PDF hosted at the Radboud Repository of the Radboud University Nijmegen

The following full text is a publisher's version.

For additional information about this publication click this link.
http://hdl.handle.net/2066/129124

Please be advised that this information was generated on 2017-09-24 and may be subject to change.
Spin structure of the proton from polarized inclusive deep-inelastic muon-proton scattering


(Spin Muon Collaboration)

1University of Bielefeld, Physics Department, 33501 Bielefeld, Germany
2Bogaziçi University and Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
3University of California, Department of Physics, Los Angeles, California 90024
4CERN, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland
5University of Freiburg, Physics Department, 79104 Freiburg, Germany
6GKSS, 21494 Geesthacht, Germany
7Helsinki University of Technology, Low Temperature Laboratory and Institute of Particle Physics Technology, Espoo, Finland
8University of Houston, Department of Physics, and Institute for Beam Particle Dynamics, Houston, Texas 77204
9University of Iowa, Department of Physics, 14 MacBride Hall, Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1410
10University of Mainz, Institute for Nuclear Physics, 55099 Mainz, Germany
11University of Mons, Faculty of Science, 7000 Mons, Belgium
12University of Munich, Physics Department, 80799 Munich, Germany
13Nagoya University, CIRSE and Department of Physics, Furo-Cho, Chikusa-Ku, 464 Nagoya, Japan
14NIKHEF, Delft University of Technology, FOM and Free University, 1009 AJ Amsterdam, The Netherlands
15Northeastern University, Department of Physics, Boston, Massachusetts 02115
16Northwestern University, Department of Physics, Evanston, Illinois 60208
17Rice University, Bonner Laboratory, Houston, Texas 77251-1892
18C.E.A. Saclay, DAPNIA, 91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
19University of Santiago, Department of Particle Physics, 15706 Santiago de Compostela, Spain
20Tel Aviv University, School of Physics, 69978 Tel Aviv, Israel
21INFN Trieste and University of Trieste, Department of Physics, 34127 Trieste, Italy
22Uppsala University, Department of Radiation Sciences, 75121 Uppsala, Sweden
23University of Virginia, Department of Physics, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901
24Soltan Institute for Nuclear Studies and Warsaw University, 00681 Warsaw, Poland
25Yale University, Department of Physics, New Haven, Connecticut 06511

(Received 11 February 1997)

We have measured the spin-dependent structure function $g_1^p$ in inclusive deep-inelastic scattering of polarized muons off polarized protons, in the kinematic range $0.003 < x < 0.7$ and $1 \text{ GeV}^2 < Q^2 < 60 \text{ GeV}^2$. A next-to-leading order QCD analysis is used to evolve the measured $g_1^p(x, Q^2)$ to a fixed $Q_0^2$. The first moment of $g_1^p$ at $Q_0^2=10 \text{ GeV}^2$ is $\Gamma_g=0.136\pm 0.013 \text{ (stat) } \pm 0.009 \text{ (syst) } \pm 0.005 \text{ (evol)}$. This result is below the prediction of the Ellis-Jaffe sum rule by more than two standard deviations. The singlet axial charge $a_1$ is found to be $0.28\pm 0.16$. In the Adler-Bardeen factorization scheme, $\Delta g = 2$ is required to bring $\Delta S$ in agreement with the quark-parton model. A combined analysis of all available proton, deuteron, and $^3\text{He}$ data confirms the Bjorken sum rule. [S0556-2821(97)05521-5]

PACS number(s): 13.60.Hb, 13.88. +e
I. INTRODUCTION

Deep-inelastic scattering of leptons from nucleons has revealed much of what is known about quarks and gluons. The scattering of high-energy charged polarized leptons on polarized nucleons provides insight into the spin structure of the nucleon at the parton level. The spin-dependent nucleon structure functions determined from these measurements are fundamental properties of the nucleon as are the spin-independent structure functions, and they provide crucial information for the development and testing of perturbative and nonperturbative quantum chromodynamics (QCD). Examples are the QCD spin-dependent sum rules and calculations by lattice gauge theory.

The first experiments on polarized electron-proton scattering were carried out by the E80 and E130 Collaborations at SLAC [1]. They measured significant spin-dependent asymmetries in deep-inelastic electron-proton scattering cross sections, and their results were consistent with the Ellis-Jaffe and Bjorken sum rules with some plausible models of proton spin structure. Subsequently, a similar experiment with a polarized muon beam and polarized proton target was made by the European Muon Collaboration (EMC) at CERN [2]. With a tenfold higher beam energy as compared to that at SLAC, the EMC measurement covered a much larger kinematic range than the electron scattering experiments and found the violation of the Ellis-Jaffe sum rule [3]. This implies, in the framework of the quark-parton model (QPM), that the total contribution of the quark spins to the proton spin is small.

This result was a great surprise and posed a major problem for the QPM, particularly because of the success of the QPM in explaining the magnetic moments of hadrons in terms of three valence quarks. It stimulated a new series of polarized electron and muon nucleon scattering experiments which by now have achieved the following: (1) inclusive scattering measurements of the spin-dependent structure function \( g_1 \) of the proton with improved accuracy over an enlarged kinematic range; (2) evaluation of the first moment of the proton spin structure function, \( \Gamma_1 = \int x g_1(x) \, dx \), with reduced statistical and systematic errors; (3) similar measurements with polarized deuteron and \(^3\)He targets, in order to determine the neutron spin structure. Subsequently, a similar experiment with a polarized muon beam and polarized proton target was made by the European Muon Collaboration (EMC) at CERN [2]. With a tenfold higher beam energy as compared to that at SLAC, the EMC measurement covered a much larger kinematic range than the electron scattering experiments and found the violation of the Ellis-Jaffe sum rule [3]. This implies, in the framework of the quark-parton model (QPM), that the total contribution of the quark spins to the proton spin is small.

The recent measurements of polarized muon-nucleon scattering have been done by the Spin Muon Collaboration (SMC) at CERN with polarized muon beams of 100 and 190 GeV obtained from the CERN Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS) 450 GeV proton beam and with polarized proton and deuteron targets. Spin-dependent cross section asymmetries are measured over a wide kinematic range with relatively high \( Q^2 \) and extending to small \( x \) values. The determination of \( g_1(x, Q^2) \) for the proton and deuteron has been the principal result of the SMC experiment, but \( g_2 \) and semi-inclusive measurements have also been made.

The recent measurements of polarized electron-nucleon scattering have been done principally at SLAC in experiment E142 [5] (beam energy \( E_e \sim 19, 23 \), and 26 GeV, \(^3\)He target), E143 [6,7] (beam energy \( E_e \sim 9, 16 \), and 29 GeV, H and D targets), and E154 (\( E_e \sim 48 \) GeV, \(^3\)He target). SLAC E155 with \( E_e \sim 50 \) GeV and polarized proton and deuteron targets will take data soon. The SLAC experiments provide inclusive measurements of \( g_1 \) and \( g_2 \) over a kinematic range of relatively low \( Q^2 \) and do not extend to very small \( x \) values. However, the electron scattering experiments involve very high beam intensities and achieve excellent statistical accuracies. Hence the electron and muon experiments are complementary. Recently, the HERMES experiment has become operational and has reported preliminary results with a polarized \(^3\)He target [8]. This experiment uses a polarized electron beam of 27 GeV in the electron ring at the DESY e\( \gamma \) collider HERA and an internal polarized gas...
target. Both inclusive and semi-inclusive data were obtained, and polarized H and D targets will be used in the future.

In this paper, we present SMC results on the spin-dependent structure functions $g_1^p$ and $g_2^p$ of the proton, obtained from data taken in 1993 with a polarized butanol target. First results from these measurements were published in Refs. [9, 10]. We use here the same data sample, but present a more refined analysis; in particular, the influence of the radiative corrections on the statistical error on the asymmetry is now properly taken into account, resulting in an observable increase of this error at small $x$, and we allow for a $Q^2$ evolution of the $g_1^p$ structure function as predicted by perturbative QCD. SMC has also published results on the deuteron structure function $g_1^d$ [11-13] and on a measurement of semi-inclusive cross section asymmetries [14]. For a test of the Bjorken sum rule, we refer to our measurement of $g_1^d$.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we review the theoretical background. The experimental setup and the data-taking procedure are described in Sec. III. In Sec. IV we discuss the analysis of cross section asymmetries, and in Sec. V we give the evaluation of the spin-dependent structure function $g_1^p$ and its first moment. The results for $g_1^p$ are discussed in Sec. VI. In Sec. VII we combine proton and deuteron results to determine the structure function $g_1^p$ of the neutron and to test the Bjorken sum rule. In Sec. VIII we interpret our results in terms of the spin structure of the proton. Finally, we present our conclusions in Sec. IX.

II. THEORETICAL OVERVIEW

A. Cross sections for polarized lepton-nucleon scattering

The polarized deep-inelastic lepton-nucleon inclusive scattering cross section in the one-photon-exchange approximation can be written as the sum of a spin-independent term $\sigma$ and a spin-dependent term $\Delta\sigma$ and involves the lepton helicity $h_l = \pm 1$:

$$\sigma = \sigma - \frac{1}{2} h_l \Delta\sigma. \quad (2.1)$$

For longitudinally polarized leptons the spin $S_l$ is along the lepton momentum $k$. The spin-independent cross section for parity-conserving interactions can be expressed in terms of two unpolarized structure functions $F_1$ and $F_2$. These functions depend on the four-momentum transfer squared $Q^2$ and the scaling variable $x = Q^2/2M\nu$, where $\nu$ is the energy of the exchanged virtual photon and $M$ is the nucleon mass. The double-differential cross section can be written as a function of $x$ and $Q^2$ [15]:

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{4\pi \alpha^2}{Q^4x} \left[ xy^2 \left( 1 - \frac{2m_l^2}{Q^2} \right) F_1(x,Q^2) + \left( 1 - y - \frac{y^2}{4} \right) F_2(x,Q^2) \right], \quad (2.2)$$

where $m_l$ is the lepton mass, $y = \nu/E$ in the laboratory system, and

$$\gamma = \frac{2Mx}{\sqrt{Q^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{Q^2}}{\nu}. \quad (2.3)$$

FIG. 1. Lepton and nucleon kinematic variables in polarized lepton scattering on a fixed polarized nucleon target.

The spin-dependent part of the cross section can be written in terms of two structure functions $g_1$ and $g_2$ which describe the interaction of lepton and hadron currents. When the lepton spin and the nucleon spin form an angle $\phi$, it can be expressed as [16]

$$\Delta\sigma = \cos \phi \Delta\sigma_\parallel + \sin \phi \cos \phi \Delta\sigma_\perp, \quad (2.4)$$

where $\phi$ is the azimuthal angle between the scattering plane and the spin plane (Fig. 1).

The cross sections $\Delta\sigma_\parallel$ and $\Delta\sigma_\perp$ refer to the two configurations where the nucleon spin is (anti)parallel or orthogonal to the lepton spin; $\Delta\sigma_\parallel$ is the difference between the cross sections for antiparallel and parallel spin orientations and $\Delta\sigma_\perp = -h_l\Delta\sigma_\parallel/cos \phi$ the difference between the cross sections at angles $\phi$ and $\phi + \pi$. The corresponding differential cross sections are given by

$$\frac{d^2\Delta\sigma_\parallel}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{16\pi \alpha^2 y}{Q^4} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{y}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) g_1 - \frac{y^2}{2} g_2 \right], \quad (2.5)$$

and

$$\frac{d^3\Delta\sigma_\parallel}{dx dQ^2 d\phi} = -\cos \phi \frac{8\alpha^2 y}{Q^4} \gamma \left( 1 - y - \frac{y^2}{4} \right) \left( 1 + g_1 + g_2 \right). \quad (2.6)$$

For a high beam energy $E$, $\gamma$ is small since either $x$ is small or $Q^2$ high. The structure function $g_1$ is therefore best measured in the (anti)parallel configuration where it dominates the spin-dependent cross section; $g_2$ is best obtained from a measurement in the orthogonal configuration, combined with a measurement of $g_1$. In all formulas used in this article, we consider only the single-virtual-photon exchange. The interference effects between virtual $Z^0$ and photon exchange in deep-inelastic muon scattering have been measured [17] and found to be small and compatible with the standard model expectations. They can be neglected in the kinematic range of current experiments.

B. Cross section asymmetries

The spin-dependent cross section terms, Eqs. (2.5) and (2.6), make only a small contribution to the total deep-inelastic scattering cross section and furthermore their contribution is, in general, reduced by incomplete beam and target polarizations. Therefore they can best be determined
from measurements of cross section asymmetries in which the spin-independent contribution cancels. The relevant asymmetries are
\[ A_1 = \frac{\Delta \sigma_{1/2}}{2\sigma}, \quad A_\perp = \frac{\Delta \sigma_{3/2}}{2\sigma}, \]  
(2.7)
which are related to the virtual photon-proton asymmetries \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) by
\[ A_1 = D(A_1 + \eta A_2), \quad A_\perp = d(A_2 - \xi A_1), \]  
(2.8)
where
\[ A_1 = \frac{\sigma_{1/2} - \sigma_{3/2}}{\sigma_{1/2} + \sigma_{3/2}} = \frac{g_1 - \gamma^2 g_2}{F_1}, \]
\[ A_2 = \frac{2\sigma^{TL}}{\sigma_{1/2} + \sigma_{3/2}} = \gamma \frac{g_1 + \gamma^2 g_2}{F_1}. \]  
(2.9)
In Eqs. (2.8) and (2.9), \( D \) is the depolarization factor of the virtual photon defined below and \( d, \eta, \) and \( \xi \) are the kinematic factors:
\[ d = \frac{\sqrt{1 - y - \gamma^2 y^2/4}}{1 - y/2} D, \]  
(2.10)
\[ \eta = \frac{\gamma(1 - y - \gamma^2 y^2/4)}{(1 - y/2)(1 + \gamma^2 y/2)}, \]  
(2.11)
\[ \xi = \frac{\gamma(1 - y/2)}{1 + \gamma^2 y/2}. \]  
(2.12)
The cross sections \( \sigma_{1/2} \) and \( \sigma_{3/2} \) refer to the absorption of a transversely polarized virtual photon by a polarized proton for total photon-proton angular momentum component along the virtual photon axis of 1/2 and 3/2, respectively; \( \sigma^{TL} \) is an interference cross section due to the helicity spin-flip amplitude in forward Compton scattering [18]. The depolarization factor \( D \) depends on \( y \) and on the ratio \( R = \sigma_{1/2}/\sigma_T \) of longitudinal and transverse photoabsorption cross sections:
\[ D = \frac{y(2 - y)(1 + \gamma^2 y/2)}{y^2(1 + \gamma^2)(1 - 2m_i^2/Q^2) + 2(1 - y - \gamma^2 y^2/4)(1 + R)}. \]  
(2.13)
From Eqs. (2.8) and (2.9), we can express the virtual photon-proton asymmetry \( A_1 \) in terms of \( g_1 \) and \( A_2 \) and find the following relation for the longitudinal asymmetry:
\[ \frac{A_1}{D} = (1 + \gamma^2) \frac{g_1}{F_1} + (\eta - \gamma)A_2. \]  
(2.14)
The virtual-photon asymmetries are bounded by positivity relations \( |A_1| \leq 1 \) and \( |A_\perp| \leq \sqrt{R} \) [19]. When the term proportional to \( A_2 \) is neglected in Eqs. (2.8) and (2.14), the longitudinal asymmetry is related to \( A_1 \) and \( g_1 \) by
\[ A_1 \approx A_\parallel \frac{g_1}{F_1} = \frac{1}{1 + \gamma^2} \frac{A_1}{D}, \]  
(2.15)
respectively, where \( F_1 \) is usually expressed in terms of \( F_2 \) and \( R \):
\[ F_1 = \frac{1 + \gamma^2}{2x(1 + R)} F_2. \]  
(2.16)
These relations are used in the present analysis for the evaluation of \( g_1 \) in bins of \( x \) and \( Q^2 \), starting from the asymmetries measured in the parallel spin configuration and using parametrizations of \( F_2(x, Q^2) \) and \( R(x, Q^2) \).

