

Beam-Spin Asymmetries in SIDIS at HERMES

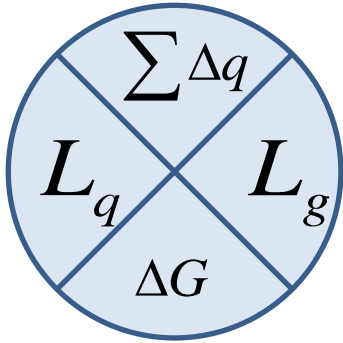
BARYONS 2013, UK, Glasgow

Vitaly Zagrebelnyy (vitalzag@mail.desy.de)

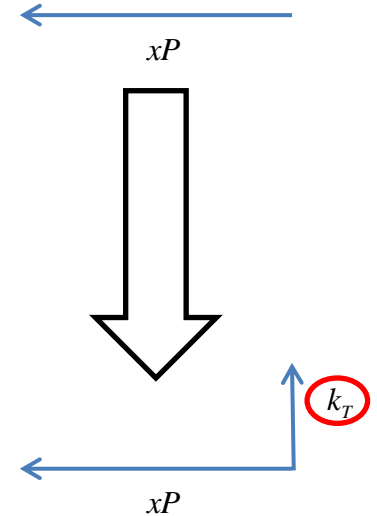
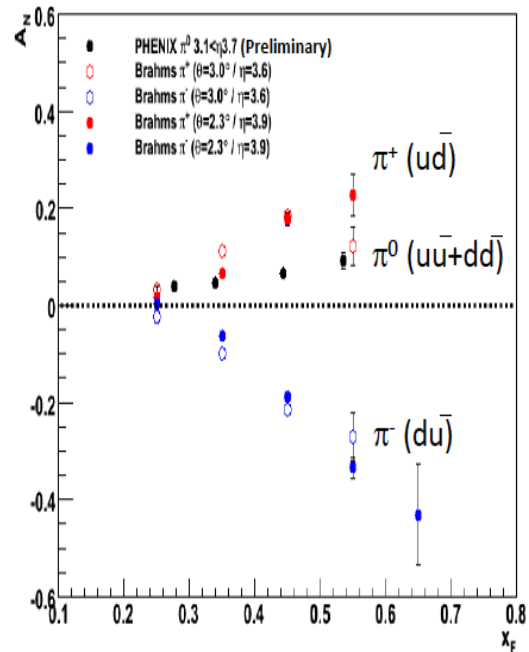
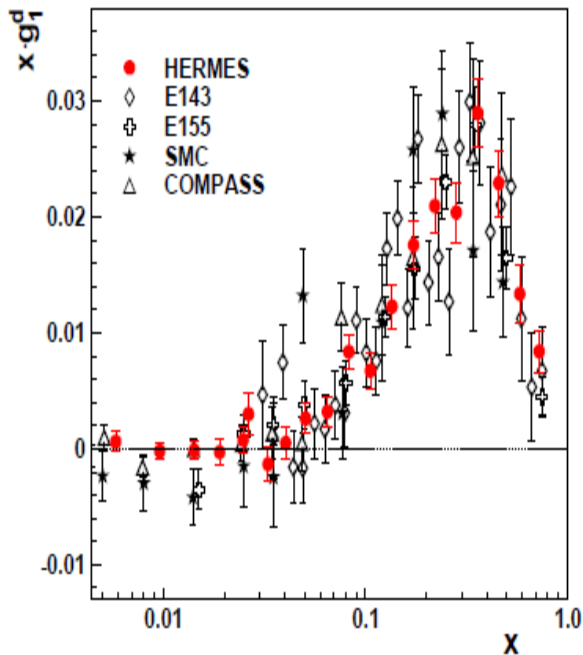
On behalf of the HERMES collaboration



