

# Momentum transfer reconstruction for the P2 Experiment

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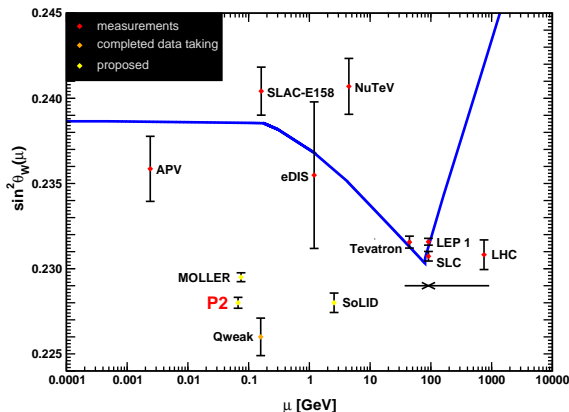
Cluster of Excellence Precision Physics,  
Fundamental Interactions and Structure of Matter

PRISMA

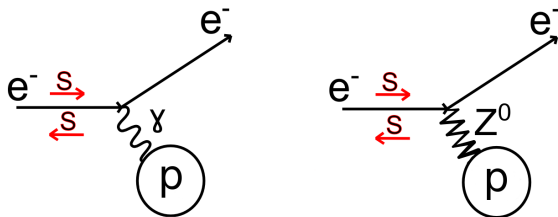


# Motivation for measuring $\theta_W$ at low $Q^2$

- The Weak Mixing angle is a fundamental parameter of theory of electroweak unification
- $\theta_W \approx 28.75^\circ$  with  $\sin^2(\theta_W) = g_e^2/g_w^2 \approx 0.2314$
- Precise determination of  $\sin^2(\theta_W)$  would verify SM or provide new physics
- Running of  $\sin^2(\theta_W)$  due to radiative corrections



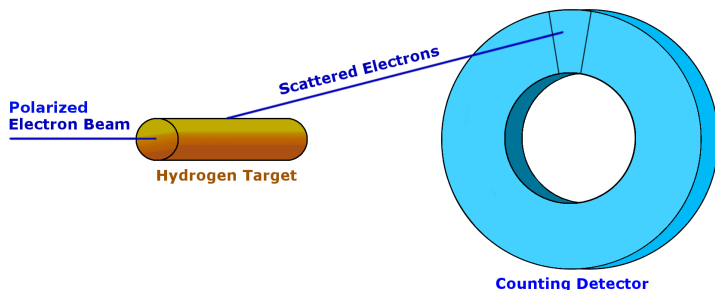
- P2 Experiment : Parity violating  $e^-$  scattering



- Scattering of longitudinally polarized electrons on a proton target.
- EM-cross section dominates:  $\sigma_\gamma \gg \sigma_Z$ .
- $Z^0$  cross section depends on helicity of electron:  $\sigma_Z^R \neq \sigma_Z^L$ .
- Parity-violating asymmetry:

$$A^{\text{PV}} = \frac{\sigma^L - \sigma^R}{\sigma^L + \sigma^R} = \frac{G_F Q^2}{4\pi\alpha\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left( \underbrace{1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W}_{Q_W(p)} + F(Q^2) \right)$$

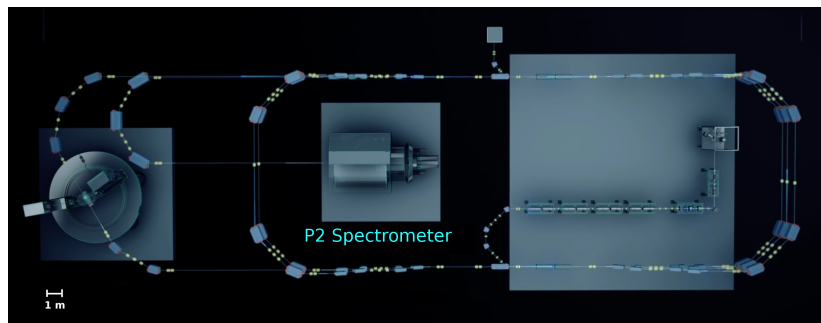
Choice of energy and scattering angle to minimize  $\Delta \sin^2(\theta_W)$ :



