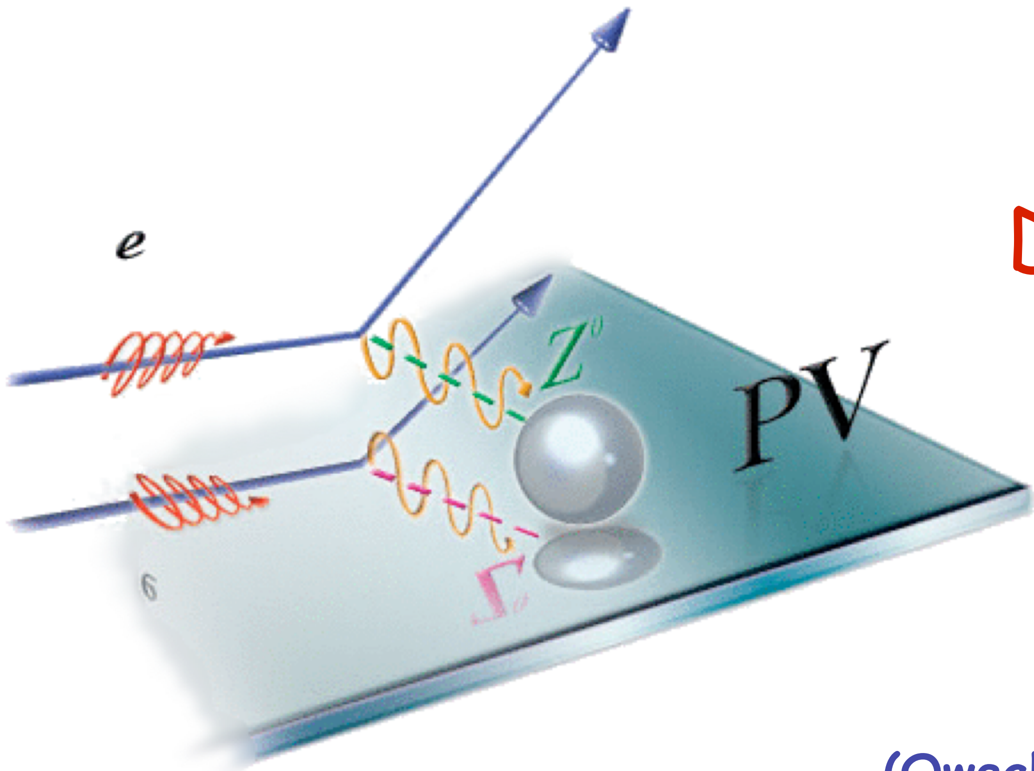
Probing the Standard Model with Parity-Violating Electron Scattering



David S. Armstrong

College of William & Mary

(Qweak, HAPPEX, G0 Collaborations)

LPSC Grenoble October 9 2009

The College of WILLIAM & MARY

Jefferson Lab

Outline

- Precision tests of Standard Model
- Parity-violation in electron scattering
  - Early work: SLAC E122 *etc.*
  - Recent work: Strange form factors
- Weak Charges
- Physics Reach of Weak charge of proton
- Qweak experiment at JLab
- After Qweak

- Conclusions

Precision Tests of the Standard Model

- Received Wisdom: *Standard Model is the effective low-energy theory of underlying more fundamental physics*

- Finding new physics: Two complementary approaches:
  - Energy Frontier (direct) : *eg.* Tevatron, LHC
  - Precision Frontier (indirect) : *(or, the Intensity Frontier)*

    eg.
    - $\mu(g-2)$, EDM, $\beta\beta$ decay, $\mu \rightarrow e\,\gamma$, $\mu A \rightarrow eA$, $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu\nu$, *etc.*
    - ν *- oscillations*
    - *Atomic Parity violation*
    - *Parity-violating electron scattering*

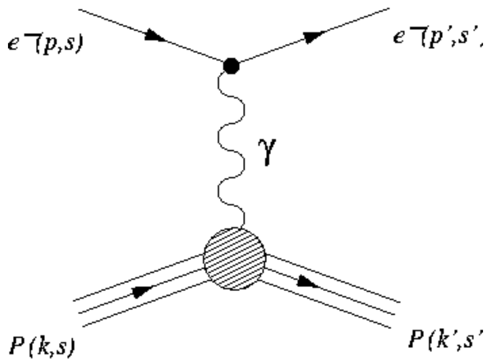
Often at modest or low energy…

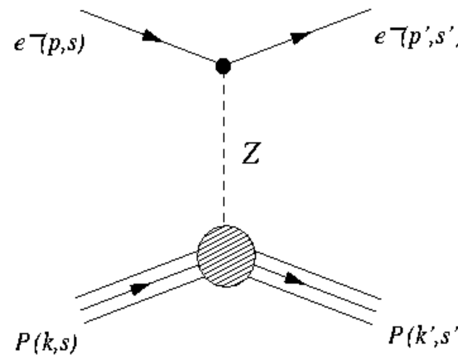
Hallmark of Precision Frontier:

choose observables that are *zero* or *suppressed* in Standard Model

When new physics found in direct measurements, precision measurements useful to determine e.g. couplings…

Parity Violating Electron Scattering:
Weak Neutral Current Amplitudes





$$M^{EM} = \frac{4\pi\alpha}{Q^2} Q_l \, \ell^{\mu} J_{\mu}^{EM} \qquad M_{PV}^{NC} = \frac{G_F}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[g_A \ell^{\mu 5} J_{\mu}^{NC} + g_V \ell^{\mu} J_{\mu 5}^{NC} \right]$$

Interference: $\sigma \sim |M^{EM}|^2 + |M^{NC}|^2 + 2Re(M^{EM*})M^{NC}$

scatter electrons of opposite helicities from unpolarized target

Interference with EM amplitude makes Neutral Current (NC) amplitude accessible ⇨

$$A_{PV} = \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L} \sim \frac{\left|M_{PV}^{NC}\right|}{\left|M^{EM}\right|} \sim \frac{Q^2}{(M_Z)^2}$$

Tiny (~10^{-6}) cross section asymmetry isolates weak interaction

First discussed: Ya. B Zel'dovich JETP **36** (1959)

PARITY NON-CONSERVATION IN INELASTIC ELECTRON SCATTERING☆

C.Y. PRESCOTT, W.B. ATWOOD, R.L.A. COTTRELL, H. DeSTAEBLER, Edward L. GARWIN, A. GONIDEC [1], R.H. MILLER, L.S. ROCHESTER, T. SATO [2], D.J. SHERDEN, C.K. SINCLAIR, S. STEIN and R.E. TAYLOR
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA

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Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520, USA

M.G. BORGHINI
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K. LÜBELSMEYER
Technische Hochschule Aachen, Aachen, West Germany

and

W. JENTSCHKE
II. Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, West Germany

Received 14 July 1978

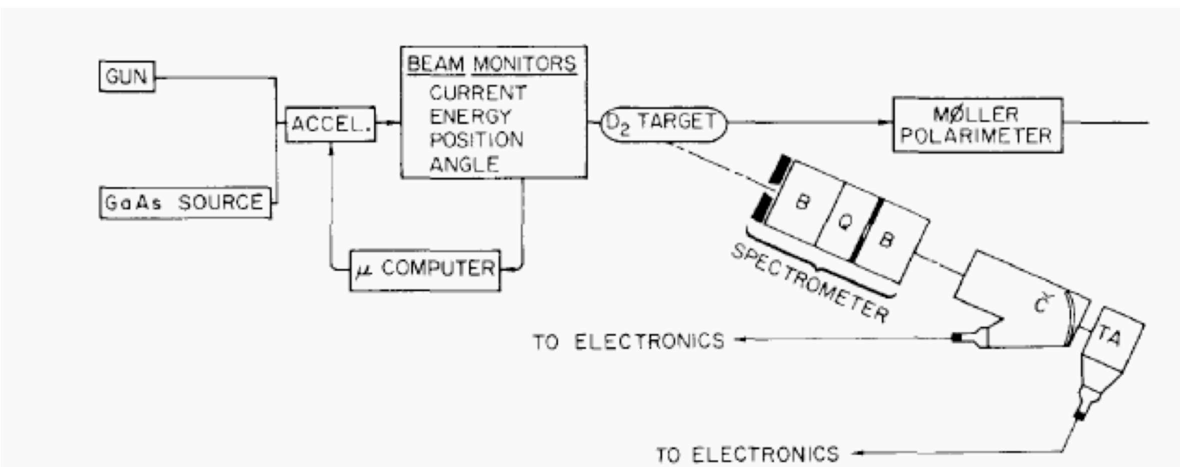
We have measured parity violating asymmetries in the inelastic scattering of longitudinally polarized electrons from deuterium and hydrogen. For deuterium near $Q^2 = 1.6$ (GeV/c)^2 the asymmetry is $(-9.5 \times 10^{-5})Q^2$ with statistical and systematic uncertainties each about 10%.

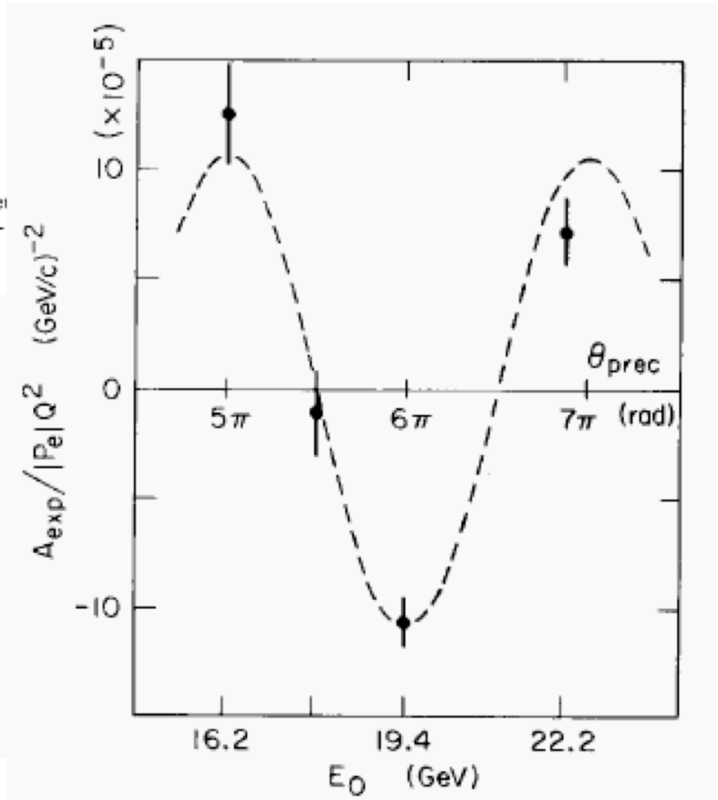
Phys. Lett. 77B (1978)

Pioneering Experiment

SLAC E122

Deep-inelastic scattering from isoscalar target



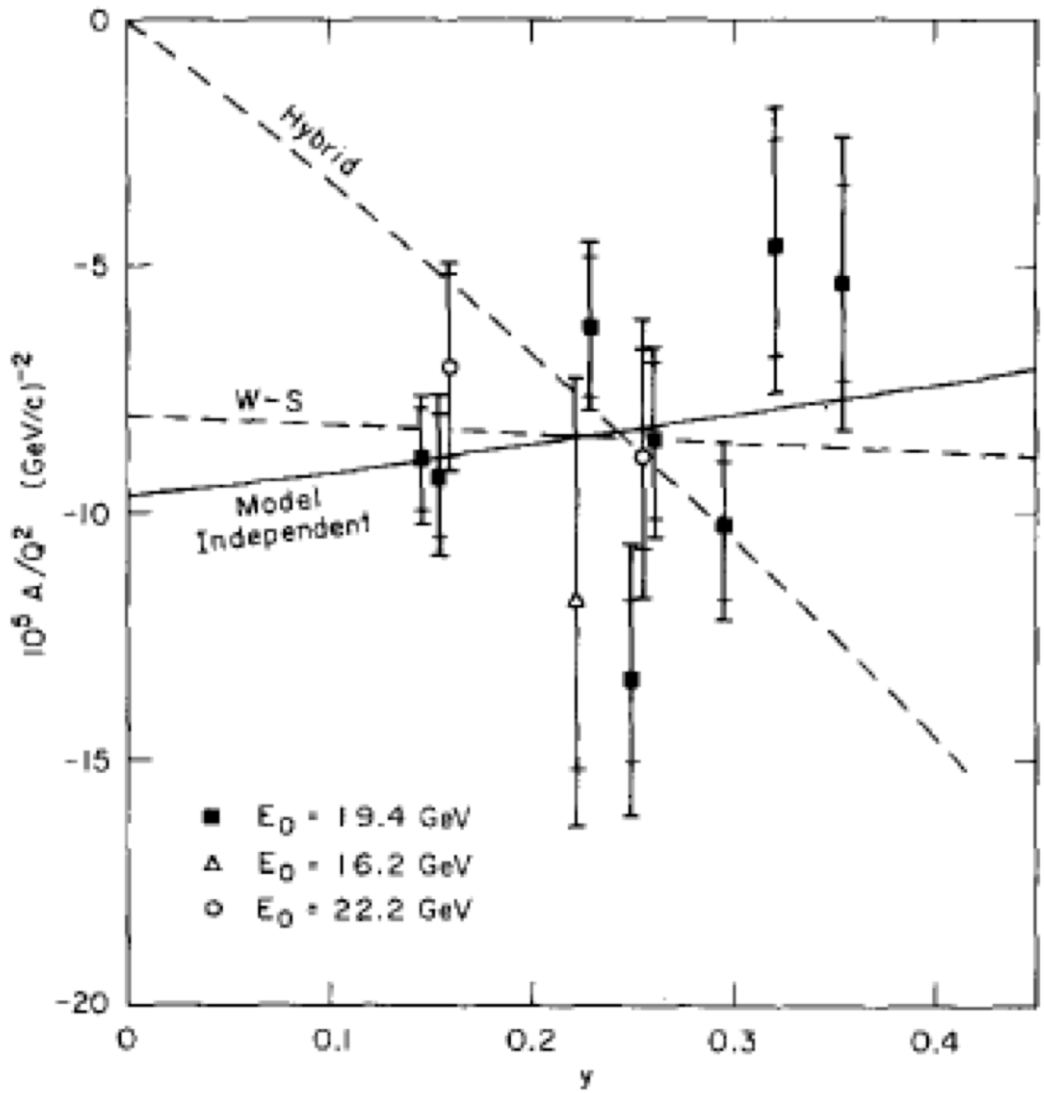


Textbook Physics: High Energy Physics (D.H. Perkins)

SLAC E122 *cont'd*

Also critical test of parton model

Pivotal to establishing Weinberg-Salam-Glashow SU(2)×U(1) gauge theory



Techniques

Optically pumped electron source: rapid helicity reversal,

integrate scattered flux

monitor & feedback to control electron beam fluctuations

Followed by:

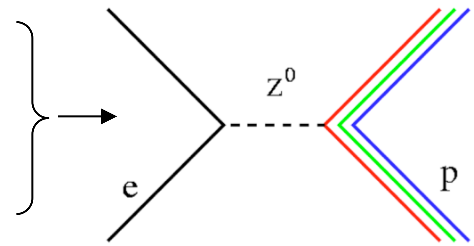
1989: Mainz ^{9}Be
W. Heil et al.

