

# Charged hadron multiplicities at the HERMES experiment

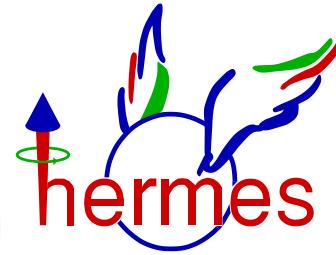
Gevorg Karyan

(On behalf of the HERMES Collaboration)

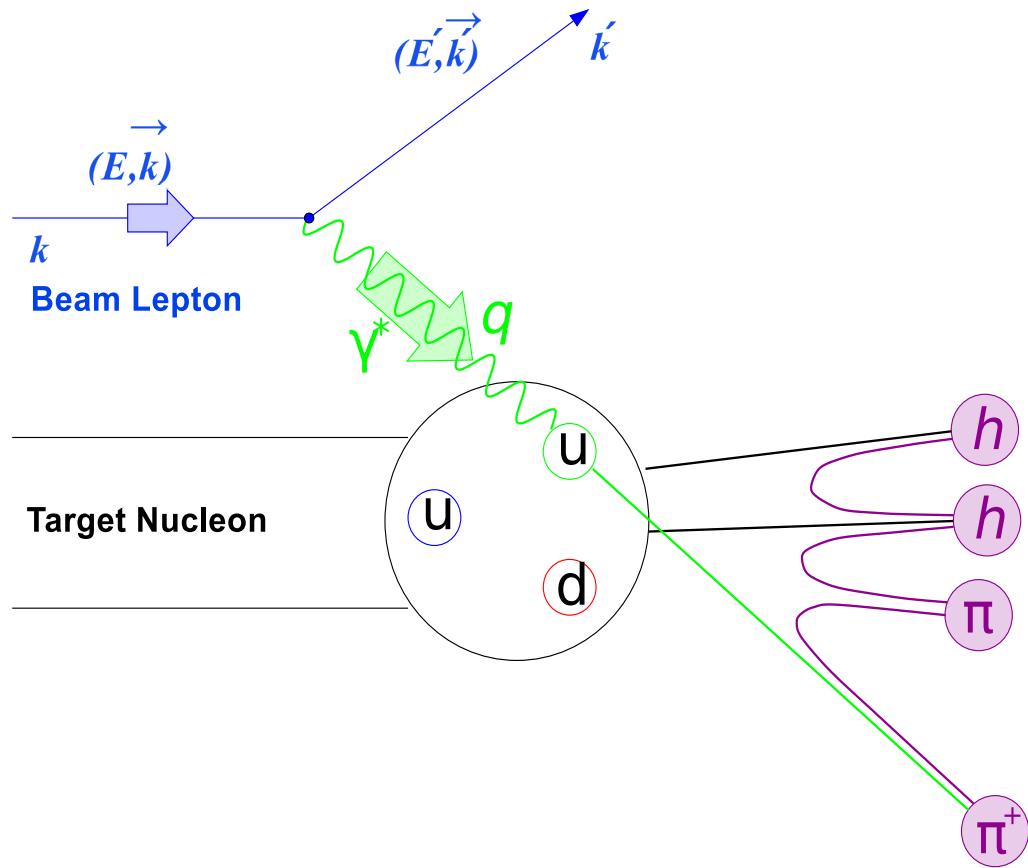
A.I. Alikhanyan National Science Laboratory

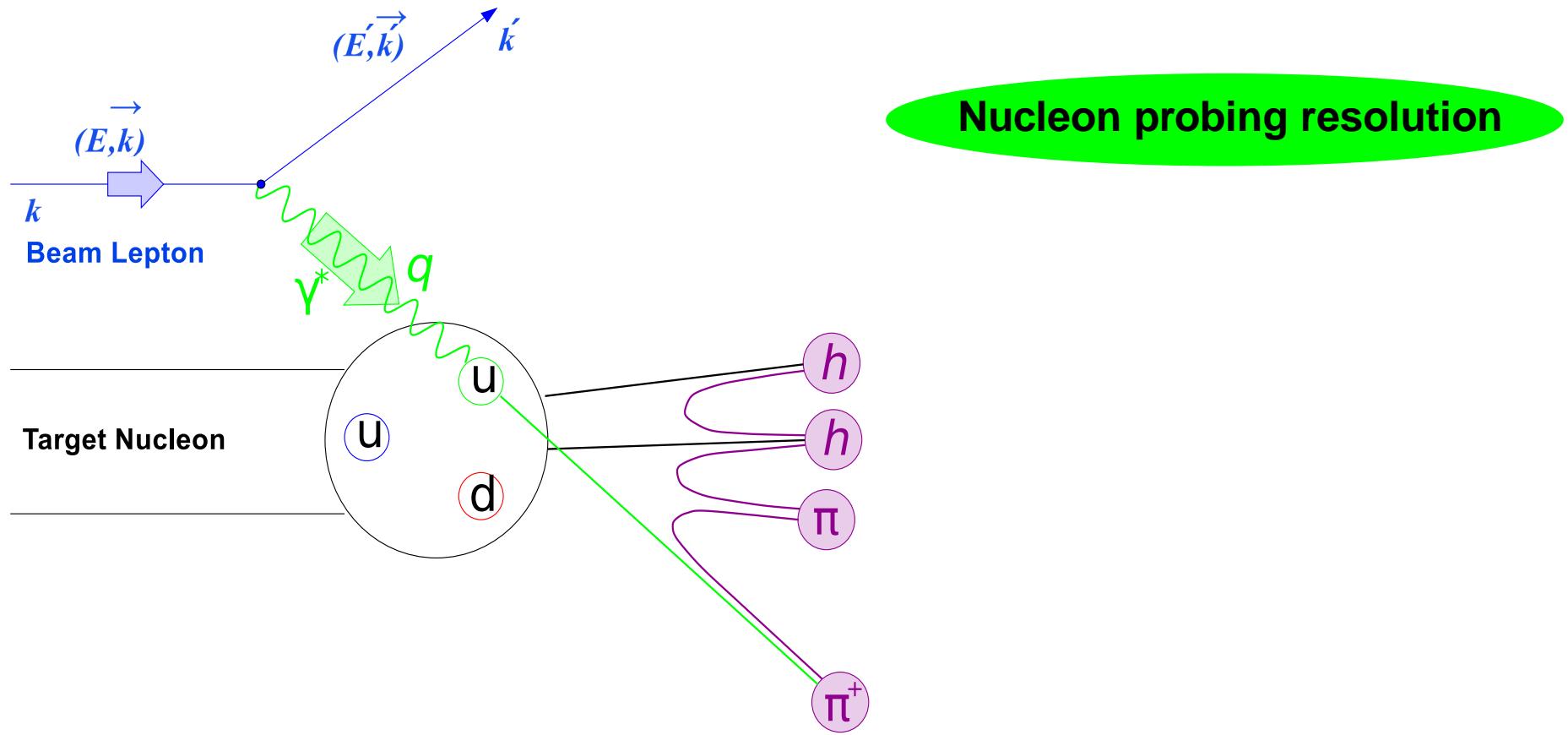
Yerevan, Armenia

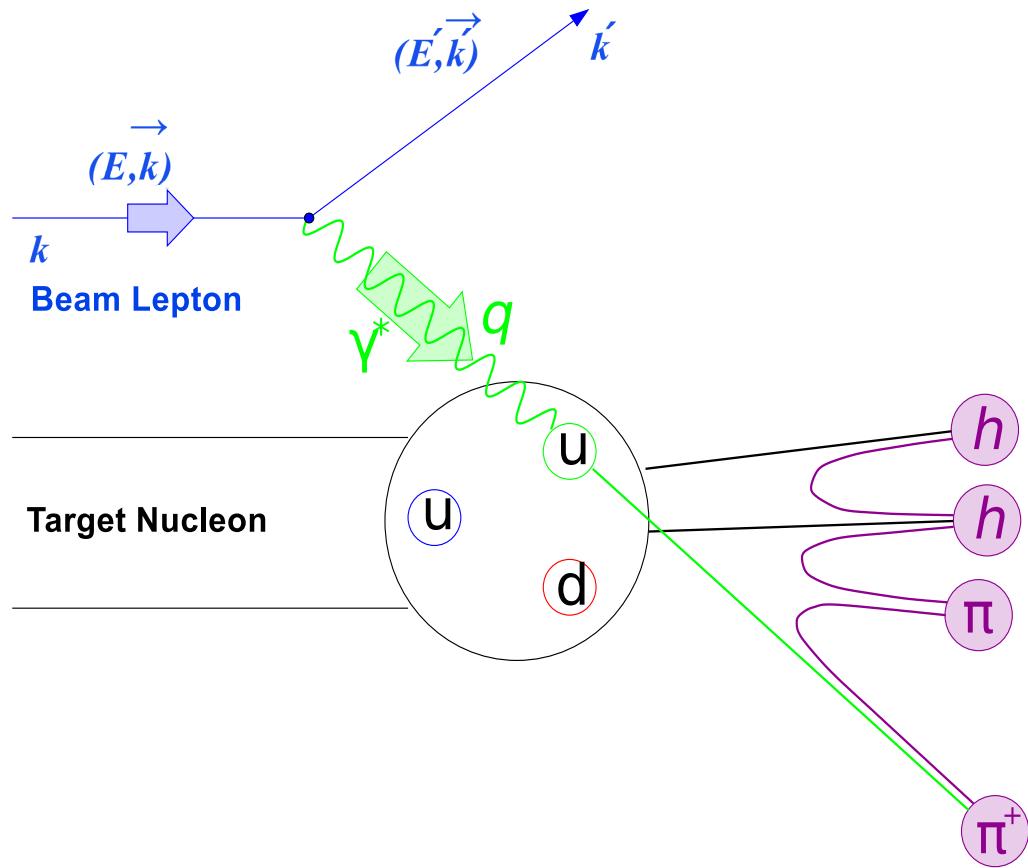
# Overview



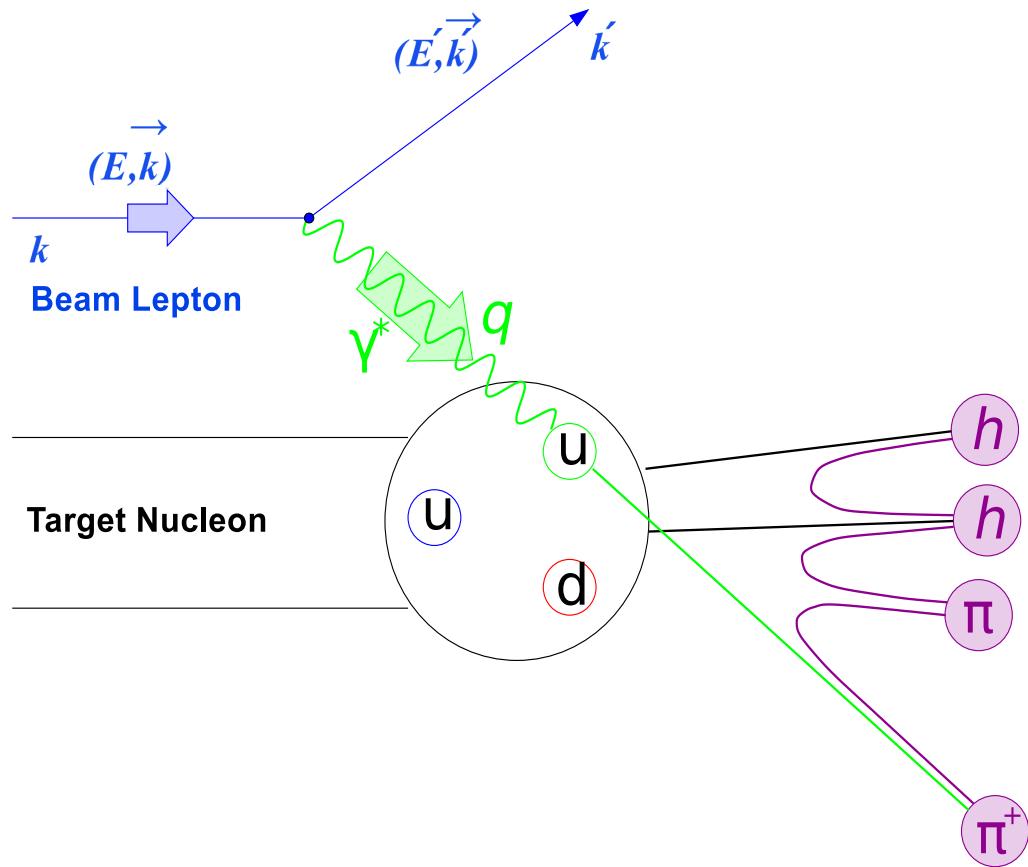
- **Semi-Inclusive Deep-Inelastic Scattering (SIDIS)**
- **Experiment**
- **Data Extraction**
- **Results**
- **Summary**





