

Tensor SIDIS Hall C Program Longitudinal Overview

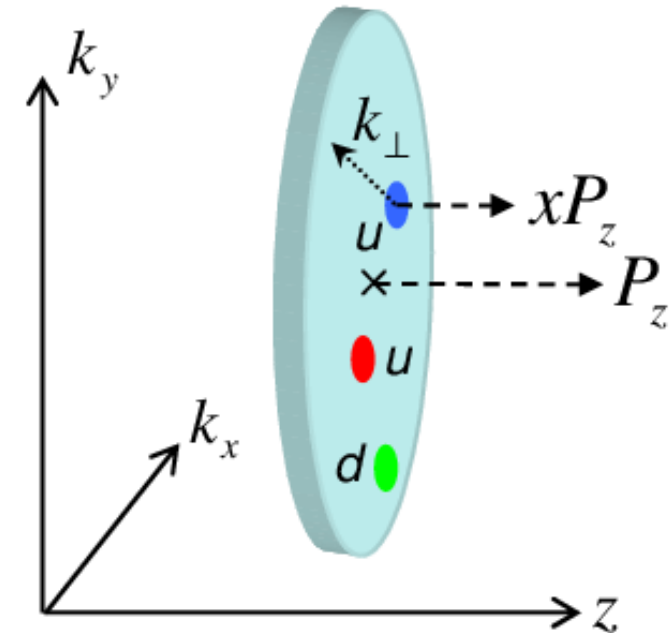
David Ruth

Tensor SIDIS Workshop

6/5/26

Transverse-Momentum Distributions (TMDs)

- Map the nucleon as a function of quark transverse momentum \mathbf{k}_T and longitudinal momentum fraction \mathbf{x} !
- Accessed with **Semi-Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering (SIDIS)**
- Unique Capabilities for:
 - Hadron Tomography
 - Color Degrees of Freedom
 - Understanding Transverse Momentum Structure



- Lots of research on nucleon TMDs, **but...**
- With a tensor-polarized deuteron target, **a class of never-before measured TMDs is revealed**

	$[\gamma^+]$		$[\gamma^+\gamma_5]$		$[i\sigma^{i+}\gamma_5]$	
	TR-even	TR-odd	TR-even	TR-odd	TR-even	TR-odd
U	f_1					(h_1^+)
L			g_{1L}		h_{1L}^\perp	
T		(f_{1T}^\perp)	g_{1T}		$h_{1T} \quad h_{1T}^\perp$	
LL	f_{1LL}					(h_{1LL}^\perp)
LT	f_{1LT}			(g_{1LT})		$(h_{1LT}^\perp \quad h_{1LT}^\perp)$
TT	f_{1TT}			(g_{1TT})		$(h_{1TT}^\perp \quad h_{1TT}^\perp)$

