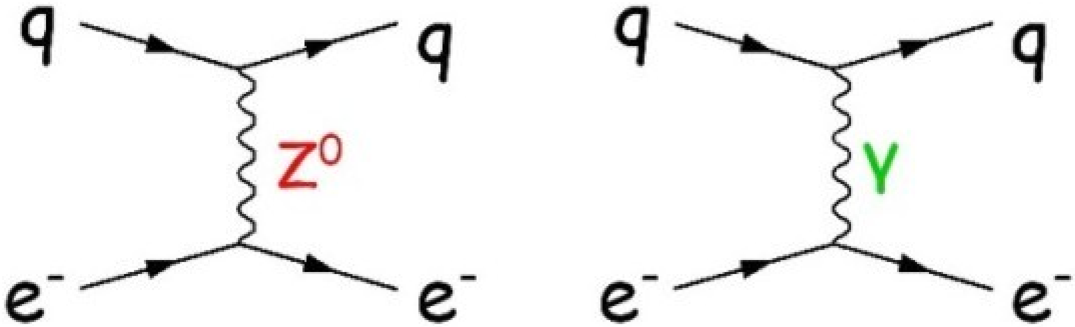
Parity Violation Inelastic Scattering Experiments at Jlab



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Particles and Nuclei International Conference 2014 (PANIC 2014)

August 28th, 2014

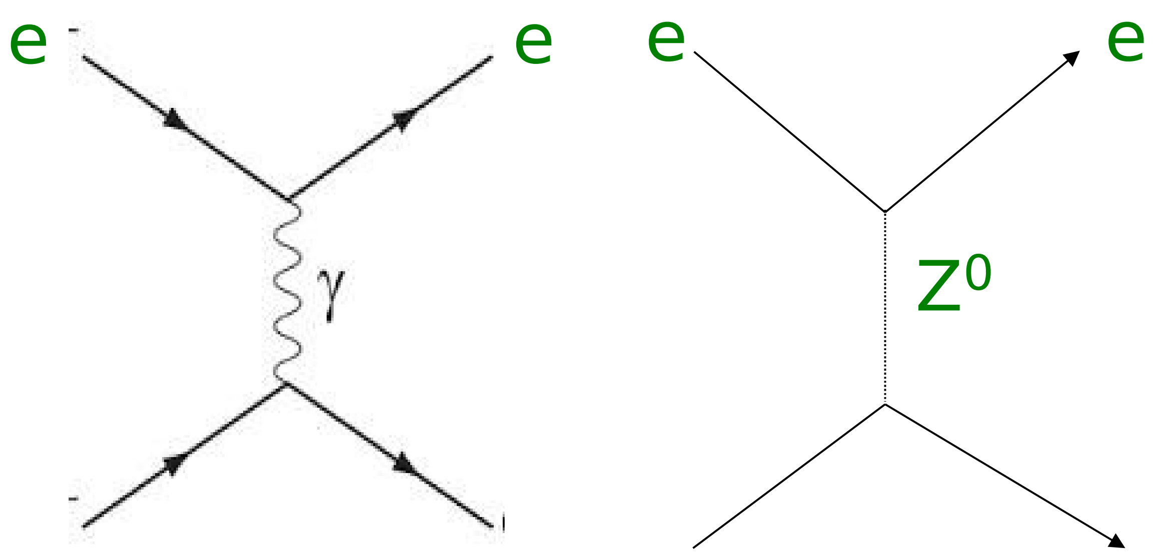
Acknowledgement: X. Zheng

Outline

- PVDIS and electron-quark effective couplings
- The 6 GeV PVDIS experiment
- DIS results – electron-quark effective VA couplings
- Resonance results – duality in EW sector?
- Summary and Perspectives

Parity-Violating Electron Scattering (PVES)

- To study nucleon structure not accessible in the electromagnetic interaction:
  - elastic PVES: nucleon strange form factors; “neutron skin” in heavy nucleus
- To test the electroweak Standard Model:
  - Moller – E158
  - PVDIS



Accessing $C_{1q,2q}$

- Need electron beam on hadronic target
- In elastic PVES
  - directly probes C_{1q}, electrons' parity-violating property;
  - quarks' parity-violation is represented by the nucleon axial form factor G_A, and extracting C_{2q} from G_A is model-dependent
- Only in PVDIS, electron probes the quark and PVDIS asymmetry depends on C_{2q} directly.

Formalism for Parity Violation in DIS

$$A_{PV} = \frac{G_F Q^2}{\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha}\left[a(x) + Y(y)\, b(x)\right]$$

$$x \equiv x_{Bjorken} \qquad y \equiv 1 - E'/E$$

$$q_i^+(x) \equiv q_i(x) + \bar{q}_i(x)$$

$$q_i^-(x) = q_i^V(x) \equiv q_i(x) - \bar{q}_i(x)$$

$$a(x) = \frac{1}{2} g_A^e \frac{F_1^{\gamma Z}}{F_1^{\gamma}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sum_i C_{1i} Q_i q_i^+(x)}{\sum_i Q_i^2 q_i^+(x)}$$

$$b(x) = g_V^e \frac{F_3^{\gamma Z}}{F_1^{\gamma}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sum_i C_{2i} Q_i q_i^-(x)}{\sum_i Q_i^2 q_i^+(x)}$$

For an isoscalar target (^{2}H), structure functions largely simplifies:

$$a(x) = \frac{3}{10}\left(2C_{1u} - C_{1d}\right)\left(1 + \frac{0.6\, s^+}{u^+ + d^+}\right)$$

$$b(x) = \frac{3}{10}\left(2C_{2u} - C_{2d}\right)\left(\frac{u_V + d_V}{u^+ + d^+}\right)$$

Formalism for Parity Violation in DIS

$$A_{PV}=\frac{G_F Q^2}{\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha}\left[a(x)+Y(y)b(x)\right]$$

$$x\equiv x_{Bjorken} \qquad y\equiv 1-E'/E$$

$$q_i^+(x)\equiv q_i(x)+\bar{q}_i(x)$$

$$q_i^-(x)=q_i^V(x)\equiv q_i(x)-\bar{q}_i(x)$$

$$a(x)=\frac{1}{2}g_A^e\frac{F_1^{\gamma Z}}{F_1^{\gamma}}=\frac{1}{2}\frac{\sum_i C_{1i}Q_i q_i^+(x)}{\sum_i Q_i^2 q_i^+(x)}$$

$$b(x)=g_V^e\frac{F_3^{\gamma Z}}{F_1^{\gamma}}=\frac{1}{2}\frac{\sum_i C_{2i}Q_i q_i^-(x)}{\sum_i Q_i^2 q_i^+(x)}$$

For an isoscalar target (^2H), structure functions largely simplifies:

$$a(x)=\frac{3}{10}\left(2C_{1u}-C_{1d}\right)\left(1+\frac{0.6\,s^+}{u^++d^+}\right)$$

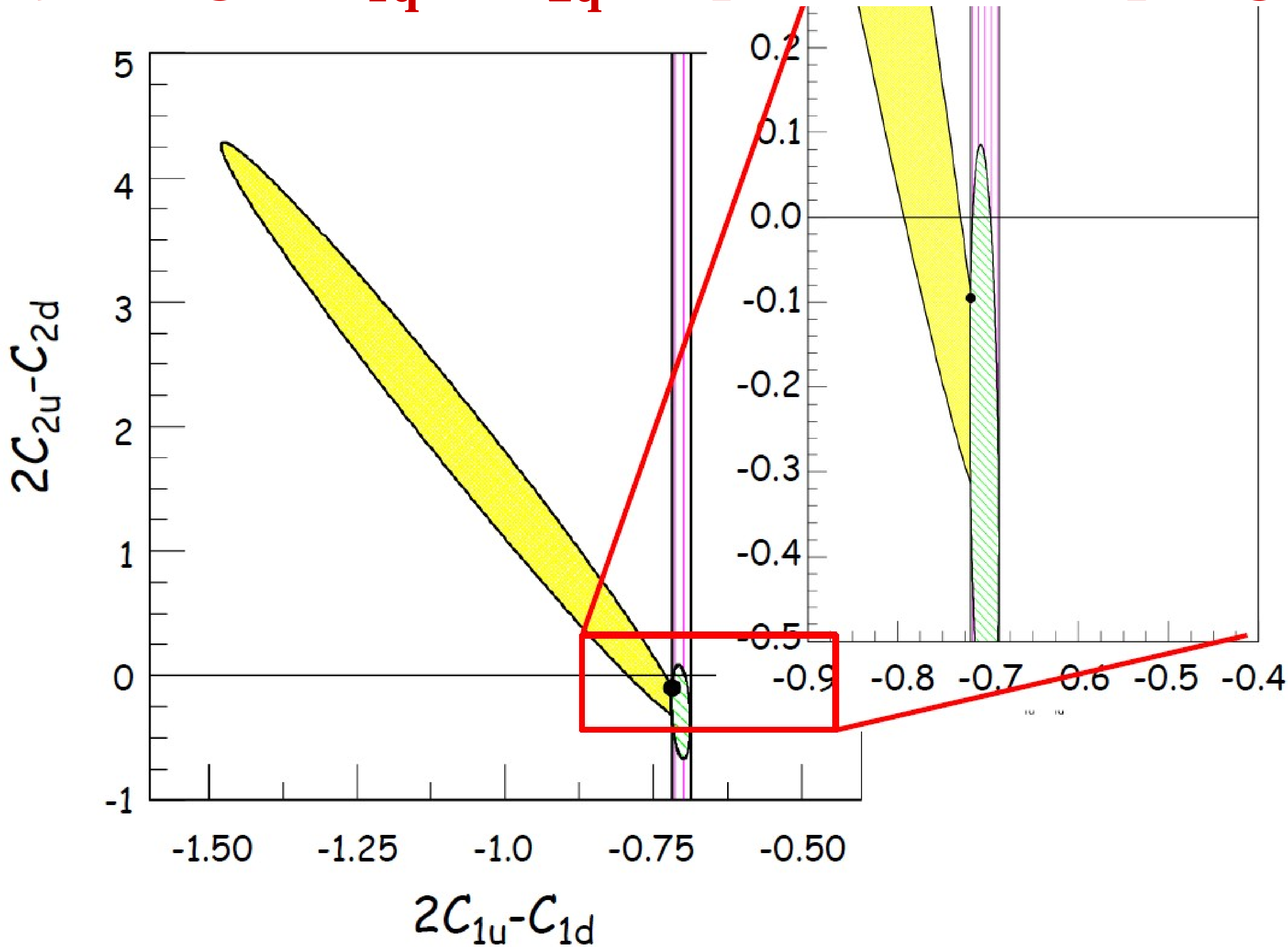
→ 0

$$b(x)=\frac{3}{10}\left(2C_{2u}-C_{2d}\right)\left(\frac{u_V+d_V}{u^++d^+}\right)$$

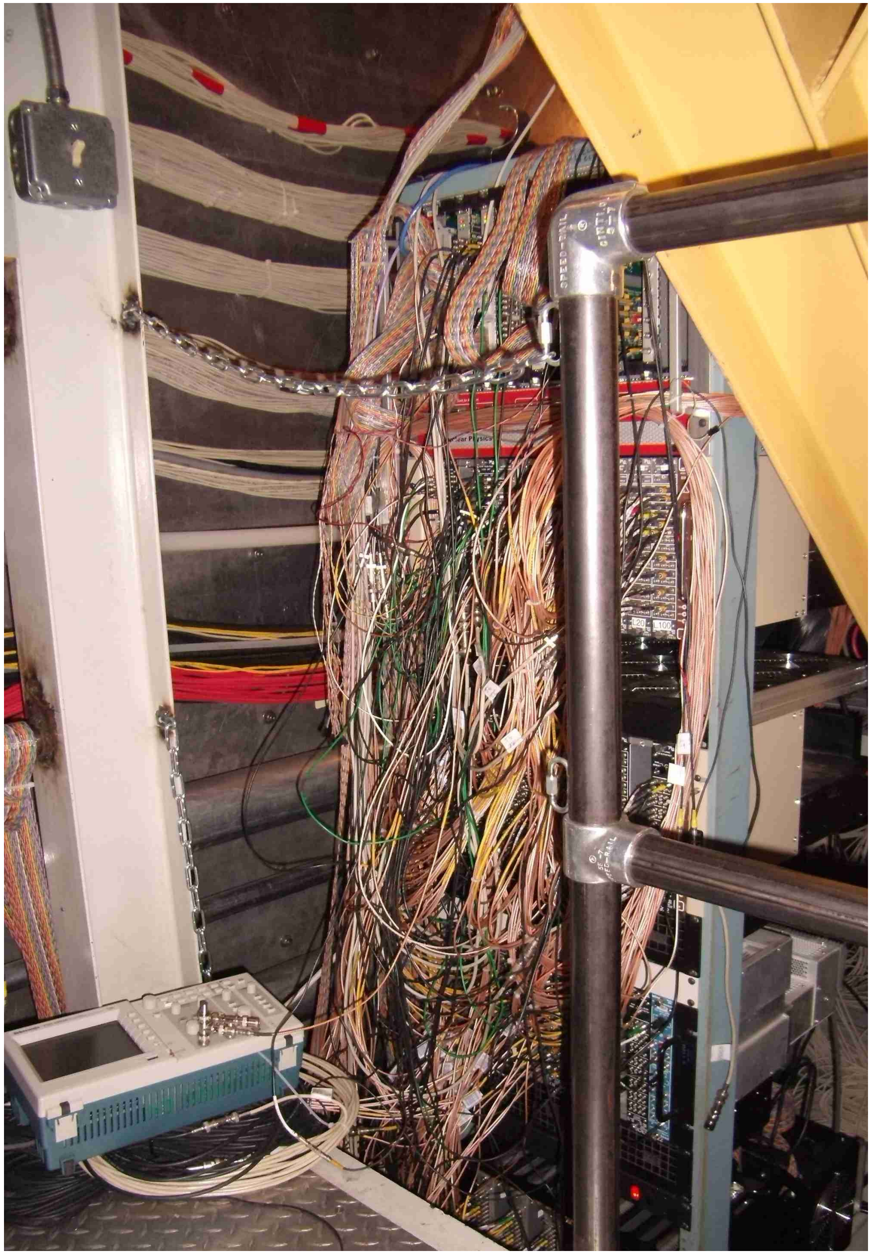
→ 1

If neglecting sea quarks, asymmetry is no longer sensitive to PDFs → "static limit"

