

Single-spin asymmetries

with 2 hadron fragmentation:

The Measurement

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Layout:

- Introduction
- Results
- Interpretation

$$f_1 = \text{circle with dot} \quad g_1 = \text{circle with dot and red arrow} - \text{circle with dot and red arrow} \quad h_1 = \text{circle with dot and red arrow and blue arrow} - \text{circle with dot and red arrow and blue arrow}$$

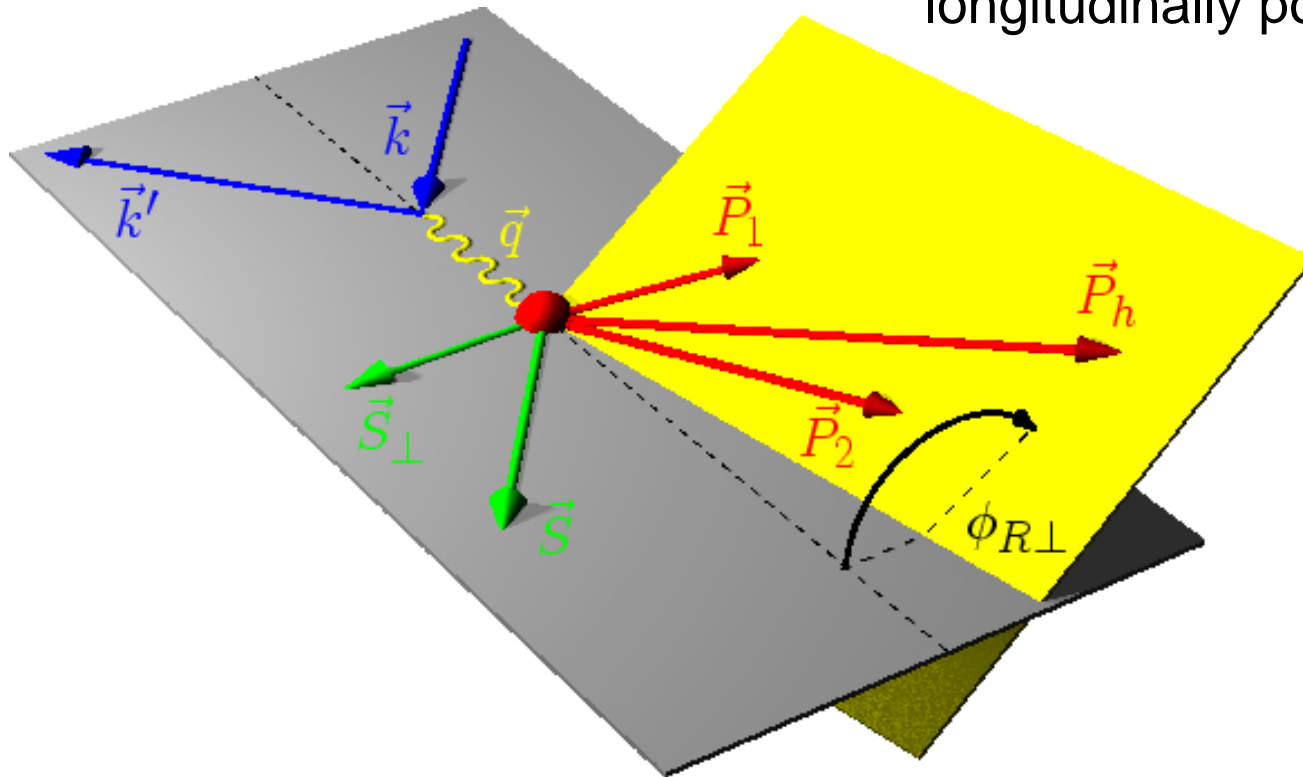
Characteristics of h_1 :

- leading twist -> on equal footing with f_1 and g_1
- chiral-odd -> can NOT be probed in inclusive DIS

Solution: couple h_1 to chiral-odd fragmentation function

Two options: 1 or 2 particle semi-inclusive DIS

longitudinally polarized deuterium target



$$\vec{P}_h \equiv \vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2$$

$$A_{UL}(\phi_{R\perp}) = \frac{1}{|P_T|} \frac{N^{\leftarrow}(\phi_{R\perp})/N_{\text{DIS}}^{\leftarrow} - N^{\rightarrow}(\phi_{R\perp})/N_{\text{DIS}}^{\rightarrow}}{N^{\leftarrow}(\phi_{R\perp})/N_{\text{DIS}}^{\leftarrow} + N^{\rightarrow}(\phi_{R\perp})/N_{\text{DIS}}^{\rightarrow}}$$

A. Bacchetta, M. Radici, PRD 69, 0740XX (2004)

$$A'_{UT} \sim B(y) \sin(\phi_{R\perp} + \phi_S) h_1 H_1^{\triangleleft} + V(y) \sin(\phi_S) \frac{M}{Q} (\dots)$$

