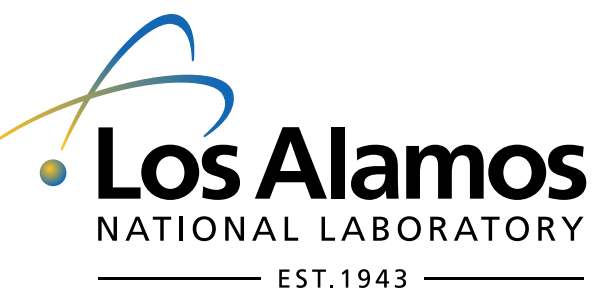


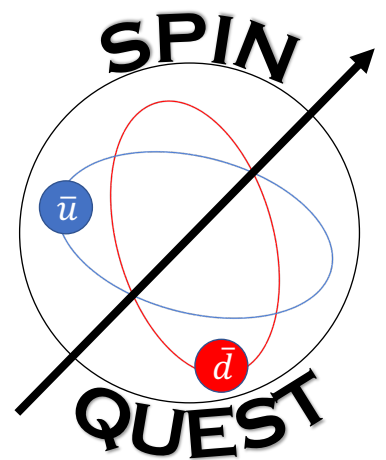
# Polarized Drell–Yan experiment SpinQuest at Fermilab

Kei Nagai

Los Alamos National Laboratory

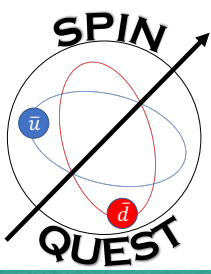


on behalf of the SpinQuest Collaboration



March 30th, 2023

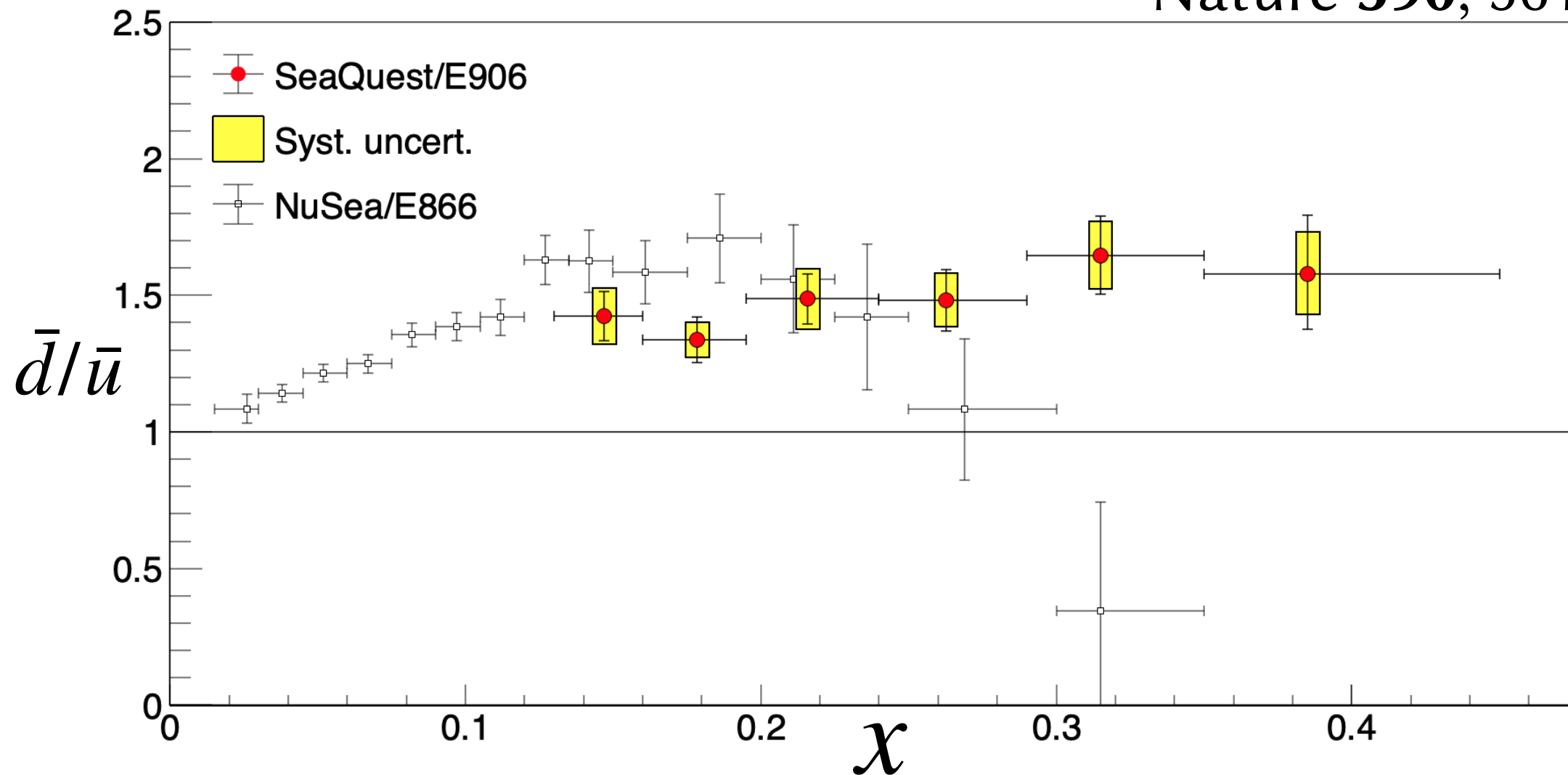
XXX International Workshop on Deep-Inelastic Scattering and Related Subjects (DIS2023)  
Michigan



