

Advancements in Online  
Monitoring and Visualization for  
SpinQuest in Experimental  
Nuclear Physics

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Jordan Daniel Roberts



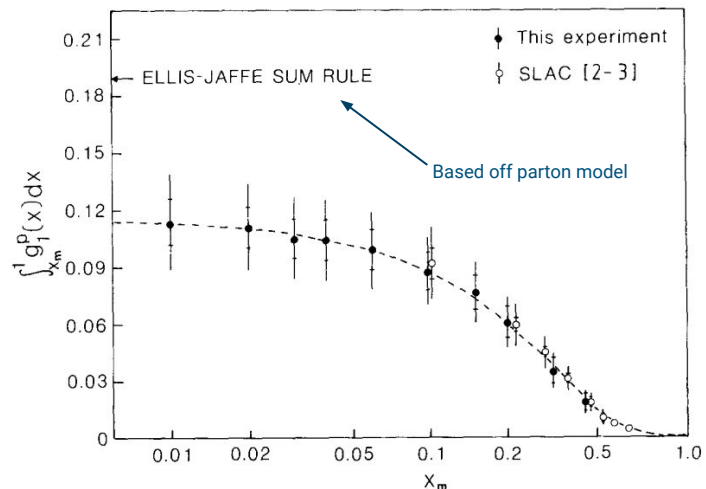
# Overview:

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- Physics Overview
  - Proton Spin Crisis
  - TMD's and Sivers
- SpinQuest and the goal
  - The Experimental Setup
- The purpose of studying reconstruction
  - Asymmetries
- The previous state of the software
  - Fun4All
- The process of studying reconstruction
  - In depth Reconstruction
- Results
  - discussion
- Summary

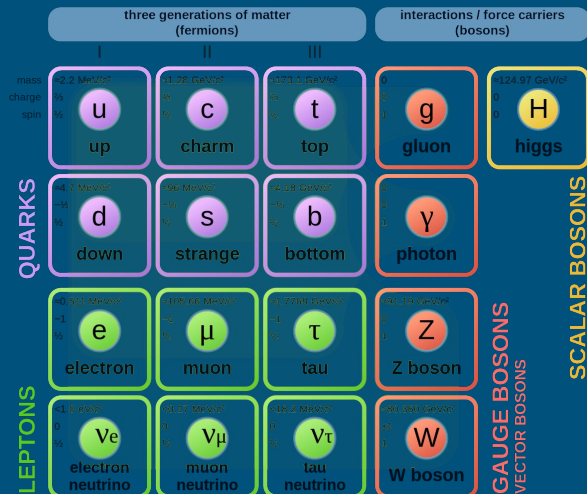
# The Proton Spin

EMC: Nuclear Physics B328 (1989) 1-35



$\Delta\Sigma(Q^2 = 10\text{GeV}^2) = 0.060 \pm 0.047 \pm 0.069$   
consistent with zero!

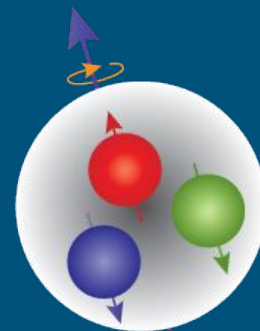
## Standard Model of Elementary Particles



Lattice QCD:

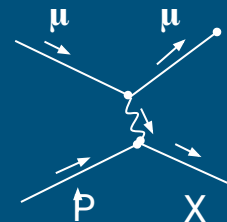
	$\Delta u$	$\Delta d$	$\Delta s$	$g_A^3$	$g_A^8$	$\Delta\Sigma$
D. de Florian <i>et al.</i> ( $Q^2=10\text{ GeV}^2$ )	$0.793^{+0.028}_{-0.034}$	$-0.416^{+0.035}_{-0.025}$	$-0.012^{+0.056}_{-0.062}$			$0.366^{+0.042}_{-0.062}$
NNPDFpol1.1 ( $Q^2=10\text{ GeV}^2$ )	0.76(4)	-0.41(4)	-0.10(8)			0.25(10)
COMPASS ( $Q^2=3\text{ GeV}^2$ )	[0.82, 0.85]	[-0.45, -0.42]	[-0.11, -0.08]	1.22(5)(10)		[0.26, 0.36]

PHYS. REV. D 98, 074505 (2018)



Old model of Proton Spin  
 $\text{Spin} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

Mass  $\sim 1\text{ GeV}$  not fully understood either!



# Finding the Spin

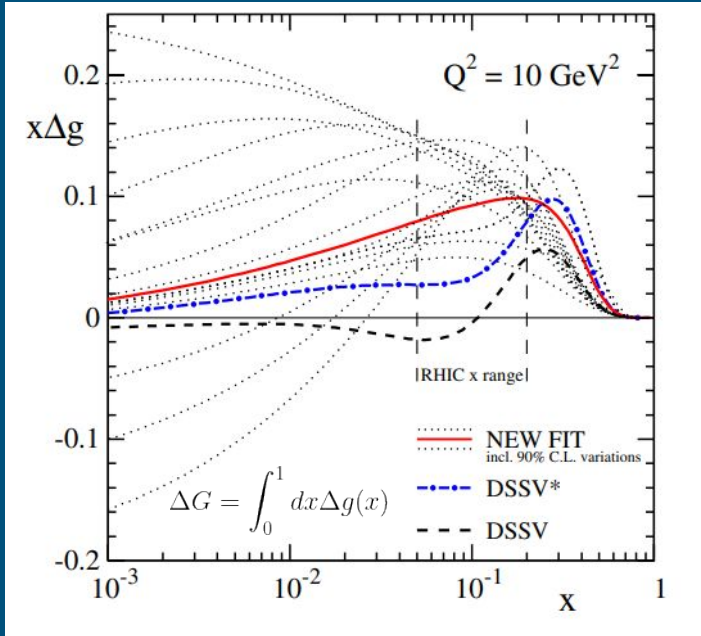
Jaffe-Manohar Sum Rule

$$\Delta S = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L_q + L_g$$

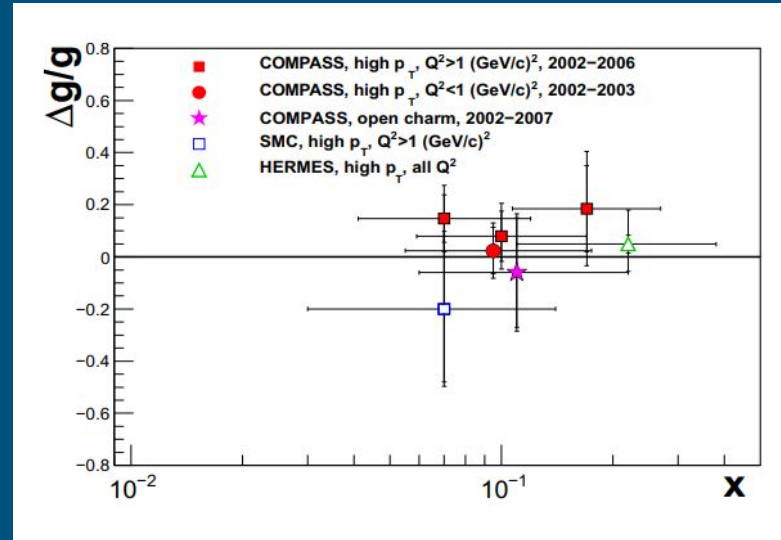
Ji's Sum Rule

$$\Delta S = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + L_q^z + J_g^z$$

STAR



COMPASS



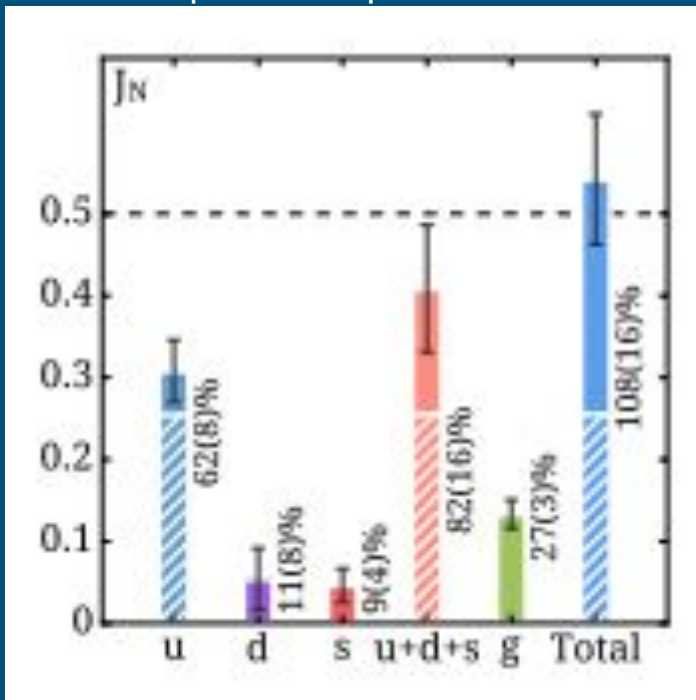
$\Delta G \sim 0$   
 $\Delta S \sim 30\%$

Daniel de Florian, Rodolfo Sassot, Marco Stratmann, and Werner Vogelsang  
 Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 012001 – Published 2 July 2014 STAR

Nuclear and Particle Physics Proceedings  
 Volumes 273–275, April–June 2016, Pages 2084-2090  
 COMPASS

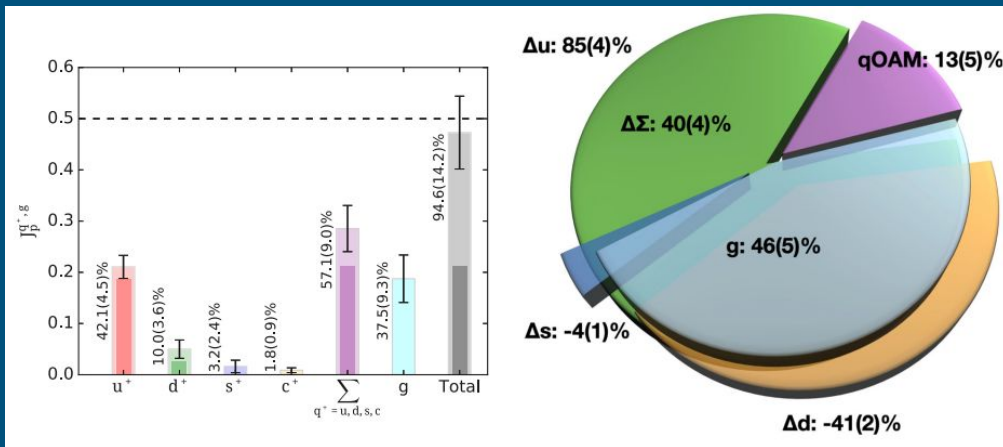
# Orbital Angular Momentum

## Ji Spin Decomposition



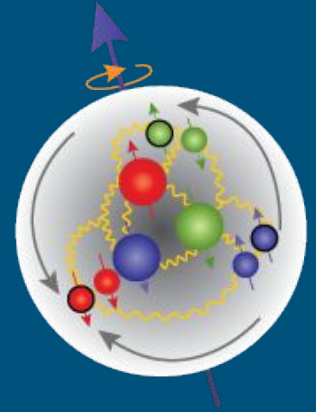
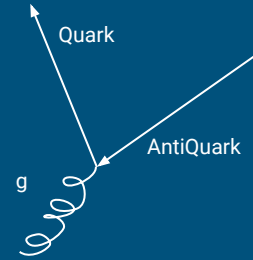
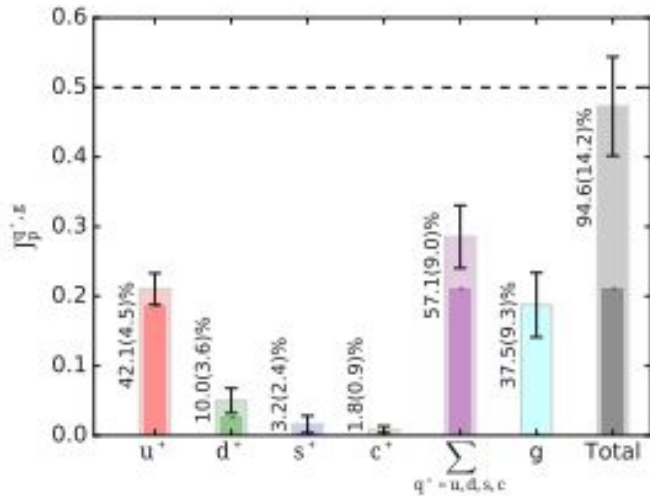
- EIC will probe gluon via SIDIS
- SpinQuest will probe gluon via J/ψ

