A high-precision determination of the weak mixing angle $\sin^2(\theta_W)$ at MESA

SFB 1044

Frank Maas
(Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz and Helmholtz-Institute Mainz)

“Hadrons from Quarks and Gluons”,
International Workshop XLII on Gross Properties of Nuclei and Nuclear Excitations, Hirschegg, Kleinwalsertal, Austria, January 12- 18, 2014

Outline

MESA: energy recovering linear accelerator

Weak Mixing Angle

Experimental Method: A_{PV}

Experimental Setup

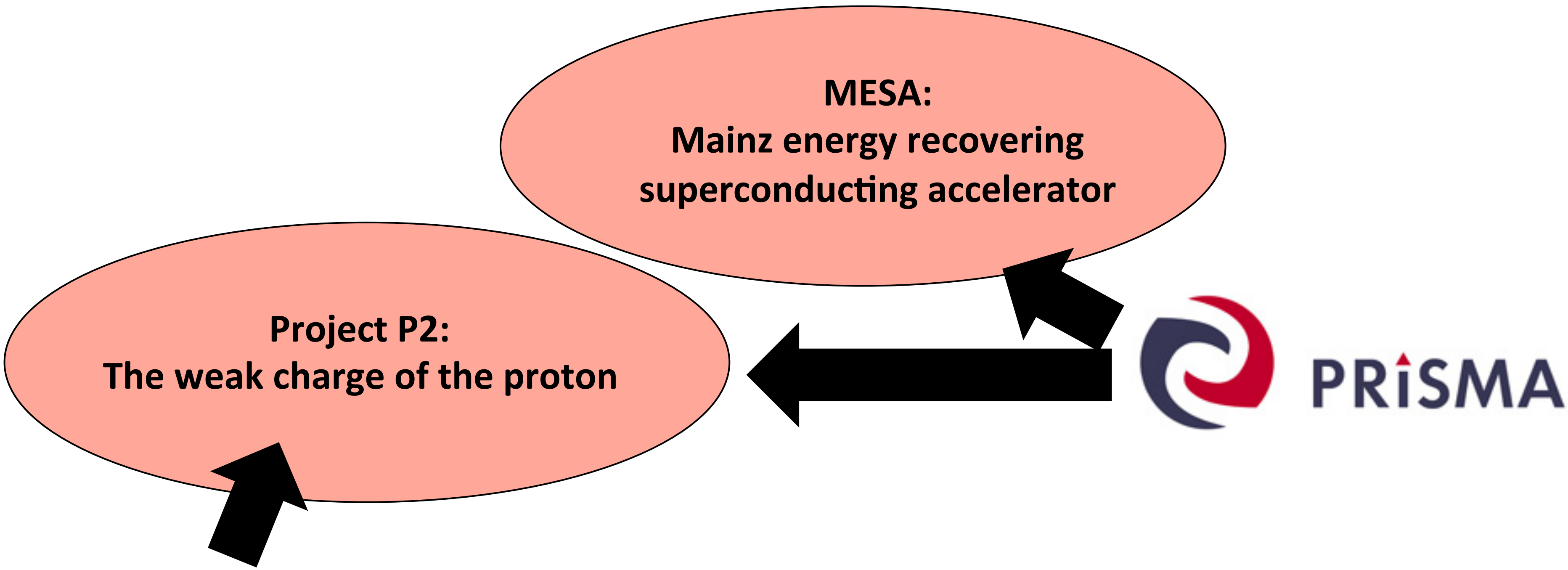
Recent developments (past five years)

Helmholtz Institute Mainz:
Structure, Symmetrie and Stability of Matter and Antimatter
Close cooperation between Mainz Univsersity and FAIR/GSI Darmstadt

German excellence initiative: Cluster of Excellence "Precision Physics, Fundamental Interactions and Structure of Matter" (PRISMA)

New Collaborative Research Center at Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz:
The Low-Energy Frontier of the Standard Model
From Quarks and Gluons to Hadrons and Nuclei.

Recent developments (past five years)

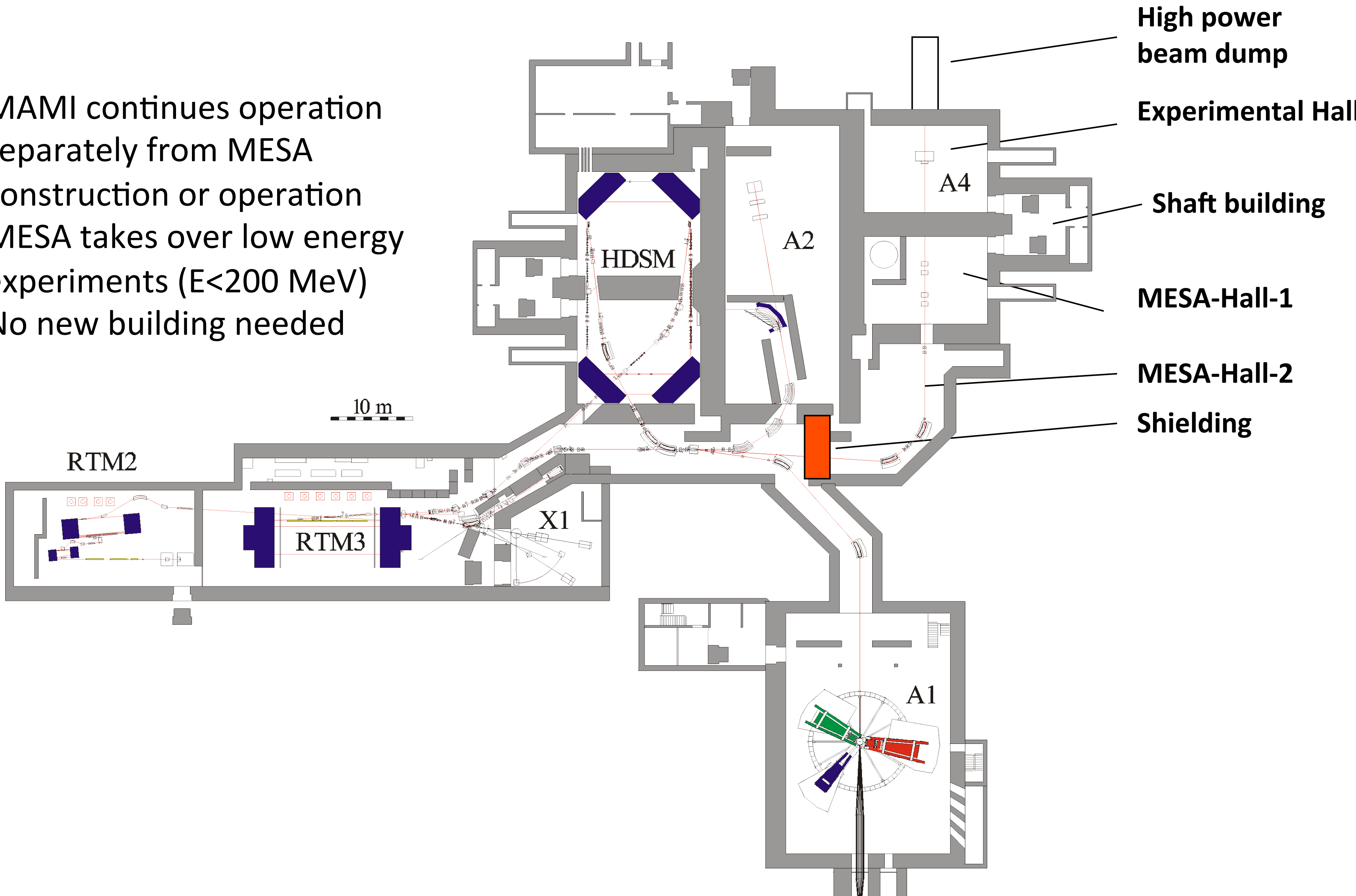


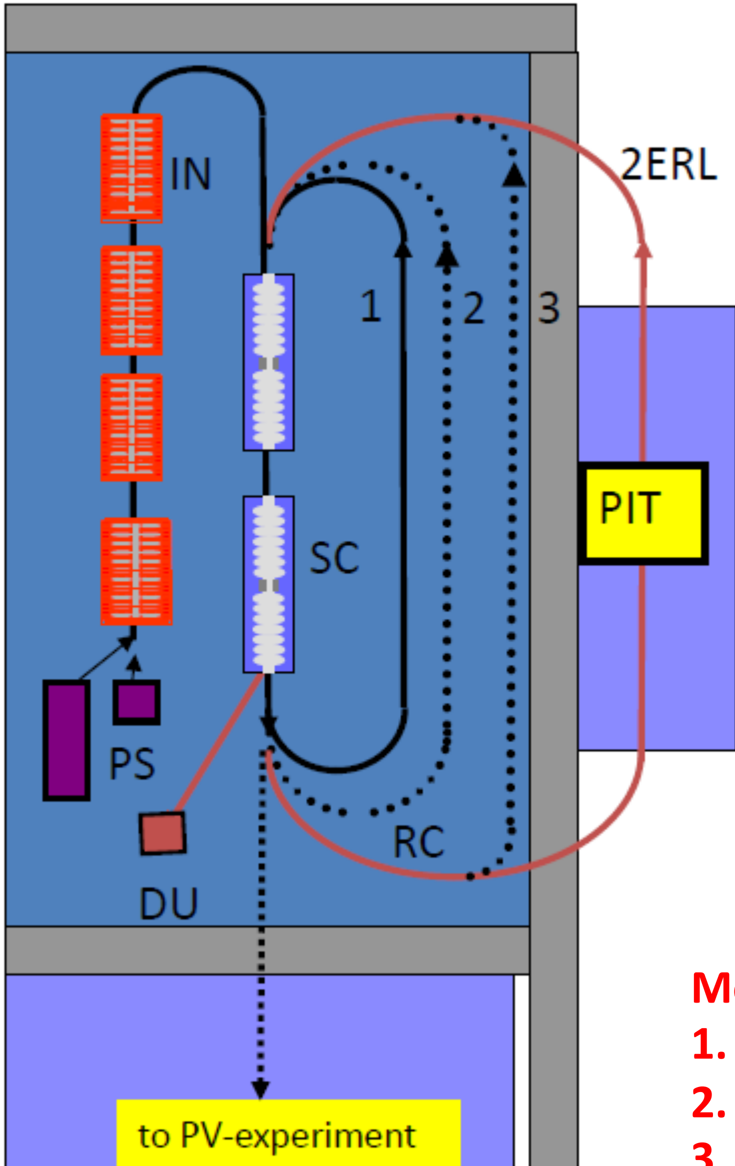
SFB 1044

New Collaborative Research Center at Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz:
The Low-Energy Frontier of the Standard Model
From Quarks and Gluons to Hadrons and Nuclei.

MESA-Accelerator

- MAMI continues operation separately from MESA construction or operation
- MESA takes over low energy experiments (E<200 MeV)
- No new building needed





Mainz **e**nergy recovering **s**uperconducting **a**ccelerator

1.3 GHz c.w. beam
Normal conducting injector LINAC
Superconducting cavities in recirculation beamline

ERL mode (Energy recovering mode):
10 mA, 100 MeV unpolarized beam (pseudo internal gas hydrogen target L~10^{35} cm^{-2}s^{-1})

EB mode (External beam):
300 µA, 150 MeV polarized beam (liquid Hydrogen target L~10^{39} cm^{-2}s^{-1})

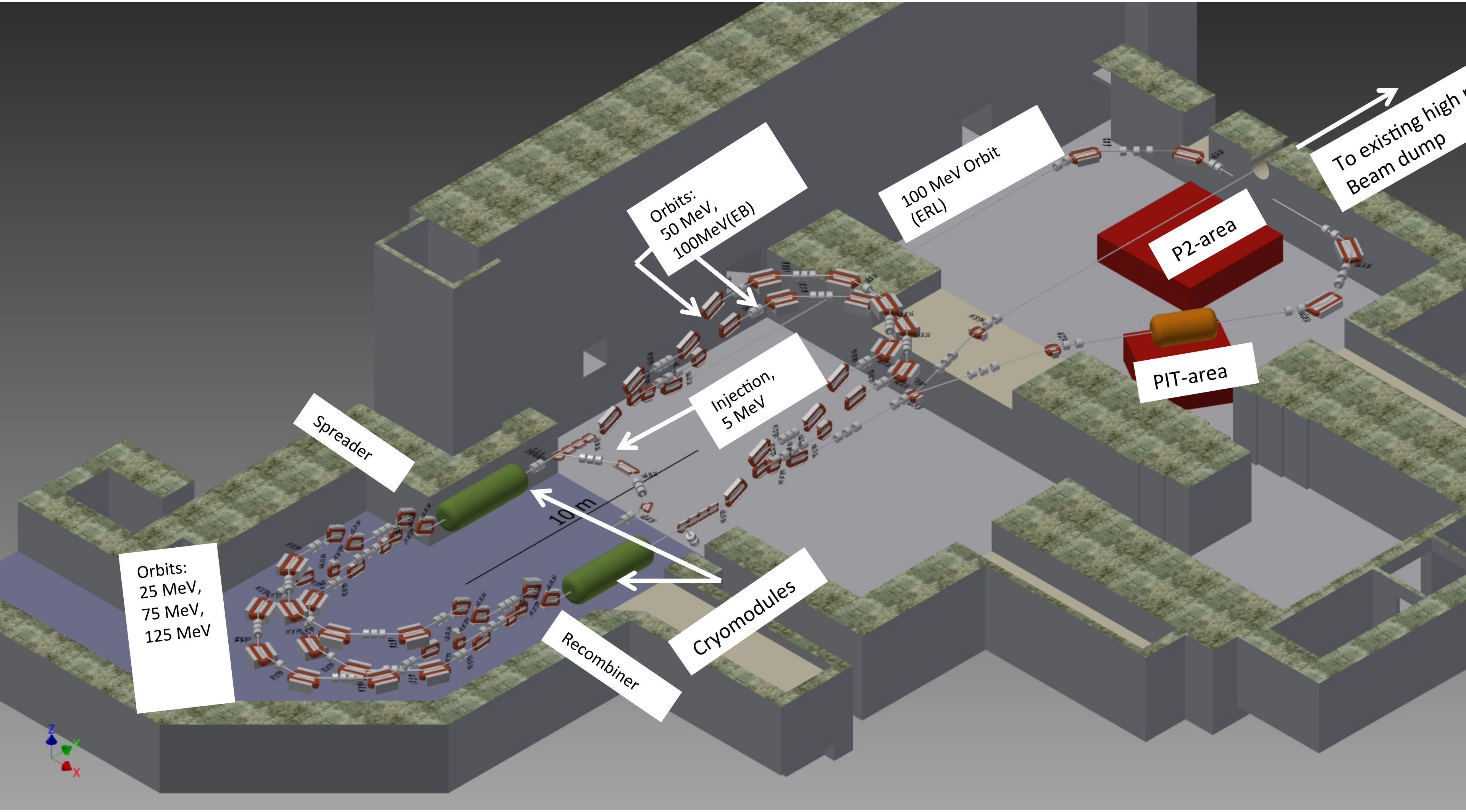
Motivation for MESA-Accelerator:

1. **New accelerator technique (ERL)**
2. **Search for Dark Photon (ERL)**
3. **Measurement of the weak charge of the Proton (EB)**

MESA: Beam parameter

Beam Energy ERL/EB [MeV]	105/155 (105/205)
Operation mode	1300 MHz, c.w.
Elektron-sources	1.) Polarised : NEA GaAsP/GaAs superlattice , 200keV (?) 2.) unpolarised KCsSb, 200keV
Bunch Charge EB/ERL [pC] 7.7pC=10mA@1300MHz	0.15/0.77 (0.15/7.7)
Norm. Emittance EB/ERL [µm]	0.1/<0.5 (0.1/<1)
Spin Polarisation (EB-mode only)	> 0.85
Recirculations	2 (3)
Beampower at Exp. ERL/EB [kW]	100/22.5 (1050/30)
R.f.-Power installed [kW]	140 (180)