Projecting to C_{1q} vs C_{2q} (e-q AV vs. VA couplings)



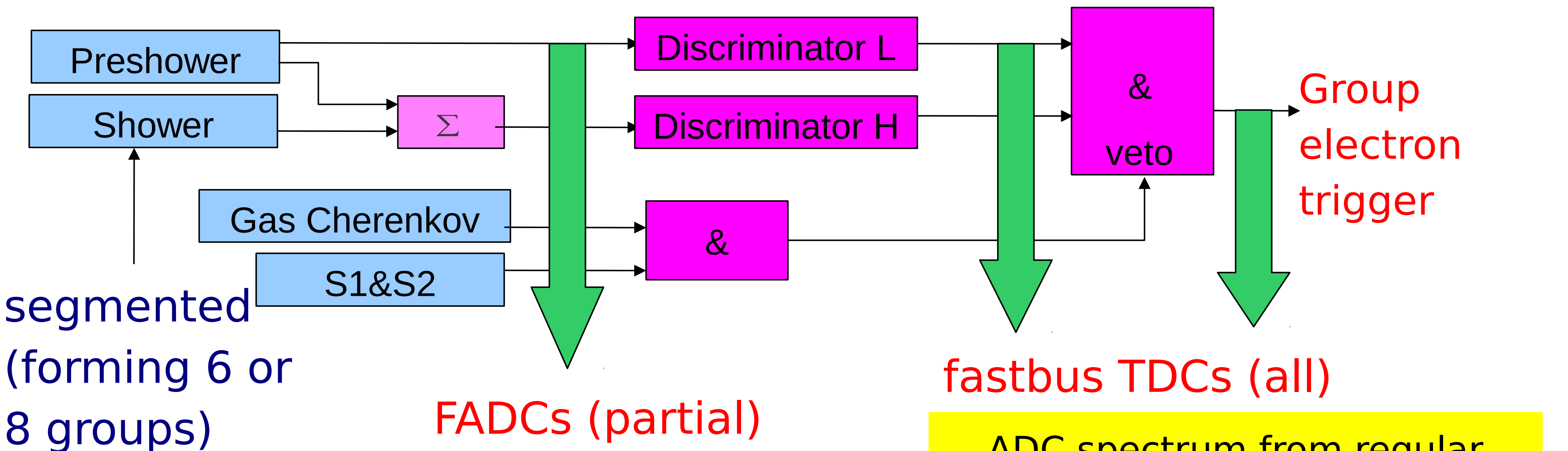
PVDIS at 6 GeV (JLab E08-011)

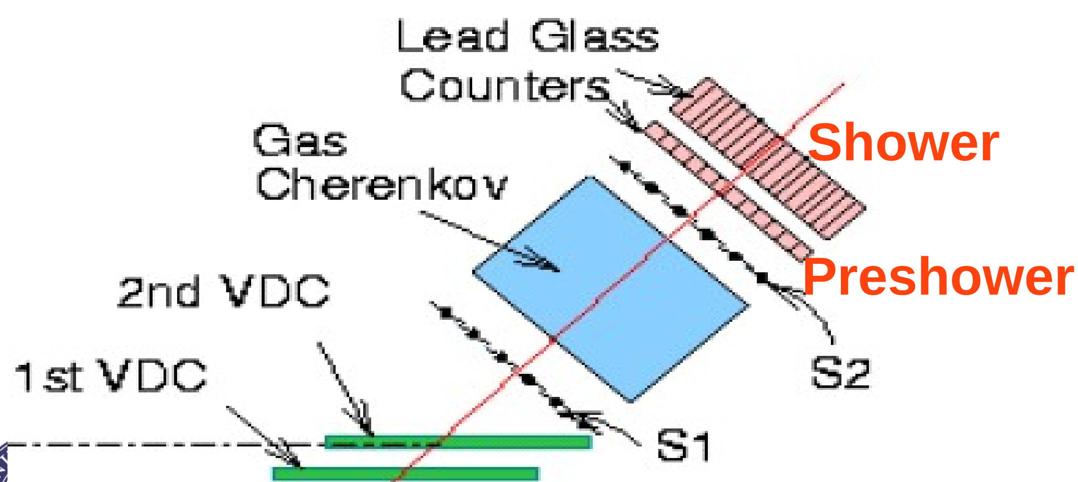


- Ran in Oct-Dec 2009, 100uA, 90% polarized electron beam, 20-cm liquid deuterium target
- Two High Resolution Spectrometers (HRS pair) detected electrons in the inclusive mode at DIS Q^2=1.1 and 1.9 GeV^2, and five resonance kinematics.
- Scaler-based fast counting DAQ specifically built for the 500kHz DIS rates w/ 10^4 pion rejection.

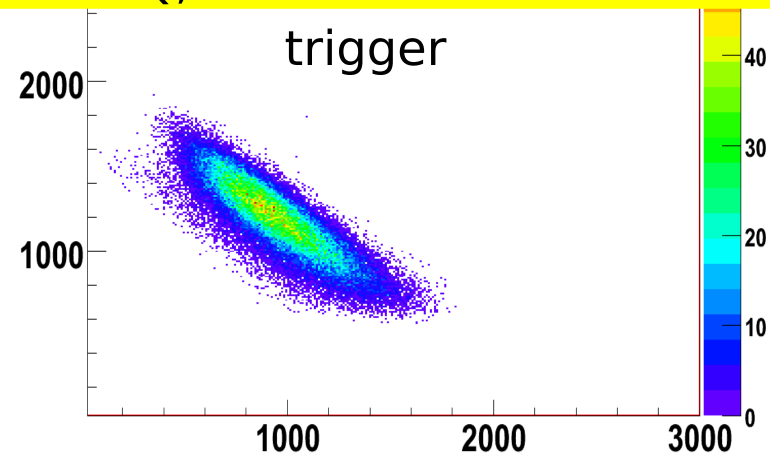
Scaler-Based Counting DAQ with online (hardware) PID

- DIS region, pions contaminate, can't use integrating DAQ.
- High event rate (~500KHz), exceeds Hall A regular DAQ's Limit (4kHz)





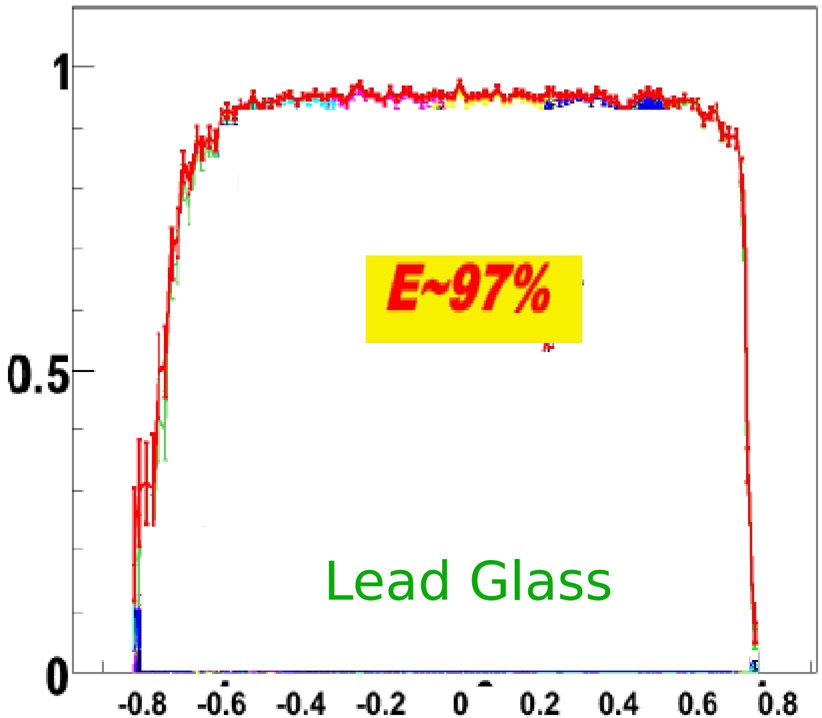
ADC spectrum from regular DAQ, with PVDIS electron trigger



PID Performance – Single Run

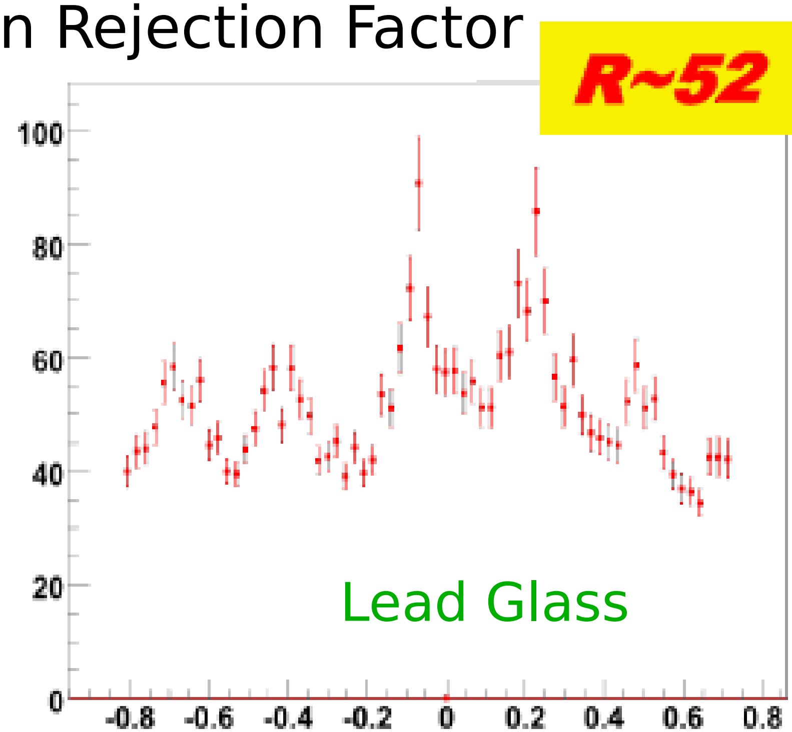
(work of K. Pan)

Electron Detection Efficiency



Vertical hit position [m]

Pion Rejection Factor



Vertical hit position [m]

Affects measured asymmetry (Q^2) if it varies over the acceptance or if there are "holes"

Combined with Cherenkov, pion contamination < 2×10^{-4}

Detector efficiencies extracted from VDC-on runs, taken daily

From Measured to Physics Asymmetry

- correcting for background f_i with asymmetry A_i:

$$A^{phys} = \frac{\left(\frac{A^{raw}}{P_b} - \sum_i A_i f_i \right)}{1 - \sum_i f_i}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$A^{phys} \approx \frac{A^{raw}}{P_b} \Pi_i (1 + \bar{f}_i)$$

$$\bar{f}_i \equiv f_i \left(1 - \frac{A_i}{A^{raw}} P_b \right)$$

From Measured to Physics Asymmetry

$$A^{raw}_{Q^2=1.901,\, x=0.295} = -140.30 \pm 10.43 \pm 0.16\ ppm\,(LHRS)$$
$$A^{raw}_{Q^2=1.901,\, x=0.295} = -139.84 \pm 6.58 \pm 0.46\ ppm\,(RHRS)$$

P_b	89.29	88.73%
ΔP_b	1.19%	±1.50%
$1+f_{\text{depol}}$	1.0021	
(syst.)	$< 10^{-4}$	
$1+f_{\text{Al}}$	0.9999	0.9999
(syst.)	±0.0024	±0.0024
$1+f_{\text{dt}}$	1.0049	1.0093
(syst.)	±0.0004	±0.0013
$1+f_{\text{rc}}$	1.019	
(syst.)	±0.004	
$1+f_{\gamma\gamma\text{box}}$	0.997	–
$1+\bar{f}_{\gamma\gamma,\gamma\text{Zboxes}}$	–	1.005
(syst.)	±0.003	±0.005

