



FERRARA - ITALY
10-14 SEPTEMBER, 2018

The longitudinal double-spin asymmetries in semi-inclusive deep-inelastic scattering of electrons and positron by protons and deuterons

Polina Kravchenko

on behalf of HERMES collaboration



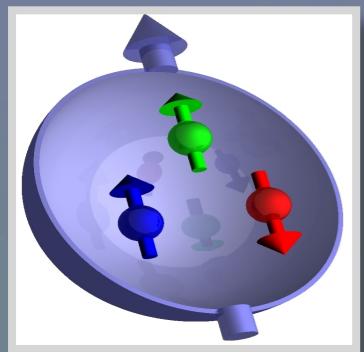
Motivation

DSA as an observable for helicity
distribution extraction

Experimental results

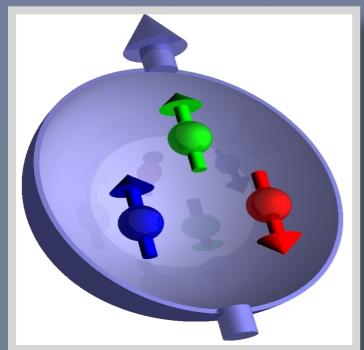
Summary

Proton structure

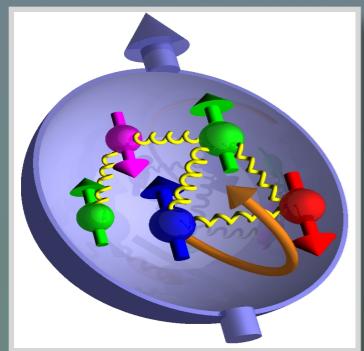


looks simple in static quark model

Proton structure



looks simple in static quark model



much more complicated in QCD

See talk J.Qiu
on Monday

• Motivation I

Where does the Nucleon Spin come from?

$$S_z = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L_z^q + L_z^g$$

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• Motivation II

Polarization-dependent structure of the nucleon

- unpolarized $q(x), g(x)$
- helicity $\Delta q(x), \Delta g(x)$
- transversity $\Delta_T q(x)$
- Transverse Momentum dependent (TMD) distributions
- Generalized Parton (GPDs) distributions

Focus in this talk: **nucleon helicity structure**

Helicity distributions

- What do we know? $\Delta\Sigma \sim 0.3$
- But how do the different $\Delta q(x)$, $q=u,d,s,\dots$ look like?
- How they can be measured?

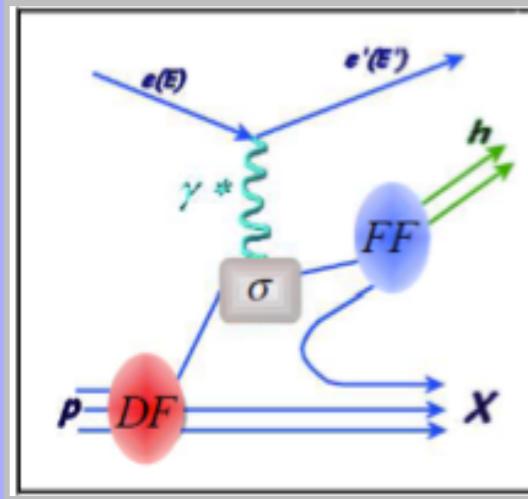
Helicity distributions

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Find a process where one probes
interaction with quark of a given polarization
with respect to the parent nucleon

Helicity distributions

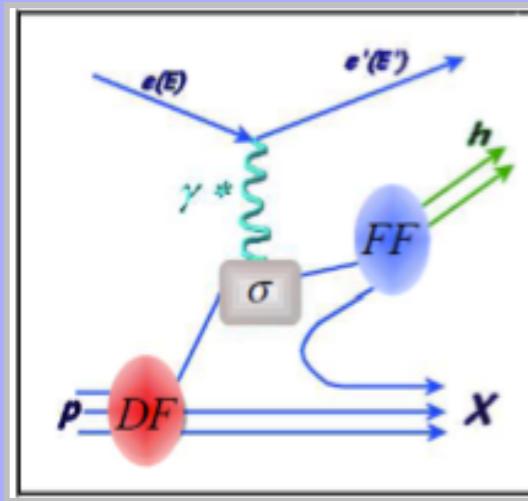
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Semi-inclusive Deep-Inelastic Scattering

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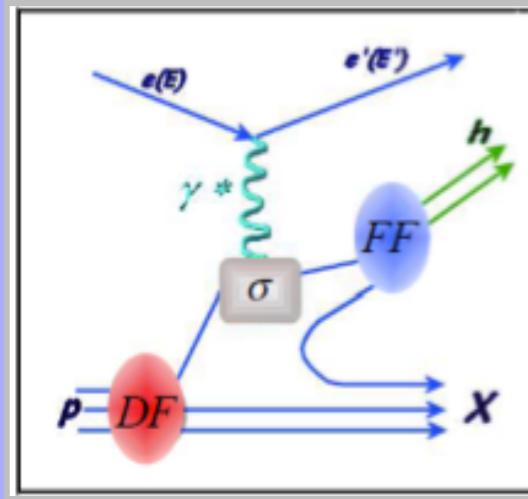
Semi-inclusive Deep-Inelastic Scattering

The possible contributions to the DIS cross section in the semi-inclusive measurement

$$\sigma^h = \sigma_{UU}^h + \lambda_l \sigma_{LU}^h + S_L \sigma_{UL}^h + \lambda_l S_L \sigma_{LL}^h - S_T \sigma_{UT}^h + \lambda_l S_T \sigma_{LT}^h$$

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Semi-inclusive Deep-Inelastic Scattering

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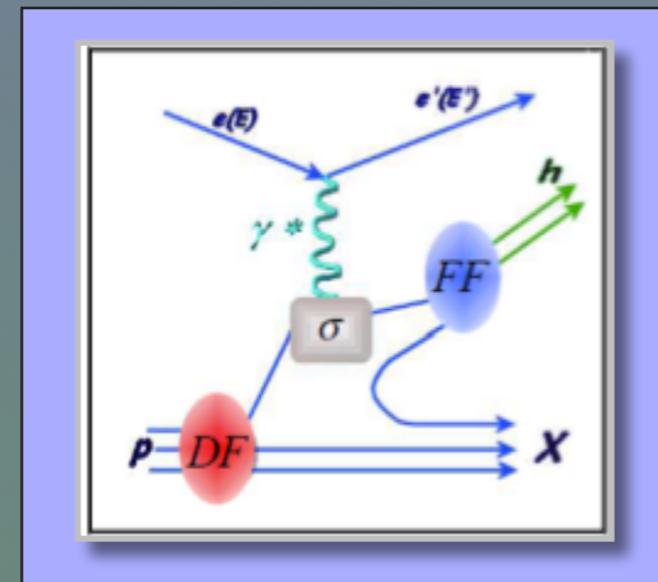
$$\sigma^h = \sigma_{UU}^h + \lambda_l \sigma_{LU}^h + S_L \sigma_{UL}^h + \lambda_l S_L \sigma_{LL}^h - S_T \sigma_{UT}^h + \lambda_l S_T \sigma_{LT}^h$$

two structure functions appear

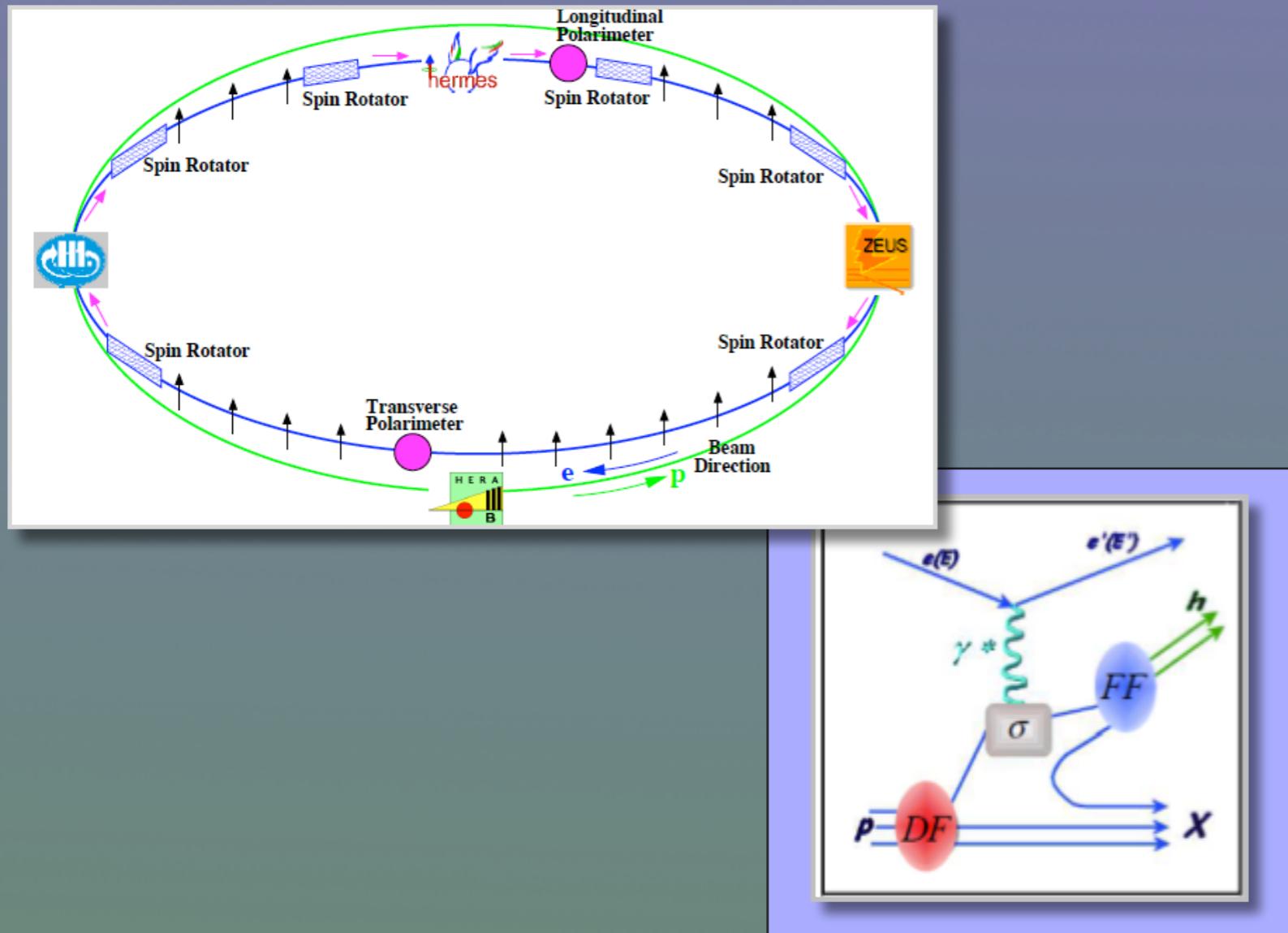
$$S_L \lambda_l \left[\sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2} F_{LL} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1 - \epsilon)} \cos(\phi) F_{LL}^{\cos\phi} \right]$$

