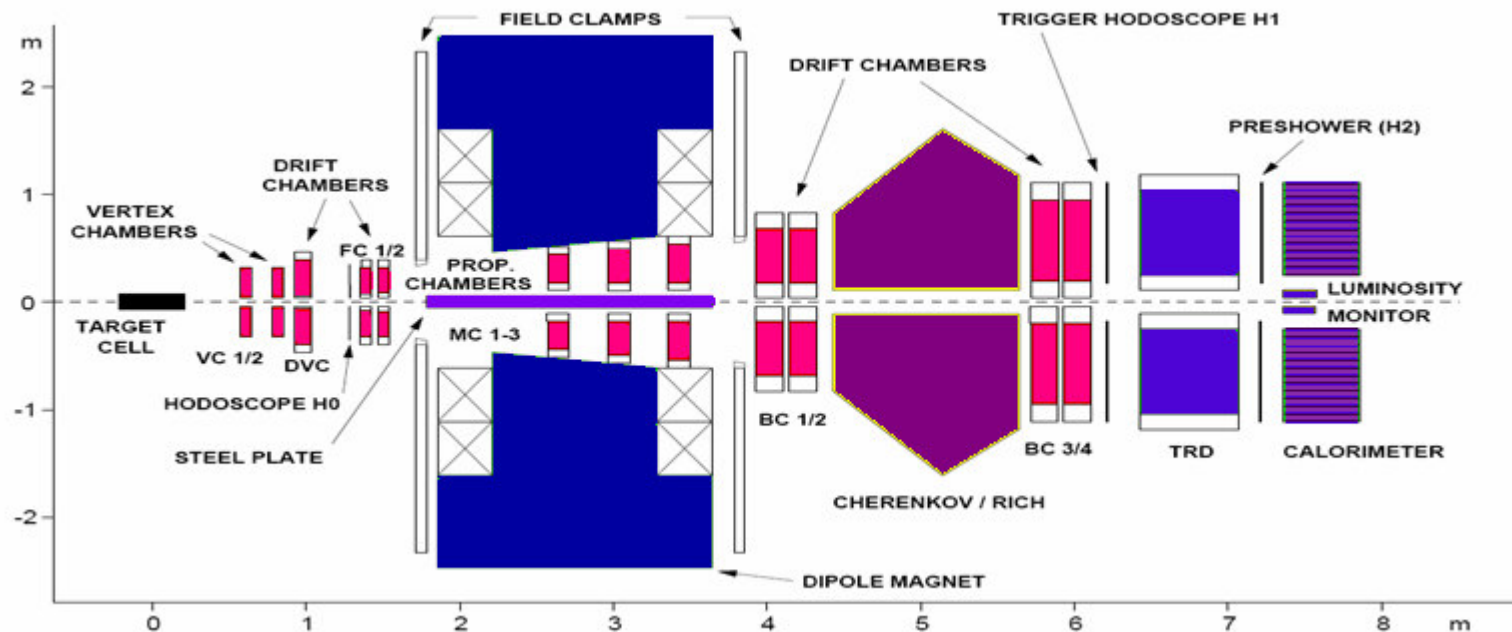




# Evidence for a Single-Spin Asymmetry in two-pion Semi-Inclusive DIS on a transversely polarized hydrogen target

**Francesca Giordano**  
**Università degli studi di Ferrara**  
**INFN sez. di Ferrara**  
**HERMES@DESY**

# HERMES SPECTROMETER

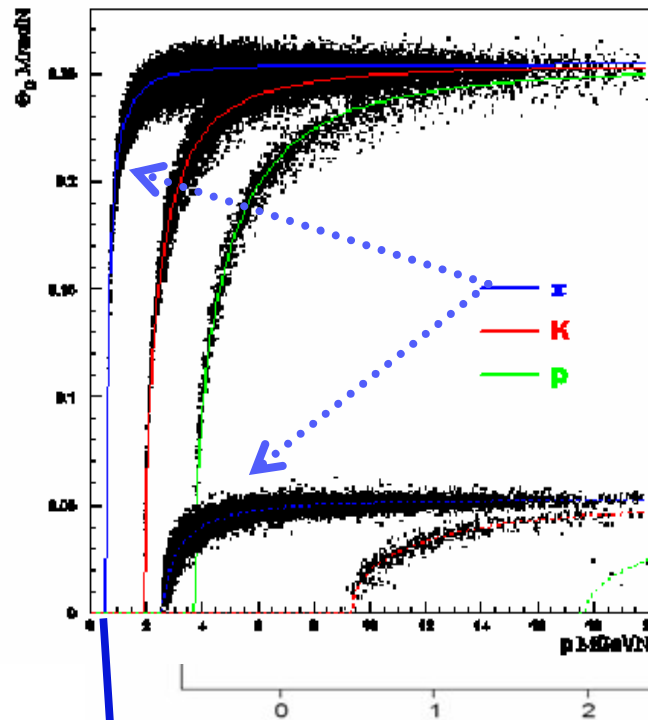


*Electron beam (27.5 GeV/c) on a fixed polarized H-target*

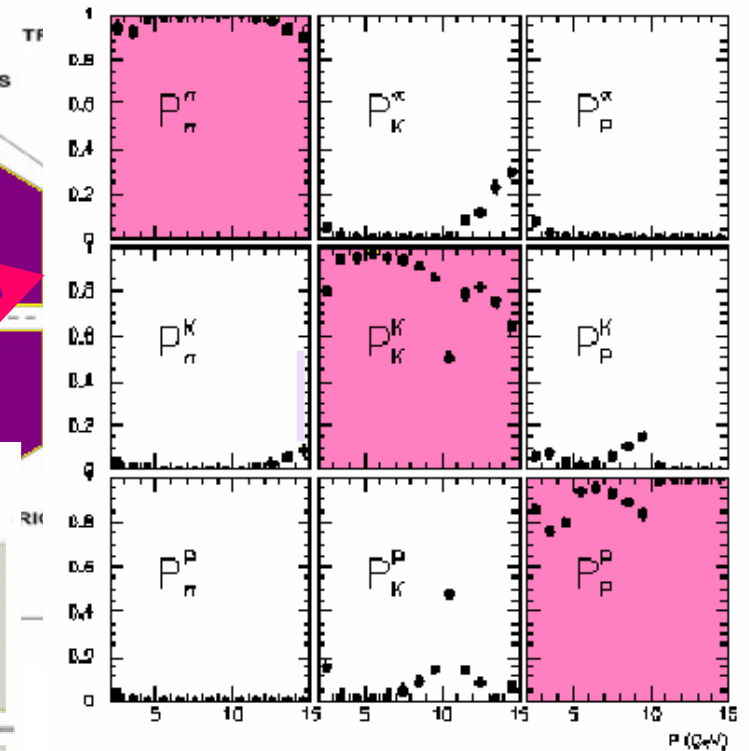
