

The SoLID program in JLab

1

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On behalf of the SoLID collaboration

Outline

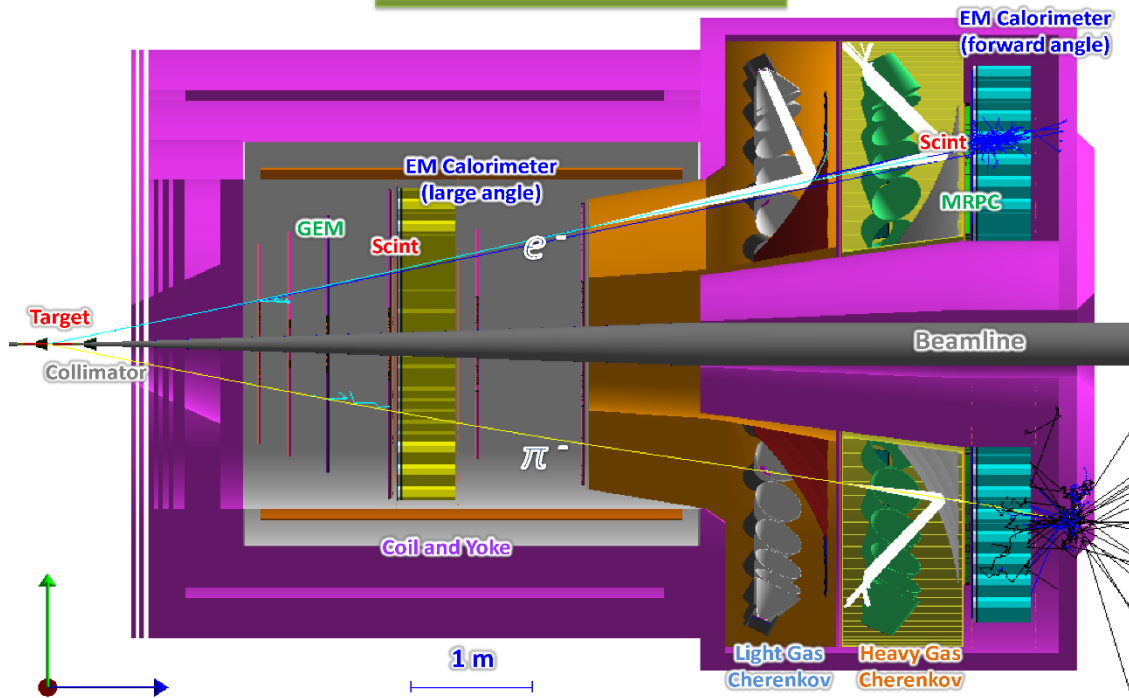
- SoLID overview
- Physics programs
 - ✓ Semi-Inclusive Deep Inelastic scattering (SIDIS) program
 - ✓ Parity-Violating Deep Inelastic scattering (PVDIS) program
 - ✓ J/ψ near threshold production
- Project status and summary

SoLID overview

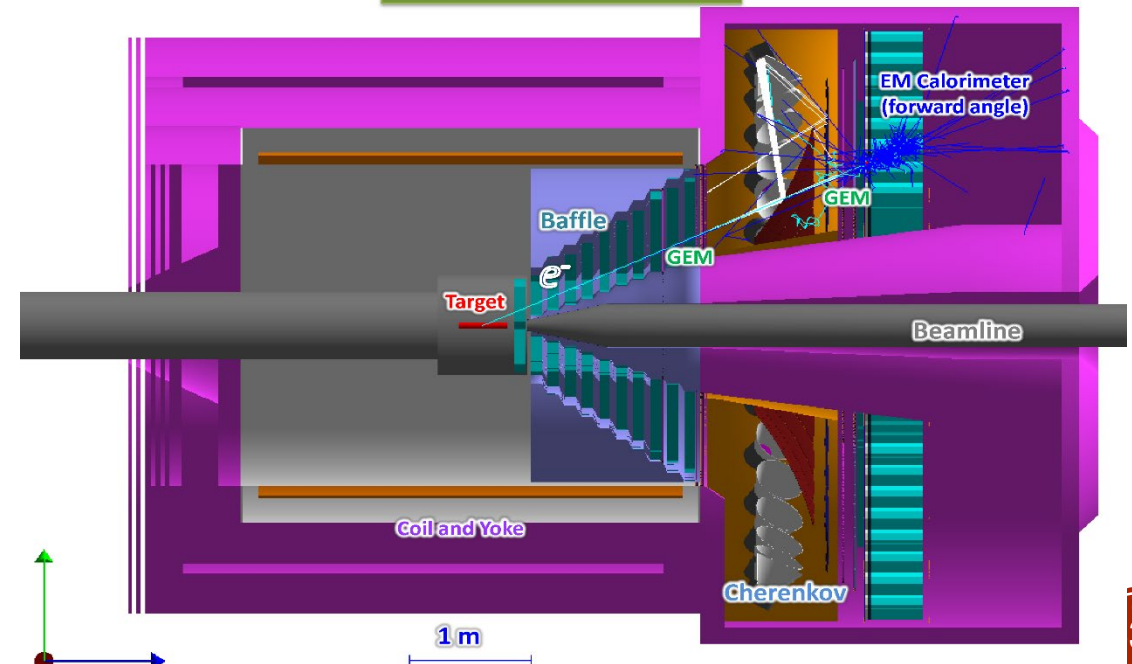
SoLID: Solenoidal Large Intensity Device

- High Luminosity: 10^{37} (SIDIS and J/ψ) $\sim 10^{39} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ (PVDIS with baffles), electron beam at 11 GeV (max)
- Large Acceptance with a full azimuthal coverage based on CLEO-II magnet (3m diameter, 3.5m long, field $\sim 1.5\text{T}$)
- Take advantage of latest development in detectors and data acquisitions

SoLID (SIDIS and J/ψ)



SoLID (PVDIS)



Detector system, SIDIS as an example

SIDIS & J/ Ψ :
6xGEMs

LA: large angle

LASPD

LAEC

LGC

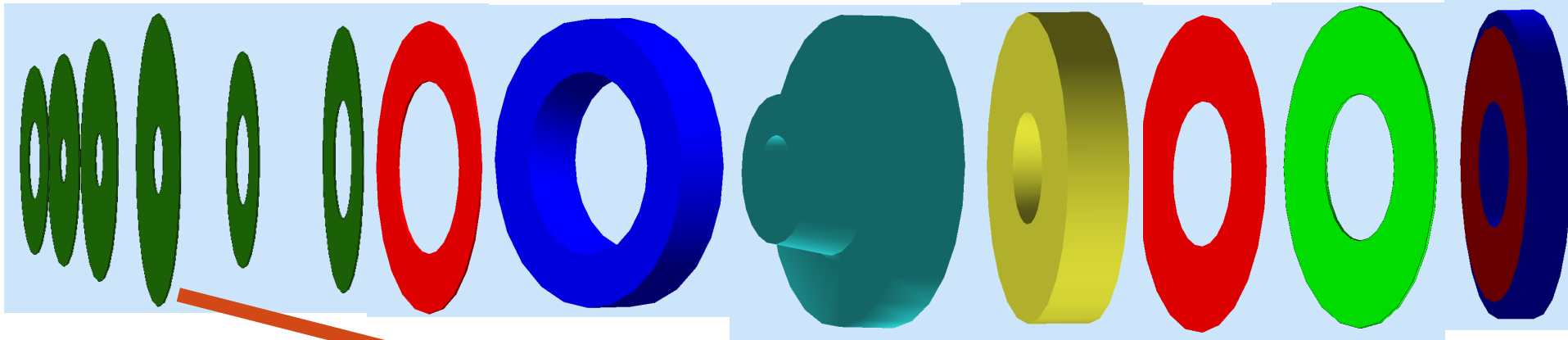
HGC

FA: Forward angle

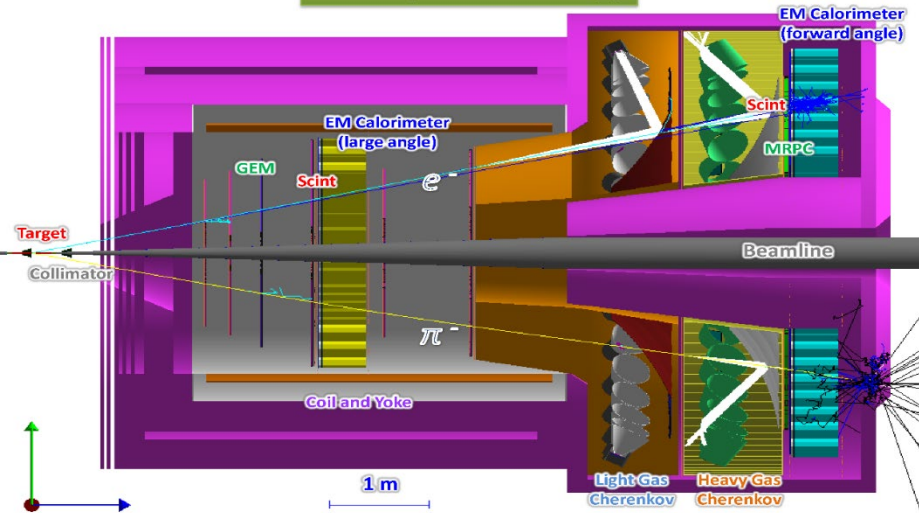
FASPD

MRPC

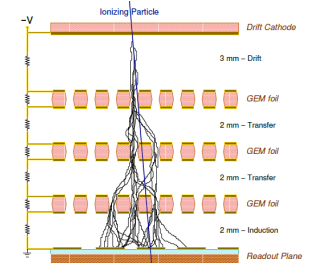
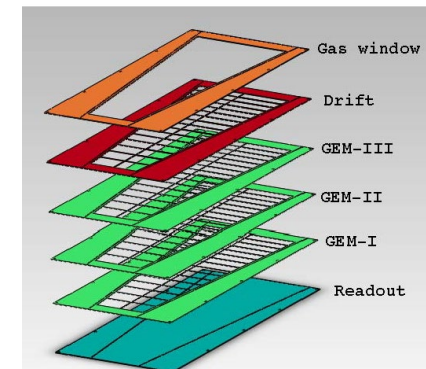
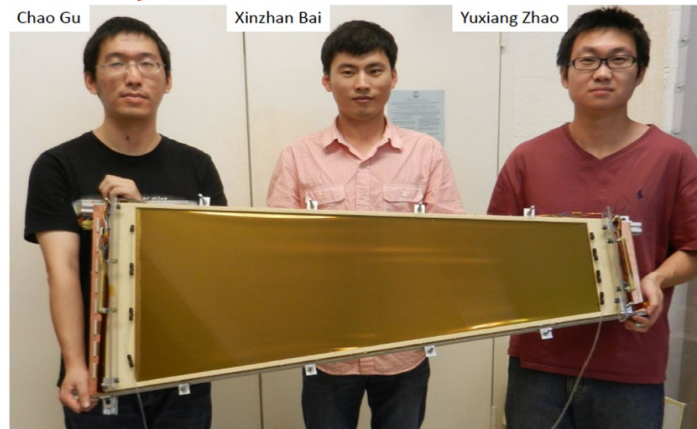
FAEC



