Update on the SIDIS-TMD Experiment

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- College of William & Mary
 - Hall C Winter Collaboration Meeting January 29, 2019

- Run overview
- What we've done
- What we'll do

Outline

Overview of experiment & physics

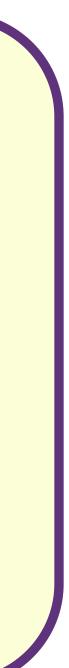
E12-09-017

Spokespersons: P. Bosted, R. Ent, H. Mkrtchyan, E. Kinney

- Little is known about...
 1. Orbital angular motion of partons
 2. PDF dependence on transverse momentum
- Significant orbital angular momentum → significant transverse momentum of quarks

Goal: To map P_T dependence of cross section ratios of π⁺ to π⁻ electroproduced off proton & deuteron targets.





Why?

Knowledge of R = σ_L/σ_T in SIDIS is virtually non-existent:

- Does Rsidis vary with z?
- Is $R_{SIDIS}^{\pi+} = R_{SIDIS}^{\pi-?}$
- Is $R_{SIDIS}^{H} = R_{SIDIS}^{D}$?
- Is $R_{SIDIS}^{K+(-)} = R_{SIDIS}^{\pi+(-)}$?

There are both theoretical and experimental indications of a quark flavor distribution dependence on k_T .

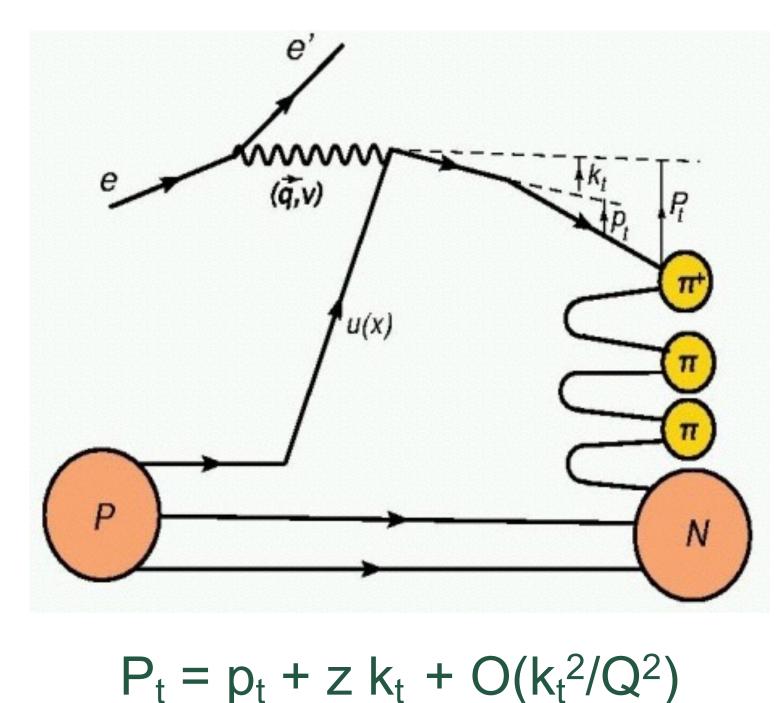
Hall C SIDIS program focuses on transverse momentum dependence of **unpolarized SIDIS** cross sections.

JLab 12GeV goal: Precision 3D momentum imaging of the nucleon, e.g. quark transverse momentum dependence on spin & flavor.



SIDIS Formalism

 $\frac{d\sigma}{dxdyd\psi dzd\phi_h dP_{h,t}^2} = \frac{\alpha^2}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \left\{F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}\right\} + \frac{\gamma^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \left(F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}\right) + \frac{\gamma^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \left(F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}\right) + \frac{\gamma^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \left(F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}\right) + \frac{\gamma^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \left(F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}\right) + \frac{\gamma^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \left(F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}\right) + \frac{\gamma^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \left(F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}\right) + \frac{\gamma^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left(F_{U,T} + \varepsilon F_{U}\right) + \frac{\gamma^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left(F_{U} + \varepsilon F_{U}\right) +$



 $\sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)}\cos(1+\epsilon)$

Polarized beam for k_T dependence: Transverse momentum widths of quarks with different flavors can be different. Azimuthal beam asymmetry measurements complement CLAS12 data.

