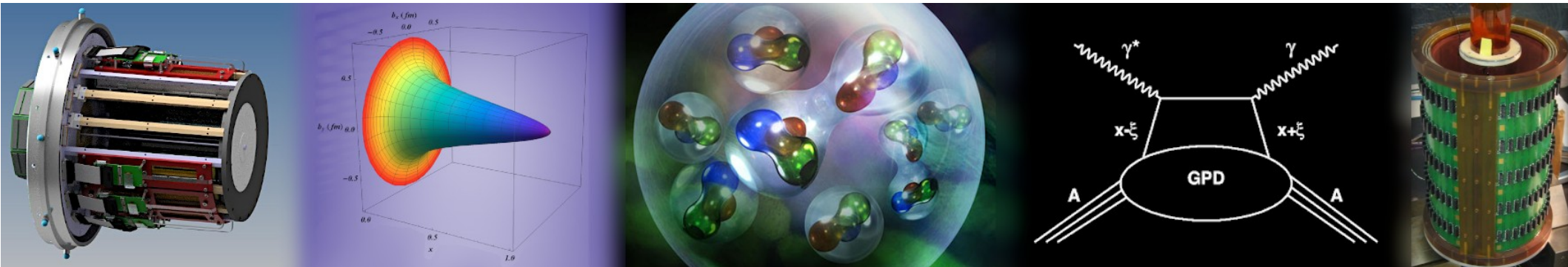


# Possibilities with Tagged Data



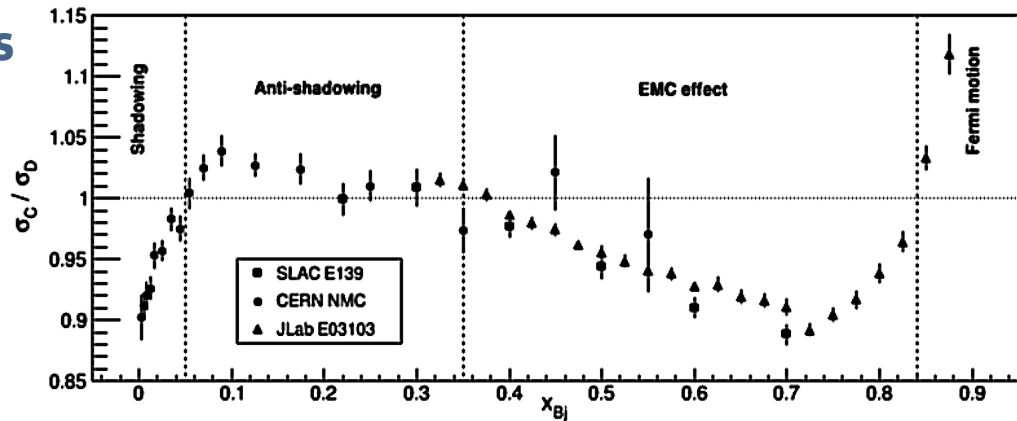
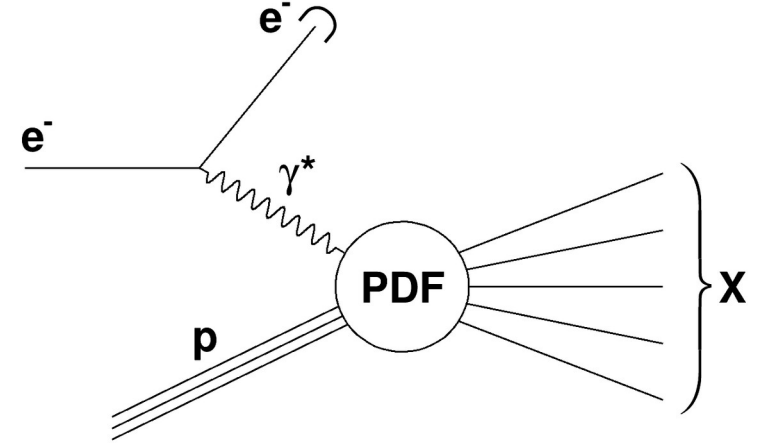
# The Nucleus Quark Structure