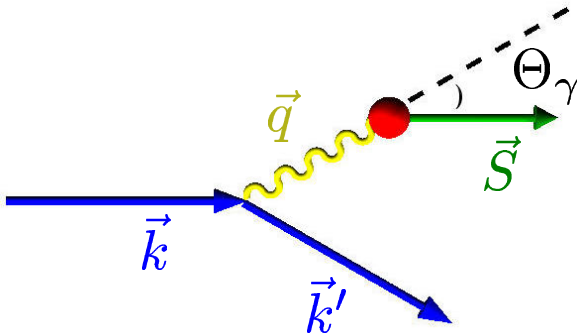
$$A'_{UL} \sim V(y) \sin(\phi_{R\perp}) \frac{M}{Q} (h_L H_1^{\triangleleft} + g_1 \tilde{G}^{\triangleleft})$$

$T/L \implies$ target spin defined w.r.t. virtual photon

$$A_{UL} \simeq A'_{UL} - \sin \Theta_\gamma A'_{UT}$$

target spin define d w.r.t. beam

target spin w.r.t. virtual photon



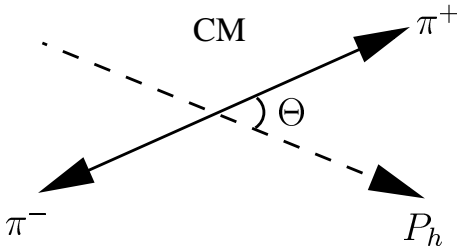
$$\langle \sin \Theta_\gamma \rangle = \left\langle \frac{2Mx}{Q} \sqrt{1-y} \right\rangle \simeq 0.045$$

$$A_{UL} \sim V(y) \sin(\phi_{R\perp}) \frac{M}{Q} (h_L H_1^\triangleleft + g_1 \tilde{G}^\triangleleft) + B'(y) \sin(\phi_{R\perp}) \frac{M}{Q} h_1 H_1^\triangleleft$$

if $H_1^\triangleleft \neq 0$:

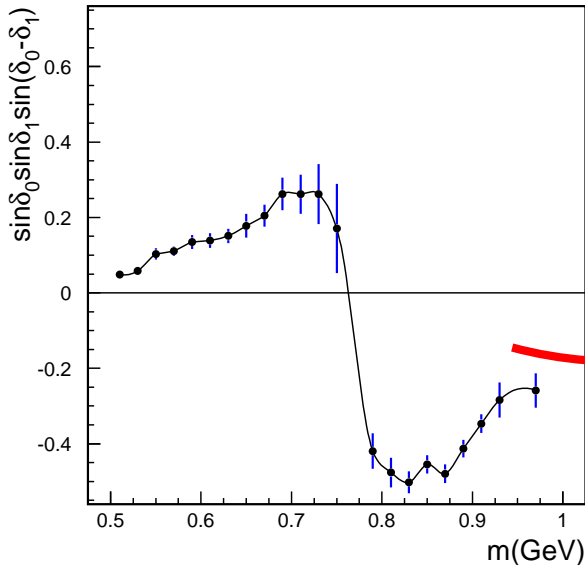
\implies 2 hadron fragmentation can probe transversity!

$$H_1^{\triangleleft}(z, \cos \Theta, M_{\pi\pi}^2) = H_1^{\triangleleft,sp}(z, M_{\pi\pi}^2) + \cos \Theta H_1^{\triangleleft,pp}(z, M_{\pi\pi}^2)$$



$\langle \cos \Theta \rangle \approx 0 \implies H_1^{\triangleleft,pp}$ drops out!

Jaffe et al. [hep-ph/9709322]:

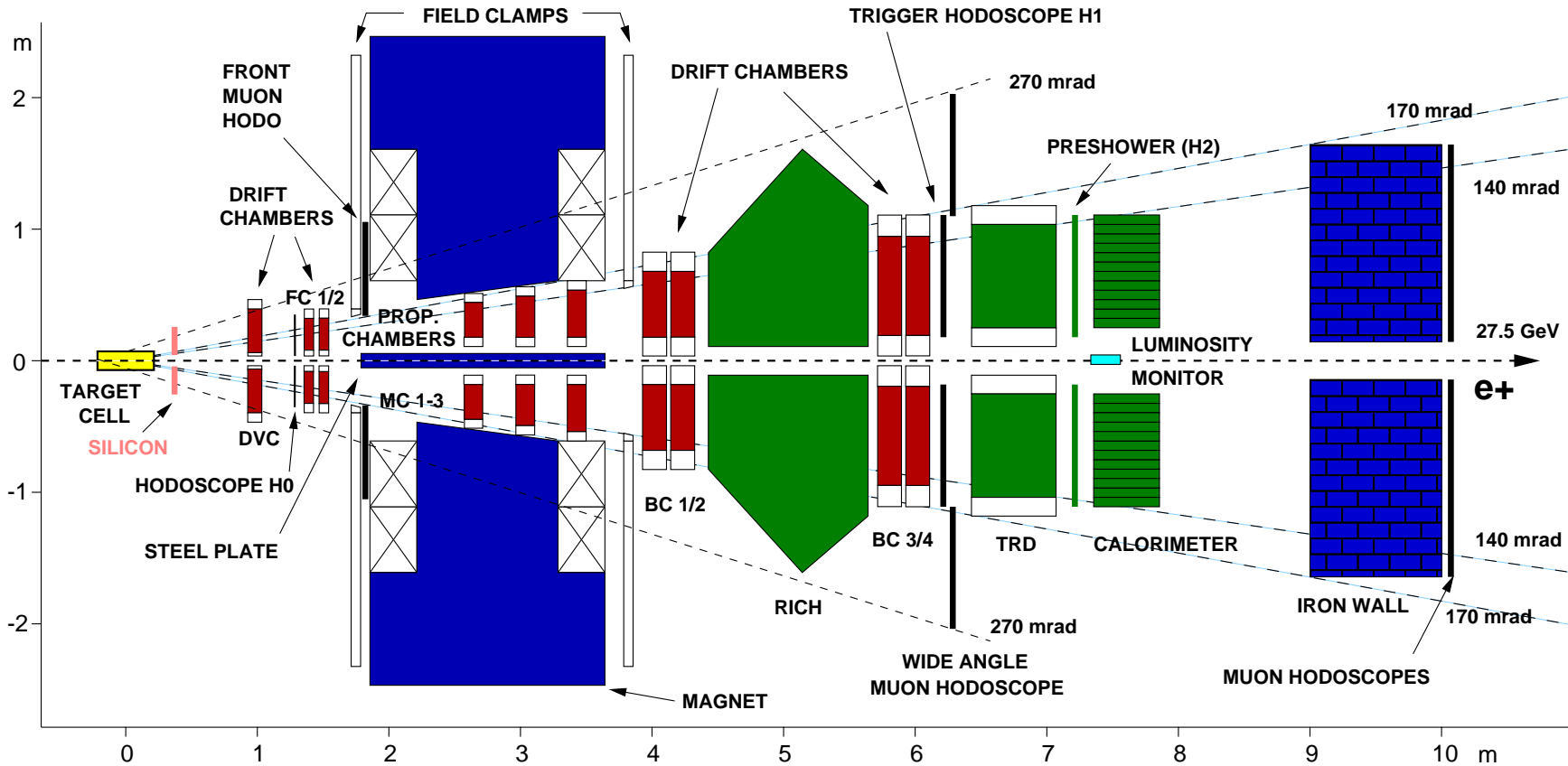


$$H_1^{\triangleleft,sp}(z, M_{\pi\pi}^2) = \frac{\sin \delta_0 \sin \delta_1 \sin(\delta_0 - \delta_1)}{\delta_0 (\delta_1)} H_1^{\triangleleft,sp'}(z)$$

$\delta_0 (\delta_1) \rightarrow$ S(P)-wave phase shifts

$$= \mathcal{P}(M_{\pi\pi}^2) H_1^{\triangleleft,sp'}(z)$$

$\implies A_{UL}$ might depend strongly on $M_{\pi\pi}$



- Forward acceptance spectrometer: $40 \text{ mrad} \leq \Theta \leq 220 \text{ mrad}$
- Tracking: 57 tracking planes: $\delta P/P = (0.7 - 1.3)\%$, $\delta\Theta \leq 0.6 \text{ mrad}$

Fitting method:

$$A_{UL}(\phi) \sim \frac{N^{\leftarrow} - N^{\rightarrow}}{N^{\leftarrow} + N^{\rightarrow}}$$