SoLID (SIDIS and J/ Ψ)



GEM trackers in total: $> 35\text{m}^2$ and $> 160\text{ k}$ channels of readout
One GEM module, U/V strip 2D readout, resolution $< 200\mu\text{m}$



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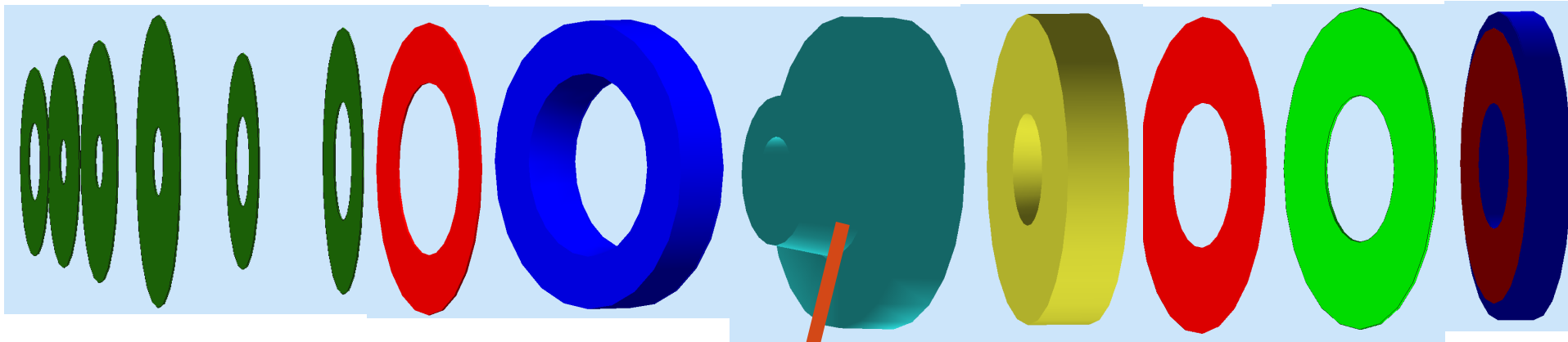
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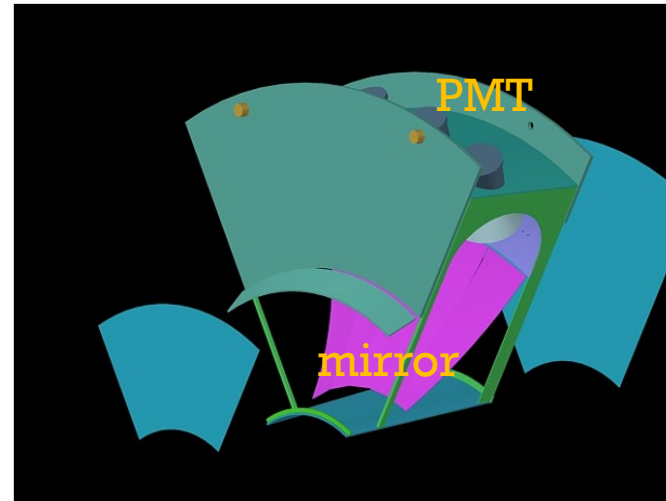
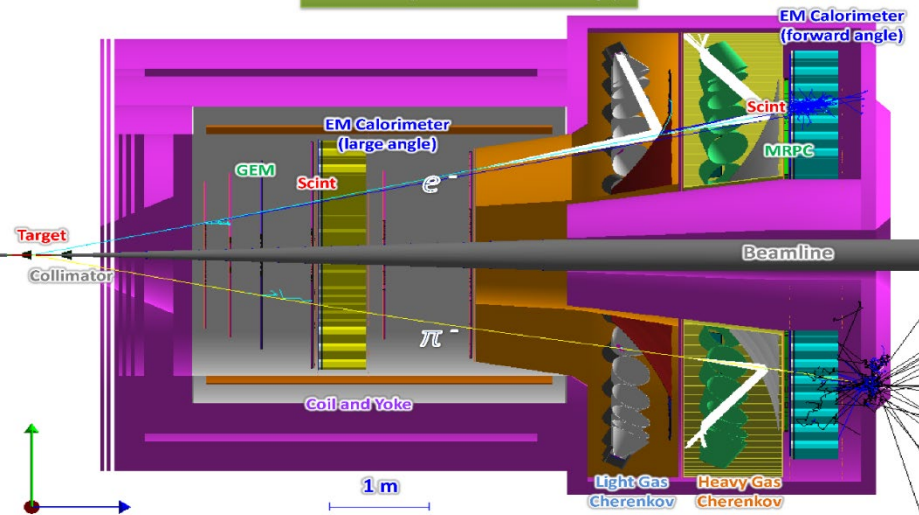
FASPD

MRPC

FAEC



SoLID (SIDIS and J/ ψ)



Threshold Cherenkov detector

Light gas (CO_2), $n=1.0004$
identify electrons, threshold~1.8 GeV
suppress pions, threshold~4.9 GeV

Detector system, SIDIS as an example

SIDIS & J/ Ψ :
6xGEMs

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LGC

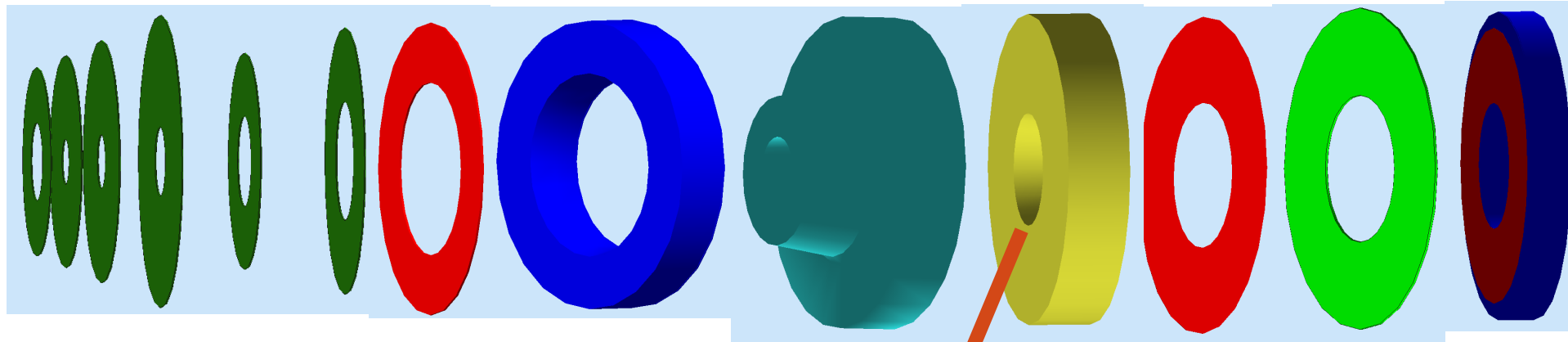
FA: Forward angle

HGC

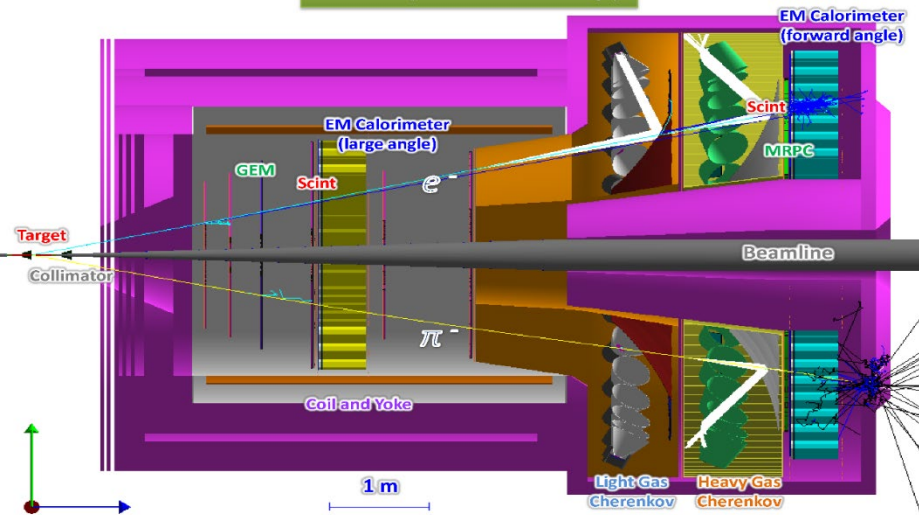
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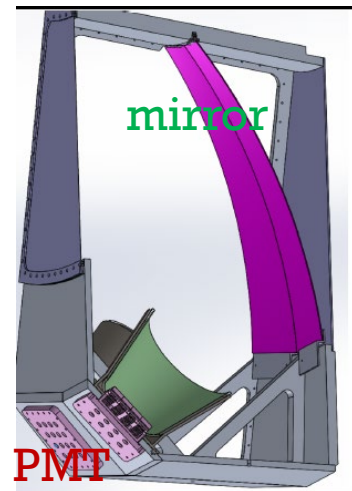
FAEC



SoLID (SIDIS and J/ Ψ)



