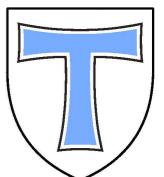
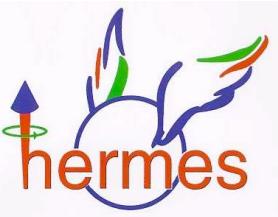


# From Inclusive Scattering to Exclusive Reactions

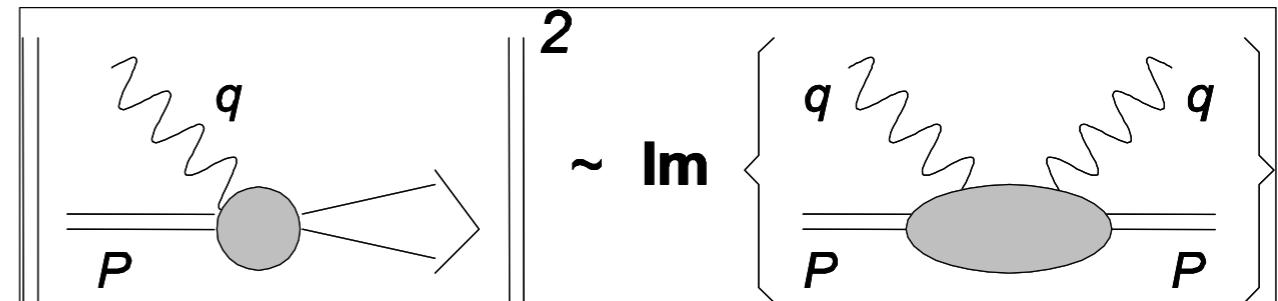
Recent Results from HERMES  
QCD '05, Montpellier, France

B. Seitz on behalf of the HERMES Collaboration



# Leading Order Parton Distributions

via optical theorem:



$$f_1 =$$

A pink circle with a black dot in the center, representing a point-like source.

$$f_1 \sim$$

Two Feynman diagrams representing the  $f_1$  distribution. Both diagrams show a horizontal line with two grey circles. In the first diagram, both circles have red arrows pointing to the right. In the second diagram, the left circle has a red arrow pointing right and a green arrow pointing left, while the right circle has a red arrow pointing right.

$$g_1 =$$

A pink circle with a black dot and a red arrow pointing to the right, minus a pink circle with a black dot and a green arrow pointing to the right.

$$g_1 \sim$$

Two Feynman diagrams representing the  $g_1$  distribution. Both diagrams show a horizontal line with two grey circles. In the first diagram, both circles have red arrows pointing to the right. In the second diagram, the left circle has a red arrow pointing right and a green arrow pointing left, while the right circle has a red arrow pointing right.

$$h_1 =$$

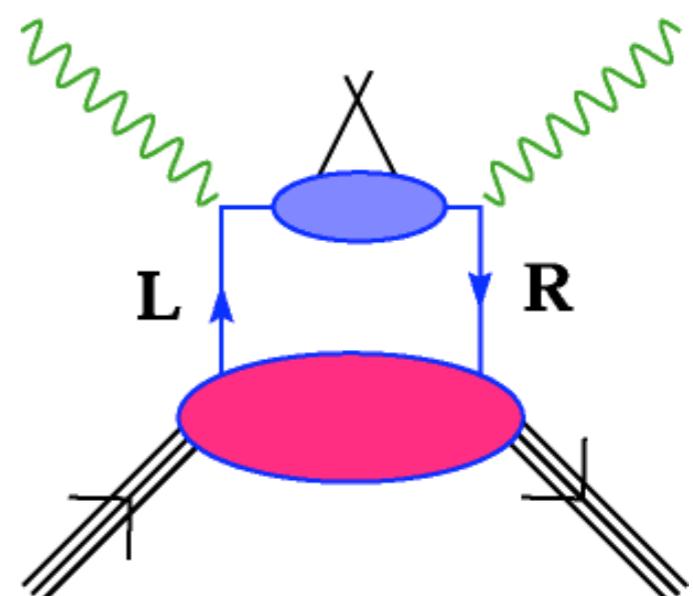
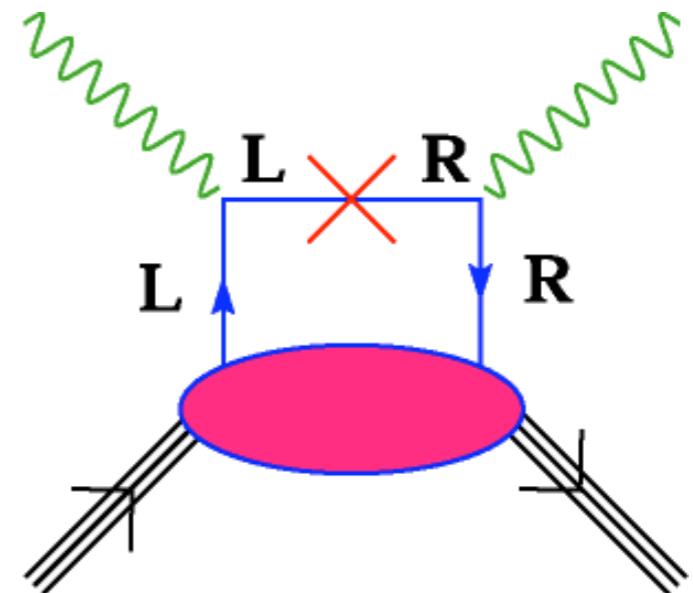
A pink circle with a black dot and a red arrow pointing up, minus a pink circle with a black dot and a green arrow pointing up.

$$h_1 \sim$$

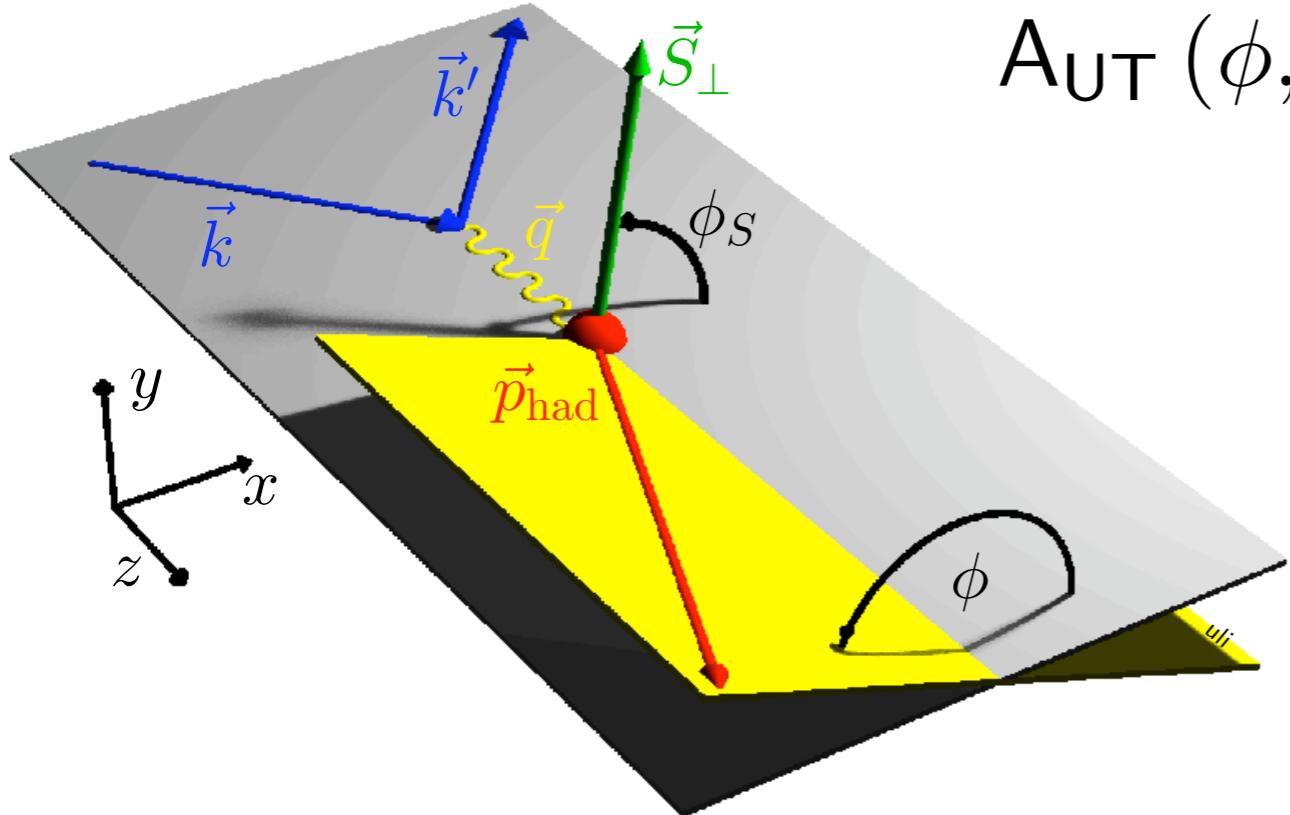
Two Feynman diagrams representing the  $h_1$  distribution. Both diagrams show a horizontal line with two grey circles. In the first diagram, both circles have red arrows pointing up. In the second diagram, the left circle has a red arrow pointing up and a green arrow pointing down, while the right circle has a red arrow pointing up.

# Measuring Transversity

- $h_1$  (a.k.a.  $\delta q$ ) chiral odd
  - no access in inclusive scattering
  - need combination with another chiral odd object:  $H_1^\perp$
  - correlates  $q$ -Polarisation with  $k_T$  in fragmentation  $\Rightarrow P_h^\perp$
- alternative: T-odd distribution  $f_{1T}^\perp$ 
  - allowed by FSI
  - requires orbital angular momentum



