

Medium-induced modification of kaons spectra measured in semi-inclusive DIS at HERMES

Gevorg Nazaryan

AANL (Yerevan Physics Institute), HERMES Yerevan Group

(on behalf of the HERMES collaboration)

XXVIII International Workshop on Deep-Inelastic
Scattering and Related Subjects, 2021





- ✓ Theoretical motivation
- ✓ Data selection
- ✓ Results
- ✓ Summary

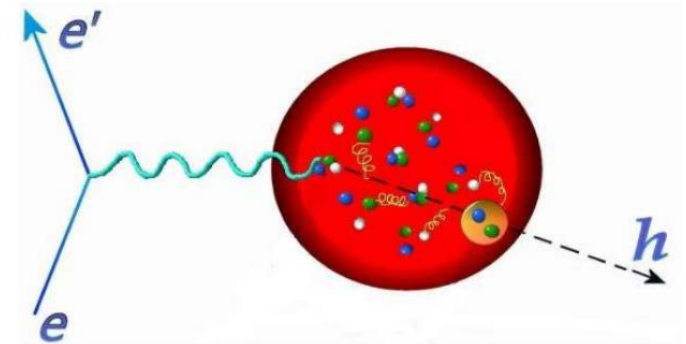


How K^- can form ?

$K^- (\bar{u}s)$ \longrightarrow

- a. Valence quark (u, d) shower evolution*
- b. Sea quarks ($\bar{u}s$)*

How K^- spectra can enhance ?



Medium-induced flavor conversion (large x_{Bj} & z)!



Nuclear Modification Factor

The nuclear modification factor for a hadron spectra is defined in term of ratio of hadron yields per DIS event for a nuclear target A to this for a deuterium target D.

$$R_{A/D}^h(x_{Bj}, z, p_t^2, \dots) = \frac{\left(\frac{N^h(x_{Bj}, z, p_t^2, \dots)}{N^e(x_{Bj}, z, p_t^2, \dots)}\right)_A}{\left(\frac{N^h(x_{Bj}, z, p_t^2, \dots)}{N^e(x_{Bj}, z, p_t^2, \dots)}\right)_D}$$

x_{Bj} : fraction of the nucleon's momentum carried by the struck quark (Bjorken variable)

z : hadron fractional energy

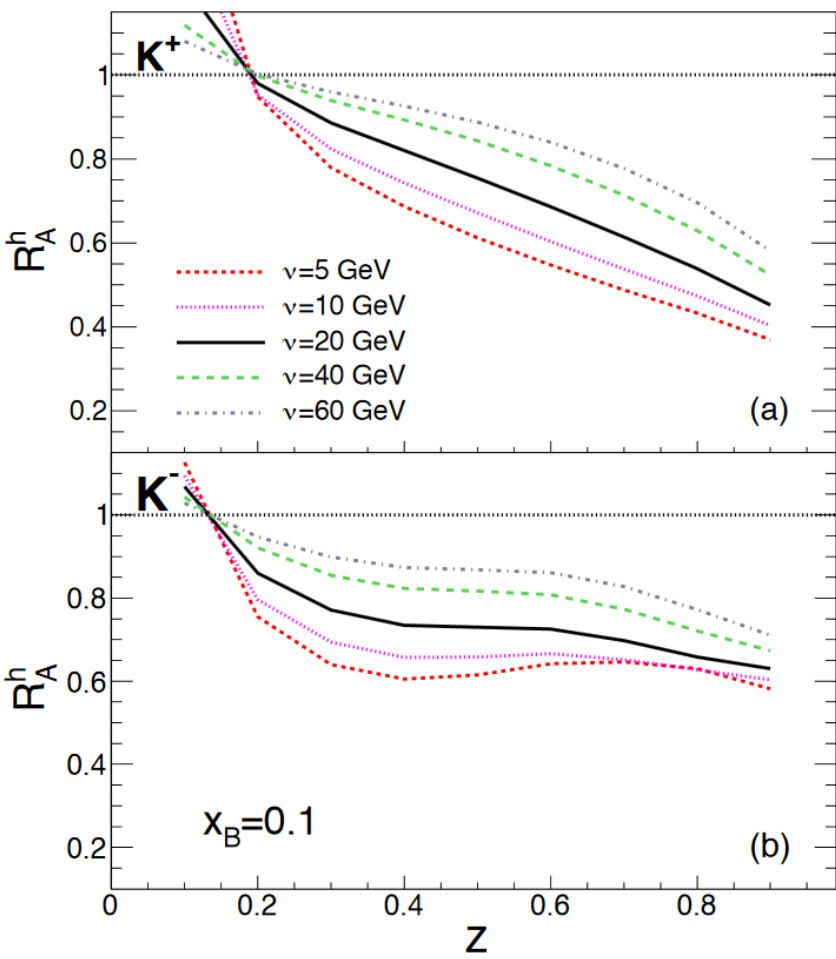
p_t : transverse momentum of produced hadrons

