# Hunting for Quarks and Gluons

Jerry Gilfoyle University of Richmond

- What we know about the sub-atomic world and its forces background.
- We're about to learn more at the upgraded Jefferson Lab (JLab) physics motivation.
- How we measure things technical details.
- Summary and Conclusions.

• The structure of matter.

 $\rightarrow$  Table of Elements (TOE)

H	ĺ.			PER	IODI	ст/	BLE	E OF	THE	ELE	MEN	ITS					He
Ľ.	Be										1	B	Ċ	N	0	<b>F</b>	Ne
Na	Mg											AI	Si	• P	S	CI	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	" Ti		Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	* Cu	Zn En	Ga	Ge	As	Se interest	Br	"Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	"Tc	Ru	Rh	- Pd	Âg	Cd	In	sn Sn	Sb	Te	• 	Xe
Cs	Ba	La-Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	NOS Maria	r العقر	Pt	Au	Hg	TI	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac · Lr	Rf	Db N	Sg	u Bh ∄aa	Hs Hs	Mt	Uun		Uub	Uut	Uuq	Üup	Uuh	Uus	Üuo
Lanthor	ide series	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu Eu	Gd	"Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	"Tm	°Yb ∵	Lu	
Actini	de señes	Ac	Th	Pa	U 1900	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	

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The current TOE!

 $\rightarrow$  quarks and leptons.

	FERMIONS matter constituents spin = 1/2, 3/2, 5/2,									
Lep	otons spin =1/2		Quar	<b>ks</b> spin	=1/2					
Flavor	Mass GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	Electric charge	Flavor	Approx. Mass GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	Electric charge					
$\mathcal{V}_{L}$ lightest neutrino* $\mathbf{e}$ electron	(0−2)×10 <sup>−9</sup> 0.000511	0 -1	<b>u</b> <sub>up</sub> <b>d</b> <sub>down</sub>	0.002 0.005	2/3 -1/3					
$\mathcal{V}_{\mathbf{M}} \stackrel{\mathrm{middle}}{_{\mathrm{neutrino}^*}} \mu$ muon	(0.009–2)×10 <sup>–9</sup> 0.106	0 -1	C charm S strange	1.3 0.1	2/3 1/3					
$\mathcal{V}_{H}$ heaviest neutrino* au tau	(0.05–2)×10 <sup>–9</sup> 1.777	0 -1	t <sub>top</sub> b <sub>bottom</sub>	173 4.2	2/3 1/3					

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	BC	SONS	force carrie spin = 0, 1,		
Unified El	ectroweal	spin = 1	Strong (o	:olor) s	pin = 1
Name	Mass GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	Electric charge	Name	Mass GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	Electric charge
γ photon	0	0	<b>g</b> gluon	0	0
w-		-1	Higgs Bo	son s	pin = 0
W+ W bosons		+1	Name	Mass GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	Electric charge
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More than 99% of our mass is in quark triplets.

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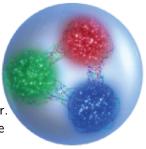
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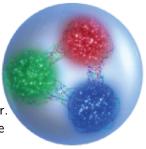


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QCD can't be solved at nucleon energies where we live. Yet!

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- The proton is 2 ups + 1 down; the neutron is 1 up + 2 downs.
- A quiz: How much does the proton weigh?

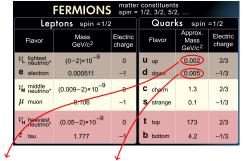
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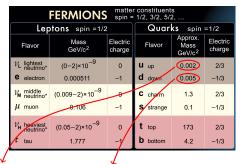
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$$m_p = 2m_{up} + m_{down} = 2(0.002 \ GeV/c^2) + 0.005 \ GeV/c^2$$
  
= 0.009  $GeV/c^2$ 

# Where does mass come from? - UH-OH!

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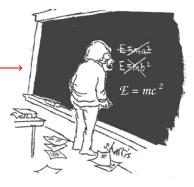
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 $= 0.939 \ GeV/c^2 \quad OOOPS!!!????$ 

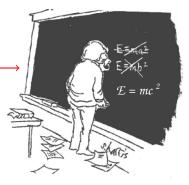
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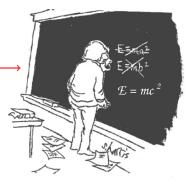
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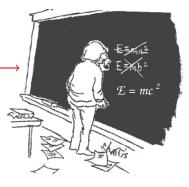
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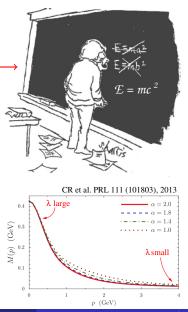
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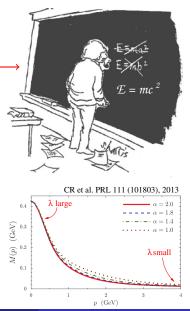
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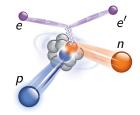
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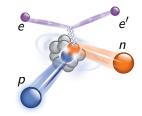
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- At low momentum you probe the whole cloud.

