

Transverse Momentum in Nucleons, From Raw Data to TMD Model Extraction

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July 2018

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1 Motivation

1.1 Statement of Purpose

This dissertation will present measurements of,

1. the SIDIS structure function combination $F_{UU,T} + \epsilon F_{UU,L}$, as well as the structure functions $F_{UU}^{\cos \phi}$, and $F_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi)}$. These quantities will be extracted for π^+ and π^- from the differential cross section.
2. the SIDIS structure function $F_{LU}^{\sin \phi}$. This will be extracted from beam spin asymmetry measurements for K^+ .

1.2 Background & Theory

Protons and neutrons (nucleons) are spin-half fermions. Exactly how quarks and gluons dynamically combine to produce the net spin-half of the nucleon is not clear. Striking results of g_2 measurements performed by the European Muon Collaboration (EMC) in 1988 [1] demonstrated that only 30% of the spin of the nucleons can be attributed to quark spin. This result became known as the *proton spin crisis*, and remains largely unresolved. The understanding of quark orbital angular momentum in the nucleon and its contribution to the proton spin is therefore of vital importance.

Addressing the question of orbital angular momentum distributions of partons within nucleons motivates moving beyond a co-linear picture of parton interactions. During the early 1990s, theoretical tools began to emerge that are now being used to study quark dynamics in three-dimensions. Transverse momentum dependent functions (TMDs) naturally extend the co-linear parton distribution functions (PDFs) to include intrinsic quark momentum in the plane transverse to the hard probe [2, 3].

Sadly, TMDs are not directly observable. Despite this fact, single spin asymmetry (SSA) measurements of semi-inclusive deeply inelastic scattering (SIDIS) have proven useful in recent years as inputs for phenomenological extraction of TMD parton distribution functions (TMD PDFs, sometimes just called TMDs) and TMD fragmentation functions (TMD FFs or simply FFs) [4–6]. Because of the absence of a TMD PDF, semi-inclusive annihilation of $e^+e^- \rightarrow h_1 h_2 X$ has been successfully used as input to TMD FF extractions [7]. Absent until the present work, measurements of the SIDIS cross section can also provide direct structure functions measurements.

By assuming single photon exchange and writing the QED interaction between the virtual photon and the nucleon as a generic vertex (then applying hermiticity, parity, and naive time-reversal invariance) the cross section for SIDIS can be written in a model independent way in terms of structure functions [2, 3].

$$\frac{d^5\sigma}{dx_B dQ^2 dz d\phi_h dp_{h\perp}^2} = \frac{\alpha_{em}^2}{2x_B y Q^2} \frac{y^2}{1-\epsilon} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x_B}\right) \left\{ F_{UU,T} + \epsilon F_{UU,L} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \cos \phi_h F_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} + \epsilon \cos(2\phi_h) F_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} + \lambda_e \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \sin \phi_h F_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right\} \quad (1)$$

Here, typical definitions for the SIDIS kinematic variables are used (where $q = l - l'$ and $Q^2 = -q^2$).

$$x = \frac{Q^2}{2P \cdot q} \quad y = \frac{P \cdot q}{P \cdot l} \quad z = \frac{P \cdot P_h}{P \cdot q} \quad \gamma = \frac{2Mx}{Q} \quad (2)$$

Additionally, the ratio ϵ of the longitudinal and transverse photon flux is shown below.

$$\epsilon = \frac{1 - y - \frac{1}{4}\gamma^2 y^2}{1 - y + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{4}\gamma^2 y^2} \quad (3)$$

The factor λ appearing in the cross section refers to the helicity state of the incoming lepton, and ϕ_h is the angle between the lepton and hadron scattering planes. By measuring the cross section for both electron helicity states, the beam spin asymmetry can be constructed.

$$BSA = \frac{d\sigma^+ - d\sigma^-}{d\sigma^+ + d\sigma^-} = \frac{A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} \sin\phi_h}{1 + A_{UU}^{\cos\phi_h} \cos\phi_h + A_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi_h)} \cos(2\phi_h)} \quad (4)$$

