High-Accuracy 5-MeV Mott Polarimetry at the CEBAF Injector

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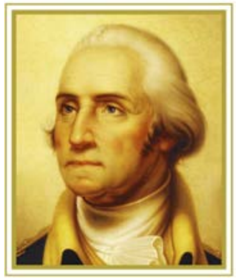
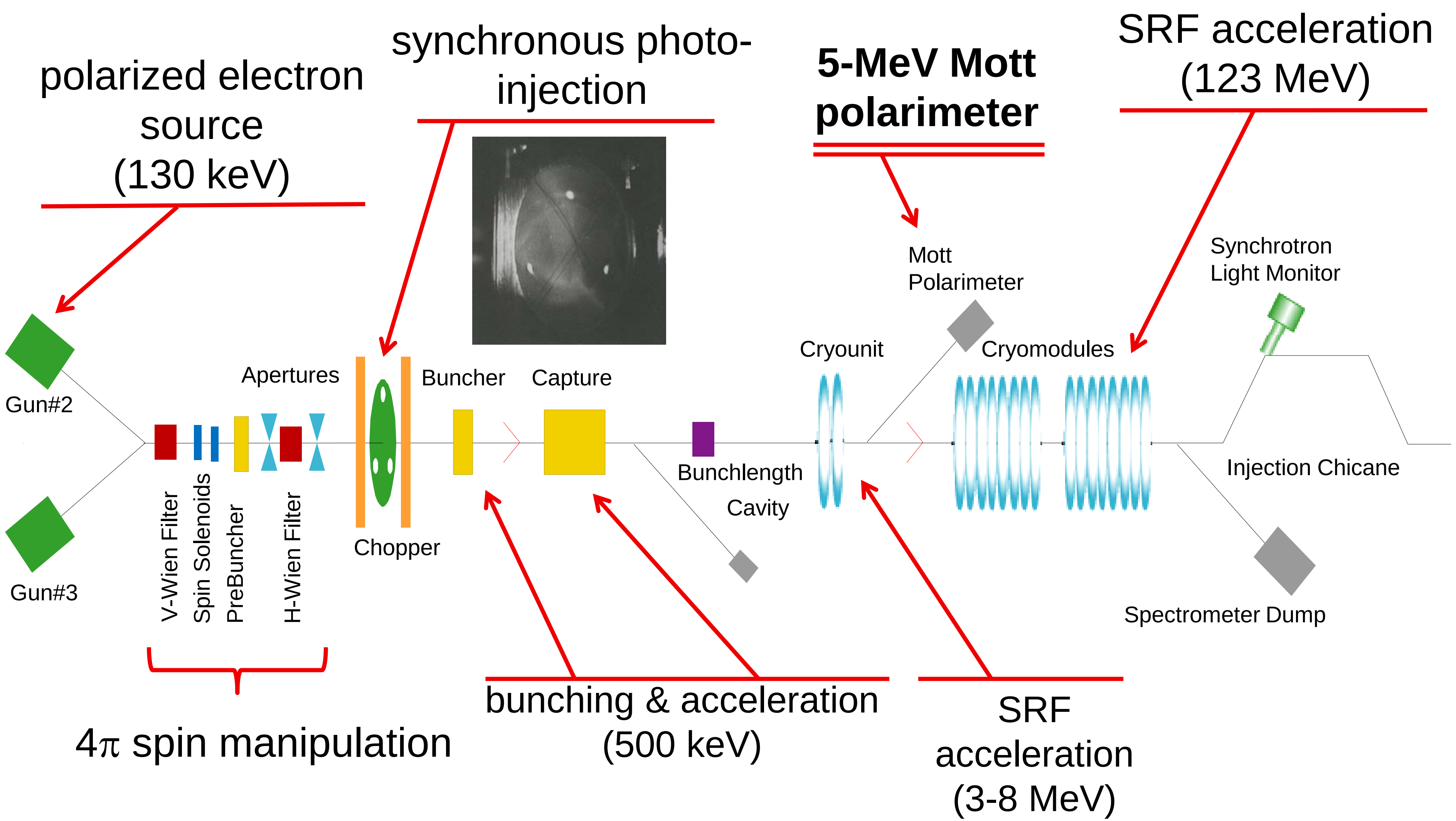


CEBAF Polarized Electron Injector



High-Energy Polarimetry in the Jlab Experimental Halls (2020)