fit with
 \Rightarrow

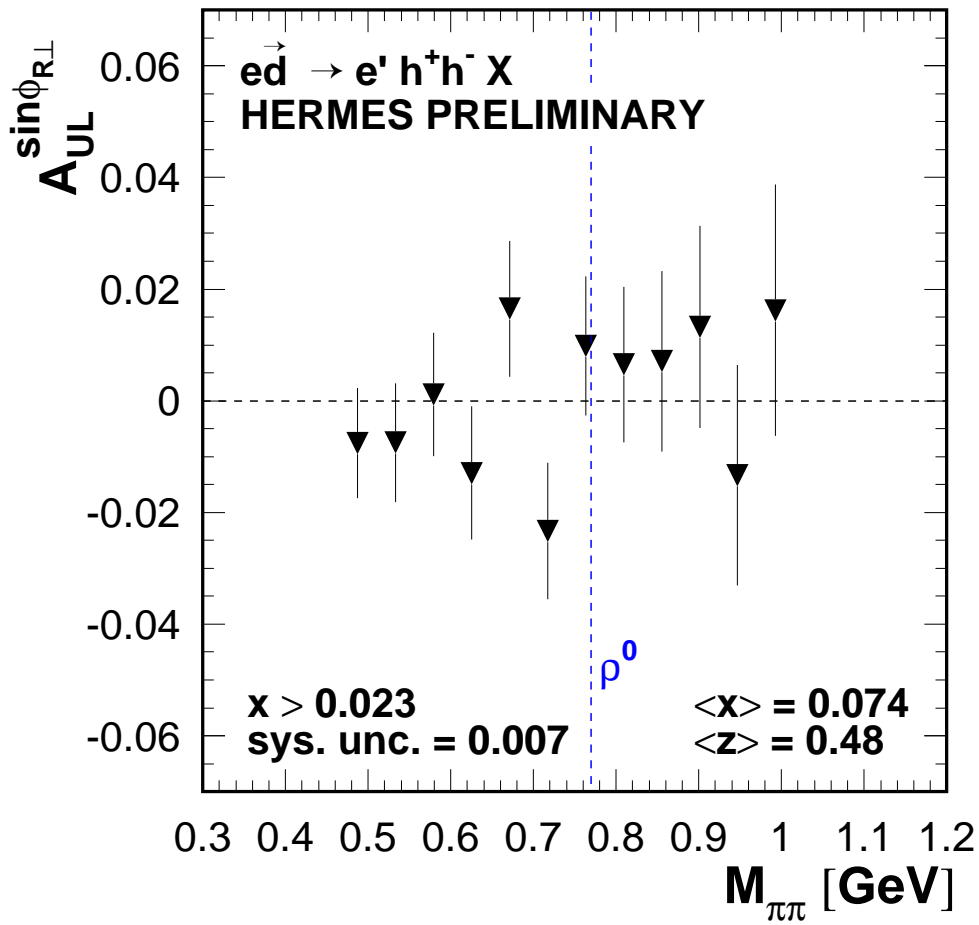
$$f(\phi_{R\perp}) = a_0 + a_1 \sin \phi + b_1 \cos \phi + \dots$$


$$A_{UL}^{\sin \phi}$$

Weighting method:

$$A_{UL}^{\sin \phi} \sim \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N^{\leftarrow}} \sin \phi_i - \sum_{i=1}^{N^{\rightarrow}} \sin \phi_i}{\frac{1}{2}(N^{\leftarrow} + N^{\rightarrow})}$$

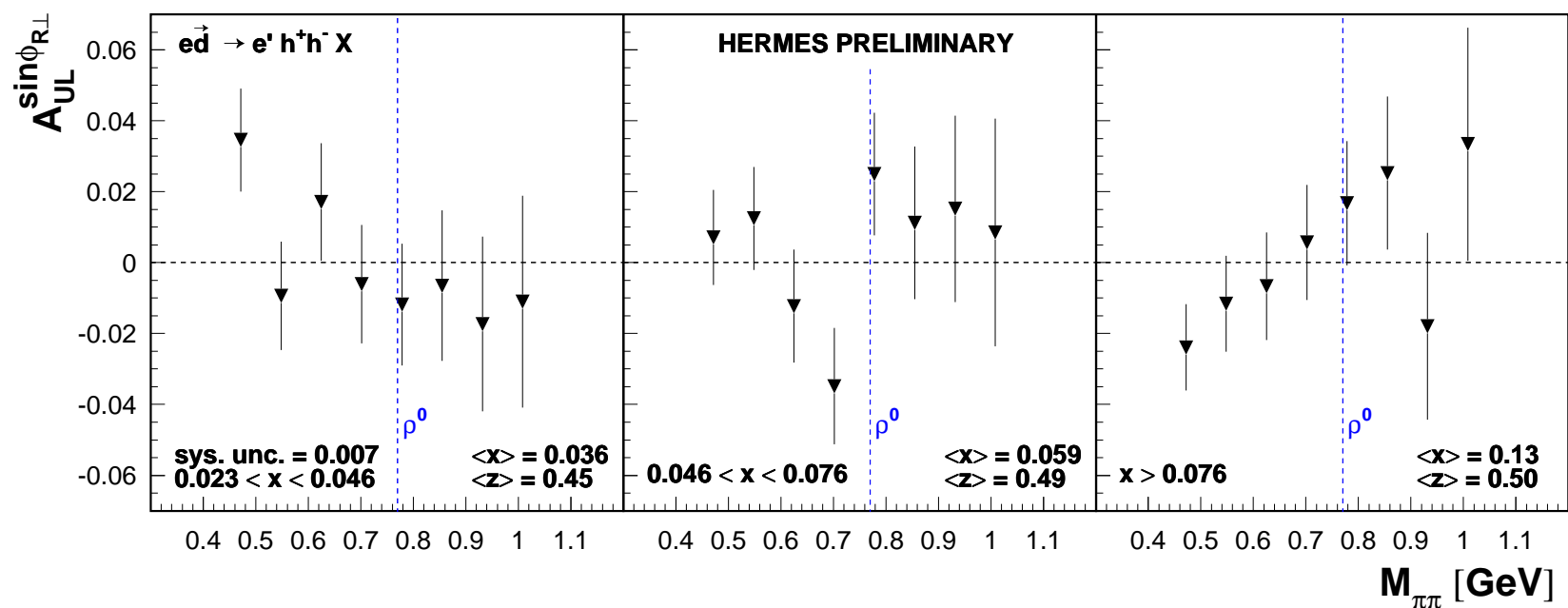
Used fitting method for released results
 \Rightarrow less sensitive to detector acceptance



