Nucleon Form Factors

Bogdan Wojtsekhowski

Jefferson Lab

Proton and Neutron FFs in
space-like domain
(focus on new development)

EINN-2007

Milos

September 12-15, 2007

Outline

- Introduction - EM FFs,
  - » New parameterizations
- New experimental results -
  - » low Q^2
  - » high Q^2
- Theory links observations and ideas -
  - » Charge density
  - » GPDs fit from FFs
- Forthcoming experiments - GEP-III, …, 12 GeV

- Summary

Reviews and Analysis

Reviews

Ch. Hyde-Wright and C. de Jager, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part.Sci. 54, 217 (2004)
H. Gao, Int. J. Mod. Phys A20, 1595 (2005)
Ch. Perdrisat, V. Punjabi, and M. Vanderhaeghen, hep-ph/06012014
J. Arrington, C.D. Roberts, and J.M. Zanotti, nucl-th/0611050

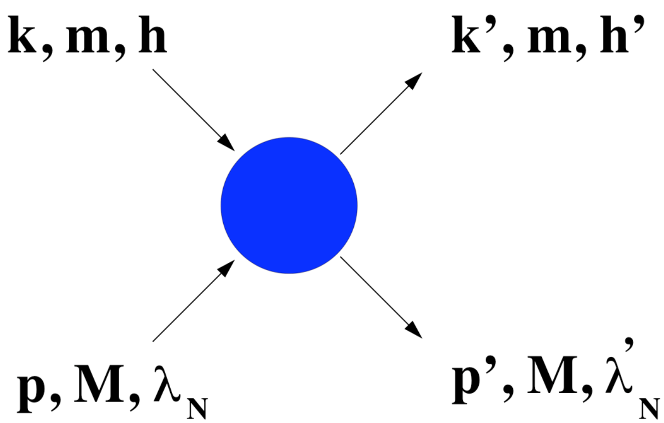
Parameterizations

P. Bosted, PRC 64, 409 (1995) - Fit of pre-JLab data
E. Brush et al. PRC 65, 051001(R) 2002 - Fit with JLab GEP/GMP
J.J. Kelly, PRC 66, 065203 (2002) - Breit frame densities
BABB, arXiv:hep-ex 0708.1946 - Fit with local duality constraints
J. Arrington, W.Melnitchouk, J.A.Tjon, nucl-ex/0707.1861 - 2-gamma

GPD

M.Diehl et al., Eur.Phys.J. C39 (2005) 1-39, GPDs from FFs data
M.Guidal et al., PRD 72, 054013 (2005) , FFs from GPDs

Lepton-Nucleon scattering



$$l(k,h) + N(p,\lambda_N) \to l(k',h') + N(p'\lambda'_N)$$

h, h', λ_N, and λ'_N are helicities

$$P = \frac{p+p'}{2},\ K = \frac{k+k'}{2},\ q = k - k' = p' - p$$

$$s = (p+k)^2,\ t = q^2 = -Q^2,\ u = (p-k')^2$$

$$T^{h',h}_{\lambda'_N,\lambda_N} \equiv \langle k', h'; p', \lambda'_N |\, T\, | k, h; p, \lambda_N \rangle$$

Total 16 amplitudes.
Parity invariance $\longrightarrow$ number of independent helicity amplitudes from 16 to 8.
Time reversal invariance $\longrightarrow$ to 6.
When neglect the lepton mass $\longrightarrow$ to 3.

Three complex amplitudes

$$T^{+,+}_{+,+}\ ;\quad T^{+,+}_{-,-}\ ;\quad T^{+,+}_{-,+} = T^{+,+}_{+,-}$$

which are functions of $(s-u)$ and t.

Electro-Magnetic Form Factors

One-photon approximation, α_{em} = 1/137, hadron current

$$\mathcal{J}^{\mu}_{hadronic} = ie\overline{N}(p')\left[\gamma^{\mu}F_1(Q^2) + \frac{i\sigma^{\mu\nu}q_{\nu}}{2M}F_2(Q^2)\right]N(p)$$

Rosenbluth (1950)

Full expression for M has three complex functions, F_1, F_2, F_3

Guichon & Vanderhaeghen

$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{4\pi\alpha}{Q^2}\bar{u}'\gamma_{\mu}u \cdot \bar{N}'\left(\tilde{F}_1\gamma^{\mu} - \tilde{F}_2[\gamma^{\mu},\gamma^{\nu}]\frac{q_{\nu}}{4M} + \tilde{F}_3 K_{\nu}\gamma^{\nu}\frac{P^{\mu}}{M^2}\right)N$$

Afanasev et al.

Blunden et al.

$$\tilde{G}_M = \tilde{F}_1 + \tilde{F}_2 \qquad \tilde{G}_E = \tilde{F}_1 - \tau\tilde{F}_2$$

$\tilde{F}_i$ are functions of $(s-u)$ and t

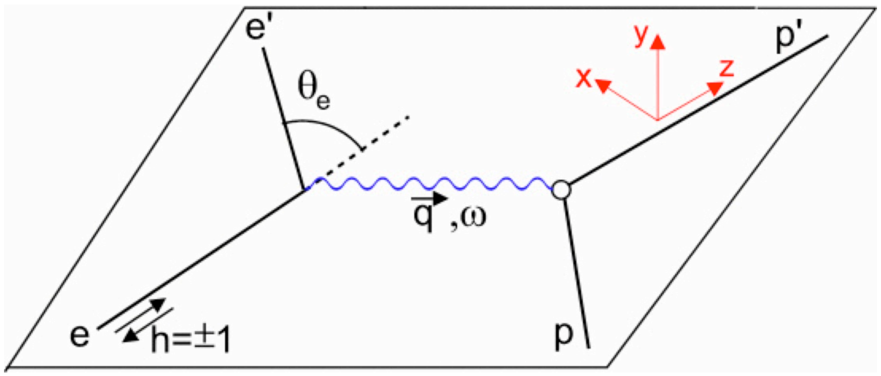
$$d\sigma = d\sigma_{NS}\left\{\varepsilon(\tilde{G}_E + \frac{s-u}{4M^2}\tilde{F}_3)^2 + \tau(\tilde{G}_M + \varepsilon\frac{s-u}{4M^2}\tilde{F}_3)^2\right\}$$

old $G_{E,M}$ are real functions of $t=-Q^2$

$$\sigma_R = \varepsilon G_E^2 + \tau G_M^2 +$$
$$+2\tau G_M \mathcal{R}e\left(\delta\tilde{G}_M + \varepsilon\frac{s-u}{M^2}\tilde{F}_3\right) + 2\varepsilon G_E \mathcal{R}e\left(\delta\tilde{G}_E + \frac{s-u}{M^2}\tilde{F}_3\right)$$

Extra terms contribute less than few % to σ_R

Double Polarized Observables



$$N(\vec{e}, e'\vec{N})$$

Akhiezer et al., (1958)
Arnold et al., (1981)
Guichon & Vanderhaeghen (2003)

$$P_x = -2\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)}G_E^p G_M^p \tan\frac{\theta_{e'}}{2}/I_0$$

$$P_z = \frac{E_e+E_{e'}}{M_p}\sqrt{\tau(\tau+1)}(G_M^p)^2\tan^2\frac{\theta_{e'}}{2}/I_0$$

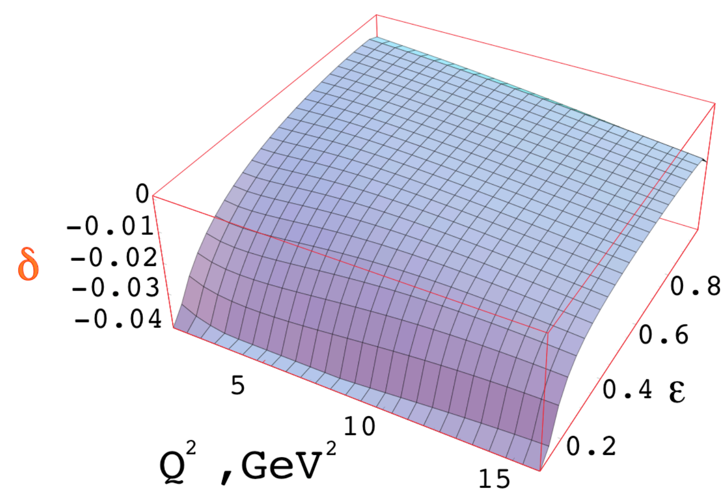
$$I_0 \propto \epsilon(G_E^p)^2 + \tau(G_M^p)^2$$

$$\frac{G_E^p}{G_M^p}|_{1-\gamma} = -\frac{P_x}{P_z}\frac{E_e+E_{e'}}{2M_p}\tan(\theta_e/2)$$

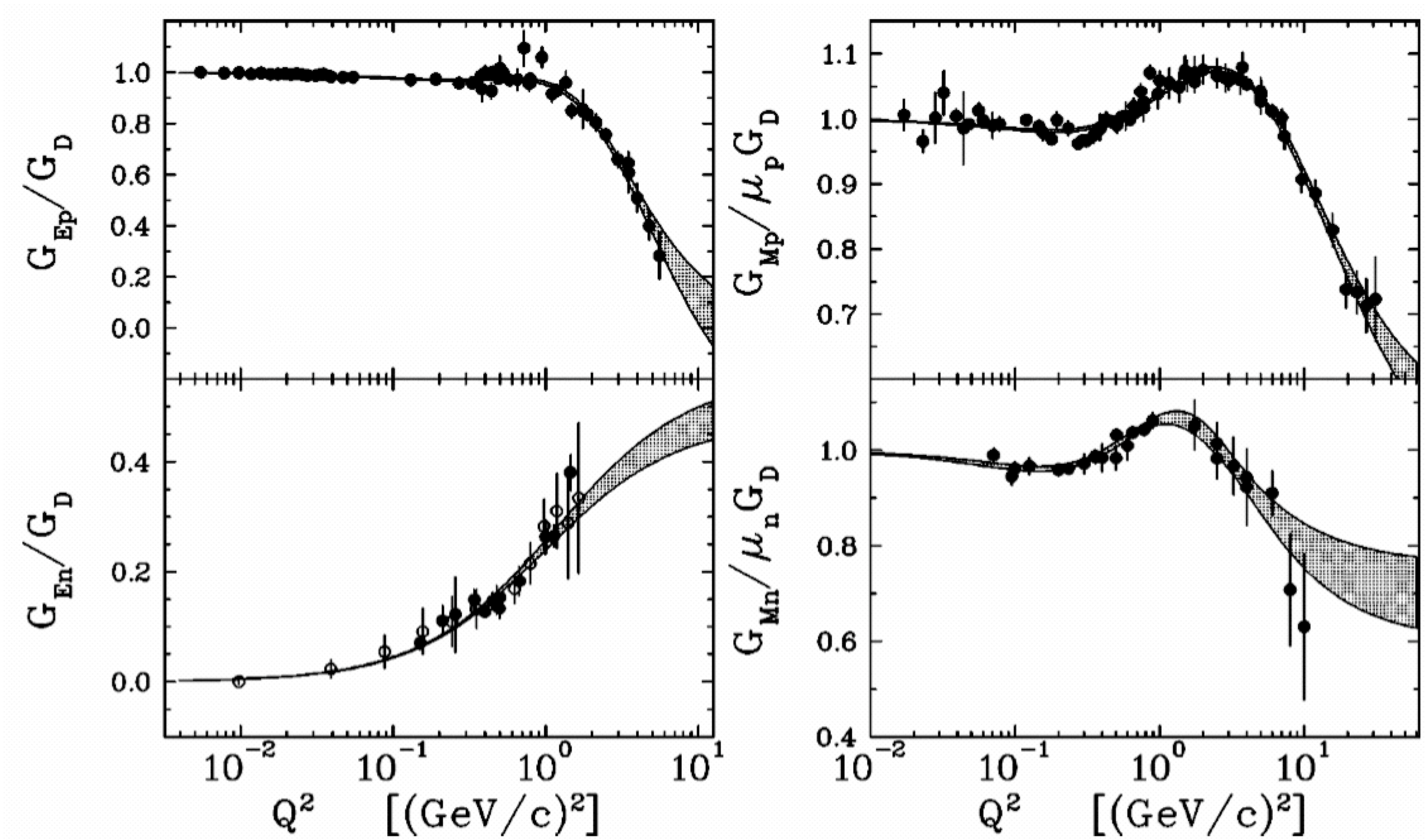
$$\mu\frac{G_E^p}{G_M^p}|_{1,2-\gamma} = \mu\frac{G_E^p}{G_M^p}|_{1-\gamma} + \delta$$

Similar result for polarized target case

Two-photon correction, $\delta \sim 0.02$
at typical values $\varepsilon = 0.3$ –:–0.8



