

3D NUCLEON STRUCTURE

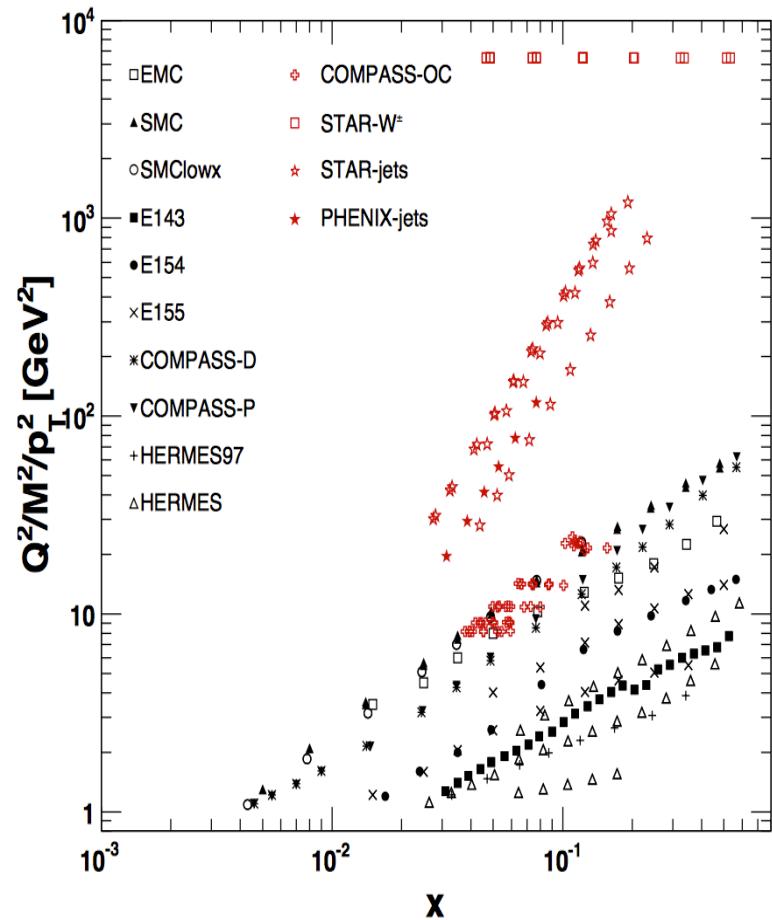
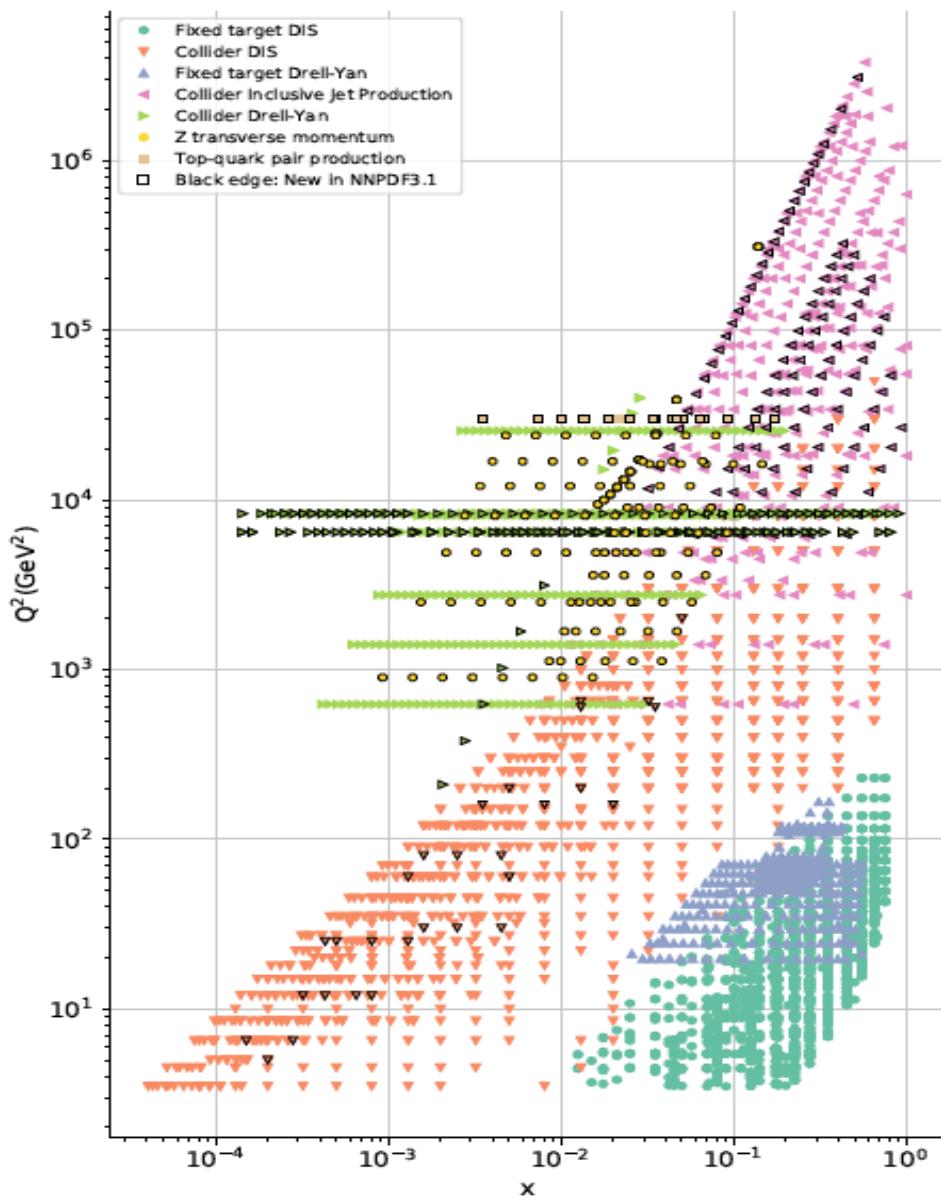
3D NUCLEON STRUCTURE

MEDIUM-TERM PROGRAM AT JLAB

Contalbrigo Marco
INFN Ferrara

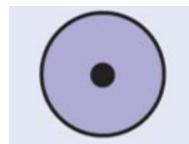
Sar WorS 2019 – Sardinia Workshop on Spin studies
July 8, 2019 Cittadella dei Musei, Cagliari

Kinematic Coverage

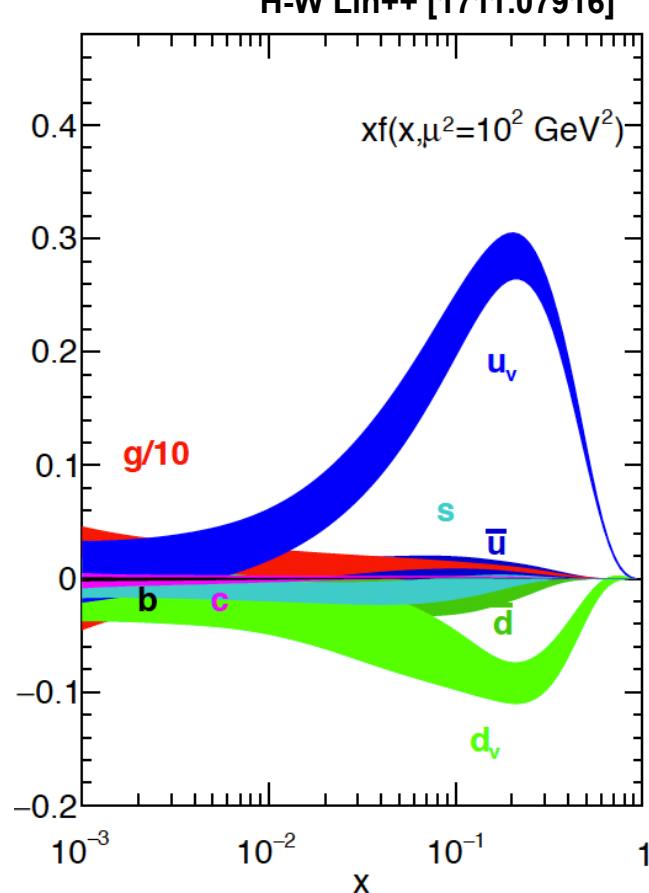
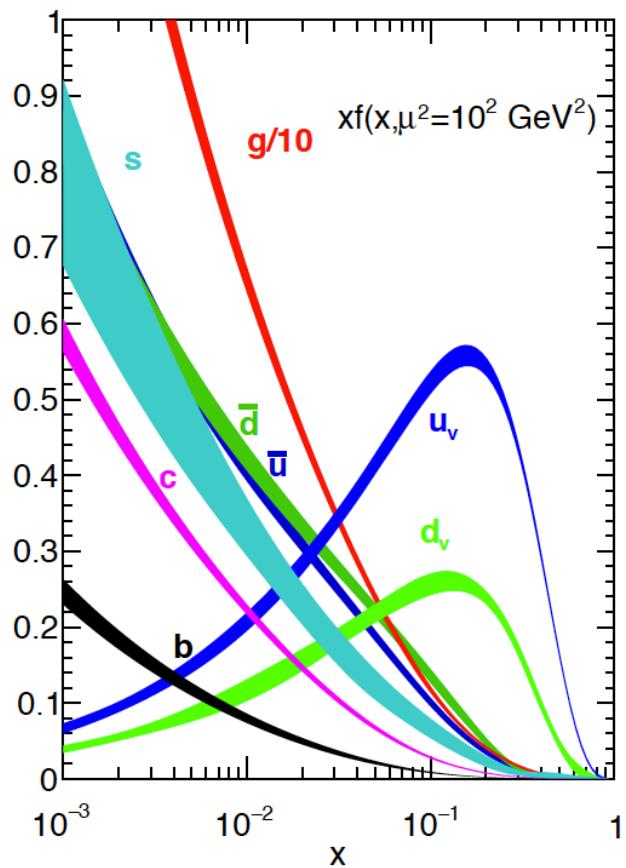


Parton Content

MMHT	[arXiv 1412.3989]
HERAPDF2.0	[arXiv 1506.06042]
CT14	[arXiv 1506.07443]
CJ15	[arXiv 1602.03154]
ABMP16	[arXiv 1701.05838]
NNPDF3.1	[arXiv 1706.00428]

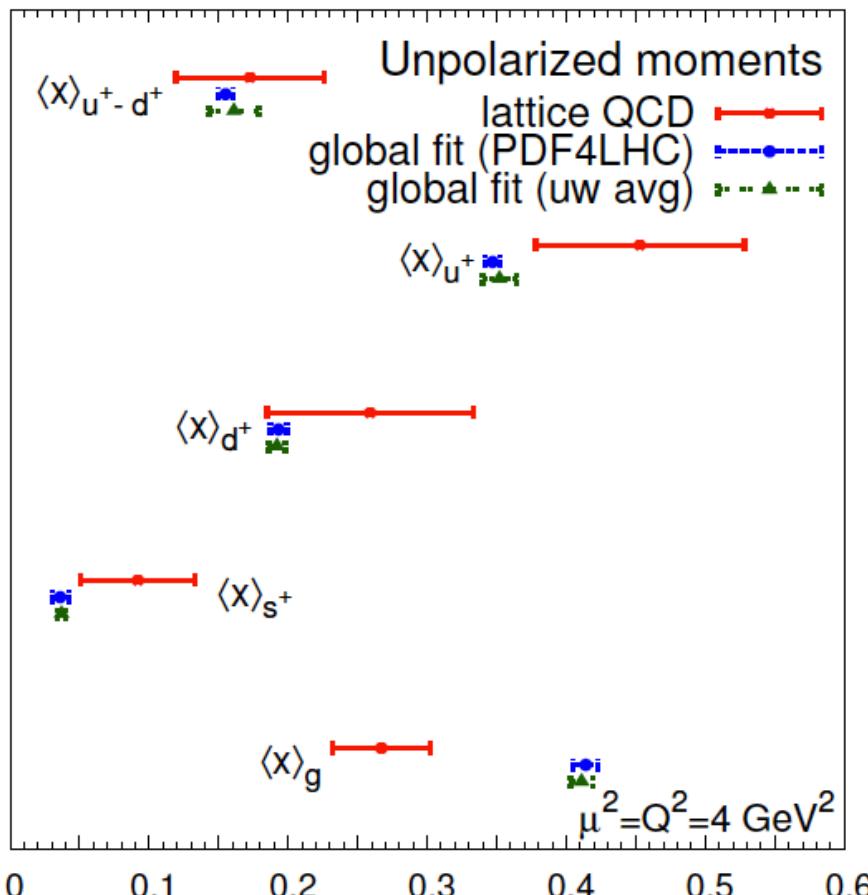


BB	[arXiv 1005.3113]
LSS	[arXiv 1010.0574]
DSSV	[arXiv 1404.4293]
BS	[arXiv 1408.7057]
NNPDF	[arXiv 1406.5539]
JLAM	[arXiv 1601.07782]

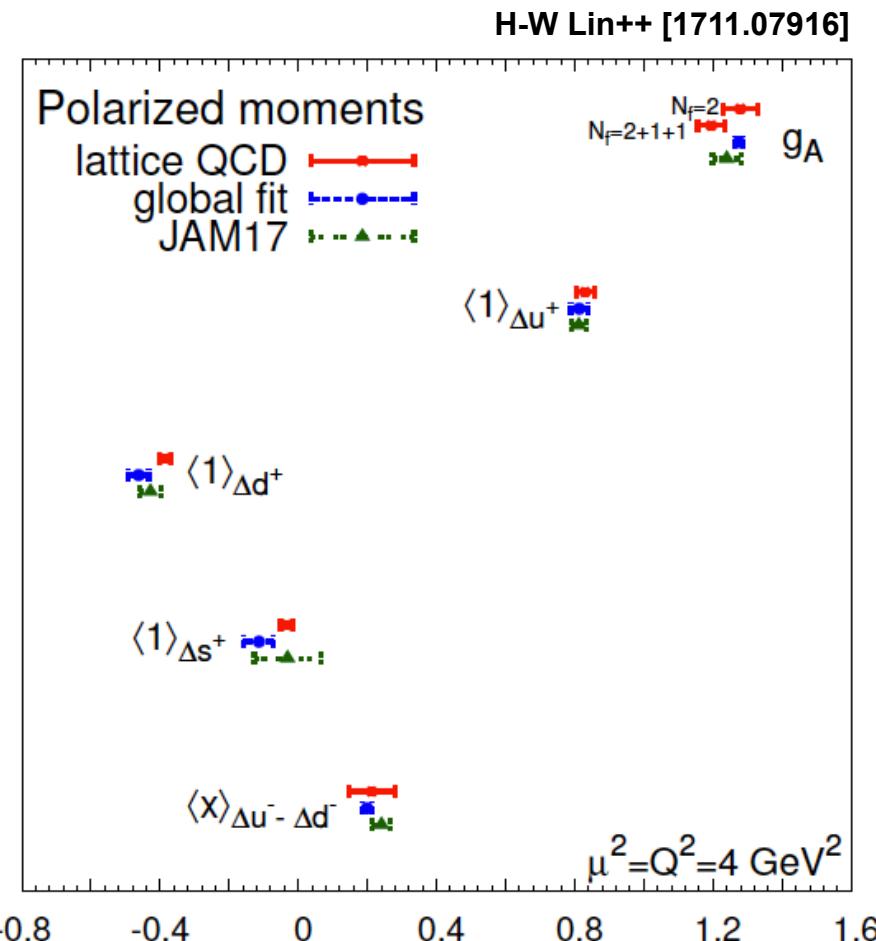


Parton Content

Unpolarized moments

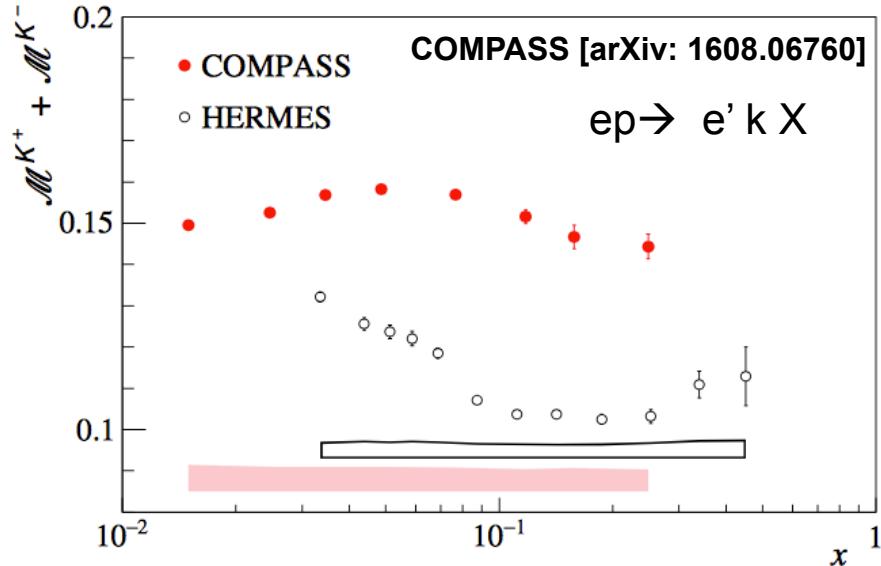


Polarized (helicity) moments

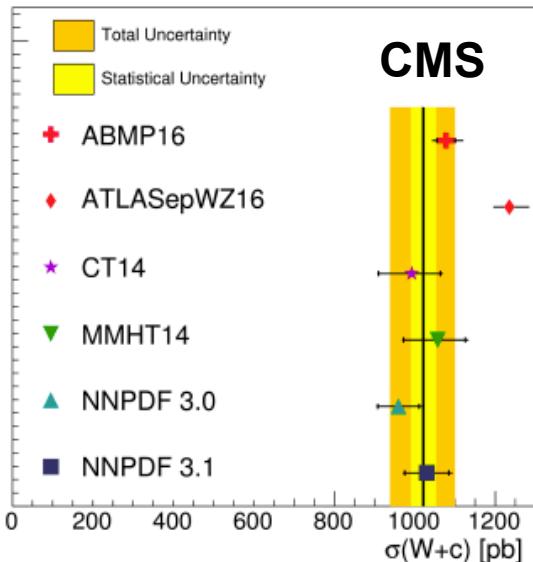


Strange Content

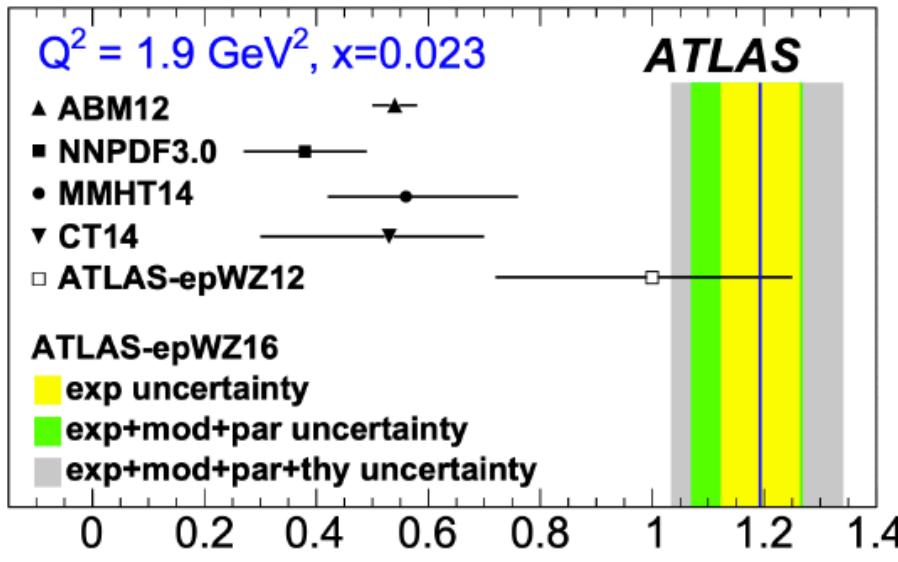
Still contradictory experimental results



$\text{pp} \rightarrow W c X$ CMS [arXiv: 1310.1138]



$\text{pp} \rightarrow W X$ ATLAS [arXiv: 1612.03016]



$$r_s = \frac{s + \bar{s}}{2\bar{d}}$$

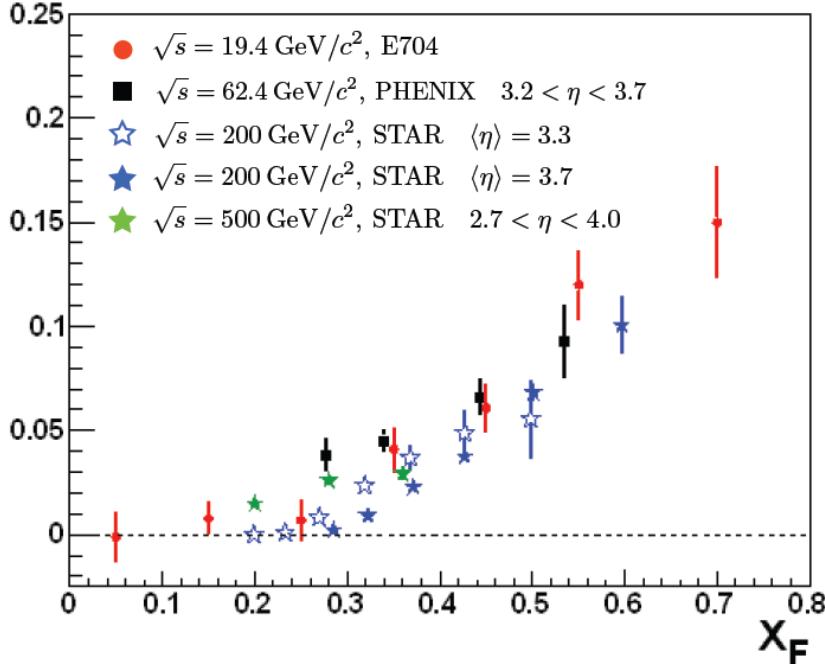
QCD vs pQCD

Can QCD be a precision science ?