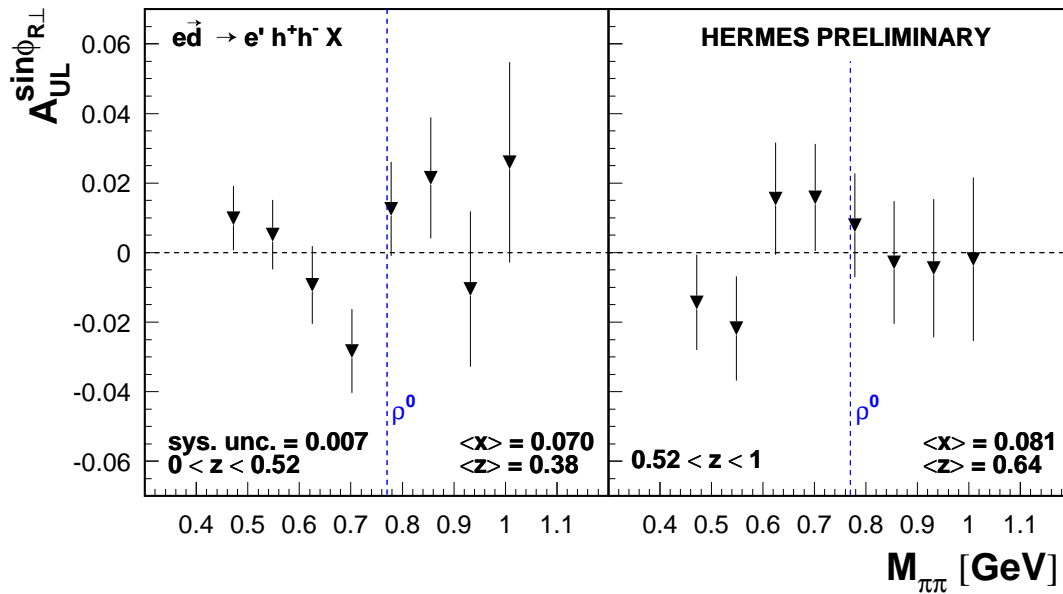
- first measurement ever of $A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_{R\perp}}$
- small asymmetries

Attempt to study x and z -dependence:

$$A_{UL}^{\sin\phi_{R\perp}} \propto h_1(x) H_1^{\triangleleft,sp}(z, M_{\pi\pi}) + (\dots)$$