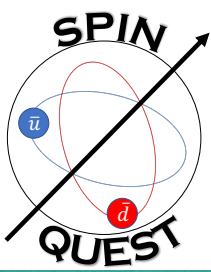
# SeaQuest Proton antiquark flavor asymmetry $\bar{d}/\bar{u}$

February 2021: The asymmetry of antimatter in the proton

Nature **590**, 561 (2021)



- Antiquark flavor asymmetry  $\bar{d}/\bar{u}$  (antiquark PDF) of the proton at large  $x$  ( $0.13 < x < 0.45$ )
  - $x$ : Bjorken  $x$ , momentum fraction of parton to the proton
- $\bar{d}/\bar{u} > 1.0$  in all measured range



# Orbital Angular Momentum

- $\pi$  could model

- ▶  $|p\rangle = \alpha |p_0\rangle + \beta |N\pi^+\rangle + \gamma |\Delta^{++}\pi^-\rangle + \dots$

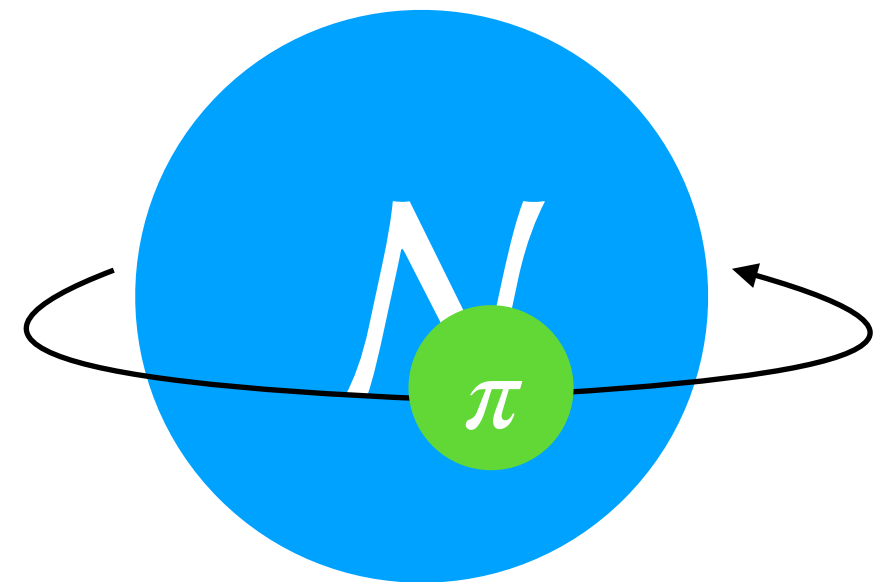
- ★ Superposition of baryon-meson state

- ★  $\bar{d}$  is in  $\pi^+$  of  $|N\pi^+\rangle$

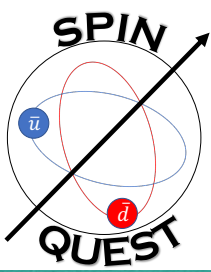
- ◆ Naively imagine that  $\pi^+$  floats around the neutron

- ★  $\bar{u}$  is in  $\pi^-$  of  $|\Delta^{++}\pi^-\rangle$

- ▶ The orbital angular momentum of antiquarks should be large



The source of the flavor asymmetry can be investigated by measuring the contribution of OAM to proton spin



# Proton Spin Puzzle

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma ?$$

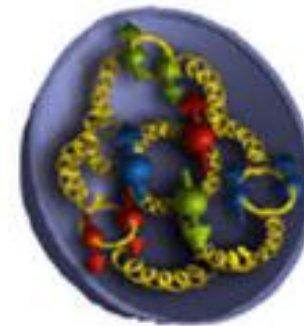


-1980s



RHIC

gluon spin 30-50%  
from  $x = 0.05$  to  $x = 0.2$



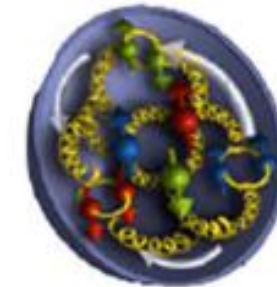
$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma + \Delta g + L_q + L_g$$

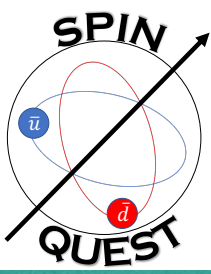
spin of quarks and antiquarks

Orbital Angular Momentum

~25%
















EMC at CERN (1989)





