



# INFN activity at the Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

Contalbrigo Marco - INFN Ferrara

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13<sup>th</sup> US-Italy Joint Commission Meeting on Science and Technology Cooperation  
Physics and Astrophysics working group  
Embassy of Italy, Washington DC, 4-5 December 2018

## INFN presence since the beginning (1991)

Increasing interest in 12 GeV era

Exp Users: ~40 FTEs, including ~15 students (PhD and post-doc)

Theo Support: ~30 FTEs, including ~10 students

Spokespersonship: > 20% of approved 12 GeV experiments

Responsibility roles: Hardware, Analysis, Coordinating

**R. De Vita:** CLAS collaboration Chair  
Hall-B Software Responsible (interim)

**M. Battaglieri:** CLAS Coordinating Committee  
Program Deputy for the Laboratory

**M. Contalbrigo:** CLAS Coordinating Committee

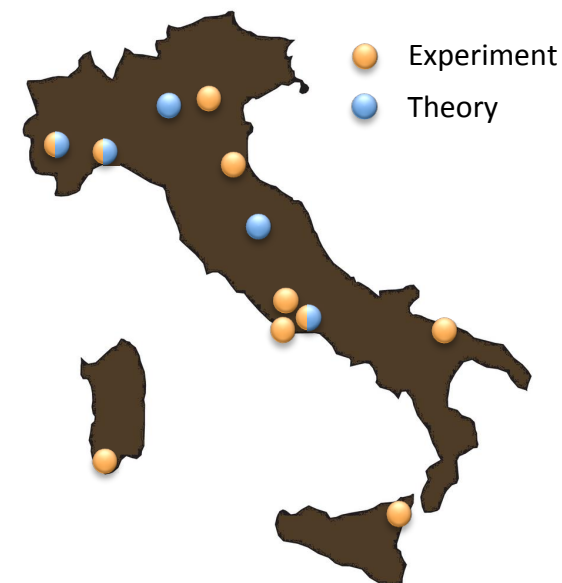
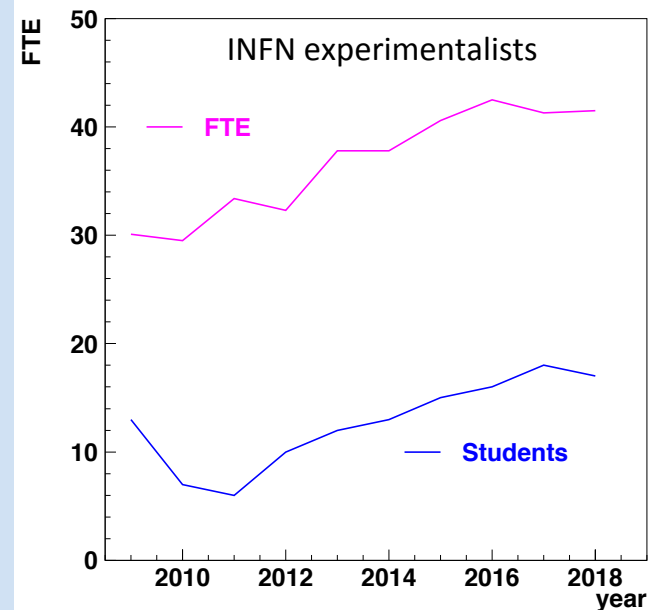
**M. De Napoli:** HPS Executive Committee member

**A. Celentano:** Chair of HPS Publications Committee

MoU: Renovated in September 2017

Management: Regular meetings  
last: JLab, May 23-24, 2018  
A. Masiero, E. Nappi, M. Taiuti, P. Campana

PAC members: INFN members since 1991  
now: **A. Bacchetta**



14 AGOSTO 2018

## DALL'ESPERIMENTO CLAS NUOVI RISULTATI SUL RUOLO DEI PROTONI NELLE STELLE DI NEUTRONI

Sono i protoni responsabili della componente più energetica del cuore delle stelle di neutroni. Lo studio, riportato il 13 agosto in una rivista scientifica Nature, è stato ottenuto in laboratorio grazie alle osservazioni dell'esperimento CLAS all'acceleratore CEBAF del Jefferson Lab in Virginia, con il contributo dei ricercatori italiani dell'INFN.

Il nucleo atomico è costituito dai nucleoni (protoni e neutroni). Il modello universalmente usato per descriverlo, chiamato a *shell*, prevede il riempimento di livelli energetici successivi in modo indipendente per neutroni e protoni via via che il numero atomico (dato dalla somma di protoni e neutroni) aumenta. Questa semplice descrizione rende conto della maggior parte della dinamica del nucleo. Tuttavia, recentemente, è stato provato che circa il 20% dei nucleoni non vivono in modo indipendente nelle loro shell, ma interagiscono tra loro formando delle coppie il cui comportamento non è descritto dal modello a shell. La configurazione preferita è quella di coppia protone-neutrone, e i nucleoni della coppia correlata, interagendo, hanno mediamente maggiore energia cinetica.

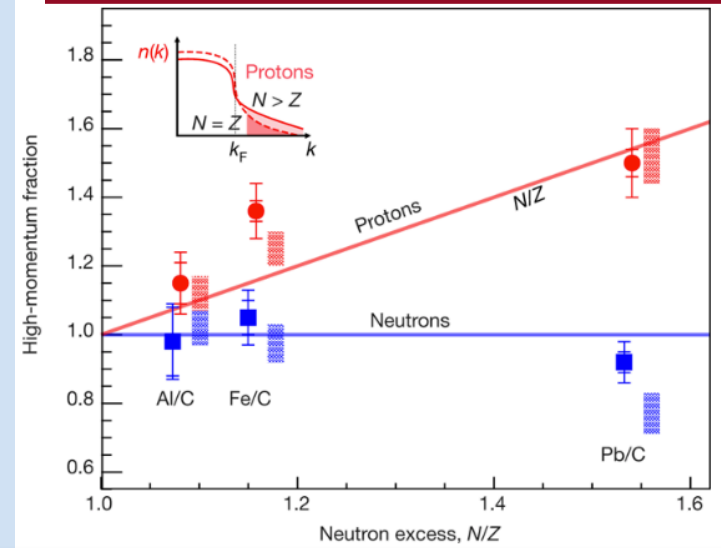
INFN PRESS

**nature** 560 (2018) n.7720, 617-621  
International journal of science

<http://home.infn.it/it/comunicazione/news/3158>

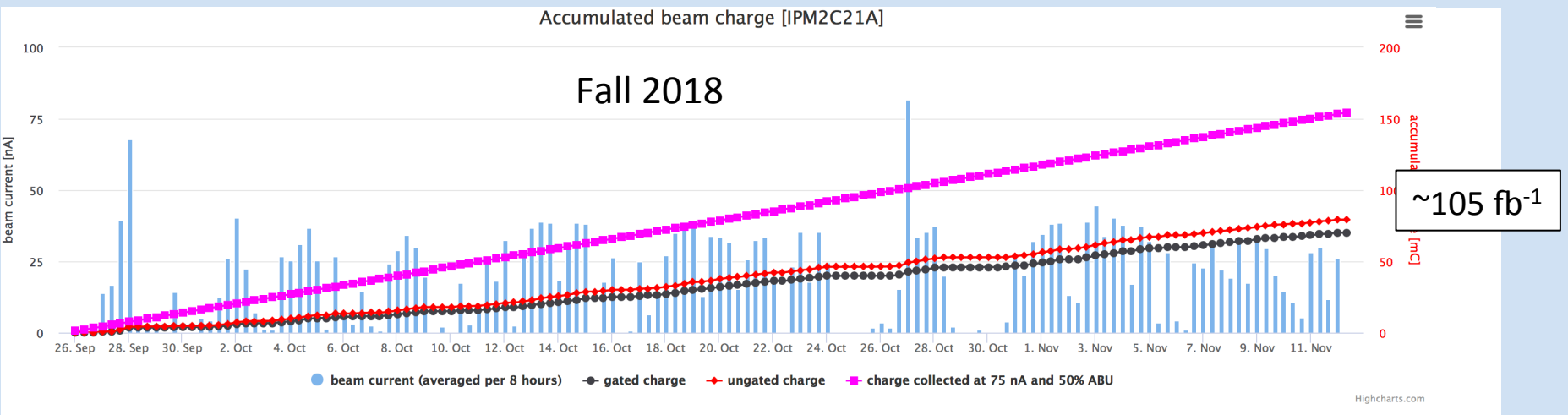
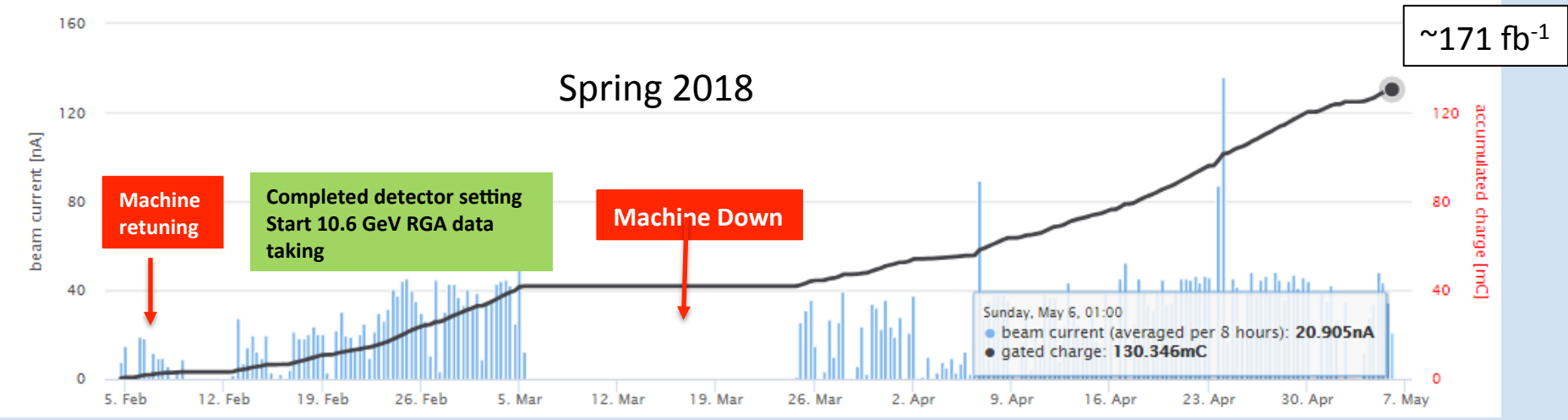
***Ultrafast Nucleons in Asymmetric Nuclei,***  
M. Duer et. al., CLAS Collaboration,  
Published: Nature 560 (2018) no.7720, 617-621

From CLAS data: the % of fast protons increases with neutron density in heavy nuclei. Their role in high-density neutron matter could be more relevant than expected.



Since beginning of 2018: simultaneous beam delivered to the four experimental Hall Italian users glad to express their grateful acknowledgement for this great achievement !

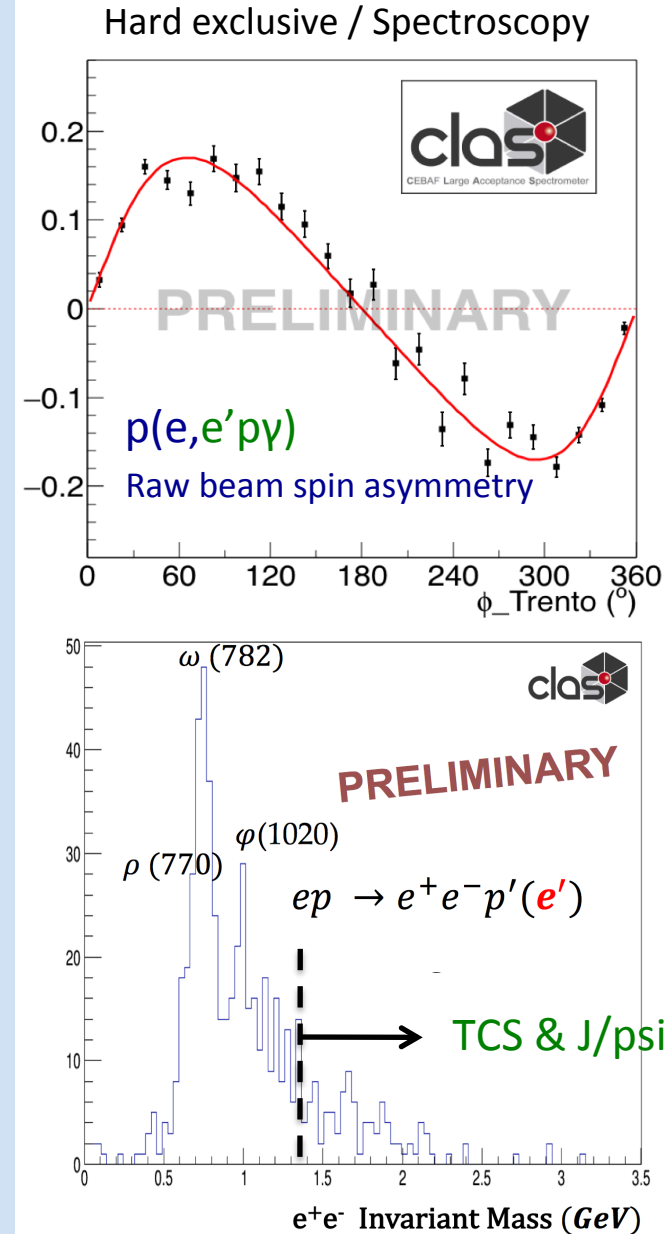
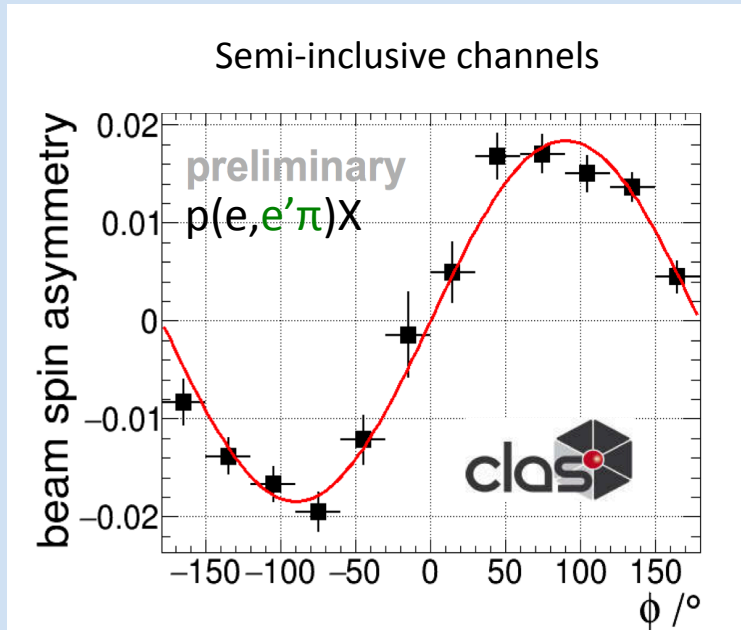
## Example: Hall-B data-taking



