

# Single Spin Asymmetry (SSA) in ${}^3\text{He}^\uparrow(e, e')$

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*College of William and Mary*

For the Hall-A collaboration at Jefferson Lab

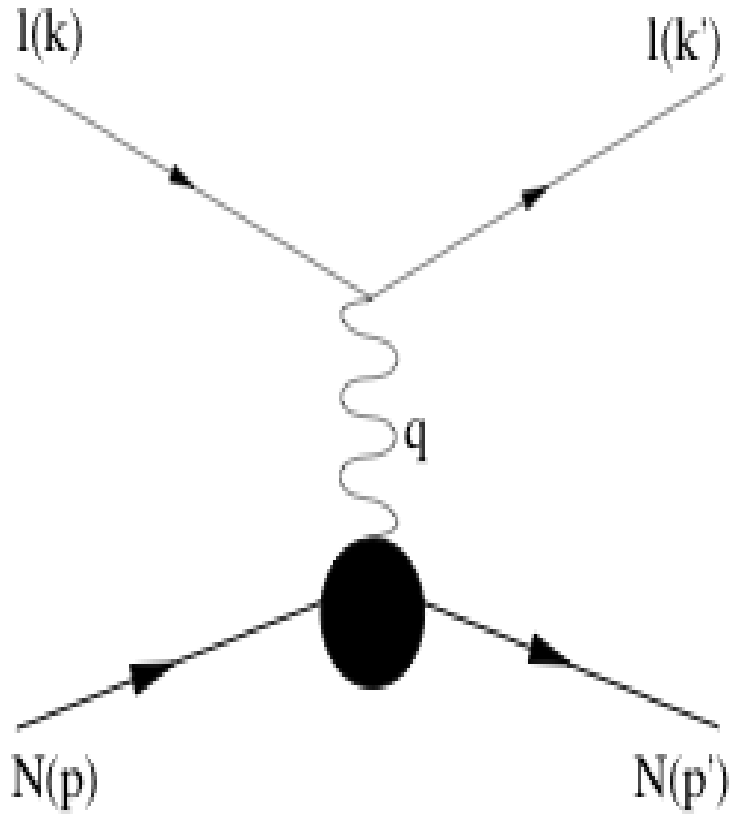
- Quasi-Elastic  ${}^3\text{He}(e, e')$
- Deep-Inelastic  ${}^3\text{He}(e, e')$  { Joe katch, Ph.D. thesis }



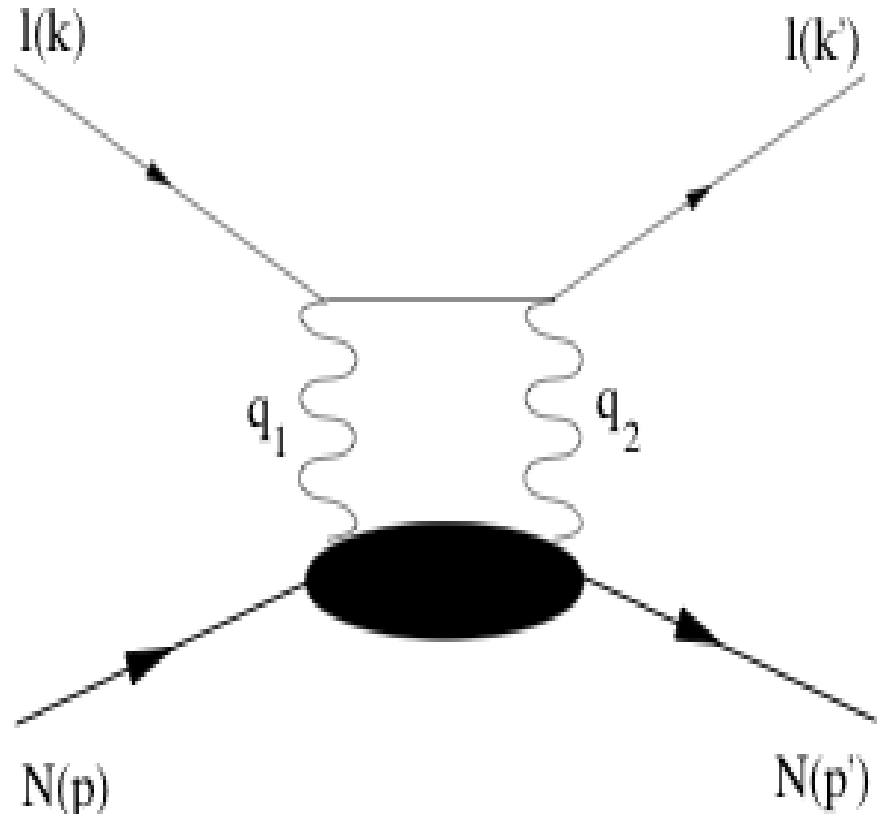
# OUTLINE

- Physics Motivation
- Experimental setups
- Data analysis
- Results and future experiments