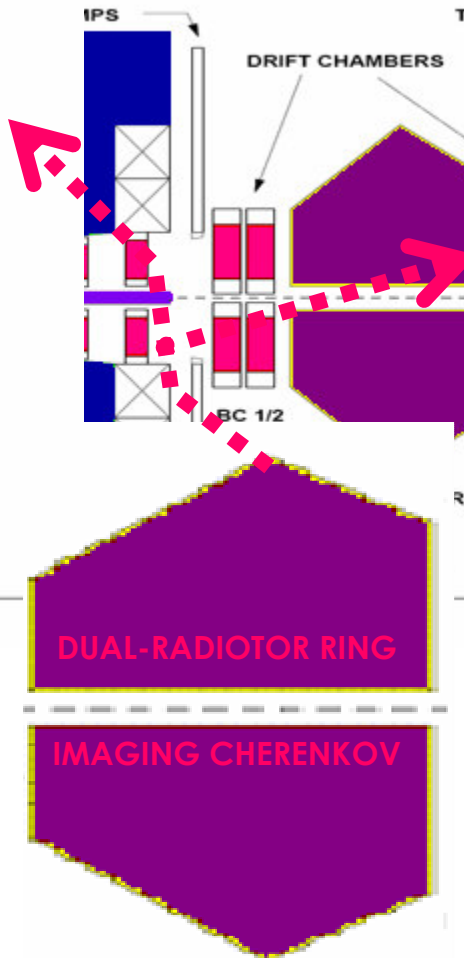
*$\Delta p/p \sim 1\text{-}2\%$*

*Electron identification efficiency  $\sim 98\text{-}99\%$*

# HERMES RICH

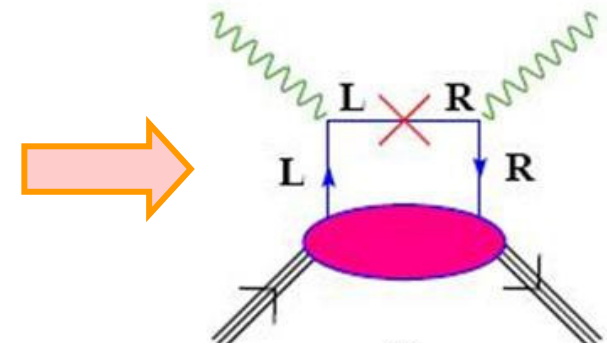


1 GeV/c

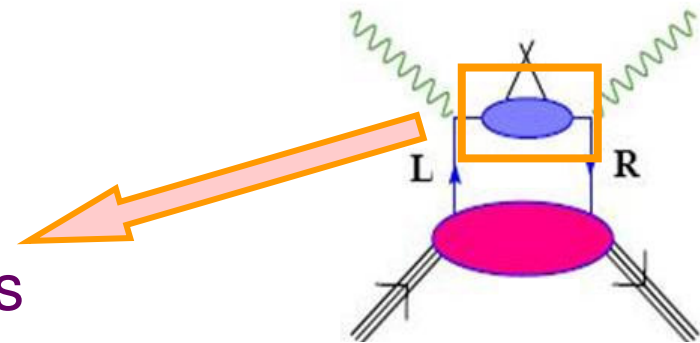


# TRANSVERSITY

Since the transversity is a **chiral-odd** function, it cannot be probed in Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering, but has to be coupled to another **chiral-odd** function.