Several started or upcoming experiments with INFN co-spokesperson ship

Preliminary data support expected performance

First public outcomes at 2018 Fall DNP Meeting



RM1, CT, BA

## Nucleon 3D

FE, LNF, GE

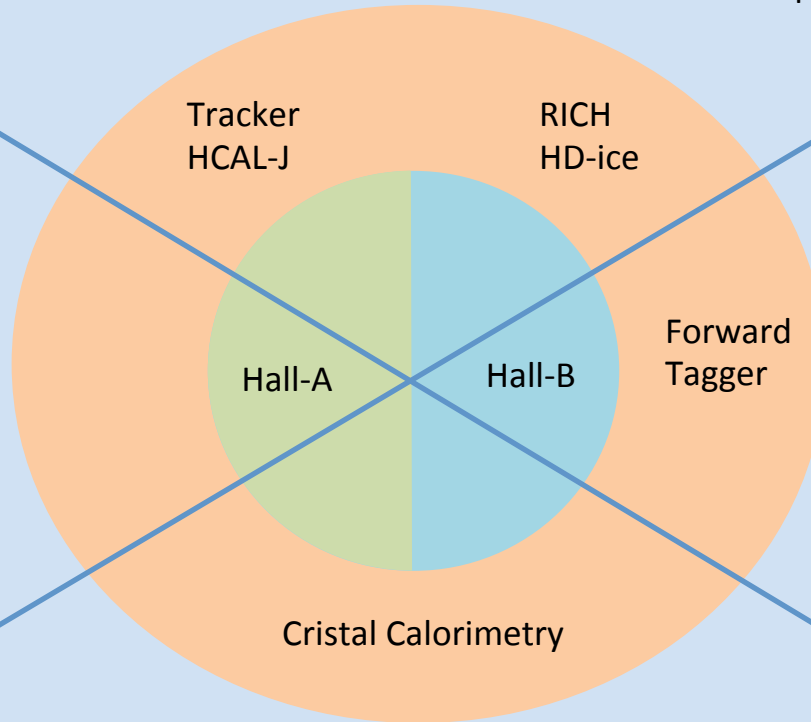
E07-109 Proton form factor '22  
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 E07-107, E09-009 TMDs '18  
 E09-007, E09-008 TMDs '21  
 C11-111 TMDs '22  
 C12-009 Di-hadron probes '22

## Nuclear Potentials

RM1

E17-003 '18  
 Lambda- $n$  off tritium ( $^3\text{H}$ )  
 E11-101 '19  
 PREX-II: neutron skin  
 E15-008 '24  
 Lambda hypernuclei  
 E14-012 '24  
 $^{40}\text{Ar}$  cross-section for  $\nu$



## Spectroscopy

GE, RM2, TO, PV

E11-005 '18  
 MESONX  
 E12-001A '18  
 J/ $\psi$  and penta-quark  
 E16-010 '18  
 Hybrid Baryons

## Dark Sector

GE, CT, PV, LNS, RM2, TO, PD

E11-006 HPS '17

E16-001 BDX '24

## Nuclear Potentials

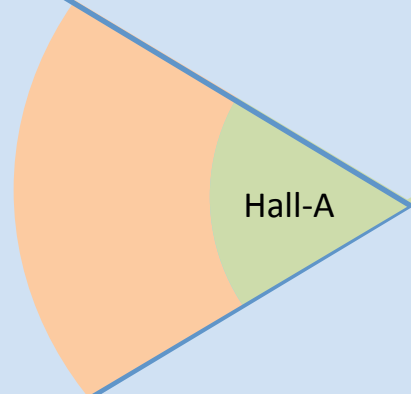
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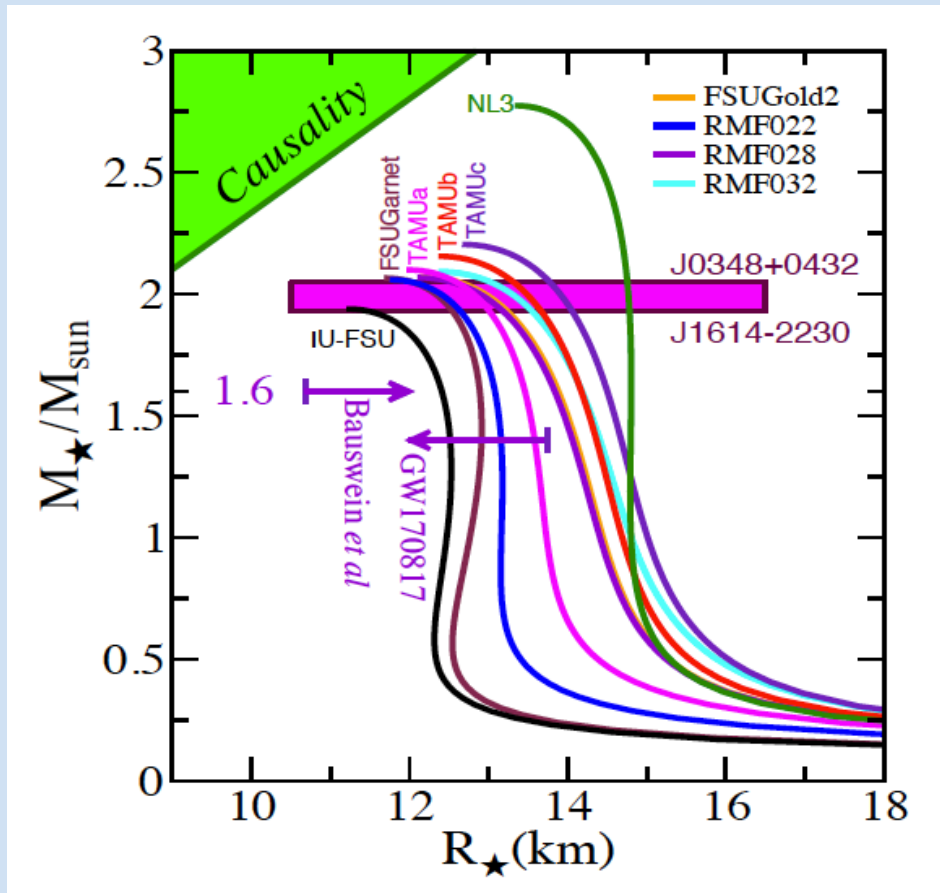
Hall-A

Two of the *eleven science question for the next century* by National Academies Committee:

- What are the new state of matter at exceedingly high density and temperature ?
- How were the elements from iron to uranium made ?

INFN NP white paper in preparation

Both connected to the largely unknown ultra-dense matter equation of state (EOS) and evolution,



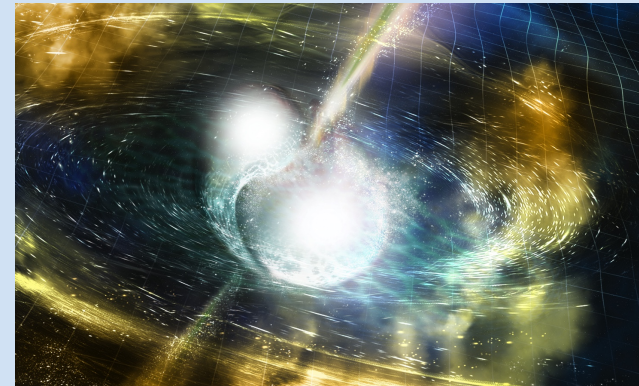
Example:

Neutron star EOS

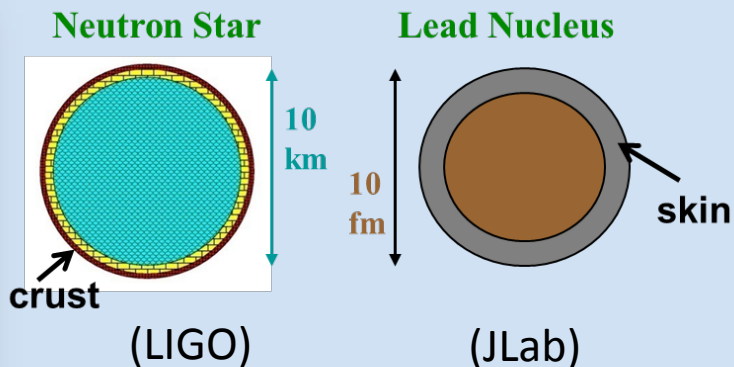
Neutron star merger and r-nucleosynthesis

New astrophysical constraints  
expected in the multi-messenger era

To be complemented with constraints  
from nuclear laboratories





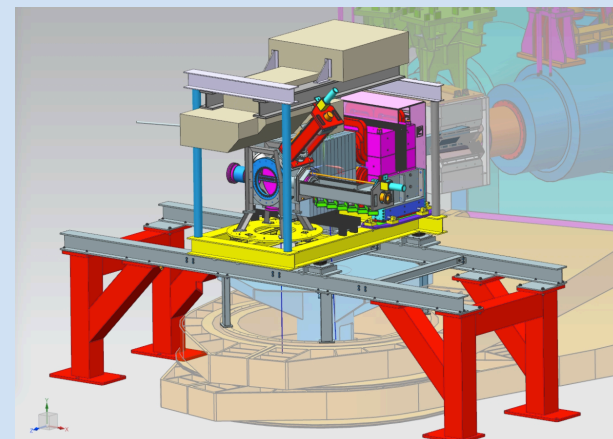


**Despite  $10^{19}$  scale difference, common origin from pressure of neutron rich matter vs surface tension or gravity**

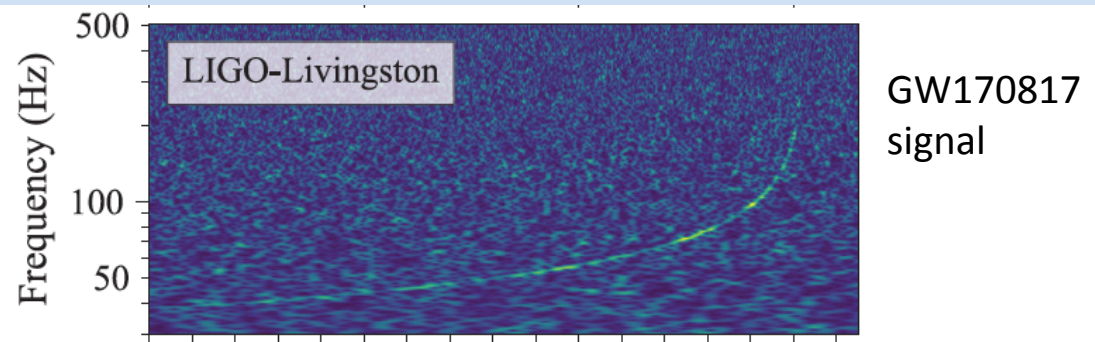
**EOS constrained by JLab neutron skin as from GW measurements**