Where the coefficient $A_{LU}^{\sin\phi}$ is defined as,

$$A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} = \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} \frac{F_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h}}{F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}} \quad (5)$$

and the unpolarized moments are defined in a similar way. Within the TMD framework, the structure function $F_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h}$ is a pure twist-three structure function. With the assumption of twist-three factorization (which has not been demonstrated) the structure function is composed of four terms.

$$F_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} = \frac{2M}{Q} \mathcal{C} \left[-\frac{\hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{k}_T}{M_h} \left(x e H_1^\perp + \frac{M_h}{M} f_1 \frac{\tilde{G}^\perp}{z} \right) + \frac{\hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{p}_T}{M} \left(x g^\perp D_1 + \frac{M_h}{M} h_1^\perp \frac{\tilde{E}}{z} \right) \right] \quad (6)$$

The notation \mathcal{C} is shorthand presented in [3] as a way to write structure functions in terms of the convolutions of PDF and FF objects.

$$\mathcal{C}[\omega f D] = x \sum_a e_a^2 \int d^2 \mathbf{p}_T d^2 \mathbf{k}_T \delta^{(2)}(z \mathbf{k}_T + \mathbf{p}_T - \mathbf{p}_{h\perp}) \omega(\mathbf{k}_T, \mathbf{p}_T) f^a(x, k_T^2) D^a(z, p_T^2) \quad (7)$$

Here the summation over quark flavors a is explicitly shown.

At twist-three four TMD PDFs appear in the structure function, one of which is known as the Boer Mulders function h_1^\perp . The Boer Mulders TMD is a twist-two time-reversal odd function. Additionally, g^\perp is a twist-three time reversal odd TMD, that has been compared to a higher twist analog of the Sivers function. Finally, e is a chiral odd twist-three TMD and f_1 the unpolarized TMD. Two twist-three fragmentation functions appear in the expression \tilde{G}^\perp , \tilde{E} , as the leading twist Collins H_1^\perp and D_1 the fragmentation functions.

The unpolarized cross section (where the beam helicity term is not present) contains the leading order f_1 TMD and the D_1 fragmentation function. Additionally, the structure functions that are modulated by $\cos\phi_h$ and $\cos(2\phi_h)$ are composed of the following TMD building blocks.

$$F_{UU}^{\cos\phi_h} = \frac{2M}{Q} \mathcal{C} \left[-\frac{\hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{k}_T}{M_h} \left(x h H_1^\perp + \frac{M_h}{M} f_1 \frac{\tilde{D}^\perp}{z} \right) - \frac{\hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{p}_T}{M} \left(x f^\perp D_1 + \frac{M_h}{M} h_1^\perp \frac{\tilde{H}}{z} \right) \right] \quad (8)$$

$$F_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} = \mathcal{C} \left[-\frac{2(\hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{k}_T)(\hat{\mathbf{h}} \cdot \mathbf{p}_T) - \mathbf{k}_T \cdot \mathbf{p}_T}{M M_h} h_1^\perp H_1^\perp \right] \quad (9)$$

The Boer-Mulders function h_1 which is present in the $\cos(2\phi_h)$ term has been the subject of continued interest for its interpretation as the difference of quark helicity states in an unpolarized nucleon, and for being notoriously difficult to extract from current data. If approved, this dissertation would provide the first cross section measurements for charged pions in SIDIS, an important input for future extractions of the Boer-Mulders TMD.

2 Methodology

This section comprises the majority of the proposal, and enumerates the methodology that will be used to address the problem posed in the first section, as well as detailing the facilities that will be used to complete this work.

To measure the SIDIS events, one needs a source of high energy electrons, a detector system capable of measuring the final state electron and hadron, and a computing cluster to perform data processing and analysis.