1990: MIT/Bates ^{12}C
P.A. Souder et al.

Weak Charges

Govern strength of neutral current interaction with fermion

Charge / Particle	Electric	Weak (vector)
u	+2/3	$-2C_{1u} = +1 - 8/3\ \sin^2\theta_W$
d	-1/3	$-2C_{1d} = -1 + 4/3\ \sin^2\theta_W$
Proton uud	+1	$Q_w^p = 1 - 4\ \sin^2\theta_W \approx 0.07$
Neutron udd	0	$Q_w^n = -1$

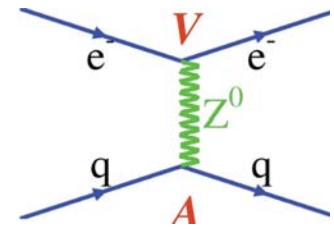


Note "accidental" suppression of Q_w^p

→ *sensitivity to new physics*

For axial couplings: C_{2u} and C_{2d}

Weak Charges: Axial



$$C_{2i} = 2\, g_V^e\, g_A^i$$

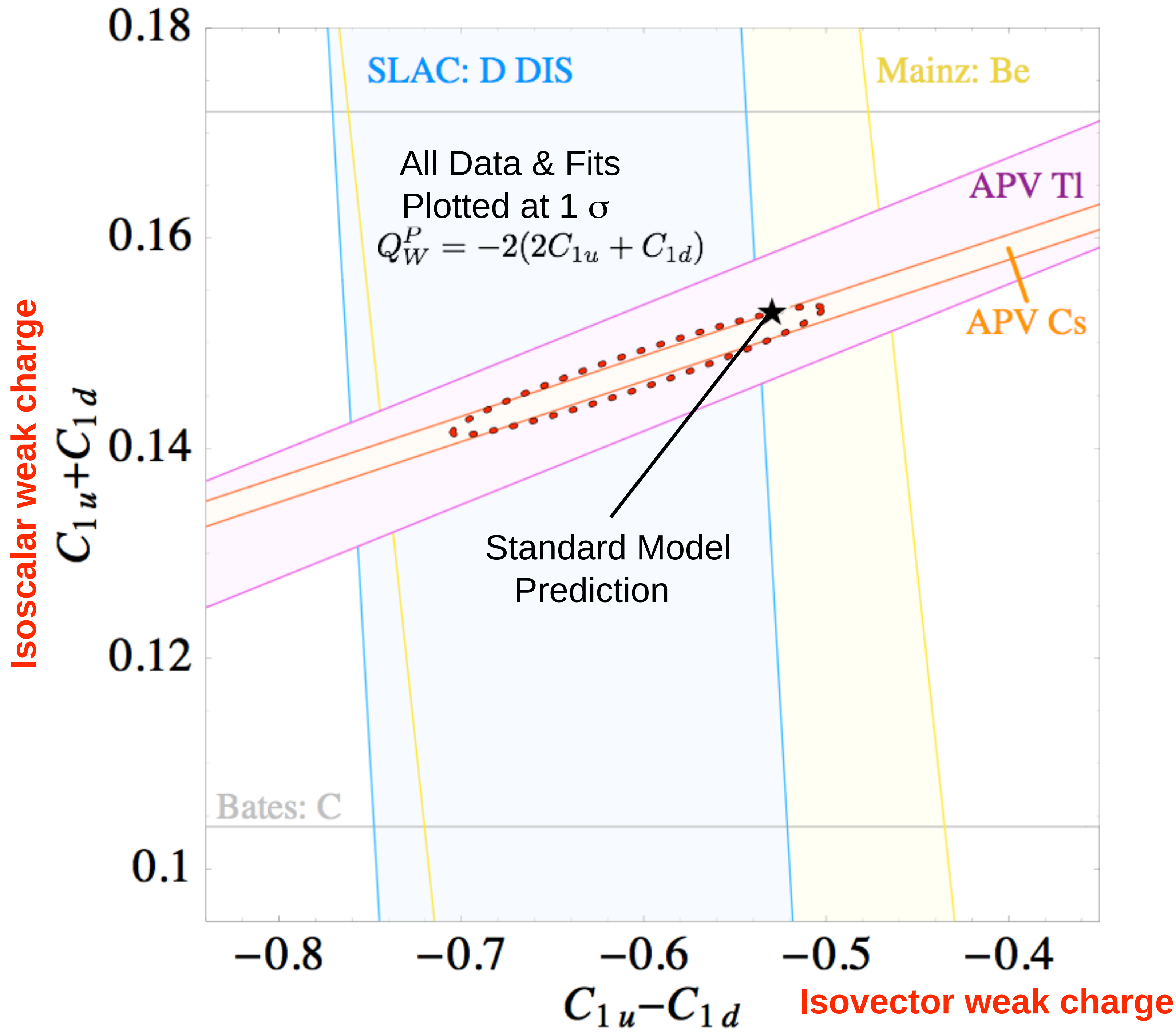
Particle \ Charge	Electric	Weak (axial)
u	+2/3	C_{2u} = -1/2 + 2 $\sin^2\theta_W$
d	-1/3	C_{2d} = +1/2 - 2 $\sin^2\theta_W$

$$C_{2u} = -C_{2u} \approx -0.04$$

Note : weak axial charge of proton is not "protected" from hadronic effects via current conservation, unlike vector case (CVC)

→ *no clean Standard Model prediction*

Access C_{2u} and C_{2d} via parity-violating Deep Inelastic Scattering (PVDIS)

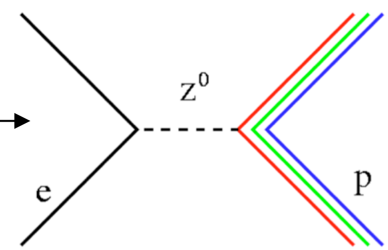


0.18
0.16
0.14
0.12
0.1
SLAC: D DIS
Mainz: Be
All Data & Fits
Plotted at 1 σ
$Q_W^P = -2(2C_{1u} + C_{1d})$
APV Tl
APV Cs
Standard Model
Prediction
Bates: C
−0.8
−0.7
−0.6
−0.5
−0.4
$C_{1u}-C_{1d}$
Isovector weak charge
$C_{1u}+C_{1d}$
Isoscalar weak charge

Weak Charges - reminder

Govern strength of neutral current interaction with fermion

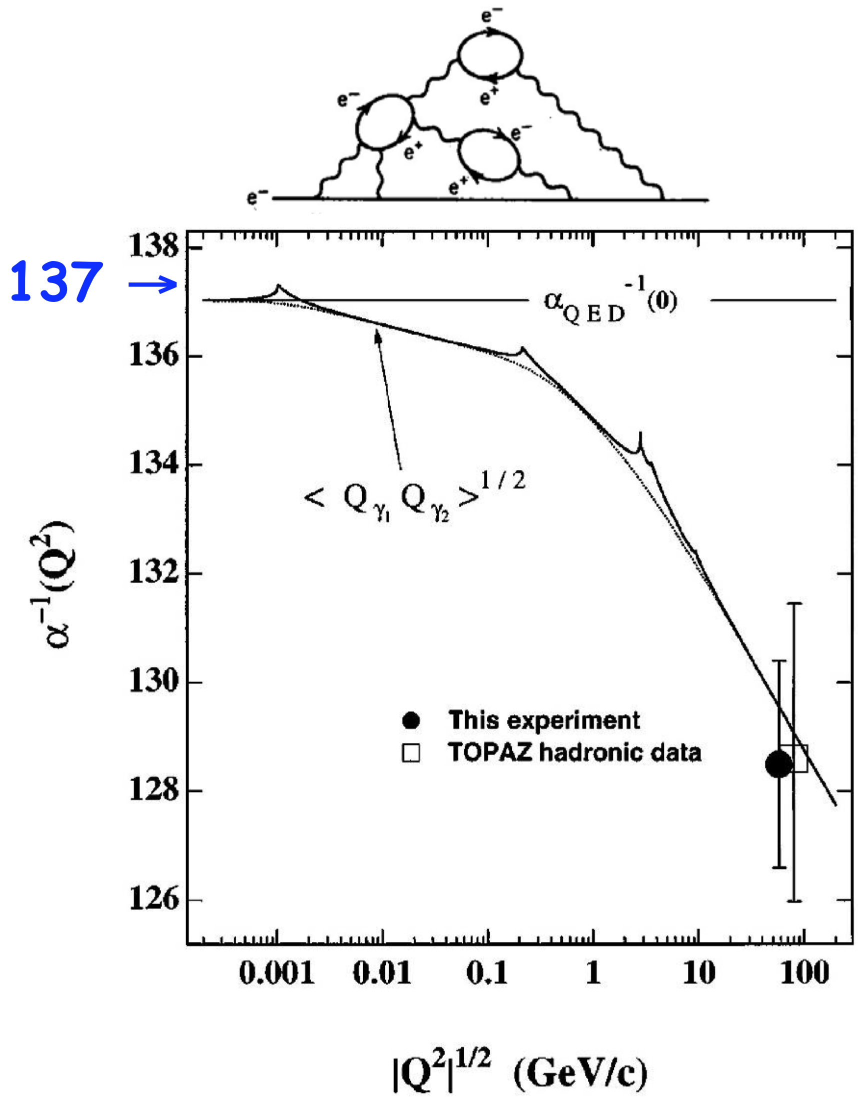
Charge / Particle	Electric	Weak (vector)
u	+2/3	$-2C_{1u} = +1 - 8/3 \sin^2\theta_W$
d	-1/3	$-2C_{1d} = -1 + 4/3 \sin^2\theta_W$
Proton uud	+1	$Q_w^p = 1 - 4 \sin^2\theta_W \approx 0.07$
Neutron udd	0	$Q_w^n = -1$



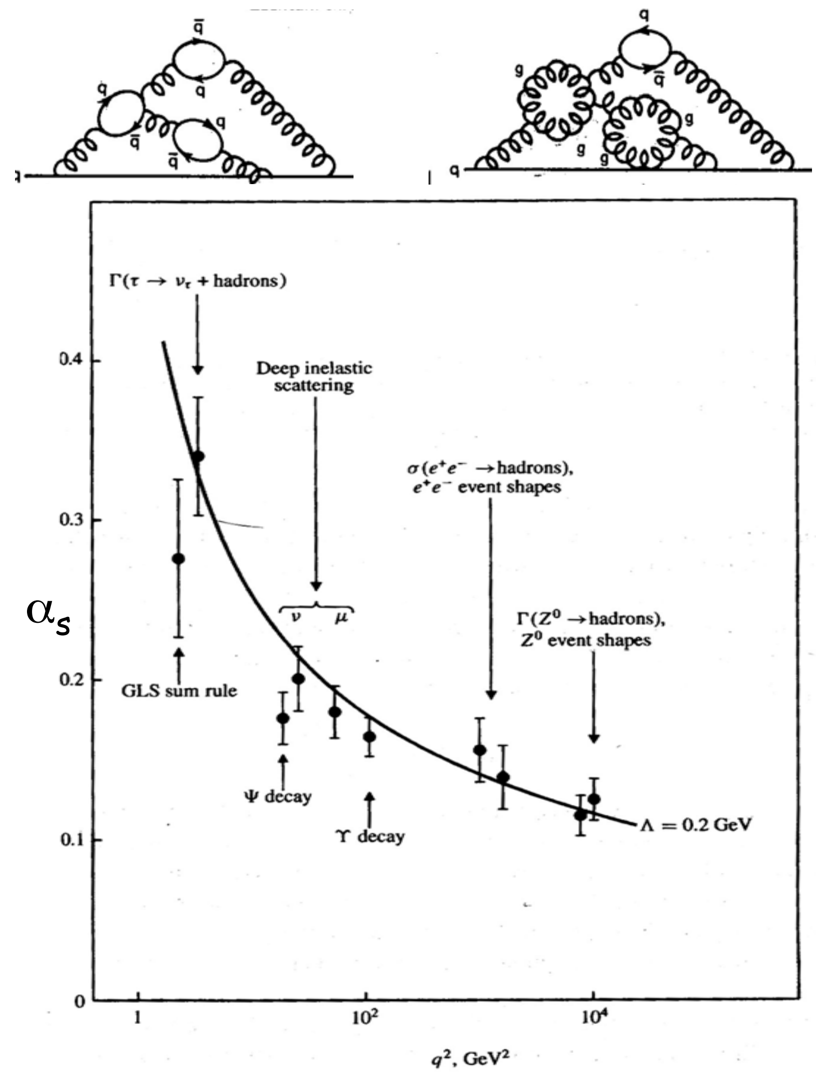
In Standard Model, weak charges depend on $\sin^2\theta_W$

Running coupling constants in QED and QCD

QED (running of α)

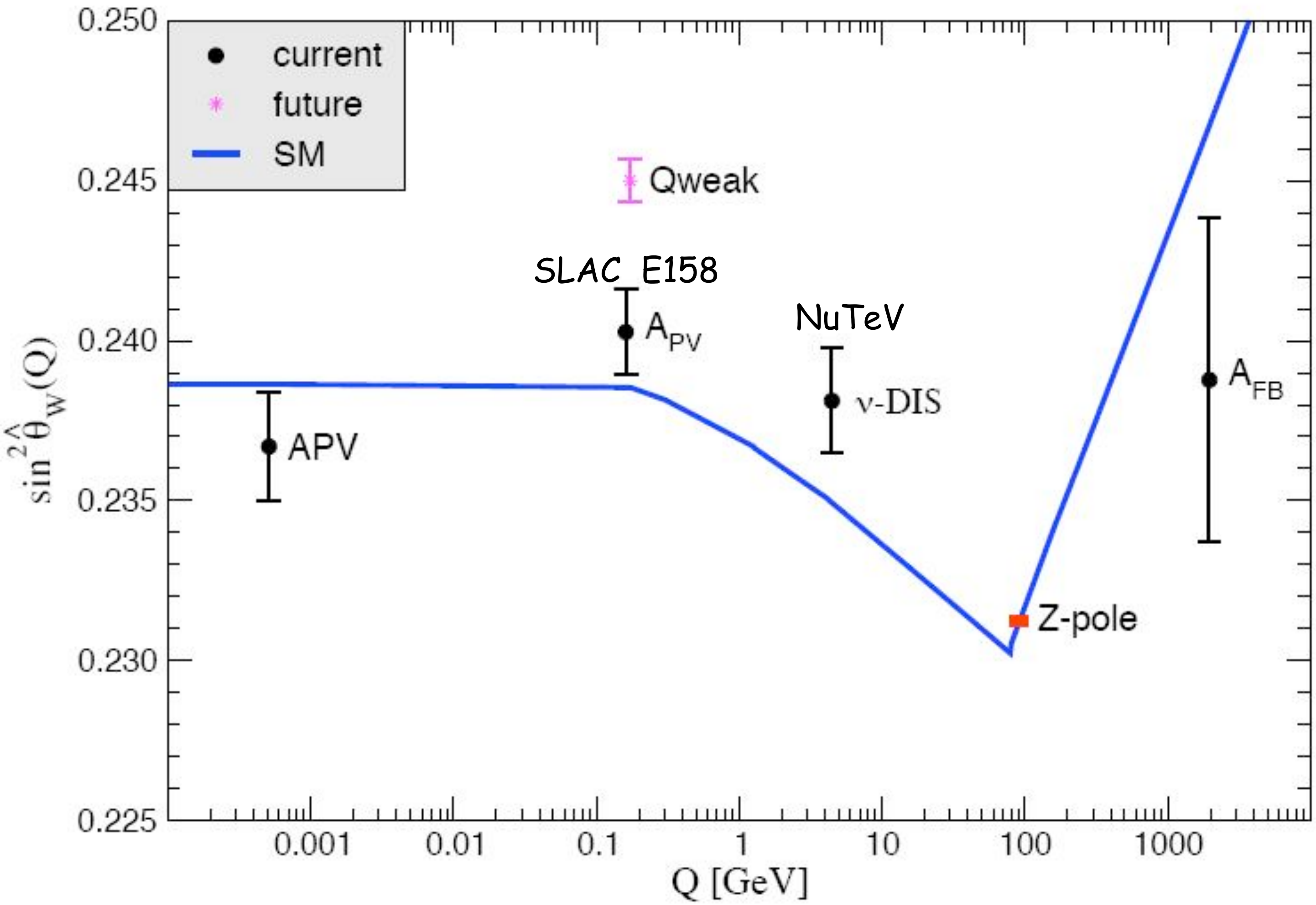


QCD(running of α_s)



What about the running of $\sin^2\theta_W$?

