Precision Hadron Structure: from electron scattering to atomic physics

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5th Workshop on Hadron Physics in China and Opportunities in US

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Unraveling the structure of mesons and baryons

- **Basic question: unraveling strong QCD**

Origin of mass, spin, imaging of hadrons

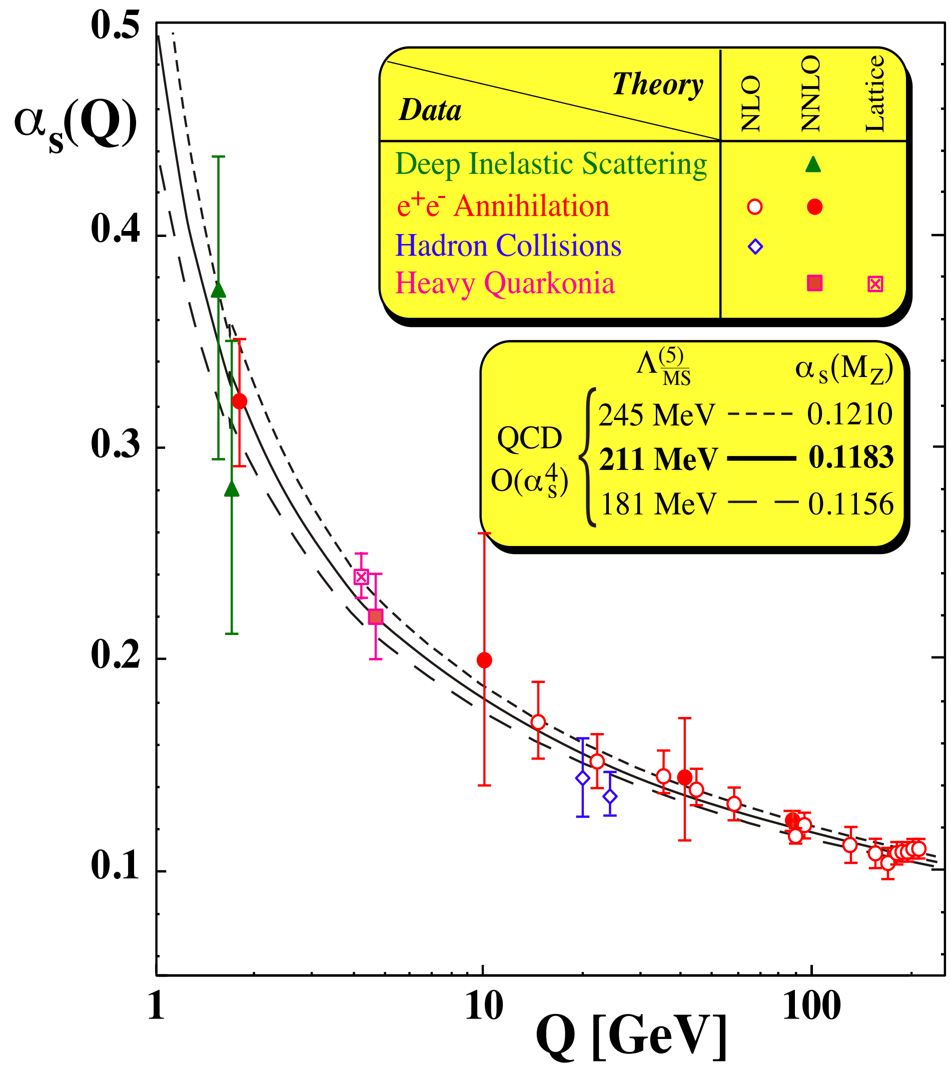
- **Precision hadron physics**

Impact on new physics searches: $(g\text{-}2)_\mu$,dark photon search, proton radius puzzle, weak mixing angle

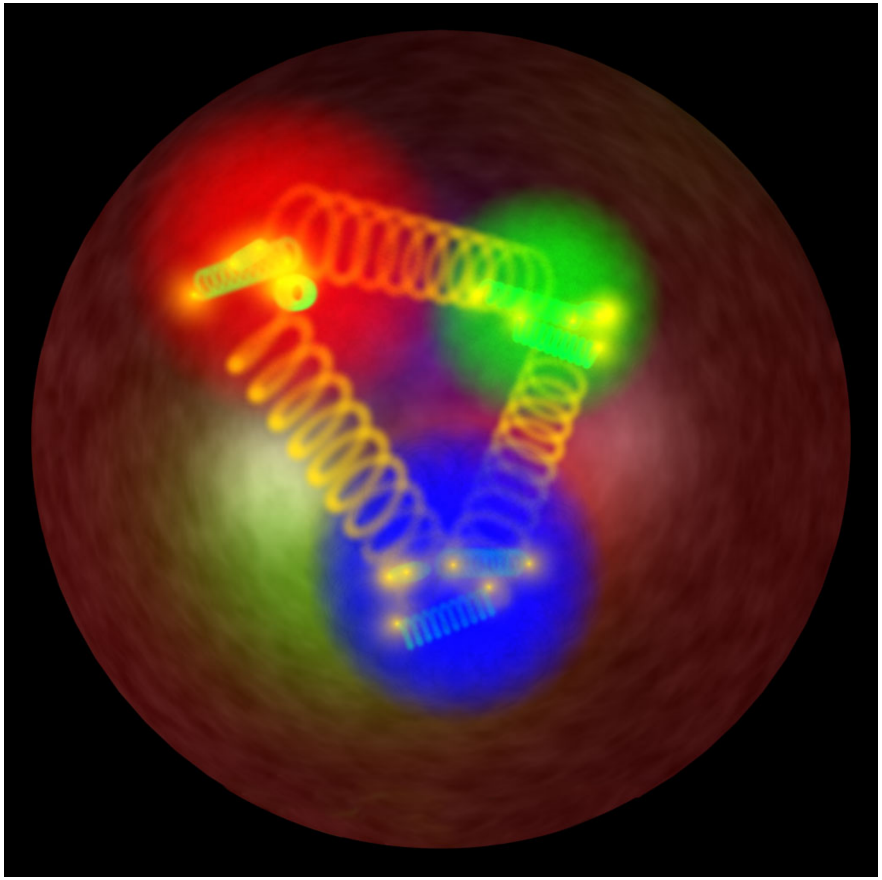
- **Theory tools**

lattice QCD: ab initio

EFT/phenomenology: interplay with precision hadron data



What is the size of the proton?

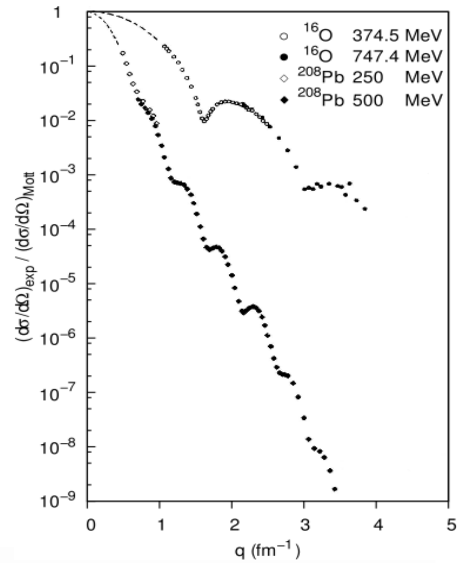


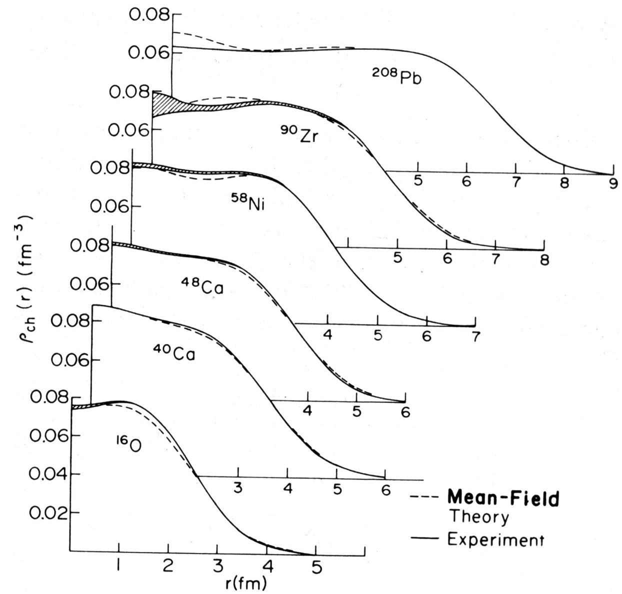
Sizes and shapes of non-relativistic many-body systems