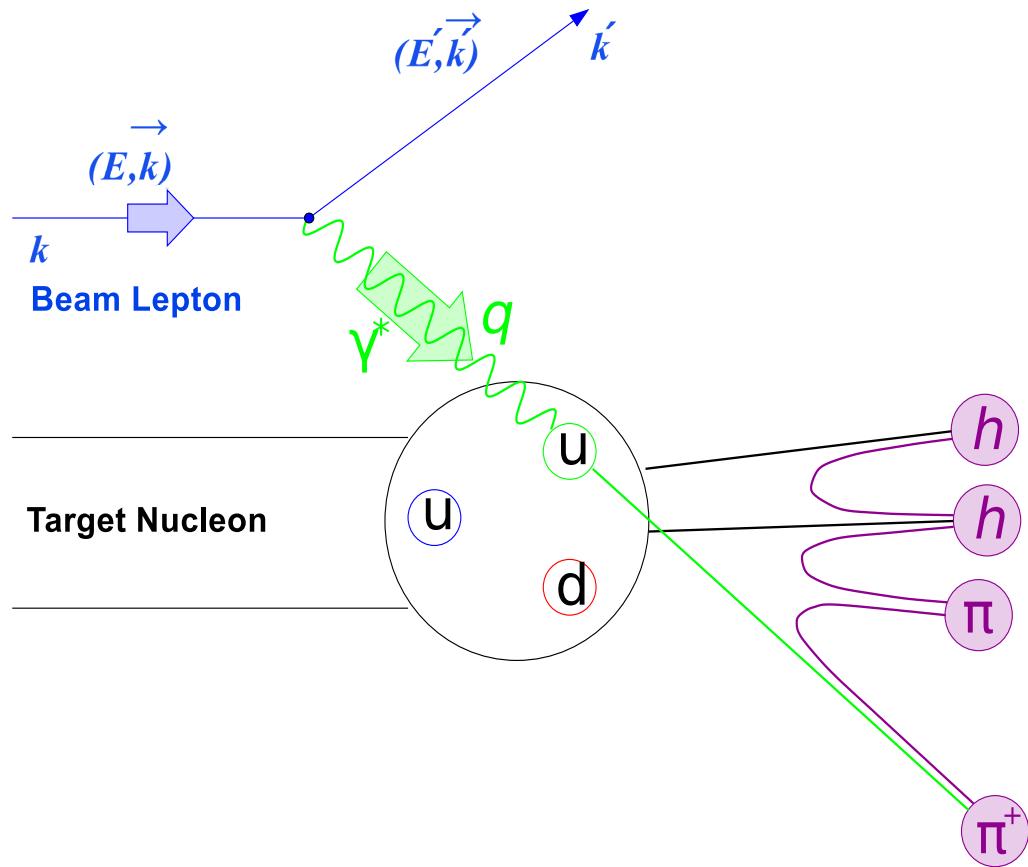


$$Q^2 \equiv -\mathbf{q}^2 = (\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')^2$$



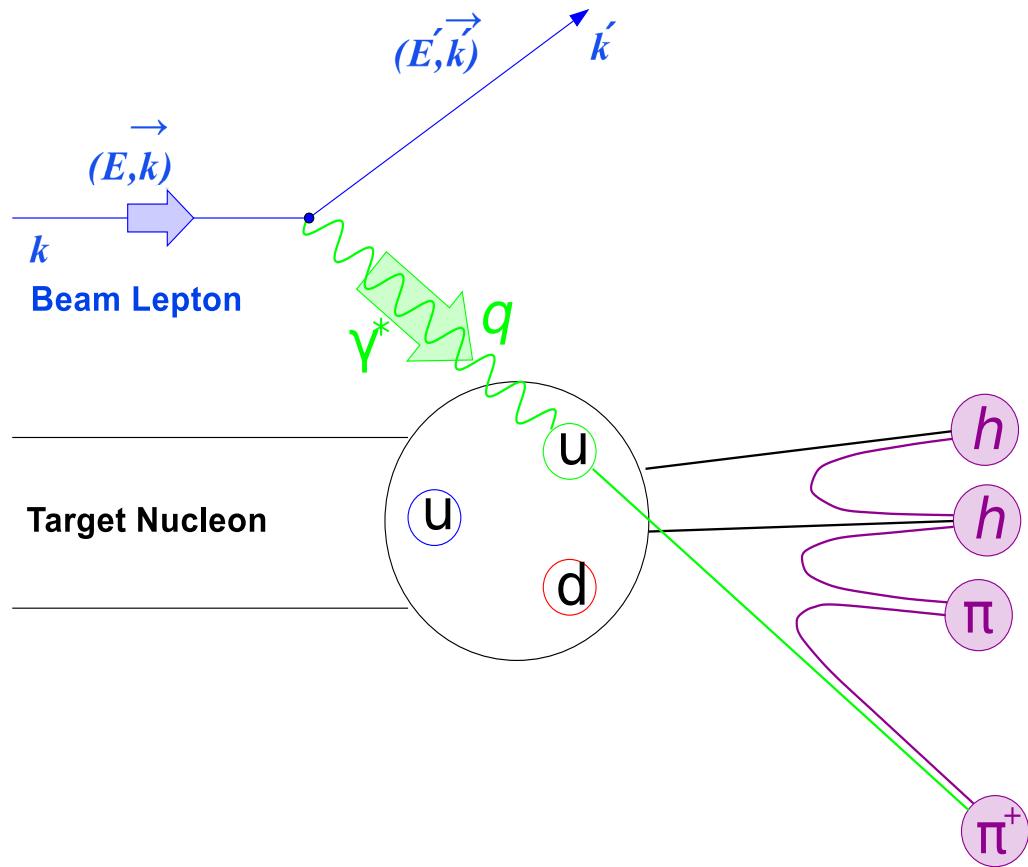
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Invariant mass square



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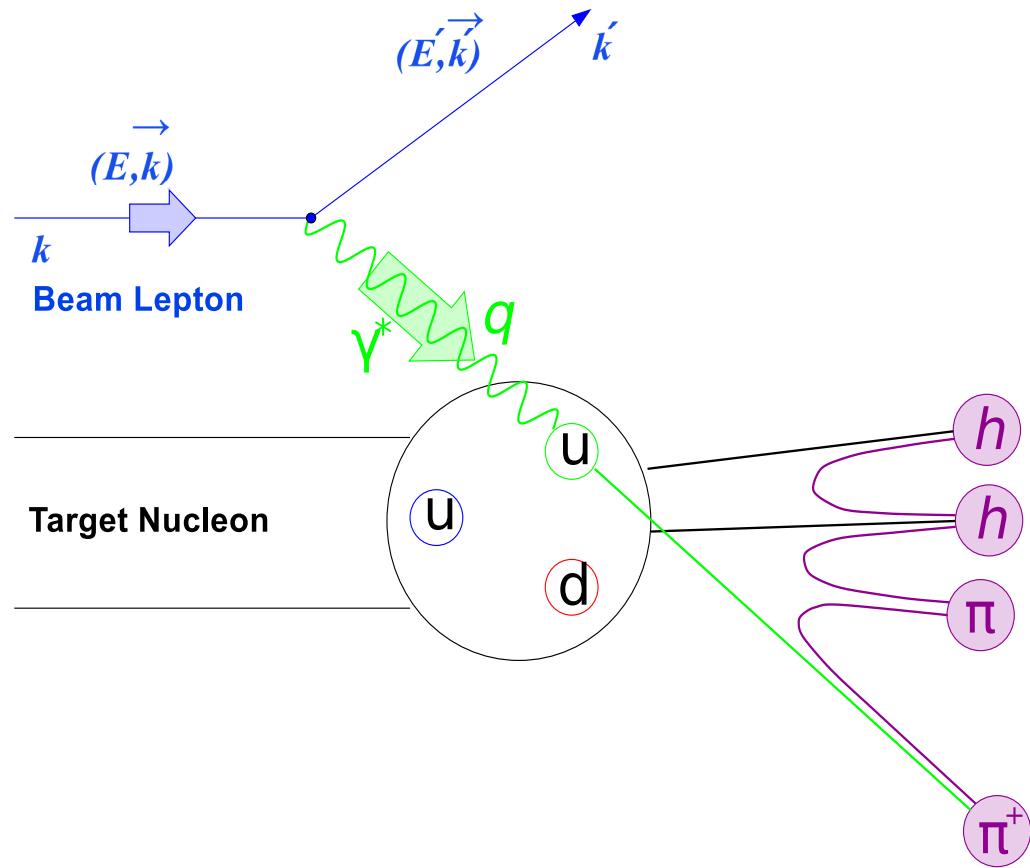
$$W^2 = (M_N + q)^2$$



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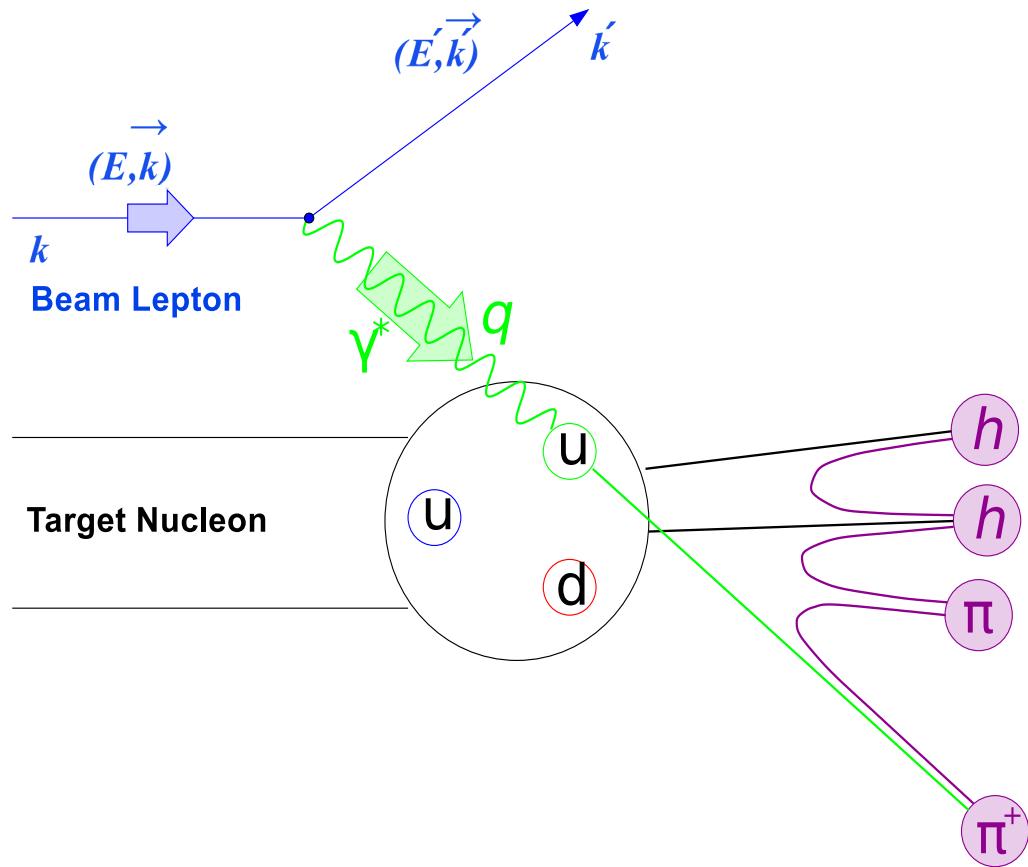
Energy transfer



$$Q^2 \equiv -\mathbf{q}^2 = (\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')^2$$

