

**JLAB12 Collaboration Meeting
Rome, October 18-19**

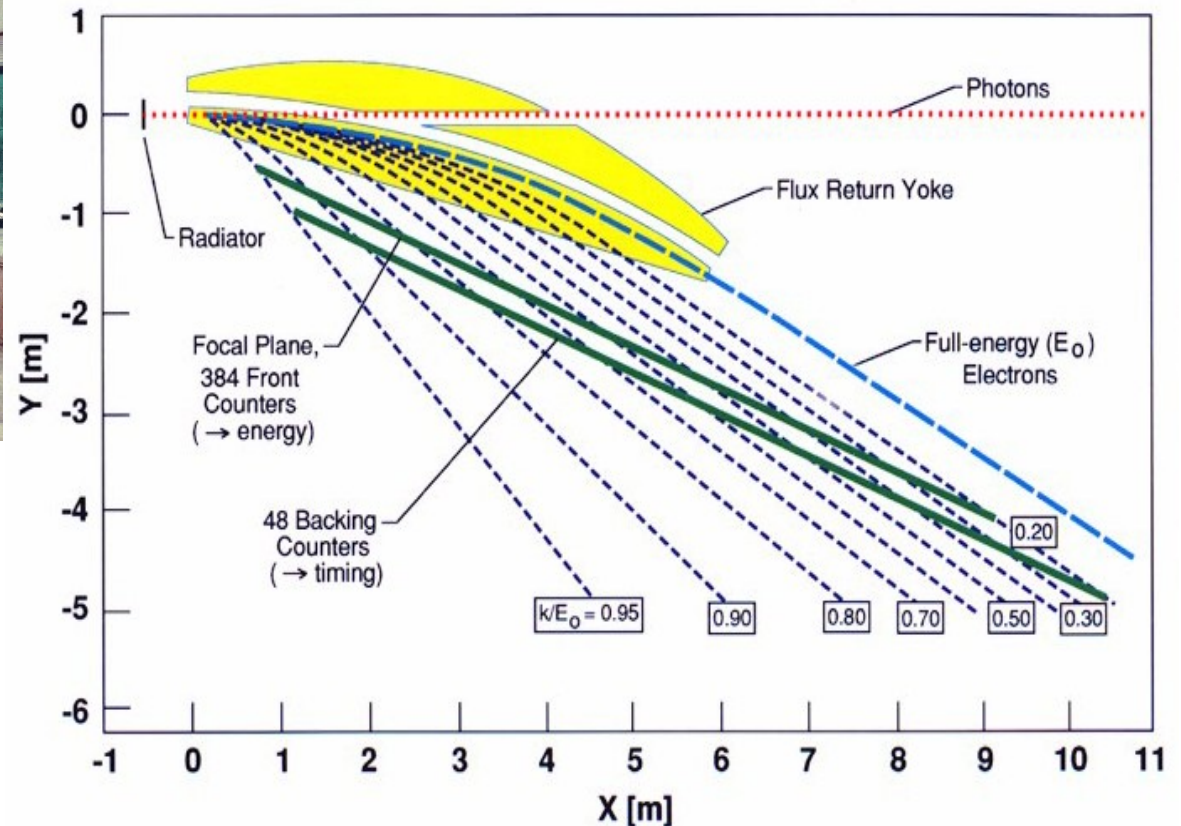
***A Forward Photon Tagging Facility
for CLAS12***

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Genova - Italy

The Hall-B photon tagger



- Gold and diamond radiator for In/Coherent Bremsstrahlung
- Energy coverage: 0.2-0.95 E_0
- Efficiency $\sim 80\%$
- Energy Resolution $\sim 10^{-3}$
- Timing Resolution ~ 100 ps



The existing dipole magnet is unable to deflect the 11 GeV primary beam on the existing beam-dump

The existing PHOTON TAGGER will be available for energies up to $E_\gamma \sim 6.1$ GeV

Options for $E_\gamma > 6$ GeV?

Why photoproduction?

Physics motivations

Meson spectroscopy

Standard PWA on H target

Spectroscopy on He4 and other gas targets

Hadron spectroscopy

Heavy mass baryon resonances (Cascades)

double-strangeness sets a higher mass

small width helps to detect and study excited states

Compton scattering

Meson polarizabilities

J/Ψ production close threshold and on nuclear targets

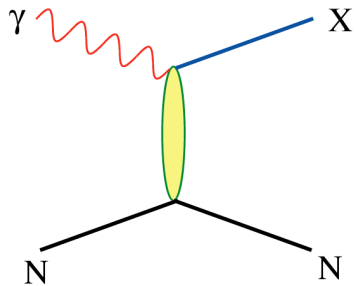
Large $-t$ physics

.....

Photoproduction experiments at JLab-12GeV

★ The photon beam

- With a 11-12 GeV electron beam only few choices:
 - 1) Bremsstrahlung
 - 2) Quasi-real electro-production
- **Tagger** (initial photon energy) is required to add 'production' information to decay
- **Linear polarization** is useful to simplify the PWA and essential to isolate the nature of the t-channel exchange

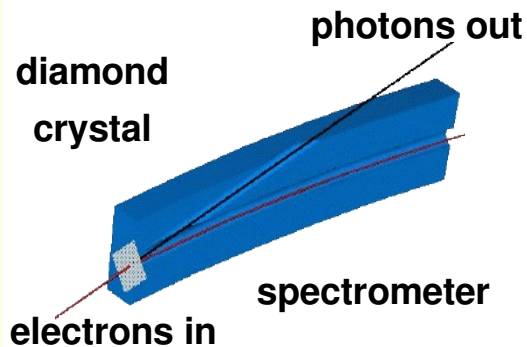


- ★ Essential to isolate production mechanisms (M)
- ★ Polarization acts as a J^{PC} filter if M is known
- ★ Linear polarization separates natural and unnatural parity exchange

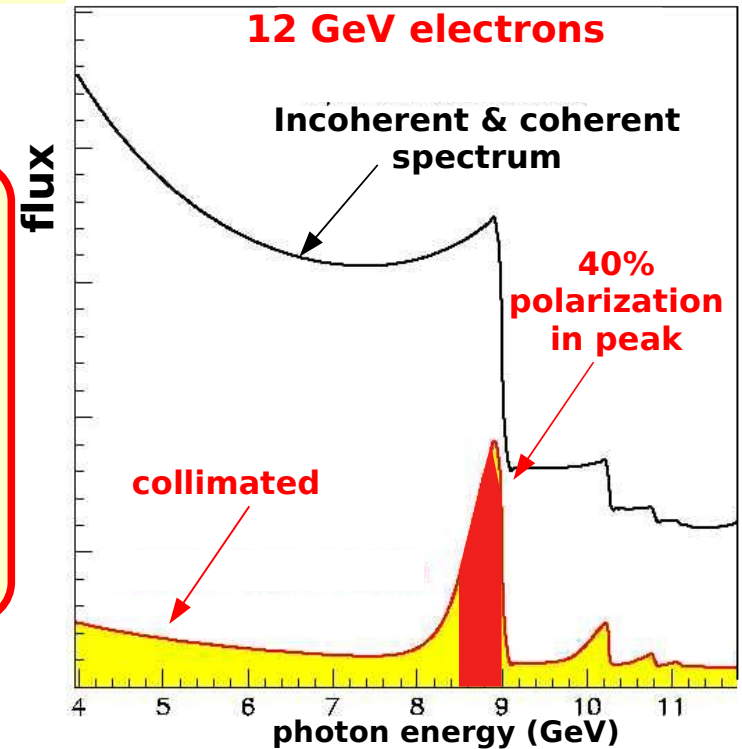
Hall-D and Hall-B will host real photon beam!

