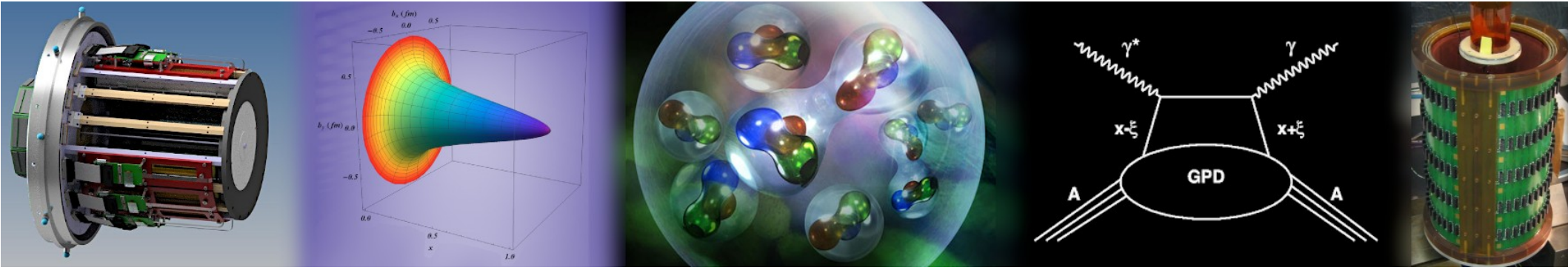
ALERT and Tagged measurements at JLab



Raphaël Dupré

Univ. Paris-Saclay

European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

Tagging at JLab and beyond

Deuterium (polarized or not)

- Study pion and kaon content (TDIS @ JLab)
- Study the unpolarized neutron (Bonus @ JLab)
- Study nuclear effects and SRC (BAND @ JLab)

Helium-4

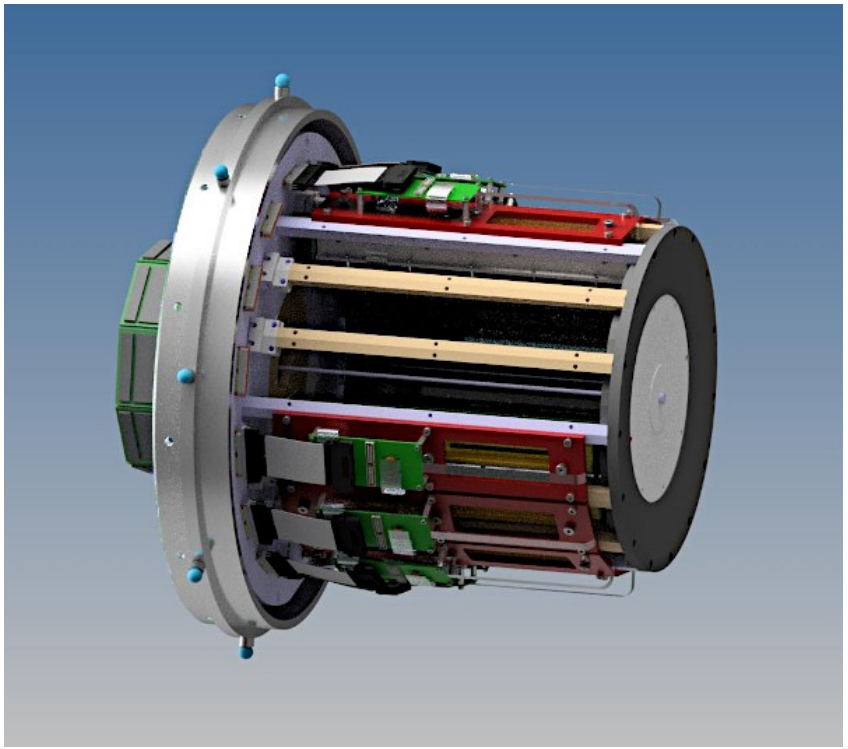
- Study bound nucleons (ALERT @ JLab)
- Study of EMC and SRC (ALERT @ JLab)

Heavy targets

- Centrality tagging, SRCs…

Important part of the EIC program !

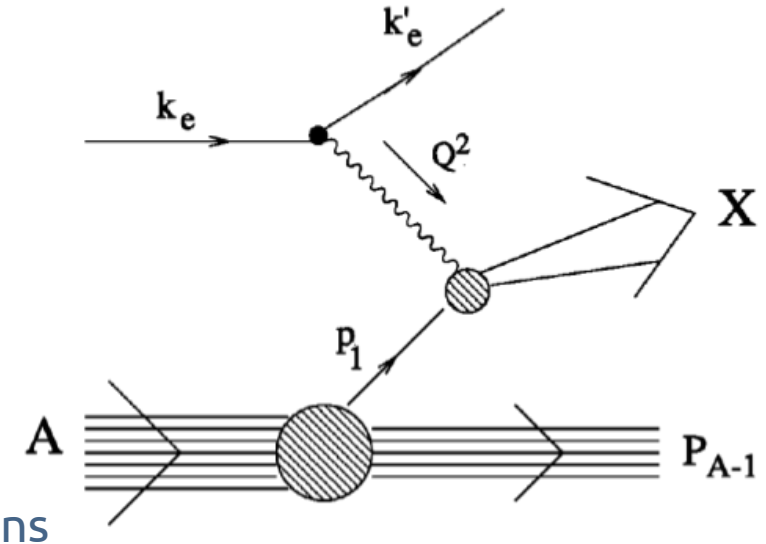
- Based on very little actual experience



More About Tagging

Why are the tagged processes special ?

