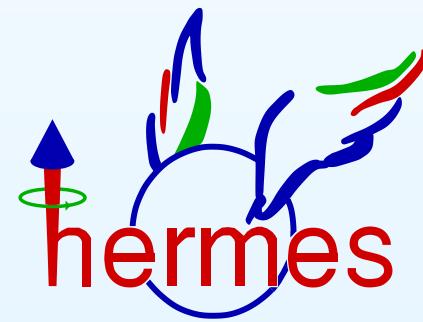


Exclusive Electroproduction of Pions and Vector Mesons at HERMES

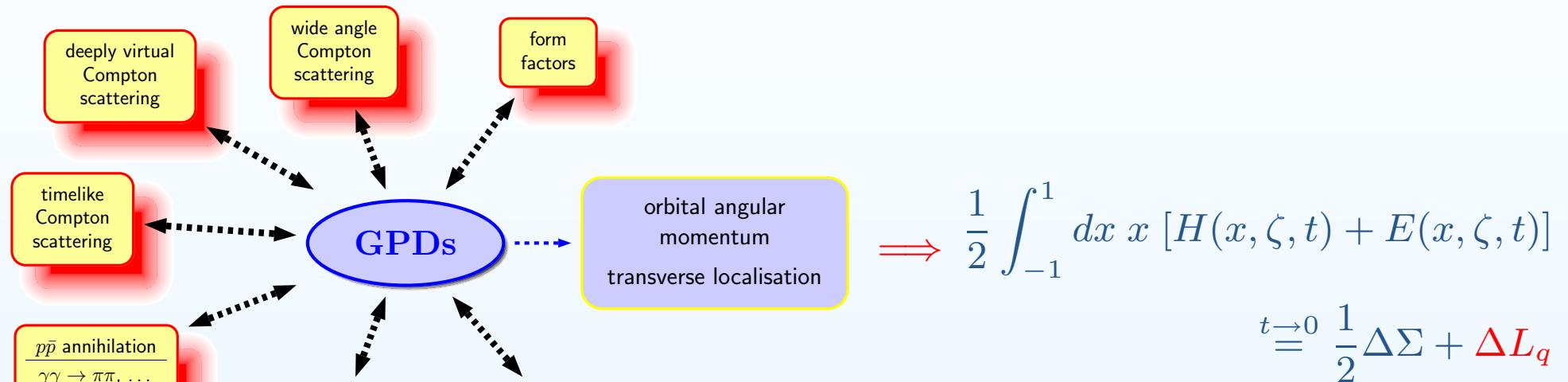
SPIN 2004, Trieste, Italy

Armine Rostomyan
on behalf of the HERMES collaboration

(YerPhI/DESY)

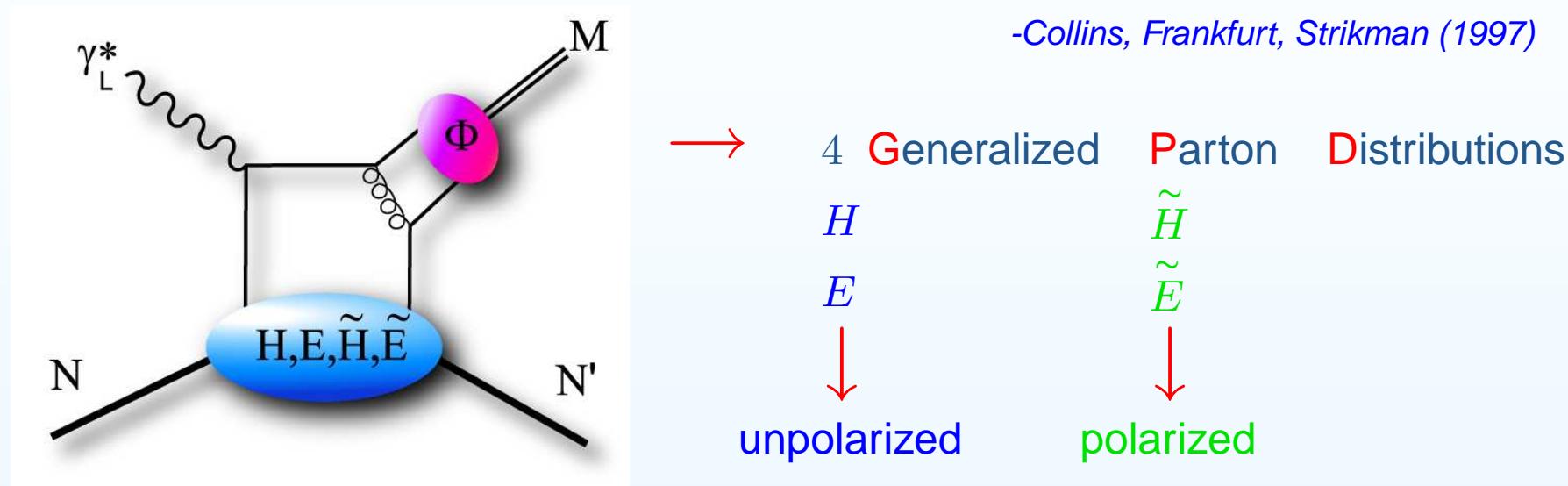


Generalized Parton Distributions (GPDs)



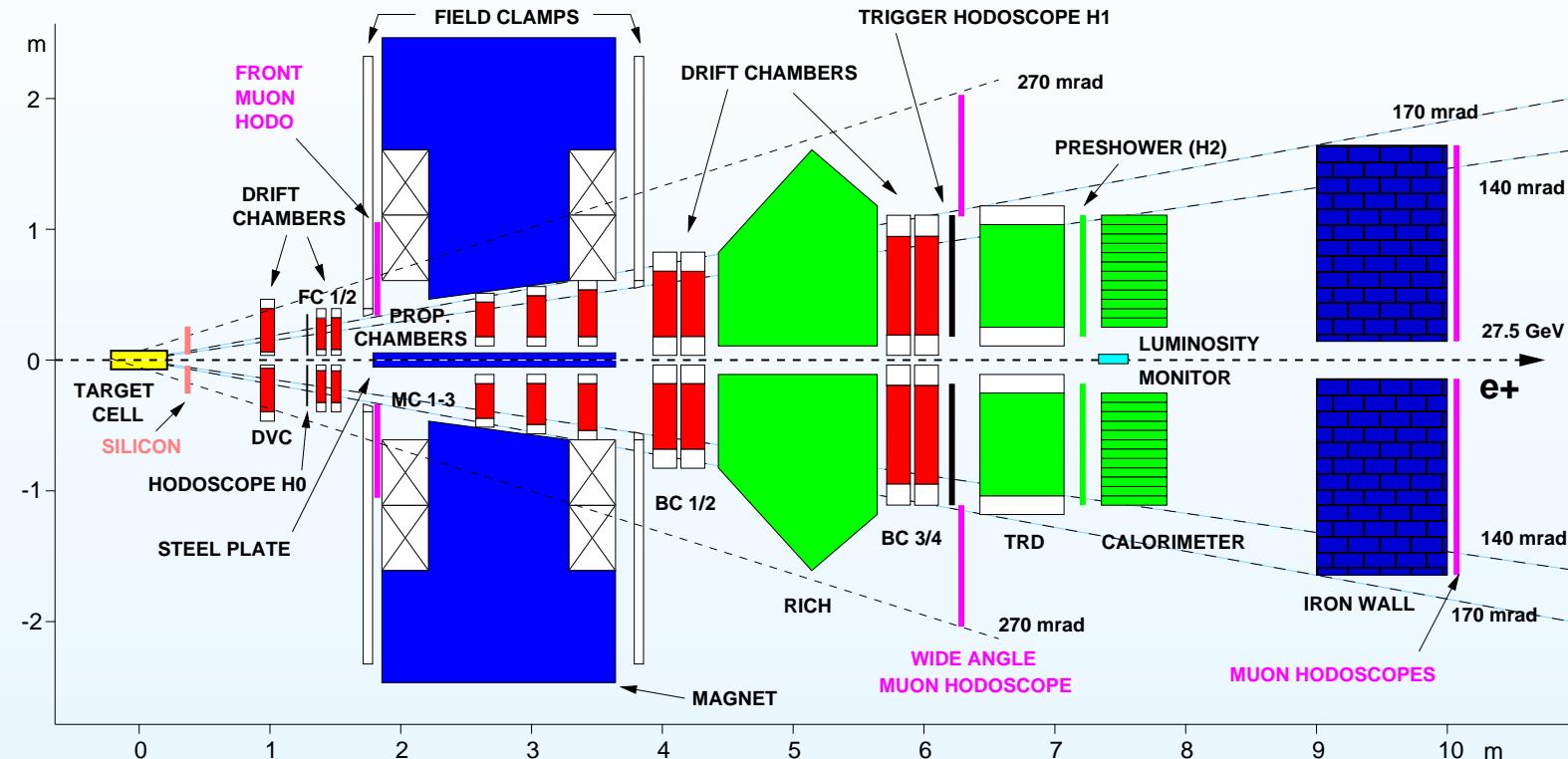
- parametrization of the *nucleon structure*
- description of *inclusive* and *hard exclusive* processes
- related to the sum of *quark spins* and *quark angular momenta*
- transverse distribution* of quarks inside the nucleon

