The P2 experiment

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INT Workshop on PVDIS and EW Physics at JLab 12 GeV and Beyond

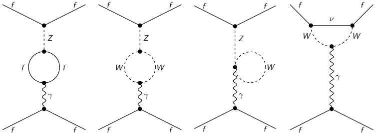
Outline

Motivation

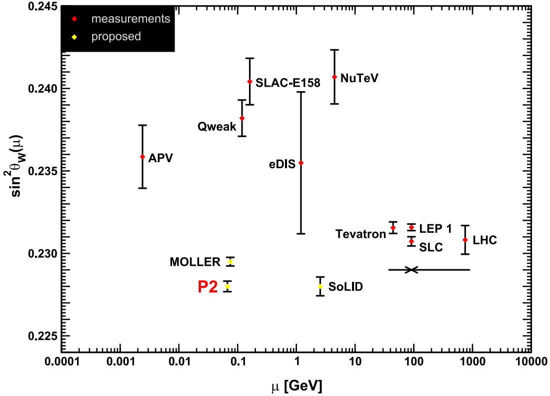
- Standard model very successful
  - → Prediction of charm-, top-quark, higgs boson,...
- Known: Still something missing
  - Gravitation not included
  - Cosmic microwave background / galaxy rotation curve
    - → Dark matter
  - Anomalous magnetic moment $(g-2)_{\mu,e}$
    - → Maybe something new
- Search for extension of the standard model
  - Indirect: High precision measurements
    - Deviations from SM prediction
    - → P2 experiment
  - Direct: High energy
    - LHC: ATLAS, CMS, ...

Weak mixing angle

- $\sin^2\theta_W$ central parameter of the standard model
  - Weak charge of the proton: $Q_W(p) = 1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W$
  - Mass ratio $\frac{m_W}{m_Z} = \cos\theta_W$
  - ...
- $Q_W(p)$ sensitive to $\sin^2\theta_W$: $\frac{\Delta\sin^2\theta_W}{\sin^2\theta_W} \approx 0.09\frac{\Delta Q_W(p)}{Q_W(p)}$
- Scale dependence of $\sin^2\theta_W$



- Z-pole: high precision, deviations
- Low Q: large uncertainties



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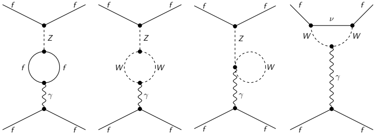

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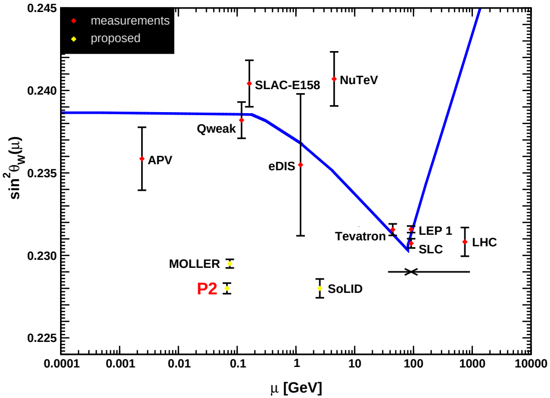
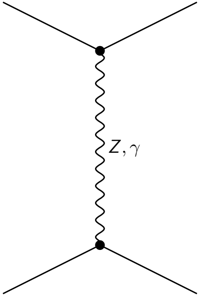
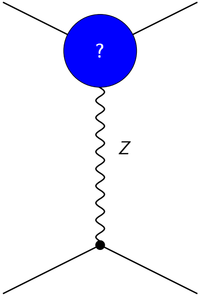


Portals for SM-extensions

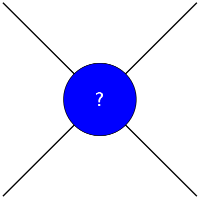


- Extra Z



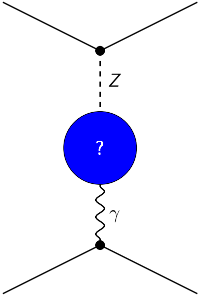
- Mixing with dark photon
  - Complementary to LHC
  - Sensitivity to low masses