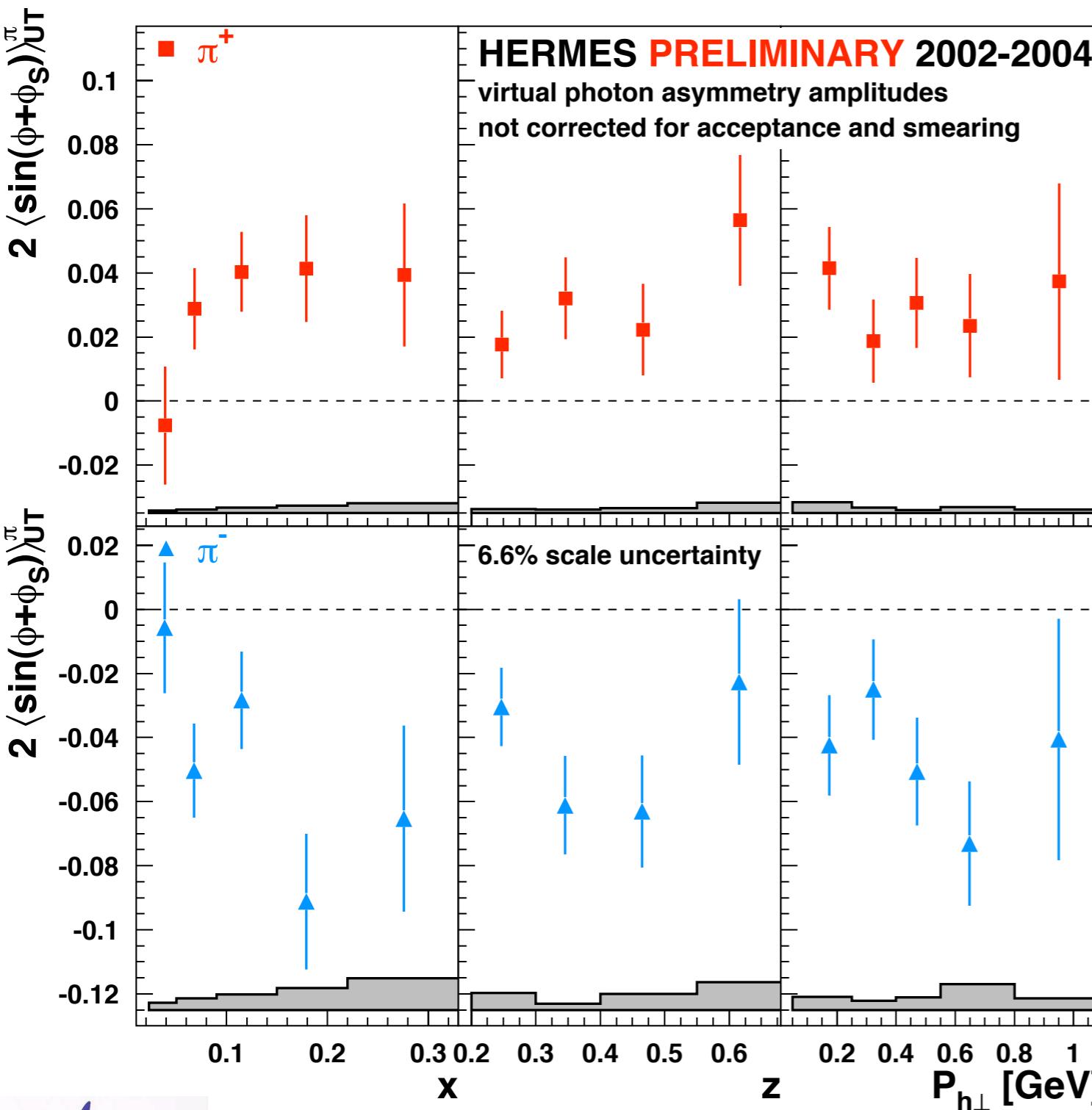
# Transverse target asymmetries



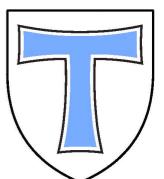
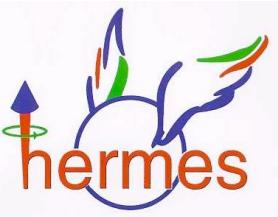
$$A_{\text{UT}}(\phi, \phi_S) = \frac{1}{S_\perp} \frac{N_h^\uparrow(\phi, \phi_S) - N_h^\downarrow(\phi, \phi_S)}{N_h^\uparrow(\phi, \phi_S) + N_h^\downarrow(\phi, \phi_S)}$$
$$\propto \sin(\phi + \phi_S) \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \delta q(x) H_1^\perp(z)}{\sum_q e_q^2 q(x) D_1(z)}$$
$$+ \sin(\phi - \phi_S) \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 f_{1T}^\perp(x) D_1(z)}{\sum_q e_q^2 q(x) D_1(z)}$$

- measurement depends on  $\phi$  and  $\phi_S$
- perform two-dimensional fit to extract amplitudes
- combined fit prevents acceptance effects

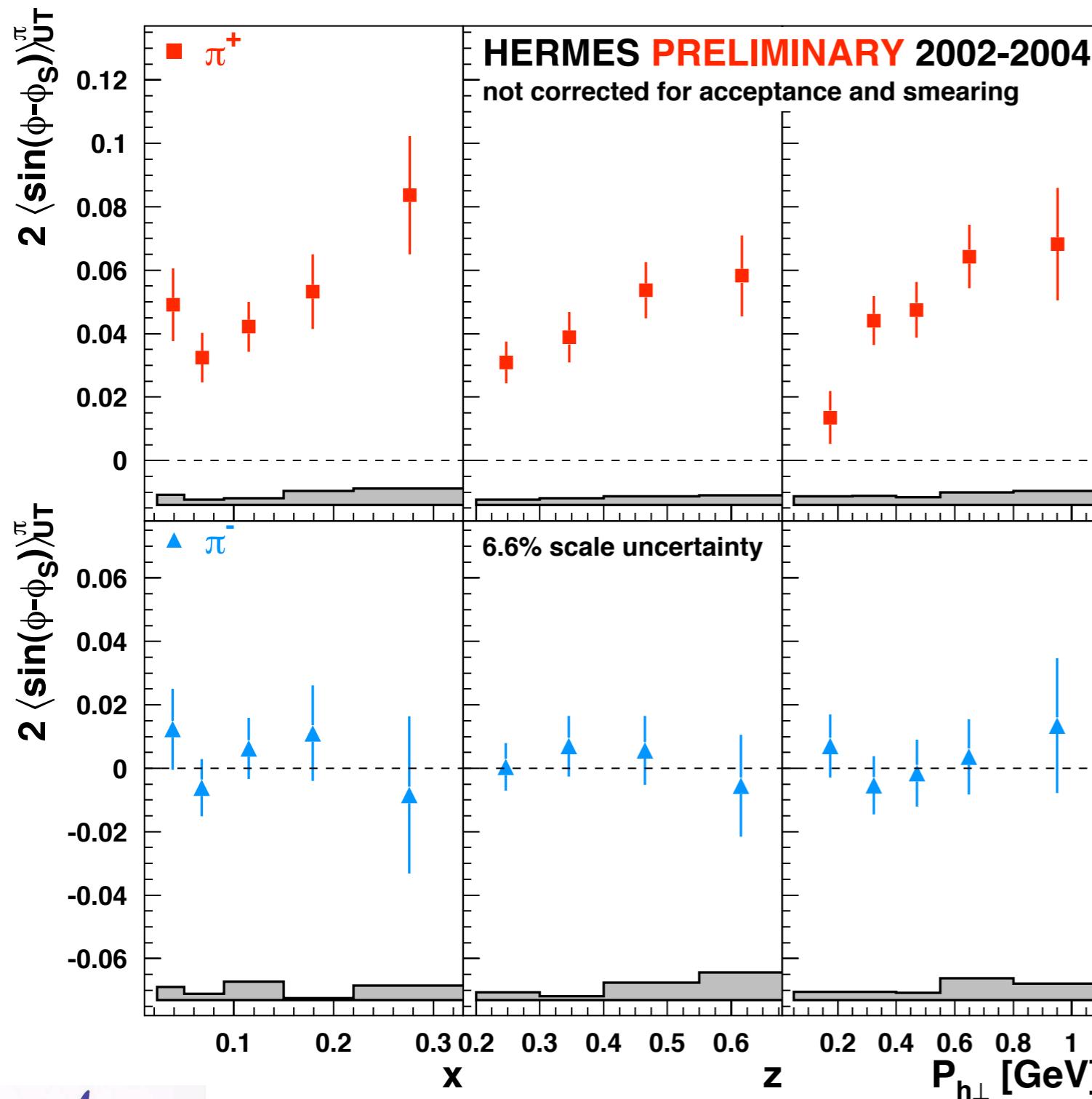
# Extracted Collins Moments



- positive for  $\pi^+$ ,  
negative for  $\pi^-$
- expectation  $\delta u > 0$   
 $\delta d < 0$
- unexpected large  
absolute value for  $\pi^-$
- Interpretation:  
 $H_d/H_f < 0$



# Extracted Sivers Moments

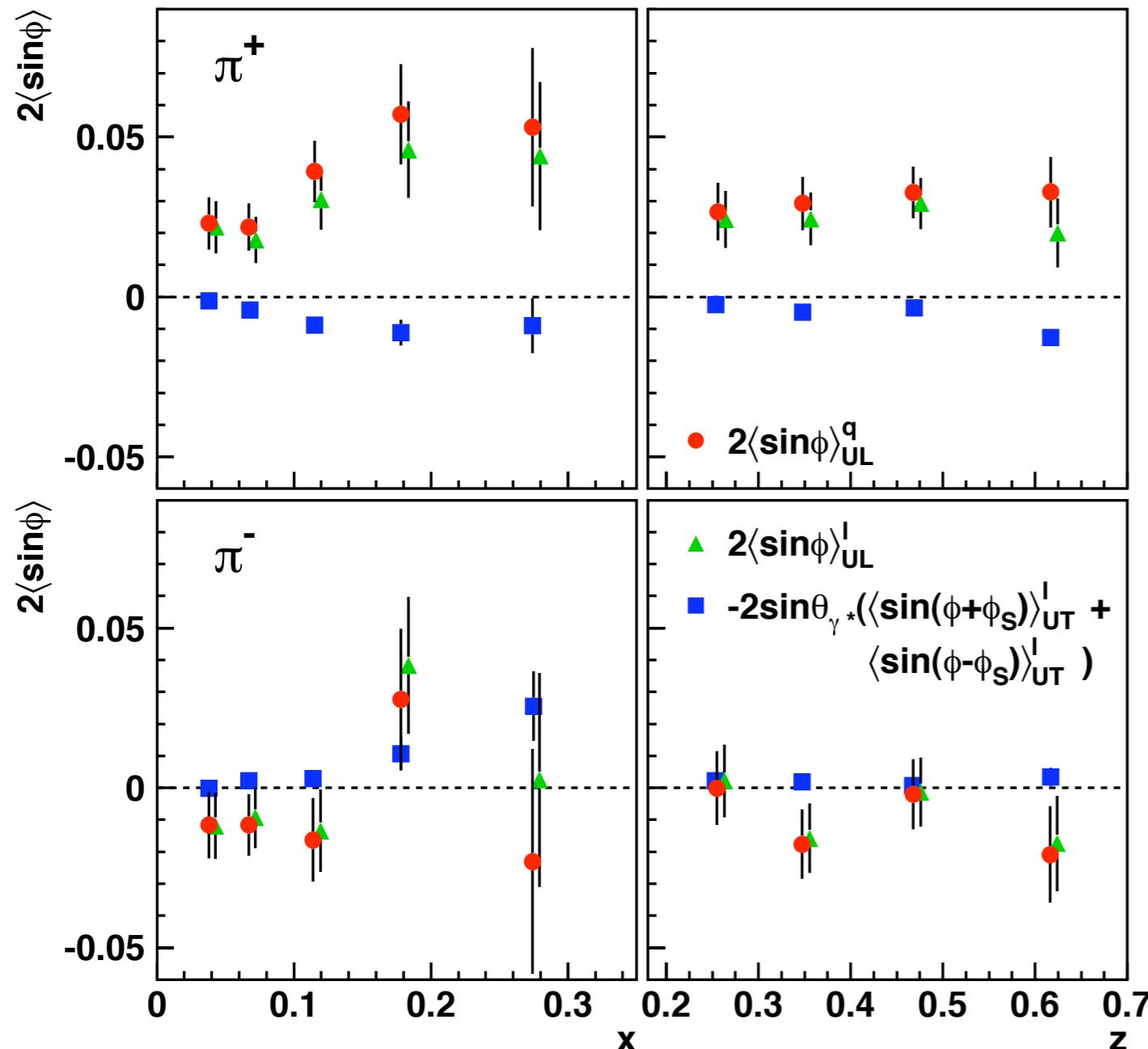


- significantly positive for  $\pi^+$
- $\pi^-$  asymmetry consistent with zero
- first hint of T-odd distribution function in DIS

