

Spin-1 Tensor Structure Functions (CAA Proposal)

Jiwan Poudel
on behalf of

**Spin 1 Transverse Momentum Dependent Tensor
Structure Functions in CLAS12**

CLAS12 Analysis Proposal

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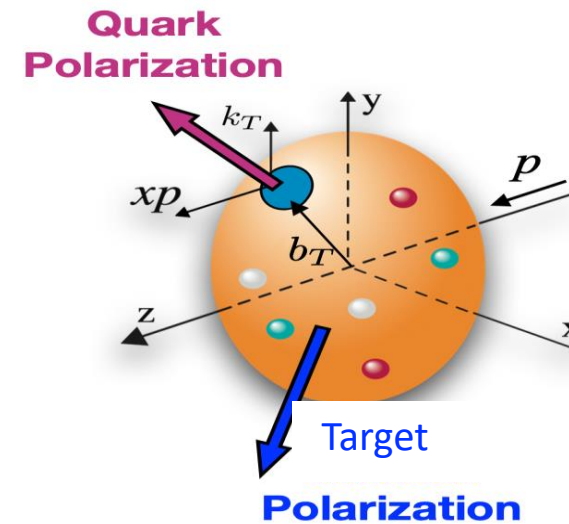
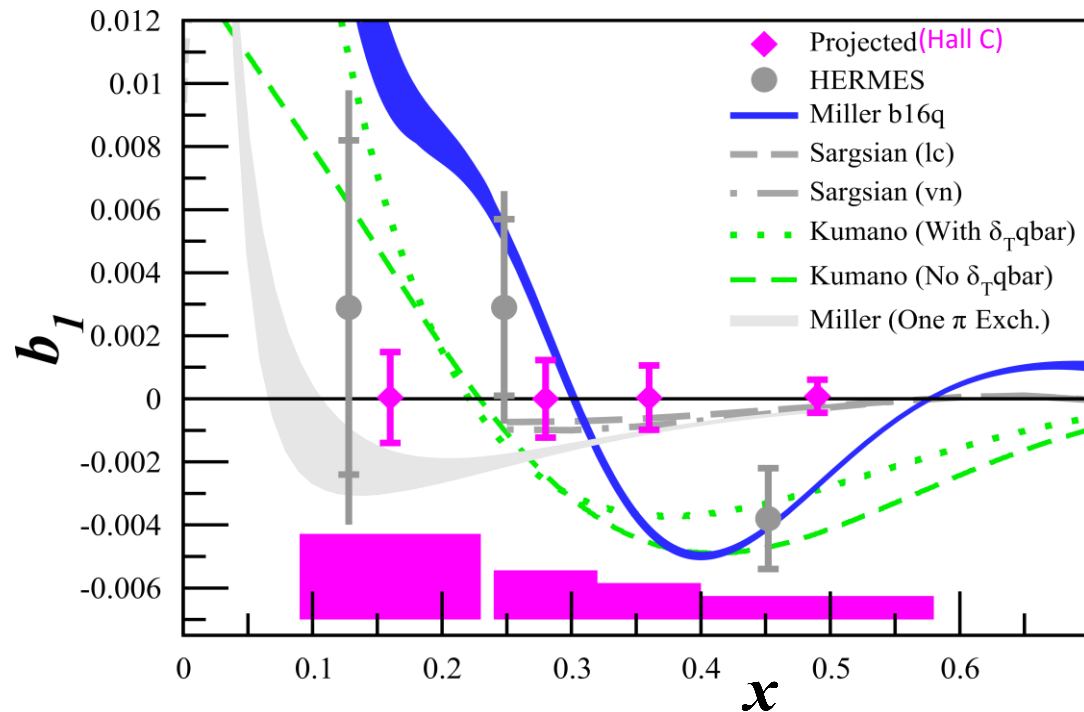
Outline

- Motivation of the study
- Tensor polarization in spin-1 target
- Tensor structure functions (Inclusive and SIDIS)
- CLAS12 data and analysis plan
- Analysis group
- Summary

Motivation of the Study

$$T = \left\langle \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) = 2 \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

- Understand the exotic state of deuteron that cannot be naively constructed combining proton and neutron structure
- Explore the transverse momentum dependent tensor structure functions of Spin-1 system
- Provide unique information to the hadron tomography and QCD dynamics
- Constrain different theoretical models to describe the light nuclei

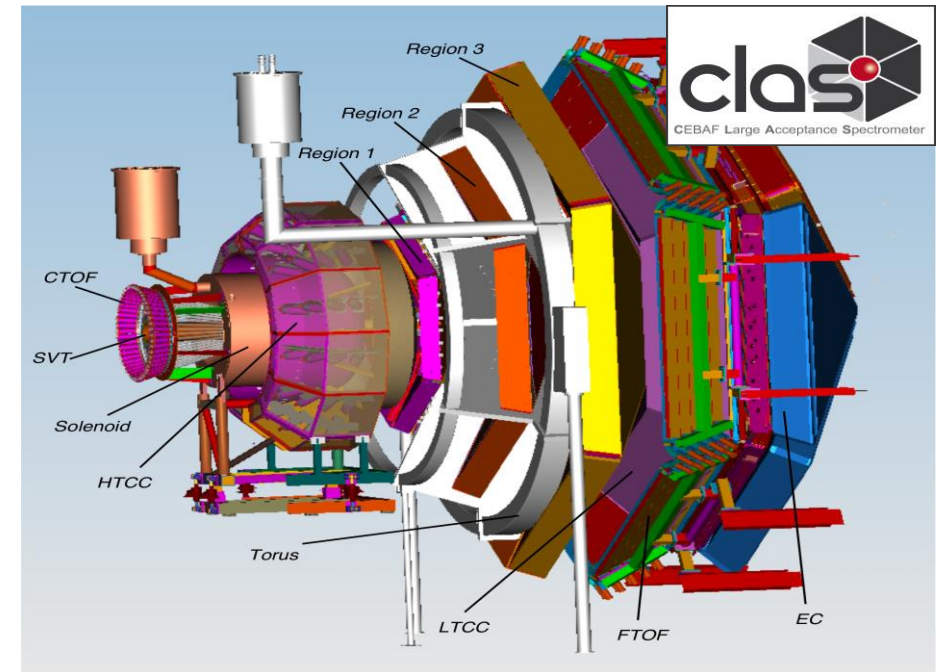
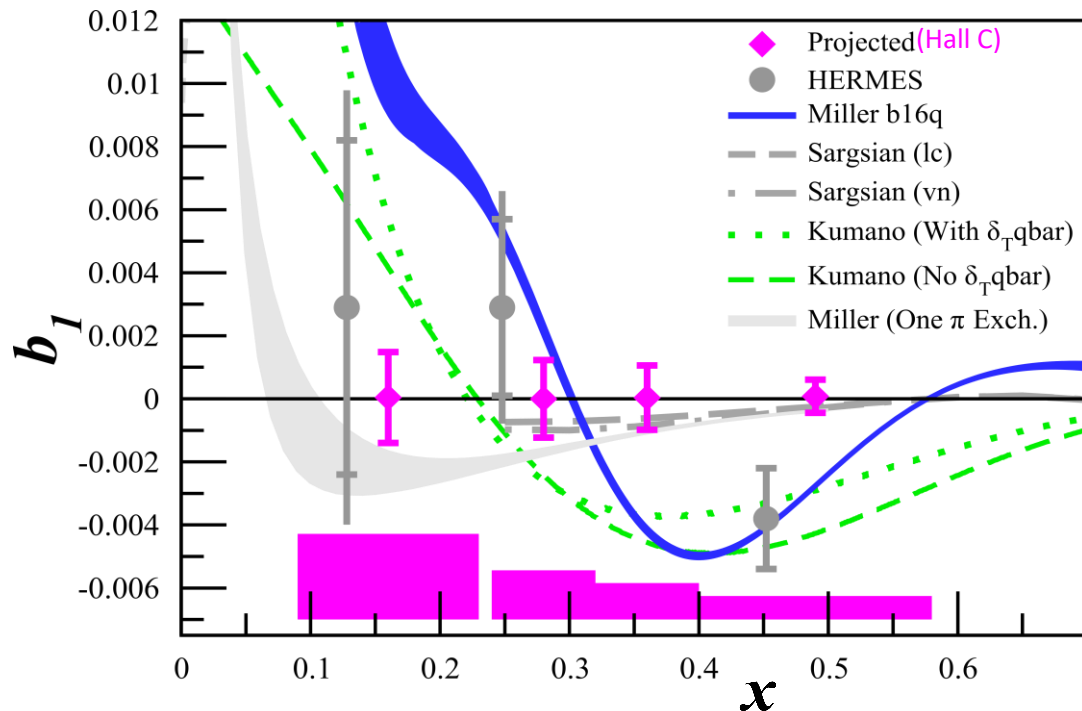