HERMES experiment

See talk G.Schnell
on Wednesday



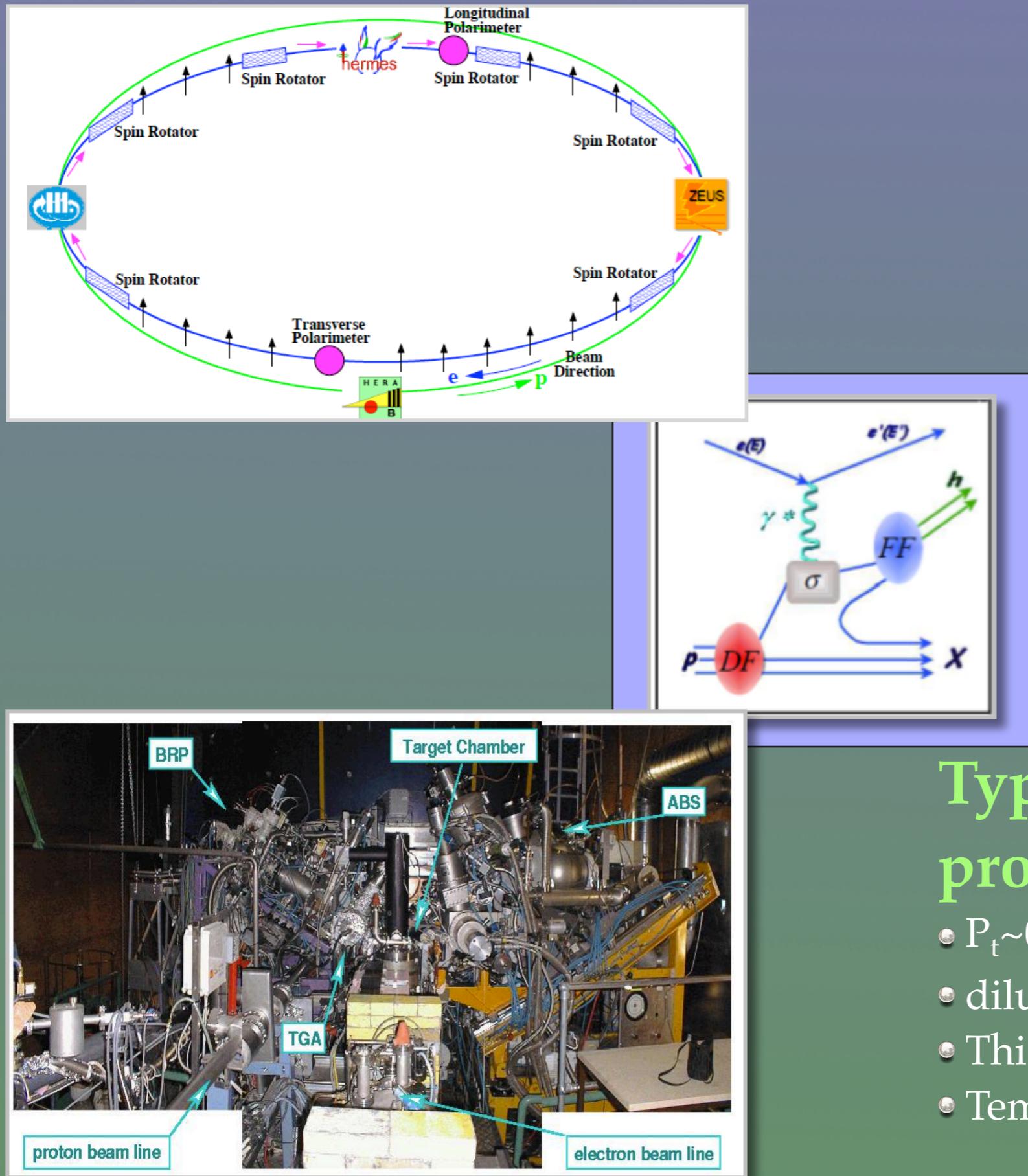
HERMES experiment



HERA positron beam properties:

- $E_e = 27.6 \text{ GeV}$, $I_e < 50 \text{ mA}$, $P_b = 0.55$
- lifetime = 12-14 h
- transversely polarized e^\pm in storage ring
- polarization build-up by emission of synchrotron radiation (Sokolov-Ternov effect)
- Spin rotators around HERMES IP

HERMES experiment

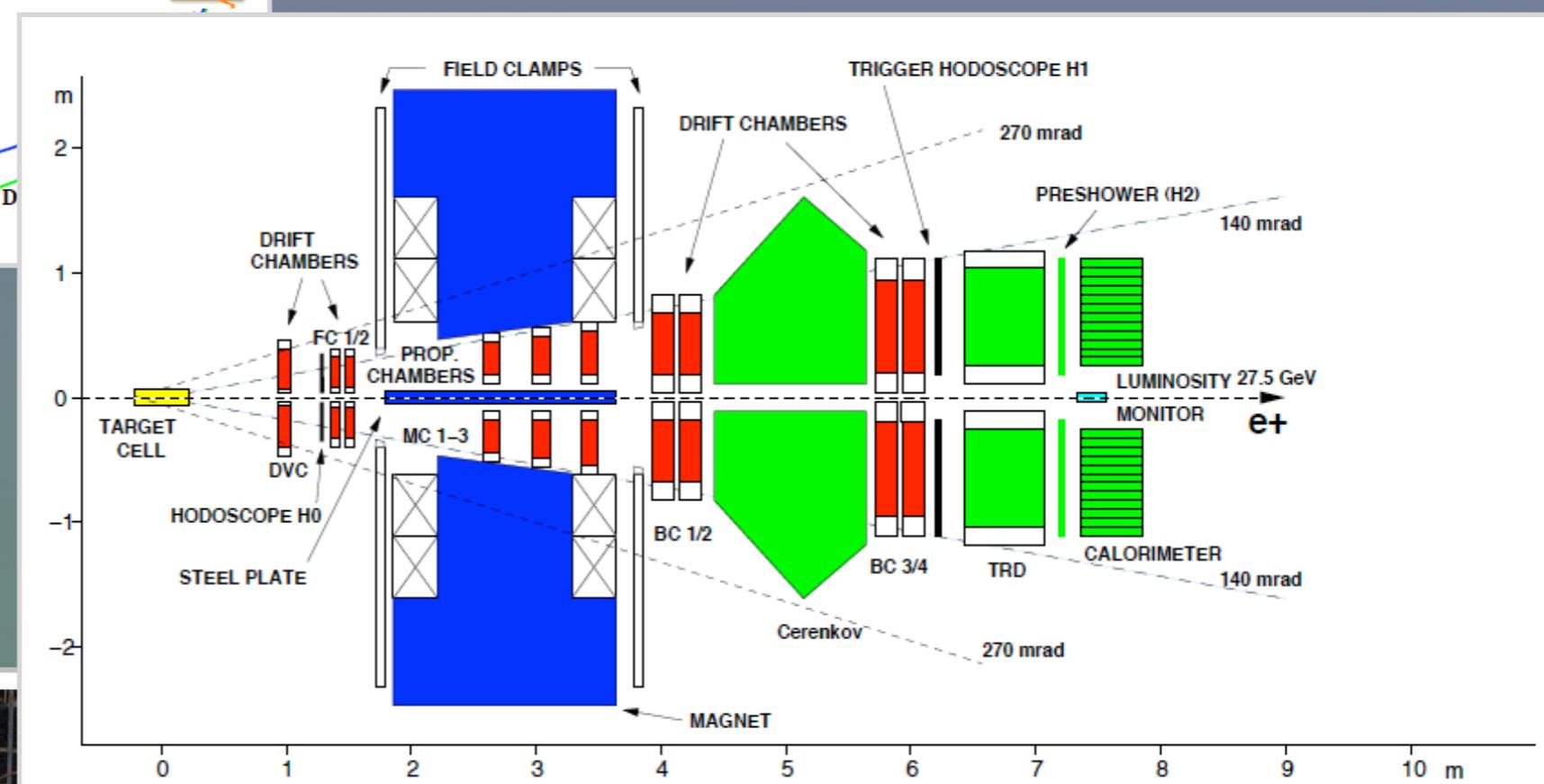
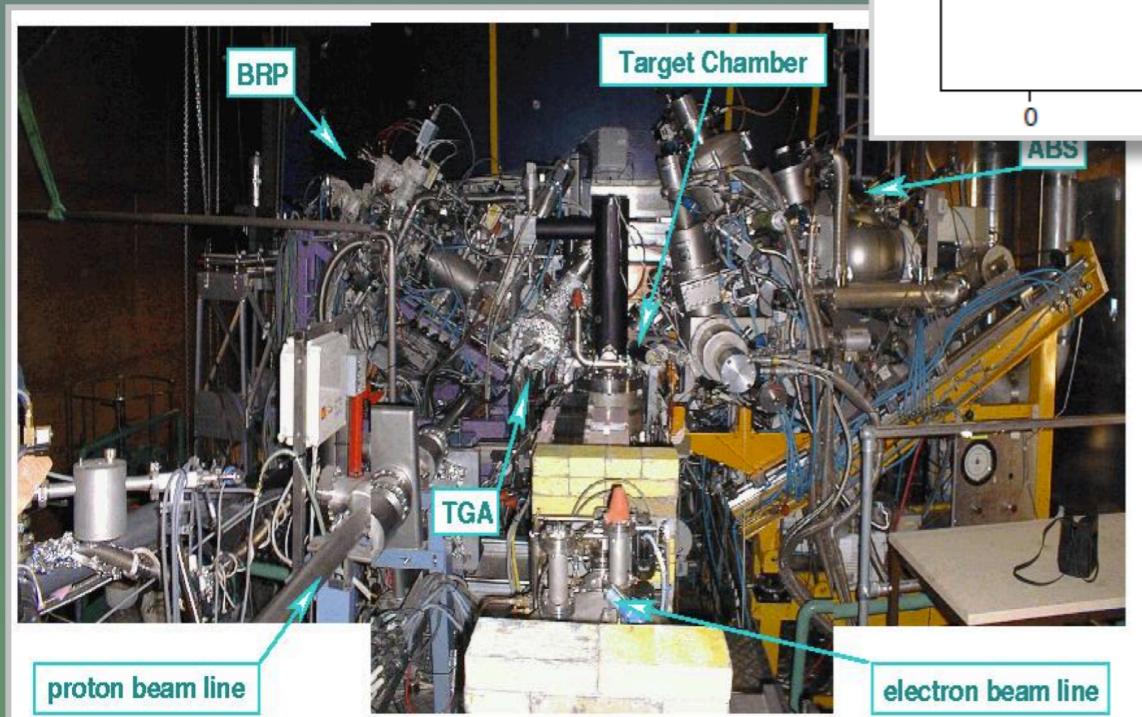
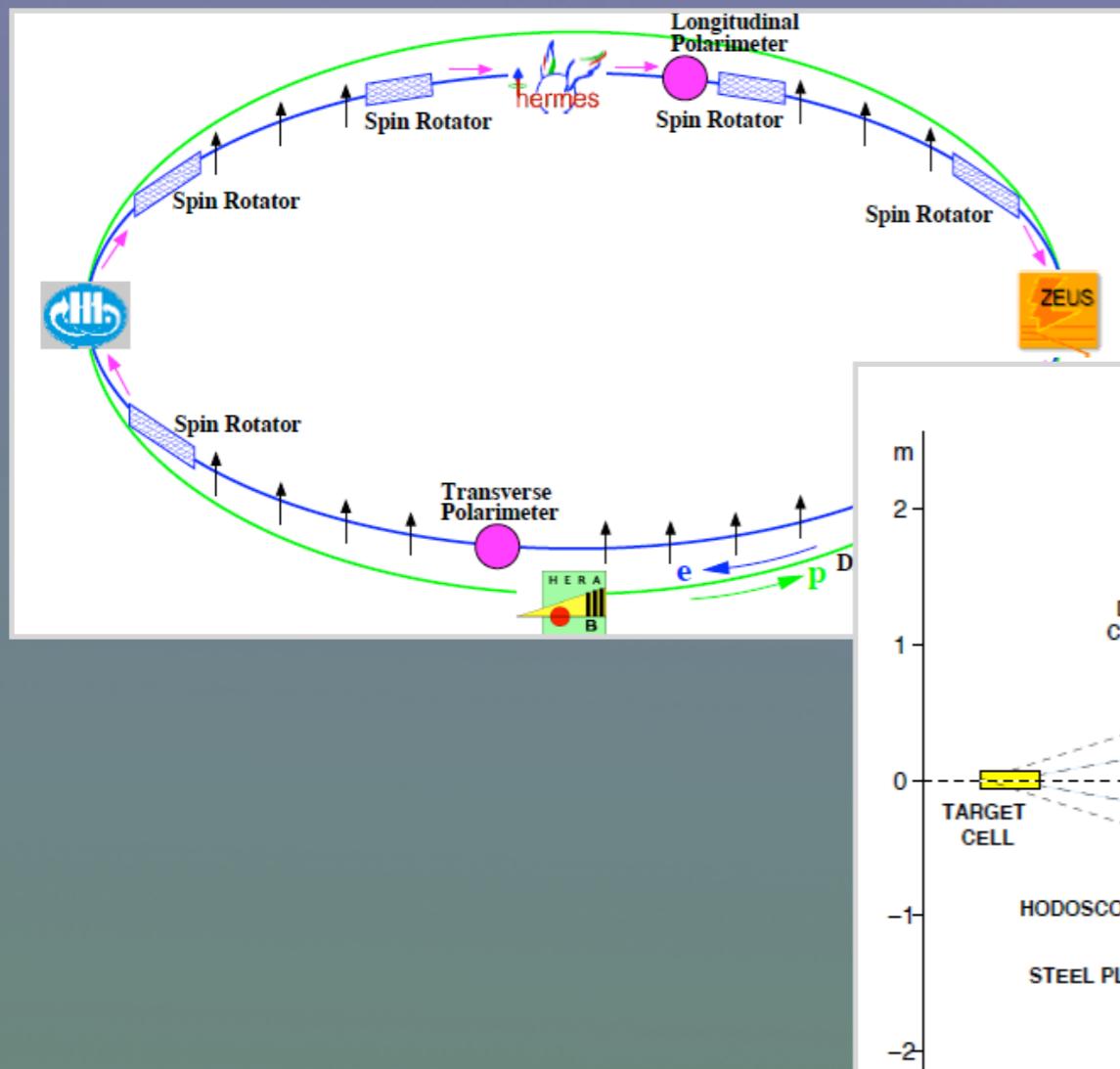