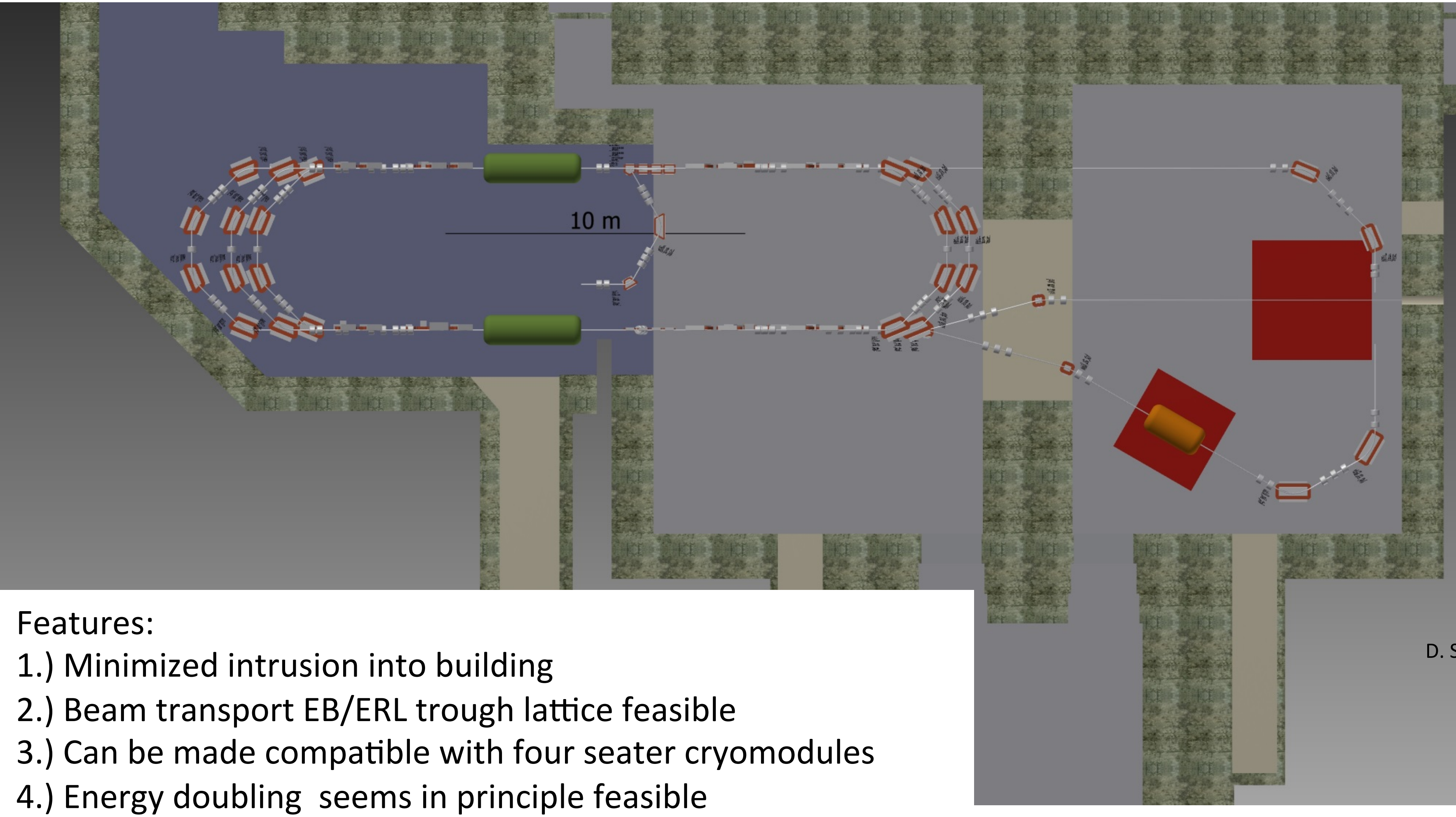
MESA: Lattice concept



„Double axis“ acceleration, CEBAF inspired

D. Simon/K.H. Kaiser

MESA-Layout

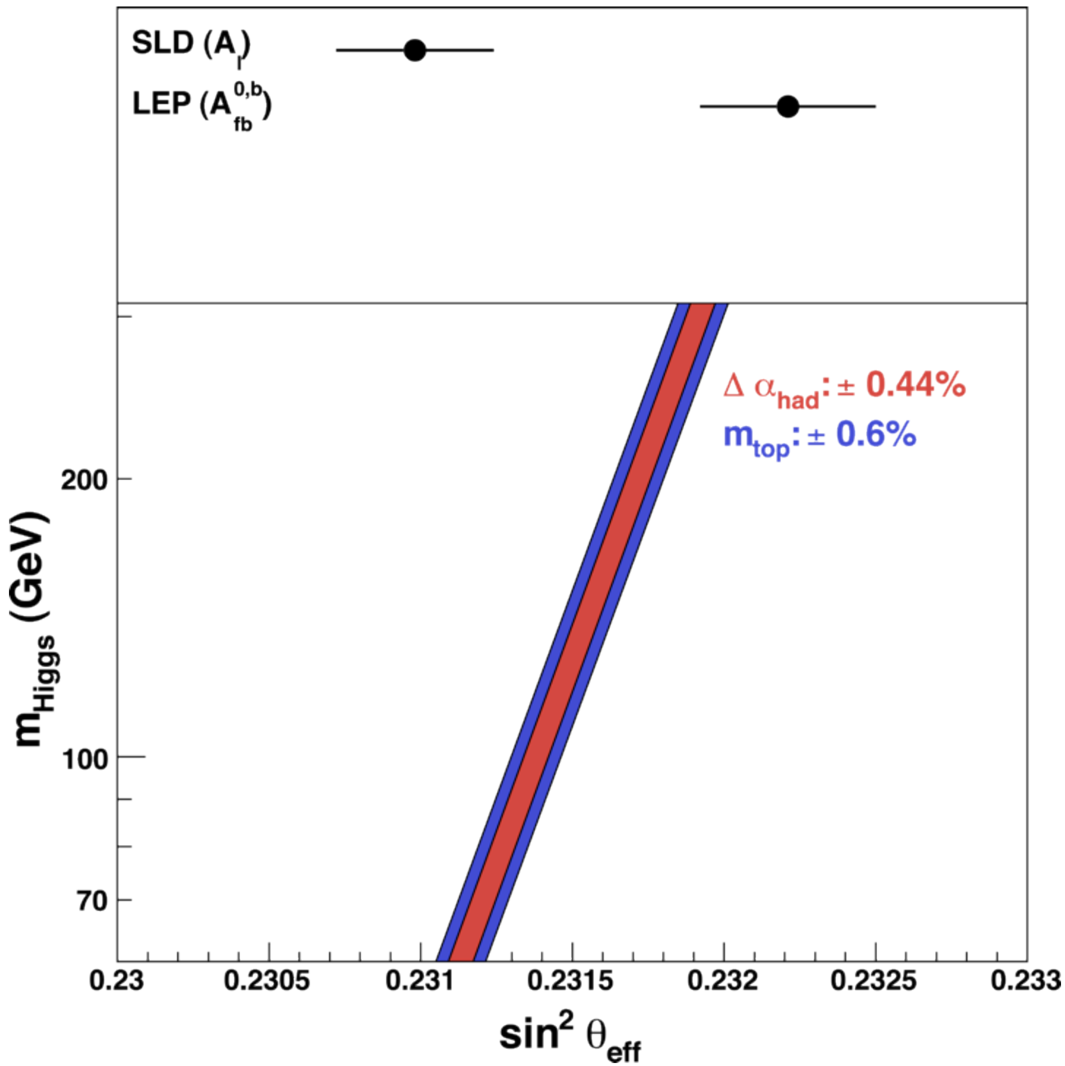


Features:

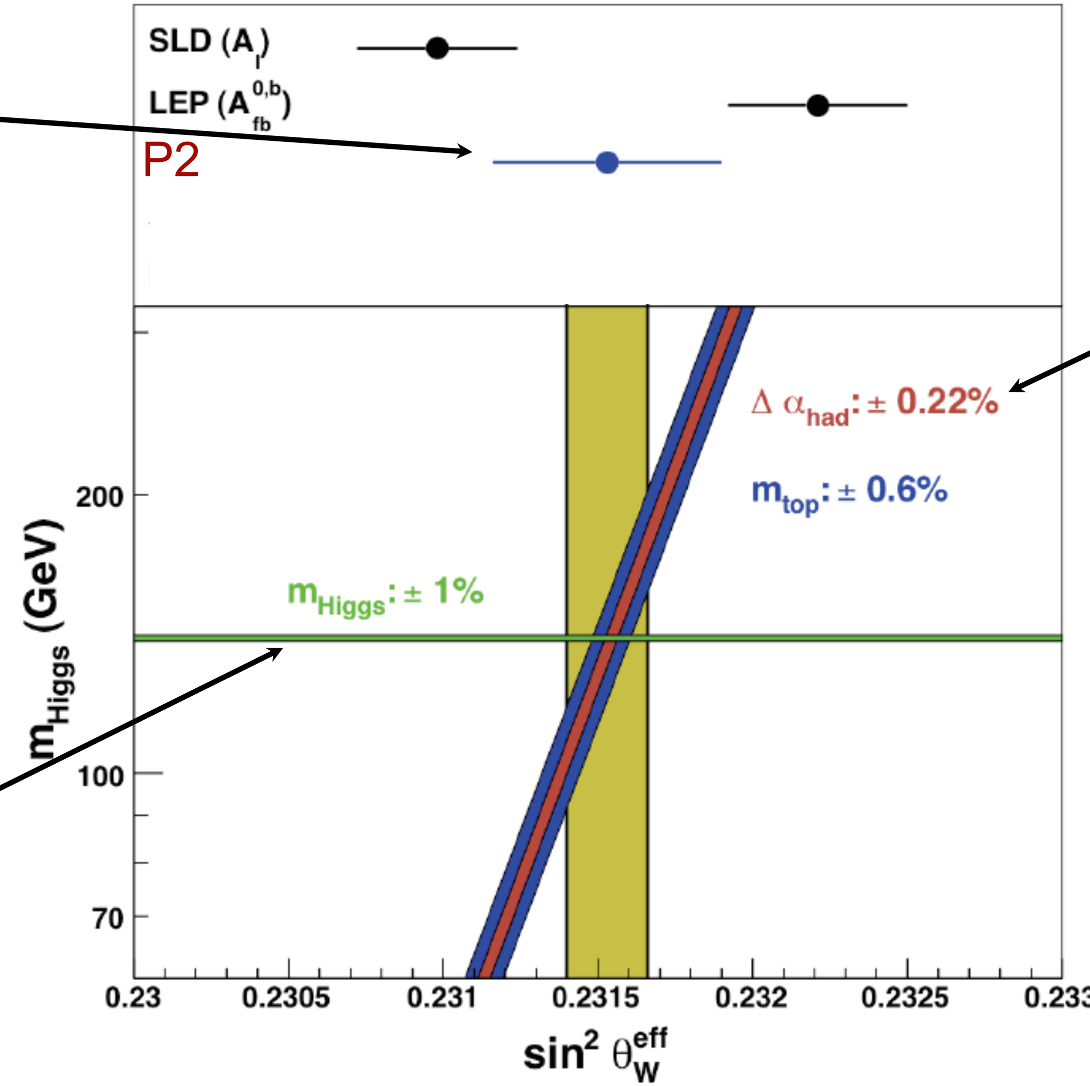
1.) Minimized intrusion into building
2.) Beam transport EB/ERL trough lattice feasible
3.) Can be made compatible with four seater cryomodules
4.) Energy doubling seems in principle feasible
(200MeV ERL/300MeV EB)

D. S

„running“ $\sin^2\theta_{eff}$ or $\sin^2\theta_W(\mu)$


SLD (A_l)
LEP ($A_{fb}^{0,b}$)
$\Delta\,\alpha_{had}$: ± 0.44%
m_{top}: ± 0.6%
m_{Higgs} (GeV)
200
100
70
0.23
0.2305
0.231
0.2315
0.232
0.2325
0.233
$\sin^2\theta_{eff}$

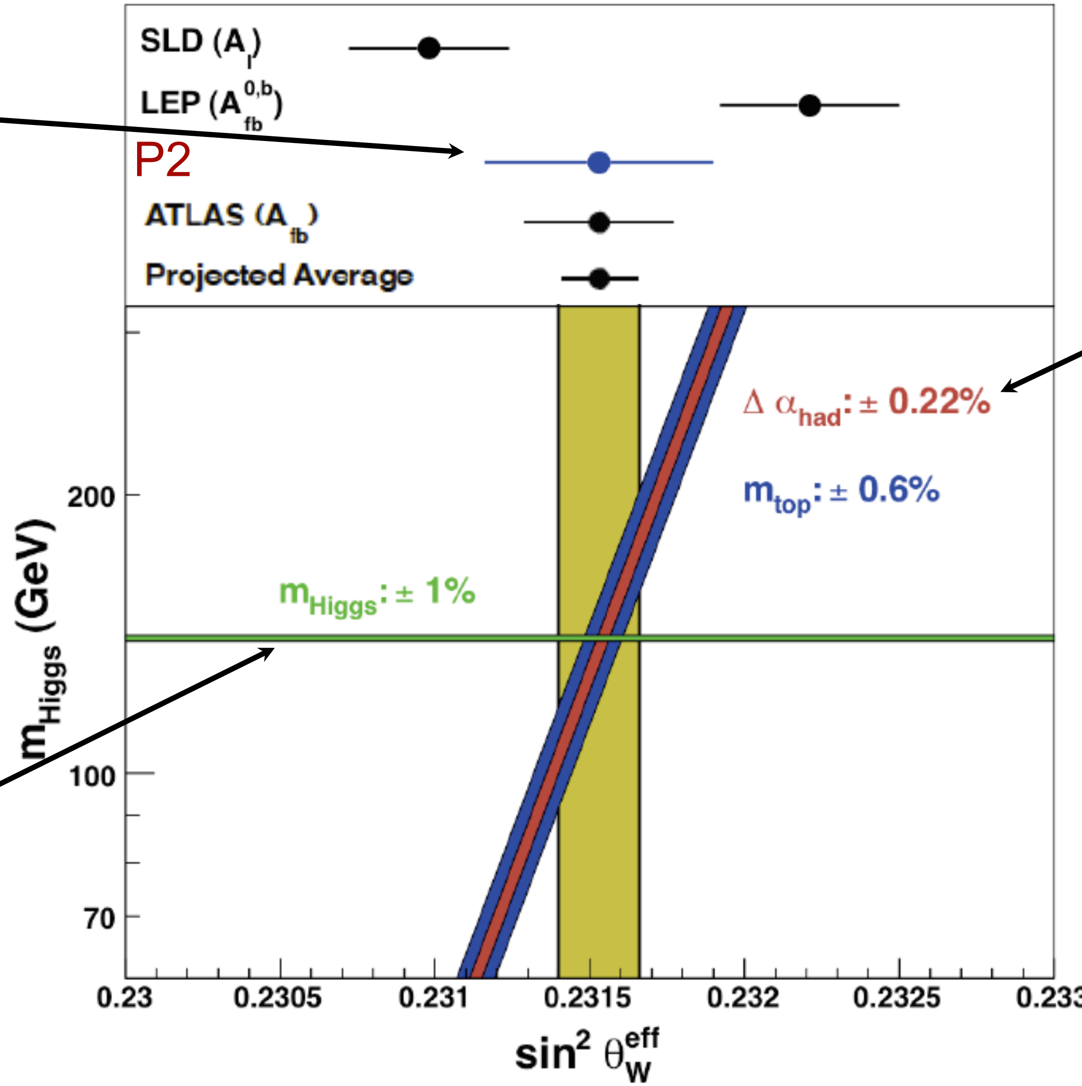
Projection for project P2



Projection for project P1

Expectation from LHC

Projection for project P2

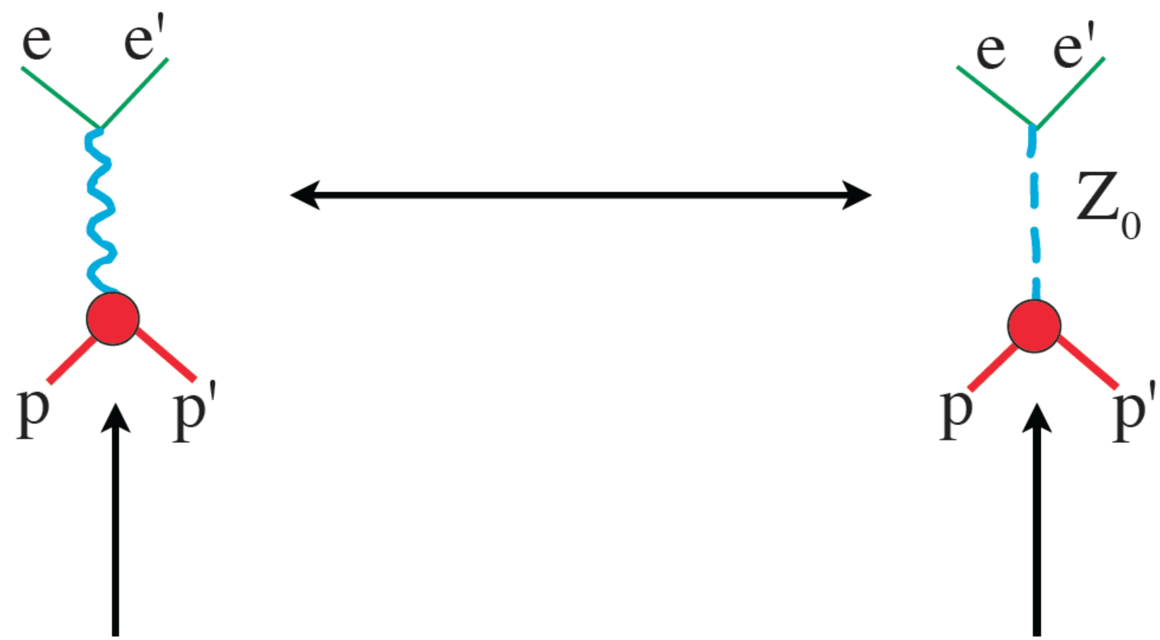


Projection for project P1

Expectation from LHC

The role of the weak mixing angle

The relative strength between the weak and electromagnetic interaction is determined by the weak mixing angle: $\sin^2(\theta_W)$

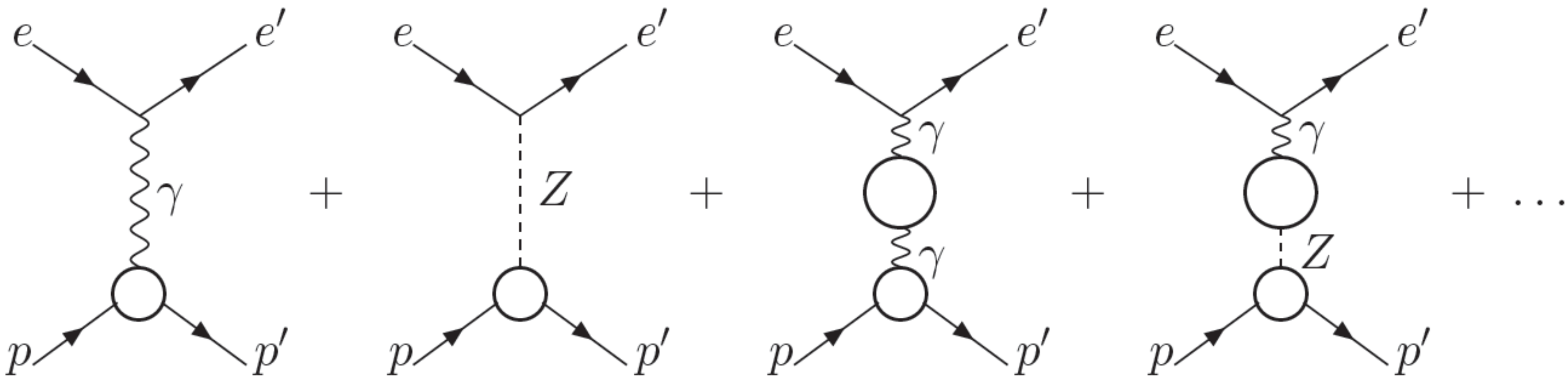


$Q_e(p) = +e$
electric charge of the proton

$Q_W(p) = 1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W$
weak charge of the proton

$\sin^2\theta_W$: a central parameter of the standard model

Precision measurements and quantum corrections:

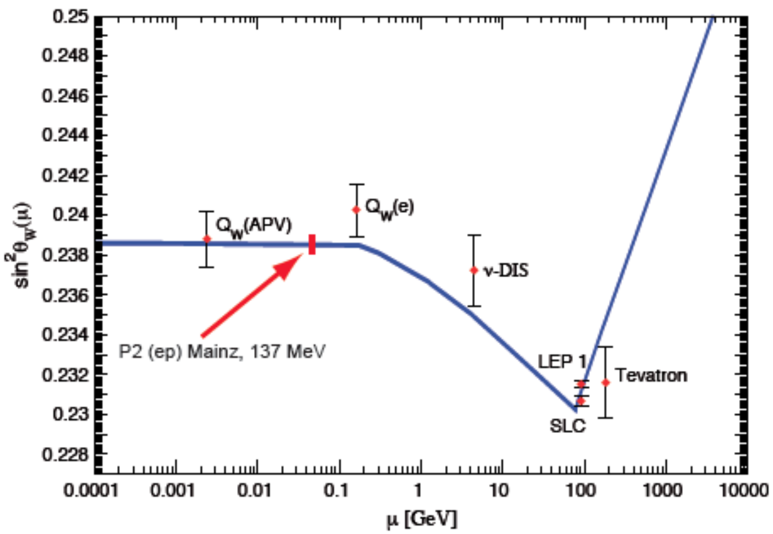


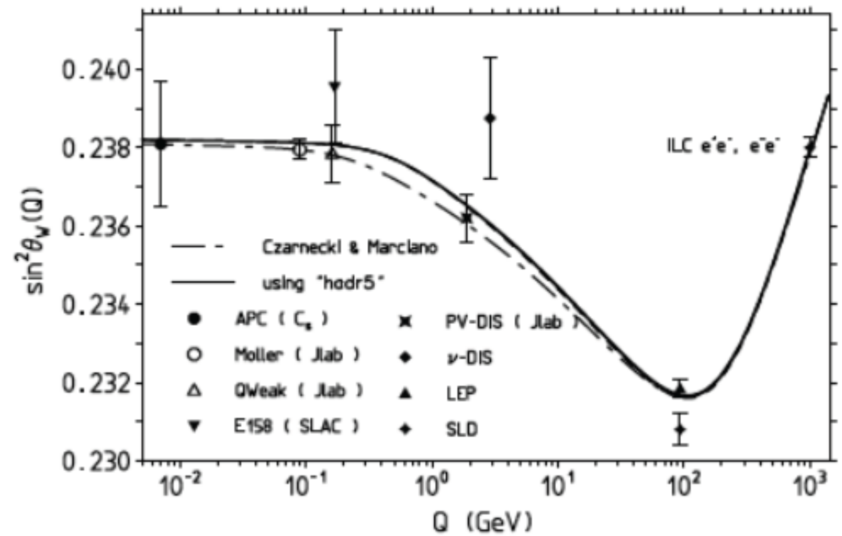
running α (P1)

running $\sin^2\theta_W(\mu)$ (P2)