Experimental Programs

$$T = \langle \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \downarrow \\ \oplus \ominus \\ \uparrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) = 2 \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \downarrow \\ \oplus \ominus \\ \uparrow \downarrow \end{array} \right) \rangle$$

- HERMES experimental result for b_1 in 2005, but no additional experimental data
- Approved experiment for the precision measurement of b_1 in Hall C (enhanced tensor pol.)
- No experimental study/results on tensor TMDs yet

=> CLAS12 Run group C has longitudinally polarized deuteron data :: tensor polarization (following Boltzmann statistics at thermal equilibrium)



$$T = \left\langle \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) = 2 \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

Tensor Polarization of Spin-1 System

Tensor Polarization in Spin-1

$$T = \left\langle \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \oplus \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) = 2 \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

- Spin-1/2 system splits into 2 energy levels in magnetic field (Zeeman effect)
 - $m = +1/2$ and $-1/2$ energy states with population n_+ and n_-
 - Vector polarization ($S_{||}$) = $(n_+ - n_-)/(n_+ + n_-)$ $\Rightarrow [-1 < S_{||} < 1]$

- Spin-1 system splits into 3 energy levels in magnetic field
 - $m = +1$, 0 and -1 energy states with population n_+ , n_0 and n_-
 - Vector polarization ($S_{||}$) = $(n_+ - n_-)/(n_+ + n_0 + n_-)$
 - Tensor polarization ($T_{||||}$) = $(n_+ + n_- - 2n_0)/(n_+ + n_0 + n_-)$ $\Rightarrow [-2 < T_{||||} < 1]$

Spin-1 Polarization

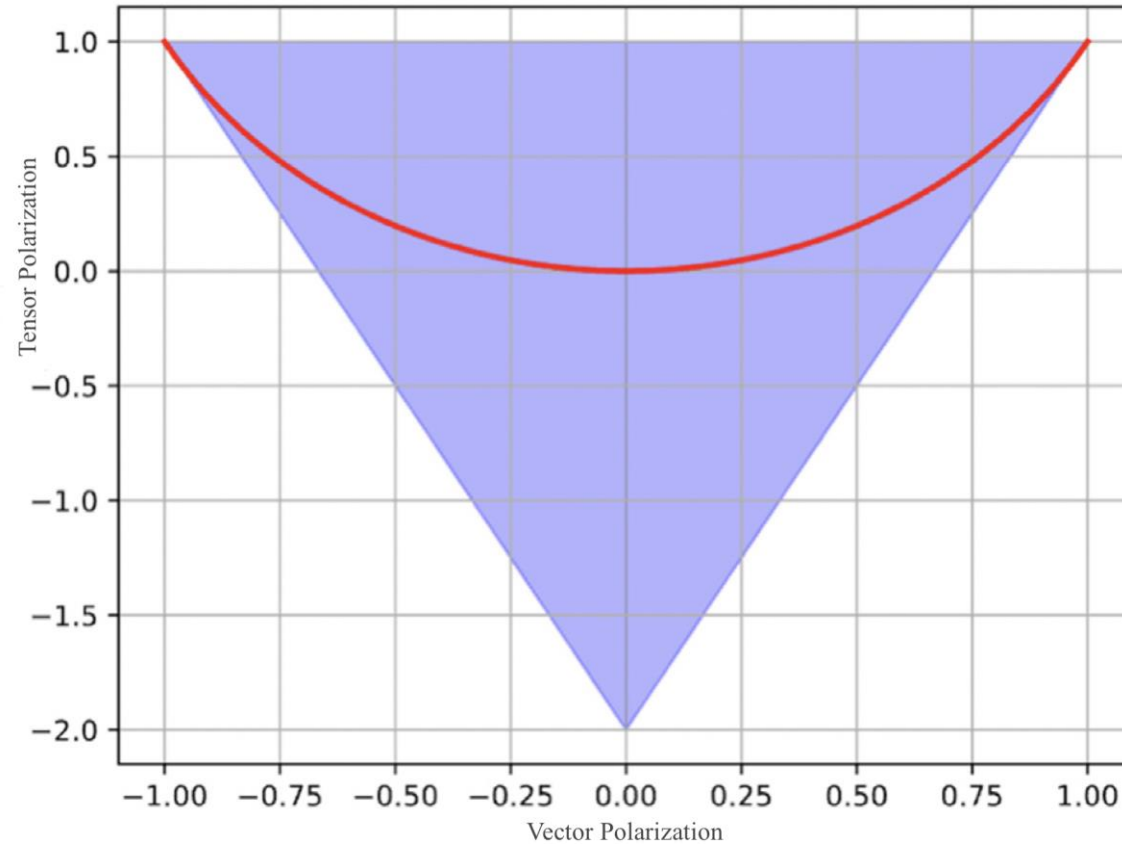
$$T = \left\langle \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \oplus \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) \oplus \left(\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \oplus \\ \uparrow \end{array} \right) = 2 \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \oplus \\ \uparrow \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

- The spin system follows the Boltzmann distribution at thermal equilibrium

- $\Rightarrow T_{\parallel\parallel\parallel} = 2 - \sqrt{4 - 3S_{\parallel}^2}$

$$[0 < T_{\parallel\parallel\parallel} < 1]$$

- Average vector pol. of 30%
Corresponds to ~ 7% of Tensor pol with Dynamic Nuclear Polarization(DNP)

