

Precision Physics with SoLID and MOLLER

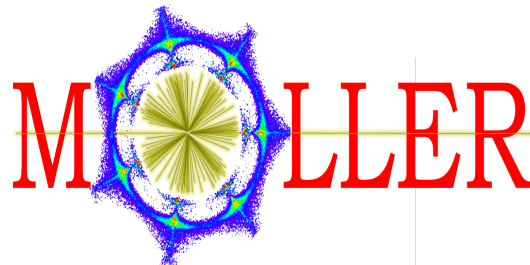
Hot and Cold QCD Town Meeting

September 23, 2022



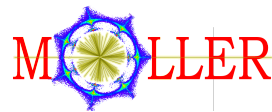
Paul Souder

Syracuse University



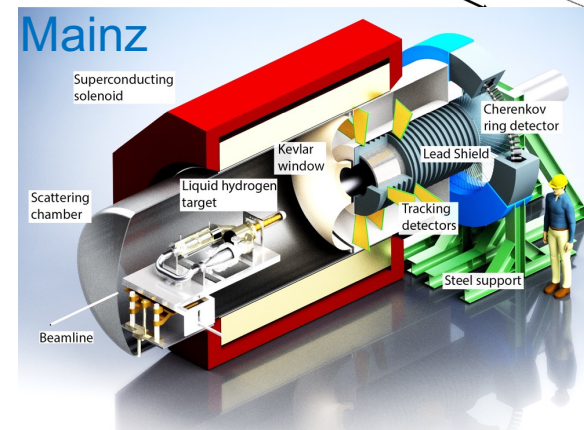
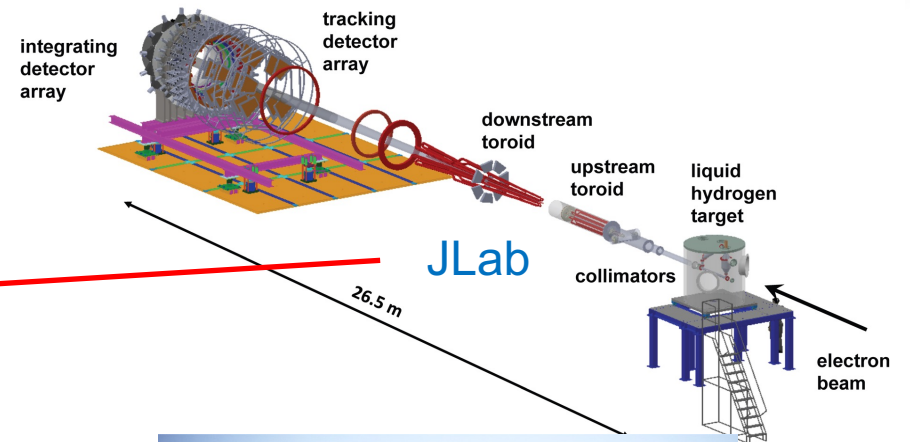
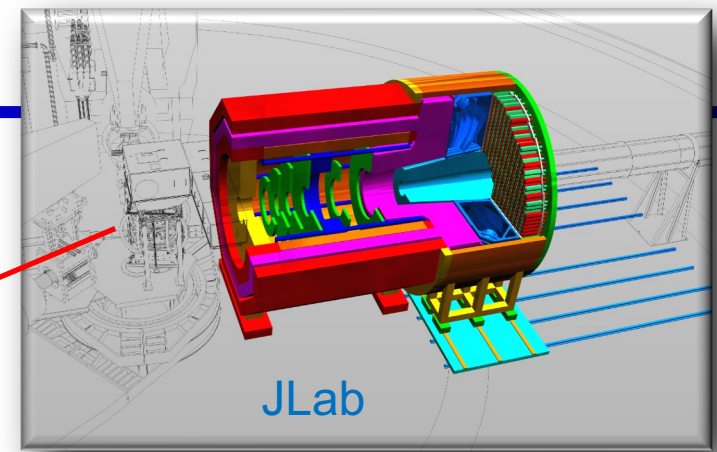
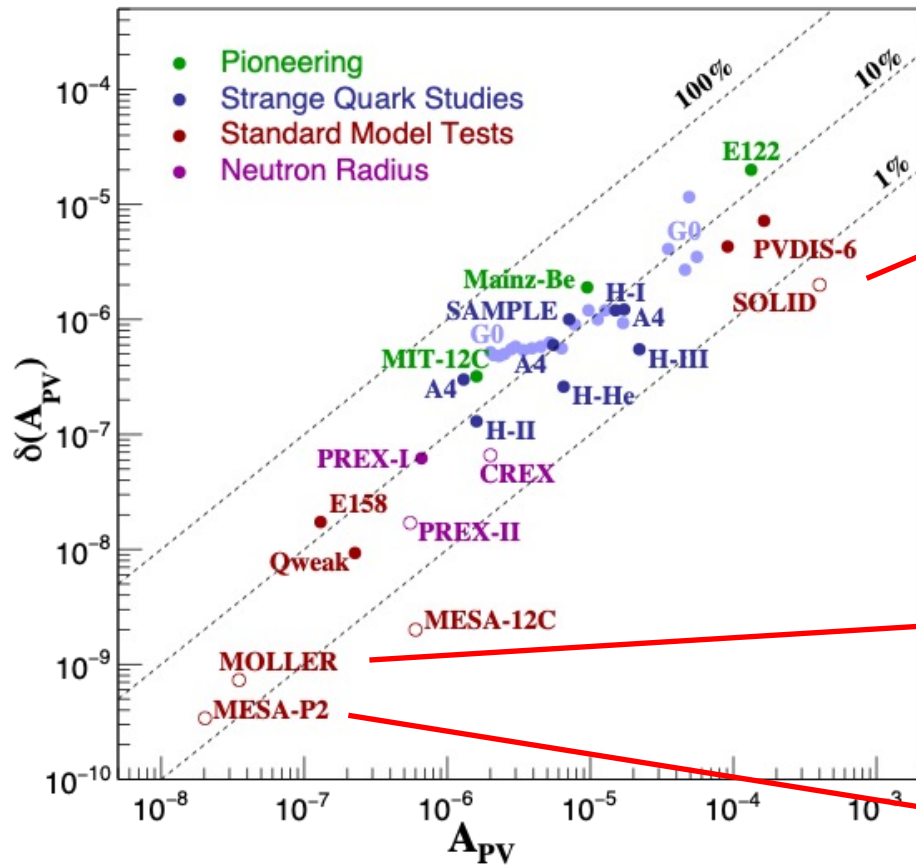
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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Science