Should not be confused with pQCD, which can,
but is not touching the intimate nature of the strong interaction

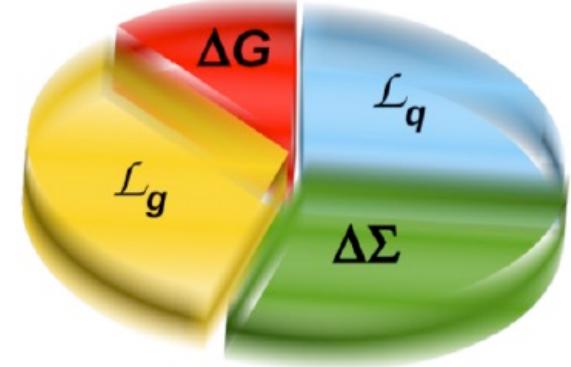
Single Spin Asymmetries

A_N $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \pi X$



Proton Spin Budget

■ Gluon Spin ■ Gluon angular momentum
■ Quark Spin ■ Quark Angular Momentum



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_f (q_f^+ - q_f^-) + L_q + \Delta G + L_g$$

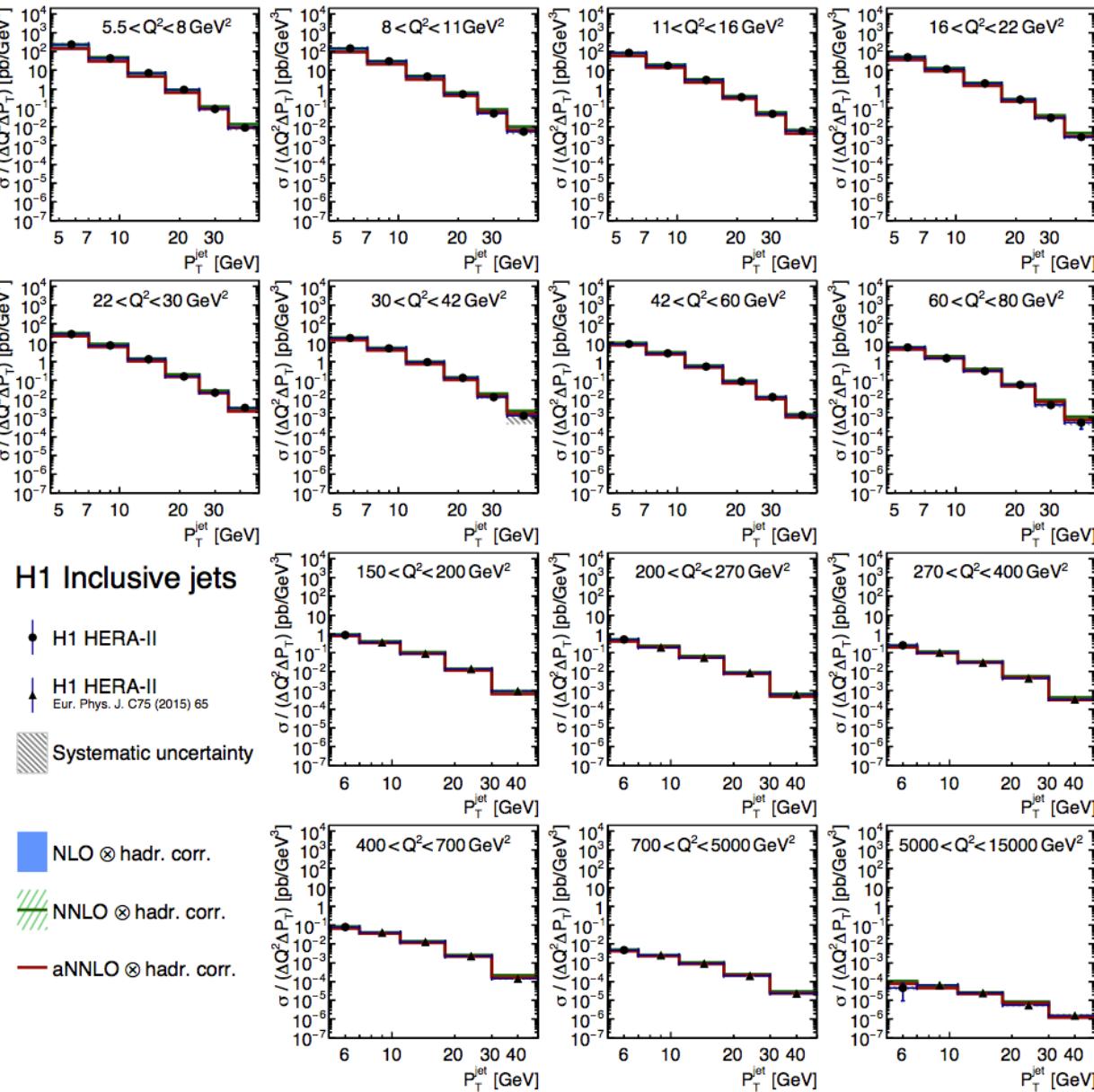
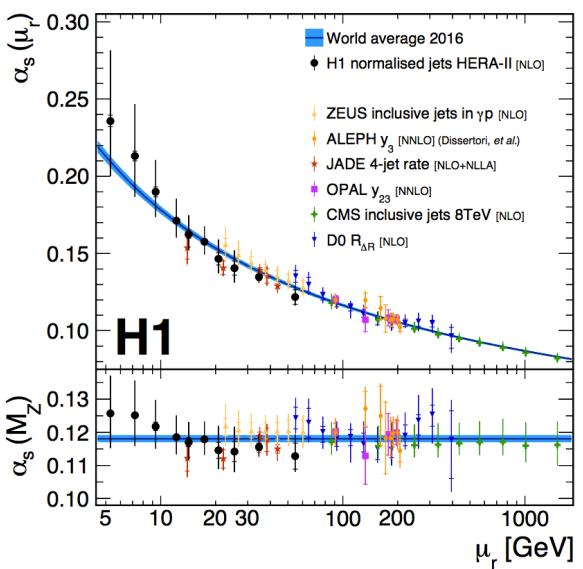
Inclusive Jets @ HERA

Good perturbative description
(hard gluon emission)

$p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$ $Q^2 > 5 \text{ GeV}^2$

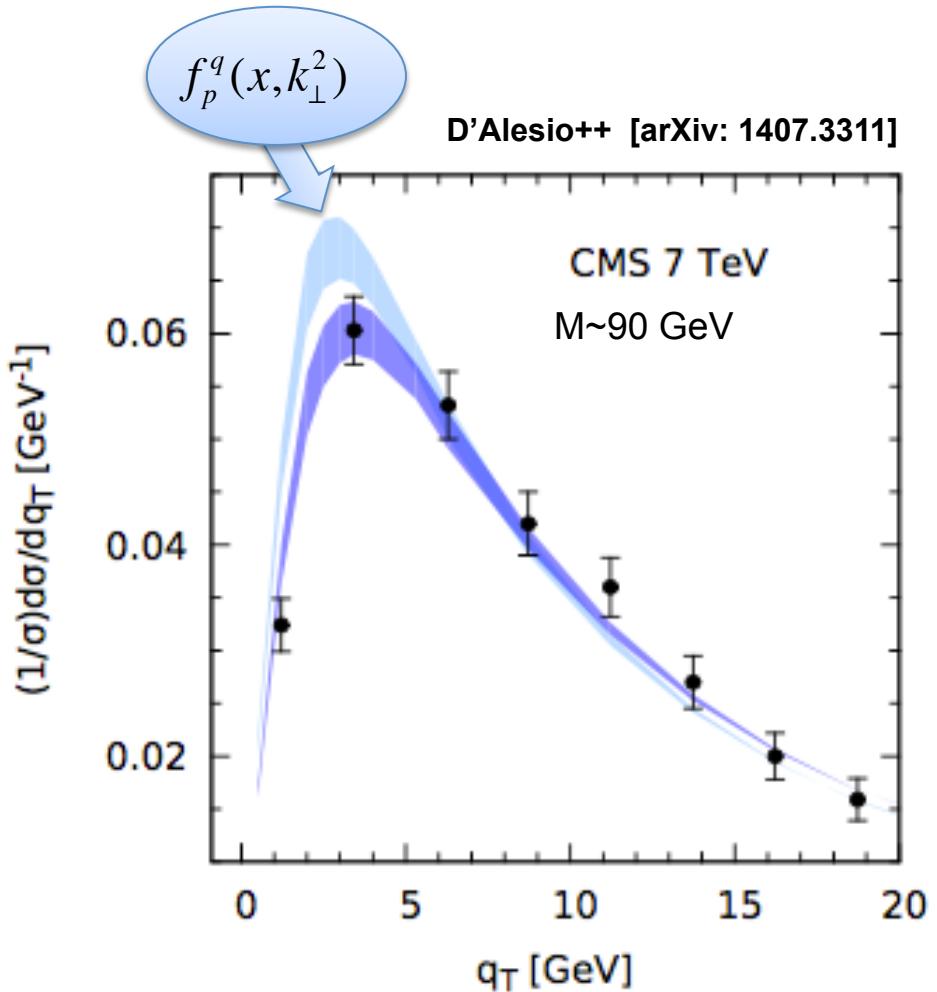
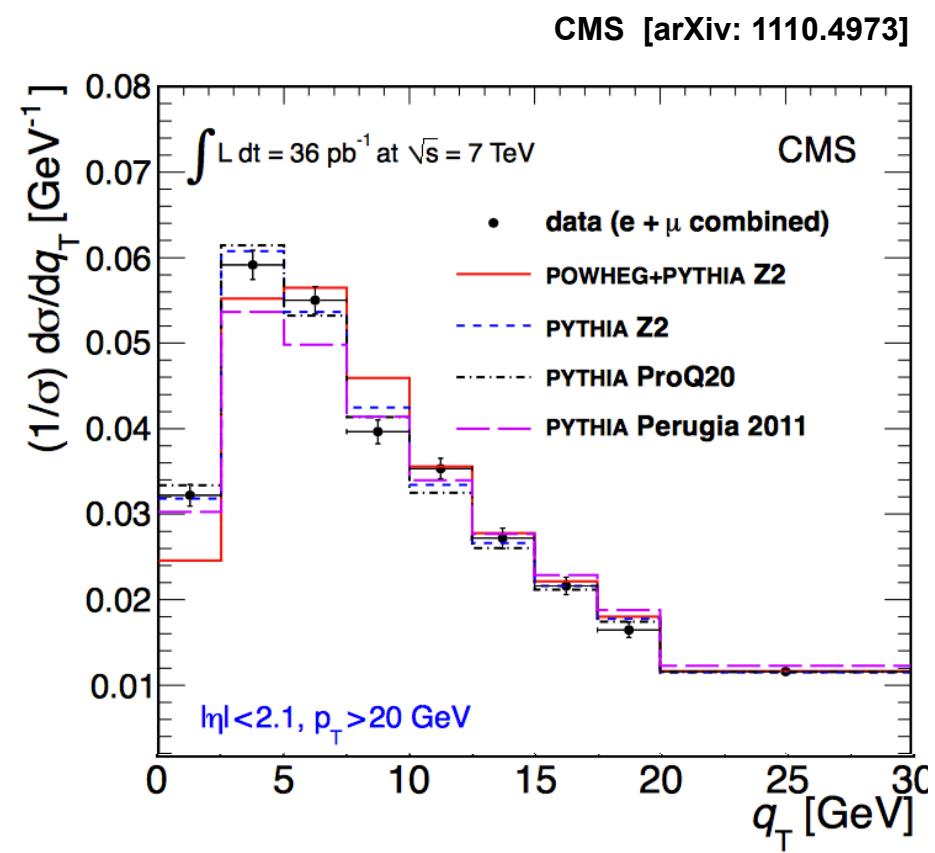
Part in a $p_T \ll Q$ TMD regime

H1 [arXiv: 1611.03421]

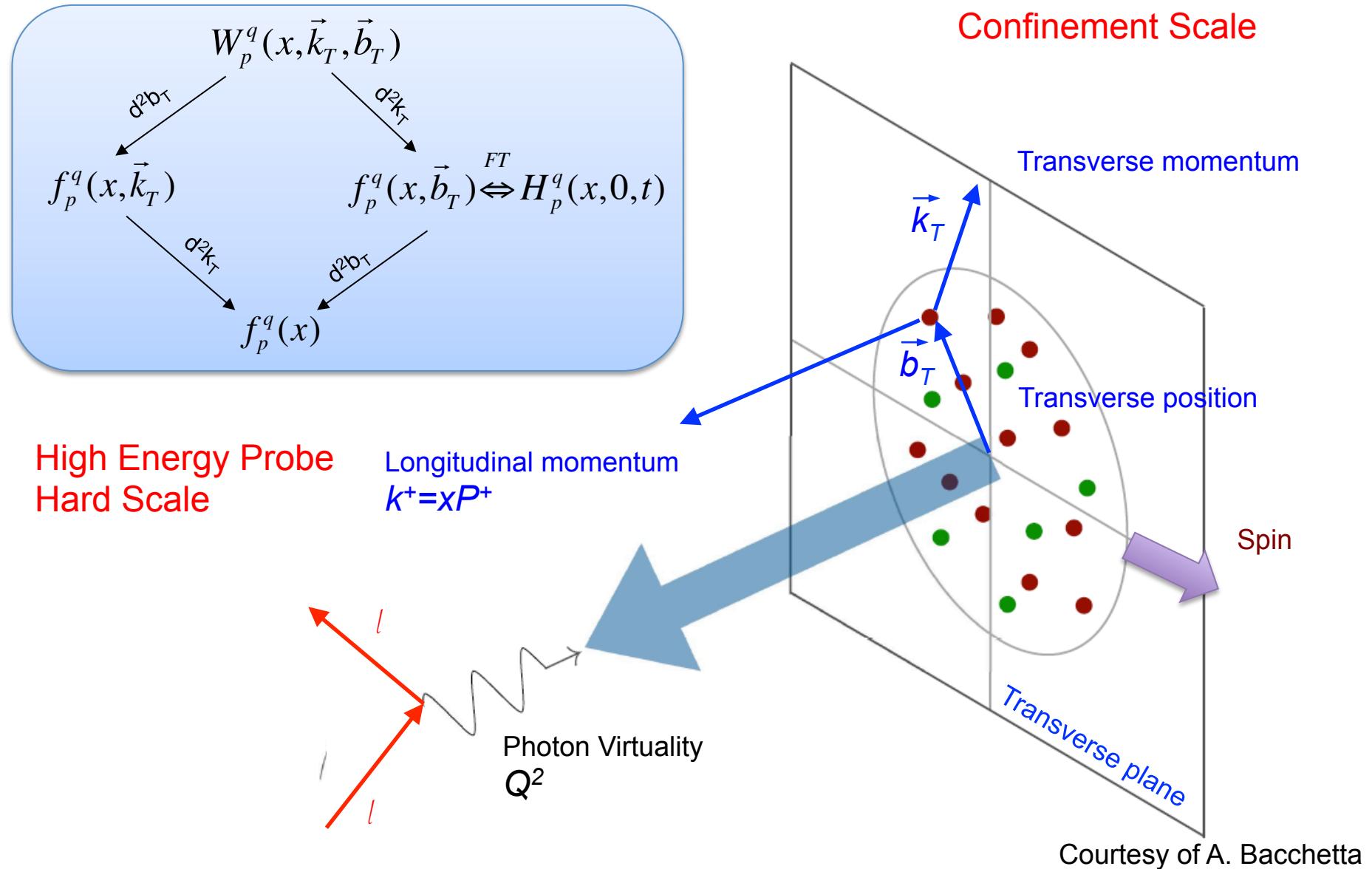


Non Perturbative QCD signals

Non perturbative PDF component shows effects up to vector boson production at LHC