Running of $\sin^2\theta_W$



PDG 2008 Review: "Electroweak and constraints on New Physics Model"
J. Erler & P. Langacker

Running of $\sin^2\theta_W$: recent developments

1) Atomic Parity Violation (^{133}Cs): W.G. Porsev, K. Beloy, A. Derevianko
arXiv:0902.00335 hep-ph Feb 2009

New calculation of many-body atomic theory (up to triple excitations)
in $6S_{1/2} \rightarrow 7S_{1/2}$ transition (100 Gb basis set)

$Q_W(^{133}Cs)^{exp}$: -73.25 ±0.29 ±0.20

$Q_W(^{133}Cs)^{SM}$: -73.16 ±0.03

2) NuTeV anomaly: originally quoted 3σ violation of Standard Model

- Erler & Langacker include corrections due to asymmetry in strange quark PDFs (from NuTeV and CTEQ)
- Charge Symmetry violations (*eg* Londergan & Thomas PL B 558(2003)132)
  (u/d quark mass difference) account for 1σ
- W. Bentz, I.C. Cloet, T. Londergan, A.W. Thomas
  arXiv:0909.5107 nucl-th Aug 2009

  → vector mean fields in nucleus modifies in-medium PDF
  claims entire anomaly accounted for

Weak Charges from Existing PVES experiments

"un detour etrange…"

- recent program of elastic (quasi-elastic) parity-violation experiments measuring strange quark contributions to nucleon vector form factors…

Parity-violating asymmetry sensitive to both weak charges *and* to hadron structure

For those of you who were unable to attend Maud's defense yesterday…

Hadron Structure effects

$$A^{PV} = \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L} = \left[\frac{-G_F Q^2}{\pi\alpha\sqrt{2}}\right] \frac{\varepsilon G_E^{p\gamma} G_E^{pZ} + \tau G_M^{p\gamma} G_M^{pZ} - \frac{1}{2}(1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W)\varepsilon' G_M^{p\gamma} \tilde{G}_A^p}{\varepsilon (G_E^{p\gamma})^2 + \tau (G_M^{p\gamma})^2}$$

Neutral-weak form factors (G_E^{pZ}, G_M^{pZ})

Axial form factor ($\tilde{G}_A^p$)

assume charge symmetry:

$$4G_{E,M}^{pZ} = (1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W) G_{E,M}^{p\gamma} - G_{E,M}^{n\gamma} - G_{E,M}^{s}$$

Proton weak charge (tree level): $(1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W)$

Strangeness: $G_{E,M}^{s}$

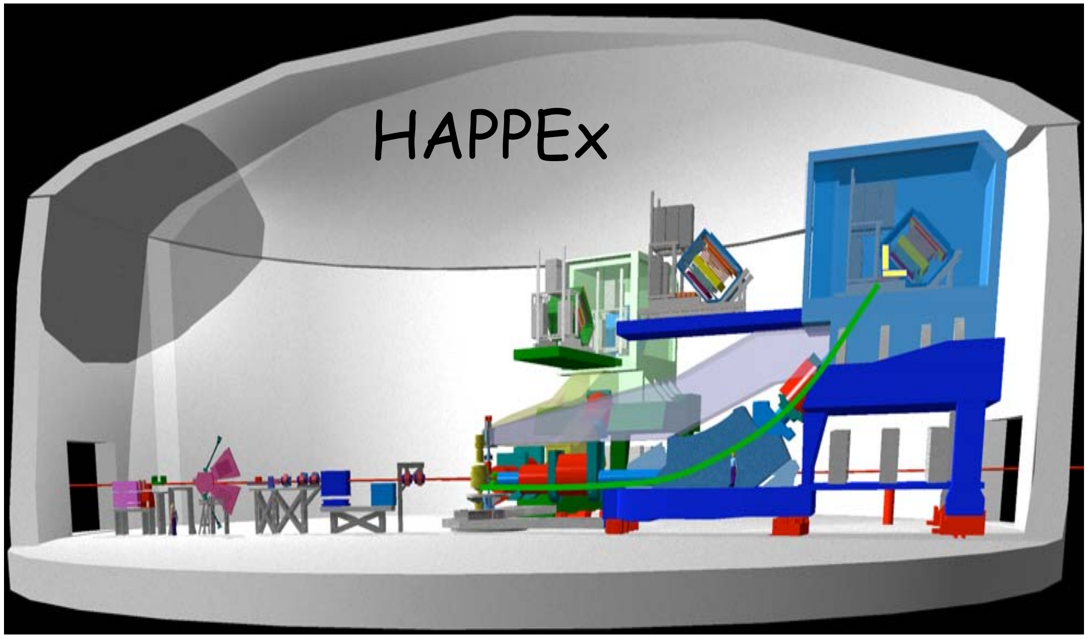
Strange form factor program

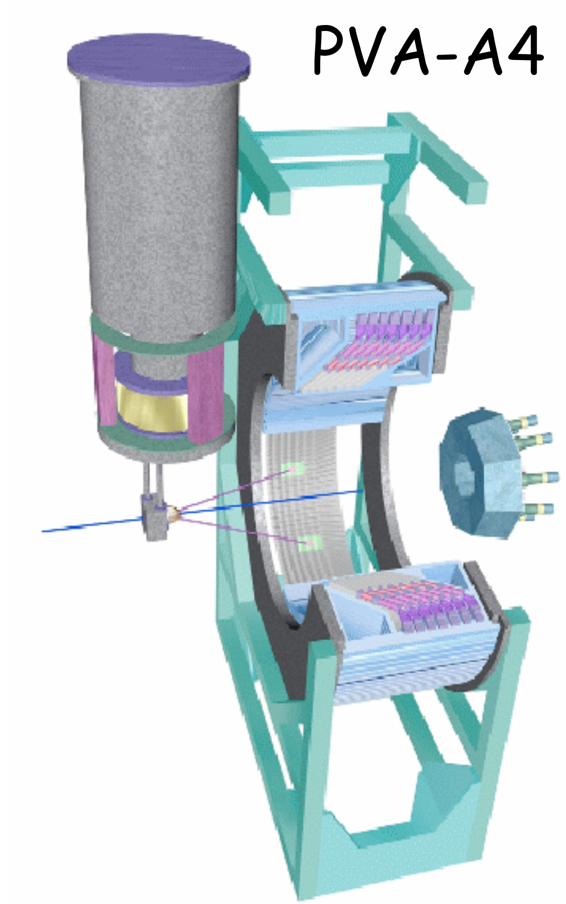
time ↓

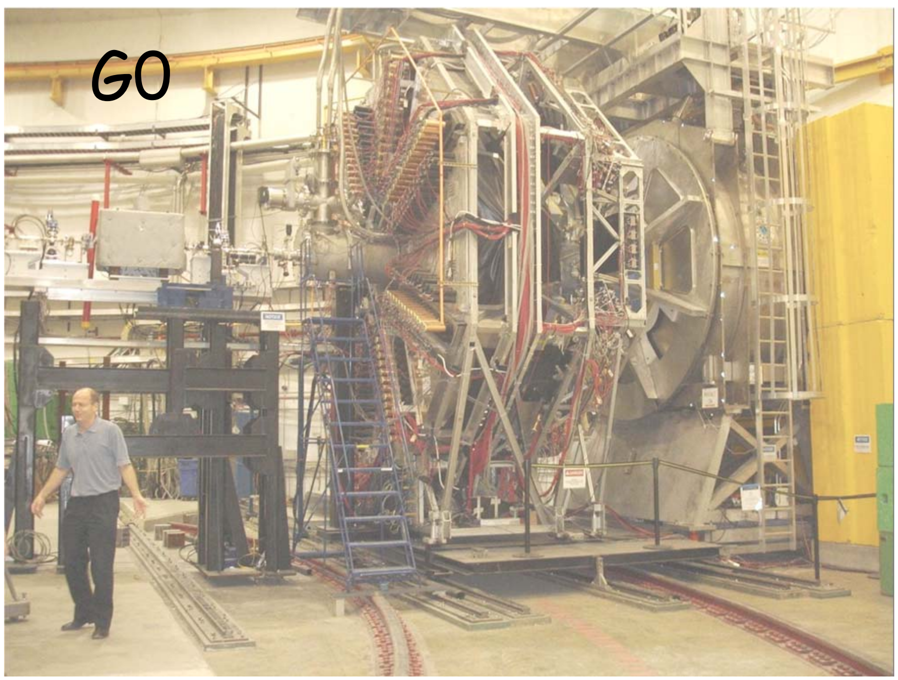
- SAMPLE (MIT/Bates) $Q^2 = 0.1$
- HAPPEx-I (JLab/HallA) $Q^2 = 0.48$
- PV-A4 (MAMI) $Q^2 = 0.23, 0.11$
- G0 (JLab/Hall C) $Q^2 = 0.12 \rightarrow 1.0$
- HAPPEx-II/helium (JLab/Hall A) $Q^2 \approx 0.1$
- PV-A4 (backward) $Q^2 = 0.22$ PRL 102, 151803 (2009)

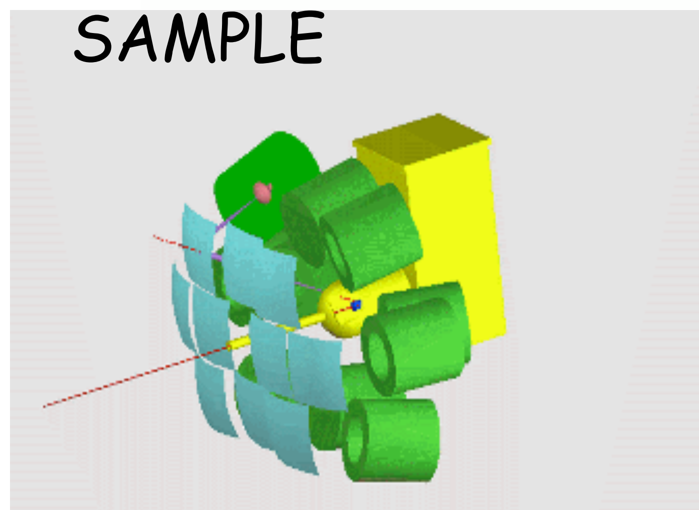
- G0 (backward) $Q^2 = 0.23, 0.63$ (completed)*
- HAPPEx-III (forward) $Q^2 = 0.63$ (Aug-Oct 2009)

