The Proton Charge Radius

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[1] on behalf of Ashot Gasparian and the PRad collaboration

100 YEARS SPIN 2025

26th International Symposium on Spin Physics

A Century of Spin

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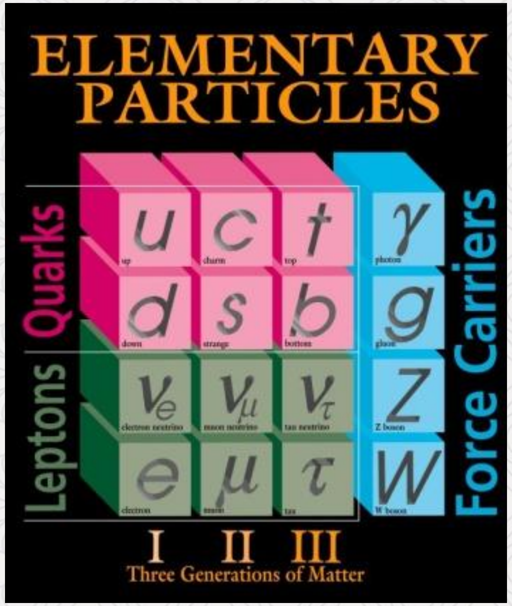
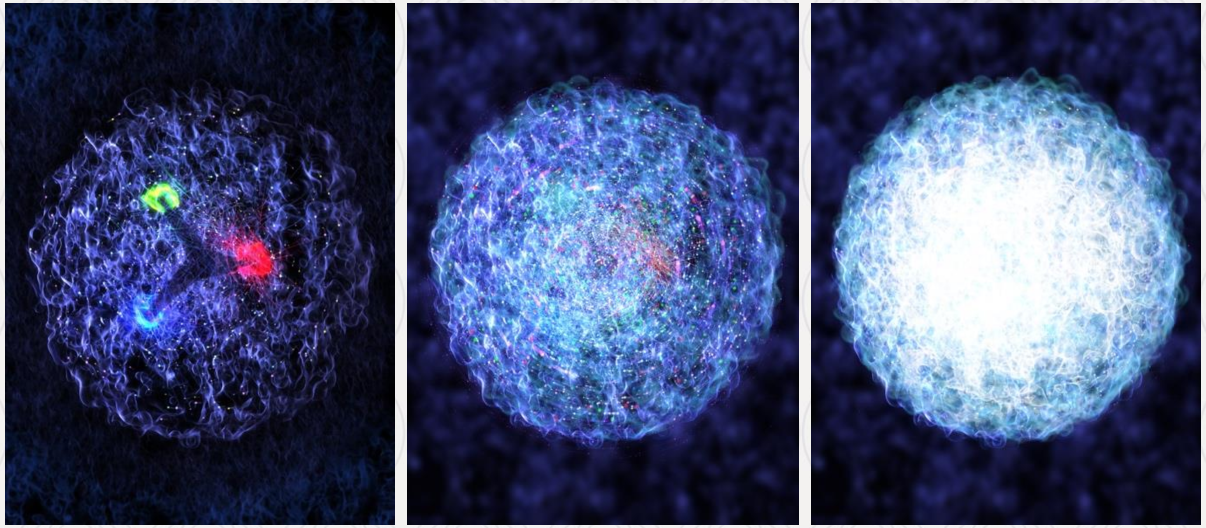
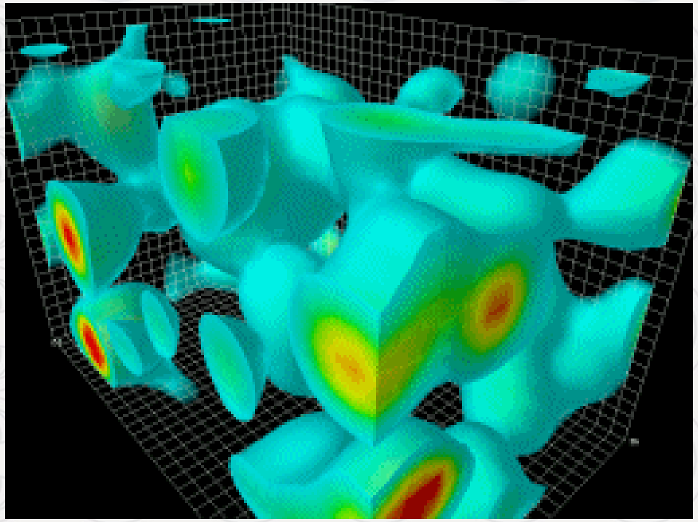
Structure of visible matter





Images courtesy of James LaPlante, Sputnik Animation in collaboration with the MIT Center for Art, Science & Technology and Jefferson Lab.



Credit: D. Leinweber

- ***Charge and magnetism (current) distribution***
- ***Spin and mass decomposition***
- ***Quark momentum and flavor distribution***
- ***Polarizabilities***
- ***Strangeness, charm content***
- ***Three-dimensional tomography***
- ***more***

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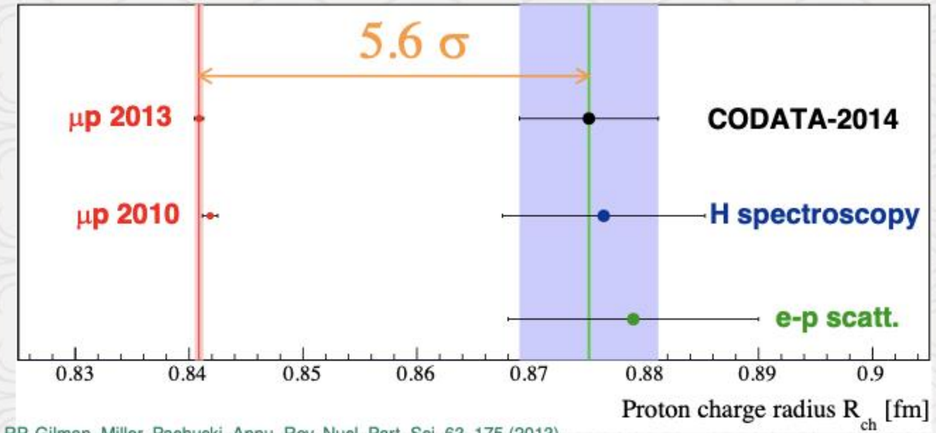
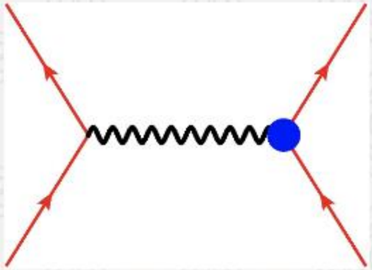
Proton Charge Radius and the Puzzle

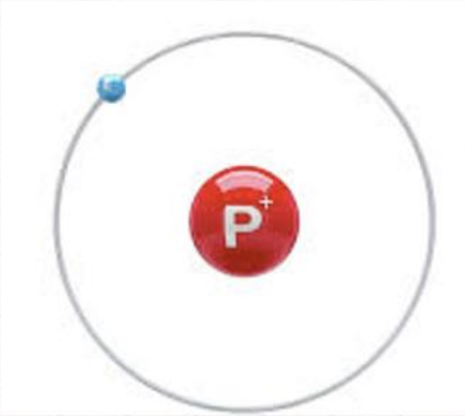
- Proton charge radius:
  1. A fundamental quantity for proton
  2. Important for understanding how QCD works
  3. An important physics input to the bound state QED calculation, affects muonic H Lamb shift ($2S_{1/2} – 2P_{1/2}$) by as much as 2%, and critical in determining the Rydberg constant



RP, Gilman, Miller, Pachucki, Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 63, 175 (2013).

- Methods to measure the proton charge radius:
  1. Hydrogen spectroscopy (atomic physics)
     - ➢ Ordinary hydrogen
     - ➢ Muonic hydrogen
  2. Lepton-proton elastic scattering (nuclear physics)
     - ➢ *ep* elastic scattering (like PRad)
     - ➢ ***μp*** elastic scattering (like MUSE, COMPASS++/AMBER)





➢ Important point: the proton radius measured in lepton scattering is defined in the same way as in atomic spectroscopy (G.A. Miller, 2019)

$$\sqrt{<r^2>} = \sqrt{-6 \frac{dG(q^2)}{dq^2}\Big|_{q^2=0}}$$

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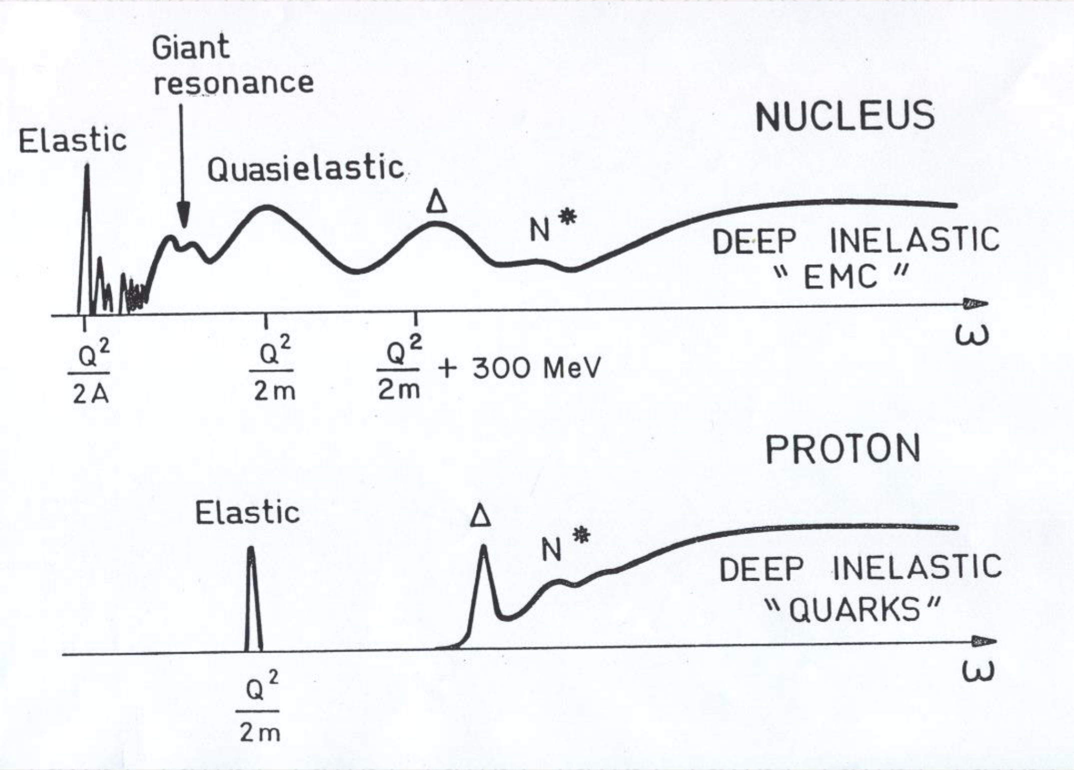
Lepton Scattering: powerful microscope!

- Clean probe of hadron structure; electron point-like particle, electron vertex is well-known from quantum electrodynamics; One-photon exchange dominates, ***higher-order exchange diagrams are suppressed (two-photon physics)***
- One can vary the wave-length of the probe to view deeper inside the hadron

Resolution $\propto h/Q$

- –Q ≈ 20 MeV   λ ≈ 10 fm   nucleus
- –Q ≈ 200 MeV   λ ≈ 1 fm   nucleon
- –Q≈ 2 GeV   λ ≈ 0.1 fm inside nucleon
- –Q≈ 20 GeV   λ ≈ 0.01 fm quark



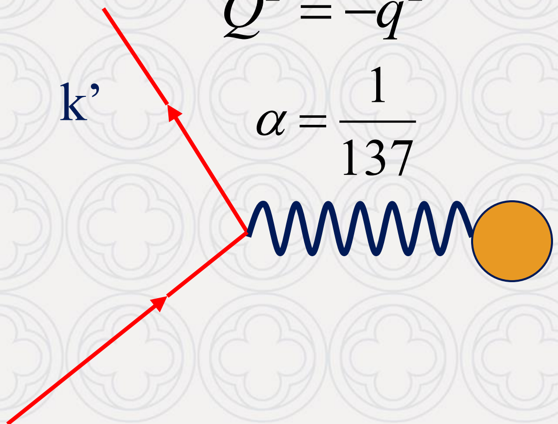
Electron energy transfer

Virtual photon 4-momentum

$$q = k - k' = (\vec{q}, \omega)$$

$$Q^2 = -q^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{137}$$



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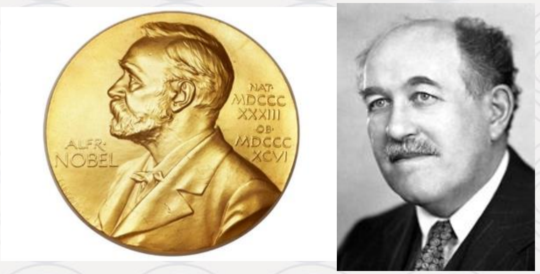
What is inside the proton/neutron?

1933: Proton's magnetic moment



Nobel Prize In Physics 1943

Otto Stern

"for … and for his discovery of the magnetic moment of the proton".

$$g \neq 2$$

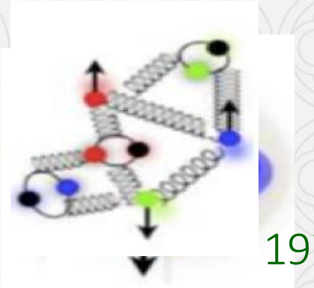
1960: Elastic e-p scattering

Nobel Prize In Physics 1961

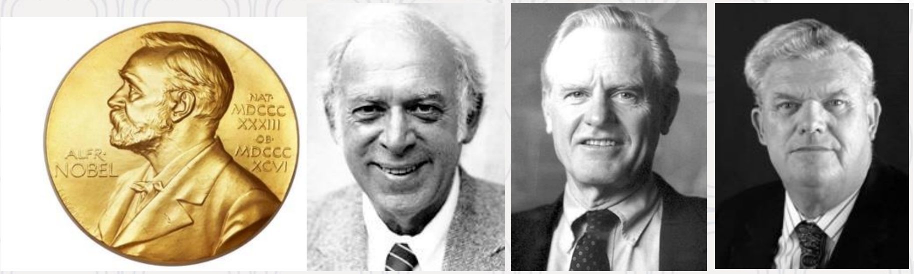
Robert Hofstadter

"for … and for his thereby achieved discoveries concerning the structure of the nucleons"

Form factors → Charge distributions



1969: Deep inelastic e-p scattering



Nobel Prize in Physics 1990

Jerome I. Friedman, Henry W. Kendall, Richard E. Taylor

"for their pioneering investigations concerning deep inelastic scattering of electrons on protons …".

1974: QCD Asymptotic Freedom

Nobel Prize in Physics 2004

David J. Gross, H. David Politzer, Frank Wilczek

"for the discovery of asymptotic freedom in the theory of the strong interaction".

slide credit: Jian-Wei Qiu

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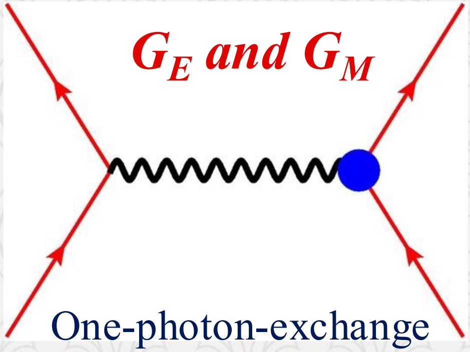
Electron-proton elastic scattering

- Unpolarized elastic e-p cross section ***(Rosenbluth separation)***

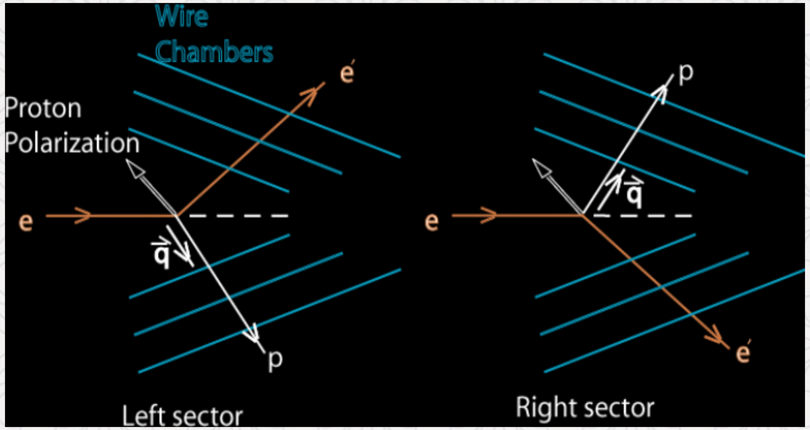
$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha^2 \cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}}{4E^2 \sin^4\frac{\theta}{2}} \frac{E'}{E} \left(\frac{{G_E^p}^2 + \tau {G_M^p}^2}{1+\tau} + 2\tau {G_M^p}^2 \tan^2\frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$= \sigma_M f_{rec}^{-1} \left(A + B \tan^2\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \qquad \tau = \frac{Q^2}{4M^2}$$



- Recoil proton polarization measurement ***(pol beam only)***

$$\frac{G_E^p}{G_M^p} = -\frac{P_t}{P_l} \frac{E+E'}{2M} \tan\frac{\theta}{2}$$



- Asymmetry (super-ratio) measurement

(pol beam and pol target)

$$R_A = \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{a_1 - b_1 \cdot G_E^p/G_M^p}{a_2 - b_2 \cdot G_E^p/G_M^p}$$

$$A_{exp} = P_b P_t \frac{-2\tau v_{T'} \cos\theta^* {G_M^p}^2 + 2\sqrt{2\tau(1+\tau)} v_{TL'} \sin\theta^* \cos\phi^* G_M^p G_E^p}{(1+\tau) v_L {G_E^p}^2 + 2\tau v_T {G_M^p}^2}$$