A sector



Threshold Cherenkov detector

Heavy gas (C_4F_{10}), $n \sim 1.00129$

identify pions, threshold ~ 2.7 GeV

suppress kaons, threshold ~ 9.7 GeV

Detector system, SIDIS as an example

SIDIS & J/ Ψ :
6xGEMs

LA: large angle

LASPD

LAEC

LGC

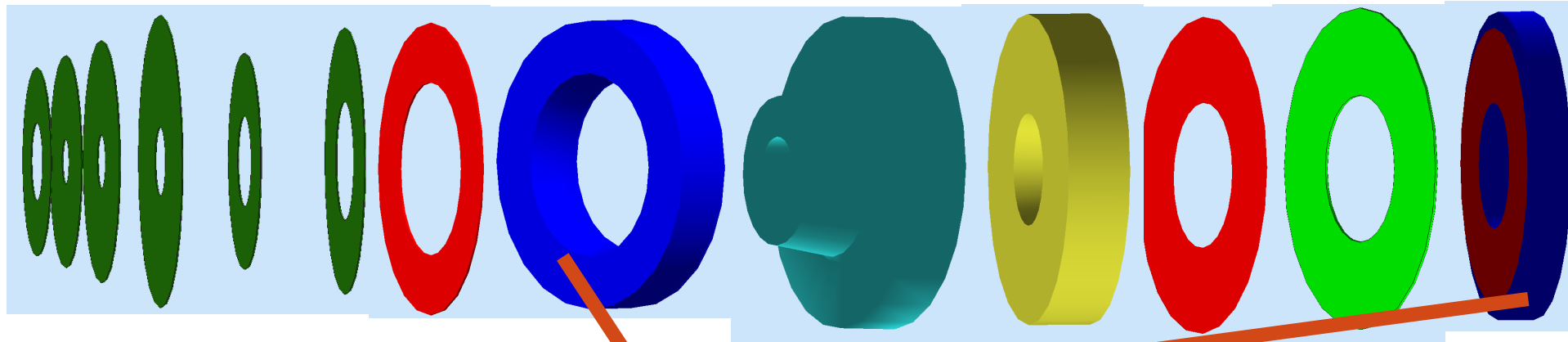
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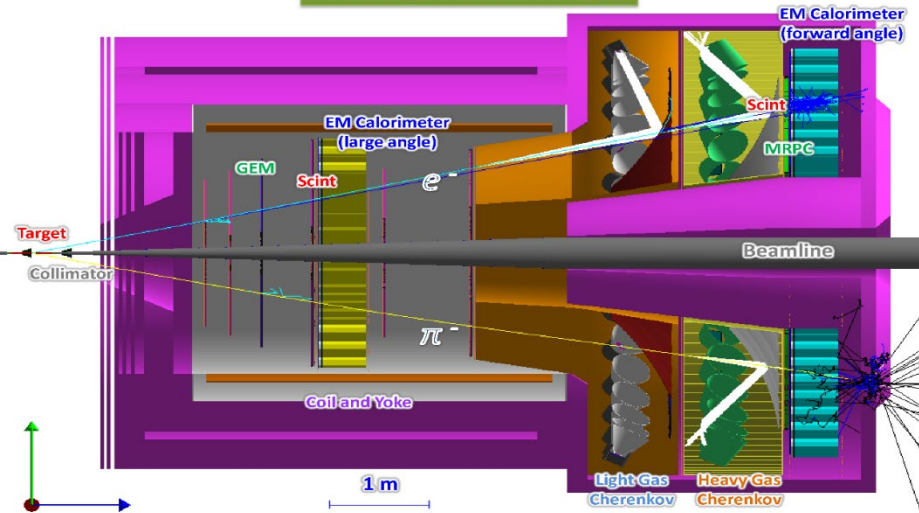
MRPC

FAEC

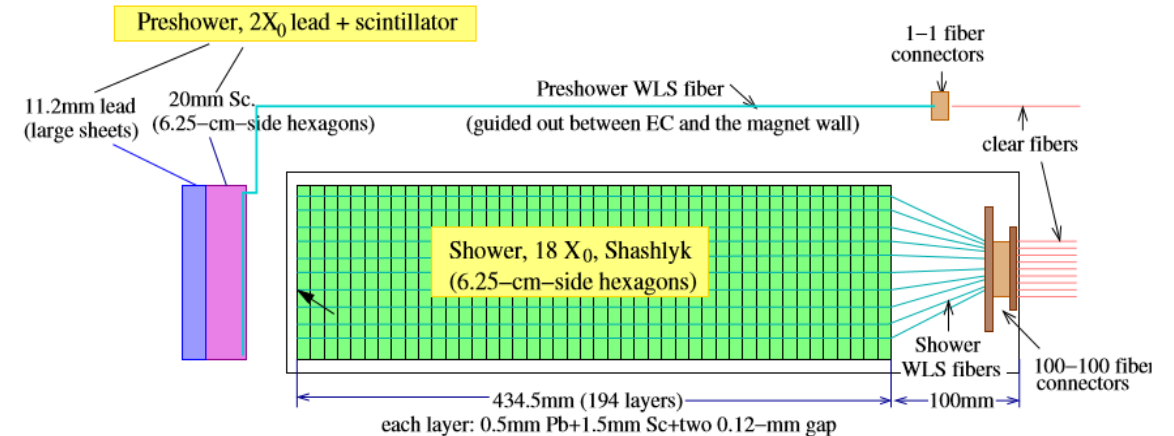
FA: Forward angle



SoLID (SIDIS and J/ Ψ)



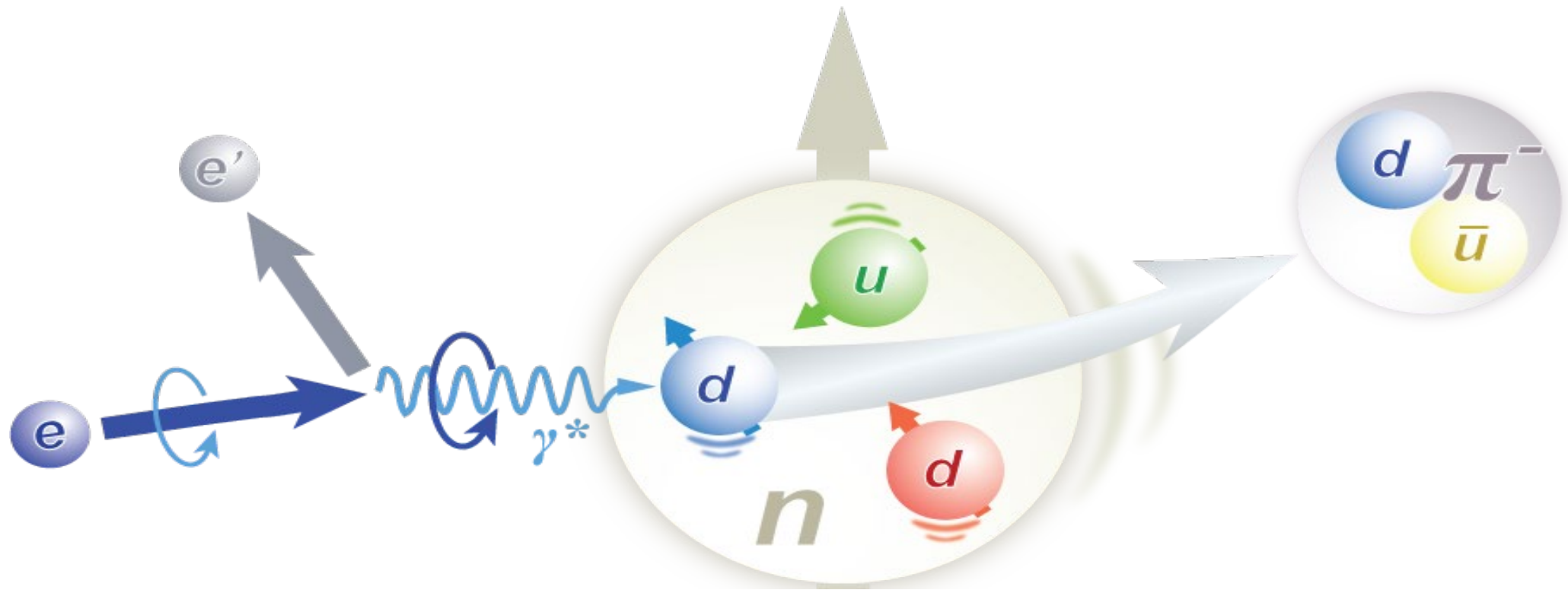
shashlik calorimeter, segmented to pre-shower/shower



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SIDIS program



SIDIS program to study TMDs precisely in the valence region

- E12-10-006(A), Single Spin Asymmetry on Transversely Polarized ^3He , 90 days
- E12-11-007(A), Single and Double Spin Asymmetry on Longitudinally Polarized ^3He , 35 days
- E12-11-108(A), Single Spin Asymmetry on Transversely Polarized Proton, 120 days

		Quark polarization		
		Unpolarized (U)	Longitudinally Polarized (L)	Transversely Polarized (T)
Nucleon Polarization	U	$f_1 = \odot$		$h_1^\perp = \uparrow - \downarrow$ Boer-Mulders
	L		$g_1 = \rightarrow - \rightarrow$ Helicity	$h_{1L}^\perp = \rightarrow - \rightarrow$ Worm Gear
	T	$f_{1T}^\perp = \uparrow - \downarrow$ Sivers	$g_{1T} = \uparrow - \uparrow$ Worm Gear	$h_1 = \uparrow - \uparrow$ Transversity $h_{1T}^\perp = \rightarrow - \rightarrow$ Pretzelosity

 Nucleon Spin

 Quark Spin



Survive the k_T integration, yield 1D pdfs

Separation of Collins, Sivers and Pretzelosity through azimuthal angular dependence

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{UT}(\phi_h^l, \phi_S^l) &= \frac{1}{P} \frac{N^\uparrow - N^\downarrow}{N^\uparrow + N^\downarrow} \\
 &= A_{UT}^{\text{Collins}} \sin(\phi_h + \phi_S) + A_{UT}^{\text{Sivers}} \sin(\phi_h - \phi_S) \\
 &\quad + A_{UT}^{\text{Pretzelosity}} \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_S)
 \end{aligned}$$

UT: Unpolarized beam + Transversely polarized target

$$A_{UT}^{\text{Collins}} \propto \langle \sin(\phi_h + \phi_S) \rangle_{UT} \propto h_1 \otimes H_1^\perp$$

