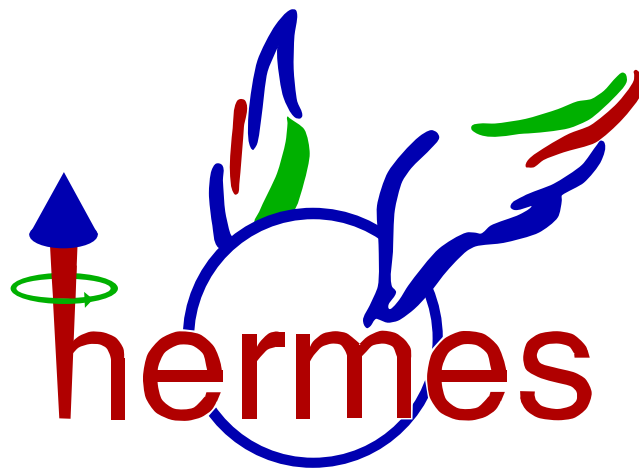


**Appilcation of
Maximum
Likelihood
Method for the
Analysis of Spin
Density Matrix
Elements of
Vector Meson
Production at**



A. Borisso



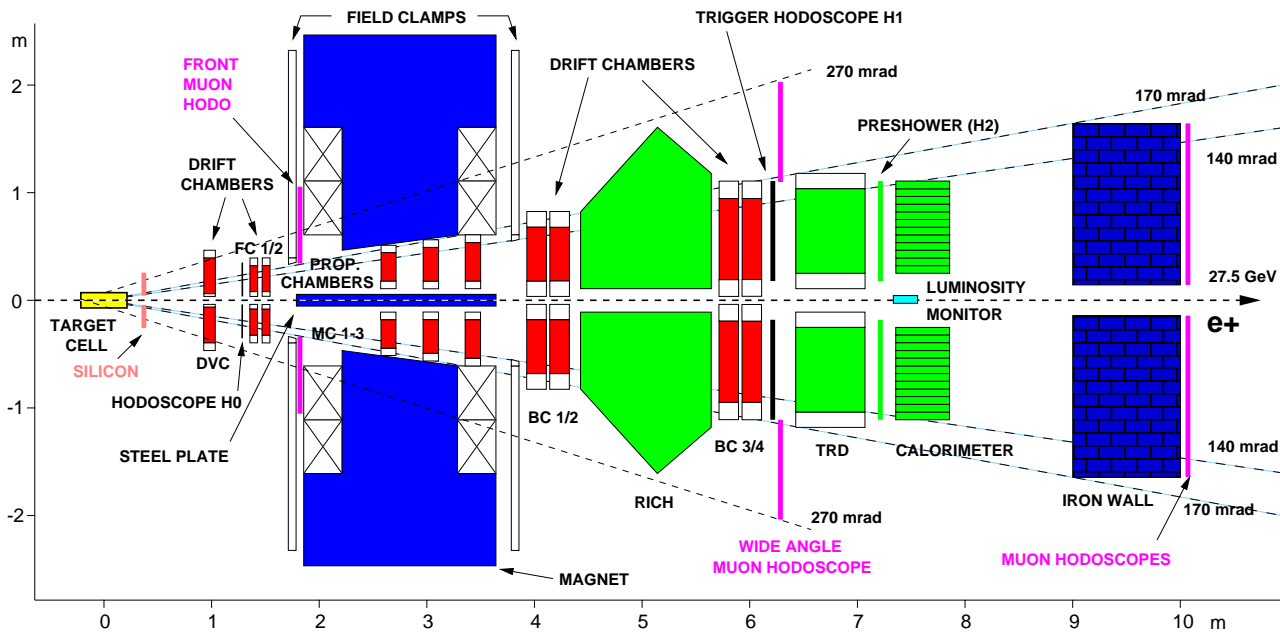
UNIVERSITY
of
GLASGOW

CHEP'06

**XV International
Conference on
Computing in
High Energy and
Nuclear Physics**

**13-17.02.06
Mumbai, India**

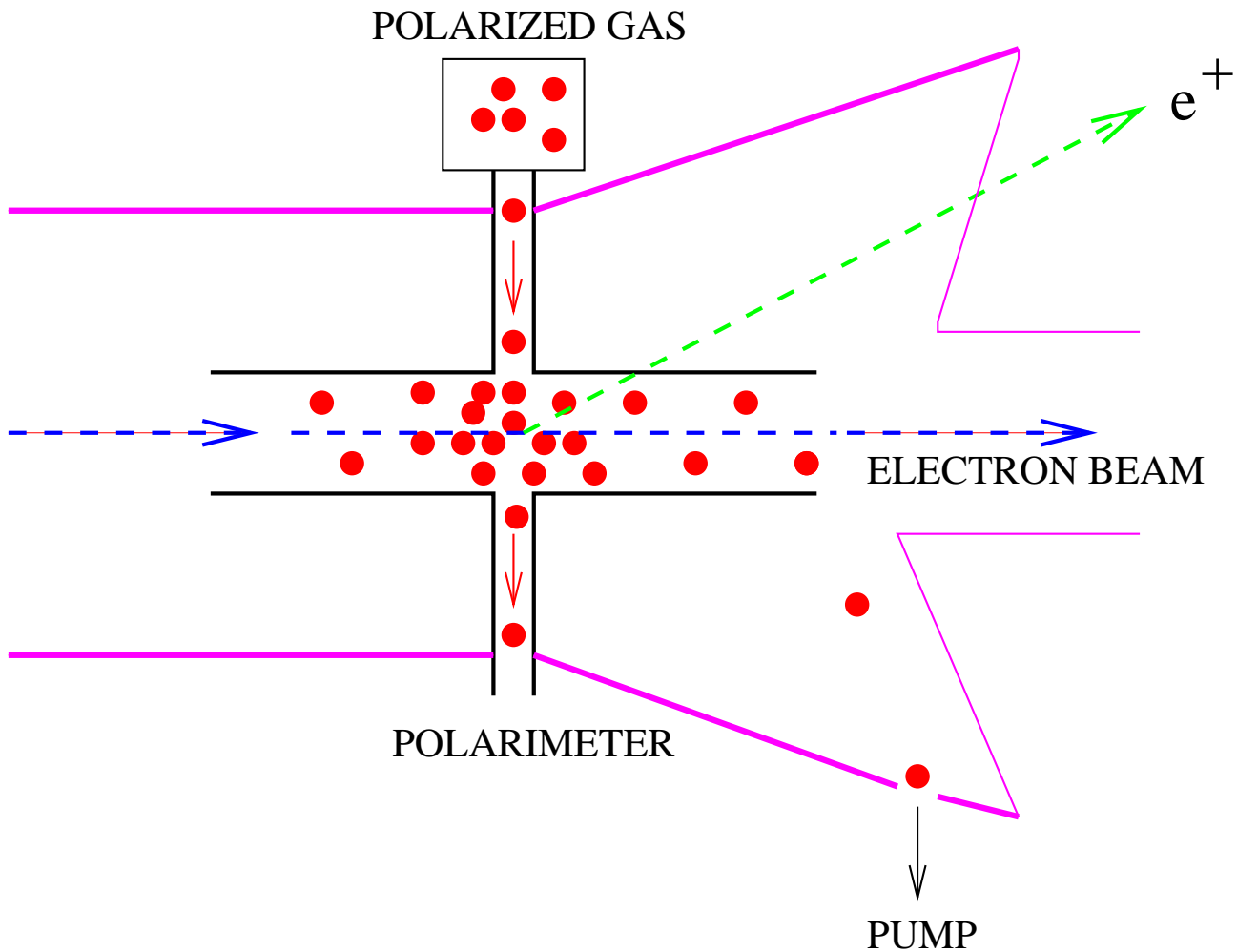
HERMES Spectrometer



- Two identical halves of forward spectrometer having acceptance $40 < \Theta < 220$ mrad with momentum resolution $\leq 1\%$
- Electron identification with efficiency $\geq 98\%$ at hadron contamination $\leq 1\%$
- Calorimeter with resolution

$$\Delta E/E[\%] = 1.5_{\pm 0.5} + 5.1_{\pm 1.1}/\sqrt{E[GeV]}$$
- RICH from 1998 with π^{+-} vs K^{+-} and P separation over all kinematic region