Factorization theorem for meson production



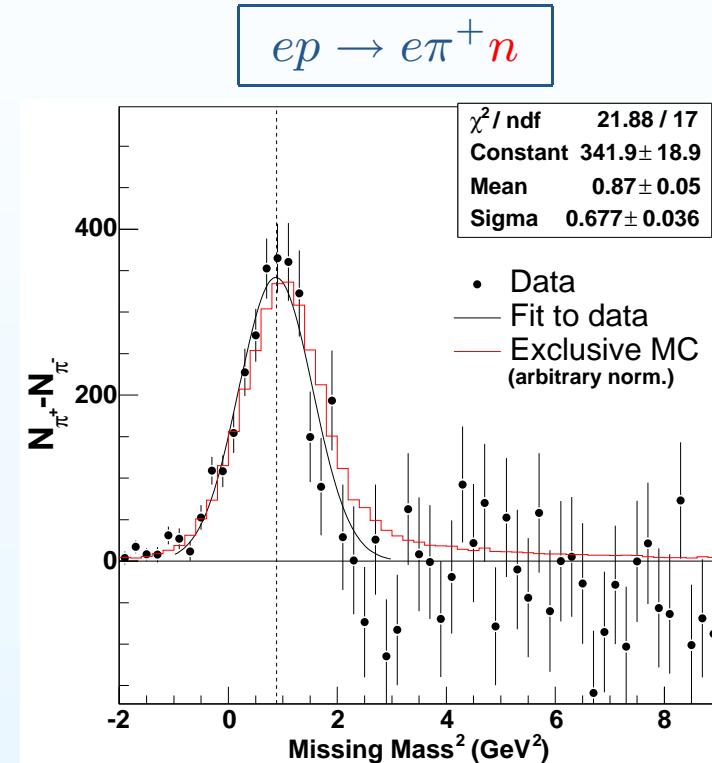
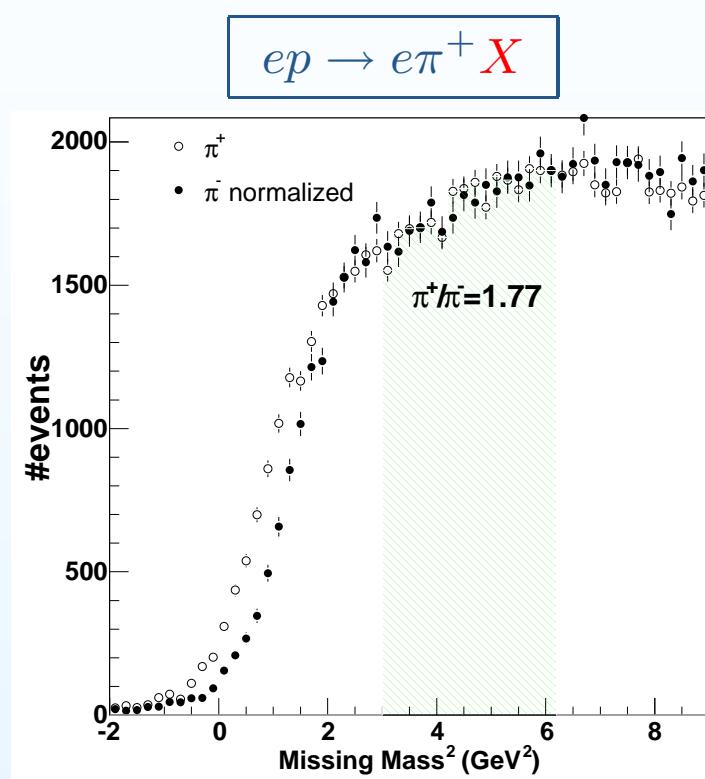
- Quantum numbers of final state selects different GPDs
 - ⊗ vector mesons (ρ, ω, ϕ): unpolarized GPDs H, E
 - ⊗ pseudoscalar mesons (π, η): polarized GPDs \tilde{H}, \tilde{E}
- Factorization for longitudinal photons only
- $\frac{d\sigma_L}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{1}{Q^6} \quad \frac{\sigma_T}{\sigma_L} \sim \frac{1}{Q^2}$

The spectrometer



- fixed target experiment
- forward spectrometer
- no recoil detection

Exclusivity for $ep \rightarrow e\pi^+(n)$



- π^- yield was used to subtract the non exclusive background

- exclusive peak centered at the nucleon mass
- MC is based on GPD model

Cross-section determination

$$\sigma^{\gamma^* p \rightarrow \pi^+ n}(x, Q^2) = \frac{N_\pi^{excl}}{L \Delta x \Delta Q^2 \Gamma(< x >, < Q^2 >) \kappa(x, Q^2)}$$

→ $\kappa(x, Q^2)$: detection probability was calculated using VGG exclusive MC

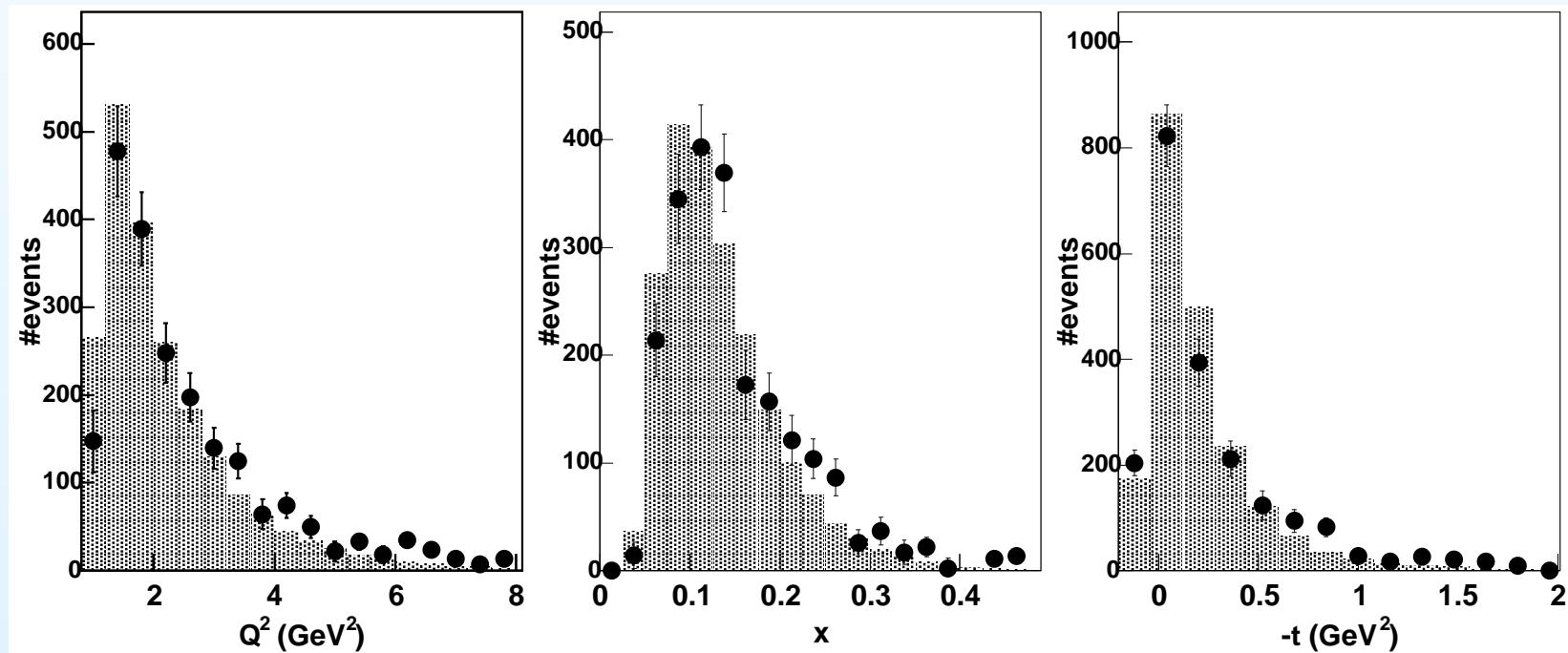
-Vanderhaeghen, Guichon, Guidal (1999)-

Cross-section determination

$$\sigma^{\gamma^* p \rightarrow \pi^+ n}(x, Q^2) = \frac{N_\pi^{excl}}{L \Delta x \Delta Q^2 \Gamma(< x >, < Q^2 >) \kappa(x, Q^2)}$$

