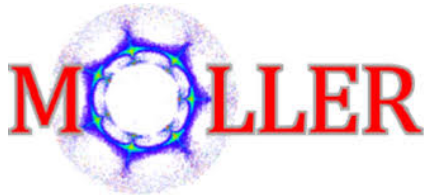


# Precise measurement of photomultiplier tube non-linearity for the MOLLER experiment

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University of Manitoba

February 16, 2024

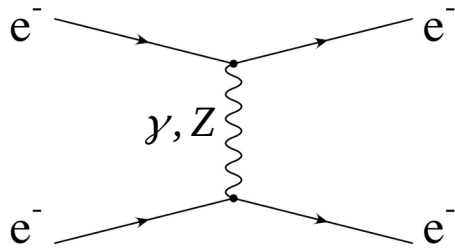


University  
of Manitoba



# MOLLER Experiment Goal:

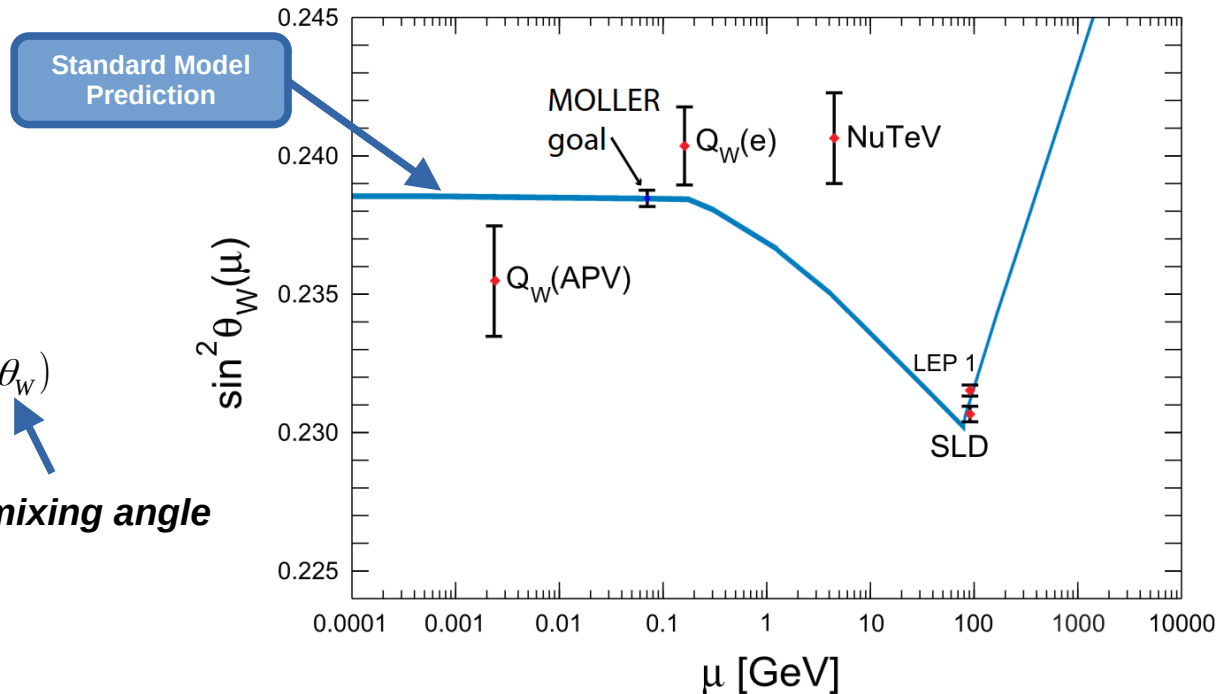
- Precise measurement for the **weak-mixing angle** at low momentum transfer using the parity violating asymmetry ( $A_{PV}$ ) in polarized electron-electron (møller) scattering.



$$A_{PV} = \left[ \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L} \right] = mE \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2} \pi \alpha} \frac{4 \sin^2 \theta}{(3 + \cos^2 \theta)^2} (1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_w)$$

