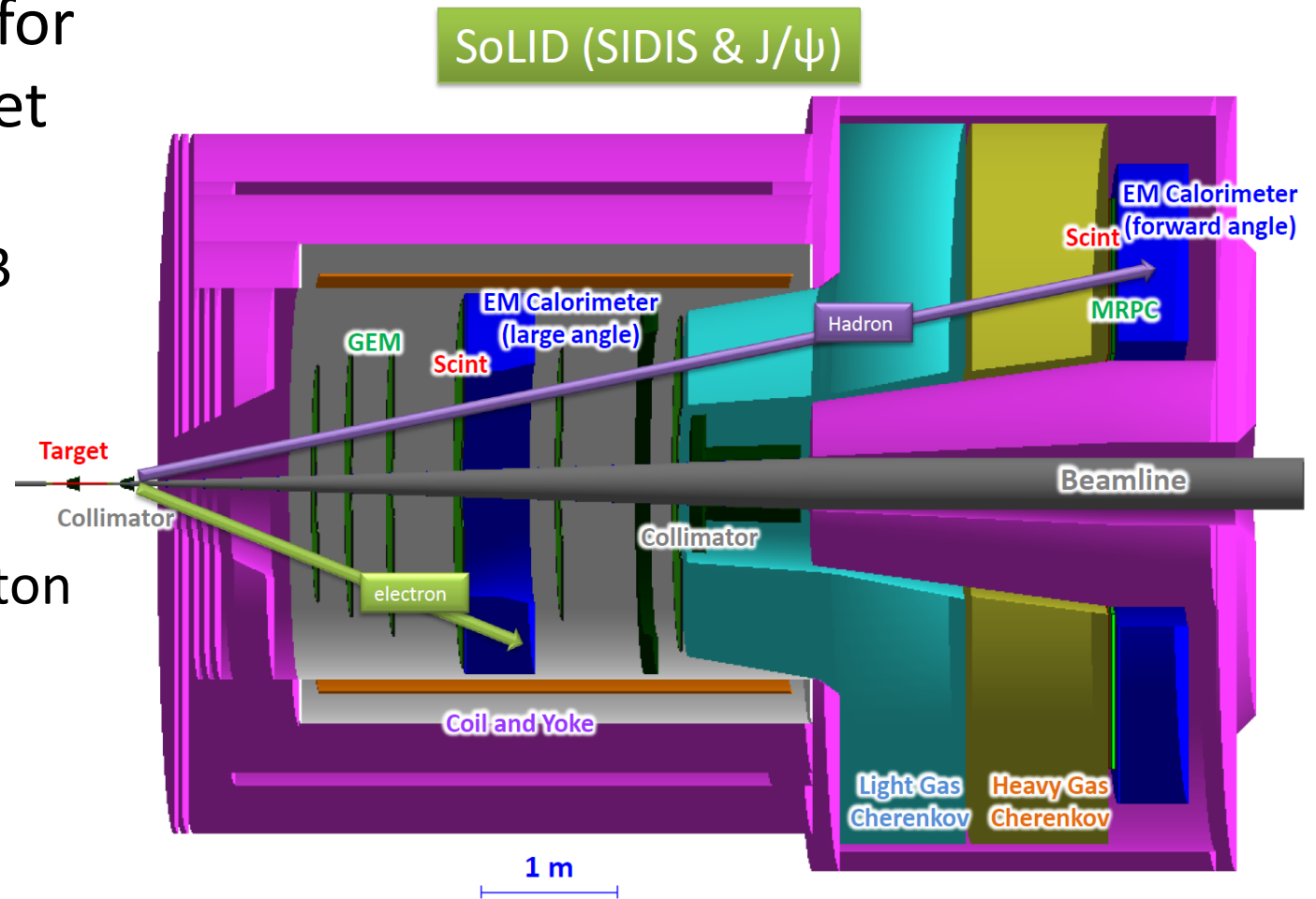


Deep ϕ -production in SoLiD with a
Transversely polarized NH_3 target

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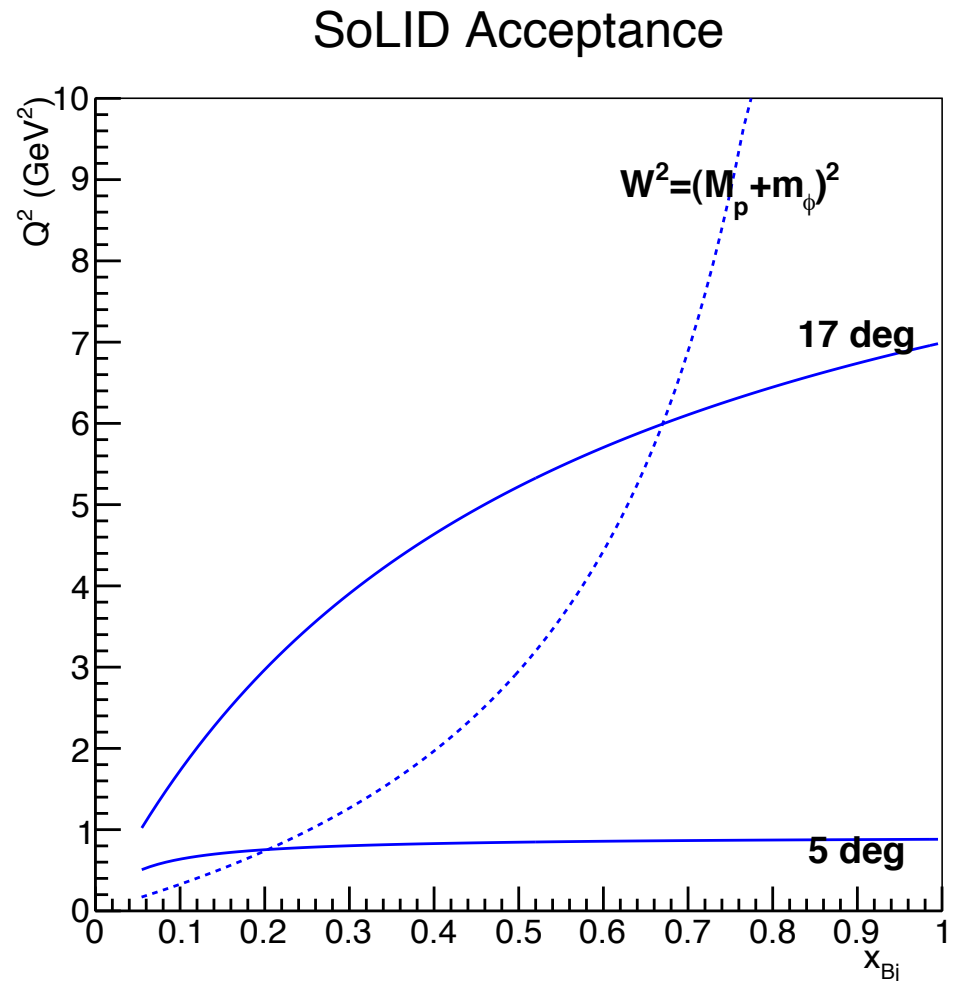
Solenoidal high Luminosity Detector

- Configuration for upstream target
 - Transversely polarized NH₃
 - 110 nA on 3 cm NH₃
 - $5 \cdot 10^{35}$ polarized proton luminosity