Universal quantum corrections: can be absorbed into a scale dependent, „running“ $\sin^2\theta_{eff}$ or $\sin^2\theta_W(\mu)$

Theory





Erler, Ramsey-Musolf

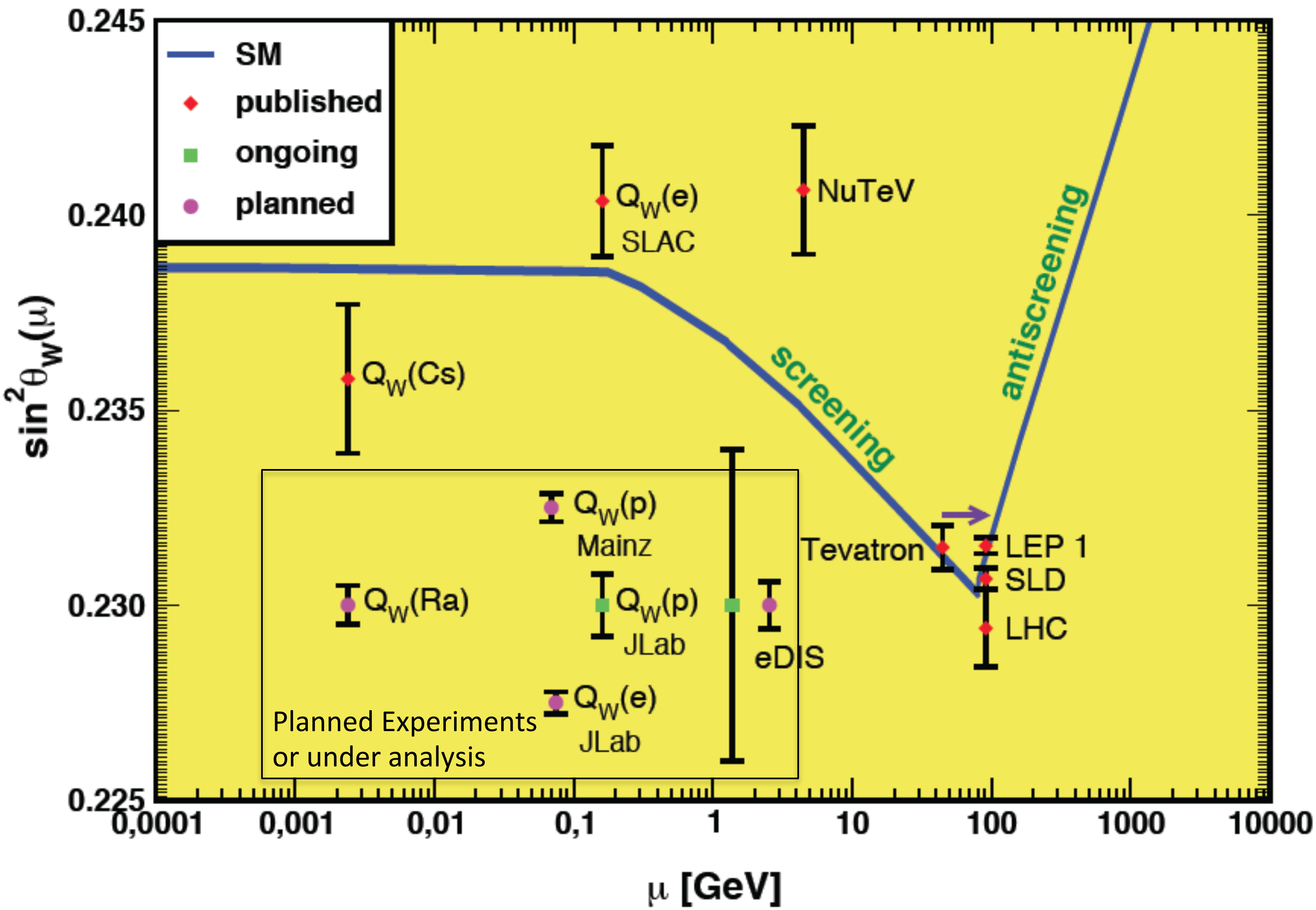
Jegerlehner

Different prescriptions for the definition of the scale dependence

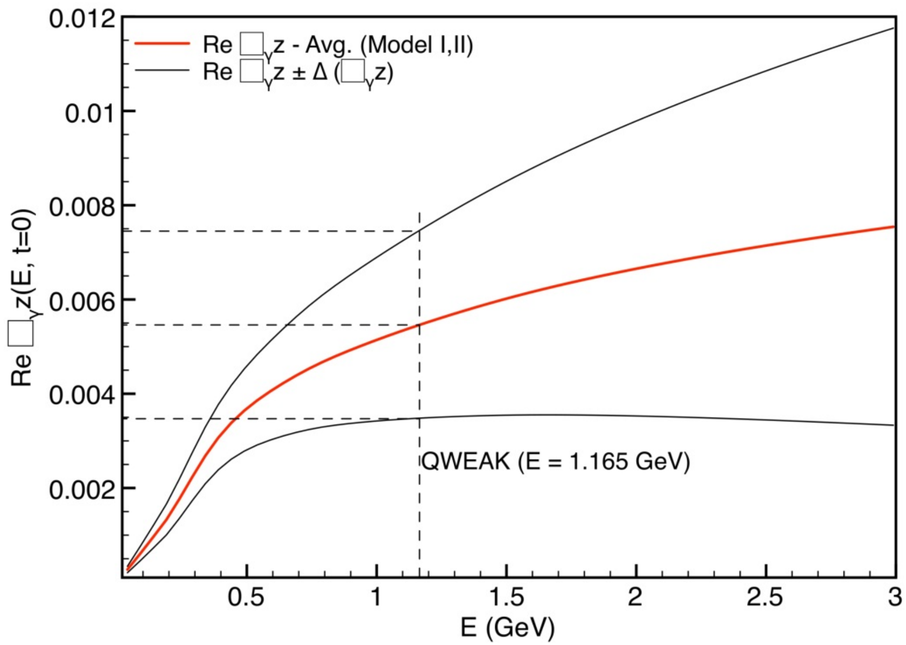
➜ set up full 1-loop corrected expression for the observable A_{ep}

Theory uncertainties: parameter dependence and hadronic input

Jens Erler: PRISMA guest professor (since August 1)

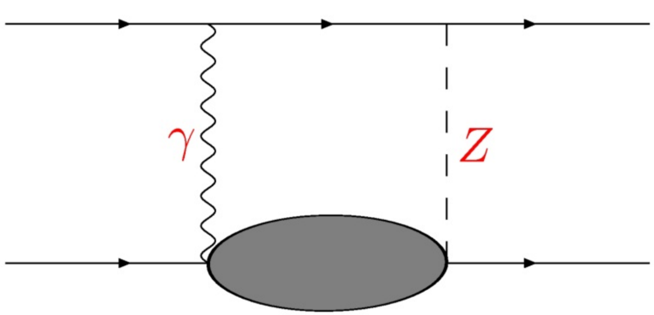

SM
published
ongoing
planned
0.245
0.240
0.235
0.230
0.225
sin²θ_W(μ)
Q_W(e)
SLAC
NuTeV
Q_W(Cs)
screening
antiscreening
Q_W(p)
Mainz
Tevatron
LEP 1
SLD
LHC
Q_W(Ra)
Q_W(p)
JLab
eDIS
Q_W(e)
JLab
Planned Experiments
or under analysis
0,0001
0,001
0,01
0,1
1
10
100
1000
10000
μ [GeV]

- γZ box graph contributions obtained by modelling hadronic effects:



olf 2011]

- Hadronic uncertainties suppressed at lower energies
- Planned experiment:
  P2 @ MESA



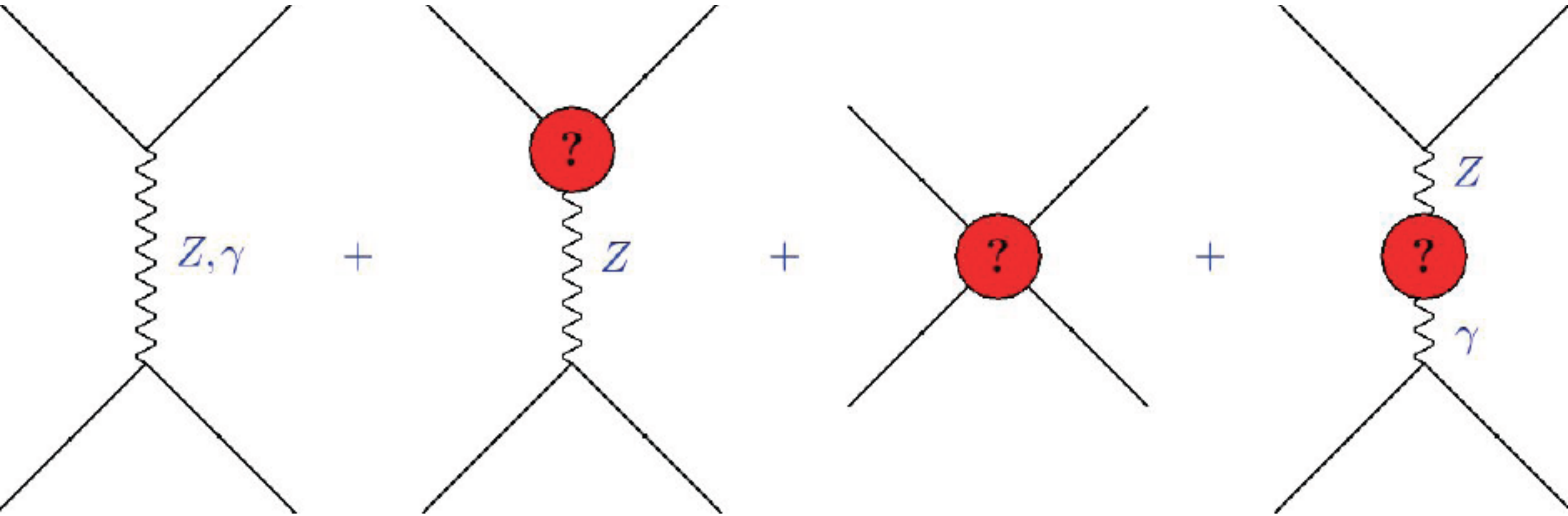
Dominant theoretical uncertainty:

γZ box graphs, $\Box_{\gamma Z}$

Sensitive to hadronic effects

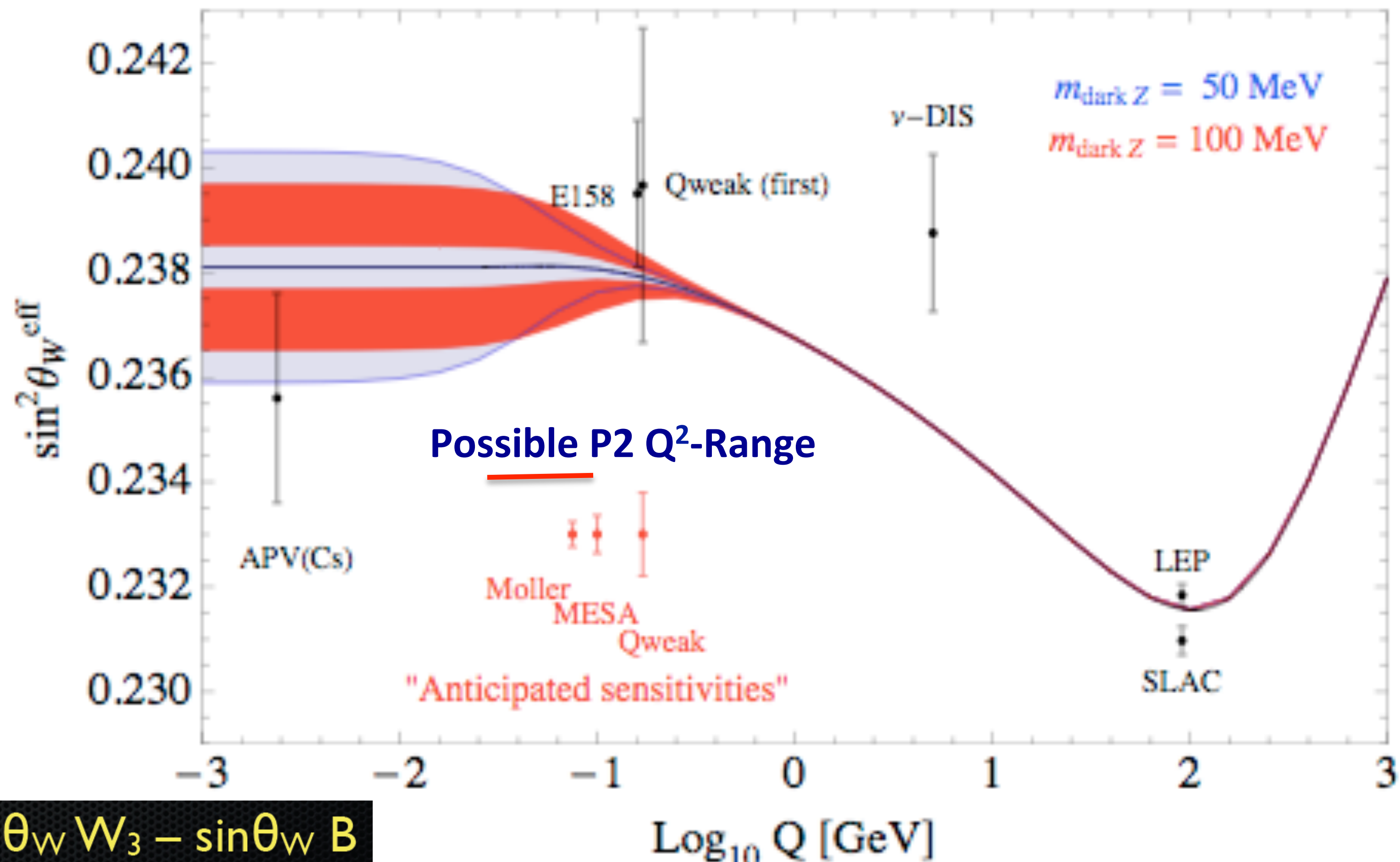
Sensitivity to new physics beyond the Standard Model