Meson spectroscopy with photons at JLab-12GeV

Coherent tagged Bremsstrahlung Hall-D



- Performance**
- ★ $(.5-.95) E_{\text{beam}} \rightarrow 6 < E_{\gamma} < 11 \text{ GeV}$
(10MeV resolution)
 - ★ Photon Flux $\sim 10^7 - 10^8 \text{ } \gamma/\text{s}$
 - ★ 30cm LH target \rightarrow
 $L \sim 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
 - ★ Linear polarization
 $\sim 50\% - 15\%$ (collective)



Quasi-real electroproduction at very Low Q^2 Hall-B

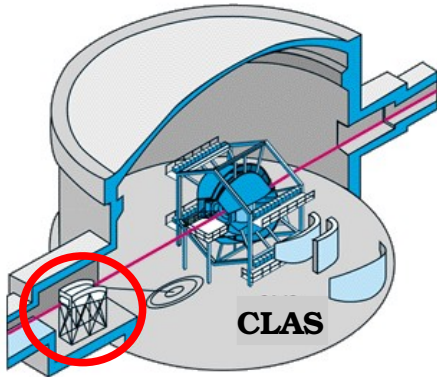
$E_{\text{scattered}}$	1 - 4 GeV
θ	$0.5^\circ - 1.2^\circ$
ϕ	$0^\circ - 360^\circ$
ν	7 - 10 GeV
Q^2	0.003 - 0.029 GeV^2
W	3.9 - 4.6 GeV
x_{Bj}	0.0001 - 0.002

- Performance**
- ★ $7 < E_{\gamma} < 10 \text{ GeV}$
 - ★ 5cm LH target $\rightarrow L \sim 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
 - ★ Linear polarization $\sim 65\% - 20\%$ (individual)
 - ★ Capability of forward tagging (electron detection)

Real and quasi-real photon beams at JLab-12GeV

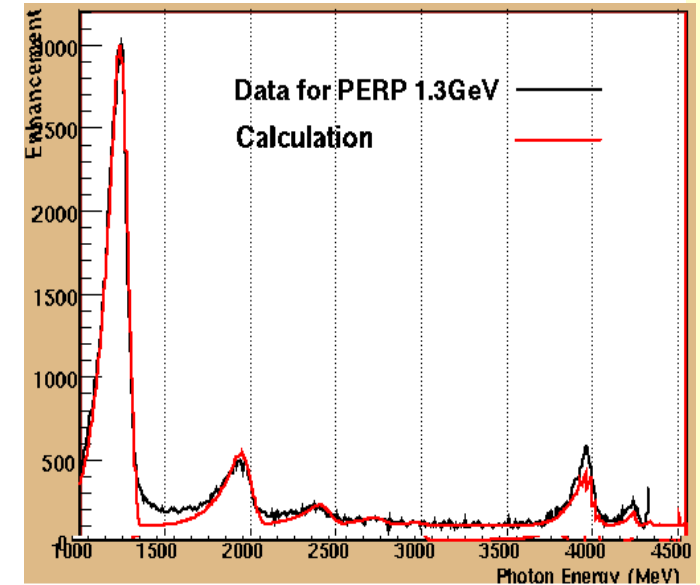
Coherent tagged Bremsstrahlung: well established technique

↪ Hall-B real Bremsstrahlung Photon Tagger



Performance

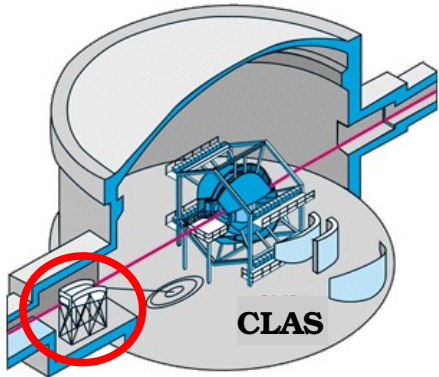
- ★ $E_\gamma = 0.8 - 5.4 \text{ GeV}$ (20% - 95% E_{beam})
- ★ $\Delta E_\gamma / E_\gamma \sim 10^{-3}$ $\Delta t \sim 200 \text{ ps}$
- ★ Linearly polarized photons (coherent Bremsstrahlung)



Real and quasi-real photon beams at JLab-12GeV

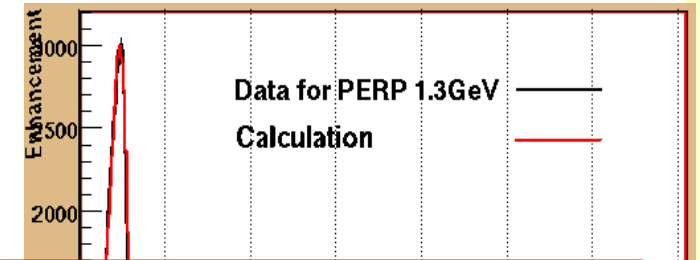
Coherent tagged Bremsstrahlung: well established technique

Hall-B real Bremsstrahlung Photon Tagger



Performance

- ★ $E_\gamma = 0.8-5.4$ GeV (20% - 95% E_{beam})
- ★ $\Delta E_\gamma/E_\gamma \sim 10^{-3}$ $\Delta t \sim$
- ★ Linearly polarized (coherent Brems)

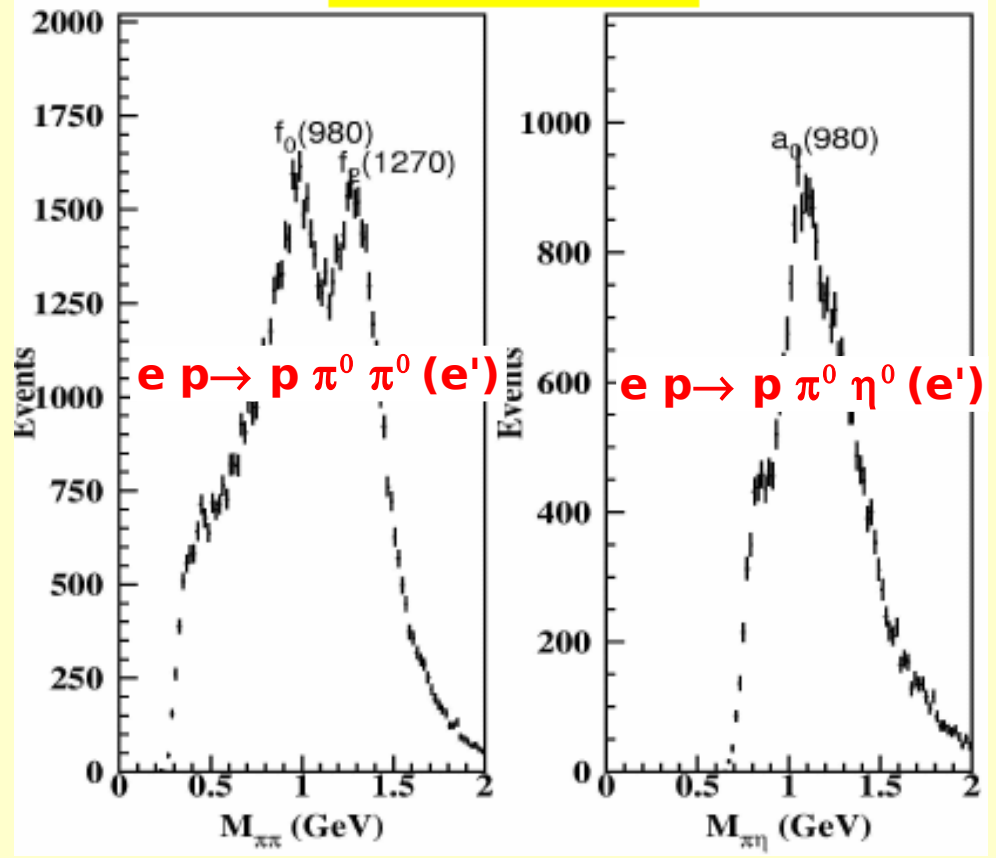


Quasi-real electroproduction at very Low Q^2

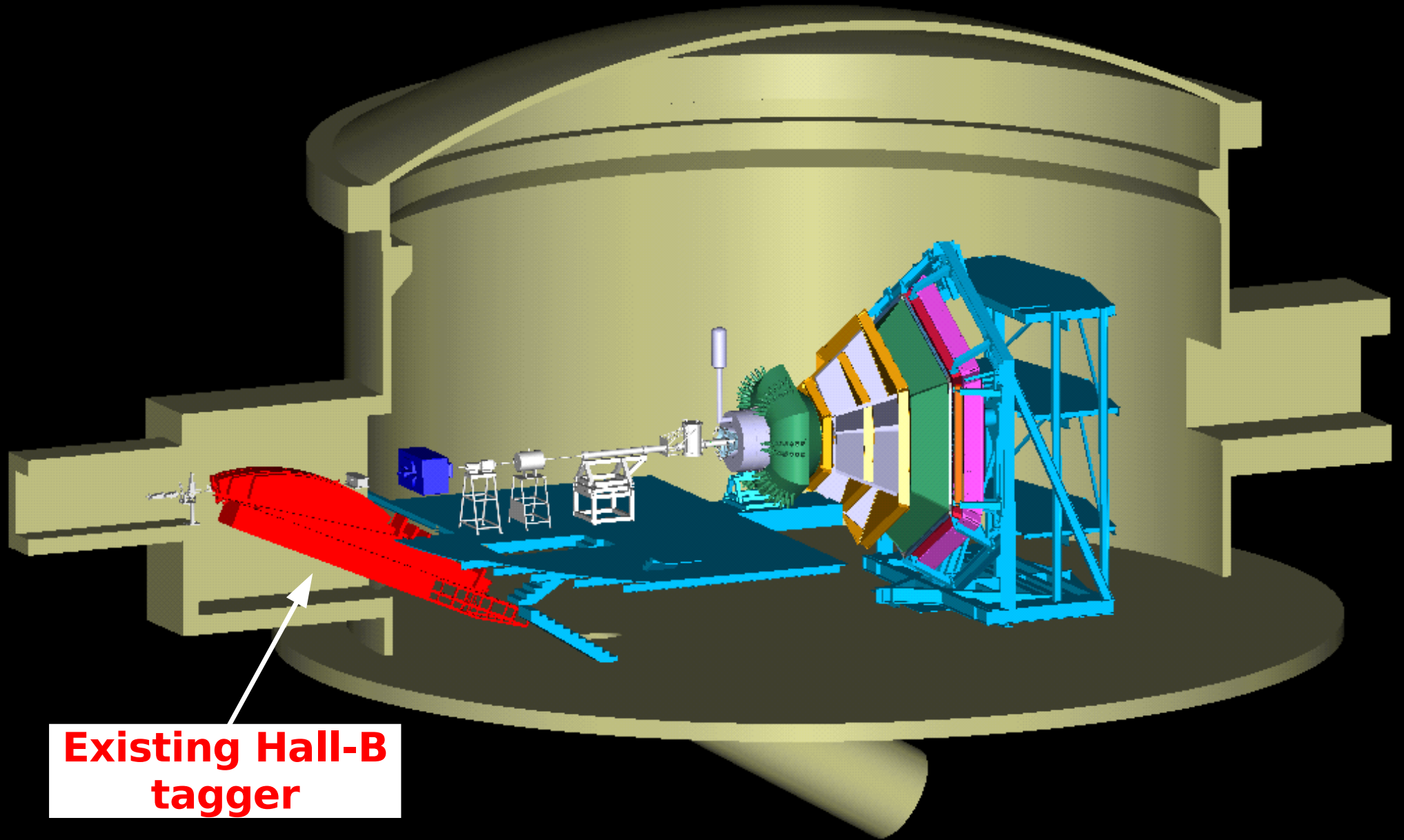
- ★ Test level
- ★ Fake "0⁰" electroproduction (no electron in the trigger) from huge collected statistic

