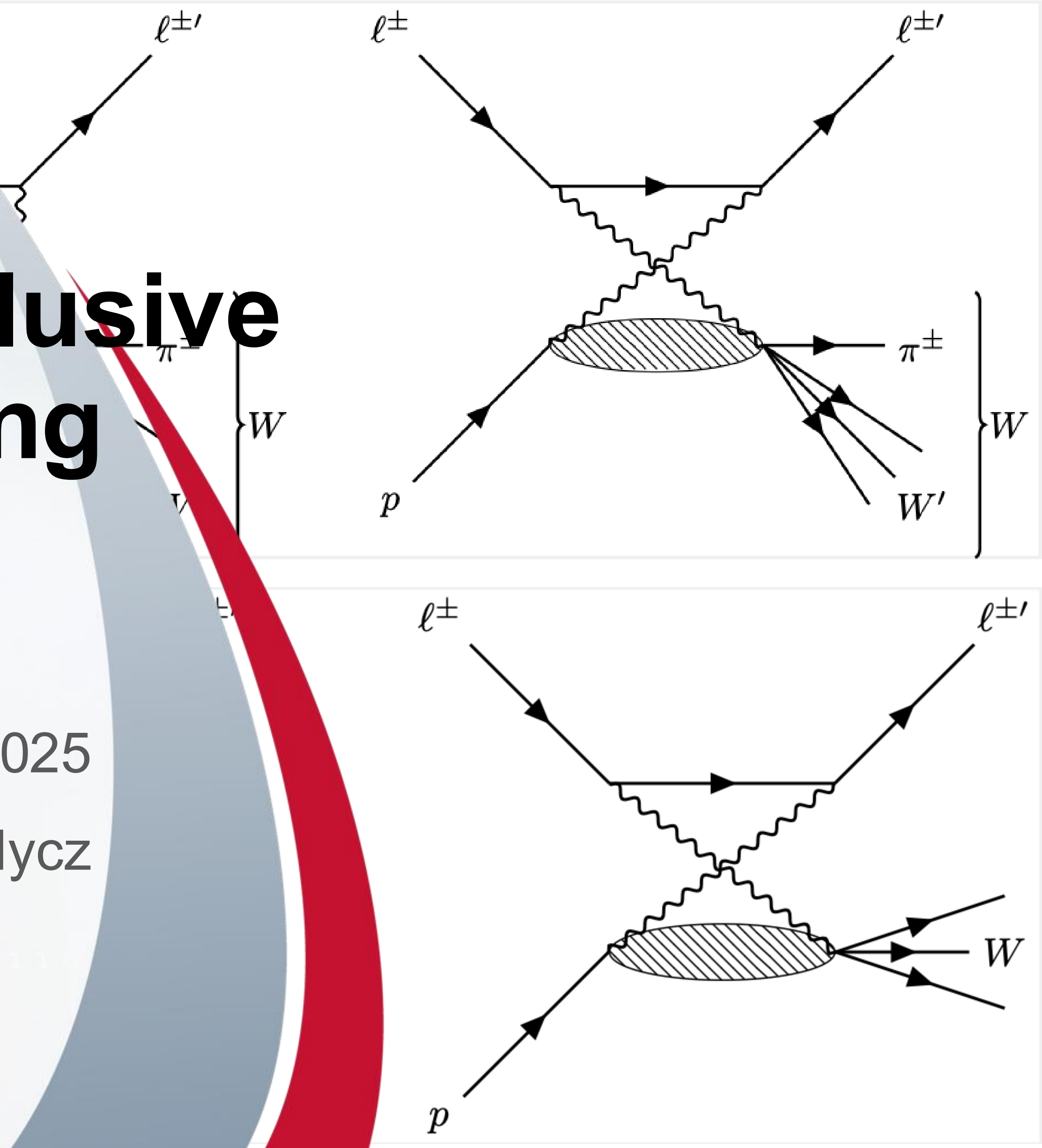
Multi-Photon Effects in Inclusive and Semi-Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering

(A positron proposal)



June 18, 2025

Dave Gaskell, **Tyler Hague**, Mike Nycz

Jefferson Lab

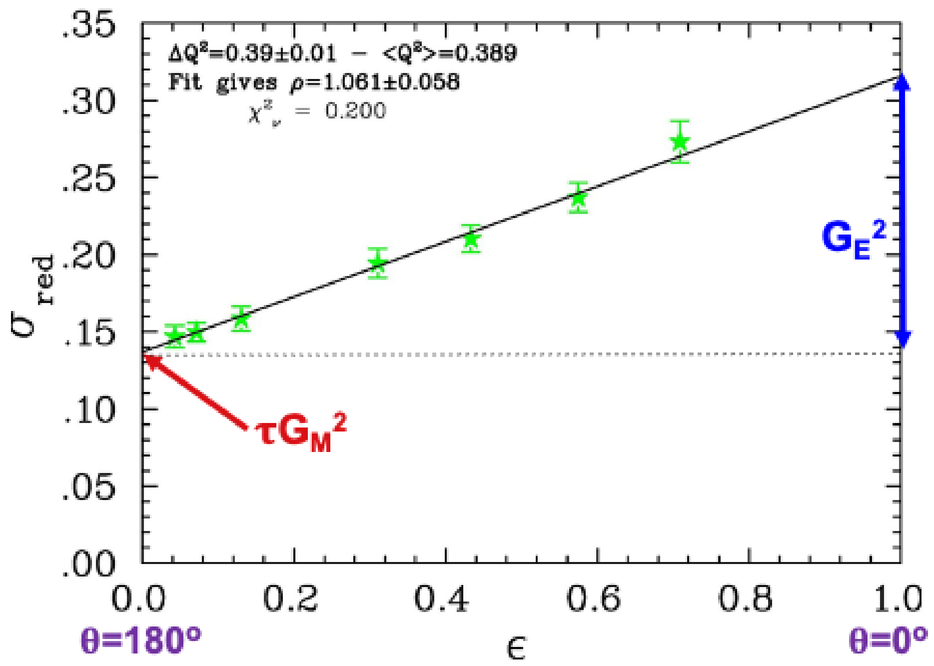
U.S. Department of ENERGY

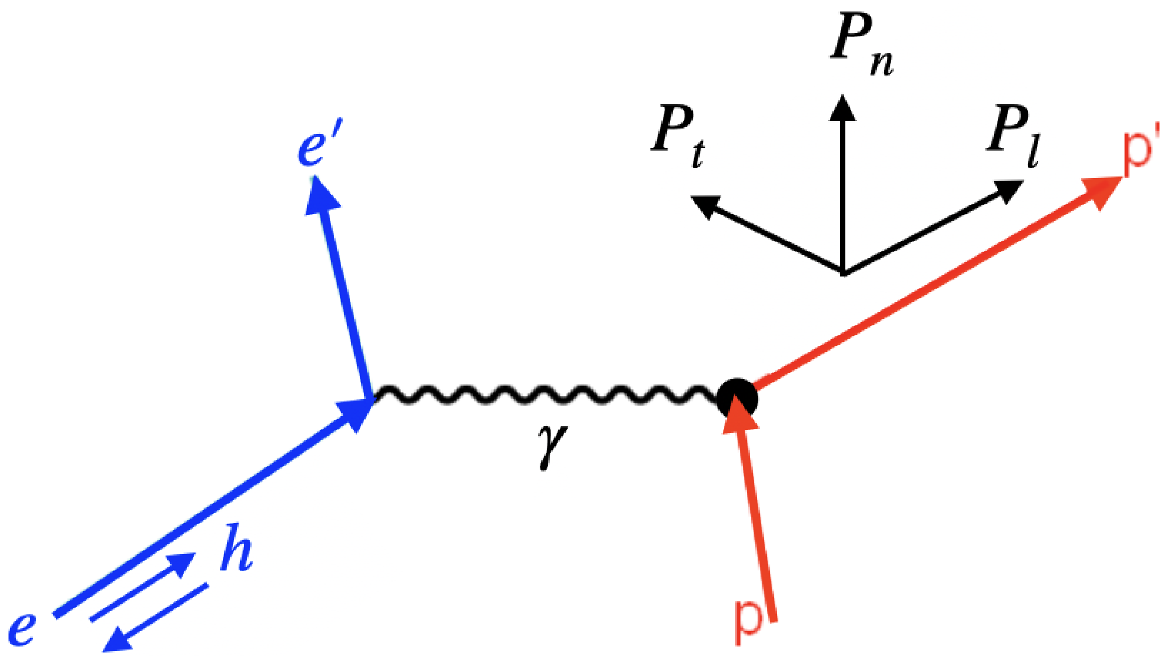
Two Photon Exchange

G_E / G_M

$$\sigma_R = d\sigma/d\Omega[\varepsilon(1+\tau)/\sigma_{Mott}]$$
$$\sigma_R = \tau\, G_M^2(Q^2) + \varepsilon G_E^2(Q^2)$$

