

# CLAS Deep Processes Working Group Summary

24 October 2015  
CLAS Collaboration Meeting  
Jefferson Lab  
Keith Griffioen

# Deep Processes Working Group Summary

Oct 2015

- 3 Analysis Notes currently under review
- 8 *ad hoc* reviews in progress or to start soon
- 4 submitted or published papers in 2015
- Several ongoing thesis analyses
- Several ongoing data-mining projects

Jun 2015

- 7 Analysis Notes currently under review
- 4 *ad hoc* reviews in progress or to start soon
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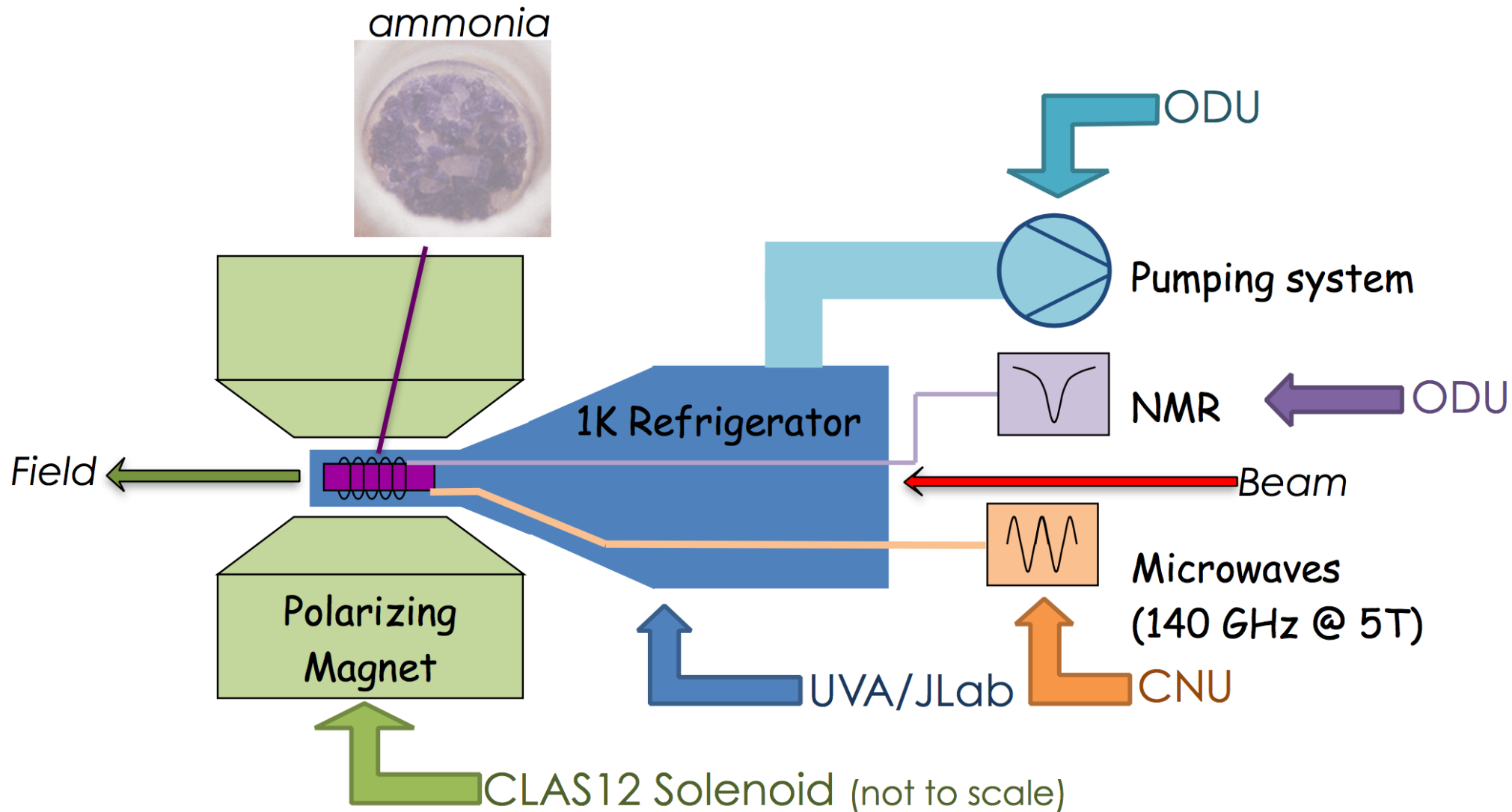
Author	Run Group	Title	WGC	ad hoc	Pub
I Albyrak <i>et al.</i>	gl2	Time-Like Compton Scattering	Begin: 150325 S Niccolai R Paremuzyan M Paolone <a href="#">link</a>		
A Fradi <i>et al.</i>	el-dvcs	Deeply Virtual Production of the $\rho^+$ Meson on the Proton	Begin: 150316 S Pisano K Giovanetti V Kubarovsky <a href="#">link</a>		
S Koirala S Kuhn <i>et al.</i>	egl-dvcs	Measurement of Single and Double Spin Asymmetries in Semi-Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering on Proton and Deuteron	Begin: 140929 M Mirazita P Bosted M Contalbrigo <a href="#">link</a> End: 151001		
P Bosted <i>et al.</i>	egl1b	Spin Asymmetries in Exclusive $\pi^+$ and $\pi^-$ electro- production from the Eg1b experiment	Begin: 140909 G Dodge X Zheng FX Girod <a href="#">link</a> End: 150815	Begin: 151007 Andrew Puckett Jacques Ball Vitali Baturin	

<p>A. Kim et al.</p>	<p>elf</p>	<p>Beam Spin asymmetries of ep <math>\rightarrow</math> ep<math>\eta</math> in the deep-inelastic regime</p>	<p>Analysis note unknown</p>	<p>Begin: 140905: Angela Biselli Kijun Park A Celentano</p>	
<p>A. Kim et al.</p>	<p>eg1-dvcs</p>	<p>Single and Double Spin Asymmetries for Deeply Virtual Exclusive <math>\pi^0</math> Production on Longitudinally Polarized Proton Target with CLAS</p>	<p>Begin: 130912 M. Guidal S. Pisano A. Biselli <a href="#">link</a> End: 140905</p>	<p>Begin: 150615 E Votier A Biselli M Holtrop End: 151016</p>	

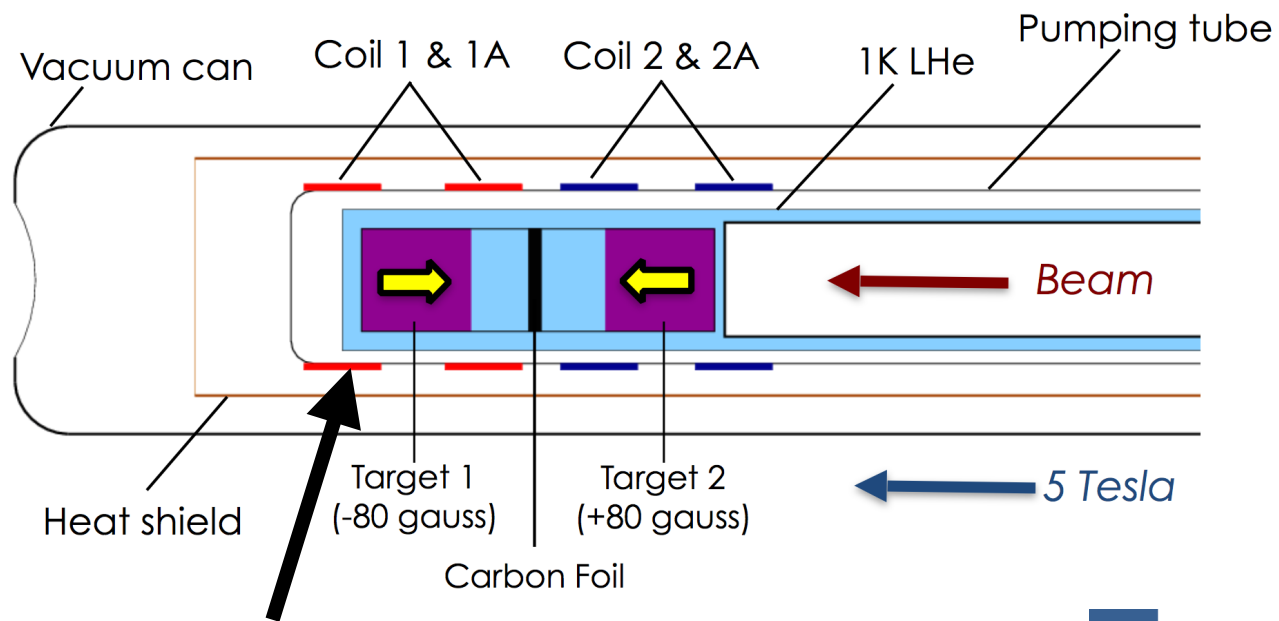


<p>I Bedlinskiy V Kubarovsky <i>et al.</i></p>	<p>el-dvcs</p>	<p>Measurement of cross sections of <math>\eta</math> electroproduction in el dvcs experiment with CLAS</p>	<p>Begin: 140710 R Dupre H Avagyan A Kim <a href="#">link</a> End: 151022</p>		
<p>S Pisano <i>et al.</i></p>	<p>elf</p>	<p>Di-hadron Beam-Spin Asymmetry in SIDIS electro- production</p>	<p>Begin: 140424 A Biselli B Raue S Kuhn <a href="#">link</a></p>		
<p>P Bosted <i>et al.</i></p>	<p>egl-dvcs</p>	<p>Spin Asymmetries in exclusive <math>\pi^+</math>, <math>\pi^0</math>, and <math>\pi^-</math> electro- production from the egl-dvcs experiment</p>	<p>Begin: 140120 FX Girod S A Pereira P Stoler <a href="#">link</a> End: 090214</p>	<p>Begin: 150903 FX Girod S Bueltmann Jixie Zhang</p>	

