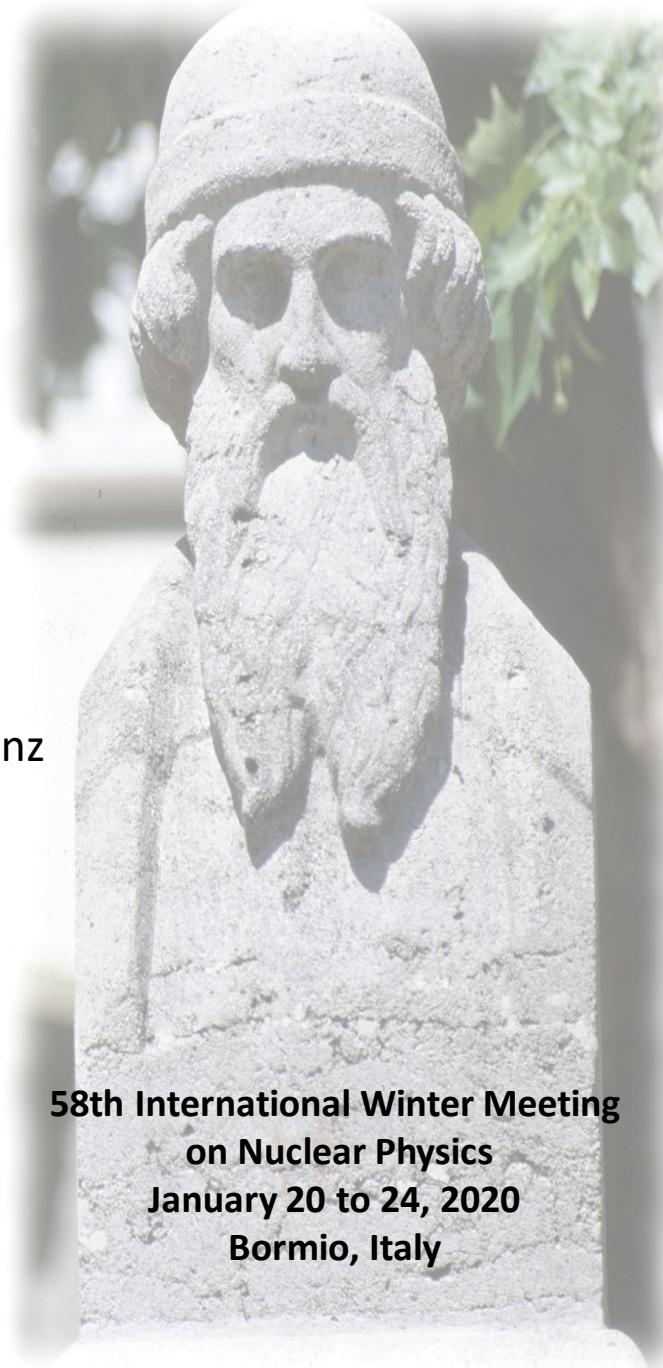


systematic studies of beam normal single-spin asymmetries at MAMI

Michaela Thiel

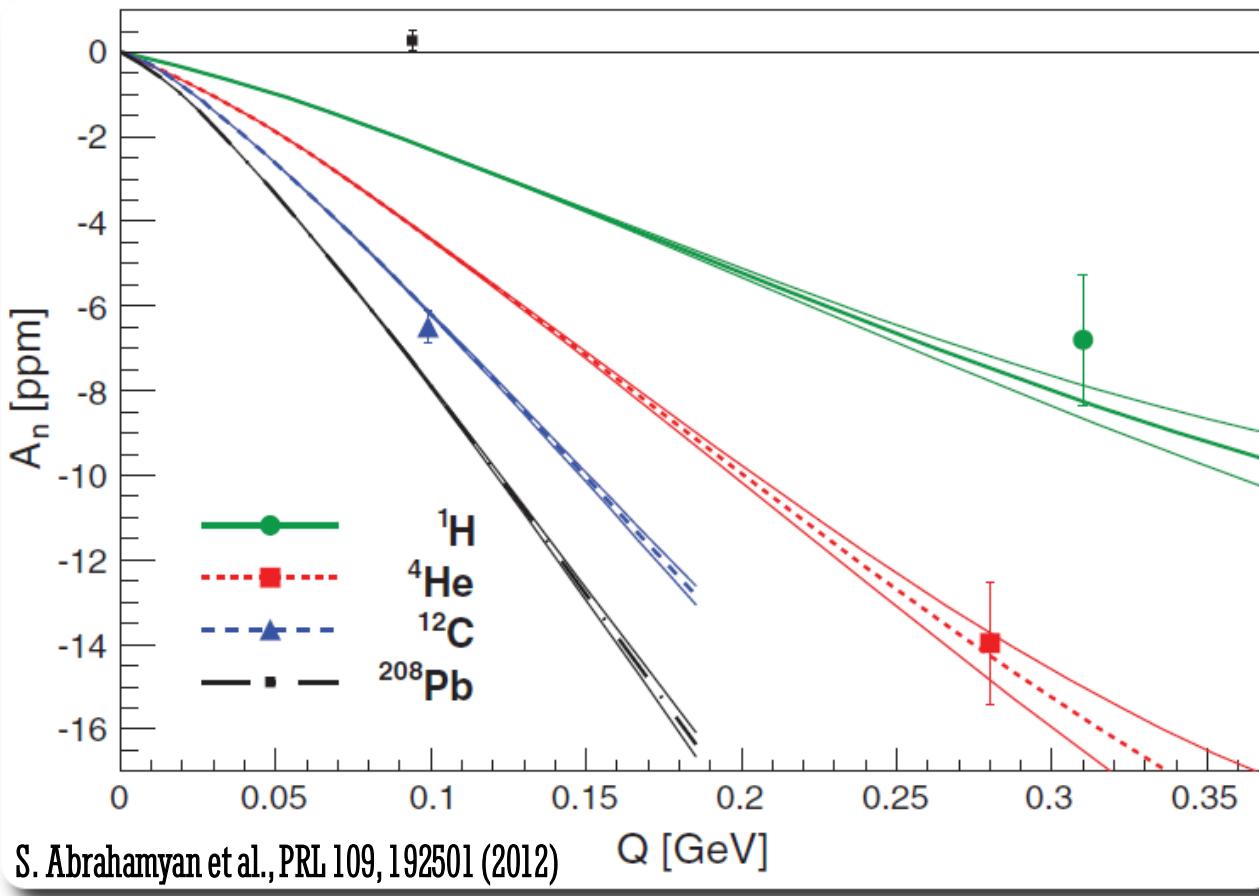
on behalf of the A1 collaboration

Institut für Kernphysik, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz



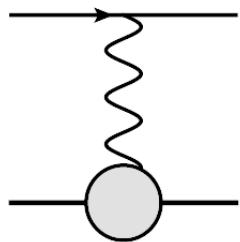
58th International Winter Meeting
on Nuclear Physics
January 20 to 24, 2020
Bormio, Italy

being more precise: boon and bane



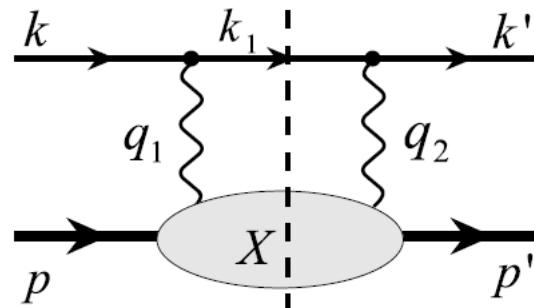
elastic electron scattering

one-photon exchange



+

two-photon exchange

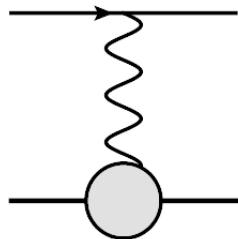


purely real

has imaginary part

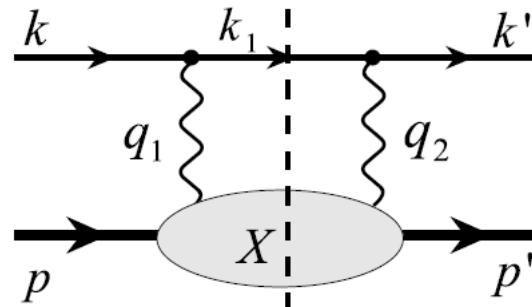
elastic electron scattering

one-photon exchange



purely real

two-photon exchange



has imaginary part

beam normal single-spin asymmetry A_n :

arises from interference of one- and two-photon exchange

De Rújula et al., Nucl. Phys. B35, 365 (1971)

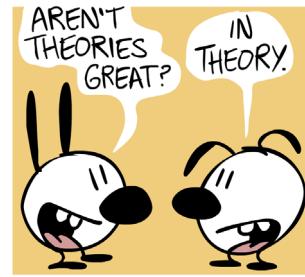
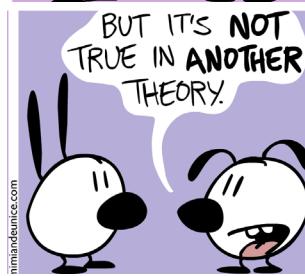
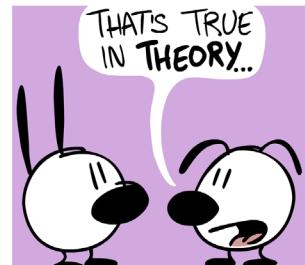
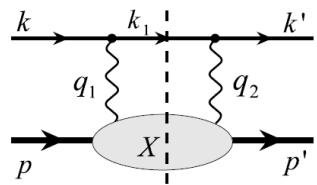
allows access of imaginary part of 2γ exchange amplitude

theoretical treatment of A_n



consider contributions of elastic (scales as Z)
AND inelastic intermediate states (scales as A/Z)

dispersion integral over intermediate excited states



theoretical treatment of A_n



consider contributions of elastic (scales as Z)
AND inelastic intermediate states (scales as A/Z)

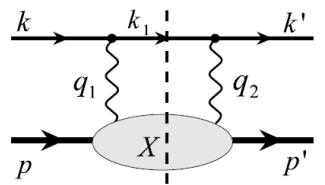
dispersion integral over intermediate excited states

focus on very low four-momentum transfer:

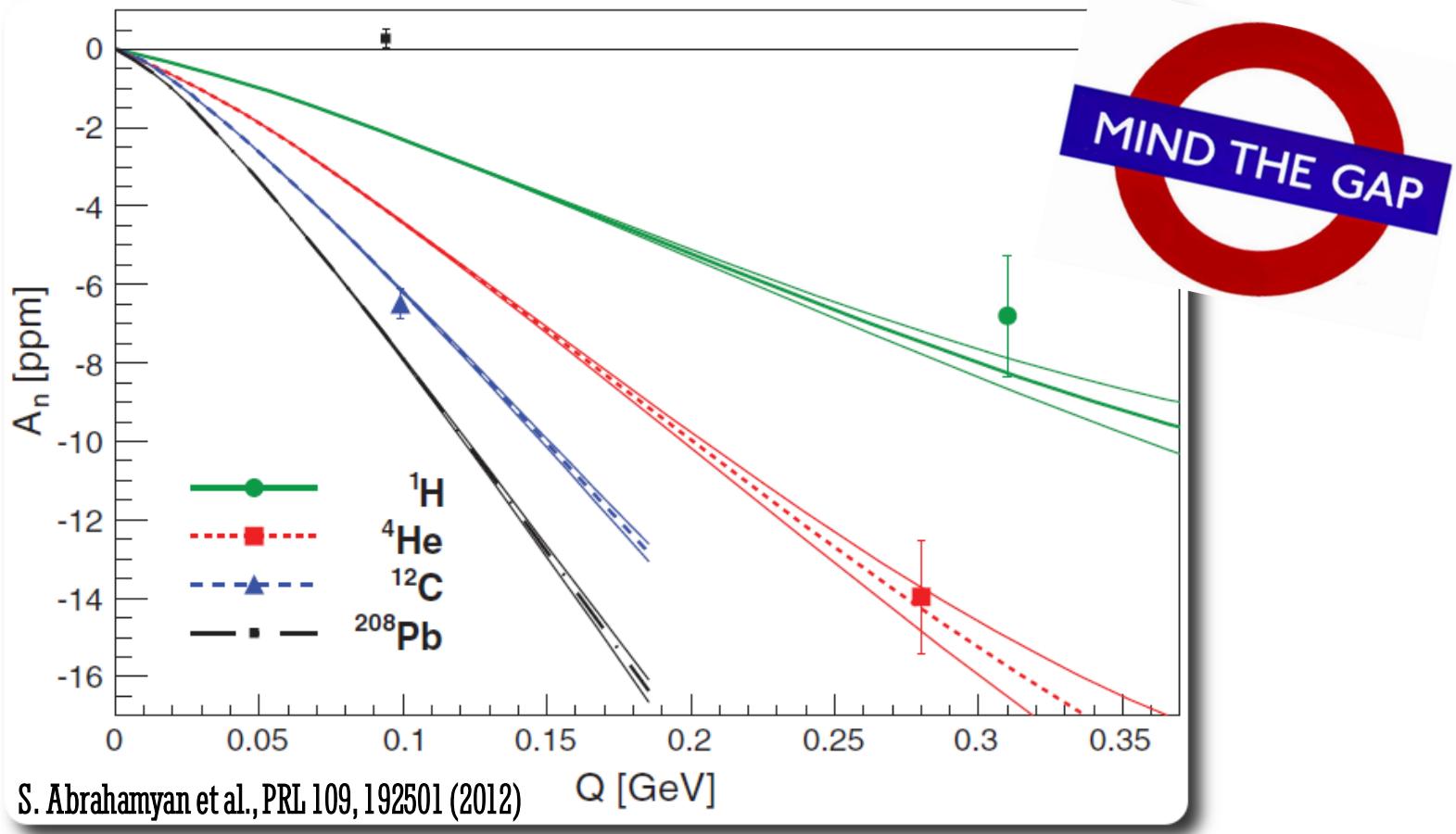
leading order $\sim C_0 \cdot \log(Q^2/m^2)$ Gorchtein and Horowitz, Phys. Rev. C77, 044606 (2008)

→ C_0 contains energy dependence

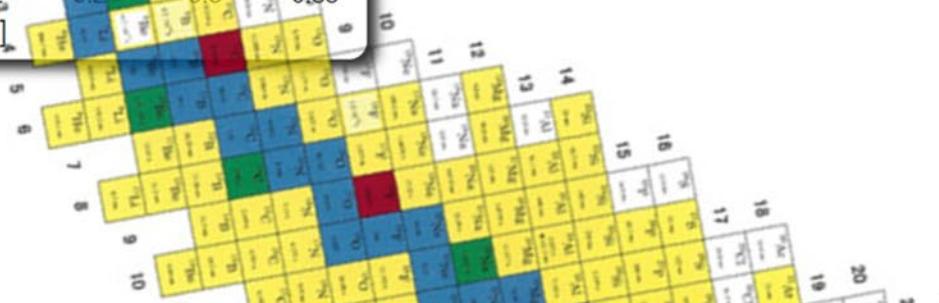
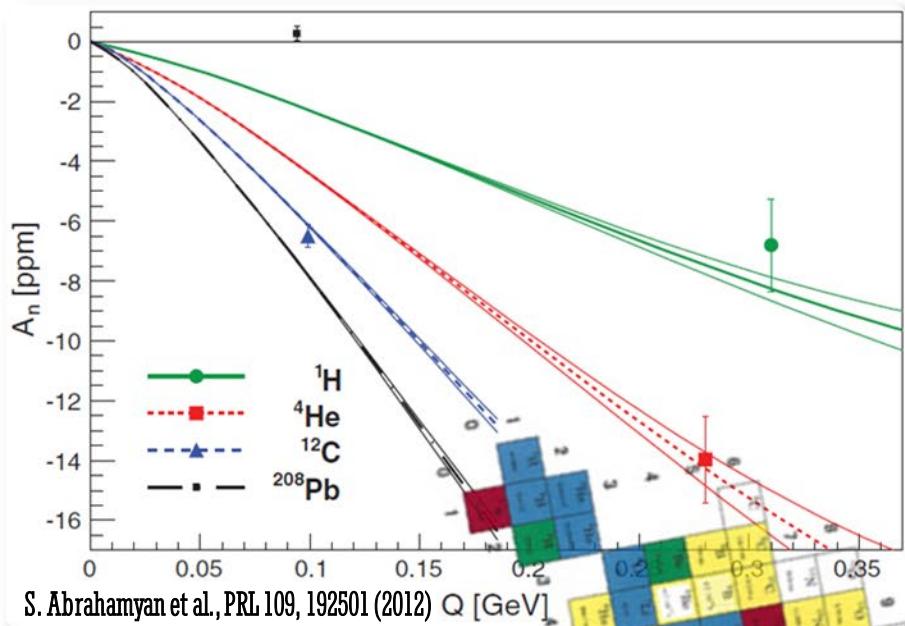
→ can be calculated exactly!



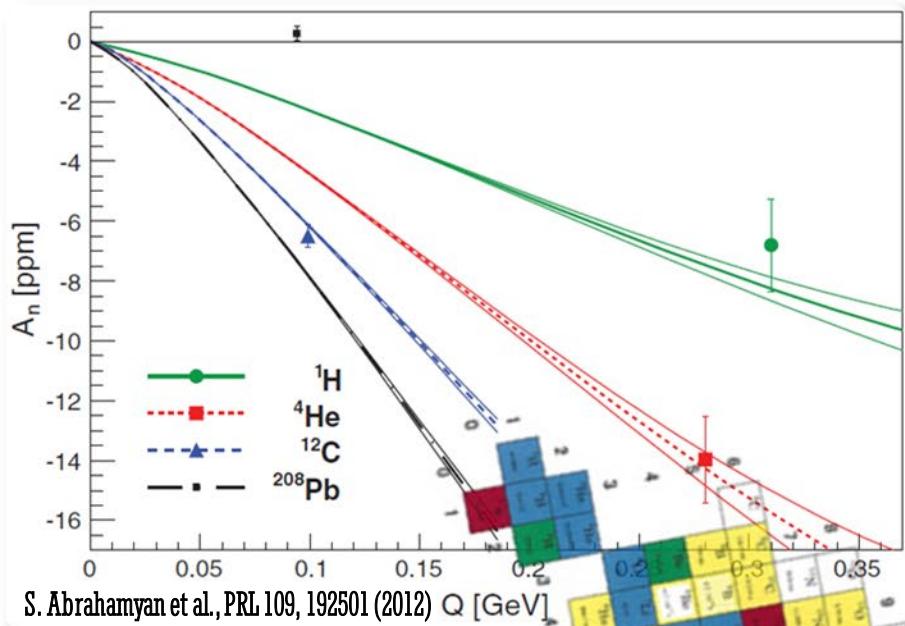
exact calculation ... room for improvements



the whole nuclear chart in a small band



the whole nuclear chart in a small band

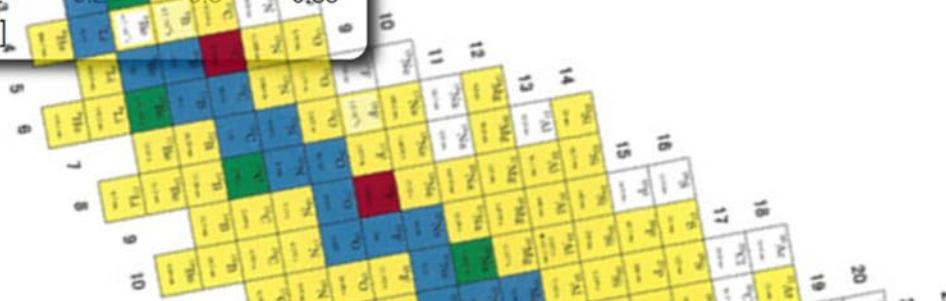


4 nuclei at:

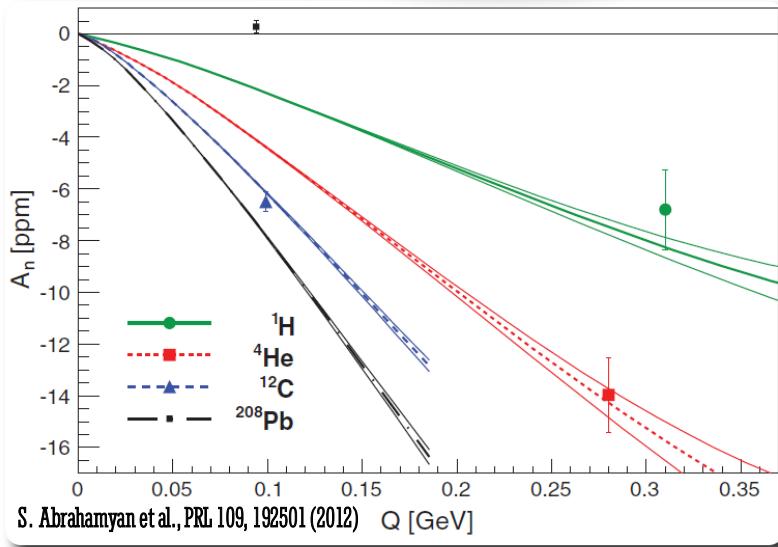
2 scattering angles

3 four-momentum transfers

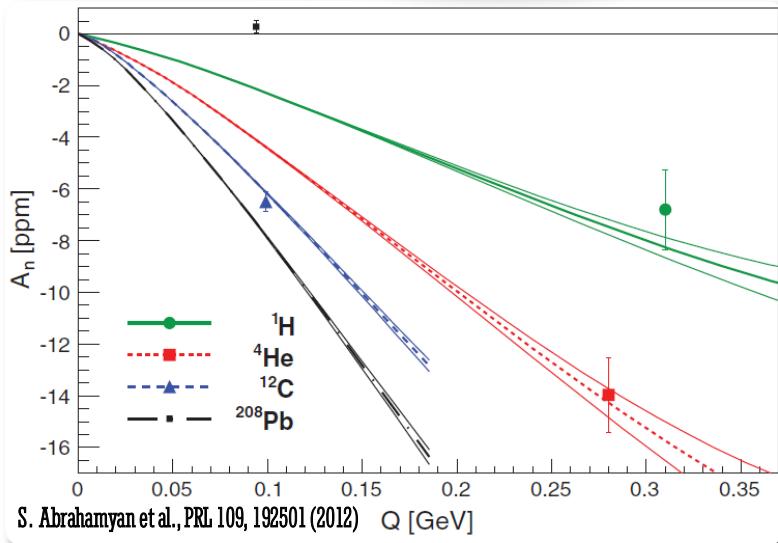
4 beam energies



compare apples with oranges?



compare apples with oranges?

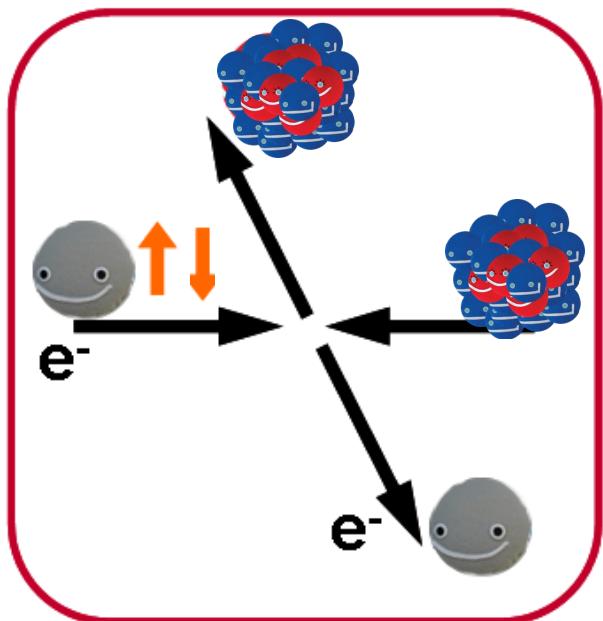


disentangle
 Q^2 , E and A dependencies!