  $\rightarrow$ $m > 70\,\mathrm{MeV}$



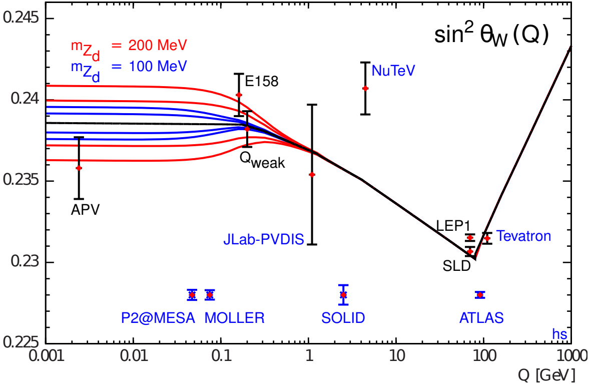
- Contact interaction
  - Only parameter: Mass of new physics scale

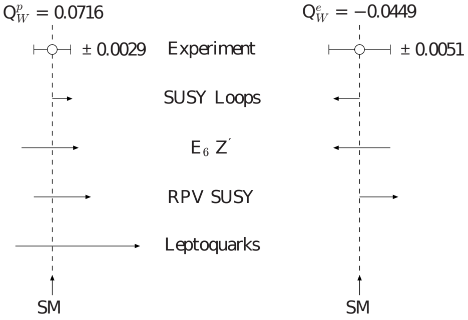
  $\rightarrow$ Scale: $49\,\mathrm{TeV}$



- New fermions

Physics beyond the standard model



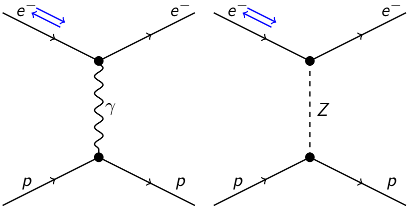


- Sensitivity towards hypothetical new particles/interactions
- Dark Z-boson
  - New light vector boson
  - Kinematic and mass mixing with γ/Z
- Combination of $Q_W(p)$ and $Q_W(e)$
- Complementary access to new physics

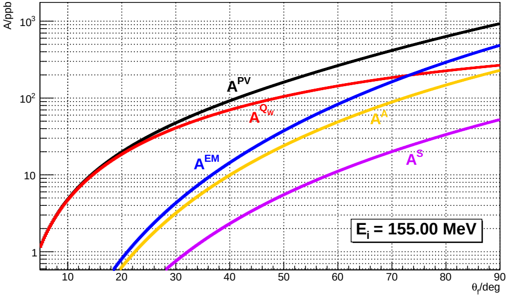
Parity-violating electron scattering

- Longitudinally polarised electron beam
- Detect scattered electrons
- Cross section: $\sigma_{ep}^{\pm} = |M_\gamma + M_Z^{\pm}|^2$
- Weak interaction: Parity violating

  $\Rightarrow \quad \sigma_{ep}^{+} \neq \sigma_{ep}^{-}$



$$A_{ep}^{PV} = \frac{\sigma_{ep}^{+} - \sigma_{ep}^{-}}{\sigma_{ep}^{+} + \sigma_{ep}^{-}}$$
$$= \frac{-G_F Q^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha_{em}} \left[Q_W(p) - F(E, Q^2) + \Delta_{\square}(E, Q^2) \right]$$



- $Q_W(p)$: Weak charge (dominant at low Q^2)
- $F(E, Q^2)$: Hadron structure
- $\Delta_{\square}(E, Q^2)$: Corrections from box diagrams

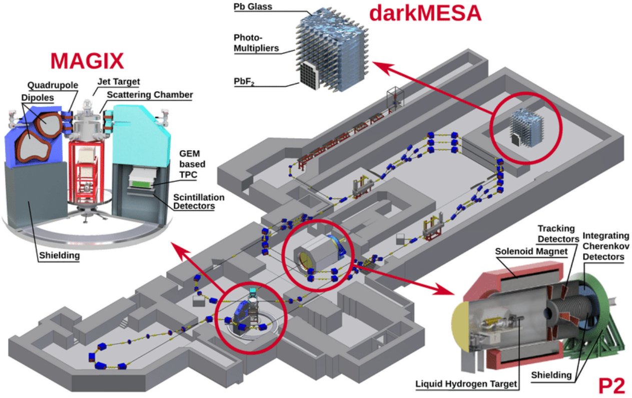
Parity violating electron scattering

$$\mathbf{A^{exp}_{LR}} = -\mathbf{P}\frac{G_F \mathbf{Q^2}}{4\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha_{em}}\left[\mathbf{Q_W(p)} - \mathbf{F(E, Q^2)}\right] + \mathbf{A_F}$$

