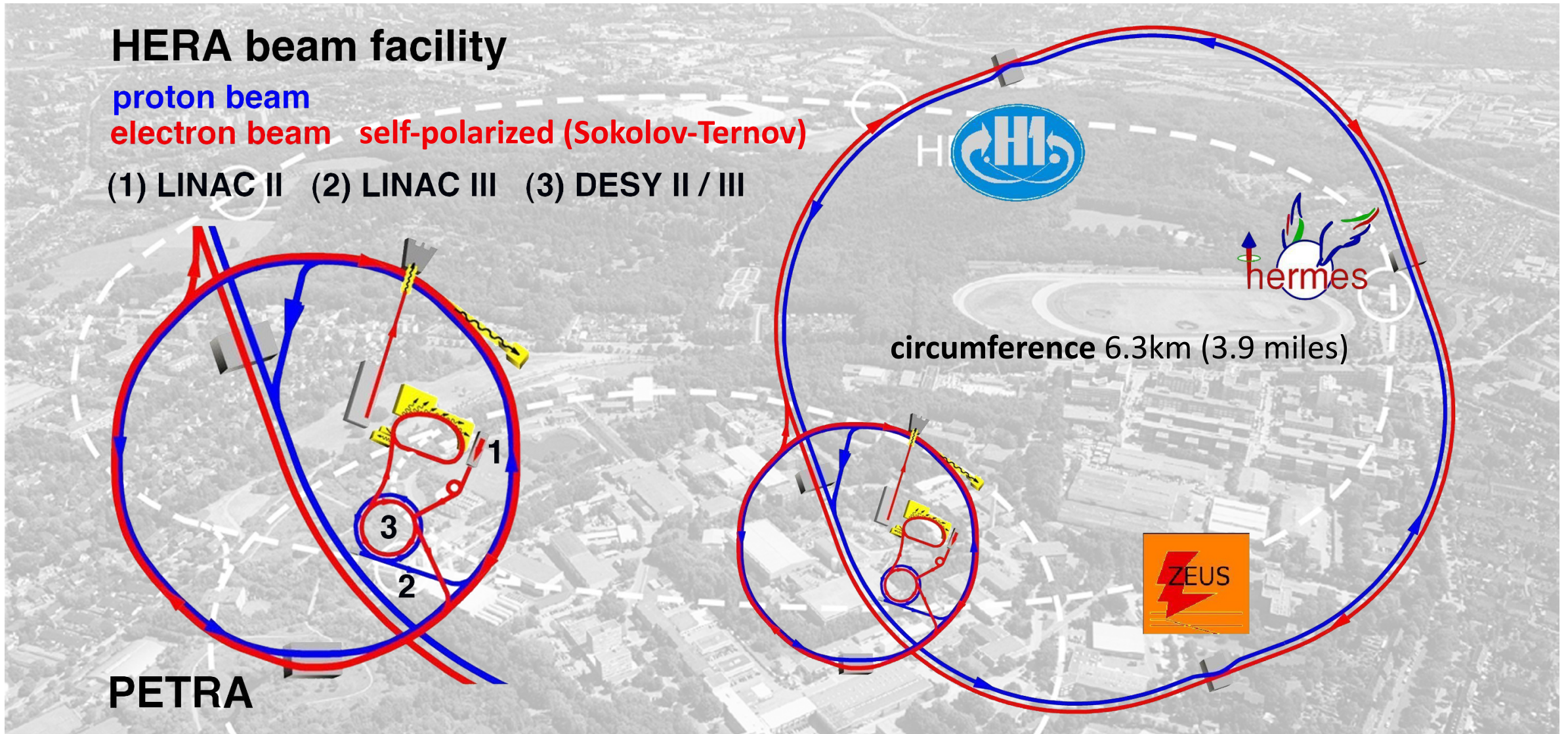
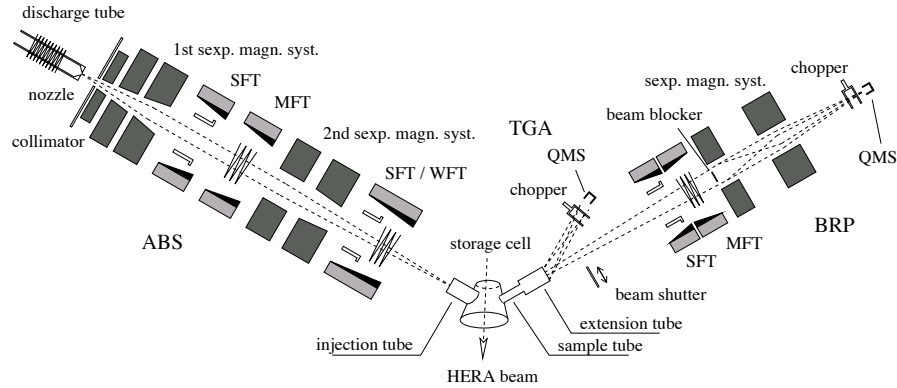


