

# Measurement of Lepton-Lepton Electroweak Reaction MOLLER

## *Introduction*



## Agenda Overview & MOLLER Goals

**Krishna Kumar**

Stony Brook U.

**DOE Nuclear Physics MOLLER Science Review, UMass, Amherst, September 10, 2014**



# Outline

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- ◆ **Comments on the Agenda**
- ◆ **Introduction to Møller Scattering**
- ◆ **SLAC E158 Result**
- ◆ **Introduction to MOLLER**
  - ★ **Precision and Accuracy Goals**
  - ★ **The Collaboration**

# Thanks

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- ◆ **Thanks to the panel members for taking the time and agreeing to participate in this review**
- ◆ **Thanks to the DOE Office of Nuclear Physics for scheduling this review and providing the opportunity to present the physics case for MOLLER**
- ◆ **Thanks to Michael Ramsey-Musolf and the Amherst Center for Fundamental Interactions (ACFI) for hosting this review at UMass, Amherst**

# Talk Titles and Speakers

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- ◆ **Parity-Violating Møller Scattering: Global Context (45): Michael Ramsey-Musolf**
- ◆ **Weak Mixing Angle, Radiative Corrections and New Vector Bosons (45): Bill Marciano**
- ◆ **Experimental Context and Overview of Technique (45): Krishna Kumar**
- ◆ **Overview of MOLLER Subsystems (45): Mark Pitt**
- ◆ **Statistics, Systematics and Run Phases (30): Kent Paschke**
- ◆ **Impact on JLab Science Program (20): Cynthia Keppel**

# Flow of Talks

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## ◆ Morning Talks:

- ★ **M. Ramsey-Musolf:** Context for ultra-precise low  $Q^2$  measurements
- ★ **W. Marciano:** robust theoretical prediction and unique discovery reach of low  $Q^2$  weak neutral current measurements

## ◆ Afternoon Talks:

- ★ **K. Kumar:** Phenomenological perspective and experimental technique overview
- ★ **M. Pitt:** Description of Main MOLLER Subsystems
- ★ **K. Paschke:** Systematic Control and Progressive Run Phases
- ★ **C. Keppel:** The JLab Hall A Program Science Impact

# Charge Elements

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## ◆ Scientific Significance

★ Morning talks + first part of K.Kumar talk

## ◆ Impact on Advancement of Nuclear Physics

★ Morning talks + K.Kumar talk

## ◆ Research Effort Needed

★ W. Marciano talk (theory), K.Kumar and JLab talks (experiment)

## ◆ Feasibility and First Three Year Impact

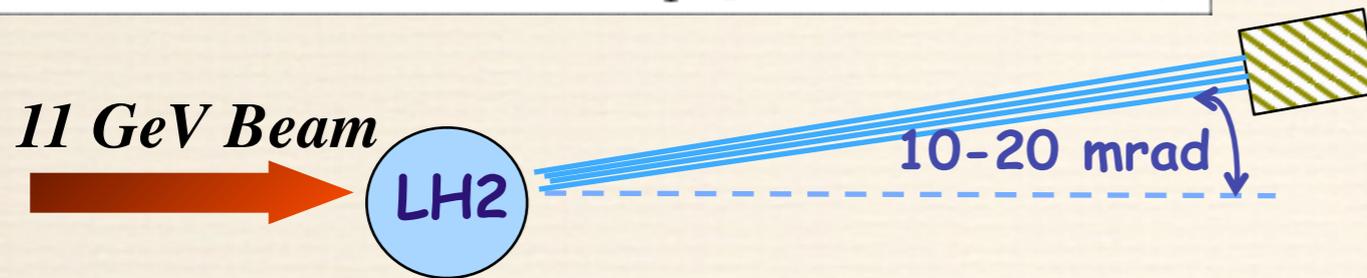
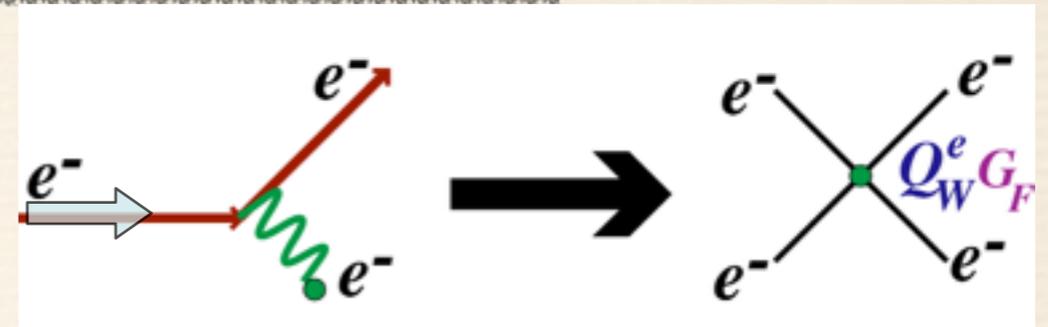
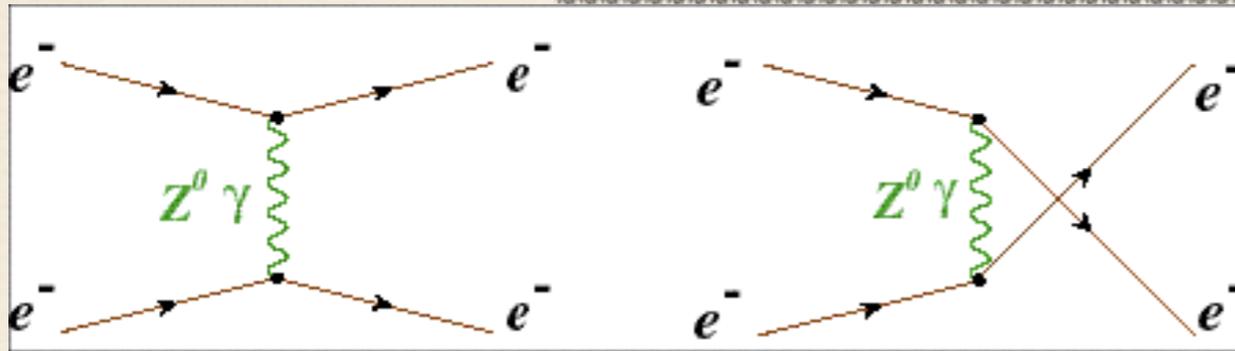
★ Afternoon talks, especially K. Paschke talk