# Born scattering and beyond

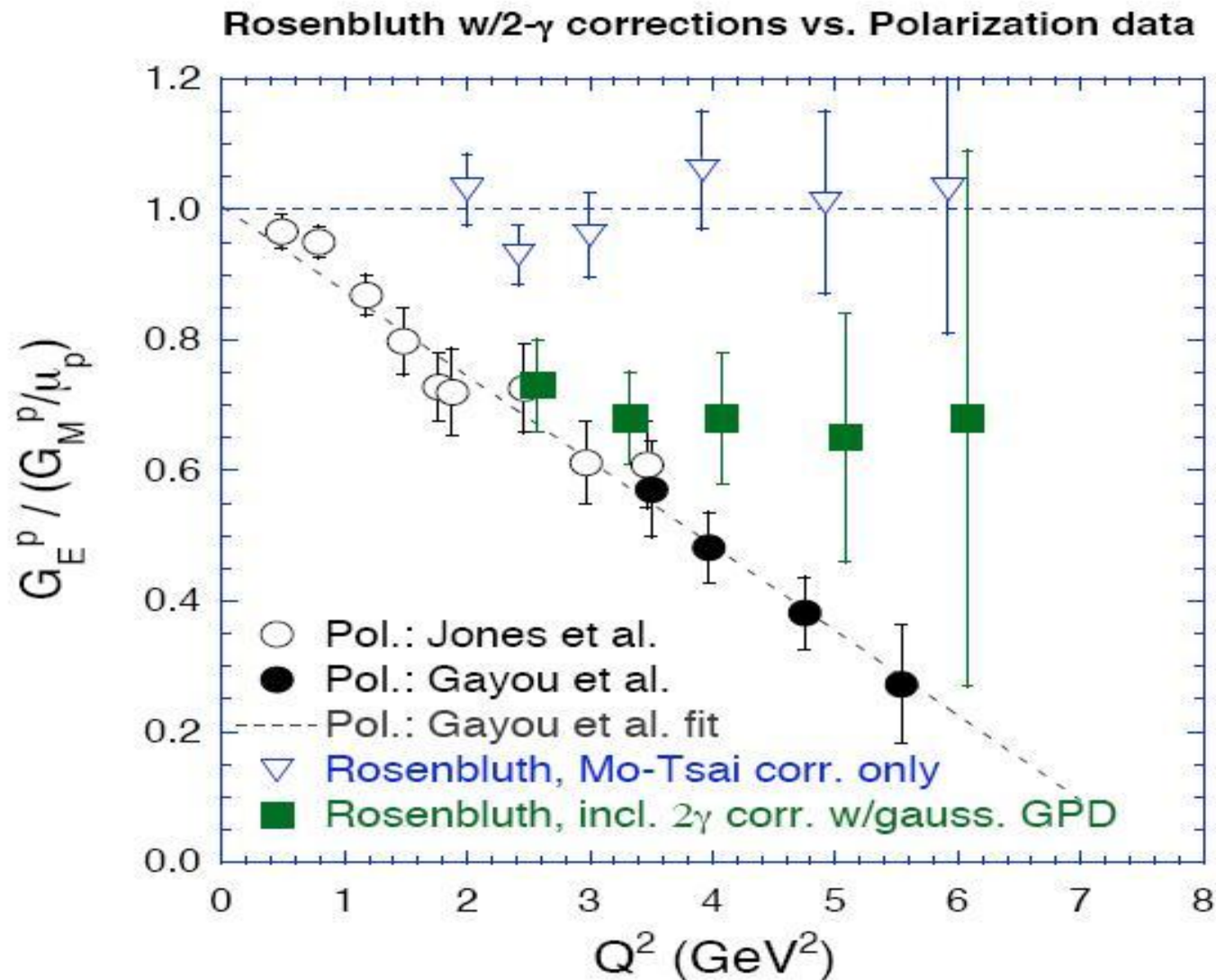


Born scattering



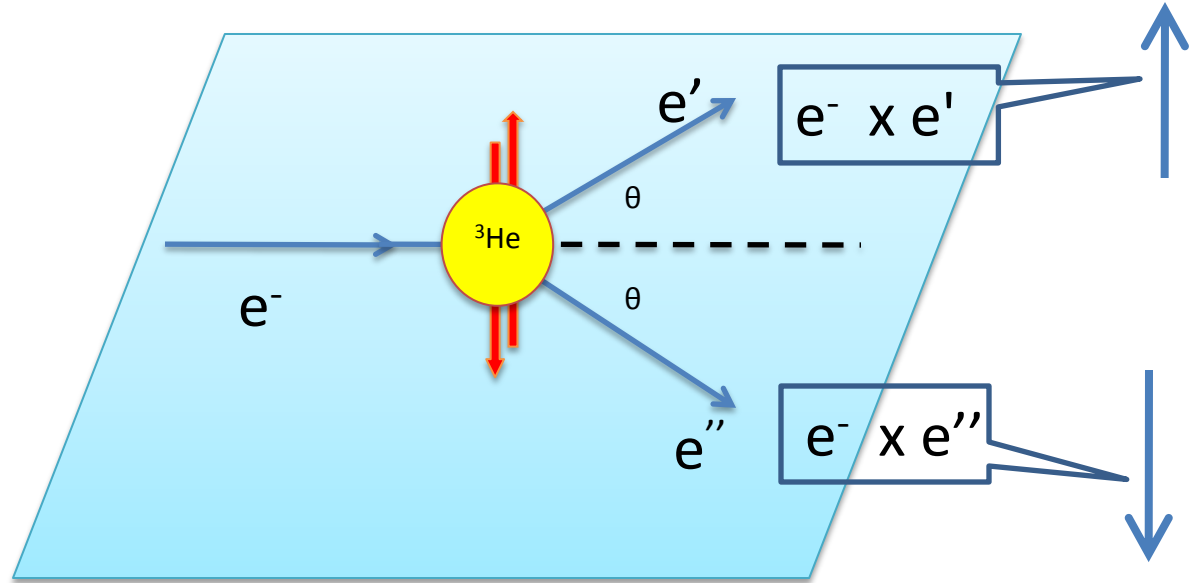
Initiative “radiative” correction

# $G_E^p / G_M^p$ data



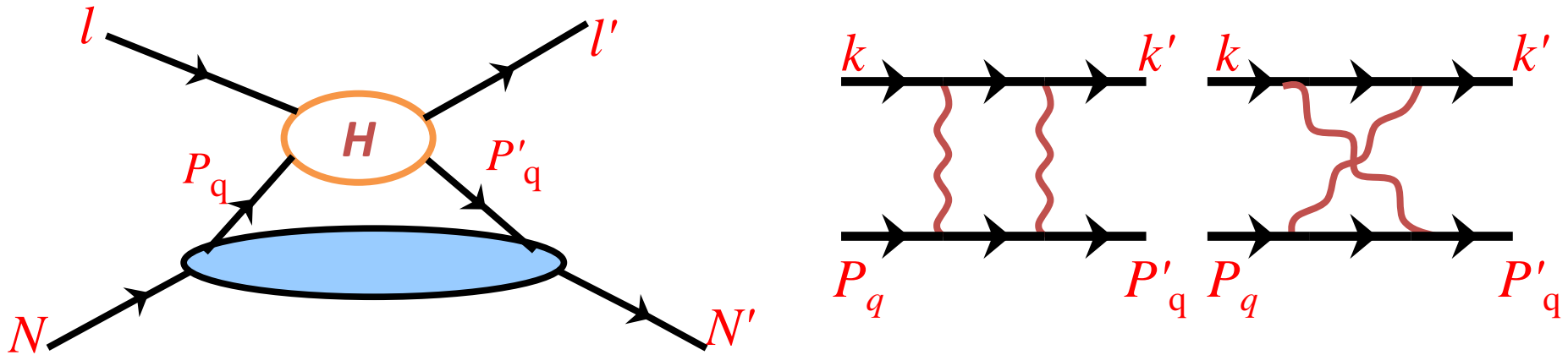
# Target Single-Spin Asymmetry

$$A_y = \frac{\sigma^\uparrow - \sigma^\downarrow}{\sigma^\uparrow + \sigma^\downarrow}$$



- $A_y^{Born} = 0$  using Time-Reversal Invariance
- $A_y \neq 0$  due to imaginary part of  $1\gamma \otimes 2\gamma$  interference

# Connection with Generalized Parton Distributions (GPDs)



- Assume scattering described by handbag diagram with box and crossed diagrams for  $2\gamma$  exchange at hard vertex  $H$ .
- Evaluation of  $2\gamma$  box diagram involves **full nucleon response** to doubly virtual compton scattering. Elastic intermediate contribution well-known. **Calculate inelastic response using GPDs.**  
( *P.A.M. Guichon etc. , Phys. Rev. Lett. 91, 142303 (2003)* )

# Connection with GPDs (con't)

Y.-C. Chen, A. Afanasev, S. J. Brodsky, C. E. Carlson and M. Vanderhaeghen, PRL **93** (2004) 122301

$$A_y = \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)}{\tau}} \frac{1}{\sigma_R} \{-G_M \text{Im}(B) + G_E \text{Im}(A)\}$$

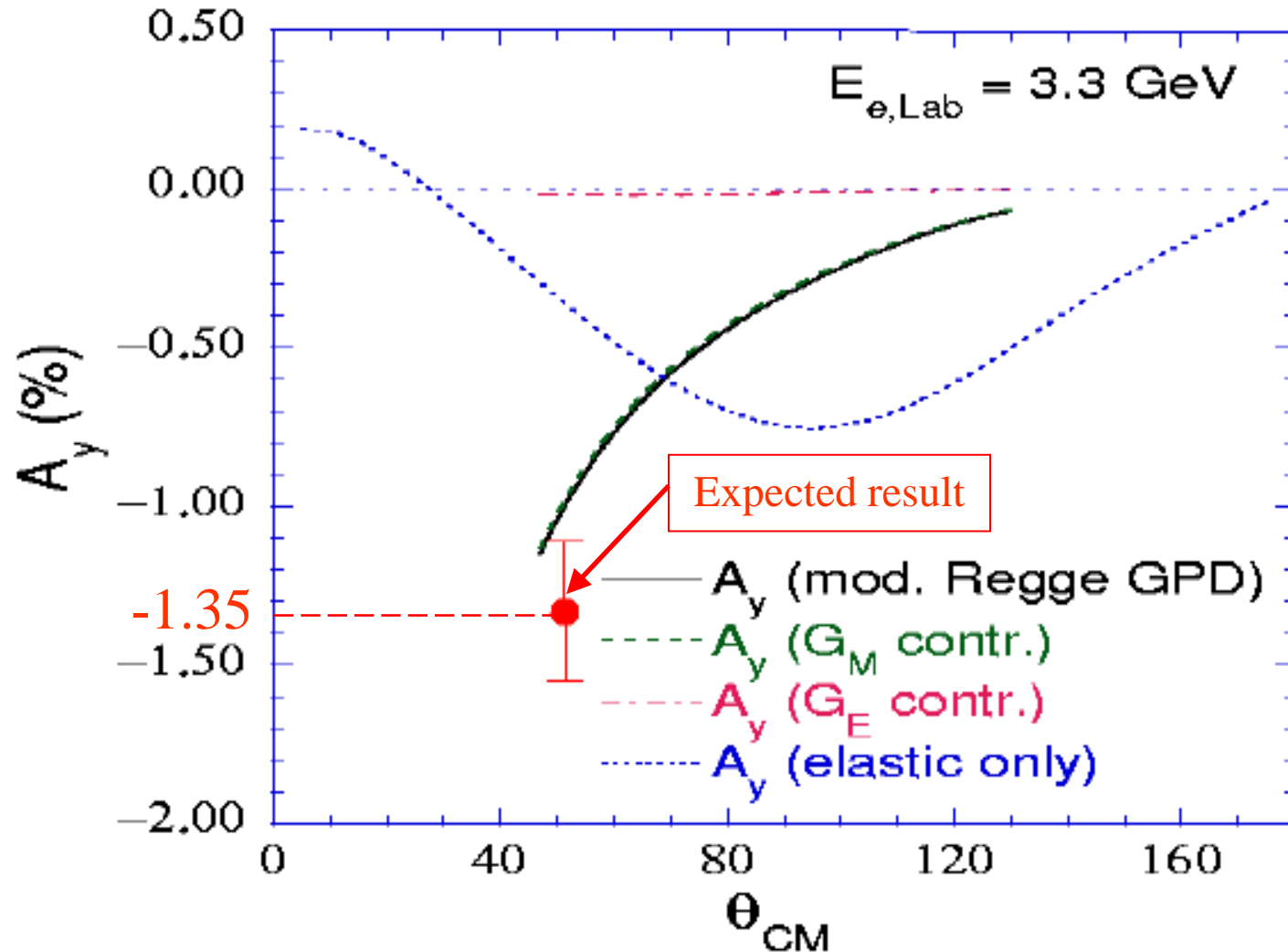
$$A = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x} \tilde{K} \sum_q e_q^2 [H^q(x, 0, t) + E^q(x, 0, t)]$$

$$B = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x} \tilde{K}' \sum_q e_q^2 [H^q(x, 0, t) - \tau E^q(x, 0, t)]$$

- $\text{Im}(A)$  and  $\text{Im}(B)$  are non-zero through  $2\gamma$  contribution.
- Measuring **neutron**  $A_y$  provides **new constrain** on specific GPD moment.

