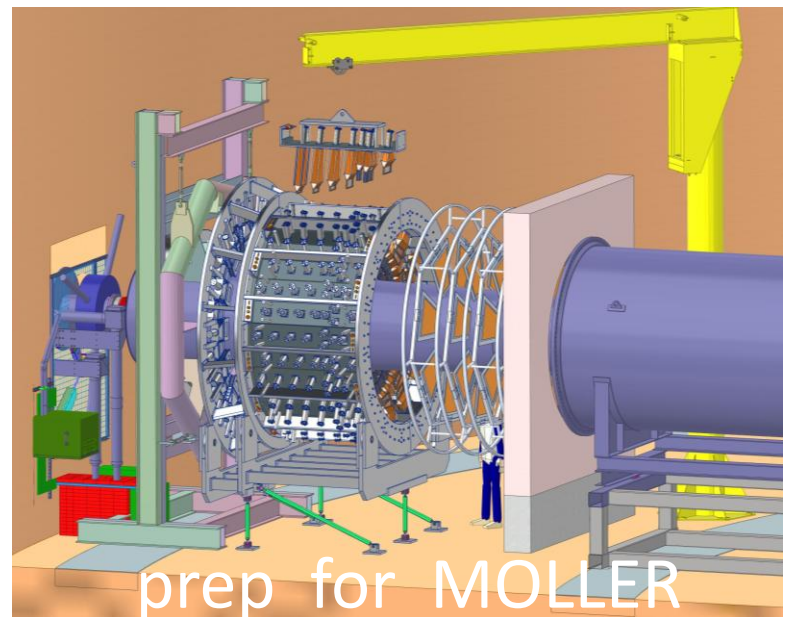


Hall A Update

- Recent publications
- Current activity
- Future

Robert Michaels

Acting Deputy Hall A/C



GMP and two photon effects in electron-proton scattering

Results published March 11, 2022 in Phys. Rev. Lett. 102002

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_R &= \tau G_M^2(Q^2) + \varepsilon G_E^2(Q^2) = \sigma_T + \varepsilon \sigma_L \\ &= G_M^2(Q^2)(\tau + \varepsilon RS(Q^2)/\mu_p^2),\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}G_M &= \mu_p(1 + a_1\tau)/(1 + b_1\tau + b_2\tau^2 + b_3\tau^3), \\ RS &= 1 + c_1\tau + c_2\tau^2.\end{aligned}$$

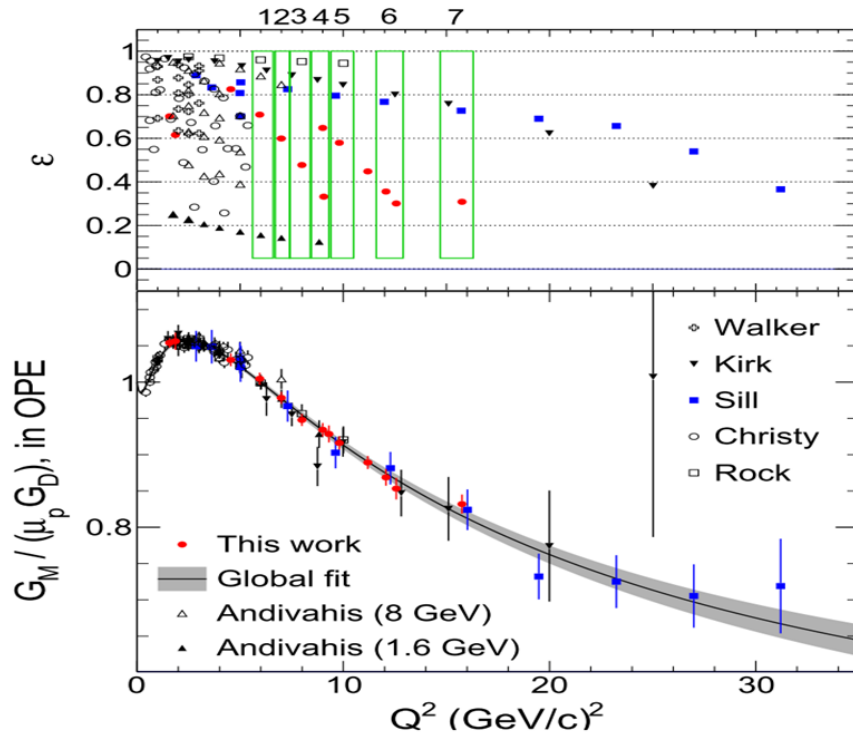
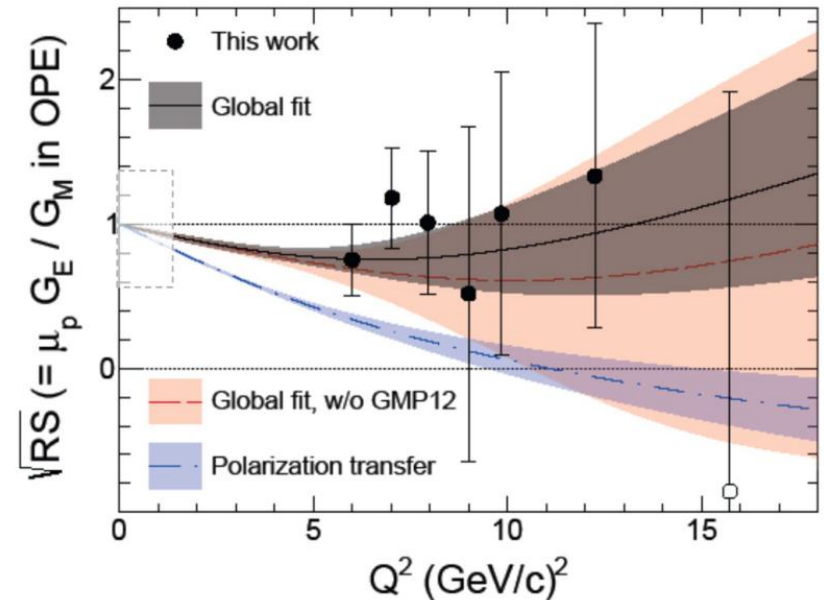


FIG. 1. (Top) Kinematics of elastic e - p cross section data used in the global fit and Rosenbluth separations; the boxes (1-7) indicate the groupings of points for the Rosenbluth separations. (Bottom) The effective proton magnetic form factor, normalized by the standard dipole $\mu_p G_D$, obtained from the cross section measurements of GMP12 and Refs. [4–6, 20, 35, 39], with symbols as indicated in the plot's legend. The curve shows the result of our global fit, with the gray shaded area indicating the 68% confidence interval.