Jefferson Lab

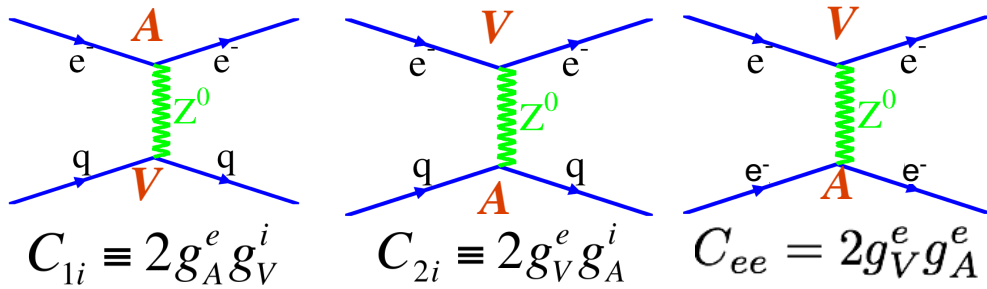
BSM PVES Experiments



	A	δA	$\delta A/A(\%)$
SoLID	500 ppm	3 ppm	0.6
MOLLER	0.035 ppm	0.0008 ppm	2.2
P2	0.020 ppm	0.0004 ppm	2.0

MOLLER, SoLID, and P2 all improve precision

Goals of SoLID, MOLLER, (and P2)



Goal: Measure all the C's as precisely as possible

$$A_{PV} = Q_W^e \frac{Q^2 G_F}{\sqrt{2}\pi} \left(\frac{1-y}{1+y^4+(1-y)^4} \right)$$

Moller (Simple formula)

$$A_{PV} = \frac{G_F Q^2}{\pi \sqrt{2}} (Q_W^p + A_M + A_s + A_A)$$

P2: e P and ^{12}C elastic
(Simple formula at low E and θ)

$$A^{PV} = \left(\frac{G_F Q^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi} \right) (Y_1 a_1 + Y_3 a_3)$$

SoLID PVDIS (Simple for d at large E and θ , only way to get C_2 's)

$$a_1^d = \frac{6}{5}(2C_{1u} - C_{1d}); \quad a_3^d = \frac{6}{5}(2C_{2u} - C_{2d})$$

$$Q_W(Z, N) = -2[C_{1u}(2Z + N) + C_{1d}(Z + 2N)]$$

$$Q_W(e) = -2C_{ee}$$

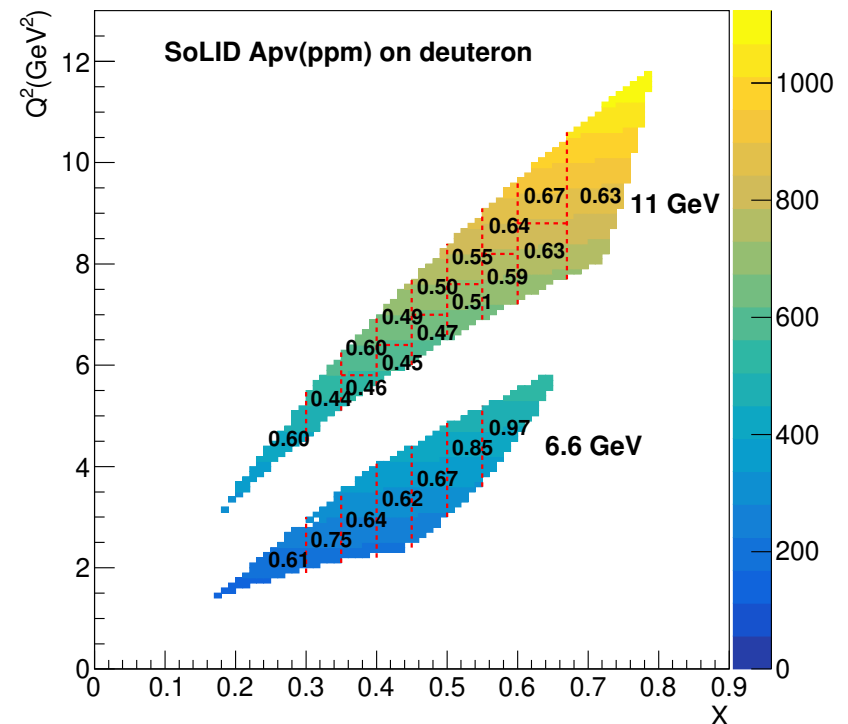
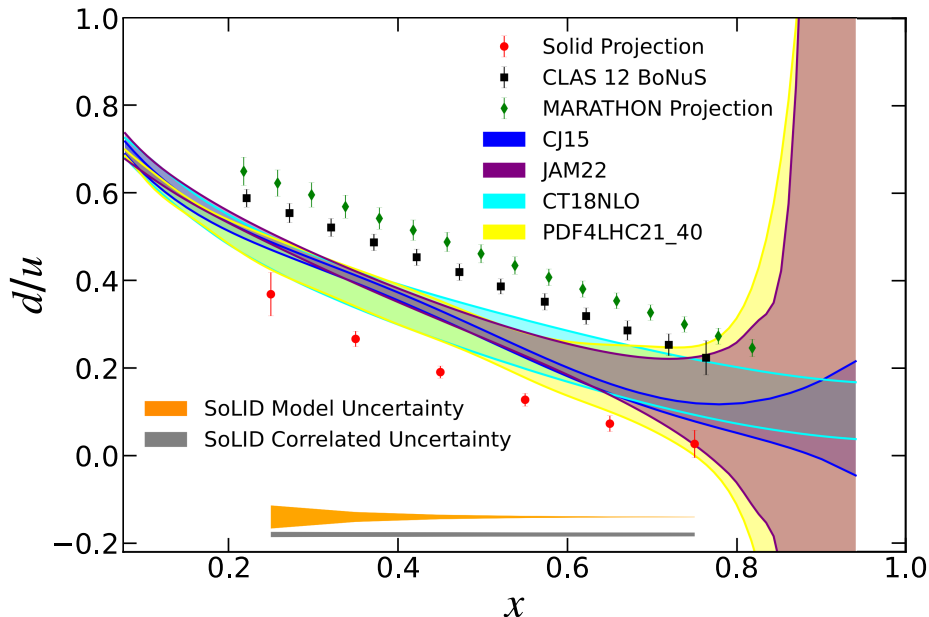
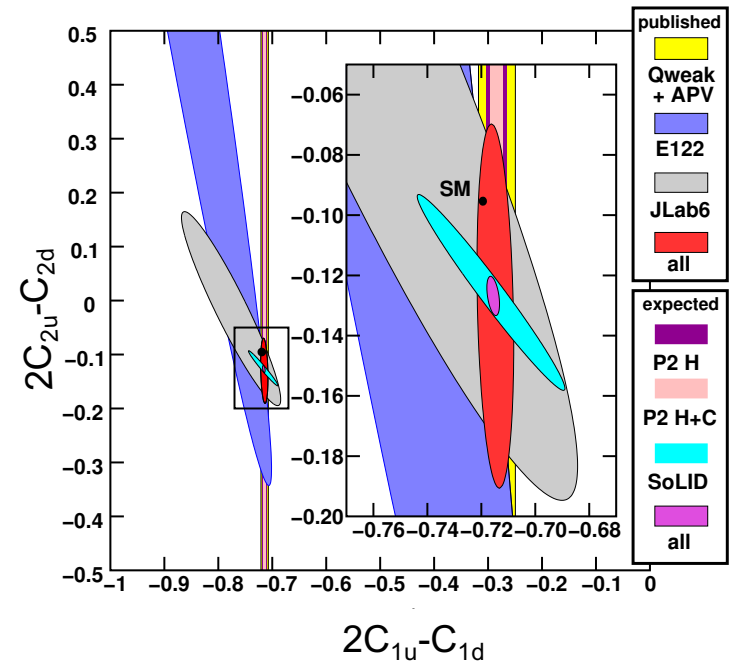
Goals of PVDIS with SoLID