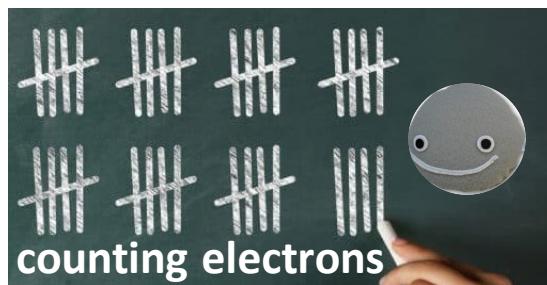
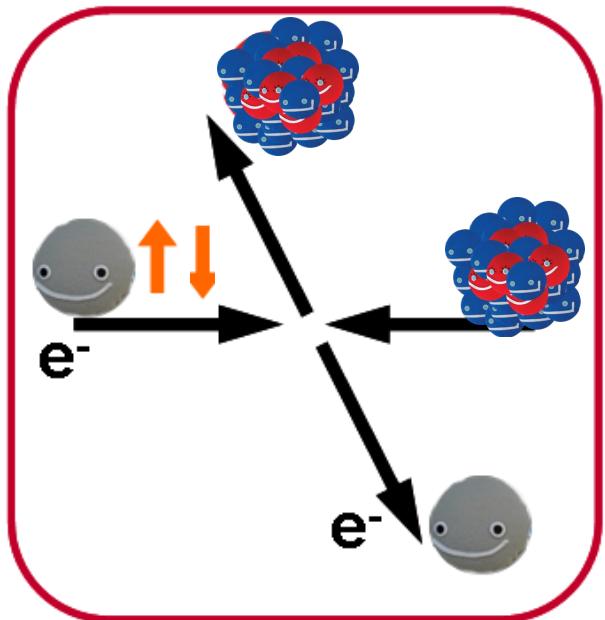
experimental access to A_n

elastic electron-nucleus scattering



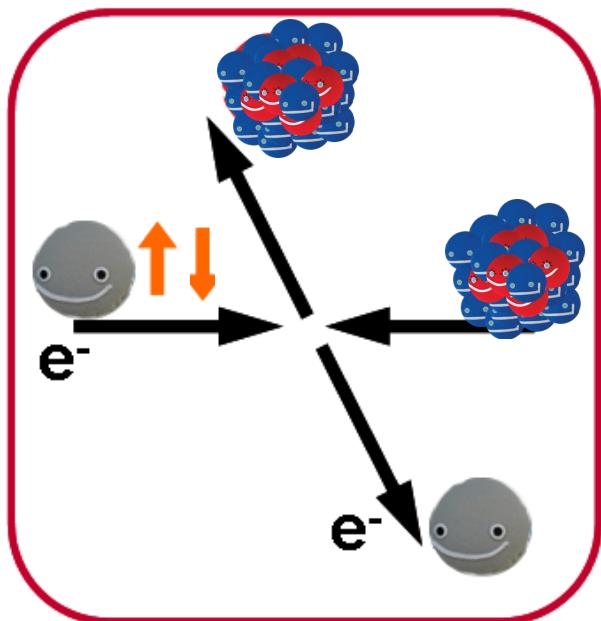
experimental access to A_n

elastic electron-nucleus scattering

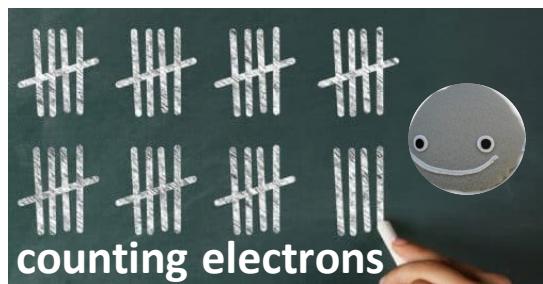


experimental access to A_n

elastic electron-nucleus scattering



$$A_n = \frac{\sigma^\uparrow - \sigma^\downarrow}{\sigma^\uparrow + \sigma^\downarrow} \approx 10^{-6} - 10^{-5}$$



experimental challenges

TAKE CARE AND BE AWARE



HIGH beam current

- + HIGH polarization
- + HIGH cross section

**reasonable long
measuring time**

experimental challenges

TAKE CARE AND BE AWARE

HIGH beam current

- + HIGH polarization
- + HIGH cross section

**reasonable long
measuring time**

requirements:

- outstanding beam
(polarization & stability)
- outstanding polarimetry
- „right“ target material
- low noise electronics



the stage

Mainz Microtron

up to $E = 1.6 \text{ GeV}$

HIGH

resolution

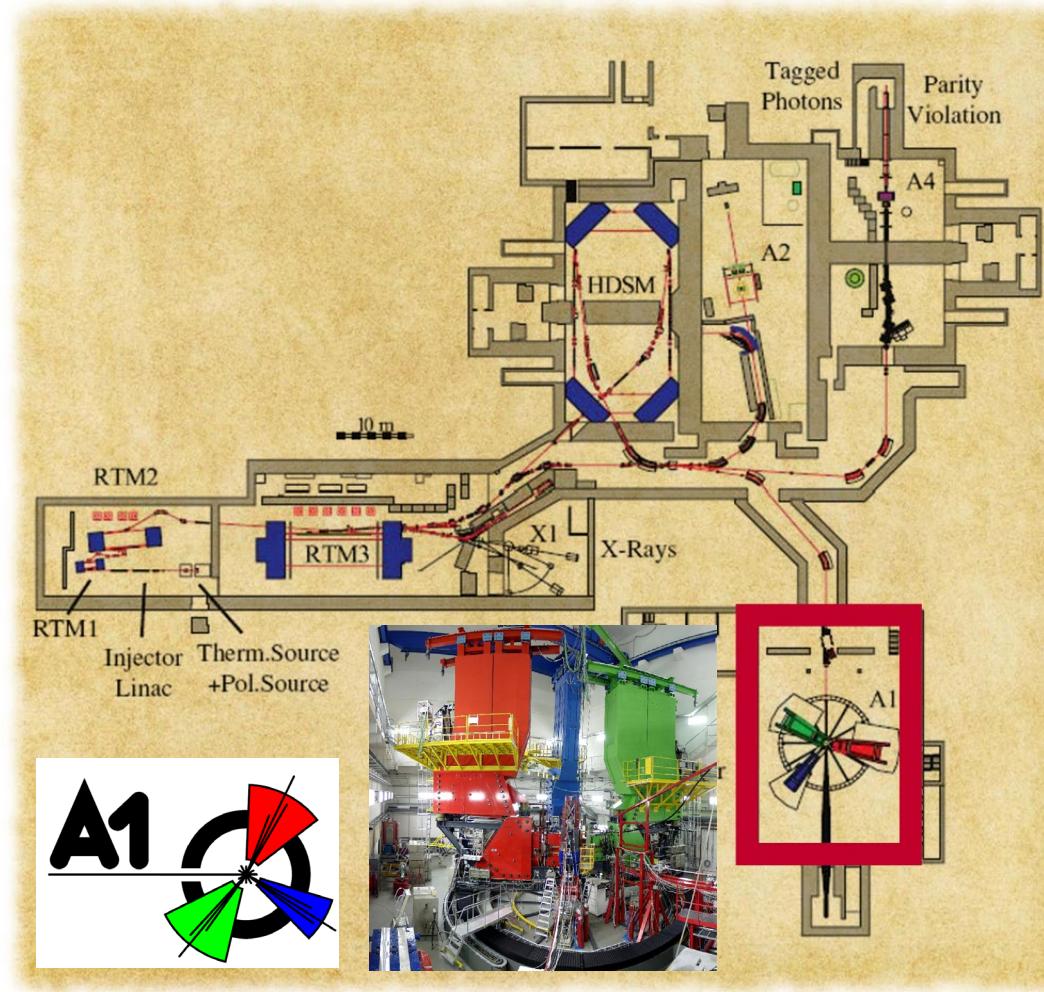
$\sigma_E < 0.1 \text{ MeV}$

reliability

85% (7000 h/a)

polarization

up to 80% @ $40\mu\text{A}$



the „right“ target material

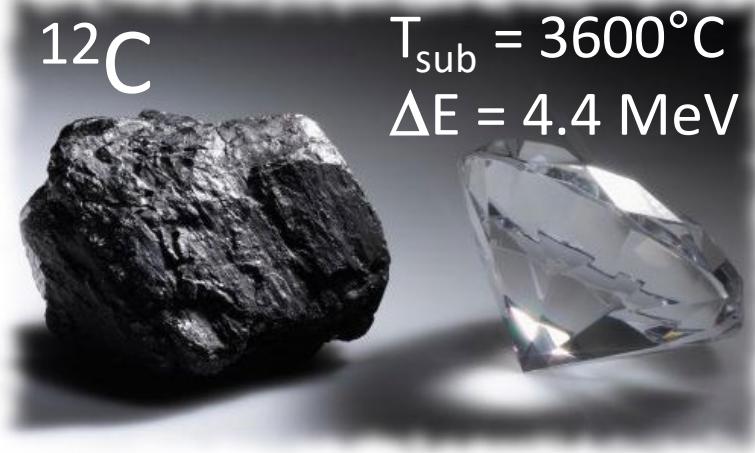
^{12}C

$T_{\text{sub}} = 3600^\circ\text{C}$

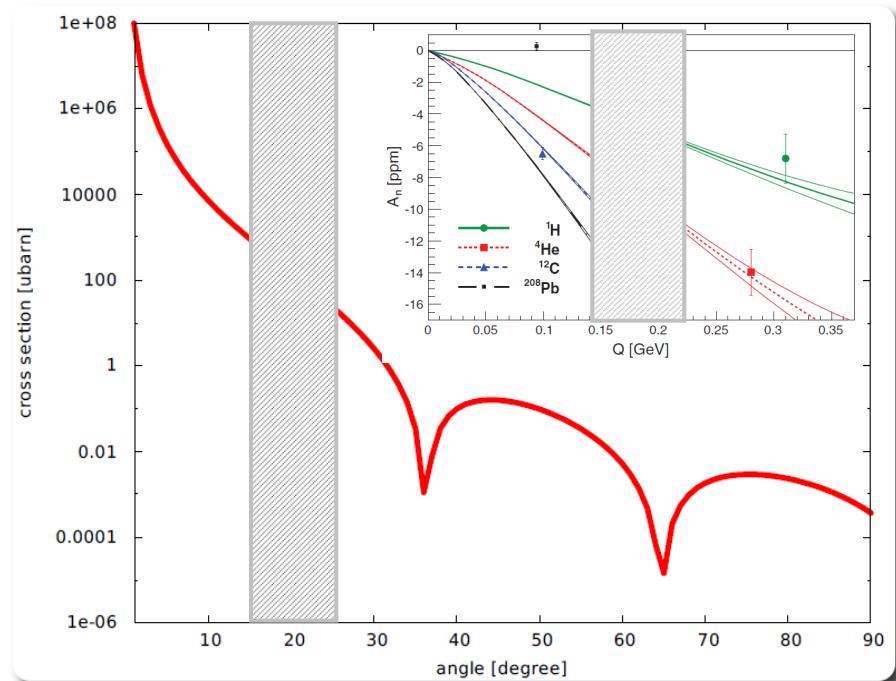
$\Delta E = 4.4 \text{ MeV}$



the „right“ target material



choice of kinematics



study Q^2 dependence

the „right“ target material

C
Kohlenstoff
[He] 2s²2p²

12,011
12,0096 - 12,0116

Si
Silicium
[Ne] 3s²3p²
+IV, -IV

28,085
28,084 - 28,086

Zr
Zirconium
[Kr] 4d² 5s²
+IV (+I, +II, +III)

91,224(2)