Global fit to Sill, Andivahis, Christy, and GMP12, **all with updated RC**, plus direct LT separation points (do not reflect the full high Q^2 data set)
Minimal low- Q^2 data included: fit focused on high- Q^2 behavior



New data, updated RC: $\langle \Delta_{2\gamma} \rangle = 4.2 \pm 2.0\%$ (for $Q^2 > 6 \text{ GeV}^2$)

Indications of TPE over full Q^2 range

F_2^n/F_2^p from MARATHON experiment in Hall A

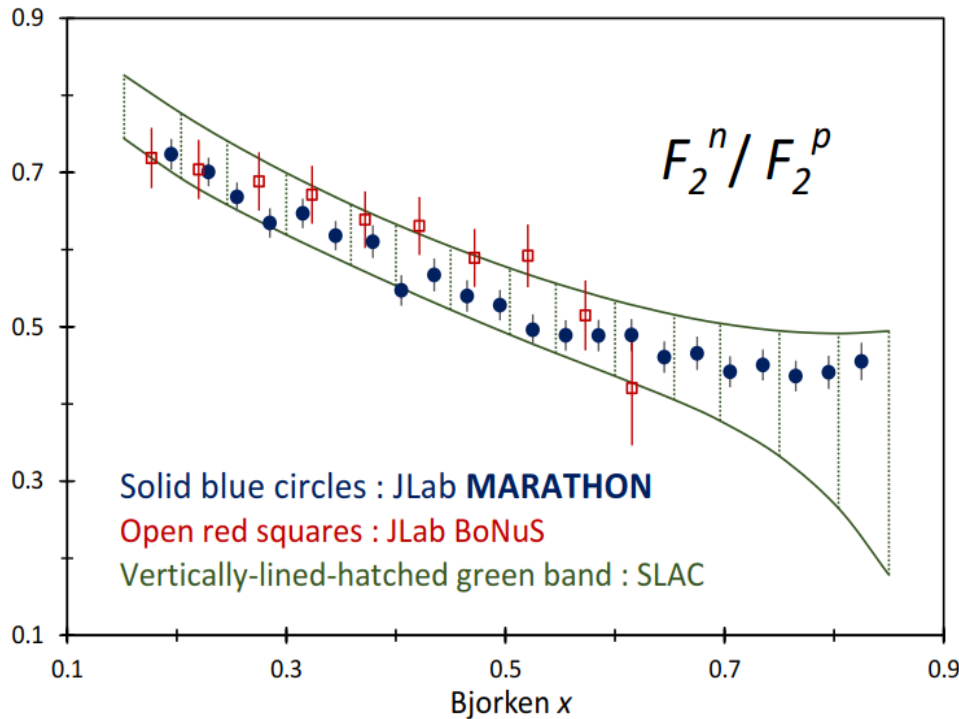
Results published March 31, 2022 in Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 132003

Measured ^3He and ^3H cross sections in DIS kinematics using the LHRS and RHRS

Extracted ratio of neutron to proton structure functions

$$\frac{F_2^n}{F_2^p} = \frac{2R^* - \sigma^{^3\text{He}} / \sigma^{^3\text{H}}}{2\sigma^{^3\text{He}} / \sigma^{^3\text{H}} - R^*}$$

R^* is near 1 with small theoretical uncertainty



SLAC represented by green band since extraction sensitive to the NN potential used in the deuteron wave function

F_2^n/F_2^p predicted by models

Model	F_2^n/F_2^p
SU(6)	2/3
NJL	0.43
DSE-1	0.49
CQM	0.25
pQCD	3/7

Table from C. D. Roberts, R. J. Holt, S. M. Schmidt
 Physics Letters B, 727, 2013, p249-254

Beam Normal Single Spin Asymmetry, A_n

Results published April 8, 2022 in Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 142501

- Ancillary measurements to the main PREX-2 and CREX parity violating asymmetry experiments.
- Sensitive to interference between imaginary part of the two-photon and one-photon exchange.
- A_n for ^{12}C , ^{40}Ca , ^{48}Ca are non zero and match the theory calculation.
- A_n for ^{208}Pb is near zero in agreement with previous PREX results in conflict with theoretical calculation.

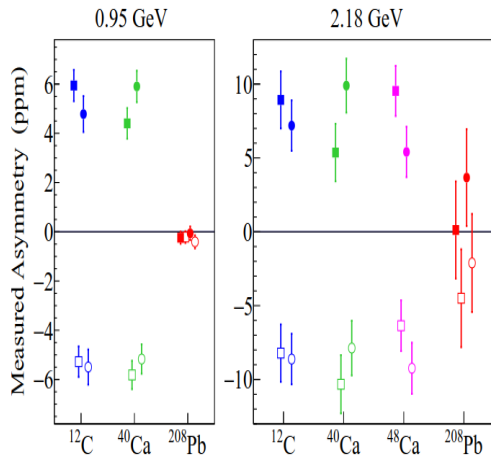


FIG. 1. Measured asymmetries, corrected for beam fluctuations and sign-corrected for slow helicity reversals, demonstrating consistency over 4 configurations. Data from the left (right) HRS is shown with filled (open) symbols, while circles (squares) represent the half-wave $\lambda/2$ plate in (out) configuration.

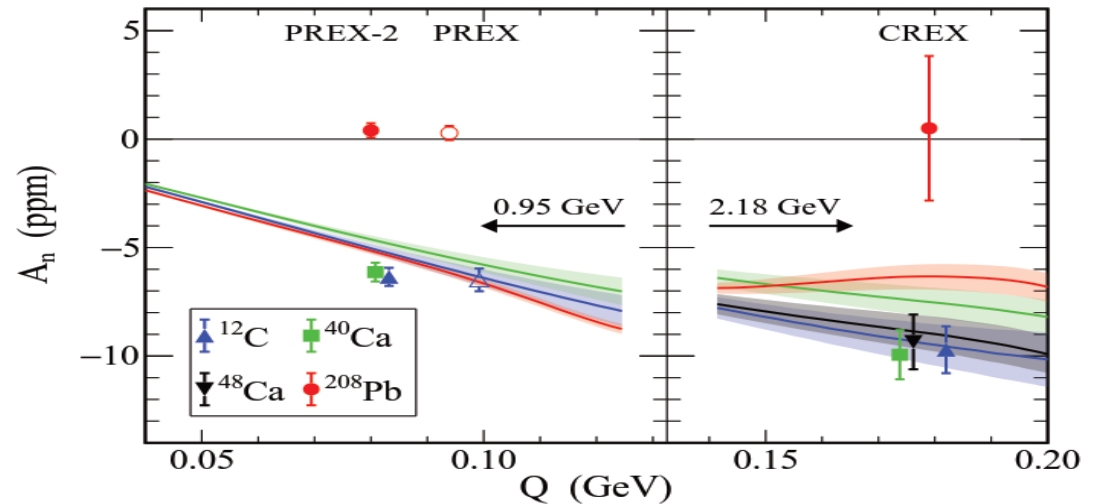
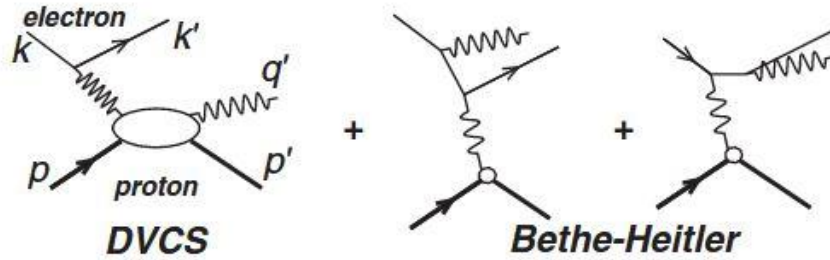


FIG. 2. A_n measurements from PREX-2, PREX (open circle and triangle, previously published [20]) and CREX, at beam energies of 0.95 GeV, 1.06 GeV and 2.18 GeV respectively. The solid lines show theoretical calculations from [26] at 0.95 GeV and 2.18 GeV. Overlapping points are offset slightly in Q to make them visible.



Deeply virtual Compton scattering cross sections at high x_B . Sensitive to GPDs of the nucleon.