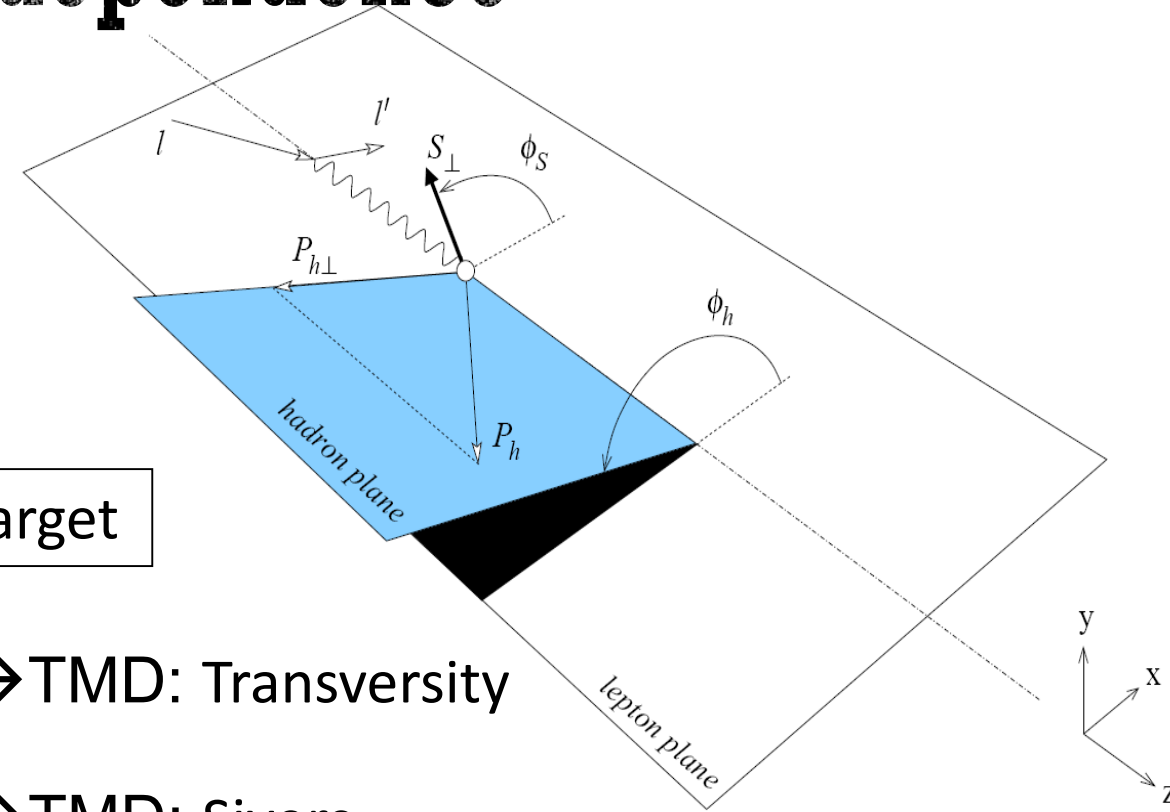
$$A_{UT}^{\text{Sivers}} \propto \langle \sin(\phi_h - \phi_S) \rangle_{UT} \propto f_{1T}^\perp \otimes D_1$$

$$A_{UT}^{\text{Pretzelosity}} \propto \langle \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_S) \rangle_{UT} \propto h_{1T}^\perp \otimes H_1^\perp \rightarrow \text{TMD: Pretzelosity}$$