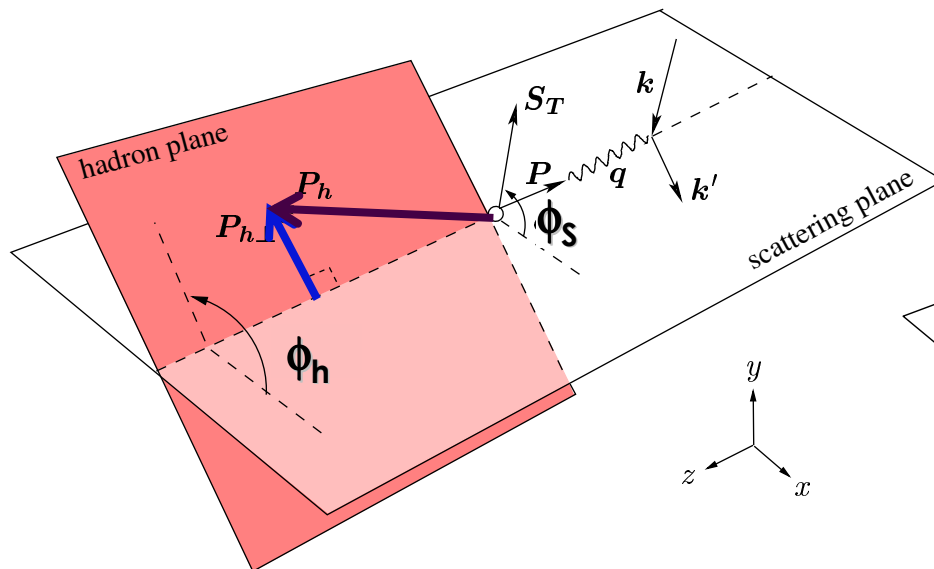


**Semi Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering (SIDIS):** transversity is coupled to a chiral-odd **fragmentation function**;

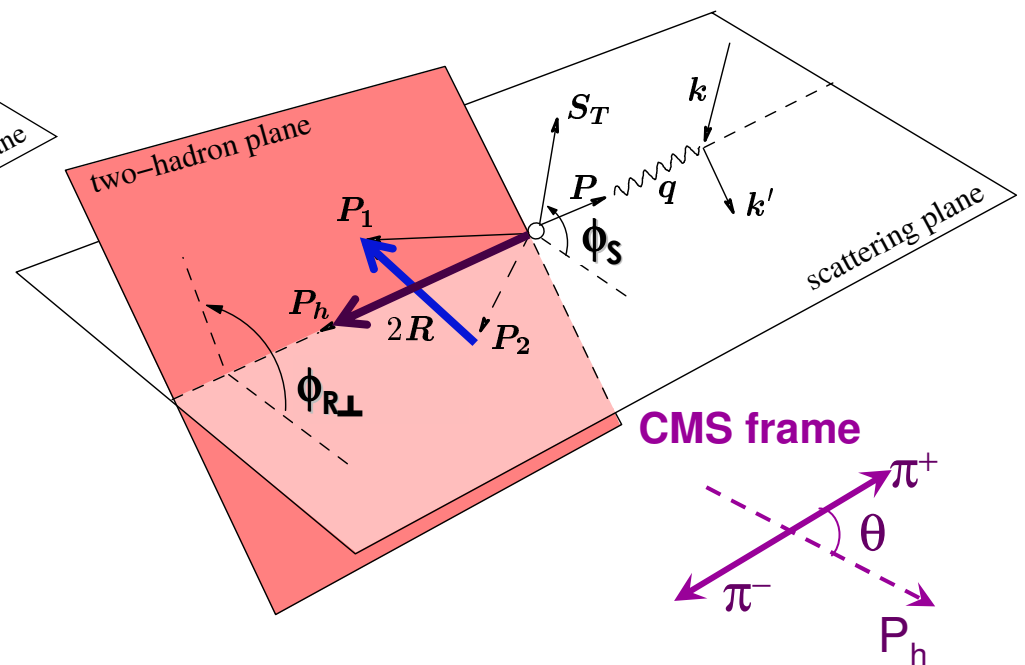


# Semi Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering

1-pion production



2-pion production



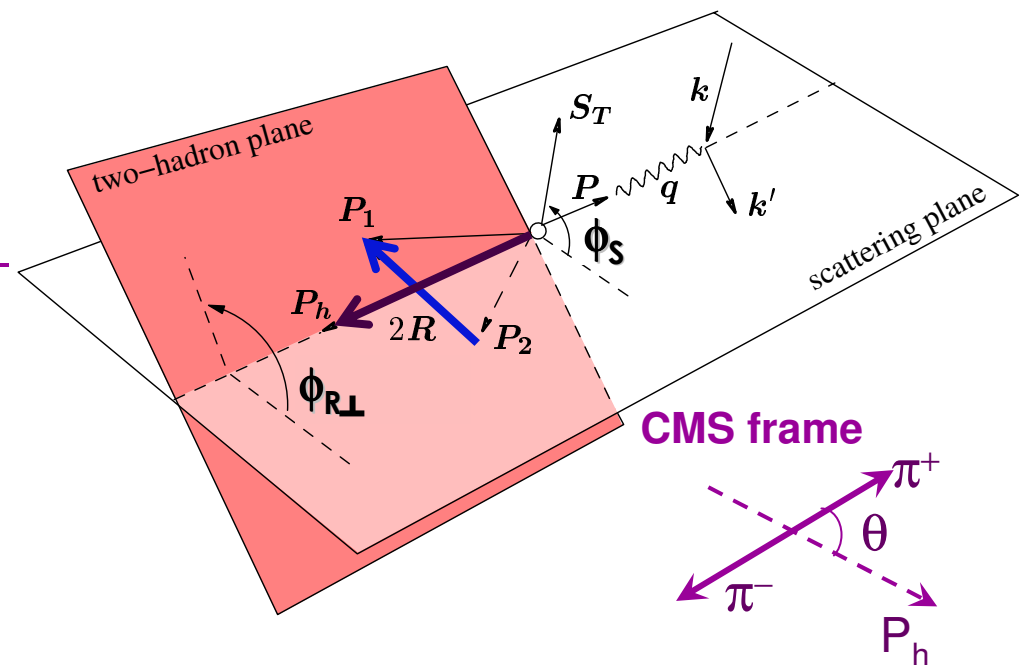
$$\sigma_{UT} \propto S_T \sin(\phi_h + \phi_S) \sum_q e_q^2 I \left[ \frac{k_T \cdot \hat{P}_{h\perp}}{M} h_{1,q} \cdot H_{1,q}^\perp \right]$$

