



# Quark spin distributions in the proton at large $x$

*Wally Melnitchouk*



## Large- $x$ PDFs

- Most direct connection between quark distributions and models of nucleon structure is via *valence* quarks

→ most cleanly revealed at  $x > 0.4$

$$F_2^p \approx \frac{4}{9}xu_v + \frac{1}{9}xd_v$$

$$F_2^n \approx \frac{1}{9}xu_v + \frac{4}{9}xu_v$$

- Needed to understand backgrounds in searches for physics *beyond the Standard Model* in high-energy colliders *e.g.* the LHC

→  $Q^2$  evolution feeds *high  $x$ , low  $Q^2$*  to *low  $x$ , high  $Q^2$*  where *e.g.* Higgs, SUSY most likely to produce signals

# Large- $x$ PDFs

## ■ Nonperturbative & perturbative QCD predictions for $d/u$ ratio in $x \rightarrow 1$ limit:

- $d/u \rightarrow 1/2$

SU(6) symmetry

- $d/u \rightarrow 0$

$S = 0$   $qq$  dominance

- $d/u \rightarrow 1/5$

$S_z = 0$   $qq$  dominance

- $d/u \rightarrow \frac{4 \mu_n^2 / \mu_p^2 - 1}{4 - \mu_n^2 / \mu_p^2}$

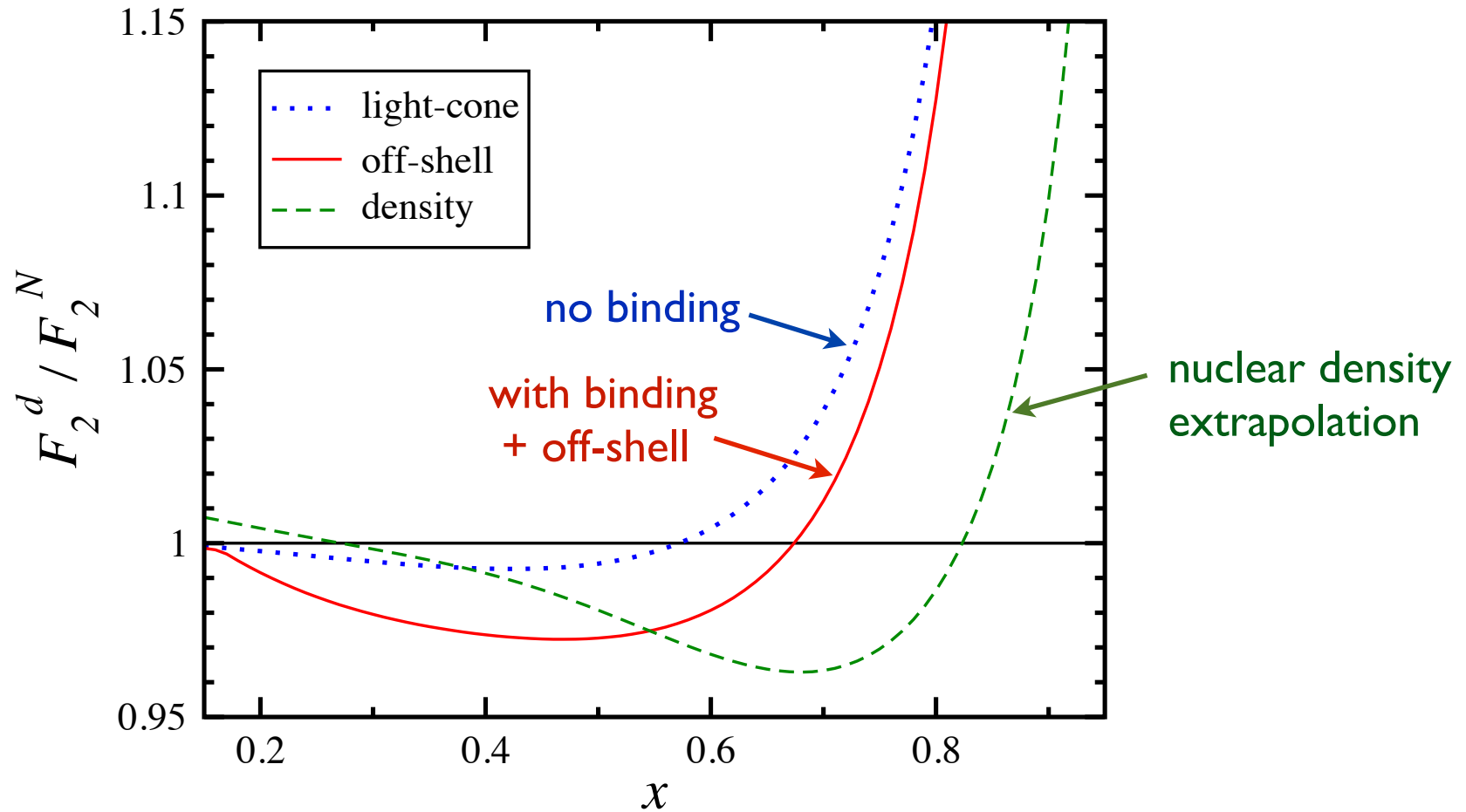
local quark-hadron duality\*  
( $\mu_{p,n}$  magnetic moments)

see e.g. WM, Ent, Keppel  
*Phys. Rep.* **406**, 127 (2005)

\*structure function at  $x \rightarrow 1$  given by  
elastic form factor at  $Q^2 \rightarrow \infty$

