



Hadron structure studies in a single-polarised Drell-Yan process at COMPASS

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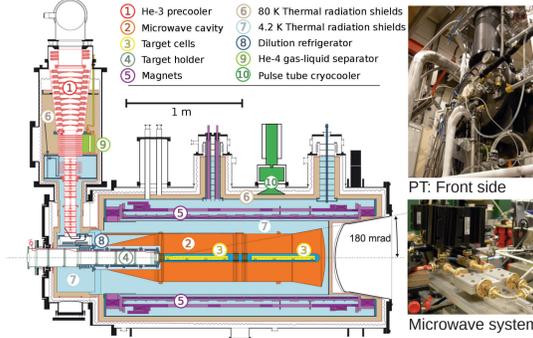
COMPASS Collaboration

- International – 24 institutes from 13 countries.
- About 220 physicists, wide physics program [1].



Polarized target

- PT for DY [2,3]: 2 cells, \varnothing 4 cm, each 55 cm long.
- Material: solid state NH_3 (polarizable – H nuclei).
- Cells oppositely polarized \rightarrow positive and negative temperature of the spin ansambles.
- Paramagnetic centres (e^- spins) polarized in 2.5 T field of a superconducting magnet, transfer to nuclei by microwaves.
- 'Frozen spin' mode at ~ 65 mK reached by a dilution cryostat (cooling by dilution of ^3He in ^4He).
- Magnetic field rotation 90° or 180° using 0.6 T dipole.



Negative pion beam

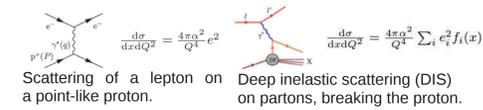
- 190 GeV, 10^9 π^- /spill of 10 s.
- Produced by SPS protons hitting a primary target.
- 97% π^- , 2.5% K^- , 0.5% p^- ,
- can be tagged by Cherenkov counters (CEDARS).



The M2 beamline towards COMPASS

Hadron structure

- Parton model, born in the late 60's: nucleon is made of point-like constituents (partons).

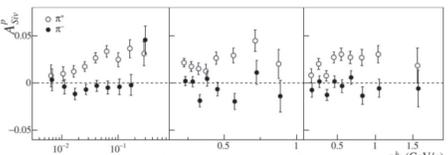


- $f_i(x)$ – parton distribution function (PDF), x – fraction of p mom. carried by the parton.
- Spin-dependent PDFs: helicity and transversity
- Parton transverse momentum (k_T -2) dependent (TMD) PDFs:

	Parent hadron polarization		
	Unpolarized	Longitudinal	Transverse
P	$f_1(x, k_T^2)$	$f_{1L}(x, k_T^2)$	$f_{1T}(x, k_T^2)$
a	(number density)		(Sivers)
r	$g_1(x, k_T^2)$	$g_{1L}(x, k_T^2)$	$g_{1T}(x, k_T^2)$
t	L		
o	$h_1^+(x, k_T^2)$	$h_{1L}^+(x, k_T^2)$	$h_{1T}^+(x, k_T^2)$
n	(Boer-Mulders)		(transversity)
p.		$h_{1T}^-(x, k_T^2)$	$h_{1T}^-(x, k_T^2)$

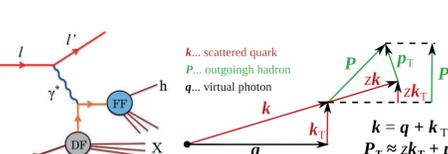
Sivers effect

- Observed in semi-inclusive DIS on HERMES and COMPASS as a left-right asymmetry in the production of hadrons (π and K).



Sivers asymmetry, measured in SIDIS by COMPASS [5].

- Can be explained (for small P_T) by correlation of k_T of quarks with spin of the parent transversely polarised hadron, i.e. the Sivers function.



Sivers asymmetry in the Drell-Yan process, measured by COMPASS, compared with three theoretical predictions [6].