QCD Lattice calculations: Ji left and Jaffe right

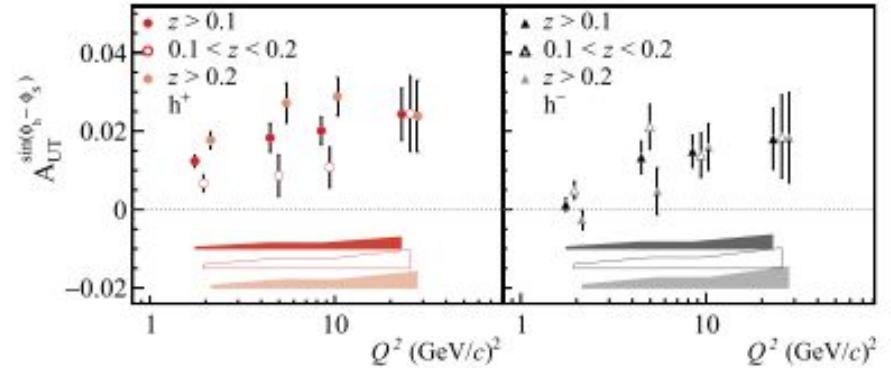


# Sea Quarks

QCD Lattice calculations



## SIDIS Sivers at COMPASS



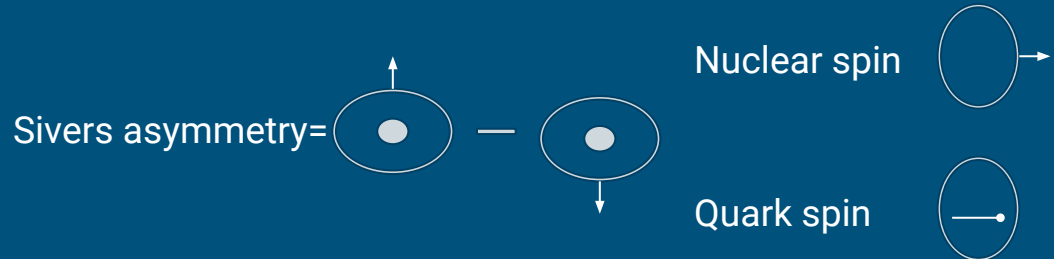
# TMDs and Sivers

- Transverse momentum functions allows us to analyze the distribution of the transverse momentum and transverse spin.
- Sivers represents the **correlation of the transverse momentum of an unpolarized parton with the spin of a transversely polarized nucleon.**
- A non-zero DY sea quark Sivers function asymmetry is indicative of contribution by sea quark OAM.

$$A_N = \frac{\sigma_L^\uparrow - \sigma_R^\uparrow}{\sigma_L^\uparrow + \sigma_R^\uparrow}$$

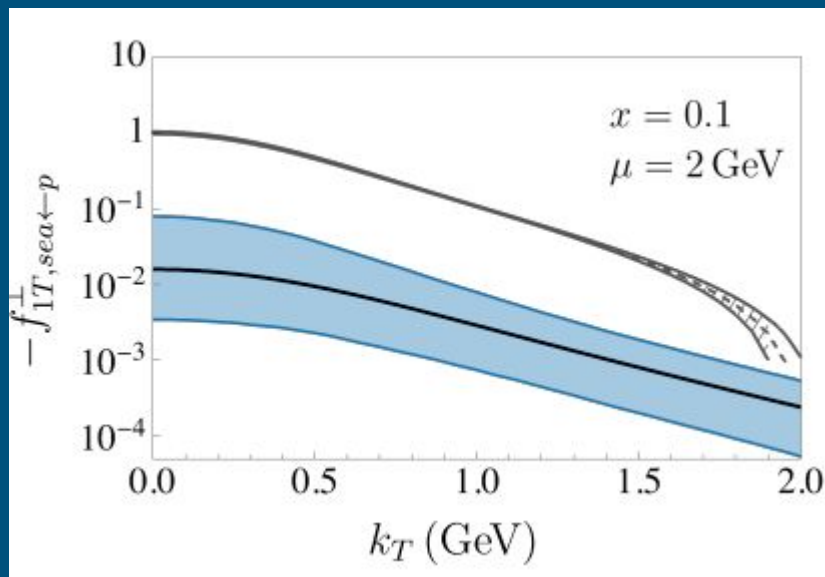
## Leading Twist

		Quark Polarization		
		<i>U</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>T</i>
Nucleon Polarization	<i>U</i>	$f_1 = \odot$	N/A	$h_1^\perp = \odot - \ominus$ <i>Boer-Mulders</i>
	<i>L</i>	N/A	$g_{1L} = \odot - \ominus$ <i>Helicity</i>	$h_{1L}^\perp = \odot - \ominus$
	<i>T</i>	$f_{1T}^\perp = \odot - \ominus$ <i>Sivers</i>	$g_{1T}^\perp = \odot - \ominus$	$h_1 = \odot - \ominus$ $h_{1T}^\perp = \odot - \ominus$ <i>Transversity</i>



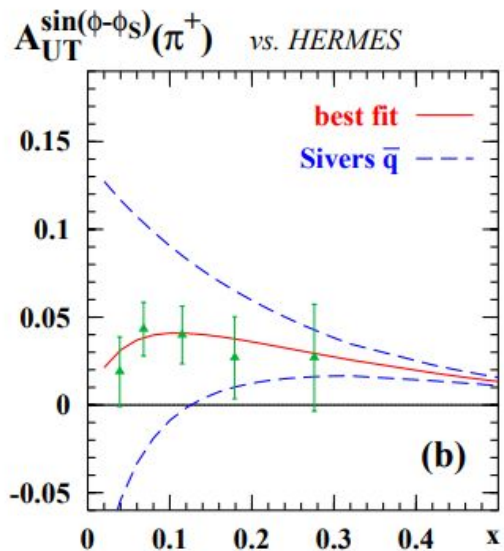
# Results of Sivers

## JLab SIDIS Sivers



arXiv:2103.03270v1 [hep-ph] 4 Mar 2021

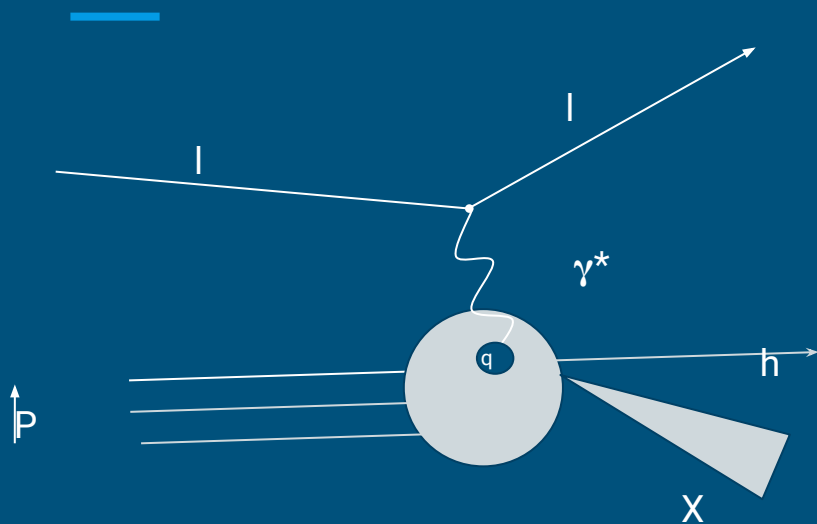
## HERMES SIDIS Sivers



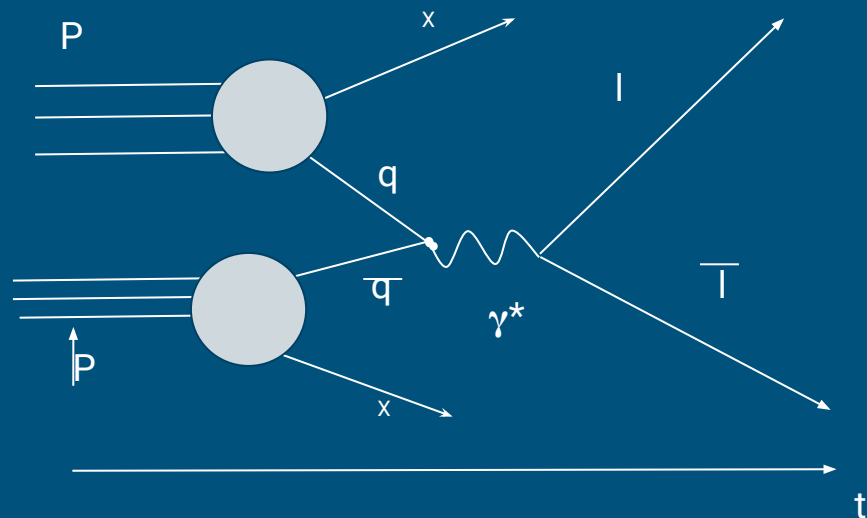
arXiv:0805.2137v1



# Polarized SIDIS



# Polarized DY



$$A_{UT}^{\text{SIDIS}} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 f_{1T}^{\perp q}(x) \otimes D_1^q(z)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) \otimes D_1^q(z)}$$

QCD Prediction

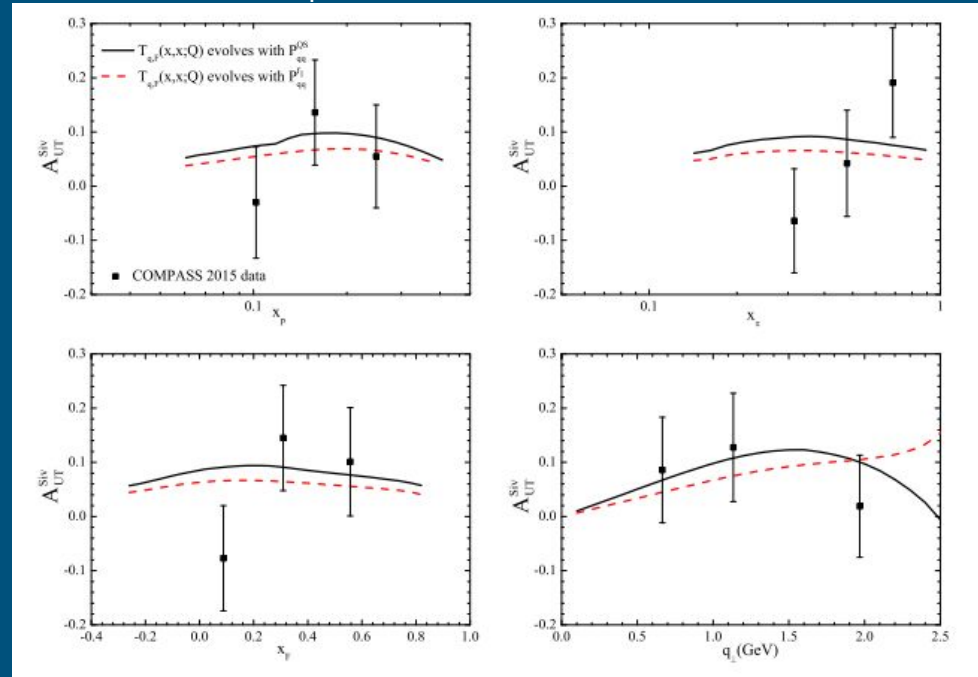
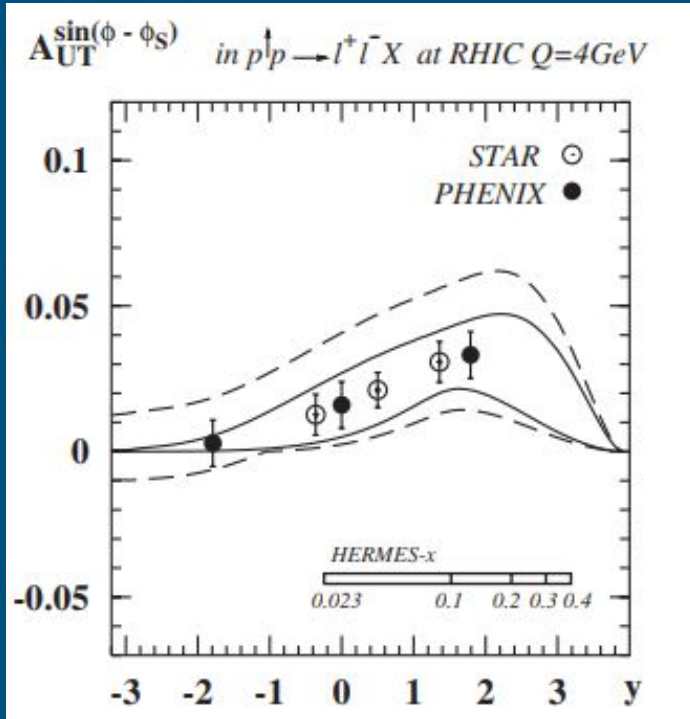
$$f^{\perp q \text{DY}}(x, p_T^2) = -f^{\perp q \text{SIDIS}}(x, p_T^2)$$

$$A_N^{\text{DY}} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 [f_1^q(x_1) \cdot f_{1T}^{\perp \bar{q}}(x_2) + 1 \leftrightarrow 2]}{\sum_q e_q^2 [f_1^q(x_1) \cdot f_1^{\bar{q}}(x_2) + 1 \leftrightarrow 2]}$$

