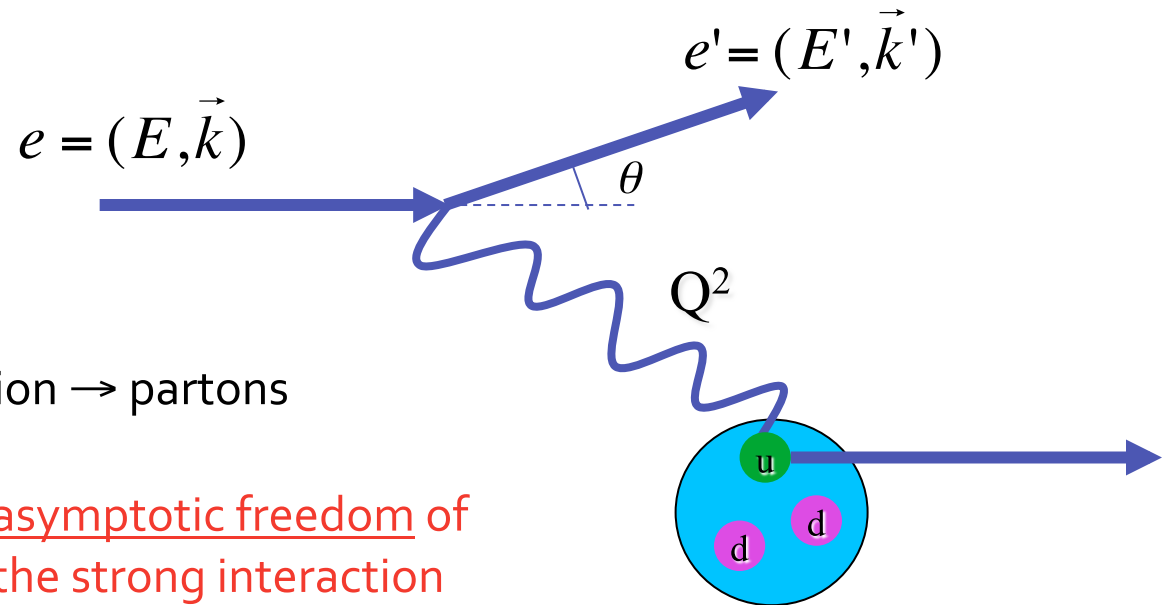


## Hall A experiment E12-06-122

Measurement of neutron spin asymmetry  $A_1^n$  in the valence quark region using 8.8 and 6.6 GeV beams and Bigbite spectrometer in Hall A

Averett, Cates, Liyanage, Rosner, Wojtsekhowski, Zheng

# Deep Inelastic Electron Scattering



High  $Q^2$  and  $W > 2\text{GeV}$ : fine resolution  $\rightarrow$  partons

scaling  $\rightarrow$  asymptotic freedom of the strong interaction

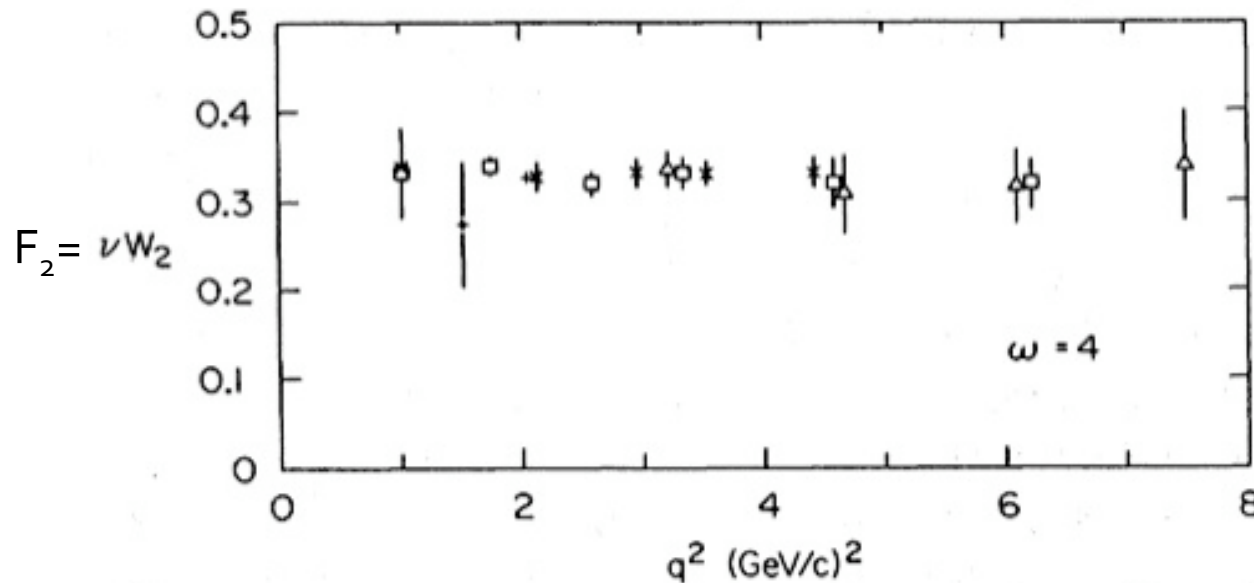
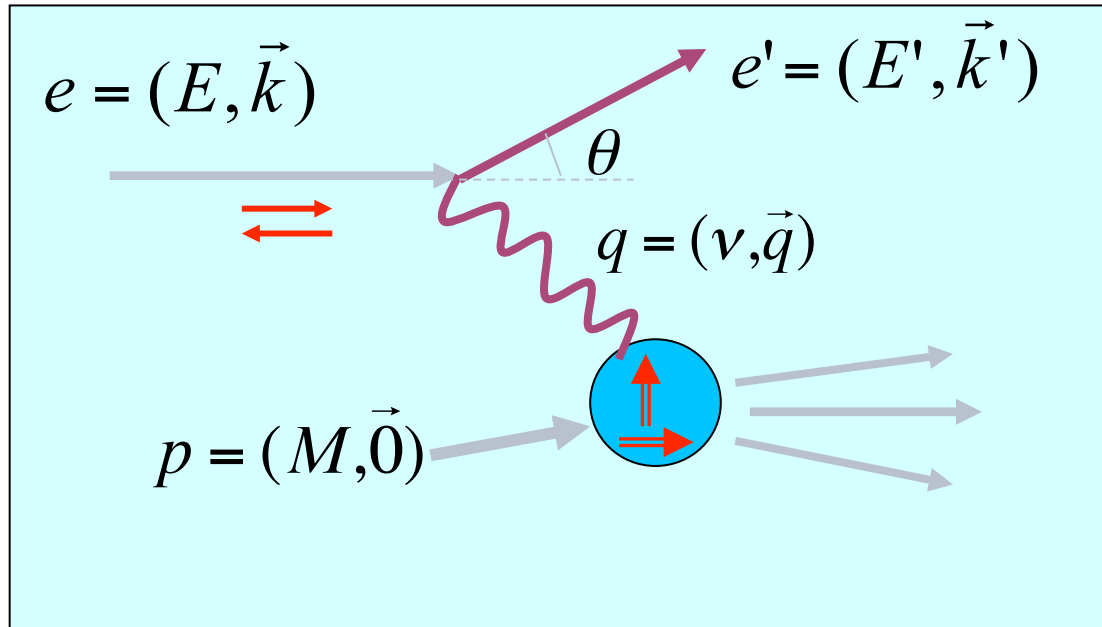