Sensitivity to new physics beyond the Standard Model



Extra Z | Mixing with Dark photon or Dark Z | Contact interaction | New Fermions

Running $\sin^2 \theta_W$ and Dark Parity Violation

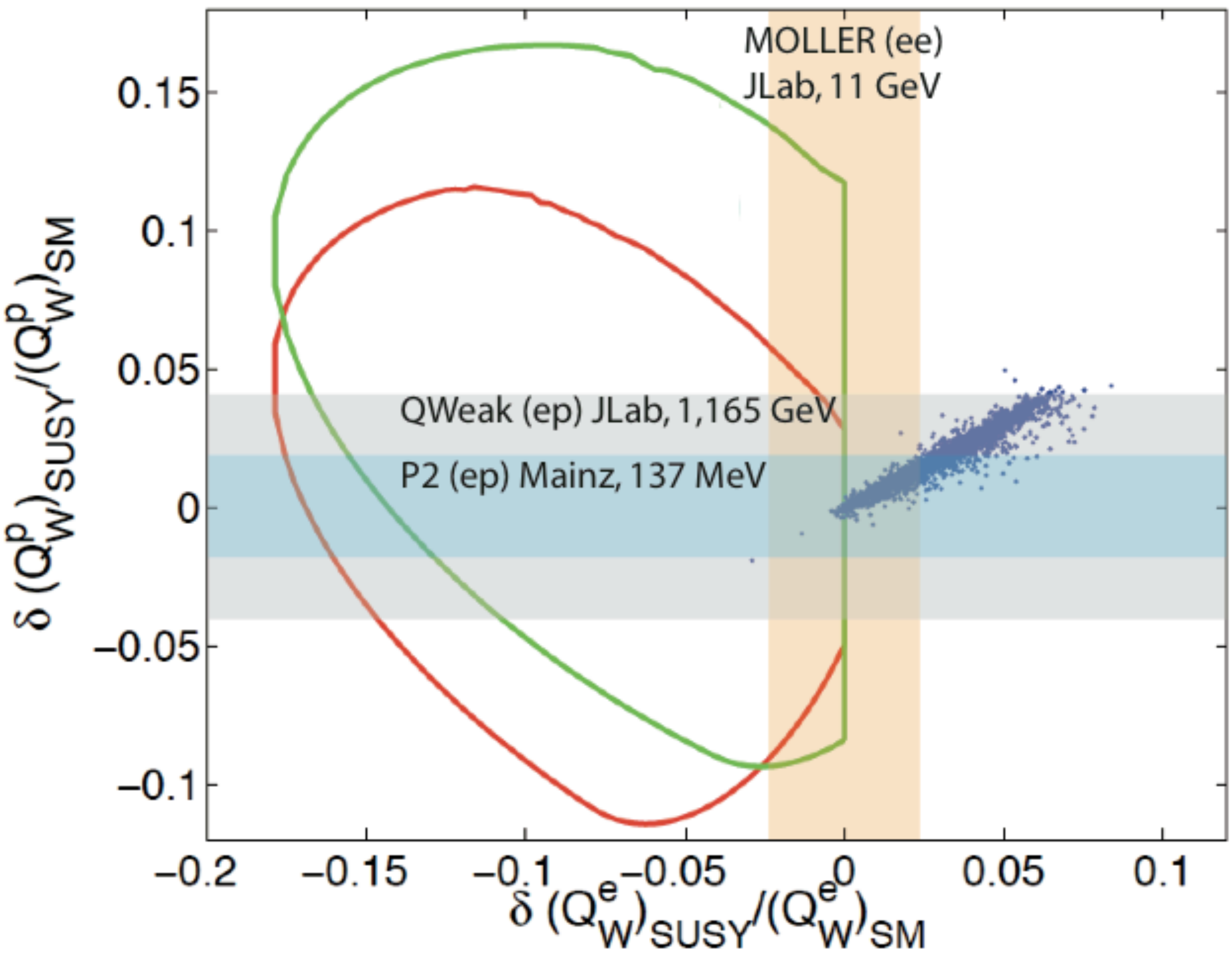


$Z = \cos\theta_W W_3 - \sin\theta_W B$

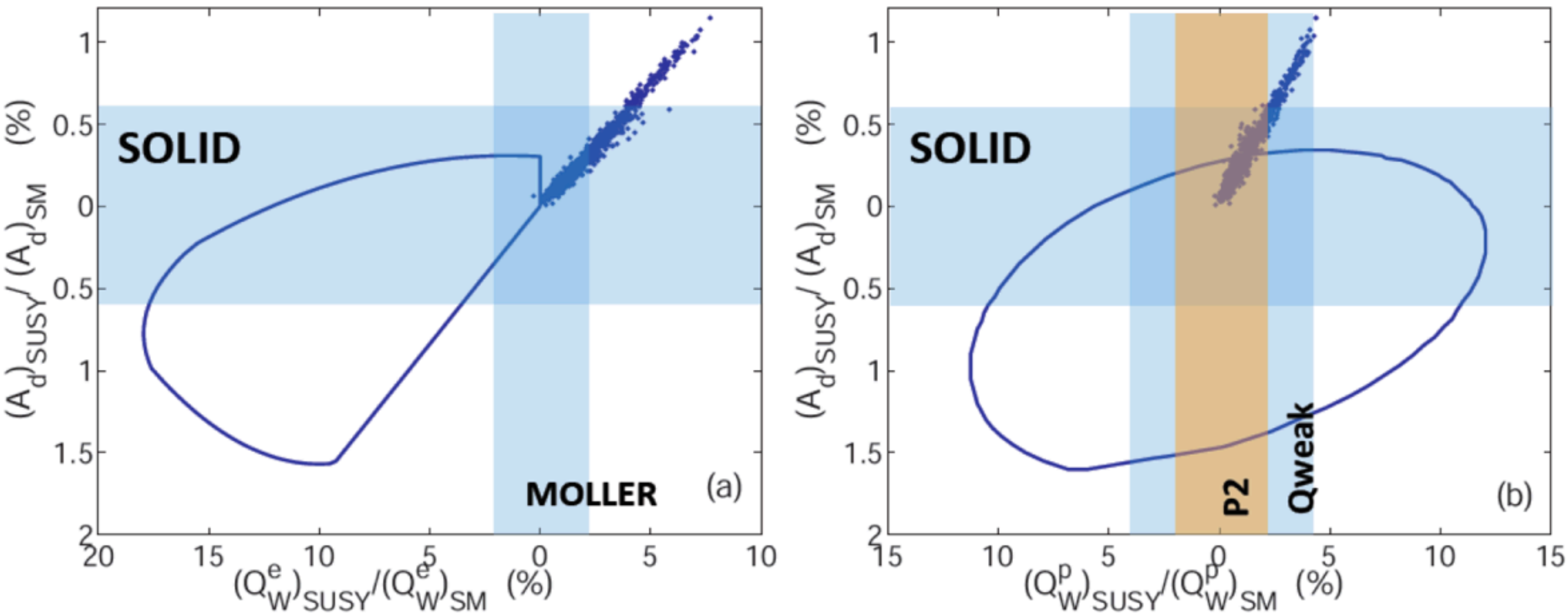
$A = \sin\theta_W W_3 + \cos\theta_W B$

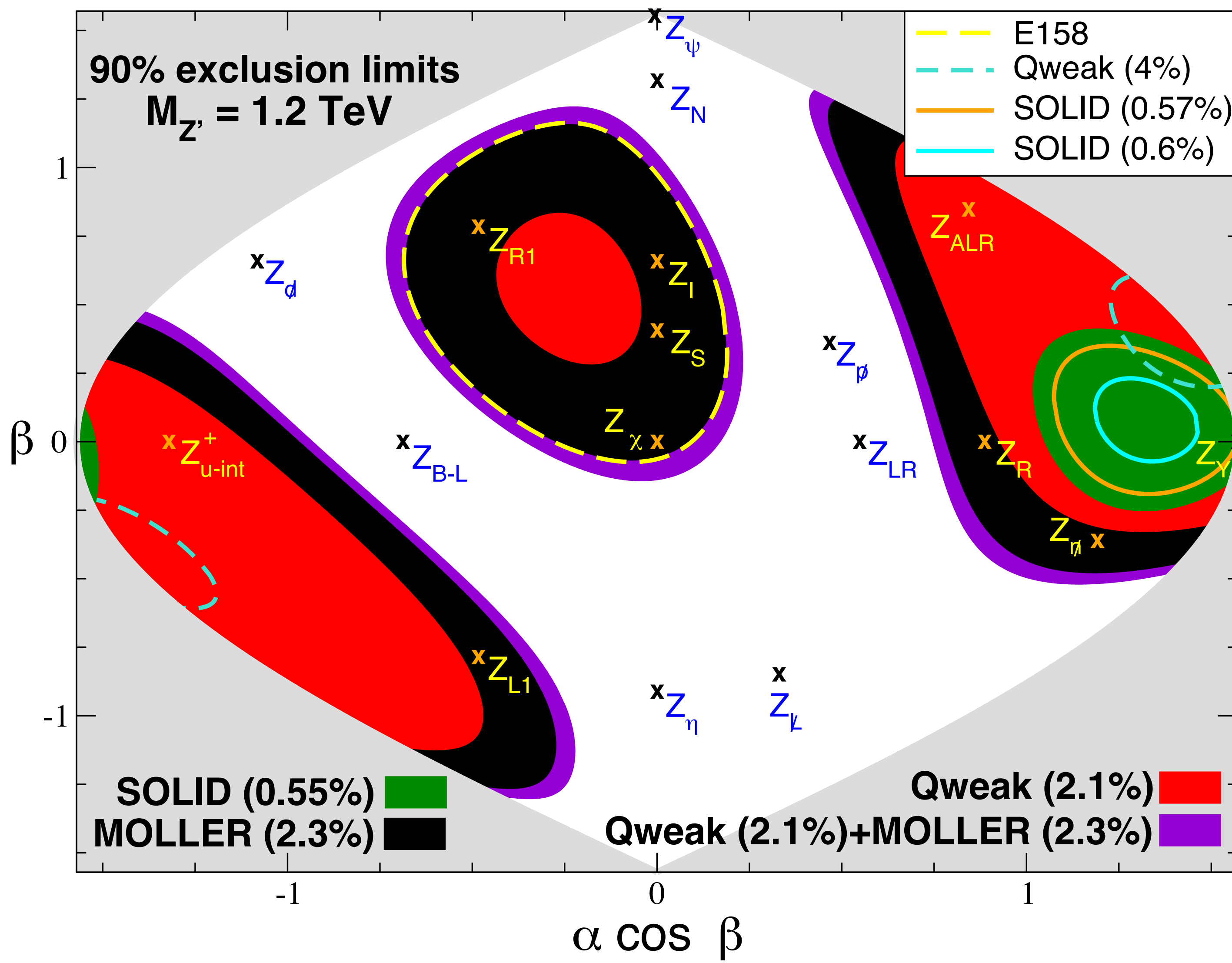
Bill Marciano

Example: supersymmetric Standard Model extensions

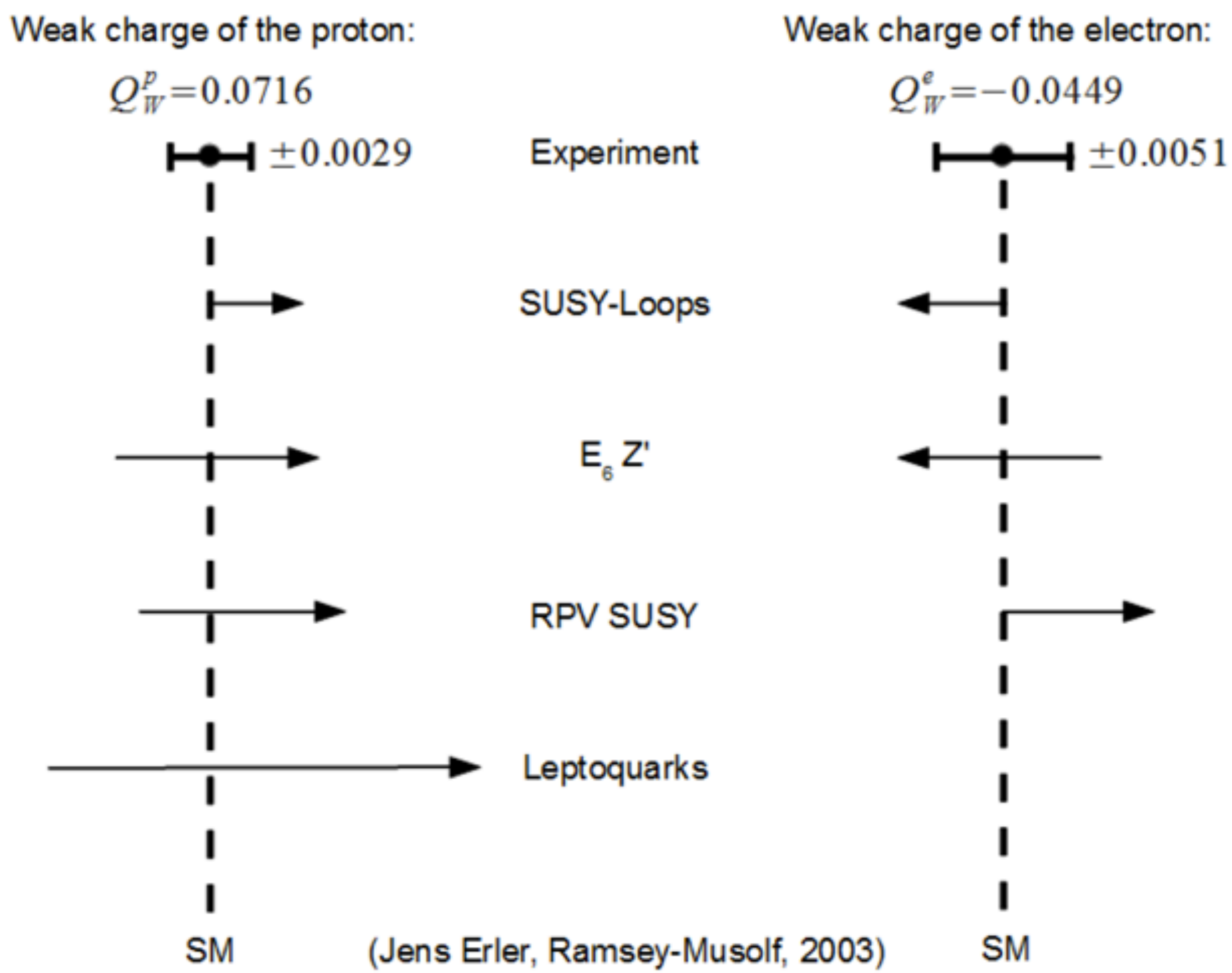


Ramsey-Musolf and Su, ***Phys. Rep. 456 (2008)***




90% exclusion limits
$M_{Z'}$ = 1.2 TeV
E158
Qweak (4%)
SOLID (0.57%)
SOLID (0.6%)
Z_ψ
Z_N
Z_d
Z_{R1}
Z_I
Z_S
Z_χ
Z_{ALR}
Z_p
Z_{LR}
Z_R
Z_Y
Z_η
$Z^+_{u\text{-int}}$
Z_{B-L}
Z_{L1}
Z_η
Z_L
SOLID (0.55%)
MOLLER (2.3%)
Qweak (2.1%)
Qweak (2.1%)+MOLLER (2.3%)
β
α cos β
1
0
-1
-1
0
1

- Complementary access by weak charges of proton and electron



(Jens Erler, Ramsey-Musolf, 2003)

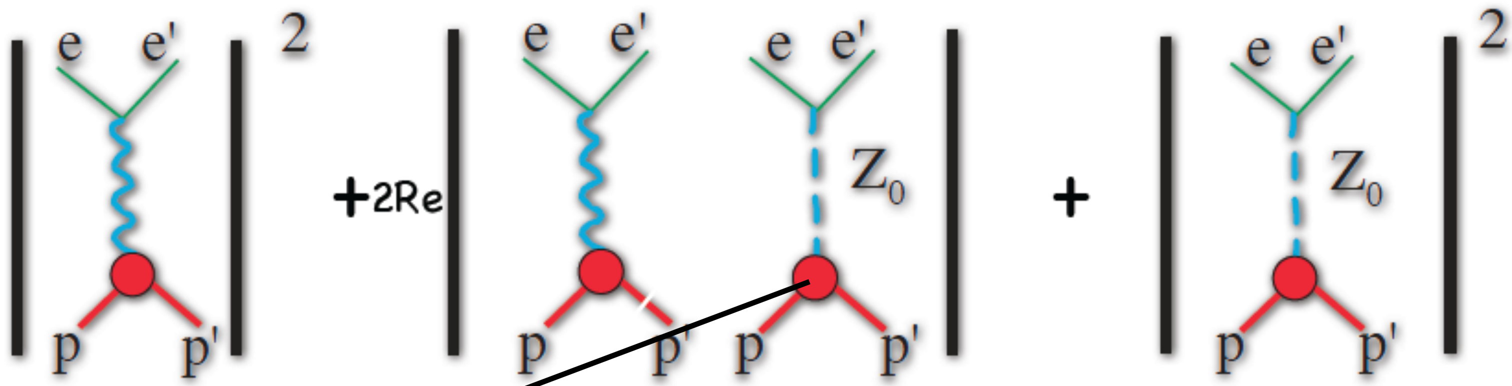
New physics sensitivity from contact interaction

	precision	$\Delta \sin^2\bar{\theta}_W(0)$	Λ_{new} (expected)
APV Cs	0.58 %	0.0019	32.3 TeV
E158	14 %	0.0013	17.0 TeV
Qweak I	19 %	0.0030	17.0 TeV
Qweak final	4.5 %	0.0008	33 TeV
PVDIS	4.5 %	0.0050	7.6 TeV
SoLID	0.6 %	0.00057	22 TeV
MOLLER	2.3 %	0.00026	39 TeV
P2	2.0 %	0.00036	49 TeV
PVES ^{12}C	0.3 %	0.0007	49 TeV

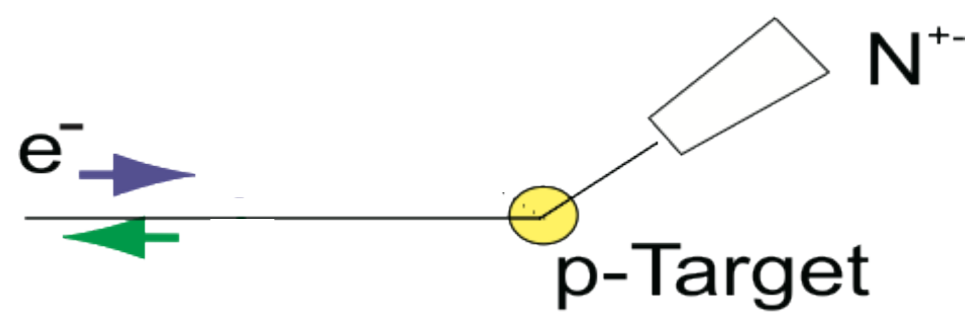
Experimental Method

Parity Violating Asymmetry in elastic electron proton scattering

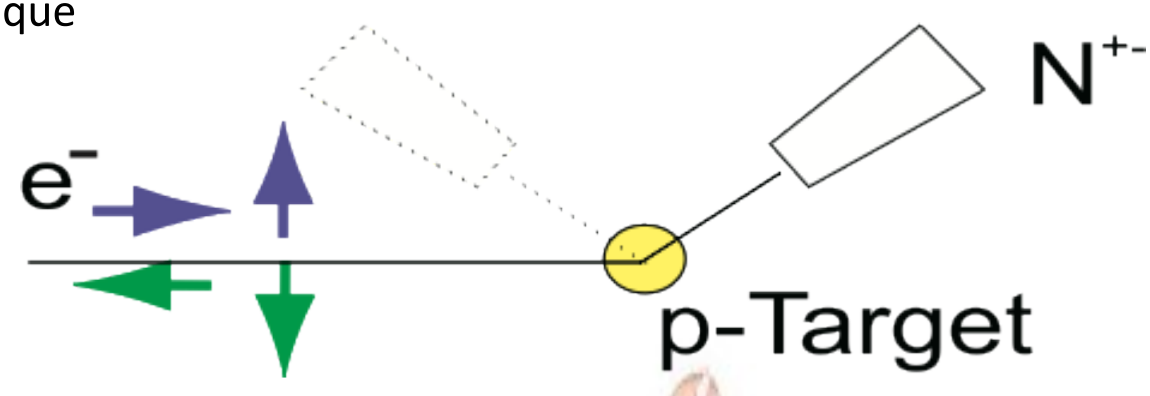
$\sigma \approx$



V-A coupling:
parity-violating
cross section asymmetry A_{LR}
longitudinally pol. electrons
unpolarised protons