2.1 Experimental Details

Jefferson Lab is home to the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility (CEBAF) [8]. It houses 4 state of the art experimental end-stations for fixed target collisions of electrons or photons on various targets. CEBAF begins with a 45-MeV electron injector. The accelerator consists of two linear accelerators (north and south LINACs) and a set of 4 recirculating arcs at near end and 5 at the far end of the race track shaped facility. Electrons are passed through the LINACs up to 5 times, gaining 1.14 GeV each pass and finally delivering up to 5.7 GeV to the halls. Bunches of approximately 1 million electrons are delivered to the halls at 2 nanosecond intervals.

2.1.1 CLAS in Hall-B

Hall-B contains the CEBAF Large Acceptance Spectrometer (CLAS) a large spherical detector capable of measuring final state particles with a large range of momentum and angles. Owing to its large physical size and arrangement around the target, CLAS has the ability to collect events over a wide kinematic range simultaneously. This is achieved by combining several different types of detectors into one package, which will be described below. The CLAS detector has now been dismantled and replaced with CLAS12, but the following sections describe CLAS as it was at the time of data taking for the E1-F experiment used in this thesis. The major components of CLAS [9] are designed to identify different types of particles at different ranges of momenta, they are:

- **Large Torus Magnet** - The torus is the central bending magnet which creates a toroidal magnetic field and dictates the design of almost all other detectors. The torus consists of 6 superconducting coils, (operated at up to 3860 Amperes) which separate the forward detector systems into 6 distinct sectors. The torus magnet can be used to bend charged particles toward or away from the beam-line, and creates the field necessary to determine charge and momentum of particles incident on the CLAS detectors.
- **Drift Chamber systems** - A total of 18 drift chambers are used, 3 radially separated chambers per sector which are referred to as "Regions 1-3". The primary role of the drift chambers is to provide charge identification and momentum by measuring the bend of the particle as it passes through the known magnetic field.
- **Cherenkov Light Counters** - CLAS is equipped with 6 Cherenkov light counters, filled with C_4F_{10} . The Cherenkov Counters (CC) serve two purposes. The CC serves as a trigger for electrons, and also separates electrons from negative pi-mesons π^- below 2.5 GeV/c.
- **Scintillating Time Of Flight Panels** - Scintillating time of flight (TOF) counters offer coverage from $8^\circ - 142^\circ$ in the polar angle. The primary function of the TOF system is to provide timing information to differentiate between particles of different mass based on their time of flight and momentum.
- **Electromagnetic Calorimeter** - The last layer of detection is the electromagnetic calorimeter (EC), which consists of alternating layers of lead and scintillation material. Electrons and photons can be detected from the shower they leave behind as they pass through the EC. The EC was designed to have a layered structure, so as to provide hit position information as the particle passes through each layer. The EC is vital in reconstructing neutrals which decay into photons (such as π^0, η).

2.1.2 E1-F

The data analysis proposed in this document makes use of the E1-F dataset. The CLAS collaboration collected the E1-F dataset between April and July of 2003. The beam energy was 5.498 GeV, and the target was a 5 centimeter long liquid hydrogen cell (providing essentially stationary protons). The large toroidal magnet was powered with 2250 Amperes of current, chosen to maximize the acceptance of pions.

2.2 General Data Analysis

Analysis of the data taken by the CLAS detector is a process which starts with reconstruction of the raw data (electrical signals recorded by ADC and TDC components). The reconstruction algorithm builds

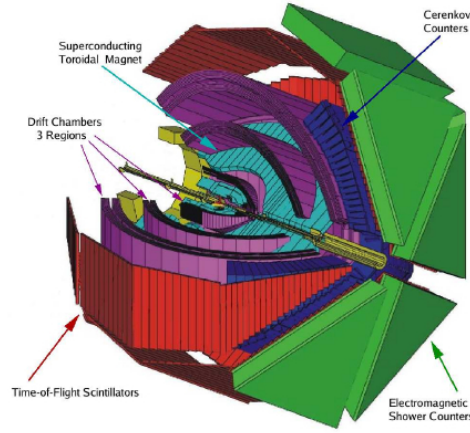


Figure 1: Computer Rendering of CLAS with detector subsystems labeled.

particle tracks by finding the best possible track through a set of detector hits. The result is a set of files with charge, momentum, timing, and preliminary particle identification information for each event. The reconstruction package is the critical first step to a data analysis, however the first task for most analysts is the identification of electrons.

