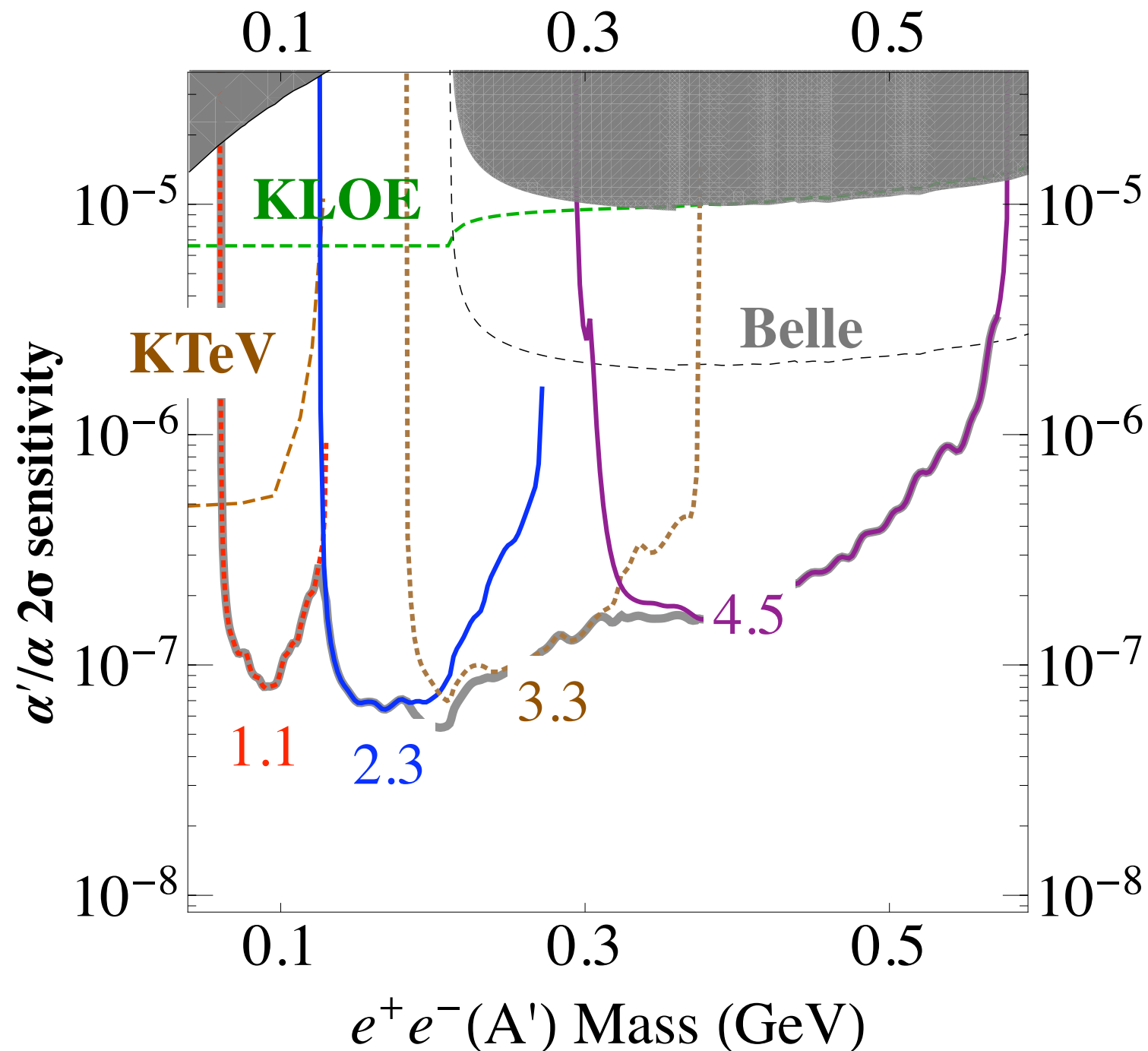
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(Septa details in P. Brindza's talk)



APEX sensitivity

Narrow acceptance \Rightarrow cover mass range from 60 to 600 MeV with separate 6–12 day runs at 4 beam energies

