

# A Precision Measurement of $d_2^n$ : Color Field Response to Nucleon Polarization

On behalf of the d2n Collaboration

Graduate Students:

Matthew Posik<sup>1</sup>   David Flay<sup>1</sup>   Diana Parno<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Temple University, Philadelphia, PA

<sup>2</sup>CMU

# Outline

- 1 Introduction**
  - What is  $d_2^n$  and why is it important?
  - Experimental Setup

- 2 Analysis**
  - Big Bite Gas Cerenkov
  - LHRS

# Brief Motivation

## Motivation

- Nature of **quark confinement** remains a mystery in strong interaction physics
  - An understanding of the **dynamics** of **quark-gluon interactions** is needed
- How do we **probe** these **quark-gluon** interactions?
  - Through **structure functions** at intermediate  $Q^2 (\sim 3\text{GeV}^2)$
  - **Quark-Gluon** correlations are exposed
- The most interesting physics can be found in the  $g_2$  structure function

# Quark-Gluon Correlation

## $g_2$ Structure Function

$$g_2(x, Q^2) = g_2^{WW}(x, Q^2) + \overline{g_2}(x, Q^2)$$

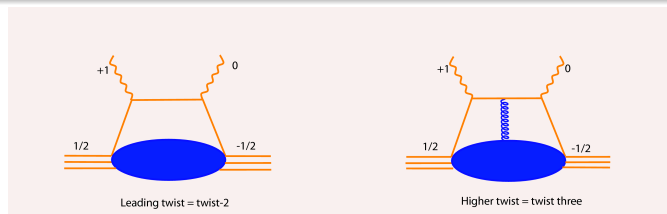


Figure: QCD allows helicity exchange through two principle means

- $g(x, Q^2)_2^{WW} = -g_1(x, Q^2) + \int_x^1 g_1(y, Q^2) \frac{dy}{y}$
- $\overline{g_2}(x, Q^2) = - \int_x^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{m_q}{M} h_T(y, Q^2) + \xi(y, Q^2) \right] \frac{dy}{y}$

## Forms of $d_2^n$

### $d_2^n$ Expressed in Terms of Structure Functions

$$d_2^n = \int_0^1 x^2 [2g_1 + 3g_2] dx = 3 \int_0^1 x^2 \overline{g_2} dx$$

- Expressed in terms of measurable quantities

### $d_2^n$ Through OPE in Nucleon Rest Frame

$$F^y(0) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2P^+} \langle P, S | \bar{q}(0) G^{y+}(0) \gamma^+ q(0) | P, S \rangle = -\frac{M^2 d_2^n}{2}$$

- $d_2^n$  is averaged **transverse force** acting on the struck quark immediately after being struck by a virtual photon (M. Burkardt)
- Decomposition into electric and magnetic components,  $F_{E,B}^y(0) \sim \chi_{E,B}$  leads to:
  - $d_2^n = \frac{1}{8} (\chi_E + 2\chi_B)$  (X. Ji)
- Shows **color field** response to **polarized nucleon**

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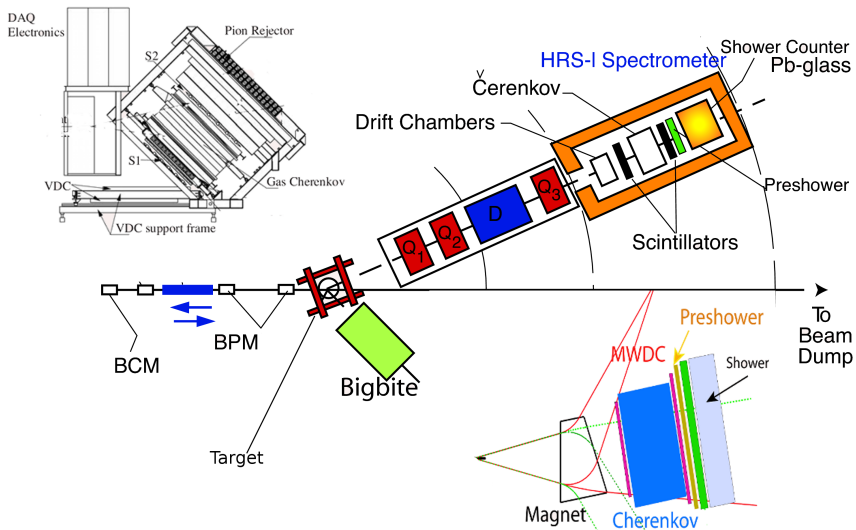
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# Experimental Setup: $e^- + {}^3\text{He}$ DIS