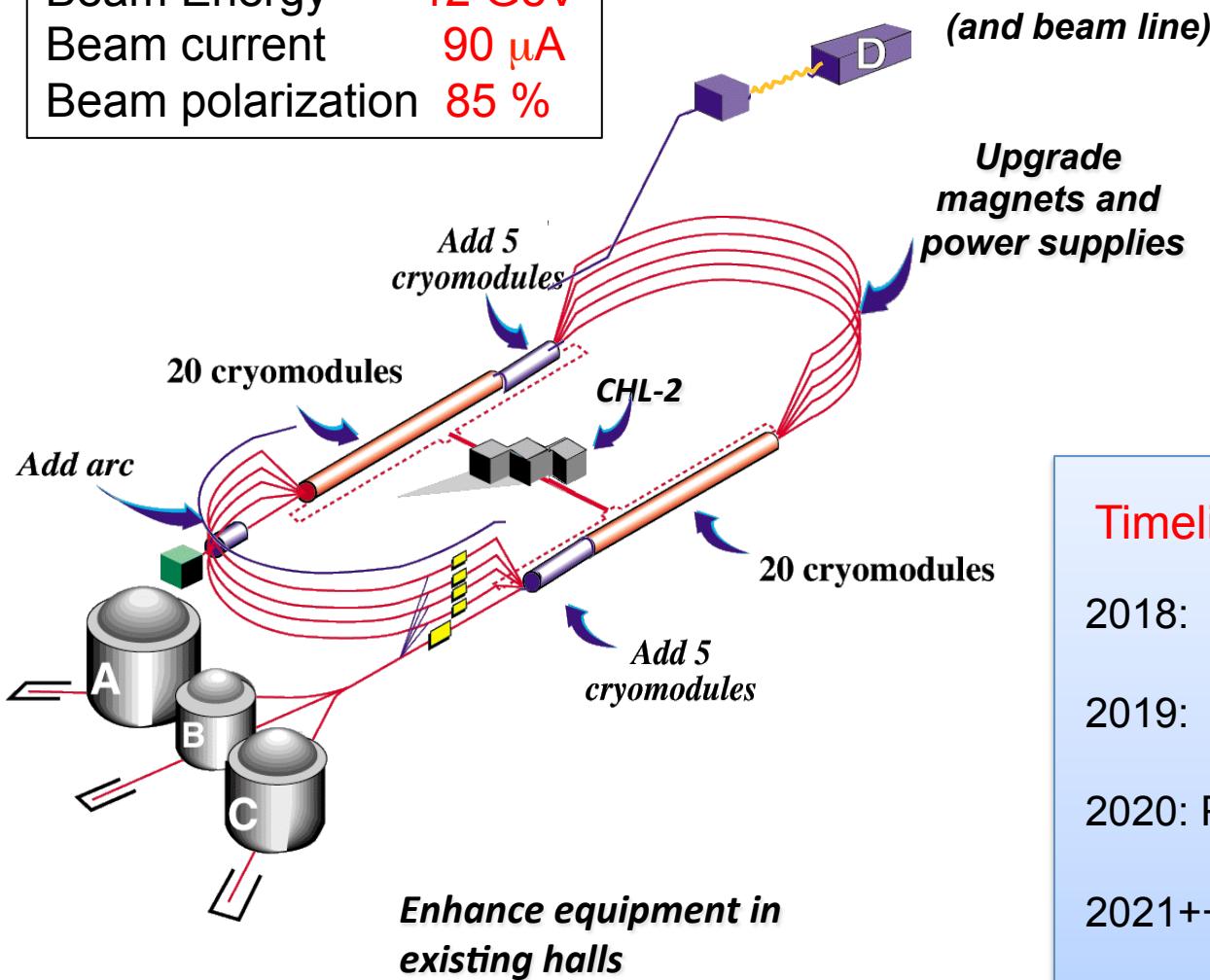


The 3D Nucleon Structure



CEBAF Upgrade at Jefferson Lab

Beam Energy	12 GeV
Beam current	90 μ A
Beam polarization	85 %



Beam is being delivered to all the Halls



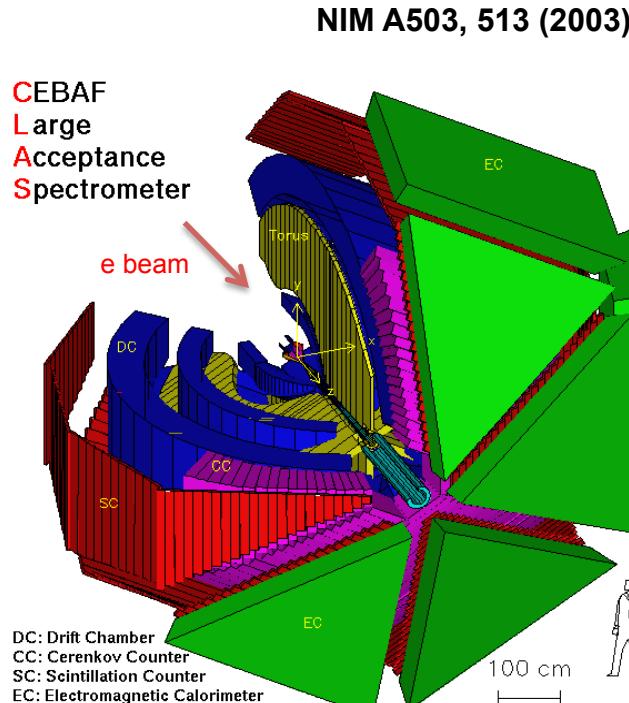
Timeline (indicative)

- 2018: Hydrogen Target (Hall-B)
- 2019: Deuterium Target (Hall-B)
- 2020: Polarized ^3He (Hall-C inclusive)
- 2021++: Polarized NH_3 , ND_3 , HDice (Hall-A, Hall-B)

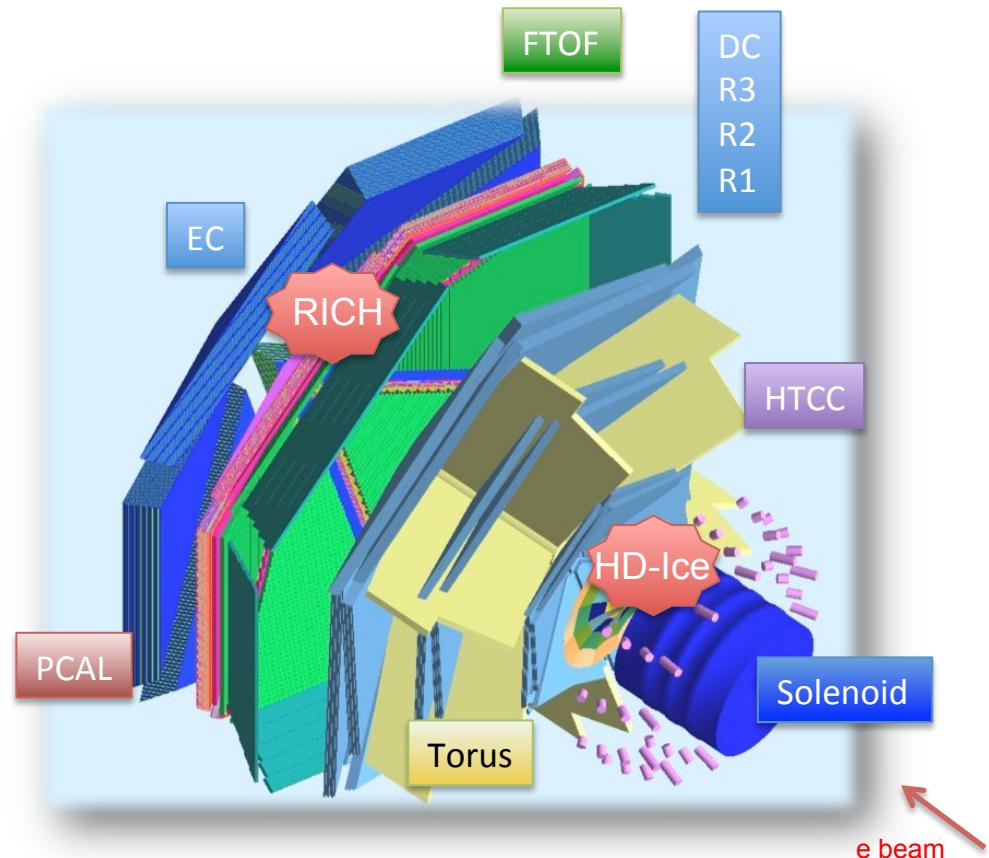
Hall-B Mission

Comprehensive measurements based on : High luminosity up to $10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
Large acceptance (current & target fragmentation)
Polarized beam and targets
Multi-particle final state measurements

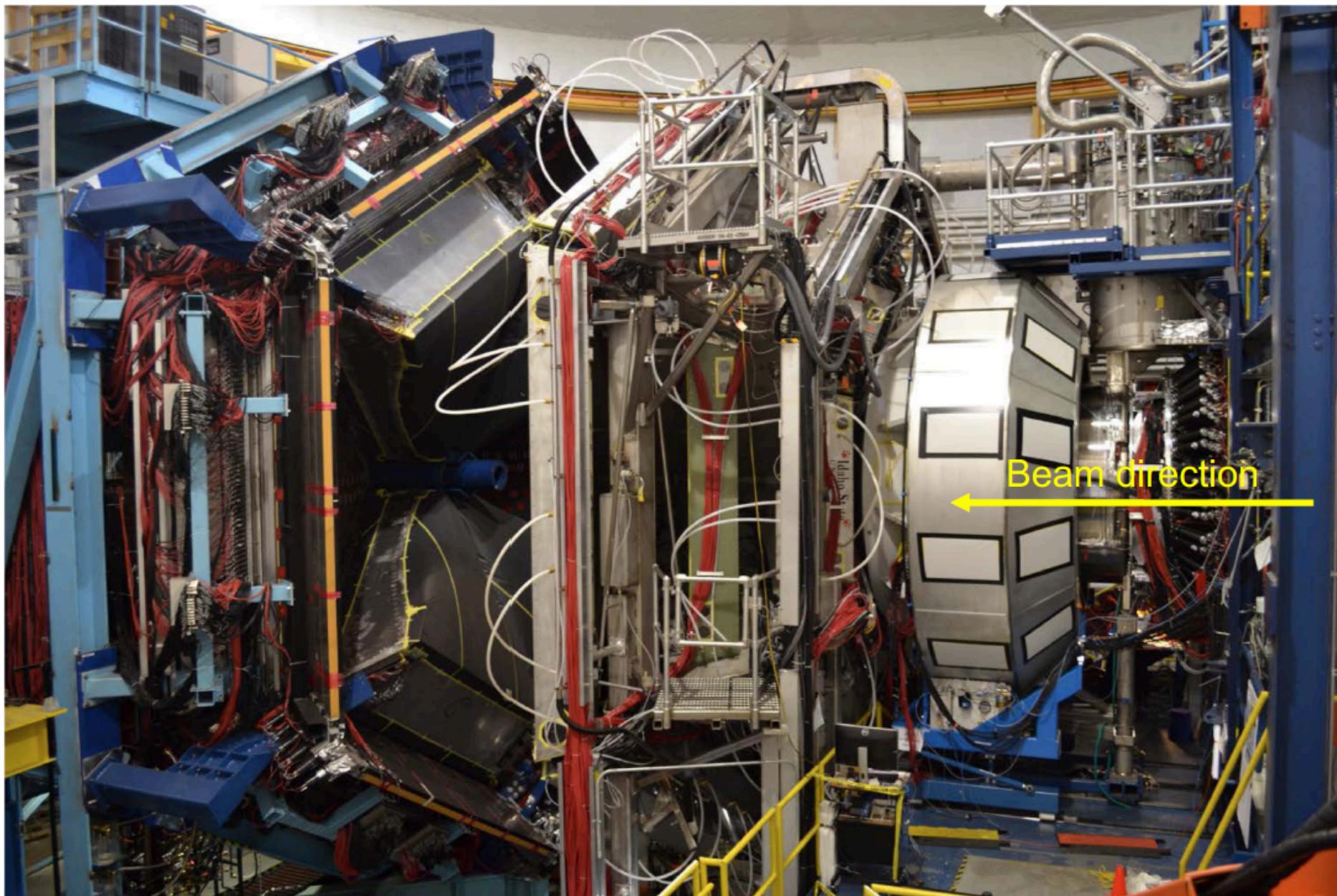
6 GeV



12 GeV



CLAS12 Experiment



Hall-B Data-Taking

- **First commissioning run** (KPP) in February 2017
- **Engineering run** in December 2017-February 2018
- Physics data taking start in February 2018:

– Run Group A: Hydrogen

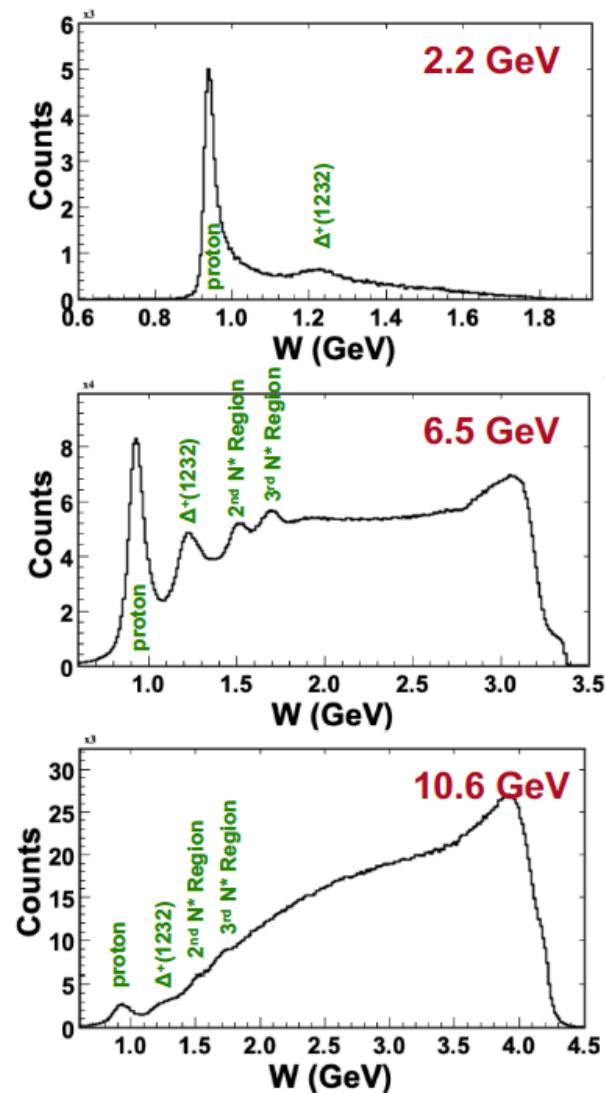
- 13 experiments
- 10.2-10.6 GeV polarized electrons
- Liquid-hydrogen target
- ~300 mC, ~50% of approved beam time

– Run Group K: Energy

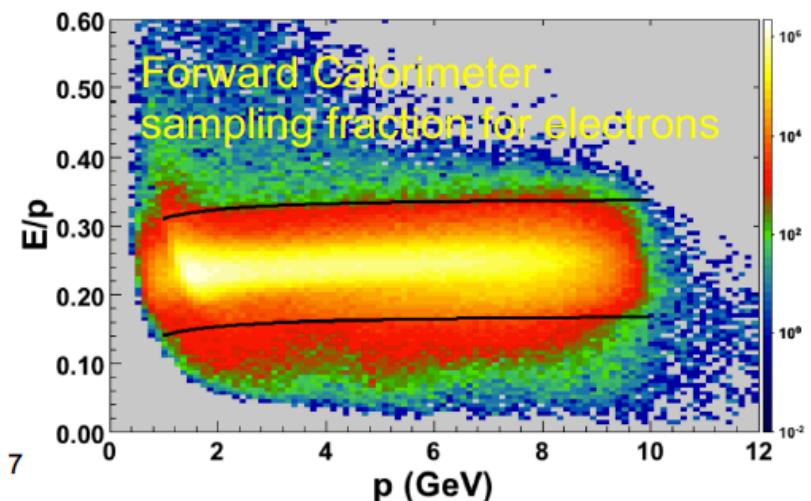
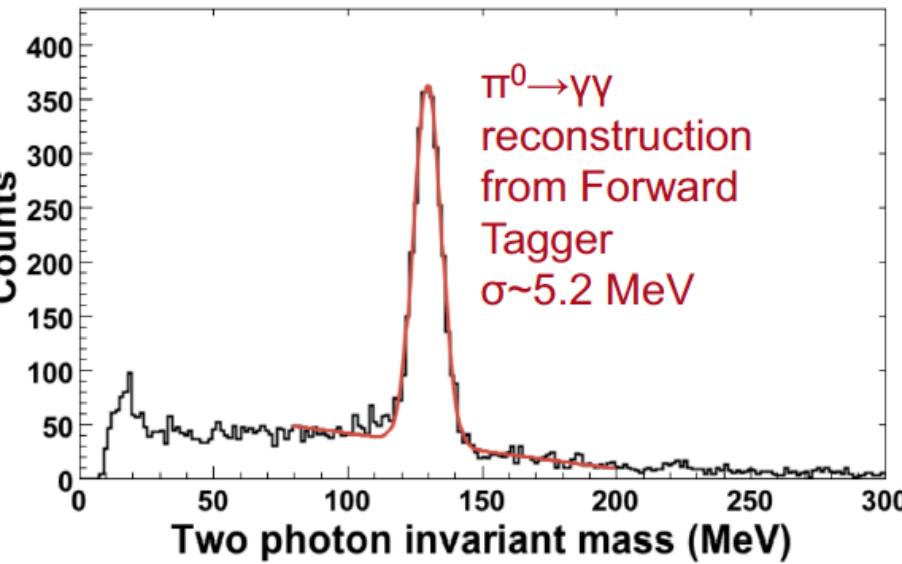
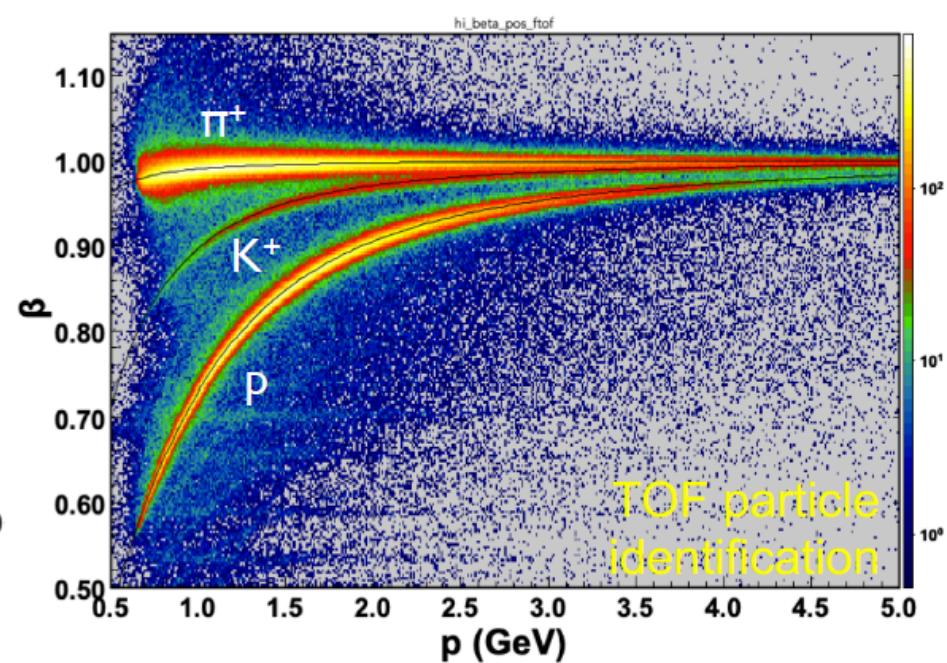
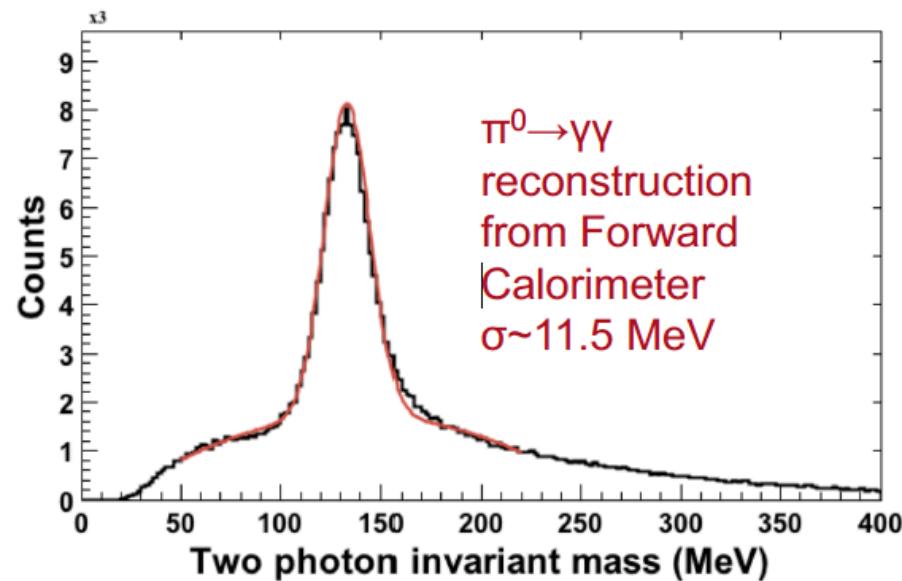
- 3 experiments
- 6.5, 7.5 GeV polarized electrons
- Liquid-hydrogen target
- ~45 mC, ~12% of approved beam time

