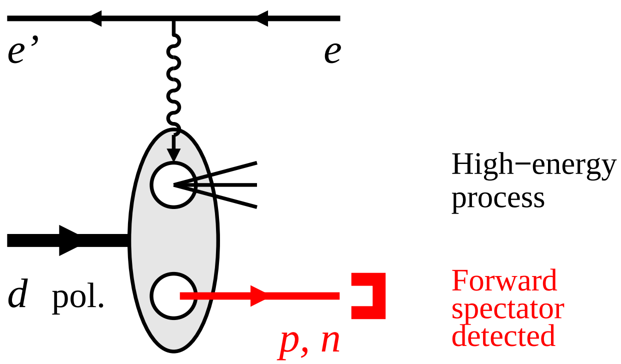
Light-front methods in next-generation nuclear DIS at EIC

C. Weiss (JLab), Light Cone 2018, Jefferson Lab, 17-May-2018



High-energy scattering

↕ **LF methods**

Low-energy nuclear structure

- Light ion physics at EIC

  Energy, luminosity, polarization, detection

  Physics objectives

- Deuteron and spectator tagging

  Light-front nuclear structure

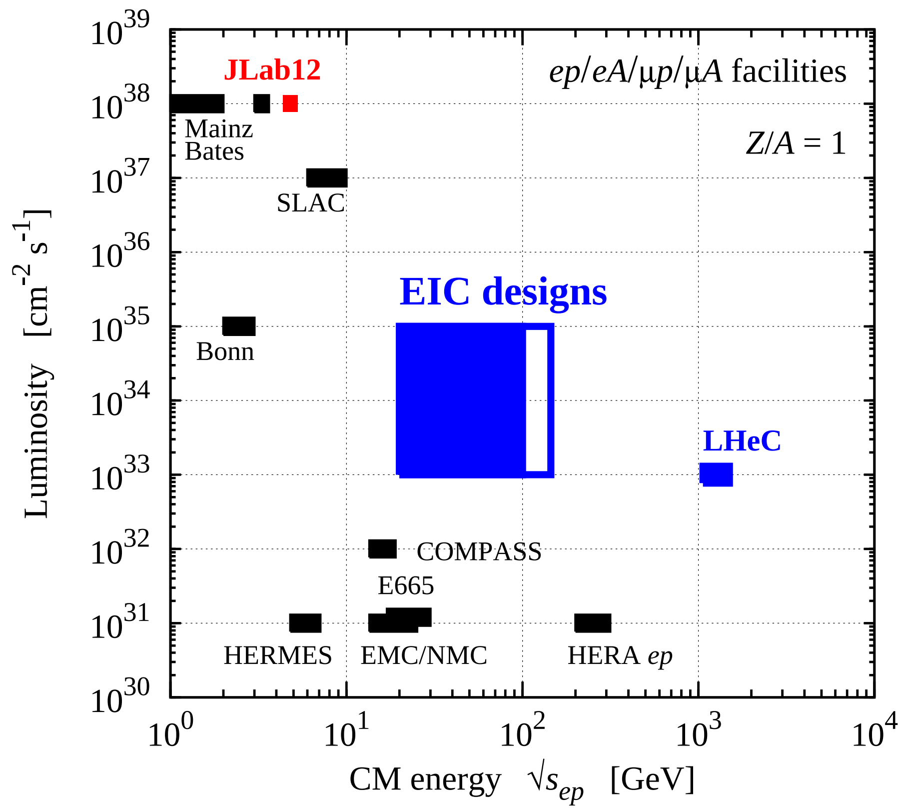
  Neutron structure extraction

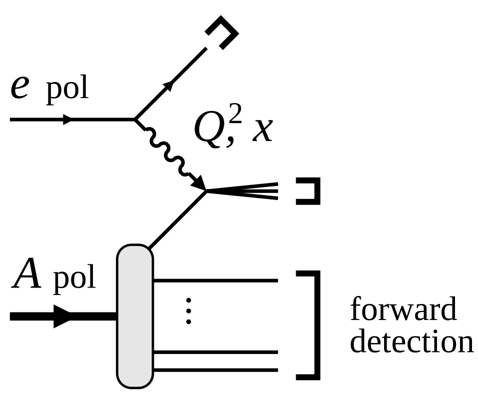
  Final-state interactions
  Strikman, Weiss, PRC97 (2018) 035209 [INSPIRE]

  Recent applications: Diffraction and shadowing at small x, tensor polarization
  Cosyn, Guzey, Sargsian, Strikman, CW, in preparation

- Future plans

EIC ep/eA capabilities





- CM energy $\sqrt{s_{ep}} \sim$ 20–100 GeV

  Factor $\sqrt{Z/A}$ for nuclei

  Deep-inelastic scattering at
  $x \sim 10^{-1}$–10^{-3}, $Q^2 \lesssim 10^2$ GeV^2

- Luminosity $\sim 10^{34}\,\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\,\mathrm{s}^{-1}$

  Exceptional configurations in target
  Multi-variable final states
  Polarization observables

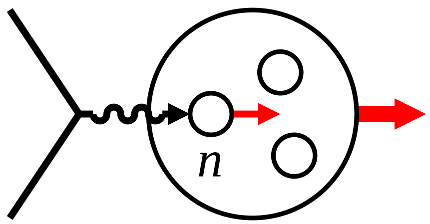
- Polarized protons and light ions

  eRHIC: pol $^3\mathrm{He}$
  JLEIC: pol d and $^3\mathrm{He}$ with figure-8

- Forward detection of p, n, A

  Diffractive and exclusive processes
  Nuclear breakup and spectator tagging

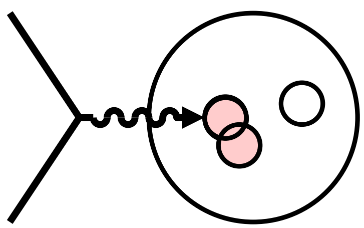
Light ions: Physics objectives



- Neutron structure

  Flavor decomposition of PDFs/GPDs/TMDs,
  singlet vs. non-singlet QCD evolution, polarized gluon

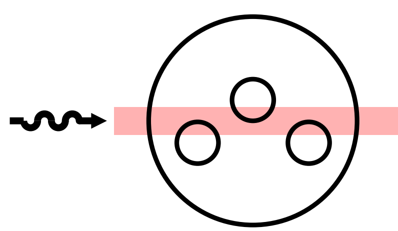
  Eliminate nuclear binding, non-nucleonic DOF!



