

Parallel & Plenary Sessions

Workshop
On Physics
Opportunities
with 12-GeV
Electrons

Jefferson Lab
Jan 13-15, 2000

HADRONS IN THE NUCLEAR MEDIUM

Parallel Session I	Thursday, January 13, 1.30 pm	L102/104
1.30 - 2.00	Deuteron and Helium Form Factor Measurements at Large Momentum Transfers	Makis Petratos
2.00 - 2.20	Possibilities of Studying Nuclear Effects for g_1 Using a Polarized ${}^7\text{Li}$ Target	Oscar Rondon
2.20 - 2.50	Expectations at $x > 1$ in Electron—Nucleus Scattering with a 12 GeV CEBAF	Donal Day
2.50	Coffee	
3.05 - 3.40	Where to Look for Color Transparency at 12 GeV	Misak Sargsian
3.40 - 4.10	Coherent Production at High Energies with CLAS	Stepan Stepanyan
4.10 - 4.40	Prospects of CT eD \rightarrow epn Experiments at Higher Energies	Keith Griffioen
4.40 - 5.00	Deep Inelastic Scattering with a Tag	Rolf Ent
Parallel Session II	Friday, January 14, 1.30 pm	L102/104
1.30 - 2.00	Pseudo-Scalar Meson Productions from Nuclear Targets at Higher Energies	Haiyan Gao
2.00 - 2.40	Looking for Exotic Components of Nuclei	Carl Carlson
2.40 - 3.20	Probing the Quark-Gluon Structure of the Short-Range Correlations in Nuclei	Mark Strikman
3.20	Coffee	
3.40 - 4.10	Knockout of Δ 's and N^* 's from the Nucleus	Larry Weinstein
4.10 - 4.40	Looking for Nucleon—Nucleon Correlations at $x = 2$	Jan Ryckebusch

VALENCE QUARK STRUCTURE

Parallel Session I	Friday, January 14, 08.30 am	Auditorium
08.30 - 09.15	Polarized Structure Functions	Xiangdong Ji
09.15 - 10.00	Polarized Structure Functions Measurements with 12-GeV Electrons	Jian Ping Chen
10.00	Coffee	
10.20 - 10.50	g_2 Results from SLAC	Keith Griffioen
10.50 - 11.20	Model Calculations of the g_2 Structure Function	Xiaotong Song
11.20 - 12.00	Discussion	
Parallel Session II	Friday, January 14, 1.30 pm	A110
1.30 - 2.15	Valence Quarks at Large x	Wally Melnitchouk
2.15 - 3.00	Experimental Opportunities for u and d Distributions at Large x with 12-GeV Electrons	Paul Souder
3.00	Coffee	
3.20 - 3.50	Deep Inelastic Scattering on ${}^3\text{H}$ and ${}^3\text{He}$ Targets	Makis Petratos
3.50 - 4.20	d/u ratio at Large x	Silvano Simula
4.20	Discussion	

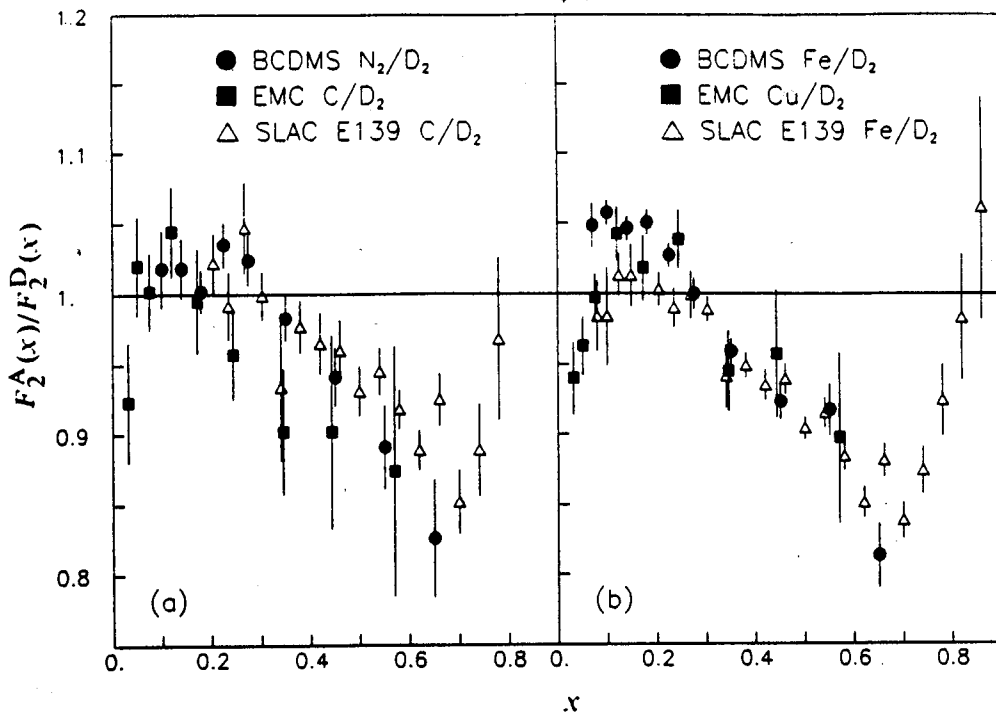
Possible measurements of $g_1(x, Q^2)$ on ${}^7\text{Li}$