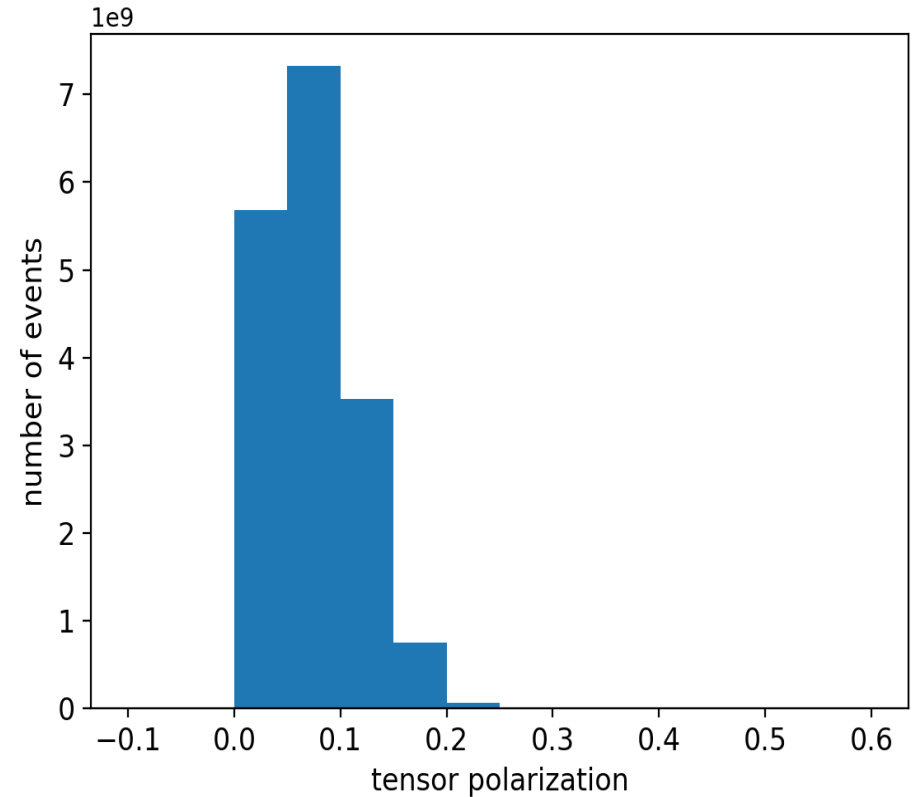
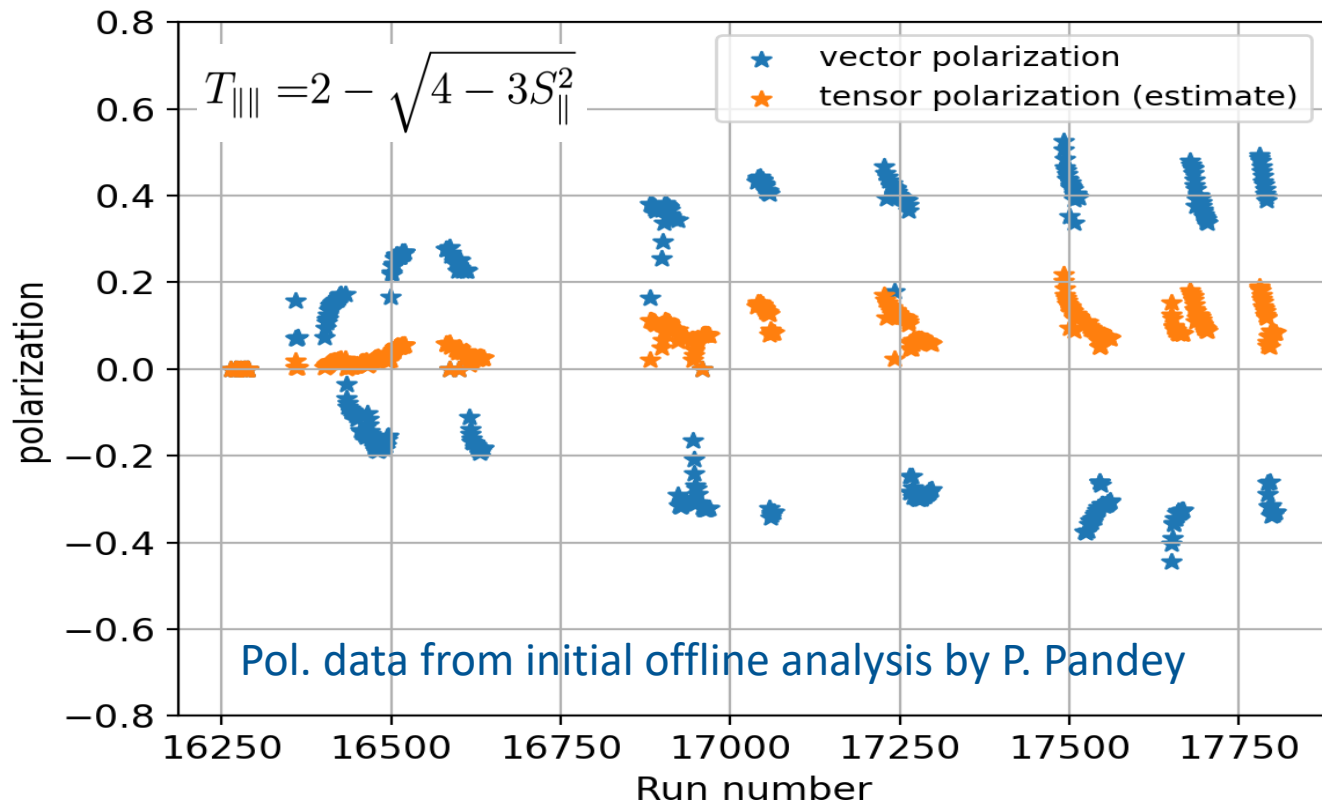


J. Clement and D. Keller, NIMA 1050 (2023)

CLAS12 RG-C Target

$$T = \left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{spin-1 tensor} \\ \text{structure function} \end{matrix} \right\rangle = 2 \left\langle \begin{matrix} \text{spin-1 tensor} \\ \text{structure function} \end{matrix} \right\rangle$$

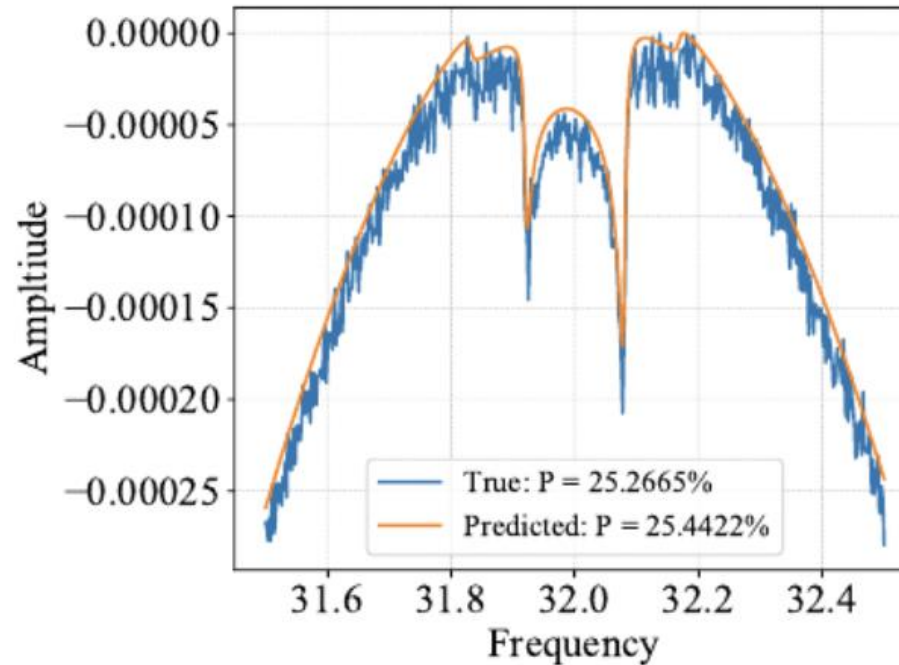
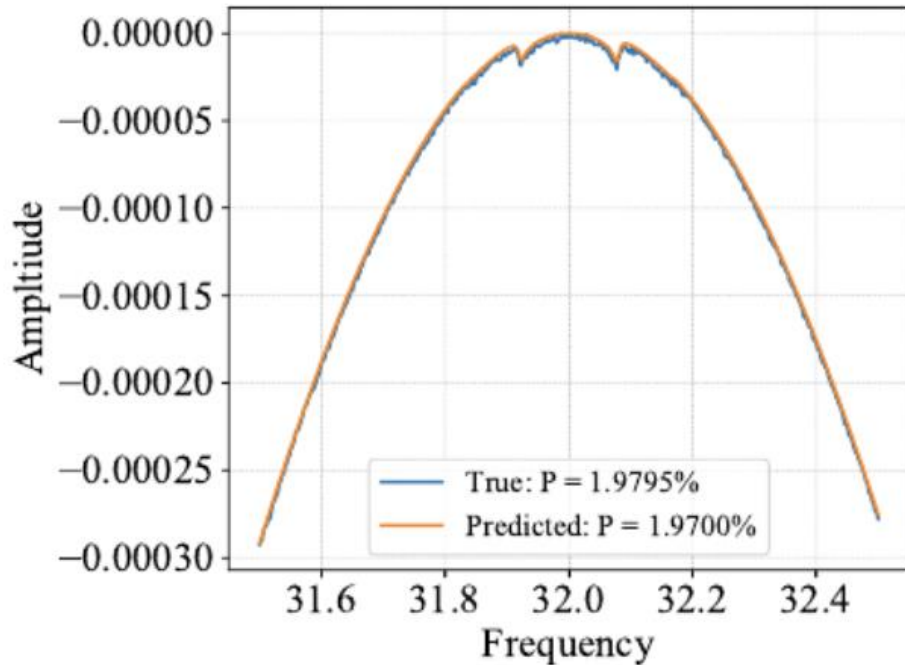
- CLAS12 Run Group–C data on longitudinal polarized ND₃ target (summer 2022– winter 2023)
- Average vector polarization of ND₃ target: 31% (along beam direction) and 26% (opposite dir.)
- Average tensor polarization ~ 7% (no tensor enhancement during RG-C)
- Approx. 1800 M events on polarized of ND₃ target