Kelly's Parameterization

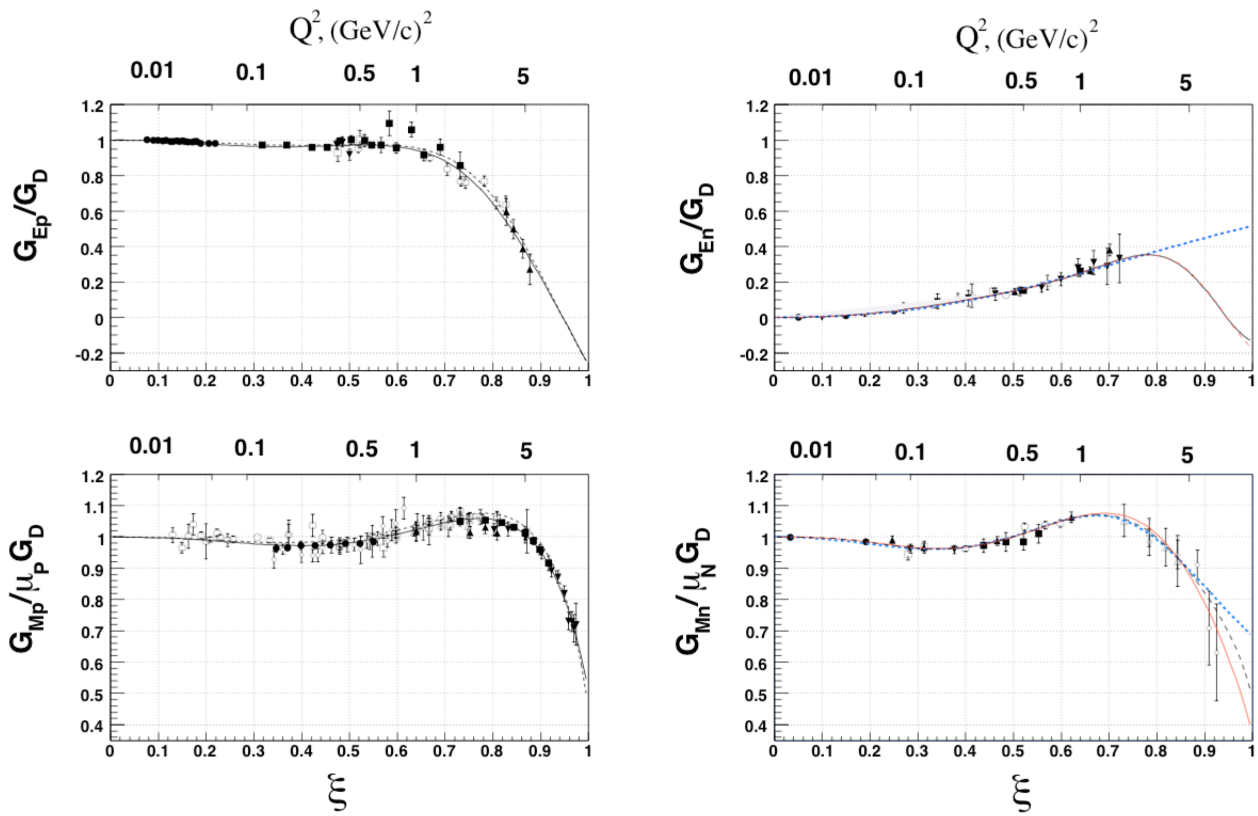


J. Kelly,
PRC 70,
068202
(2004)

$$G\left(Q^2\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k \tau^k / (1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n+2} b_k \tau^k)$$

scaling constraint: $Q \to \infty$, $G \sim Q^{-4}$

Duality constrained parameterization



Bodek, Avvakumov, Bradford, Budd arXiv:hep-ex 0708.1946

ξ is Nachtman scaling variable

Two constraints QCD motivated

Kelly's

(d/u) = 0, 0.2

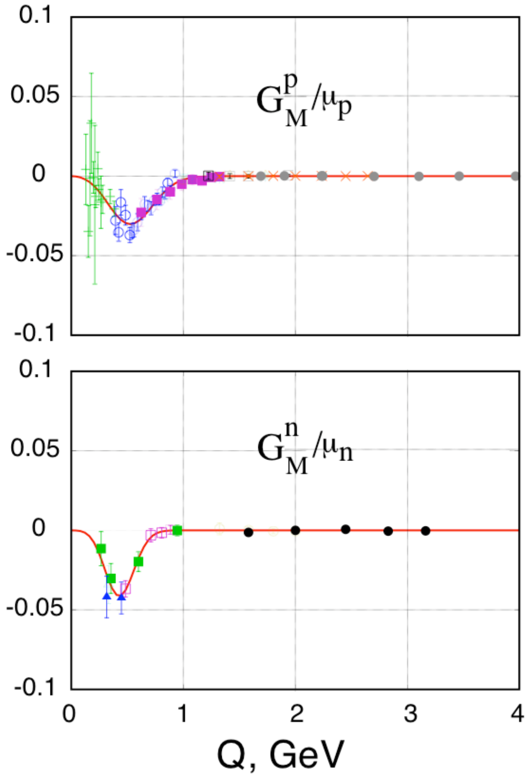
$$\xi^{p,n} = 2/(1+\sqrt{1+\tau^{-1}_{p,n}})$$

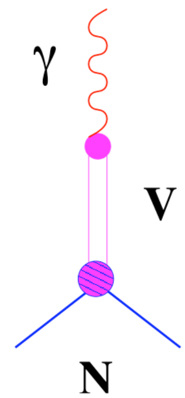
constrains: at $\xi \rightarrow 1$

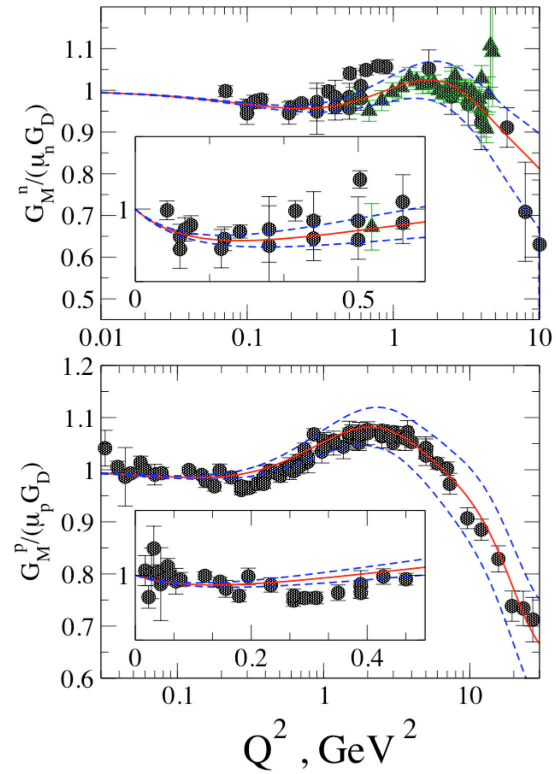
$$G_{BABB} = A(\xi) \times G_{Kelly}(Q^2)$$

1) $\frac{G^2_{Mn}}{G^2_{Mp}} = \frac{1+4(d/u)}{4+(d/u)}$ 2) $\frac{G^2_{En}}{G^2_{Mp}} = \frac{G^2_{Ep}}{G^2_{Mp}}$

Form Factors at low Q^2







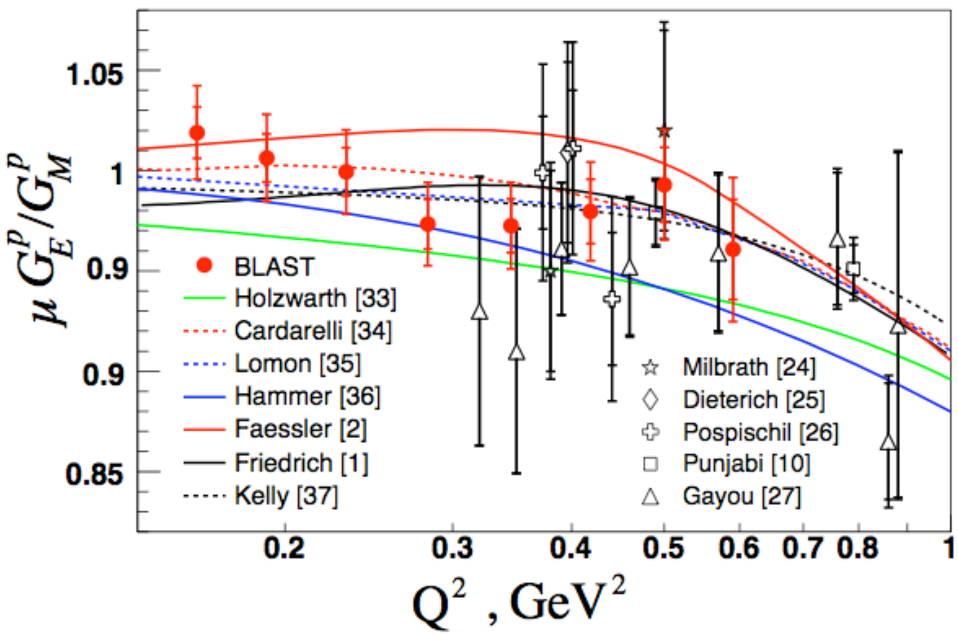
Friedrich&Walcher, EPJ (2003) have found a bump in all four FFs relatively to a two-dipoles fit

Belushkin et al, PRC (2007) get a good description of most data with dispersion analysis including meson continua

Revived interest in precision experiments at Q^2 range below 1 GeV^2

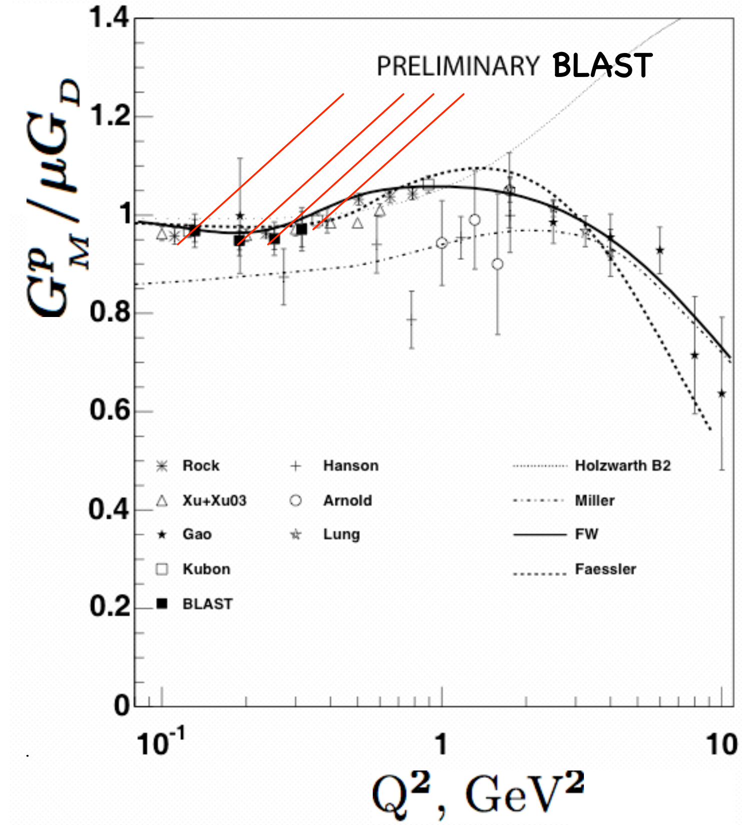
Low Q^2 FFs from BLAST

Crawford et al., PRL 98, 052301 (2007)



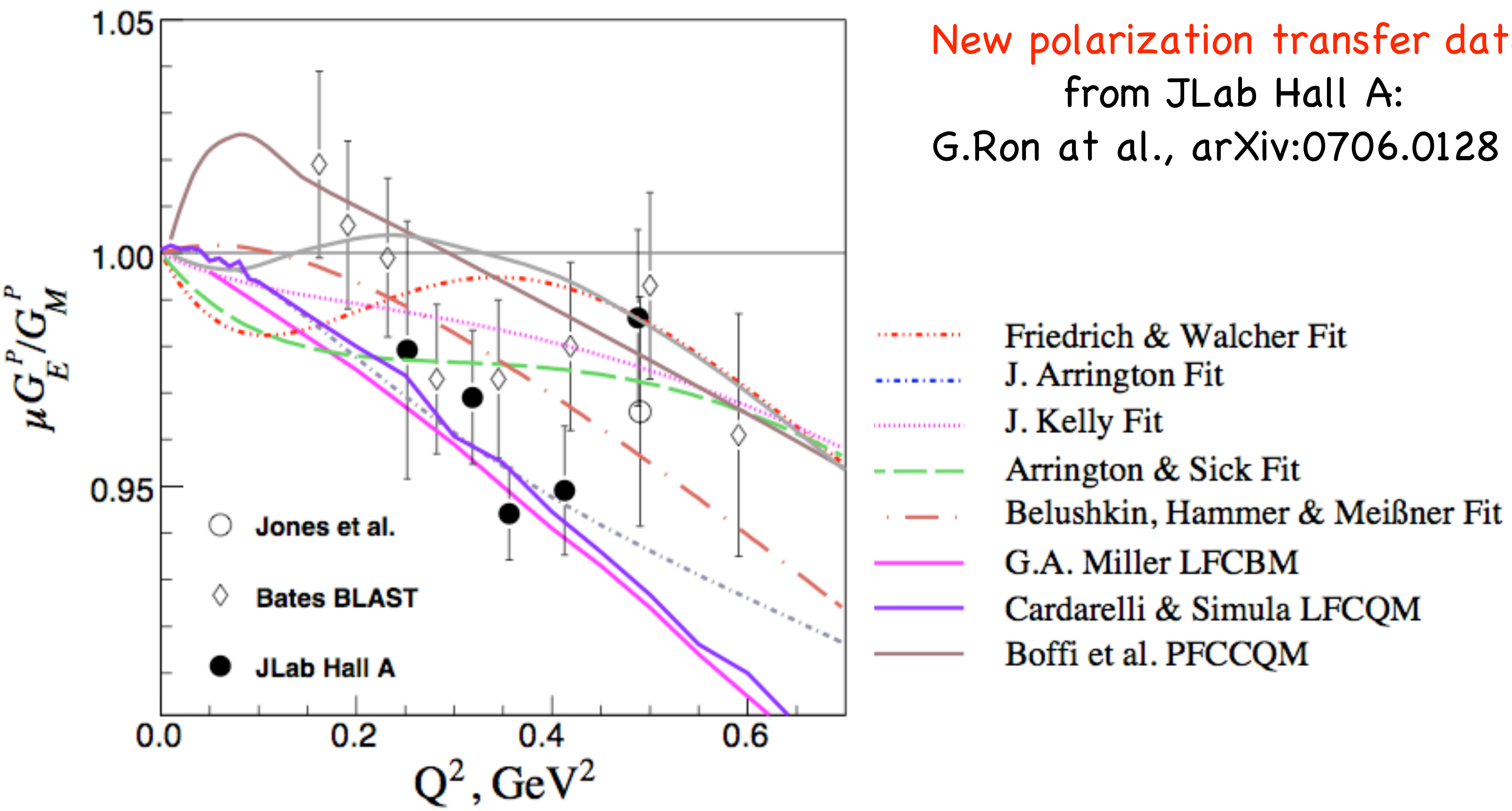
Consistent with unity in 0.2-:-0.6 GeV^2

Alarcon, Eur.Phys.J. A32,477 (2007)