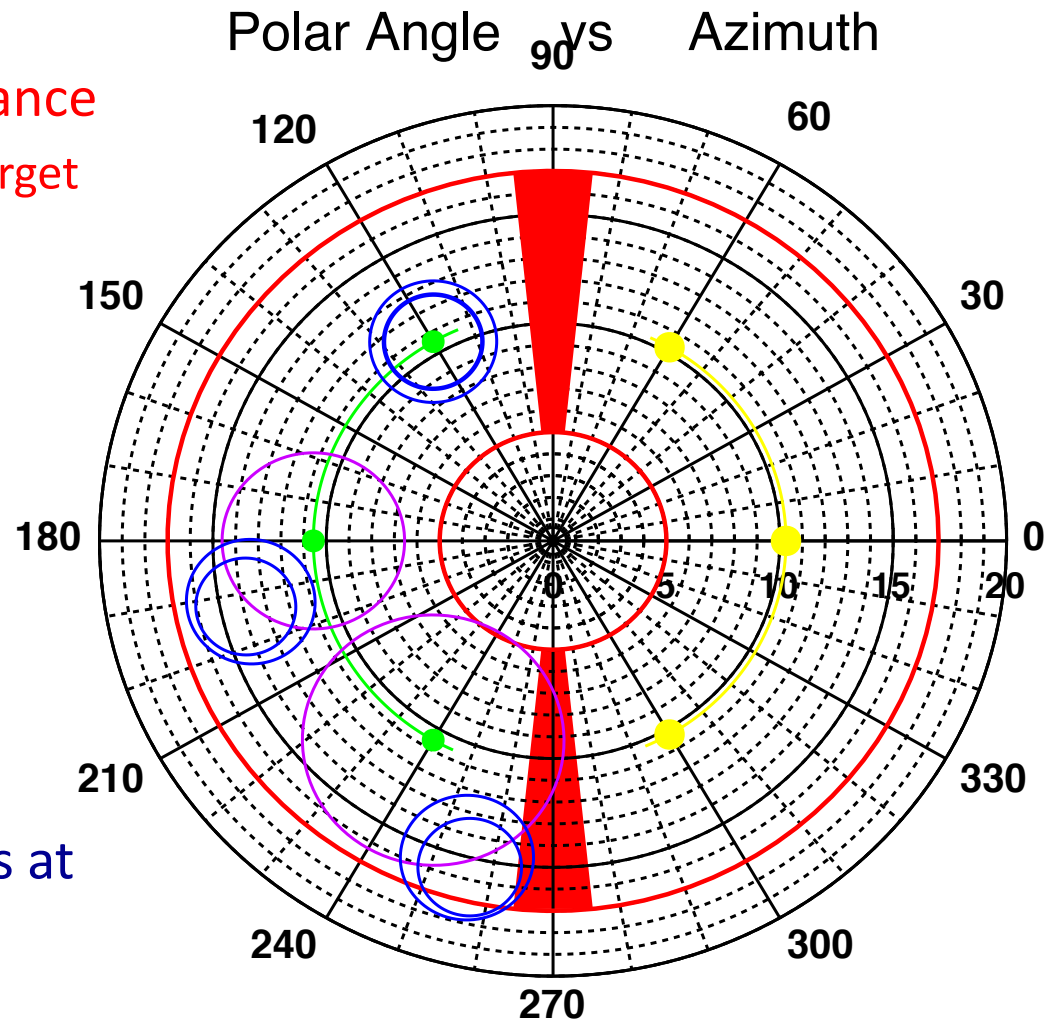
SoLiD × [NH₃-Target] (e,e′) Acceptance

- Electron beam = 11 GeV
- A possible window for deep virtual $\vec{H}(e,e'K^+K^-)p$ measurements on a transversely polarized target.