Sizes of nuclei

as revealed through

elastic electron scattering

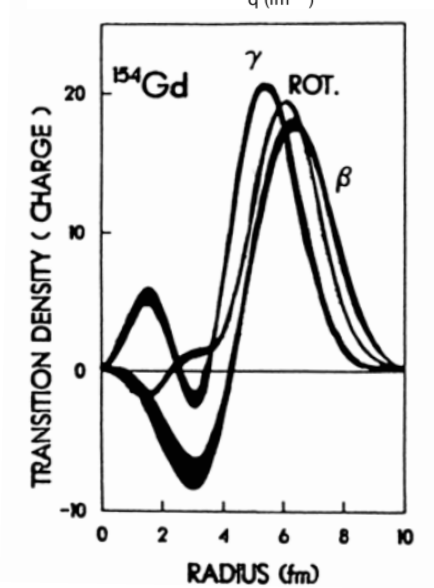


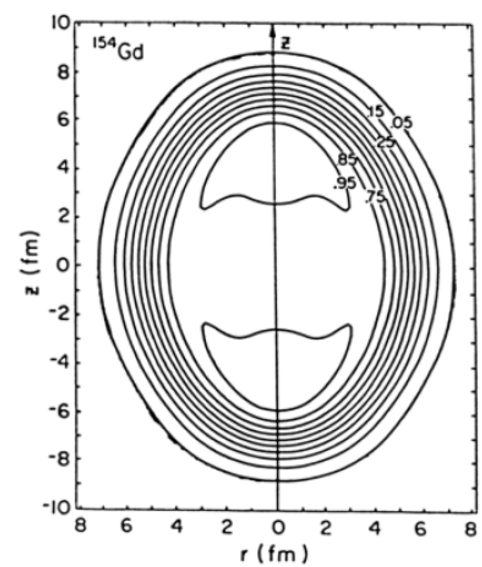


Shapes of deformed nuclei

as revealed through

inelastic electron scattering





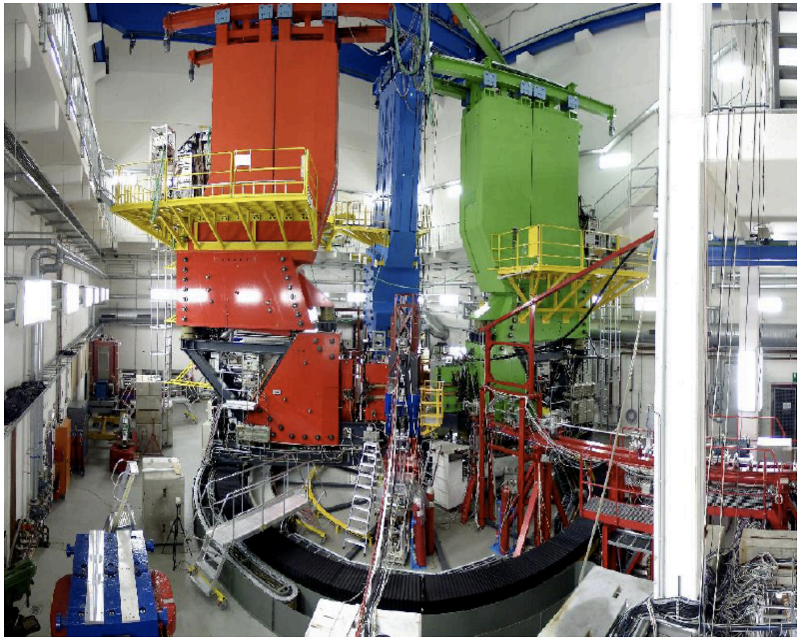
Perspective on shape of hadrons: Alexandrou, Papanicolas, Vdh (2011)

Electron scattering facilities MAMI, Jlab:

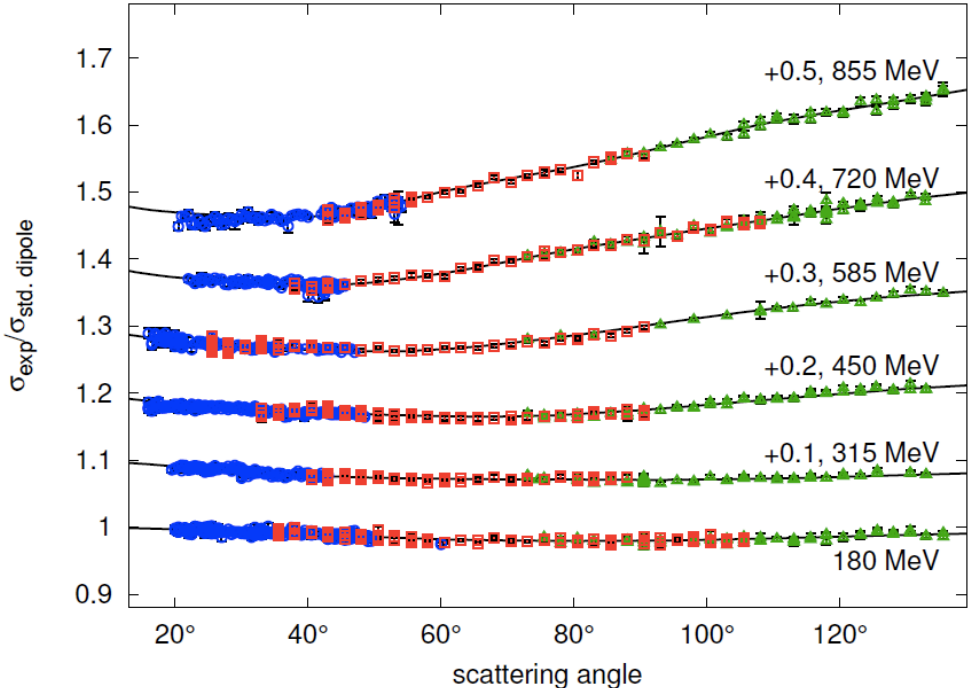
uniquely positioned to deliver high-precision hadron data

recent cross section data A1@MAMI

High momentum resolution ~ 10^{-4}

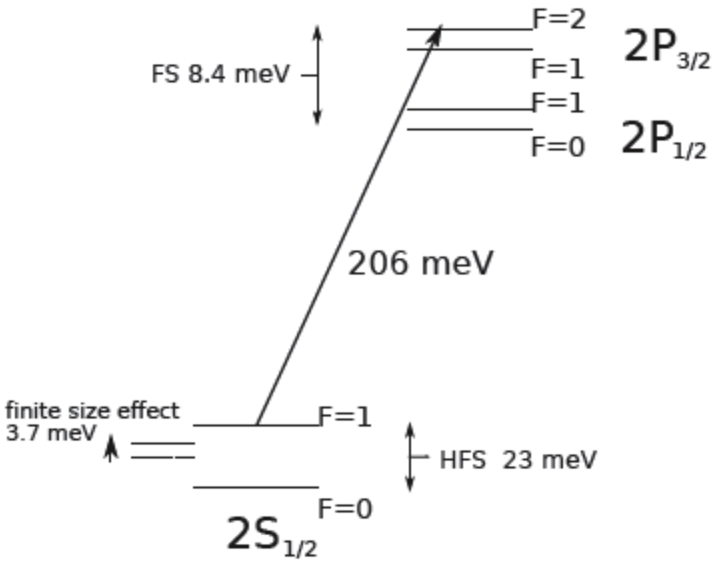


MAMI achieved 1% measurement of R_E



Bernauer et al. (2010)

extraction of R_E from μH Lamb shift



- Lamb shift is dominated by vacuum polarization :
  drops 2S state by a lot
- Experiment measures 2S F=1 to 2P3/2 F = 2 state

  (F is total angular momentum)
- Finite size effect on s-wave states (l = 0)

  Non-relativistic 1γ-exchange calculation

$$\Delta E = \frac{2\pi\alpha}{3} R_E^2 \, \phi_n^2(0)$$

Karplus, Klein, Schwinger (1952)

- Leading term of order O(α^4) : $\phi_n^2(0) = m_r^3 \alpha^3 / (\pi n^3)$

Lamb Shift

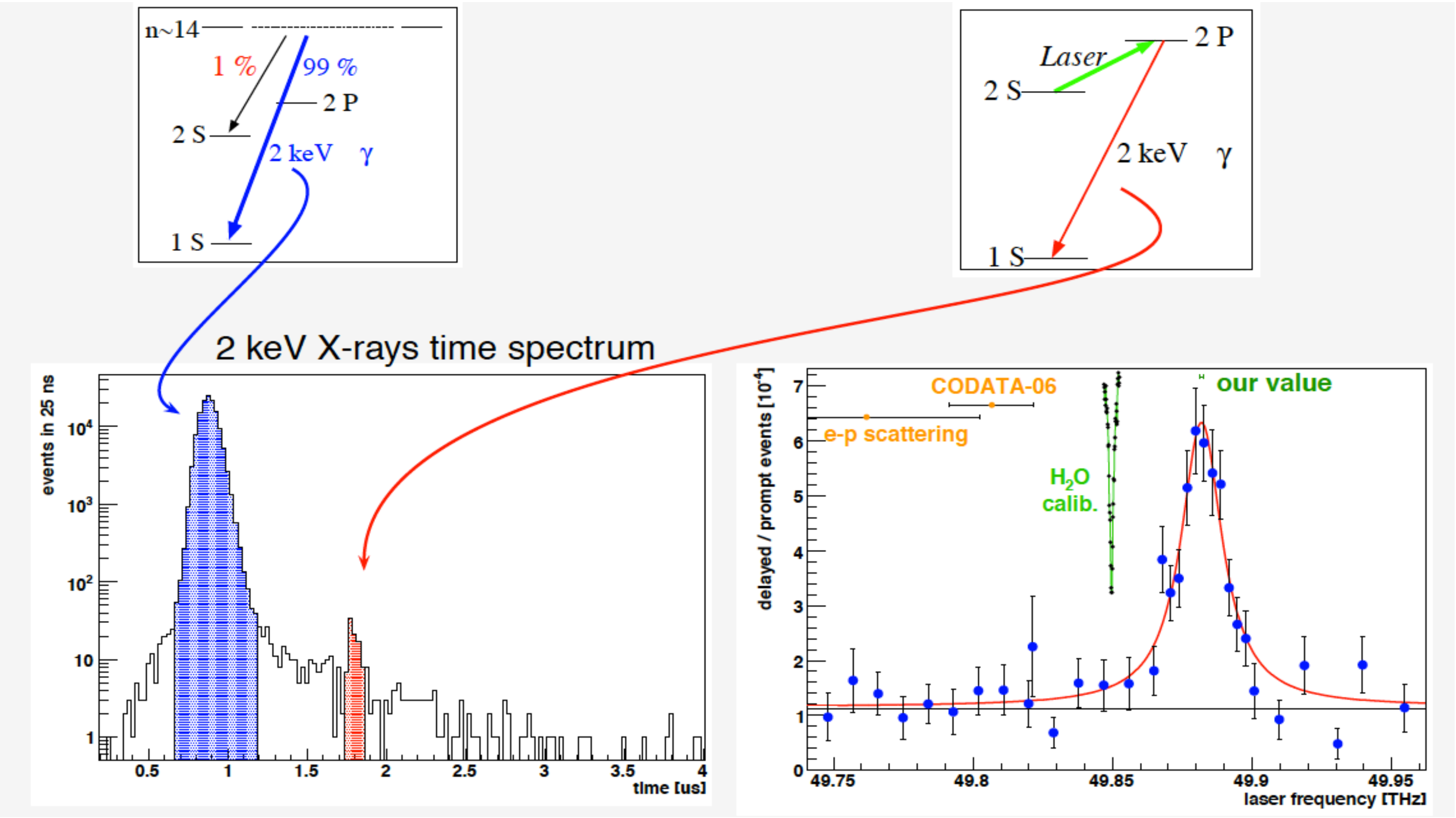
ΔE_{LS} = 209.9779 (49) - 5.2262 R_E^2 + 0.00913 $R^3_{(2)}$ meV