## ◆ Impact of Implementation on JLab Program

★ Afternoon talk by C. Keppel

## Fixed Target Electron Scattering

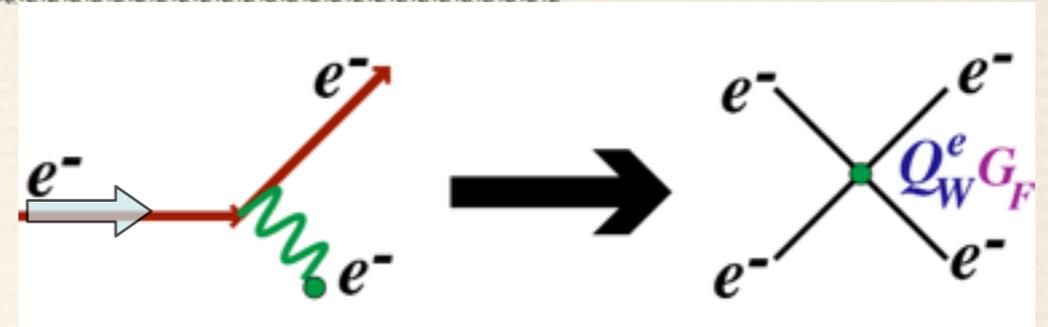
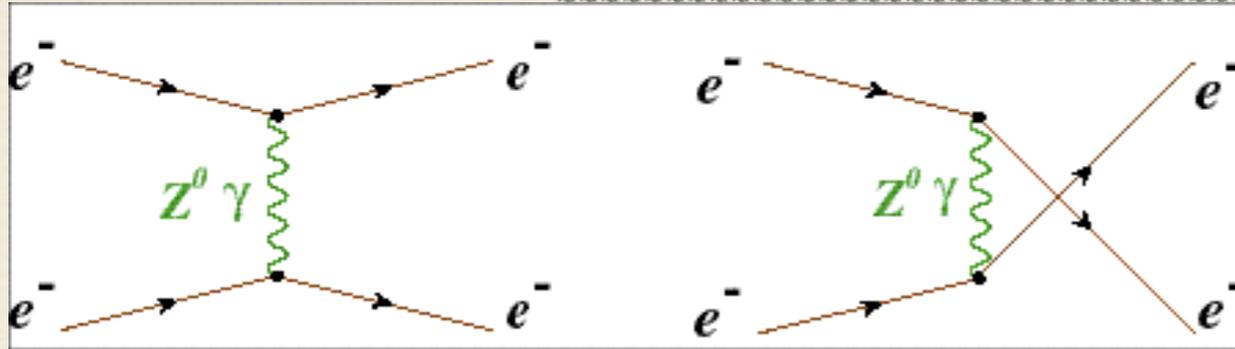
# $A_{PV}$ in Møller Scattering



$$A_{PV} = \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L}$$

# Fixed Target Electron Scattering

# $A_{PV}$ in Møller Scattering

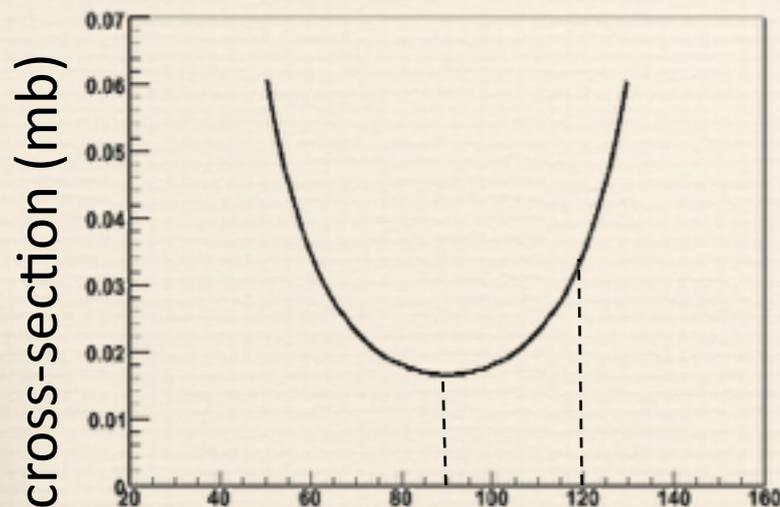


11 GeV Beam



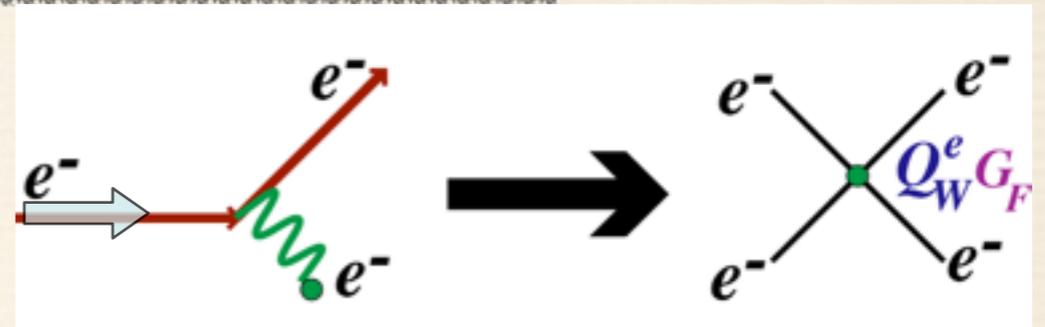
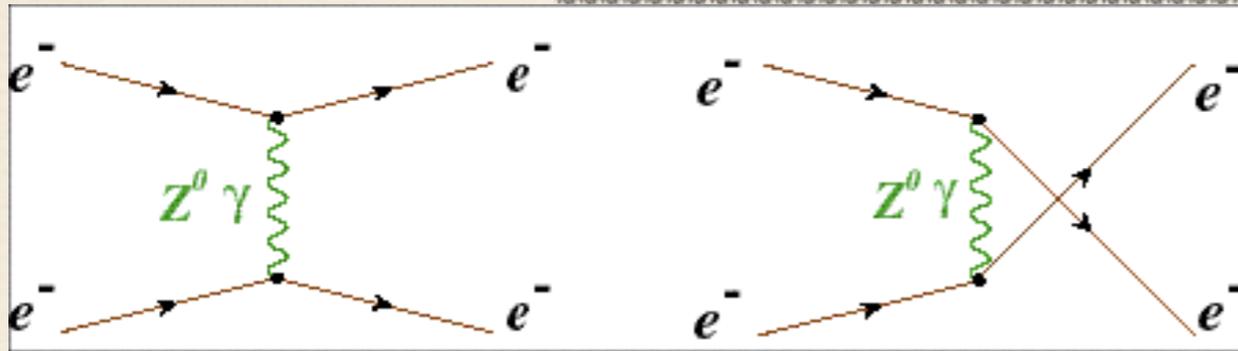
$$A_{PV} = \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha^2}{2mE} \frac{(3 + \cos^2 \Theta)^2}{\sin^4 \Theta}$$