Hall A

Compton: ~ 1%

Møller: ~1.8%

Hall B

Møller: ~2.5%

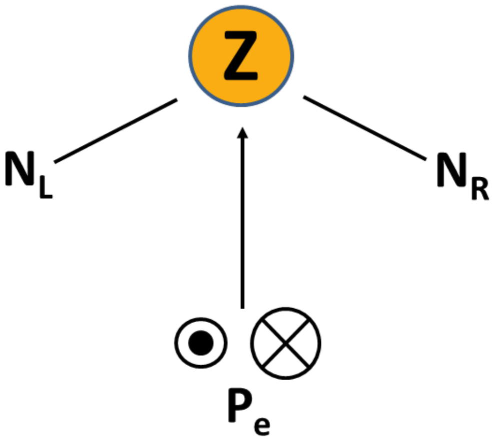
Hall C

Compton:~0.6

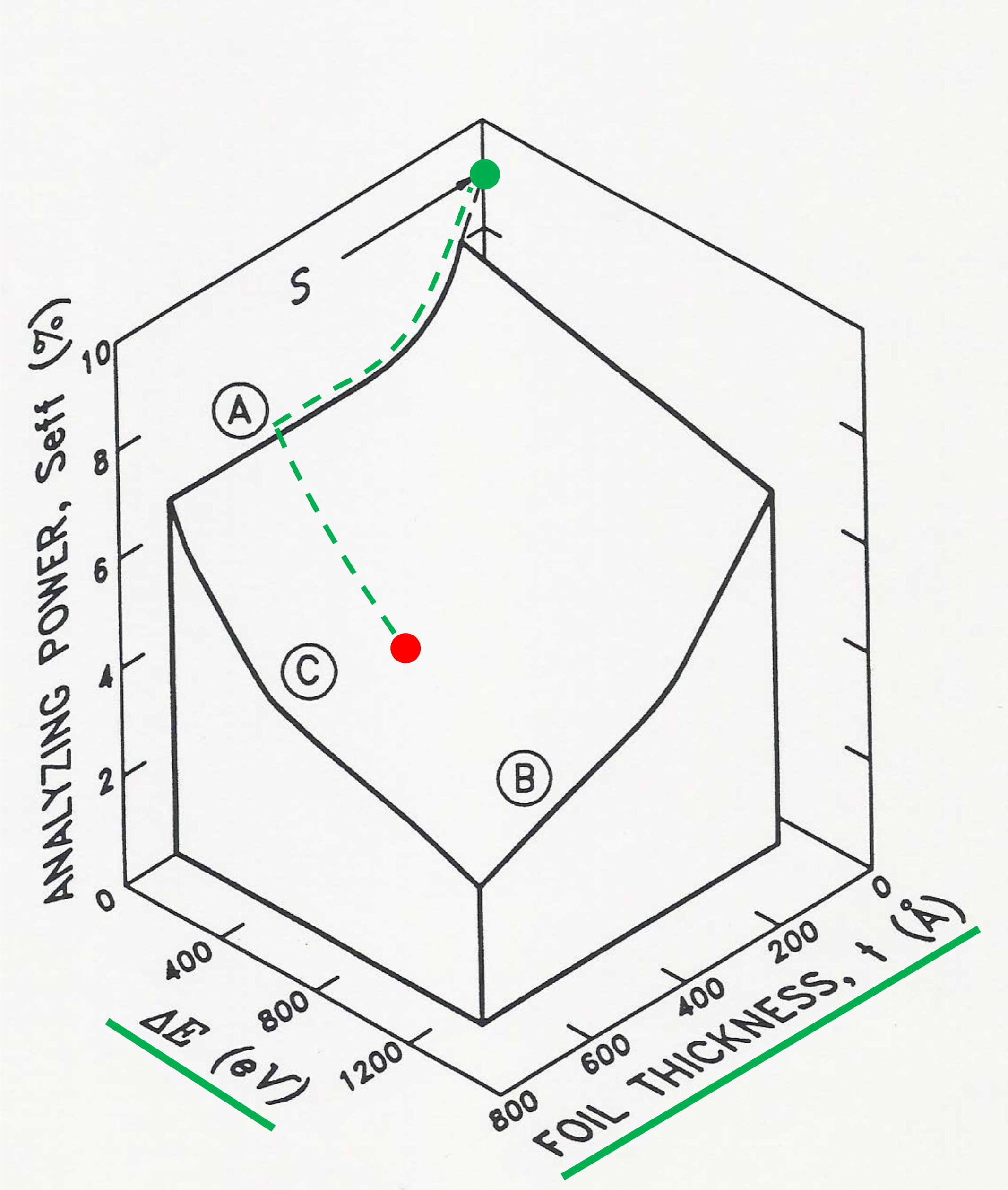
Møller: ~0.8%

¡Møller, PVDIS need polarimetry with an *accuracy* better than 0.5%! This will lab-wide polarimeter upgrades and a 2nd SPIN DANCE

The Ascent to A_{TRUE}

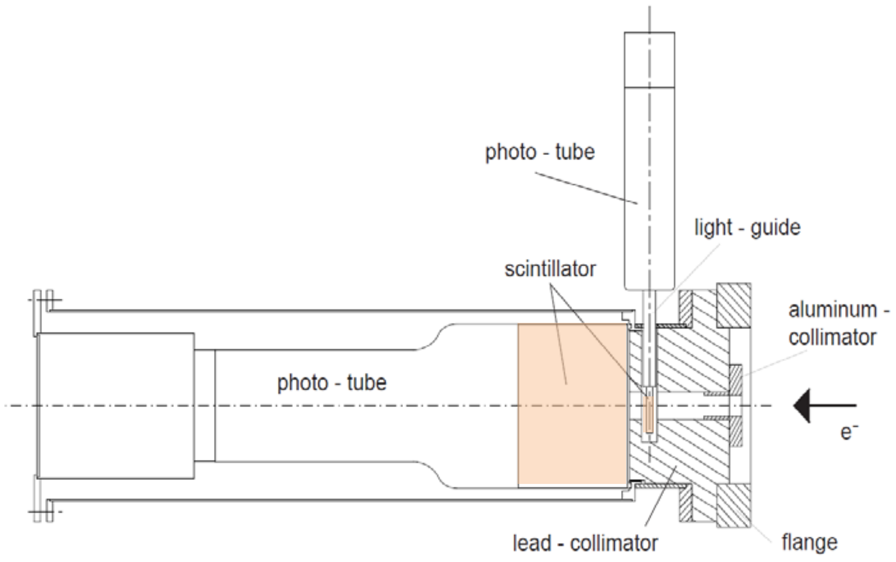


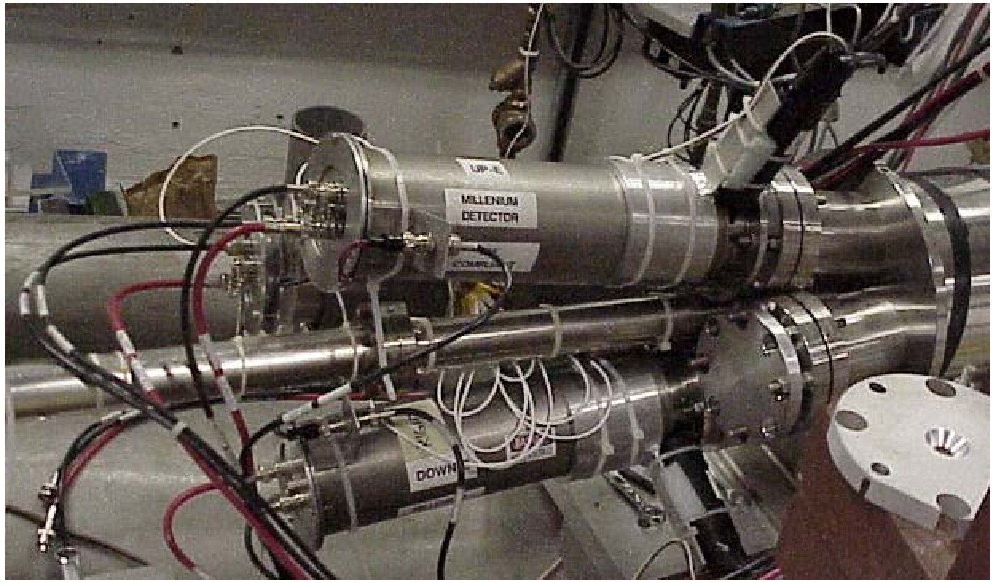
$$A = \frac{N_R - N_L}{N_R + N_L} = S_{eff} P_e$$