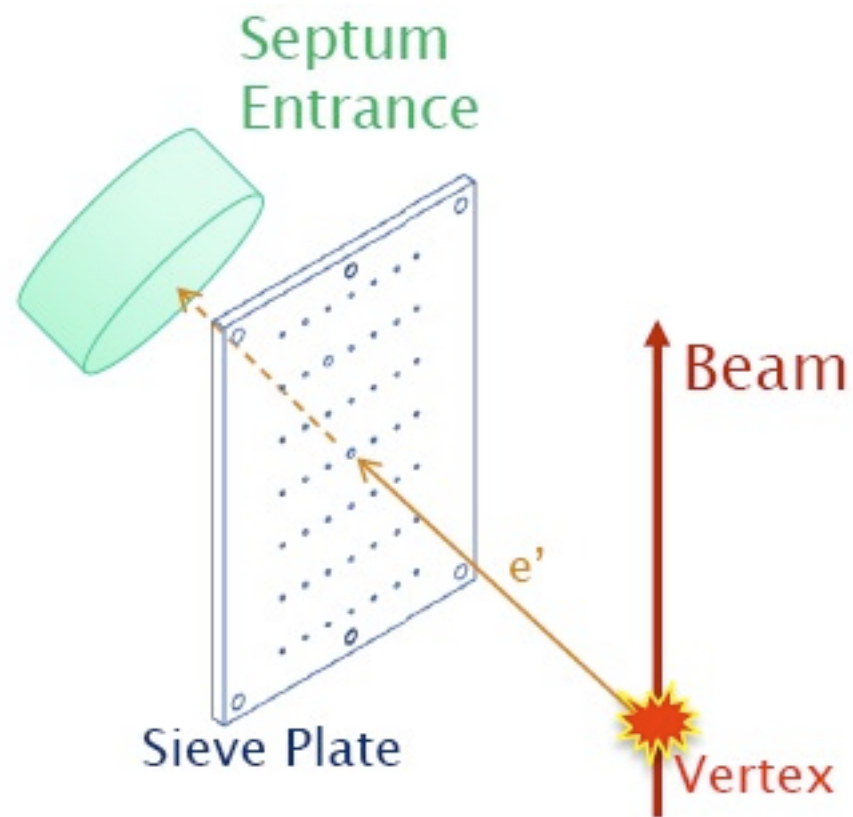


Factors Controlling Sensitivity

- Minimize mass Resolution (limited by angular resolution)
 - Intrinsic detector resolution (0.5 mrad)
 - Calibration of spectrometer optics
 - Multiple scattering in target

Goal: Sub-mrad resolution from each source \Rightarrow
 $\approx 1\%$ mass resolution
- Maximize rate of e^+e^- coincidences recorded

Mass Resolution from Optics [J. Huang]