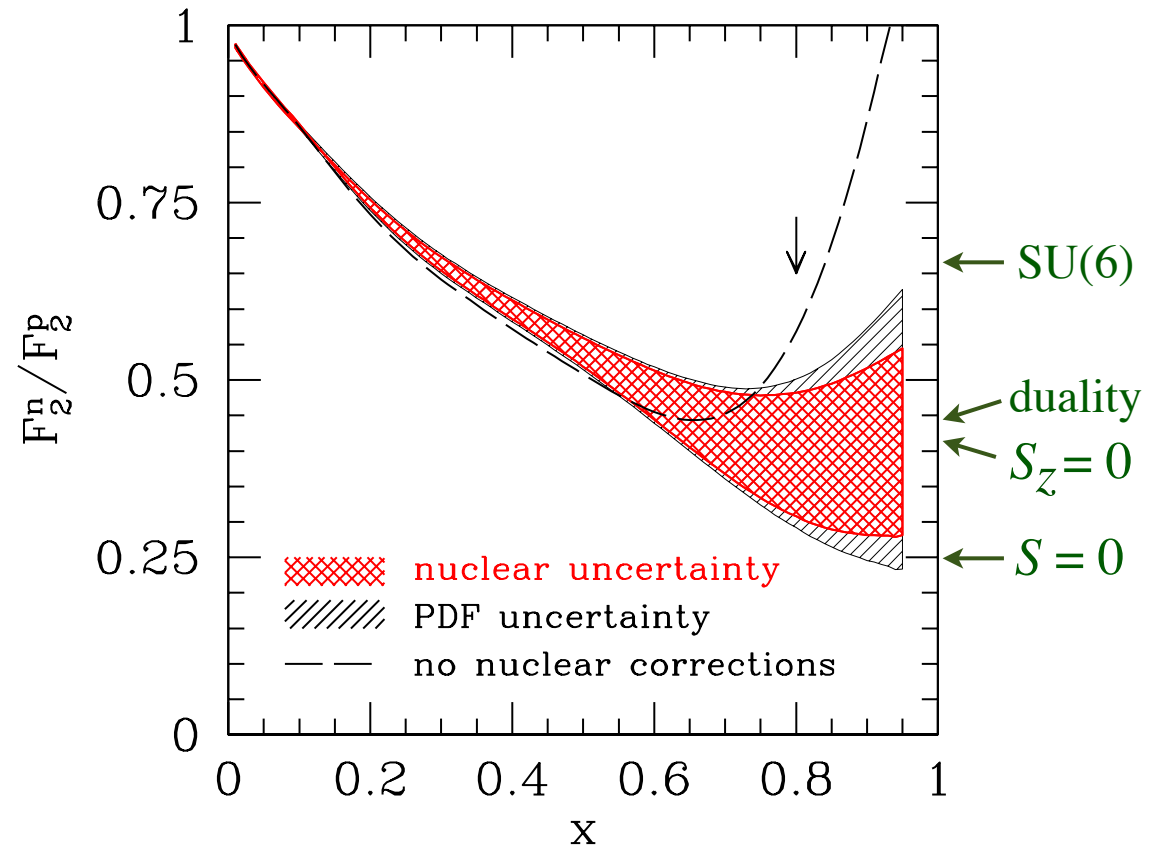
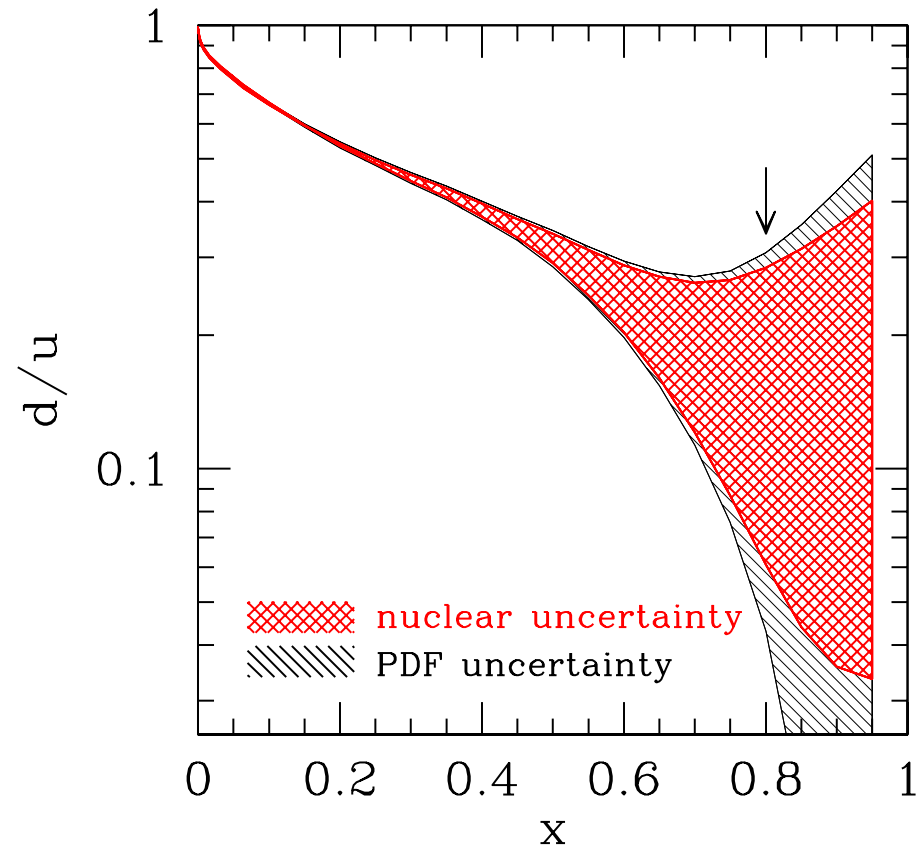
# EMC effect in deuteron

