

First multidimensional $ep \rightarrow e'p'X$ Single Spin Asymmetries in the Target Fragmentation at Jefferson Lab

(For the CLAS12 Collaboration at Jefferson Lab)

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(Duquesne University)

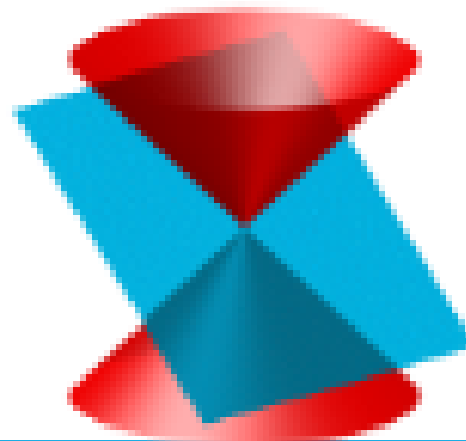
Light Cone 2022 Online: Physics of Hadrons on the Light Front

H. Avakian (Jefferson Lab),

T. Hayward (UConn)

A. Gadsby & H. Valenty (Duquesne)

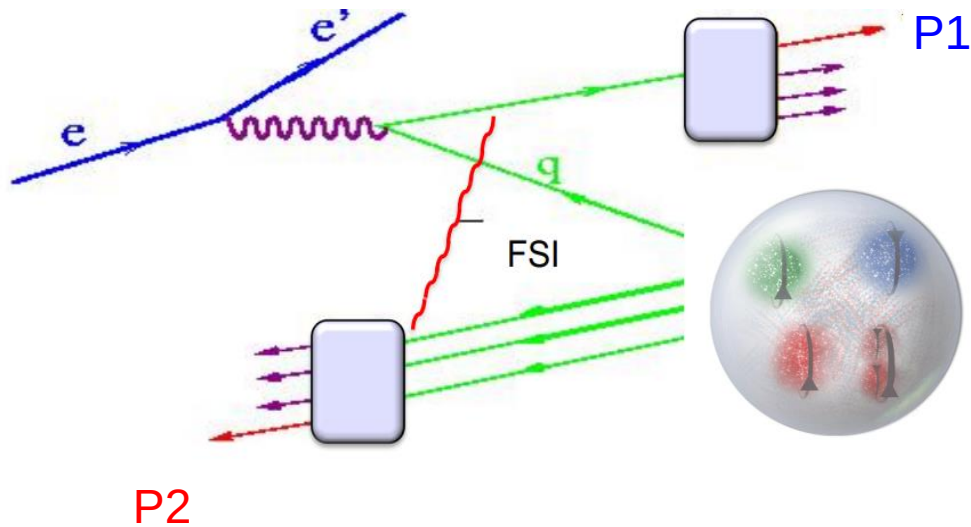
(Students supported by: JSA support, NSF, SULI)



Target/Current Fragmentations

X_F — frac. Momentum in the CM frame

Current fragmentation, $X_F > 0$

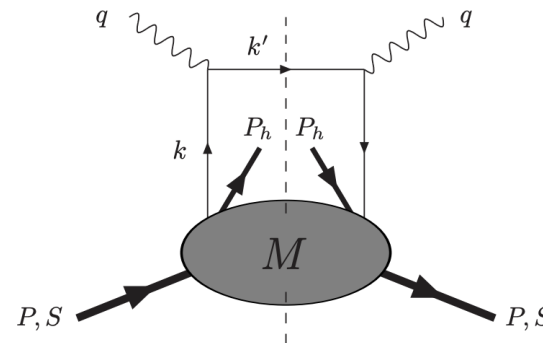


Target fragmentation, $X_F < 0$

Karliner, Kharzeev, Ellis & Kotzinian, Strikman, Weiss & Schweitzer, Anselmino, Barone, Kotzinian

- TMDs and **Fragmentation Functions** have been extensively studied through azimuthal modulations of a final state hadron (**P1**) generated in the fragmentation of a struck quark (**CFR**).

- Final state hadrons can also form from the left-over target remnant (**TFR**) whose partonic structure is defined by “**Fracture Functions**”: the probability to form a certain hadron (**P2**) given a particular ejected quark.



Phys. Lett. B. 699 (2011), 108-118, [hep-ph] 1102.4214

	q	U	L	T
N				
U		$\tilde{u}_2^{\perp h}$	$\tilde{l}_2^{\perp h}$	$\tilde{t}_2, \tilde{e}_2$
L		$\tilde{u}_{2L}^{\perp h}$	$\tilde{l}_{2L}^{\perp h}$	$\tilde{t}_{2L}, \tilde{e}_{2L}$
T		$\tilde{u}_{2T}^{\perp h}, \tilde{u}_{2T}^{\perp h}$	$\tilde{l}_T, \hat{l}_{2T}^{\perp h}$	$\tilde{t}_{2T}^h, \tilde{e}_{2T}^h, \tilde{t}_{2T}^{\perp h}, \tilde{e}_{2T}^{\perp h}$

Twist-3 quark collinear FrFs.

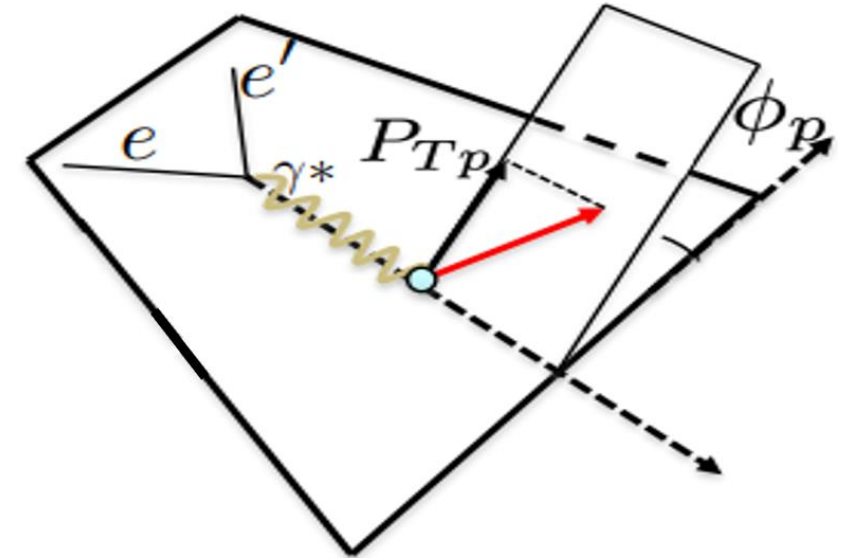
Understanding of **target fragmentation azimuthal distributions** will help with **interpretation of the azimuthal distributions in the current fragmentation region**.

SSA Extraction for $\vec{e}p \rightarrow e'p' + X$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy d\zeta dP_T^2 d\phi_h} = \hat{\sigma}_U \left\{ F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L} + \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} F_{UU}^{\cos\phi_h} \cos\phi_h \right. \\ \left. + \varepsilon F_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \cos 2\phi_h + \lambda_\ell \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} F_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} \sin\phi_h \right\}$$

A. Kotzinian, Nucl. Phys., vol. B441, pp. 234–248, 1995.

Fracture Function



Method: Study Asymmetry modulation :

$p_0 + p_1 \sin(\phi) + p_2 \sin(2\phi)$ for different Variables: P_T , Q^2 , x , etc...

Extract

$$A(\phi)_{LU} = \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^+ + N^-} \right)$$

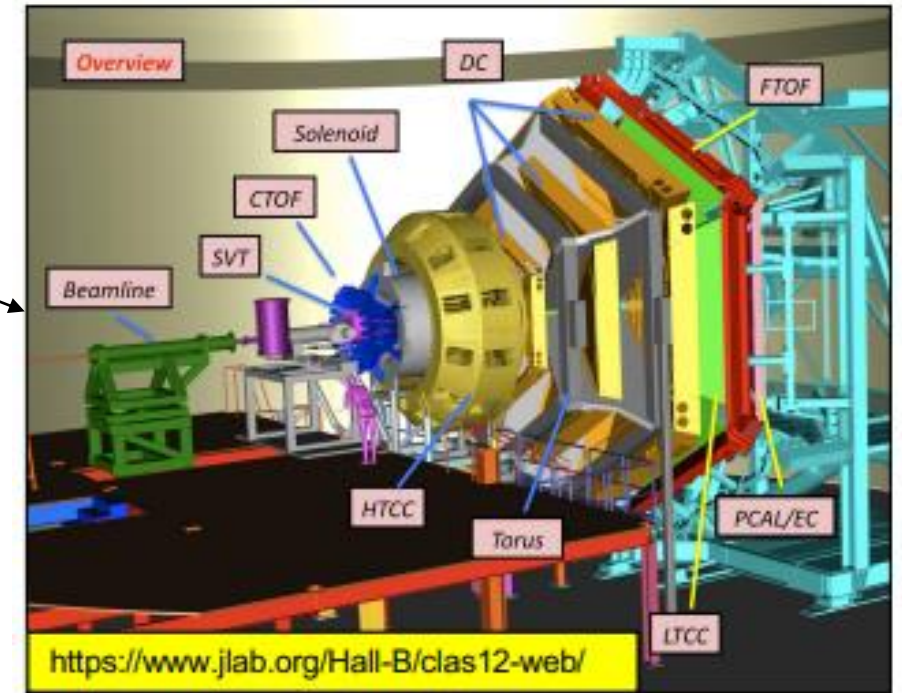
→

$$F_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} = \frac{A(\phi)_{LU}}{\sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)}}$$

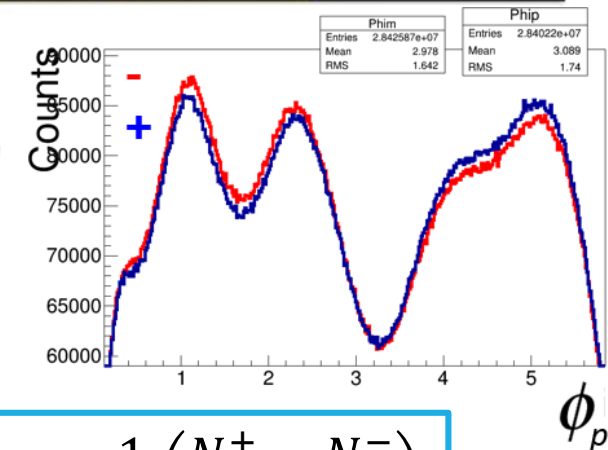
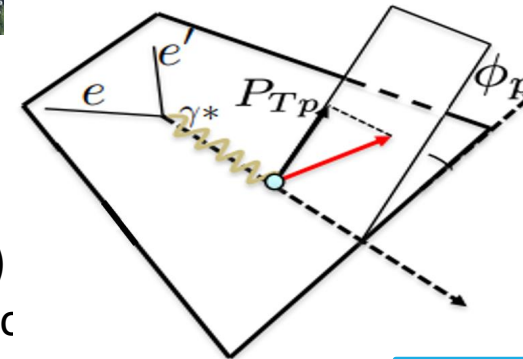
Depol. fac.

The Experiment

CLAS12 at Jefferson Lab



- Data taken in fall 2018 (2019) with 10.6 (10.2) GeV longitudinally polarized electron beam and **unpolarized LH2 target**.
- The full data set has been analyzed, but only the 2018 (e-pol 87%) be presented in this talk. **$ep \rightarrow e'p' + X$** , using only forward detectors
- Only **Statistical** uncertainties with fiducial cuts are presented for these **Preliminary Results**.



$$A(\phi)_{LU} = \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^+ + N^-} \right)$$

