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Proton-Proton Elastic Scattering Measurements at COSY-Jülich

July 2014 Tbilisi, Georgia
6th Georgian-German School and Workshop in Basic Science



OUTLINE

Motivation

Experiment

Data Analysis

Results

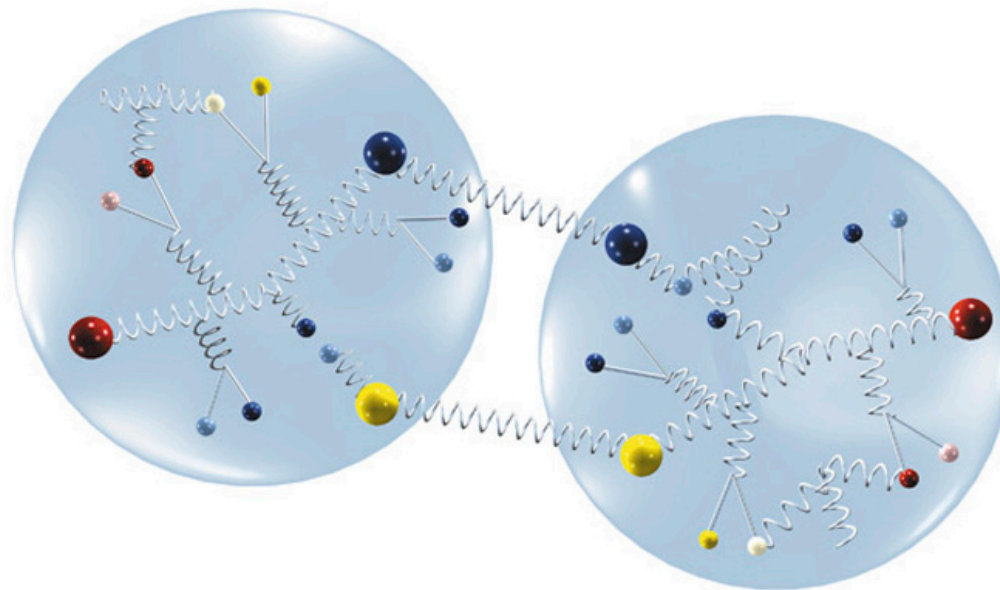
Conclusions & Outlook



MOTIVATION: Nucleon-Nucleon interaction

Characterize short-range nucleon-nucleon interaction by pinning down the parameters for the Phase Shift Analysis (PSA)

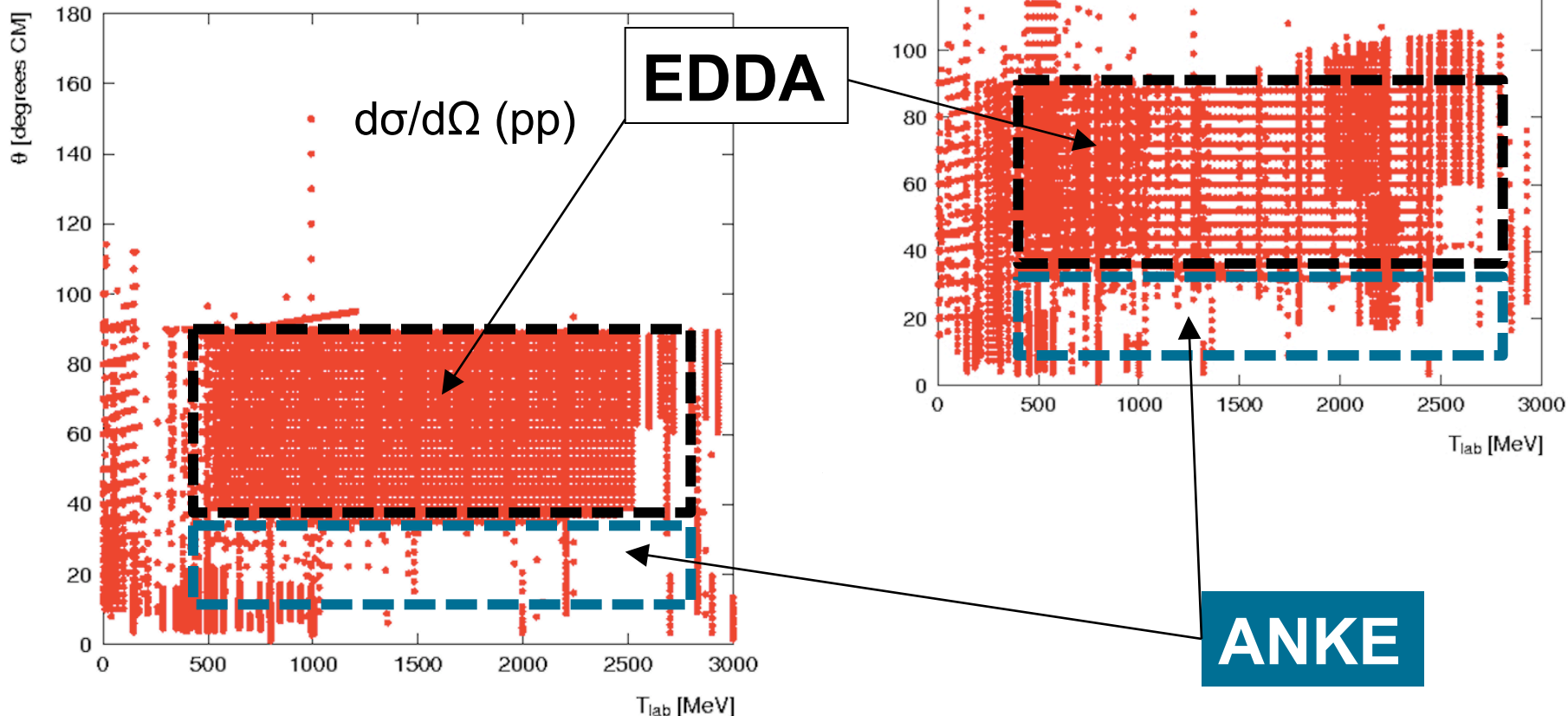
→ need to measure experimental observables