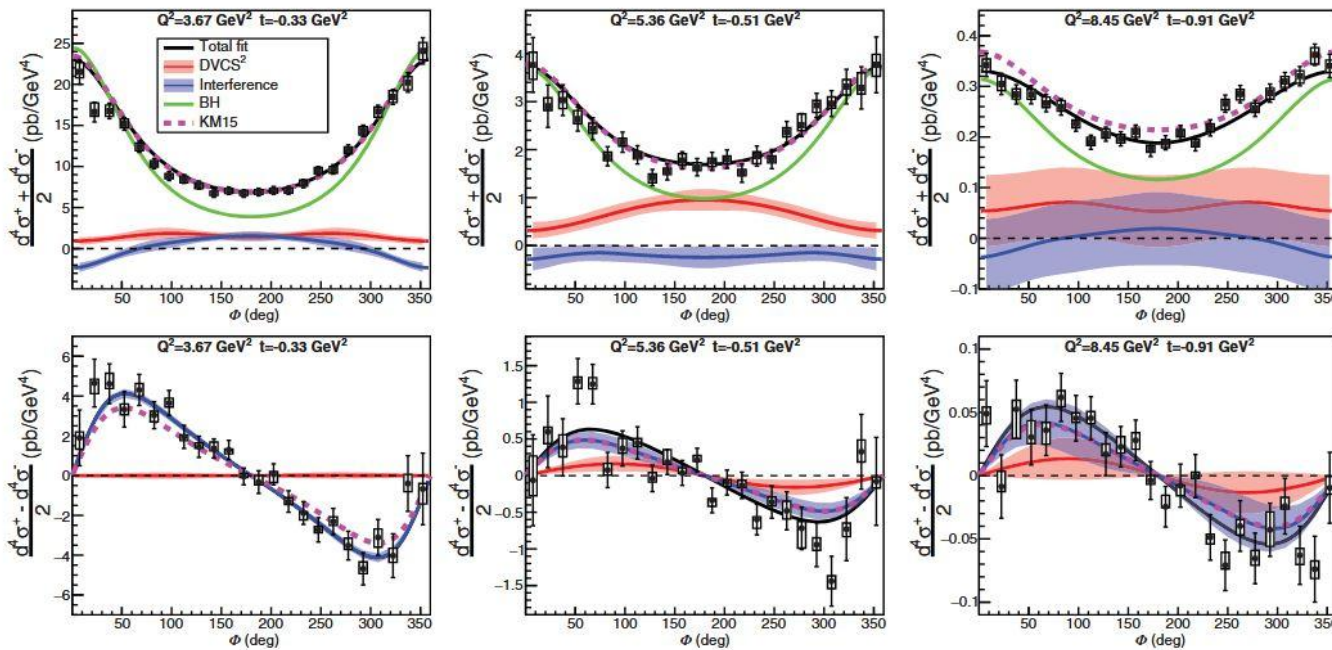
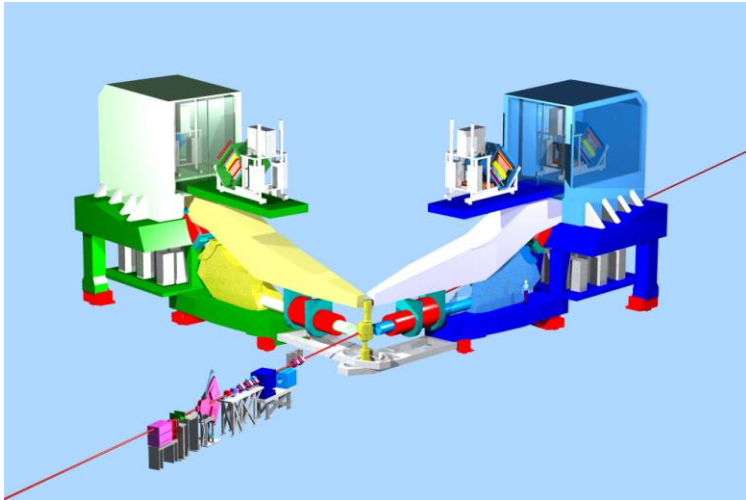


FIG. 3. Helicity-independent (top) and helicity-dependent (bottom) DVCS cross section at $x_B = 0.36$ (left), $x_B = 0.48$ (center), and $x_B = 0.60$ (right) for the values of Q^2 and t indicated on the top of each figure. Bars around the points indicate statistical uncertainty and boxes show the total systematic uncertainty, computed as the quadratic sum of the point-to-point and correlated systematic uncertainties.

$^{40}\text{Ar}(e,e'p)$ (PRD 105 11202)



High Resolution Spectrometers (HRS)

Experiment E12-14-012 using HRS in Hall A. Reduced cross section results in a spectral function needed for interpretation of neutrino interactions in liquid argon detectors.

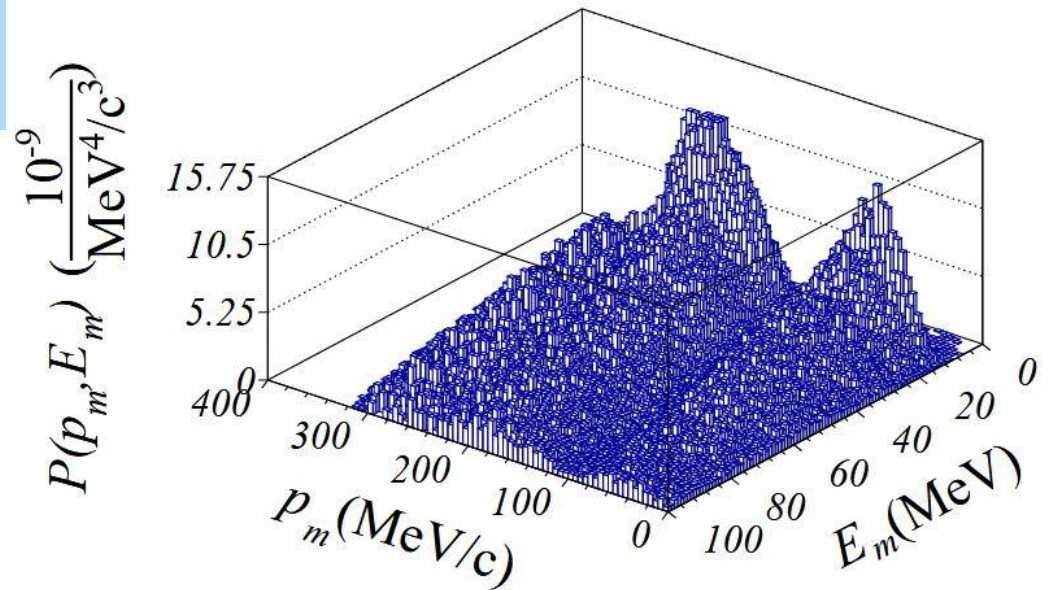


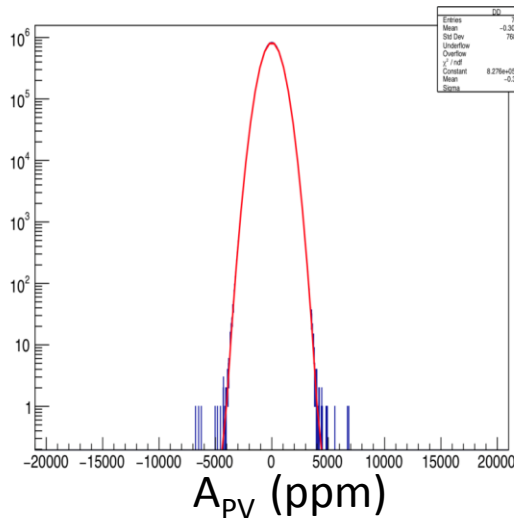
FIG. 10. Reduced cross section as function of missing energy and missing momentum.