- Nucleon interactions in QCD

  Nuclear modification of quark/gluon densities
  Short-range correlations, non-nucleonic DOF
  QCD origin of nuclear forces

  Associate modifications with interactions!



- Coherent phenomena in QCD

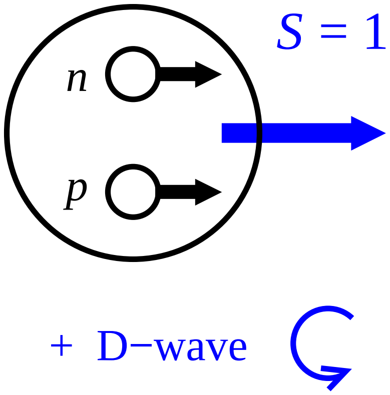
  Coherent interaction of high–energy probe
  with multiple nucleons, shadowing, saturation

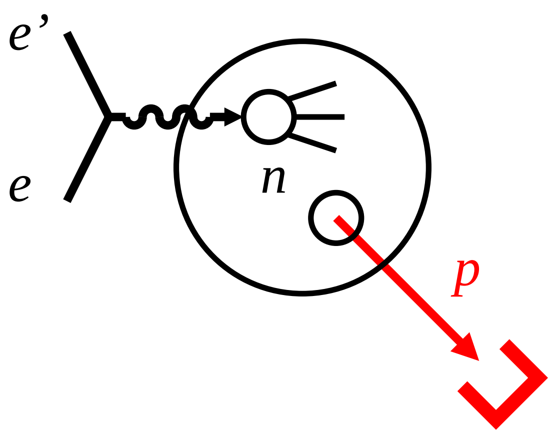
  Identify coherent response!

[Nucleus rest frame view]

Common challenge: Multitude of possible nuclear
configurations during high-energy process.
Need to “control” configurations!

Light ions: Deuteron, spectator tagging





[Nucleus rest frame view]

- Polarized deuteron

  pn wave function simple, known well
  incl. light-front WF for high-energy procs

  Neutron spin–polarized

  Intrinsic Δ isobars suppressed by Isospin $= 0$
  $|\text{deuteron}\rangle = |pn\rangle + \epsilon|\Delta\Delta\rangle$

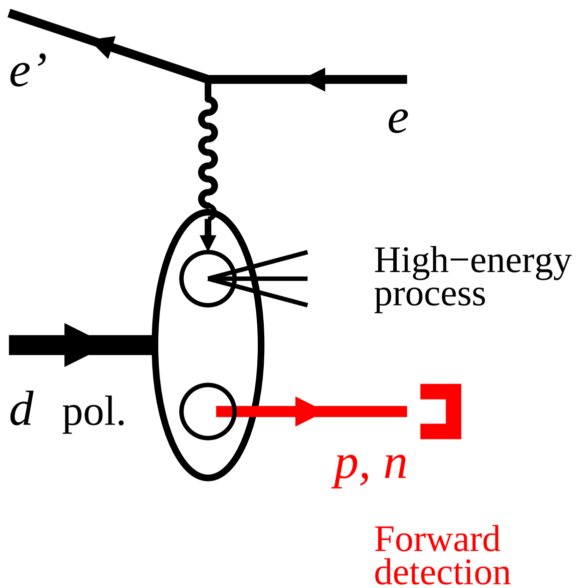
- Spectator nucleon tagging

  Identifies active nucleon

  Controls configuration through recoil momentum:
  Spatial size, S $\leftrightarrow$ D wave

  Tagging in fixed-target experiments
  CLAS6/12 BONUS, recoil momenta $p =$ 70-150 MeV

Light ions: Deuteron, spectator tagging



- Spectator tagging with colliding beams

  Spectator nucleon moves forward
  with approx. $1/2$ beam momentum

  Detection with forward detectors integrated
  in interaction region and beams optics
  LHC $pp/pA/AA$, Tevatron $p\bar{p}$, RHIC pp, ultraperipheral AA

- Advantages over fixed-target

  No target material, $\boldsymbol{p}_p$(restframe) $\rightarrow 0$ possible

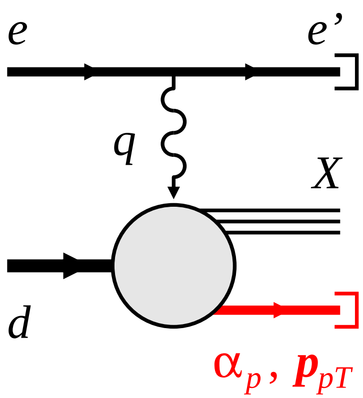
  Potentially full acceptance, good resolution

  Can be used with polarized deuteron

  Forward neutron detection possible

- Unique physics potential
  JLab 2014/15 LDRD Project. Cosyn, Guzey, Higinbotham, Hyde,
  Park, Nadel-Turonski, Sargsian, Strikman, Weiss$*$ [Webpage]