3.70 meV (for the R_E^2 term)

0.026 meV (for the $R^3_{(2)}$ term)

$R^3(2)$: O(α^5) correction term

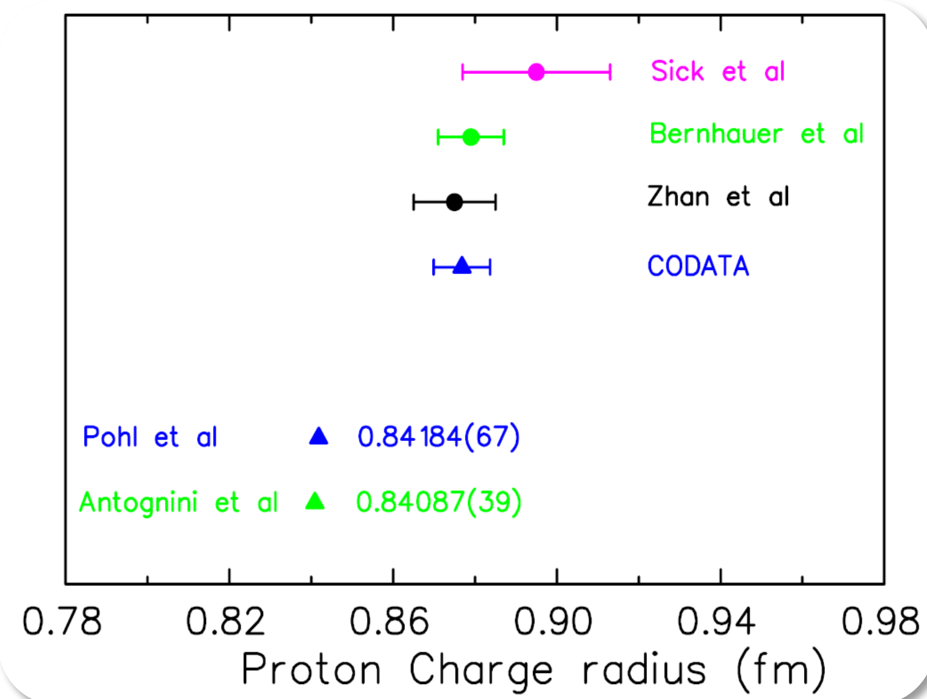
Principle of muonic Lamb shift experiment@PSI



Experimental precision ≈ 2 μeV

Energy shift ascribed to finite proton size is 310 μeV less than expected !!!

Proton radius puzzle ?



μH data:

$R_E = 0.8409 \pm 0.0004$ fm

Pohl et al.(2010)

Antognini et al.(2013)

7σ difference !?

ep-data :

CODATA

$R_E = 0.8772 \pm 0.0046$ fm

Bernauer et al. (2010)

Zhan et al.(2011)

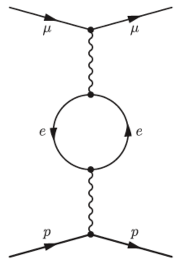
Lamb shift: QED corrections

- Calculated by several groups

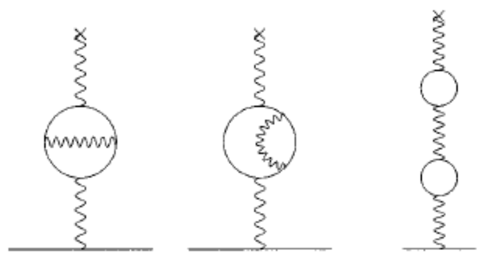
Pachucki (1996, 1999)

Borie (1976, 2005)

- 1 loop electron

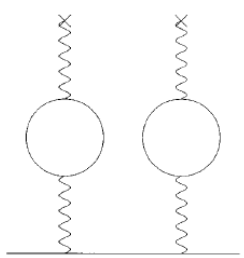


ΔE = 205.0282 meV



ΔE = 1.5081 meV

- 2 loop electron

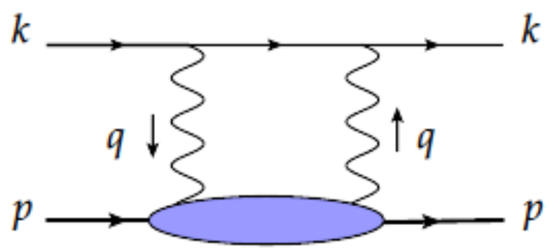


ΔE = 0.1509 meV

- Muon self-energy, vacuum polarization ΔE = -0.6677 meV

- other QED corrections calculated : all of size 0.005 meV or smaller << 0.3 meV

Lamb shift: hadronic corrections (I)



- **Finite-size** correction:

  γγ box diagram

- "3rd Zemach moment"

  non-rel. calculation
  Friar(1979)

$$R^3_{(2)} = \int d^3\vec{r}_1\, d^3\vec{r}_2\, |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|^3\, \rho_E(r_1)\, \rho_E(r_2)$$

$$= \frac{48}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{dQ}{Q^4} \left[G_E^2(Q) - 1 - 2Q^2 G_E(0) \frac{dG_E}{dQ^2}(0) \right]$$

  recent evaluation
  Distler, Bernauer, Walcher(2011)

  $R^3_{(2)} = 2.85\,(8)\ \mathrm{fm}^3 \longrightarrow \Delta E \approx -\,0.026$ meV

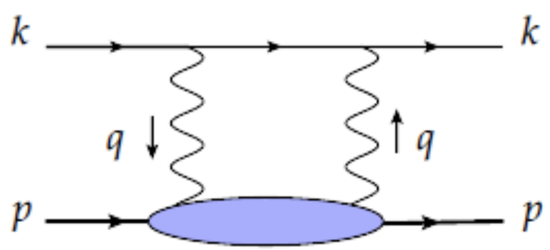
- What do we know model independently ?

  Lower blob contains both elastic (nucleon) and in-elastic states

  Information is contained in forward, double virtual Compton scattering

- For model estimates, see e.g. recent work of Miller, Thomas, Caroll, Rafelski (2011)

Lamb shift: hadronic corrections (II)



$$T^{\mu\nu}(p,q) = \frac{i}{8\pi M}\int d^4x\, e^{iqx}\langle p|T j^\mu(x) j^\nu(0)|p\rangle$$
$$= \left(-g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{q^\mu q^\nu}{q^2}\right) T_1(\nu, Q^2)$$
$$+ \frac{1}{M^2}\left(p^\mu - \frac{p\cdot q}{q^2}q^\mu\right)\left(p^\nu - \frac{p\cdot q}{q^2}q^\nu\right) T_2(\nu, Q^2)$$

- Lower blob contains both elastic (nucleon) and in-elastic states → **Hadron physics input required**

  Information contained in **forward, double virtual Compton scattering**

  - Described by two amplitudes T1 and T2: function of energy ν and virtuality Q^2

  - Imaginary parts of T1 , T2: unpolarized structure functions of proton

$$\mathrm{Im}\, T_1(\nu, Q^2) = \frac{1}{4M} F_1(\nu, Q^2)$$
$$\mathrm{Im}\, T_2(\nu, Q^2) = \frac{1}{4\nu} F_2(\nu, Q^2)$$

- ΔE evaluated through an integral over Q^2 and ν

$$\Delta E = \Delta E^{el} + \Delta E^{subtr} + \Delta E^{inel}$$

ΔE^{el} → Elastic state: involves **nucleon form factors**

ΔE^{subtr} → Subtraction: involves **nucleon polarizabilities**

ΔE^{inel} → Inelastic, dispersion integrals: involves **structure functions F1, F2**

Lamb shift: hadronic corrections (III)

- Low-energy expansion of forward, doubly virtual Compton scattering constrains subtraction term $T_1(0,Q^2)$

effective Hamiltonian : $\mathcal{H} = -\frac{1}{2} 4\pi \alpha_E \vec{E}^{\,2} - \frac{1}{2} 4\pi \beta_M \vec{B}^{\,2}$

α_E: electric, β_M: magnetic — polarizabilities

$$\lim_{\nu^2, Q^2 \to 0} T_1^{\mathrm{non-Born}}(\nu, Q^2) = \frac{\nu^2}{e^2}(\alpha_E + \beta_M) + \frac{Q^2}{e^2}\beta_M$$

$$\lim_{\nu^2, Q^2 \to 0} T_2^{\mathrm{non-Born}}(\nu, Q^2) = \frac{Q^2}{e^2}(\alpha_E + \beta_M)$$

$\frac{Q^2}{e^2}\beta_M$ → subtraction term for T_1

- Numerical evaluations :