**weak-mixing angle**

**Overall fractional accuracy: 2.4%**

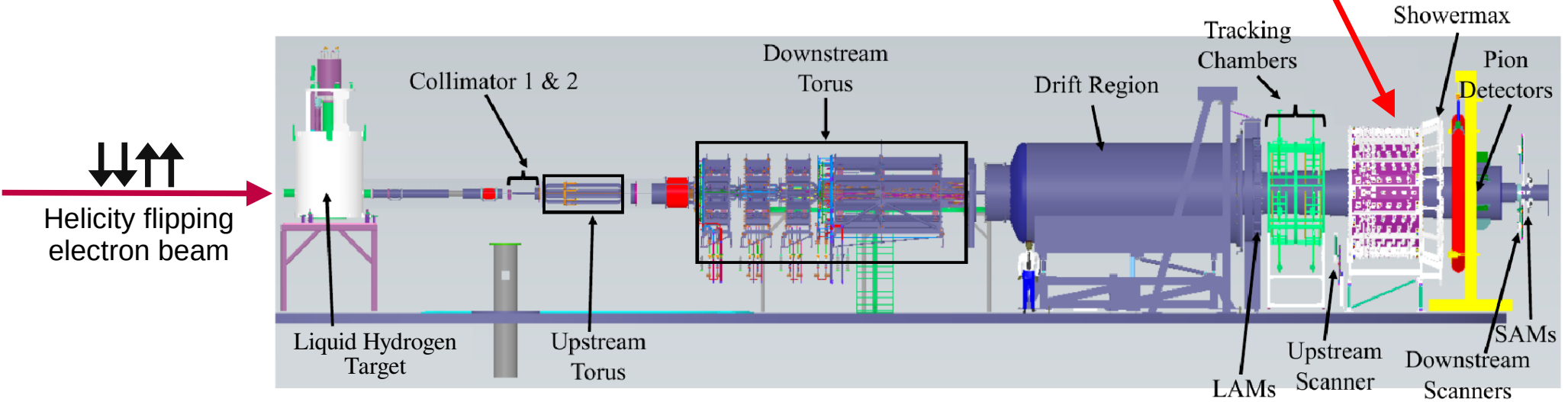


# MOLLER Beam-line

- Being built at JALB
- Operational in 2025
- 11GeV Continuous Electron Beam

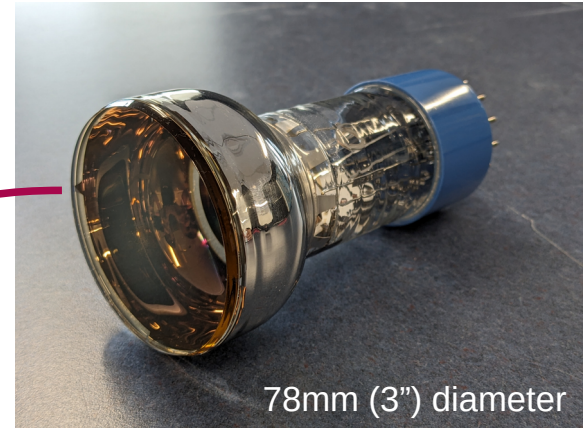
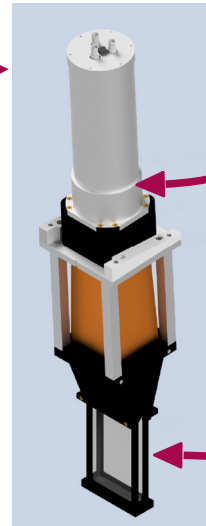
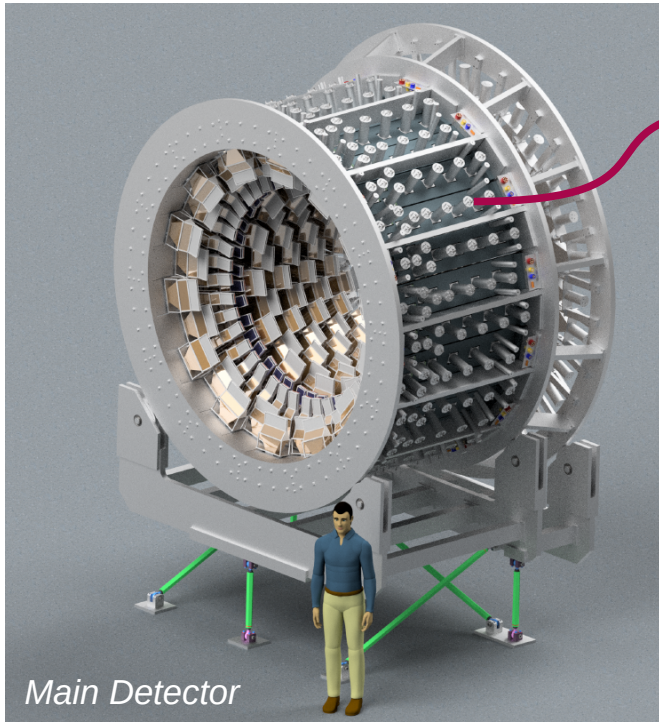
**Main electron detector**

$$A_{PV} = \left[ \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L} \right]$$

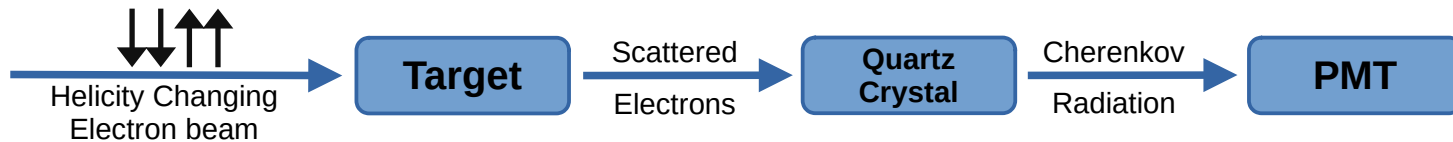


Main detector: - Being built by the team at the University of Manitoba  
 - 224 detector modules

# Main electron detector



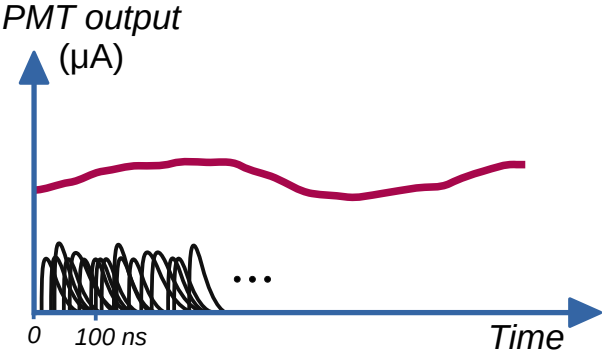
Photomultiplier Tube



# Non linearity overview

- High beam rate of MOLLER → Cannot resolve individual electrons
- Integrating mode measurement → Requires highly linear detectors