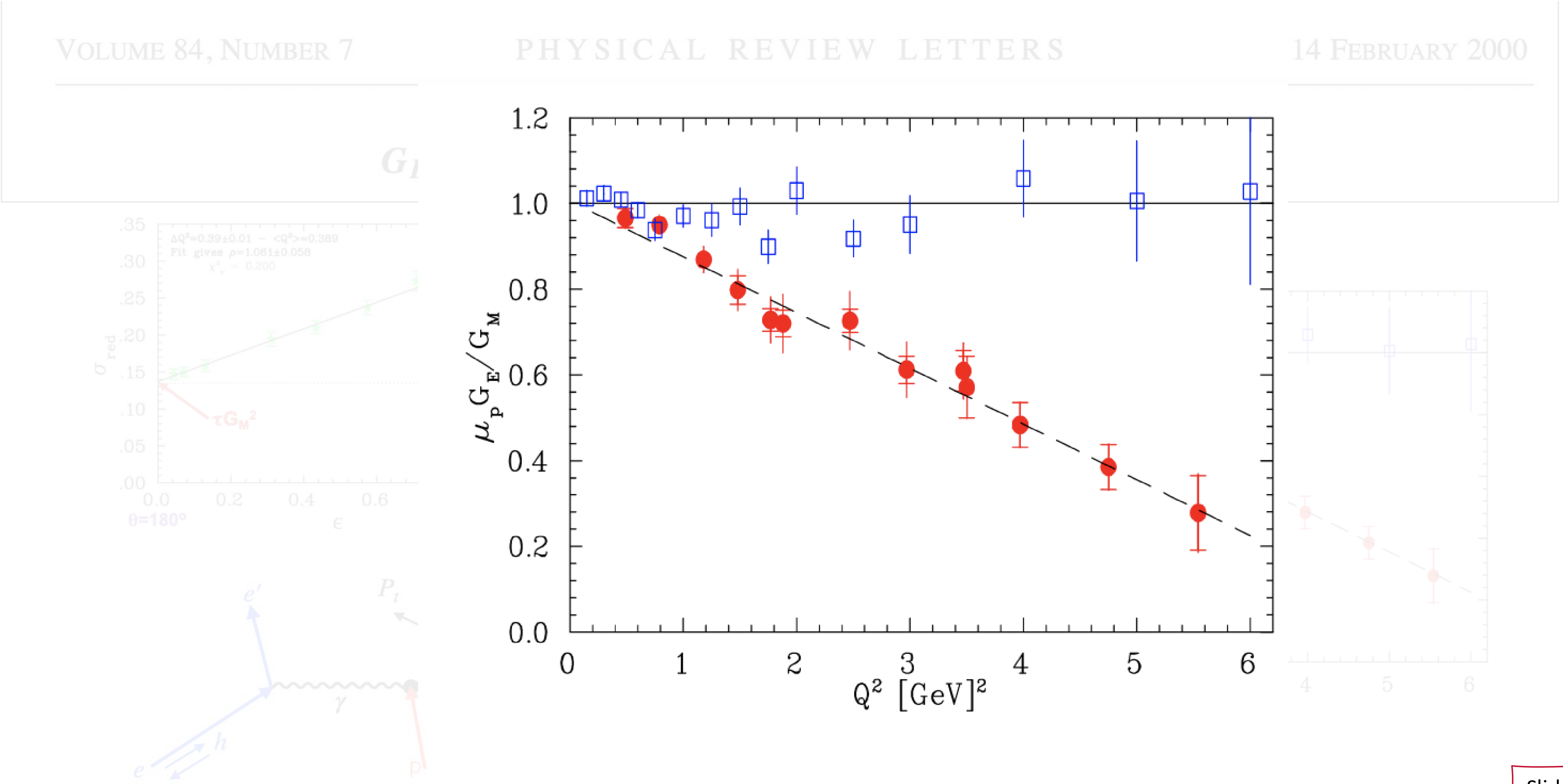
$$\frac{G_E}{G_M} = -\frac{P_t}{P_l}\frac{E+E'}{2M}\tan\left({}^{\theta_e}/_2\right)$$





Slide from Mike Nycz

G_E/G_M



Slide from Mike Nycz

Two-Photon Exchange in DIS & SIDIS

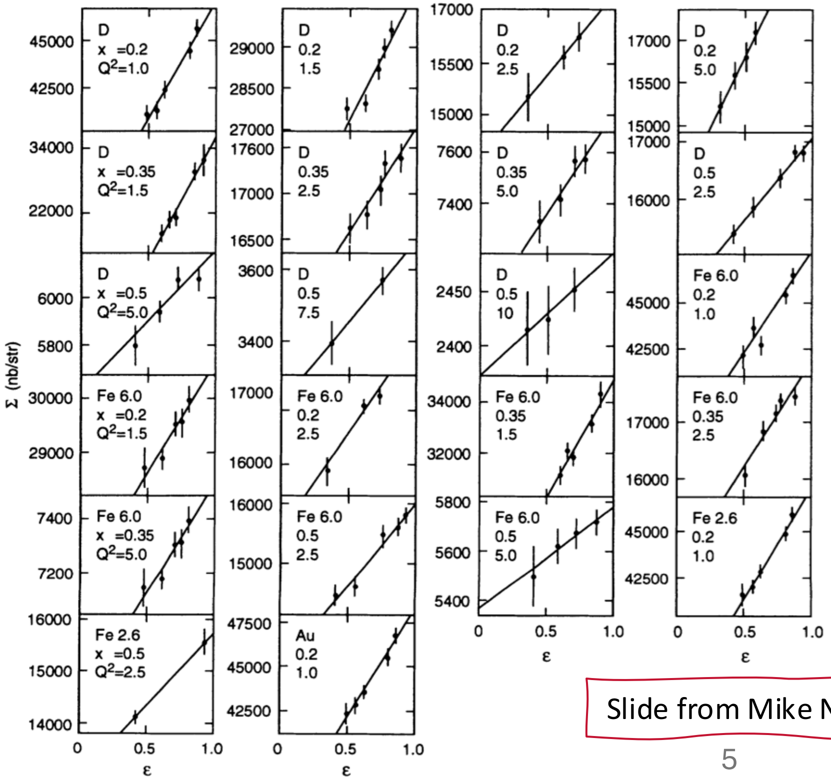
- No corollary to polarization transfer in DIS or SIDIS
- $\frac{G_E}{G_M}$ highlights the importance of understanding TPE effects in DIS
  - Small effect can possibly have a large impact on
- Impact of TPE
  - L/T separations (Constant Q^2 and x bins)

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE'} = \Gamma[\sigma_T(x,Q^2) + \varepsilon\sigma_L(x,Q^2)]$$

$$\mathrm{R} = \frac{\sigma_L(x,Q^2)}{\sigma_T(x,Q^2)}$$

<u>TPE effects</u>

- ε dependent ?
- At large Q^2 ?



Slide from Mike Nycz

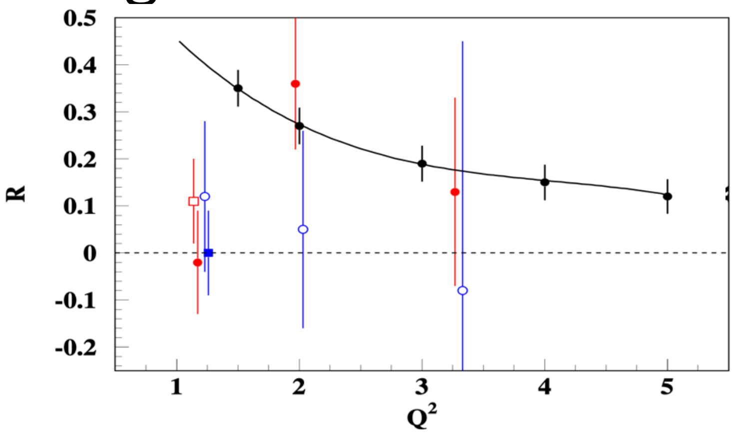
Two-Photon Exchange in DIS & **SIDIS**

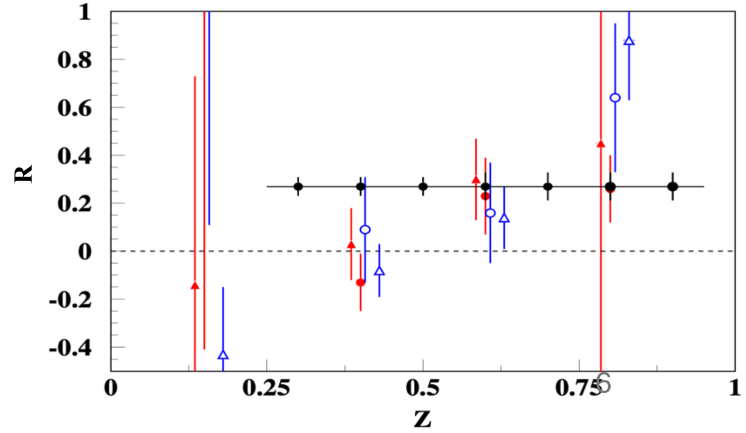
Slide from Mike Nycz

- No corollary to polarization transfer in DIS or SIDIS
- Elastic measurements highlight importance of understanding TPE effects in both
  - Small effect can possibly have a large impact on
- Impact of TPE
  - L/T separations: Pion electroproduction cross section