Spin-1 Polarization

$$T = \left\langle \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} \right) = 2 \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right\rangle$$

- Two overlapping absorption lines in NMR spectra of deuteron
- Further work using Deep Neural Network (DNN) to extract tensor polarization directly from NMR spectra
- DNN method reduces the uncertainty in extracting the polarization significantly compared to the conventional method



DNN fitting model showing accuracy of predicted vector polarization above 99% on Monte-Carlo simulated data

$$T = \left\langle \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \oplus \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) = 2 \left(\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) \right\rangle$$

Spin-1 Tensor Structure Functions

Spin-1 Structure Function: Inclusive

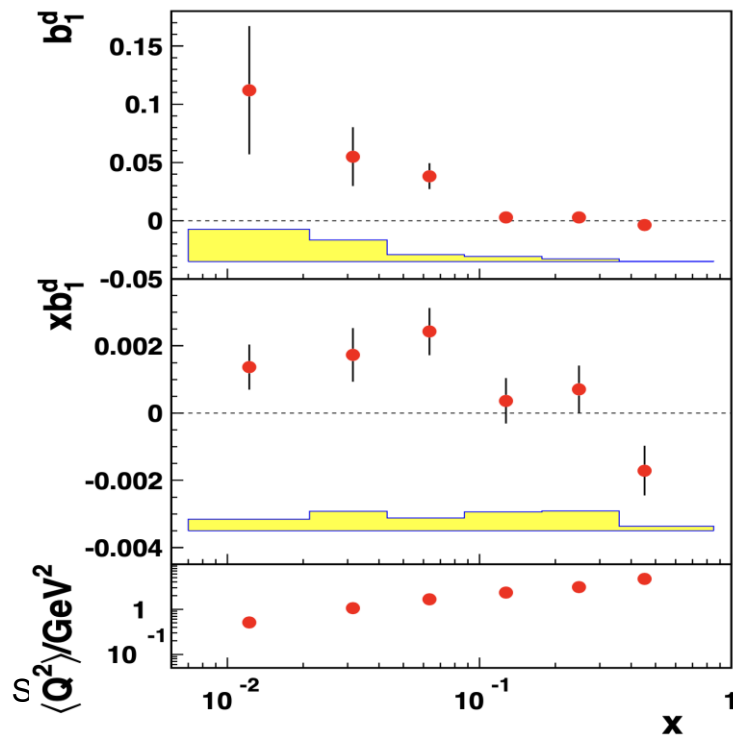
$$T = \langle \text{Diagram} \rangle = 2 \langle \text{Diagram} \rangle$$

- Hadronic part of cross-section:

$$W_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda_f \lambda_i} = -F_1 \hat{g}_{\mu\nu} + \frac{F_2}{M\nu} \hat{p}_\mu \hat{p}_\nu + \frac{ig_1}{\nu} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} q^\lambda s^\sigma + \frac{ig_2}{M\nu^2} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} q^\lambda (p \cdot q s^\sigma - s \cdot q p^\sigma) - b_1 r_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{6} b_2 (s_{\mu\nu} + t_{\mu\nu} + u_{\mu\nu}) + \frac{1}{2} b_3 (s_{\mu\nu} - u_{\mu\nu}) + \frac{1}{2} b_4 (s_{\mu\nu} - t_{\mu\nu}),$$

Tensor structure function b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 (x-dependent):

- b_1 structure function of deuteron studied experimentally in HERMES (non-vanishing b_1)



First measurement of b_1 by HERMES Collaboration (2005)

Naïve Partonic model:

$$b_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} (2q_\uparrow^0(x) - q_\uparrow^1(x) - q_\downarrow^1(x))$$

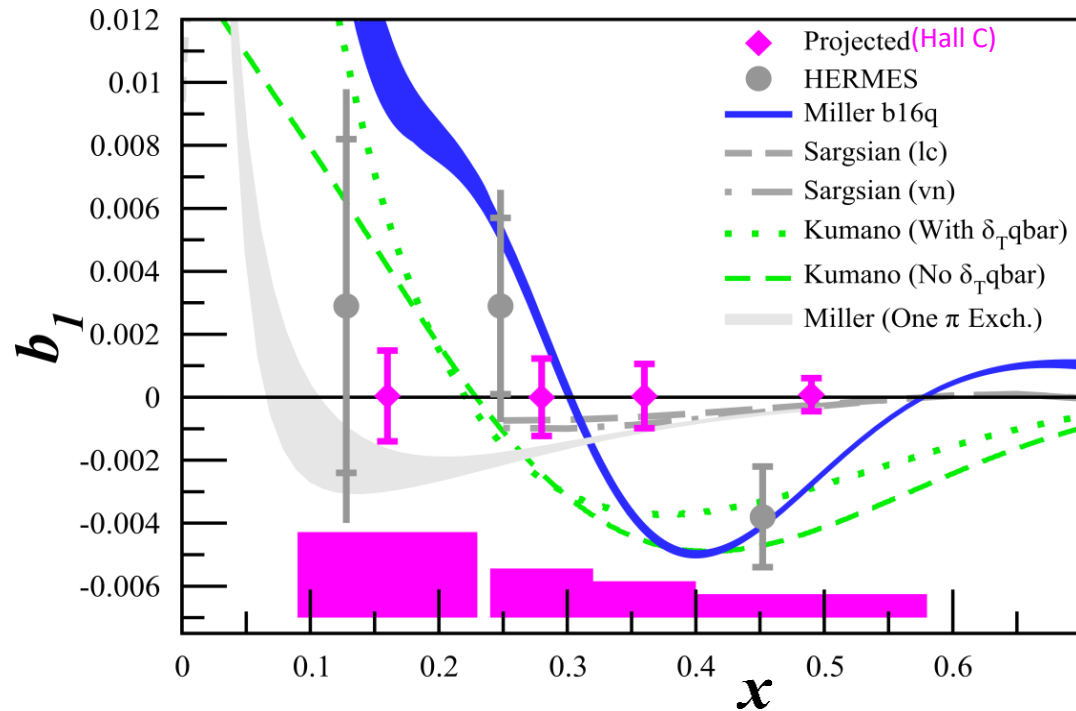
$$b_2(x) = 2x b_1(x)$$

Pioneer study by P. Hoodbhoy, R.L. Jaffe and A. Manohar (1989)

Tensor Structure Function: Inclusive Process

$$T = \langle \text{Diagram} \rangle = 2 \langle \text{Diagram} \rangle$$

- Inclusive process (tensor structure function):
 - CLAS12 coverage around zero-crossing region



Projection of b_1 experiment approved for Hall C

Leading twist PDFs (1-D distributions)

Quark \ Hadron	U (γ^+)		L ($\gamma^+\gamma_5$)		T ($i\sigma^{i+}\gamma_5 / \sigma^{i+}$)	
	T-even	T-odd	T-even	T-odd	T-even	T-odd
U	f_1					
L			$g_{1L}(g_1)$			
T					$[h_1]$	
LL	$f_{1LL}(b_1)$					
LT						*1 $[h_{1LT}]$
TT						