The Target

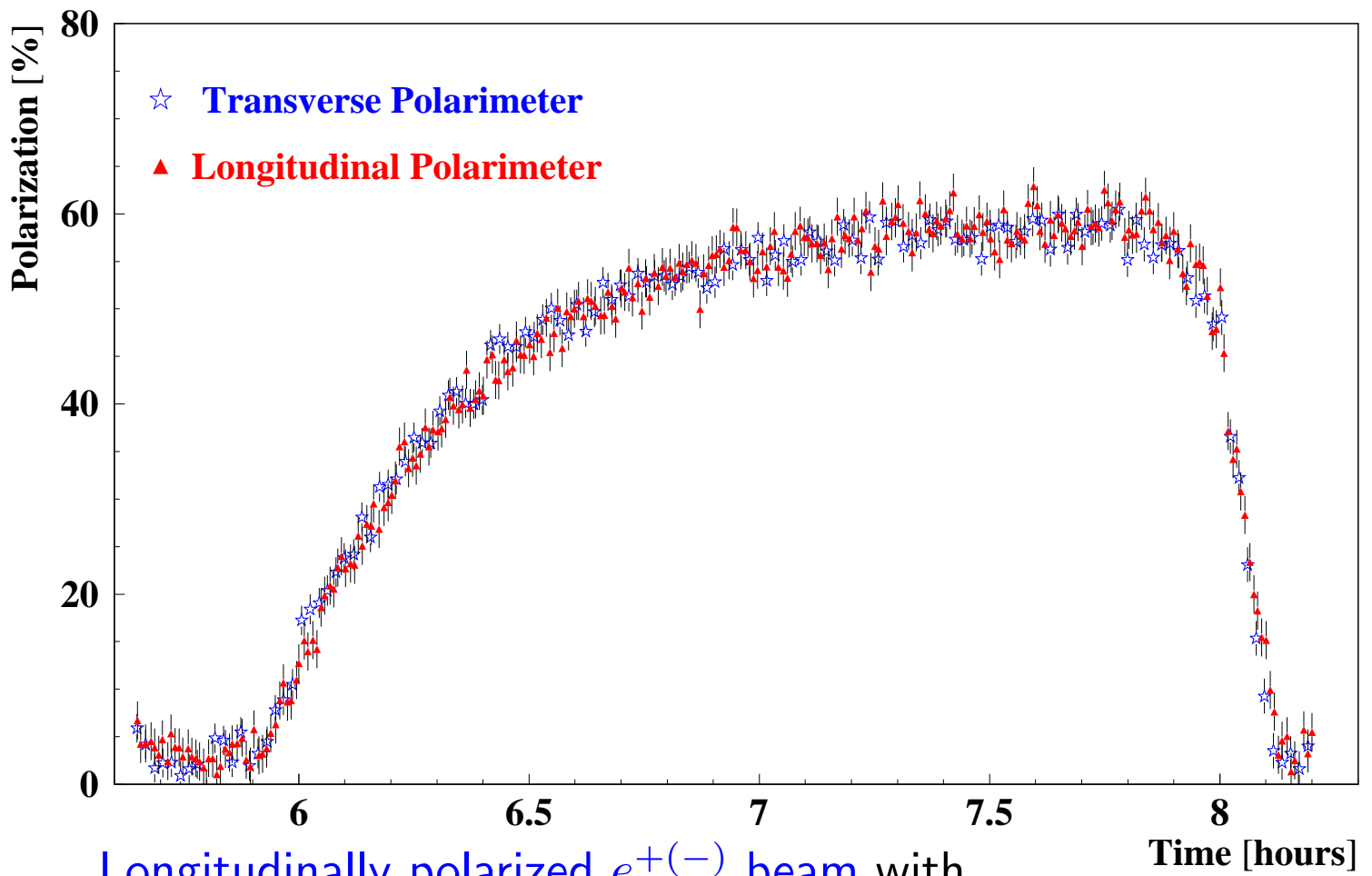


Internal storage cell gas target with high density

- polarised: $\sim 10^{14}$ nucl/cm², polarization: $\sim 88\%$ for H/D
- unpolarized: $\sim 10^{15}$ nucl/cm²
- high density runs at the end of the fill in 2000 with ¹H, ²D, ⁴He and ²⁰Ne gases at $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{15}$ nucl/cm²