Particle Identification

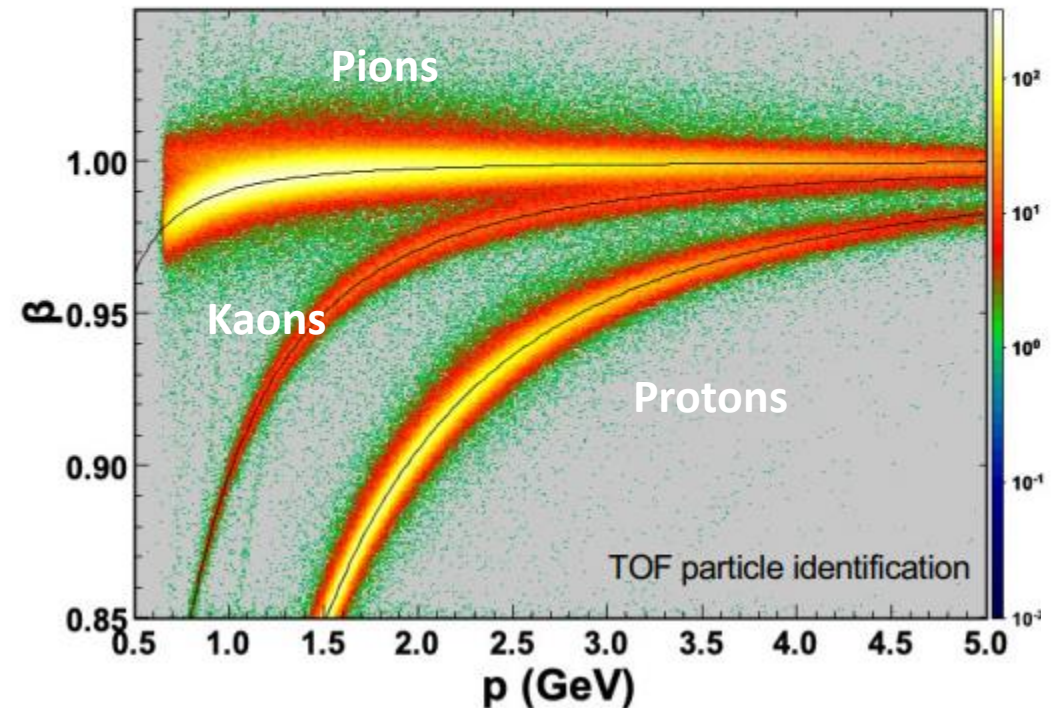
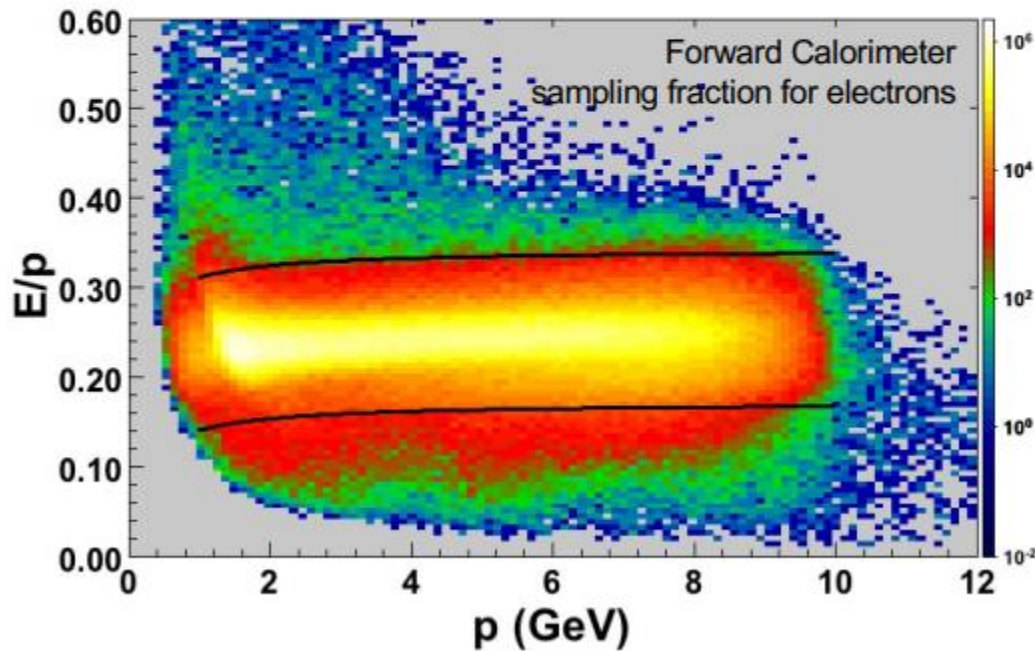
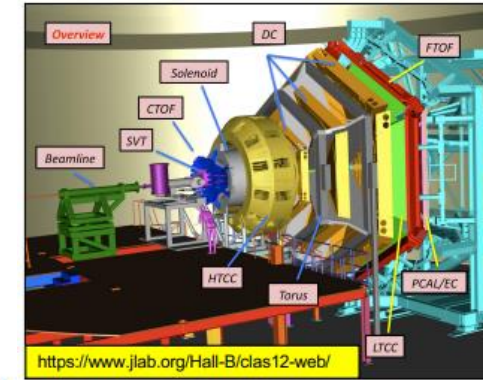
$$ep \rightarrow e'p' + X$$

- Electron

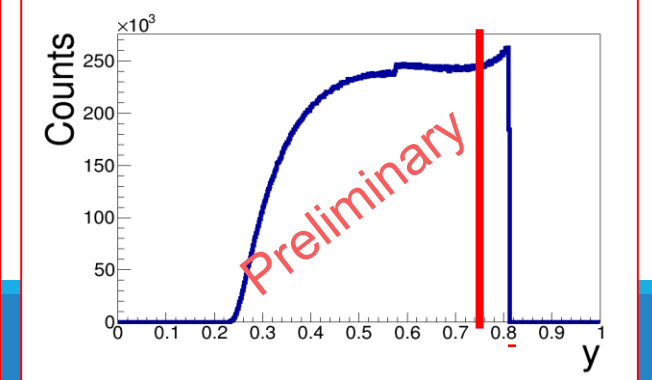
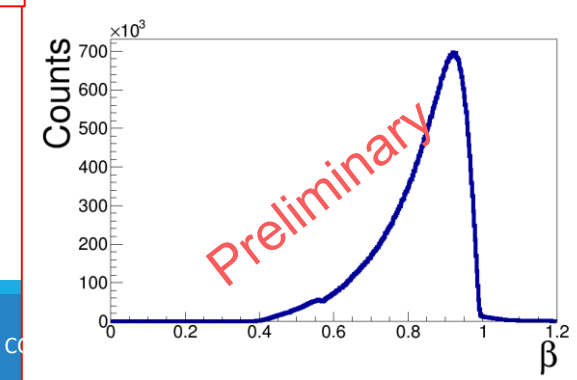
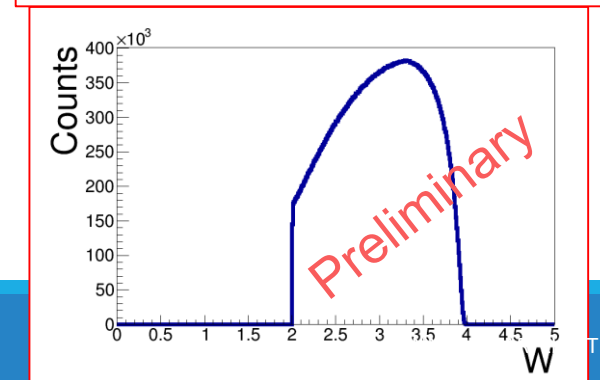
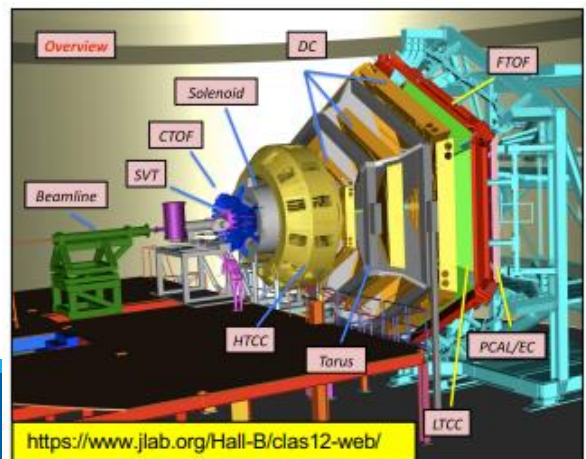
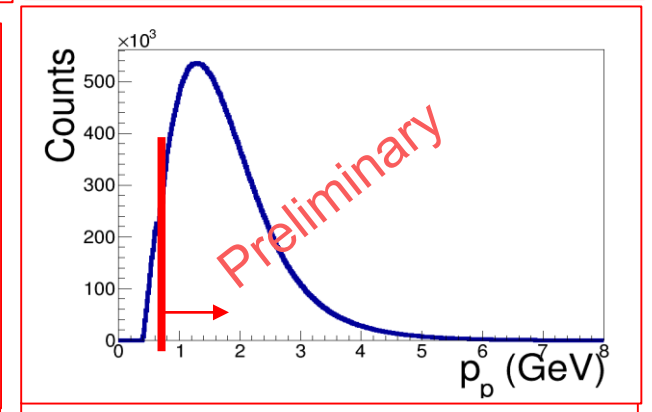
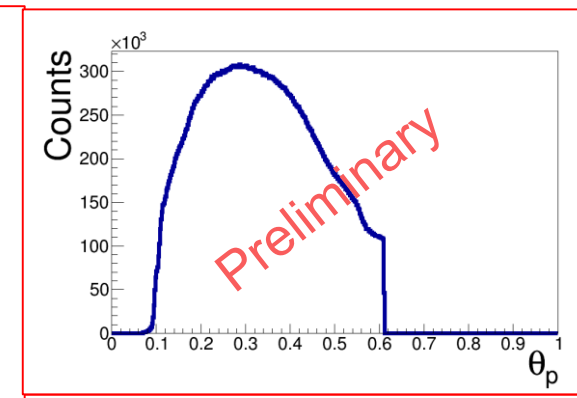
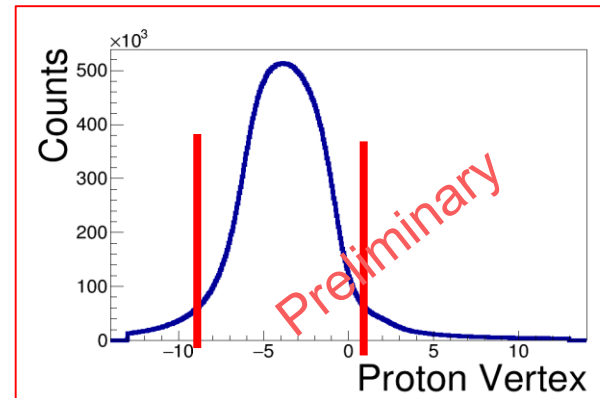
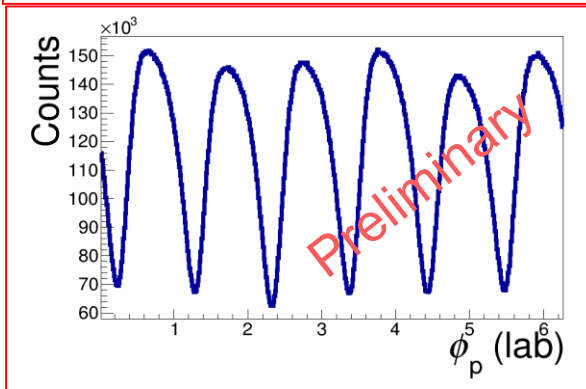
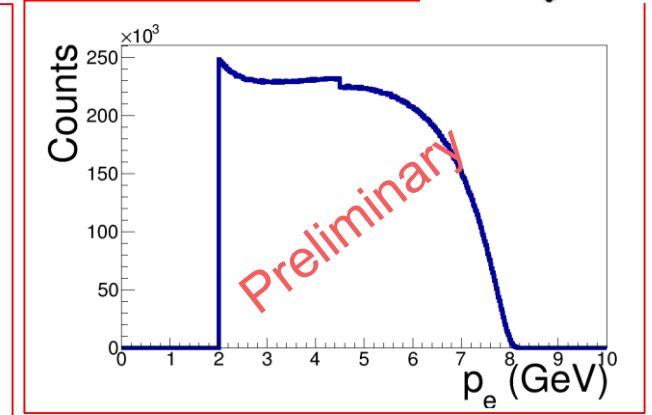
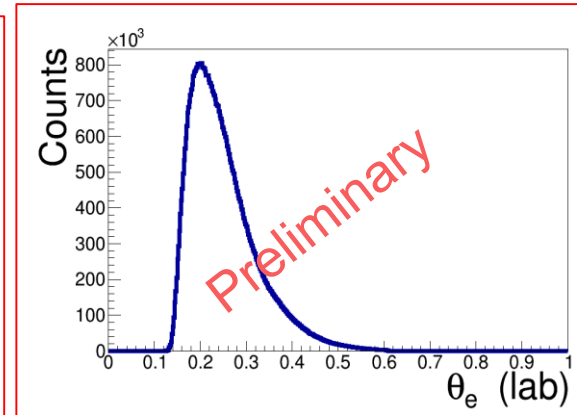
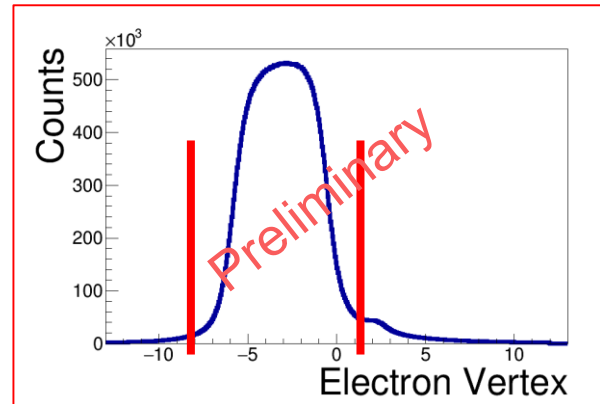
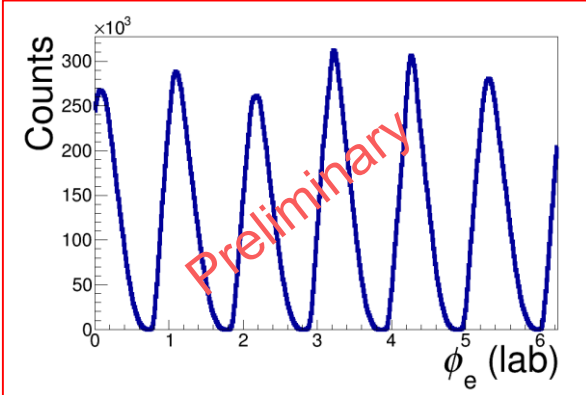
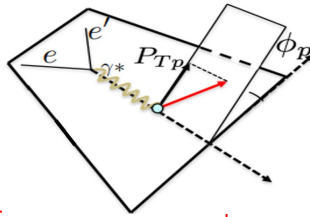
- Electromagnetic calorimeter.
- Cherenkov detector.
- Vertex and fiducial cuts.