$T_{\text{sub}} = 3600^\circ\text{C}$
 $\Delta E = 4.4 \text{ MeV}$

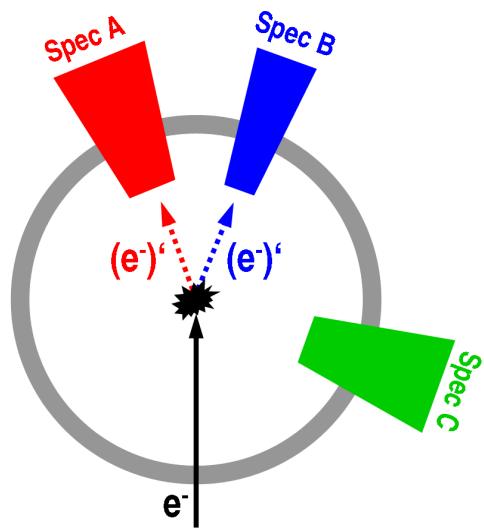
$T_{\text{melt}} = 1410^\circ\text{C}$
 $\Delta E = 1.8 \text{ MeV}$

$T_{\text{melt}} = 1850^\circ\text{C}$
 $\Delta E = 1.8 \text{ MeV}$

study A dependence

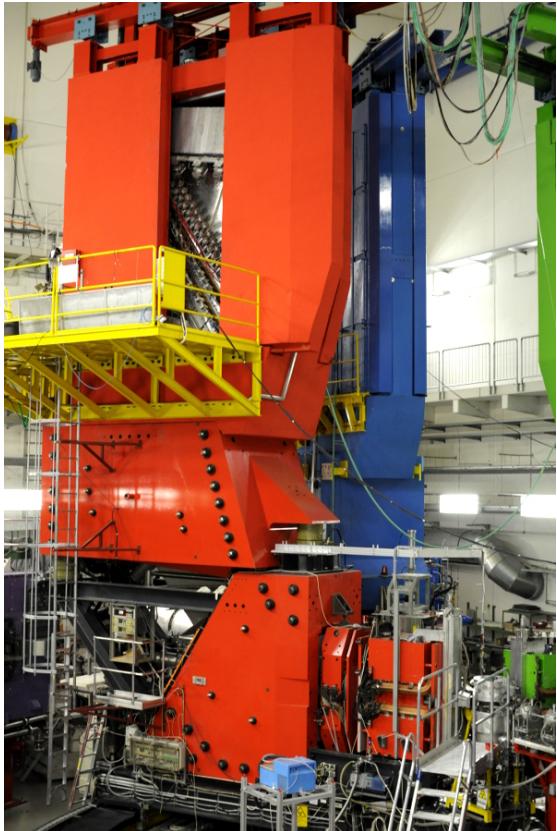
experimental setup

magnetic spectrometers



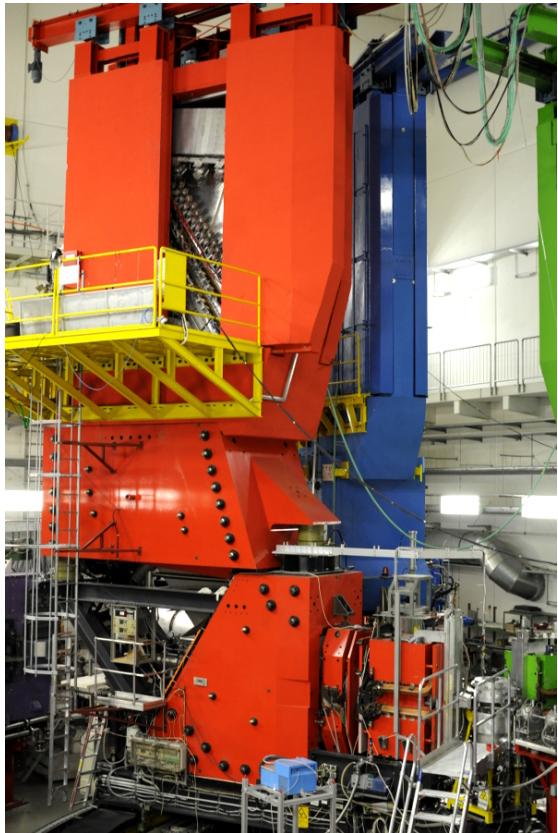
experimental setup

magnetic spectrometers

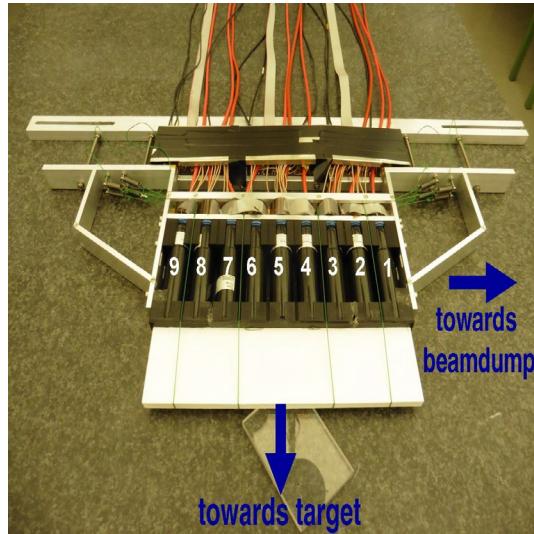


experimental setup

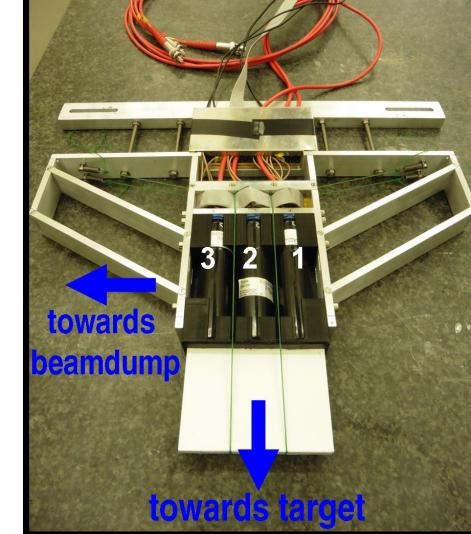
magnetic spectrometers



A_n det A

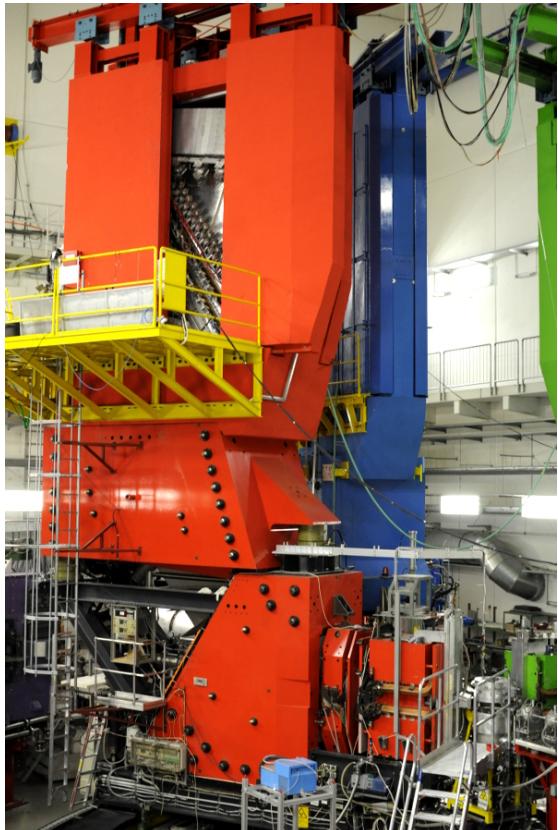


A_n det B

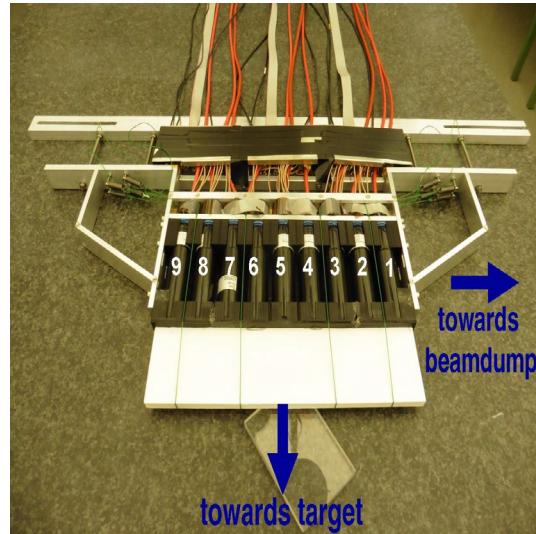


experimental setup

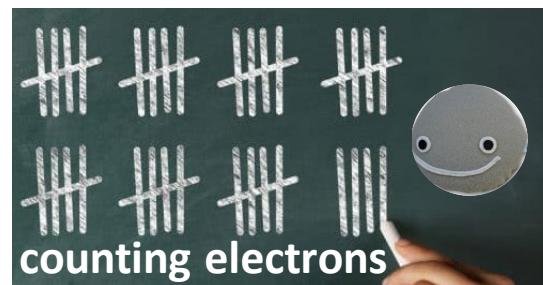
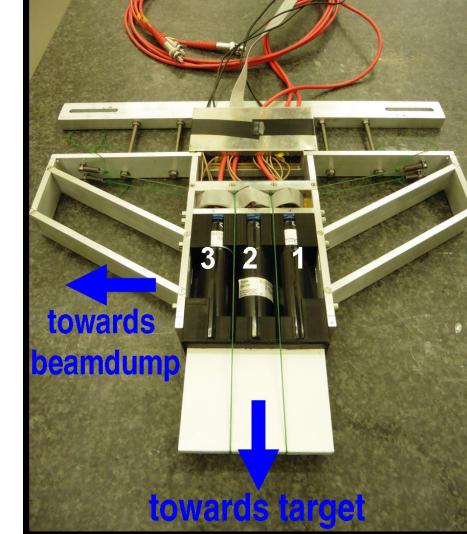
magnetic spectrometers



A_n det A



A_n det B



false asymmetries

beam related sources:

current
energy
position and angle



non-beam related sources:

ground noise
gate length fluctuations
electrical cross talk

false asymmetries

beam related sources:

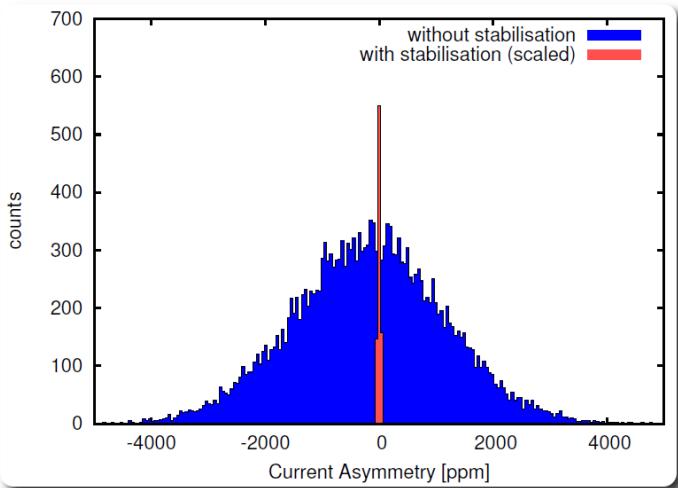
current
energy
position and angle



non-beam related sources:

ground noise
gate length fluctuations
electrical cross talk

stabilization system needed!