Electron-Proton Collider: HERA (1992 – 2007)

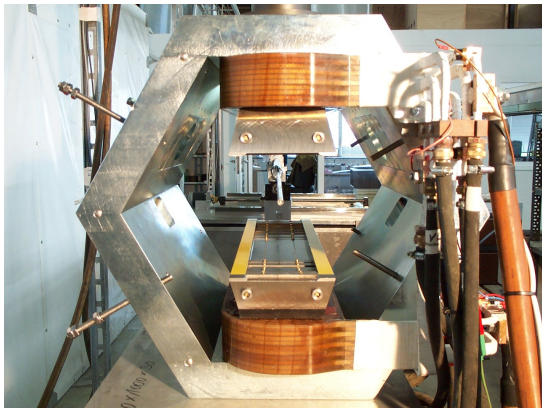


HERMES experiment

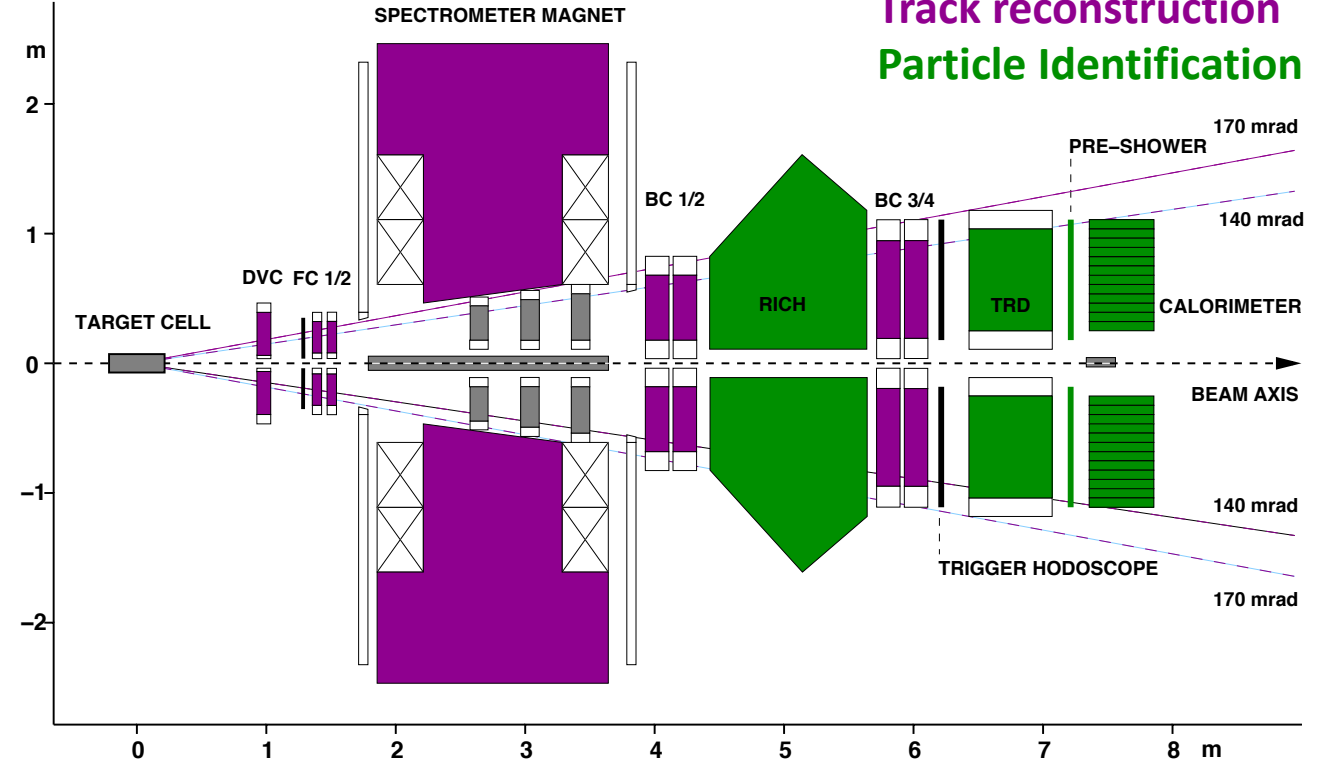
Internal gas target



Transverse target magnet