# Sivers DY at RHIC and COMPASS

RHIC Prediction 2006

pion induced Drell-Yan at COMPASS 2018

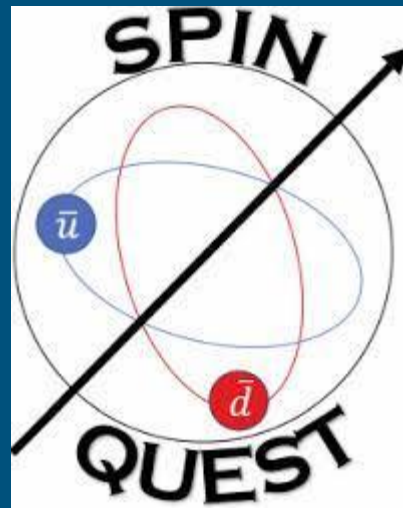


PHYSICAL REVIEW D 97, 054005 (2018)

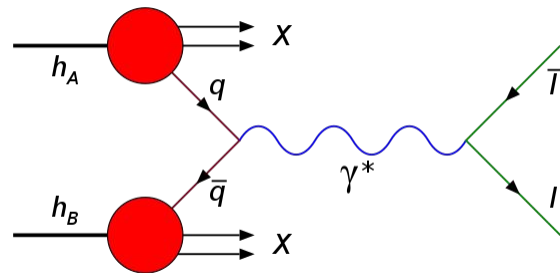
# SpinQuest

- Are the sea quarks orbiting around the spin axis of the nucleon?
- Testing QCD prediction
- Compare with other experiments
- Non-zero asym = sea quark OAM!
- SpinQuest will perform the first measurement of the Sivers asymmetry in Drell-Yan pp scattering from the sea quarks.

$$A_N^{DY} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[ f_1^q(x_1) \cdot \underbrace{f_{1T}^{\perp, \bar{q}}(x_2)}_{\text{sea quark OAM}} + 1 \leftarrow \rightarrow 2 \right]}{\sum_q e_q^2 \left[ f_1^q(x_1) \cdot f_1^{\bar{q}}(x_2) + 1 \leftarrow \rightarrow 2 \right]}$$

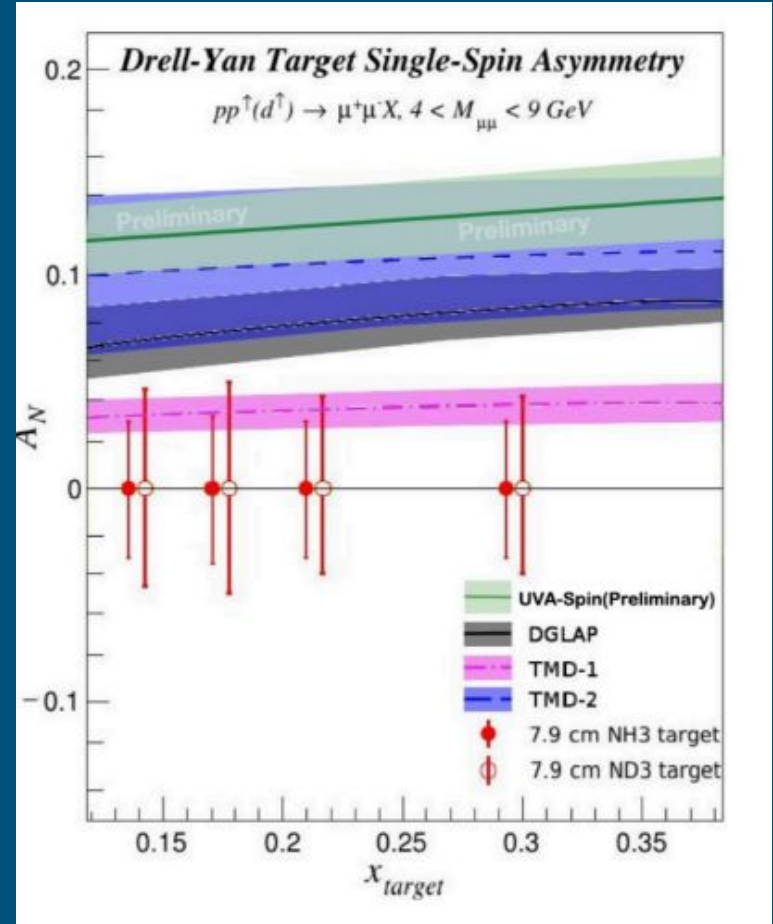


$$f^{\perp q DY}(x, p_T^2) = -f^{\perp q SIDIS}(x, p_T^2)$$



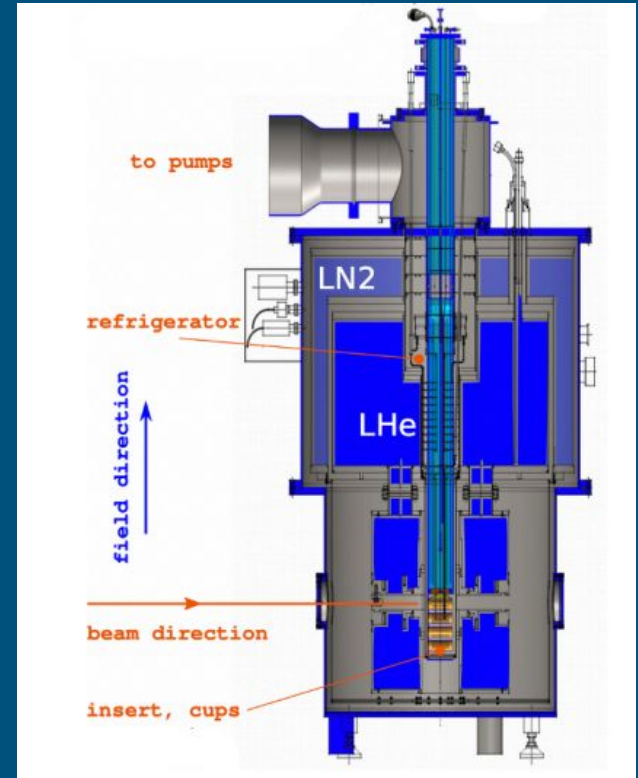
# False Asymmetries

- Diurnal effects
- Weather(hot and cold cycles)
- Hardware:
  - Cooling systems malfunctioning
  - Target alignment
  - Magnet health
  - Detector health
- Predicted Sensitivity
  - Beam~2.5%
  - Target~6-7%
- Detection of False Asymmetries is **VITAL**



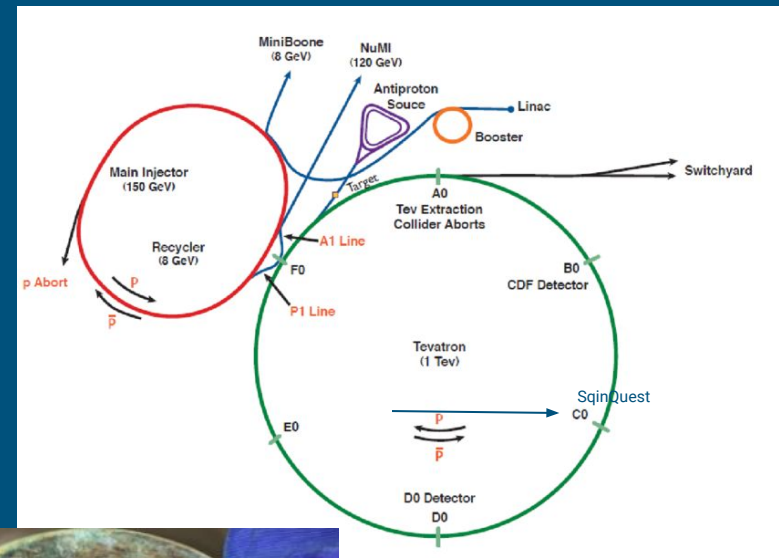
# Sensitivity

- Beam ~ 2.5%
  - Luminosity ~ 1%
  - Drifts < 2%
  - Scraping ~ 1%
- Target ~ 6-7%
  - Polarization ~ 2%
  - Density ~ 1%
  - Alignment ~ 0.5%
  - TE Calibration: P ~ 2.5% d: ~ 4.5%
  - Radiation damage ~ 3%
  - Packing fraction ~ 2%
  - Dilution factor ~ 3%



# The Beam and Target

- Beam
  - 120 GeV Unpolarized Proton beam collides with polarized proton target
  - 1 spill ~ 20-60,000 events in 4 seconds
    - max annual proton count is  $7 \times 10^{17}$  protons/year
  - Highest proton intensity ever attempted on a solid polarized target.
- Target
  - Proton Target NH<sub>3</sub>
  - Neutron Target ND<sub>3</sub>



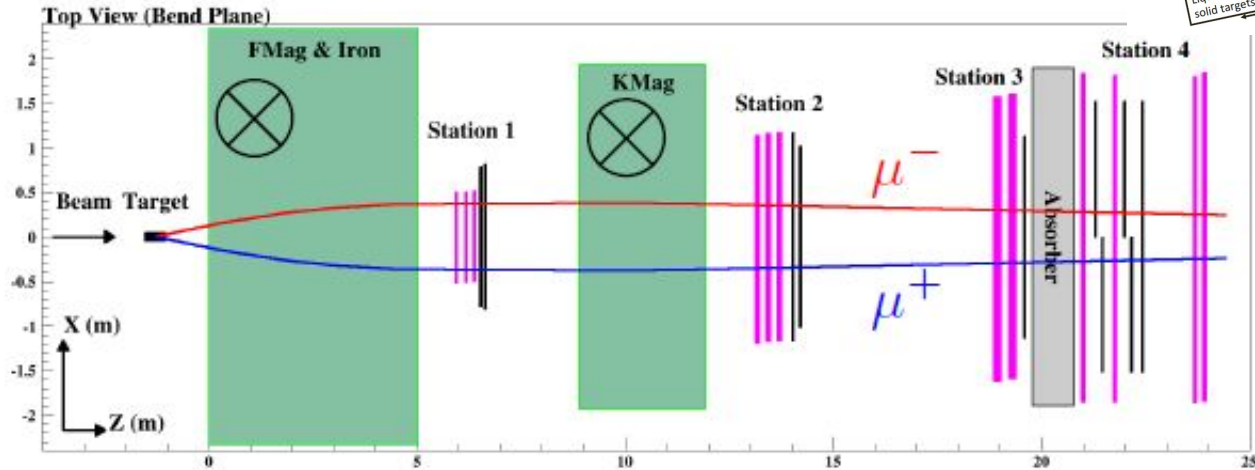
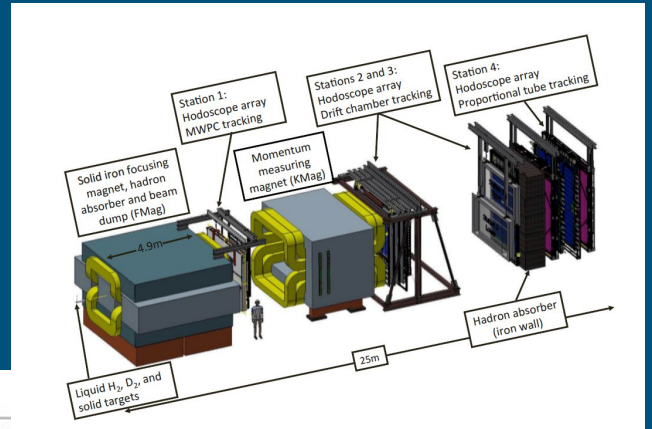
FERMLAB-PUB-20-087-AD-APC