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega_\pi dM_x} = \frac{d\sigma_T}{d\Omega_\pi dM_x} + \varepsilon \frac{d\sigma_L}{d\Omega_\pi dM_x} + \varepsilon \frac{d\sigma_{TT}}{d\Omega_\pi dM_x} \cos 2\varphi_{pq} + \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} \frac{d\sigma_{LT}}{d\Omega_\pi dM_x} \cos\varphi_{pq}$$

- R_{SIDIS} is assumed to be the same as R_{DIS} ($R_{SIDIS} = R_{DIS}$)
- Possible z & p_t-dependence of R_{SIDIS}?
- $R^{\pi^+}_{SIDIS} = R^{\pi^-}_{SIDIS}$?



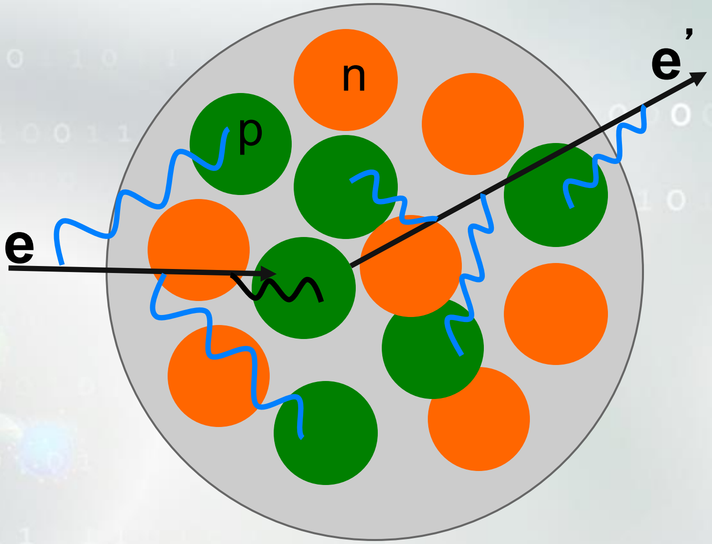


Impact of TPE?

Coulomb Corrections

Jefferson Lab

Coulomb Distortion in Heavy Nuclei



Electrons scattering from nuclei can be accelerated/decelerated in the Coulomb field of the nucleus

→ This effect is in general **NOT** included in most radiative corrections procedures

→ *Coulomb Corrections are perhaps more appropriately described in terms of multi-photon exchange, but Coulomb Corrections provide convenient shorthand*

- Well-known effect in QE scattering - relevant particularly for Coulomb sum rule
- Can be calculated in QE using DWBA → experimentalists use Effective Momentum Approximation (EMA) to apply corrections to data
- Comparisons of EMA with detailed DWBA calculations resulted in "improved EMA"

$$E_e \rightarrow E_e + V_0 \qquad E_e' \rightarrow E_e' + V_0 \quad \text{with "focusing factor"} \quad F^2 = (1+V_0/E_e)^2$$

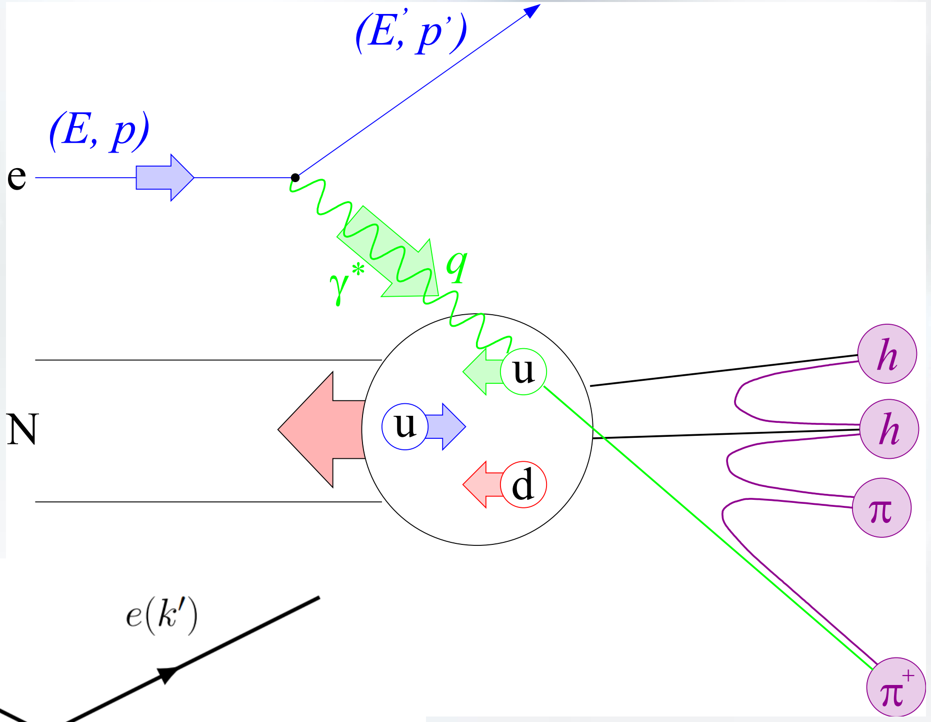
$$V_0 \rightarrow (0.7\text{-}0.8)V_0, \quad V_0 = 3a(Z-1)/2R$$

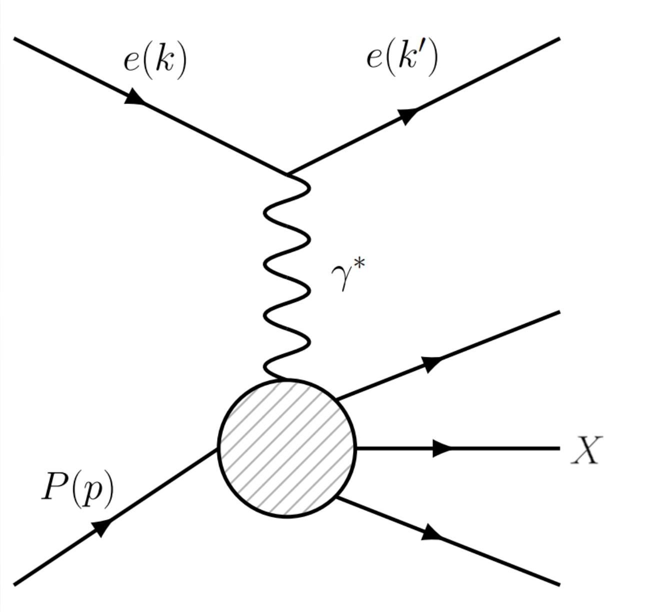
Slide from Dave Gaskell

[Aste et al, Nucl. Phys. A, 806:191-215 (2008), Eur.Phys.J.A26:167-178,2005, Europhys.Lett.67:753-759,2004]

DIS and SIDIS

- It is unclear if the EMA is applicable at DIS kinematics
    - This will be tested by E12+23-003!
- A natural extension of this question is if CCs in SIDIS are the same as DIS
    - DIS integrates over all hadronic final states
    - SIDIS selects for a subset of these for specific kinematics of a *piece* of the final state
- Does this selection impact CCs to the process?