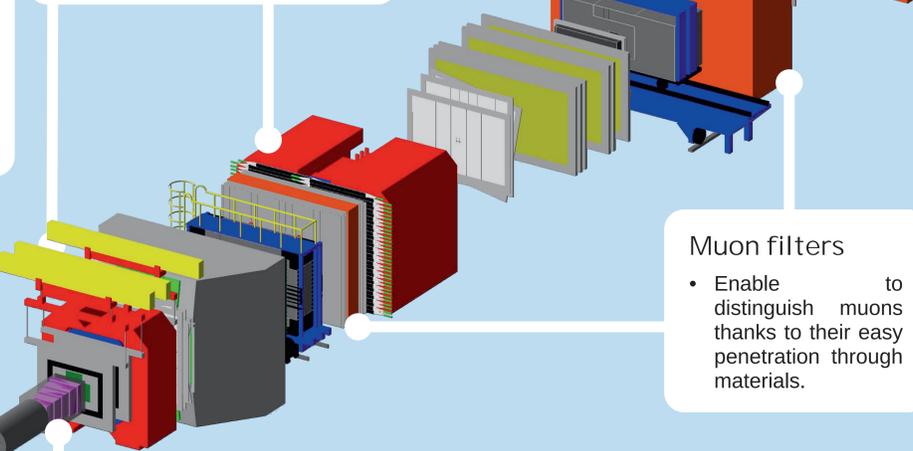
Experimental area

- CERN, Geneva (CH/FR),
- Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS) North Area,



CERN Accelerators (from Wikimedia Commons [4])

Spectrometer magnets



Hadron absorber

- μ filter, ensures reasonable detector occupancies.

Trigger

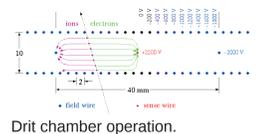
- Scintillating hodoscopes,
- trigger on coincidence of 2 signals (dimuon).

Muon filters

- Enable to distinguish muons thanks to their easy penetration through materials.

Tracking

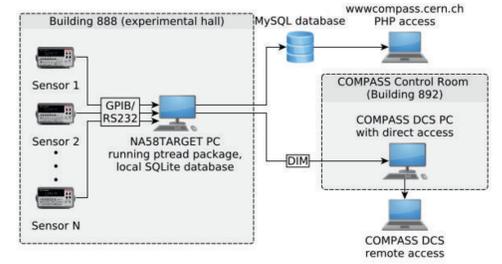
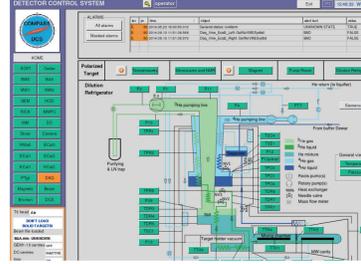
- About 350 detector planes,
- Different kinds: Micromegas, GEM, drift chambers, MWPC, mini drift tubes.



Drift chamber operation.

Target dilution cryostat new remote monitoring

- Control-room moved away from the experimental building
- New Linux-based, modular software – pthead [2]:
- Instruments (thermometers, pressure gauges etc.) connected by GPIB or RS232 interfaces.
- Measurements sent to the centralised COMPASS DCS via DIM service



Data taking

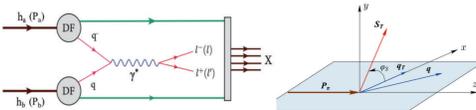
- July 8 – November 12, 2015.
- The ~ 18 weeks = 9 periods, each having 2 weeks with reversed target polarisation.
- In total 34 904 Drell-Yan events in invariant mass range $4.3 < M < 8.5$ GeV/c^2 were collected (all selections applied).
- Second data taking in 2018.



The remote control-room of COMPASS.

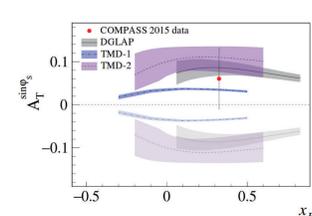
Drell-Yan process

- Production of dileptons in hadron interaction, in leading ord. by quark-antiquark annihilation.