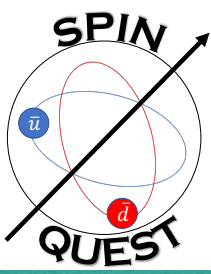
# TMDs

TMDs

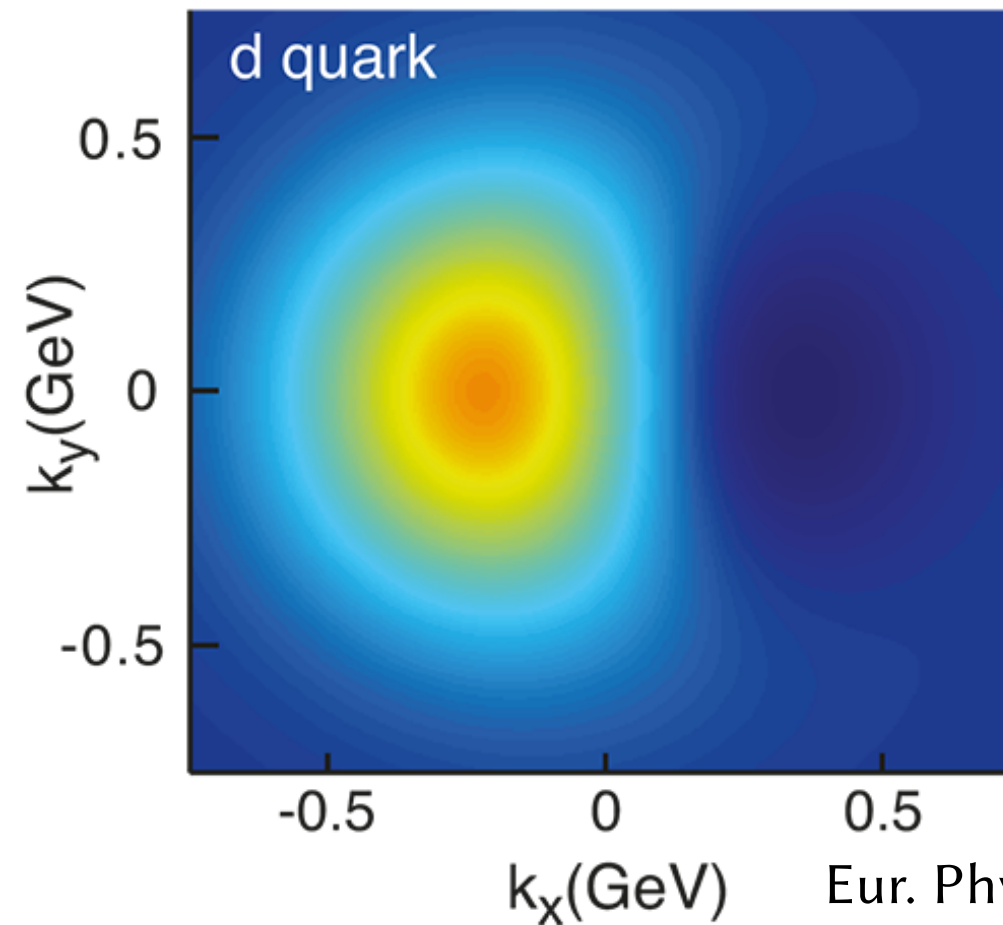
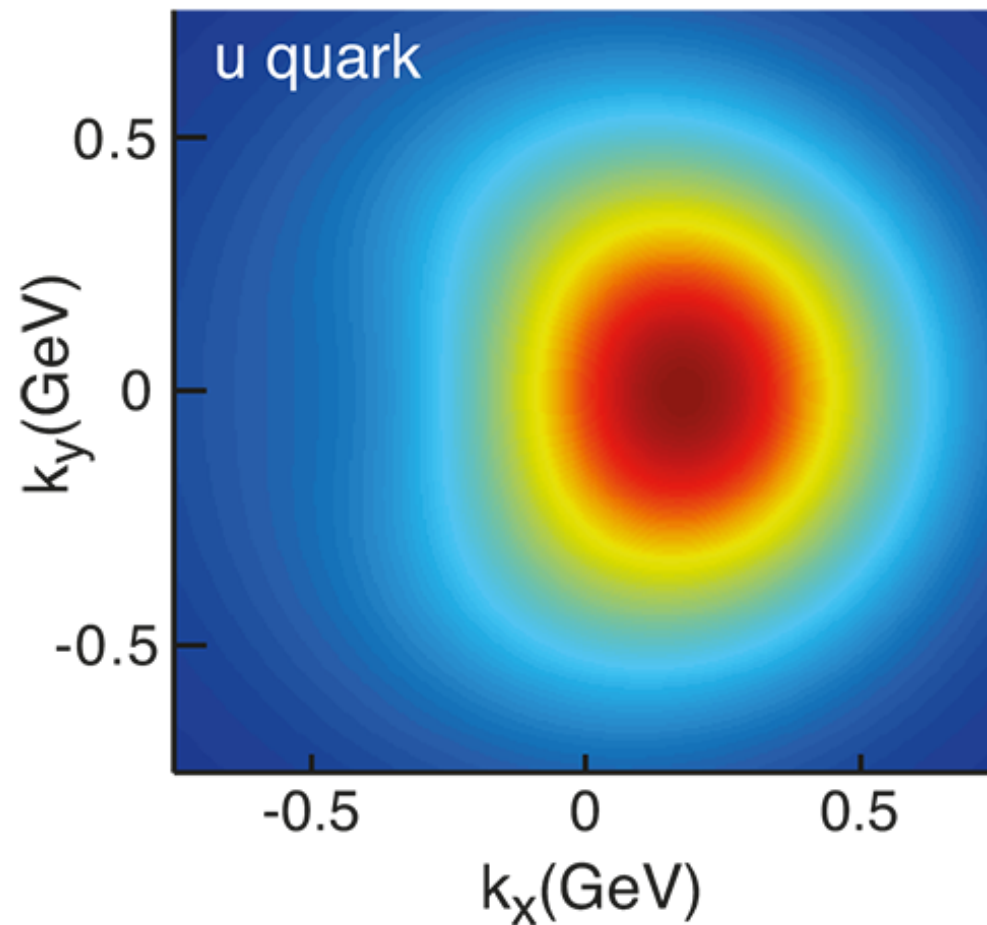
		Quarks		
		Unpolarized	Longitudinally Polarized	Transversally Polarized
N u c l e o n	U	$f_1$ 		$h_1^\perp$  — 
	L		$g_{1L}$  — 	$h_{1L}^\perp$  — 
	T	$f_{1T}^\perp$  —  <b>Sivers</b>	$g_{1T}^\perp$  — 	$h_{1T}$  —  $h_{1T}^\perp$  — 