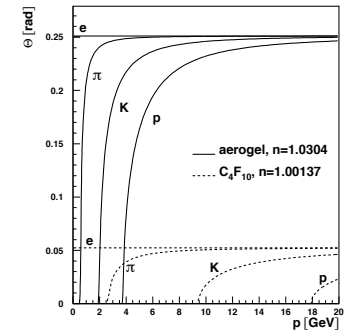
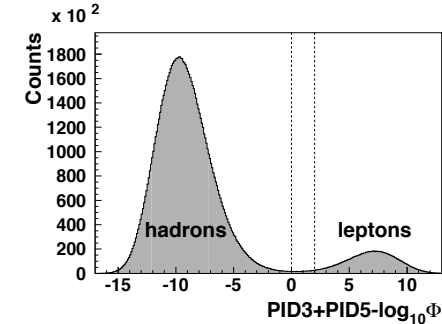
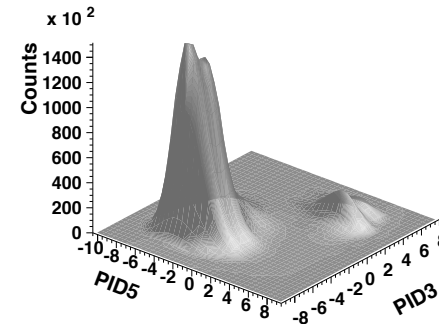


Spectrometer



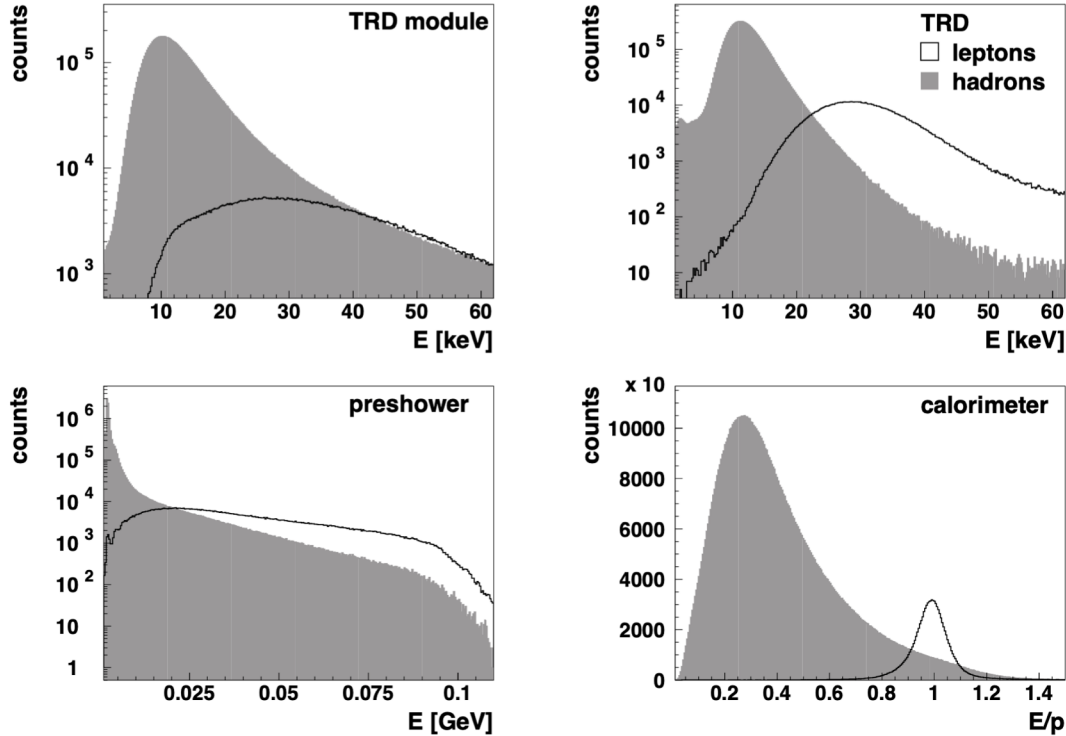
Track reconstruction Particle Identification