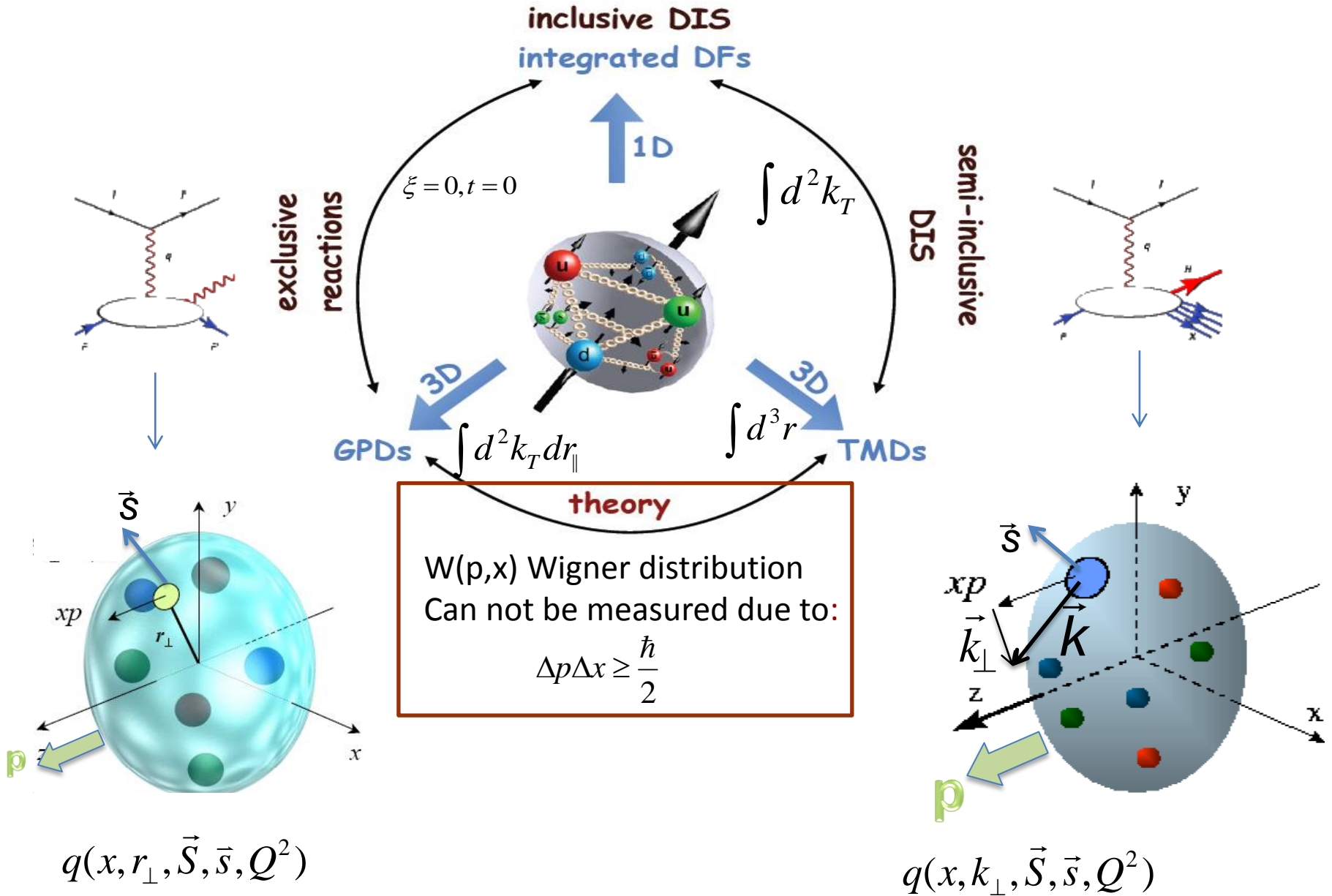
Investigating spin structure of nucleon



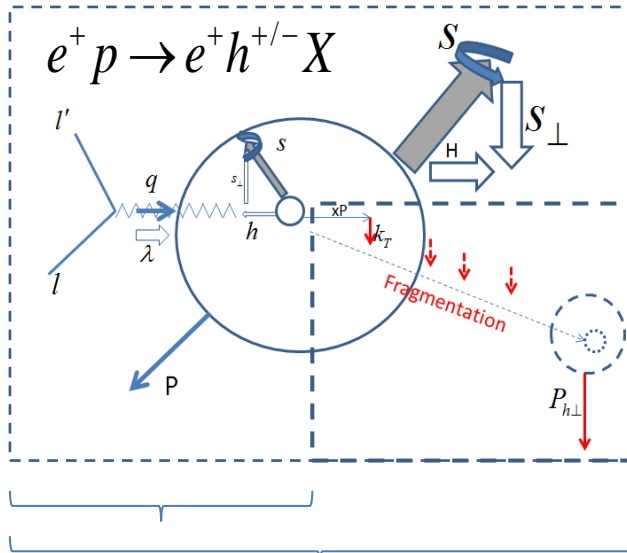
- Spin crisis
- longitudinal and transverse momentum nucleon structure
- Large SSA in pion production
- quark transverse momentum role