The virtual photon-proton asymmetry \( A_2 \) is evaluated from the measured transverse and longitudinal asymmetries \( A_\parallel \) and \( A_\perp \):
\[ A_2 = \frac{1}{1 + \eta \xi} \left( A_\parallel + \xi A_\perp \right). \]  
(2.17)
From Eqs. (2.3) and (2.9), \( A_2 \) has an explicit \( 1/\sqrt{Q^2} \) dependence and is therefore expected to be small at high energies. The structure function \( g_2 \) is obtained from the measured asymmetries using Eqs. (2.9) and (2.17).

C. Spin-dependent structure function \( g_1 \)

The significance of the spin-dependent structure function \( g_1 \) can be understood from the virtual photon asymmetry \( A_1 \). As shown in Eq. (2.9), \( A_1 \equiv g_1/F_1 \) or \( \sigma_{1/2} - \sigma_{3/2} \approx g_1 \). In order to conserve angular momentum, a virtual photon with helicity +1 or -1 can only be absorbed by a quark with a spin projection of -\( \frac{1}{2} \) or +\( \frac{1}{2} \), respectively, if the quarks have no orbital angular momentum. Hence, \( g_1 \) contains information on the quark spin orientations with respect to the proton spin direction.

In the simplest quark-parton model, the quark densities depend only on the momentum fraction \( x \) carried by the quark, and \( g_1 \) is given by
\[ g_1(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_f} e_i^2 \Delta q_i(x), \]  
(2.18)
where
\[ \Delta q_i(x) = q_i^+(x) - q_i^-(x) + \bar{q}_i^+(x) - \bar{q}_i^-(x), \]  
(2.19)
\( q_i^+(\bar{q}_i^-) \) and \( q_i^-(\bar{q}_i^+) \) are the distribution functions of quarks (antiquarks) with spin parallel and antiparallel to the nucleon spin, respectively, \( e_i \) is the electric charge of the quarks of flavor \( i \), and \( n_f \) is the number of quark flavors involved.

In QCD, quarks interact by gluon exchange, which gives rise to a weak \( Q^2 \) dependence of the structure functions. The treatment of \( g_1 \) in perturbative QCD follows closely that of unpolarized parton distributions and structure functions [20]. At a given scale \( Q^2 \), \( g_1 \) is related to the polarized quark and gluon distributions by coefficient functions \( C_q \) and \( C_g \) through [20].
\[ g_1(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_f} \frac{e_i^2}{n_f} \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} \left[ C_q^S \left( \frac{x}{y}, \alpha_s(t) \right) \Delta \Sigma(y,t) \right. \]
\[ \left. + 2n_c C_g \left( \frac{x}{y}, \alpha_s(t) \right) \Delta g(y,t) \right] \]
\[ + C_{qNS} \left( \frac{x}{y}, \alpha_s(t) \right) \Delta q_{NS}(y,t). \]  

(2.20)

In this equation, \( t = \ln(Q^2/\Lambda^2) \), \( \alpha_s \) is the strong coupling constant, and \( \Lambda \) is the scale parameter of QCD. The superscripts "S" and "NS," respectively, indicate flavor-singlet and nonsinglet parton distributions and coefficient functions; \( \Delta g(x,t) \) is the polarized gluon distribution, and \( \Delta \Sigma \) and \( \Delta q_{NS} \) are the singlet and nonsinglet combinations of the polarized quark and antiquark distributions:

\[ \Delta \Sigma(x,t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_f} \Delta q_i(x,t), \]

(2.21)

\[ \Delta q_{NS}(x,t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_f} \left( e_i^2 - \frac{1}{n_f} \sum_{k=1}^{n_f} e_k^2 \right) \left[ \frac{1}{n_f} \sum_{k=1}^{n_f} e_k^2 \right] \Delta q_i(x,t). \]  

(2.22)

The behavior of the polarized quark and gluon distributions follows the Gribov-Lipatov-Altarelli-Parisi (GLAP) equations [21,22]. As for the unpolarized distributions, the polarized singlet and gluon distributions are coupled by

\[ \frac{d}{dt} \Delta \Sigma(x,t) = \frac{\alpha_s(t)}{2\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} \left[ p_{qq}^S \left( \frac{x}{y}, \alpha_s(t) \right) \Delta \Sigma(y,t) \right. \]
\[ \left. + 2n_c p_{gg} \left( \frac{x}{y}, \alpha_s(t) \right) \Delta g(y,t) \right], \]

(2.23)

\[ \frac{d}{dt} \Delta g(x,t) = \frac{\alpha_s(t)}{2\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} \left[ p_{qg} \left( \frac{x}{y}, \alpha_s(t) \right) \Delta \Sigma(y,t) \right. \]
\[ \left. + p_{gg} \left( \frac{x}{y}, \alpha_s(t) \right) \Delta g(y,t) \right], \]

(2.24)

whereas the nonsinglet distribution evolves independently of the singlet and gluon distributions:

\[ \frac{d}{dt} \Delta q_{NS}(x,t) = \frac{\alpha_s(t)}{2\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} p_{qq}^{NS} \left( \frac{x}{y}, \alpha_s(t) \right) \Delta q_{NS}(y,t). \]  

(2.25)

Here \( p_{ij} \) are the QCD splitting functions for polarized parton distributions.

Expressions (2.20), (2.23), (2.24), and (2.25) are valid in all orders of perturbative QCD. The quark and gluon distributions, coefficient functions, and splitting functions depend on the mass factorization scale and on the renormalization scale; we adopt here the simplest choice, setting both scales equal to \( Q^2 \). At leading order, the coefficient functions are

\[ C_q^{0,5} \left( \frac{x}{y}, \alpha_s \right) = C_q^{0,NS} \left( \frac{x}{y}, \alpha_s \right) = \delta \left( 1 - \frac{x}{y} \right), \]

\[ C_q^0 \left( \frac{x}{y}, \alpha_s \right) = 0. \]  

(2.26)

Note that \( g_1 \) decouples from \( \Delta g \) in this scheme.

Beyond leading order, the coefficient functions and the splitting functions are not uniquely defined; they depend on the renormalization scheme. The complete set of coefficient functions has been computed in the modified minimal subtraction (\( \overline{\text{MS}} \)) renormalization scheme up to order \( \alpha_s^2 \) [23]. The \( O(\alpha_s^2) \) corrections to the polarized splitting functions \( P_{qg} \) and \( P_{gg} \) have been computed in Ref. [23] and those to \( P_{gg} \) and \( P_{gg} \) in [24,25]. This formalism allows a complete next-to-leading order (NLO) QCD analysis of the scaling violations of spin-dependent structure functions.

In QCD, the ratio \( g_1 / F_1 \) is \( Q^2 \) dependent because the splitting functions, with the exception of \( p_{qg} \), are different for polarized and unpolarized parton distributions. Both \( P_{qg} \) and \( P_{gg} \) are different in the two cases because of a soft gluon singularity at \( x = 0 \), which is only present in the unpolarized case. However, in kinematic regions dominated by valence quarks, the \( Q^2 \) dependence of \( g_1 / F_1 \) is expected to be small [26].

D. Small-\( x \) behavior of \( g_1 \)

The most important theoretical predictions for polarized deep-inelastic scattering are the sum rules for the nucleon structure functions \( g_1 \). The evaluation of the first moment of \( g_1 \):

\[ \Gamma_1(Q^2) = \int_0^1 g_1(x,Q^2) dx, \]  

(2.27)

requires knowledge of \( g_1 \) over the entire \( x \) region. Since the experimentally accessible \( x \) range is limited, extrapolations to \( x = 0 \) and \( x = 1 \) are unavoidable. The latter is not critical because it is constrained by the bound \( A_1 \approx 1 \) and gives only a small contribution to the integral. However, the small \( x \) behavior of \( g_1(x) \) is theoretically not well established and evaluation of \( \Gamma_1 \) depends critically on the assumption made for this extrapolation.

From the Regge model it is expected that for \( Q^2 \ll 2M^2 / \mu^2, \) i.e., \( x = 0 \), \( g_1^p + g_1^n \) and \( g_1^p - g_1^n \) behave like \( x^{-a} \) [27], where \( a \) is the intercept of the lowest contributing Regge trajectories. These trajectories are those of the pseudovector mesons \( f_1 \) for the isosinglet combination, \( g_1^p + g_1^n \) and of \( a_1 \) for the isotriplet combination, \( g_1^p - g_1^n \), respectively. Their intercepts are negative and assumed to be equal and in the range \(-0.5 < a < 0.5 \). Such behavior has been assumed in most analyses.

A flavor-singlet contribution to \( g_1(x) \) that varies as \([2 \ln(1/x) - 1]\) [28] was obtained from a model where an exchange of two nonperturbative gluons is assumed. Even more divergent dependences like \( g_1(x) \propto (x \ln^2 x)^{-1} \) were considered [29]. Such dependences are not necessarily consistent with the QCD evolution equations.

Expectations based on QCD calculations for the behavior at small \( x \) of \( g_1^p(x,Q^2) \) are twofold.

Resummation of standard Altarelli-Parisi corrections gives [30–32]...
for the nonsinglet and singlet parts of $g_1$.

Resummation of leading powers of $\ln(1/x)$ gives

$$
g_1^{NS}(x, Q^2) \sim A^\sqrt{\ln[\alpha_e(Q_0^2)/\alpha_e(Q^2)]\ln(1/x)},
$$

(2.28)

for the nonsinglet and singlet parts of $g_1$.

The effects of a possible SU(3) symmetry breaking will be discussed in Sec. VIII B.

The first moment of the polarized quark distribution for flavor $q$, that is, $\Delta q = \int \Delta q_i(x) dx$, is the contribution of flavor $q_i$ to the spin of the nucleon. In the QPM, $a_i$ is interpreted as $\Delta q_i$ and $a_0$ as $\Delta \Sigma = \Delta u + \Delta d + \Delta s$. In this framework, the moments of $x \Delta u$, $x \Delta d$, and $x \Delta s$ are bounded by a positivity limit given by the corresponding moments of $x u, x d, x s$ ..., obtained from unpolarized structure functions. In Sec. II F we will see that the U(1) anomaly modifies this simple interpretation of the axial couplings.

When $Q^2$ is above the charm threshold $(2m_c)^2$, four flavors must be considered and an additional proton matrix element must be defined,

$$
\langle ps | A_{\mu}^{15} | ps \rangle = \frac{s_\mu}{2\sqrt{6}} (a_u + a_d + a_s - 3a_c) = \frac{s_\mu}{2\sqrt{6}} a_{15},
$$

(2.38)

while the singlet matrix element becomes $s_\mu(a_u + a_d + a_s + a_c)$.

\section*{2. Bjorken sum rule}

The Bjorken sum rule [4] is an immediate consequence of Eqs. (2.32) and (2.34). In the QPM where $C_1^{NS} = 1$,

$$
\Gamma_1^p - \Gamma_1^n = \frac{1}{6} \left| \frac{g_A}{g_V} \right| C_1^{NS}.
$$

(2.39)

In this form, the sum rule was first derived by Bjorken from current algebra and isospin symmetry, and has since been recognized as a cornerstone of the QPM.

The Bjorken sum rule is a rigorous prediction of QCD in the limit of infinite momentum transfer. It is subject to QCD radiative corrections at finite values of $Q^2$ [35,37]. These QCD corrections have recently been computed up to $O(\alpha_s^3)$ [38] and the $O(\alpha_s^4)$ correction has been estimated [39]. Since the Bjorken sum rule is a pure flavor-nonsinglet expression, these corrections are given by the nonsinglet coefficient function $C_1^{NS}$,

$$
\Gamma_1^p - \Gamma_1^n = \frac{1}{6} \left| \frac{g_A}{g_V} \right| C_1^{NS}.
$$

(2.40)

Beyond leading order, $C_1^{NS}$ depends on the number of flavors and on the renormalization scheme. Table I shows the coefficients $c_1^{NS}$ of the expansion
The coefficients $c_i^S$ in the third column of Table I should be used to compute the coefficient function $C_i^S$ that appears in Eq. (2.44).

### 4. Higher-twist effects

As for unpolarized structure functions, spin-dependent structure functions measured at small $Q^2$ are subject to higher-twist (HT) effects due to nonperturbative contributions to the lepton-nucleon cross section. In the analysis of moments and for not too low $Q^2$, such effects are expressed as a power series in $1/Q^2$:

$$
\Gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2} a^{(0)} + \frac{M^2}{9Q^2} (a^{(2)} + 4d^{(2)} + 4f^{(2)}) + O\left(\frac{M^4}{Q^4}\right)
$$

(2.45)

Here $a^{(0)}$, $d^{(2)}$, and $f^{(2)}$ are the reduced matrix elements of the twist-2, twist-3, and twist-4 components, respectively, and $M$ is the nucleon mass. The values of $a^{(2)}$ and $d^{(2)}$ for proton and deuteron have recently been measured [41] from the second moment of $g_1$ and $g_2$, and found to be consistent with zero. Several authors have estimated the HT effects for $\Gamma_1$ [42–44] and for the Bjorken sum rule [45,46]. In the literature, there is a consensus that such effects are probably negligible in the kinematic range of the data used to evaluate $\Gamma_1$ in this paper.

### F. Physical interpretation of $a_D$ and the U(1) anomaly

In the simplest approximation, the axial coupling $a_D(Q^2)$ is expected to be equal to $\Delta \Sigma$, the contribution of the quark spin to the nucleon spin. However, in QCD the U(1) anomaly causes a gluon contribution to $a_D(Q^2)$ [47–49] as well, which makes $\Delta \Sigma$ dependent on the factorization scheme, while $a_0$ is not. The total fraction of the nucleon spin carried by quarks is the sum of $\Delta \Sigma$ and $L_g$, where $L_g$ is the contribution of quark orbital angular momentum to the nucleon spin. Recently, it was pointed out [50] that this sum is scheme independent because of an exact compensation between the anomalous contribution to $\Delta \Sigma$ and to $L_g$.