– Run Group B: Deuterium

- 7 experiments
- 10.2-10.5 GeV polarized electrons
- Liquid-deuterium target
- ~84 mC, ~24% of approved beam time



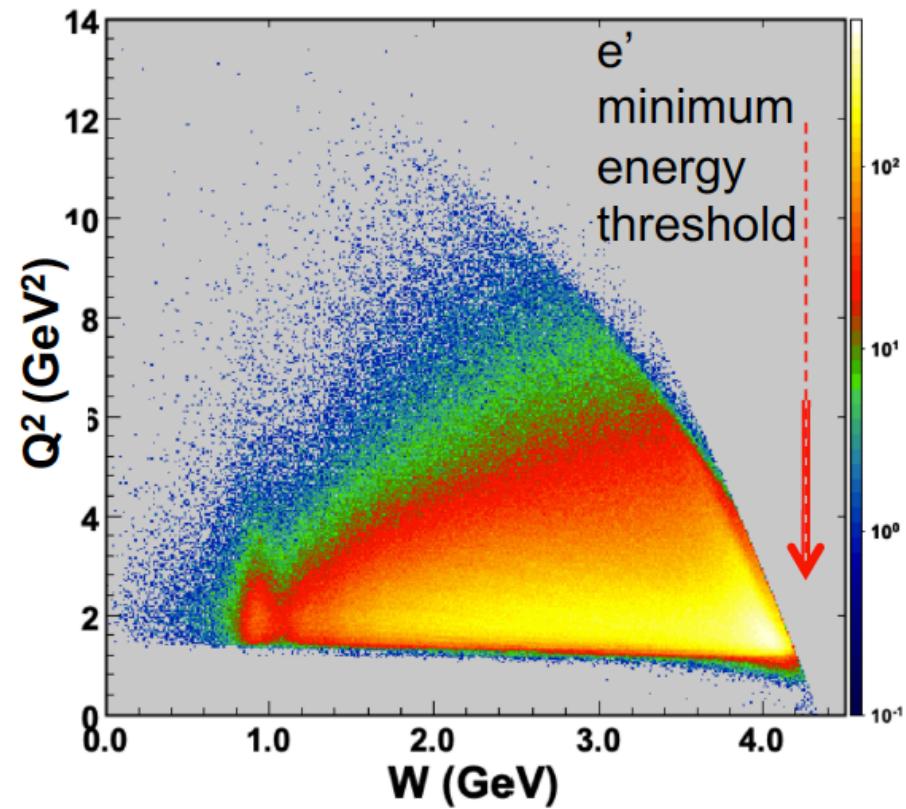
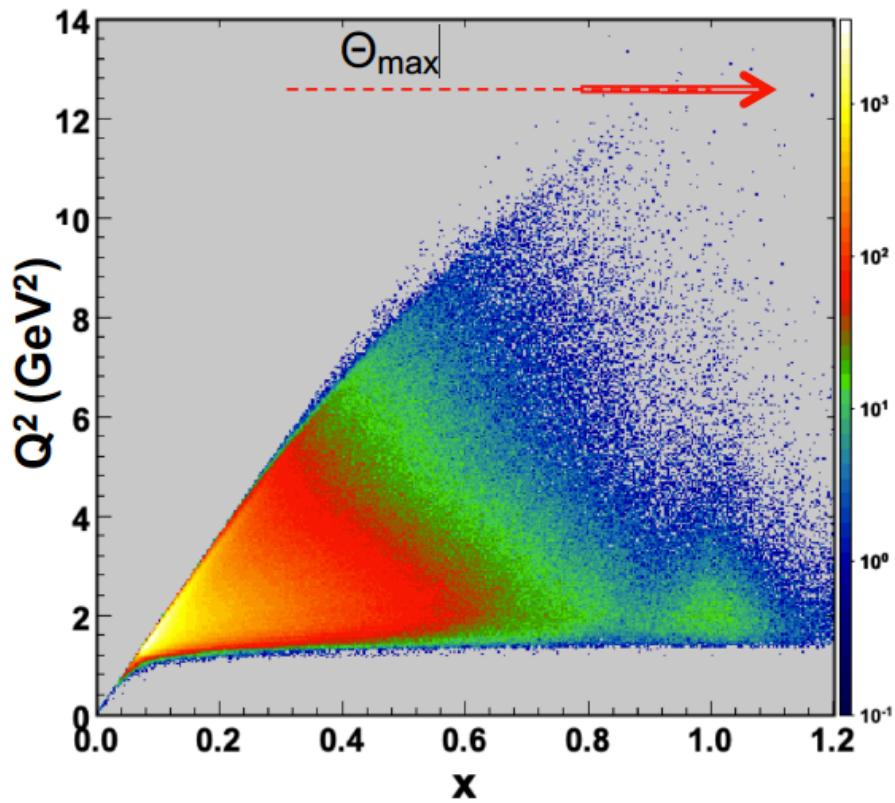
Event Reconstruction



Kinematic Reach

Beam energy at 10.6 GeV Torus current 3770 A, electrons in-bending,
Solenoid magnet at 2416 A.

$$p(e,e')X$$



Plots based on 100 min. of data taking

Polarized Targets

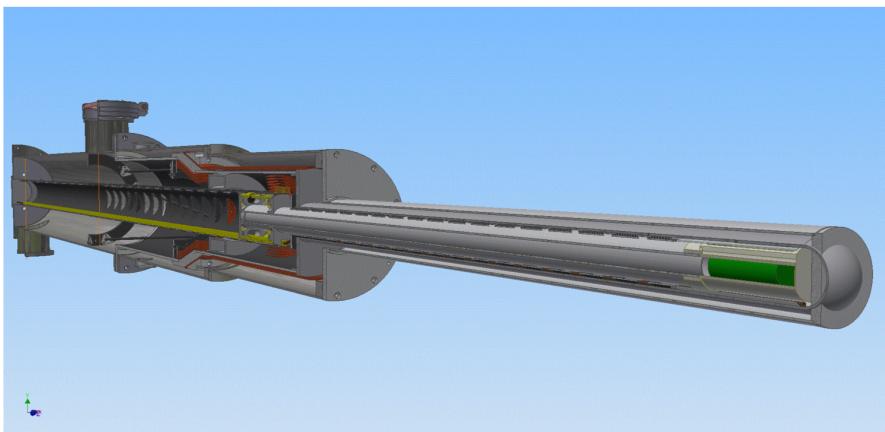
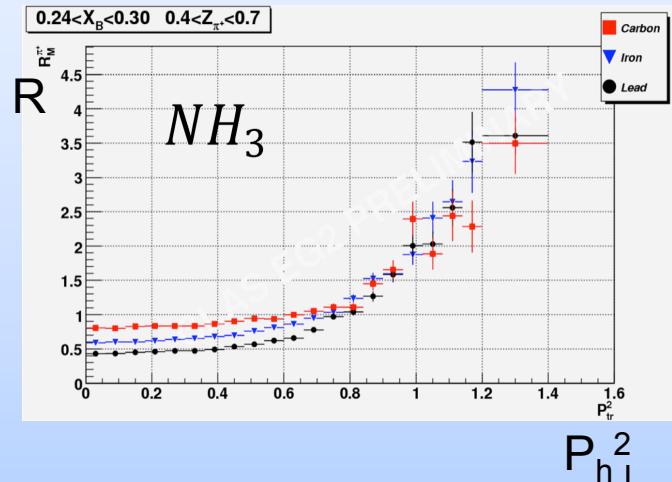
HD-Ice target vs standard nuclear targets (less luminosity for higher purity)

Advantages:

- + Minimize nuclear background
smaller dilution, no attenuation at large p_T
- + Weak holding field ($BdL \sim 0.1$ Tm)
wide acceptance, negligible beam deflection

Challenges:

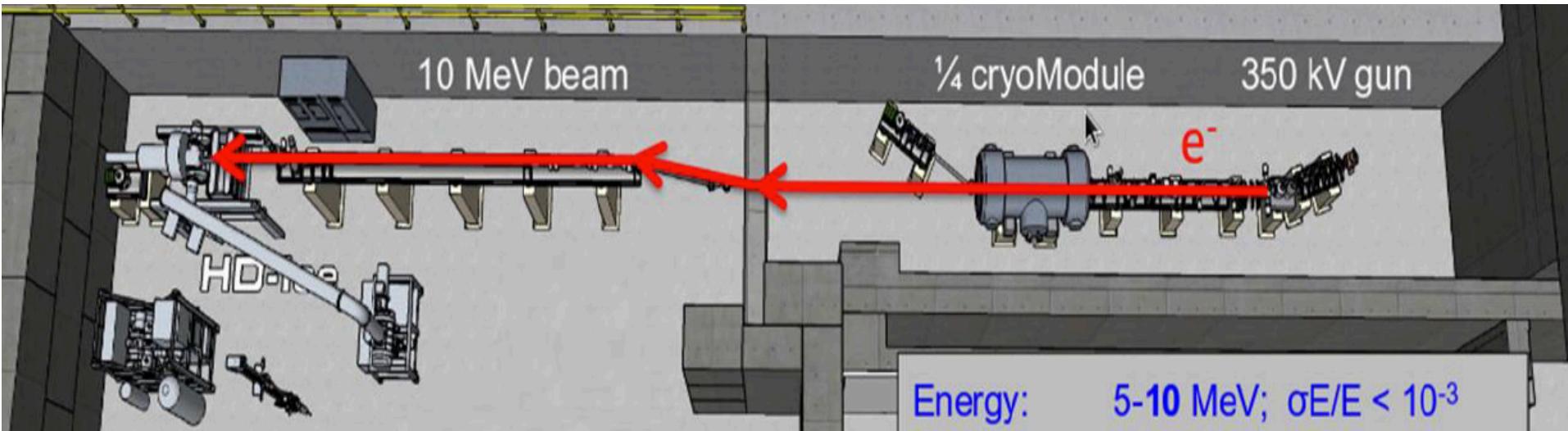
- Very long polarizing times (months)
- Sensitivity to local heating by charged beams
- Transverse holding field inside CLAS12



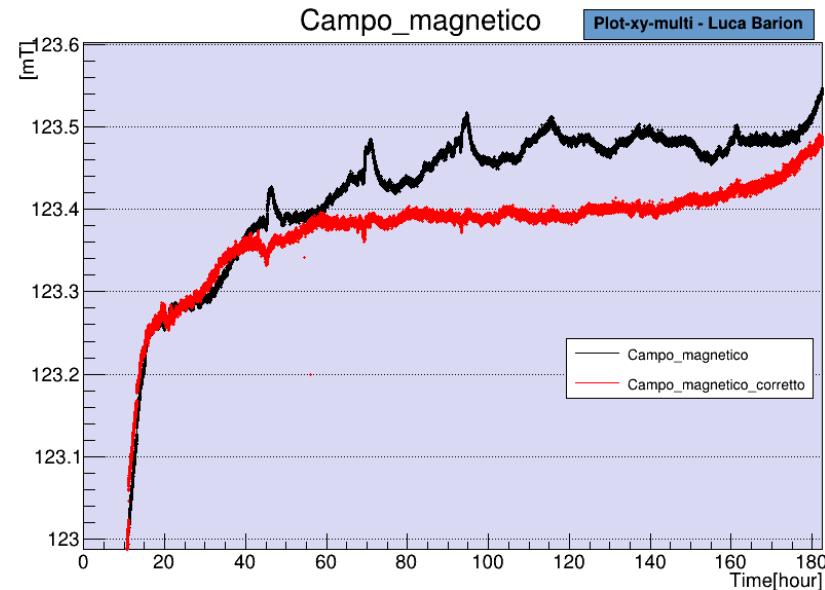
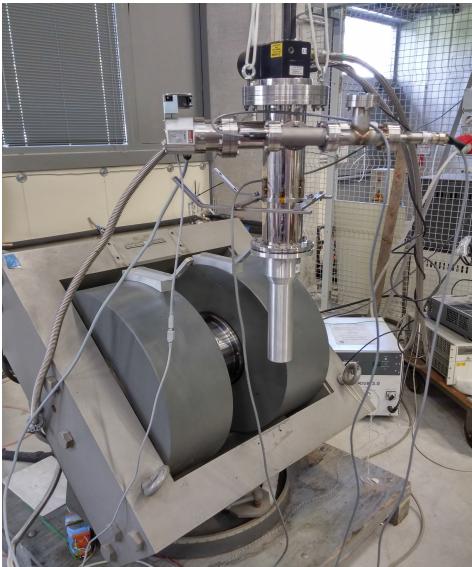
HDice Development

UITF: Electron beam to test polarization preservation

@ UITF in 2019 / 2020



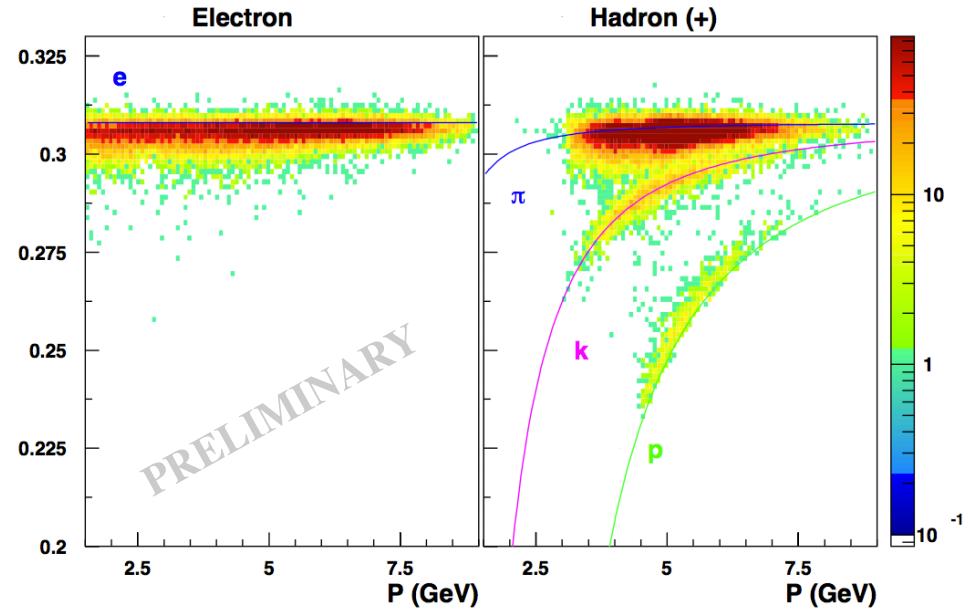
Frozen dipole-field
in a MgB_2 cylinder



CLAS12 RICH



Hadron separation, direct photon, RGA data



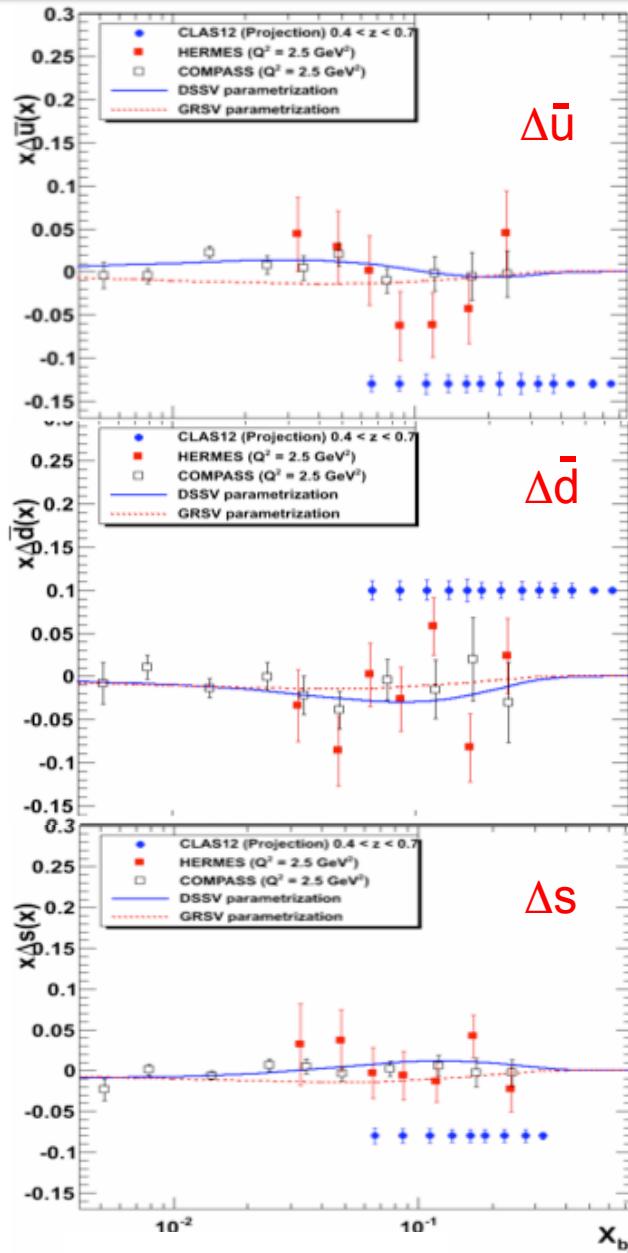
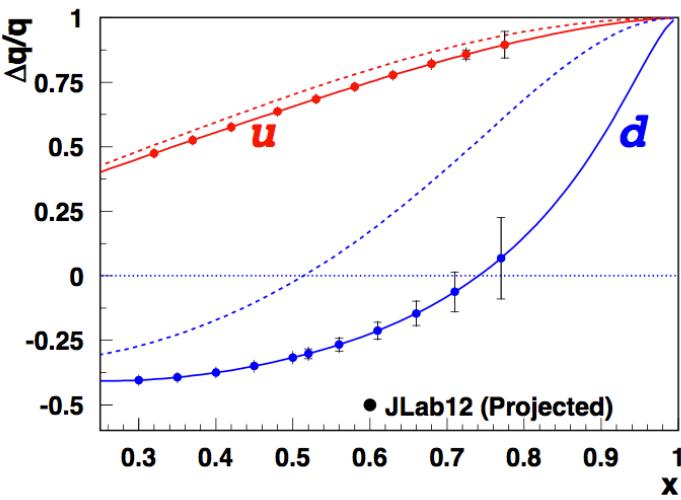
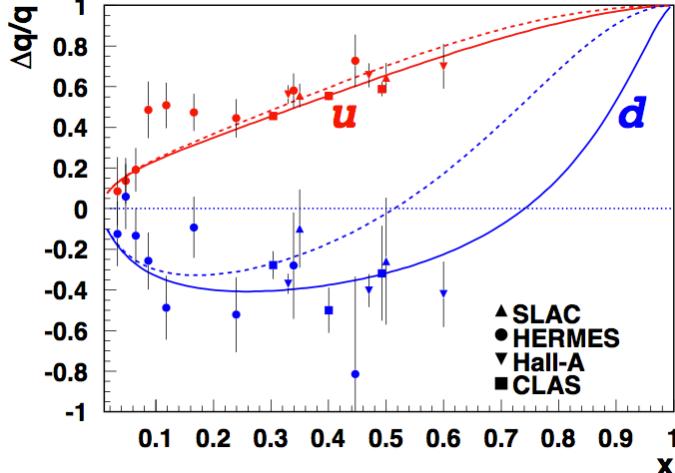
Second Module Plan	(FY)	19-1	19-2	19-3	19-4	20-1	20-2	20-3	20-4	21-1	21-2	21-3	21-4
Mechanics													
Aerogel													
Mirrors													
Electronics													
MAPMTS													
Services in Hall													
Assembling + Installation													