The Beam

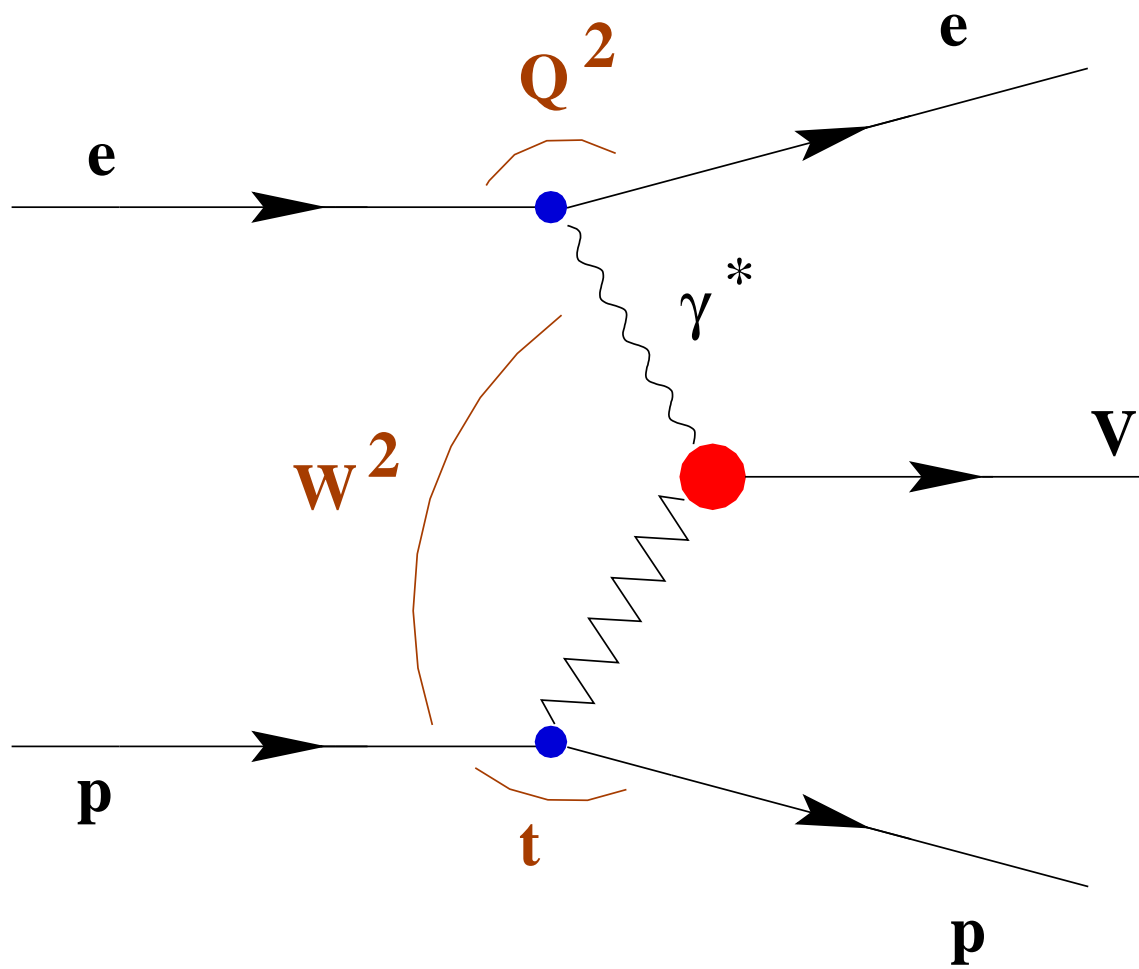
Comparison of rise time curves



Longitudinally polarized $e^{+(-)}$ beam with

- $P = 27.56$ GeV/c,
- current 50...10 mA,
- polarization 40...60%

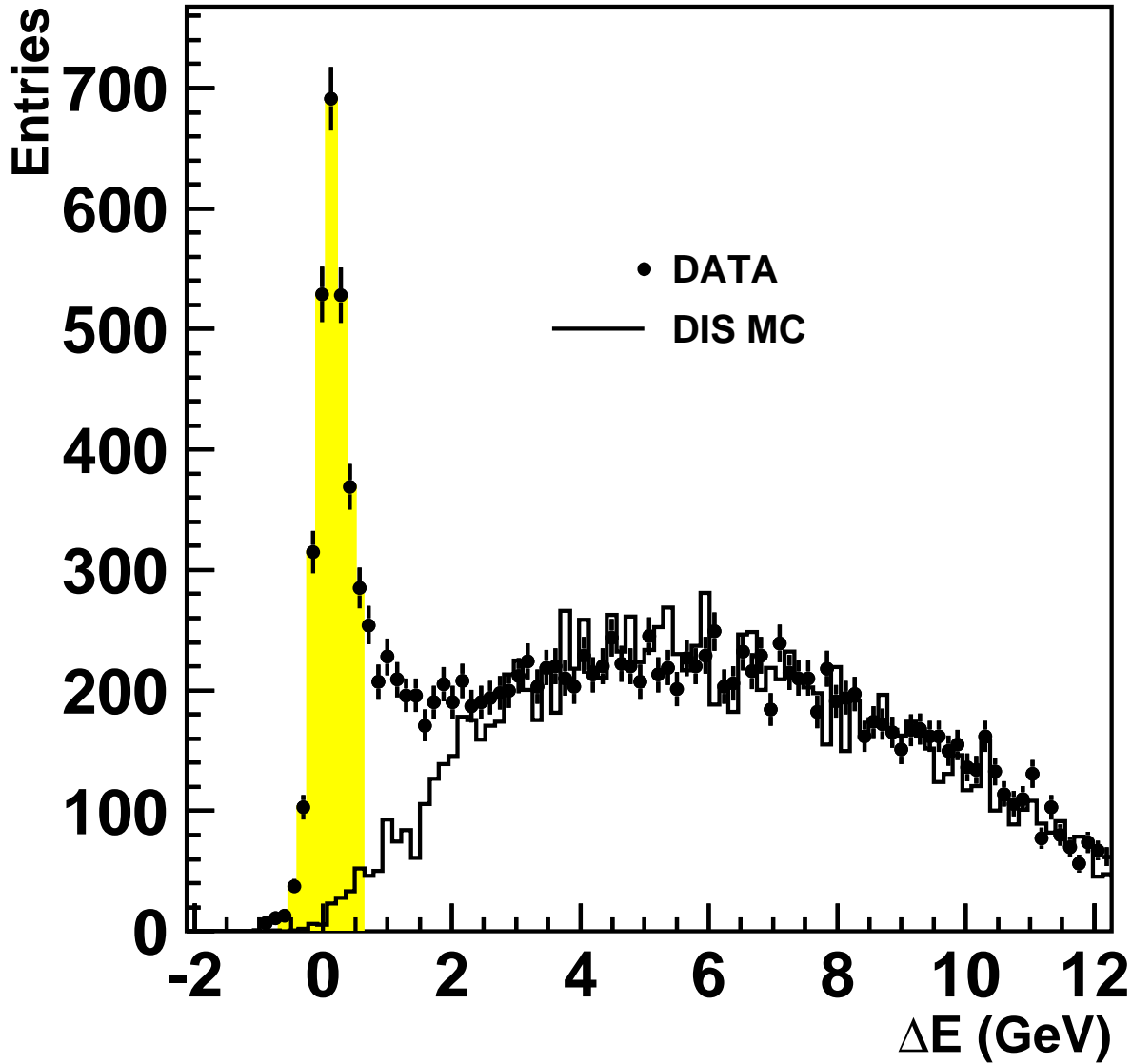
Exclusive ρ^0 production