$$A_S^{\pi^+} = 0.034 \pm 0.008$$

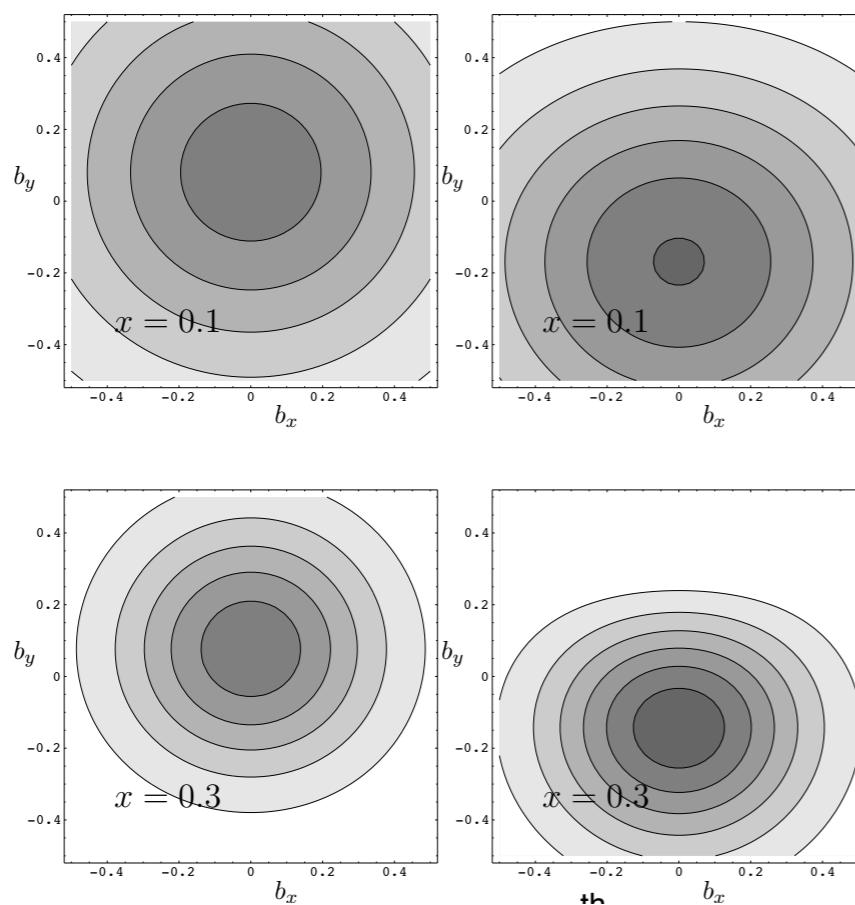
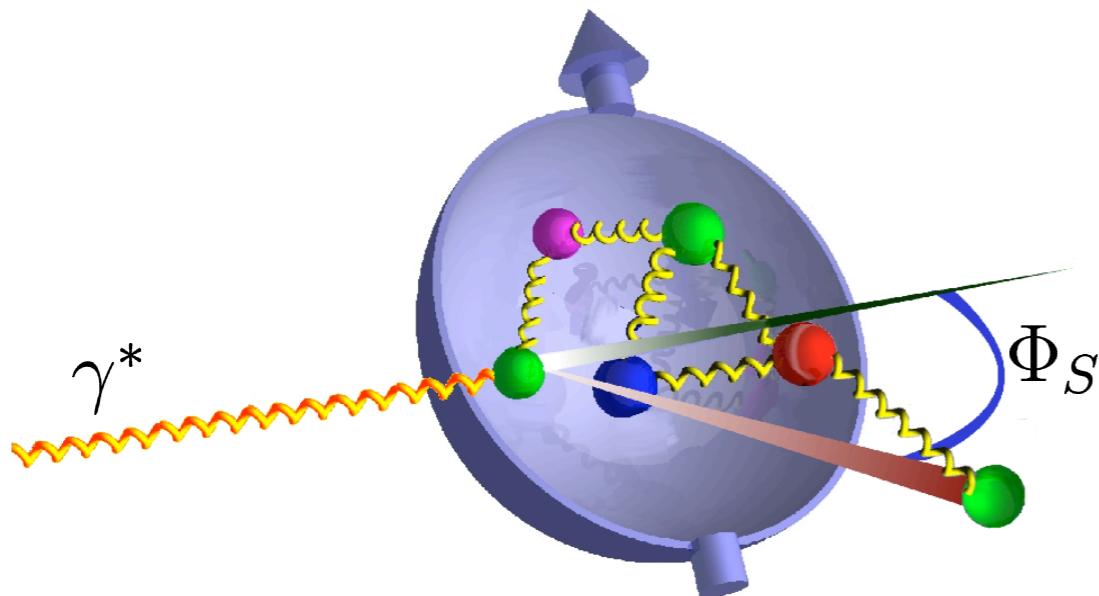
$$A_S^{\pi^-} = 0.004 \pm 0.010$$

# Subleading twist effects



- measurement on longitudinal polarised target contains transverse component wrt.  $\gamma^*$
- asymmetry contains subleading twist contribution
- extraction possible with measurements on longitudinal and transverse target

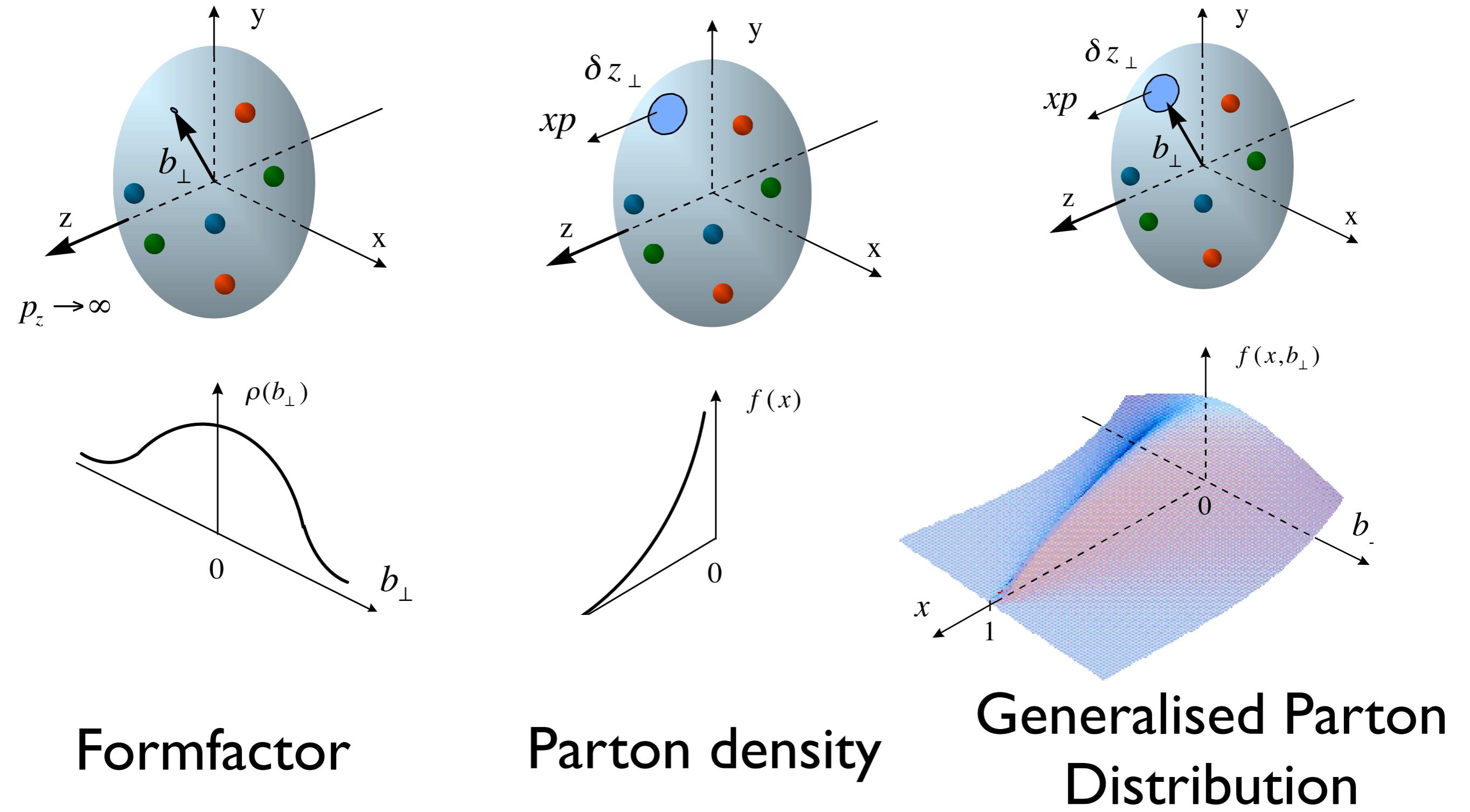
# A model for the Sivers effect



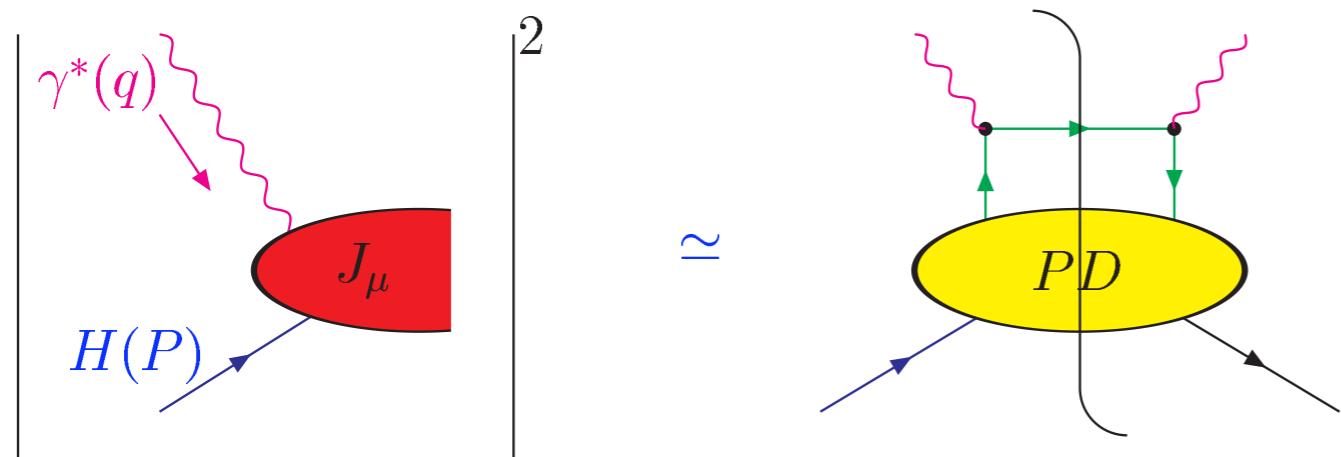
- rescattering of hit quark by gluon
- impact parameter formalism by M. Burkhardt (hep-ph/0309269)
- orbital angular momentum at finite impact parameter
- $q(x)$  not flat

$$x_{\text{obs}} = x_{\text{true}} \pm \Delta x$$

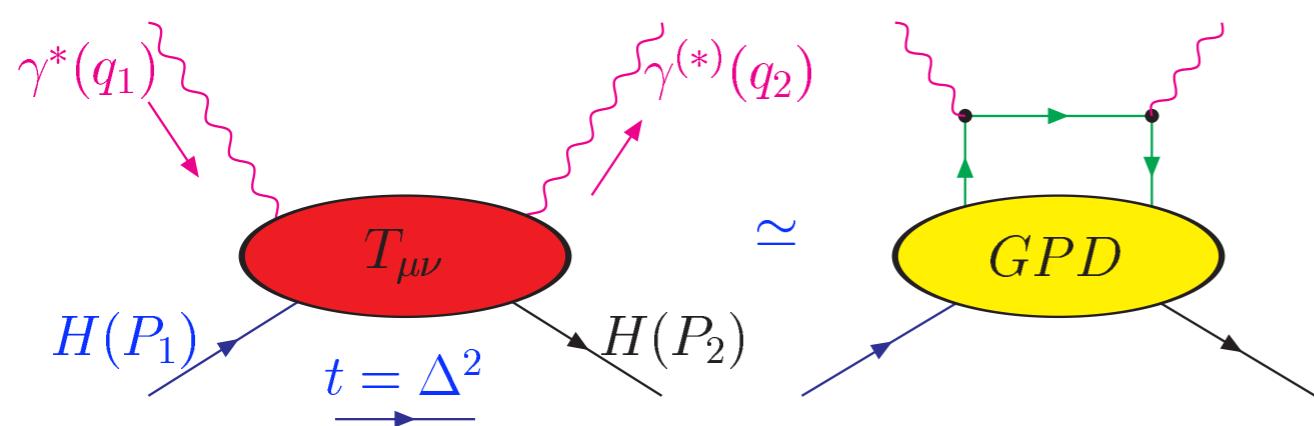
# (Generalised) Distribution Functions



# From DIS to GPDs



- DIS cross section from forward Compton amplitude via optical theorem
- Hadron described by PDF
- Off-forward Compton Amplitude by allowing momentum transfer
- new information on Hadron structure by Generalised Parton Distributions