Beam	:	$E_{\text{beam}} = 155 \text{ MeV}, \quad I_{\text{beam}} = 150 \mu\text{A} = 10^{15} e^- / \text{s},$
Target	:	$60 \text{ cm liquid hydrogen}, \quad L = 2.4 \cdot 10^{39} \text{s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}$
Experiment	:	$10^{11} \text{ scattered electrons / sec for } 10000 \text{ h}$
Asymmetry	:	$A_{PV} = 39 \text{ ppb}, \quad \Delta A_{PV} = 0.56 \text{ ppb} = 1.4\%$

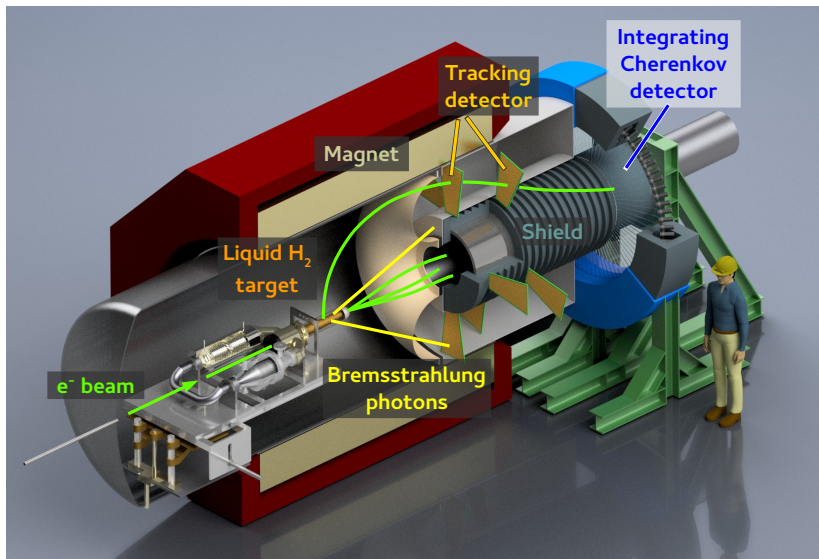
Weak mixing angle :	$\Delta \sin^2(\theta_W) = 0.14\%$
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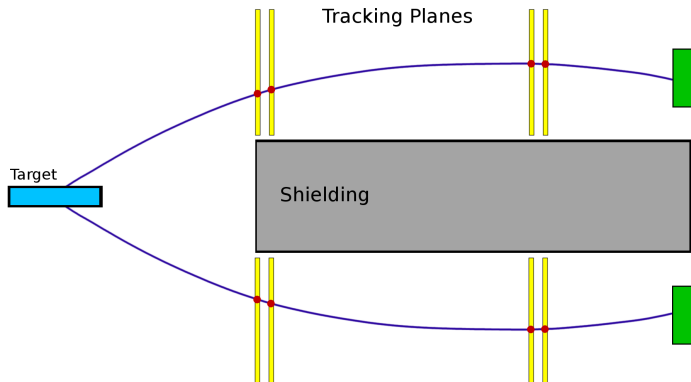
A new accelerator is being built in Mainz which will allow a next generation parity violation experiment



- High Intensity , 85% polarisation with 1 kHz helicity switching
- High stability of position, energy and intensity to minimize error of  $A^{PV}$

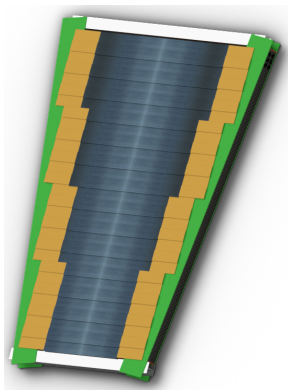
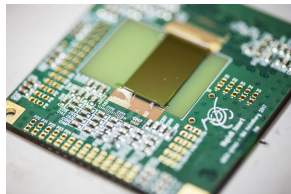
- Magnetic field of solenoid bends electrons around a lead shield which protects the counting detector from background:





- Four tracking planes inside the magnet
- Tracking planes partially not shielded from photons
- No full azimuthal coverage necessary, very high electron rates

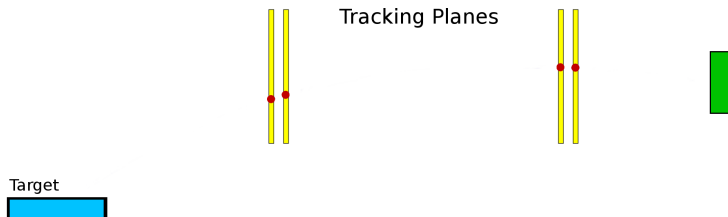
- MuPix chips  
(HV-MAPS, designed for Mu3e Experiment)
- Pixel size  $80 \times 80 \mu\text{m}$ , chip size  $2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$
- Only  $50 \mu\text{m}$  thickness, fast response