- They are semi-inclusive hard processes (>GeV scale)
- In which we detect nuclear fragments (MeV scale)
  - **Selecting the optimal kinematics to isolate our process**
- They give unique information on the state of the nucleus right at the hard interaction



What do we use it for ?

- Also to avoid nuclear effects and get quasi-free neutrons
  - **We want to tag a backward proton at the lowest possible energy**
- Select special configuration of the nucleus
- Can be very useful to understand nuclear effects
  - **Highest possible energy if you want to look at SRCs**

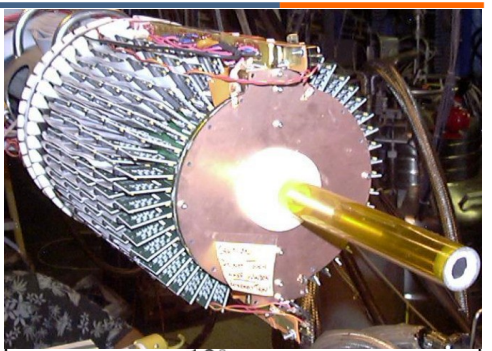
The Original Bonus Experiment

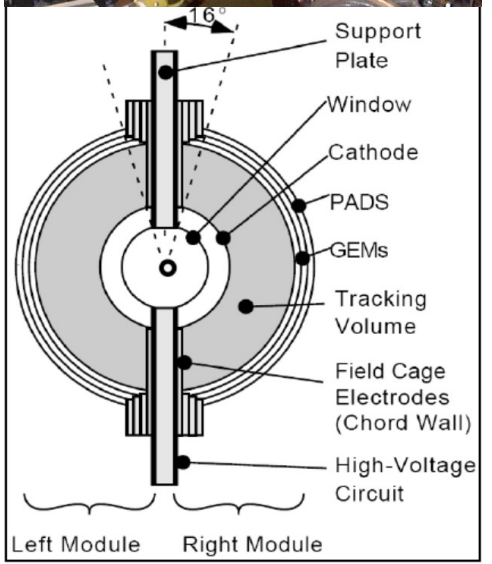
At JLab with the CLAS spectrometer

- Electron beam at 5.3 GeV and a large acceptance spectrometer
  - **But no way to measure protons below 200 MeV/c**

The BONUS detector

- A small radial TPC placed right around a gaseous deuterium target
- All materials kept to a minimum
- Capable to detect as low as 60 MeV/c protons





Tagging Nuclear Reactions

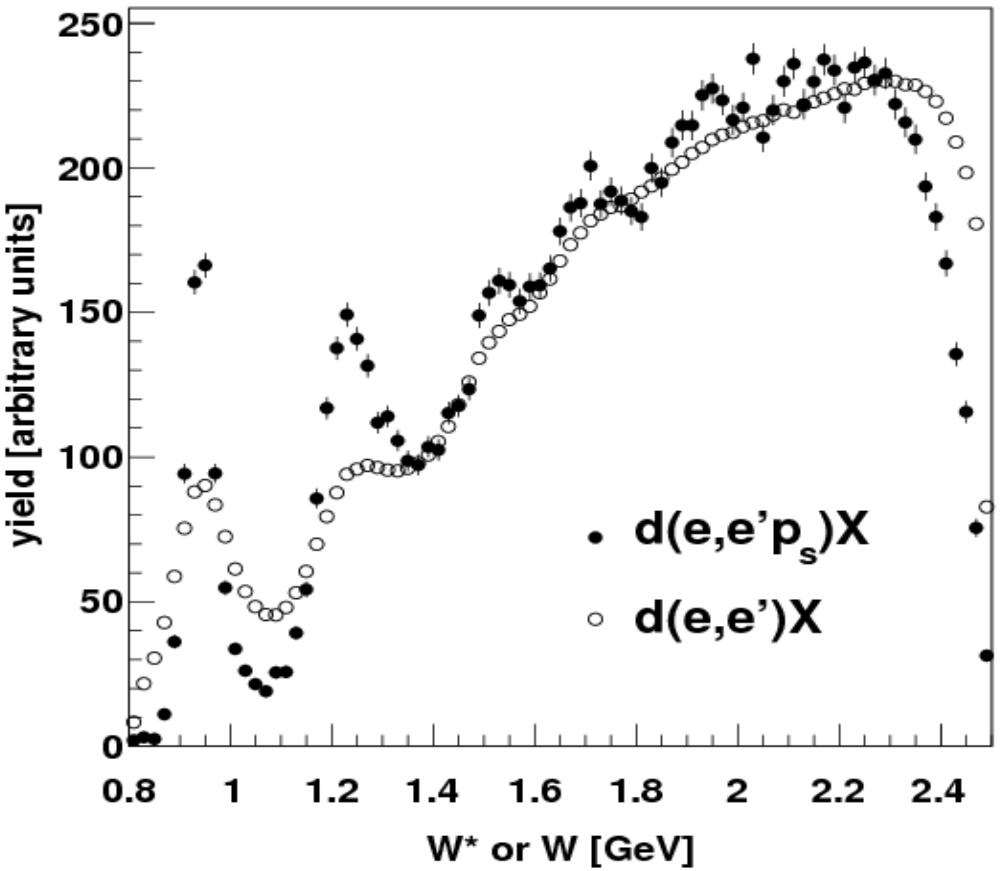
Does tagging actually works ?