**Bright meson peaks show up
The technique works!**

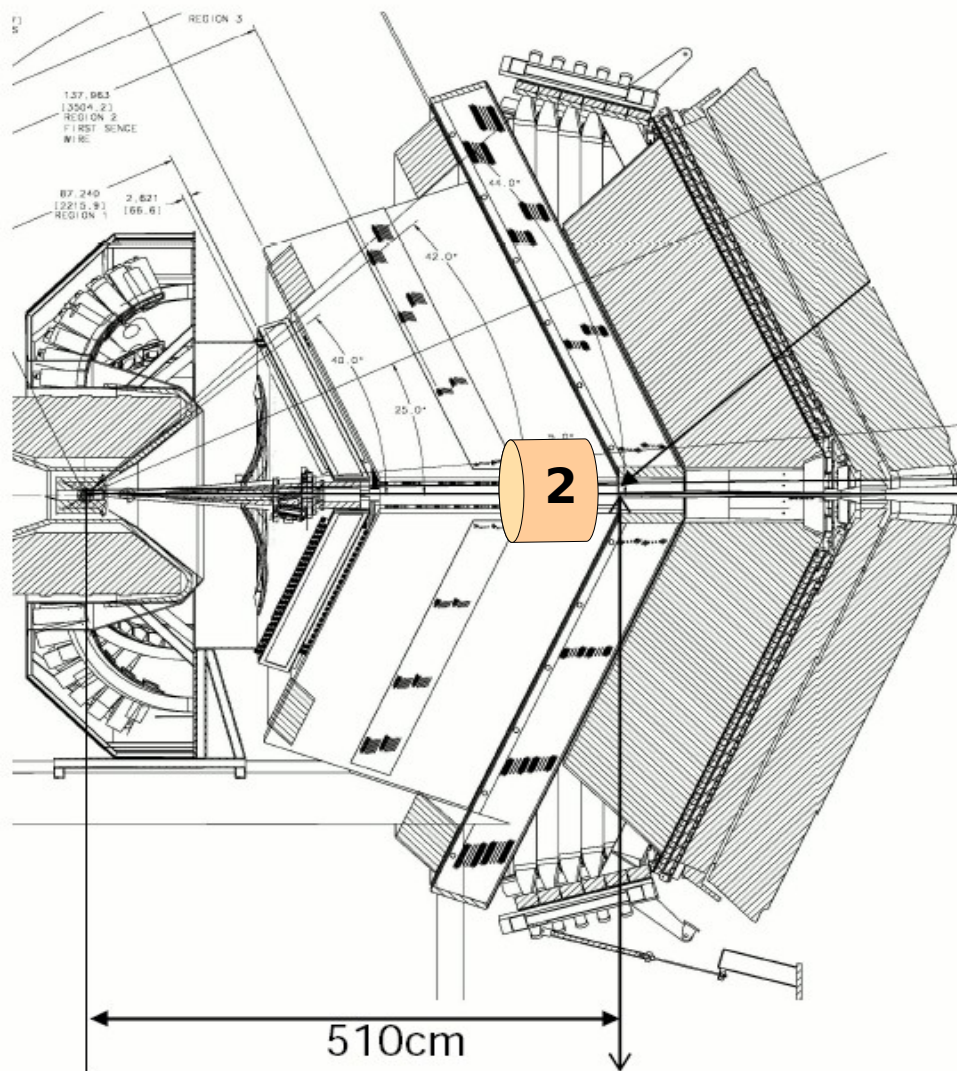
$e p \rightarrow p \gamma \gamma \gamma \gamma X$



CLAS12 in Hall B

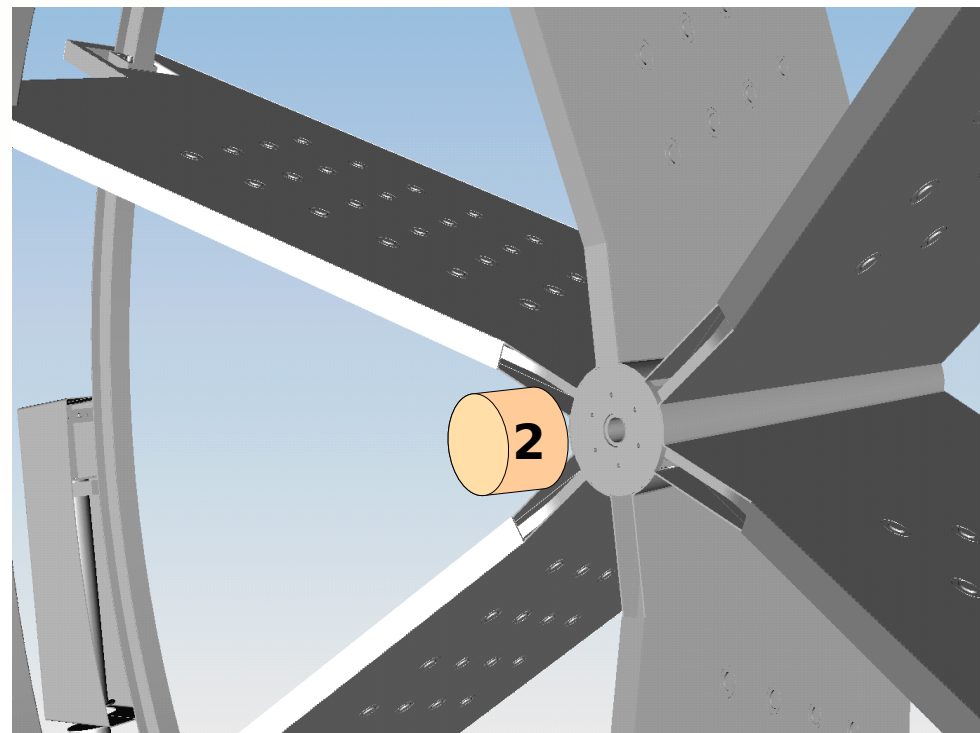
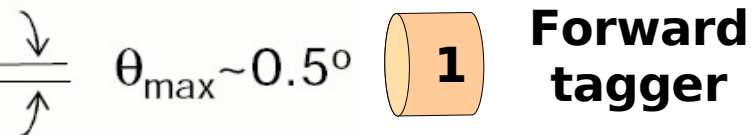


**Existing Hall-B
tagger**



Two possible options for tagger location:

- ★ 1) downstream
- ★ 2) between target and torus support



Maximum electron angle: 0.5°
The tagger has to be placed upstream to torus supports (option 2)

This strongly limits the possible hardware options

Forward Tagger

Calorimeter + tracking device

Electron Energy/momentum

Photon energy ($\nu = E - E'$)

