Sum rule for the spin-dependent structure function $b_1(x)$ for spin-one hadrons

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(Received 29 May 1990)

We show that the spin-dependent structure function of spin-one hadrons, $b_1(x)$, is related to the electric quadrupole moment of the target, and obtain $\int dx\, b_1(x)=\lim_{(t\to 0)} -\frac{5}{3}(t/4M^2)F_Q(t)=0$ for isoscalar targets if the sea of quarks and antiquarks is unpolarized. We show how this sum rule is modified in the presence of a polarized sea.

The recent measurement by the European Muon Collaboration[1] of the spin-dependent structure function of the proton $[g_1(x)]$ has stimulated intense interest in the details of spin structures in the proton and neutron.[2] Measurements of $g_1(x)$ for the neutron are planned[3] and will require the existence of polarized nuclear targets, such as the deuteron. Nuclear targets with $J\geq 1$, such as the deuteron, are also interesting in their own right.[4] In particular there is a new effect which does not exist for spin-$\frac{1}{2}$ hadrons, namely, the existence of a further spin-dependent structure function $b_1(x)$ which could be measured by polarizing the spin-one target. For real photons, this structure function is essentially that discussed by Pais[5] in 1967.

The only available fixed targets with $J\geq 1$ are nuclei, and so early discussions of $b_1(x)$ have tended to be based upon models where the nucleus consists of nonrelativistic nucleons. For nucleons in an S state, $b_1(x)\equiv 0$. For nucleons in a D state,[4,6] $b_1(x)\neq 0$ in general. However, we note that these models have the property $\int dx\, b_1(x)=0$. We find that in a quark-parton model this sum rule is generally true if the sea of quarks and antiquarks is unpolarized. After completing this work, we learned that Mankiewicz[7] has studied $b_1(x)$ for the ρ meson and noticed empirically that $\int dx\, b_1(x)=0$ in his model. He noticed also that this need not be the case on the light plane where the probability for the $q\bar{q}$ to have $S_z=+1$ is independent of that for $S_z=0$. Our sum rule confirms this and quantifies the effect of sea polarization.

The lepton scattering cross section from a hadron target involves the hadron tensor shown in Fig. 1(a):

$$W_{\mu\nu}(p,q,H_1,H_2) = \frac{1}{4\pi}\int d^4\xi\, e^{iq\cdot\xi}\langle p,H_2|[J_\mu(\xi),J_\nu(0)]|p,H_1\rangle \ , \qquad (1)$$

where the H_1 and H_2 are z components of the target spin. Parity and time-reversal invariances lead to eight independent structure functions. We may write a general expression for $W_{\mu\nu}$ of a spin-one hadron by considering current conservation[4]

$$W_{\mu\nu} = -F_1 g_{\mu\nu} + F_2\frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{\nu} - b_1 r_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{6}b_2(s_{\mu\nu}+t_{\mu\nu}+u_{\mu\nu}) + \frac{1}{2}b_3(s_{\mu\nu}-u_{\mu\nu}) + \frac{1}{2}b_4(s_{\mu\nu}-t_{\mu\nu}) + i\frac{g_1}{\nu}\epsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma}q^\lambda s^\sigma + i\frac{g_2}{\nu^2}\epsilon_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma}q^\lambda(p\cdot q\, s^\sigma - s\cdot q\, p^\sigma) \ , \qquad (2)$$

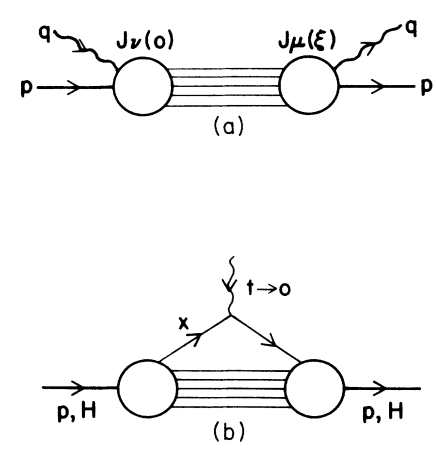

FIG. 1. (a) The imaginary part of the forward virtual Compton amplitude and (b) elastic form factor in the quark-parton model.