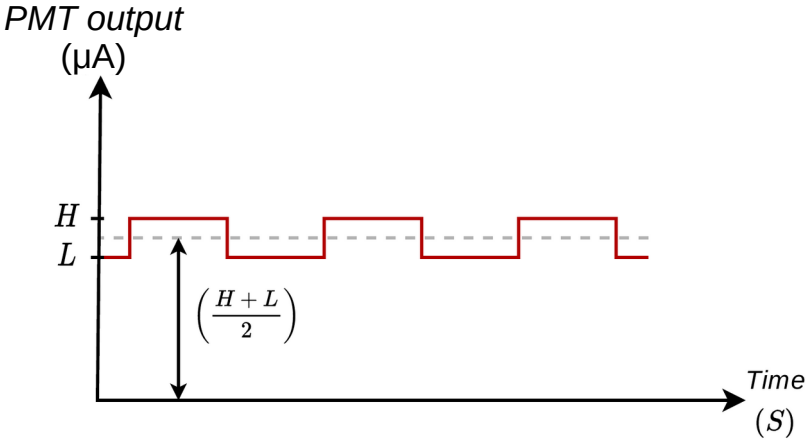
$$\text{PMT non-linearity} \leq 0.5 \pm 0.1\%$$



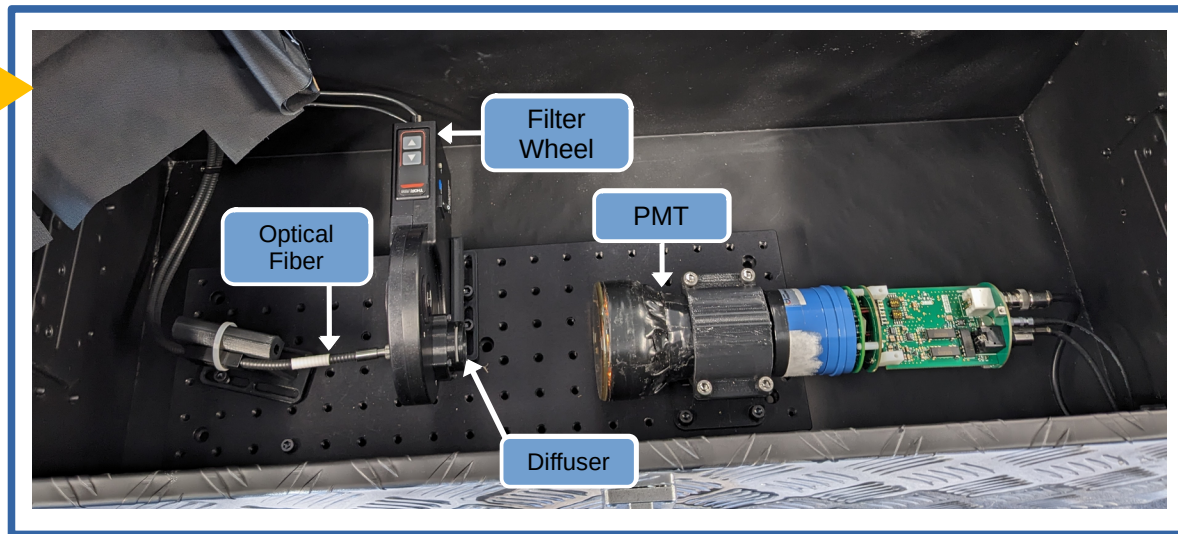
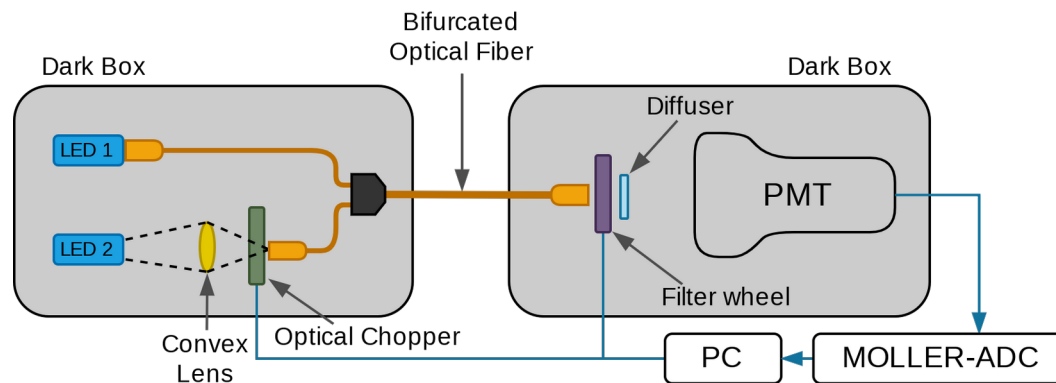
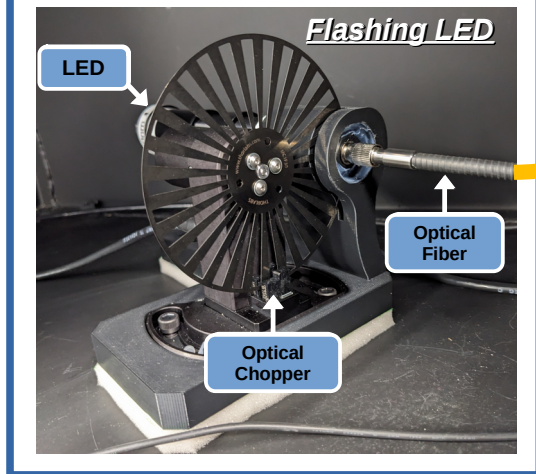
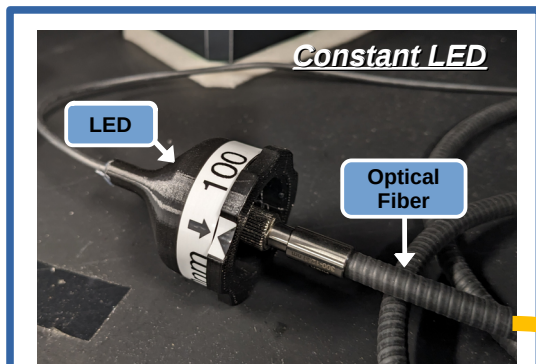
- Asymmetry signal was replicated using two LEDs.
  - LED 1: Bright constant → represents helicity independent signal
  - LED 2: Dim flashing → represents the parity violation