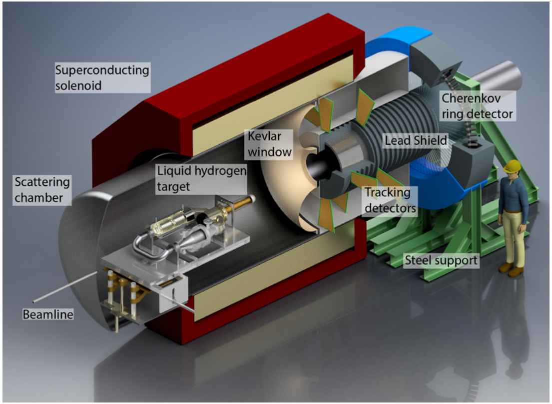
- Cross section asymmetry: A^{exp}_{LR}
  - Magnetic spectrometer
- Beam polarisation: P
  - Polarimetry
  - Three different systems: Double Mott, Mott, Hydro-Moller
- Momentum transfer: Q^2
  - Tracking system
- Theory: $Q_W(p) - F(E, Q^2)$
  - QED corrections
  - Hadron structure $F(E, Q^2)$
  - Strangeness/Axial form factor
- False asymmetries: A_F
  - Control of accelerator

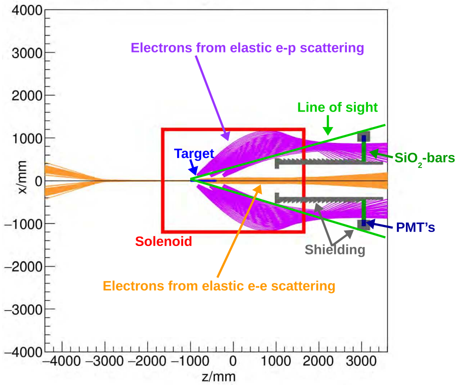
MESA – Mainz Energy-recovering Superconducting Accelerator

- Future accelerator in Mainz
- Two cryo modules with $\Delta E = 25\,\mathrm{MeV}$
- Beam energy $155\,\mathrm{MeV}$ (3 circulations)
- 85% spin polarised beam ($150\,\mu\mathrm{A}$)
- Helicity switch with $f \sim 1\mathrm{kHz}$
- Two different beam modes
  - External beam
  - Energy recovering
- Three experiments: darkMESA, MAGIX, P2



The P2 detector

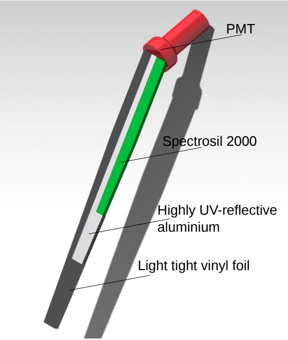


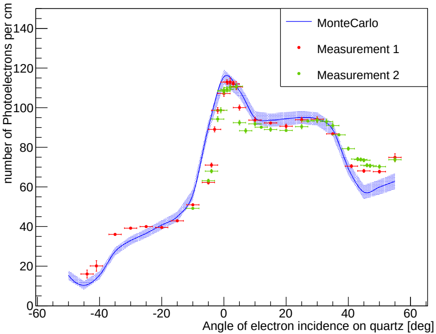


- Detect elastic e-p-scattering
- Fast and radiation-resistant detector
  - ⇒ Fused silica Cherenkov detector
  - ⇒ Liquid hydrogen target

- Measurement of Q^2
  - ⇒ Tracking detector (HV-MAPS)
- Suppress other processes
  - ⇒ Lead shielding
  - ⇒ $0.6\,\mathrm{T}$ superconducting solenoid

Cherenkov detector and electronics





- Detector ring consisting of 72 wedged fused silica bars
- Cover angle range of 25° to 45°
- Hit rate 10^{11} Hz

