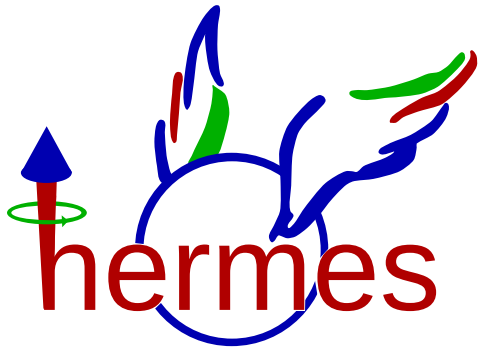
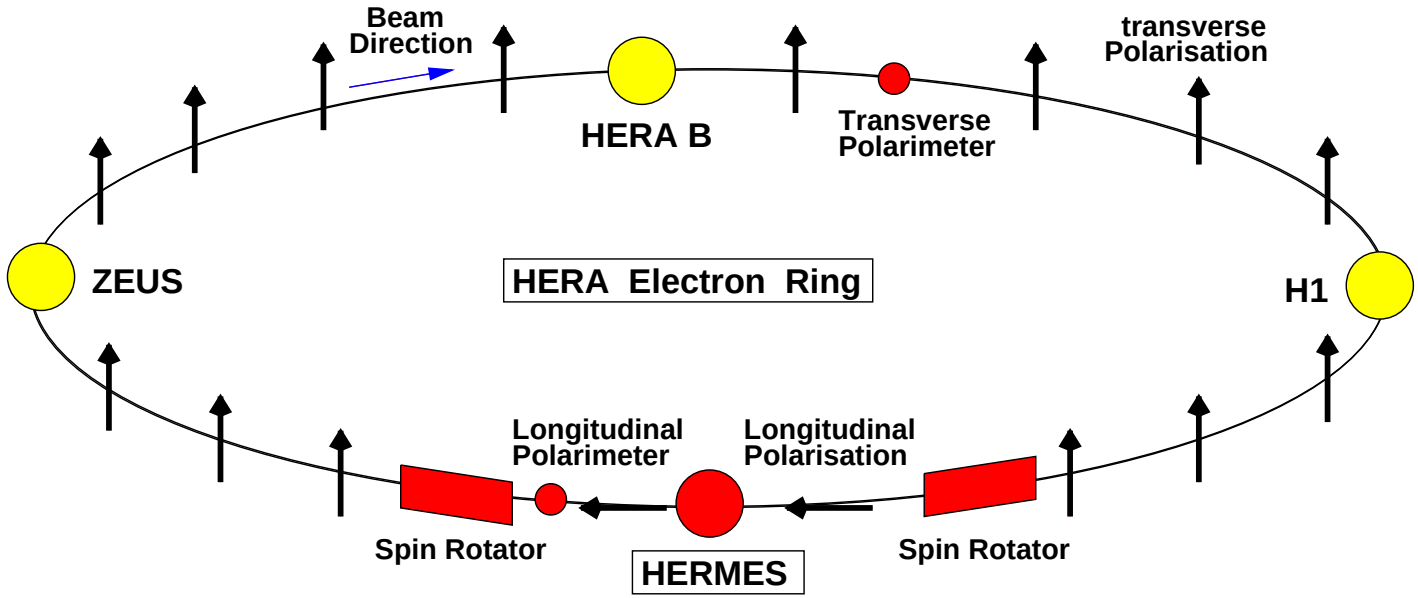
Status and Prospects of the Transverse Target Run at HERMES