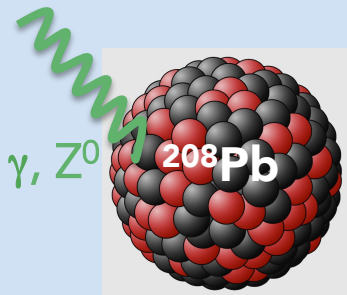


PREX experiment



Tidal deformability  $\Lambda \sim R^5$  from wave phase





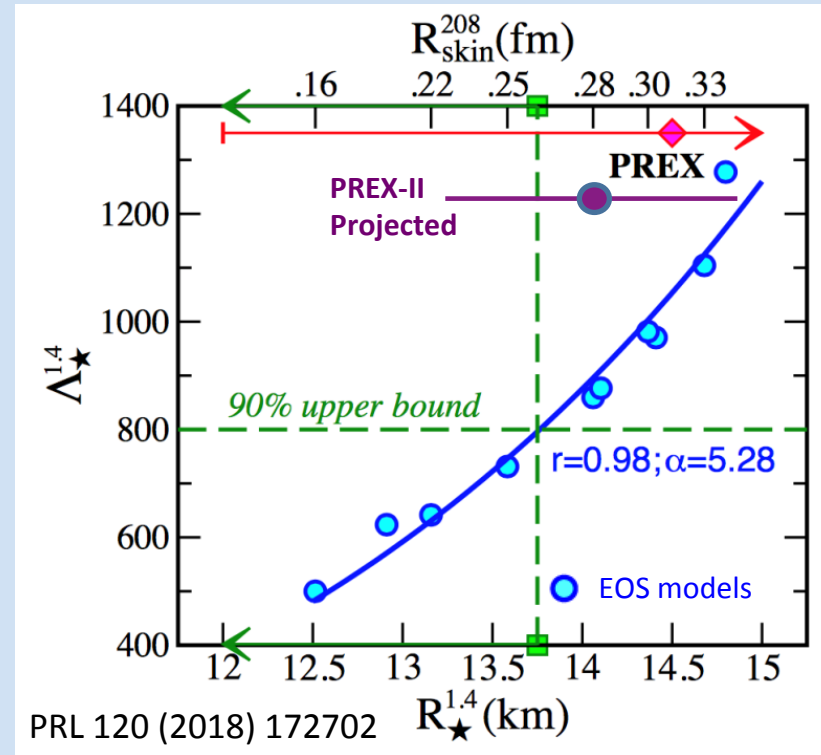
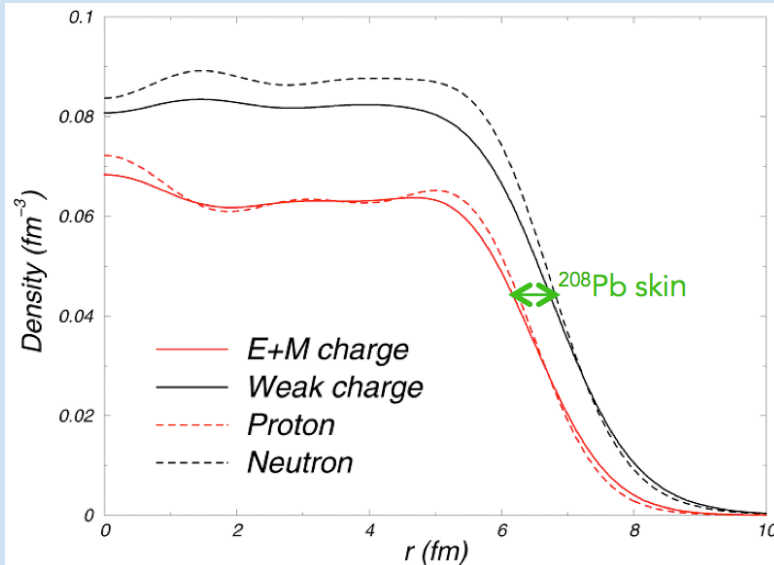
	Proton	Neutron
Electric charge	1	0
Weak charge	$\sim 0.08$	-1

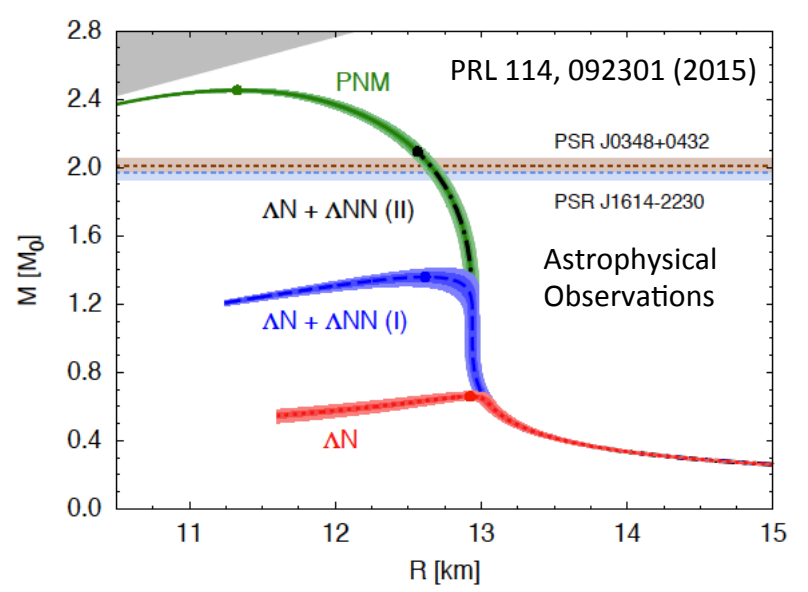
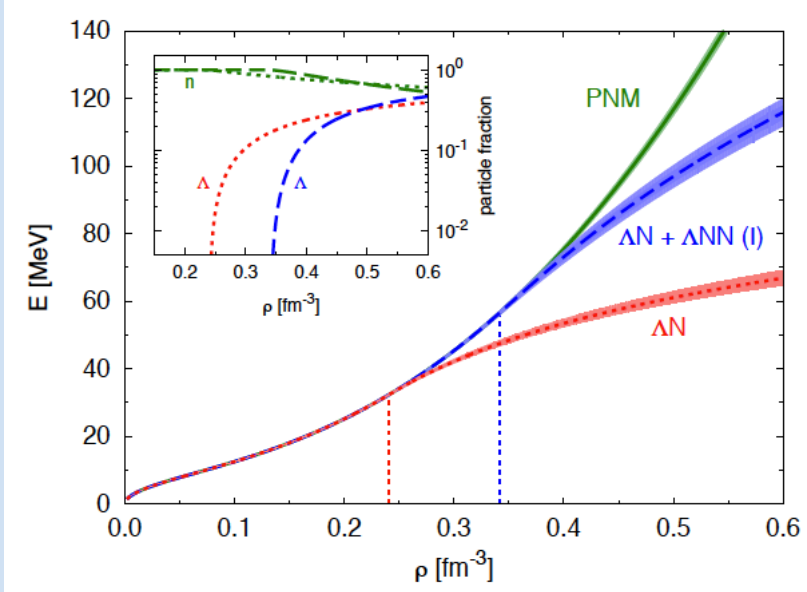
$$Q_w^p = (1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_w)$$

$$Q_w^n = -1$$

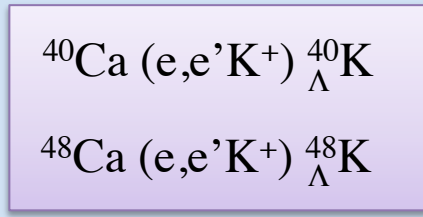
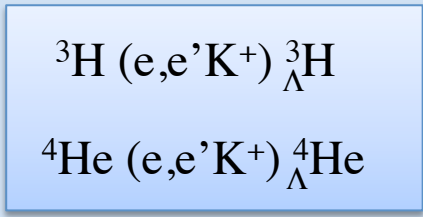
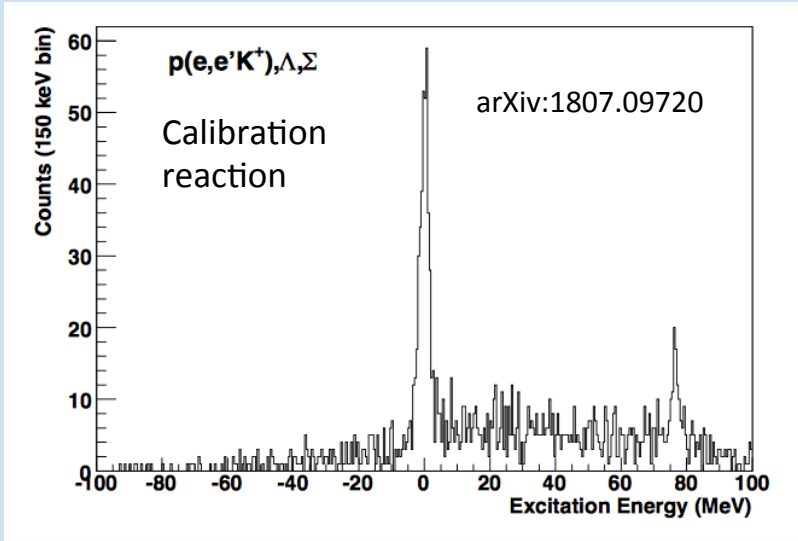
- **PVES sensitive to neutron distribution**
- Provides a **model-independent probe of neutron densities** free from most strong-interaction uncertainties

- **Precise determination of  $^{208}\text{Pb}$  neutron radius:**
  - set basic constraints to nuclear dynamics (constrains the EOS of neutron matter)
  - has big implications for the theory of neutron stars





**At JLab:** Excellent linearity and resolution verified on control reactions (Hydrogen target). Study symmetric and asymmetric hypernuclei with different sensitivity on the  $\Delta_{nn}$  e  $\Delta_{pp}$  contributions



## Nuclear Potentials

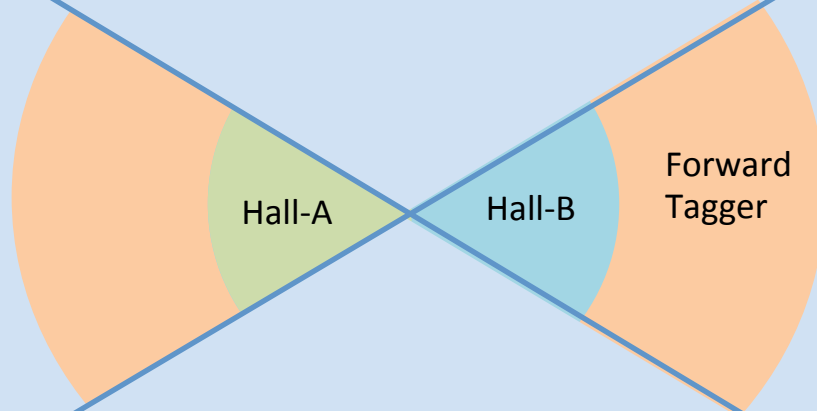
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Hybrid Baryons



Unprecedented precision with electro-production at very low- $Q^2$  (photon tagging)



## Theory Center

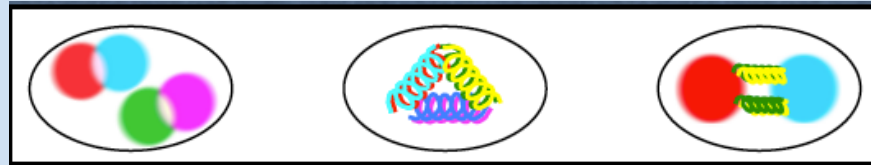
JPAC Home

People

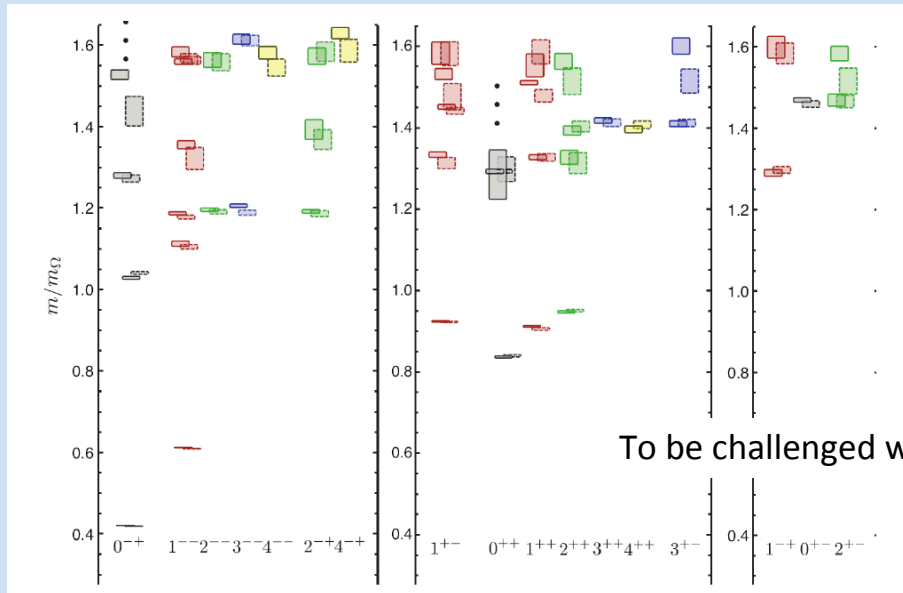
JLab, Indiana U, GWU

Partial wave analysis framework

Strong collaboration with EU theory groups

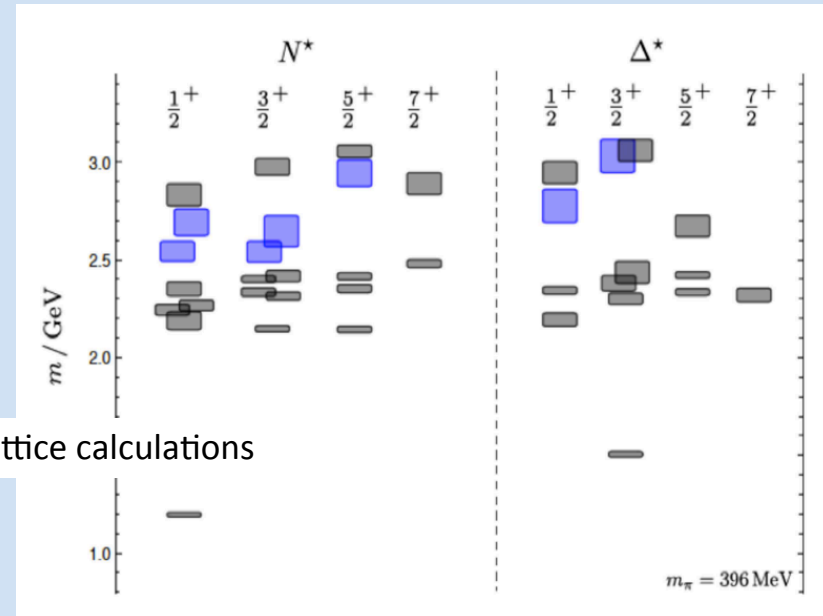


### Mesons



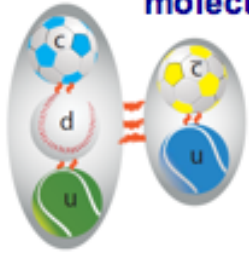
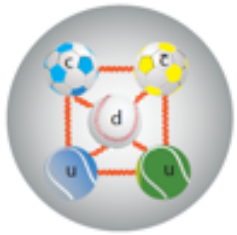
To be challenged with Lattice calculations