2.2.1 Electron Identification

All negative tracks start out as electron candidates, they are accepted if they pass a series of identification cuts. The ratio E_{dep}/p is calculated for each track, and because electrons have a very constant ratio as a function of momentum, we can use this ratio to separate them from minimally ionizing particles (π^- being the most dominant background). Exploiting this same logic, a cut is placed on the minimum energy deposited in the electromagnetic calorimeter inner layers. Tracks that pass these cuts are next subjected to a variety of geometric cuts to ensure that they pass through regions of the detectors that are well understood. Tracks passing too close to the edges of the electromagnetic calorimeters can shower outside of the detector leading to incorrect reconstruction of energy for that particle. Finally, cuts are applied to the Cherenkov counter signal. Often, charged pions do not have enough momentum $p \leq 2.4 \text{ GeV}/c$ to participate in the Cherenkov Effect and no signal is present in the Cherenkov Counter. By requiring a signal in the Cherenkov we remove these events. We then apply matching cuts to the detection angle of the track in the Cherenkov Counter and the number of the PMT which detected the track (these should be 1-to-1 correlated). These procedures are described in detail in my dissertation.

2.2.2 Hadron Identification

If an event contains a good electron, the rest of the event is processed. Hadrons in CLAS are separated by using β measured by the time of flight system and p measured from the drift chambers. Theoretically β depends on the particle momentum according to,

$$\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (m/p)^2}} \quad (10)$$

where m is the mass of the particle. Pions are selected inside of upper and lower boundaries of $\beta(p)$. These boundaries are created by first binning the two dimensional histogram of β vs p into 70 momentum bins from (0.2 - 3.75) GeV. Then, the peak in β that corresponds to the pion mass is fit in each bin with a Gaussian. The central position and width are recorded, and events that fall within three standard deviations from the mean are kept for analysis. This procedure is modified however above 2 GeV in momentum to lessen proton contamination, here we use a tighter (fixed) value.

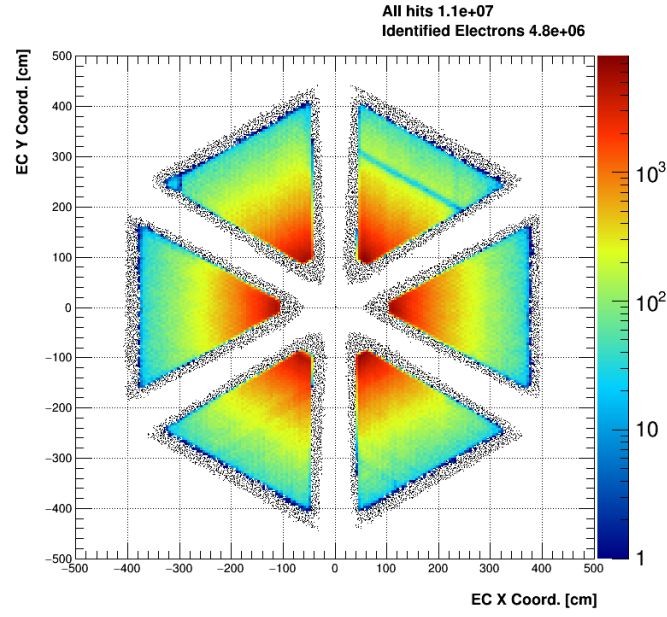


Figure 2: Electromagnetic (EC) calorimeter negative track hits. Shown in black, negatives tracks rejected in electron identification. Hits close to the borders of the EC incompletely shower and can reconstruct with incorrect energy.