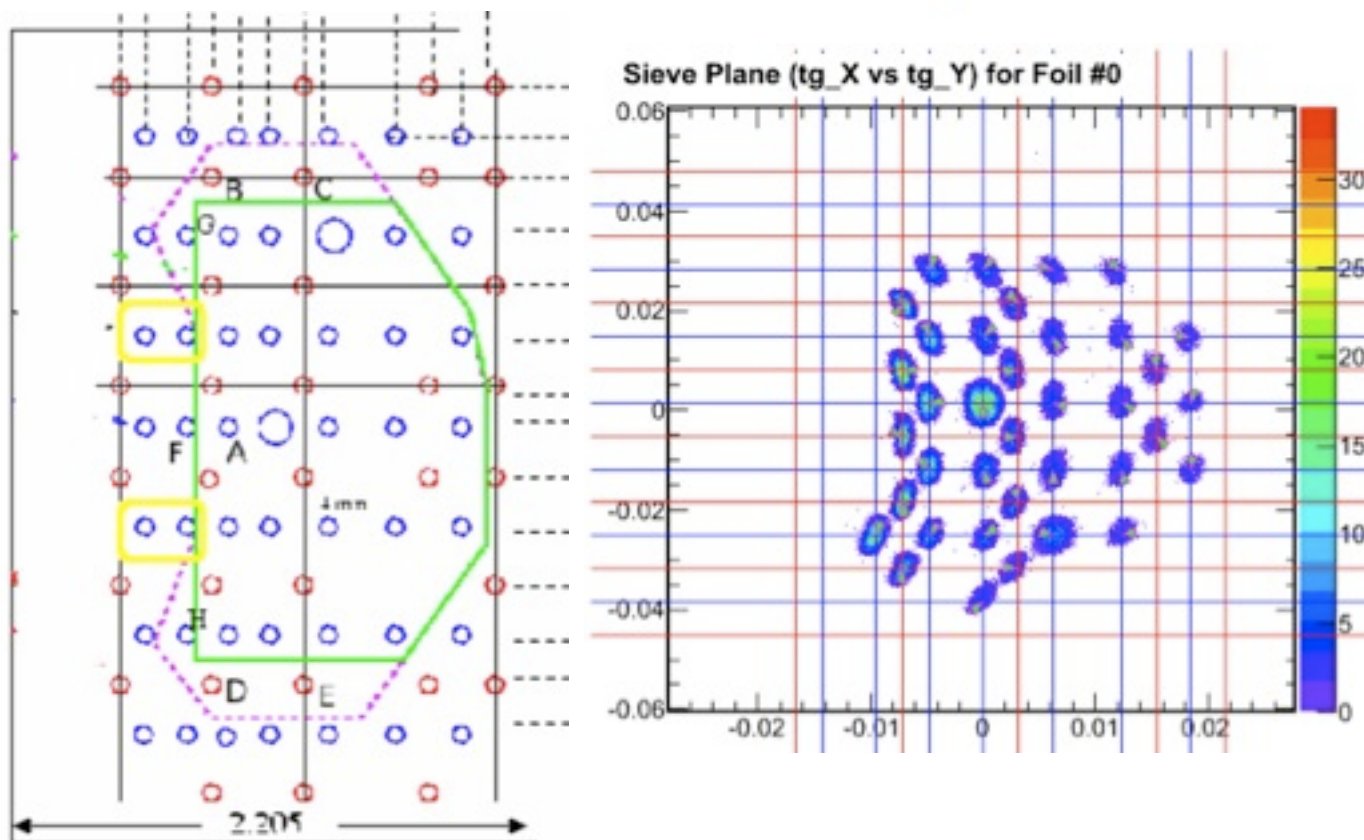
Removable “Sieve plate” with holes at definite positions used to fine-tune reconstruction of **target kinematics** from **hit position & angle** in VDC

Non-linear polynomial \Rightarrow account for non-uniformity of magnetic optics

Test run: 0.2 mrad achieved in 1st iteration, single foil. precision in horizontal angle

Improvable w/ more analysis

May be degraded for long target

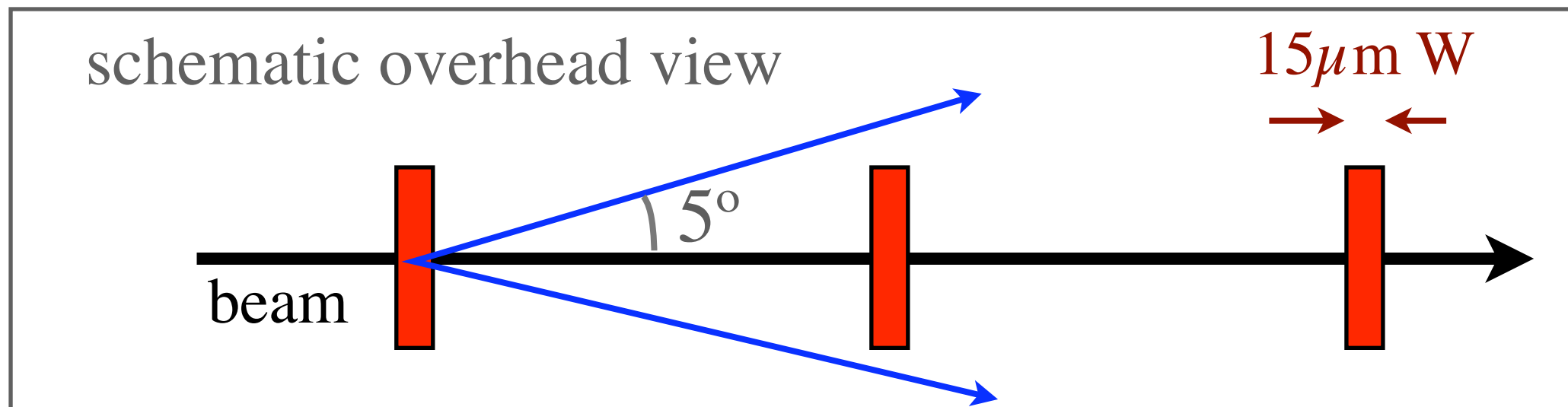


Target Design: Minimizing Multiple Scattering [P. Schuster]