Typical HERMES target properties :

- $P_t \sim 0.85$; polarized $H^\uparrow \rightarrow D^\rightarrow$
- dilution factor=1
- Thickness = 10^{14} - 10^{15} nucl/cm 2
- Temperature=100K

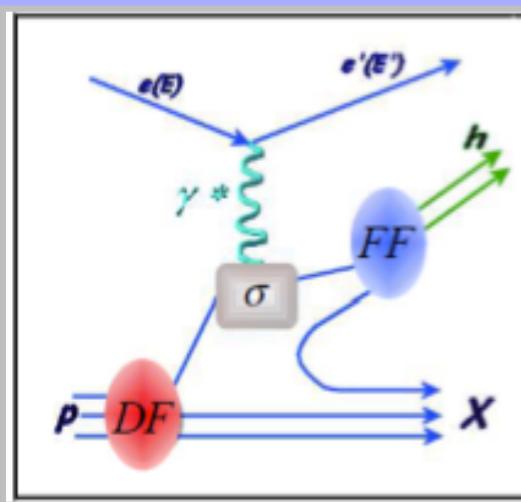
internal to the HERA storage ring

HERMES experiment



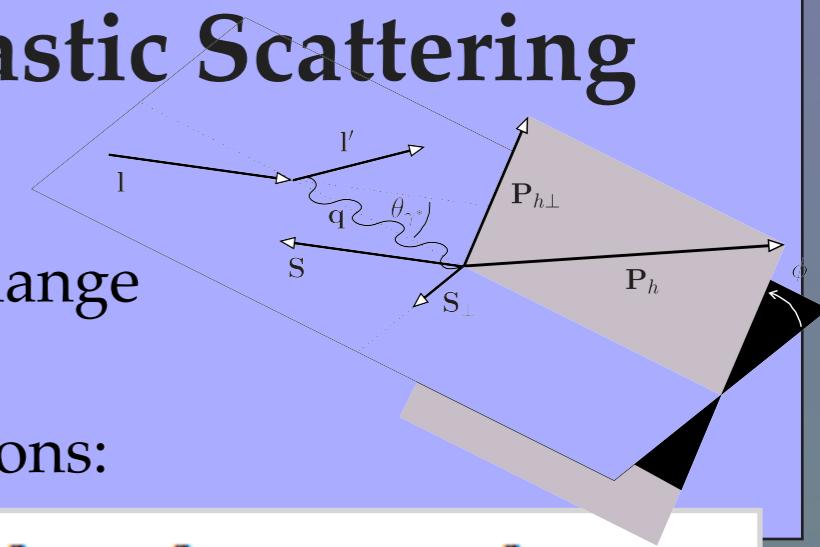
- **Tracking:** Drift Vertex Chambers, Front Chambers, Magnet Chambers, Back Chambers
- **Particle Identification:** Čerenkov (RICH) Detector, Transition Radiation Detector, Preshower, Calorimeter
Luminosity Monitor (Bhabha/Møller scattering)

Helicity distributions



Semi-inclusive Deep-Inelastic Scattering

SIDIS cross section in the one-photon-exchange approximation
in term of moments of azimuthal modulations:



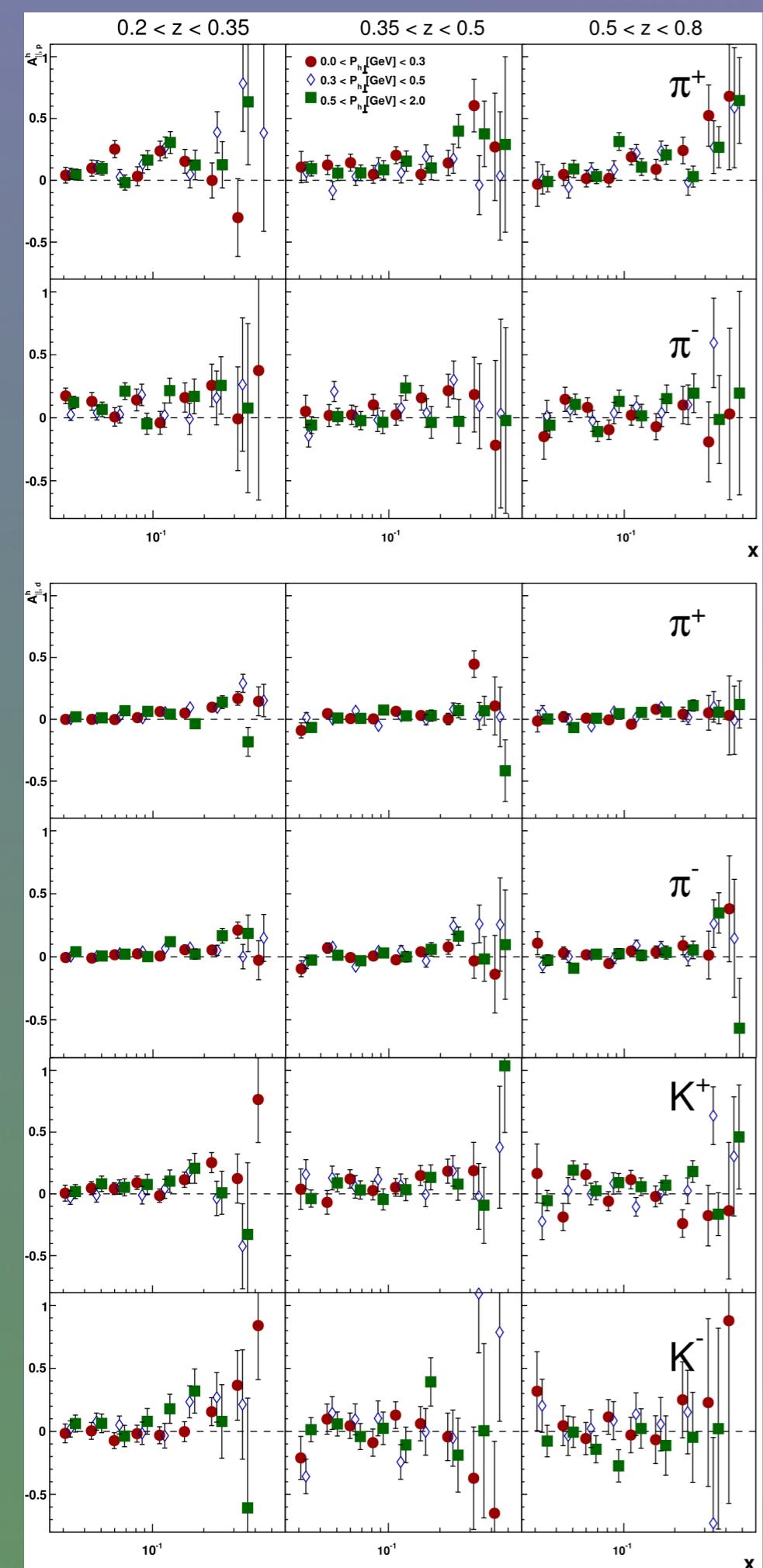
$$\frac{d\sigma^h}{dx dy dz dP_{h\perp}^2 d\phi} = \frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\epsilon)} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \left\{ F_{UU,T}^h + \epsilon F_{UU,L}^h + \lambda\Lambda\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2} F_{LL}^h \right. \\ \left. + \sqrt{2\epsilon} \left[\lambda\sqrt{1-\epsilon} F_{LU}^{h,\sin\phi} + \Lambda\sqrt{1+\epsilon} F_{UL}^{h,\sin\phi} \right] \sin\phi \right. \\ \left. + \sqrt{2\epsilon} \left[\lambda\Lambda\sqrt{1-\epsilon} F_{LL}^{h,\cos\phi} + \sqrt{1+\epsilon} F_{UU}^{h,\cos\phi} \right] \cos\phi \right. \\ \left. + \epsilon F_{UU}^{h,\cos 2\phi} \cos 2\phi \right\}$$

In the limit of small hadron momentum $P_{h\perp} \ll zQ$

$$F_{LL}^h \propto \sum_q e_q^2 [g_{1L}^q(x, p_T^2) \otimes_{\mathcal{W}_1} D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z, k_T^2)]$$

$$A_{LL}^h = \frac{1}{\lambda_l S_L} \frac{d\sigma_h^{\leftarrow}(\phi) - d\sigma_h^{\rightarrow}(\phi)}{d\sigma_h^{\leftarrow}(\phi) + d\sigma_h^{\rightarrow}(\phi)}$$