Show a dip at 0.2 GeV^2

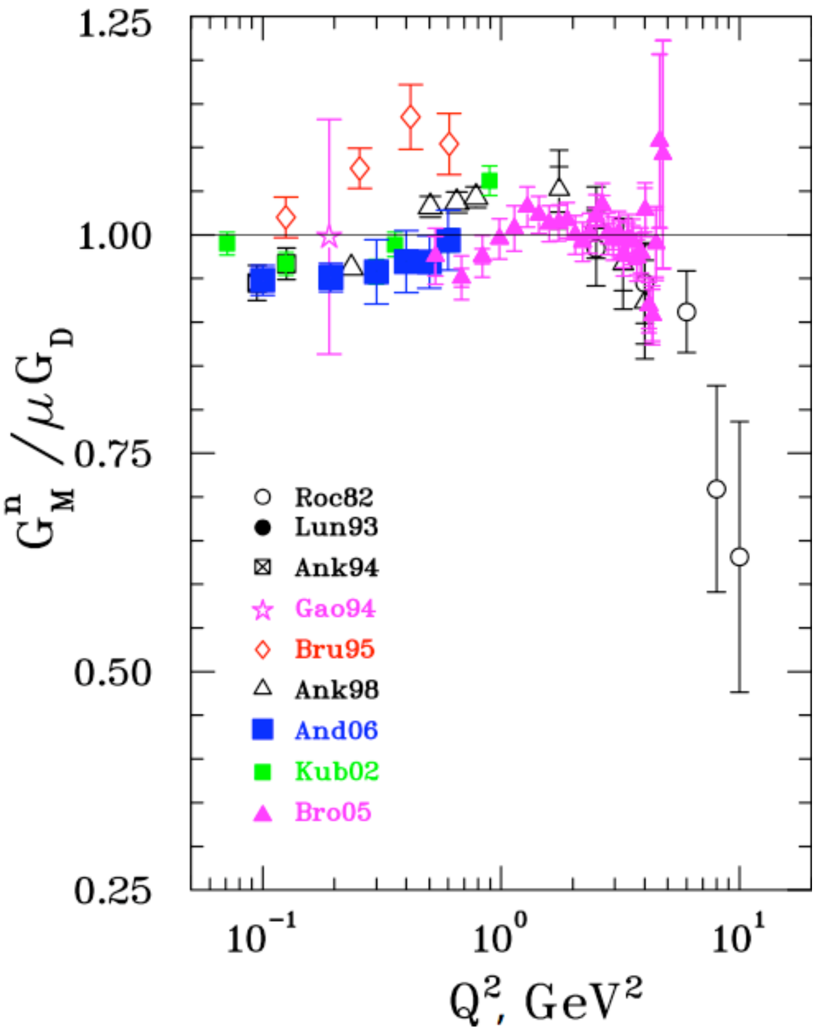
Low Q^2 GEP/GMP



New polarization transfer data
from JLab Hall A:
G.Ron at al., arXiv:0706.0128

A ratio less than unity in range from 0.2 to 0.5 GeV^2

Low Q^2 GMN inconsistency



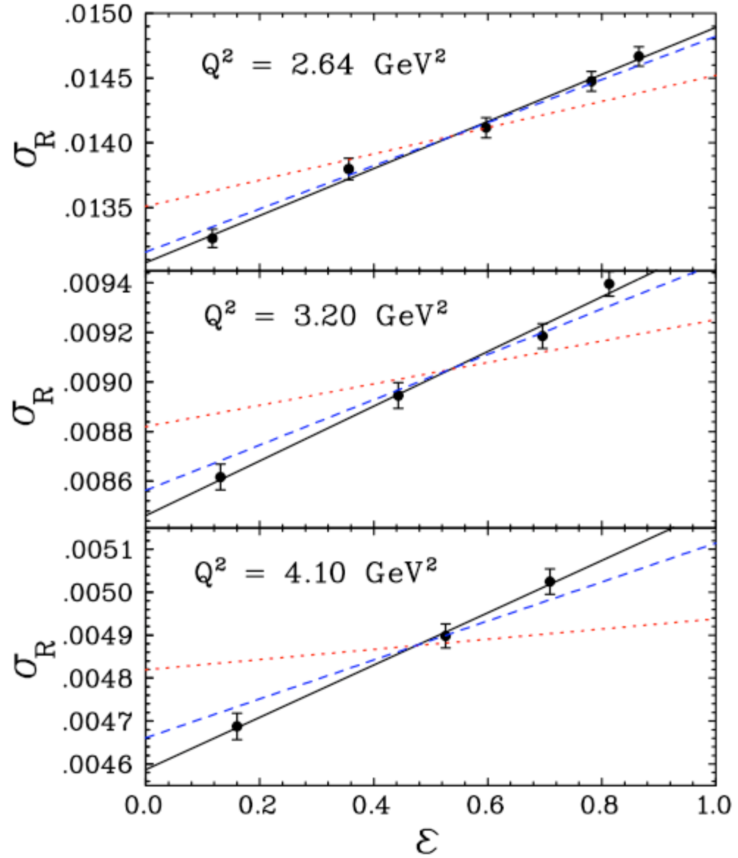
A systematic difference of several % between results (■ ■ ▲) in Q^2 range 0.4 -:- 0.8 GeV^2. A final analysis and paper from CLAS is coming soon.

Reminder that at least two independent experiments are always needed.

Super ratio Rosenbluth

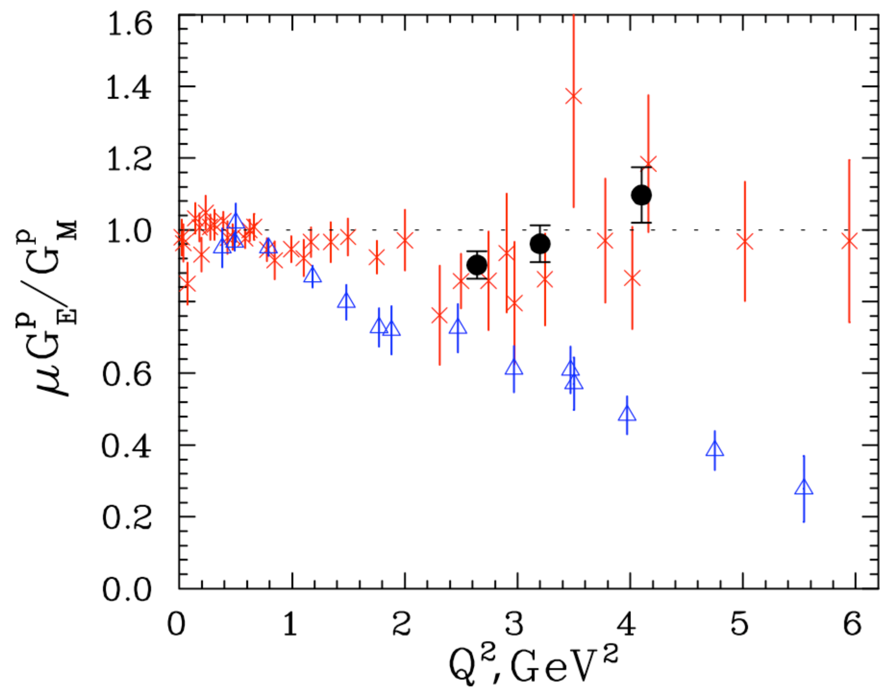
Arrington & Segel

$\sigma_{\varepsilon 1}/\sigma_{\varepsilon 2}/\sigma_{\varepsilon 3}$ ...



$H(e,p)e'$

Qattan et al., PRL 94, 142301 (2005)



New L/T experimental results consistent with old set

High Q^2 GEN

✓ Since 1984, when Blankleider&Woloshin suggested $^3\vec{H}e(\vec{e}, e'n)$, several experiments of this type were performed at NIKHEF-K and Mainz (A1, A3) for Q^2 up to 0.7 GeV^2, big success in part due new accurate 3-body calculation possible at low Q^2 (Glockle et al.)

✓ At Q^2 above 1-2 GeV^2 Glauber method becomes sufficiently accurate (Sarksian)

✓ Electron-polarized neutron luminosity and high polarization of ^3He target made measurement about 10 times more effective than with ND_3. In combination with a large acceptance electron spectrometer the total enhancement is more than 100, which allows to reach 3.5 GeV^2

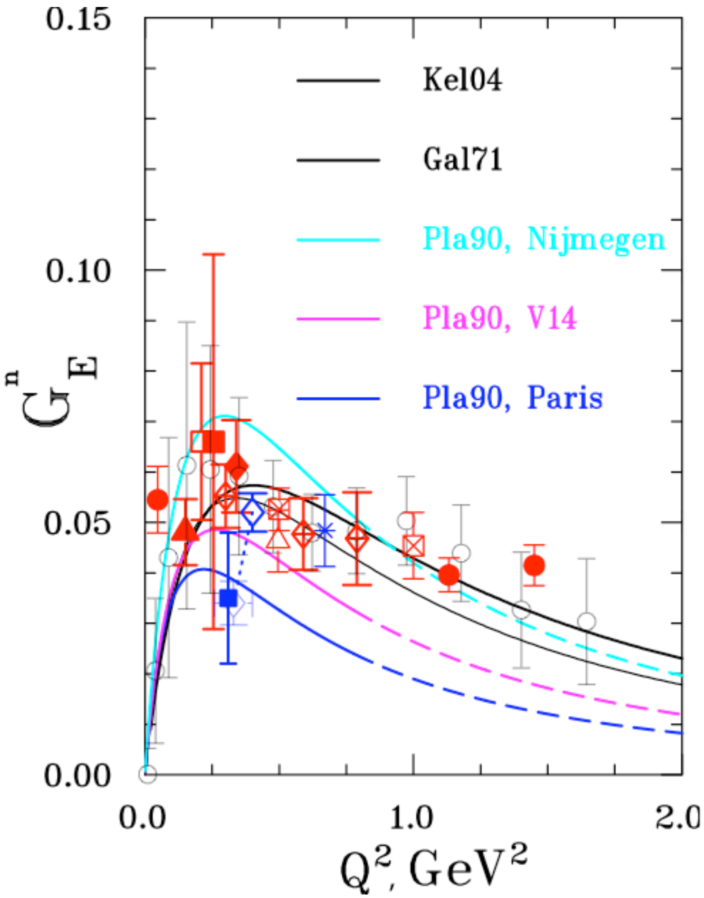
Require sup.

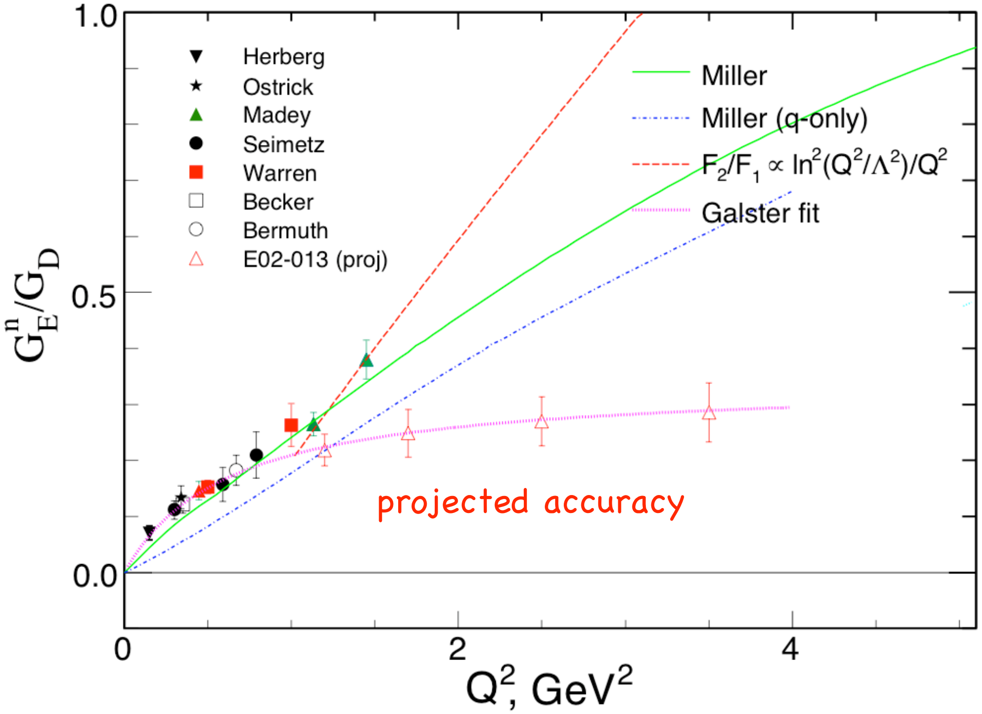
- Polarized target
- Electron spectrometer
- Neutron detector

Hall A GEN (E02-013)

G.Cates, N.Liyanage, and BW

$^3\vec{H}e(\vec{e}, e'n)$





Factor 2 increase of Q^2 require a 100 larger Figure-of-Merit

E02-013 scheme

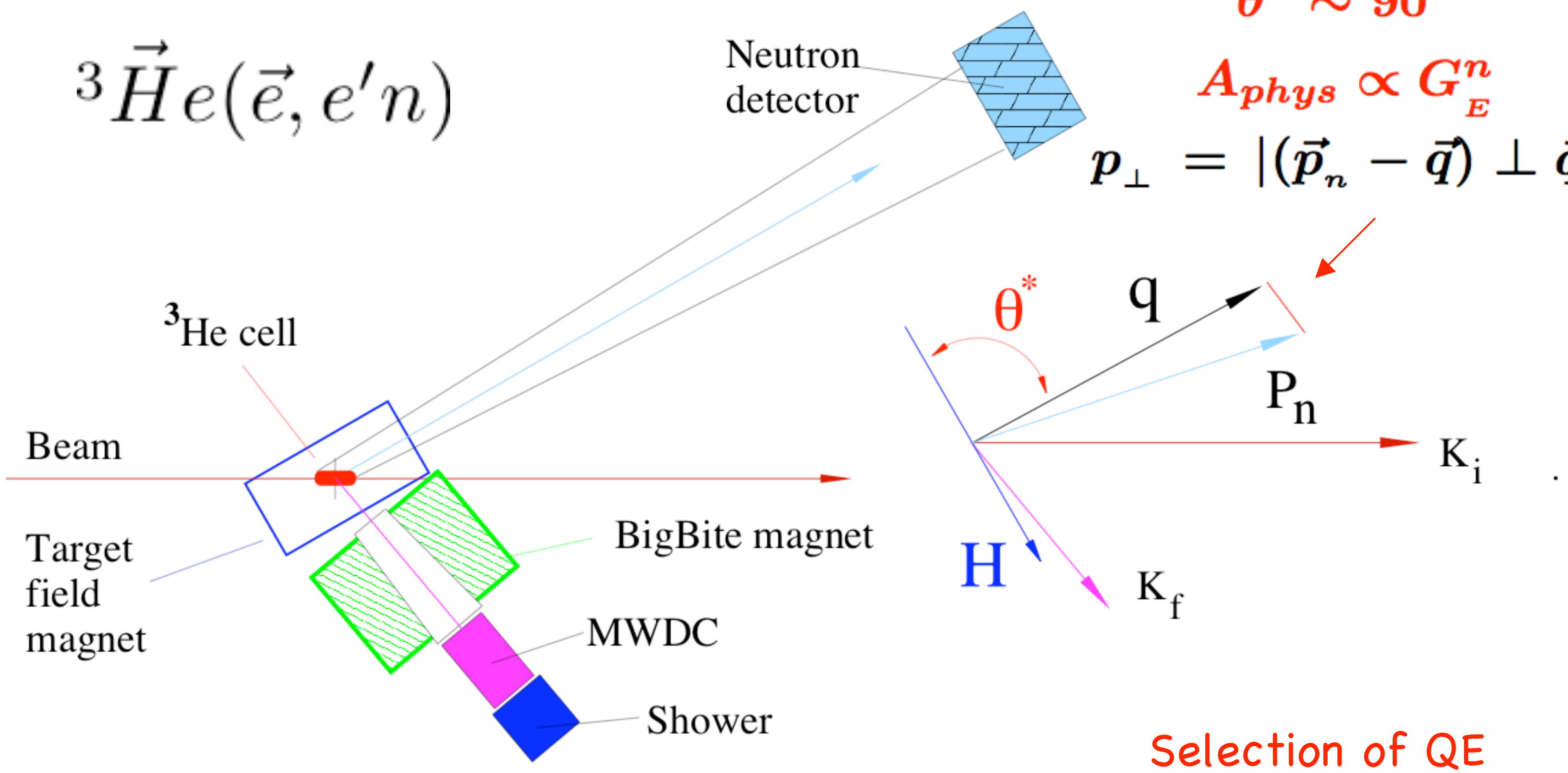
$$A_{phys} = -C1_{kin} \cdot G^n_E G^n_M \sin\theta^\star \cos\phi^\star - C2_{kin} \cdot (G^n_M)^2 \cos\theta^\star$$

