PhD Proposal

Measurement of the Polarized Valence Quark Distribution Functions using Polarized Proton and Deuteron Targets

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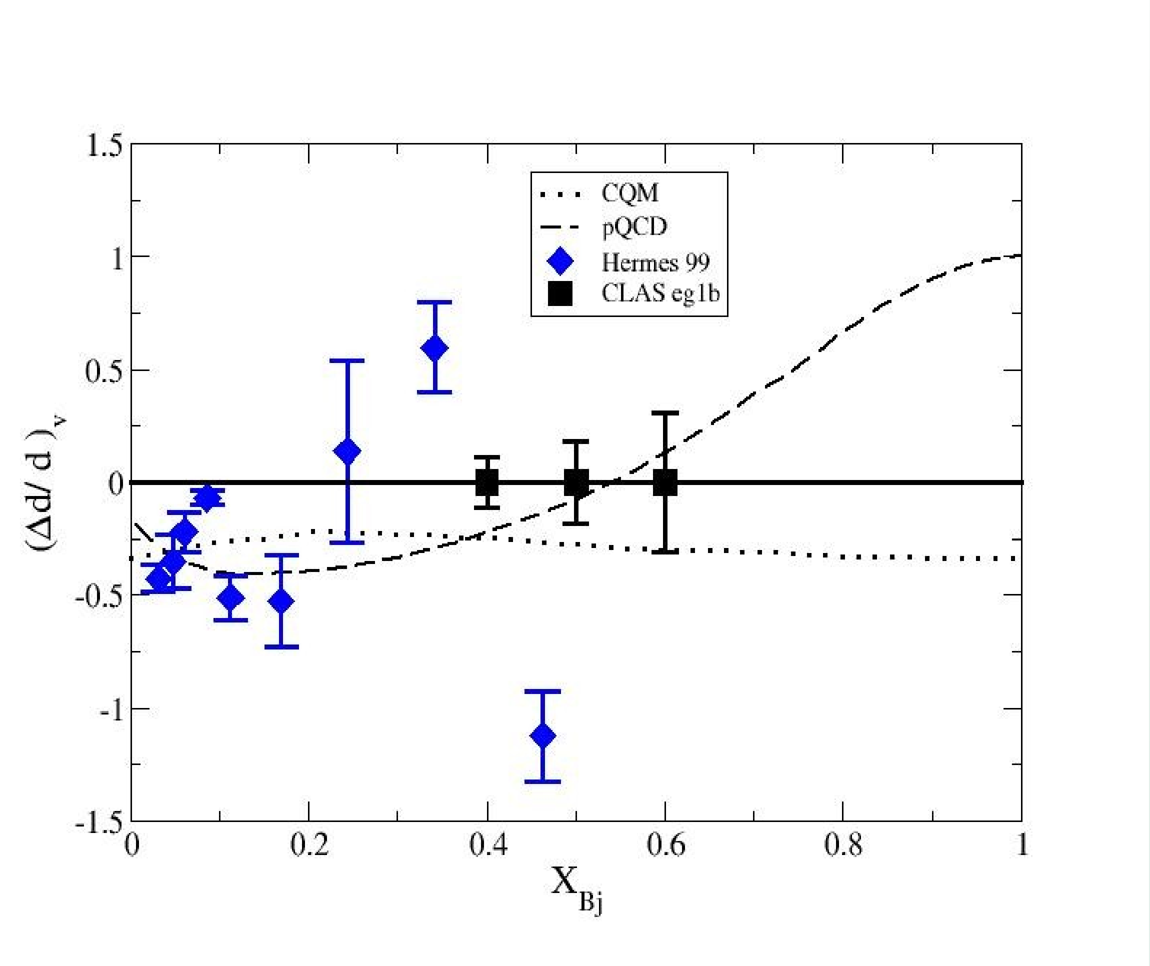
Outline

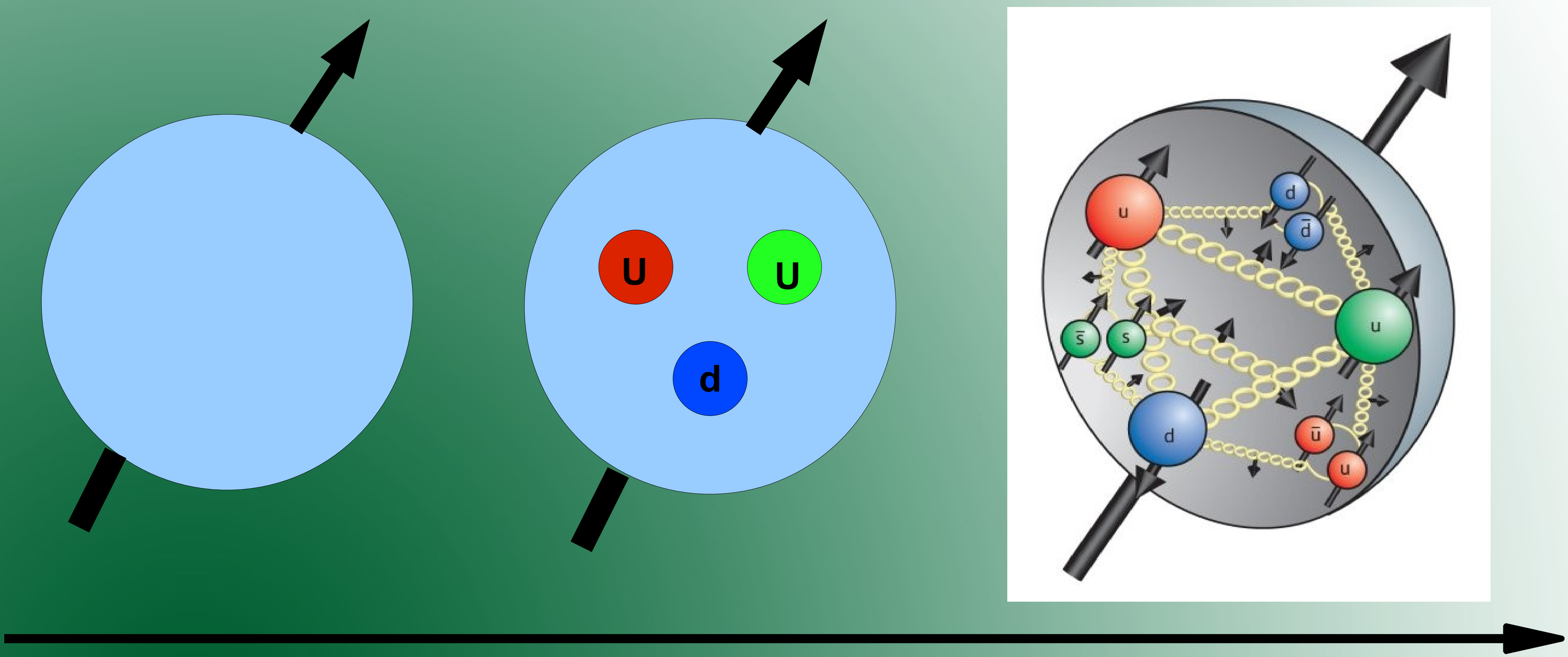
- Motivation
- Physics
- Experimental Setup
- Prelim Results
- Conclusions