- Hadron

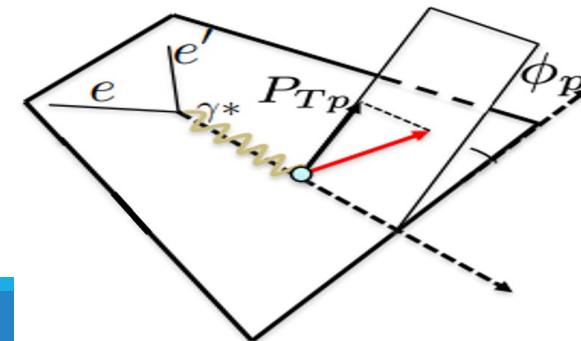
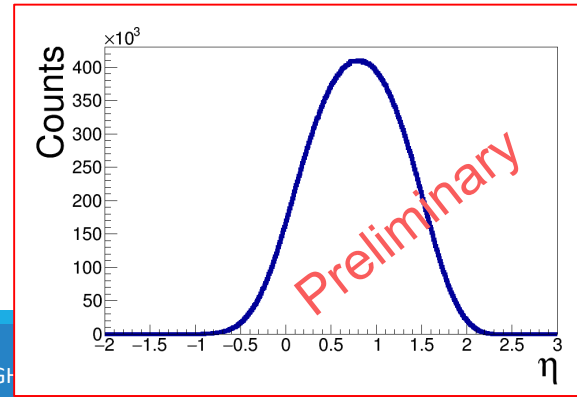
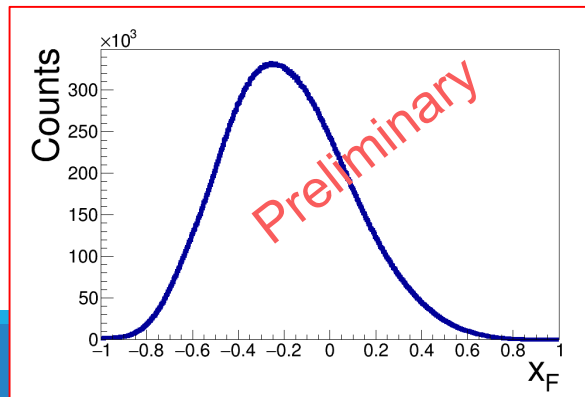
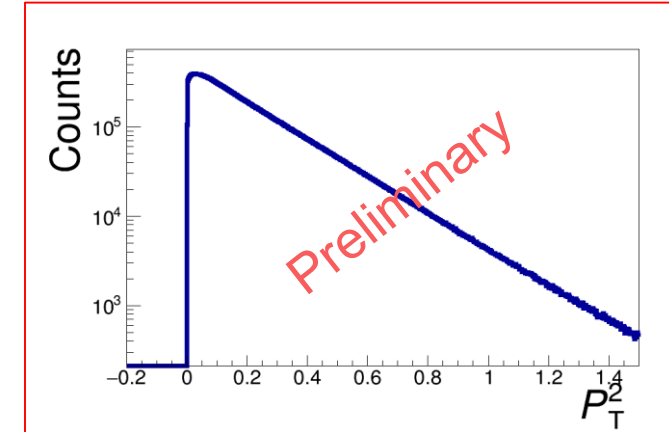
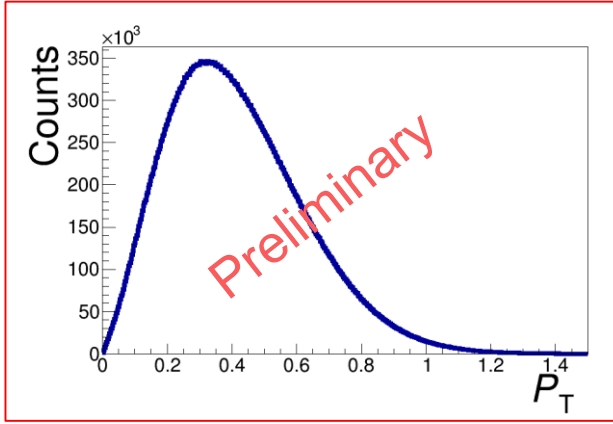
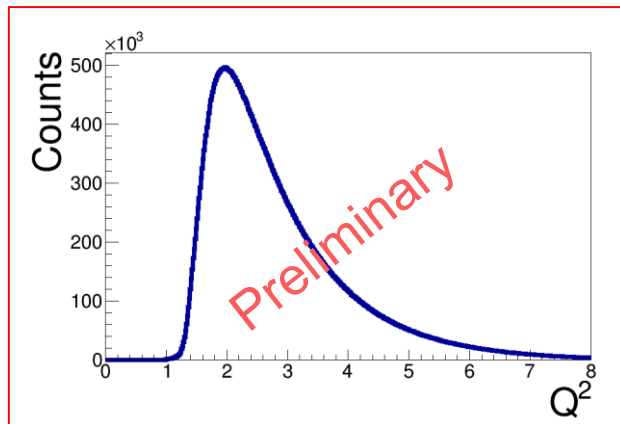
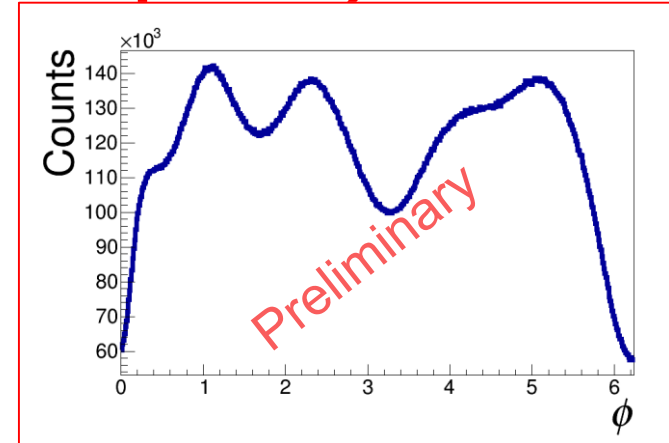
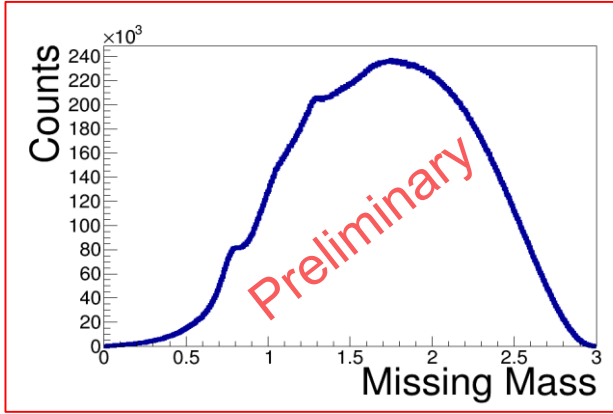
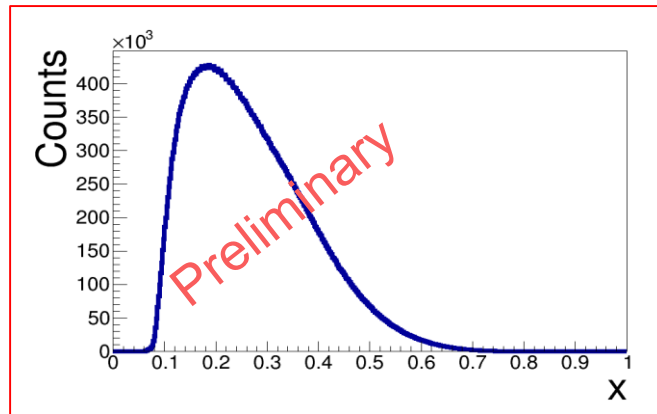
- β vs p comparison between vertex timing and event start time.
- Vertex and fiducial cuts.

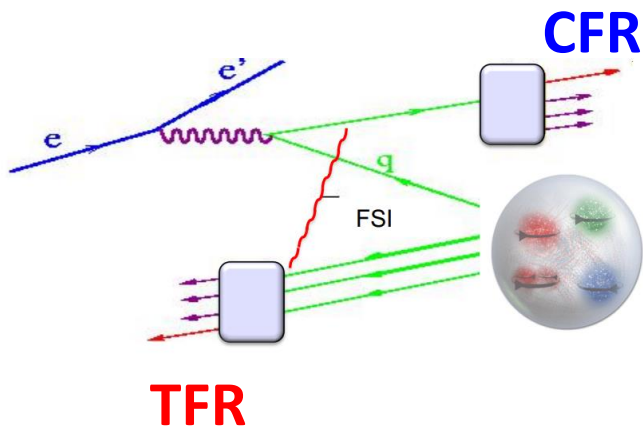


Variables of interest ($ep \rightarrow e'p'+X$)



More Variables of interest ($\vec{e}p \rightarrow e'p'+X$)



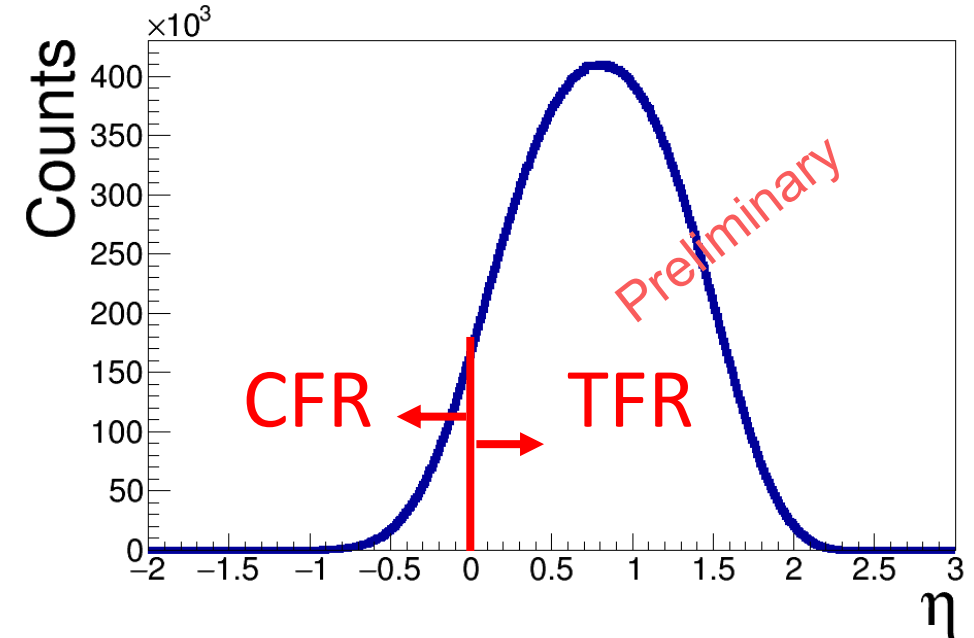
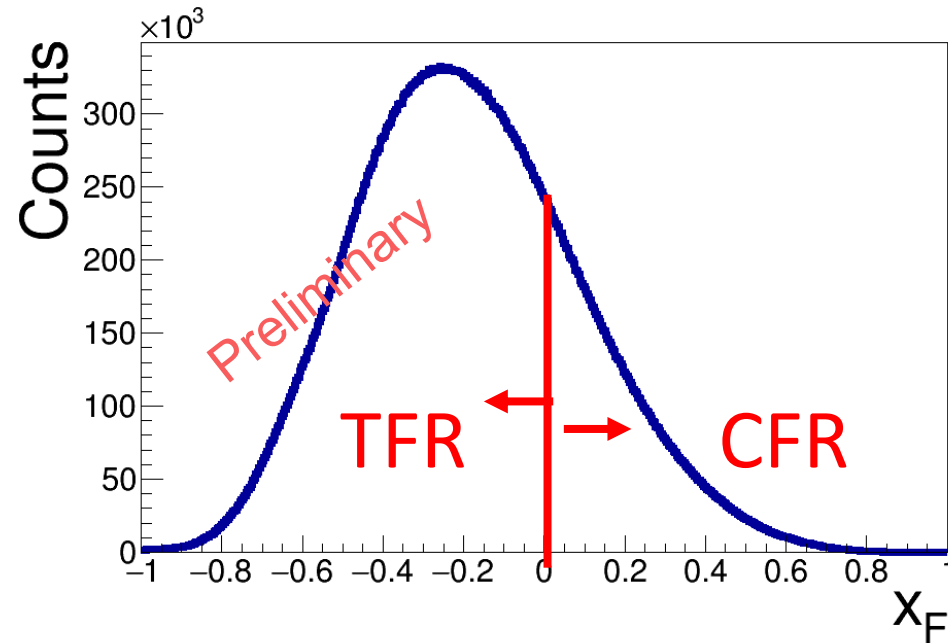