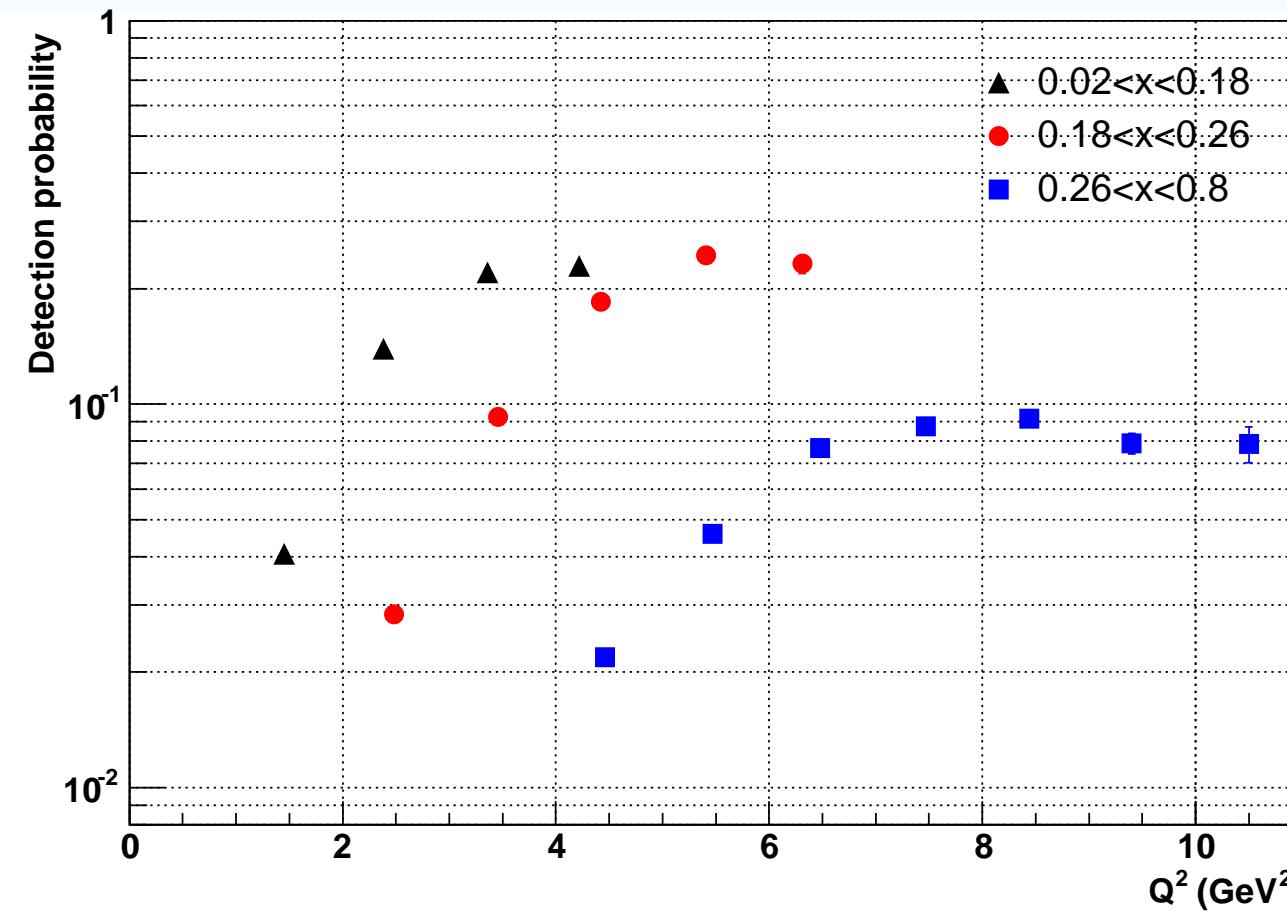
→ $\kappa(x, Q^2)$: detection probability was calculated using VGG exclusive MC