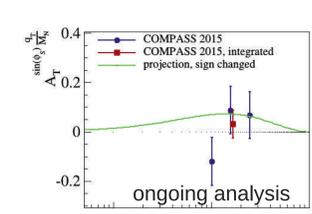


- COMPASS 2015 and 2018:
 - $\pi^-(P_\pi) + p^+(P_p) \rightarrow \gamma^*(q) + X \rightarrow \mu^-(k) + \mu^+(k') + X$
 - Cross-section in leading order TMD approach:
- $$\frac{d\sigma_{DY}}{d^4q d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha^2}{CQ^2} \left\{ (1 + \cos^2\theta) F_U^1 + \sin^2\theta \cos 2\phi F_U^2 \right. \\ \left. + |S_T| \left[(1 + \cos^2\theta) \sin\phi_S F_T^{\sin\phi_S} + \sin^2\theta \sin(2\phi + \phi_S) F_T^{\sin(2\phi + \phi_S)} + \sin^2\theta \sin(2\phi - \phi_S) F_T^{\sin(2\phi - \phi_S)} \right] \right\}$$

- Structure functions F are (in TMD formalism) convolutions of TMD PDFs.
- Sivers effect expected, but with opposite sign.
- COMPASS has tested this with the same apparatus, and kinematic range.



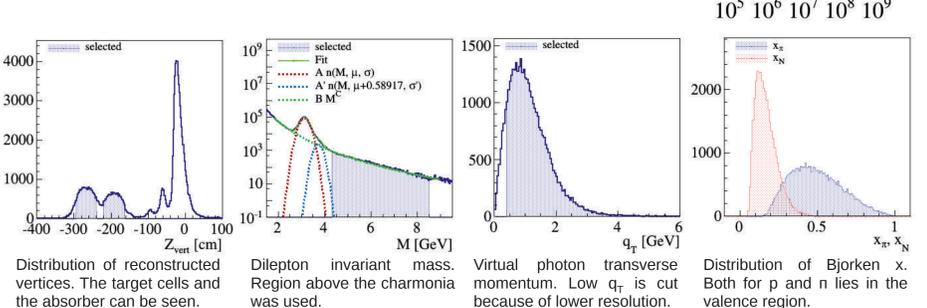
- An alternative option for analysis: Use weighting of events with powers of q_T to disentangle the convolution of TMD PDFs [7].



Sivers asymmetry in the Drell-Yan process, measured by COMPASS, compared with an estimate based on weighted asymmetry in SIDIS process, measured by COMPASS [8].

Data selection

- Dimuon selection,
- high invariant mass selected to suppress physics background,
- time and MT trigger (low polar angles) cuts to suppress combinatorial background (muons from beam pion decay),
- data quality cuts (apparatus stability – "bad spills", track χ^2 , low q_T – lower resolution in azimuthal angles),
- target cells selected.



Distribution of reconstructed vertices. The target cells and the absorber can be seen.

Dilepton invariant mass. Region above the charmonia was used.

Virtual photon transverse momentum. Low q_T is cut because of lower resolution.

Distribution of Bjorken x . Both for p and n lies in the valence region.

References

- [1] <http://wwwcompass.cern.ch/>
- [2] J. Matoušek et al. (COMPASS PT group), in Proceedings of the 22nd International Spin Symposium, Urbana-Champaign, USA (2017).
- [3] G. Nukazuka et al. (COMPASS PT group), in Proceedings of the 22nd International Spin Symposium, Urbana-Champaign, USA (2017).
- [4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Location_Large_Hadron_Collider.PNG.
- [5] C. Adolph et al. (COMPASS), PLB 744 (2015) 250.
- [6] M. Aghasyan et al. (COMPASS), CERN-EP-2017-059, arXiv:1704.00488 [hep-ex], submitted to Phys. Rev. Lett.
- [7] A. V. Efremov, et al., Phys. Lett. B612 (2005) 233–244, arXiv:hep-ph/0412353.
- [8] F. Bradamante (COMPASS), in Proceedings of the 22nd International Spin Symposium, Urbana-Champaign, USA. 2017. arXiv:1702.00621 [hep-ex].

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