Opportunities for unpolarized Two-Photon Exchange measurements at Jefferson Lab

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Measure twice, cut once

$\frac{\left(\frac{d\sigma}{\partial\Omega}\right)}{\left(\frac{d\sigma}{\partial\Omega}\right)_{\text{Mott}}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon(1+\tau)} \left[\varepsilon G_E^2\left(Q^2\right) + \tau G_M^2\left(Q^2\right)\right]$

- » Problem: G_E suppressed at large Q^2
- » Solution: measure ratio with polarization experiments
 - » polarization transfer
 - » beam-target asymmetries
- » Better measure the same!

We don't measure the same



Probable cause: Two-Photon Exchange



 $\sigma_{exp} \propto \left| M_{1\gamma} \right|^2 \pm 2\Re \left\{ M_{1\gamma}^{\dagger} \right|^2 + \left| M_{1\gamma}^{\dagger} \right|^2$

$$R = \frac{\sigma_{e^+p}}{\sigma_{e^-p}} = 1 - 2\delta_{TPE}$$

Measured at Vepp-3, JLab, and DESY (OLYMPUS)

Impact on Rosenbluth fit ($Q^2 = 6(GeV/c)^2$)



- » G_M from intercept: Almost unaffected
- » G_E from slope: big effect

OLYMPUS results (B. Henderson et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 118,092501 (2017))



Difference of data to prediction



Where did we measure?



Too low in Q^2 to really test. No good agreement with theory!

Some predictions





What can JLAB do about it

A lot! Measure cross section:

- » Hall A (ratio)
- » Hall B (ratio)
- » Hall C (Rosenbluth separation)

Measure polarization observables: See next talk.

Hall A

- » Cline et al.,Eur. Phys. J. A 57, 290 (2021)
- » Two measurements at the same time:
 - » Single arm measurement: HRS, BigBite for leptons
 » Coincidence SBS for protons
 + ECal for lepton
- » 2 weeks beamtime at $1\mu A$:
 - » 2.2 GeV, 2 settings, 1 day+ 2 days per species
 - » 4.4 GeV, 1 setting, 3 days per species



Predicted impact





(statistical errors only)

In context



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Hall C (PR12+23-012)

» See talk from Michael Nycz from 10/28



CLAS12 (arXiv:2308.08777 + 2103.03948) » Approved (C1) by PAC51, A rating, 55 PAC days



Challenges: Topology





Trigger for small ε : >400 kHz. Too much even for CLAS12 HL

- » Streaming readout
- » CTOF/CND coinc., CVT coinc., etc.

Challenges: Systematics

Different bending direction for e^+/e^- . Risk of false asymmetries from detector effects.

- » Swap field
- » Two magnetic fields: Solenoid/Toroid \rightarrow Four combinations

$$R_{2\gamma} = \left\lfloor \left(\frac{\sigma_{e^+p}}{\sigma_{e^-p}} \right)_{\uparrow\uparrow} \left(\frac{\sigma_{e^+p}}{\sigma_{e^-p}} \right)_{\uparrow\downarrow} \left(\frac{\sigma_{e^+p}}{\sigma_{e^-p}} \right)_{\downarrow\uparrow} \left(\frac{\sigma_{e^+p}}{\sigma_{e^-p}} \right)_{\downarrow\downarrow} \right\rfloor$$

Predicted impact





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In context



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How to beat systematics

- » Ratio measurement: Many systematics cancel!
- » "Quick" species switching to minimize effect of drifts.
 - » Once a week or more often?
- » Better same beam than best beam: Use e⁻ from positron source to match beam parameters!
- » Blinded analysis (see e.g. arXiv:2310.11469)

Data conservation

- » We want to measure the hard TPE effect
- » Definition of hard depends on applied soft corrections!



Provide info that RC can be updated!

Conclusions

- » Two-photon exchange is likely but unconfirmed reason for FF ratio discrepancy
- » Many models with percent-level differences
- » JLAB with positrons perfectly equipped to provide impactful data!