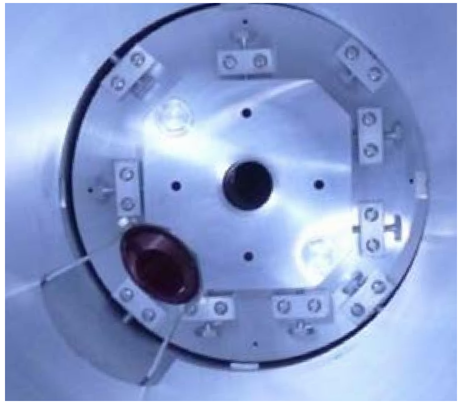


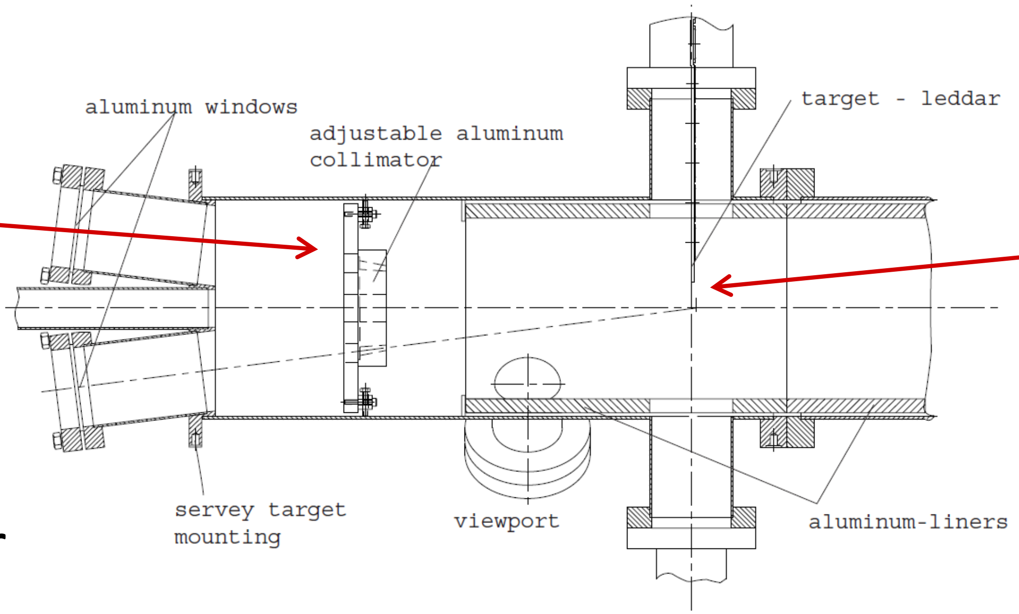
- S = the "Sherman Function"
- Calculate for elastic scattering from single atoms
- The Sherman function is calculated assuming elastic scattering from single atoms.
- As the incident energy increases, the surface of the "effective Sherman function", S_{eff}, flattens out

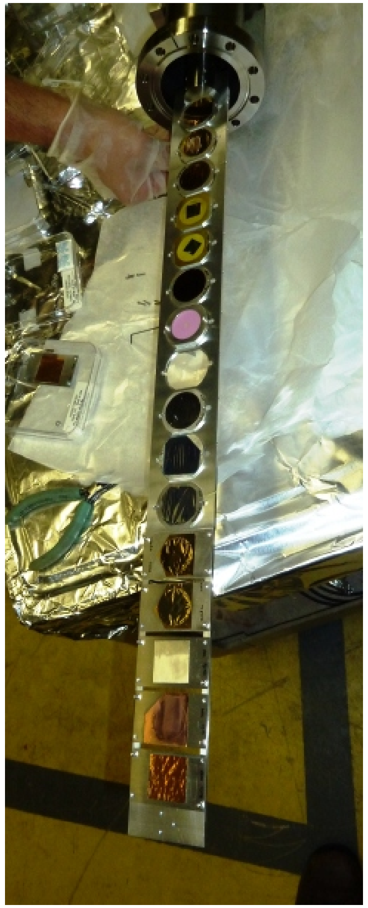
The CEBAF 5-MeV Mott Polarimeter







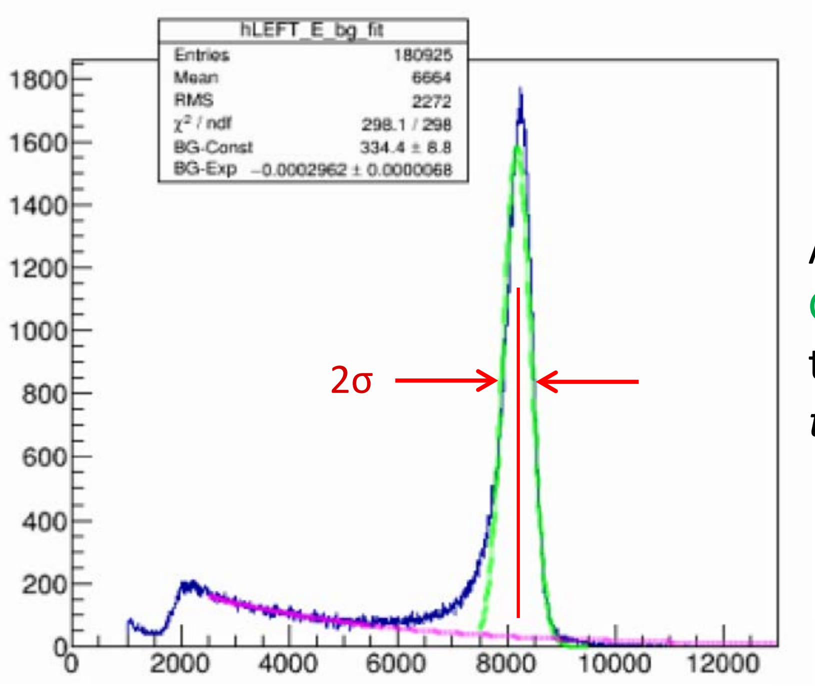




$\theta = 172.6°$

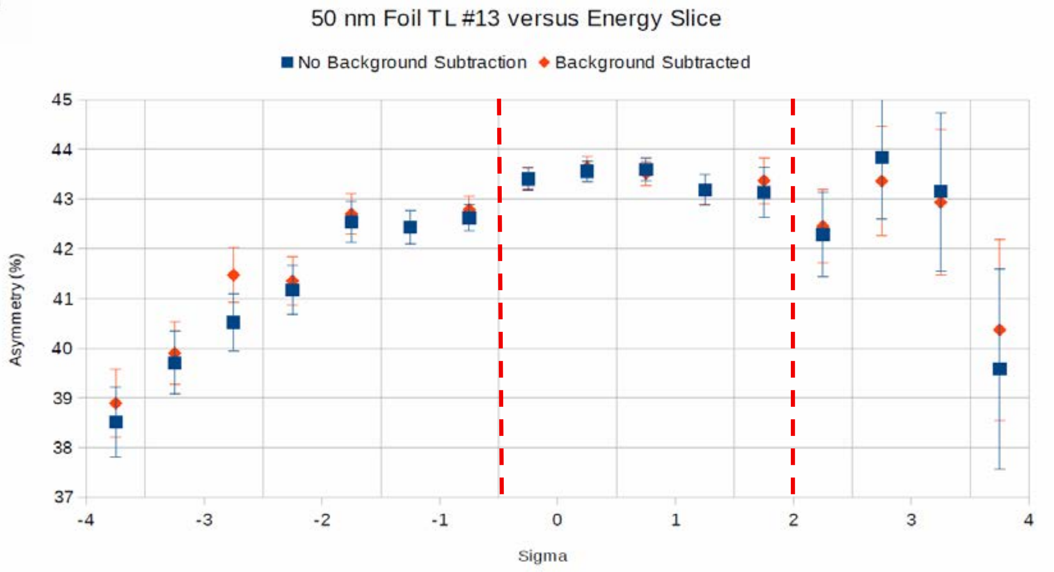
$\Omega = 0.18$ msr

Pulse-Height Analysis & Energy Resolution



After time-of-flight cuts, the Gaussian fit (green) is made after the exponential quasi-inelastic tail is *temporarily* subtracted.