TMD approach

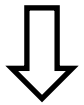


SIDIS cross section

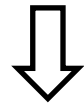


inclusive

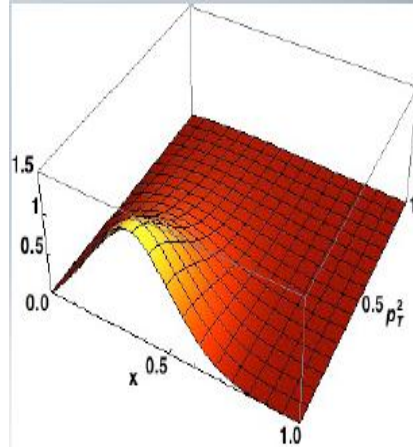
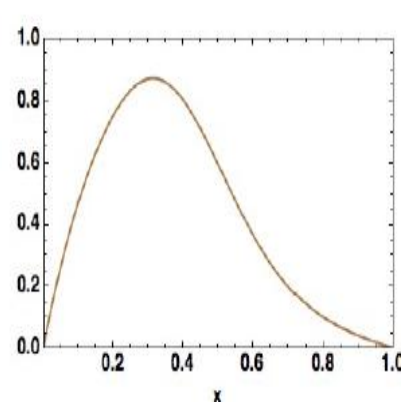
semi-inclusive



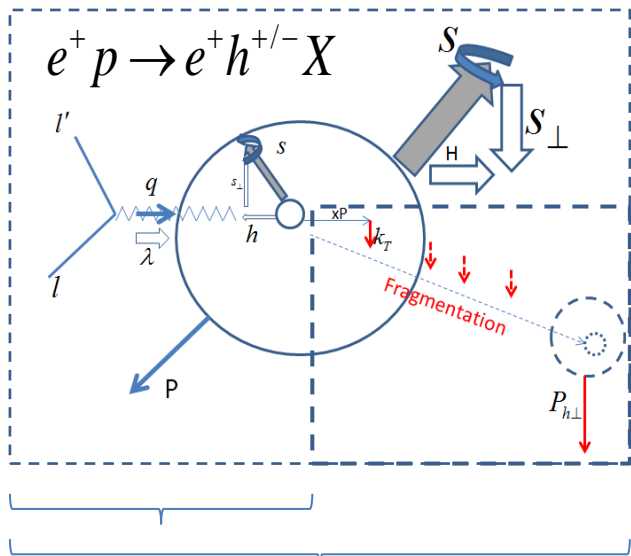
$f_1(x)$



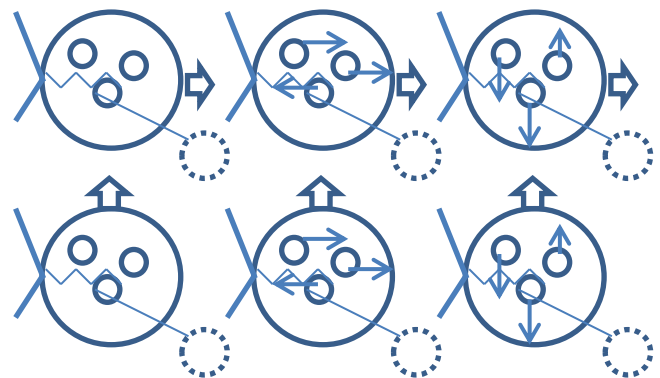
$f_1(x, p_T)$



SIDIS cross section



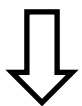
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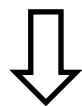
Superposition in basis of $s_{\perp}, s_{\parallel}, S_{\parallel}, S_{\perp}, \lambda_e$

inclusive

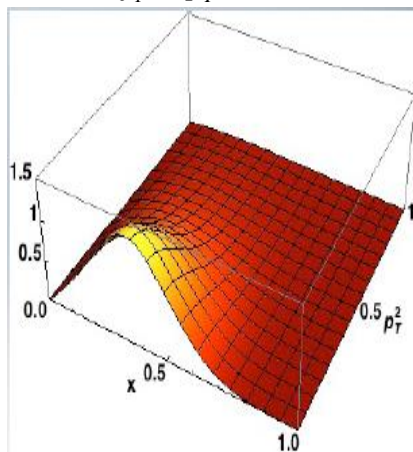
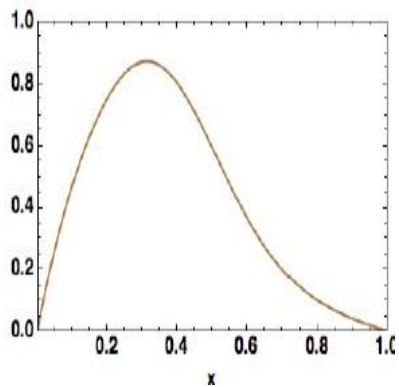
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$f_1(x)$



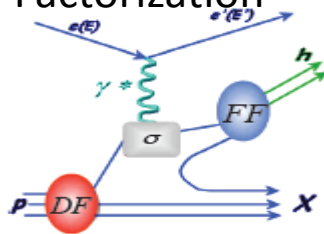
$f_1(x, p_T)$



DF TMD

		quark		
		U	L	T
n u c l e o n	U	f_1		h_1^{\perp}
	L		g_1	h_{1L}^{\perp}
	T	f_{1T}^{\perp}	g_{1T}^{\perp}	$h_1 h_{1T}^{\perp}$