Figure from: H. W. Kendall, Rev. Mod. Phys. 63 (1991) 597

# Deep Inelastic Electron Scattering



In the quark-parton model

$$F_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum e_i^2 (q_i(x) + \bar{q}_i(x))$$

$$g_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum e_i^2 (\Delta q_i(x) + \Delta \bar{q}_i(x))$$

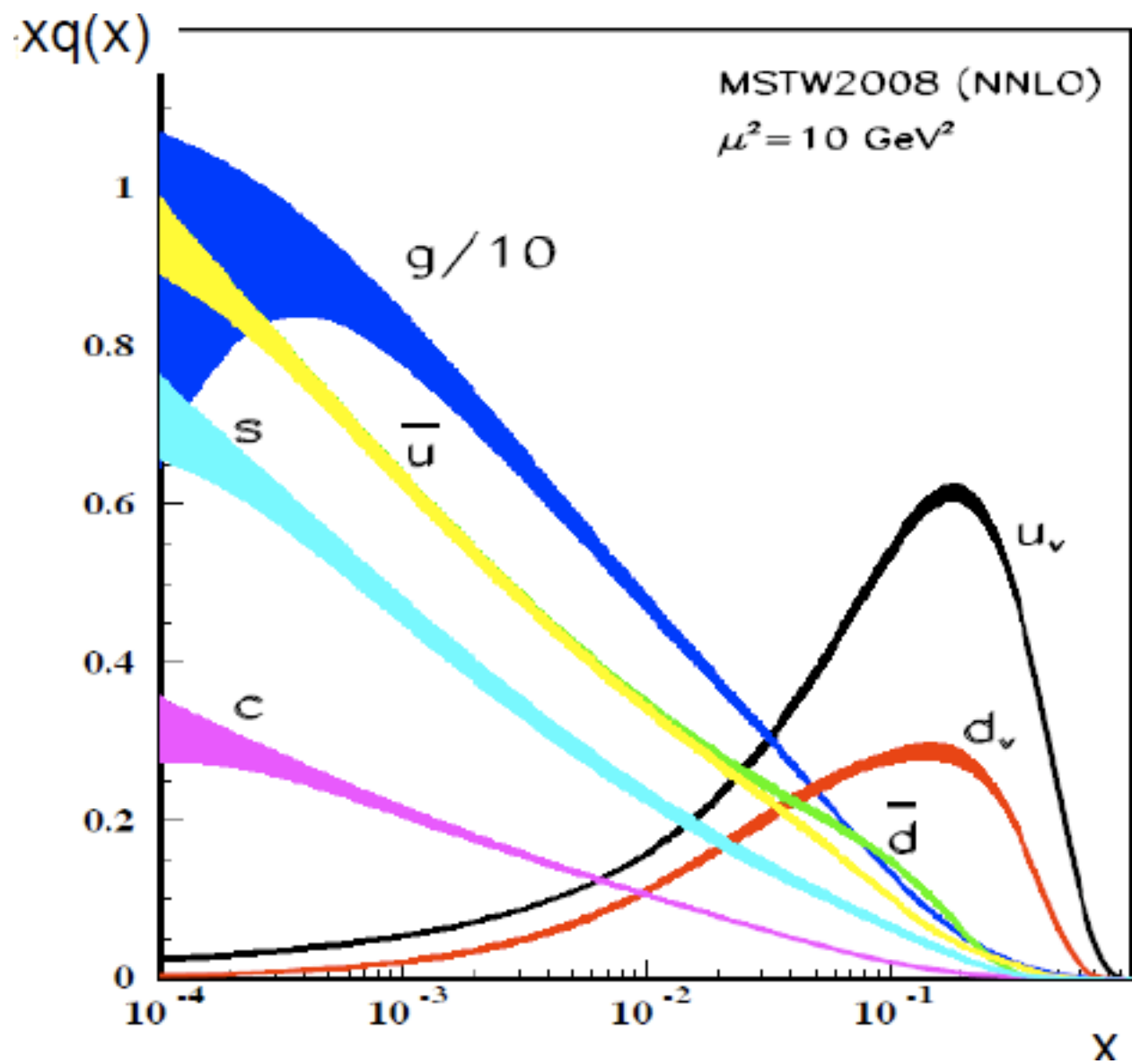
$$\Delta q_i(x) = \text{[Diagram: A red circle with a white dot and a green arrow pointing right]} - \text{[Diagram: A red circle with a white dot and a green arrow pointing left]}$$