*analysis recently submitted; arXiv:0909.5107

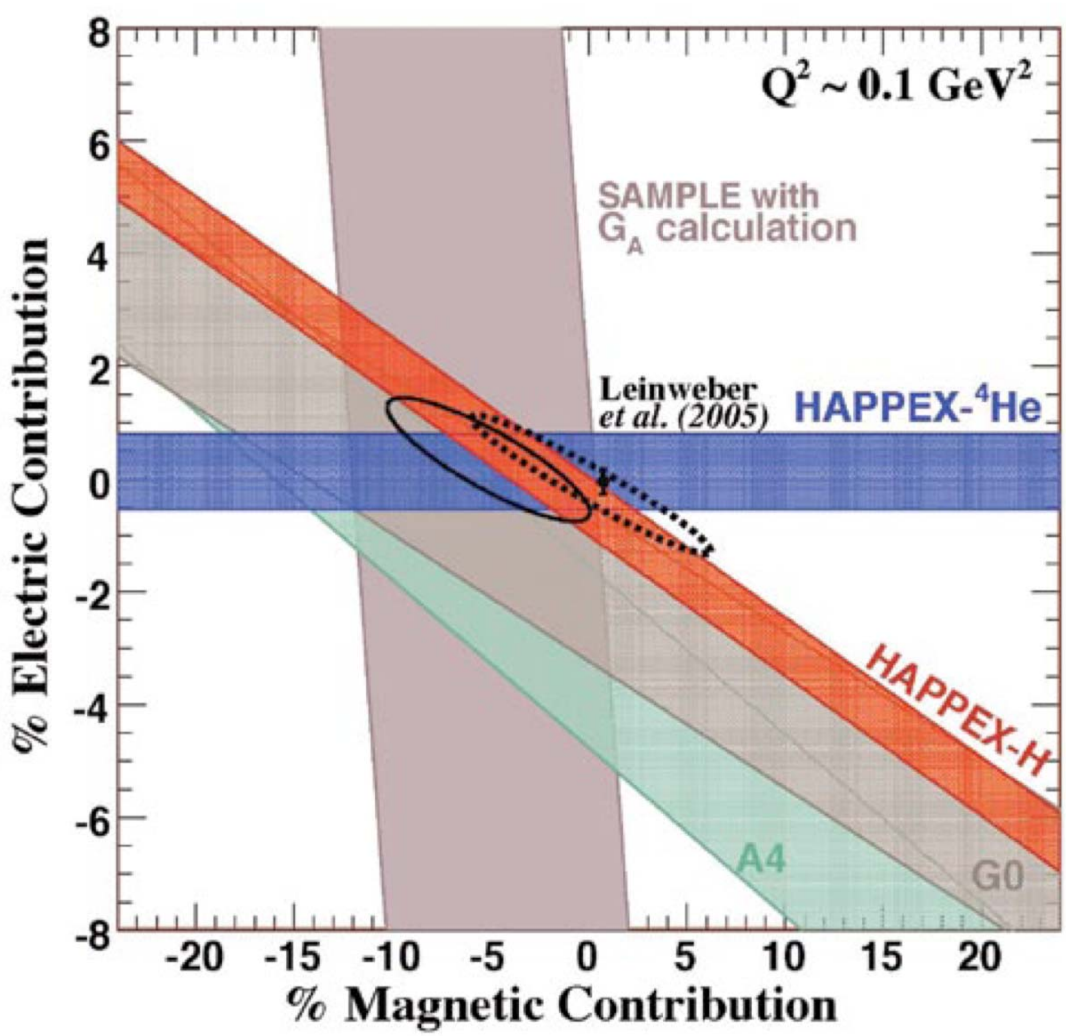

HAPPEx


PVA-A4


G0


SAMPLE

Proton Strange form factors: a snapshot



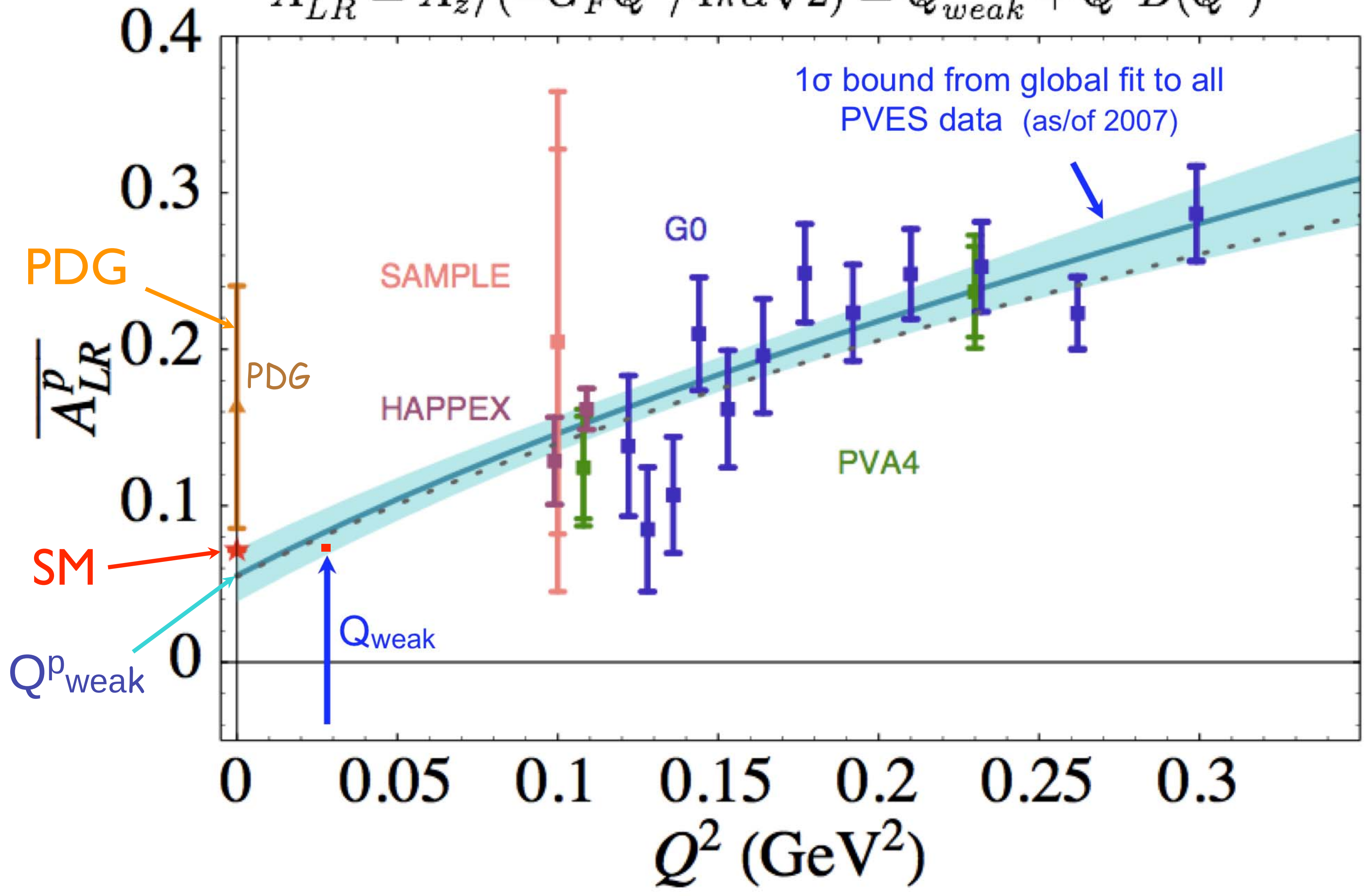
Marvelous consistency of difficult experiments!

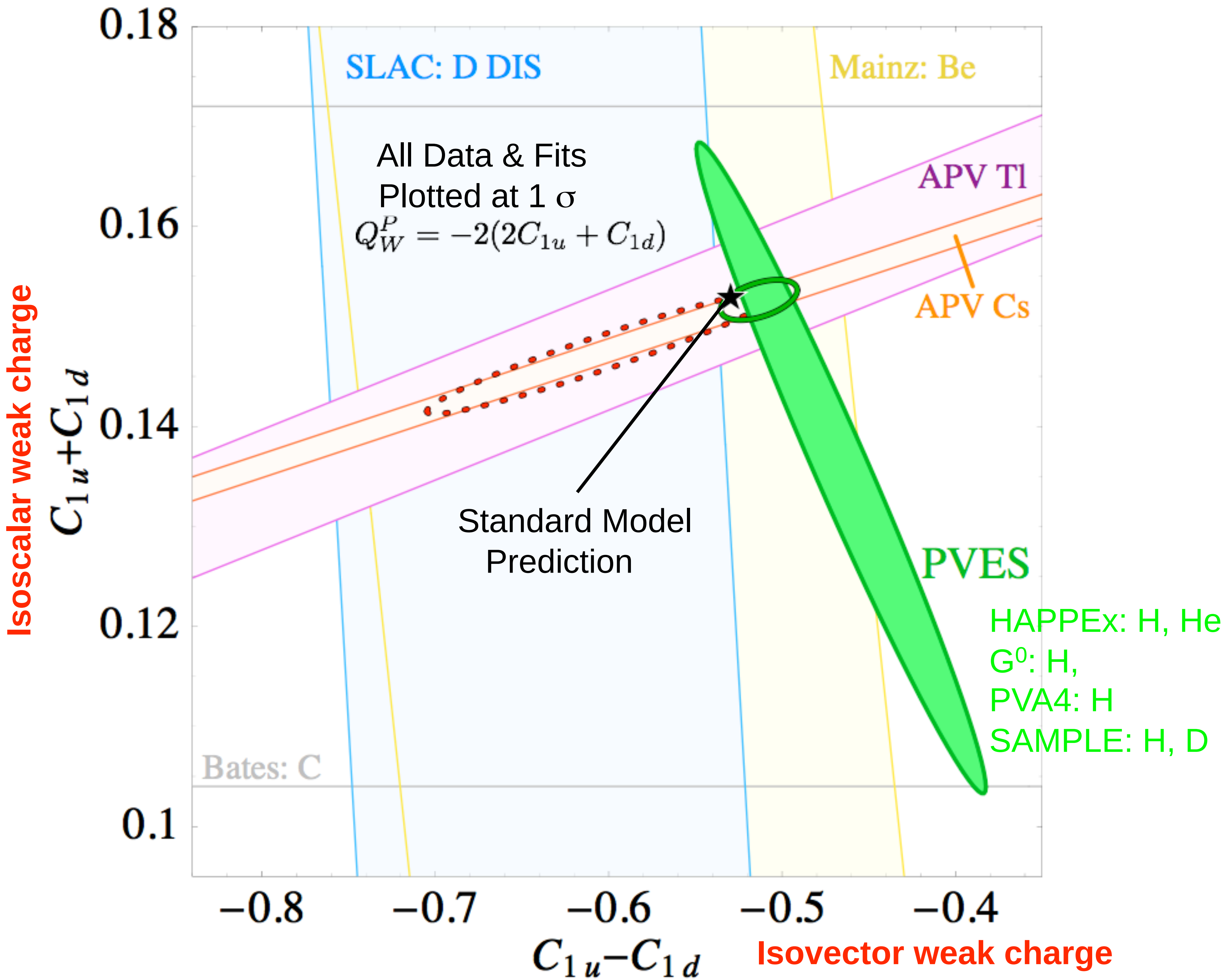
What about weak charge?

Parity-Violating Asymmetry Extrapolated to $Q^2 = 0$

(R.D. Young et al. PRL 99, 122003 (2007))

$$\overline{A^p_{LR}} = A_z/(-G_F Q^2/4\pi\alpha\sqrt{2}) = Q^p_{weak} + Q^2 B(Q^2)$$





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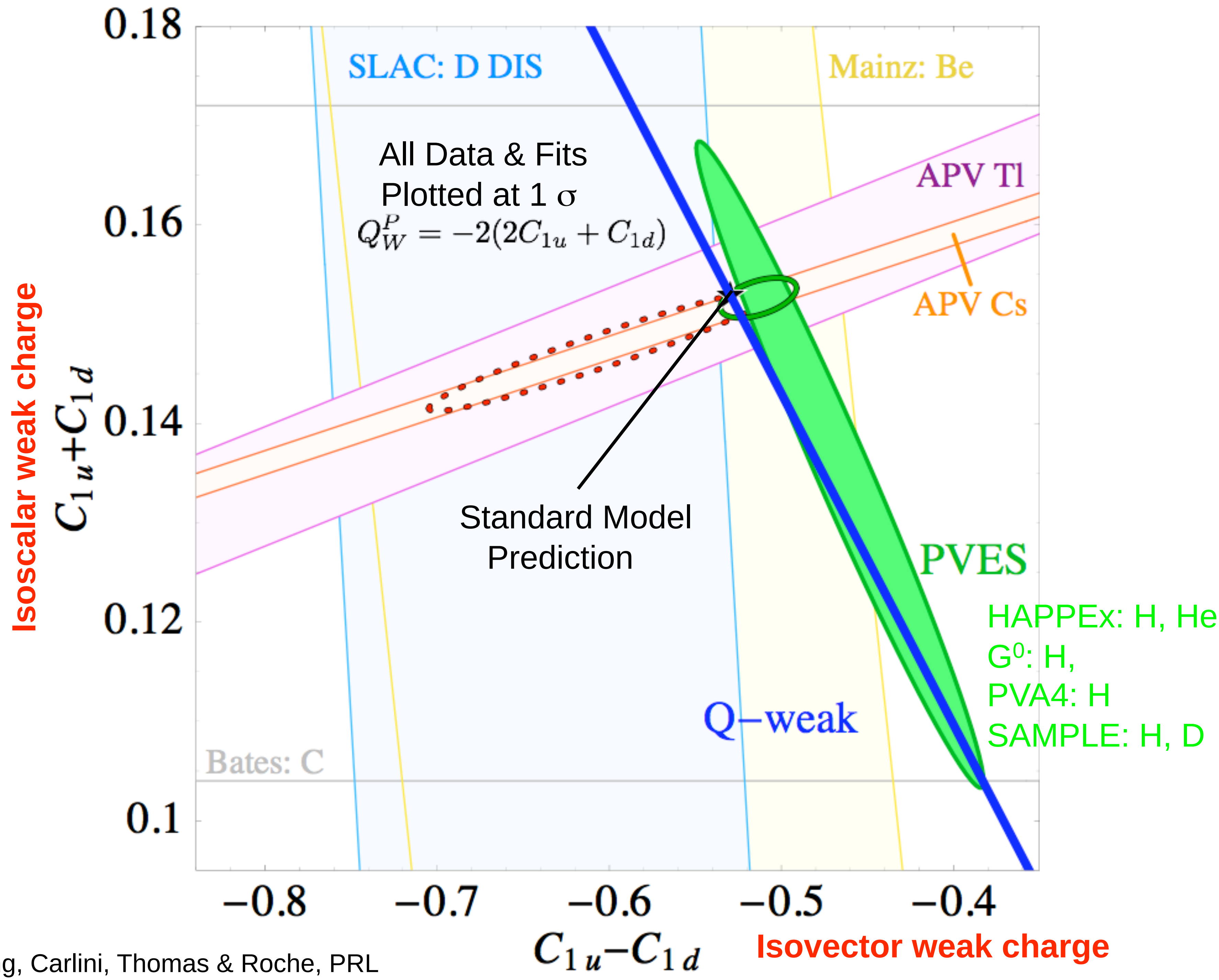
$Q_W^P = -2(2C_{1u} + C_{1d})$
APV Tl
APV Cs
Standard Model
Prediction
PVES
HAPPEx: H, He
G⁰: H,
PVA4: H
SAMPLE: H, D
Bates: C
$C_{1u}+C_{1d}$
Isoscalar weak charge
$C_{1u}-C_{1d}$
Isovector weak charge



Young, Carlini, Thomas & Roche, PRL

Energy Scale of an Indirect Search

- Estimate sensitivity to new physics Mass/Coupling ratio
  → add new contact term to the electron-quark Lagrangian:

Erler et al. PRD 68, 016006 (2003)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{e-q}^{PV} &= \mathcal{L}_{SM}^{PV} + \mathcal{L}_{New}^{PV} \\ &= -\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}}\bar{e}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 e \sum_q C_{1q}\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q + \frac{g^2}{4\Lambda^2}\bar{e}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 e \sum_q h_V^q \bar{q}\gamma^\mu q\end{aligned}$$

Λ = mass   g = coupling

$$\frac{\Lambda}{g} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}G_F}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Delta Q_W(p)}}$$

TeV scale can be reached with a 4% Qweak experiment.
If Qweak didn't happen to be suppressed, would have to do a 0.4% measurement to reach the TeV-scale.

New Physics Reach

Erler et al., PRD68(2003)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm SM}^{\rm PV} = -\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}}\bar{e}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 e \sum_q C_{1q}^{\rm SM}\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q$$

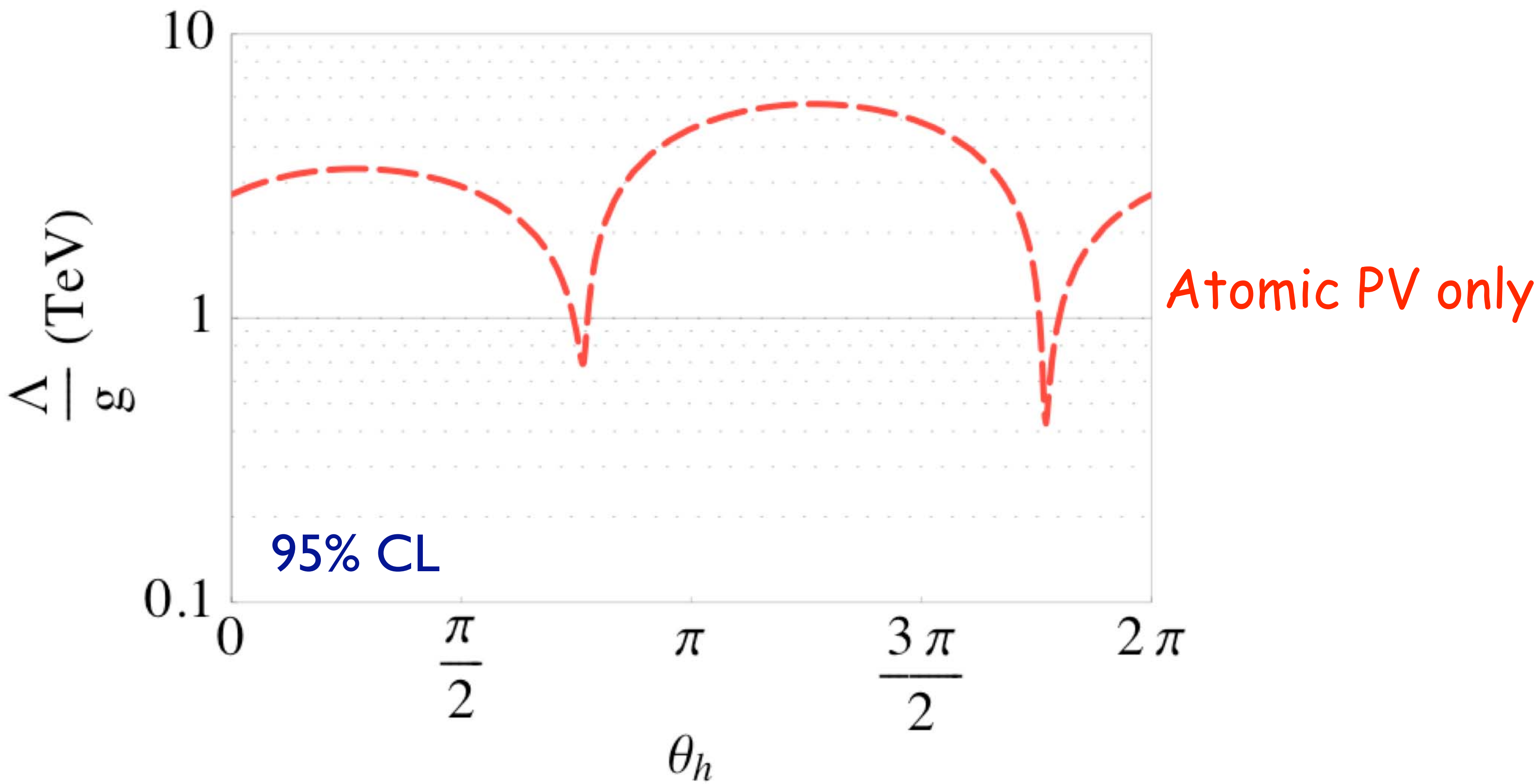
$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm NP}^{\rm PV} = -\frac{g^2}{4\Lambda^2}\bar{e}\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 e \sum_q h_V^q\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q$$