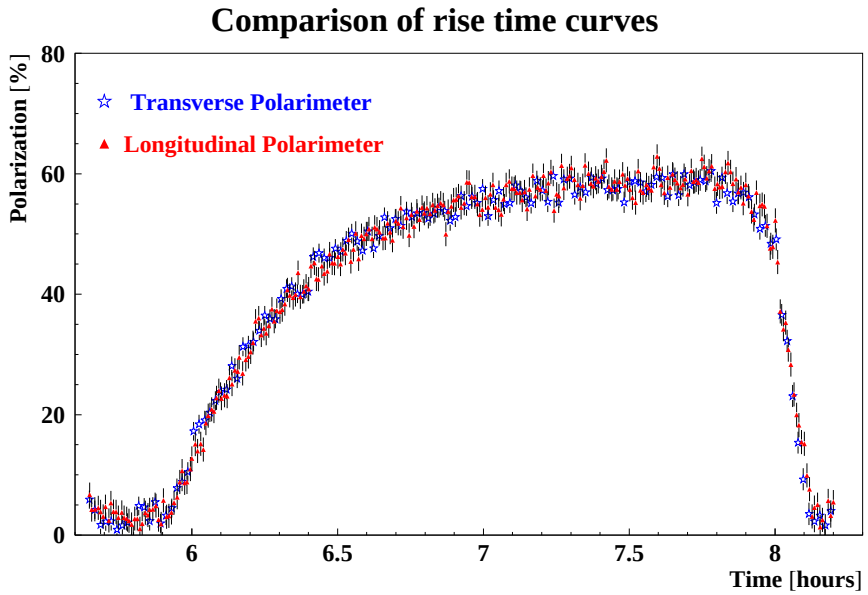
Gunar Schnell

DESY - Zeuthen

For the  Collaboration

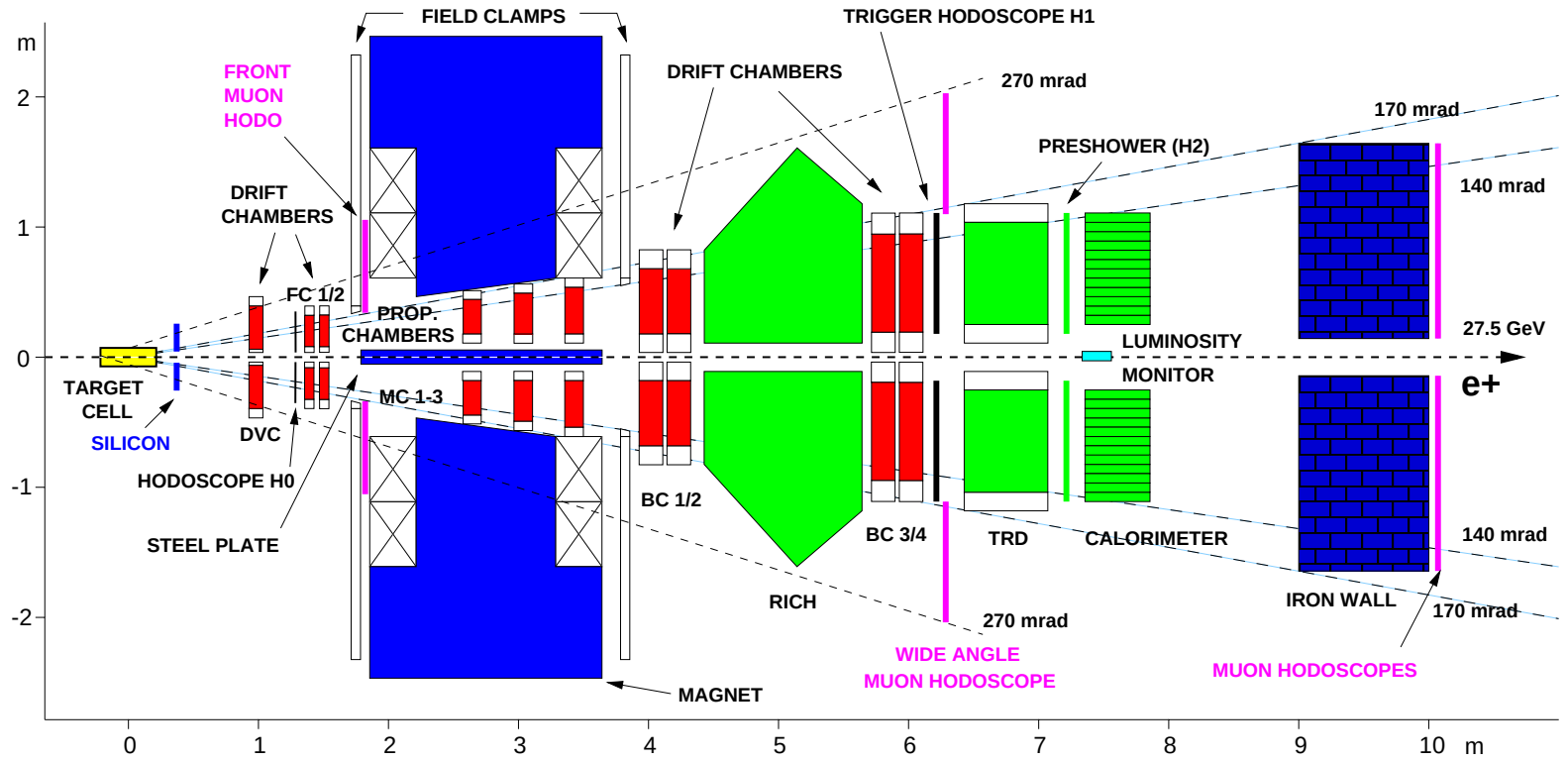
Polarized Beam at HERA





- 27.5 GeV e^+/e^- beam
- Self-polarizing through Sokolov-Ternov-Effect
- Average beam polarization of about 55%

