Update on Measurement of Generalized Polarizabilities of the proton by VCS



HALL A&C JOINT MEETING 07/16/2020

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- •Background Theories
- •VCS Experiment E12-15-001
- •Analysis Progress
 - Proton Absorption
 - Elastic Data
 - Pion Data
 - Energy calibration
- •Future Work

Content

Polarizabilities

Polarizability:

- A fundamental characteristic of the system
- Characterizes the nucleon dynamical response to an external electromagnetic field







Generalized Polarizabilities

Generalized Polarizabilites (GPs):



• Fourier transform can map out the spatial distribution density of the polarization induced by an EM field



M. Gorchtein, C. Lorce, B. Pasquini, M. Vanderhaeghen, Phys. Rev. Lett. 104, 112001 (2010)



Generalized Polarizabilities



 $\alpha_E \rightarrow$ Electric Polarizability $\beta_M \rightarrow$ Magnetic Polarizability

Electric polarizability α reflects

$$\overrightarrow{m} = \beta \overrightarrow{B}$$

Paramagnetic: >0, quarks align along magnetic field;

Diamagnetic: <0, pion cloud induced magnetic field in opposite direction

Partially cancels each other, makes the value small





Fig.1 Kinematics of $ep \rightarrow ep\gamma$ reaction

Reaction



k-incoming electron

k'-scattered electron

q-virtual photon

q'-real photon

p-initial proton

p'-final proton

 $= d^{5}\sigma/(dk'_{lab}d\Omega'_{elab}d\Omega_{p_{cm}})$

VCS cross section

Amplitudes & GPs

VCS process \rightarrow photon electro-production reaction



Amplitudes for photon electroproduction process : $T^{ep \to ep\gamma} = T^{BH} + T^{Born} + T^{NB} = T^{BH} + T^{VCS}$

$$\alpha_{E1}(Q^2) = -\frac{e^2}{4\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot P^{(L1,L1)0}(Q^2)$$
$$\beta_{M1}(Q^2) = -\frac{e^2}{4\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \cdot P^{(M1,M1)0}(Q^2)$$

$$P^{(\rho'L',\rho L)S}(Q^2)$$

- $\rho(\rho')$, characterizes the photon longitudinal or EM nature

- L(L'), angular momentum
- [S = 1,0], spin flip or non spin flip



LEX & DR Formalism







World Data & Motivation



J. Roche, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 85 (2000) 708-711; P. Janssens, et al., Eur. Phys. J. A37 (2008) 1-8; G. Laveissiere, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 93 (2004) 122001; H. Fonvieille, et al., Phys. Rev. C86 (2012) 015210; P. Bourgeois, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 97 (2006) 212001; Eur.Phys.J.A55(2019)no. 10,182; Phy.Rev.Lett. 123(2019)no.19,192302



- New experiment can:
 - Improve precision
 - Explore para-& dia-magnetic mechanism inside nucleon

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VCS Experiment



High enough $\theta_{\gamma\gamma^*}$ to avoid BH peak Avoid rapid cross section variation

d⁵ơ (pb/GeV/sr²)

- Summer 2019: July 20 August 5
- Beam E = 4.56 GeV,
- $Q^2 = 0.33 GeV^2$, W = 1.232 GeV

 $\theta_p = 33.73 \ to \ 60.74^\circ;$ $P_p = 0.893 \ to \ 0.795 (GeV)$







Predicted Measurement



Sensitivity to α_E

Sensitivity to
$$\beta_M$$



VCS peak and pi0 peak

KIN Ib Run 9053





Cuts:

ABS(CTime.epCoinTime_ROC2 -50) < 1.2 Trigger g.evtyp ==4HMS: dp = +/-8,theta = +/-0.08, phi = +/- 0.04SHMS: dp = +/-8,theta = +/-0.045, phi = +/- 0.04*H.gtr.beta* < 0.9 P.cal.etottracknorm > 0.8*W* > 1.1



Proton Absorption



SHMS singles Xptar and Yptar





- Select ep-elastic acceptance region (coindence)
- Find number of electrons should be detected (SHMS singles)
- Find number of electrons did be detected (SHMS acceptance cuts + hTRIG1>0)

Proton absorption =
$$1 - \frac{e_{did}^-}{e_{should}^-}$$



Proton Absorption

W e_did /e_should



9.7601% Proton did NOT make it to form a trigger

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Elastic I data vs. simc

Elastic

Agreement in 1~2 %

Kinematic	$ heta_e^{\circ}$	$P_e(GeV/c)$	$ heta_p^{ullet}$	$P_p(GeV$
Elastic I	10.76	4.193	61.16	0.89
Elastic II	10.41	4.214	61.95	0.86
Elastic III	9.64	4.259	63.76	0.79







Pion Data



Pion Data





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Energy Calibration



	SHMS_p	SHMS_th	HMS_p	HMS_th
Kin2a	4.034	7.69	0.863	33.52
Kin2b	4.034	7.69	0.863	55.22





Energy Calibration



	SHMS_p Cal	SHMS_p Exp	Offset	HMS_p Cal	HMS_p Exp	Of
Kin1a	4.0268	4.034	0.002	0.8949	0.893	0.0
Kin1b	4.0268	4.034	0.002	0.8949	0.893	0.0
Kin2a	4.0231	4.034	0.003	0.869	0.863	0.0
Kin2b	4.0231	4.034	0.003	0.869	0.863	0.0







VCS Data



Cuts:

 $ABS(CTime.epCoinTime_ROC2 - 50) < 3$ Trigger g.evtyp ==4 $HMS_dp = +/-8$ $SHMS_dp > -10$ mm2 < 0.06 $ABS(theta_gg-140) < 6$ ABS(W-1.232) < 0.01ABS(Q2-0.33) < 0.05

VCS data vs. SIMC comparison ONGOING...





- Detector Calibration
- Acceptance Study
- •Radiative Corrections
- •Extracting Cross-Sections and Asymmetries
- •Extracting the Electric and Magnetic Generalized Polarizabilities

Future Work

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Zulkaida Akbar, Hamza Atac, Vladimir Berdnikov, Deepak Bhetuwal, Debaditya Biswas, <u>Marie Boer</u>, Alexandre Camsonne, Jian-Ping Chen, Eric Christy, Arthur Conover, Markus Diefenthaler, Burcu Duran, Dipangkar Dutta, Rolf Ent, <u>Dave Gaskell</u>, Carlos Ayerbe Gayoso, Ole Hansen, Florian Hauenstein, Nathan Heinrich, William Henry, Tanja Horn, Joshua Hoskins, Garth Huber, Shuo Jia, Mark Jones, Sylvester Joosten, Abishek Karki, Stephen Kay, Vijay Kumar, Ruonan Li, Xiaqing Li, Wenliang Li, Anusha Habarakada Liyanage, <u>Dave Mack</u>, <u>Simona Malace</u>, Pete Markowitz, Mike McCaughan, Hamlet Mkrtchyan, Casey Morean, Mireille Muhoza, Amrendra Narayan, Michael Paolone, Melanie Rehfuss, Brad Sawatzky, Andrew Smith, Greg Smith, Nikolaos Sparveris, Richard Trotta, Carlos Yero, Xiaochao Zheng, Jingyi Zhou

Spokespersons

<u>Run Coordinators</u>

People

Post-docs

Graduate student



Thank you & Question Time



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