Quark Helicity

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_f (q_f^+ - q_f^-) + L_q + \Delta G + L_g$$

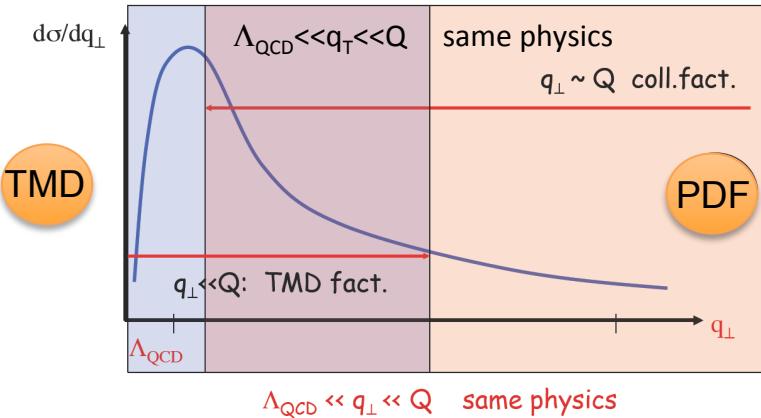
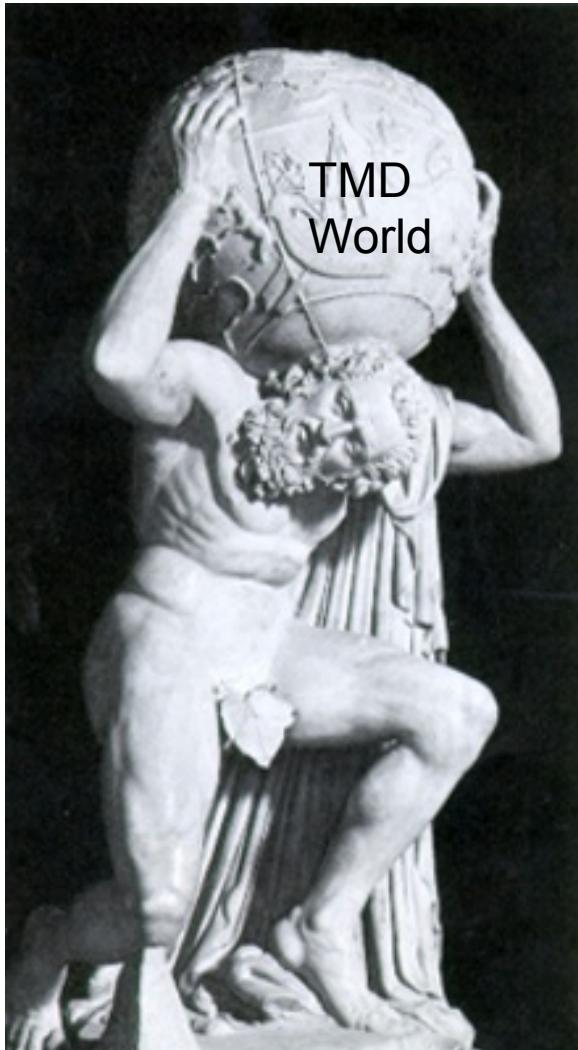
H. Avakian [arXiv: 0705.1553]



@ CLAS12
in 2021

Parton Correlators

Beauty and complexity of the unique strong-interacting world

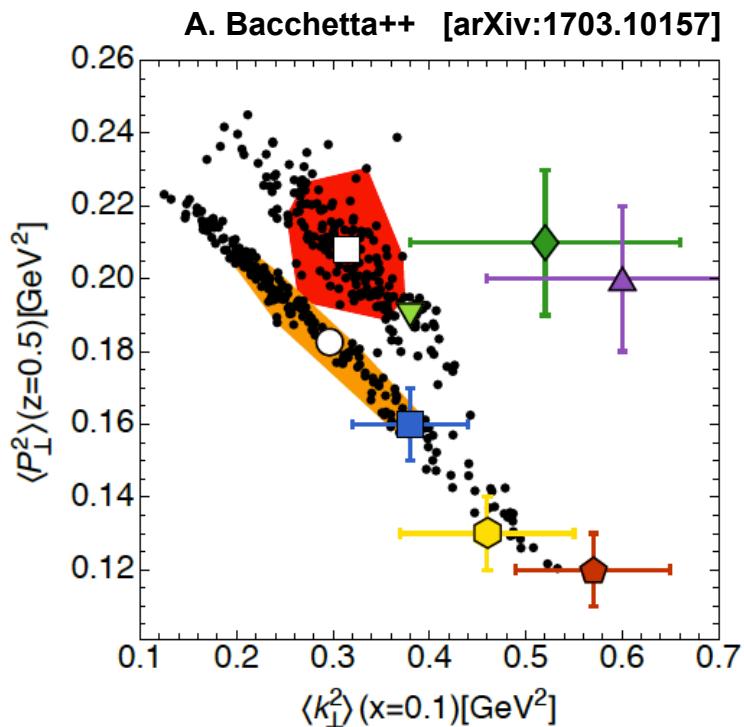
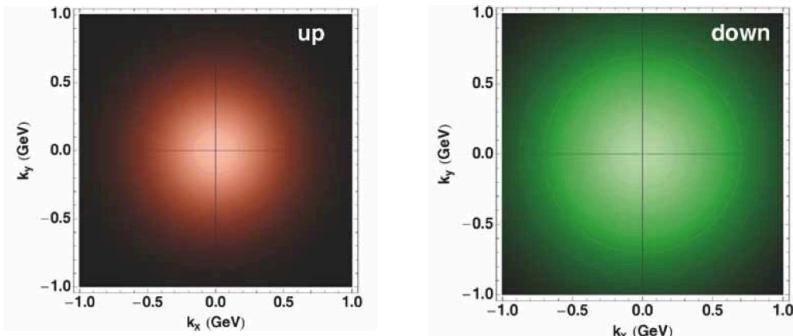


N/q	U	L	T
U	f_1		h_1^\perp
L		g_1	h_{1L}^\perp
T	f_{1T}^\perp	g_{1T}^\perp	h_1, h_{1T}^\perp

N/q	U	L	T
U	D_1		H_1^\perp

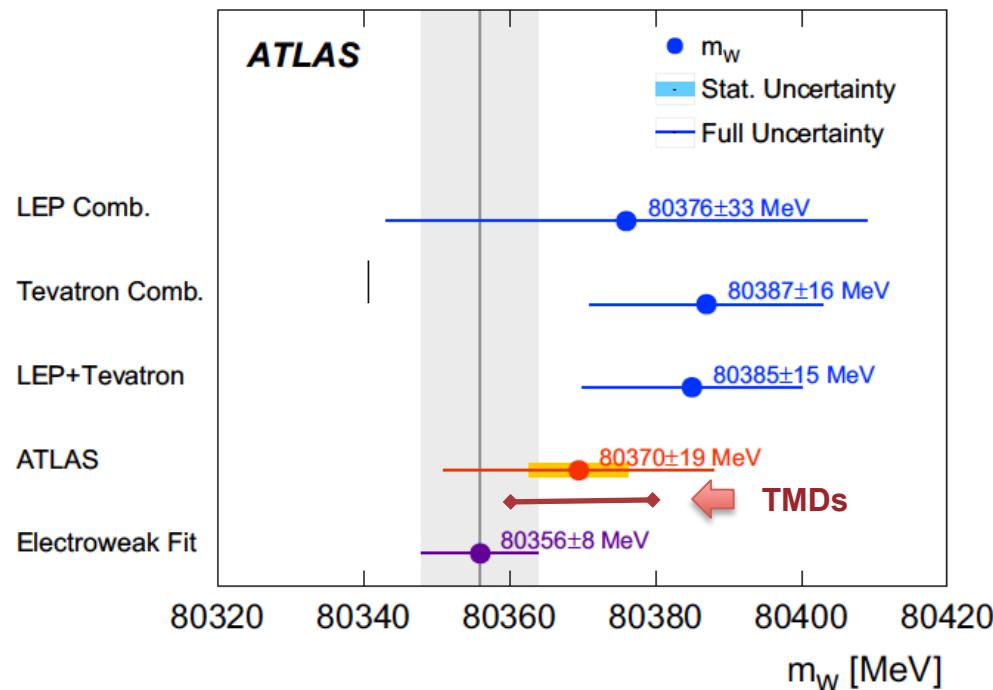
Unpolarised TMDs

$$\langle P_{h\perp}^2 \rangle = z^2 \langle k_T^2 \rangle + \langle p_T^2 \rangle$$



$m_W = 80370 \pm 7 \text{ (stat.)}$
 $\pm 11 \text{ (exp. syst.) MeV}$
 $\pm 14 \text{ (mod. syst.)}$
+9 / -6 (TMDs)

ATLAS++ [arXiv:1701.07240]

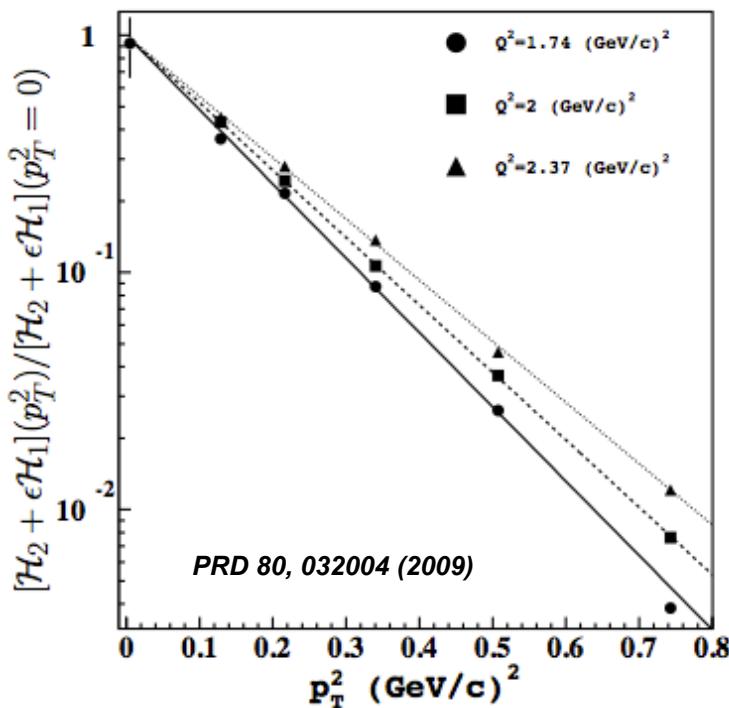


Unpolarized Targets

The baseline: hadron multiplicities

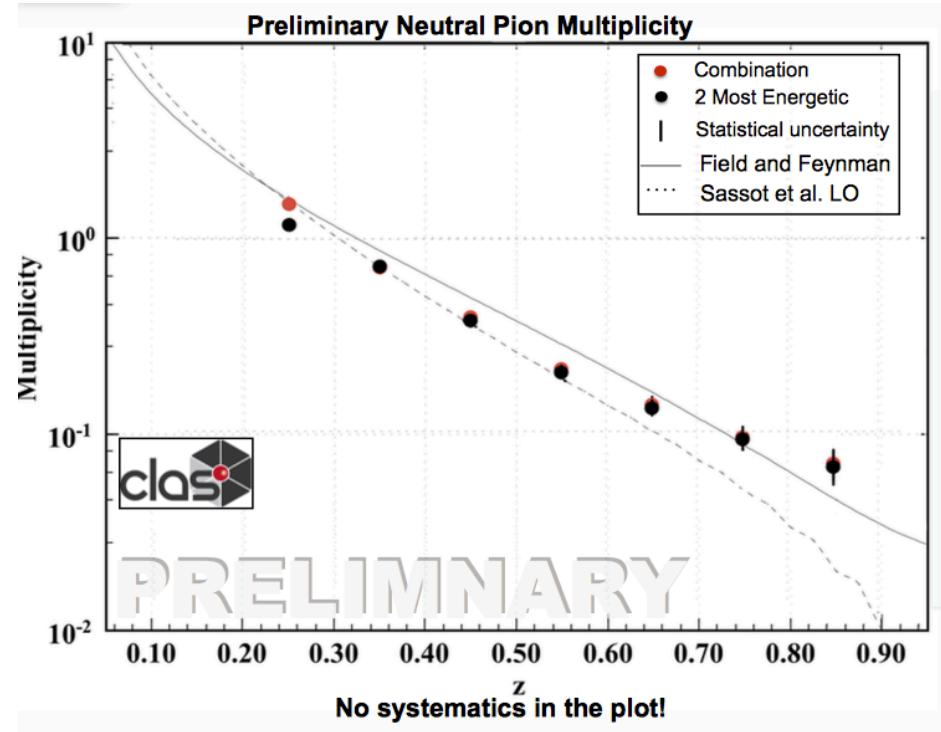
Extending the study to the transverse momentum

@ CLAS



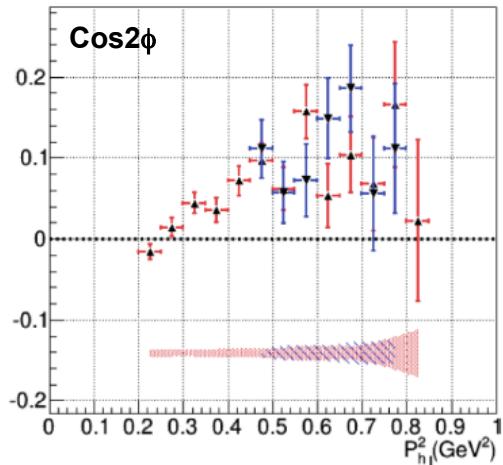
@ CLAS12 now

G. Angelini (DNP2018)

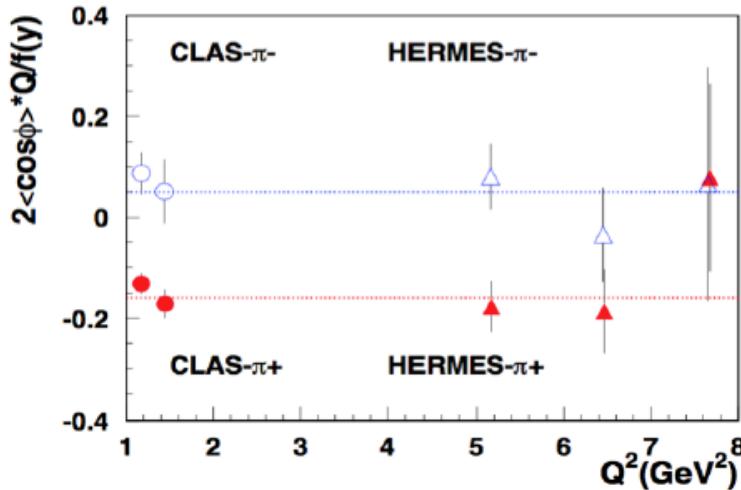


Unpolarized TMDs

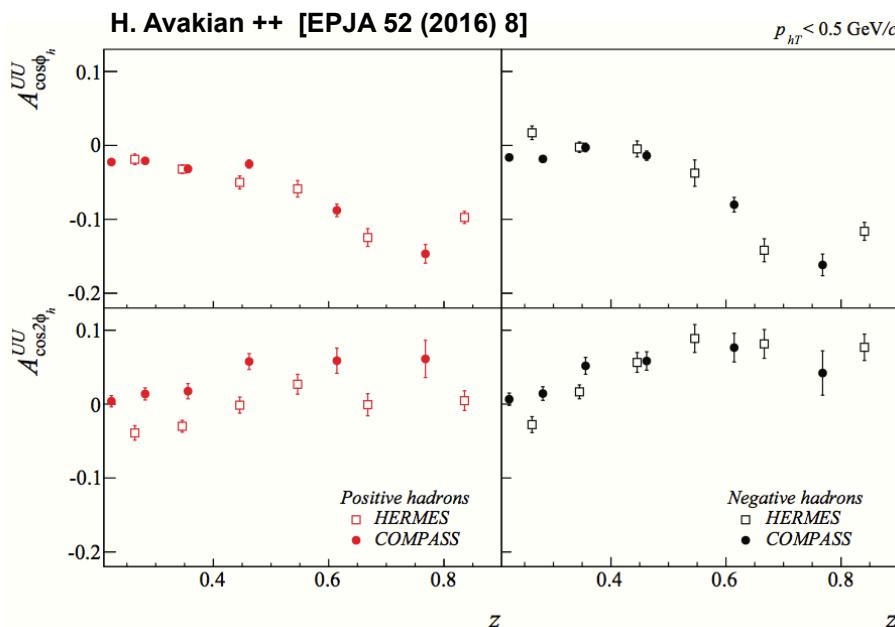
@ CLAS now



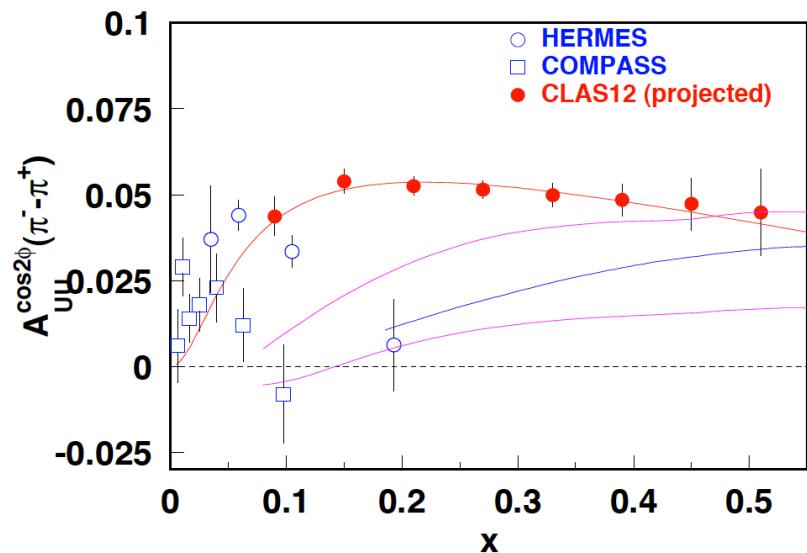
N. Harrison PoS (DIS2016) 215



H. Avakian ++ [EPJA 52 (2016) 8]



@ CLAS12 now

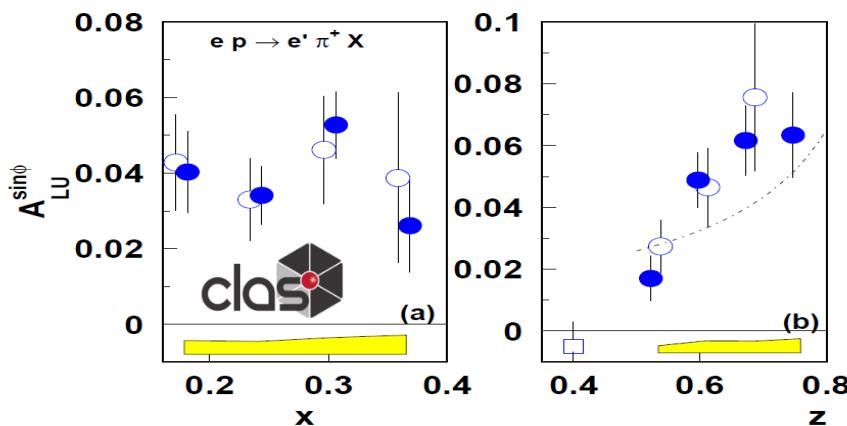


Quark-Gluon Correlations

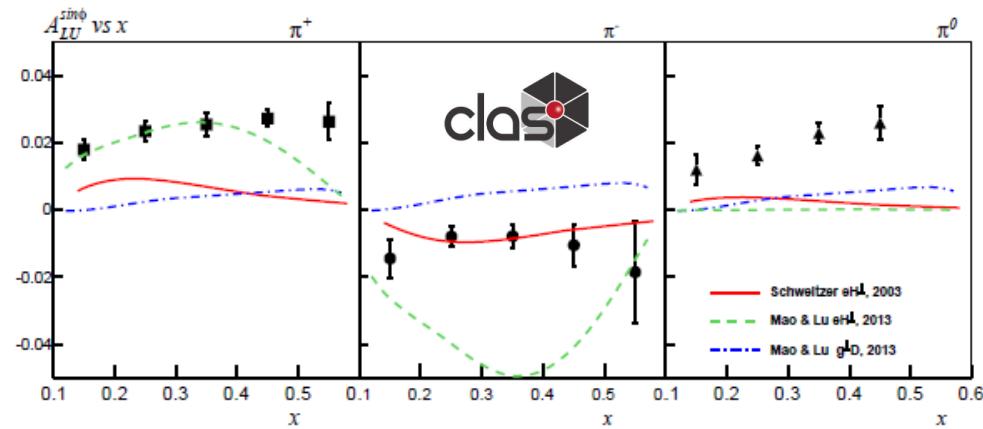
$$F_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} = \frac{2M}{Q} \mathcal{C} \left[-\frac{\hat{h} \cdot k_T}{M_h} \left(xe H_1^\perp + \frac{M_h}{M} f_1 \frac{\tilde{G}^\perp}{z} \right) + \frac{\hat{h} \cdot p_T}{M} \left(xg^\perp D_1 + \frac{M_h}{M} h_1^\perp \frac{\tilde{E}}{z} \right) \right]$$