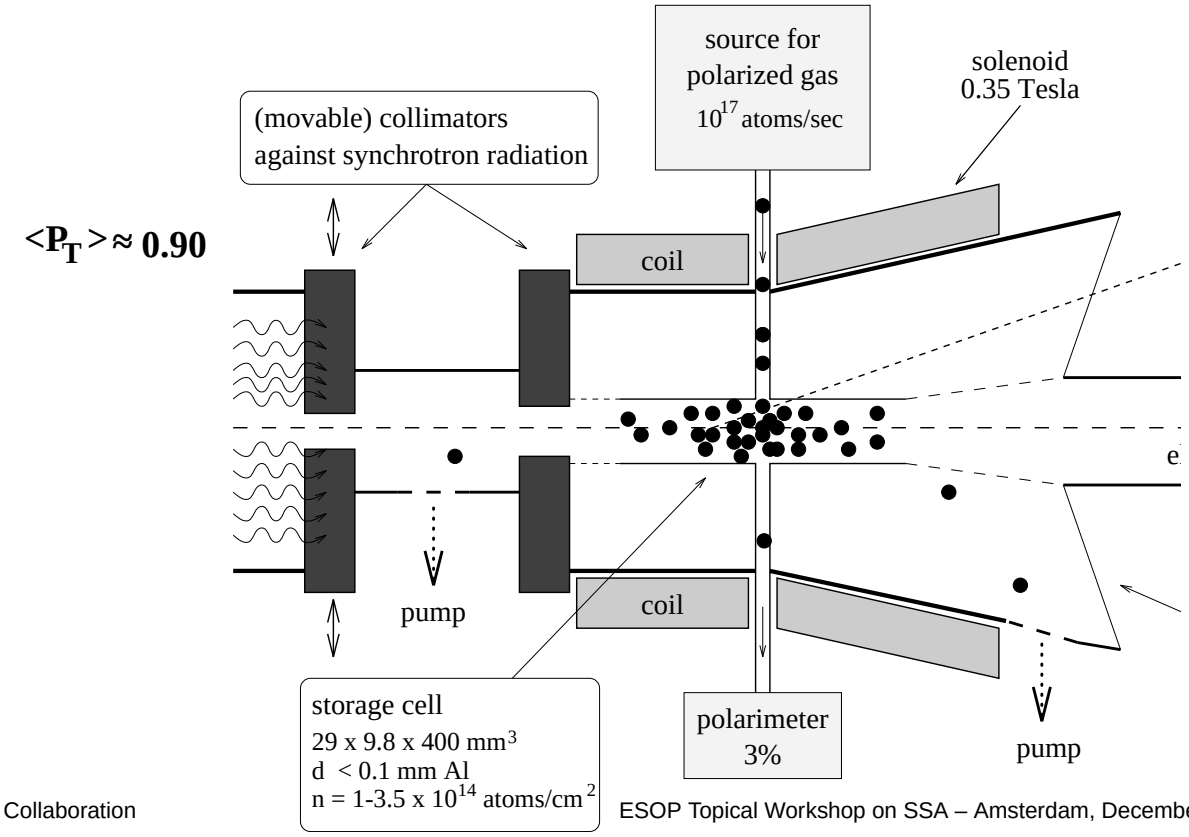
The HERMES Experiment



- Internal storage cell: pure gas target
- Forward acceptance spectrometer: 40 mrad $\leq \Theta \leq$ 220 mrad
- Tracking: 57 tracking planes: $\delta P/P = (0.7 - 1.3)\%$, $\delta\Theta \leq 0.6$ mrad
- PID: Cherenkov (RICH after 1997), TRD, Preshower, Calorimeter

HERMES Internal Gas Target

- Storage cell with atomic beam source
- Pure target (NO dilution)
- Polarized or unpolarized targets possible
- Different gas targets available (H, D, He, N, Kr ...)