$$e^+ + p \rightarrow e^{+'} + p + \rho^0 (\rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$$

$e^{+'}$ and $\pi^+ \pi^-$ detected

Selection of Exclusive ρ^0 Events

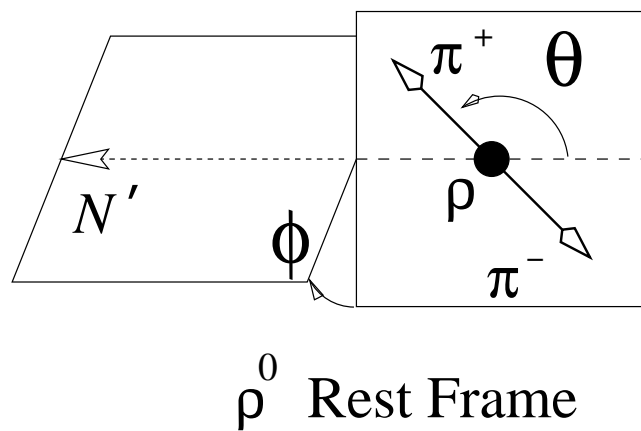
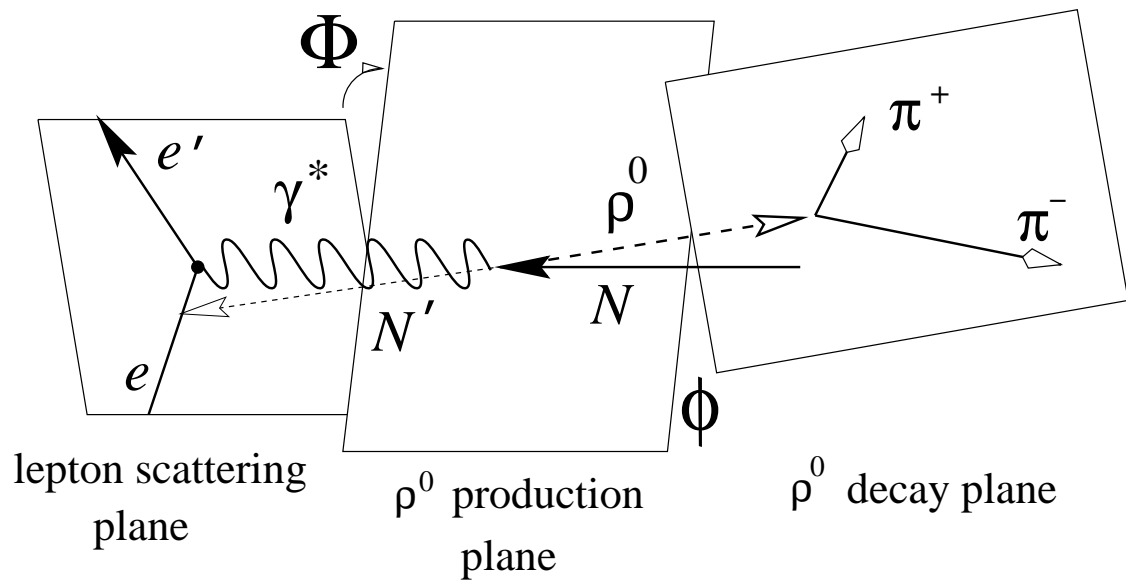