$\theta^* \sim 90°$

$A_{phys} \propto G^n_E$

$p_\perp = |(\vec{p}_n - \vec{q}) \perp \vec{q}|$

$^3\vec{H}e(\vec{e}, e'n)$



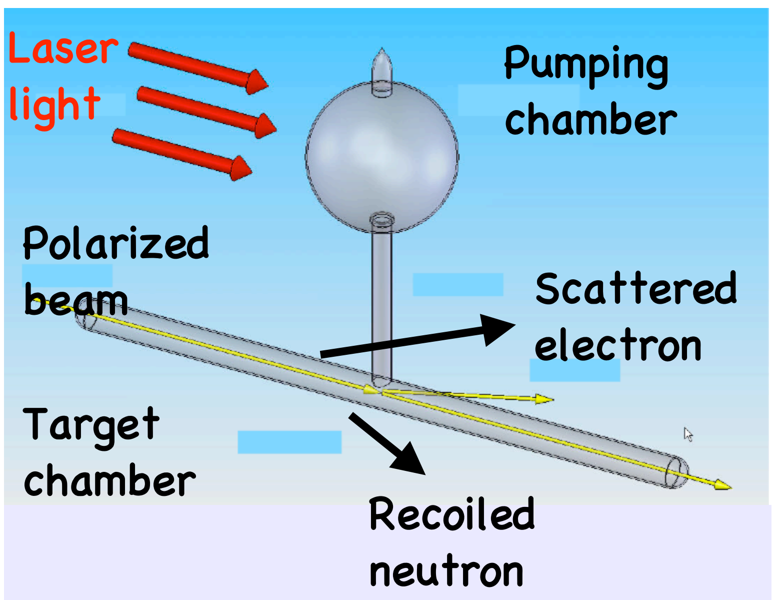
Selection of QE
by cut $P_\perp$ < 150 MeV

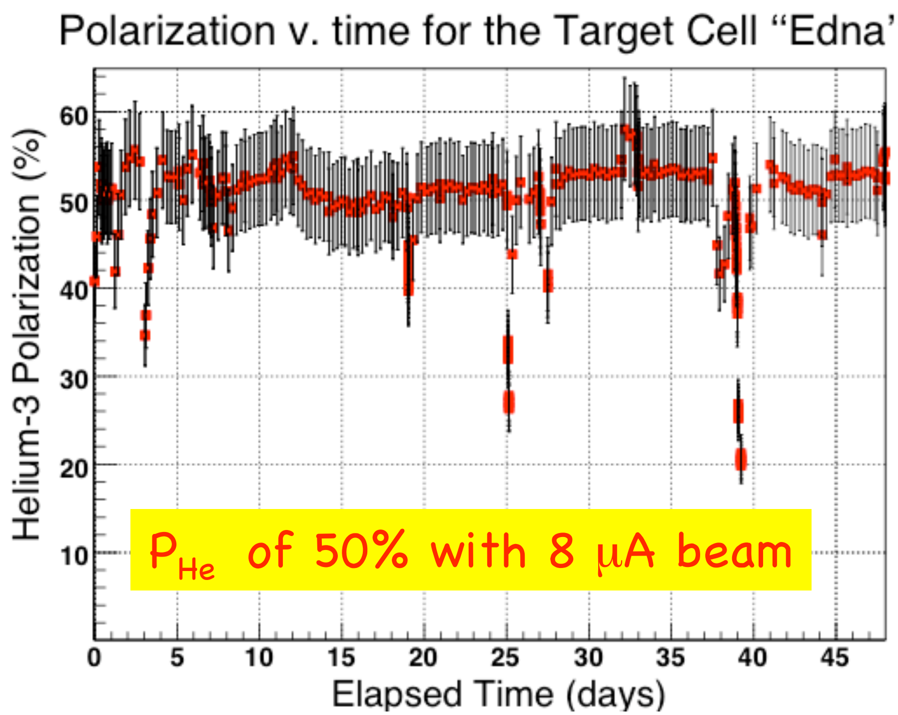
Polarized target

$^3He = p + p + n$

$S + S' + P$ waves

$P_n = 0.86\ P_{He}$

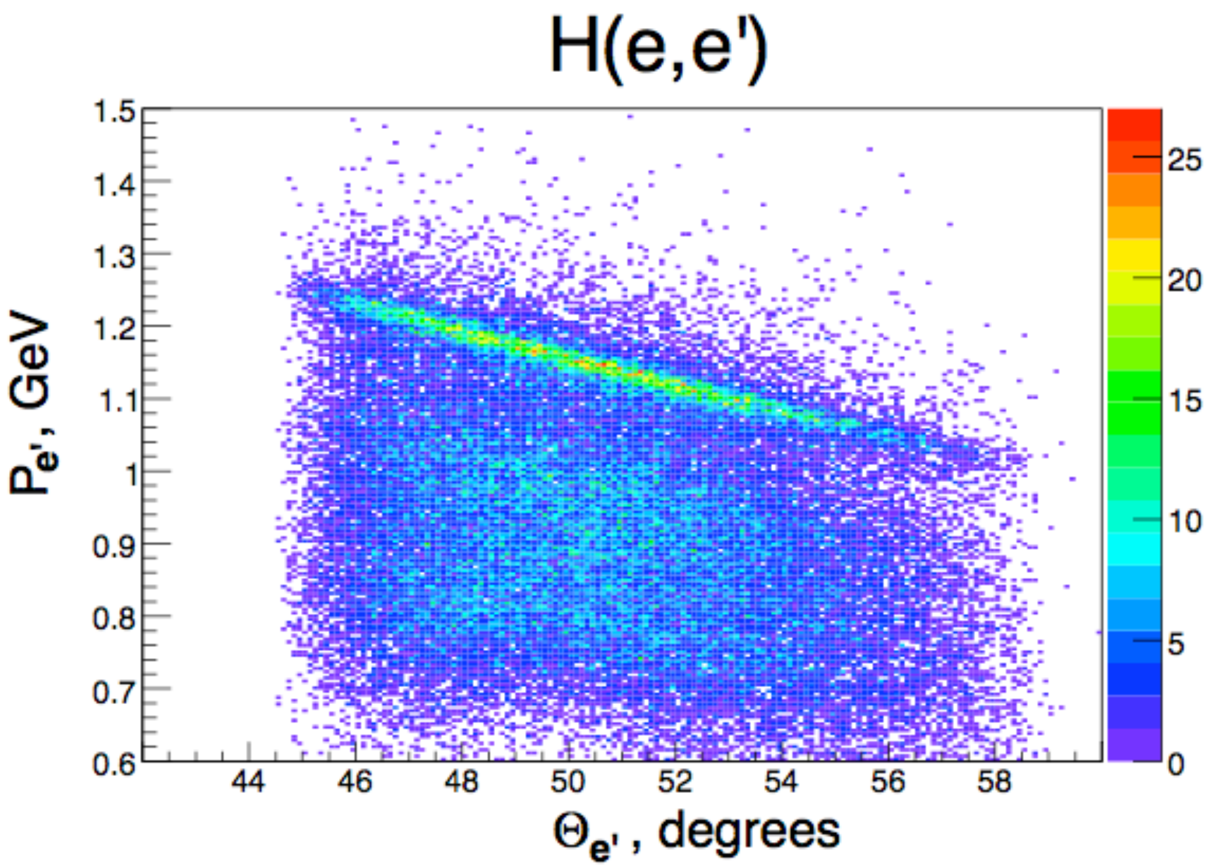




Rb + K mixture have shorten spin-up time to 5-8 hours. Hybrid method for the first time in actual target.

Electron Spectrometer

Useful $\Delta Q^2/Q^2 \sim 0.1$ and max Ω leads to a large aspect ratio, limited just of 30° for the polar. target. BigBite was designed at NIKHEF for aspect ratio $\Delta\theta/\Delta\phi = 1/5$. Spectrometer has solid angle up to 95 msr.

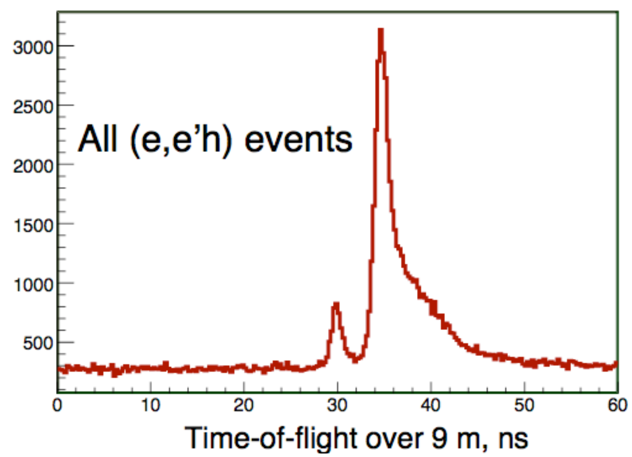


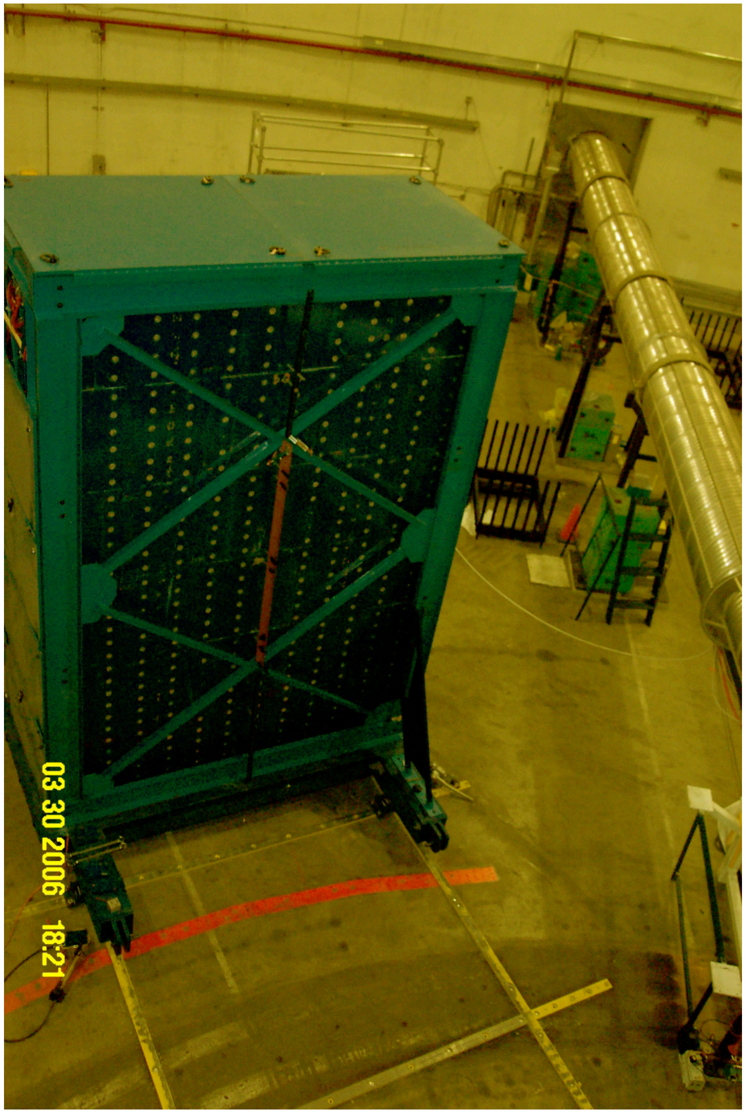
With luminosity of JLab polarized target, 10^{37} cm^{-2}/s, the open geometry – a dipole spectrometer – works well when all MWDCs located behind the magnet.