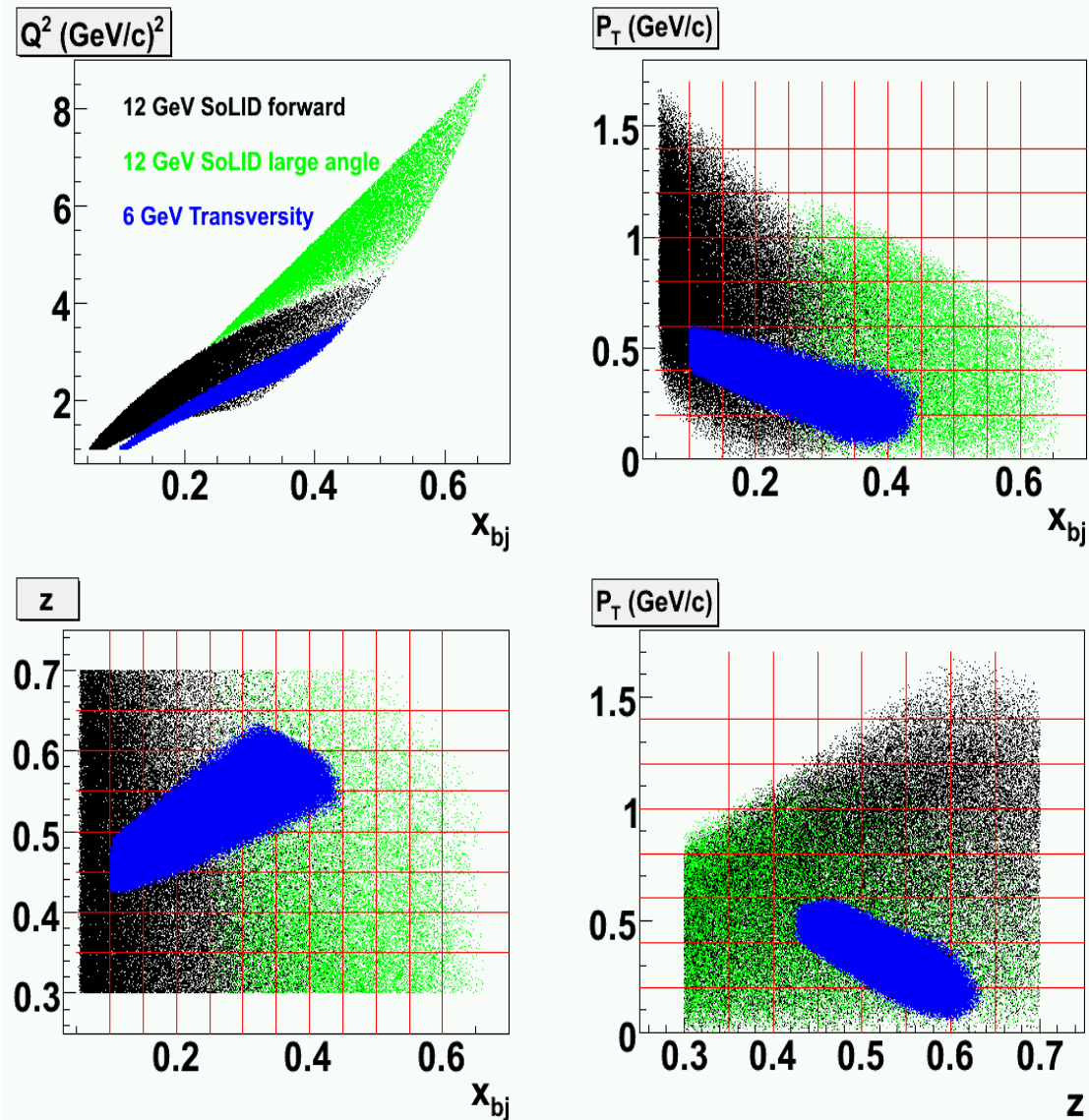
→ TMD: Transversity

→ TMD: Sivers

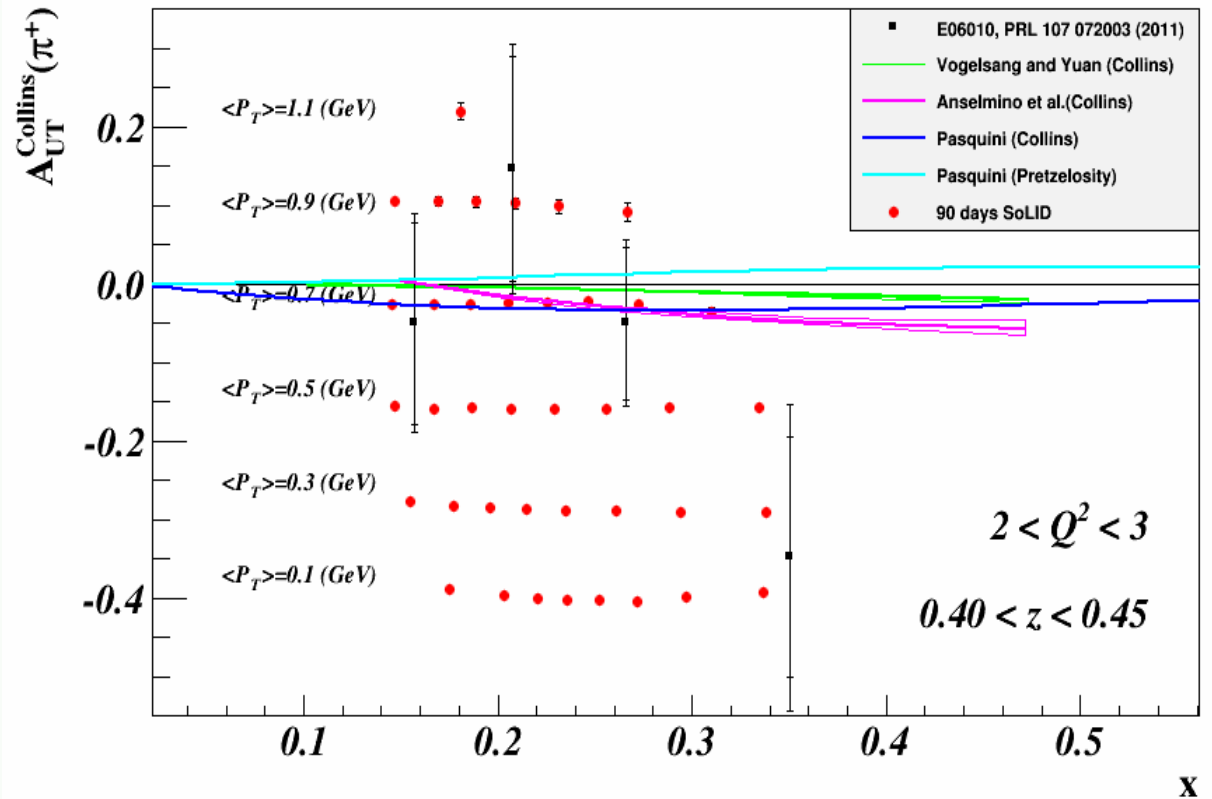
→ TMD: Pretzelosity



Phase space coverage



One example on Collins asymmetry



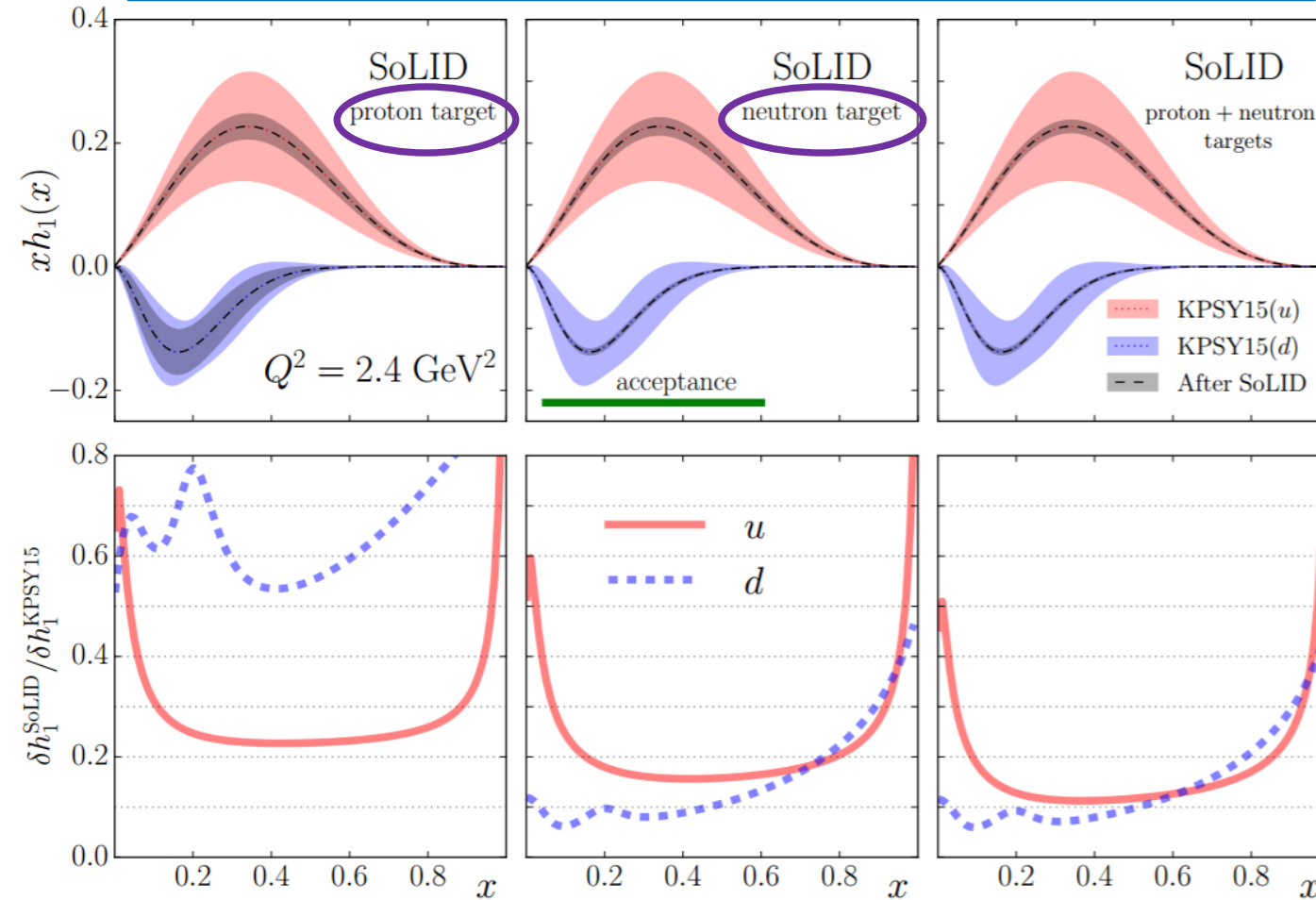
P_T vs. x for one (Q^2, z) bin
Total > 1400 data points

4 D mapping at SoLID with high precision

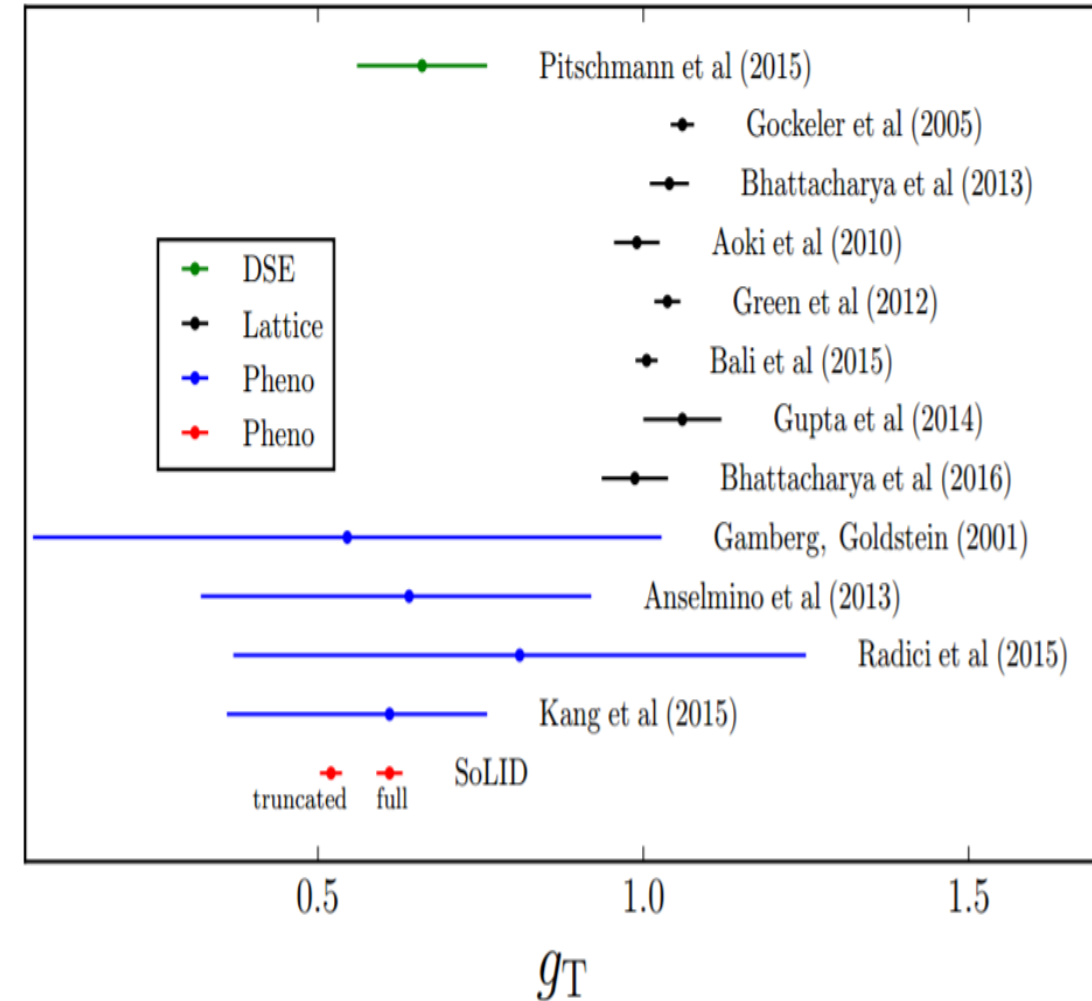
Transversity and Tensor charge from SoLID

$$g_T^{(\text{truncated})} = +0.55^{+0.018}_{-0.018}, \quad g_T^{(\text{full})} = +0.64^{+0.021}_{-0.021}$$

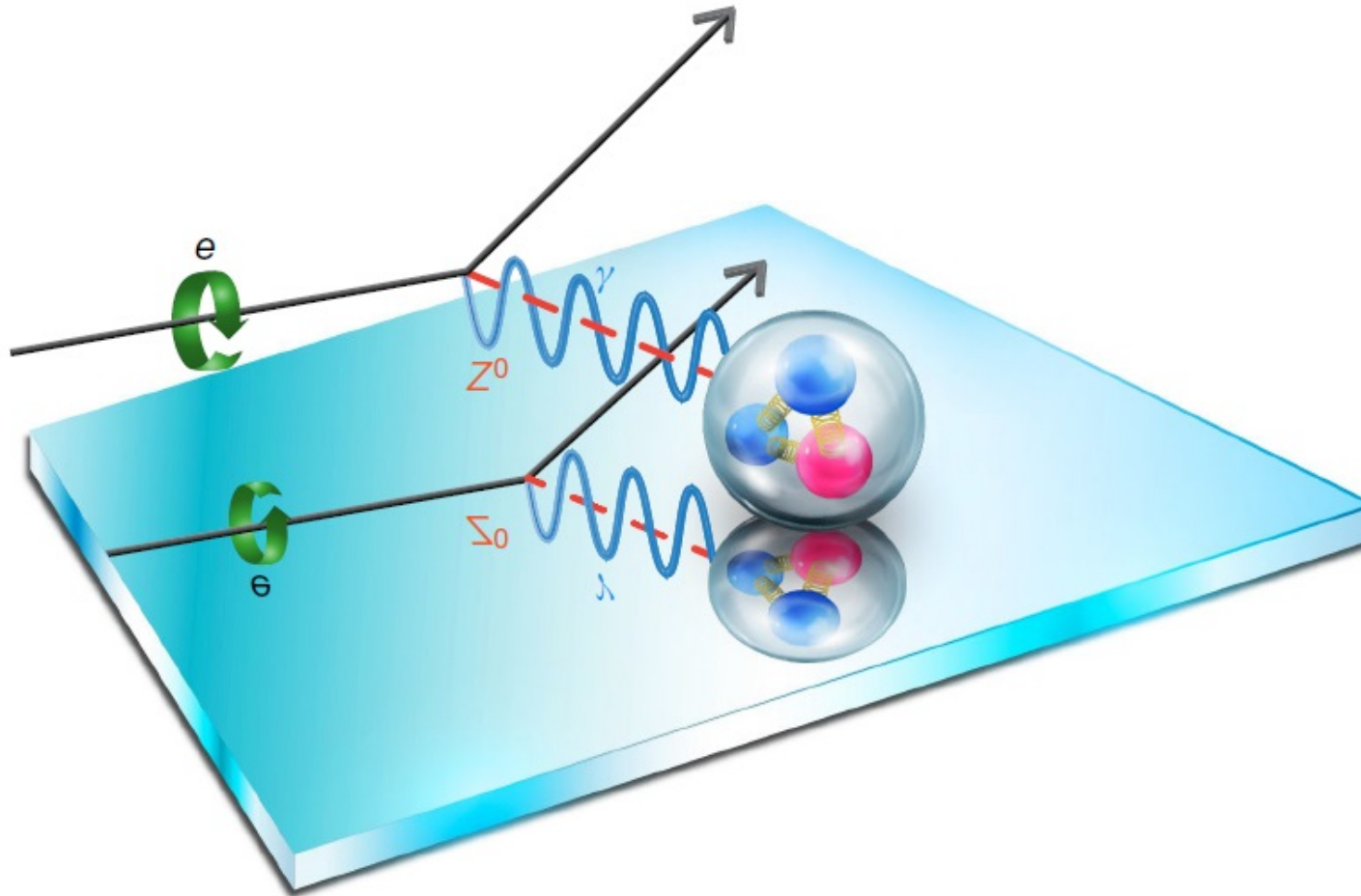
Z. Ye et al., PLB 767, 91 (2017)