$$\Delta E = \frac{M_X^2 - M_p^2}{2M_p}$$

with $M_X^2 = (p + q - v)^2$

Measured Φ , ϕ , Θ Angles of ρ^0 production

Photon-Nucleon CMS



Maximum Likelihood Method in MINUIT

Binned Likelihood Method with Poisson distribution for the number of events in each bin. $8 \times 8 \times 8$ bins of $\cos(\Theta)$, ϕ , Φ was used.

Input of data:

3-dimensional matrix of data and normalized background to be subtracted from the data before fitting

Monte Carlo Events:

3-dimensional matrix of fully reconstructed MC events at uniform angular distribution

Extraction procedure: simultaneous fit of 23 SDME, with one set of parameters for negative and positive beam helicity.

Function 1: Fit of 23 SDME r_{ij}^α

$$W(\cos \Theta, \phi, \Phi) = W^{unpol} + W^{long.pol.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W^{unpol}(\cos \Theta, \phi, \Phi) = & \frac{3}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2}(1 - r_{00}^{04}) + \frac{1}{2}(3r_{00}^{04} - 1) \cos^2 \Theta \right. \\ & - \sqrt{2} \operatorname{Re}(r_{10}^{04}) \sin 2\Theta \cos \phi - r_{1-1}^{04} \sin^2 \Theta \cos 2\phi \\ & - \epsilon \cos 2\Phi \left(r_{11}^1 \sin^2 \Theta + r_{00}^1 \cos^2 \Theta - r_{1-1}^1 \sin^2 \Theta \cos 2\phi \right) \\ & - \epsilon \sin 2\Phi \left(\sqrt{2} \operatorname{Im}(r_{10}^2) \sin^2 \Theta \sin \phi + \operatorname{Im}(r_{1-1}^2) \sin 2\Theta \sin 2\phi \right) \\ & + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \cos \Phi \\ & \left(r_{11}^5 \sin^2 \Theta + r_{00}^5 \cos^2 \Theta - \sqrt{2} \operatorname{Re} r_{10}^5 \sin 2\Theta \cos \phi - r_{1-1}^5 \sin^2 \Theta \cos 2\phi \right) \\ & + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \sin \Phi \\ & \left. \left(\sqrt{2} \operatorname{Im}(r_{10}^6) \sin 2\Theta \sin \phi + \operatorname{Im}(r_{1-1}^6) \sin^2 \Theta \sin 2\phi \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