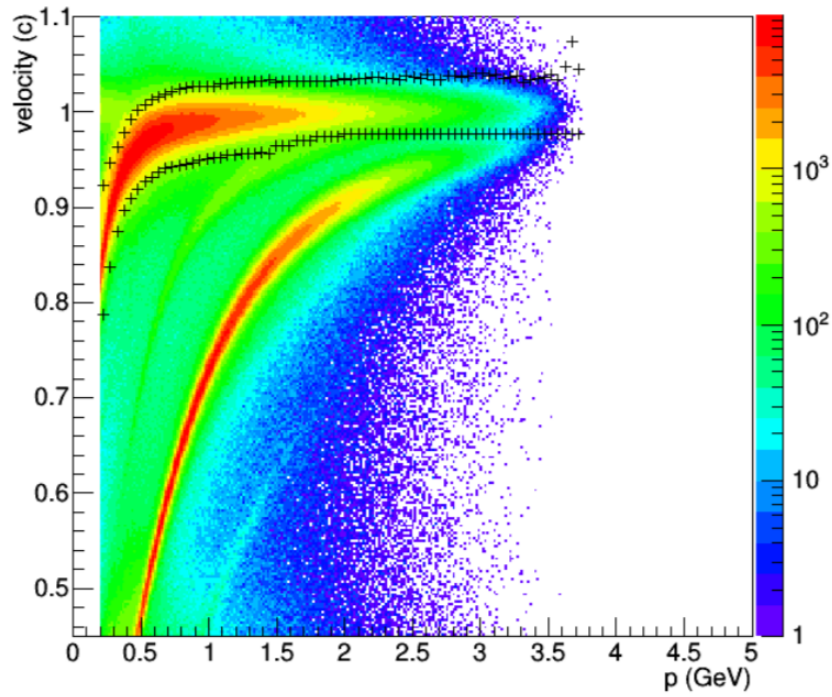


Figure 3: Selection boundaries for positive pions are shown above for 70 bins of momentum. Figure credit to Nathan Harrison [10]

3 Analysis Specific Procedures

3.1 SIDIS

Multiplicities for unpolarized pion SIDIS have been provided by HERMES and COMPASS, however no measurement has been made of the absolute cross section. In this section, a collaborative effort between the author and Nathan Harrison is described that will produce the differential cross section for π^\pm SIDIS at JLab kinematics.

Using the E1-F dataset we have identified all events which contain a good electron and a charged pion. These events are measured fully differentially in 5-D binning of x , Q^2 , z_h , P_T^2 , and ϕ_h . Events are binned in the same way for both π^+ and π^- . Five equal sized bins are chosen in x , and each x bin contains 2 bins of Q^2 (except for the highest x bin). The split in Q^2 depends on the x value, increasing with increasing x (1.3, 1.7, 2.2, 2.9). The hadronic variables are binned in a simple manner, with 18 z_h bins between 0-0.9, 20 P_T^2 bins between 0.0 and 1.0 GeV^2/c^2 . Finally ϕ_h is binned into 36 equal sized bins that span the full 360 degree range.

In order to validate the integrated luminosity calculation, we have measured the cross section for inclusive electron scattering ($ep \rightarrow e'X$). This work entailed calculating the integrated luminosity [?], measuring the electron yield in bins of W and Q^2 , and corrected these yields for acceptance effects as well as radiative effects. The cross section is experimentally measured by combining the following factors.

$$\frac{d\sigma_i}{dWdQ^2} = \frac{1}{\Delta W_i \Delta Q_i^2} \frac{N_{obs} - N_{BG}}{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{A_i R_i} \quad (11)$$

Here W is the invariant mass of the virtual photon and target system ($\gamma^* + p$), calculated as $W = \sqrt{M_p^2 - Q^2 + 2p^\mu q_\mu}$. In the equation above, A_i , and R_i refer to the acceptance and radiative correction in the i -th bin. This cross section is experimentally well studied, and our comparison with existing models shows that our measurement is consistent. This gives us a trust in our electron identification, as well as our luminosity (used later to scale the SIDIS data). The inclusive scattering measurement will be described below.