leading twist :  $H, E, \tilde{H}, \tilde{E}$

# GPDs in Exclusive Reactions

Pseudoscalar Mesons

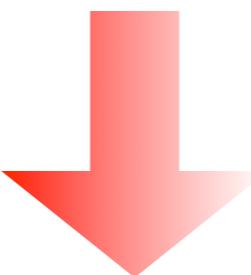
$$\tilde{H}^q, \tilde{E}^q$$

Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering

$$H^q, E^q, \tilde{H}^q, \tilde{E}^q$$

Vectormesons

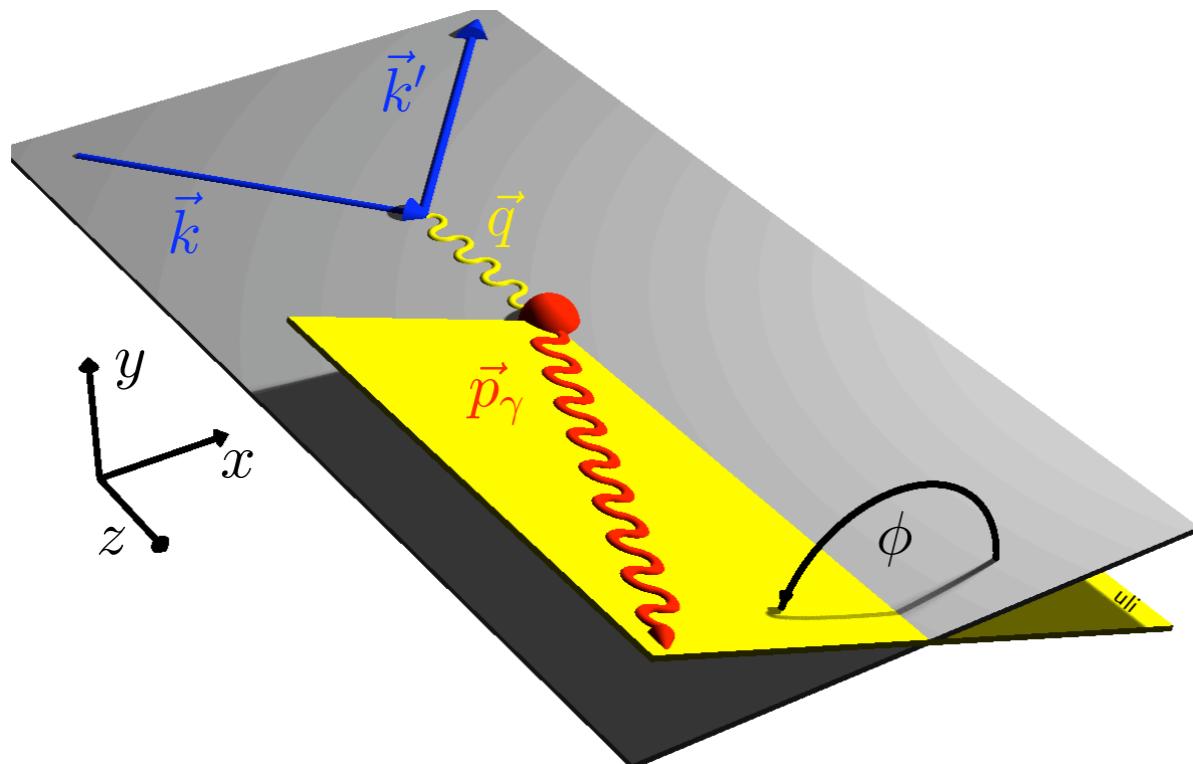
$$H^q, E^q$$



$$J^q = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dx \times [H^q(x, \xi, t) + E^q(x, \xi, t)]$$

Total angular momentum: Ji 's sum rule

# Measuring DVCS Asymmetries



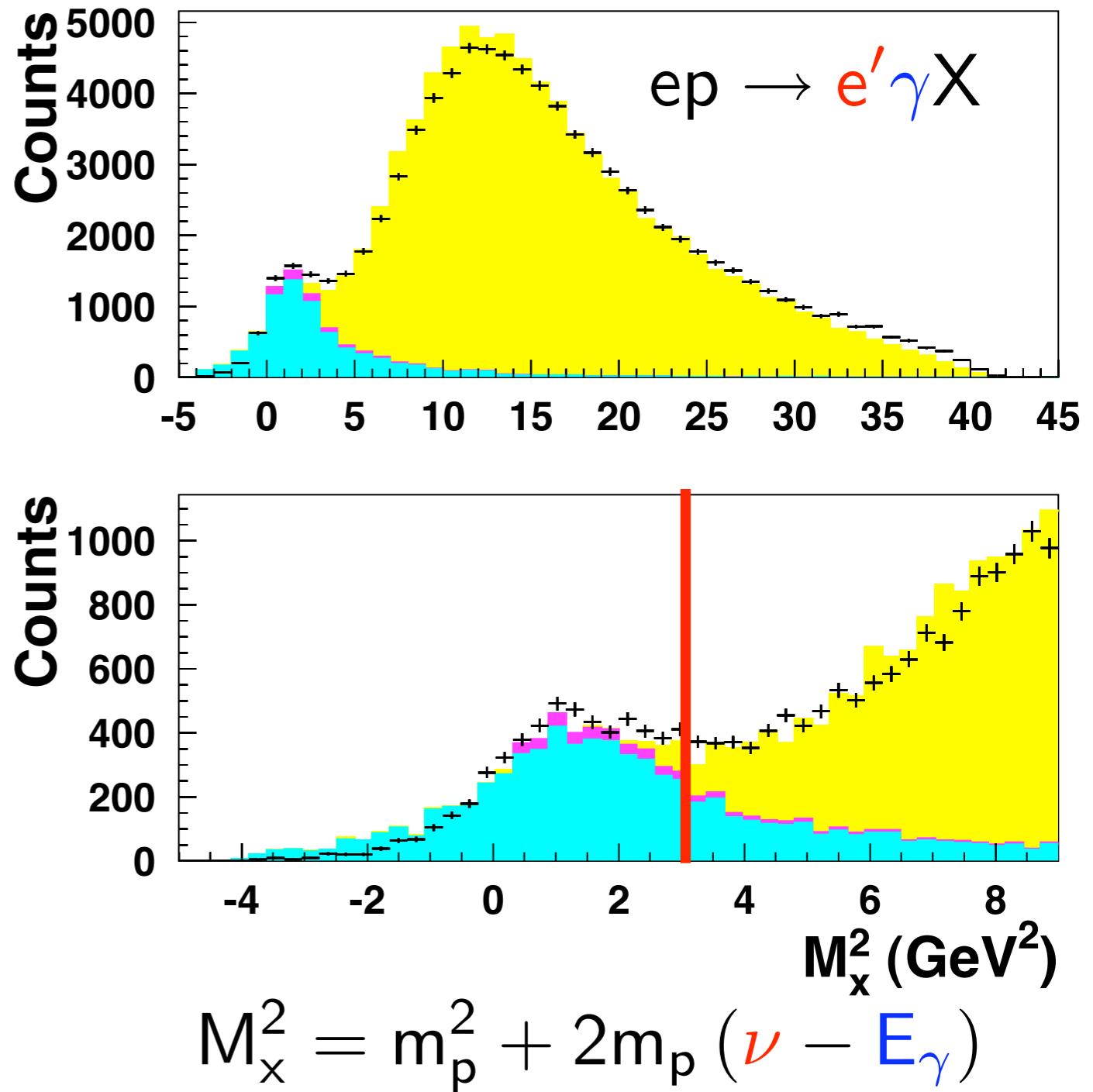
- DVCS BH interference gives direct access to amplitudes
- Beam Charge Asymmetry gives the real part
- Beam Spin Asymmetry gives the imaginary part

$$I = \pm \frac{4\sqrt{2}me^6}{tQx_B} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x_B}} \times [\cos \phi - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon(\epsilon-1)}} \Re M^{1,1} - P_I \sin \phi \sqrt{\frac{1+\epsilon}{\epsilon}} \Im M^{1,1}]$$

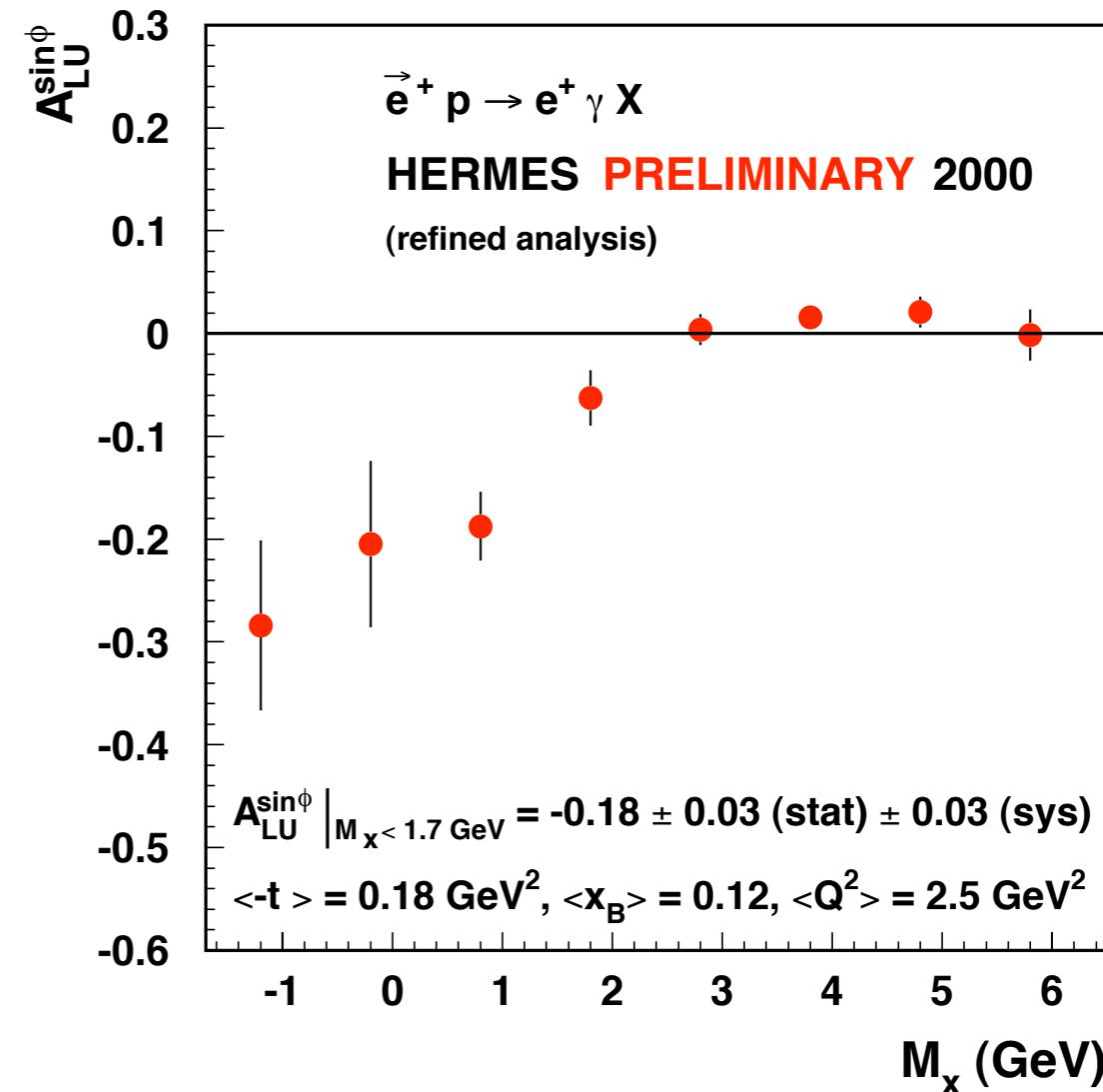
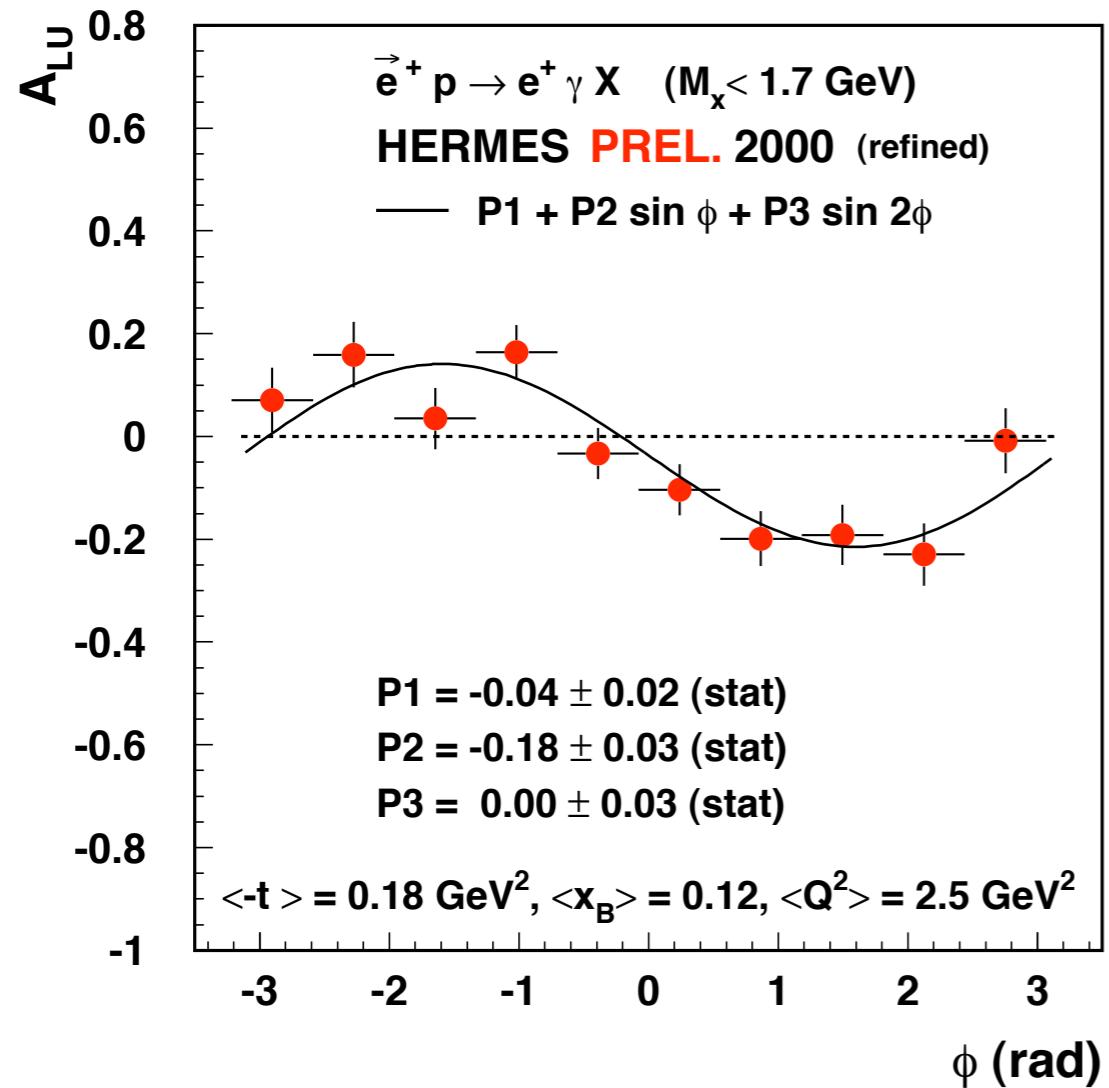
HERMES measures the complete DVCS amplitude !