# Chris Keith on the polarized $\text{NH}_3/\text{ND}_3$ target

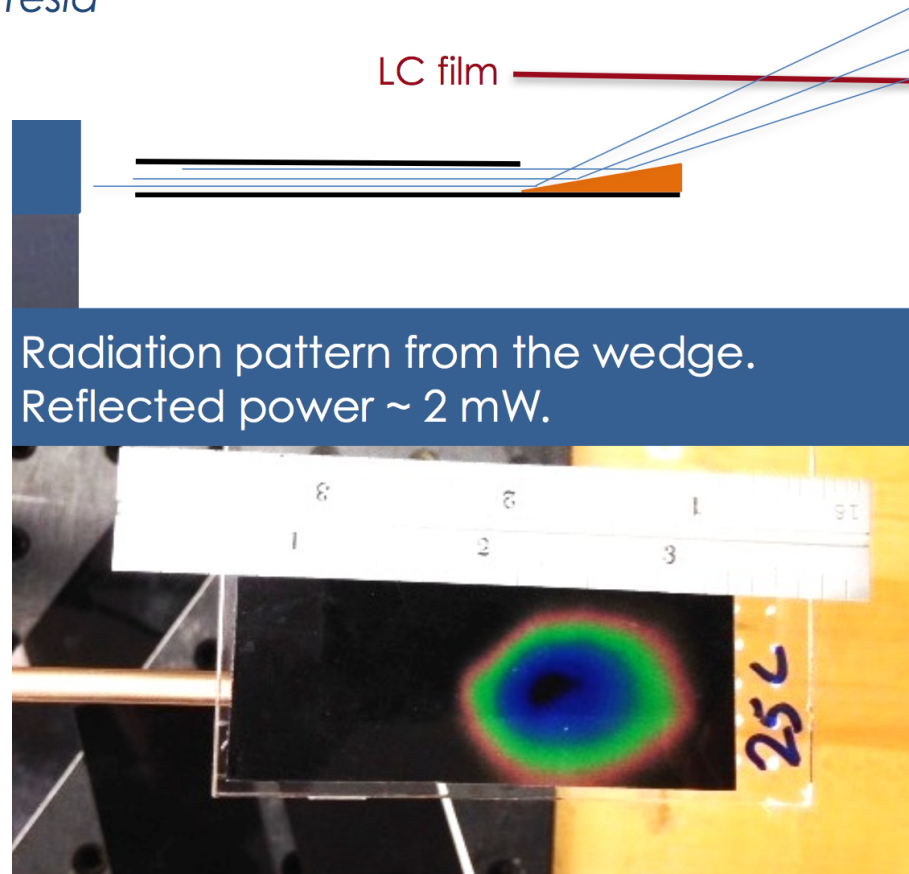


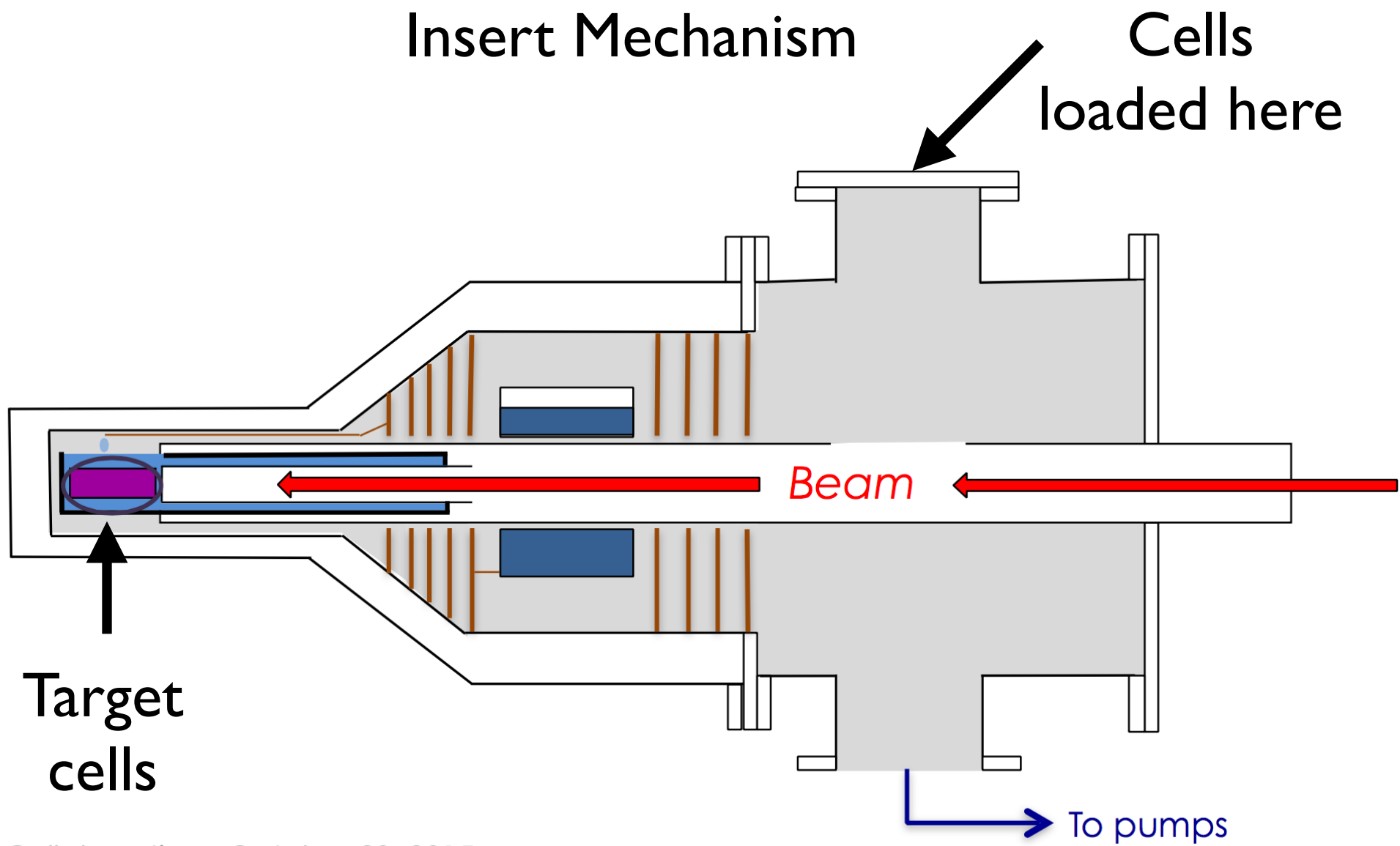
Sebastian Kuhn: We can also use internal, superconducting coils to adjust the polarizing field for **two target samples**, and take data on **both polarizations simultaneously**.



Simultaneous opposite target polarizations

Liquid crystal  
microwave imaging





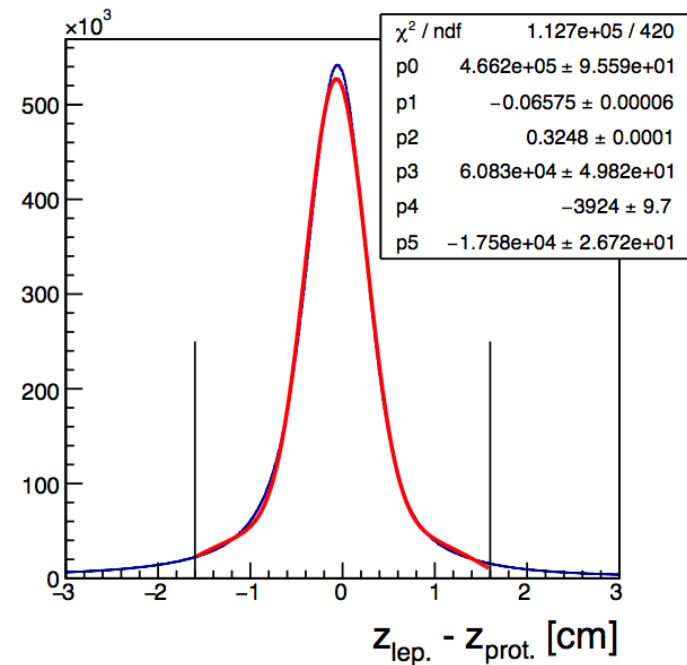
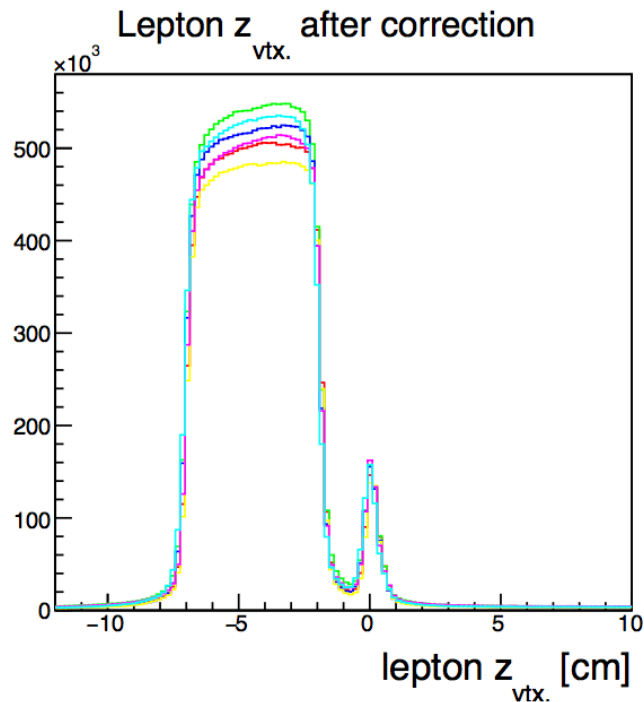
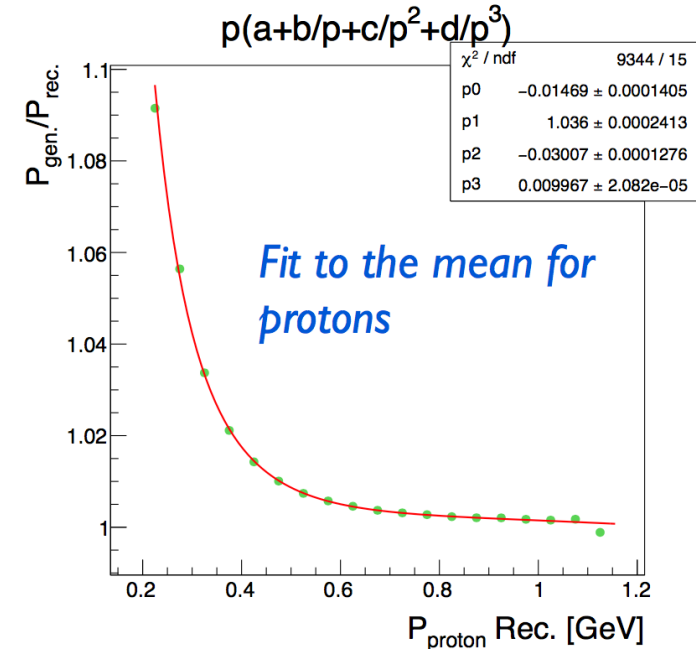
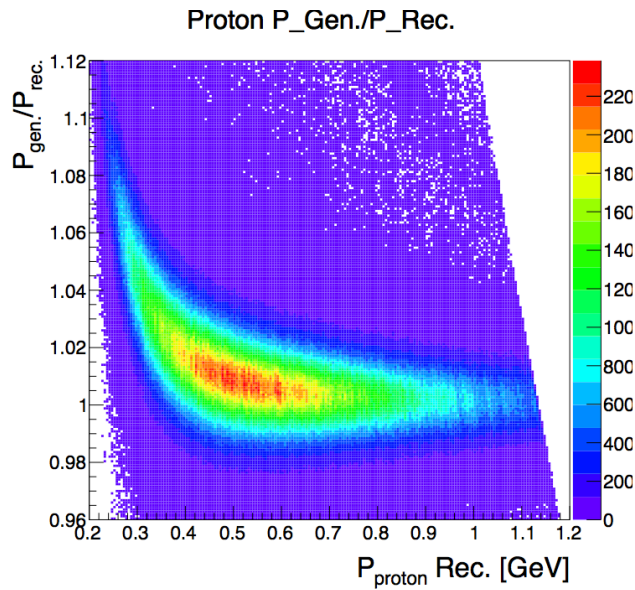
# UPDATE ON DVCS ANALYSIS FROM E1-6 DATA