$e(x)$: twist-3 PDF sensitive
to qGq correlations
“transverse force”

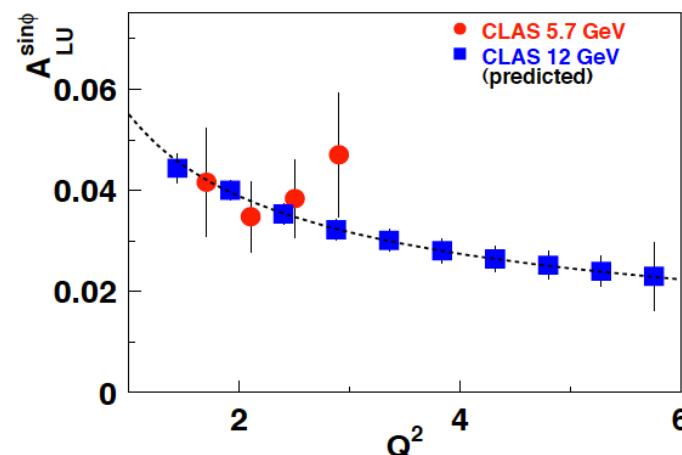
H. Avakian et al., PRD69, 112004 (2004)@4.3 GeV



W. Gohn et al., PRD89, 072011 (2014)@5.5 GeV



@ CLAS12 now

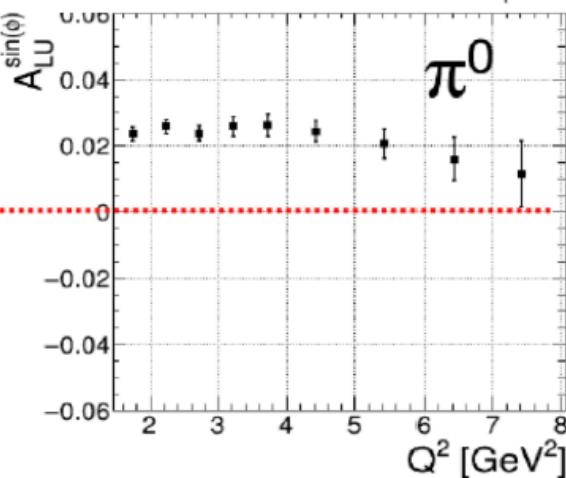
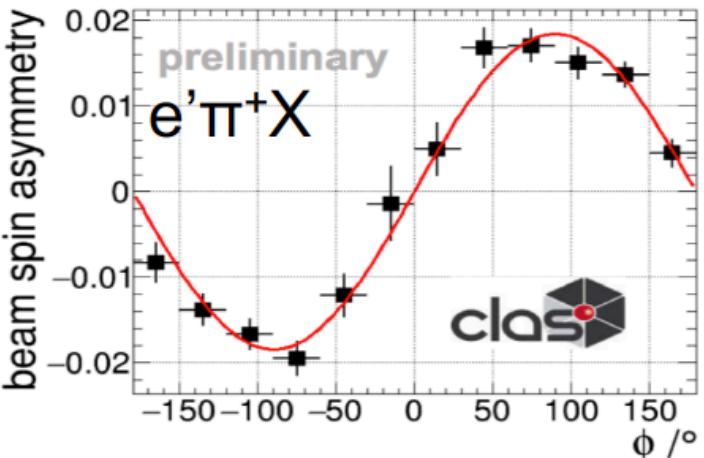
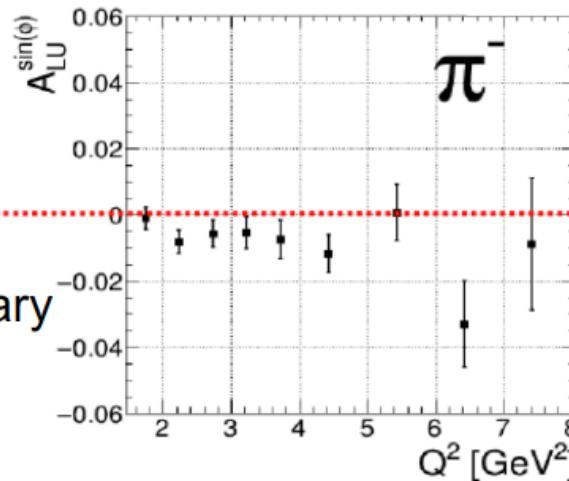
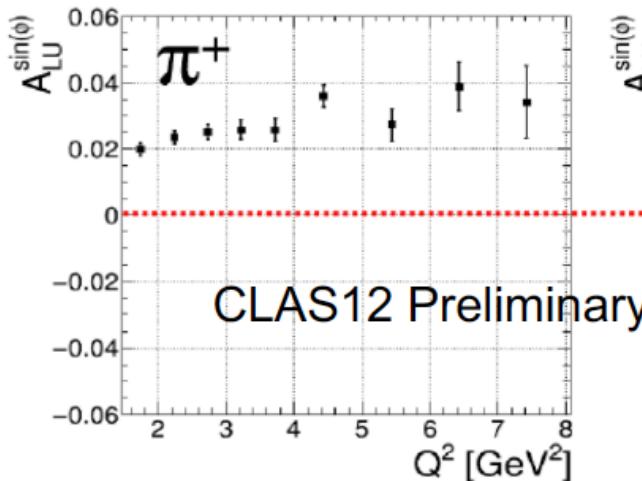


→ Entire structure function is twist-3, so in commonly used Wandzura-Wilczek approximation entire asymmetry = 0

Quark-Gluon Correlations

SSA in SIDIS sensitive to quark-gluon interactions and color forces

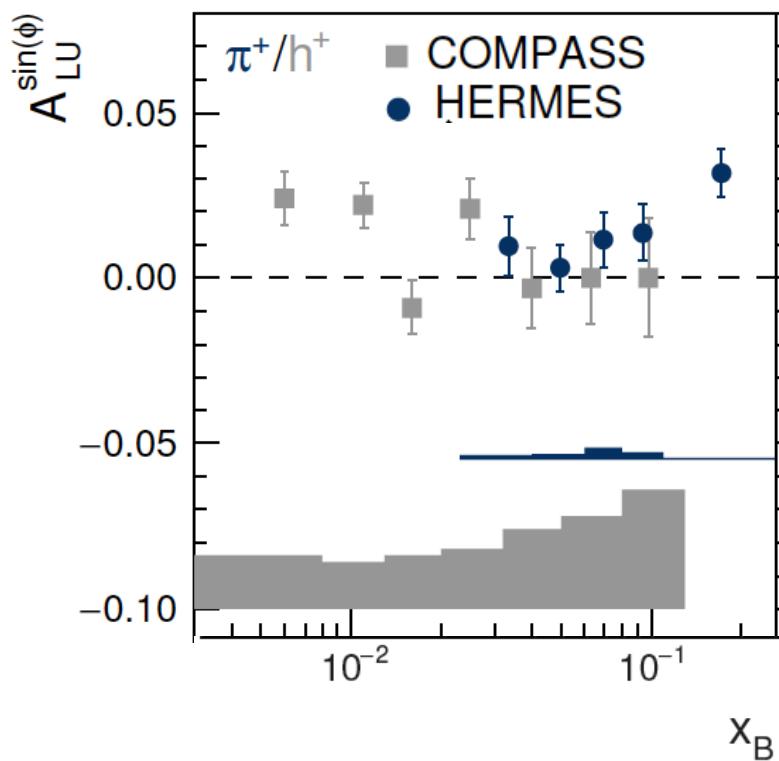
$$BSA_i = \frac{1}{P_e} \cdot \frac{N_i^+ - N_i^-}{N_i^+ + N_i^-}$$



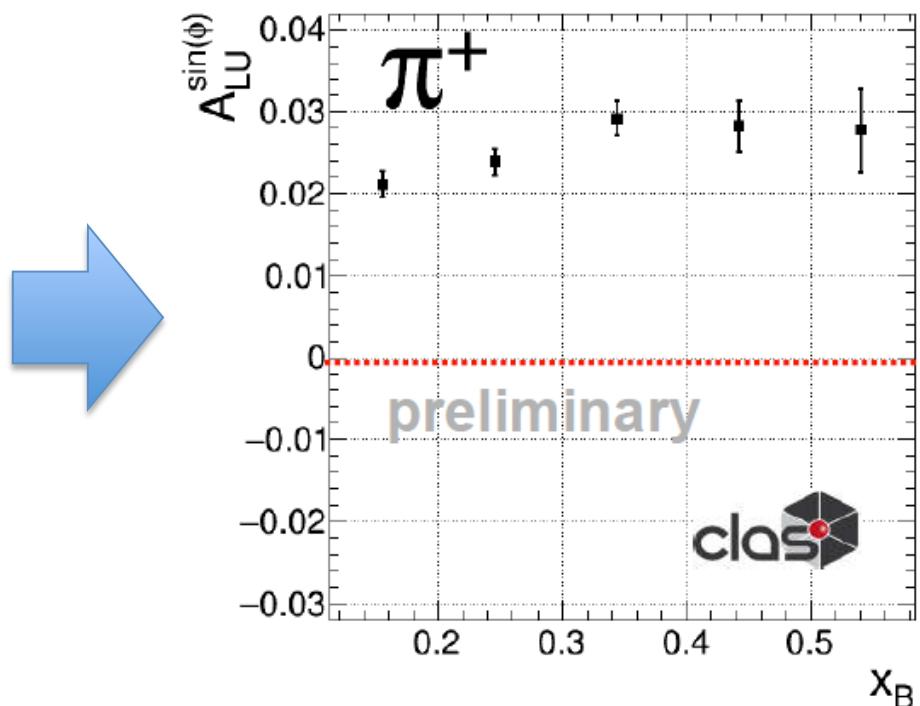
- With <2% of expected unpolarized target data, CLAS12 already provides a measurement comparable to previous experiments
- Will allow fine multidimensional binning to study the dependence on Q^2 and other variables

High-Luminosity @ JLab12

~ 1 year data taking

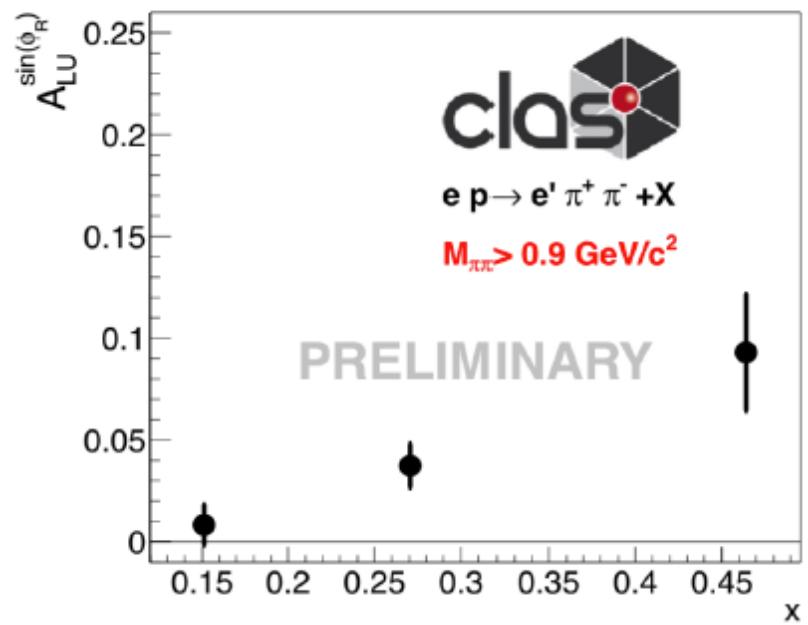
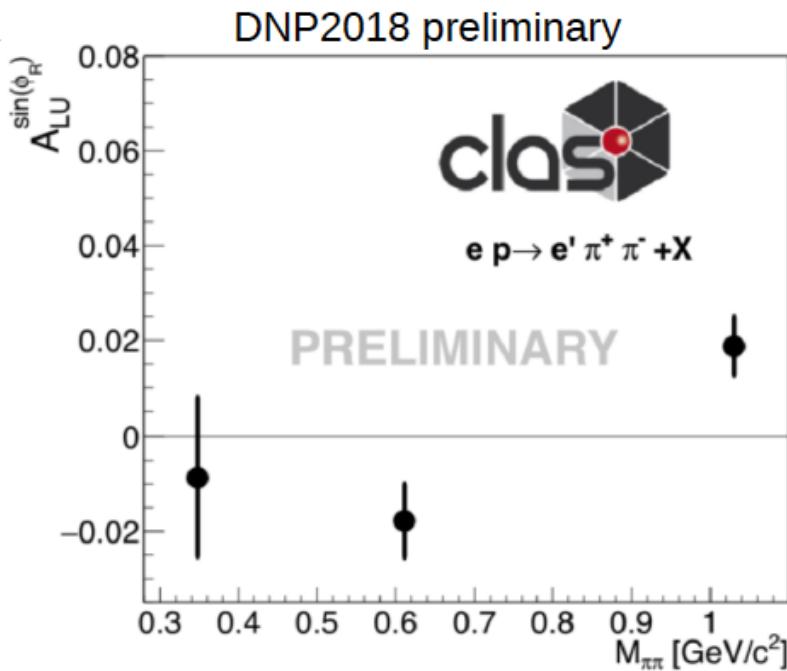
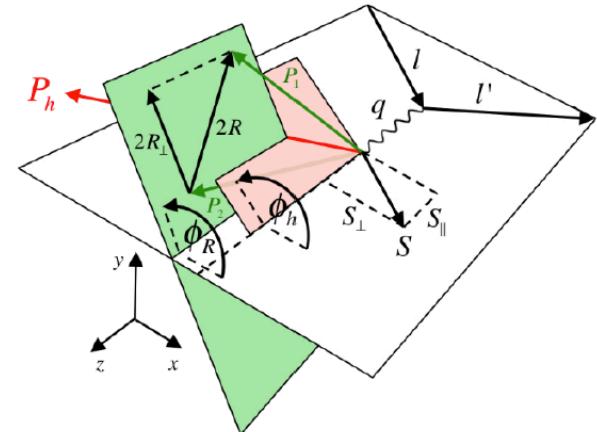