MOTIVATION: Status of pp elastic data base

Wealth of data ($35^\circ < \theta_p < 90^\circ$) $T_p \leq 2.5$ GeV

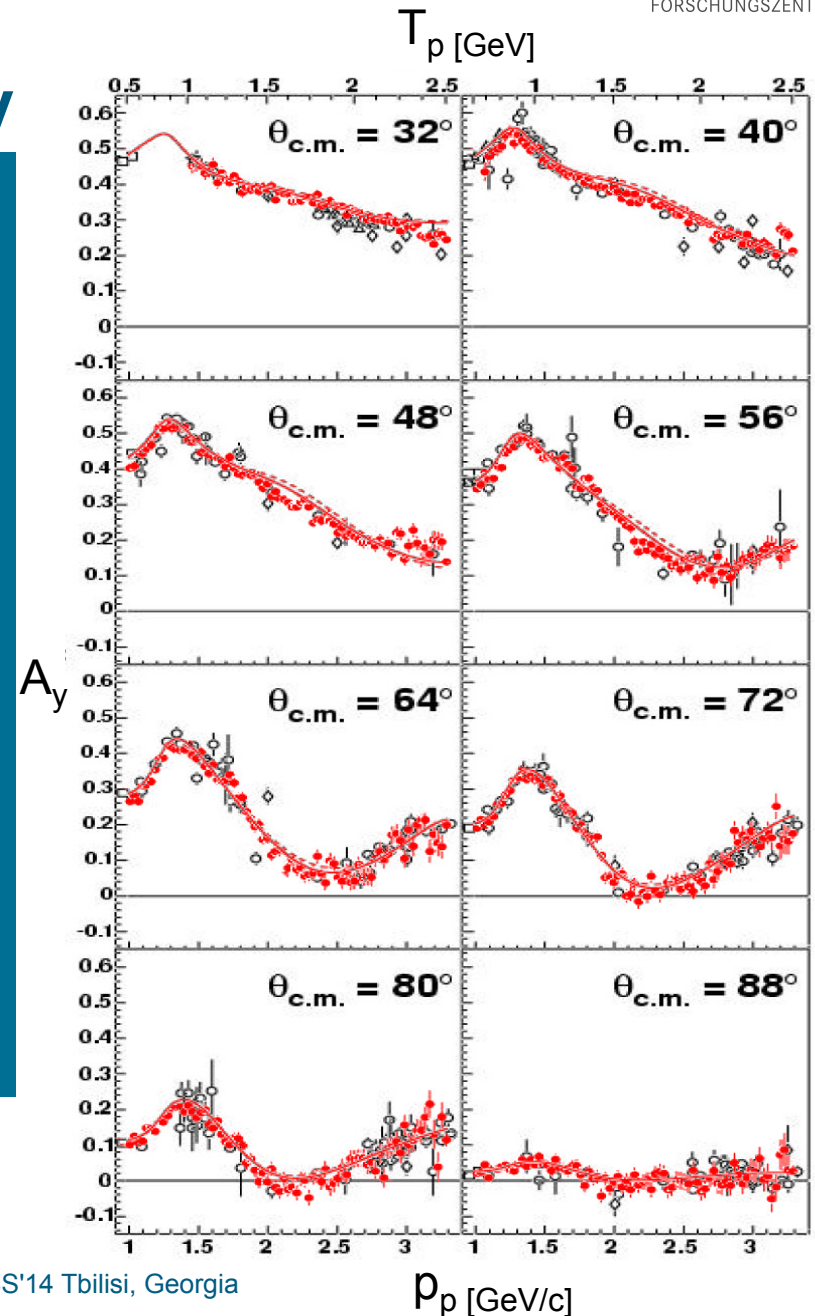
Scarce experimental data at smaller angles ($\theta_p < 35^\circ$) above $T_p = 1.0$ GeV