where

$$r_{\mu\nu}=\frac{1}{\nu^2}(q\cdot E^* q\cdot E-\tfrac{1}{3}\nu^2\kappa)g_{\mu\nu}\ , \tag{3}$$

$$s_{\mu\nu}=\frac{2}{\nu^2}(q\cdot E^* q\cdot E-\tfrac{1}{3}\nu^2\kappa)\frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{\nu}\ , \tag{4}$$

$$t_{\mu\nu}=\frac{1}{2\nu^2}(q\cdot E^* p_\mu E_\nu+q\cdot E^* p_\nu E_\mu+q\cdot E\, p_\mu E_\nu^* +q\cdot E\, p_\nu E_\mu^* -\tfrac{4}{3}\nu p_\mu p_\nu)\ , \tag{5}$$

$$u_{\mu\nu}=\frac{1}{\nu}(E_\mu^* E_\nu+E_\nu^* E_\mu+\tfrac{2}{3}M^2 g_{\mu\nu}-\tfrac{2}{3}p_\mu p_\nu)\ , \tag{6}$$

$$s^\sigma=-\frac{i}{M^2}\epsilon^{\sigma\alpha\beta\tau}E_\alpha^* E_\beta p_\tau\ , \tag{7}$$

and ν and κ are defined by $\nu=p\cdot q$ and $\kappa=1+M^2Q^2/\nu^2$. E^μ is the polarization of the target and it is normalized as $E^2=-M^2$.

The helicity amplitudes are defined by

$$A_{h_1H_1,h_2H_2}=\epsilon_{h_2}^{*\mu}\epsilon_{h_1}^{\nu}W_{\mu\nu}(p,q,H_1,H_2)\ , \tag{8}$$

where $\epsilon_h{}^\mu$ is the photon polarization vector with helicity h. The relations between the structure functions $b_1(x)$ and $F_1(x)$ in the scaling limit and these helicity amplitudes are

$$F_1(x)=\tfrac{1}{3}(A_{+0,+0}+A_{++,++}+A_{+-,+-})\ , \tag{9a}$$

$$b_1(x)=A_{+0,+0}-\frac{A_{++,++}+A_{+-,+-}}{2}\ . \tag{9b}$$

Measurement of $b_1(x)$ requires that the target be polarized.

In the parton model, we define $q_\uparrow^m(x)$ $[q_\downarrow^m(x)]$ as the probability to find a quark with momentum fraction x and spin up [down] in the spin-one hadron with the z component of spin m moving with infinite momentum along the z axis. This gives

$$F_1(x)=\tfrac{1}{2}\sum_i e_i^2[q_i(x)+\bar{q}_i(x)]\ , \tag{10a}$$

$$b_1(x)=\sum_i e_i^2[\delta q_i(x)+\delta\bar{q}_i(x)]\ , \tag{10b}$$

where $q_i(x)$ and $\delta q_i(x)$ are defined by

$$q_i(x)=\tfrac{2}{3}[q_{\uparrow i}^0(x)+q_{\uparrow i}^1(x)+q_{\downarrow i}^1(x)]\ , \tag{11a}$$

$$\delta q_i(x)=q_{\uparrow i}^0(x)-\frac{q_{\uparrow i}^1(x)+q_{\downarrow i}^1(x)}{2}\ , \tag{11b}$$

and analogously for $\bar{q}_i(x)$ and $\delta\bar{q}_i(x)$.

To form sum rules in the parton model, one may calculate the dependence of amplitudes on Bjorken x for a spin-one target moving fast in the z direction, Fig. 1(a), and compare with static properties integrated over x at zero-momentum transfer, Fig. 1(b). For example, in the spin-averaged case one has the Gottfried sum rule

$$\int dx[F_1^{\gamma p}(x)-F_1^{\gamma n}(x)]=\tfrac{1}{6}[F_C^p(0)-F_C^n(0)]=\tfrac{1}{6}\ , \tag{12}$$

where $F_C(0)$ is the charge of the target, which follows if the number of $\bar{u}$ and $\bar{d}$ in the sea are equal (see Ref. 8). Analogously one can form a sum rule for the deuteron

$$\int dx\, F_1^{\gamma d}(x)=\tfrac{5}{6}F_C^d(0)+\tfrac{1}{18}(Q+\bar{Q})_s\ , \tag{13}$$

where $F_C^d(0)$ is the deuteron's charge and $(Q+\bar{Q})_s$ is the number of charge weighted partons in the sea

$$(Q+\bar{Q})_s\equiv 5(U+\bar{U}+D+\bar{D})_s+2(S+\bar{S})\ . \tag{14}$$

This quantity is infinite and so the sum rule (13) has no utility, but we exhibit it in order to facilitate comparison with our sum rule for $b_1(x)$.