Δf_{π^-}	±0.006%	±0.003%
$\Delta \bar{f}_{\text{pair}}$	±0.4%	±0.2%
$\Delta \bar{f}_{A_n}$	±2.5%	±2.5%
ΔQ^2	±0.64%	±0.65%
rescatt bg	$\ll 0.2\%$	$\ll 0.2\%$
target impurity	±0.06%	±0.06%

	Asymmetry
A^{phys} (ppm)	−160.80
(stat.)	±6.39
(syst.)	±3.12
(total)	±7.12

Compare to Standard Model?

$$A^{phys}_{Q^2=1.085,\,x=0.241} = -91.10 \pm 3.11 \pm 2.97\ ppm$$

$$A^{SM} = (1.156\times10^{-4})\left[\left(2C_{1u}-C_{1d}\right)+0.348\left(2C_{2u}-C_{2d}\right)\right] = -87.7\ ppm$$

uncertainty due to PDF: 0.5% 5%

uncertainty due to HT: 0.5%/Q^2, 0.7ppm

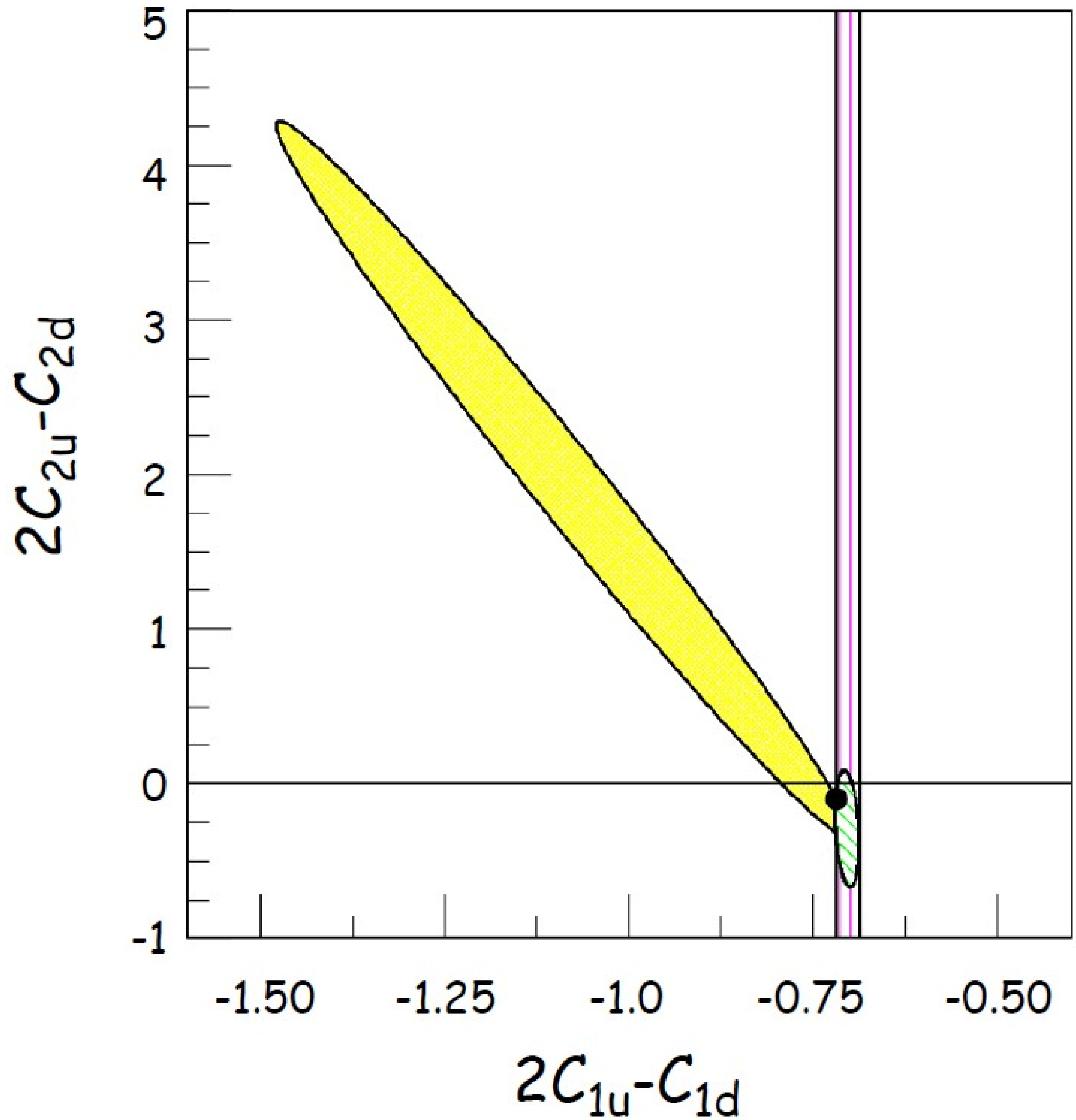
$$A^{phys}_{Q^2=1.901,\,x=0.295} = -160.80 \pm 6.39 \pm 3.12\ ppm$$

$$A^{SM} = (2.022\times10^{-4})\left[\left(2C_{1u}-C_{1d}\right)+0.594\left(2C_{2u}-C_{2d}\right)\right] = -158.9\ ppm$$

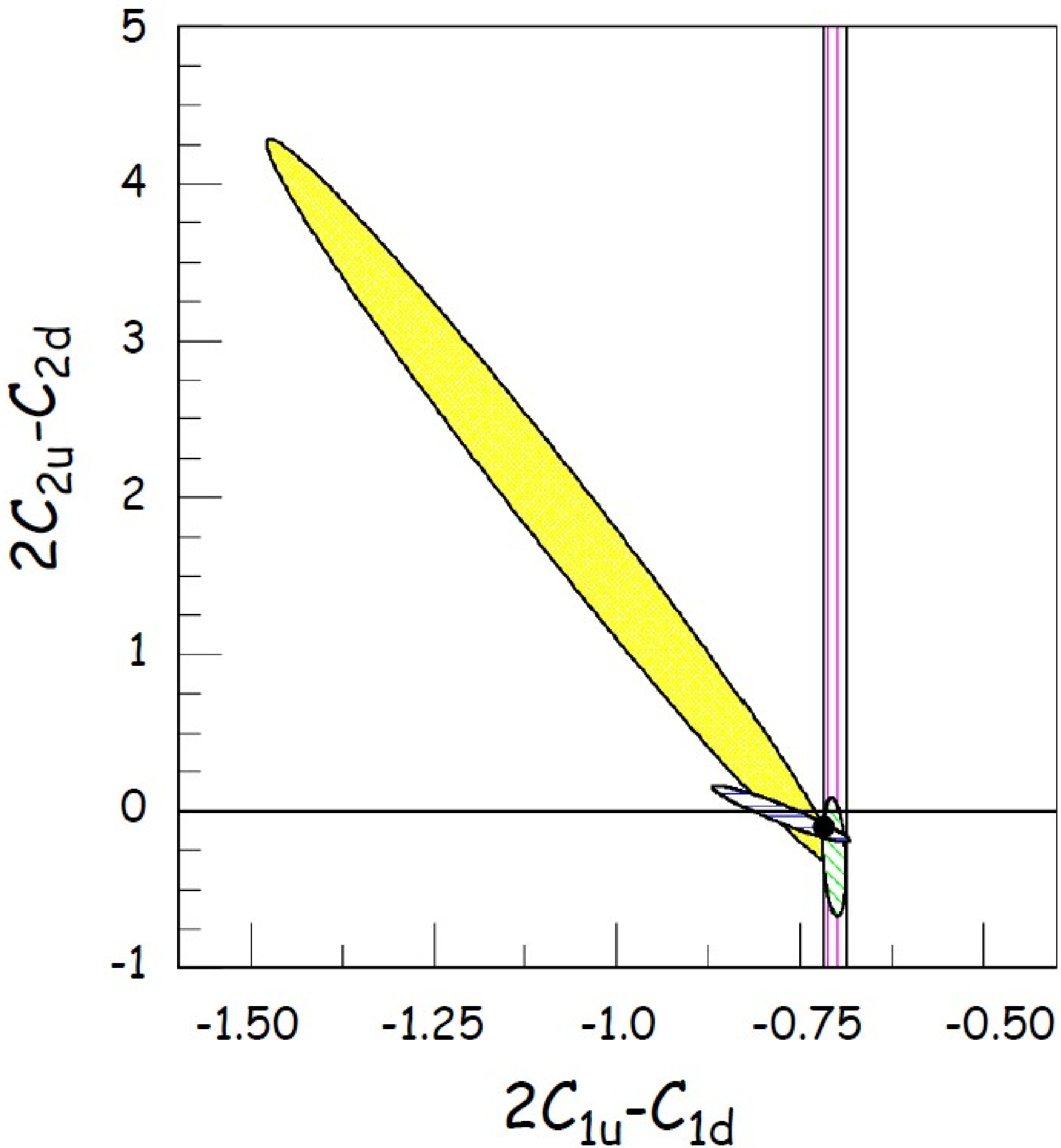
uncertainty due to PDF: 0.5% 5%

uncertainty due to HT: 0.5%/Q^2, 1.2ppm

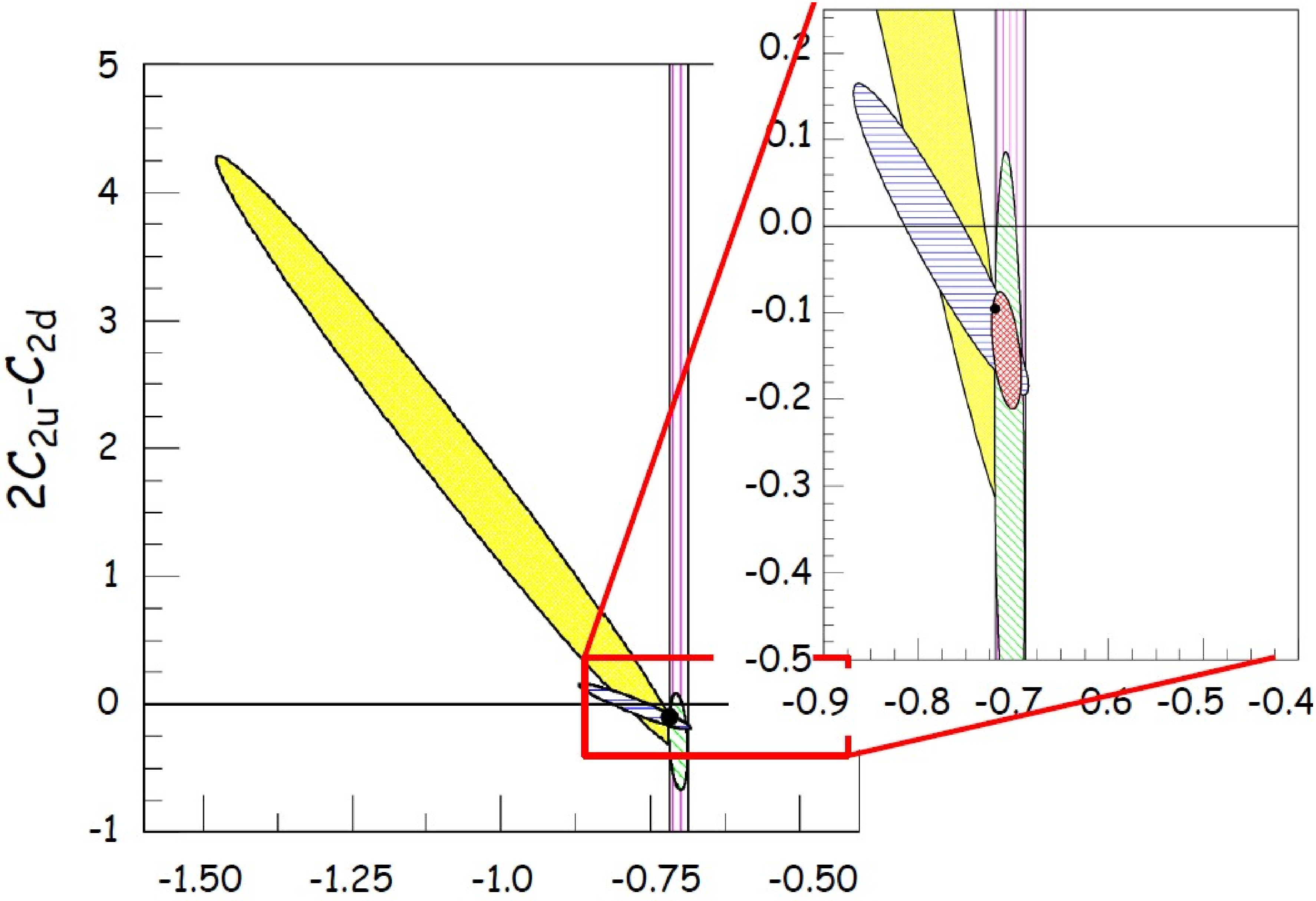
Previous data: Elastic PVES + APV



Add JLab PVDIS



Best Fit



Wang et al., Nature 506, no. 7486, 67 (2014);