- To control final state interaction
  - **To validate our calculations**
  - **Then to select ideal kinematics**

W. Cosyn and M. Sargsian, Phys. Rev. C84 (2011) 014601

- To control the initial state
  - **Access to the nucleon's kinematic**
  - **Access to the nucleon's virtuality**
  - **And correct for it !**

Yes, impulse approximation is working here !



Bonus Results

Measure of the neutron F2

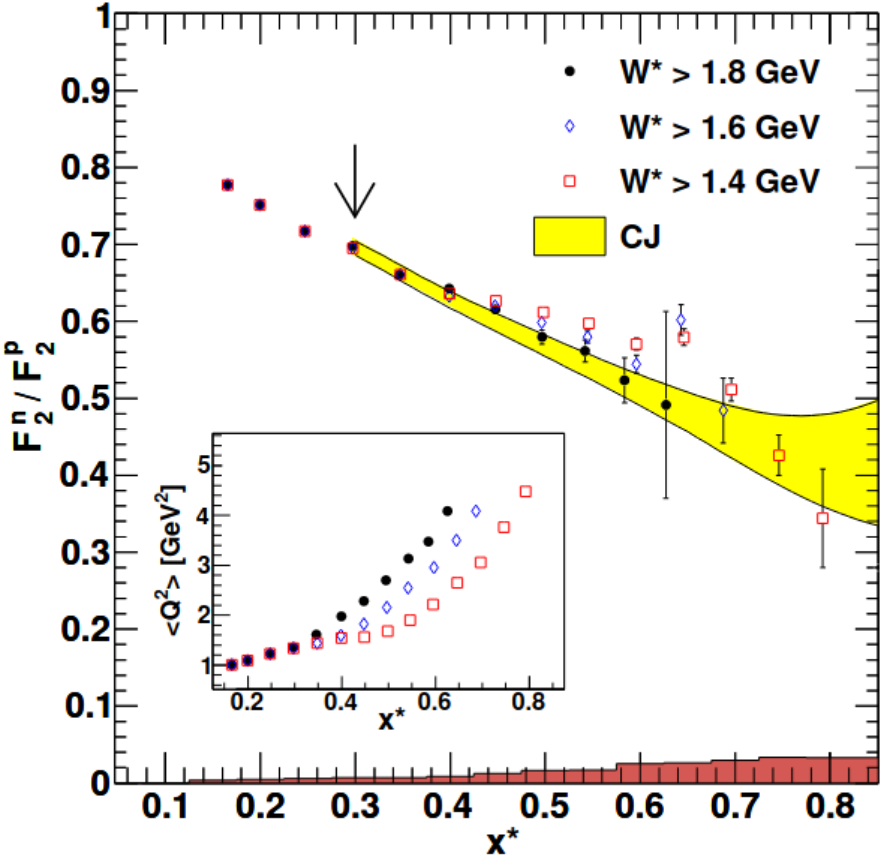
- As a fonction of x*
  - **Corrected for the proton kinematic**
- With pretty loose W* cut
  - **Due to a lack of data**

N. Baillie et al. CLAS Coll. Phys.Rev.Lett. 108 (2012) 142001

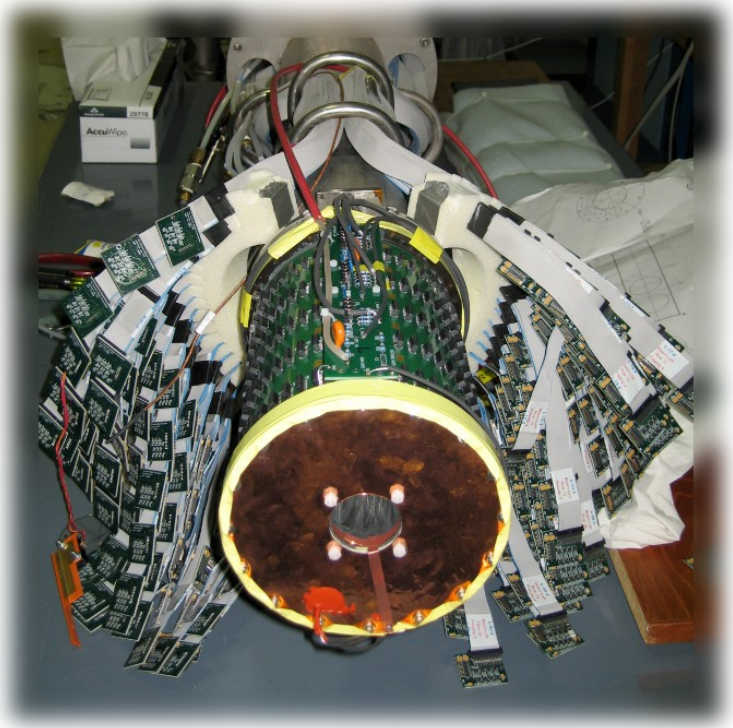
Contribution to PDF fits

- Unique data for PDF fits
  - **Free of nuclear effects**

A. Accardi et al. Phys.Rev.D 93 (2016) 11, 114017



A New RTPC for CLAS



RTPC can also be used for light nuclei

- They usually do not event make it out of the target…

How to handle that ?