Arbitrary quark flavour dependence of new physics:

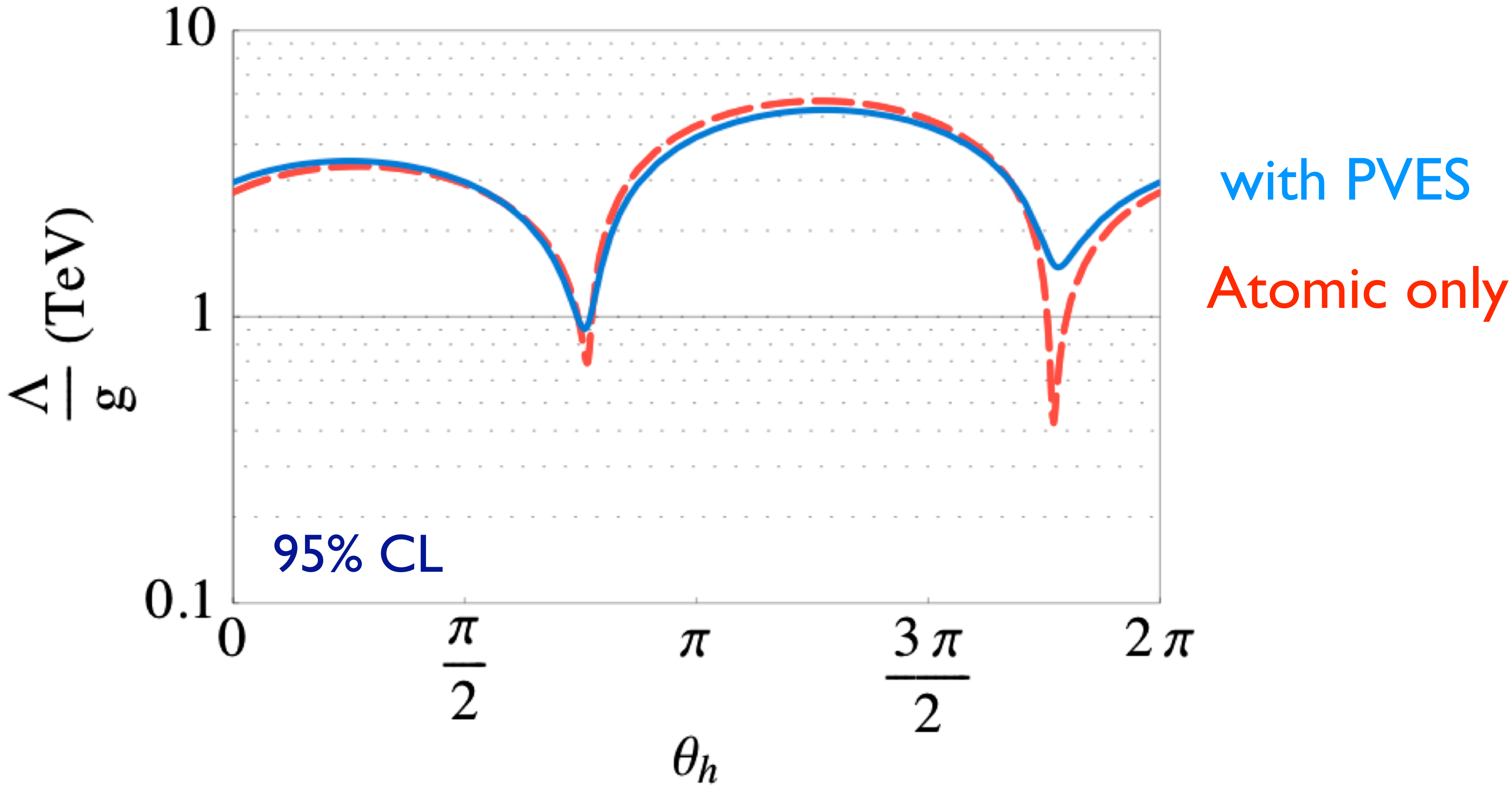
$$h_V^u = \cos\theta_h \qquad h_V^d = \sin\theta_h$$

Data sets limits on: $\dfrac{g^2}{\Lambda^2}$

Lower Bound for
"Parity Violating" New Physics

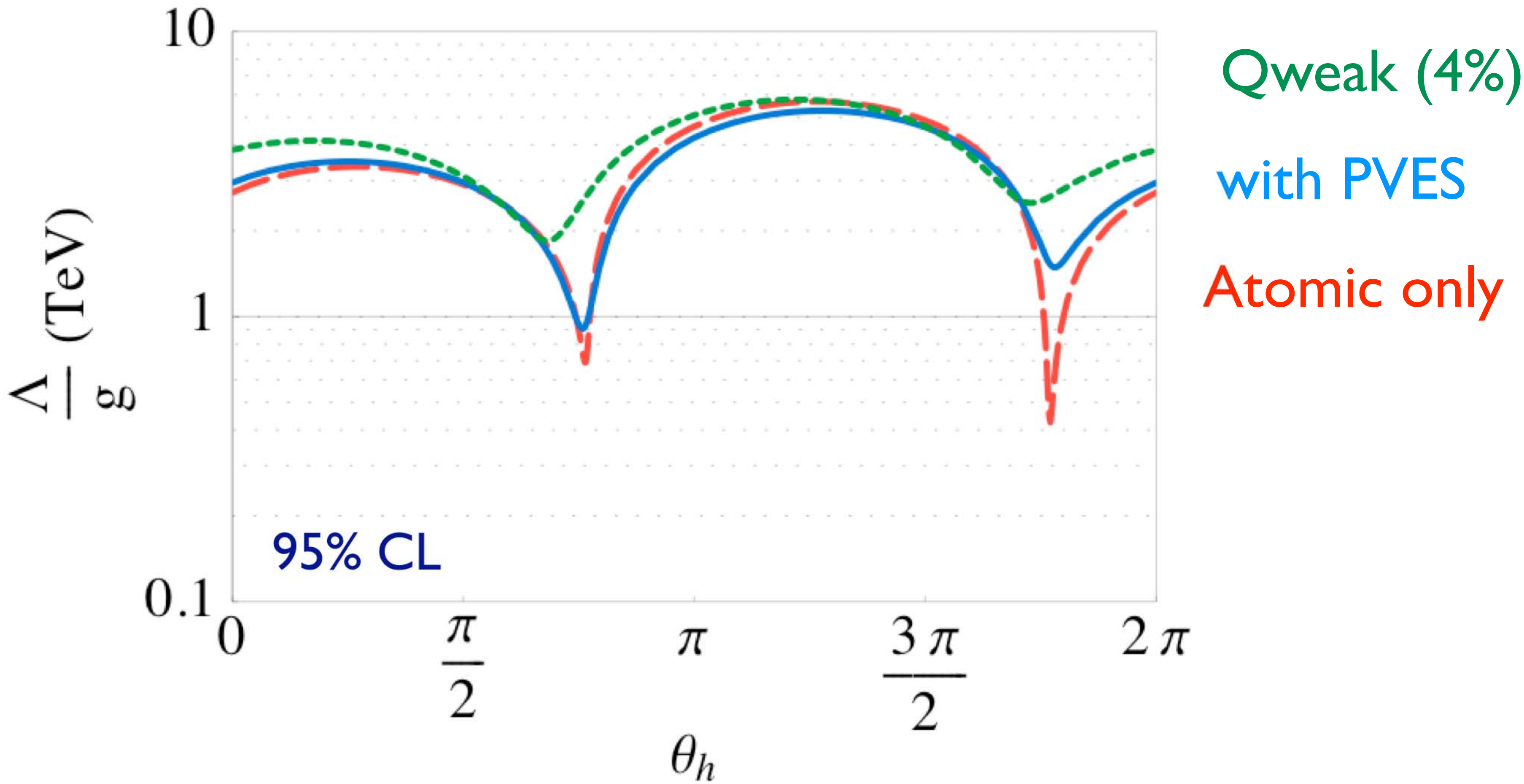


Lower Bound for "Parity Violating" New Physics



New PV physics scale > 0.9 TeV! (from 0.4 TeV)

Lower Bound for
"Parity Violating" New Physics



Qweak constrains new PV physics to beyond 2 TeV

Analysis by R.D.Young et al.

New Physics: Examples

•Extra neutral gauge bosons: *Z'* *eg.* *E6* $\rightarrow SO(10)\times U(1)\psi$ GUT,
SUSY, left/right symmetric models, technicolor,
string theories, extra dimensions….
"*One of most well-motivated extensions to Standard Model*"*

• Composite fermions

• Leptoquarks (scalar LQs can arise in R-parity violating SUSY)

M.J. Ramsey-Musolf PRC 60(1999)015501; PRD62(2000)056009

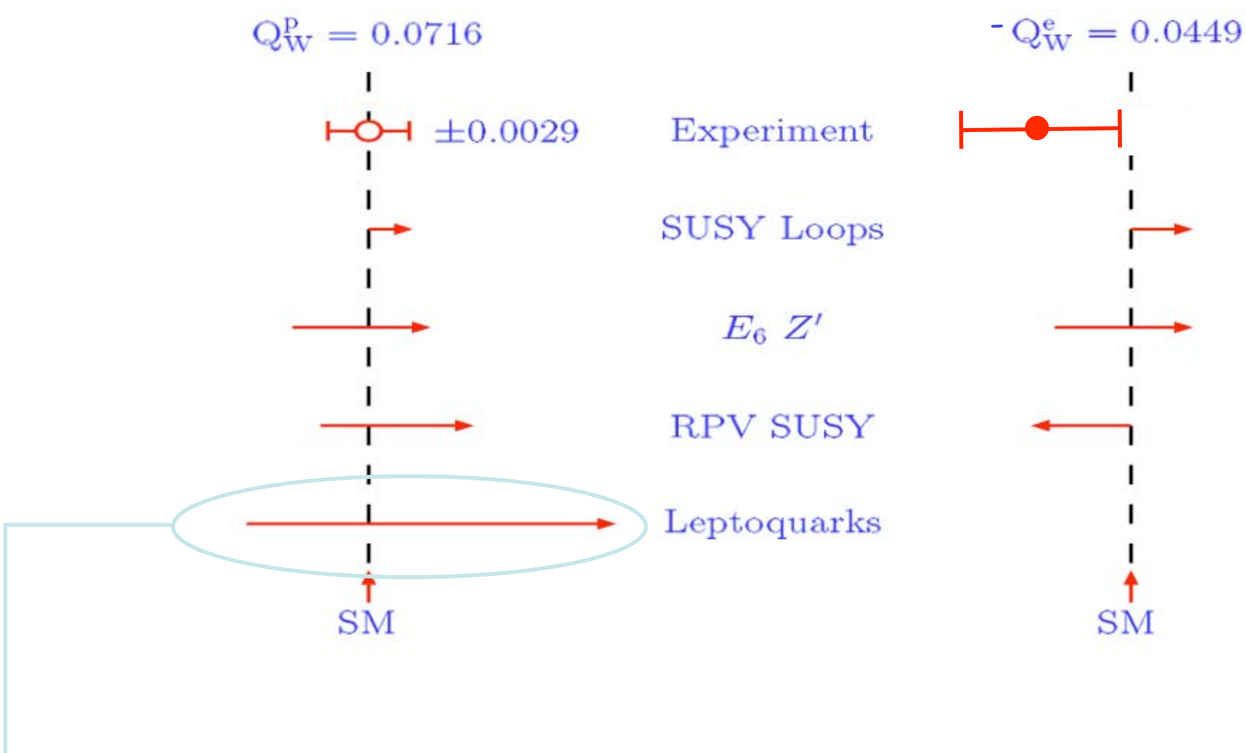
J. Erler, A. Kurylov, M.J. Ramsey-Musolf PRD 68(2003)016006

Direct search at Tevatron : $M_{Z'\psi} > 0.82$ TeV
CDF PRL 99 (2007)171802

*Paul Langacker, Rev. Mod. Phys. 81(2009)1199

Complementarity of proton & electron weak charge

JLab Qweak | SLAC E158

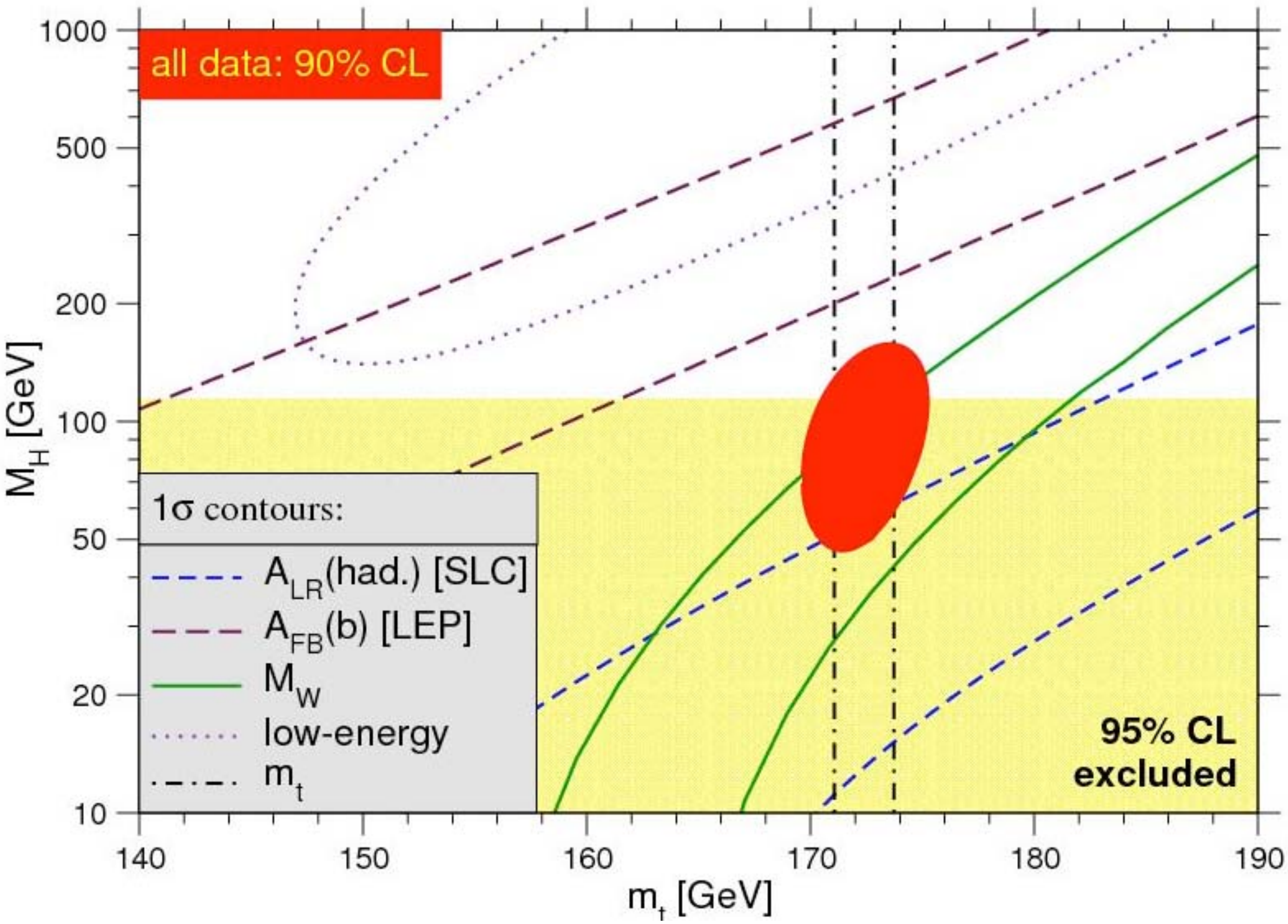


- Qweak measurement will provide a stringent stand alone constraint on Leptoquark based extensions to the SM.