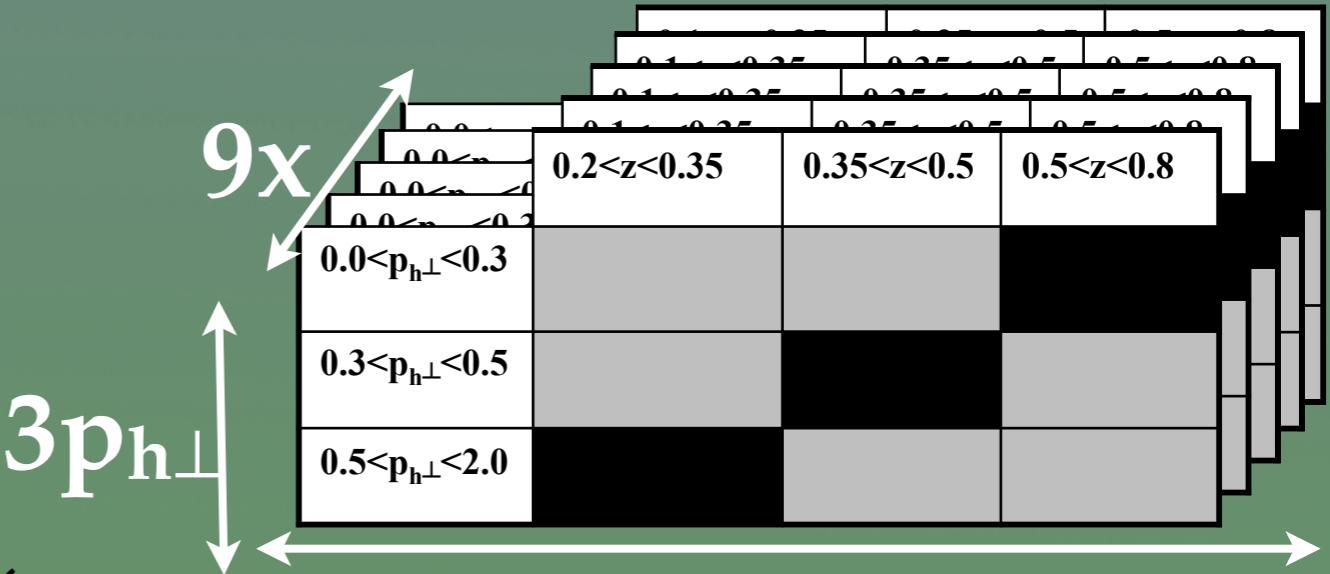
Helicity distributions $\Delta q(x)$



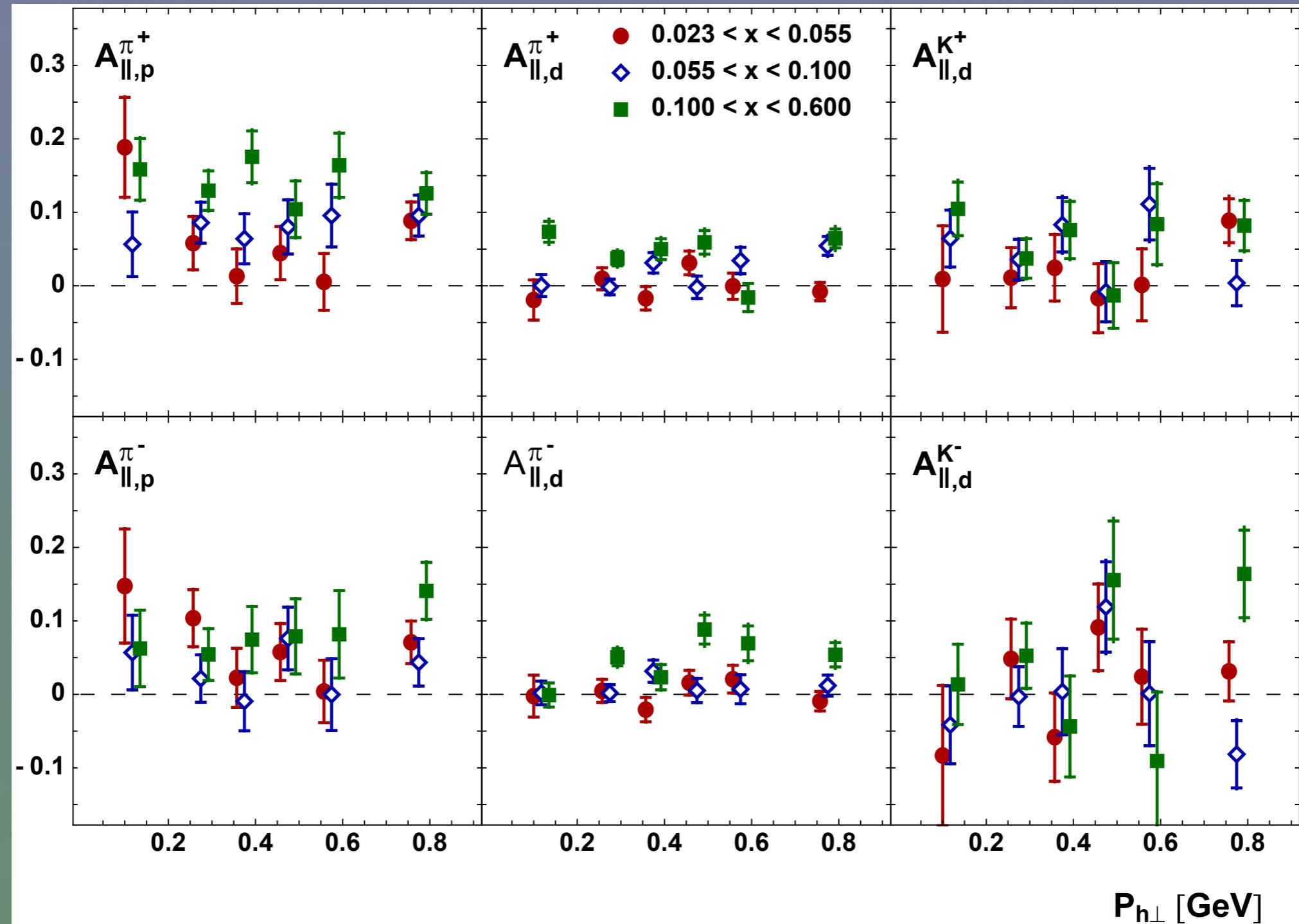
3D binned asymmetry $A_1(x, z, p_{h\perp})$

Provide a dataset of semi-inclusive asymmetries binned simultaneously in x , z , and $p_{h\perp}$

to better isolate different regions of fragmentation

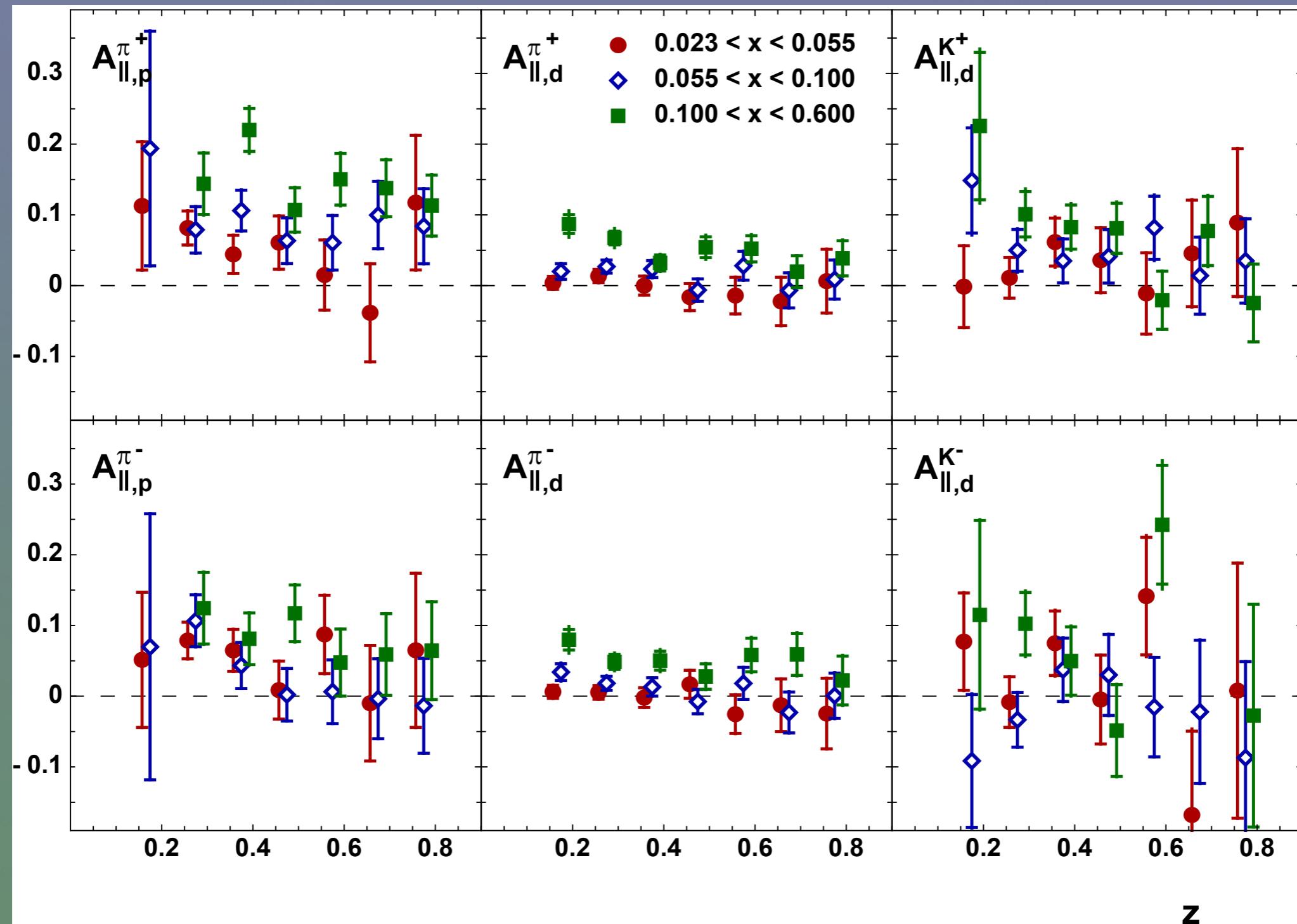


2D binned asymmetry $A_1(x, p_{h\perp})$



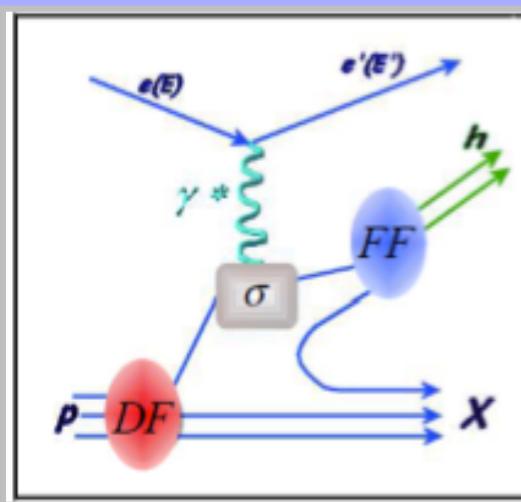
No significant $p_{h\perp}$
dependence observed

2D binned asymmetry $A_1(x,z)$



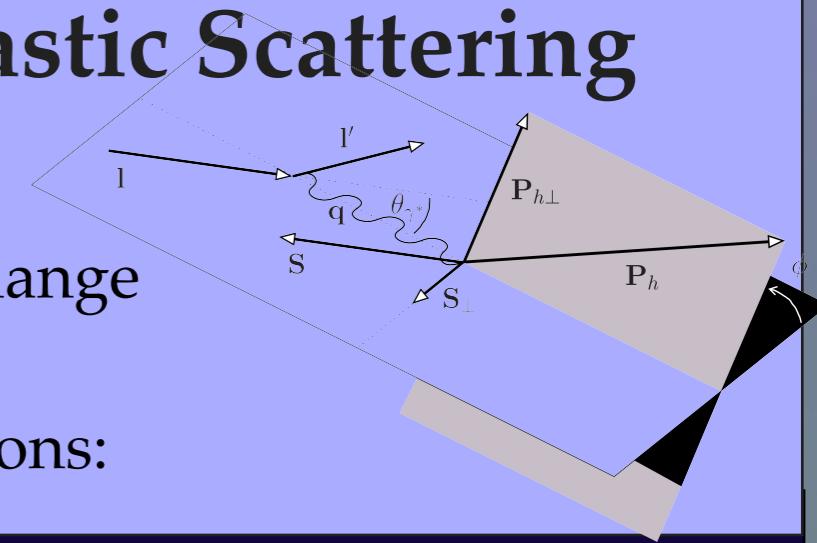
No significant z
dependence observed

Helicity distributions



Semi-inclusive Deep-Inelastic Scattering

SIDIS cross section in the one-photon-exchange approximation
in term of moments of azimuthal modulations:



ϕ angle is the azimuthal angle of the hadron plane around the virtual-photon direction

Taking the Wandzura-Wilczek approximation

$$F_{LL}^{h,\cos\phi} \propto \frac{M}{Q} \sum_q e_q^2 [g_{1L}^q(x, p_T^2) \otimes_{\mathcal{W}_2} D_1^{q \rightarrow h}(z, k_T^2)]$$