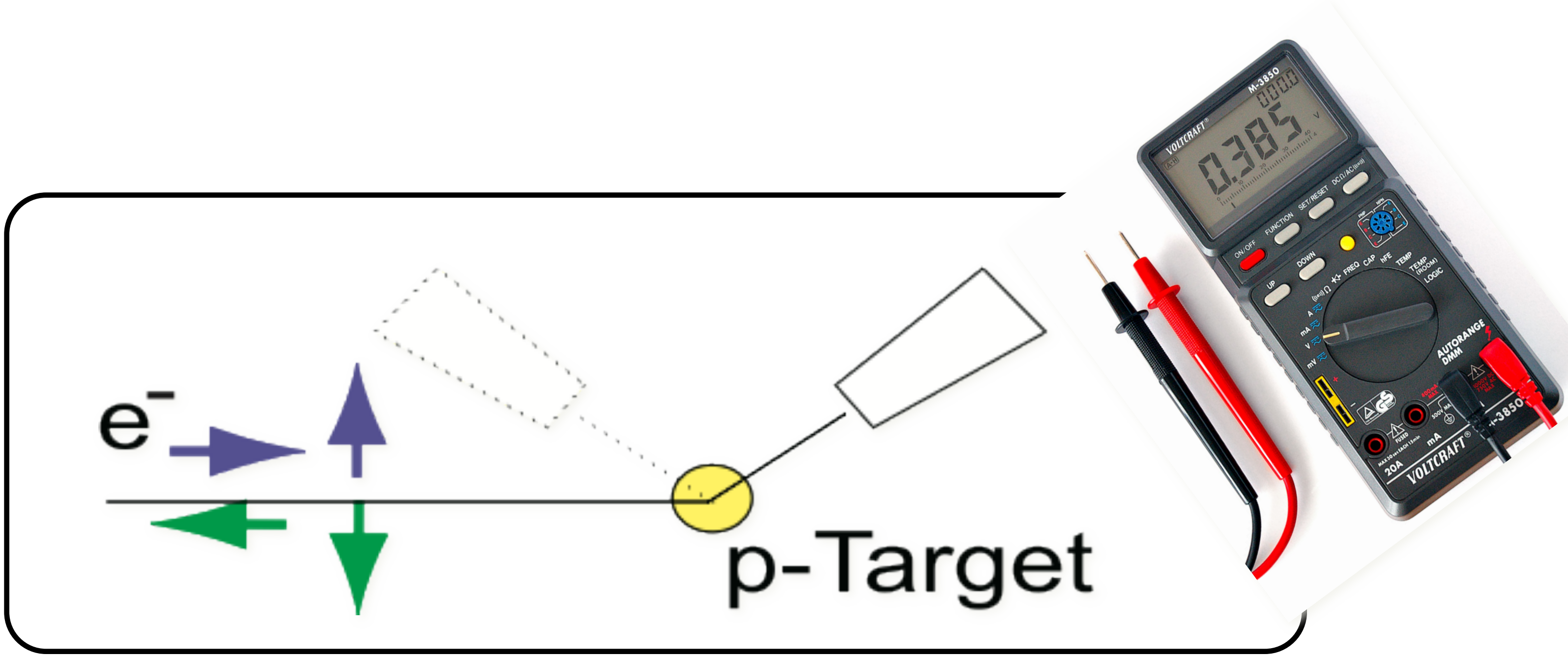
Counting Technique



Count scattered electrons:

- pile-up (double count losses)
- Background Asymmetry
- Very Fast Counting (MHz)
- Measure TOF or Energy

Analogue Technique



Measure Flux of Scattered electrons:

- no pile-up (double count losses)
- sensitive to small electr. fields.
- no separation of phys. process

Parity violating cross section asymmetry

weak charge

$$A_{LR} = \frac{\sigma(e\uparrow) - \sigma(e\downarrow)}{\sigma(e\uparrow) + \sigma(e\downarrow)} = -\frac{G_F Q^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha}\left(Q_W - F(Q^2)\right)$$

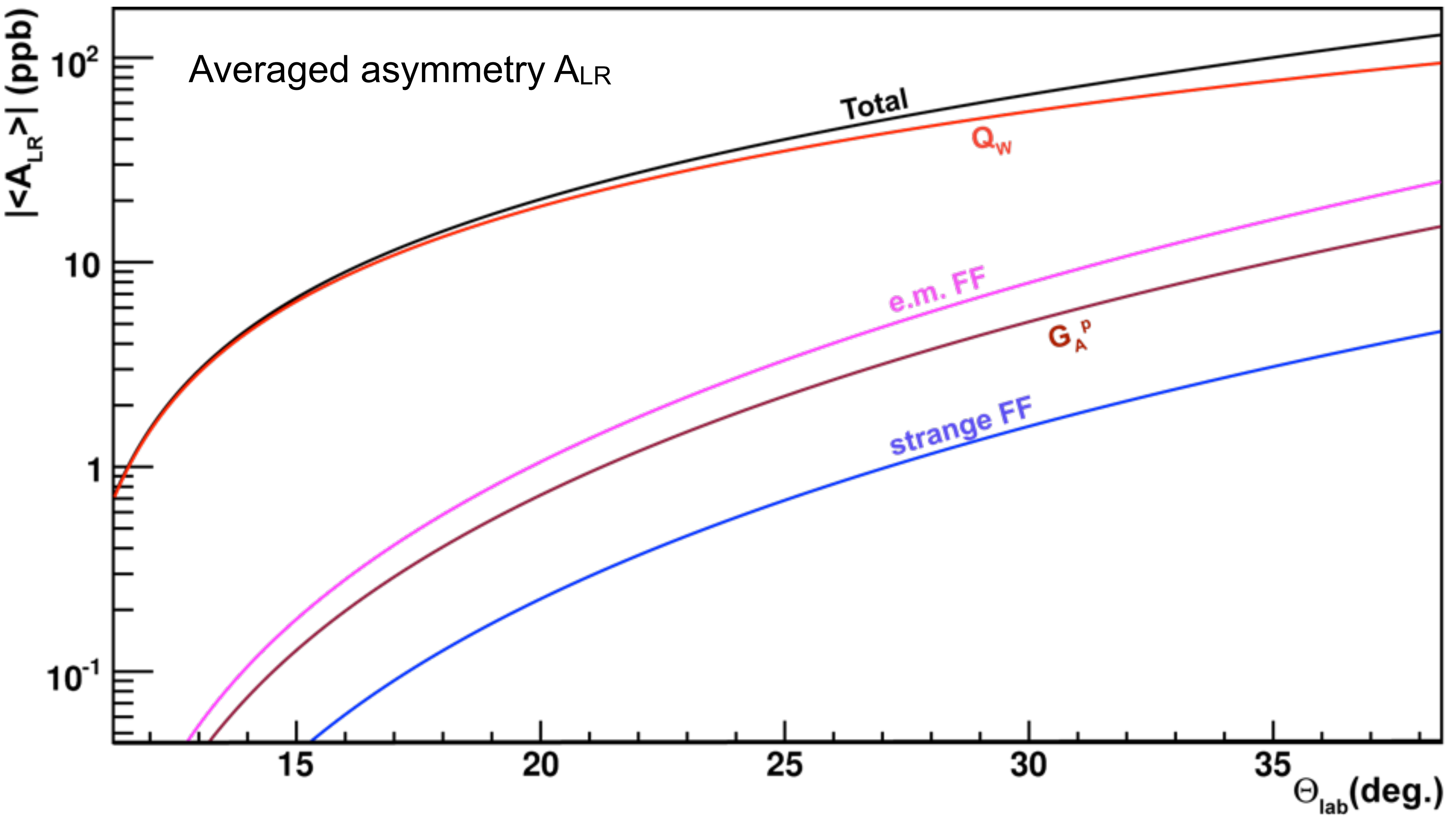
hadron structure

$$Q_W = 1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W(\mu)$$

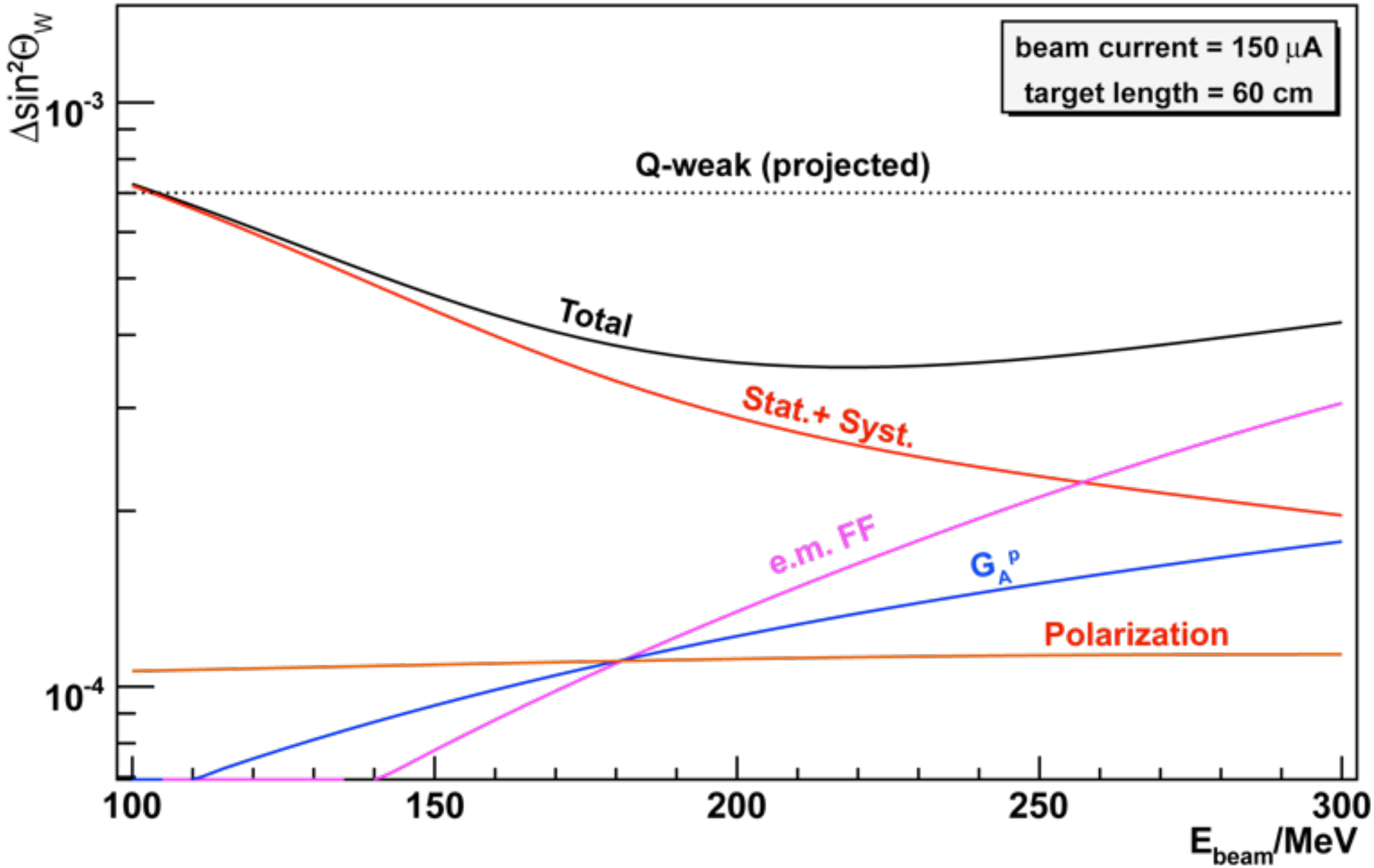
$$F(Q^2) = F_{EM}(Q^2) + F_{Axial}(Q^2) + F_{Strange}(Q^2)$$

Important input from other projects (S1, S3)

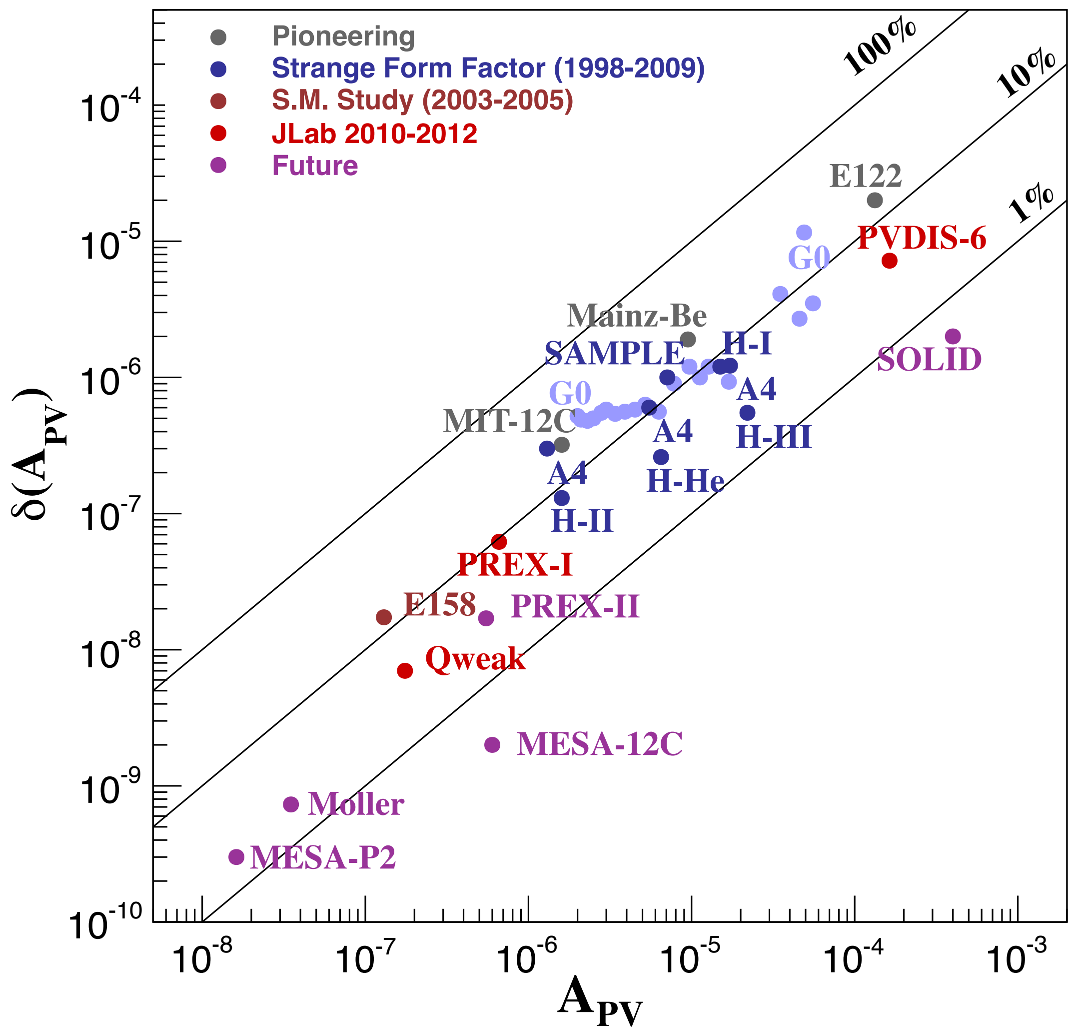
Parity violating cross section asymmetry



Precision in Determination of $\sin^2 \theta_W$



PVeS Experiment Summary



Physics Reach

Roger Carlini (co-chair)
Frank Maas (co-chair)
Richard Milner (co-chair)
+ many conveners

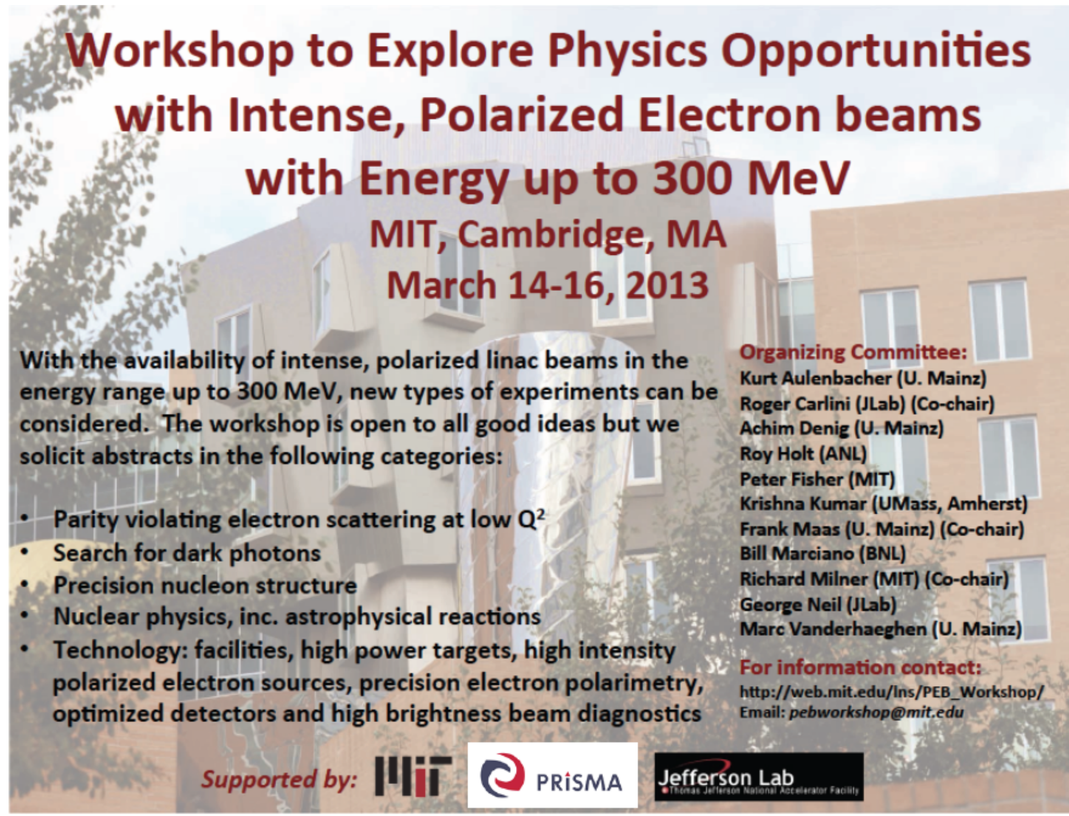
P2 and "beyond":

- Studied additional backward angle Measurement (G_A, G_M^s): S.Baunack

- Studied additional measurement on Carbon: K. Gerz

- Studied different beam energies: D. Becker

- Studied additional measurement in heavier nuclei (lead): C.Sfienti



General Experiment Kinematics

Comparison: P2 with and without back angle measurement

Without back angle measurement

E/MeV	θ/deg	Δθ/deg	$\Delta\sin^2(\theta_W)/10^{-4}$	$\Delta\sin^2(\theta_W)/\sin^2(\theta_W)$
240	17	18	3.57	0.15 %
200	20	20	3.60	0.15 %
150	24	20	3.97	0.17 %
130	25	20	4.33	0.18 %

With back angle measurement

E/MeV	θ/deg	Δθ/deg	$\Delta\sin^2(\theta_W)/10^{-4}$	$\Delta\sin^2(\theta_W)/\sin^2(\theta_W)$
240	24	18	2.41	0.10 %
200	28	16	2.52	0.11 %
150	33	18	2.73	0.11 %
130	37	18	2.87	0.12 %

- $\Delta\sin^2(\theta_W)$ drops from $3.60\cdot10^{-4}$ to $2.52\cdot10^{-4}$ → possible reduction of Δt
- $\sin^2(\theta_W)$-measurement at larger scattering angles (more easy to measure)

Polarimetry (<0.5%)

The double scattering Mott polarimeter:

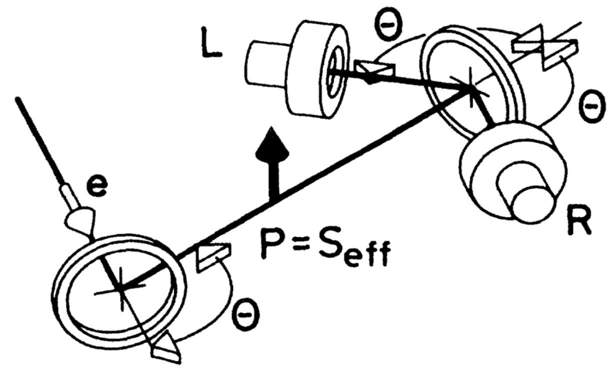
Mott Polarimeter:

- Measuring left/right asymetry to calculate spin polarisation
- Analysing power of target foils has to be extrapolated

Double Scattering Polarimeter (DSP):