SPTG-TechNote-17003

# The Experimental setup

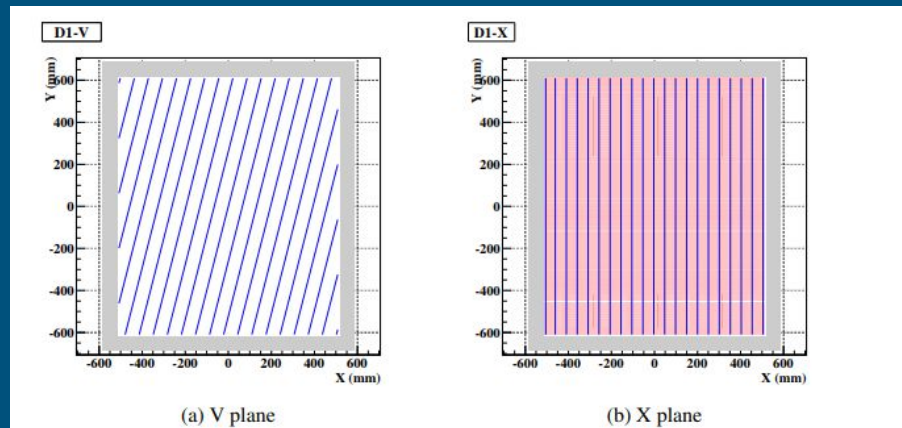
$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_b dx_t} = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{x_b x_t s} \Sigma e_q^2 [\bar{q}_t(x_t) q_b(x_b) + q_t(x_t) \bar{q}_b(x_b)]$$



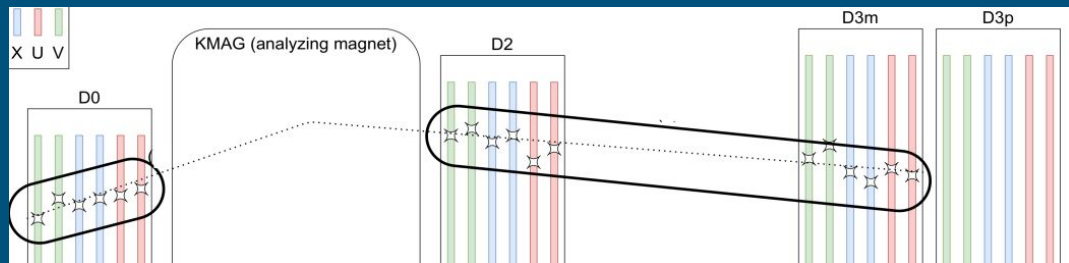
E1039 Proposal

# Station Level

- Drift chamber: Array of wires used to determine the position.
- There are 4 drift chambers each with 6 detector planes.
  - V,V',X,X',U,U'
  - Prime planes and U+V deal with left right detection.
- St.1, St.2, St.3p and St.3m



Kei Nagai: Recent Measurement of Flavor Asymmetry of Antiquarks in the Proton by Drell-Yan Experiment SeaQuest at Fermilab

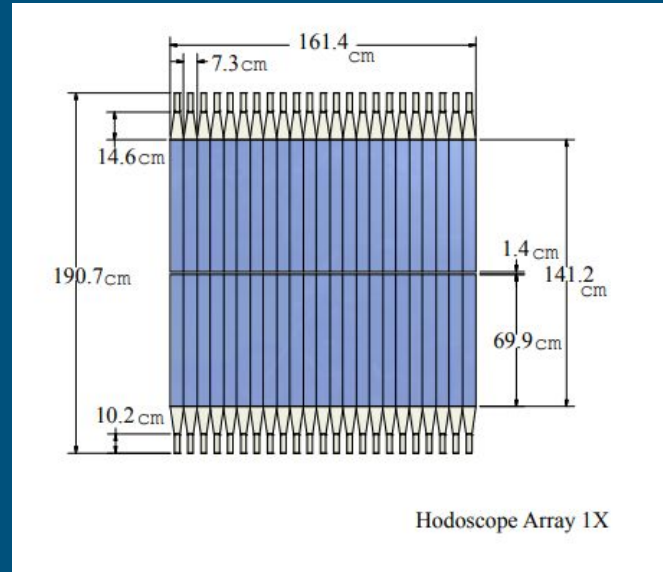


Eric Fuchey Status of GPU-based online reconstruction program



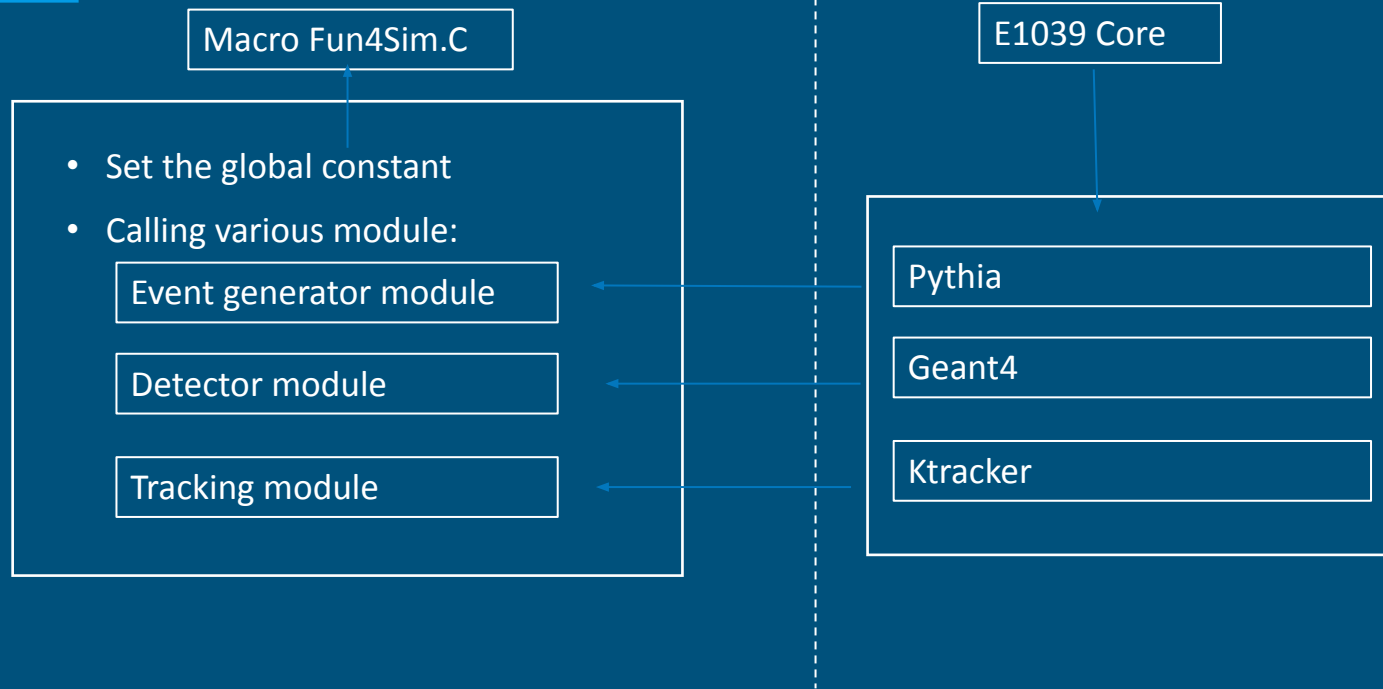
# Station Level

- Hodoscope: Array of scintillating paddles used to determine the start time of the ion drift.
- There are 12 hodoscopes
  - 4 in st.1
  - 4 in st.2
  - 2 in st.3
  - 2 in st.4



Kei Nagai: Recent Measurement of Flavor Asymmetry of Antiquarks in the Proton by Drell-Yan Experiment SeaQuest at Fermilab

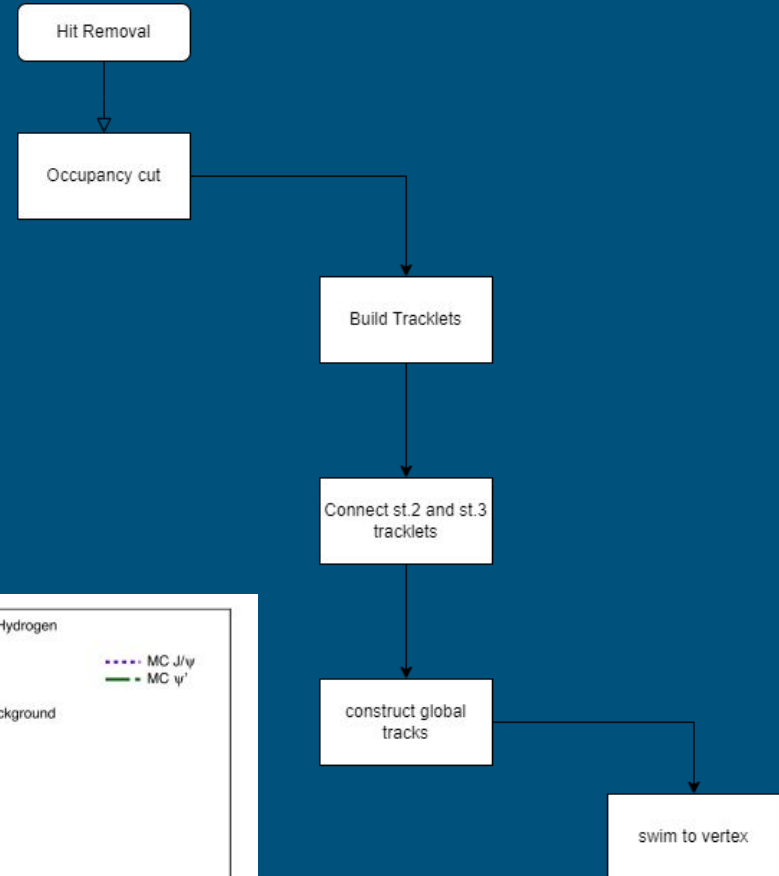
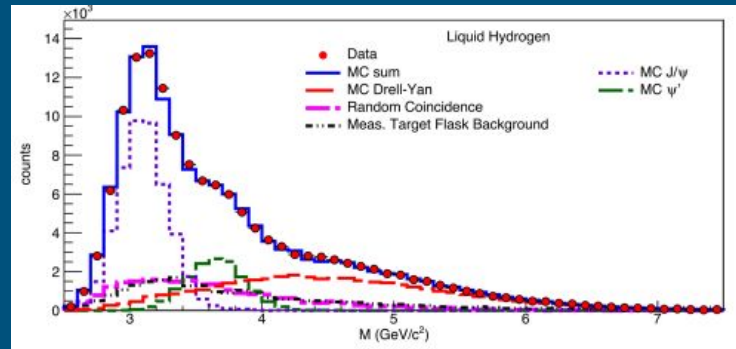
# E1039 Software



E1039 is designed to be modular & user friendly

# Reconstruction

- Can be broken up in 3 parts:
  - Pre-tracking
  - Single Track Reconstruction
  - Vertex Reconstruction
- Only cares about the final four momenta.
- Made in C++ entangled in Fun4All Class system.



