

The OLYMPUS Experiment

R. Alarcon, L.D. Ice

Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, USA

D. Bayadilov, R. Beck, D. Eversheim, Ch. Funke, Ph. Hoffmeister,
P. Klassen, A. Thiel

Rheinische Friedrich Wilhelms Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany

F. Brinker, N. D'Ascenzo, N. Görriksen, J. Hauschmidt, Y. Holler, D. Lenz,
U. Schneekloth

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, Hamburg, Germany

R. Kaiser, I. Lehmann, S. Lumsden, M. Murray, G. Rosner, B. Seitz

University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

O. Ates, J. Diefenbach¹, M. Kohl

Hampton University, Hampton, VA, USA

R. De Leo, R. Perrino

Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Bari, Italy

V. Carassiti, G. Ciullo, M. Contalbrigo, P. Lenisa, M. Statera

Università di Ferrara and Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Ferrara, Italy

E. Cisbani, S. Frullani

Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Rome, Italy

B. Glaeser, D. Khanefft, Y. Ma², F. Maas, R. Pérez Benito,

*Corresponding Author

Email address: hasell@mit.edu (D.K. Hasell)

¹Currently with Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz, Germany

²Currently with RIKEN, Nishina Center, Advanced Meson Science Laboratory, Japan

³Currently with Varian Medical Systems, Bonn, Germany

⁴Currently with Brookhaven National Laboratory, Brookhaven, NY, USA

⁵Also with Università di Ferrara and Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Ferrara, Italy

D. Rodríguez Piñeiro

Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz, Germany

J.C. Bernauer, J. Bessuelle, B. Buck, T.W. Donnelly, K. Dow, D.K. Hasell*,
B. Henderson, J. Kelsey, R. Milner, C. O'Connor, R.P. Redwine,
R. Russell, A. Schmidt, C. Vidal, A. Winnebeck³

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA

V.A. Andreev, S. Belostoski, G. Gavrilov, A. Izotov, A. Kiselev⁴,
A. Krivshich, O. Miklukho, Y. Naryshkin, D. Veretennikov

Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Russia

J.R. Calarco

University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH, USA

N. Akopov, A. Avetisyan, G. Elbakian, G. Karyan, H. Marukyan,
A. Movsisyan⁵, H. Vardanyan, V. Yeganov

Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia

Abstract

OLYMPUS was designed to measure the cross section ratio of positron-proton to electron-proton elastic scattering, with the goal of determining the contribution of two-photon exchange to elastic scattering. Two-photon exchange might resolve the discrepancy between measurements of the proton's form factor ratio $\mu_p G_E^p/G_M^p$ made using polarization techniques and those made in unpolarized experiments. To make this determination, OLYMPUS operated on the DORIS storage ring at DESY, alternating between electron and positron beams at 2.01 GeV incident on an internal hydrogen gas target. The experiment used a toroidal magnetic spectrometer instrumented with drift chambers and time of flight detectors to measure rates for elastic scattering over the polar angular range of approximately 25°–75°. A symmetric Møller / Bhabha calorimeter at 1.29° and telescopes of GEM and MWPC detectors at 12° served as luminosity monitors. A total luminosity of approximately 4.4 fb⁻¹ was collected over two running periods in 2012. This paper provides