N^e : number of DIS electrons

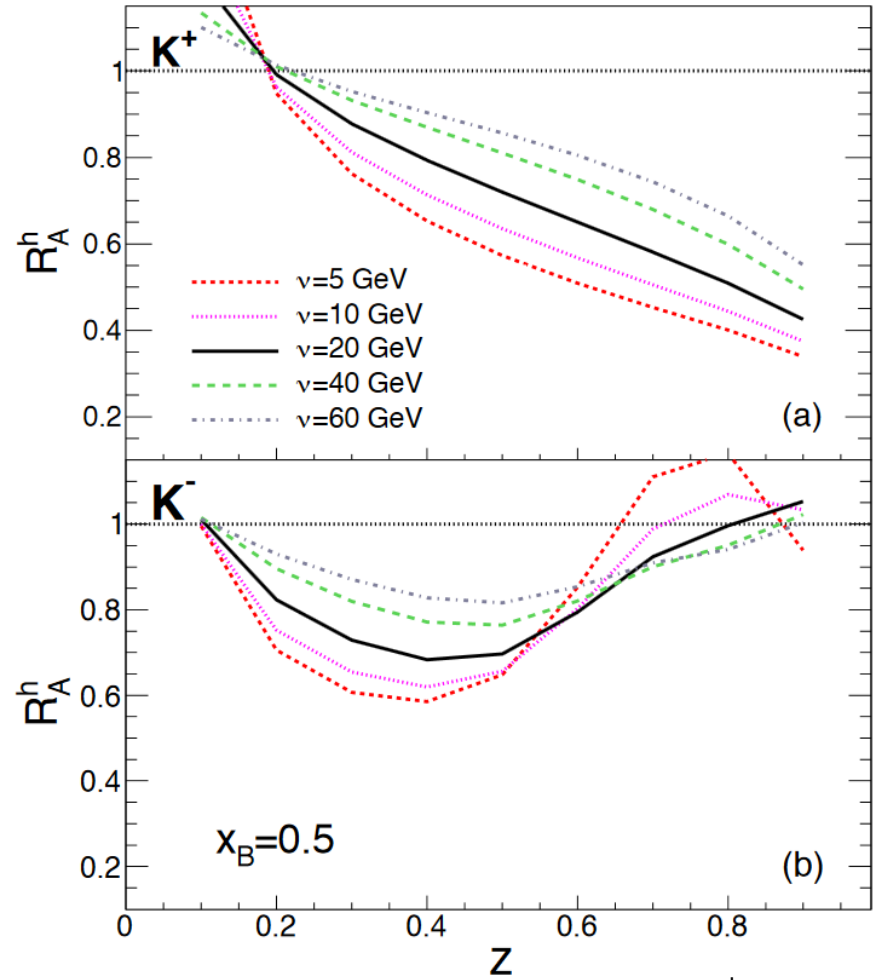
N^h : number of SIDIS (Semi Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering) hadrons

Theoretical prediction

[Medium-induced flavor conversion and kaon spectra in electron-ion collisions Ning-Bo Chang, Wei-Tian Deng and Xin-Nian Wang, Nov. 25, 2014; Phys. Rev. C92 \(2015\) no.5, 055207](#)