- No free neutron targets → use  $d$  as effective  $n$  target



- **uncertainties in nuclear corrections at large  $x$**   
(short-range  $NN$  interaction,  $N$  off-shell deformation)  
**leads to large uncertainties in  $d$  quark at  $x > 0.5$**

# CJ (CTEQ-JLab) global PDF analysis

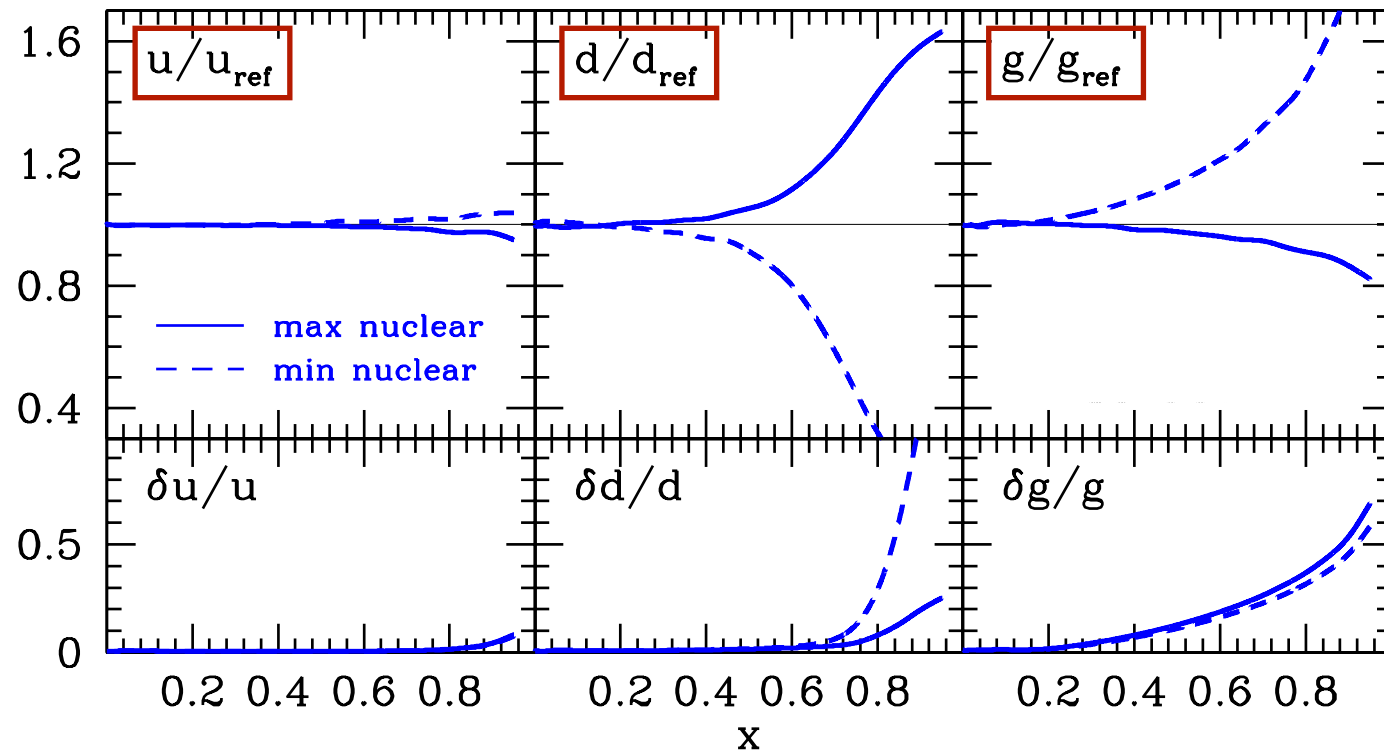


*Accardi et al., PRD 84, 014008 (2011)*

→ nuclear correction uncertainties sizable at  $x > 0.5$

→  $x \rightarrow 1$  limiting value depends critically on deuteron model

# CJ (CTEQ-JLab) global PDF analysis



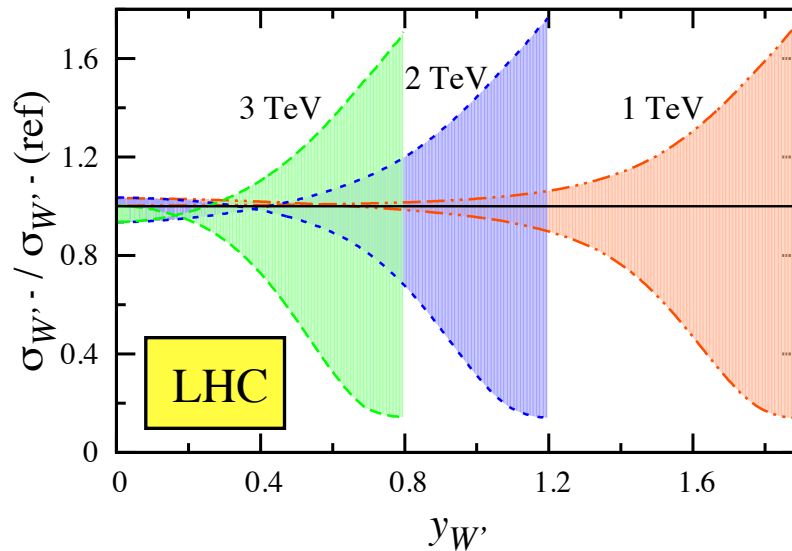
*Accardi et al.*  
*PRD 84, 014008 (2011)*

- **very little effect on  $u$  quark PDF**  
(tightly constrained by DIS & DY proton data)
- **gluon PDF anti-correlated with  $d$  quark**  
( $g$  compensates for smaller  $d$  quark contribution in jet data)
- **uncertainty in  $d$  feeds into larger uncertainty in  $g$  at high  $x$**