Factorization



$$\sigma^{eN \rightarrow ehX} = \sum DF^{N \rightarrow q} \otimes \sigma^{eq \rightarrow eq} \otimes FF^{q \rightarrow h}$$

FF TMD

		quark		
		U	L	T
h a d	U	D_1		H_1^{\perp}

Subleading (twist-3) $A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h}$

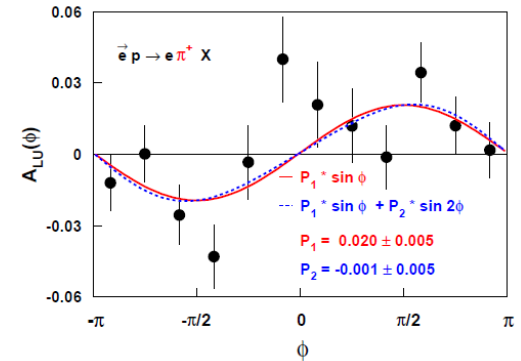
Total SIDIS cross section

$$d\sigma = d\sigma_{UU} + \lambda_e \frac{1}{Q} \sin(\phi_h) d\sigma_{LU} + S_{\parallel} [\dots] d_{UL} + S_{\parallel} \lambda_e [\dots] d_{LL} + S_{\perp} [\dots] d_{UT} + S_{\perp} \lambda_e [\dots] d_{LT} \stackrel{LU \text{ case}}{=} d\sigma_{UU} \left\{ 1 + \lambda_e A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} \sin\phi_h \right\}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{LU}}{d\sigma_{UU}}$$

Beam spin asymmetry

$$A_{LU}(\phi_h) = \frac{d\sigma_{LU}}{d\sigma_{UU}} = \frac{d\sigma(\lambda_e) - d\sigma(-\lambda_e)}{d\sigma(\lambda_e) + d\sigma(-\lambda_e)} = A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} \sin(\phi_h)$$

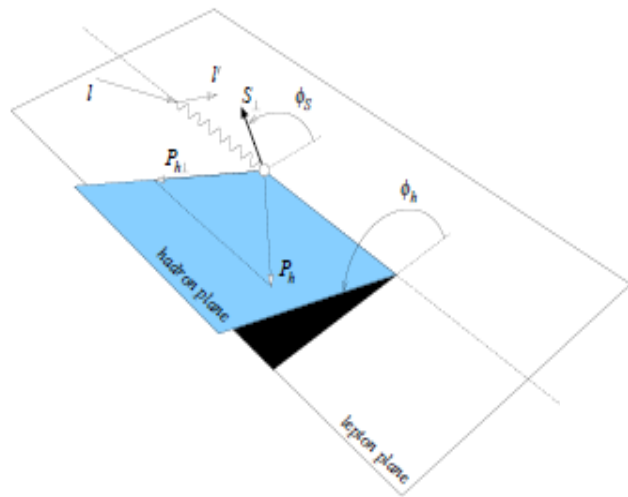


$$d\sigma_{LU} \sim A_{LU}^{\sin\phi} \sim f(y) \cdot \frac{2M}{Q} C \left[-\frac{\hat{h} \cdot k_T}{M_h} \left(xeH_1^{\perp} + \frac{M_h}{M} f_1 \frac{\tilde{G}^{\perp}}{z} \right) + \frac{\hat{h} \cdot p_T}{M} \left(xg^{\perp} D_1 + \frac{M_h}{M} h_1^{\perp} \frac{\tilde{E}}{z} \right) \right]$$

Subleading (twist-3) $A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h}$

Total SIDIS cross section

$$d\sigma = d\sigma_{UU} + \lambda_e \frac{1}{Q} \sin(\phi_h) d\sigma_{LU} + S_{\parallel} [\dots] d_{UL} + S_{\parallel} \lambda_e [\dots] d_{LL} + S_{\perp} [\dots] d_{UT} + S_{\perp} \lambda_e [\dots] d_{LT} \stackrel{LU \text{ case}}{=} d\sigma_{UU} \left\{ 1 + \lambda_e A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} \sin\phi_h \right\}$$



Beam spin asymmetry

$$A_{LU}(\phi_h) = \frac{d\sigma_{LU}}{d\sigma_{UU}} = \frac{d\sigma(\lambda_e) - d\sigma(-\lambda_e)}{d\sigma(\lambda_e) + d\sigma(-\lambda_e)} = A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} \sin(\phi_h)$$

distribution functions

		quark		
		U	L	T
nucleon	U	f_1		h_1^{\perp}
	L		g_1	h_{1L}^{\perp}
	T	f_{1T}^{\perp}	g_{1T}^{\perp}	$h_1 h_{1T}^{\perp}$

fragmentation functions

		quark		
		U	L	T
hadron	U	D_1		H_1^{\perp}

kinematic prefactor

$$d\sigma_{LU} \sim f(y) \cdot \frac{2M}{Q} C \left[-\frac{\hat{h} \cdot k_T}{M_h} \left(x e H_1^{\perp} + \frac{M_h}{M} f_1 \frac{G^{\perp}}{z} \right) + \frac{\hat{h} \cdot p_T}{M} \left(x g^{\perp} D_1 + \frac{M_h}{M} h_1^{\perp} \frac{E^{\perp}}{z} \right) \right]$$