The decomposition of $a_0$ into $\Delta \Sigma$ and a gluon contribution is scheme dependent [51]. In the Adler-Bardeen (AB) [52] factorization scheme [53]

1In Ref. [36], $a_{0}^0$ and $a_{0}(Q^2)$ are referred to as $\Sigma_{\nu\nu}$ and $\Sigma(Q^2)$, respectively.
where the last term was originally identified as the anomalous gluon contribution \([47–49]\). In this scheme \(\Delta \Sigma\) is independent of \(Q^2\); however, it cannot be obtained from the measured \(a_0\) without an input value for \(\Delta g\). In other schemes \(\Delta \Sigma\) is equal to \(a_0(Q^2)\), but then it depends on \(Q^2\) \([51]\). The differences between these two schemes do not vanish when \(Q^2 \to \infty\) because \(a_0(Q^2)\) \(\Delta g\) remains finite when \(Q^2 \to \infty\) \([47]\).

G. Spin-dependent structure function \(g_2\)

Phenomenologically, the structure function \(g_2\) can be understood from the spin-flip amplitude that gives rise to the interference asymmetry \(A_2 \sim g_1 + g_2\) of Eq. (2.9), owing to the absorption of a longitudinally polarized photon by the nucleon. There are two mechanisms by which this can occur \([54]\). In the first, allowed in perturbative QCD, the photon is absorbed by a quark, causing its helicity to flip, but since helicity is conserved for massless fermions, this process is strongly suppressed for small quark masses. In the second, which is of a nonperturbative nature, the photon is absorbed by coherent parton scattering where the final-state quark conserves helicity by absorption of a helicity \(-1\) gluon.

Wandzura and Wilczek have shown \([55]\) that \(g_2\) can be decomposed as

\[
  g_2(x, Q^2) = g_{2\text{WW}}(x, Q^2) + \bar{g}_2(x, Q^2). \tag{2.47}
\]

The term \(g_{2\text{WW}}\) is a linear function of \(g_1\),

\[
  g_{2\text{WW}}(x, Q^2) = -g(x, Q^2) + \int_x^1 g_1(t, Q^2) \frac{dt}{t}. \tag{2.48}
\]

The term \(\bar{g}_2\) is due to a twist-3 contribution in the OPE \([16]\) and is a measure of quark-gluon correlations in the nucleon \([56]\).

In the simplest QPM, \(g_2\) vanishes because the masses and transverse momenta of quarks are neglected. The predictions of improved quark-parton models which take these aspects into account depend critically on the assumptions made for the quark masses and the nucleon wave function \([56]\).

The Burkhardt-Cottingham sum rule predicts that the first moment of \(g_2\) vanishes for both the proton and the neutron \([57]\):

\[
  \Gamma_2 = \int_0^1 g_2(x) \, dx = 0. \tag{2.49}
\]

This sum rule is derived in Regge theory and relies on assumptions that are not well established. Its validity has therefore been the subject of much debate in the recent theoretical literature \([16,58,59]\).

III. EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

A. Overview

The experiment involves principally the measurement of cross section asymmetries for inclusive scattering of longitudinally polarized muons from polarized protons in a solid butanol target (Fig. 2). The energy of the incoming positive muons, 190 GeV, is measured with a magnetic spectrometer in the beam momentum station (BMS). The scattered muons are detected in the forward spectrometer (FS). They are identified by coincident hits in arrays of hodoscopes located upstream and downstream of a hadron absorber; their momenta are measured with a large-acceptance, high-resolution magnetic spectrometer. The beam polarization is measured with a polarimeter located downstream of the FS. The high energy of the beam provides a kinematic coverage down to \(x \sim 0.003\) for \(Q^2 > 1\) GeV\(^2\) and a high average \(Q^2\). A small data sample was collected with a beam energy of 100 GeV and transverse target polarization for the measurement of the asymmetry \(A_L^2\) .
The counting-rate asymmetries measured in this experiment vary from 0.001 to 0.05 depending on the kinematic region. To assure that the asymmetries measured do not depend on the incident muon flux, the polarized target is subdivided into two cells which are polarized in opposite directions. Frequent reversals of the target spin directions in both cells strongly reduce systematic errors arising from time-dependent variations of the detector efficiencies. Such errors are further reduced by the high redundancy of detectors in the forward spectrometer. The muon beam polarization is not reversed in this experiment.

The statistical errors of the counting-rate asymmetries are proportional to \((P_\mu P_\tau)^{-1}(N)^{-1/2}\), where \(P_\mu\) and \(P_\tau\) are the beam and target polarizations, respectively, and \(N\) is the number of events. Hence high values of \(P_\mu\) and \(P_\tau\) as well as high \(N\) are important.

### B. Muon beam

The SMC experiment (NA47) is installed in the upgraded muon beam M2 of the CERN SPS [60]. A beryllium target is bombarded with 450-GeV protons from the SPS, and secondary pions and kaons are momentum selected and transported through a 600-m-long decay channel where for 200 GeV about 5% decay into muons and neutrinos. The remaining hadrons are stopped in a 9.9-m-long beryllium absorber. The beam intensity was \(4 \times 10^7\) muons per SPS pulse; these pulses are 2.4 s long with a repetition period of 14.4 s.

The beam spot on the target was approximately circular with a rms radius of 1.6 cm and a rms momentum width of \(\pm 2.5\%\). The momentum of the incident muons is measured for each trigger in the BMS located upstream of the experimental hall (Fig. 2). The BMS employs a set of quadrupoles \((Q)\) and a dipole (B6) in the beam line, with a nominal vertical deflection of 33.7 mrad. Four planes of fast scintillator arrays (HB) upstream and downstream of this magnet are used to measure the muon tracks. The resolution of the momentum measurement is better than 0.5%.

The beam is naturally polarized because of parity violation in the weak decays of the parent hadrons. For monochromatic muon and hadron beams, the polarization is a function of the ratio of muon and hadron energies [61]:

\[
P_\mu = \pm \frac{m^2_{\pi,K} + (1 - 2E_{\pi,K}/E_\mu)m^2_\mu}{m^2_{\pi,K} - m^2_\mu},
\]

where the − and + signs refer to positive and negative muons, respectively (Fig. 3). For a given pion energy, the muon intensity depends on the ratio \(E_{\pi,K}/E_\mu\); this ratio was optimized using Monte Carlo simulations of the beam transport [62,63] to obtain the best combination of beam polarization and intensity.

### C. Measurement of the beam polarization

A polarimeter downstream of the muon spectrometer allows us to determine the beam polarization by two different methods. The first involves measuring the energy spectrum of positrons from muon decay in flight, \(\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_e\), which depends on the parent-muon polarization [64]. The second method involves measuring the spin-dependent cross section asymmetry for elastic scattering of polarized muons on polarized electrons [65]. The two methods require different layouts for the polarimeter and thus cannot be run simultaneously.

FIG. 3. Muon polarization \(P_\mu\) as a function of muon beam energy \(E_\mu\) [60] for a monochromatic pion beam of 205 GeV (solid line) [Eq. (3.1)] and mean \(P_\mu\) vs \(E_\mu\) as calculated by beam transport simulations [60] (dashed line).

FIG. 4. Schematic layout of the beam polarimeter for the muon decay measurement (a) and for the muon-electron scattering measurement (b). The different components of the apparatus are discussed in the text. The lead glass electromagnetic calorimeter and the shower veto detector are labeled as LGC and SVD, respectively.
The energy spectrum of positrons from the decay $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu e^-$ [66] can be expressed in terms of the ratio of positron and muon energies, $y_e = E_e / E_\mu$, and of the muon polarization $P_\mu$ [67,68]:

$$\frac{dN}{dy_e} = N_0 \left[ \frac{5}{3} - 3y_e^2 + \frac{4}{3}y_e^3 - P_\mu \left( \frac{1}{3} - 3y_e^2 + \frac{8}{3}y_e^3 \right) \right],$$

(3.2)

where $N_0$ is the number of muon decays.

The polarimeter configuration for this measurement is shown in Fig. 4(a). It consists of a 30-m-long evacuated decay volume, followed by a magnetic spectrometer and an electromagnetic calorimeter to measure and identify the decay positrons. The beginning of the decay path is defined by the shower veto detector (SVD), which consists of a lead foil followed by two scintillator hodoscopes. Along the decay path, tracks are measured with multiwire proportional chambers (MWPCs). The decay positrons are momentum analyzed in a magnetic spectrometer consisting of a 6-m-long small-aperture dipole magnet followed by another set of MWPCs. This spectrometer and the BMS, which measures the parent muon momentum, were intercalibrated in dedicated runs to 0.2%. A lead glass calorimeter (LGC) is used to identify the decay positrons.

The trigger requires a hit in each SVD plane, in coincidence with a signal from the LGC above a threshold of about 15 GeV. Events with two or more hits in both planes within a 50-ns time window are rejected. This suppresses background from incident positrons originating upstream of the polarimeter and rejects events with more than one muon.

In the off-line analysis, events whose energy $E_\mu$ was measured in the BMS and experienced a large energy loss in the SVD are rejected. A single track is required, both upstream and downstream of the magnet. To reject muon decays inside the magnetic field volume, the upstream and downstream tracks are required to intersect in the center of the magnet. Decay positrons are identified by requiring that the momentum measured by the polarimeter spectrometer matches the energy deposition in the LGC.

The measured positron spectrum is corrected for the overall detector response. The response function is obtained from a Monte Carlo simulation that generates muons according to the measured beam phase space. The simulation accounts for radiative effects at the vertex and external bremsstrahlung, the geometry of the setup, and chamber efficiencies. The Monte Carlo events were processed using the same procedure as applied to the real data. The response function is obtained by dividing the Monte Carlo spectrum by the Michel spectrum of Eq. (3.2).

The polarization $P_\mu$ can be determined by fitting Eq. (3.2) to the measured decay spectrum corrected for the detector response. Figure 5 shows the sensitivity of the Michel spectrum to the muon polarization. The systematic error in the $P_\mu$ determination is mainly due to uncertainties in the response function, the main contributions to which are uncertainties in the MWPC efficiencies and in the background rejection. Background due to external $\gamma$ conversion, $\mu^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \gamma \rightarrow \mu^+ e^+ e^-$, is measured using the charge-conjugate process with a $\mu^-$ beam and was found to be negligible. Other contributions to the systematic error arise from uncertainties in $y_e$, in radiative effects at the vertex, and in the alignment of the wire chambers.

2. Polarized-muon-electron scattering

In QED at first order, the differential cross section for elastic scattering of longitudinally polarized muons off longitudinally polarized electrons is [69]

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dy_{\mu e}} = \frac{2\pi r_e^2 m_e}{E_\mu} \left( \frac{1}{y_{\mu e}} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \right) (1 + P_\mu A_{\mu e}),$$

(3.3)

where $m_e$ is the electron mass, $r_e$ the classical electron radius, $y_{\mu e} = 1 - E_\mu / E_\mu$, and $Y = (1 + m_e^2 / E_\mu^2)^{-1}$ is the kinematic upper limit of $y_{\mu e}$. The cross section asymmetry $A_{\mu e}$ for antiparallel ($\uparrow \downarrow$) and parallel ($\uparrow \uparrow$) orientations of the incoming muon and target electron spins is

$$A_{\mu e} = \frac{d\sigma_{\uparrow \downarrow} - d\sigma_{\downarrow \uparrow}}{d\sigma_{\uparrow \uparrow} + d\sigma_{\downarrow \downarrow}} = \frac{1 - y_{\mu e} / Y + y_{\mu e} / 2}{1 - y_{\mu e} / Y + y_{\mu e} / 2}.$$

(3.4)

The measured asymmetry $A_{\mu e}^{\text{exp}}$ is related to $A_{\mu e}$ by

$$A_{\mu e}^{\text{exp}}(y_{\mu e}) = P_e P_\mu A_{\mu e}(y_{\mu e}),$$

(3.5)

where $P_e$ and $P_\mu$ are the electron and muon polarizations, respectively. The measured asymmetries range from about 0.01 at low $y_{\mu e}$ to 0.05 at high $y_{\mu e}$.

The experimental setup for the $\mu$-e scattering measurement is shown schematically in Fig. 4(b). The lead foil is removed from the SVD, and only the hodoscopes of the SVD are used to tag the incident muon which is tracked in three MWPCs installed upstream of the magnetized target. Between the target and spectrometer magnet, three additional chambers measure the tracks of the scattered muon and of the knock-on electron. Downstream of the magnet, the muon and the electron are tracked in two wire-chamber telescopes sharing a large MWPC. The electron is identified in the LGC, and the muon is detected in a scintillation-counter hodoscope located behind a 2-m-thick iron absorber.
The polarized electron target is a 2.7-mm-thick foil made of a ferromagnetic alloy consisting of 49% Fe, 49% Co, and 2% V. It is installed in the gap of a soft-iron flat-magnet circuit with two magnetizing solenoidal coils [70]. The magnet circuit creates a saturated homogeneous field of 2.3 T along the plane of the target foil. In order to obtain a component of electron polarization parallel to the beam, the target foil was positioned at an angle of 25° to the beam axis.

To determine the target polarization, the magnetic flux in the foil under reversal of the target-field orientation is measured with a pickup coil wound around the target. The magnetization of the target was found to be constant along the foil to within 0.3%. The electron polarization is determined from the magnetomechanical ratio $g'$ of the foil material. A measurement of $g'$ for the alloy used does not exist; a value of $g' = 1.916 \pm 0.002$ has been reported for an alloy of 50% Fe and 50% Co [71]. We assume that the addition of 2% V does not affect $g'$, but we enlarge the uncertainty to $\pm 0.02$. The resulting polarization along the beam axis is $|P_e| = 0.075 \pm 0.0008$. The loss of $\mu-e$ events because of the internal motion of K-shell electrons [72] affects the asymmetry $A_{\text{expt}}$ by less than $\pm 0.001$ and was therefore neglected.

To measure the cross section asymmetry, the target-field orientation was changed between SPS pulses by reversing the current in the coil. The vertical component of the magnetizing field provides a bending power of 0.05 T m, which gives rise to a false asymmetry. This effect was compensated for by alternating the target angle every hour between 25° and $-25°$ and averaging the asymmetries obtained with the two orientations.

The trigger requires a coincidence between the two SVD hodoscope planes, an energy deposition of 15 GeV or more in the LGC, and a signal in the muon hodoscope (MH). The scattering vertex is reconstructed from the track upstream and the two tracks downstream of the magnetized target. The three tracks were required to be in the same plane to within 20° and the reconstructed vertex to be within $\pm 50$ cm of the target position. The two outgoing tracks were required to have an opening angle larger than 2 mrad and to satisfy the two-body kinematics of elastic scattering to within 1 mrad. Since the electron radiates in the target, we use the scattered muon energy to calculate $y_{\mu e}$.

Background originates from bremsstrahlung ($\mu^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \gamma$) followed by conversion and pair production ($\mu^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ e^+ e^-$). It was determined experimentally by using a $\mu^-$ beam with a similar setup and triggering on $\mu^- e^+$ coincidences. Most of the background was eliminated by requiring that the energy conservation between the initial and final states be satisfied within 40 GeV. This requirement rejects very few good events. The background correction to the beam polarization is $-0.012 \pm 0.004$.