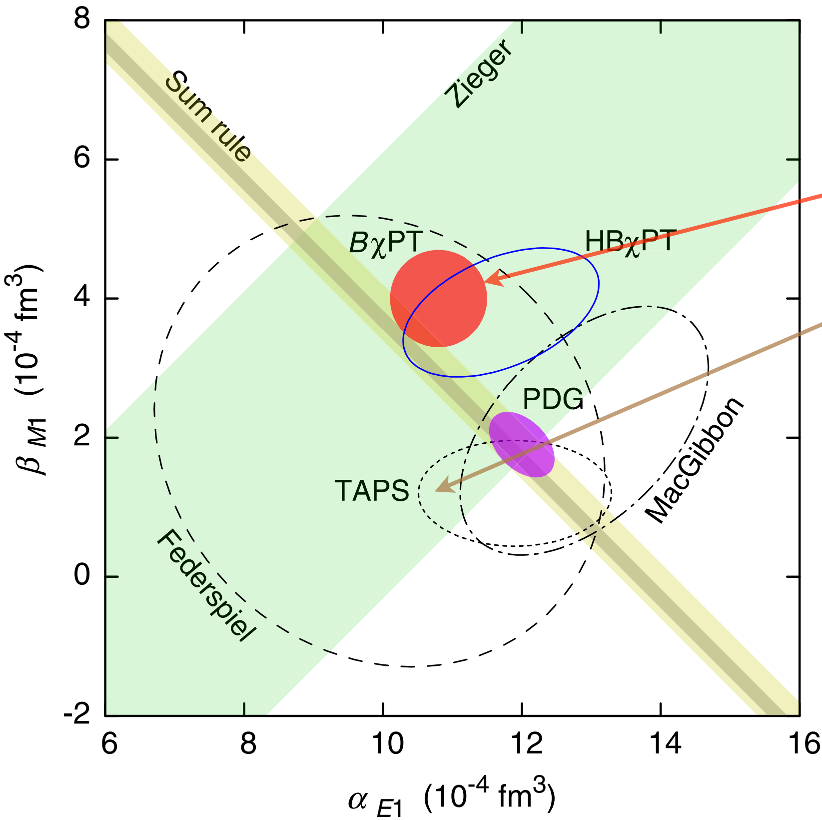
(μeV)	Carlson,Vdh (2011)	Pachucki (1999)	Martynenko (2006)
ΔE^{subt}	5.3 ± 1.9	1.8	2.3
ΔE^{inel}	−12.7 ± 0.5	−13.9	−13.8
ΔE^{el}	−29.5 ± 1.3	−23.0	−23.0
ΔE	−36.9 ± 2.4	−35.1	−34.5

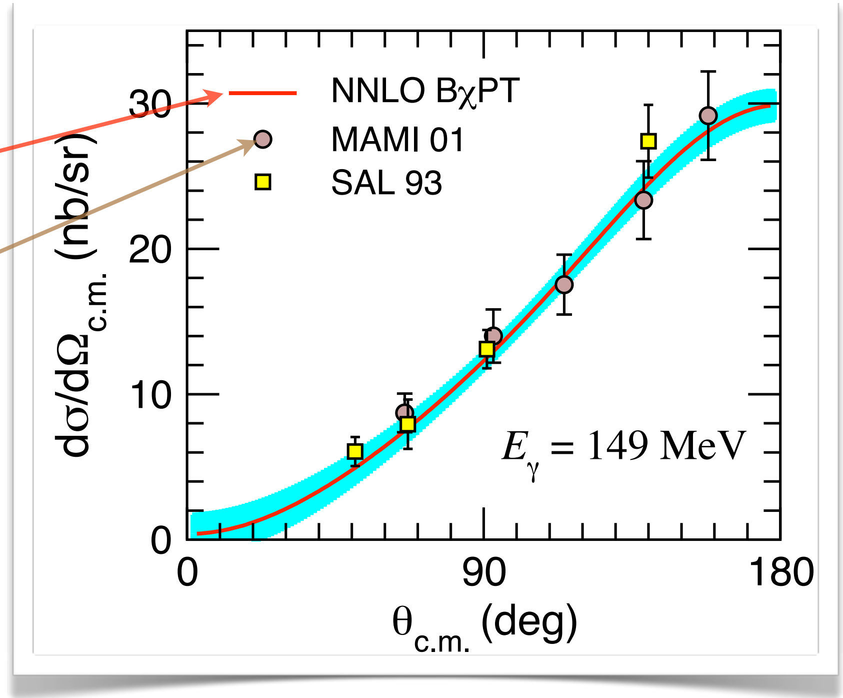
$\Delta E = (-36.9 \pm 2.4)\ \mu\mathrm{eV}$ or about 12% of the needed correction …

present **experimental precision**: **2 μeV**

Static Polarizability Status

Krupina,Pascalutsa (2013)





Theory:

BChPT - Lensky & V.P., EPJC(2010)

HBChPT - Griesshammer, McGovern, Phillips, EPJA (2013)

$$\beta_{M1} = (1.9 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4}\,\mathrm{fm}^3 \text{ [PDG]}$$

$$\beta_{M1} = (4.0 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-4}\,\mathrm{fm}^3 \text{ [BChPT@NNLO]}$$

3σ difference

More precise measurement of β_M underway at A2@MAMI using linearly polarized photons

Proton radius puzzle: what could it mean ?

- unknown correction ? …after known constraints have been built in !
- Change in Rydberg constant ?

In absence of further (sizeable) corrections, use of muonic extraction of R_E plugged into electron H Lamb shift yields R_∞ which is 4.9σ away from CODATA value (and factor 4.6 more precise)

Pohl et al. (2010)

- New physics ?

- explain 3σ $(g-2)_\mu$ discrepancy AND 7σ R_E discrepancy from μH Lamb shift simultaneously invoking a correction by a hypothetical light boson ?
- $(g-2)_e$ puts strong limit on coupling to e -> much smaller,

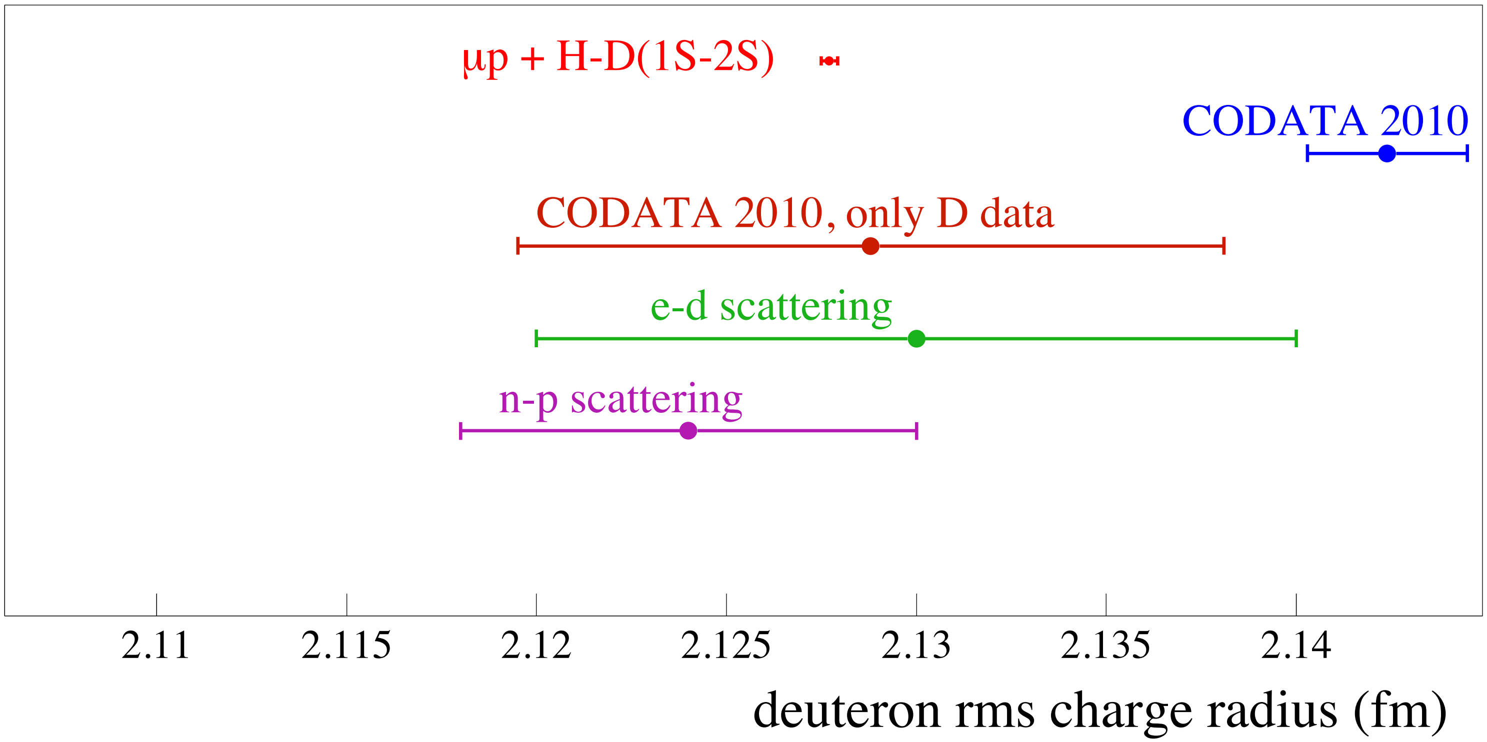
  Non-universality e – μ ?
- New parity violating muonic forces ?
- Can rare Kaon decay data help ?

Tucker, Smith (2010)
Barger, Chiang, Keung, Marfatia (2011)
Batell, McKeen, Pospelov (2011)
Brax, Burrage (2011)
Rislow, Carlson (2012)

Proton radius puzzle: what‘s next ?