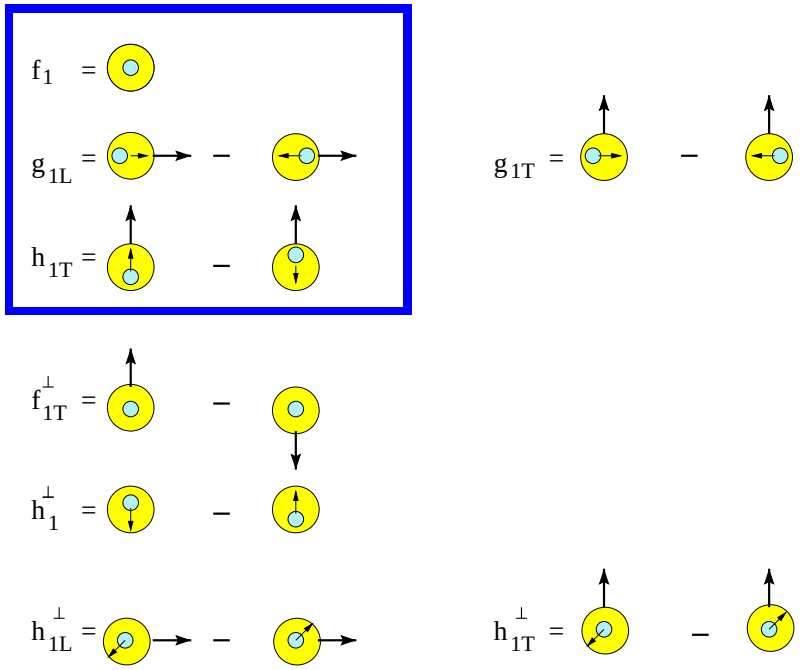


Twist-2 Quark Distribution Functions

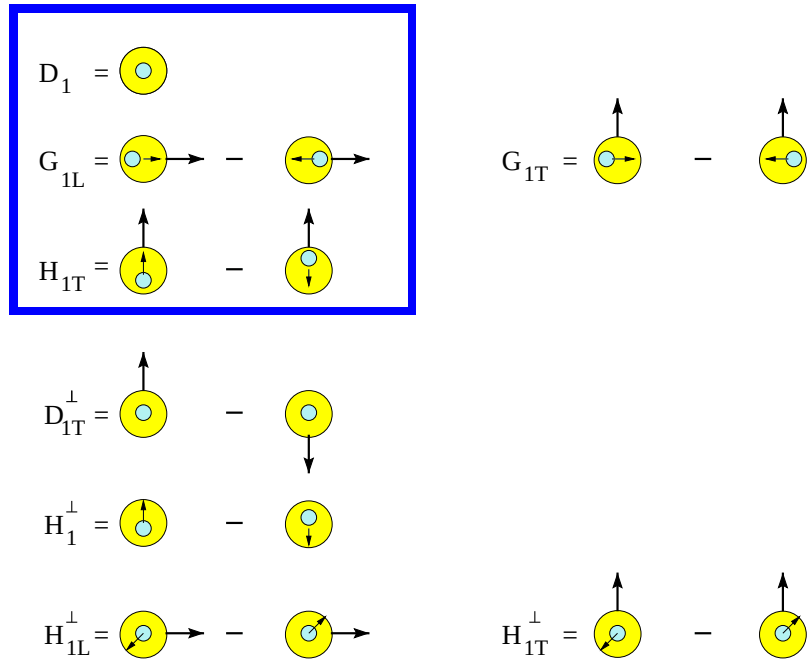
Functions Surviving on Integration over Transverse Momenta

- The others are sensitive to intrisic $< k_t >$ in the nucleon & in the fragmentation process

Distribution Functions



Fragmentation Functions



The Need for Semi-Inclusive Measurements

- h_1 chiral odd
  - $\Rightarrow$ not accessible in inclusive DIS
  - $\Rightarrow$ need some sort of quark polarimetry
- $k_\perp$-dependent distribution functions (besides f_1, g_1, h_1)
  - $\Rightarrow$ vanish when integrating over $k_\perp$ (i.e. inclusive DIS)
  - $\Rightarrow$ need to access $k_\perp$-dependence