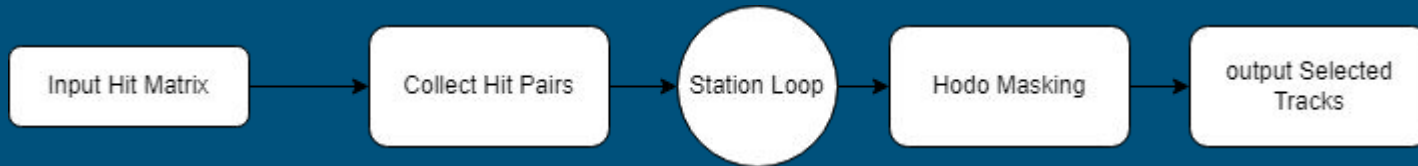
# Challenges

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- We **need** to detect false asymmetries
- We must calculate the left right asymmetry **Quickly**
- We must be able to see the reconstruct a every stage
- K Tracker is not optimized for this.

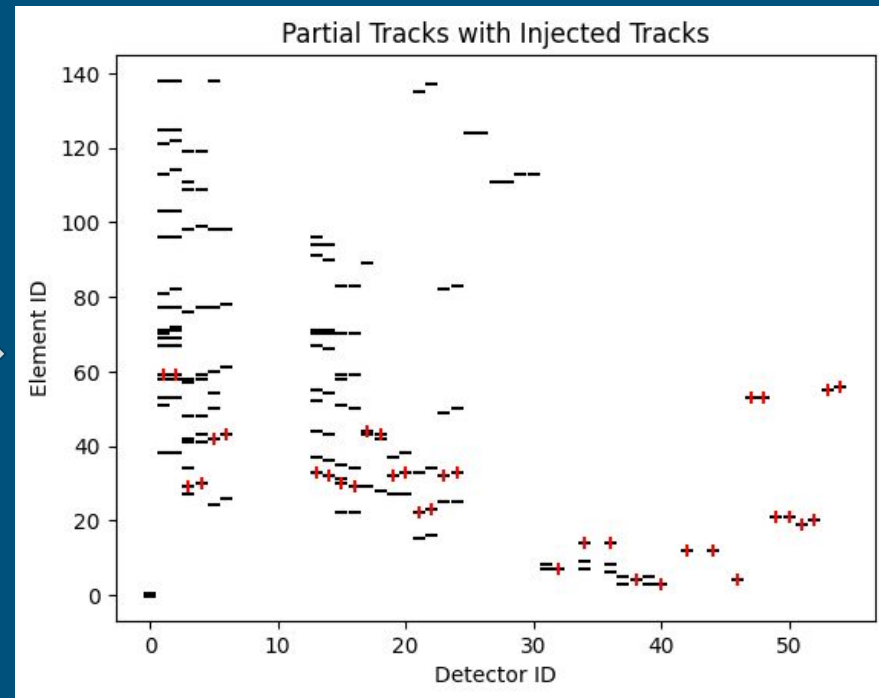
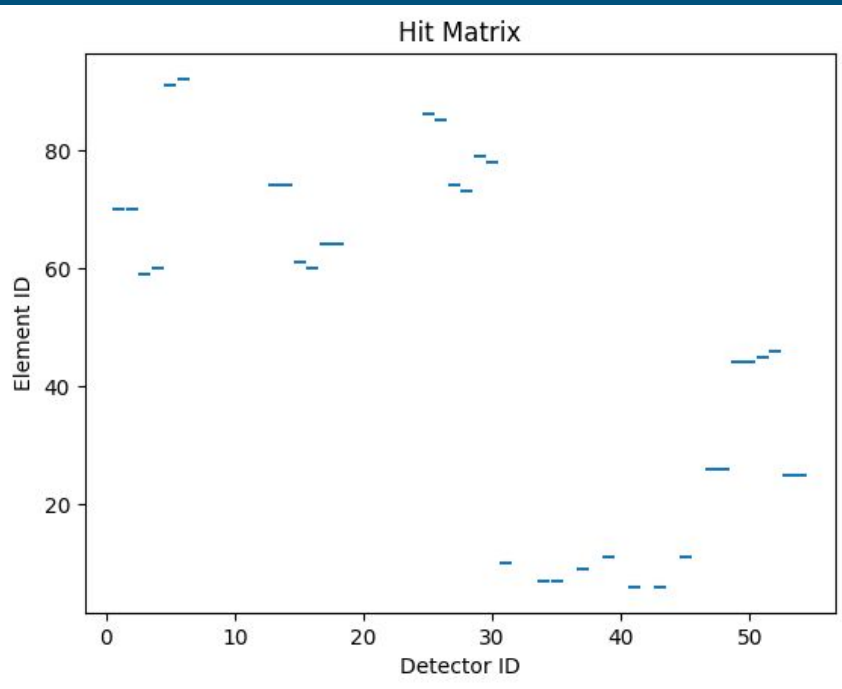
# A new approach: GPU Acceleration

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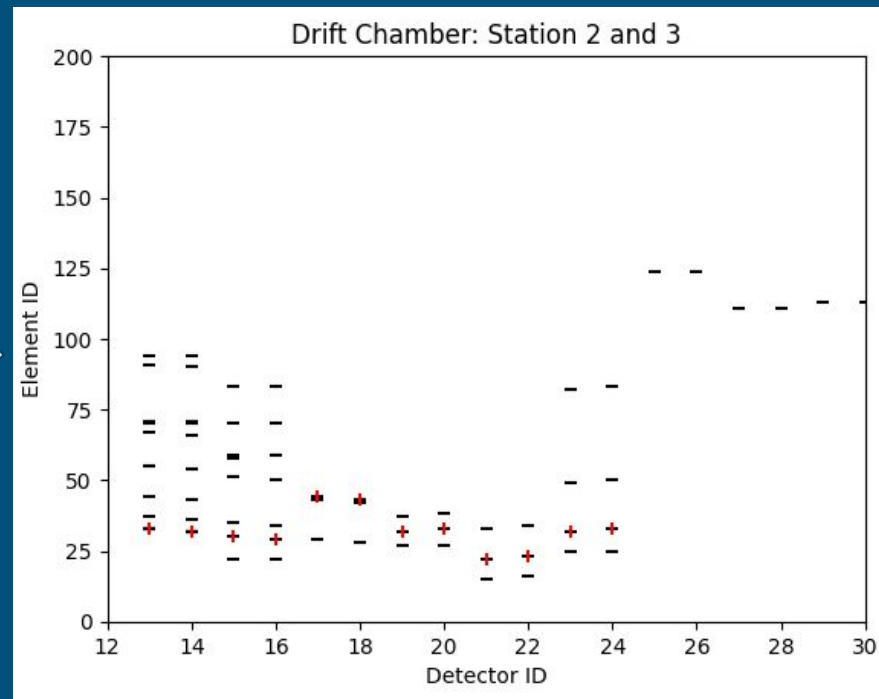
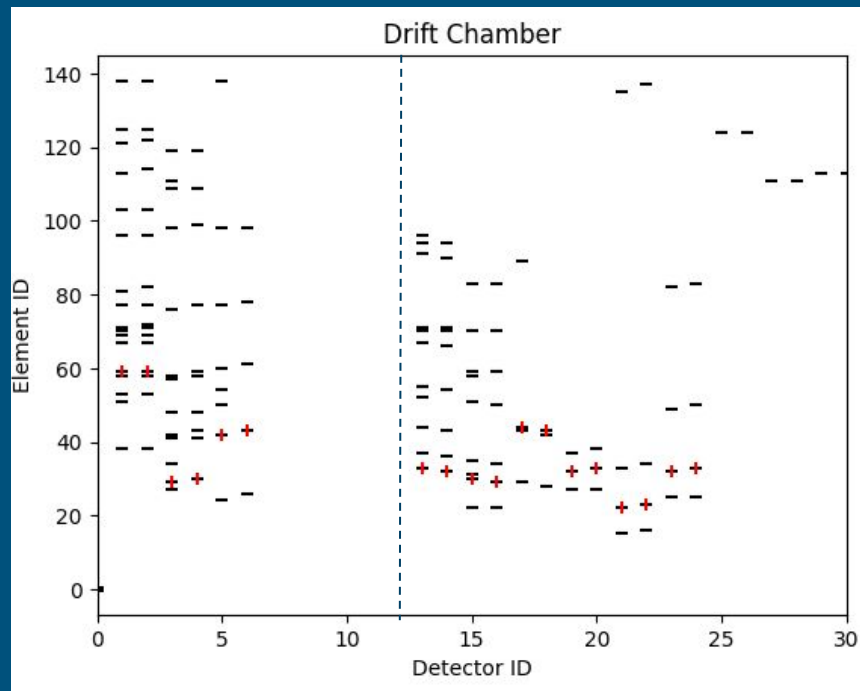
- 1 spill ~ 20-60,000 events in 4 seconds per minute
- Ktracker takes 1 hour and a half to process 20,000 events.
- GPU acceleration predicted to cut this by a factor of 10!

# Simulating a Spill



Total Hits 147

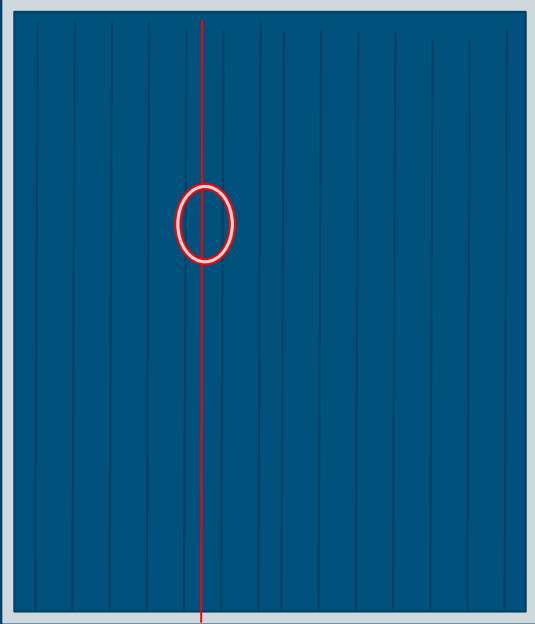
# Hit Pair Selection



Total Hits 80

# Geometry Position

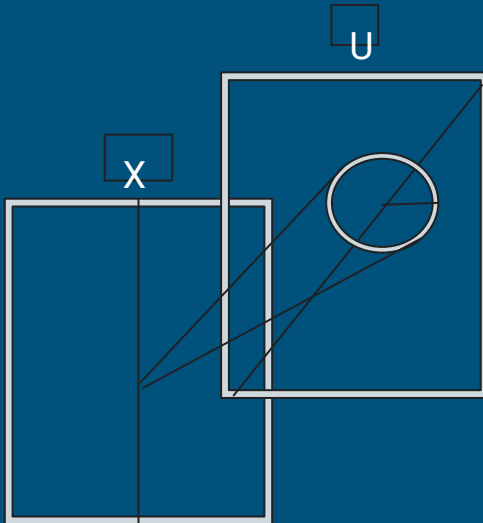
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$$WirePosition = (elementID - \frac{(NumberOfElements + 1)}{2}) * WireSpacing + [XPlaneOffSet + X0 * \cos(UWire) + y0 * \sin(UWire) + \delta]$$