-Vanderhaeghen, Guichon, Guidal (1999)-

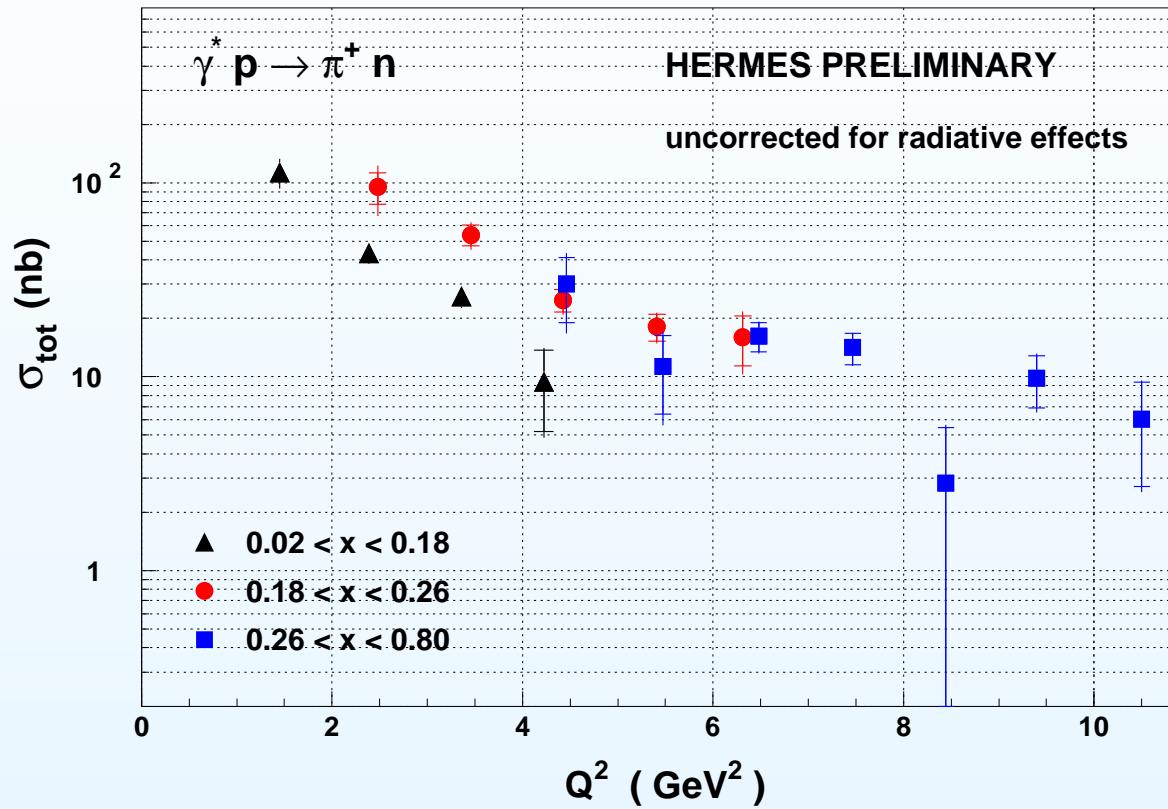


Cross-section determination

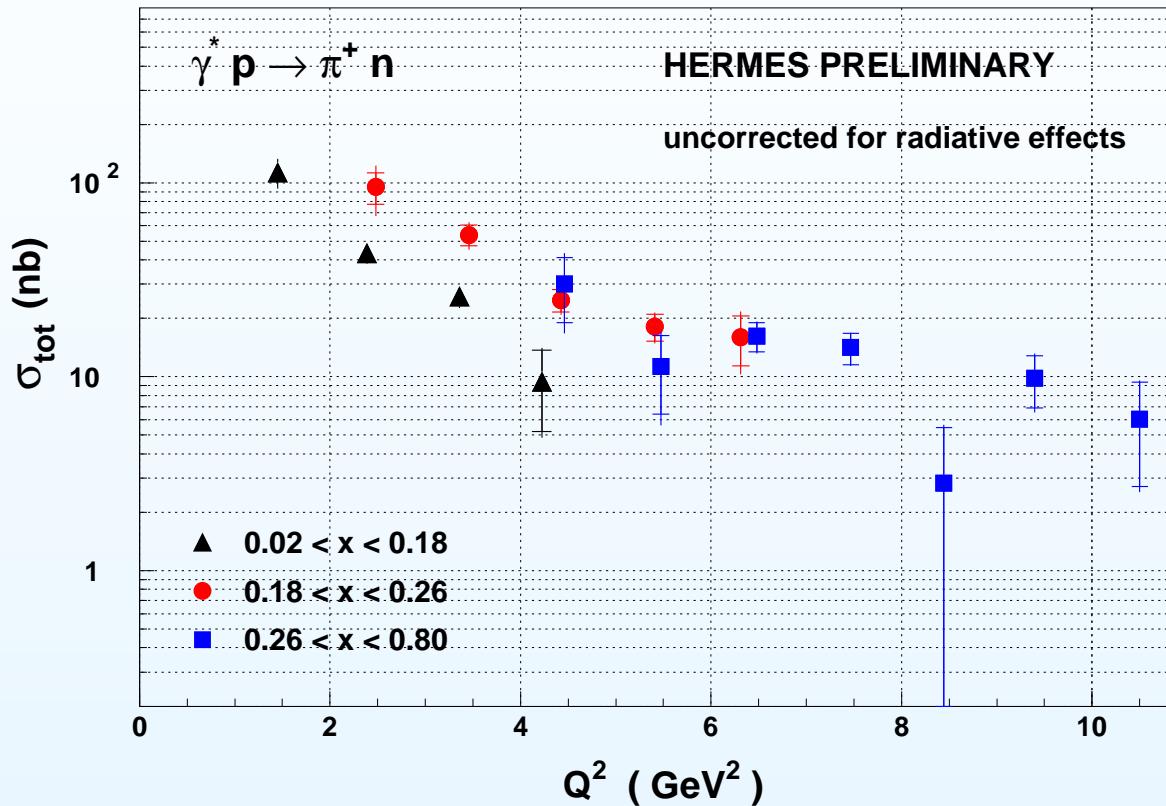
$$\sigma^{\gamma^* p \rightarrow \pi^+ n}(x, Q^2) = \frac{N_\pi^{excl}}{L \Delta x \Delta Q^2 \Gamma(< x >, < Q^2 >) \kappa(x, Q^2)}$$



Cross-section: Q^2 dependence for different x ranges



Cross-section: Q^2 dependence for different x ranges

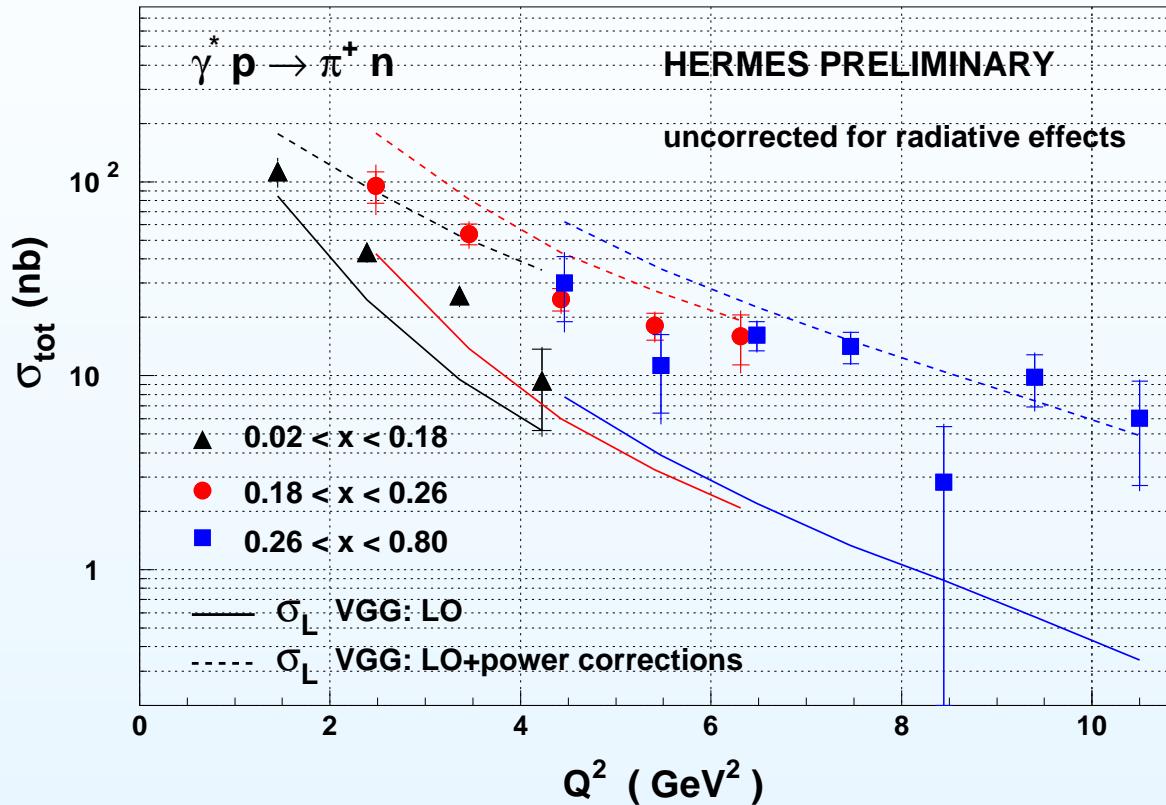


$$\sigma_{tot} = \sigma_T + \epsilon \sigma_L$$

- L/T separation not possible
- BUT σ_T suppressed by $1/Q^2$
- for HERMES kinematics:
 $0.80 < \epsilon < 0.96$

σ_L dominates at large Q^2

Cross-section: Q^2 dependence for different x ranges



-Vanderhaeghen, Guichon, Guidal (1999)-

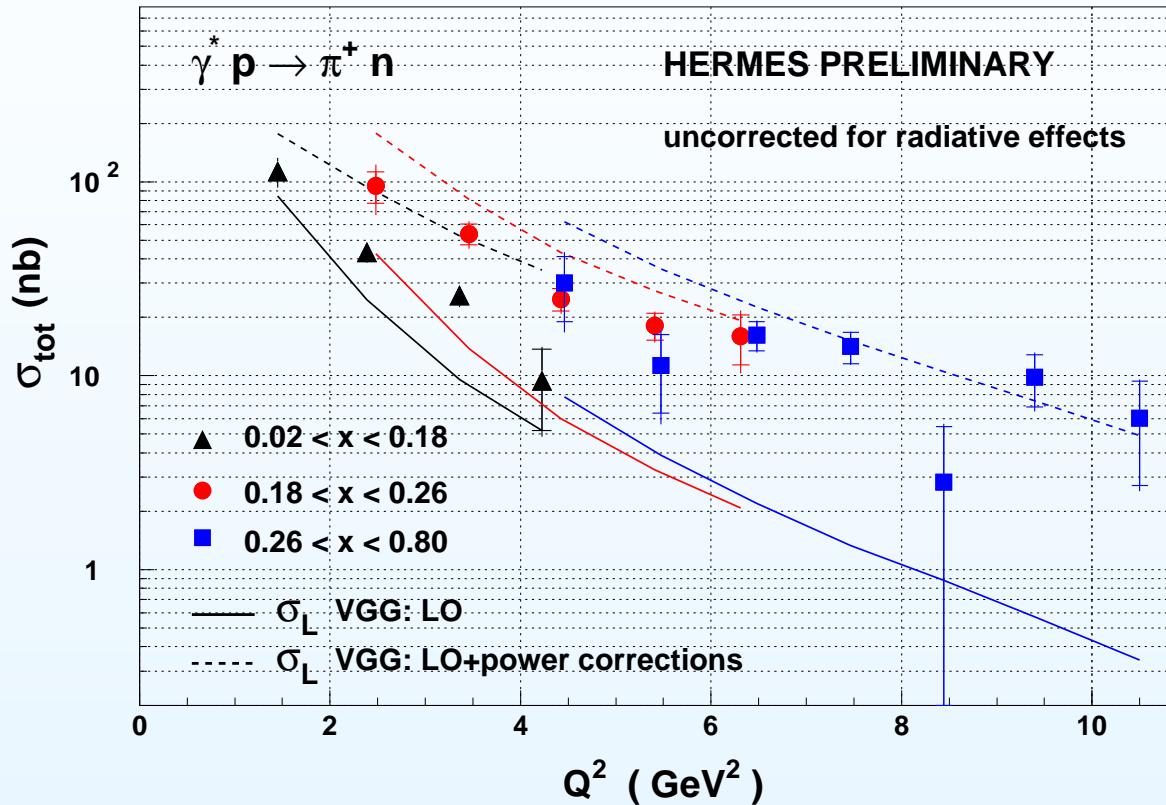
$$\sigma_{tot} = \sigma_T + \epsilon \sigma_L$$