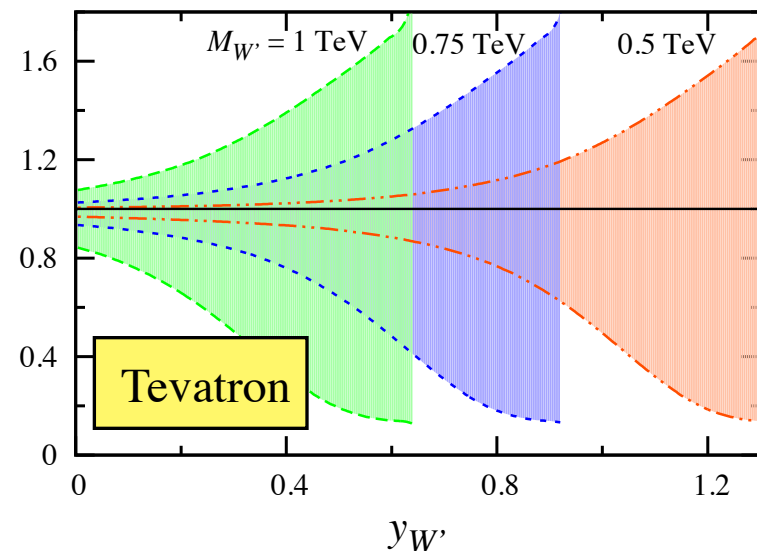
# Heavy $Z'$ , $W'$ boson production

- Observation of new physics signals requires accurate determination of QCD backgrounds — depend on PDFs!  
(since  $x_{1,2} \sim M_{Z',W'}$ , large- $x$  uncertainties scale with mass!)

- for  $W'^-$  production



→ dominated by  $d * \bar{u}$



→ dominated by  $d * u + u * d$

> 100% uncertainties at large  $y$  !

## 12 GeV $d/u$ experiments

- Nuclear correction uncertainties expected to be resolved with new experiments at JLab-12 GeV uniquely sensitive to  $d$  quarks (up to  $x \sim 0.85$ )

→ “spectator” protons tagged in SIDIS from deuterium

$$e d \rightarrow e p_{\text{spec}} X \quad (\text{“BoNuS”}) \quad \text{E12-06-113}$$

→ DIS from  ${}^3\text{He}$ -tritium mirror nuclei

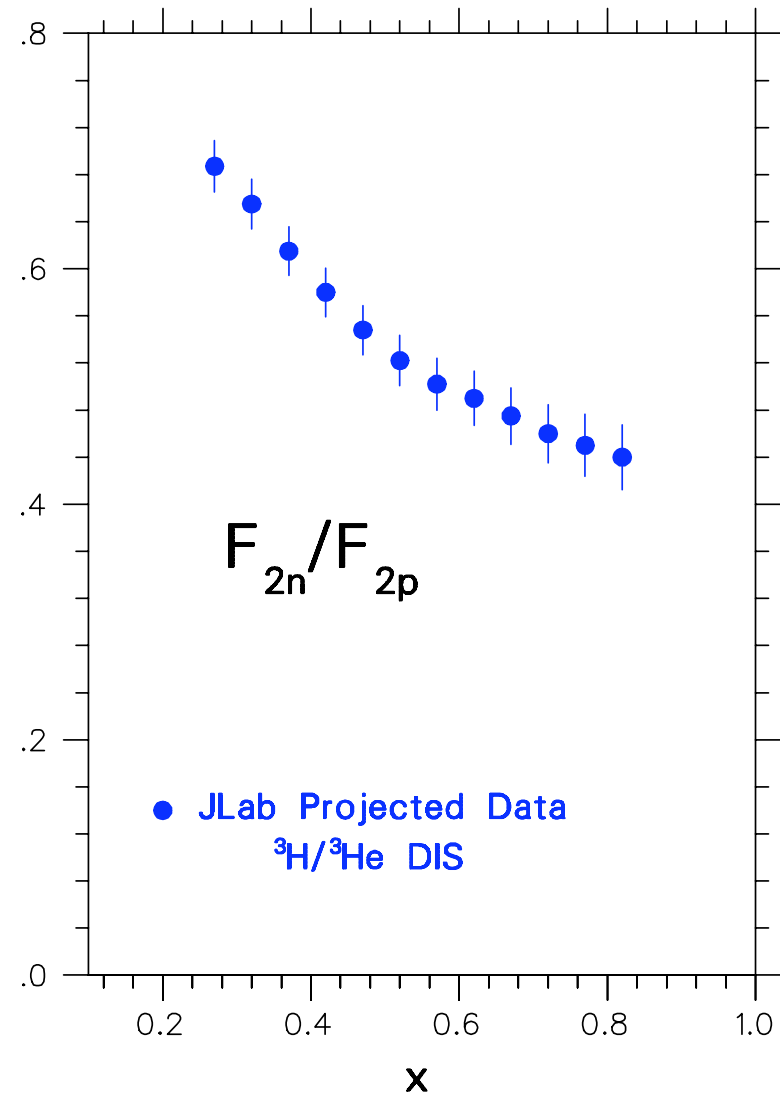
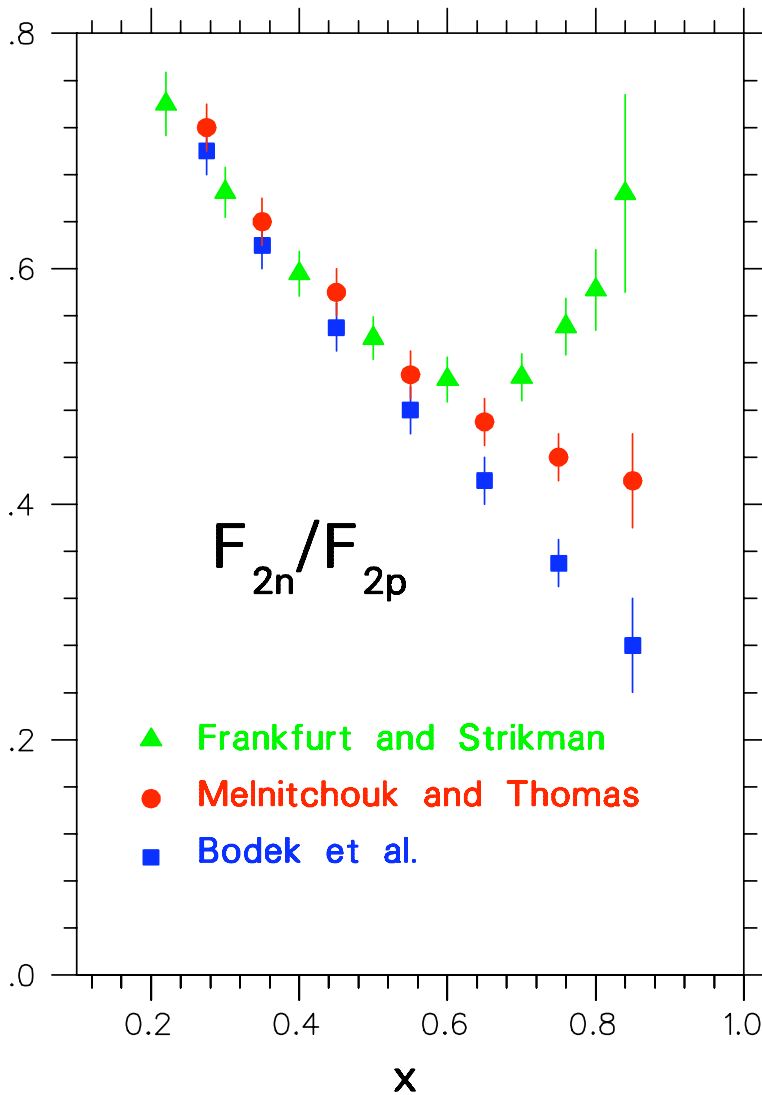
$$e {}^3\text{He}({}^3\text{H}) \rightarrow e X \quad (\text{“MARATHON”}) \quad \text{E12-10-103}$$