Final transverse momentum of the detected pion P_t arises from convolution of the struck quark's transverse momentum k_t with the transverse momentum p_t generated during the fragmentation.

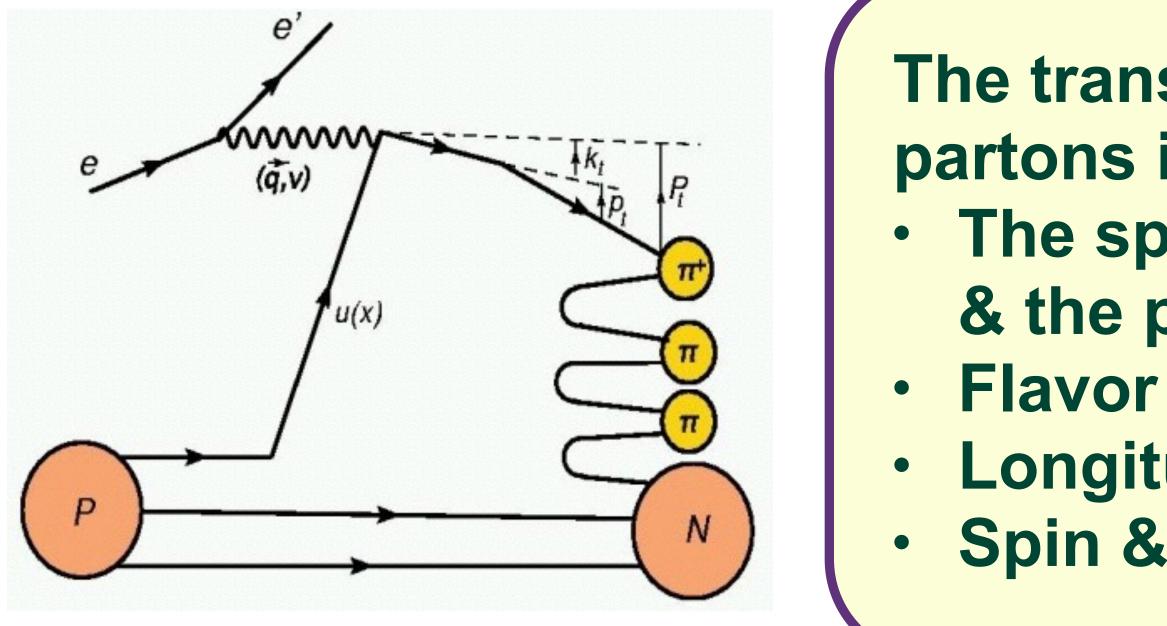
only surviving terms if unpolarized beam

$$\phi_h F_{UU}^{\cos\phi_h} + \varepsilon \left[\cos(2\phi_h) F_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi_h)} + \lambda_e \sqrt{2\varepsilon (1+\varepsilon)} \sin\phi_h F_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} \right]$$