Leading Twist Functions, Bacchetta + Mulders, 2000

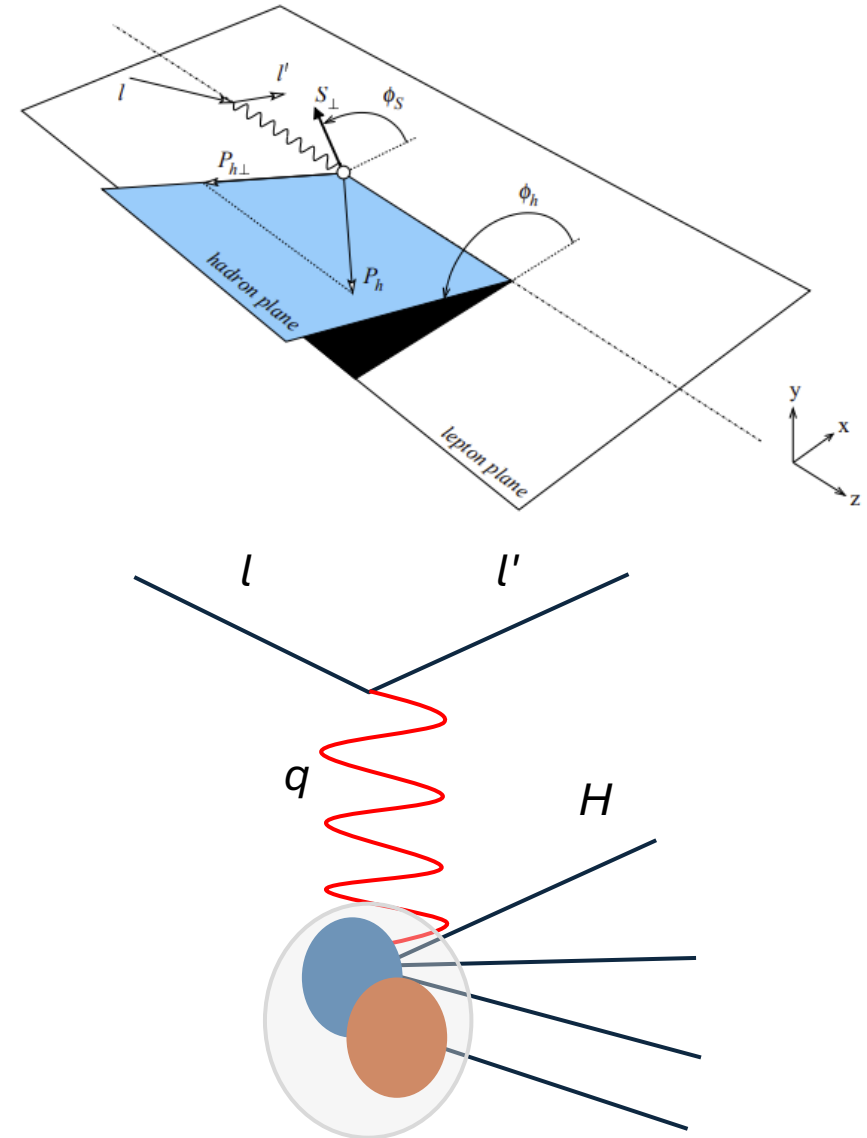
Deuteron SIDIS Cross Section

J. Poudel, A. Bacchetta et al. EPJA 2025

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz d\phi_h dP_{h\perp}^2} = & \frac{y^2 \alpha^2}{2(1-\epsilon)xyQ^2} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \left[F_{UU,T} + \epsilon F_{UU,L} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \cos\phi_h F_{UU}^{\cos\phi_h} \right. \\
 & + \epsilon \cos(2\phi_h) F_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi_h)} + \lambda_e \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \sin\phi_h F_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} \\
 \text{Vector polarization:} & \quad + S_{\parallel} \left\{ \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \sin\phi_h F_{UL}^{\sin\phi_h} + \epsilon \sin(2\phi_h) F_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right\} \\
 & \quad + S_{\parallel} \lambda_e \left\{ \sqrt{1-\epsilon^2} F_{LL} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \cos\phi_h F_{LL}^{\cos\phi_h} \right\} \\
 \text{Tensor Polarization:} & \quad + T_{\parallel\parallel} \left\{ F_{U(LL),T} + \epsilon F_{U(LL),L} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \cos\phi_h F_{U(LL)}^{\cos\phi_h} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \epsilon \cos(2\phi_h) F_{U(LL)}^{\cos 2\phi_h} + \lambda_e \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \sin\phi_h F_{L(LL)}^{\sin\phi_h} \right\} \quad (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

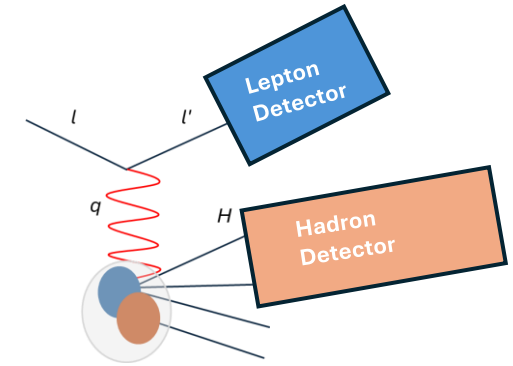
- F structure functions are linked to TMDs and Fragmentation Functions:

$$F_{U(LL),T} = C[f_{1LL} D_1]$$

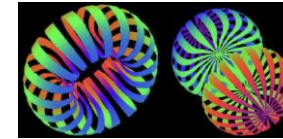


Experimental Requirements

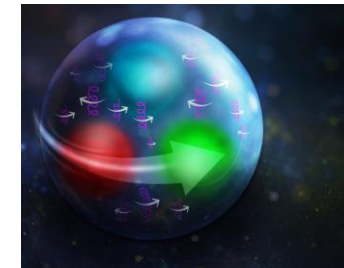
- SIDIS Measurement → High precision lepton and hadron detectors



- Tensor Polarization → Spin-1 Polarized Deuteron Target



- Decoupling XS Terms → Need a variety of unpolarized and vector polarized states for const. tensor polarization



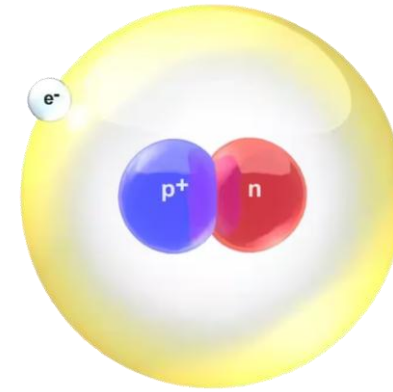
- Standard JLab Physics Beamline Requirements → precise knowledge of beam position, energy, and polarization, beam raster, etc.