X_F and η

$$x_F = \frac{2P_h \cdot q}{|q|W},$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{2} \log \left[\frac{E_h + p_z}{E_h - p_z} \right],$$

$$\eta = -\ln \sqrt{\frac{x_n^2 M^2 + x_n Q^2}{(1 - x_n) Q^2}} - Y,$$



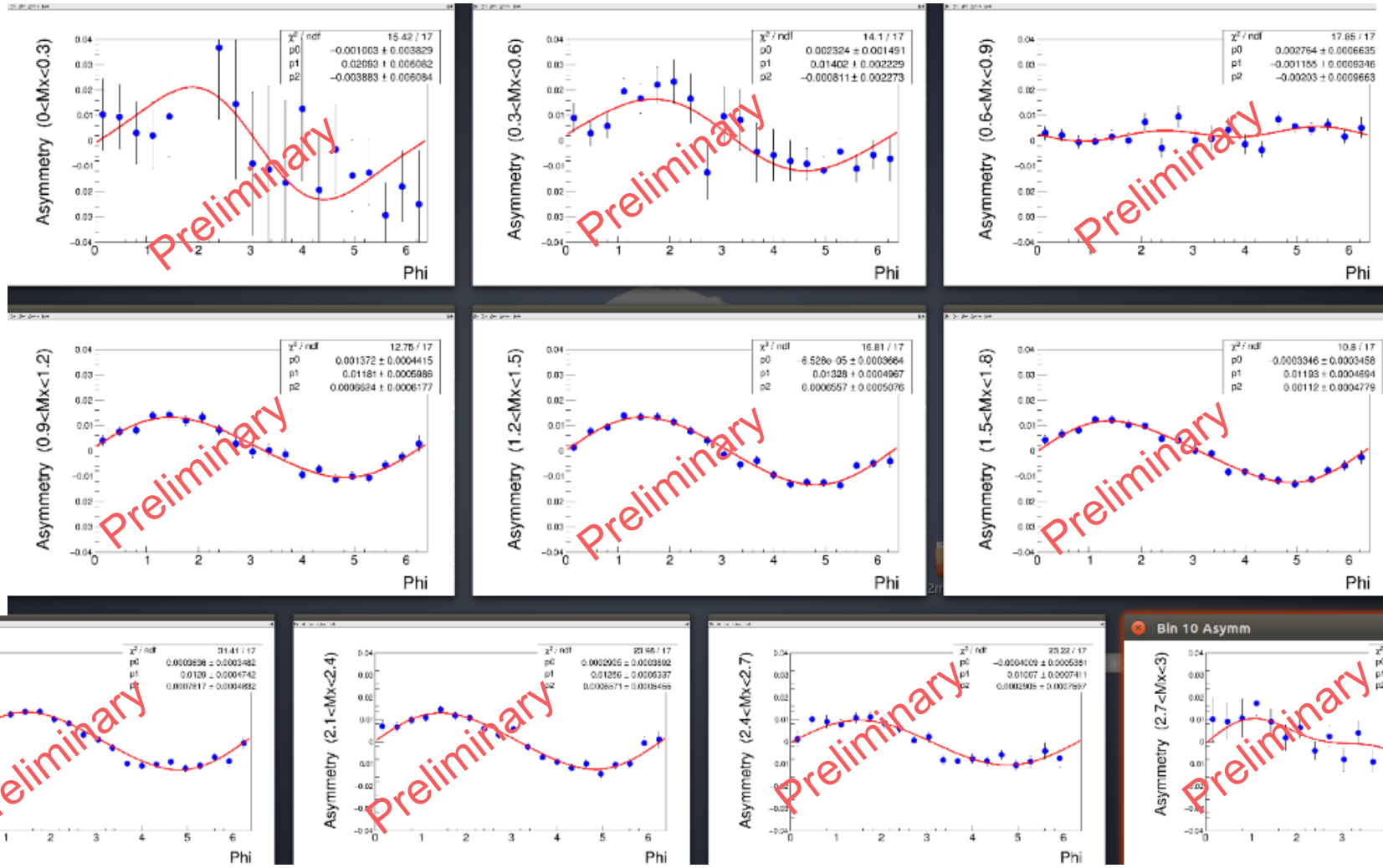
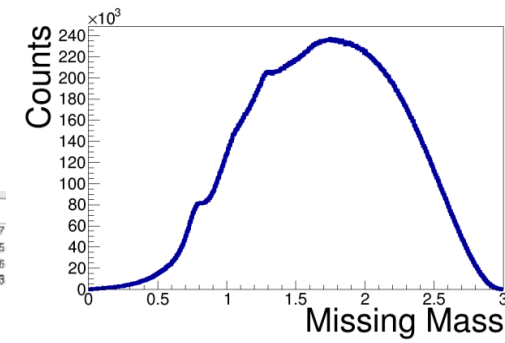
Fraction of longitudinal momentum carried by the hadron in the CM frame

Rapidity in the Breit frame.

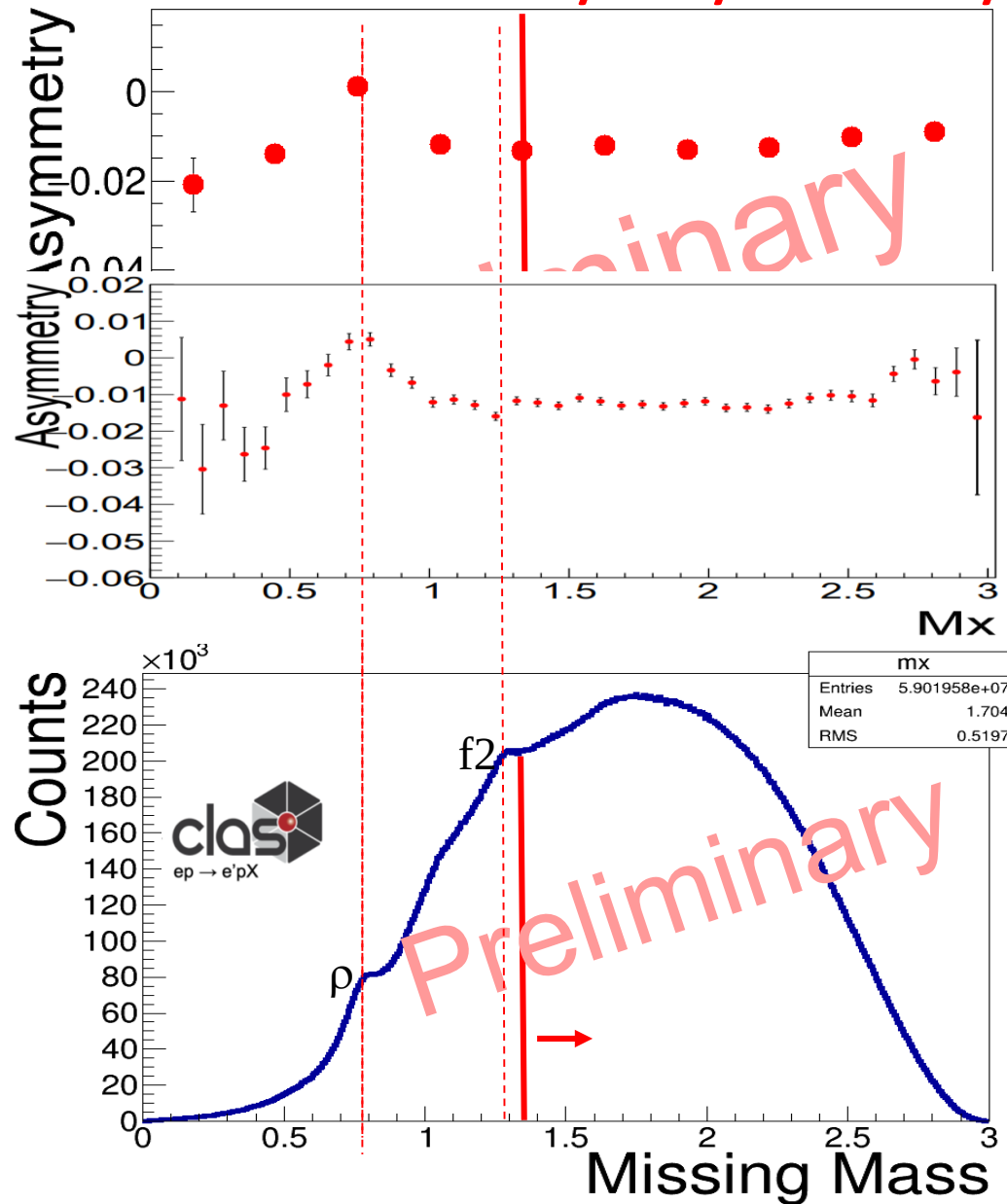
Example: Sin(ϕ) modulation vs Missing Mass

$$A(\phi)_{LU} = \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^+ + N^-} \right)$$

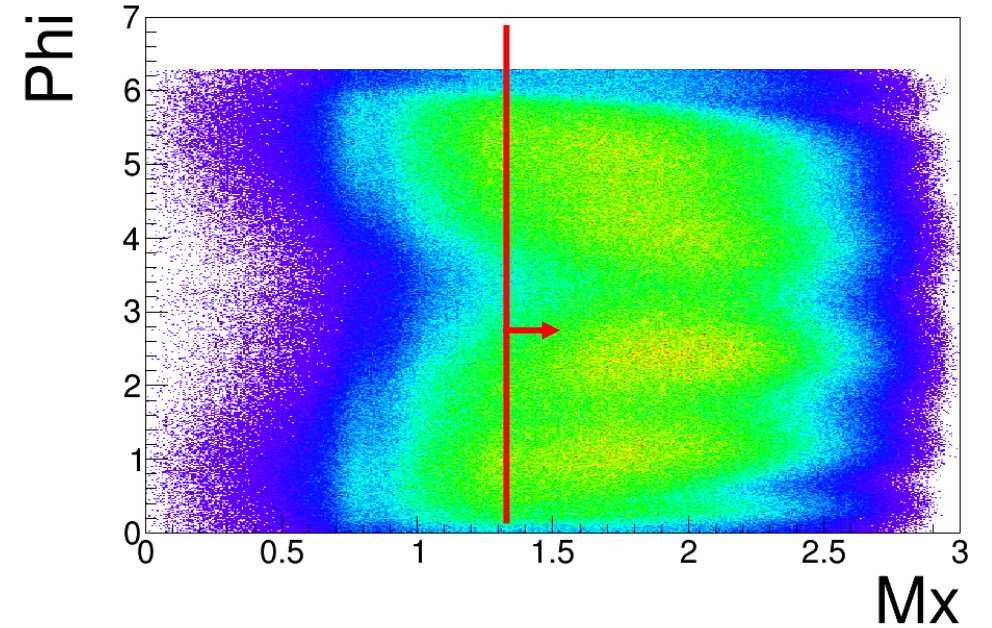
$$p_0 + p_1 \sin \phi + p_2 \sin(2 \phi)$$



Preliminary Asymmetry vs Mx Results

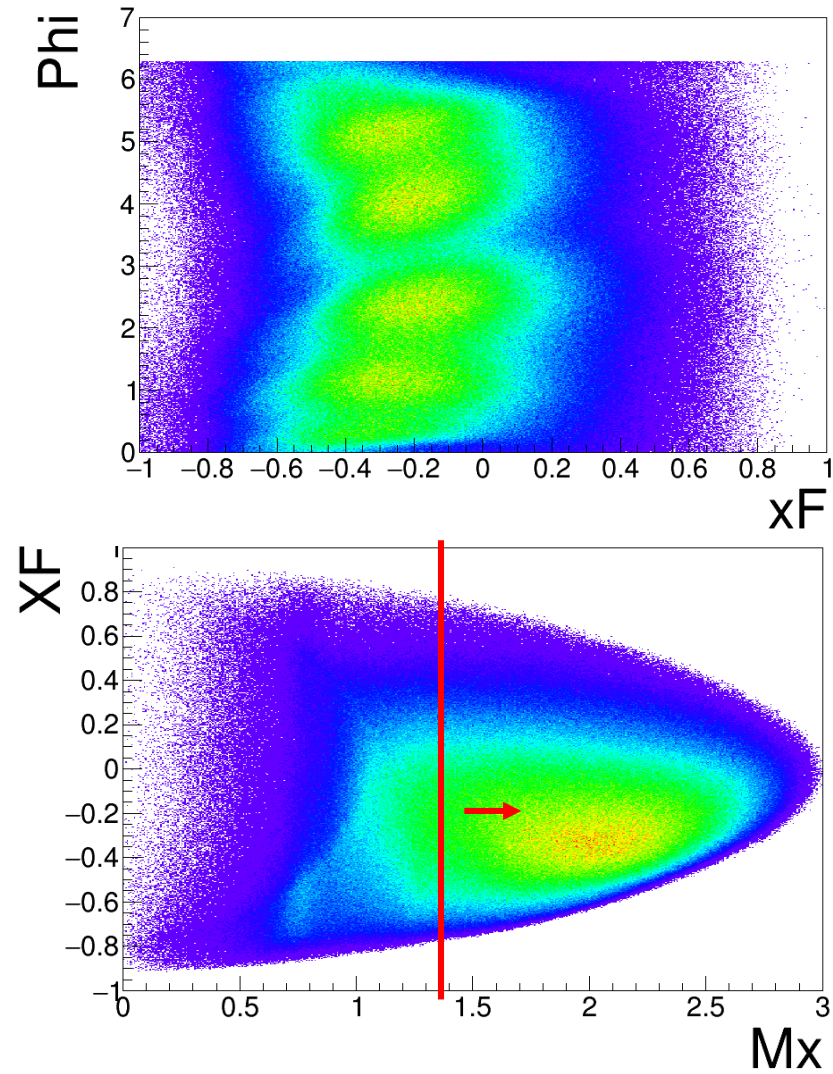
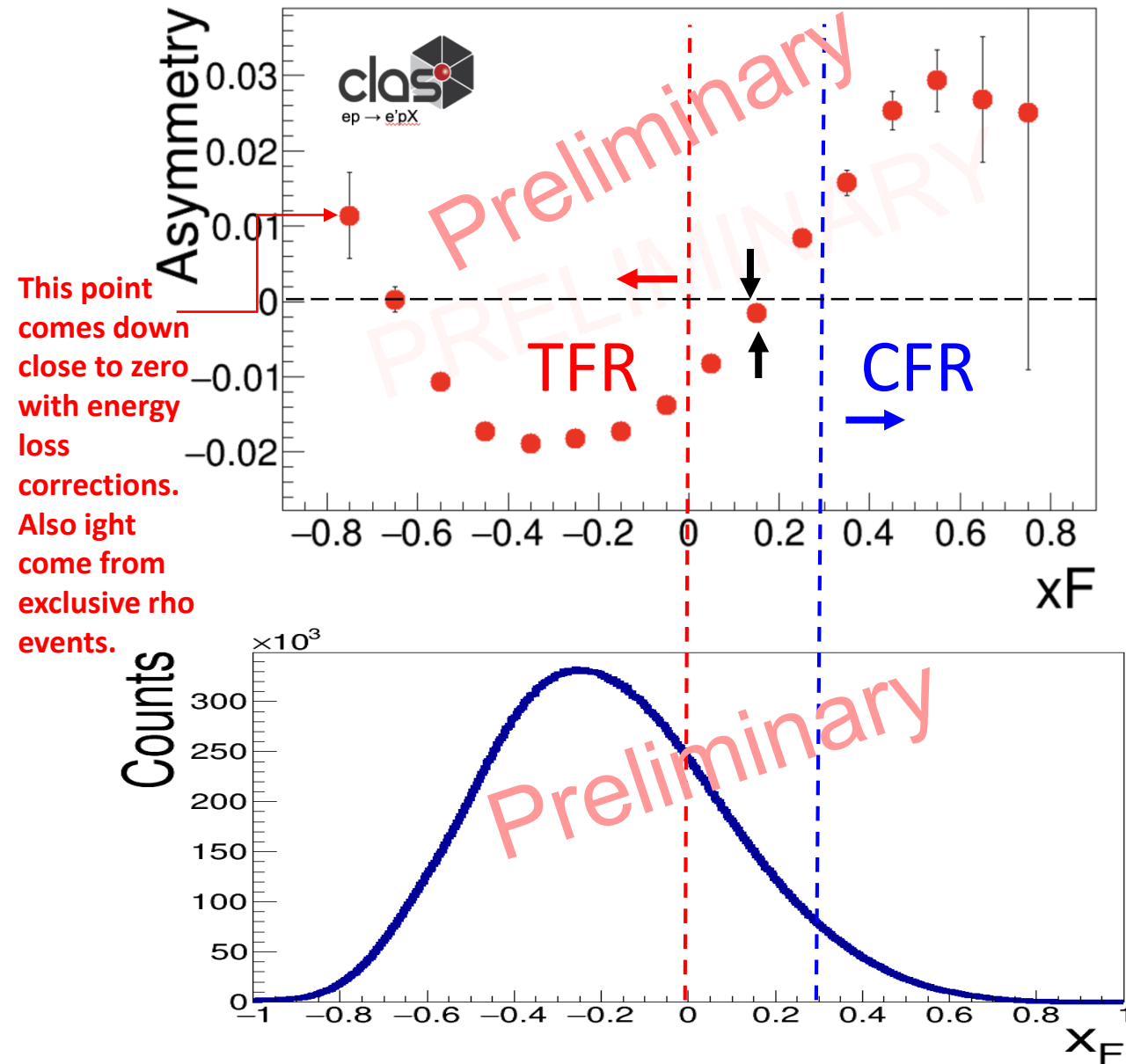
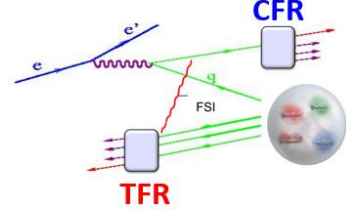