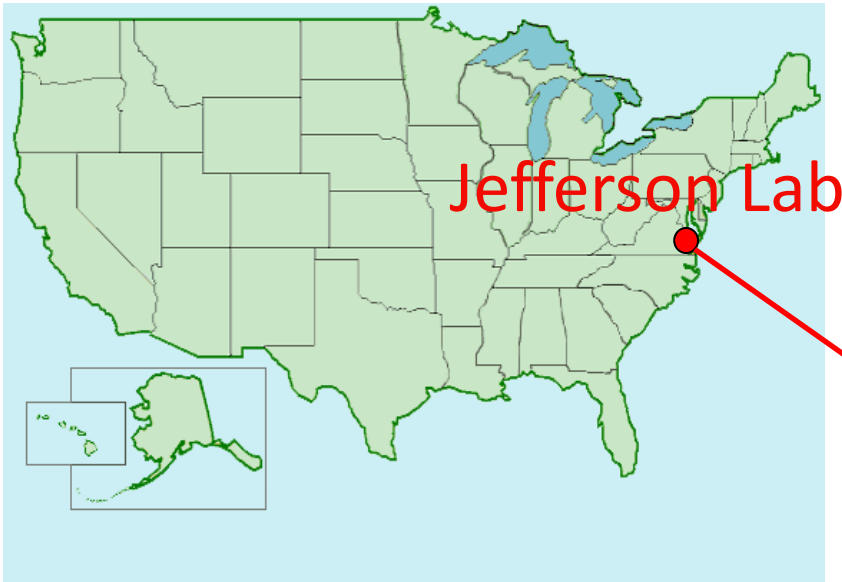
# Theoretical prediction

## Normal analyzing power - neutron

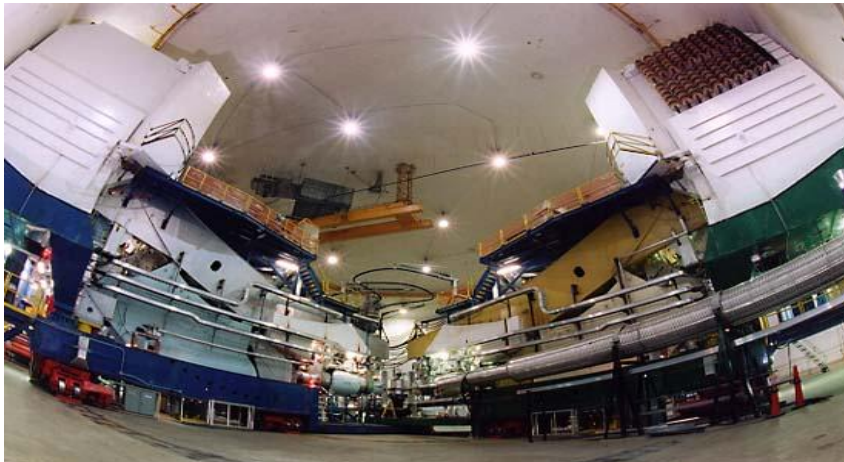
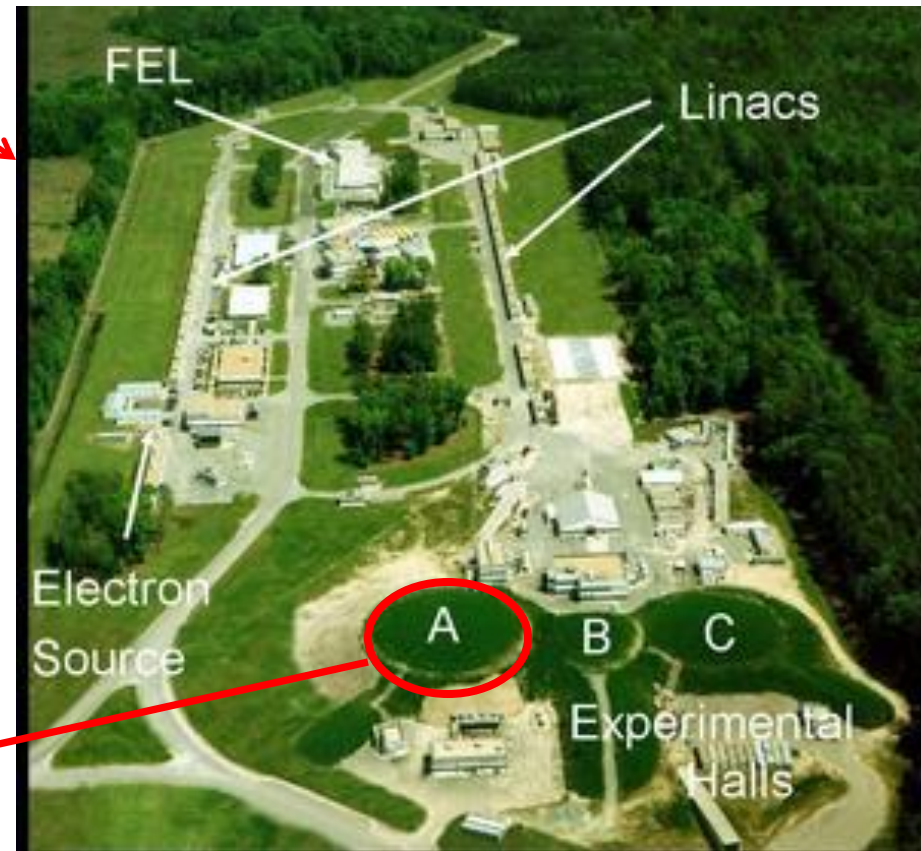




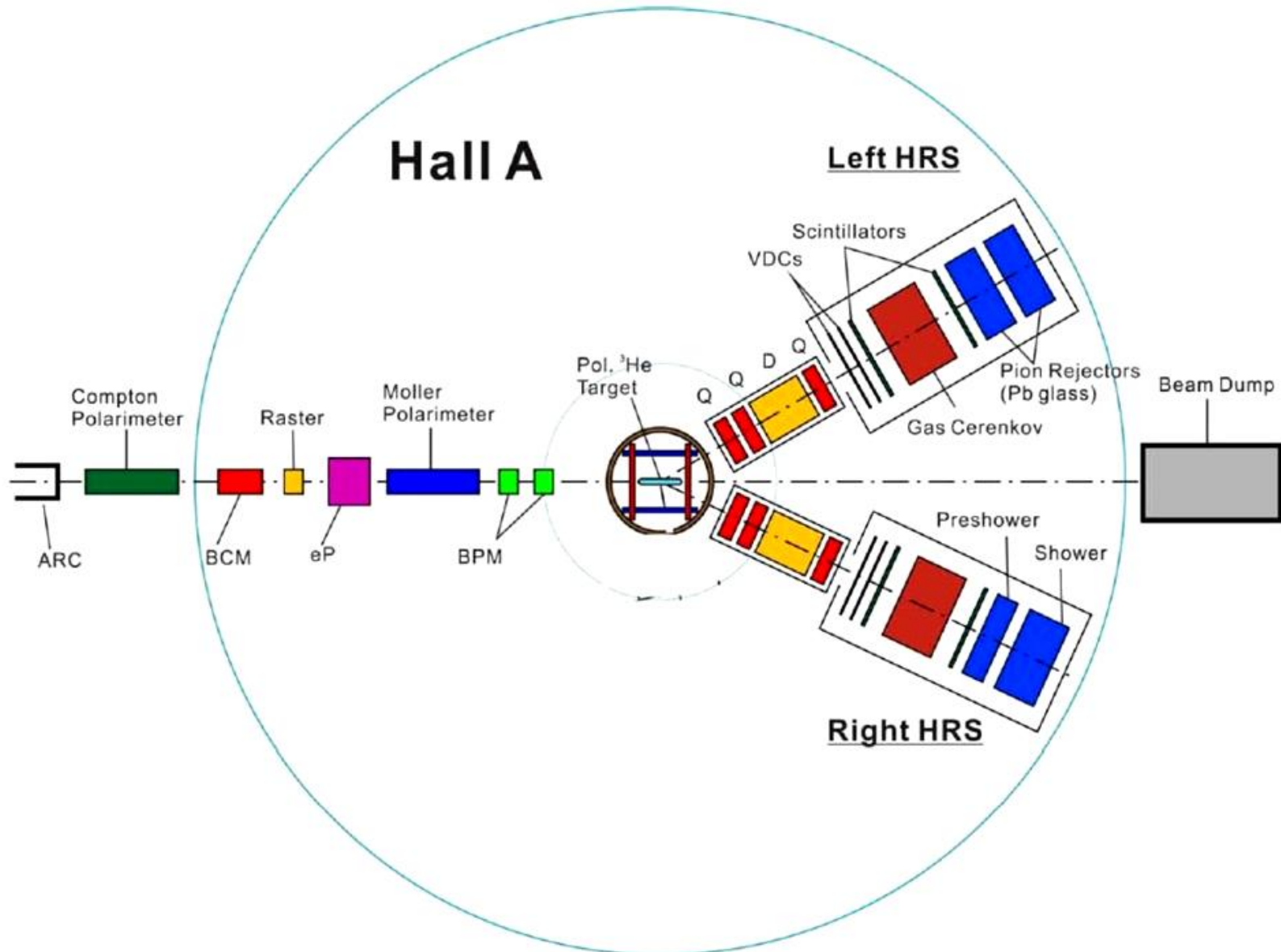
# Facility at Jefferson Lab



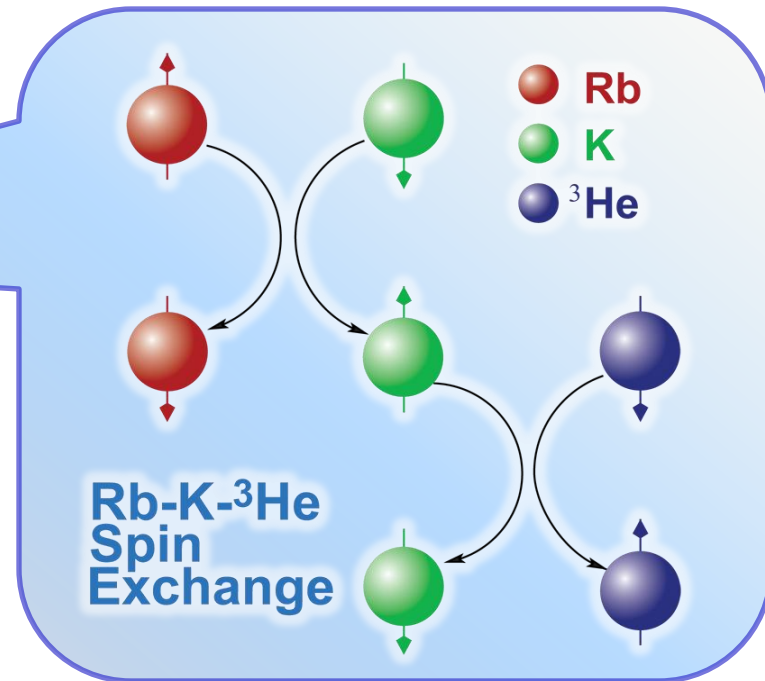
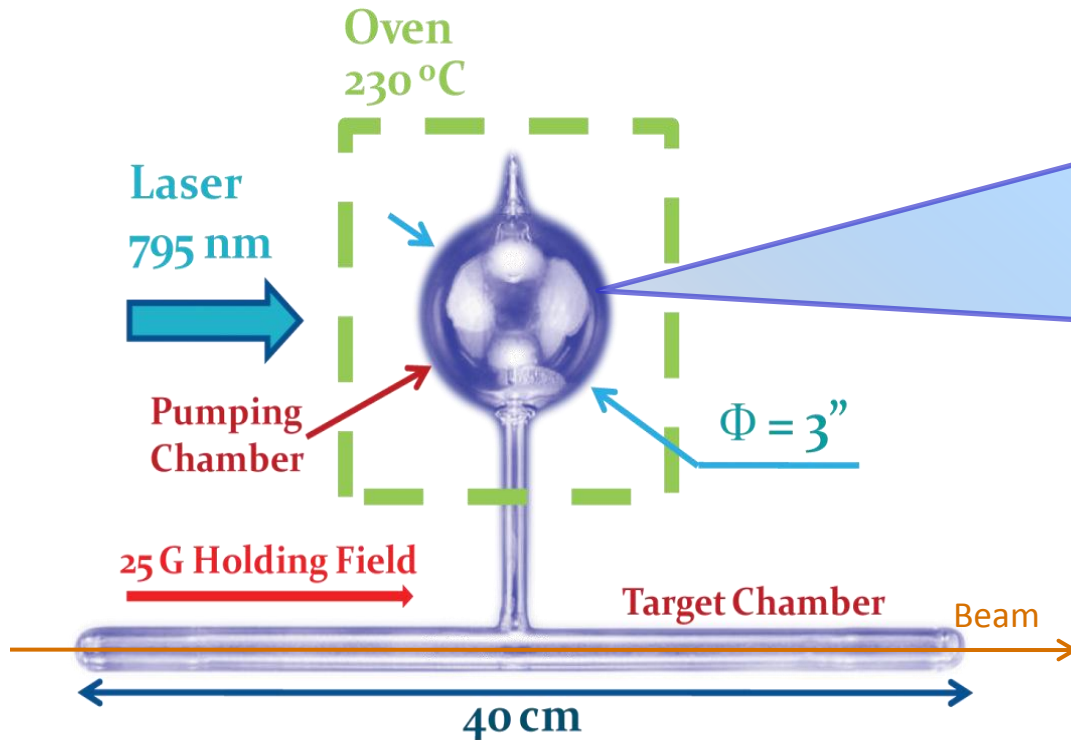
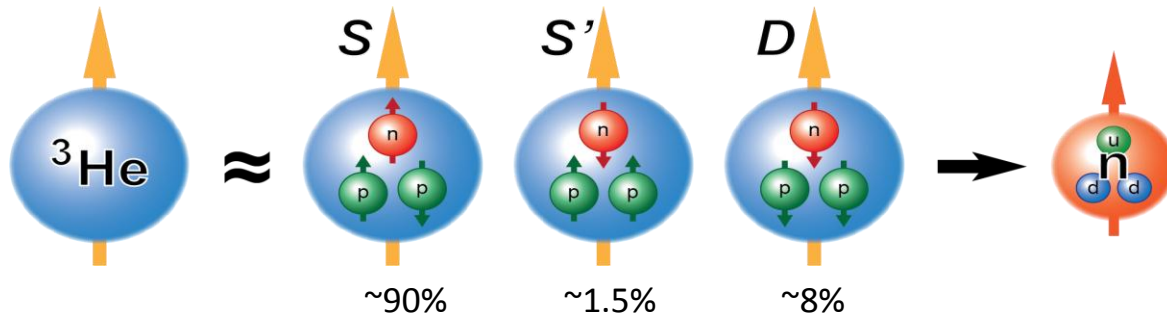
$E_{\max} \sim 6 \text{ GeV}$   
 $I_{\max} \sim 200 \mu\text{A}$