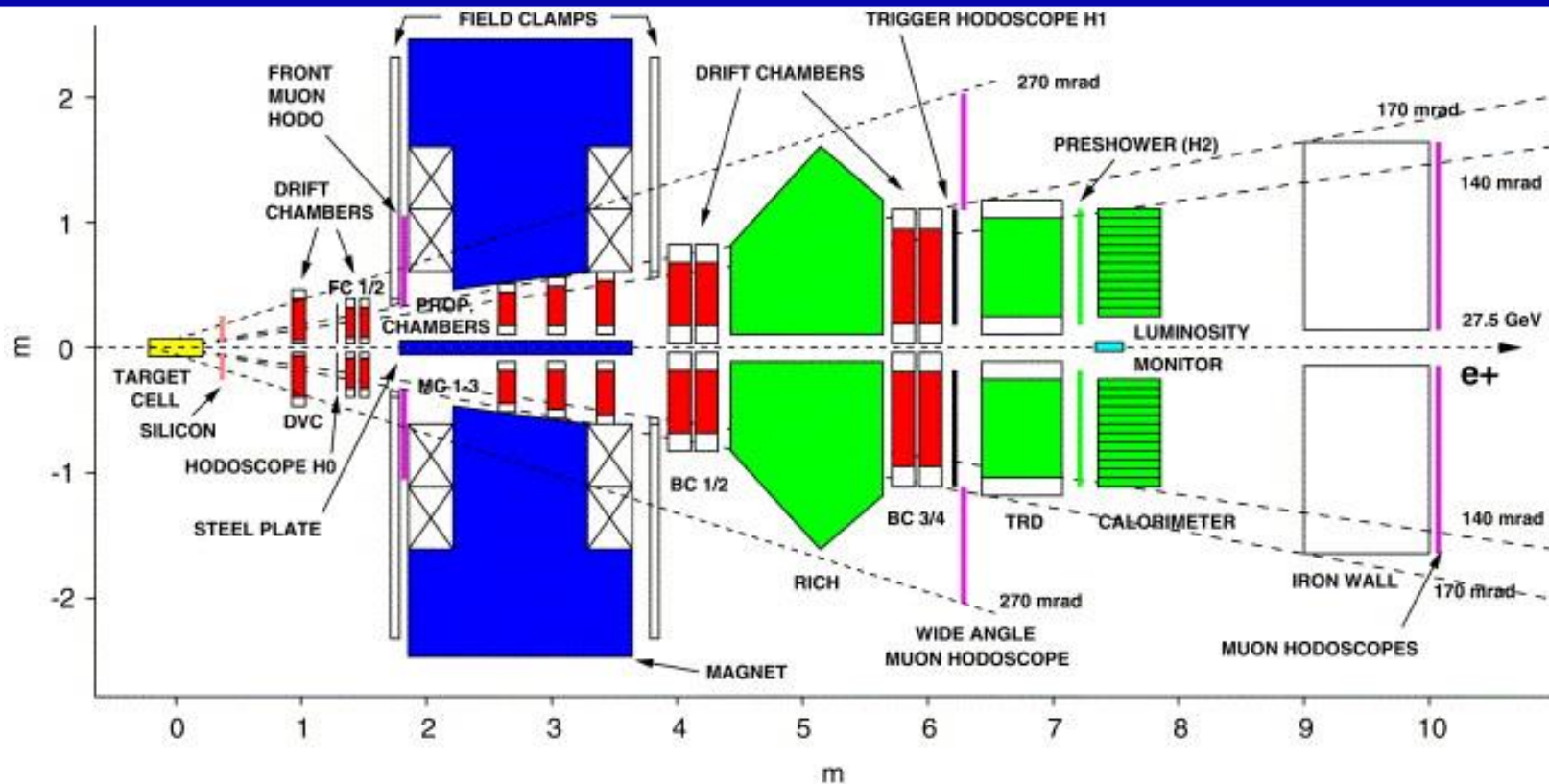


The nuclear modification factor for (a) K^+ and (b) K^- for different initial quark energy in SIDIS at $x_{Bj} = 0.1$



The nuclear modification factor for (a) K^+ and (b) K^- for different initial quark energy in SIDIS at $x_{Bj} = 0.5$

HERMES spectrometer



Beam energy (e^+, e^-) 27.5[GeV]