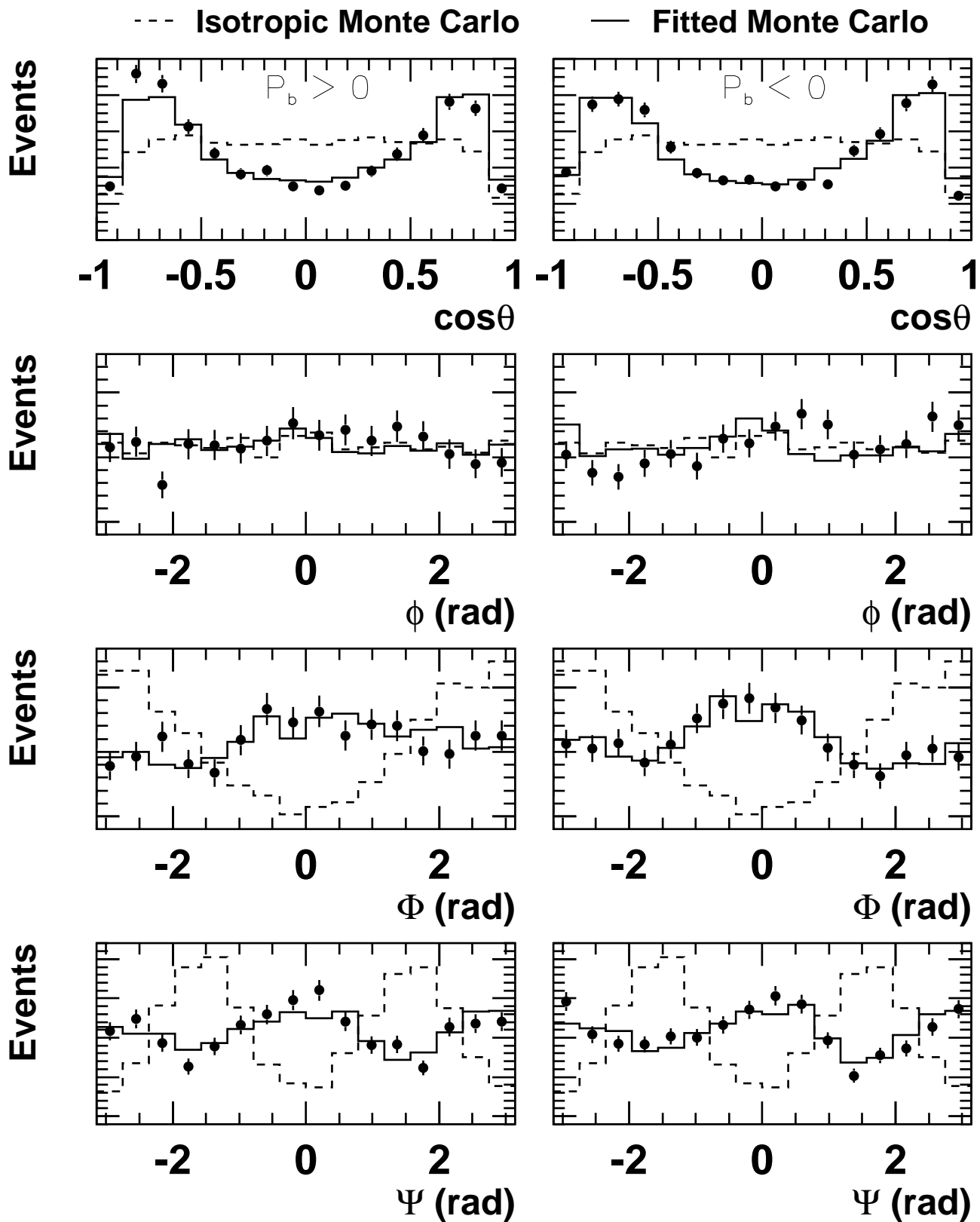
$$\begin{aligned} W^{long.pol.}(\cos \Theta, \phi, \Phi) = & \frac{3}{4\pi} P_{beam} \left[\right. \\ & \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2} \left(\sqrt{2} \operatorname{Im}(r_{10}^3) \sin 2\Theta \sin \phi + \operatorname{Im}(r_{1-1}^3) \sin^2 \Theta \sin 2\phi \right) \\ & + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \cos \Phi \\ & \left(\sqrt{2} \operatorname{Im}(r_{10}^7) \sin 2\Theta \sin \phi + \operatorname{Im}(r_{1-1}^7) \sin^2 \Theta \sin 2\phi \right) \\ & + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \sin \Phi \\ & \left. \left(r_{11}^8 \sin^2 \Theta + r_{00}^8 \cos^2 \Theta - \sqrt{2} \operatorname{Re}(r_{10}^8) \sin 2\Theta \cos \phi - r_{1-1}^8 \sin^2 \Theta \cos 2\phi \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

(1)