A. Bacchetta and P.J. Mulders, PRD 62 (2000)

S. Kumano and Q. Song, PRD 103 (2021)

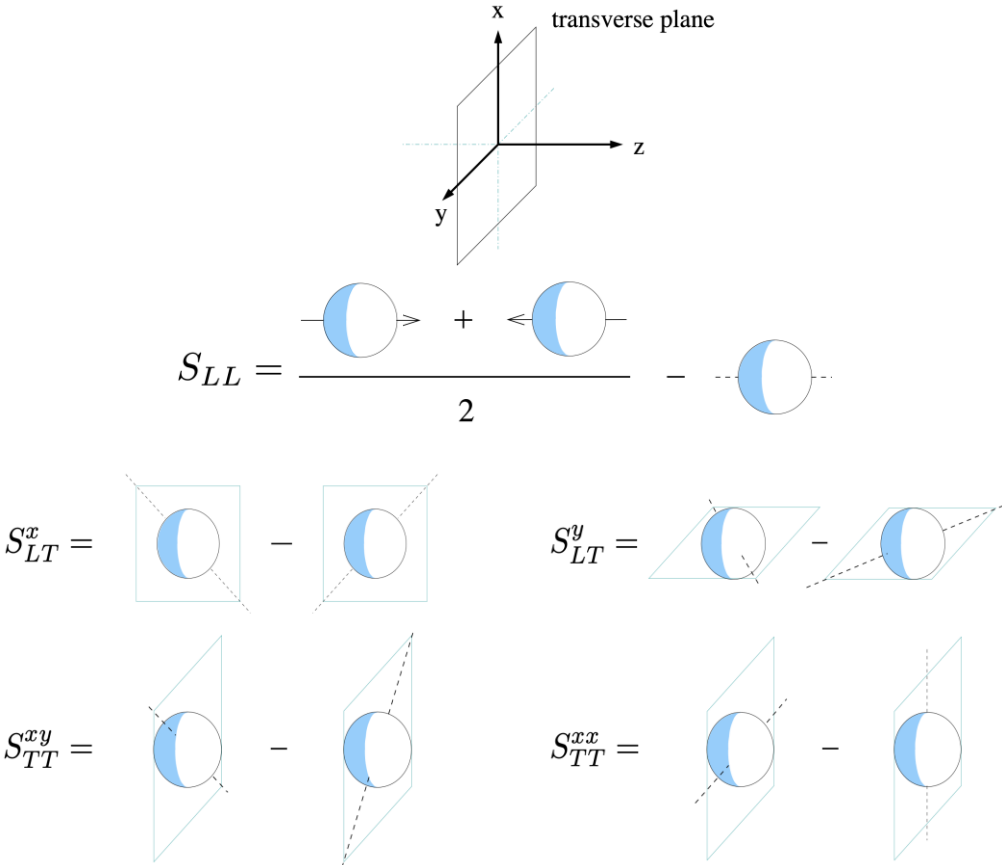
Spin-1 Tensor TMDs: SIDIS Process

$$T = \langle \text{spin-1 tensor diagrams} \rangle$$

- Semi-Inclusive DIS (SIDIS) process and Spin-1 TMDs [tensor: LL, LT, TT { LL ≈ || || }]

Leading twist TMDs (3-D distributions)

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



➤ Integral over the transverse momenta provides 1-D PDFs

A. Bacchetta and P.J. Mulders, PRD 62 (2000)
 S. Kumano and Q. Song, PRD 103 (2021)

Spin-1 Tensor Structure Functions: SIDIS

$$T = \langle \text{Diagram 1} \oplus \text{Diagram 2} \oplus \text{Diagram 3} \oplus \text{Diagram 4} \oplus \text{Diagram 5} \oplus \text{Diagram 6} \oplus \text{Diagram 7} \oplus \text{Diagram 8} \oplus \text{Diagram 9} \oplus \text{Diagram 10} \oplus \text{Diagram 11} \oplus \text{Diagram 12} \oplus \text{Diagram 13} \oplus \text{Diagram 14} \oplus \text{Diagram 15} \oplus \text{Diagram 16} \oplus \text{Diagram 17} \oplus \text{Diagram 18} \oplus \text{Diagram 19} \oplus \text{Diagram 20} \oplus \text{Diagram 21} \oplus \text{Diagram 22} \oplus \text{Diagram 23} \oplus \text{Diagram 24} \oplus \text{Diagram 25} \oplus \text{Diagram 26} \oplus \text{Diagram 27} \oplus \text{Diagram 28} \oplus \text{Diagram 29} \oplus \text{Diagram 30} \oplus \text{Diagram 31} \oplus \text{Diagram 32} \oplus \text{Diagram 33} \oplus \text{Diagram 34} \oplus \text{Diagram 35} \oplus \text{Diagram 36} \oplus \text{Diagram 37} \oplus \text{Diagram 38} \oplus \text{Diagram 39} \oplus \text{Diagram 40} \oplus \text{Diagram 41} \oplus \text{Diagram 42} \oplus \text{Diagram 43} \oplus \text{Diagram 44} \oplus \text{Diagram 45} \oplus \text{Diagram 46} \oplus \text{Diagram 47} \oplus \text{Diagram 48} \oplus \text{Diagram 49} \oplus \text{Diagram 50} \oplus \text{Diagram 51} \oplus \text{Diagram 52} \oplus \text{Diagram 53} \oplus \text{Diagram 54} \oplus \text{Diagram 55} \oplus \text{Diagram 56} \oplus \text{Diagram 57} \oplus \text{Diagram 58} \oplus \text{Diagram 59} \oplus \text{Diagram 60} \oplus \text{Diagram 61} \oplus \text{Diagram 62} \oplus \text{Diagram 63} \oplus \text{Diagram 64} \oplus \text{Diagram 65} \oplus \text{Diagram 66} \oplus \text{Diagram 67} \oplus \text{Diagram 68} \oplus \text{Diagram 69} \oplus \text{Diagram 70} \oplus \text{Diagram 71} \oplus \text{Diagram 72} \oplus \text{Diagram 73} \oplus \text{Diagram 74} \oplus \text{Diagram 75} \oplus \text{Diagram 76} \oplus \text{Diagram 77} \oplus \text{Diagram 78} \oplus \text{Diagram 79} \oplus \text{Diagram 80} \oplus \text{Diagram 81} \oplus \text{Diagram 82} \oplus \text{Diagram 83} \oplus \text{Diagram 84} \oplus \text{Diagram 85} \oplus \text{Diagram 86} \oplus \text{Diagram 87} \oplus \text{Diagram 88} \oplus \text{Diagram 89} \oplus \text{Diagram 90} \oplus \text{Diagram 91} \oplus \text{Diagram 92} \oplus \text{Diagram 93} \oplus \text{Diagram 94} \oplus \text{Diagram 95} \oplus \text{Diagram 96} \oplus \text{Diagram 97} \oplus \text{Diagram 98} \oplus \text{Diagram 99} \oplus \text{Diagram 100} \rangle$$

- Cross-section considering longitudinal polarization of target (SIDIS process in leading twist)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy d\psi dz d\phi_h dP_{h\perp}^2} = \frac{y^2 \alpha^2}{2(1-\epsilon)xyQ^2} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \left[F_{UU,T} + \epsilon F_{UU,L} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \cos \phi_h F_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right. \\ \left. + \epsilon \cos(2\phi_h) F_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi_h)} + \lambda_e \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \sin \phi_h F_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right]$$

Vector polarization:

$$+ S_{\parallel} \left\{ \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \sin \phi_h F_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} + \epsilon \sin(2\phi_h) F_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right\} \\ + S_{\parallel} \lambda_e \left\{ \sqrt{1-\epsilon^2} F_{LL} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon \cos \phi_h)} F_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right\}$$

To be Published

A. Bacchetta (2023)

Tensor Polarization:

$$+ T_{\parallel\parallel} \left\{ F_{U(LL),T} + \epsilon F_{U(LL),L} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \cos \phi_h F_{U(LL)}^{\cos \phi_h} \right. \\ \left. + \epsilon \cos(2\phi_h) F_{U(LL)}^{\cos 2\phi_h} + \lambda_e \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \sin \phi_h F_{L(LL)}^{\sin \phi_h} \right\}$$

- Tensor Structure Functions (F) of deuteron in terms of TMDs (f, g, h) convoluted with fragmentation functions (D, E, H)

To be Published

A. Bacchetta (2023)

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

$$F_{U(LL),L} = 0$$

$$F_{U(LL)}^{\cos \phi_h} = \frac{2M}{Q} C \left[- \frac{\hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{k}_T}{M_h} \left(x h_{LL} H_1^\perp + \frac{M_h}{M} f_{1LL} \frac{\tilde{D}^\perp}{z} \right) - \frac{\hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{p}_T}{M} \left(x f_{LL}^\perp D_1 + \frac{M_h}{M} h_{1LL}^\perp \frac{\tilde{H}}{z} \right) \right]$$

$$F_{U(LL)}^{\cos 2\phi_h} = C \left[- \frac{2(\hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{k}_T)(\hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{p}_T) - \mathbf{k}_T \cdot \mathbf{p}_T}{MM_h} h_{1LL}^\perp H_1^\perp \right]$$