Geometric acceptance: ± 170 mrad horizontal plane and 40-140 mrad vertical plane

Momentum resolution: $\Delta p/p \sim 0.7-1.7\%$

Angular resolution: $\Delta\theta/\theta \sim 0.5\%$

Targets (pure gaseous): H, D, Ne, Kr, Xe



Targets: D , Ne , Kr and Xe

Data selection

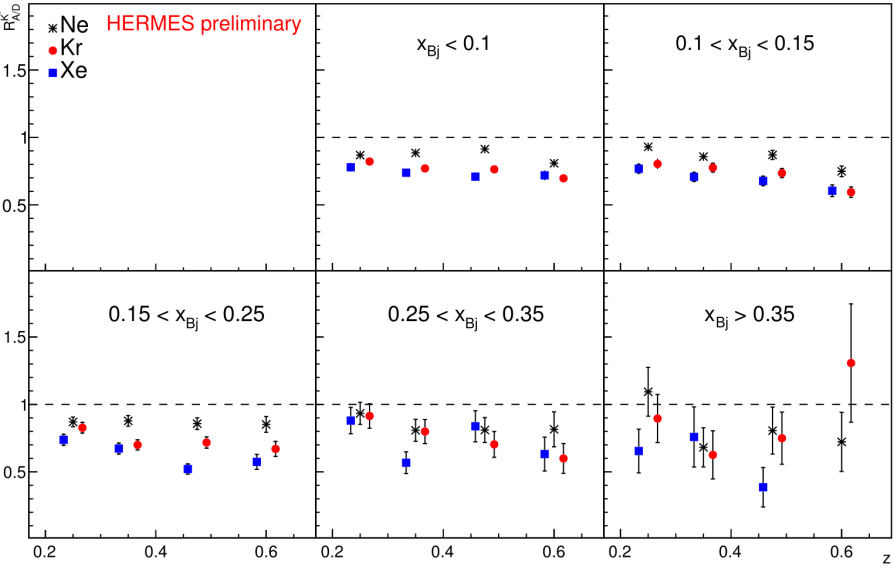
- ✓ $Q^2 > 1 [GeV^2]$; $W^2 > 10 [GeV^2]$
- ✓ $2 < p_h < 15 [GeV]$
- ✓ x_{Bj} : $0.023 < 0.1$; $0.1 - 0.15$; $0.15 - 0.25$; $0.25 - 0.35$; $0.35 - 0.41$
- ✓ z : $0.2 - 0.3$; $0.3 - 0.4$; $0.4 - 0.55$; $0.55 - 1.2$



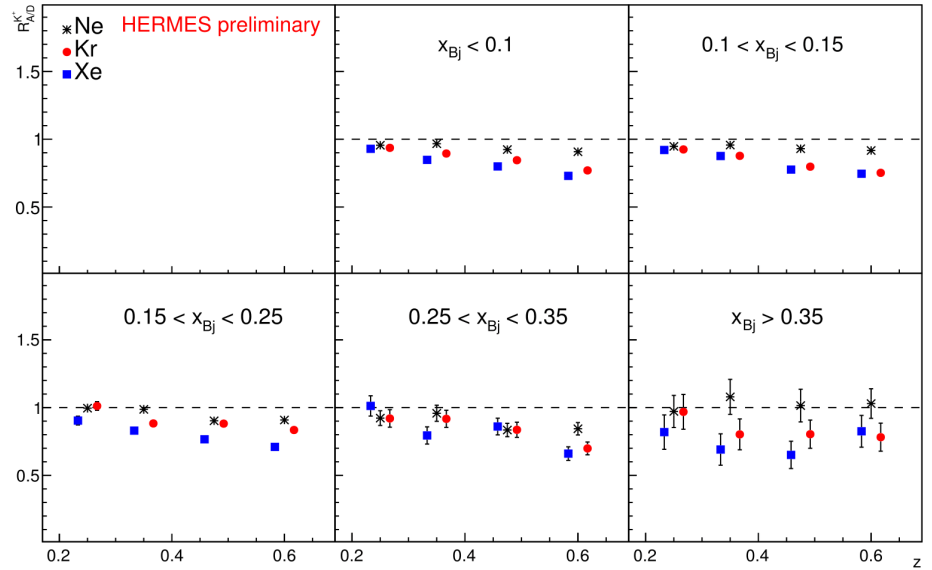
Targets: D , Ne , Kr and Xe

Data selection

- ✓ $Q^2 > 1 [GeV^2]$; $W^2 > 10 [GeV^2]$
- ✓ $2 < p_h < 15 [GeV]$
- ✓ x_{Bj} : $0.023 < 0.1$; $0.1 - 0.15$; $0.15 - 0.25$; $0.25 - 0.35$; $0.35 - 0.41$
- ✓ z : $0.2 - 0.3$; $0.3 - 0.4$; $0.4 - 0.55$; $0.55 - 1.2$