PREX ²⁰⁸Pb and CREX ⁴⁸Ca

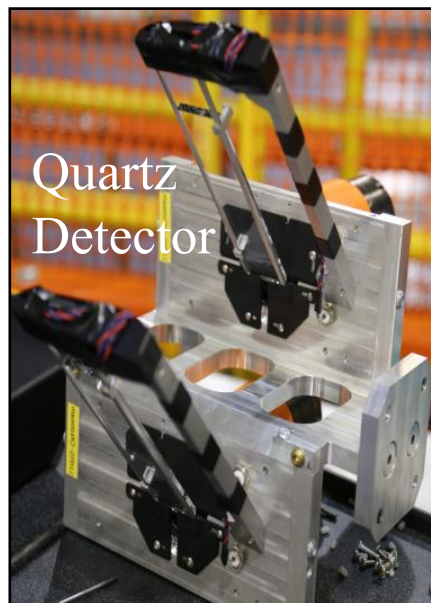
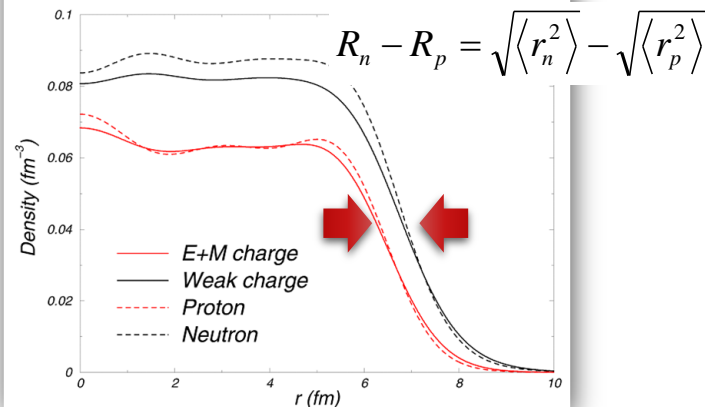
$$A_{PV} = \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L} \sim 10^{-4} \times Q^2 \sim 10^{-6}$$

Electroweak Asymmetry in Elastic Electron-Nucleus Scattering : Extract R_n

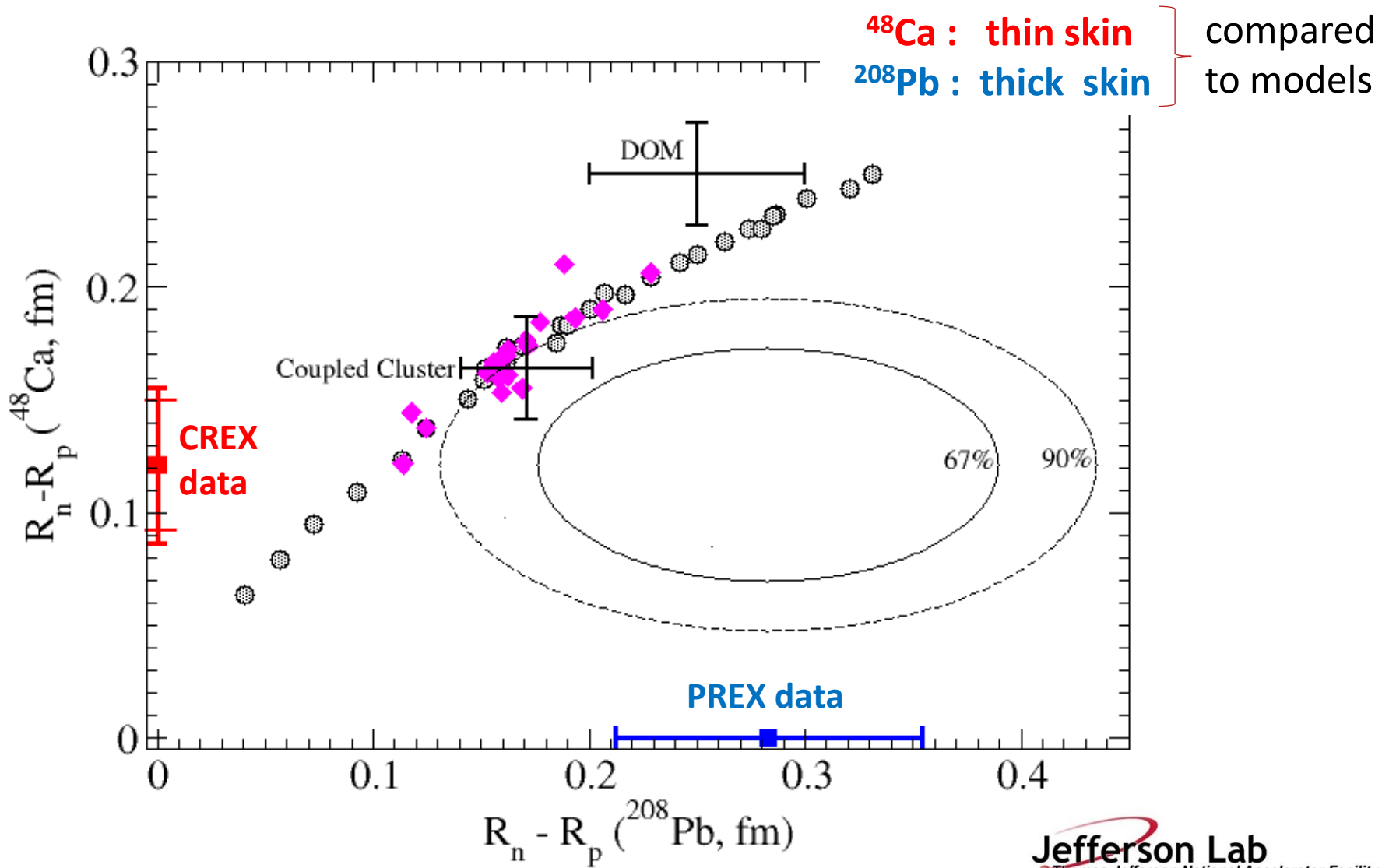
- PREX-II PRL 126, 172502 (2021)
- CREX accepted by PRL, arXiv:2205.11593