## The nuclear PDFs show many surprises

- Quarks are affected by the nuclear medium
- Limits between effects can be drawn in different ways
  - Anti-shadowing is the junction between shadowing and EMC regions

## Lots of Theory

- 30+ years of discussion
- No consensus reached



# Few Keys on the EMC effect

## Different nuclei tested

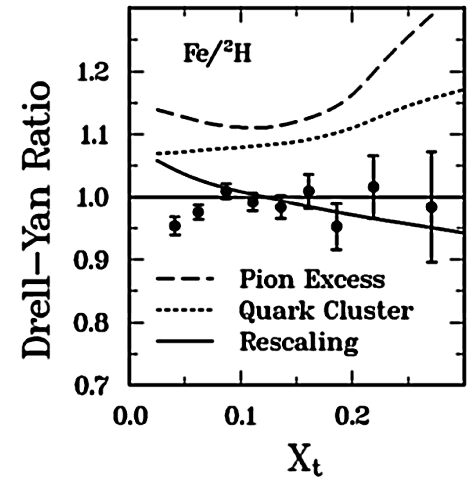
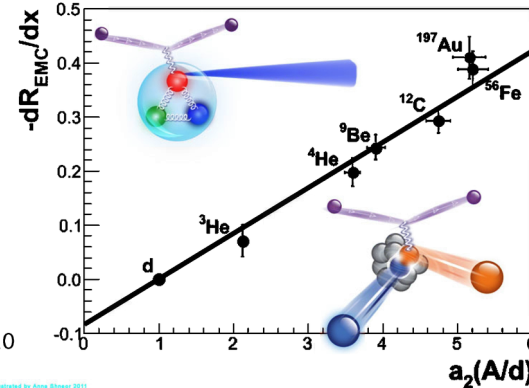
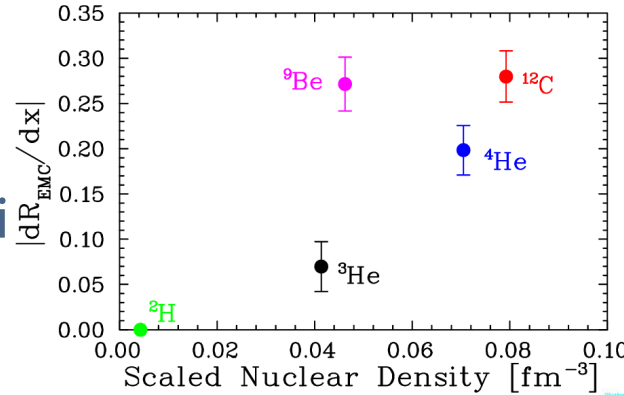
- EMC increases with A, mostly...
- Some abnormalities in light nuclei

## No counter effect in anti-quarks

- The quark momentum does not appear to be redistributed to anti-quarks
- Which was expected by some early models

## A correlation found with SRC pairs

- The number of short pair correlations in a nuclei is correlated with the EMC slope in this nuclei