$$g_T = \delta u - \delta d \quad \delta q(Q^2) = \int_0^1 dx [h_1^q(x, Q^2) - h_1^{\bar{q}}(x, Q^2)]$$



PVDIS program



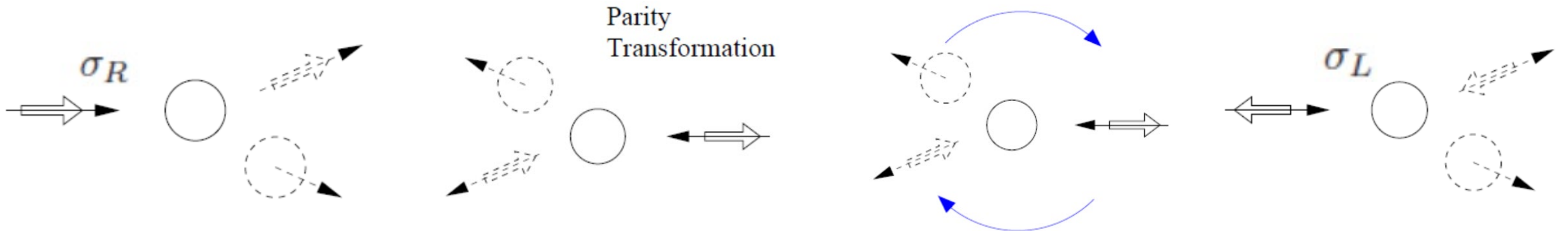
E12-10-007 (A), Parity Violating Asymmetry in DIS with LH_2 and LD_2 , 169 days

Parity Violating electron scatterings

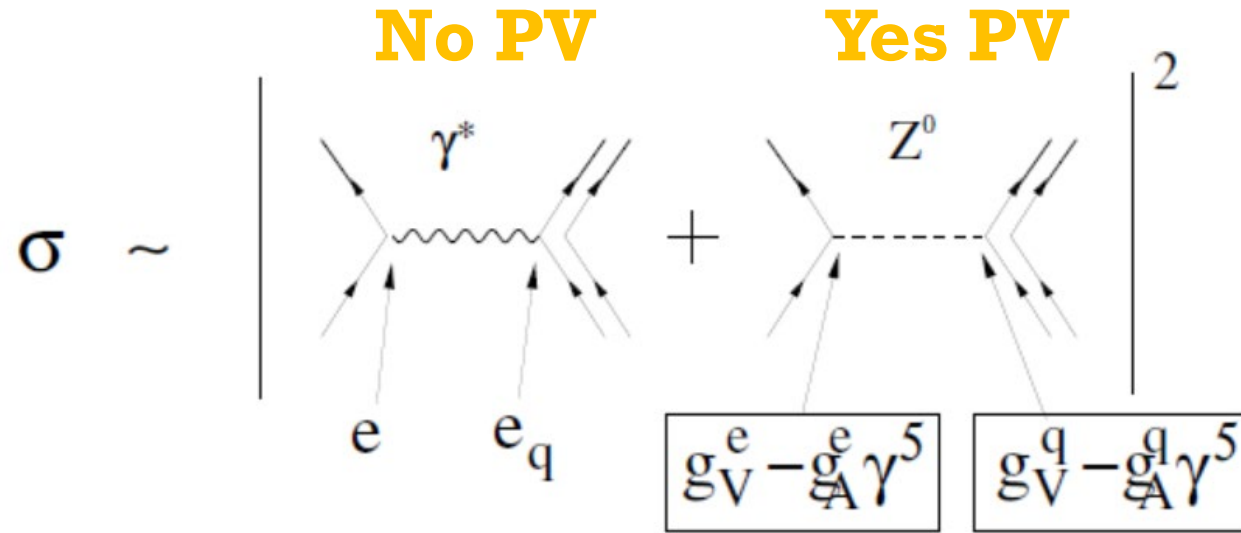
$$\sigma \sim \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{No PV} \\ \gamma^* \\ e \quad e_q \\ g_V^e - g_A^e \gamma^5 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Yes PV} \\ Z^0 \\ g_V^q - g_A^q \gamma^5 \end{array} \right|^2$$

Tree level...

To detect PV : **long. pol. Electron + unpol. Nucl.**



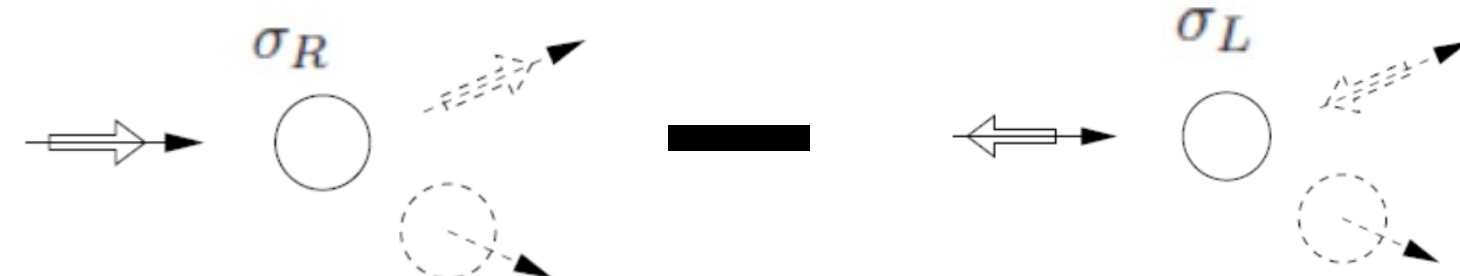
Parity Violating electron scatterings



Tree level...

To detect PV : **long. pol. Electron + unpol. Nucl.**

$$A_{PV} \equiv \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L}$$



Parity Violating electron scatterings

$$A_{\text{PV}} \sim \frac{\left| \begin{array}{c} \gamma^* \\ \text{---} \\ \gamma \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{c} Z^0 \\ \text{---} \\ \gamma \end{array} \right|}{\left| \begin{array}{c} \gamma \\ \text{---} \\ \gamma \end{array} \right|^2} \sim 100 - 1000 \text{ ppm}$$

$$\approx -\frac{G_F Q^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha} \left[a_1(x) + \frac{1 - (1-y)^2}{1 + (1-y)^2} a_3(x) \right], y = 1 - \frac{E'}{E}$$

New structure functions

$$a_1(x) = 2g_A^e \frac{F_1^{\gamma Z}}{F_1^\gamma}$$

$$F_1^{\gamma Z} = \sum_f e_{q_f} (g_V)_{q_f} (q_f + \bar{q}_f)$$

$$a_3(x) = g_V^e \frac{F_3^{\gamma Z}}{F_1^\gamma}$$

$$F_3^{\gamma Z} = 2 \sum_f e_{q_f} (g_A)_{q_f} (q_f - \bar{q}_f)$$

New effective weak couplings

$$C_{1u} = 2g_A^e g_V^u = 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W \right) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W$$

$$C_{2u} = 2g_V^e g_A^u = 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \theta_W \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \theta_W$$