- Muonic Lamb shift : muonic D, muonic ^{3}He measurements planned

H/D isotope shift (1S-2S): $r_d^2 - r_p^2 = 3.82007 \pm 0.00065$ fm^2 Parthey et al. (2010)



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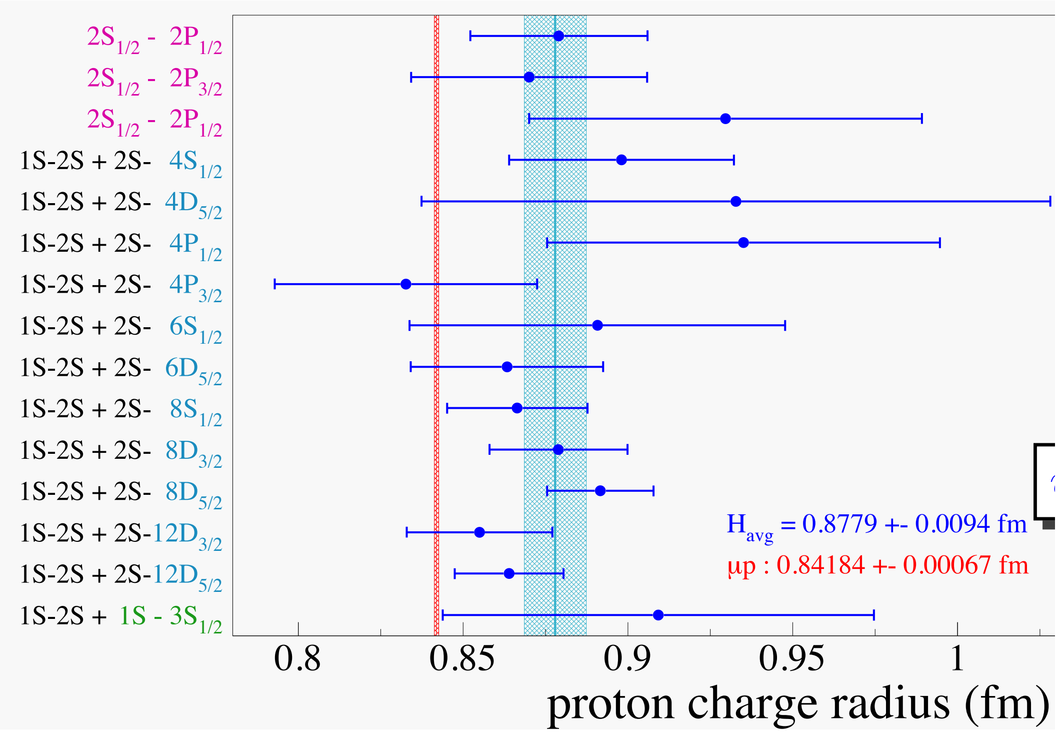
- Electronic H Lamb shift : higher accuracy measurement very timely

  New proposal (York Univ, Canada) : R_E to 0.7%



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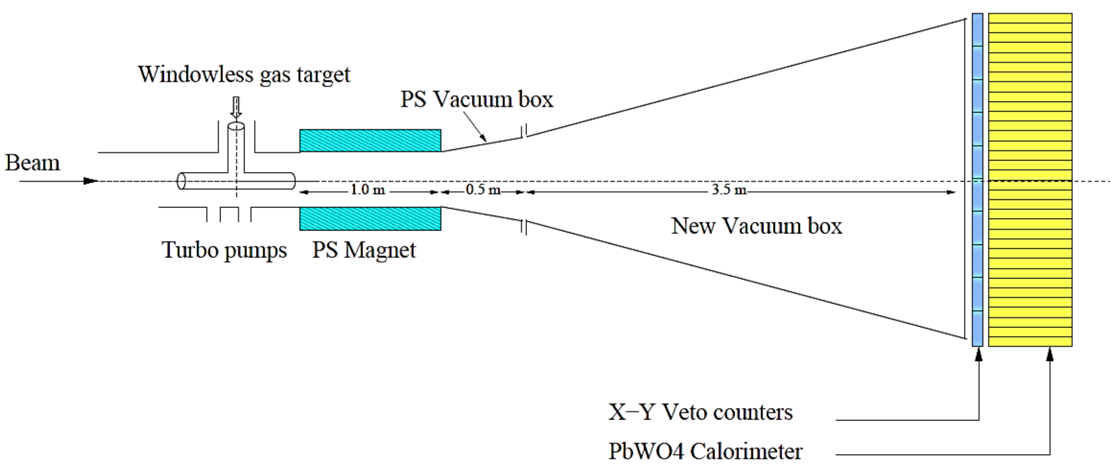
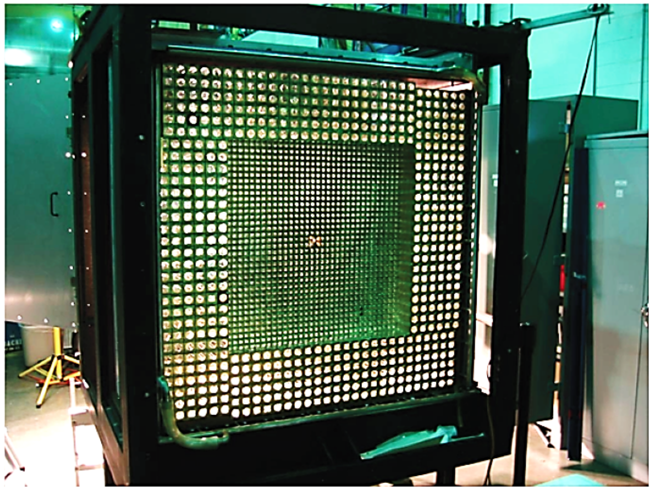
- new G_{Ep} measurements at very low Q^2 down to $Q^2 \approx 2 \times 10^{-4}$ GeV^2

  JLAB/Hall B approved expt : magnetic-spectrometer-free experiment (HyCal)
  $Q^2 = 2 \times 10^{-4} - 2 \times 10^{-2}$ GeV^2
  ep→ep cross sections normalized to Moller scattering





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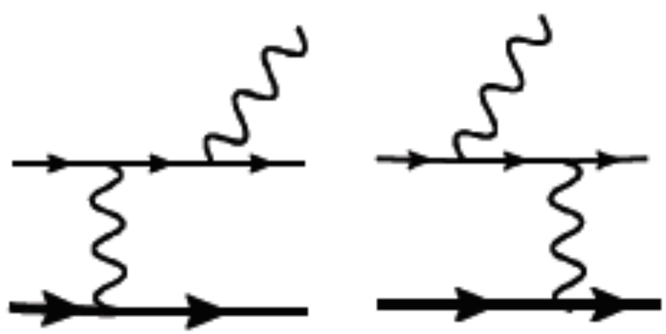
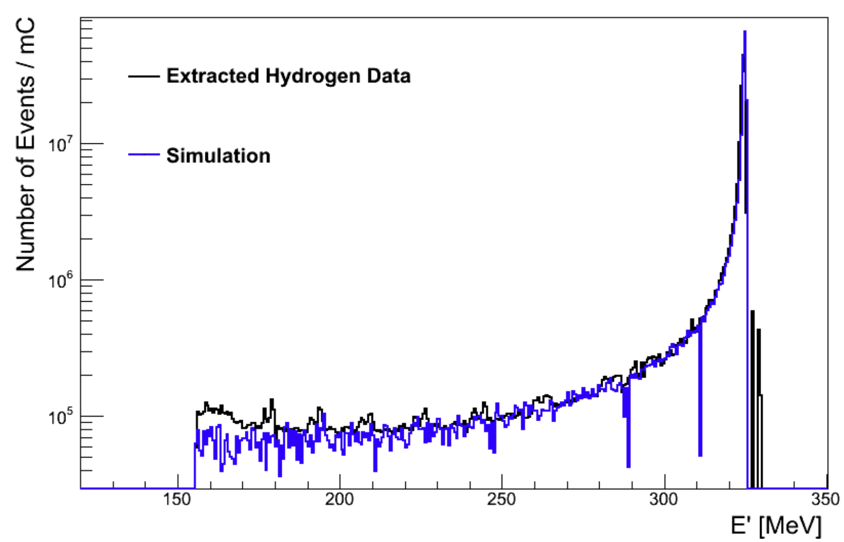
  MAMI/A1 : using initial state radiation (2013)





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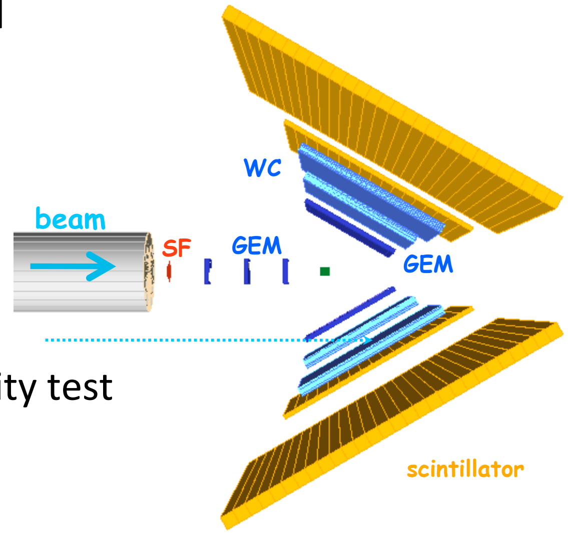
  (2013)

- μ – p scattering (MUSE) at low Q^2 at PSI: (2015 – 2017)

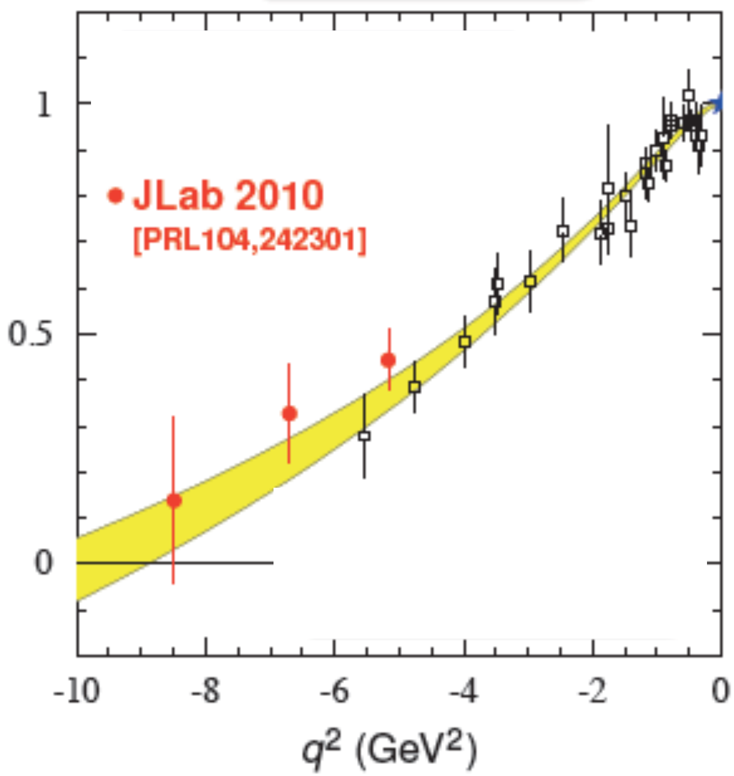
  simulataneous measurement of $\mu^{\pm}$ p and $e^{\pm}$ p: lepton universality test
  0.002 GeV^2 < Q^2 < 0.07 GeV^2
  2 beam polarities give 2γ exchange test