# Fixed Target Electron Scattering

## $A_{PV}$ in Møller Scattering



11 GeV Beam

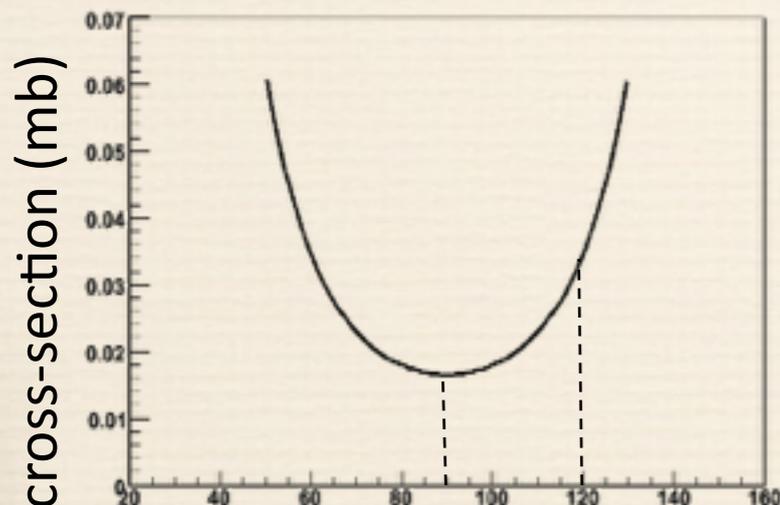


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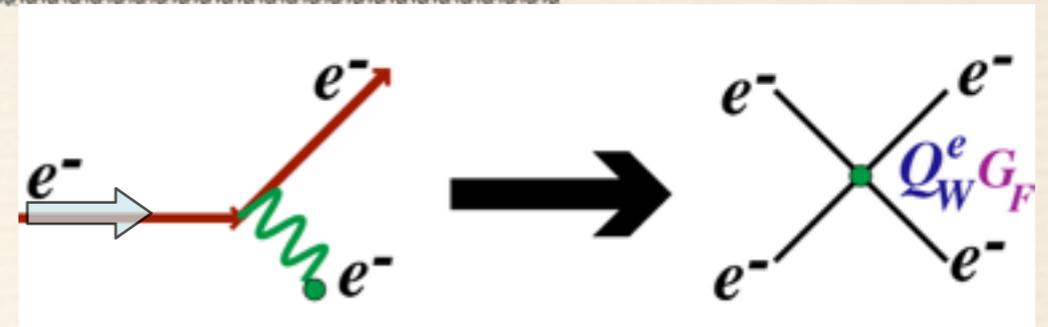
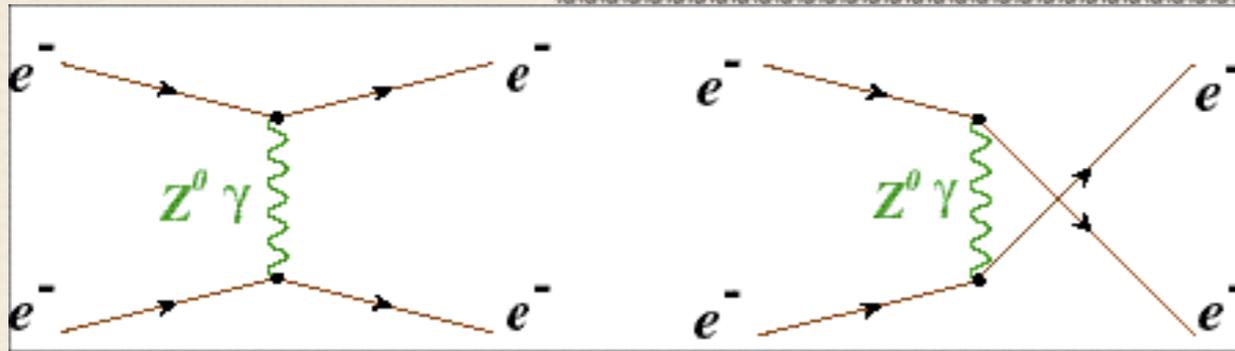
$$A_{PV} = -mE \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha} \frac{16 \sin^2 \Theta}{(3 + \cos^2 \Theta)^2} Q_W^e$$

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



# Fixed Target Electron Scattering

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$A_{PV}$  varies from roughly 68 to 45 ppb

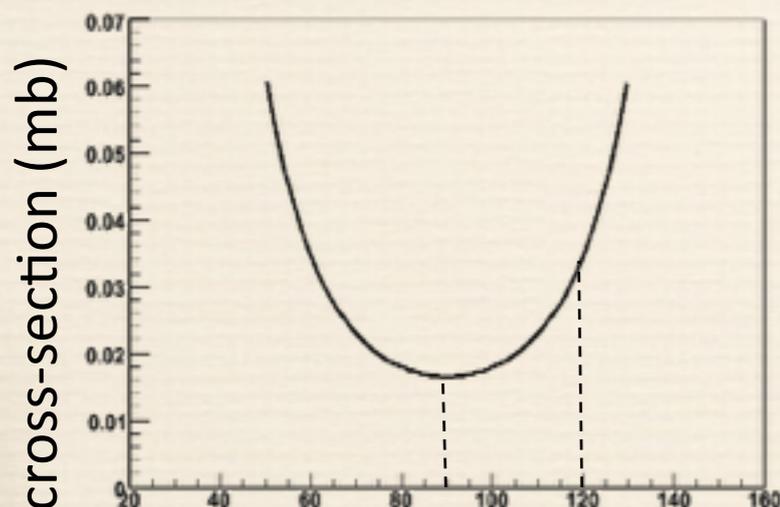
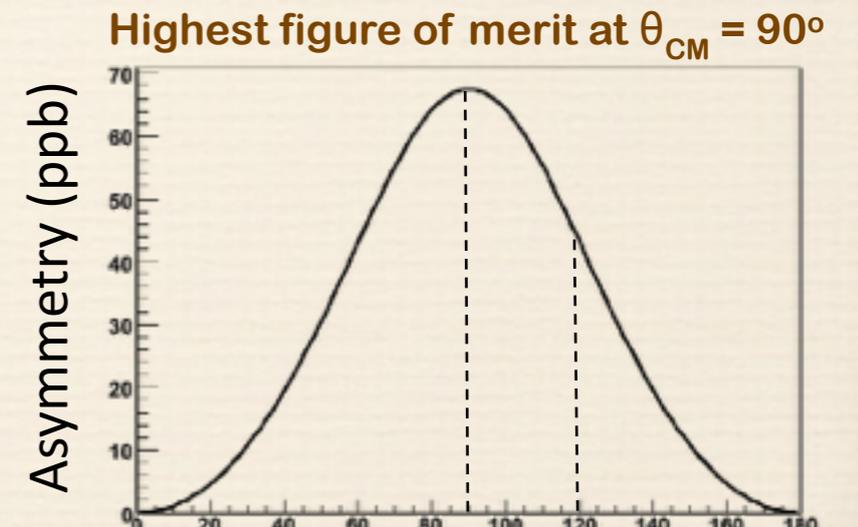