$$\sigma_{UT} \propto |S_T| \sin \theta \sin(\phi_{RL} + \phi_S) \sum_q e_q^2 h_{1,q} \cdot H_{1,q}^\perp$$

# Semi Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering

## 2-pion production

- ➡ **Collinear physics:** the relative momentum of the pion-pair has a transverse component  $R_T$  even after the integration over the transverse momentum of the pion-pair  $P_h$
- ➡ A completely independent method to extract  $h_1$ .
- ➡ **BUT: poorer statistics!!**



$$\sigma_{UT} \propto |S_T| \sin \theta \sin(\phi_{RL} + \phi_S) \sum_q e_q^2 \boxed{h_{1,q} \cdot H_{1,q}^\dagger}$$

# Event topology

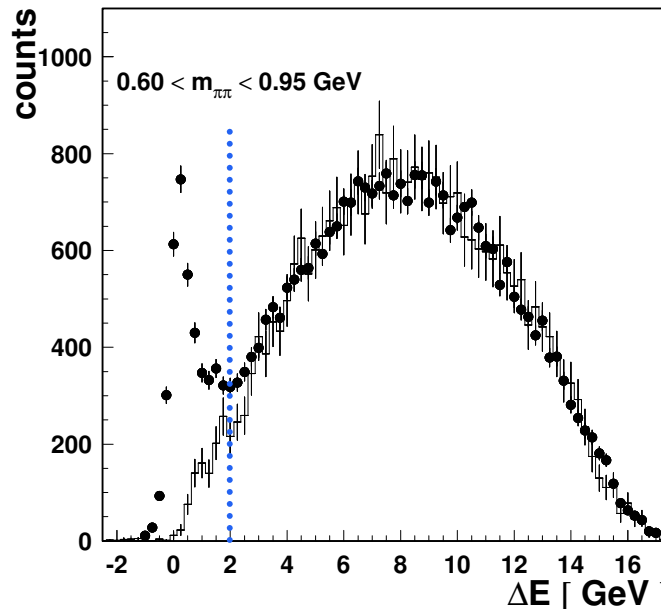
## Kinematical range

$$W^2 \geq 4 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$Q^2 \geq 1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$0.023 \leq x_{bj} \leq 0.6$$

$$0.1 < y_{bj} < 0.85$$



➡ Pions identified with RICH

➡  $P_\pi > 1 \text{ GeV}/c$

➡ All possible combination of detected pions were included for each event

➡  $|S_T| \geq 70\%$

➡  $\Delta E \equiv (M_x^2 - M_P^2)/2M_P > 2 \text{ GeV}$

$$A_{UT}(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S, \theta) \equiv \frac{\sigma_{UT}}{\sigma_{UU}} = \frac{1}{|S_T|} \frac{N_{SIDIS}^{\uparrow}(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S, \theta) - N_{SIDIS}^{\downarrow}(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S, \theta)}{N_{SIDIS}^{\uparrow}(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S, \theta) + N_{SIDIS}^{\downarrow}(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S, \theta)}$$



# ***Partial wave expansion***

$$A_{UT} \sim \frac{\sum_q \sin(\phi_R + \phi_S) \sin \theta h_{1,q} H_{1,q}^\times}{\sum_q f_{1,q} D_{1,q}}$$

$$z = z_1 + z_2$$

# Partial wave expansion

$$A_{UT} \sim \frac{\sum_q \sin(\phi_R + \phi_S) \sin \theta h_{1,q} H_{1,q}^{\chi}}{\sum_q f_{1,q} D_{1,q}}$$

$$H_1^{\chi}(z, M_h^2, \theta)$$

$$z = z_1 + z_2$$

$$H_1^{\chi,sp}(z, M_h^2) + \cos \theta H_1^{\chi,pp}(z, M_h^2)$$

The contribution to the Asymmetry is  
due to interference of different  
partial waves of the final state  $\pi^+\pi^-$

# Partial wave expansion

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$$H_1^{\times}(z, M_h^2, \theta)$$

$$H_1^{\times,sp}(z, M_h^2) + \cos \theta H_1^{\times,pp}(z, M_h^2)$$

The contribution to the Asymmetry is due to interference of different partial waves of the final state  $\pi^+\pi^-$

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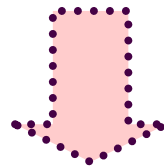
$$\sum_q f_{1,q} (D_{1,q}^{ss,pp} + \cos \theta D_{1,q}^{sp} + 1/4(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1) D_{1,q}^{pp})$$