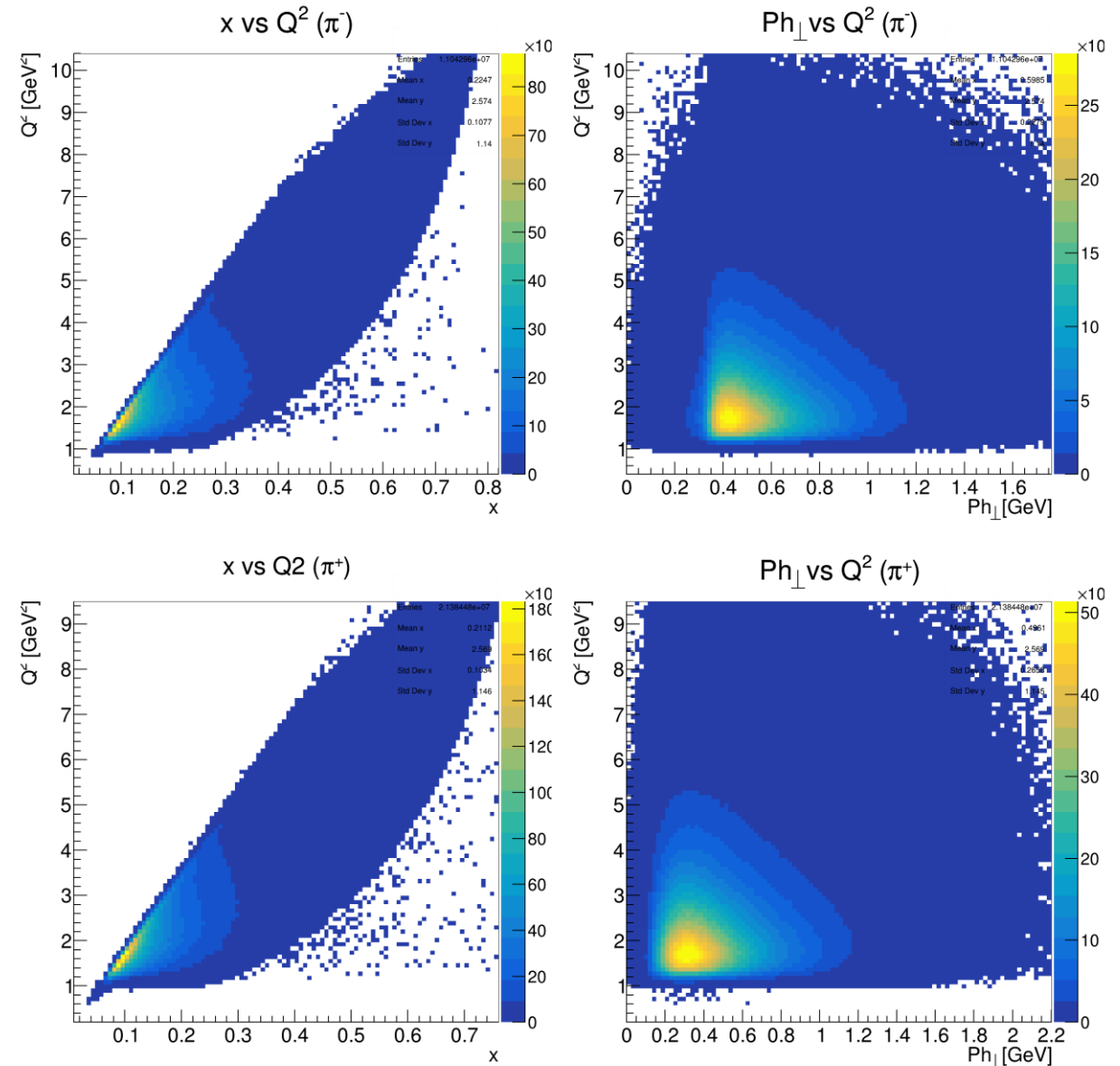
$$F_{L(LL)}^{\sin \phi_h} = \frac{2M}{Q} C \left[- \frac{\hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{k}_T}{M_h} \left(x e_{LL} H_1^\perp + \frac{M_h}{M} f_{1LL} \frac{\tilde{G}^\perp}{z} \right) + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{p}_T}{M} \left(x g_{LL}^\perp D_1 + \frac{M_h}{M} h_{1LL}^\perp \frac{\tilde{E}}{z} \right) \right]$$

CLAS12 Data and Analysis Plans

CLAS12 Data

- Analyze events with pion in the final state for the SIDIS analysis
- Planning to have 3 to 4 bins in $x_B < 0.8$
- All data will be combined in $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$, $0.2 < z < 0.7$ and $P_T < 0.8 \text{ GeV}$ for this exploratory study

CLAS12 SIDIS Kinematics



Data Analysis

- Total cross section $\sigma = \sigma_U + S_{\parallel} \sigma_V + T_{\parallel\parallel\parallel} \sigma_T$
- Vector polarization contribution suppressed with the data on both (+ve & -ve) vector polarity of target
- Tensor part extracted from the linear fit of unpolarized + tensor polarized cross-section

$$\sigma^* = \left(\sigma(h_e = 0, S_{\parallel}, T_{\parallel\parallel\parallel}) + \sigma(h_e = 0, -S_{\parallel}, T_{\parallel\parallel\parallel}) - 2\sigma_U \right)$$

Inclusive

$$A_{zz} = \sigma^* / (2T_{\parallel\parallel\parallel} \sigma_U)$$

$$A_{zz} \approx -b_1 / 3F_1^d$$

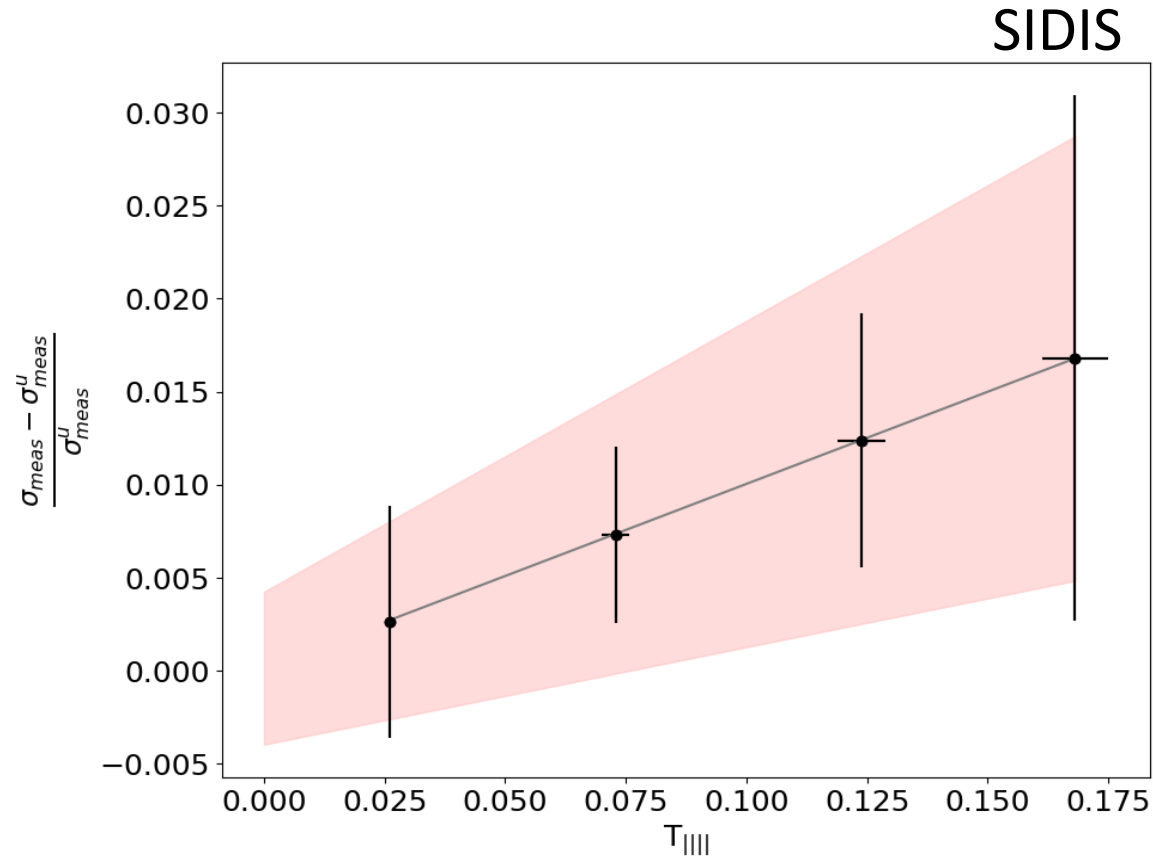
$$\frac{d\sigma^*}{dx dy d\psi dz d\phi_h dP_{h\perp}^2} = \frac{y^2 \alpha^2}{2(1-\epsilon)xyQ^2} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) T_{\parallel\parallel\parallel} \left\{ F_{U(LL),T} + \epsilon \cos(2\phi_h) F_{U(LL)}^{\cos 2\phi_h} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \cos \phi_h F_{U(LL)}^{\cos \phi_h} \right\}$$