A_{PV} with the Deuteron

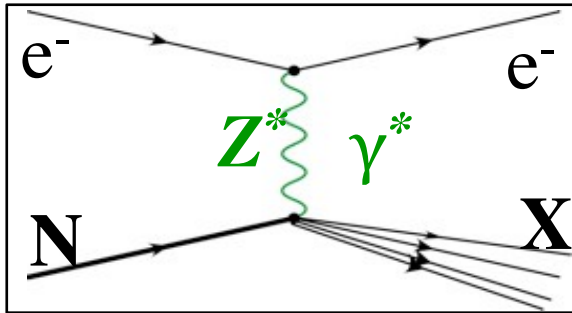
1. Search for BSM physics at a high energy scale.
2. Search for CSV at the quark level
3. Search for quark-quark higher twist effects

A_{PV} with the Proton

1. Help determine d/u PDF's
2. Insight into nuclear effects at high x



PVDIS for eD Scattering



$$A_{PV} = \frac{G_F Q^2}{2\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha} \left[g_A \frac{F_1^{\gamma Z}}{F_1^\gamma} + g_V \frac{f(y)}{2} \frac{F_3^{\gamma Z}}{F_1^\gamma} \right]$$

$$x \equiv x_{Bjorken}$$

$$y \equiv 1 - E'/E$$

$$Q^2 \gg 1 \text{ GeV}^2, W^2 \gg 4 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$A_{PV} = \frac{G_F Q^2}{\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha} [a(x) + f(y)b(x)]$$

$$A_{\text{iso}} = \frac{\sigma^l - \sigma^r}{\sigma^l + \sigma^r}$$

Unique feature: sensitivity to C_2 's

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{3G_F Q^2}{\pi\alpha 2\sqrt{2}} \right) 2C_{1u} - C_{1d} (1 + R_s) + Y (2C_{2u} - C_{2d}) R_v}{5 + R_s}$$

$$R_s(x) = \frac{2S(x)}{U(x) + D(x)} \xrightarrow{\text{Large } x} 0$$

$$R_v(x) = \frac{u_v(x) + d_v(x)}{U(x) + D(x)} \xrightarrow{\text{Large } x} 1$$

At high x , A_{iso} becomes independent of pdfs, x & W , with well-defined SM prediction for Q^2 and y

SM Effective Field Theory (SMEFT) and LHC Data

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_d \sum_{ij} \frac{C_d^{ij}}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}_d^{ij}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_d^{ij} = \bar{e}_i \gamma_\mu e_i \bar{f}_j \gamma^\mu f_j$$

$$e_{L/R} = \frac{1}{2} (1 \mp \gamma^5) \psi_e$$

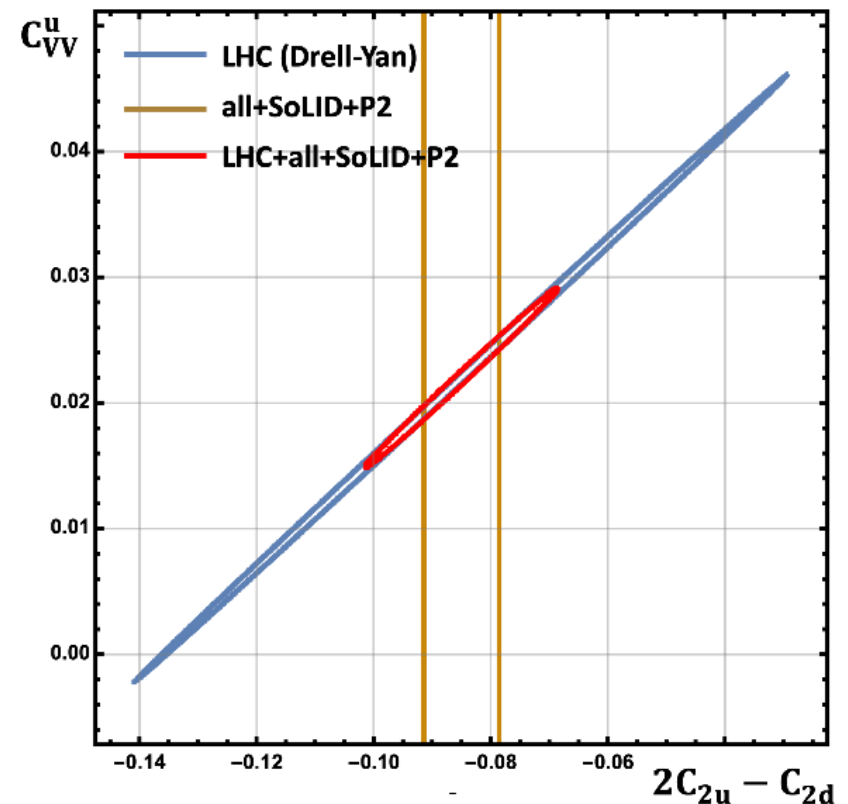
$$\mathcal{O}_d^{ij} = LL_f, LR_f, RL_f, RR_f$$

Goal: Measure each C_d^{ij}
as precisely as possible
(Nobody really knows where
the new physics is.)