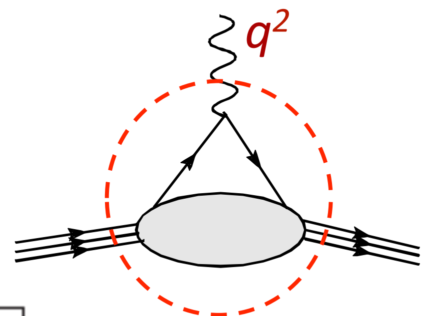
Complementing hadron structure in space- and timelike regions

Proton spacelike form factors

e- p → e- p



JLab, MAMI

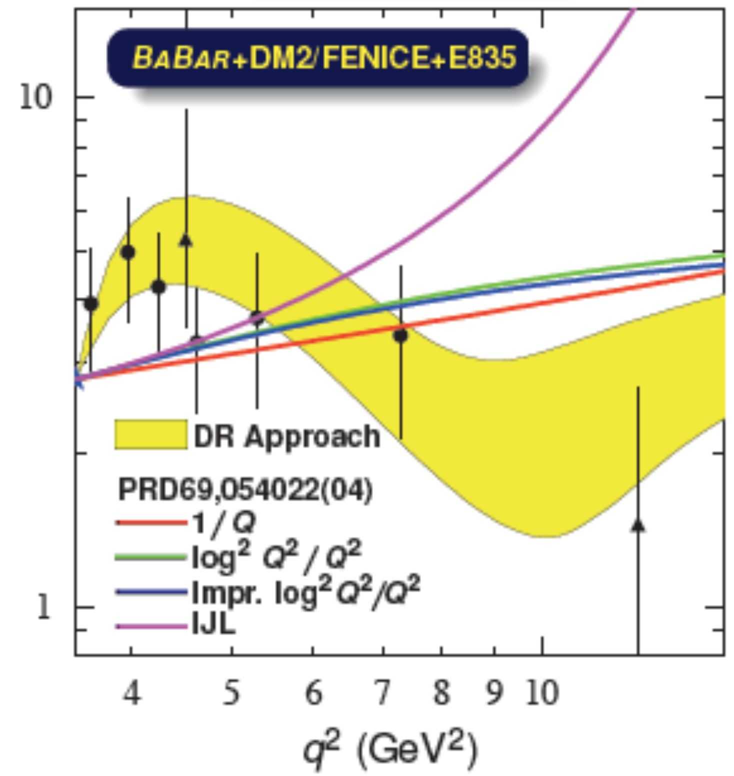


y-axis:

$\mu_P\, G_E / G_M$

Proton timelike form factors

$e^+ e^- \rightarrow p \bar{p}$

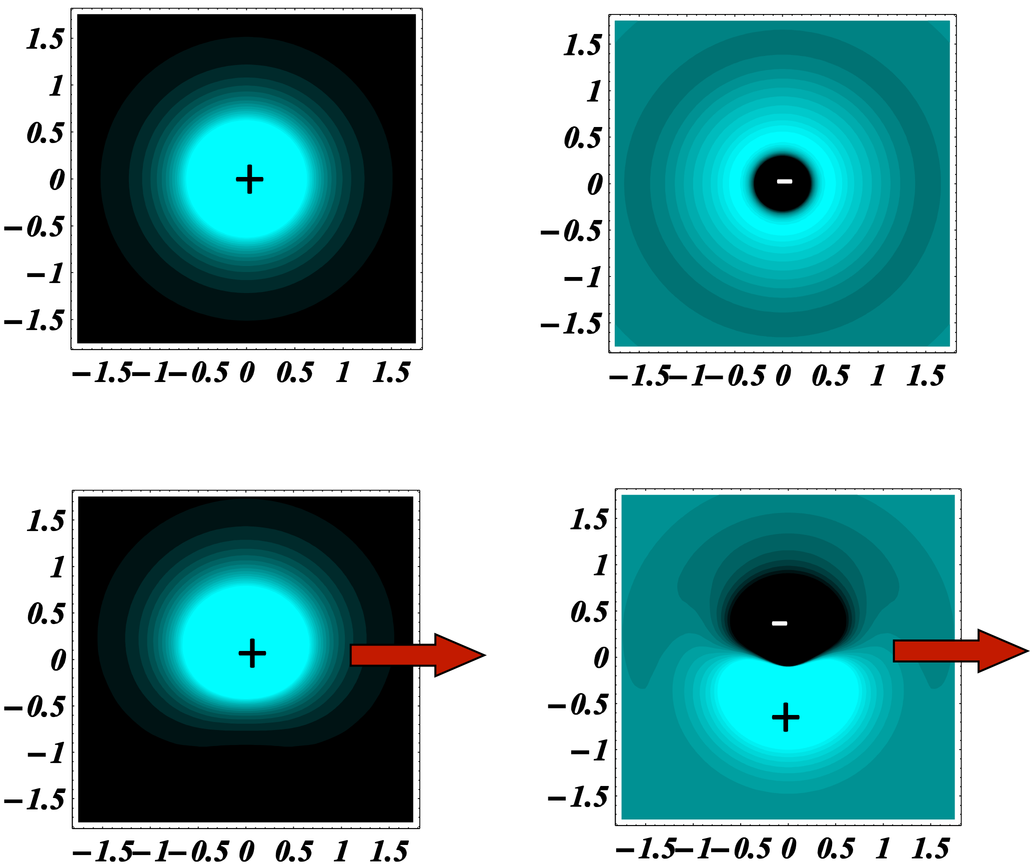


BES-III, PANDA

Spatial imaging of hadrons

Charge, mass, spin densities of quarks in a hadron

proton | neutron



Miller(2007) Carlson,Vdh(2008)

p -> Δ^+ (1232)

Generalized Parton Distributions (GPDs): 3D image of hadrons

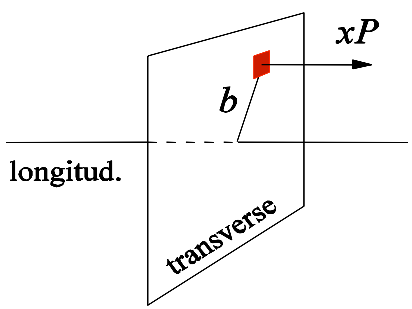
Deep-Inelastic Scattering
longitudinal
quark distribution
in momentum space

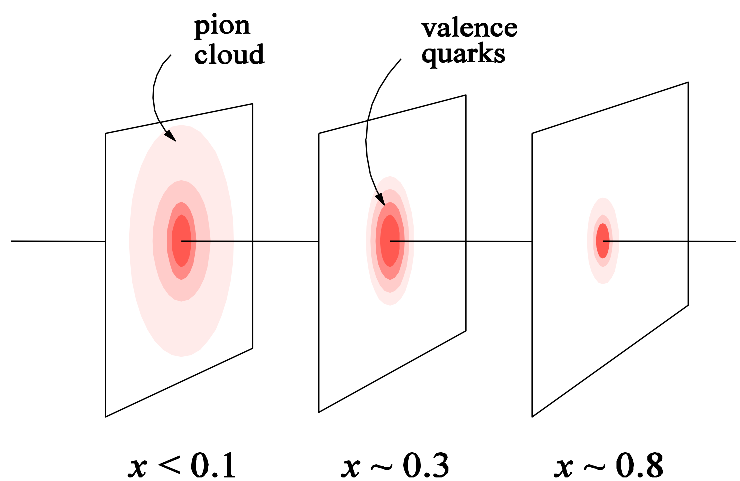
Unifying concept

GPDs

fully-correlated
quark distributions in both
coordinate and momentum space

Elastic Scattering
transverse quark
distribution in
coordinate space



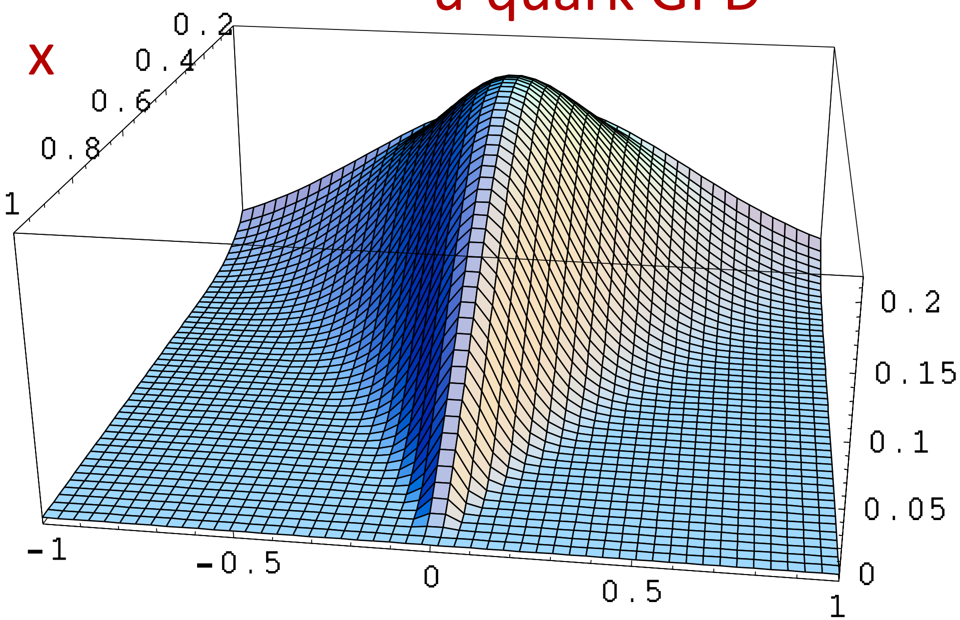


Burkardt (2000, 2003),
Belitsky, Ji, Yuan (2004)