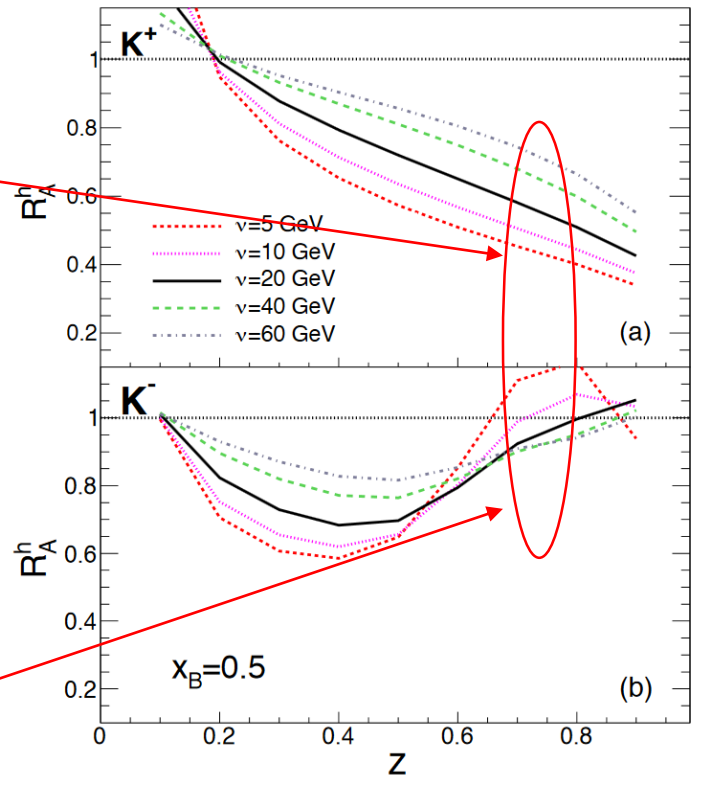
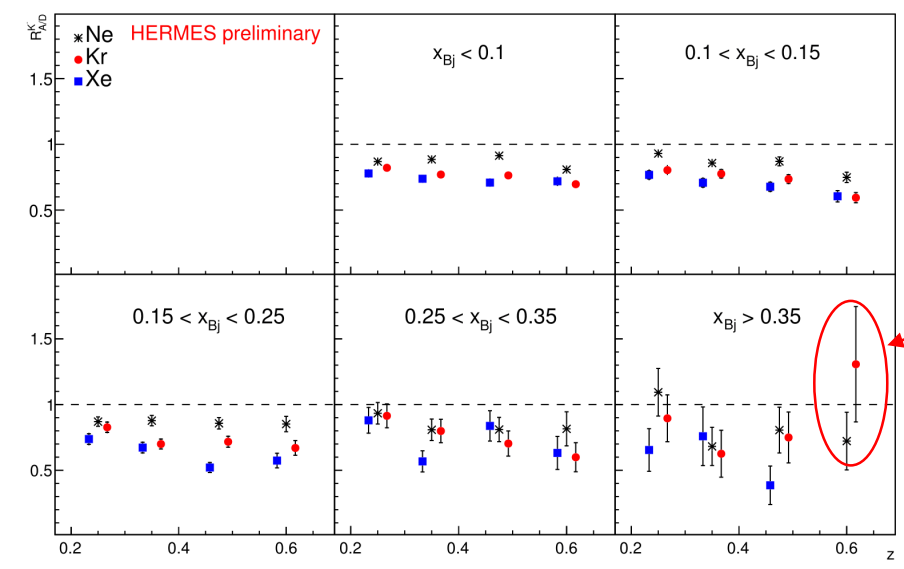
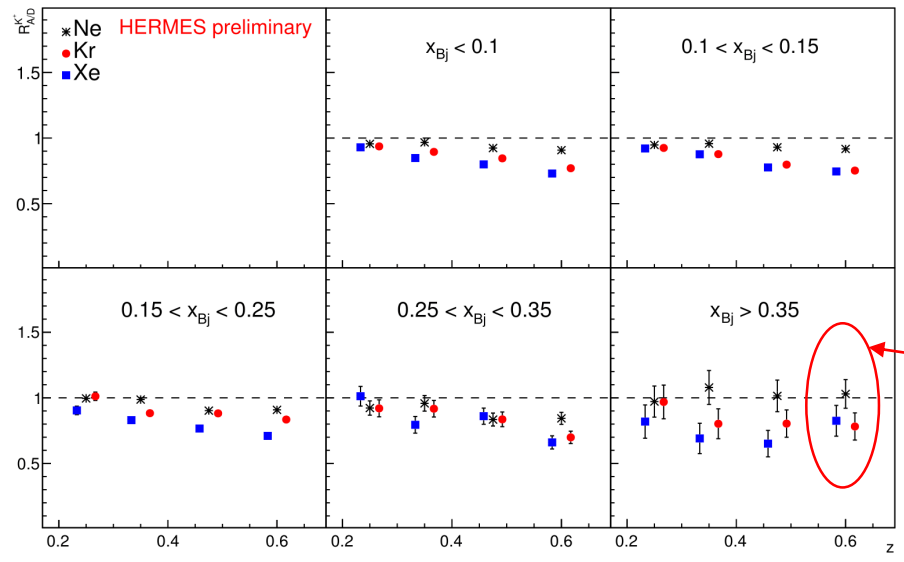
The $R_{A/D}^{K^-}(z)$ ratios at five x_{Bj} slices for negatively charged kaons