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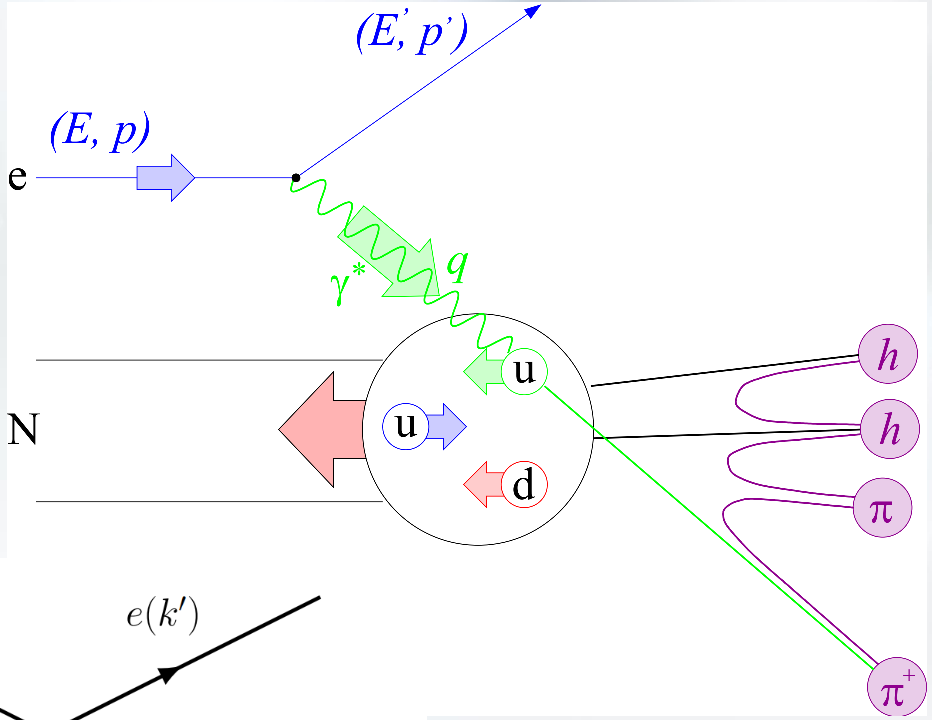
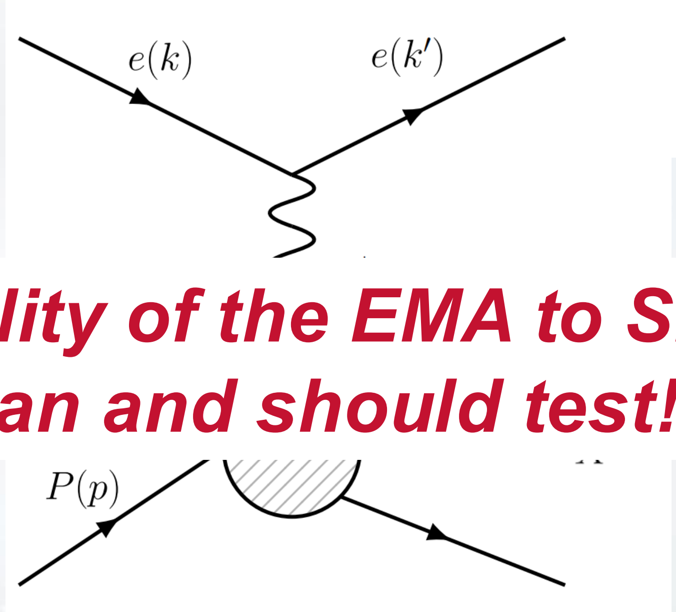
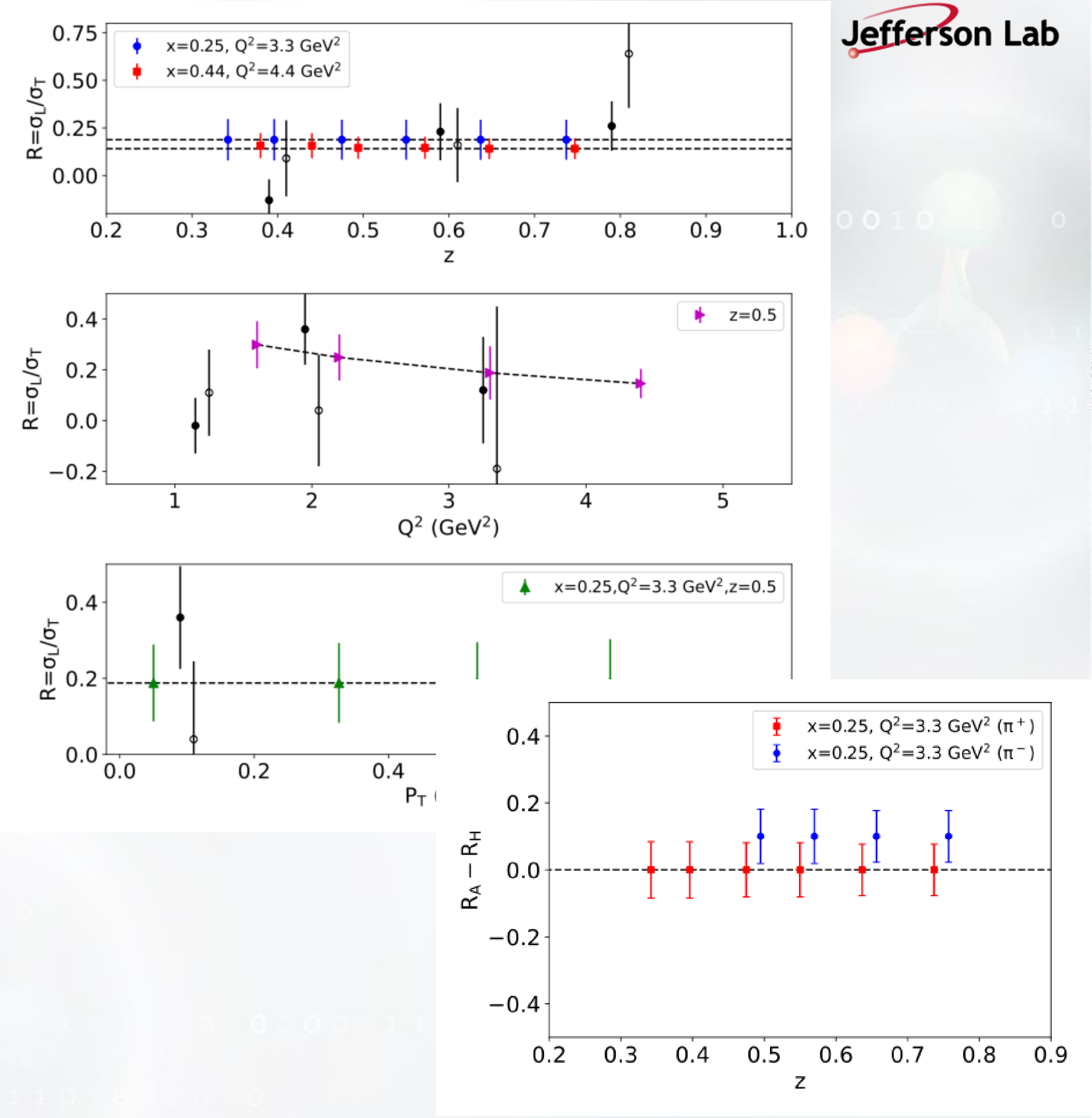




This is untested! The applicability of the EMA to SIDIS is an assumption that we can and should test!

Impact on SIDIS Data

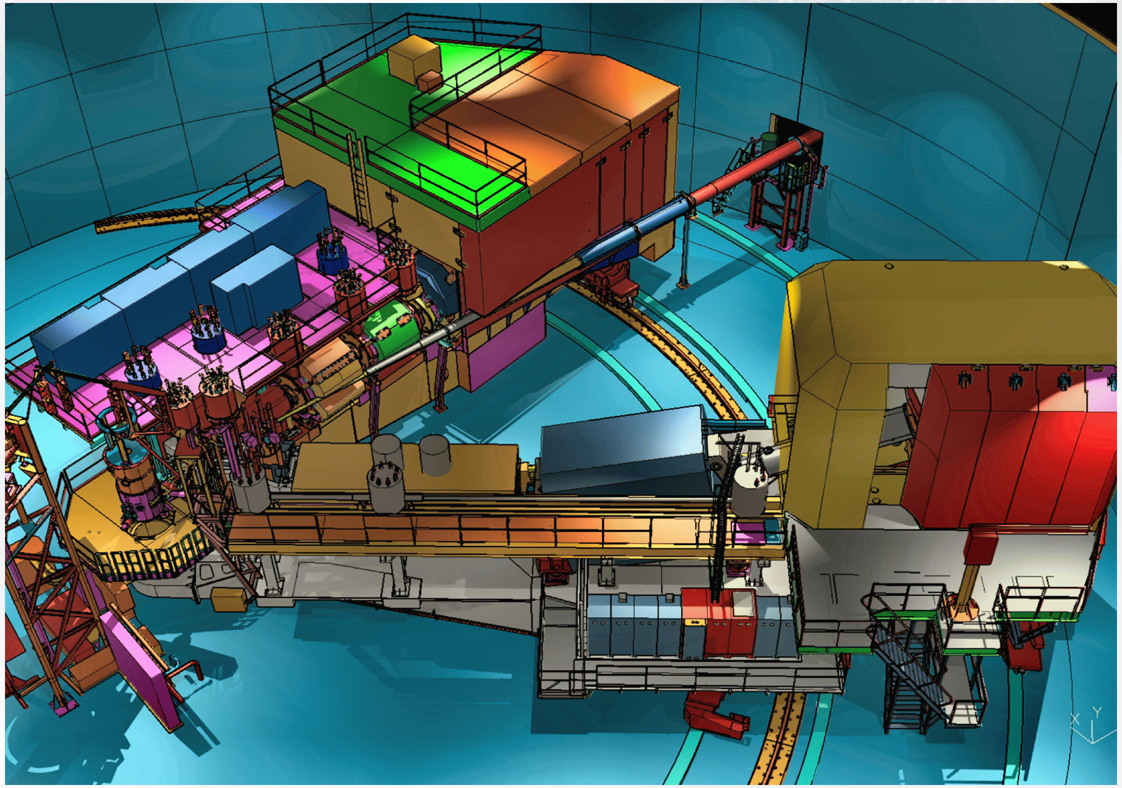
- E12-06-104 ***(this year!)*** will extract R_LT in SIDIS data!
  - Two-photon exchange, an ε-dependent effect, will clearly impact this
- E12-24-001 formed a run group to extract R_LT in *nuclear* SIDIS data
  - Exploratory study of if R_LT is the same in SIDIS as in DIS
  - Carbon and Copper targets
  - Unclear if Coulomb Corrections will be the same in DIS and SIDIS – *No Data!*
  - Coulomb Corrections are also an ε-dependent effect, will directly impact the results
- SIDIS is a key part of JLab program
  - Important to understand and constrain corrections



