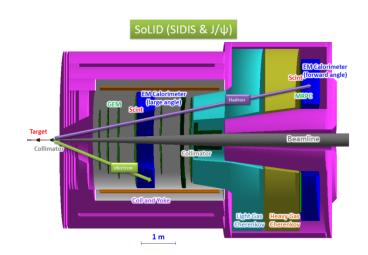
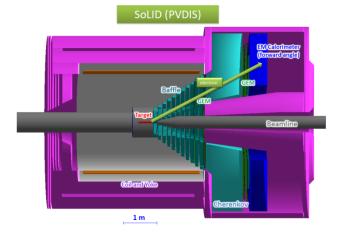
Overview of the SoLID Experiments

Jian-ping Chen, Jefferson Lab Hadron-China2015, August 3, 2015

- Introduction
- Approved Experiments (5 + 3 run group)
- SoLID TMD Experiments (3 + 2)
- PVDIS (1)
- J/ψ Threshold Production + TCS (1+1)
- Under development: GPDs, PV-EMC,...
- Current Status
- Summary



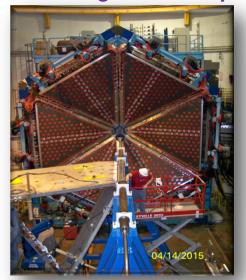


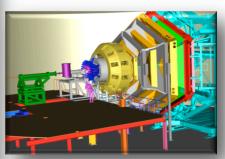
Introduction

Why SoLID?

12 GeV Scientific Capabilities

Hall B – understanding nucleon structure via generalized parton distributions





Hall A – form factors, future new experiments (e.g., SoLID and MOLLER)



Hall D – exploring origin of confinement by studying exotic mesons



Hall C – precision determination of valence quark properties in nucleons/nuclei



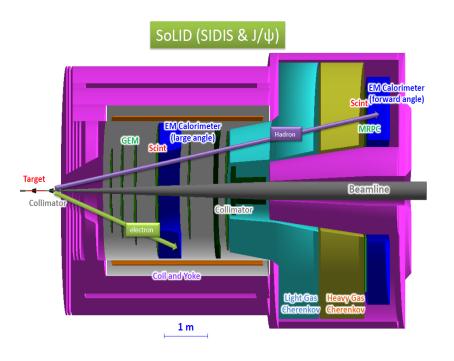
Why SoLID

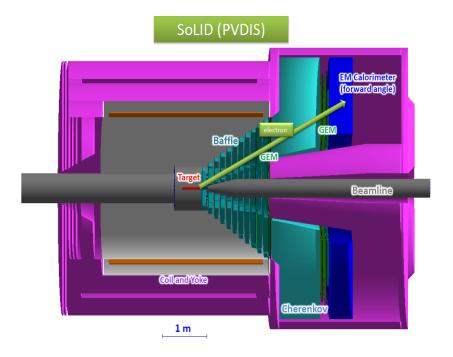
- JLab 6 GeV: precision measurements
 high luminosity (10³⁹) but small acceptance (HRS/HMS: < 10 msr)
 or large acceptance but low luminosity (CLAS6: 10³⁴)
- JLab 12 GeV upgrade opens up a window of opportunities (DIS, SIDIS, Deep Exclusive Processes) to study valence quark (3-d) structure of the nucleon and other high impact physics (PVDIS, J/ψ, ...)
- High precision in multi-dimension or rare processes requires very high statistics -> large acceptance and high luminosity
- CLAS12: luminosity upgrade (one order of magnitude) to 10³⁵
- To fully exploit the potential of 12 GeV, taking advantage of the latest technical (detectors, DAQ, simulations, ...) development
 - → SoLID: large acceptance detector can handle 10³⁷ luminosity (no baffles)

Overview of SoLID

Solenoidal Large Intensity **D**evice

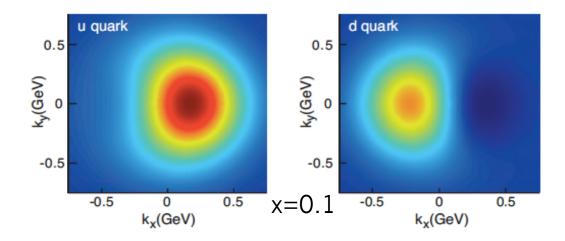
- Full exploitation of JLab 12 GeV Upgrade
 - \rightarrow A Large Acceptance Detector AND Can Handle High Luminosity (10^{37} - 10^{39}) Take advantage of latest development in detectors, data acquisitions and simulations Reach ultimate precision for SIDIS (TMDs), PVDIS in high-x region and threshold J/ ψ
- 5 highly rated experiments approved (+3)
 - Three SIDIS experiments, one PVDIS, one J/ ψ production (+ three run group experiments)
- •Strong collaboration (250+ collaborators from 70+ institutes, 13 countries)
 Significant international contributions (Chinese collaboration)