$$A(\phi)_{LU} = \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^+ + N^-} \right)$$



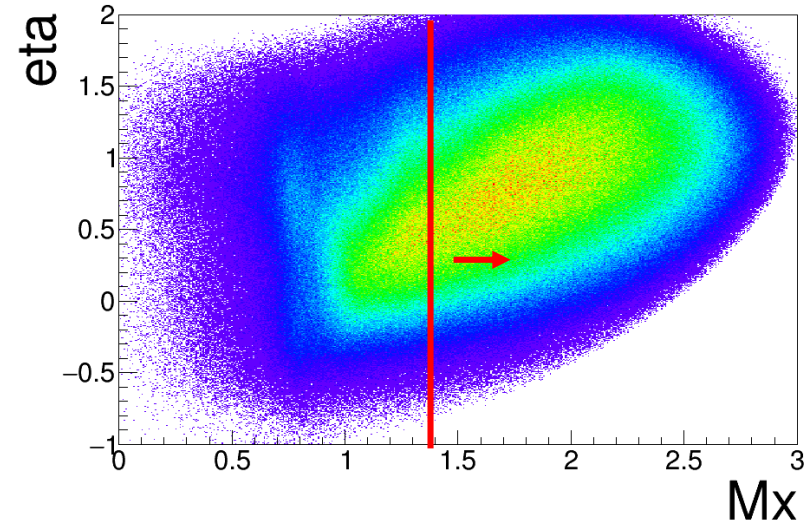
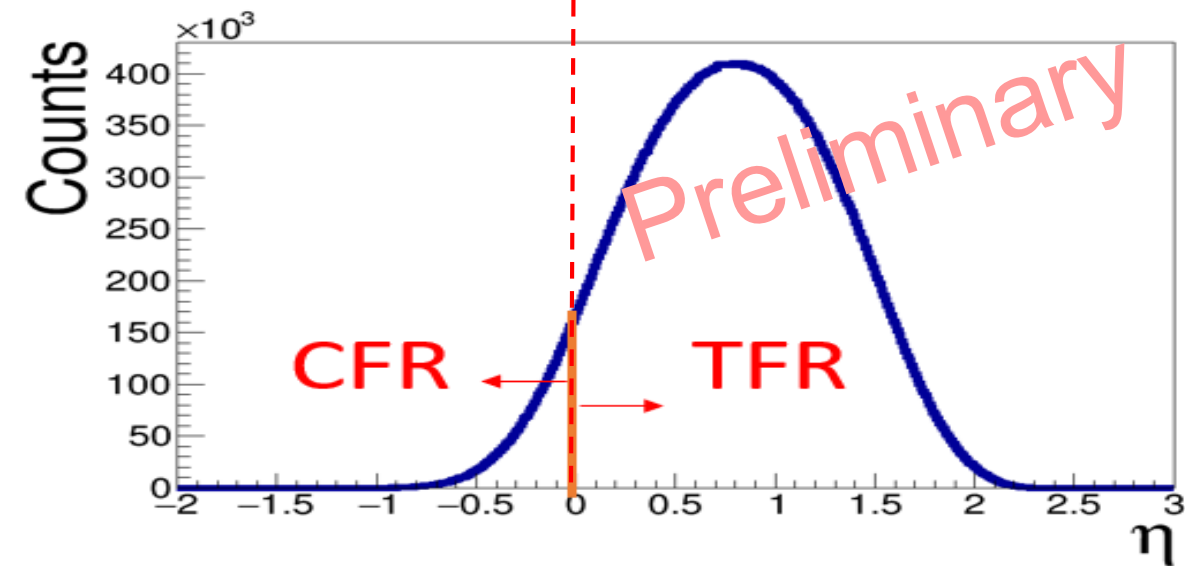
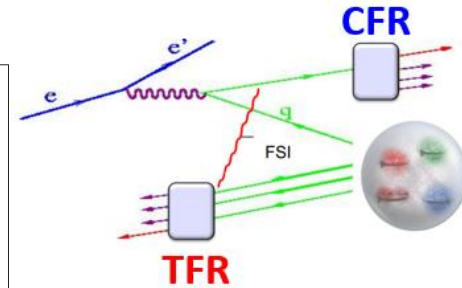
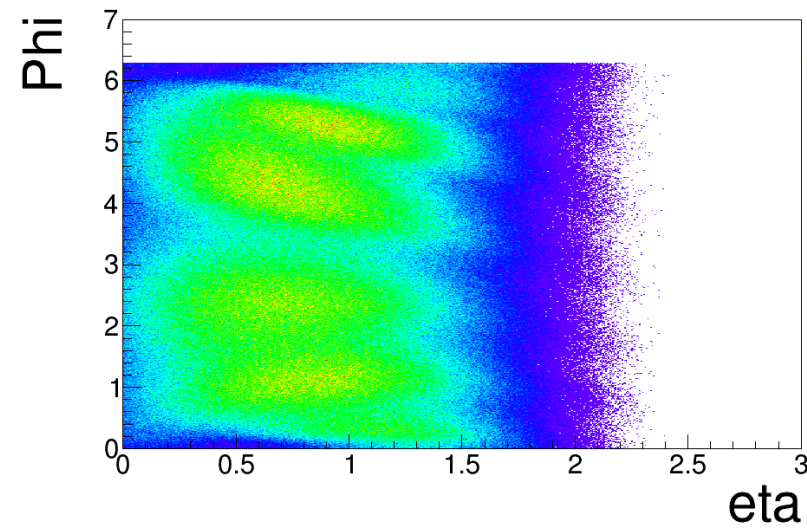
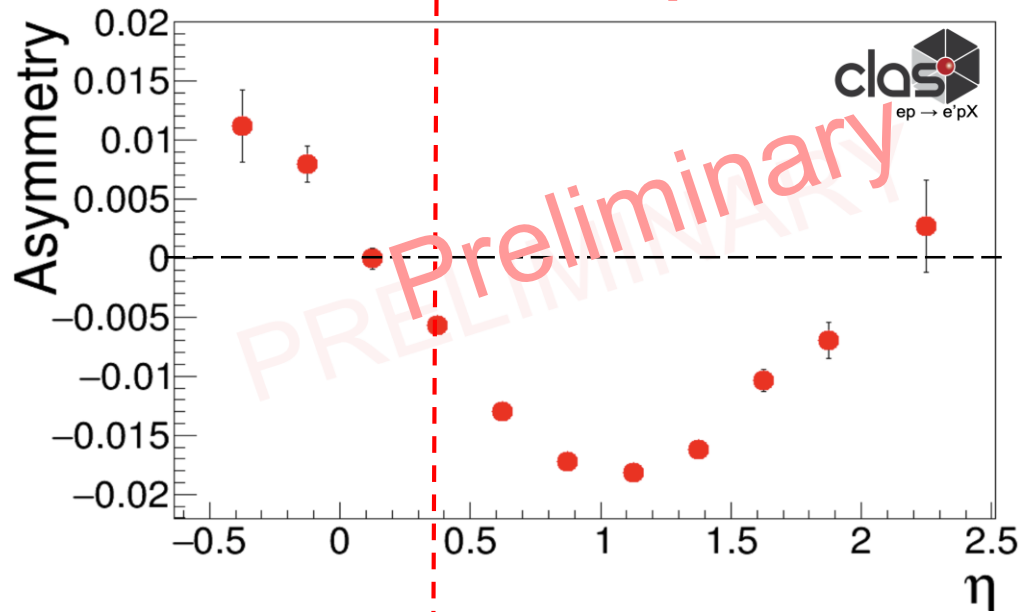
Decision: Take Mx > 1.35

Asymmetry vs x_F Prel. Results, $M_x > 1.35$ (and appropriate cuts)

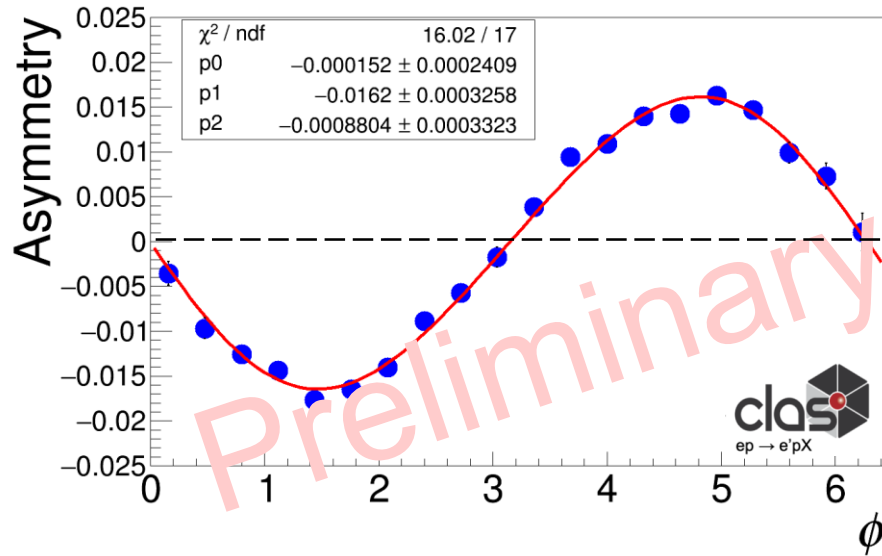


Note***: “New tool for kinematic regime estimation in semi-inclusive deep-inelastic scattering: Target, central and current regions”: M. Boglione *et al.*, *High Energy. Phys.* **2022**, 84 (2022). [https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP04\(2022\)084](https://doi.org/10.1007/JHEP04(2022)084)

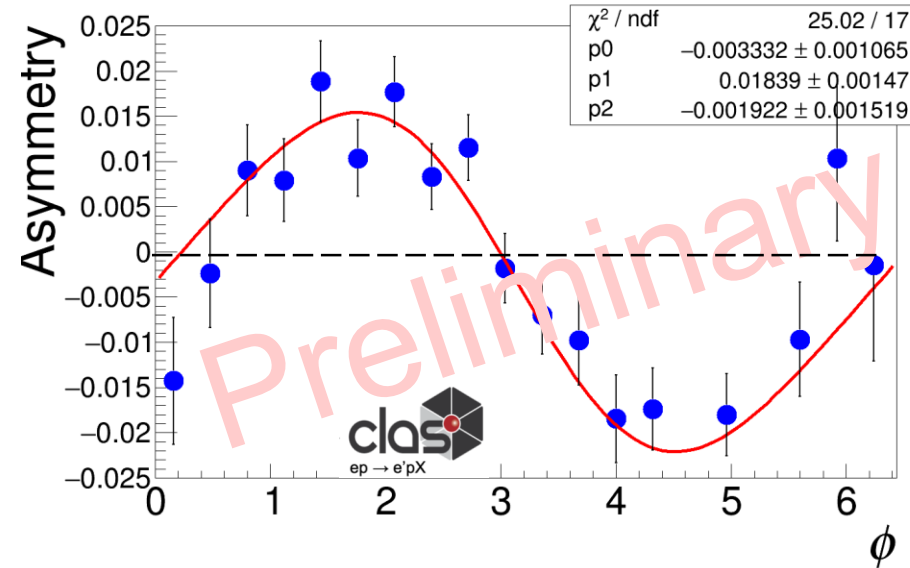
Asymmetry vs η Prel. Results, $M_x > 1.35$ (and appropriate cuts)