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$$\nu = E - E'$$

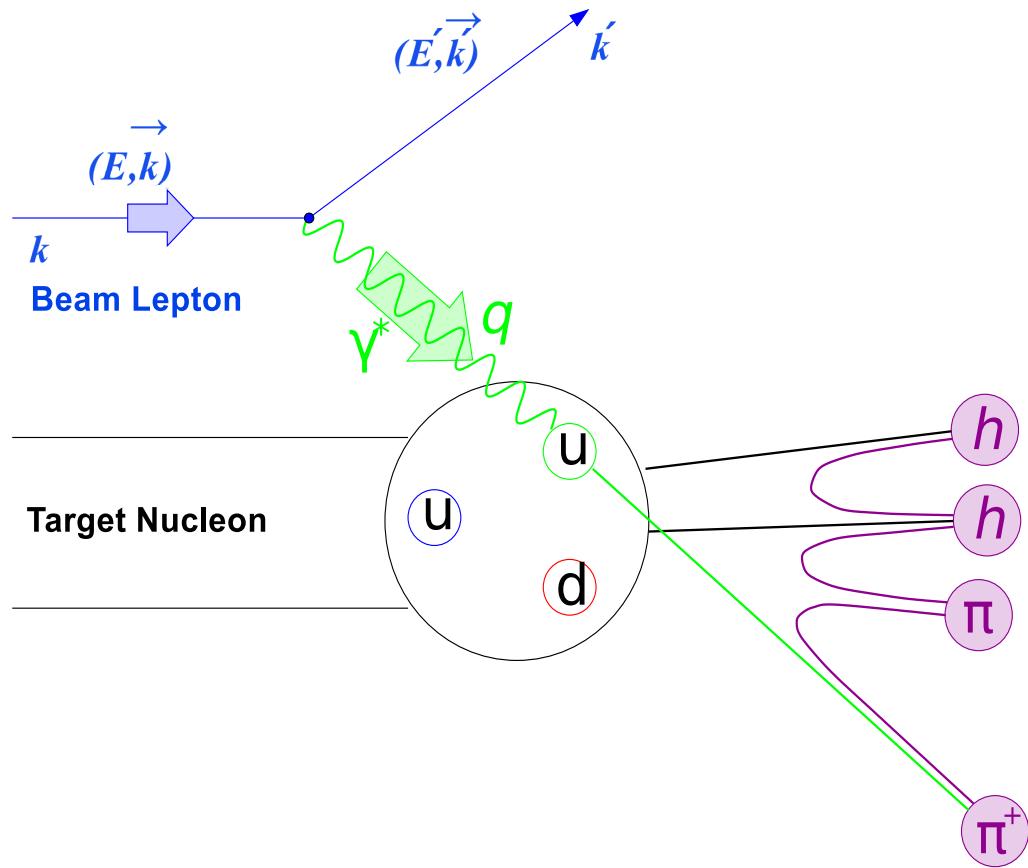


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**The Bjorken variable**

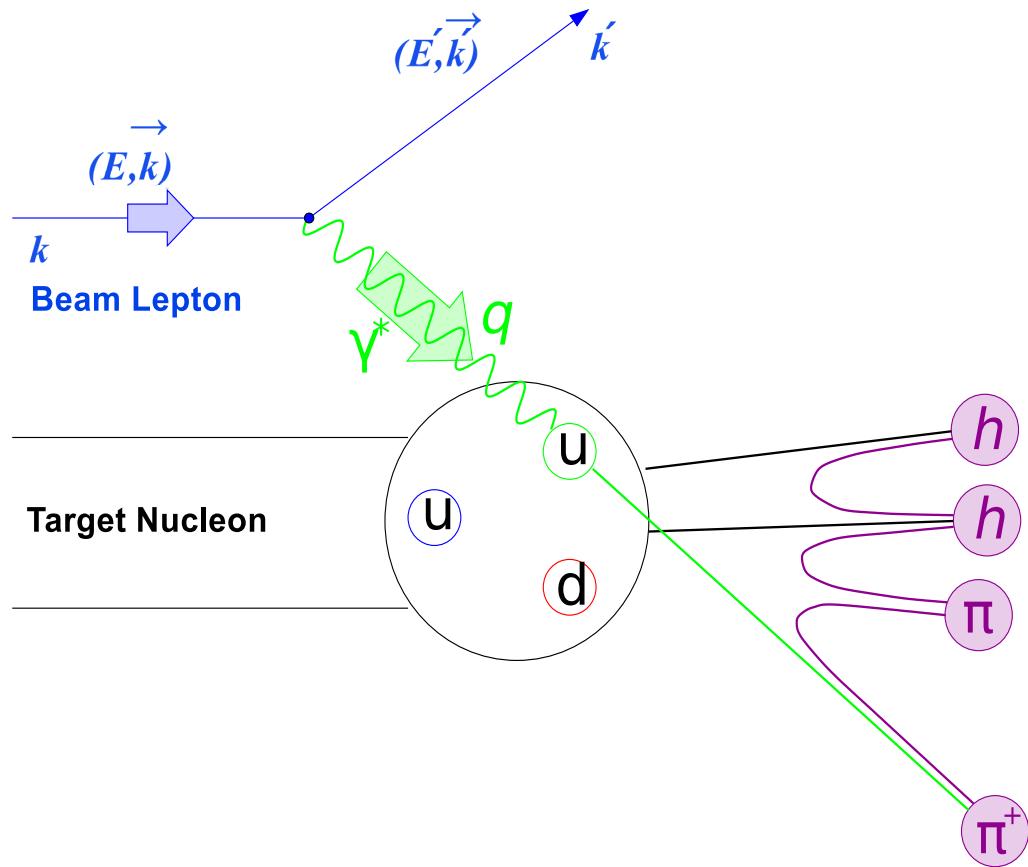


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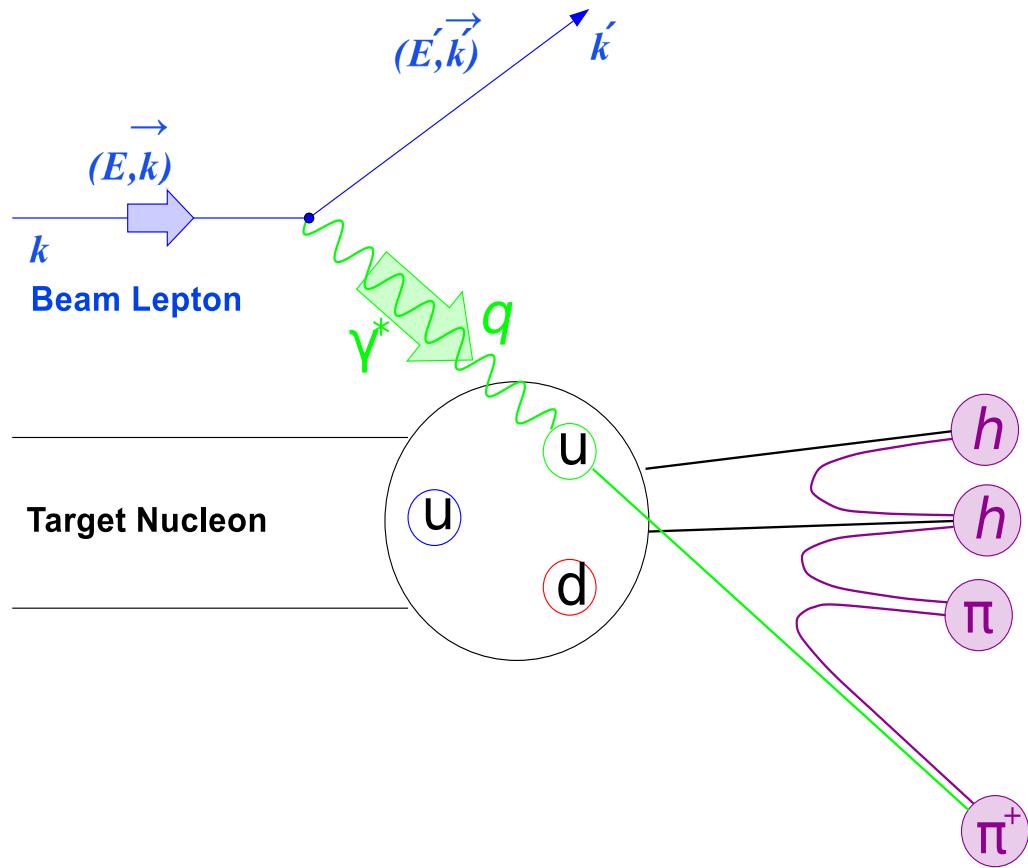
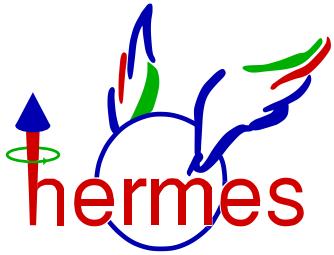
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**Hadron's fractional energy**

# SIDIS



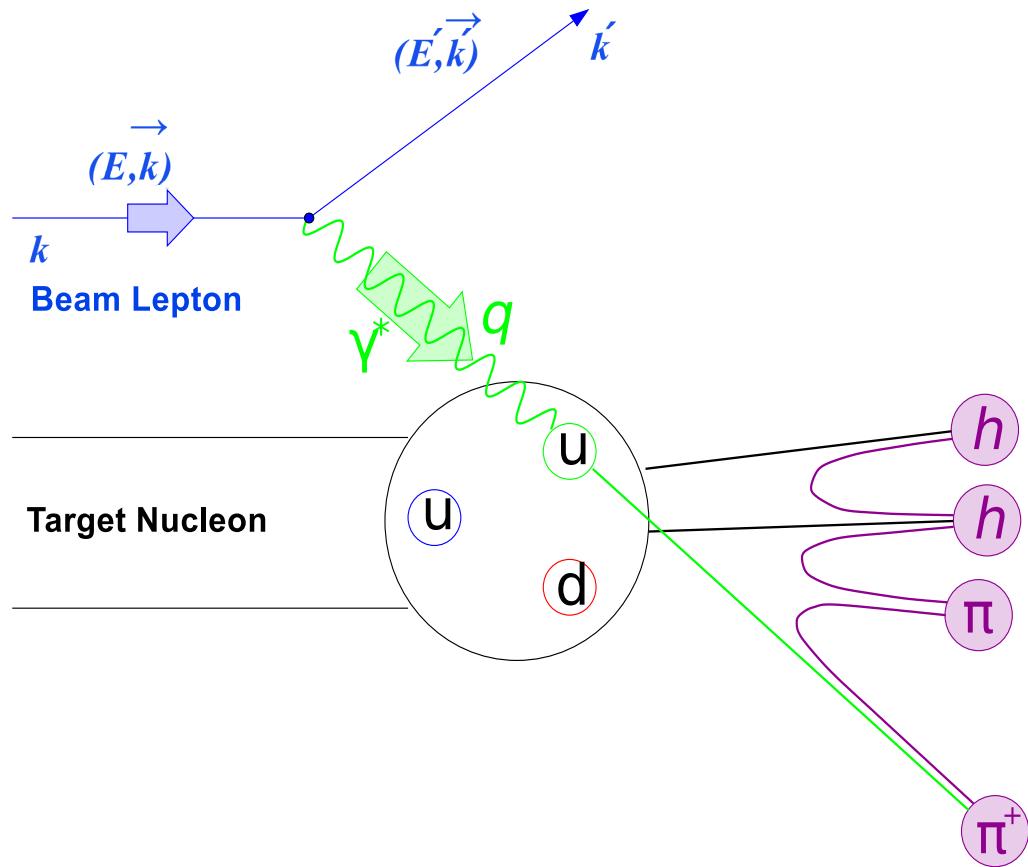
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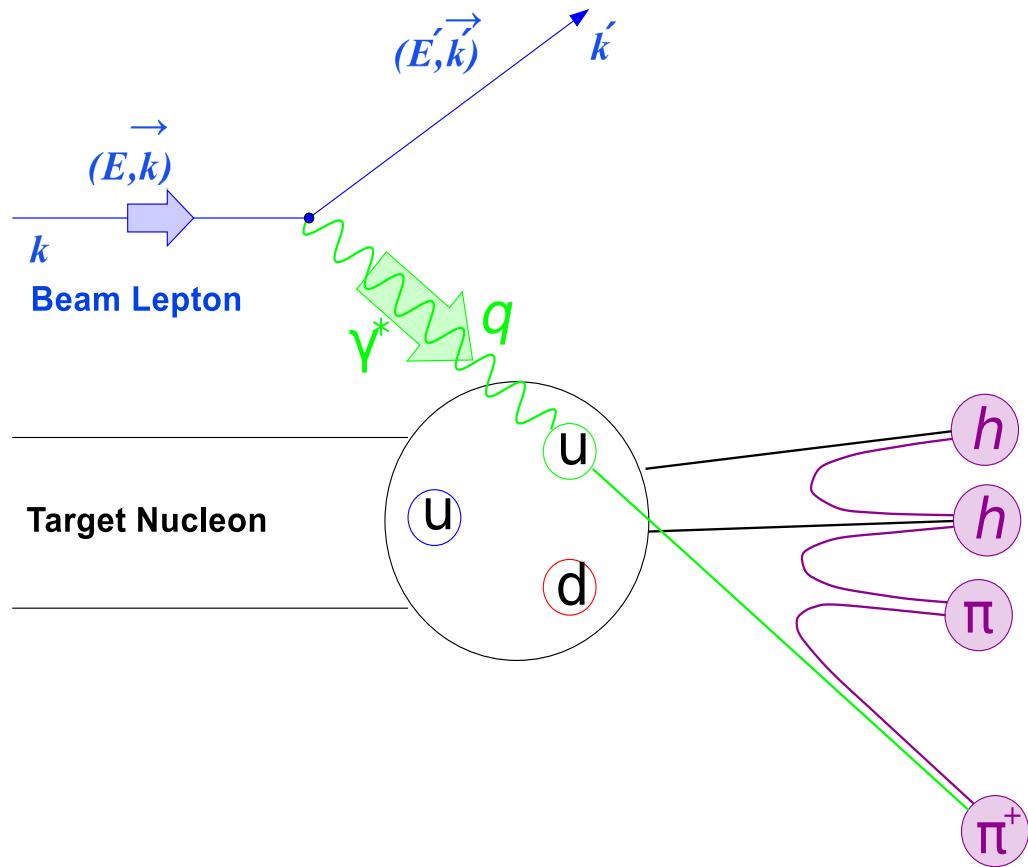
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**Transverse momentum**



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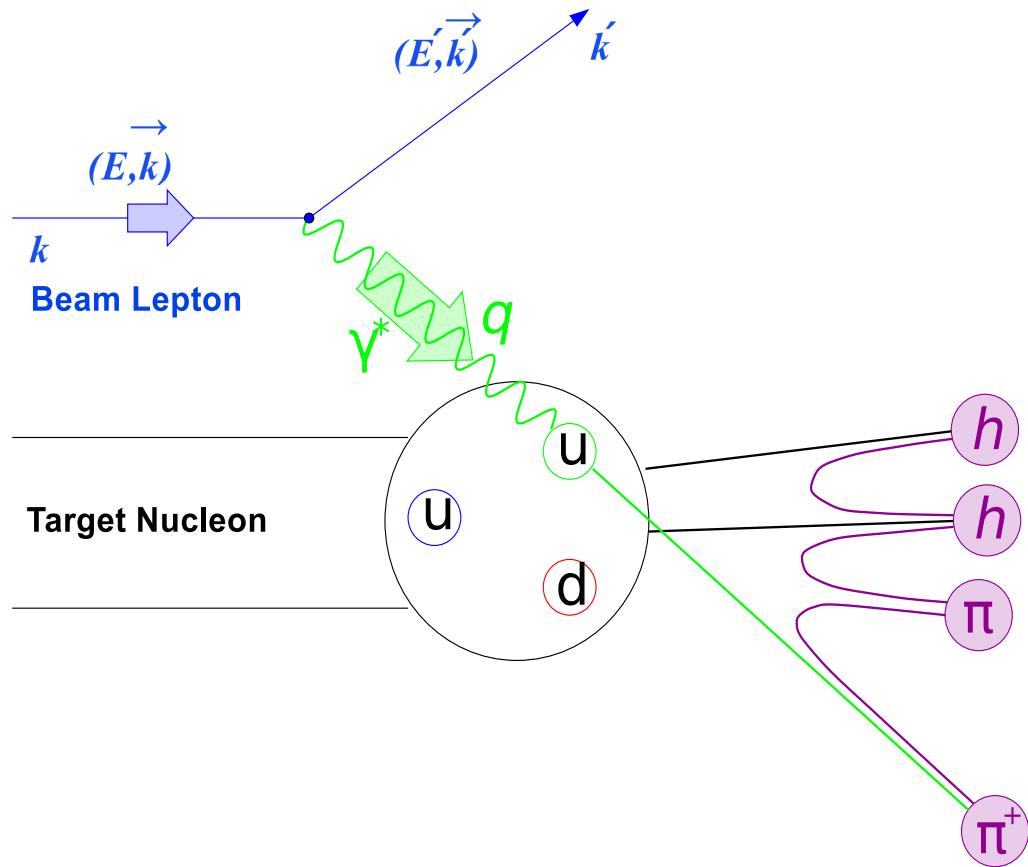
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$$\sigma^{eN \rightarrow ehX} \propto \sum_f e_f^2 \cdot q_f(x_{Bj}, Q^2) \cdot \sigma^{eq \rightarrow eq} \cdot D_f^h(z_h, Q^2)$$