C. Crawford et al. PRL98, 052301 (2007)

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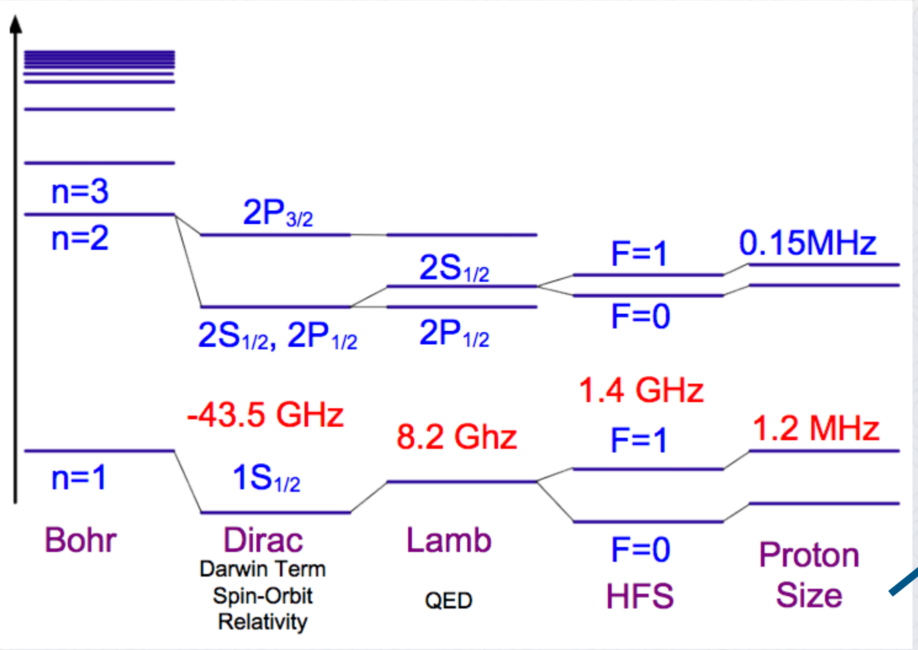
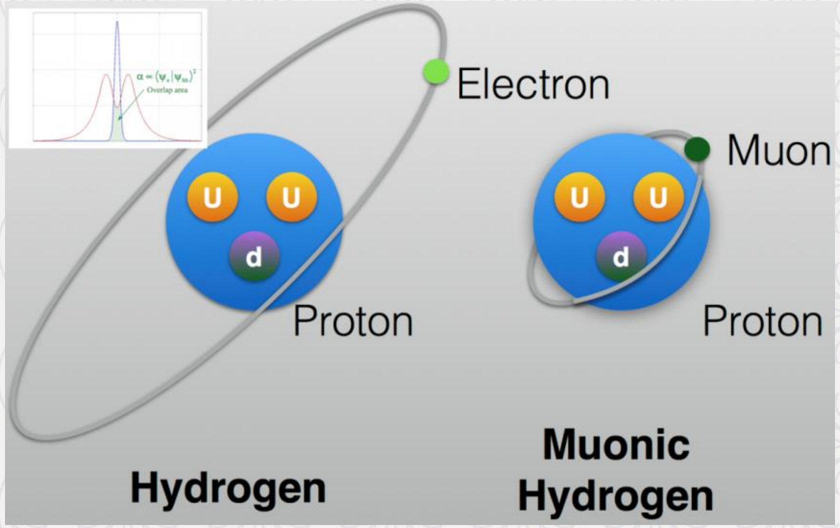
Hydrogen Spectroscopy



$$\Delta E_{\text{fin size}} = \frac{2\pi\alpha}{3}\langle r_{Ep}^2\rangle|\psi_{nl}(0)|^2 = \frac{2\alpha^4}{3n^3} m_r^3 \langle r_{Ep}^2\rangle \delta_{l0}.$$



The absolute frequency of H energy levels has been measured with an accuracy of 1.4 part in 10^{14} via comparison with an atomic cesium fountain clock as a primary frequency standard.

Yields Rydberg constant R_∞ (one of the most precisely known constants)

Comparing measurements to QED calculations that include corrections for the finite size of the proton can provide very precise value of the rms proton charge radius

Proton charge radius effect on the muonic hydrogen Lamb shift is 2%

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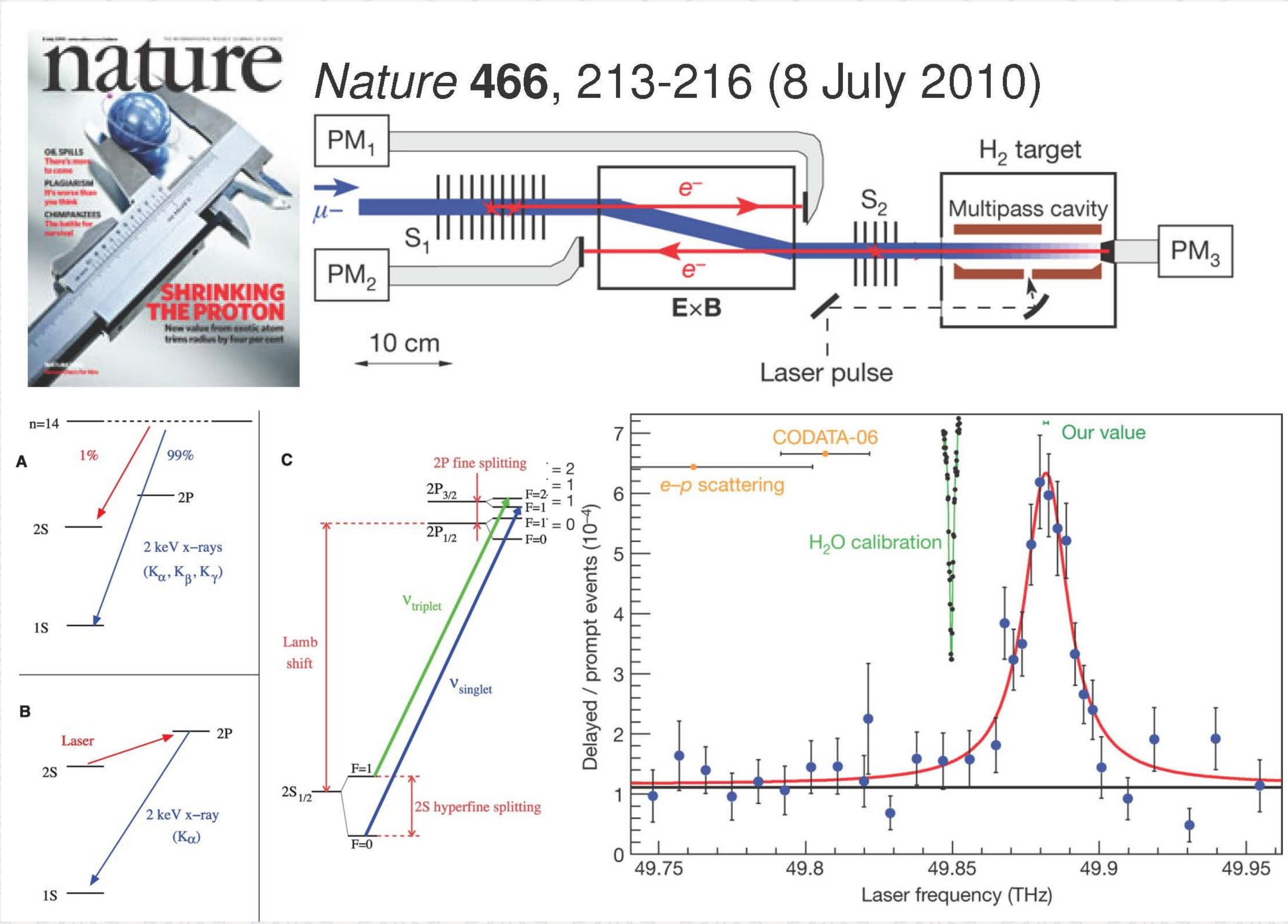
Muonic hydrogen Lamb shift at PSI (2010, 2013)

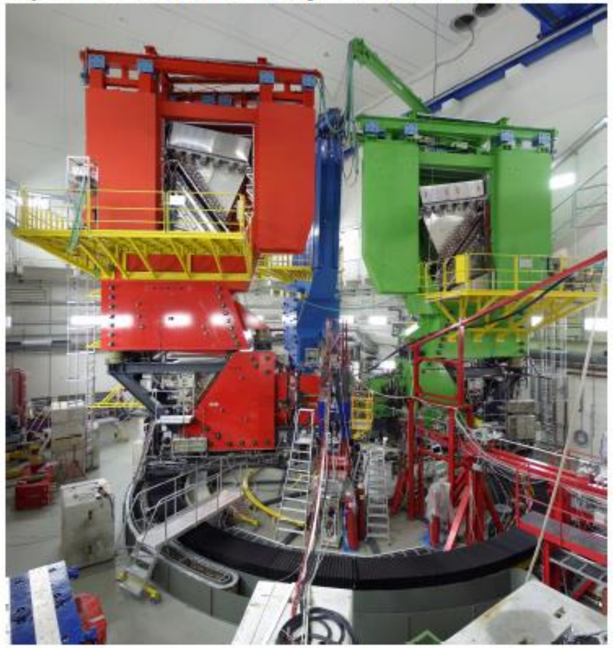


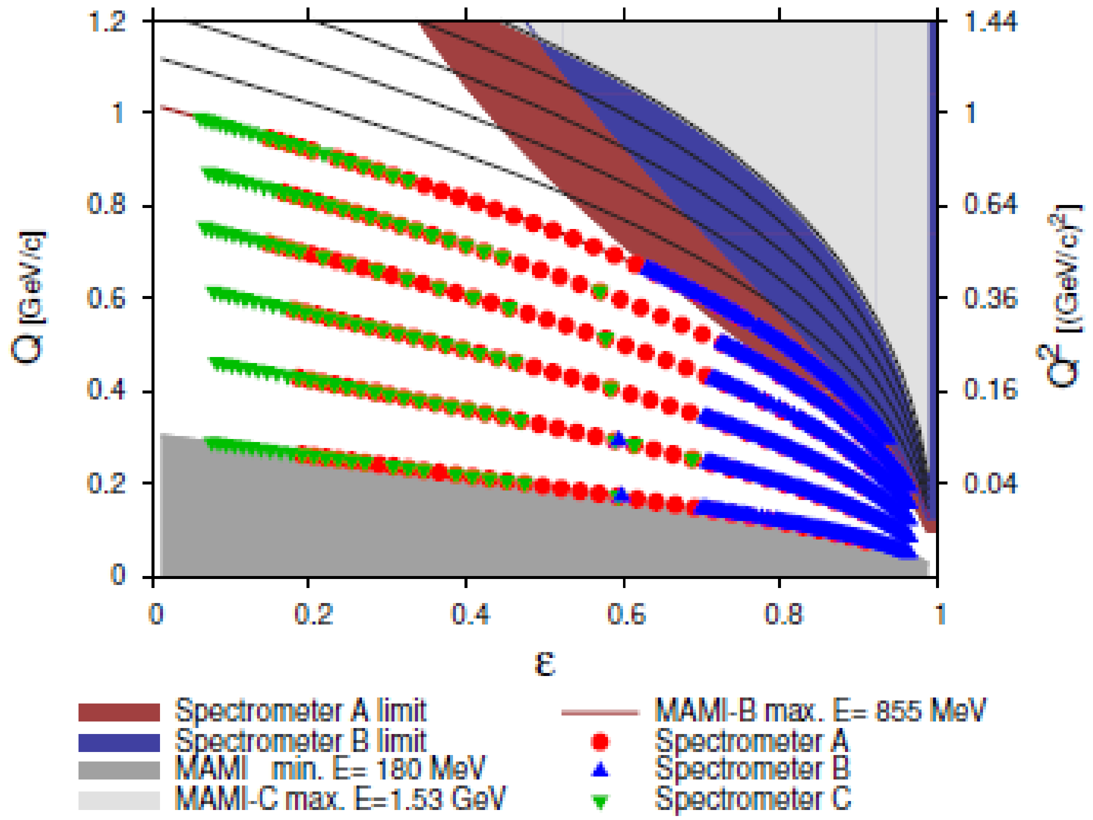
2010 value is r_p = 0.84184(67) fm

r_p = 0.84087(39) fm, A. Antognini *et al.*, Science 339, 417 (2013)

Electron-proton Scattering – Mainz A1 experiment

Three spectrometer facility of the A1 collaboration:





– Large amount of overlapping data sets
– Cross section measurement
– Statistical error $\leq 0.2\%$
– Luminosity monitoring with spectrometer

- $Q^2 = 0.004 – 1.0\ (GeV/c)^2$

result: $r_p = 0.879(5)_{stat}(4)_{sys}(2)_{mod}(4)_{group}$

J. Bernauer, PRL 105, 242001 (2010)

5-7σ higher than muonic hydrogen result !

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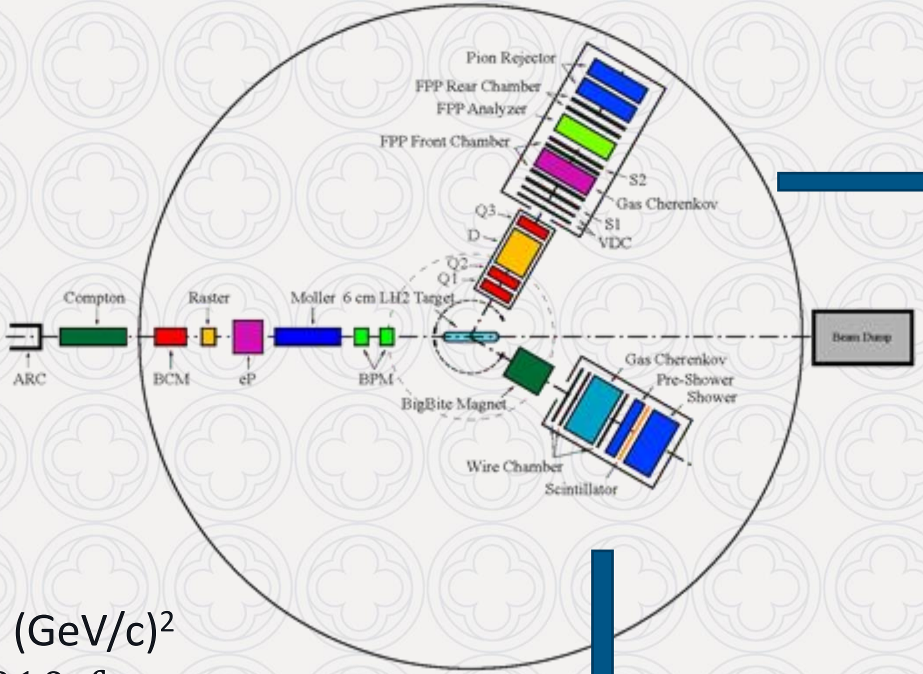
(J. Bernauer)

JLab Recoil Proton Polarization Experiment



LHRS

- Δp/p0: ± 4.5% ,
- out-of-plane: ± 60 mrad
- in-plane: ± 30 mrad
- ΔΩ: 6.7msr
- QQDQ
- Dipole bending angle 45°
- VDC+FPP
- P_p : 0.55 ~ 0.93 GeV/c

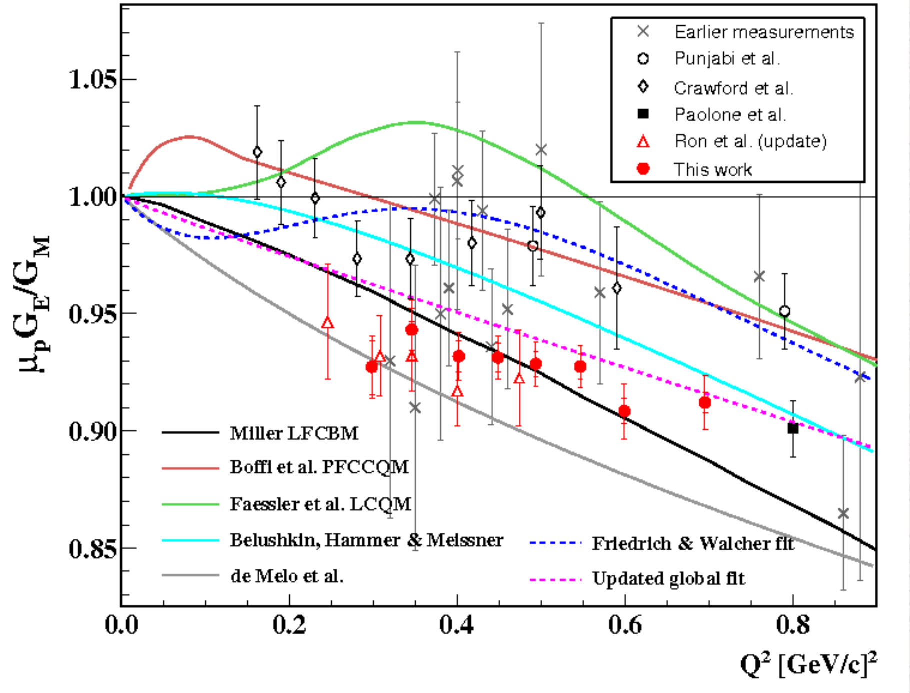
- Q^2 = 0.3 – 0.7 $(GeV/c)^2$
- r_p =0.875±0.010 fm

(global analysis not including Mainz A1)

BigBite

- Non-focusing Dipole
- Big acceptance.
  - Δp: 200-900MeV
  - ΔΩ: 96msr
- PS + Scint. + SH