The experimental asymmetry was obtained from data samples taken with the two different target field orientations. The data samples were normalized to the incident muon fluxes using a random trigger technique. A possible false asymmetry due to the target magnetic field was studied using both a Monte Carlo simulation of the apparatus and data taken with an unpolarized polystyrene target under the same experimental conditions. In both cases the resulting asymmetry was found to be consistent with zero. The radiative corrections $\delta_{\mu e} = (A_{\mu e}^{\text{QED}}/A_{\mu e}^\text{expt} - 1)$ to the first-order cross section of Eq. (3.3) are evaluated using the program $\mu$ela [73]. The corrections are calculated up to $O(\alpha\alpha^3_{\text{QED}})$ with finite muon mass and found to be negligible once the experimental cuts are applied (Fig. 6).

The polarization $P_\mu = A_{\mu e}^\text{expt}(y_{\mu e})/A_{\mu e}^\text{expt}(y_{\mu e}) P_e$ in bins of $y_{\mu e}$ is shown in Fig. 7. The main contributions to the systematic error are the uncertainty of the flux normalization, the false asymmetry, the uncertainty of the target polarization, and the background subtraction.

![Graph](image)

**FIG. 6.** The QED radiative corrections to the asymmetry $A_{\mu e}$ (a) without experimental cuts. (b) The correction to the asymmetry if the following experimental cuts are included in the calculation: (i) recoil electron energy greater than 35 GeV, (ii) energy difference between initial and final states less than 40 GeV, and (iii) angular cuts on both outgoing muon and electron. The corrections $\delta_{\mu e}$ are given in percent.

![Graph](image)

**FIG. 7.** Beam polarization vs the ratio of electron and muon energies from polarized $\mu-e$ scattering. The dashed line represents the average value. Only the statistical errors are shown.
3. Beam polarization

The beam polarization obtained from the $\mu$-e scattering experiment in 1993 is [74,75]

$$P_\mu = -0.779 \pm 0.026 \text{(stat)} \pm 0.017 \text{(syst)}$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.6)

for $E_\mu = 188 \text{ GeV}$. The polarization measured by the muon decay method in 1993, $P_\mu = -0.803 \pm 0.029 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.020 \text{ (syst)}$, has been published earlier [9]. Both results are compatible. An alternative analysis with a larger data sample for the muon decay method is in progress, and the systematic uncertainties of our previous analysis are being reevaluated. The result of the $\mu$-e scattering Eq. (3.6) is used in this paper. For $E_\mu = 100 \text{ GeV}$ a value of $P_\mu = -0.82 \pm 0.06$ was used for the analysis of the $A_2$ measurement. This is based on the measurement reported in Ref. [64]. Monte Carlo simulations of the muon beam [60] are consistent with these measurements of $P_\mu$ for both beam energies. We have evaluated the average polarization of our accepted event sample taking into account the energy dependence of the muon polarization. The polarization was calculated on an event-by-event basis using Eq. (3.1) and assuming a monoenergetic pion beam (Fig. 5).

D. Polarized target

The polarized proton target uses the method of dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP) [76] and contains two oppositely polarized target cells exposed to the same muon beam (Fig. 8) [2]. The solid target material is butanol [CH$_3$(CH$_2$)$_2$OH] plus 5% water doped with paramagnetic EHBA-Cr(V) molecules. A superconducting magnet system [77] and a $^3$He-$^4$He dilution refrigerator (DR) [78] provide the strong magnetic field and the low temperature required for high polarization, and allow for frequent inversion of the field and thus of the polarization vectors. Additional subsystems include a double microwave setup needed for the DNP and a ten-channel NMR system to measure the spin polarization [79]. During data taking, the nuclear spin axis is aligned either along or perpendicular to the beam direction in order to measure $A_\parallel$ or $A_\perp$, respectively.

The two target cells were each 60-cm-long, cylindrical, polyester-epoxy mesh cartridges of 5 cm diameter, separated by a 30-cm gap. The target consisted of 1.8-mm butanol glass beads. The total amount of target material was 1.42 kg, with a packing fraction of 0.62 and a density of 0.985 g/cm$^3$ at 77 K. The concentration of paramagnetic electron spins in the target material was $6.2 \times 10^{19}$ spins/ml. In addition to butanol, the target cells contained other material, mostly the $^3$He-$^4$He cooling liquid and the NMR coils for the polarization measurement (Table II).

In the 2.5-T field and at a temperature below 1 K, the electron spins are nearly 100% polarized. When their resonance line is saturated at a frequency just above or below the absorption spectrum centered around the frequency of $\nu_e \approx 69.3 \text{ GHz}$ at 2.5 T, negative and positive proton polarizations are obtained. This technique was applied to polarize the material in the two target cells in opposite directions. Modulation of the microwave frequencies with a 30-MHz amplitude and a 1-kHz rate increased the polarization buildup rate by 20% and resulted in a gain in maximum polarization of 6%. This method was originally developed to improve the polarization of a deuterated butanol target [80].

The DR [81] cools the target material to a temperature below 0.5 K, while absorbing the microwave power applied for DNP. Once a high polarization is reached, the microwaves are turned off and the target material is cooled to 50 mK. At this temperature the proton spin-lattice relaxation time exceeds 1000 h at 0.5 T. Under these “frozen-spin” conditions, the polarization is preserved during field rotation and during measurements with transverse spin. To avoid possible systematic errors, the proton polarizations were reversed by DNP once a week.

The superconducting magnet system consists of a solenoid with a longitudinal field of 2.5 T aligned with the beam axis and a dipole providing a perpendicular “holding” field of 0.5 T. The solenoid has a bore of 26.5 cm into which the DR with the target cells is inserted; this diameter corresponds to an opening angle of 0.5 mrad with respect to the upstream end of the target. Sixteen correction coils allow the field to be adjusted to a relative homogeneity of $3.5 \times 10^{-5}$ over the target volume. In addition, the trim coils were used to suppress the super-radiance effect [82], which can cause losses of the negative proton polarization while the field is being changed. The spin directions were reversed every 5 h with relative polarization losses of less than 0.2%. This was accomplished by rotating the magnetic field vector of the superimposed solenoid and dipole fields, with a loss of data-taking time of only 10 min per rotation [83]. The dipole field was also used to hold the spin direction transverse to the beam for the measurement of $A_\perp$. 
D. ADAMS et al.

The proton polarization was measured with ten series-tuned $Q$-meter circuits with five NMR coils in each target cell [84,85]. The polarization is proportional to the integrated NMR absorption signal, which was determined from consecutively measured response functions of the circuit with and without the NMR signal. The latter was obtained by increasing the magnetic field and thus shifting the proton NMR spectrum outside the integration window. The calibration constant was obtained from a measurement of the thermal equilibrium (TE) signals at 1 K, where the polarization is known from the Curie law $P_{TE} = \tan h(\hbar v_p/2kT) = 0.002553$; $T$ is the lattice temperature, $k$ the Boltzmann constant, and $v_p$ is the proton Larmor frequency. The accuracy of the TE calibration signal contributed to the polarization error by $\Delta P/P = 1.1\%$ [79]. The NMR signals were measured every minute during data taking. The polarization measured with the individual coils were averaged for each target cell and over the duration of one data taking run of typically 30 min. All measurements inside the same cell agreed to better than 3%. To detect a possible radial inhomogeneity, two of the five coils in the upstream target cell were at the same longitudinal position, but one was in the center and the other at a radius of 1 cm. No significant difference was found between the polarizations measured by these two coils.

The characteristic polarization buildup time was 2–3 h. However, the highest polarizations of $+0.93$ and $-0.94$ were achieved only after several days of DNP. The average polarization during the data taking was 0.86, and the relative error in the average polarization of the target was estimated to be 3%.

E. Muon spectrometer and event reconstruction

The spectrometer is similar to the setups used by the EMC [86] and the NMC [87] (Fig. 2). Aging chambers were replaced and new ones added to improve the redundancy of the muon tracking and to extend the kinematic coverage to smaller $x$. A major new streamer tube detector ST67 was constructed to identify and measure scattered muon positions downstream of the absorber. Triggers were optimized for improved kinematic coverage, in particular in the region of small $x$.

1. Spectrometer layout

Three stages of the spectrometer can be distinguished: tracking of the incident muon, tracking and momentum measurement of the scattered muon, and muon identification. The beam tracking section upstream of the target is composed of two scintillator hodoscopes (BHA and BHB) and the P0B MWPC. A set of veto counters (V1.5, V3, V2.1, and V2) defines the beam spot size. Beam tracks are reconstructed with an angular resolution of 0.1 mrad and an efficiency better than 90% for intensities up to $5 \times 10^7 \mu$/spill.

The momentum of the scattered muon is measured with a conventional large-aperture dipole magnet (FSM) and a system of more than 100 planes of MWPCs (Table III). The FSM is operated with bending powers of 2.3 and 4.4 T m at 100 and 190 GeV beam energies, respectively, corresponding to a horizontal beam deflection of 7 mrad. The angular resolution for scattered muons is 0.4 mrad. The large MWPCs are complemented by smaller MWPCs with a smaller wire pitch, to increase the redundancy and the resolution of the spectrometer in the high-rate environment at small scattering angles.

Scattered muons are identified by the observation of a track behind a 2-m-thick iron absorber. The muon identification system consists of streamer tubes, MWPC and drift tubes. To cope with the high beam intensity, the streamer tubes were operated with voltages at which their pulse

---

**Table III. Detectors of the muon spectrometer.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hodoscope</th>
<th>Modules × planes</th>
<th>Pitch (cm)</th>
<th>Size (cm)</th>
<th>Wire chamber</th>
<th>Modules × planes</th>
<th>Pitch (cm)</th>
<th>Size (cm)</th>
<th>Dead zone (cm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BHA-B</td>
<td>2 × 8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>8 × 8</td>
<td>P0A-E</td>
<td>5 × 8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V123</td>
<td>5 × 1</td>
<td>various</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>PV1</td>
<td>1 × 4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>150 × 94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>250 × 130</td>
<td>PV2</td>
<td>1 × 6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>154 × 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2 cal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>560 × 280</td>
<td>P123</td>
<td>3 × 3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>180 × 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>750 × 340</td>
<td>W12</td>
<td>2 × 8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>220 × 120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>996 × 435</td>
<td>W45</td>
<td>6 × 4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>530 × 260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1',3',4'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>50 × 50</td>
<td>P45</td>
<td>5 × 2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1,2,4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>various</td>
<td>ST67</td>
<td>4 × 8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>410 × 410</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5</td>
<td>1 × 2</td>
<td>various</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>DT67</td>
<td>3 × 4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>500 × 420</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H6</td>
<td>1 × 2</td>
<td>various</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>DT67</td>
<td>3 × 4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>83 × 83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Fig. 2.** Kinematic ranges for triggers T1, T2, and T14 at 190 GeV.
heights were close to the electronic threshold. Their efficiencies were thus very sensitive to the ambient pressure and temperature, and a high-voltage feedback system was developed to stabilize the average streamer pulse height within 1%.

2. Triggers

The read-out of the detectors was triggered by predefined coincidence patterns of hits in different planes of scintillation-counter hodoscopes. Three physics triggers provide a coverage of different $x$ and $Q^2$ ranges (Fig. 9). All triggers require that there is no hit in any of the beam-defining veto counters.

The large-angle trigger T1 requires a coincidence pattern of the hodoscopes H1, H3, and H4. This trigger has a good acceptance for scattering angles $\theta$ larger than 20 mrad. Target pointing of the scattered muon is also required. The acceptance decreases for smaller angles, but extends to $\theta \sim 3$ mrad. The small-angle trigger T2 uses the smaller hodoscopes H1’, H3’, and H4’. This trigger covers the range $5$ mrad $\leq \theta \leq 15$ mrad. It has a more limited $x$ range than T1. However, at a given $x$, T2 selects events with lower $Q^2$ than T1. A small-$x$ trigger T14 is provided by the S1, S2, and S4 counters which are placed close to the beam to cover scattering angles down to 3 mrad with good efficiency. The counters for T2 and T14 were located downstream of the spectrometer magnet where scattered muons of low scattering angle and low momenta are expected. The acceptance of the triggers T1 and T14 extends down to $x = 0.5 \times 10^{-3}$ and thus is sensitive to elastic scattering of muons from atomic electrons, $x = m_e / m_p$ (Fig. 9). The trigger rate per SPS spill was about 200 for T1, 50 for T2, and 100 for T14.

Other triggers include normalization and beam-halo triggers, which were used for calibration, alignment, and efficiency calculations.

3. Event reconstruction

The track finding starts with the beam-track reconstruction. The momentum of the incident muons is computed from the hit pattern in the BMS hodoscopes. The beam track upstream of the target is found from the hits in the BHA and BHB hodoscopes and the P0B wire chamber. A coincidence is required between the hits in the BMS and those in the beam hodoscopes.

The reconstruction of the scattered muon tracks starts in the muon identification system behind the hadron absorber (ST67, DT67, P67). Tracks found in this system are extrapolated upstream and reconstructed in the MWPC and drift chambers between the absorber and the FSM (W45, P45, W12, P0E). The next step in the reconstruction is the track finding in the FSM chambers (P123, P0D), starting with the vertical coordinates which are fitted by straight lines. Horizontal coordinates matching the downstream tracks are searched for on circular trajectories inside the FSM. Because of the high track multiplicity in the FSM aperture, each extrapolation of a downstream track through the magnetic field is tested with a spline fit and the best track is retained. In the vertex chambers (PV12, POC), hits are selected using the extrapolated track reconstructed in the magnet and are fitted by a straight line. It is verified that the reconstructed muon track satisfies the trigger conditions.

The vertex position in the target is computed as the point of closest distance of approach between the beam and the scattered-muon tracks. Tracks are propagated through the magnetic field in the target using a Runge-Kutta method, taking into account energy loss and multiple scattering. In case of multiple beam tracks, the vertex with the best space-time correlation between the beam and the scattered-muon track is chosen. The vertex is reconstructed with resolutions of better than 30 and 0.3 mm along and perpendicular to the beam direction, respectively.

4. Data taking

The data presented in this paper were taken during 134 days of the 1993 CERN SPS fixed-target run. Most data were taken with longitudinal target polarization, at a beam energy of 190 GeV. For 22 days, data were taken with the target polarized transversely to the beam, at a beam energy of 100 GeV.

A total of $1.6 \times 10^7$ deep-inelastic-scattering events were reconstructed from the data with a longitudinally polarized target, using the three physics triggers T1, T2, and T14. The integrated muon flux was $1.7 \times 10^{13}$.

With transverse target polarization, only T1 was used and $1.6 \times 10^6$ events were reconstructed. The transverse target field was always in the same vertical direction, and the spin direction was inverted by microwave reversal a total of 10 times. The integrated muon flux at 100 GeV was $0.2 \times 10^{13}$.
target spin configurations are used. The quantity \( A_T = A_\perp \cos \phi \) is determined separately for the upstream and downstream target cells from the four counting rates into the upper and lower vertical halves of the spectrometer for the two transverse spin directions.