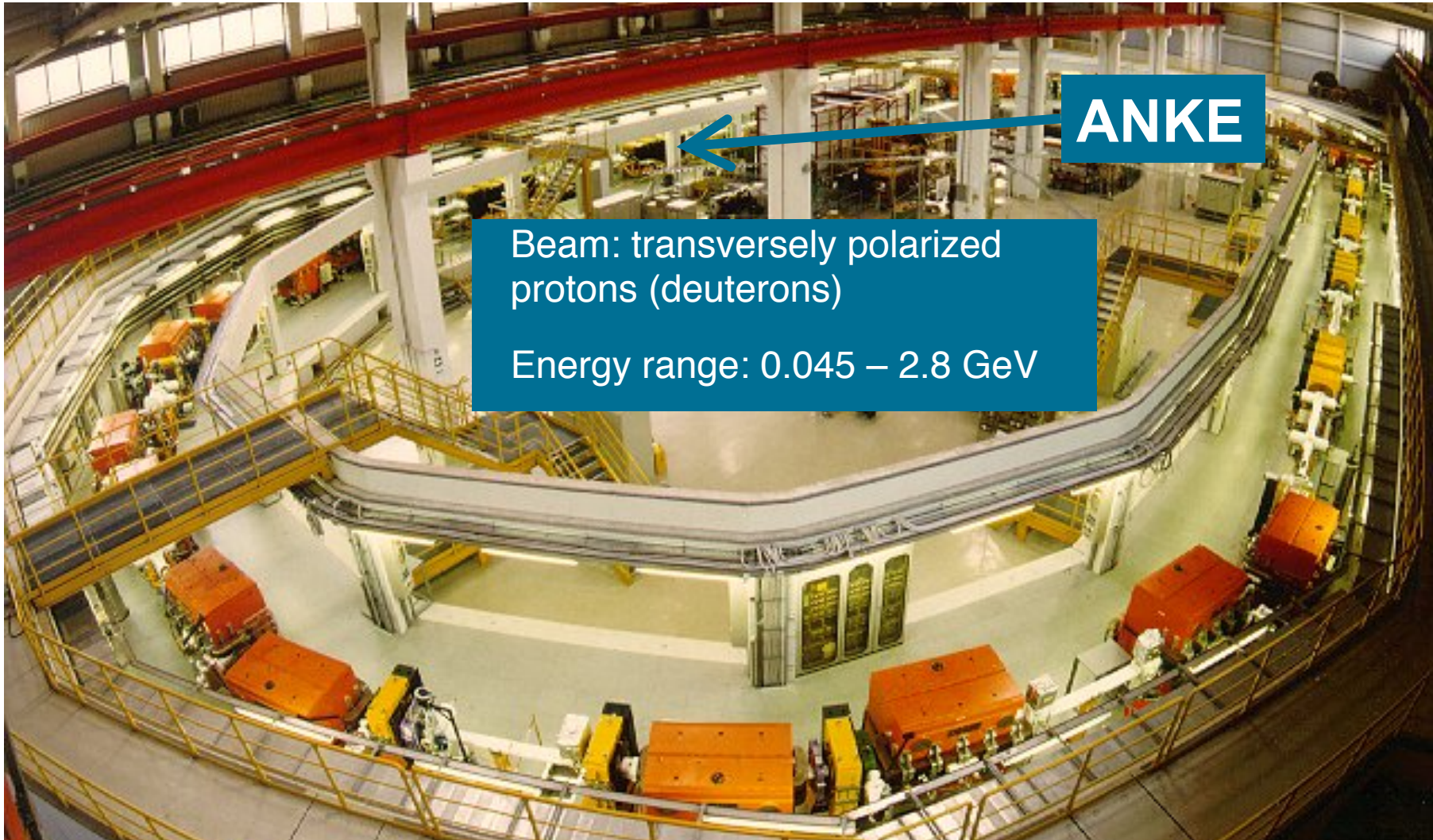
MOTIVATION: EDDA Legacy

- Measurements: wide energy & angular range:
 - $0.5 < T_p < 2.5$ GeV
 - $30^\circ < \theta_{cm} < 90^\circ$
 - High precision, consistency for pp ($l=1$)-system
- Results:
 - *Large Impact on Phase Shift Analysis*
 - $d\sigma/d\Omega$ PRL 78 (1997); EPJ A 22(2004)
 - A_y PRL 85 (2000); EPJ A 23 (2005)

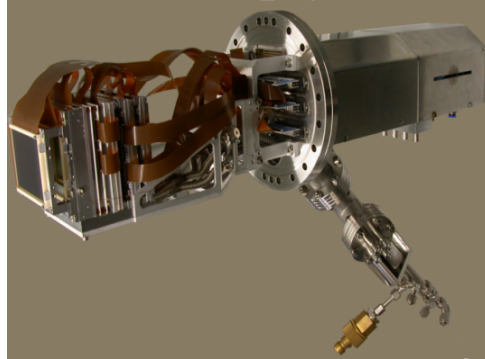




EXPERIMENT: COSY (Cooler Synchrotron)