  → Integrating measurement

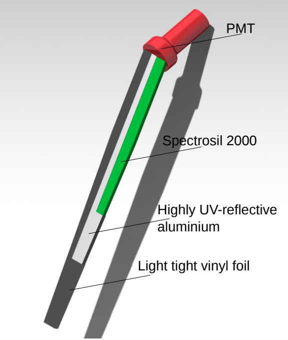
- Single event mode

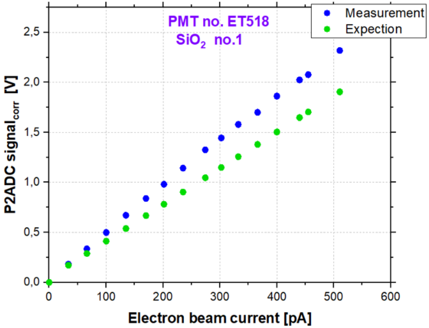
  → Special PMT base developed

- Preamplifier with line driver
- Digitised by ADC

⇒ Full chain (Quartz-PMT-Preamp-SADC) tested in beamtimes at MAMI

Cherenkov detector and electronics





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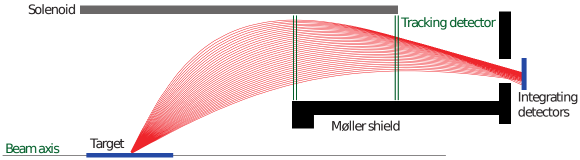
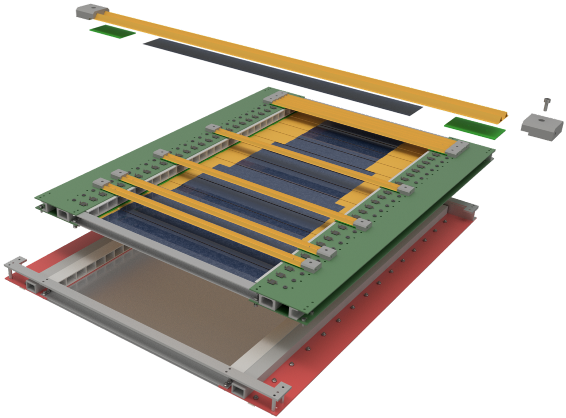
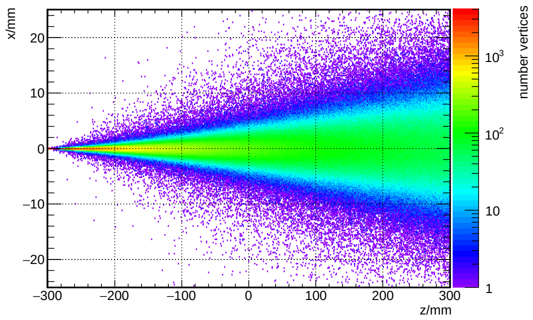
Tracking detector

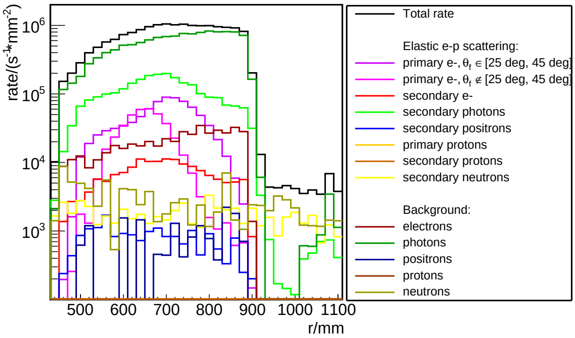
- High resolution tracking:
  - Measure $\langle Q^2 \rangle$
  - Study systematic effects
- Use in tracking mode
  - High efficiency
  - Cover at least one silica bar
  - Coincidences with Cherenkov detector possible
- 4 segments with 2 double layer detectors
- 50 μm thin HV-MAPS sensors
- Resolution for track momentum: $\sim 2\,\mathrm{MeV}/c$





Simulations of the P2 setup





- Geant4 simulation of the P2 setup
- Beam target interaction
- Event generator for e-p scattering
- Simulation of background processes

- Calculate rate distribution
  - $\Rightarrow$ Prediction for signal and background
- Parametrise detector response

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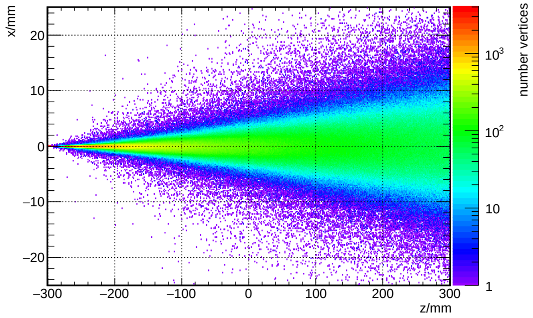

