

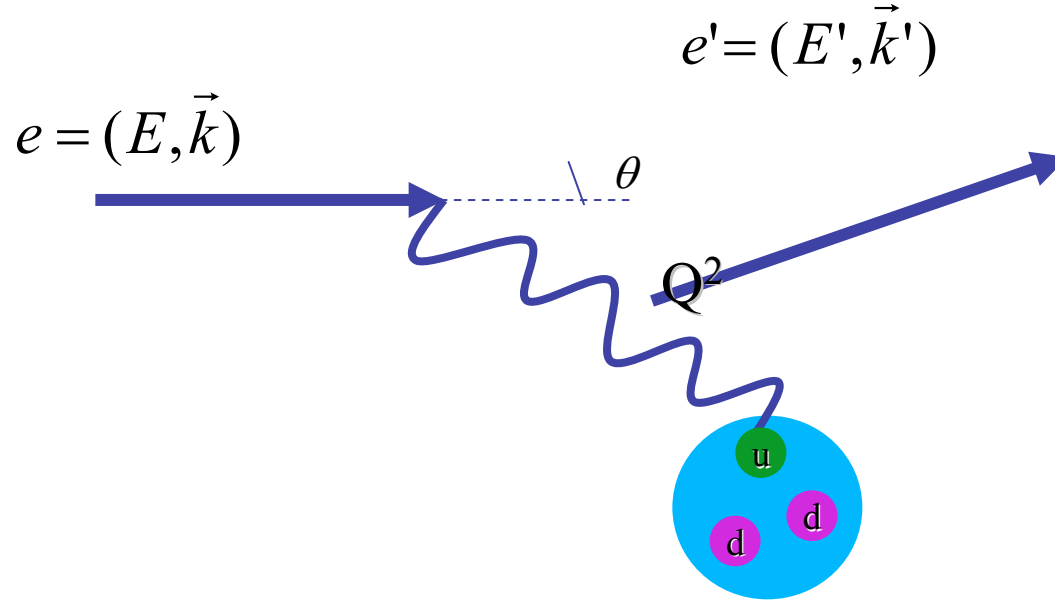
# **New Results on Testing Duality in Spin Structure from Jefferson lab Hall A**

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Jefferson Lab Hall A Collaboration

- DoF in the QCD Lagrangian are current quarks and gluons
- But the DoF observed in nature are Hadrons
- To understand hadron structure in QCD -in the confinement region  
- vital to understand the transition from partonic DoF to Hadronic DoF

**Important clues from Quark-Hadron duality**

# Deep Inelastic Scattering



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

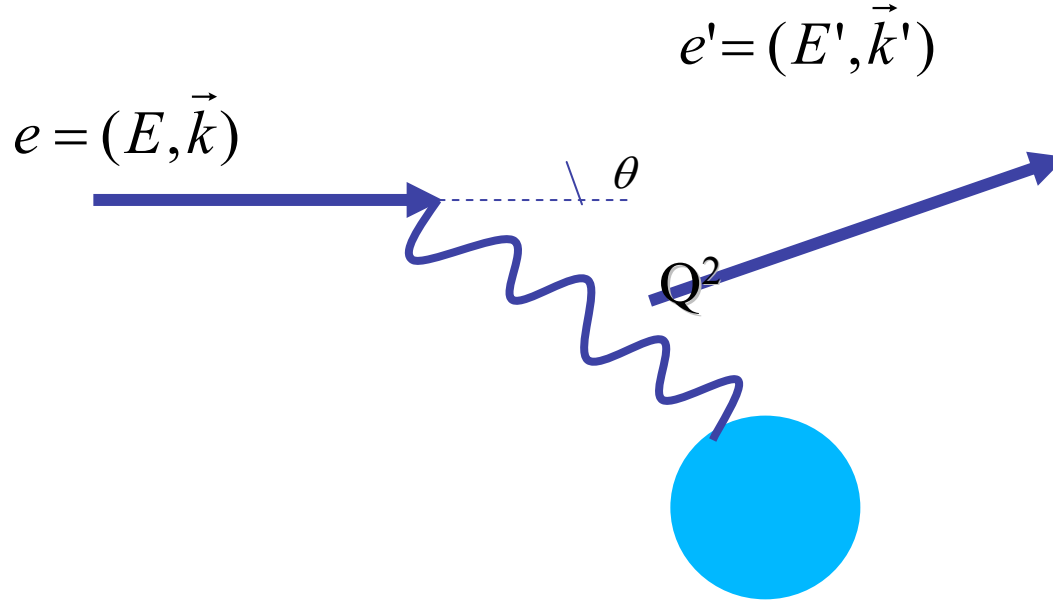
scaling  $\rightarrow$

asymptotic freedom of the strong interaction

2004 Nobel Prize

D. J. Gross, H. D. Politzer and F. Wilczek

# Resonance region



Low  $Q^2$  and  $W < 2 \text{ GeV}$ : coarse resolution  $\rightarrow$  we don't see partons. 