SoLID and LHC data
are complementary

New Drell-Yan LHC data measures a combination of parity conserving and parity violating couplings.

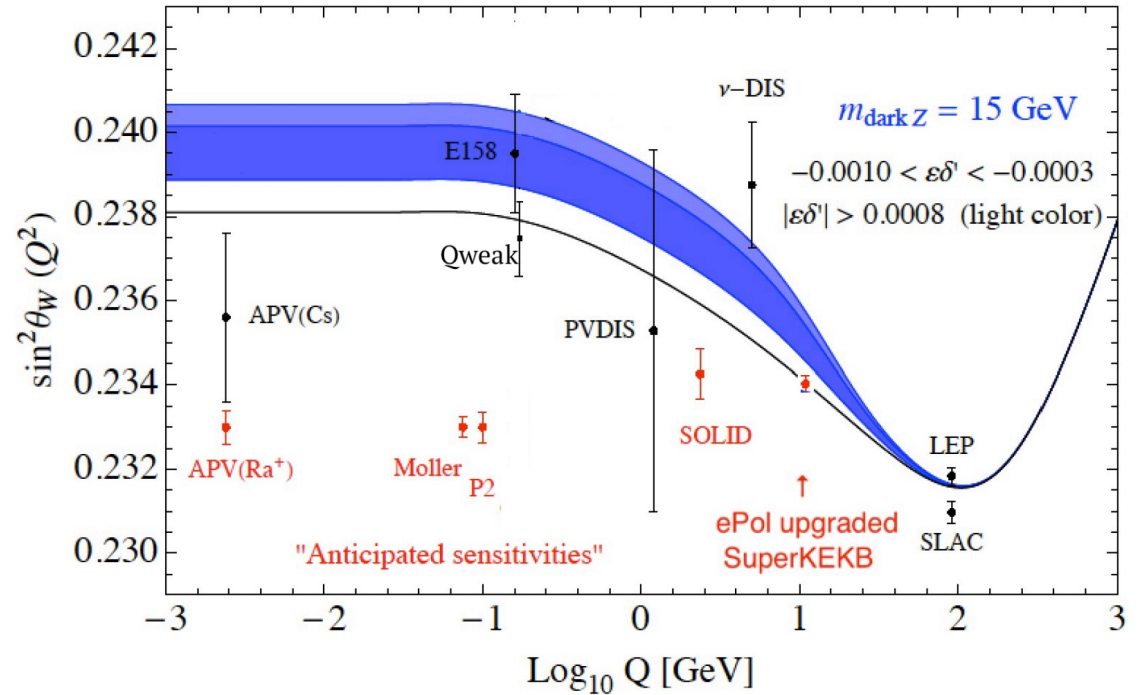
Figure courtesy of Frank Petriello...



Dark Boson Z_d and other Sub-TeV BSM Models

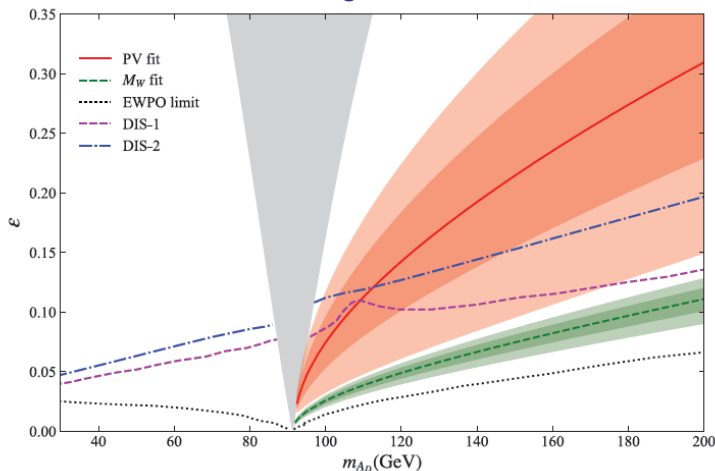
• Davoudiasl, et al. *Phys.Rev.D* 92, (2015) 5, 055005

A. W. Thomas and X. G. Wang,
[arXiv:2205.01911 [hep-ph]];
A. W. Thomas, X. Wang and A. G. Williams,
Phys. Rev. Lett. **129**, no.1, 011807 (2022)



Constraints of new W mass versus PV

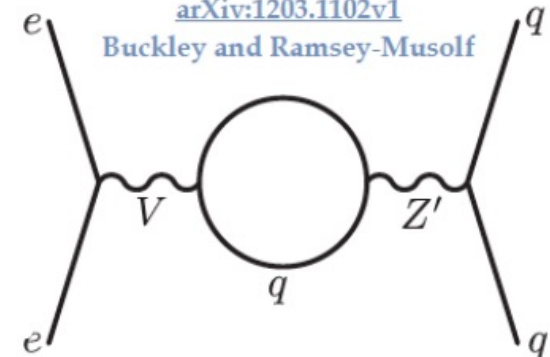
Thomas and Wang, arXiv: 2205.01911



Leptophobic Z'

