Physics with positron beam using SBS An Overview of the Positron Working Group White Paper

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SBS Collaboration Meeting

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### Positron Working Group at JLab



Wiki page:

wiki.jlab.org/pwgwiki

Mailing list:

Sign-up:

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- Eric Voutier, Orsay
- Joe Grames, JLab

### **PWG Recent Activities**

2017:

International Workshop on Physics with Positrons at Jefferson Lab

2018:

Letter of Intent to PAC46

2020:

- 2 DVCS Proposals to PAC48
- White Paper: An Experimental Program with Positron Beams at the Jefferson Laboratory

### Putting positrons into CEBAF

See 2020 Proposals, 2018 LOI for more details.



PEPPo Method: transfer polarization from  $e^-$  to  $e^+$ 

- 1  $\mu$ A unpolarized
- 100 nA with 40% polarization

#### 2020 White Paper

An Experimental Program with Positron Beams at the Jefferson Laboratory

**Topical Areas** 

- Deeply-Virtual Compton Scattering
- Two-Photon Exchange (TPE)
- Tests of the Standard Model

Each area has several experiment concepts. *Three TPE concepts use SBS.* 

#### Positrons help separate DVCS from Bethe-Heitler



- Beam charge asymmetries for Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering on the proton at CLAS12
- Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering using a positron beam in Hall C
- 4 additional white paper concepts

# Positrons can be used to search for possible dark photons.





Hard two-photon exchange may explain the proton's form factor discrepancy.



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Hard TPE can be accessed through several different observables.



$$\frac{\sigma_{e^+p}}{\sigma_{e^-p}} = 1 - 4G_M \operatorname{Re}\left(\delta \tilde{G}_M + \frac{\epsilon \nu}{M^2} \tilde{F}_3\right) - \frac{4\epsilon}{\tau} G_E \operatorname{Re}\left(\delta \tilde{G}_E + \frac{\nu}{M^2} \tilde{F}_3\right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^4)$$

$$\frac{P_t}{P_l} = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon}{\tau(1+\epsilon)}} \frac{G_E}{G_M} \times \left[ 1 + \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{\delta \tilde{G_M}}{G_M}\right) + \frac{1}{G_E} \operatorname{Re}\left(\delta \tilde{G_E} + \frac{\nu}{m^2} \tilde{F}_3\right) - \frac{2}{G_M} \operatorname{Re}\left(\delta \tilde{G_M} + \frac{\epsilon\nu}{(1+\epsilon)m^2} \tilde{F}_3\right) + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^4) \right]$$

## OLYMPUS, CLAS, VEPP-3 observed small TPE but only covered $Q^2 < 2 \text{ GeV}^2$ .



## Polarization transfer in $\vec{e}^+p \rightarrow e^+\vec{p}$ scattering using the Super BigBite Spectrometer

- A. J. R. Puckett et al.
  - 4.4 GeV *e*<sup>+</sup> beam
  - 40 cm liquid H<sub>2</sub> target
  - SBS for proton polarimetry
  - CDET + ECAL for electron detection



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Lepton	Ee	$\langle Q^2 \rangle$	$\theta_e$	$\langle\epsilon angle$	$\theta_p$	$p_p$	Event rate	Days
	GeV	ĠeV <sup>2</sup>	deg.		deg.	GeV	Hz	
e <sup>+</sup>	4.4	2.6	27.0	0.84	36.2	2.15	16	30
$e^+$	4.4	3.4	32.5	0.76	31.1	2.56	7	60
e <sup>-</sup>	4.4	3.4	32.5	0.76	31.1	2.56	1,050	1

## This would be mellow compared with upcoming high-rate SBS measurements.



Direct two-photon exchange measurement via  $e^+p/e^-p$  scattering at low  $\epsilon$  in Hall A

E. Cline et al.

- Unpolarized inclusive elastic scattering
- SBS, BigBite, and 1 HRS to maximize acceptance
- 2 week measurement



# Direct two-photon exchange measurement via $e^+p/e^-p$ scattering at low $\epsilon$ in Hall A



Transverse single-spin asymmetries are only possible with multi-photon exchange.



$$A_{n} = \frac{\sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)}}{\sqrt{\tau} \left(G_{M}^{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{\tau}G_{E}^{2}\right)} \times \left[-G_{M} \operatorname{Im}\left(\delta \tilde{G}_{E} + \frac{\nu}{M^{2}}\tilde{F}_{3}\right) + G_{E} \operatorname{Im}\left(\delta \tilde{G}_{M} + \frac{2\epsilon\nu}{M^{2}(1+\epsilon)}\tilde{F}_{3}\right)\right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha^{4})$$

# Target-Normal Single Spin Asymmetries measured with positrons

- A. Schmidt et al.
  - Unpolarized inclusive elastic scattering (100 nA)
  - Polarized frozen spin proton target
  - SBS, BigBite, and 1 HRS to maximize acceptance
  - 15-day measurement



### Summary



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Check out our upcoming White Paper • Hopefully on arXiv in a couple weeks.