GPDs: transverse image of hadrons

GPDs: quark distributions w.r.t. longitudinal momentum x and transverse position $b_\perp$

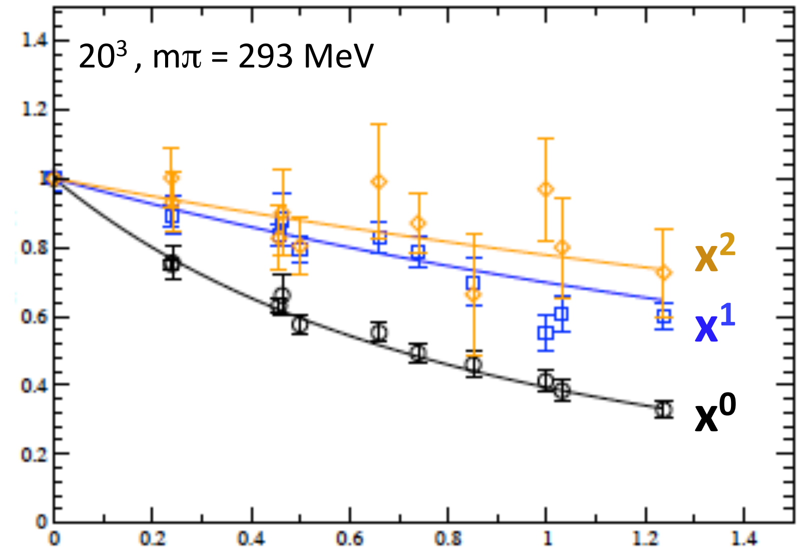
u-quark GPD



$b_\perp$ (fm)

lattice QCD: moments of GPDs

x^n moment of u-d GPD



Fourier transform

-t (GeV^2)

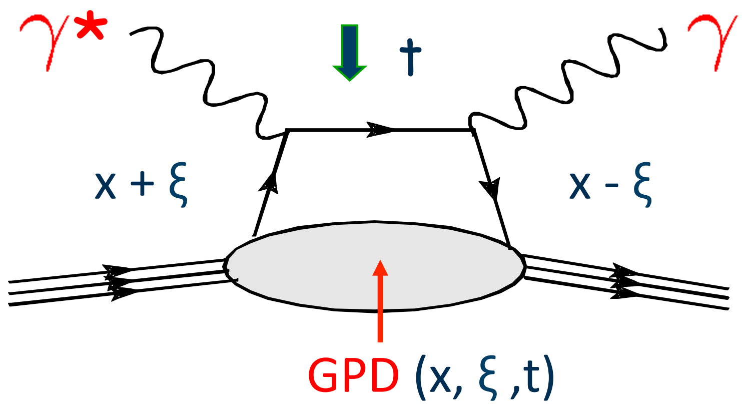
Guidal, Polyakov, Radyushkin, Vdh (2005)

Diehl, Feldmann, Jakob, Kroll (2005)

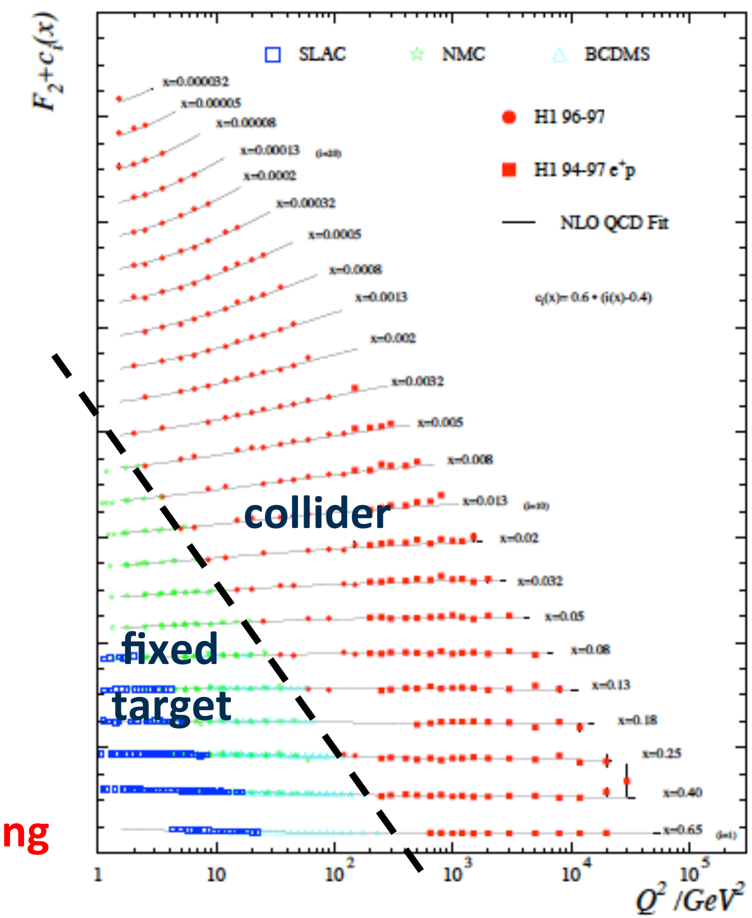
LHPC Coll.

QCD factorization: tool to access GPDs

Q^2 >> 1 GeV^2



world data on proton **F2**



➡ at large Q^2 : **QCD factorization theorem** :
hard exclusive process described by GPDs
model independent !

Müller et al.(1994), Ji(1995), Radyushkin(1995), Collins, Frankfurt, Strikman (1996)

➡ **KEY** Q^2 leverage required to test **QCD scaling**

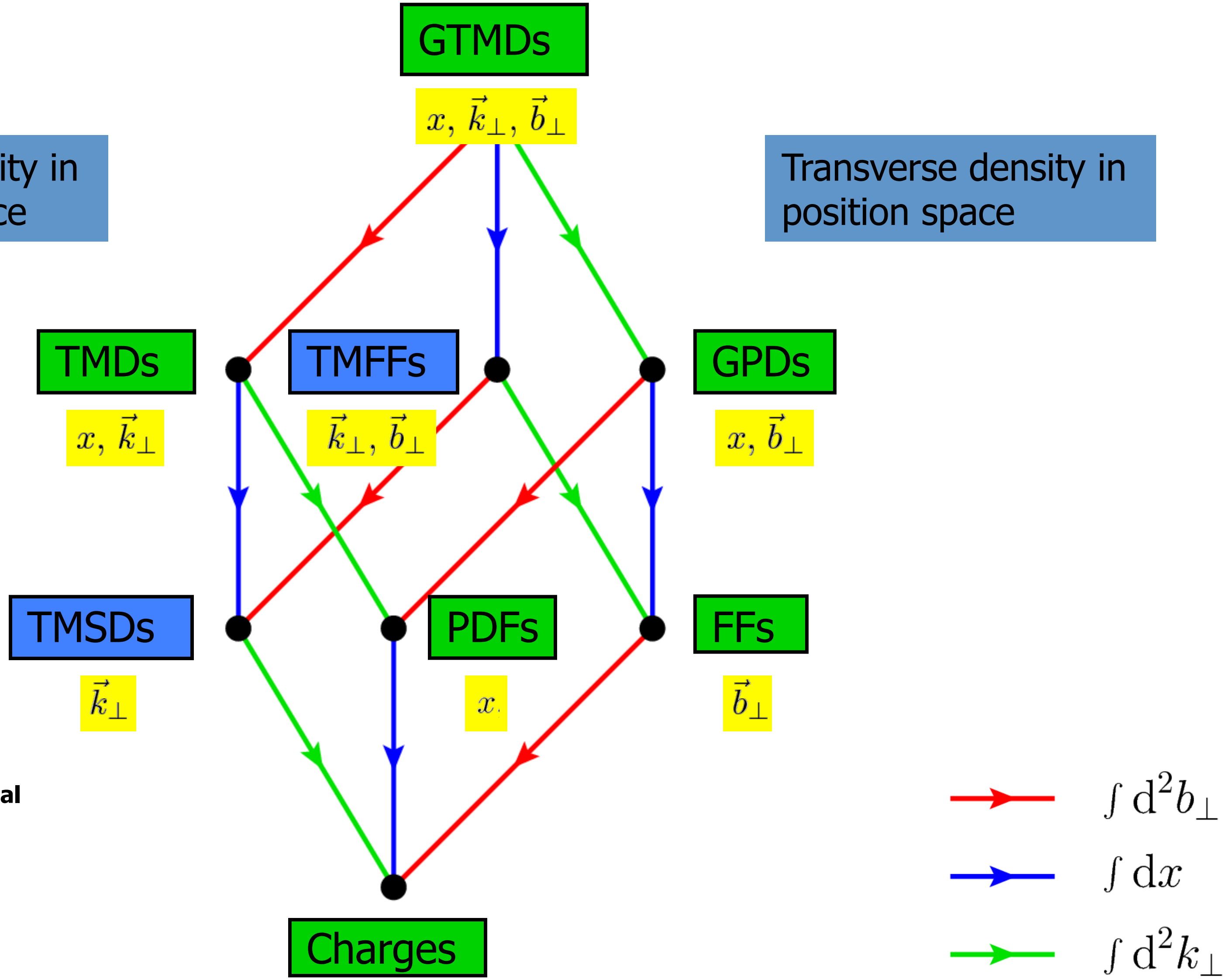
„complete“ picture of nucleon

$$\xi = 0$$

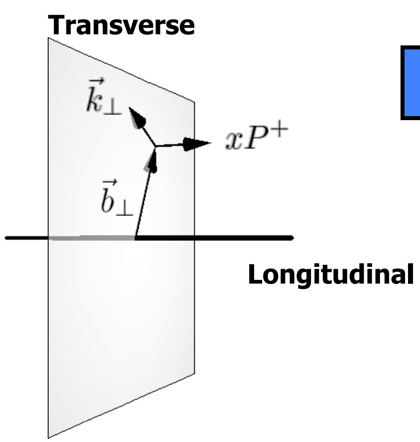
Momentum space	$\vec{k}_\perp \leftrightarrow \vec{z}_\perp$ $\vec{\Delta}_\perp \leftrightarrow \vec{b}_\perp$	**Position space**