### Baryons



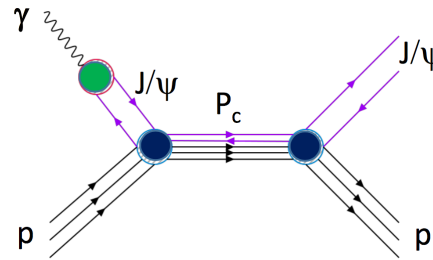
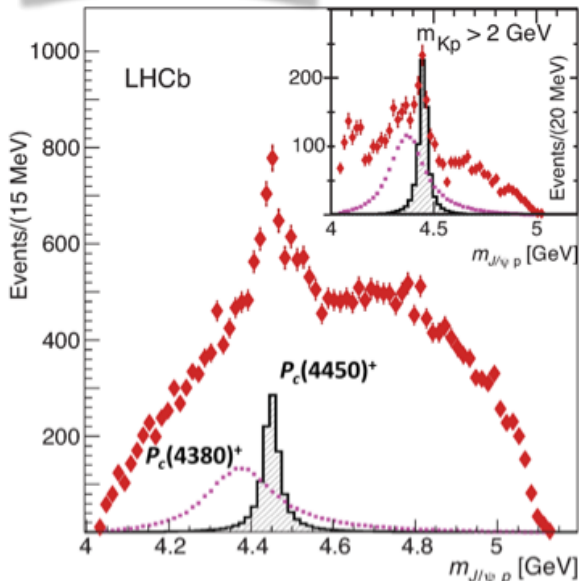
5-quark bound state

Hadronic molecule

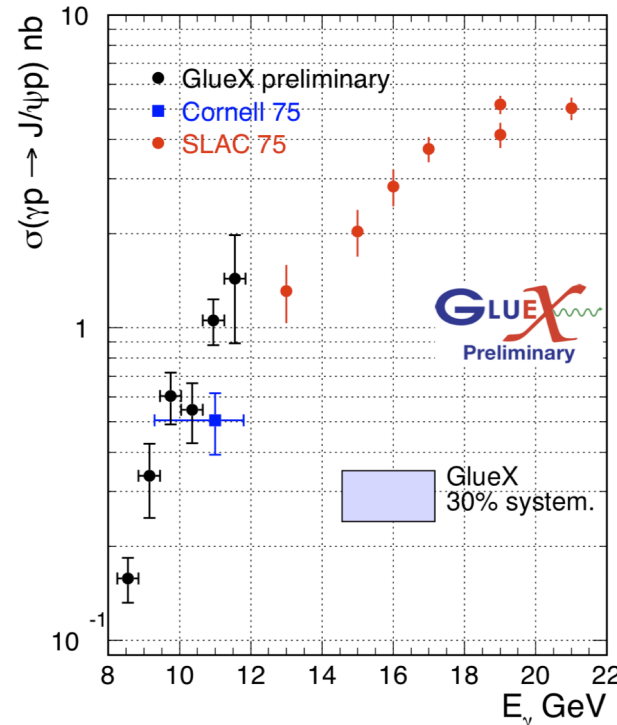
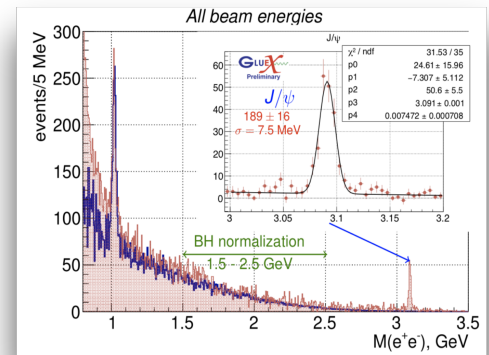


or cusp, triangle singularity, etc...

$$\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$$



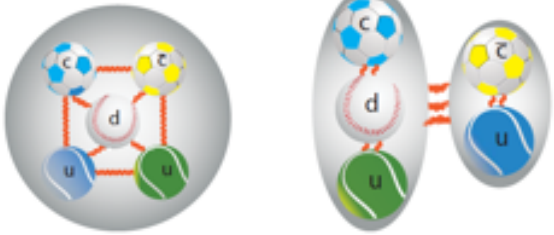
- $J/\psi$  photoproduction at threshold
- Observation of charm at GLUEX 2016-2017 statistics
- Projections with CLAS12 shows a significant sensitivity



From E. Chudakov talk @ SPIN 2018

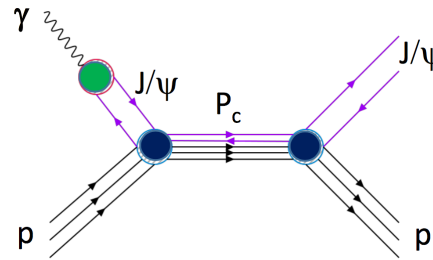
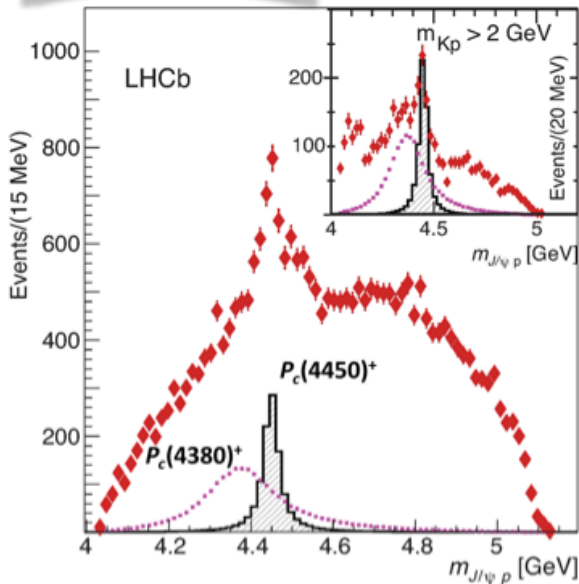
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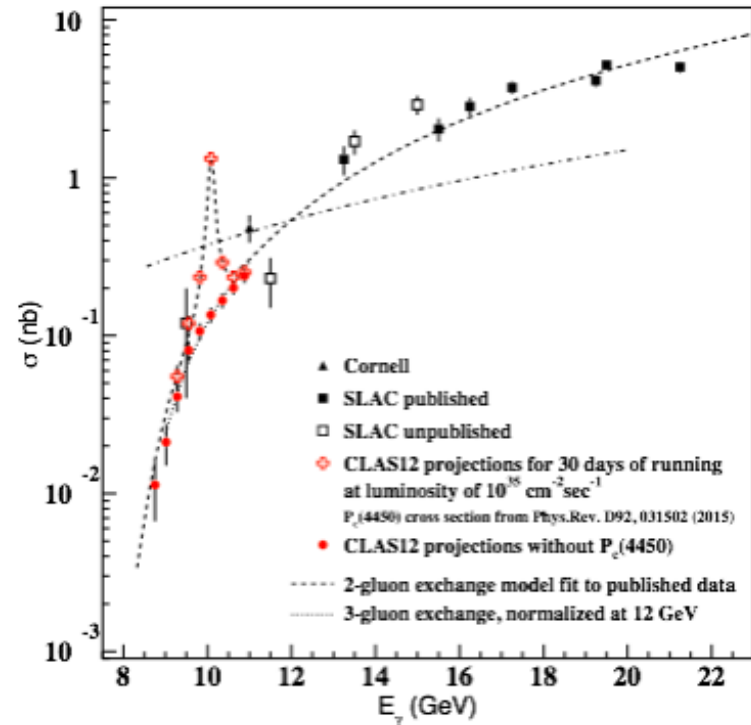
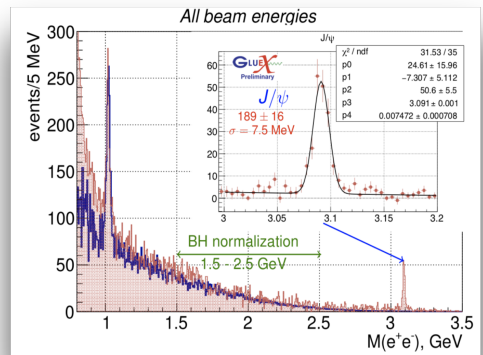


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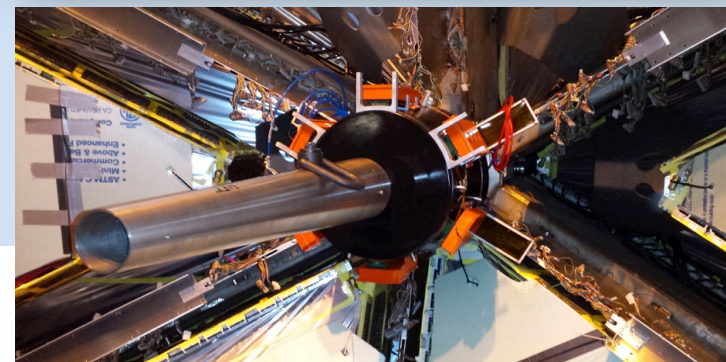
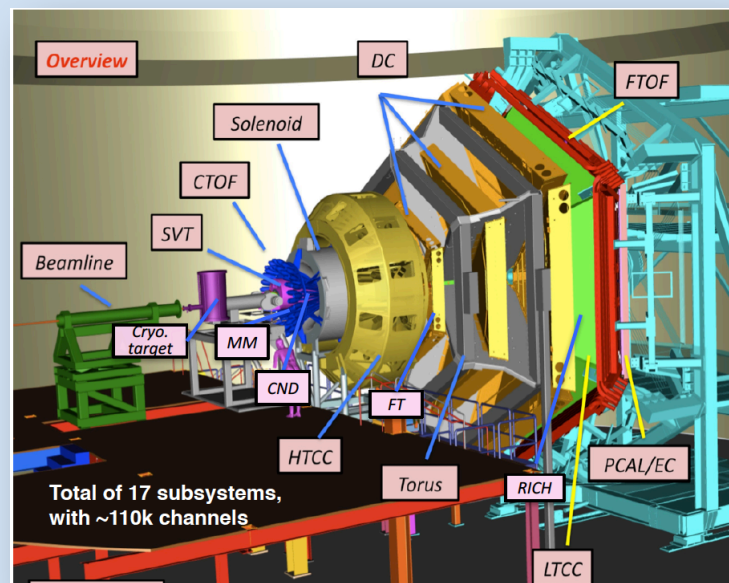
**Small-angle complete spectrometer  
(Gem tracking, pre-shower and ECAL)**

**Coordination:** INFN-Genova

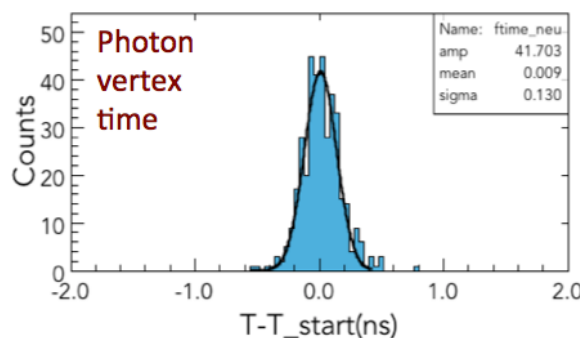
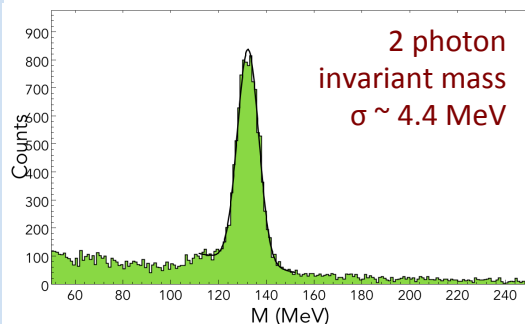
**Contributors:** INFN-Genova, INFN-Roma2, CEA, U. Edinburg, U. Glasgow, JLab, James Madison U., Norfolk State U., Ohio U.