Equipment and Measurement

Required Equipment

- High Momentum Spectrometer for leptons
- Super High Momentum Spectrometer for pions
- Beam Energies
  - 4.4 GeV
  - 5.5 GeV
  - 6.5 GeV
  - 8.6 GeV
  - 10.7 GeV
- Positron beam (assuming 1 μA)
- Targets:
  - 10 cm Hydrogen
  - Empty target cell
  - 6% RL Copper Foil
- 25 μA Electron beam



Electron Data

- These measurements focus on positron to electron cross section ratios
- It is necessary to record electron data in the same run period (that is on the same targets) for the experiment to succeed
  - Dominated by target thickness but cancels in ratio if using the same targets for all data
  - TPE will have 1.7% normalization uncertainty if using past data, 0.5% with new electron data
  - CC will have 2.3% normalization uncertainty if using past data, 0.5% with new electron data
- Using data from upcoming E12-06-104 (RSIDIS), E12-24-001 (Nuclear RSIDIS), and E12-14-002 (A Dependence of R) instead of recording in the same run period dramatically reduces usefulness of data
- We assume a 25 μA electron beam – only adds an additional ~15% to the beam time request

CC in SIDIS

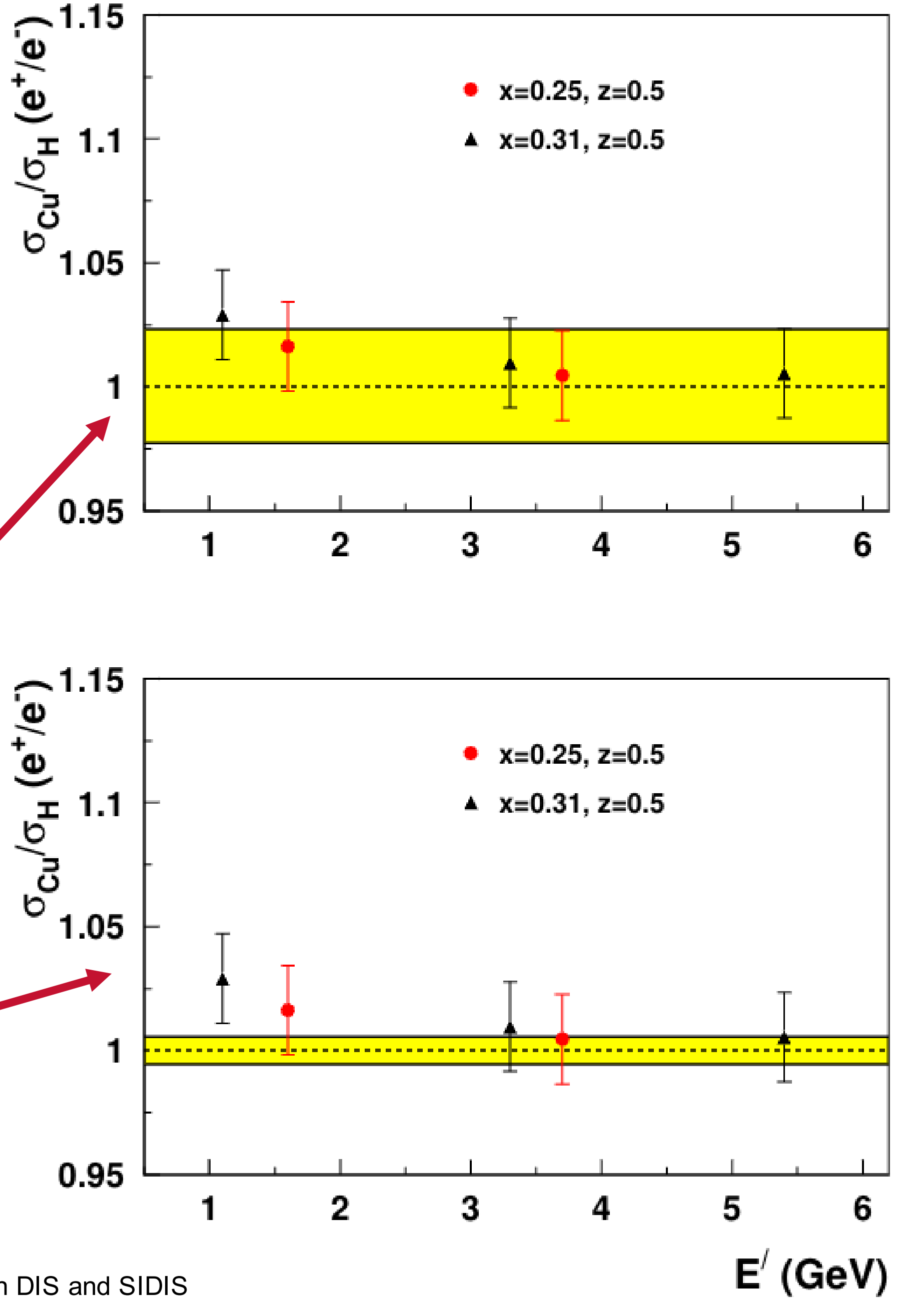
- Complementary to E12+23-003 (CC in DIS)
- Uses double ratio to extract corrections

$$R_{CC} = \frac{\left.\frac{\sigma_A}{\sigma_H}\right|_{e^+}}{\left.\frac{\sigma_A}{\sigma_H}\right|_{e^-}}$$

- Projections are based on EMA calculations

Electron data in different run period
(2.3% normalization uncertainty)

Electron data in same run period
(0.5% normalization uncertainty)