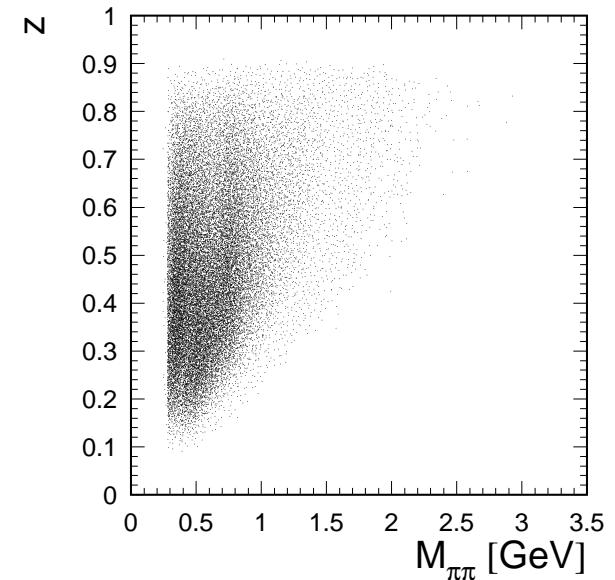


- no strong x -dependence observed
- statistics doesn't allow finer binning



$$z \equiv \frac{E_{\pi\pi}}{\nu}$$

- no strong z -dependence observed
- no more than two bins possible



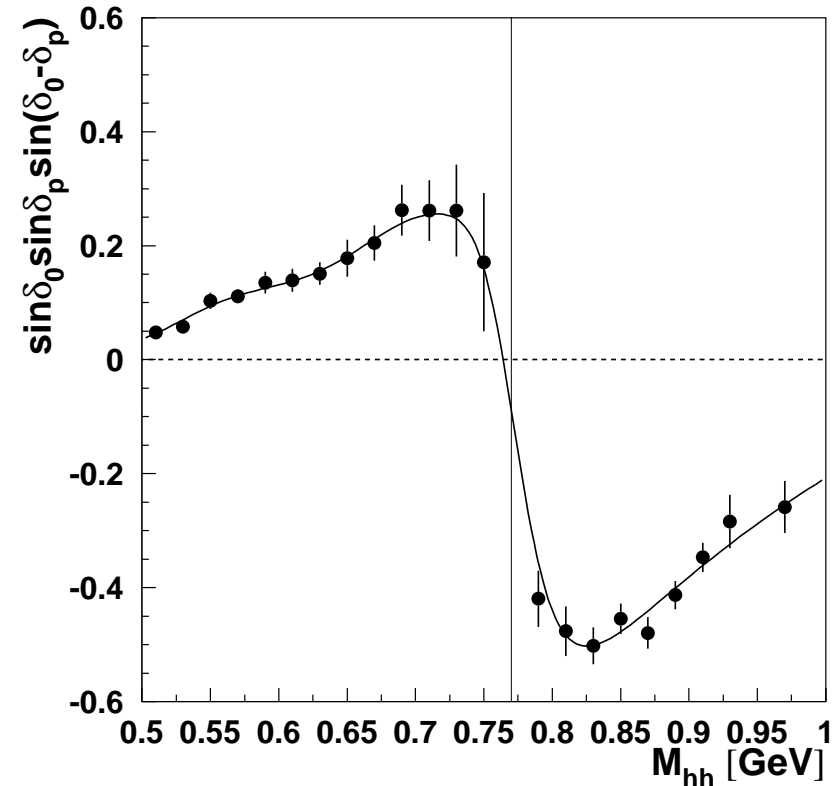
Model by Jaffe et al.:

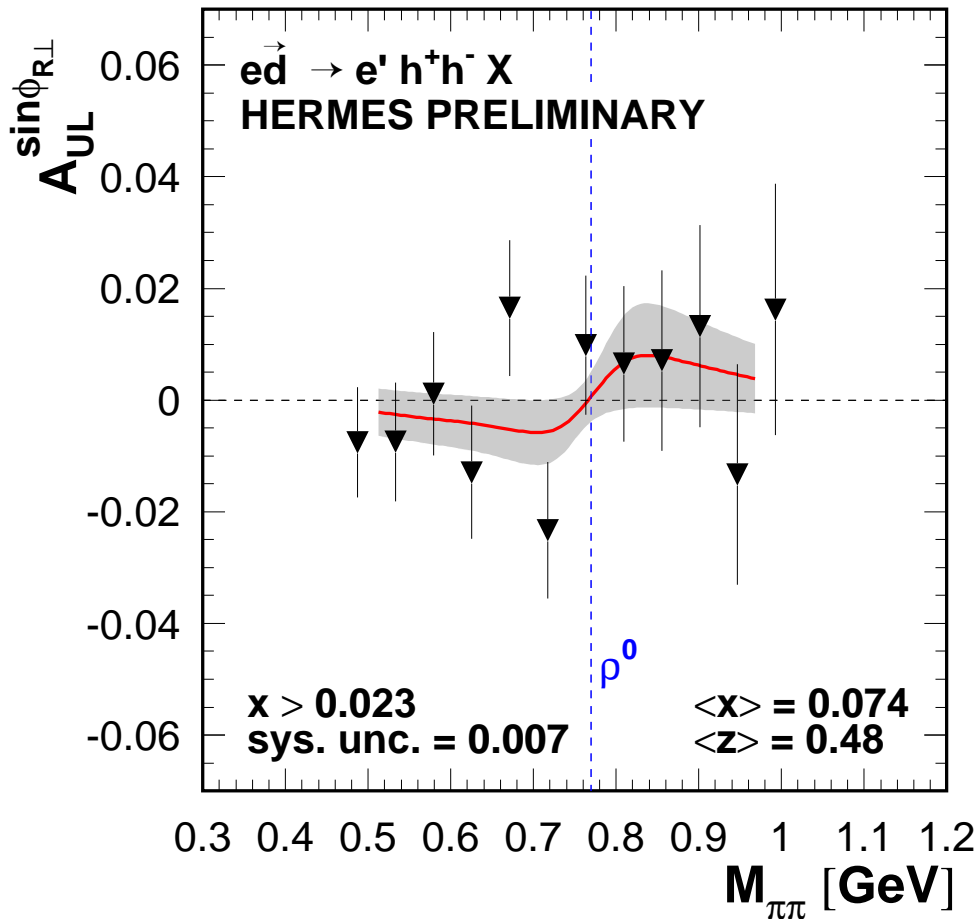
- predicts mass dependence
- NO statements on size/sign of the asymmetry