Polarization $\epsilon^{-1} \sim 1 + \nu^2/2EE'$

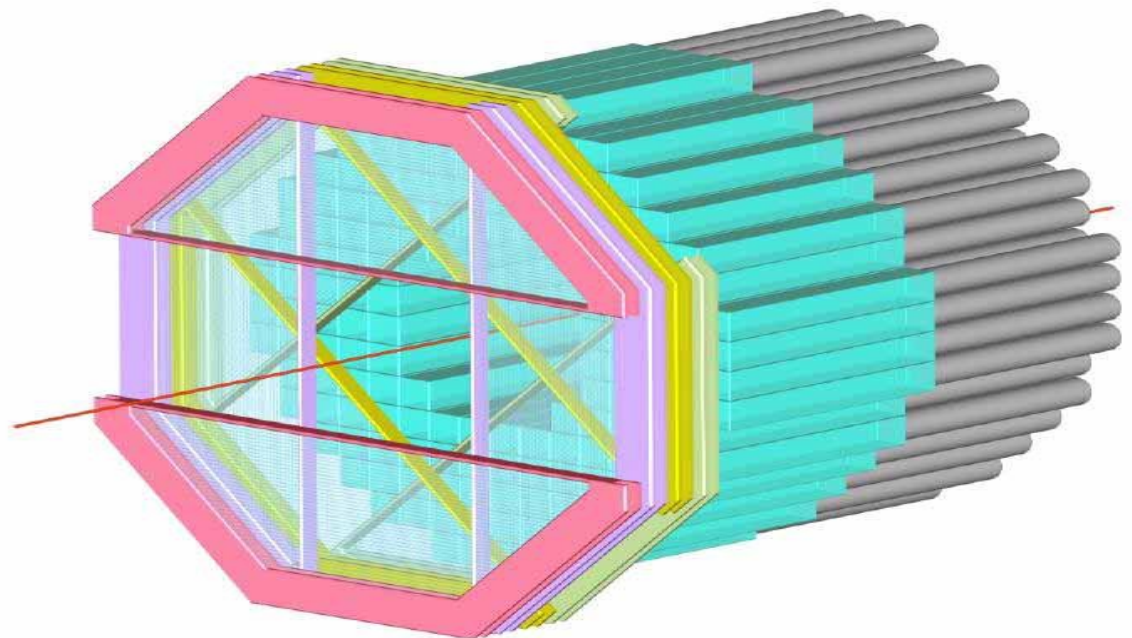
PbWO4 crystals

$R_M \sim 2.2$ cm

$\rho \sim 8.3$ g/cm³

$X_0 \sim 0.9$ cm

Low light yield ($\sim 1\%$ NaI(Tl))