CC in SIDIS Kinematics

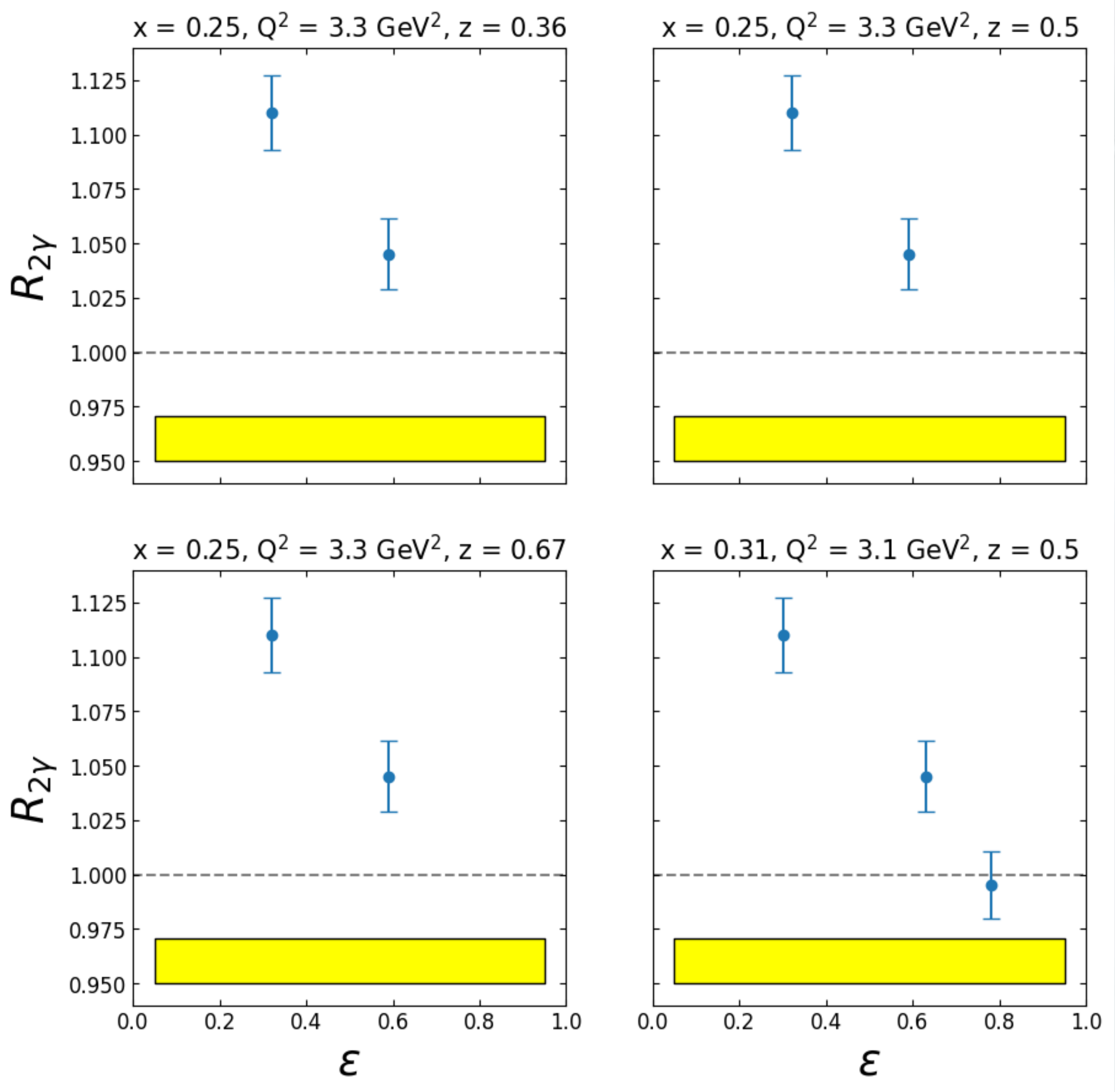
- A small number of kinematics to assess the validity of the IEMA in SIDIS
- Data recorded with π^+ final state at z=0.5
  - Higher rate than π^-
  - With no model of CC specific to SIDIS available, it is unclear how to disentangle effects from pion kinematics. Data is needed.
- Using 6% R.L. copper target
  - Though it is lower Z, it maximizes luminosity/R.L. in a rate limited scenario
  - 6% R.L. chosen to balance luminosity and radiative correction uncertainties
- Double ratio will be formed with hydrogen as opposed to deuterium
  - Make use of data already being recorded for TPE studies rather than increasing time to include another target

				Times (hrs)	
x	Q^2 (GeV^2)	E_0 (GeV)	ε	e^+	e^-
0.25	3.3	8.6	0.60	88.5	3.5
		10.7	0.33	11.5	1
0.31	3.1	6.5	0.30	252.6	10.1
		8.6	0.63	21.8	1
		10.7	0.78	5.8	1
Totals				380.2	16.6

TPE in SIDIS

- Coincident leptons in the HMS and pions in the SHMS
- We use the positron to electron ratio to extract the TPE contribution $\delta_{2\gamma}$

$$R_{2\gamma} = \frac{\sigma_{e^+}}{\sigma_{e^-}} = 1 - 2\delta_{2\gamma}$$



TPE in SIDIS Kinematics

x	Q^2	E_0	ε	z	Times (hrs) π^+, e^+	π^+, e^-	Hz/μA	π^-, e^+	π^-, e^-	Hz/μA	DIS Hz/μA
0.25	3.3	8.6	0.32	0.36	49.4	2	0.056				6.11
				0.5	36.4	1.5	0.076				
				0.67	37.8	1.5	0.073				
0.25	3.3	10.7	0.59	0.36	6.3	1	3.22				19.99
				0.5	4.7	1	0.592				
				0.67	5	1	0.56				
0.31	3.1	6.5	0.3	0.5	105.8	4.2	0.026	252.5	10.1	0.011	4.47
		8.6	0.63	0.5	8.6	1	0.322	20.1	1	0.138	19.58
		10.7	0.78	0.5	2.3	1	1.23	5.3	1	0.527	44.49
Totals					256.3	14.2		277.9	12.1		

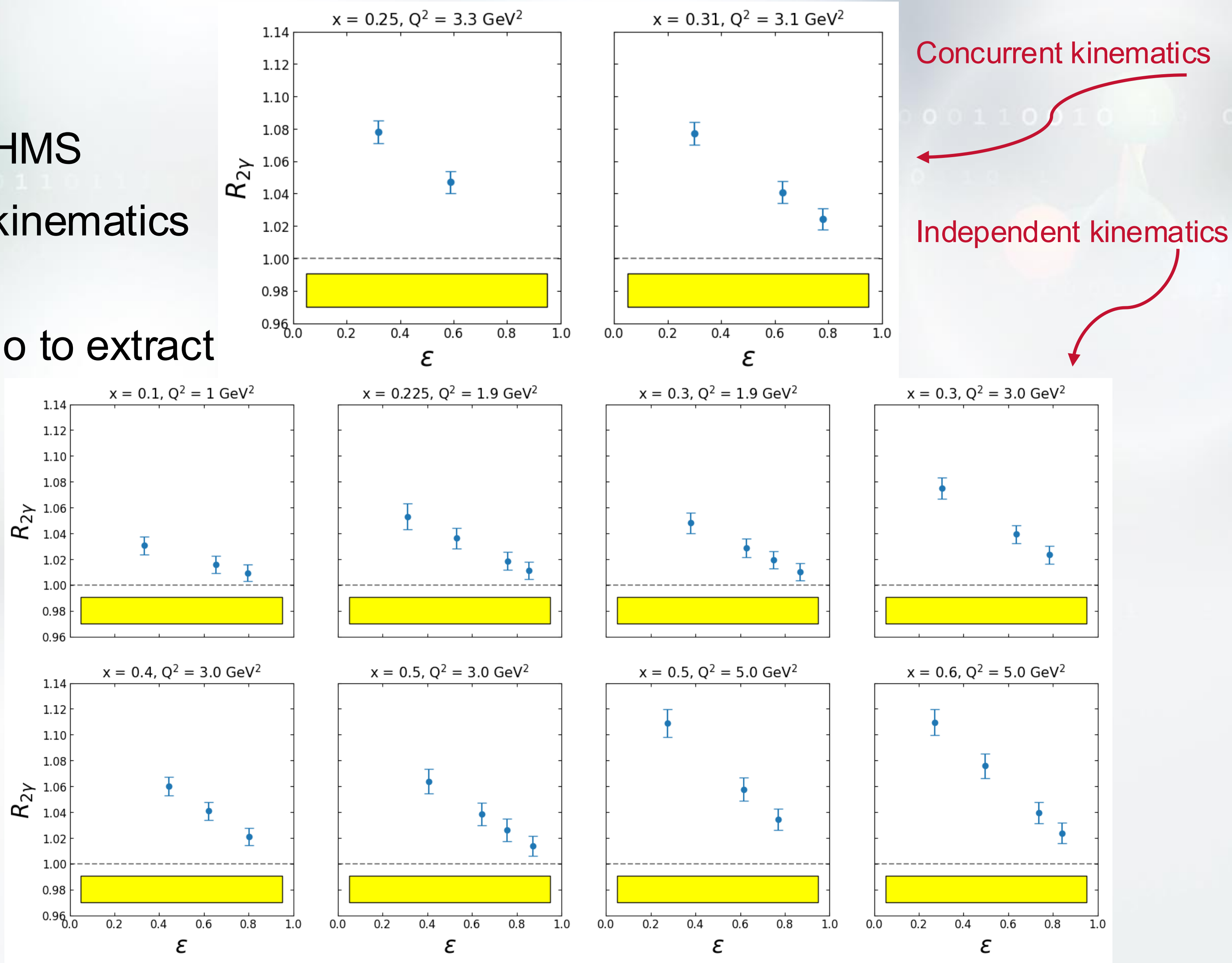
Many kinematics to test z, ε, x, and pion charge dependence
DIS rates are low enough for concurrent measurement (maxing out at ~1.1 kHz)