E_e: 1.192GeV
P_b: ~83%



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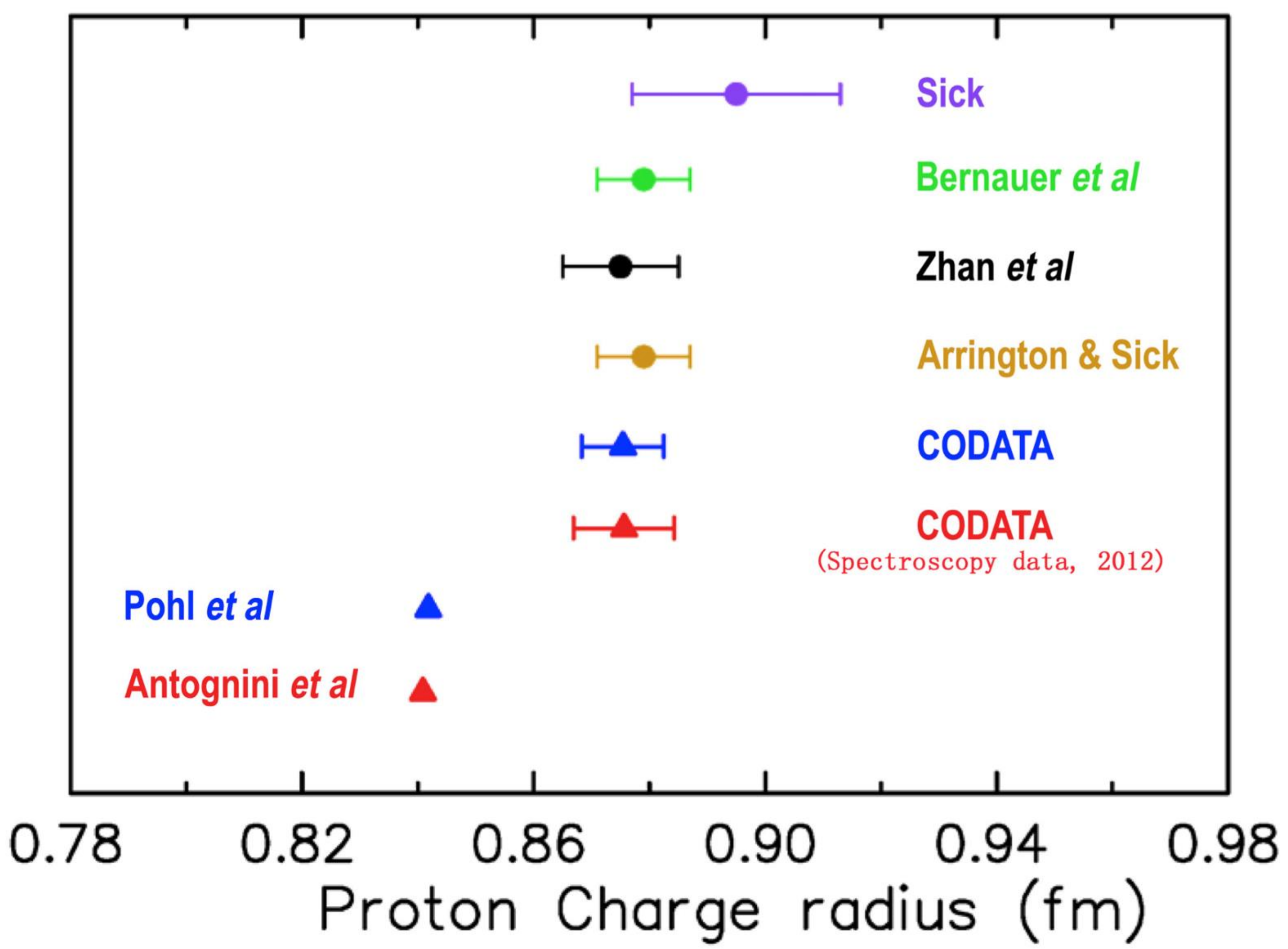
X. Zhan et al. Phys. Lett. B 705 (2011) 59-64

The situation on the Proton Charge Radius in 2013



This proton charge radius puzzle triggered intensive experimental and theoretical efforts worldwide in the last decade or so

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How to resolve the puzzle? - Incomplete list

- Revisit of the state-of-the-art QED calculations: E. Borie (2005), Jentschura (2011), Hagelstein and Pascalutsa (2015),..
- Contributions to the muonic H Lamb shift: Carlson and Vanderhaeghen,; Jentschura, Borie, Carroll et al, Hill and Paz, Birse and McGovern, G.A. Miller, J.M. Alarcon, Ji, Peset and Pineda….
- Higher moments of the charge distribution and Zemach radii, Distler, Bernauer and Walcher (2011), de Rujula (2010, 2011), Cloet and Miller (2011),…
- Extrapolation in electron scattering: Higinbotham et al. (2016), Griffioen, Carlson and Maddox (2016)
- Reanalysis of ep elastic data: Distler, Walcher, and Bernauer (2015), Arrington (2015), Horbatsch and Hessels (2015), T. Hayward, K. Griffioen (2018),…..
- Discrepancy explained/somewhat explained by some authors, but not all agree: Lorenz et al., Ronson, Donnelly et al.
- Consistency re radius defined in ep and atomic experiments: Miller
- New physics: new particles, Barger et al., Carlson and Rislow; Liu and Miller, Alvarado, Aranda and Bonilla….New PV muonic force, Batell et al.; Carlson and Freid; Extra dimension: Dahia and Lemos; Quantum gravity at the Fermi scale R. Onofrio,…..
- **Exps: Mainz, JLab (PRad), MUSE at PSI, Japan, Amber@CERN; H spectroscopy (Germany, France, Canada, U.S.), …**

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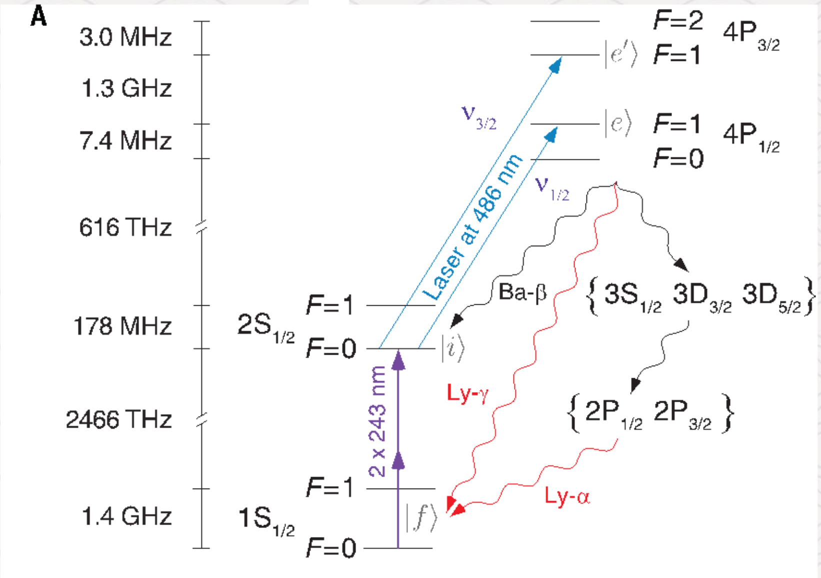
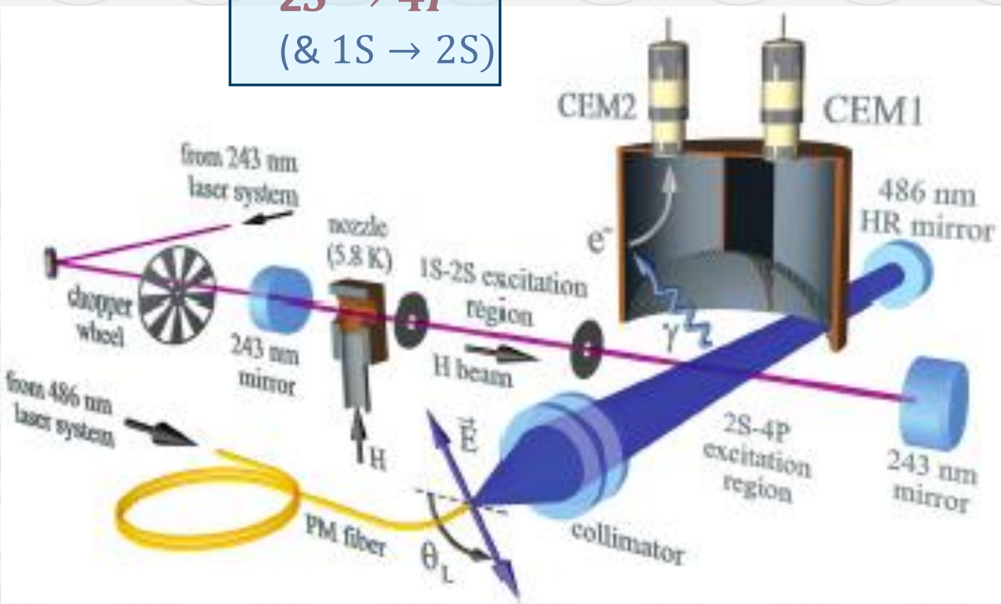
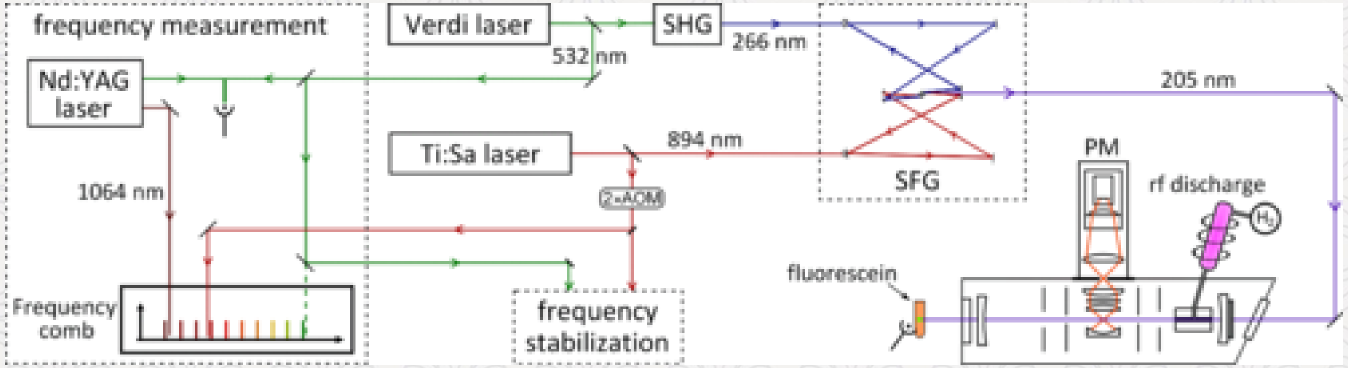
Ordinary hydrogen spectroscopy



$2S \rightarrow 4P$
(& 1S → 2S)



R∞ = 10 973 731.568 076(96) m^{-1},r_p = 0.8335(95) fm, Beyer *et al*., Science 358, 79 (2017)



$1S \rightarrow 3S$
(& 1S → 2S)

Parthey *et al*., PRL 107, 203001 (2011)
Matveev *et al.* PRL 110, 230801 (2013)

R∞ = 10 973 731.568 53(14) m^{-1},r_p = 0.877(13) fm, Fleurbaey *et al.* PRL 120, 183001 (2018)

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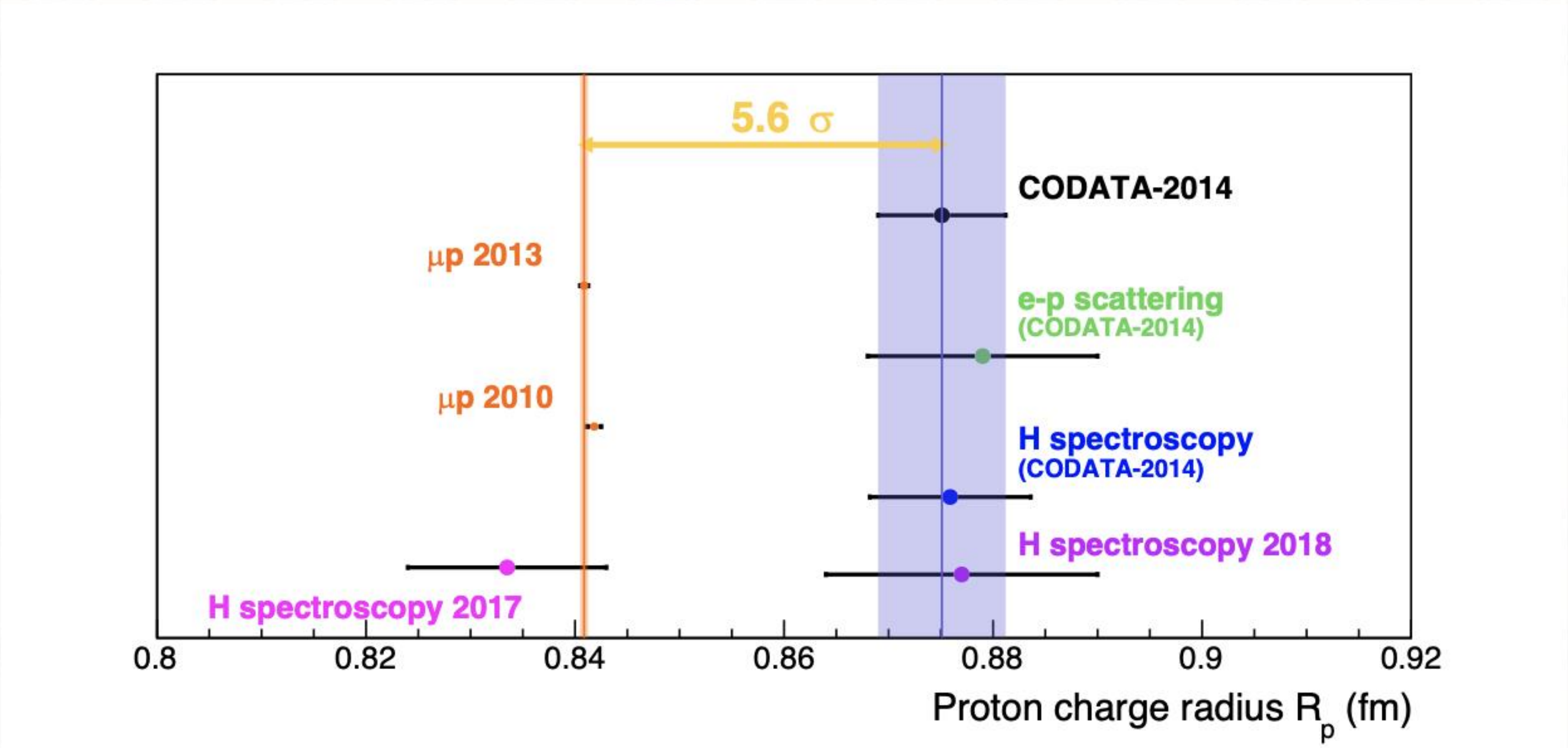
The Proton Charge Radius Puzzle in 2018



Electron scattering: 0.879 ± 0.011 fm (CODATA 2014)
Muon spectroscopy: 0.8409 ± 0.0004 fm (CREMA 2010, 2013)
H spectroscopy (2017): 0.8335 ± 0.0095 fm (A. Beyer et al. Science 358(2017) 6359)
H spectroscopy (2018): 0.877 ± 0.013 fm (H. Fleurbaey et al. PRL.120(2018) 183001)

Not shown: ep scattering (ISR, 2017): $0.810 \pm 0.035_{stat.} \pm 0.074_{syst.} \pm 0.003$ (delta_a, delta_b) (Mihovilovic PLB 771 (2017); $0.878 \pm 0.011_{stat.} \pm 0.031_{syst.} \pm 0.002_{mod}$. (Mihovilovic 2021))