→ PVDIS from protons

$$\vec{e}_L(\vec{e}_R) p \rightarrow e X \quad (\text{“SoLID”}) \quad \text{E12-10-007}$$



# 12 GeV $d/u$ experiments



→ will determine  $d/u$  free of nuclear uncertainties to  $x \sim 0.8$

# Spin-dependent PDFs at large $x$

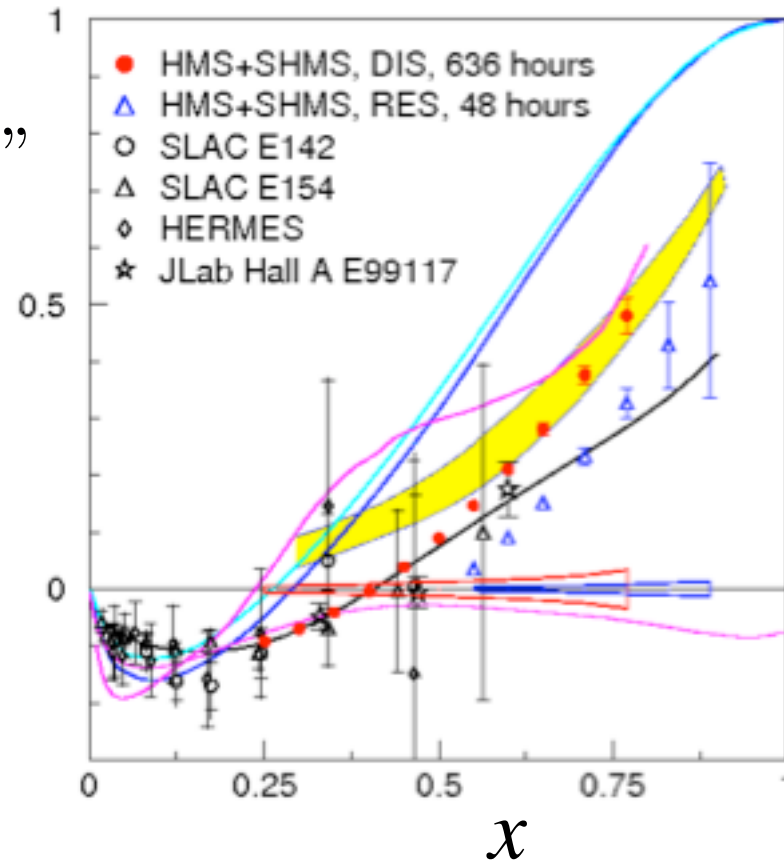
- Nonperturbative & perturbative QCD predictions for  $\Delta q/q$  ratio in  $x \rightarrow 1$  limit:

- $\Delta u/u \rightarrow 2/3$   
 $\Delta d/d \rightarrow -1/3$  } SU(6) symmetry
- $\Delta u/u \rightarrow 1$   
 $\Delta d/d \rightarrow -1/3$  }  $S = 0$   $qq$  dominance
- $\Delta u/u \rightarrow 1$   
 $\Delta d/d \rightarrow 1$  }  $S_z = 0$   $qq$  dominance  
or local duality

→ sign of  $d$  quark polarization uncertain at large  $x$  !