Data, Initial and Fitted Angular Distributions

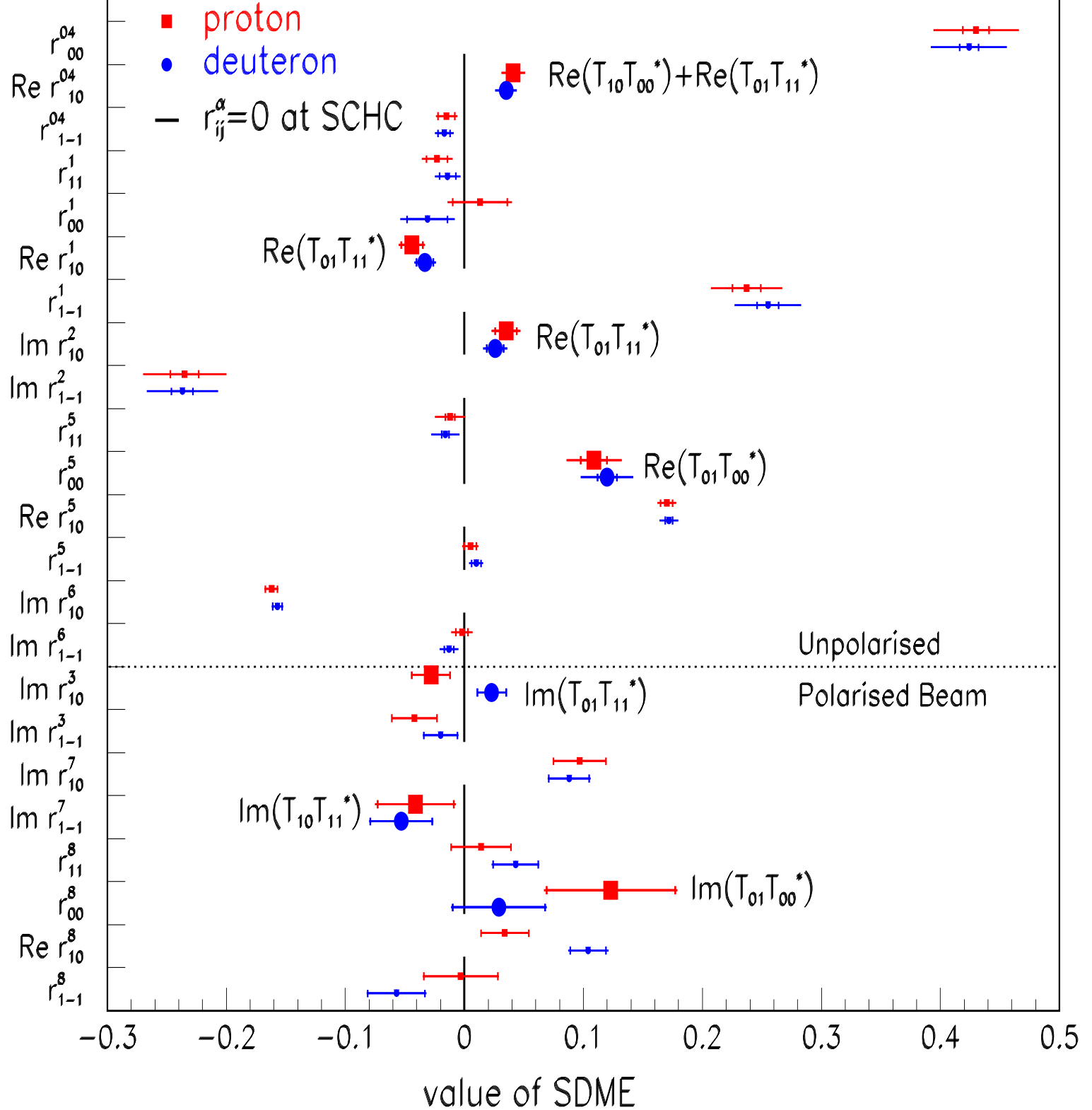
HERMES PRELIMINARY

Diffractive ρ^0 Electroproduction (^1H)



Result: 23 Spin Density Matrix Elements

HERMES PRELIMINARY



SDMEs in Terms of the Helicity Amplitudes

$$r_{00}^{04} = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon R} \left[\frac{1}{2N_T} (|T_{01}|^2 + |T_{0-1}|^2) + \frac{\epsilon R}{N_L} |T_{00}|^2 \right] \quad (18)$$

$$\text{Re } r_{10}^{04} = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon R} \text{Re} \left[\frac{1}{2N_T} (T_{11}T_{01}^* + T_{1-1}T_{0-1}^*) + \frac{\epsilon R}{N_L} T_{10}T_{00}^* \right] \quad (19)$$

$$r_{1-1}^{04} = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon R} \text{Re} \left[\frac{1}{2N_T} (T_{11}T_{-11}^* + T_{1-1}T_{-1-1}^*) + \frac{\epsilon R}{N_L} T_{10}T_{-10}^* \right] \quad (20)$$

$$r_{00}^1 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} (T_{0-1}T_{01}^* + T_{01}T_{0-1}^*) \quad (21)$$

$$r_{11}^1 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} (T_{1-1}T_{11}^* + T_{11}T_{1-1}^*) \quad (22)$$

$$\text{Re } r_{10}^1 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \text{Re} (T_{1-1}T_{01}^* + T_{11}T_{0-1}^*) \quad (23)$$

$$r_{1-1}^1 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} (T_{1-1}T_{-11}^* + T_{11}T_{-1-1}^*) \quad (24)$$

$$\text{Im } r_{10}^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \text{Re} (T_{1-1}T_{01}^* - T_{11}T_{0-1}^*) \quad (25)$$

$$\text{Im } r_{1-1}^2 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \text{Re} (T_{1-1}T_{-11}^* - T_{11}T_{-1-1}^*) \quad (26)$$

$$\text{Im } r_{10}^3 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \text{Im} (T_{11}T_{01}^* - T_{1-1}T_{0-1}^*) \quad (27)$$

$$\text{Im } r_{1-1}^3 = \frac{1}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \text{Im} (T_{11}T_{-11}^* - T_{1-1}T_{-1-1}^*) \quad (28)$$

$$r_{00}^5 = \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} (T_{00}T_{01}^* + T_{01}T_{00}^* - T_{00}T_{0-1}^* - T_{0-1}T_{00}^*) \quad (29)$$

$$r_{11}^5 = \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} (T_{10}T_{11}^* + T_{11}T_{10}^* - T_{10}T_{1-1}^* - T_{1-1}T_{10}^*) \quad (30)$$

$$\text{Re } r_{10}^5 = \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} (T_{10}T_{01}^* + T_{11}T_{00}^* - T_{10}T_{0-1}^* - T_{1-1}T_{00}^*) \quad (31)$$

$$r_{1-1}^5 = \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} (T_{10}T_{-11}^* + T_{11}T_{-10}^* - T_{10}T_{-1-1}^* - T_{1-1}T_{-10}^*) \quad (32)$$

$$\text{Im } r_{10}^6 = \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} (T_{10}T_{01}^* - T_{11}T_{00}^* + T_{10}T_{0-1}^* - T_{1-1}T_{00}^*) \quad (33)$$

$$\text{Im } r_{1-1}^6 = \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} (T_{10}T_{-11}^* - T_{11}T_{-10}^* + T_{10}T_{-1-1}^* - T_{1-1}T_{-10}^*) \quad (34)$$

$$\text{Im } r_{10}^7 = \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} (T_{10}T_{01}^* + T_{11}T_{00}^* + T_{10}T_{0-1}^* + T_{1-1}T_{00}^*) \quad (35)$$

$$\text{Im } r_{1-1}^7 = \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} (T_{10}T_{-11}^* + T_{11}T_{-10}^* + T_{10}T_{-1-1}^* + T_{1-1}T_{-10}^*) \quad (36)$$