Tagging: Cross section and observables



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx\,dQ^2\,(d^3p_p/E_p)} = [\text{flux}]\Big[F_{Td}(x,Q^2;\alpha_p,p_{pT}) + \epsilon F_{Ld}(..)$$

$$+ \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)}\cos\phi_p F_{LT,d}(..) \;+\; \epsilon\cos(2\phi_p)F_{TT,d}(..)$$

$$+ \;\text{spin-dependent structures}\Big]$$

- Conditional DIS cross section $e + d \rightarrow e' + X + p$

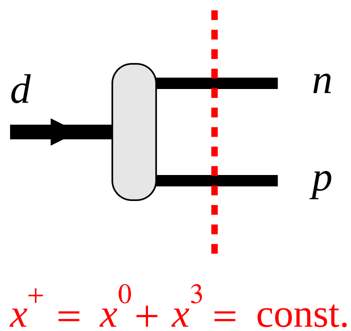
  Proton recoil momentum $p_p^+ = \alpha_p p_d^+$, $\boldsymbol{p}_{pT}$ related to $\boldsymbol{p}_p$(restframe)

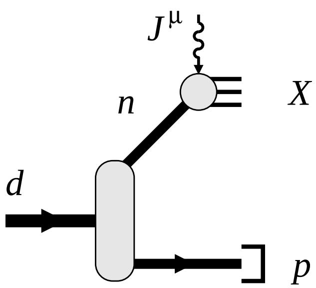
  Conditional structure functions

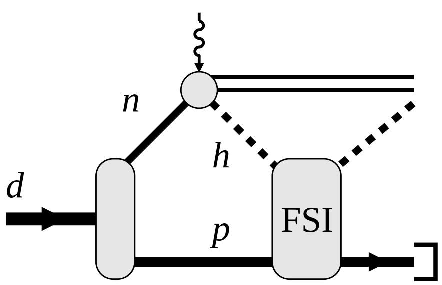
  Special case of semi-inclusive DIS — target fragmentation
  QCD factorization Trentadue, Veneziano 93; Collins 97

  No assumptions re nuclear structure, $A = \sum N$, etc.

Tagging: Theoretical description







- Light-front quantization — Frankfurt, Strikman 80's

  High-energy scattering probes nucleus at fixed LF time

  Deuteron LF wave function $\langle pn|d\rangle_{x^+} = \Psi(\alpha_p, \boldsymbol{p}_{pT})$

  Matching nuclear $\leftrightarrow$ nucleonic structure, sum rules

  Effects of 4-momentum nonconservation in intermediate states remain finite in high-energy limit

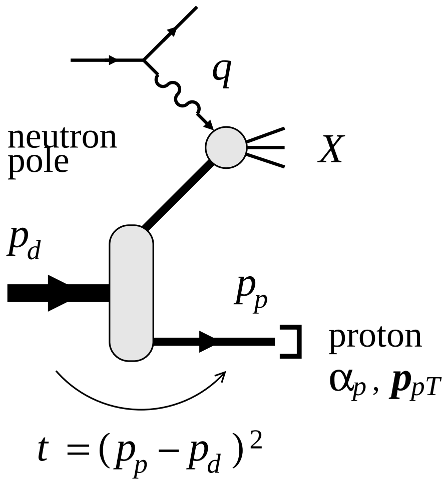
  LF wave function describes low-energy nuclear structure $\leftrightarrow$ non-relativistic theory

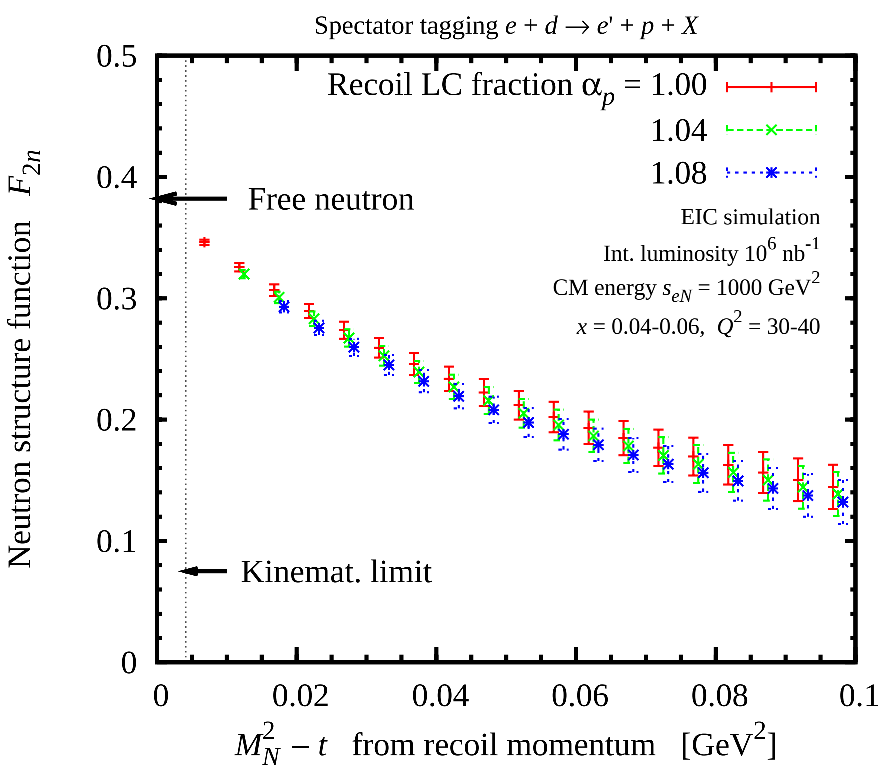
- Composite description

  Impulse approximation: DIS final state and spectator nucleon evolve independently

  Final-state interactions: Part of DIS final state interacts with spectator, transfers momentum

Tagging: Free neutron structure





- Extract free neutron structure

  Proton momentum defines invariant $t - M_N^2 = -2|\boldsymbol{p}_p|^2 + t_{\text{min}}$ "neutron off-shellness"