## • Sivers function

- ▶ Transversely polarized target and unpolarized beam
- ▶ Represent the relation between quark transverse momentum and nucleon spin
- ▶ The non-zero Sivers function indicates the non-zero orbital motion of the parton
  - ★ Orbital angular momentum contribution on the proton spin



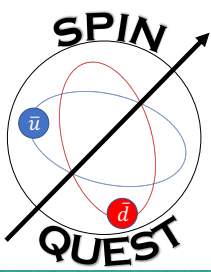
# Sivers Effect



Eur. Phys. J. A (2016) 52: 268

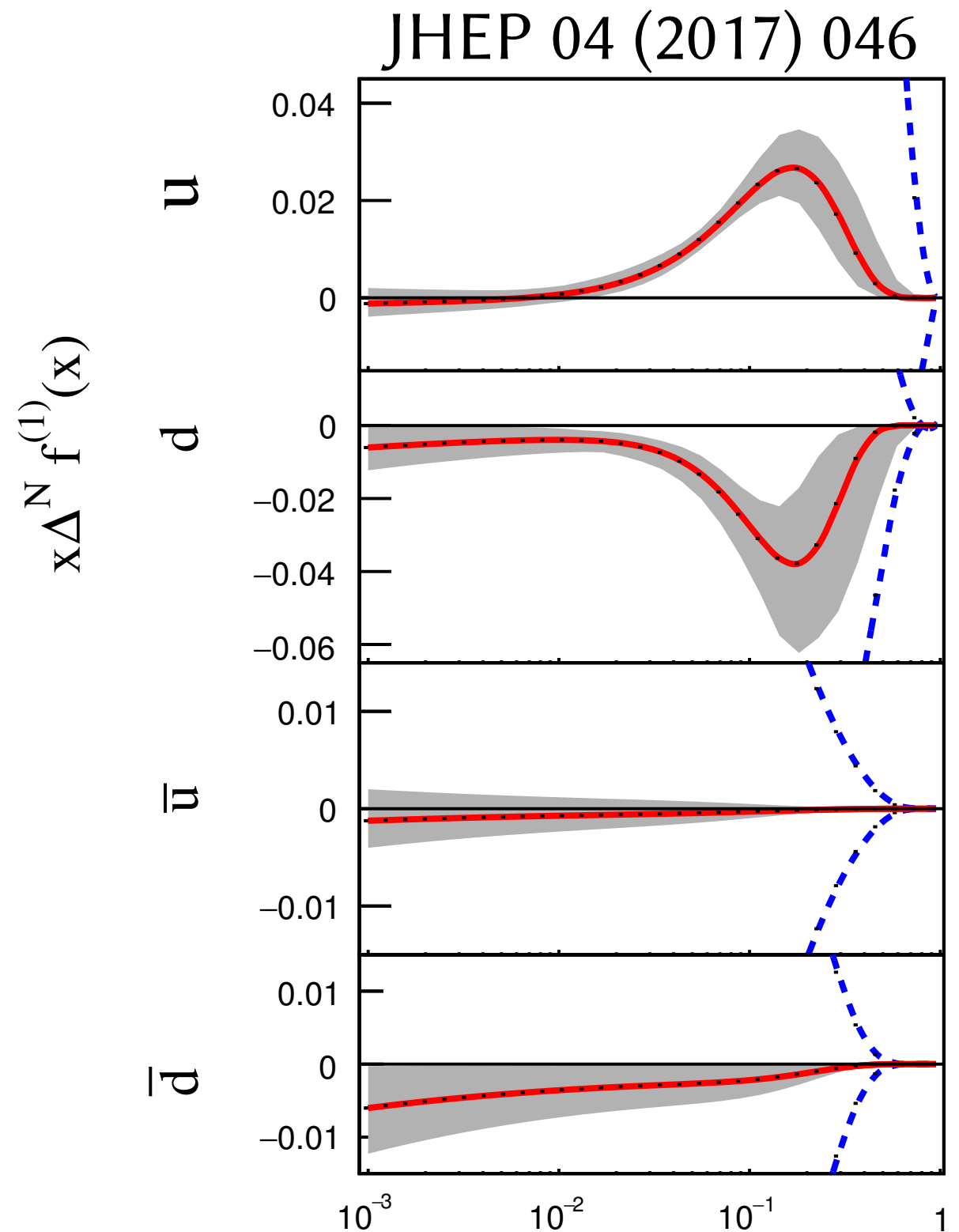
- Demonstration of Sivers effect at  $x = 0.1$
- The transverse momentum distribution is distorted due to the Sivers function (Sivers effect)