**Quasi-real photon physics (low  $Q^2$ )**  
Spectroscopy with photon kinematics and polarization control on event-by-event basis

**Hard-exclusive channels**  
Enhanced phase-space coverage for benchmark reactions



Full Forward Tagger installed in July 2017  
Performance in line with specifications





RM1, CT, BA

**Nucleon 3D**

FE, LNF,GE

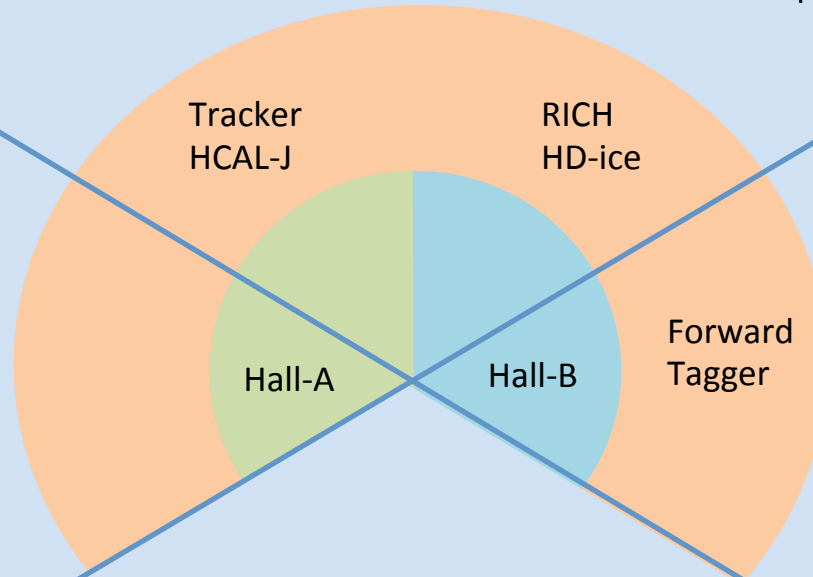
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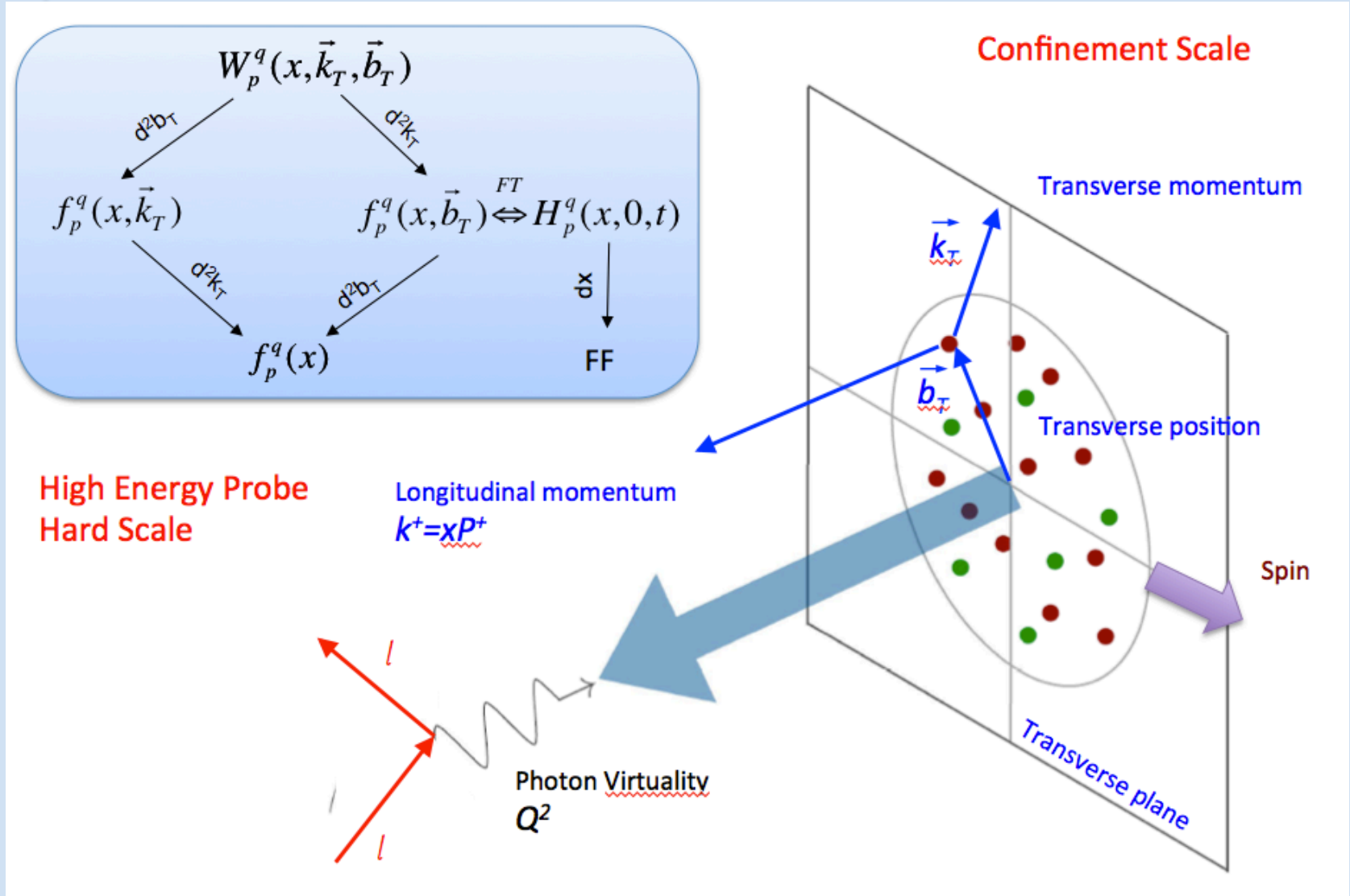


## Spectroscopy

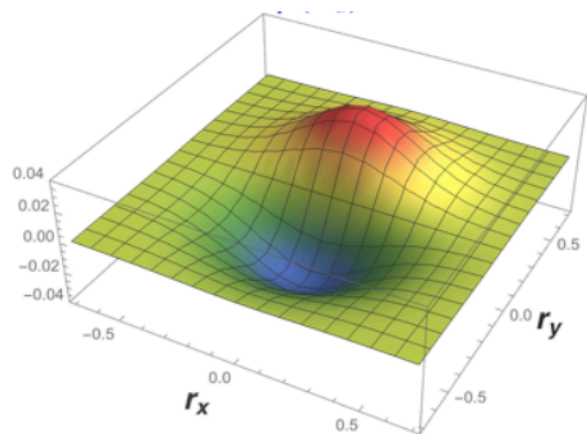
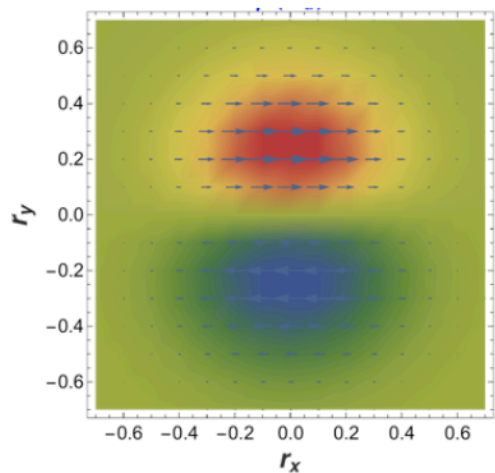
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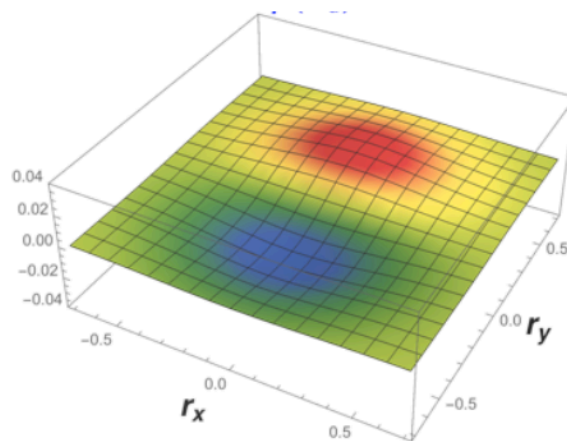
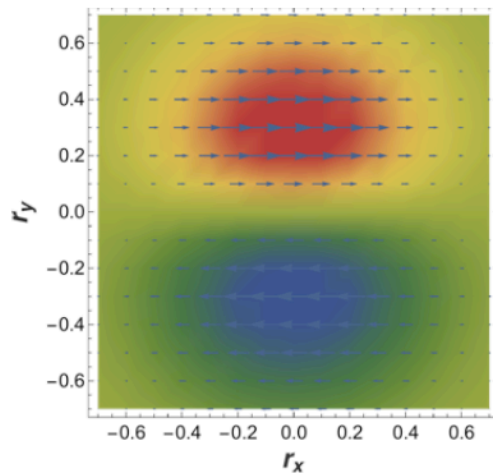
JLab12 able to provide x 1000 luminosity (vs HERMES) at large x



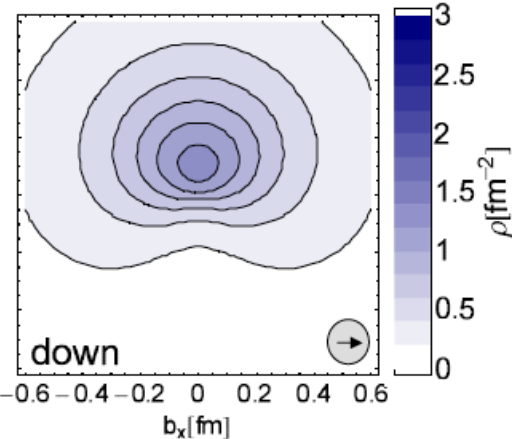
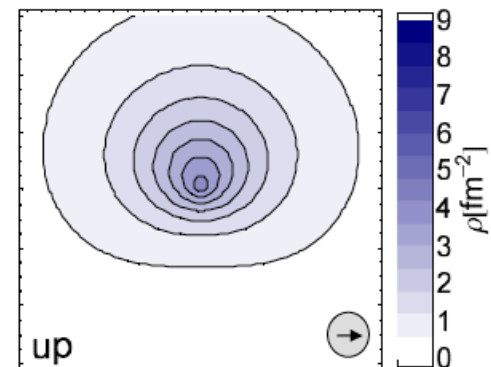
$$q(\bar{\mathcal{E}}_T u) \quad q_T(x, b^x) \equiv \frac{1}{2} b^y \frac{1}{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial b^2} \bar{\mathcal{E}}_T$$



$$q(\bar{\mathcal{E}}_T d)$$

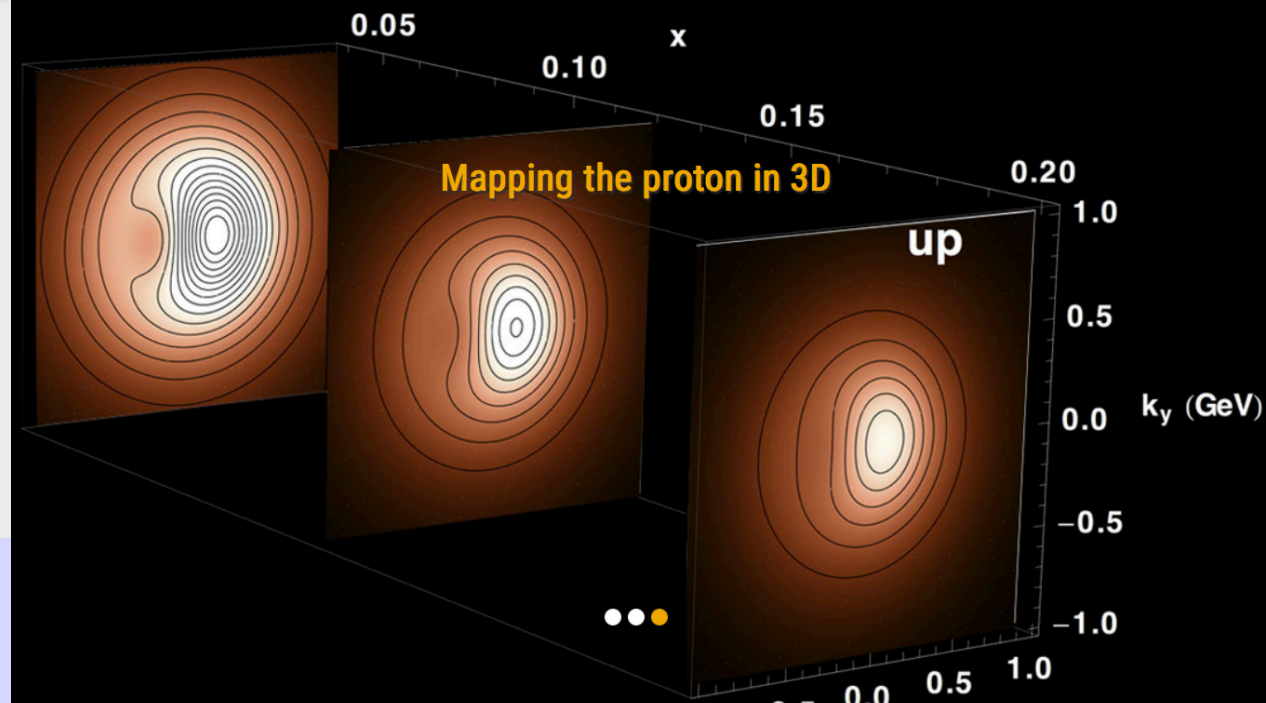


Lattice Calculations  
arXiv: hep-lat/0612032



A. Bacchetta  
ERC Consolidator Grant

Devoted to the study of the properties of transverse momentum distributions and their extraction from experimental data