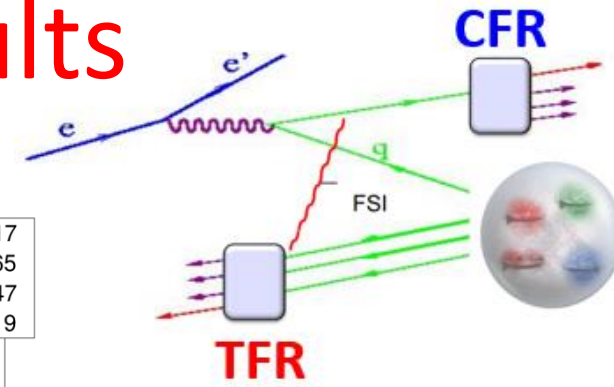
Preliminary Integrated Asymmetry Results



TFR

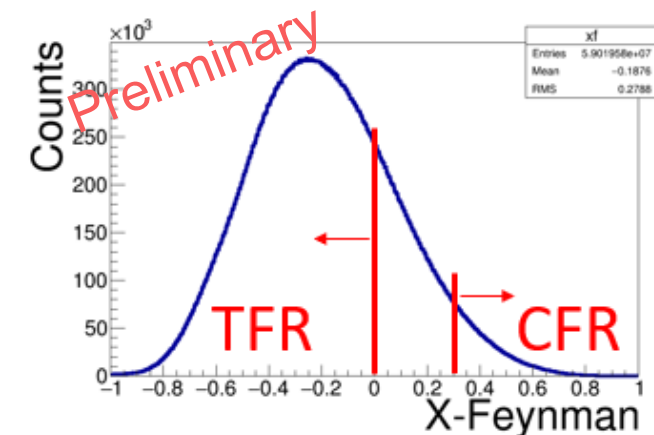


CFR



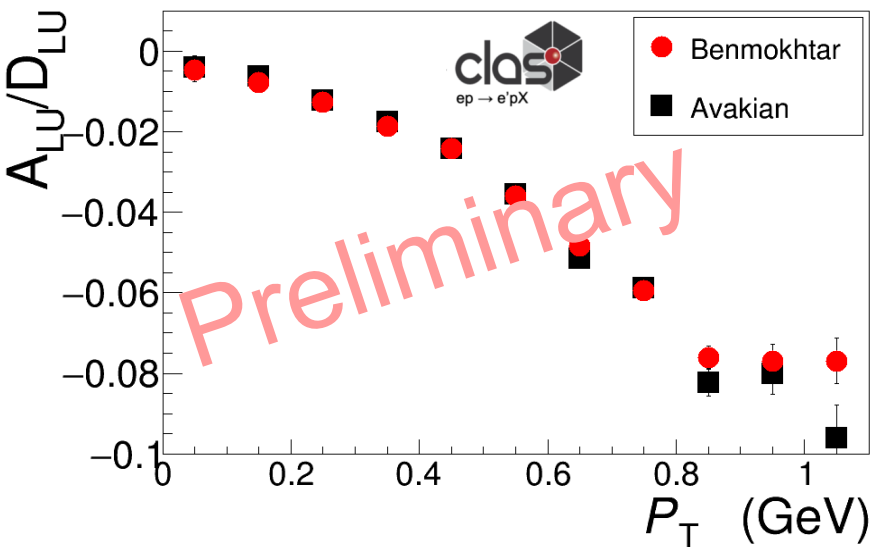
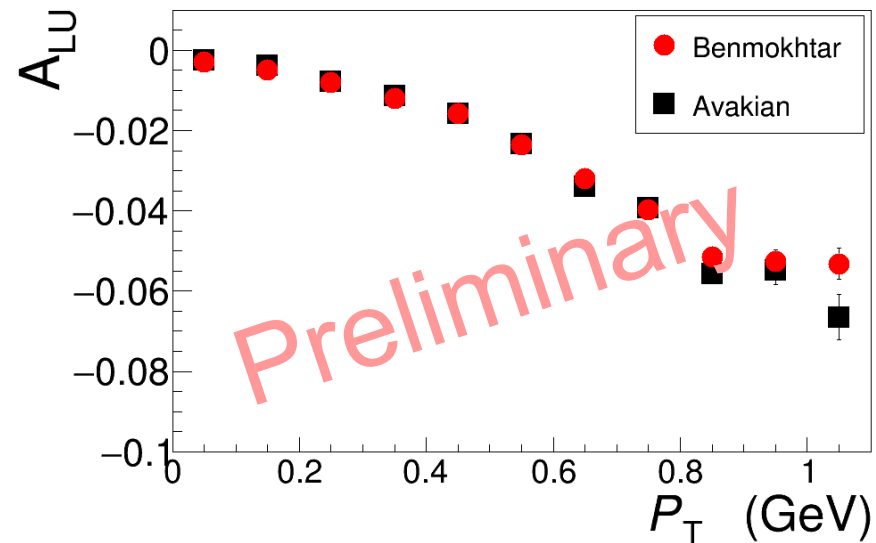
Fit: $p_0 + p_1 \sin \phi + p_2 \sin(2 \phi)$

- Clear sinusoidal dependence with excellent statistics.
- Future work will improve the extraction / consider cos terms, etc.

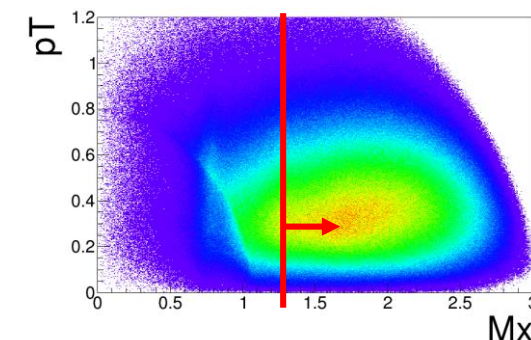
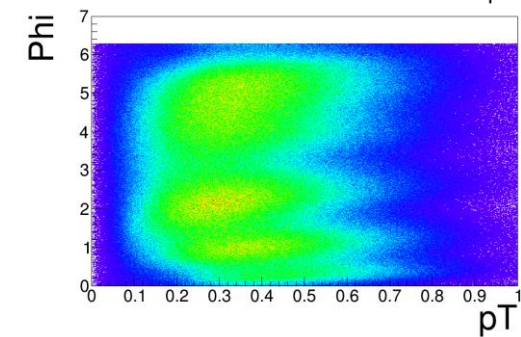
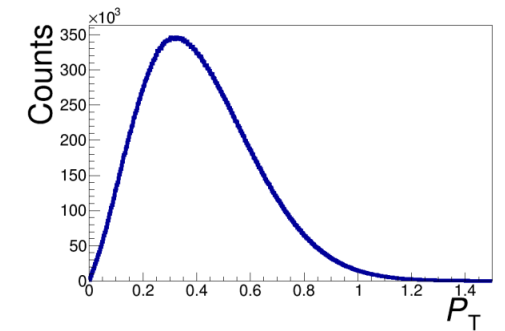
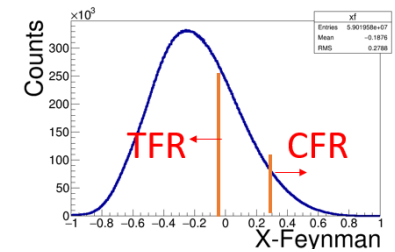
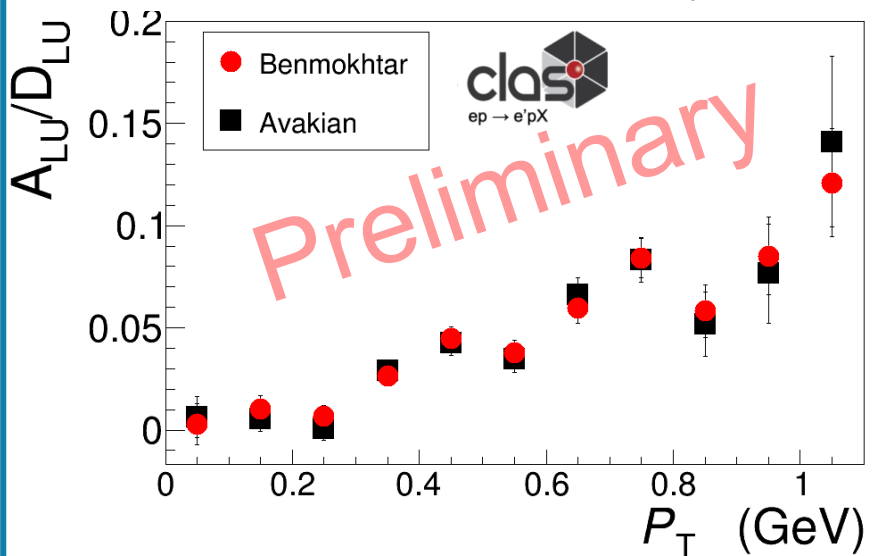
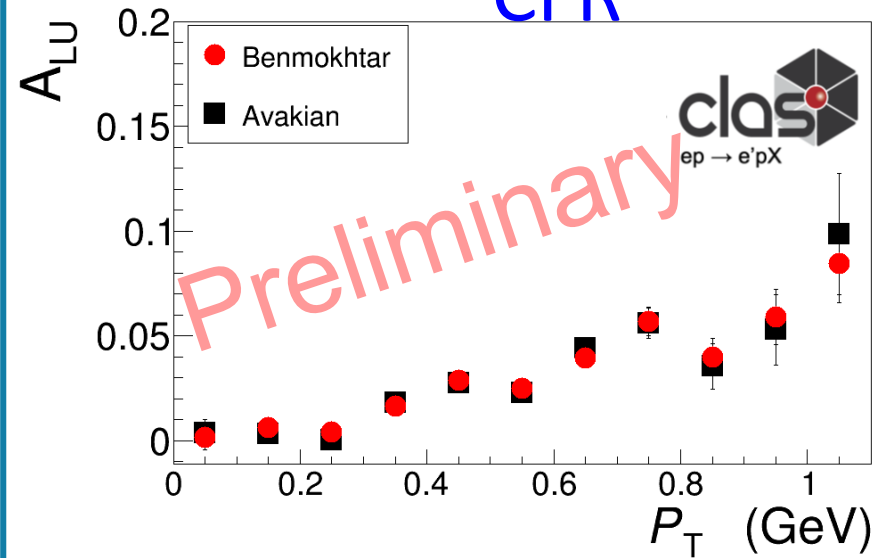


Asymmetry and Diluted Asym. vs P_T , Preliminary Results

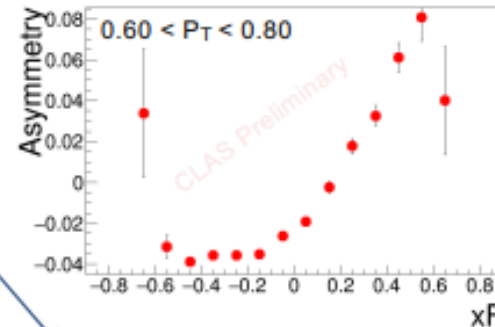
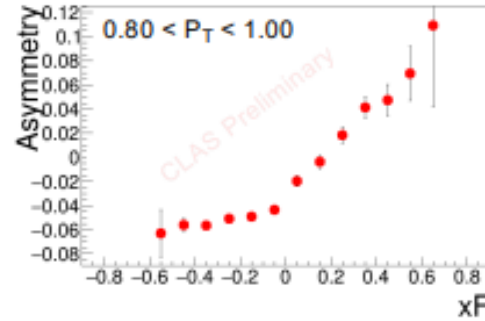
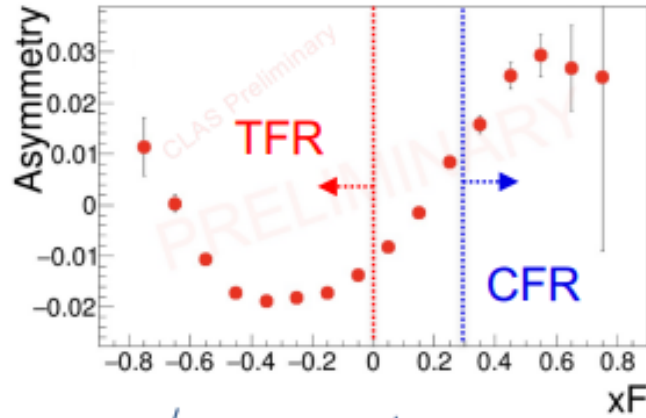
TFR