~ 1 day data taking



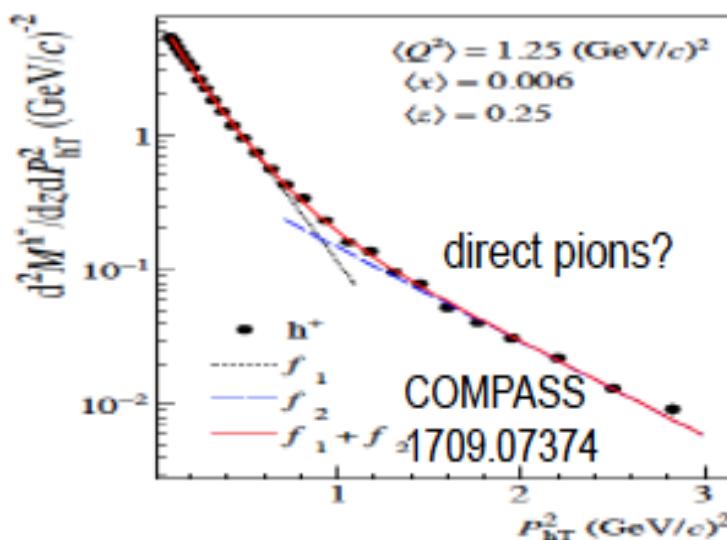
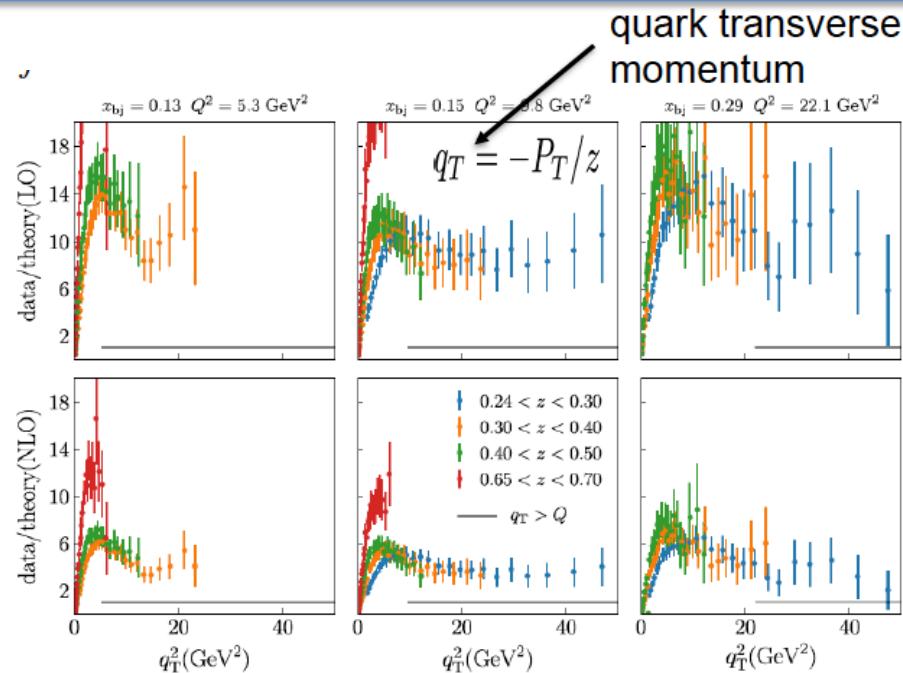
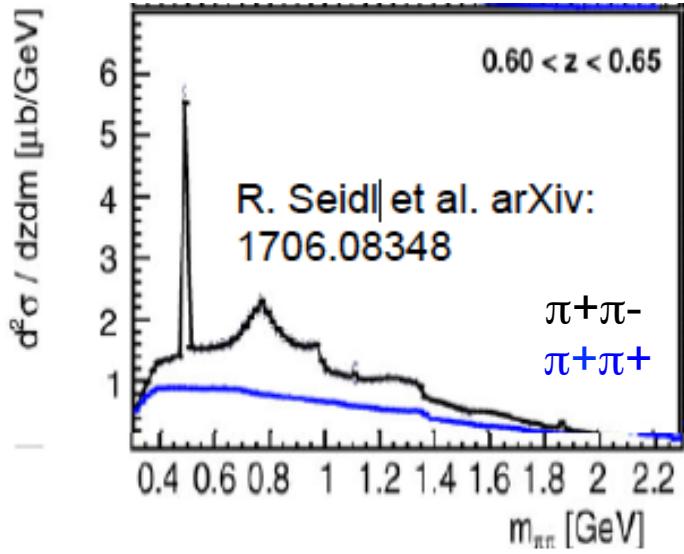
Di-hadron TMDs

$$A_{LU} [\sin \phi_R] \propto [e(x)] H_1^\triangleleft(z, M_h, \cos \theta)$$

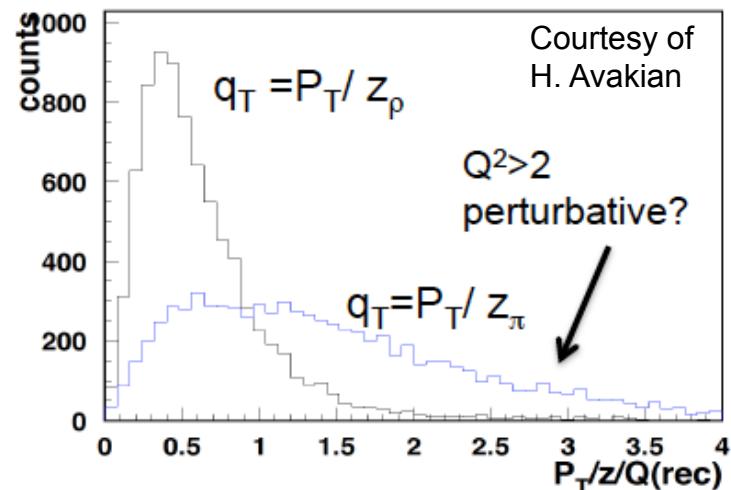


Resonances vs TMDs

Fragmentation Functions

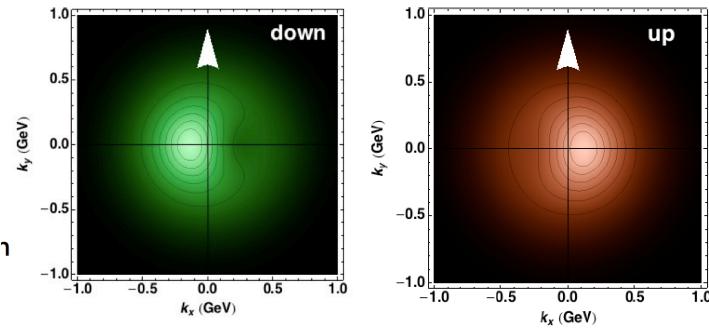


Matching with high p_T (perturbative) regime

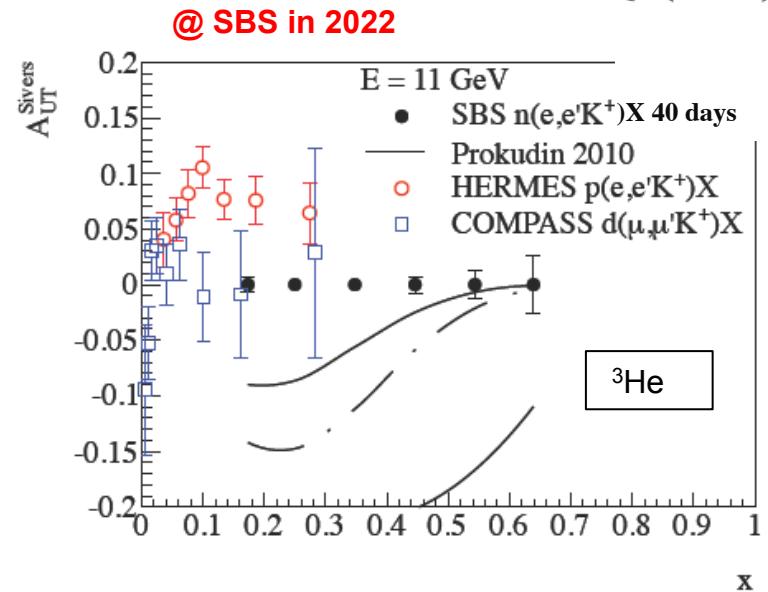
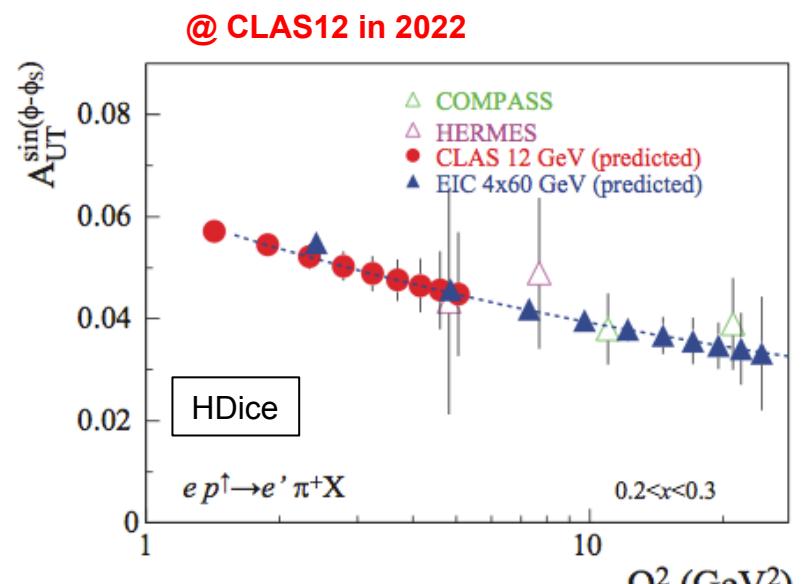
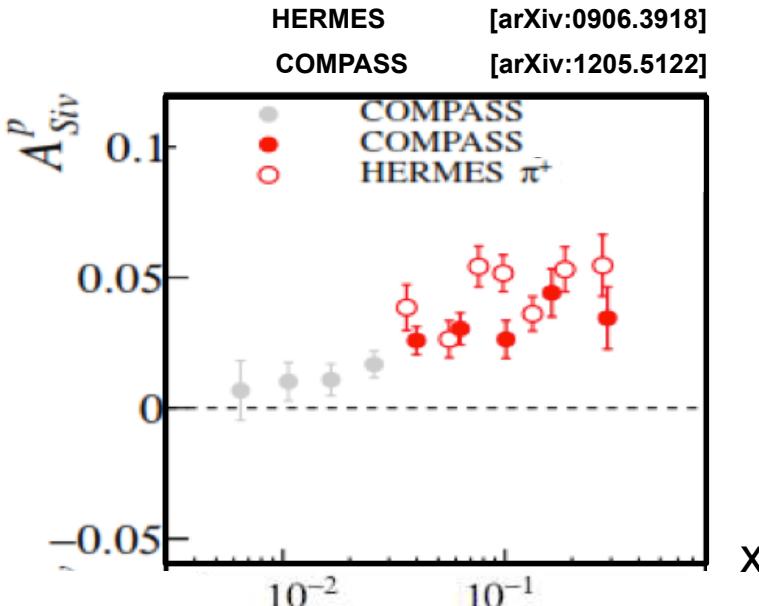


Spin-Orbit Effects: Sivers

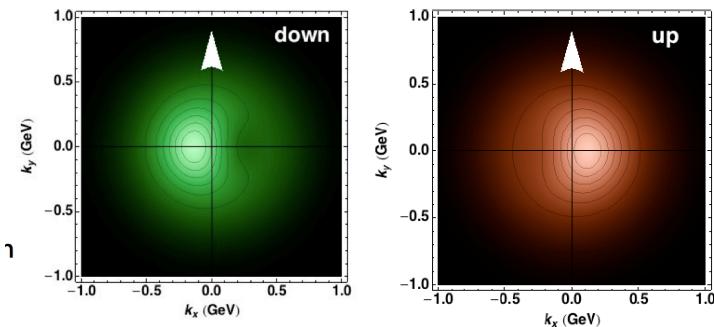
$$\sigma_{UT}^{\sin(\phi+\phi_S)} \propto f_{1T}^\perp \otimes D_1$$



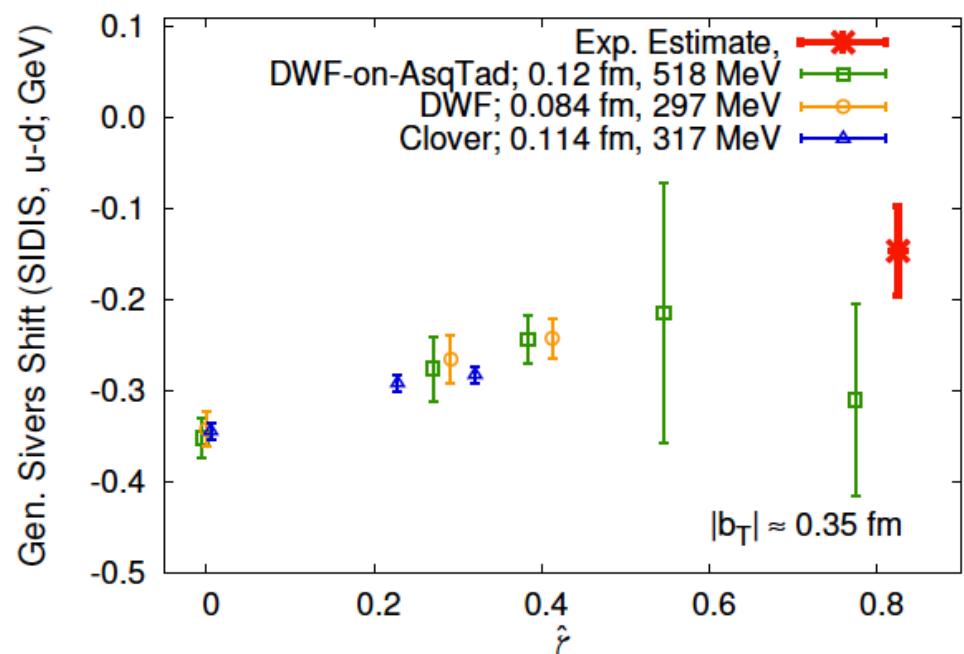
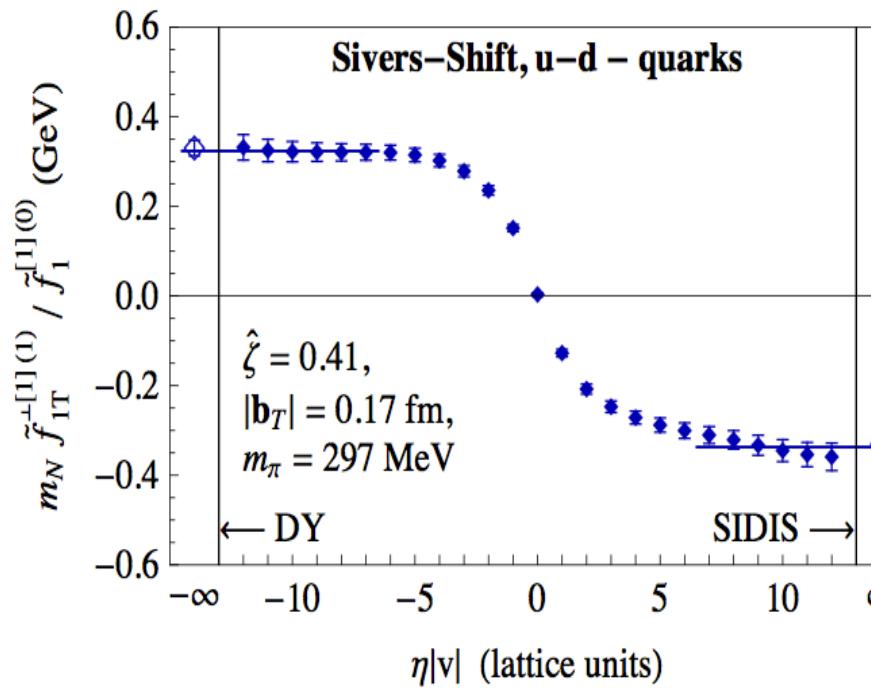
Sivers from polarized SIDIS



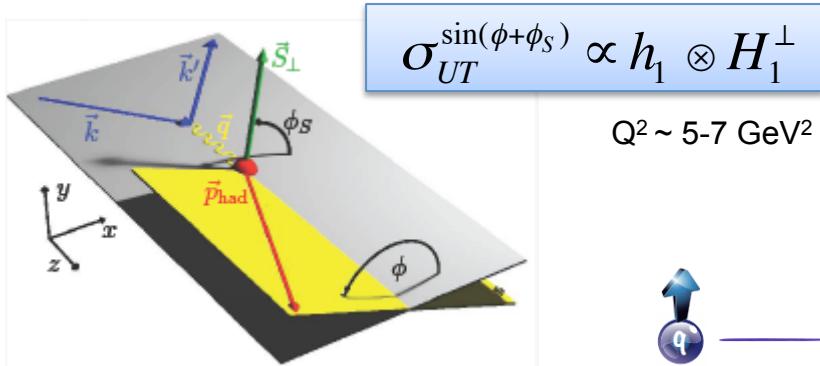
Sivers Shifts on Lattice



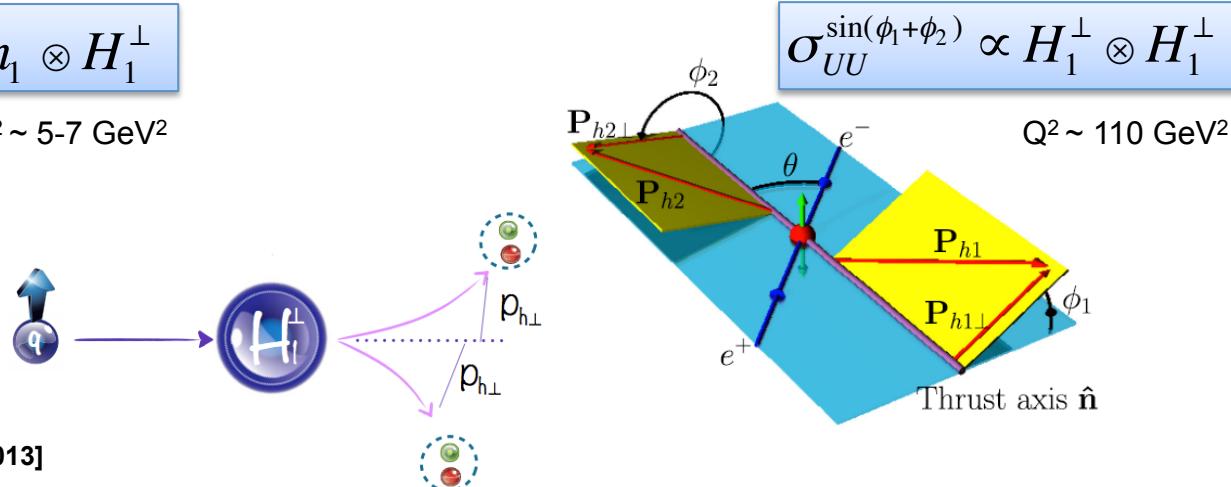
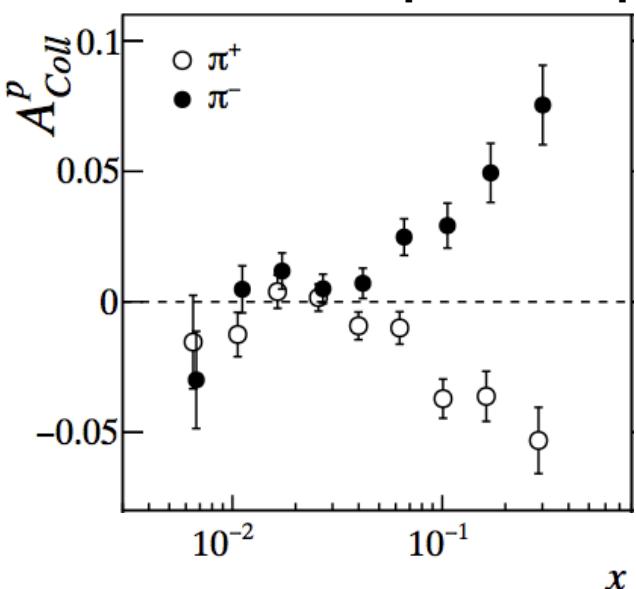
Yoon++ [arXiv: 1706.03406]



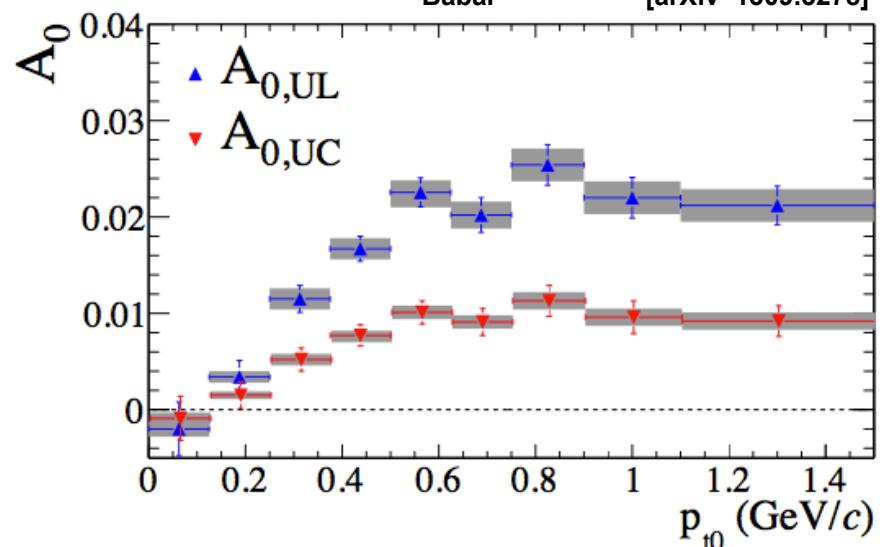
Spin-Orbit Effects: Collins



HERMES [arXiv 0408013]
 HERMES [arXiv 0906.3918]
 COMPASS [arXiv 1005.5609]
 COMPASS [arXiv 1408.4405]



