

XXXI International Conference on Meson-Nucleon Physics and the Structure of the Nucleon

SoLID: Nucleon 3D Structure at the **Luminosity Frontier**



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For SoLID Collaboration







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Solenoidal Large Intensity Device (SoLID)

- Maximize scientific outcome of Jefferson Lab 12 GeV upgrade
 - QCD Intensity frontier (high luminosity 10³⁷⁻³⁹/cm²/s)
 - Large detector acceptance with full azimuthal coverage
- Rich physics programs
 - Precision test of SM and search of new physics
 - 3D momentum imaging of nucleon spin
 - Precision J/ψ production near the threshold
- Complementary and synergistic with the EIC science
 - Proton spin and mass
 - Spin: valence quark tomography in momentum space
 - Mass: precision J/ψ production near threshold



0.4

0.3

0.2

0.1

-0.1

-0.2

-0.3

-0.5





Strong Collaboration

- 270+ collaborators, 70+ institutions from 13 countries
 - Strong theory support
 - Active development for pre-R&D and physics programs







Progresses Since the First Approvals of SoLID Experiments

- 2010-2012: Five SoLID experiments approved by JLab PAC with high rating
 - 3 SIDIS, 1 PVDIS, 1 threshold J/ ψ
- 2014: pCDR submitted to JLab with cost estimation, updated in 2017, 2019
- Director's Reviews in 2015, 2019 and 2021
- 02/2020: SoLID MIE (with updated pCDR/estimated cost) submitted to DOE
 DOE funded Pre-R&D started and mostly completed
- 03/2021: SoLID Science Review
- 10/2023: "Opportunities to Advance Discovery" in Recommendation 4 of "A New Era of Discovery: The 2023 Long Range Plan for Nuclear Science"
- Continuous efforts in the development of SoLID
 - Pre-conceptual design and pre-R&D with the support of JLab and DOE
 - More SoLID experiments are approved or in development







SoLID Detector

- Will be housed at Hall A, TJNAF (Jefferson Lab)
- Two configurations: SIDIS-J/ ψ and PVDIS
- Challenges posed by the physics program
 - High luminosity: high data rate, high background, high radiation
 - Low systematics
 - Large scale and large solid angle acceptance
- Modern technologies
 - GEMs
 - Shashlik ECal
 - High performance Cherenkov Detectors
 - Baffles
 - Pipeline DAQ and advanced computing







SoLID Physics Program

PVDIS

- <u>E12-10-007</u>: Parity Violating Asymmetry in DIS with LH₂ and LD₂ (169 days)
- <u>E12-22-004</u> Beam Normal Single Spin Asymmetry in DIS with LH₂ (38 days)
- PR12-22-002 Flavor Dependence of Nuclear PDF Modification Using PVDIS with ⁴⁸Ca (C2 approved)

SIDIS

- <u>E12-10-006</u>: Single Spin Asymmetry in SIDIS on Transversely Polarized ³He (90 days)
- <u>E12-11-007</u>: Single and Double Spin Asymmetries in SIDIS on Longitudinally Polarized ³He (35 days)
- <u>E12-11-108</u>: Single Spin Asymmetry in SIDIS on Transversely Polarized Proton (120 days)
- Run groups: Dihadron (E12-10-006A), Ay (E12-11-108A/E12-10-006A), Kaon Production (E12-11-108B/E12-10-006D), g2n (E12-11-007A/E12-10-006E)

• J/ψ near-threshold production

- E12-12-006: Near Threshold Electroproduction of J/ψ at 11 GeV (60 days)
- Run group: Time-Like Compton Scattering (E12-12-006A)

<u>GPD program and other physics</u>

- Run group: Deep Exclusive pion production with polarized ³He target and SIDIS configuration (<u>E12-10-006B</u>)
- Under development: DDVCS on proton, DVMP

SoLID White Paper

The Solenoidal Large Intensity Device (SoLID) for JLab 12 GeV

J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 50 110501 (2023)



PVDIS Experiment

Deuteron Target

Argonne

- Measure electroweak parameters
- Search for BSM physics
- Search for CSV at the quark level
- Search for quark-quark higher twist effects
- Proton Target
 - Help determine d/u PDF's
 - Insight into nuclear effects at high x









BNSSA and PVEMC Experiments

- Beam Normal Single Spin Asymmetry
 - Approved proposal
 - Investigate the effect of two-photon exchange in DIS
 - Q2 dependence of the asymmetry
- Flavor Dependent EMC effect
 - Conditionally approved proposal
 - Measure PVDIS on ⁴⁸Ca
 - A_{pv} directly sensitive to flavor dependence of EMC

$$a_1 \simeq \frac{9}{5} - 4\sin^2\theta_W - \frac{12}{25}\frac{u_A^+ - d_A^+}{u_A^+ + d_A^+}$$