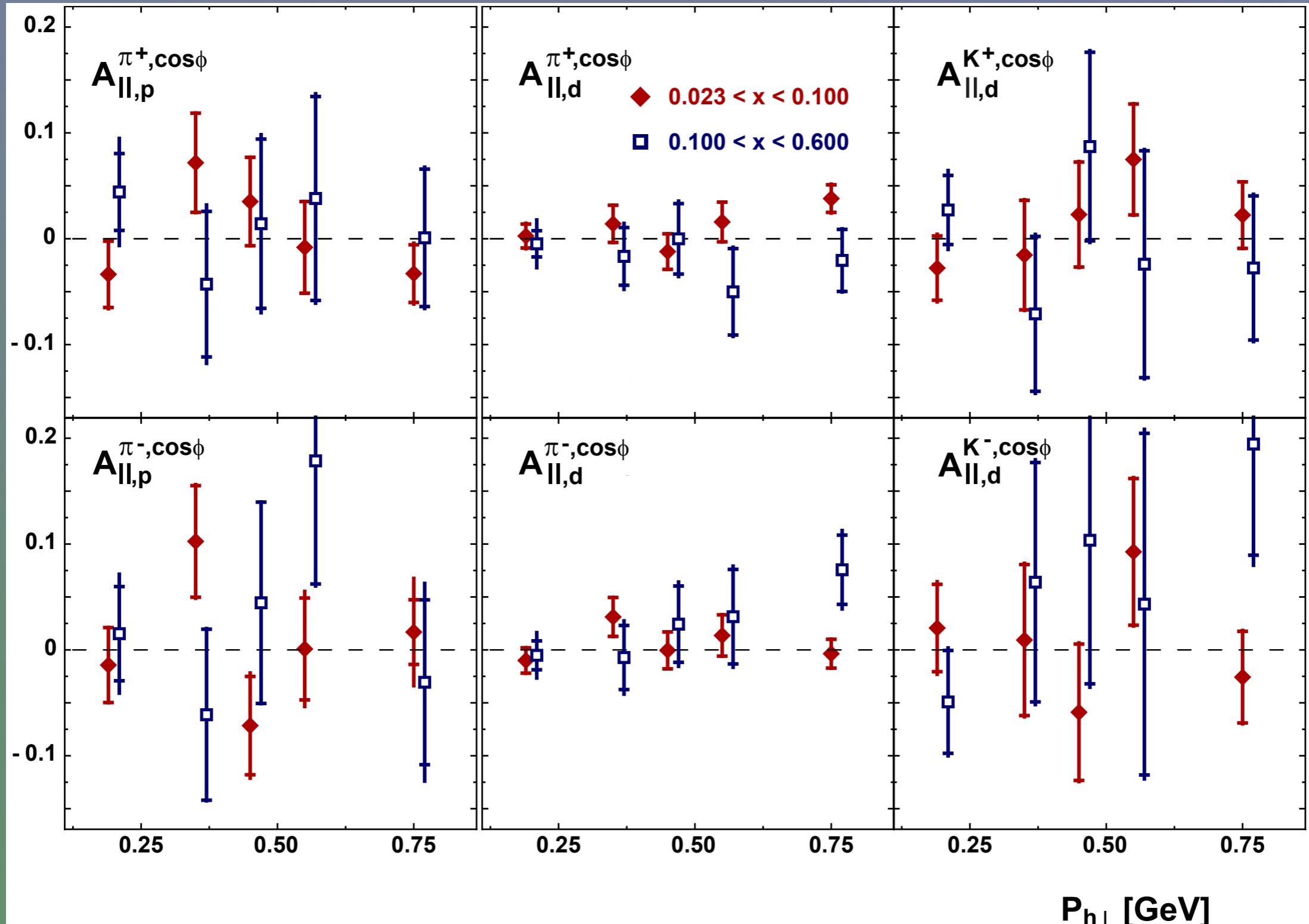
Unintegrated helicity distributions $\Delta q(x, k_\perp)$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \sqrt{2\epsilon} [\lambda\sqrt{1-\epsilon} F_{LU}^{h,\sin\phi} + \Lambda\sqrt{1+\epsilon} F_{UL}^{h,\sin\phi}] \sin\phi \\ & - \sqrt{2\epsilon} [\lambda\Lambda\sqrt{1-\epsilon} F_{LL}^{h,\cos\phi} + \sqrt{1+\epsilon} F_{UU}^{h,\cos\phi}] \cos\phi \\ & + \Lambda\epsilon F_{LL}^{h,\sin 2\phi} \sin 2\phi + \Lambda\epsilon F_{UU}^{h,\cos 2\phi} \cos 2\phi \Big\}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

To access

$$A_{LL}^h = \frac{1}{\lambda_l S_L} \frac{d\sigma_h^{\leftarrow}(\phi) - d\sigma_h^{\rightarrow}(\phi)}{d\sigma_h^{\leftarrow}(\phi) + d\sigma_h^{\rightarrow}(\phi)} = A_{LL}^h(x, y, z, p_{h\perp}) + \cos\phi A_{LL}^{\cos\phi}(x, y, z, p_{h\perp})$$

$\cos \phi$ moments of semi-inclusive double spin asymmetry $A_{LL}(p_{h\perp}, x)$

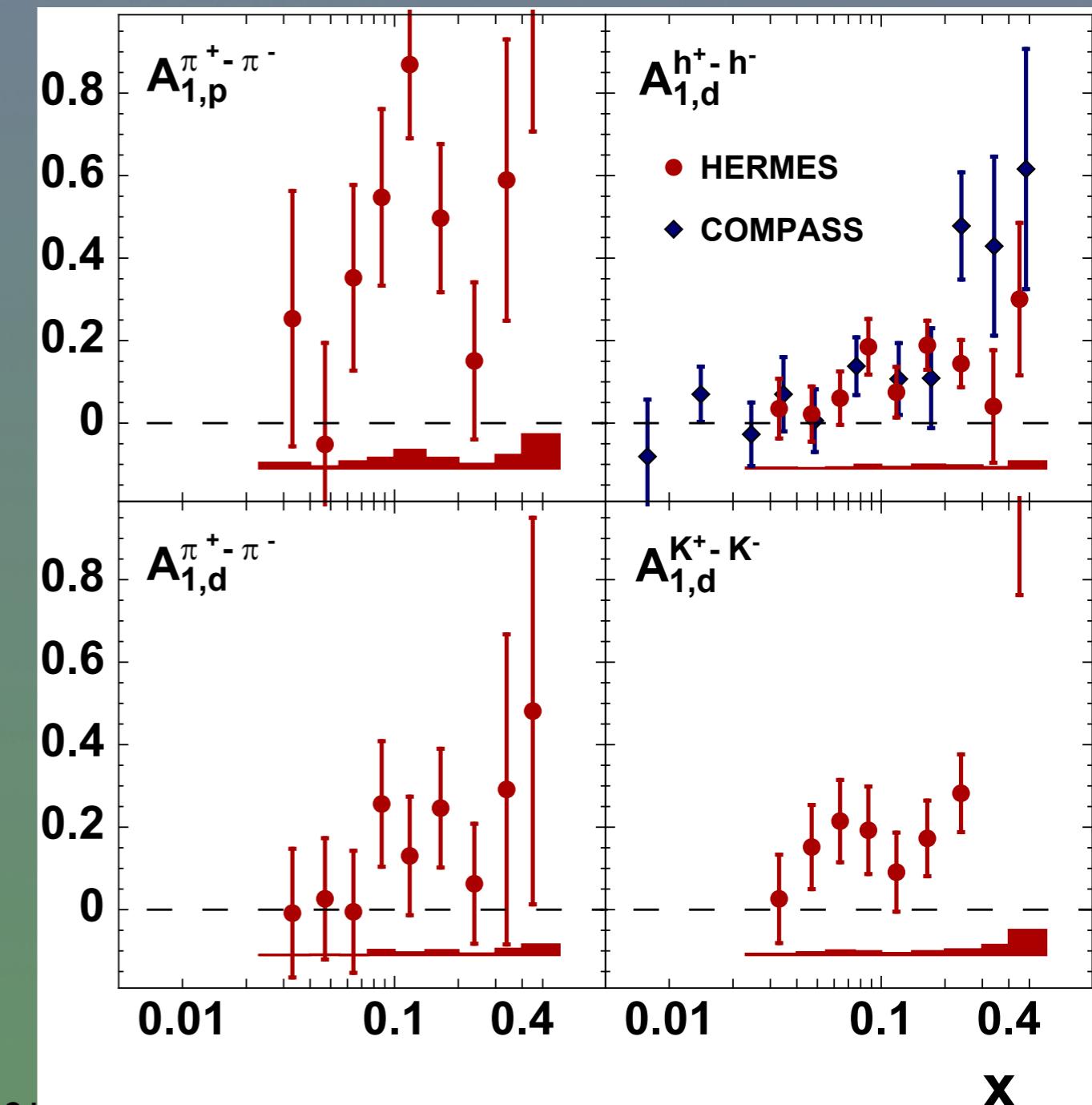


Hadron charge difference asymmetry

$$A_1^{h^+ - h^-} = \frac{(d\sigma_{h^+}^{\leftarrow} - d\sigma_{h^-}^{\leftarrow}) - (d\sigma_{h^+}^{\rightarrow} - d\sigma_{h^-}^{\rightarrow})}{(d\sigma_{h^+}^{\leftarrow} - d\sigma_{h^-}^{\leftarrow}) + (d\sigma_{h^+}^{\rightarrow} - d\sigma_{h^-}^{\rightarrow})}$$

Provides additional spin-structure information

Smaller error bars on the kaon sample due to larger difference in kaon yields



Valence helicity distributions

Assuming charge conjugation symmetry

$$D_1^{q \rightarrow h^+} = D_1^{\bar{q} \rightarrow h^-}$$

and isospin symmetry

$$D_1^{u \rightarrow \pi^+} = D_1^{d \rightarrow \pi^-}$$

$$D_1^{u \rightarrow \pi^-} = D_1^{d \rightarrow \pi^+}$$

Valence helicity distributions

Assuming charge conjugation symmetry

$$D_1^{q \rightarrow h^+} = D_1^{\bar{q} \rightarrow h^-}$$

Deuteron target

$$A_{1,d}^{h^+ - h^-} \underset{LO}{=} LT \frac{g_1^{u_v} + g_1^{d_v}}{f_1^{u_v} + f_1^{d_v}}$$

helicity valence-quark distribution

$$g_1^{q_v} \equiv g_1^q - g_1^{\bar{q}}$$

and isospin symmetry

Proton target

$$D_1^{u \rightarrow \pi^+} = D_1^{d \rightarrow \pi^-}$$

$$D_1^{u \rightarrow \pi^-} = D_1^{d \rightarrow \pi^+}$$

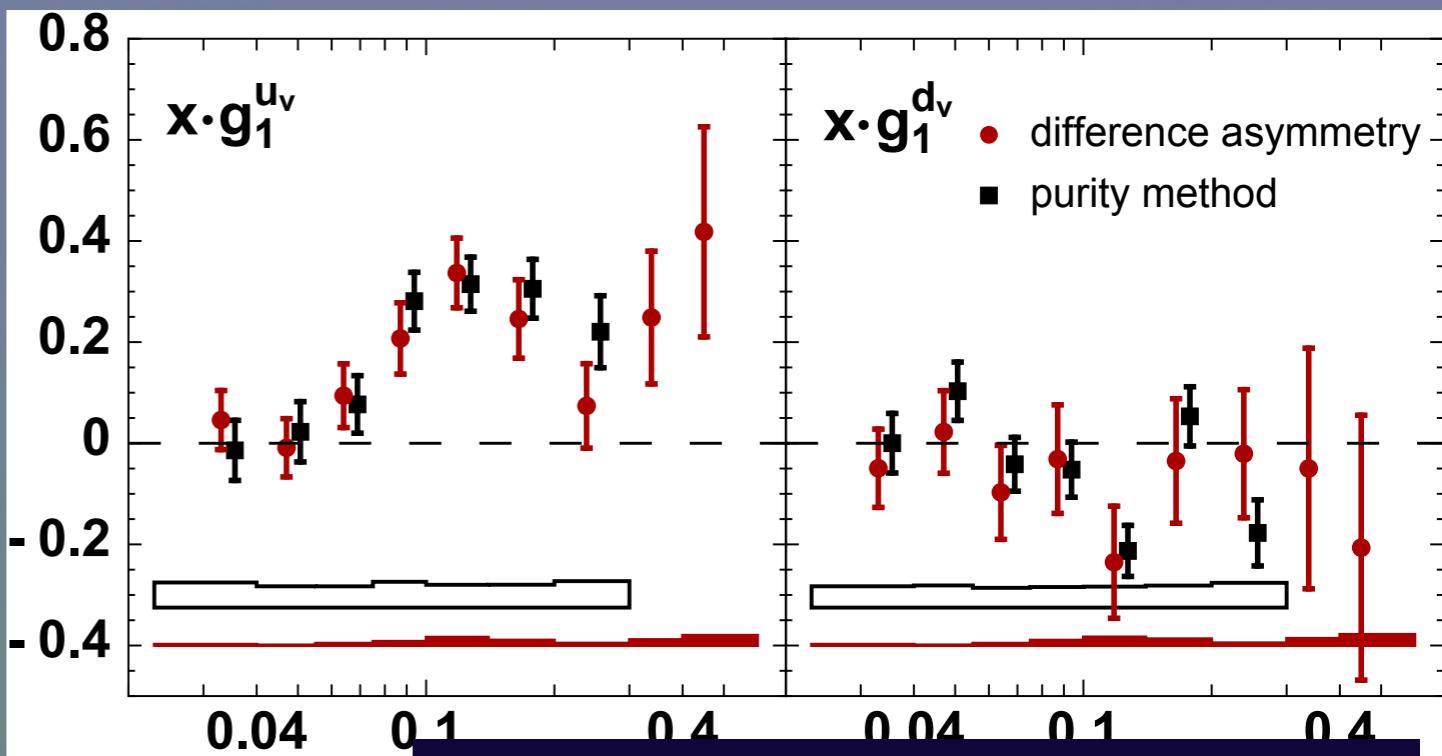
$$A_{1,p}^{h^+ - h^-} \underset{LO}{=} LT \frac{4g_1^{u_v} - g_1^{d_v}}{4f_1^{u_v} - f_1^{d_v}}$$

polarization average valence-quark distribution

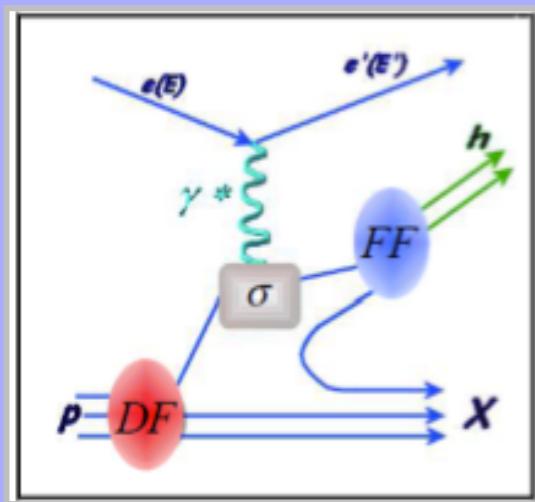
$$f_1^{q_v} \equiv f_1^q - f_1^{\bar{q}}$$