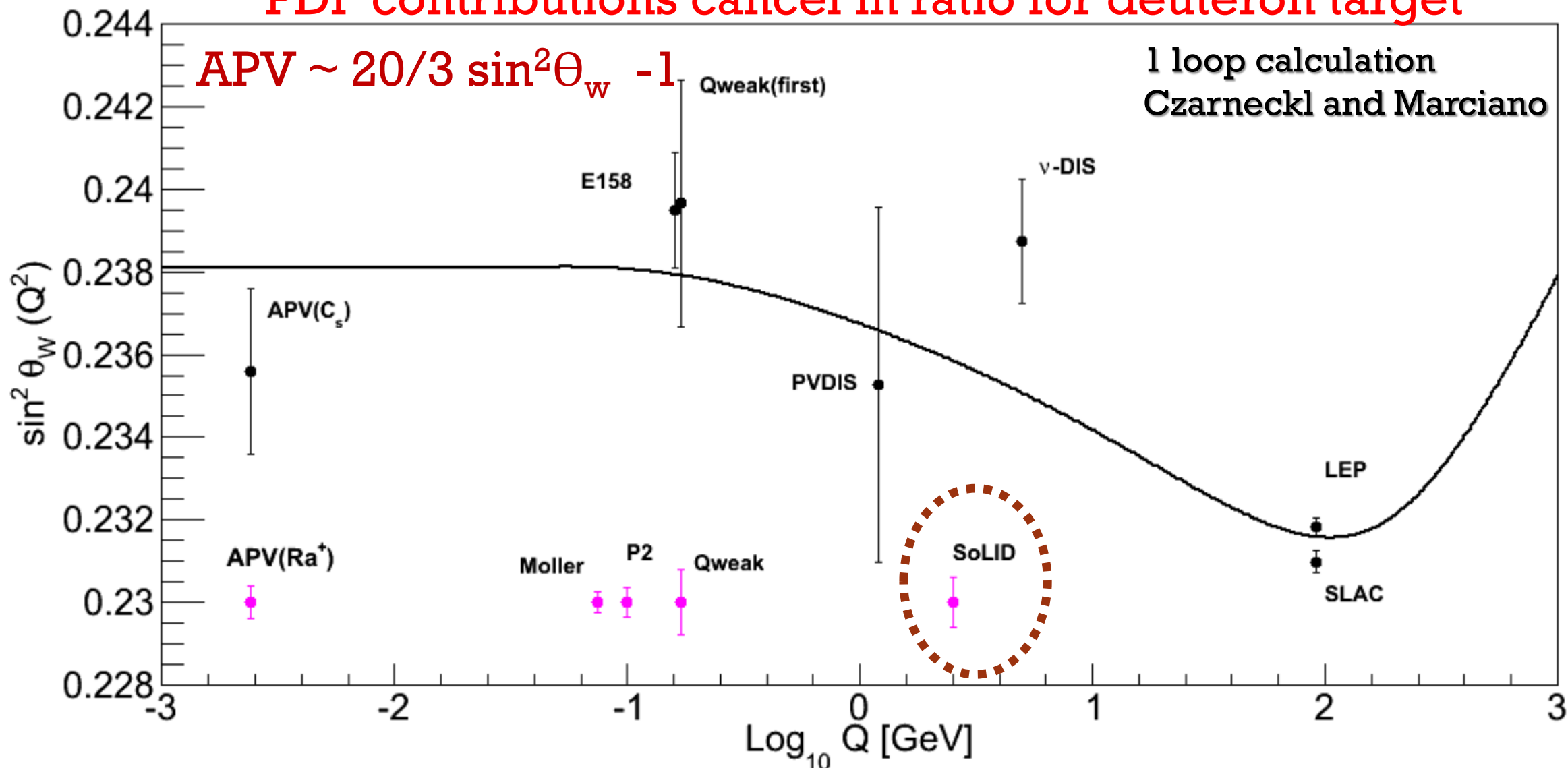
$$C_{1d} = 2g_A^e g_V^d = 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W$$

$$C_{2d} = 2g_V^e g_A^d = 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \theta_W \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \theta_W$$

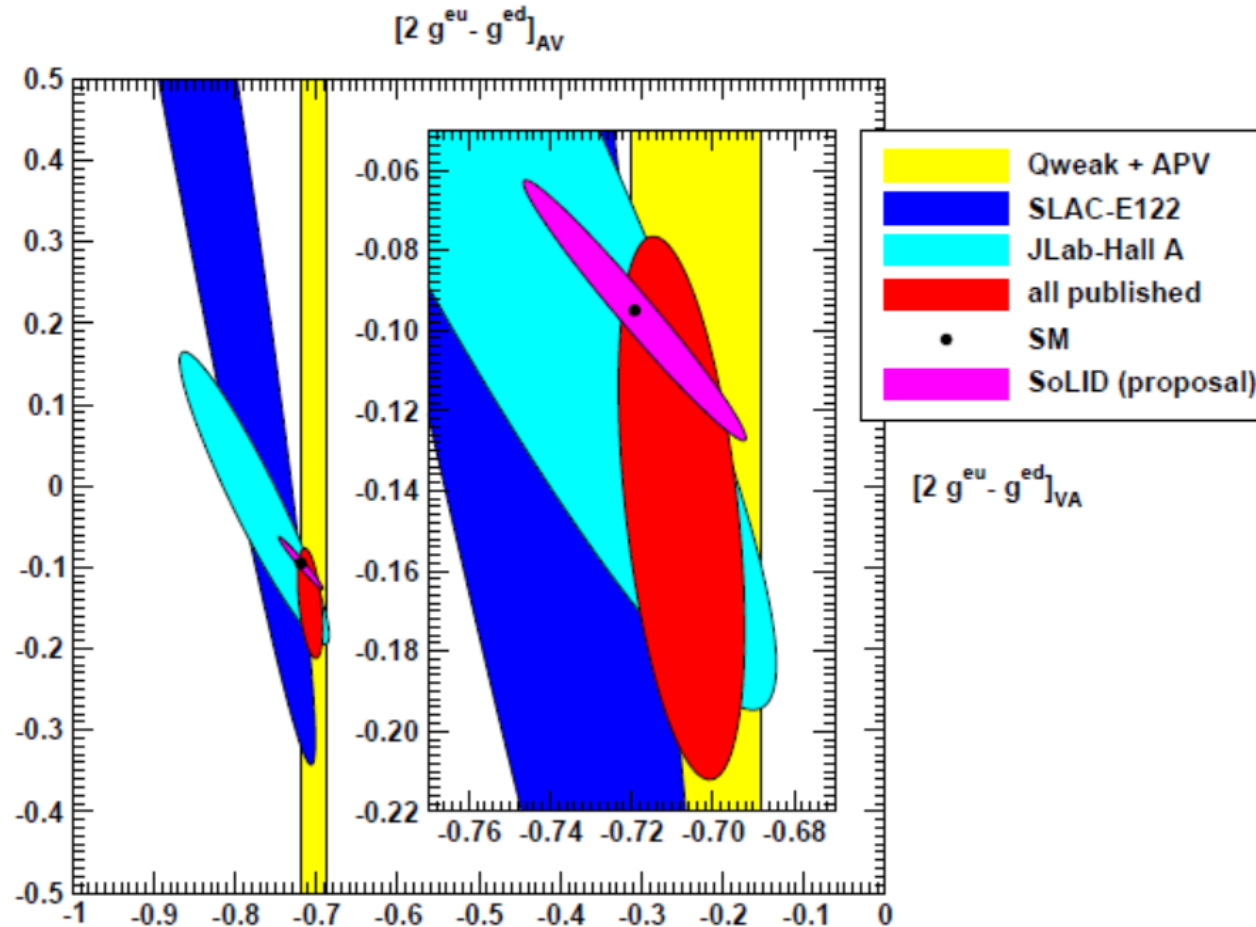
Weak mixing angle

PDF contributions cancel in ratio for deuteron target

$$APV \sim \frac{20}{3} \sin^2 \theta_w - 1$$

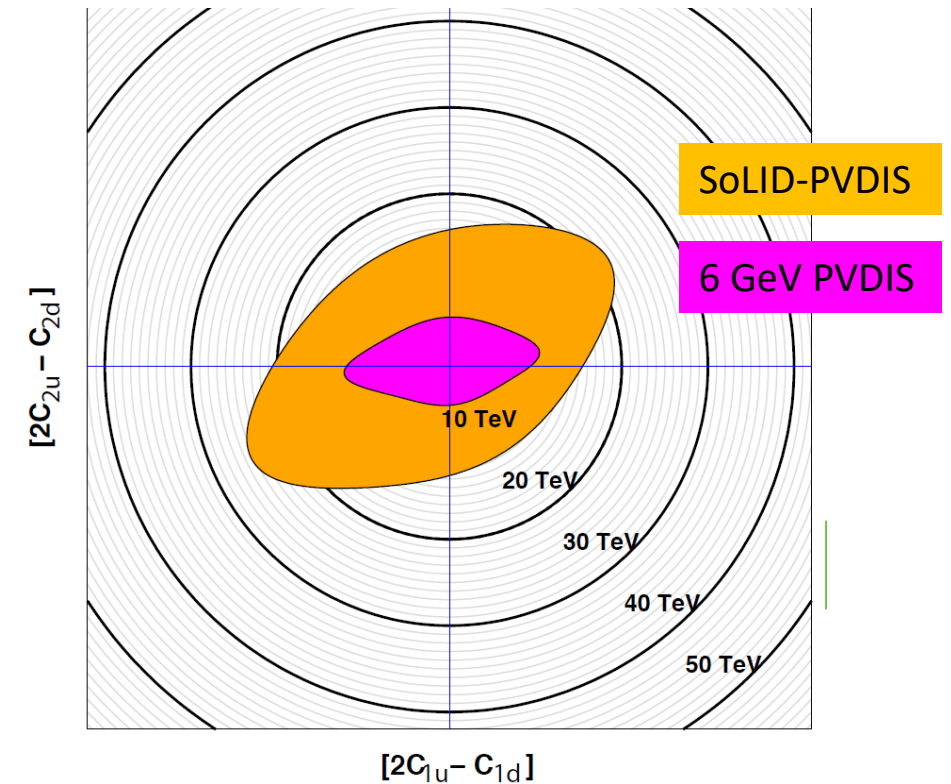


New effective weak couplings: big impact on C_{2q}



PVDIS asymmetry has two terms (C_{1q} , C_{2q}):