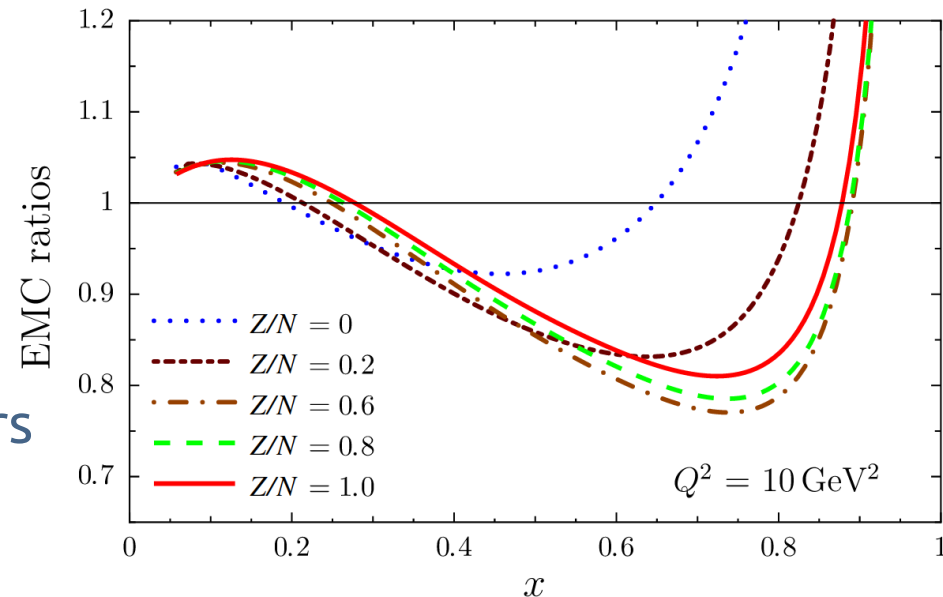
# Is there a flavor dependence ?

## Some model suggest it

- We show here an example

*Cloet et al. Phys.Rev.Lett. 102 (2009) 252301*

- The effect is predicted to extend into the anti-shadowing region
- A relation of EMC effect with SRC pairs would also suggest a flavor effect



## Can we measure this ?

- Or did we actually measured it already ?
  - Kind of... as this interpretation allows to explain the NuTeV anomaly
- But we can directly measure it using tagging !



# Shadowing side of things

## Linked to multiple scattering

- Screening of some nucleons leads to reduced cross section
- Calculations diverge largely at lower  $x$  where no direct measurement is available

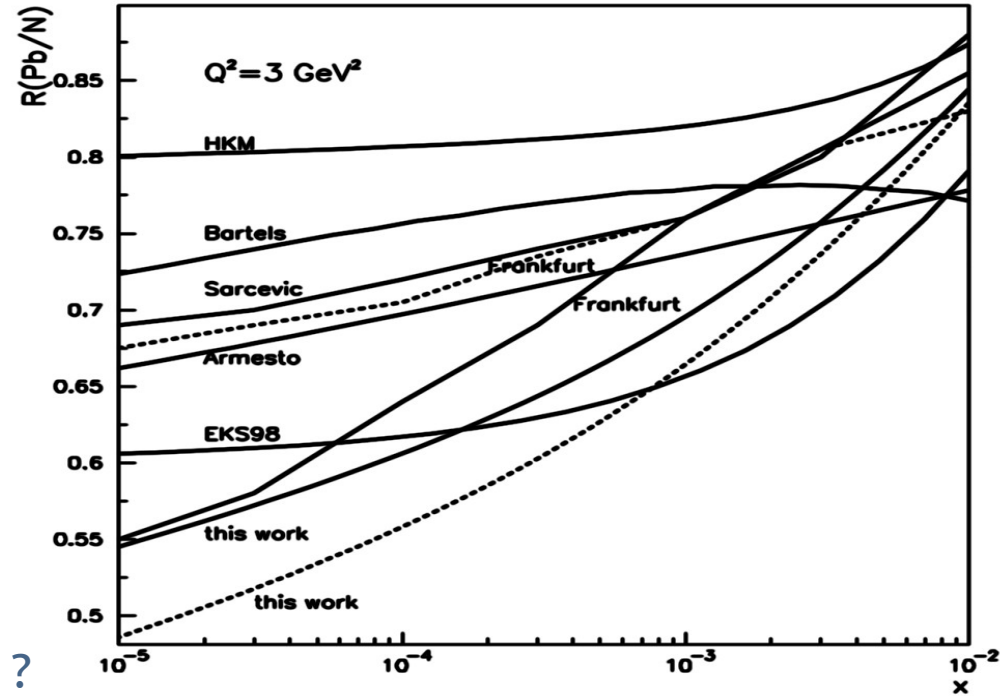
## Data is very limited

- Below  $x$  of  $10^{-2}$  it is barely explored
- That shows in theoretical predictions

## Shows that we are not that clear

- So how does it merge into anti-shadowing ?