### I. \( A_i \) analysis

The number of muons, \( N_u \) and \( N_d \), scattered in the upstream and downstream target cells, respectively, is given by

\[
N_u = n_\Phi a_u \bar{\sigma}(1 - f P_\mu P_d A_i),
\]

\[
N_d = n_\Phi a_d \bar{\sigma}(1 - f P_\mu P_d A_i),
\]

where \( \Phi \) is the integrated beam flux, \( P_u \) and \( P_d \) are the polarizations in the two target cells, \( n_u \) and \( n_d \) are the area densities of the target nucleons, and \( a_u \) and \( a_d \) are the corresponding spectrometer acceptances. The dilution factor \( f \) accounts for the fact that only a fraction of the target nucleons is polarized (Sec. IV C). The flux \( \Phi \) and the spin-independent cross section \( \bar{\sigma} \) cancel in the evaluation of the raw counting-rate asymmetries, \( A_{\text{raw}} \) and \( A'_{\text{raw}} \), obtained before and after target polarization reversal:

\[
A_{\text{raw}} = \frac{N_u - N_d}{N_u + N_d}, \quad A'_{\text{raw}} = \frac{N'_d - N'_u}{N'_d + N'_u}.
\]

Provided that \( n_u/n_d \) is constant and that the ratio of acceptances is the same before and after polarization reversal and close to unity, i.e., \( a_u/a_d = a'_u/a'_d = 1 \), then the acceptances \( a \) and the densities \( n \) cancel in the average of the raw asymmetries, so that

\[
A_i = -\frac{1}{f P_\mu P_d} \left[ \frac{A_{\text{raw}} + A'_{\text{raw}}}{2} \right].
\]

If \( a_u/a_d \neq a'_u/a'_d \), a “false” asymmetry ensues,

\[
A_{\text{false}} = -\frac{1}{2 f P_\mu P_d} \left[ \frac{r - 1}{r + 1} - \frac{r' - 1}{r' + 1} \right].
\]

The virtual photon-proton asymmetry \( A_1 = A_i/D \) [Eq. (2.15)] is thus given by

\[
A_1 = -\frac{1}{f P_\mu P_d} \left[ \frac{A_{\text{raw}} + A'_{\text{raw}}}{2} \right] - A_{\text{false}}.
\]

In these expressions, \( D \) is the depolarization factor [Eq. (2.13)], \( r = n_u a_u/n_d a_d \), \( r' = n_u a'_u/n_d a'_d \), and \( P_i \) is the weighted average of the target cell polarizations,

\[
2P_i = \frac{\Sigma |P_u| N_u + \Sigma |P_d| N_d}{\Sigma N_u + \Sigma N_d} + \frac{\Sigma |P'_u| N'_u + \Sigma |P'_d| N'_d}{\Sigma N'_u + \Sigma N'_d}.
\]

Equation (4.6) provides an unbiased estimate of the cross section asymmetry for large numbers of events. To avoid possible biases for the number of events involved, a maximum likelihood technique was developed which allows a
TABLE V. The virtual photon-proton asymmetry $A_1^p$ for $Q^2 > 1$ GeV$^2$ (above separation line) and $Q^2 > 0.2$ GeV$^2$ (below line). In the last column, the first error is statistical and the second is systematic. $\langle A_{raw} \rangle$ is the straight average of $A_{raw}$ and $A_{raw}'$ in Eq. (4.4). The values for $A_1^p$ have been corrected for radiative effects as described in Sec. IV B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>x range</th>
<th>$\langle x \rangle$</th>
<th>$\langle Q^2 \rangle$ (GeV$^2$)</th>
<th>$\langle P_\mu \rangle$</th>
<th>$\langle y \rangle$</th>
<th>$\langle D \rangle$</th>
<th>$\langle f \rangle$</th>
<th>$\langle 1/\rho \rangle$</th>
<th>$\langle A_{raw} \rangle$</th>
<th>$A_1^{le}$</th>
<th>$A_1^p$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.003–0.006</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>-0.79</td>
<td>0.791</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.083 ± 0.041 ± 0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.006–0.010</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.748</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.081</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.044 ± 0.037 ± 0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.010–0.020</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>3.56</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.704</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.090</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.061 ± 0.032 ± 0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.020–0.030</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>5.73</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.660</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.096</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>0.068 ± 0.044 ± 0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.030–0.040</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>7.80</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.634</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.099</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.041 ± 0.052 ± 0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.040–0.060</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>10.44</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.603</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.102</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>0.104 ± 0.045 ± 0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.060–0.100</td>
<td>0.077</td>
<td>15.01</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.551</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.106</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.180 ± 0.045 ± 0.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.100–0.150</td>
<td>0.122</td>
<td>21.41</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.498</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.112</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.289 ± 0.058 ± 0.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.150–0.200</td>
<td>0.173</td>
<td>27.80</td>
<td>-0.79</td>
<td>0.456</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.118</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.276 ± 0.080 ± 0.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.200–0.300</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>35.54</td>
<td>-0.79</td>
<td>0.417</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.127</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.246 ± 0.082 ± 0.017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.300–0.400</td>
<td>0.342</td>
<td>45.45</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.377</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.139</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.499 ± 0.132 ± 0.036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.400–0.700</td>
<td>0.482</td>
<td>57.09</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.337</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.156</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>-0.006</td>
<td>0.527 ± 0.174 ± 0.041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0008–0.0012</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.808</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>-0.001</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>-0.032 ± 0.077 ± 0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0012–0.002</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.794</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.054</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.085 ± 0.055 ± 0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.002–0.003</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.781</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.062</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.031 ± 0.054 ± 0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.003–0.006</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.763</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.073</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.059 ± 0.034 ± 0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.006–0.010</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td>-0.78</td>
<td>0.738</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.082</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.050 ± 0.036 ± 0.004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

common analysis of all events in each x bin. In this method, $A_1/D$ is computed from the event weights $w = fDP_\mu$ using the expression

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2P_\mu} \left( \sum w_d - \sum \bar{w}_d \right) \left( \sum w_u - \sum \bar{w}_u \right)^{-1} - A_{false},$$

(4.8)

As explained in Sec. IV C, in the actual analysis we use a weight $w = fDP_\mu$. A Monte Carlo simulation confirmed that this method does not introduce any biases.

2. $A_\perp$ analysis

A similar formalism applies to the measurement of the transverse asymmetry $A_\perp$, where the event yields are given by $N(\phi) = n_\phi a_\phi \bar{a}(1-fP_\mu P_T A_\perp \cos \phi)$. Here $A_\perp$ is obtained for each target cell separately from $[N(\phi) - N(\phi - \pi)]/[N(\phi) + N(\phi - \pi)]$ and $A_\perp/d$ becomes

$$A_\perp/d = \frac{1}{2P_\mu P_T} \left( \sum f d \cos \phi \right) \left( \sum f d \cos \phi \right)^{-1} - A_{false},$$

(4.9)

where $\langle P_T \rangle$ is the average target polarization before and after reversal in absolute value. To obtain the same statistical accuracy for $A_\perp/d$ and $A_1/D$, more data are required for $A_\perp/d$ due to its dependence on $\cos \phi$ and also, to a lesser extent, to the fact that $d < D$.

B. Radiative corrections

QED radiative corrections are applied to convert the measured asymmetries (4.8) and (4.9) to one-photon-exchange asymmetries. These corrections are calculated using

$$\bar{\sigma}_T = \nu \bar{\sigma}_T^\gamma + \bar{\sigma}_{tail},$$

$$\Delta \sigma_T = \nu \Delta \sigma_T^\gamma + \Delta \sigma_{tail},$$

(4.10)

where $\bar{\sigma}_T$ is the total, i.e., measured, spin-independent cross section, $\bar{\sigma}_T^\gamma$ is the corresponding one-photon-exchange cross section, and $\Delta \sigma_{tail}$ is the contribution to $\sigma_T$ from the elastic tail and the inelastic continuum. The corresponding differences of the cross sections for antiparallel and parallel orientations of lepton and target spins are denoted by $\Delta \sigma$. The factor $\nu$ accounts for vacuum polarization and also includes contributions from the inelastic tail close in $x$. The decomposition in Eq. (4.10) depends on the fraction of the inelastic tail included in $\nu$ and is therefore to some extent ambiguous. As a result of a cancellation of the different contributions, $\nu$ is close to unity. Using the program TERAAD [89], we find 0.98 < $\nu$ < 1.03 in the kinematic range of our data. For simplicity we set $\nu$ to unity in our analysis and attribute all corrections to $\Delta \sigma_{tail}$ [88].

![FIG. 11. The dilution factor f (solid line) and the effective dilution factor f' = $\nu f$ (dashed line) as a function of x.](image-url)
FIG. 12. The virtual photon asymmetry $A_1^p$ as a function of $x$. The error bars show statistical errors only; the systematic errors are indicated by the shaded area.

Neglecting $A_S$ and thus implying $A_1 = \Delta \sigma / (2D \sigma)$, the radiative corrections to the one-photon asymmetry $A_1^{\gamma}$ can be written as

$$A_1^{\gamma} = \rho (A_1^{\gamma} + A_1^{rc}), \quad (4.11)$$

with $\rho = v \bar{\sigma}^\gamma / \bar{\sigma}^T$ and $A_1^{rc} = \Delta \sigma_{\text{rad}} / 2v D \bar{\sigma}^\gamma$.

The ratio $\bar{\sigma}^\gamma / \bar{\sigma}^T$ and the radiative correction $A_1^{rc}$ are evaluated using the program POLRAD [90,91]. The asymmetry $A_1^p(x)$ required as input is taken from Refs. [2, 9, 6], and the contribution from $A_2^p$ is neglected. The uncertainty in $A_1^{\gamma}$ is estimated by varying the input values of $A_1^p$ within the errors. The factor $\rho$ and the additive correction $A_1^{rc}$ are shown in Table V at the average $Q^2$ of each $x$ bin.

We have incorporated $\rho$ into the evaluation of the dilution factor, $f' = pf$, on an event-by-event basis. Using the weight $w = f' D p_{\mu}$, we directly obtain $A_1^p / p$ on the left-hand side of Eq. (4.8) and thus $A_1^{\gamma}$ [Eq. (4.11)].

TABLE VI. Contributions to the systematic errors at the average $Q^2$ of the $x$ bin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$</th>
<th>$\Delta A_\text{true}$</th>
<th>$\Delta P_t$</th>
<th>$\Delta P_\mu$</th>
<th>$\Delta f'$</th>
<th>$\Delta rc$</th>
<th>$\Delta A_2$</th>
<th>$\Delta R$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.0021</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
<td>0.0033</td>
<td>0.0016</td>
<td>0.0012</td>
<td>0.0006</td>
<td>0.0027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.0019</td>
<td>0.0013</td>
<td>0.0017</td>
<td>0.0008</td>
<td>0.0012</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td>0.0012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.0019</td>
<td>0.0018</td>
<td>0.0024</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.0018</td>
<td>0.0020</td>
<td>0.0027</td>
<td>0.0013</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.0018</td>
<td>0.0012</td>
<td>0.0016</td>
<td>0.0008</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.0016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.0018</td>
<td>0.0031</td>
<td>0.0041</td>
<td>0.0020</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.0040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.077</td>
<td>0.0019</td>
<td>0.0054</td>
<td>0.0071</td>
<td>0.0035</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>0.0080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.122</td>
<td>0.0019</td>
<td>0.0087</td>
<td>0.0114</td>
<td>0.0058</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.0112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.173</td>
<td>0.0020</td>
<td>0.0083</td>
<td>0.0109</td>
<td>0.0056</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.0110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>0.0020</td>
<td>0.0074</td>
<td>0.0097</td>
<td>0.0051</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
<td>0.0022</td>
<td>0.0105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.342</td>
<td>0.0020</td>
<td>0.0150</td>
<td>0.0197</td>
<td>0.0107</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
<td>0.0236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.482</td>
<td>0.0020</td>
<td>0.0158</td>
<td>0.0208</td>
<td>0.0117</td>
<td>0.0008</td>
<td>0.0030</td>
<td>0.0293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>0.0032</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
<td>0.0013</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
<td>0.017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0016</td>
<td>0.0027</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
<td>0.0034</td>
<td>0.0026</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
<td>0.0008</td>
<td>0.0035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0025</td>
<td>0.0024</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
<td>0.0012</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>0.0012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0044</td>
<td>0.0021</td>
<td>0.0018</td>
<td>0.0024</td>
<td>0.0014</td>
<td>0.0012</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
<td>0.0023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0078</td>
<td>0.0020</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td>0.0020</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
<td>0.0012</td>
<td>0.0008</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The radiative corrections to the transverse asymmetry $A_1^T$ are evaluated as above, however assuming that $g_2 = g_{WW}^T$ [55]. The additive correction is much smaller than the statistical error and has been neglected.

C. Dilution factor

In addition to butanol, the target cells contain the NMR coils and the $^3$He-$^4$He coolant mixture. The composition in terms of chemical elements is summarized in Table II. The dilution factor $f$ can be expressed in terms of the number $n_A$ of nuclei with mass number $A$ and the corresponding total spin-independent cross sections $\sigma_A^T$ per nucleon for all the elements involved:

$$f = \frac{n_H \cdot \bar{\sigma}_H^T}{\sum_{n_A} n_A \cdot \bar{\sigma}_A^T}.$$  \quad (4.12)

The total cross section ratios $\sigma_{D}^T / \sigma_{H}^T$ for D, He, C, and Ca are obtained from the structure function ratios $F_2^D / F_2^H$ [87] and $F_2^C / F_2^H$ [92]. The original procedure leading from the measured cross section ratios $\sigma_{D}^T / \sigma_{H}^T$ to the published structure function ratios was inverted step by step involving the iso-
We find an increase in the statistical error by a factor 1/\( t \). The present procedure guarantees a proper calculation of the statistical error in the asymmetry, as discussed in Sec. IV B. The data of the EMC and E143 experiments are also shown as open circles and squares, respectively.

The dilution factor also accounts for the contamination from material outside the finite target cells due to vertex resolution. This correction is applied as a function of the scattering angle, and the largest contamination occurs for the angles between 2 and 9 mrad, which results in a reduction of the dilution factor by about 6%. The correction needed because of the NMR coils (Fig. 10) is convoluted with the distribution of the beam intensity profile.

In the actual evaluation of Eqs. (4.8) and (4.9) we use an effective dilution factor \( f' = \rho f \),

\[
f' = \rho f, \quad (4.13)
\]
as discussed in Sec. IV B. The present procedure guarantees a proper calculation of the statistical error in the asymmetry, in contrast to our previous analysis [9–12] where all radiative effects were included as an additive radiative correction. We find an increase in the statistical error by a factor \( 1/\rho \) which reaches 1.5 at small \( x \) (Table V), but the central values of the asymmetries remain unaffected by the change in the radiative correction procedure [88]. The remaining difference in the statistical error given in Table V and the one reported in Ref. [9] is due to the change in the beam polarization measurement (Sec. III C), but this is only a 2% effect.

The dilution factor is shown in Fig. 11 where it is compared to the "naive" expectation for a mixture of 62% butanol [CH\(_3\)(CH\(_2\))\(_3\)OH] and 38% helium by volume, \( f = 0.123 \). The rise of \( f \) at \( x > 0.3 \) is due to the decrease of the ratio \( F_2^p/F_2^p \), whereas the drop in the small-\( x \) range is due to the larger contribution of radiative processes from elements with mass number much larger than hydrogen.