- Use a light nuclei : Helium-4 for instance
- Use a light target : a straw
  - **Filled at 5 Atm with 50 µm thick walls**
- Get very close to it : Radial TPC
  - **3 cm away from the target**

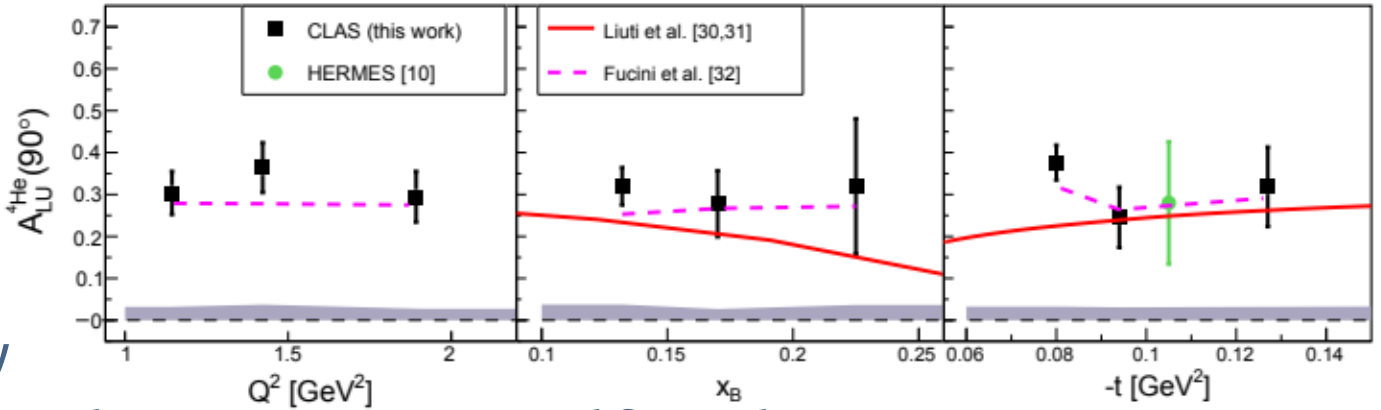
Another CLAS +RTPC experiment ran in 2009

- Most of the scientific program was outside the topics of this workshop, but...

The Coherent Helium DVCS

Coherent DVCS on helium

- Fully exclusive
- We observed large beam spin asymmetry
  - **About twice the one on the proton, as expected from theory**

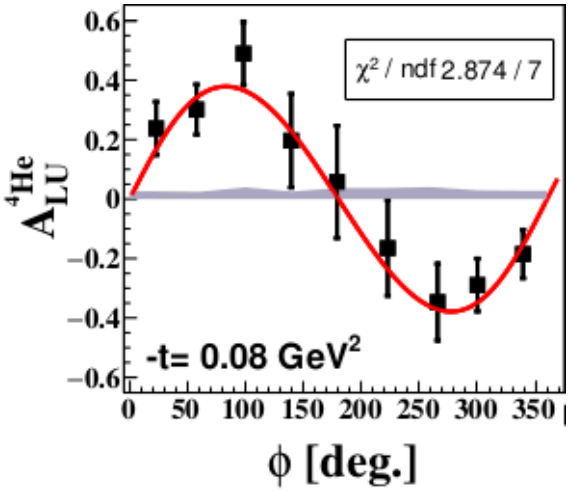


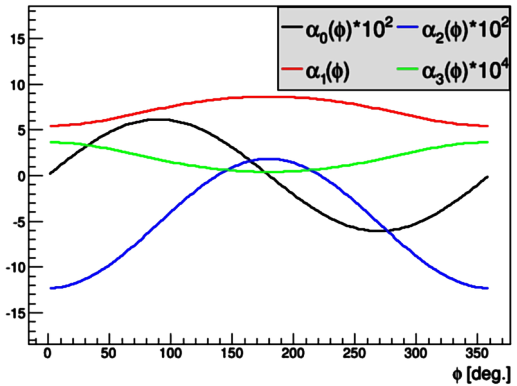
Interpretation of the results

- This strong signal shows we fully isolated coherent DVCS
- The amount of data is too little for advanced interpretation
- But enough to check if we can extract the CFF !