  Free neutron at pole $t - M_N^2 = 0$: On-shell extrapolation

  Eliminates nuclear binding effects and FSI Sargsian, Strikman 05

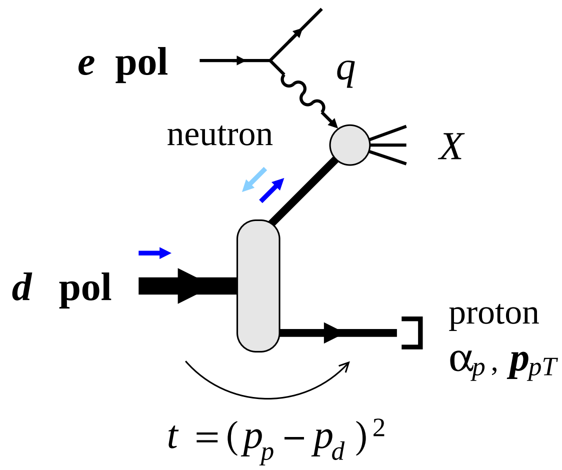
- Precise measurements of F_{2n}

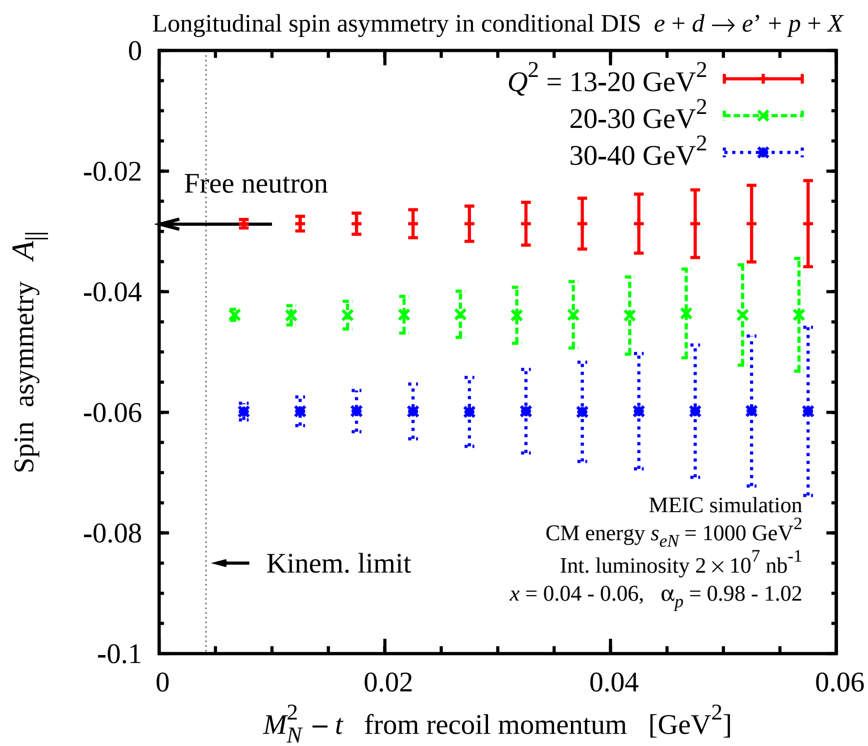
  F_{2n} extracted with few-percent accuracy at $x \gtrsim 0.1$

  Uncertainty mainly systematic
  JLab LDRD: Detailed estimates

  Non-singlet $F_{2p} - F_{2n}$, sea quark flavor asymmetry $\bar{d} - \bar{u}$

Tagging: Neutron spin structure





- Neutron spin structure with pol deuteron and proton tagging

  On-shell extrapolation of asymmetry

  D-wave suppressed at $\boldsymbol{p}_p = 0$: Neutron 100% polarized

- Systematic uncertainties cancel

  Weak off-shell dependence of asymmetry

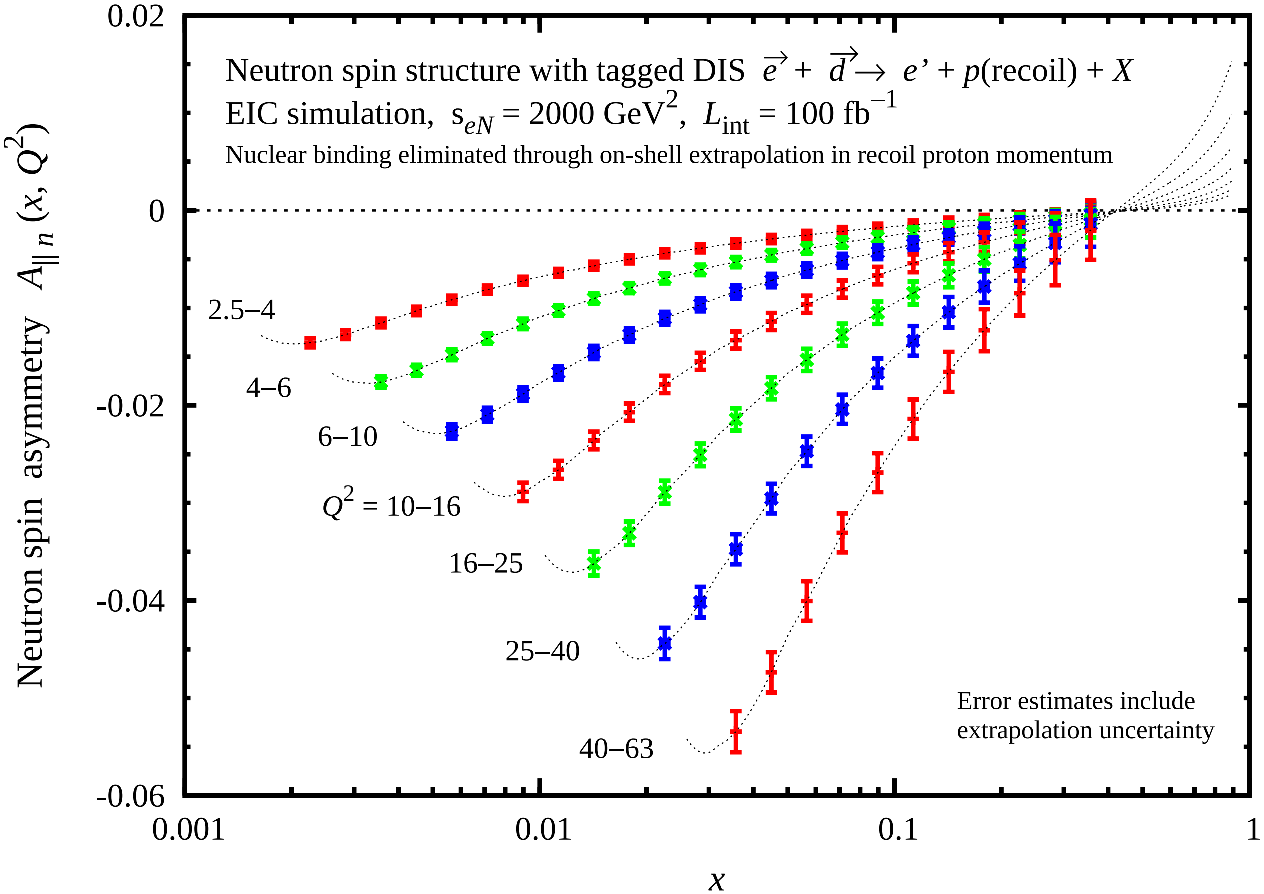
  Momentum smearing/resolution effects largely cancel in asymmetry