Figure of merit slowly decreases as COM scattering angle moves away from 90 degrees



Highest figure of merit at  $\theta_{CM} = 90^\circ$

## The Standard Model Prediction: Remarkably Well-Known

# Radiative Corrections

$$\begin{aligned} A_{PV} = & \frac{\rho G_F Q^2}{\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha} \frac{1-y}{1+y^4+(1-y)^4} \left\{ 1 - 4\kappa(0) \sin^2 \theta_W (m_Z)_{\overline{MS}} \right. \\ & + \frac{\alpha(m_Z)}{4\pi\hat{s}^2} - \frac{3\alpha(m_Z)}{32\pi\hat{s}^2\hat{c}^2} (1-4\hat{s}^2)[1+(1-4\hat{s}^2)^2] \\ & \left. + F_1(y, Q^2) + F_2(y, Q^2) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

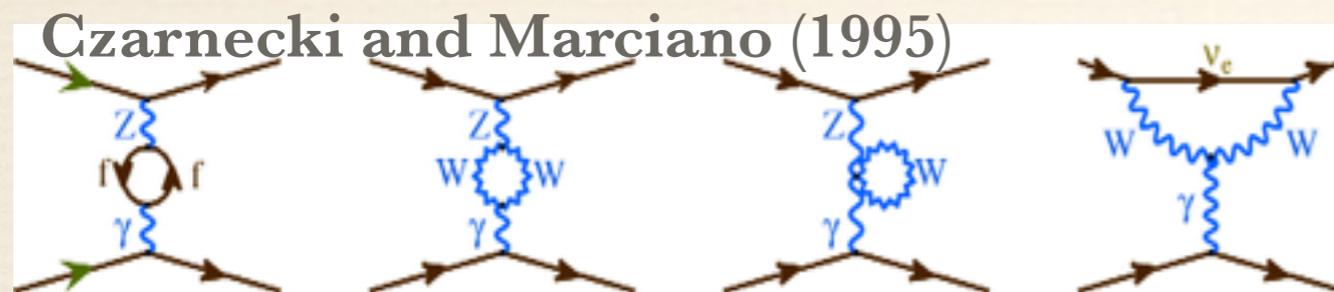
$$Q_W^e = 1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_W \sim 0.075 \implies 0.045$$

**The small size of the coupling, further reduced by radiative corrections, will be a recurring theme: it eases the pressure on “normalization” errors**

# The Standard Model Prediction: Remarkably Well-Known

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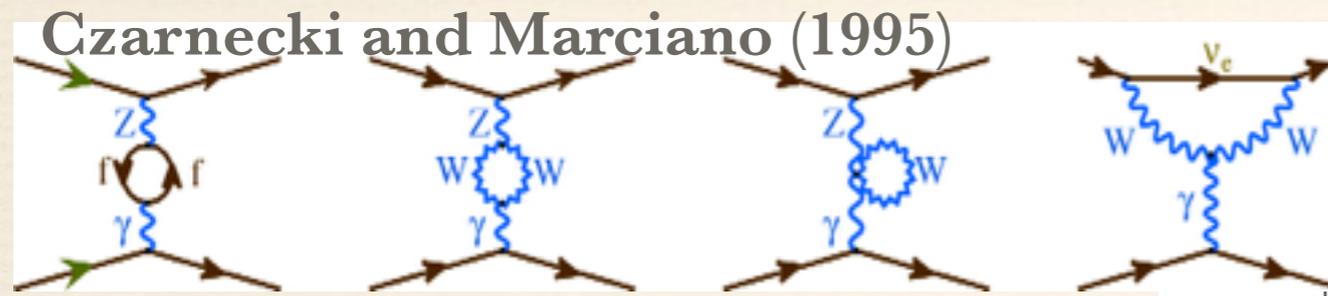
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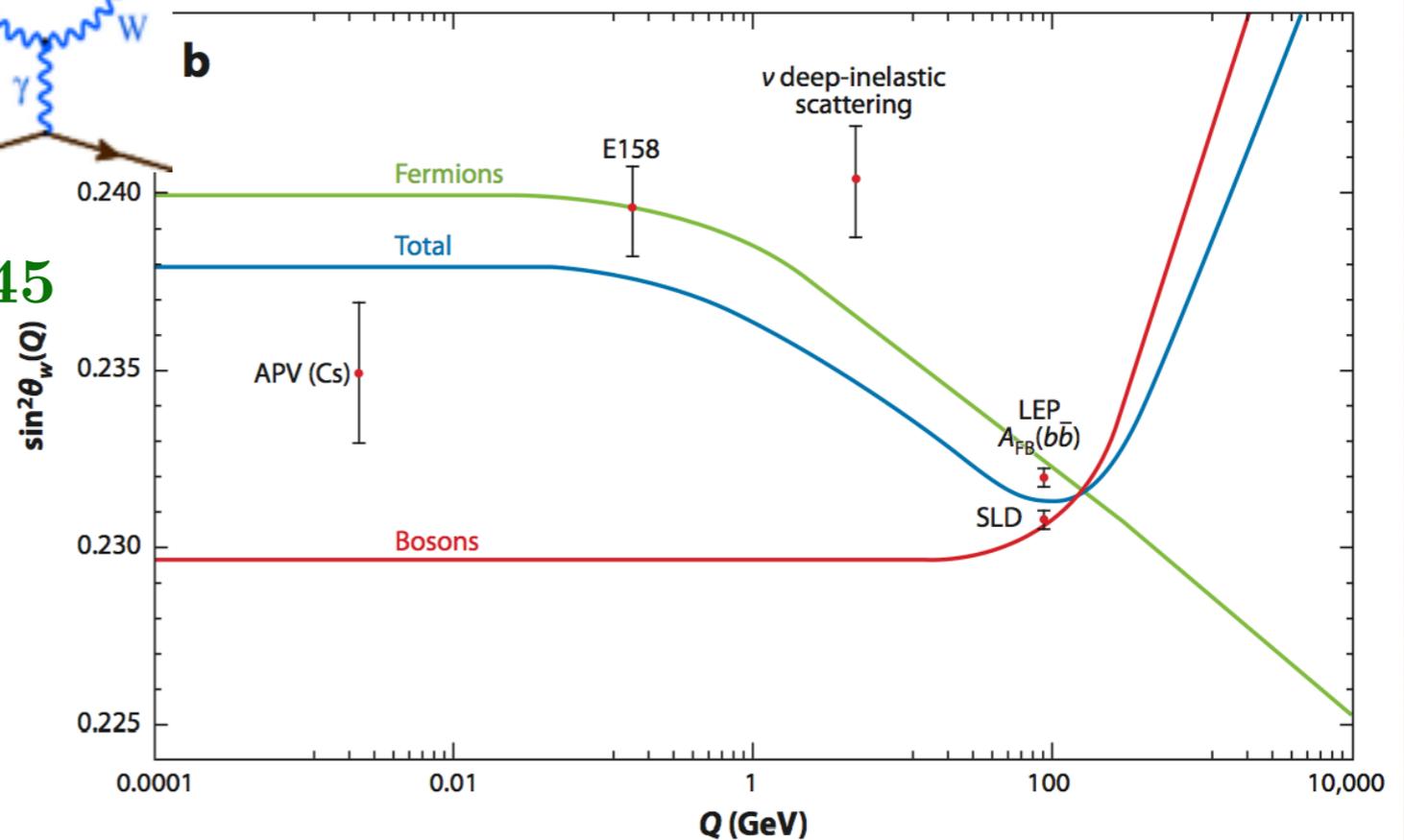
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 & \left. + F_1(y, Q^2) + F_2(y, Q^2) \right\} \quad \frac{\delta(Q_W)}{Q_W} \sim 10\% \implies \frac{\delta(\sin^2 \theta_W)}{\sin^2 \theta_W} \sim 0.5\%
 \end{aligned}$$