arXiv:1203.1102v1

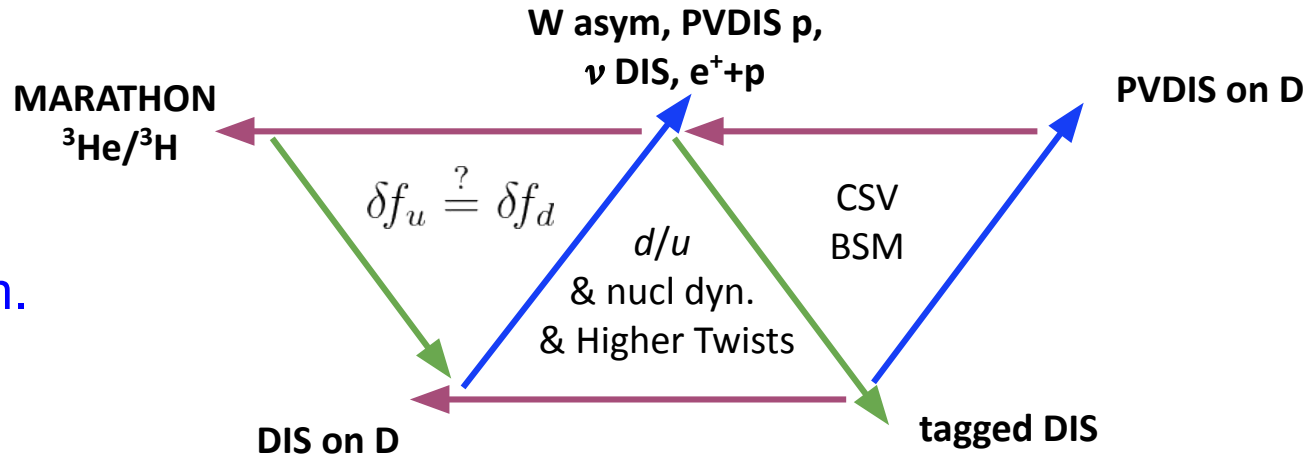
Buckley and Ramsey-Musolf



PVDIS with the Proton

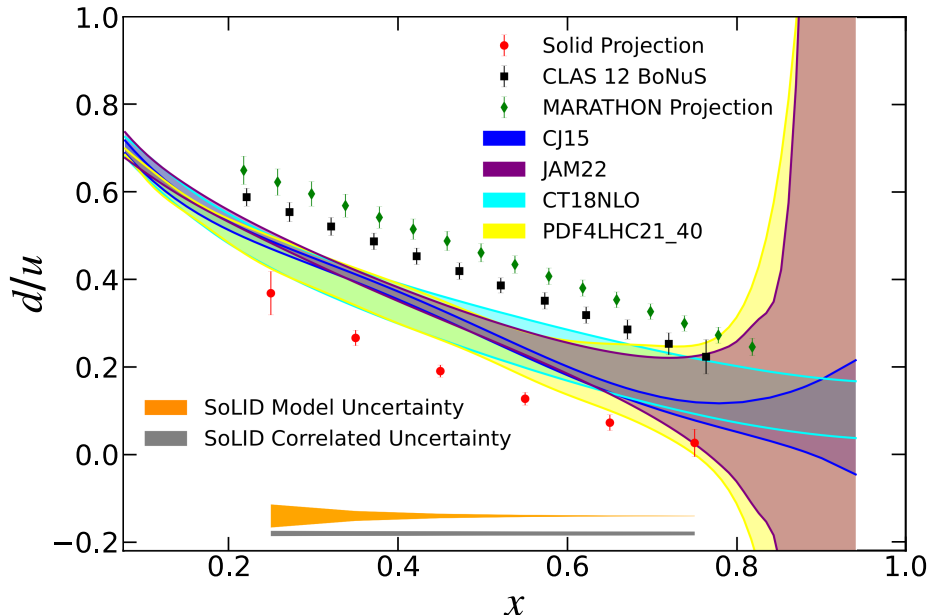
Figure courtesy of A. Accardi

PVDIS is complementary to the rest of the Jlab d/u program.
Only PVDIS has no nuclear effects



The MARATHON Data on d/u has different interpretations. Hence as many targets as possible should be studied: PVDIS, BONUS (D), and MARATHON

[Phys.Rev.Lett. 127 \(2021\) 24, 242001](#)
[Phys.Rev.Lett. 128 \(2022\) 13, 132003](#)

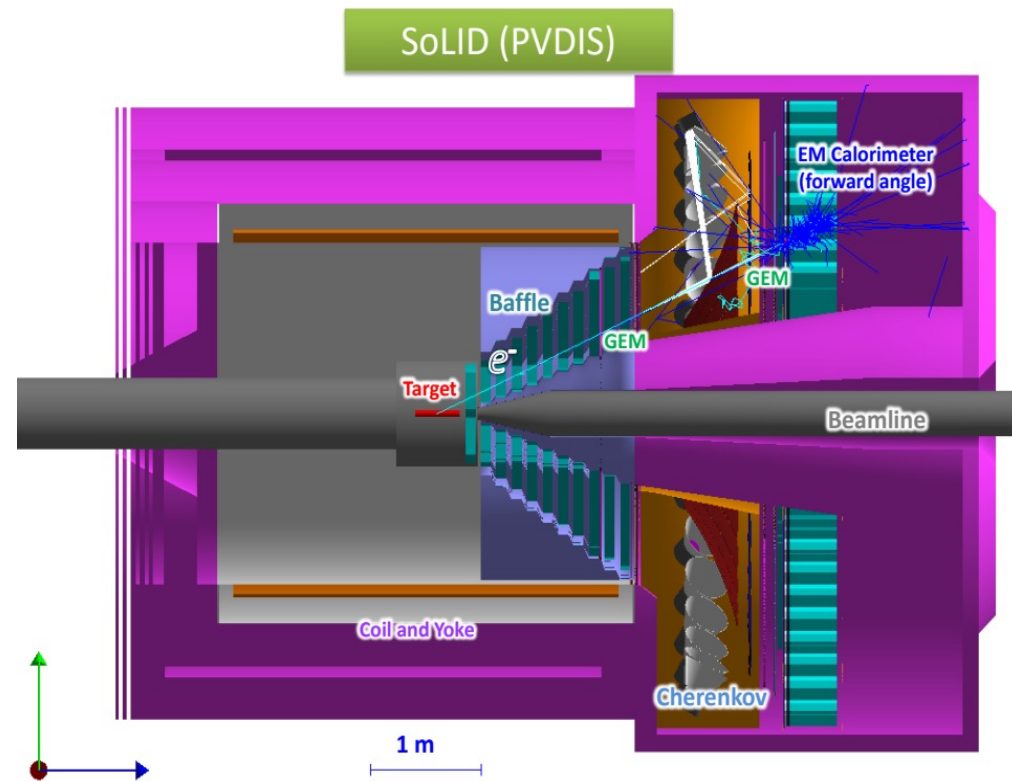


- ← SU(6)
- ← Helicity Conservation
- ← Scalar Diquarks

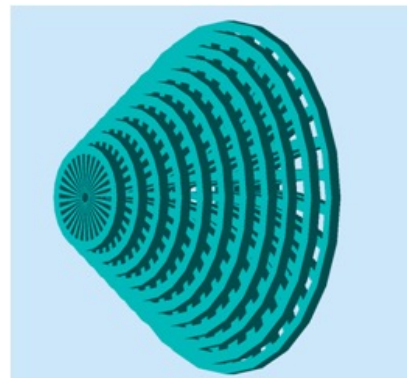
SoLID PVDIS Apparatus Described in Pre-CDR