Unpolarized case

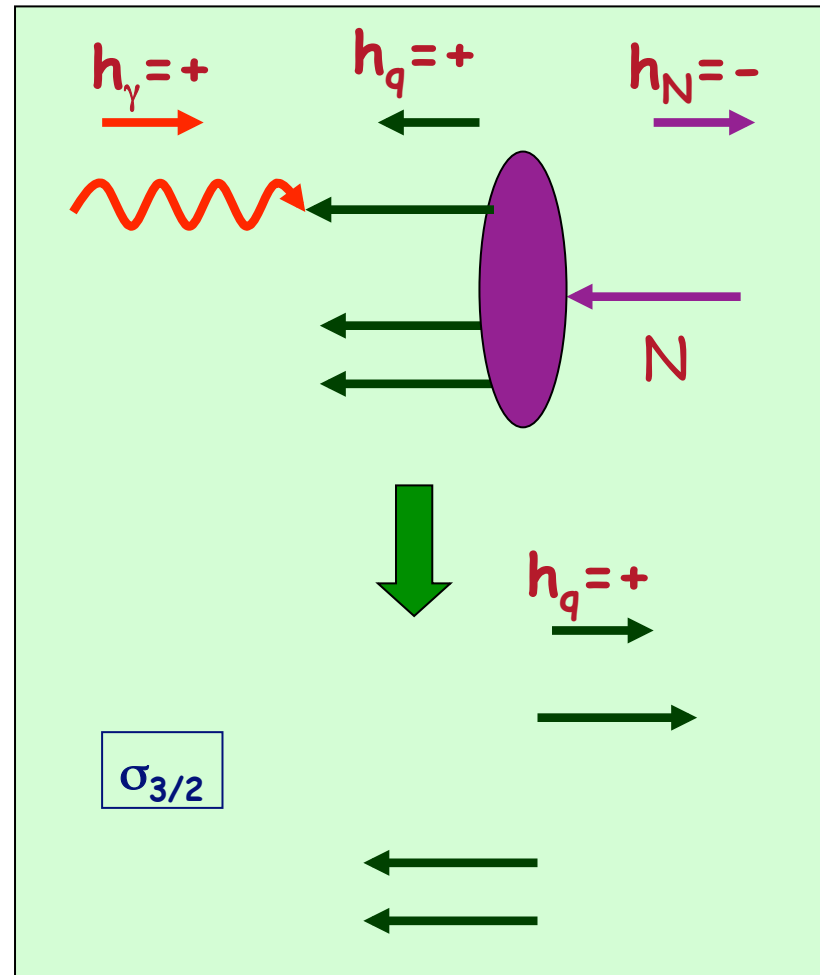
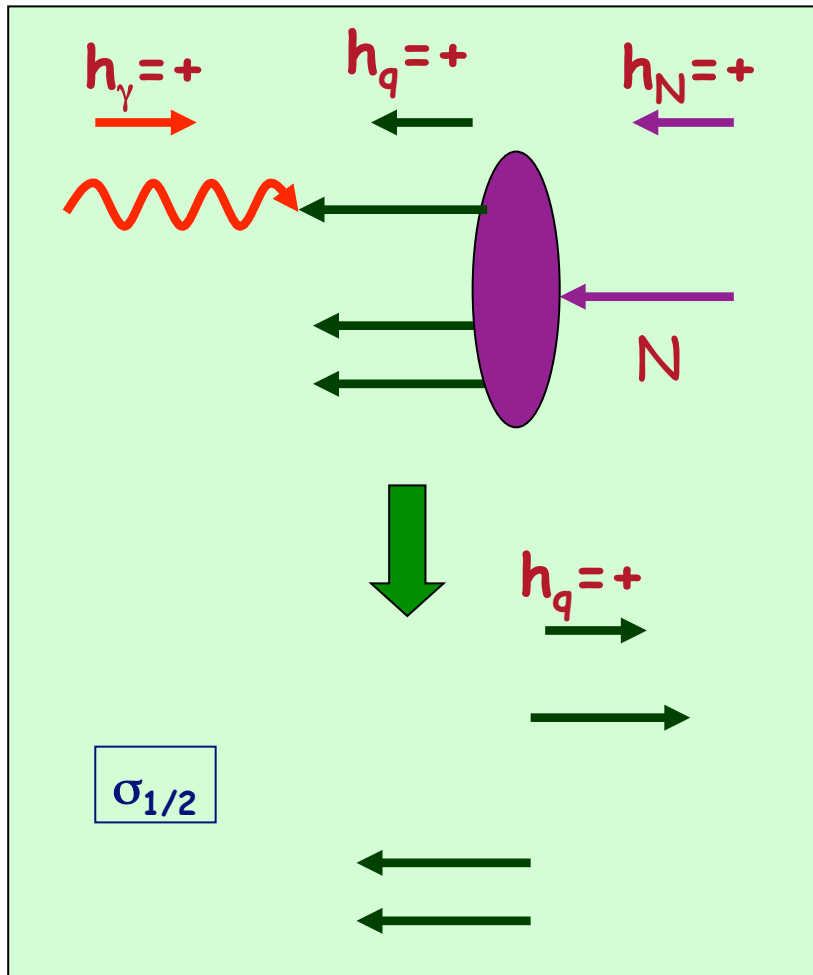
$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega dE'} = \sigma_{Mott} \left[ \frac{1}{\nu} F_2(x, Q^2) + \frac{2}{M} F_1(x, Q^2) \tan^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

Polarized case

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{\uparrow\uparrow}}{d\Omega dE'} - \frac{d^2\sigma^{\downarrow\uparrow}}{d\Omega dE'} = \frac{4\alpha^2 E'}{\nu E Q^2} \left[ (E + E' \cos \theta) g_1(x, Q^2) - 2Mx g_2(x, Q^2) \right]$$



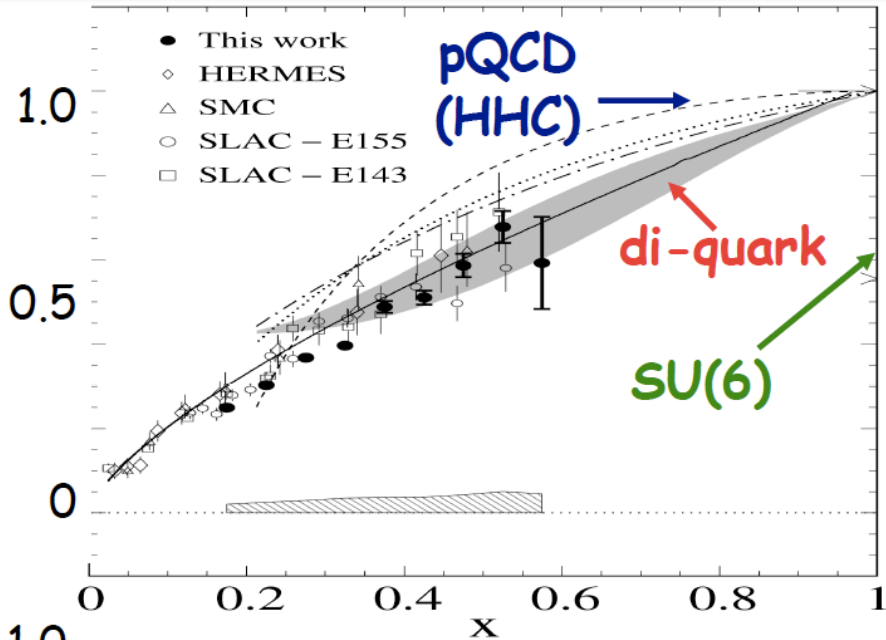
# Virtual Photon Asymmetry



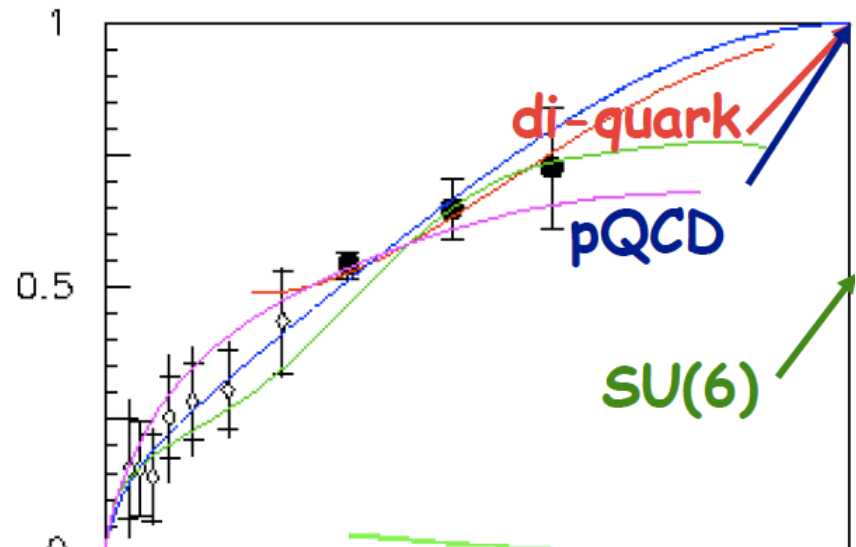
$$A_1 = \frac{\sigma_{1/2} - \sigma_{3/2}}{\sigma_{1/2} + \sigma_{3/2}} \approx \frac{g_1}{F_1}$$