Tensor Polarized Target

- Need to manipulate spin states to enhance deuteron tensor polarization
- Frozen ND₃
- Dynamic Nuclear Polarization
- Tensor Enhancement Techniques

- Technology has recently reached maturity (UNH/UVA)
- Can access different S.F. with different polarization angles

Transverse Angle:
See I. Fernando Talk next!

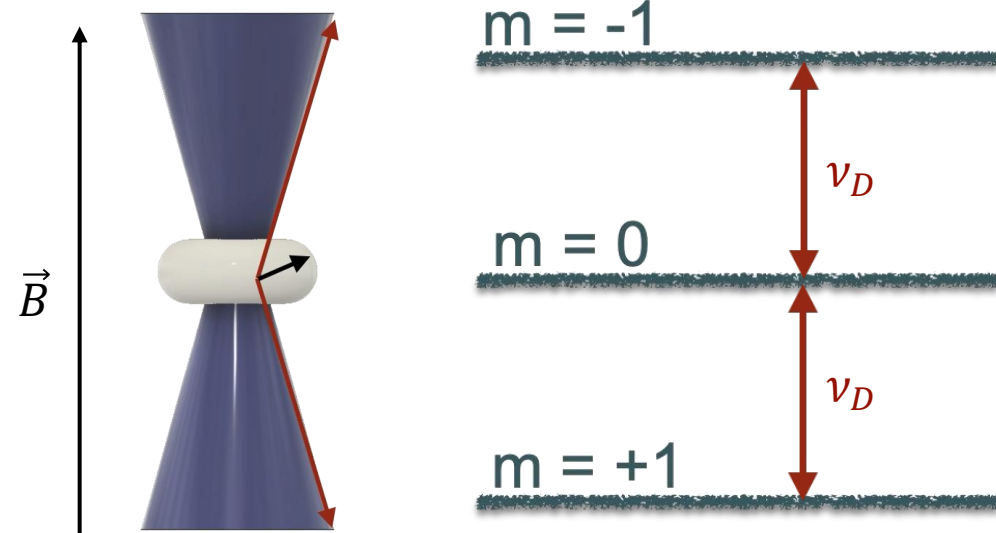


Vector Polarization:

$$P = N_+ - N_-$$
$$-1 < P < +1$$

Tensor Polarization:

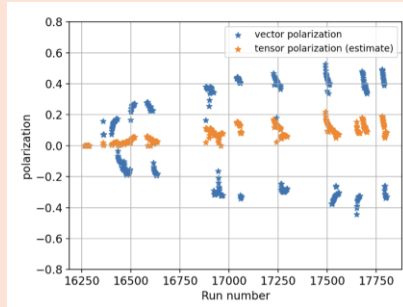
$$Q = N_+ + N_- - 2N_0$$
$$-2 < Q < +1$$



Dual-Pronged Approach to extracting the Tensor S.F.

Can we use existing polarized deuteron data?