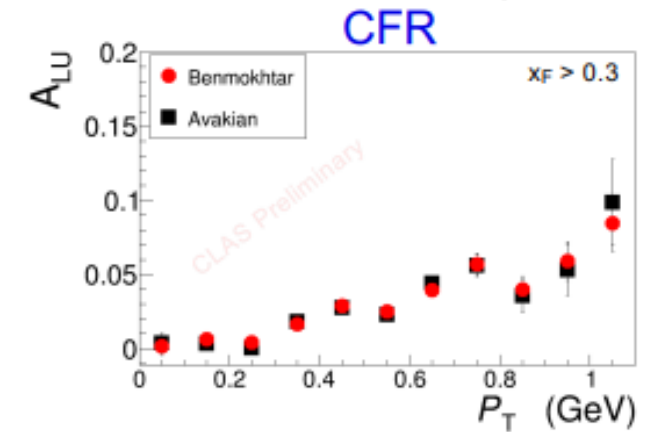
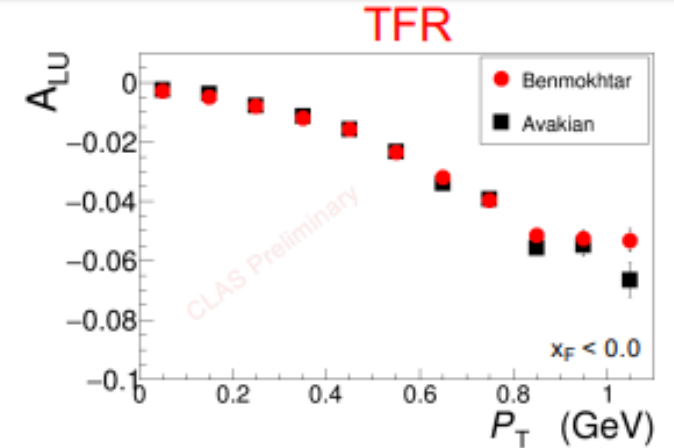
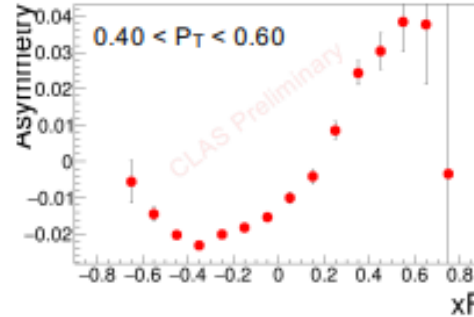
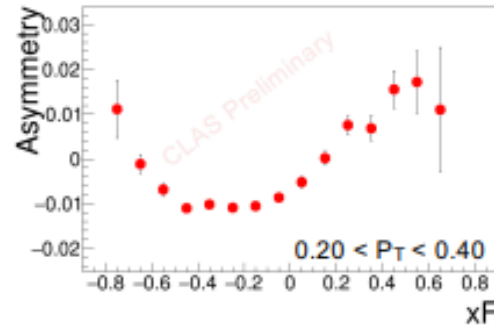
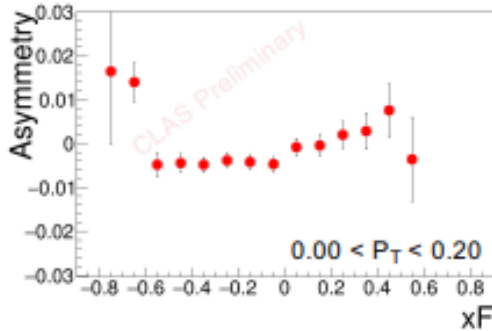
CFR



Transverse Momentum Effects



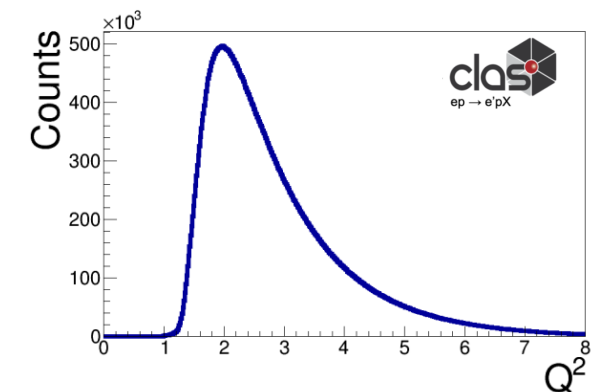
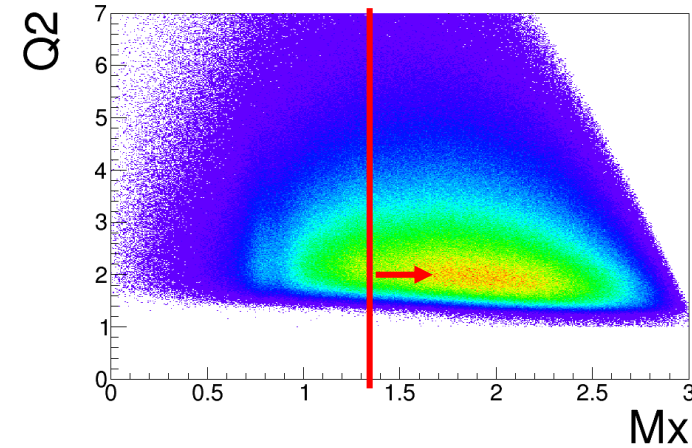
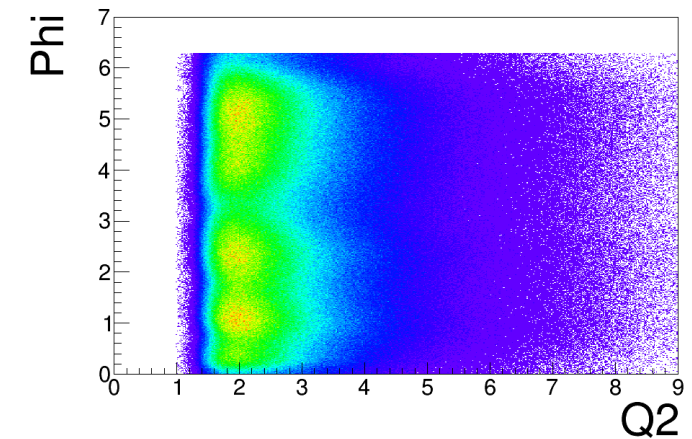
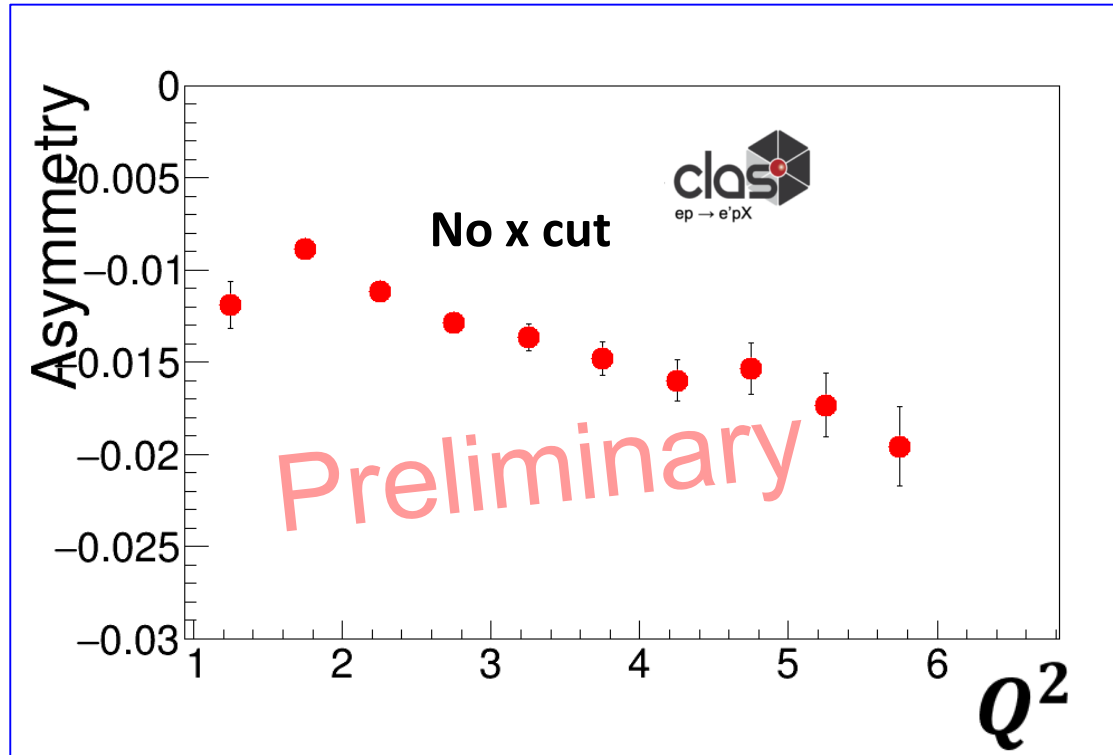
Maybe exclusive p events sneaking in at low x_F ?



Strong linear dependence on P_T .

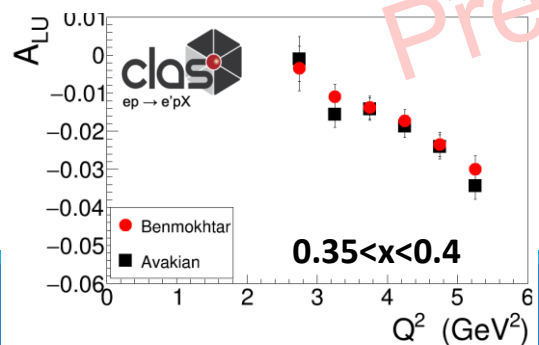
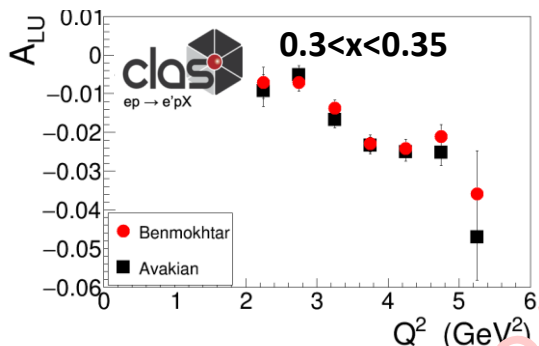
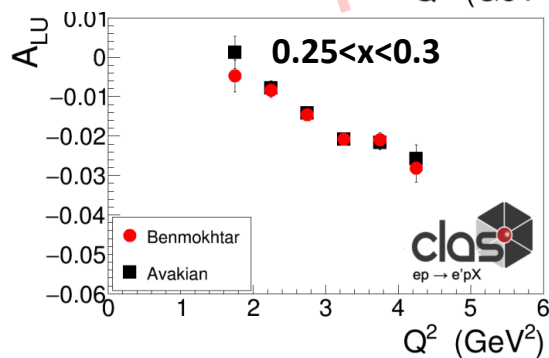
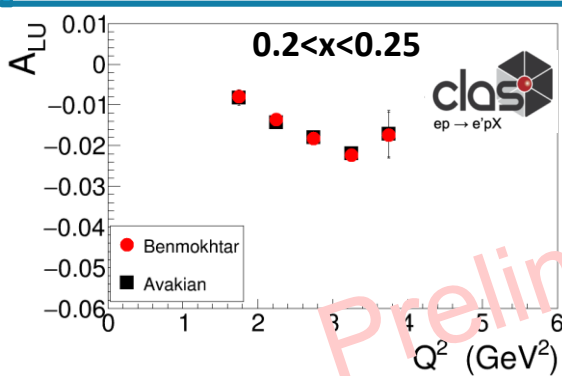
Q^2 Dependence Prel. Results

- SSAs in single hadron production are twist-3
- Proper interpretation of the Q^2 dependence is crucial for our understanding of the underlying dynamics.

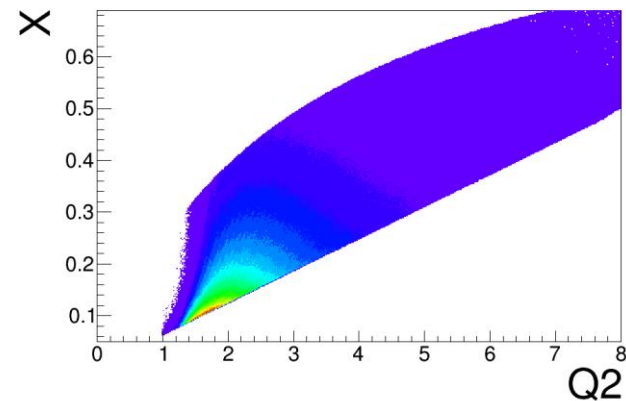
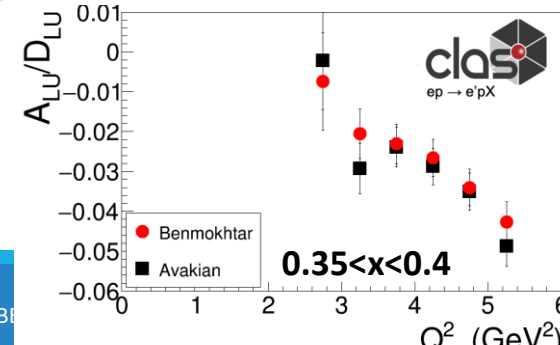
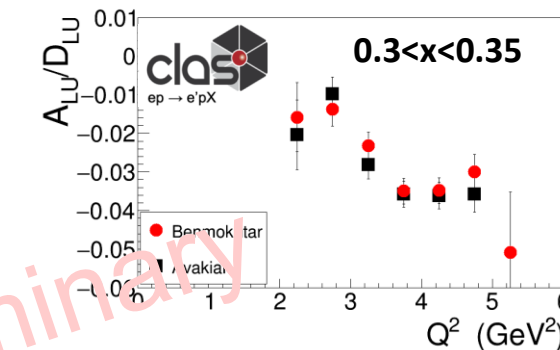
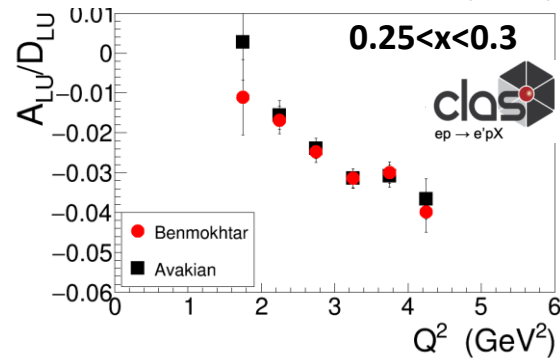
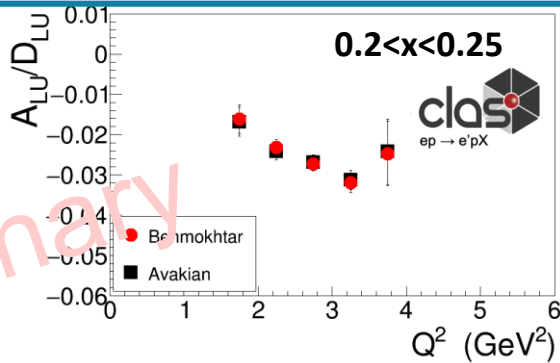


Q^2 Dependence Prel. Res.