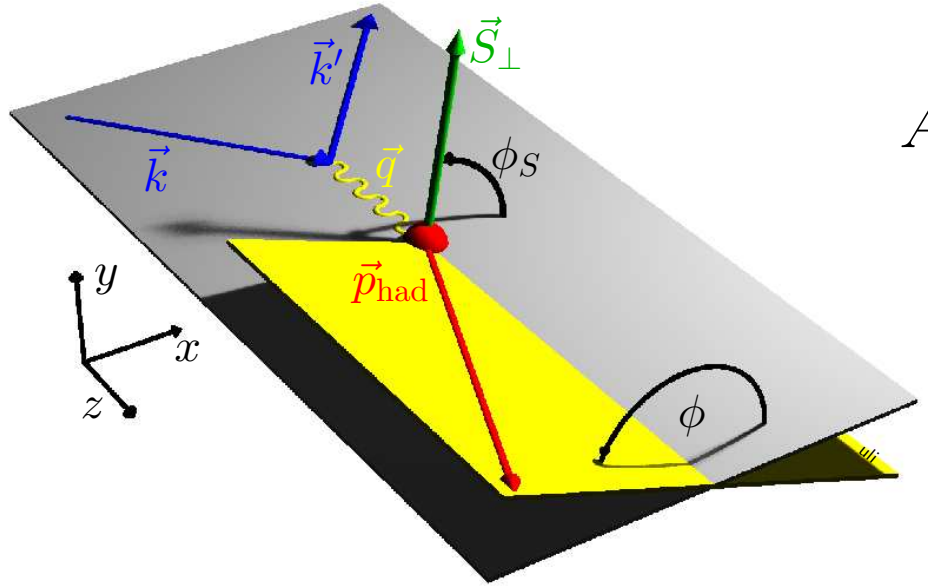
Azimuthal Single Spin Asymmetries in Semi-Inclusive DIS

Single Spin Asymmetries

$$ep^{\uparrow} \longrightarrow e'\pi X$$

study azimuthal distribution of π's:

$$A(\phi) = \frac{1}{\langle P \rangle} \cdot \frac{N^+(\phi) - N^-(\phi)}{N^+(\phi) + N^-(\phi)}$$



$\Phi = \phi + \phi_S$ Collins angle

with transversely polarized target:
(unpolarized beam)

$$A_{UT}^{\sin\Phi} \propto \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x) H_1^{\perp,q}(z)}{\sum_q e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_1^q(z)}$$

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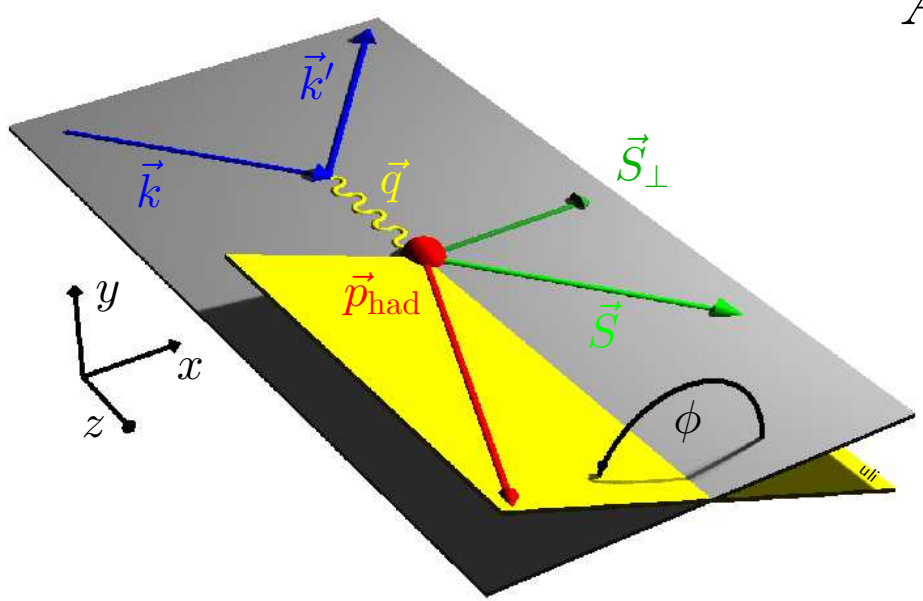