# Spin-dependent PDFs at large $x$

- Inclusive DIS measurements from polarized  $^3\text{He}$  at 12 GeV will constrain  $A_1^n$  and  $\Delta d/d$  up to  $x \sim 0.75$



E12-06-110

E12-06-122

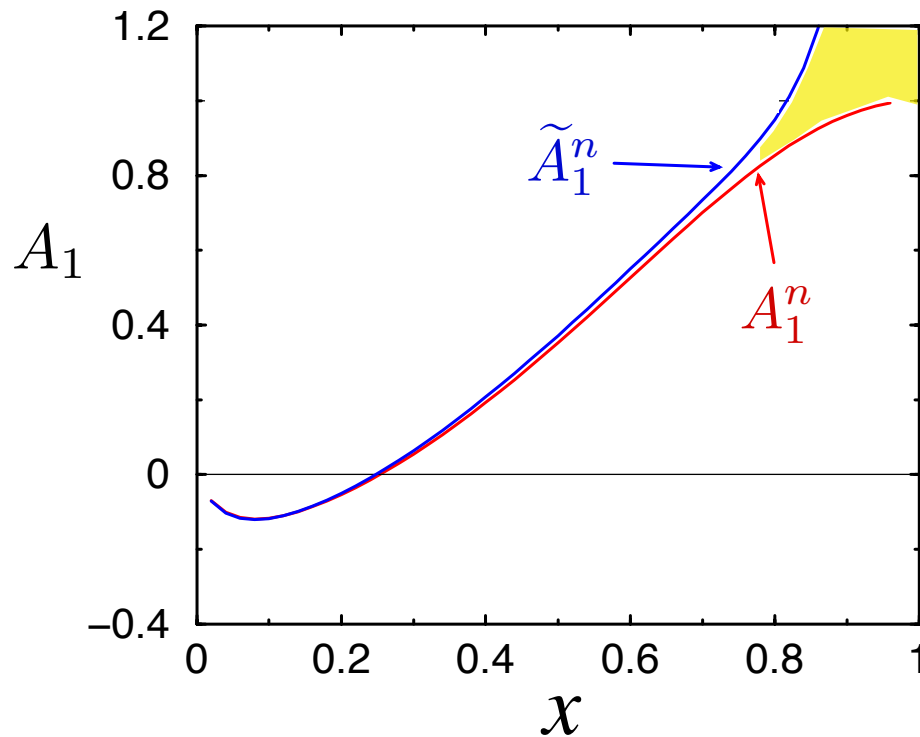
$$A_1^{^3\text{He}} \approx p_n A_1^n + 2 p_p A_1^p$$

$\nwarrow$                        $\nearrow$   
 effective polarizations

→ planned measurement up to  $x = 0.77$  (0.89) in DIS (resonance)

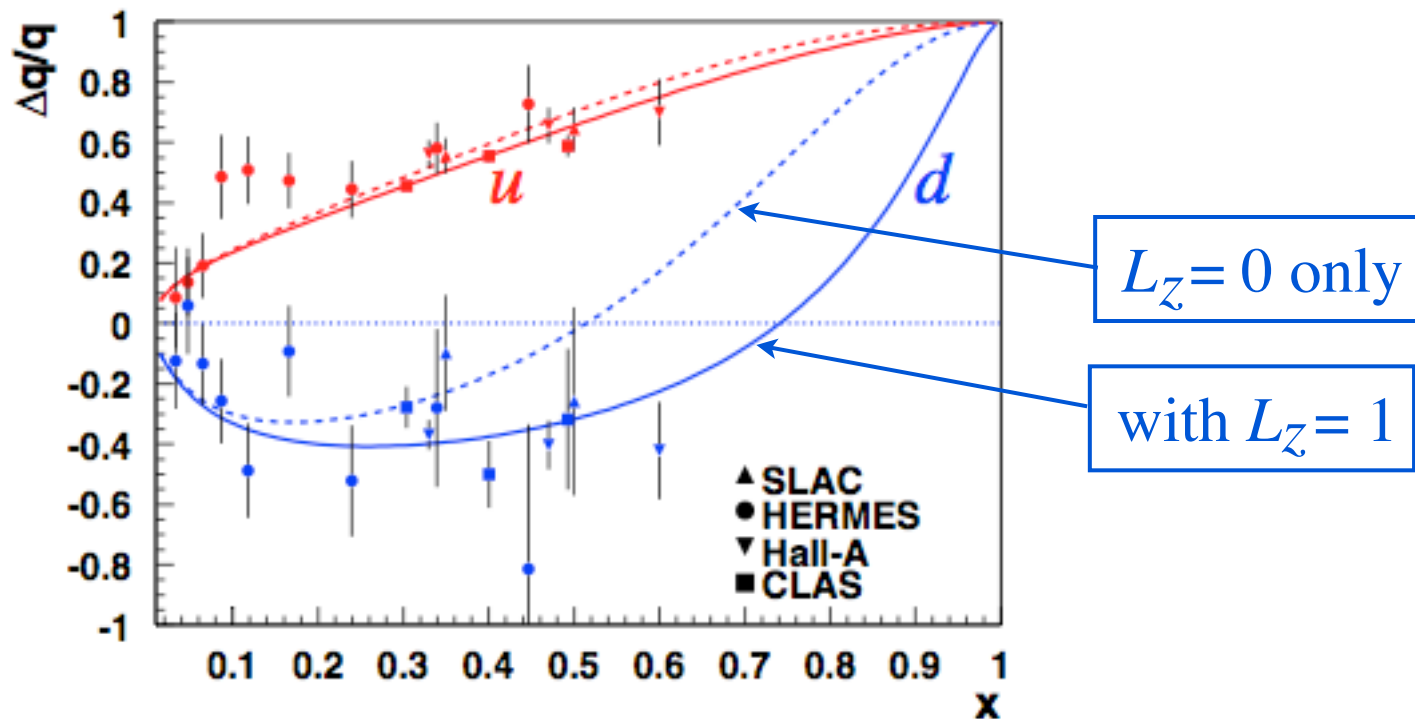
# Nuclear effects in spin structure functions