$$M_h^{\text{mult}}(x_{Bj}, Q^2, z, P_{h\perp}, \phi) = \frac{N_h(x_{Bj}, Q^2, z, P_{h\perp}, \phi)}{N_e(x_{Bj}, Q^2)}$$

$$M_h^{\text{mult}} \sim \frac{\sum_f e_f^2 \cdot q_f(x_{Bj}, Q^2) \cdot D_f^h(z_h, Q^2)}{\sum_f e_f^2 \cdot q_f(x_{Bj}, Q^2)}$$

$$M_h^{\text{mult}} \sim \frac{\sum_f e_f^2 \cdot \text{PDF}}{\sum_f e_f^2 \cdot \text{PDF}} D_f^h(z_h, Q^2)$$

$$M_h^{\text{mult}} \sim \frac{\sum_f e_f^2 \cdot q_f(x_{Bj}, Q^2) \cdot \text{FF}}{\sum_f e_f^2 \cdot q_f(x_{Bj}, Q^2)}$$

$$M_{\text{mult}}^{\text{h}} \sim \frac{\sum_f e_f^2 q_f(x_{Bj}, Q^2) D_f^h(z_h, Q^2)}{\sum_f e_f^z q_f(x_{Bj}, Q^2)}$$

PDF's are well known

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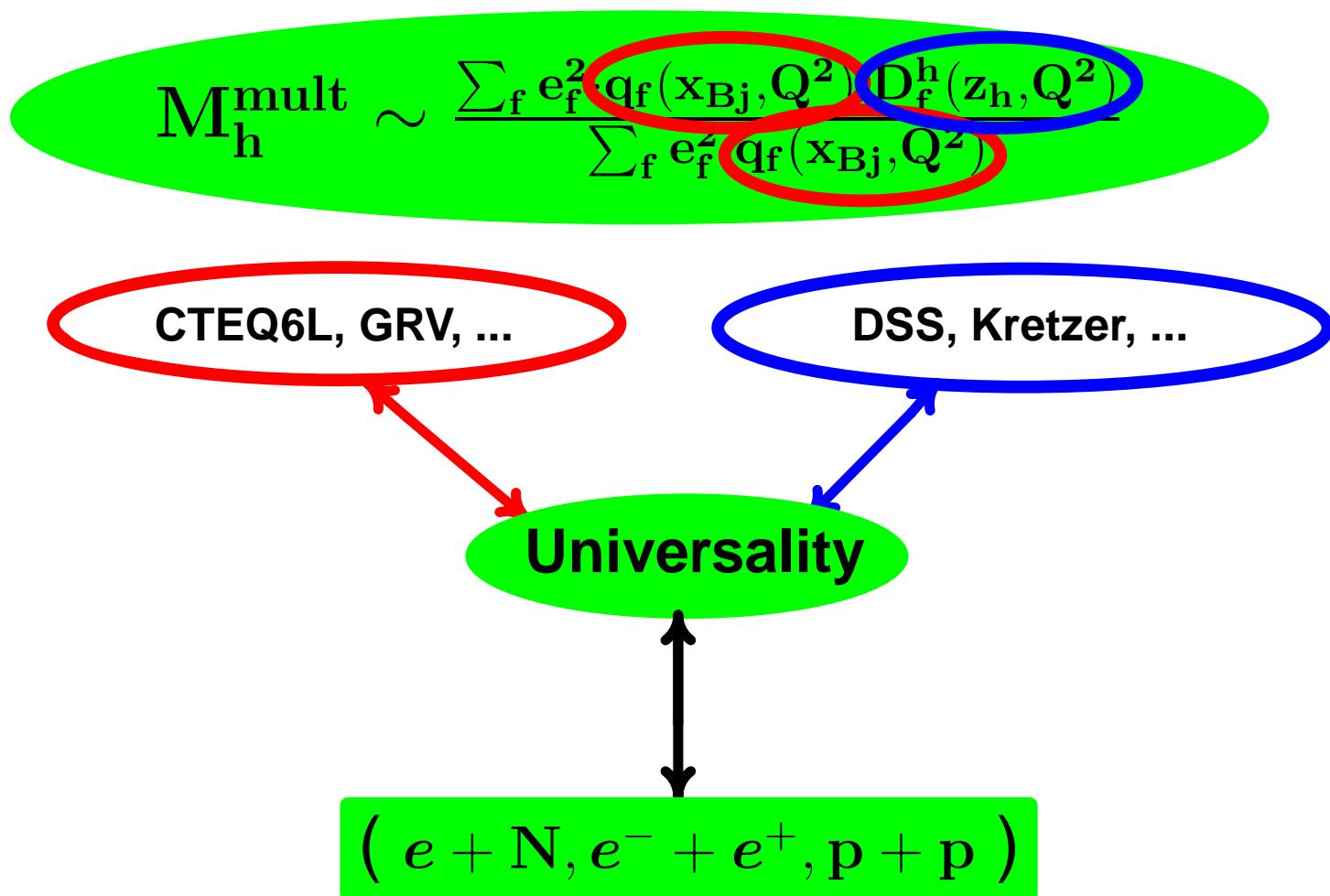
FF's are poorly known

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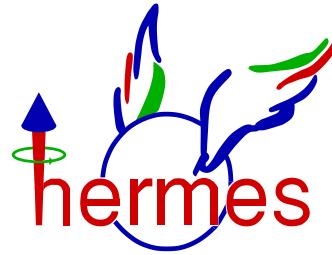
PDF's are well known

FF's are poorly known

Collinear framework



# SIDIS



charge separated FF

SIDIS

charge separated FF

flavor separated FF

SIDIS

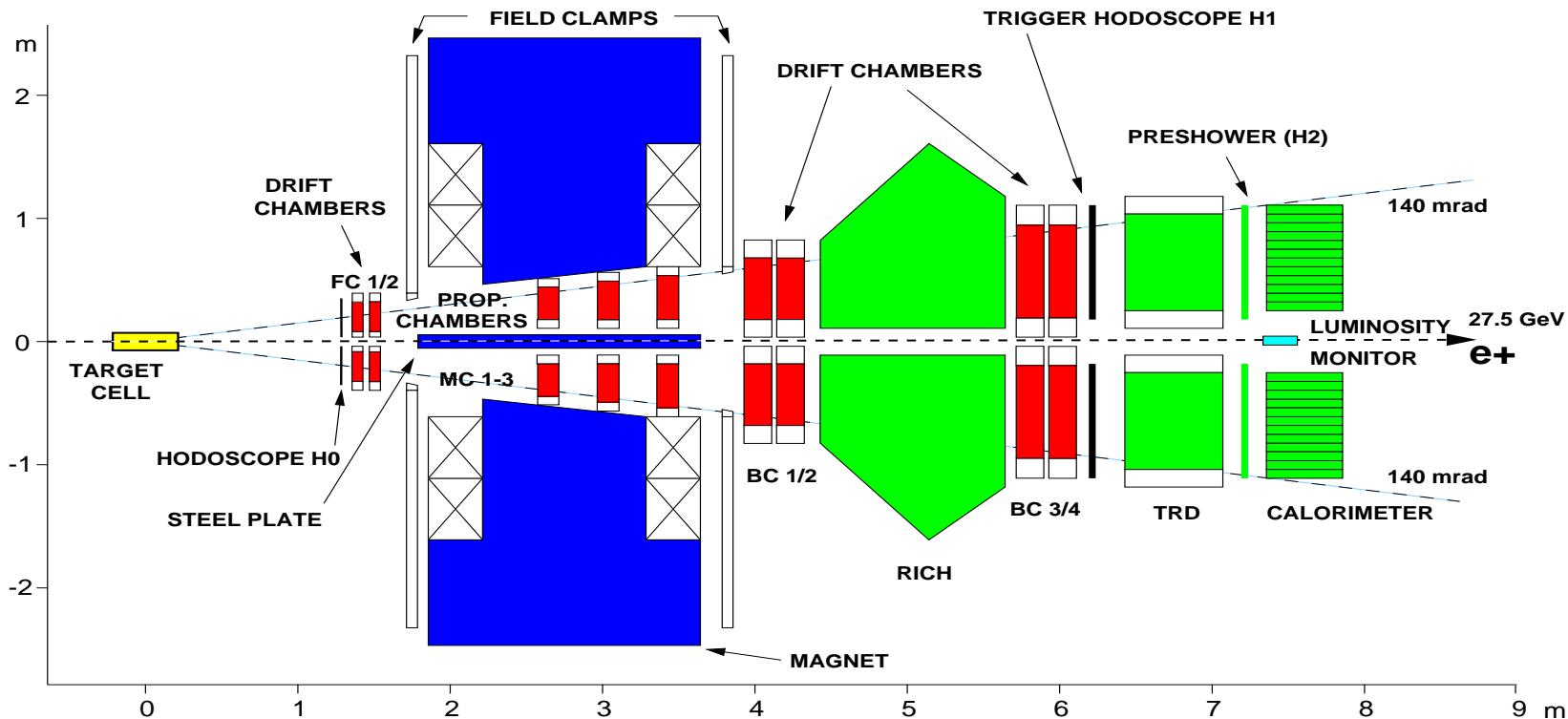
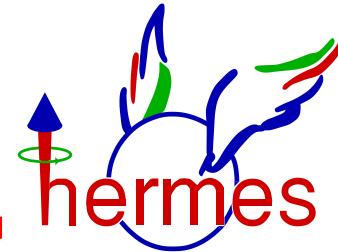
charge separated FF

flavor separated FF

SIDIS

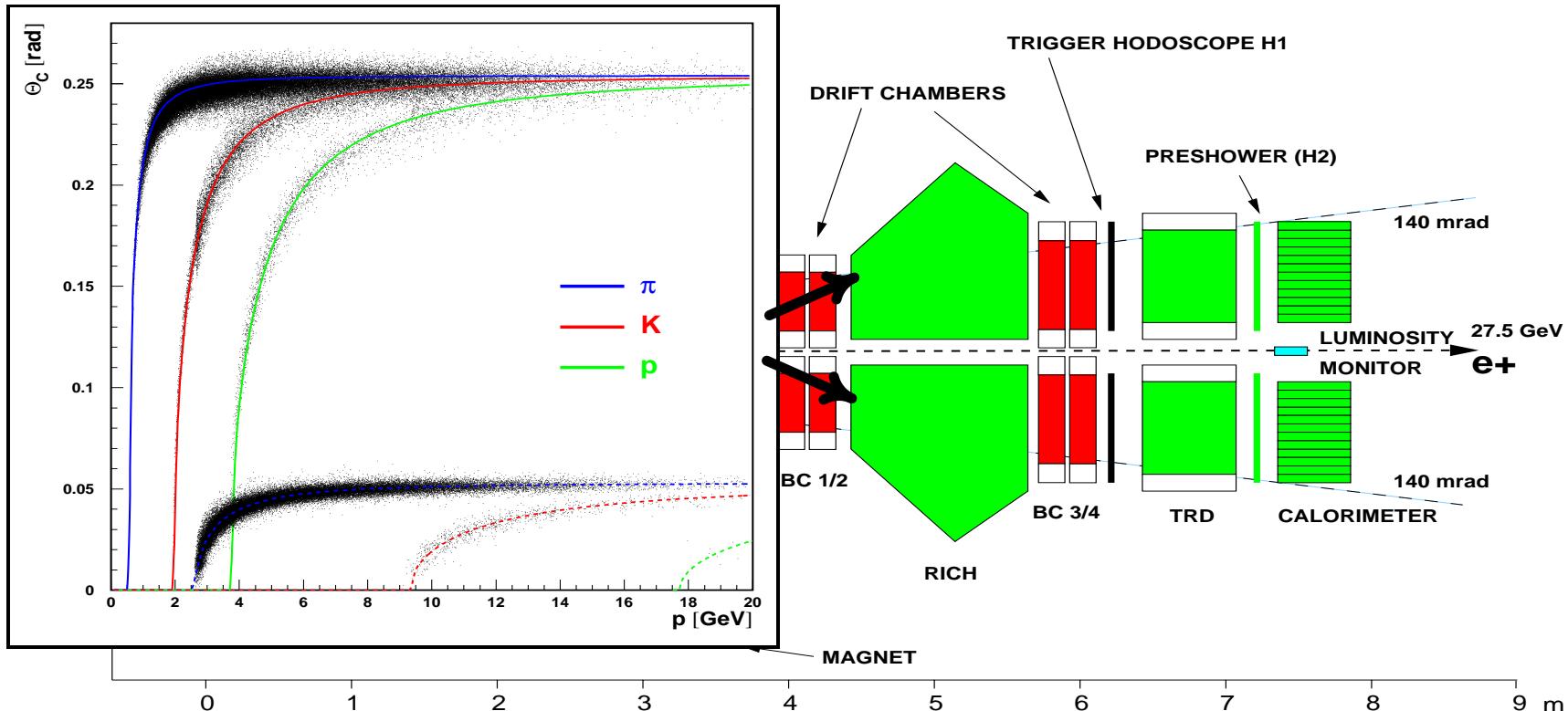
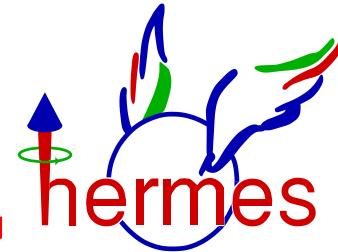
input for the global analysis