Neutron Detector

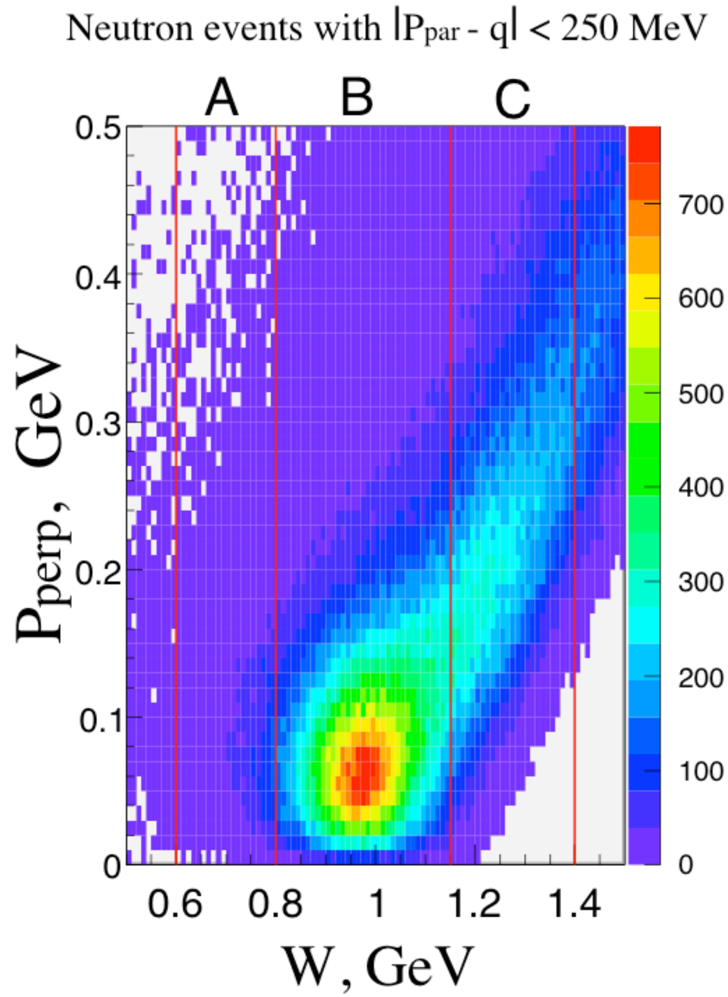
- Match BigBite solid angle
  for QE kinematics
- Flight distance ~ 10 m
- Operation at $3{\cdot}10^{37}$ cm^2/s

- 1.6 x 5 m^2 active area
- 6-7 layers (~ 250 bars)
- 2 veto layers (~ 200)
- 0.38 ns time resolution

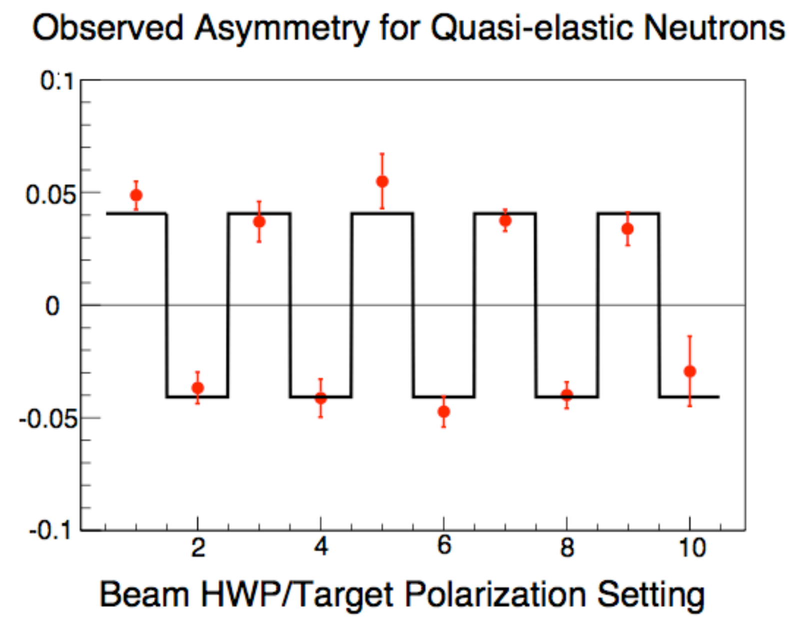




Data analysis



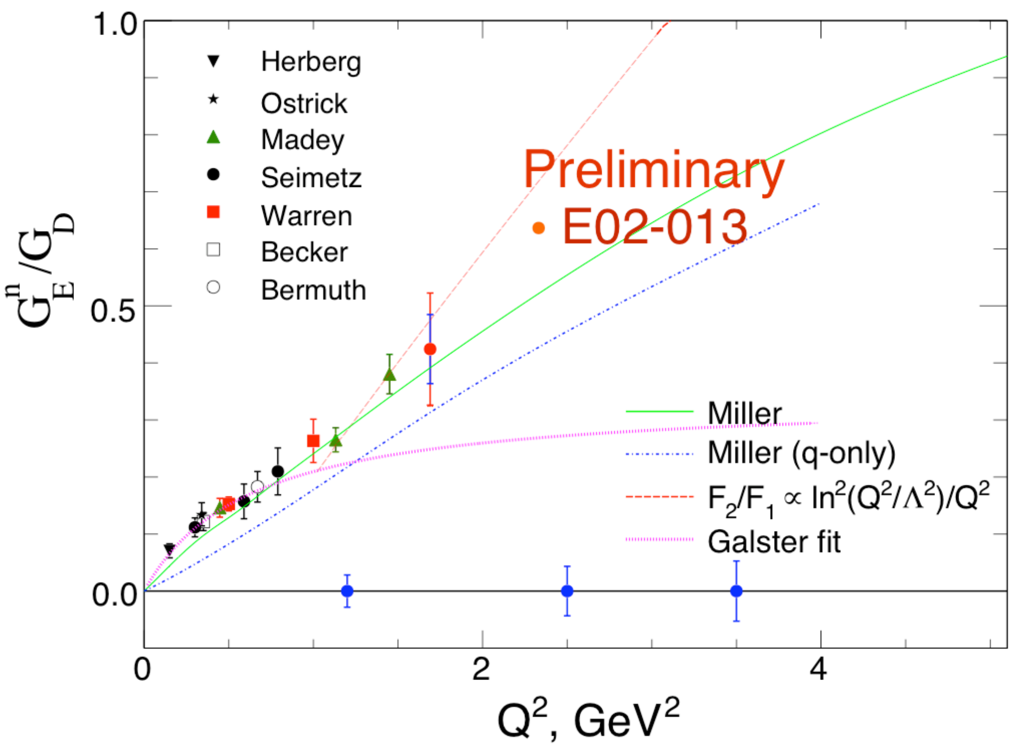
Selection of QE (e,e'n) events



Asymmetry than corrected for

1. p-n identification
2. $A_{||}$ contribution
3. FSI for e,e'n process
4. Target, beam polarizations

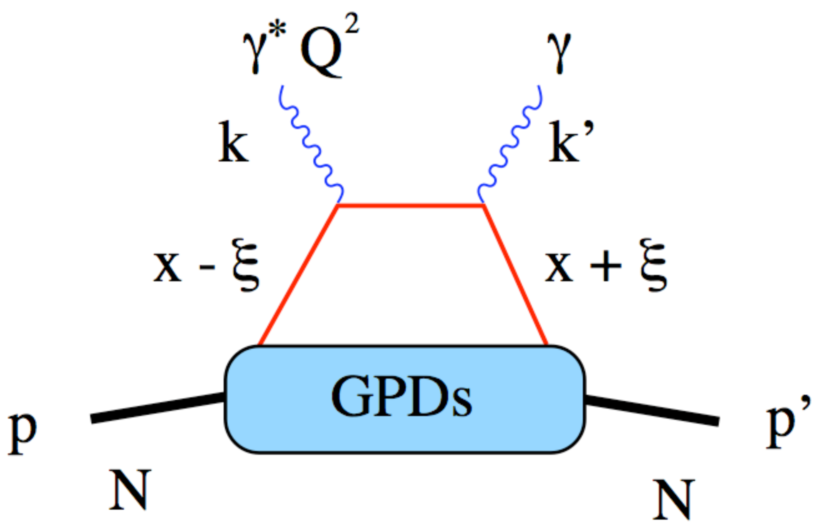
First physics result from Hall A GEN



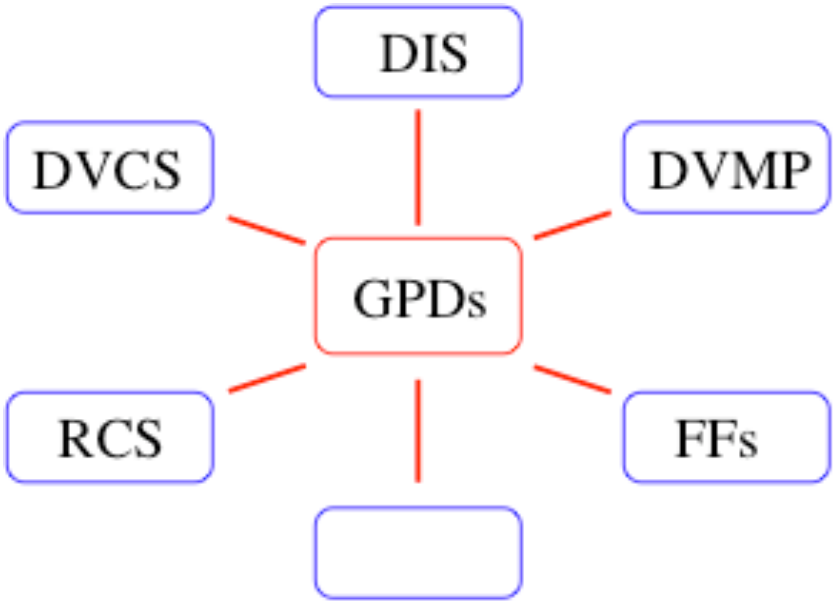
- Result is well above Galster.
- Nuclear corrections include neutron polarization and estimate of Glauber (~5%).
- Present error (~20%) dominated by preliminary "neutron dilution factor", and is expected to be ~7% stat. and 8% syst. with further analysis.
- 3.4 GeV^2 result to be released in October DNP meeting at Newport News.

GPDs of nucleon

Muller (94), Ji (97), Radyushkin (97)



$$\text{where } \xi = (p_q^+ - p_q'^+)/(p_q^+ + p_q'^+)$$



Quark dynamics of nucleon encoded in GPD functions
$H(x,\xi,t)$, $\tilde{H}(x,\xi,t)$ conserve hadron helicity;
$E(x,\xi,t)$, and $\tilde{E}(x,\xi,t)$ flip hadron helicity

GPDs and Form Factors

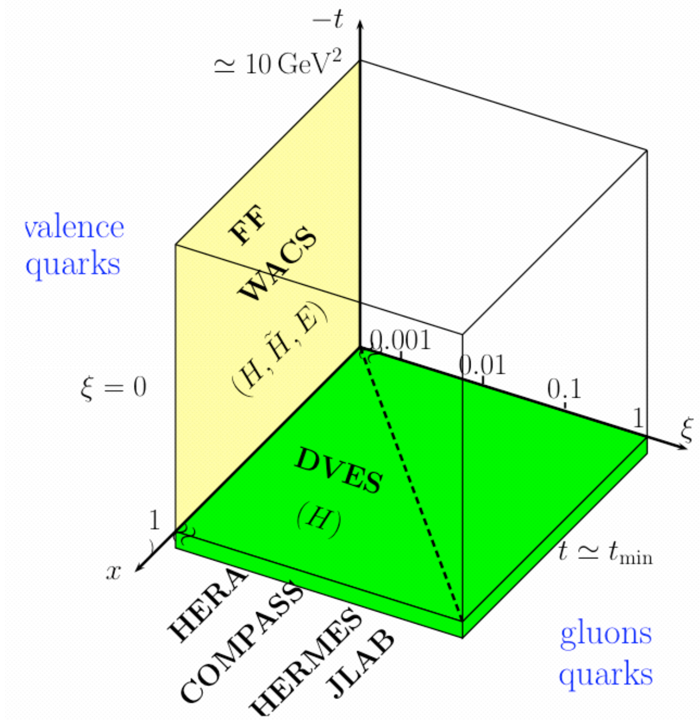
Reduction formulas at $\xi = t = 0$
for DIS and $\xi = 0$ for FFs

$$H^q(x, \xi = 0, t = 0) = q(x)$$

$$\tilde{H}^q(x, \xi = 0, t = 0) = \Delta q(x)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} dx\, H^q(x, 0, Q^2) = F_1^q(Q^2)$$

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} dx\, E^q(x, 0, Q^2) = F_2^q(Q^2)$$



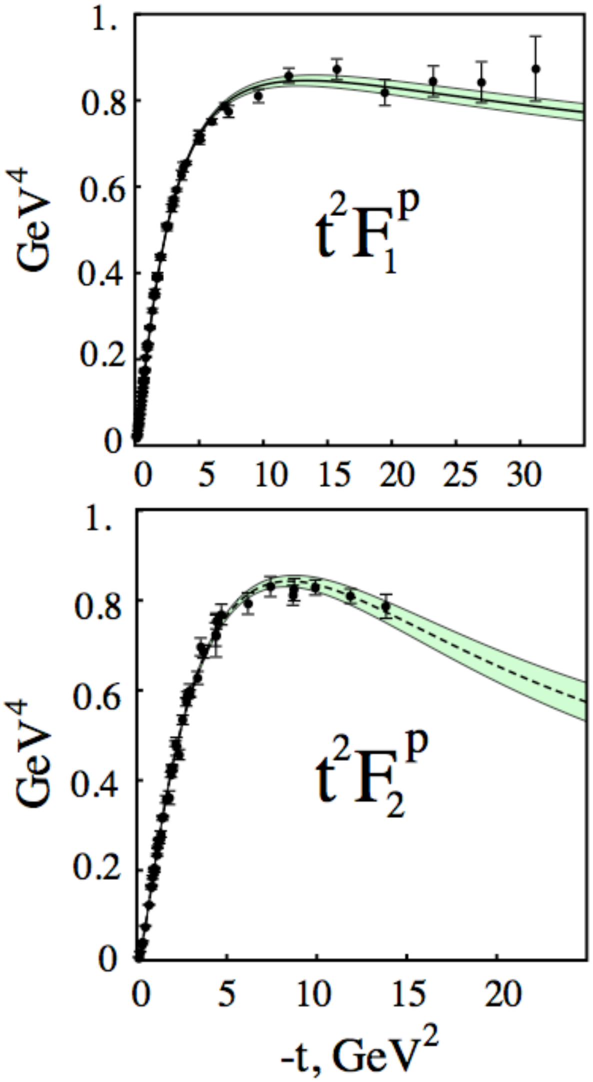
Ji's sum rule for quark orbital momentum

$$\langle L_v^q \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx [x E_v^q(x, \xi = 0, t = 0) + x q_v(x) - \Delta q_v(x)]$$

DVCS will access low t, large Q^2 kinematics

FFs presently is the main source for E_v^q

Model of GPD and Form Factors



Diehl et al (2005),
Guidal et al (2005)

use all available data on $G_M^p, G_M^n, G_E^p, G_E^n, F_A$

and CTEQ6 parametrization of $q(x), \Delta q(x)$

in order to determine $H_v^{u,d},\ \tilde{H}_v^{u,d},\ E_v^{u,d}$

ANSATZ: $H_v^q(x,t) = q_v(x) \exp\left[f_q(x)t\right]$

$$f_q = \left[\alpha' \log(1/x) + B_q\right](1-x)^{n+1}$$
$$+ A_q x (1-x)^n$$

fixed $\alpha' = 0.9\ GeV^{-2}, n = 1, 2$;