A. Movsisyan, S. Pisano, H. Avakian



Improvements in DVCS  
via  
 $ep(\gamma)$   
 $ep\gamma$   
 $ep\gamma\gamma(\pi^0)$

# Improve: proton momentum, vertex resolution



*epγγ – sample*

$$W^2 > 4 \text{ [GeV}^2\text{]}$$

$$P_{lepton} > 0.63884 \text{ [GeV]}$$

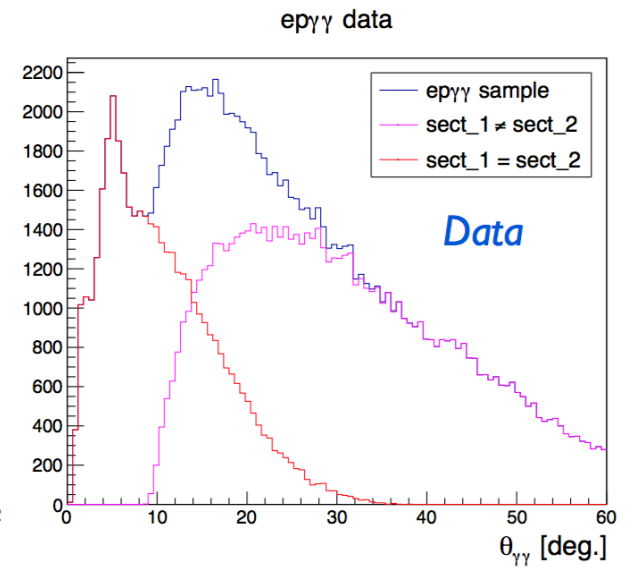
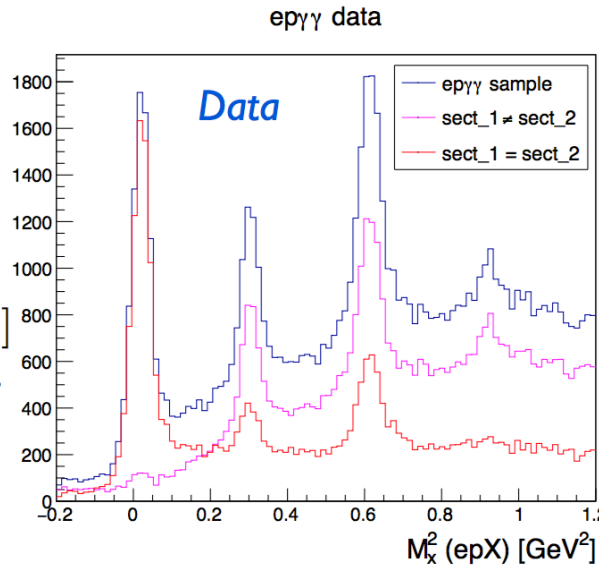
$$10 \times N_{pe} > 25$$

$$-t < 0.52 \text{ [GeV}^2\text{]}$$

$$-0.05 < M_x^2(epX) < 0.09 \text{ [GeV}^2\text{]}$$

Both photons in the same sector

$$P_\pi > 2.2 \text{ [GeV]}$$



*ep ∪ epγ – sample*

$$W^2 > 4 \text{ [GeV}^2\text{]}$$

$$P_{lepton} > 0.8 \text{ [GeV]}$$

$$10 \times N_{pe} > 25$$

$$-t < 0.52 \text{ [GeV}^2\text{]}$$

$$-0.08 < M_x^2(epX) < 0.08 \text{ [GeV}^2\text{]}$$

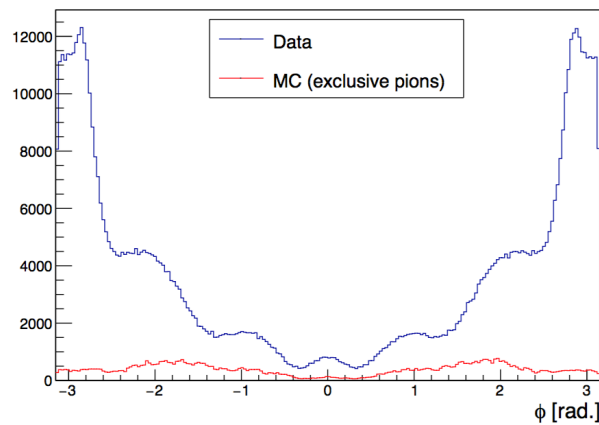
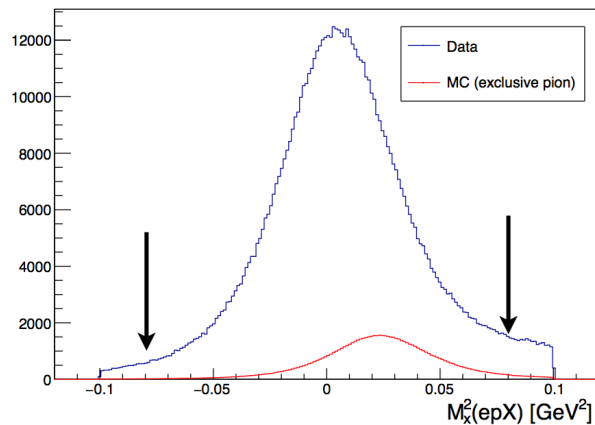
$$\theta_{\gamma calc.} > 1.4^\circ$$

*Background contribution estimated from MC:*

$$N_{0,1\gamma}^{Data \pi^0}(x, Q^2, -t, \phi) = \frac{N_{\pi^0}^{Data}}{N_{\pi^0}^{MC}} N_{0,1\gamma(\pi^0)}^{MC}(x, Q^2, -t, \phi)$$

*Normalization factor obtained from exclusive pion analysis:*

# Exclusive channels





# Back2back di-hadron production with CLAS 6-GeV data

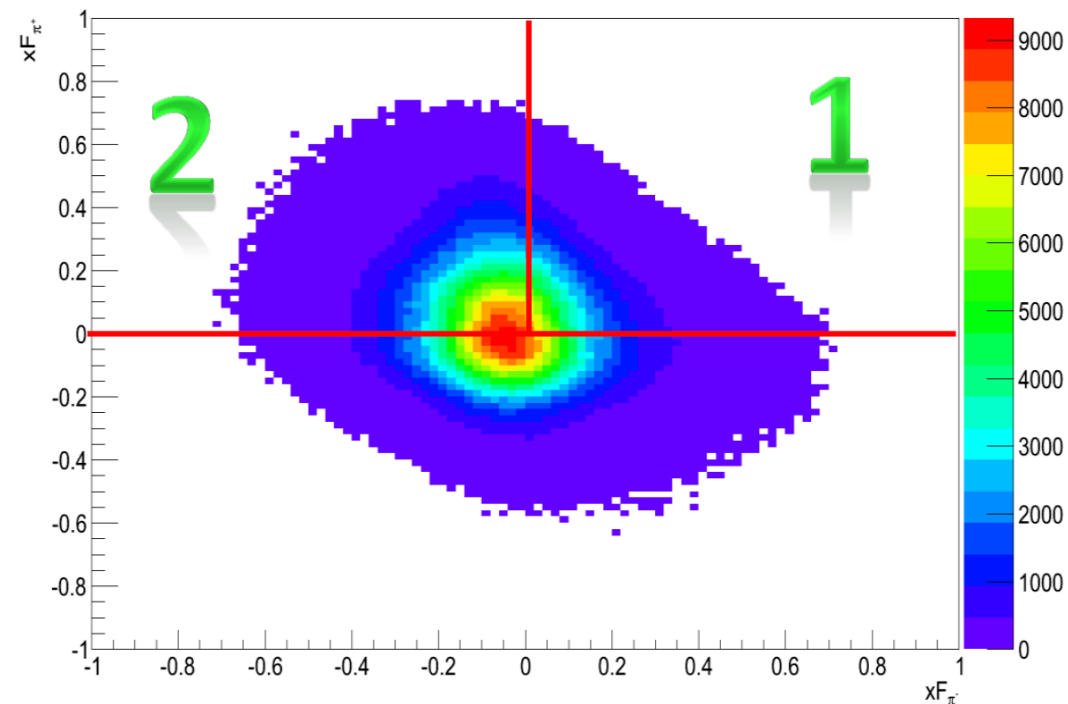
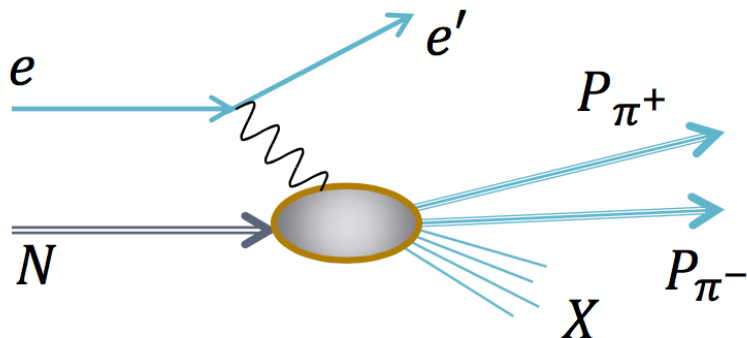


Silvia Pisano\*, Harut Avakian<sup>§</sup>  
Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati INFN  
<sup>§</sup>Jefferson Lab

$X$

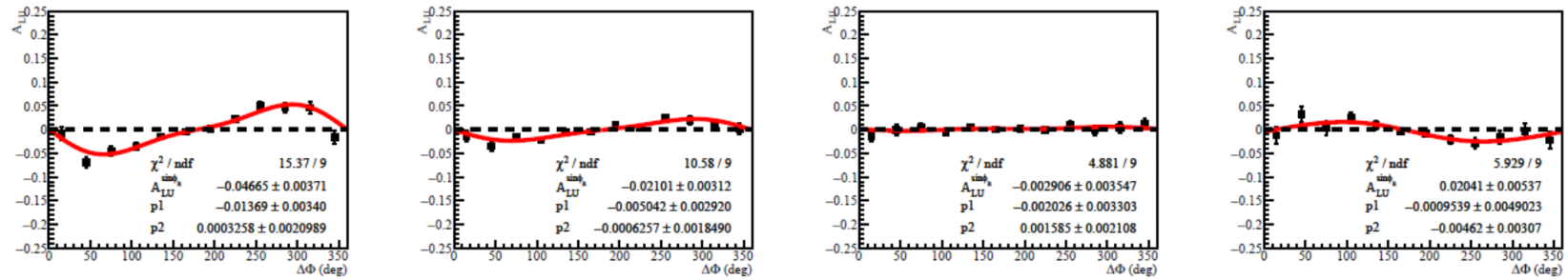
$$\mathcal{F}_{LU}^{\sin(\phi_1 - \phi_2)} = \frac{|\mathbf{P}_{1\perp}| |\mathbf{P}_{2\perp}|}{m_N m_2} C[w_5 \hat{l}_1^{\perp h} D_1]$$