- At  $x \gtrsim 0.7$ , nuclear correction uncertainties also expected to be large in polarized structure functions & asymmetries
  - will contaminate extraction on free  $\vec{n}$  structure



# Nuclear effects in spin structure functions

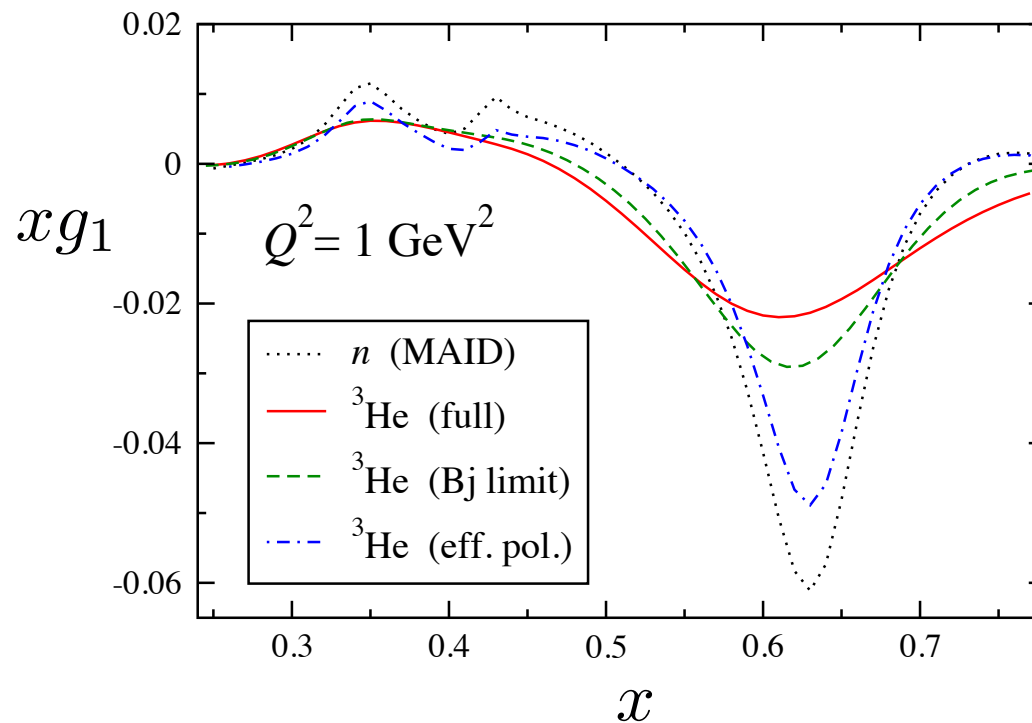
- At  $x \gtrsim 0.7$ , nuclear correction uncertainties also expected to be large in polarized structure functions & asymmetries
  - difficult to observe  $\log^2(1-x)$  enhancement of  $q^\downarrow$  predicted from  $L_z = 1$  component of wave function



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

# Nuclear effects in spin structure functions

- At  $x \gtrsim 0.7$ , nuclear correction uncertainties also expected to be large in polarized structure functions & asymmetries
  - more significant effects expected in resonance region at even smaller  $x$



*Kulagin, WM  
PRC 78, 065203 (2008)*

## Possible $\Delta q/q$ experiments?

- Are experiments which minimize or eliminate nuclear uncertainties at large  $x$  feasible?

→ DIS from *polarized*  $^3\text{He}$ -tritium mirror nuclei



## Possible $\Delta q/q$ experiments?

- Polarized EMC ratios for  $A=3$  mirror nuclei

$$R^{3\text{He}} = \frac{g_1^{3\text{He}}}{2g_1^p + g_1^n} \quad R^{3\text{H}} = \frac{g_1^{3\text{H}}}{g_1^p + 2g_1^n}$$

→ extract  $n/p$  ratio from measured  ${}^3\text{He}$ - ${}^3\text{H}$  ratio

$$\frac{g_1^n}{g_1^p} = \frac{g_1^{3\text{He}}/g_1^{3\text{H}} - 2\mathcal{R}}{\mathcal{R} - 2g_1^{3\text{He}}/g_1^{3\text{H}}}$$

→ model dependence of  $\mathcal{R} = R^{3\text{He}}/R^{3\text{H}}$  expected to be small



# Possible $\Delta q/q$ experiments?

- Test Bjorken sum rule for  $A=3$  nuclei

$$\int_0^1 dx (g_1^{3\text{H}} - g_1^{3\text{He}}) = g_A^*$$

→  $\sim 4\%$  smaller than  $g_A$  for free nucleon

→  $\Delta$  degrees of freedom in  $A=3$  nuclei

*Bissey, Guzey, Strikman, Thomas  
PRC 65, 064317 (2002)*

→ polarized tritium target?

## Possible $\Delta q/q$ experiments?

- Are experiments which minimize or eliminate nuclear uncertainties at large  $x$  feasible?