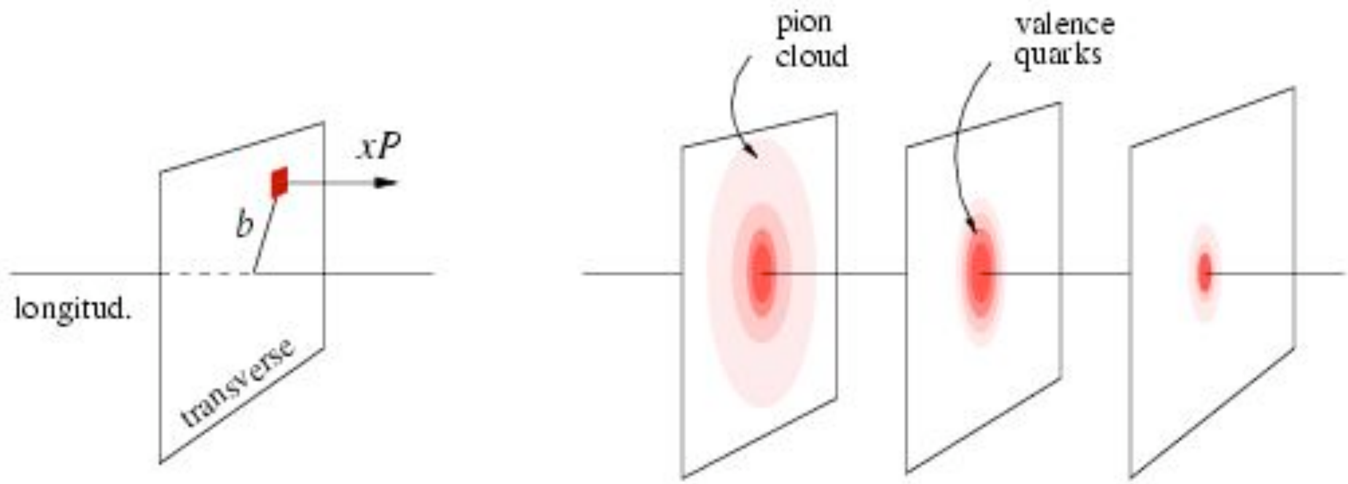
only A_q, and B_q parameters are fitted

GPDs and impact parameter

Transverse momentum invariance allows frame independent Fourier transform from $H(x,\xi,t)$ to $q(x,\xi,\mathbf{b})$ with impact parameter **b** defined relative to center of momentum

Burkardt, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 18, 173 (2003)

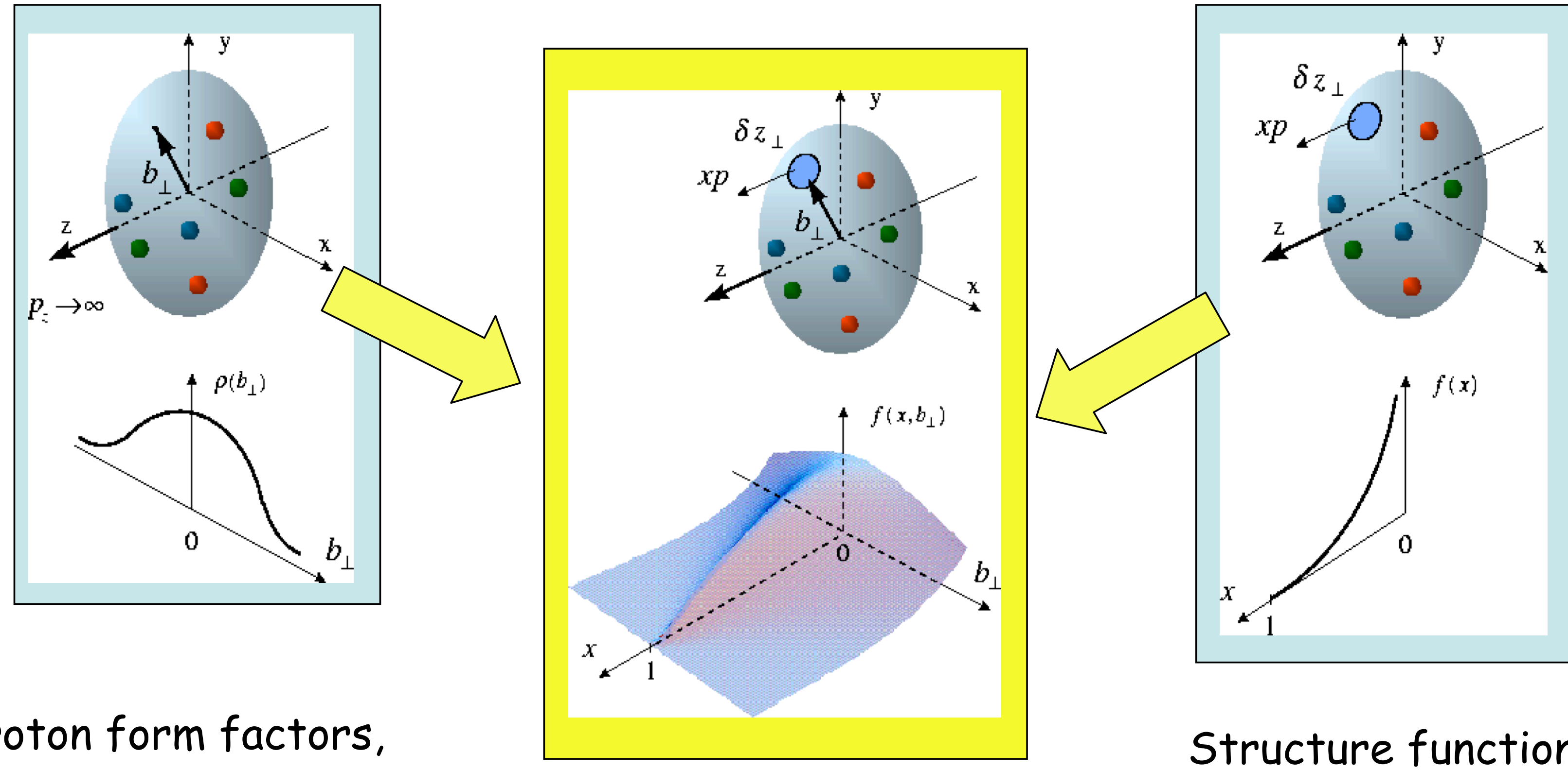
Fourier transform in momentum transfer



x < 0.1 x ~ 0.3 x ~ 0.8

gives transverse size of quark (parton) with longitud. momentum fraction x

3-d picture of the nucleon



Proton form factors, transverse charge & current densities

Correlated quark momentum and helicity distributions in transverse space - GPDs

Structure functions, quark longitudinal momentum & helicity distributions

Nucleon Density from GPD

$$F_1(t) = \sum_q e_q \int dx H_q(x,t)$$

Muller, Ji, Radyushkin

$$q(x,\mathrm{b}) = \int \frac{d^2q}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i\,\mathrm{q}\cdot\mathrm{b}} H_q(x, t=-\mathrm{q}^2)$$

M.Burkardt

$$\rho(b) \equiv \sum_q e_q \int dx\; q(x,\mathrm{b}) = \int d^2q F_1(\mathrm{q}^2) e^{i\,\mathrm{q}\cdot\mathrm{b}}$$

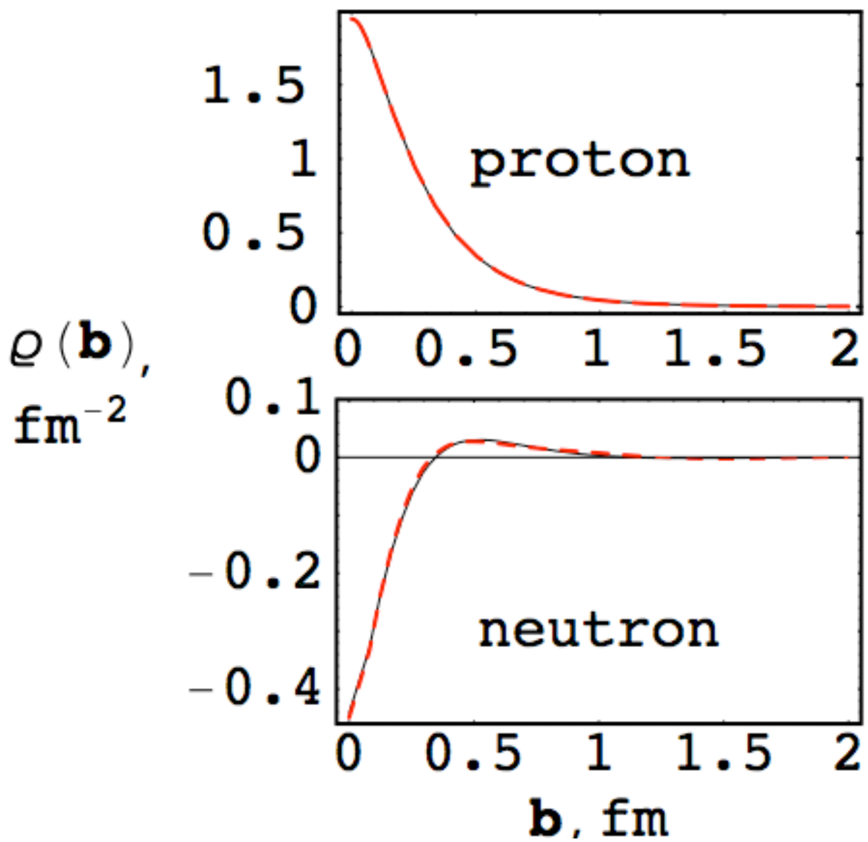
$$\rho(b) = \int_0^\infty \frac{Q\cdot dQ}{2\pi} J_0(Qb) \frac{G_E(Q^2)+\tau G_M(Q^2)}{1+\tau}$$

G.Miller,
arXiv:0705.2409

center of momentum $R_\perp = \sum_i x_i \cdot r_{\perp,i}$

b is defined relative to $R_\perp$

Neutron is negative inside



G.Miller, arXiv:0705.2409
using FFs from
Kelly's fit
BBBA's fit

Does it contradict intuition ?
Static picture: a neutron is
a proton in the center plus π^-

Intuitive picture of static constituent quarks is not applicable for large Q^2 where quark DFs play role

- Negative density at low **b** in a neutron => d quarks dominate
- High Q^2 elastic process in Feynman mechanism requires a large x quark => d quarks dominate at large x, in agreement with DIS

GEP-III: G_E^p/G_M^p for 8.6 GeV^2

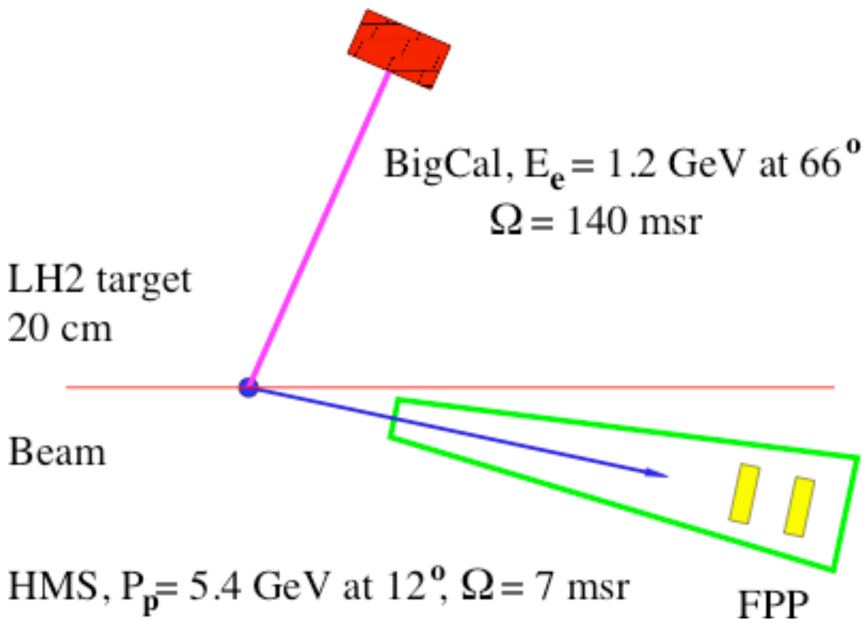
Brash, Jones, Perdrisat, Punjabi

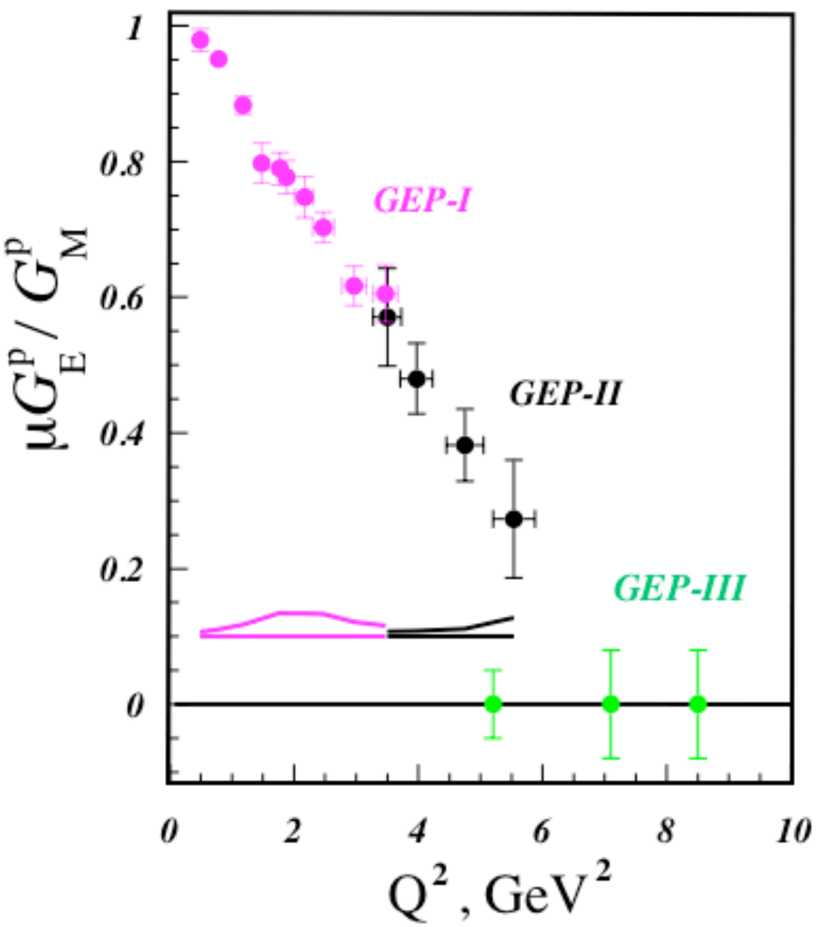
Polarization transfer in $H(\vec{e}, e'\vec{p})$