- Run Group C in Hall B: Polarized ND₃



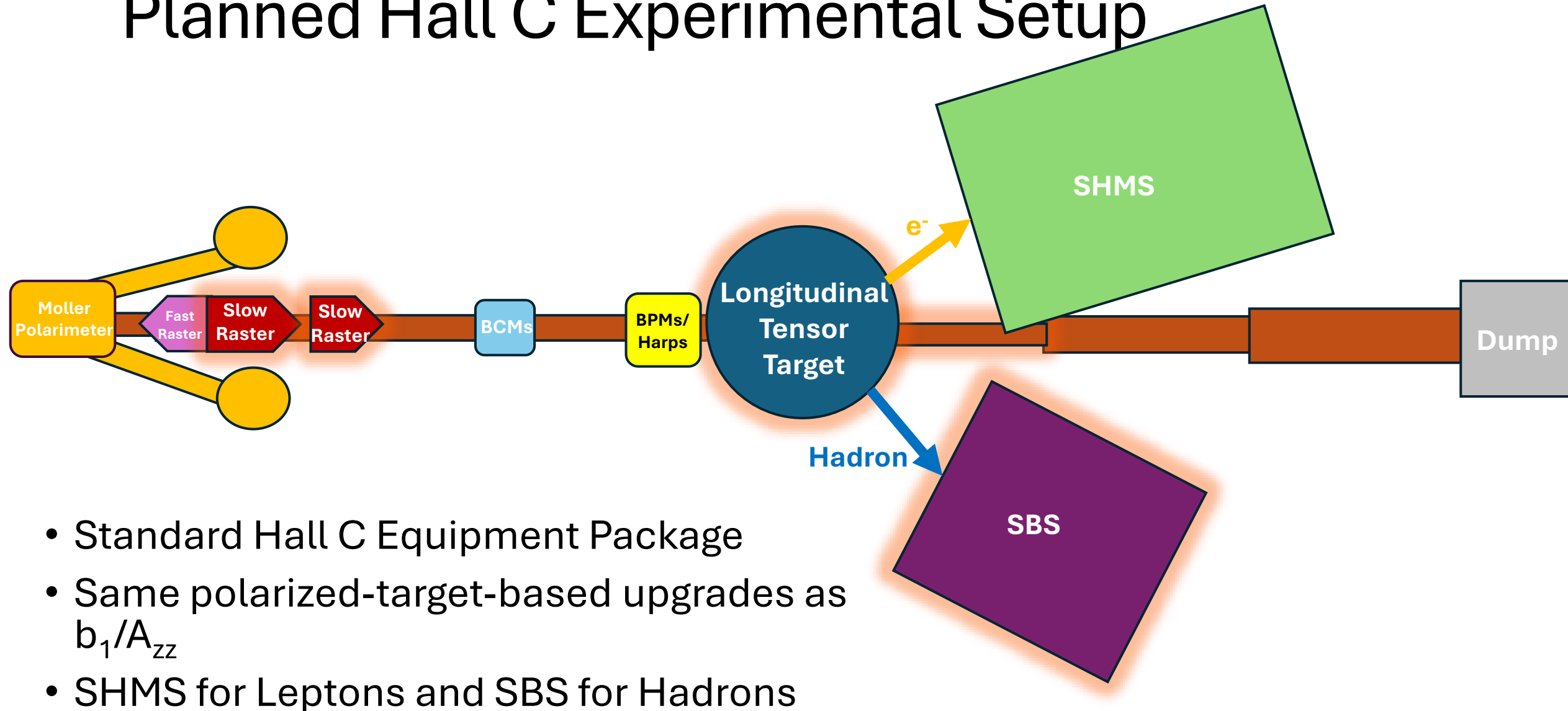
- Enough passive tensor polarization to try an extraction!
- CAA Approved in 2025
- Work is in progress for a first extraction

CAA Progress:
See J. Poudel talk
this morning!

Can we create a focused experiment to measure them?

- Use Tensor enhancement techniques
- Much better statistics than using the equilibrium Tensor pol.
- Target the kinematics most interesting for the TMDs
- Simplest longitudinal S.F.: $F_{U(LL),T}$
- ***Excellent place to start!***
- Tensor Target will be deployed in Hall C for b_1/A_{zz} experiments = **natural synergy**

Planned Hall C Experimental Setup



Letter of Intent

- LOI12-24-002 Submitted to PAC52 in 2024
- **Encouraged** to submit full proposal
- PAC Charges:

“The complexity of the measurement suggests expanding the collaboration and strengthening the connection with theoreticians”

✓ i.e. this workshop, hi y'all

“Conduct an exploratory measurement using deuteron data recently collected in Hall-B by the CLAS12 Run Group C”

✓ See J. Poudel and H. Chinchay talks

“Refine the projections for the structure function $FU(LL),T$ ”

✓ See J. Vanek talk

“Provide a detailed description of the ssRF+AFP method”