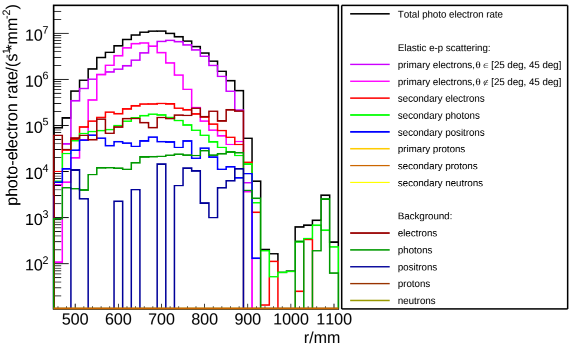

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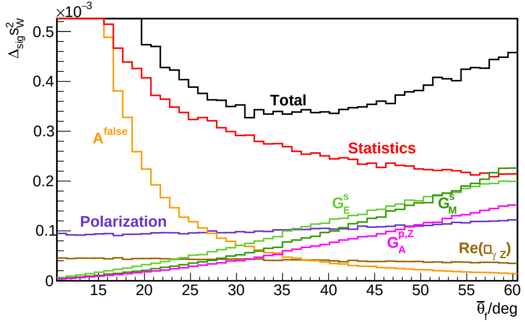


E_{beam}	155 MeV
$\bar{\theta}_f$	35°
$\delta\theta_f$	20°
s^2_W	0.23116
$\Delta_{exp} s^2_W$	$3.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (0.16%)
$\Delta_{exp,stat} s^2_W$	$3.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (0.13%)
$\Delta_{exp,P} s^2_W$	$0.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (0.03%)
$\Delta_{exp,false} s^2_W$	$0.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (0.03%)
$\Delta_{exp,t.w.} s^2_W$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (0.05%)
$\Delta_{exp,t.p.} s^2_W$	$0.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (0.00%)
$\Delta_{exp,\Box_{\gamma Z}} s^2_W$	$0.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (0.02%)
$\Delta_{exp,nucl.FF} s^2_W$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (0.05%)

- Beam current: $150\,\mu\mathrm{A}$
- Measuring time: $10000\,\mathrm{h}$
- Beam polarisation: $P = 0.85, \Delta P/P = 0.5\%$

- Raw asymmetry $\langle A^{\rm raw}\rangle_{\rm exp} = -24.03\,\mathrm{ppb}$
- $\Delta_{\rm tot}\langle A^{\rm raw}\rangle_{\rm exp} = 0.58\,\mathrm{ppb}$ (2.41%)

  ⇒Relative uncertainty on $\sin^2\theta_w$: 0.16%

Challenges form factors

$$A_{ep}^{PV} = \frac{\sigma_{ep}^{+} - \sigma_{ep}^{-}}{\sigma_{ep}^{+} + \sigma_{ep}^{-}} = \frac{-G_F Q^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha_{em}} \left[Q_W(p) - F(E, Q^2) \right]$$

- $F(E, Q^2)$ includes form factors
- Electromagnetic form factors of the proton/neutron
  - $\rightarrow$ Precision of parametrisation OK
- Isospin breaking electromagnetic form factors
  - $\rightarrow$ Precision of parametrisation OK
- Strangeness form factor
  - $\rightarrow$ Improvement needed
- Proton axial form factor
  - $\rightarrow$ Improvement needed
- How to improve
  - Progress in lattice QCD
  - Backward angle measurement

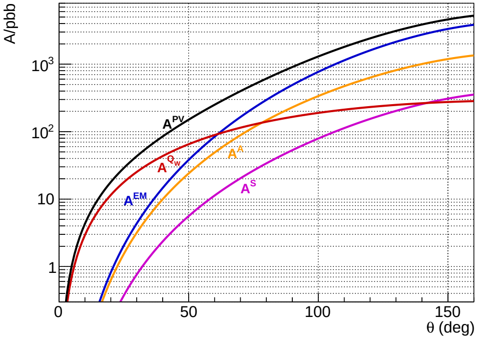
$$A_{ep}^{PV} = \frac{\sigma_{ep}^{+} - \sigma_{ep}^{-}}{\sigma_{ep}^{+} + \sigma_{ep}^{-}} = \frac{-G_F Q^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha_{em}} \left[Q_W(p) - F(E, Q^2) \right]$$

$$F(E, Q^2) = F^{EM}(E, Q^2) + F^{A}(E, Q^2) + F^{S}(E, Q^2)$$

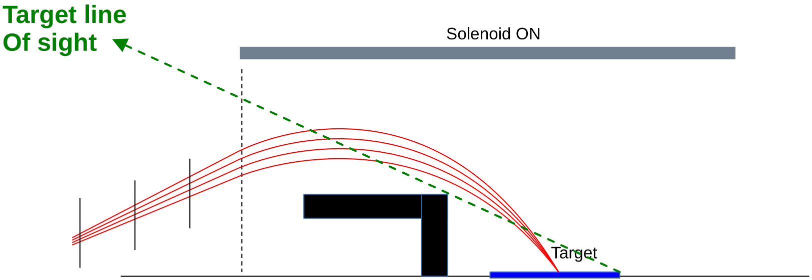
- Measure axial form factor $G_A^{p,Z}$, strange magnetic form factor G_M^s
- More sensitivity under backward angle compared to forward angle
- Dedicated measurement
  - Time $\sim 2000\,\mathrm{h}$