# Current Analysis Strategy

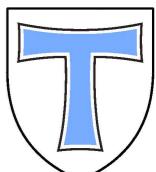
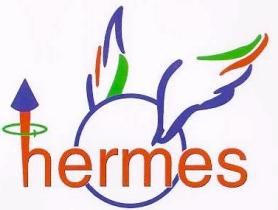
- Spectrometer detects **photon** and **lepton**
- missing particle: recoil proton
- identify reaction by missing mass cut
- measure asymmetries with respect to azimuthal angle  $\phi$



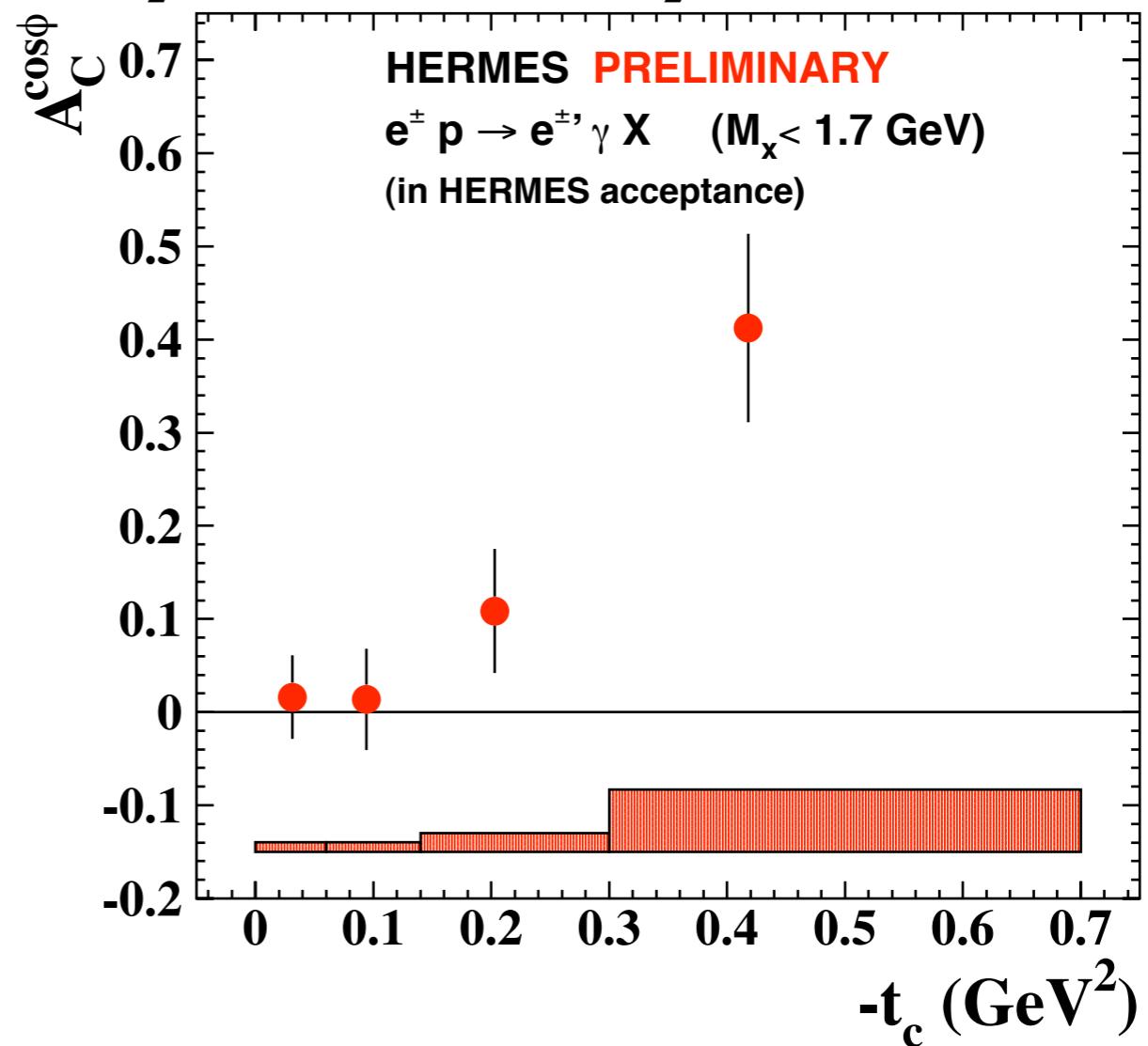
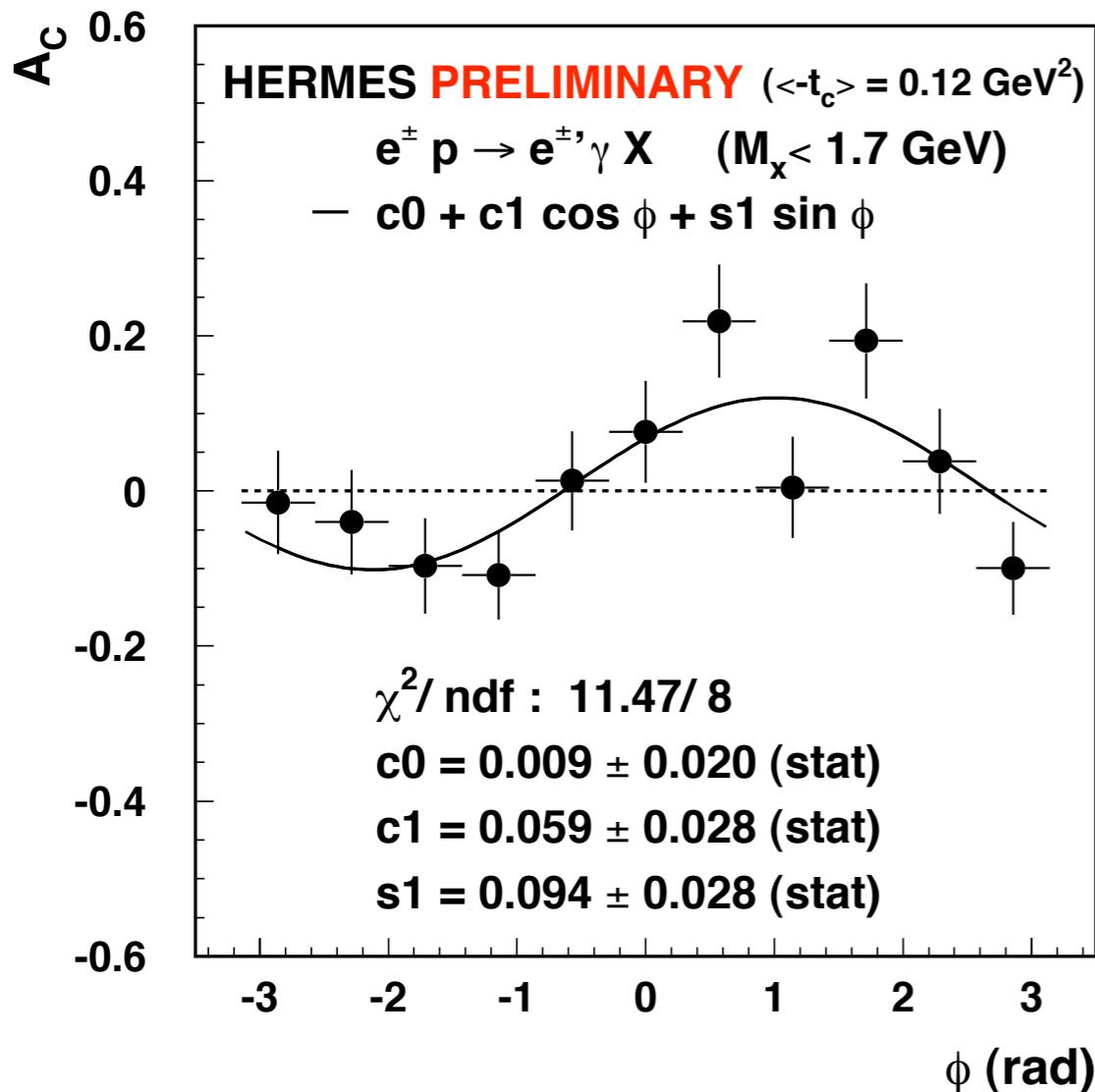
# Getting the imaginary part: Beam Spin Asymmetry



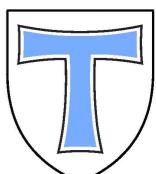
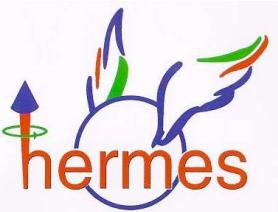
$$I = \pm \frac{4\sqrt{2} m e^6}{t Q x_B} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x_B}} \times \left[ \cos \phi \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon(\epsilon-1)}} \Re M^{1,1} - \boxed{P_I \sin \phi \sqrt{\frac{1+\epsilon}{\epsilon}} \Im M^{1,1}} \right]$$