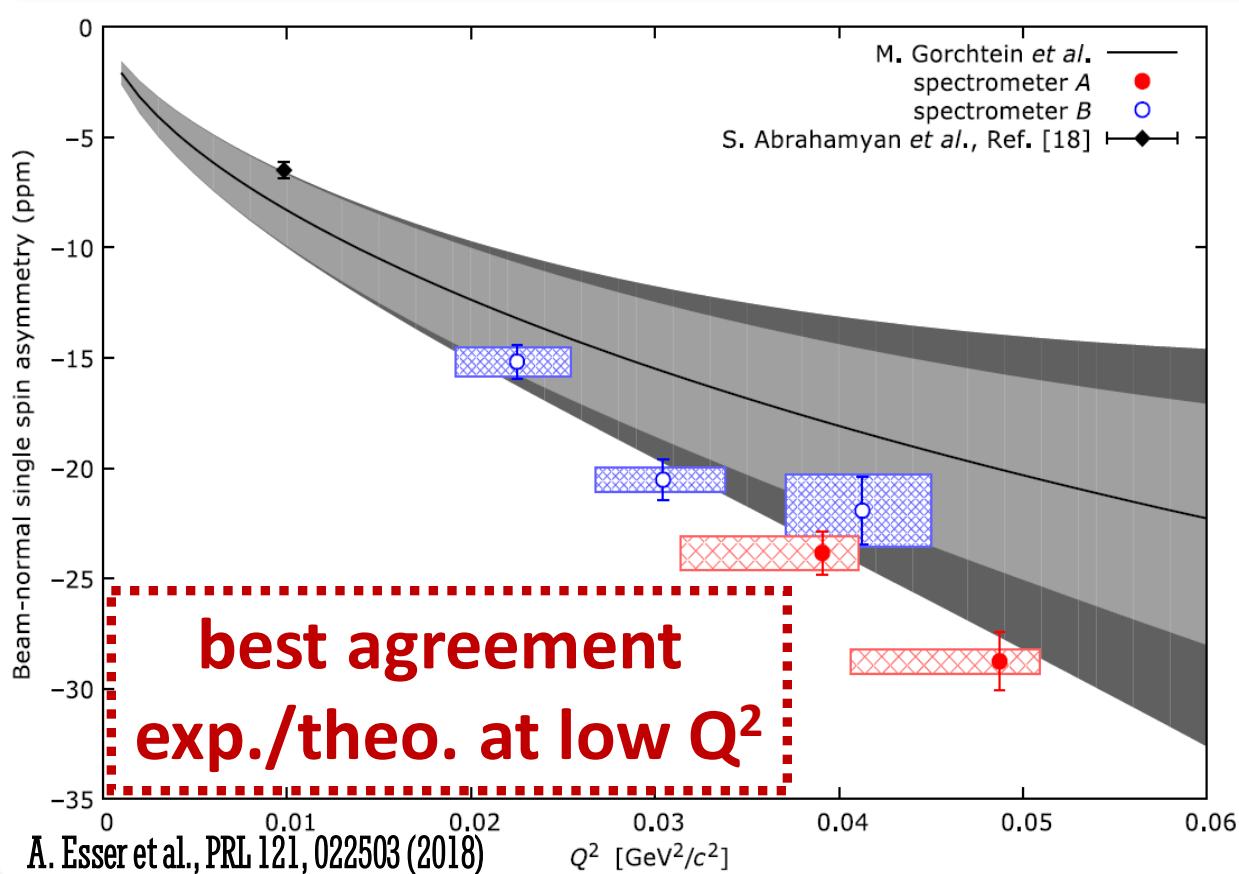


hardware suppression:



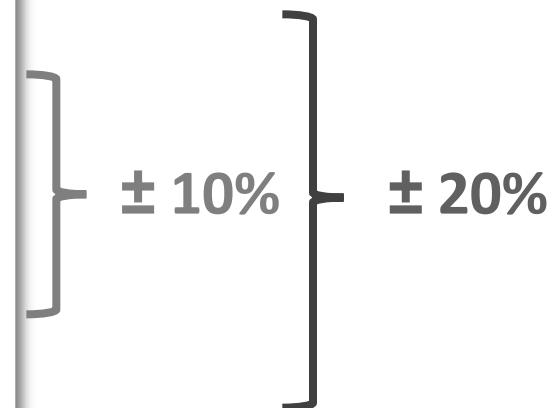
synchronization with power grid
random polarity sequence
inversion of general sign

results - Q^2 dependence



^{12}C :
 $0.02 \text{ GeV}^2 \leq Q^2 \leq 0.05 \text{ GeV}^2$

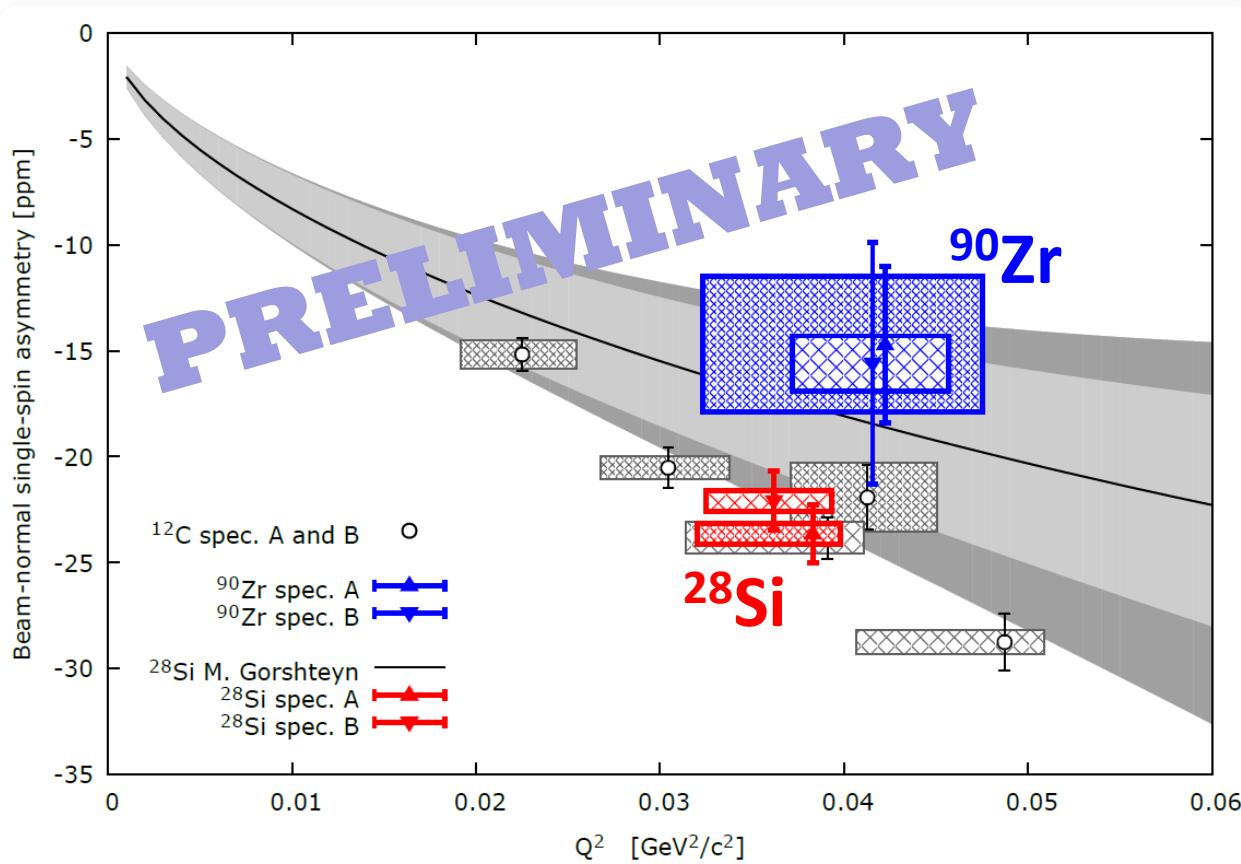
uncertainty of
Compton slope parameter:



best agreement
exp./theo. at low Q^2

A. Esser et al., PRL 121, 022503 (2018)

results - A dependence

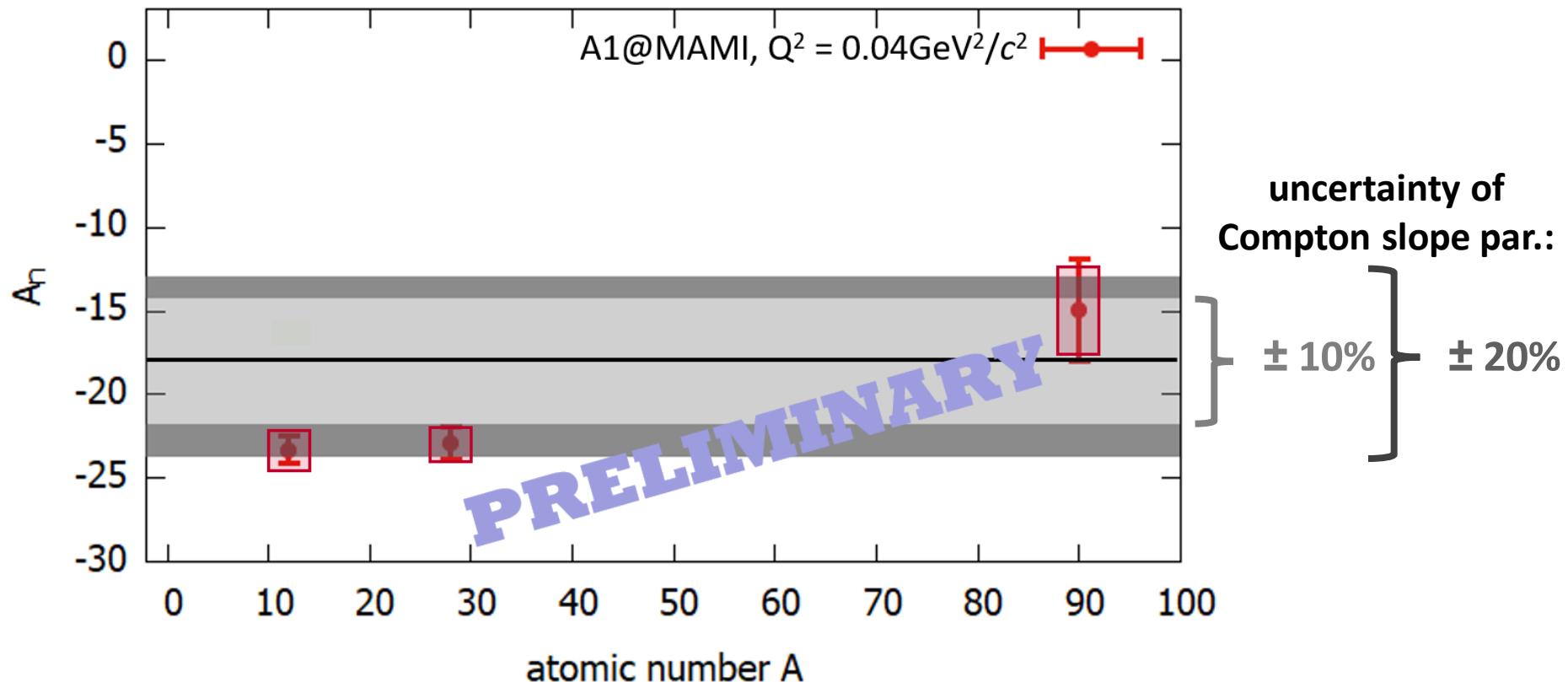


$^{12}\text{C}, ^{28}\text{Si}, ^{90}\text{Zr}:$
 $Q^2 = 0.04 \text{ GeV}^2$

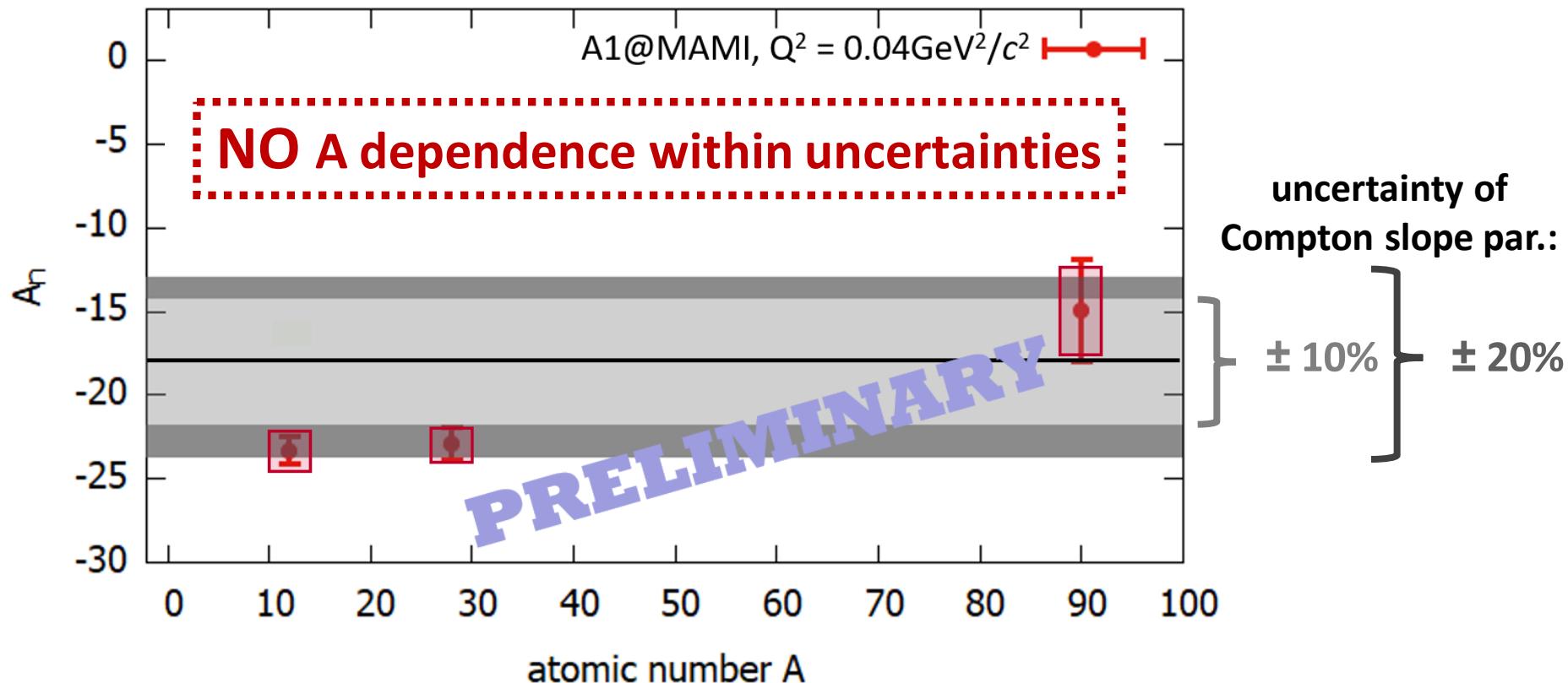
uncertainty of
Compton slope parameter:

$\pm 10\%$ $\pm 20\%$

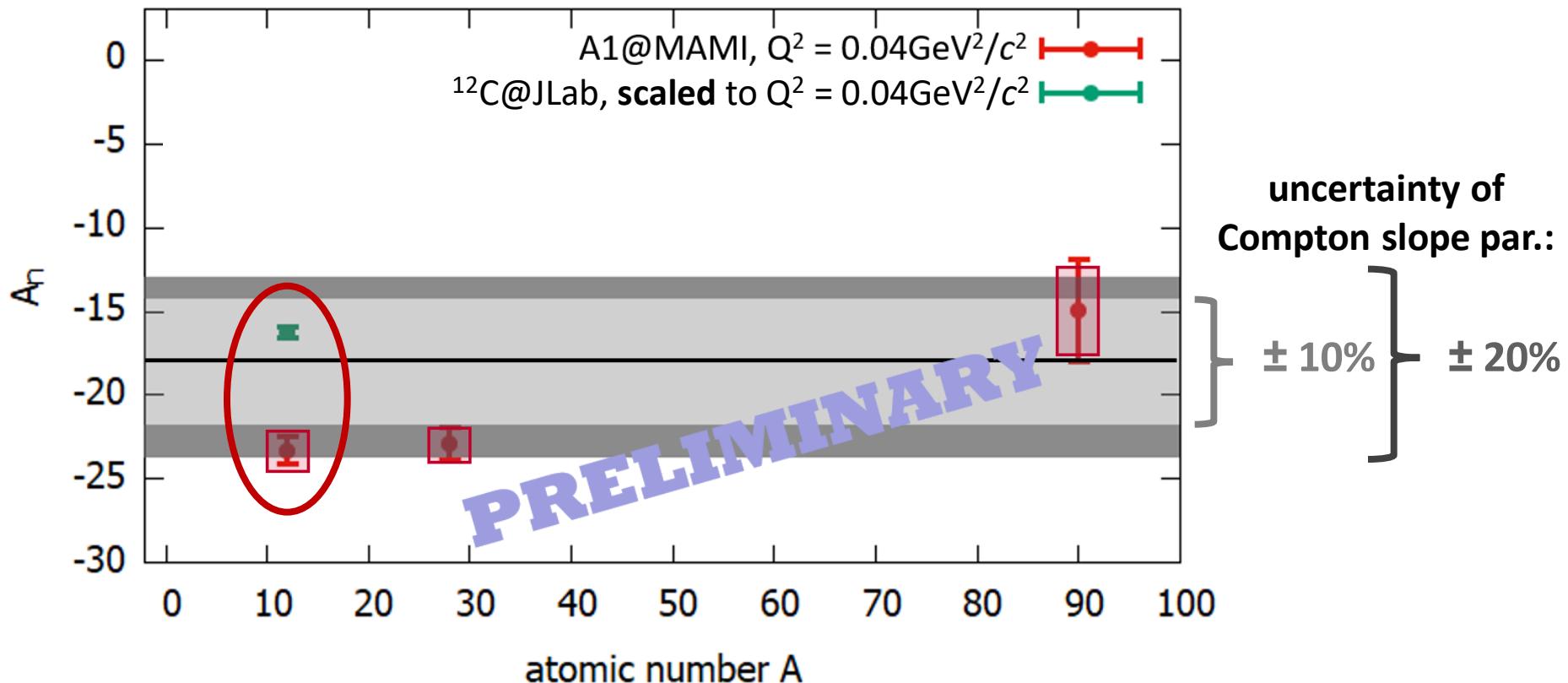
results - A dependence



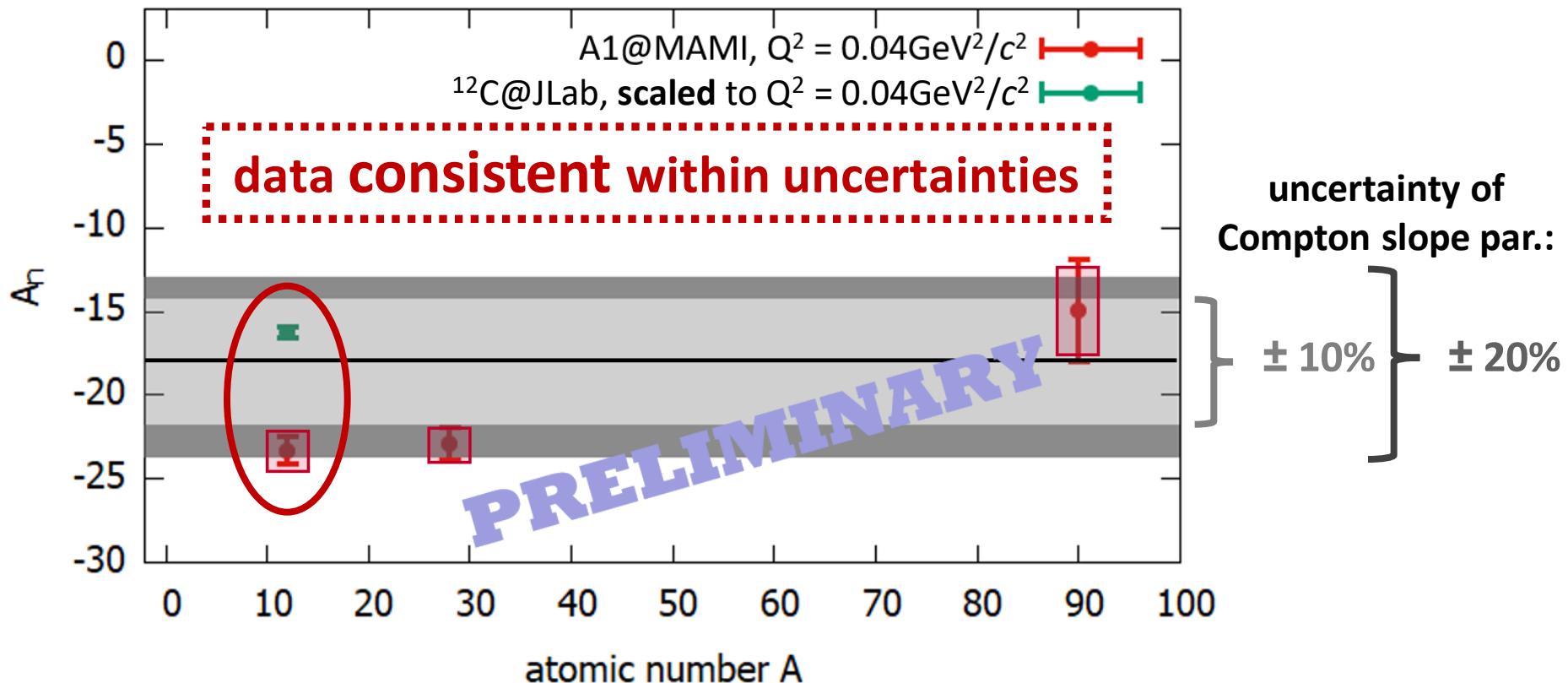
results - A dependence



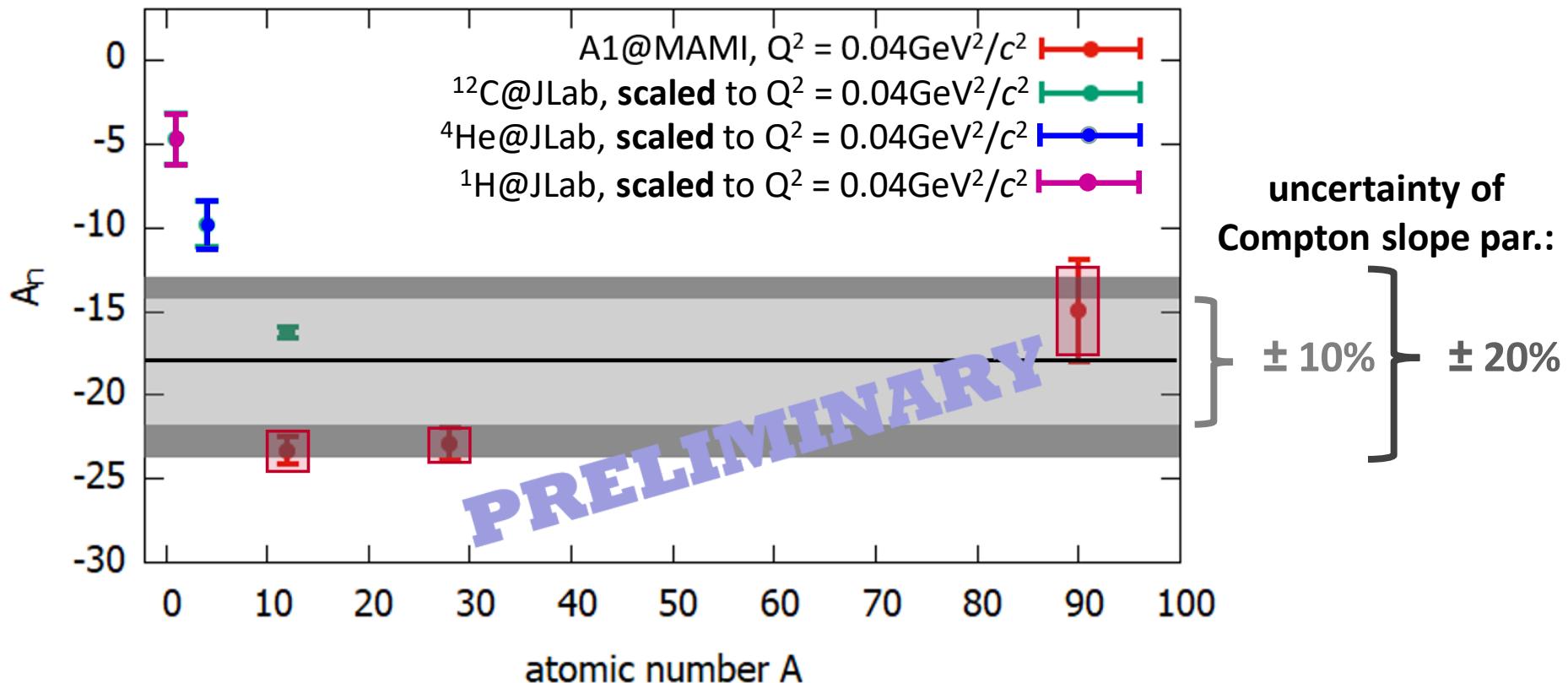
what if ... combining MAMI and Jlab results?