[• Statistics requirements

  Physical asymmetries $\sim$ 0.05-0.1, effective polarization $P_e P_D \sim 0.5$

  Possible with lumi $\sim 10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Tagging: Neutron spin structure II



$$A_{\parallel n} = \frac{\sigma(+-) - \sigma(++)}{\sigma(+-) + \sigma(++)}$$

$$= D\,\frac{g_1}{F_1} + \ldots$$

$$D = \frac{y(2-y)}{2 - 2y + y^2}$$

depolarization factor

$$y = \frac{Q^2}{x s_{eN}}$$

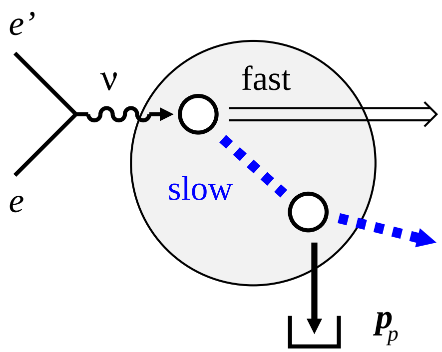
- Precise measurement of neutron spin structure

  Wide kinematic range: Leading ↔ higher twist, nonsinglet ↔ singlet QCD evolution

  Parton density fits: Flavor separation $\Delta u \leftrightarrow \Delta d$, gluon spin ΔG

  Nonsinglet $g_{1p} - g_{1n}$ and Bjorken sum rule

Tagging: Final-state interactions



- DIS final state can interact with spectator

  Changes recoil momentum distributions in tagging

  No effect on total cross section – closure

- Nucleon DIS final state has two components

"Fast"	$E_h = O(\nu)$	hadrons formed outside nucleus interact weakly with spectators
"Slow"	$E_h = O(\mu_{\text{had}}) \sim 1$ GeV	formed inside nucleus interacts with hadronic cross section dominant source of FSI

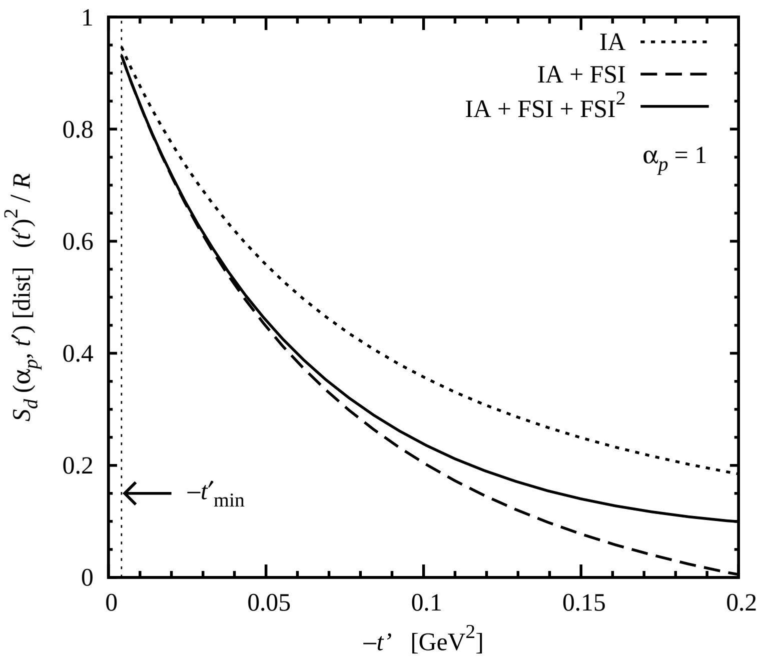
- FSI effects calculated $x \sim$ 0.1–0.5 — Strikman, CW, PRC97 (2018) 035209