# High-x spin structure at the end of 6 GeV Jlab

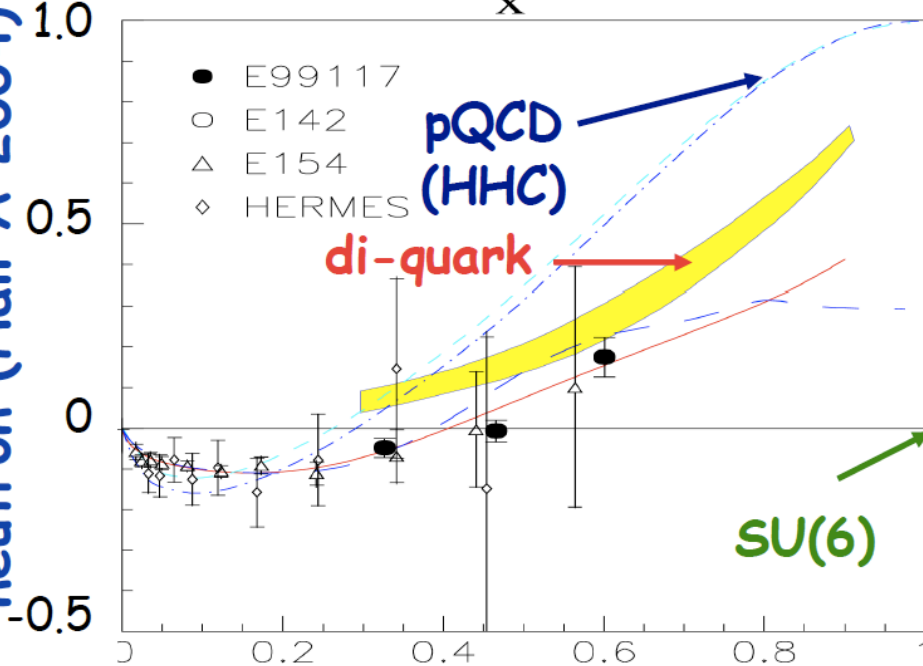
proton (CLAS 2006)



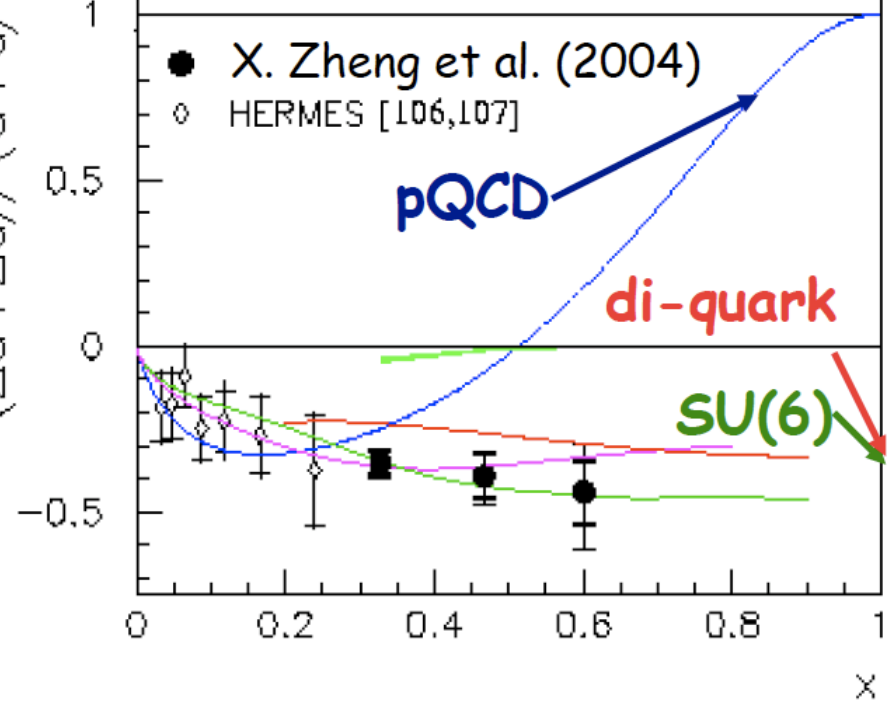
$$(\Delta u + \Delta \bar{u}) / (u + \bar{u})$$



neutron (Hall A 2004)