*N. Armesto, J.Phys. G32 (2006) R367-R394*



# Focus on a theory calculation

## Shadowing / anti-shadowing description

- Linked to destructive/constructive interferences

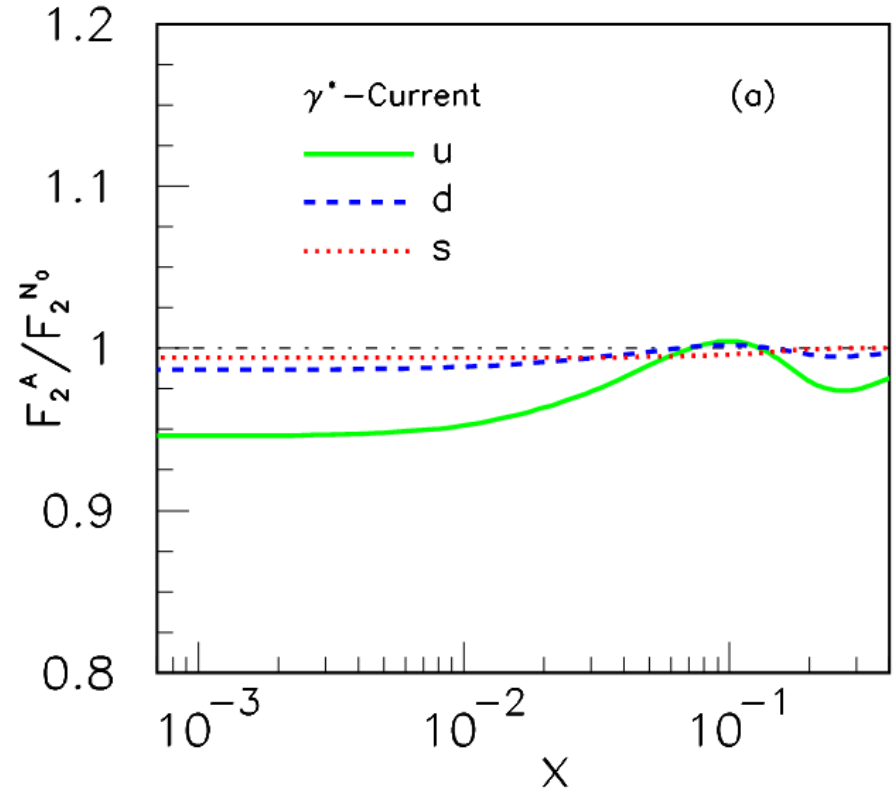
## Leads to very significant effects for neutrino scattering

- Massive effect is predicted for F3
- It can also explain the NuTeV anomaly

## Can it be tested in JLab ?

- It predicts flavor differences
- Effect is small for the photon probe but it spreads into anti-shadowing region

*Brodsky et al. Phys.Rev.D 70 (2004) 116003*



# So what can we do ?

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## Clearly JLab is an anti-shadowing region machine

- At both 11 and 22 GeV much of our reach is there
- 22 GeV allows to go lower in  $x$  and fully explore this region

## The flavor symmetry of the PDFs in this region is unknown

- Some assume it, but evidence accumulates to show other wise
- We do not have much anti-shadowing dedicated theory
  - We have shadowing and EMC theory that leak into the anti-shadowing

## We have many predictions for flavor effects

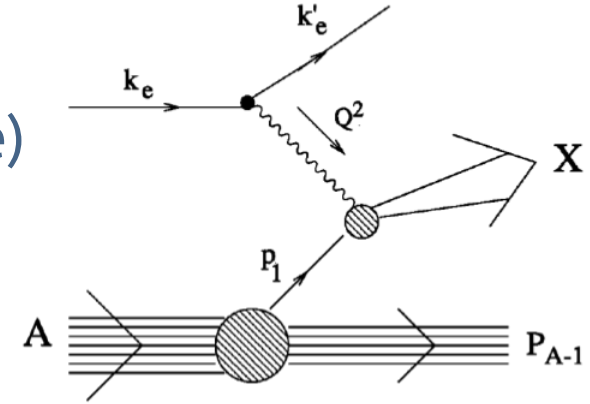
- Tagging is the perfect tool to measure flavor symmetry !