Target assembled for 2.2 GeV test run (1.1 GeV central momentum)

Goals:

- 4.5% X_0 target, $\sigma(\theta)_{\text{mult scat}} \leq 0.5$ mrad
⇒ typical e^+e^- pair must only go through 0.3% X_0



- High-Z target (reduce π yield for given QED rates)
- Performance under 50–100 μA current

Designed and built by SLAC APEX group

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- Minimize Mass Resolution (limited by angular resolution)
 - Other contributions below intrinsic detector resolution (0.5 mrad)
- Maximize rate of e^+e^- coincidences recorded
 - Thick target
 - Detector performance @ high singles rate
 - Efficient coincidence trigger (4 kHz DAQ limit)
 - Reject accidentals (narrow timing gate)
 - Reject π^+ background (Gas Cherenkov in coinc. trigger)

Cluster-finding and tracking in VDC become more challenging at high rates.

Largest singles rates:

- ◆ e^- (radiative elastic & inelastic) – about 10^4 x coincidence rate
- ◆ π^\pm – 3 x larger than e^- for highest-energy setting

Test run: installed new electronics in VDC, studied performance up to ~ 5 MHz (used 6 MHz in proposal)

⇒ Obtained **60%** track reconstruction efficiency, may be improvable to 75%

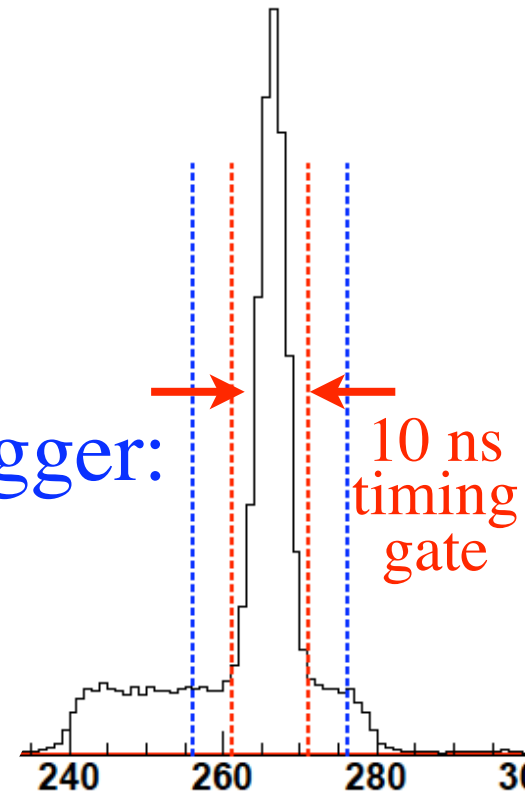
Good news for full run!

Largest coincidence rates between L and R-HRS are accidentals:

- ◆ 10 ns online timing achieved in test run for “golden” trigger:

Electron S2m + Positron S2m + Positron Gas Cherenkov

- ◆ Rates estimated for proposal [kHz]:



π rates extrapolated from higher-energy data; observed rates lower

DAQ limit: ~4 kHz

	1.1 GeV	2.3 GeV	3.3 GeV	4.5 GeV
e^- :	6000	4500	2900	700
π^- :	36	640	2500 ?	2200
π^+ :	36	640	2500	2200
e^+ :	24	31	23	3.6 + 9 [π^0]
20 ns coinc:	7	68	270	130
$1/30 \pi^+$:	3	5	11	5
$1/60 \pi^+$:	3	4	7	3
QED e^+e^-:	0.35	0.6	0.5	0.07

1/30 π^+ rejection allows 5x current \Rightarrow **2.2x α'/α sensitivity.**

Offline: further π^\pm rejection possible with Lead Glass, but don't rely on it: (1/30 π^+) + (2ns timing) + (vertex along target) sufficient to reduce accidentals to 1/4 of true coincidence

Factors Controlling Sensitivity

- **Minimize Mass Resolution (limited by angular resolution)**
 - Intrinsic detector resolution [0.5 mrad]
 - Calibration of spectrometer optics [≈ 0.2 mrad – J. Huang]
 - Multiple scattering in target [0.45 mrad – P. Schuster]
 - Goal: Sub-mrad resolution from each source \Rightarrow**
 $\approx 1\%$ mass resolution
- **Maximize rate of e^+e^- coincidences recorded**
 - Thick target
 - Detector performance @ high singles rate [≈ 5 MHz – S. Riordan]
 - Efficient coincidence trigger (4 kHz DAQ limit) [E. Jensen]
 - Reject accidentals (short timing gate) [10 ns demonstrated]**
 - Reject π^+ background (Gas Cherenkov in coinc. trigger)**
[1/30–1/60 achieved in test run]
 - Allows 300–500 Hz true coincidence (most settings)**

Thanks!