Fit data with:

$$g(M_{\pi\pi}^2) \simeq c_1 \mathcal{P}(M_{\pi\pi}^2) + c_2$$

by extracting c_1 & c_2 a qualitative comparison can be made to the model prediction



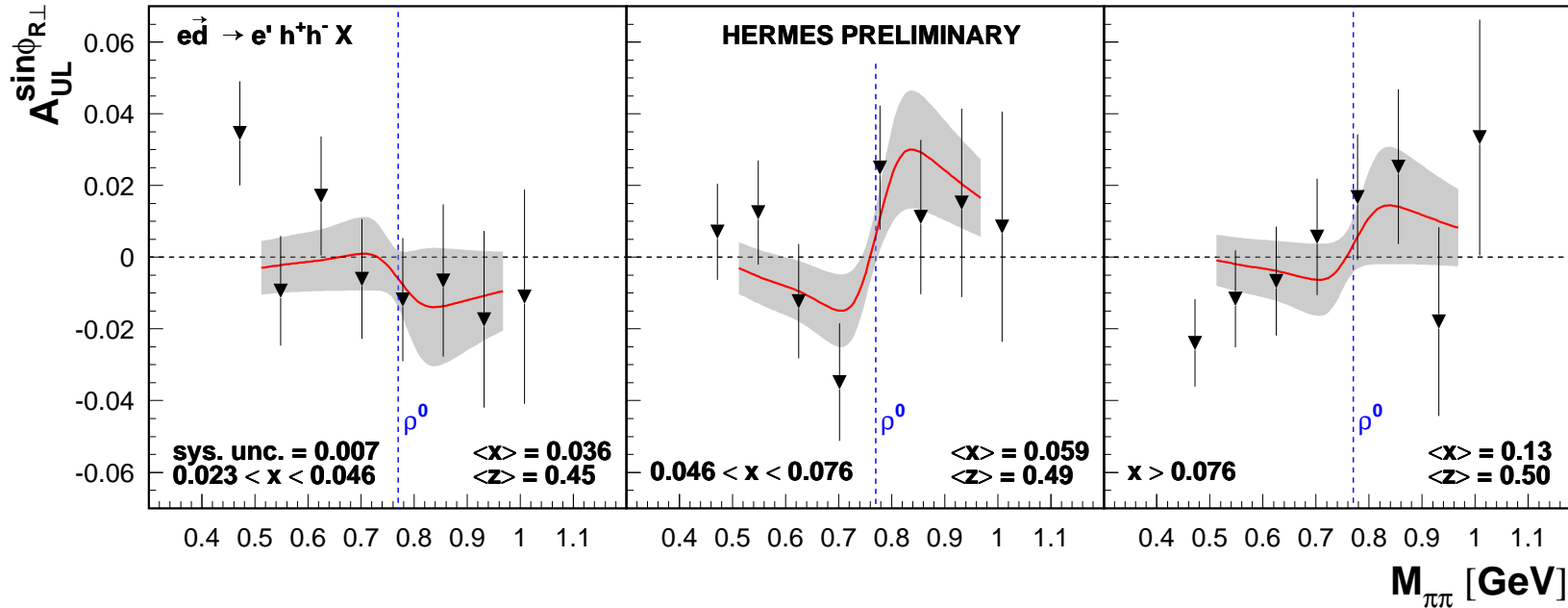


$$c_1 = 0.040 \pm 0.036$$

$$c_2 = -0.001 \pm 0.004$$

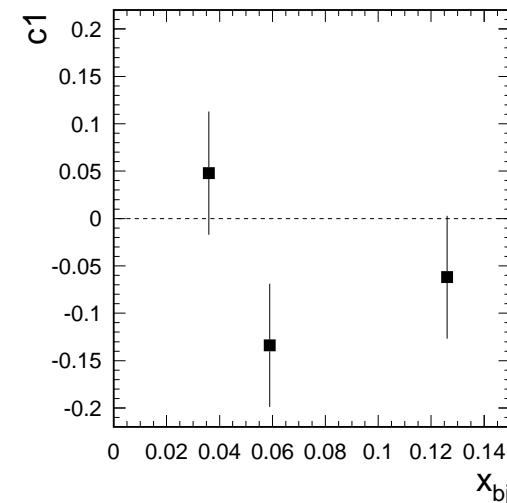
- hint of a sign change at the ρ^0 mass

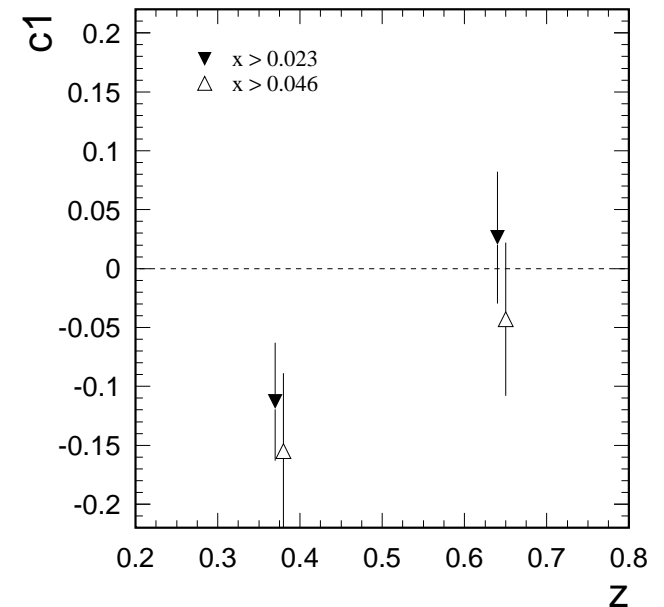
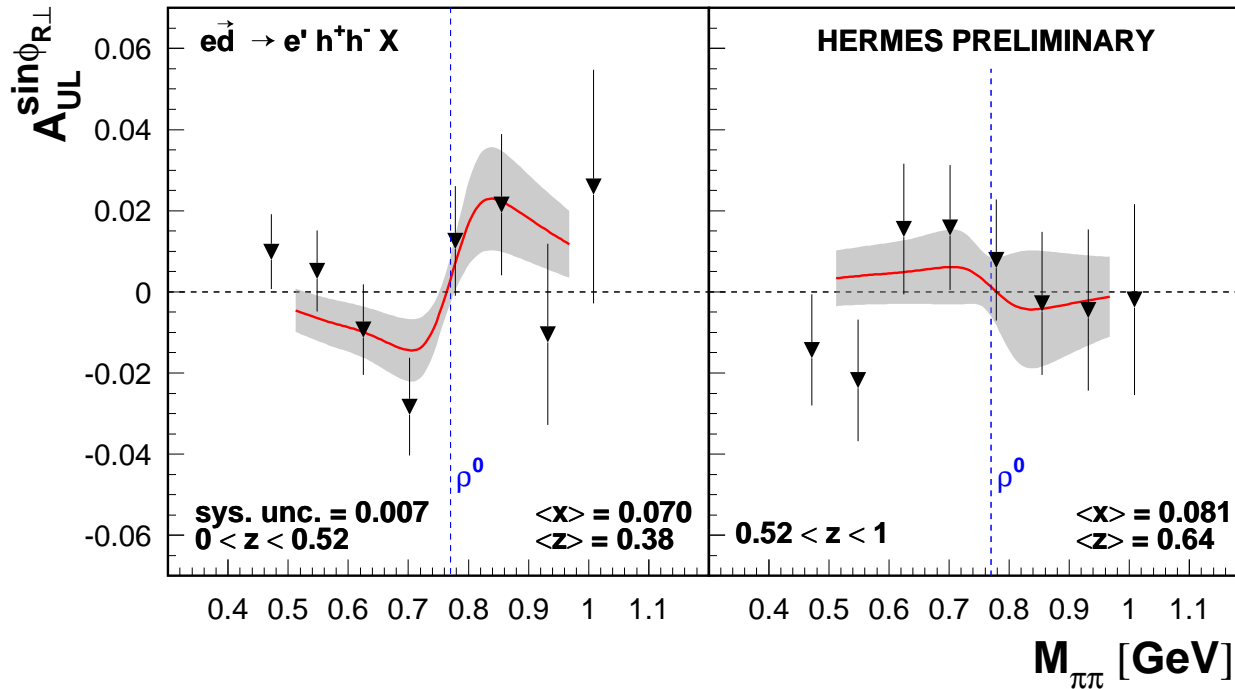
$$g(M_{\pi\pi}^2) \simeq c_1 \mathcal{P}(M_{\pi\pi}^2) + c_2$$



● higher x : hint of sign change at ρ^0 according to Jaffe's model

● $c_1(x) \propto h_1(x)$?





- sign change at ρ^0 according to Jaffe's model for low z
- $c_1(z) \propto H_1^{\Delta, sp}(z, M_{\pi\pi})$?

Conclusions:

- Presented first measurement of $A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_{R\perp}}$
- Asymmetries of order $\sim 2\%$, but also consistent with zero
- $M_{\pi\pi}$ -dependence consistent with model by Jaffe et al.
- Comparison with model prediction hints at x and z dependence
 \implies sensitive to $h_1(x)H_1^{\langle,sp}(z, M_{\pi\pi})$?

Outlook to $A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_{R\perp}}$:

- comparable uncertainty:
 - L polarized target $\rightarrow \sim 8\text{M}$ DIS events
 - T polarized target $\rightarrow \sim 4\text{M}$ DIS events?
 - $\delta A \propto 1/\sqrt{N} \rightarrow \delta A$ dominated by statistical uncertainty
- much larger transverse target polarization $\rightarrow \sim 1/0.045 = 22$ times bigger!