Achieving High Luminosity

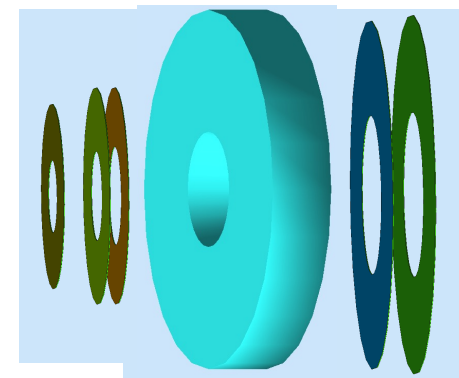
- 50 μA beam current.
- 40 cm $\text{LD}_2 \setminus \text{LH}_2$ target
- ~40% azimuthal coverage with baffles which provide curved channels that block positive and neutral background particles
- Azimuthally symmetric.
- High-rate GEM tracking Chambers



Baffles



GEM Chambers



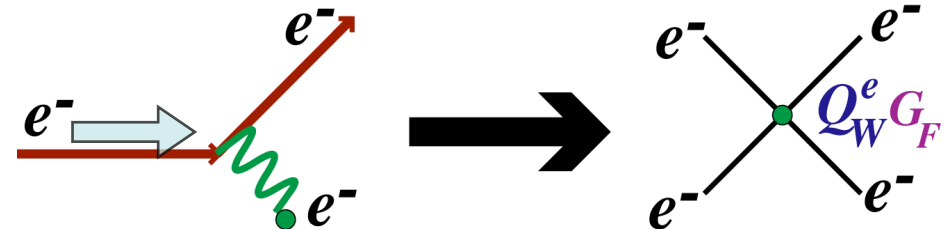
Magnet from CLEO experiment at Cornell is at JLab. Cold test is expected to be completed by October.

MOLLER – World leading measurement of A_{PV}

11 GeV, 65 μ A 90% beam polarization

$A_{PV} \sim 32$ ppb $\delta(A_{PV}) \sim 0.8$ ppb
 $\delta(Q^e_W) = \pm 2.1$ % (stat.) ± 1.1 % (syst.)

Special opportunity with the 12 GeV upgrade



$\delta(\sin^2\theta_W) = \pm 0.00023$ (stat.)
 ± 0.00012 (syst.) $\rightarrow \sim 0.1\%$

Search for new flavor diagonal neutral currents

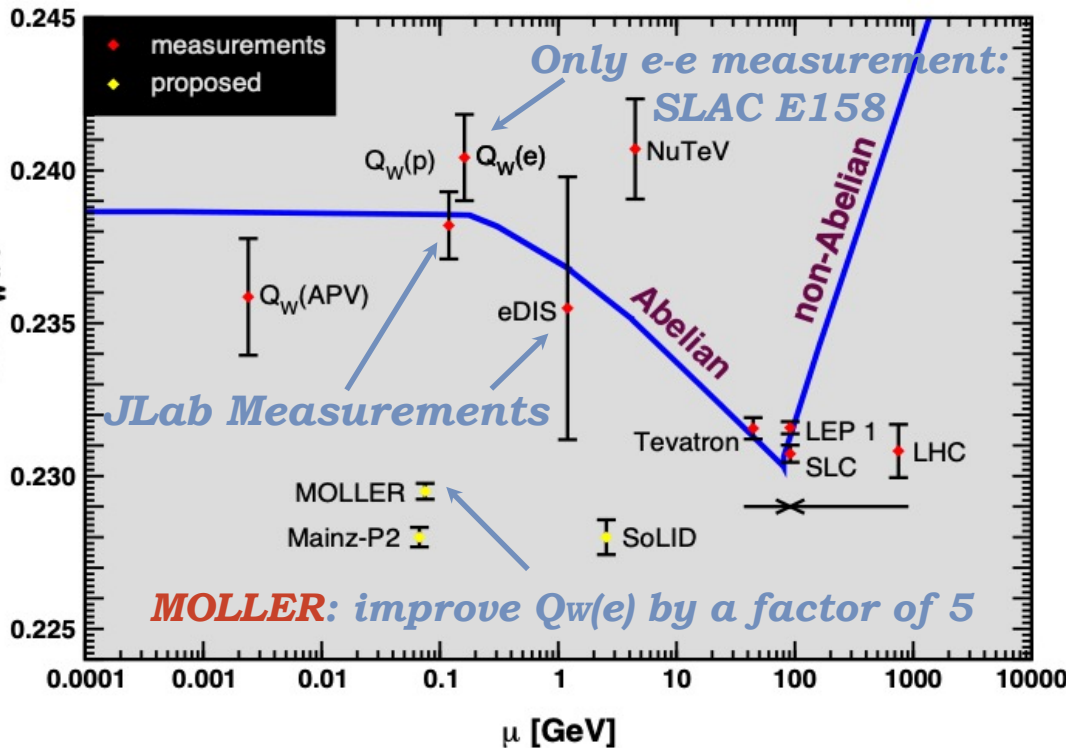
Look for tiny but measurable deviations from precisely calculable prediction for SM processes

$$A_{\text{new}} \quad \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{L}_6$$

Unique (purely leptonic) new physics reach

MOLLER Reach

$$\Lambda_{RR-LL}^{ee} \sim 38 \text{ TeV}$$



Discovery space comparable to a 500 GeV lepton collider

Fixed target MOLLER versus LEP 200

$$\frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{|g_{RR}^2 - g_{LL}^2|}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}G_F|\Delta Q_W^e|}}$$

$$\simeq \frac{246.22 \text{ GeV}}{\sqrt{0.023Q_W^e}} = 7.5 \text{ TeV.}$$

Conventional Collider Contact Interaction Analysis:

$$\rightarrow |g_{RR}^2 - g_{LL}^2| = 4\pi$$

Model	η_{LL}^f	η_{RR}^f	η_{LR}^f	η_{RL}^f
LL^\pm	± 1	0	0	0
RR^\pm	0	± 1	0	0
LR^\pm	0	0	± 1	0
RL^\pm	0	0	0	± 1
VV^\pm	± 1	± 1	± 1	± 1
AA^\pm	± 1	± 1	∓ 1	∓ 1
VA^\pm	± 1	∓ 1	± 1	∓ 1