Motivation

- "The proton spin crisis"
- Semi-Inclusive Double Spin Asymmetry Measurement
- Extraction of $(\Delta d/d)$ observable
- The perturbative Quantum Chromodynamics(pQCD) vs the hyperfine perturbed Constituent Quark Model(CQM)

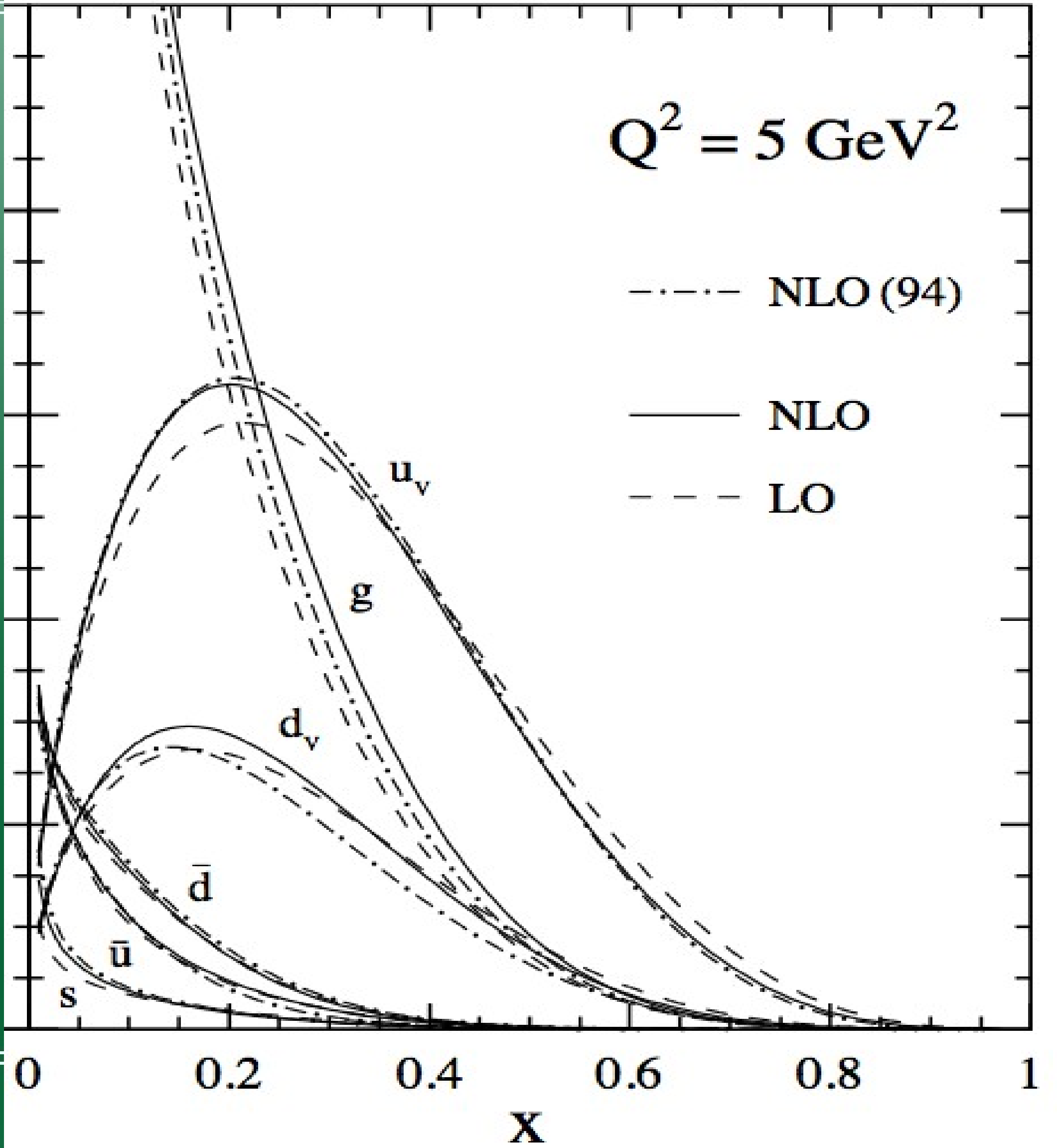


Deep Inelastic Scattering vs Q^2



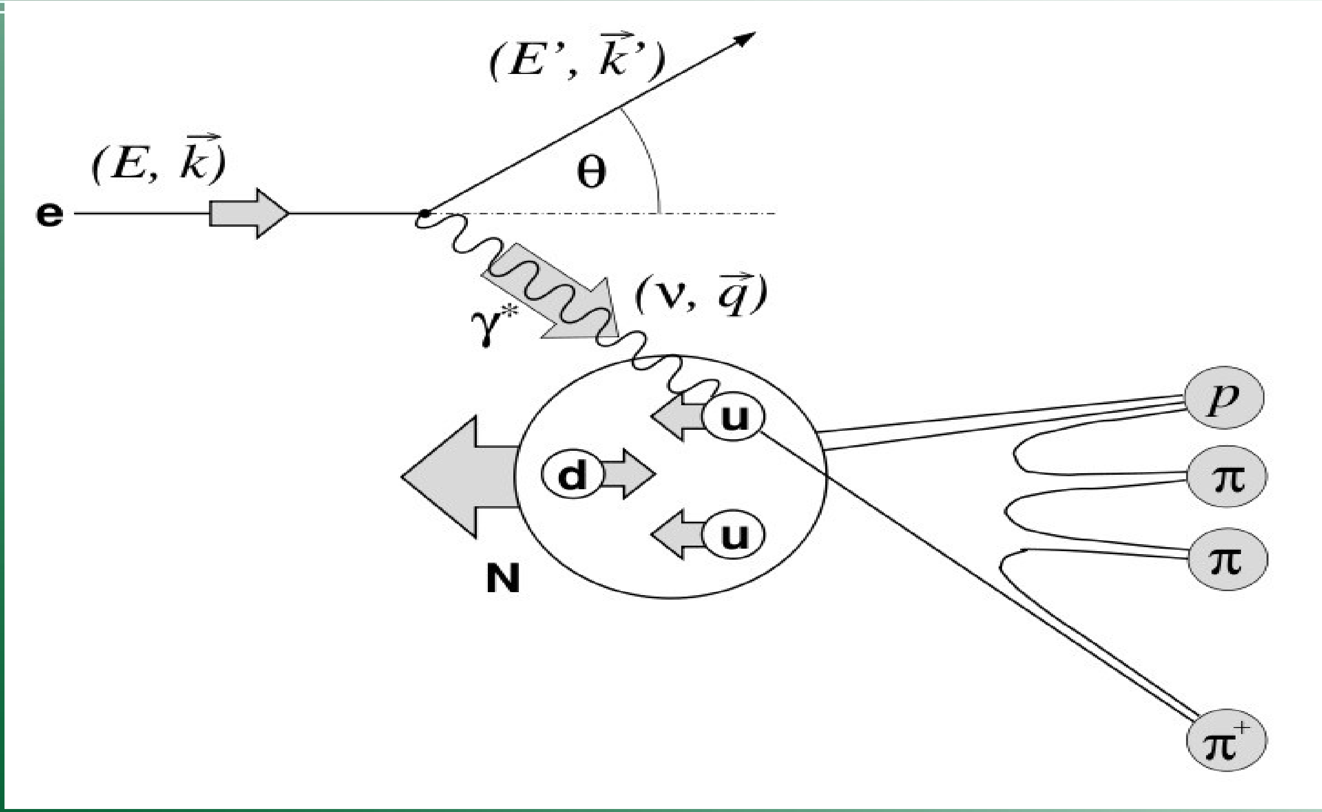
Q^2 - Four Momentum Transferred Squared, d=(0.2GeV x fm)/Q