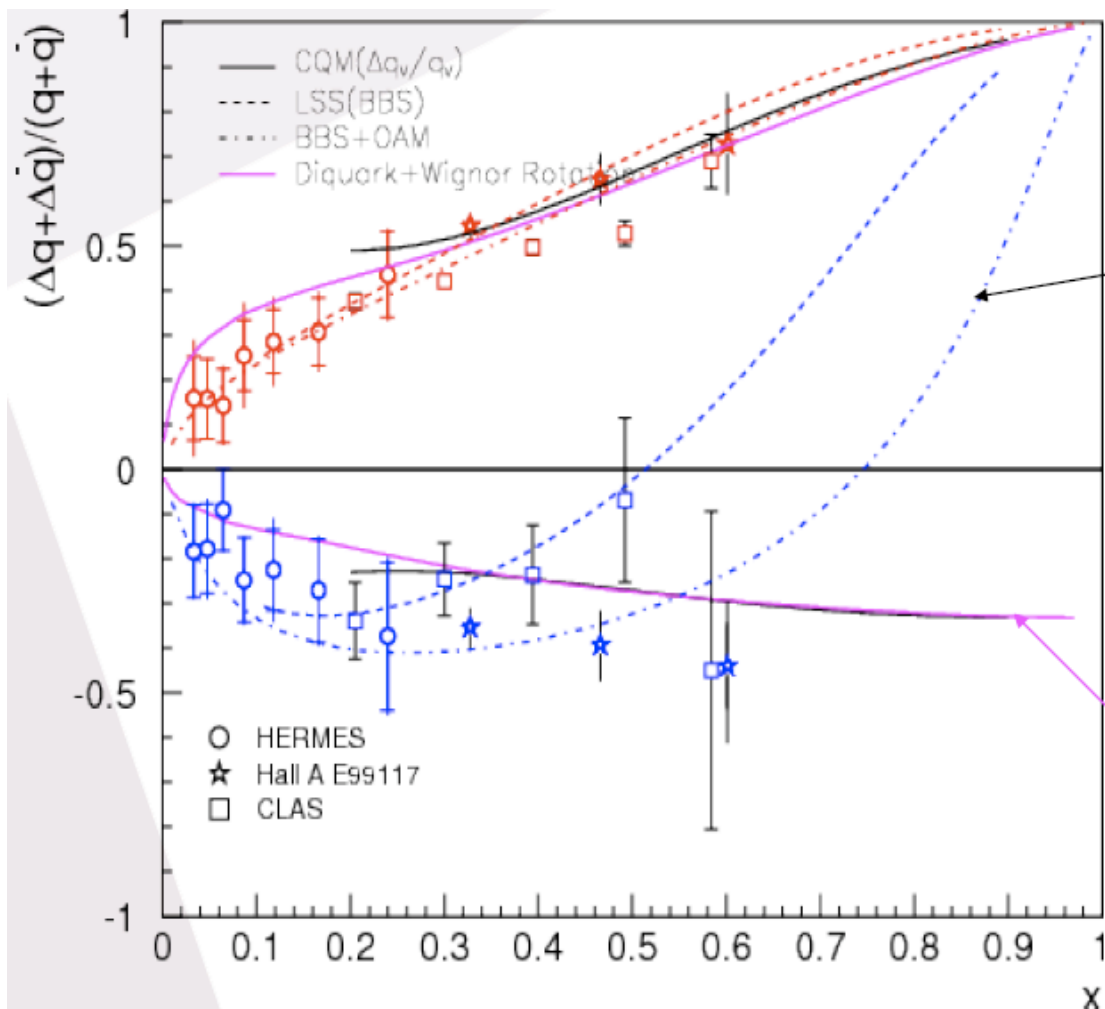
$$(\Delta d + \Delta \bar{d}) / (d + \bar{d})$$



• X. Zheng et al. (2004)  
 ◇ HERMES [106,107]

- Initial prediction for  $\Delta d/d$  from the pQCD inspired model assumes that the quarks in the lowest Fock state are in a relative s state  $\rightarrow$  Hadron Helicity Conservation (HHC)

- But OAM can provide a logarithmic enhancement of helicity-flip amplitudes.



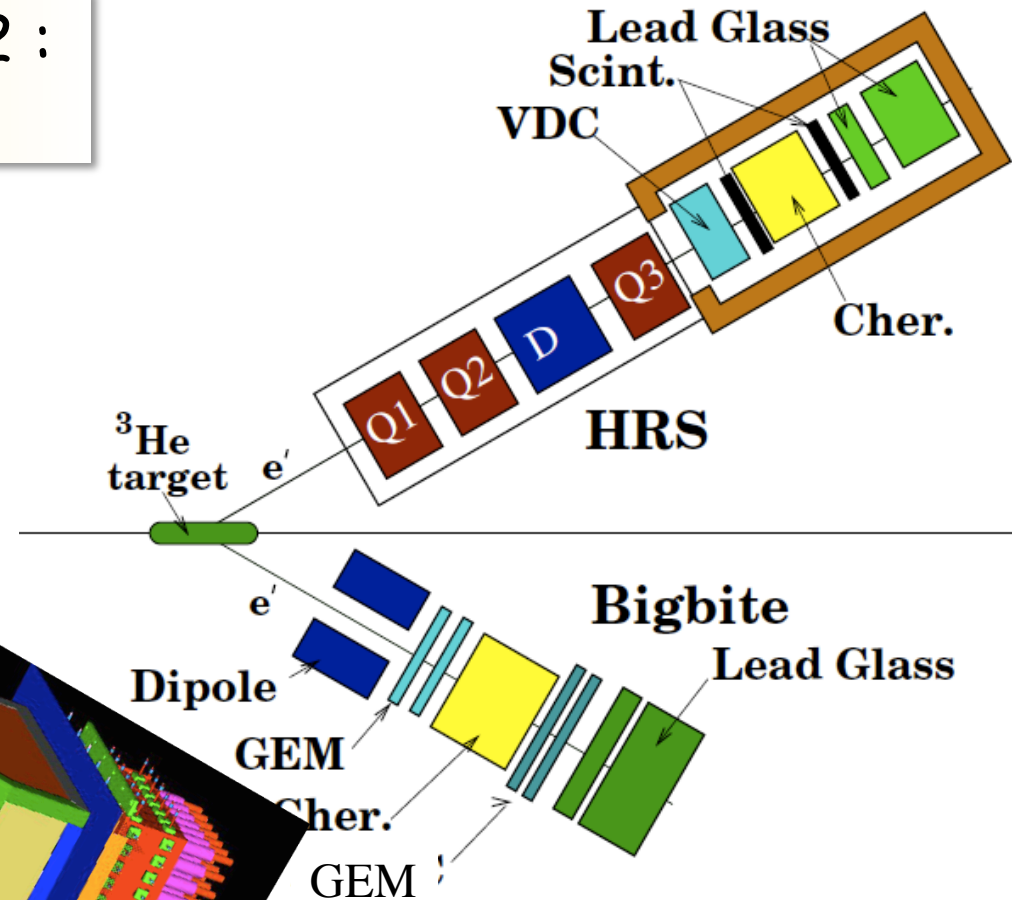
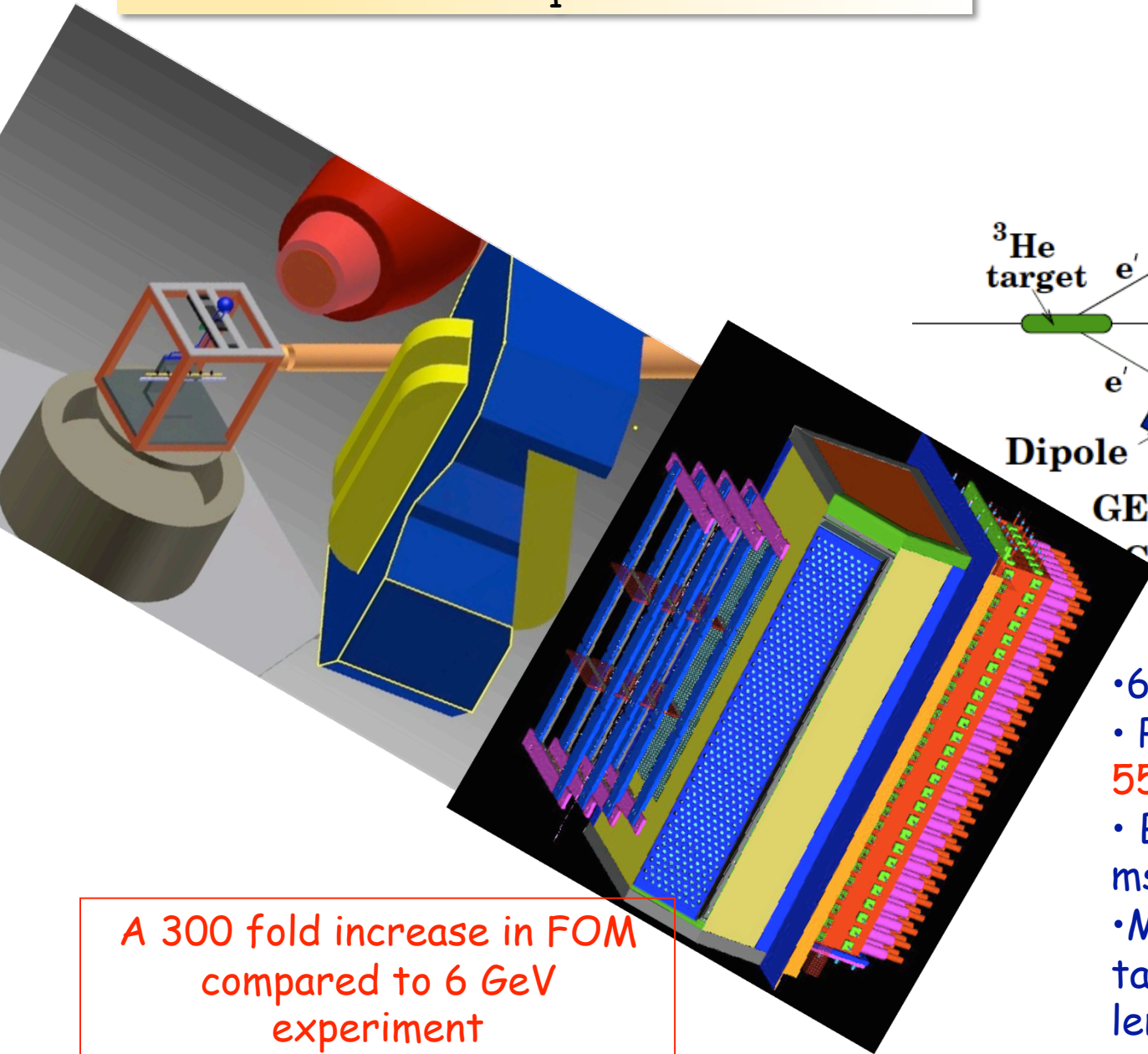
H. Avakian, S. Brodsky, A. Deur, F. Yuan,  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* 99:082001(2007)