The Italian side of

Topical Collaboration for the Coordinated Theoretical Approach to



Transverse Momentum Dependent (TMD)  
Hadron Structure in QCD

## Ring-Imaging Cherenkov Detector

**Coordination:** INFN-FE

**Contributors:** INFN-FE, LNF, RM1, BA, GE, JLab, ANL, GWU, Duquesne U., UCONN, Glasgow U, UTFSM (Chile), KNU (Korea)

Supported by MIUR priority project CLASMED

### 3D Structure and Fragmentation

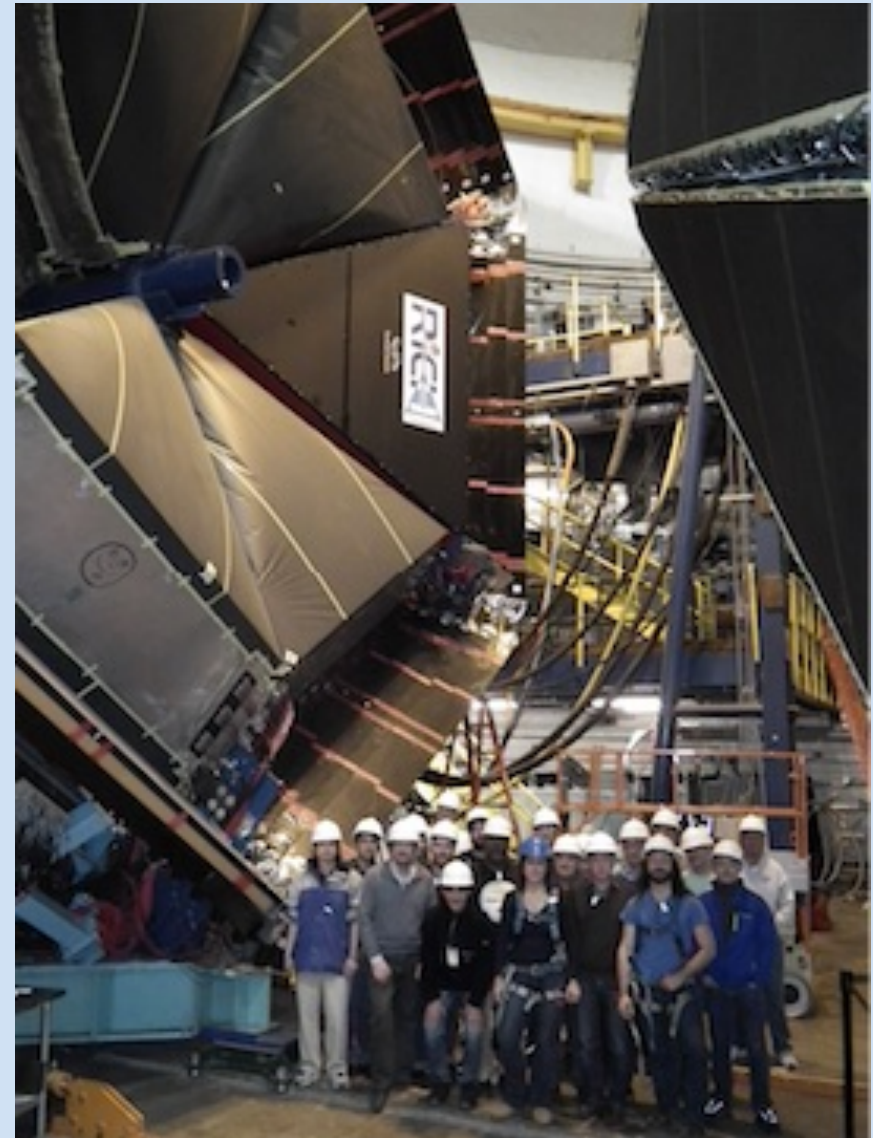
Access to parton dynamics with flavor sensitivity

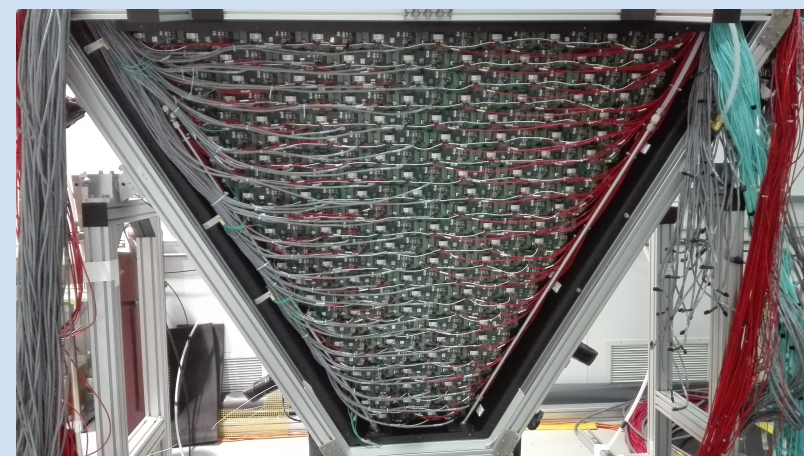
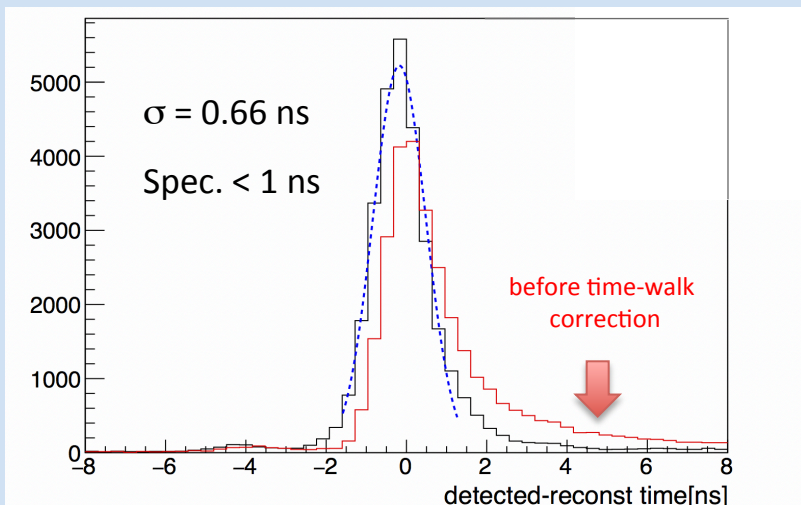
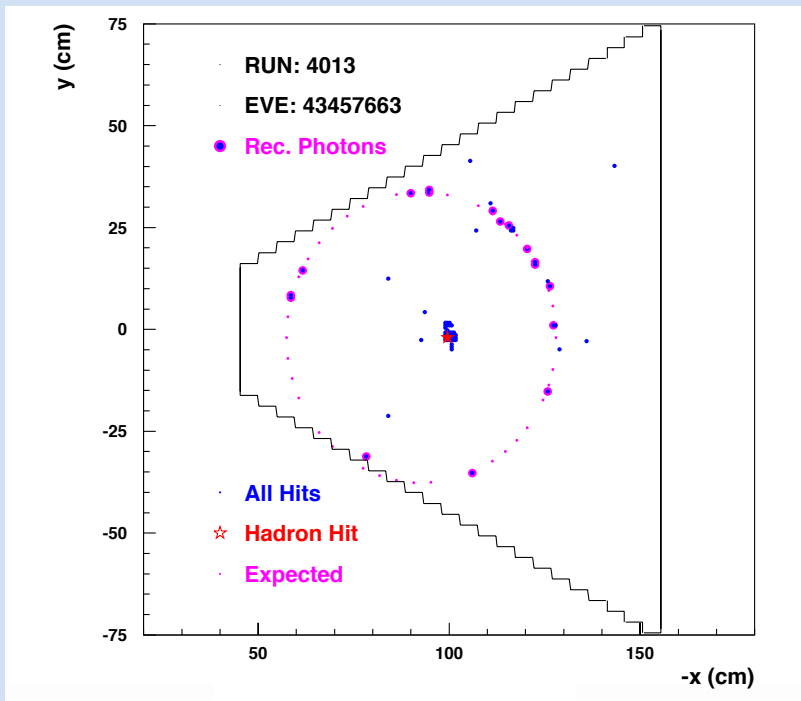
### Rare channels

Background suppression

RICH 1<sup>st</sup> Module Installed in January 18

RICH 2<sup>nd</sup> Construction ongoing  
Module expected to be ready in 2021





## Readout Electronics: INFN-JLab joint venture

### Applications:

- Gluex DIRC
- EIC R&D
- SOLID
- Medical Imaging
- Homeland Security

**Solid HD in frozen spin mode polarization up to 60% H or 35% D**

- Minimize nuclear background

### HD gas distillation

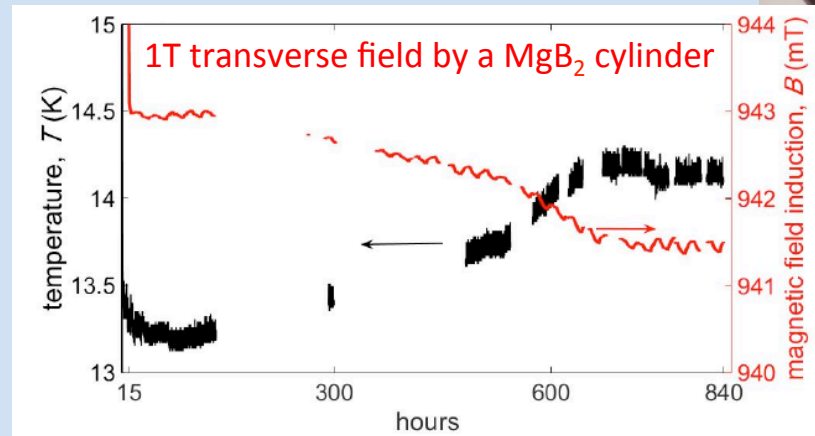
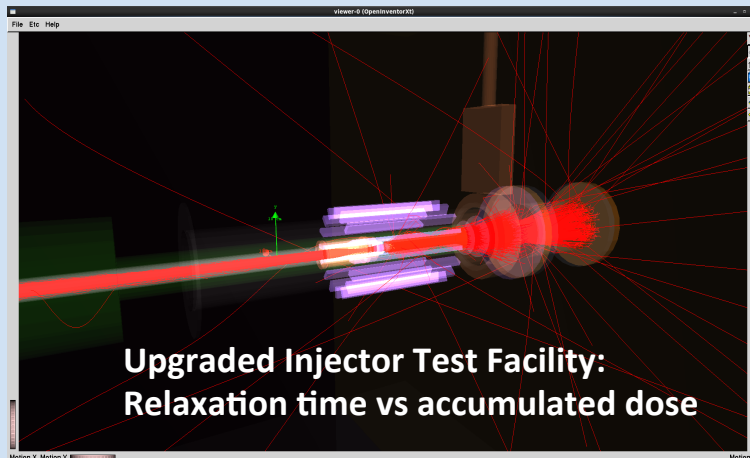
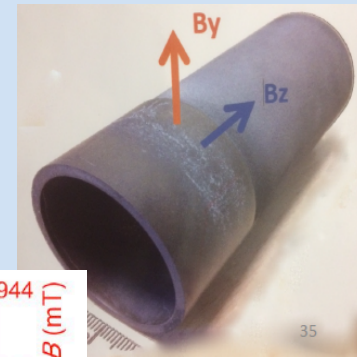
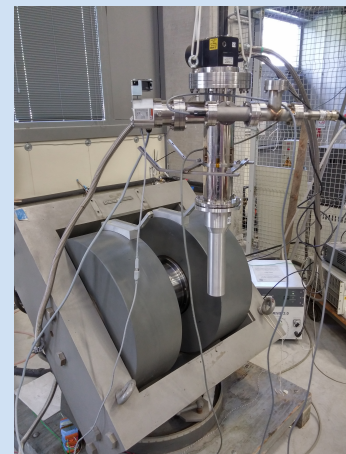
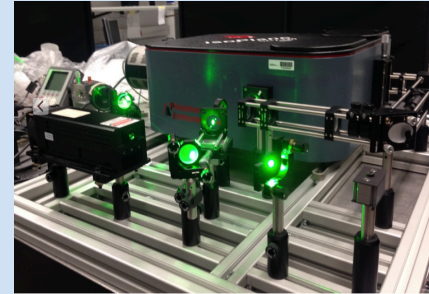
Very pure HD gas is needed to produce polarized targets.

### Raman spectroscopy

Analyze the content of H<sub>2</sub> and D<sub>2</sub> contaminants in the HD gas.