$$e p \rightarrow e \pi^+ \pi^- X$$

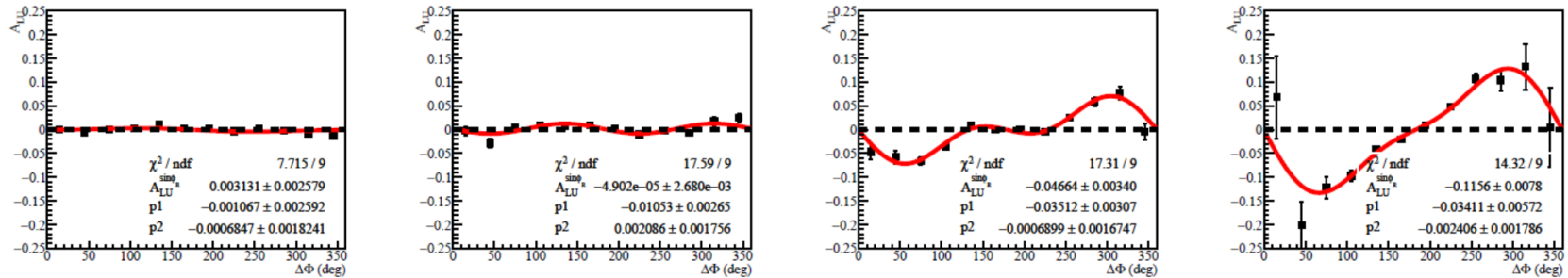




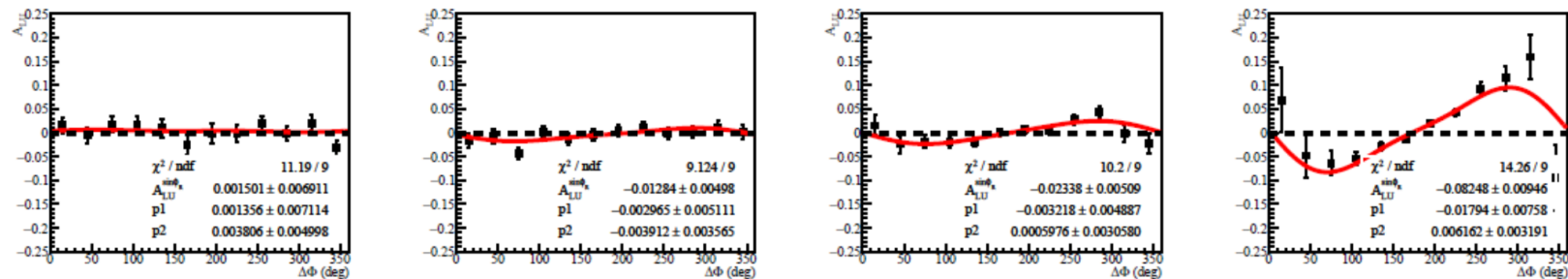
# Back-to-back pion and proton: $x_F\text{-gap} = x_F(\pi^+) - x_F(p)$



# Back-to-back pion and proton: $|p_{T1}| |p_{T2}|$ distribution

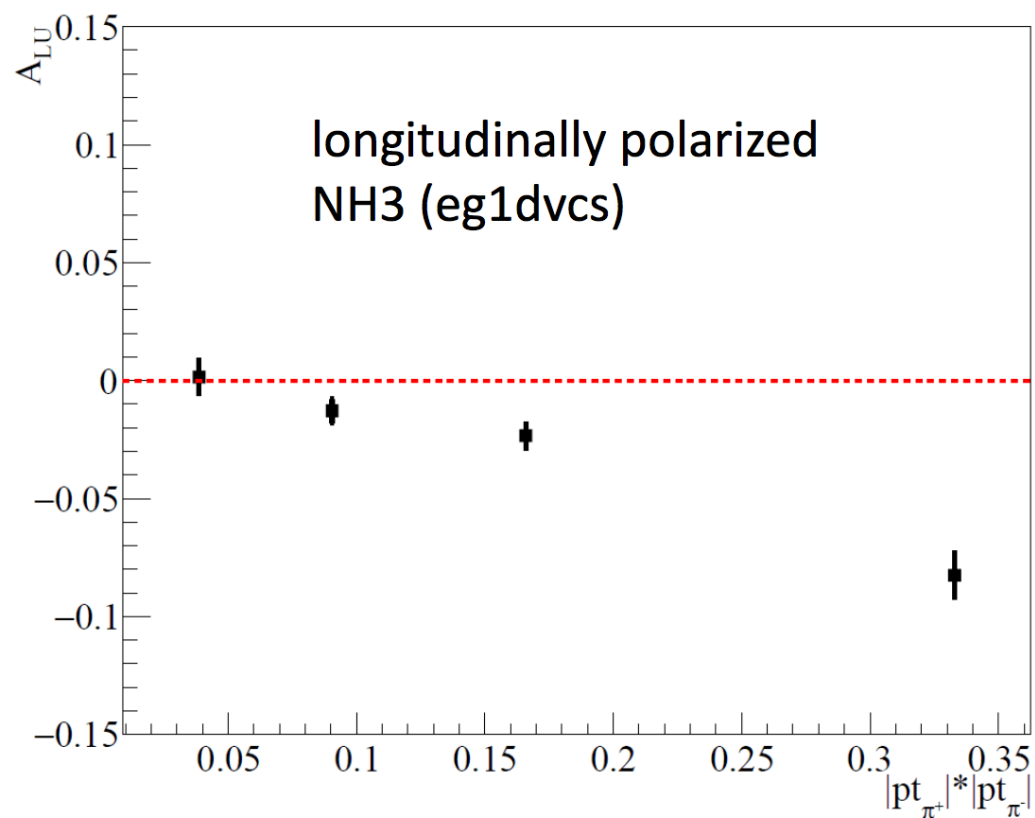
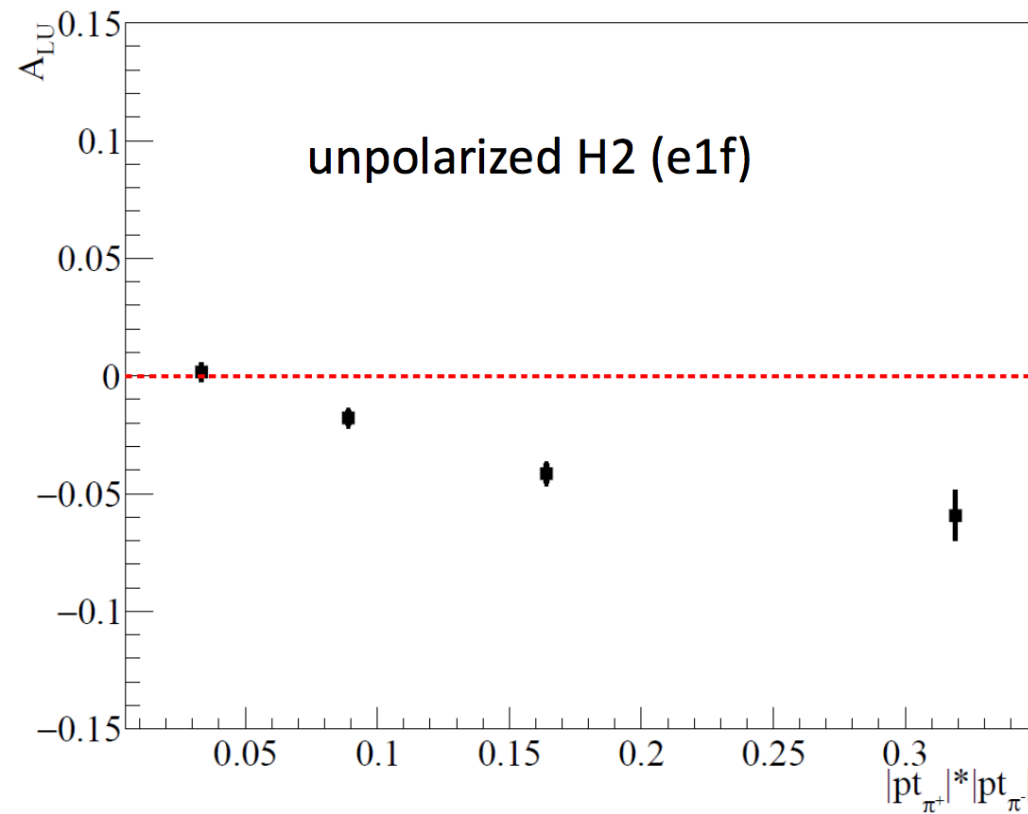


# Back-to-back $ep \rightarrow ep\pi^+ X$ : $|p_{T1}| |p_{T2}|$ on NH3 (eg1dvcs)



# Beam Single Spin Asymmetries

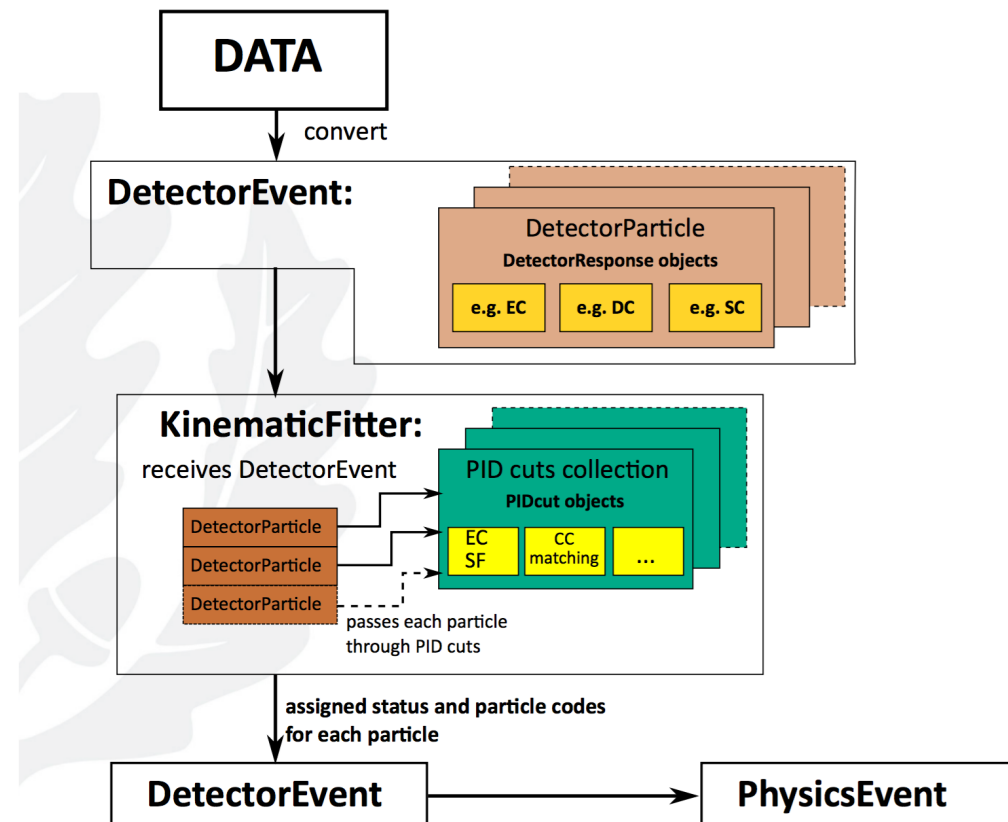
## Similarities between p and A targets



Interesting new observables for TMD structure

# CLAS12 SOFTWARE APPLICATION to eg1-dvcs data

A. Kim



# Custom PID: TOF beta

Simple, transparent,  
shareable, common  
analysis rubric for 6  
and 12 GeV

```
pTOFbeta.java x
1 package org.jlab.clas6.egl1dvcs.kenjo;
2
3 import static java.lang.Math.abs;
4 import static java.lang.Math.sqrt;
5 import org.jlab.clas.detector.DetectorType;
6 import org.jlab.clas.physics.*;
7
8 /**
9  *
10  * @author kenjo
11  */
12
13 public class pTOFbeta implements IDetectorParticleProcessor{
14     @Override
15     public boolean processParticle(DetectorParticle detpart, DetectorEvent detevent) {
16
17         DetectorResponse scres = detpart.getResponse(DetectorType.SC, 0);
18
19         if (scres != null) {
20             double rsc = scres.getPath();
21             double tsc = scres.getTime();
22             double beta = rsc/(tsc-detevent.getStartTime())/30;
23             detpart.addProperty("beta before cut", beta);
24
25             double mom=detpart.vector().mag();
26             double dbeta = beta - mom/sqrt(mom*mom+0.985*0.985);
27
28             if(abs(dbeta)<0.05){
29                 detpart.addProperty("beta after cut", beta);
30                 return true;
31             }
32         }
33         return false;
34     }
35 }
```