M. Hattawy et al. (CLAS Coll.) Phys. Rev. Lett., 119(20):202004, 2017.

Nuclear CFF Extraction





The Helium CFF extraction

- Simplified by the spin-0 (1 GPD/CFF)

This is done using the different contributions in phi

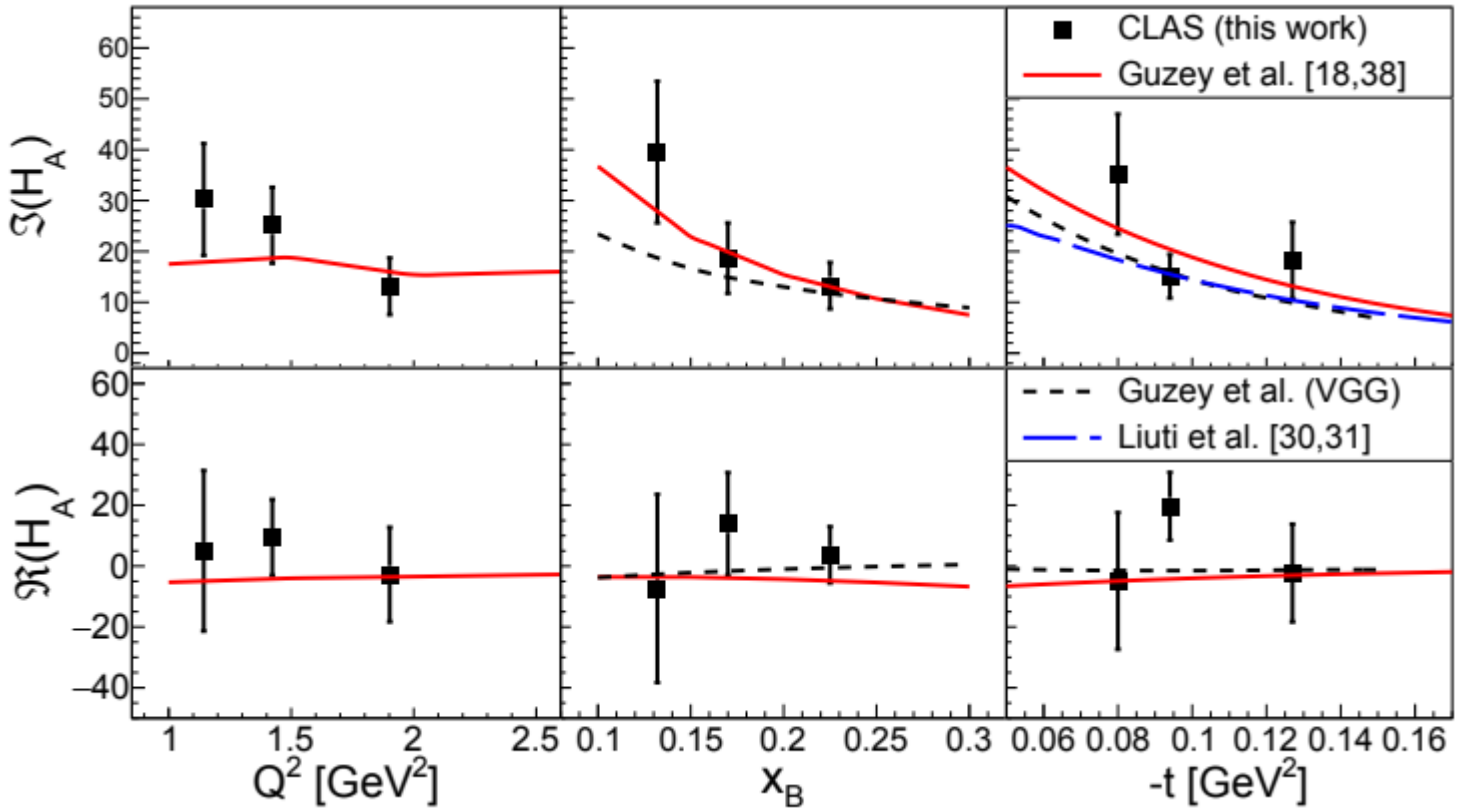
- They are calculable within pQCD

$$A_{LU}(\phi) = \frac{\alpha_0(\phi)\,\Im m(\mathcal{H}_A)}{\alpha_1(\phi) + \alpha_2(\phi)\,\Re e(\mathcal{H}_A) + \alpha_3(\phi)\left(\Re e(\mathcal{H}_A)^2 + \Im m(\mathcal{H}_A)^2\right)}$$

- The fit converges immediately

M. Hattawy et al. (CLAS Coll.) Phys. Rev. Lett., 119(20):202004, 2017.

(First) Model independent CFF extraction



Incoherent Helium DVCS

Measurement with CLAS at Jefferson Lab

- Proton bound in helium target

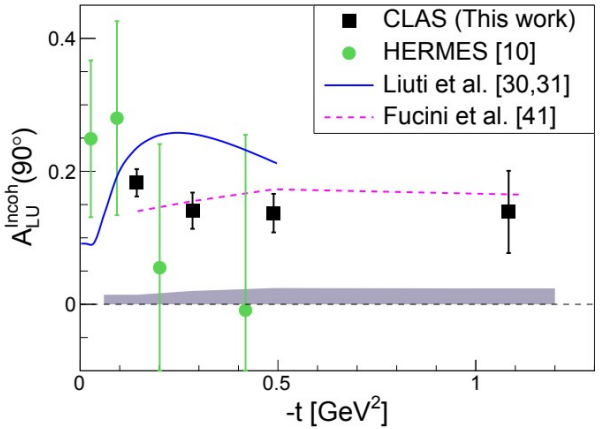
Gives a "generalized" EMC

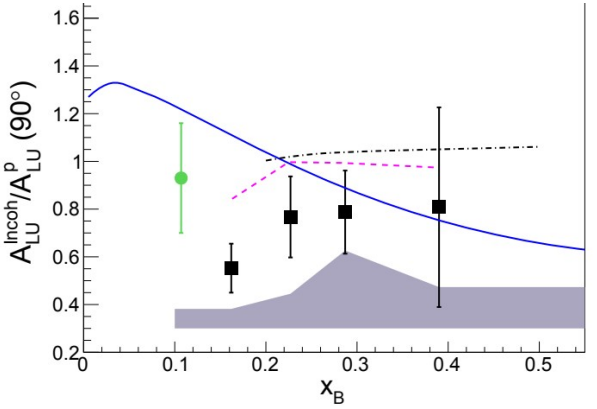
- Strongly suppressed
- Strange behavior compared to the models