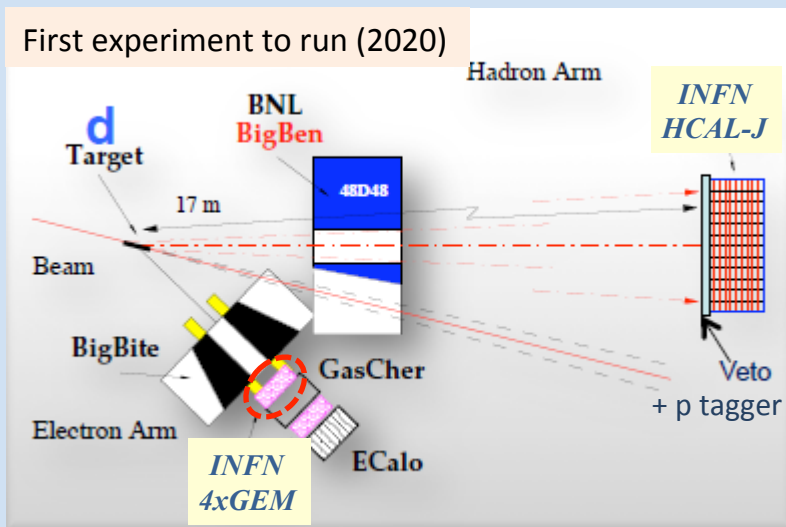
### Bulk MgB<sub>2</sub> magnet solution

Transverse target inside CLAS12 requires to screen a 2T solenoid and generate ~1T transverse holding field



## E-12-09-019: GMn - Cross section ratio

First experiment to run (2020)



Configurable detector facility

Designed to work at the **luminosity frontier** ( $>10^{38}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ )

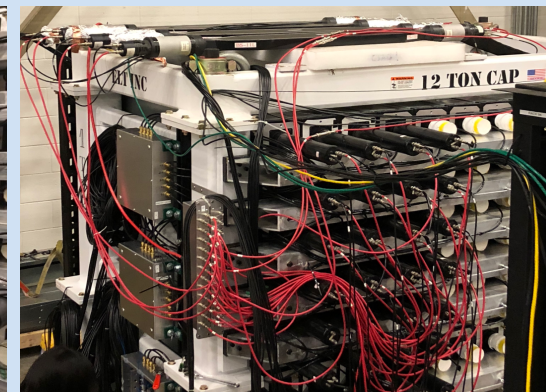
**Expected to start data-taking in 2020**

## Hadron Calorimeter HCAL-J

Modules ready for assembling

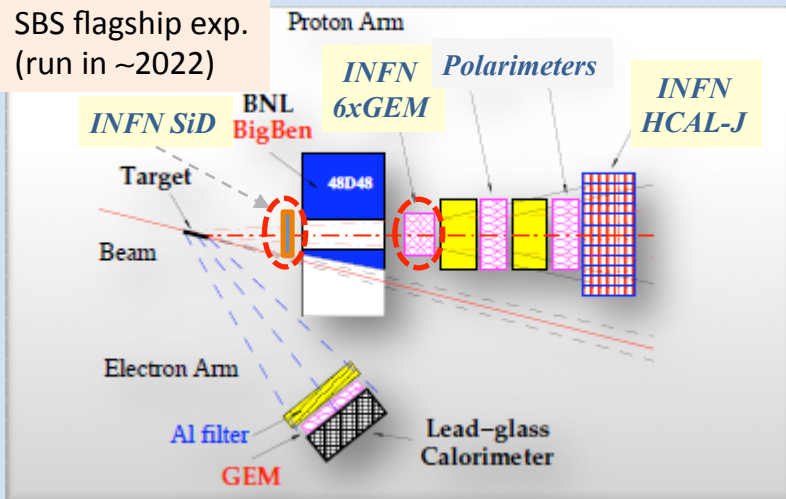


Cosmic stand



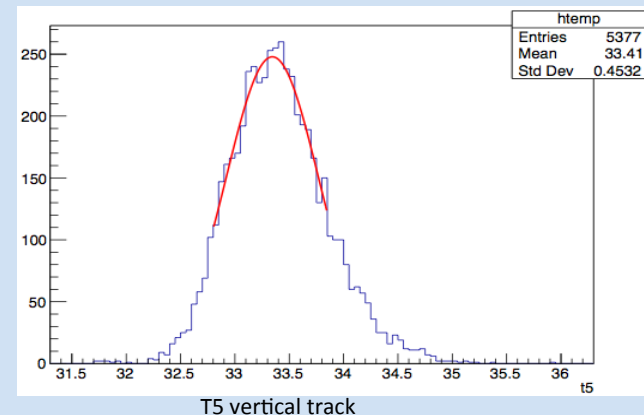
## E-12-07-109: GEp - Polarization transfer

SBS flagship exp.  
(run in ~2022)



Cosmic Test:

Estimated time resolution 1.4 ns  
(Spec < 1ns)





**GEM:**  
4 chambers under cosmic test @ JLab since Jul '18

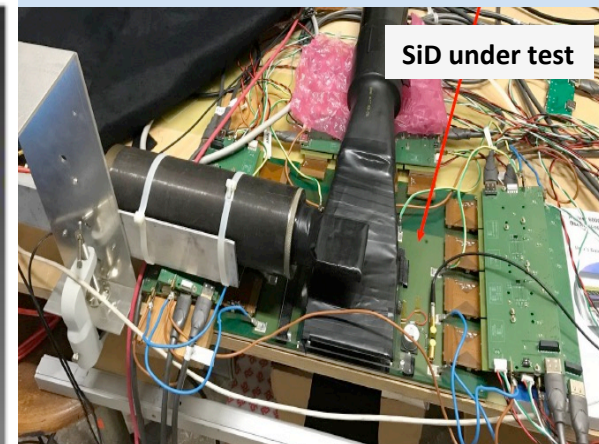
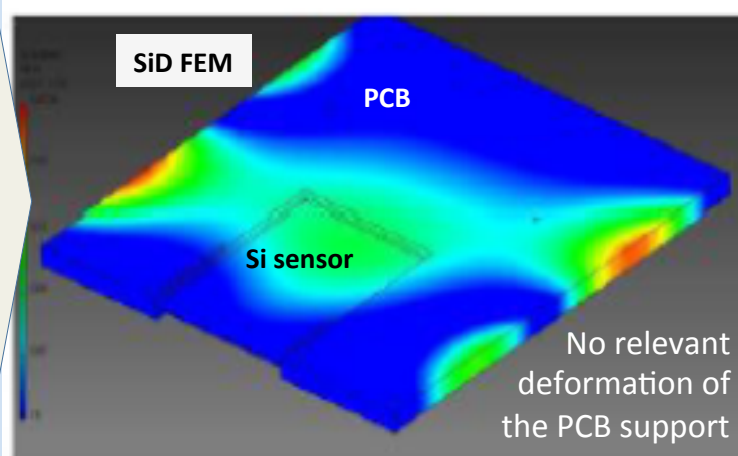
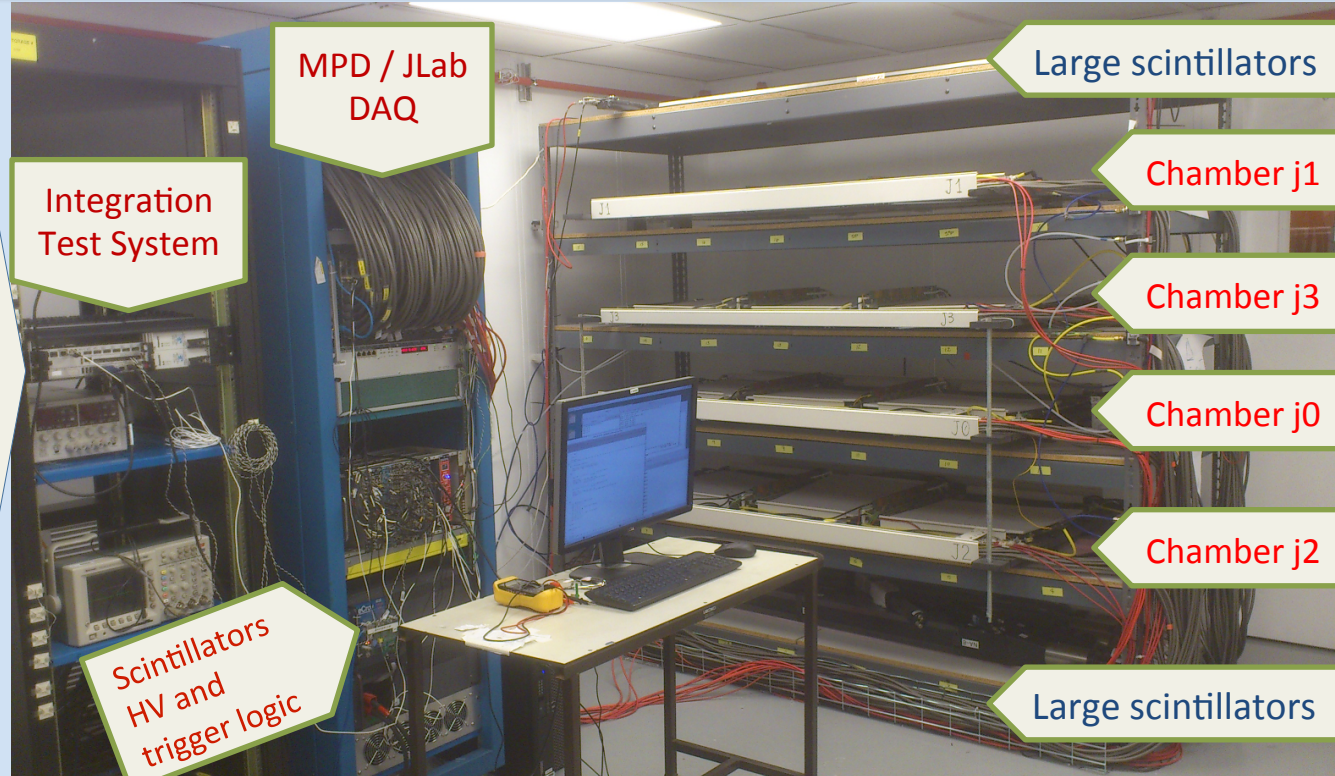
Installation in BigBite planned for summer '19

**SiD:**

Production started at BA using automatic bonding machine

Laser and cosmic test stand in Rome

Integration into GEM cosmic stand @ Jlab in 2019



RM1, CT, BA

## Nucleon 3D

FE, LNF, GE

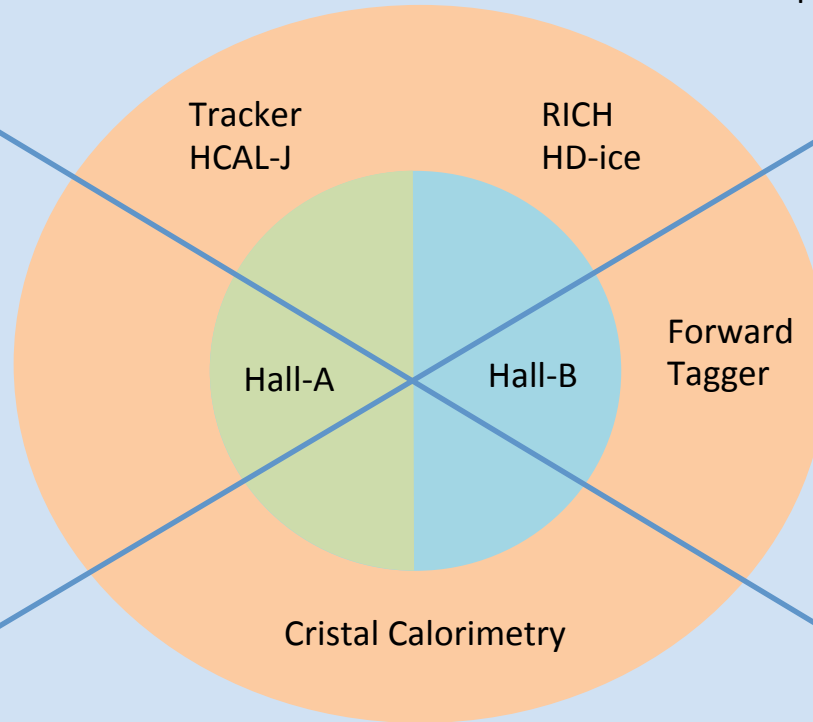
E07-109 Proton form factor '22  
 E17-004 Neutron form factor '22  
 E09-018 SIDIS off neutron ( $^3\text{He}$ ) '23

E06-112A, B Quark dynamics '18  
 E07-107, E09-009 TMDs '18  
 E09-007, E09-008 TMDs '21  
 C11-111 TMDs '22  
 C12-009 Di-hadron probes '22

## Nuclear Potentials

RM1

E17-003 '18  
 Lambda- $n$  off tritium ( $^3\text{H}$ )  
 E11-101 '19  
 PREX-II: neutron skin  
 E15-008 '24  
 Lambda hypernuclei  
 E14-012 '24  
 $^{40}\text{Ar}$  cross-section for  $\nu$



## Spectroscopy

GE, RM2, TO, PV  
 E11-005 '18  
 MESONX  
 E12-001A '18  
 J/ $\psi$  and penta-quark  
 E16-010 '18  
 Hybrid Baryons