3.1.1 Acceptance Corrections

A fraction of the events which occur are not captured by the detector due to two main reason:

1. The detector components do not have 100% efficiency.
2. The detector has geometric holes and obstructions, through which particles can/can not pass.

Some of these effects (holes/obstructions) can be taken into consideration using fiducial cuts during the particle identification stage. Other effects have to be taken into account by correcting for the detectors not perfect acceptance. This is done by creating a computer model of the detector, as realistically as possible. Inclusive events (with radiative effects) are then simulated leaving the target and propagating through the magnetic field, hitting the detectors of CLAS. These results can then be used to form the correction factor $A = N_{rec}/N_{gen}$ in every bin.

3.1.2 Radiative Corrections

It is not uncommon for electrons to emit a real photon in the initial or final state of the interaction. These radiations alter the event kinematics and must be removed in order to present Born cross sections (nature provides us with the radiated cross section). This is done by modeling the inclusive reaction with and without radiative effects and comparing the results. The correction factor $R = N_{rad}/N_{norad}$ can be constructed from a sufficient event generator(in the inclusive analysis we use `keppel.rad` and `keppel.norad`, HAPRAD is used for the SIDIS events).

3.2 Kaon Beam Spin Asymmetry

In addition to the unpolarized structure functions which will be accessible from the SIDIS cross section measurement, the beam spin asymmetry for positively charged k-mesons in SIDIS is measured. This

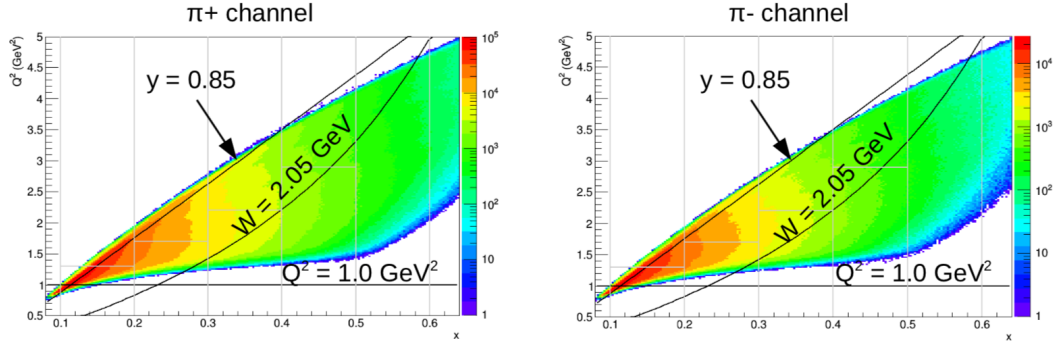


Figure 4: Kinematic coverage for x and Q^2 shown for both charged pions. The binning described above for x and Q^2 is overlaid in gray. Figure credit to Nathan Harrison [10].

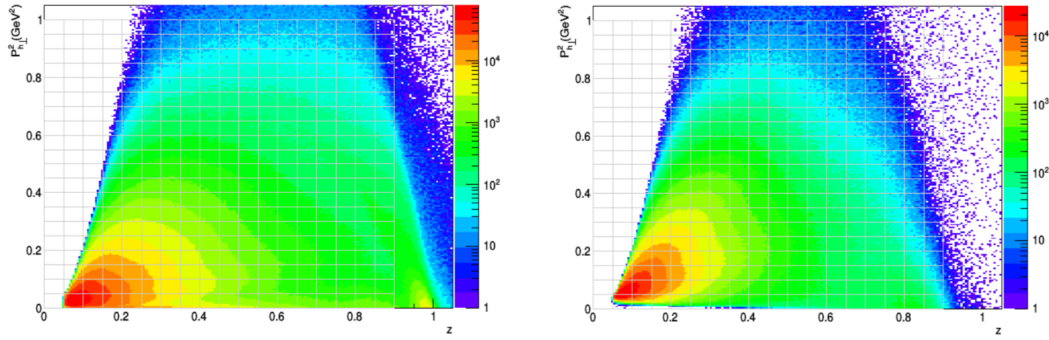


Figure 5: Kinematic coverage for z_h and P_T^2 shown for both charged pions (left π^+ and right π^-). Figure credit to Nathan Harrison [10].