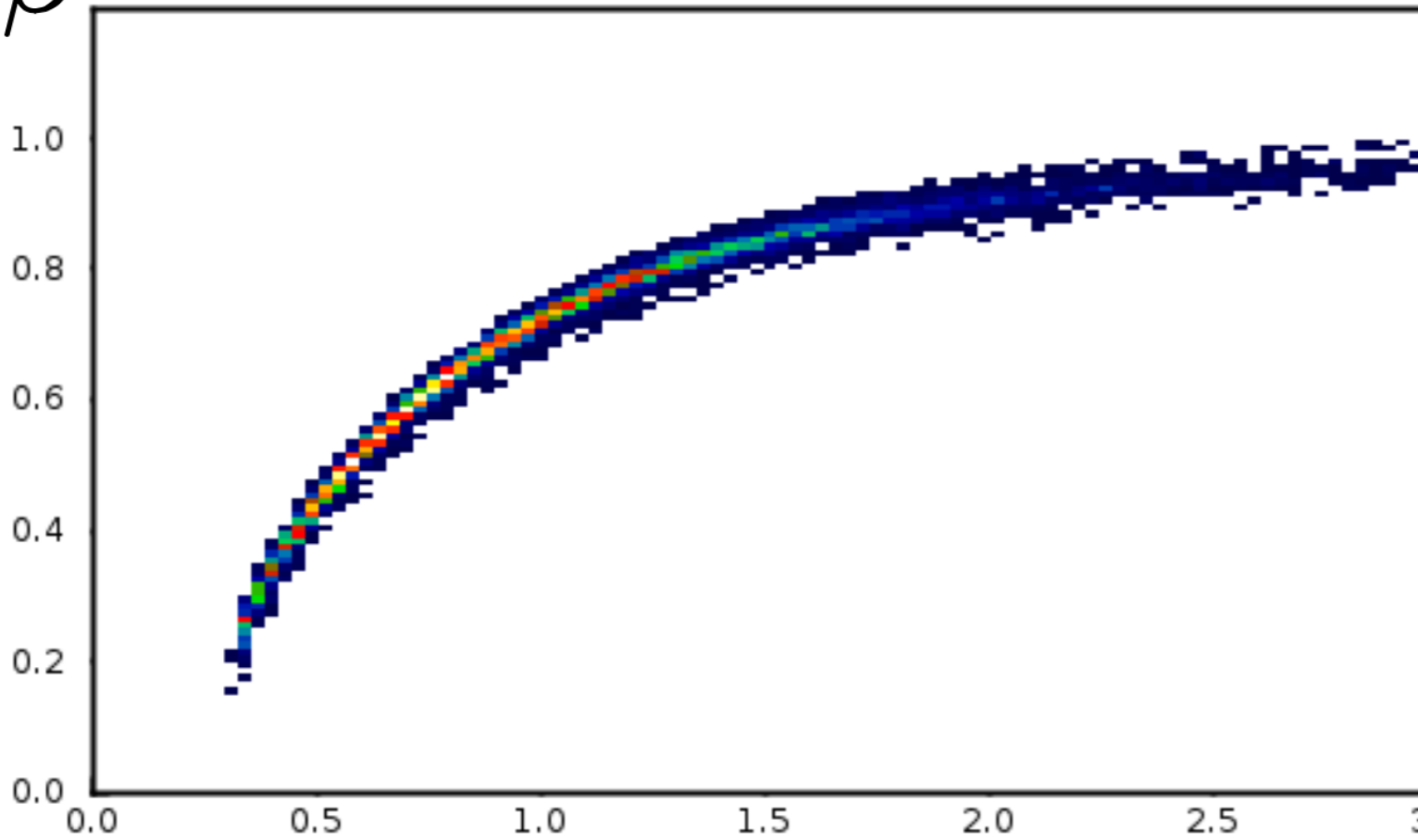
1

2

# Custom PID: TOF beta

```
pTOFbeta.java
1 package org.jlab.clas6.eg1dvcs.kenjo;
2
3 import static java.lang.Math.abs;
4 import static java.lang.Math.sqrt;
5 import org.jlab.clas.detector.DetectorType;
6 import org.jlab.clas.physics.*;
7
8 /**
9  *
10  * @author kenjo
11  */
12
13 public class pTOFbeta
14     @Override
15     public boolean
16
17     Detector
18
19     if (screen
20         douk
21         douk
22         douk
23         detp
24
25         douk
26         douk
27
28         if(a
29
30     }
31
32 }
33 return false,
34 }
35 }
```

$\beta$



p [GeV]

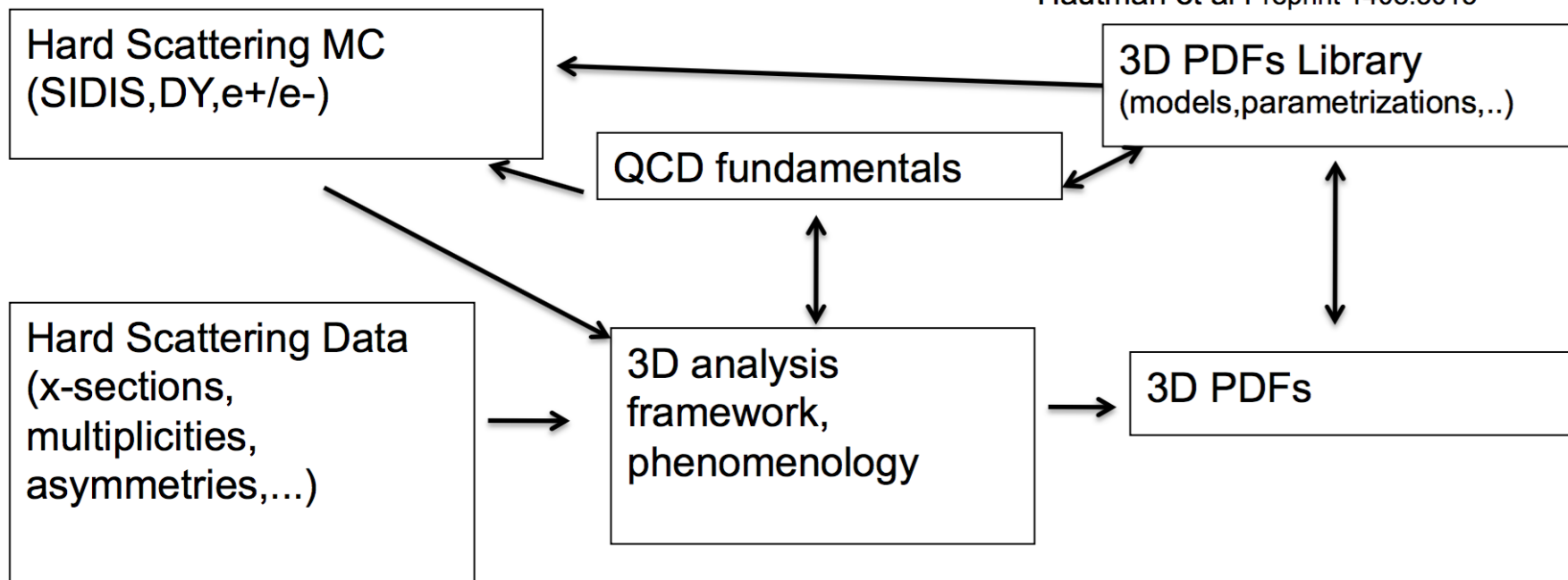
# Development of a framework for TMD extraction from SIDIS data

Harut Avakian (JLab)