SIDIS Experiments

<u>E12-10-006</u>: Single Spin Asymmetry in SIDIS on Transversely Polarized ³He (90 days)
 <u>E12-11-007</u>: Single and Double Spin Asymmetries in SIDIS on Longitudinally Polarized ³He (35 days)
 <u>E12-11-108</u>: Single Spin Asymmetry in SIDIS on Transversely Polarized Proton (120 days)

- Pion Semi Inclusive DIS experiments
- Highly rated
- 4D precision mapping of asymmetries
- Physics impact on TMDs, tensor charge, ...







Access the Leading Twist TMDs

Extract the leading twist terms of TMD through SIDIS- π differential cross section measurement



Worm-gear TMDs: <u>E12-11-007</u> Longitudinally Polarized ³He $A_{UL}^{sin2\phi_h} \propto h_{1L}^{\perp} \otimes H_1^{\perp}$ $A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_S)} \propto g_{1T} \otimes D_1$ (combined with E12-10-006 data)

Sivers, Transversity, and Pretz. TMDS: <u>E12-10-006</u> Transversely Polarized ³He <u>E12-11-108</u> Transversely polarized NH₃

 $\begin{aligned} A_{UT} &= \frac{1}{P} \frac{N^{\uparrow} - N^{\downarrow}}{N^{\uparrow} + N^{\downarrow}} \\ &= A_{UT}^{Collins} \sin(\phi_h + \phi_S) \quad \propto h_{1T} \otimes H_1^{\perp} \\ &+ A_{UT}^{Sivers} \sin(\phi_h - \phi_S) \quad \propto f_1^{\perp} \otimes D_1 \\ &+ A_{UT}^{Pretz.} \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_S) \quad \propto h_{1T}^{\perp} \otimes H_1^{\perp} \end{aligned}$

Large acceptance and precision measurement of asymmetries in 4D phase space is essential for extraction





SSA Projections – Complementary to EIC



- SoLID SIDIS projections of A_{UT} in various 4-D bins at 11/8.8 GeV
- Projections at EIC kinematics for the same observable at 29 GeV center-ofmass energy
- The scale of the SSA and uncertainties shown on the right-side axis of the figures
- SoLID and EIC projections synergistic towards each other, covering different x and Q² ranges





SoLID Impact on TMDs

- World: SIDIS data from the COMPASS / HERMES, e+e- annihilation data from the BELLE / BABAR / BESIII
- Top : impact on the u and d quarks' TMD extractions by the SoLID SIDIS program
- Bottom: ratios between the World and SoLID projected uncertainties shown in the top figures
- Projections from Monte-Carlo simulation at Q² = 2.4 GeV²







Nucleon Tensor Charge

- A fundamental QCD quantity
 - Matrix element of tensor current

 $\langle P, S | \bar{\psi}_q i \sigma^{uv} \psi_q | P, S \rangle = \frac{\delta_T^q}{\bar{u}} \bar{u}(P, S) i \sigma^{uv} u(P, S)$

Lowest moment of transversity

$$\delta_T^q = \int_0^1 \left(h_1^q(x) - h_1^{\overline{q}}(x) \right) dx$$

Can be tested in Lattice QCD







Near-threshold J/ ψ Production

Electro- and photo-production of Charmonium near threshold

 $ep \rightarrow e'p'J/\psi(e^-e^+)$ $\gamma p \rightarrow p'J/\psi(e^-e^+)$

- Precision study of the proton's mechanical properties
 - Measurement of wide t-distributions of J/ ψ production near-threshold
- Probing strong color field in the nucleon
 - Color Van der Waals force?
 - Pentaquarks existence?
 - Bound states of charmonium-nuclei?







The Ultimate Near-threshold J/ ψ Factory



- SoLID will precisely map out the near-threshold region in photo- and electroproduction, with higher statistics than any other experiment.
- The high statistical precision with SoLID is crucial to minimize theoretical uncertainties.