C. J. Horowitz ²⁰⁸Pb



Neutron Skins vs Theory

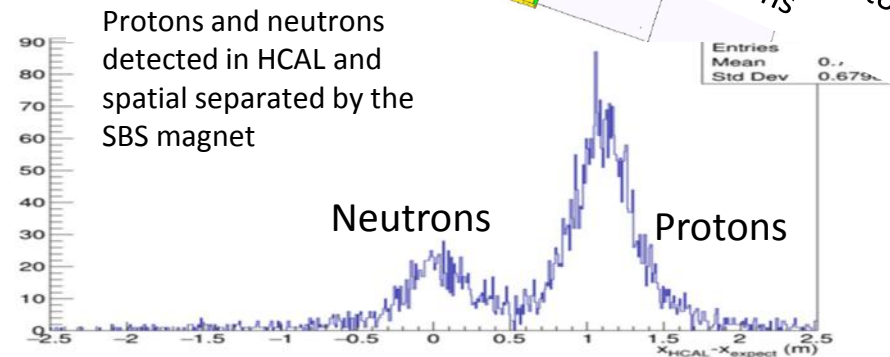
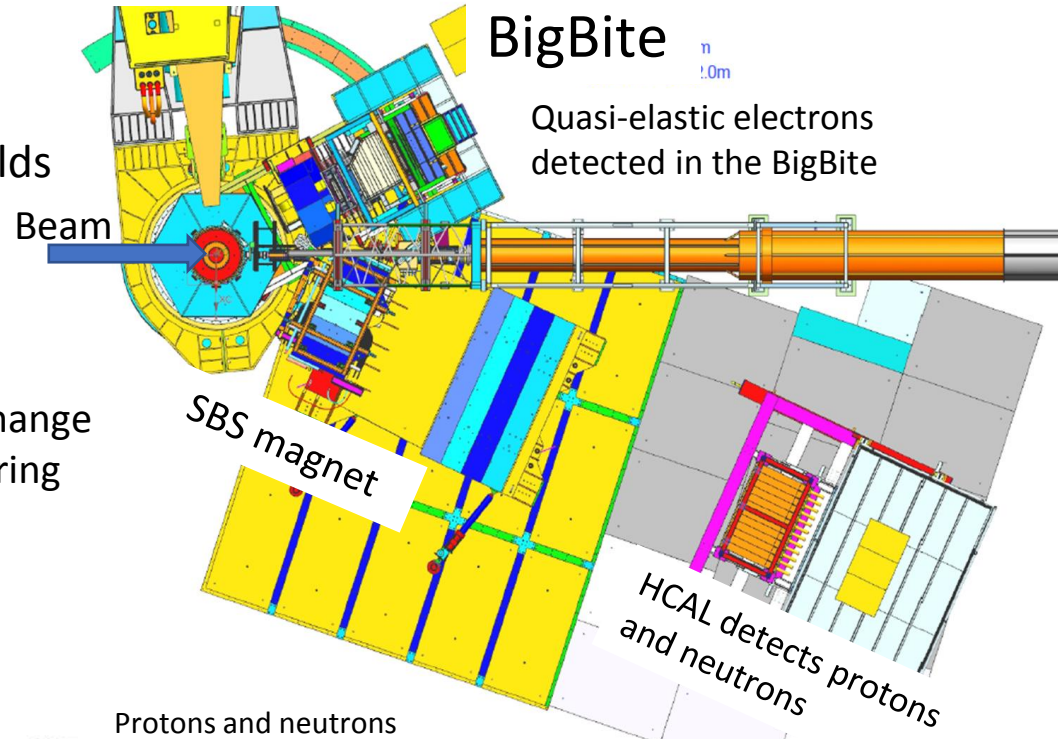
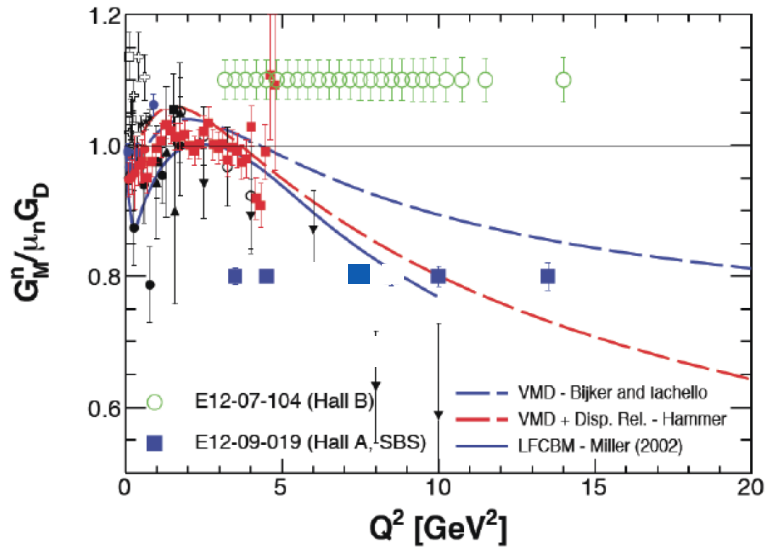


Hall A Experiment that ran Oct 2021 to Feb 2022

E12-09-019 Neutron Magnetic Form Factor, GMn

- Simultaneously measure yields of $D(e,e'p)$ and $D(e,e'n)$ scattering
- Extract GMn from the ratio of the yields

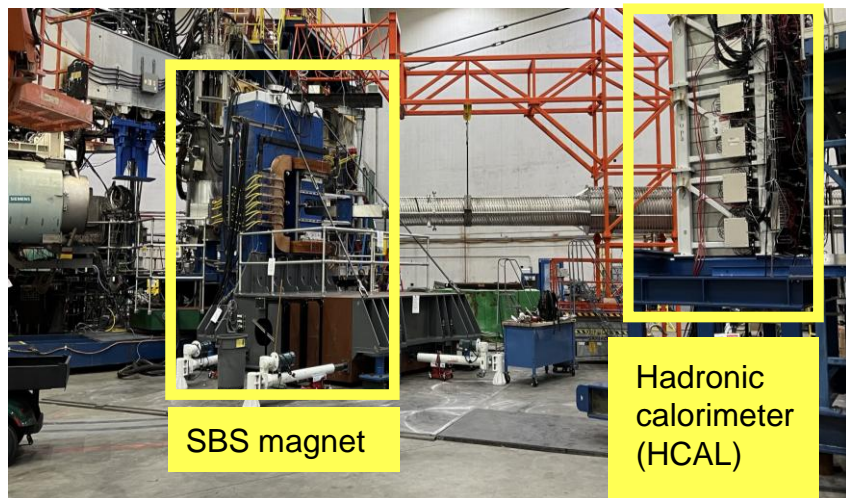
- Measured $Q^2 = 3, 4.5, 7.5, 10$ and 13.6 GeV^2
- Measured $Q^2 = 4.5$ at two beam energies
 - First measurement of two-photon exchange contribution to electron-neutron scattering



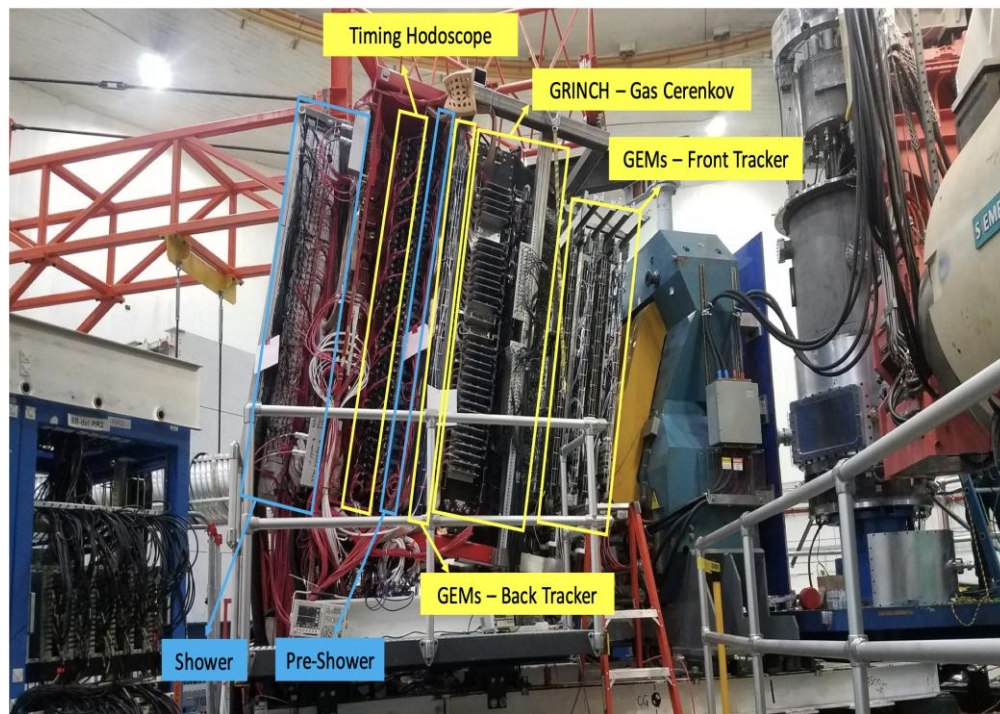
Measured position – Expected position (m)