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$\Phi = \phi$ Collins angle

with longitudinally polarized target:

$$A_{UL}^{\sin\Phi} \propto \ldots$$

SSA on Longitudinal Polarized Target

transverse component S_T of target spin (w.r.t. virtual photon):

$$\mathbf{S_T} \propto \sin\Theta_\gamma \simeq \frac{2Mx}{Q}\sqrt{1-y} \sim \mathbf{0.15}$$

$$A_{UL}^{\sin\phi} \sim S_L \langle \sin\phi \rangle_{UL} - S_T \langle \sin\phi \rangle_{UT}$$

Longitudinally polarized in experiment

(along beam direction)

L/T polarized in theory

(along virtual gamma direction)

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$$\langle \sin\phi \rangle_{UL} \sim \frac{1}{Q}\sum_q e_q^2 (h_L^q(x) H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) - \frac{1}{z} h_{1L}^{\perp(1),q}(x)\tilde{H}(z))$$

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$$\langle \sin\phi \rangle_{UT} \sim \sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x) H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z)$$ **but** $S_T \sim \frac{1}{Q}$ **like twist-3**

SSA on Longitudinal Polarized Target

transverse component S_T of target spin (w.r.t. virtual photon):

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$$\langle \sin\phi \rangle_{UT} \sim \textstyle\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x) H_1^{\perp(1),q}(z) \qquad \text{Collins}$$

$$\langle \sin\phi \rangle_{UT} \sim \textstyle\sum_q e_q^2 f_{1T}^{\perp(1),q} D_1^q(z) \qquad \text{Sivers}$$

Contributions to $A_{UL}^{\sin\Phi}$ hard to disentangle

How to do better?

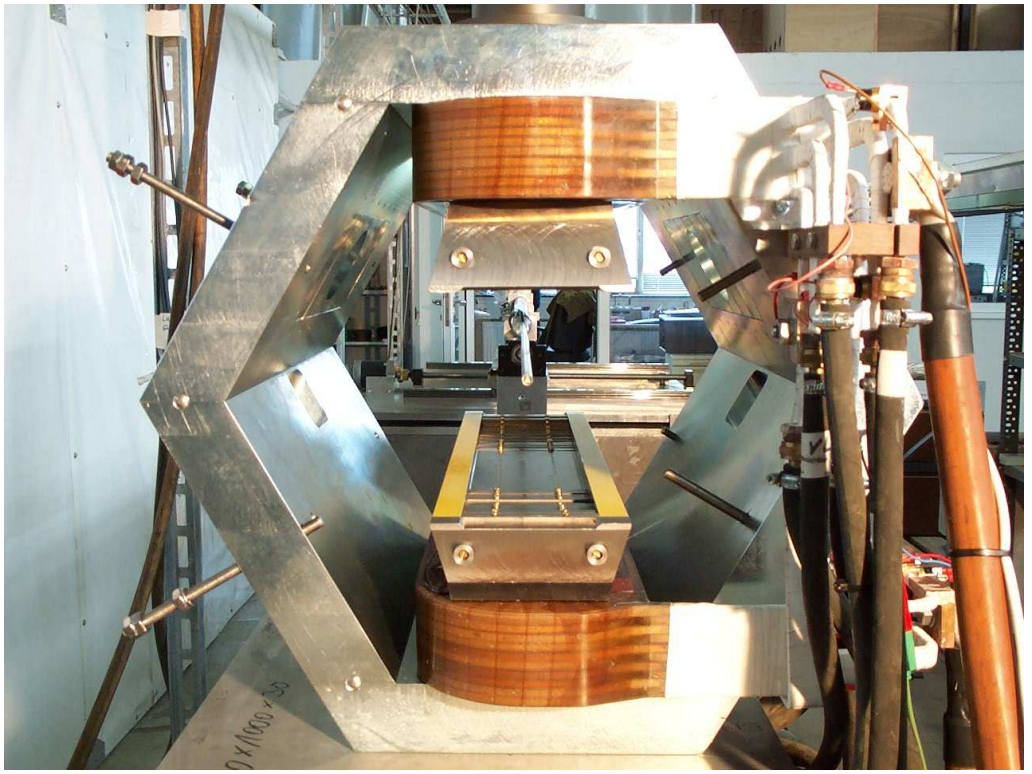
Longitudinally polarized target $\Rightarrow$ Sivers and Collins effects indistinguishable

Transversely polarized target

Sivers	Collins
$\langle \sin(\phi_h^l - \phi_s^l) \rangle$ moment	$\langle \sin(\phi_h^l + \phi_s^l) \rangle$ moment
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
$f_{1T}^{\perp,q}(x)$	$h_1^q(x)$, $H_1^{\perp,q}(z)$