95%
C.L.
Limits

LEP200

$$\Lambda_{LL}^{ee} \sim 8.3 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\Lambda_{RR}^{ee} \sim 8.2 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\Lambda_{VV}^{ee} \sim 17.7 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\Lambda_{LL}^{ll} \sim 12.8 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\Lambda_{RR}^{ll} \sim 12.2 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\Lambda_{VV}^{ll} \sim 22.2 \text{ TeV}$$

E158 Reach (actual limits asymmetric)

$$\Lambda_{LL}^{ee} \sim 12 \text{ TeV}$$

$$\Lambda_{RR-LL}^{ee} \sim 17 \text{ TeV}$$

MOLLER Reach

LEP-200 insensitive

$$\Lambda_{LL}^{ee} \sim 27 \text{ TeV}$$

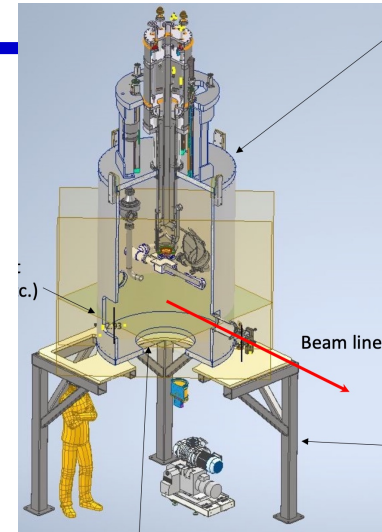
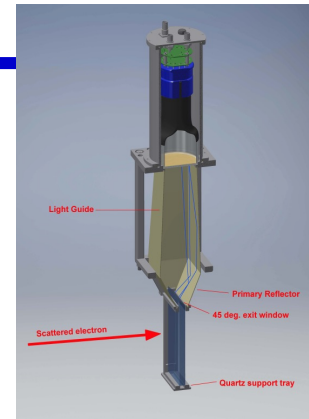
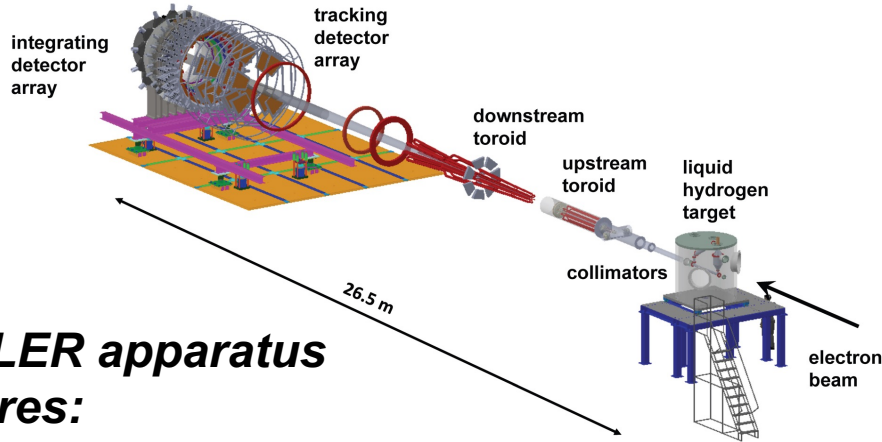
$$\Lambda_{RR-LL}^{ee} \sim 38 \text{ TeV}$$

MOLLER is accessing discovery space that cannot be reached until the advent of a new lepton collider

MOLLER PROJECT

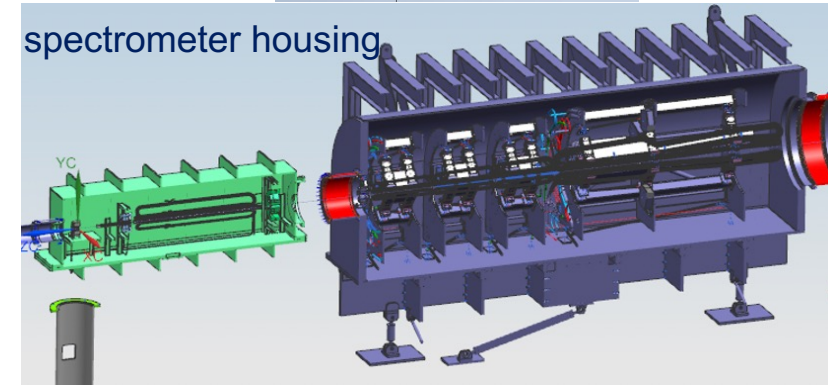
Single channel

Liquid Hydrogen Target



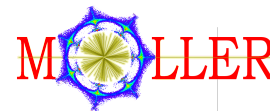
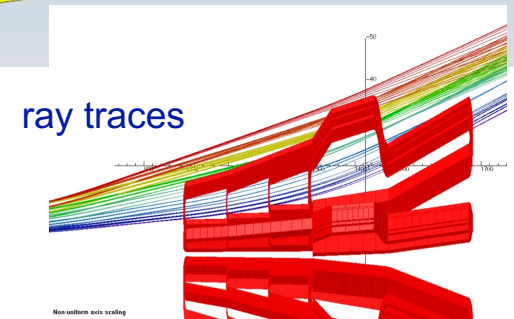
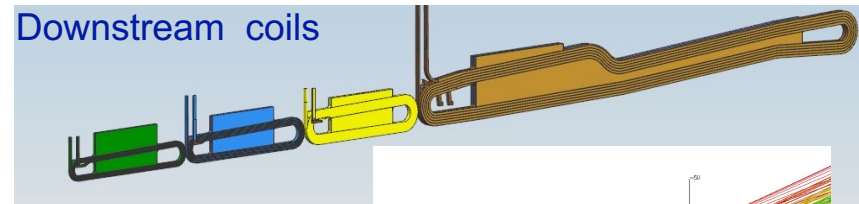
MOLLER apparatus features:

- High intensity polarized electron source
- 1 nm control of beam centroid on target
- ~ 9 gm/cm² (1.25 m) liquid hydrogen target
- Full Azimuthal acceptance w/ $\theta_{lab} \sim 5$ mrad
- ~ 134 GHz scattered electron rate
- Robust & Redundant 0.4% beam polarimetry



DOE MIE (Office of Nuclear Physics):