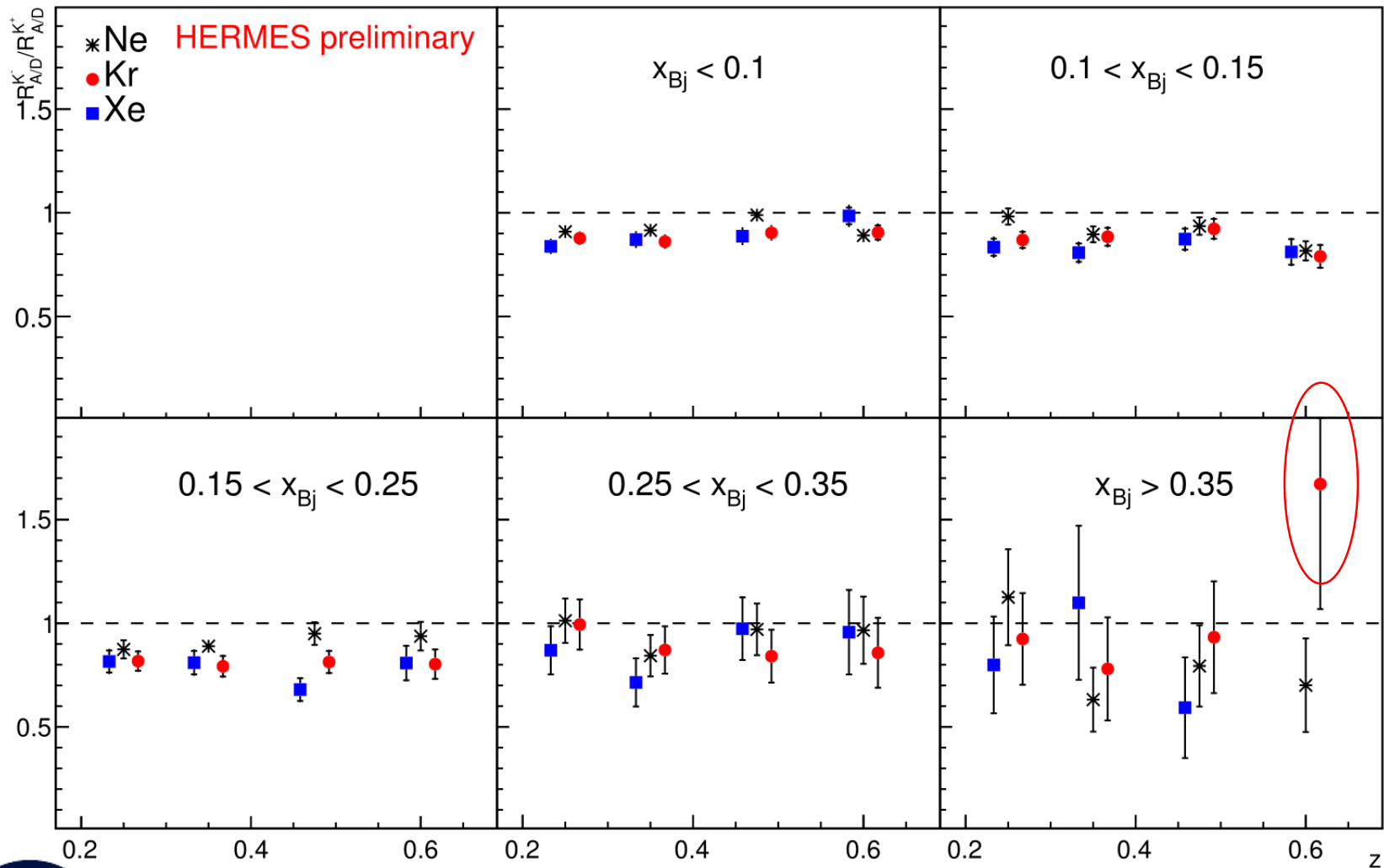
The $R_{A/D}^{K^+}(z)$ ratios at five x_{Bj} slices for positively charged kaons