## Extraction of 3D PDFs

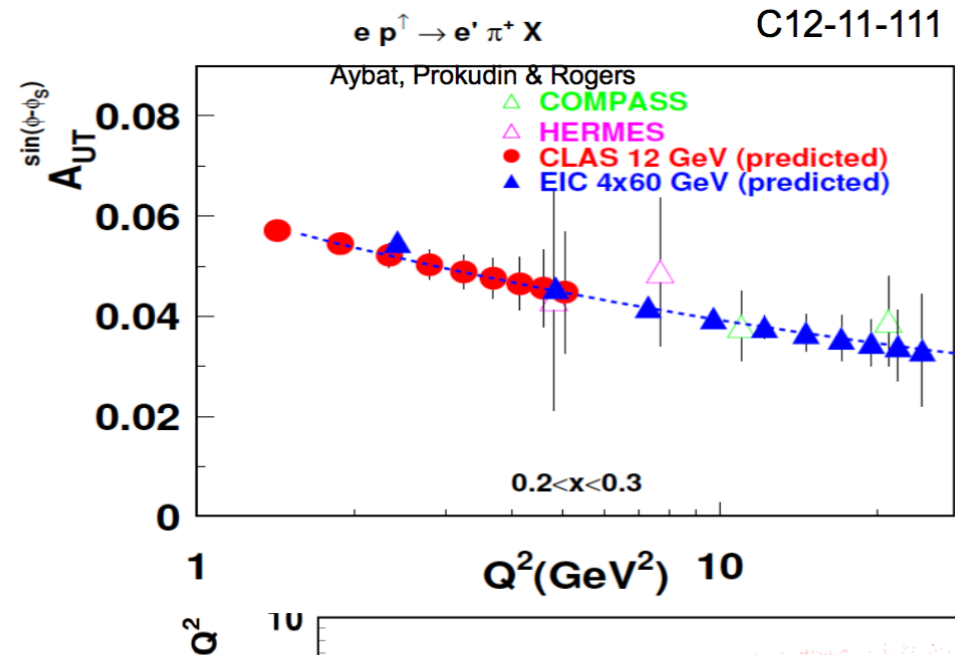
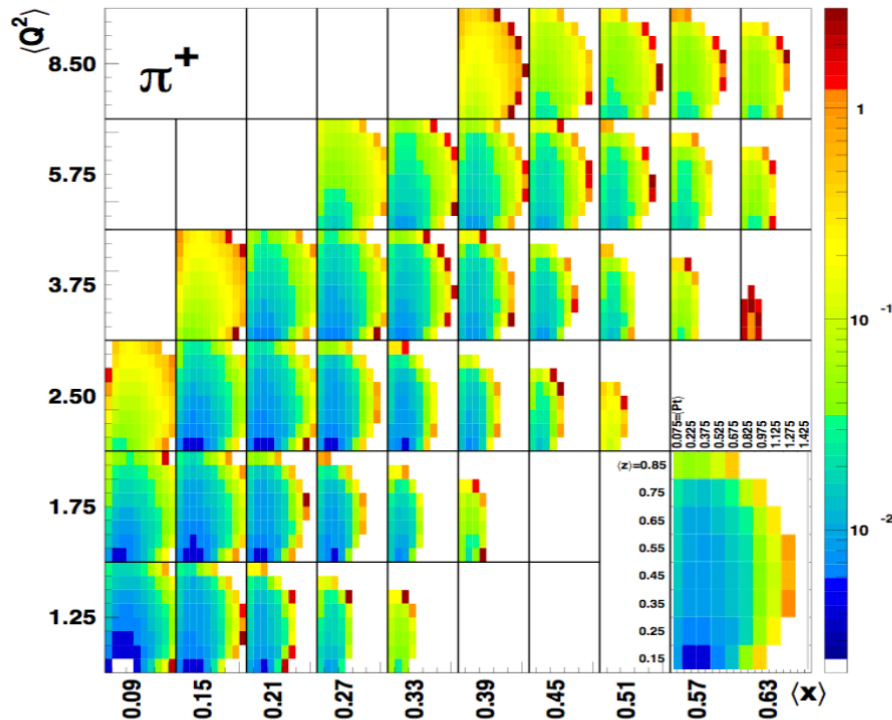
ThePEG framework, HERWIG++,PYTHIA

TMDlib and TMDplotter version 1.0.0”  
Hautman et al Preprint 1408.3015

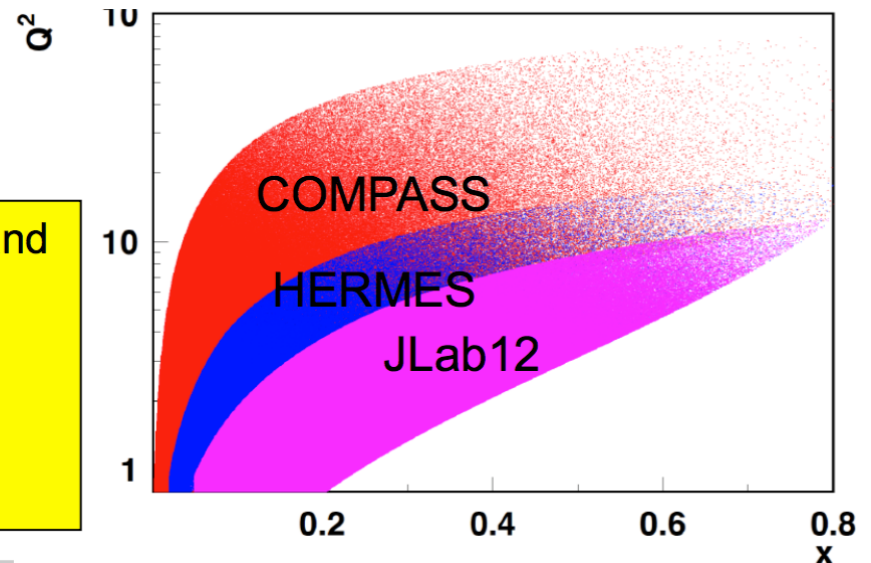


# Multiple data sets will feed into TMD determinations

## CLAS12 $A_{UT}$ with transverse proton target



- Large acceptance of CLAS12 allows studies of  $P_T$  and  $Q^2$ -dependence of SSAs in a wide kinematic range
- Comparison of JLab12 data with HERMES, COMPASS (and EIC) will be important in understanding the  $Q^2$  evolution and checking the theory framework.

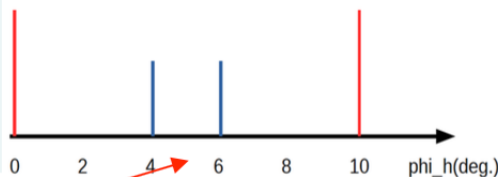




# Input data for analysis framework

- Differential input (SIDIS): M. Aghasyan et al arXiv:1409.0487 (JHEP)

bin#	x	Q <sup>2</sup>	y	W	M <sub>x</sub>	$\phi$	z	P <sub>T</sub>	$\lambda$	$\Lambda$	N(counts)	RC
1												
...												
N												



Microscopic vs macroscopic bins

Pros:

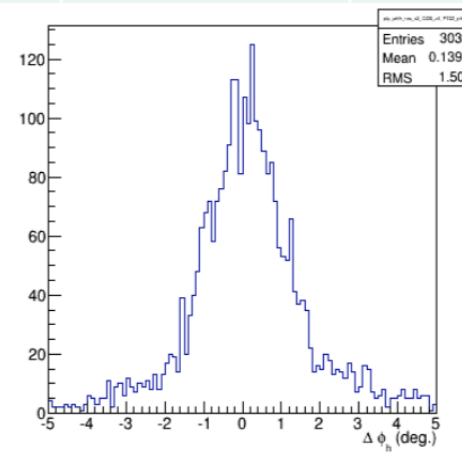
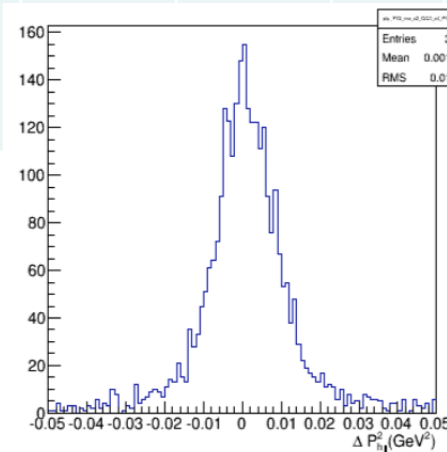
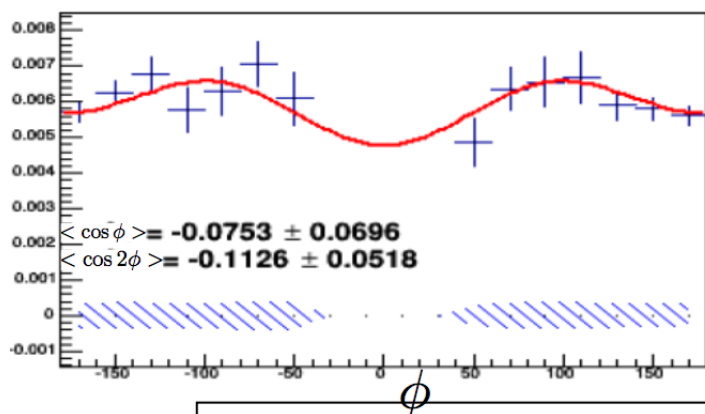
- 1) can go to wider bins,
- 2) smaller bin centering corrections
- 3) smaller acceptance/radiative corrections.

Cons:

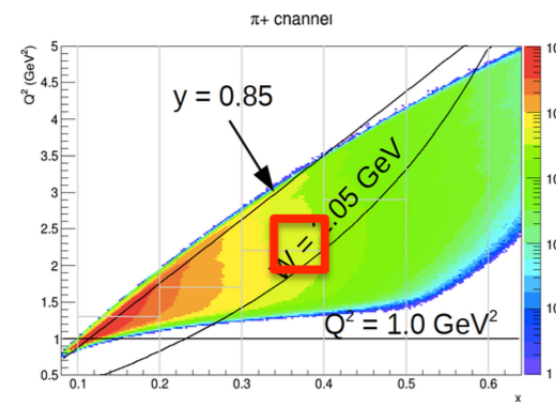
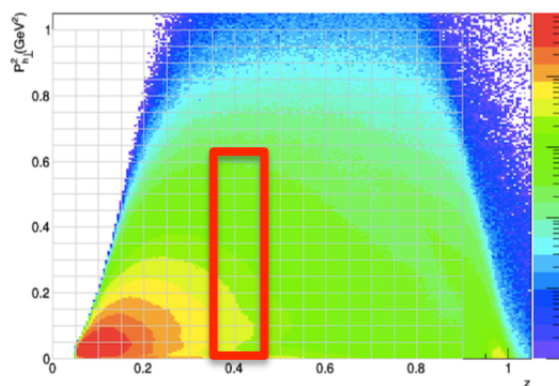
- 1) Requires huge MC sample
- 2) .....

.....

N.Harrison (preliminary e1f)



bin sizes limited by resolutions



Realistic MC is crucial for acceptance!!!



## For precision studies of TMD(CFF) we need

### Theory:

- Extraction framework with controlled systematics (build in validation mechanism) to define requirements for the input
- Better understanding of higher twists (indispensable part of SIDIS analysis) is crucial for interpretation of SIDIS leading twist observables
- Better understanding of Radiative Corrections (in 5D)
- Understanding of kinematic corrections (finite phase space, target mass,...)
- Understanding of target fragmentation and correlations between hadrons in target and current fragmentation
- Understanding of relative scales, sizes and kinematic dependences of different contributions

### Experiment:

Realistic MC description of measured distributions to minimize acceptance effects

Need a new MC generator “**PYTHIA with spin-orbit correlations**”  
to simulate azimuthal and spin correlations in final state hadronic distributions.