- L/T separation not possible
- BUT σ_T suppressed by $1/Q^2$
- for HERMES kinematics:
 $0.80 < \epsilon < 0.96$

σ_L dominates at large Q^2

access to \tilde{H} and \tilde{E}

Cross-section: Q^2 dependence for different x ranges



-Vanderhaeghen, Guichon, Guidal (1999)-

$$\sigma_{tot} = \sigma_T + \epsilon \sigma_L$$

- L/T separation not possible
- BUT σ_T suppressed by $1/Q^2$
- for HERMES kinematics:
 $0.80 < \epsilon < 0.96$

σ_L dominates at large Q^2

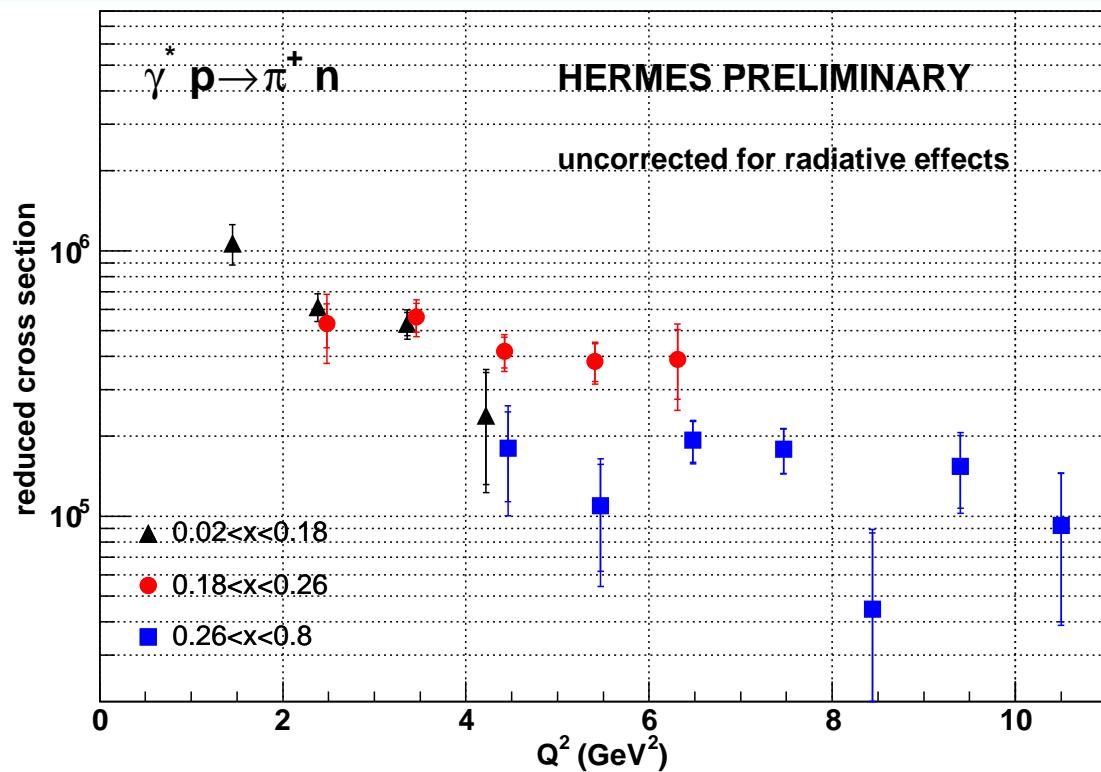


access to \tilde{H} and \tilde{E}

- ⇒ LO calculations underestimate the data
- ⇒ Evaluation of the power correction appears too large

Q^2 dependence and theoretical expectations

Factorization theorem: $\sigma_L \rightarrow 1/Q^6$

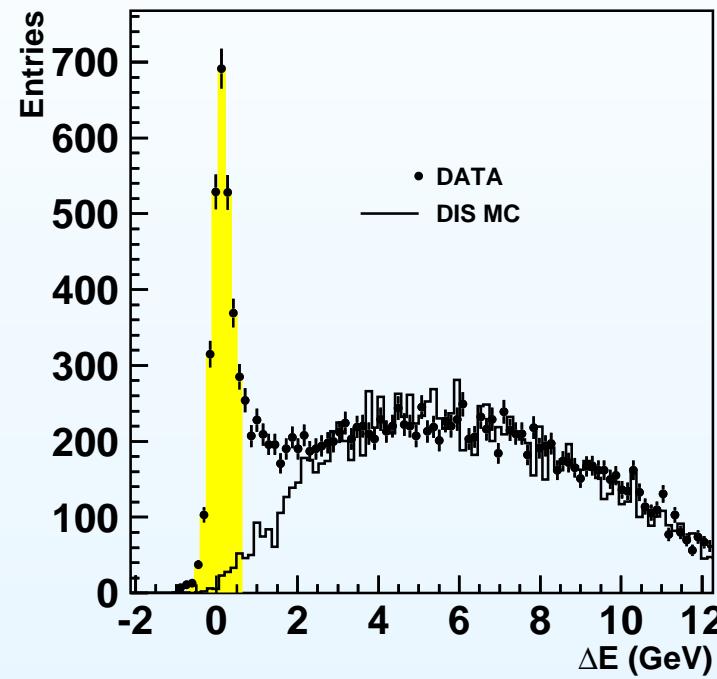
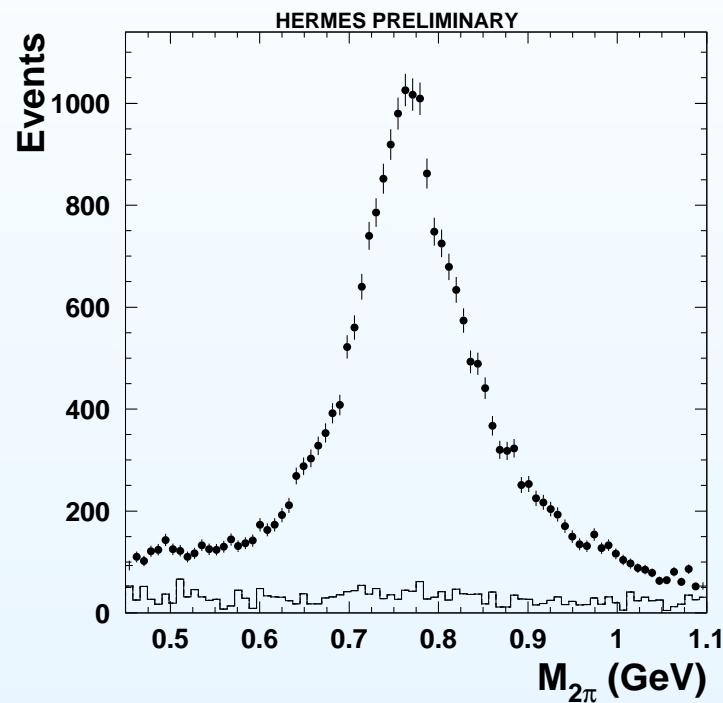