Including  $L_z = 1$  term.

light-cone quark/diquark model  
 X. Chen, Y. Mao, B.-Q. Ma, *Nucl. Phys. A* 759, 188 (2005)

# Hall A experiment E12-06-122 :

$$A_1^n$$



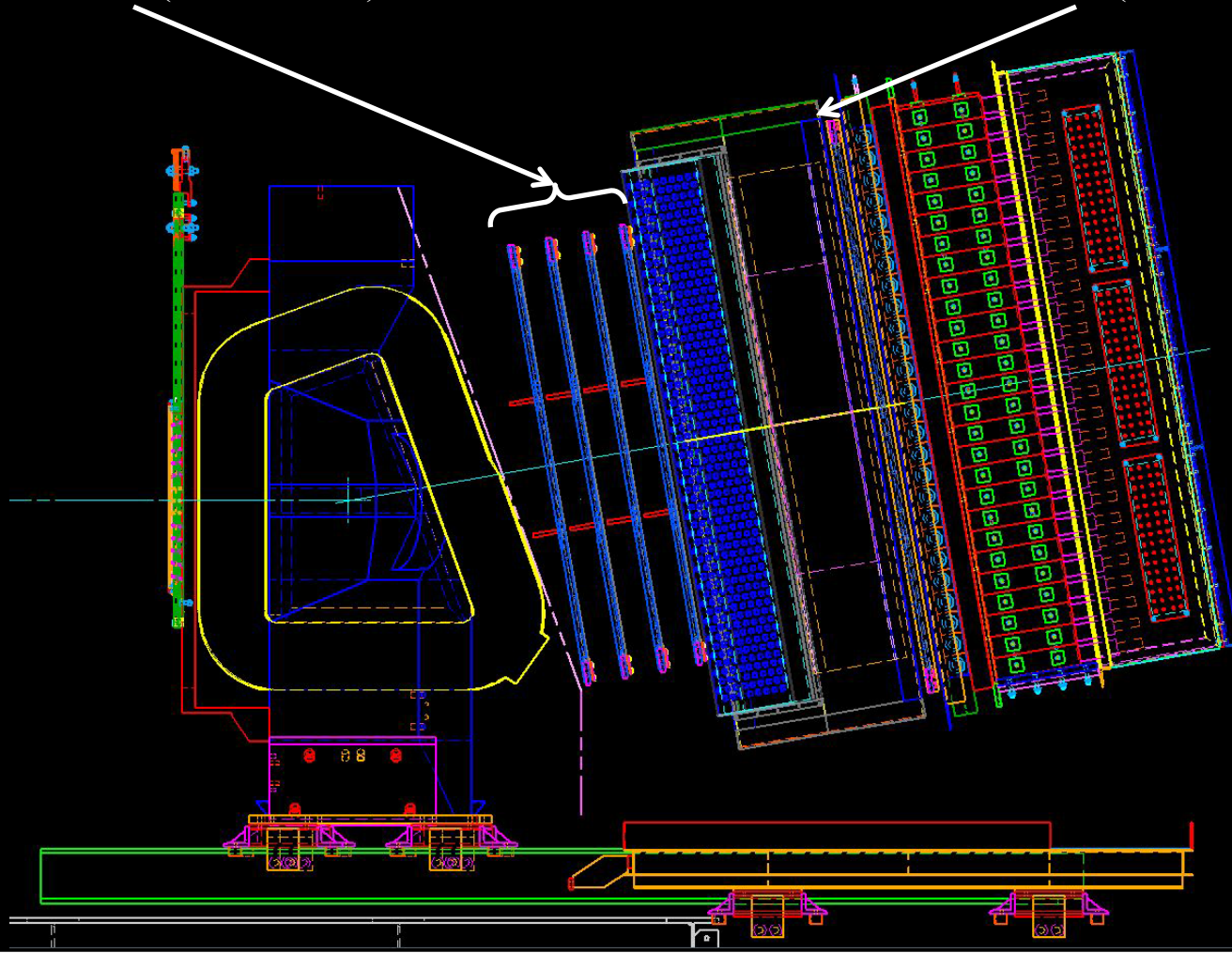
- 6.6 and 8.8 GeV beam  $30 \mu\text{A}$
- Polarized  $^3\text{He}$  target  
55-60% polarization
- BigBite spectrometer: 45 msr over 50 cm of target:
- Most likely would be a 40 cm target; 30 cm of useful length

