Science at the Luminosity Frontier: Jefferson Lab at 22 GeV Workshop

January 24, 2023

# The role of vector mesons on transverse-spin asymmetries in SIDIS

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JLAB at 22 GeV

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- Extension of the Lund string model

string decays via tunnelling of  $q\bar{q}$  pairs in relative  ${}^{3}P_{0}$  state

- Quantum mechanical model, based on amplitudes

AK, X. Artru, A. Martin, **PRD 104** (2021) 11, 114038



#### (polarized) vector meson emission



c) Oblique polarization

described by free parameter  $\mu$  (complex mass) for the <sup>3</sup>P<sub>0</sub> w.f. Im( $\mu$ )  $\propto$  size of Collins effect for PS/VM

a) + b) described by the free parameter  $f_L$  = fraction of L polarized VMs  $f_L \propto$  size of Collins effect for VM

c) described by the (phase) parameter  $\theta_{LT}$  gives oblique (LT) polarization  $\sin\theta_{LT} \propto$  size of Collins effect for decay mesons

the parameters have to be fixed from data

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# Results from simulations of T polarized SIDIS off protons COMPASS and HERMES kinematics



concentrate mostly on Collins asymmetries  $A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_S - \pi)}$ amplitude of the  $\sin \phi_{Coll} = \sin(\phi_h + \phi_S - \pi)$  modulation

relevant variables:  $x_B$ ,  $z_h = P \cdot P_h / P \cdot q$ ,  $P_T$ 

simulation settings  $\rightarrow$  backup slides

# Collins asymmetries for $\pi^+$ @ COMPASS kin.



VM production  $\rightarrow$  sizeable dilution of the average asymmetry the result with only PS mesons scaled by ~ 0.5 to compare the shapes

VM polarization  $\rightarrow$  variations in the trend of the asymmetries mainly at small  $P_T$  and large  $z_h$ 

## **Comparison of simulated TSA with data**



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# Results from simulations of T polarized SIDIS off protons $e~P \rightarrow e~h~X @$ 22 GeV

kinematic selections similar to the HERMES analysis (see backup)

## Collins asymmetries for pions @ JLab 22 GeV



#### Collins TSA for $\pi$

slow decay as function of  $x_B$ main contribution from valence quarks

## Decomposition of TSA for $\pi^+$

strong competition between primary and secondary mesons in the construction of the final asymmetry

#### Fraction of secondary $\pi$

Large contribution of decay mesons at small  $P_T$  and small  $\boldsymbol{z}_h!$ 

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#### Collins asymmetries for $\rho$ - mesons @ JLab 22 GeV





- Asymmetry of decay pions same sign as the parent VM and diluted *still sizeable!* 



decay mesons contribute mostly at (relatively) small  $\boldsymbol{z}_h$  and small  $\boldsymbol{P}_T$ 

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## Conclusions

• Using the string+<sup>3</sup>P<sub>0</sub> model in Pythia via StringSpinner, we can simulate (transverse)-spin effects in SIDIS

• Transverse-spin effects in SIDIS @ Jlab 22 GeV are expected to be sizeable

• The observed transverse-spin effects strongly depend on vector meson production and their polarization *the contribution of VMs to the osberved hadron sample is large* 

VMs are essential to understand the physics of (polarized) hadronization, and for the interpretation of data *experimental information on inclusively produced VMs is however limited, more data is needed!* 

# Backup

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### **Relevant free parameters for string fragmentation used in simulations**

(see Kerbizi, Artru, Martin, PRD104 (2021) 11, 114038)

Pythia parameters	
StringZ:aLund	0.9
StringZ:bLund	$0.5 (GeV/c^2)^{-2}$
StringPT:sigma	0.37 GeV/c
StringPT:enhancedFraction	0.0
StringPT:enhancedWidth	0.0 GeV/c
BeamRemnants:primordialKT	off
String+ <sup>3</sup> P <sub>0</sub> parameters	
$\operatorname{Re}(\mu)$	$0.42 \text{ GeV/c}^2$
$Im(\mu)$	0.76 GeV/c <sup>2</sup>
$f_L$	0.93, 0.33, 0.02
$ heta_{LT}$	$-\pi/2, 0, +\pi/2$

### Phase space and kinematic selections for TSA @ Jlab 22 GeV

$$\begin{split} Q^2 > 1 \, \left( \frac{GeV}{c} \right)^2, \qquad & W^2 > 10 \, \left( \frac{GeV}{c^2} \right)^2, \qquad 0.2 < y < 0.85, \qquad 0.032 < x_B < 0.7 \\ & 0.2 < z_h < 0.8, \qquad 0.1 \frac{GeV}{c} < P_T < 1.3 \frac{GeV}{c} \end{split}$$

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