$$\text{LED Asymmetry: } A_{LED} = \left( \frac{H-L}{H+L} \right)$$

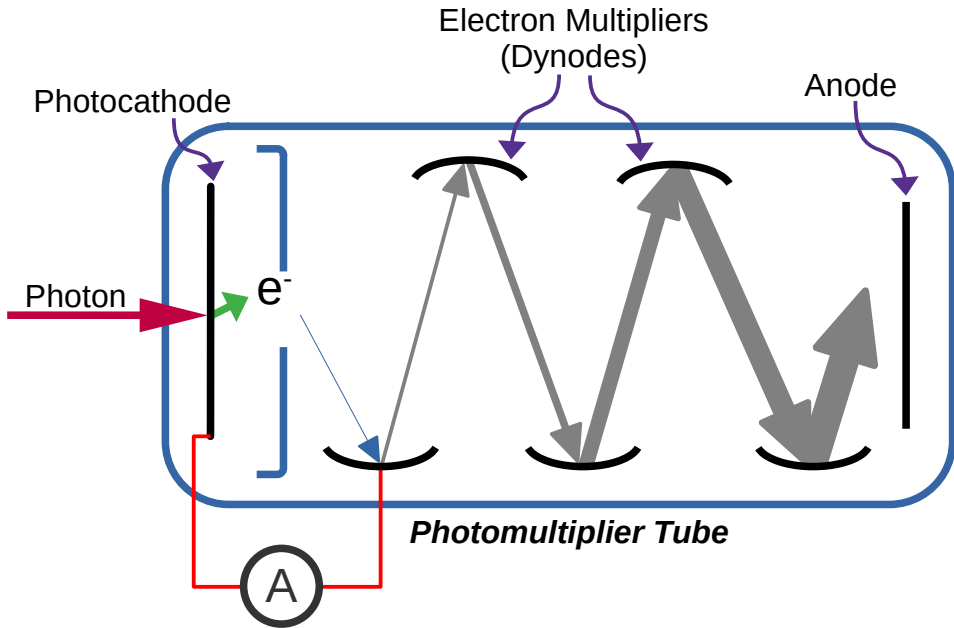
$$A_{PV} = \left[ \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L} \right]$$