- Q^p_{weak} (semi-leptonic) and E158 (pure leptonic) together make a powerful program to search for and identify new physics.

Electroweak Global Fit

Figure courtesy of Jens Erler



W. Marciano: A_{LR}: rules out Standard Model!

A_{FB}: rules out SUSY, favors technicolor!

The QWeak Collaboration

D.S. Armstrong, A. Asaturyan, T. Averett, J. Benesch, J. Birchall, P. Bosted, A. Bruell, C. Capuano, **R. D. Carlini**[1] **,**G. Cates, C. Carrigee, S. Chattopadhyay, S. Covrig, C. A. Davis, K. Dow, J. Dunne, D. Dutta, R. Ent, J. Erler, W. Falk, H. Fenker, J.M. Finn, T. A. Forest, W. Franklin, D. Gaskell, M. Gericke, J. Grames, K. Grimm, F.W. Hersman, D. Higinbotham, M. Holtrop, J.R. Hoskins, K. Johnston, E. Ihloff, M. Jones, R. Jones, K. Joo, J. Kelsey, C. Keppel, M. Khol, P. King, E. Korkmaz, **S. Kowalski**[1]**,** J. Leacock, J.P. Leckey, L. Lee, A. Lung, D. Mack, S. Majewski, J. Mammei, J. Martin, D. Meekins, A. Micherdzinska, A. Mkrtchyan, H. Mkrtchyan, N. Morgan, K. E. Myers, A. Narayan, A. K. Opper, **S.A. Page**[1], J. Pan, K. Paschke, M. Pitt, M. Poelker, T. Porcelli, Y. Prok, W. D. Ramsay, M. Ramsey-Musolf, J. Roche, N. Simicevic, **G. Smith**[2], T. Smith, P. Souder, D. Spayde, B. E. Stokes, R. Suleiman, V. Tadevosyan, E. Tsentalovich, W.T.H. van Oers, W. Vulcan, P. Wang, S. Wells, S. A. Wood, S. Yang, R. Young, H. Zhu, C. Zorn

[1]Spokespersons
[2]Project Manager

College of William and Mary, University of Connecticut, Instituto de Fisica, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, University of Wisconsin, Hendrix College, Louisiana Tech University, University of Manitoba, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, TRIUMF, University of New Hampshire, Yerevan Physics Institute, Mississippi State University, University of Northern British Columbia, Ohio University, Hampton University, University of Winnipeg, University of Virginia, George Washington University, Syracuse University, Idaho State University, University of Connecticut, Christopher Newport University

QWeak Experiment Overview

- Forward-angle elastic scattering 1.16 GeV e's from proton at 8°

  $Q^2 = 0.026\ (GeV/c)^2$

  Hall C at Jefferson Lab
- Expected Asymmetry: 234 parts per billion
- Capitalize on success/techniques of PV program
- Installation begins November 2009
- Runs June 2010 to May 2012
  - Final expt. in Hall C before 12 GeV upgrade

Some Challenges:

- 6.5 GHz rate – rad-hard detectors
- 2.5 kW cryogenic lH_2 target
- Helicity-correlated beam properties:

  intensity <0.1 ppm   position <2 nm   angle < 30 nrad

  diameter <0.7 μm   energy $\Delta E/E < 10^{-9}$
- 1% precision on electron beam polarization

Error Budget

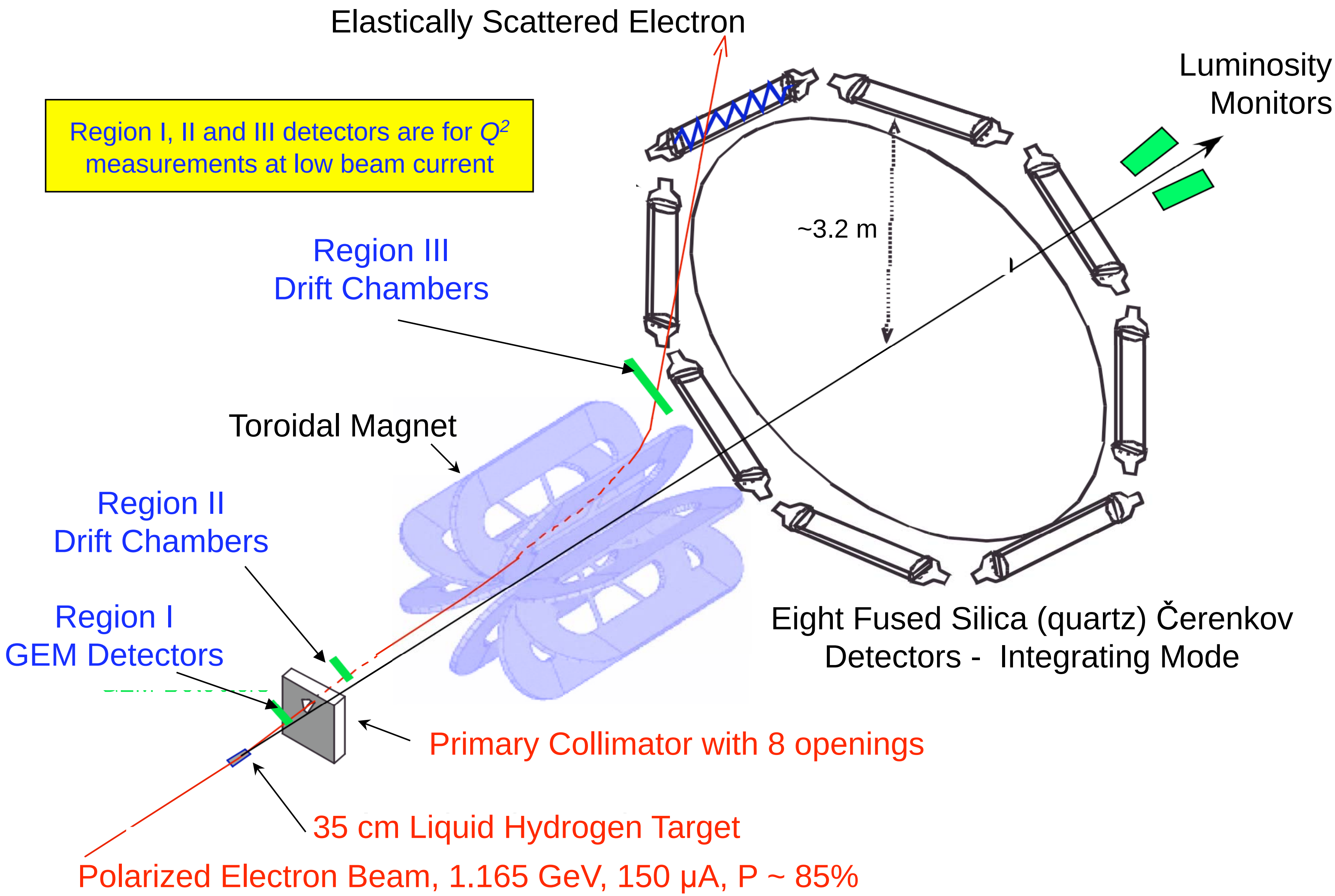
2% on A_{PV} $\approx$ 4% on Q_w $\approx$ 0.3% on $sin^2\theta_W$

Uncertainty	$\Delta A_{PV}/A_{PV}$	$\Delta Q_w/Q_w$
Statistical (2,544 hours at 180 μA)	2.1%	3.2%
Systematic:		2.6%
Hadronic structure uncertainties	---	1.5%
Beam polarimetry	1.0%	1.5%
Absolute Q^2 determination	0.5%	1.0%
Backgrounds	0.5%	0.7%
Helicity correlated beam properties	0.5%	0.7%
Total:	2.5%	4.1%

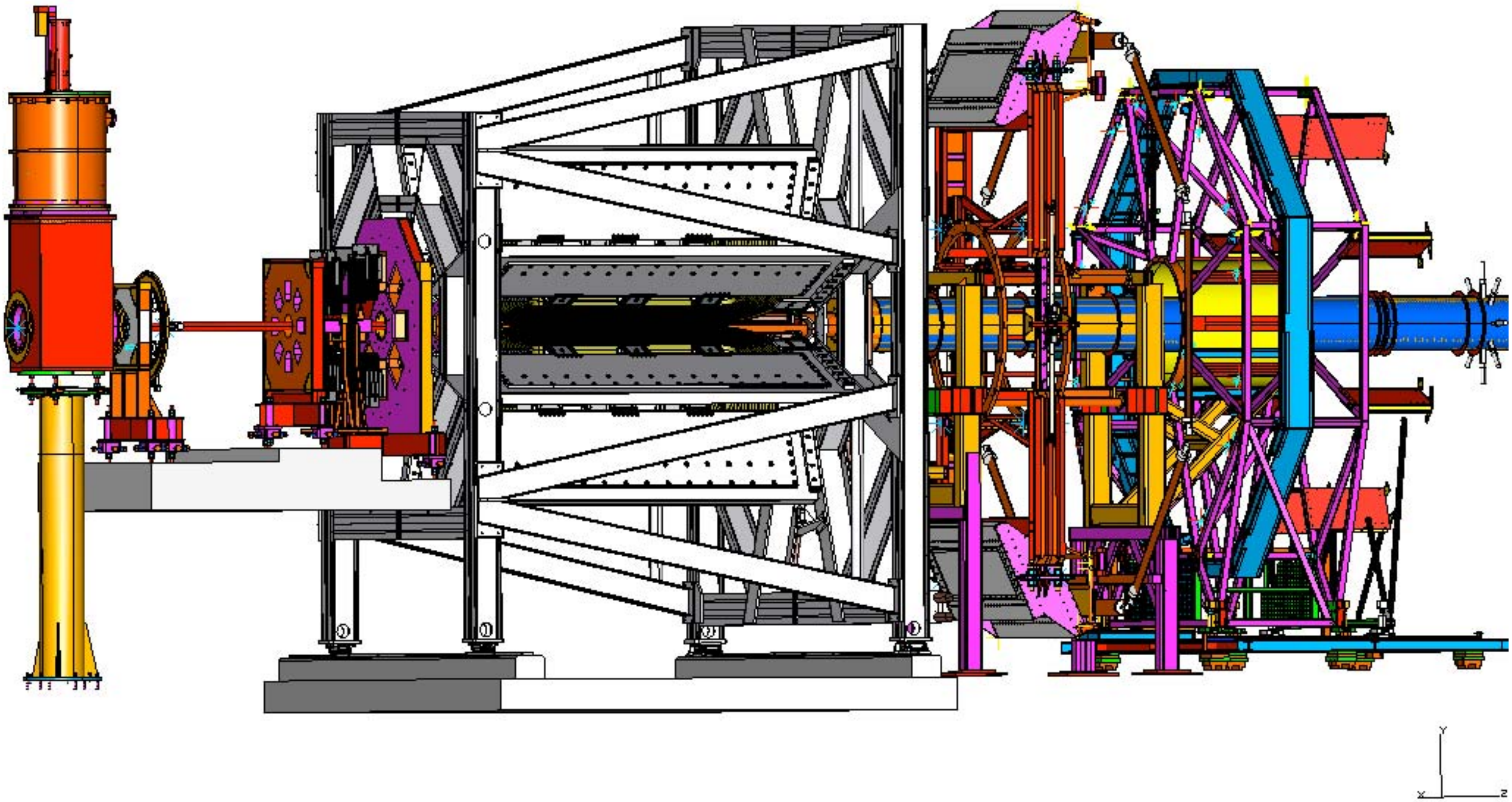
$$\overline{A^p_{LR}} = A_z/(-G_F Q^2/4\pi\alpha\sqrt{2}) = Q^p_{weak} + Q^2 B(Q^2)$$

Final error on $\Delta sin^2\theta_W$ / $sin^2\theta_W$ includes QCD uncertainties (1-loop) in calculation of the running 0.2% → 0.3%.