    $\Rightarrow$ Improve Uncertainty from $\Delta(F^S + F^A)$ by a factor of 4
  - Using hydrogen and deuterium target

    $\Rightarrow$ Separation of $G_A^{p,Z}$ and G_M^s



Setup for the backward angle measurement



- Measurement with increased magnetic field ($0.6\,\mathrm{T} \rightarrow 0.7\,\mathrm{T}$)
- Use 2/3 planes of Micromega detectors
- Target close to the downstream end of the vacuum chamber
- Measure position at the detector

$\rightarrow$ Determine momentum and vertex

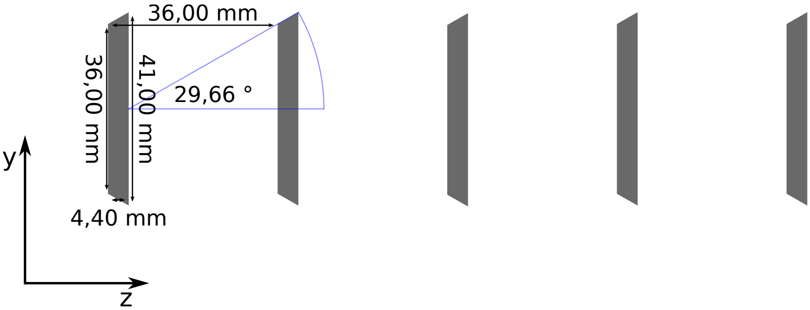
- Currently: Investigating the design/placement of the micromegas
- Parity violating asymmetry $\sim \mathrm{ppm}$
- Maybe possibility to resolve inelastic states in electron carbon scattering
- Cooperation with CEA Saclay

Measurement with carbon

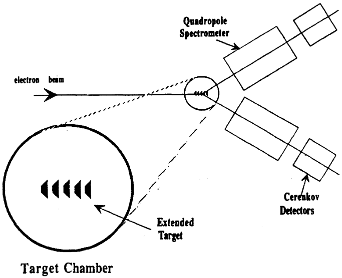
- Cross section $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \sim Z^2$
  - QED cross section 36 times larger
  - $\Rightarrow$ Shorter measuring time
- Weak charge
  - Proton: $Q_W = 1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W \approx 0.07$
  - Carbon: $Q_W = -24\sin^2\theta_W \approx -5.51$
  - $\Rightarrow$ Weak charge is 78 times larger
  - $\Rightarrow$ Larger asymmetry
- Additional and complementary sensitivity to new physics models
- Weak charge of different targets expressed via Peskin-Takeuchi parameters: $(\chi = m_Z^2/m_{Z_x}^2)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q_W(\mathrm{e}) &= -0.0435\,(1 + 0.25\,T - 0.34\,S + 0.7\,X + 7\,\chi) \\
Q_W(\mathrm{p}) &= 0.0707\,(1 + 0.15\,T - 0.21\,S + 0.43\,X - 4.3\chi) \\
Q_W(\mathrm{C}) &= -5.510\,(1 - 0.003\,T + 0.016\,S - 0.033\,X - \chi) \\
Q_W(\mathrm{Cs}) &= \underbrace{73.24\,(1}_{\text{SM}} \underbrace{+ 0.011\,S - 0.023\,X - 0.9\chi)}_{\text{“New Physics“}}
\end{aligned}
$$