# What Do We Call Tagging ?

## What is a Tagged process

- They are semi-inclusive hard processes (>GeV scale)
- In which we detect nuclear fragments (MeV scale)
- They give unique information on the state of the nucleus right after the hard interaction



## Allows to control the struck nucleon virtuality

$$v(|\mathbf{p}|, E) = \left( M_A - \sqrt{(M_A - m_N + E)^2 + \mathbf{p}^2} \right)^2 - \mathbf{p}^2 - m_N^2$$

## Allows to control the amount of final state interactions

- Backward and lower momenta are best for reduced FSI



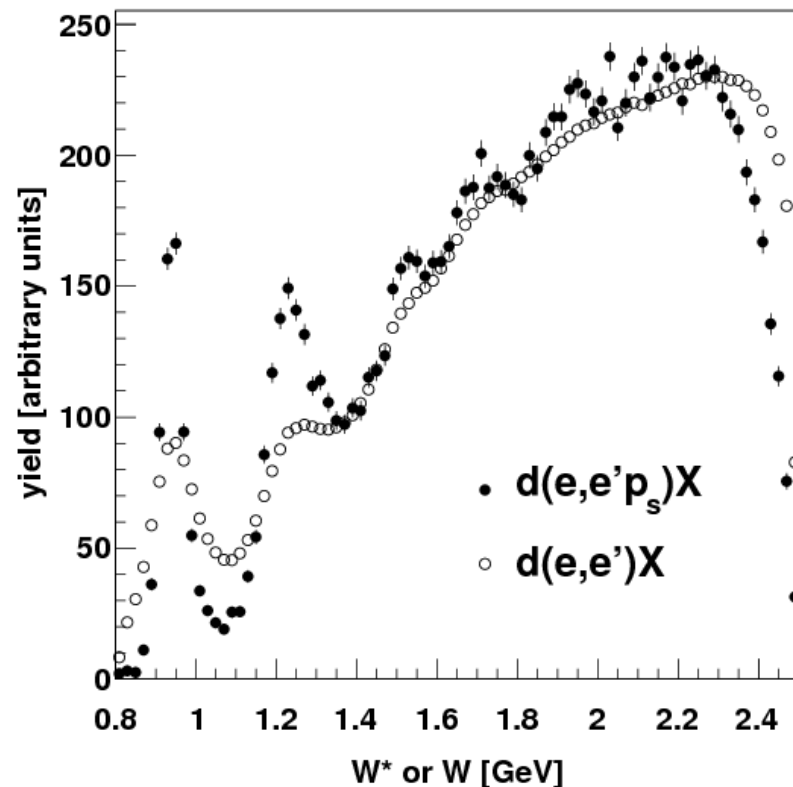
# Tagging Nuclear Reactions

## Can we do tagging?

- Done only for deuterium as of yet
  - **Bonus measurement from CLAS** --->
- Need of a recoil detector (fixed target)
- Or a forward detector (collider)

## Many projects incoming

- Mostly in JLab in the near future
- Large section in the EIC project



# Tagging at JLab

## Deuterium (polarized or not)

- Study pion and kaon content (TDIS @ JLab)
- Study the unpolarized neutron (Bonus @ JLab)
- Study nuclear effects and SRC (BAND @ JLab)