PID

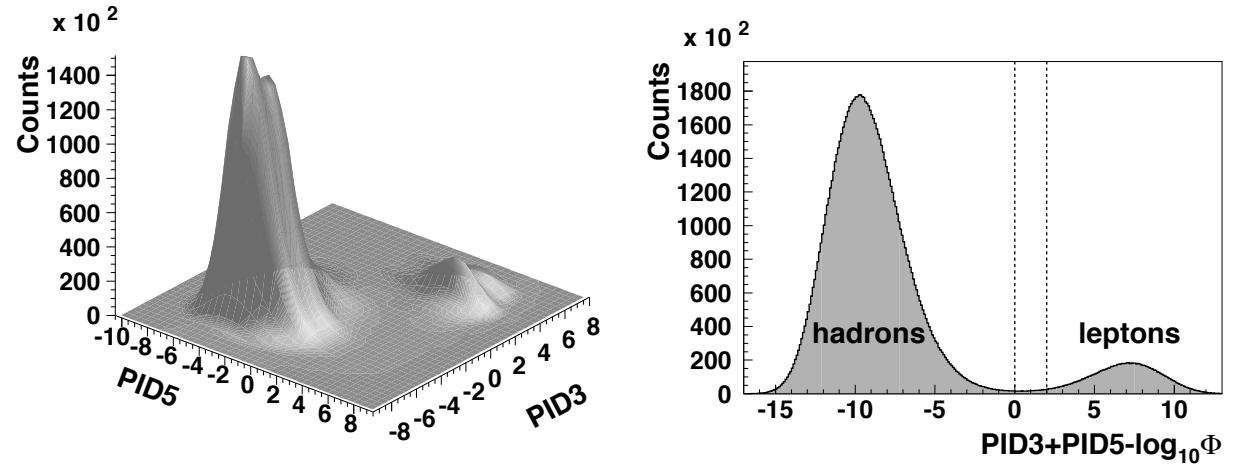


Lepton-Hadron Separation

Typical responses of the HERMES PID system:



Lepton identification with efficiency up to 99% and a hadron contamination of less than 1% using combined information:



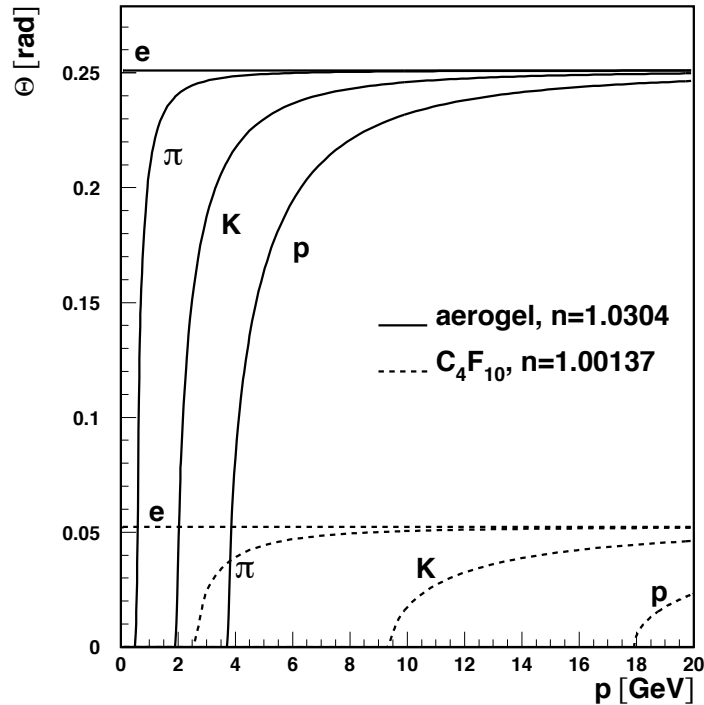
Bayesian Approach:

- 1
$$P_{E,p,\theta}(L(H)) = \frac{P_{p,\theta}(L(H)) P_{L(H),p}(E)}{P_{p,\theta}(L) P_{L,p}(E) + P_{p,\theta}(H) P_{H,p}(E)}$$
- 2
$$\log_{10} \frac{P_{E,p,\theta}(L)}{P_{p,E}(H)} = \log_{10} \frac{P_{L,p}(E)}{P_{H,p}(E)} + \log_{10} \frac{P_{p,\theta}(L)}{P_{p,\theta}(H)} = \text{PID}_{\text{detector}} + \log_{10} \Phi.$$