# Experiment



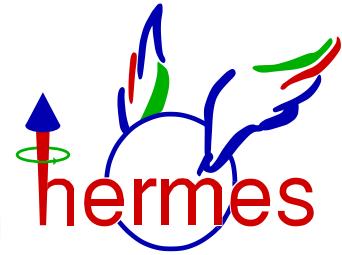
- $e^\pm$  beam of 27.6 GeV energy
- Target( H, D )
- Good Momentum Resolution(  $\Delta p/p < 2\%$  )
- Excellent Particle Identification Capabilities

# Experiment



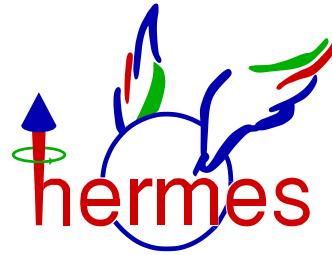
- $e^\pm$  beam of 27.6 GeV energy
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# Data Extraction



$$M_h^{\text{mult}}(x_{Bj}, Q^2, z, P_{h\perp}, \phi) = \frac{N_h(x_{Bj}, Q^2, z, P_{h\perp}, \phi)}{N_e(x_{Bj}, Q^2)}$$

# Data Extraction

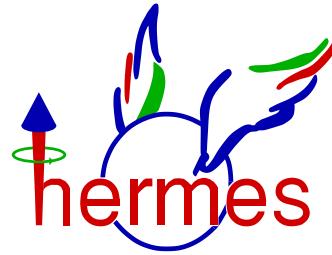


$2 < P_h < 15 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $0.2 < z < 0.8$

## SIDIS hadron yields

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# Data Extraction



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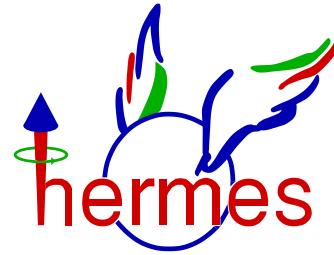
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## DIS event yields

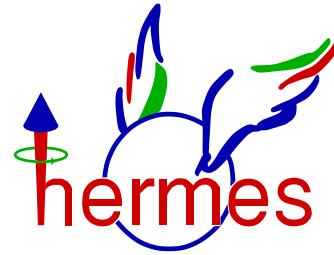
$Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ ,  $W^2 > 10 \text{ GeV}^2$ ,  $0.1 < \nu/E_{\text{beam}} < 0.85$

# Data Extraction



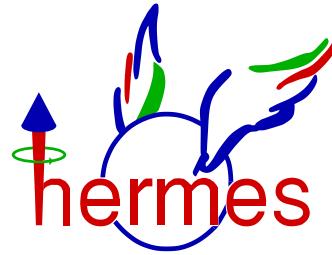
- Charge Symmetric Background

# Data Extraction



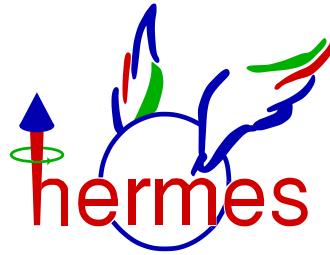
- Charge Symmetric Background
- Trigger Efficiency

# Data Extraction



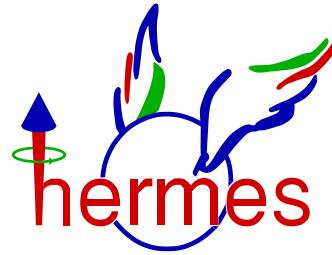
- Charge Symmetric Background
- Trigger Efficiency
- RICH unfolding

# Data Extraction



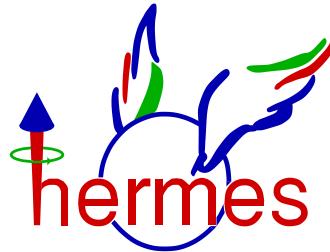
- Charge Symmetric Background
- Trigger Efficiency
- RICH unfolding
- Vector Meson Contribution

# Data Extraction

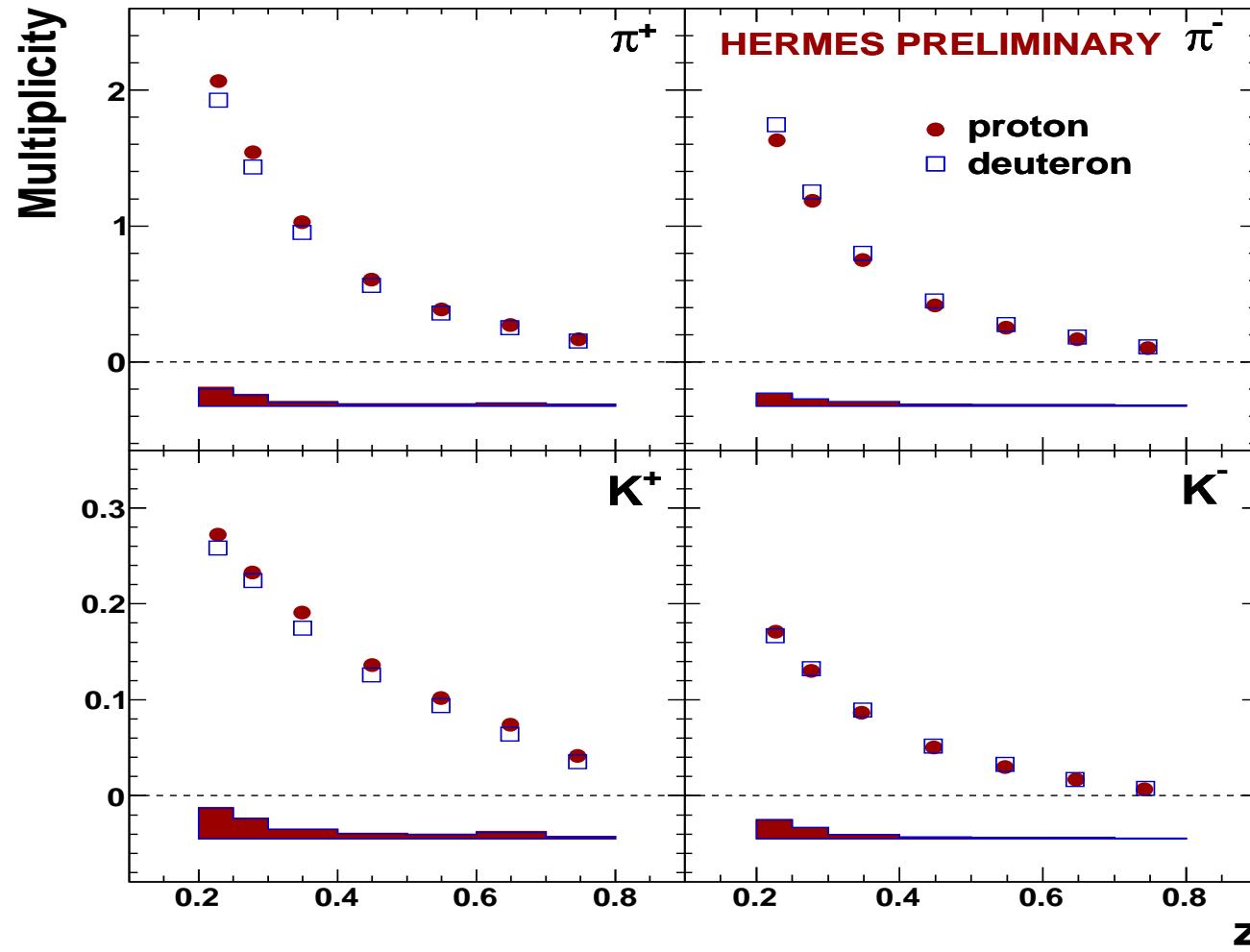


- Charge Symmetric Background
- Trigger Efficiency
- RICH unfolding
- Vector Meson Contribution
- Acceptance and Radiative Effects

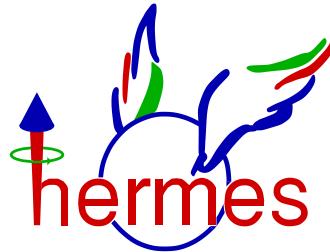
# Results



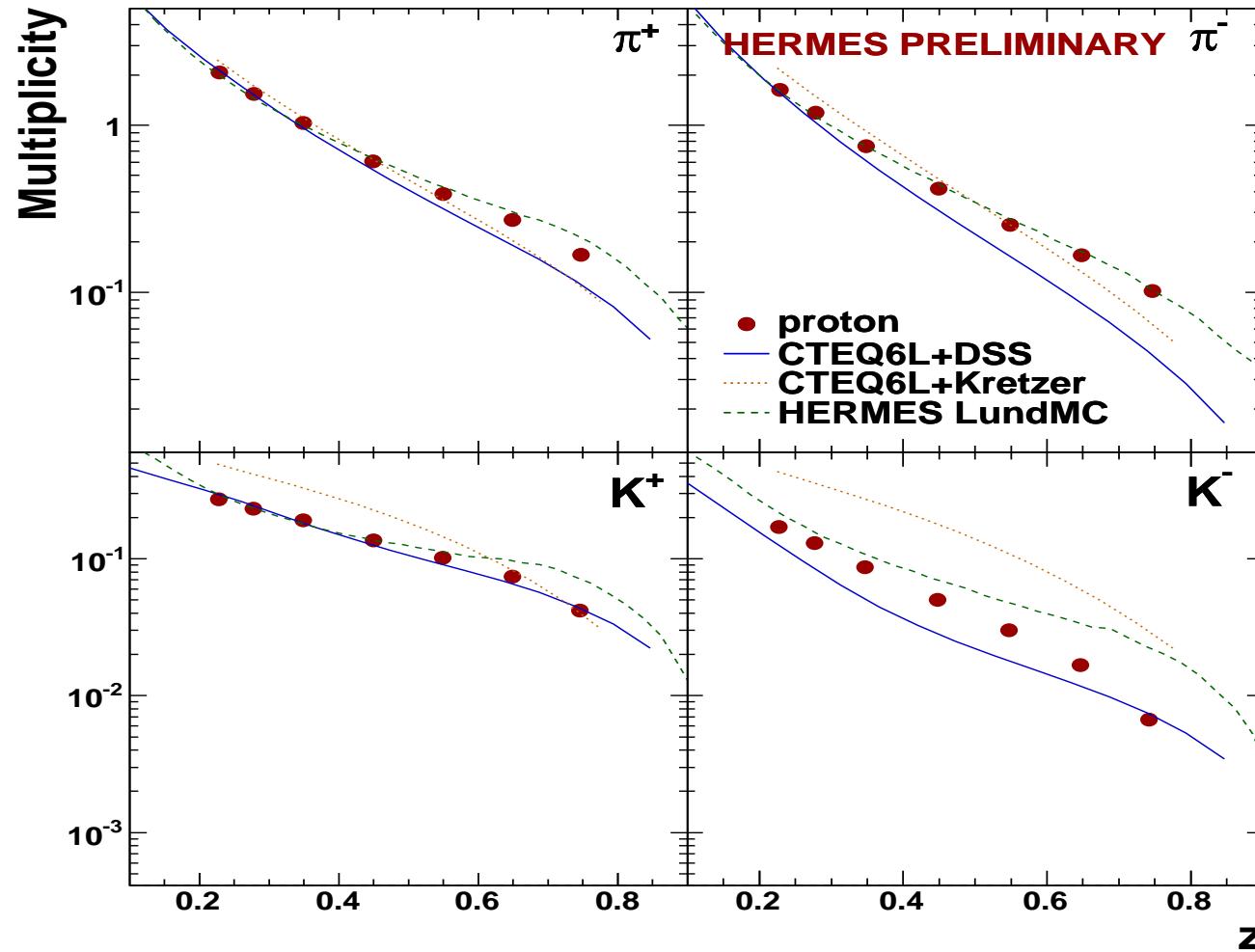
$$M_h^{\text{mult}}(x_{\text{Bj}}, Q^2, z, P_{h\perp})$$