- New detector for scattered electron
- New polarimeter for recoiled proton

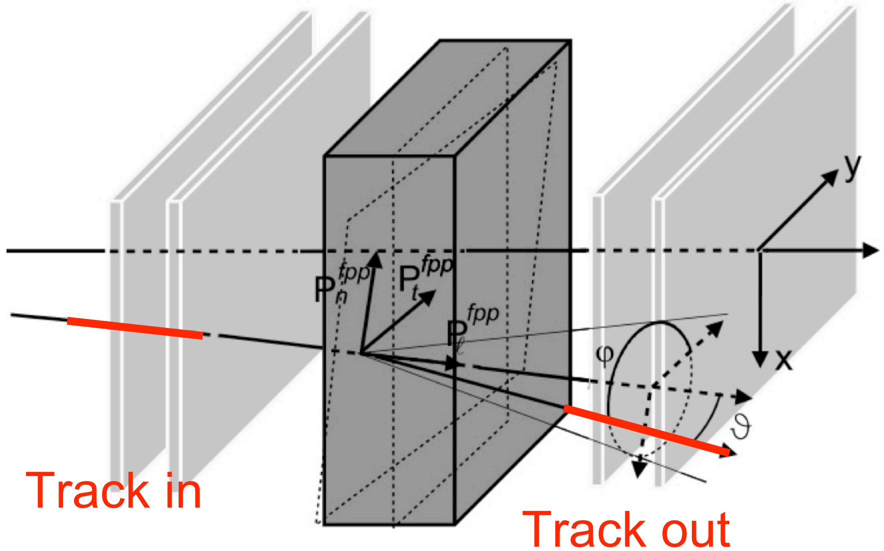
Commissioning will start next month

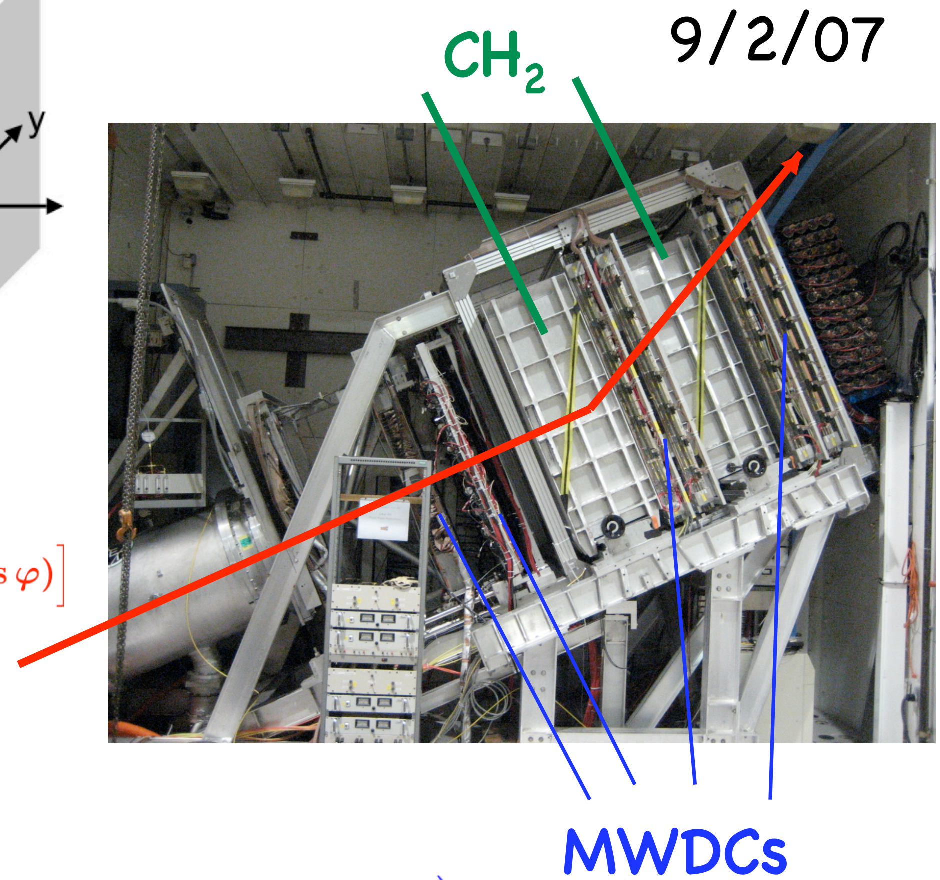
High Q^2 data will be taken by 5/08





Focal Plane Polarimeter





$$f^{\pm}(\vartheta,\varphi) = \frac{\epsilon(\vartheta,\varphi)}{2\pi}\left[1 \pm A_y(P_x^{fpp}\sin\varphi - P_y^{fpp}\cos\varphi)\right]$$

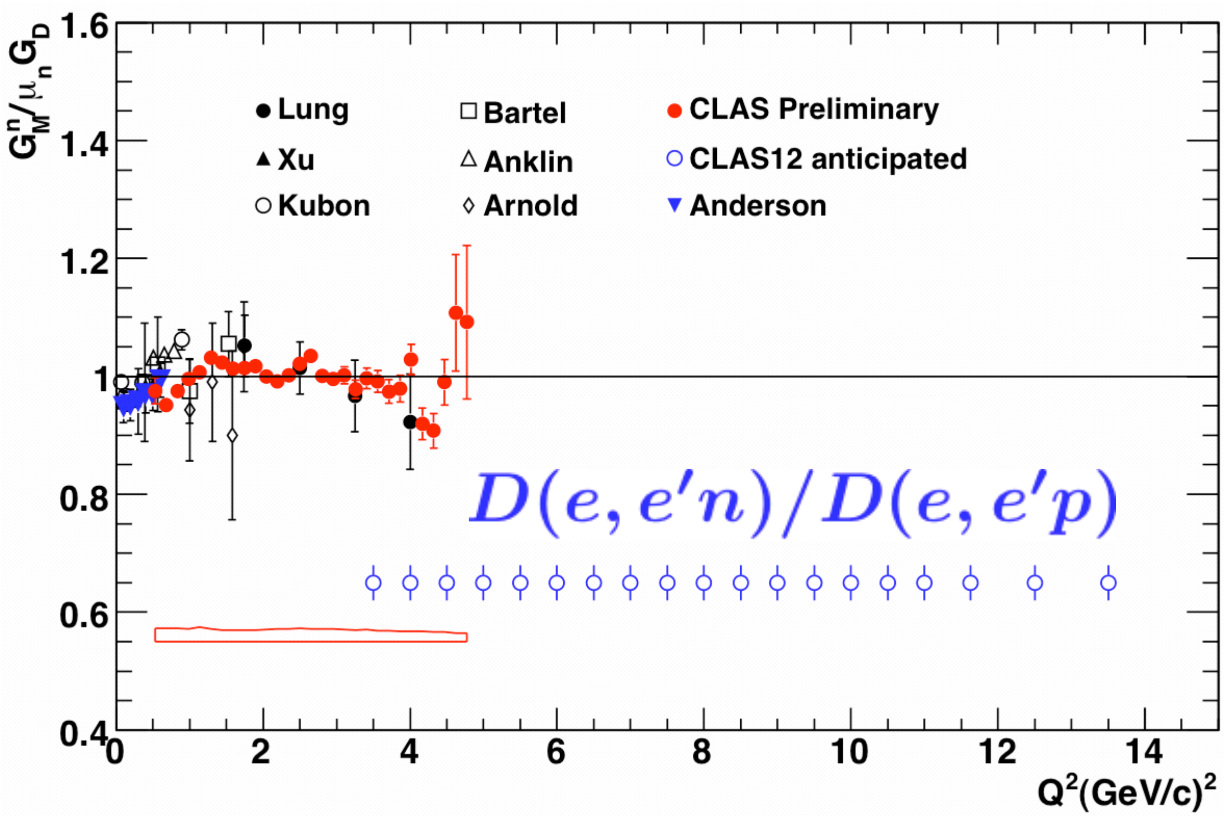
where ± refers to electron beam helicity

$$A = \frac{f^+ - f^-}{f^+ + f^-} = A_y\left(P_x^{fpp}\sin\varphi - P_y^{fpp}\cos\varphi\right)$$

$$\mu_p\frac{G_E^p}{G_M^p} = -\mu_p\frac{E_e + E'_e}{2M_p}\tan\frac{\theta_e}{2}\left(\frac{P_x^{fpp}}{P_y^{fpp}}\sin\chi_\theta + \gamma_p(\mu_p - 1)\Delta\phi\right)$$

GMN-14 with CLAS++

Gilfoyle, Brooks, Vineyard, Hafidi, Lachniet

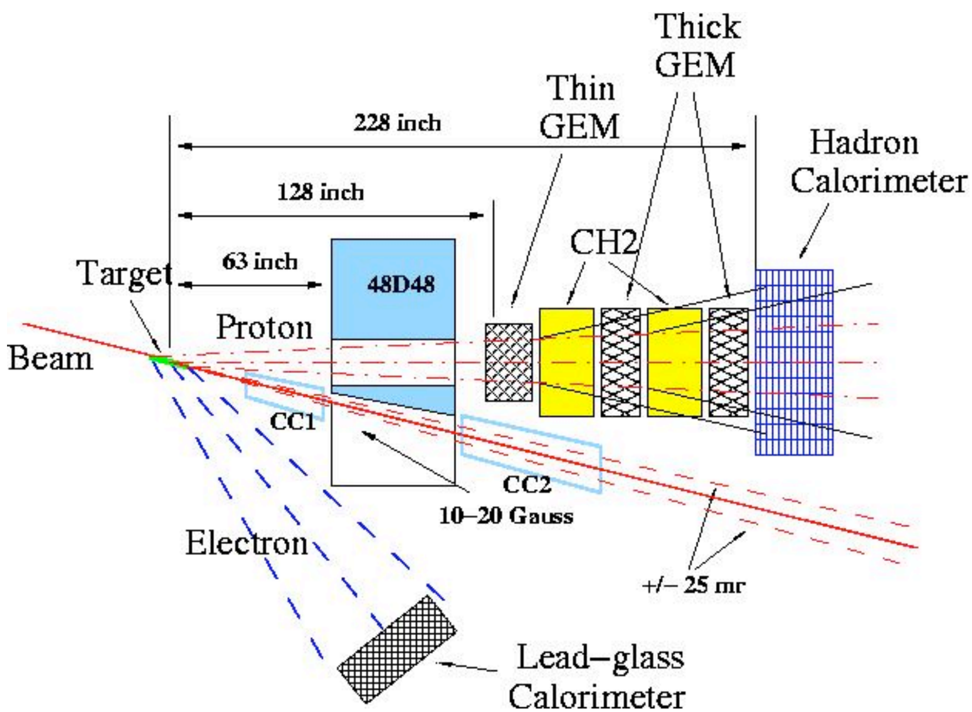


approved by PAC32
for 12 GeV program

GEP-15: G_E^p/G_M^p up to 15 GeV^2

Perdrisat, Pentchev, Cisbani, Punjabi, BW

$H(\vec{e}, e'\vec{p})$



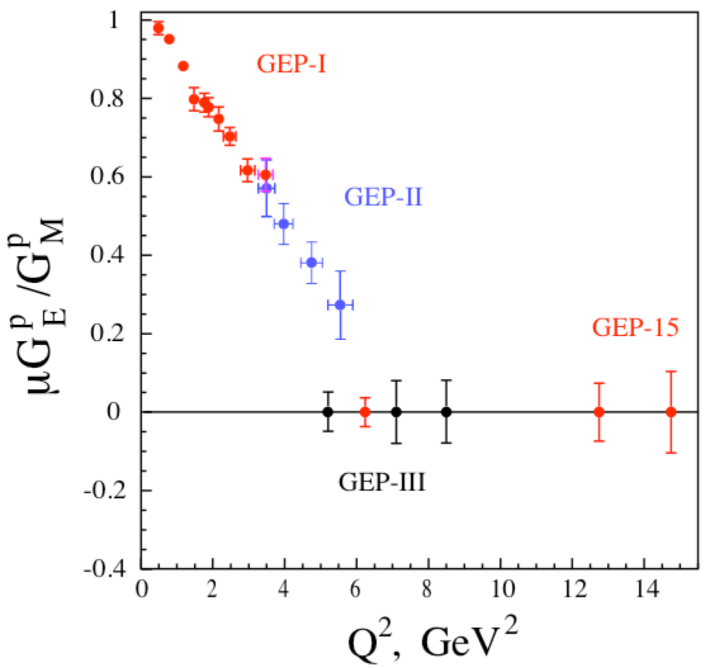
Beam: 75 μA, 85% polarization
Target is 40 cm liquid H_2
Electron arm at 37°, covers
Q^2 = 12.5 to 16 GeV^2
Proton arm at 14°, Ω ~ 35 msr

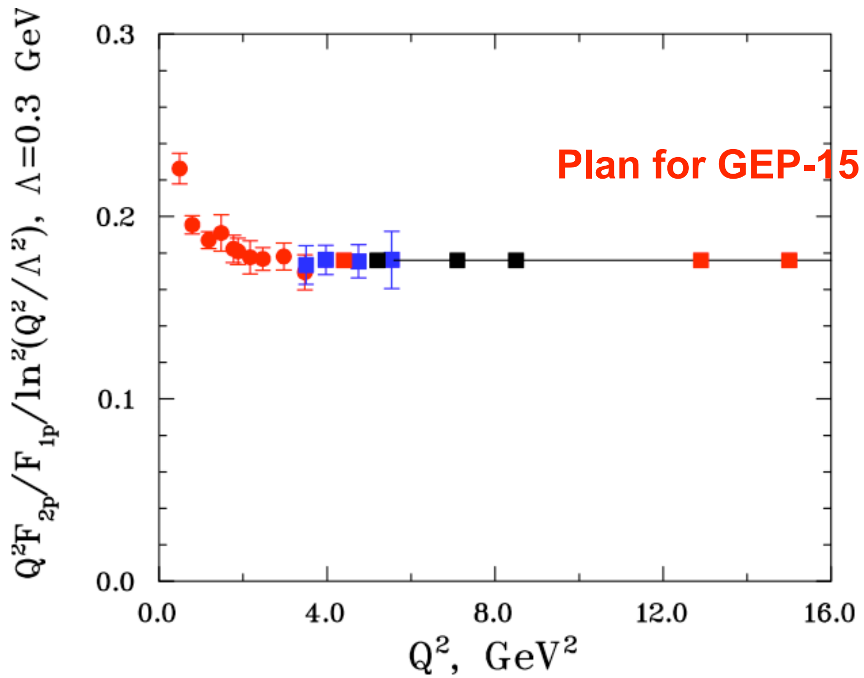
58 days of production time
resulting accuracy:

$$\Delta(\mu G_E^p/G_M^p) = \pm 0.10$$

approved by PAC32
for 12 GeV program

GEP-15: Projected accuracy





$$\Delta(\mu G_E^p/G_M^p) = \pm 0.10$$

$\boldsymbol{\Delta(F_2/F_1)/(F_2/F_1)}$ accuracy will be **3%**

compare to $\frac{ln^2(Q^2=10/\Lambda^2)}{ln^2(Q^2=15/\Lambda^2)} = \mathbf{0.85}$