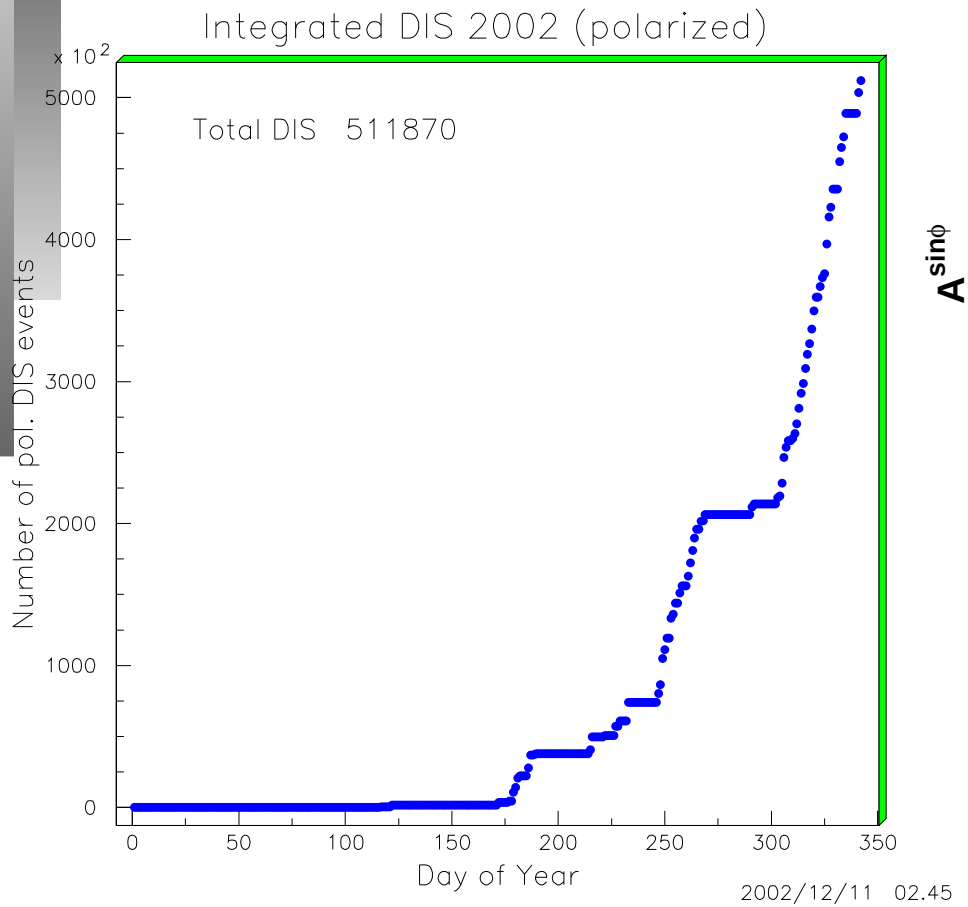
Additionally: $\langle \sin(3\phi_h^l - \phi_s^l) \rangle$ moment $\Rightarrow$ $h_{1T}^{\perp,q}(x)$, $H_1^{\perp,q}(z)$