TPE in DIS

- Inclusive lepton measurements in HMS
- Including additional inclusive-only kinematics as it is higher rate
- We use the positron to electron ratio to extract the TPE contribution $\delta_{2\gamma}$

$$R_{2\gamma} = \frac{\sigma_{e^+}}{\sigma_{e^-}} = 1 - 2\delta_{2\gamma}$$

- Mapping large x range



TPE in DIS Kinematics

- Kinematics largely mirror E12-14-002 “A dependence of R” experiment
- These kinematics were selected to cover a large range in x to map any effect and focus on high Q^2 data where the effect is expected to be largest
- All settings aim to collect at least 10k events and were then rounded up to a minimum of 1 hour per setting
- Settings are divided between SHMS and HMS such that kinematics that will be compared most directly to each other are recorded in the same spectrometer

				SHMS Time (hrs)		HMS Time (hrs)	
x	Q^2	E_0	ε	e^+	e^-	e^+	e^-
0.1	1	6.5	0.34	1	1		
		8.6	0.66	1	1		
		10.7	0.8	1	1		
0.225	1.9	5.5	0.33	1	1		
		6.5	0.55	1	1		
		8.6	0.77	1	1		
		10.7	0.87	1	1		
0.3	1.9	4.4	0.38	1	1		
		5.5	0.63	1	1		
		6.5	0.76	1	1		
		8.6	0.88	1	1		
0.3	3	6.5	0.33	1	1		
		8.6	0.66	1	1		
		10.7	0.8	1	1		
0.4	3	5.5	0.44	2	1		
		6.6	0.63	1	1		
		8.6	0.81	1	1		
		10.7	0.89	1	1		
0.5	3	4.4	0.47			5	1
		5.5	0.7			2	1
		6.6	0.8			1	1
		8.8	0.9			1	1
0.5	5	6.6	0.3			16	1
		8.8	0.64			4	1
		11	0.79			3	1
0.6	5	5.5	0.27			20	1
		6.6	0.51			6	1
		8.8	0.75			3	1
		10.7	0.85			2	1
Totals				19	18	63	11

Systematics

Source	$\delta R/R$ (%) point-to-point	$\delta R/R$ (%) scale
Spectrometer momentum	-	$< 0.1\%$
Beam energy	-	$< 0.1\%$
θ_{spec}	-	$< 0.1\%$
Charge	0.35%	-
Target Boiling	-	0.1%
Total dead time	0.15%	0.14%
Detector efficiency	0.11%	-
Charge Symmetric Background	-	-
Pion background	0.2%	-
Radiative Corrections	-	0.5%
Acceptance	0.2%	-
Cryotarget wall subtraction	-	-
Total	0.49%	0.56%

Coulomb Correction Double Ratio

Lower uncertainties due to cancellations in double ratio

Source	$\delta R/R$ (%) point-to-point	$\delta R/R$ (%) scale
Spectrometer momentum	-	$< 0.1\%$
Beam energy	-	$< 0.1\%$
θ_{spec}	0.15-0.46%	$< 0.1\%$
Charge	0.35%	2%
Target Boiling	-	0.1%
Total dead time	0.15%	0.14%
Detector efficiency	0.11%	-
Charge Symmetric Background	-	-
Pion background	0.2%	-
Radiative Corrections	-	0.5%
Acceptance	0.1-0.14%	-
Cryotarget wall subtraction	-	-
Total	0.48-0.65%	2.07%

TPE Ratios

Scale uncertainty dominated by total charge measurement

Unser does not work for low currents

2% based on past injector faraday cup measurements

Summary

- Using positron and electron beams we will measure two-photon exchange effects in DIS and SIDIS and coulomb corrections in SIDIS
- These are critical to the interpretation and analysis of past and future JLab data

Activity	e^+ Time (hrs)	e^- Time (hrs)
TPE π^+ Production	256.3	14.2
TPE π^- Production	277.9	12.1
CC Production	380.2	16.6
Dedicated DIS Production	63	18
Pass Changes	40	40
Kinematic Changes	38	38
Target Changes	21	21
Empty Target	119.4	8.9
Target Boiling Studies	4	4
BCM Calibrations	8	8
Detector Checkout	12	
Subtotals	1219.8	180.8
Total	1400.6 hours	(58.4 days)

QUESTIONS?

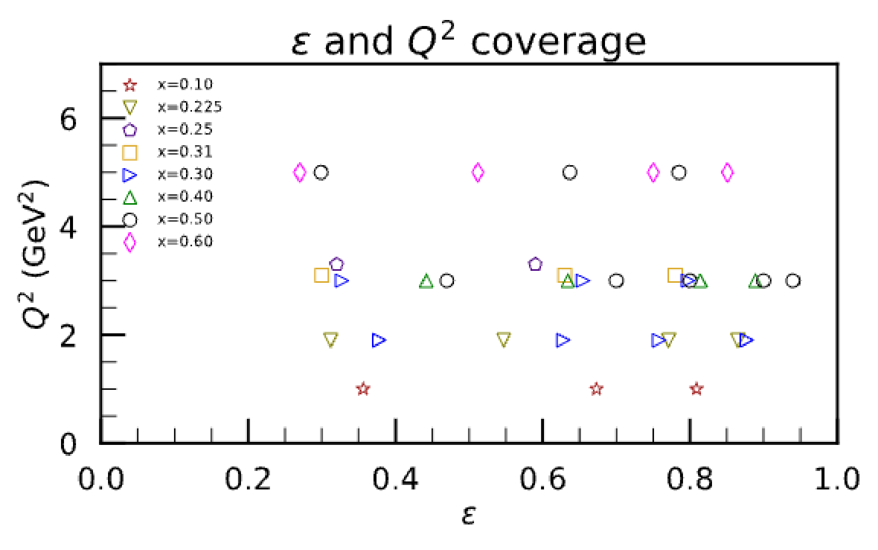
Backup

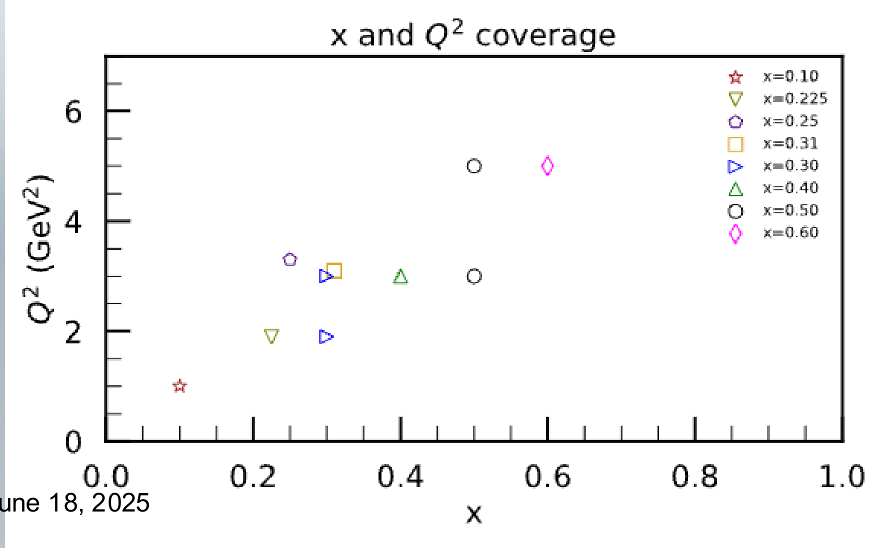
More Kinematic Details – SIDIS TPE

				HMS		SHMS	
x	Q^2	E_0	z	$E_{e'}$	$\theta_{e'}$	E_π	θ_π
0.25	3.3	8.6	0.36	1.6	28.7°	2.6	7.9°
			0.5	1.6	28.7°	3.6	7.9°
			0.67	1.6	28.7°	4.9	7.9°
0.25	3.3	10.7	0.36	3.7	16.7°	2.6	10.3°
			0.5	3.7	16.7°	3.6	10.3°
			0.67	3.7	16.7°	4.9	10.3°
0.31	3.1	6.5	0.5	1.1	37.7°	2.8	9.2°
		8.6	0.5	3.3	19.2°	2.8	13°
		10.7	0.5	5.4	13.4°	2.8	14.7°

Table 3: The kinematic and spectrometer settings for SIDIS TPE studies. The HMS will be set to detect the scattered beam lepton. The SHMS will be set to detect the final hadronic state pion. For all kinematics, $\theta_{\pi q} = 2°$. All kinematics will be recorded with a π^+ in the final state. The three data points at $x = 0.31$ and $Q^2 = 3.1$ GeV^2 will also be recorded for a π^- final state. All lepton kinematics will be simultaneously recorded with an inclusive trigger in the HMS for the DIS TPE studies.

More Kinematic Details – DIS TPE

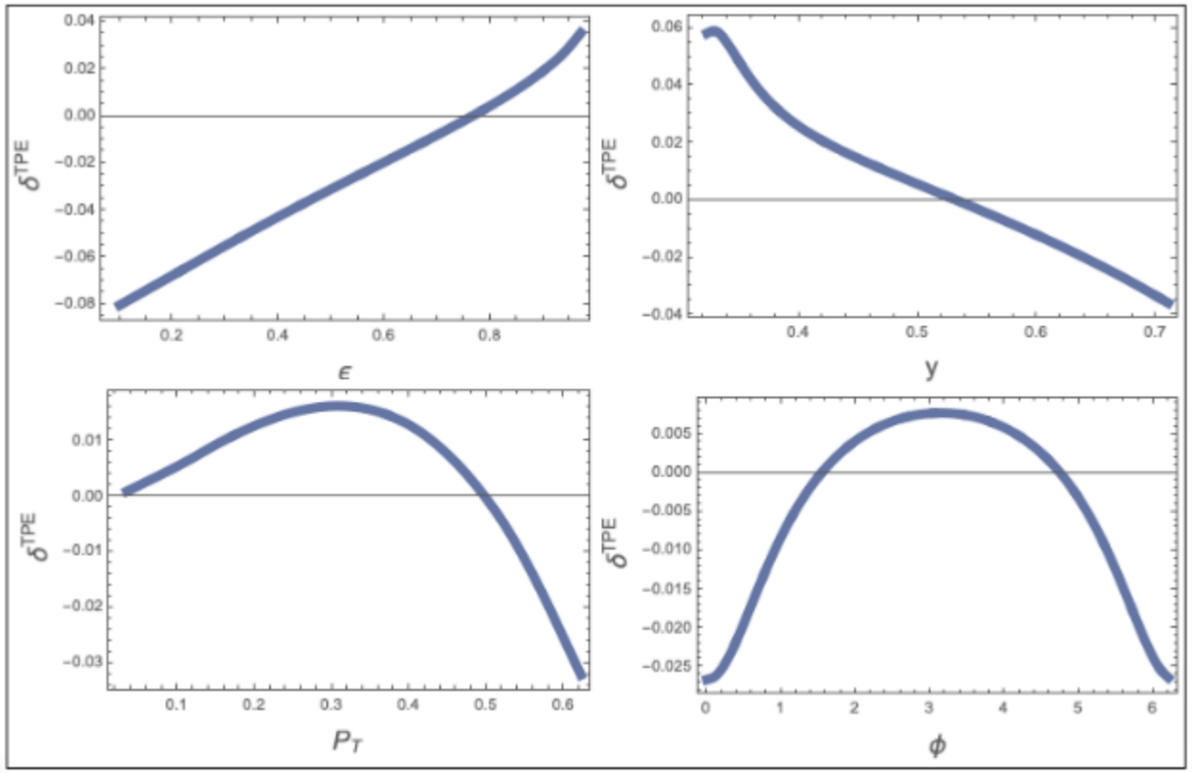




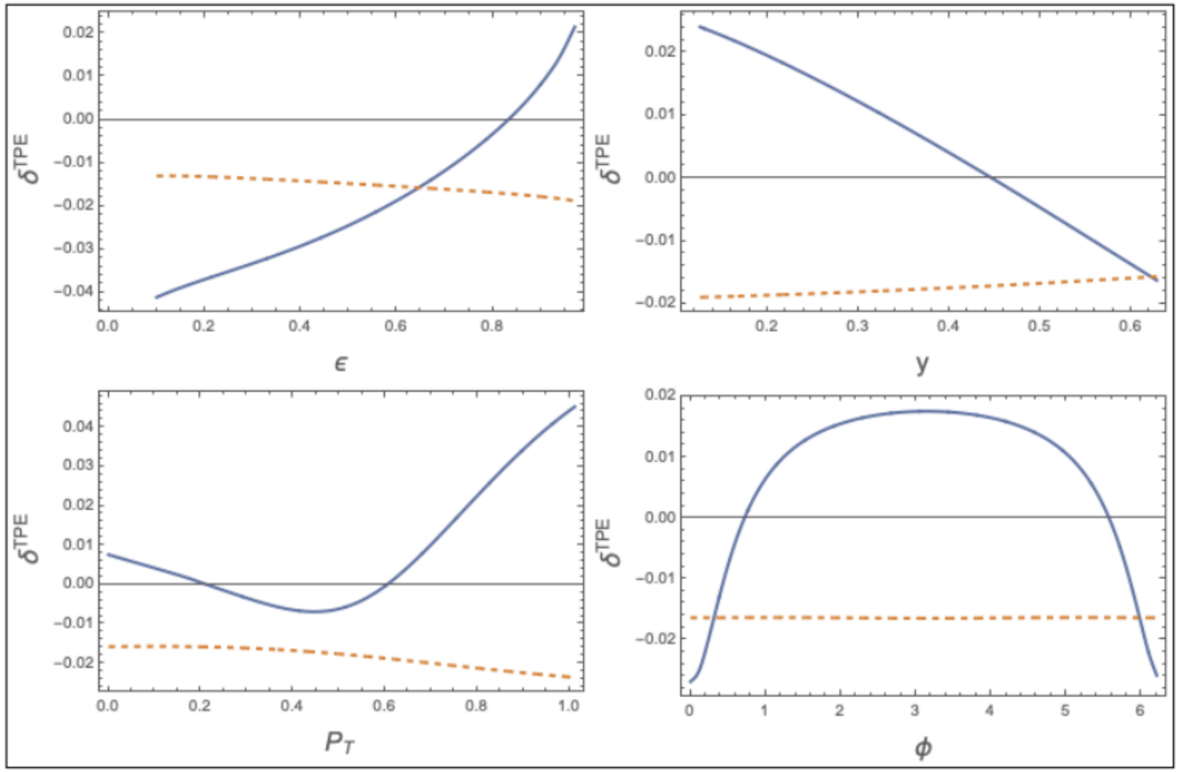
x	Q^2	E_0	ε	$E_{e'}$	$\theta_{e'}$
0.25	3.3	8.6	0.32	1.6	28.7°
		10.7	0.59	3.7	16.7°
0.31	3.1	6.5	0.3	1.1	37.7°
		8.6	0.63	3.3	19.2°
		10.7	0.78	5.4	13.4°
0.1	1	6.5	0.34	1.2	20.9°
		8.6	0.66	3.3	10.8°
		10.7	0.8	5.4	7.6°
0.225	1.9	5.5	0.33	1	34.2°
		6.5	0.55	2	22°
		8.6	0.77	4.1	13.3°
		10.7	0.87	6.2	9.7°
0.3	1.9	4.4	0.41	1	37.9°
		5.5	0.66	2.1	23.3°
		6.5	0.78	3.1	17.6°
		8.6	0.89	5.2	11.8°
0.3	3	6.5	0.33	1.2	36.6°
		8.6	0.66	3.3	18.8°
		10.7	0.8	5.4	13.1°
0.4	3	5.5	0.48	1.5	35.1°
		6.5	0.66	2.5	24.8°
		8.6	0.83	4.6	15.8°
		10.7	0.9	6.7	11.7°
0.5	3	4.4	0.47	1.2	44.2°
		5.5	0.7	2.3	28.2°
		6.5	0.8	3.3	21.5°
		8.6	0.9	5.4	14.6°
		10.7	0.94	7.5	11.1°
0.5	5	6.5	0.31	1.2	47.8°
		8.6	0.65	3.3	24.3°
		10.7	0.8	5.4	17°
0.6	5	5.5	0.32	1.1	55.2°
		6.5	0.55	2.1	35.6°
		8.6	0.78	4.2	21.6°
		10.7	0.87	6.3	15.7°

Table 4: Kinematics for DIS TPE studies. The first two x, Q^2 entries are taken simultaneously with the SIDIS TPE data. The rest are recorded separately with $x = 0.5$ and above in the HMS and below $x = 0.5$ in the SHMS.

SIDIS TPE Projections



E=10.6 GeV, x=0.31, Q^2=2.5 GeV^2, and z=0.5
From S. Lee [2024 PWG presentation]



E=10.6 GeV, x=0.31, Q^2=2.5 GeV^2, and z=0.7
From S. Lee and A. Afanasev [arXiv:2504.17123]

DIS TPE Projections – Using Elastic Hard TPE Calculations

DIS TPE

The magnitude of TPE effects in both figures are calculated using a prescription a prescription from Ref. [43],

$$\delta_{2\gamma} = -0.069\,(1-\varepsilon)\ln\left(0.394\text{GeV}^{-2}Q^2+1\right). \quad (16)$$

This equation is based on a fit to world elastic data and assumes the full form factor discrepancy is attributable to "hard" TPE. The fit also assumes that there is a Q^2 dependent piece that incorporates quark degrees of freedom for high Q^2 scattering. We have opted to use this fit in the absence of *any* available calculations for TPE in DIS.

[43] Andrei Afanasev et al. Radiative corrections: from medium to high energy experiments. *Eur. Phys. J. A*, 60(4):91, 2024.