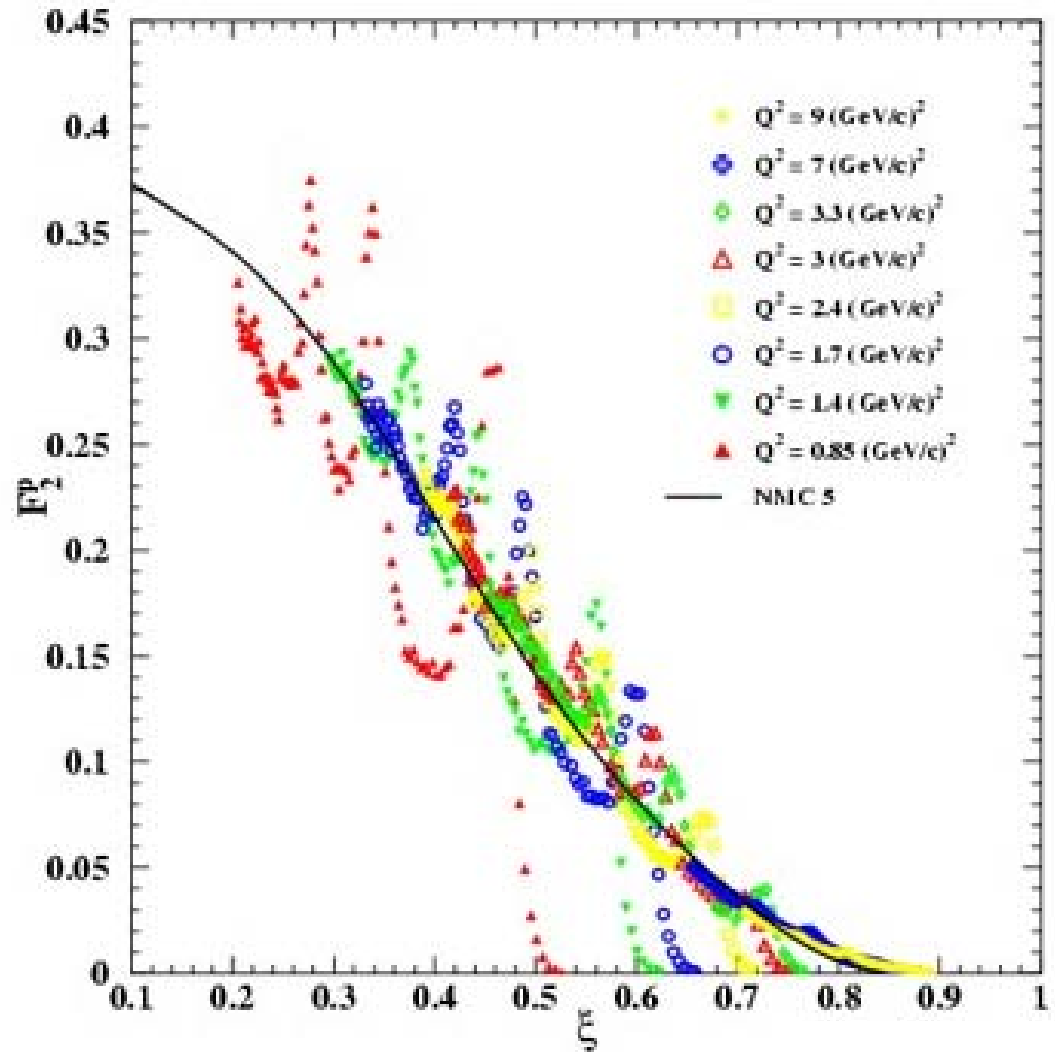
The nucleon goes through different excited states:  
the resonances

**DIS versus resonance:**

**two very different pictures of the  
nucleon.**

# Quark-hadron duality

- First observed by Bloom and Gilman in the 1970's on  $F_2$
- **Scaling curve** seen at high  $Q^2$  is an accurate **average** over the **resonance region** at lower  $Q^2$
- Global and Local duality are observed for unpolarized structure functions:  $F_2$



Was duality seen in  $F_p^2$  an accident or a global phenomena ?

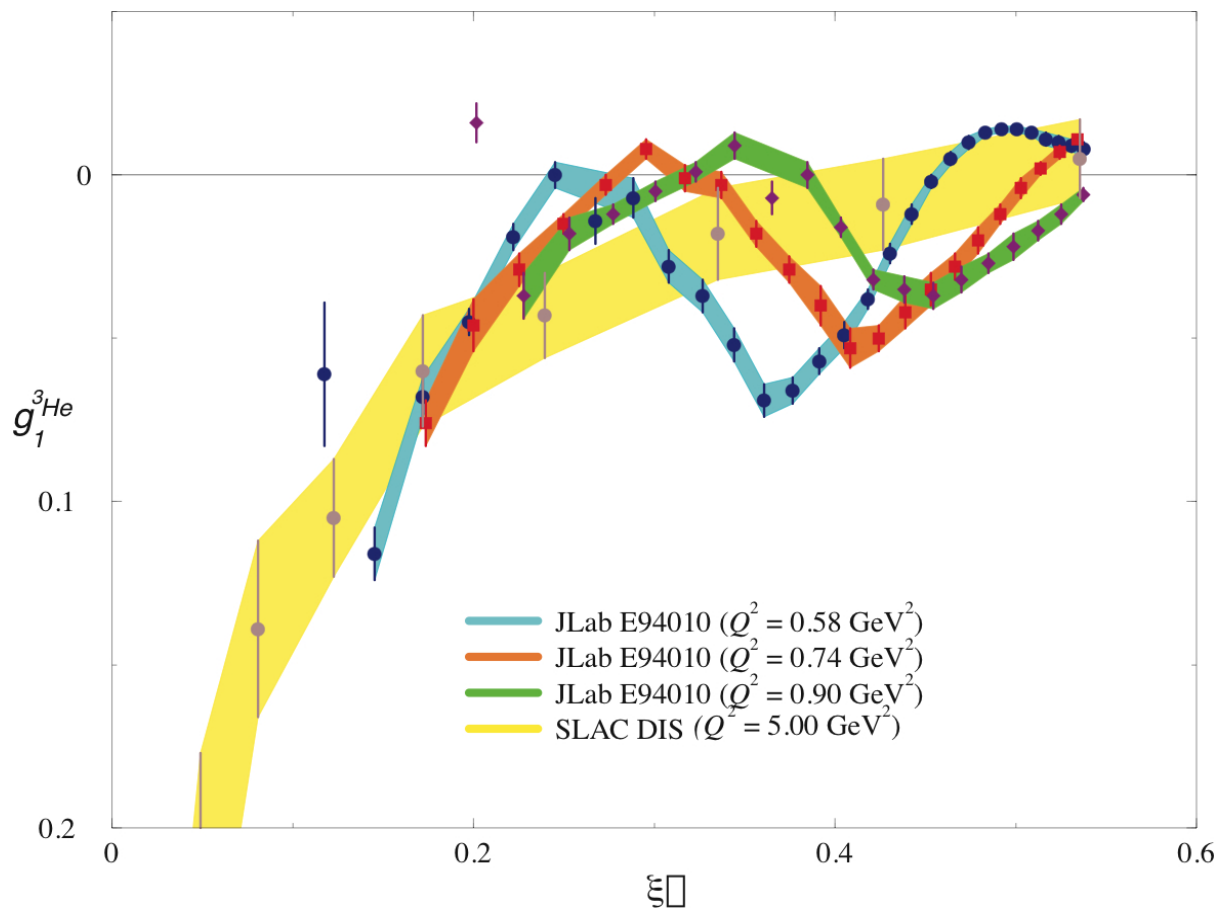
In order to gain a broad-based understanding of duality, need to explore duality in:

- Proton vs. Neutron
- Unpolarized vs. Polarized structure functions
- Duality in ratios of structure functions: R
- Duality in Semi-Inclusive reactions.

**New Duality data in these areas are just coming in**

# Previous data from hall A: E94-010, low $Q^2$

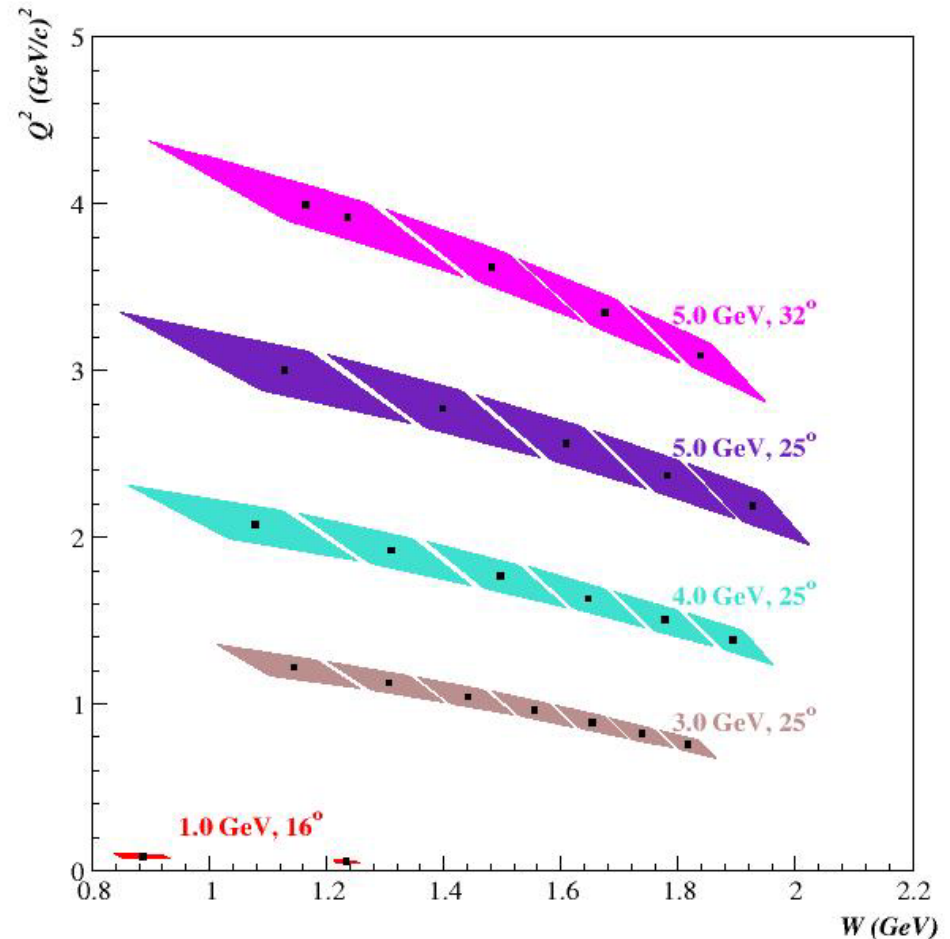
Indication of duality from Jlab Hall A for  $g_1^{3\text{He}}$





# The experiment E01-012

- Ran in Jan.-Feb. 2003
- Inclusive experiment:  
 ${}^3\vec{\text{He}}(\vec{e}, e')X$
- Measured polarized cross section differences
- Form  $g_1$  and  $g_2$



↳ Test of spin duality on the neutron (and  ${}^3\text{He}$ )