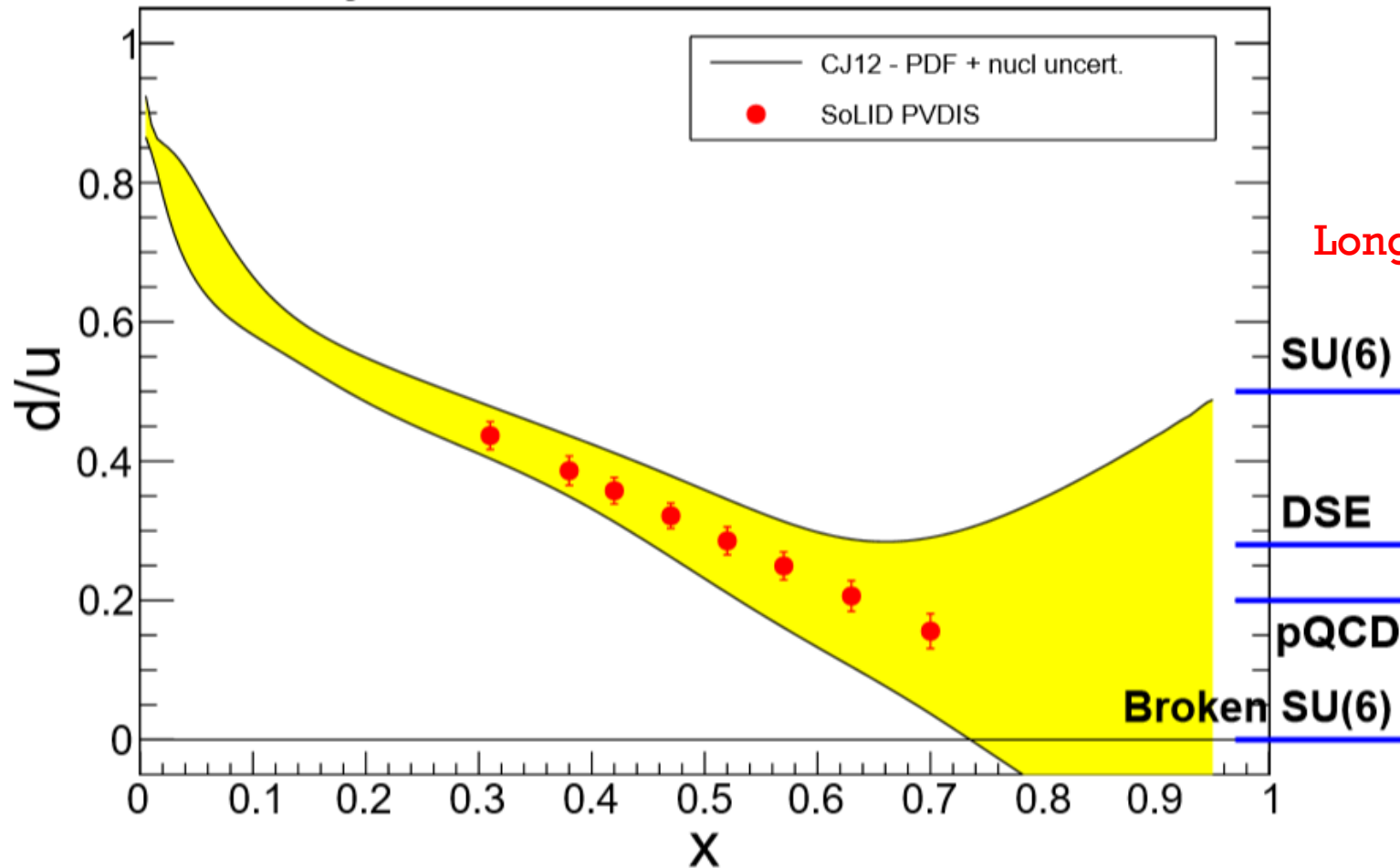
- 1) Unique opportunity on C_{2q} through **electron-quark** interaction in DIS
- 2) C_{2q} weak couplings, test of Standard Model, constrain on **leptophobic Z'**



Mass reach in a composite model,
SoLID-PVDIS ~ 20 TeV, sensitivity
match LHC reach with complementary
Chiral and flavor combinations

Precise d/u measurement with PVDIS on a proton target

Projected 12 GeV d/u Extractions

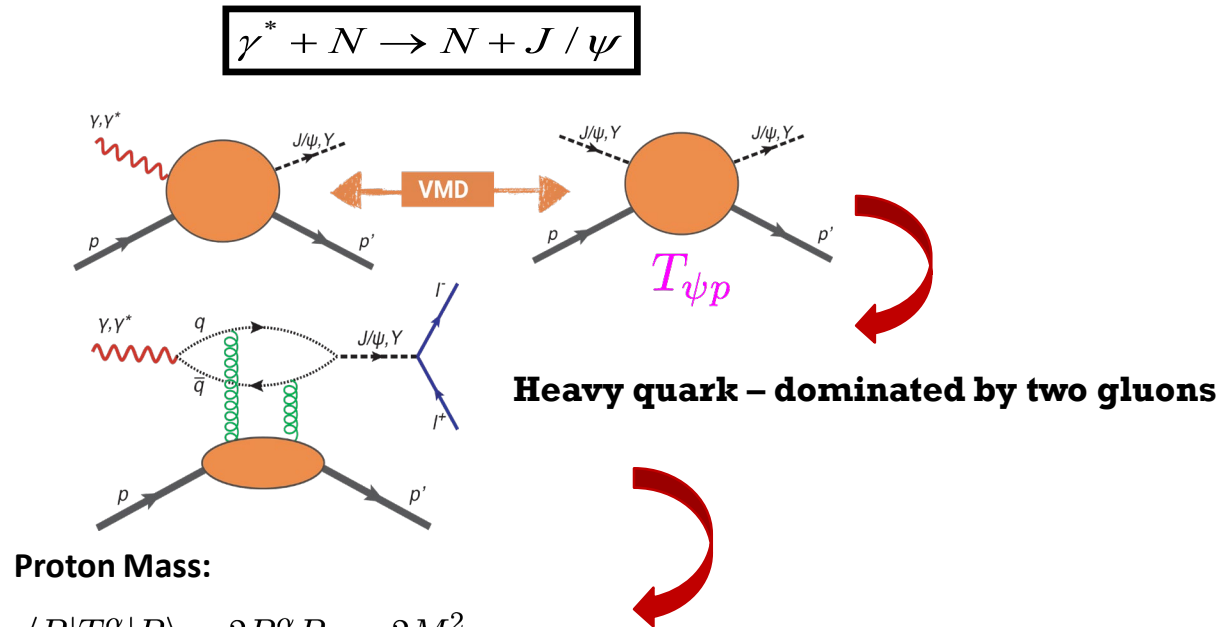


Longitudinally polarized electron + unpol. proton

$$A_{PV} \approx -\frac{G_F Q^2}{2\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha} \frac{1 + d/u}{4 + d/u}$$

J/ψ near threshold production at SoLID

E12-12-006 (A-), Near Threshold Electroproduction of J/ψ at 11 GeV, 60 days



Proton Mass:

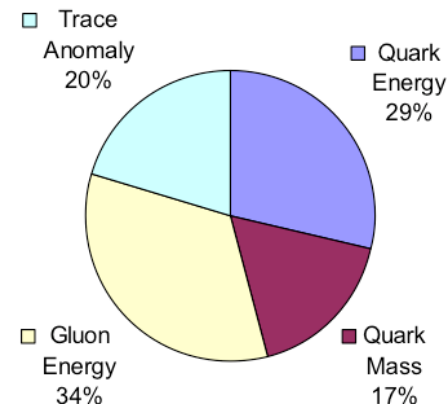
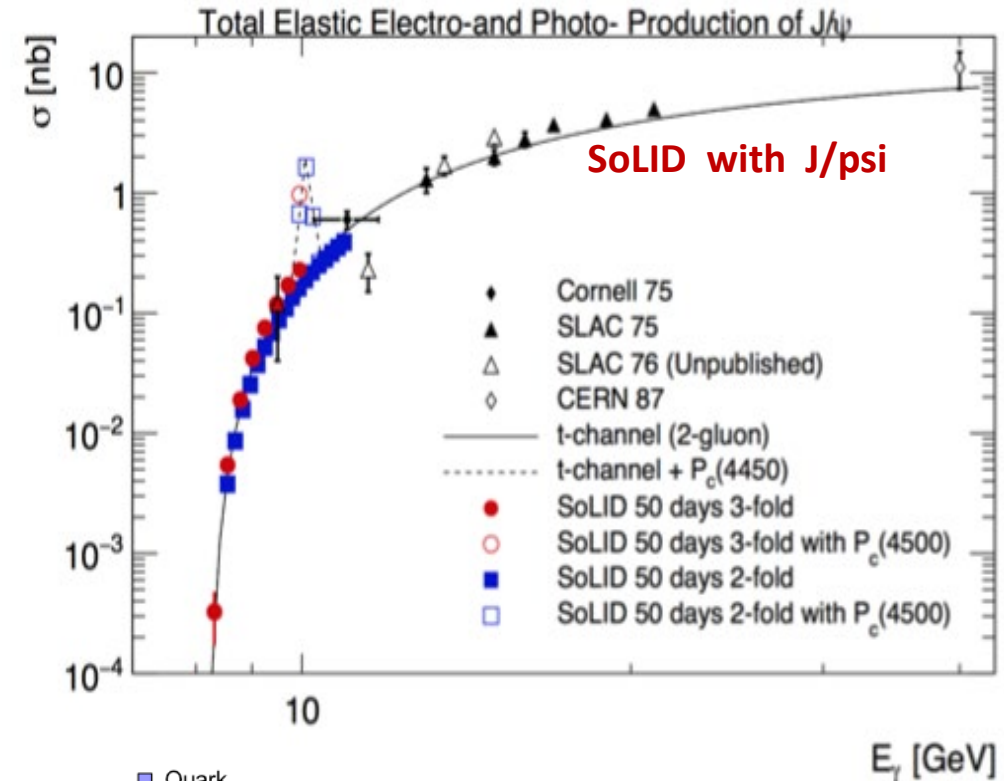
$$\langle P | T_\alpha^\alpha | P \rangle = 2P^\alpha P_\alpha = 2M_p^2$$

Covariant Decomposition of the Energy Momentum Tensor (EMT)

$$T_\alpha^\alpha = \underbrace{\frac{\tilde{\beta}(g)}{2g} F^{\mu\nu,a} F_{\mu\nu}^a}_{\text{QCD trace anomaly}} + \underbrace{\sum_{q=u,d,s} m_q (1 + \gamma_m) \bar{\psi}_q \psi_q}_{\text{Light quark mass}}$$

Trace of EMT **proportional** to Quarkonium-proton scattering amplitude

$T_{\psi p}$ to be measured at JLab with J/psi at SoLID or Upsilon at EIC



Open question:
How does QCD generate the mass of the proton?

X.Ji PRL741071(1995)

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Project status

- pCDR submitted in **July 2014**
 - Director's review in **Feb. 2015**
 - ✓ Recommendations received
 - Revised pCDR submitted in **May 2017**, followed by a second review in **Oct. 2017**
 - ✓ **Very positive feedback**
 - Meeting with DOE to discuss the plan and progress in **July 2018**
 - ✓ Homework: re-estimate the cost for all subsystem. pCDR updated and submitted in **Dec. 2018**
 - The **2019** Director's review will be held soon. After that the Science Review will be requested.
-
- Hope that the project will start in **FY21** and it takes around 5 years to have experiment running in the Hall

Summary

- SIDIS program at SoLID will do excellent job in $x > 0.1$ region for TMDs study
- PVDIS program at SoLID will do precision test of the SM and precise d/u measurement
- J/ψ production at threshold allows us to study the proton mass structure experimentally
- More physics topics and details are not mentioned here ...

SoLID core working groups:

- ECal:



- GEM:



- MRPC:



- Light Gas Cherenkov:



- Heavy Gas Cherenkov:



- Magnet:



- Simulations:

