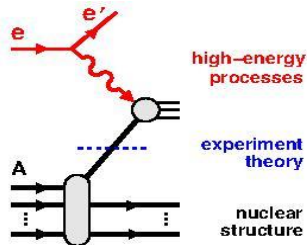


Measurement of Tensor Observables and Deuteron Structure Function

Summer School “Light-ion physics in the EIC era:
From nuclear structure to high-energy
processes”



Chhetra Lama

25/06/2025



University of
New Hampshire



FLORIDA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY

Measurement of Tensor Observables and Deuteron Structure Function



Jefferson Lab



C12-13-011: The b_1 experiment

30 Days in Jlab Hall C
A⁻ Physics Rating

C12-15-005: A_{zz} for $x>1$

44 Days in Jlab Hall C
A⁻ Physics Rating

RunGroup Spokespersons

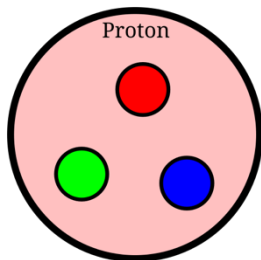
Chen, Day, Higinbotham, Kalantarians, Keller
Long, Rondon, Slifer, Solvignon

Courtesy:Karl Slifer

Protons & Deuterons

Proton

Spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ System



Three valence quarks + gluons and sea quarks

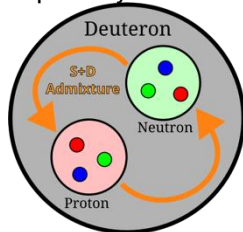
No nucleon-nucleon interactions

$$m = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

S. Kumano, IOP Proc. Tens. Pol. Targ. (2014)

Deuteron

Spin-1 System



Proton-Neutron bound state

Simplest nuclear system: nucleon interaction effects

$$m = \pm 1, 0$$

Courtesy: Allison Zec

What Deuterons Do That Protons Don't

Proton

Spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ System



$$m = +\frac{1}{2}$$



$$m = -\frac{1}{2}$$

“Typical” Vector Polarization



-



$$P_z = p_+ - p_-$$

Deuteron

Spin-1 System



$$m = +1$$



$$m = 0$$



$$m = -1$$

Vector and Tensor Polarization

$$(\text{up-up} + \text{down-down}) - 2 \text{ (circular) }$$

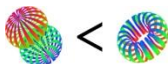
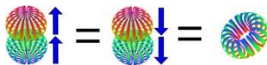
$$P_{zz} = (p_+ + p_-) - 2p_0$$

J Forest, et al, PRC 54646 (1996)

Courtesy:Allison Zec

Tensor Polarization Properties

If...

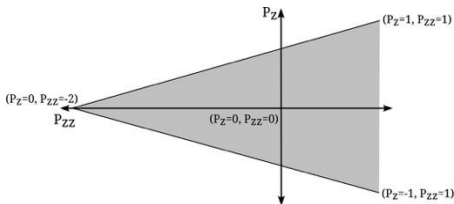


Then...

$$0 < P_{zz} \leq 1$$

$$P_{zz} = 0$$

$$-2 \leq P_{zz} < 0$$

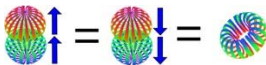


- P_z ranges from -1 to +1
- P_{zz} ranges from -2 to +1
- In deuterons both P_z and P_{zz} can be nonzero simultaneously

Courtesy: Allison Zec

Tensor Polarization Properties

If...

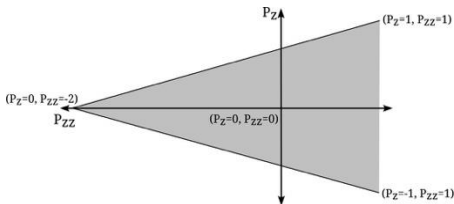


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$$-2 \leq P_{zz} < 0$$



A high-luminosity tensor-polarized target has promise as a novel probe of nuclear physics

Courtesy:Allison Zec

Tensor Observables

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dkd\Omega} = \sigma_0 \left[1 + h_e(P_z A_{\parallel} + P_{zz} A_T^{ed}) + P_z A_V^d + \frac{1}{2} P_{zz} A_{zz} \right]$$

Here σ_0 is unpolarized cross section, h_e is electron beam helicity, A_{\parallel} , A_T^{ed} , A_V^d and A_{zz} are symmetries dependent on the polarization angle

W. Leidemann, E.L. Tomusiak, H. Arenhovel, Phys. Rev. C 43 1022 (1991)

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Tensor Asymmetry and Structure Function

For $0.8 \leq x \leq 1.8$

σ_p = polarized cross section

σ_0 = unpolarized cross section

$$A_{zz} = \frac{2}{f P_{zz}} \left(\frac{\sigma_p}{\sigma_0} - 1 \right)$$

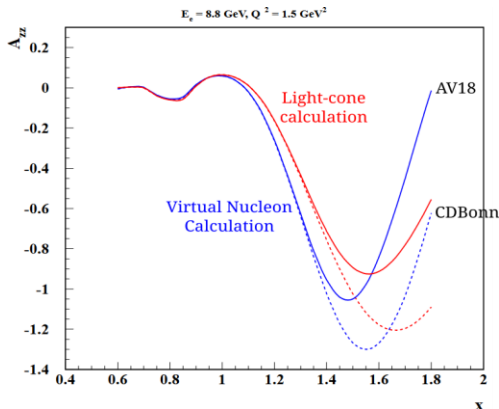
for $x \leq 0.5$

$$b_1 = -\frac{3}{2} F_1 A_{zz}$$

- Currently no quasielastic data available
- Difficult to measure with just vector polarized deuterons

M. Sargsian, M. Strikman arXiv:1409.6056

E. Long *et al*, JLab C12-15-005



Above: Two theory models: AV18 (solid) and CDBonn (dashed) for two different calculation frameworks predicting the quasielastic value of A_{zz} .

Courtesy: Allison Zec

Tensor Enhancement @UNH DNP Lab



Mother Dewar



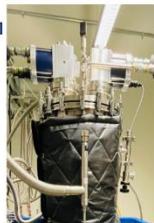
Polarized Target



Manifold



Gas bag



Liquefier



Purifier



Gas Banks



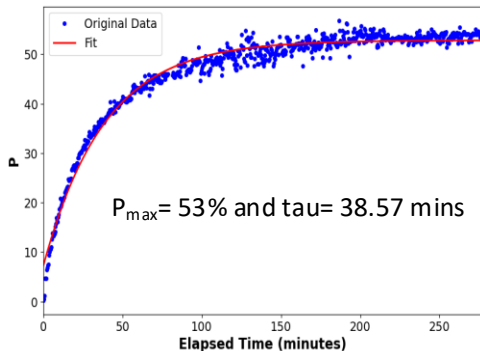
Gas Compressor

Experimental setup for the cooldown at the UNH Polarized Target lab

Tensor Enhancement by Holeburning

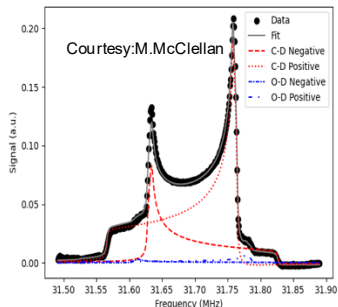
Polarization

$$P = -(P_{\max} - P_0) e^{-\frac{t-t_0}{\tau}} + P_{\max}$$



$$P_z = p_+ - p_-$$

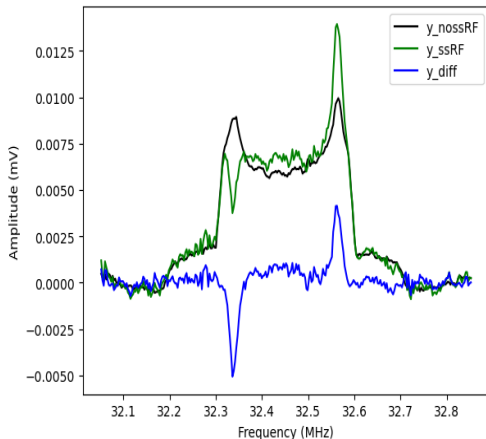
$$P_{zz} = (p_+ + p_-) - 2p_0$$



Data from UNH Lab

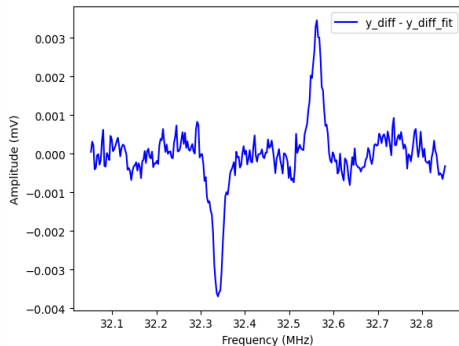
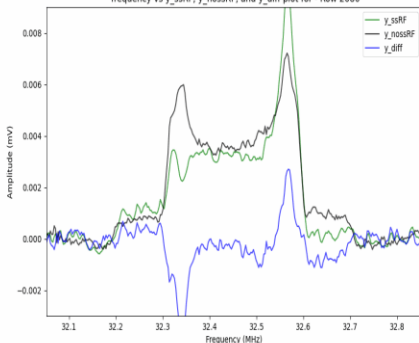
Holeburning Continued

- Multiple applications of holeburning we achieved 16% tensor polarization on d-butanol.
- We are currently working on improvements to our equipment design so that our system will perform even better.
- Our goal is to achieve 30% tensor polarization using this technique.



Holeburning Relaxation Time

frequency vs y_ssRF, y_nossRF, and y_diff plot for - Row 2080



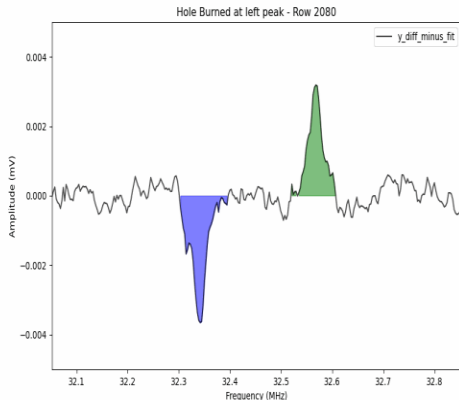
Livetime animation of Holeburning

Difference in ssRF-nossRF

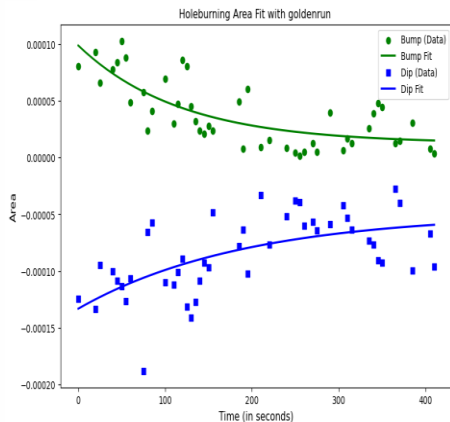
Holeburning Relaxation Time Continued

$$\text{Area} = \sum_i y_i \cdot \Delta x_i$$

$$A(t) = A_{\max} \cdot e^{-\frac{t-t_0}{\tau}}$$



Corresponding area



Area curve fitting

Summary

Professors



Karl Slifer



Elena Long



Nathaly
Santiesteban

Graduate Students



Michael
McClellan



Anchit Arora



Chhetra Lama

Postdocs



Allison Zec



David Ruth

Undergraduate Student



Eli Phippard



Zoe Wolters



Muhammad
Farooq



Olaiya
Olokunboyo



Hector Chinchay



2024 UNH Polarized
Target Group

NPG group at UNH

- Tensor polarized targets present new opportunities for high-luminosity experiments such as b_1 and A_{zz}
- DNP tried-and-true method for target polarization going on
- UNH NPG has demonstrated tensor polarization capability

Question?

Thank you!

Any Questions will be Welcome!