# ***First step: linear approximation***

$$A_{UT} \sim \frac{\sum_q \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) h_{1,q} (\sin \theta H_{1,q}^{\mathfrak{L},sp} + \sin \theta \cos \theta H_{1,q}^{\mathfrak{L},pp})}{\sum_q f_{1,q} (D_{1,q}^{ss,pp} + \cos \theta D_{1,q}^{sp} + 1/4(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1) D_{1,q}^{pp})}$$

**First step: neglect denominator partial wave expansion**



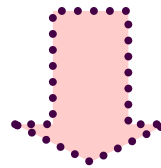
$$A_{UT} \sim \frac{\sum_q \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) h_{1,q} (\sin \theta H_{1,q}^{\mathfrak{L},sp} + \sin 2\theta H_{1,q}^{\mathfrak{L},pp})}{\sum_q f_{1,q} D_{1,q}}$$



# ***First step: linear approximation***

$$A_{UT} \sim \frac{\sum_q \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) h_{1,q} (\sin \theta H_{1,q}^{\mathcal{Q},sp} + \sin \theta \cos \theta H_{1,q}^{\mathcal{Q},pp})}{\sum_q f_{1,q} (D_{1,q}^{ss,pp} + \cos \theta D_{1,q}^{sp} + 1/4(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1) D_{1,q}^{pp})}$$

First step: neglect denominator partial wave expansion



$$A_{UT} \sim \frac{\sum_q \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) h_{1,q} (\sin \theta H_{1,q}^{\mathcal{Q},sp} + \sin 2\theta H_{1,q}^{\mathcal{Q},pp})}{\sum_q f_{1,q} D_{1,q}}$$



# Linear fit

*The azimuthal moments are extracted from  $A_{UT}$  using a 2-dimensional  $\chi^2$  fit*

$$A_{UT} = a + \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) (A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sin\theta} \sin\theta + b \sin 2\theta)$$



compatible with zero

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compatible with zero

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sin \theta} \sim \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q H_{1,q}^{\mathfrak{A},sp}}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q D_{1,q}}$$

# Linear fit

The azimuthal moments are extracted from  $A_{UT}$  using a 2-dimensional  $\chi^2$  fit

$$A_{UT} = a + \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) (A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sin \theta} \sin \theta + b \sin 2\theta)$$

compatible with zero

THE EXTRACTED VALUES OF THE MOMENTS  
ARE NOT INFLUENCED BY THE  
PRESENCE OF THIS TERM IN THE FIT FUNCTION

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sin \theta} \sim \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q H_{1,q}^{\Phi, sp}}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q D_{1,q}}$$

Extra-terms like the ones below do not influence the value of the extracted moments

$$\sin \phi_S, \quad \cos \phi_{R\perp} \sin \theta$$

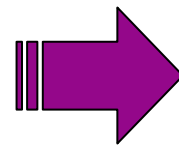
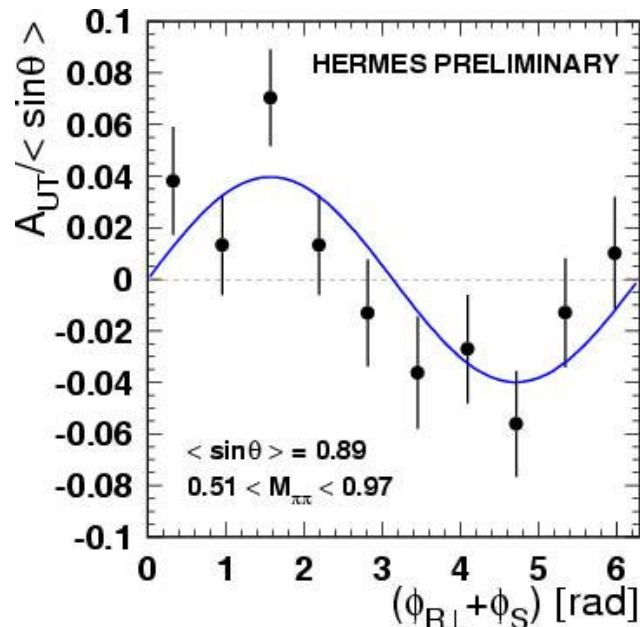


## *Results with linear fit*

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sin \theta} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q H_{1,q}^{\Phi, sp}}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q D_{1,q}}$$

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$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sin \theta} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q H_{1,q}^{\hat{\Phi}, sp}}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q D_{1,q}}$$

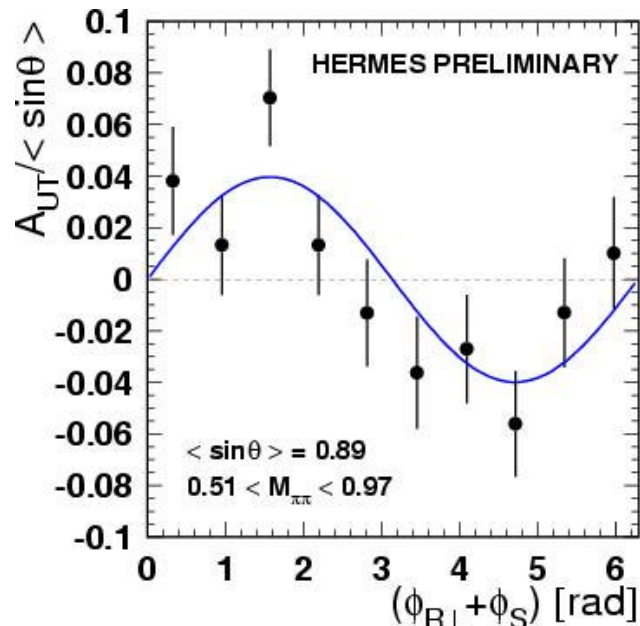


**Significant sinusoidal behavior!**

# Results with linear fit

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp}+\phi_S)\sin\theta} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q H_{1,q}^{\nabla,sp}}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q D_{1,q}}$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp}+\phi_S)\sin\theta} = 0.040 \pm 0.009 (stat) \pm 0.003 (syst)$$