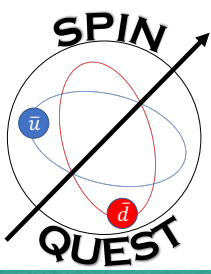




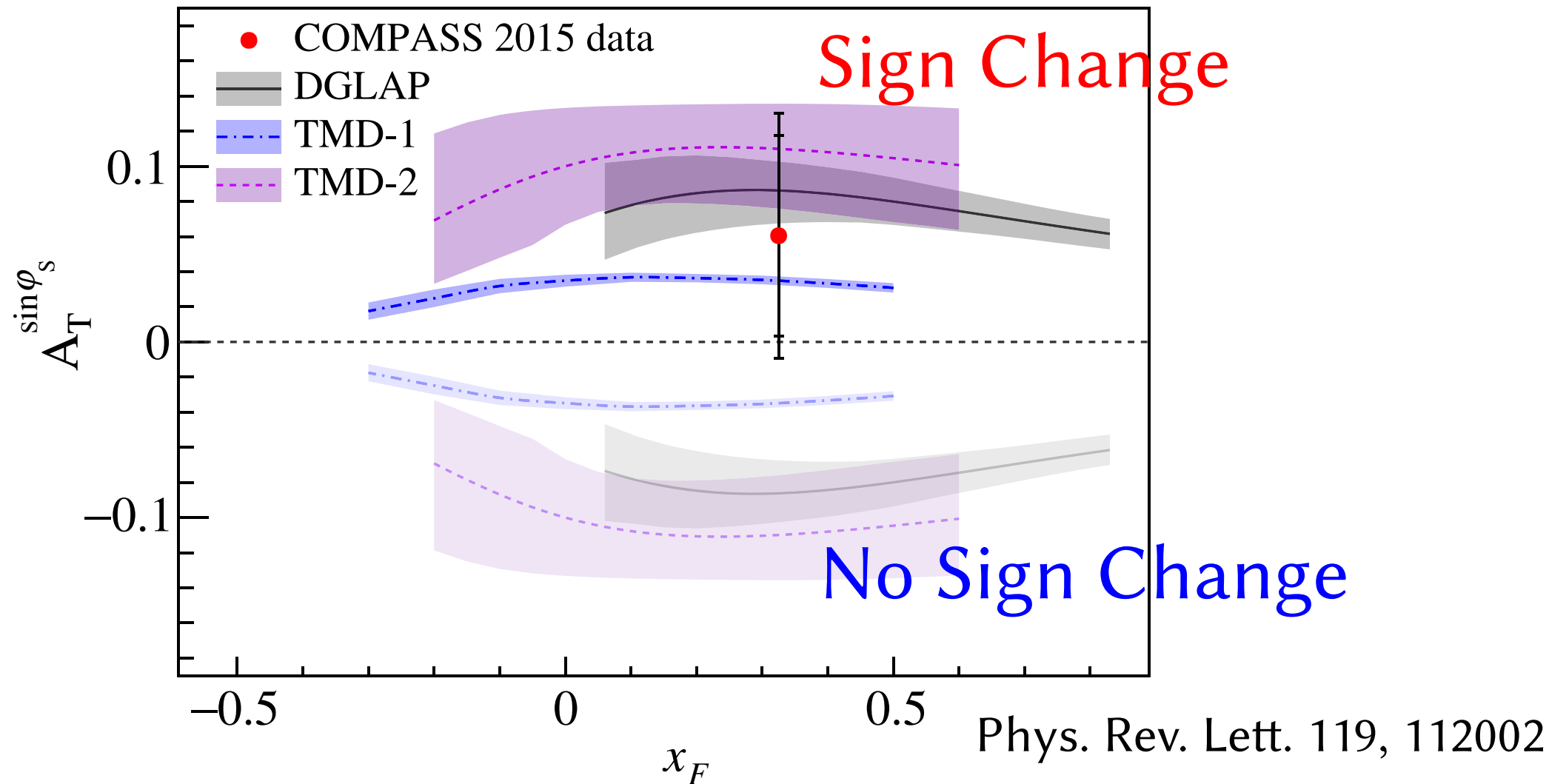
# Measurements of Sivers Function

- Global analysis results of the experimental data
  - HERMES, COMPASS, JLab
- Sivers functions of  $u$  and  $d$  quarks are non-zero
  - Contribute to the proton spin
- Antiquarks Sivers functions are zero?
  - Reveal by the direct measurement – Drell–Yan process