SIDIS

- Angular modulation to extract different tensor structure functions

Tensor Structure Function: Estimation

- Estimation of the tensor contribution from the CLAS12 RGC data
- Considered 1.7% of total events as pi+ SIDIS events (preliminary analysis)
- Slope of linear fit provides the tensor contribution



Active Group Members

Dustin Keller
Ishara P. Fernando
(Target + CLAS12)



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David Ruth
(Target + Tensor exp.)



Alessandro Bacchetta
(Theory)



+ graduate students



Jian-Ping Chen
Jiwan Poudel
(Tensor exp. + CLAS12)



CAA Review Report from CLAS12

Overall: The note is well written, putting forward the relevance and feasibility of the proposed analysis. The objectives, dataset and analysis strategy are well defined and realistic. The main limitation identified in this note are the large statistical and systematic uncertainties. However, the results will provide an initial guide for the rates and kinematics needed for future measurements of the structure functions in Hall C. We see no show stopper for this analysis and recommend the CAA to be approved.

Summary

$$T = \langle \text{[Diagram 1]} \oplus \text{[Diagram 2]} \oplus \text{[Diagram 3]} \oplus \text{[Diagram 4]} \oplus \text{[Diagram 5]} \oplus \text{[Diagram 6]} \rangle$$

- Analyze the CLAS12 RG-C data for Spin-1 tensor structure functions (approved CAA)
 - Exploratory study of tensor TMD structure functions via SIDIS
 - Additional result for b_1 near the cross-over region via inclusive analysis
- Crucial preliminary measurement for the future dedicated experiments
- Unique mechanism to study hadron tomography in momentum space and QCD dynamics
- Interesting physics to understand the light nuclei: our group is expanding

We would like to invite everybody interested in this tensor Physics to join us on this effort !!!

Spin-1 Tensor TMDs: SIDIS

- Semi-Inclusive DIS (SIDIS) process to study spin-1 TMDs

$$e(l) + d(P_d) \rightarrow e(l') + h(P_h) + X$$

- Kinematics

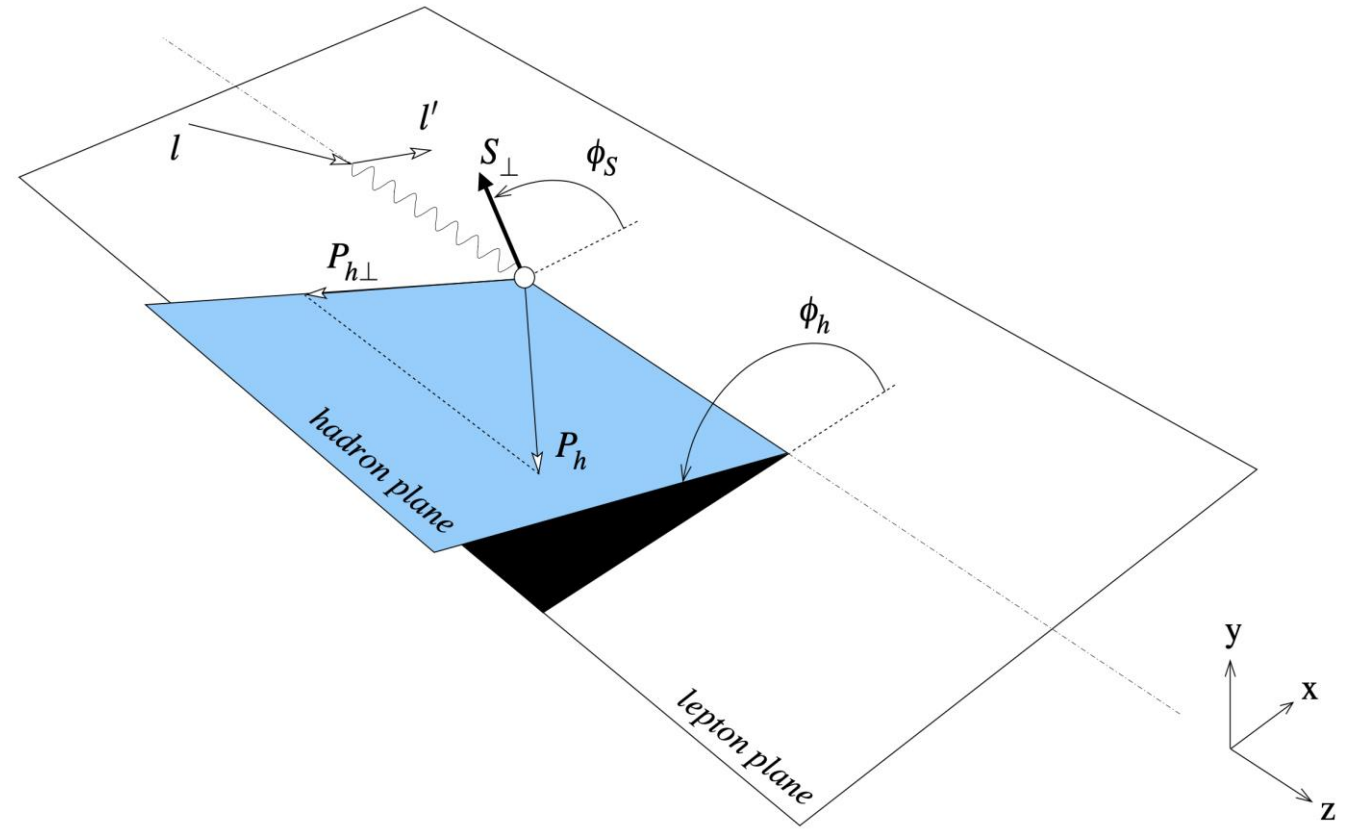
$$x_d = \frac{Q^2}{2P_d \cdot q} \quad 0 < x_d < 1$$

$$y = \frac{P_d \cdot q}{P_d \cdot l}$$

$$z = \frac{P_d \cdot P_h}{P_d \cdot q}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{2M_d x}{Q}$$