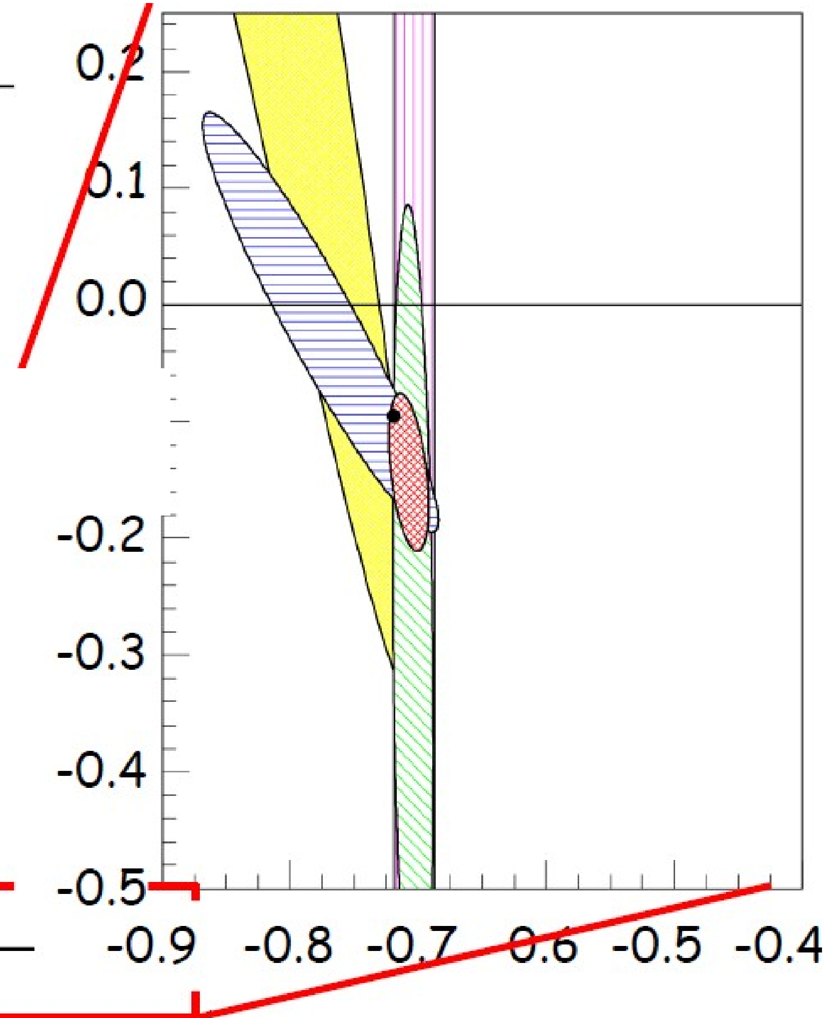
Best Fit

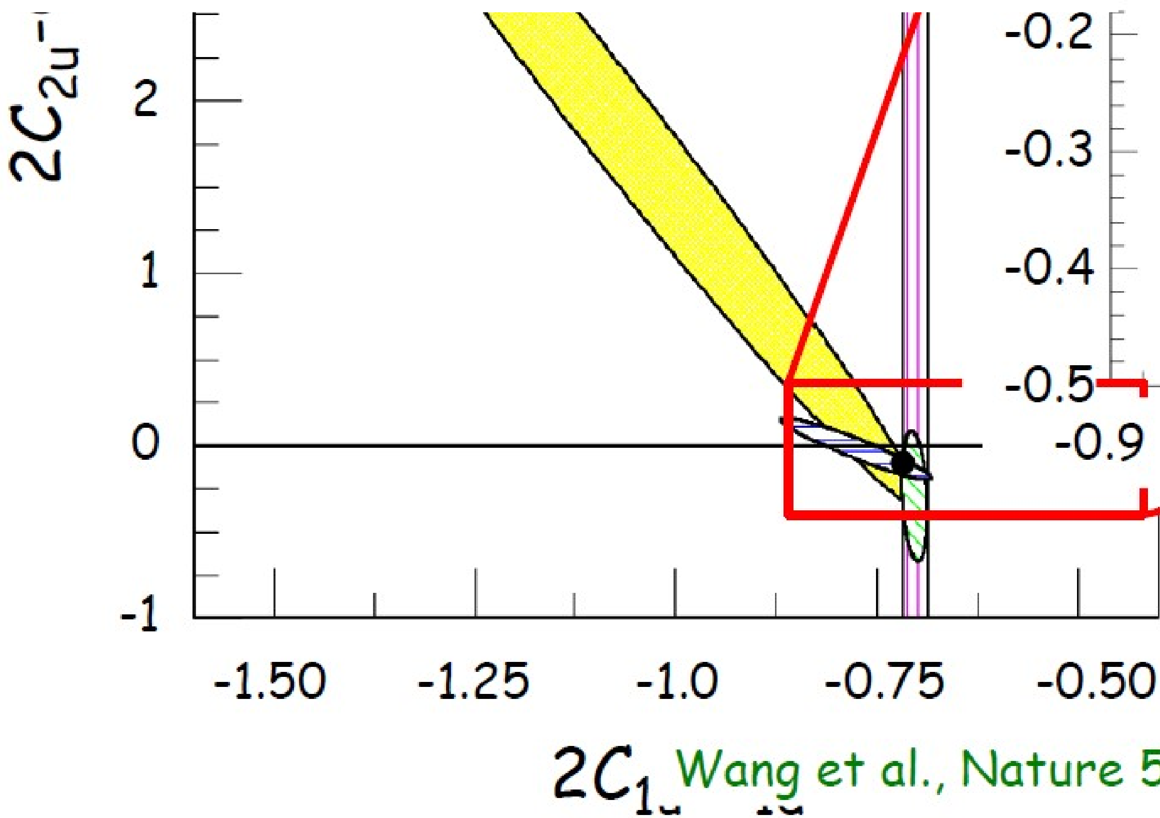
PARTICLE PHYSICS

Quarks are not ambidextrous

By separately scattering right- and left-handed electrons off quarks in a deuterium target, researchers have improved, by about a factor of five, on a classic result of mirror-symmetry breaking from 35 years ago. SEE LETTER P.67

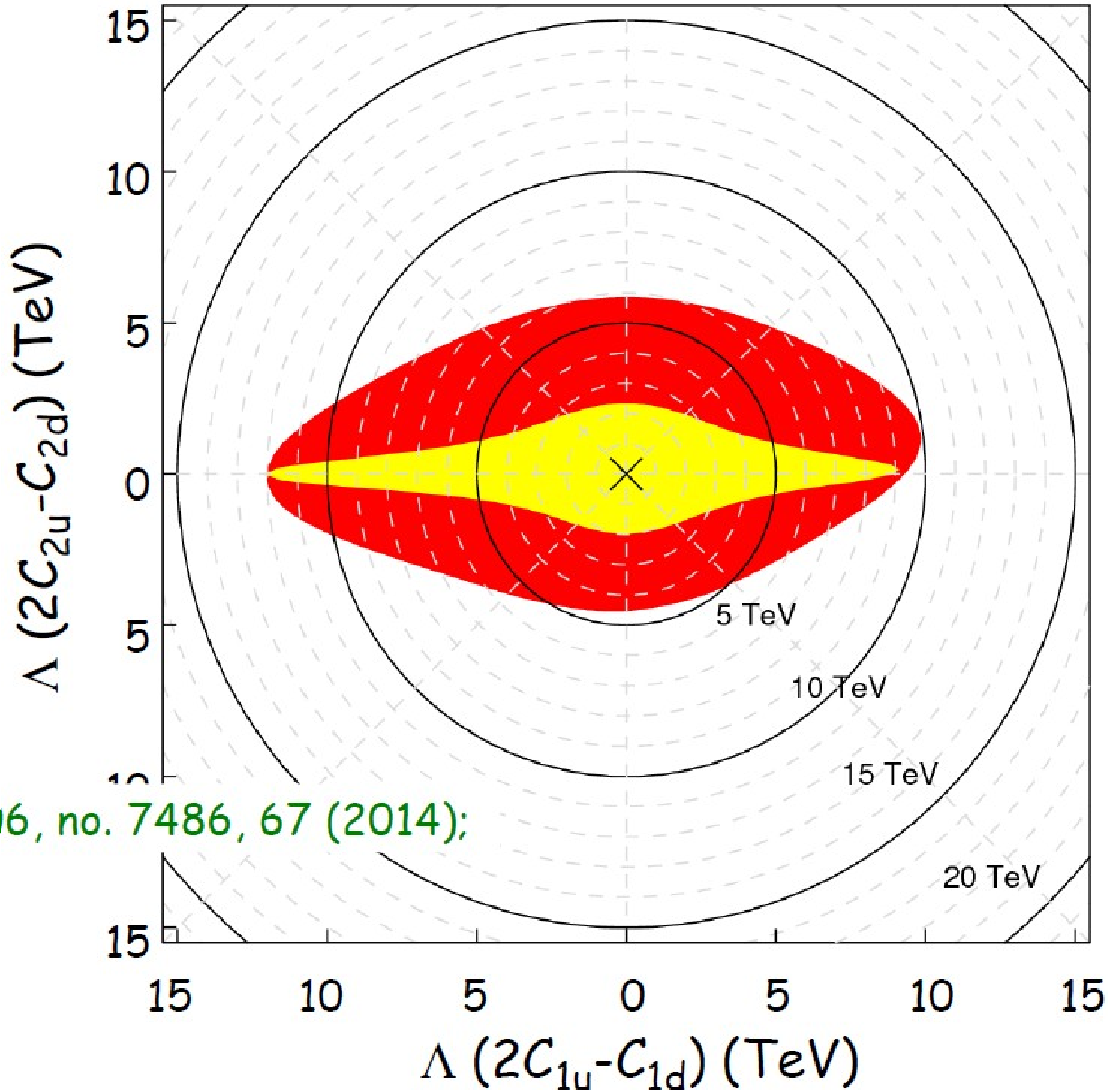
Marciano., Nature 506, no. 7486, 43 (2014);





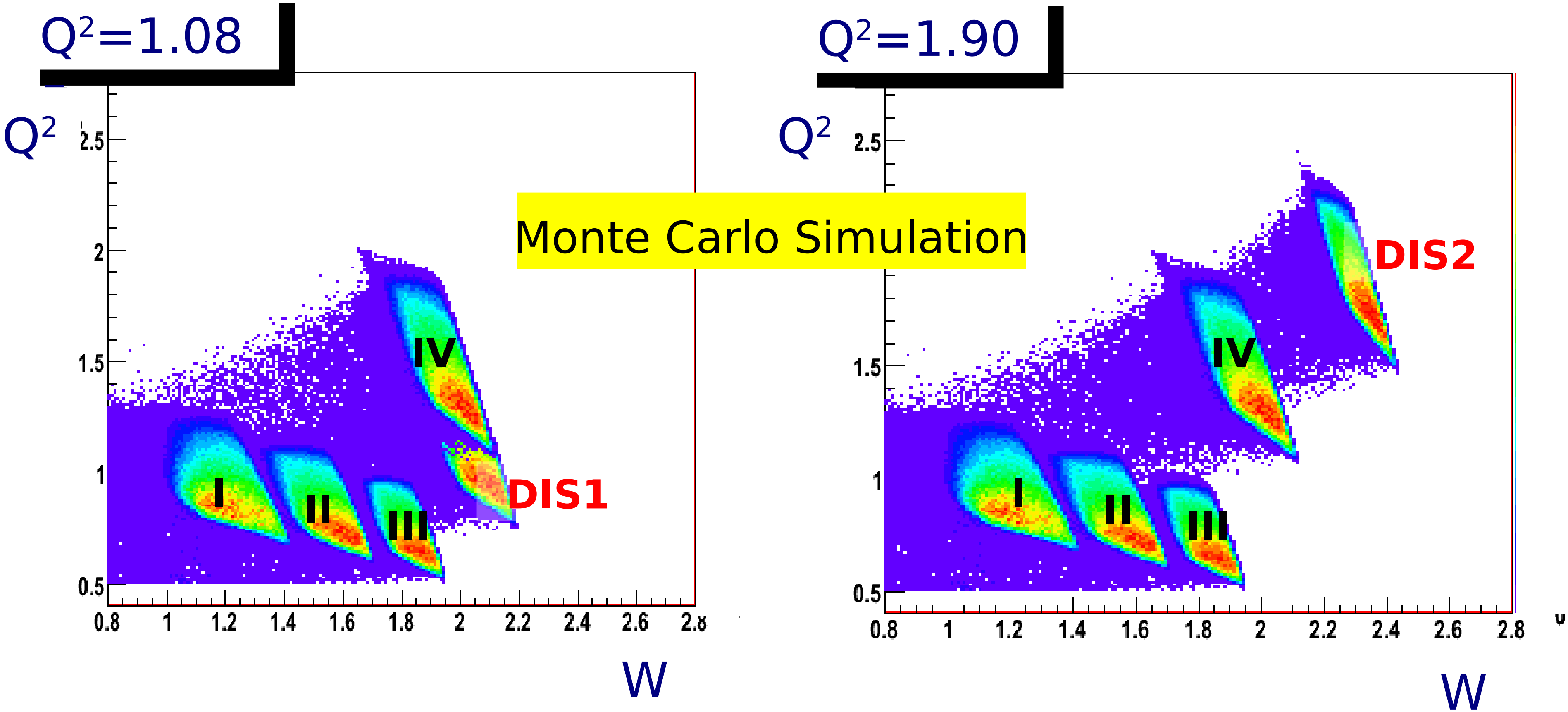
Wang et al., Nature 506, no. 7486, 67 (2014);

