

ρ^0 Transverse Target Spin Asymmetry at HERMES

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Outline

- 1 Physics behind our measurement, why ρ^0
 - Generalized Parton Distribution Functions and Ji sum rule
 - Why ρ^0 , production mechanism and sensitivity
- 2 HERMES Experiment
 - Transverse Target Spin Asymmetry
- 3 Analysis
 - Data Processing
 - Exclusive Production
 - ρ_L^0 , ρ_T^0 Separation
- 4 Results
 - Comparison with GPD prediction
 - Summary and Outlook



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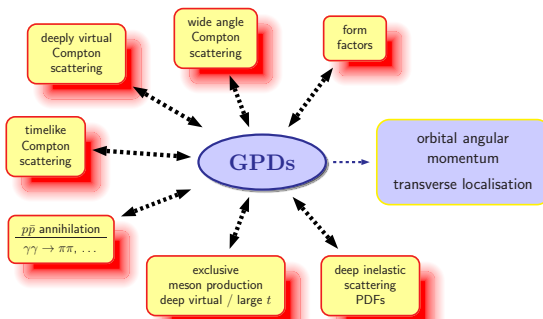
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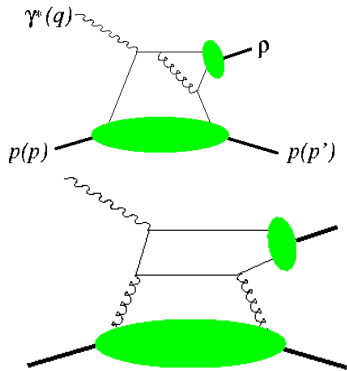


Generalized Parton Distribution Functions and Ji sum rule

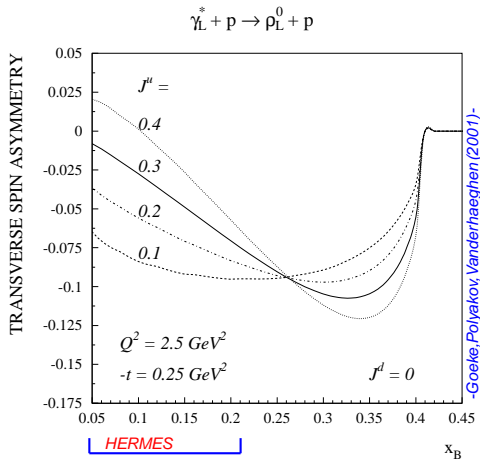


- Vector mesons (ρ, ϕ): unpolarized GPDs: H, E (AUT sensitive)
- Ji sum rule: (Ji, PRL 78(1997) 610)

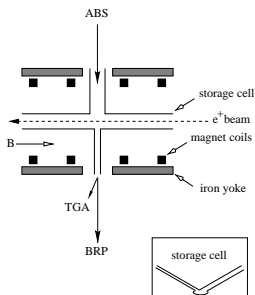
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dx x [H(x, \zeta, t) + E(x, \zeta, t)] \stackrel{t \rightarrow 0}{=} J_q$$

Why ρ^0 , production mechanism and sensitivity

■ Sensitive to quark and gluon exchange

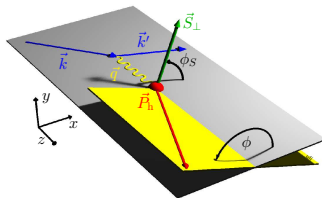


THE POLARISED TARGET



- Dataset 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 Data, Integrated Luminosity $171.6pb^{-1}$
- Pure Gaseous Polarised Target, with high Polarisation ≈ 75
- Flip of helicity every 90 sec in 0.5 sec, very small systematics

Production Kinematics, angles



- Angles define according to Trento convention

$$A_{UT} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \mathcal{A}_{GPV}$$

- ϕ is angle between lepton and hadron planes
- \vec{S}_{\perp} is spin vector transverse to photon momentum
- ϕ_S is angle between lepton plane and \vec{S}_{\perp}

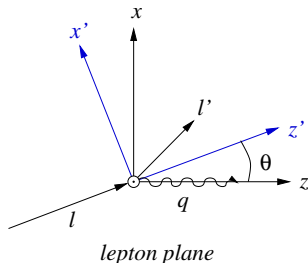
Transverse Target Spin Asymmetry

- Transverse target polarization relative to lepton beam direction (measured):

$$A_{UT}^l(\phi, \phi_s) = \frac{1}{P_T} \frac{d\sigma(\phi, \phi_s) - d\sigma(\phi, \phi_s + \pi)}{d\sigma(\phi, \phi_s) + d\sigma(\phi, \phi_s + \pi)}$$

- Transverse target polarization relative to virtual photon direction:

$$A_{UT}^{\gamma^*}(\phi, \phi_s) = \frac{1}{S_{\perp}} \frac{d\sigma(\phi, \phi_s) - d\sigma(\phi, \phi_s + \pi)}{d\sigma(\phi, \phi_s) + d\sigma(\phi, \phi_s + \pi)}$$



$$P_T A_{UT}^l(\phi_s) = S_T(\theta_\gamma, \phi_s) A_{UT}^{\gamma^*}(\phi_s) + S_L(\theta_\gamma, \phi_s) A_{UL}^{\gamma^*}$$

$$\left| \frac{S_L}{S_T} \right| < 0.15$$

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- Kinematic cuts:

$$W^2 > 4\text{GeV}^2, Q^2 > 1\text{GeV}^2, y < 0.85$$

- Exclusive cuts:

$$0.6 < M_{2\pi} < 1.0\text{GeV}, \Delta E < 0.6\text{GeV}, -t' < 0.4\text{GeV}^2$$