Transverse density in momentum space

Transverse density in position space



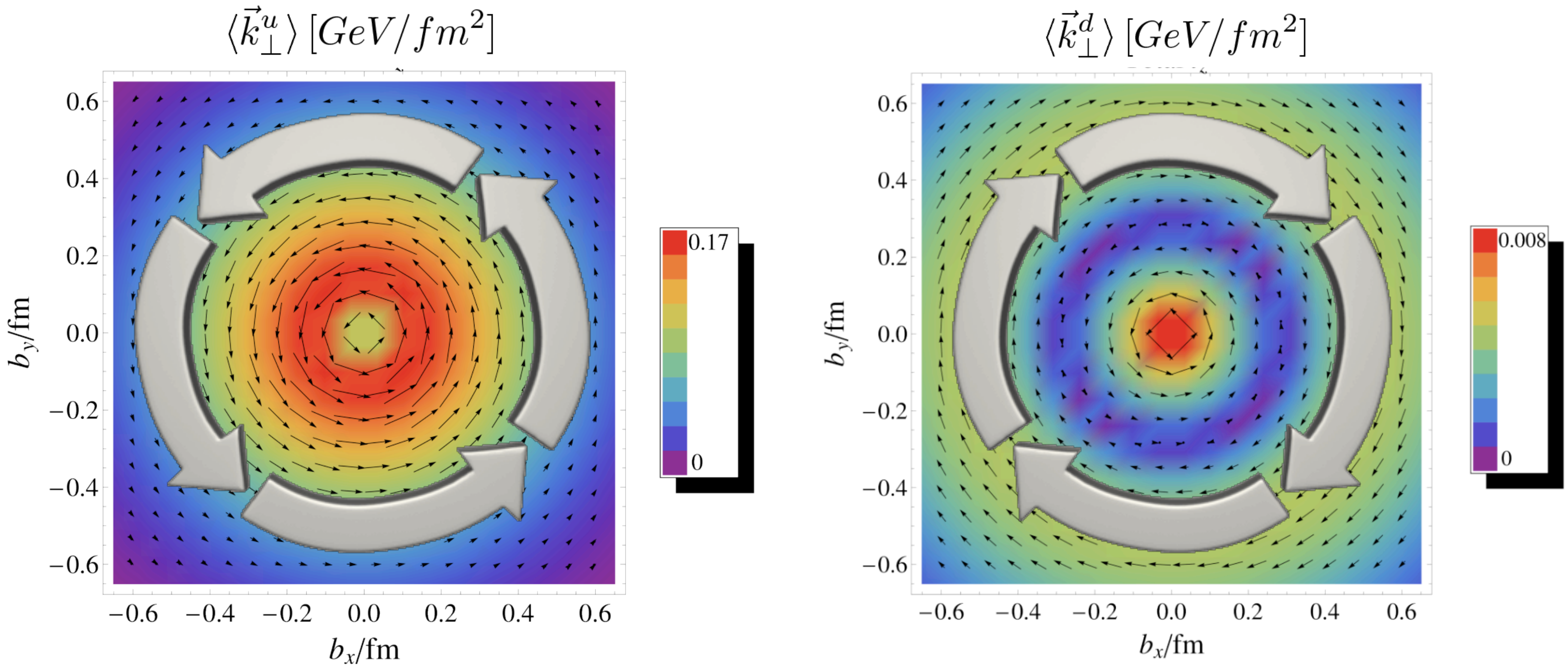
Lorcé (2011)



Quark orbital angular momentum in proton

$$\ell_z^q = \int \mathrm{d}^2\vec{b}_\perp \, (\vec{b}_\perp \times \langle \vec{k}_\perp^q \rangle)_z$$

$$\langle \vec{k}_\perp^q \rangle = \int \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}^2\vec{k}_\perp \, \vec{k}_\perp \, \rho_{LU}^q(x, \vec{b}_\perp, \vec{k}_\perp)$$



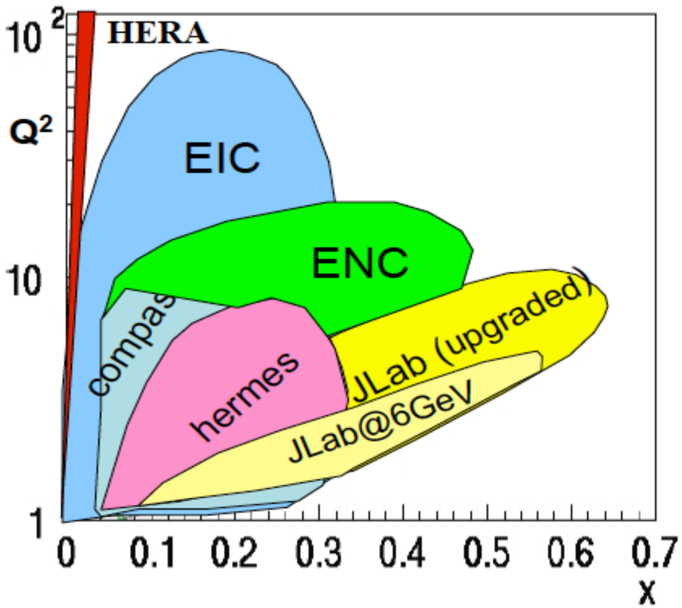
Proton spin

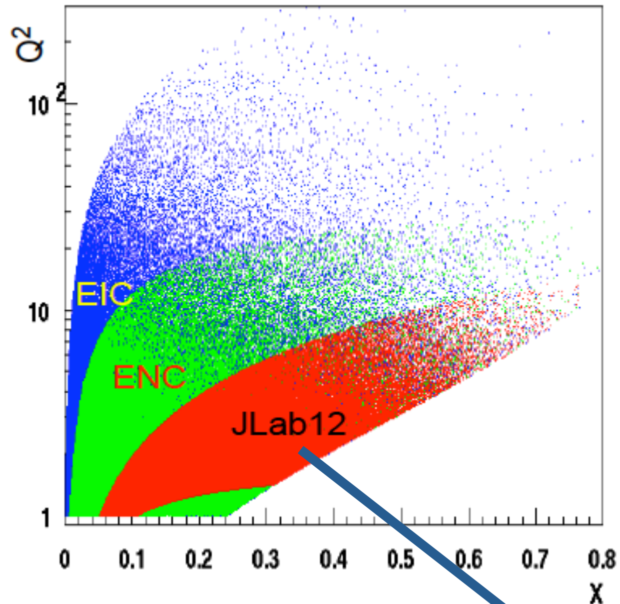
u-quark OAM

d-quark OAM

Results in a light-front constituent quark model:
Lorce', BP, Xiong, Yuan, PRD85 (2012)

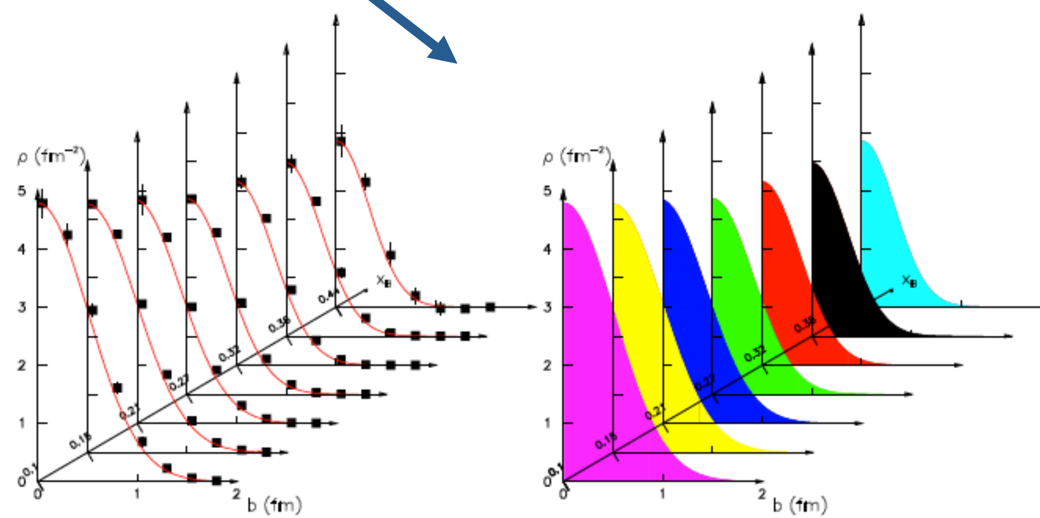
Energy-luminosity frontier in lepton-nucleon physics





JLab 11 GeV projections:

Guidal, Moutarde, Vdh (2013)



- **High-energy, high-luminosity facilities: Compass, JLab@11 GeV, collider projects (EIC, ENC, ...)**
- **Global nucleon structure analysis effort required**

CONCLUSIONS

- **Strong interplay between**
  high-energy $\leftrightarrow$ precision $\leftrightarrow$ low-energy frontiers

- **Impact of hadron physics on new physics searches:**
  $(g\text{-}2)_\mu$, Q_{weak} , new dark photon searches

- **Unraveling hadron structure in strong QCD:**
  - proton radius puzzle has shaken textbook beliefs

  - combination of new experiments + theory opens perspectives for an imaging of hadrons to an unprecedented level of detail