## Helium-3 (polarized)

- Effective polarized neutron

## Helium-4

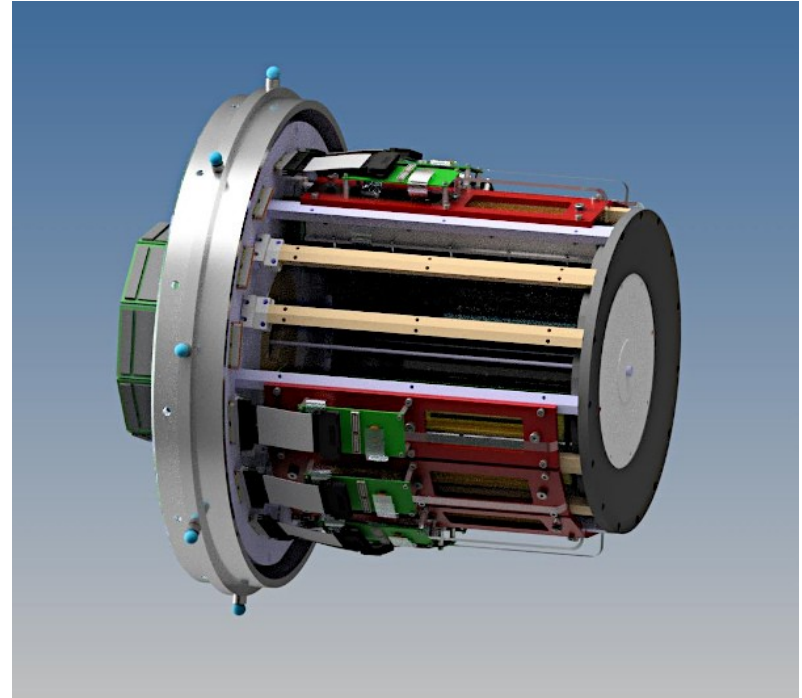
- Study bound nucleons (ALERT @ JLab)
- Study of EMC and SRC (ALERT @ JLab)

## Heavy targets

- Centrality tagging

## My biased focus will be on ALERT

- The only one looking into the antishadowing region right now
- However, the different technologies are all likely to be able to do this



# The ALERT Detector

## A Low Energy Recoil Tracker

- Hyperbolic drift chamber
- Time-of-Flight array

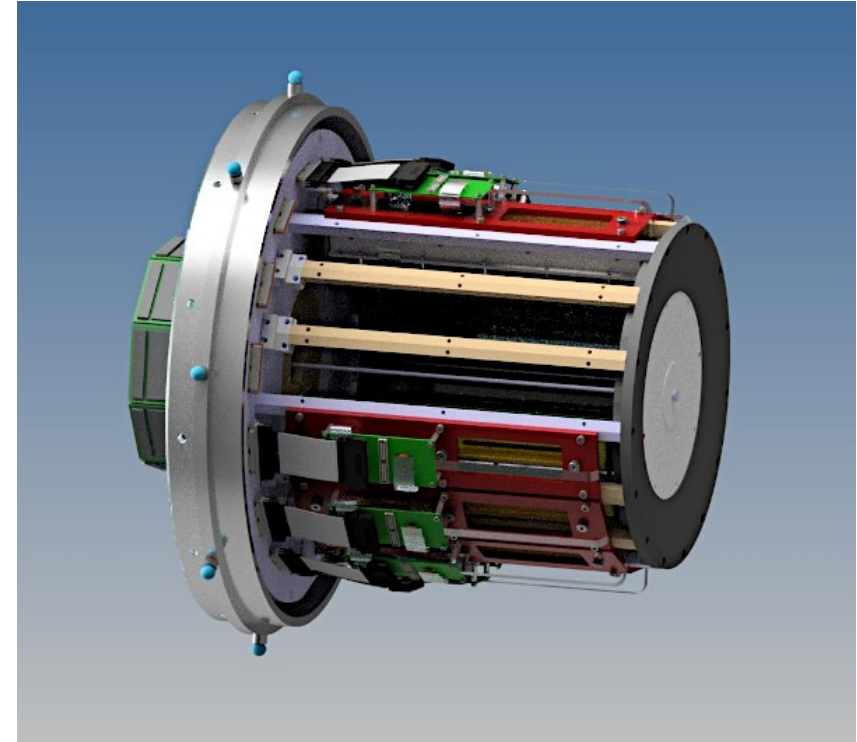
## It will be used for a large array of experiments