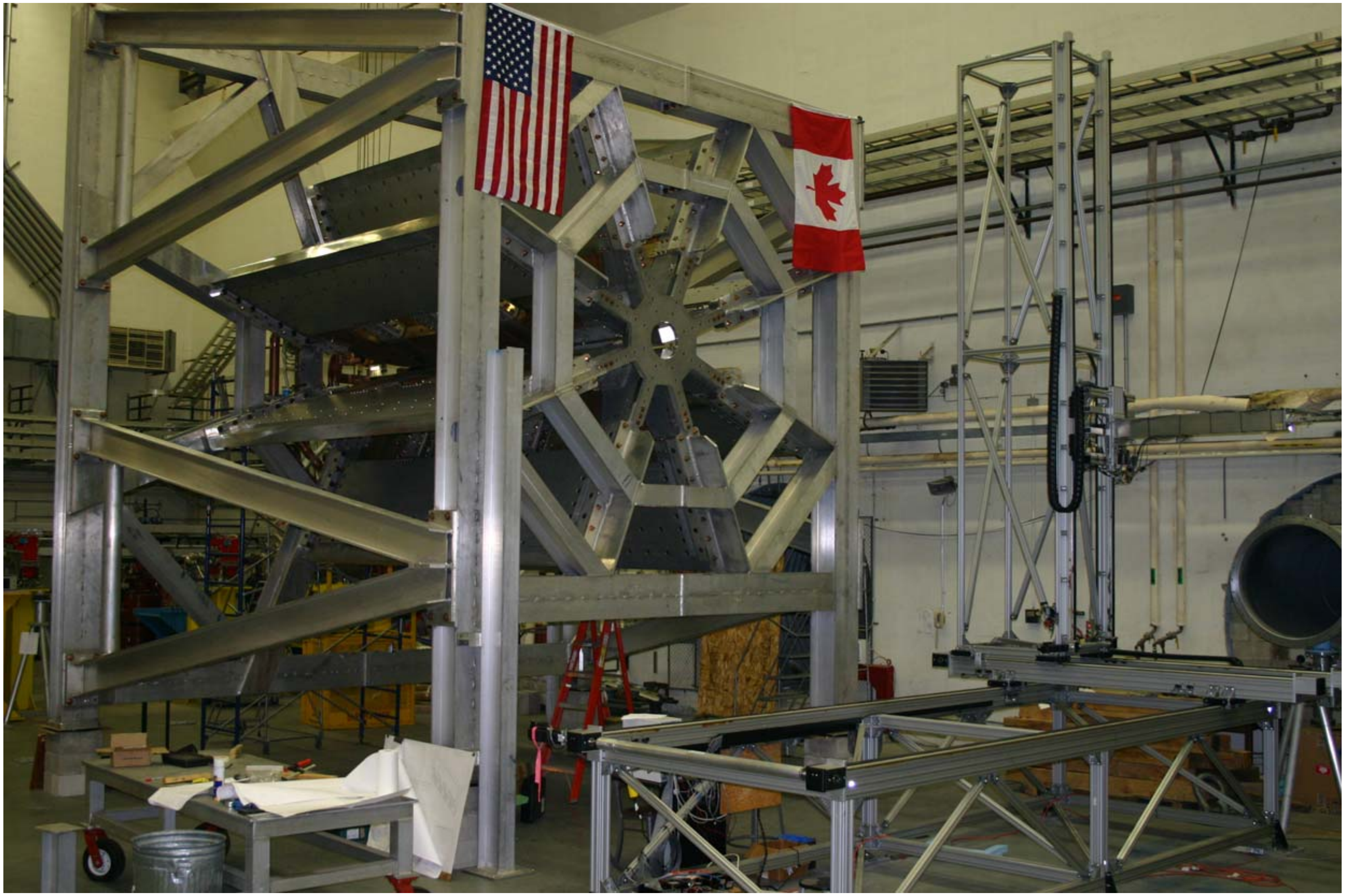
Schematic of the QWeak Experiment



QWeak experiment



Qweak Magnet



Experiment on track for first beam May 2010

What's after Qweak?

- PVDIS: Parity-violating Deep Inelastic Scattering at 11 GeV JLab

  → go after C_{2u} and C_{2d} and higher-twist in nucleon

  Exploratory 6 GeV version to run this Fall in Hall A

- Parity-violating Moller (e-e) scattering at 11 GeV/JLab

  → improve on E158 precision

  experiment approved this January

Parity-violating Moller at 11 GeV

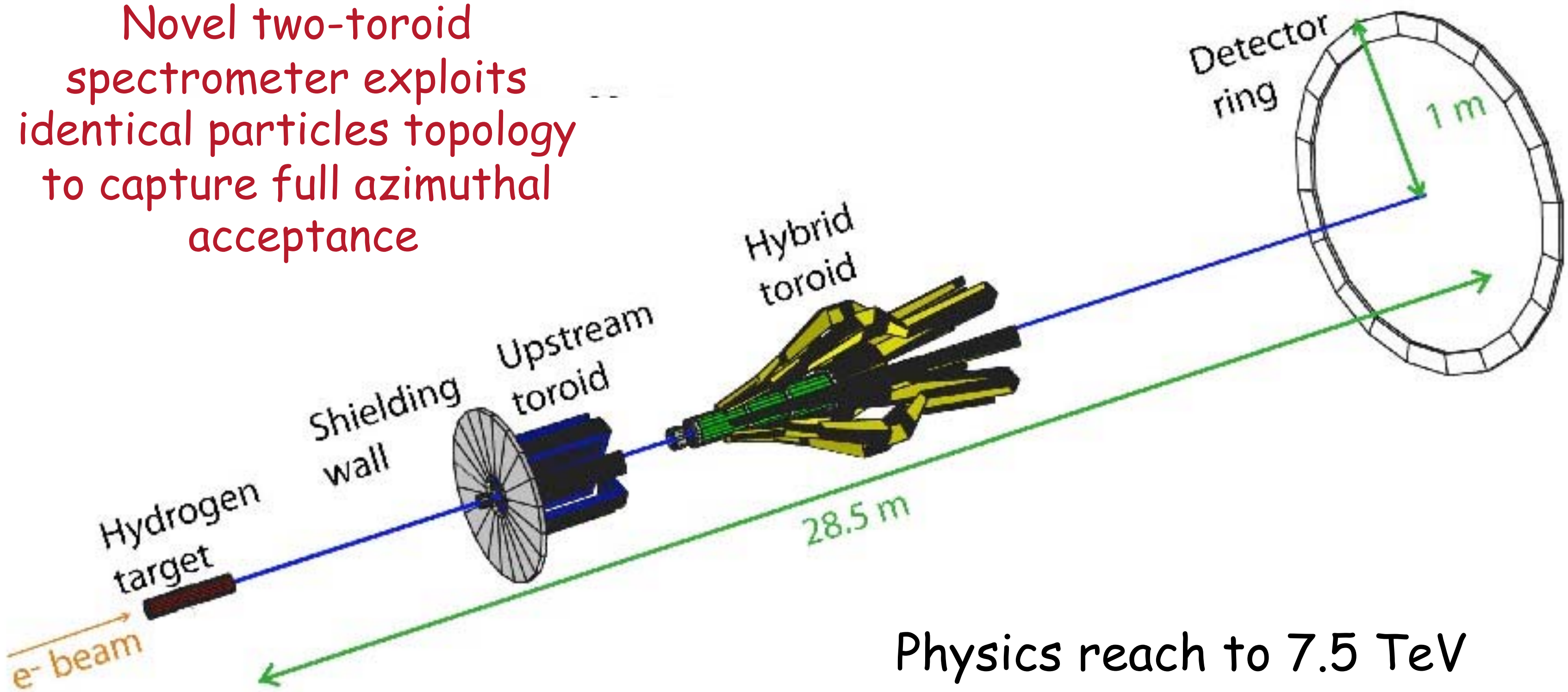
Goal: measure 36 ppb asymmetry with 0.7 ppb error

Would determine Q^e_{weak} to 2.3%

$\sin^2\theta_W$ to ±0.00026(stat) ±0.00013(syst)

competitive with most precise collider data at Z-pole

Novel two-toroid spectrometer exploits identical particles topology to capture full azimuthal acceptance



Physics reach to 7.5 TeV

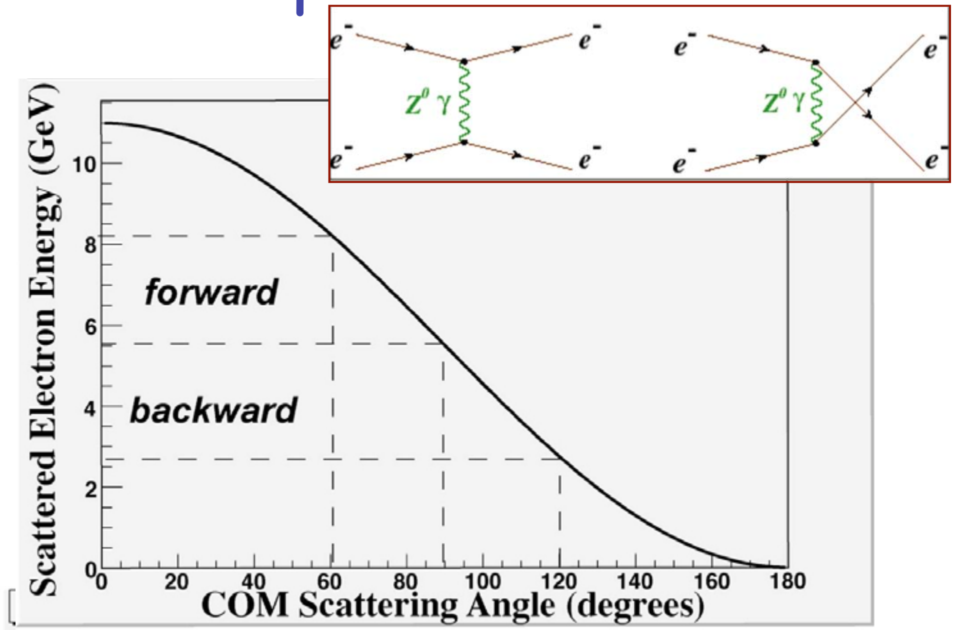
Moller: spectrometer concept

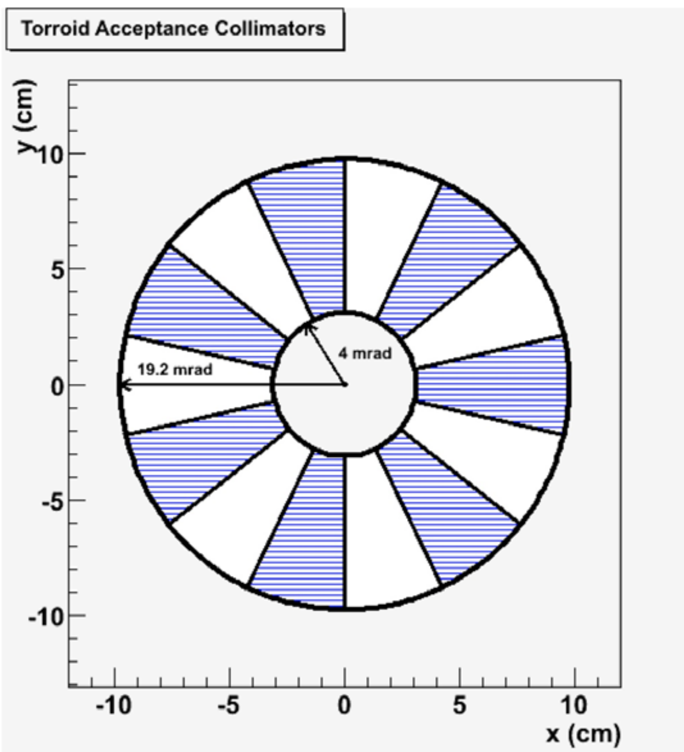
Identical particles: avoid double-counting, only take forward or backward in c-o-m.

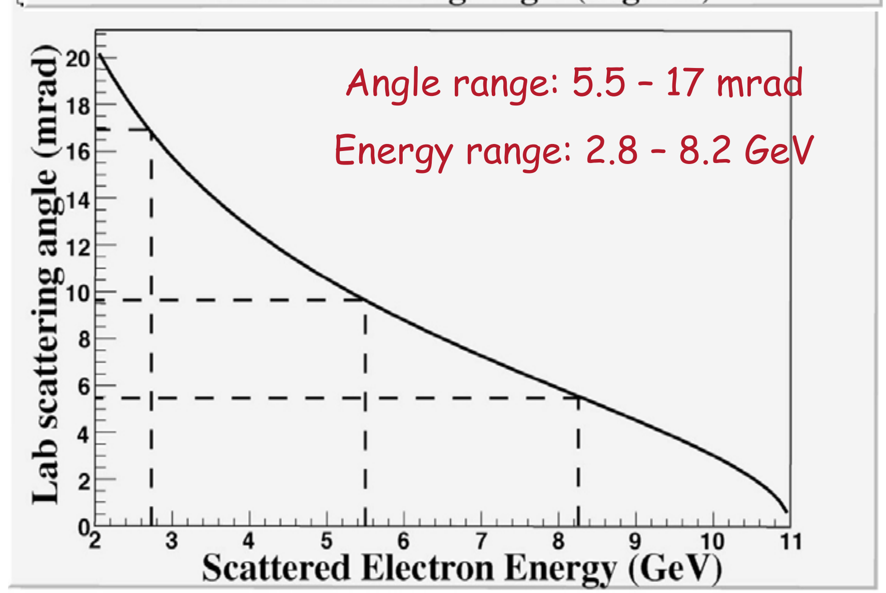
select backward θ_{CM}

Exploit to gain full azimuthal acceptance:
odd-sectored toroid

Lost $\theta_{CM} > 90^\circ$ electrons in one sector detected via partner ($\theta_{CM} < 90^\circ$) in opposing sector!





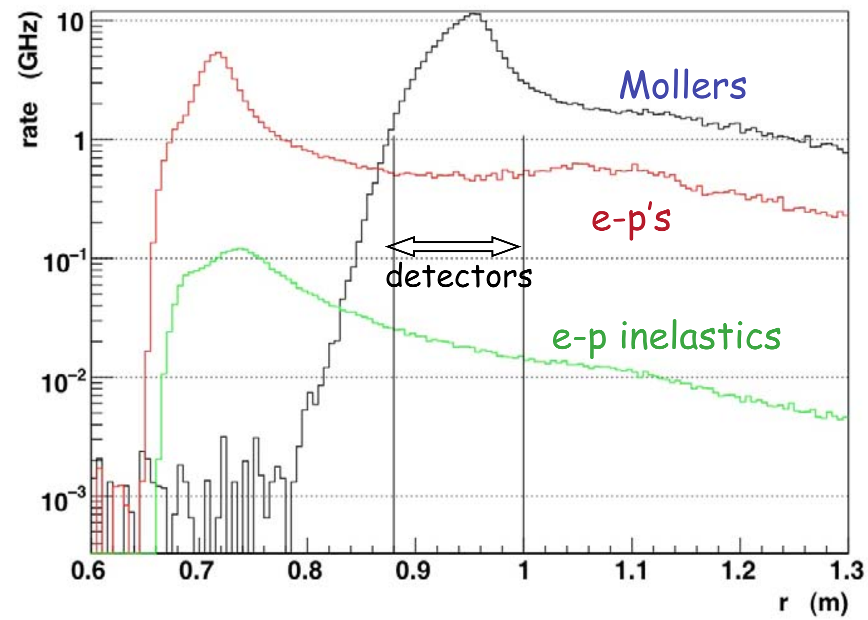


Moller: some details

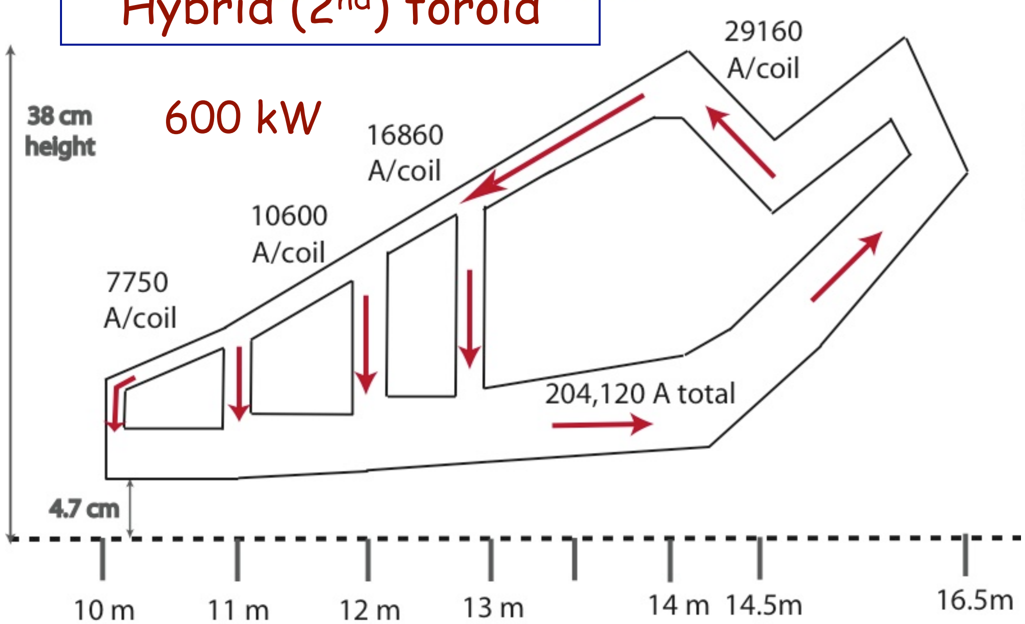
- 85 μA   150 cm lH2 target: 5 kW
- 150 GHz rate (integrating DAQ)
- 5040 hours