$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_L &= \text{Kin Factor} * \sum_{\text{spins}} |M|^2 \\ &\downarrow \\ &1/Q^4 \\ &\downarrow \\ &1/Q^2 \\ \text{fit: } &1/Q^p \\ p &= 1.9 \pm 0.5 \\ p &= 1.7 \pm 0.6 \\ p &= 1.5 \pm 1.0\end{aligned}$$

→ Q^2 dependence is in agreement with theoretical expectation

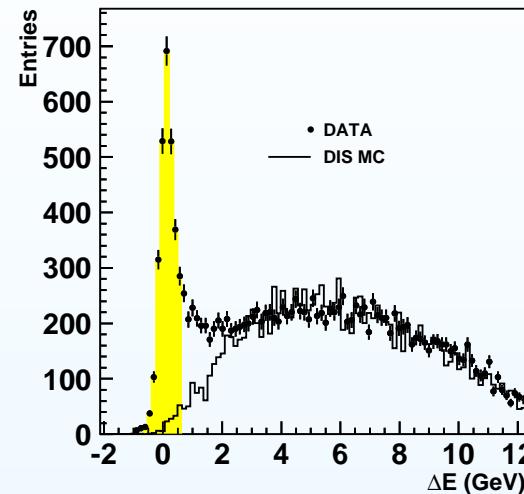
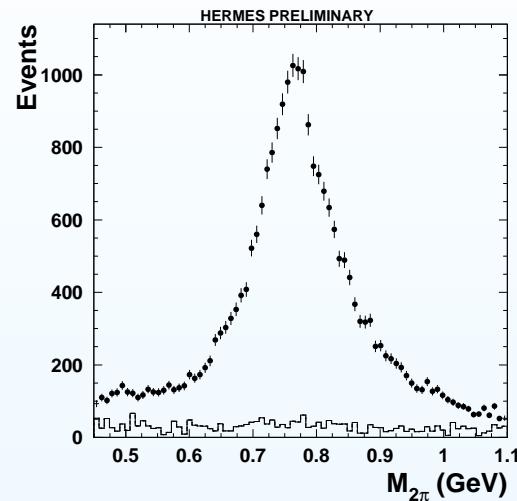
Kinematics

$$\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \implies$$

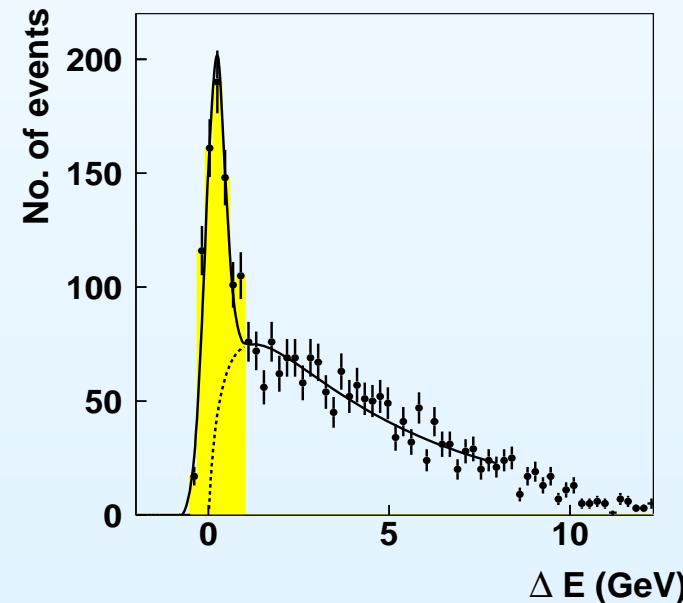
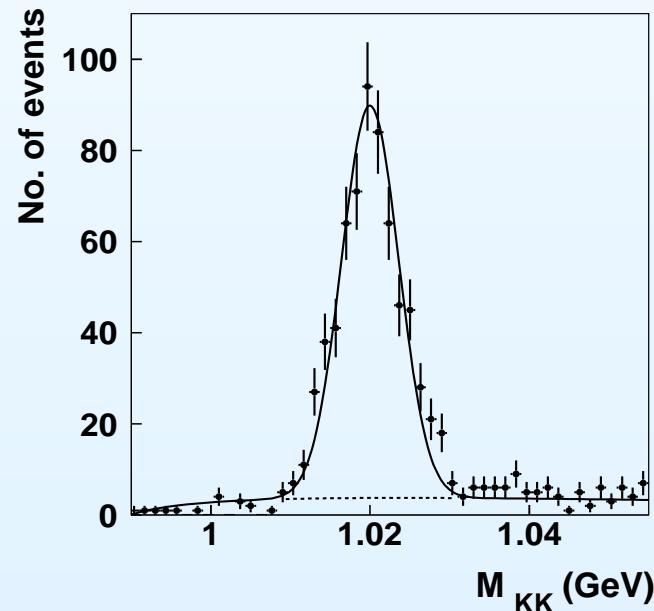


Kinematics

$$\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \implies$$

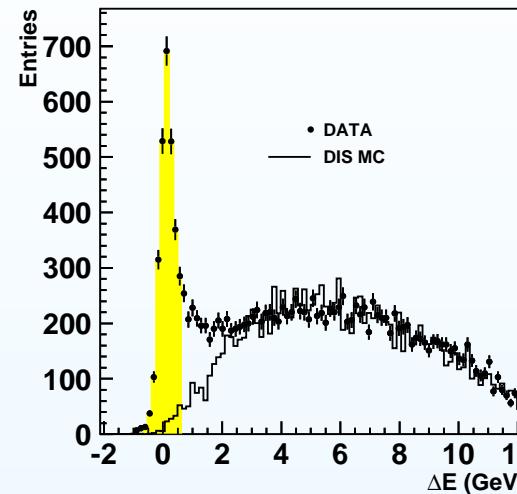
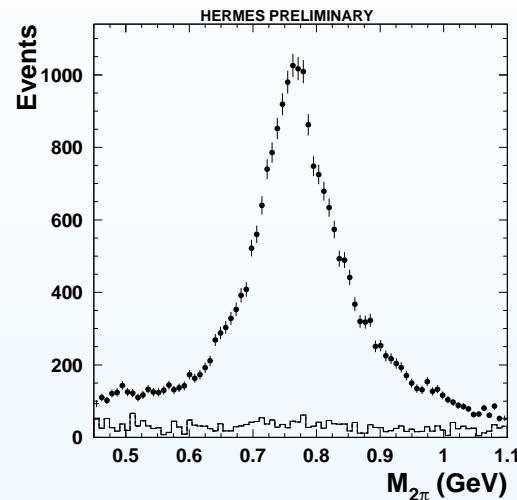


$$\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^- \implies$$

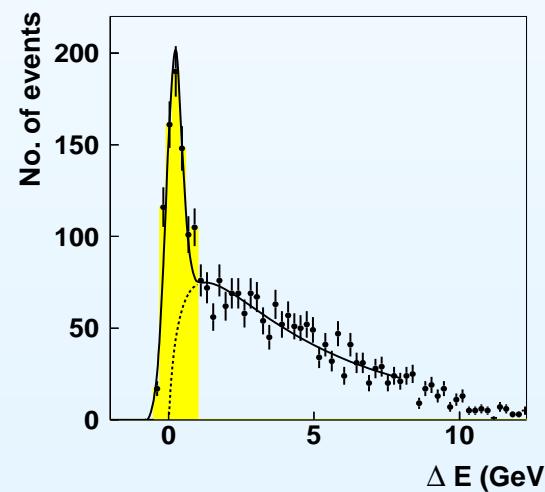
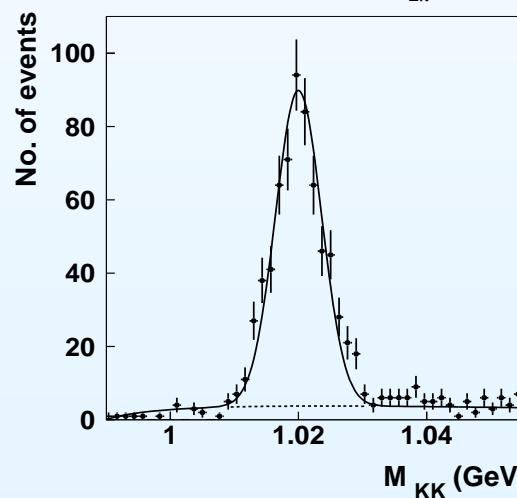


Kinematics

$$\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \implies$$



$$\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^- \implies$$



- good determination of exclusive channels
- background well described by Monte Carlo