- Nuclear DVCS, DVMP...
- Tagged processes (DIS and DVCS)

## Collaborative effort within CLAS12

- ANL, IJCLab, JLab, NMSU, and Temple
- We tested a prototype with a nuclear beam at the ALTO facility (Orsay, France)

## We hope to take data in 2024



# ALERT specifications

## Capabilities for low momentum detection

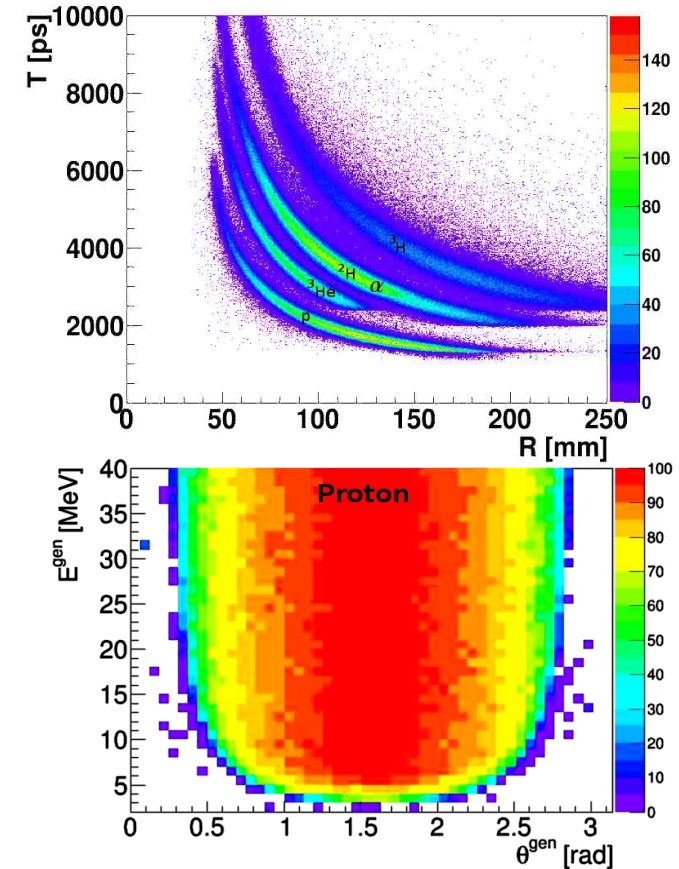
- As low as 70 MeV/c for protons and 240 MeV/c for 4He
- Detection at large angles in forward and backward directions (25° from the beam)

## Capabilities to handle high rates

- Luminosity up to  $10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Maybe more ? Tests were very positive

## Excellent PID and resolution

- Can identify isotopes of light nuclei precisely
- It is the only way to go beyond  $A = 2$