$$x = 2x_d \quad 0 < x < 2$$

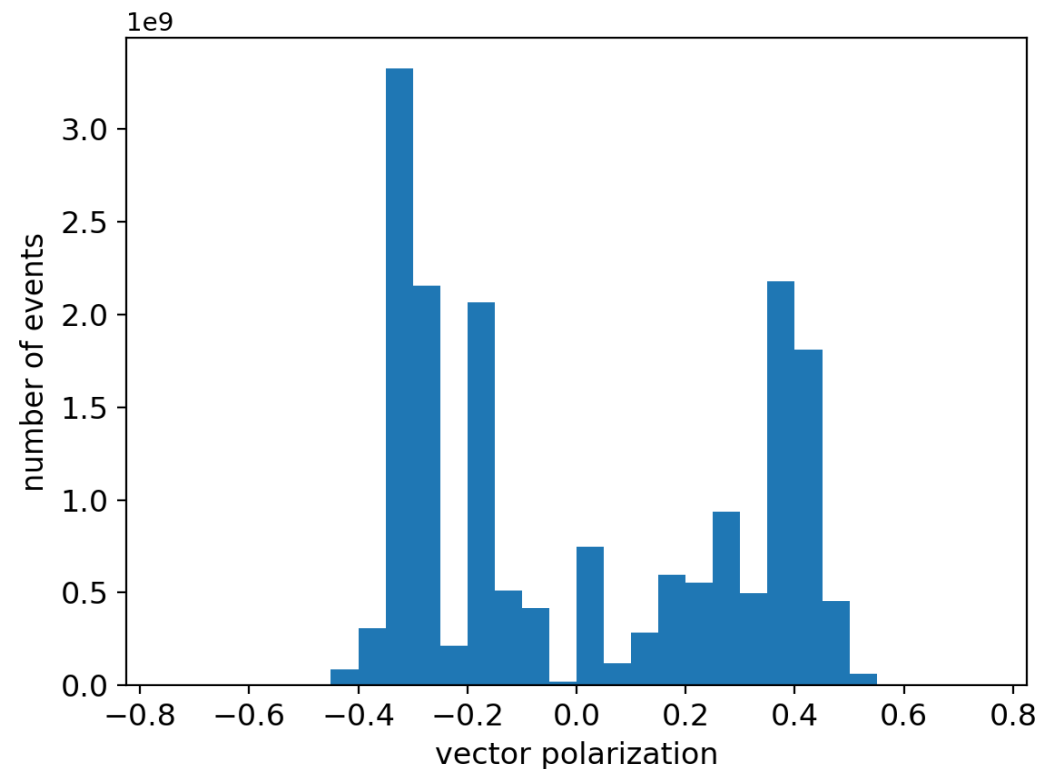
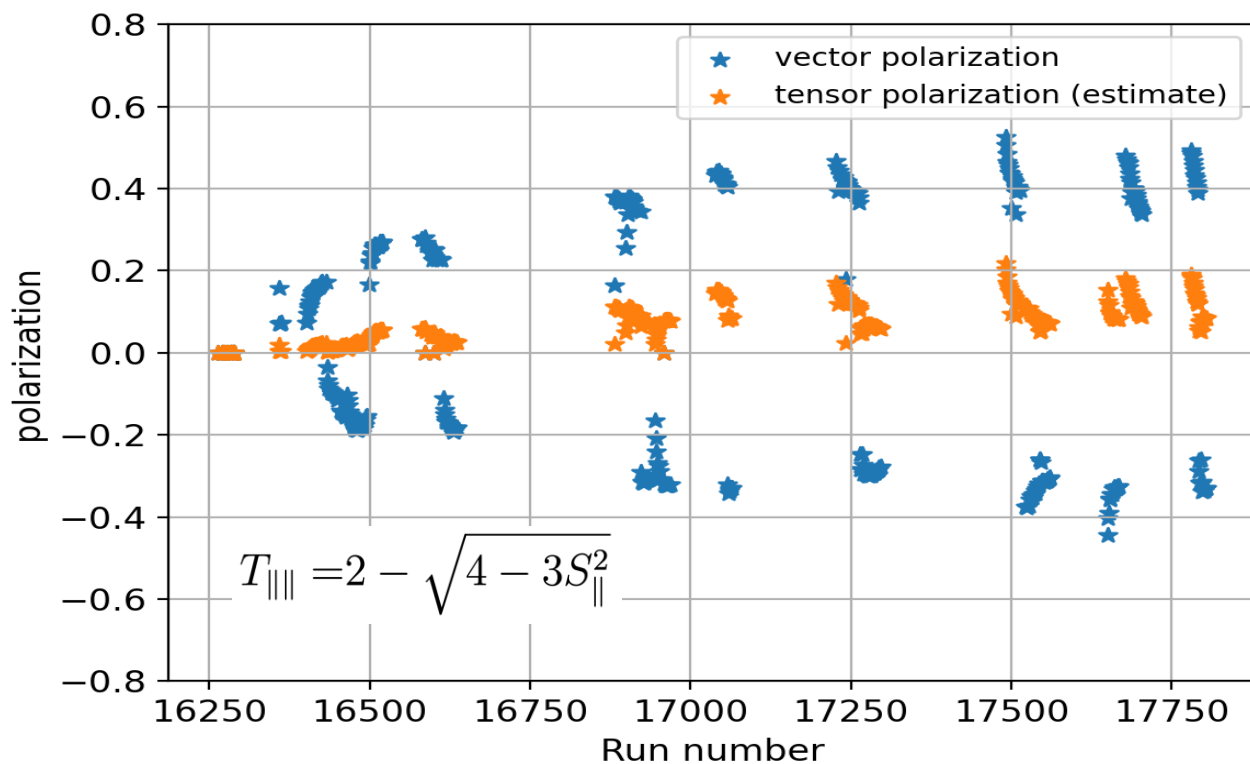


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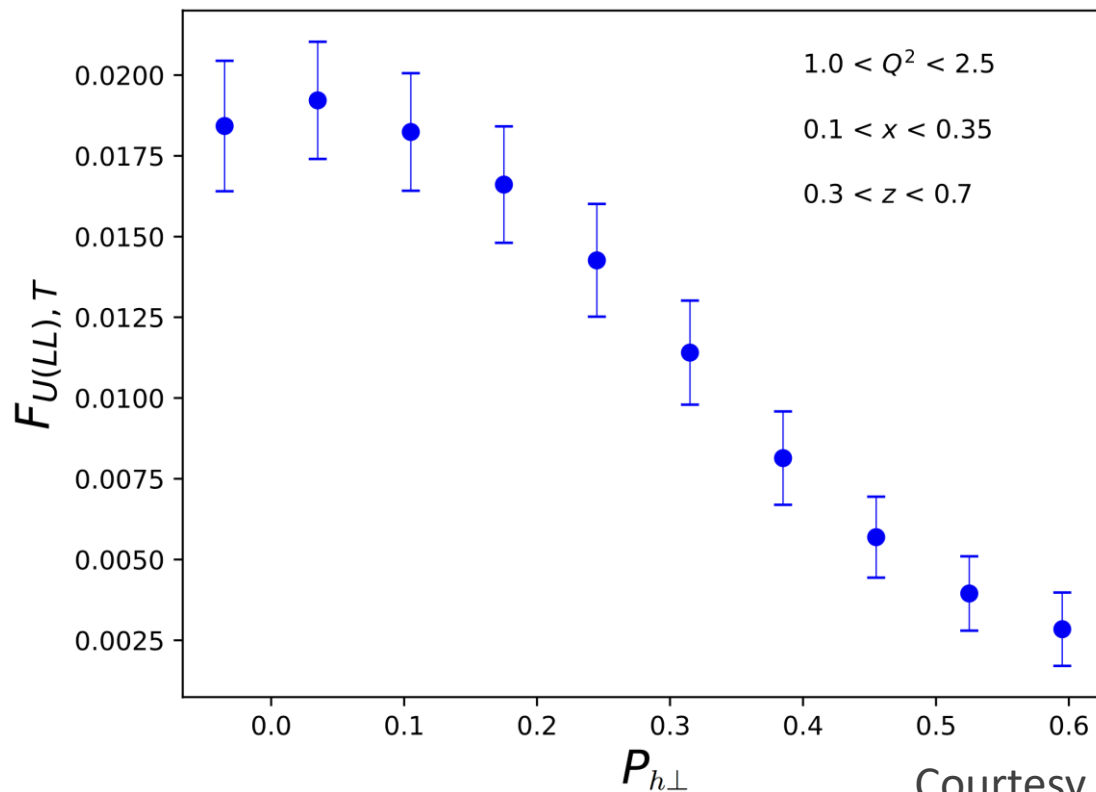
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- CLAS12 Run Group–C data on longitudinal polarized ND₃ target (summer 2022– winter 2023)
- Average vector polarization of ND₃ target: 31% (along beam direction) and 25.5% (opposite dir.)
- Average tensor polarization ~ 7%
- Approx. 900 M events on both polarization of ND₃ target



Backup

- Unpolarized structure function ($F_{UU,T}$) generated using PDF and FF information from LHAPDF over the kinematic region of interest
- Tensor structure function ($F_{U(LL),T}$) is estimated considering 10% of the unpolarized component $F_{UU,T}$



Courtesy of D. Ruth

Backup

- Expected result from Inclusive and SIDIS analysis of CLAS12 RGC data