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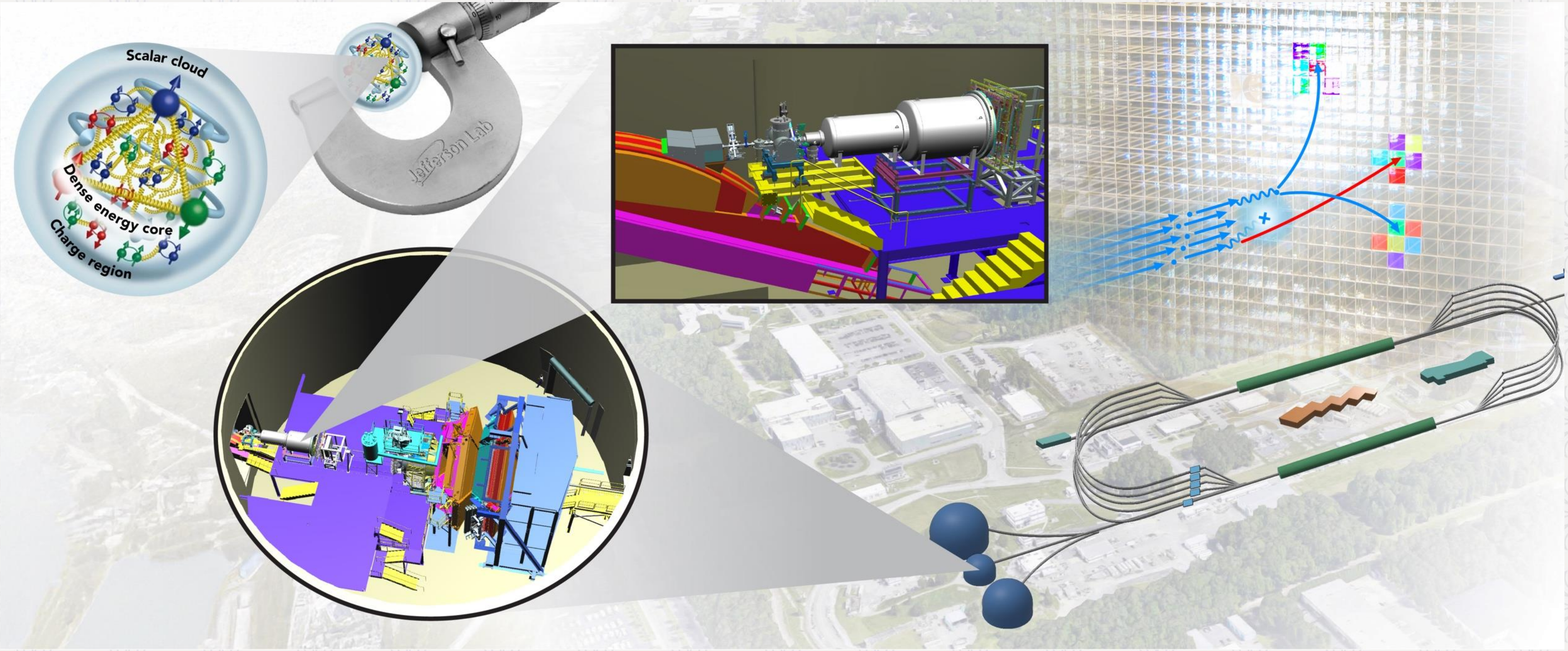
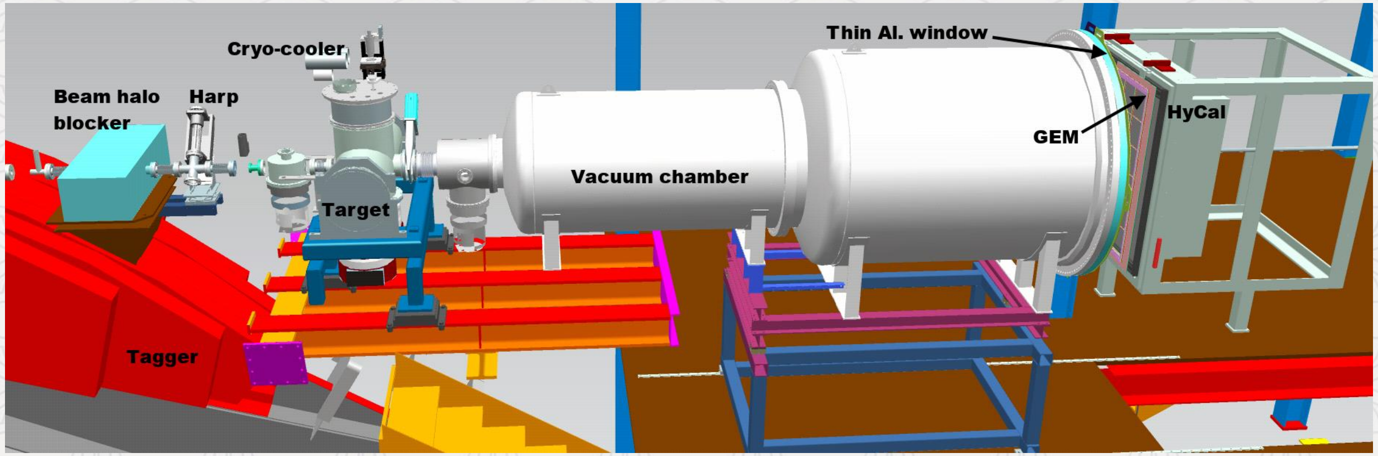
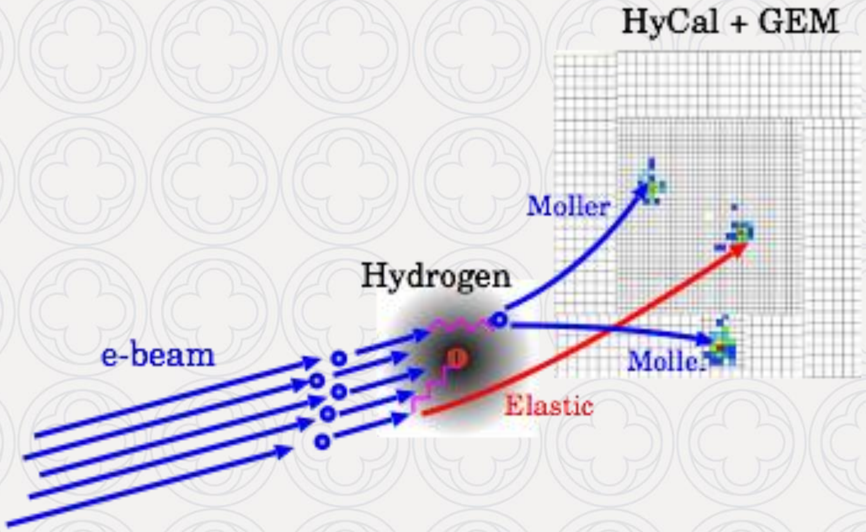
Proton Charge Radius at JLab (PRad & PRad-II)



https://www.innovationnewsnetwork.com/how-large-is-the-proton-how-do-we-measure-it/61615/

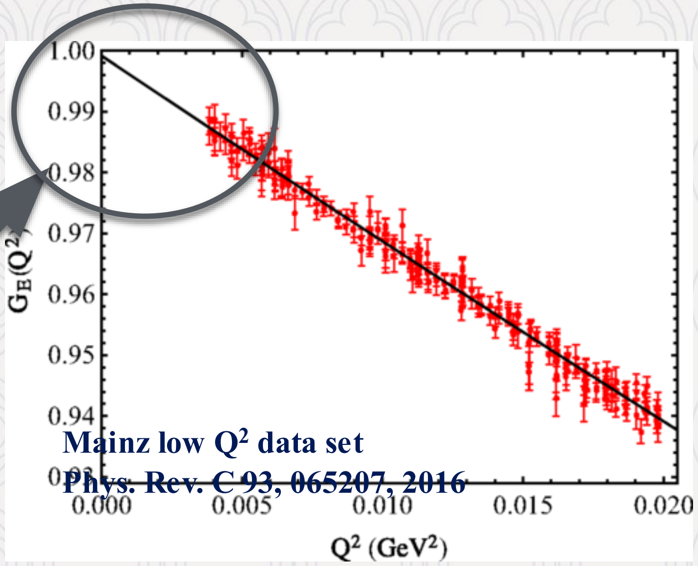
The PRad Experiment in Hall B at JLab





- High resolution, large acceptance, hybrid HyCal calorimeter ($PbWO_4$ and Pb-Glass)
- Windowless H_2 gas flow target
- Simultaneous detection of elastic e-p and Moller electrons
- Q^2 range of $2x10^{-4}$ – 0.06 GeV^2
- XY – veto counters replaced by GEM detector
- Vacuum chamber

Spokespersons: A. Gasparian (contact), H. Gao, D. Dutta, M. Khandaker



PRad result r_p : 0.831 +/- 0.0127 fm, *Xiong et al., Nature 575, 147–150 (2019)*

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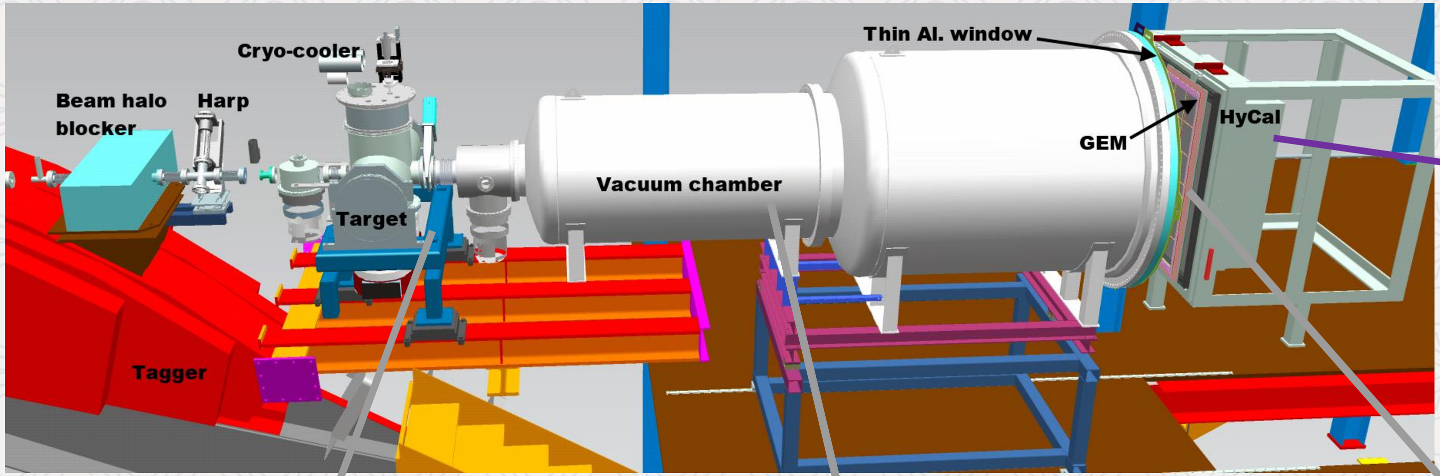
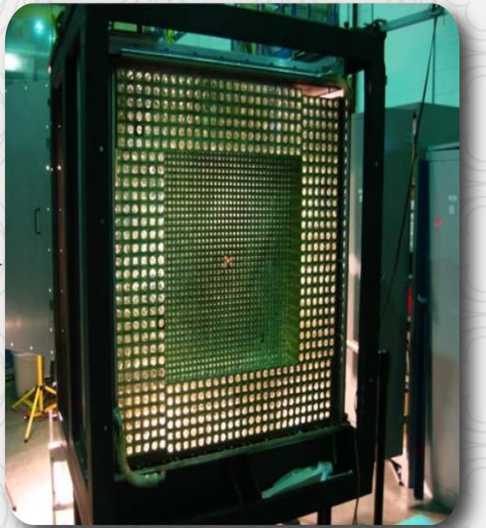
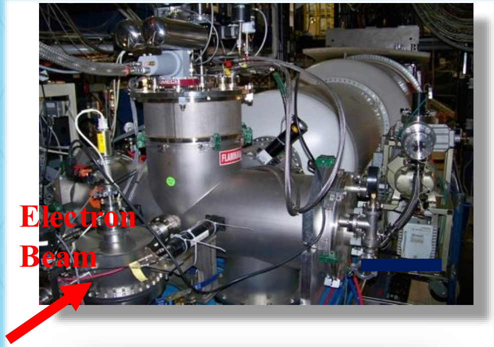
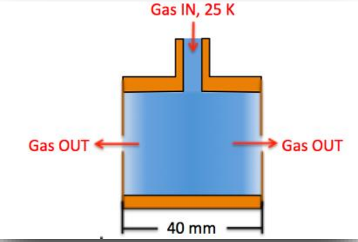
The PRad Experimental setup

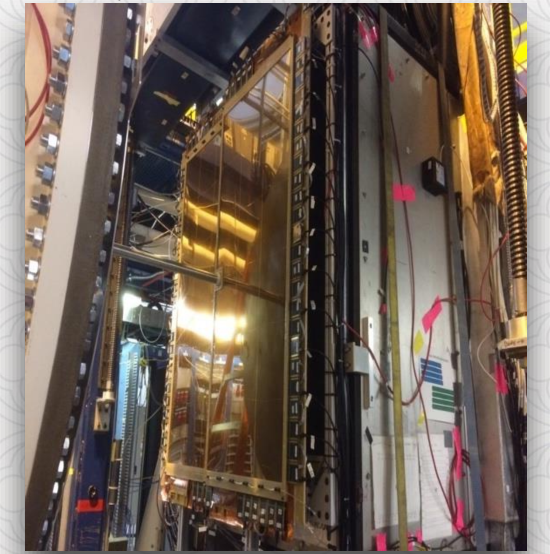




I Larin, Y Y. Zhang, *et al.*, Science 6490, 506







J. Pierce *et al.*, NIMA **1003**, 165300 (2021)

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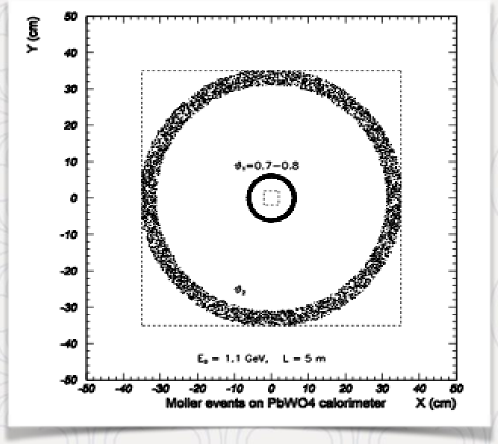
Analysis – Event Selection

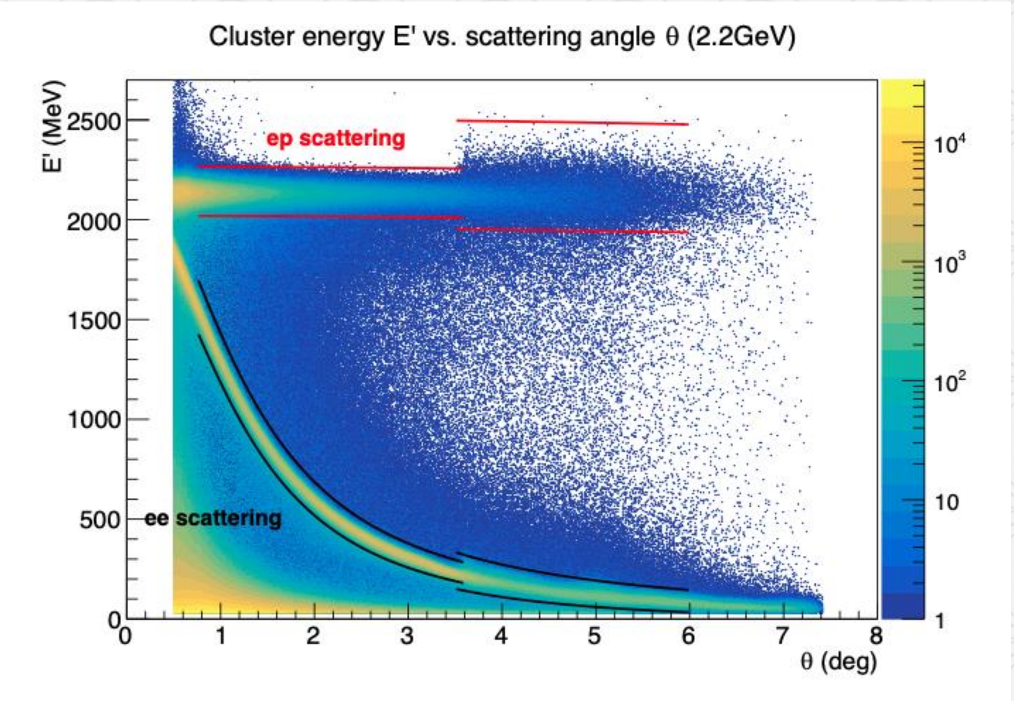
Event selection method

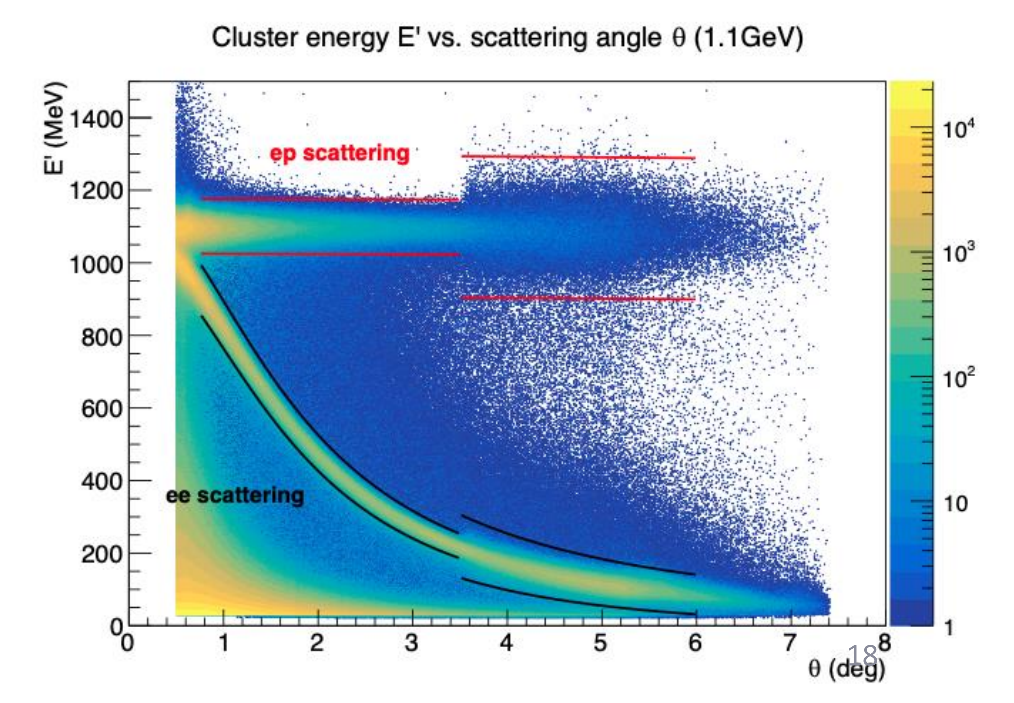
1. For all events, require hit matching between GEMs and HyCal

2. For *ep* and *ee* events, apply angle-dependent energy cut based on kinematics
   1. Cut size depend on local detector resolution

3. For *ee*, if requiring double-arm events, apply additional cuts
   1. Elasticity
   2. Co-planarity
   3. Vertex z







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Extraction of ep Elastic Scattering Cross Section

- To reduce the systematic uncertainty, the ep cross section is normalized to the Møller cross section:

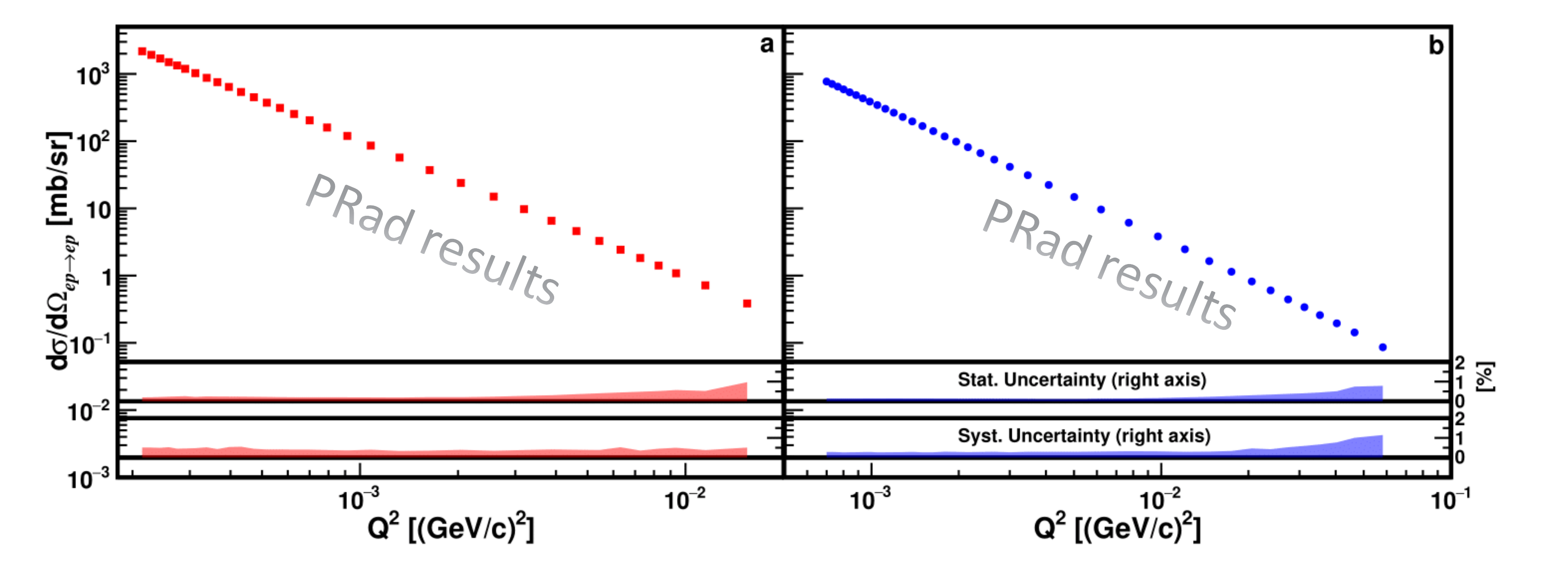
$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{ep} = \left[\frac{N_{\exp}(ep \to ep \text{ in } \theta_i \pm \Delta\theta)}{N_{\exp}(ee \to ee)} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon^{ee}_{\text{geom}}}{\varepsilon^{ep}_{\text{geom}}} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon^{ee}_{\text{det}}}{\varepsilon^{ep}_{\text{det}}}\right] \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\right)_{ee}$$

- Method 1: bin-by-bin method – taking *ep/ee* counts from the same angular bin
  - ➢ Cancellation of energy independent part of the efficiency and acceptance
  - ➢ Limited coverage due to double-arm Møller acceptance
- Method 2: integrated Møller method – integrate Møller in a fixed angular range and use it as common normalization for all angular bins
  - ➢ Needs to know the GEM efficiency well
- Luminosity cancelled from both methods
- PRad: Bin-by-bin range: 0.7° to 1.6° for 2.2 GeV, 0.75° to 3.0° for 1.1 GeV. Larger angles use integrated Møller method (3.0° to 7.0° for 1.1 GeV; 1.6° to 7.0° for 2.2 GeV)
- PRad-II: two planes of GEM/μRwell allow for ***integrated Møller method*** for the entire experiment
- Event generators for unpolarized elastic ep and Møller scatterings have been developed based on complete calculations of radiative corrections – ***PRad-II with NNL for RC***
  1. A. V. Gramolin et al., J. Phys. G Nucl. Part. Phys. 41(2014)115001
  2. I. Akushevich et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 51(2015)1 (beyond ultra relativistic approximation)
- A Geant4 simulation package is used to study the radiative effects, and an iterative procedure applied

$$\sigma_{ep}^{Born(exp)} = \left(\frac{\sigma_{ep}}{\sigma_{ee}}\right)^{exp} / \left(\frac{\sigma_{ep}}{\sigma_{ee}}\right)^{sim} \cdot \left(\frac{\sigma_{ep}}{\sigma_{ee}}\right)^{Born(model)} \cdot \sigma_{ee}^{Born(model)}$$

Elastic ep Cross Sections

- Differential cross section v.s. Q^2, with 2.2 and 1.1 GeV data
- Statistical uncertainties: ~0.15% for 2.2 GeV, ~0.2% for 1.1 GeV per point
- Systematic uncertainties: 0.3%~1.1% for 2.2 GeV, 0.3%~0.5% for 1.1 GeV (shown as shadow area)



Systematic uncertainties shown as bands *Xiong et al., Nature 575, 147–150 (2019)*

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Proton Electric Form Factor G'_E (Normalized)

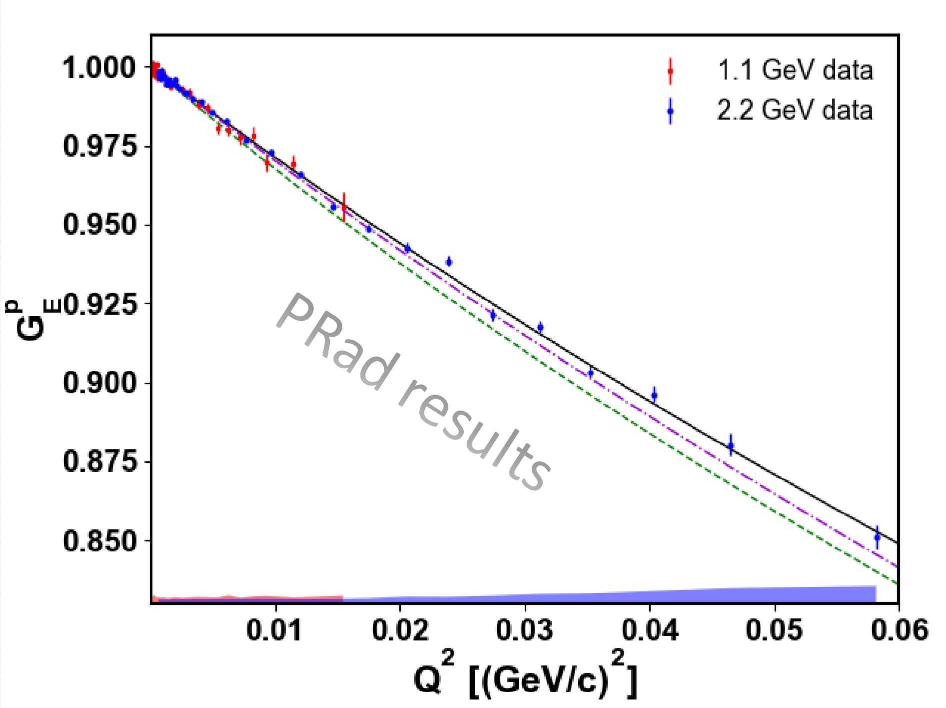
- n_1 and n_2 obtained by fitting PRad G_E to $\begin{cases} n_1 f(Q^2), & \text{for 1GeV data} \\ n_2 f(Q^2), & \text{for 2GeV data} \end{cases}$
- G'_E as normalized electric Form factor: $\begin{cases} G_E/n_1, & \text{for 1GeV data} \\ G_E/n_2, & \text{for 2GeV data} \end{cases}$
    - PRad fit shown as $f(Q^2)$

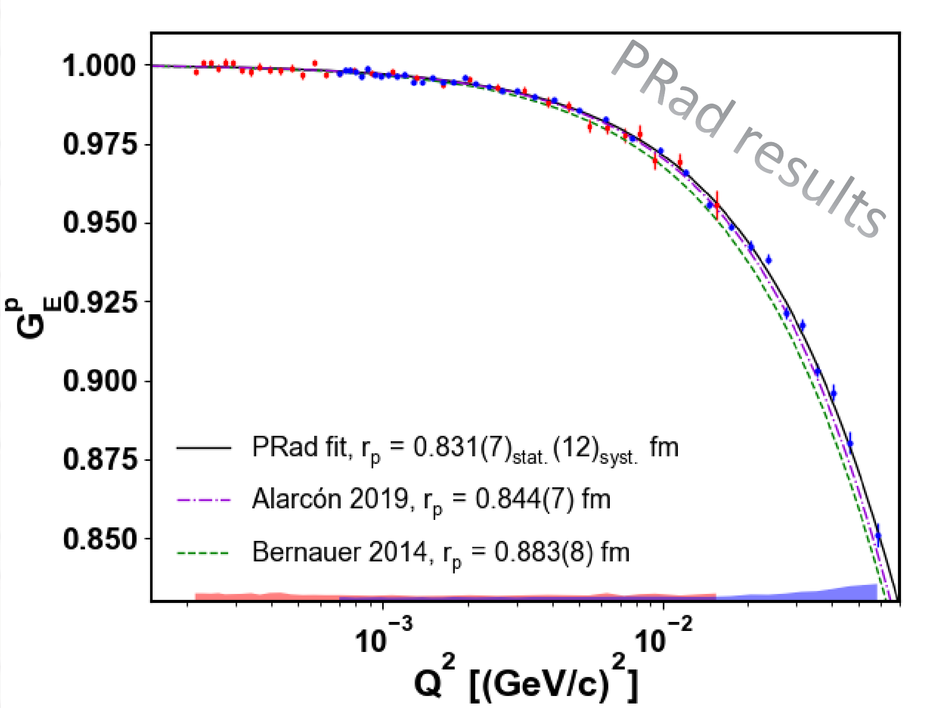
Using rational (1,1)

$$f(Q^2) = \frac{1 + p_1 Q^2}{1 + p_2 Q^2}$$

Yan *et al*. PRC98,025204 (2018)

r_p = 0.831 +/- 0.007 (stat.) +/- 0.012 (syst.) fm

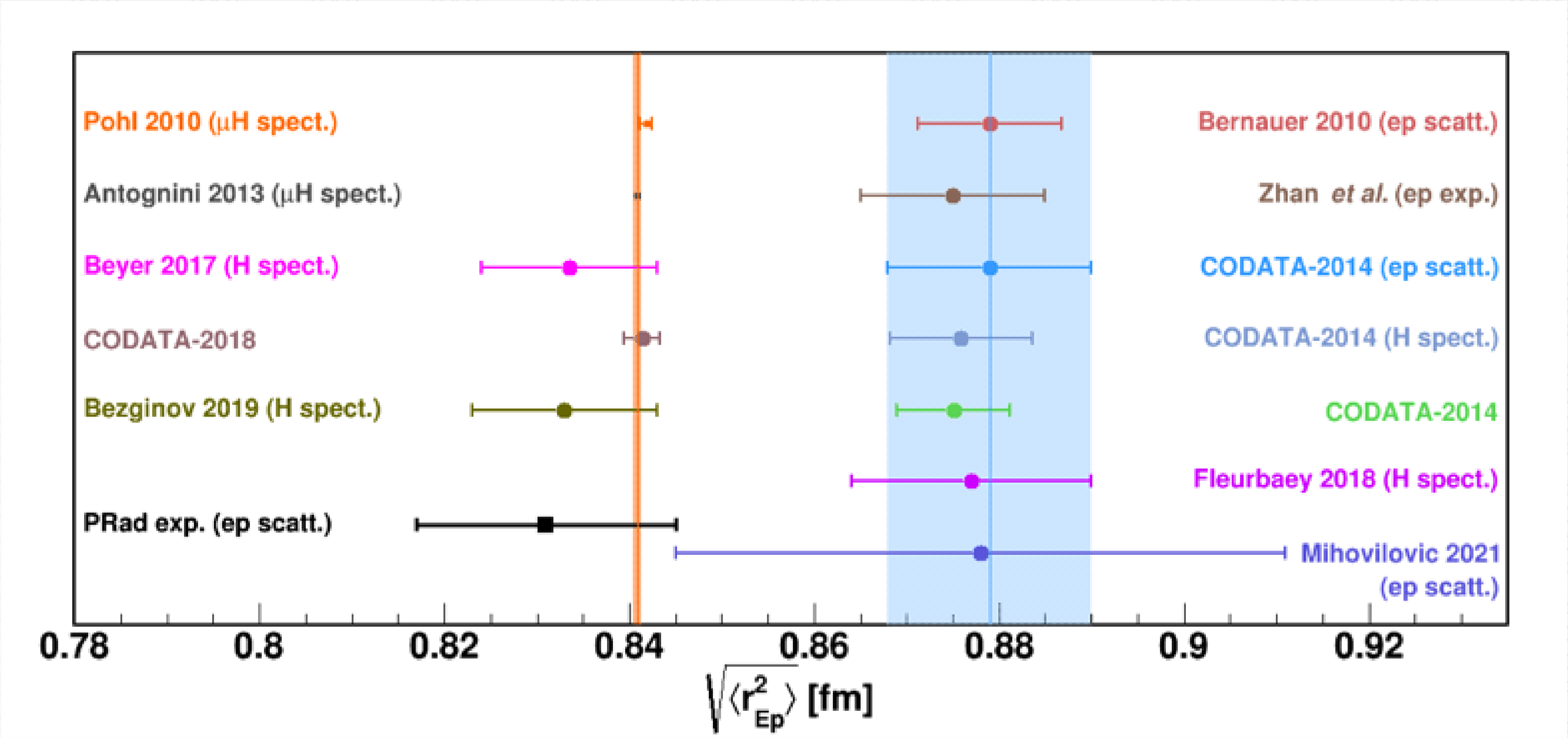




n_1 = 1.0002 +/- 0.0002(stat.) +/- 0.0020 (syst.), n_2 = 0.9983 +/- 0.0002(stat.) +/- 0.0013 (syst.)

Proton radius at the time of PRad publication

- PRad result r_p : 0.831 +/- 0.0127 fm, *Xiong et al., Nature 575, 147–150 (2019)*
- H Lamb Shift: 0.833 +/- 0.010 fm Bezginov *et al., Science* **365**, 1007-1012 (2019)
- CODATA 2018 value of r_p: 0.8414 +/- 0.0019 fm, *E. Tiesinga et al., RMP 93, 025010(2021)*



CODATA has also shifted the value of the Rydberg constant.

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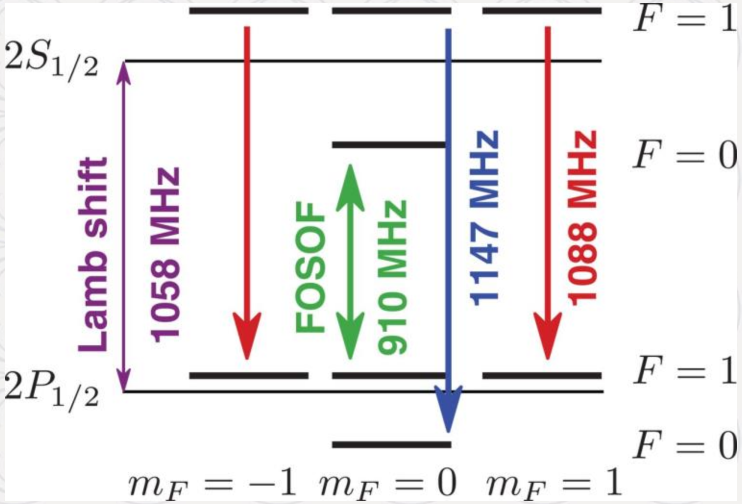
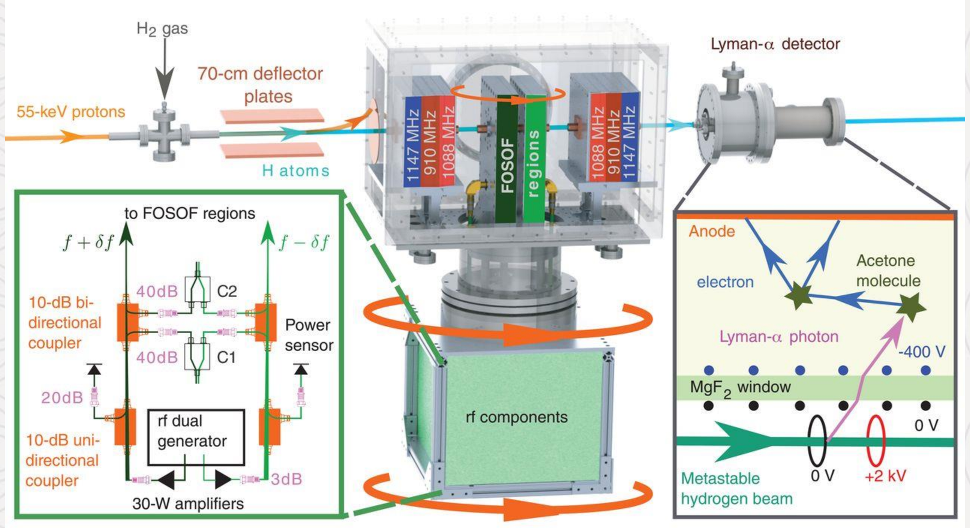
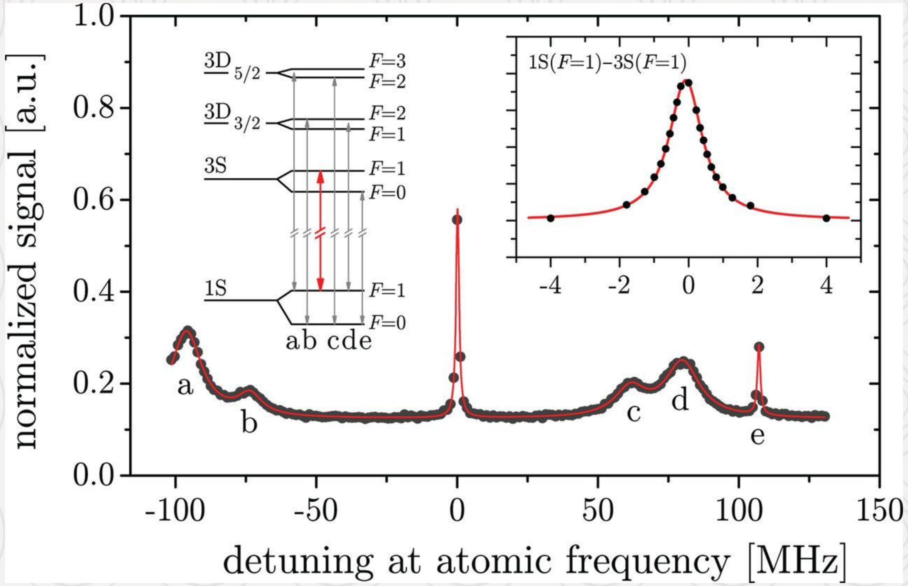
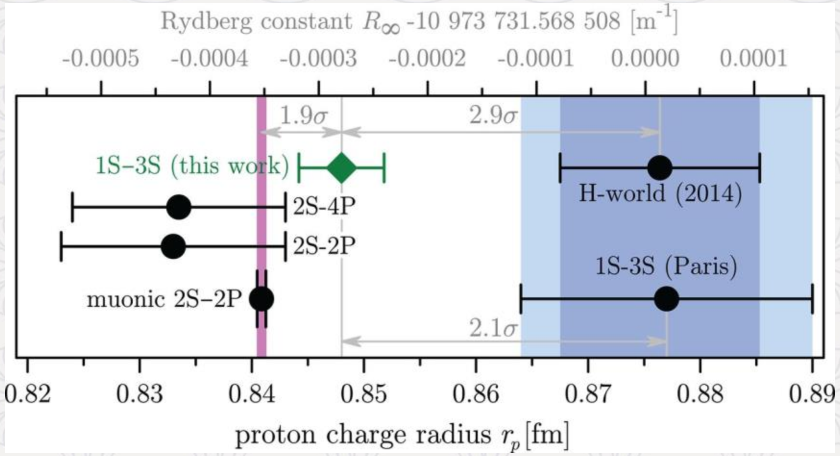
More from ordinary hydrogen spectroscopy