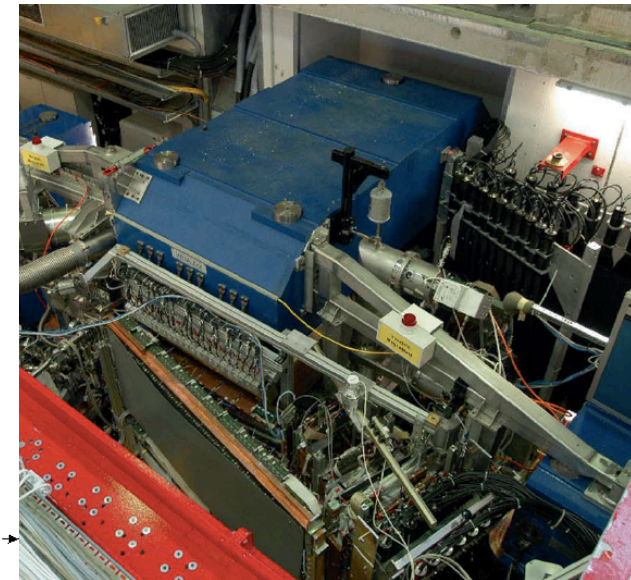
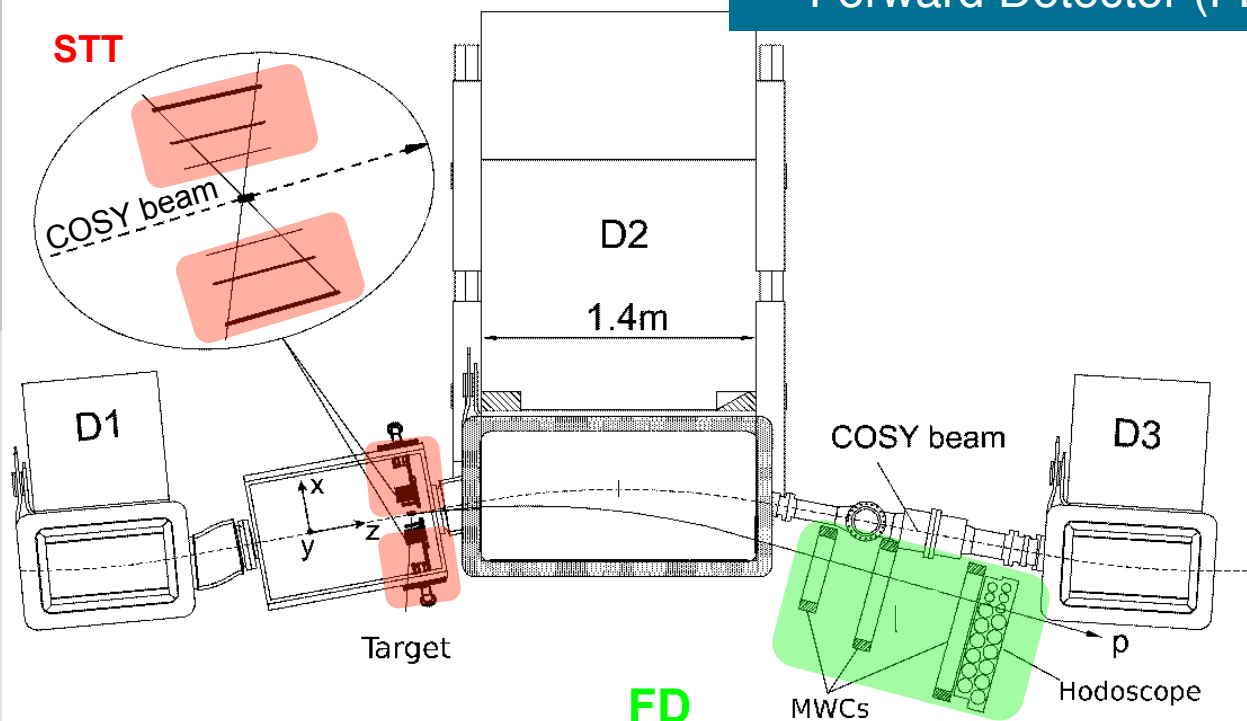


EXPERIMENT: ANKE



ideal for small angle elastic scattering studies

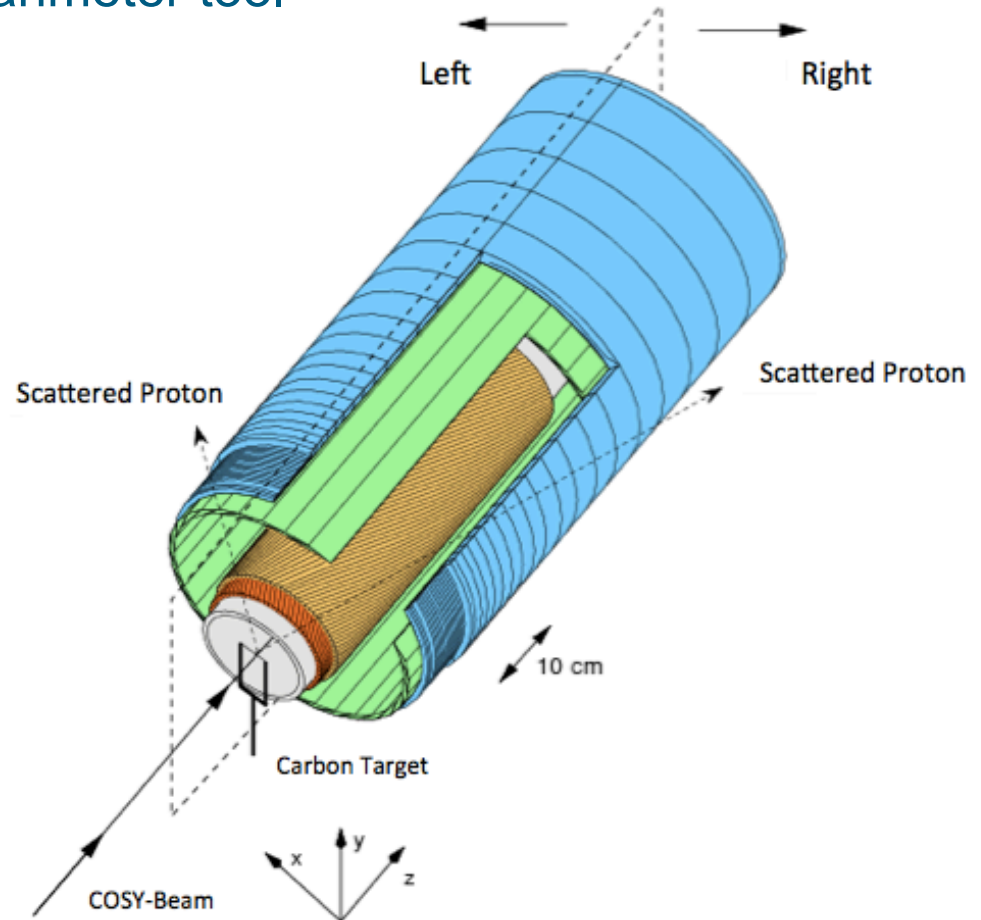
- Cluster target (hydrogen or deuterium)
- Silicon Tracking Telescope (STT): ($5^\circ < \Theta_{cm}^p < 30^\circ$)
- Forward Detector (FD): ($10^\circ < \Theta_{cm}^p < 30^\circ$)