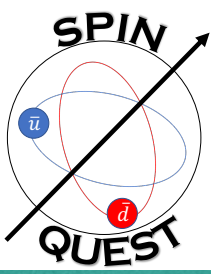


# Sign Change of Sivers Asymmetry



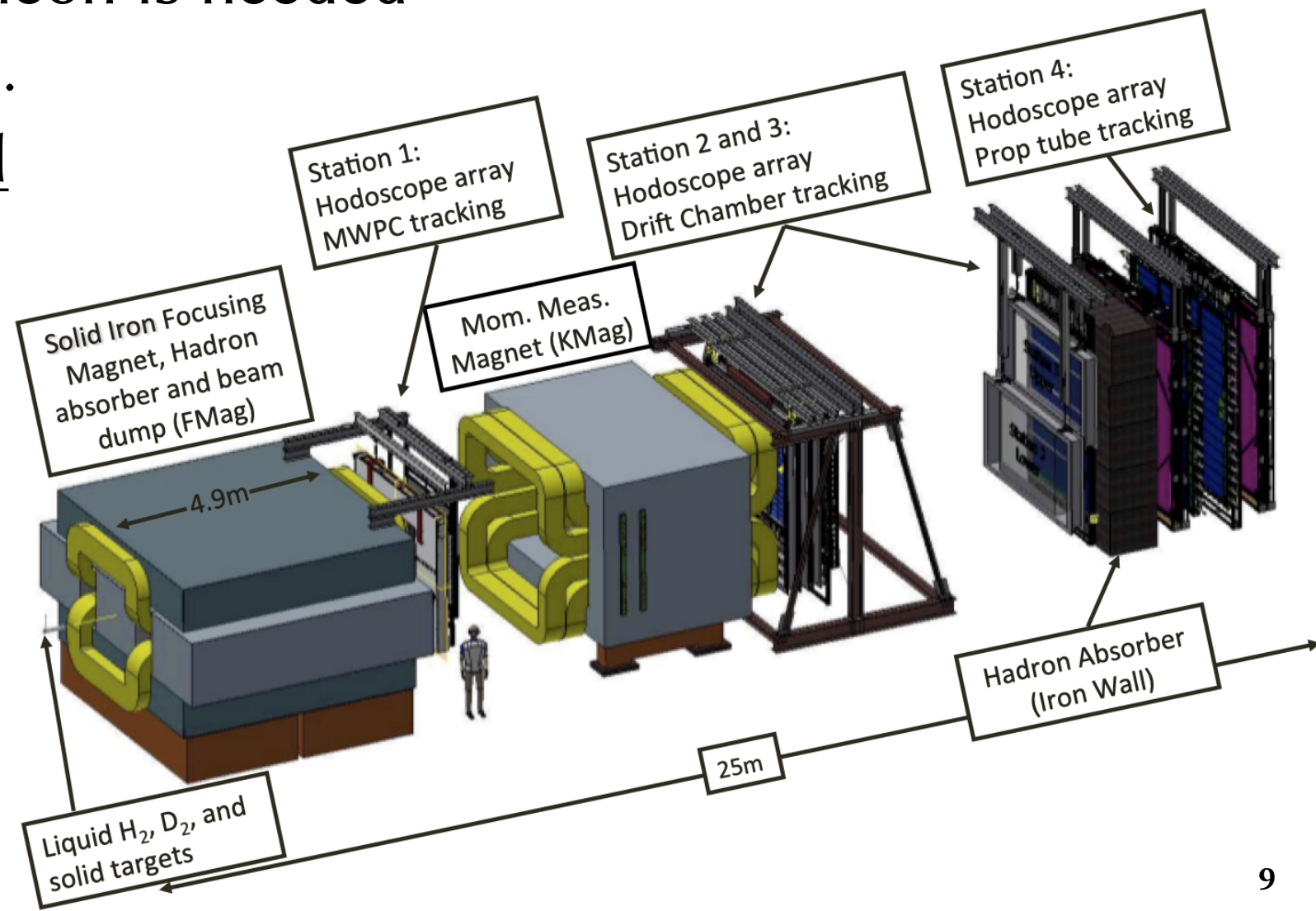
- COMPASS has measured the Sivers asymmetry in Drell–Yan and indicated the sign of the asymmetry is opposite of that of SIDIS.
- Sign change of Sivers asymmetry of antiquarks may be investigated with SpinQuest results and future experiments results.

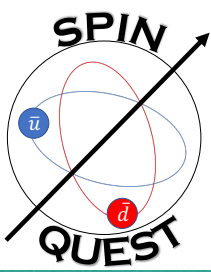




# SpinQuest Spectrometer

- Basically the same spectrometer as SeaQuest
- SpinQuest will measure **antiquarks Sivers functions** via polarized Drell–Yan
  - ▶ First measurement of antiquarks Sivers functions
  - ▶ Transversally polarized nucleon is needed
    - ★ SeaQuest targets are unpol.
- Polarized targets are installed
  - ▶ NH<sub>3</sub>, ND<sub>3</sub>
  - ▶ 1.5 m upstream than SeaQuest to have better target/dump separation



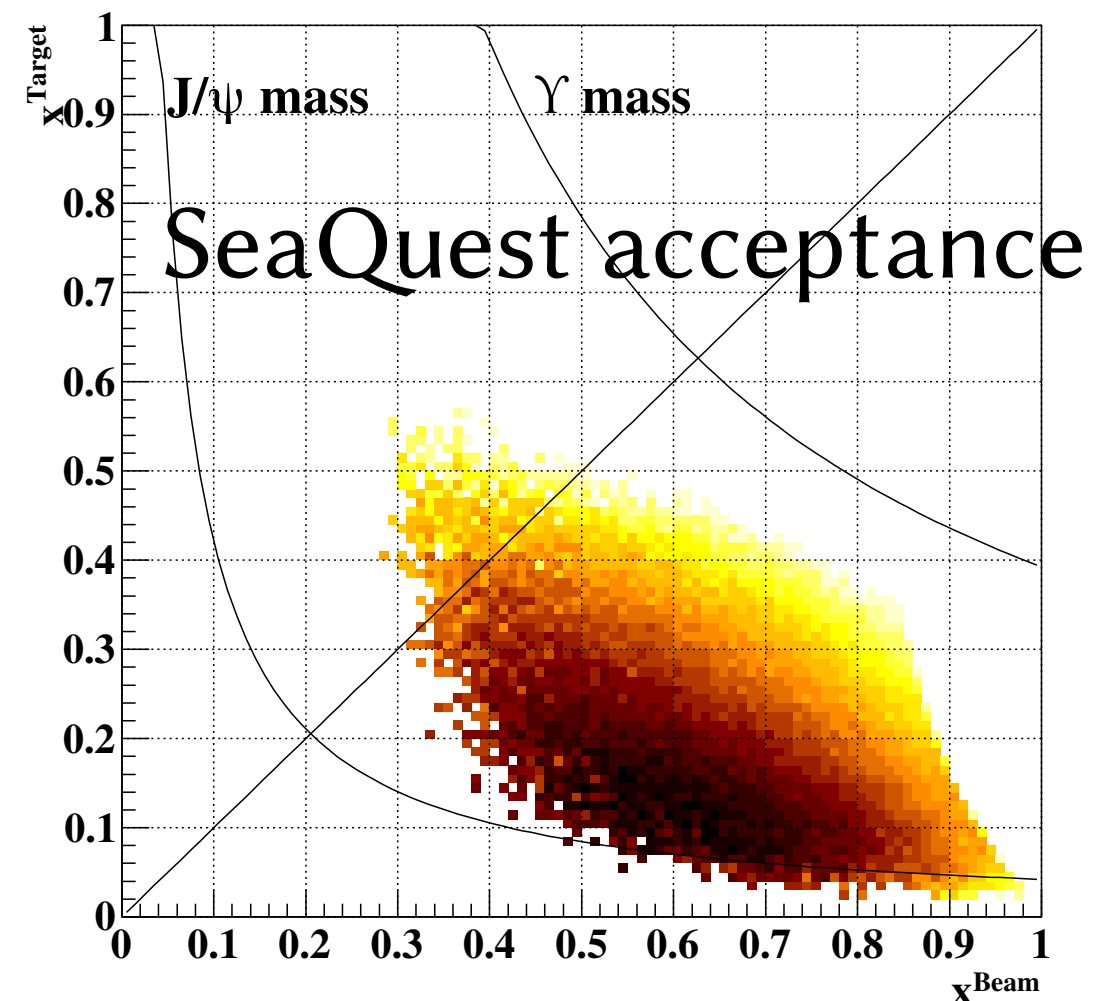


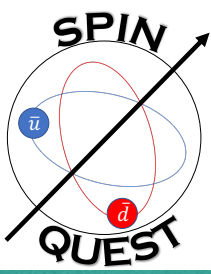
# Sivers Asymmetry

- 120 GeV Proton beam + transversely polarized  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{ND}_3$  targets

$$A_N^{\text{Sivers}} \equiv \frac{\sigma^\uparrow - \sigma^\downarrow}{\sigma^\uparrow + \sigma^\downarrow} \sim \frac{f_1^q(x_1) \cdot \cancel{f_{1T}^{\perp, \bar{q}}(x_2)} + \cancel{f_{1T}^{\perp, q}(x_2)} \cdot \cancel{f_1^{\bar{q}}(x_1)}}{f_1^q(x_1) \cdot \cancel{f_1^{\bar{q}}(x_2)} + \cancel{f_1^q(x_2)} \cdot \cancel{f_1^q(x_1)}}$$