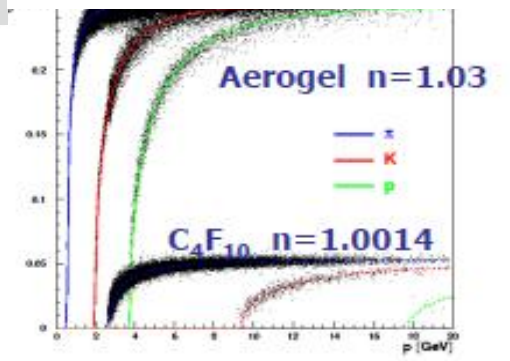
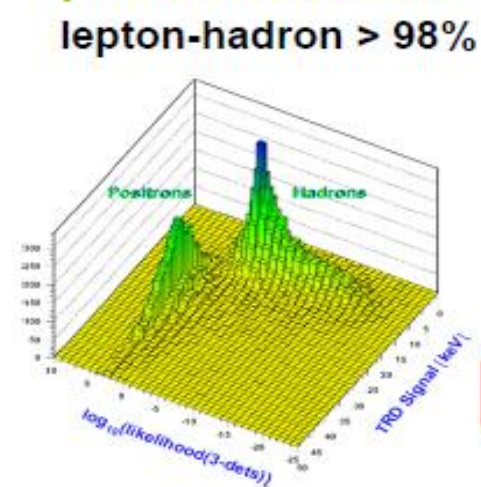
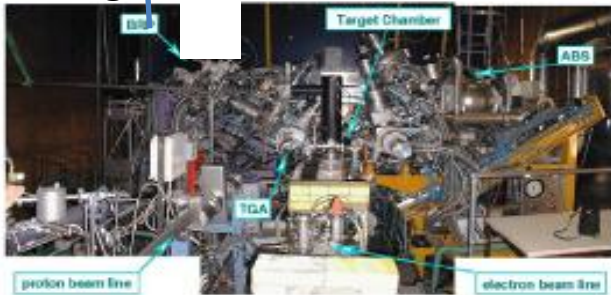
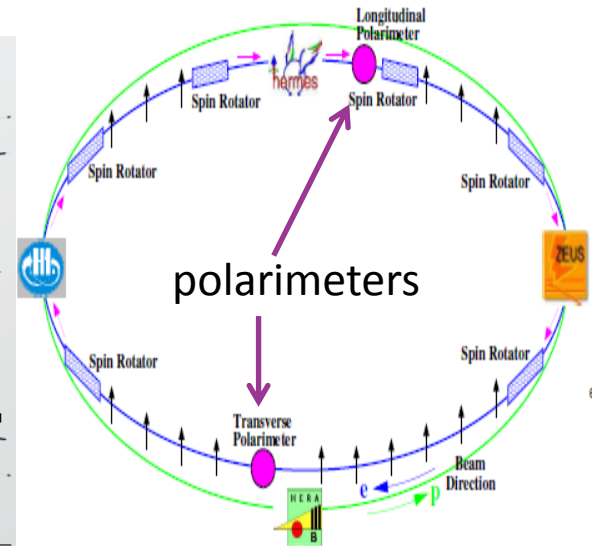
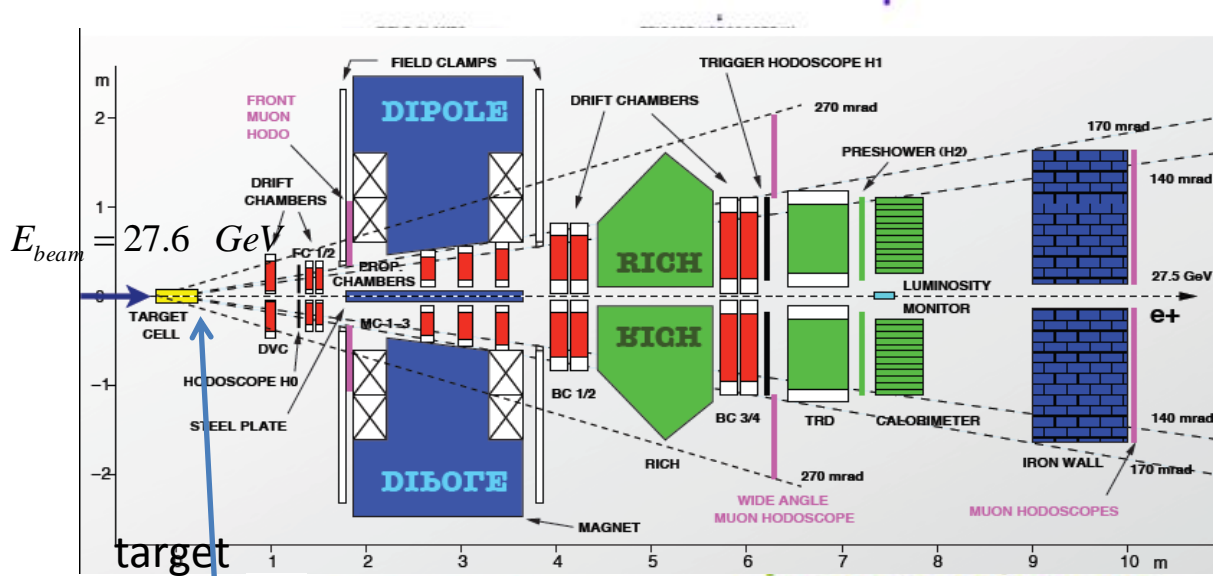
Collins