Bezginov *et al*., Science 365, 1007 (2019) $r_p = 0.833(10)$ fm





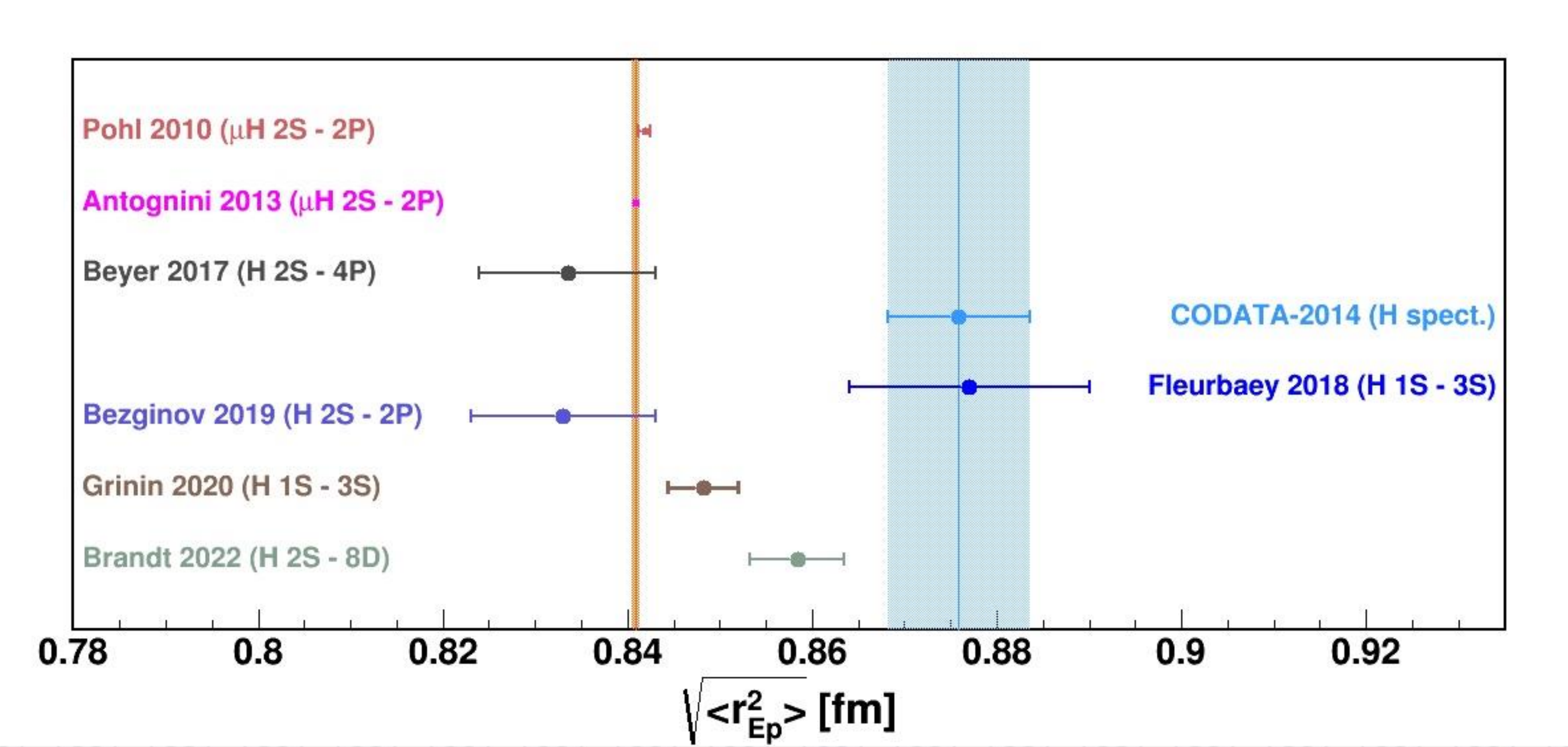
Grinin *et al*., Science 370, 1061 (2020) $r_p = 0.8482(38)$ fm

Gao and Vanderhaeghen, Rev. Mod. Phys. 94, 015002 (2022)

Proton radius from ordinary and muonic H spectroscopy

Experiment	Type	Transition(s)	$\sqrt{< r^2_{Ep} >}$ (fm)	r_∞ (m^{-1})
Pohl 2010	μH	$2S_{1/2}^{F=1} - 2P_{3/2}^{F=2}$	0.84184(67)	
Antognini 2013	μH	$2S_{1/2}^{F=1} - 2P_{3/2}^{F=2}$	0.84087(39)	
		$2S_{1/2}^{F=0} - 2P_{3/2}^{F=1}$		
Beyer 2017	H	$2S - 4P$	0.8335(95)	10 973 731.568 076 (96)
		with $(1S - 2S)$		
Fleurbaey 2018	H	$1S - 3S$	0.877(13)	10 973 731.568 53(14)
		with $(1S - 2S)$		
Bezginov 2019	H	$2S_{1/2} - 2P_{1/2}$	0.833(10)	
Grinin 2020	H	$1S - 3S$	0.8482(38)	10 973 731.568 226(38)
		with $(1S - 2S)$		
Brandt 2022	H	$2S - 8D$	0.8584(51)	10 973 731.568 332(52)
		with $(1S - 2S)$		

Proton radius from ordinary and muonic H spectroscopy



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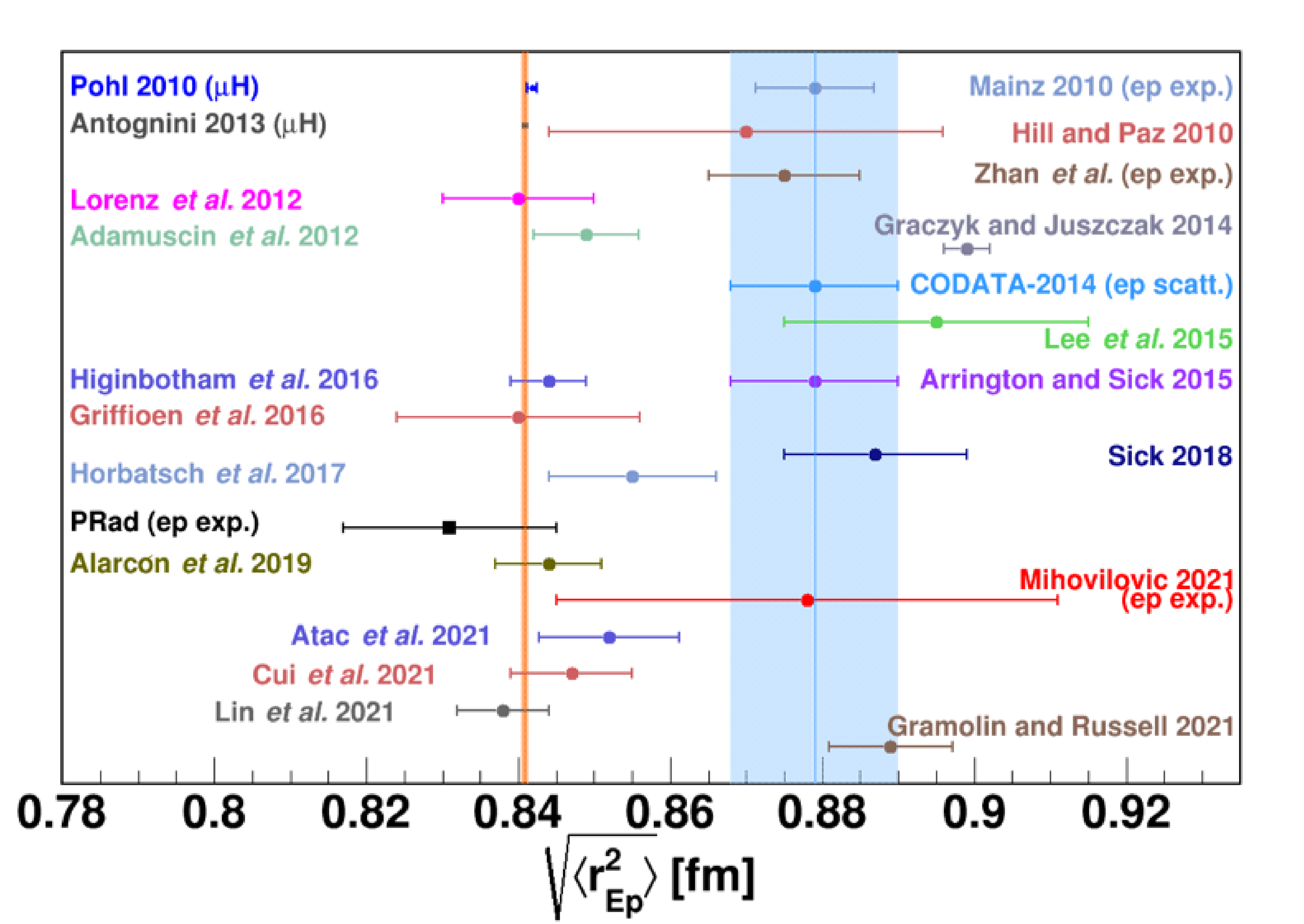
(Re)analyses of e-p scattering data



Gao and Vanderhaeghen,
Rev. Mod. Phys. 94, 015002 (2022)

More recent work Cui *et al* 2022
Chinese Phys. C **46** 122001

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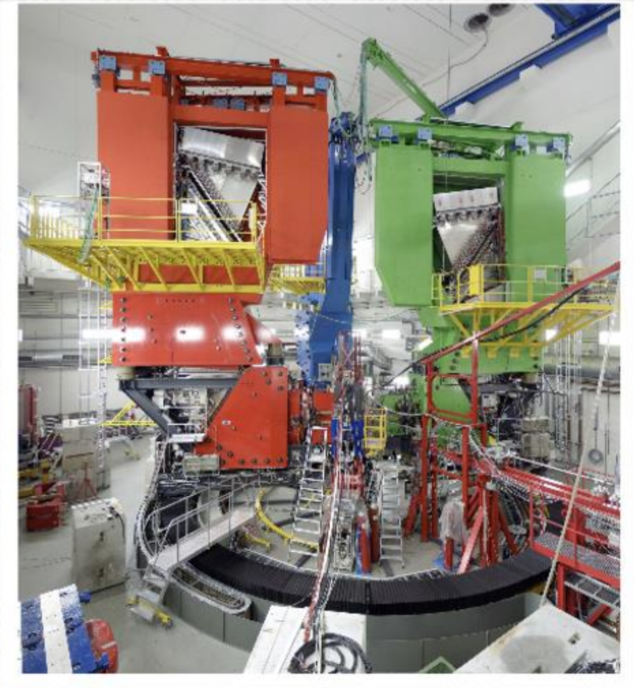
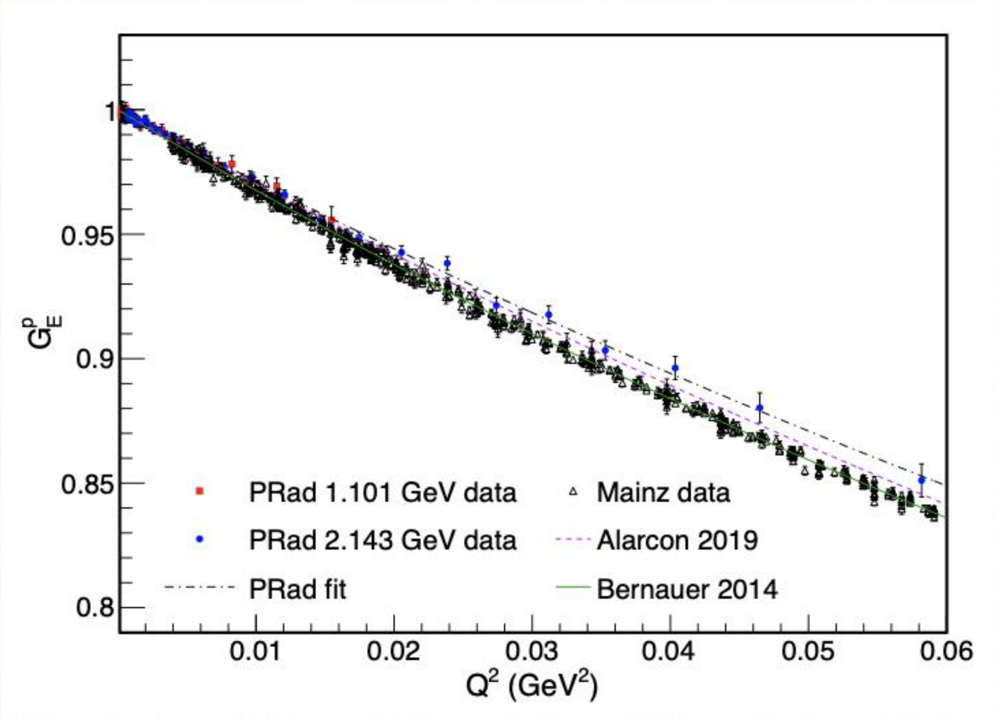
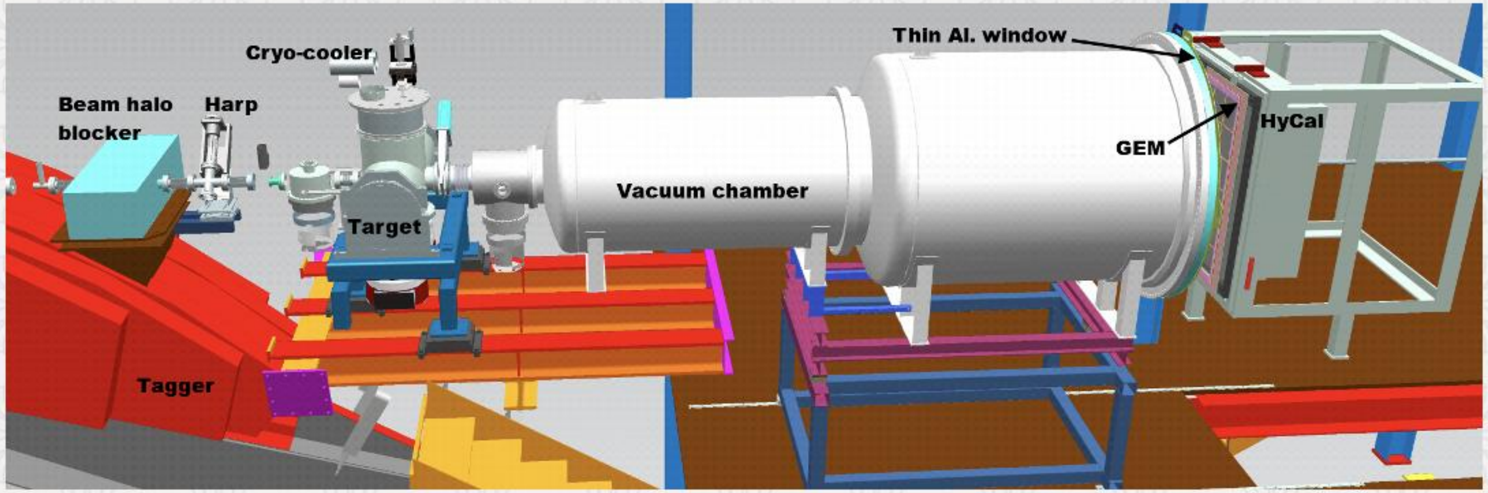
e-p scattering: magnetic spectrometer and calorimetric method







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PRad-II: goals and approaches

- Reduce the uncertainty of the r_p measurement by a factor of **3!**
- Precise measurement of G_E to investigate the difference between the Mainz data and PRad
- Reach an unprecedented low values of Q^2 : 4×10^{-5} $(GeV/c)^2$
- How?
  - Improving tracking capability by adding a second plane of tracking detector
  - Adding new rectangular cross shaped scintillator detectors to separate Moller from ep electrons in scattering angular range of 0.5^0- 0.8^0
  - Upgrading HyCal electronics for readout
    - Converting to FADC based readout
  - Suppressing beamline background
    - Improving vacuum
    - Adding second beam halo blocker upstream of the tagger
  - Reducing statistical uncertainties by a factor of 4 compared with PRad
  - Three beam energies: 0.7, 2.1, 3.5 GeV – ***0.7 GeV is critical to reach the lowest Q^2 (4×10^{-5} $(GeV/c)^2$)***
  - Improve radiative correction calculations by going to NNL order
  - Potential target improvement (***not used in projection***)