# Experimental setups



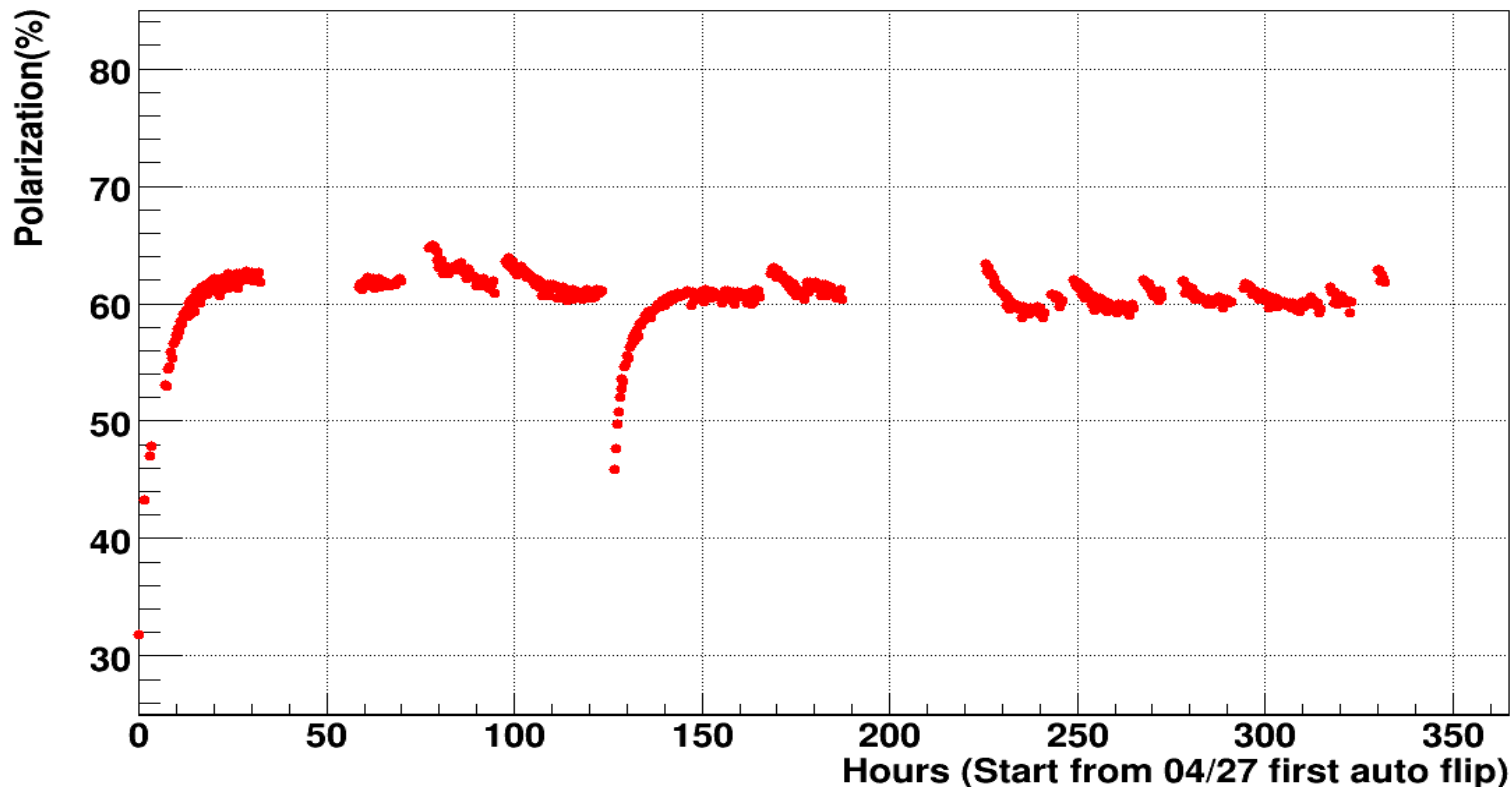
# Polarized $^3\text{He}$ target



# Performance of $^3\text{He}$ target

- High luminosity:  $L(n) = 10^{36} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Record high 60~65% polarization in beam with automatic spin flip / 20 minutes

