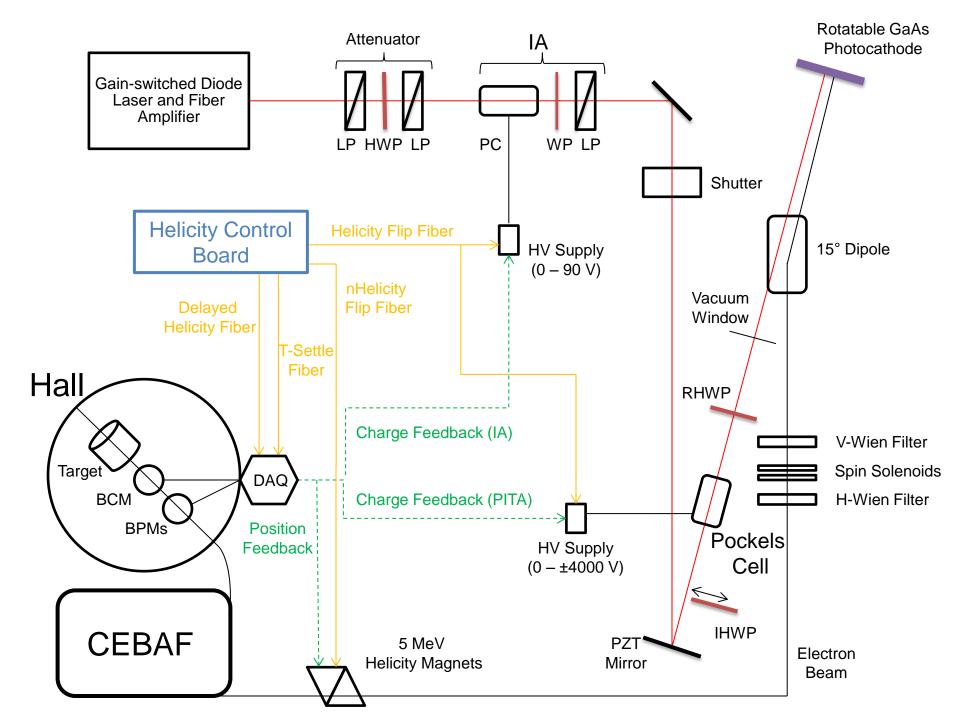
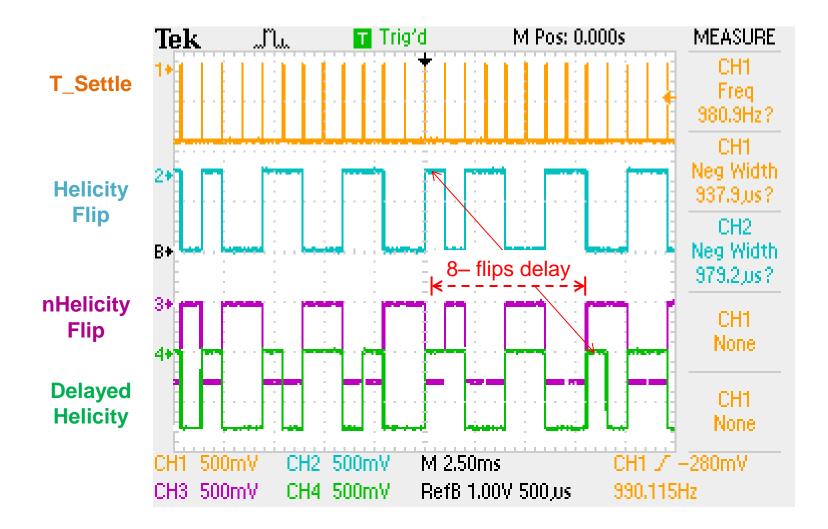
Parity Experiments and JLab Injector