BSM Mass Limit on e-q VA contact interaction



Wang et al., Nature 506, no. 7486, 67 (2014);

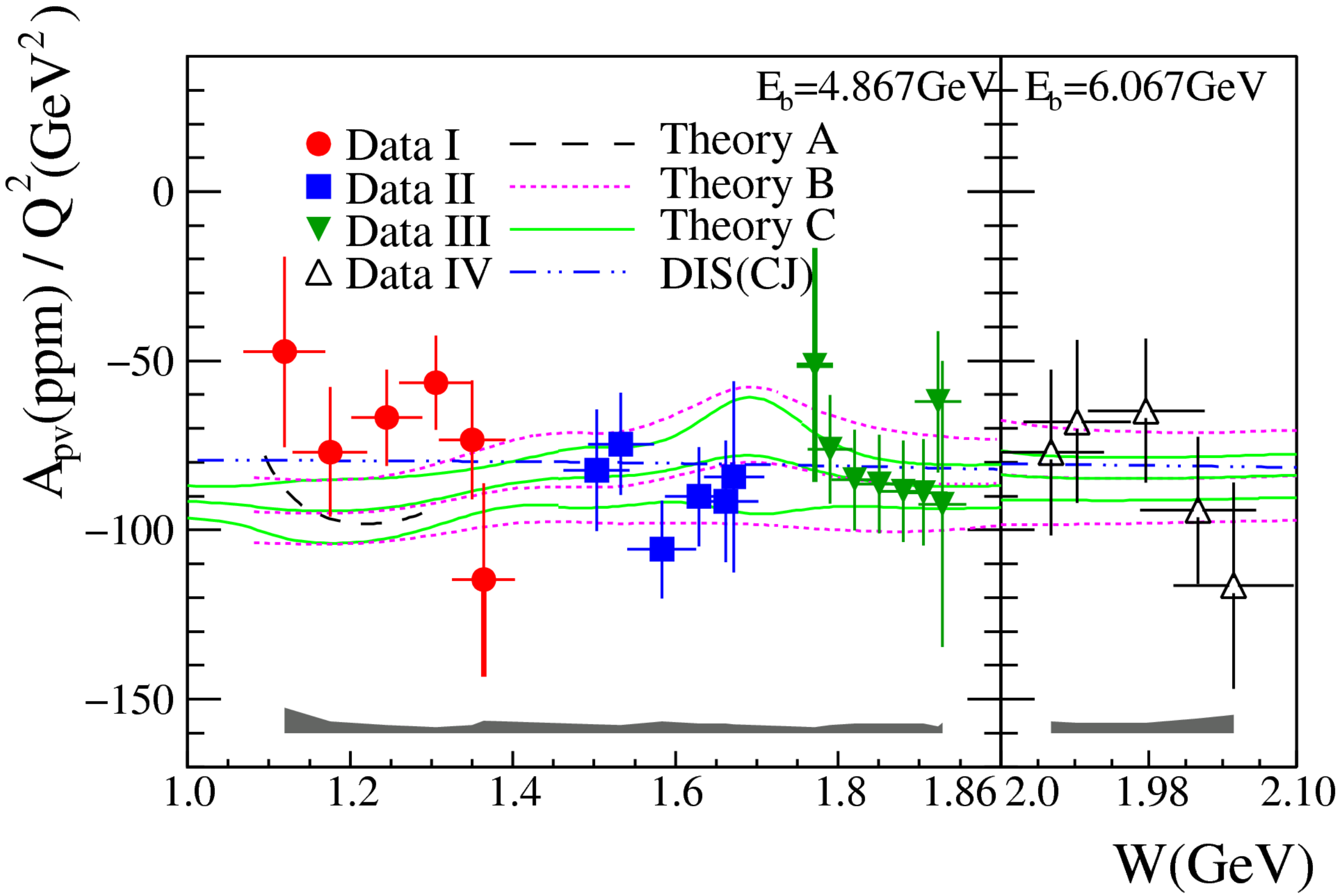
Resonance Background Data Coverage



- Four settings covered the full resonance region;
- "Grouping" of lead glass blocks allowed a reasonable study of the W-dependence;

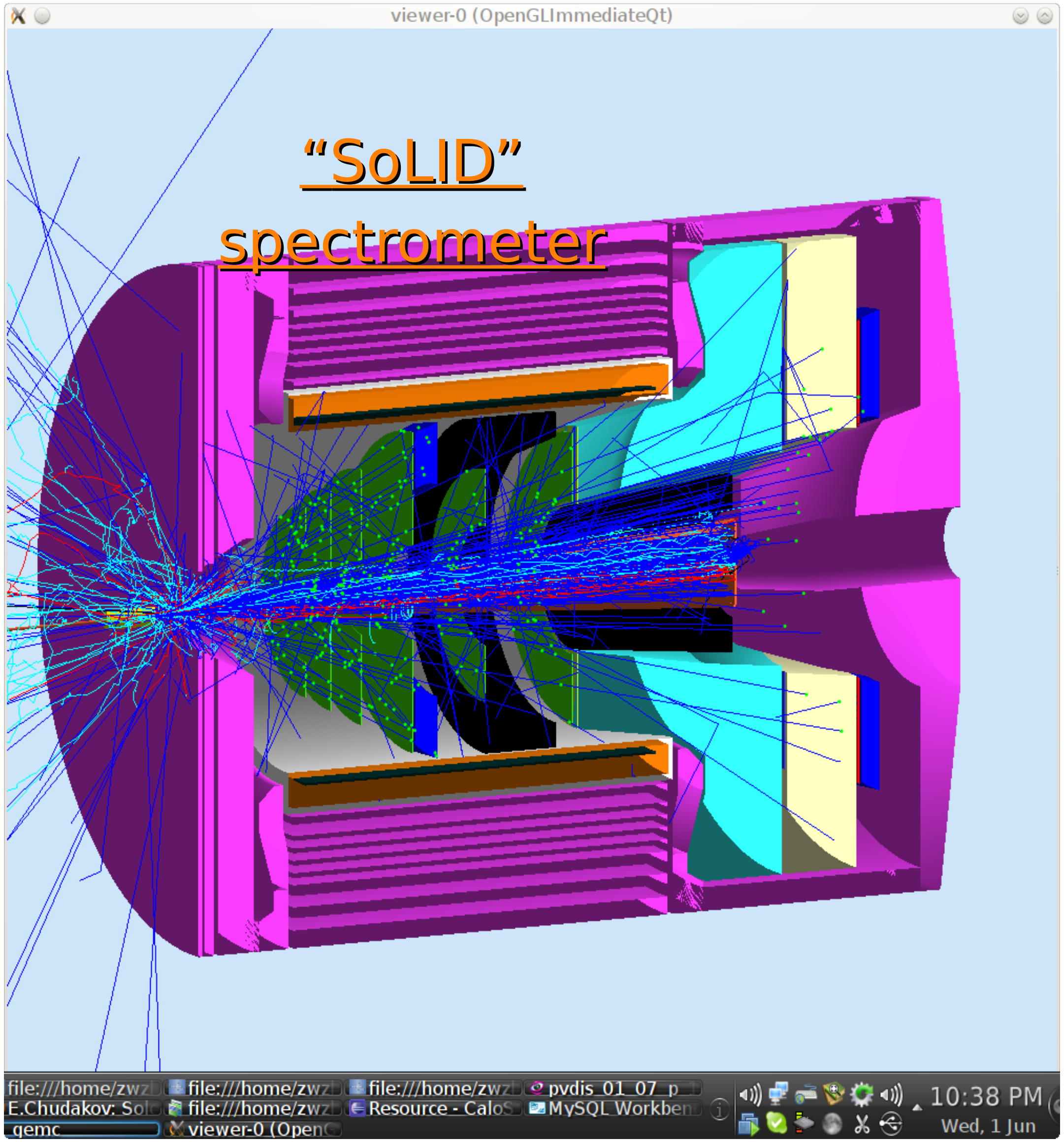
Resonance PV Asymmetry Results

A: Matsui, Sato, Lee, PRC72,025204(2005)
B: Gorchtein, Horowitz, Ramsey-Musolf, PRC84,015502(2011)
C: Hall, Blunden, Melnitchouk, Thomas, Young, PRD88, 013011 (2013)



Wang et al., PRL 111, 082501 (2013)

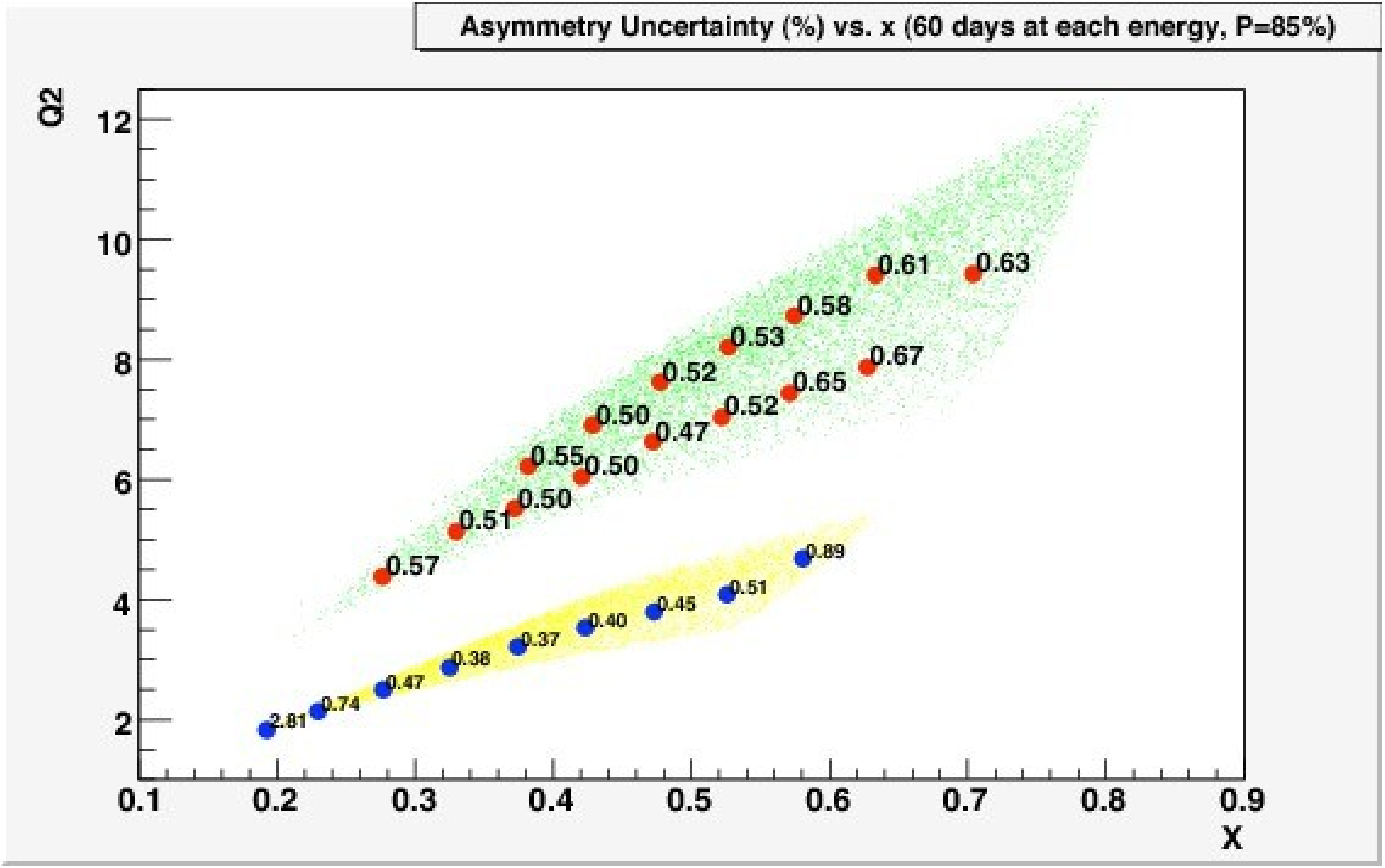
Coherent PVDIS Program with SoLID @ 11 GeV



SoLID Physics topics:

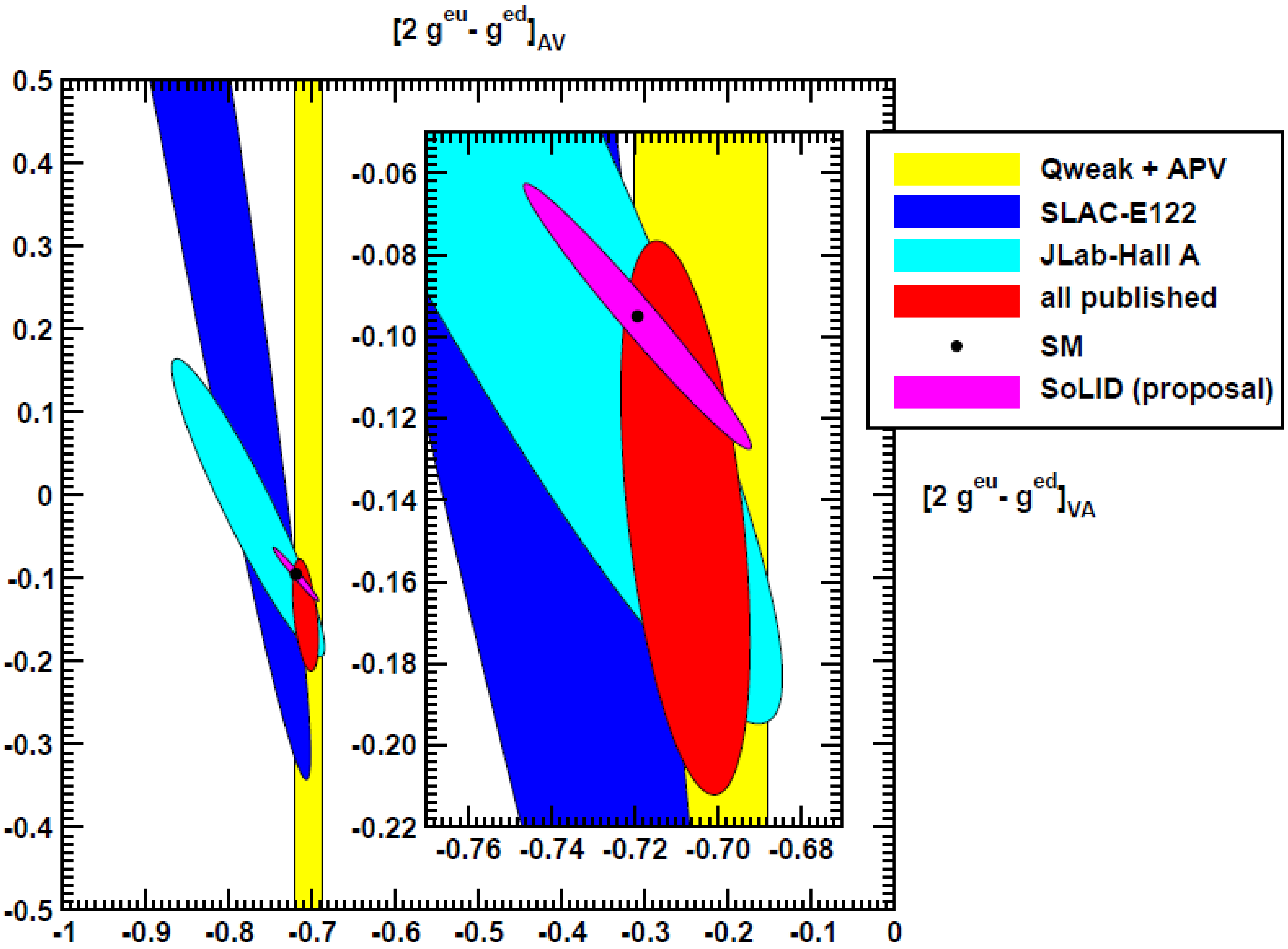
- PVDIS deuteron (180 days) – C_2, $\sin^2\theta_W$, CSV, diquarks,
- PVDIS proton (90 days) – d/u
- PV with ^{3}He (LOI)
- SIDIS
- J/ψ

Coherent PVDIS Program with SoLID @ 11 GeV

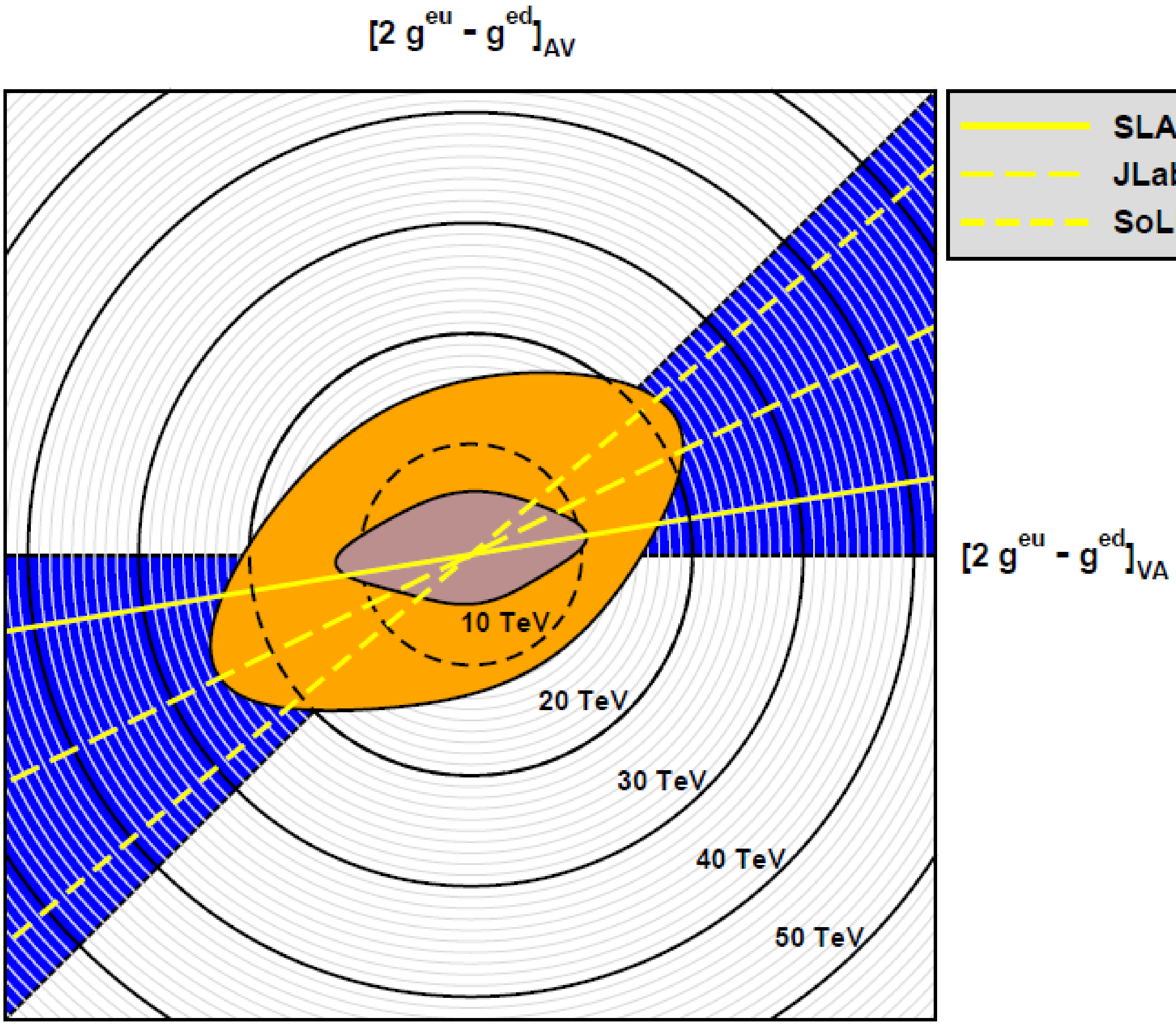


Goal on C_{2q}: one order of magnitude improvement over 6 GeV

Coherent PVDIS Program with SoLID @ 11 GeV



Coherent PVDIS Program with SoLID @ 11 GeV



Summary and Perspectives

The 6 GeV PVDIS from JLab:

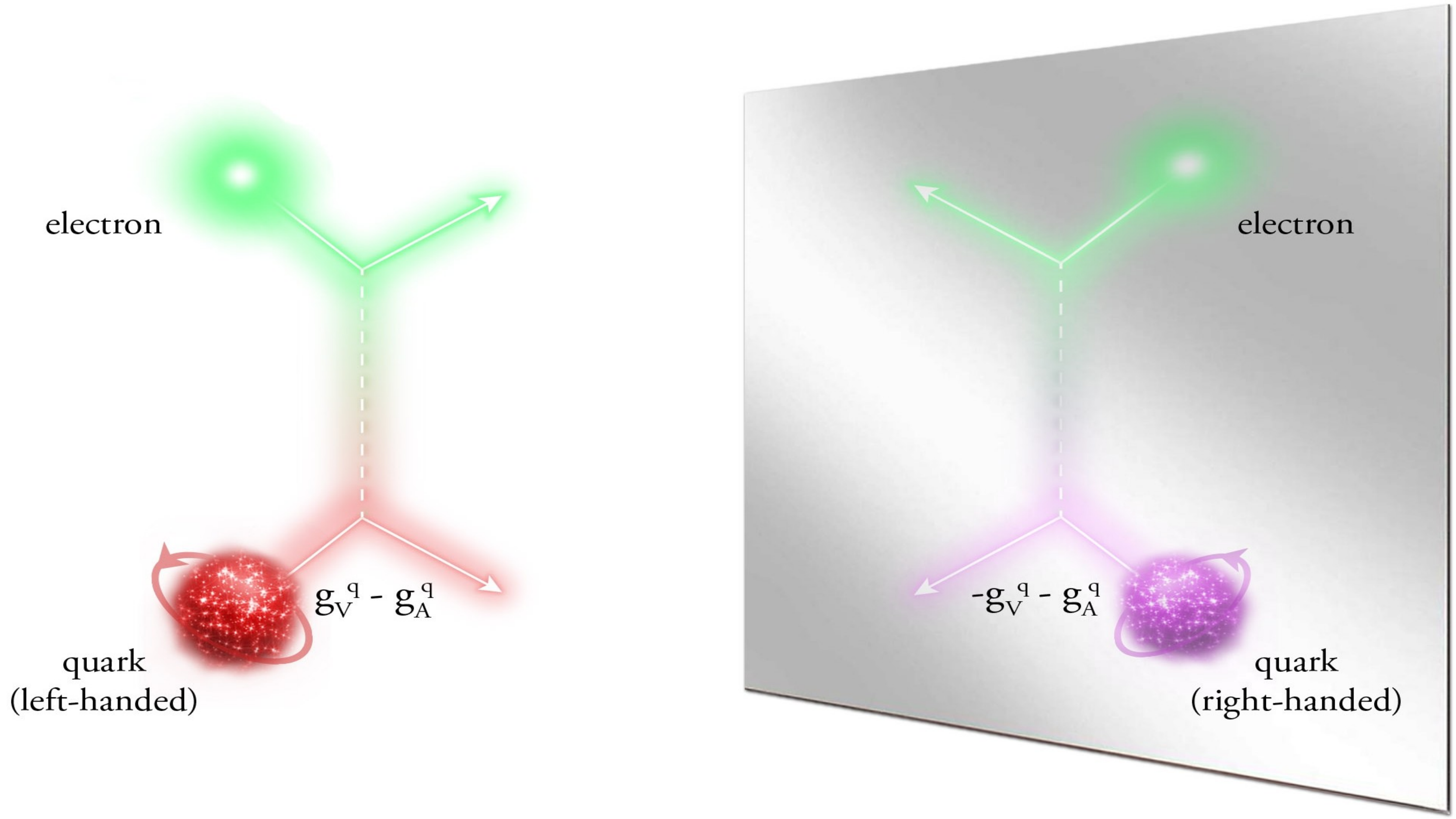
- Improved world data on the eq VA effective coupling term $2C_{2u}$-C_{2d} by factor of five; agrees with the SM; and showed $2C_{2u}$-C_{2d} is 2σ from zero – indicating a nonzero contribution to PVDIS asymmetry due to quark's chirality preference; BSM mass limits complimentary to collider experiments.
- Resonance PV asymmetries seem to indicate duality in the electroweak observables for the first time.

"New construction" experiments at JLab 12 GeV:

- PVDIS @ 11 GeV (SoLID) will improve C_{2q} by another order of magnitude.

Subedi et al, NIM-A 724, 90 (2013);
Wang et al., Nature 506, no. 7486, 67 (2014);
Wang et al., PRL 111, 082501 (2013);
long paper draft available.