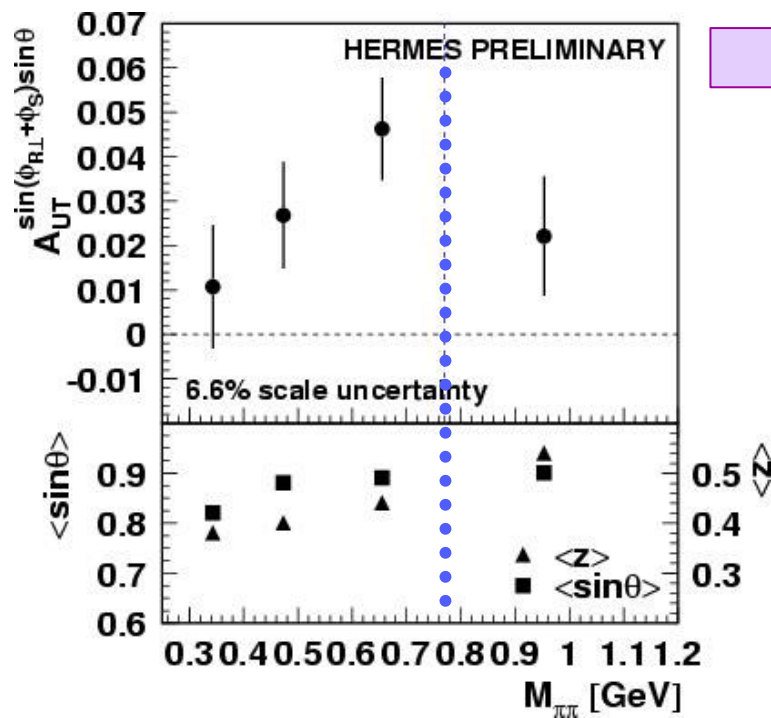


QCD N06, 15 June 2006

**First evidence of a T-odd and  
chiral-odd dihadron  
fragmentation function  
(it can be measured at Belle!)**

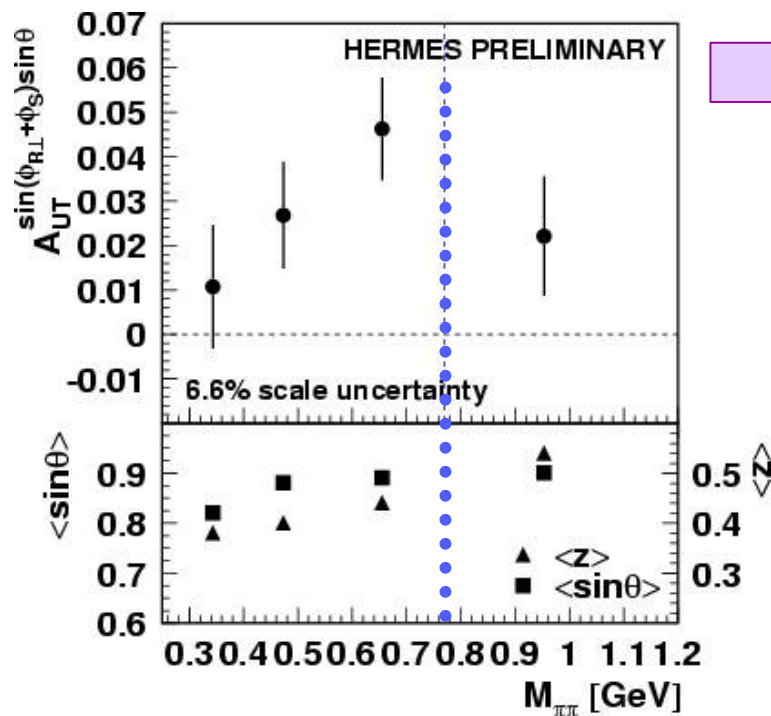
F.Giordano

# $M_{\pi\pi}$ -dependence



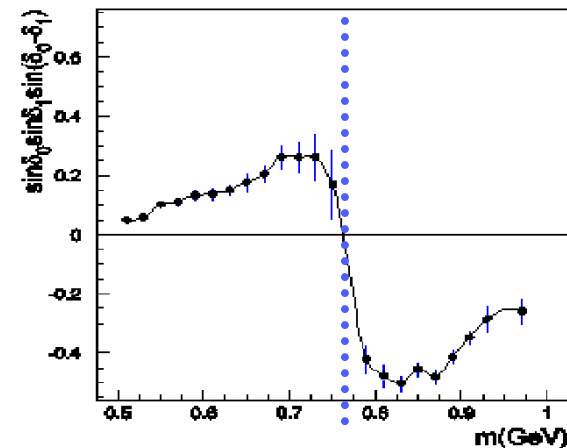
POSITIVE ASYMMETRY in  
the whole range of  $M_{\pi\pi}$ -mass