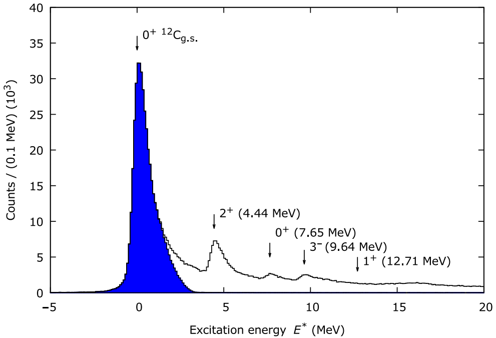
Carbon target

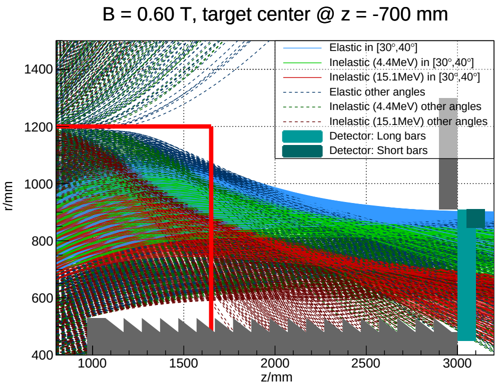


- Five target finger
- Wedge-shaped
- Scattered electrons @30° miss next target
- Length: $22\,\mathrm{mm}(\sim 5\,\frac{\mathrm{g}}{\mathrm{cm}^2})$
- Similar design used at MIT-Bates (PRL **65** (1999) 694)



Inelastic scattering off carbon

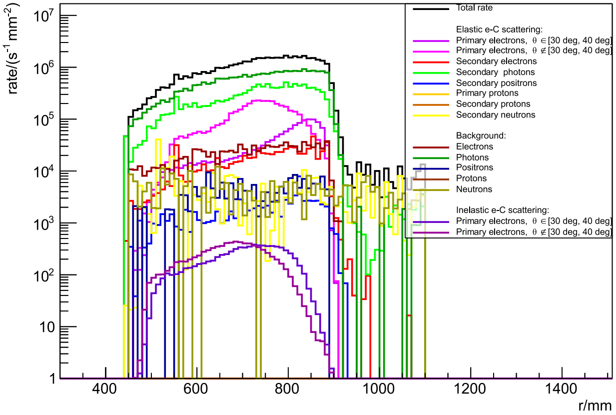




- Excited states in ^{12}C nucleus
- Visible in electron scattering (PRL **121**(2018) 022503)
- Asymmetry not known

- Raytracing simulation
  - Target centre at lH2 position
  - Using a 5-finger target

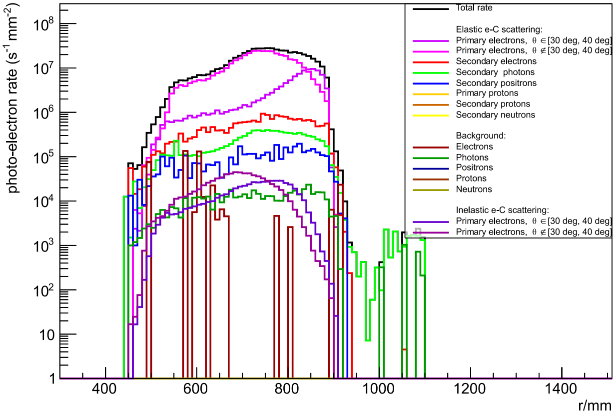
Simulations with a carbon target



- Inelastic scattered electrons
  - Sum from $4.4, 7.6, 9.6\,\mathrm{MeV}$ states
  - Strongly suppressed

- Rates on the detector
  - Hit rate dominated by photons
  - ⇒ Photoelectron rate dominated by primary electrons

Simulations with a carbon target



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  - Sum from $4.4, 7.6, 9.6\,\mathrm{MeV}$ states
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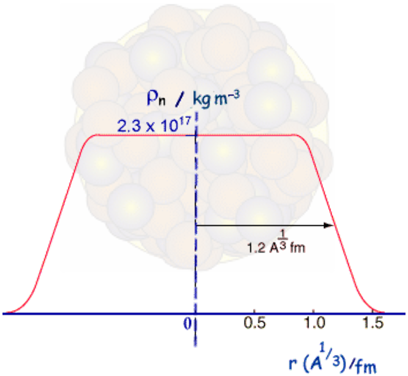
Comparison with hydrogen measurement

- Parity violating asymmetry for carbon
  - Only elastic scattering
  - Asymmetry for inelastic scattering not known
  - Asymmetry $A_{eC}^{PV} = -\frac{G_f Q^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha_{em}} \frac{Q_W(C)}{6}$