Dominic

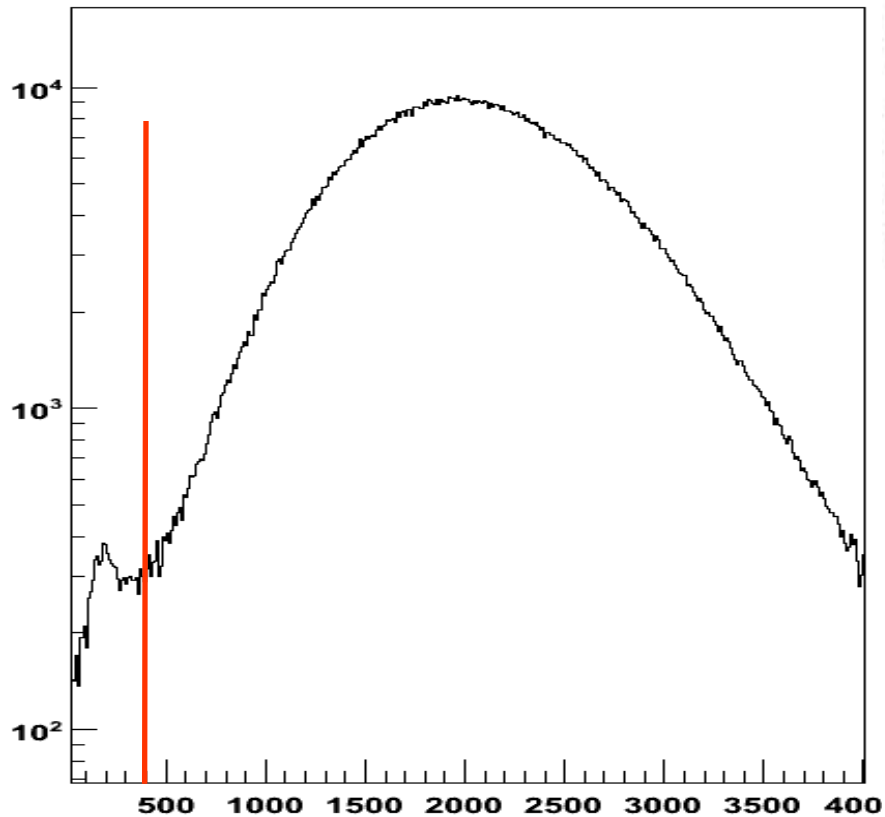


# Quasi-Elastic (QE) $A_y$ Kinematics

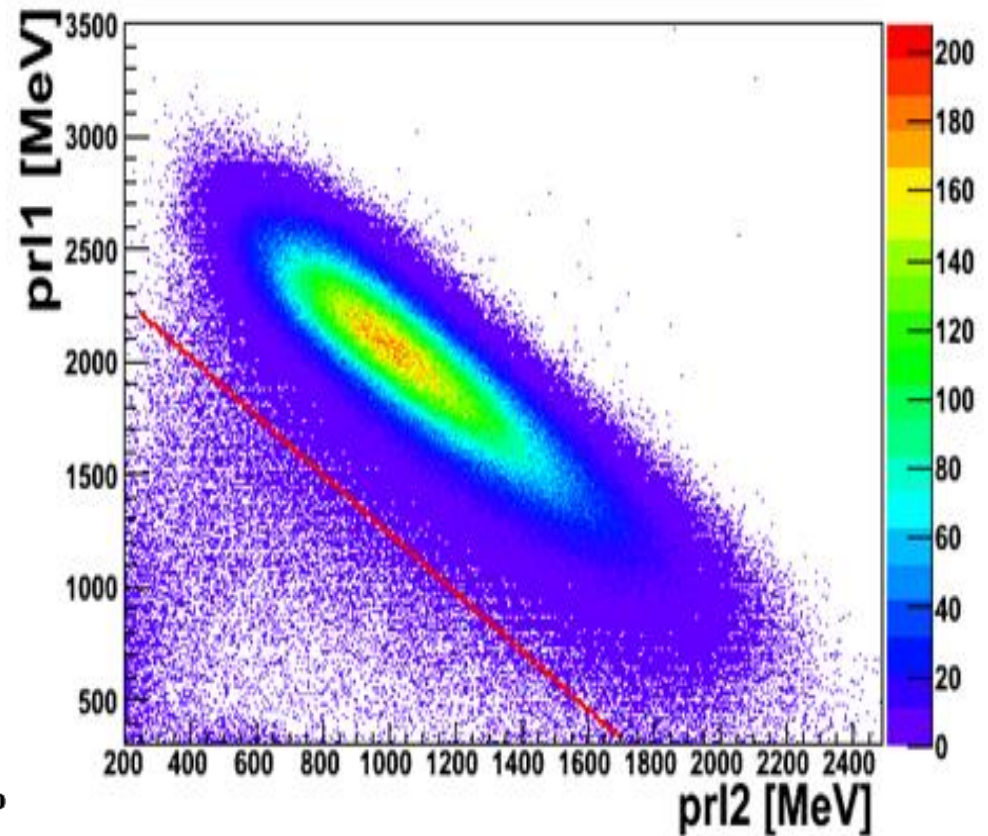
- This QE  $A_y$  experiment (E05-015) was run from April 26<sup>th</sup> to May 12<sup>th</sup> in 2009
- The Kinematics of this QE  $A_y$  experiment:

$E_0$ [GeV]	$E'$ [GeV]	$\theta_{lab}$ [Deg]	$Q^2$ [GeV] <sup>2</sup>	$ q $ [GeV]	$\theta_q$ [Deg]
1.25	1.22	17	0.13	0.359	71
2.43	2.18	17	0.46	0.681	62
3.61	3.09	17	0.98	0.988	54

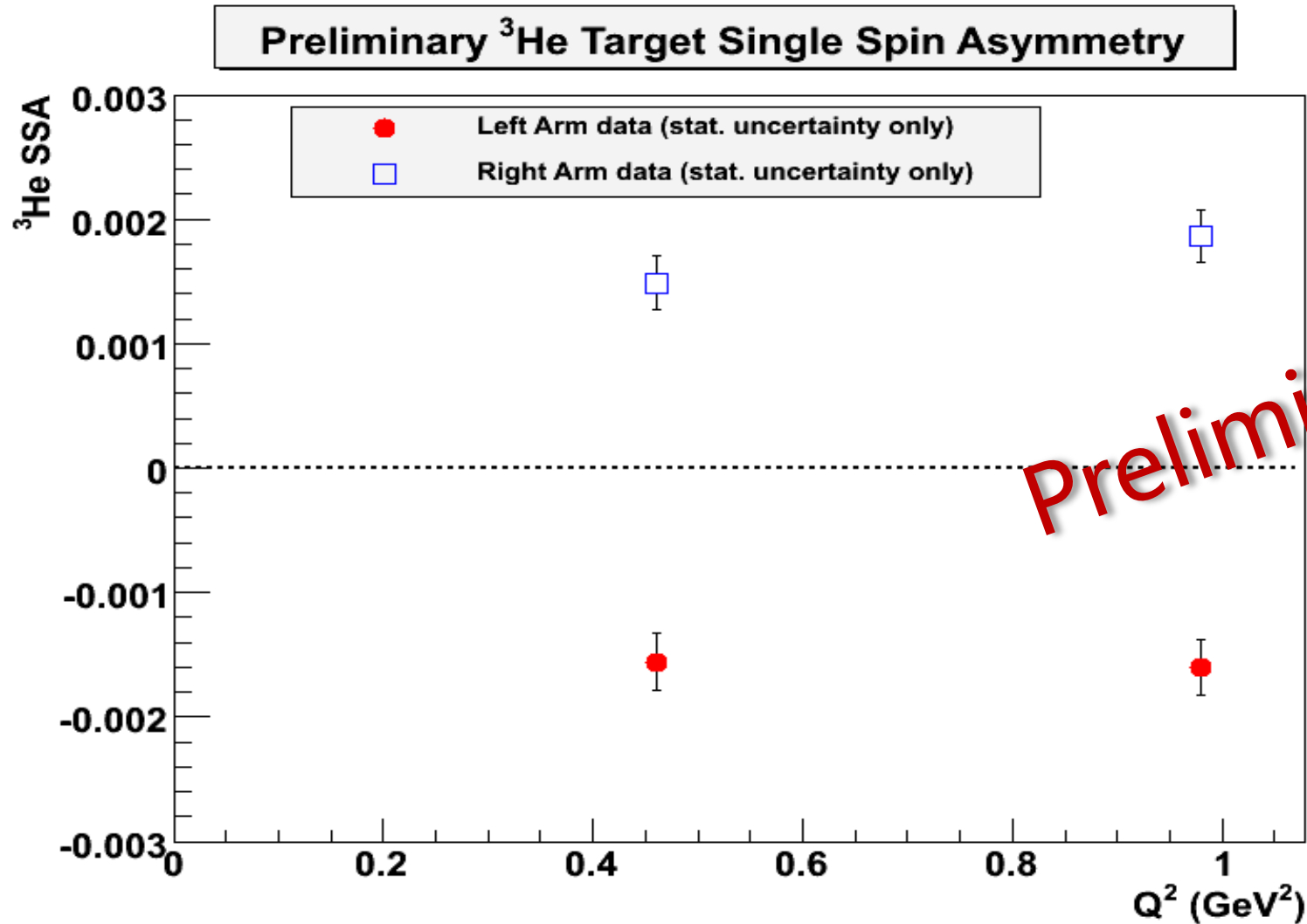
# Particle Identification



Gas Cerenkov (ADCs)