# $M_{\pi\pi}$ -dependence

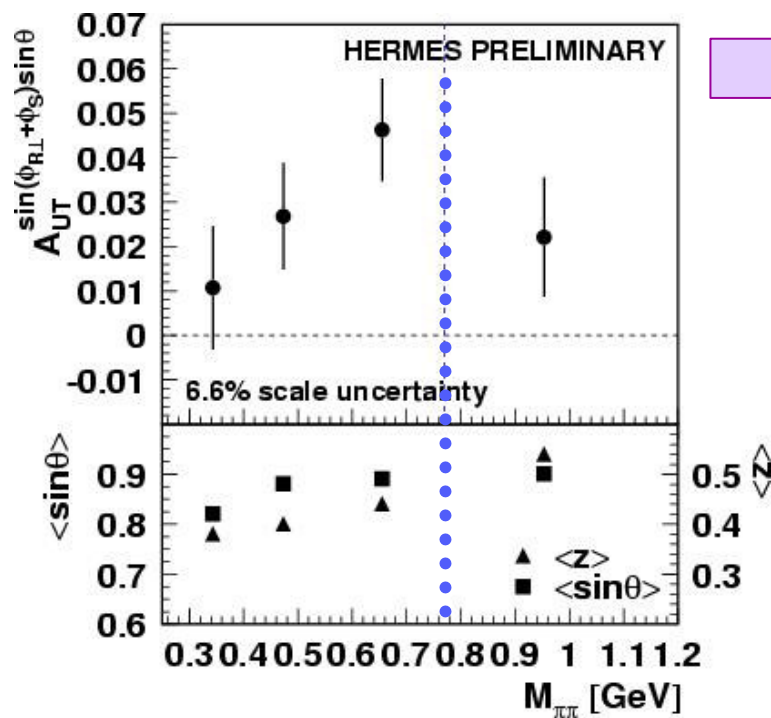


**POSITIVE ASYMMETRY in the whole range of  $M_{\pi\pi}$ -mass**

No evidence of the sign-change at the  $\rho^0$  mass predicted by **Jaffe et al.**  
(*Phys.Rev.Lett.*80,1166(1998))



# $M_{\pi\pi}$ -dependence

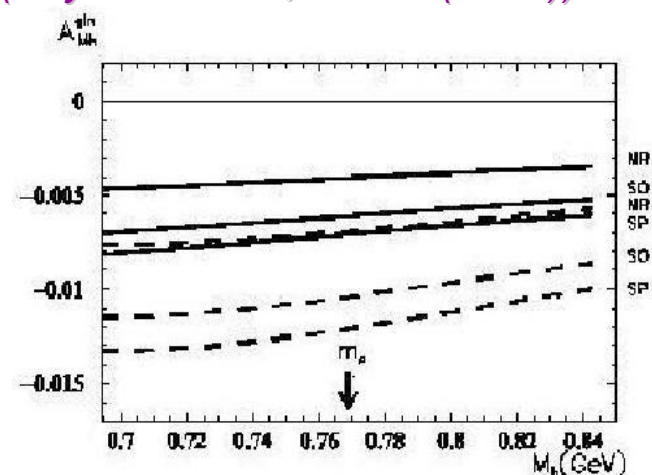


**POSITIVE ASYMMETRY in the whole range of  $M_{\pi\pi}$ -mass**

Different models don't predict a sign change of the asymmetry around the  $\rho^0$  mass

**Radici et al.**

(*Phys.Rev.D65,074031(2002)*)





***WORK IN PROGRESS...***



# *In progress....*

$$A_{UT} \sim \frac{\sum_q \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) h_{1,q} (\sin \theta H_{1,q}^{\nabla, sp} + \sin \theta \cos \theta H_{1,q}^{\nabla, pp})}{\sum_q f_{1,q} (D_{1,q}^{ss, pp} + \cos \theta D_{1,q}^{sp} + 1/4(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1) D_{1,q}^{pp})}$$

*In progress....*

$$A_{UT} \sim \frac{\sum_q \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) h_{1,q} (\sin \theta H_{1,q}^{\nabla, sp} + \sin \theta \cos \theta H_{1,q}^{\nabla, pp})}{\sum_q f_{1,q} (D_{1,q}^{ss, pp} + \cos \theta D_{1,q}^{sp} + 1/4(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1) D_{1,q}^{pp})}$$

**1-DIMENSIONAL LINEAR FIT**  
**(INTEGRATED OVER  $\theta$ )**

$$A_{UT} = a + A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S)} \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S)$$

*In progress....*

$$A_{UT} \sim \frac{\sum_q \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) h_{1,q} (\sin \theta H_{1,q}^{\nabla, sp} + \sin \theta \cos \theta H_{1,q}^{\nabla, pp})}{\sum_q f_{1,q} (D_{1,q}^{ss, pp} + \cos \theta D_{1,q}^{sp} + 1/4(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1) D_{1,q}^{pp})}$$