Valence Quark Region



X_bj>0.3

Semi Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering(SIDIS) Diagram



Fragmentation function

$$\frac{d^3\sigma^h_{1/2(3/2)}}{dx\,dQ^2\,dz} \approx \Sigma_q e_q^2 q^{+(-)}(x, Q^2) D_q^h(z, Q^2)$$

Semi Inclusive Double Spin Asymmetry

$$A_1^h = \frac{\sigma_{1/2}^h - \sigma_{3/2}^h}{\sigma_{1/2}^h + \sigma_{3/2}^h}$$

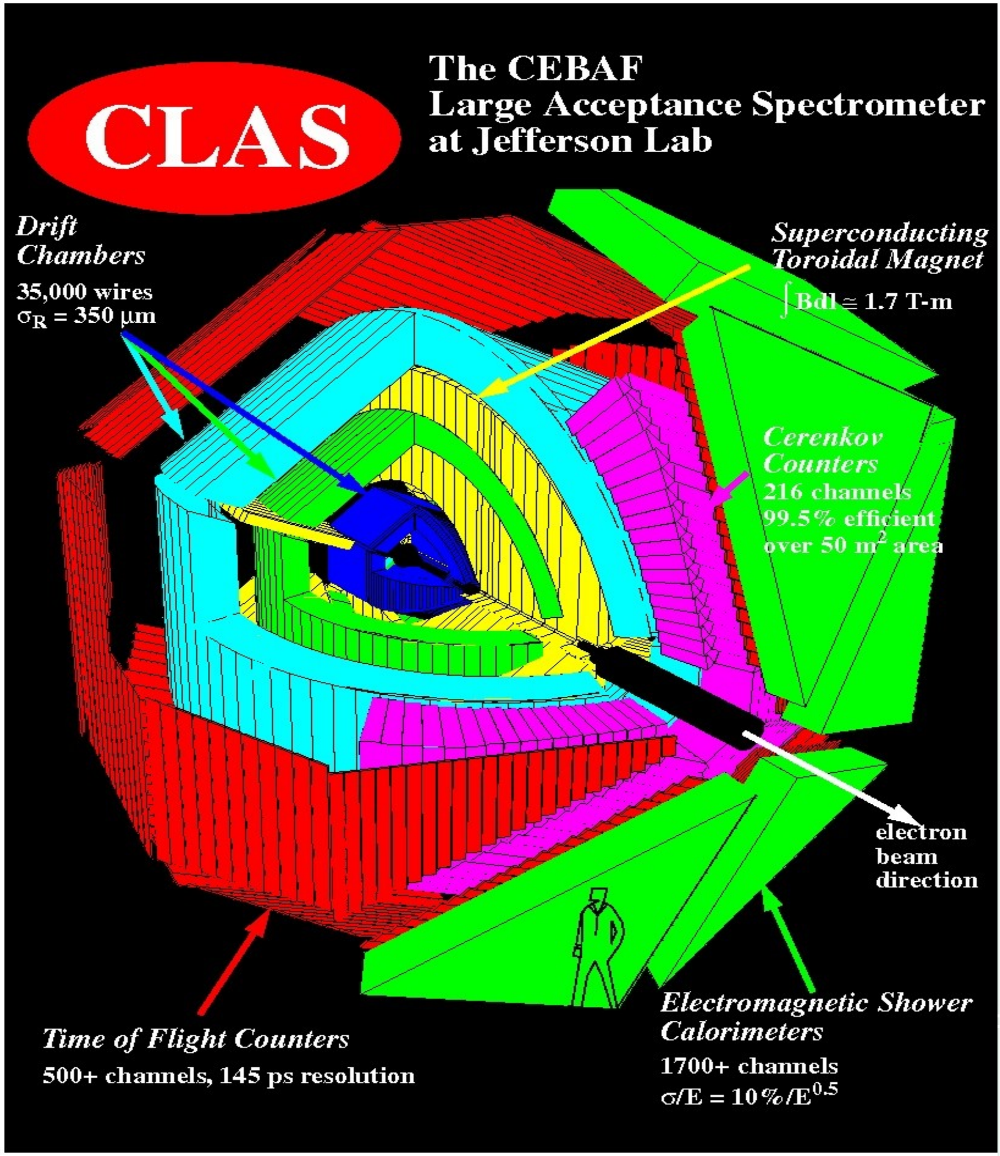
$$A_{1,p}^{\pi^+ \pm \pi^-} = \frac{4\Delta u_v(x) \pm \Delta d_v(x)}{4u_v(x) \pm d_v(x)}$$

$$A_{1,2H}^{\pi^+ \pm \pi^-} = \frac{\Delta u_v(x) + \Delta d_v(x)}{u_v(x) + d_v(x)}$$

