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## A Low $Q^2$ Measurement of the Proton Spin Structure Function $g_2^p$

We have extracted the spin structure functions  $g_1$  and  $g_2$  of the proton and their moments at  $Q^2 < 0.13 \text{ GeV}^2$ . This data was obtained with the Jefferson Lab polarized electron beam, a polarized solid  $\text{NH}_3$  target, and the Jefferson Lab Hall A High Resolution Spectrometers. The structure functions were measured by calculating the asymmetry for both transverse and longitudinal kinematics and using it to form polarized cross section differences  $\Delta\sigma_{\parallel}(\nu, Q^2)$  and  $\Delta\sigma_{\perp}(\nu, Q^2)$ . These structure functions were used to form several moments, many of which can be directly compared to predictions of Chiral Perturbation Theory ( $\chi$ PT):  $\overline{\Gamma}_2$ ,  $\delta_{LT}$ ,  $\overline{d}_2$ ,  $\gamma_0$ , and  $I_{LT}$ . These results represent the first experimental determination of  $\delta_{LT}$  for the proton at low  $Q^2$ . Current  $\chi$ PT calculations differ in the measured region, and our data shows a strong preference for one of these calculations. Data published in 2004 showed a strong disagreement between neutron  $\delta_{LT}$  data and chiral theory at low  $Q^2$ , this “ $\delta_{LT}$  Puzzle” has since been well studied, but recently published neutron data shows a new discrepancy, making it very important to study the behavior of this moment for the proton. The proton results shown in this talk agree well with the  $\chi$ PT calculation using a delta power counting scheme and less well with the calculation which uses an epsilon power counting scheme, with the difference in power counting being one known difference between the two.

### Summary

We present proton spin structure function results  $g_1^p$  and  $g_2^p$  as well as their moments, comparing to leading calculations of chiral perturbation theory. These results show good agreement with one of these calculations for several 0th and 2nd order SSF moments.

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