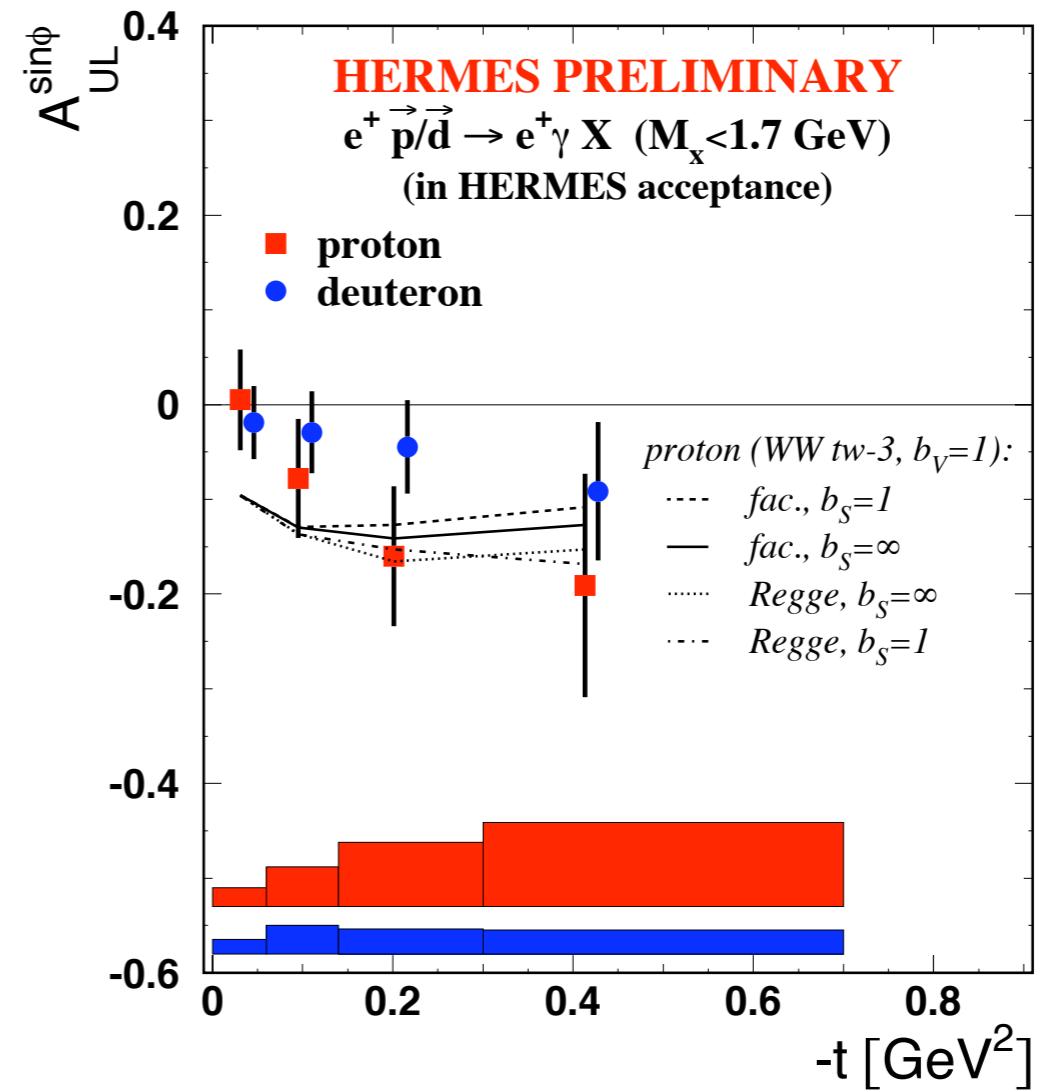
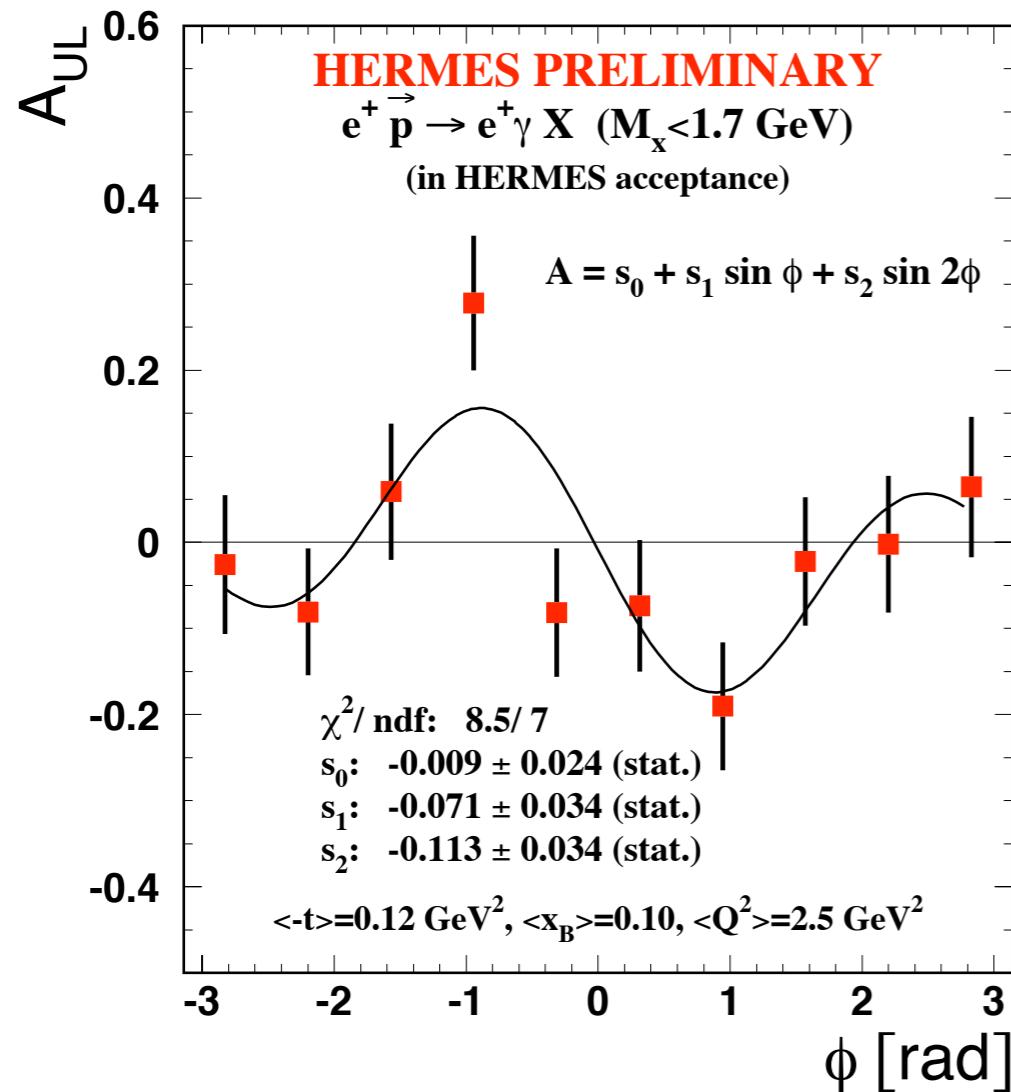
# Getting the real part: Beam Charge Asymmetry



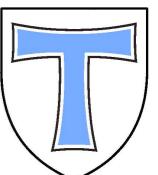
$$I = \pm \frac{4\sqrt{2} m e^6}{t Q x_B} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x_B}} \times \left[ \cos \phi \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon(\epsilon-1)}} \Re M^{1,1} - P_I \sin \phi \sqrt{\frac{1+\epsilon}{\epsilon}} \Im M^{1,1} \right]$$



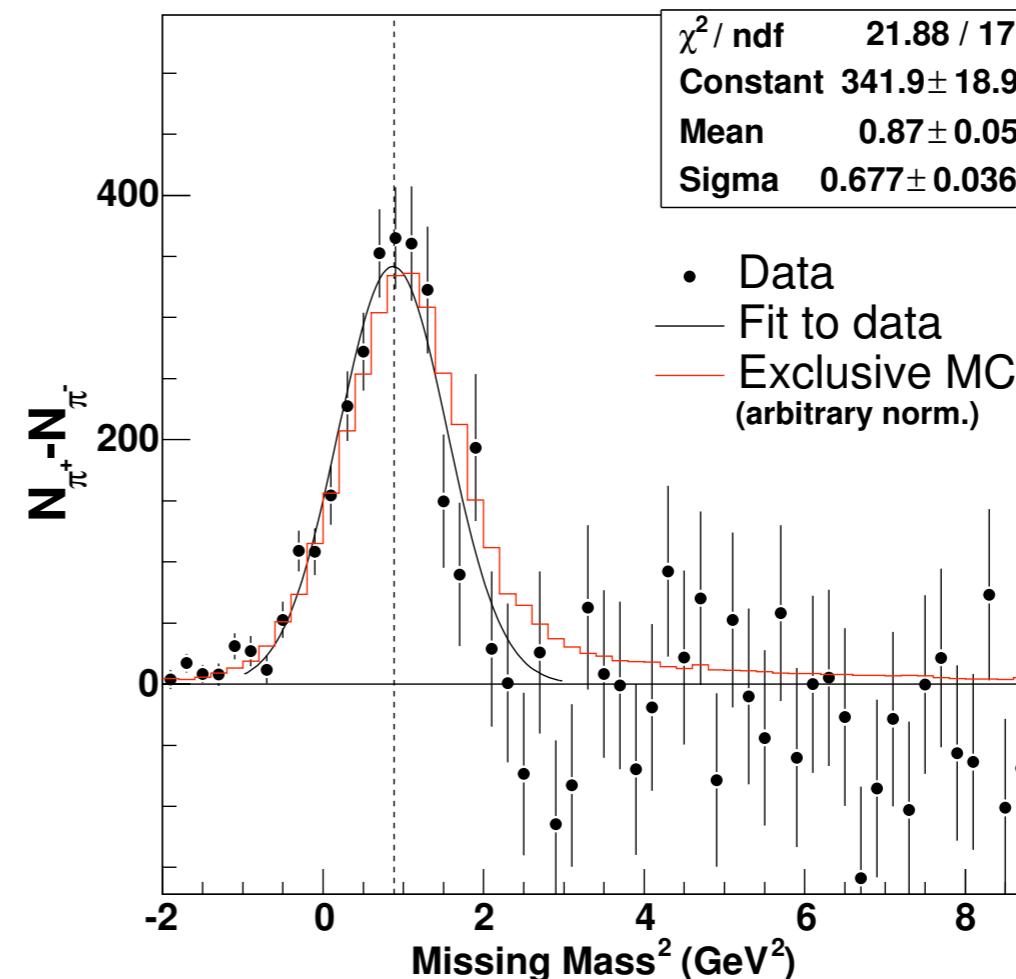
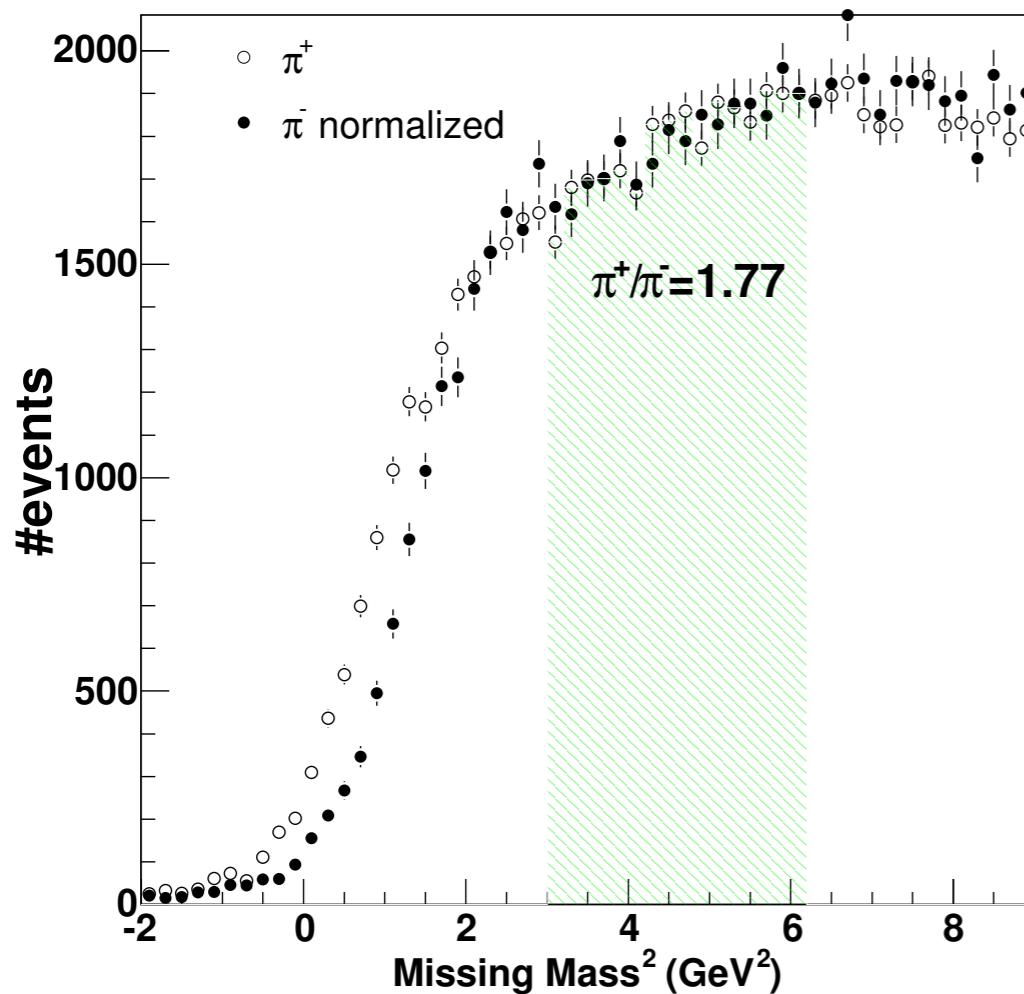
# Longitudinal Target Spin Asymmetry