EXPERIMENT: EDDA Detector

fast polarimeter tool

- Carbon Target:
Polarimetry reaction $pC \rightarrow pX$
- Scintillator Semi-rings (θ_{lab}):
Count-rate asymmetry
- Ring effective analyzing powers are already known!



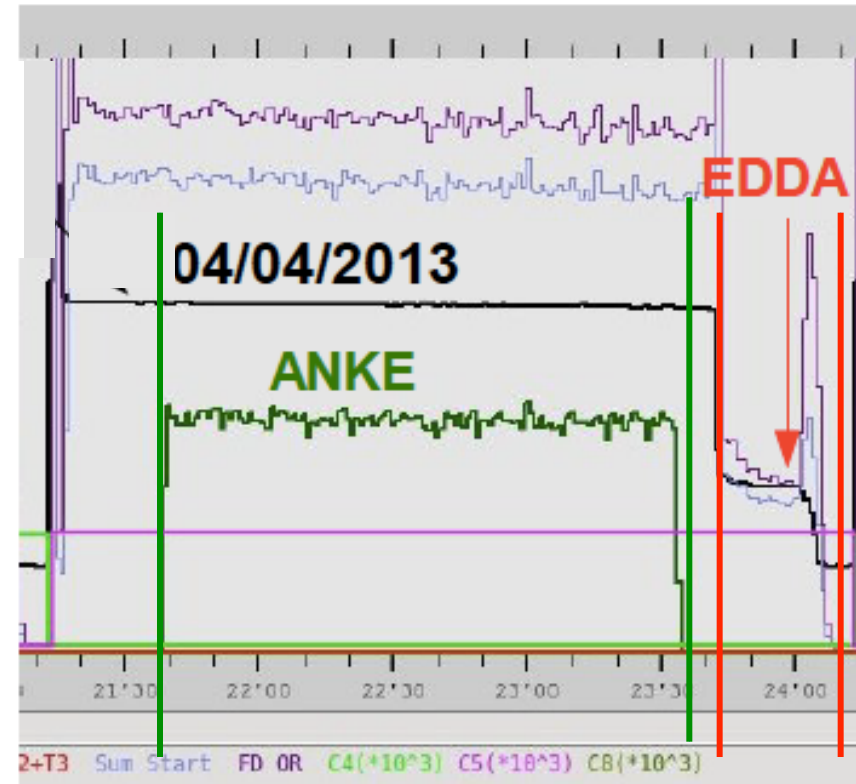


EXPERIMENT: Strategy

Polarized proton beam at 6 energies:

- 0.8 GeV (compare with existing experimental data)
- 1.6 GeV, 1.8 GeV, 2.0 GeV, 2.2 GeV, 2.4 GeV (new)

- Measurement at the constant energy
- 180 second cycle
- Last 20 seconds polarization measurement at EDDA