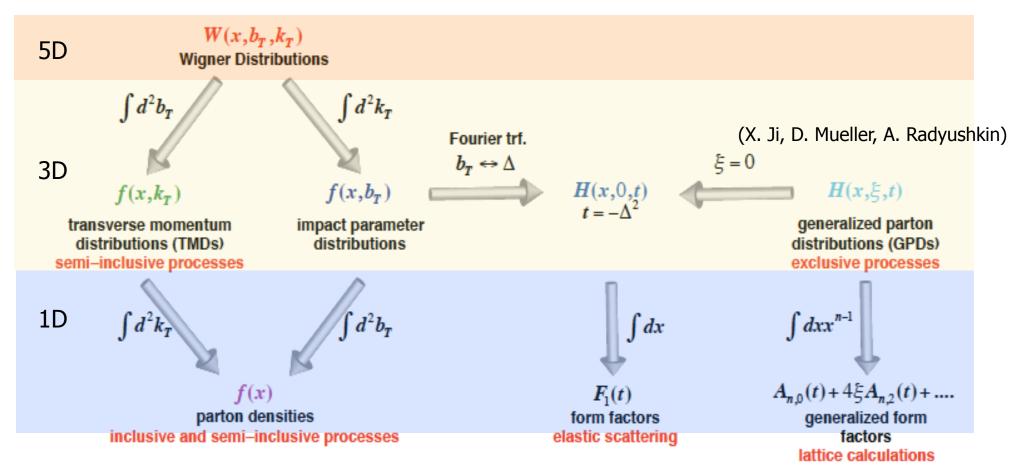
3-D Structure: TMDs

SoLID SIDIS Program

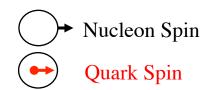


Unified View of Nucleon Structure

Wigner distributions (Belitsky, Ji, Yuan) (or GTMDs)

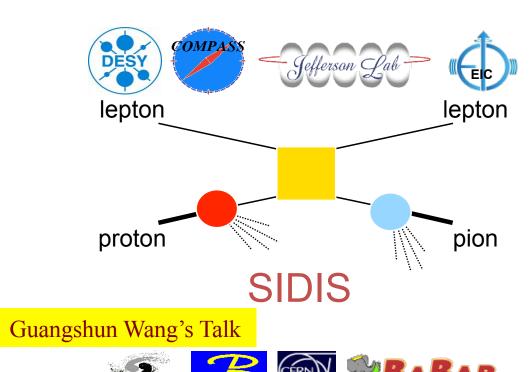


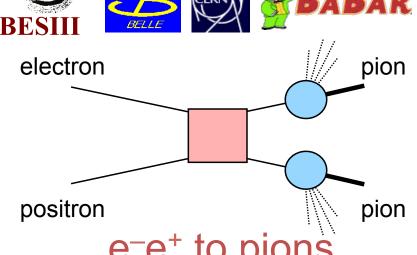
Leading-Twist TMD PDFs



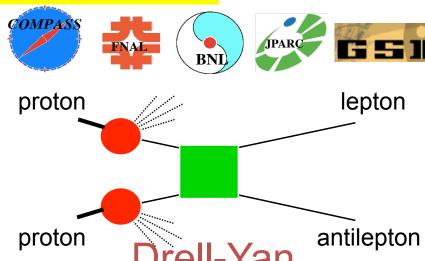
	Quark polarization			
		Unpolarized (U)	Longitudinally Polarized (L)	Transversely Polarized (T)
Nucleon Polarization	U	f_1 •		h_1^{\perp} \uparrow – \downarrow Boer-Mulders
	L		g ₁ Helicity	h_{1L}^{\perp} Long-Transversity
	Т	f_{1T}^{\perp} Sivers	g _{1T} Trans-Helicity	Transversity Transversity Pretzelosity