Belle [talk at DIS2014]
 BESIII [arXiv 1507.06824]
 Babar [arXiv 1309.5278]

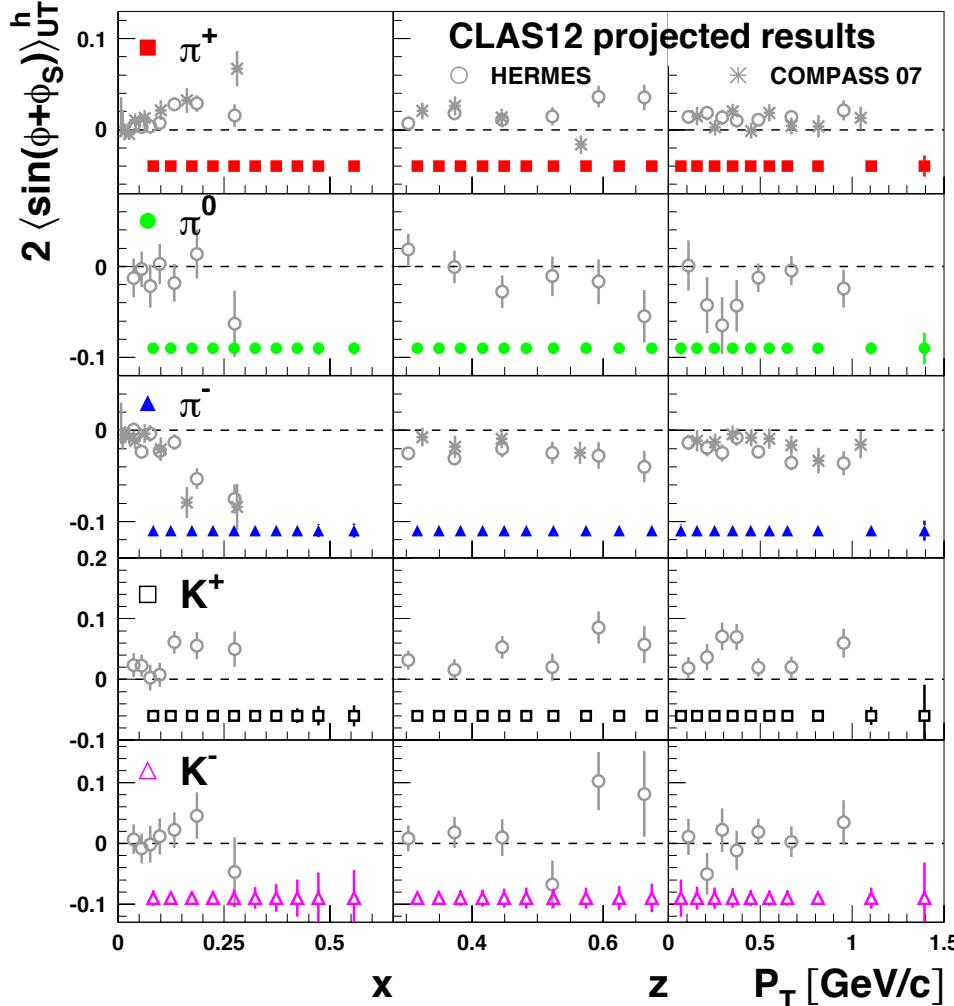


Transversity @ CLAS12

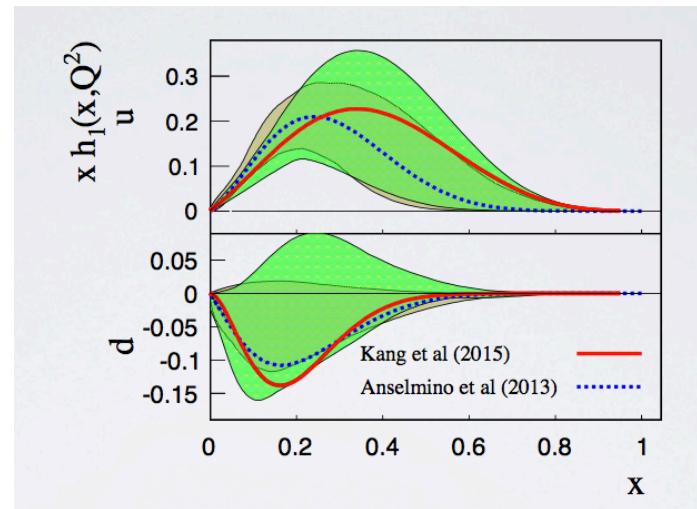
$$\sigma_{UT}^{\sin(\phi+\phi_S)} \propto h_1 \otimes H_1^\perp$$

Single hadron channel:

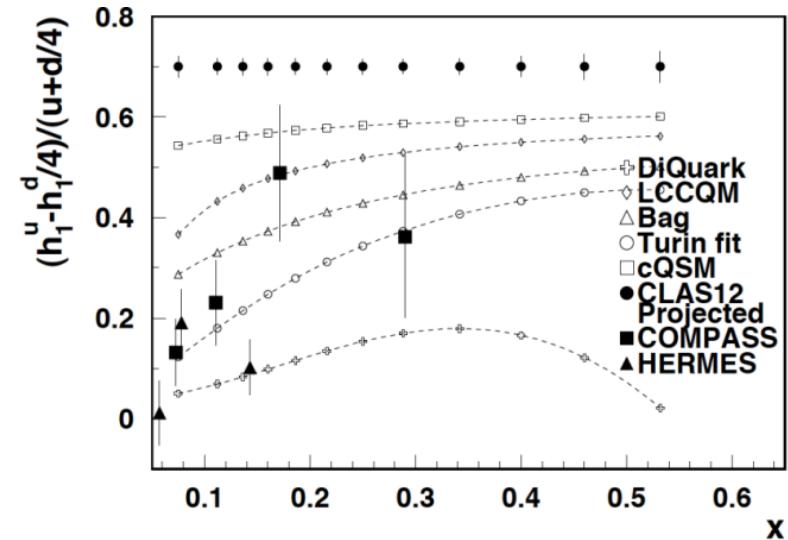
@ CLAS12 in 2022



Distributions:

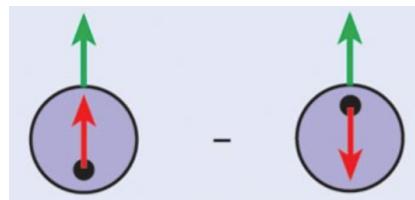
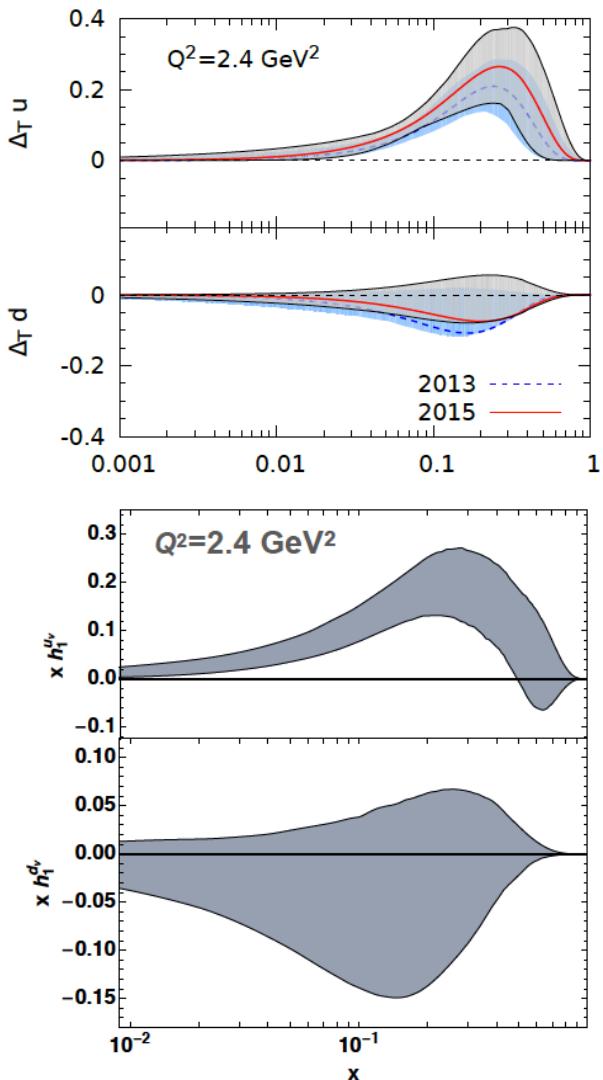


Di-hadron channel:



Transversity & Tensor Charge

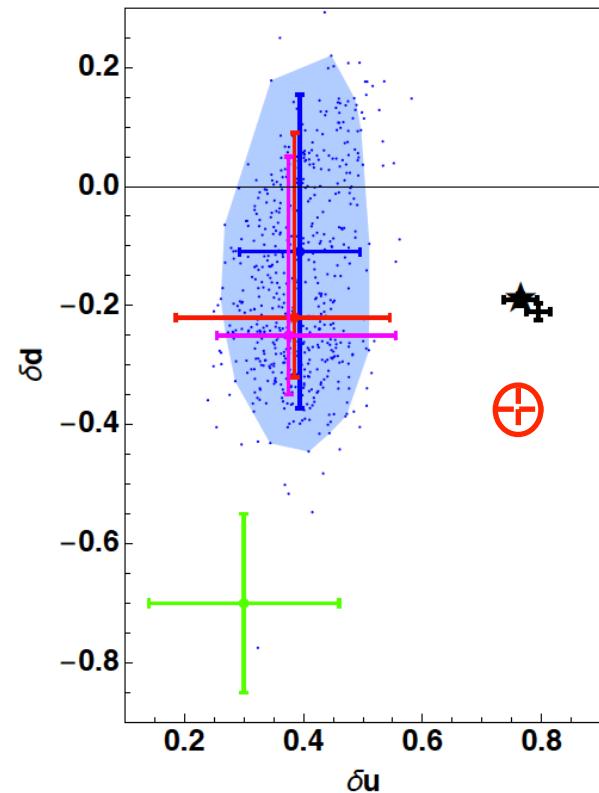
Distributions:



Charges:

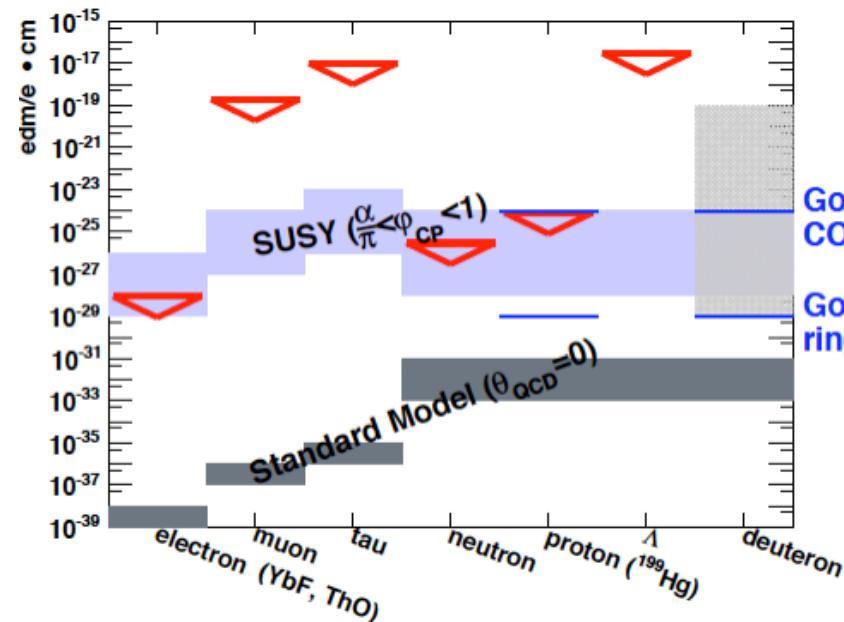
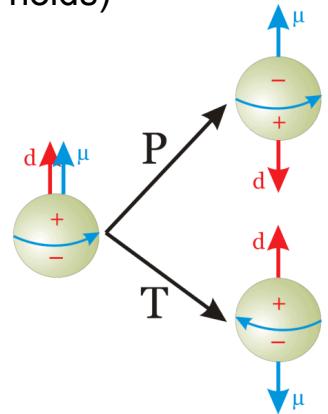
$$\delta q \equiv \int_0^1 dx [\Delta_T q(x) - \Delta_T \bar{q}(x)]$$

A. Bacchetta @ DIS219

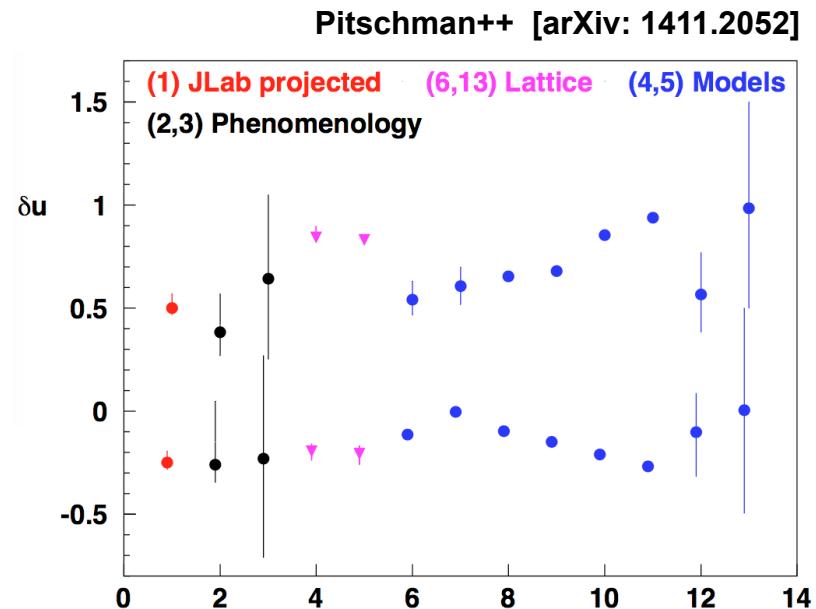


Tensor Charge & EDM

EDM violates P and T and CP
(if CPT holds)



Tensor Charge measures transverse quark polarization in a transversely polarized nucleon

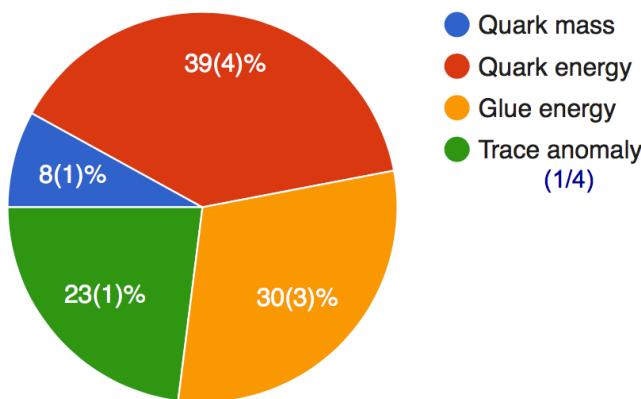


$$\text{Proton EDM: } d_p = d_u \delta_{Tu} + d_d \delta_{Td}$$

$$\text{Neutron EDM: } d_n = d_u \delta_{Td} + d_d \delta_{Tu}$$

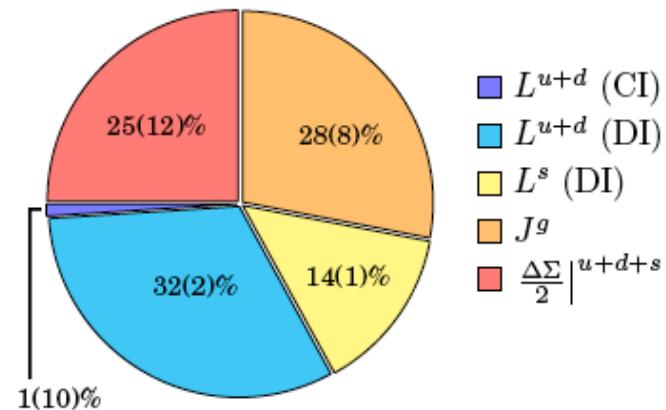
Lattice Achievements

Nucleon mass components



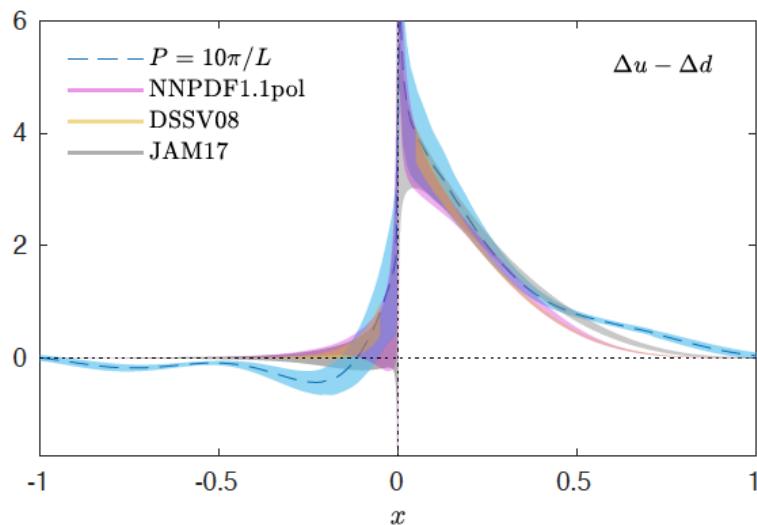
K-F Liu @ this Conf.

Spin decomposition

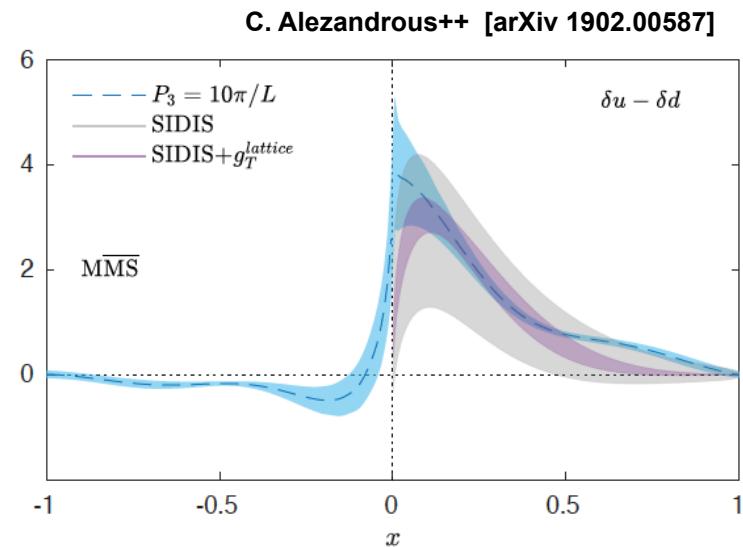


K-F Liu++ [arXiv 1203.6388]

Helicity distribution



Transversity distribution



C. Alezandrou++ [arXiv 1902.00587]

Conclusions

The last decade provided many evidences that correlation of partonic transverse degrees of freedom in the nucleon do exist and manifest in hadronic interactions

Next step: Moving from phenomenology to rigorous treatment (predictive power)

New data coming from JLab12 at high luminosity should allow to:

- Constrain models in the valence region
- Test factorization, universality and evolution
- Study higher twist effects
- Investigate non-perturbative to perturbative transition (along P_T)
- Flavor separation via proton and deuteron targets and hadron ID
- Test of Lattice QCD calculations

A comprehensive study provides access to the peculiar dynamics of the QCD confined world