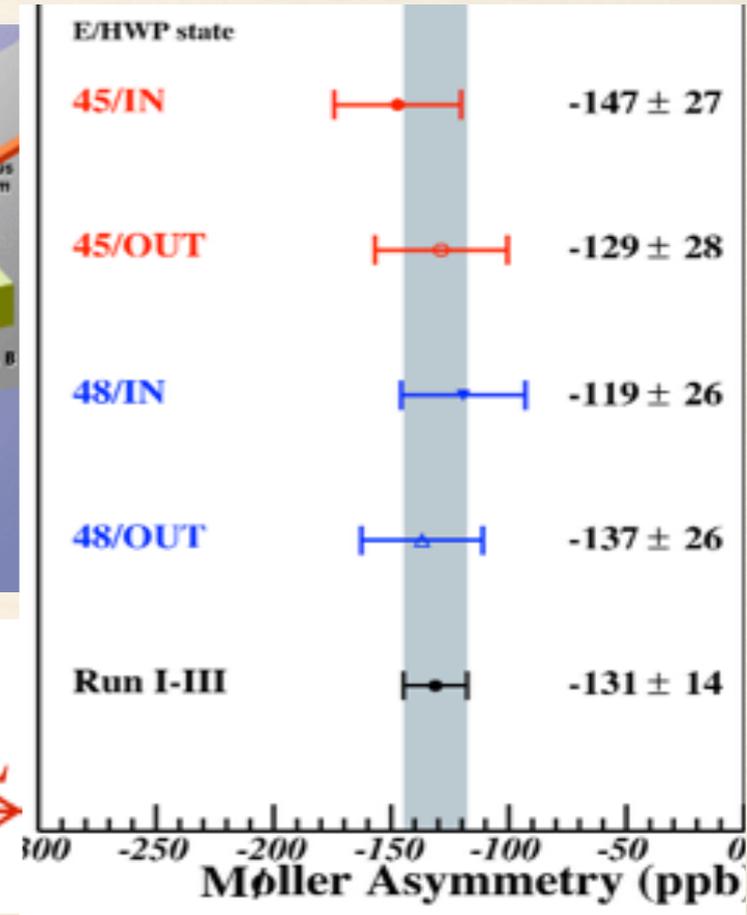
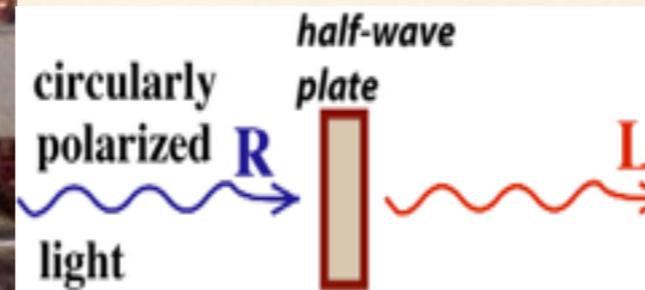
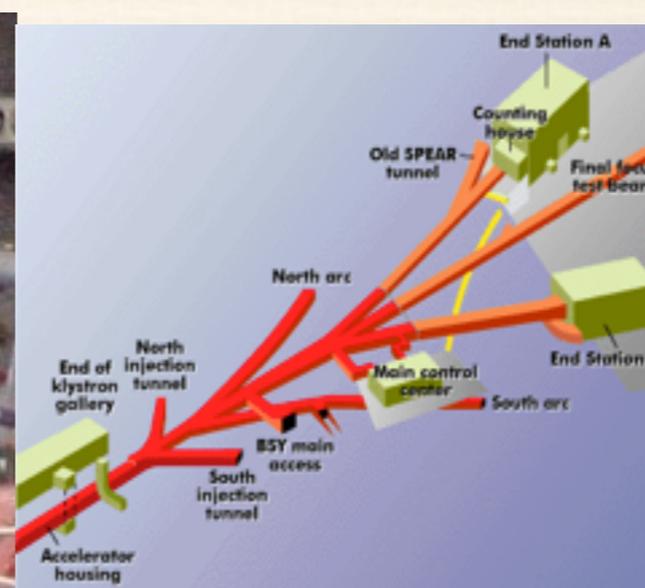
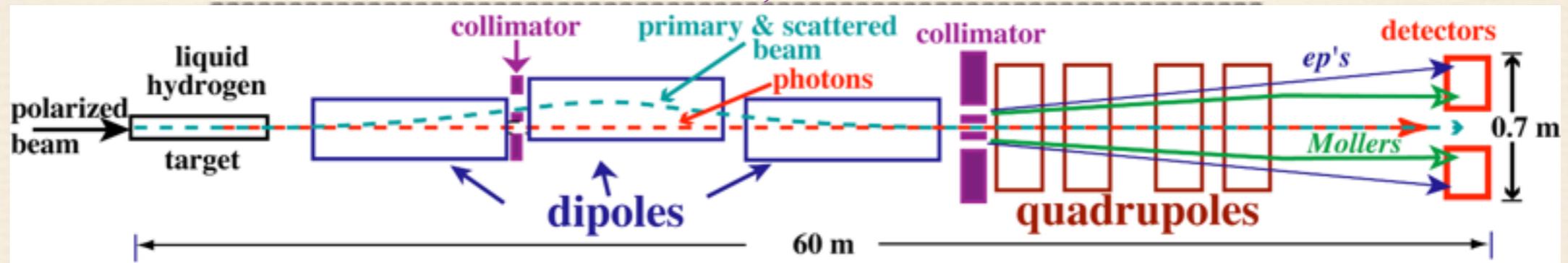
$$Q_W^e = 1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_W \sim 0.075 \implies 0.045$$

The small size of the coupling, further reduced by radiative corrections, will be a recurring theme: it eases the pressure on “normalization” errors