- Take into account beam polarization related terms in fit procedure

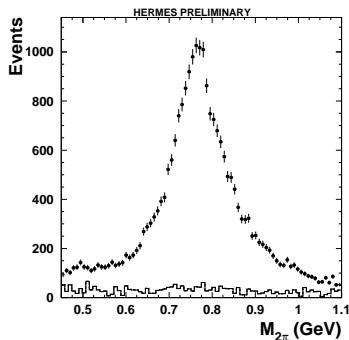
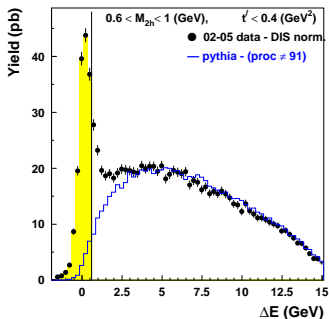
- Monte Carlo studies

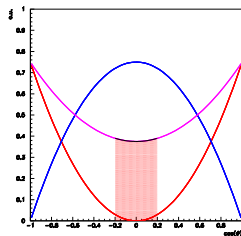
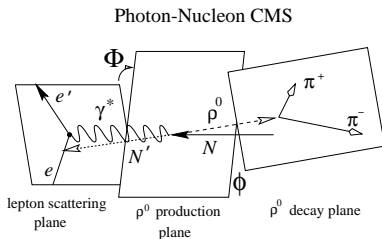
- Determine background contamination
- Acceptance effects
- Cross Contamination between asymmetry moments
- Check L-T separation
- Kinematic dependencies of Acceptance/Asymmetry



Exclusive Production

- $ep \rightarrow e'p\rho^0, \rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
- Exclusive ρ^0 through **Energy** and **Momentum** transfer
- $\Delta E = \frac{M_x^2 - M_p^2}{2M_p}, t' = t - t_0$



ρ_L^0, ρ_T^0 Separation

- (Diehl, Sapeta: hep-ph/0503023)

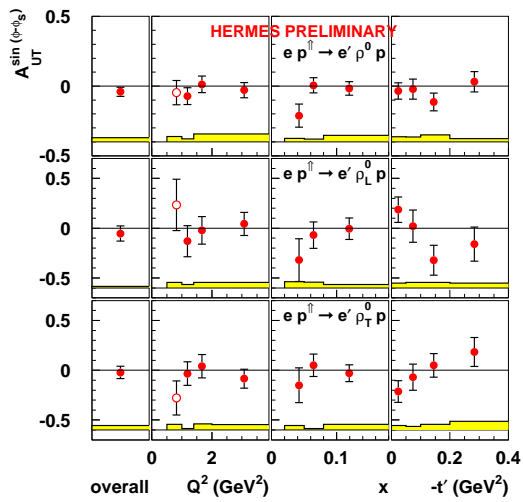
$$W(P_T, \cos \theta_{\pi\pi}, \phi, \phi_s) \propto \left[\begin{aligned} & \cos^2 \theta_{\pi\pi} r_{00}^{04} \left(1 + P_T A_{UT, \rho_L}^I(\phi, \phi_s) + A_{UU, \rho_L}(\phi) \right) + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta_{\pi\pi} (1 - r_{00}^{04}) \left(1 + P_T A_{UT, \rho_T}^I(\phi, \phi_s) + A_{UU, \rho_T}(\phi) \right) \end{aligned} \right]$$

- Each ρ^0 polarization state has a characteristic decay angular distribution
- Can use ρ^0 CM angle $\Theta_{\pi\pi}$ of π -meson to separate ρ_L^0, ρ_T^0

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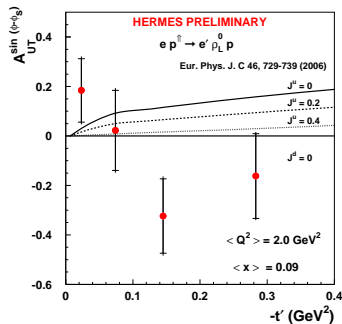
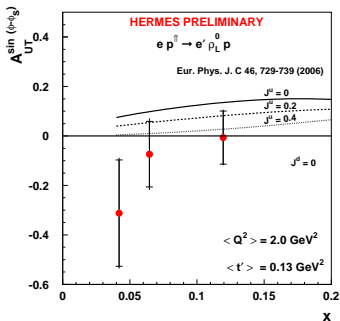




■ assuming SCHC holds we can compare with Theory



Comparison with GPD prediction



- Data hints positive J^u
- In agreement with HERMES DVCS result

- First extraction of $A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi-\phi_s)}$
- In SCHC separately for ρ_L^0 and ρ_T^0 by using a fit on the $\phi, \phi_s, \cos \theta_{\pi\pi}$ distributions
- ϕ -meson A_{UT} results coming soon