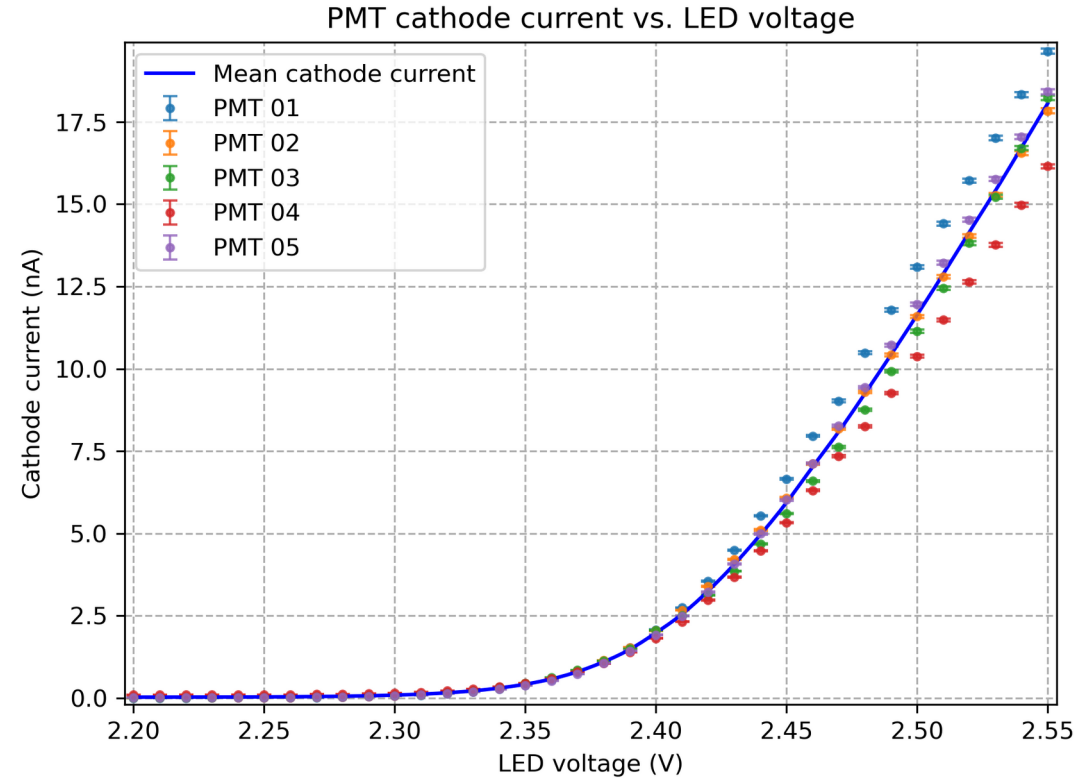
# Bench-top Setup



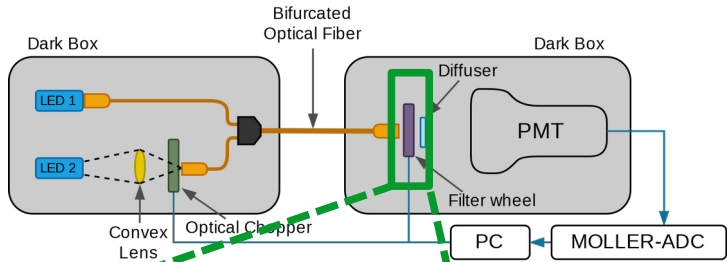
# Choosing LED brightness



- Cathode current  $\rightarrow$  LED brightness
- Typical cathode current during MOLLER:  $< 20$  nA