# Previous Result: SLAC E158

~ 10 ppb raw sensitivity at highest  $E_{beam}$ , ~ 0.5% error on weak mixing angle



$$A_{PV} = (-131 \pm 14 \pm 10) \times 10^{-9}$$

Phys. Rev. Lett. **95** 081601 (2005)

# E158 Physics Implications

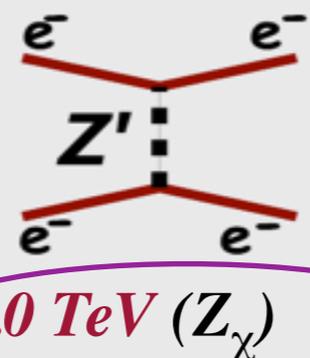
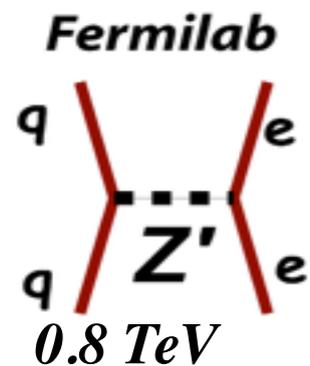
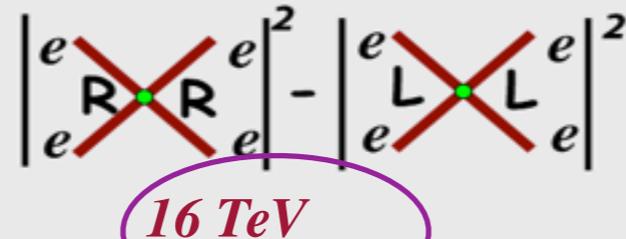
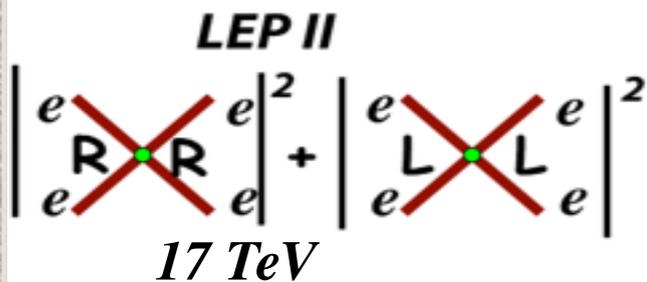
## 2003

Unique discovery space probed: Complementary to Colliders

Limits on "New" Physics

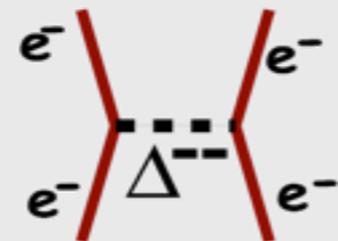
95% C.L.

**E158**



doubly charged scalar exchange

0.01  $\cdot G_F$



$$A_{PV} = (-131 \pm 14 \pm 10) \times 10^{-9}$$

Tree-level prediction:  $\sim -270$  ppb

# E158 Physics Implications

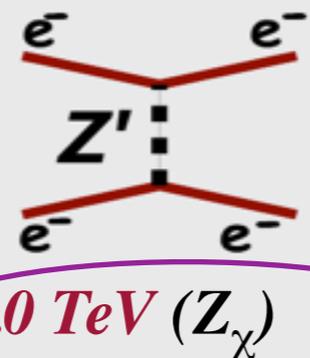
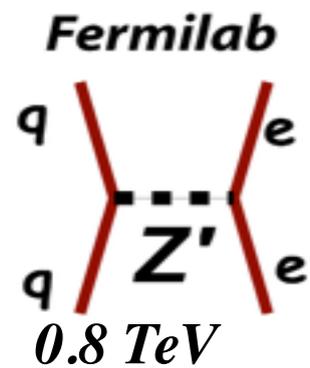
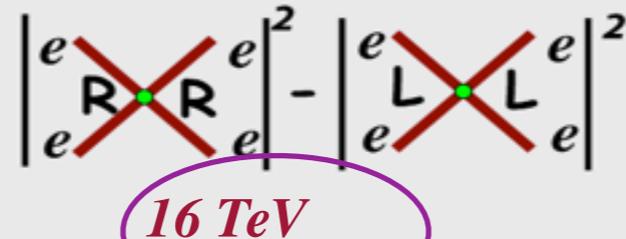
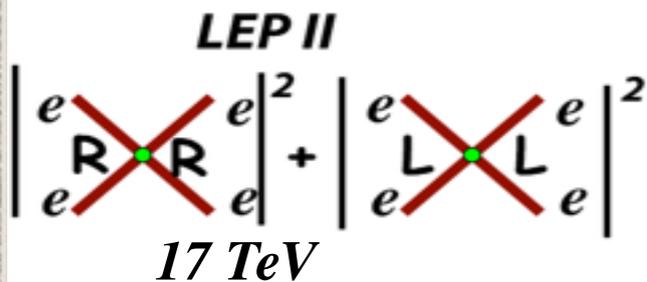
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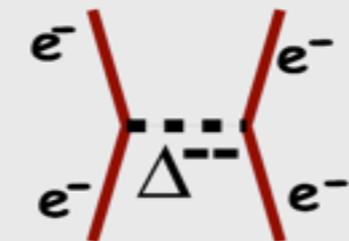
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SM with all corrections: -154 ppb