Pulse-height cuts made between - 0.5σ and +2.0 σ

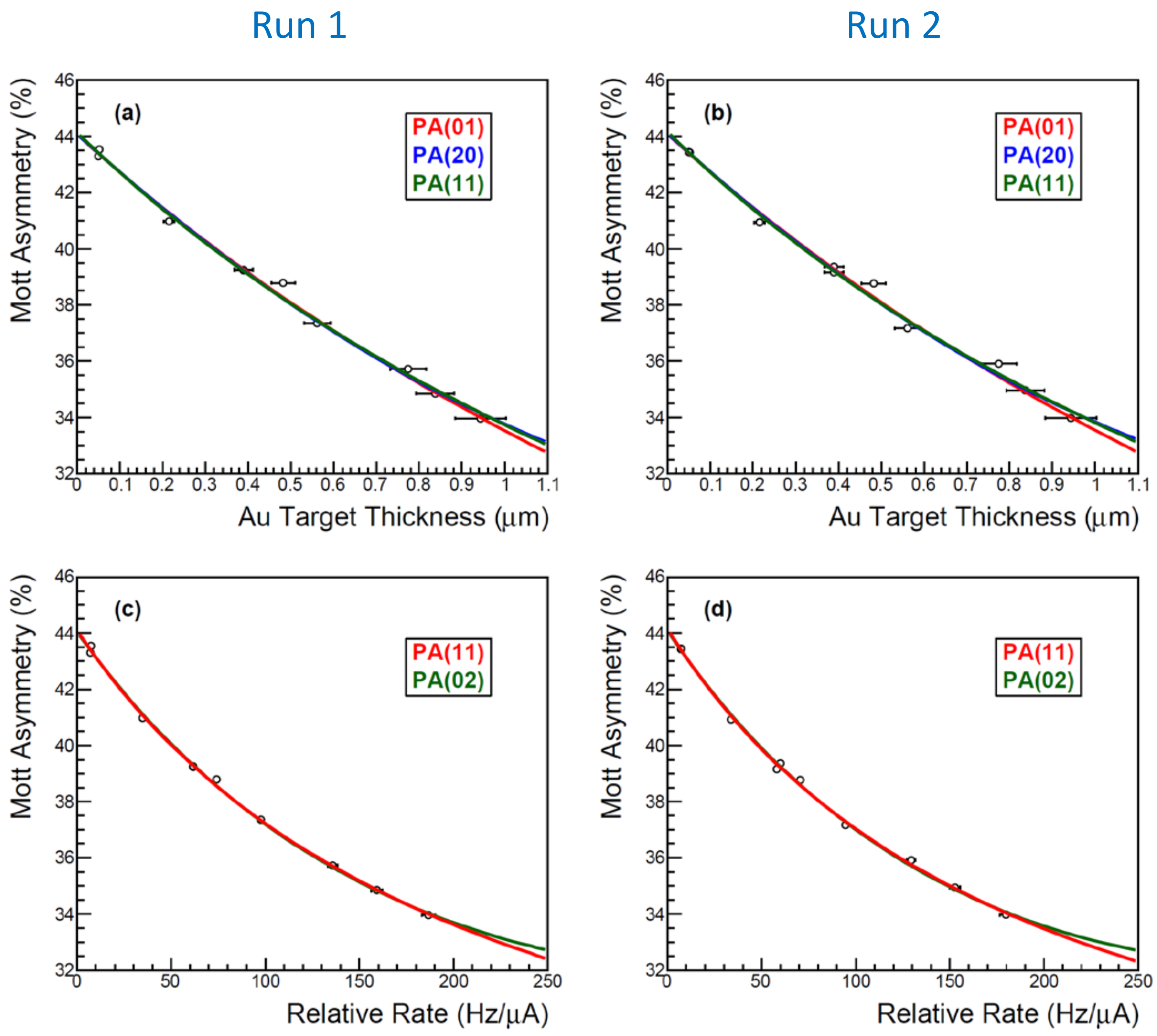


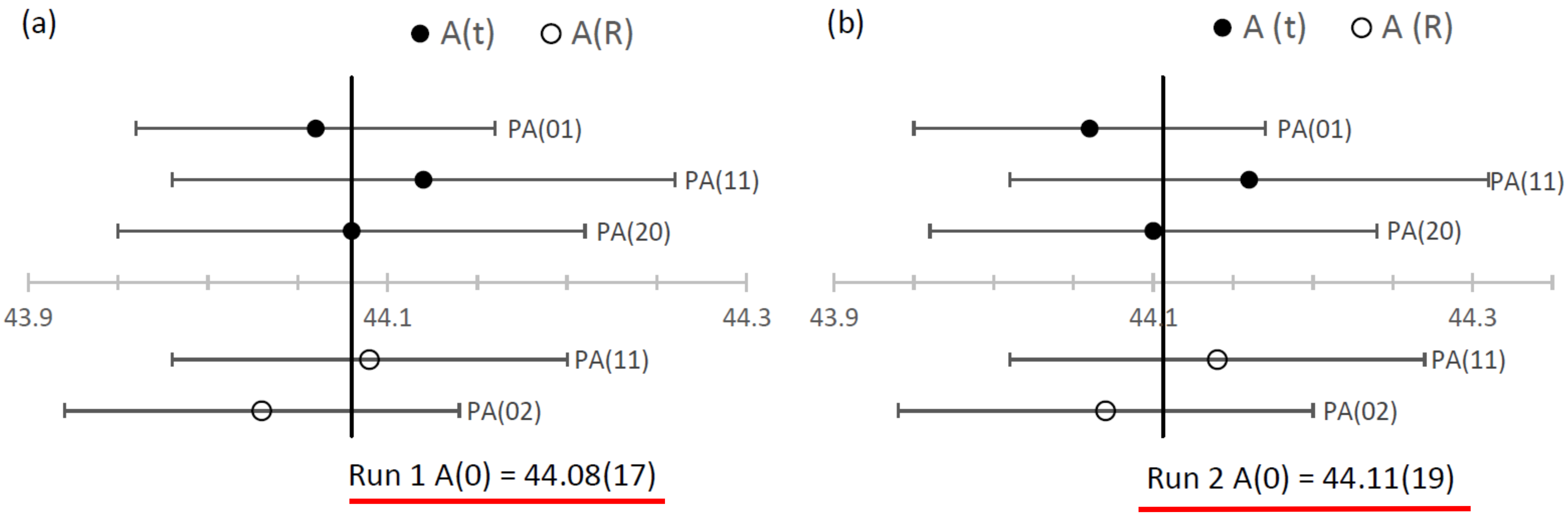
Extrapolation to Single-Atom Scattering

- In parallel with GEANT modeling, we explored multiple fitting functions (see Fletcher et al. PRA **34**, 911 (1986)
- Try both A(t) and A(R)
- Use the method of Pade approximates (suggested by D. Higinbotham):

$$A = A(0)\frac{(1 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + a_3 t^3 + \cdots\cdots + a_m t^m)}{1 + b_1 t + b_2 t^2 + b_3 t^3 + \cdots\cdots + b_n t^n}$$ or (n,m),

- Previous Mott scattering zero-thickness extrapolations have considered forms (1,0), (0,1), (1,1), (0,2), (2,0), and (∞,0)