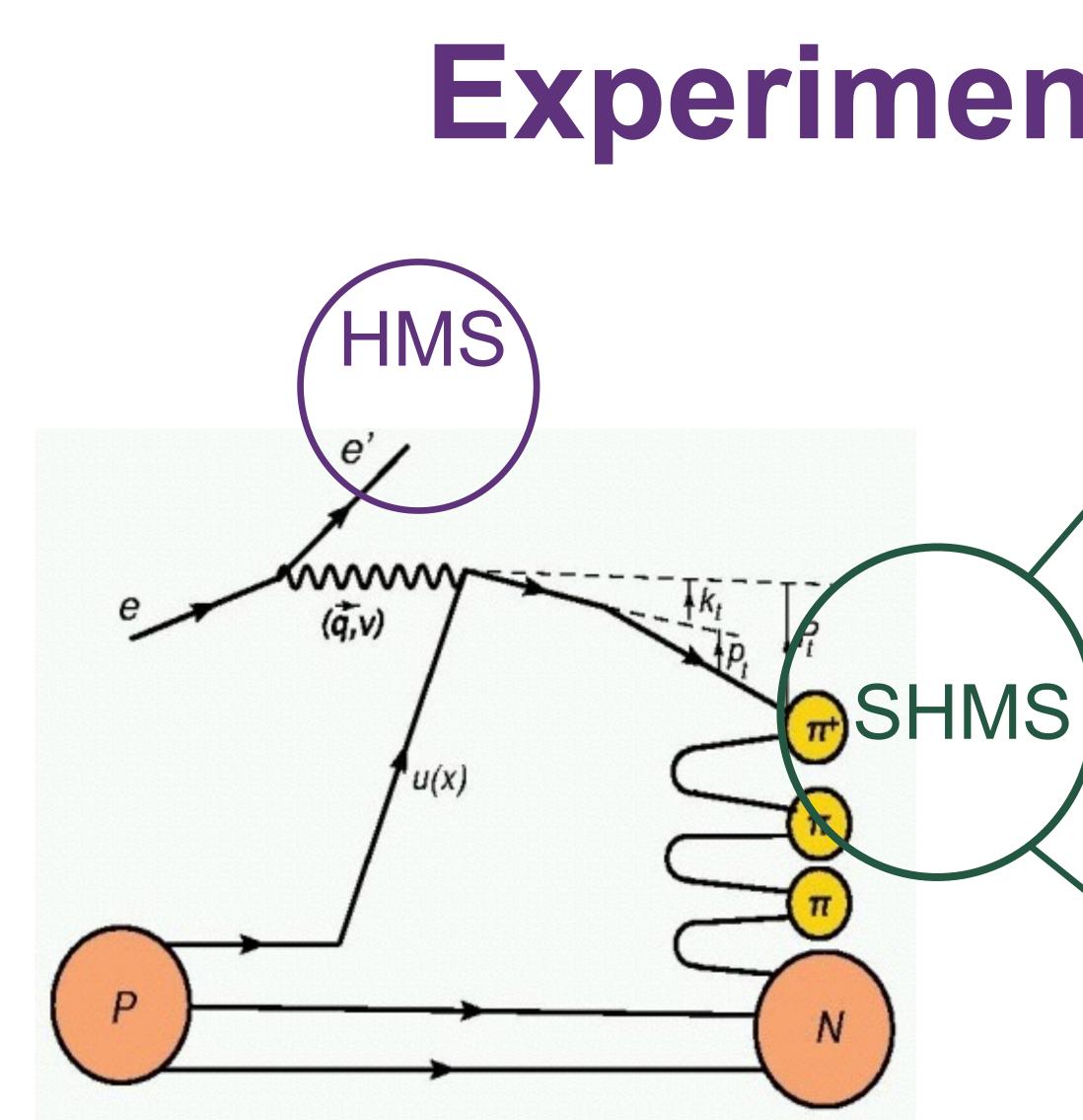
SIDIS Formalism (cont.)



 $P_t = p_t + z k_t + O(k_t^2/Q^2)$

- The transverse momentum distribution of partons is correlated with:
- The spin orientation of the parent hadron & the parton

 - Longitudinal momentum
 - Spin & momentum of struck quark



Experiment Overview

Scan through angles from 8 through 30 degrees in 2 degree increments for each HMS setting on LH2, LD2, and Al targets at both positive and negative polarity.

