The experimental asymmetry is defined in one  $\phi$ -bin by the number of counts for each helicity :

$$PA = A_{\exp} = \frac{N^+ - N^-}{N^+ + N^-} = \frac{N^+ - N^-}{N}$$

Define the shorthand

$$\partial_+ = \frac{\partial}{\partial N^+}$$

and similarly for  $N_{-}$ . Then

$$\partial_+ A_{\exp} = \frac{2N^-}{N^2}$$
  $\partial_- A_{\exp} = -\frac{2N^+}{N^2}$ 

For uncorrelated helicity counts, the error matrix is diagonal

$$(\sigma_{A_{\exp}})^2 = (\partial_+ A_{\exp} \ \partial_- A_{\exp}) \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{N^+}^2 & 0\\ 0 & \sigma_{N^-}^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \partial_+ A_{\exp} \\ \partial_- A_{\exp} \end{pmatrix}^2 = (\partial_+ A_{\exp})^2 \sigma_{N^+}^2 + (\partial_- A_{\exp})^2 \sigma_{N^-}^2 = \frac{4N^{-2}}{N^4} \sigma_{N^+}^2 + \frac{4N^{+2}}{N^4} \sigma_{N^-}^2$$

In the case  $N^- = 0$ ,

$$\sigma_{A_{\rm exp}} = \frac{2}{N^+} \sigma_{N^-}$$

In the case that both helicity counts are non-zero

$$(\sigma_{A_{\exp}})^2 = \frac{4N^{+2}N^{-2}}{N^4} \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma_{N^+}}{N^+} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\sigma_{N^-}}{N^-} \right)^2 \right]$$

Assume Poisson distribution of counts and errors

$$(\sigma_{A_{\exp}})^2 = \frac{4N^{+2}N^{-2}}{N^4} \left[ \frac{1}{N^+} + \frac{1}{N^-} \right]$$

$$= \frac{4N^+N^-}{N^3}$$

$$= \frac{N^2 - (A_{\exp}N)^2}{N^3} = \frac{1 - A_{\exp}^2}{N}$$

$$\sigma_{A_{\exp}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - A_{\exp}^2}{N}}$$

Finally, put back in polarization

$$\sigma_A = \frac{1}{P} \sqrt{\frac{1 - (AP)^2}{N}}$$

Check that the result is correct if  $A_{\rm exp}$  is large. Take

$$\begin{split} N^{-} &= \epsilon N^{+} \\ A_{\mathrm{exp}} &= \frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \approx 1-2\epsilon \\ A_{\mathrm{exp}}^{2} &\approx 1-4\epsilon \\ (\sigma_{A_{\mathrm{exp}}})^{2} &\approx \frac{4\epsilon}{N^{+}} \\ \sigma_{A_{\mathrm{exp}}} &\approx \frac{2}{N^{+}} \sqrt{\epsilon N^{+}} = \frac{2}{N^{+}} \sigma_{N^{-}} \end{split}$$