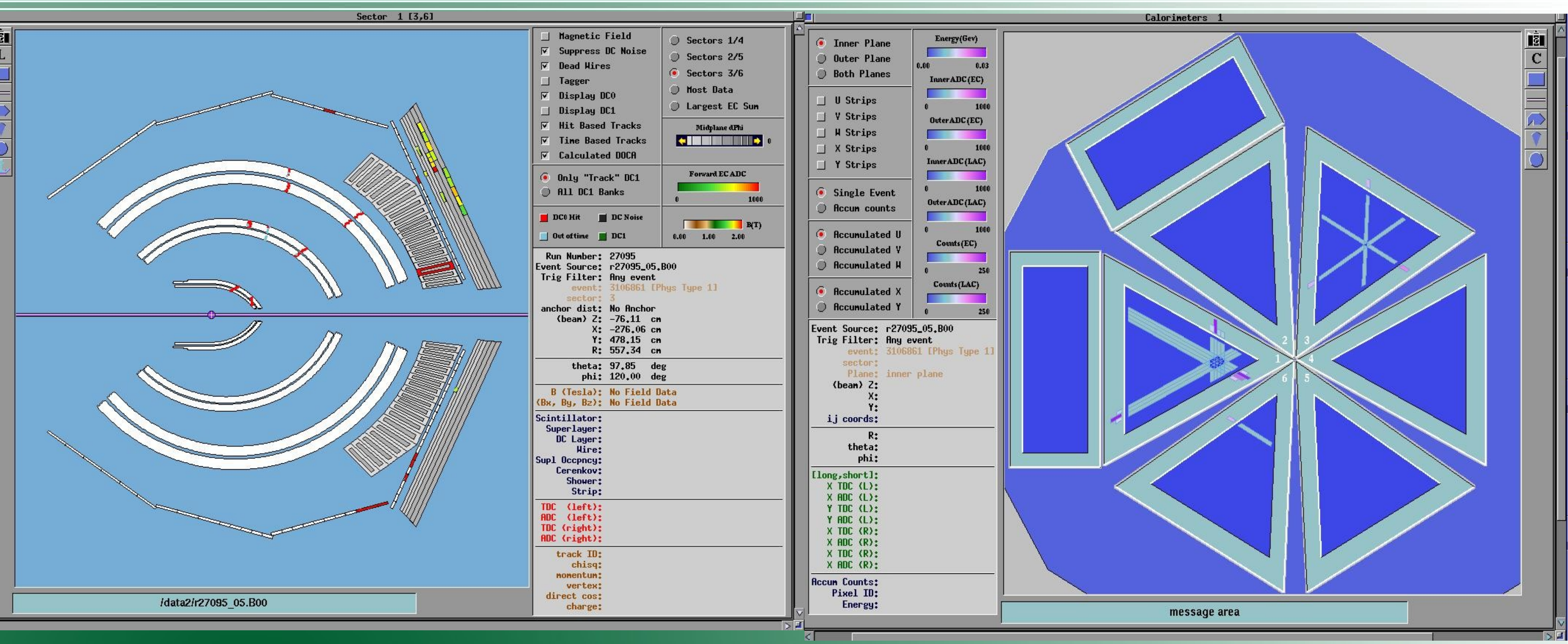
Semi Inclusive deep inelastic scattering provides and opportunity to determine the struck quark flavor.

The CEBAF Large Acceptance Spectrometer at JLab

- Polarized electron beam
- Polarized targets
- Superconducting toroid magnet
- Drift chambers
- Cherenkov counter
- Electromagnetic calorimeter



Event Display



NH3 Target, inbending , 5.7 GeV beam energy

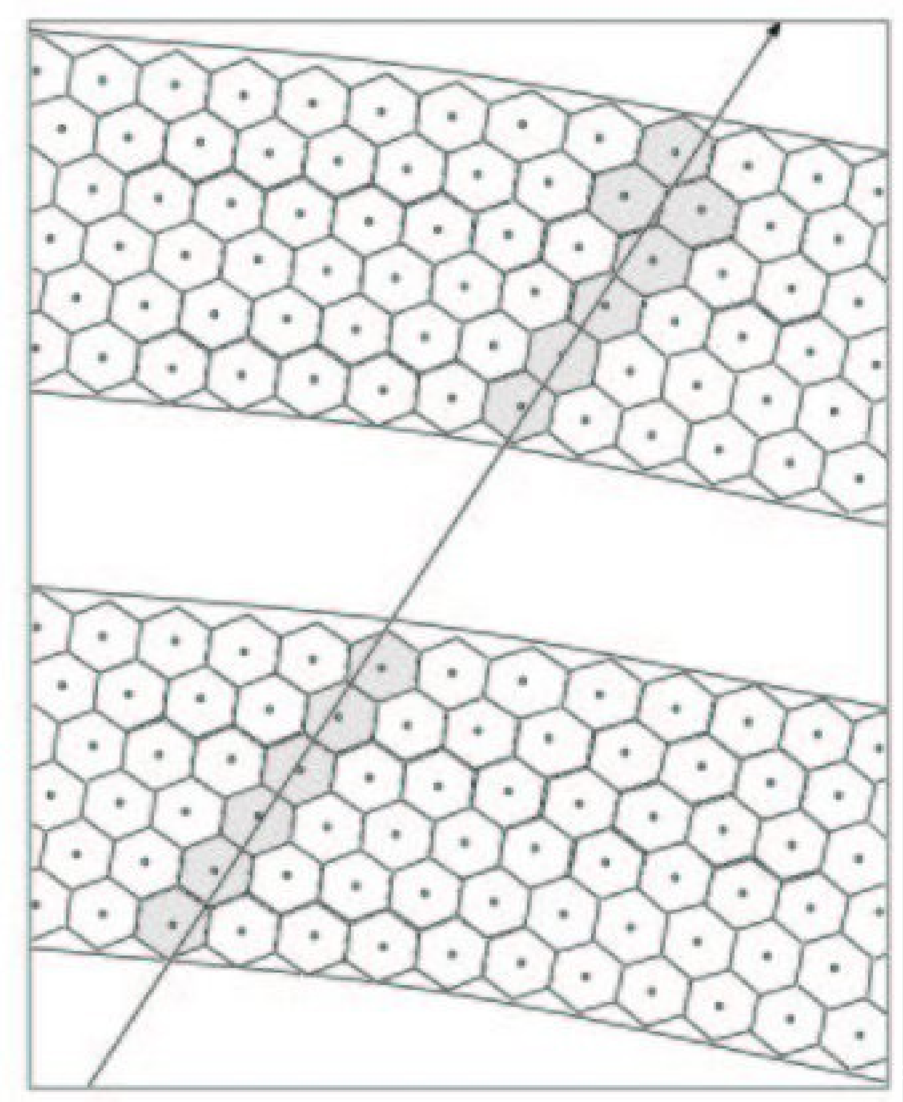
Target Materials

- Frozen ammonia: the polarized proton and neutron
- For background elimination: C12, liquid Helium and Nitrogen
- Polarized using the Dynamic Nuclear Polarization(DNP) Method
- ~96% and ~46% polarization for the proton and neutron targets