twist-3 DF and FF

unpolarized

Boer - Mulders

The HERMES experiment at HERA



$\pi \sim 98\%$, $K \sim 88\%$, $P \sim 85\%$

Hadron separation

Maximum likelihood function

- Data sample consist of N **independent** measured events with kinematic variables ξ
 ξ is $\phi_h, x_B, y, z, P_{h\perp}$
- events are distributed according to Probability Density Function, $p(\xi, \theta)$

Θ - is set of parameters(here 1 par): $A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} = \frac{d\sigma_{LU}}{d\sigma_{UU}}$

cuts

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

$$W^2 > 10 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$0.1 < y < 0.85$$

$$0.023 < x < 0.9$$

$$p(\phi_h, A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h}) \sim \{1 + \lambda_e A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h} \sin\phi_h\}$$

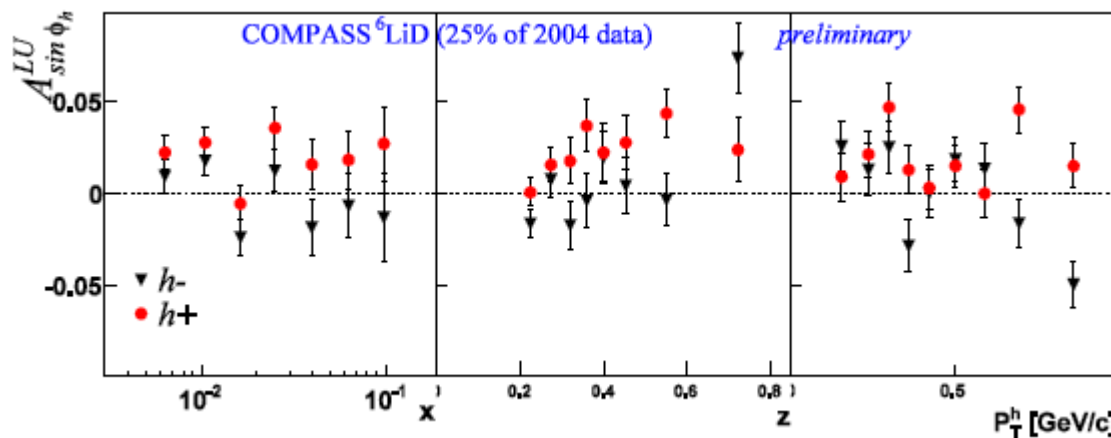
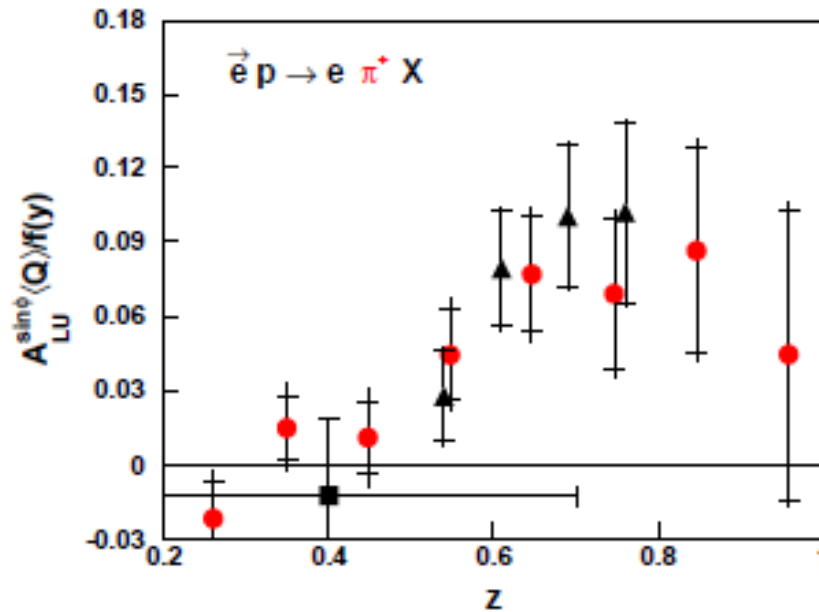
Likelihood function