Angle scan = P_T scan

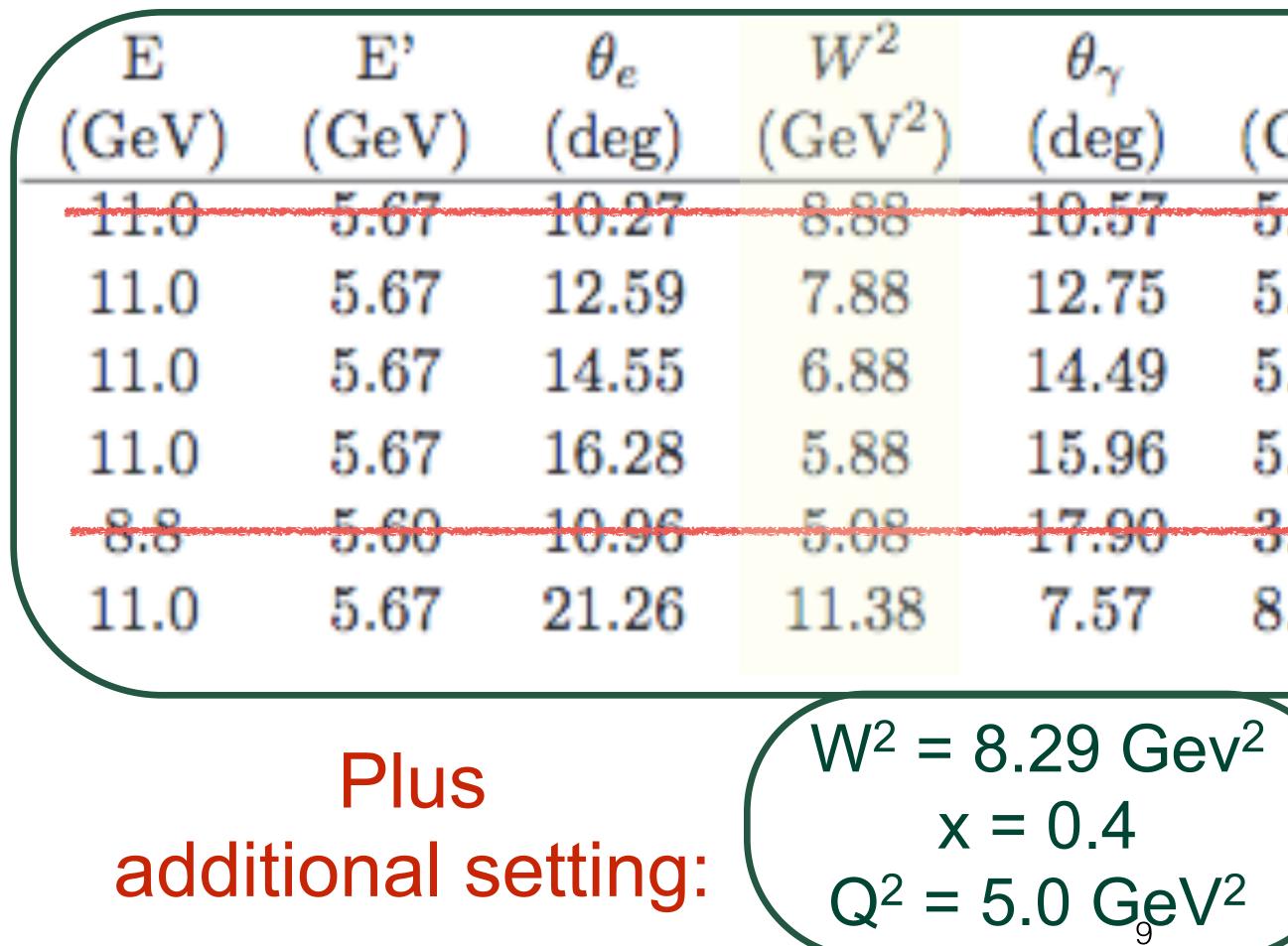
Run Overview: Planned

E (GeV)	Target	Time (Hours)
8.8	LH2	54
	LD2	54
	Al	14
11.0	LH2	206
	LD2	206
	Al	52
	Checkout	0 (overlap with E12-06-104)
	Momentum Changes (36)	18
	Angle Changes (306)	20
	Target Changes (918)	150
	Pass Changes (1)	0 (overlap with E12-06-104)
	Beam Energy Measurements (2)	0 (overlap with E12-06-104)
	Total Request	774
		= 32 PAC days

Run Overview: Planned									
		1-17) (T-1	2	0		/T!/TI		~2	
E	E,	θ_e	W^2	θ_{γ}	q_{γ}	Kinematics	x	Q^2	
(GeV)	(GeV)	(deg)	(GeV^2)	(deg)	(GeV)			(GeV^2)	
11.0	5.67	10.27	8.88	10.57	5.513	I	0.20	2.0	
11.0	5.67	12.59	7.88	12.75	5.603	II	0.30	3.0	
11.0	5.67	14.55	6.88	14.49	5.692	III	0.40	4.0	
11.0	5.67	16.28	5.88	15.96	5.779	IV	0.50	5.0	
8.8	5.60	10.96	5.08	17.90	3.467	V	0.30	1.8	
11.0	5.67	21.26	11.38	7.57	8.270	VI	0.30	4.5	
		Tota	l Request		<u> </u>	7	74		
		1000	a rouquoso			= 32 PAC da			