# Geometry Window



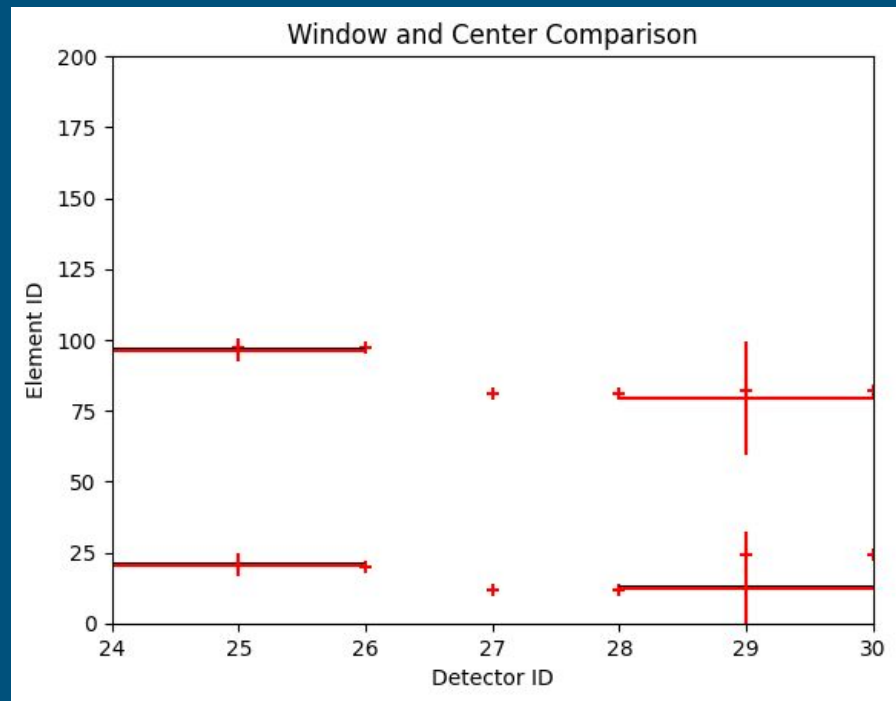
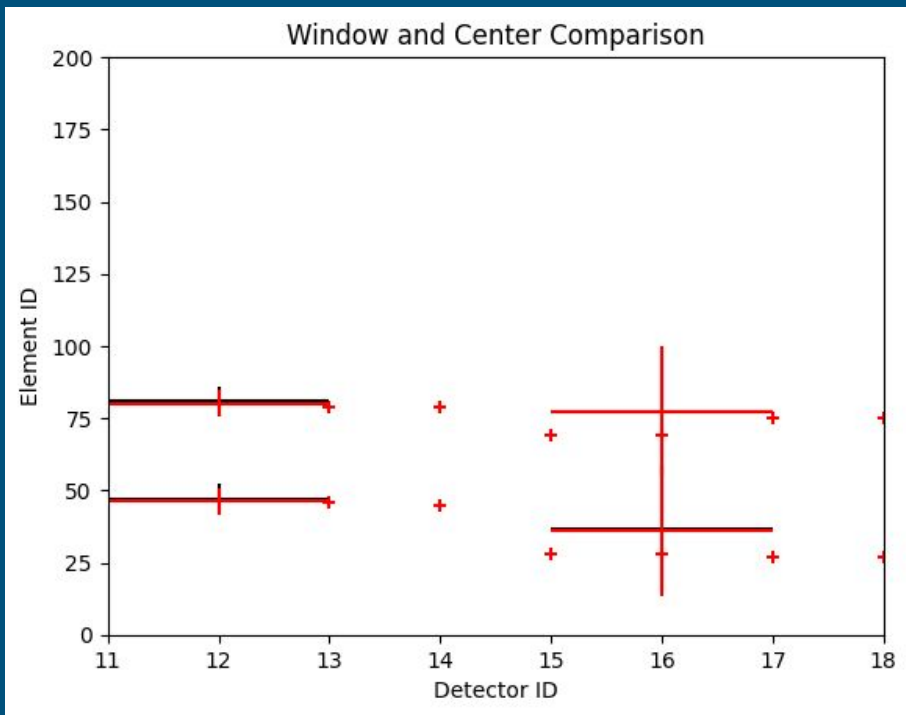
$$URadius = \left| \frac{1}{2} * XWireSpan * \sin(UWireAngle) \right| + TXMax \left| (ZPositionofUhit - ZPositionofXhit) \right| \cos(UWireAngle) + TYMax \left| (ZPositionofUhit - ZPositionofXhit) \right| \sin(UWireAngle) + 2 * WireSpacing + \delta$$

$$VRadius = UHitWireSpacing * 2 * \cos(UWire) + \left| (ZPositionofUHit + ZPositionofVHit - 2 * ZPositionofXHit) * \cos(UWire) * TXMax \right| + \left| (ZPositionofVHit - ZPositionofUHit) * \sin(UWire) * TYMax \right| + 2 * UHitWireSpacing$$

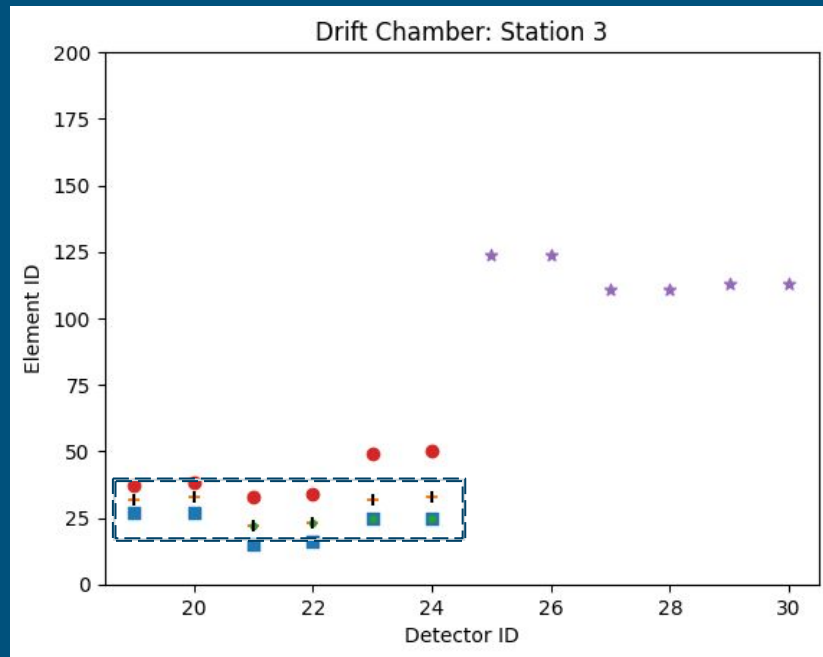
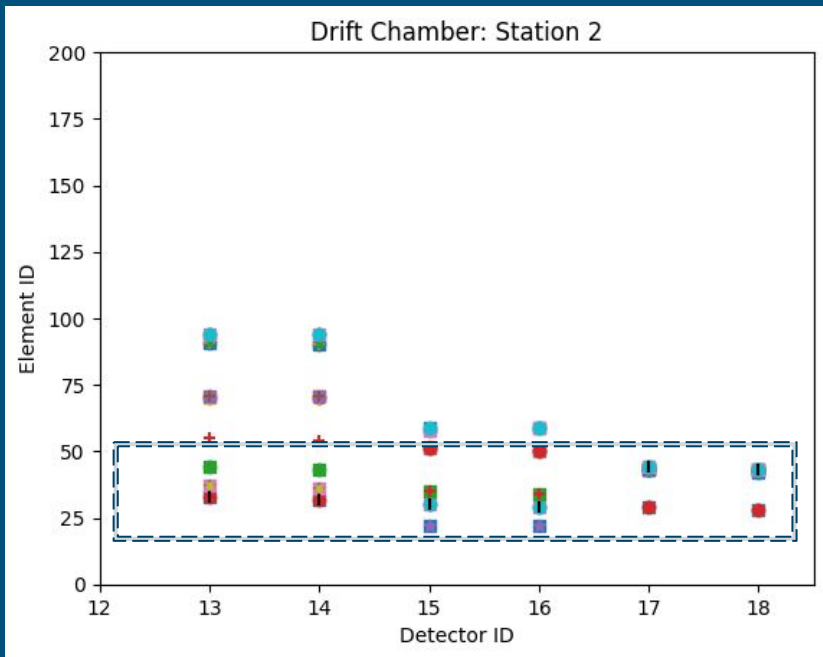
$$VCenter = 2 * UCenter - WirePositionofUHit$$

$$UCenter = WirePositionofXHit * \cos(UWire)$$

# Window Creation

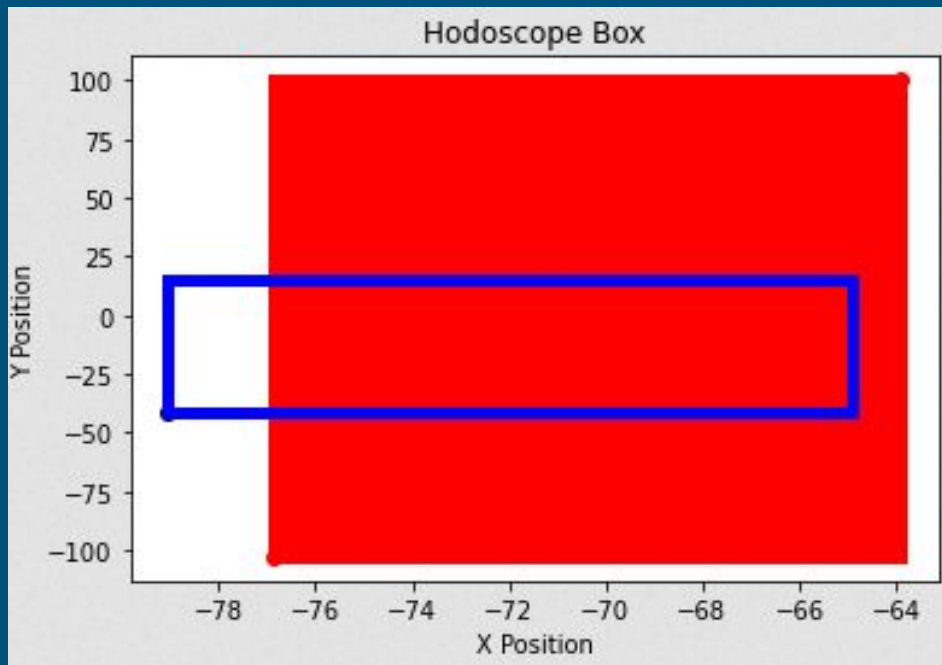
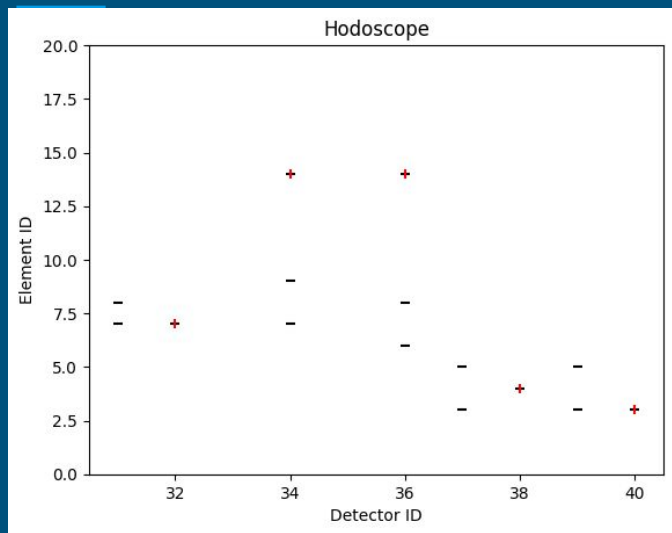