Y. Prok, PhD Thesis, University of Virginia(2004)

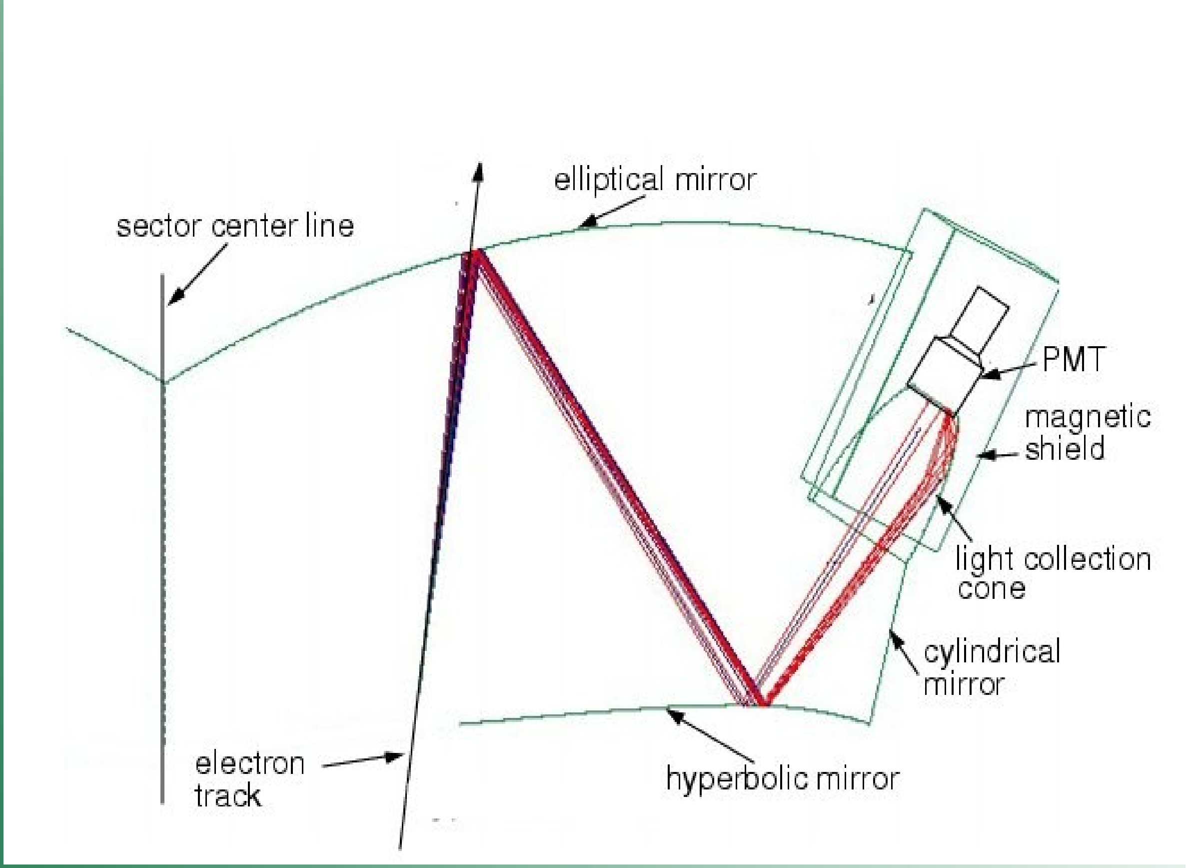
Drift Chambers

- The trajectory of the charged particle and momentum
- Three regions
- $ArCO_2$ (90/10%) - gas mixture
- The drift time and drift velocity



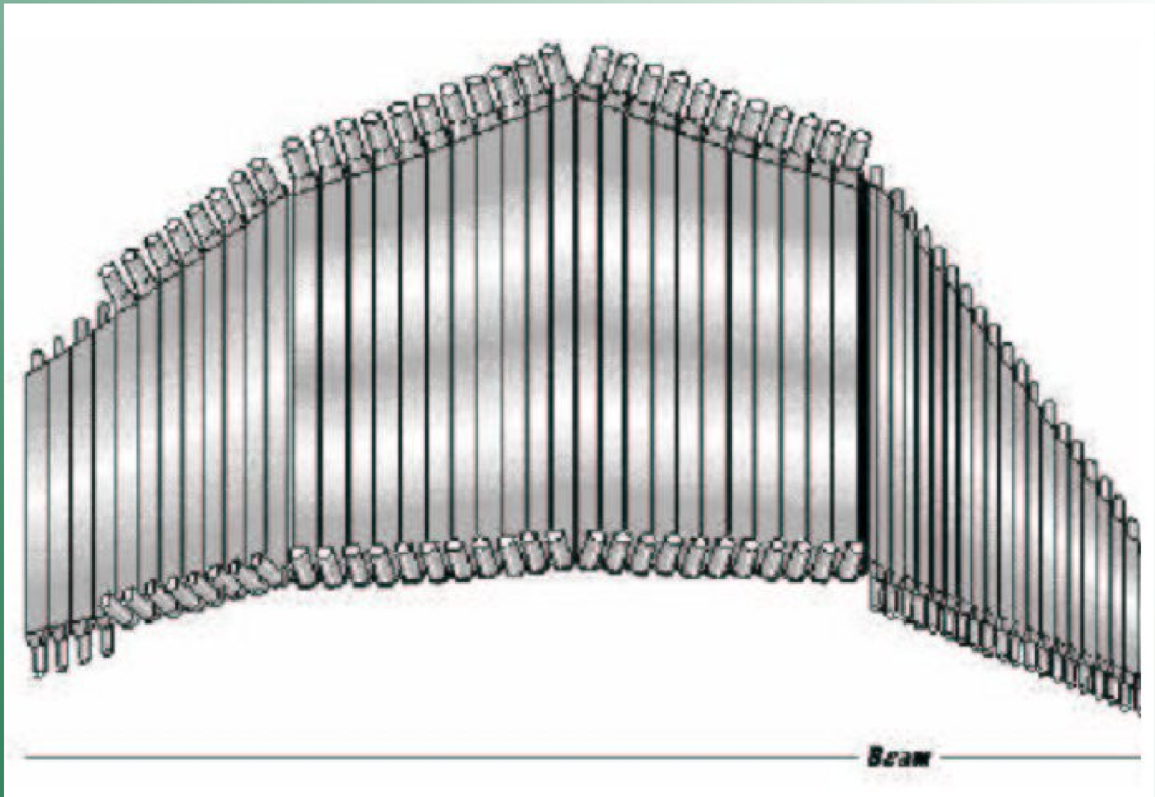
Cherenkov Detector

- The threshold detector
- Differentiate electrons from pions
- Gas – C_4F_{10} (n=1.00153, high photon yield)
- Thresholds: 9 MeV for electrons and 2.5 GeV for pions



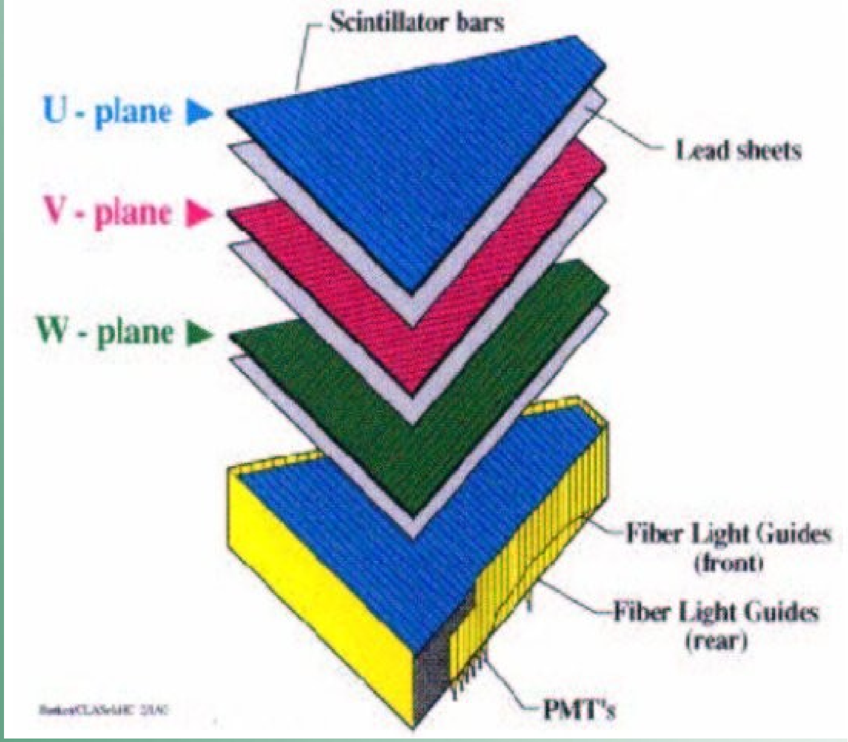
The CLAS TOF Scintillators

- 288 scintillators
- The time of flight for charged particle
- Coincidence for charged particles
- 120ps – 250ps time resolution
- 30 cm to 450 cm long