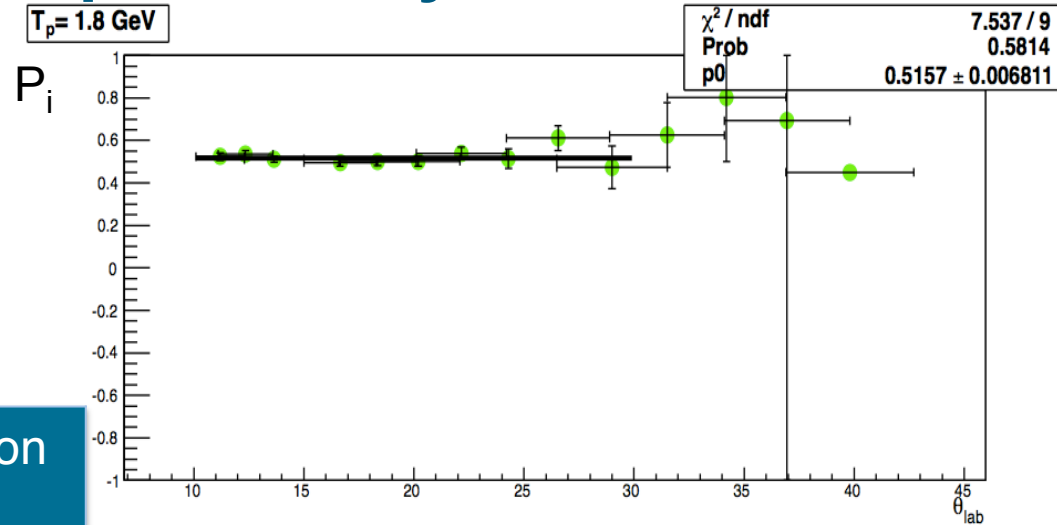




DATA ANALYSIS: EDDA polarimetry

Arithmetic weighted average of the polarizations deduced for each ring

Beam Energy T_p [GeV]	Av. Polarization P
0.796	0.554
1.600	0.504
1.800	0.516
1.965	0.429
2.157	0.501
2.368	0.435