Hall A Preparing for GeN for upcoming run period

E12-09-016 Neutron Electromagnetic Form Factor, GeN



BigBite Spectrometer



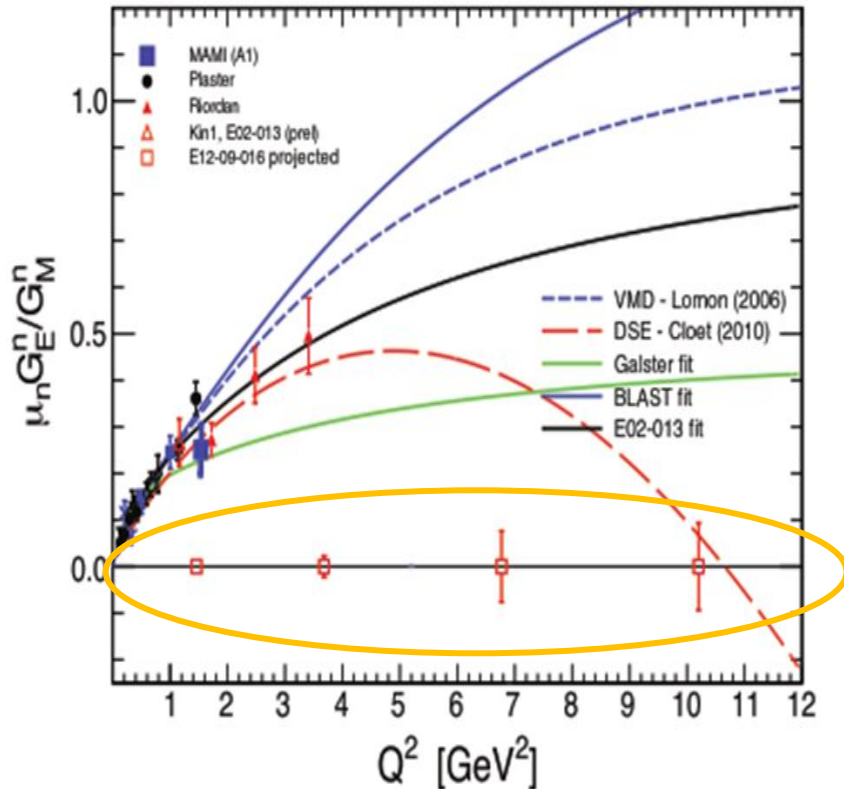
Hall A Preparing for GeN for upcoming run period

E12-09-016 Neutron Electromagnetic Form Factor, GEn

Use the same BigBite and SBS+HCAL setup to measure quasi-free scattering on polarized 3He

Extract GEn from asymmetry in polarized electron on polarized neutron scattering

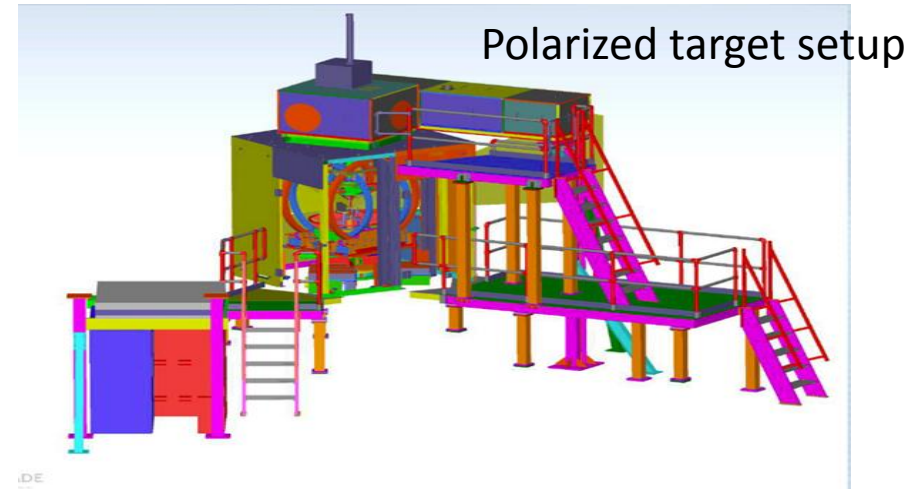
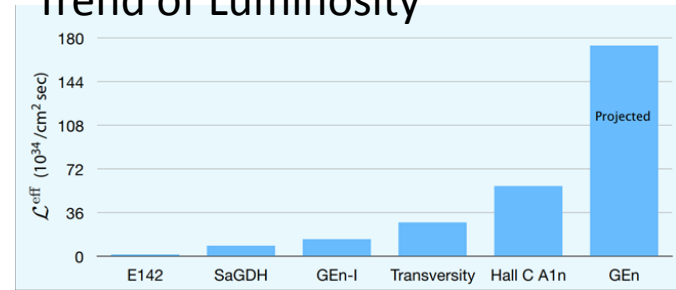
$$A_{phys} = A_{\perp} + A_{\parallel} = \frac{a \cdot G_E G_M \sin \theta^* \cos \phi^*}{G_E^2 + c \cdot G_M^2} + \frac{b \cdot G_M^2 \cos \theta^*}{G_E^2 + c \cdot G_M^2}$$



Polarized 3He target

- 60cm long (40cm in Hall C)
- 55-60% polarization
- 60μA (30μA in Hall C)

Trend of Luminosity



^3He Target Cell Work for GeN

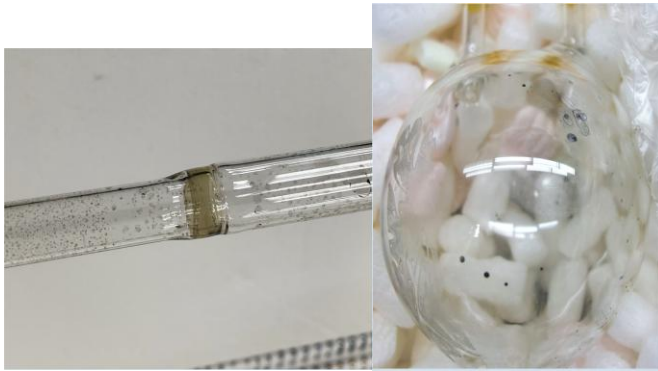
Target cell Ukraine

- **Three usable cells** (Ukraine, Tiger, Pristine) with 7-10 hour lifetime.
- Target cell Hunter filling now. Has smaller pumping chamber.