A 300 fold increase in FOM compared to 6 GeV experiment

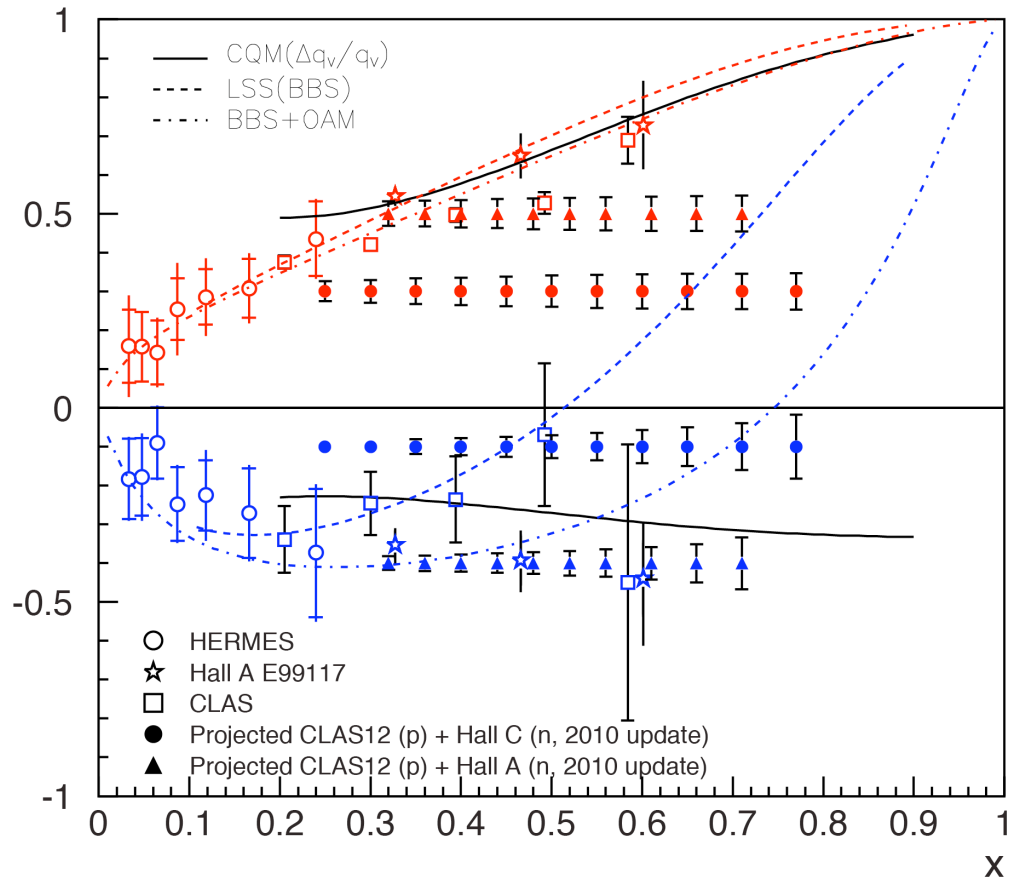
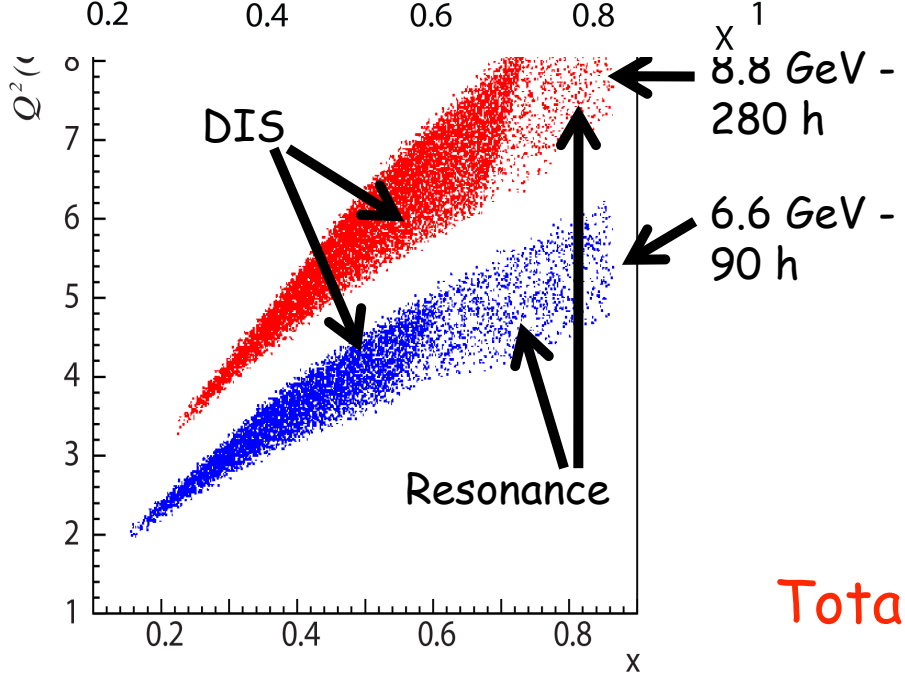
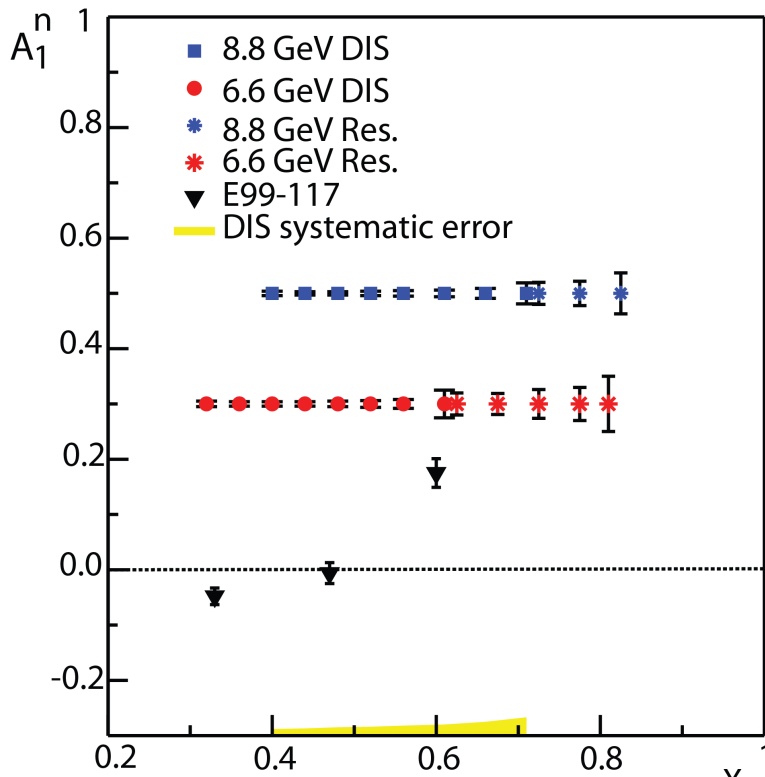