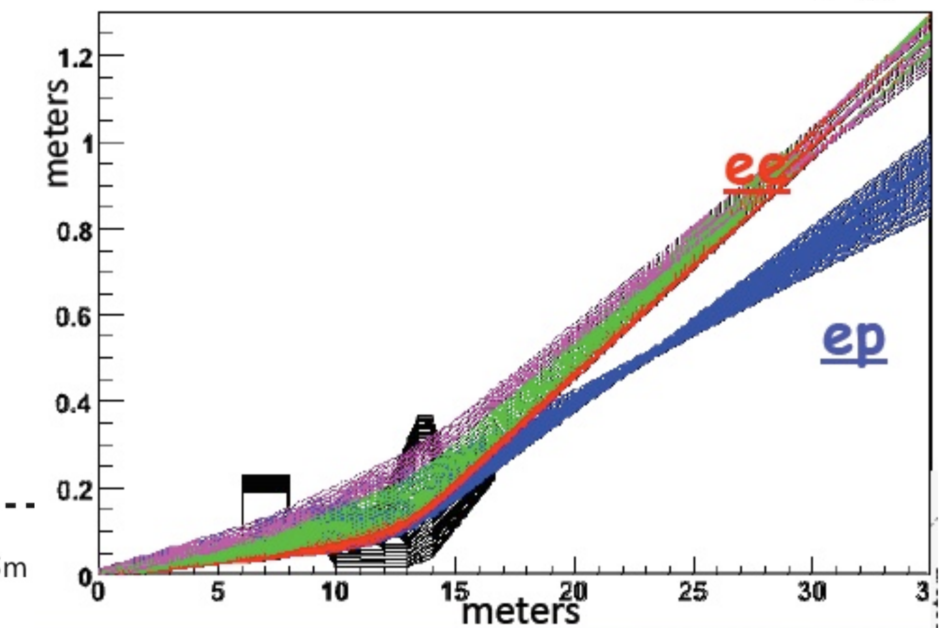
- azimuthal defocusing – full ϕ population at focal plane; complex hybrid toroid

- background discrimination: r, ϕ

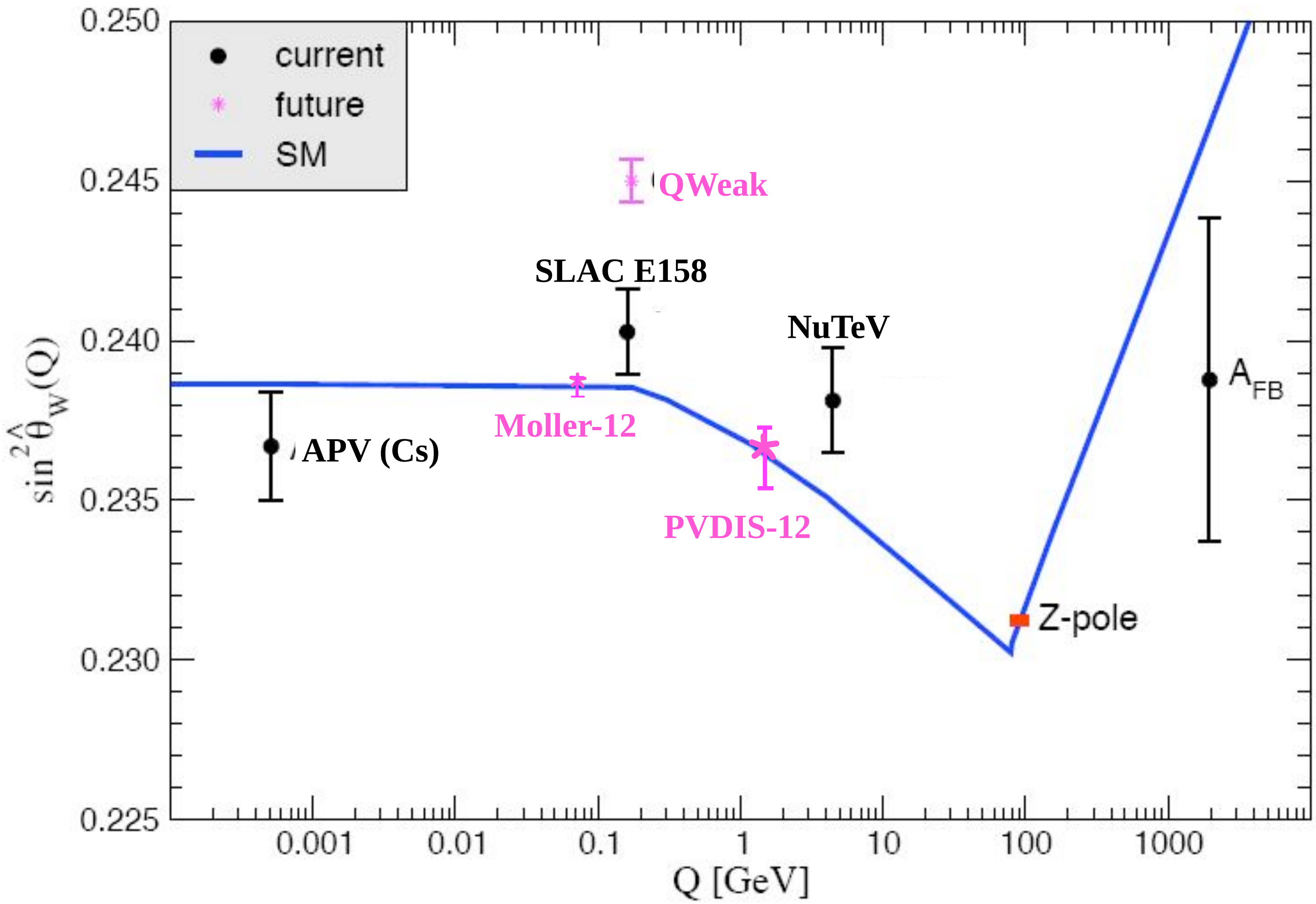


Hybrid (2nd) toroid



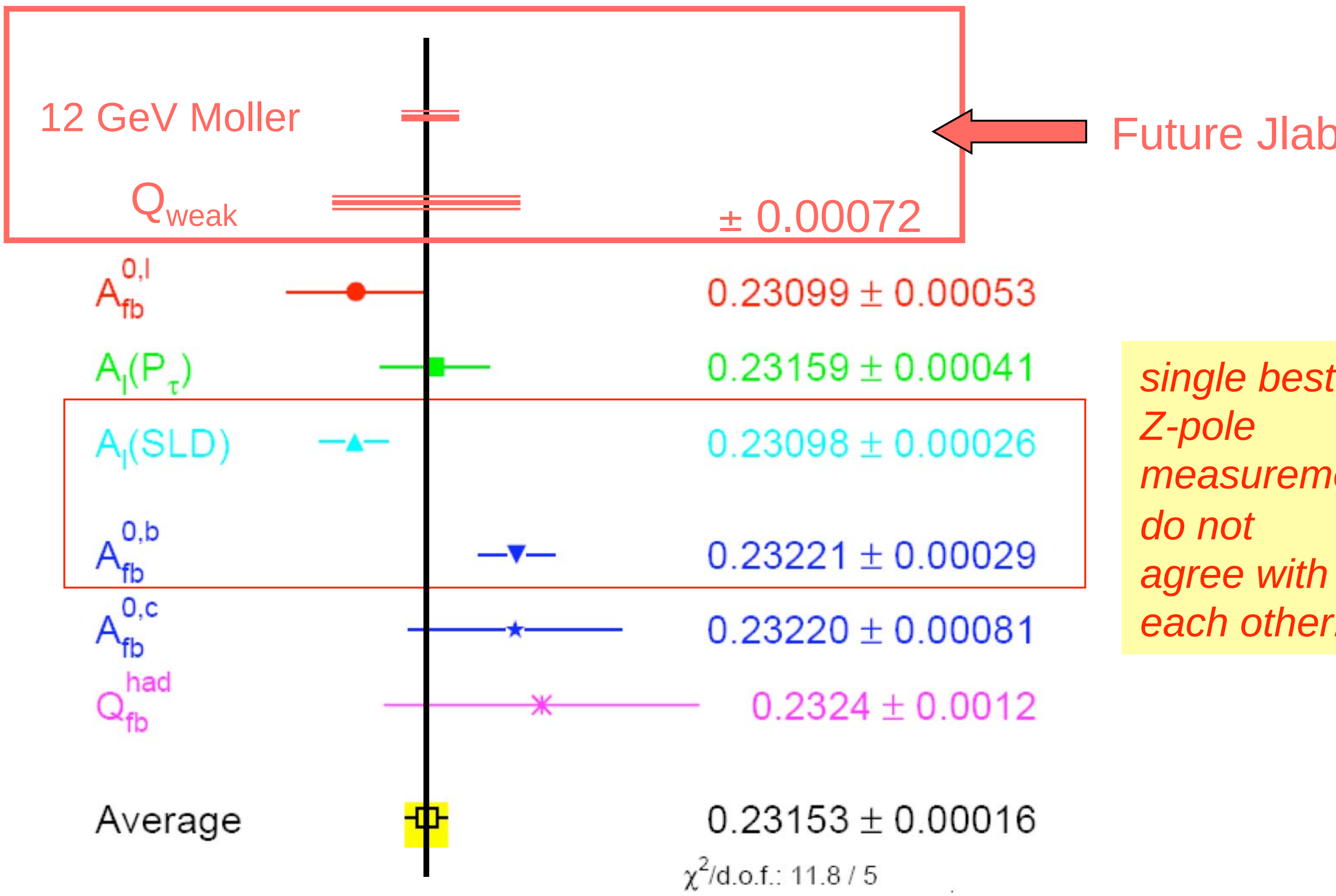


Running of $\sin^2\theta_W$



Moller-12: competitive with most precise collider data at Z-pole

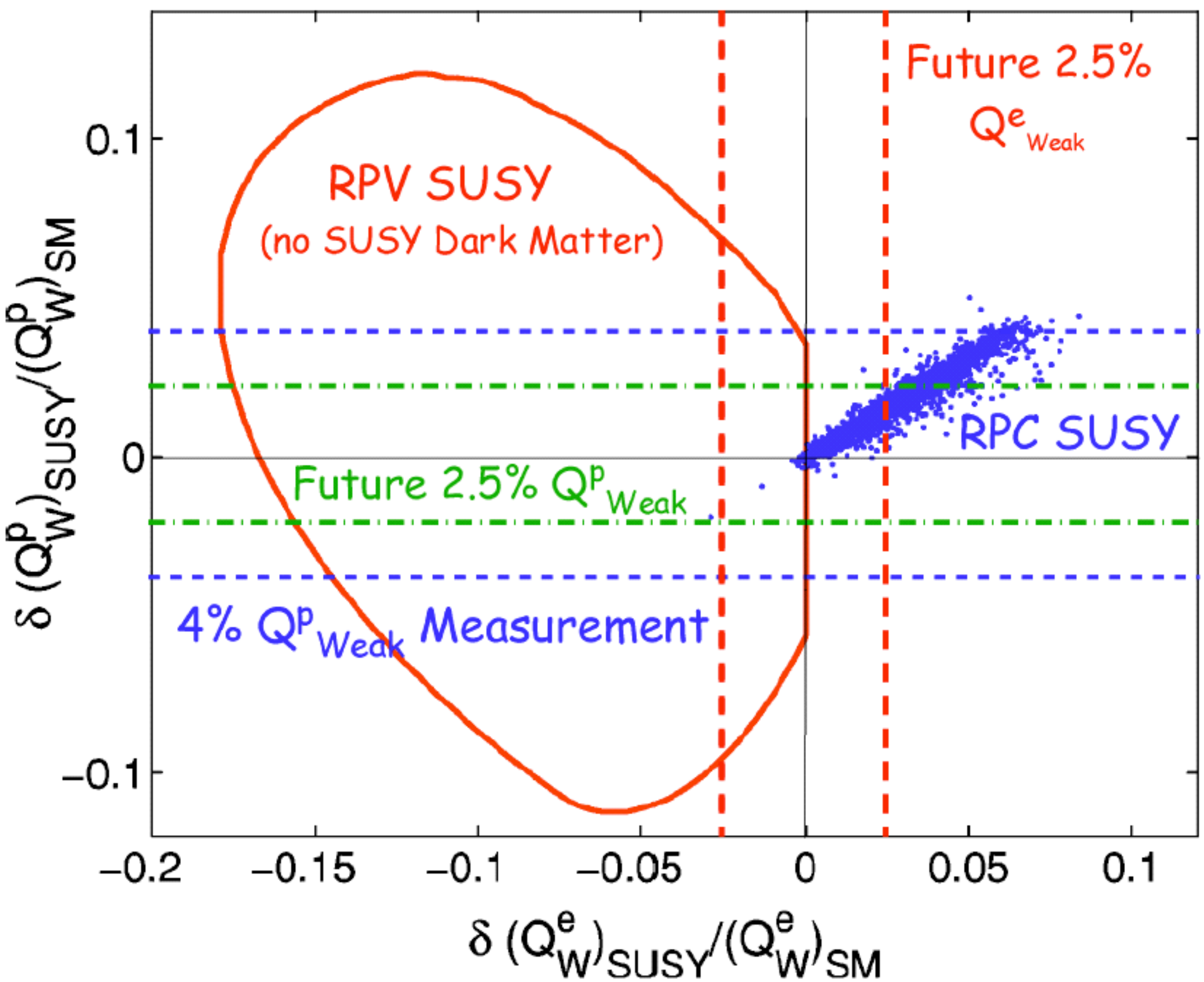
Comparison to Z-pole data for $\sin^2\theta_W$



single best Z-pole measurements do not agree with each other!

http://lepewwg.web.cern.ch/LEPEWWG

SUSY "phase space"



Conclusion

- Parity-violating electron scattering useful tool in arsenal of precision tests of Standard Model
- Already providing constraints on new physics
- Qweak experiment at JLab will extend reach in TeV scale for certain classes of new physics
- Program developing for major PV experiments for 12 GeV upgraded JLab

- Merci beaucoup de votre attention -