Valence helicity distributions

- LO parton model
- Charge conjugation
- Isospin symmetry
- No MC usage
- The contribution of FF drop out



A. Airapetian et al., PRD 75 (2007)



Semi-inclusive Deep-Inelastic Scattering

Method (Flavor tagging):

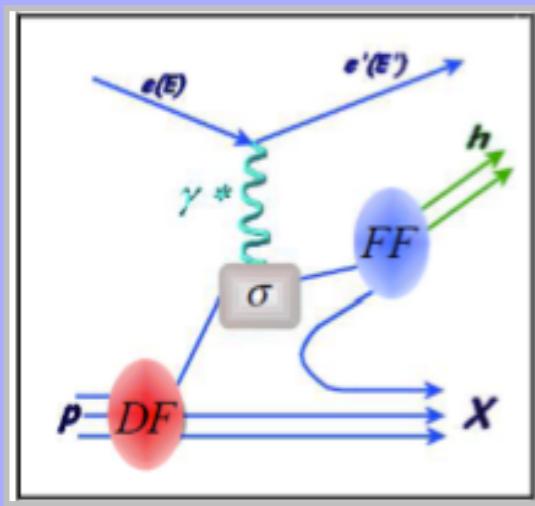
Use correlation between detected hadron
and struck quark → **'LO Purity method'**

Observable: semi-inclusive double-spin asymmetry

$$A_1^h(x, Q^2) \stackrel{LO}{\sim} \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \Delta q(x, Q^2) \int dz D_q^h(z, Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 q(x, Q^2) \int dz D_q^h(z, Q^2)}$$

A. Airapetian et al., PRD 75 (2007)

$$\sim \sum_q \frac{e_q^2 q(x) \int dz D_q^h(z)}{\sum_{q'} e_{q'}^2 q' \int dz D_{q'}^h(z)} \cdot \frac{\Delta q(x)}{q(x)} \sim P_q^h \frac{\Delta q}{q}$$



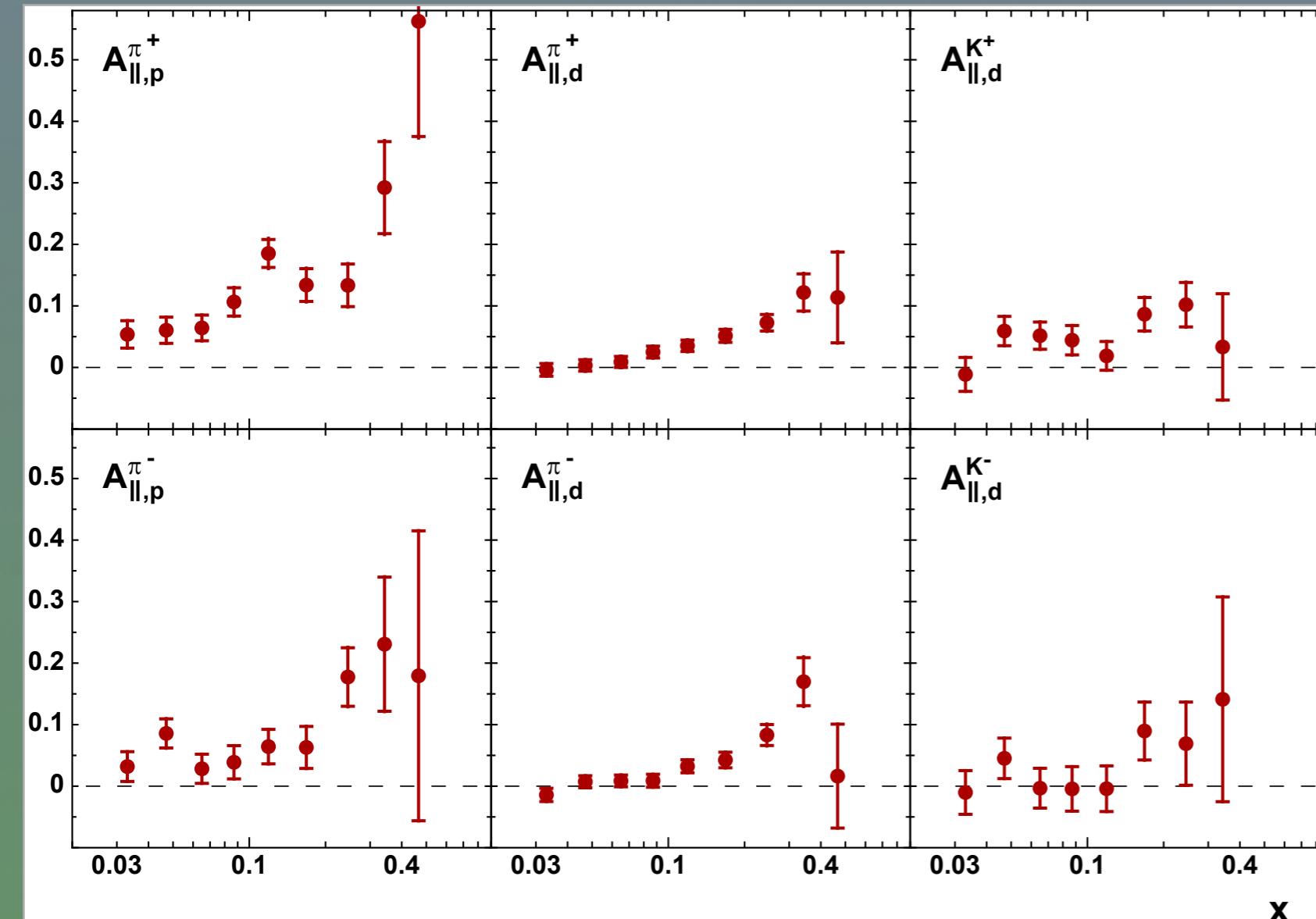
Semi-inclusive Deep-Inelastic Scattering

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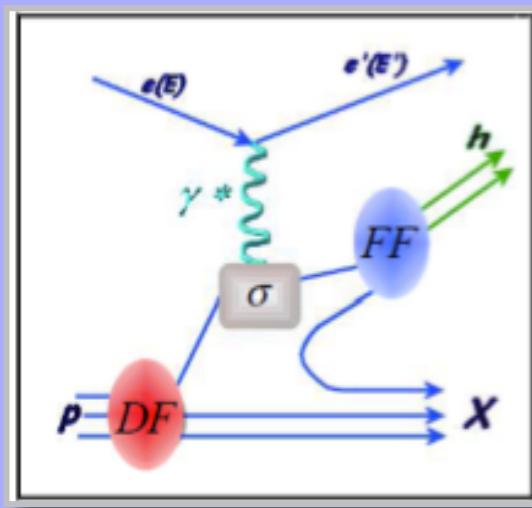
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Observable: semi-inclusive double-spin asymmetry

A. Airapetian et al., PRD 75 (2007)



$$\frac{z}{(z)} \cdot \frac{\Delta q(x)}{q(x)} \sim P_q^h \frac{\Delta q}{q}$$



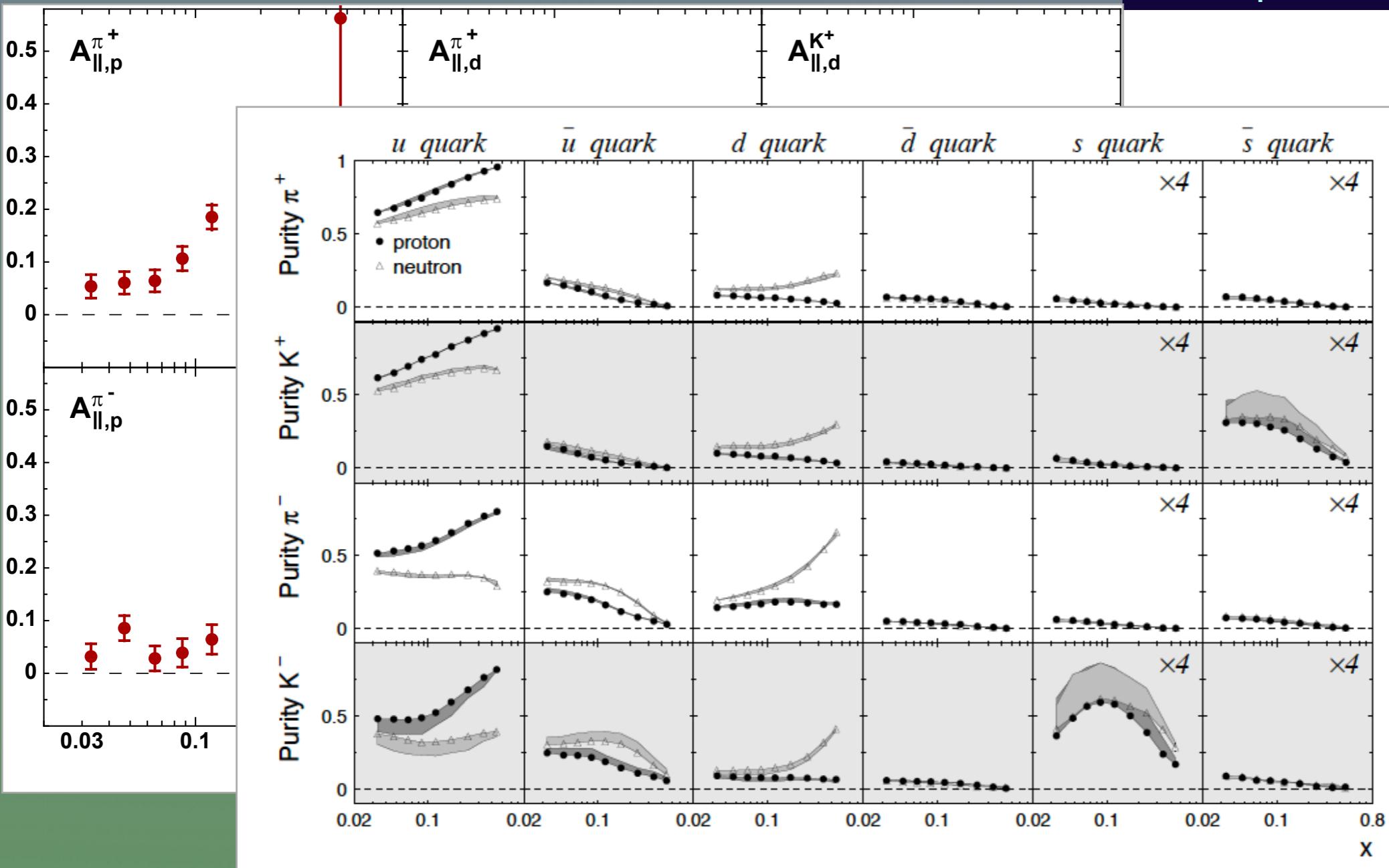
Semi-inclusive Deep-Inelastic Scattering