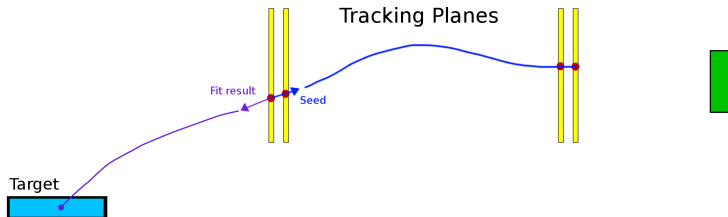
- 8 modules covering large area ( $15^\circ$  each)
- Double layers of  $>300$  MuPix chips
- Operation in high background environment
- Cooling (gaseous helium) required



- Track finding (next talk) and track fitting problem
- Reconstruct track from one hit in each detection plane
- Inhomogeneous magnetic field and helium gas between planes
- Energy loss and scattering in planes

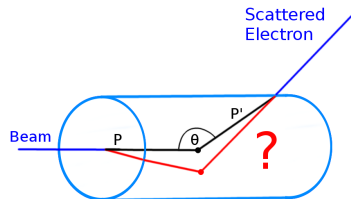


- Approximate seed momentum on the first plane
- Propagate seed momentum (Runge-Kutta-Nystroem)
- Calculate Jacobian matrix for the propagation (Bugge-Myrheim)
- Fit by minimizing the  $\chi^2$  (General Broken Lines , GBL)



Momentum transfer requires the kinematics of the event

$$Q^2 = 4 \cdot P \cdot P' \cdot \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

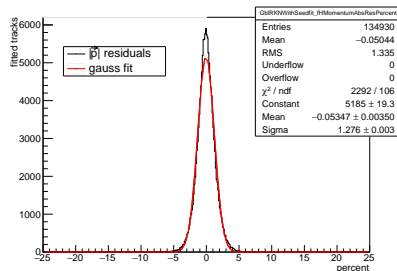
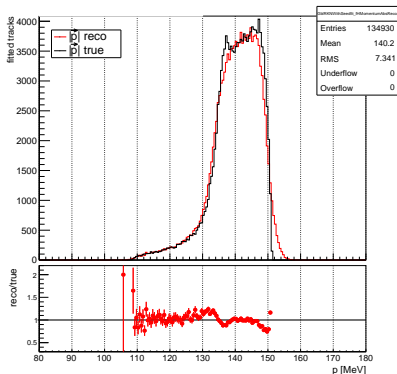


- Need to estimate  $P, P', \theta$
- Propagate fit result back to the target
- Estimate vertex as point of closest approach to target center
- Energy loss in target before and after scattering

Reconstruction of momentum magnitude from Geant4 simulation:

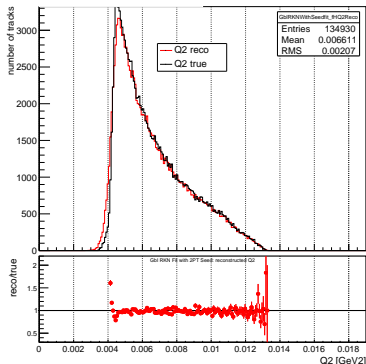
$P_{reco}$  and  $P_{true}$  :