- first experimental observation of LTSA
- sizeable  $\sin(\phi)$  and  $\sin(2\phi)$  contributions
- $\sin(\phi)$  gives access to  $\tilde{H}$

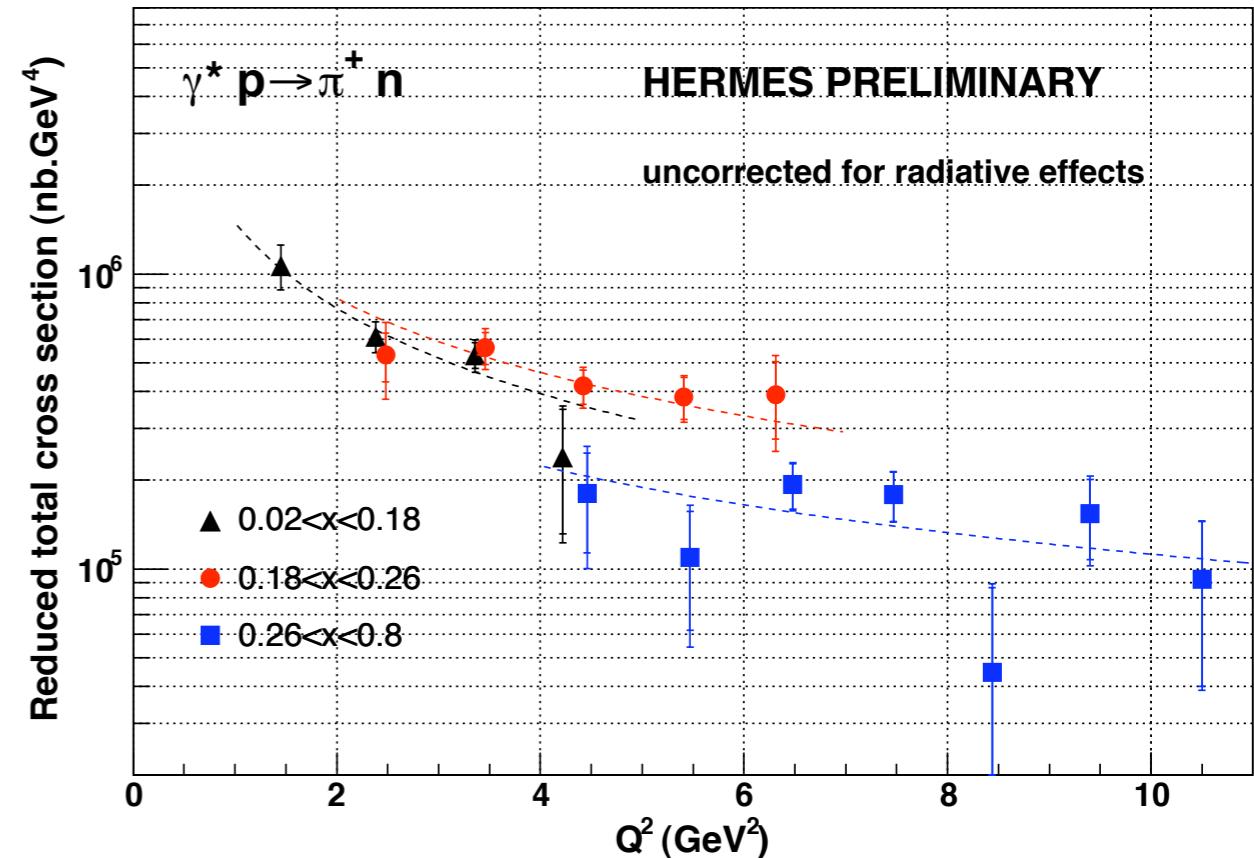
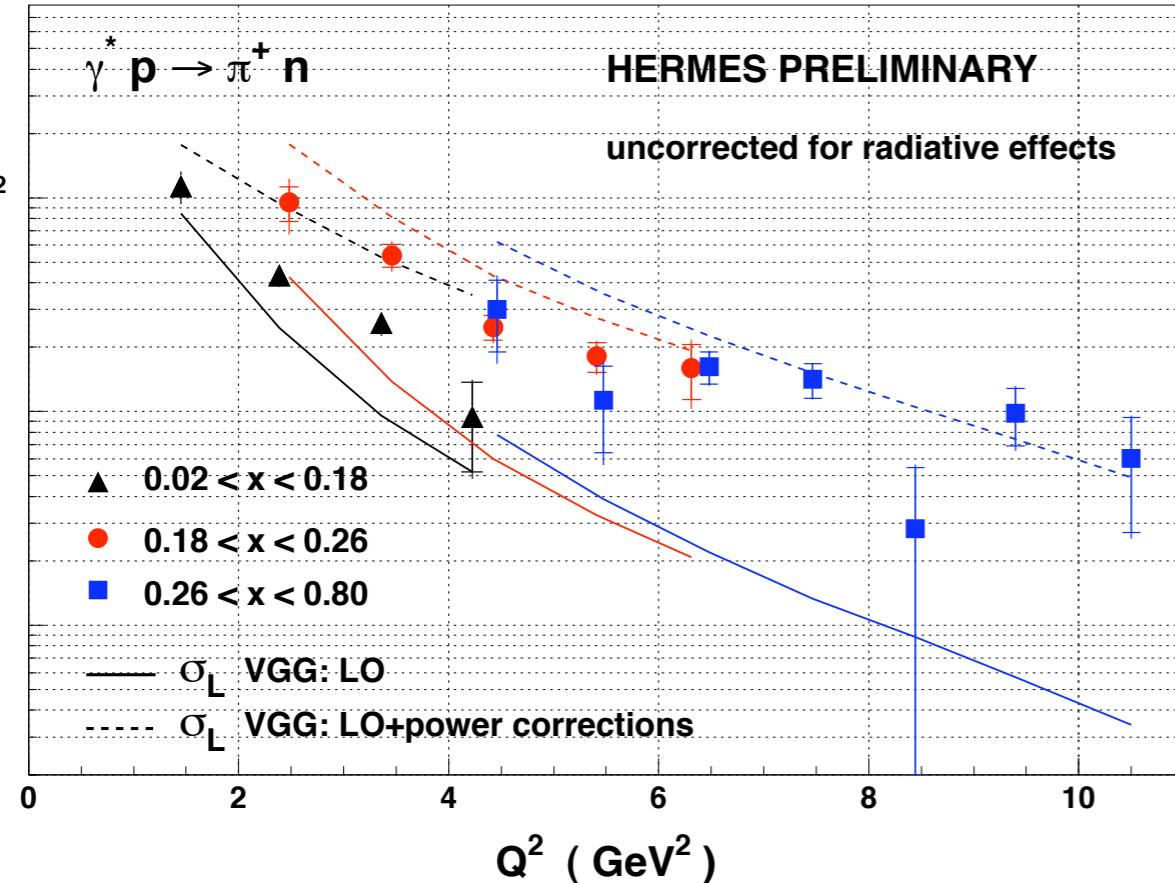


# Exclusive Pion Production



- sensitive to GPDs  $\tilde{H}$  and  $\tilde{E}$
- exclusivity by missing mass and subtraction of normalized  $\pi^-$  background
- cross checked by Monte Carlo based on GPD models