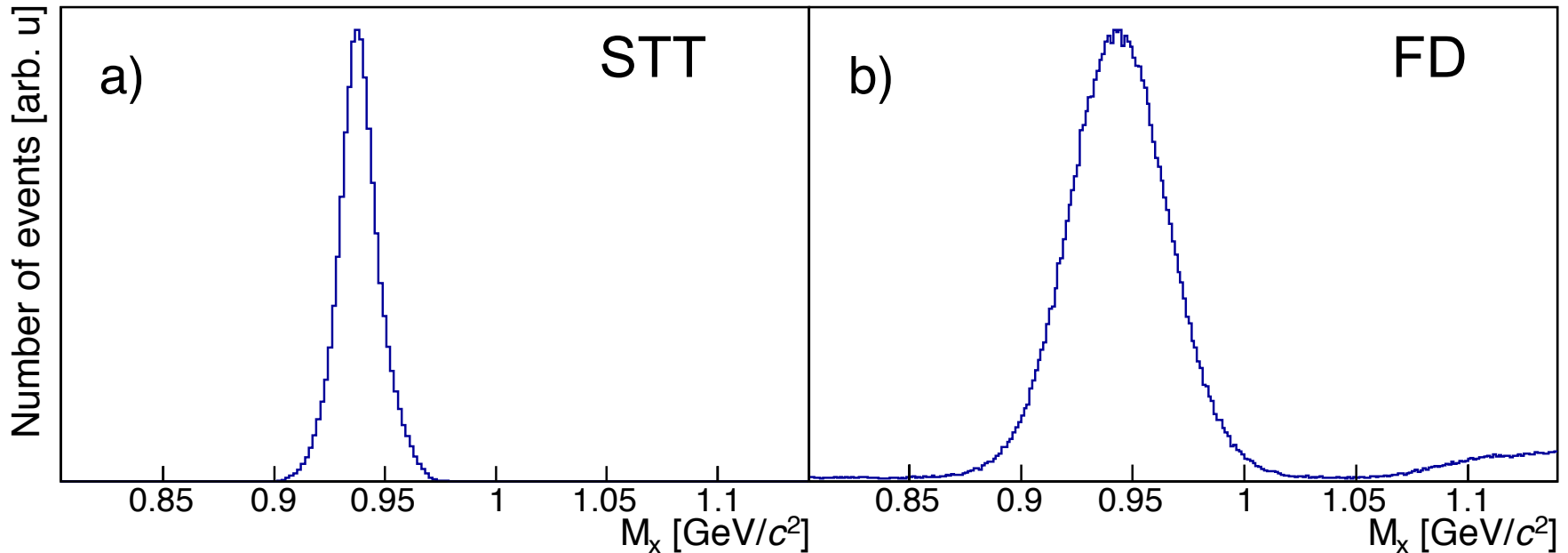
i, number of the ring

Example: $T_p = 1.6 \text{ GeV}$

Statistical uncertainties < 0.015
Systematic errors are estimated to be 3%*

*E.Weise. PhD thesis

DATA ANALYSIS: Reaction identification

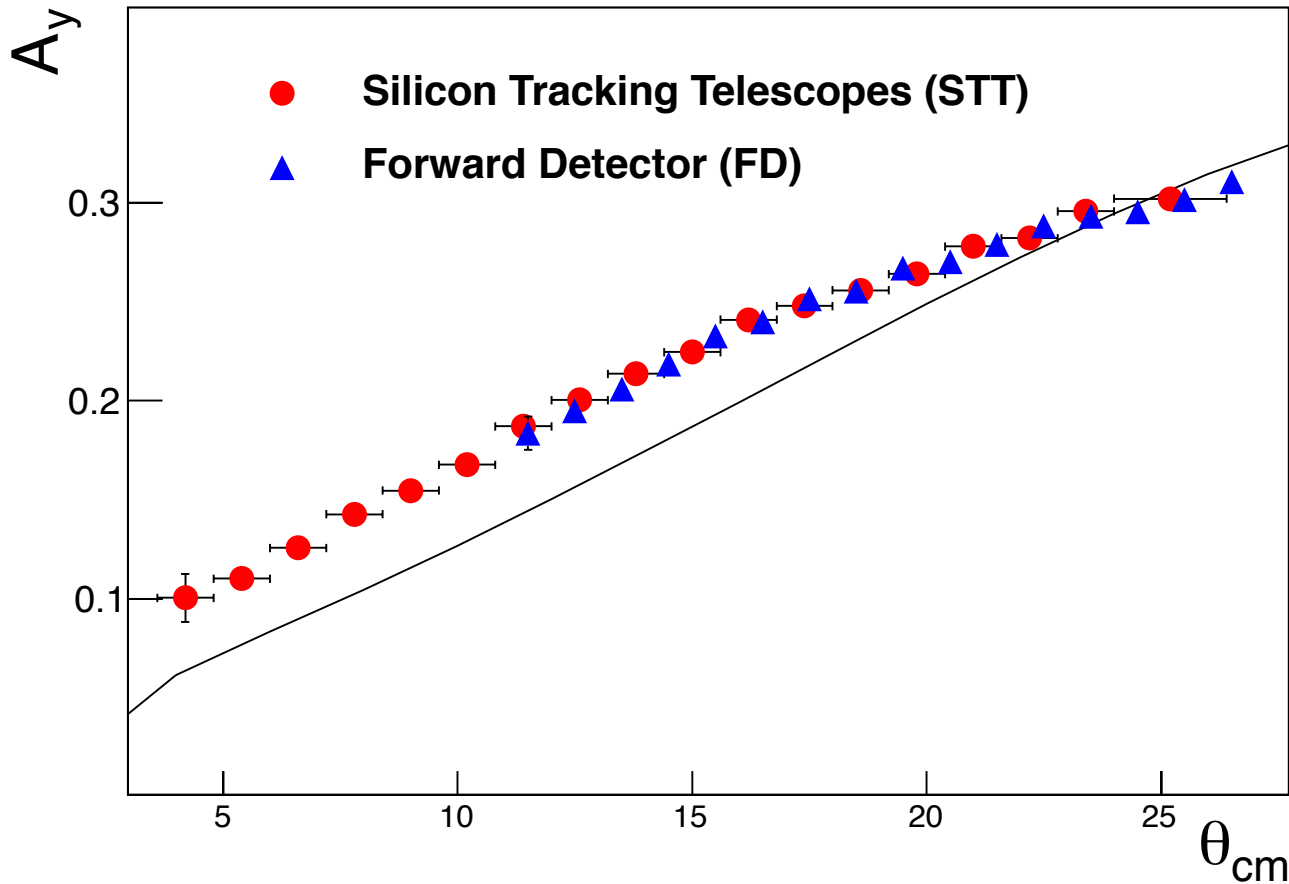


Example: $T_p = 1.6 \text{ GeV}$ $pp \rightarrow pX$

Missing Mass spectra when detecting one proton in the Silicon Tracking Telescope (a) and the Forward Detector (b)

Clean proton peaks

RESULTS: STT and FD



- Cross check
- Increasing the angular range
- Consistency

RESULTS: Analyzing Power

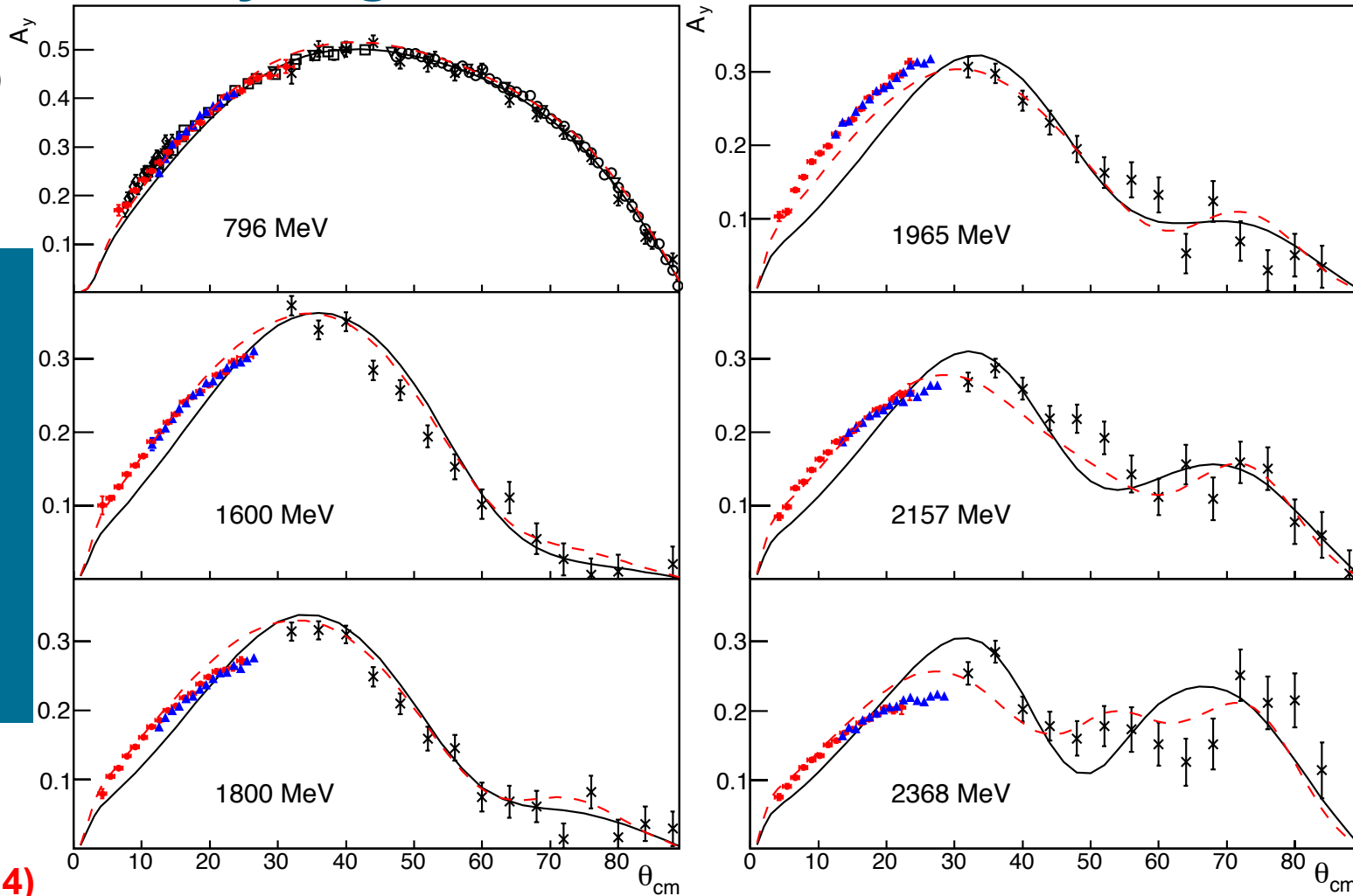
SAID recent solution (2007)