### D. Longitudinal cross section asymmetry

#### 1. Results for \( A_1^P \)

The virtual photon asymmetry \( A_1^P \) is calculated from Eqs. (4.8), (4.11), and (4.13) under the assumption that \( A_{\text{false}} = 0 \). The uncertainty introduced by this assumption is estimated using Eq. (4.5).

The results for \( A_1^P \) for \( Q^2 \geq 1 \text{ GeV}^2 \) are shown in Table V and in Fig. 12. The numbers for \( f, D, \) and kinematic quantities given in Table V are mean values within the bins calculated with the weighting factor \( (f' DP_{\mu})^2 \). In addition to the results given in Ref. [9], we include here data obtained with the T14 trigger (Sec. III E 2). In Table V and Fig. 12, we also show data in the kinematic range \( 0.2 \text{ GeV}^2 \leq Q^2 \leq 1 \text{ GeV}^2, \ 0.0008 \leq x \leq 0.003 \). These data are not used to evaluate \( g_1^p \) or its first moment.

#### TABLE VIII. Results on the asymmetry \( A_1^p \). Only statistical errors are given. The \( A_1^p \) values are the average values from the two target cells.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x ) range</th>
<th>\langle x \rangle</th>
<th>\langle Q^2 \rangle (\text{GeV}^2)</th>
<th>( A_1^P )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.006–0.015</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.002±0.109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.015–0.050</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.041±0.076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.050–0.150</td>
<td>0.080</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>0.017±0.099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.150–0.600</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>0.149±0.161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.0035–0.0067</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>–0.066±0.167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.006–0.015</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.086±0.097</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sources of systematic errors in \( A_2^0 \) are time-
dependence instabilities of the acceptance ratios \( r \) and \( r' \),
uncertainties in the beam and target polarizations, in the
effective dilution factor \( f' \), the radiative corrections, and in
\( R=\sigma_l/\sigma_T \), and the neglect of \( A_2 \). The individual errors
(Table VI) are combined in quadrature to obtain the total
systematic error (Table V).

Table VII and Fig. 13 show \( A_2^0 \) as a function of \( Q^2 \) and \( x \),
including the data with \( Q^2 \leq 1 \text{ GeV}^2 \). In Fig. 13, a small
correction is applied to the data to display them at the same
average \( x \) in each bin. A study of the \( Q^2 \) dependence which
includes the SMC data [9,12] was first made by the E143
Collaboration for \( 0.03 \leq x \leq 0.6 \) and \( Q^2 > 0.3 \text{ GeV}^2 \), and
showed no significant \( Q^2 \) dependence for \( Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2 \) [96].
We study here the \( Q^2 \) dependence for \( 0.003 \leq x \leq 0.03 \). A
parametrization \( A_1=\alpha \) in \( Q^2 \) is fitted to the data and \( b \) is
found to be consistent with zero for all \( x \) in this range. When
fitting a parametrization \( a'/c+Q^2 \) to account for possible
higher-twist effects, we again find no significant \( Q^2 \) depen-
dence.

### 2. Comparison with earlier experiments

In Fig. 14, we compare our results for \( A_2^0 \) with data from
table earlier experiments [1,2,6,96]. Good agreement is observed
in the kinematic region of overlap. A consistency test be-
tween the SLAC E80/E130, EMC, SLAC E143, and SMC
data yields a \( \chi^2=11.4 \) for 16 degrees of freedom. Since the
average \( Q^2 \) of SMC and E143 differ by a factor of 7, the
good agreement confirms the earlier conclusion that no \( Q^2 \)
dependence is observed within the present accuracy of the
data.

### E. Transverse cross section asymmetry

#### 1. Results for \( A_2^0 \)

The asymmetry \( A_2^0 \) is obtained from our measurements of
\( A_2^0 \) [10] and of \( A_2^0 \) [1,2,9], using Eq. (2.17). It is seen from
Eq. (2.9) that \( A_2 \) has an explicit \( 1/\sqrt{Q^2} \) dependence, and
hence it is convenient to evaluate \( \sqrt{Q^2} \) \( A_2 \) assuming that it is
independent of \( Q^2 \) in Eq. (4.9). Our results do not depend on
this assumption [97].

#### TABLE IX. Results for the spin-dependent structure function \( g_1^\ell \). The first error is statistical and the
second is systematic. The third error in the last column is the uncertainty associated with the QCD evolution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( x ) range</th>
<th>( \langle x \rangle )</th>
<th>( \langle Q^2 \ (\text{GeV}^2) \rangle )</th>
<th>( g_1^\ell (\langle x \rangle, Q^2) )</th>
<th>( g_1^\ell (\langle x \rangle, Q^2=10 \text{ GeV}^2) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.003–0.006</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.97±0.97±0.15</td>
<td>2.37±0.97±0.15±0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.006–0.010</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.73±0.61±0.06</td>
<td>1.03±0.61±0.06±0.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.010–0.020</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.63±0.33±0.05</td>
<td>0.79±0.33±0.05±0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.020–0.030</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>0.45±0.29±0.03</td>
<td>0.51±0.29±0.03±0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.030–0.040</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>0.20±0.26±0.02</td>
<td>0.22±0.26±0.02±0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.040–0.060</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>0.38±0.17±0.02</td>
<td>0.37±0.17±0.02±0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.060–0.100</td>
<td>0.077</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>0.42±0.10±0.02</td>
<td>0.40±0.10±0.02±0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.100–0.150</td>
<td>0.122</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>0.41±0.08±0.03</td>
<td>0.39±0.08±0.02±0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.150–0.200</td>
<td>0.173</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>0.26±0.08±0.02</td>
<td>0.25±0.08±0.02±0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.200–0.300</td>
<td>0.242</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>0.15±0.05±0.01</td>
<td>0.15±0.05±0.01±0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.300–0.400</td>
<td>0.342</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>0.15±0.04±0.01</td>
<td>0.17±0.04±0.01±0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.400–0.700</td>
<td>0.482</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>0.06±0.02±0.00</td>
<td>0.08±0.02±0.00±0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE X. Parameters of the polarized parton distributions at $Q_{\text{ref}}^2=1\text{ GeV}^2$, obtained from the QCD fit discussed in the text.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$a$</th>
<th>$\alpha$</th>
<th>$\beta$</th>
<th>$\eta$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta q^{\text{NS}}$</td>
<td>$25.4 \pm 39.1$</td>
<td>$-0.67 \pm 0.25$</td>
<td>$2.12 \pm 0.28$</td>
<td>proton: $1.087 \pm 0.006$ (fixed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>deuteron: $0.145 \pm 0.002$ (fixed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta \Sigma$</td>
<td>$-1.30 \pm 0.16$</td>
<td>$0.71 \pm 0.33$</td>
<td>$1.56 \pm 1.00$</td>
<td>$0.40 \pm 0.04$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta g$</td>
<td>$a_{\Delta g}$</td>
<td>$-0.70 \pm 0.27$</td>
<td>$4$ (fixed)</td>
<td>$0.98 \pm 0.61$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results for the asymmetry $A_{1}^{g}$ are shown in Table VIII and Fig. 15. They are significantly smaller than the positivity limit $|A_{2}| \leq 1/\sqrt{R}$ and are consistent with $A_{2}^{g}=0$ and with the assumption that $g_{2}^{u}=g_{2}^{u \text{ww}}$, i.e., $g_{2}^{u}=0$. Also shown in Fig. 15 are the E143 data [41]. They confirm our results, with better statistical accuracy, for $x>0.03$.

The main systematic uncertainties are due to the parametrizations of $A_{1}^{g}/D$ and $R$. The effects due to time variations of the acceptance are negligible as expected, since the results depend on the ratio of acceptances for muons scattered into the top and bottom halves of the spectrometer, which should be affected in the same way by typical variations of chamber efficiencies. The errors from the dilution factor and the beam and target polarizations are also very small. The total systematic error on $A_{1}^{g}$ is at least one order of magnitude smaller than the statistical error at all values of $x$.

V. RESULTS FOR $g_{1}^{p}$ AND ITS FIRST MOMENT

A. Evaluation of $g_{1}^{p}(x,Q^2)$

The spin-dependent structure function $g_{1}^{p}$ is evaluated from the virtual photon-proton asymmetry $A_{1}^{p}$ using Eqs. (2.15) and (2.16). This analysis is restricted to $Q^2 > 1\text{ GeV}^2$. For $F_{2}$, we use the parametrization of Ref. [98] and for $R$ the parametrization of Ref. [99]. The parametrization of $R$ is based on data for $x>0.01$ only and therefore must be extrapolated to cover smaller values of $x$. However, the structure function $g_{1}$ at the average $Q^2$ of the measurement is nearly independent of $R$ due to a partial cancellation between the $R$ dependence of $D_{1}$, of $F_{2}$, and of the explicit term $[1+R(x,Q^2)]$. The results for $g_{1}^{p}$ are shown in Table IX and, together with our deuteron data [13], in Fig. 16.

B. Evolution of $g_{1}^{p}$ to a fixed $Q_{0}^2$

To evaluate the first moment $\Gamma_{1}^{p}=\int_{0}^{1}g_{1}^{p}(x)dx$, the measured $g_{1}(x,Q^2)$ must be evolved to a common $Q_{0}^2$ for all $x$. In previous analyses, $g_{1}(x,Q_{0}^2)$ was obtained assuming $A_{1} \equiv g_{1}/F_{1}$ to be independent of $Q^2$. This assumption is consistent with the data. However, perturbative QCD predicts the $Q^2$ dependences of $g_{1}$ and $F_{1}$ to differ by a considerable amount at small $x$. The evolution of $g_{1}$ to $F_{1}$ is poorly constrained by the data in this region, where the data cover a very narrow $Q^2$ range. Recent experimental and theoretical progress allows us to perform a QCD analysis of polarized structure functions in next-to-leading order (NLO), and therefore a realistic evolution of $g_{1}$ can be obtained. Three groups have published such analyses [31,100,101]. They all use the splitting and coefficient functions calculated to NLO in the MS scheme [23–25], but the choices made for the reference scales $Q_{\text{ref}}^2$ at which the polarized parton distributions are parametrized and the forms of the parametrization are different. Also the selections of data sets used for the fits differ. In Ref. [31] the splitting and coefficient functions are transformed from the MS scheme to different factorization schemes before the fits are performed. We shall refer to the results obtained in the Adler-Bardeen scheme.

We used the method$^2$ of Ref. [31] to fit the present data and those of Refs. [2, 11–13, 6, 96, 7]. The quark-singlet, quark nonsinglet, and gluon polarized distributions are parametrized as

$$\Delta f(x,Q_{\text{ref}}^2)=N_{f}\eta_{f}x^{\alpha_{f}+(1-x)\beta_{f}}(1+a_{f}x),$$

(5.1)

where the normalization factors $N_{f}$ are chosen such that $\int\Delta f dx = \eta_{f}$. We have assumed that $a_{f}=a_{\Delta g}$. The normalizations of the nonsinglet quark densities are fixed using neutron and hyperon $\beta$ decay constants and assuming SU(3) flavor symmetry. We use $g_{A}/g_{V}=F+D=-1.2601$

$^2$The code was kindly provided by the authors.
good agreement.

The resulting parameters of the polarized parton distributions obtained from this fit are given in Table X, and the fit is shown in Fig. 17. We have fixed the exponent $\beta$ of the gluon distribution to $\beta = 4$ as expected from QCD counting rules [104,105], while the fitted values of $\beta$ for the quark-singlet and -nonsinglet components are found to be close to the expectation $\beta = 3$. The $\chi^2$ for the fit is 284 for 295 degrees of freedom. Results of E142 on $g_1^p$ were not included in the fit, but used as a cross-check. In Fig. 17 their data and $g_1^{1f}$ calculated from the fit to $g_1^p$ and $g_1^d$ are presented and found to be in very good agreement.

The measured $g_1(x,Q^2)$ are then evolved from $Q^2$ to $Q_0^2$ by adding the correction

$$\delta g_1(x,Q^2,Q_0^2) = g_1^{1f}(x,Q_0^2) - g_1^{1f}(x,Q^2),$$

(5.2)

where $g_1^{1f}$ is calculated by evolving the fitted parton distributions. The resulting $g_1^{1f}(x,Q_0^2)$ is shown in Table IX and Fig. 18. Also shown is the $g_1^{1f}(x,Q_0^2)$ obtained by using the fits of A.

**TABLE XI.** Contributions to the error of $\Gamma_1^p$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of the error</th>
<th>$\Delta \Gamma_1$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beam polarization</td>
<td>0.0048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extrapolation at small $x$</td>
<td>0.0042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target polarization</td>
<td>0.0036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty on $F_2$</td>
<td>0.0030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilution factor</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance variation $\Delta r$</td>
<td>0.0014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Momentum measurement</td>
<td>0.0014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinematic resolution</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiative corrections</td>
<td>0.0008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extrapolation at large $x$</td>
<td>0.0007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neglect of $A_2$</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty on $R$</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total systematic error</td>
<td>0.0087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolution error</td>
<td>0.0045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical error</td>
<td>0.0125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the evolved structure function $g_1^{1f}(x,Q_0^2)$, its first moment $\Gamma_1^p$ is evaluated at $Q_0^2 = 10$ GeV$^2$, which is close to the average $Q^2$ of our data. The integral over the measured $x$ range is

$$\int_{0.003}^{0.7} g_1^{1f}(x,Q_0^2)dx = 0.130 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.005,$$

(5.3)

where the first error is statistical, the second systematic, and the third is the uncertainty due to the $Q^2$ evolution. The individual contributions to the systematic error are summarized in Table XI. The error from the evolution is mainly due to the uncertainties in the factorization and renormalization scales, in the parametrizations chosen for the parton distributions, the error in $\alpha_s(M_Z)$, and mass threshold effects. In addition, we varied the values of $F$ and $D$ used as inputs to the fit, of the $A_2$, $A_{\text{helicity}}, f$, $P_M$, $P_1$, and $F_2$, and of the radiative corrections used to calculate $g_1$. The uncertainty in the fitted parameters of the parton distributions is also included, but is found to be relatively small. These errors on $\delta g_1(x,Q_0^2)$ are treated as correlated from bin to bin, but uncorrelated amongst each other.

The resulting $g_1$ using the different phenomenological analyses of the $Q^2$ evolution [31,100,101] are shown in Fig. 18. Despite their different procedures, the differences in their results are small and are covered by the error that we quote for the evolution uncertainty.
To estimate the integral for \(0.7 < x < 1.0\), assume that \(A_1^s = 0.7 \pm 0.3\) in this region. This is consistent with the large \(x\) data and with the expectation from perturbative QCD that \(g_1/F_1 \to 1\) as \(x \to 1\) [104]. We obtain

\[
\int_{0.7}^{1.0} g_1^p(x, Q_0^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2) dx = 0.0015 \pm 0.0007. \tag{5.4}
\]

The results from our fit shown in Fig. 17 are used to evaluate \(\int_{0.003}^{0.003} g_1^p(x, Q_0^2) dx\) and found to be consistent with the sum of Eqs. (5.3) and (5.4).