gives us access to an additional structure function $F_{LU}^{\sin\phi}$. The measurement was performed as a function of ϕ_h and 4 different kinematic variables x , Q^2 , z , and P_T .

In order to measure kaons in the kinematically accepted DIS region, we exclude events with have $Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2/c^2$ or which have $W < 2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. Additionally when measuring the axes (x , Q^2 , and P_T), the range of z values included in the sample is limited to be within 0.25-0.75. This cut is used as an attempt to make our measurement in the current fragmentation region where factorization has been proved.

3.2.1 Measurement of ϕ Dependent Asymmetry

After the final sample of events has been selected, the events are binned in 12 bins of ϕ and 10 bins of the kinematic axis. The calculation of the BSA in each bin is done.

$$A = \frac{1}{P_e} \frac{\Delta N}{N} \quad (12)$$

Here P_e is the fractional polarization of the beam (explained above), $N = N_+ + N_-$ and, $\Delta N = N_+ - N_-$. By using error propagation and assuming the statistical error on the counts N to be \sqrt{N} one can show that the uncertainty in the beam spin asymmetry due to the statistical uncertainty in the counts is,

$$\sigma_A^2 \approx \frac{A^2}{P_e^2} \sigma_{P_e}^2 + \frac{4}{P_e^2 (N_+ + N_-)^4} (N_+^2 \sigma_{N_-}^2 + N_-^2 \sigma_{N_+}^2) \quad (13)$$

where the uncertainty due to the P_e will be added to the systematic errors. The counts are taken to be drawn from a Poisson distribution (which describes the probability to observe ν events when you expect N). The variance on the counts is equal to the mean (N). The statistical errors are then quoted as shown below.

$$\sigma_A^2 \approx \frac{4N_+N_-}{P_e^2(N_+ + N_-)^3} \quad (14)$$

Systematic uncertainties are calculated by considering the change in our results due to the small variation of inputs to our analysis framework. The procedure, which is standard in the field of experimental nuclear physics, will be described in detail in the dissertation document.

3.3 Conclusion and Outlook

The resources necessary to complete the proposed work are now completely computational and are supplied by the Jefferson national laboratory high performance computing department. Analysis procedures common to our analyses such as particle identification and corrections to data (described briefly here) are well established, and the application to new measurements poses little technical risk. We foresee no issues in continuing to use the computing resources provided by JLab with these analysis procedures to satisfactorily achieve the proposed physics goals.

4 Conclusion

This proposal outlines the two primary goals of my thesis research, the measurement of unpolarized SIDIS cross sections for π^\pm and the measurement of beam spin asymmetries for the positively charged kaon in SIDIS. Recently, emphasis has been placed on the importance of understanding the transverse spatial and momentum structure of the quarks that comprise the nucleon, our work contributes significantly in understanding TMD distributions in protons. Our measurement of cross sections in SIDIS provides the opportunity for directly accessing the structure functions $F_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h}$ and $F_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi_h)}$ which have previously only been accessed through ratios. This mature work is the result of years of collaborative effort, and is now in the final stages of preparation. My measurement of a non-vanishing beam spin asymmetry in SIDIS provides an important reminder of the importance of higher twist contributions in TMD physics at Jefferson lab energies, at least to the structure function $F_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h}$. A complete report summarizing the beam spin asymmetry results is now being reviewed for submission as a CLAS analysis note. Mapping of quark dynamics within protons and neutrons is a large and collaborative task, and I feel that this work represents an important building block. It is my hope that the approval committee agrees with this statement, and approves this dissertation for completion.

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