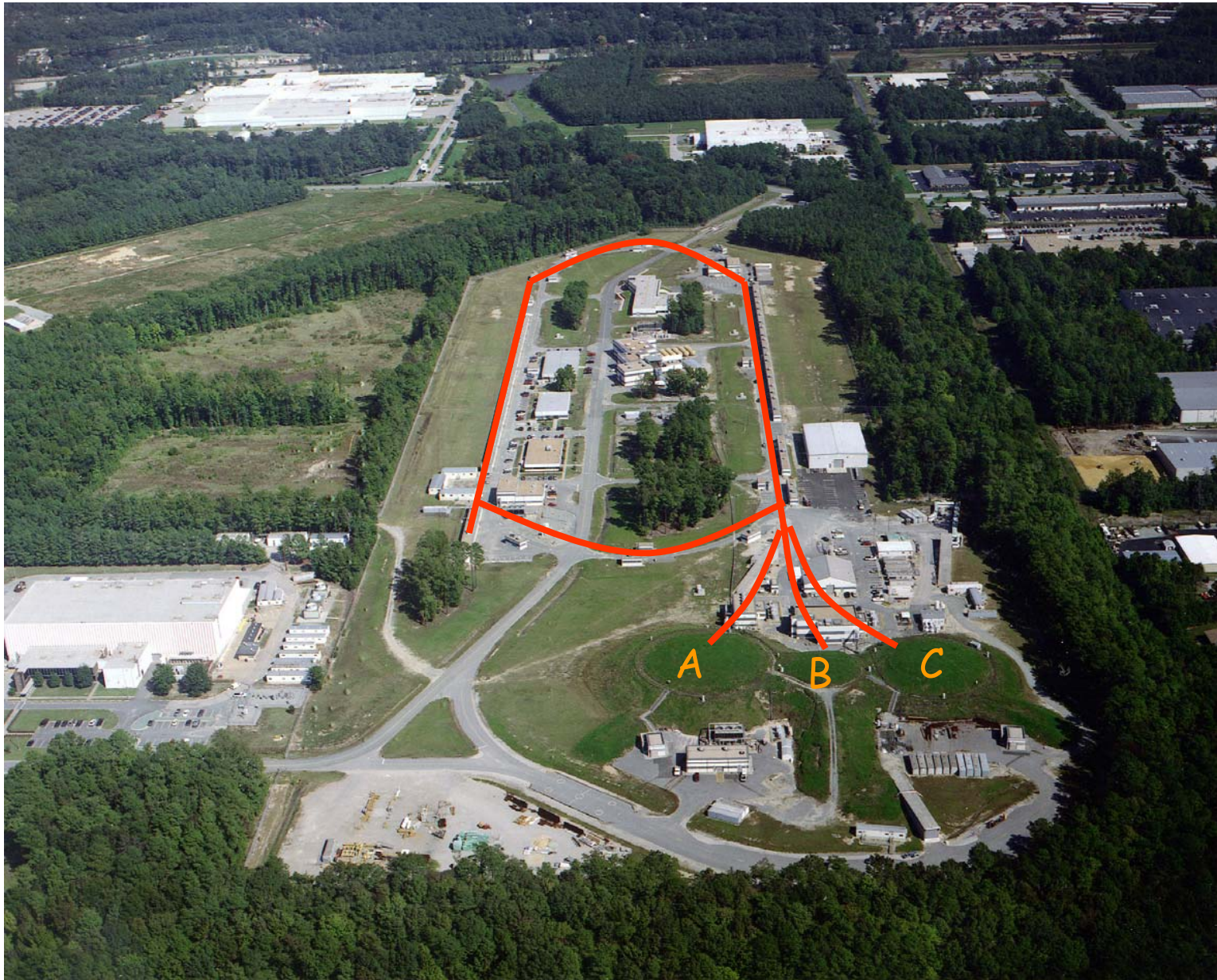
# The E01-012 Collaboration

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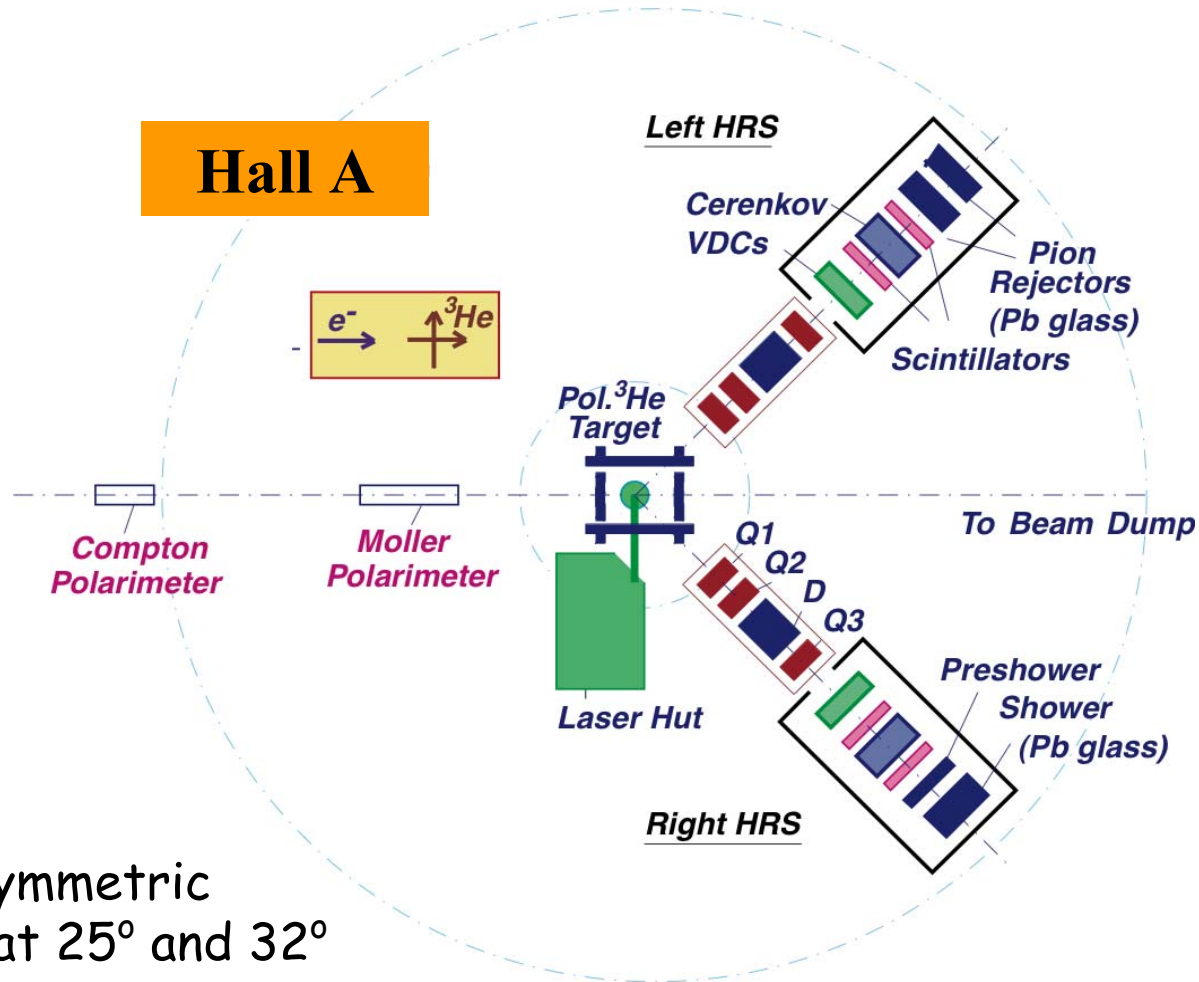
*and the Jefferson Lab Hall A Collaboration*