- Reject fits based on poor reduced chi-squared values and the outcomes of F-tests
- Expand statistical uncertainty to include all reasonable fits





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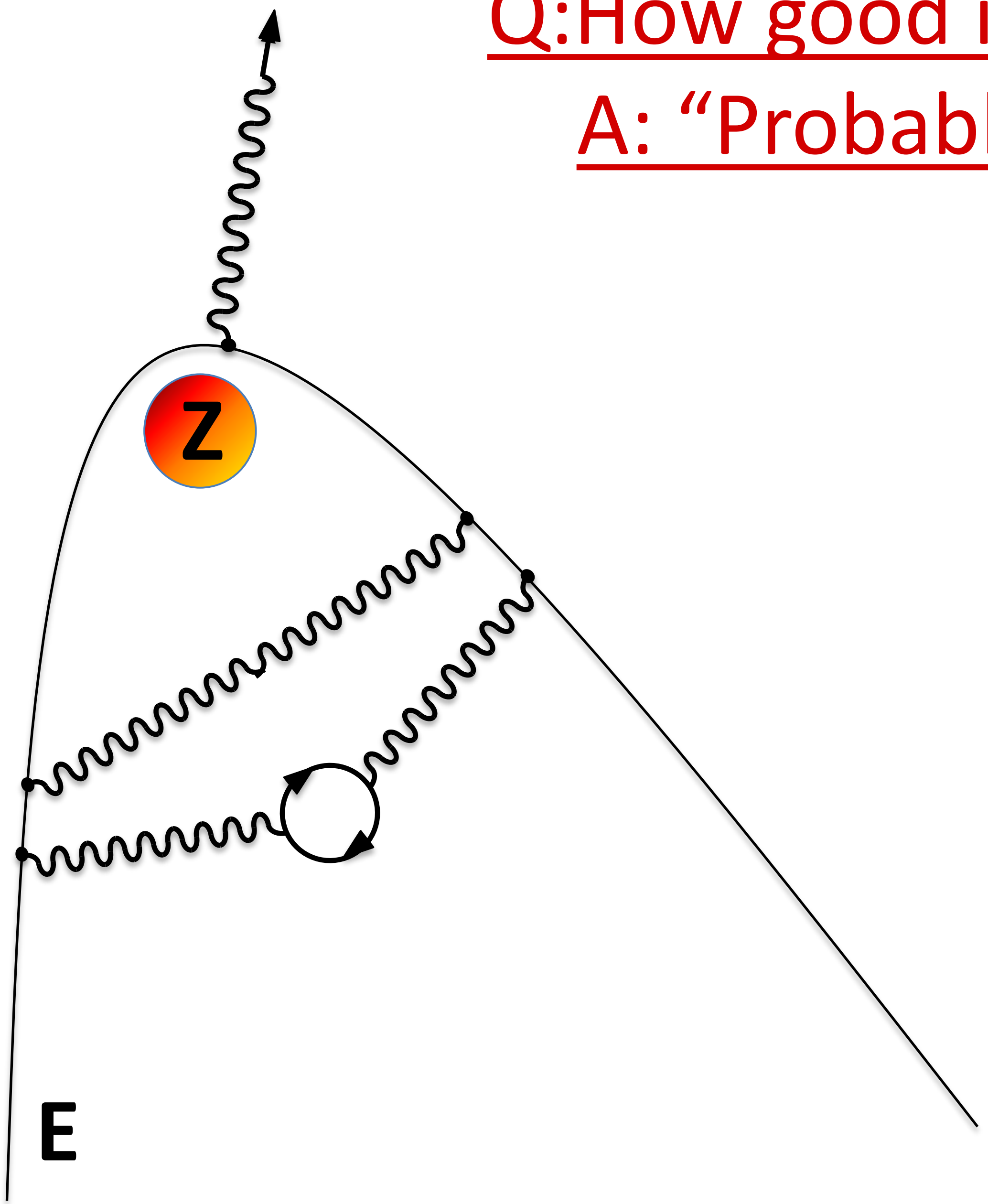
Error Budget and Result

TABLE III. Uncertainty budget for the 5 MeV Mott polarimeter.

Contribution to the total uncertainty	Value
Theoretical Sherman function	0.50%
Target thickness extrapolation	0.25%
Systematic uncertainties	0.24%
Energy cut (0.10%)	
Laser polarization (0.10%)	
Scattering angle and beam energy (0.20%)	
Total	0.61%

Q:How good is the theory for S?

A: “Probably about 0.5%...”