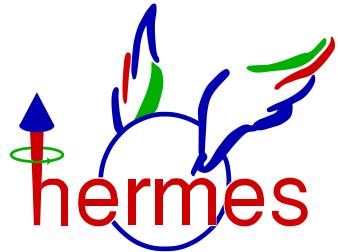
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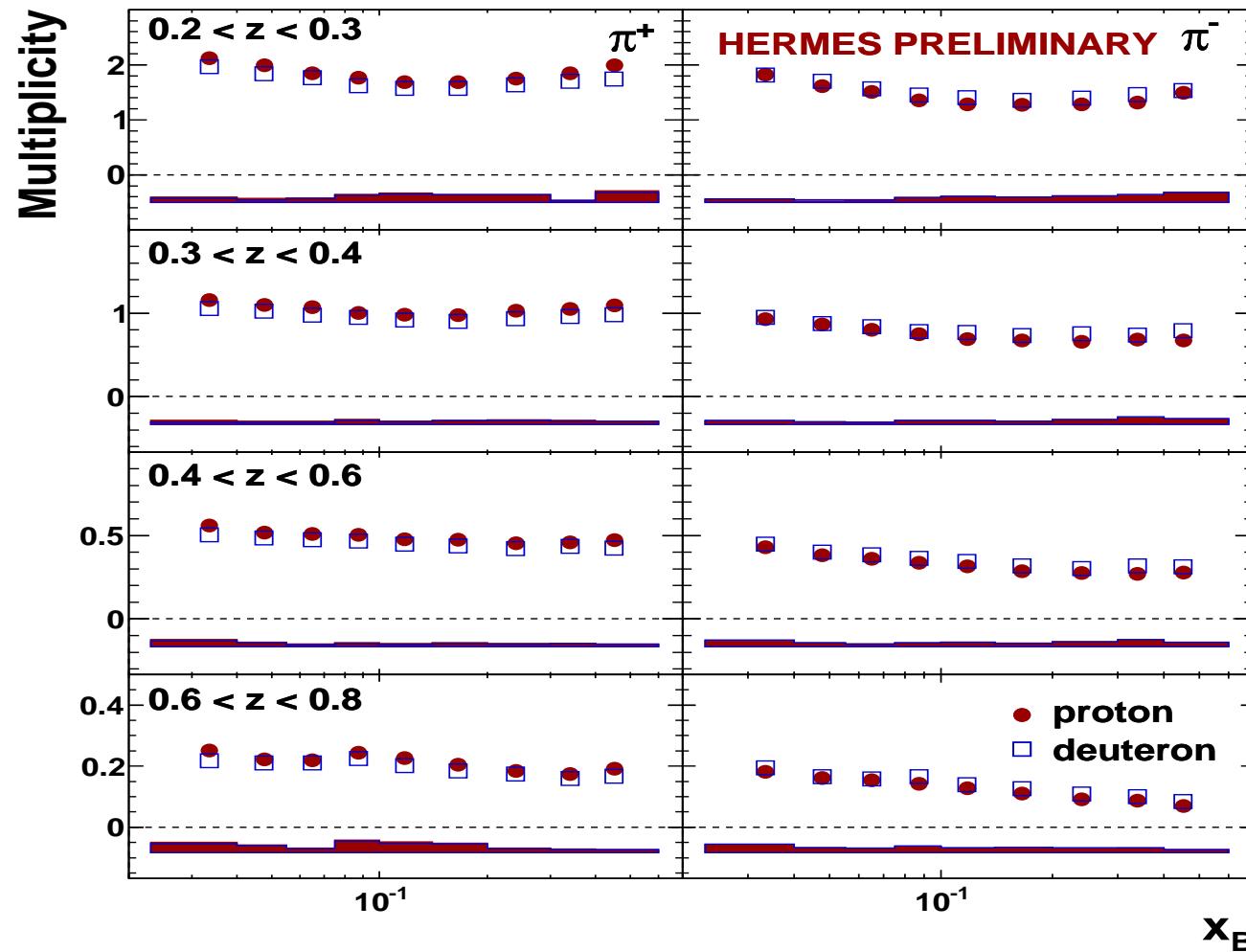
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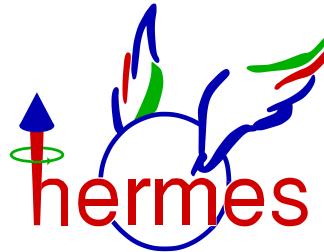
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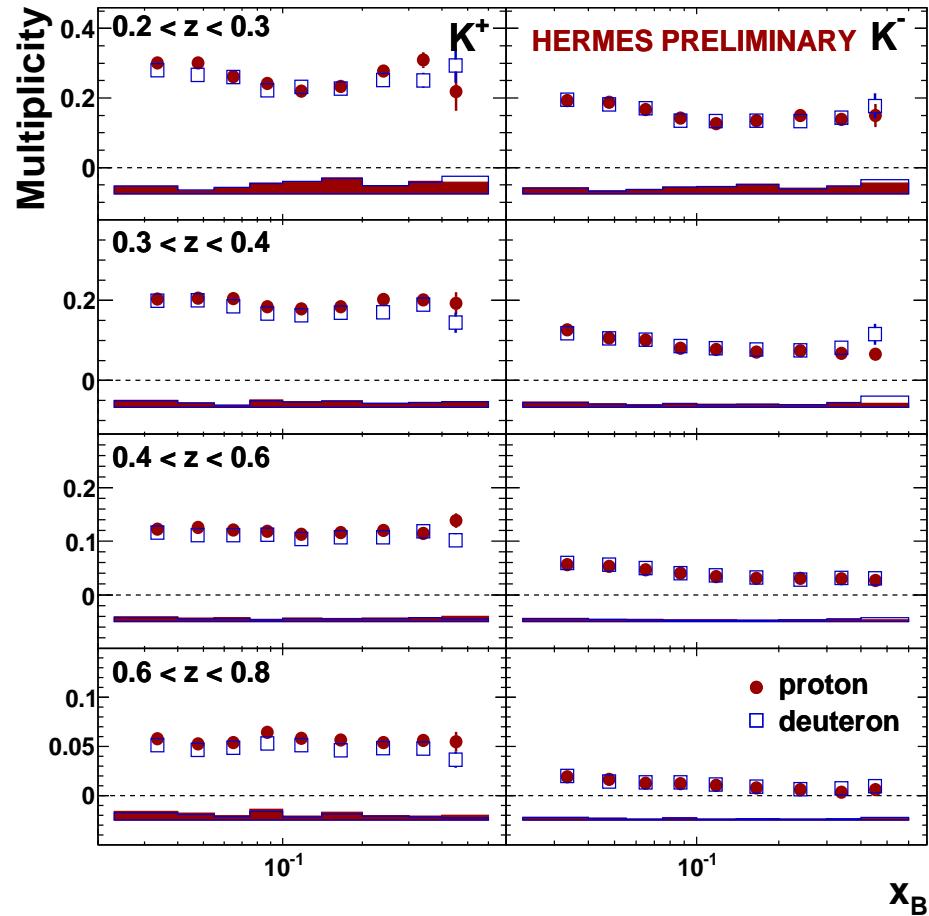
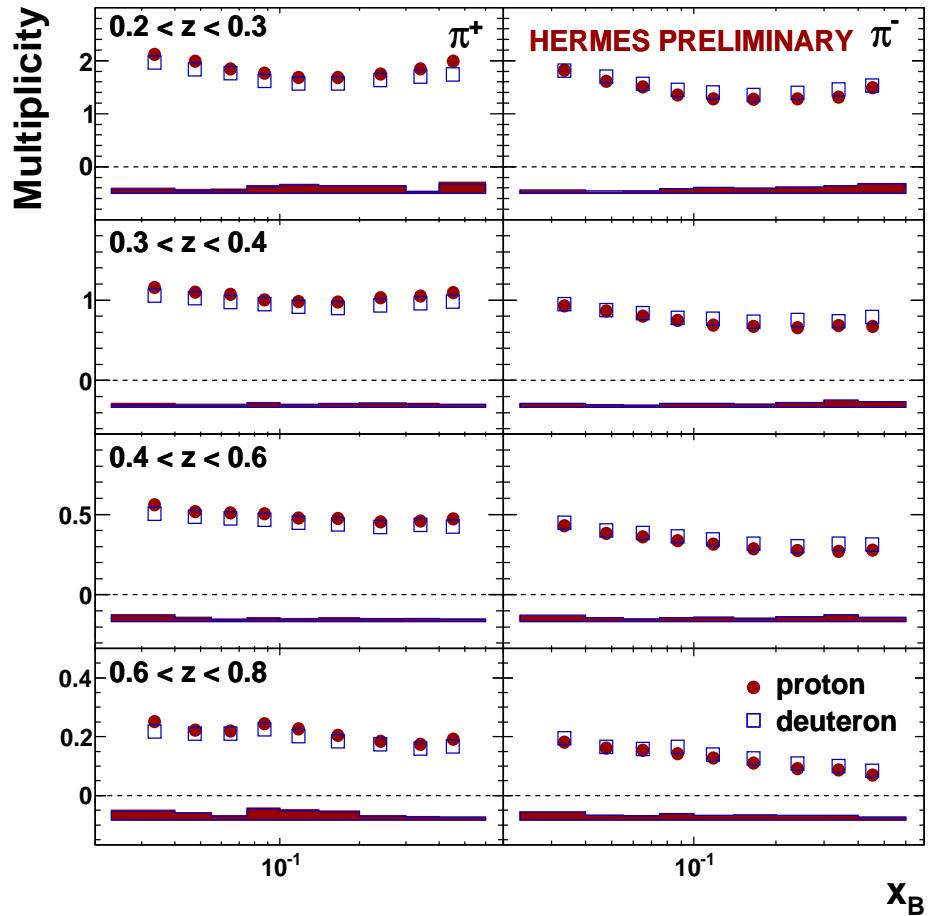
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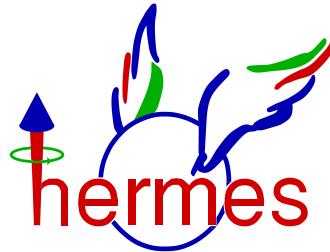
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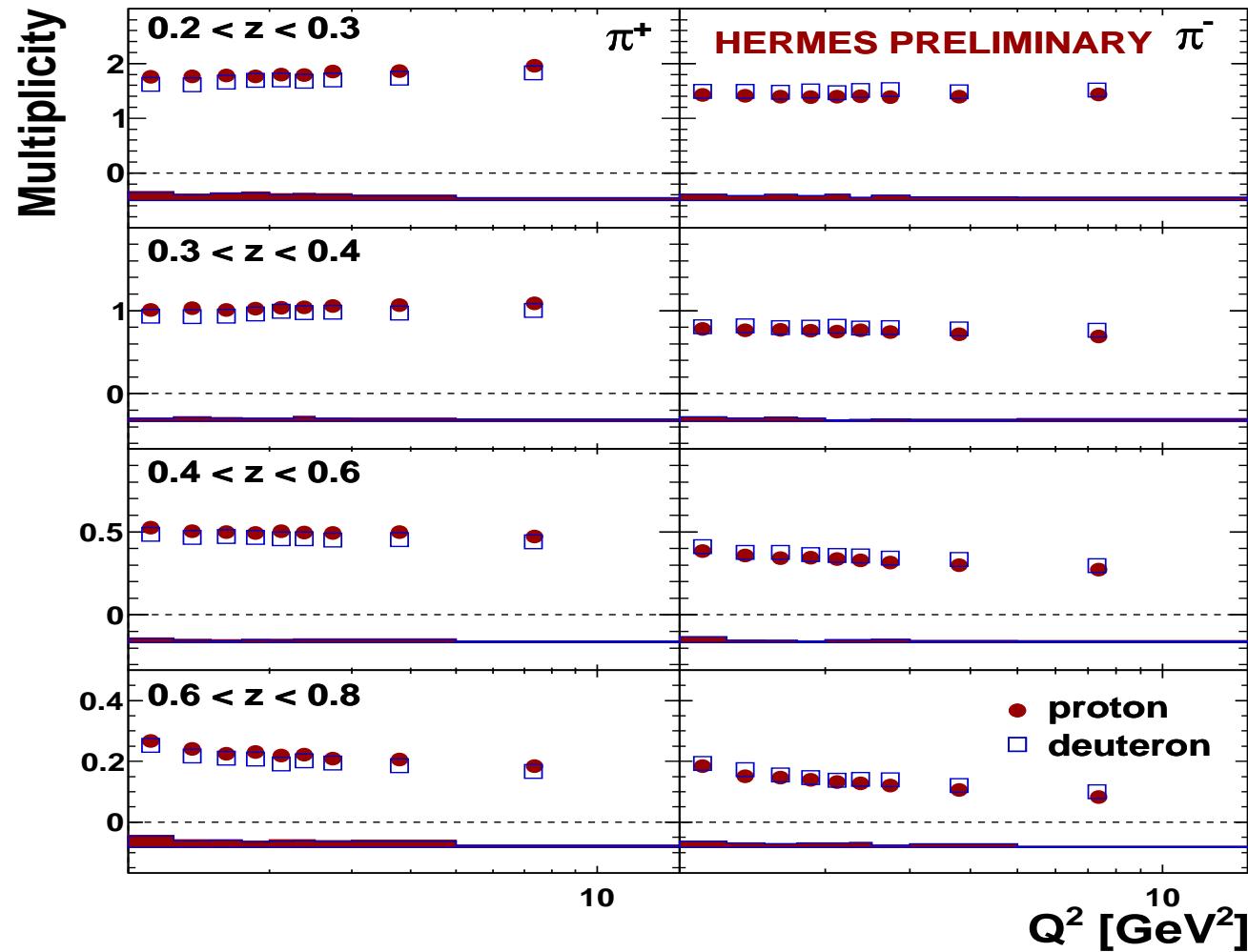
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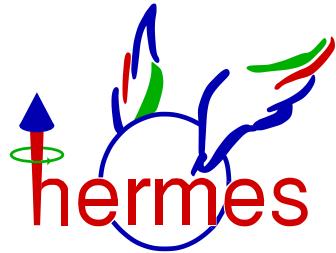
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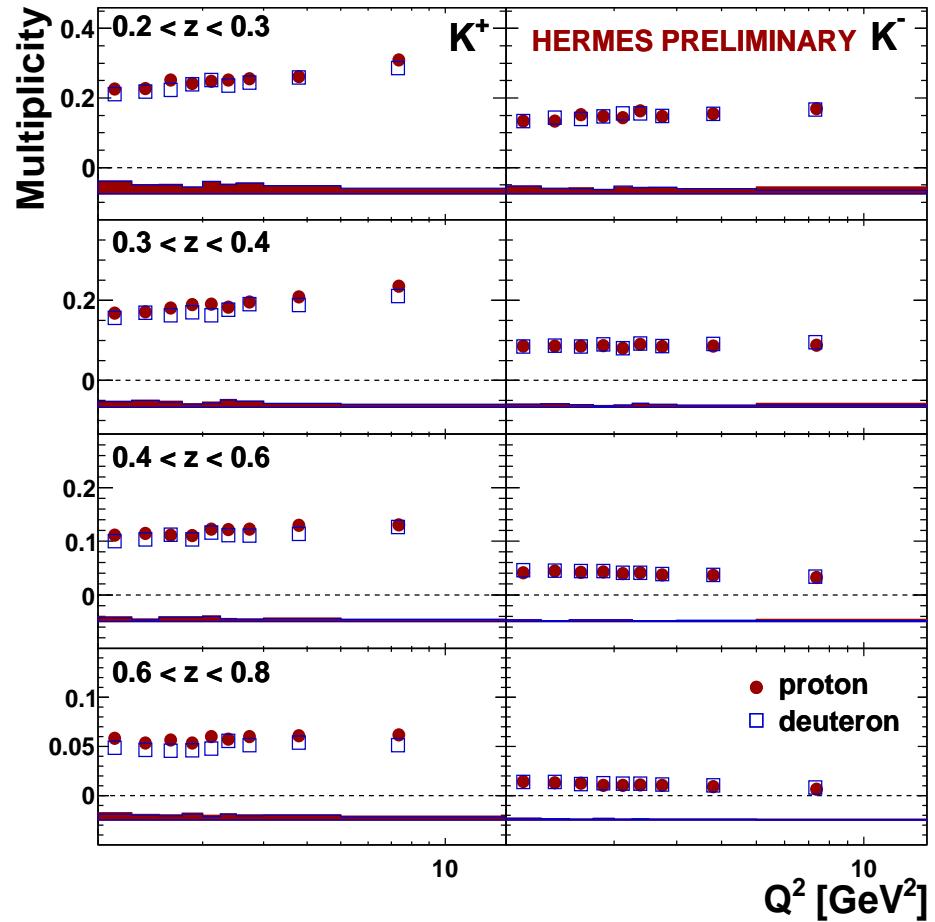
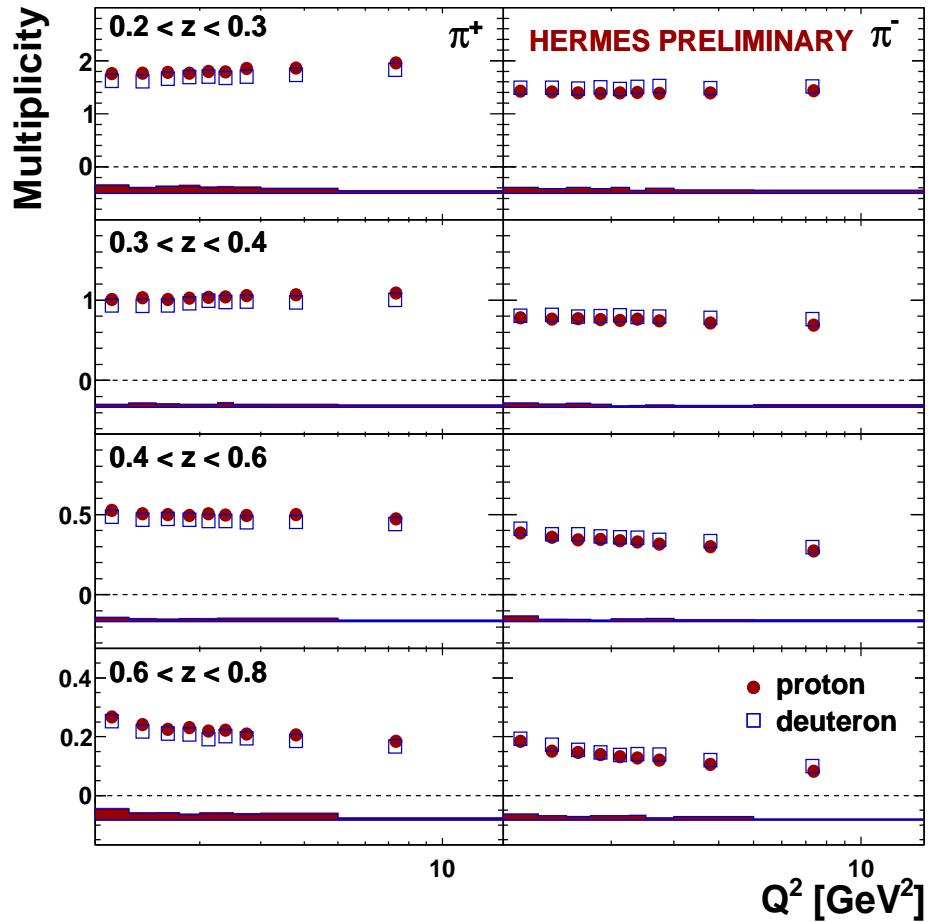
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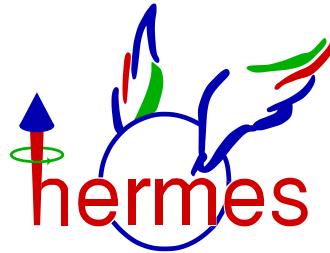
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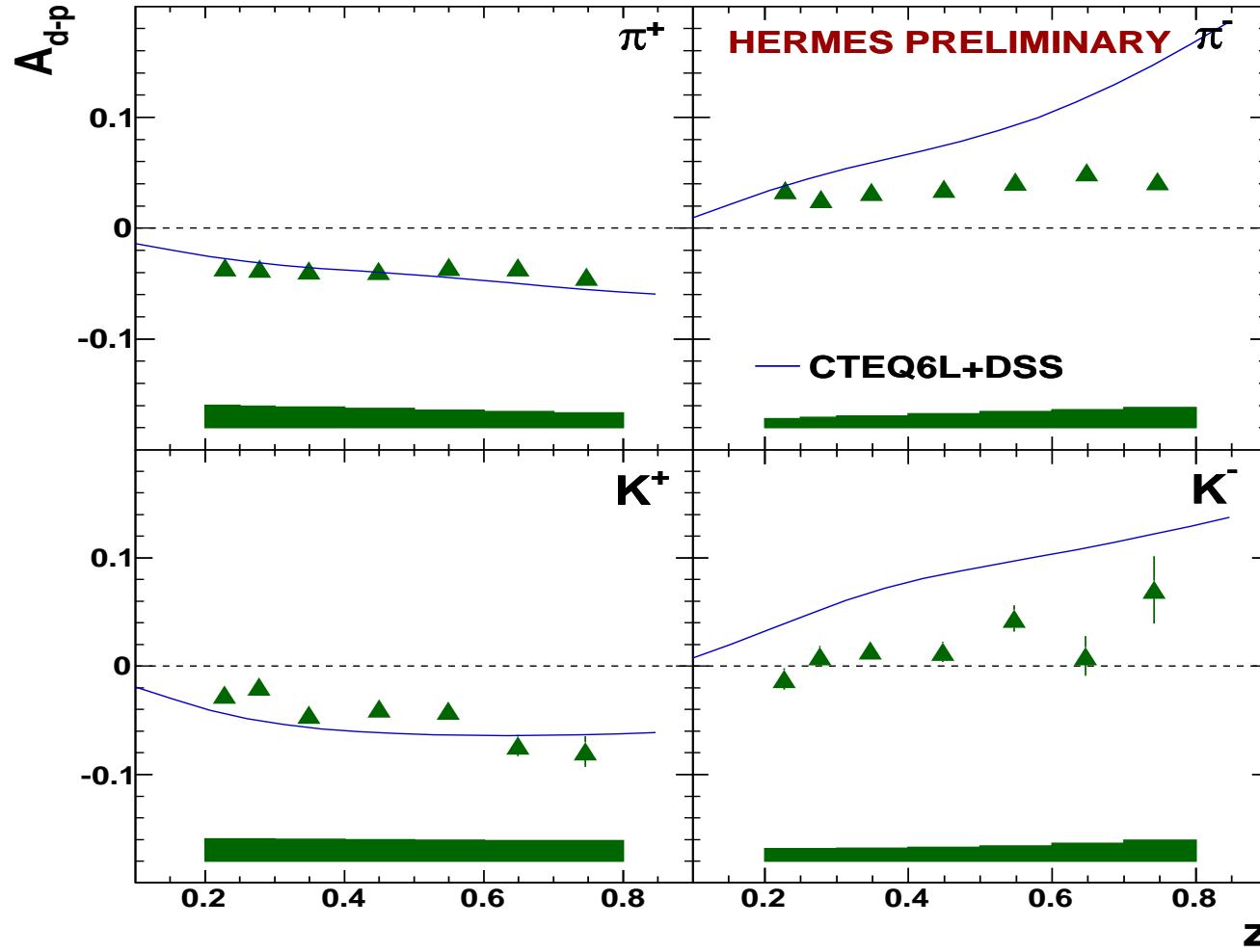
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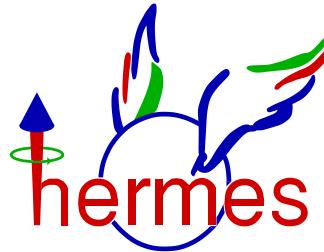
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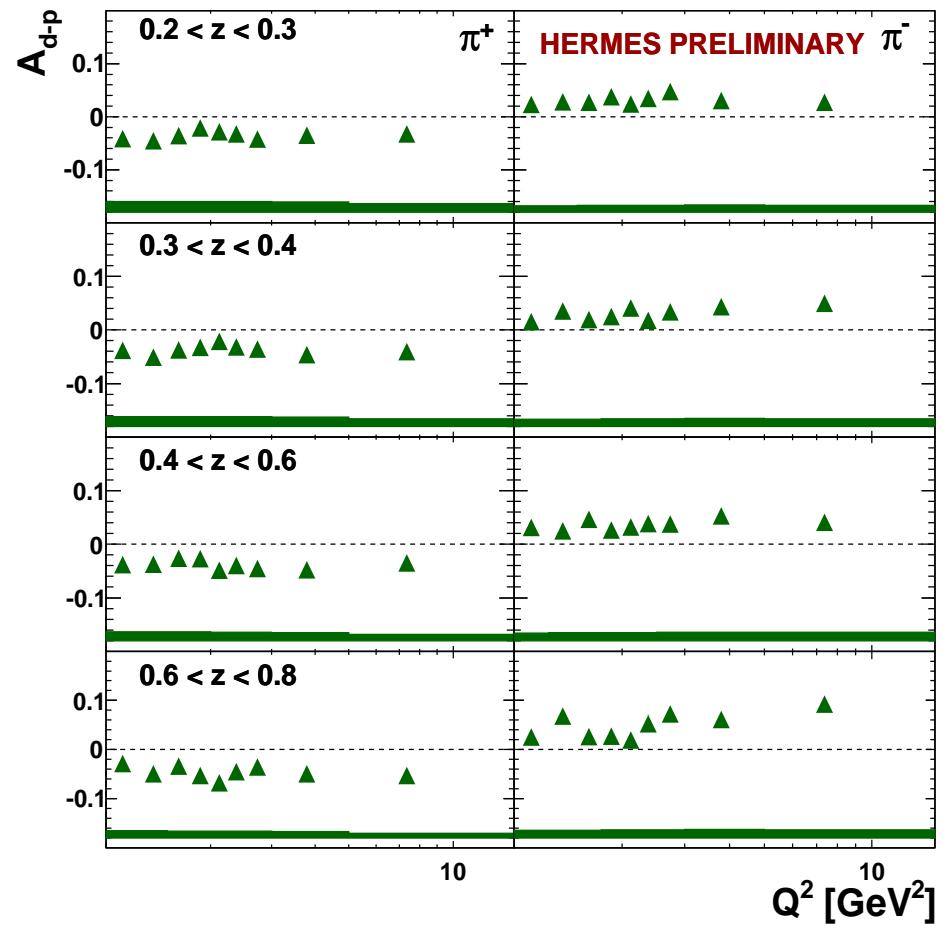
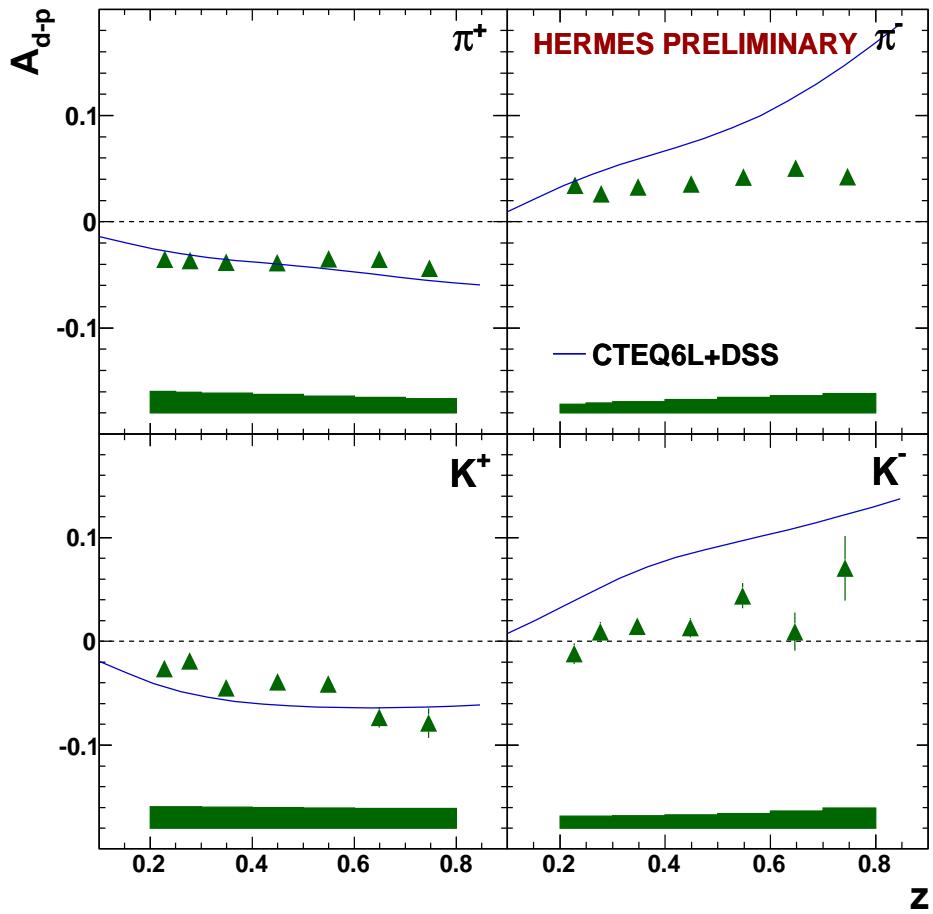
$$A_{d-p}^h = \frac{M_{\text{deuteron}}^h - M_{\text{proton}}^h}{M_{\text{deuteron}}^h + M_{\text{proton}}^h}$$