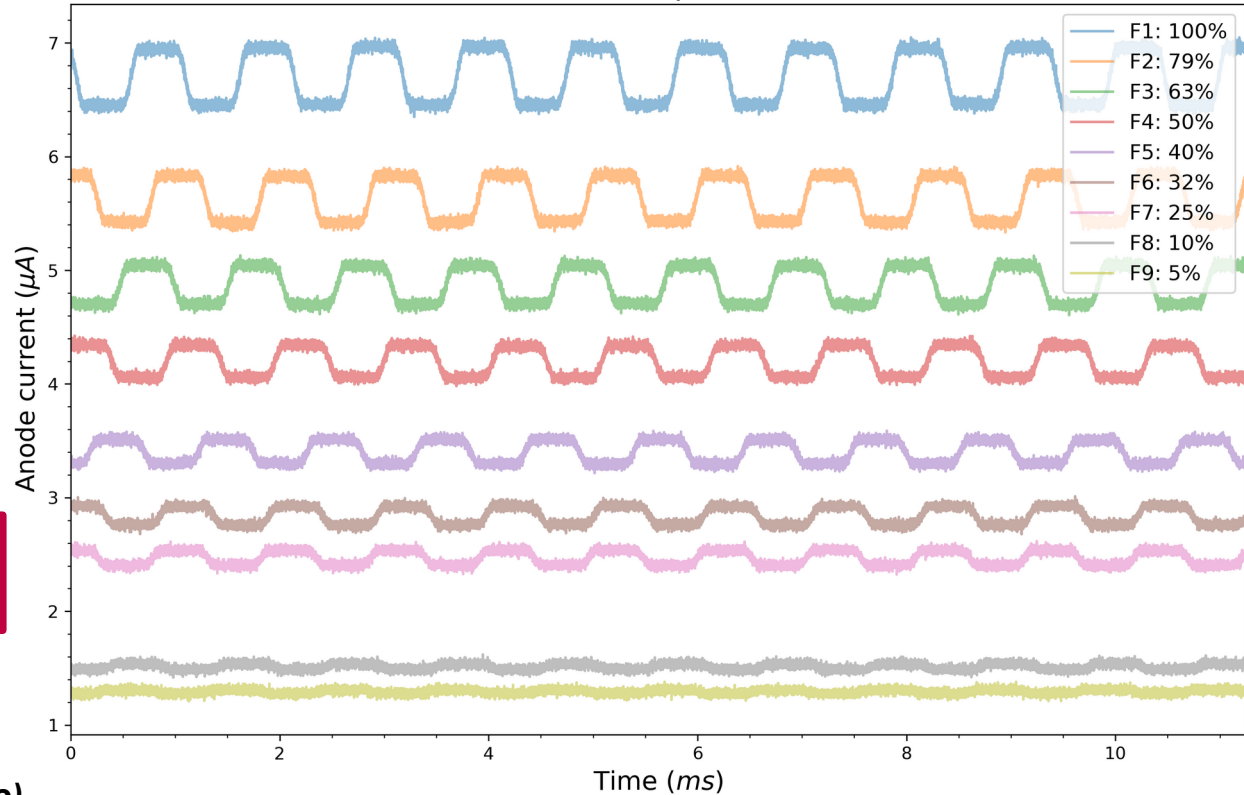
# Sample Acquisition Window



$$A_{LED} = \left( \frac{H-L}{H+L} \right)$$

- Chopper frequency: 960 Hz
  - *(Same as Moller helicity reversal rate)*

PMT anode current vs. Time  
For 9 filter positions



Only a portion of the full run is plotted



# Preliminary results

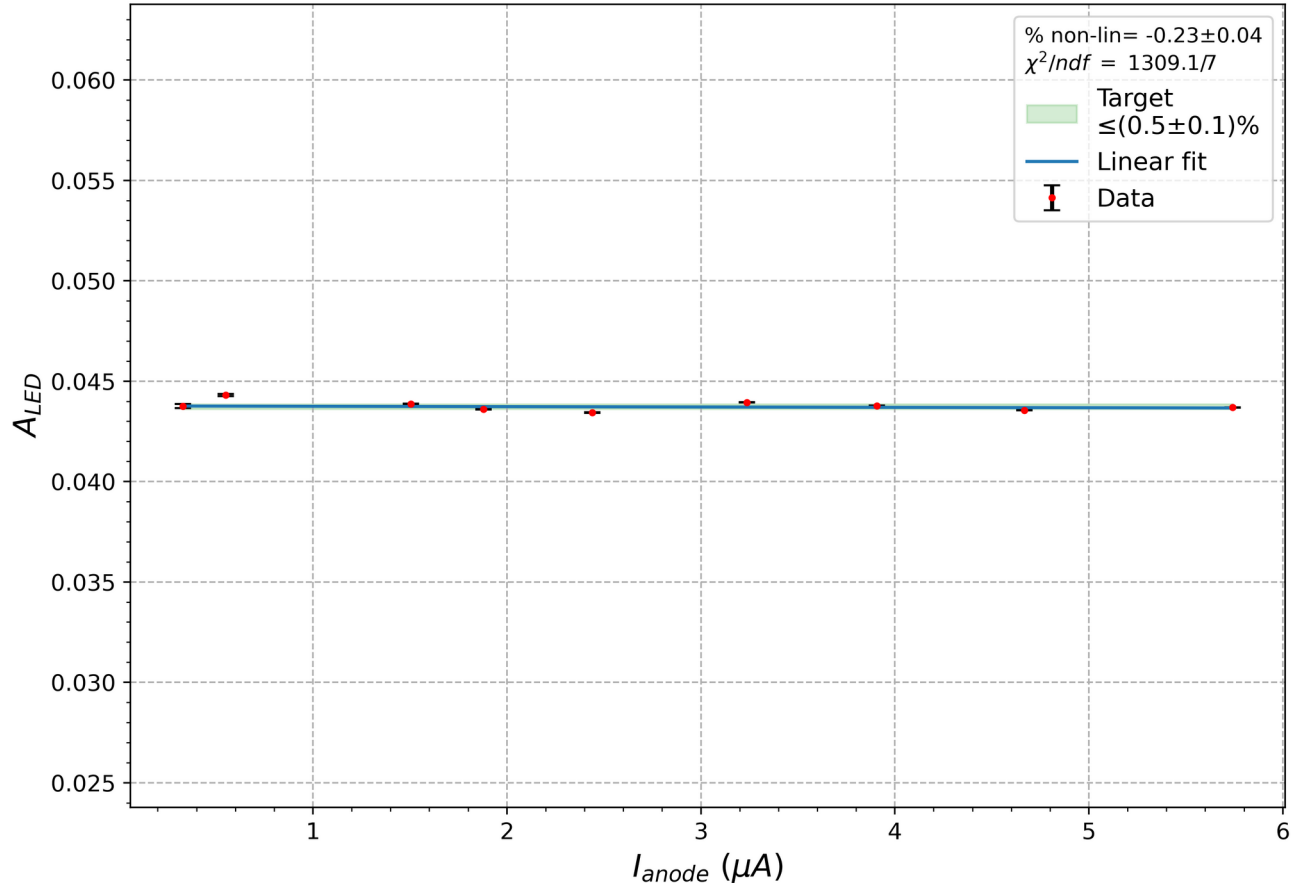


Non- linearity:  $0.23 \pm 0.04\%$

Target:  $0.5 \pm 0.1\%$

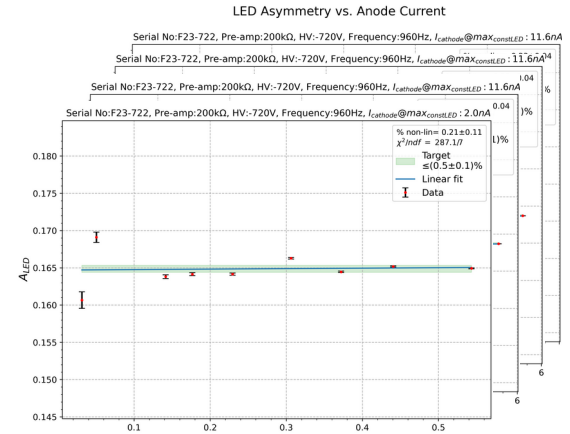
## LED Asymmetry vs. Anode Current

Serial No:F23-722, Pre-amp:200k $\Omega$ , HV:-720V, Frequency:960Hz,  $I_{cathode@max_{constLED}} : 11.6nA$



# Conclusion and Future plan

- Promising preliminary results
- Apparatus is ready for non-linearity measurements
- Testing the rest of the PMTs
- Automated data taking process
- Install the tested PMTs in the main detector at JLab