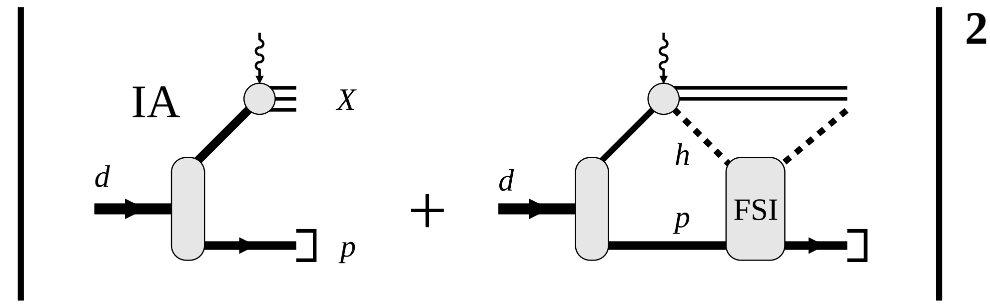
  Experimental slow hadron multiplicity distributions — Cornell, EMC, HERA

  Hadron-nucleon low-energy scattering amplitudes

  Light-front QM: Deuteron pn wave function, rescattering process — Frankfurt, Strikman 81

Tagging: Final-state interactions II





Strikman, CW 18

- FSI reduces IA cross section at $|t - M_N^2| \neq 0$ $\quad (\lesssim 0.2\,\mathrm{GeV}^2)$
- FSI vanishes at $t - M_N^2 \to 0$; on-shell extrapolation not affected

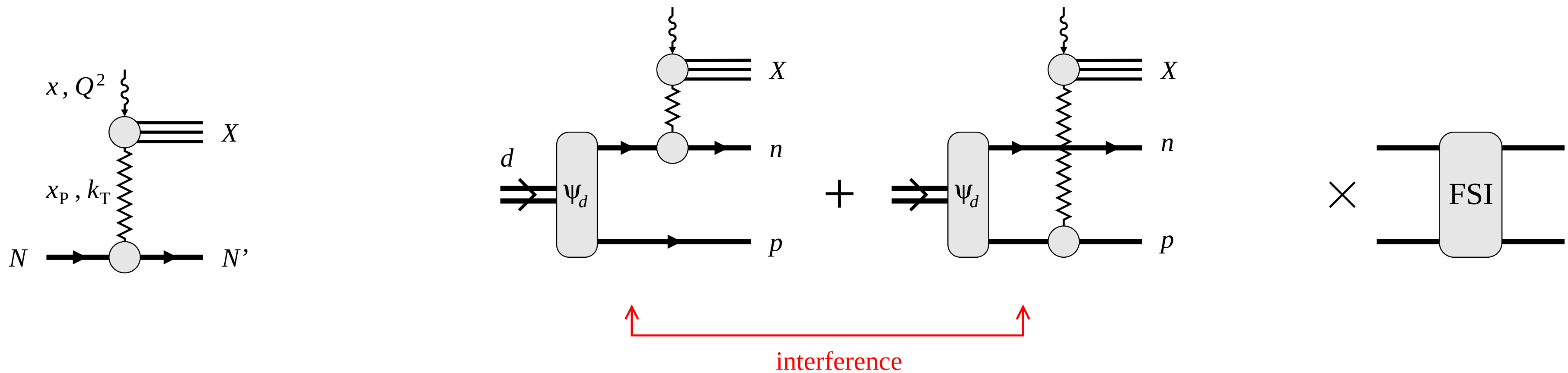
[• Other interesting aspects

FSI depends on recoil momentum angle in rest frame: forward-sideways-backward regions

Analogy with FSI in quasi-elastic deuteron breakup

FSI suppressed for $x \to 1$: Minimum momentum of DIS hadrons grows

Tagging: Diffraction and shadowing



- Diffraction in nucleon DIS at $x \ll 0.1$

  Nucleon remains intact, recoils with $k \sim$ few 100 MeV (rest frame)

  10-15% of events diffractive. Detailed studies at HERA: QCD factorization, diffractive PDFs

- Shadowing in deuteron DIS

  Diffraction can happen on neutron or proton: QM interference

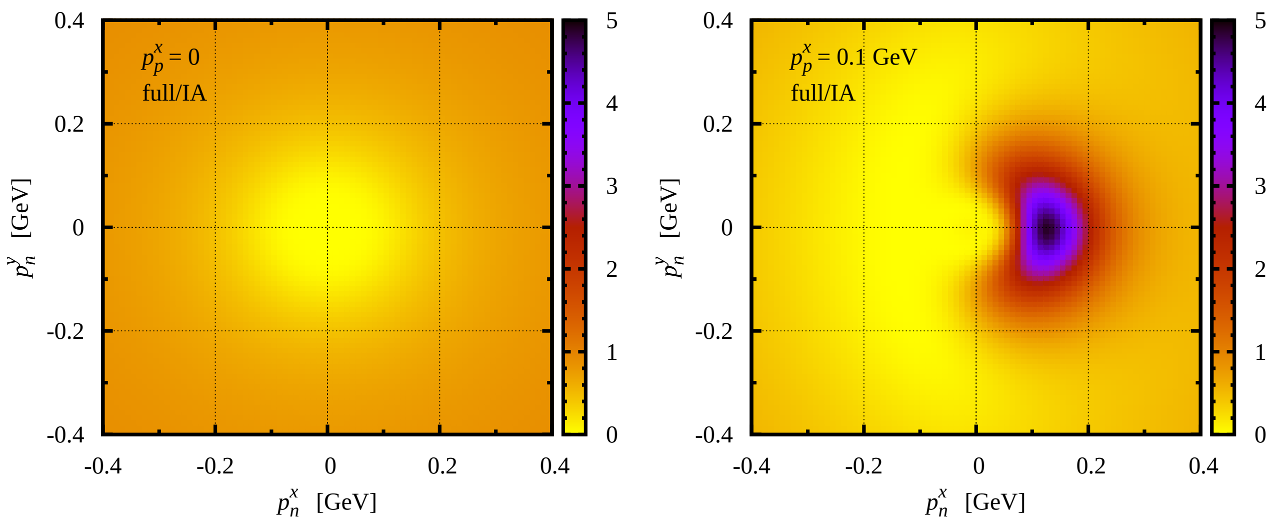
  Reduction of cross section compared to IA — shadowing. Leading-twist effect.
  Frankfurt, Strikman, Guzey 12. Great interest. Hints seen in J/ψ production in UPCs at LHC ALICE.