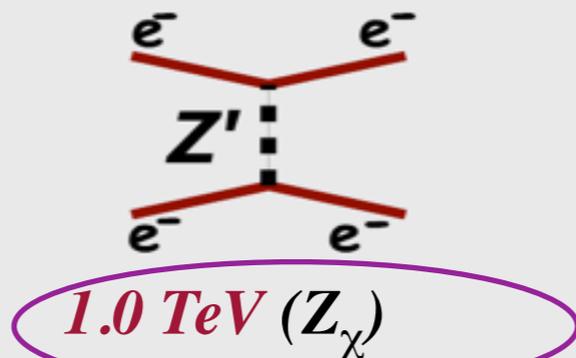
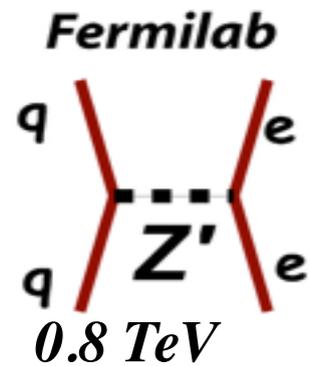
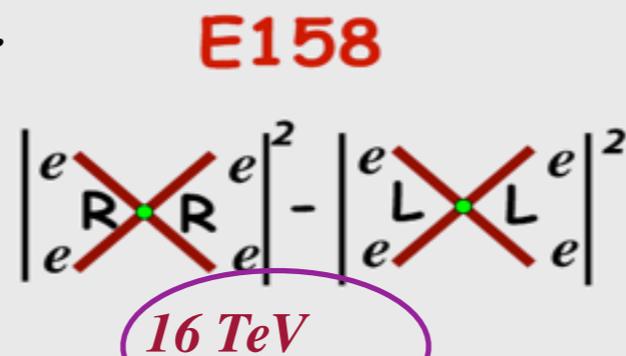
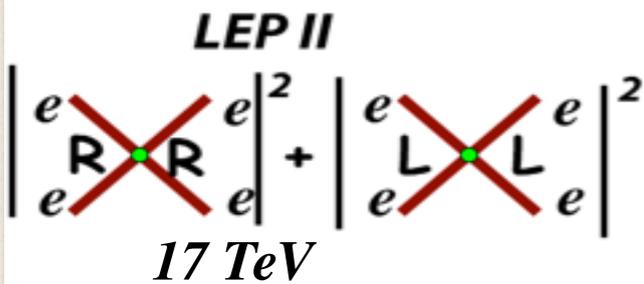
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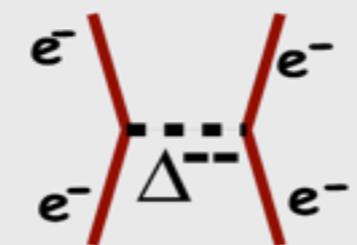
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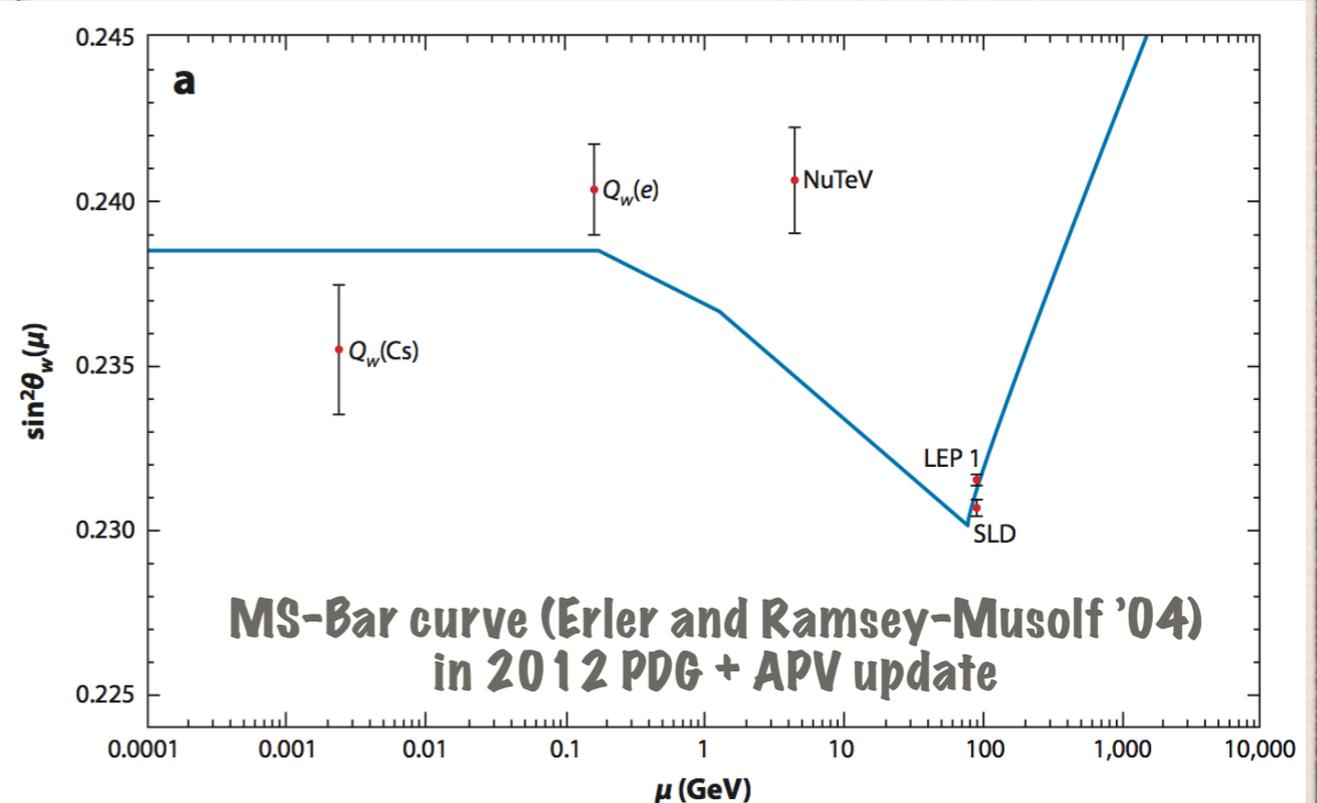
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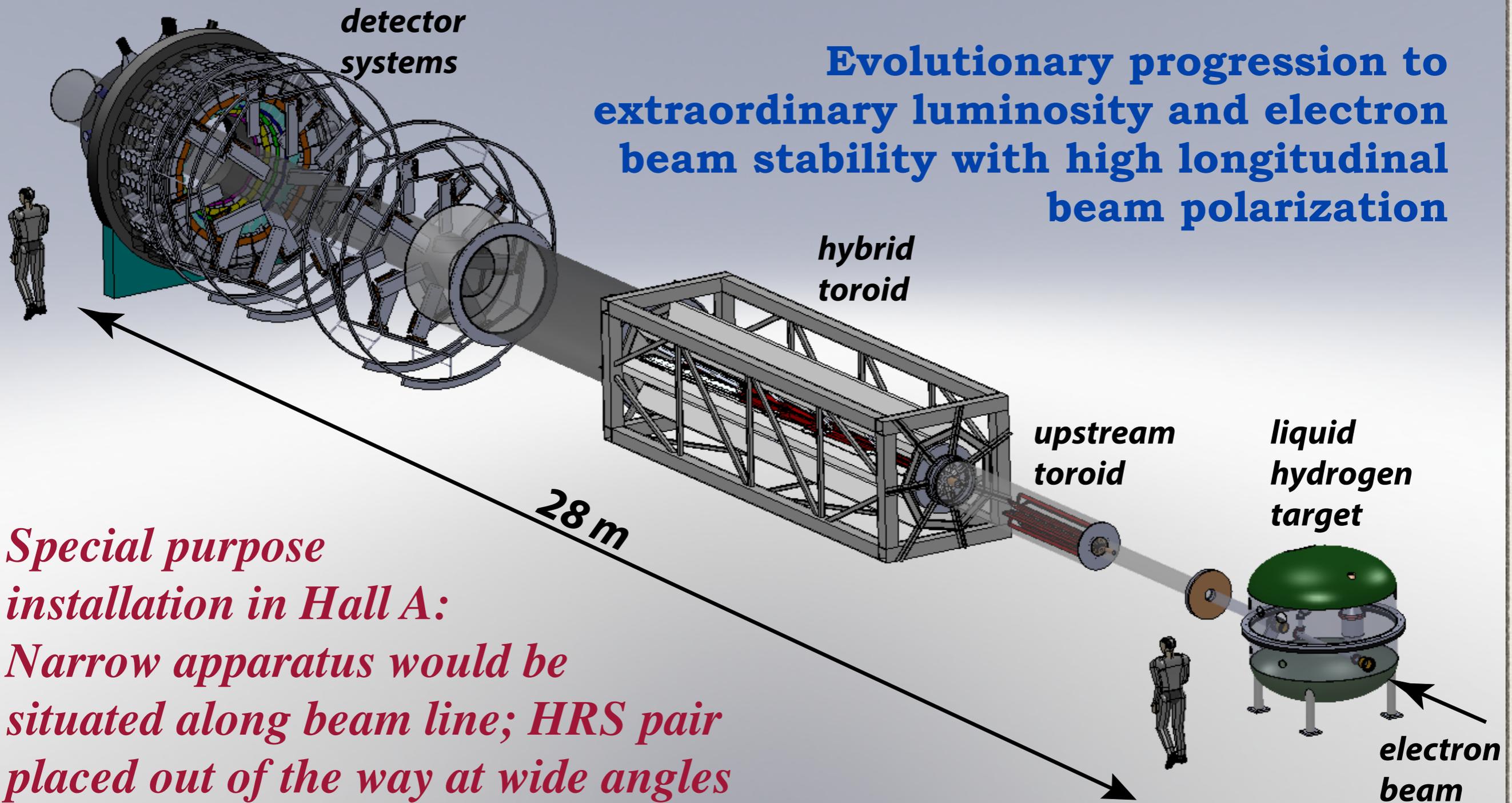
*An ultra-precise measurement of the weak mixing angle using Møller scattering*