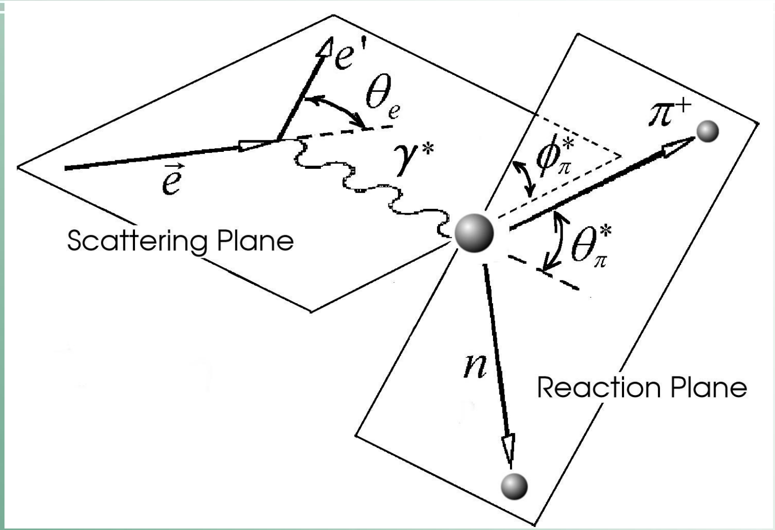
The CLAS Calorimeter

- 8 electromagnetic calorimeter modules
- Measures the total energy deposited by the crossing particle
- Neutron detection, efficiency>50% for E_n>0.5GeV
- Electron detection above 0.5 GeV
- Photon detection above 0.2 GeV



M. Amarian. et *al., Nucl. Instr. And Meth.* **A460,** 239(2001)

Kinematics of the exclusive single pion electroproduction



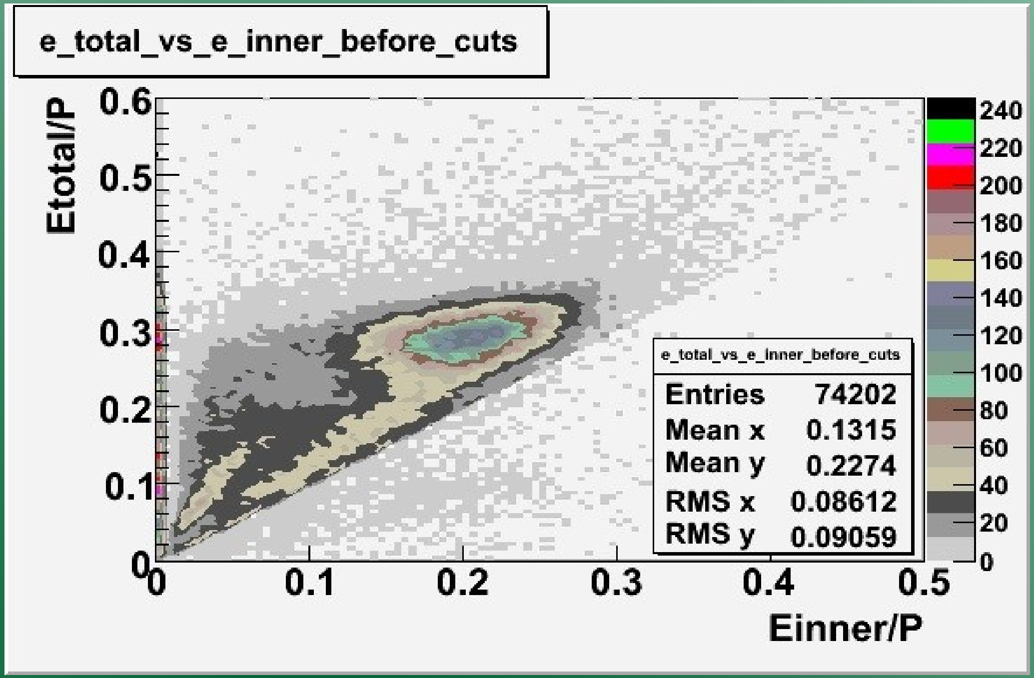
- The virtual photon negative four-momentum transferred squared
- Invariant mass of the photon-nucleon system
- The polar angle of the outgoing pion in CMF
- The azimuthal angle of the outgoing pion in CMF
- The scattered electron angle

$$\frac{d(W,Q^2)}{d(E_f, cos\theta_e)} = \frac{2M_pE_iE_f}{W}$$

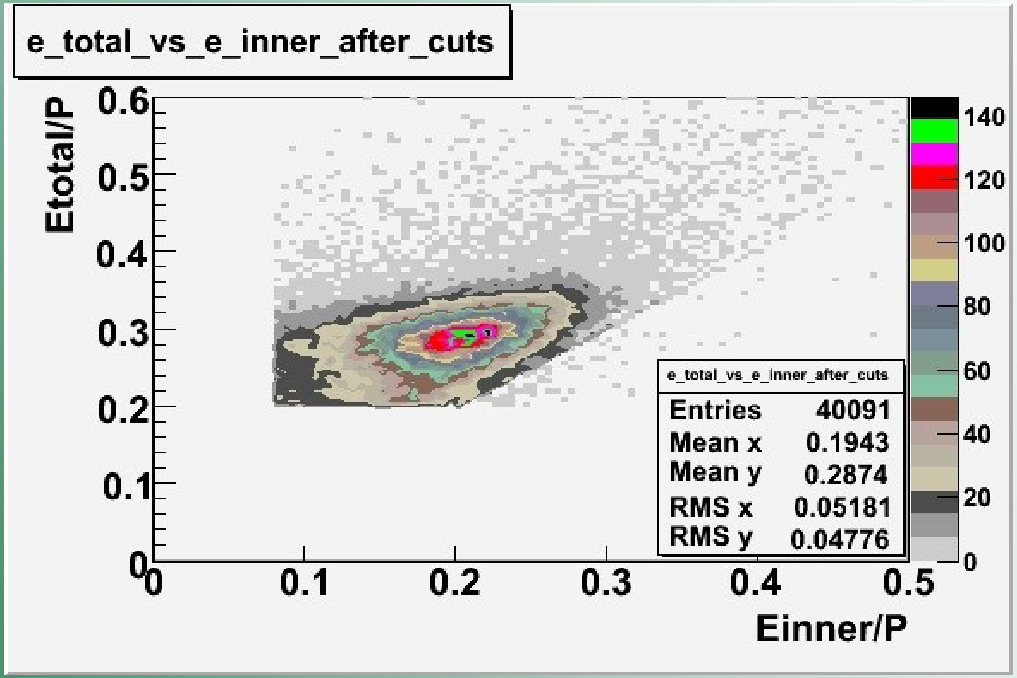
$$\frac{\partial^5\sigma}{\partial E_f \partial\Omega_e \partial\Omega_\pi{}^*} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\Sigma\frac{1}{L_{int}A_{cc}\epsilon_{CC}\Delta W \Delta Q^2 \Delta cos\theta_\pi{}^* \Delta\phi_\pi{}^*}\frac{d(W,Q^2)}{d(E_f, cos\theta_e)}$$