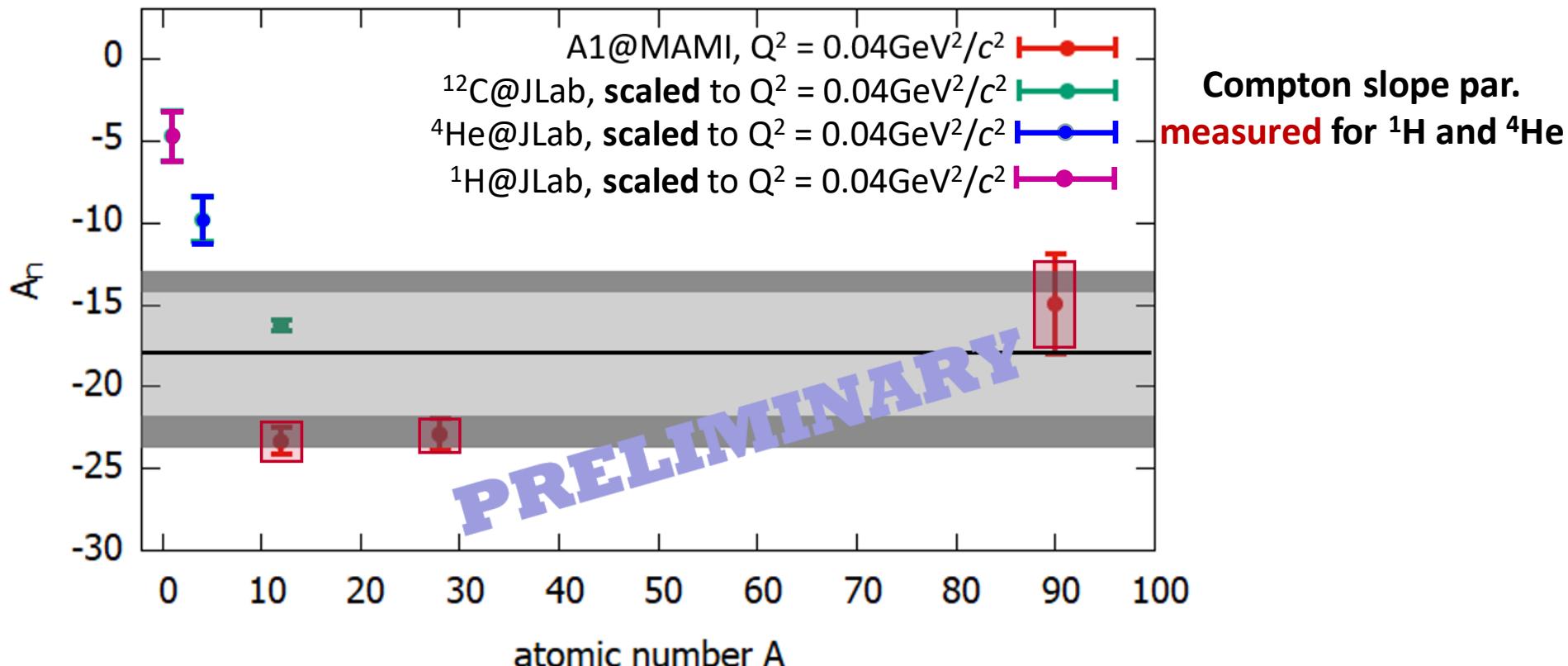
what if ... combining MAMI and Jlab results?



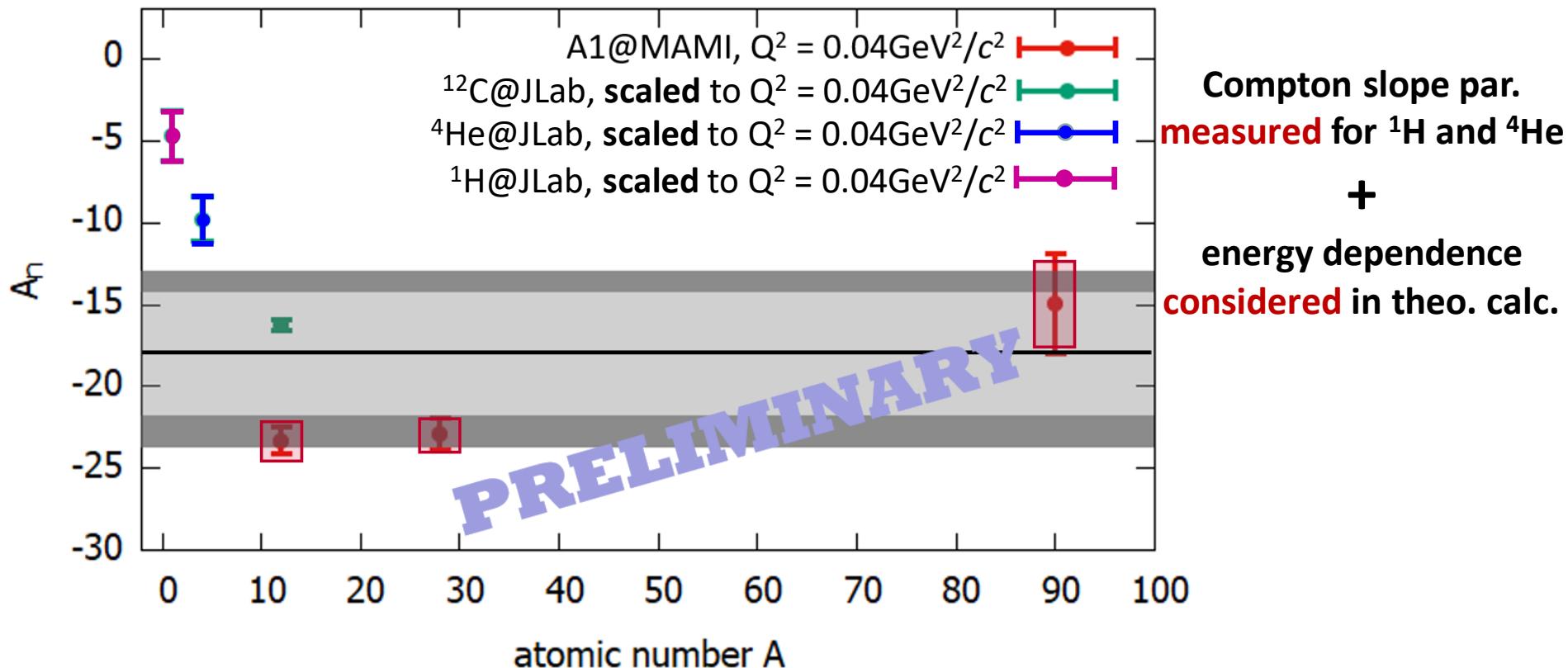
what if ... combining MAMI and Jlab results?



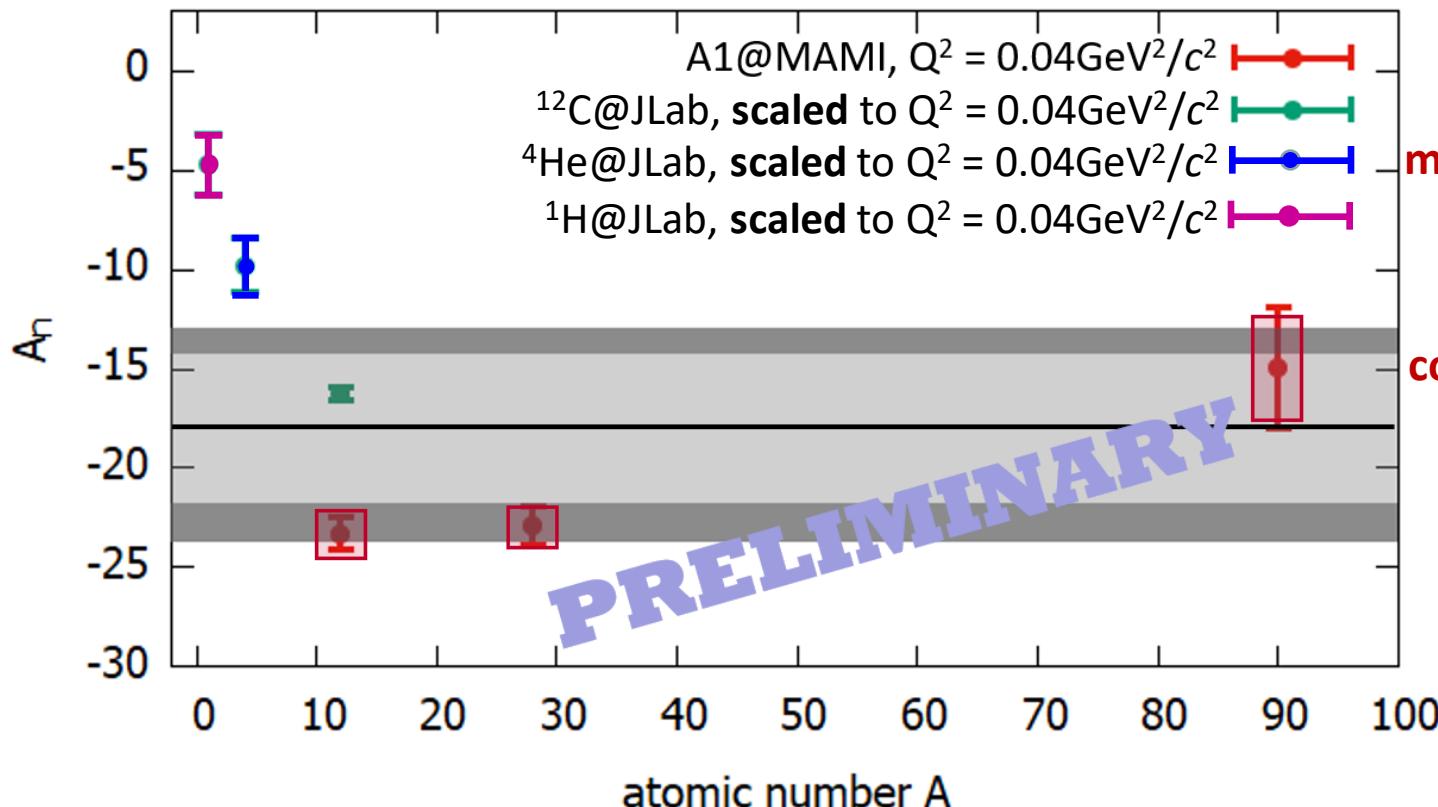
what if ... combining MAMI and Jlab results?



what if ... combining MAMI and Jlab results?



what if ... combining MAMI and Jlab results?