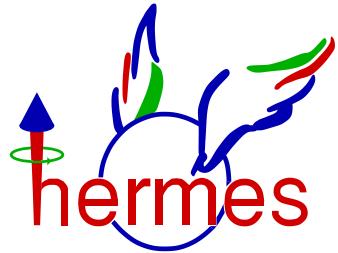
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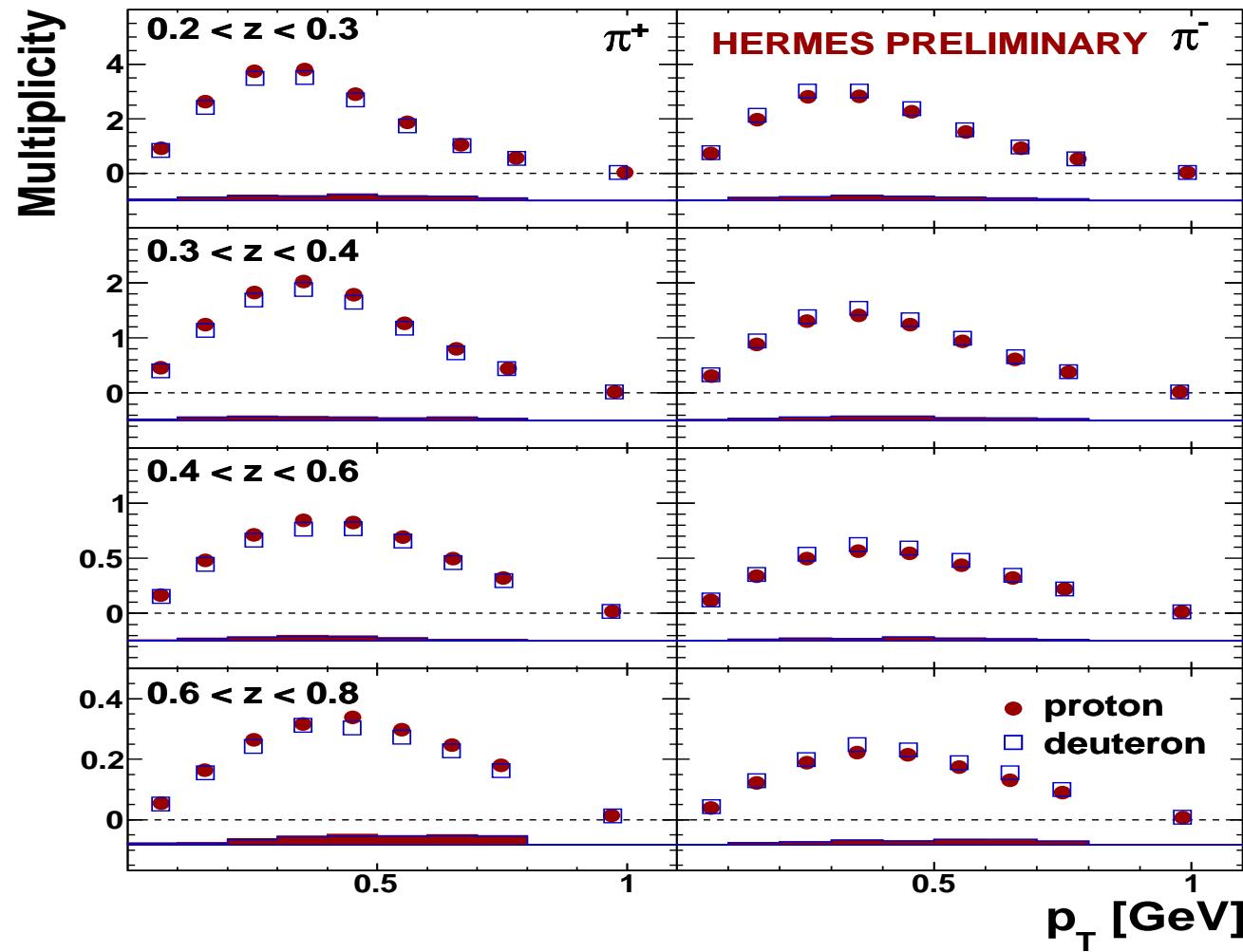
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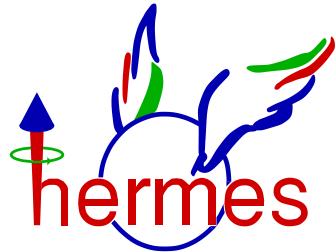
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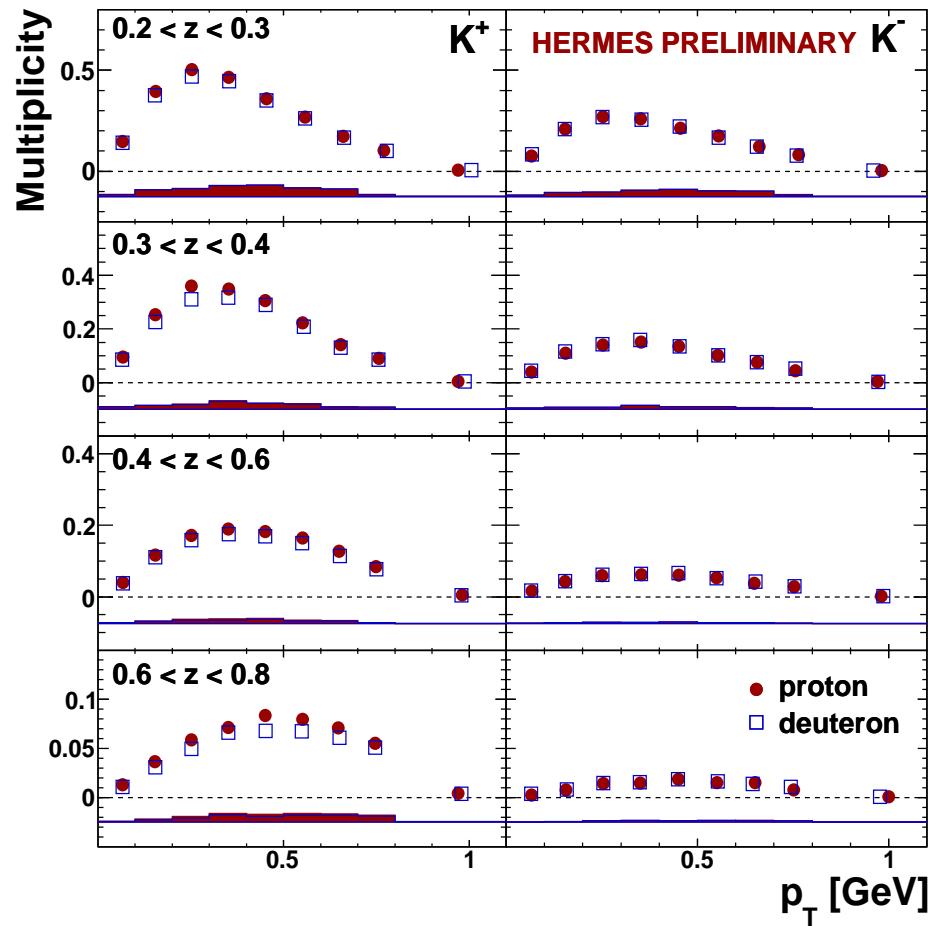
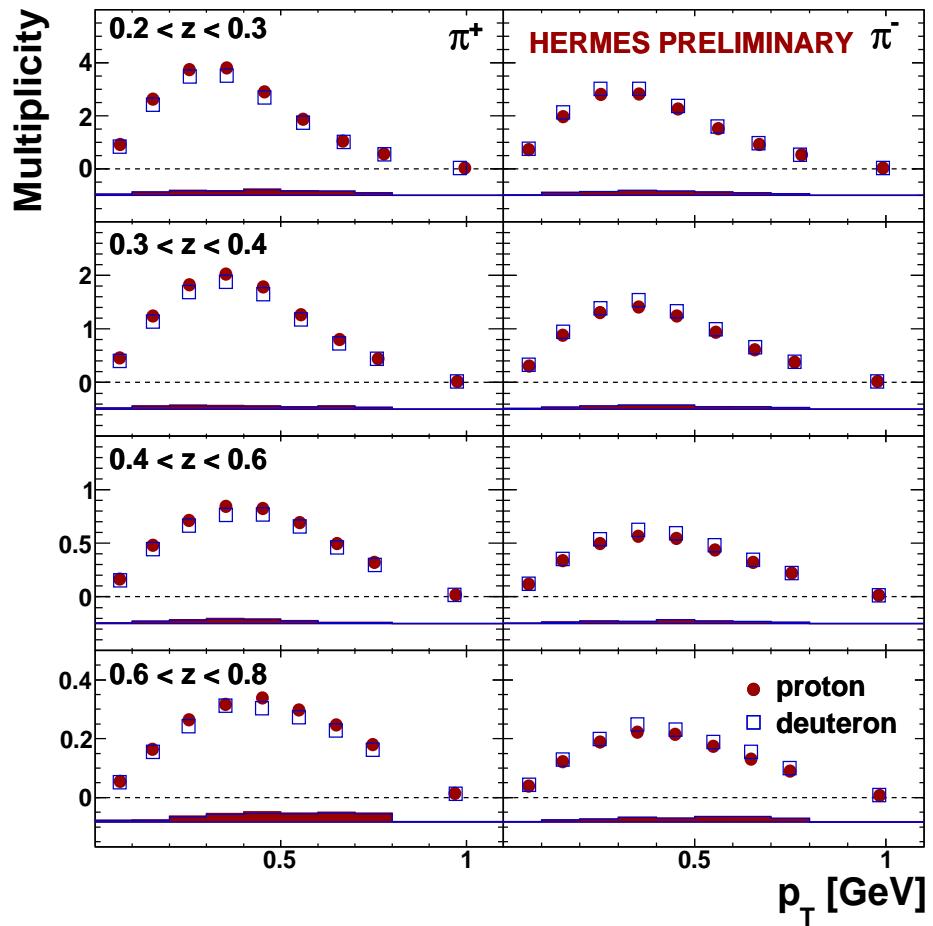
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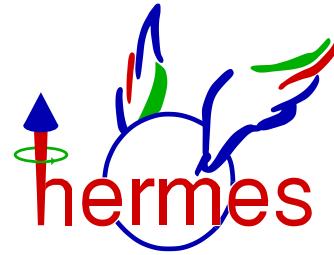
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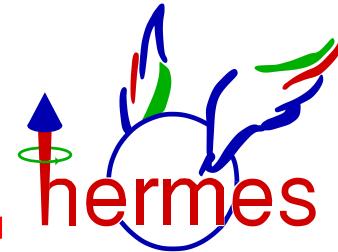