- Analysing power of the targets can be calculated directly from measurements
- Allows for higher precision measurement of spin polarisation

- Invasive polarimetry at the electron source

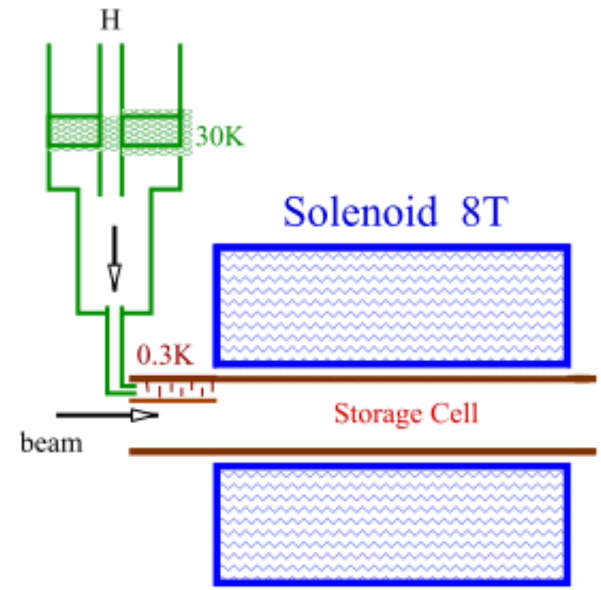


A. Gellrich and J. Kessler, Phys. Rev. A 43, 204 (1991)

Hydro Möller Polarimeter

The promise:[*]

- **Hydro-Möller: Atomic trap with completely electron-spin polarized Hydrogen**
- **Online capability, high accuracy (<0.5%)**
- **Statistical efficiency approaches 0.5% in 2 hours (Target: $3 \cdot 10^{-16}$ cm^{-2})**
- **Acceptance similar to conventional Möller**



[*]E. Chudakov, V. Luppov: IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sc. 51, 1533 (2004)

Corroded
$^3He/^4He$ dilution
Refrigerator
(achieved 27mW[*]
At 0.35K)

Solenoid (Beam) axis

Complete trap with 77mm diam.
Cold bore 7T Solenoid
$\Delta B/B < 10^{-5}$ ($1cm^3$ Volume)[**]

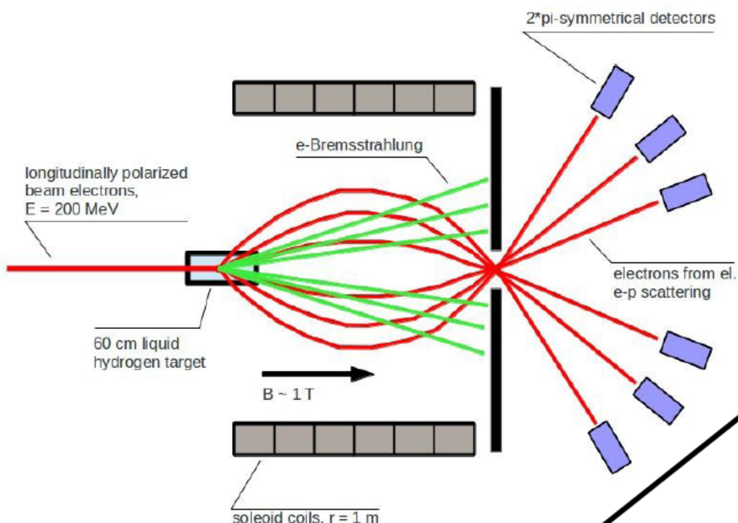
[*]: T. Roser et. al. NIM A **301** 42-46 (1990)
[**]: W. Kaufmann et. al. NIM A **335** 17-25 (1993)

Detector Concept

JG|U

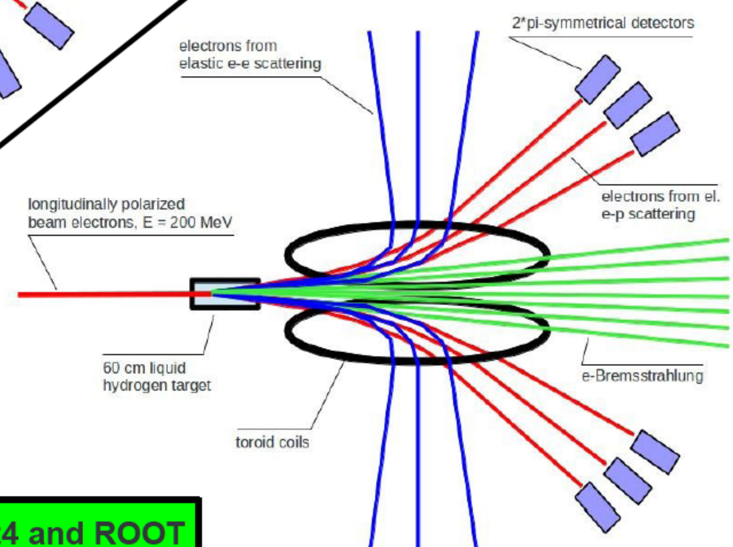
Experiment Design Simulations: What Magnetic field configuration can we use?

Weapon of choice: Solenoid or Toroid?



Solenoid:
- Full azimuthal coverage
- Compact setup
- Superconducting coils

P. Souder in "Parity violation in electron scattering"
Proceedings of a workshop at CalTeck
Ed: E. J. Beise and R. D. McKeown
World Scientific, 1990



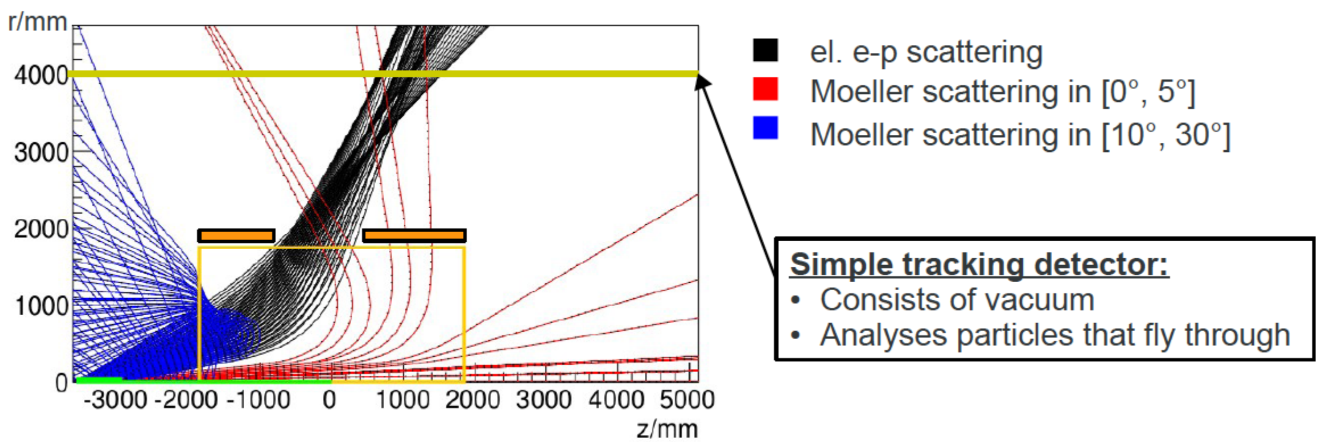
Toroid:
- Loss of ~50% solid angle
  → double measurement time
- Larger setup
- Copper coils

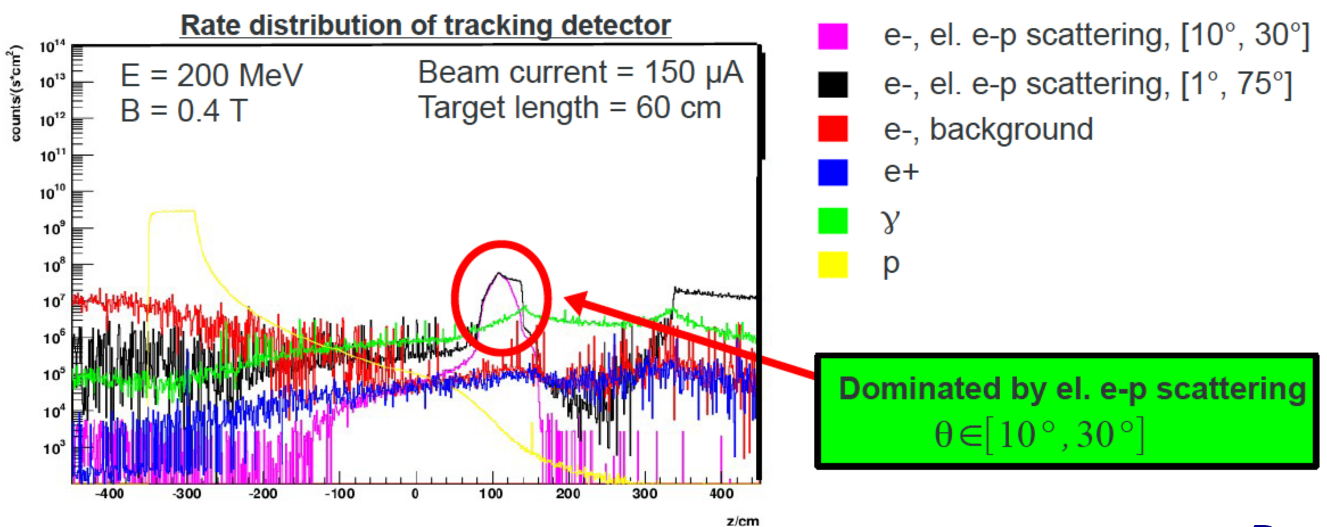
→ **Feasibility study with Geant4 and ROOT**

Dominik Becker

Experiment Design Simulations: Toroid possible!

Toroid full simulation





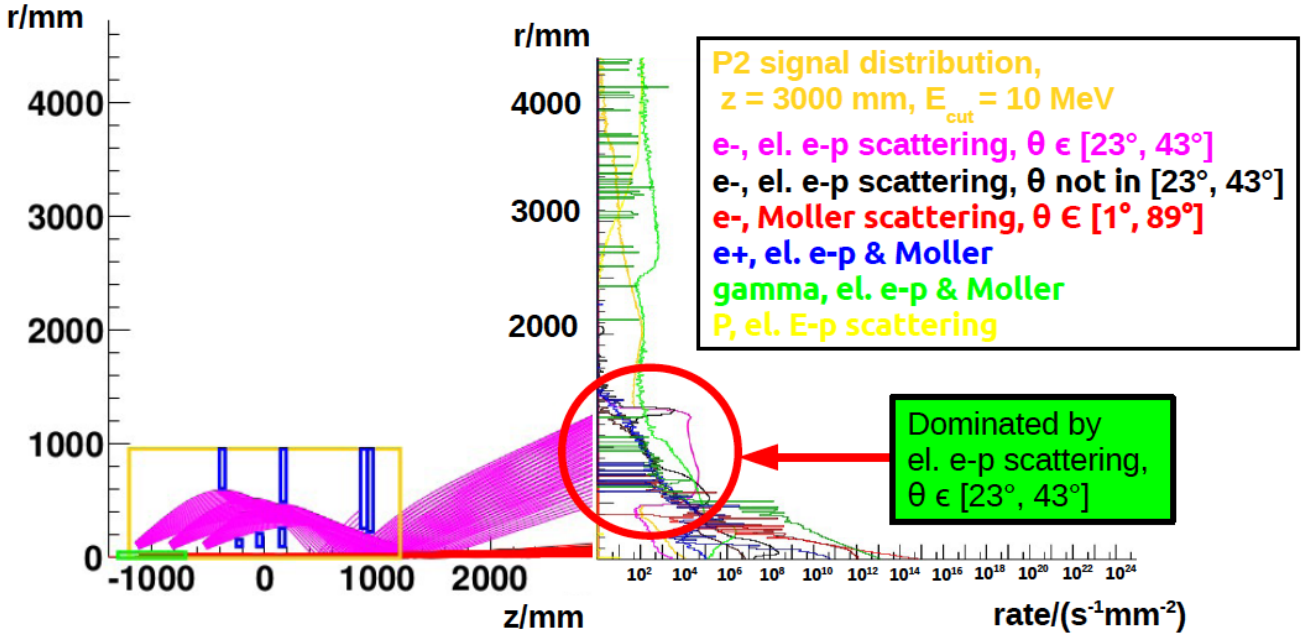
Dominik Becker

Experiment Design Simulations: Solenoid possible!

Geant 4 simulation: Tracking in the magnetic field

E = 150 MeV
B = 1.08 T
el. e-p scattering, θ ∈ [23°, 43°]
Moller scattering, θ ∈ [1°, 89°]

Primary event generators of Monte Carlo simulation:
el. e-p scattering, θ ∈ [1°, 90°]
Moller scattering, θ ∈ [1°, 89°]



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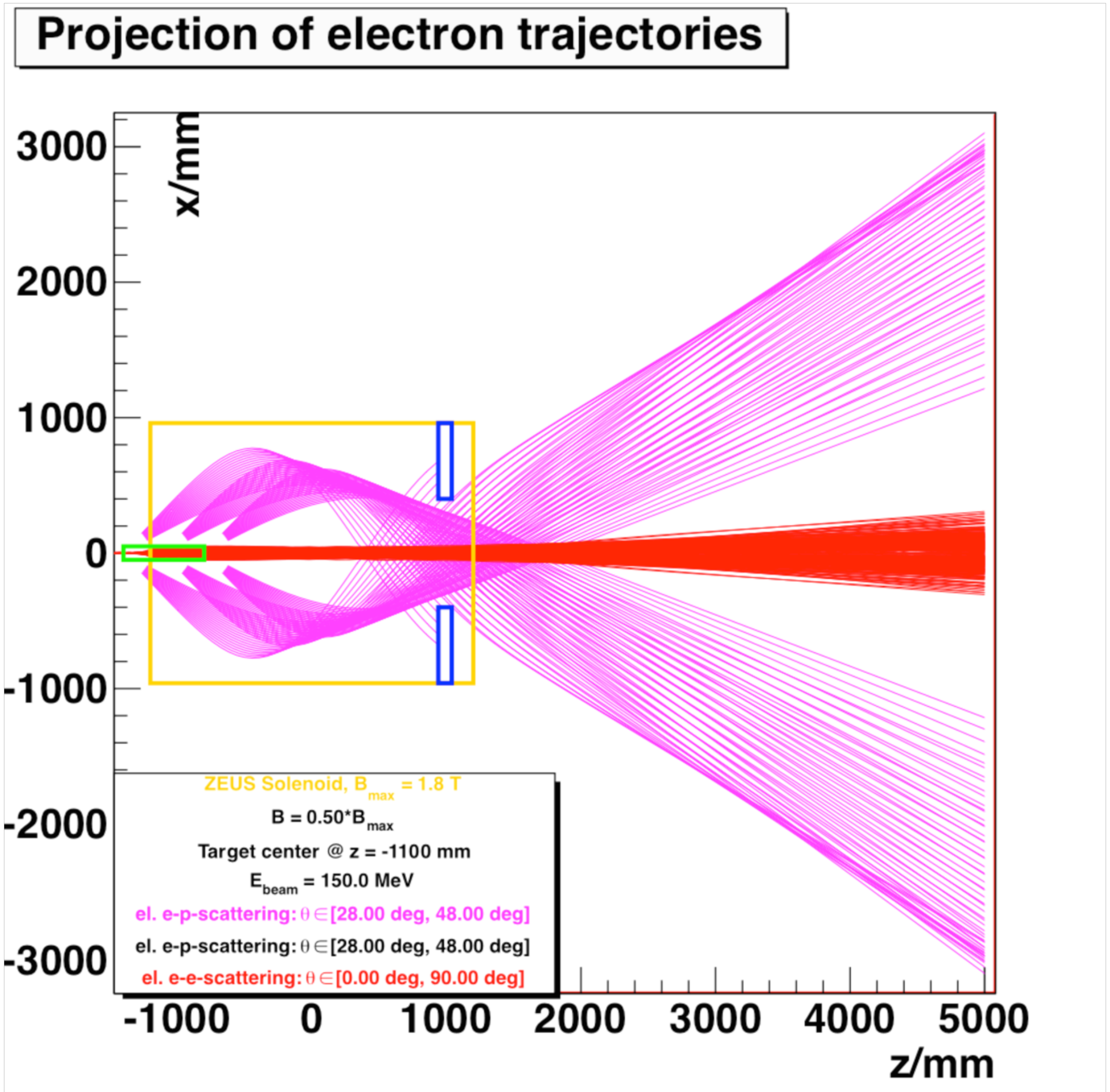
Experiment Design Simulations: Solenoid possible!