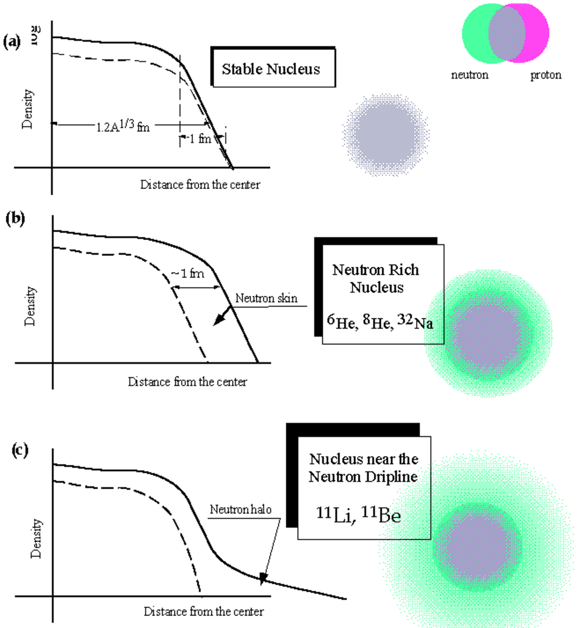
	Hydrogen	Carbon
$\langle Q^2 \rangle$	$4.82 \cdot 10^{-3}\,(\mathrm{GeV}/c)^2$	$4.98 \cdot 10^{-3}\,(\mathrm{GeV}/c)^2$
Measuring time	$11000\,\mathrm{h}$	$2500\,\mathrm{h}$
Asymmetry $\langle A^{\mathrm{raw}} \rangle_{\mathrm{exp}}$	$-24.03\,\mathrm{ppb}$	$353.94\,\mathrm{ppb}$
Statistical uncertainty $\Delta_{\mathrm{stat}} \langle A^{\mathrm{raw}} \rangle_{\mathrm{exp}}$	$0.50\,\mathrm{ppb}$ (2.08%)	$0.70\,\mathrm{ppb}$ (0.2%)
$\Delta \sin^2 \theta_W$	$3.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (0.13%)	$4.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (0.2%)

- Challenges
  - Same relative uncertainty on asymmetry and weak mixing angle
  - Very precise polarisation measurement needed for carbon (Aim: $\Delta P/P = 0.3\%$)
  - Systematic uncertainties need to be small

- Nuclear charge radii



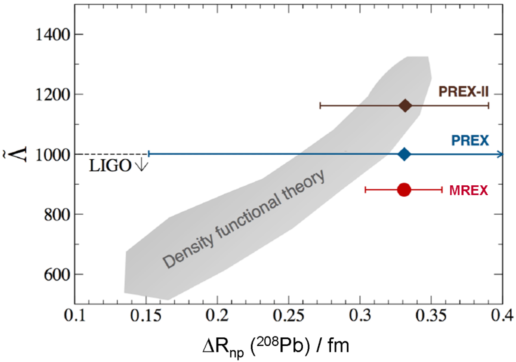
- Where do the neutron go?
- Pressure forces neutrons out against surface tension



P2 measurements: Neutron skin measurement

$$A^{PV} \approx \frac{G_F Q^2}{4\pi\alpha_{em}\sqrt{2}} \frac{F_W(Q^2)}{F_{Ch}(Q^2)}$$

- Neutron radius of ^{208}Pb
- Measurement time $\sim 1500\,\mathrm{h}$
- Weak radius measured via weak-charge density F_W
- $\frac{\Delta R_n}{R_n} = 0.52\%$ possible
- Better understanding of neutron stars



Time line

- Beginning 2023: Magnet installation/testing in the experimental hall
- 2023/2024: Installation of the P2 experiment in the hall
- 2024: Commissioning with MESA beam
- 2025: First data taking with MESA beam
  - Carbon target: Pilot run with 250 h results in $\Delta A/A \approx 1\%$

  $\rightarrow$ Factor 24 improvement on current results

  - Hydrogen target: Pilot run with 1000 h results in $\Delta A/A \approx 7\%$

  $\rightarrow$ Uncertainty of 0.5% in $\sin^2\theta_W$

Summary

- P2 optimised to measure asymmetry of an order 10^{-8}
  - Superconducting magnet as spectrometer
  - HV-MAPS to measure $\langle Q^2 \rangle$
- Rich physics program
  - Proton weak charge
    - Very high precision $\frac{\Delta \sin^2 \theta_W}{\sin^2 \theta_W} = 0.15\%$
    - Sensitivity towards new physics on mass scales up to $50\,\mathrm{TeV}$
  - ^{12}C weak charge
    - Additional complementary measurement
    - Small contribution from inelastic scattering $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$
    - Very high precision achievable:
      Statistical uncertainty up to 0.2
  - ^{208}Pb neutron skin, $\frac{\Delta R_n}{R_n} = 0.5\%$ possible
  - Backward angle measurement
- More information: Eur. Phys. J. A (2018) 54, 208