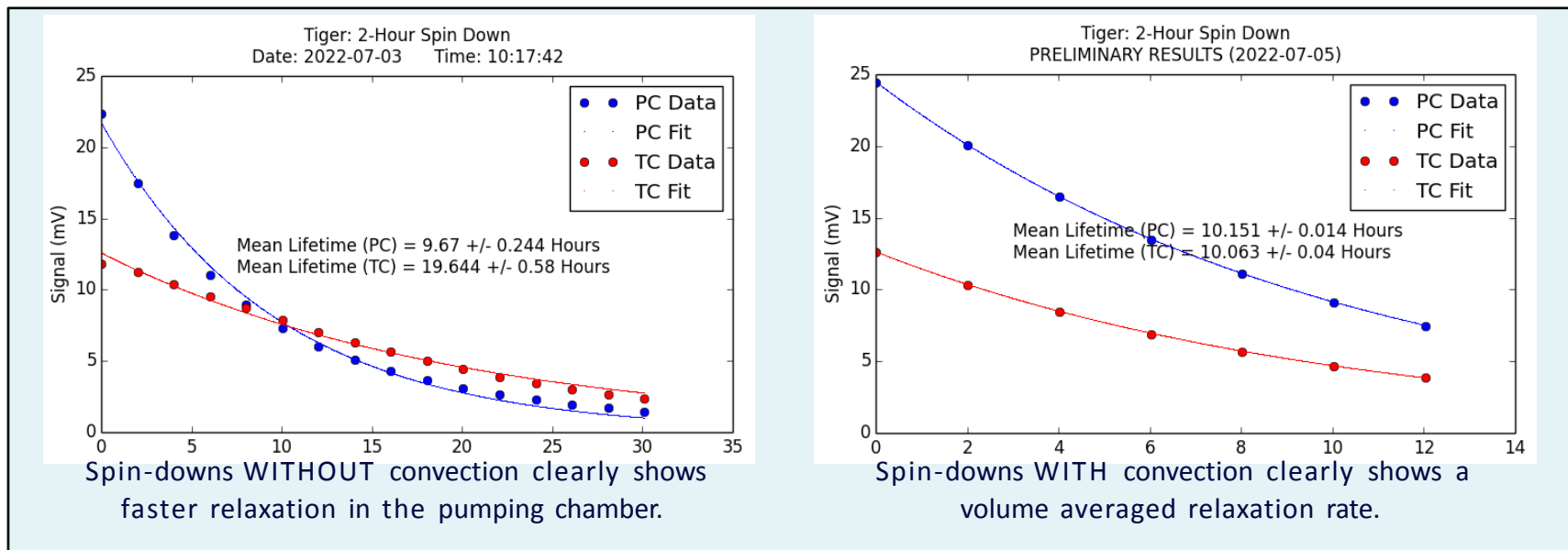
- Target cell is 60cm in length compared to 40cm for the $A1n/d2n$ cells.
- Overall volume is roughly twice that of $A1n/d2n$ cells allowing increased FoM (by ~ 2 at $60 \mu\text{A}$)

SBS GEn polarized ^3He target production issues



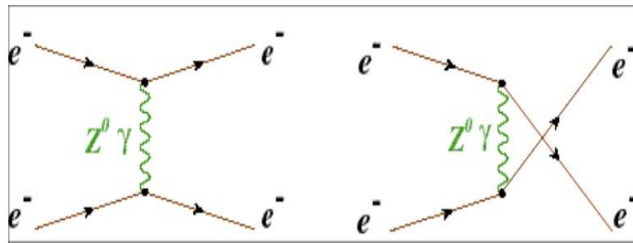
Contamination (black spots) – solved with an oxygen baking technique.

“Mystery problem” remains: appears to be due to stress in pumping chamber.
Test with cell “Hunter” (smaller chamber).

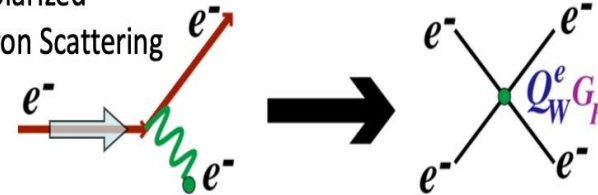


Recent spin-down tests of both target-cells Tiger and Ukraine clearly indicate that the “mystery problem” is in the pumping chamber, and stress due to the large size is the clear front-runner as to a hypothesis. Target cell Hunter, to be filled Sunday, July 10th, is meant to confirm or disprove this hypothesis.

MOLLER – a precision measurement of A_{PV} in e^-e^- scattering

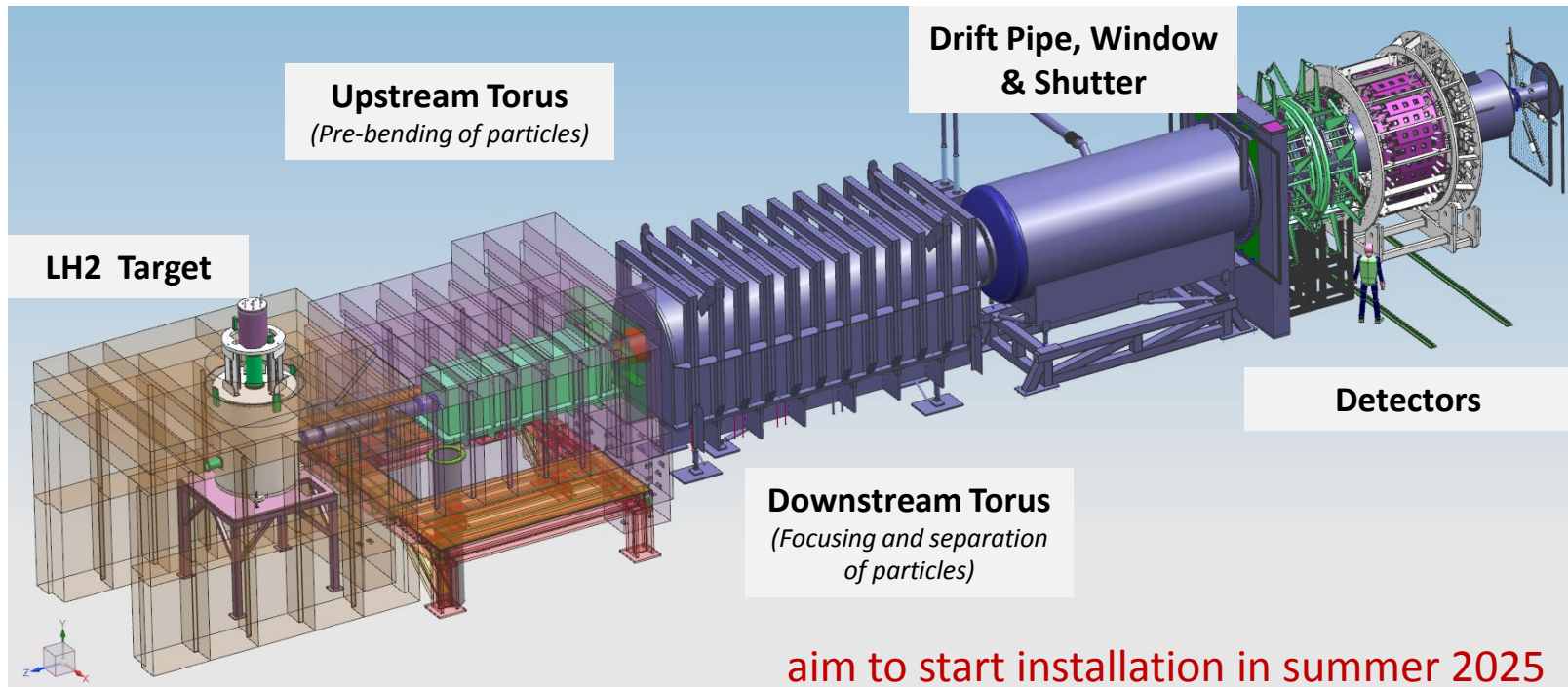


Fixed Target Polarized
Electron-Electron Scattering



$$A_{PV} = \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L} = -mE \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha} \frac{16 \sin^2 \Theta}{(3 + \cos^2 \Theta)^2} Q_W^e$$