# Cross Section Measurement

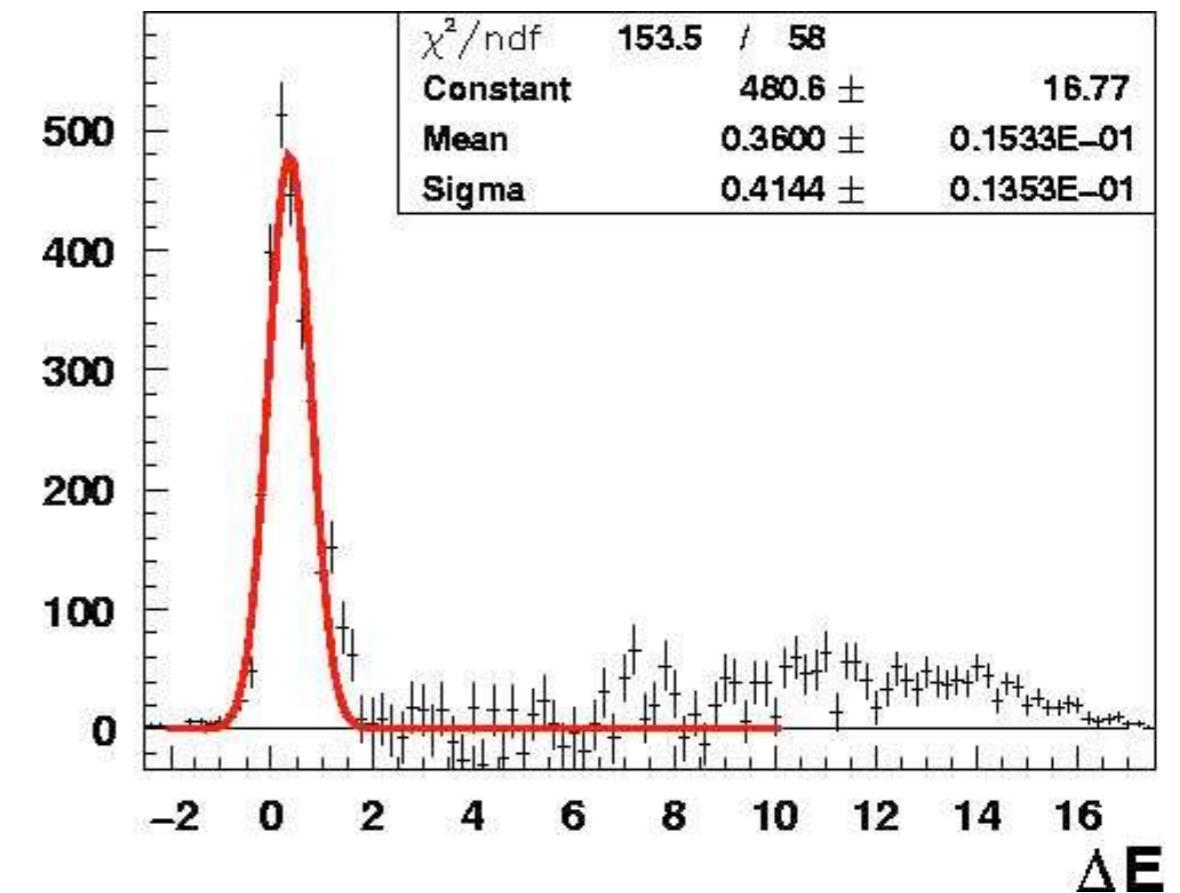
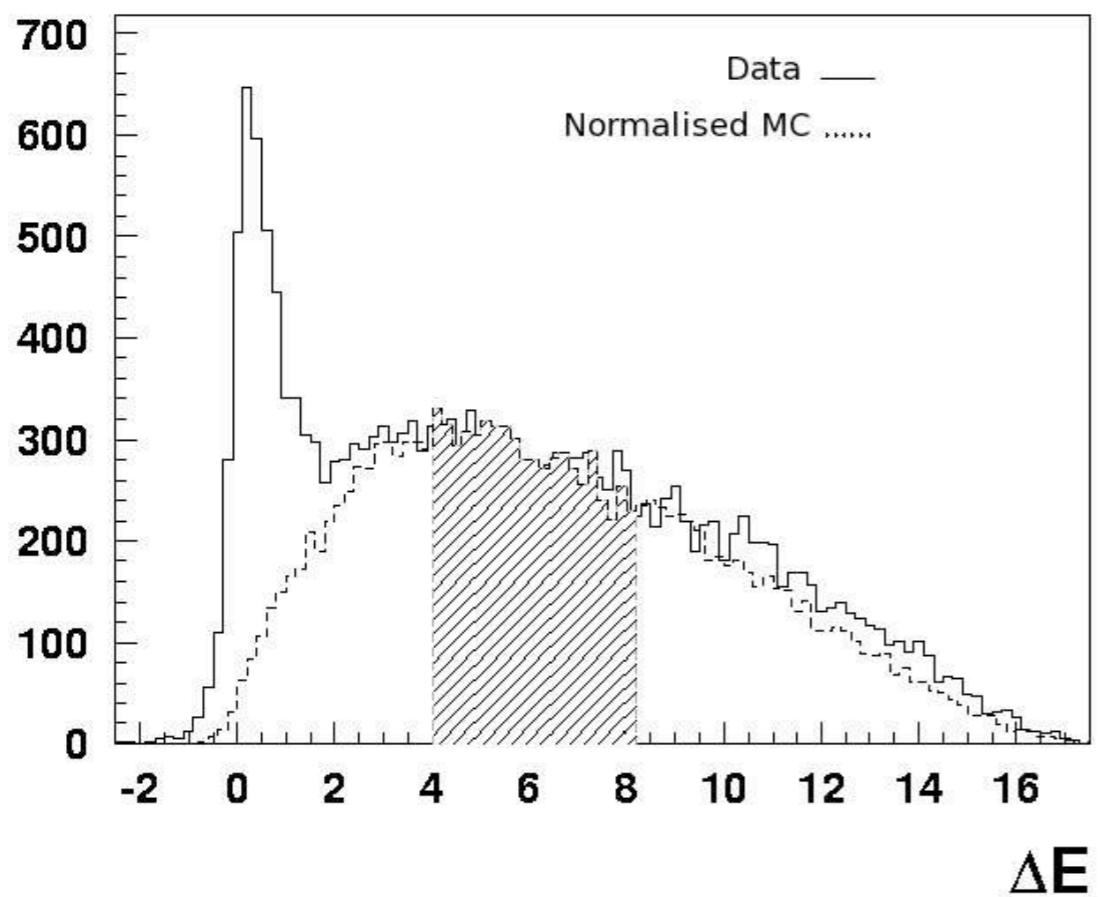


- dependence consistent with LO expectations, power corrections overestimate data
- reduced cross section in agreement with expectations

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{16\pi} \frac{x^2}{1-x} \frac{1}{Q^4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{4M^2x^2}{Q^2}}} \sigma_{\text{reduced}}$$

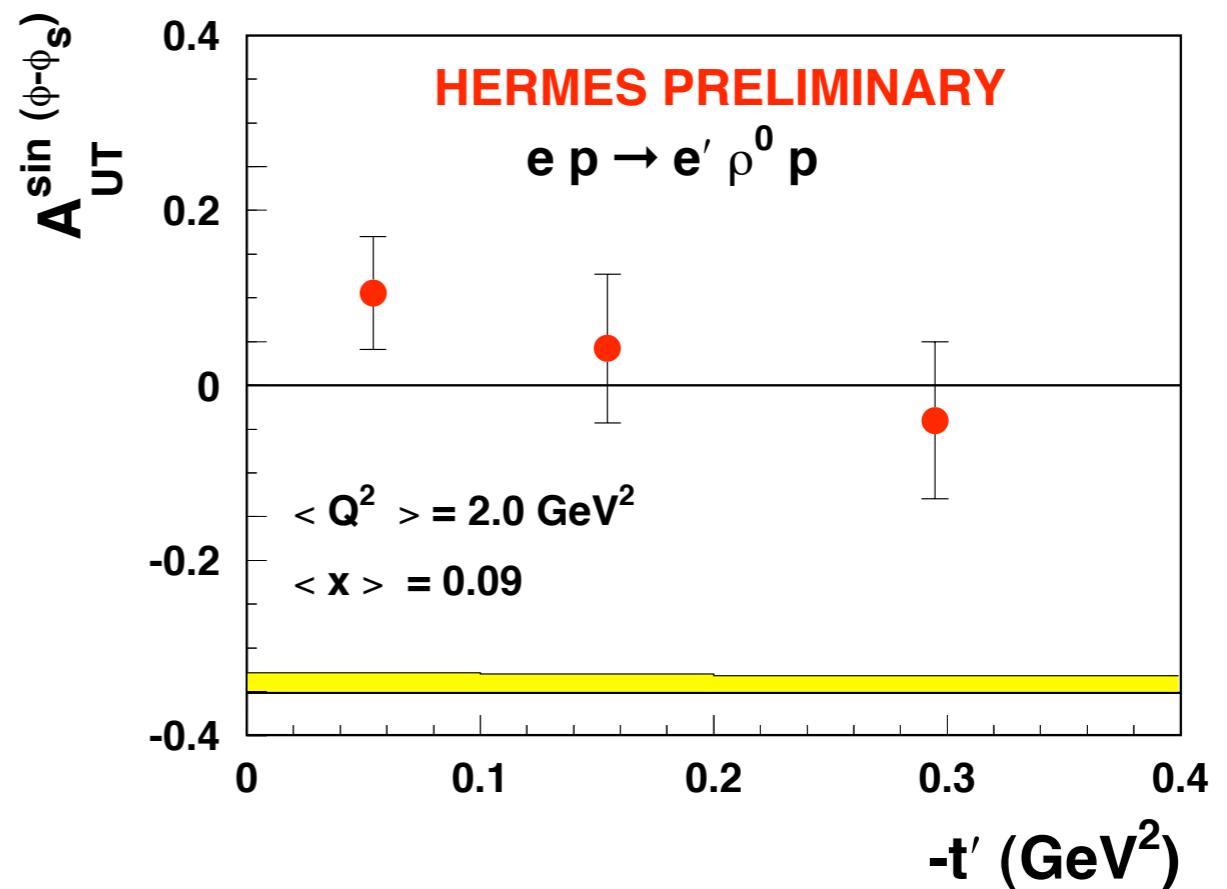
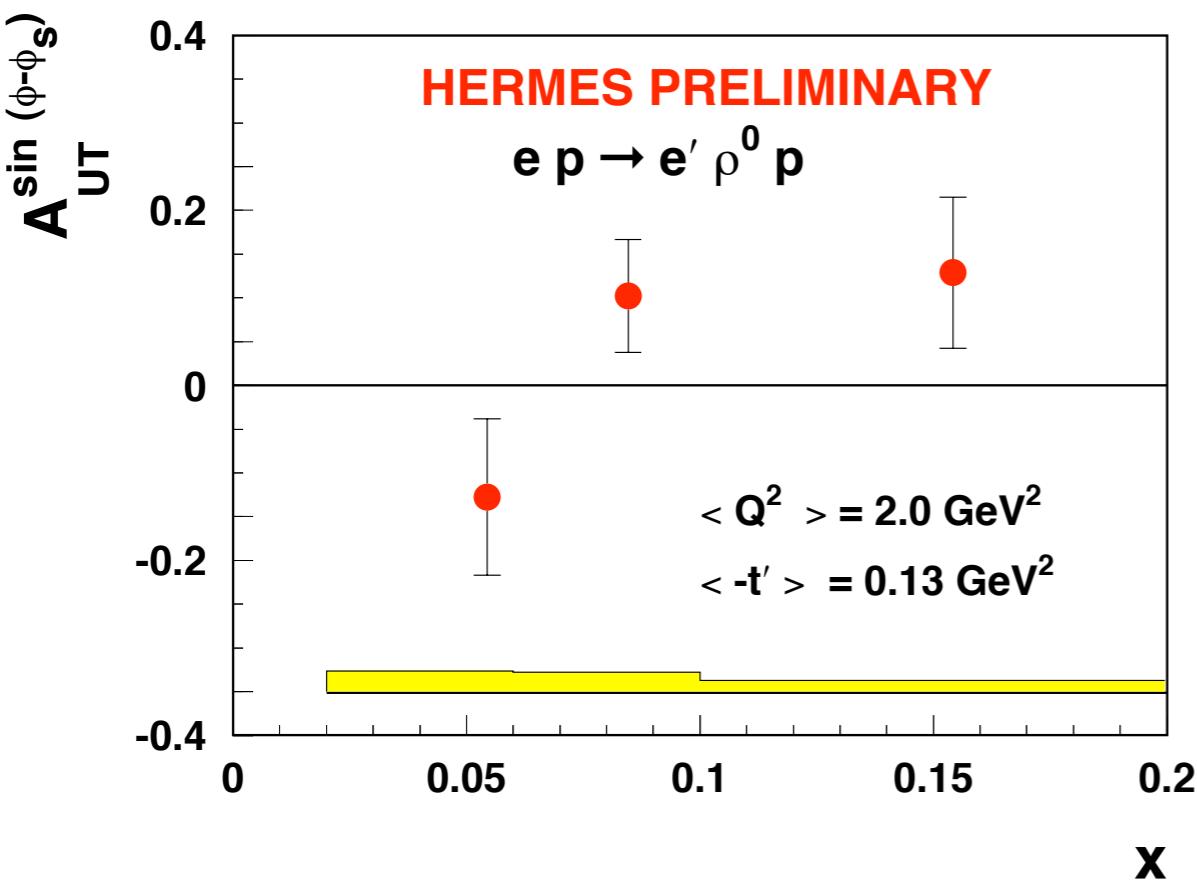
$$\sigma_{\text{reduced}} \propto \frac{1}{Q^2}$$

# Exclusive $\rho$ Production

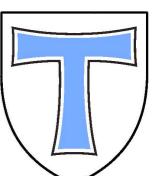
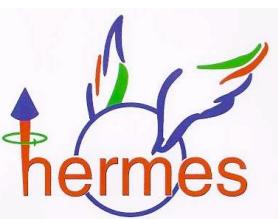


- filter for GPDs H and E
- identification using invariant mass of  $2\pi$  system
- exclusivity established by  $\Delta E$  cut and background subtraction

# Target SSA in $\rho$ production



- first measurement of  $A_{UT}$  for  $\rho$  production
- $A_{UT}$  sensitive to total angular momentum of u-Quarks
- expect positive slope in  $x$  distribution; data consistent with theory predictions
- LT separation awaiting more statistics



# Summary

- First measurements of transverse target asymmetries in DIS
- Non-zero Collins effect observed, hints at  $H_d/H_f < 0$
- First evidence for non-zero Sivers function
- Subleading twist term dominate measurement with longitudinally polarised target
- access to GPDs in DVCS and HEMP
- BCA, BSA and LTSA measured in DVCS providing input to GPD models
- cross section of  $\pi$  production measured; allows model comparison
- first measurement of  $A_{UT}$  sensitive to total angular momentum of u-Quarks in  $\rho$  production

# Outlook

- more data on tape for transversity analysis
- studies on extracting Sivers function and transversity
- transverse target spin asymmetries for DVCS
- target spin asymmetries for exclusive pion production to come soon
- LT separation for  $\rho$  under analysis
- study of hard exclusive reaction will be the main focus of HERMES after the installation of a dedicated recoil detector system this year