OSCAR A. RONDON
INPP - University of Virginia

Nuclear medium effects on spin structure

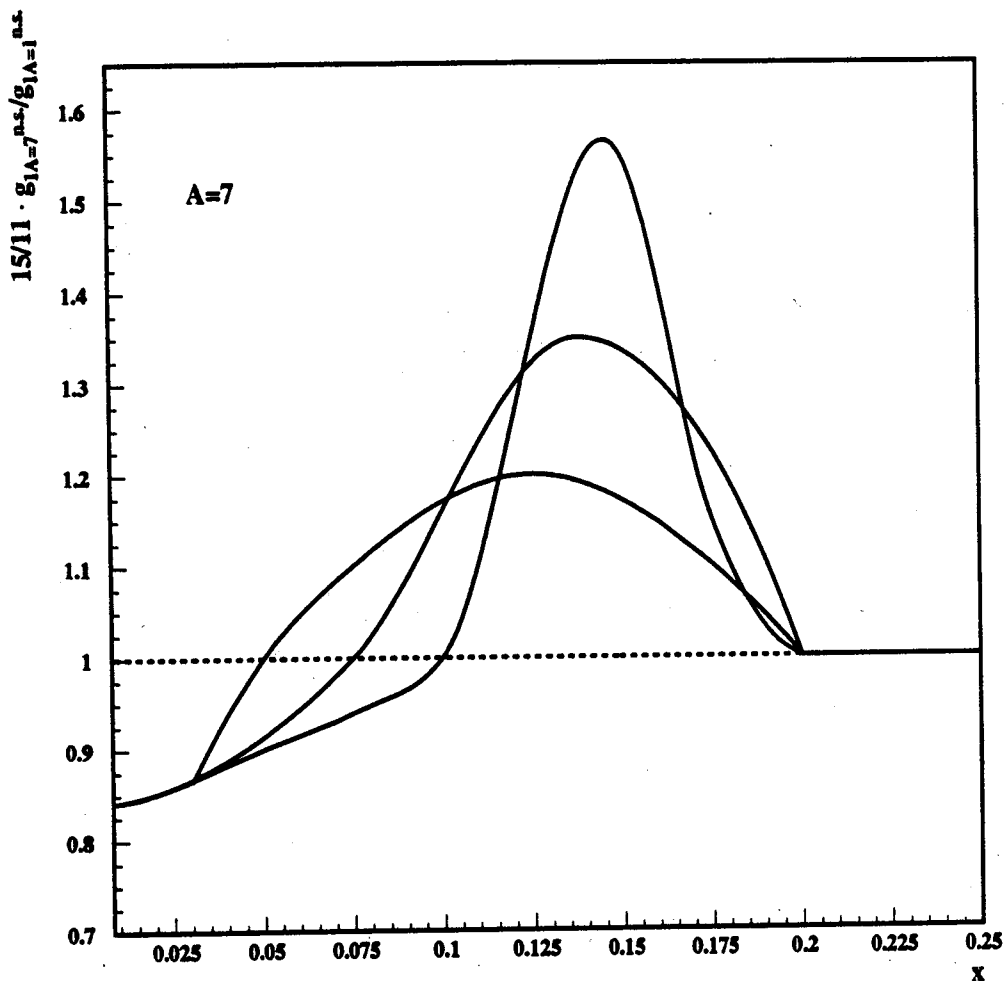
- 1- UNPOLARIZED AND PREDICTED POLARIZED EMC EFFECTS
- 2- PROPERTIES OF ${}^7\text{Li}$
- 3- ${}^7\text{Li}$ AS POLARIZED TARGET MATERIAL
- 4- g_1 EXTRACTION USING ${}^7\text{LiH}$
- 5- RATE ESTIMATES FOR 12 AND 48 GeV BEAMS

EMC effect



Review of
 Particle
 Properties
 1988

The ratio of nucleon structure functions $F_2^A(x)/F_2^D(x)$ for nuclear targets A compared to deuterium D, measured in deep inelastic electron (SLAC-E139) and muon (BCDMS, EMC) scattering: (a) medium-weight targets (A = N, C), (b) heavy targets (A = Fe, Cu). Only statistical errors are shown. The SLAC-E139 data were evaluated as cross section ratios σ^A/σ^D but are equal to structure function ratios if $R = \sigma_L/\sigma_T$ is independent of A. References: BCDMS — G. Bari et al., Phys. Lett. 163B, 282 (1985); and A.C. Benvenuti et al., Phys. Lett. B189, 483 (1987); EMC — J. Ashman et al., CERN-EP/88-06 (1988); SLAC-E139 — R.G. Arnold et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 52, 727 (1984); and SLAC-PUB-3257 (1983).