Particle Identification Using Electromagnetic calorimeter

Before EC Cuts

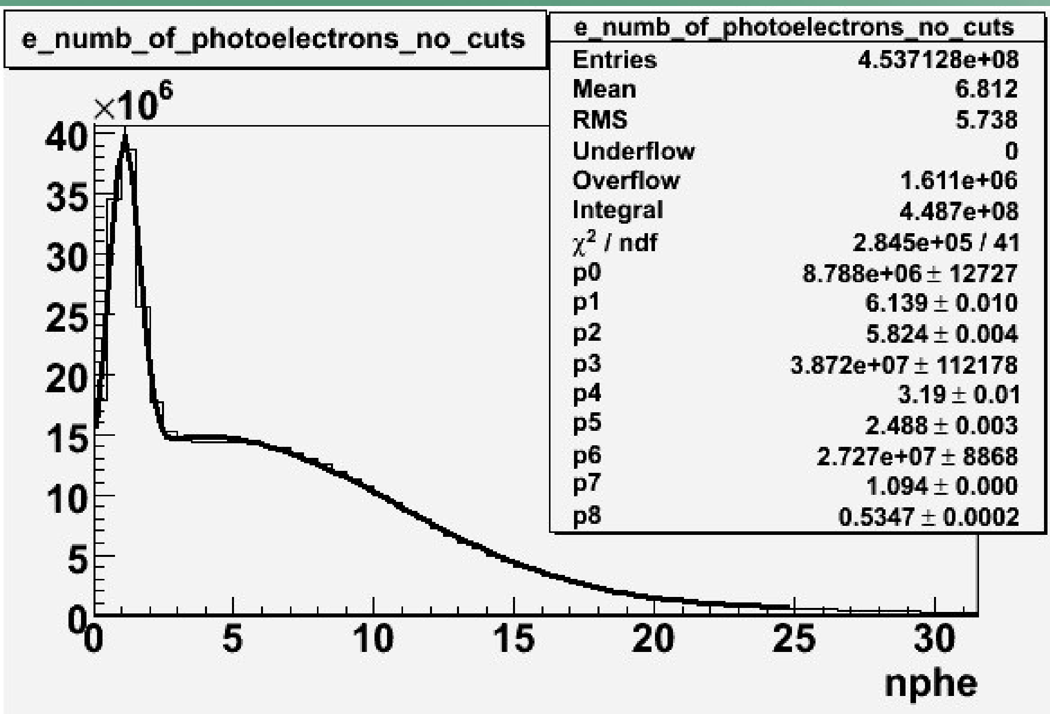


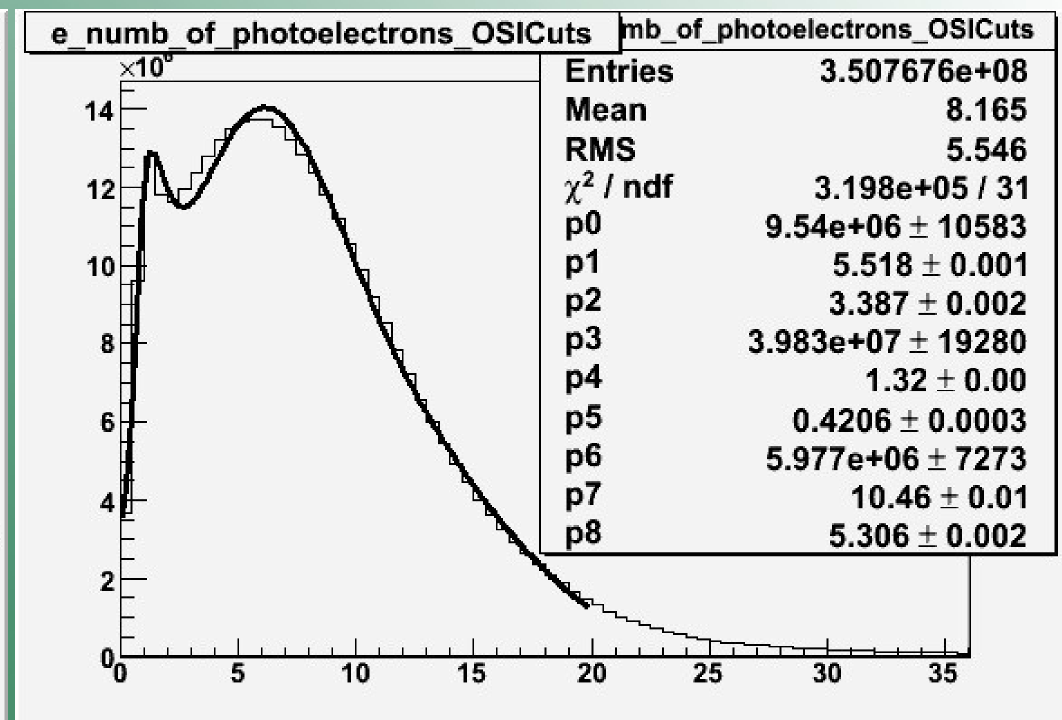
After EC Cuts



Cuts on the energy deposited in the electromagnetic calorimeter (ECtotal>0.2*p and ECinner>0.06*p)