- JLab management
- Hall A Technical & Scientific Staff
- APEX Collaborators
- MCC

3-week test run (with extension) immediately after PREX:
June 21 – July 12

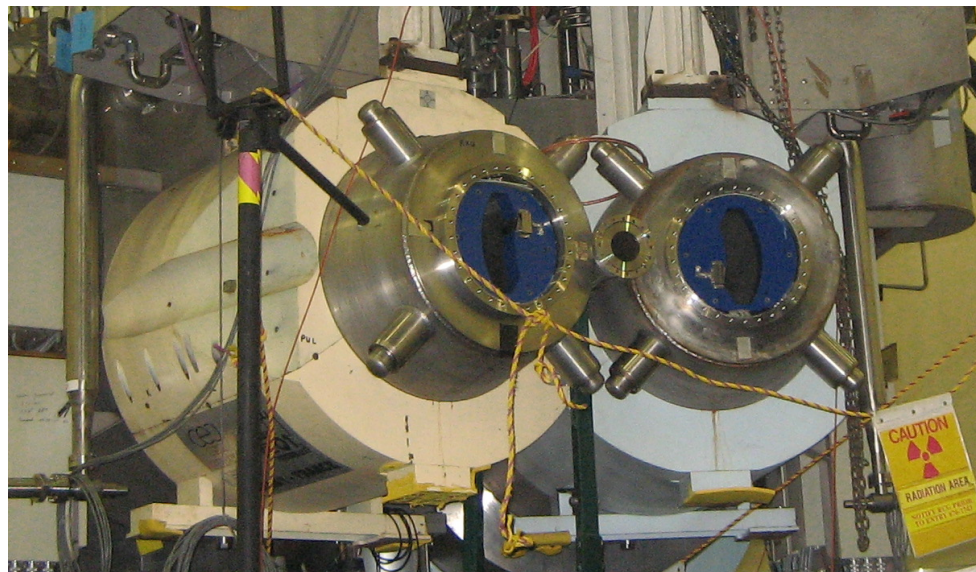
Primary goal: validate high-rate VDC, trigger, PID performance to address PAC 35 concerns

Also: Test target performance, alignment...

Target was delivered to JLab but not installed
(high radiation, manpower & time limitations)

Test Run: Differences from Full Run

- ◆ Used PREX target ladder (10% Pb target, thin Ta) and shorter optics target
- ◆ PREX collimators \Rightarrow reduced Q1 acceptance



- ◆ PREX septum configuration (removed coils, power supply limit) \Rightarrow max. spectrometer momentum = 1.16 GeV
- ◆ Improvised beamline with corrector magnets for running with parallel field in two sides of septum.

Test Run Timeline

Week 1: Installation of L-HRS detector components,
High-rate VDC tests

Week 2: Installation of R-HRS detector components,
Coincidence trigger electronics, DAQ testing
Commissioning of modified beamline

Week 3: High-rate tests of VDC (L-HRS) and particle ID
High-quality optics data for both left & right HRS
1.44 M true coincidence events for physics analysis
[J. Beacham's talk]

Conclusions

- APEX is ready to be first A' search experiment at JLab
- Well-optimized design probes cross-sections 30-100 times smaller than currently explored
- Test run demonstrated equipment performance

Outline of APEX Talks

- ◆ Septum & Radiation – *P. Brindza*
- ◆ Target – *P. Schuster*
- ◆ HRS parameters and optics – *J. Huang*

Coffee break

- ◆ HRS trigger and PID – *E. Jensen*
- ◆ HRS wire chamber tracking – *S. Riordan*
- ◆ Strategy for peak search, test-run sensitivity – *J. Beacham*
- ◆ Summary and plan of APEX – *P. Schuster*