M. Hattawy et al. (CLAS Coll.) Phys. Rev. Lett., 123(3):032502, 2019.

More work is ongoing on these questions

- On the theoretical side for a better description
- On the experimental side with tagging





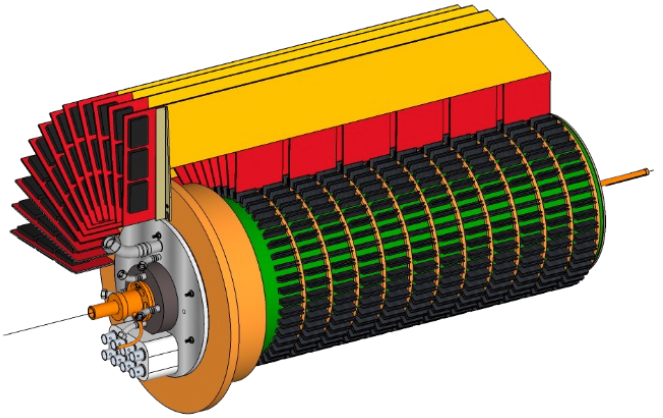
Going to Bonus12

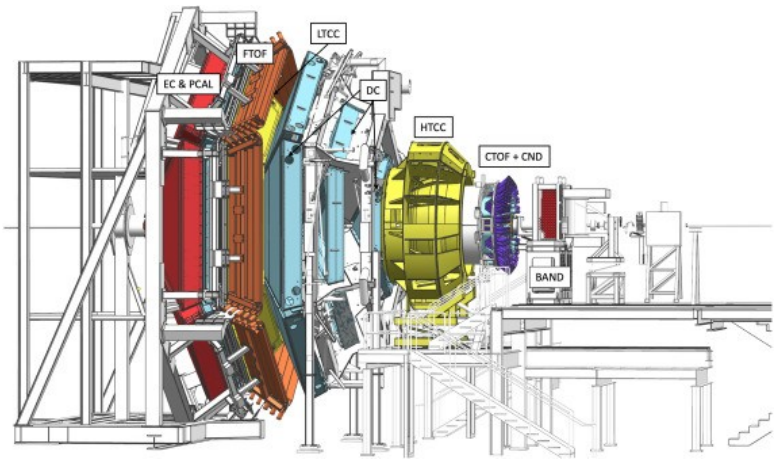
The same detector but better

- No more structure inside
  - **GEMs are self supported**
- Longer target and detector
- Faster electronics
  - **To get more statistics**