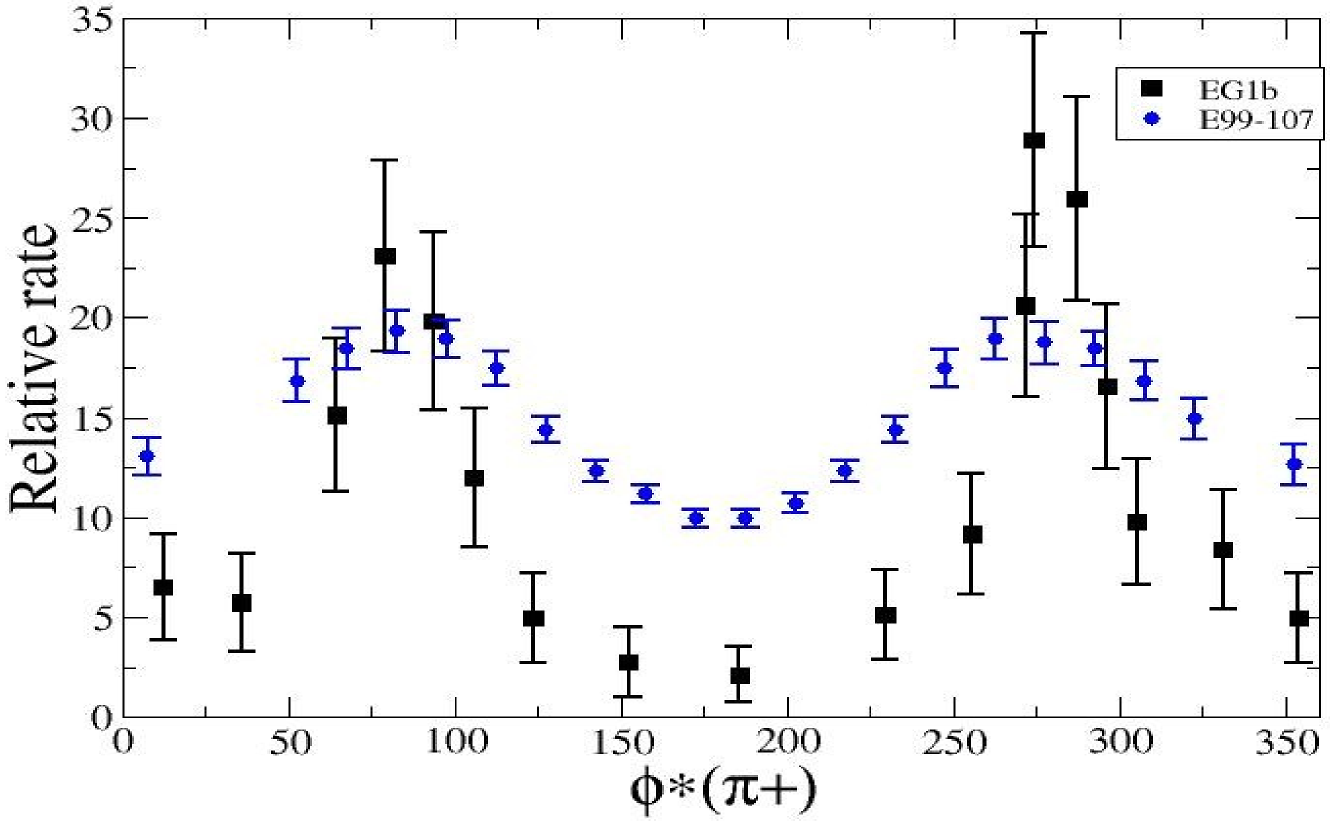
Pion Removal From The Electron Sample Using Cherenkov Counter





The pion contamination in electron sample is ~ 9.6 %, and for NPHE>2.5 ~ 4.03 %

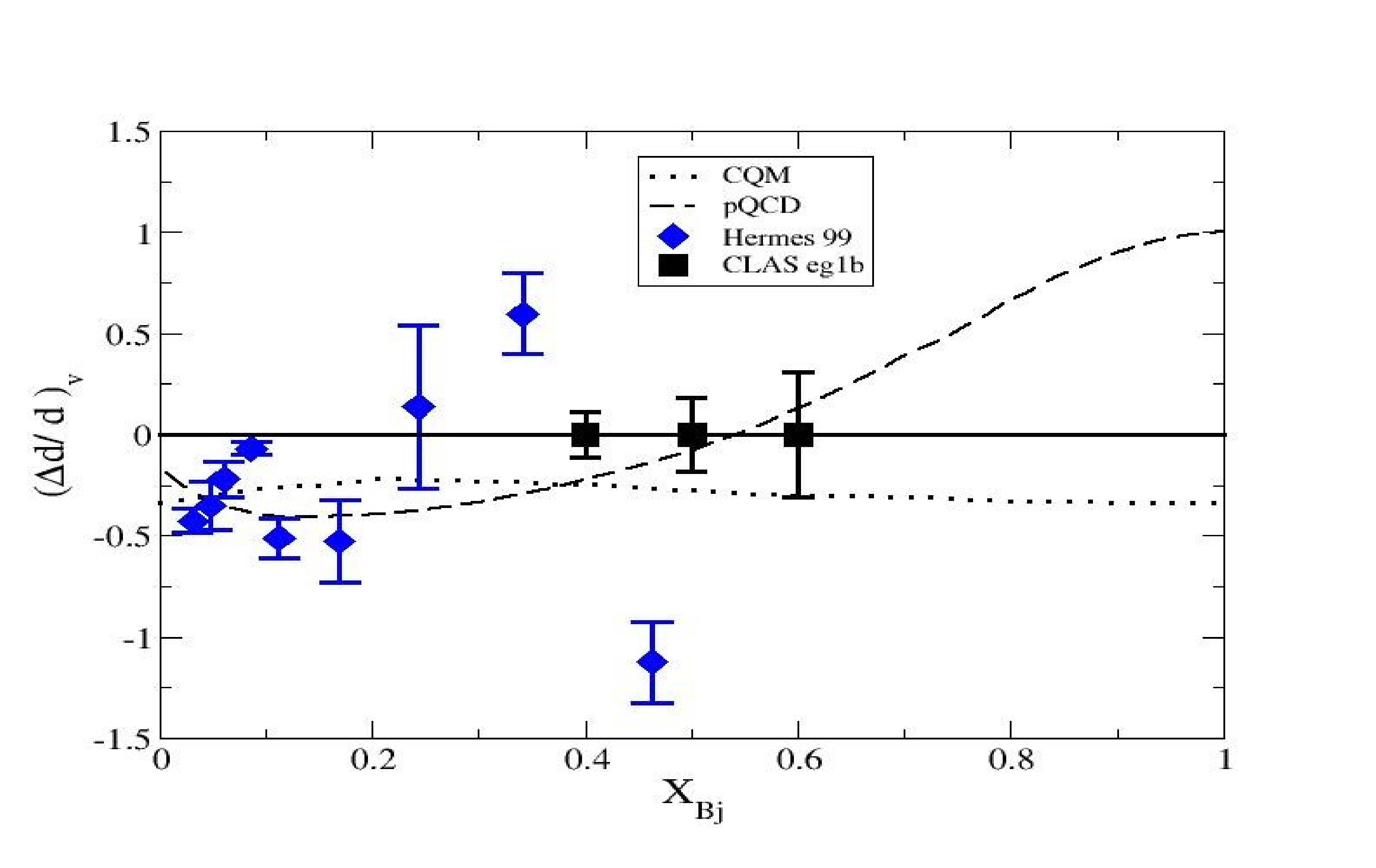
Data Comparison



$\varphi_\pi{}^*$ vs Relative rate for fixed $\cos\theta^{CM}_{pion} = 0.5$ and $W = 1.45G$

K. Park. (The CLAS Collaboration). *Phys. Rev.*, **C77**, 015208 (2008).

The Expected Precision of This Analysis



The ratio of polarized to unpolarized valence down quark distribution function vs Xbj

Future Plans

- Measure asymmetries using the knowledge of the probe and target's polarization state
- The double spin asymmetries
- About three data points will be extracted from this analysis