Recent Activities in Pre-R&D

- Design for GEM Trackers
- Design for Scintillator Pad Detector
- Cold Test for CLEO-II Magnet
- Software, simulation, and DAQ development
- Beam tests for Cherenkov Prototype
- Beam tests for Shashlik ECal





SoLID Detector Subsystems

Uses full capability of JLab electronics



Pre-R&D items: LGC, HGC, GEM's, EC, DAQ/Electronics, Magnet





Beam Tests for Cherenkov Prototype

- 1st beam test with MaPMT/LAPPD (stripline readout)
- A Cherenkov telescope prototype
- Promising results from MaPMT/LAPPD in a high-rate environment





C. Peng et al., JINST 17 (2022), P08022





Beam Tests for Cherenkov Prototype

- 2nd beam test for MaPMT/LAPPD in high-rate background
- SoLID expected rates achieved (> 5 MHz/PMT)
 - Demonstrates the prototype works well in high-rate
 - Separation of different types of signals, initial study for triggers
- Validation of simulations











Beam Tests for ECal

- Similar setup to SoLID detector (no magnet)
- $\sim 10^2$ krad
- 3-stages test in Hall C at JLab

GEMs

Scint.

Cherenkov Telescope

SPD

ECal



- Jan 2023: moved to (R) 7°
- Feb 2023: moved to (R) 18°





Preliminary Results for ECal Test

LASPD Photon Rejection Study at 18 deg



Photon rejection:

N_{raw}/N_{cut} (LASPD>0.5 MIP) Important to PVDIS for reducing DAQ rate Wanted ~10:1 rejection



[•] Cut on shower to select photon dominant events to study the photon rejection.





Summary

- SoLID is at the intensity frontier with JLab 12 GeV upgrade
 - Rich and highly rated physics programs
 - Address important questions in Nuclear Physics
 - Complementary and synergistic to the EIC science programs
- Three pillars in the SoLID science program
 - PVDIS, SIDIS, near-threshold J/ ψ
 - Many other experiments in development
- Active pre-R&D with the support from DOE and JLab
 - Demonstrated the feasibility of key detector subsystems in a high-rate environment
 - Analysis for pre-R&D is ongoing





THANK YOU





Pre-conceptual Design of SoLID

Key parameters for SoLID

- Unpolarized luminosity 10³⁹
- Polarized luminosity 10³⁶⁻³⁷
- Full 2π azimuthal coverage
 - $\delta \varphi = 6 \text{ mrad}$
- θ and p coverage
 - PVDIS: 22°-35° (1 mrad); 2.3-5 GeV/c (2%)
 - SIDIS-J/ψ: 8°-24° (2-3 mrad); 1-7 GeV/c (2-3%)
- Precision PID e/π and $e/\pi/K$ (SIDIS)



Plan for installing SoLID in Hall A





GEM Trackers

- Rate capabilities > many MHz/cm²
- High position resolution
- Cover large areas at reasonable cost
- Low thickness (~0.5 radiation length)
- Used in many experiments, and planned for more
 - COMPASS, STAR, ALICE, PRad@JLab, SBS@JLab, CMS upgrade, EIC…







Proposed SoLID GEM Module



UVa EIC GEM Prototype: similar to SoLID design





Scintillator Pad Detector: Requirements and Design

- LASPD: photon rejection 5:1;
- coincidence TOF (150ps)
- \rightarrow design: 20 mm-thick,

60 azimuthal segments,

direct coupling to fine-mesh PMT (NIMA 827 (2016) 137-144)



a LASPD prototype (regular PMT)



FASPD: photon rejection 5:1

- \rightarrow design: 5-10 mm-thick
 - 240 segments (60 X 4)
 - WLS fiber embedding,
 - MAPMT (outside magnet)





Magnet – Built on the CLEO-II Solenoid

Requirements:

- Acceptance:
 p @ 1.0 7.0 GeV/c,
 φ @ 2π,
 θ @ 8°-24° (SIDIS), 22°-35° (PVDIS)
- Resolution: $\delta p \sim 2\%$ (0.1 mm tracking resolution)
- Fringe field at the ³He target < 5 Gauss
- Modifications:
 - Use 2 out of 3 layers of return yoke
 - Thicken the front endcap
 - Add the extended endcap (housing many sub-detectors)
- Two-phase Refurbishment Test Plan:
 - Low current cold test (JLab funded)
 - Full current test with installation (with funded project)



Yoke for SoLID





Simulation Software Development

Existing simulation: SoLID_GEMC

- GEANT4-based simulation package used by CLAS12
- Added SoLID detector description and digitization
- Used extensively for SoLID pre-cdr and in current pre-R&D studies
- Variety of physics generators implemented





Long-term Development: SoLID in EIC Software

- Simulation software toolchain used by ePIC
- Detector description in DD4Hep, digitization/reconstruction in EICRecon (JLab JANA2 based)
- Modern, multi-threaded software/framework widely used in HEP/NP
- Share the development/maintenance effort with the EIC community