Access TMDs through Hard Processes





Wen-Chen Chang's Talk

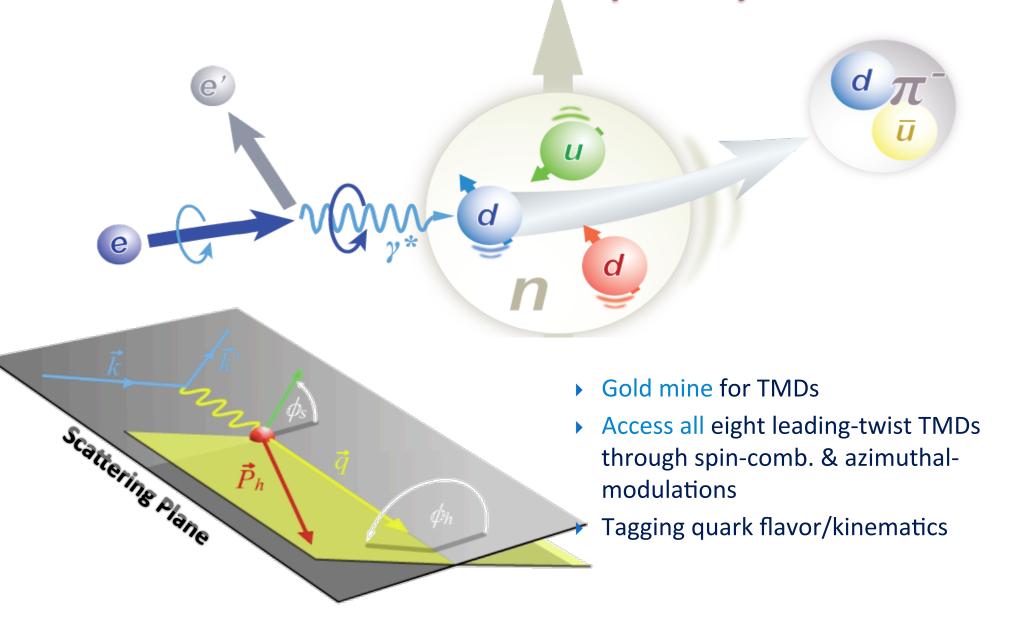


- Partonic scattering amplitude
- Fragmentation amplitude
- Distribution amplitude

$$f_{1T}^{\perp q}(\text{SIDIS}) = -f_{1T}^{\perp q}(\text{DY})$$

$$h_1^{\perp}(SIDIS) = -h_1^{\perp}(DY)$$

Tool: Semi-inclusive DIS (SIDIS)



Separation of Collins, Sivers and pretzelocity effects through angular dependence

at leading-twist:

$$A_{UT}(\varphi_h^l, \varphi_S^l) = \frac{1}{P} \frac{N^{\uparrow} - N^{\downarrow}}{N^{\uparrow} + N^{\downarrow}}$$

$$= A_{UT}^{Collins} \sin(\phi_h + \phi_S) + A_{UT}^{Sivers} \sin(\phi_h - \phi_S)$$

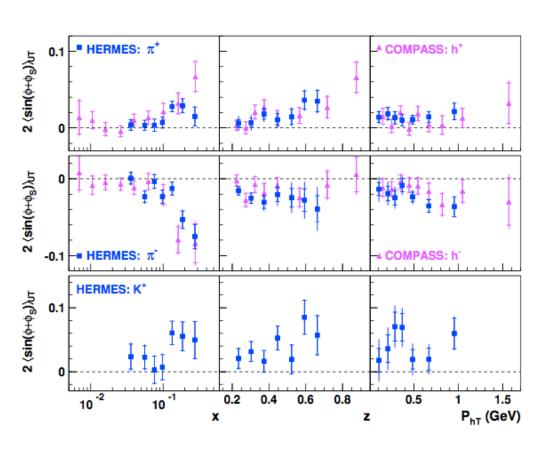
$$+ A_{UT}^{Pretzelosity} \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_S)$$

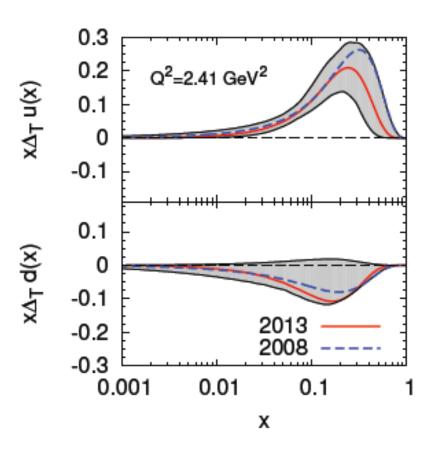
$$A_{UT}^{Collins} \propto \left\langle \sin(\phi_h + \phi_S) \right\rangle_{UT} \propto h_1 \otimes H_1^{\perp}$$

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

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

Collin Asymmetries and Transversity





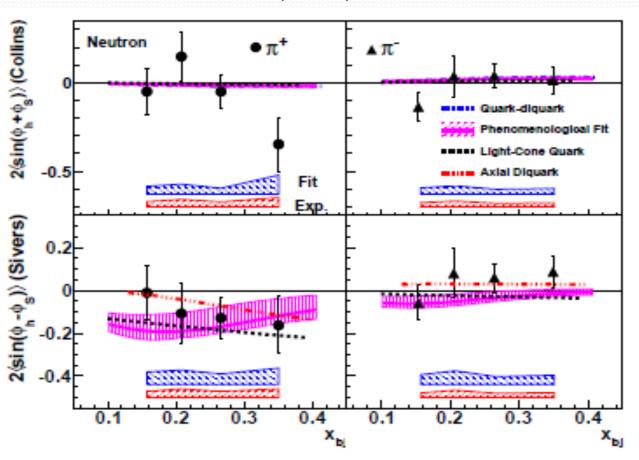
M. Anselmino, *et al.* PRD 87, 094019 (2013)

JLab 6 GeV Exploration: ³He (n) Target SSA in SIDIS

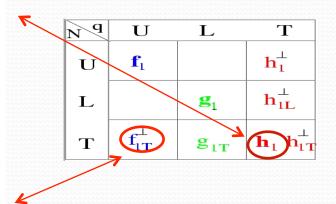
E06-010 collaboration, X. Qian at al., PRL 107:072003(2011)

$$n^{\uparrow}(e,e'h), h = \pi^+, \pi^-$$

See Kalyan Allada/Xuefei Yan's Talks



neutron Collins SSA small Non-zero at highest x for π +



neutron Sivers SSA: negative for $\pi^{+,}$ Agree with Torino Fit

Blue band: model (fitting) uncertainties **Red band**: other systematic uncertainties