Run Overview: Real



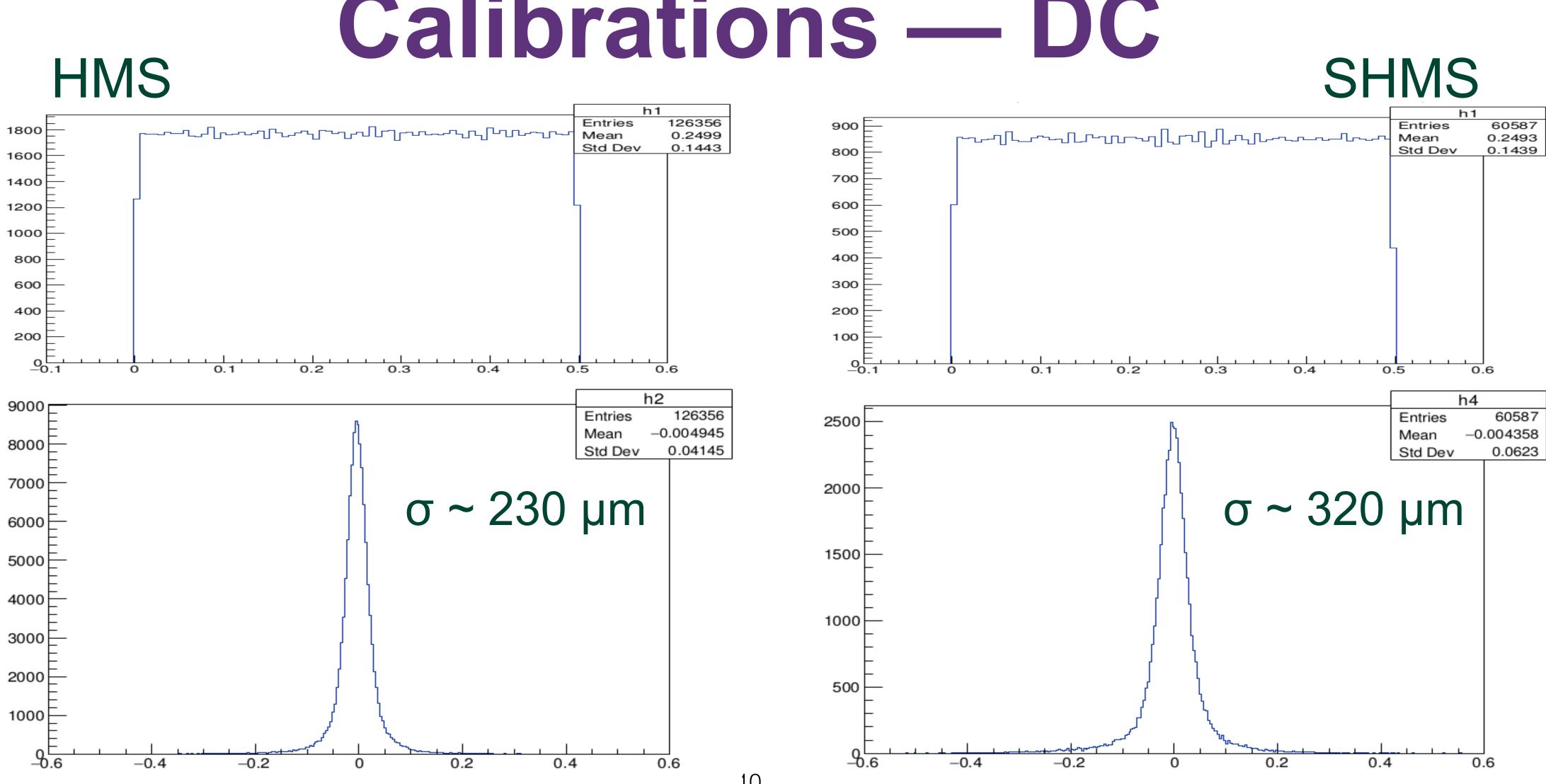
θ_{γ}	q_{γ}	Kinematics	x	Q^2			
deg)	(GeV)			(GeV^2)			
0.57	5.513		0.20	2.0			
2.75	5.603	II	0.30	3.0			
4.49	5.692	III	0.40	4.0			
5.96	5.779	IV	0.50	5.0			
7.90	3.467		0.30	1.8			
7.57	8.270	VI	0.30	4.5			
9 Gev ²							