- Diffraction and shadowing in tagged DIS

  Differential studies as function of recoil momentum!

  Large FSI effects. Outgoing pn scattering state must be orthogonal to d bound state
  Guzey, Strikman, CW 18

Tagging: Diffraction and shadowing II



$$R = \frac{d\sigma(\text{full})}{d\sigma(\text{IA})}$$ as function of neutron $\boldsymbol{p}_{nT}$ for fixed proton $\boldsymbol{p}_{pT}$

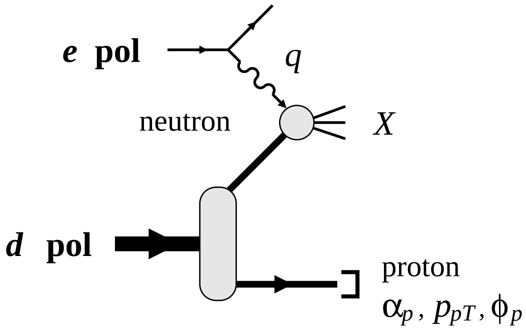
- Final-state interactions in diffractive tagged DIS $e + d \rightarrow e' + X + n + p$

  Large FSI effects due to orthogonality

  Shadowing effects also calculated; can be studied in selected kinematics
  Guzey, Strikman, CW, in preparation

  Other application: High-p_T deuteron breakup and gluonic structure of small-size pn configuration Miller, Sievert, Venugopalan 17

Tagging: Polarized deuteron



- Deuteron spin density matrix $\rho_{\lambda\lambda'}(S,T)$

  3 vector parameters, 5 tensor parameters

  Fixed by polarization measurements
  cf. Stokes' parameters for photon

- Polarized tagged cross section

Cosyn, Sargsian, CW 17

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx\,dQ^2(d^3p_p/E_p)} = [\text{flux}](\mathsf{F}_U + \mathsf{F}_S + \mathsf{F}_T) \qquad \mathsf{F}_I = \text{functions}(x, Q^2, \alpha_p, p_{pT}, \phi_p)$$

$$F_U = F_{UU,T} + \epsilon F_{UU,L} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)}\cos\phi_h F_{UU}^{\cos\phi_h} + \epsilon\cos 2\phi_h F_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} + h\sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)}\sin\phi_h F_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_S = S_L & \left[\sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)}\sin\phi_h F_{US_L}^{\sin\phi_h} + \epsilon\sin 2\phi_h F_{US_L}^{\sin 2\phi_h}\right] \\
& + S_L h\left[\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2} F_{LS_L} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)}\cos\phi_h F_{LS_L}^{\cos\phi_h}\right] \\
& + S_\perp\left[\sin(\phi_h-\phi_S)\left(F_{US_T,T}^{\sin(\phi_h-\phi_S)} + \epsilon F_{US_T,L}^{\sin(\phi_h-\phi_S)}\right) + \epsilon\sin(\phi_h+\phi_S) F_{US_T}^{\sin(\phi_h+\phi_S)}\right. \\
& \left. +\epsilon\sin(3\phi_h-\phi_S) F_{US_T}^{\sin(3\phi_h-\phi_S)} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)}\left(\sin\phi_S F_{US_T}^{\sin\phi_S} + \sin(2\phi_h-\phi_S) F_{US_T}^{\sin(2\phi_h-\phi_S)}\right)\right] \\
& + S_\perp h\left[\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}\cos(\phi_h-\phi_S) F_{LS_T}^{\cos(\phi_h-\phi_S)} + \right. \\
& \left. \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)}\left(\cos\phi_S F_{LS_T}^{\cos\phi_S} + \cos(2\phi_h-\phi_S) F_{LS_T}^{\cos(2\phi_h-\phi_S)}\right)\right],
\end{aligned}$$

Tagging: Polarized deuteron II

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_T = T_{LL} \Big[& F_{UT_{LL},T} + \epsilon F_{UT_{LL},L} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \cos\phi_h F_{UT_{LL}}^{\cos\phi_h} + \epsilon \cos 2\phi_h F_{UT_{LL}}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \Big] \\
& + T_{LL} h \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \sin\phi_h F_{LT_{LL}}^{\sin\phi_h} \\
& + T_{L\perp} [\cdots] + T_{L\perp} h [\cdots] \\
& + T_{\perp\perp} \Big[\cos(2\phi_h - 2\phi_{T_\perp}) \Big(F_{UT_{TT},T}^{\cos(2\phi_h - 2\phi_{T_\perp})} + \epsilon F_{UT_{TT},L}^{\cos(2\phi_h - 2\phi_{T_\perp})} \Big) \\
& + \epsilon \cos 2\phi_{T_\perp} F_{UT_{TT}}^{\cos 2\phi_{T_\perp}} + \epsilon \cos(4\phi_h - 2\phi_{T_\perp}) F_{UT_{TT}}^{\cos(4\phi_h - 2\phi_{T_\perp})} \\
& + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \Big(\cos(\phi_h - 2\phi_{T_\perp}) F_{UT_{TT}}^{\cos(\phi_h - 2\phi_{T_\perp})} + \cos(3\phi_h - 2\phi_{T_\perp}) F_{UT_{TT}}^{\cos(3\phi_h - 2\phi_{T_\perp})} \Big) \Big] \\
& + T_{\perp\perp} h [\cdots]
\end{aligned}
$$