**11 GeV Møller scattering**

# **MOLLER at JLab**

**Measurement Of Lepton Lepton Electroweak Reaction**

**Unique opportunity leveraging the 12 GeV Upgrade investment**



*Special purpose installation in Hall A:  
Narrow apparatus would be situated along beam line; HRS pair placed out of the way at wide angles*

# Projected Uncertainty

$$A_{PV} = 35 \text{ ppb}$$

$$\text{Luminosity: } 3 \times 10^{39} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$$

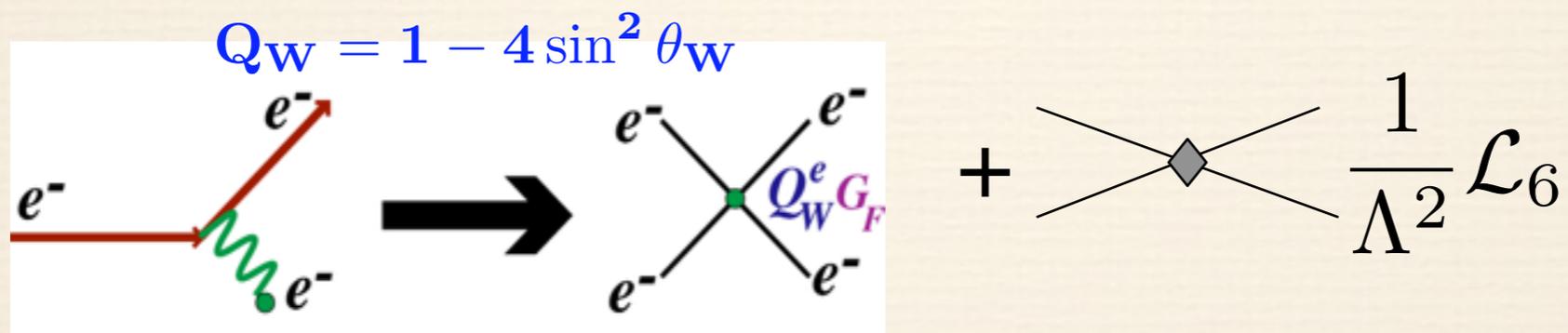
$$75 \mu\text{A}$$

$$80\% \text{ polarized}$$

$$\delta(A_{PV}) = 0.73 \text{ parts per billion}$$

$$\delta(Q^e_W) = \pm 2.1 \% \text{ (stat.)} \pm 1.1 \% \text{ (syst.)}$$

$$\delta(\sin^2 \theta_W) = \pm 0.00024 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.00013 \text{ (syst.)} \longrightarrow \sim 0.1\%$$



$$\mathcal{L}_{e_1 e_2} = \sum_{i,j=L,R} \frac{g_{ij}^2}{2\Lambda^2} \bar{e}_i \gamma_\mu e_i \bar{e}_j \gamma^\mu e_j \longrightarrow \frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{|g_{RR}^2 - g_{LL}^2|}} = 7.5 \text{ TeV}$$

# MOLLER Collaboration

*~120 Collaborators, 30 institutions, 6 countries*

**Expertise from several generations of successful parity experiments**

**Spokesperson: K. Kumar, Stony Brook U.**

**Executive Board Chair and Deputy Spokesperson: M. Pitt, Virginia Tech**

## *Other Executive Board Members*

**Dave Armstrong (William and Mary)  
Javier Gomez (JLab)  
Cynthia Keppel (JLab)  
Frank Maas (U. Mainz)  
Juliette Mammei (U. Manitoba)  
Kent Paschke (U. Virginia)  
Paul Souder (Syracuse U.)**

## *MOLLER Subsystem Leaders*

**Polarized Source: G. Cates (U. Virginia)  
Beam Instrumentation: M. Pitt (Virginia Tech)  
Hydrogen Target: S. Covrig (JLab)  
Spectrometer: J. Mammei (Manitoba)  
Integrating Detectors: M. Gericke (Manitoba)  
Tracking Detectors, D. Armstrong (William and Mary)  
Polarimetry: K. Paschke (U. Virginia)  
Electronics/DAQ: R. Michaels (JLab) and P. King (Ohio)  
Simulations: S. Riordan (UMass) and D. McNulty (Idaho State)**

*If/when MOLLER is ready to move forward as a funded project,  
the governance structure will be appropriately expanded.*

# Collaborators Present at Review

- ◆ **D. Armstrong (College of William and Mary)**
- ◆ **G. Cates (U. Virginia)**
- ◆ **M. Gericke (U. Manitoba)**
- ◆ **E. Ihloff (MIT)**
- ◆ **K. Kumar (Stony Brook)**
- ◆ **K. Paschke (U. Virginia)**
- ◆ **M. Pitt (Virginia Tech)**
- ◆ **S. Riordan (UMass)**
- ◆ **P. Souder (Syracuse U.)**