# Summary



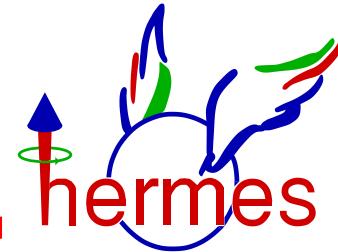
- High statistical data set for  $\pi^+$ ,  $\pi^-$  and  $K^+$ ,  $K^-$  multiplicities on H and D targets.

# Summary



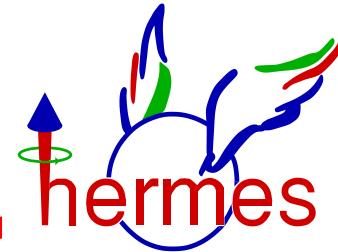
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- Fragmentation is favored for the hadrons containing the struck quark as a valence quark.

# Summary



- High statistical data set for  $\pi^+$ ,  $\pi^-$  and  $K^+$ ,  $K^-$  multiplicities on H and D targets.
- Fragmentation is favored for the hadrons containing the struck quark as a valence quark.
- Data will allow more reliable extraction of unfavored fragmentation function.

# Summary



- High statistical data set for  $\pi^+$ ,  $\pi^-$  and  $K^+$ ,  $K^-$  multiplicities on H and D targets.
- Fragmentation is favored for the hadrons containing the struck quark as a valence quark.
- Data will allow more reliable extraction of unfavored fragmentation function.
- Multiplicity dependences on  $P_{h\perp}$  will provide constraints on the models of the fragmentation process.