- U + S cross sections identical to spin-1/2 target — Bacchetta et al. 07

- T cross section has 23 new tensor structure functions specific to spin-1
  4 structure functions survive in inclusive DIS, cf. $b_1 - b_4$ — Hoodbhoy, Jaffe, Manohar 88

  ϕ-harmonics specific to tensor polarization — new handle

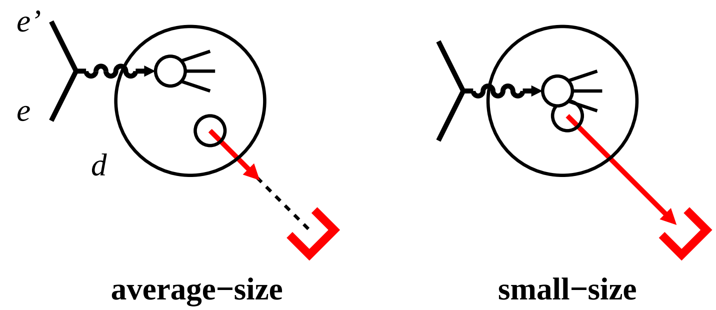
- T-odd structures vanish in impulse approximation,
  provide sensitive tests of FSI

Tagging: Applications and extensions

- Tagged EMC effect

  What momenta/distances in NN interactions cause modification of partonic structure?

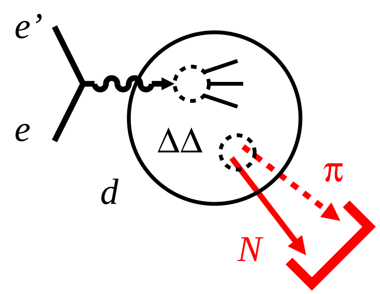
  Connection with NN short-range correlations?



- Tagging Δ isobars

  Tagged DIS $e + d \to e' + \pi + N$, reconstruct Δ from πN

  Δ structure function defined at pole, reached by on-shell extrapolation



- Tagging with complex nuclei $A > 2$

  Could test isospin dependence and/or universality of bound nucleon structure

  $(A - 1)$ ground state recoil, e.g. 3He (e, e' d) X
  Ciofi, Kaptari, Scopetta 99; Kaptari et al. 2014

  Theoretically challenging, cf. experience with quasielastic breakup
  Needs input from 3-body Faddeev calculations for structure and breakup. Bochum-Krakow group.

Summary

- Light-ion physics program with EIC has great potential,
  could be developed & articulated at same level as ep and eA(heavy)
  Workshop "Polarized light ion physics with EIC", 5-9 Feb 2018, Ghent U, Belgium [webpage]

- Deuteron and spectator tagging overcome main limiting factor of nuclear DIS:
  Control of nuclear configurations during high-energy process

- Intersection of low-energy nuclear structure and high-energy scattering:
  Light-front methods as essential tool

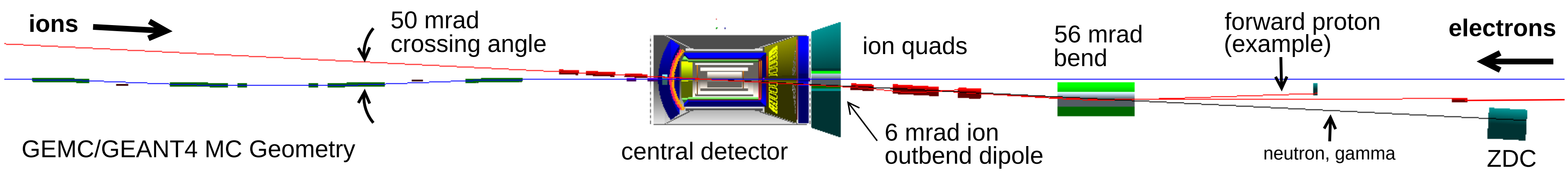
Outlook

- Expand theoretical methods for nuclear structure in high-energy scattering:
  Small-x phenomena, polarization, $A > 2$

- Interpret results of JLab 12 GeV experiments with nuclei:
  Short-range correlations, EMC effect, tagged DIS

- Develop EIC science case through simulations with next-gen physics models
  In collaboration with JLab EIC effort and EIC Center at Stony Brook/BNL (A. Deshpande et al.).
  Simulation tools from 2014/15 JLab LDRD project available at [webpage]

Simulations: Forward detection



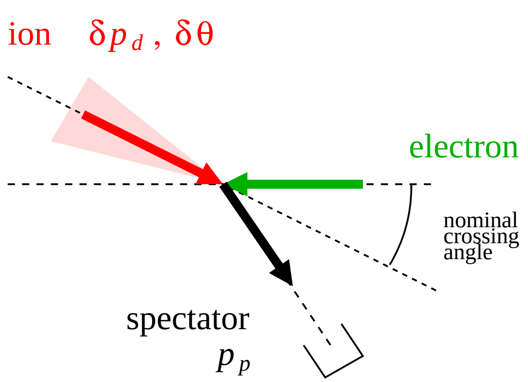
- Forward detector integrated in interaction region and beam optics

  Protons/neutrons/fragments travel through ion beam quadrupole magnets

  Dispersion generated by dipole magnets

  Detection using forward detectors — Roman pots, ZDCs

  JLEIC design: Full acceptance, proton momentum resolution longit $\delta p/p \sim 10^{-3}$, angular $\delta\theta \sim 0.2$ mrad P. Nadel-Turonski, Ch. Hyde et al.



- Intrinsic momentum spread in ion beam

  Transverse momentum spread $\sigma \sim$ few 10 MeV

  Smearing effect $\boldsymbol{p}_{pT}(\text{vertex}) \neq \boldsymbol{p}_{pT}(\text{measured})$, corrected by convolution

  Dominant systematic uncertainty in tagged neutron structure measurements. Correlated, x and Q^2-indpendent. JLab LDRD