σ_L/σ_T separation

- GPD calculations related to longitudinal component of cross section (σ_L).

$$\sigma_L = \frac{R}{1 + \epsilon R} \sigma_{\gamma^* p \rightarrow V p}$$

$$R = \frac{\sigma_L}{\sigma_T}$$

ϵ – polarization of γ^*

- assuming SCHC

$$R = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{r_{00}^{04}}{1 - r_{00}^{04}}$$

$$r_{00}^{04} \rightarrow W(\cos\theta)$$

σ_L/σ_T separation

- GPD calculations related to longitudinal component of cross section (σ_L).

$$\sigma_L = \frac{R}{1 + \epsilon R} \sigma_{\gamma^* p \rightarrow V p}$$

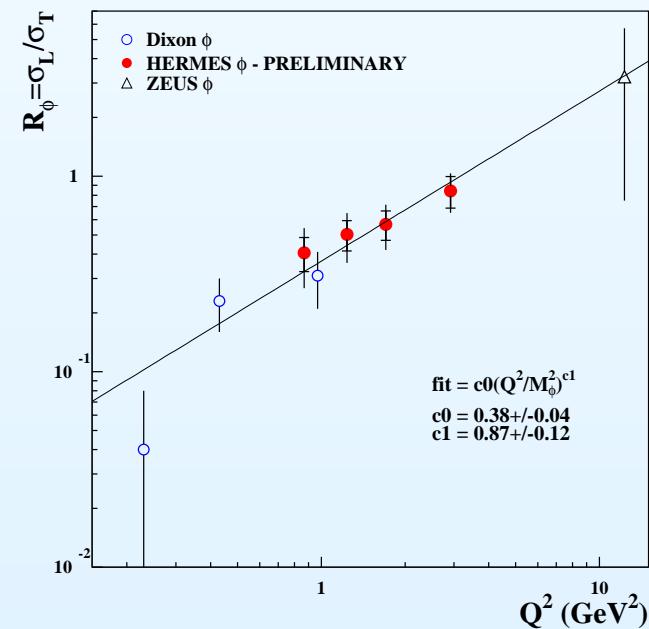
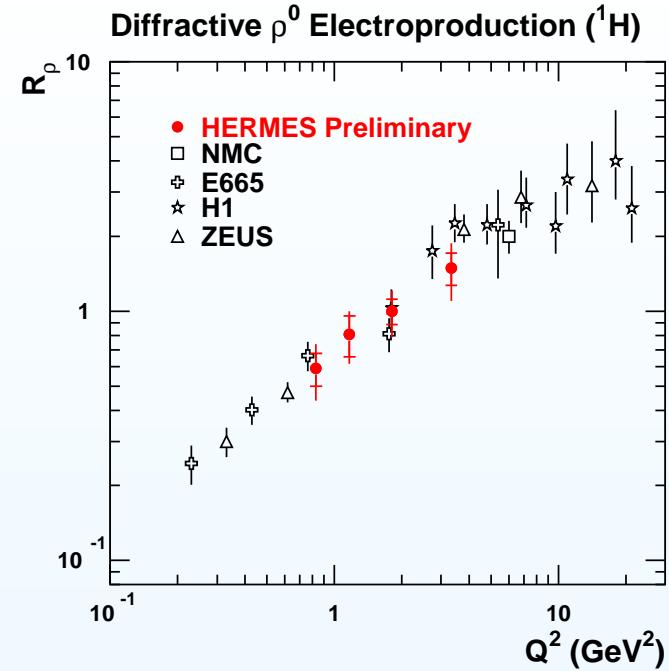
$$R = \frac{\sigma_L}{\sigma_T}$$

ϵ — polarization of γ^*

- assuming SCHC

$$R = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{r_{00}^{04}}{1 - r_{00}^{04}}$$

$$r_{00}^{04} \rightarrow W(\cos\theta)$$



σ_L/σ_T separation

- GPD calculations related to longitudinal component of cross section (σ_L).

$$\sigma_L = \frac{R}{1 + \epsilon R} \sigma_{\gamma^* p \rightarrow V p}$$

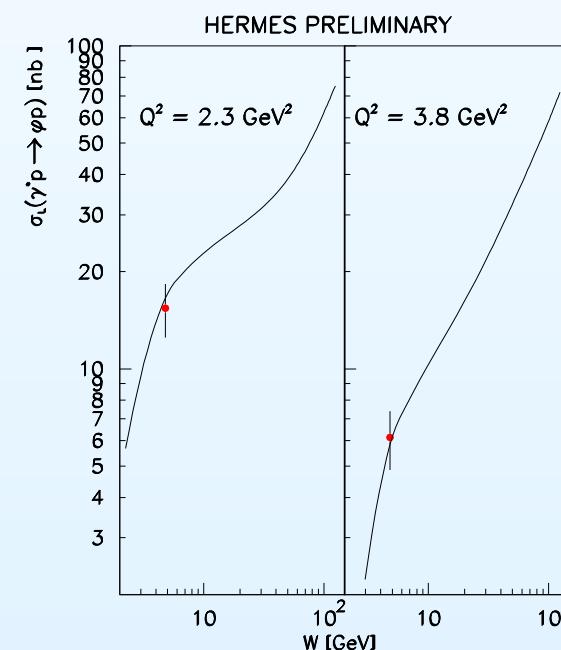
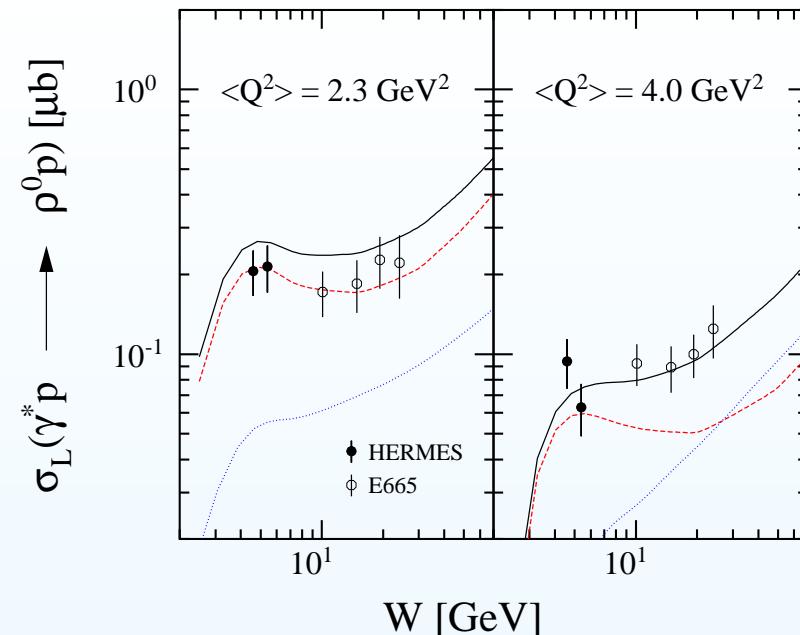
$$R = \frac{\sigma_L}{\sigma_T}$$

ϵ – polarization of γ^*

- assuming SCHC

$$R = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{r_{00}^{04}}{1 - r_{00}^{04}}$$