Riad Suleiman

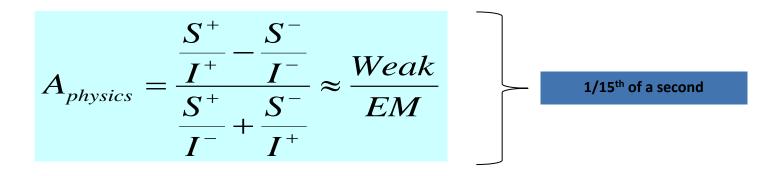
February 5, 2016

Experiment	Energy (GeV)	Pol (%)	Ι (μΑ)	Target	A _{pv} (ppb)	Charge Asym (ppb)	Position Diff (nm)	Angle Diff (nrad)	Size Diff (δσ/σ)
HAPPEx-I (Achieved)	3.3	38.8 68.8	100 40	¹ H (15 cm)	15,050	200	12	3	
G0-Forward (Achieved)	3.0	73.7	40	¹ H (20 cm)	3,000- 40,000	300±300	7±4	3±1	
HAPPEx-II (Achieved)	3.0	87.1	55	¹ H (20 cm)	1,580	400	2	0.2	
HAPPEx-III (Achieved)	3.484	89.4	100	¹ H (25 cm)	23,800	200±10	3	0.5±0.1	10 ⁻³
PREx-I (Achieved)	1.056	89.2	70	²⁰⁸ Pb (0.5 mm)	657±60	85±1	4	1	10-4
QWeak-I (Achieved)	1.155	89.0	180	¹ H (35 cm)	281±46	8±15	5±1	0.1±0.02	10-4
QWeak	1.162	90	180	¹ H (35 cm)	234±5	<100±10	<2±1	<30±3	<10 ⁻⁴
PREx-II	1.0	90	70	²⁰⁸ Pb (0.5mm)	500±15	<100±10	<1±1	<0.3±0.1	<10-4
MOLLER	11.0	90	85	¹ H (150 cm)	35.6±0.74	<10±10	<0.5±0.5	<0.05±0.05	<10 ⁻⁴

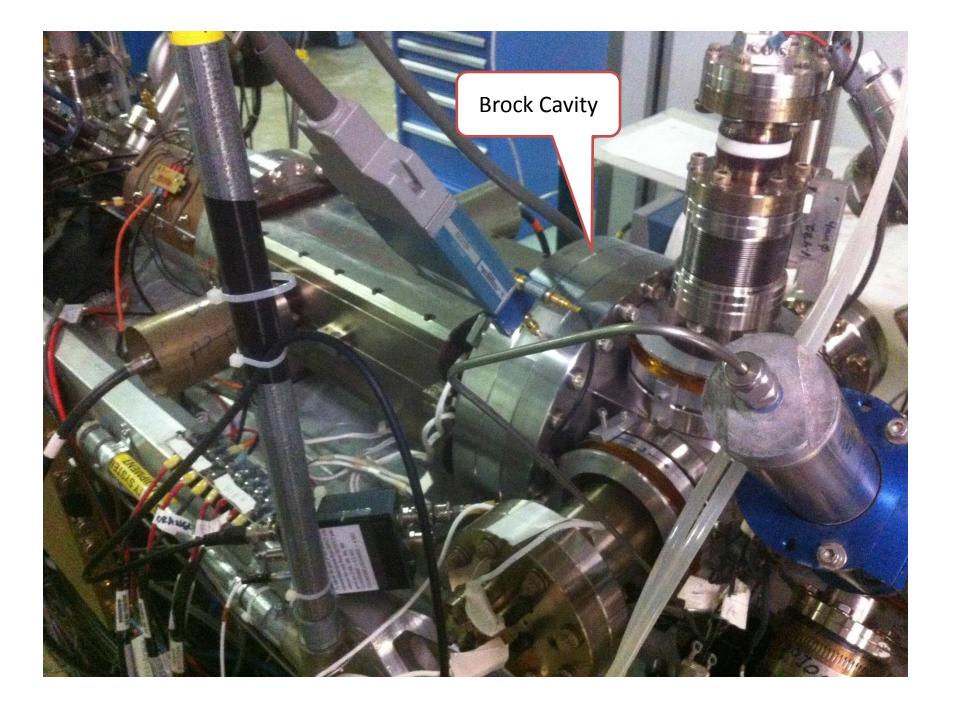


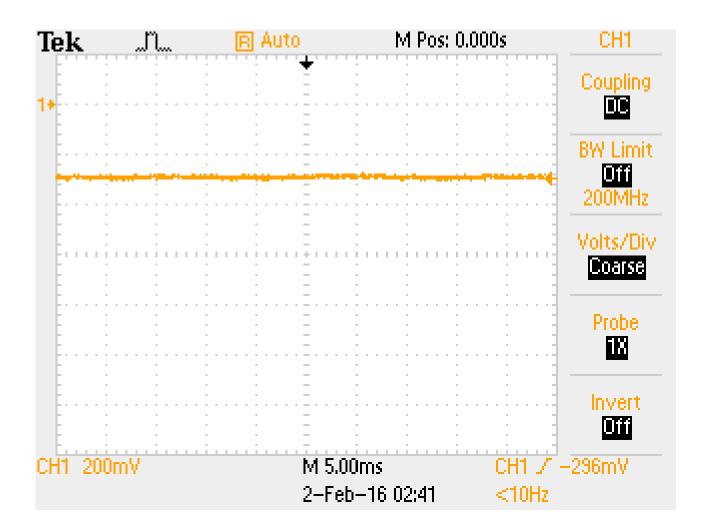


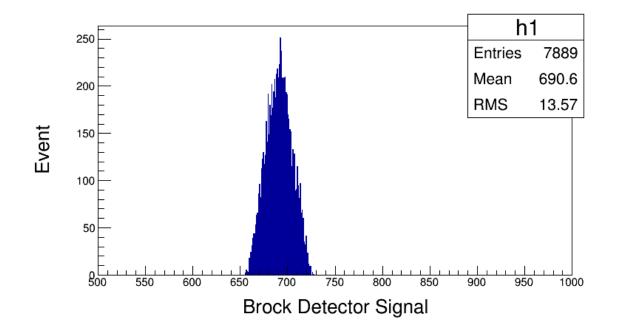
- How to carry out a parity violation experiment:
 - Scatter longitudinally polarized electrons off un-polarized target (i.e., Hydrogen, Deuterium, Helium, Lead)
 - Reverse the beam helicity (±) with Pockels Cell, measure detected signals (S[±]) and currents (I[±]), calculate physics asymmetry (A physics):