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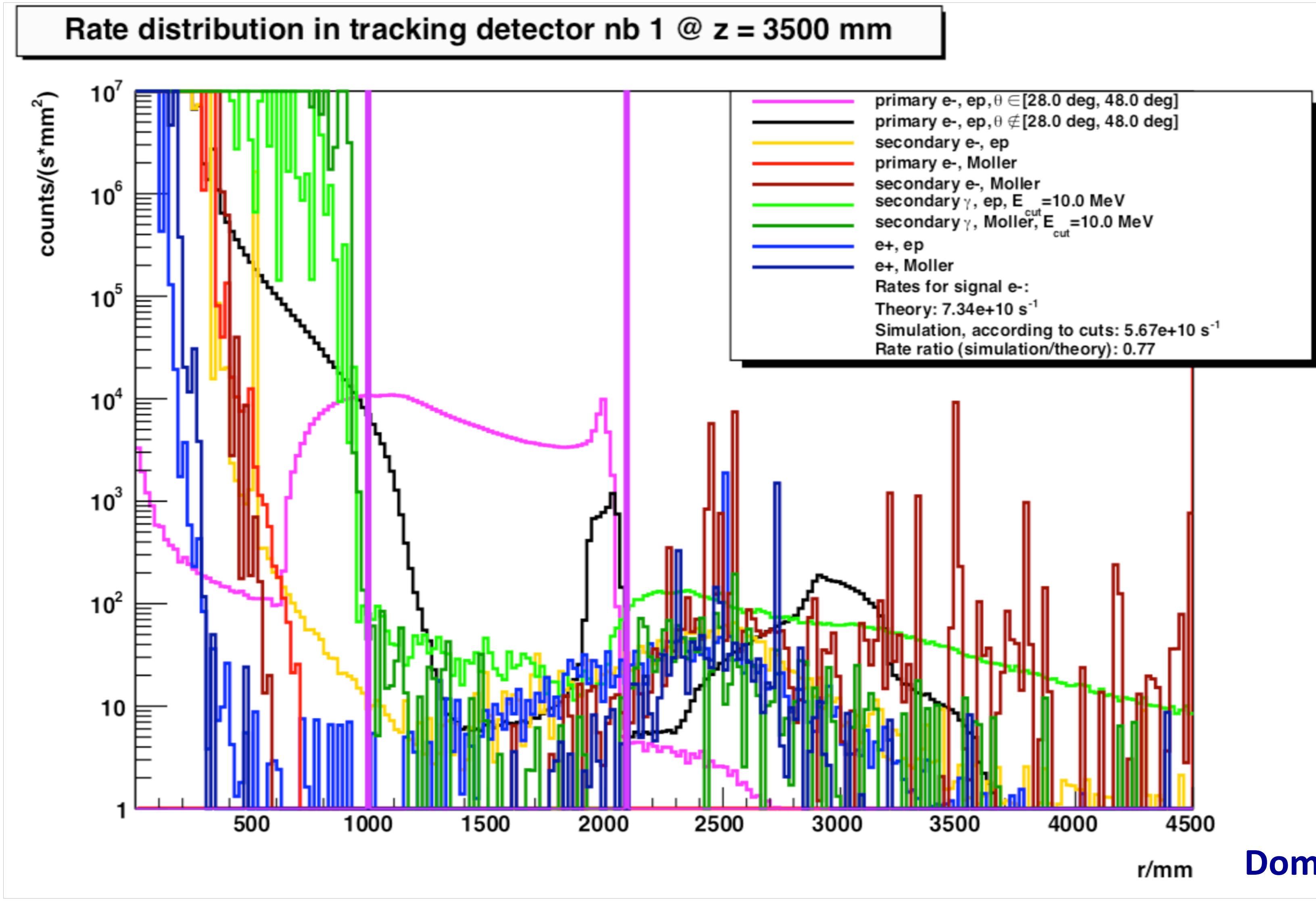
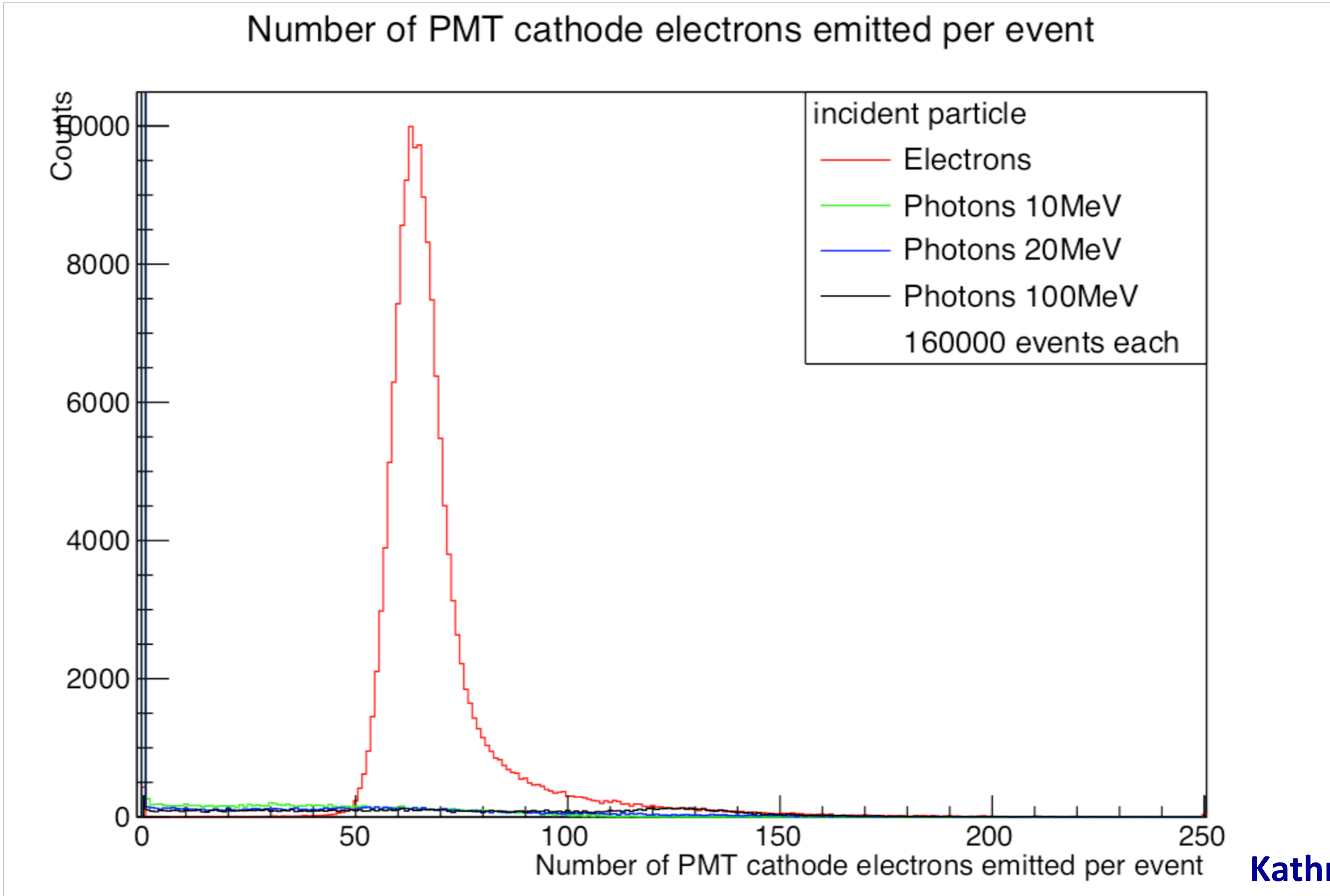
Experiment Design Simulations: Solenoid possible!



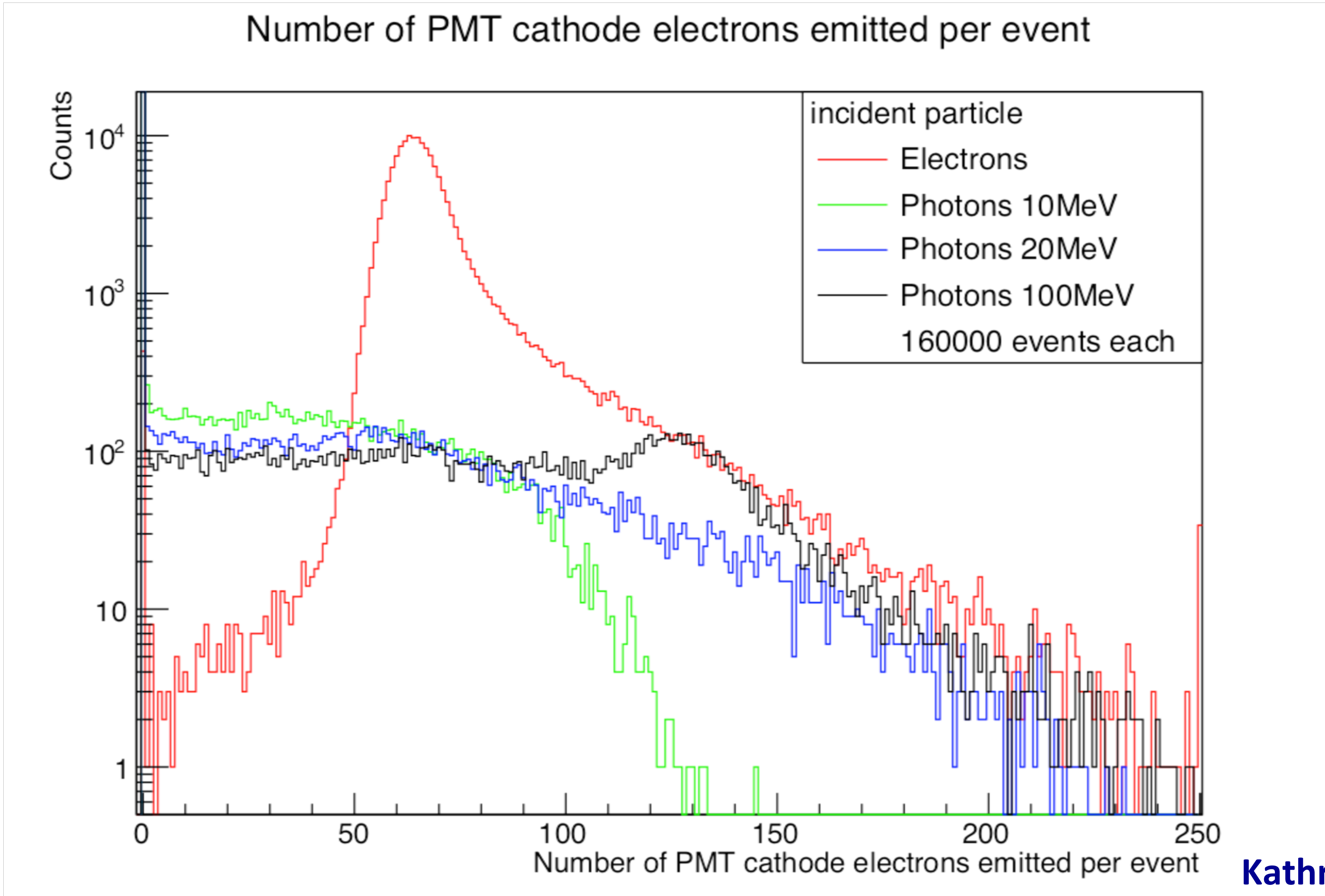
Dominik Becker

Experiment Design Simulations: Solenoid possible!



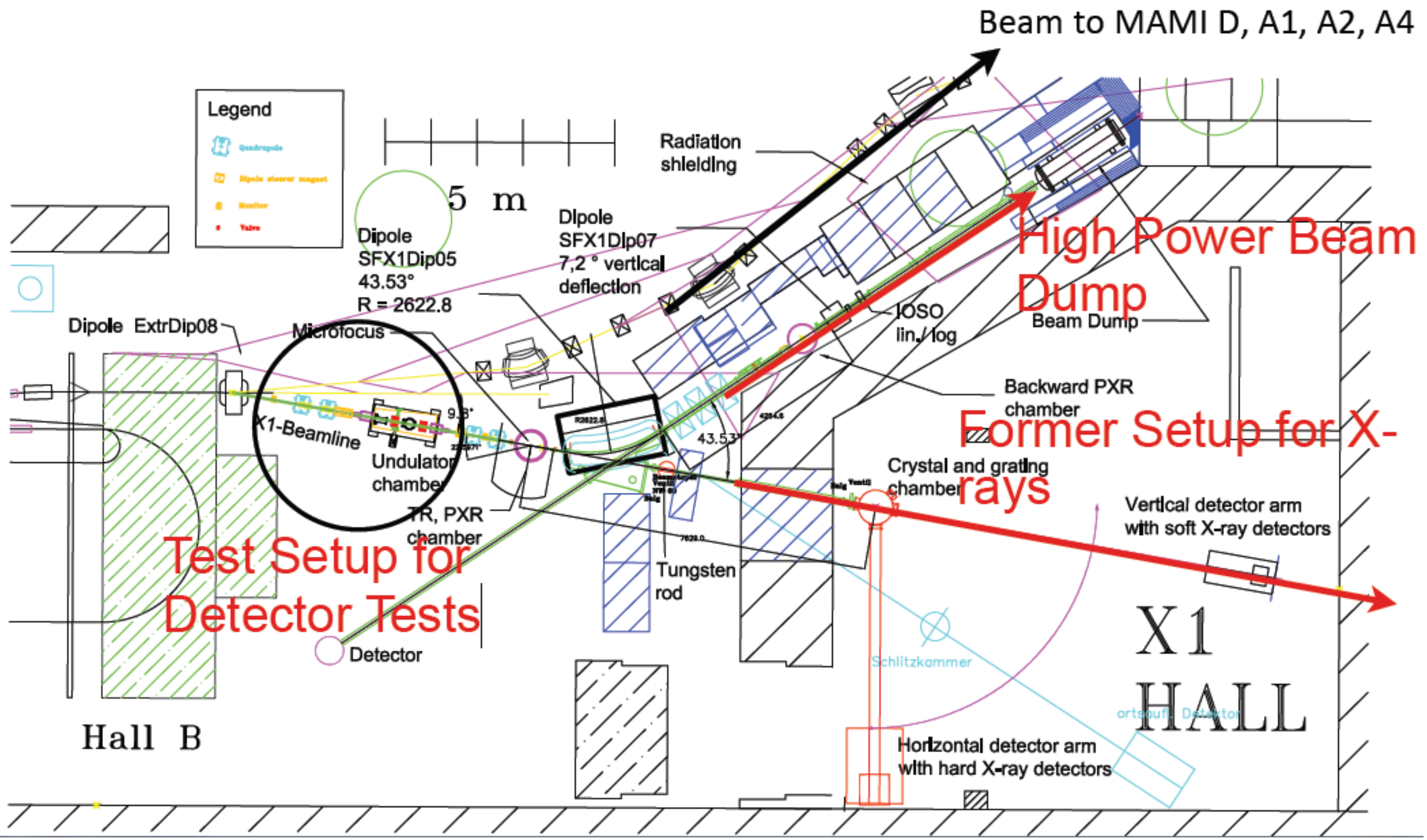
Kathrin Gerz

Experiment Design Simulations: Solenoid possible!