Electron angles

$Q^2 = 4 E E' \sin^2 \vartheta/2$

φ polarization plane

Veto for photons

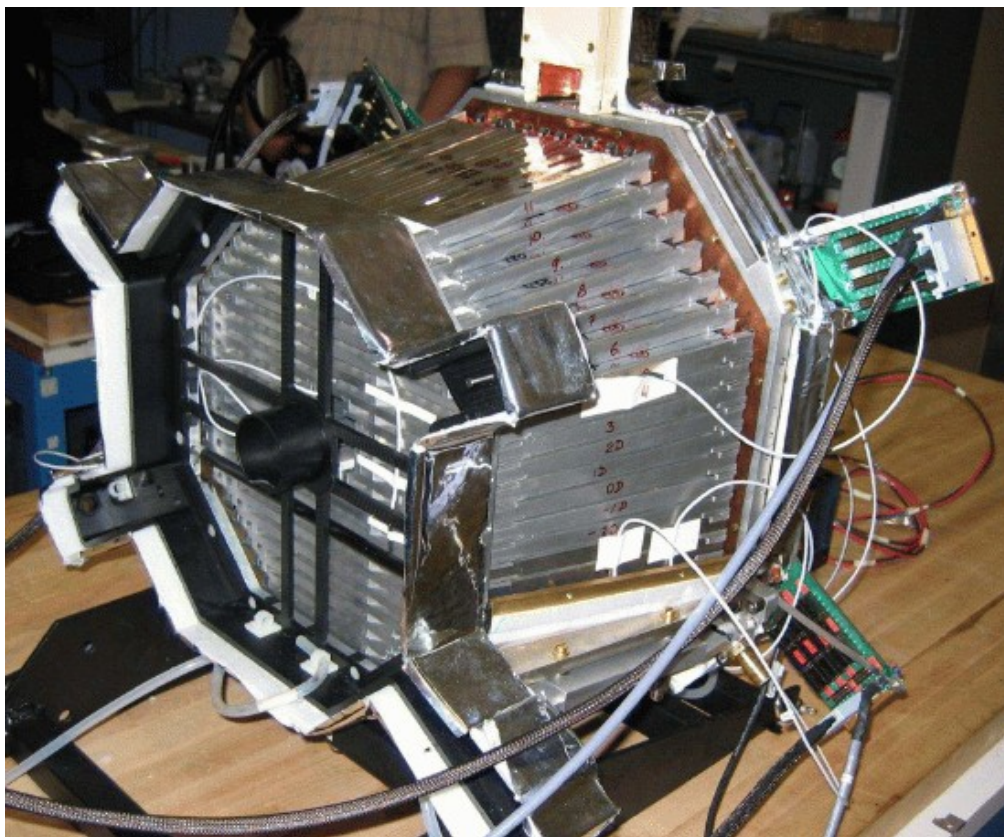
GEM

Micromegas

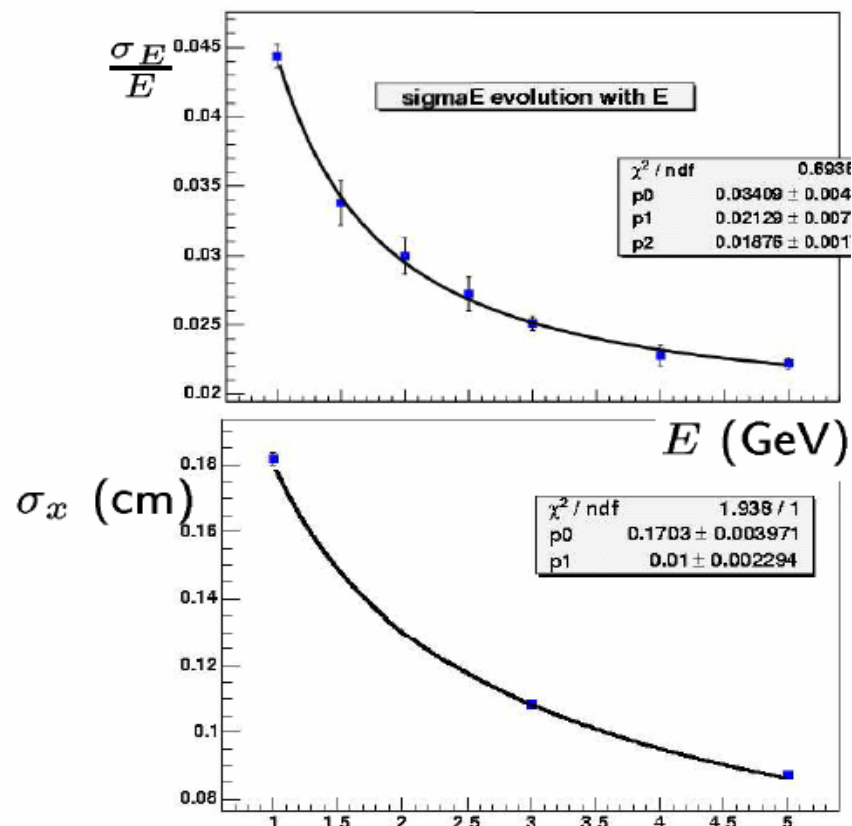
SCI-FI hodoscope

Need to estimate resolutions

CLAS Inner Calorimeter



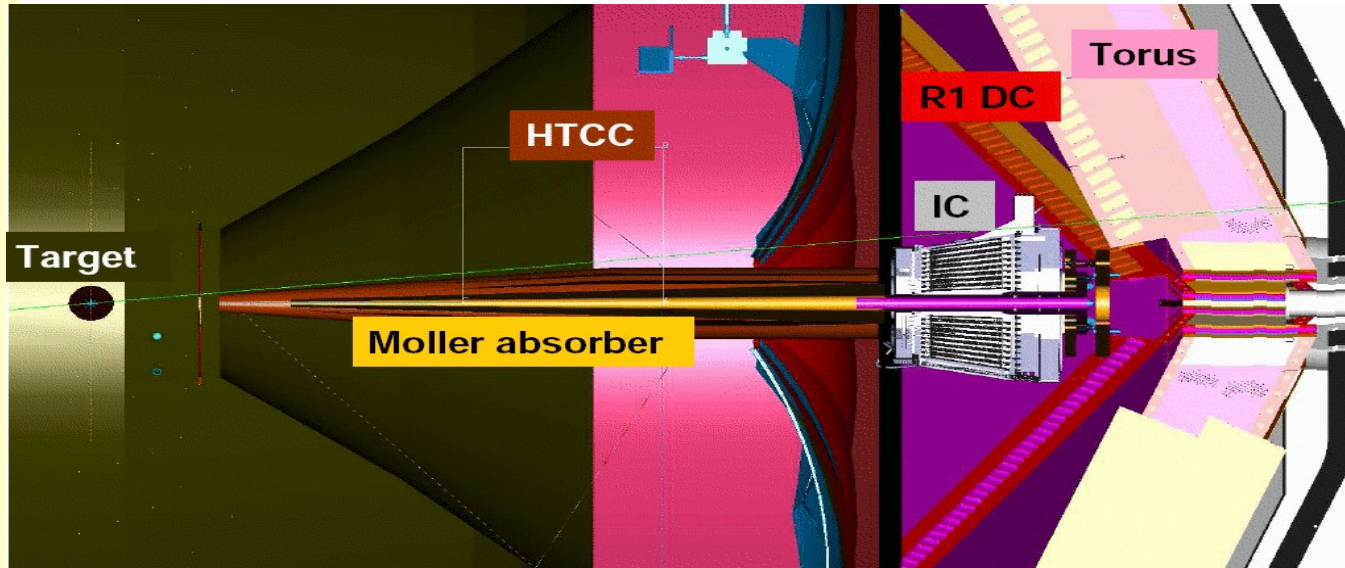
424 PbWO4 crystals
 $L = 16 \text{ cm} = 17 X_0$
Front size $1.3 \times 1.3 \text{ cm}^2$
Back size $1.6 \times 1.6 \text{ cm}^2$
Controlled Temperature ($0.1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)
APD readout



$$\frac{\sigma E}{E} = \frac{0.02}{E} \oplus \frac{0.03}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 0.024$$

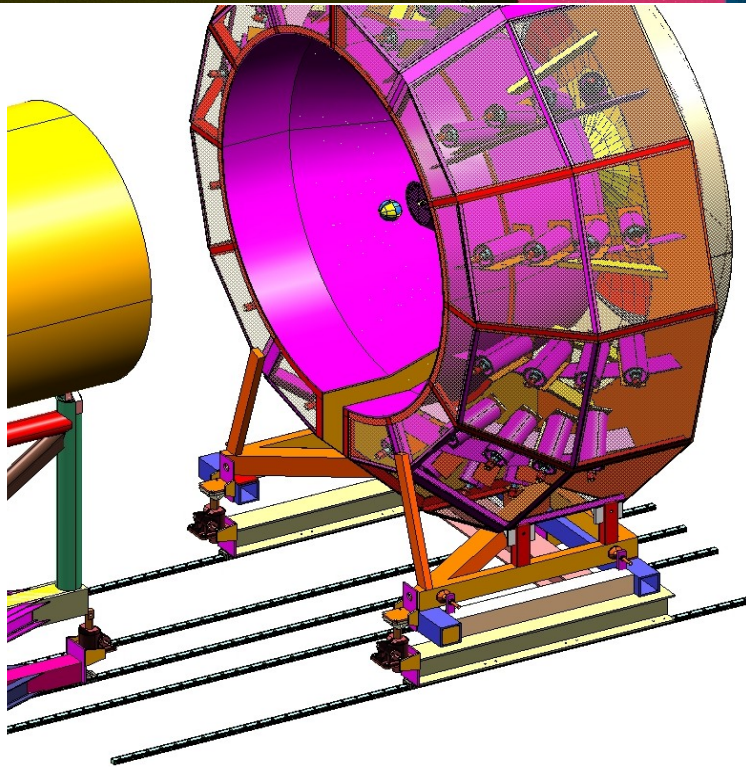
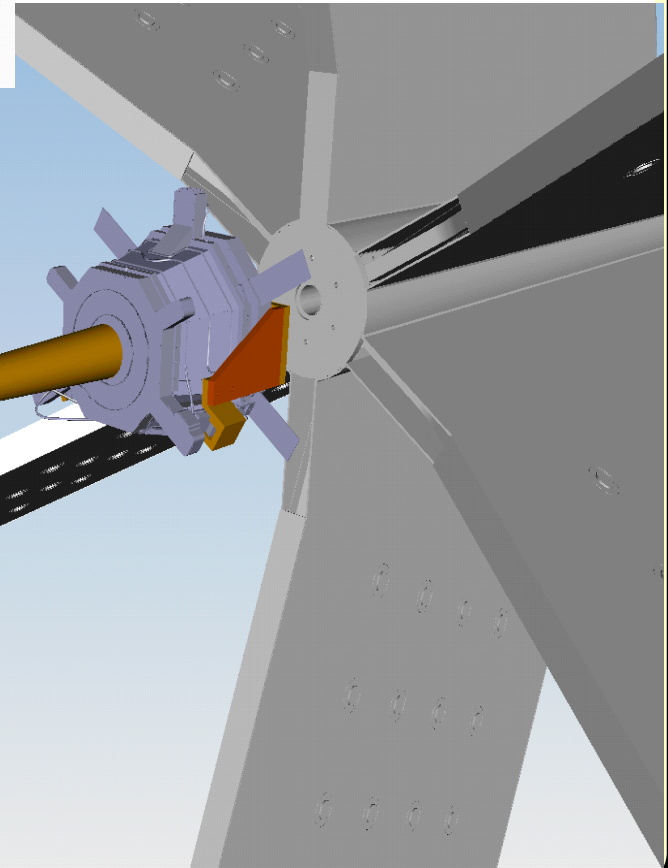
$$\sigma_x = \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{E}} \text{ (cm)}$$

Forward Tagger within CLAS12

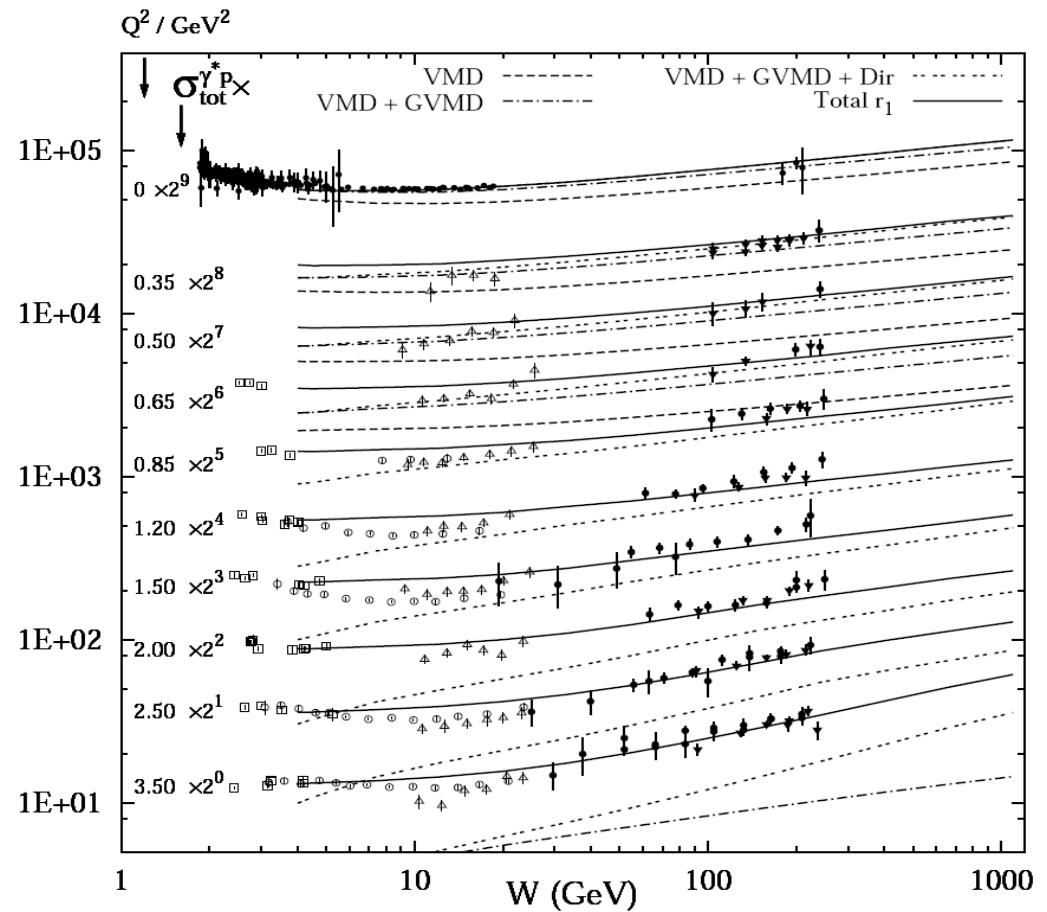
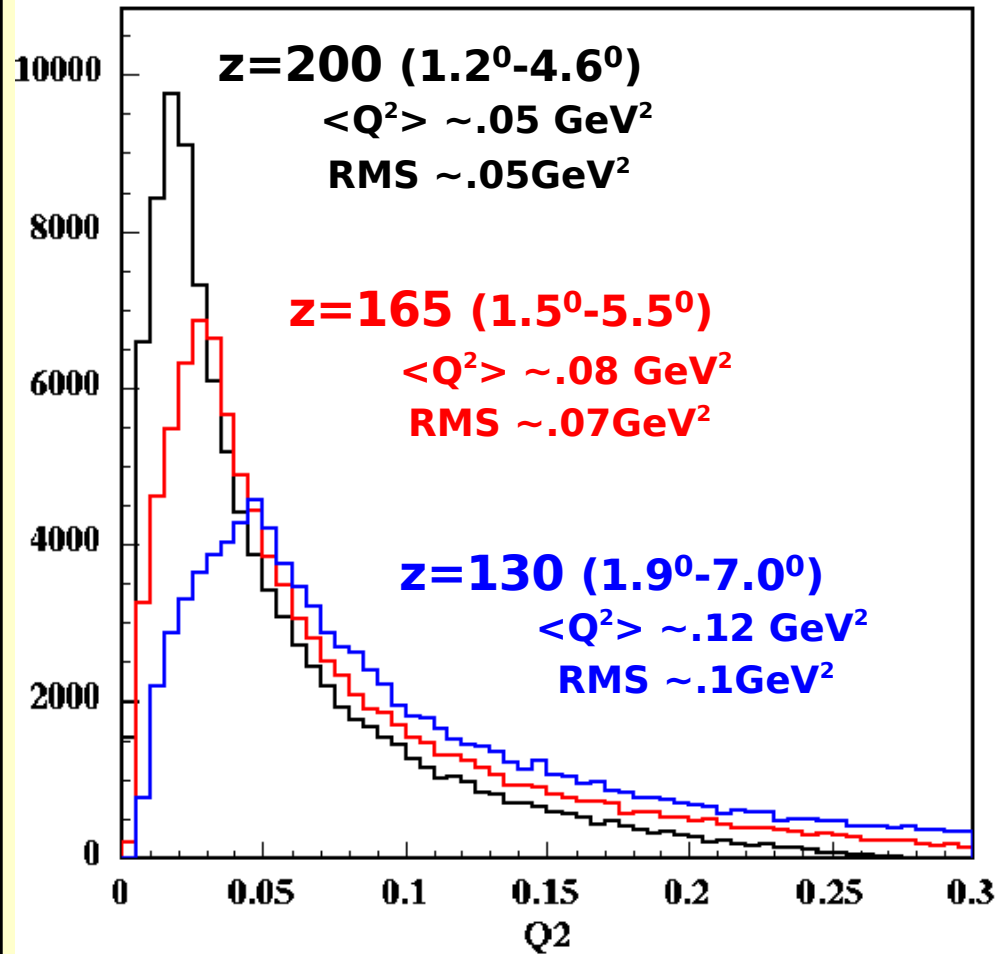