The contribution to the first moment from the unmeasured region \(0 < x < 0.003\) is evaluated assuming a constant \(g_1^0\) at \(Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2\), in agreement with a Regge-type behavior [27]. Using the average of the two smallest \(x\) data points in Table IX, we obtain

\[
\int_{0}^{0.003} g_1^0(x, Q_0^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2) dx = 0.0042 \pm 0.0016. \tag{5.5}
\]

However, to evaluate the systematic error on \(\Gamma_1^p\), we have assumed an error of 100\% in this integral (Table XI). It should be noted that we have assumed constant Regge-type behavior at \(Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2\). If we apply the same procedure at \(Q^2 = 1 \text{ GeV}^2\) and then evolve the resulting extrapolation to \(Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2\) using the NLO fits, we obtain a value which is within 1.5\% of the assumed error. Other models describing the small-\(x\) behavior of \(g_1\) (Sec. II D) are also considered to check the sensitivity of our result to the small-\(x\) extrapolation. A \(g_1(x) \sim \ln x\) dependence is compatible with the error given in Eq. (5.5), while the \(x\) behavior in the diffractive model, \(g_1(x) \sim (\ln x)^{-1}\), gives \(\int_{0.003}^{0.003} g_1^p(x, Q_0^2) dx = 0.036 \pm 0.016\). This model results in a larger \(\Gamma_1^p\), but cannot simultaneously accommodate the negative values of \(g_1^0\) found from our combined deuteron [13] and proton data (Fig. 16). In principle the small-\(x\) contribution to the integral can be obtained from the fit to \(g_1^t\), i.e., \(g_1^t\). However, as known from unpolarized parton distribution functions, the behavior of the fitted distribution below the measured region is unreliable since it depends strongly on the choice of the function, renormalization, and factorization scales.

The result for the first moment of \(g_1^t(x, Q_0^2)\) is

\[
\Gamma_1^t(Q_0^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2) = 0.136 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.005. \tag{5.6}
\]

Using the results of the NLO evolutions of Refs. [31,100,101], we find \(\Gamma_1^t(Q_0^2)\) between 0.133 and 0.136 (Fig. 18). If we evaluate \(g_1^t(x, Q_0^2)\) assuming that \(g_1^t/F_1\) is independent of \(Q^2\), we obtain \(\Gamma_1^t(Q_0^2) = 0.139 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.010\). We conclude that within the experimental accuracy of our data the different NLO QCD analyses yield consistent results for the evolution of \(g_1\) and that \(g_1/F_1\) deviates significantly from scaling at small \(x\).

### Table XII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(x) range</th>
<th>0–0.003</th>
<th>0.003–0.03</th>
<th>0.03–0.7</th>
<th>0.7–0.8</th>
<th>0.8–1</th>
<th>1–10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMC</td>
<td>0.004(2)*</td>
<td>0.022(7)</td>
<td>0.104(13)</td>
<td>0.0018(4)*</td>
<td>0.0006(2)*</td>
<td>0.132(17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E143</td>
<td>0.0012(1)*</td>
<td>0.010(1)*</td>
<td>0.115(7)</td>
<td>0.0020(6)</td>
<td>0.0006(2)*</td>
<td>0.129(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.004(2)*</td>
<td>0.021(6)</td>
<td>0.114(6)</td>
<td>0.0020(6)</td>
<td>0.0006(2)*</td>
<td>0.141(11)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## D. Combined analysis of \(\Gamma_1^p\)

We present a combined analysis of \(\Gamma_1^p\) which includes the proton spin asymmetries for \(Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2\) from our data and those of Refs. [1, 2, 6] shown in Fig. 14. The EMC and SMC data were taken at an average \(Q^2\) of 10 GeV², while for the SLAC data the average \(Q^2\) is 3 GeV². The combined result is evaluated at an intermediate \(Q^2\) of 5 GeV² to avoid large-

### Table XIII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experiment/theory</th>
<th>(\Gamma_1^p)</th>
<th>(\Gamma_1^p)</th>
<th>(\Gamma_1^p)</th>
<th>(\Gamma_1^p - \Gamma_1^p)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Q_0^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2)</td>
<td>0.136±0.016</td>
<td>−0.046±0.021</td>
<td>0.041±0.007</td>
<td>0.183±0.034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Q_0^2 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2)</td>
<td>0.170±0.004</td>
<td>−0.016±0.004</td>
<td>0.071±0.004</td>
<td>0.187±0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMC</td>
<td>0.132±0.017</td>
<td>−0.048±0.022</td>
<td>0.039±0.008</td>
<td>0.181±0.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined ((p,d))</td>
<td>0.141±0.011</td>
<td>−0.065±0.017</td>
<td>0.039±0.006</td>
<td>0.199±0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined ((p,d,n))</td>
<td>0.142±0.011</td>
<td>−0.061±0.016</td>
<td>0.038±0.006</td>
<td>0.202±0.022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis-Jaffe/Bjorken</td>
<td>0.167±0.005</td>
<td>−0.015±0.004</td>
<td>0.070±0.004</td>
<td>0.181±0.003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If $A_2$ is assumed to be independent of $Q^2$, we obtain $\Gamma_1^Q = 0.140 \pm 0.012$.

It should be noted that the error quoted by the E143 Collaboration [6] from their data alone and the error obtained from our combined analysis are comparable. The statistical uncertainties of the SMC data for 0.003 $< x < 0.03$ introduce a larger error to $\Gamma_1^Q$ than the uncertainty assumed by the E143 Collaboration for their extrapolation from $x = 0.03$ to $x = 0$. We also calculated the extrapolations from the evolved E143 and SMC data separately. The results are compared in Table XII.

The results for $\Gamma_1^Q$ from SMC and from the combined analysis are compared with the Ellis-Jaffe sum rule in Table XIII. The Ellis-Jaffe prediction is calculated from Eq. (2.44). The higher-order QCD corrections are applied assuming three active quark flavors, and using $\alpha_s(5 \ GeV^2) = 0.287 \pm 0.020$ and $\alpha_s(10 \ GeV^2) = 0.249 \pm 0.015$ corresponding to $\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.118 \pm 0.003$ [102]. As $Q^2 = 10 \ GeV^2$ is close to the charm threshold, a small uncertainty has been included to account for the difference between the perturbative QCD corrections for three and four flavors. This uncertainty is also included in the error estimate for the Bjorken sum rule prediction presented in the next section.

We reevaluated the first moments for all experiments at their average $Q^2$ using the $g_1$ evolution described in Sec. V B. In Fig. 20 the results are shown as a function of $Q^2$. All experimental results are smaller than the Ellis-Jaffe sum rule prediction. From the combined analysis of $\Gamma_1^Q$ the Ellis-Jaffe sum rule is violated by more than two standard deviations. The implications of this result on the spin content of the proton will be discussed in Sec. VIII.

VI. RESULTS FOR $g_2^W$ AND ITS FIRST MOMENT

A. Evaluation of $g_2^W(x, Q^2)$

The spin-dependent structure function $g_2^W$ is evaluated from the $A_2^p$ data (Table VIII) using

$$g_2^W = \frac{F_1}{2Mx} \left[ \frac{1}{Q^2 A_2} \left( 1 - \frac{\gamma(\gamma - \eta)}{1 + \gamma^2} \right) - \frac{A_2}{D} \left( \frac{2Mx}{1 + \gamma^2} \right) \right],$$

from Eqs. (2.7) and (2.9) and a parametrization of $A_2/D$ from Refs. [2, 9, 6]. We assume that $\sqrt{Q^2 A_2}$ and $A_2/D$ are independent of $Q^2$, which is consistent with the data. The new analyses of $g_2^p$ or $F_2$ do not affect the $g_2^W$ results that we published in Ref. [10] due to the limited accuracy of the data. The $g_2^W$ values are given in Table XIV. The expected values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$x$ range</th>
<th>$(\bar{x})$</th>
<th>$(Q^2)$ (GeV$^2$)</th>
<th>$(\gamma)$</th>
<th>$g_2^W$</th>
<th>$g_2^{WW}$</th>
<th>$g_2^{\text{upper}}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.006–0.015</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.8 ± 0.758</td>
<td>0.72 ± 0.22</td>
<td>429 ± 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.015–0.050</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>7.1 ± 13.9</td>
<td>0.45 ± 0.07</td>
<td>101 ± 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.050–0.100</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>1.1 ± 4.8</td>
<td>0.19 ± 0.02</td>
<td>17.4 ± 4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.100–0.150</td>
<td>0.121</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>−1.0 ± 2.9</td>
<td>0.04 ± 0.02</td>
<td>6.1 ± 2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.150–0.300</td>
<td>0.199</td>
<td>10.86</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.2 ± 1.7</td>
<td>−0.08 ± 0.01</td>
<td>1.9 ± 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20–0.600</td>
<td>0.378</td>
<td>17.07</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.6 ± 0.6</td>
<td>−0.10 ± 0.01</td>
<td>0.2 ± 0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of $g_2^{\text{WW}}$ and the upper bound of $g_2$, based on the positivity limit of $A_2$ are also included. The statistical accuracy on $g_2$ is poor since the error is proportional to $1/x^2$ and $\sqrt{Q^2}$, and the data are characterized by small $x$ and high $Q^2$. All values are consistent with zero.

**B. First moment of $g_2^p$**

The Burkhardt-Cottingham sum rule predicts that the first moment of $g_2^p$ vanishes (Sec. II G). This integral is evaluated over the measured $x$ range at the mean $Q^2$ of the data ($Q_0^2 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2$) by assuming a constant value of $\sqrt{Q^2A_2(x)}$ within each $x$ bin. We obtain

$$-1.0 < \int_{0.006}^{0.6} g_2^p(x, Q_0^2) dx < 2.1,$$

at 90% confidence level. Our measurement of $g_2^p$ is not accurate enough to perform a meaningful extrapolation to $x = 0$ using the expected $g_2^p$ Regge behavior, $g_2^p(x \to 0) \sim x^{-1+\epsilon}$ [56] and to test the sum rule. The first moment $\Gamma_2(Q_0^2)$ can be divided into $\Gamma_2(Q_0^2) = \Gamma_2^{\text{WW}}(Q_0^2) + \Gamma_2^{\text{g}}(Q_0^2)$, where $\Gamma_2^{\text{WW}}$ is obtained from $g_2^{\text{WW}}$ [Eq. (2.48)] and $\Gamma_2^{\text{g}}$ from the $g_2$ component. Using a parametrization of all $g_1^n/F_1^n$ data [2,9,6], we find that the $1 - 2\times$ part is, as expected, compatible with zero ($\Gamma_2^{\text{WW}} = 0.001 \pm 0.008$). A violation of the sum rule caused by the $g_2^{\text{WW}}$ term cannot be excluded by the present data.

**VII. EVALUATION OF $\Gamma_1^n - \Gamma_1^p$ AND TEST OF THE BJORKEN SUM RULE**

We first test the Bjorken sum rule at $Q_0^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$ assuming

$$g_1^n - g_1^p = 2 \left( g_1^n - g_1^p \right).$$

For this test we employ our present proton data and our previously published deuteron data [11–13]. For the probability of the deuteron to be in a $D$ state, we have taken $\omega_D = 0.05 \pm 0.01$, which covers most of the published values [106]. Using the method described in Sec. V D to account for the correlations between errors, we obtain

$$\Gamma_1^n - \Gamma_1^p = 0.183 \pm 0.034 \quad (Q_0^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2).$$

(7.2)

where statistical and systematic errors are combined in quadrature. The theoretical prediction at the same $Q_2^2$, including perturbative QCD corrections up to $O(\alpha_s^2)$ and assuming three quark flavors (Sec. II E 1), is $\Gamma_1^n - \Gamma_1^p = 0.187 \pm 0.002$.

We have also performed a combined analysis of all proton and deuteron data at $Q_0^2 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2$ (Fig. 19). The combined $\Gamma_1^n$ is obtained using the same method as described in Sec. V D for $\Gamma_1^p$. We find

$$\Gamma_1^n - \Gamma_1^p = 0.199 \pm 0.025 \quad (Q_0^2 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2, \text{ all proton and deuteron data}).$$

(7.3)

The corresponding theoretical expectation is $\Gamma_1^n - \Gamma_1^p = 0.181 \pm 0.003$, which agrees with the experimental result as shown in Fig. 21.

The structure function $g_1^n$ of the neutron has also been measured by scattering polarized electrons on a polarized $^3\text{He}$ target [5]. The reanalyzed neutron data on $g_1^n$ from E142 [107] are included in the combined analysis. This requires the combination of $\Gamma_1^n$, $\Gamma_1^p$, and $\Gamma_1^n$ via a fit constrained by the integral of Eq. (7.1) and the use of a Monte Carlo method to compute the $3 \times 3$ correlation matrix between $\Gamma_1^n$, $\Gamma_1^p$, and $\Gamma_1^n$. The $\Gamma_1^n$ and $\Gamma_1^p$ are obtained as before; $\Gamma_1^n$ is obtained from the E142 data in their measured region, but the small-$x$ extrapolation is determined from the $g_1^n$ values obtained from the SMC proton and deuteron data. The result is

$$\Gamma_1^n - \Gamma_1^p = 0.202 \pm 0.022 \quad (Q_0^2 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2, \text{ all proton, deuteron, and neutron data}).$$

(7.4)

As discussed in Ref. [108], the central value and the error of $\Gamma_1^n$ is very sensitive to the SMC proton and deuteron data.

The relation between $\Gamma_1^n$, $\Gamma_1^p$, and $\Gamma_1^n$ and the Bjornen sum rule is illustrated in Fig. 21, and the results are given in Table XIII. Proton, deuteron, and neutron results confirm the Bjornen sum but disagree with the Ellis-Jaffe sum rule.

**VIII. SPIN STRUCTURE OF THE PROTON**

A. $x$ dependence of $g_1^n$ and $g_1^p$

In Fig. 16 we show our results for $g_1^n$ and $g_1^p$, together with $g_1^n$ obtained from $g_1^n$ and $g_1^d$ using Eq. (7.1). We find that the ratio $g_1^n/g_1^p$ is close to $-1$ at small $x$, in contrast to

$^3$The error on $\Gamma_1^n$ given in this paper is different from what appears in Ref. [13] where the correlations between errors were not taken into account properly.
In Table XV we compare the results with those based on the first moment of the axial vector currents $g_i$ presented in Sec. II E 1, and asymmetries from the proton matrix elements of the axial vector currents $g_A$. The smaller magnitude of $g_8$ causes the ratio $F_2^u/F_2^d$ which is close to +1 for $x<0.01$ [87,109,110]. In the QPM the difference between $g_1^p$ and $g_1^n$ can be written as

$$g_1^p - g_1^n = \frac{1}{2} [\Delta u_0(x) - \Delta d_0(x) + 2 \Delta \bar{u}(x) - 2 \Delta \bar{d}(x)].$$  

(8.1)

Under the assumption of flavor symmetry in the polarized sea ($\Delta \bar{u} = \Delta \bar{d}$) [111,112], the small-$x$ behavior of $g_1^n/g_1^p$ indicates a dominant contribution from the valence quarks. This is consistent with our results from semi-inclusive spin asymmetries [14], which show that $[\Delta u_0(x) - \Delta d_0(x)]$ is positive and that $\Delta \bar{u}(x)$ and $\Delta \bar{d}(x)$ have opposite signs. Fits of polarized parton distributions in the NLO analysis lead to the same conclusion [100,101].