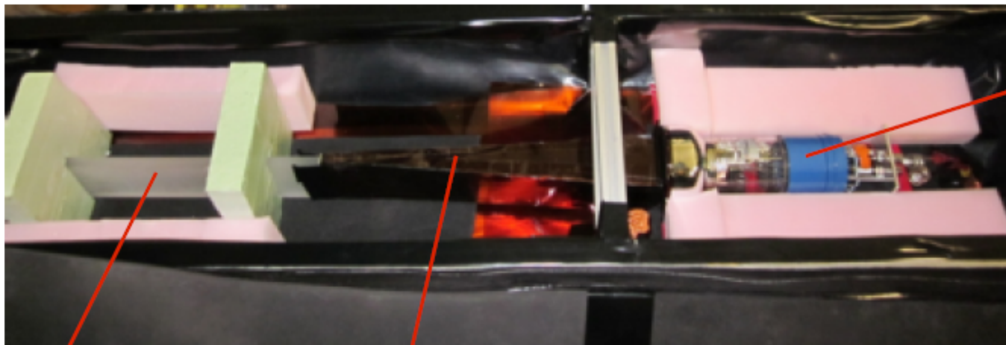


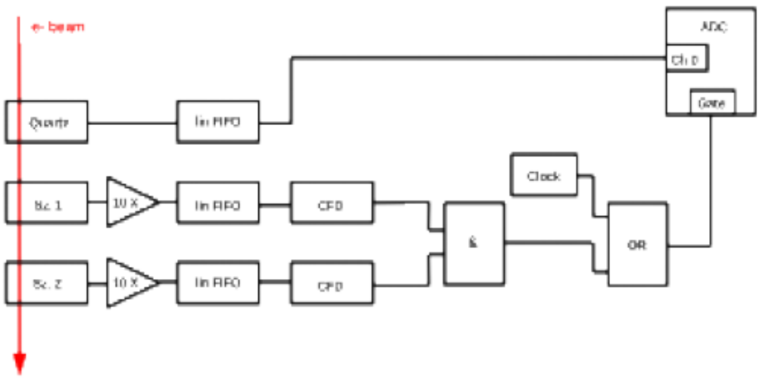
Kathrin Gerz

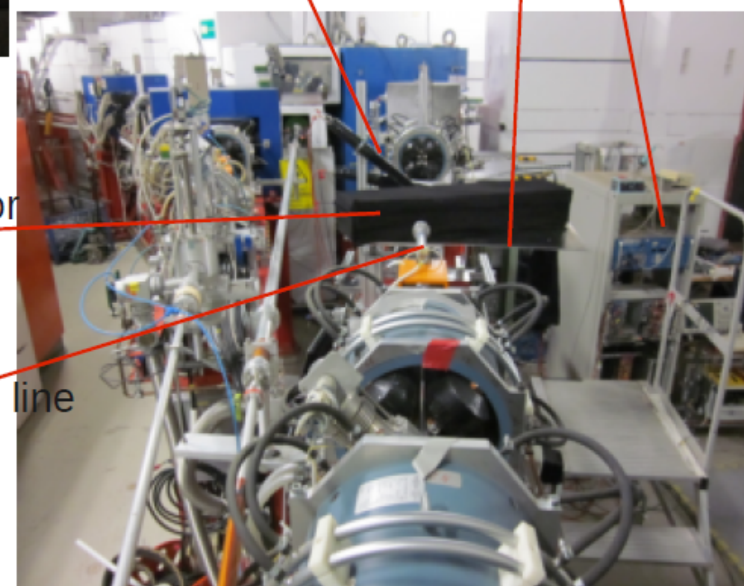
First detector prototype tests



First detector prototype tests







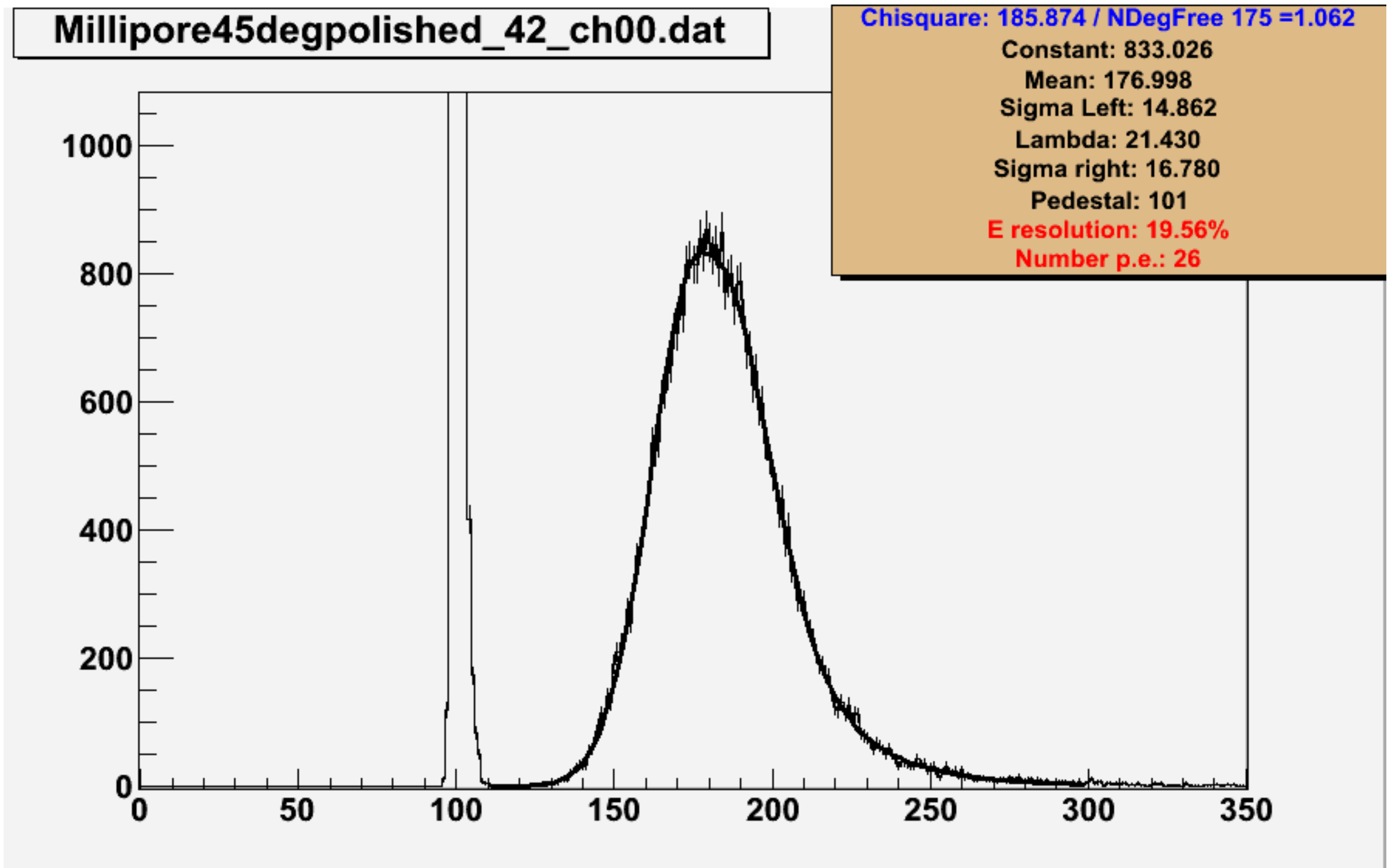
First detector prototype tests

About 100 runs taken
Variation of

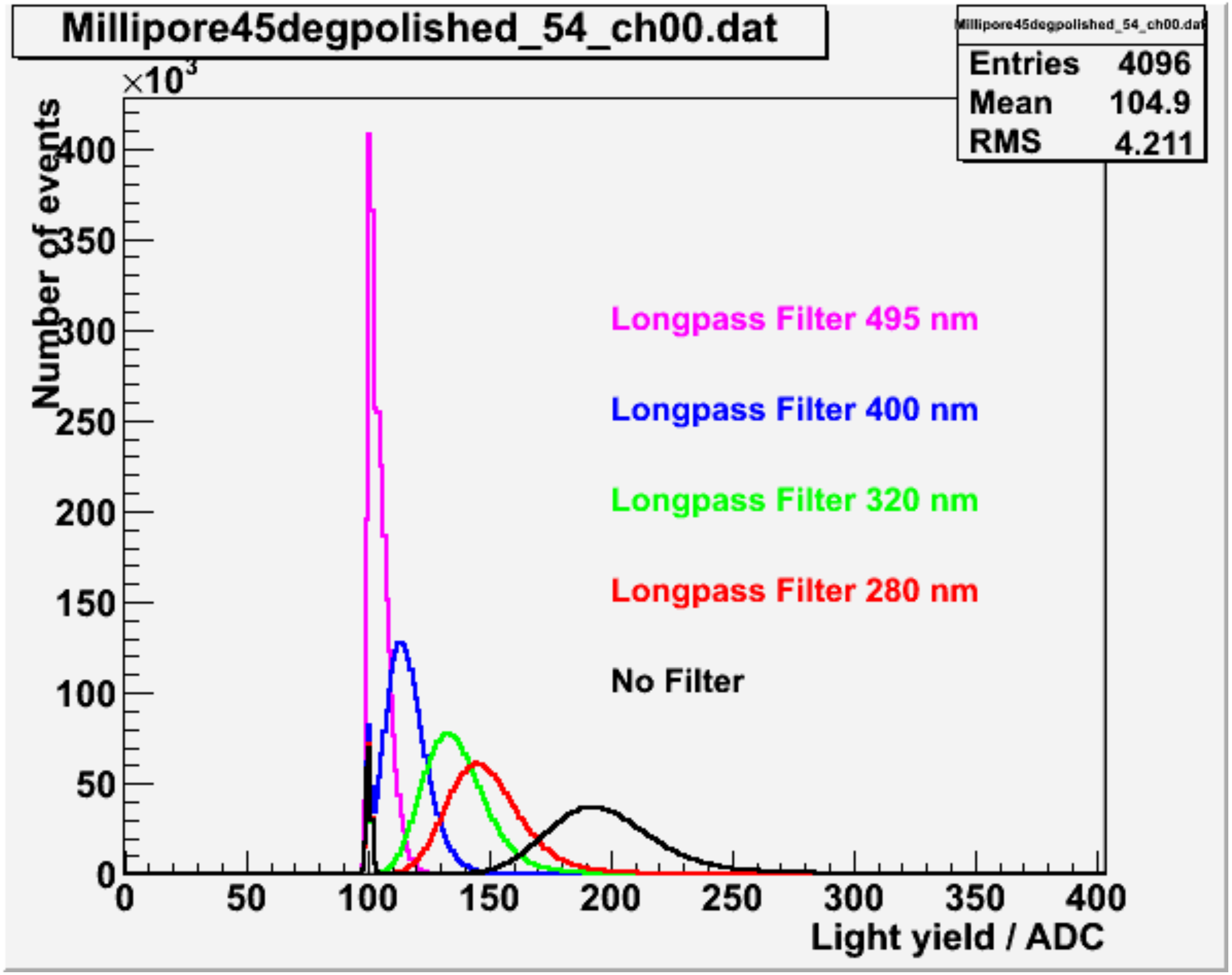
- Flame polished/unpolished
- Wrapping
- Light guide material
- Impact positions
- Orientation

Setup	Varying parameter
Spectrosil 2000 polished Wrapped with Alanod Light guide: Alanod	Different impact positions horizontal, vertical **In total 25 runs**
Spectrosil 2000 polished Wrapped with Millipore Light guide: Alanod	Different angles **In total 15 runs**
Spectrosil 2000 unpolished Light guide: Alanod	Unwrapped, Wrapped 45°, 90° **In total 6 runs**
Spectrosil 2000 polished Wrapped with Millipore Lightguide: Mylar	Different angles **In total 12 runs**
Spectrosil 2000 polished Wrapped with Alanod No Lightguide	Different impact positions **In total 19 runs**
Spectrosil 2000 polished Wrapped with Mylar No Lightguide	Different impact positions **In total 9 runs**
Spectrosil 2000 polished Wrapped with Millipore No lightguide	Different impact positions Different angles **In total 13 runs**

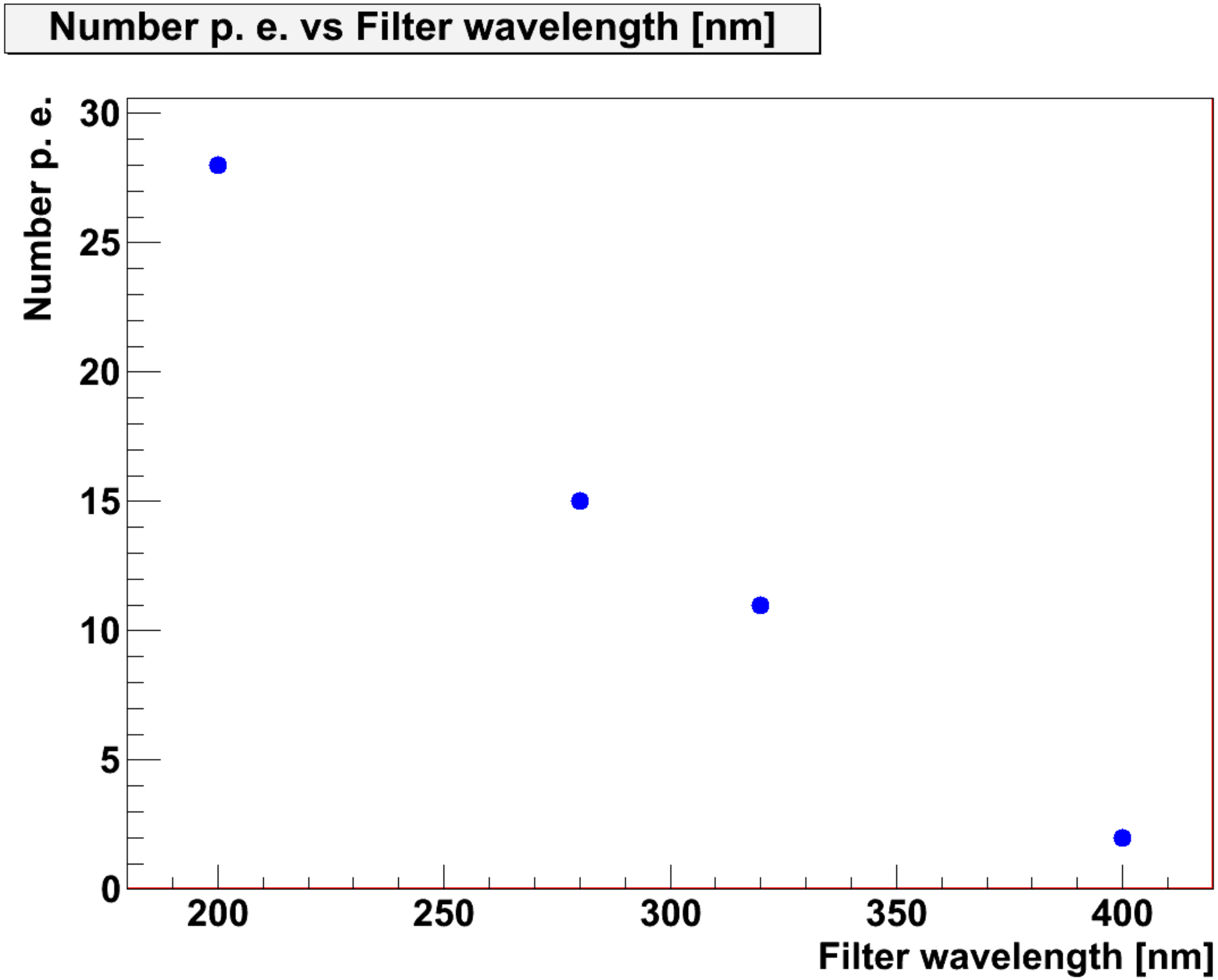
First detector prototype tests



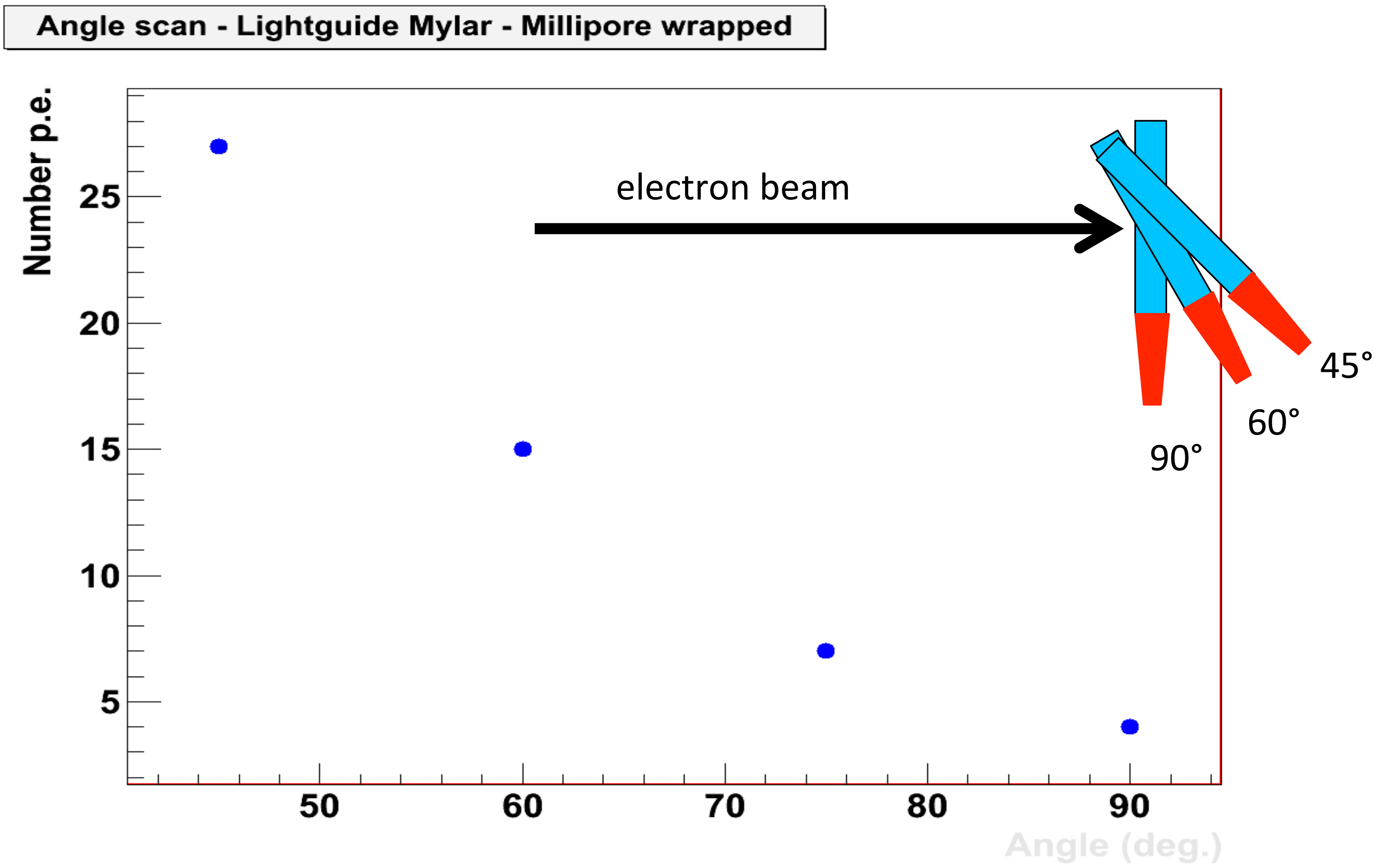
First detector prototype tests



First detector prototype tests



First detector prototype tests

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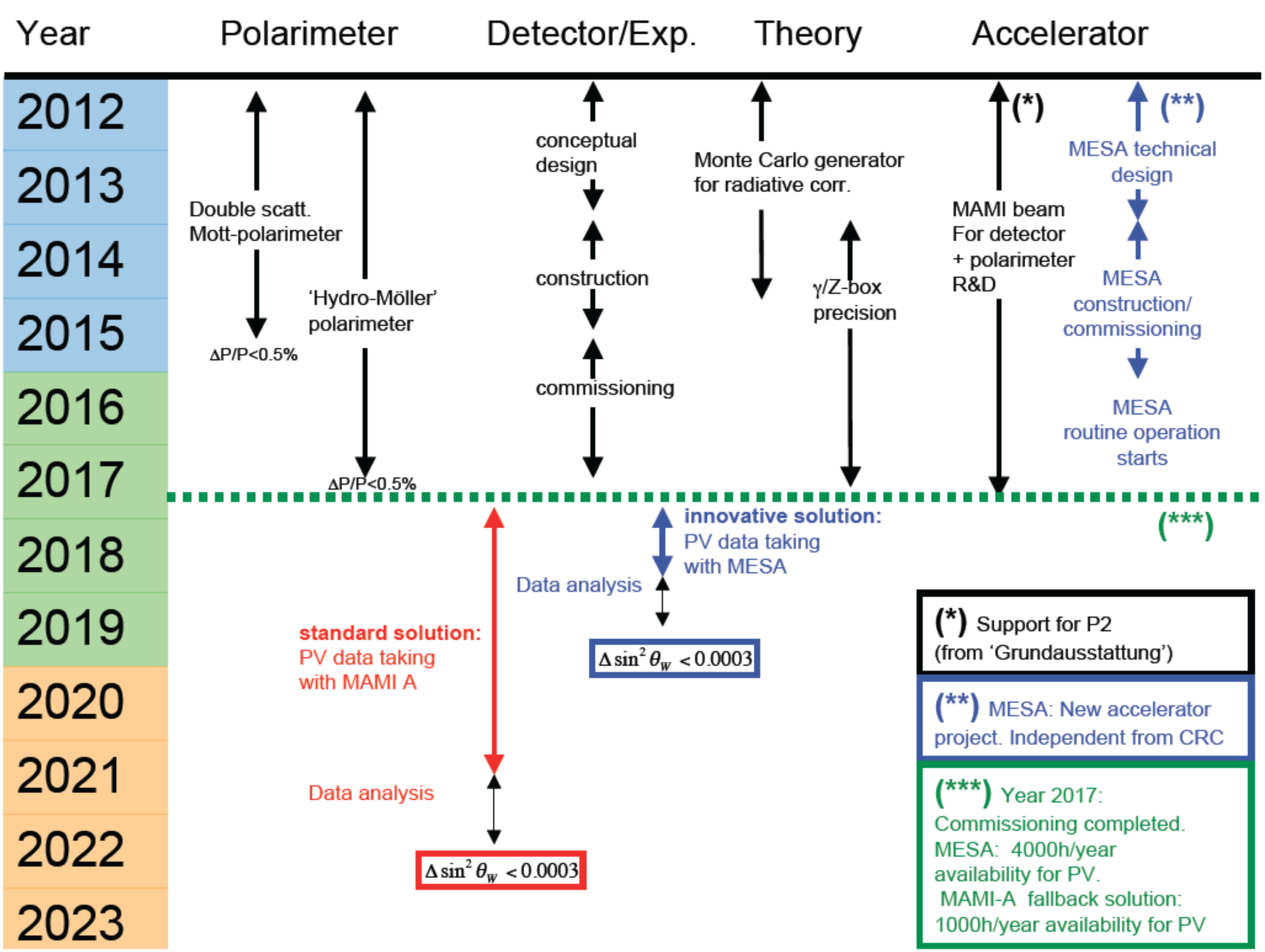
Timeline P2


Year
Polarimeter
Detector/Exp.
Theory
Accelerator
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
Double scatt. Mott-polarimeter
ΔP/P<0.5%
'Hydro-Möller' polarimeter
ΔP/P<0.5%
conceptual design
construction
commissioning
Monte Carlo generator for radiative corr.
γ/Z-box precision
(*)
MAMI beam For detector + polarimeter R&D
(**)
MESA technical design
MESA construction/ commissioning
MESA routine operation starts
(***)
standard solution:
PV data taking with MAMI A
Data analysis
$\Delta \sin^2 \theta_W < 0.0003$
innovative solution:
PV data taking with MESA
Data analysis
$\Delta \sin^2 \theta_W < 0.0003$
(*) Support for P2 (from 'Grundausstattung')
(**) MESA: New accelerator project. Independent from CRC
(***) Year 2017: Commissioning completed. MESA: 4000h/year availability for PV. MAMI-A fallback solution: 1000h/year availability for PV

Conclusions:

$\sin^2(\text{theta}_W)$ important parameter of the standard model
measure through weak charge of the proton

Precise determination important for test of standard model on the two loop level, sensitivity to new physics

Theory: Work in Progress to calculate Box-graphs, EM-radiative corrections, Hadronic Contributions, Running

Polarimetry/Beam diagnosis: Project defined, Solenoid usable, $^3He/^4He$-mixture cryostat to be renewed, Double Scattering Polarimeter has first data.

Experiment Design Simulations: Solenoid will work

First Beam Tests: Test of detetctor materials and PMTs: Already light output sufficient!

Ready to form international collaboration
(Almost) Ready to design the experiment