Compatibility with HTCC clearance

- remove HTCC
- no need electron Id
- move HTCC and solenoid upstream (~50cm)
- run parasitically!**



Q^2 dependence of the Xsec



Studies at large W ($\sim 100 \text{ GeV}$) show a smooth transition between $Q^2=0$ and $Q^2 \neq 0$

Existing forward taggers

$$Q^2 < W^2$$

COMPASS:	$<1 \text{ GeV}^2$	$\langle Q^2 \rangle \sim 10^{-1} \text{ GeV}^2$
ZEUS:	$10^{-7} - 0.02 \text{ GeV}^2$	$\langle Q^2 \rangle \sim 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^2$
H1:	$<2 \text{ GeV}^2$	

Rates in the forward tagger

Inelastic electro-production

Elastic radiative tail

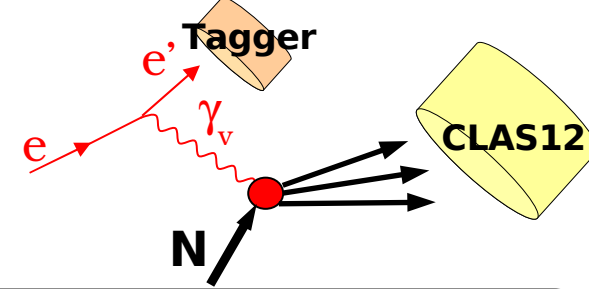
Moeller scattering

Signal

Background

Rates in the forward tagger

Inelastic electro-production



Inelastic electro-production

ϑ φ

Scattered electron angles in the Lab

$$\nu = E_{\text{beam}} - E_{e'}$$

Quasi-real photon energy

$$Q^2 = 4 E E' \sin^2 \vartheta/2$$

Virtuality

$$\varepsilon^{-1} \sim 1 + \nu^2 / 2 E_{e'} E_{\text{beam}}$$

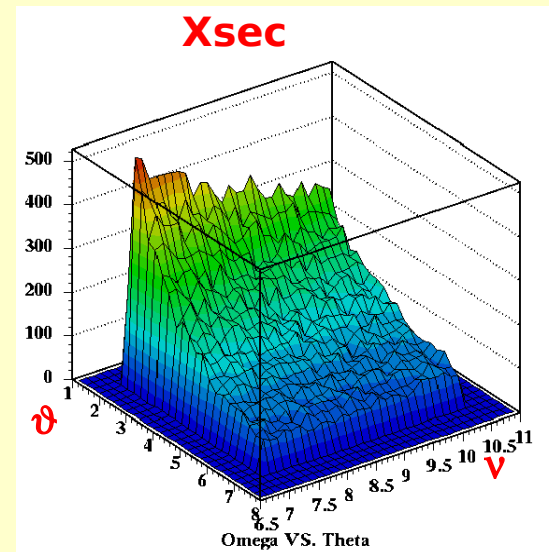
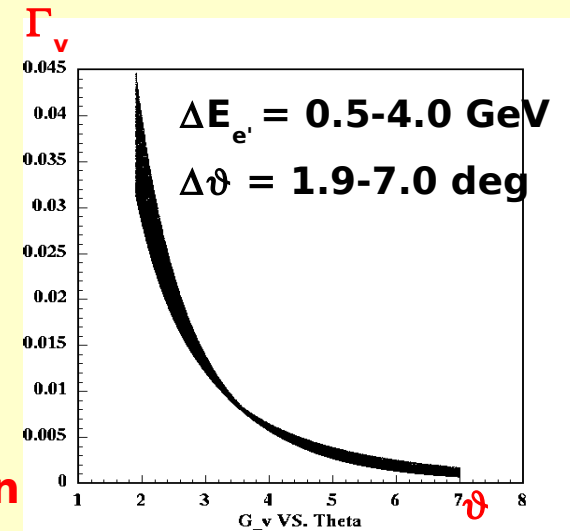
Quasi-real photon linear polarization

$$X_{\text{sec}} = \frac{\Gamma_{\nu}}{(1 + Q^2 / .7^2)^2} \sigma_{\gamma p}$$

$$\Gamma_{\nu} = \frac{1}{137} \frac{E_{e'}}{2\pi^2 E_{\text{beam}}} \frac{W^2 - M_p^2}{2M_p^2} \frac{1}{Q^2} \frac{1}{(1 - \varepsilon)}$$

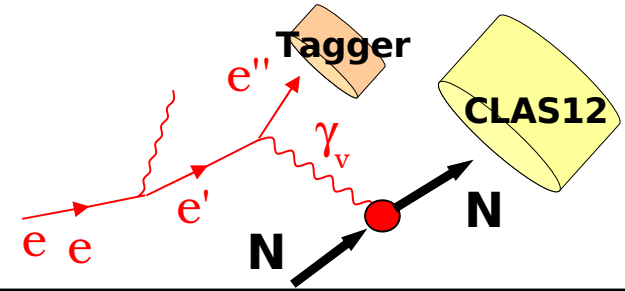
e' in the forward tagger
hadrons in CLAS12 ($N_h \geq 1$)