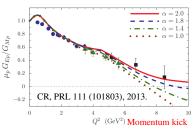


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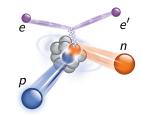
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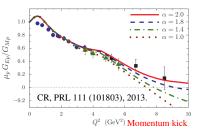




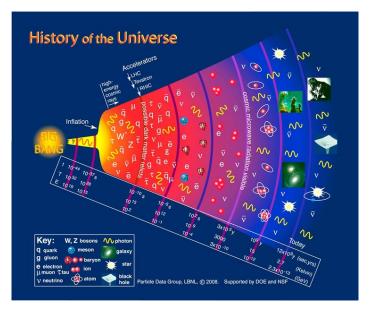
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We are probing how mass emerges from QCD color fields.

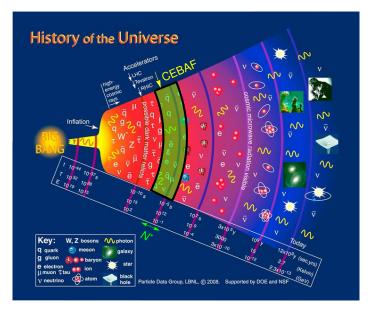




#### A Connection With Ted



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- Build the newest US national lab Jefferson Lab (JLab) in Newport News, VA
- The accelerator CEBAF is a mile-long, racetrack-shaped, superconducting linear accelerator.
- Rapidly varying electric fields push electrons to 12 GeV.
- Electron beam distributed to four halls.
- Just completing a \$330M Upgrade.

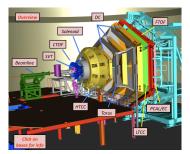


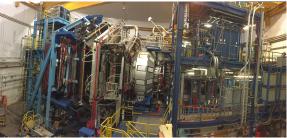
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It's a QCD laboratory!



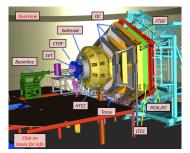
- Build a large (3-story, 45-ton) particle detector called CLAS12 in Hall B.
- Many layers measure the debris from electron-target collisions.
- Over 100,000 readouts in pprox 40 layers.
- Large magnet bends charged particles to measure 4-momenta of the debris.
- Will write 5-10 TByte to disk each day.

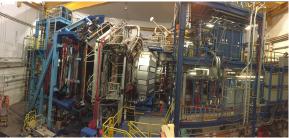




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# First production data spring, 2018!

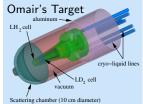


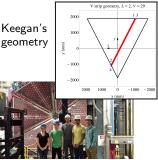


# Some of the Nuclear Physics at the University of Richmond

- The usual suspects: Keegan Sherman, Omair Alam, Alexander Balsamo, David Brakman, Peter Davies, old gray-haired guy.
   Omair's Target
- Software is important! We are writing code for:
  - methods to align the 33,792 elements of the silicon vertex tracker to within 40 50  $\mu m$ .
  - extracting the magnetic form factor  $G_M^n$  from the  $eD \rightarrow e'p(n)$  and  $eD \rightarrow e'n(p)$  reactions.
  - measuring the neutron detection efficiency needed for  $eD \rightarrow e'n(p)$  with  $ep \rightarrow e'\pi^+n$ .
  - $\bullet$  monitoring and operating a cryogenic  $LD_2-LH_2$  target.
- Rely now on simulation of CLAS12 and cosmic ray data until 2017.
- Four student posters in Vancouver in October.







- JLab is at the frontier of our understanding of the basic properties of matter including most of the known mass.
- First measurement of the nucleon mass curve?
- CLAS12 is a large, complex particle detector about to see first beam.
- Our group is preparing feverishly to understand the deluge of data that is coming first beams in April!

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  - $\rightarrow \text{ confinement}$
- At high energy the force is weak.
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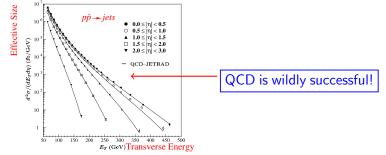


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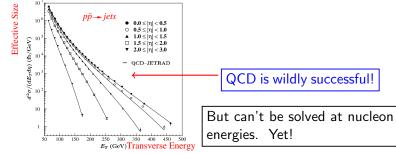
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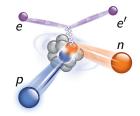


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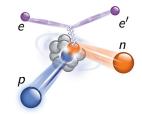




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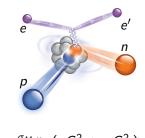


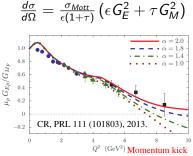
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- This cross section can be expressed here in electric and magnetic form factors  $G_E$  and  $G_M$ .



$$rac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = rac{\sigma_{Mott}}{\epsilon(1+\tau)} \left( \epsilon G_E^2 + \tau G_M^2 \right)$$

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- So does  $G_E/G_M$  for the neutron.