The same JLab but better

- A newly ugraded JLab and CLAS12





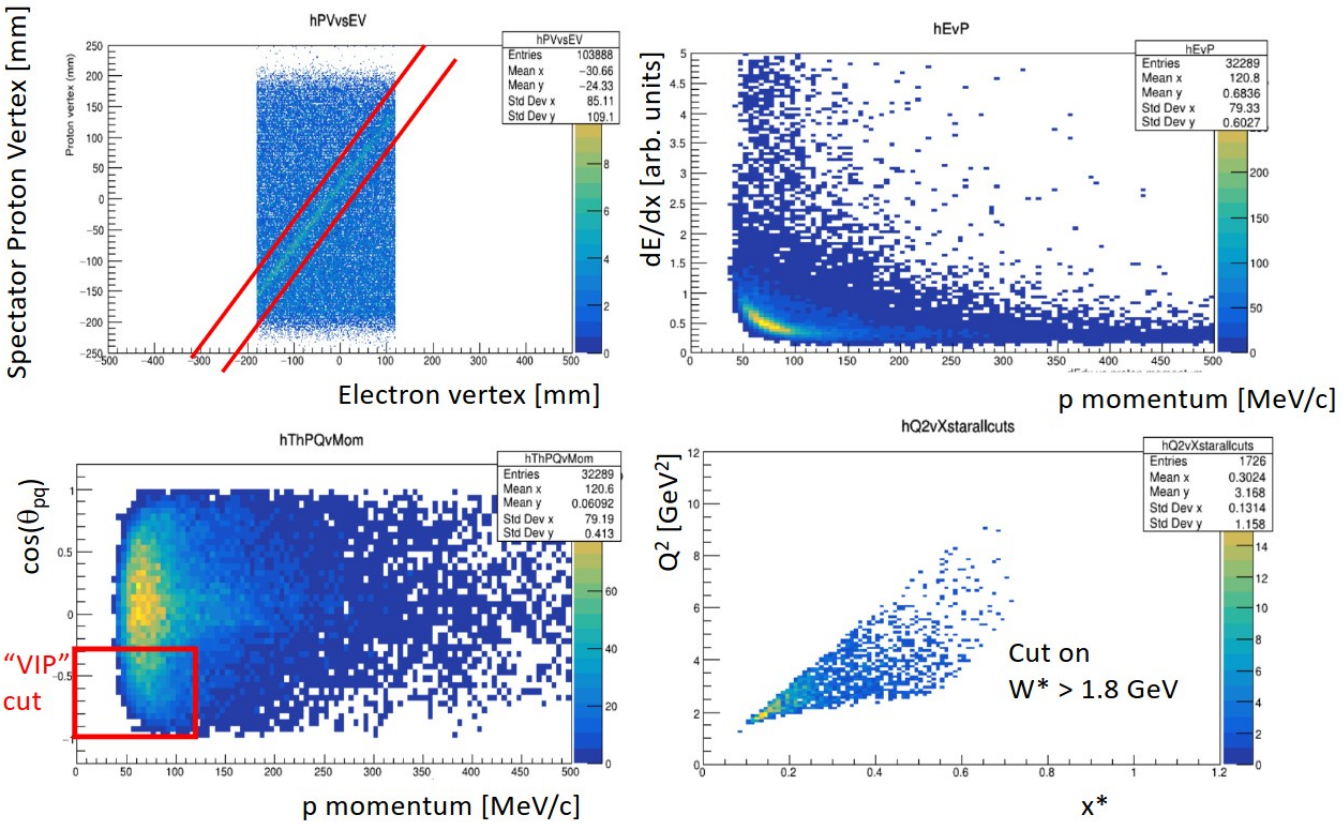
Running the Bonus12 experiment

The experiment ran in 2020

- In difficult conditions
- We accumulated ~5B triggers

Data analysis is in progress

- See here a sample of the data at 10.4 GeV
- Illustrates the coverage we have



The ALERT Detector

Going beyond the RTPC !

- Capability to differenciate various light nuclei
- Handle higher luminosity

A Low Energy Recoil Tracker

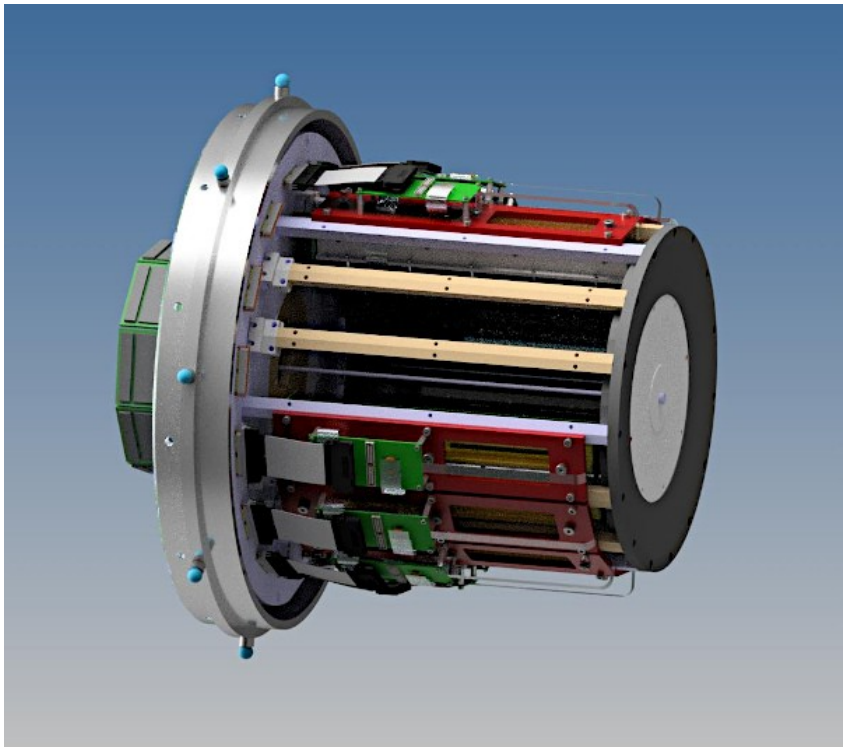
- Hyperbolic drift chamber
- Time-of-Flight array

Collaborative effort within CLAS12

- ANL, IJCLab, JLab, NMSU, Mississippi SU, ODU and Temple
- We tested a prototype with a nuclear beam in the Fall at the ALTO facility (Orsay, France)

We are scheduled to take data in July 2024

- R&D and administrative approval were long processes
- Detector construction started, stringing starts in September !
- Plan to deliver to Jlab in Jan/Feb



Tagging to Access Offshellness

Tagging connects EMC to nucleon kinematics

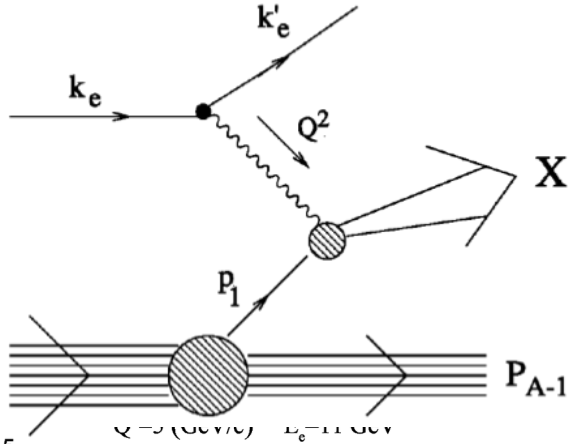
- Linked through virtuality of the nucleon
- Can differentiate mean field from SRC nucleons