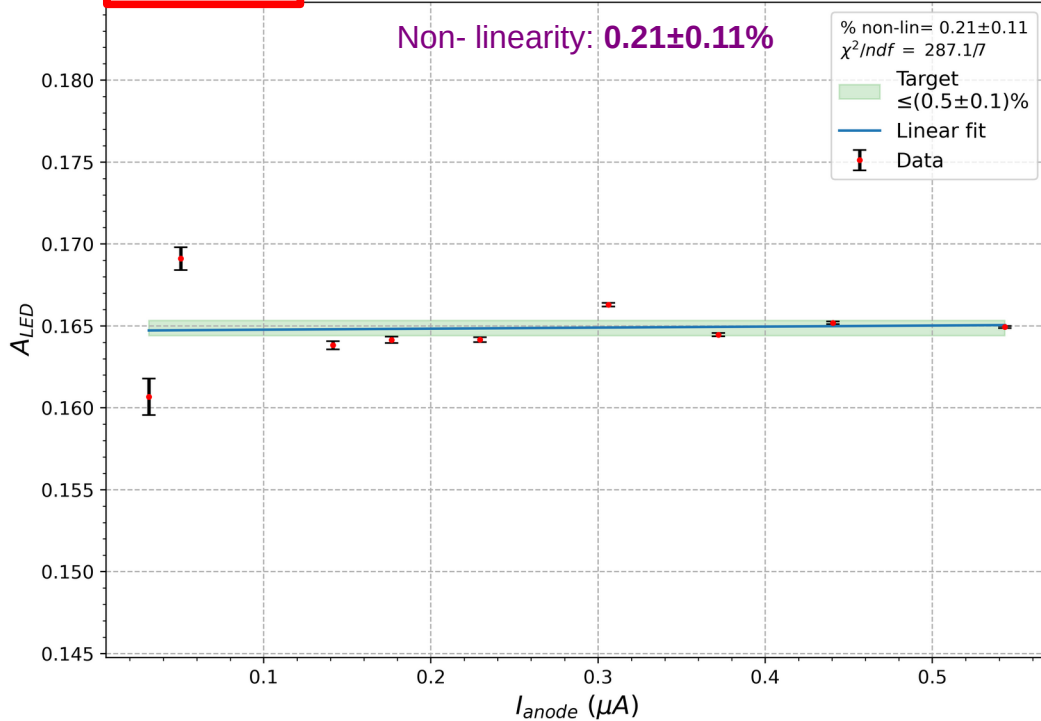


# Extra Slides

# Extra: More non linearity results

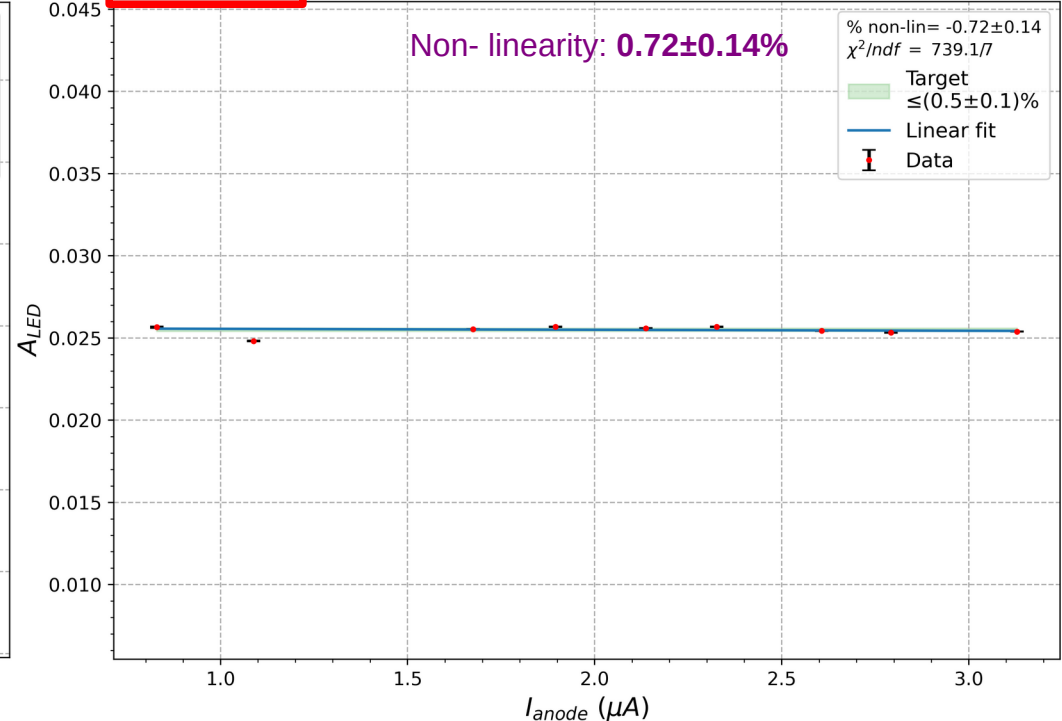
LED Asymmetry vs. Anode Current

Serial No:F23-722 Pre-amp:200k $\Omega$ , HV:-720V, Frequency:960Hz,  $I_{cathode}@max_{constLED} : 2.0nA$