# $d_2^n$ Expressed in Terms of Measurable Quantities

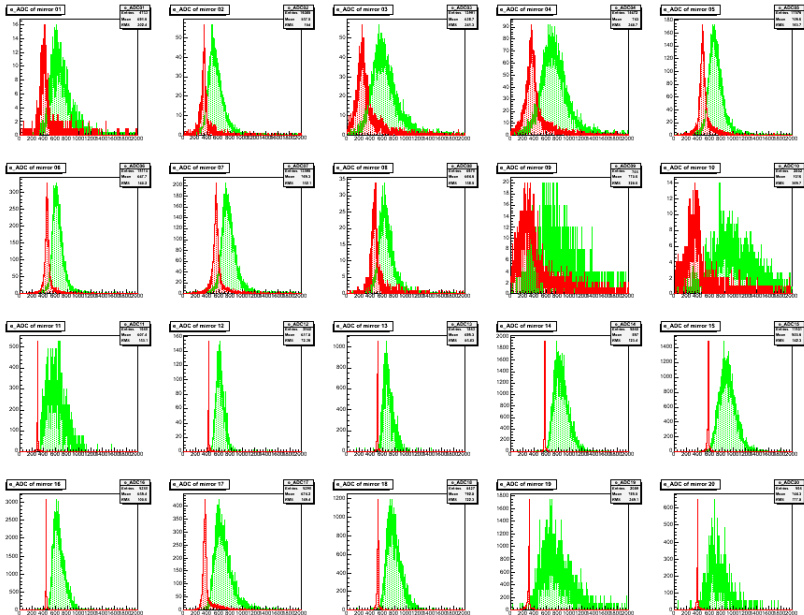
## Evaluating $g_1, g_2$ and Extracting $d_2^n$

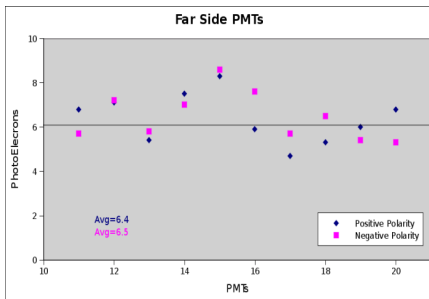
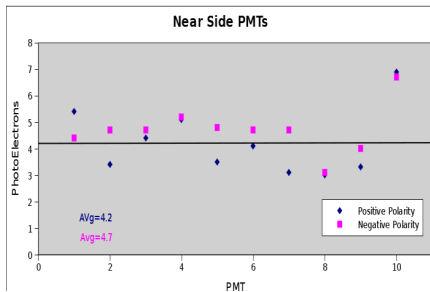
- $$g_1 = \frac{MQ^2}{4\alpha^2} \frac{y}{(1-y)(2-y)} 2\sigma_0 [A_{\parallel} + \tan\frac{\theta}{2} A_{\perp}]$$
- $$g_2 = \frac{MQ^2}{4\alpha^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-y)(2-y)} 2\sigma_0 \left[ -A_{\parallel} + \frac{1+(1-y)\cos\theta}{(1-y)\sin\theta} A_{\perp} \right]$$
- $$d_2^n = \int_0^1 \frac{MQ^2}{4\alpha^2} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(1-y)(2-y)} \sigma_0 \left[ \left( 3 \frac{1+(1-y)\cos\theta}{(1-y)\sin\theta} + \frac{4}{y} \tan\frac{\theta}{2} \right) A_{\perp} + \left( \frac{4}{y} - 3 \right) A_{\parallel} \right] dx$$



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# E/P Calibration

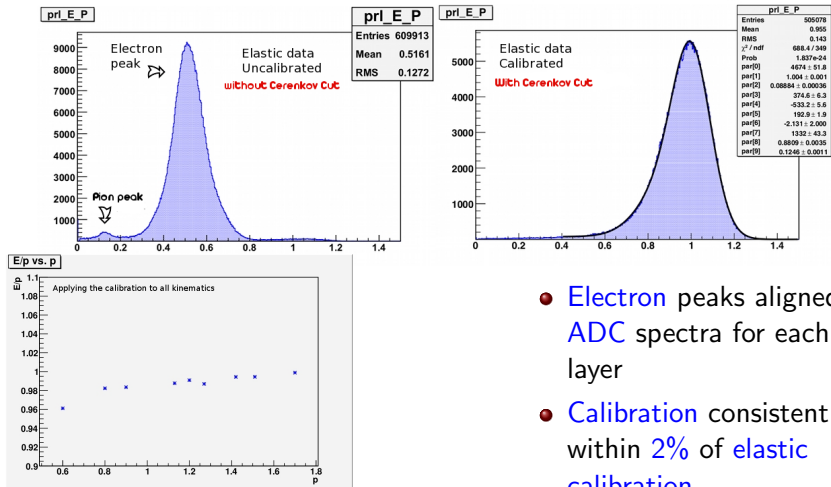


Figure: Plots by David Flay

# Summary

- Big Bite [Cerenkov](#) shows average of 6-8 photoelectrons
- [LHRS](#) E/p nearly finished
- For [Compton](#) progress/status see [Alexandre Camsonne](#) talk [Friday 12:20pm](#)

# Future Work

- Finish **LHRS/BB/Beamline** calibrations
- Understand **Systematics**
- Work with **elastics** data
- Extract preliminary **asymmetries**

## I Would Like to Thank...

Seonho Choi, Xiaodong Jiang, Zein-Eddine Meziani, Brad Sawatzky, The HallA Staff, The run coordinators during the experiment, the Transversity students, CMU and Temple University.