$$L(\phi_h, A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h}) = \prod p(\phi_h, A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h}) = \prod_{pol>0}^{N^+} p^{w^+}(\phi_h, A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h}) \prod_{pol<0}^{N^-} p^{w^-}(\phi_h, A_{LU}^{\sin\phi_h})$$

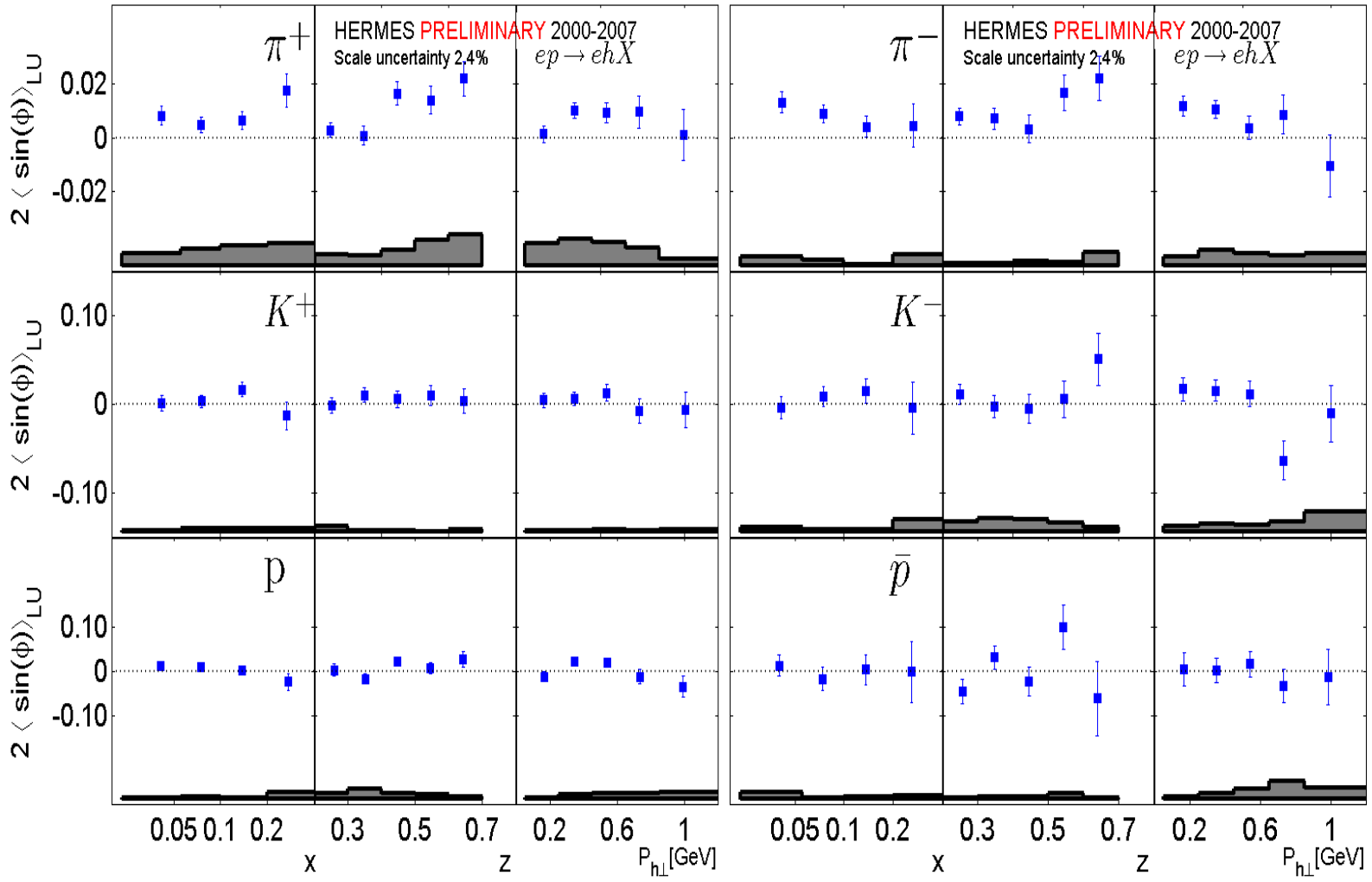
Beam Balance

$$\sum_{i=1}^{DIS^+} P_i + w^- \sum_{i=1}^{DIS^-} P_i = 0 \quad \begin{cases} w^+ = 1 \\ w^- = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{DIS^+} P_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{DIS^-} P_i} \end{cases}$$