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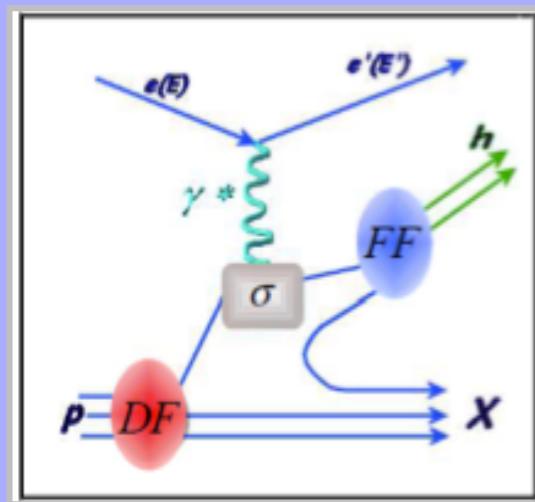
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A. Airapetian et al., PRD 75 (2007)



$$h \frac{\Delta q}{q}$$

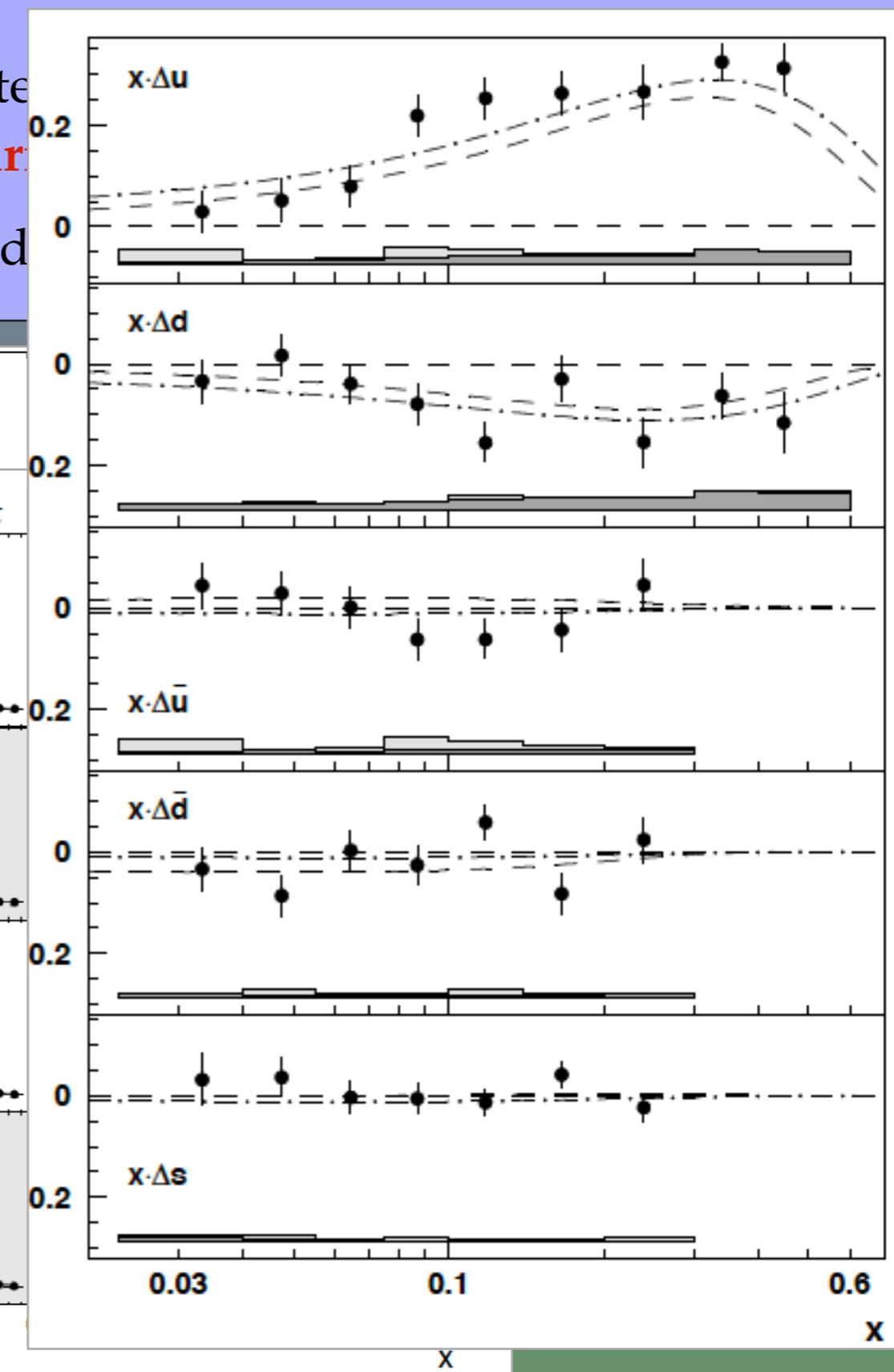
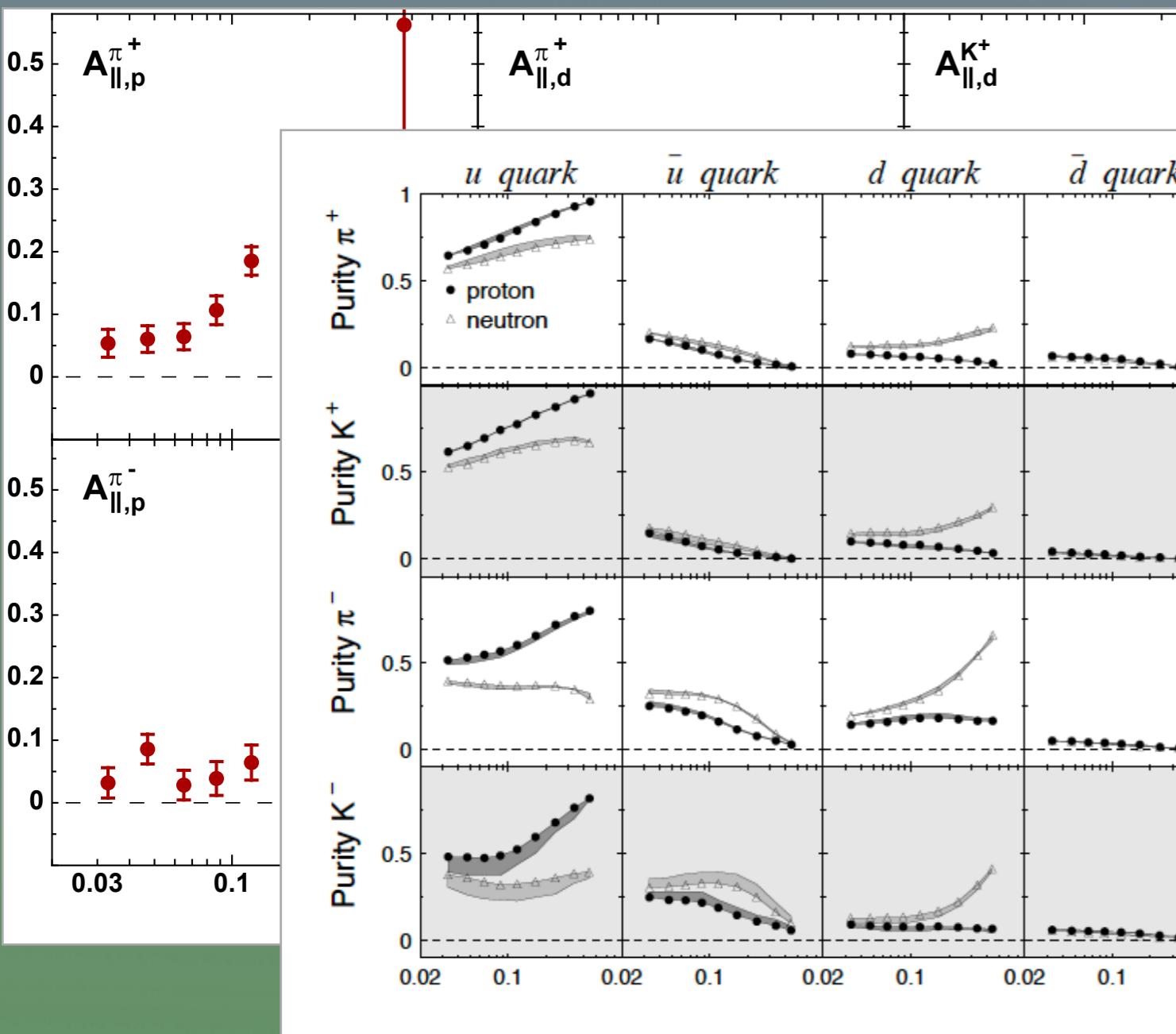


Semi-inclusive Deep-Inelastic Scattering

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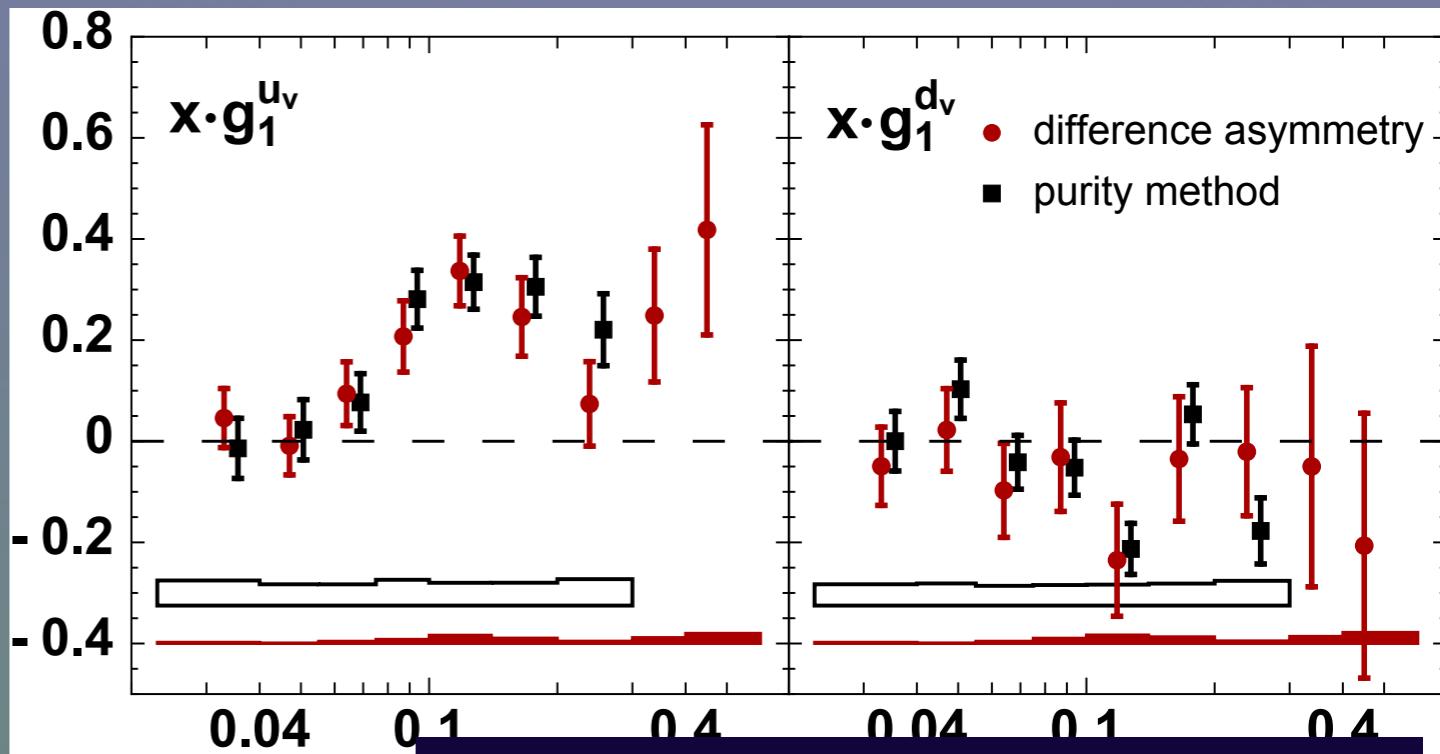
Use correlation between detector and struck quark → **'LO Purity'**

Observable: semi-inclusive distributions



Valence helicity distributions

- LO parton model
- Charge conjugation
- Isospin symmetry
- No MC usage
- The contribution of FF drop out



A. Airapetian et al., PRD 75 (2007)

- LO parton model
- Purity from MC
- Theoretical model for FF

Summary

Several longitudinal double-spin asymmetries in SIDIS have been presented. They extend the analysis of the previous HERMES publication to include also transverse-momentum dependence.