Proposal for topical collaboration: <https://www.overleaf.com/2474182rxzqcg#/6457247/>

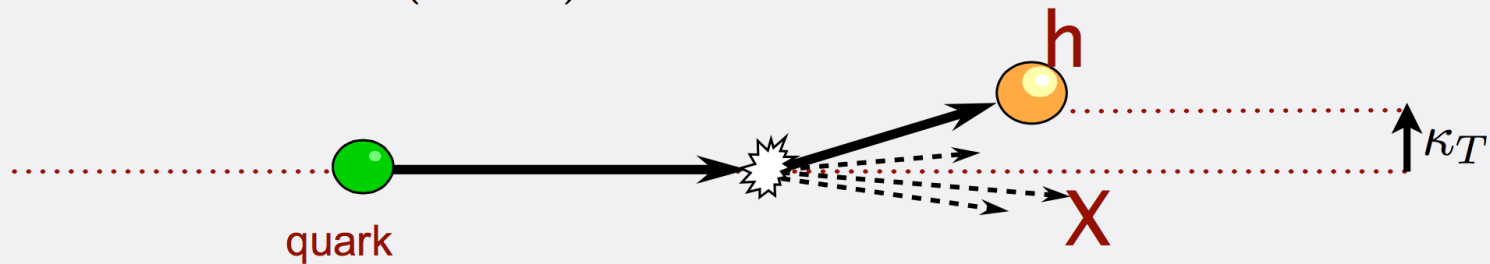
# PHENOMENOLOGY OF DIHADRON FRAGMENTATION FUNCTIONS AT CLAS12



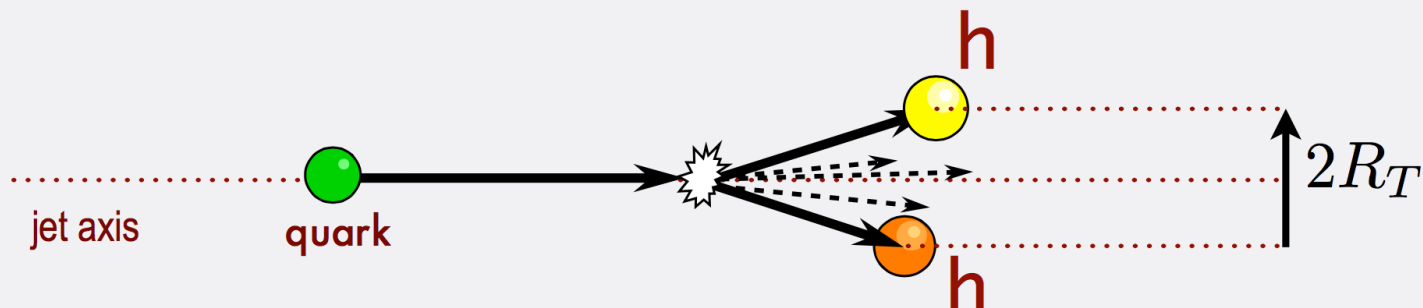
Aurore Courtoy  
CINVESTAV/CONACyT (Mexico)



$$D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z, \kappa_T^2)$$



$$D_1^{q \rightarrow h_1 h_2}(z_1, z_2, R_T^2)$$



# SIDIS-single hadron

$$d\sigma \propto \sum_q [\text{PDF}^q \otimes \text{FF}^q] (x, z, P_{h\perp}^2)$$

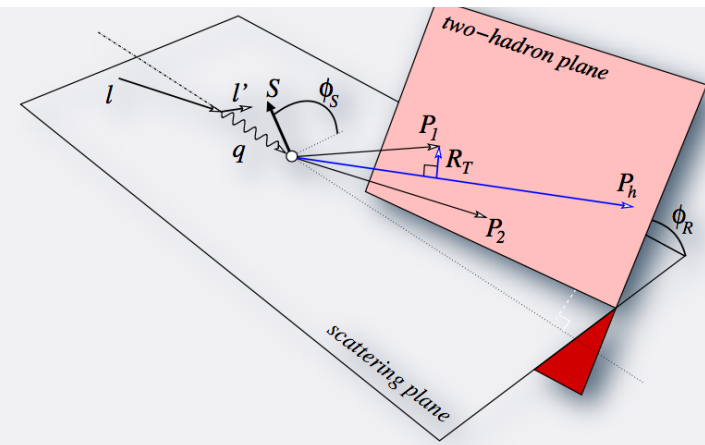
- TMD Fragmentation and Distribution functions
- Convolution
- More Lorentz structures
- 3D "tomography"

# SIDIS-dihadron

$$d\sigma \propto \sum_q \text{PDF}^q(x) \times \text{DiFF}^q(z, M_h)$$

- Collinear Distribution functions
- Simple product
- 1D "tomography"
- 2pion physics

# DIHADRON SIDIS



**A<sub>UT</sub>**

**@ HERMES & COMPASS  
@ CLAS12 & SoLID**

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_R + \phi_S) \sin \theta}(x, y, z, M_h; Q) = -\frac{B(y)}{A(y)} \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x; Q^2) H_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft, q}(z, M_h; Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x; Q^2) D_1^q(z, M_h; Q^2)}$$

[Jaffe, Jin, Tiang, PRL 80]  
[Radici, Jakob & Bianconi, PRD65]



**A<sub>LU</sub> @CLAS**

$$A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_R \sin \theta}(x, y, z, M_h, Q) = -\frac{W(y)}{A(y)} \frac{M}{Q} \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[ x e^q(x) H_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft, q}(z, M_h) + \frac{M_h}{zM} f_1^q(x) \tilde{G}_{sp}^{\triangleleft, q}(z, M_h) \right]}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_{1,ss+pp}^q(z, M_h)}$$

[Bacchetta & Radici, PRD69]



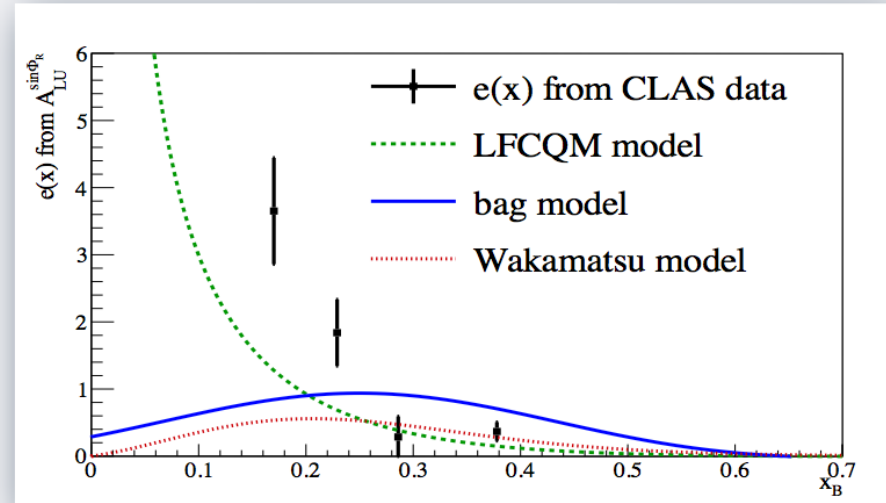
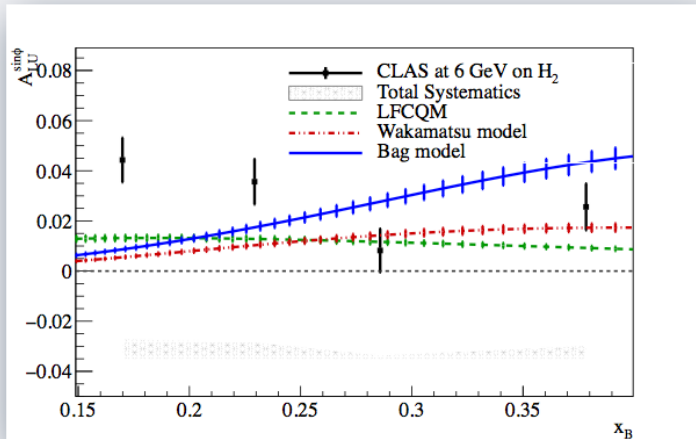
**A<sub>UL</sub> @CLAS**

$$A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_R \sin \theta}(x, y, z, M_h, Q) = -\frac{V(y)}{A(y)} \frac{M}{Q} \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\mathbf{R}|}{M_h} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[ x h_L^q(x) H_{1,sp}^{\triangleleft, q}(z, M_h) + \frac{M_h}{zM} g_1^q(x) \tilde{G}_{sp}^{\triangleleft, q}(z, M_h) \right]}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_{1,ss+pp}^q(z, M_h)}$$

# FIRST TRY EXTRACTION

Assume no dynamical higher-twist in the fragmentation part

In search of  $e(x)$



leading-twist DiFFs  
known from PAVIA fit

$$A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_R}(x_i, m_{\pi\pi i}, z_i; Q_i, y_i) = -\frac{W(y_i)}{A(y_i)} \frac{M}{Q_i} x_i \frac{\left[ \frac{4}{9} e^{u_V}(x_i, Q_i^2) - \frac{1}{9} e^{d_V}(x_i, Q_i^2) \right] n_{u,i}^{\uparrow}(Q_i^2)}{\sum_{q=u,d,s} e_q^2 f_1^q(x_i, Q_i^2) n_{q,i}(Q_i^2)}$$

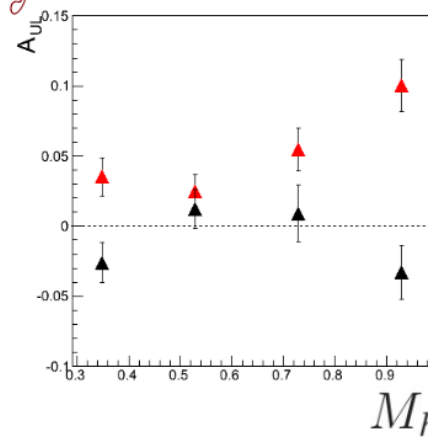
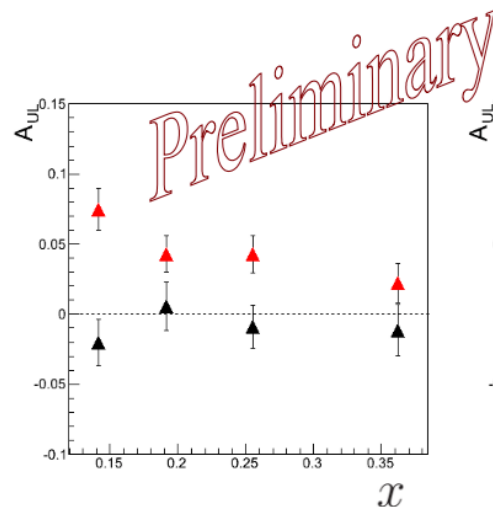
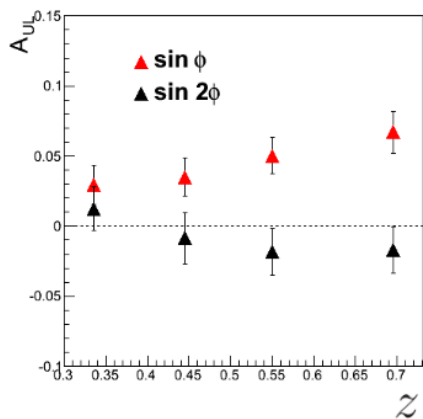
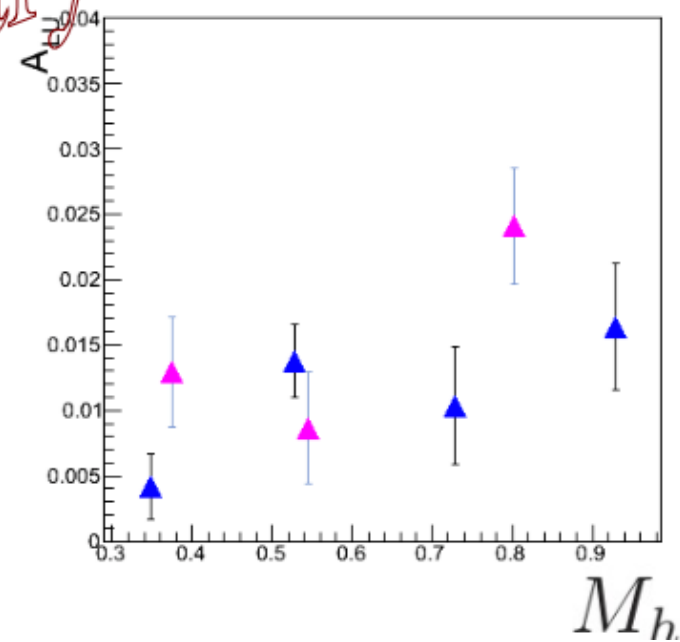
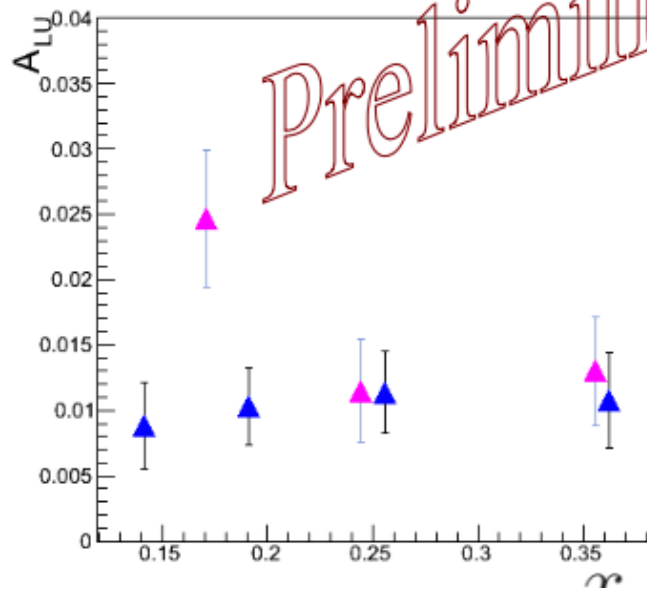
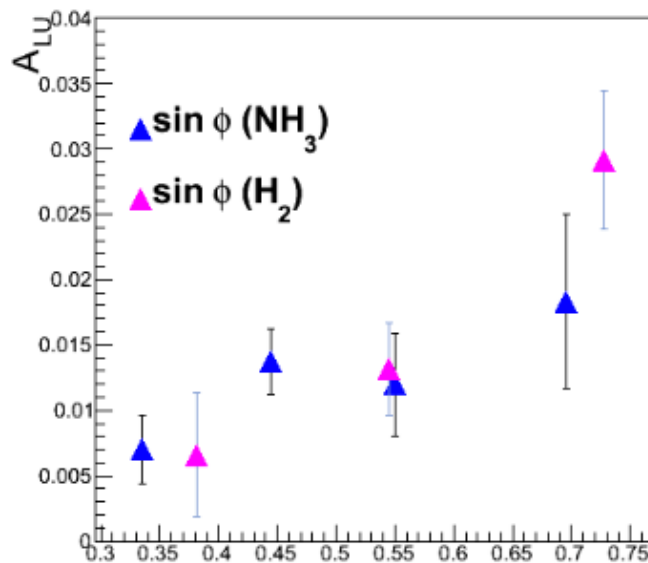
# Status report on SIDIS dihadron asymmetries from the eg1-dvcs experiment