JLab 12 GeV: Precision Study of TMDs

- Explorations: HERMES, COMPASS, RHIC-spin, JLab6,...
- From exploration to precision study with 12 GeV JLab
- Transversity: fundamental PDFs, tensor charge
- TMDs: 3-d momentum structure of the nucleon
 - > information on quark orbital angular momentum
 - → information on QCD dynamics
- Multi-dimensional mapping of TMDs
- Precision → high statistics
 - high luminosity and large acceptance

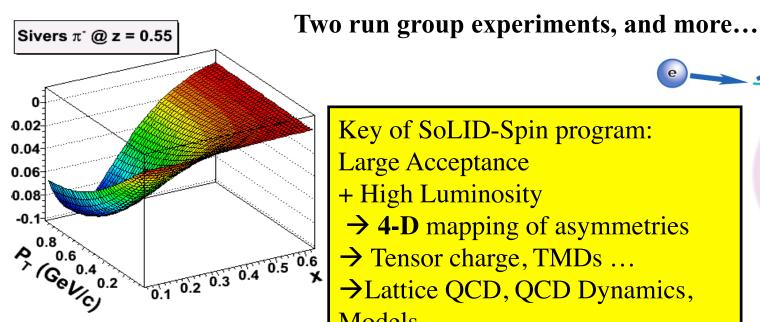
SoLID-Spin: SIDIS on ³He/Proton (a) 11 GeV

SoLID (SIDIS & J/ψ) Beamline 1 m

E12-10-006: Single Spin Asymmetry on Transverse ³He, rating A

E12-11-007: Single and Double Spin Asymmetries on ³He, rating A

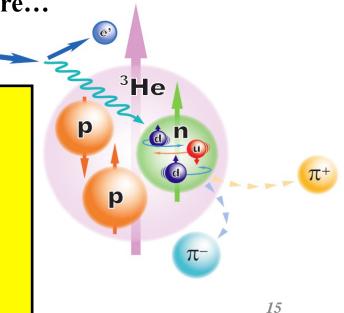
E12-11-108: Single and Double Spin Asymmetries on Transverse Proton, rating A



Key of SoLID-Spin program:

Large Acceptance

- + High Luminosity
- → 4-D mapping of asymmetries
- → Tensor charge, TMDs ...
- → Lattice QCD, QCD Dynamics, Models.

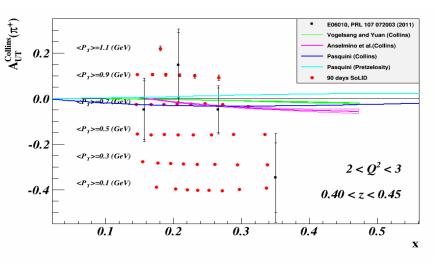


Transversity and Tensor Charge

- Collins Asymmetries ~ Transversity (x) Collin Function
- Transversity: chiral-odd, not couple to gluons, valence behavior, largely unknown
- Tensor charge (0th moment of transversity): fundamental property
 Lattice QCD, Bound-State QCD (Dyson-Schwinger), Light-cone Quark Models, ...
- Global model fits to experiments (SIDIS and e+e-)
- SoLID with trans polarized n & p → determination of tensor charges for d & u

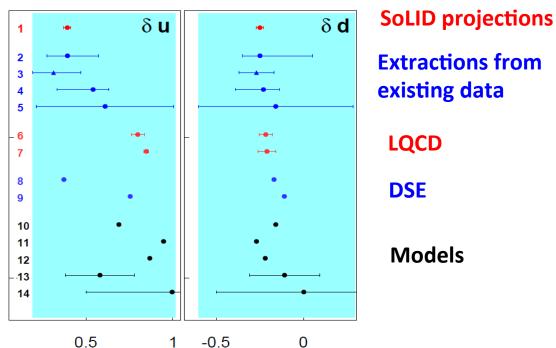
Collins Asymmetries

(Transversity (x) Collins Function)