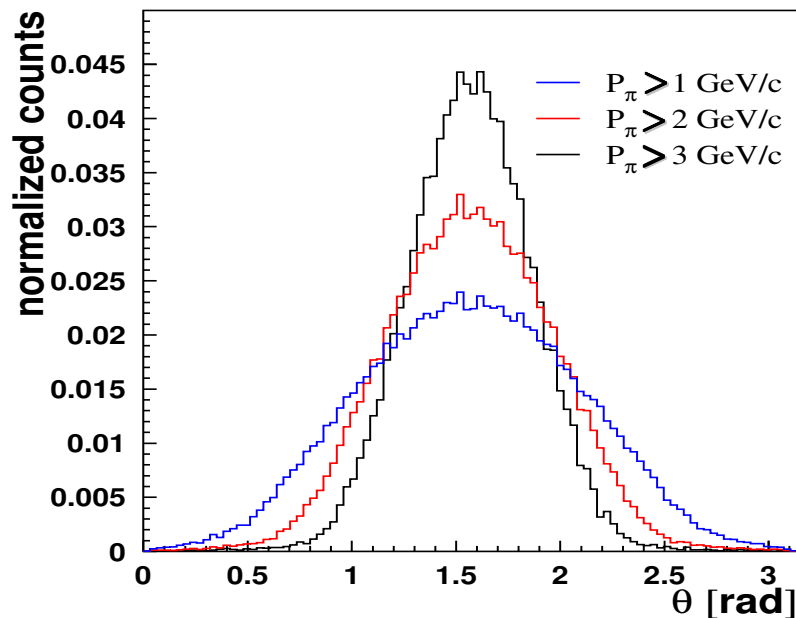
**1-DIMENSIONAL LINEAR FIT**  
**(INTEGRATED OVER  $\theta$ )**

$$A_{UT} = a + A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S)} \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S)$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S)} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q H_{1,q}^{\nabla, sp}}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q D_{1,q}^{ss, pp}}$$

# *Can we integrate over $\theta$ ?*

$$A_{UT} = a + A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S)} \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S)$$



If  $2\pi$  pair are isotropically distributed in the phase-space  $\theta$ -distribution is proportional to  $\sin\theta$ :

**A CUT ON THE MOMENTA BIASES  
SIGNIFICANTLY THE  $\theta$  DISTRIBUTION!!**

*In progress....*

$$A_{UT} \sim \frac{\sum_q \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) h_{1,q} (\sin \theta H_{1,q}^{\Phi,sp} + \sin \theta \cos \theta H_{1,q}^{\Phi,pp})}{\sum_q f_{1,q} (D_{1,q}^{ss,pp} + \cos \theta D_{1,q}^{sp} + 1/4(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1) D_{1,q}^{pp})}$$

NON-LINEAR FIT:

$$A_{UT} = \frac{(A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sin \theta} \sin \theta + b \sin 2\theta)}{1 + c \cos \theta + d \cos^2 \theta} \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S)$$

*In progress....*

$$A_{UT} \sim \frac{\sum_q \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) h_{1,q} (\sin \theta H_{1,q}^{\mathcal{Q},sp} + \sin \theta \cos \theta H_{1,q}^{\mathcal{Q},pp})}{\sum_q f_{1,q} (D_{1,q}^{ss,pp} + \cos \theta D_{1,q}^{sp} + 1/4(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1) D_{1,q}^{pp})}$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sin \theta} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q H_{1,q}^{\mathcal{Q},sp}}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q (D_{1,q}^{ss,pp} - 1/4 D_{1,q}^{pp})}$$

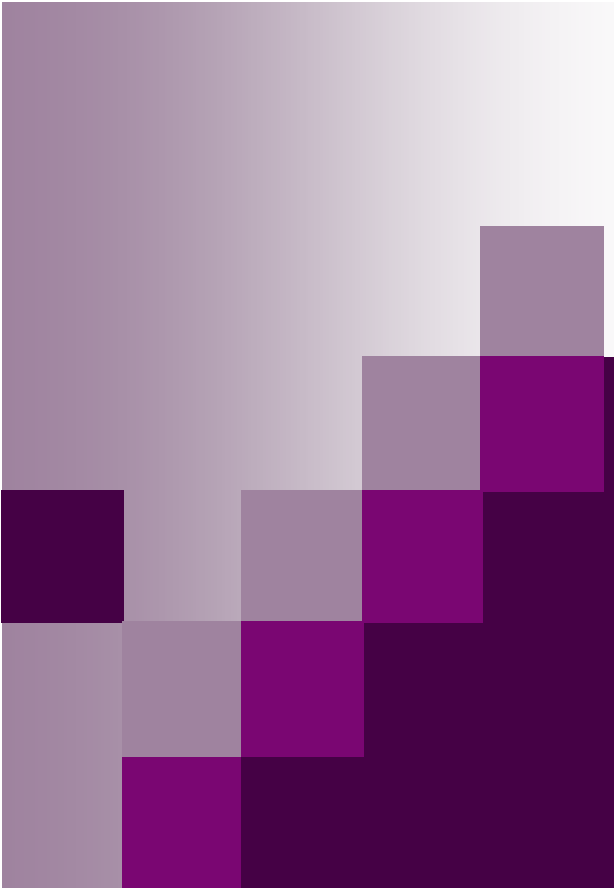
**NON-LINEAR FIT:**

$$A_{UT} = \frac{(A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) \sin \theta} \sin \theta + b \sin 2\theta)}{1 + c \cos \theta + d \cos^2 \theta} \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S)$$



## Conclusion

- For the first time a non-zero Single Spin Asymmetry (SSA) is measured in two-pion production;
- The measured SSA allows to probe transversity in 2-pion SIDIS and is the first evidence for a non-zero chiral-odd interference fragmentation function;
- No evidence of a sign change of SSA at  $\rho^0$  mass;
- A non-linear fit is in progress to take into account all the partial-wave terms;
  - 2005 data will double current statistics;



***THANK YOU!!!***