We may rederive these familiar spin-averaged sum rules, keeping target polarizations explicit throughout, and thereby immediately see the relation to our new sum rule. Defining [Fig. 1(b)]

$$\Gamma_{H,H}=\langle p,H|J_0(0)|p,H\rangle\ , \tag{15}$$

then in the parton model we have

$$\tfrac{1}{3}(\Gamma_{00}+\Gamma_{11}+\Gamma_{-1-1})=\sum_i e_i\int dx\, q_{i,v}^A(x)=\frac{A}{6}\int dx[u_v(x)+d_v(x)]\ , \tag{16a}$$

$$\tfrac{1}{2}(\Gamma_{00}-\Gamma_{11})=\sum_i e_i\int dx\,\delta q_{i,v}^A(x)=\frac{A}{6}\int dx[\delta u_v(x)+\delta d_v(x)]\ , \tag{16b}$$

where the subscript v refers to the valence quarks, and where we restrict ourselves to $I=0$ targets. The Γ_{HH} amplitudes in Eqs. (15) and (16) are related to the electric charge and electric quadrupole form factors as[9-11]

$$\Gamma_{00}=\lim_{t\to 0}\left|F_C(t)-\frac{t}{3M^2}F_Q(t)\right|\ , \tag{17a}$$

$$\Gamma_{11}=\Gamma_{-1-1}=\lim_{t\to 0}\left|F_C(t)+\frac{t}{6M^2}F_Q(t)\right|\ , \tag{17b}$$

where the form factors F_C and F_Q are measured in the units of e and e/M^2. Thus,

$$\tfrac{1}{3}(\Gamma_{00}+\Gamma_{11}+\Gamma_{-1-1})=F_C(0)\ , \tag{18a}$$

$$\tfrac{1}{2}(\Gamma_{00}-\Gamma_{11})=\lim_{t\to 0}\left|-\frac{t}{4M^2}F_Q(t)\right|=0\ . \tag{18b}$$

Substituting Eq. (18a) into Eq. (16a) and Eqs. (10a) and (11a) for isoscalar targets leads to Eq. (13). In a similar way, we use Eqs. (18b), (16b), (10b), and (11b) to obtain a polarized analog of Eq. (13):

$$\int dx\, b_1^{\gamma d}(x)=\lim_{t\to 0}\left|-\frac{5}{3}\frac{t}{4M^2}F_Q(t)\right|+\tfrac{1}{9}(\delta Q+\delta\bar{Q})_s=\tfrac{1}{9}(\delta Q+\delta\bar{Q})_s\ . \tag{19}$$

Thus we see that the sum rule for the structure function $b_1(x)$ is closely related to the electric quadrupole structure of the target and that the integral vanishes in any model with an unpolarized sea.

This quark-model sum rule provides insight into the $b_1(x)$ calculated in various models. Models involving nucleons alone, even in a D state, must give vanishing $\int dx\, b_1(x)$ since there need be no nonzero $\delta Q_s, \delta\bar{Q}_s$. This can be verified explicitly by integrating the equations given in Refs. 4 and 6:

$$\int dx\, b_1(x) = \sum_{k=p,n} \left[\sin^2\alpha \int dy\, \Delta f_{dd}(y) - 4\sqrt{2/5}\sin\alpha\cos\alpha \int dy\, \Delta f_{sd}(y) \right] \int dz\, F_1^k(z) = 0 , \tag{20}$$

because $\int dy\, \Delta f_{dd}(y) = 0$ and $\int dy\, \Delta f_{sd}(y) = 0$.

Models with π exchange generate a tensor force and thereby a quadrupole moment for the target. However, with vanishing δQ they still preserve $\int dx\, b_1(x) = 0$ as can be seen by inspection of the explicit $b_1(x)$ in Refs. 4 and 6. Models involving ρ exchange could give a nonvanishing integral as ρ can effectively transport a nonzero δQ. This is essentially noted in Ref. 7 where in the light cone, or in $SU(6)_W$, the longitudinal and transverse ρ components are, in principle, independent and hence $\delta Q + \delta\bar{Q}$ need not vanish.

We are indebted to Dr. L. Mankiewicz and participants at the U.S. Nuclear Theory Institute for discussions. We thank Dr. J. B. McGrory and A. S. Tate for reading the manuscript. This research was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC05-84OR21400 with Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc., and by the State of Tennessee Science Alliance Center under Contract No. R01-1061-68. S. K. was also supported by the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-FG02-87ER40365.

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