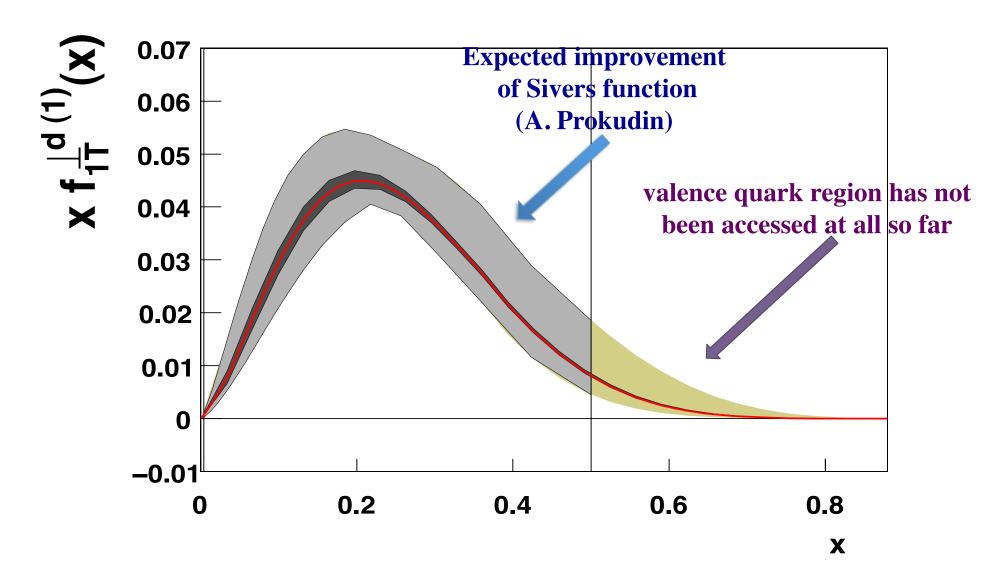
 P_T vs. x for one (Q^2, z) bin Total > 1400 data points

Tensor Charges



Projections with a model

Projected Sivers Function



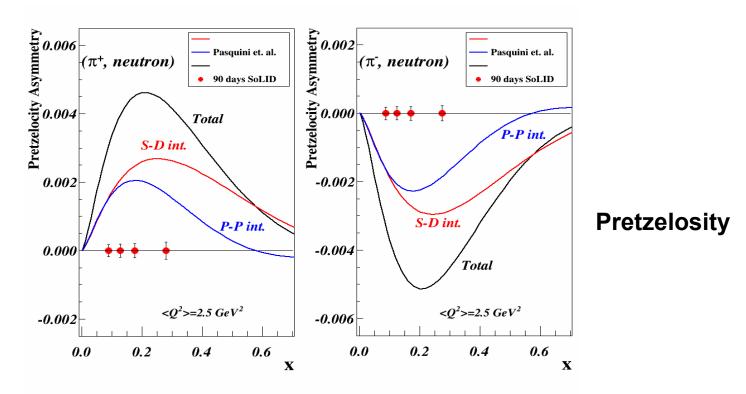
TMDs: 3-d Structure, Quark Orbital Motion

- TMDs: Correlations of transverse motion with quark spin and orbital motion
- Without OAM, off-diagonal TMDs=0,
 no direct model-independent relation to the OAM in spin sum rule yet
- Sivers Function: QCD lensing effects
- In a large class of models, such as light-cone quark models

Pretzelosity: $\Delta L=2$ (L=0 and L=2 interference, L=1 and -1 interference)

Worm-Gear: Δ L=1 (L=0 and L=1 interference)

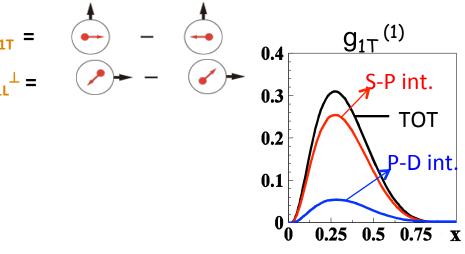
Solid with trans polarized n/p → quantitative knowledge of OAM



Worm-gear Functions

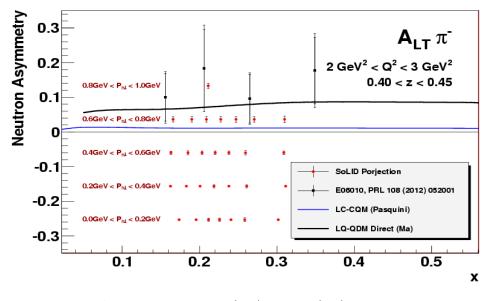
- Dominated by real part of interference between L=0 (S) and L=1 (P) states
- No GPD correspondence
- Exploratory lattice QCD calculation:

Ph. Hägler et al, EPL 88, 61001 (2009)