# The Jefferson Lab Accelerator





# Experimental setup



Both HRS in symmetric configuration at  $25^\circ$  and  $32^\circ$

→ double the statistics

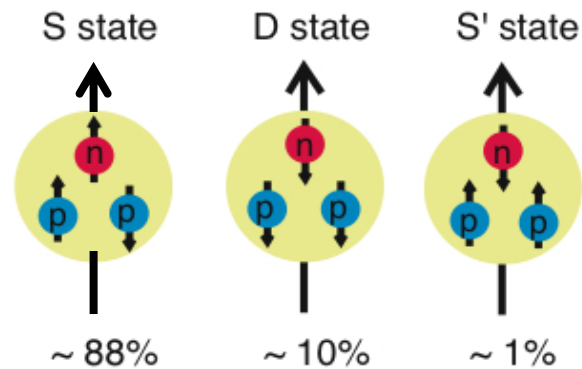
→ control the systematics

Particle ID = Cerenkov + EM calorimeter

→  $\pi/e$  reduced by  $10^4$

# $^3\text{He}$ as an effective neutron target

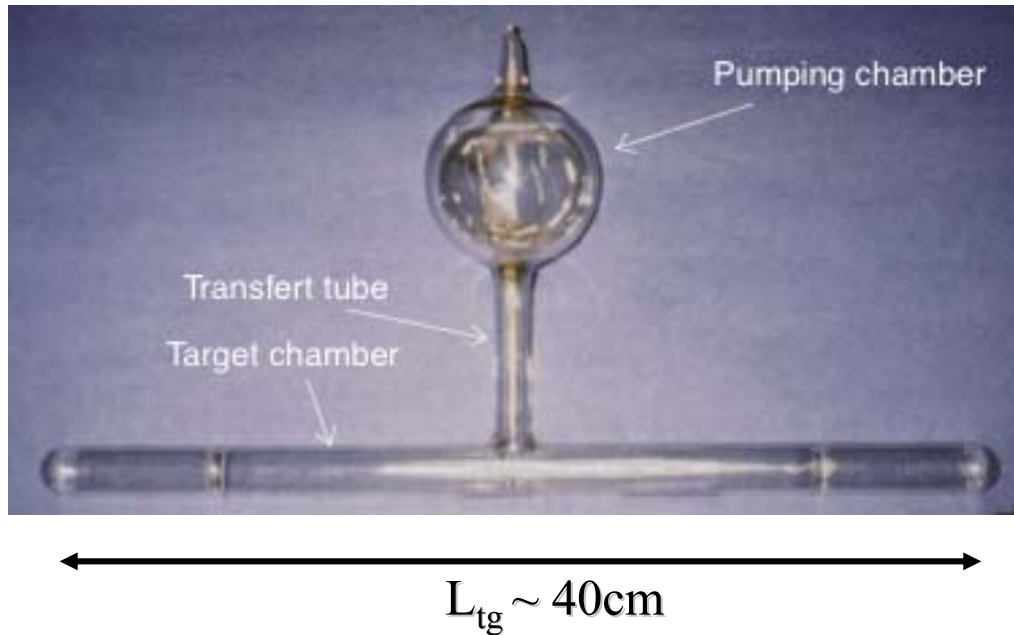
## $^3\text{He}$ as neutron target



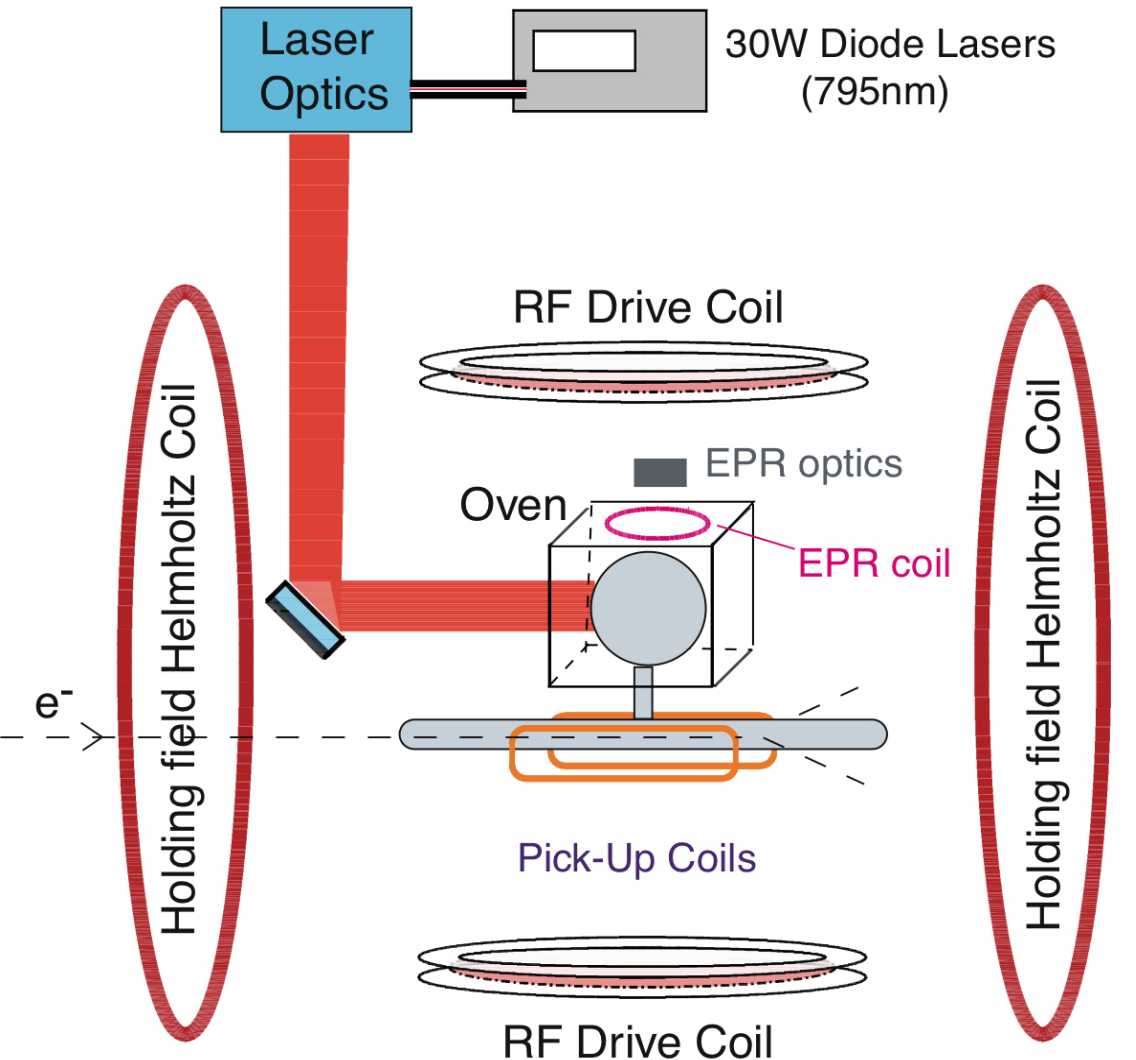
$$P_n = 86\% \text{ and } P_p = -2.8\%$$

# The polarized $^3\text{He}$ target

- ◆ Two chamber cell
- ◆ Pressure  $\sim 14$  atm under running conditions
- ◆ High luminosity:  $10^{36} \text{ s}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$