ANKE STT
ANKE FD
EDDA

Agreement with the existing data at 0.8 GeV

Brand New Data for SAID-SAID!

- SAID new solution (2014)





Conclusions and Outlook

- Proton-proton elastic scattering analyzing power at incident beam energy $T_p = 0.8$ GeV:
 - agrees with the existing experimental data
- New data at 5 discrete energies in the 1.6-2.4 GeV energy range at small angles ($\theta_{cm} < 30^\circ$)
 - shapes differently from SAID predictions
 - Phase Shift Analysis has been modified
- SAID group has pinned down the phase shift parameters
- The paper has been submitted (waiting for the reviews)
- pp scattering cross section $d\sigma/d\Omega$ at 6 energies
- pn cross section $d\sigma/d\Omega$ and analyzing power A_y above 1.1 GeV



Thanks for your attention!

Thanks to the organizers!

Questions are welcome now, later on the poster session
or even later by e-mail z.bagdasarian@fz-juelich.de

EXPERIMENT: Polarimetry (double ratio method)

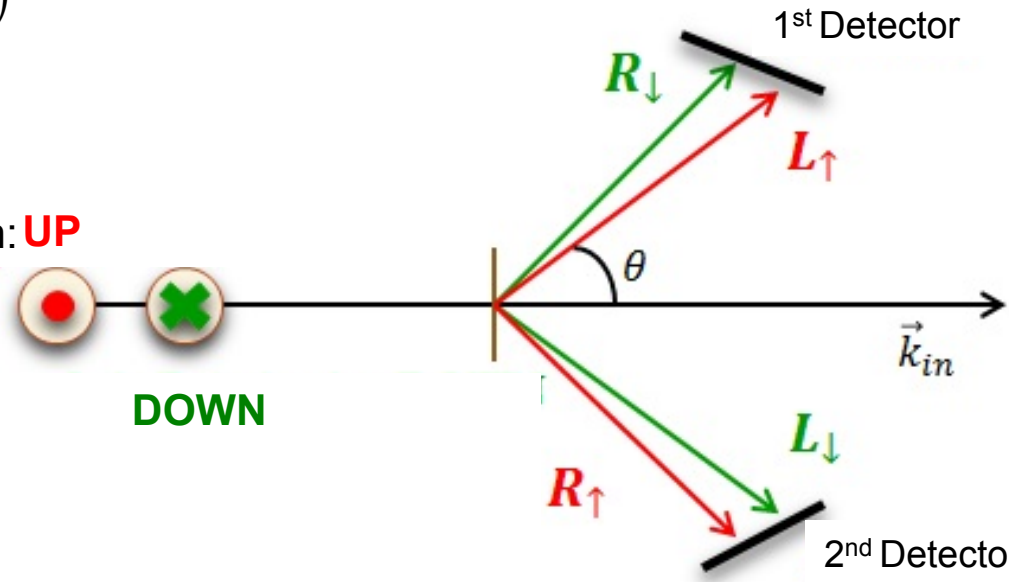
$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{pol}(\vartheta, \varphi) = \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_0(\vartheta)(1 + P_y A_y(\vartheta) \cos \varphi)$$

$$\varepsilon(\vartheta) \sim P_y \cdot A_y(\vartheta)$$

Beam Polarization: **UP**

$$L = \sqrt{L_{\uparrow} L_{\downarrow}} \quad R = \sqrt{R_{\uparrow} R_{\downarrow}}$$

$$\varepsilon(\theta) = \frac{L - R}{L + R}$$



Independent of relative detector efficiencies and solid angles,
as well as relative integrated charge and target thickness