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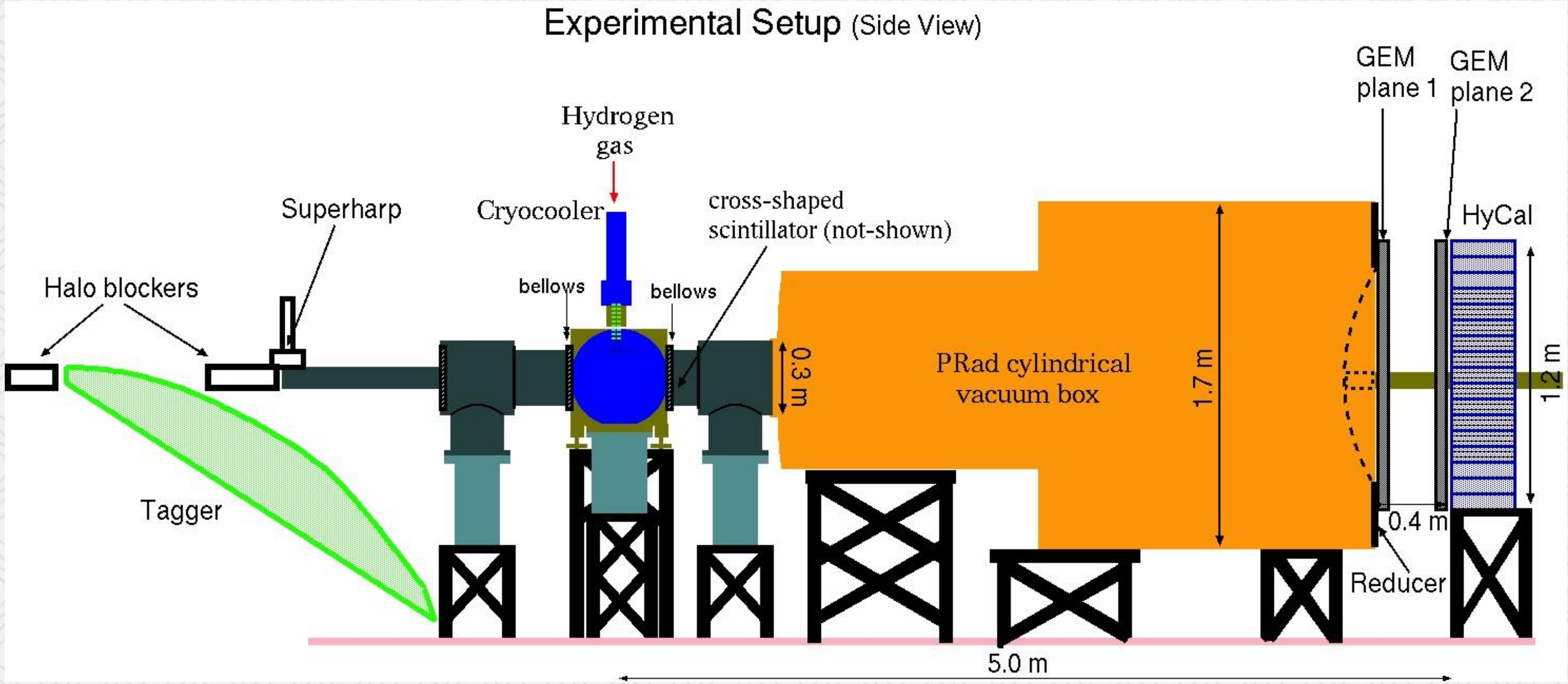
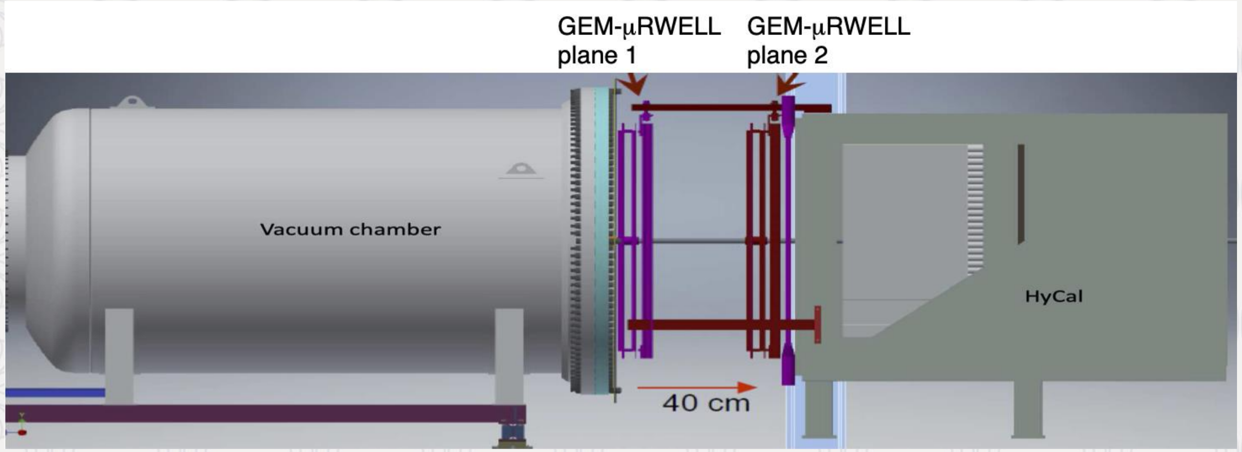
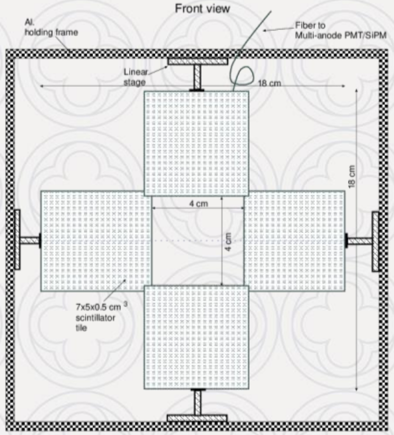

Experimental Setup (Side View)
GEM plane 1
GEM plane 2
Hydrogen gas
Superharp
Cryocooler
cross-shaped scintillator (not-shown)
HyCal
Halo blockers
bellows
bellows
0.3 m
PRad cylindrical vacuum box
1.7 m
1.2 m
Tagger
0.4 m
Reducer
5.0 m


GEM-μRWELL plane 1
GEM-μRWELL plane 2
Vacuum chamber
HyCal
40 cm


Front view
Al. holding frame
Fiber to Multi-anode PMT/SiPM
Linear stage
18 cm
18 cm
4 cm
4 cm
7x5x0.5 cm 3 scintillator tile

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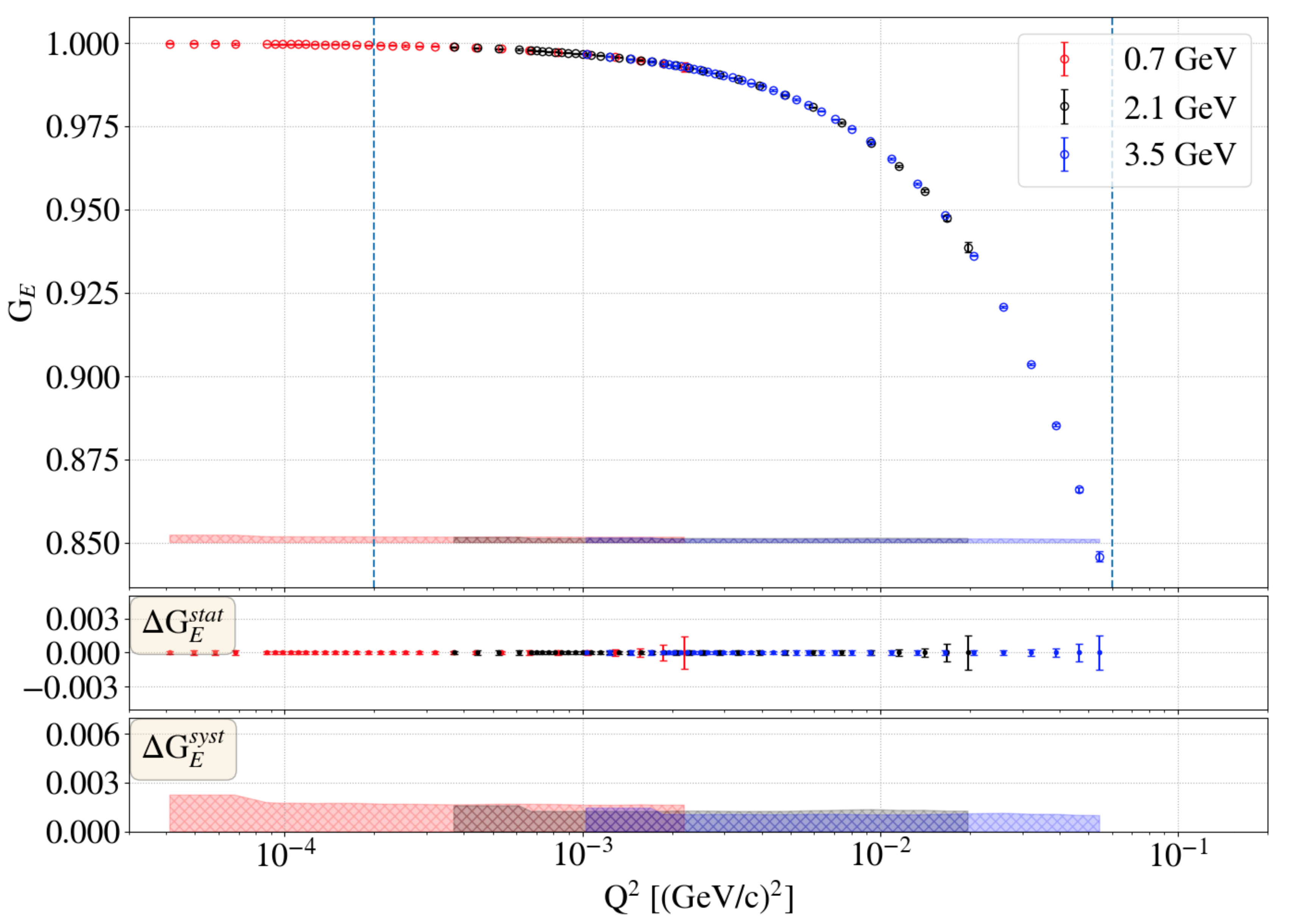
Simulated PRad-II Uncertainties on G_E



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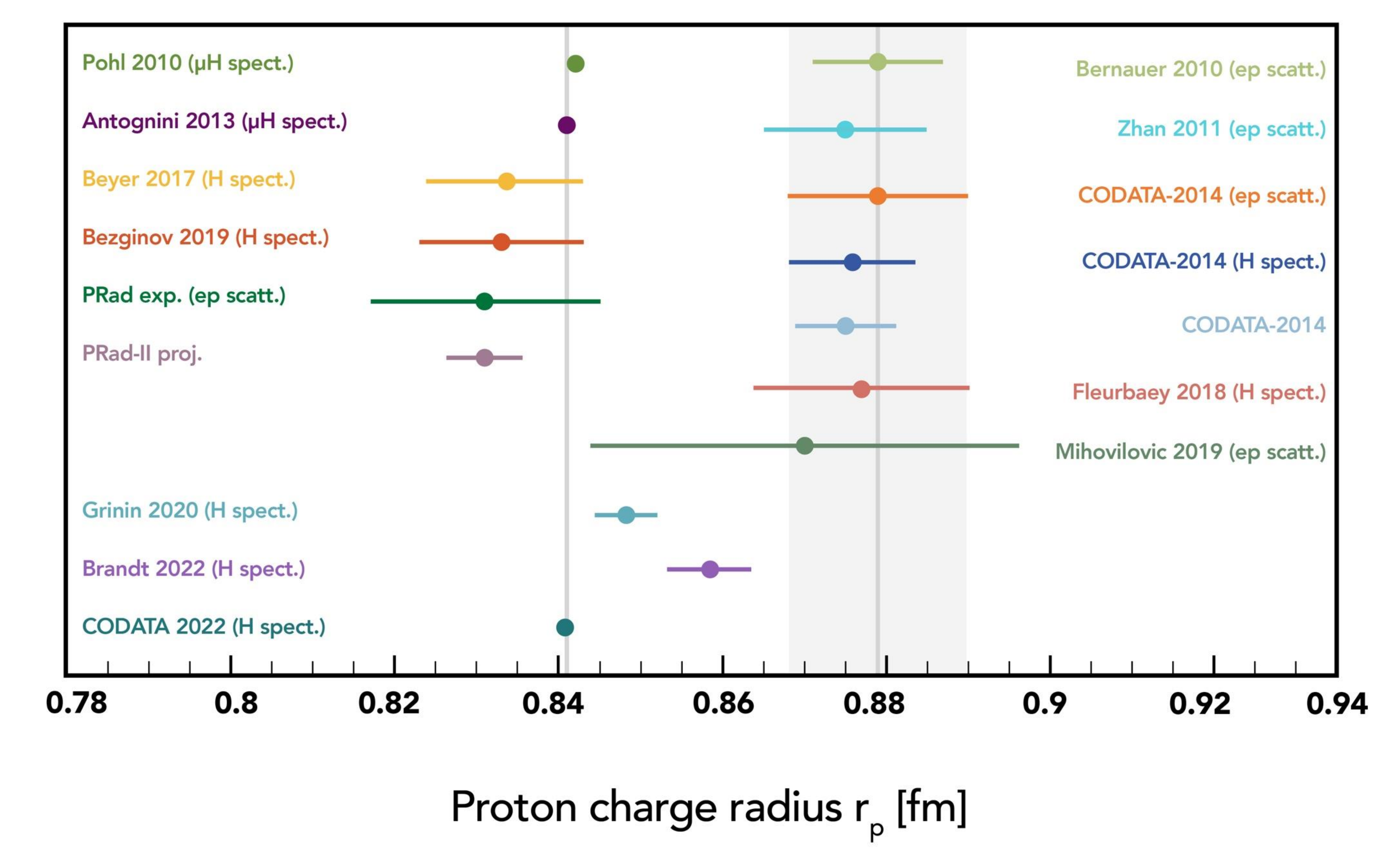
Projected PRad-II on r_p



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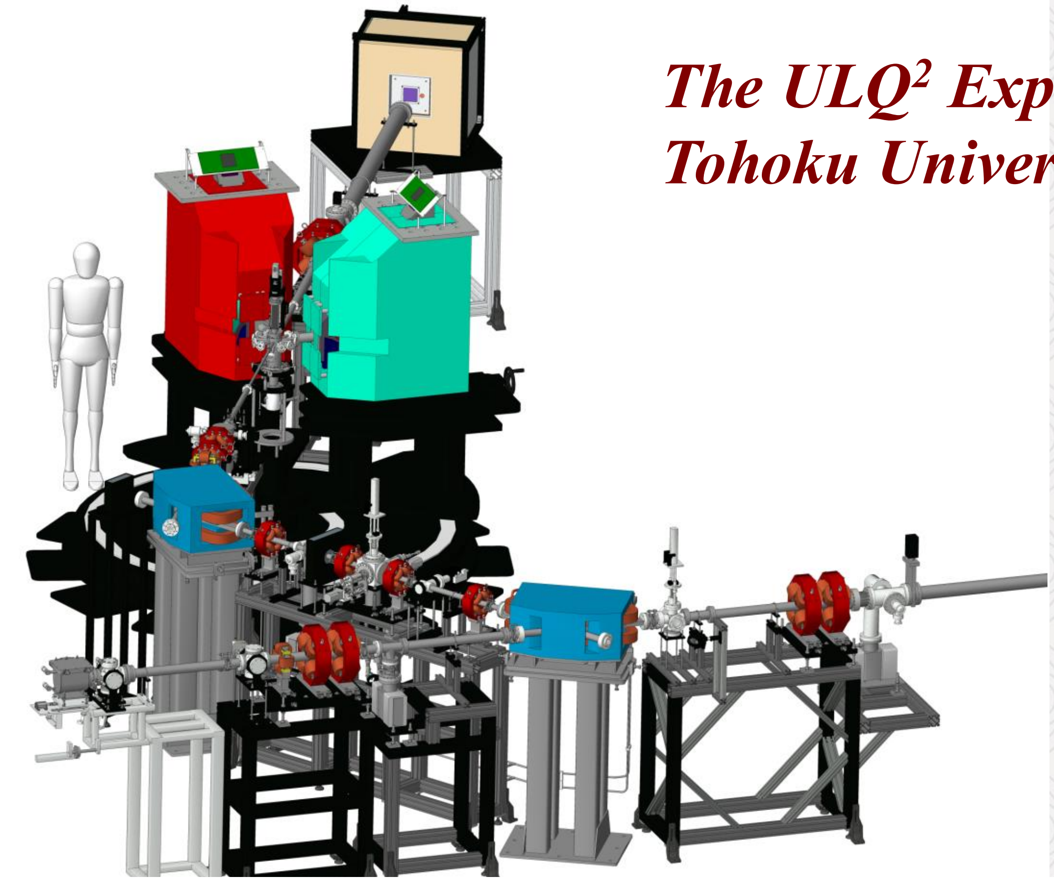
The ULQ² Experiment at Tohoku University



Beam momentum values:
20-60 MeV/c
Scattering angle: 30^0 -150^0
Target CH_2
Focal plane detector:
Single-sided Silicon
Detectors

Experiment	Beam	Laboratory	Q^2 $(\mathrm{GeV/c})^2$	δr_p (fm)	Status
MUSE	$e^\pm$, $\mu^\pm$	PSI	0.0015 - 0.08	0.01	Ongoing
AMBER	$\mu^\pm$	CERN	0.001 - 0.04	0.01	Future
PRad-II	e^-	Jefferson Lab	4×10^{-5} - 6×10^{-2}	0.0036	Future
PRES	e^-	Mainz	0.001 - 0.04	0.6% (rel.)	Future
A1@MAMI (jet target)	e^-	Mainz	0.004 - 0.085		Ongoing
MAGIX@MESA	e^-	Mainz	$> 10^{-4}$ – 0.085		Future
ULQ²	e^-	Tohoku University	3×10^{-4} - 8×10^{-3}	~ 1% (rel.)	Future