Results



Results



$R_{A/D}^{K^-} / R_{A/D}^{K^+} (z)$ ratio for charged kaons

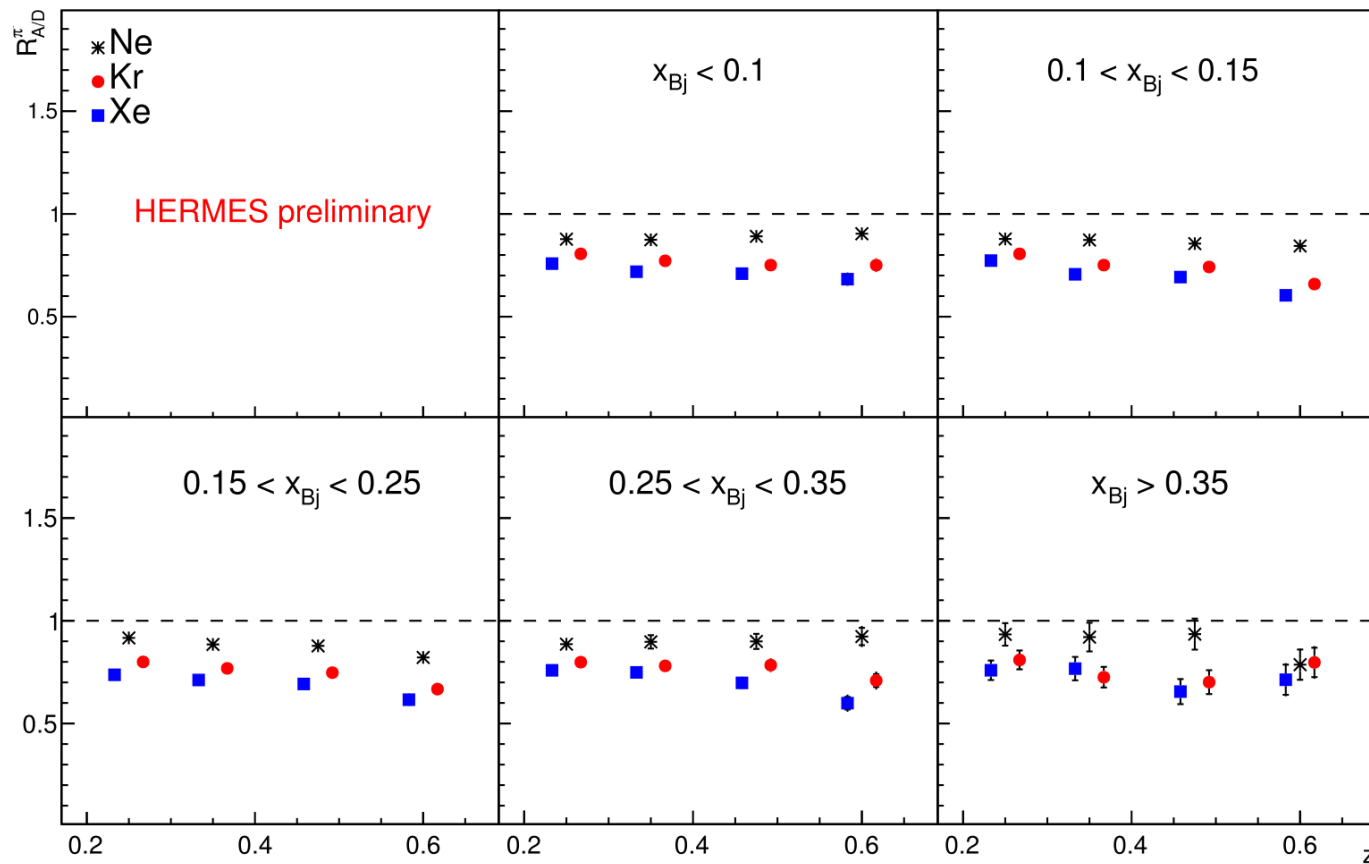




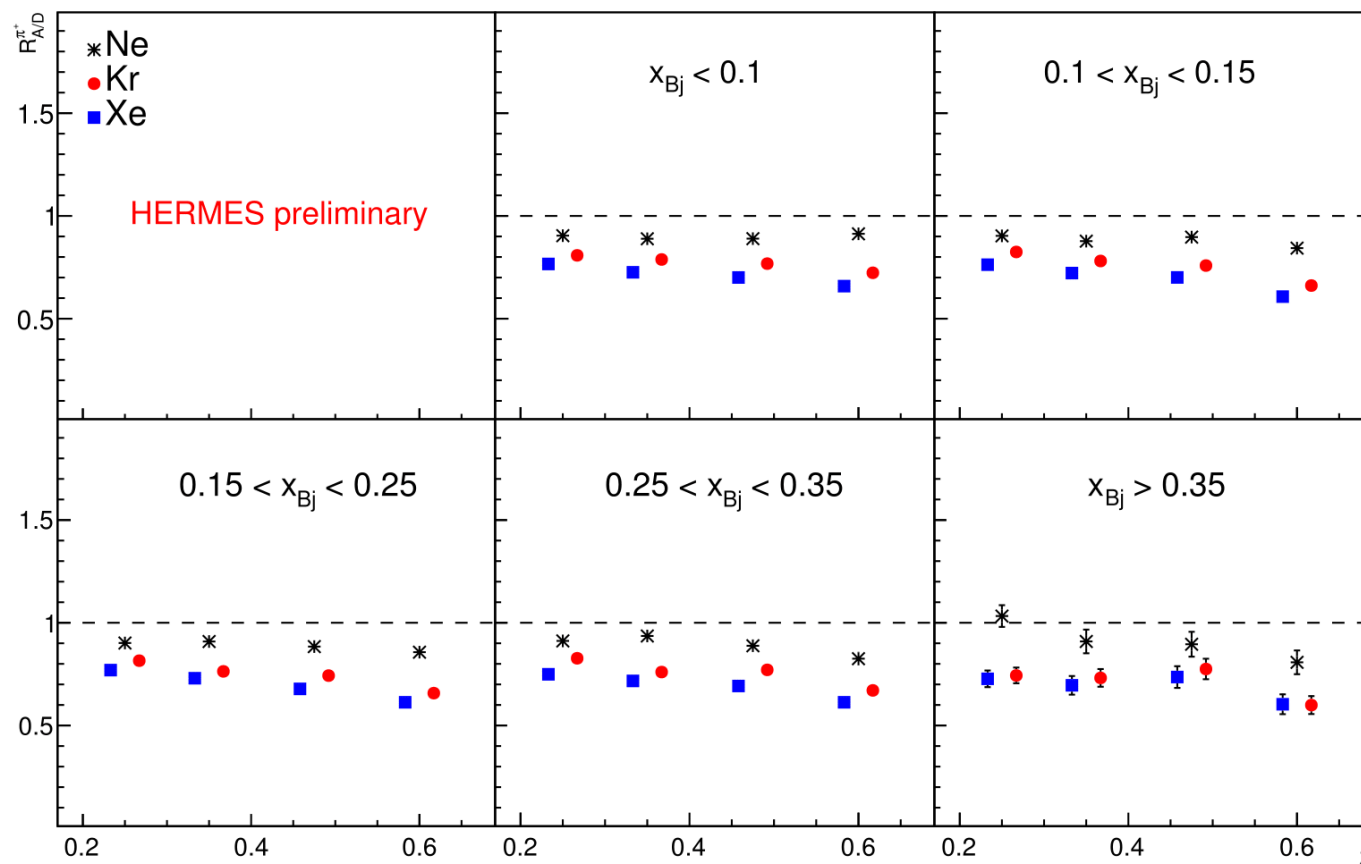
- ✓ For K^- in case of Kr target at x_{Bj} greater than 0.35 certain indication of enhancement of the $R_{A/D}^{K^-}(z)$ with the increasing of z is observed.
- ✓ Super ratio $R_{A/D}^{K^-} / R_{A/D}^{K^+}$ at highest z and x_{Bj} becomes even greater than unity for Kr .



Thank you for your attention !



The $R_{A/D}^{\pi^-}(z)$ ratios at five x_{Bj} slices for negatively charged pions



The $R_{A/D}^{\pi^+}(z)$ ratios at five x_{Bj} slices for positively charged pions