# The polarized $^3\text{He}$ system

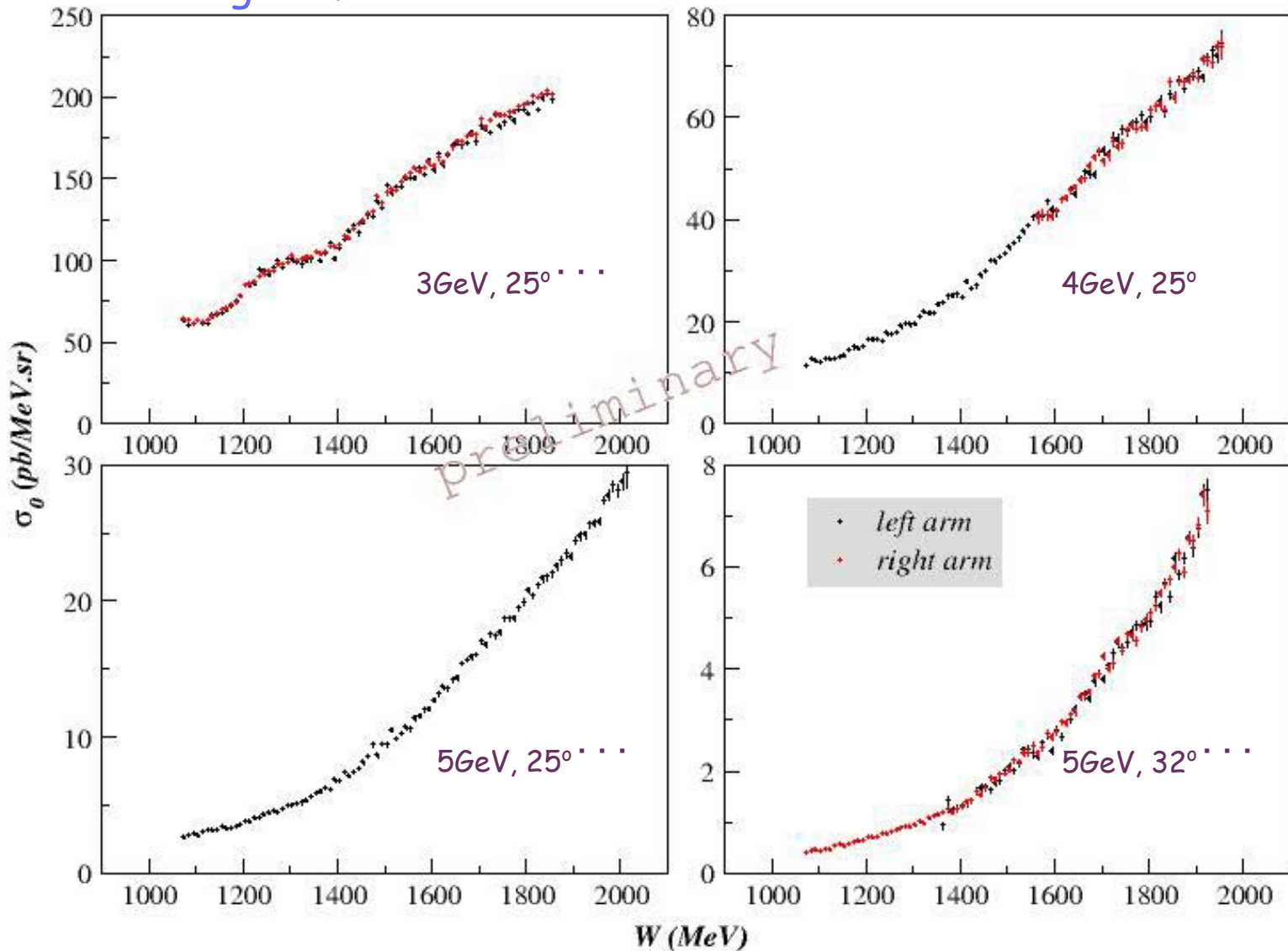


◆ Longitudinal and transverse configurations