$$\frac{P_{reco} - P_{true}}{P_{true}} :$$

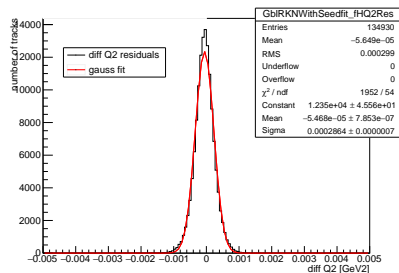


## Reconstructed $Q^2$

Gbl RKN Fit with 2PT Seed: reconstructed  $Q^2$



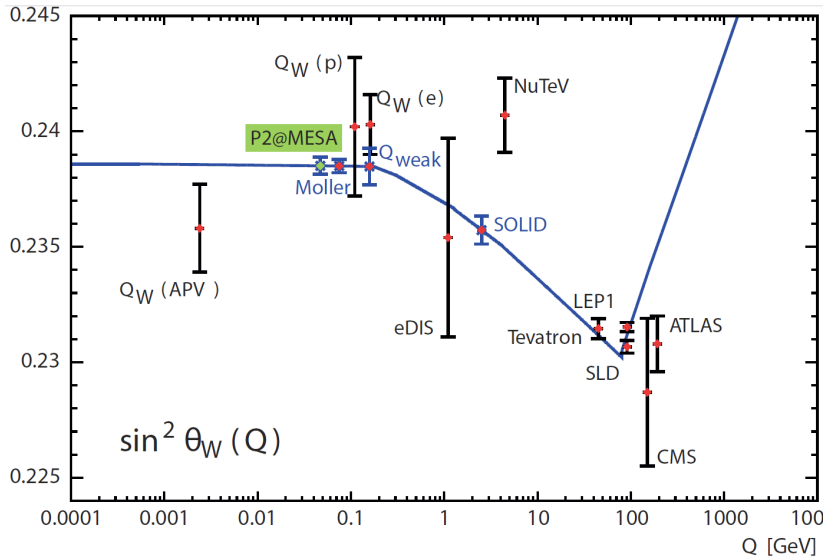
## Reconstructed $Q^2$ Residual

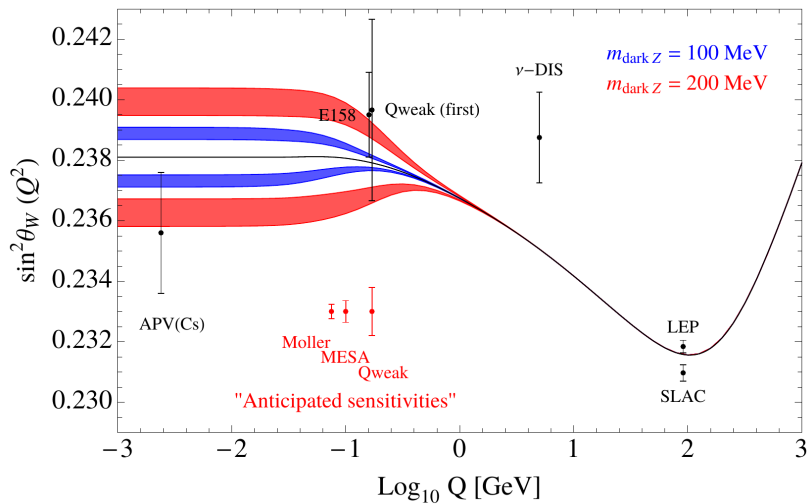


- Get reconstruction quality by comparing with Monte-Carlo simulation value
- Residual width of 0.00028 GeV<sup>2</sup>/c<sup>2</sup> is an average resolution of 4.2%.

- The P2 Experiment is planning a measurement of  $\sin^2(\theta_W)$  with 0.13% precision
- A new accelerator will be built to make it possible
- The P2 Spectrometer will measure  $A_{PV}$  of 100 GHz elastically scattered electrons on liquid hydrogen
- Silicon pixel tracking planes will measure average  $Q^2$

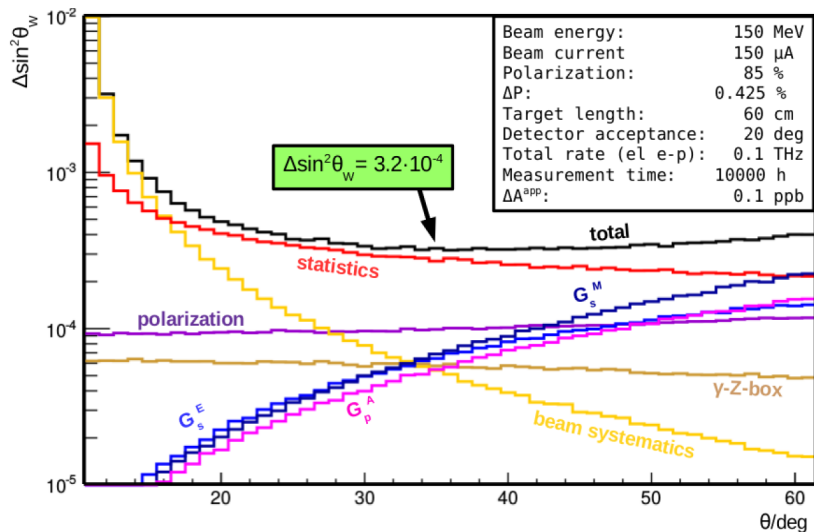








# Backup: $\Delta \sin^2(\theta_W)$ optimization



## MESA lattice in new hall at Institut für Kernphysik, Uni-Mainz