Parity Violation in the Standard Model



- In weak interaction, all elementary fermions behave differently under parity transformation

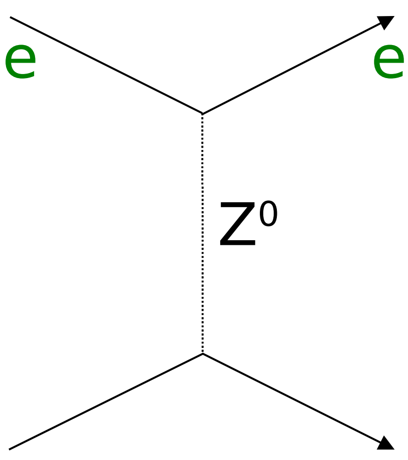
- They have a preferred chiral state when coupling to the Z^0

Parity Violation in the Standard Model

- Unlike electric charge, need two charges (couplings) for weak interaction: g_L, g_R

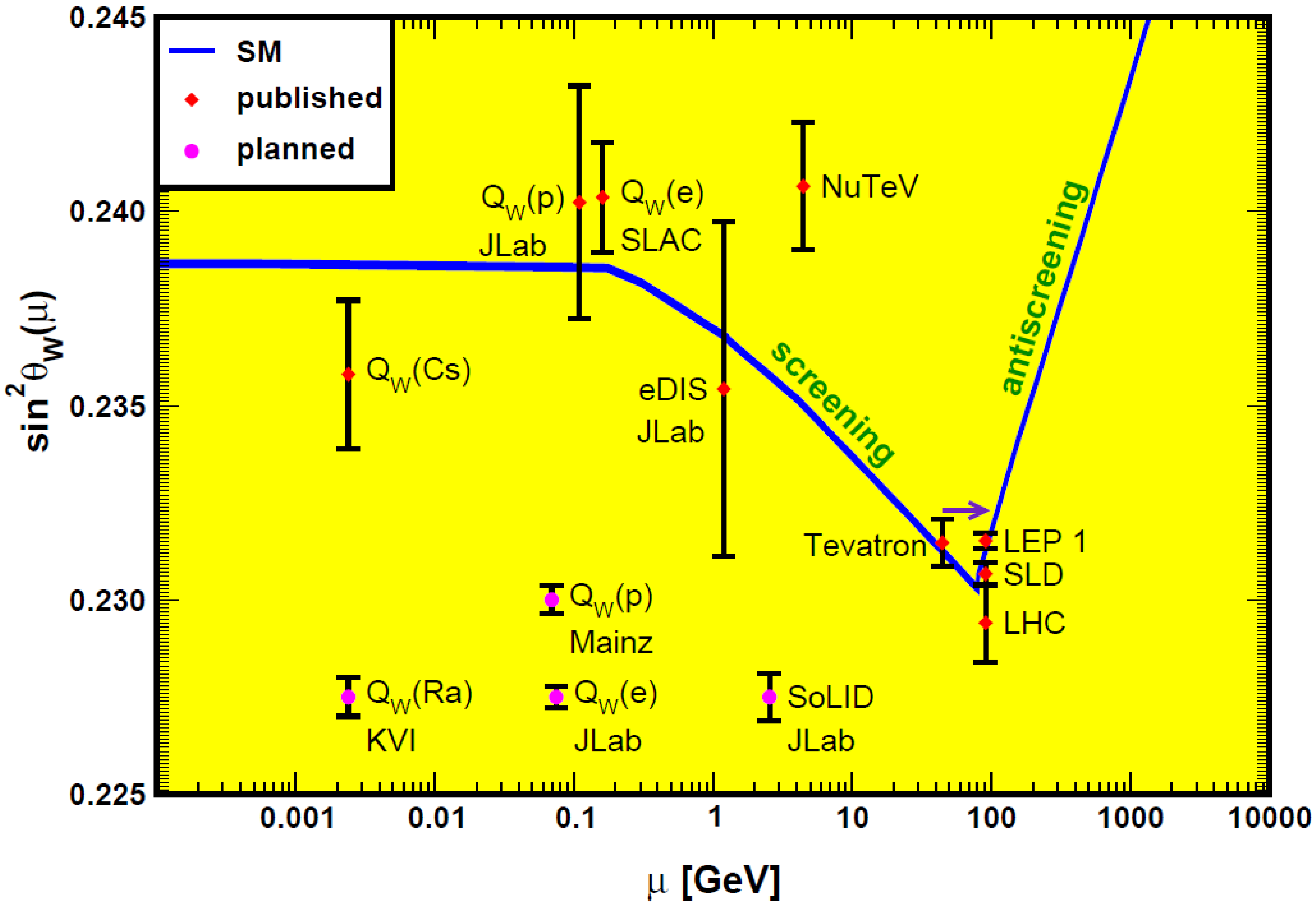
or "vector" and "axial" weak charges: $g_V \sim (g_L + g_R)$ $g_A \sim (g_L - g_R)$

$$-i\frac{g_Z}{2}\gamma^\mu[g_V^e - g_A^e\gamma^5]$$



fermions	$g_A^f = I_3$	$g_V^f = I_3 - 2Q\sin^2\theta_W$
ν_e, ν_μ	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
e-, μ-	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2} + 2\sin^2\theta_W$
u, c	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3}\sin^2\theta_W$
d, s	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\sin^2\theta_W$

Running of $Sin^2\ q_W$

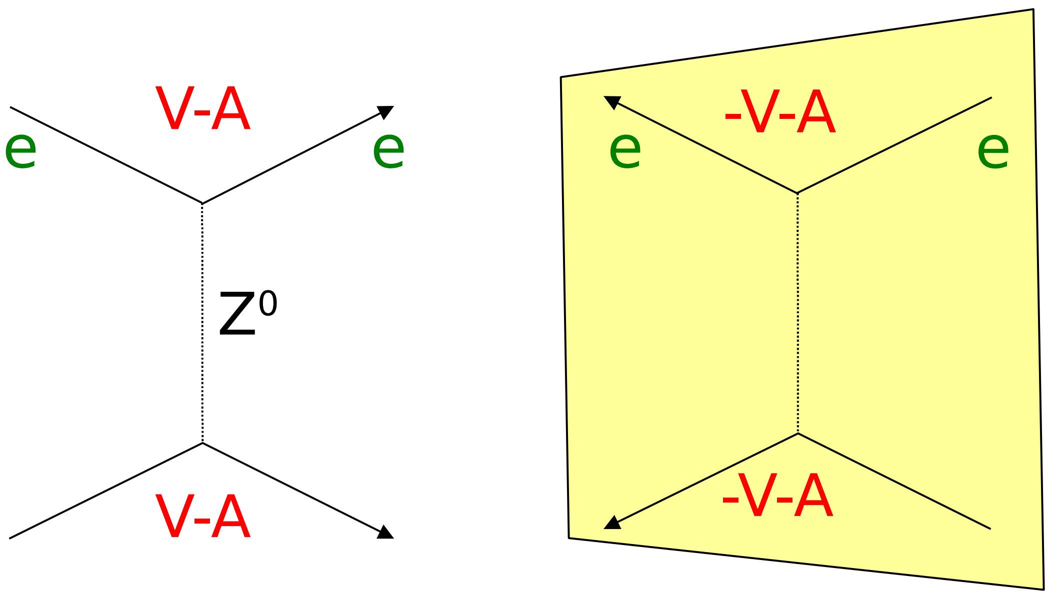


Parity Violation in the Standard Model

- Unlike electric charge, need two charges (couplings) for weak interaction: g_L, g_R

    or "vector" and "axial" weak charges: $g_V \sim (g_L + g_R)$ $g_A \sim (g_L - g_R)$

- PVES asymmetry comes from V(e)xA(targ) and A(e)xV(targ)

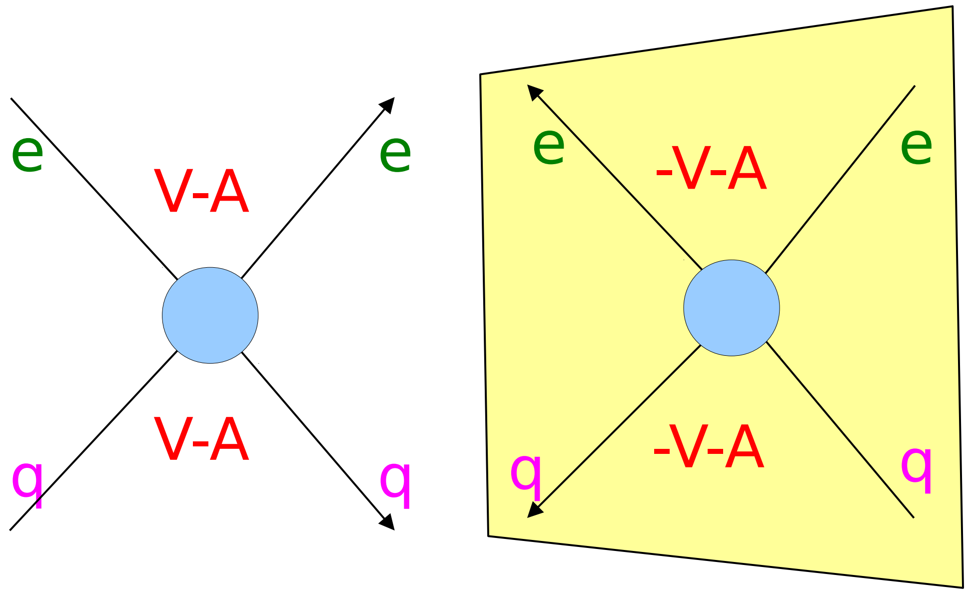


Effective Couplings and New Contact Interactions

- Unlike electric charge, need two charges (couplings) for weak interaction: g_L, g_R

  or "vector" and "axial" weak charges: $g_V \sim (g_L + g_R)$ $g_A \sim (g_L - g_R)$

- PVDIS asymmetry comes from: $C_{1q} \equiv 2 g_A^e g_V^q, \; C_{2q} \equiv 2 g_V^e g_A^q$



"electron-quark effective couplings"

$$C_{1q} = g_{AV}^{eq}, C_{2q} = g_{VA}^{eq}$$

Erler&Su, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 71, 119 (2013)

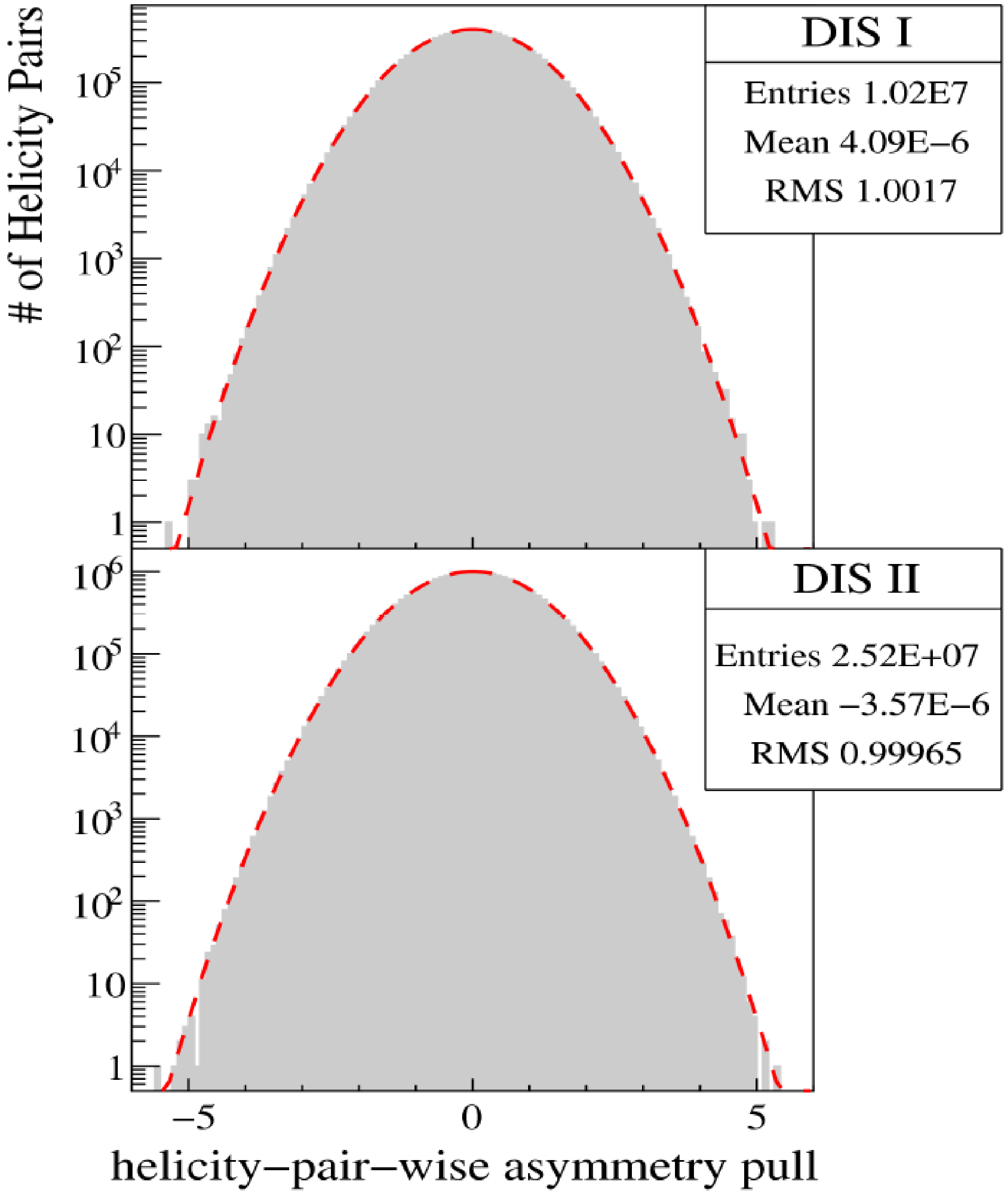
E08-011 Kinematics

Kine#	HRS	E_b (GeV)	θ_0(deg)	E'_0 (GeV)	R_e(kHz)	R_{π^-}/R_e
DIS#1	Left	6.067	12.9	3.66	≈210	≈0.5
DIS#2	Left & Right	6.067	20.0	2.63	≈18	≈3.3
RES I	Left	4.867	12.9	4.0	≈300	$<$ ≈0.25
RES II	Left	4.867	12.9	3.55	≈600	$<$ ≈0.25
RES III	Right	4.867	12.9	3.1	≈400	$<$ ≈0.4
RES IV	Left	6.067	15	3.66	≈80	$<$ ≈0.6
RES V	Left	6.067	14	3.66	≈130	$<$ ≈0.7