$$r_{00}^8 = \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} (T_{00}T_{01}^* - T_{01}T_{00}^* - T_{00}T_{0-1}^* + T_{0-1}T_{00}^*) \quad (37)$$

$$r_{11}^8 = \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} (T_{10}T_{11}^* - T_{11}T_{10}^* - T_{10}T_{1-1}^* + T_{1-1}T_{10}^*) \quad (38)$$

$$\text{Re } r_{10}^8 = -\frac{\sqrt{R}}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} (T_{10}T_{01}^* - T_{11}T_{00}^* - T_{10}T_{0-1}^* + T_{1-1}T_{00}^*) \quad (39)$$

$$r_{1-1}^8 = \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1 + \epsilon R} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} (T_{10}T_{-11}^* - T_{11}T_{-10}^* - T_{10}T_{-1-1}^* + T_{1-1}T_{-10}^*) \quad (40)$$

The ratio R of the longitudinal to transverse γ^*p cross section and the two normalization factors N_L and N_T are given by

$$R = \frac{N_L}{N_T}, \quad (41)$$

$$N_L = |T_{00}|^2 + |T_{10}|^2 + |T_{-10}|^2, \quad (42)$$

$$N_T = \frac{1}{2} (|T_{11}|^2 + |T_{-1-1}|^2 + |T_{01}|^2 + |T_{0-1}|^2 + |T_{1-1}|^2 + |T_{-11}|^2). \quad (43)$$

Function 2: Fit of Amplitudes $T_{\lambda_{\rho^0} \lambda_{\gamma^*}}$

Input: 23 (15) SDME

Output: Helicity Transfer Amplitudes of $\gamma^* \rightarrow \rho^0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{00}^{04} &= \frac{1}{1+\epsilon R} \left[\frac{1}{2N_T} \left(|T_{01}|^2 + |T_{0-1}|^2 \right) + \frac{\epsilon R}{N_L} |T_{00}|^2 \right] \\
 \text{Re } r_{10}^{04} &= \frac{1}{1+\epsilon R} \text{Re} \left[\frac{1}{2N_T} \left(T_{11}T_{01}^* + T_{1-1}T_{0-1}^* \right) + \frac{\epsilon R}{N_L} T_{10}T_{00}^* \right] \\
 r_{1-1}^{04} &= \frac{1}{1+\epsilon R} \text{Re} \left[\frac{1}{2N_T} \left(T_{11}T_{-11}^* + T_{1-1}T_{-1-1}^* \right) + \frac{\epsilon R}{N_L} T_{10}T_{-10}^* \right] \\
 r_{00}^1 &= \frac{1}{1+\epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \left(T_{0-1}T_{01}^* + T_{01}T_{0-1}^* \right) \\
 r_{11}^1 &= \frac{1}{1+\epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \left(T_{1-1}T_{11}^* + T_{11}T_{1-1}^* \right) \\
 \text{Re } r_{10}^1 &= \frac{1}{1+\epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \text{Re} \left(T_{1-1}T_{01}^* + T_{11}T_{0-1}^* \right) \\
 r_{1-1}^1 &= \frac{1}{1+\epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \left(T_{1-1}T_{-11}^* + T_{11}T_{-1-1}^* \right) \\
 \text{Im } r_{10}^2 &= \frac{1}{1+\epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \text{Re} \left(T_{1-1}T_{01}^* - T_{11}T_{0-1}^* \right) \\
 \text{Im } r_{1-1}^2 &= \frac{1}{1+\epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \text{Re} \left(T_{1-1}T_{-11}^* - T_{11}T_{-1-1}^* \right) \\
 \text{Im } r_{10}^3 &= \frac{1}{1+\epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \text{Im} \left(T_{11}T_{01}^* - T_{1-1}T_{0-1}^* \right) \\
 \text{Im } r_{1-1}^3 &= \frac{1}{1+\epsilon R} \frac{1}{2N_T} \text{Im} \left(T_{11}T_{-11}^* - T_{1-1}T_{-1-1}^* \right) \\
 r_{00}^5 &= \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1+\epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} \left(T_{00}T_{01}^* + T_{01}T_{00}^* - T_{00}T_{0-1}^* - T_{0-1}T_{00}^* \right) \\
 r_{11}^5 &= \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1+\epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} \left(T_{10}T_{11}^* + T_{11}T_{10}^* - T_{10}T_{1-1}^* - T_{1-1}T_{10}^* \right) \\
 \text{Re } r_{10}^5 &= \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1+\epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \left(T_{10}T_{01}^* + T_{11}T_{00}^* - T_{10}T_{0-1}^* - T_{1-1}T_{00}^* \right) \\
 r_{1-1}^5 &= \frac{\sqrt{R}}{1+\epsilon R} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2N_T N_L}} \frac{1}{2} \left(T_{10}T_{-11}^* + T_{11}T_{-10}^* - T_{10}T_{-1-1}^* - T_{1-1}T_{-10}^* \right)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2}$$

where

$$R = N_L / N_T$$

$$N_L = |T_{00}|^2 + |T_{10}|^2 + |T_{-10}|^2$$

$$N_T = 0.5 \left(|T_{11}|^2 + |T_{-1-1}|^2 + |T_{01}|^2 + |T_{0-1}|^2 + |T_{1-1}|^2 + |T_{-11}|^2 \right) \tag{3}$$

Result: Spin Transfer Amplitudes

HERMES PRELIMINARY