→ DIS from *polarized*  $^3\text{He}$ -tritium mirror nuclei



→ PVDIS from polarized protons



# Possible $\Delta q/q$ experiments?

- Unpolarized electron – polarized proton asymmetry

$$A^{\text{PV}} = \frac{\sigma^{\text{PV}}(S_L) - \sigma^{\text{PV}}(-S_L)}{\sigma^{\text{PV}}(S_L) + \sigma^{\text{PV}}(-S_L)}$$
$$= \frac{G_F Q^2}{2\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha F_1^\gamma} \left( g_A^e f(y) g_1^{\gamma Z} + g_V^e g_5^{\gamma Z} \right)$$

$1 - 4\sin^2\theta_W$   
suppressed

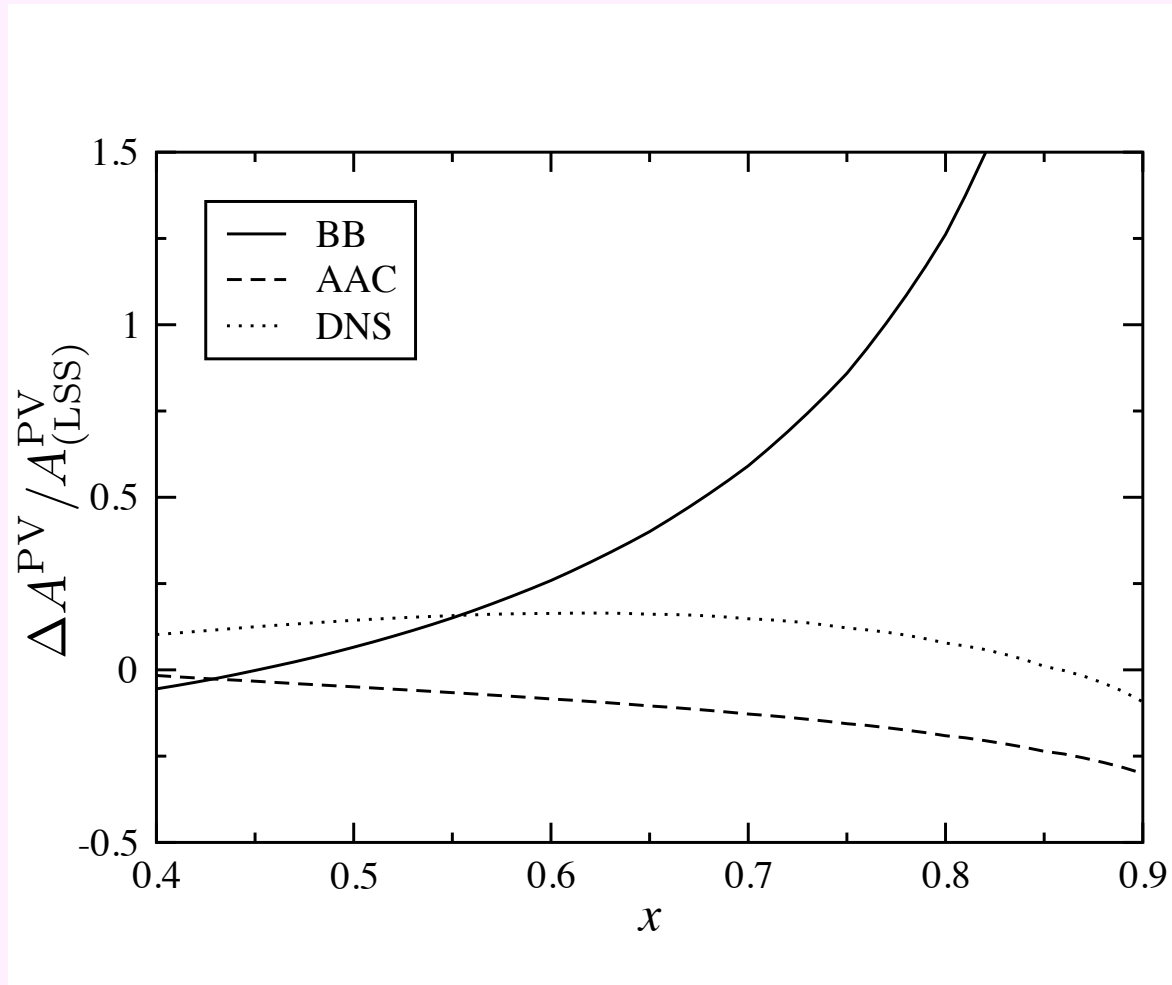
$$\rightarrow g_1^{\gamma Z} = \sum_q e_q g_V^q \Delta q$$

independent combination of  $\Delta u$  and  $\Delta d$

$\rightarrow$  extract  $\Delta d$  free of nuclear corrections!

# Possible $\Delta q/q$ experiments?

- Unpolarized electron – polarized proton asymmetry



→ sensitivity to  $\Delta d$  at large  $x$ ,  
free of nuclear corrections

## Possible $\Delta q/q$ experiments?

- Are experiments which minimize or eliminate nuclear uncertainties at large  $x$  feasible?

→ DIS from *polarized*  $^3\text{He}$ -tritium mirror nuclei

$$\vec{e} \ ^3\vec{\text{He}}(^3\vec{\text{H}}) \rightarrow e X \quad (\text{“Polarized MARATHON”})$$

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$$\vec{e} \, {}^3\vec{\text{H}}\text{e}({}^3\vec{\text{H}}) \rightarrow e \, X \quad (\text{“Polarized MARATHON”})$$

→ PVDIS from polarized protons

$$e \, \vec{p} \rightarrow e \, X \quad (\text{“Polarized SoLID”})$$

→ ~~“spectator” protons tagged in SIDIS from deuterium~~

~~$$\vec{e} \, \vec{d} \rightarrow e \, p_{\text{spec}} \, X \quad (\text{“BoNuS”})$$~~

→ other methods?

(polarized  ${}^3\vec{\text{H}}\text{e}$  in BoNuS?)