Rates are limited to $\sim 10\text{kHz}$



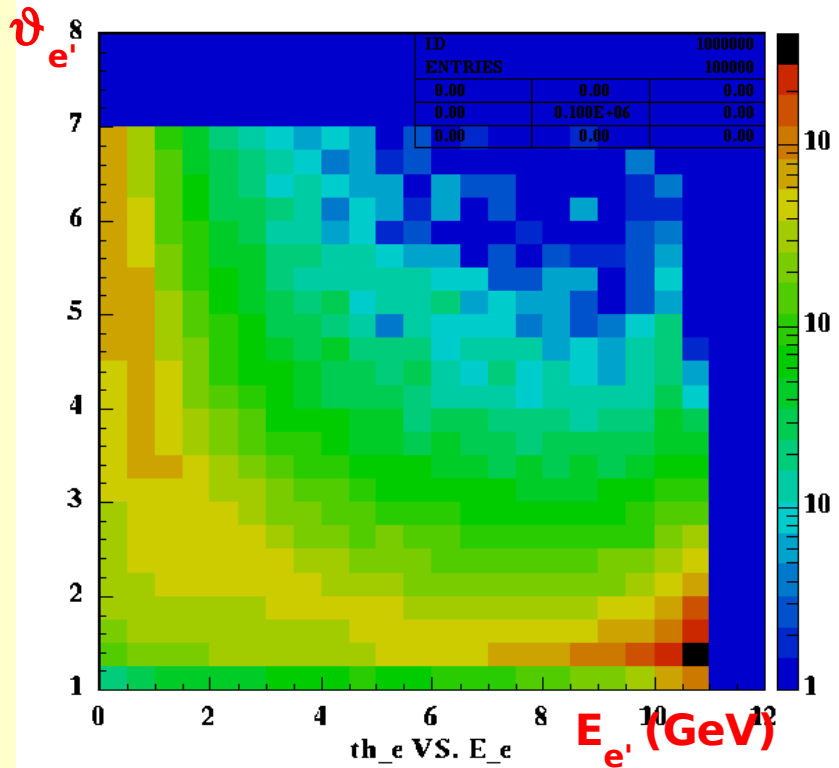
Rates in the forward tagger

Elastic radiative tail

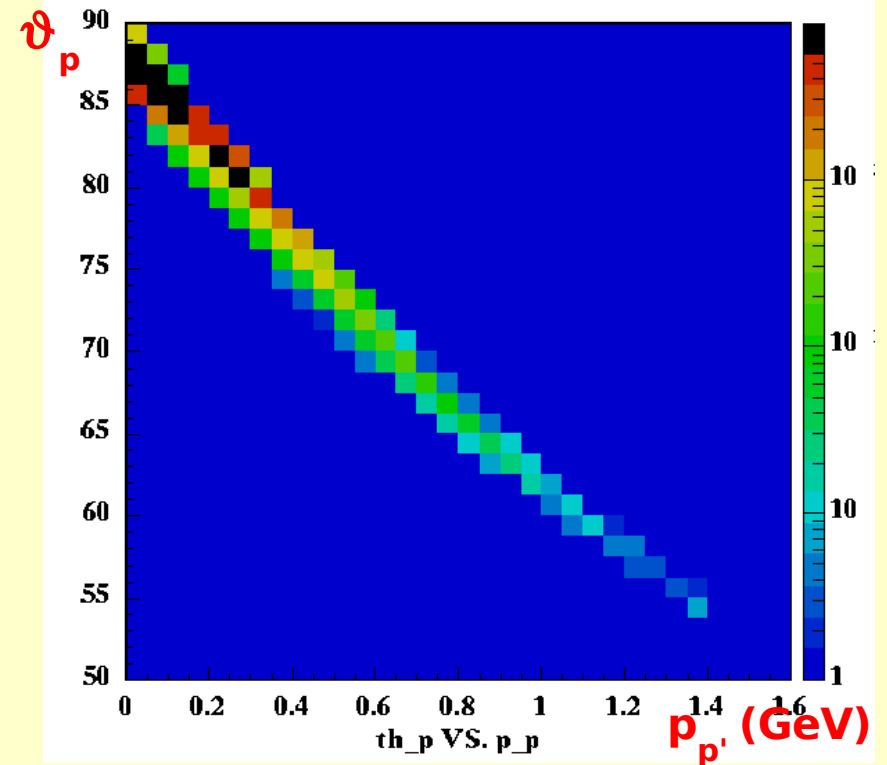


Elastic radiative tail

Electron kinematic



Proton kinematic



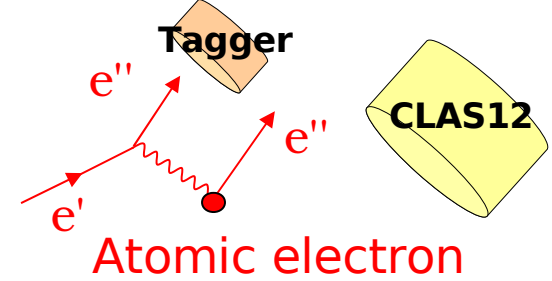
e' in the forward tagger

Elastic proton outside CLAS ($N_h=0$ or 1)

Electron rate in the forward tagger is high (~ 1 MHz)

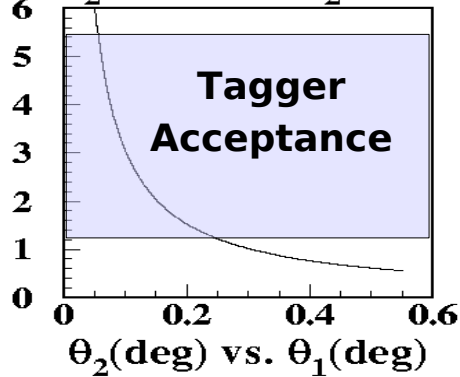
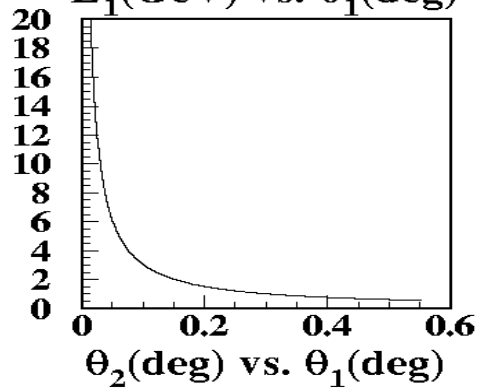
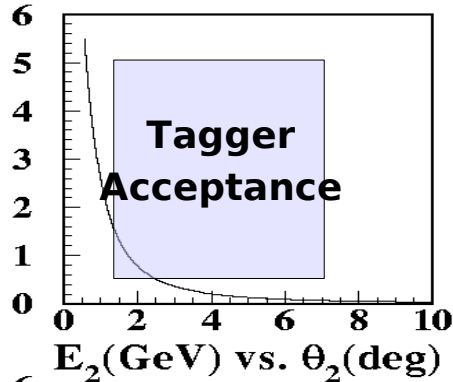
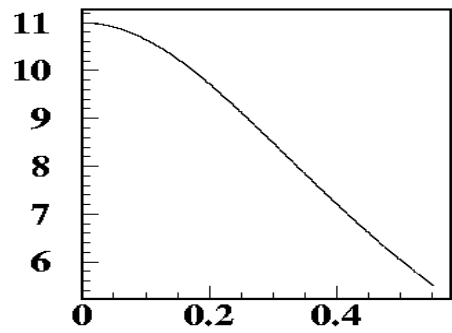
Rates in the forward tagger

Moeller scattering

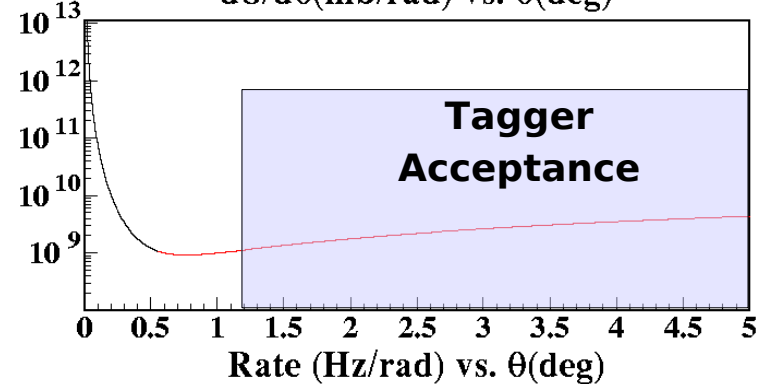
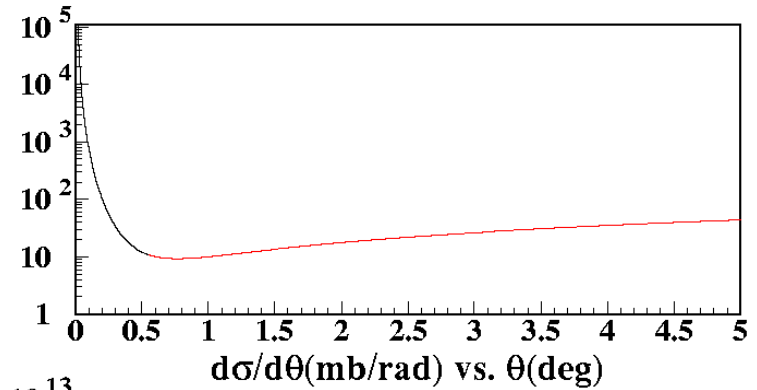