GUZEY &
 STRIKMAN
 hep-ph/
 9903508

FIG. 1. $g_{1A=7}^{n.s.}/g_{1A=1}^{n.s.}$ as a function of x . The straight dashed line is the impulse approximation. The solid lines is a result of our calculation of shadowing and modeling of enhancement, which preserves R.

Nuclear magnetic and spin properties of ${}^7\text{Li}$

$$I^\pi = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^- \quad \mu = 3.76 \mu_N \quad \nu_{\text{NMR}} = 16.54 \text{ MHz T}^{-1}$$

Shell model with i - i coupling

State	Protons	Neutrons
$P_{3/2}$	$p \uparrow$	$n \uparrow n \downarrow$
$S_{1/2}$	$p \uparrow p \downarrow$	$n \uparrow n \downarrow$

Shell model $\mu = 3.79 \mu_N$

Spin states: $|m_l, m_s; m_i\rangle$

$$m_i = \pm 3/2 \quad | \pm 1, \pm 1/2; \pm 3/2 \rangle \quad m_i \parallel m_s \text{ always}$$

$$m_i = \pm 1/2 \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |1, -1/2; 1/2\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |0, 1/2; 1/2\rangle$$

$m_i \parallel m_s$ $1/3$ of the time

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |-1, 1/2; -1/2\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |0, -1/2; -1/2\rangle$$

Net $m_i \parallel m_s$ $\frac{2}{3}$ of the time = proton polarization is $\frac{2}{3} P_{7\text{Li}}$

Proton polarization $< \frac{2}{3}$ when other levels are included.

Cluster model of ${}^7\text{Li} = \text{triton} + \alpha \text{ core}$; triton = $P_{3/2}$ nucleons.

Effective proton spin in triton = 88% of triton spin

$$\text{" " " } {}^7\text{Li} \cong \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0.88 = 59\% \text{ of } {}^7\text{Li}$$

Some neutron polarization $\sim -4\%$ (opposite Li spin)

^7Li as polarized target material

Chemical form	Polarization	B & T	Dilution	Density	Radiation resistance	Expt./Notes
				g cm^{-3}	$d (P = P_0/2)$	
$^7\text{Li:H}$	94%Li: 99%H	6.5-0.2	$\leq 1/8$	≤ 0.8		Abragam
$^7\text{Li}^2\text{H}$	$\sim 80\%$ Li: 25% ^2H	5-1.1	$\leq 1/9$	~ 0.82	$\sim 3 \times 10^{15} \text{ e cm}^{-2}$	EISS (4.6% ^7Li)
^7Li	$\sim 10-20\%$	> 6	$< 1/9$	0.53	$>> 10^{16} \text{ e cm}^{-2}$	Overhauser effect

Rate estimates for measuring g1 with a ^7LiH polarized target

ERROR: undefined
OFFENDING COMMAND:
STACK:

E_0 GeV	theta °	x	Q^2 [GeV/c] ²	All	Cross section nb/(srGeV)	Rate Hz	Counts for 3% stat	Time hours
12.0	25.0	0.078	1.65	0.13	3.3	0.36	7.4E+06	5682
		0.124	2.54	0.197	2.4	0.39	3.1E+06	2184
		0.200	3.87	0.298	1.7	0.41	1.2E+06	826
48.8	3.0	0.078	3.41	0.064	88.6	339.9	3.0E+07	25
		0.124	4.15	0.076	104.0	473.4	2.1E+07	12
		0.200	4.49	0.084	127.0	636.5	1.5E+07	7

Assumptions and input parameters Lithium Proton

^7LiH Polarization P_L	80%	80%
Beam polarization	70%	80%
Statistical error	$\boxed{3\%}$	\leftarrow
Dilution factor for ^7LiH	$\sim 1/8$	
Luminosity [Hz/nb]	> 80	
Spectrometer solid angle [msr]	10	

\leftarrow To measure a 20% effect with ≥ 3 S.D. precision, and expected systematic errors of 5 to 6%

Possible improvements:

- 12-15cm long target in solenoid, instead of 3cm in Helmholtz coils
- Can it be cooled at 80nA?
- Can it be seen by spectrometer at 25°?
- 20-25 msr $\Delta\Omega$ spectrometer: limited to $0.05 \leq x \leq 0.2$.
- Times at 12 GeV could improve by factor $\sim \frac{1}{10}$