# Prelim. Results at ( $Q^2 = 0.46$ and $0.98 \text{ GeV}^2$ )

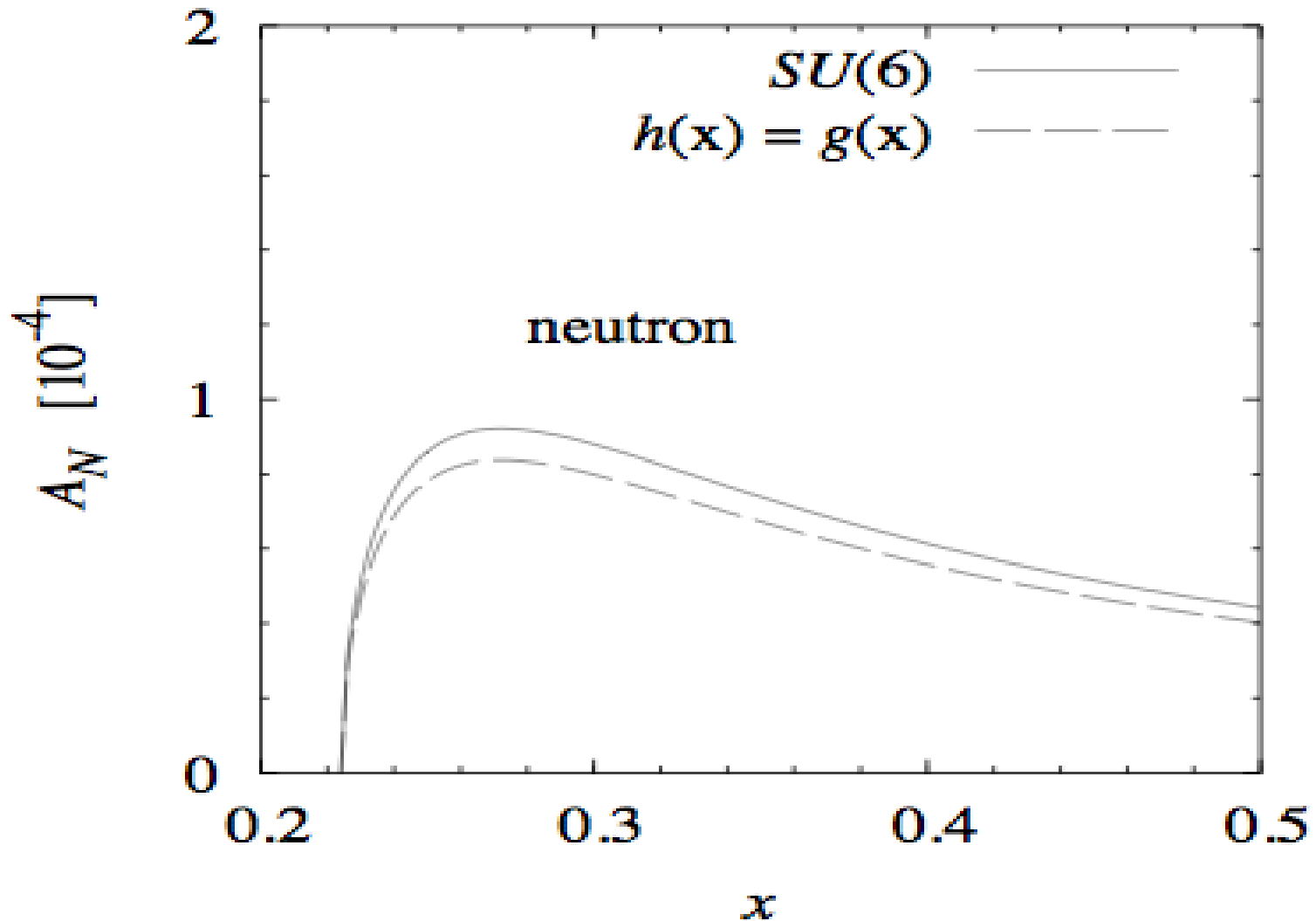


## Topic 2: What about $A_y$ for $N(e,e')$ in DIS?

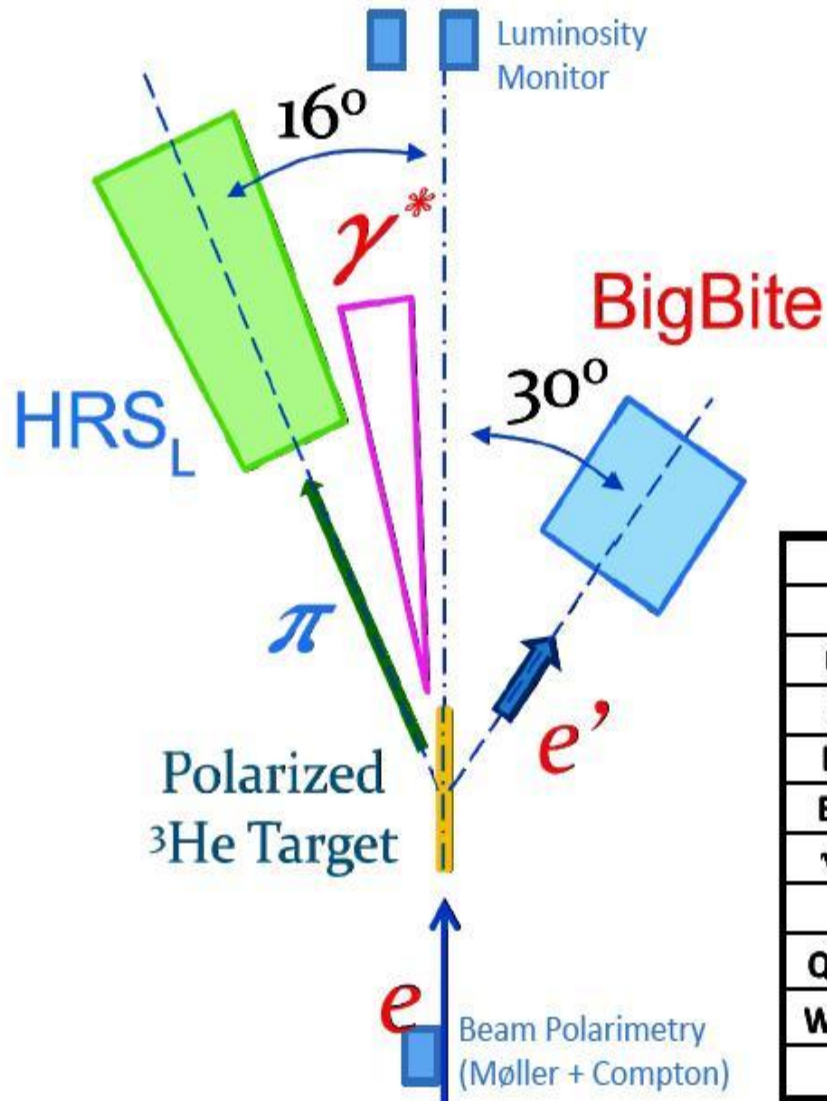
- The formalism remains the same:  
 $A_y=0$  for 1-photon exchange
- For DIS, one assumes that the scattering is dominated by two photon exchange with a single quark.
- For non-interacting quarks,  $A_y=0$  for two-photon exchange
- Afanasev, Strikman, Weiss (**Phys.Rev.D77:014028,2008**) predict  $A_y \sim 10^{-4}$  using a model based on the quark transversity distribution.
- This means *the SSA should change by two orders of magnitude from DIS to QE kinematics.* This is a direct study of the “transition” from hadron-like to parton-like behavior.
- This was measured in Hall A during the transversity experiment E06-010, using the BigBite Spectrometer in singles mode.
- Joe Katich-WM graduate thesis student



# Prediction for DIS $A_y$



# E06-010 Experiment

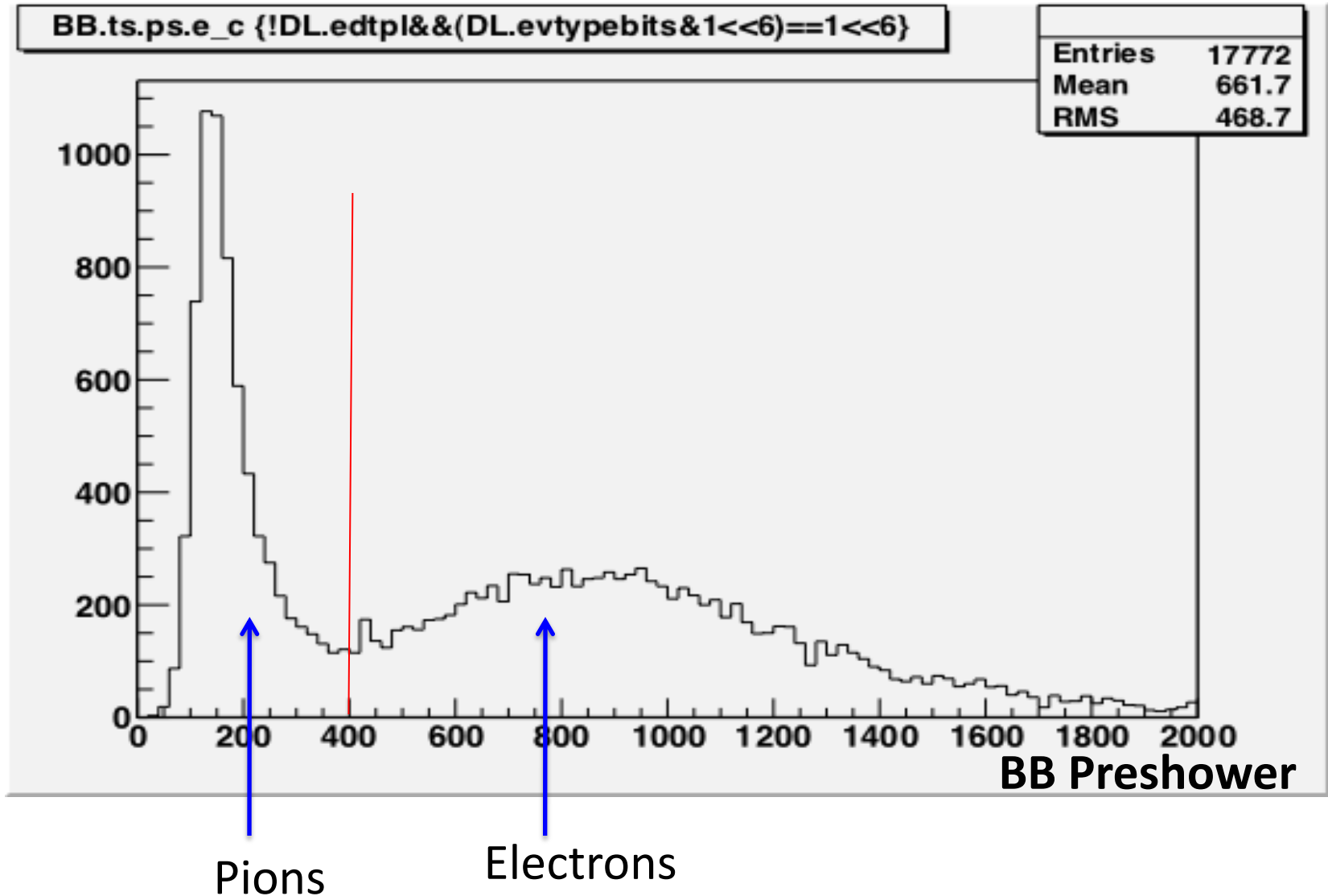


Measure  $^3\text{He}(e,e')$  SSA using BB and LHRS in singles mode.