- $ep \rightarrow e' \pi^+ \pi^- X$
- $ep \rightarrow e' \pi^+ \pi^0 X \rightarrow e' \pi^+ \gamma \gamma X$

Sergio Anefalos Pereira  
(INFN - Frascati / University of Sao Paulo - USP)

$$F_{LU}^{\sin \phi_R} = -x \frac{|R| \sin \theta}{Q} \left[ \frac{M}{M_h} x e^q(x) H_1^{\triangleleft q}(z, \cos \theta, M_h) + \frac{1}{z} f_1^q(x) \tilde{G}^{\triangleleft q}(z, \cos \theta, M_h) \right],$$
$$F_{UL}^{\sin \phi_R} = -x \frac{|R| \sin \theta}{Q} \left[ \frac{M}{M_h} x h_L^q(x) H_1^{\triangleleft q}(z, \cos \theta, M_h) + \frac{1}{z} g_1^q(x) \tilde{G}^{\triangleleft q}(z, \cos \theta, M_h) \right],$$
$$F_{LL} = x g_1^q(x) D_1^q(z, \cos \theta, M_h),$$
$$F_{LL}^{\cos \phi_R} = -x \frac{|R| \sin \theta}{Q} \frac{1}{z} g_1^q(x) \tilde{D}^{\triangleleft q}(z, \cos \theta, M_h).$$

$$A_{LU} \propto e(x) H_1^{\star q}(z, \cos \theta, M_h)$$

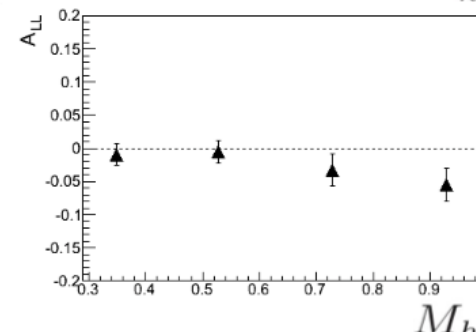
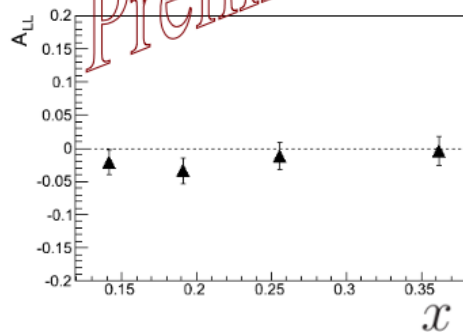
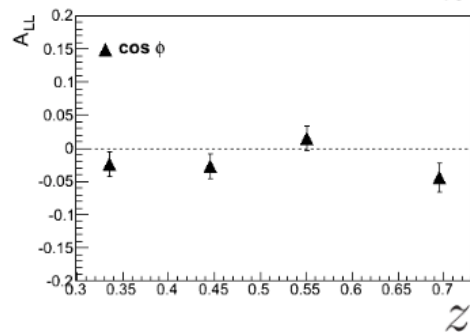
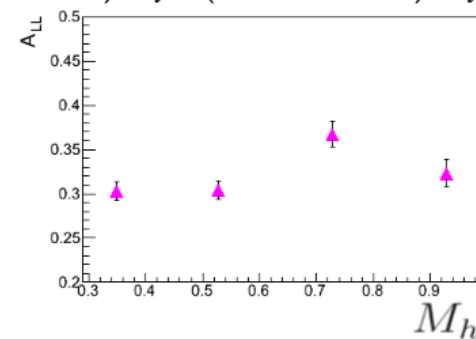
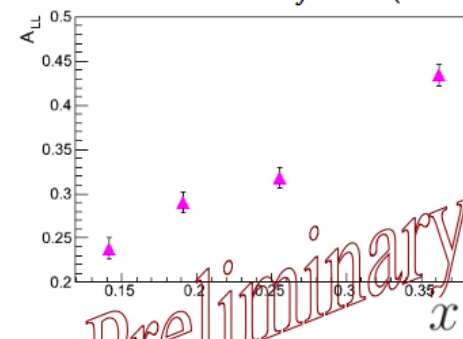
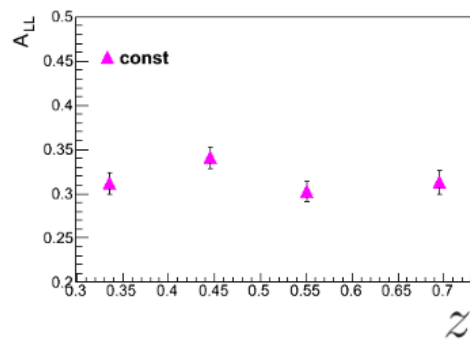


$A_{LU}$  (top)  
 $A_{UL}$  (bot)

- significantly non-zero asymmetries
- $DF = 0.18$  has been used
- $\sin 2\phi$  compatible with zero
- gives access to the sub-leading twist PDF  $h_L(x)$

$$A_{UL} \propto h_L(x) H_1^{\star q}(z, \cos \theta, M_h)$$

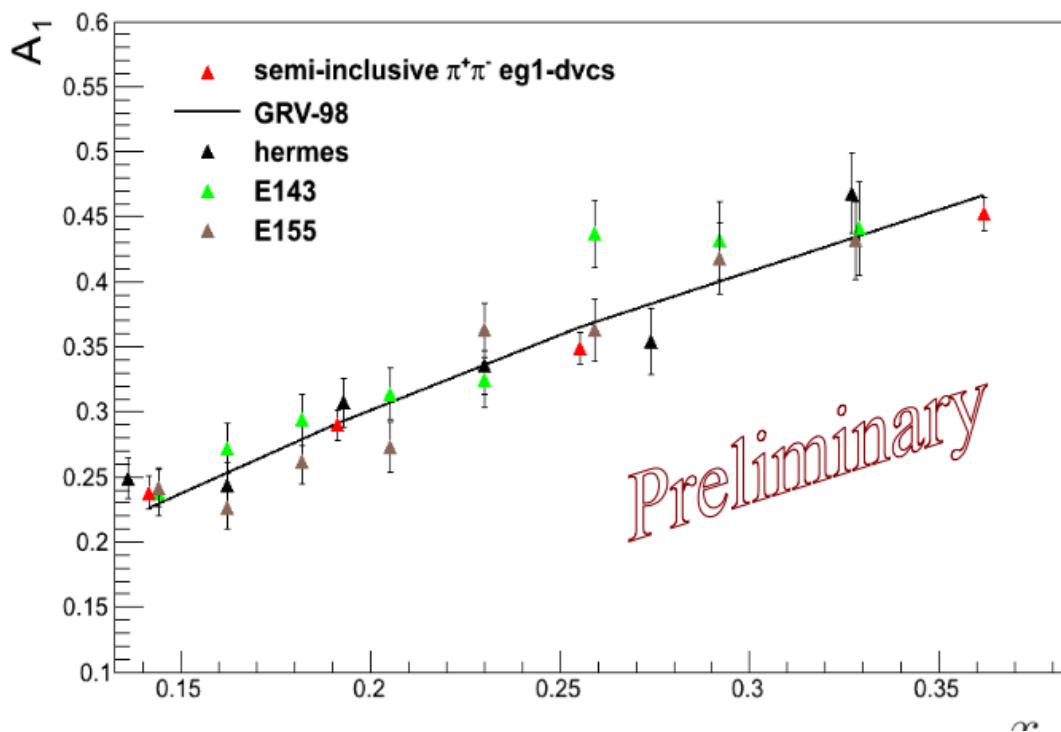
$A_{LL}$



- Significantly non-zero  $A_{LL}^{const}$  asymmetries
- DF = 0.18 has been used

$$A_{LL}^{const} \propto g_1(x) D_1^q(z, \cos \theta, M_h)$$

$$A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_R} \propto g_1(x) \tilde{D}^q(z, \cos \theta, M_h)$$



$A_{LL}$

$A_{LL}$  agrees with  $A_1$



- DPWG analyses are working their way through the system
- CLAS & CLAS12 data are starting to be analyzed in a common framework
- Analysis/extraction frameworks are needed for SIDIS and DVCS