Moeller scattering

kinematics



Rate

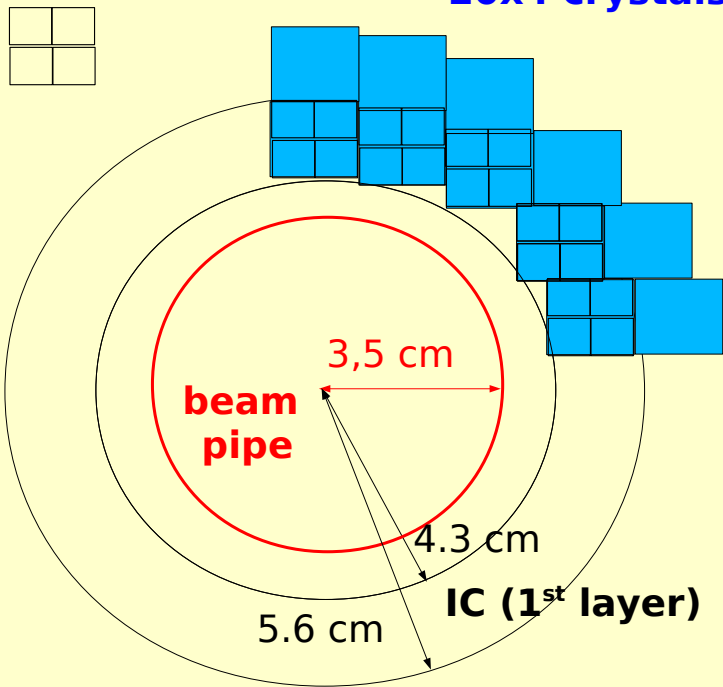


Only 1 electron in the forward tagger

No hits in CLAS ($N_h = 0$)

Electron rate in the forward tagger is very high (~ 50 MHz)

Crystal size: $0.7 \times 0.7 \text{ cm}^2$ First layer: $\sim 20 \times 4$ crystals



Hadroproduction kinematic

Crystal size = $1.3 \times 1.3 \text{ cm}$
Whole

$N_{\text{crystal}} = 424$

$\Delta\theta = 1.9^\circ - 7.0^\circ$

$\Delta E = 7.0 - 10.5 \text{ GeV}$

Hadro production

Eq. photon flux

First layer

$N_{\text{crystal}} = 20$

$\Delta\theta(1) = 1.9^\circ - 2.5^\circ$

Hadroproduction

Rad tail ($\Delta E = 0.3 - 10.9 \text{ GeV}$)

Moeller

$L = 130, \Delta\theta = 1.9^\circ - 7.0^\circ$

$L_e \sim 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

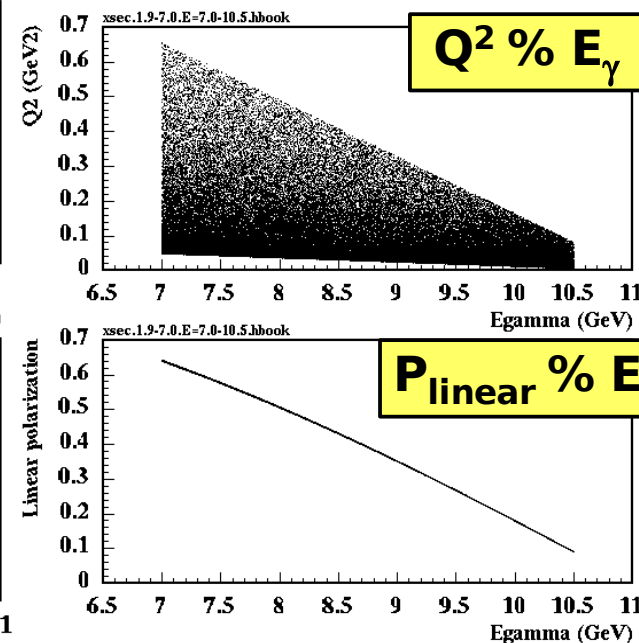
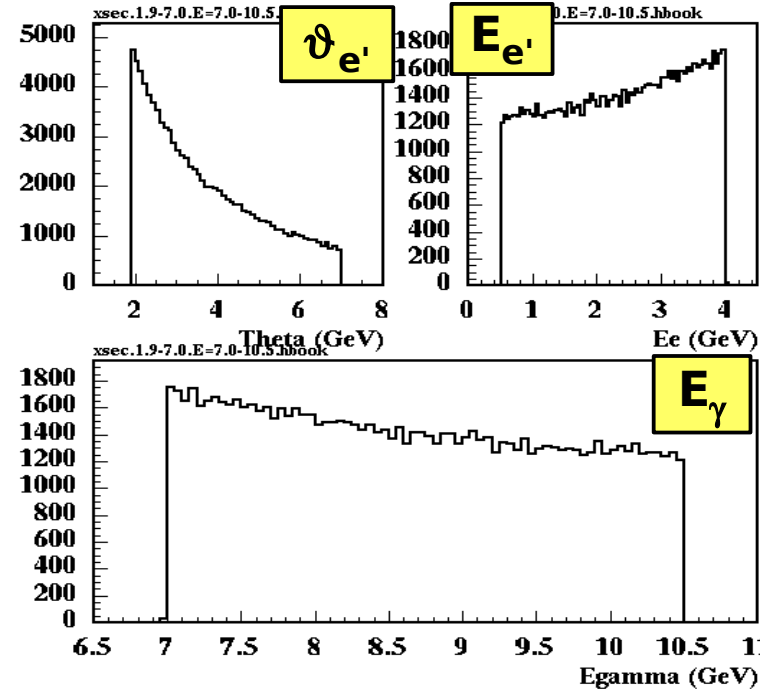
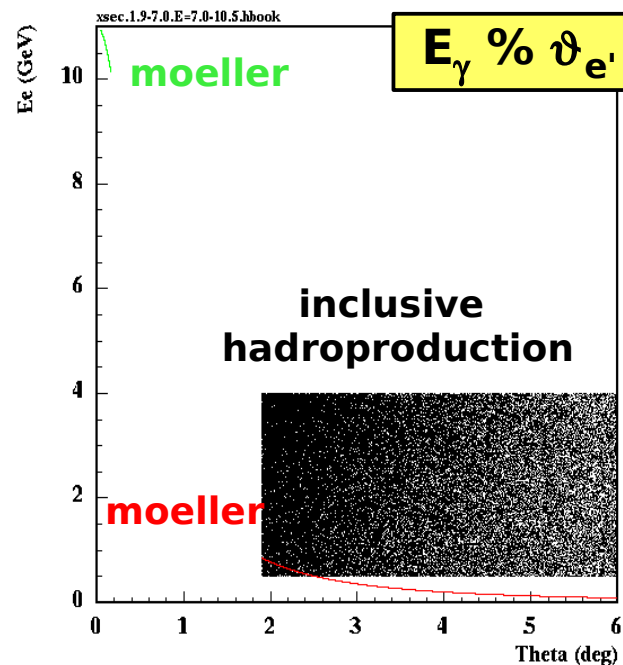
$R_e \sim 9.7 \text{ kHz}$

$R_\gamma \sim 0.44 \cdot 10^8 \text{ } \gamma/\text{s}$

$R_e \sim 2.1 \text{ kHz}$

$R_e \sim 1.3 \text{ MHz}$

$R_e \sim 20 \text{ MHz}$



Work plan

Software activities

- ★ Implement digitalization in GEMC
- ★ implement the cluster recognition algorithms
- ★ Realistic rate evaluation
- ★ IC-DVCS used in 6 GeV runs data as benchmark
- ★ Event generator for CLAS12 kinematic (benchmark reactions)
- ★ CLAS12 Fast-MC reconstruction to derive ΔE and $\Delta\theta$ specifications
- ★ Geometry optimization
- ★ Active material optimization

Hardware activities

- ★ Crystal scintillation properties
 - PbWO
 - LSO/LYSO
 - PbF2
 - ★ light yield
 - ★ light transmission
 - ★ timing
 - ★ temperature dependence
 - ★ Magnetic field effects
- ★ Light read-out
 - APD
 - SiPM (single)
 - SiPM (matrix)
 - ★ FE electronics
 - ★ readout electronics
 - ★ cooling
- ★ Mechanical design

Time schedule

- ★ GEMC simulations 2009/10
- ★ EVGen and fastmc (D.Glazier) 2009/10
- ★ Final project 2010/11
- ★ Test facility in Genova (daq, black-box) 2009
- ★ Single crystal tests 2010
- ★ PbW powder+ SciFi 2011
- ★ FTC Prototype 2011
- ★ Test at BTF (LNF) 2011

Conclusions

Photoproduction experiments at CLAS12

Started project and test phase

- ★ a forward tagger for CLAS12 is feasible
- ★ meson spectroscopy is a strong physics case
- ★ many other physics topics addressable

Workplan for 2010 and 2011 defined

- ★ define the project
- ★ test components

Letter of Intent (LOI) at PAC35 (Jan 2010)

- ★ Instrumentation: forward tagger for real quasi-real photon experiments
- ★ Meson spectroscopy (H2 and He4 targets)
- ★ Other LOI's with different physics topics