## Dark Sector

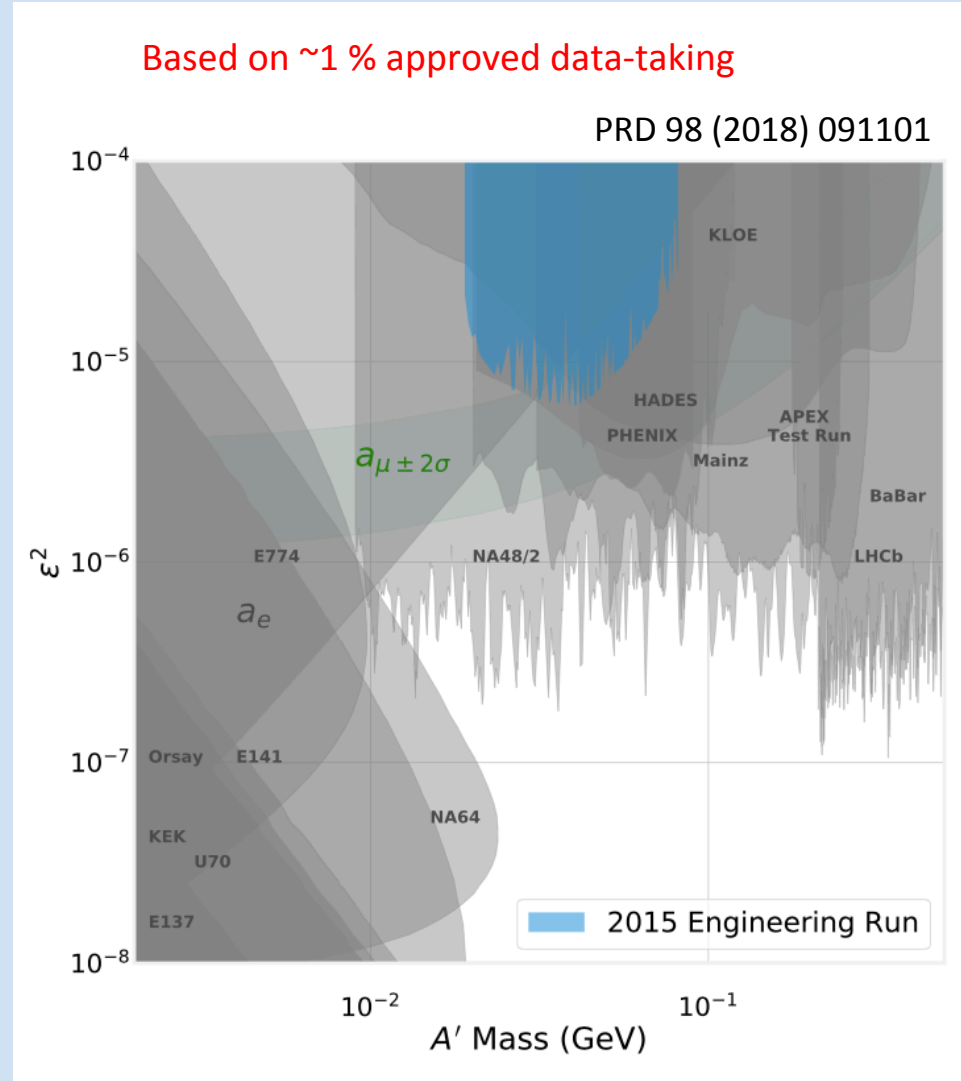
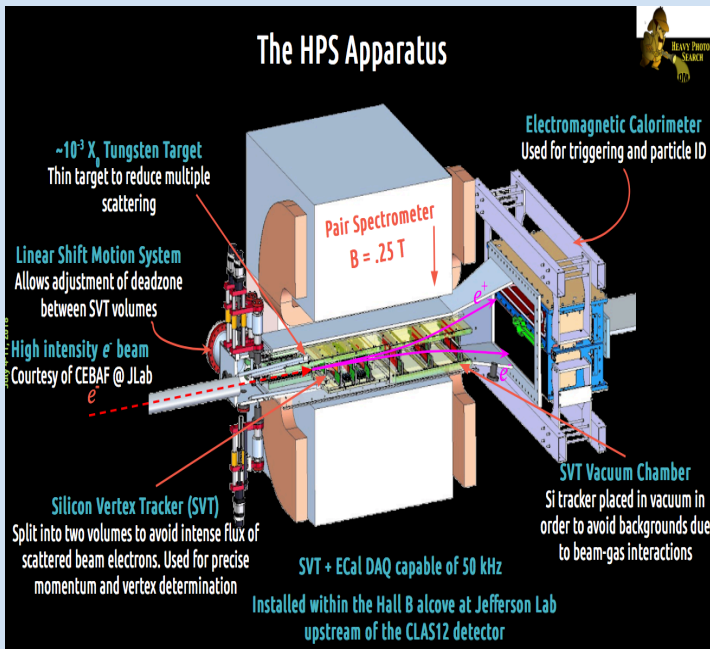
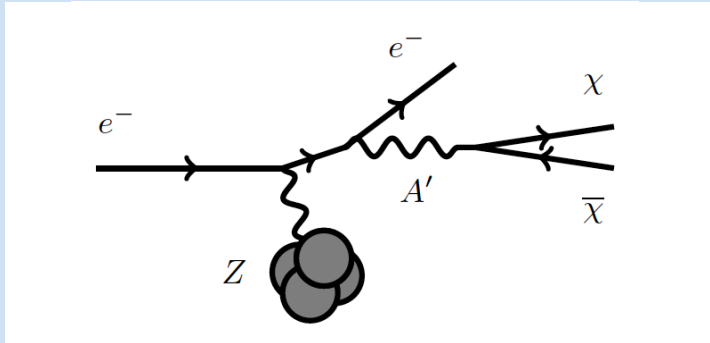
GE, CT, PV, LNS, RM2, TO, PD

E11-006 HPS '17

E16-001 BDX '24



CEBAF intense high-energy electron beam allows to cover unexplored regions

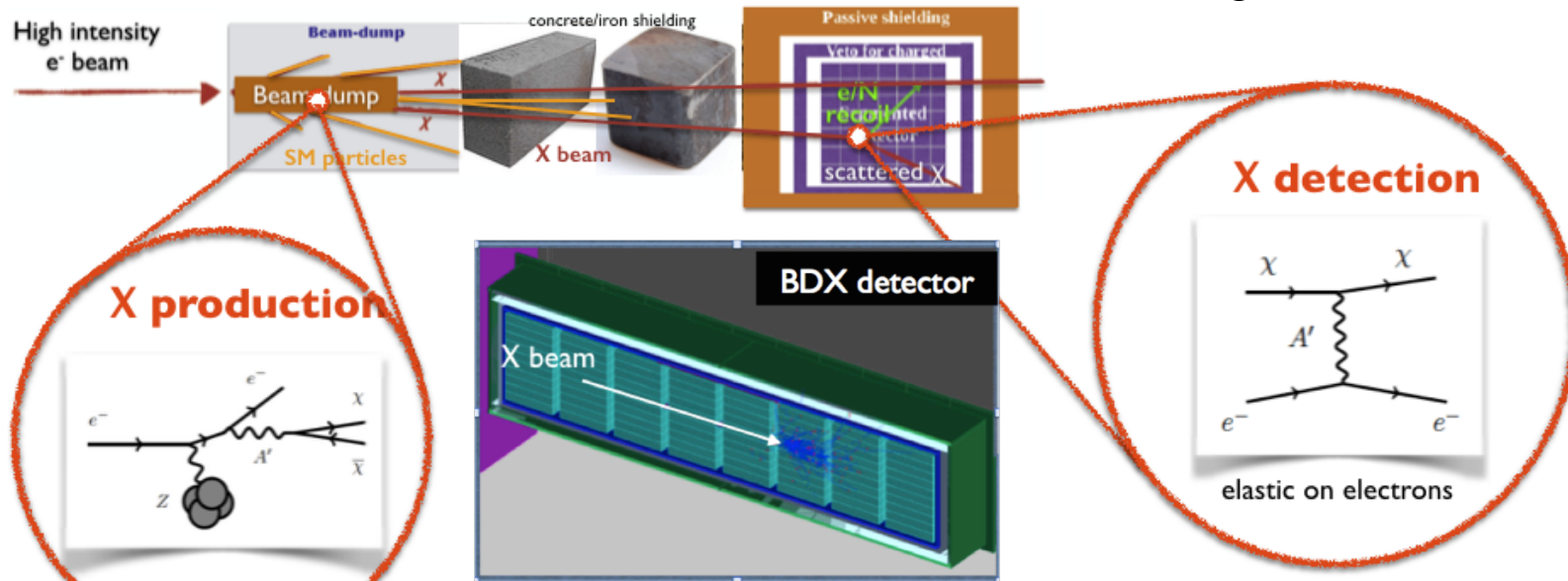


JLab beam dump ( $e^-$ ) experiments can provide unprecedented sensitivity to the light dark matter ( $< 1 \text{ GeV}$ ) suggested by many theoretical indications

Approved by JLab PAC in July '18  
with maximum scientific rating (A)

PhysRevD.88.114015 E.Izaguirre, G.Krnjaic, P.Schuster, N.Toro

New experimental Hall  
Extending after the Hall-A beam dump



Detector: E.M. Calorimeter + Veto  
800 CsI crystals (from Babar EMCAL)  
 $6 \times 6 \text{ mm}^2$  SiPM readout

Experimental signature in the detector:  
 $X\text{-electron} \rightarrow \text{EM shower} \sim \text{GeV energy}$

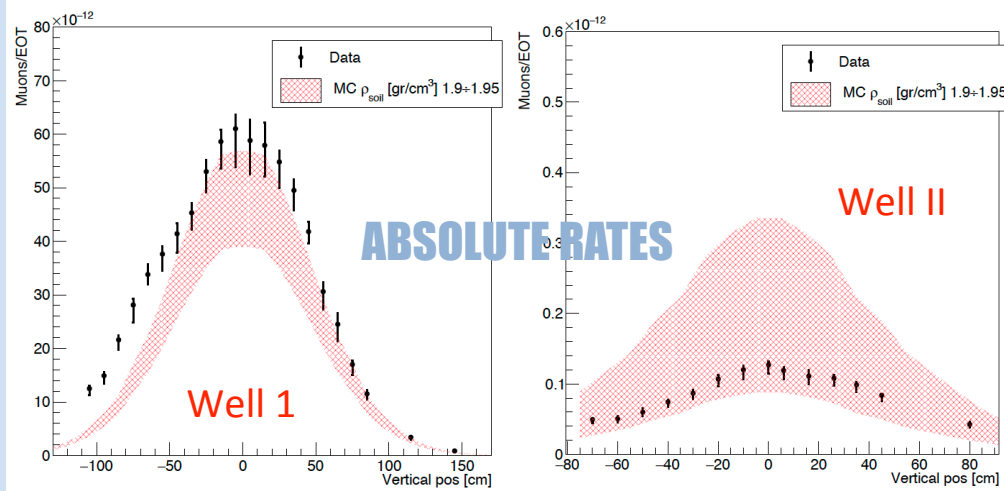
## Present muon and neutron flux measurement



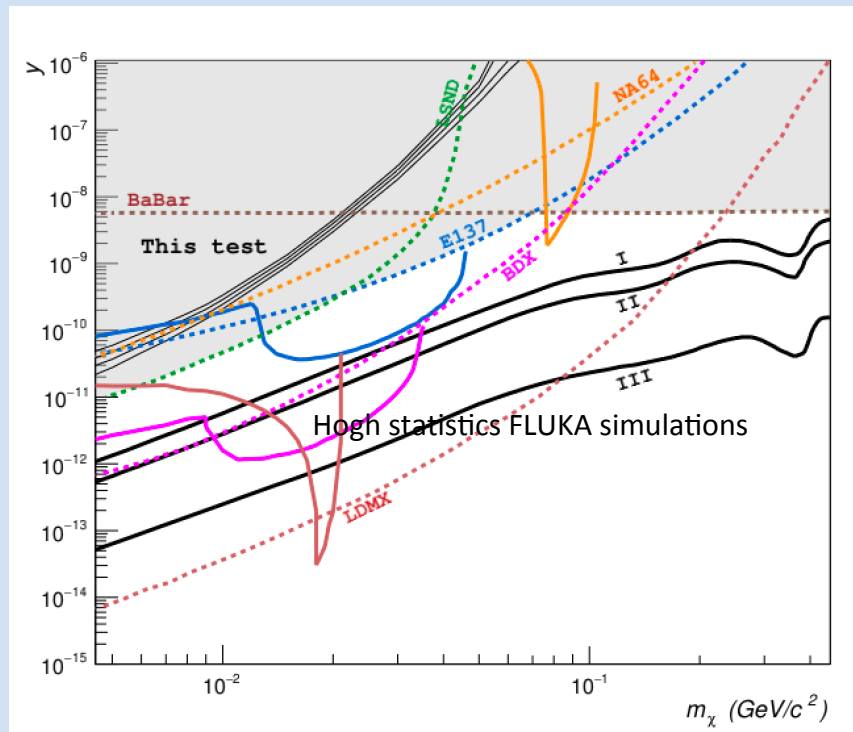
- ★ High energy beam available: 11 GeV
- ★ Highest available electron beam current:  $\sim 65 \mu\text{A}$
- ★ Highest integrated charge:  $10^{22}$  EOT (41 weeks)

**Accumulating  $10^{22}$  EOT in  $\sim 1$  y BDX sensitivity is 10-100 times better than existing limits on LDM**

## Data vs simulation comparison



From validated detailed FLUKA simulation:  
 $\sim 5$  ev irriducible background from  $\nu_e \text{CC}$



**JLab 12 GeV era is now a reality with all experimental Halls operative**  
**INFN committed to complete the broad approved physics program**