With the precision of the measurements, the virtual-photon-nucleon asymmetries display **no significant dependence on $z, p_{h\perp}$.**

The **$\cos \phi$** moments of semi-inclusive double spin asymmetry as a function $p_{h\perp}$ are shown and **compatible with zero**.

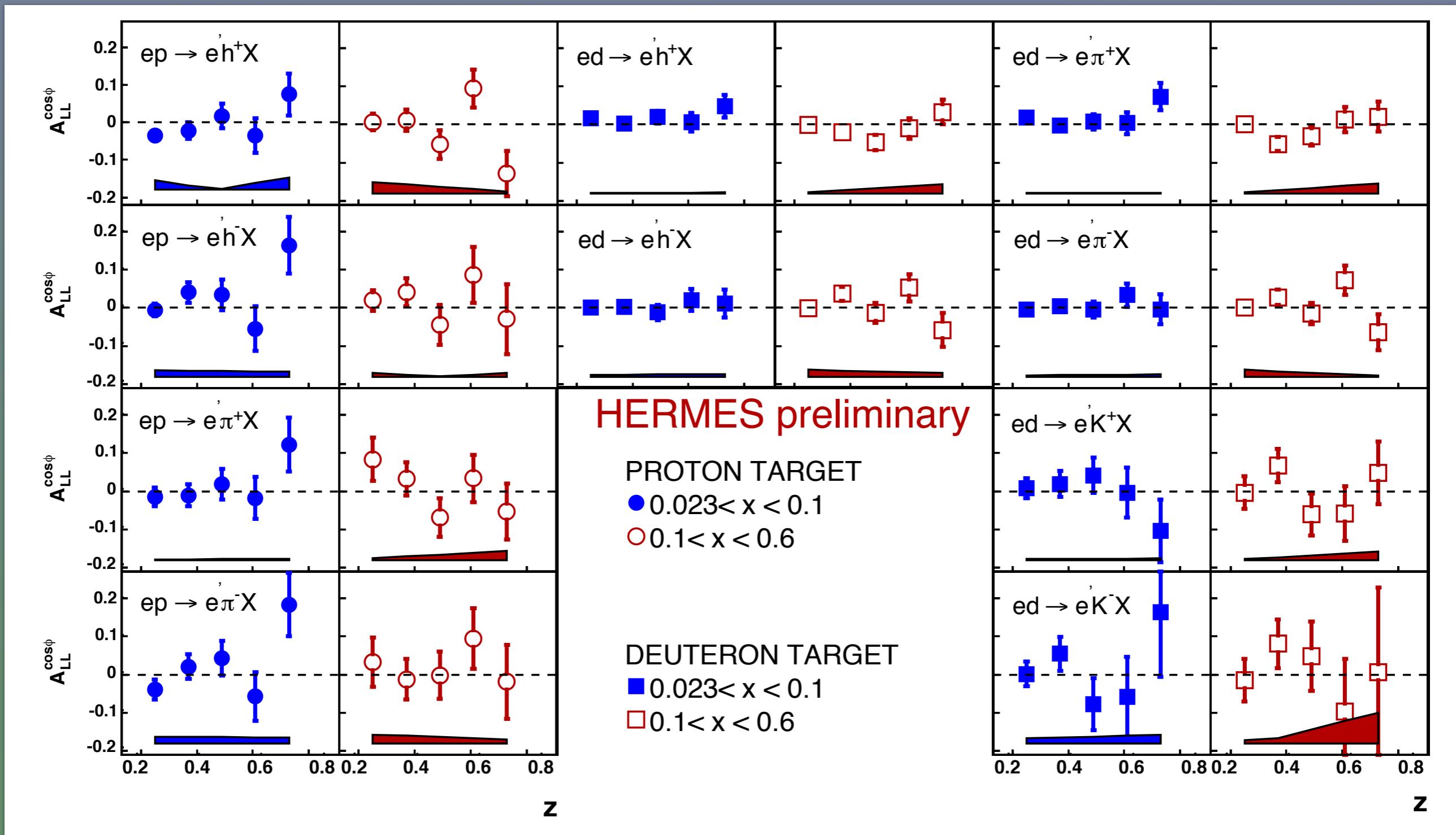
Hadron charge difference asymmetries have been measured. Valence helicity densities are presented in comparison with the same quantities from previous HERMES purity extraction.

These data are expected to provide an essentially model-independent constraint for theory and parametrization as they provide **the first even longitudinal double-spin semi-inclusive dataset** binned in three kinematic variables simultaneously.

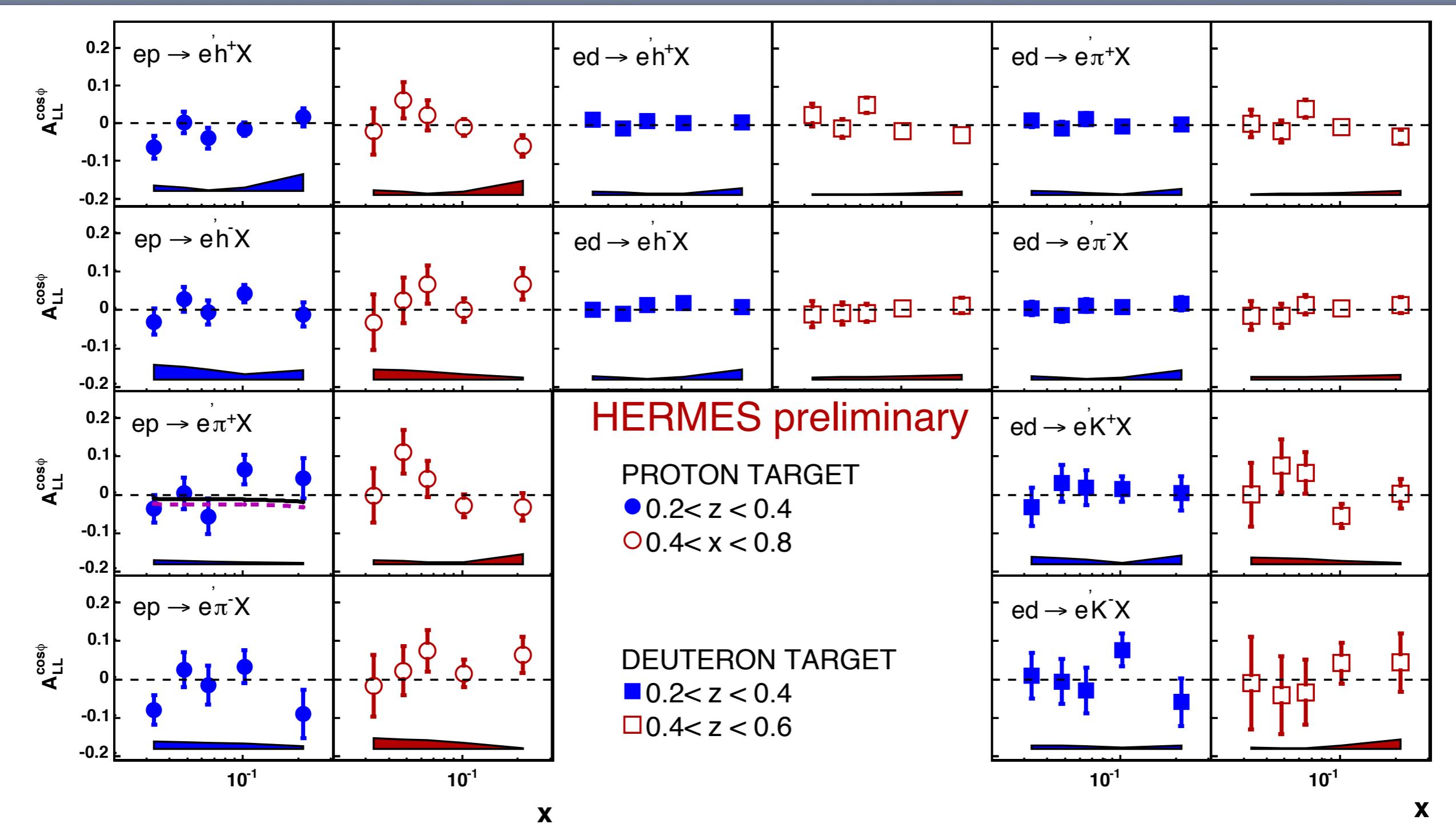
Backup slides

NEW!!

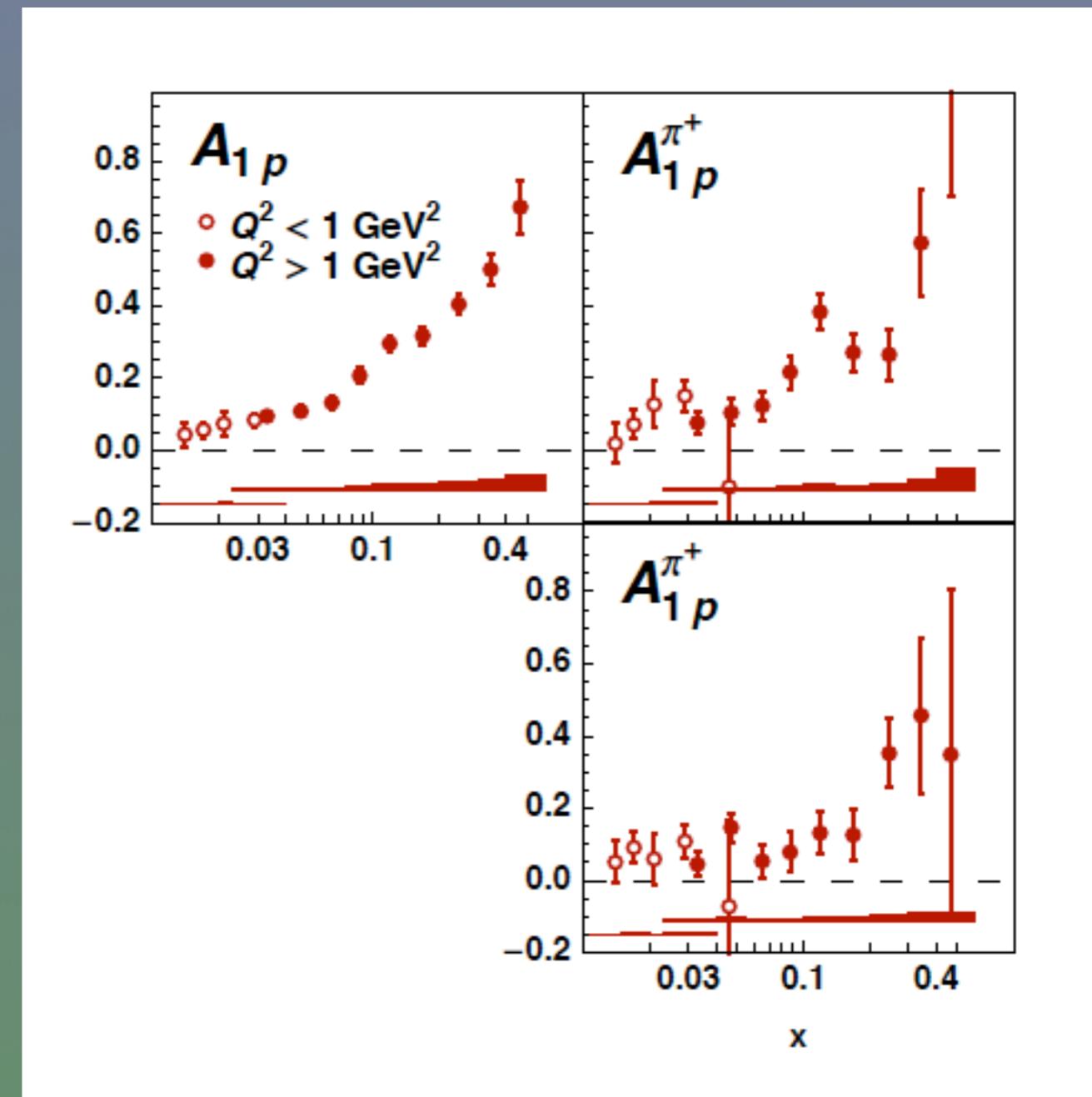
$\cos \phi$ moments of semi-inclusive double spin asymmetry $A_{LL}(z, x)$



$\cos \phi$ moments of semi-inclusive double spin asymmetry $A_{LL}(x, z)$



Longitudinal semi-inclusive double-spin asymmetries at HERMES.



Longitudinal semi-inclusive double-spin asymmetries at HERMES.