◆ 2 independent polarimetricies:  
NMR and EPR

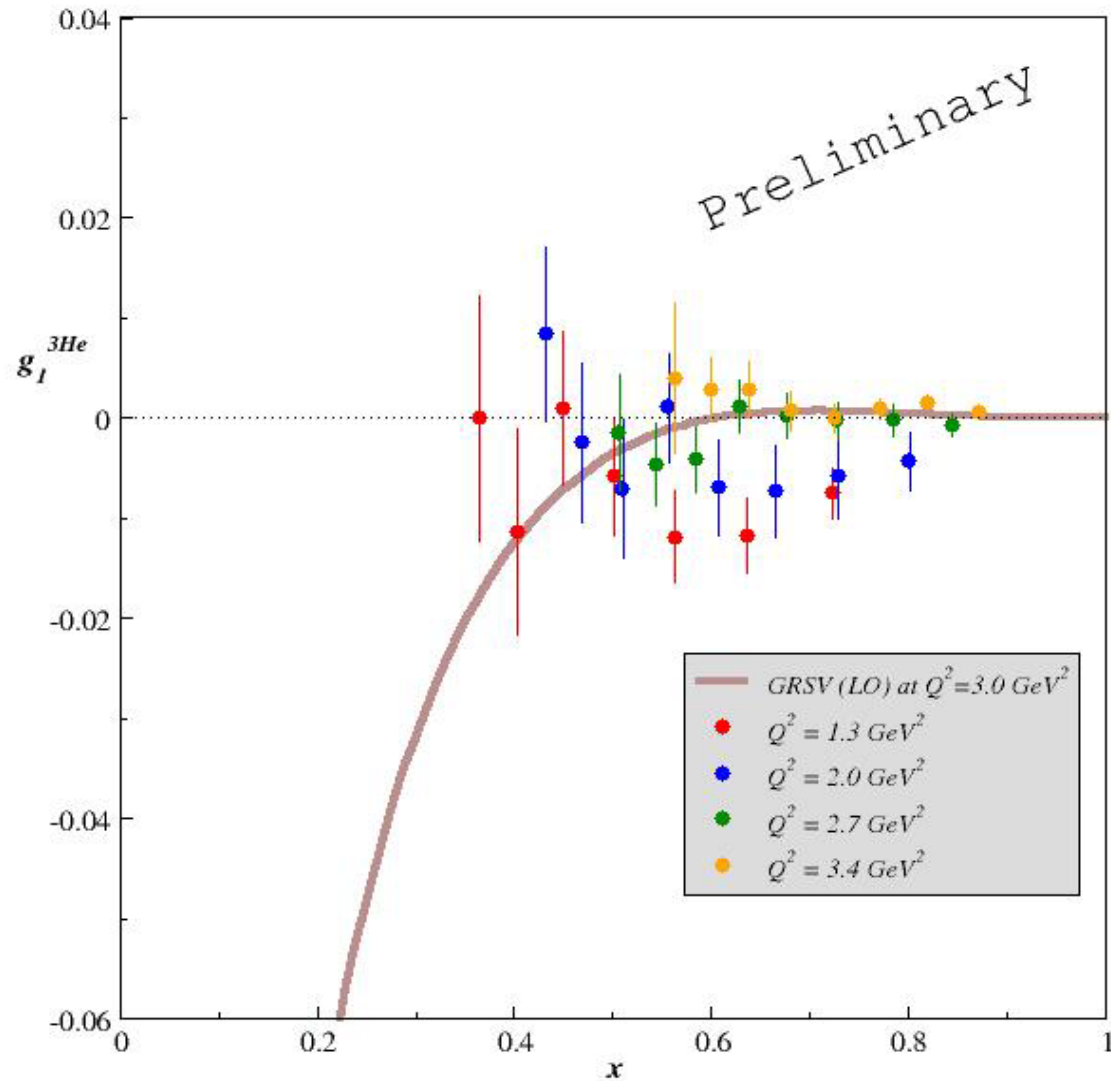
# Unpolarized cross sections: ${}^3\text{He}(ee')$