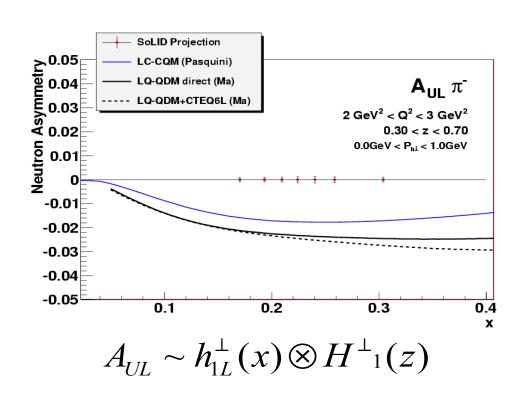


Light-Cone CQM by B. Pasquini B.P., Cazzaniga, Boffi, PRD78, 2008

Neutron Projections,



$$A_{LT} \sim g_{1T}(x)D_1(z)$$



Summary on TMD Program

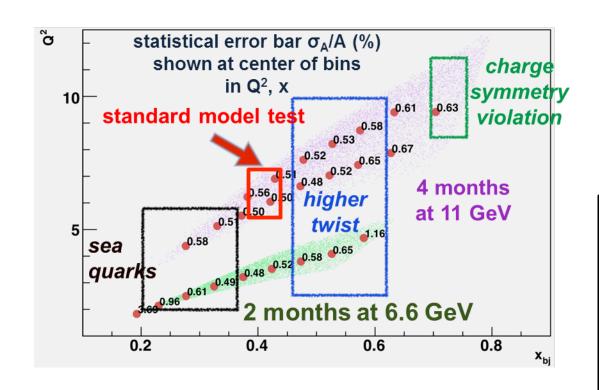
- Exploratory results from 6 GeV neutron experiment
- Unprecedented precision multi-d mapping of SSA in valence quark region with SoLID at 12 GeV JLab
- Both polarized n (³He) and polarized proton
 - Three "A" rated experiments approved
 - + one run-group experiment on di-hadron
 - + one run-group experiment on inclusive electron SSA
- Combining with the world data (fragmentation functions)
 - extract transversity for both u and d quarks
 - determine tensor charges
 - learn quark orbital motion and QCD dynamics
- Global efforts (experimentalists and theorists), global analysis
 - much better understanding of 3-d nucleon structure and QCD
- Long-term future: EIC to map sea and gluon SSAs

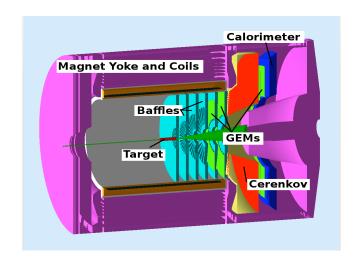
Parity Violating Deep-Inelastic Scattering

Precision Test of Standard Model Unique Information on Nucleon Structure

See Xiaochao Zheng's Talk

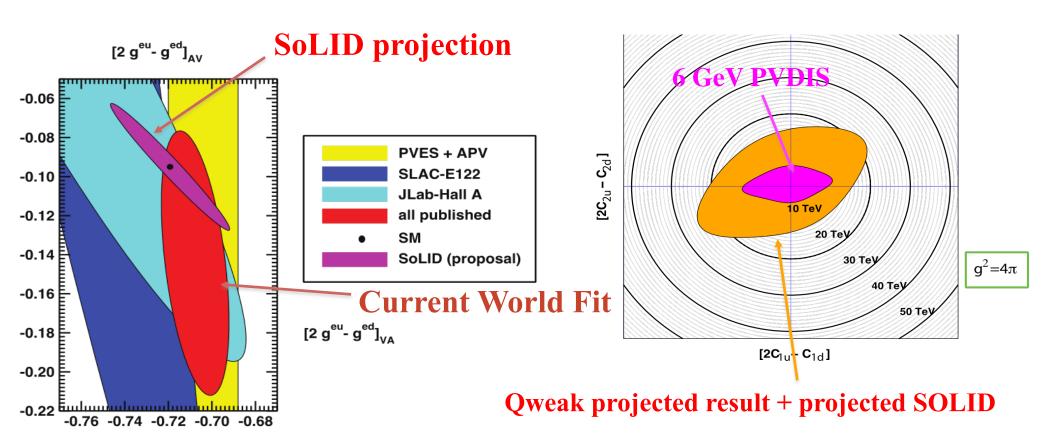
PVDIS with SoLID @ JLab12





- High Luminosity on LD2 and LH2
- Better than 1% errors for small bins over large range kinematics
- Test of Standard Model
- Quark structure:
 charge symmetry violation
 quark-gluon correlations
 d/u at large-x

Parity Violation with SoLID



Qweak and SOLID will expand sensitivity that will match high luminosity LHC reach with complementary chiral and flavor combinations

SoLID ~ 10 times improvement over 6 GeV result

JLab 6-GeV PVDIS results Wang *et al.*, Nature 506, No. 7486, 67 (2014)

Threshold J/ψ Production

Gluon Dynamics, Proton Mass, Axial Anomaly

J/w @ SoLID

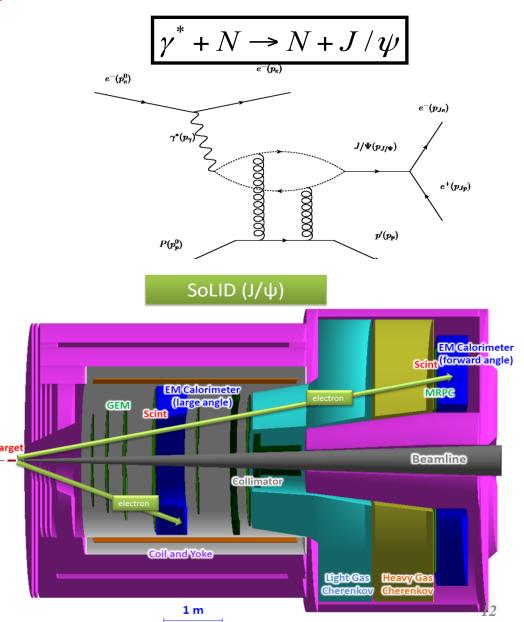
Threshold J/Ψ production, probing strong color field in the nucleon, QCD trace anomaly (important to proton mass budget)

$$\mathbf{e} \ \mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{e'} \ \mathbf{p'} \ \mathrm{J/\psi}(\mathbf{e}^{-} \ \mathbf{e}^{+})$$