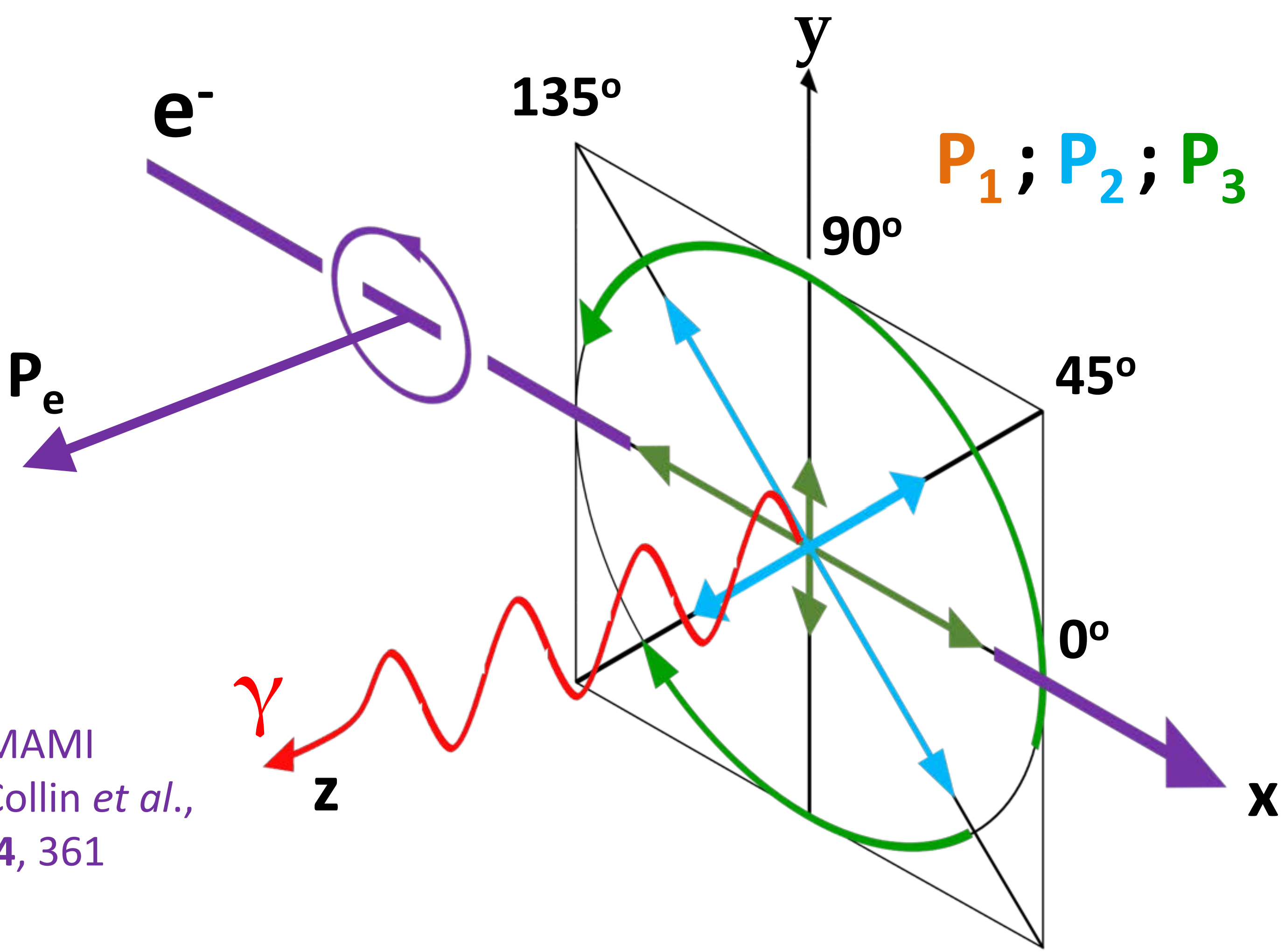


- QED effects (vacuum polarization, self-energy) and bremsstrahlung, which are just starting to become important at 5 MeV, lead to some uncertainty in S, although the *cognoscenti* are “pretty sure” that the effects of vacuum polarization offset those of self energy. (There is some circumstantial experimental evidence to support this.) The effect of bremsstrahlung has not yet been quantified.

- With Mott precision of < 0.5%, we can test theory indirectly by comparing experimental results with the predictions of theory for the Z- and E-dependence of S.

- New regime for tests of QED

Acurate Electron Spin Optical Polarimetry (AESOP)



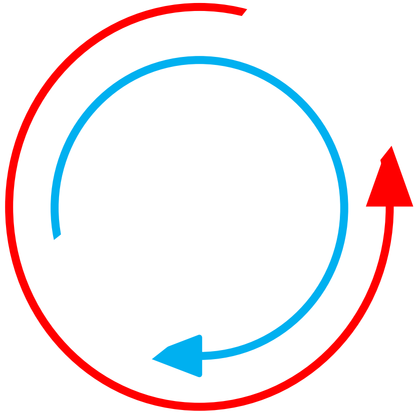
See also MAMI POLO: B.Collin *et al.*, NIM A **534**, 361 (2004)

$$e^-(20eV) + Ar\left(3p^6(^1S_0)\right) \rightarrow Ar\left(3p^5 4p(^3D_3)\right) \rightarrow Ar\left(3p^5 4s(^3P_2)\right) + \gamma(811nm)$$

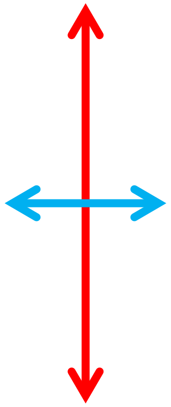
The General Electron Optical Polarimeter Equation