# GEM Trackers For BigBite Upgrade

- Front Tracker: 4 chambers  $40 \times 150 \text{ cm}^2$ 
  - 12 INFN modules ( $40 \times 50 \text{ cm}^2$ )
- Back Tracker: One chamber  $50 \times 200 \text{ cm}^2$ 
  - 4 UVa modules ( $50 \times 50 \text{ cm}^2$ )

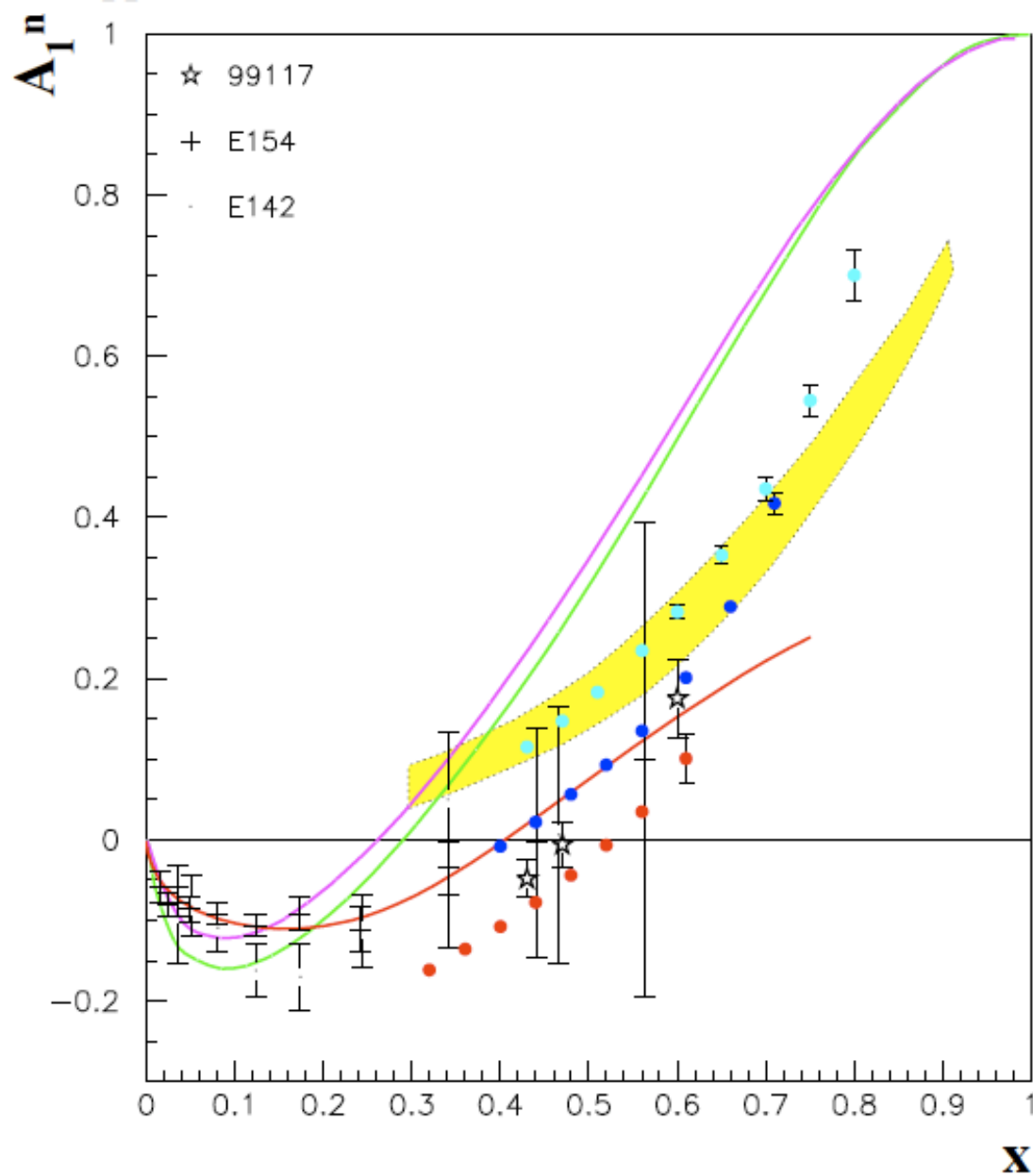


# Projected data for $A_1^n$



Total : 480 h

# Possibilities with Super-Bigbite

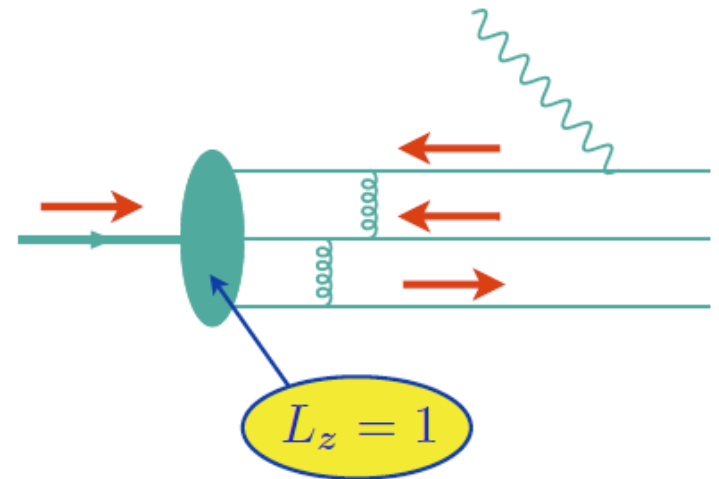


All of this in 500 h

# pQCD prediction for $\Delta d/d$ and quark OAM

- For  $L_z = 1$  Fock state, expand hard scattering amplitude in powers of  $k_\perp$  (“collinear expansion”)

→ logarithmic singularities arise when integrating over longitudinal momentum fractions  $x_i$  of soft quarks



→ leads to additional  $\log^2(1-x)$  enhancement of  $q^\downarrow$

$$q^\downarrow \sim (1-x)^5 \log^2(1-x)$$

*Avakian, Brodsky, Deur, Yuan, PRL 99, 082001 (2007)*

(similar contributions to positive helicity  $q^\uparrow$  are power-suppressed)