 $\gamma \ \mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{p'} \ \mathrm{J/\psi}(\mathbf{e}^{-} \ \mathbf{e}^{+})$

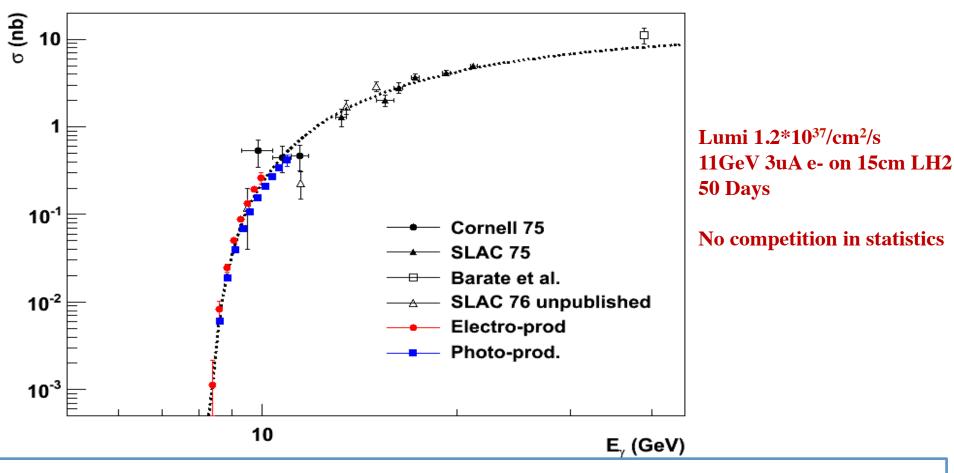
Imaginary part: related to the total cross section through optical theorem

Real part: contains the conformal (trace) anomaly



Projection of Total Cross Section

J/Y Photoproduction Total Cross Section from nucleon



Study the threshold behavior of cross section with high precision could shed light on the conformal anomaly

3-D Structure II: GPD Study with SoLID

- A run-group proposal to PAC43: Time-like DVCS, Z. Zhao, et al.
 recently reviewed and approved by the SoLID collaboration
- A new letter-of-intent to PAC43: Double-DVCS, A. Camsonne, et al. submitted, presented at SoLID collaboration meeting
- A future proposal: DVCS with transversely polarized 3He,
 Z. Ye, et al.
 work on-going, presented at SoLID collaboration meeting,
 for PAC next year?
- A future proposal: Deep Virtual Neutral-Meson production, G. Huber, et al. work on-going, presented at SoLID collaboration meeting, for PAC next year?

Status of SoLID

Time Line, pre-R&D, pCDR, Subsystems

SoLID Timeline and Status

- 2010-2012 Five SoLID experiments approved by PAC (4 A, 1 A- rating) 3 SIDIS with polarized ³He/p target, 1 PVDIS, 1 threshold J/ψ
- 2013: CLEO-II magnet formally requested and agreed
- 2014: Site visit, plan transportation to JLab (2016?)

2010-2014: Progress

- Spectrometer magnet, modifications
- Detailed simulations
- Detector pre-R&D
- DAQ
- ✓ 2014: pre-CDR submitted
- √ 2015: Director's Review

What's next:

- Continue pre-R&D, full simulation, pCDR → TDR
- Prepare MIE proposal: 2015-2016?
- ODE Science Review: soon?

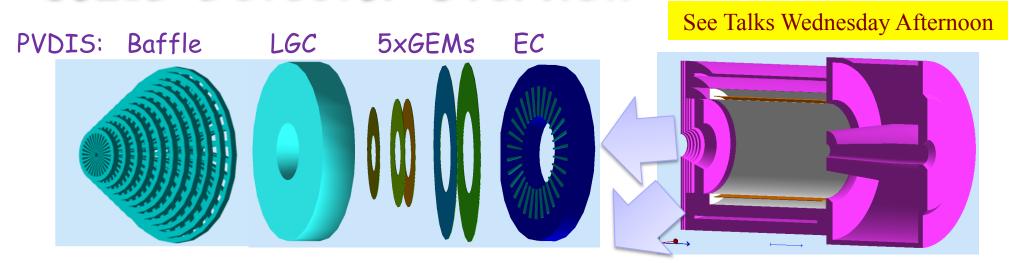
Director's Review

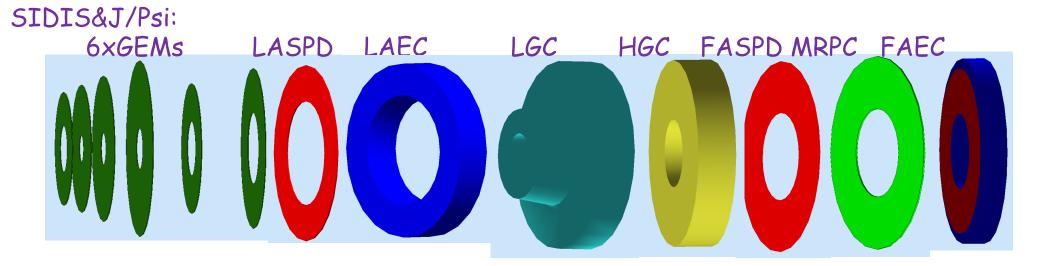
Director's Review in February 2015: Successful