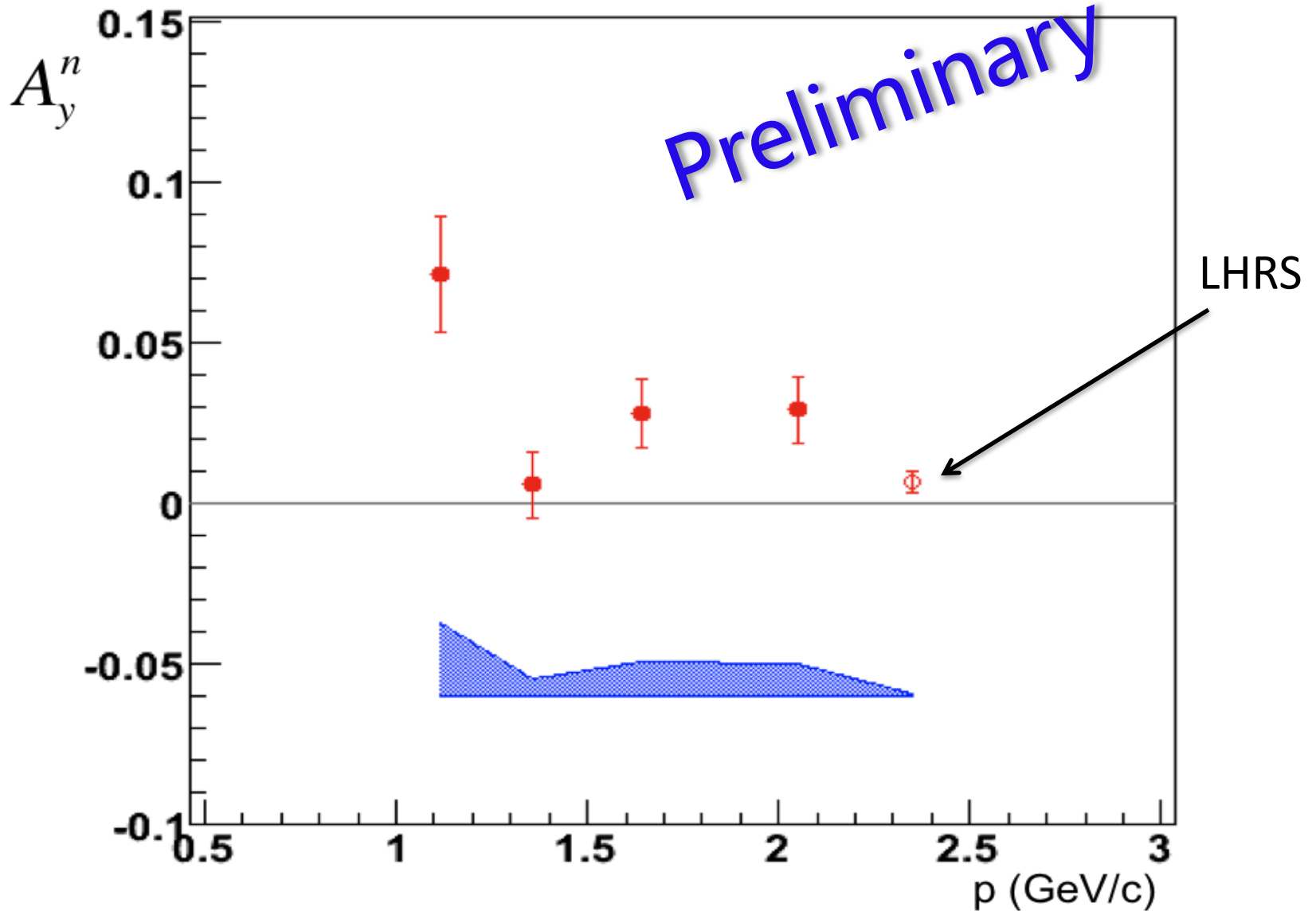
$E=5.89$  GeV

	LHRS	BB			
		1	2	3	4
$\theta$ (deg)	16.00	29.60	29.60	29.50	28.80
$\theta$ (rad)	0.28	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.50
$E$ (GeV)	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89	5.89
$E'$ (GeV)	2.35	1.12	1.36	1.65	2.05
$\nu$ (GeV)	3.54	4.78	4.53	4.25	3.84
$Q^2$ (GeV <sup>2</sup> )	1.07	1.71	2.09	2.51	2.99
$W^2$ (GeV <sup>2</sup> )	6.45	8.13	7.30	6.33	5.09
X	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.32	0.42