✓ See b_1/A_{zz} talks

Spin-1 TMDs and Structure Functions of the Deuteron

A Letter of Intent to Jefferson Lab PAC 52

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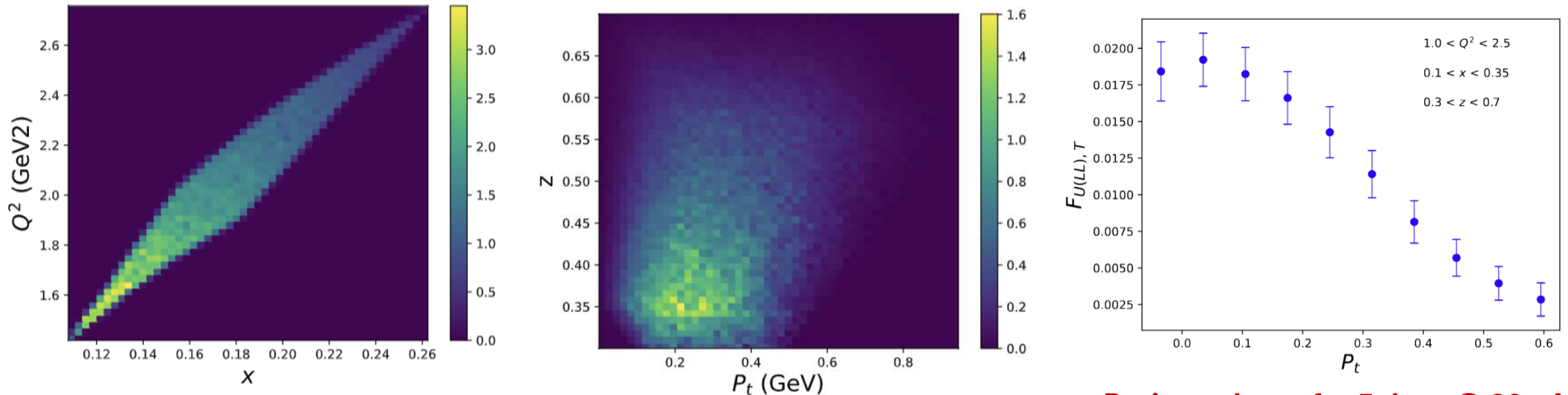
Encouraged

Abstract

In pursuit of enhanced understanding of the structure of matter, one of our most v... is that of the distribution function, which allows us to map the partonic structure of the nucleon with respect to various kinematic variables. One set of functions that is of interest to the nuclear physics community is that of the Transverse Momentum distribution functions, or TMDs. These functions describe partonic structure as a function of the transverse parton momentum k_T and the longitudinal momentum fraction x . TMDs have been studied in proton and neutron targets, we are missing information about quark-gluon correlations. Though single parton TMDs have been studied in proton and neutron targets, we are missing information about the quark-gluon correlations associated with the tensor structure of light nuclei. The study of the spin-1 tensor polarized nucleus, the simplest case of which is the deuteron, it is important to study the ten new leading-twist TMDs which have never been investigated previously. This work will study the ten new leading-twist TMDs which have never been investigated previously, which can be used to illuminate the complex partonic correlations in multiple-nucleon systems. Our analysis will focus on the extraction of the tensor polarized component of the Semi-inclusive Drell-Yan process. Our analysis will focus on the extraction of the tensor polarized component of the Semi-inclusive Drell-Yan process.

Simulation Overview

- Early simulations using LiuSIDIS model w/ Hall C acceptances done for LOI:



Projected rate for 5 days @ 80 nA

- Updated simulations in progress – the above may be optimistic...

**Modern simulations:
See J. Vanek talk
tomorrow!**

Planned Proposal

- SHMS for Lepton detection
- SBS for Hadron detection
- Standard equipment package + tensor target
- Beam Energy: 11 GeV
- Construct an asymmetry between tensor pol. and unpol. data

- Rates and detector angles calculation in progress 🕒

Analysis calculations:
See N. Santiesteban
talk this morning!

Planned Proposal Timeline + Distribution

- Originally planned to submit in 2026, but...
 - Integrating SBS and Hall C simulations turned out to be a very complex task
 - Need to include modern and realistic plan for the Tensor Target
 - Systematics are also complicated, needing standard SIDIS background and polarized target contributions
- Now targeting **PAC55 in 2027**
- Transverse Tensor SIDIS LOI in progress by UVA this year, likely to join in full proposal in 2027 (See I. Fernando talk)
- **If approved, we hope these SIDIS experiments could join the growing suite of early-2030s polarized target experiments in Hall C!**

JLab Tensor SIDIS Collaboration

- Meetings every Monday at 10:30 AM EST
- Open to all: Join tensor-sidis@jlab.org !
- Please join us!

Jefferson Lab



University of
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UNIVERSITY
of VIRGINIA



N. Santiesteban



J. Poudel



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K. Slifer



E. Long



I. Fernando



F. Hossain



H. Chinchay



C. Lama



M. Farooq



O. Kehinde



A. Arora

Conclusion & Next Steps

- Full proposal following up on LOI12-24-002 in progress for 2027 PAC submission
- Simulations integrating SBS and SHMS will be completed (J. Vanek)
- CAA Analysis is underway
- **Tensor TMDs and structure functions provide a unique mechanism to understand nuclear structure**
- **World first measurements are coming soon!**