Executive Summery of the Review Committee Report:

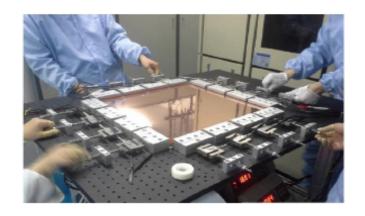
"Overall the committee members were very impressed with the quality of the material presented and the state of the project as presented. The committee was very impressed with the high level of international contributions in SoLID. The collaboration should be commended on the international nature of their effort. The committee felt that the project was in a good state to move forward, but also identified a number of areas where additional work will be needed."

SoLID Detector Overview

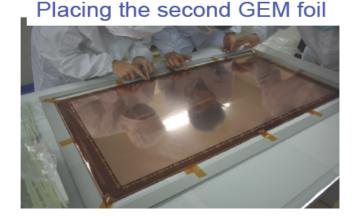




GEM Detector R&D Progress (China)



Fabricated 45 cm X 45 cm GEM chamber (Tsinghua and IMP)



Designing and Building full size 1 m X 0.5 m (USTC)

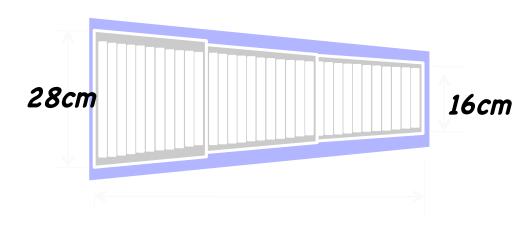
A 30cm*30cm GEM foil

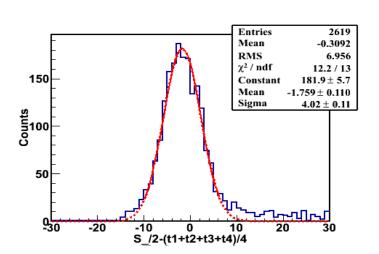
Produced 30cmX30cm GEM foil with double masking Produced 40cmx40cm GEM foil with single masking (CIAE)

Successfully tested GEM chambers with INFN readout (CIAE)
R&D on readout system (USTC/Tsinghua)

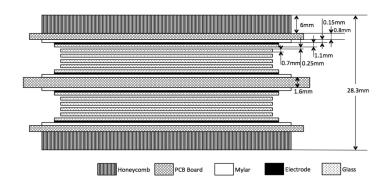


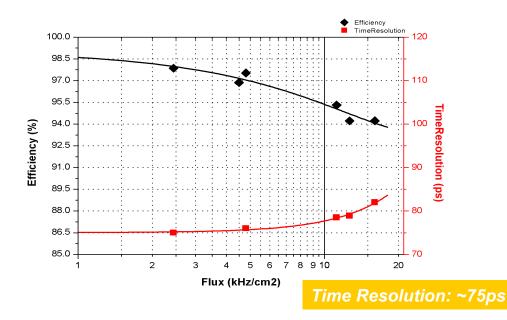
MRPC R&D and Testings (China)





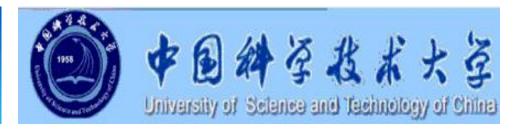
Cosmic Ray test: Efficiency > 95% @ 96kV/cm (6.0kV) Time resolution: ~ 52ps





A MRPC prototype for SoLID-TOF in Jlab, Y. Wang et al. JINST 8 (2013) P03003

















昆山杜克大学 DUKE KUNSHAN UNIVERSITY





Tsinghua University









Summary

Full exploitation of JLab 12 GeV Upgrade

 \rightarrow SOLID: A Large Acceptance Detector that can handle High Luminosity (10^{37} - 10^{39})

Rich, vibrant and important physics program to address some of the most fundamental questions in Nuclear Physics

SoLID will provide the community with a large acceptance detector capable of operating at very high luminosities making high-precision JLab 12-GeV measurements in QCD (TMD, J/ψ , d/u), and electroweak physics. It also provides access to a broad set of other reactions.

Strong Chinese Collaboration.

SoLID could be the 1st detector for future EIC.

Detailed information: see the SoLID whitepaper: arXiv:1409.7741;

and http://hallaweb.jlab.org/12GeV/SoLID/