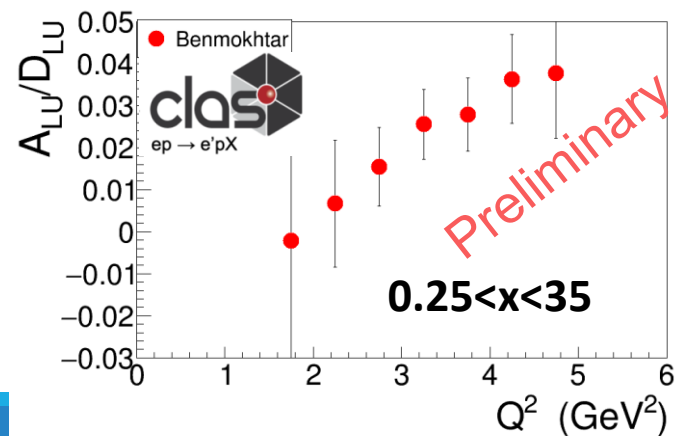
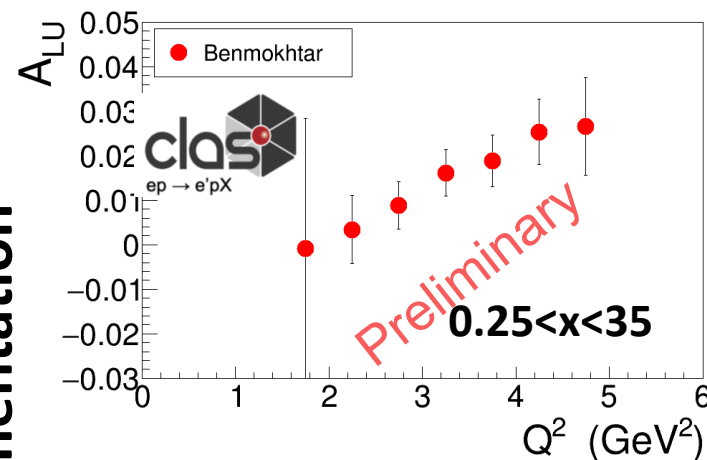
Target Fragmentation Single Spin Asymmetries



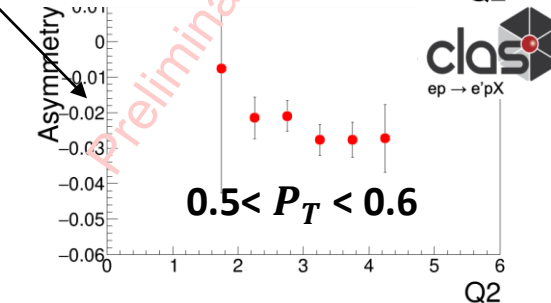
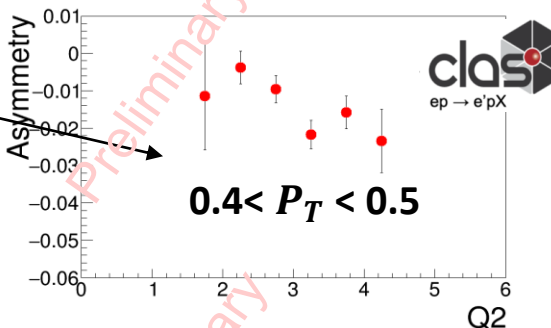
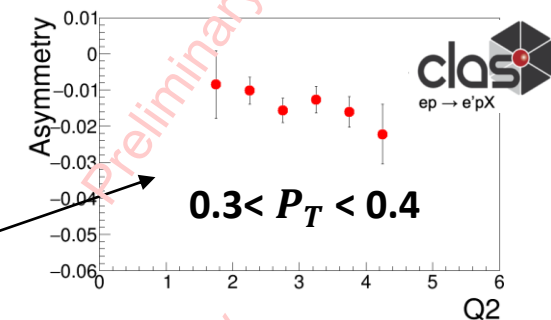
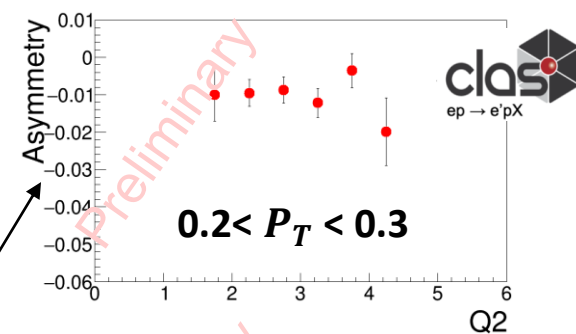
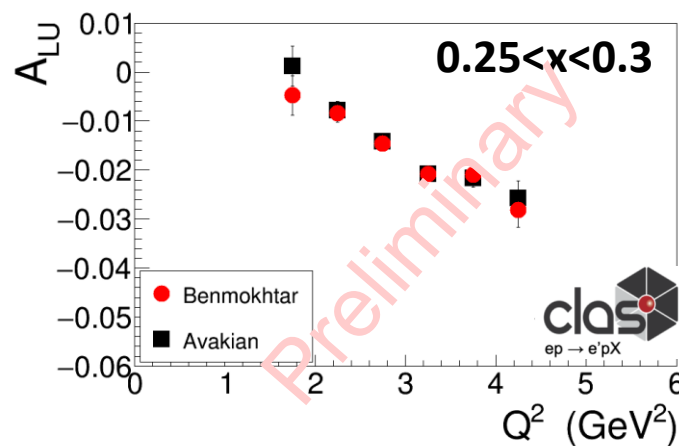
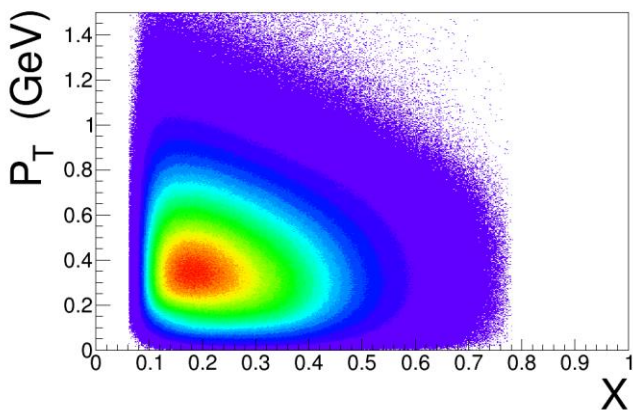
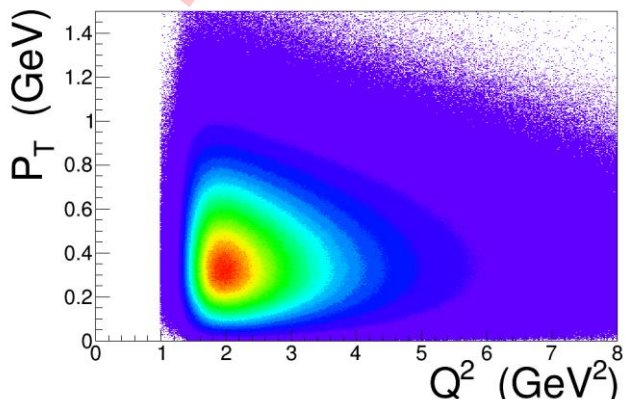
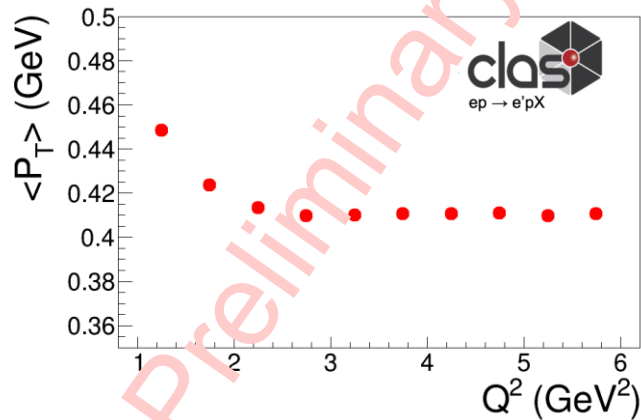
Target Fragmentation Fracture Functions



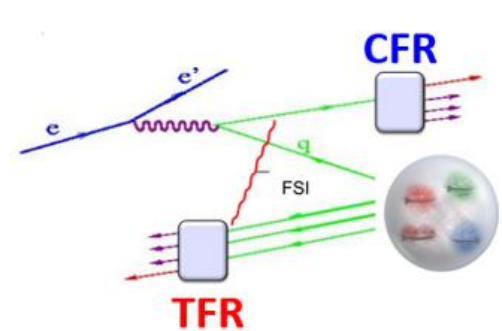
Current Fragmentation



More Q^2 Dependence Studies

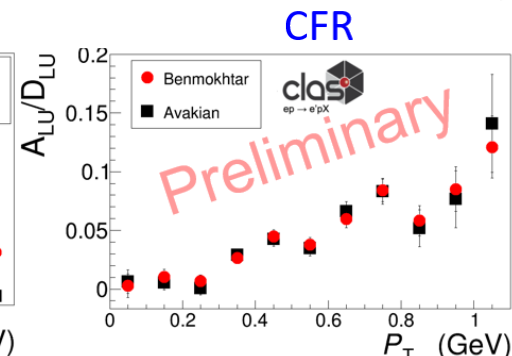
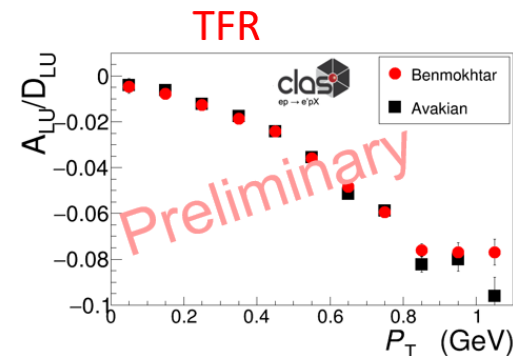
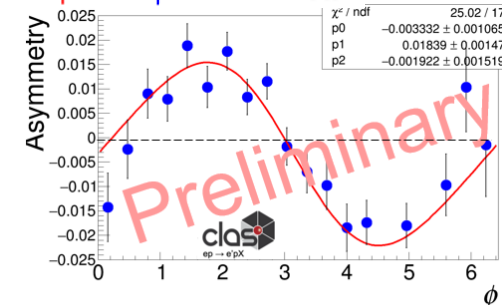
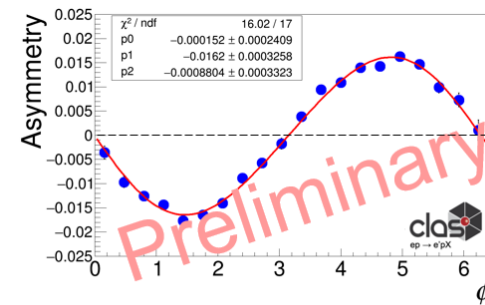
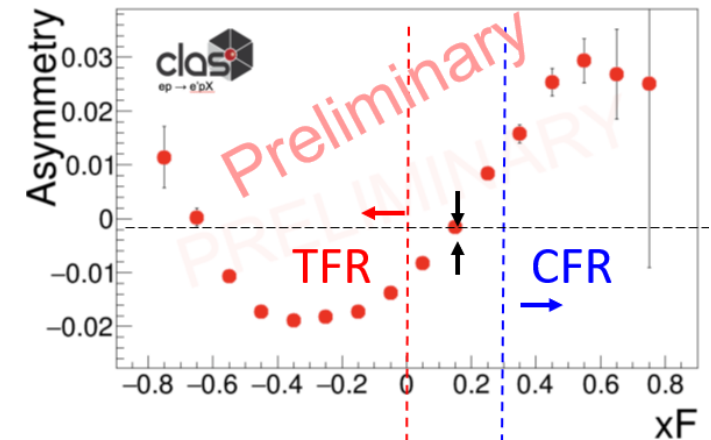


Note: With the full data set we are able to involve more dimensions.



Summary, Conclusion and Outlook

- For the first time at Jlab, we've captured the transition between **TFR** and **CFR** in the $ep \rightarrow e'p'X$.
- There are significant beam SSAs for baryons in TFR, with opposite sign to what we observe in CFR.
- **Next Steps:**
 - Systematics, radiative corrections, etc ...
 - Release full data set in a couple of months
 - Investigate other channels
 - Thanks to **NSF** for the support!



Thank you!!!