# Electron Identification

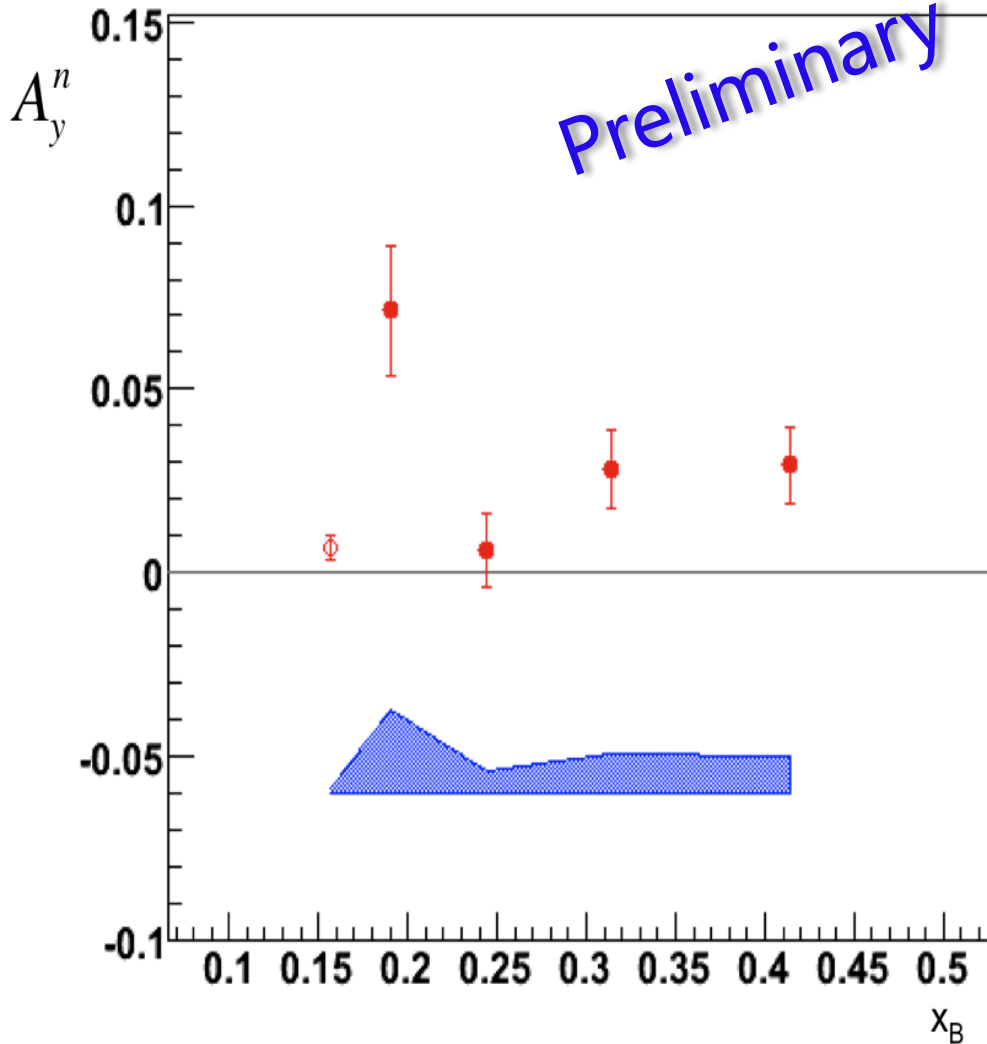


# Prelim. results for DIS $A_y$

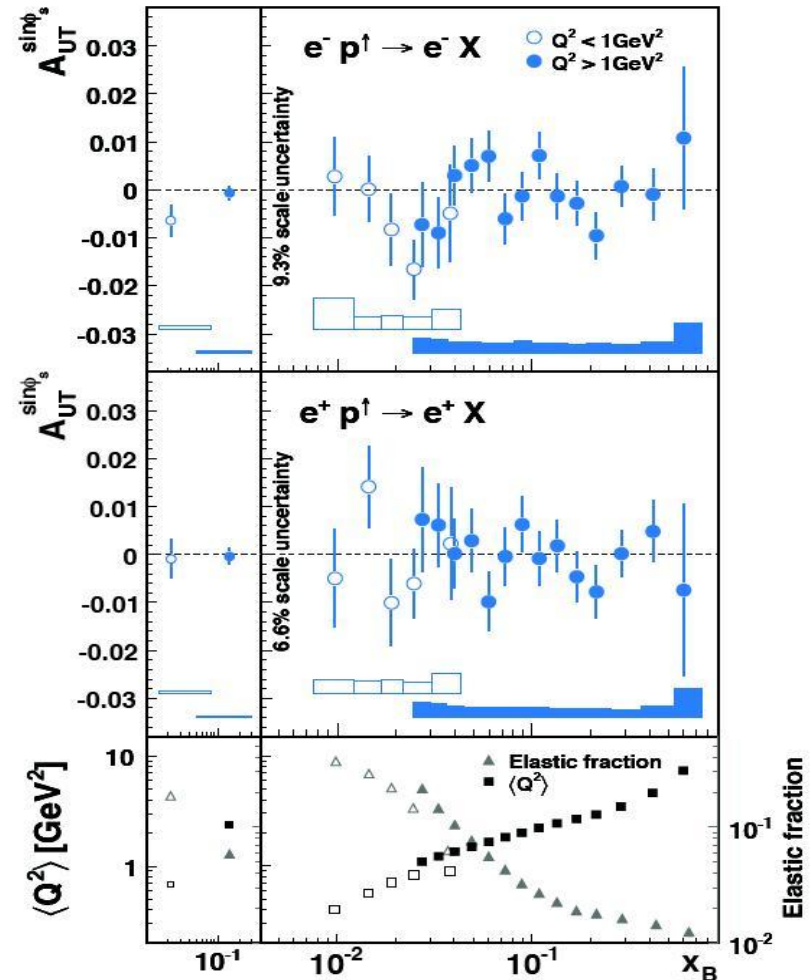


# Results for n and p

## Prelim. Jlab Neutron

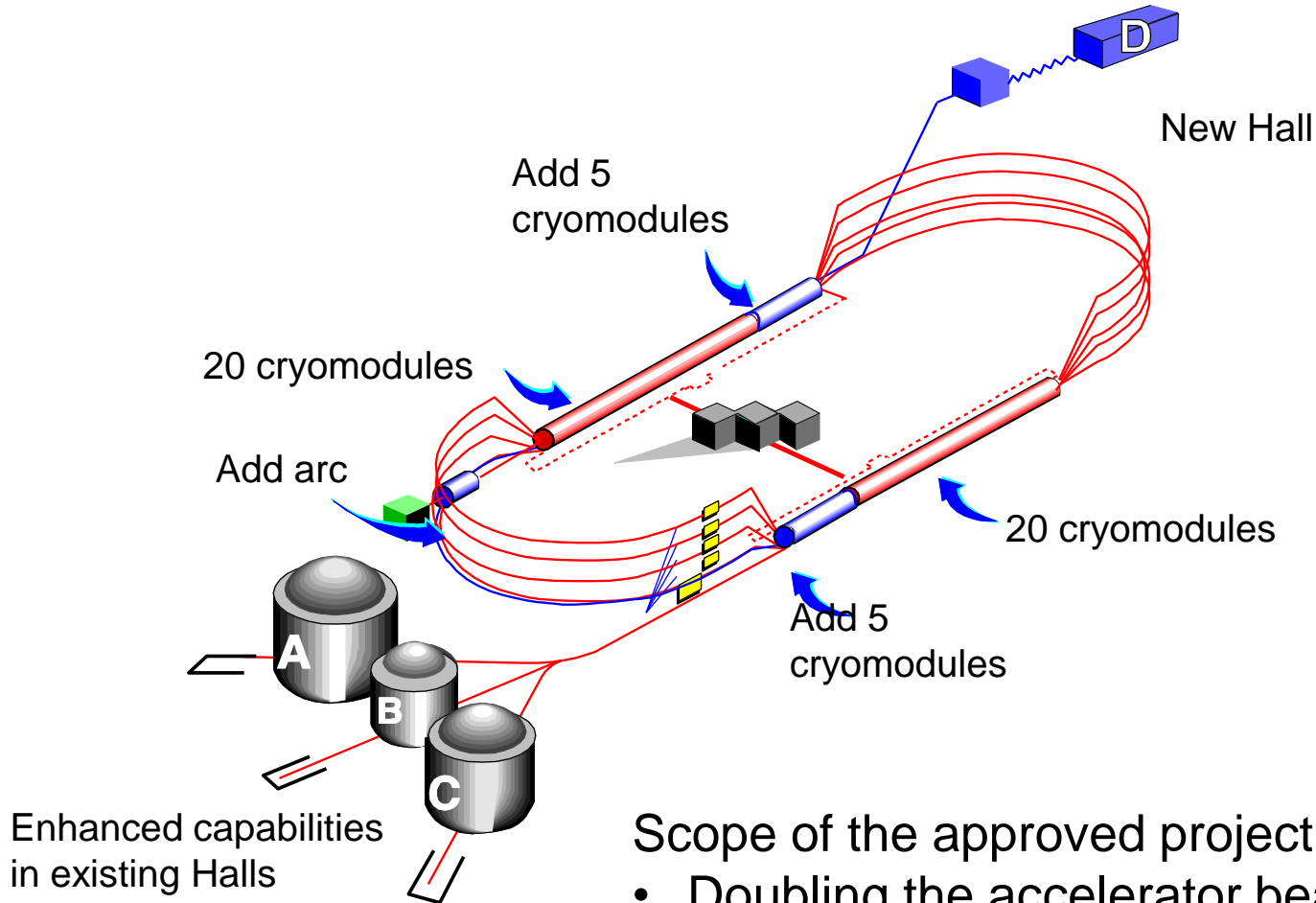


## HERMES Proton



A. Airapetian et al.  
Phys. Lett. B 682, 351 (2010)

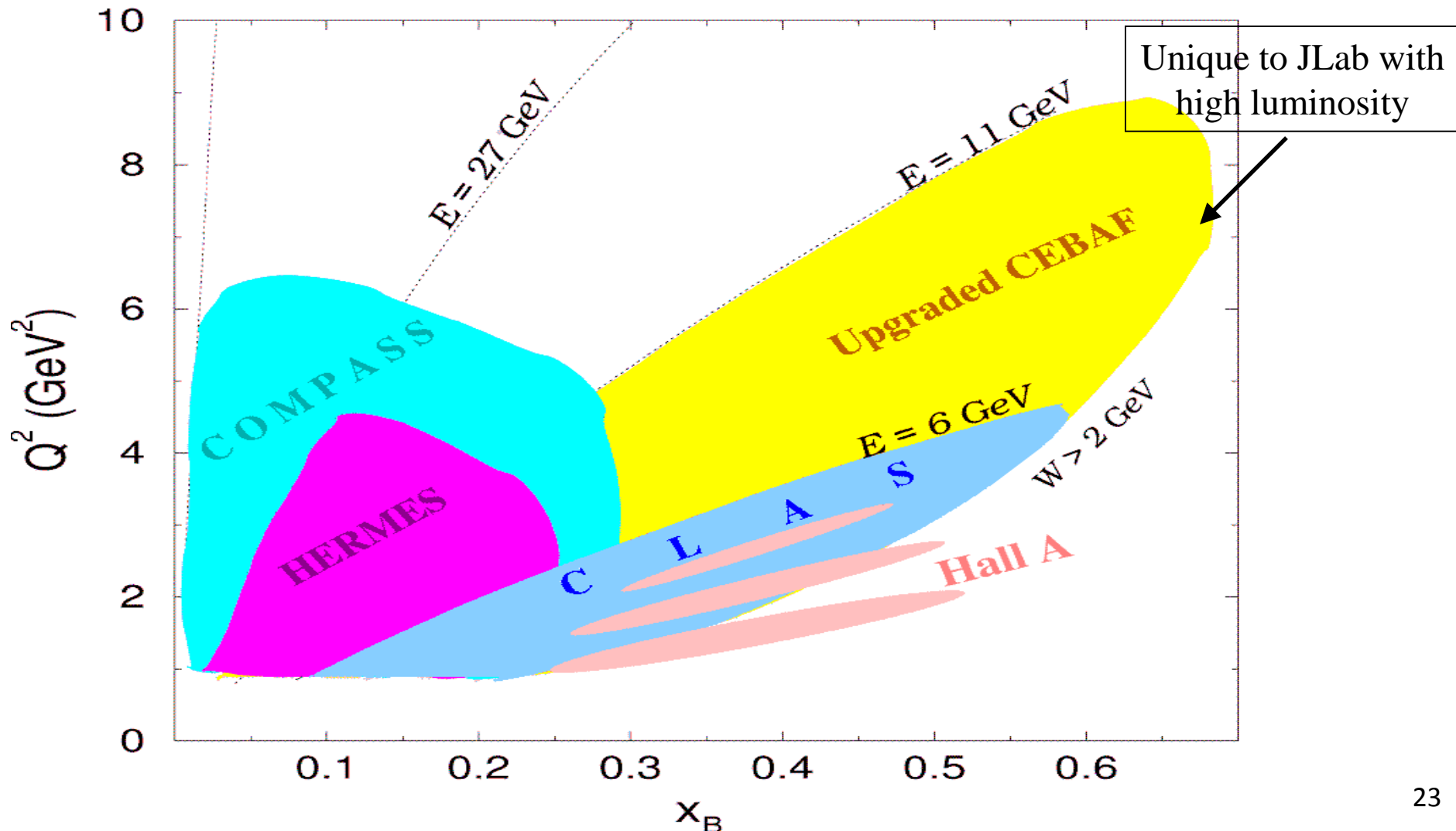
# JLab 12 GeV upgrade



Scope of the approved project includes:

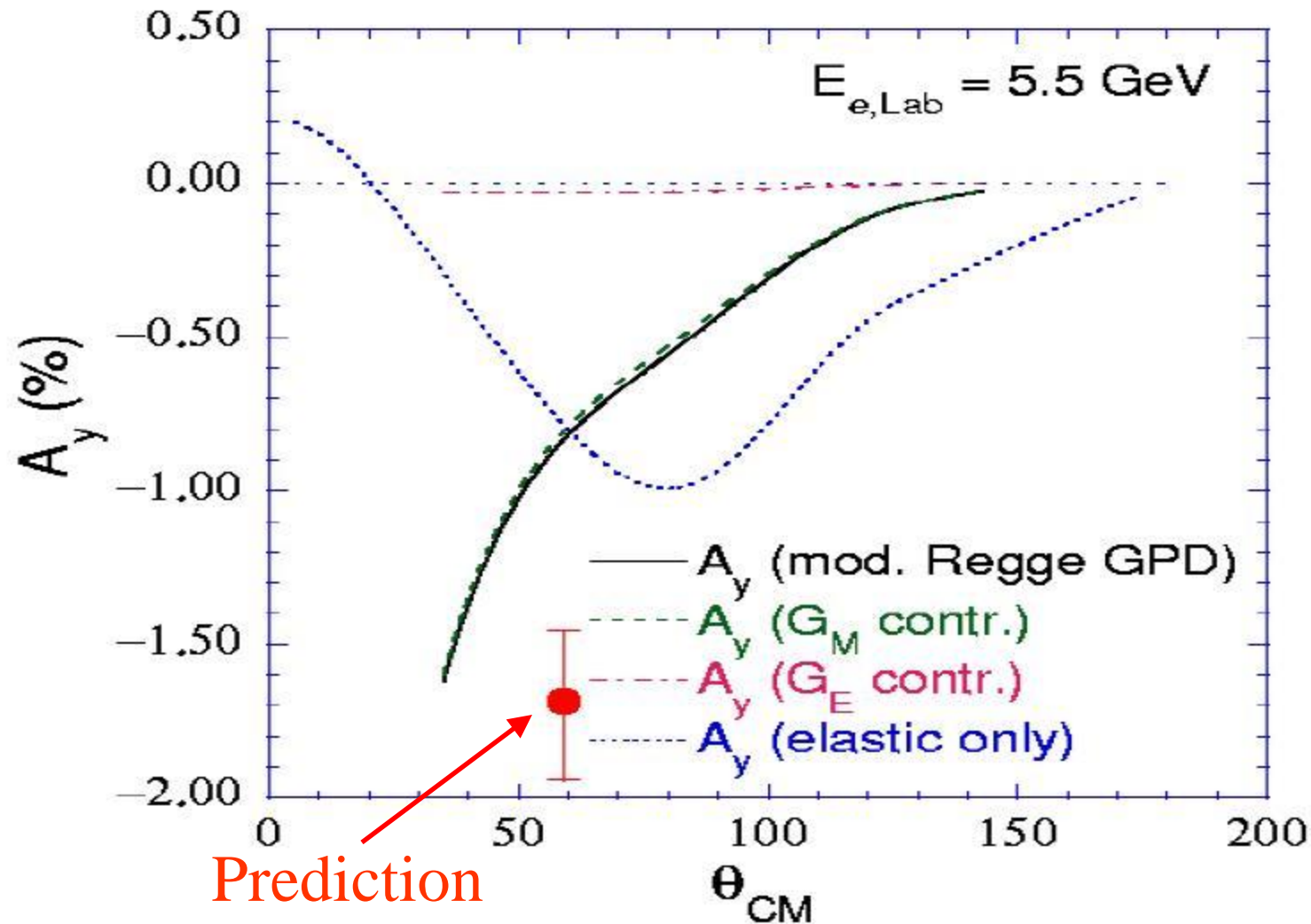
- Doubling the accelerator beam energy
- New experimental Hall and beamline
- Upgrades to existing Experimental Halls

# Kinematics Coverage of the 12 GeV Upgrade



# Prediction for higher $Q^2$

## Normal analyzing power - neutron





## Summary

- Preliminary raw SSA at  $Q^2 = 0.46$  and  $0.98 \text{ GeV}^2$  is clearly non-zero and consistent between L-arm and R-arm data with the opposite sign.
- Raw SSA at  $Q^2 = 0.13 \text{ GeV}^2$  and the systematic uncertainty study for raw asymmetry are ongoing and will be released soon.
- Two new proposals to probe the two-photon exchange at higher  $Q^2$  with JLab 12 GeV update are in progress. ( Quasi-Elastic and Deep-Inelastic on  $^3\text{He}(e, e')$ , led by B. Zhao and V. Sulkosky. )



# Cross-check from Ellie ( $Q^2 = 0.98 \text{ GeV}^2$ )