### B. Axial quark charges

When only three flavors contribute to the nucleon spin, the first moment of $g_1^n$ can be expressed in terms of the proton matrix elements of the axial vector currents (Sec. II E 1)

$$\Gamma_i^p(Q^2) = \frac{C_i^{NS}(Q^2)}{12} \left[ a_3 + \frac{1}{3} a_s \right] + \frac{C_i^S(Q^2)}{9} a_0(Q^2).$$  

(8.2)

We obtain $a_0(Q^2)$ from $\Gamma_i^p(Q^2)$ and the experimental nonsinglet matrix elements $a_3$ and $a_s$, which are calculated from $g_A/g_V$ and $F/D$, as presented in Sec. V B. The singlet (nonsinglet) coefficient function $S_i(Q^2)$ is the same as presented in Sec. II E 1, and $C_i^S$ is computed with the coefficients $c_i^S$ in the last column of Table I. If instead the coefficient from the third column were used, we would get $a_0^\infty$. Numerically, $a_0^\infty$ is smaller than $a_0(Q^2)$ by 10% at $Q^2 = 10$ GeV$^2$.

From the combined analysis of all proton data, we find

$$a_0(Q^2_0) = 0.37 \pm 0.11 \quad (Q^2_0 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2, \text{ all proton data}).$$  

(8.3)

In Table XV we compare the results with those based on SMC data only. Calculations in lattice QCD [113] agree with the measured values of both $a_0$ and $g_A/g_V$. Using $a_3 = a_u - a_d$, $a_s = a_u + a_d - 2a_s$, and $a_0(Q^2) = a_u + a_d + a_s$, the individual contributions from quark flavors are evaluated from

$$a_u = \frac{1}{2} [2a_0(Q^2) + a_s + 3a_3],$$  

(8.4)

$$a_d = \frac{1}{2} [2a_0(Q^2) + a_s - 3a_3],$$  

(8.5)

$$a_s = \frac{1}{2} [a_0(Q^2) - a_s].$$  

(8.6)

The results are given in Table XV. They indicate that $a_s$ is negative, in agreement with the measurement of elastic $\nu$-$\bar{\nu}$ scattering [114,115].

In the QPM, $a_i = \Delta q_i$. However, as discussed in Sec. II F, due to the U(1) anomaly of the singlet axial vector current the axial charges receive a gluon contribution. In the AB scheme [31] used in our QCD fit for three flavors, we have

$$a_i = \Delta q_i - \frac{a_s(Q^2)}{2\pi} \Delta g(Q^2) \quad (i = u,d,s).$$  

(8.7)

In this scheme $\Delta q_i$ is independent of $Q^2$. For this reason some authors consider this to be the correct scheme when assuming $\Delta s = 0$ [47–49].

The relation between the matrix element $a_s$ and the neutron $\beta$-decay constant $g_A/g_V$ relies only on the assumption of isospin invariance. However, in order to relate $a_s$ to the semileptonic hyperon decay constants $F$ and $D$, we assume SU(3) flavor symmetry and hence conclusions on $a_s$ depend on its validity. SU(3)-symmetry-breaking effects do not vanish at first order for axial vector matrix elements [116], as they do for vector matrix elements [117]. It has been suggested that in order to reproduce the experimental values of $F$ and $D$, the QPM requires large relativistic corrections which depend on the quark masses; since the $s$-quark mass is much larger than that of $u$ and $d$ quarks, these corrections should break SU(3) symmetry. Similarly, the relations between the baryon magnetic moments predicted by SU(3) are badly broken [118].

The uncertainty on $a_s$ propagates into $a_0$ and $a_s$, according to

$$\frac{\partial a_0}{\partial a_s} = - \frac{C_i^{NS}}{4C_i} \approx 0.23, \quad (i = 1, 2, 3).$$  

(8.8)

$$\frac{\partial a_s}{\partial a_s} = - \frac{C_i^{NS} + 4C_i^S}{12C_i} \approx 0.44. \quad (i = 1, 2, 3).$$  

(8.9)

The smaller magnitude of $a_s$ and its larger derivative with respect to $a_s$ makes it much more sensitive to uncertainties in $a_s$ than in $a_0$ [119]. For instance, the experimental test of SU(3) from the compatibility of different hyperon $\beta$ decays allows for a 15% modification of $a_s$; this would change $a_s$ by as much as 50%, while $a_0$ changes by less than 10%.

A result for $a_8$ has been obtained from a leading-order $1/N_c$ expansion [120] which is much smaller than the value based on the SU(3) analysis. The use of this smaller value of $a_8$ causes $a_0$ to become larger, while $a_s$ becomes positive.

In principle, another source of uncertainty arises from the possible contributions of heavier quarks. The heavy quark
The nucleon spin can be written

\[ S_z = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma + L_q + \Delta g + L_g = \frac{1}{2}, \]

(8.10)
in which \( \Delta \Sigma = \Delta u + \Delta d + \Delta s \) and \( \Delta g \) are the contributions of the quark and gluon spins to the nucleon spin, and \( L_q \) and \( L_g \) are the components of the orbital angular momentum of the quarks and the gluons along the quantization axis [125]. The \( Q^2 \) dependence of the angular momentum terms analyzed in LO was studied in Ref. [126]. It is observed that the asymptotic limits (\( Q^2 \to \infty \)) of the terms (\( \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma + L_q \)) and (\( \Delta g + L_g \)) are about the same and equal to \( \sim 1/4 \).

In the naive QPM, \( \Delta g = L_g = 0 \) and \( \Delta \Sigma = a_0 \). In this framework earlier experiments concluded that only a small fraction of the nucleon spin is carried by the quark spins and that the strange quark spin contribution is negative. This conclusion is in disagreement with the Ellis-Jaffe assumption of \( \Delta s = a_s = 0 \), which corresponds to \( \Delta \Sigma = a_s = 0.57 \), with \( L_g \) carrying about half of the total angular momentum. The Skyrme model also assumes \( \Delta g = L_g = 0 \). In a recent version of this model, where \( g_A/g_V \) is calculated to within 4% of the experimental value, \( \Delta \Sigma \) is found to be between 0.18 and 0.32 [127].

In QCD, \( a_0 \) differs from \( \Delta \Sigma \) in a scheme-dependent way. In the AB scheme the determination of \( \Delta \Sigma \) and the various \( \Delta q_i \), from the measured \( a_0 \) and \( a_i \), requires an input value for \( \Delta g \). The allowed values for \( \Delta \Sigma \) and for the \( \Delta q_i \) are shown in Fig. 22 as a function of \( \Delta g \) [Eq. (8.7)]. We see that a value of \( \Delta s = 0 \) and \( \Delta \Sigma \sim 0.57 \) corresponds to \( \Delta g(Q^2) \approx 2 \) at \( Q^2 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2 \). However, the gluon contribution \( \Delta g \) could be smaller than indicated in Eq. (8.7) due to finite quark masses and a possibly non-negligible contribution from charm, according to the authors of Ref. [128]. In the absence of direct measurements of \( \Delta g \), our results can only be compared with the estimate of \( \Delta g(Q^2) \) obtained from NLO GLAP fits to the \( g_1 \) data as in Sec. V B. Different estimates of \( \Delta g(Q^2) \) have been obtained. The factorization scheme used in the fit of Ref. [31] and Sec. V B provides \( \Delta \Sigma \Delta g(Q^2) \), while \( a_0(Q^2) \) and \( \Delta g(Q^2) \) are obtained in the scheme used for the fits of Refs. [100] and [101]. While the singlet distribution depends on the factorization scheme, the gluon distribution is the same in both [51]. For \( Q^2 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2 \) we find \( \Delta g(Q^2) = 1.7 \pm 1.1 \), and Refs. [129] and [100] find \( \Delta g(Q^2) = 2.6 \) and 1.4, respectively. The results of Ref. [129] are based on the method of Ref. [31]. Similarly, at \( Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2 \) it is found that \( \Delta g(Q^2) \) is equal to 2.0±1.3, 3.1, and 1.7, respectively.

D. Combined analysis of \( a_q \) from all proton, neutron, and deuteron data

The analysis used to test the Bjorken sum rule can be extended to evaluate \( a_0 \), giving (proton, deuteron, and neutron data, \( Q^2 = 5 \text{ GeV}^2 \)),

\[ a_0 = 0.29 \pm 0.06, \quad a_u = 0.82 \pm 0.02, \]

\[ a_d = -0.43 \pm 0.02, \quad a_s = -0.10 \pm 0.02. \]

An analysis of \( a_q \) based on a different selection and treatment of experimental data has been presented in Ref. [130], with similar results.

IX. CONCLUSION

A. Summary

We have presented a complete analysis of our measurement of the spin-dependent structure function \( g_1 \) of the proton from deep-inelastic scattering of high-energy polarized muons on a polarized target. The data cover the kinematic range \( 0.003 < x < 0.7 \) for \( Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2 \), with an average \( Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2 \). In addition to these data, we have also shown for the first time virtual photon-proton asymmetries in the kinematic range \( 0.008 < x < 0.003 \) and \( Q^2 > 0.2 \text{ GeV}^2 \). In the kinematic range \( x < 0.03 \), our data are the only available measurements of the spin-dependent asymmetries.

The virtual photon asymmetry \( A_V^{g_1} = g_1^p/F_1^p \) shows no \( Q^2 \) dependence over the range of our data within the experimental uncertainty. This observation holds when we combine our results with those from electron scattering experiments performed at smaller \( Q^2 \). However, \( g_1 \) and \( F_1 \) are
predicted to evolve differently and the difference should be observable at small $x$ in future precise measurements.

From our data on $g_1^p$ together with our deuteron data, we find that the ratio $g_1^p/g_1^d$ is close to $-1$ at small $x$ ($\sim 0.005$), in contrast to $F_2^p/F_2^d$, which approaches $+1$. This suggests that either the valence quarks give a significant contribution to the net quark polarization in this region or that the spin distribution functions of the $u$ and $d$ sea quarks are different, i.e., $\Delta \mu(x) \neq \Delta \bar{\mu}(x)$. The data suggest a rise in $g_1^p(x)$ as $x$ decreases from 0.03 to 0.0008. A small-$x$ extrapolation of $g_1$ beyond the measured region is necessary to compute its first moment $\Gamma_1$ and test sum rule predictions. Precise data at small $x$ are crucial for constraining this extrapolation.

The new data have initiated much theoretical activity in recent years, resulting in an extensive discussion of the NLO QCD analyses of the $x$ and $Q^2$ dependence of $g_1$ and of the interpretation of $a_0$ in terms of the spin content of the nucleon. As a result, we have used new methods for the evaluation of the structure function $g_1$ at fixed $Q^2$. From this evolved structure function we determined the first moment of $g_1$ and confirmed the violation of the Ellis-Jaffe sum rule for the proton by more than $2\sigma$. We obtain for the singlet axial charge of the proton $a_0(Q^2) = 0.28 \pm 0.16$ at $Q^2_0 = 10$ GeV$^2$. From the fit to all currently available data, we obtain $\Delta g(Q^2_0) = 2.0 \pm 1.3$, which in the Adler-Bardeen renormalization scheme implies the value $\Delta \Sigma = 0.5$. The new data and theoretical developments now afford a first glimpse of the polarized gluon distribution and its first moment.

The Bjorken sum rule is fundamental and must hold in perturbative QCD. When corrections up to $O(\alpha_s^3)$ are included, it predicts $\Gamma_1^p - \Gamma_1^d = 0.187 \pm 0.002$ at $Q^2_0 = 10$ GeV$^2$. Using the first moments of the structure functions $g_1$ evaluated from our proton and deuteron data, we find $\Gamma_1^p - \Gamma_1^d = 0.183 \pm 0.034$ at $Q^2_0 = 10$ GeV$^2$, in excellent agreement with the theoretical prediction. Combining our data with all available data results in a somewhat more precise confirmation of the Bjorken sum rule.

### B. Outlook

New data on the spin-dependent structure functions $g_1$ and $g_2$ of the nucleon are expected in the next two years from the SMC, the E154, and E155 Collaborations at SLAC and from the HERMES Collaboration at HERA. However, further knowledge is needed of the small-$x$ behavior of $g_1$ and of the polarized gluon distribution $\Delta g(x)$ due to the limited coverage in $x$ and $Q^2$ of these experiments.

Future experiments are planned at various experimental facilities, including semi-inclusive polarized proton-proton scattering by RHIC SPIN [131] at BNL, semi-inclusive polarized muon-nucleon scattering by COMPASS [132] at CERN, and a similar semi-inclusive polarized electron-nucleon experiment at SLAC [133]. Furthermore, a polarized electron-proton collider experiment at HERA to study the inclusive and semi-inclusive scattering is also under consideration [134]. The non-Regge behavior of the unpolarized structure function $F_2$ has been observed at HERA in agreement with perturbative QCD predictions [135,136]. The corresponding behavior predicted for the polarized spin structure function $g_1$ is particularly interesting due to the fact that the higher-order corrections in the polarized case are expected to be stronger [129,137]. Also, unlike the unpolarized case where only the gluon distribution is important at small $x$, in the polarized case the singlet quark, the nonsinglet quark, and the gluon distributions all play a role.

In conclusion, the study of the spin structure of the nucleon appears certain to remain active well into the next century.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank our host laboratory CERN for providing major and efficient support for our experiment and an exciting and pleasant environment in which to do it. In particular, we thank J. V. Allaby, P. Darrilat, F. Dydak, L. Foa, G. Goggi, H. J. Hilke, and H. Wenninger for substantial support and constant advice. We also wish to thank L. Gatignon and the SPS Division for providing us with an excellent beam, the LHC-ECR group for efficient cryogenics support, and J. M. Demolis for all his technical support. We also thank all those people in our home institutions who have contributed to the construction and maintenance of our equipment, especially A. Daël, J. C. Languillat, and C. Curè from DAPNIA/Saclay for providing us with the high-performance target superconducting magnet, Y. Lefèvre and J. Homma from NIKHEF for their contributions to the construction of the dilution refrigerator, and E. Kok for his contributions to the electronics and the data taking. It is a pleasure to thank G. Altarelli, R. D. Ball, J. Ellis, S. Forte, and G. Ridolfi, for valuable discussions.

This work was supported by the Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Forschung und Technologie, partially supported by TUBITAK and the Center for Turkish-Balkan Physics Research and Application (Bogaziçi University), supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. National Science Foundation, Monbusho Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (International Scientific Research Program and Specially Promoted Research), the National Science Foundation (NWO) of the Netherlands, the Commissariat à l’Énergie Atomique, Comision Interministerial de Ciencia y Tecnologia, the Israel Science Foundation, and Grant No. KBN SPUB/P3/209/94.

[130] Proceedings of the “HERA 95–96 Workshop on Future of HERA.”