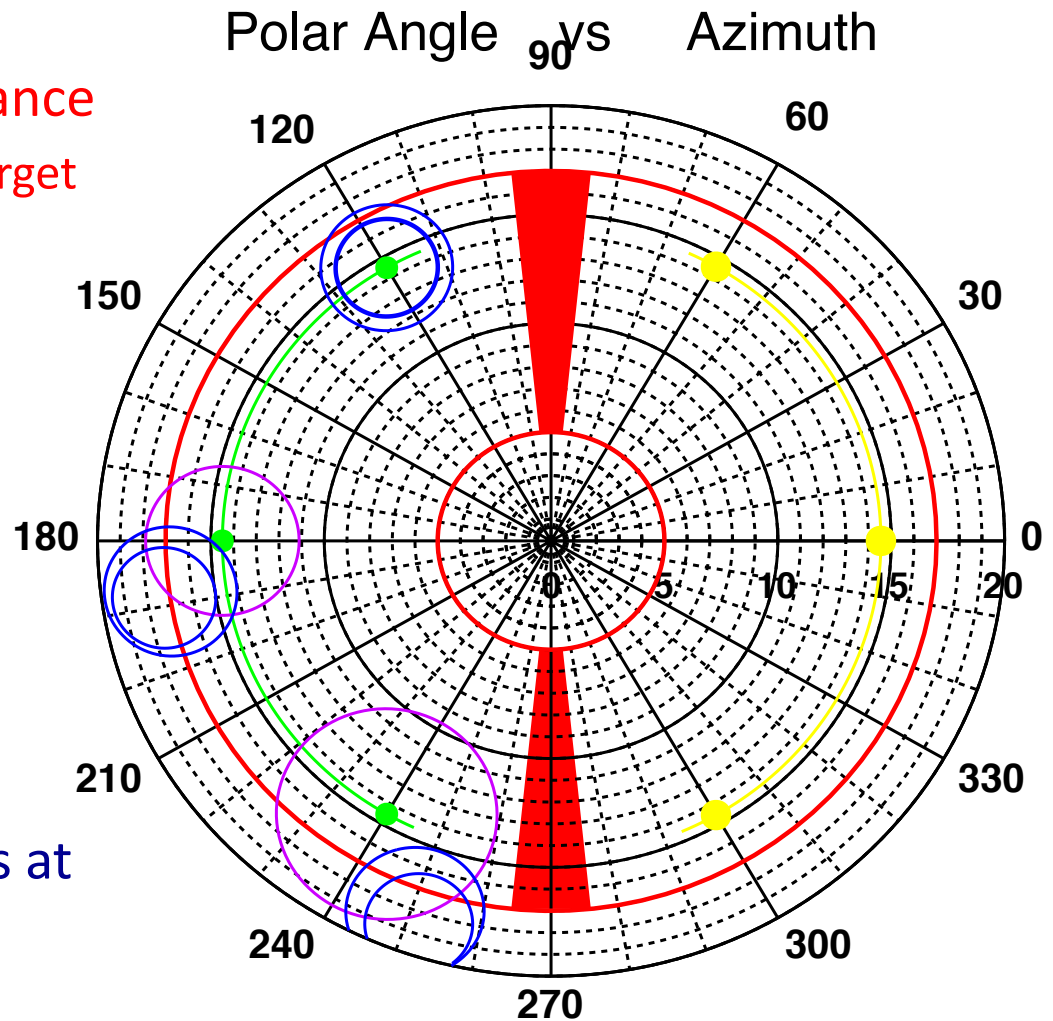
Ptolemaic Picture of $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$ Acceptance

- $Q^2 = 2.0$, $x_{Bj} = 0.2$
 - Red = Limits of SoLiD Acceptance
 - $10 \theta_{MS}$ Shield of $e^+ e^-$ from target
 - Yellow arc
 - = scattered electrons
 - Green 'cycle'
 - = Virtual photon direction
 - Violet 'epi-cycle'
 - = three examples of ϕ :
 $t_{\gamma, \phi} = t_{Min}, t_{Min} - 0.2 \text{ GeV}^2,$
 $t_{Min} - 0.4 \text{ GeV}^2$
 - Blue epi-epi-cycles: K^+, K^- arcs at
 $\cos \theta_K^{\phi\text{-rest}} = \pm 0.5$



Ptolemaic Picture of $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$ Acceptance

- $Q^2 = 4.0$, $x_{Bj} = 0.4$
 - **Red = Limits of SoLiD Acceptance**
 - $10 \theta_{MS}$ Shield of $e^+ e^-$ from target
 - **Yellow arc**
= scattered electrons
 - **Green 'cycle'**
= Virtual photon direction
 - **Violet 'epi-cycle'**
= three examples of ϕ :
 $t_{\gamma,\phi} = t_{Min}, t_{Min} - 0.2 \text{ GeV}^2,$
 $t_{Min} - 0.4 \text{ GeV}^2$
 - **Blue epi-epi-cycles: K^+, K^- arcs at $\cos\theta_K^{\phi\text{-rest}} = \pm 0.5$**



Conclusion

- H and E GPDs are highly constrained by DIS and Elastic Form Factors
 - Most models assume no nodes in either H or E.
 - Testing for Nodes, especially in E is critical.
- Even just a few high precision measurements of $E(\xi, \xi, t)$ at variable ξ can have a major impact
 - Models of E
 - Ji Sum Rule
- SoLiD could have a high precision (high transverse polarized luminosity) window on Deep ϕ -production