# Tracklet Making



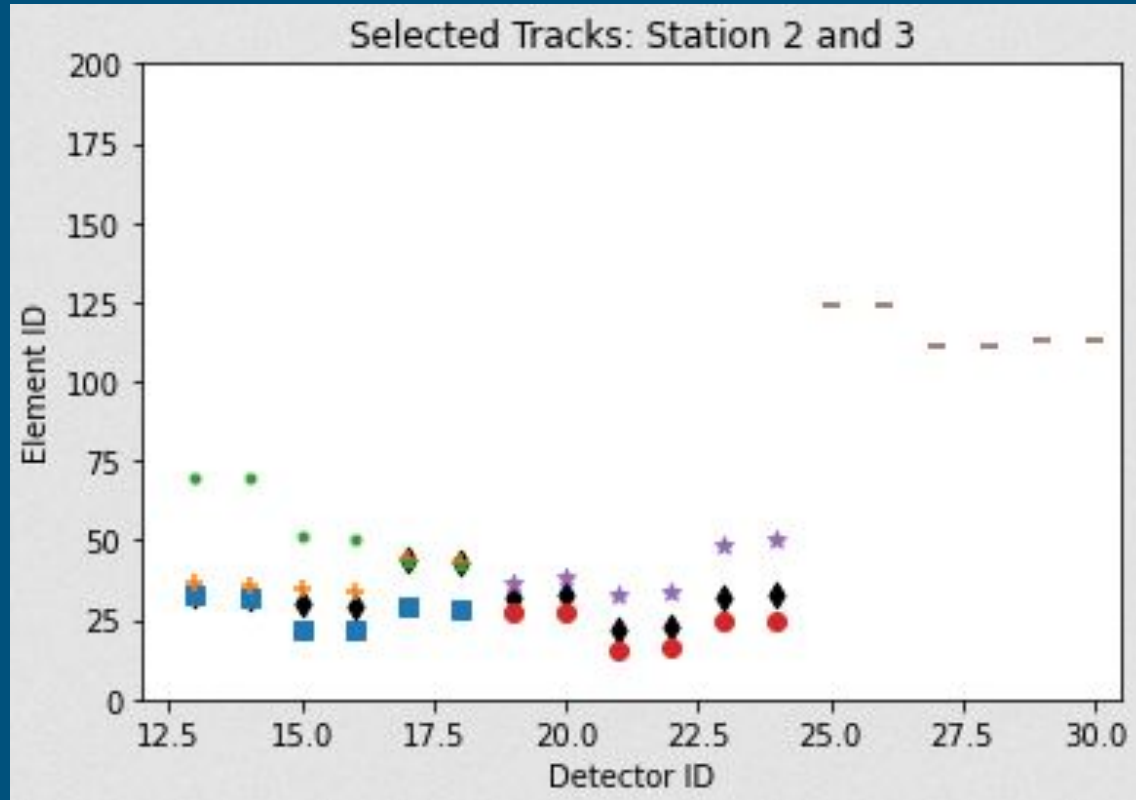
58 Hits  
45 Tracklets combinations

# Hodoscope Matching



# Tracklets Before AI integration

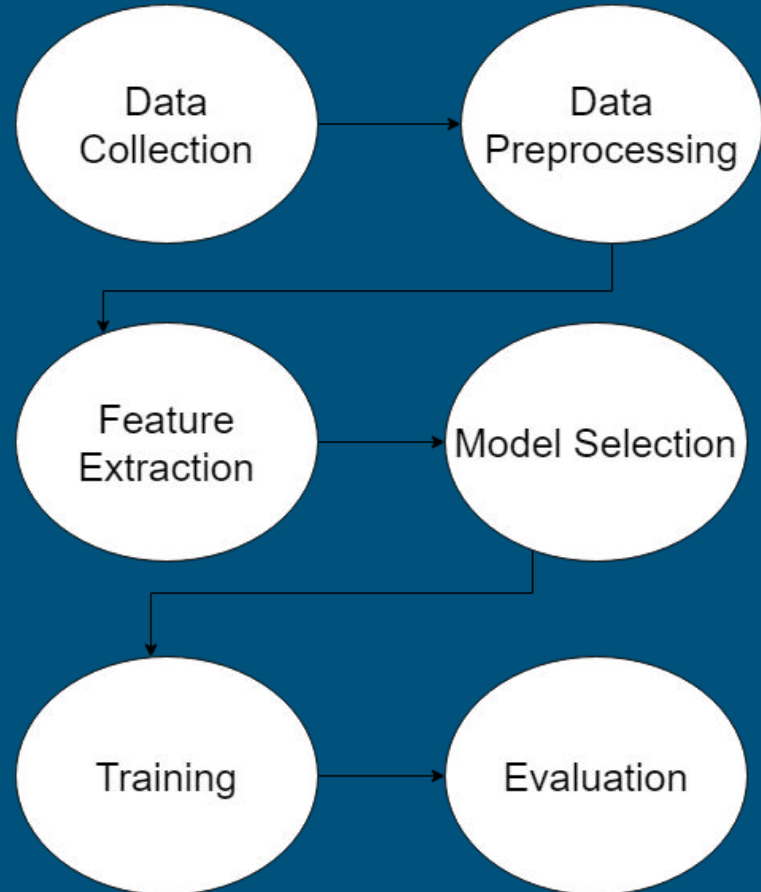
- 6 Track combinations.
- 36 hits remain.
- A removal of 44 hits!



# Machine Learning

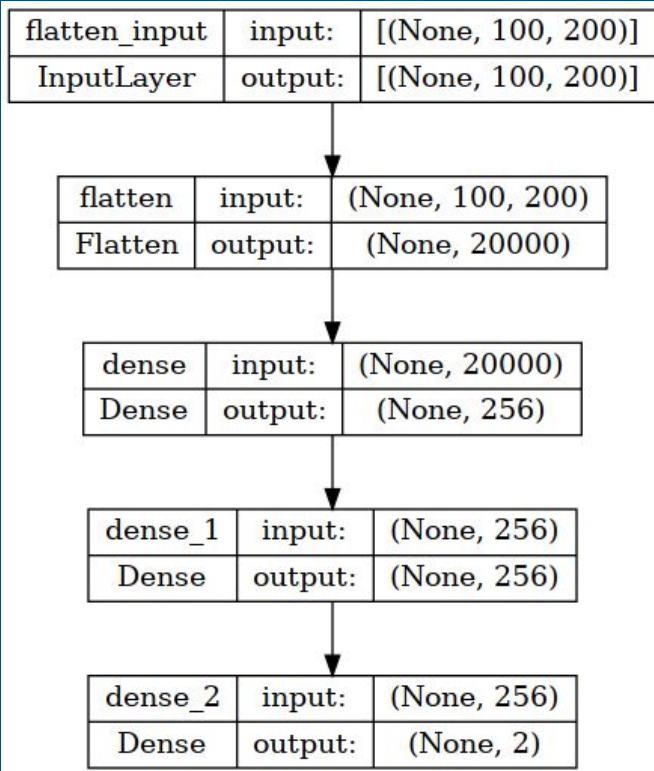
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- Machine Learning in Nuclear physics allows for
  - Fast Analysis
- Types of machine learning:
  - Supervised learning
  - Unsupervised learning
  - Reinforcement learning
  - And MORE!