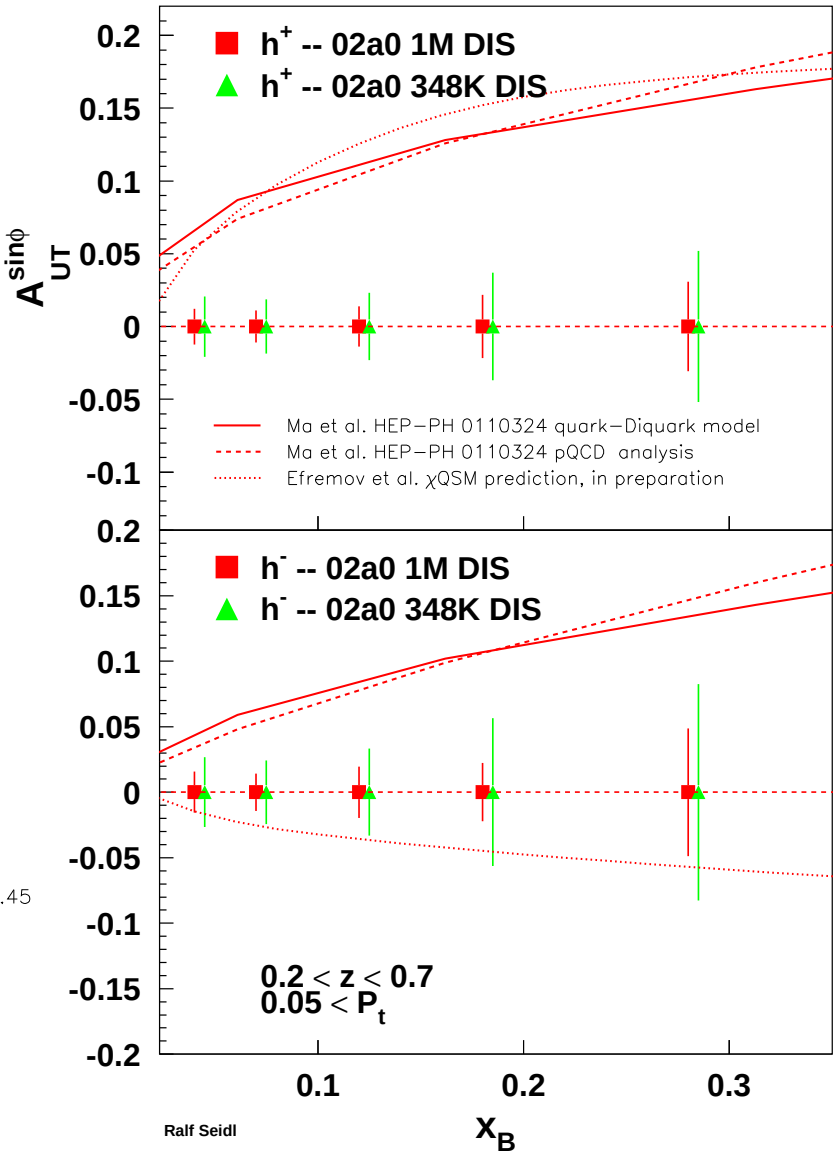
New Target Magnet for HERMES



- **Transverse target ($B = 0.295T$)**
- **Transversely polarized hydrogen**
- **Target polarization above 80%**

Ongoing Data Taking





- Presently: ≃500K DIS events
- Goal (March 2003): 1.3M DIS

Beyond March 2003

- additional data taking
- detector upgrade (Λ-Wheels)

$\Rightarrow$ additional statistics allows analysis of different channels to access transversity:

  - 2-Meson-Correlations
  - Spin-1 Fragmentation (ρ)
  - Spin-1/2 Fragmentation (transverse Λ polarization)

- polarized beam $\Rightarrow$ BSA in π production (measurement of twist-3 fragmentation function and transversity)

Extracting Quark Distributions – Purity Formalism

$$
\begin{aligned}
A_{UT}^{\sin\phi,h}(x) &= \frac{\int dy S_T(1-y)}{\int dy \frac{1+(1-y)^2}{2}} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1^q(x) \int dz H_1^{\perp,q,h}(z,Q^2)\mathcal{A}(x,Q^2,z)}{\sum_{q'} e_{q'}^2 f_1^{q'}(x) \int dz D_1^{q',h}(z,Q^2)\mathcal{A}(x,Q^2,z)} \\
&= \mathcal{C} \cdot \sum_q \frac{e_q^2 f_1^q(x) \cdot \mathcal{H}_1^{\perp q,h}(z,Q^2,x)}{\sum_{q'} e_{q'}^2 f_1^{q'}(x) \cdot \mathcal{D}_1^{q',h}(z,Q^2,x)} \cdot \frac{h_1^q}{f_1^q}(x) \\
&= \mathcal{C} \cdot \sum_q \mathcal{P}_q^h(x) \cdot \frac{h_1^q}{f_1^q}(x)
\end{aligned}
$$

- purities are completely unpolarized objects $\rightarrow$ actual MC-tunes can be used
- probabilistic interpretation of purities possible
- these purities still depend on parametrization of Collins function
- easier: Sivers $\leftarrow$ fragmentation function (D_1) known

Summary

- HERMES is taking data with transversely polarized hydrogen target
- Spring 2003: 1.3 Million recorded DIS events feasable
- Transverse Asymmetries $\Rightarrow$ disentangle Sivers and Collins contributions
- Purity formalism $\Rightarrow$ extraction of quark distributions $f_{1T}^{\perp,q}$ and h_1^q $(q = u, d)$
- ...