$$P_e = \frac{P_3}{[a + bP_1]}$$

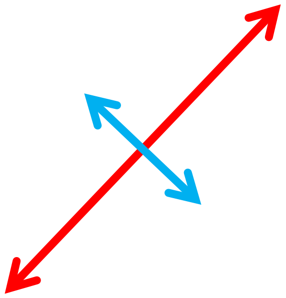
NB – a,b, exactly computable



P_3 → Electron polarization in the direction of the emission direction



P_1 → Analyzing Power



P_2 → Validity of the kinematic assumptions

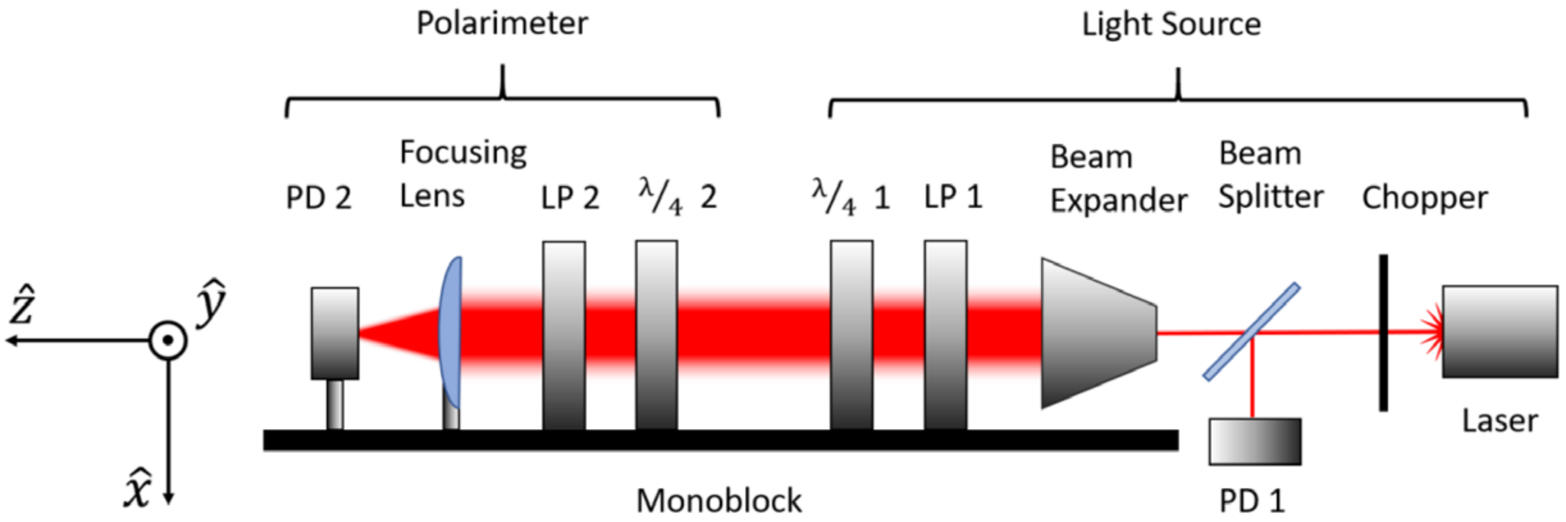
Mott Calibration

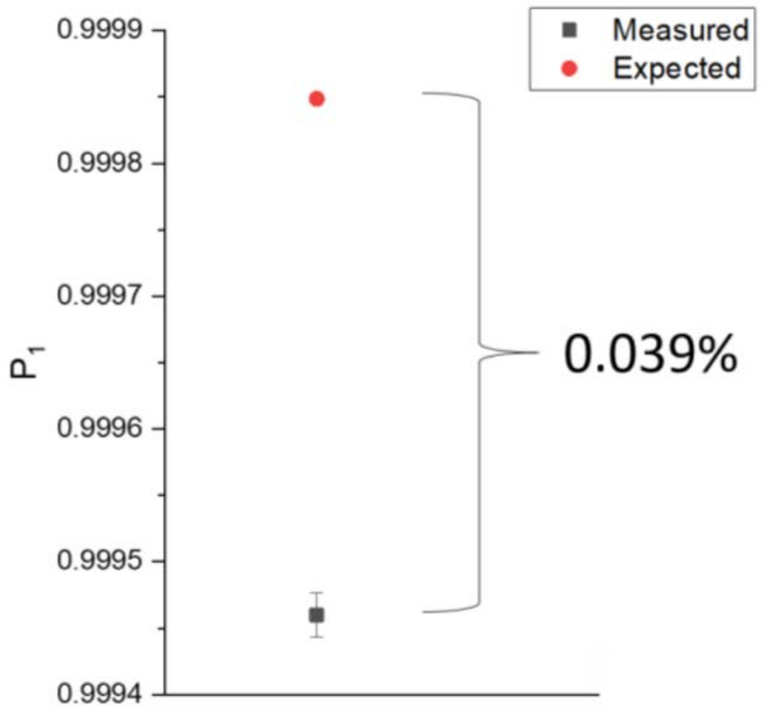
- Goal: A 0.4% calibration with the 0.3% precision - now demonstrated - would give give an *accuracy* of 0.5%

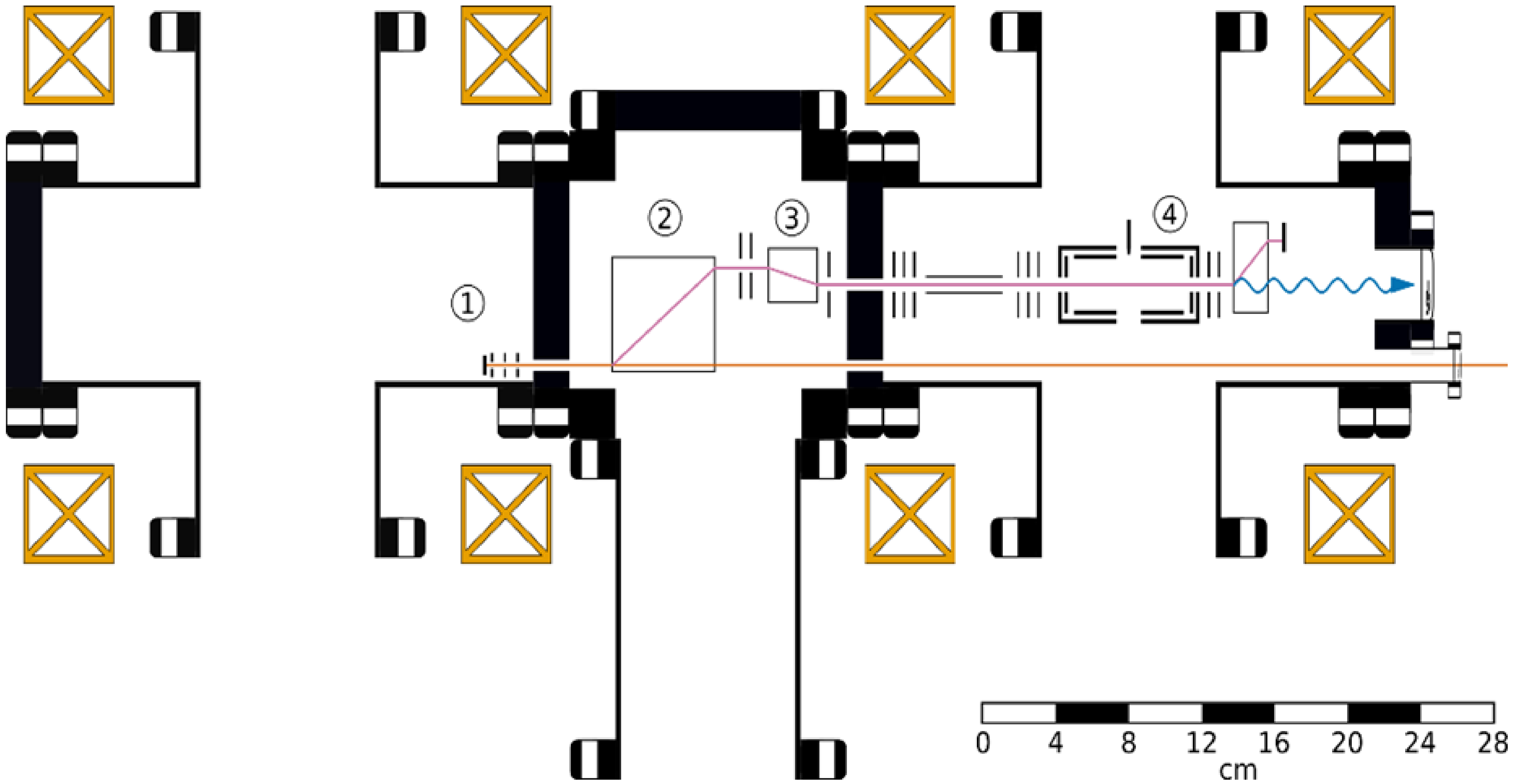
- This would also allow direct checks of the theoretical Sherman function calculations; tests of QED in a new energy regime

AESOP Optical Polarimeter Tests

K.W. Trantham, K.D. Foreman, and T.J. Gay, “Demonstration of vacuum strain effects on a light collection lens used in optical polarimetry” Appl. Opt. **59**, 2715 (2020).