LED Asymmetry vs. Anode Current

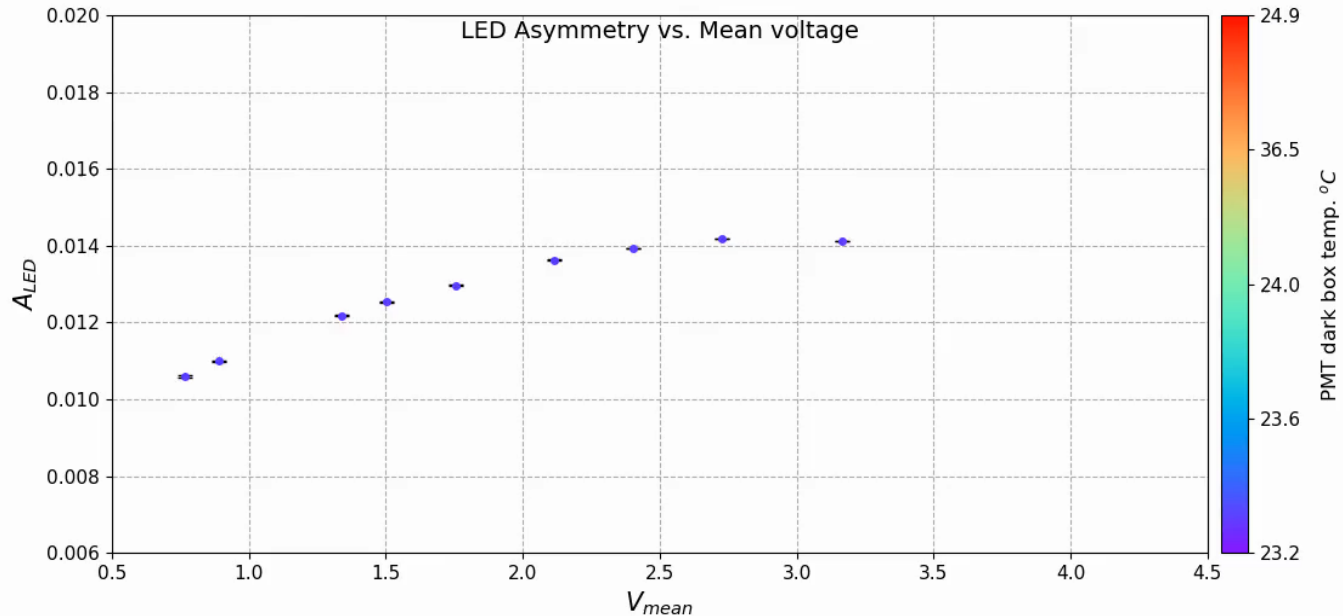
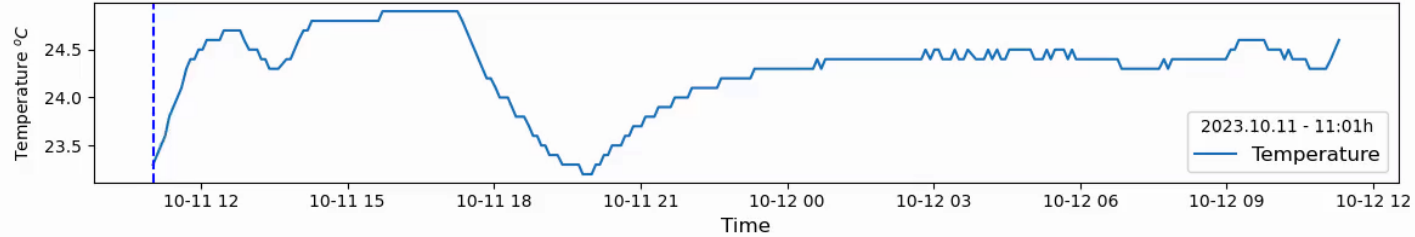
Serial No:E23-957 Pre-amp:200k $\Omega$ , HV:-800V, Frequency:960Hz,  $I_{cathode}@max_{constLED} : 18.1nA$



# Extra: Apparatus stability

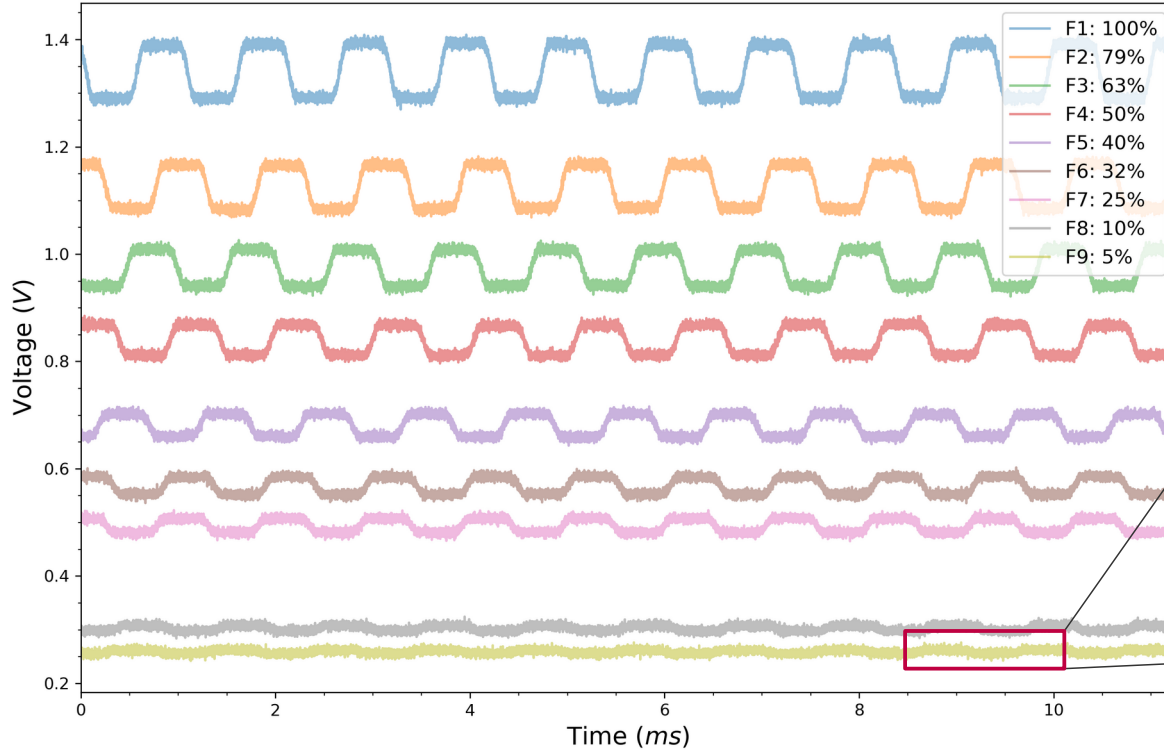
Serial No:E23-929, Pre-amp:200k $\Omega$ , HV:-800V

PMT dark box temperature vs. Time



# Extra: Data analysis

PMT output voltages vs. Time  
For 9 filter positions



- Raw Data
- Sobel filtered data
- Selected data from peaks
- Selected data from valleys

ND Filter: 5%