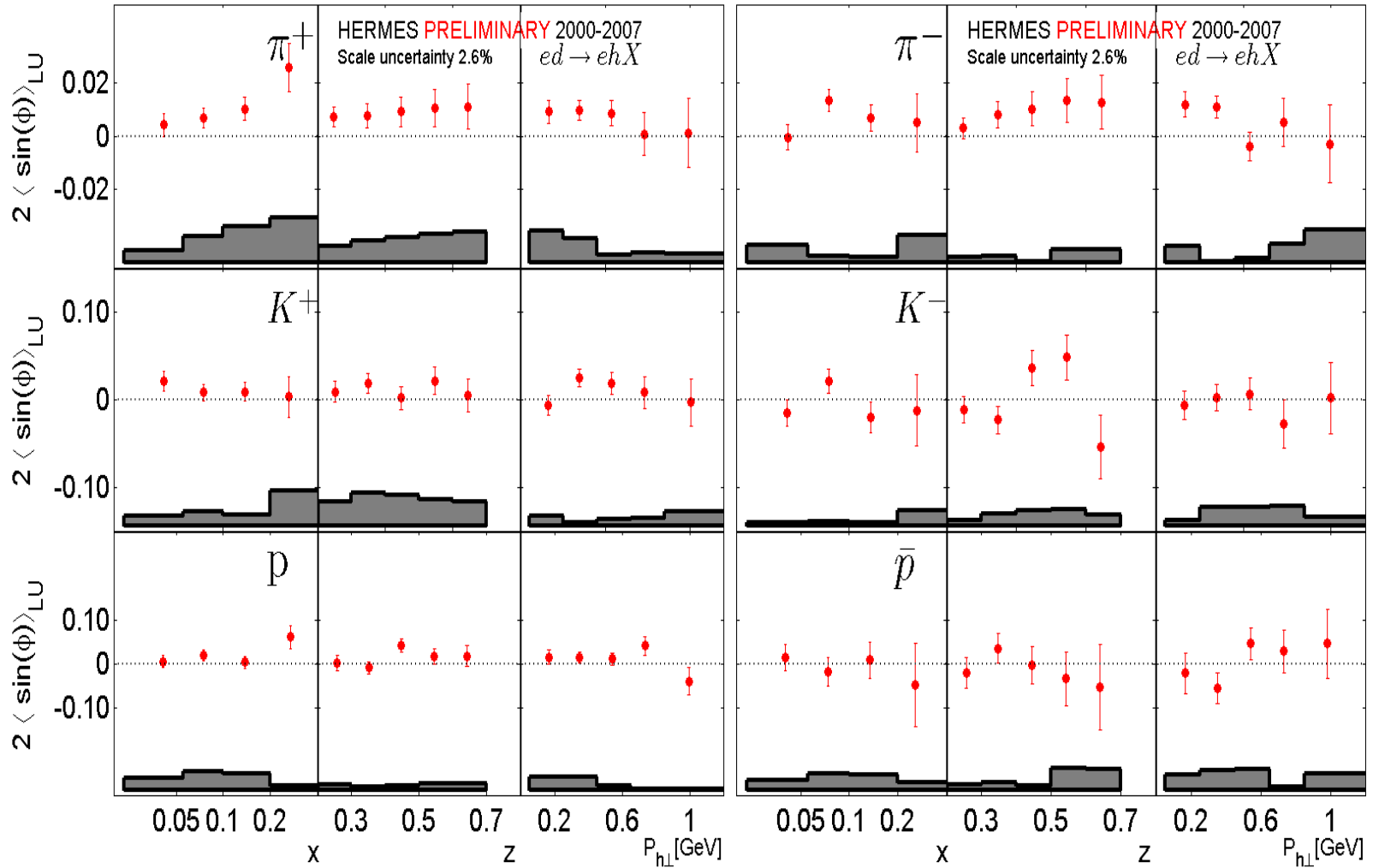
Previous results at HERMES (E=27.6 GeV) (Phys. Lett. B648 (2007) 164)
 Compared to CLAS(E=5.76 GeV) and COMPASS (E=160 GeV) experiments.



New results. Hydrogen target



New results. Deuterium target



Conclusions

- Recently obtained BSA of pions, kaons , proton and antiproton on hydrogen and deuterium target with increased statistics
- kaons BSA asymmetries are measured for the first time
- proton and antiproton BSA are presented for the first time in SIDIS analysis
- pions BSA are slightly positive
- kaon and proton/antiproton BSA are consistent with zero