GMP-18: New measurement of G_M^p

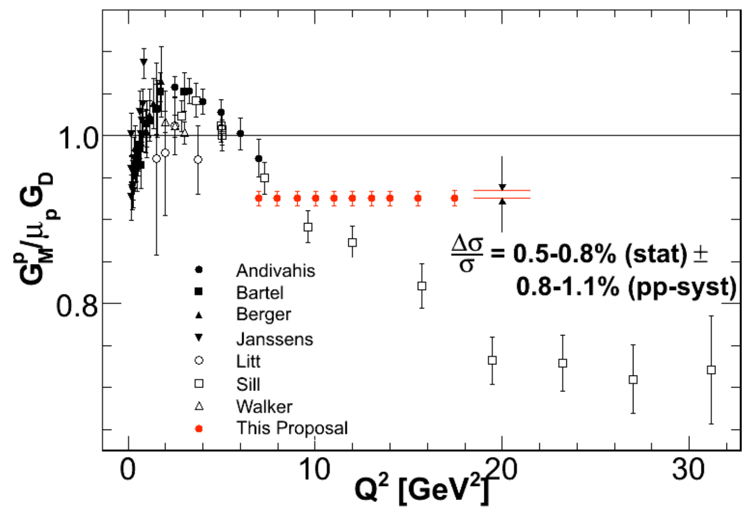
Moffit, Gilad, Arrington, BW

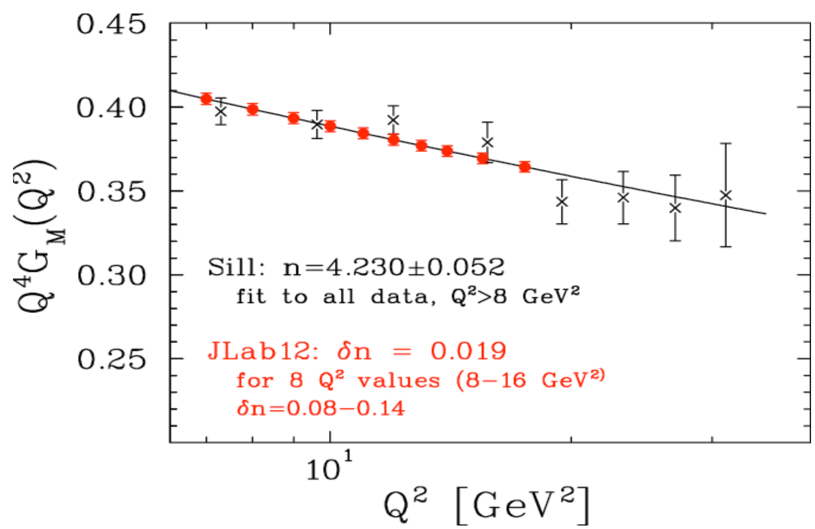
The cross section of H(e,e')p.

By using two existing Hall A High Resolution Spectrometers with several new ideas for improved control of systematic.

With 11 GeV beam in 31-day run.

approved by PAC32
for 12 GeV program





Summary

- Experiment and theory have created improved base for understanding of nucleon
- Future experiments will provide precision FFs data for Q^2 up to 7/14/15/18 GeV^2
- GPD approach, as expected, shed light into to the nucleon structure
- Expectation of Lattice QCD results is boiling

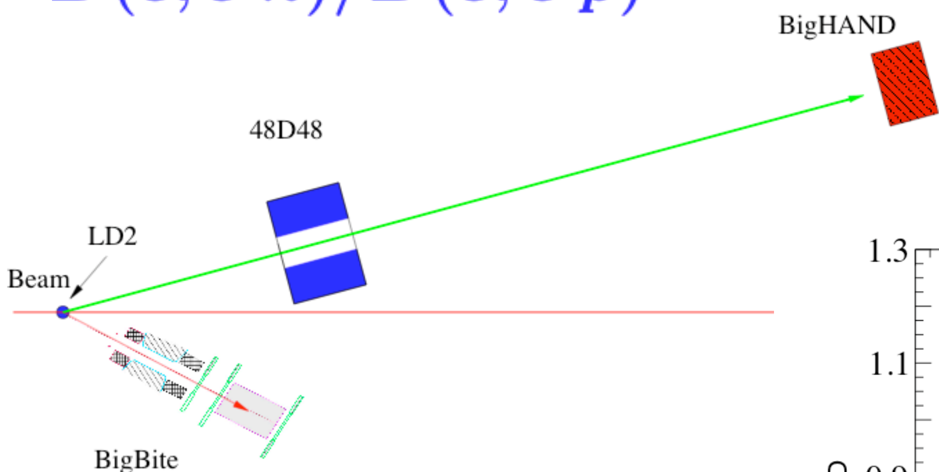
It is exciting time for nucleon FF physics

backup
slides
after this

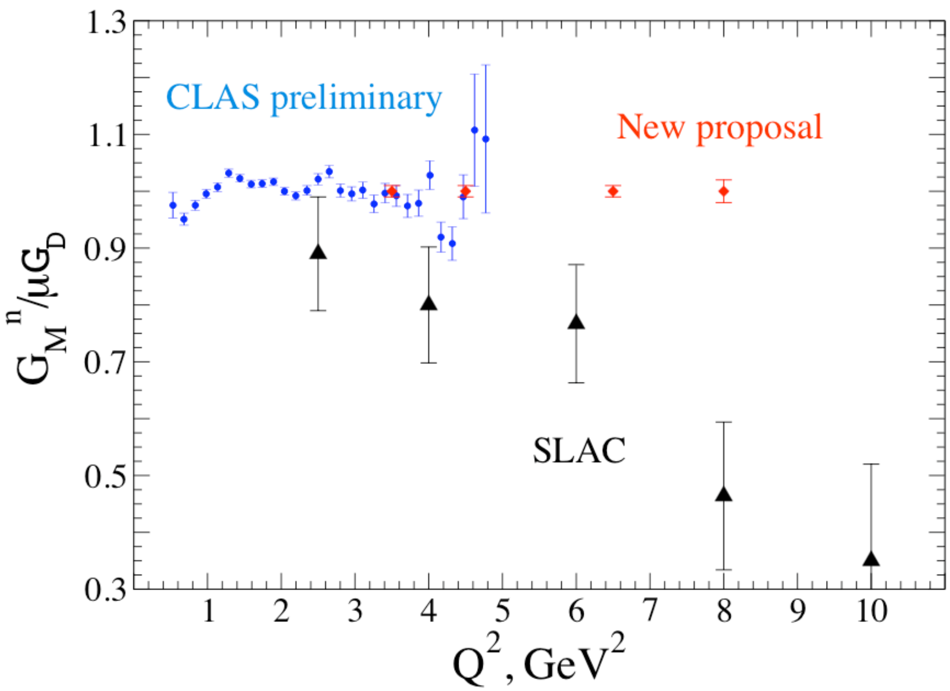
Near future: GMN-8 (for PAC33)

B.Quinn and BW

$D(e,e'n)/D(e,e'p)$



Projected
1-2% accuracy



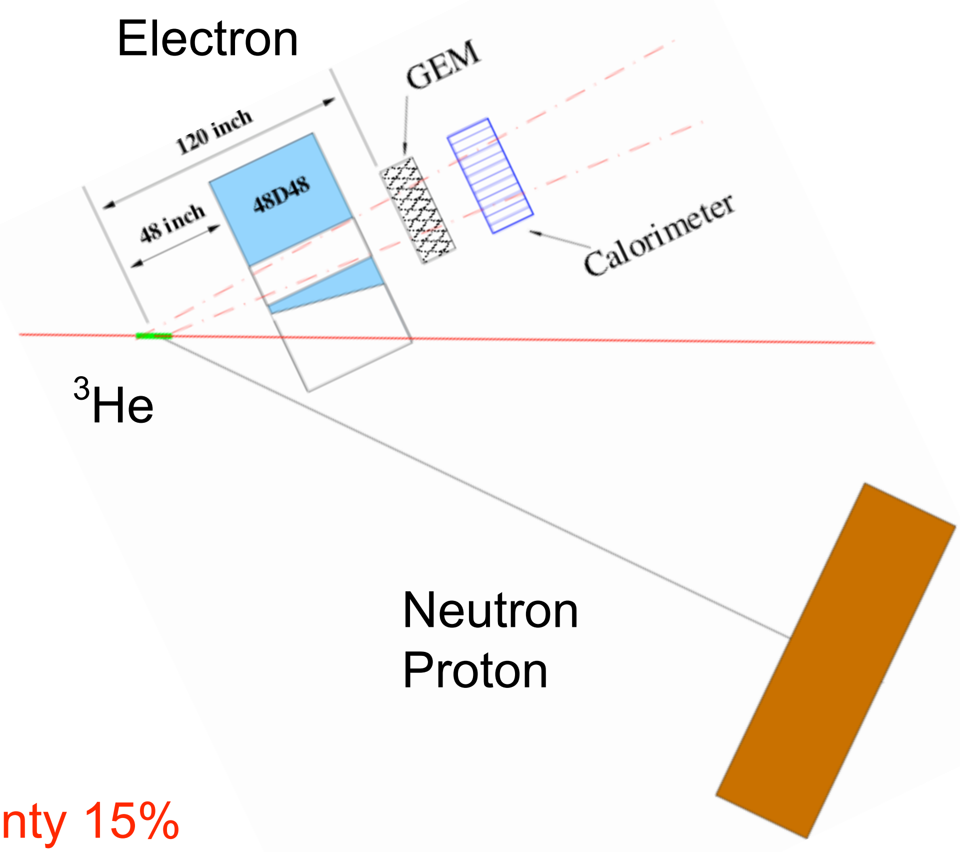
- 4-6 GeV beam on 4 cm LD_2
- BigBite spectrometer
- BigHAND neutron detector
- Deflection magnet for proton
- Luminosity $1{\cdot}10^{37}$ cm^{-2}/s

Perspective: G_E^n up to 7 GeV^2

The plan for GEN-7 is:

$$^3\vec{H}e(\vec{e},e'n)$$

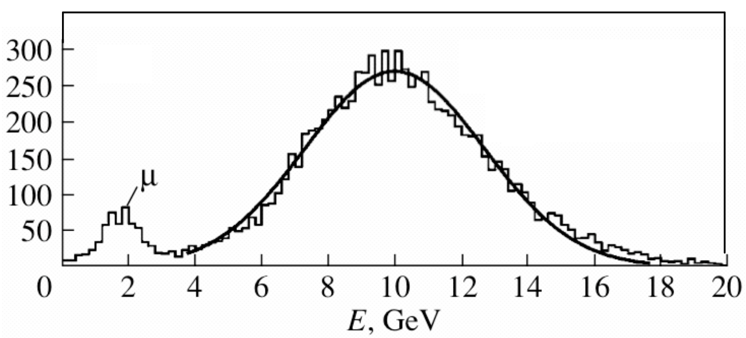
- Beam at 8.8 GeV
- Resolution σ_p/p for electron - BNL magnet, GEM
- He-3 cell in vacuum, lower background in neutron arm
- Hybrid He-3 cell with narrow pumping laser line



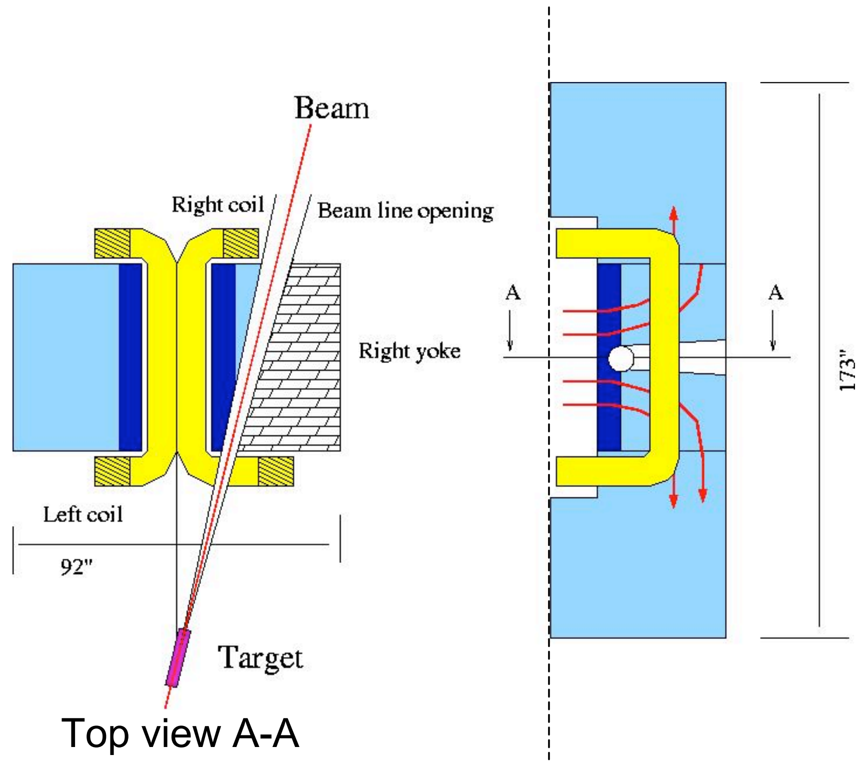
G_E^n at 7 GeV^2 with uncertainty 15% of Miller's value in 30-days run

GEP-15: Proton Arm

- Magnet: 48D48 - 46 cm gap, 3 Tm field integral, 100 ton
- solid angle is 35 msr for GEP, could be ~70 msr at larger angle
  GEM chambers for tracking with 70 μm resolution
- momentum resolution is 0.5% for 8.5 GeV/c proton
- angular resolution is 0.3 mrad
- trigger threshold is 4 GeV from
  hadron calorimeter



Calorimeter response for 10 GeV protons
from test for Compass experiment



Top view A-A