Data Quality

(pair-wise
asymmetry pull plots):

$$pull = \frac{A_i - \langle A \rangle}{\Delta A_i}$$



From Measured to Physics Asymmetry

$$A^{raw}_{Q^2=1.085,\, x=0.241} = -78.45 \pm 2.68 \pm 0.07\ ppm$$

P_b	88.18%
ΔP_b	$\pm 1.76\%$
$1 + f_{\text{depol}}$	1.0010
(syst.)	$< 10^{-4}$
$1 + f_{\text{Al}}$	0.9999
(syst.)	± 0.0024
$1 + f_{\text{dt}}$	1.0147
(syst.)	± 0.0009
$1 + f_{\text{rc}}$	1.015
(syst.)	± 0.020
$1 + f_{\gamma\gamma\text{box}}$	0.998
$1 + \bar{f}_{\gamma\gamma,\gamma\text{Zboxes}}$	$-$
(syst.)	± 0.002

Δf_{π^-}	$\pm 0.009\%$
$\Delta \bar{f}_{\text{pair}}$	$\pm 0.04\%$
$\Delta \bar{f}_{A_n}$	$\pm 2.5\%$
ΔQ^2	$\pm 0.85\%$
rescatt bg	$\ll 0.2\%$
target impurity	$\pm 0.06\%$

A^{phys} (ppm)	-91.10
(stat.)	± 3.11
(syst.)	± 2.97
(total)	± 4.30

SLAC E122 vs. JLab E08-011

	SLAC E122 (1978)	JLab E08-011 (2009)
Beam	37%, 16.2-22.2 GeV	90%, 6.0674 GeV, 100uA
Target	30-cm LD2, LH2	20-cm LD2
Spectrometer	4^o	12.9^o and 20^o
Q^2	1-1.9 GeV^2	1.1 and 1.9 GeV^2
Data collection	Integrating gas Cerenkov and lead glass detectors, independently	Counting DAQ using both GC and lead glass for PID at the hardware level
results $\sin^2\theta_W=0.20\pm0.03$	(two highest energies only) $A/Q^2=(-9.5\pm1.6)\times10^{-5}\ (GeV/c)^{-2}$ $\pm0.86\times10^{-5}$(stat)±5%(Pb) ±3.3%(beam)±2%(π contamination) ±3%(radiative corrections) $A/Q^2=(-9.7\pm2.7)\times10^{-5}\ (GeV/c)^{-2}$	±(3-4)%(stat) ±syst.

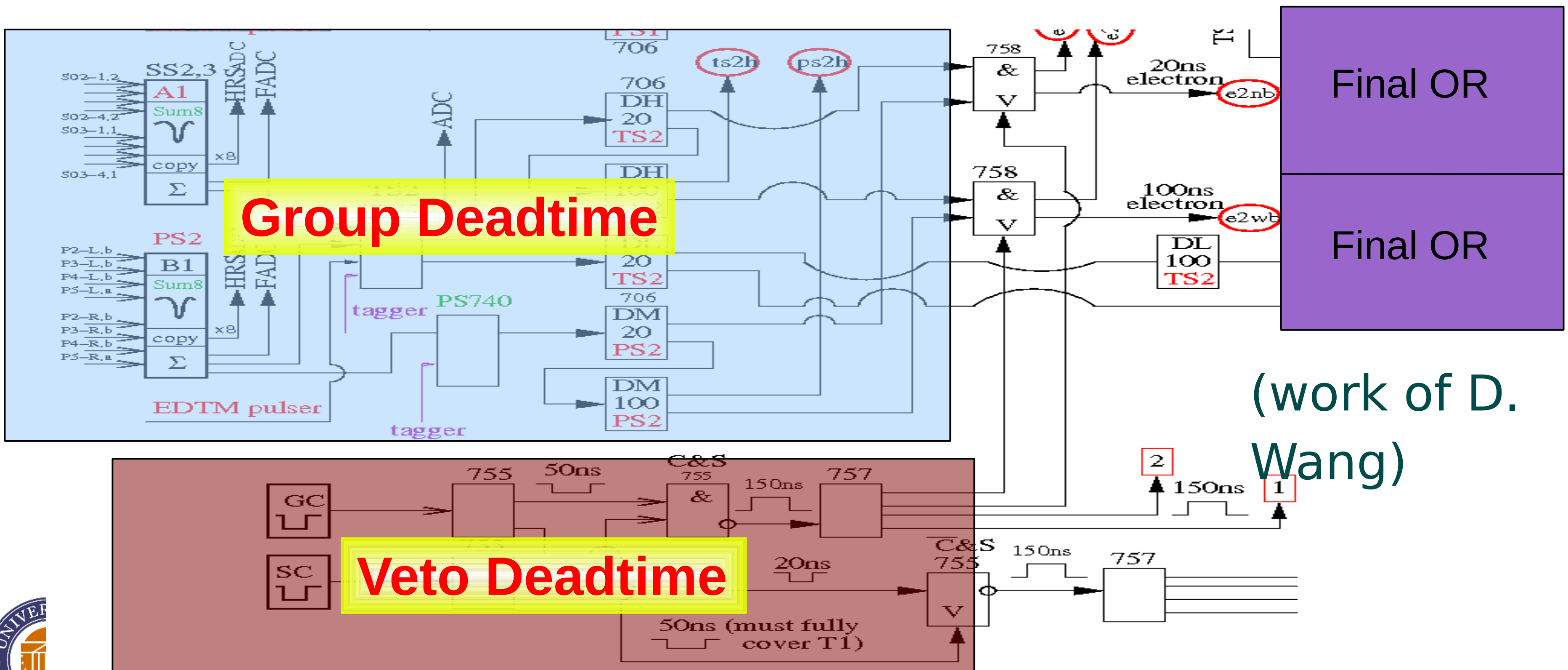
DAQ Deadtime Correction

Deadtime correction to asymmetry:

$$A_{measured} = A_{phys}\,(1 - \text{deadtime loss})$$

Deadtime Decomposition:

- Group Deadtime: proportional to group rate; narrow/wide.
- Veto Deadtime: T1/GC rate; the same for all groups.
- Final OR.
- Overall Deadtime: Veto DT + Group DT + Final OR DT



(work of D. Wang)

Pion Asymmetries

HRS, Kinematics	Left DIS#1	Left DIS#2	Right DIS#2
narrow path			
$A_{\pi}^{\mathrm{meas}} \pm \Delta A_{\pi}^{\mathrm{meas}}$ (total) (ppm)	-48.8 ± 14.0	-22.0 ± 21.4	-20.3 ± 6.0
$A_{e,\mathrm{dit}}^{\mathrm{bc,raw}} \pm A_{e,\mathrm{dit}}^{\mathrm{bc,raw}}$ (stat.) (ppm)	-78.5 ± 2.7	-140.3 ± 10.4	-139.8 ± 6.6
$f_{\pi/e} \pm \Delta f_{\pi/e}$ (total) ($\times 10^{-4}$)	(1.07 ± 0.24)	(1.97 ± 0.18)	(1.30 ± 0.10)
$\left(\frac{\Delta A_e}{A_e}\right)_{\pi^-,n}$	0.89×10^{-4}	0.63×10^{-4}	0.27×10^{-4}
wide path			
$A_{\pi}^{\mathrm{meas}} \pm \Delta A_{\pi}^{\mathrm{meas}}$ (total) (ppm)	-41.3 ± 12.8	-23.7 ± 21.4	-20.3 ± 6.0
$A_{e,\mathrm{dit}}^{\mathrm{bc,raw}} \pm \Delta A_{e,\mathrm{dit}}^{\mathrm{bc,raw}}$ (stat.) (ppm)	-78.3 ± 2.7	-140.2 ± 10.4	-140.9 ± 6.6
$f_{\pi/e} \pm \Delta f_{\pi/e}$ (total) ($\times 10^{-4}$)	(0.72 ± 0.22)	(1.64 ± 0.17)	(0.92 ± 0.13)
$\left(\frac{\Delta A_e}{A_e}\right)_{\pi^-,w}$	0.54×10^{-4}	0.55×10^{-4}	0.21×10^{-4}

Pair Production Background

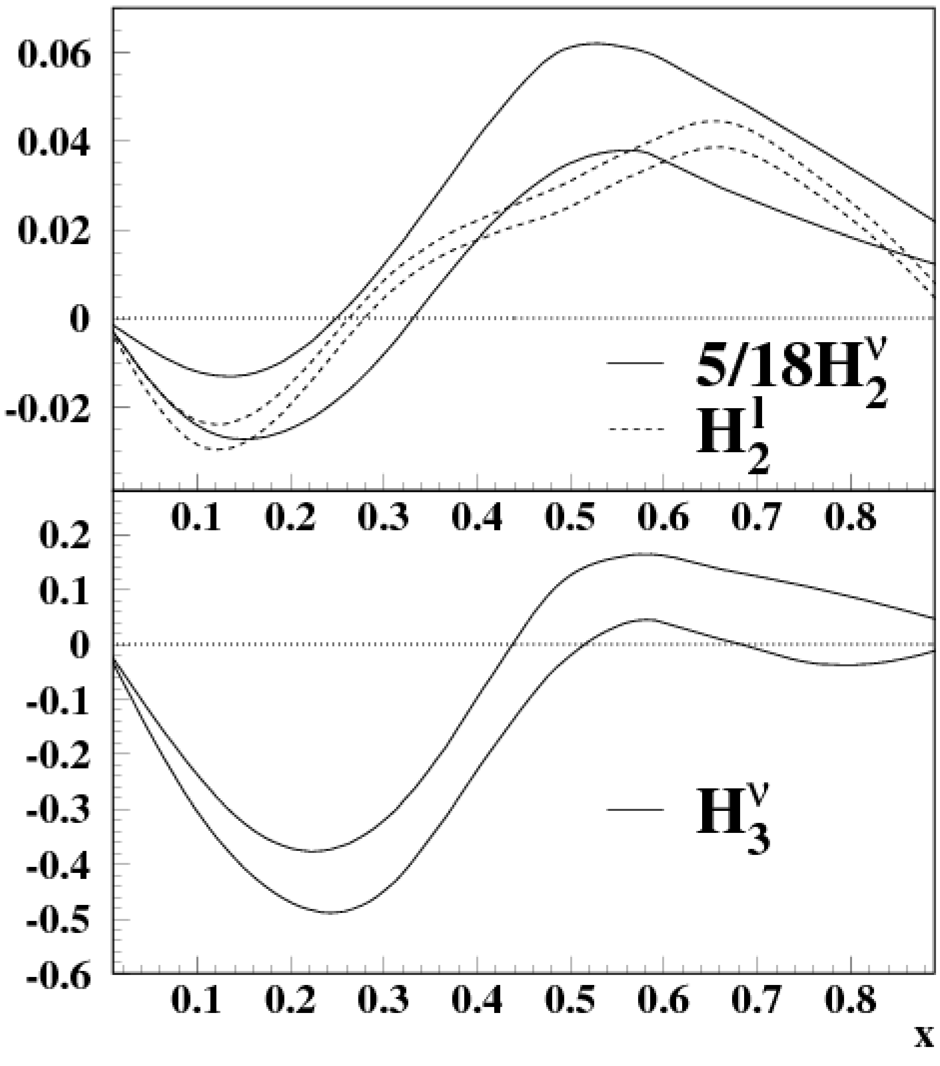
- Took reversed-polarity runs, mostly to determine e+/e- ratio. Positron asymmetry from those runs have very large error;
- Assumed positron asymmetry to be similar to π- asymmetry;
- Effect on the measurement is about 10 times larger than π- background.

Estimation of HT on the a_3 term

We could use HT results on $F_3^{\gamma Z}$ from neutrino data in 0710.0124 (hep-ph) to correct the a_3 term:

$$F_{2,T,3}(x,Q^2) = F^{\tau=2}_{2,T,3}(x,Q^2) + \frac{H^{\tau=4}_{2,T,3}(x)}{Q^2} + \frac{H^{\tau=6}_{2,T,3}(x)}{Q^4} + \ldots\ldots$$

isoscalar target



for F_2^{ν} and F_2^{l}

for xF_3^{ν}

(not F_3^{ν})

for any target

$$F_3^{\nu} = 2[d + s - \bar{u} - c]$$

for deuteron

$$F_3^{\nu} = 2[u_V + d_V + 2s - 2\bar{c}]$$