Agreement between both HRS better than 2%





# $g_1^{3\text{He}}$ at constant $Q^2$



# Virtual Photon-Nucleon Asymmetry

In the parton model:

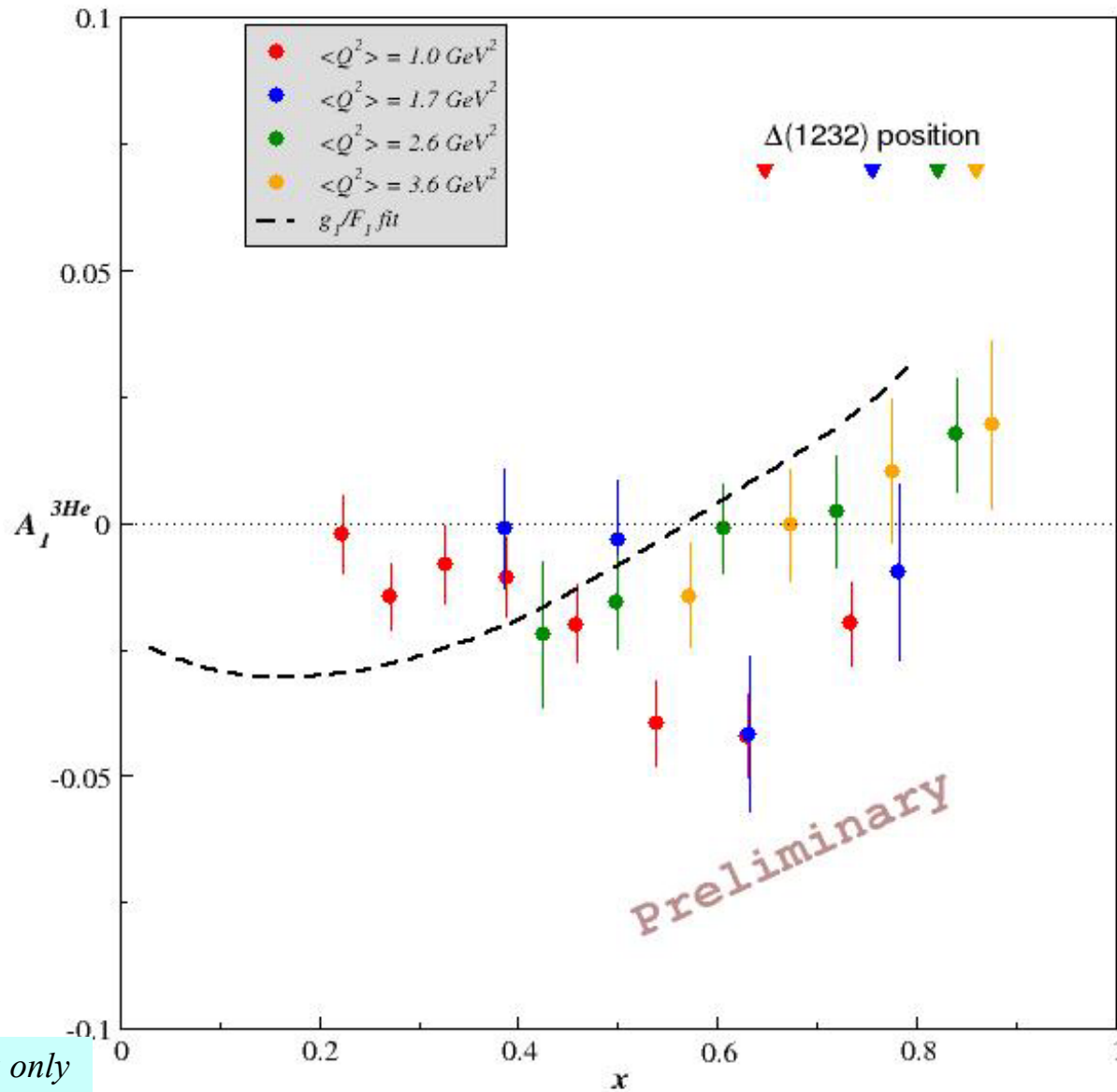
$$A_1(x, Q^2) \approx \frac{g_1(x, Q^2)}{F_1(x, Q^2)}$$

If  $Q^2$  dependence similar for  $g_1$  and for  $F_1 \Rightarrow$  weak  $Q^2$  dependence of  $A_1$

From the resonance:

If **local duality** observed in  $g_1$  and  $F_1 \longrightarrow A_1^{\text{res}} = A_1^{\text{dis}}$

# $A_1^3\text{He}$



Statistical errors only

# Summary

- E01-012 provides precision data of **Spin Structure Functions** on **neutron** ( $^3\text{He}$ ) in the resonance region for  $1.0 < Q^2 < 4.0 (\text{GeV}/c)^2$
- Direct extraction of  $g_1$  and  $g_2$  from our data
- Overlap between E01-012 resonance data and DIS data
  - **First dedicated test of Quark-Hadron Duality for neutron and  $^3\text{He}$  SSF**
  - **Final results expected soon**