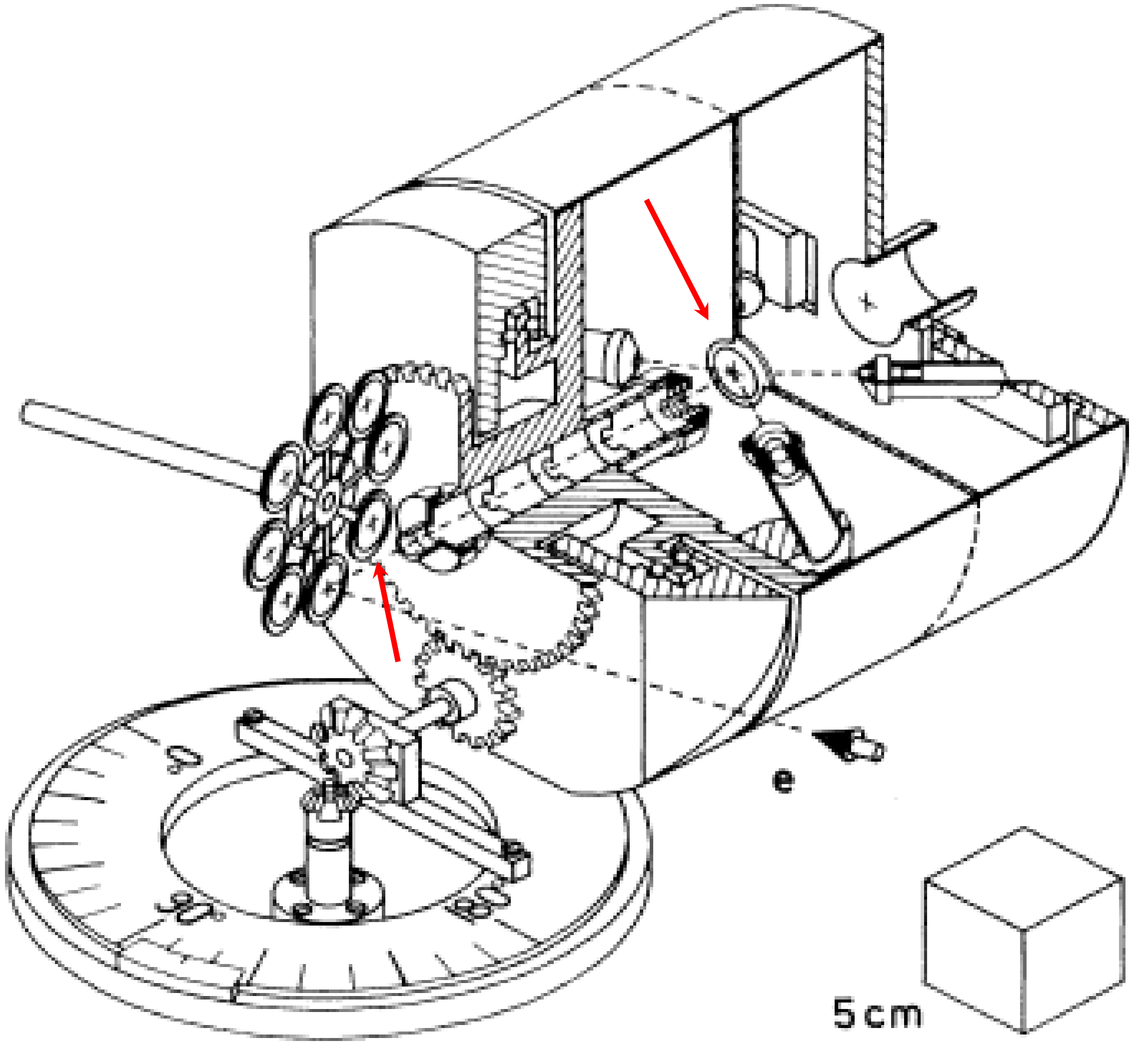


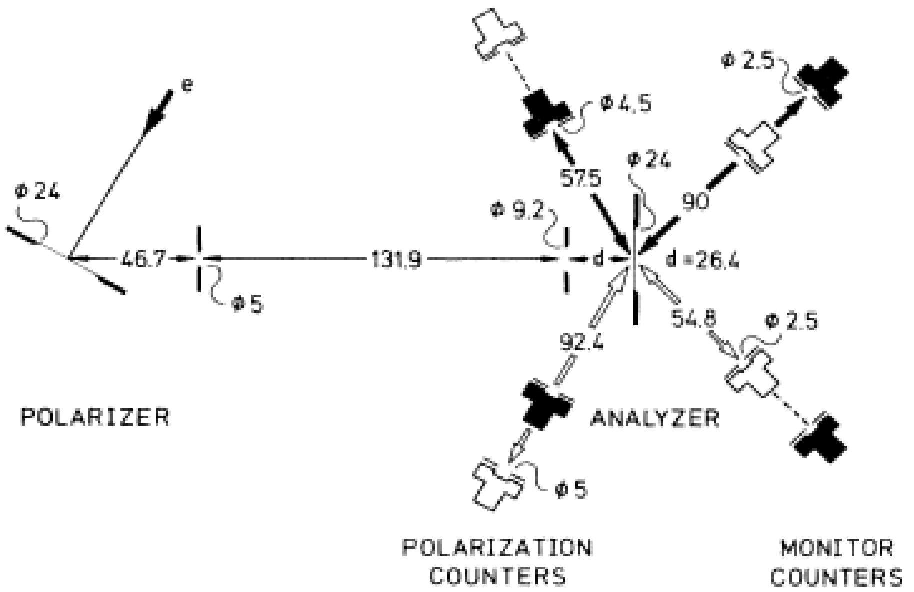




Scale drawing of the combined GaAs/trochoidal monochromator AESOP prototype showing: (1) GaAs photocathode (source of polarized electrons); (2) trochoidal deflector and (3) trochoidal monochromator; (4) target cell with optical 2-axis access.

Double Scattering Calibrations – see the next talk!





A. Gellrich u J.Keβler, Phys. Rev. A **43**, 204 (1991)

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