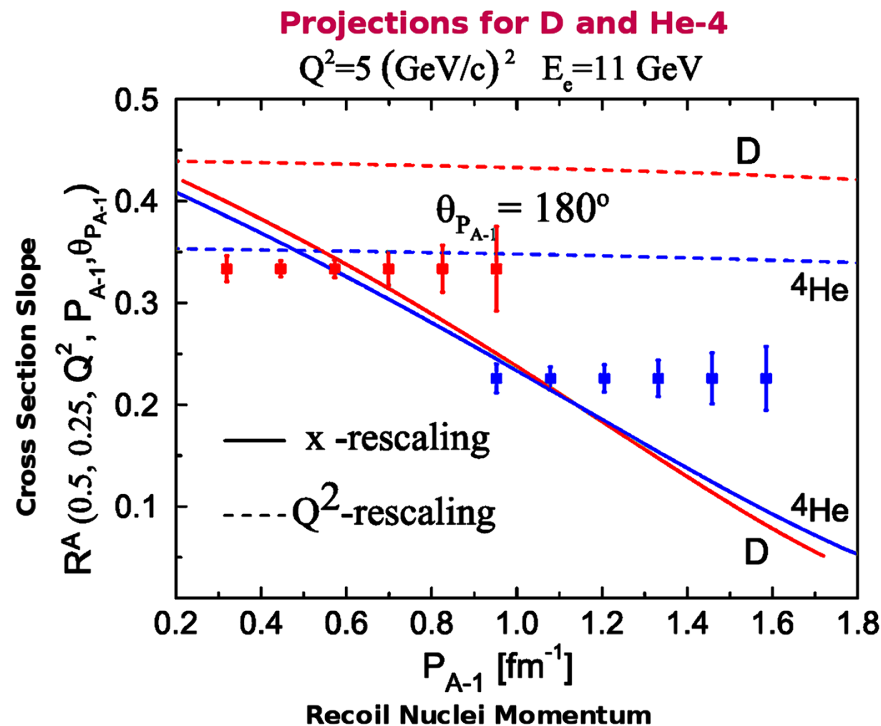
# The EMC effect through tagging

## Tagging the EMC effect

- Looking how the EMC slope is modified by the spectator kinematics
- $Q^2$  and  $x$  rescaling give drastically different predictions
- Will give an answer for EMC

## Tagging other processes

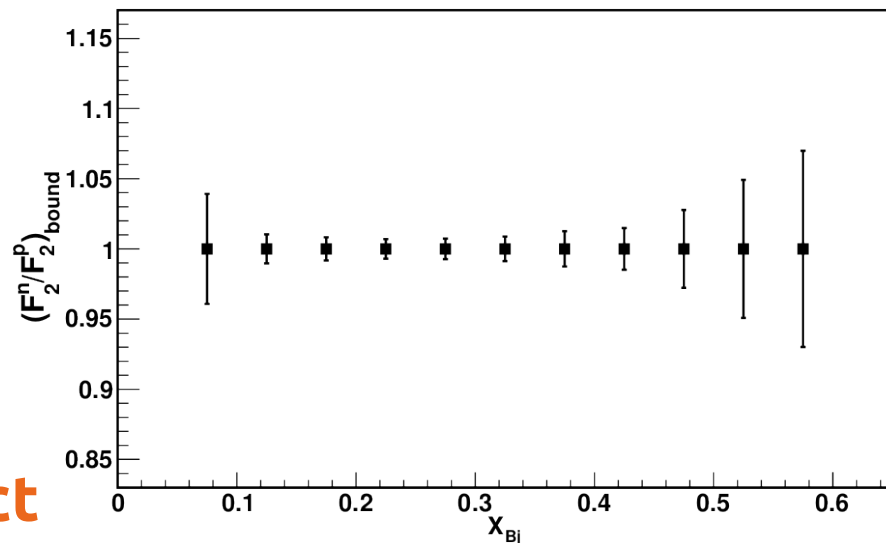
- One can tag quasi-elastic or DVCS...
- Can look at many other observables
  - A large physics program has been laid out for the ALERT detector



# Other opportunities with tagging

## Tagged DIS gives many other opportunities

- We can compare directly protons to neutrons in the nuclei
- Largely in the anti shadowing region already at JLab 11 GeV
  - Here prediction for the ALERT run in CLAS12



## Tagged DIS can also be used to select nuclear configurations

- We did not go very far in this direction yet



# Summary

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## **We do not understand the nucleus well within QCD**

- Either we do not understand the mechanisms at play
- Or we lack a quantitative calculation to demonstrate it

## **Either way tagging is a great way to progress**

- Many measurements are incoming in JLab 11 GeV focussing on high  $x$
- There is plenty of things to look at in the intermediate  $x$  region
  - **An energy upgrade will highlight the lower  $x$  transition inaccessible now**

## **We highlighted flavor symmetry effects**

- Tagging can tell us more about the links between nuclear dynamic and quark structure if any exists in this region !