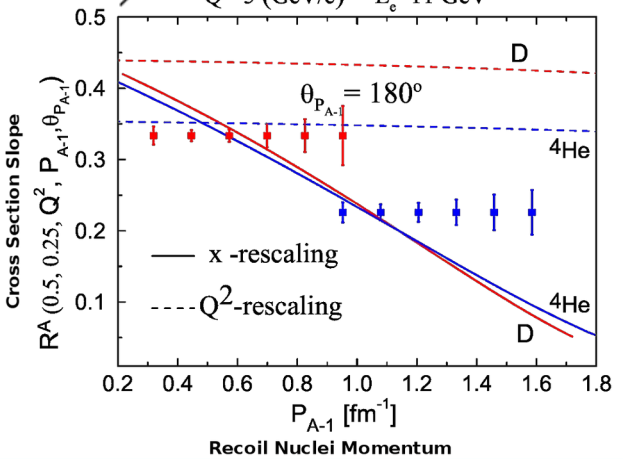
This will test models and more

- Comparison between deuterium and helium
- It unequivocally resolve the link between the EMC effect and nucleon momentum

Different nuclei

- Cover different momentum ranges
- Mean field vs SRC





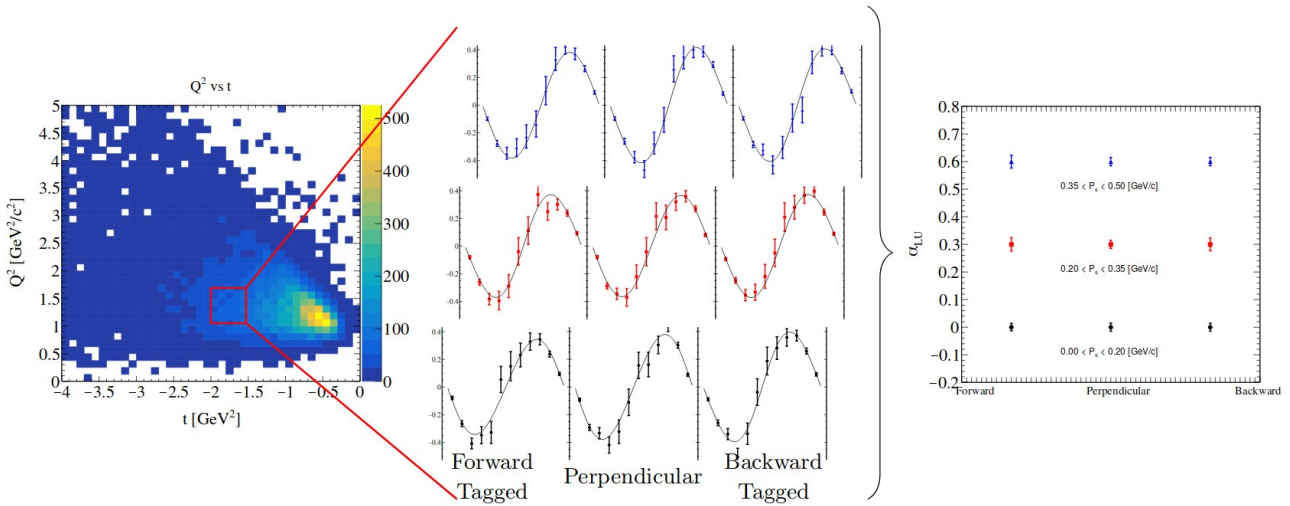
Understanding the Incoherent DVCS

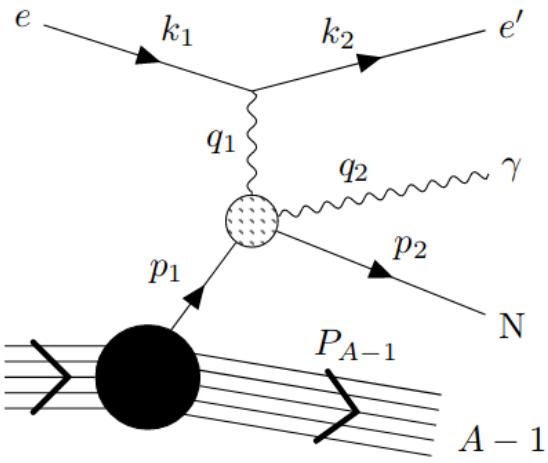
Tagging the incoherent DVCS

- A tagged measurement can pin down the origin of the strong BSA suppression in incoherent DVCS
- By better controling the initial and final states independently

Proposed for JLab 12 GeV

- This is probably an important addition for all incoherent processes in the future





Summary

Bonus experiments used tagging as an effective neutron target

- Demonstration that the process works well
- Bonus paved the way for many more tagging experiments
  - **The Bonus12 experiment is completed (including tagging DVCS on neutrons)**

Tagging can be used to understand nuclear effects

- ALERT detector will be the next major experiment of tagging
  - **New results for low and intermediate momentum of protons out of D**
  - **Expend the tagging program to helium-4**
- Construction is in progress at Orsay and Argonne
  - **Scheduled next year**

Farther in the future… EIC

- Much more to do at the EIC