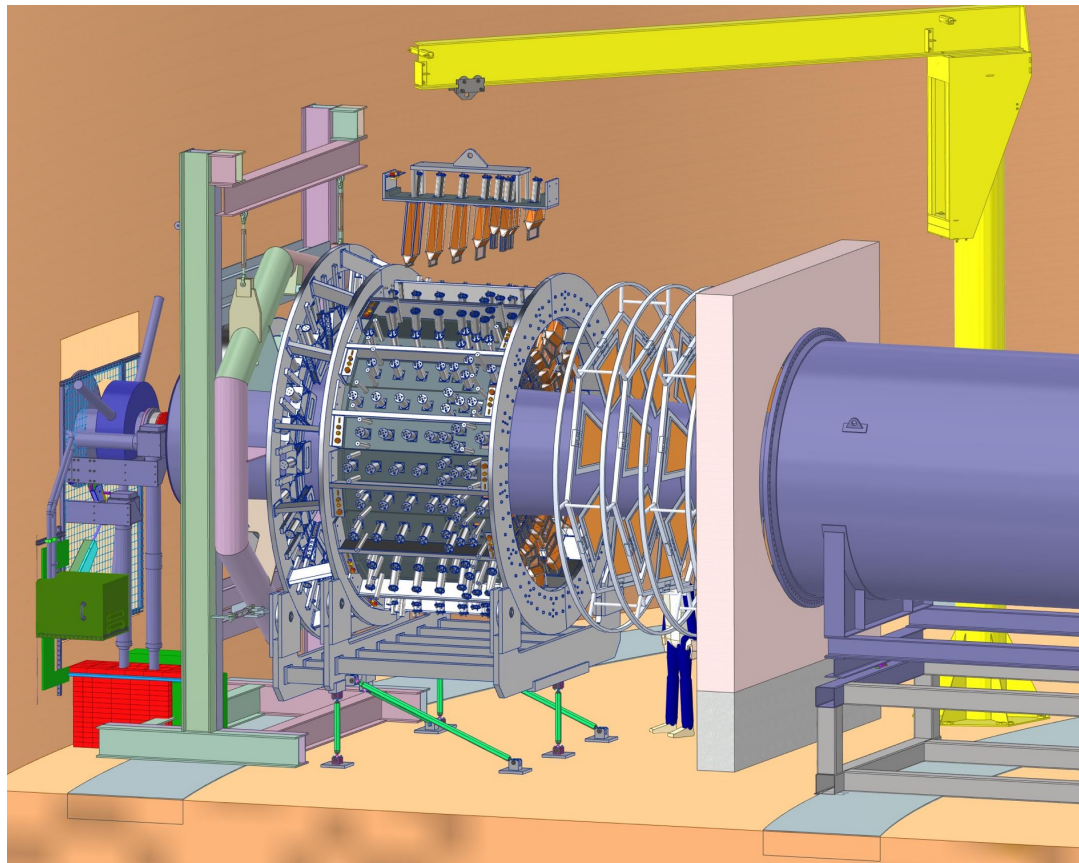
- Full project team in place since January 2019
- Prototyping/construction/installation (2022-25)
- DOE OPA CD-1 Approval: December 2020
- CD-2/CD-3 Review~Summer 2023



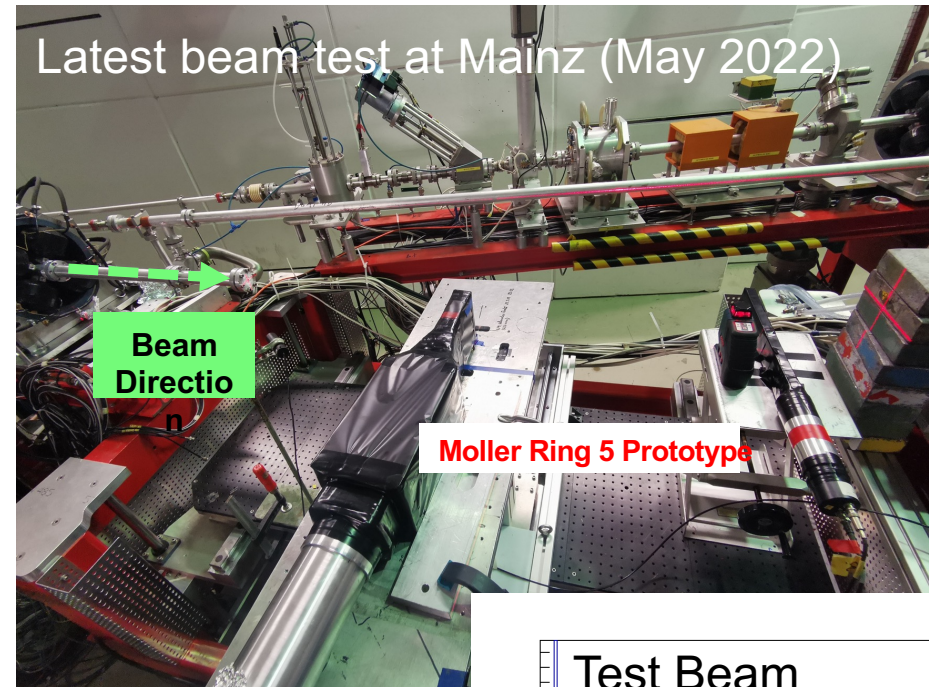
Detector Assembly Engineering Design Progress and Tests

- Main detectors and Shower-Max integrated on “rotator” so all modules can be installed from above rather than needing complex materials handling to insert, e.g. from underneath the structure

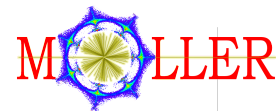
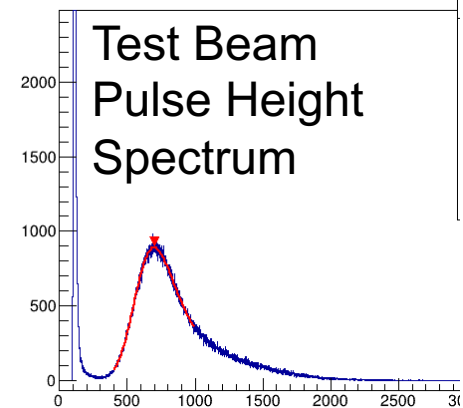
Engineering CAD of Main Detector Assembly



Precision Physics with SoLID and MOLLER



Prototype Ring 5 and Ring 6 modules evaluated in test beam



SoLID and MOLLER Collaboration

SoLID PVDIS Collaboration

~ 247 authors, 62 institutions, 13 countries

P. A. Souder: Contact

P. Reimer: Co-spokesperson

X. Zheng: Co-spokesperson

MOLLER Collaboration and Project

~ 160 authors, 37 institutions, 6 countries

K. Kumar: Contact

J. Fast: Project Manager

Backup

Backup