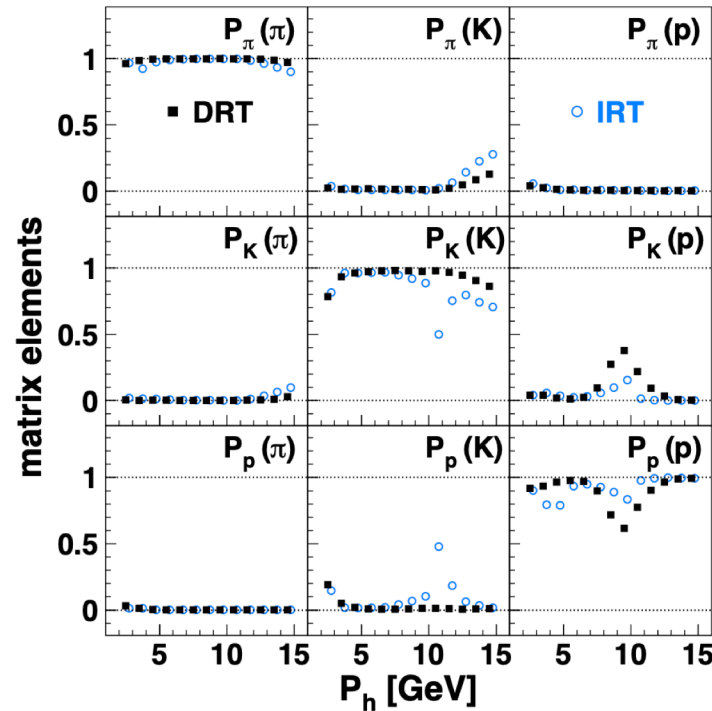
- 3

leptons: $PID3 + PID5 - \log_{10} \Phi > 2$	PID3: TRD
hadrons: $PID3 + PID5 - \log_{10} \Phi < 0$	PID5: preshower, calorimeter, and RICH

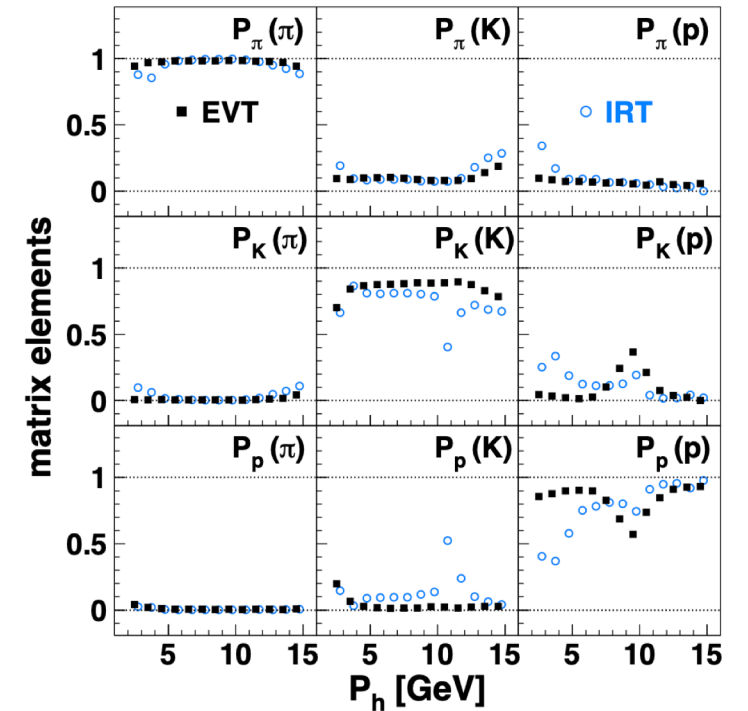
Hadron Identification in HERMES RICH Detector



One hadron track in RICH half
(58% of all SIDIS events):



More than one track
(42% of all SIDIS event):



EVT method for multiple track events: "These [SIDIS] measurement would not have been possible without an improved hadron-type identification algorithm for the Ring Imaging Cherenkov (RICH) detector. The EVT event-level algorithm is presented and now is the primary method used at Hermes"