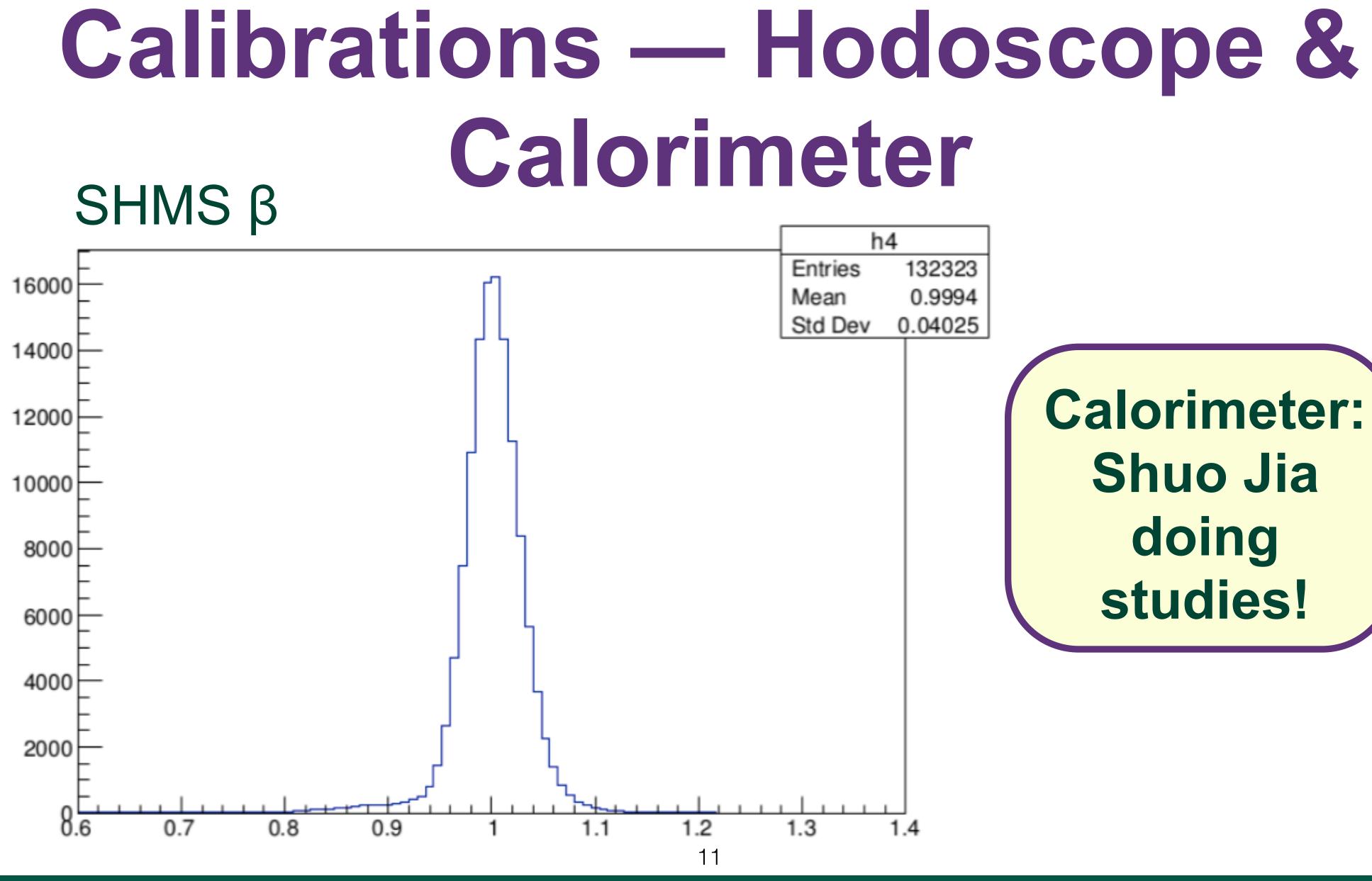
= 44 ac

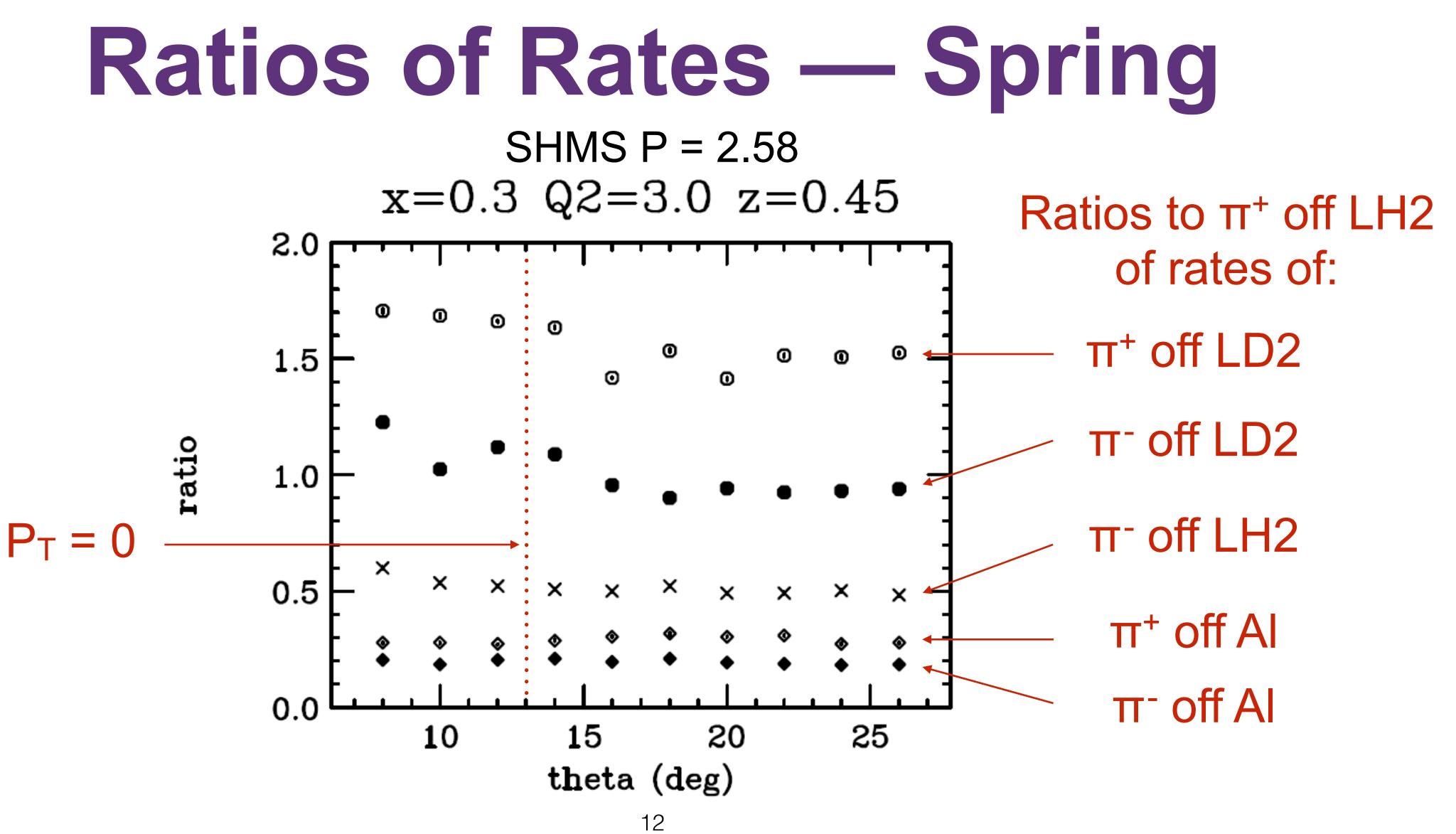
= 44 actual days

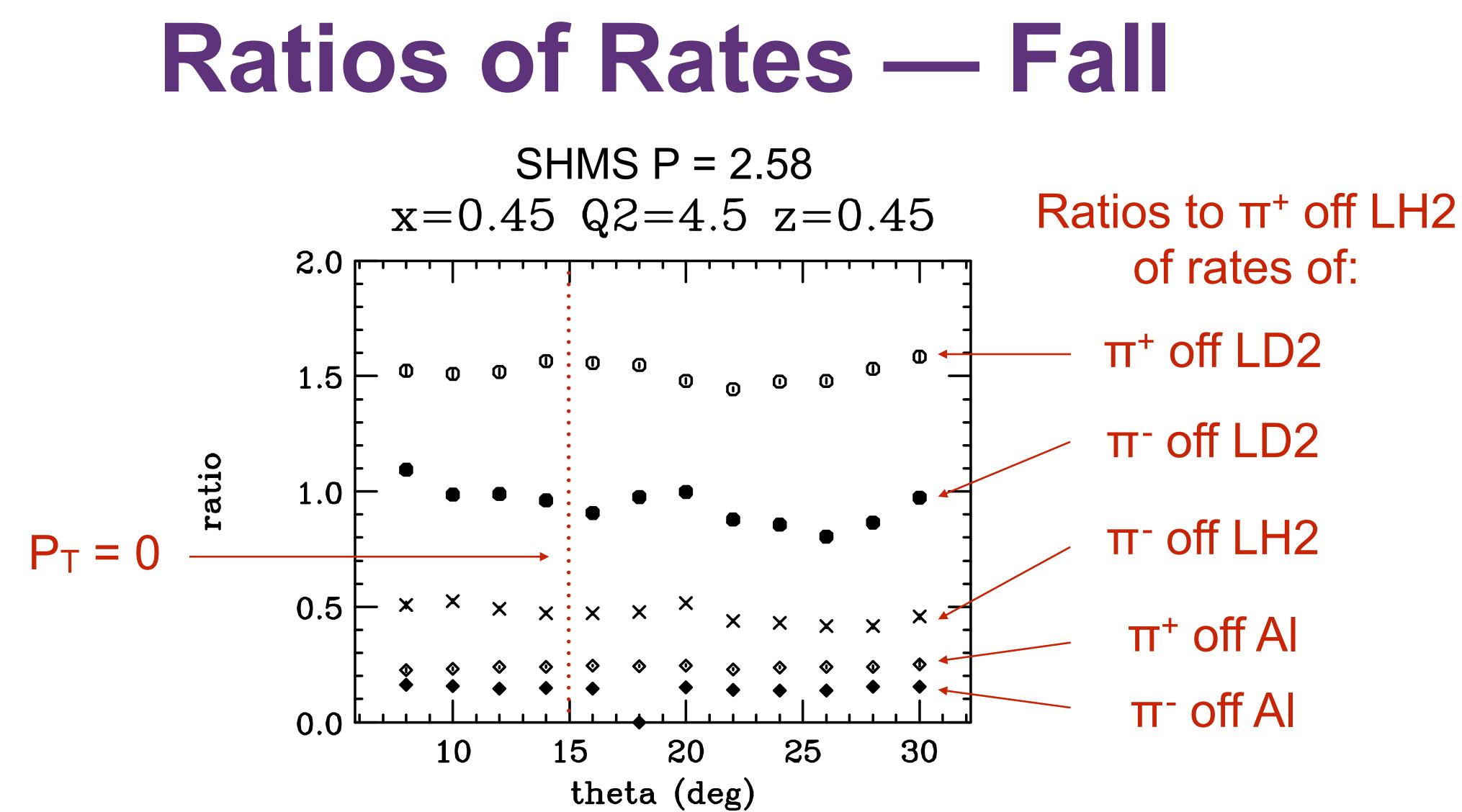


Calibrations — DC









What Next? (Short(ish) Term) Spring data: Fall data:

- Wrapping up calibrations
- Corrections to do: Target thickness/density, radiative corrections
- (Done: corrected for computer dead time)
- Almost ready to replay!

- Calibrations: with E12-09-002 (CSV)
- Coincidence timing issues?
- (Done: subtracted accidentals, SHMS tracking efficiency is roughly accounted for)

What Next? (Long(er) Term)

- also kaons
- rates

• Currently only looking at pions \rightarrow eventually

Main goal: Ratios of cross sections, not just

Absolute cross sections as well as ratios?