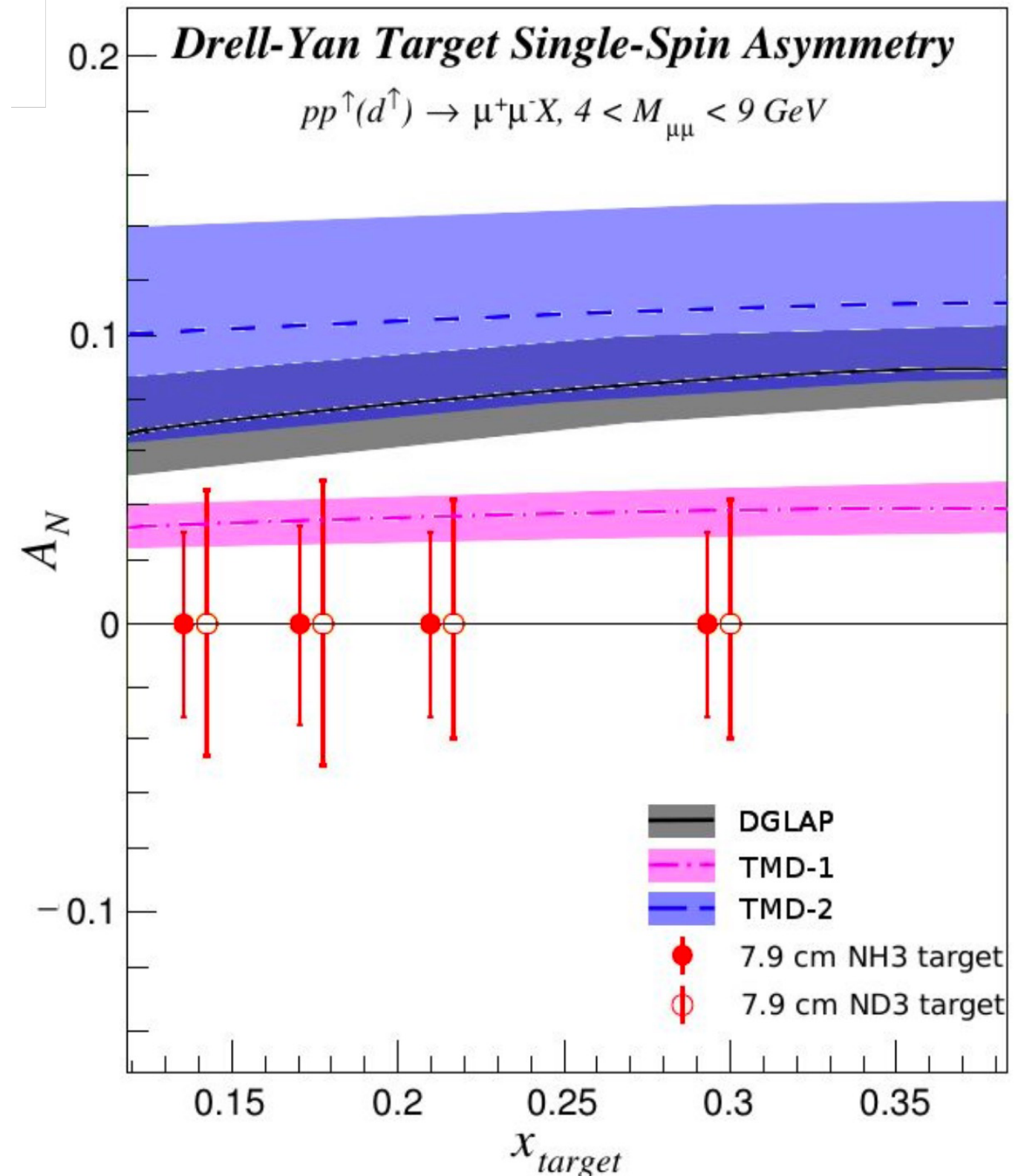
- Magenta: Negligible because of forward detection
- Red: Sivers function of antiquark in target
- Blue: PDF of antiquark in target

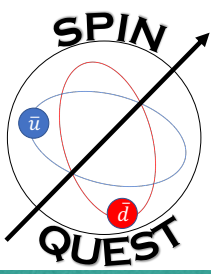




# SpinQuest Projection

- Current Status:
  - Polarized targets and detectors are ready for the data acquisition
  - Commissioning will start very soon (2023 Spring-Summer)
  - 2-year data acquisition is planned
- Single spin asymmetry  $A_N$ 
  - $0.1 < x_{\text{target}} < 0.3$
  - Accuracy:  $\delta_{A_N} \sim 0.04$





# Summary

- Siverson function represents the relation between quark transverse momentum and nucleon spin.
  - ▶ Non-zero Siverson function → Non-zero orbital angular momentum contribution to proton spin
- SpinQuest aims at the first direct measurement of the antiquark Siverson function.
  - ▶ Transversely polarized target Drell–Yan process is sensitive to the antiquark Siverson function measurement.
- Targets and detectors are ready for data acquisition.
  - ▶ Commissioning will start soon (2023 Spring-Summer).
  - ▶ 2-year data acquisition is planned