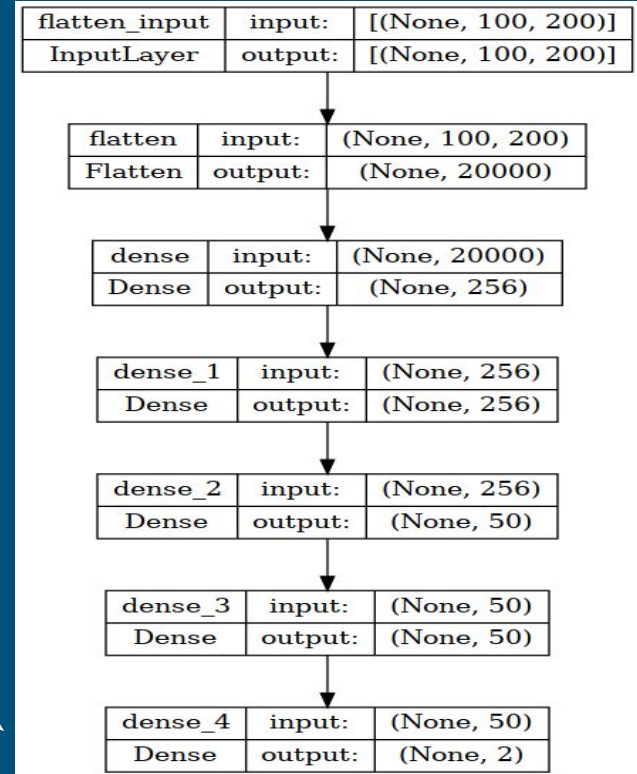
# Models

## Intercepts



Input

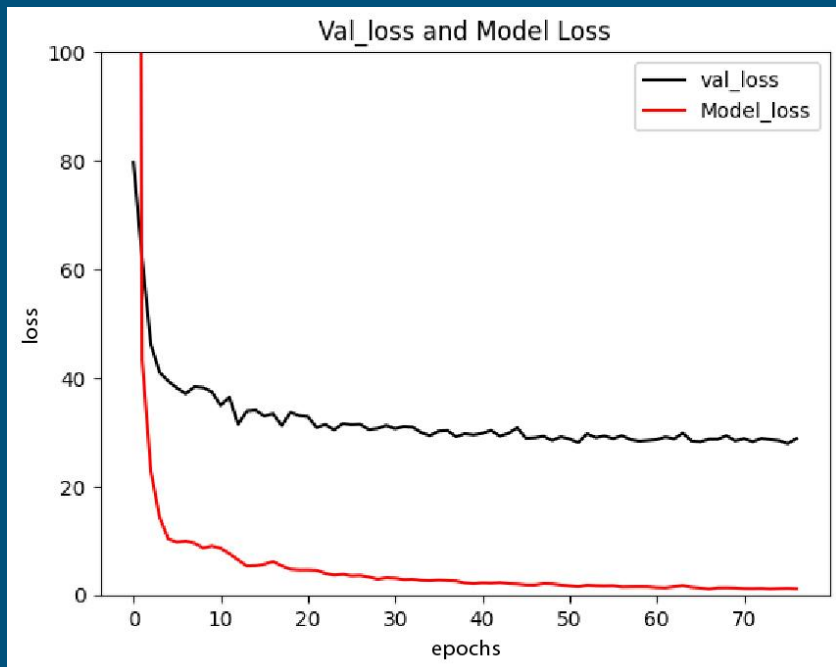
## Slopes



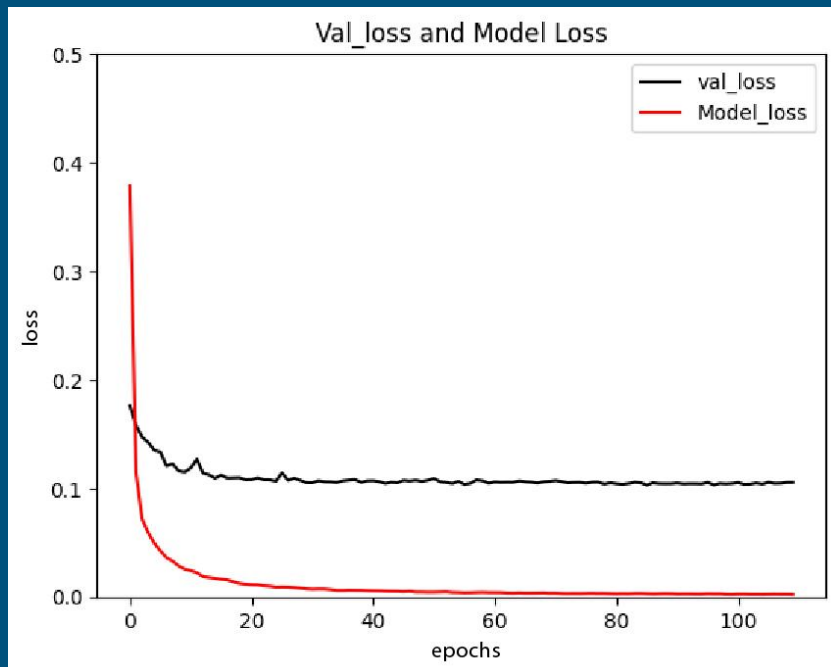
output

# Loss graphs

Intercepts

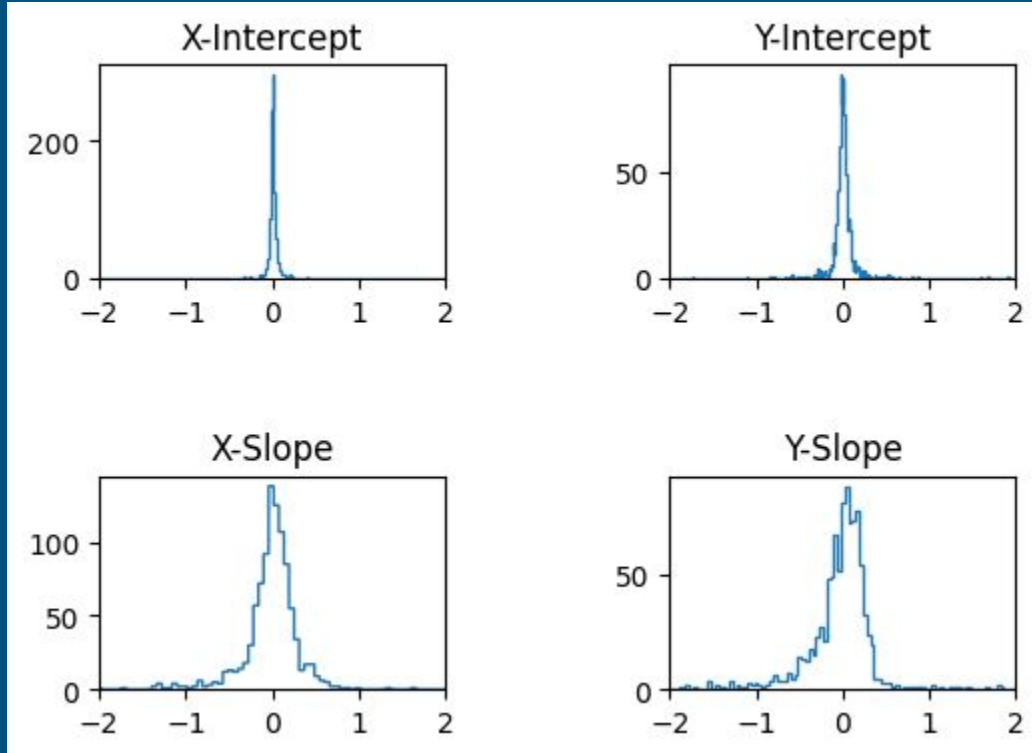


Slopes

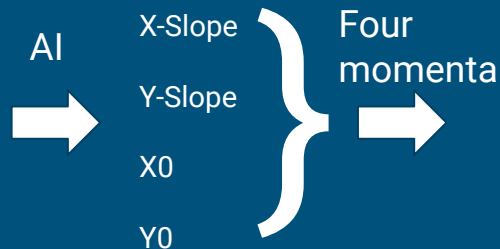
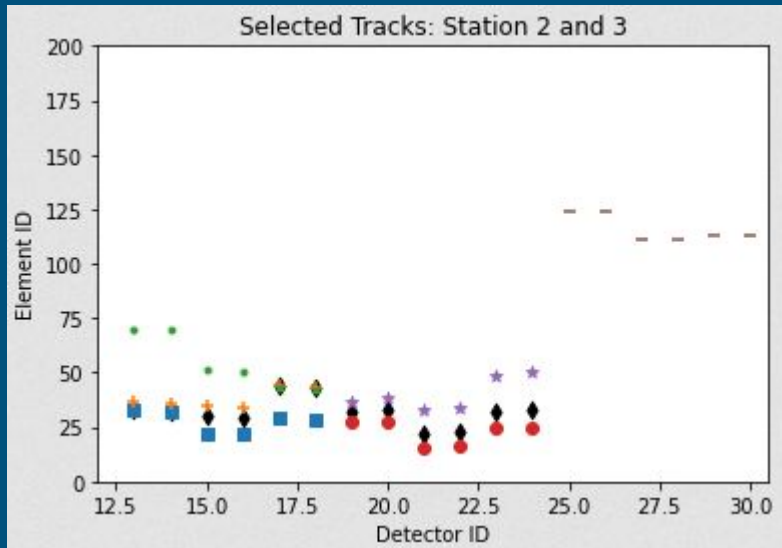




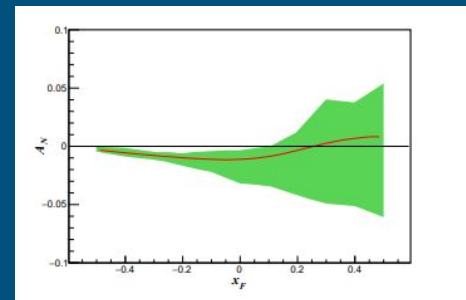
# Approximate error



# Detecting False Asymmetries



## Left right Asymmetry



E1039 proposal

Started with 80 hits  
Removed 44 hits  
Ending with 36 hits/ 6 tracklets

Precision = 81%  
Recall = 53%  
Accuracy = 50%

- Options for interface
  - Dearpygui
  - VisPy
  - plotoptix

# Conclusion

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- A simulated Spill was created matching the occupancy of seaquest.
- We were able to write a program that utilize the core features of K-Tracker to select hits to create Tracks within error.
- This software is written to utilize:
  - Numba GPU Acceleration
  - DearpyGui Interface Display
  - Tensorflow Machine Learning
- We observed an precision of 81% and accuracy of 50% background removal.
  - Estimated efficiency after AI and hodo tuning to increase



Thank You

# Citation

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# Backup Slides

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# Efficiency

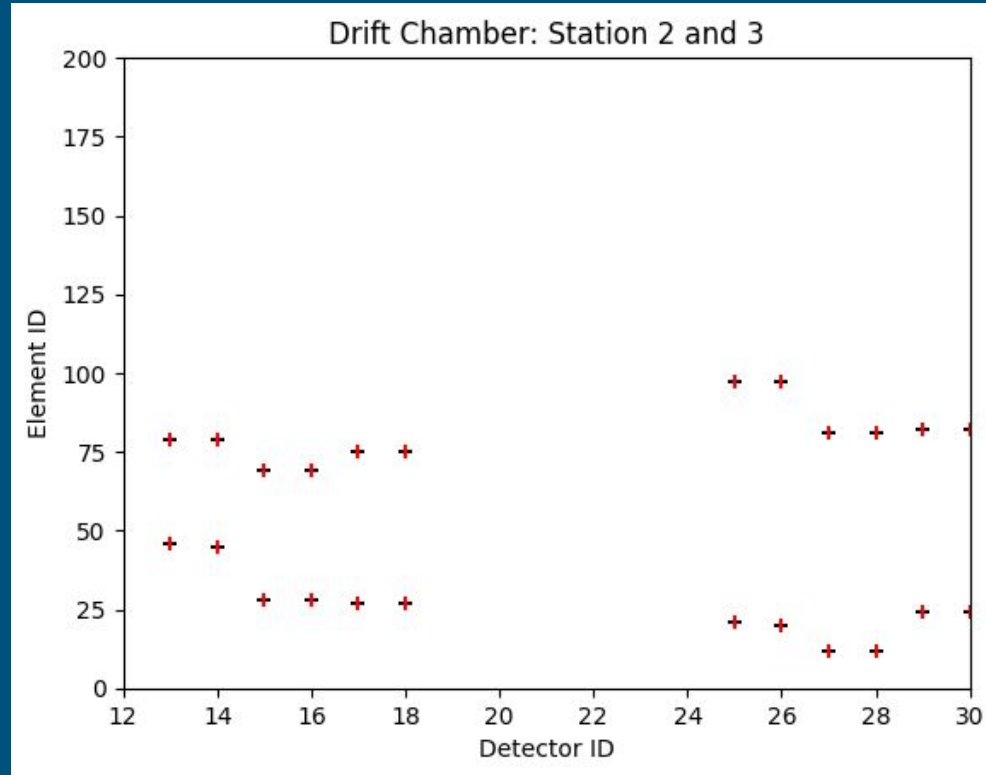
- TP is cases in which it is a background hit and is correctly removed.
- TN is cases in which it is a hit and is kept
- FP is cases in which it is a hit and is removed
- FN is cases in which it is a background hit and is kept.

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{True Positive}(TP)}{\text{True Positive}(TP) + \text{False Positive}(FP)}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{True Positive}(TP)}{\text{True Positive}(TP) + \text{False Negative}(FN)}$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{True Positive} + \text{True Negative}}{(\text{True Positive} + \text{False Positive} + \text{True Negative} + \text{False Negative})}$$

# Ktracker comparison





# Geometry

	0	1	2	4	5	7	10	11	12	15	26
	DetID	Z	NumElems	Spacing	X-offset	x0	Cosine	wireSpan	y0	Sine	delta
1	1	594.582	201	0.635	0.159	-0.794	0.971457	121.92	2.689	0.237214	-0.04147
2	2	595.218	201	0.635	-0.159	-0.794	0.971457	121.92	2.689	0.237214	0.002111
3	3	617.274	160	0.635	0.159	-0.552	1	121.92	2.743	-0.00054	-0.19835
4	4	616.638	160	0.635	-0.159	-0.552	1	121.92	2.743	-0.00054	-0.27684
5	5	640.444	201	0.635	0.159	-0.423	0.971109	121.92	2.791	-0.23864	-0.3835
6	6	641.079	201	0.635	-0.159	-0.423	0.971109	121.92	2.791	-0.23864	-0.40794
7	7	688.614	384	0.5	0	0.349	0.970595	137.16	-0.173	-0.24072	0
8	8	689.214	384	0.5	-0.25	0.349	0.970595	137.16	-0.173	-0.24072	0
9	9	689.814	320	0.5	0	0.349	0.999998	137.16	-0.173	0.00187	0
10	10	690.414	320	0.5	-0.25	0.349	0.999998	137.16	-0.173	0.00187	0
11	11	691.014	384	0.5	0	0.349	0.969688	137.16	-0.173	0.244345	0
12	12	691.614	384	0.5	-0.25	0.349	0.969688	137.16	-0.173	0.244345	0
13	13	1315.01	128	2.021	-0.505	-2.45704	0.969546	264.16	-0.73359	-0.24491	-0.04574
14	14	1321.99	128	2.021	0.505	-2.44096	0.969546	264.16	-0.73641	-0.24491	-0.06071
15	15	1340.31	112	2.083	-0.521	-0.82135	0.999996	264.16	-0.04402	0.002721	0.150169
16	16	1347.29	112	2.083	0.521	-0.81665	0.999996	264.16	-0.06198	0.002721	0.172412
17	17	1365.43	128	2.021	-0.505	-0.46511	0.968944	264.16	-0.80055	0.247278	-0.00335
18	18	1372.42	128	2.021	0.505	-0.48147	0.968944	264.16	-0.78931	0.247278	-0.00033
19	19	1922.59	134	2	0.5	-1.009	0.970033	166	78.6891	0.242974	-0.29897
20	20	1924.59	134	2	-0.5	-1.01243	0.970033	166	78.6905	0.242974	-0.30135
21	21	1928.49	116	2	0.5	-1.01929	1	166	78.6933	0.000462	0.038053
22	22	1930.49	116	2	-0.5	-1.02271	1	166	78.6947	0.000462	0.03978
23	23	1934.76	134	2	0.5	-1.02957	0.970302	166	78.6975	-0.2419	0.376155
24	24	1936.76	134	2	-0.5	-1.033	0.970302	166	78.6989	-0.2419	0.379188
25	25	1885.91	134	2	-0.5	-2.69882	0.97043	166	-79.5892	0.241385	-0.14254
26	26	1887.91	134	2	0.5	-2.69402	0.97043	166	-79.5889	0.241385	-0.14075
27	27	1891.64	116	2	-0.5	-2.6844	0.999999	166	-79.5882	-0.00114	0.080718
28	28	1893.64	116	2	0.5	-2.6796	0.999999	166	-79.5878	-0.00114	0.08174
29	29	1897.89	134	2	-0.5	-2.66998	0.969927	166	-79.5871	-0.2434	0.290204
30	30	1899.89	134	2	0.5	-2.66518	0.969927	166	-79.5868	-0.2434	0.292514
31	31	669.055	23	7.0025	0	-0.76518	1	69.85	-35.062	0.000997	-0.1464
32	32	669.409	23	7.0025	0	-0.83482	1	69.85	34.788	0.000997	-0.0732
33	33	656.125	20	7.0025	0	39.19	0.00099	140.117	-0.04913	1	0.6588
34	34	655.755	20	7.0025	0	-39.55	0.00099	140.117	0.029134	1	0.4758
35	35	1405.08	19	12.6825	0	64.4455	5.74E-05	241.285	-0.41043	1	-0.52
36	36	1404.78	19	12.6825	0	-67.5545	5.74E-05	241.285	-0.40237	1	-0.65
37	37	1420.95	16	12.6825	0	-0.93741	0.999996	152	-76.0406	0.002939	0.52
38	38	1421.27	16	12.6825	0	-1.38415	0.999996	152	75.9594	0.002939	0.52
39	39	1958.34	16	14.27	0	0.016535	1	167.64	-84.1908	-0.00053	0.145875
40	40	1958.9	16	14.27	0	0.105385	1	167.64	83.4492	-0.00053	0.145875
41	41	2130.27	16	23.16	0	66.04	-3.7E-06	365.797	0	1	-2.11297
42	42	2146.45	16	23.16	0	-66.04	-3.7E-06	365.797	0	1	-0.35216
43	43	2200.44	16	23.16	0	66.04	-3.7E-06	365.797	0	1	-1.17387
44	44	2216.62	16	23.16	0	-66.04	-3.7E-06	365.797	0	1	-1.40865
45	45	2251.71	16	19.33	0	-0.27492	1	182.88	-92.0383	-0.00011	0.49119
46	46	2234.29	16	19.33	0	-0.29404	1	182.88	90.7328	-0.00011	-0.19647