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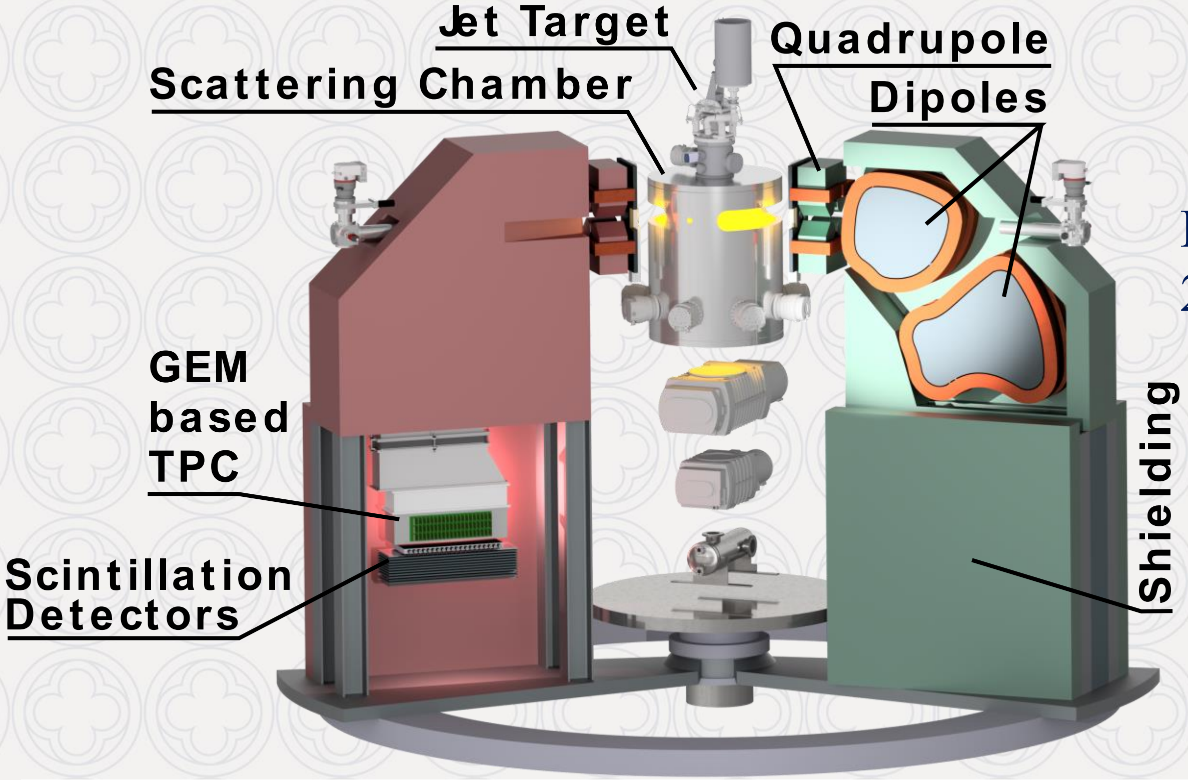
The MAGIX@MESA Experiment at Mainz



Electron beam momentum: 20-105 MeV/c

Experiment	Beam	Laboratory	Q^2 (GeV/c)^2	δr_p (fm)	Status
MUSE	$e^\pm$, $\mu^\pm$	PSI	0.0015 - 0.08	0.01	Ongoing
AMBER	$\mu^\pm$	CERN	0.001 - 0.04	0.01	Future
PRad-II	e^-	Jefferson Lab	4×10^{-5} - 6×10^{-2}	0.0036	Future
PRES	e^-	Mainz	0.001 - 0.04	0.6% (rel.)	Future
A1@MAMI (jet target)	e^-	Mainz	0.004 - 0.085		Ongoing
MAGIX@MESA	e^-	Mainz	$\geq 10^{-4} - 0.085$		Future
ULQ^2	e^-	Tohoku University	3×10^{-4} - 8×10^{-3}	$\sim 1\%$ (rel.)	Future

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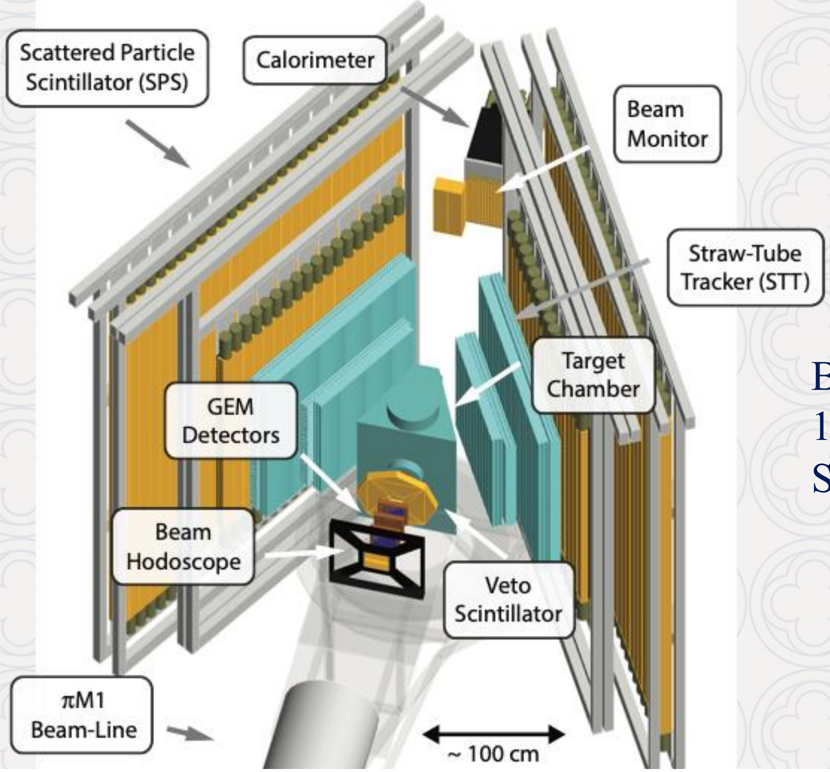
The MUSE Experiment at PSI



Beam momentum values:
115, 153, 210 MeV/c
Scattering angle: 20^0 -100^0

Experiment	Beam	Laboratory	Q^2 $(\mathrm{GeV/c})^2$	δr_p (fm)	Status
MUSE	$e^\pm$, $\mu^\pm$	PSI	0.0015 - 0.08	0.01	Ongoing
AMBER	$\mu^\pm$	CERN	0.001 - 0.04	0.01	Future
PRad-II	e^-	Jefferson Lab	4×10^{-5} - 6×10^{-2}	0.0036	Future
PRES	e^-	Mainz	0.001 - 0.04	0.6% (rel.)	Future
A1@MAMI (jet target)	e^-	Mainz	0.004 - 0.085		Ongoing
MAGIX@MESA	e^-	Mainz	$\geq 10^{-4} - 0.085$		Future
ULQ^2	e^-	Tohoku University	3×10^{-4} - 8×10^{-3}	$\sim$ 1% (rel.)	Future

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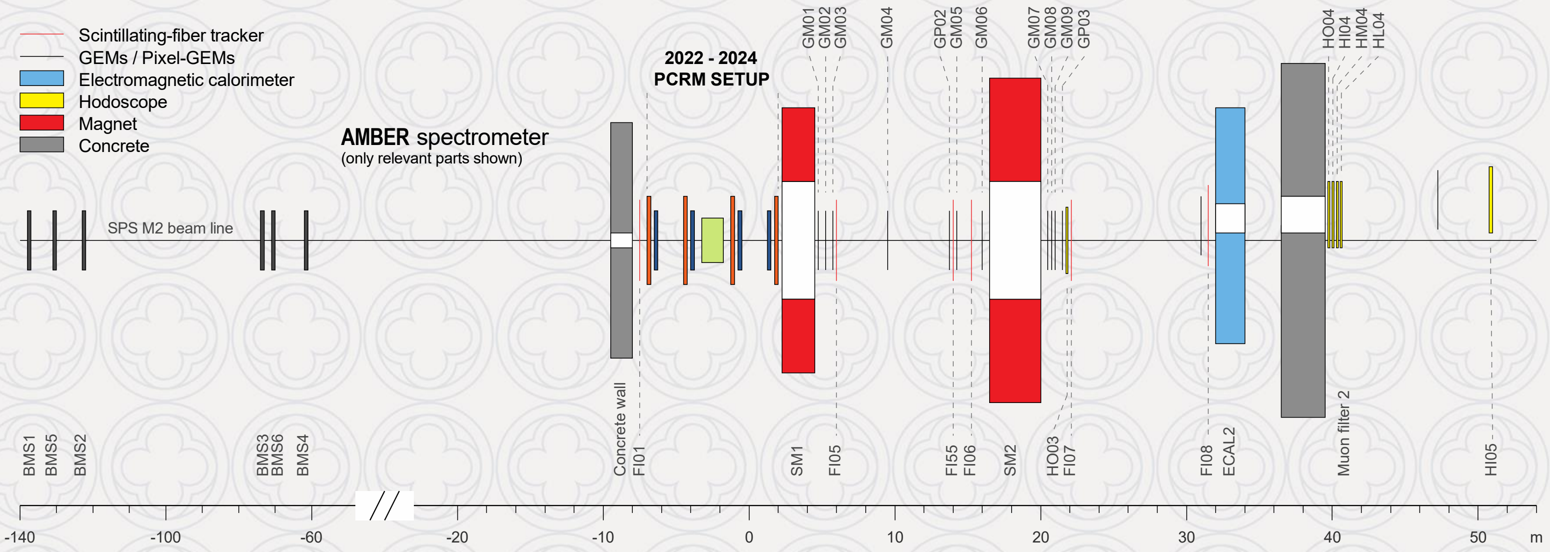
The Amber Experiment at CERN

M2 Beam-line:
100 GeV muons



Experiment	Beam	Laboratory	Q^2 (GeV/c)^2	δr_p (fm)	Status
MUSE	$e^\pm$, $\mu^\pm$	PSI	0.0015 - 0.08	0.01	Ongoing
AMBER	$\mu^\pm$	CERN	0.001 - 0.04	0.01	Future
PRad-II	e^-	Jefferson Lab	4×10^{-5} - 6×10^{-2}	0.0036	Future
PRES	e^-	Mainz	0.001 - 0.04	0.6% (rel.)	Future
A1@MAMI (jet target)	e^-	Mainz	0.004 - 0.085		Ongoing
MAGIX@MESA	e^-	Mainz	$\geq 10^{-4} - 0.085$		Future
ULQ^2	e^-	Tohoku University	3×10^{-4} - 8×10^{-3}	$\sim$ 1% (rel.)	Future

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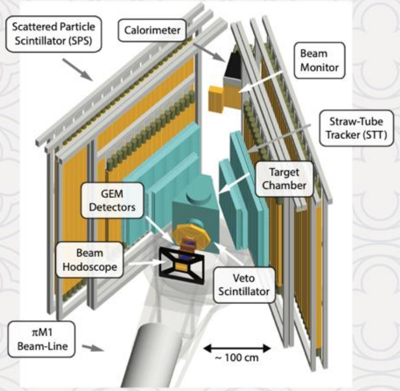
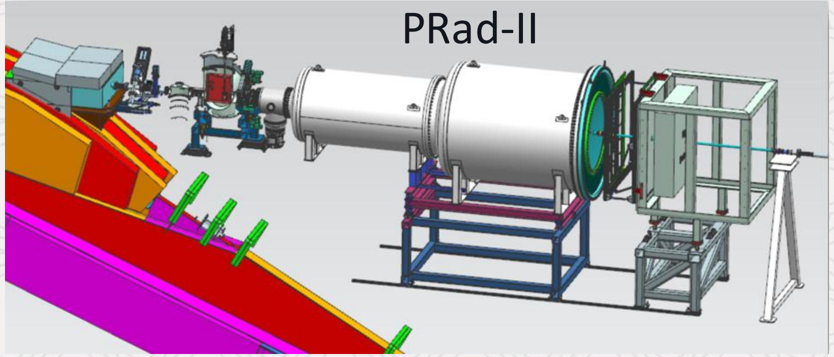
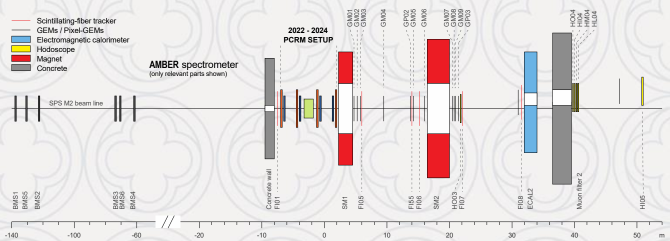
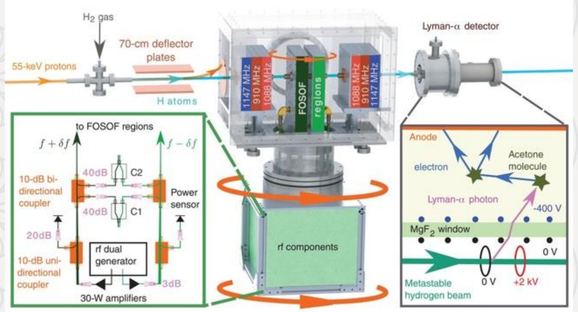
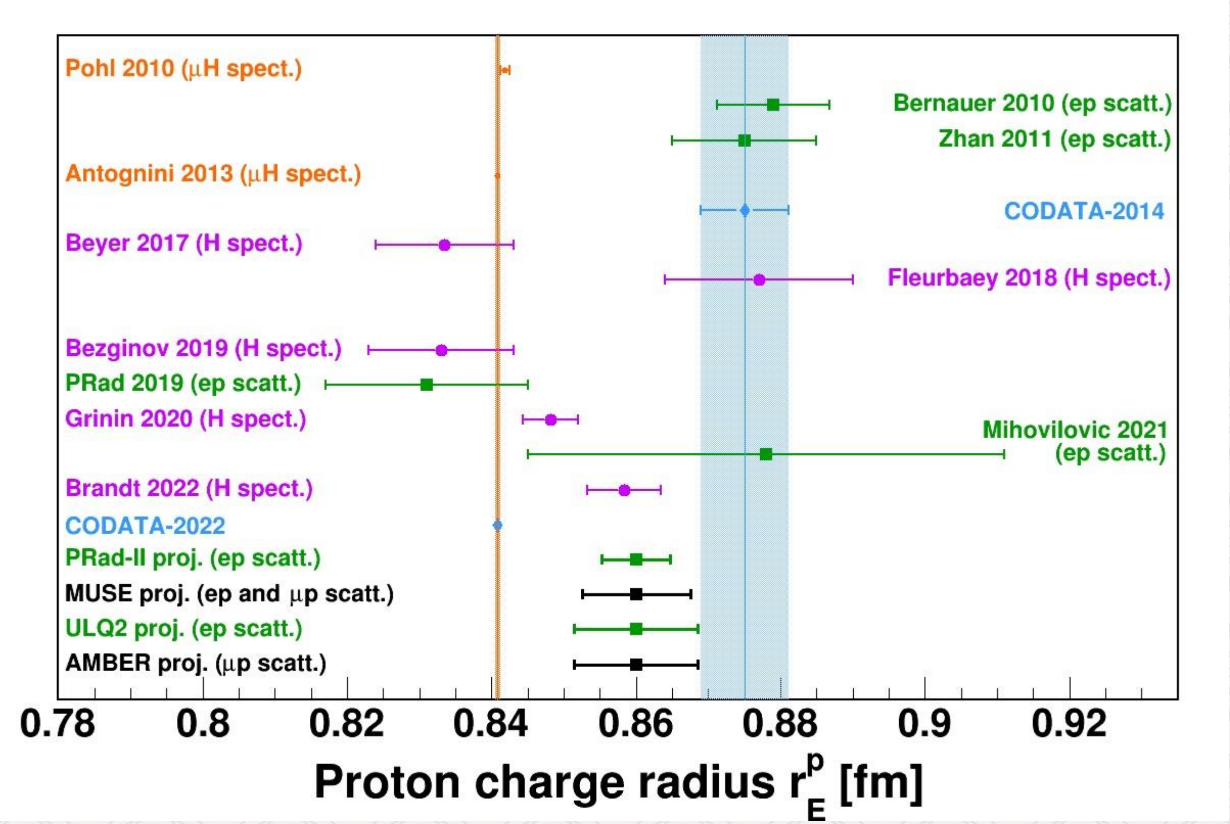
World-wide effort in Nuclear and Atomic Physics on Proton Charge Radius

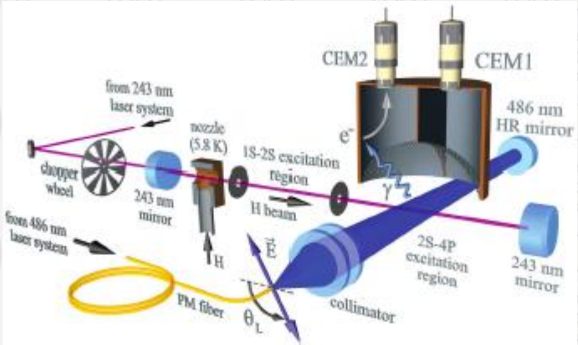


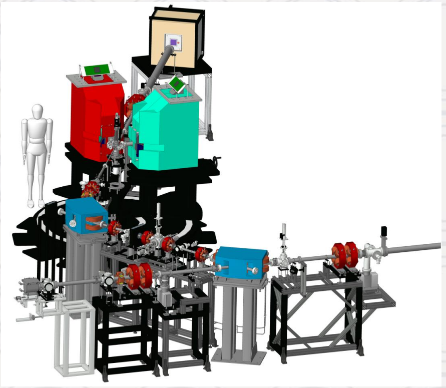


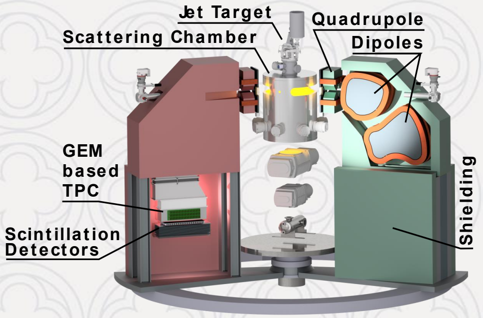












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Summary

- The proton charge radius puzzle not resolved yet, but major progress made
- The PRad – a first ep scattering experiment using a non-magnetic spectrometer – obtained a result consistent with muonic hydrogen measurements
- Most of the recent ordinary hydrogen spectroscopy measurements are consistent with muonic results
- New results expected from lepton scattering including PRad-II

Acknowledgment: The PRad Collaboration (some collaborators are not shown in the picture)

The PRad and PRad-II are supported in part by NSF MRI PHY-1229153 and the U.S. Department of Energy under contract number DE-FG02-03ER41231