$$Q_W^e = 1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_W \sim 0.075$$



aim to start installation in summer 2025

MOLLER Activity: Prototyping of torus coil

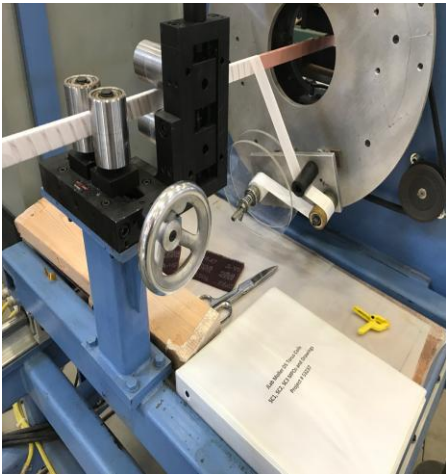
Conductors



Coil winding mandrels



Brazing Qualification Parts

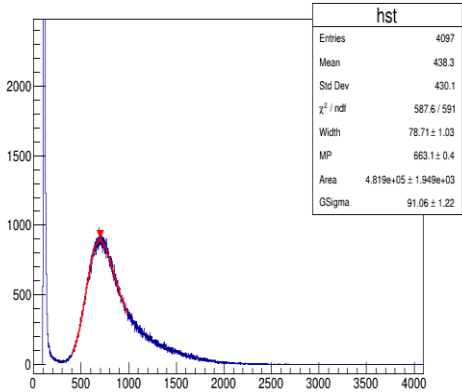
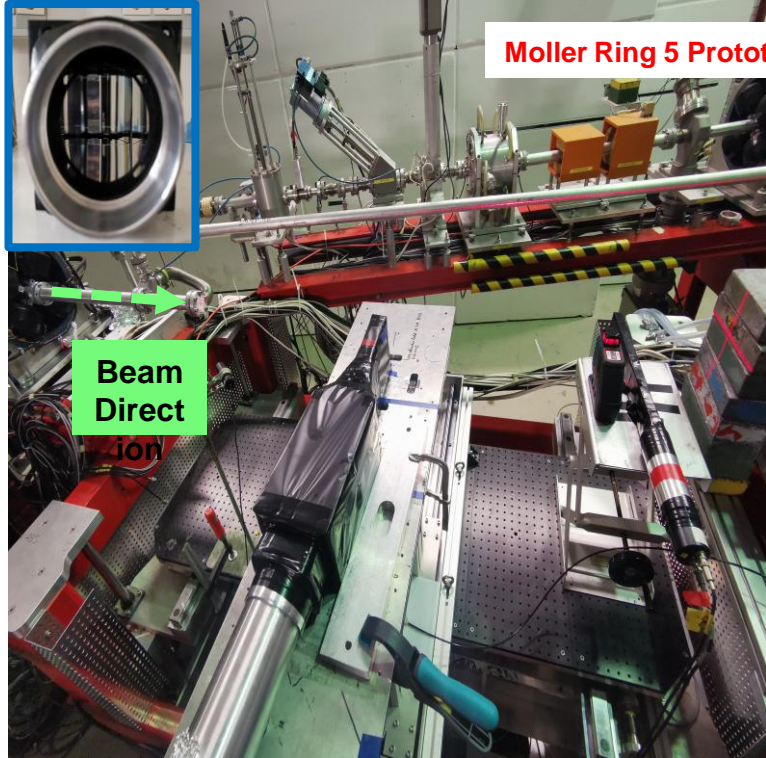
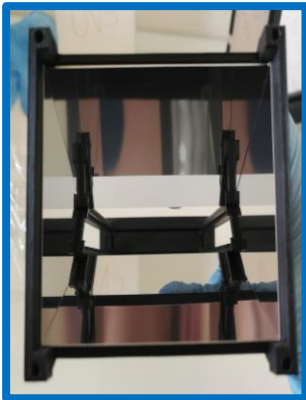
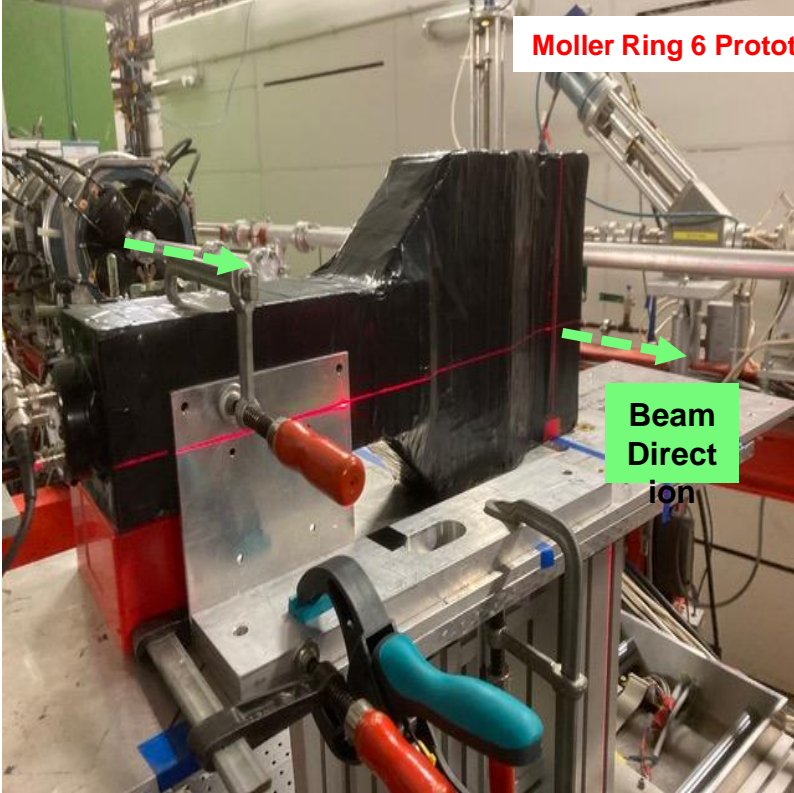


Conductor Insulation Wrapping



Sub-coil 1, 2 and 3 after winding

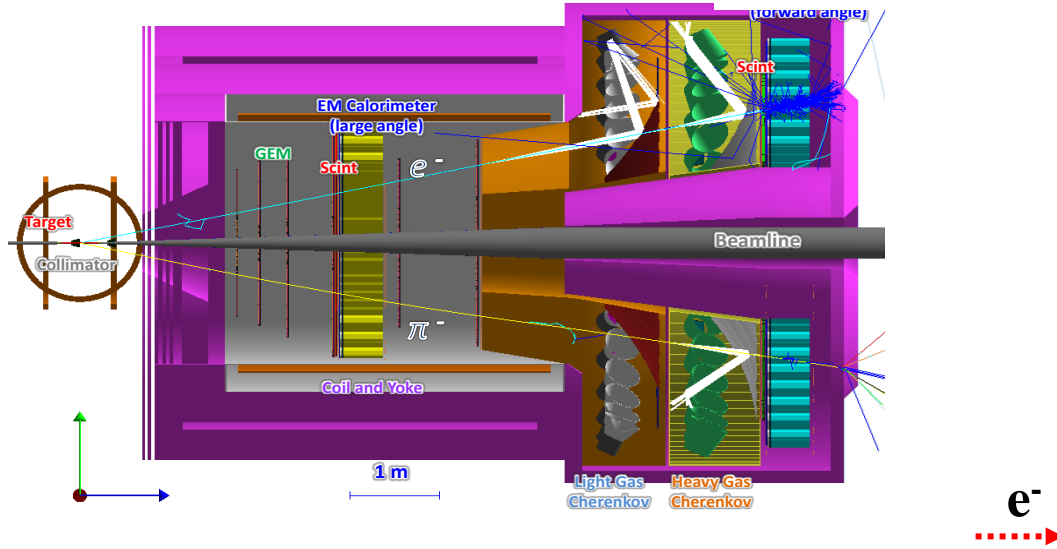
MOLLER : Beam test at Mainz – Check detectors & electronics



After MOLLER ...

SoLID

A large solid-angle high-luminosity apparatus with several approved experiments.



Beam tests in hall C



CLEO-II magnet in Test Lab

Ecal (preshower + shower), GEMs, cherenkov, SPDs, and scintillators