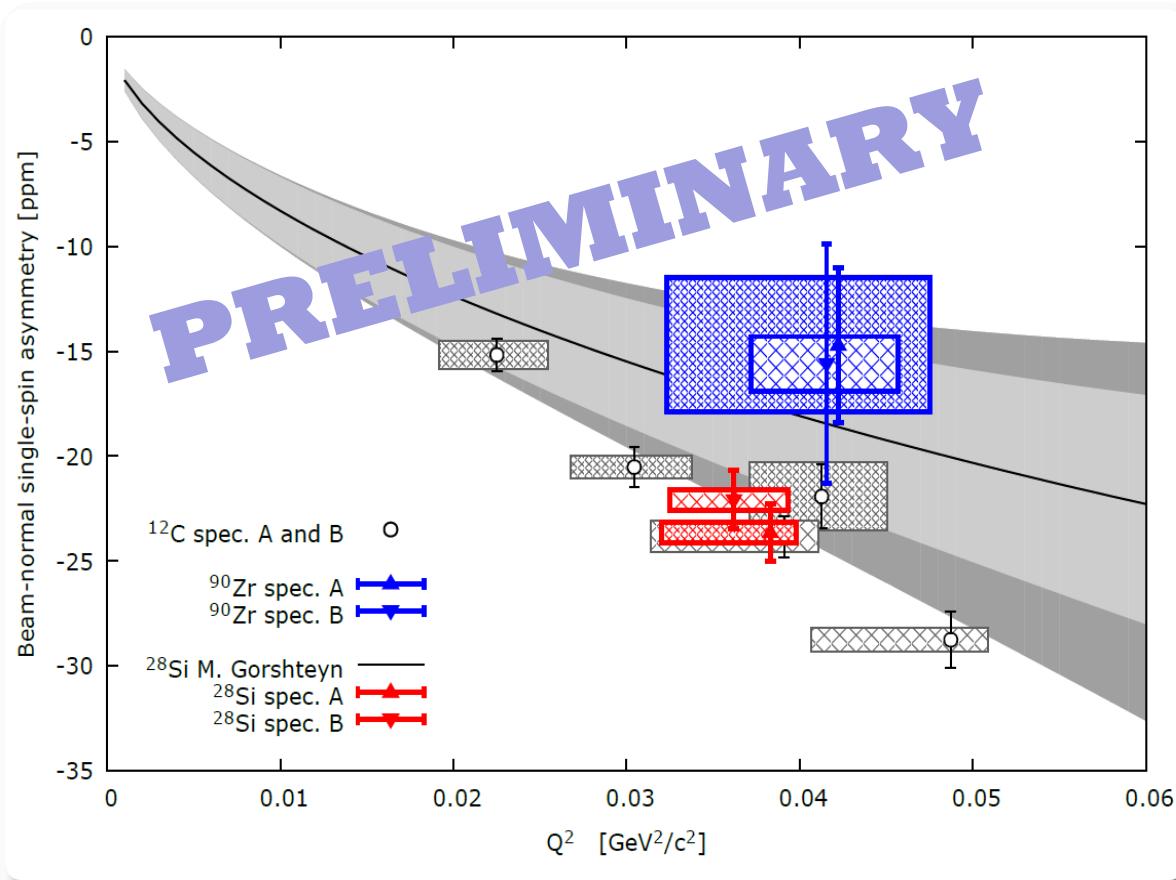
Compton slope par.
measured for ^1H and ^4He

+

energy dependence
considered in theo. calc.



conclusions



Q^2 - dependence (^{12}C)



no A - dependence
(^{12}C , ^{28}Si , ^{90}Zr)

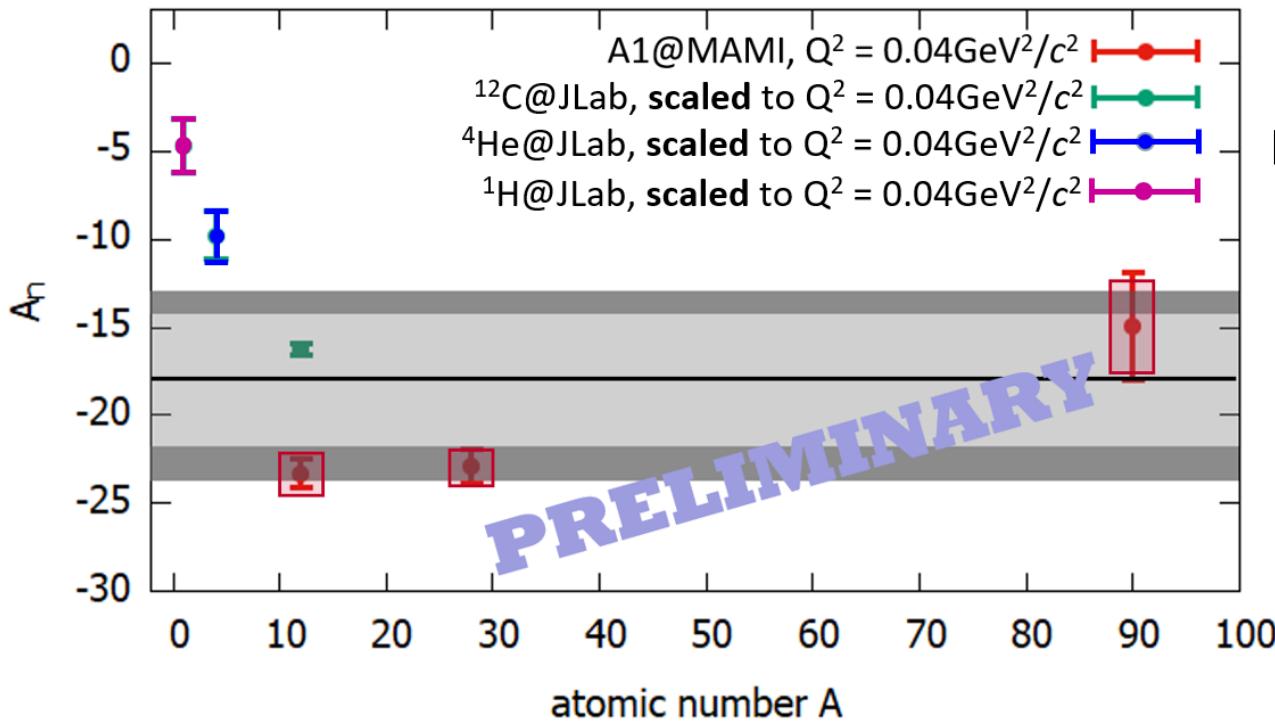


„PHYSICS IS REALLY NOTHING MORE THAN A SEARCH FOR ULTIMATE SIMPLICITY, BUT SO FAR ALL WE HAVE IS A KIND OF ELEGANT MESSINESS.“

BILL BRYSON, A SHORT HISTORY OF NEARLY EVERYTHING

conclusions

Q^2 - dependence (^{12}C)



no A - dependence
(^{12}C , ^{28}Si , ^{90}Zr)



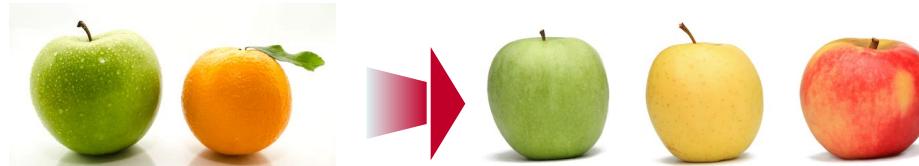
exp. vs theo.



„PHYSICS IS REALLY NOTHING MORE THAN A SEARCH FOR ULTIMATE SIMPLICITY, BUT SO FAR ALL WE HAVE IS A KIND OF ELEGANT MESSINESS.“

BILL BRYSON, A SHORT HISTORY OF NEARLY EVERYTHING

next steps



measure
energy dependence
(^{12}C)

measure
Compton Slope
($\geq {}^{12}\text{C}$)

„PHYSICS IS REALLY NOTHING MORE THAN A SEARCH FOR ULTIMATE SIMPLICITY, BUT SO FAR ALL WE HAVE IS A KIND OF ELEGANT MESSINESS.“

BILL BRYSON, A SHORT HISTORY OF NEARLY EVERYTHING



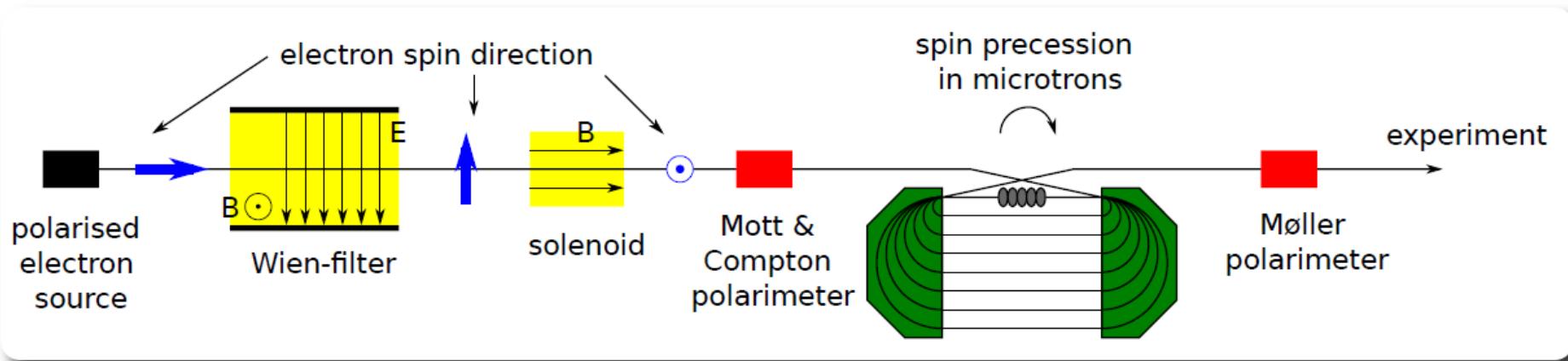
polarimetry measure vertical/transverse polarization



THE TOOLS:

Mott: horizontal transverse @ source

Møller: longitudinal @ target



polarimetry measure vertical/transverse polarization

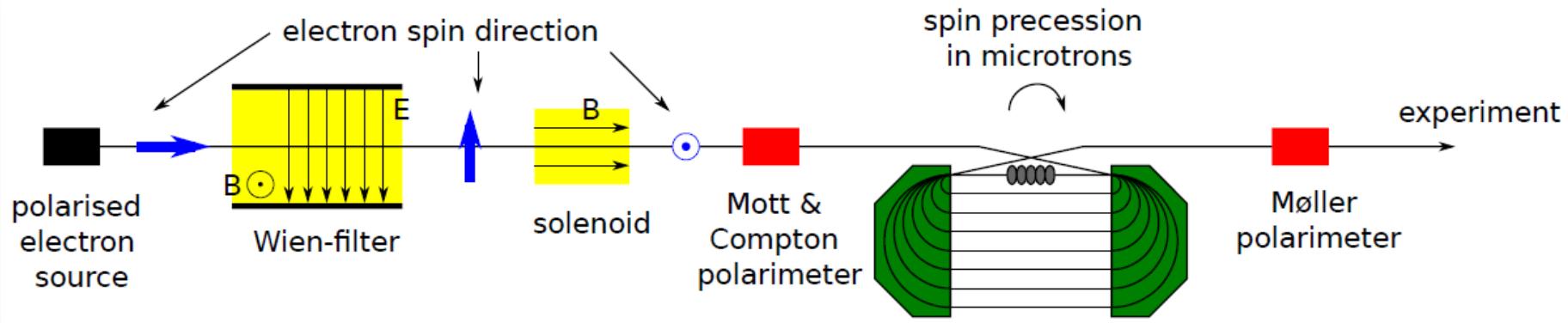


THE METHOD:

MAXIMIZE longitudinal polarization @ target

MAXIMIZE horizontal transverse component @ source

MINIMIZE longitudinal and transverse component @ source and target



For details see: B.S. Schlimme et al., NIM A 850 (2017) 54-60