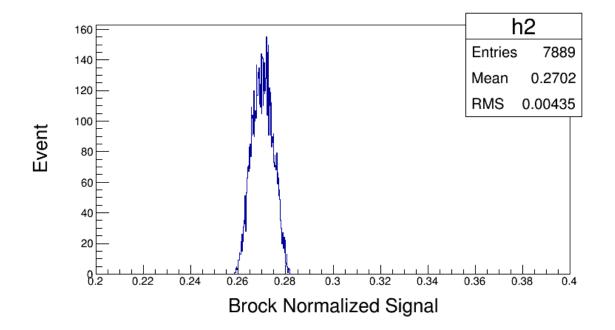


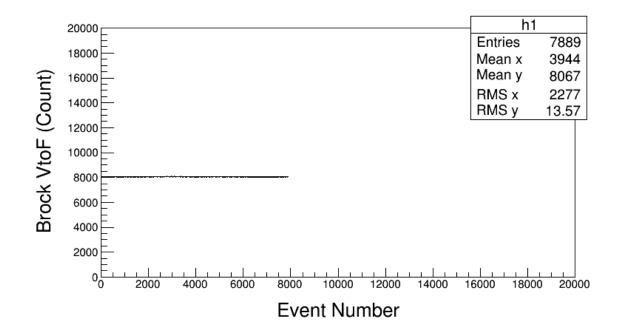
- Repeat the whole experiment: Millions of measurements
- Statistical distribution of these measurements is Gaussian: Mean is average asymmetry and error is width of Gaussian divided by square root of number of asymmetry measurements
- Average asymmetry is very small (1-50 ppm)

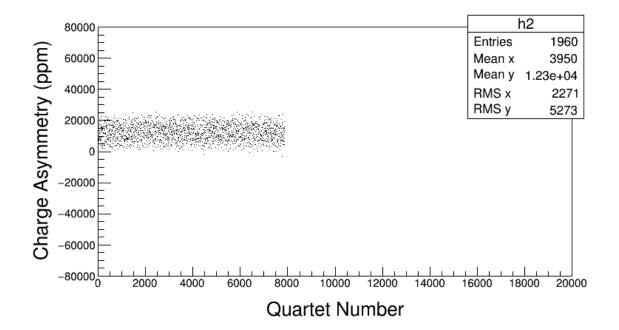


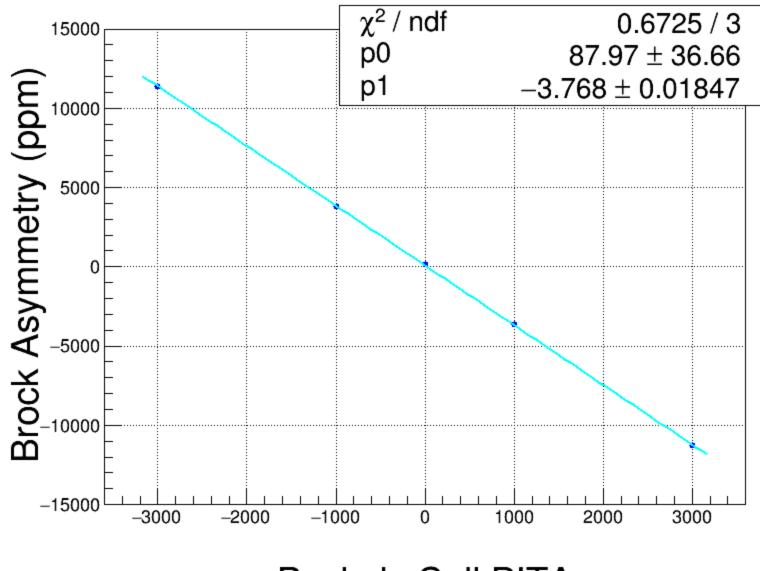




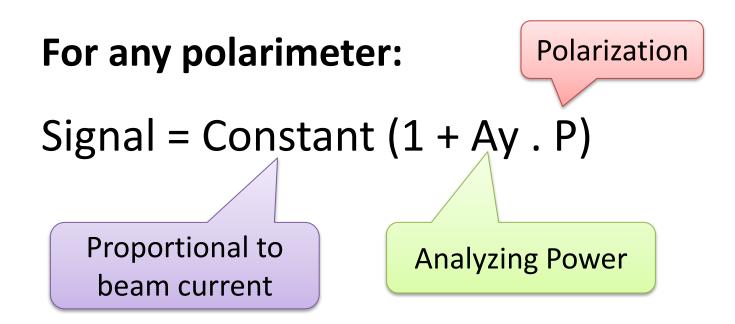








Pockels Cell PITA



Question: What is Ay for RF polarimeter?