$$r_{00}^{04} \rightarrow W(\cos\theta)$$



σ_L/σ_T separation

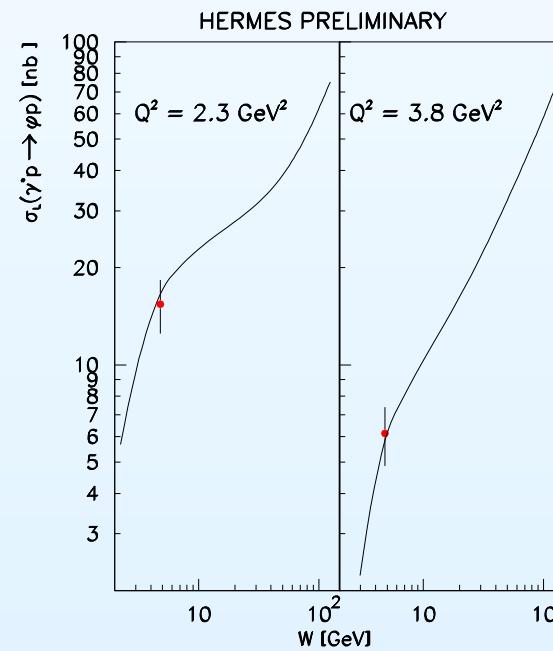
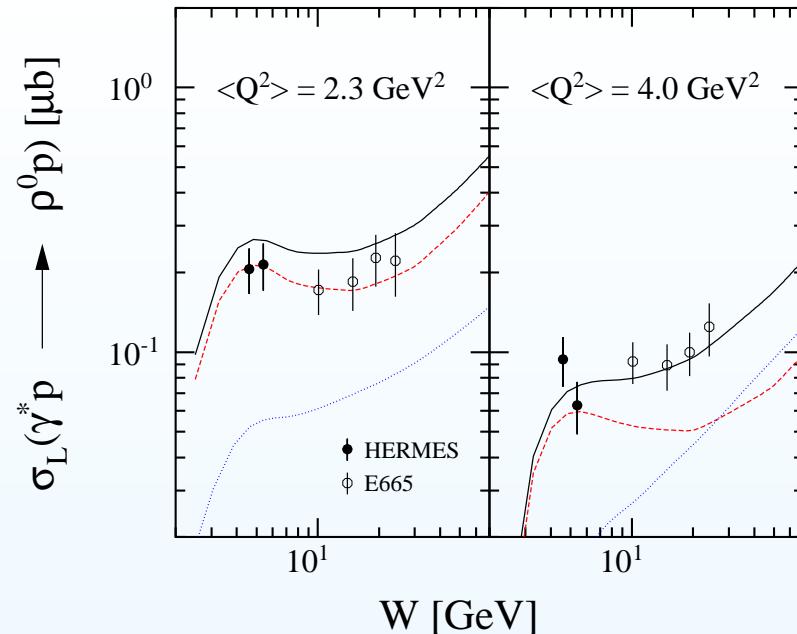
dominated by quark exchange



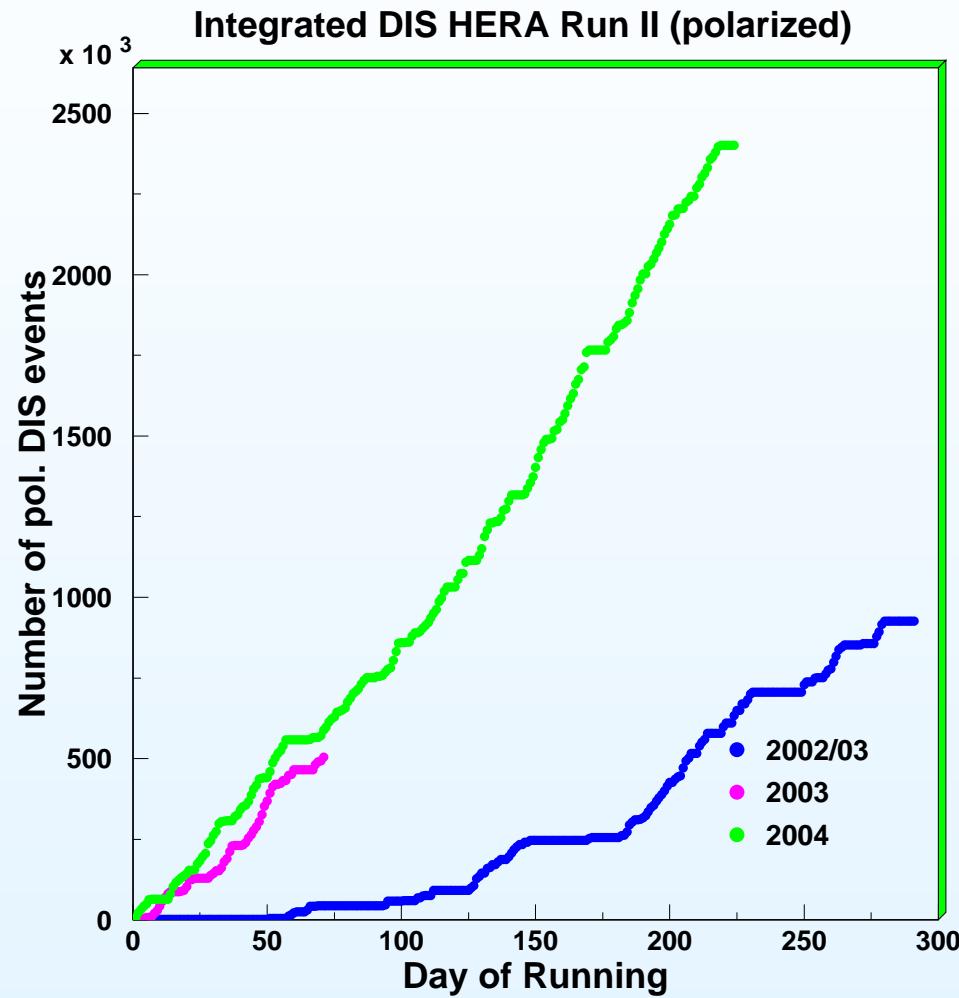
gluon exchange



-Vanderhaeghen, Guichon, Guidal (1999)-



Future...

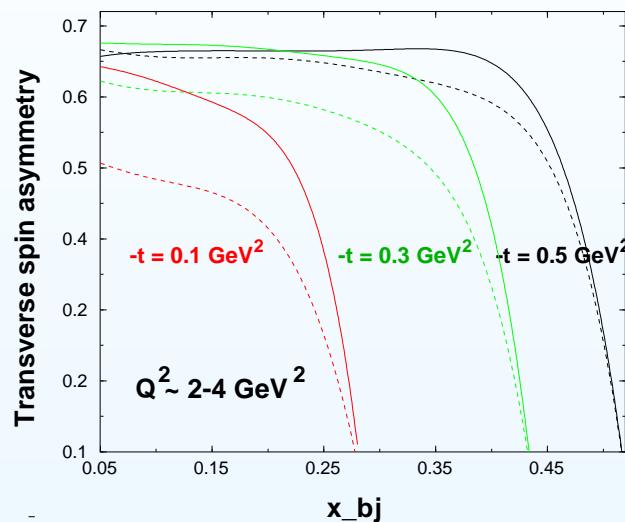
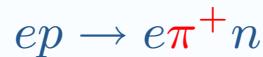


2002-2007: run with
a transversely polarized
target

2002-2004: we already
have

6M **DIS**
1.5k **exclusive π^+**
5k **exclusive ρ^0**

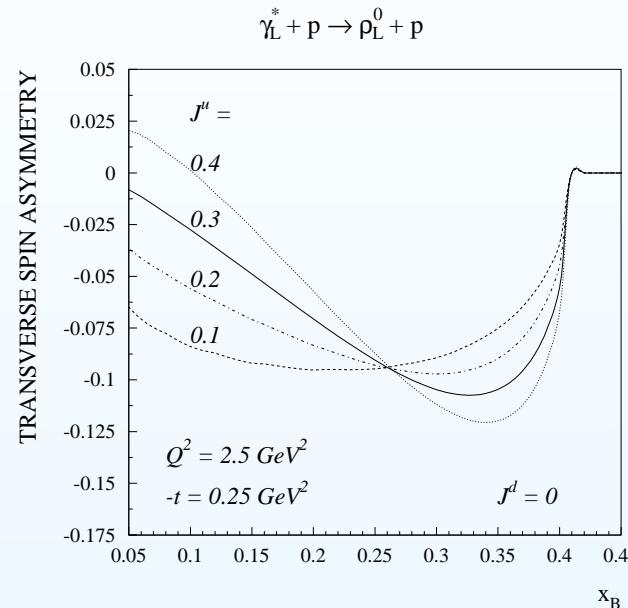
Transverse spin asymmetry of exclusive π^+ and ρ^0



-Frankfurt,Polyakov,Strikman,Vanderhaeghen (2000)-

- $\sigma : |S_T| \sin \Phi \tilde{E} \tilde{H}$

- the scaling region is reached at low Q^2
- not sensitive to NLO corrections



-Goeke,Polyakov,Vanderhaeghen (2001)-

- $A_{UT} : E$
- $E \rightarrow 2J^u + J^d$

Outlook

- The cross section for **exclusive π^+** and ρ^0 was extracted and compared to model calculations
- Future analysis:
 - ⊗ **transverse target spin asymmetry of exclusive π^+** and ρ^0
- With **recoil detector** it will be possible to increase the statistics starting from 2005

