

# New Measurements of $\frac{\Delta G}{G}$ at COMPASS

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on behalf of the COMPASS Collaboration

# Outline



- Spin Structure & Measurement
- COMPASS Experiment
- $\frac{\Delta G}{G}$  in Open Charm
- $\frac{\Delta G}{G}$  from High  $p_T$  Hadron Pairs
- Conclusion

# Spin Structure of the Nucleon



**Nucleon:** • composition: quarks, gluons

• spin:  $\frac{1}{2}$  → spin composition?

$$\langle \mathbf{S}_z^N \rangle = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + \langle L_z \rangle$$

• quark contribution:

• naive parton model (+rel.corr.):  $\Delta\Sigma = 0.6$

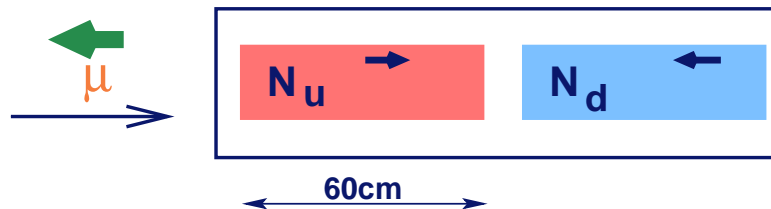
• experiments at CERN, SLAC, DESY:  $\Delta\Sigma \approx 0.3$

• **How about the gluon contribution?**

# Measurement of Spin Contributions



- DIS: polarised leptons on polarised target
- GOAL: measure  $A_{||} = \frac{\sigma^{\uparrow\downarrow} - \sigma^{\uparrow\uparrow}}{\sigma^{\uparrow\downarrow} + \sigma^{\uparrow\uparrow}}$
- use counting rates:  $A_{\text{exp}} = \frac{N_u - N_d}{N_u + N_d}$



- experimental asymmetry:  $A_{\text{exp}} = p_{\mu} p_t f A_{||}$   
( $f$ : dilution factor,  $p_{\mu,t}$ : beam, target polarisation)
- Target: 2 cells (60 cm),  ${}^6\text{LiD}$ , >50% polarised

# COMPASS Detector



2 stage spectrometer:

large angle: SM1  $\approx$  1 Tm

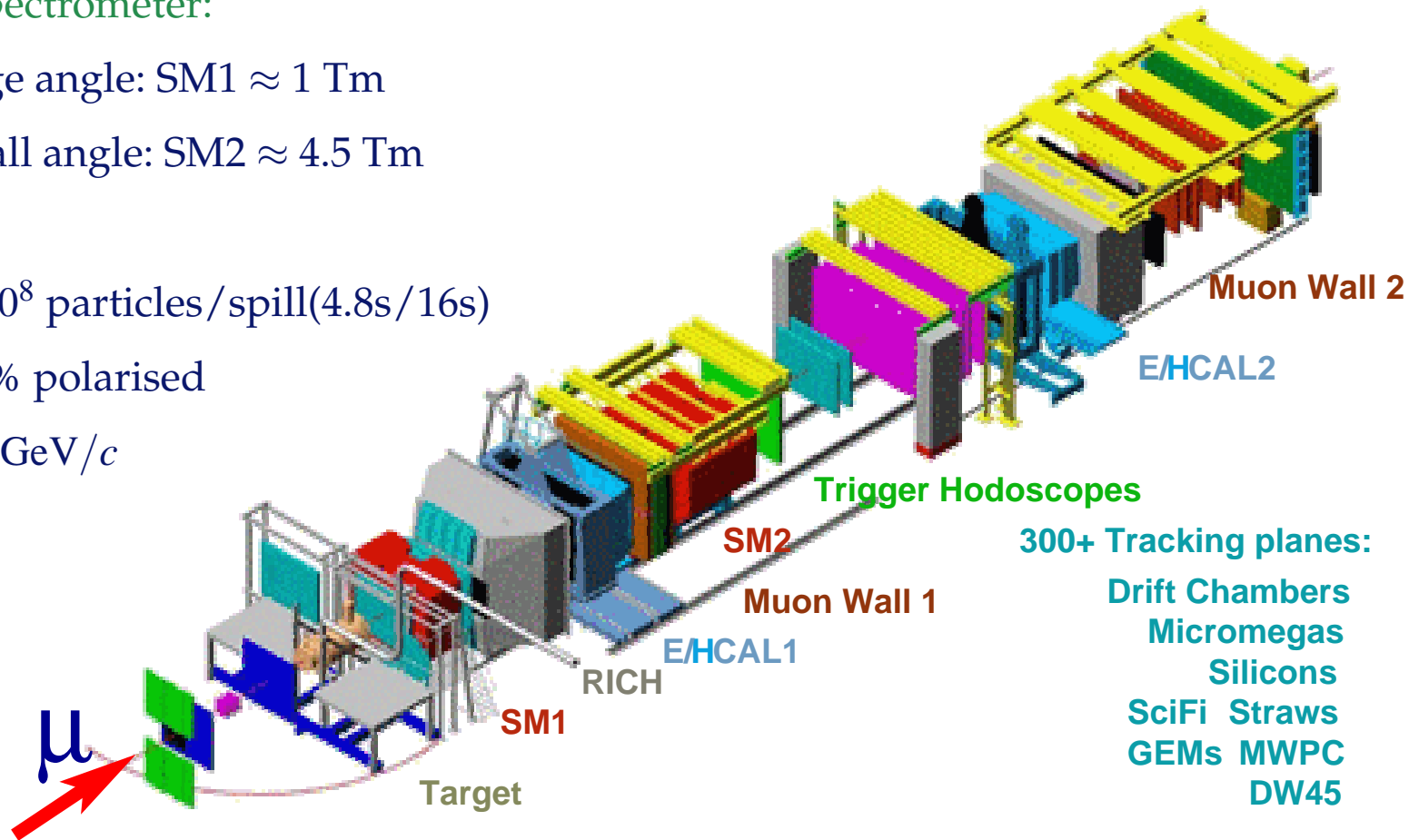
small angle: SM2  $\approx$  4.5 Tm

$\mu$  beam:

$2 \cdot 10^8$  particles/spill(4.8s/16s)

-76% polarised

160 GeV/c



# $\Delta G$ in COMPASS



GLUON in DIS: LO process: photon-gluon fusion

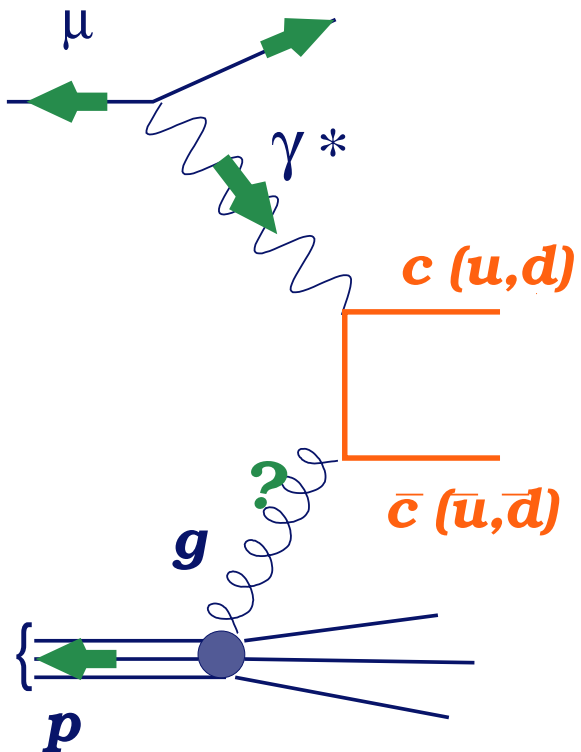
## PGF Tags:

- open charm
  - no physical background
  - hard scale:  $\hat{s} = 4m_c^2$

BUT low statistics

- high  $p_T$  hadron pairs
  - light quarks from PGF
  - scale:  $\sum p_T^2$
  - large statistics

BUT competing processes



# D Meson Reconstruction



• open charm tag: **reconstructed D-mesons**

• thick target: no decay vertex

• track based reconstruction

• two channels:

•  $D^0 \rightarrow (K\pi)$ , **no  $D^*$  tag**

•  $D^* \rightarrow (K\pi)\pi_{slow}$

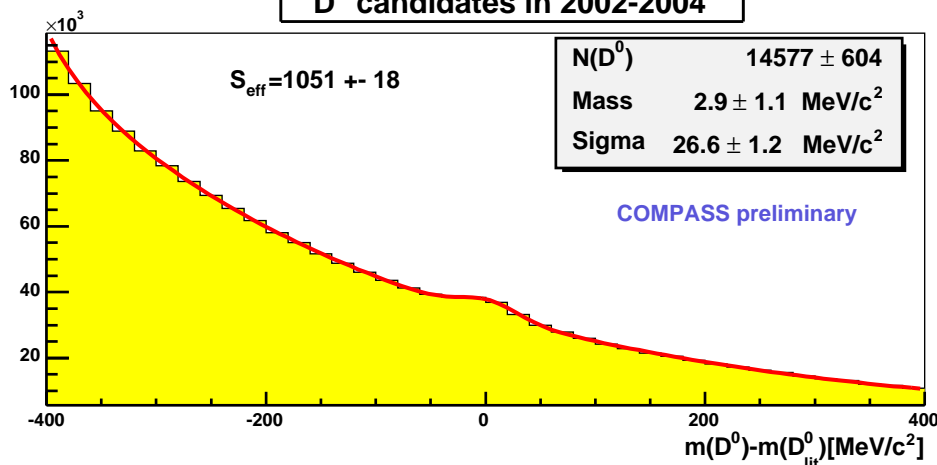
• selection criteria:

•  $D^0$  kinematics:  $z_{D^0}$ ,  $\cos\theta^*$

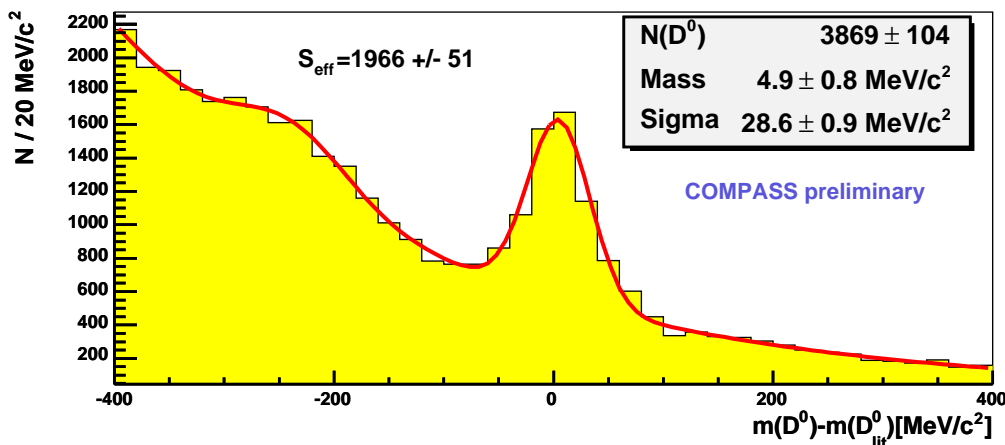
•  $\pi_{slow}$  for  $D^*$  tag:  $\delta m$

• PID (next slide)

D<sup>0</sup> candidates in 2002-2004



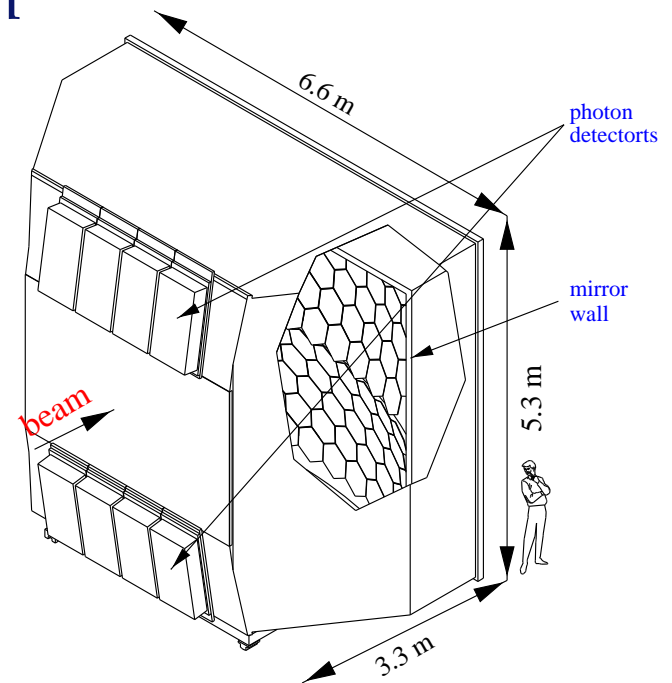
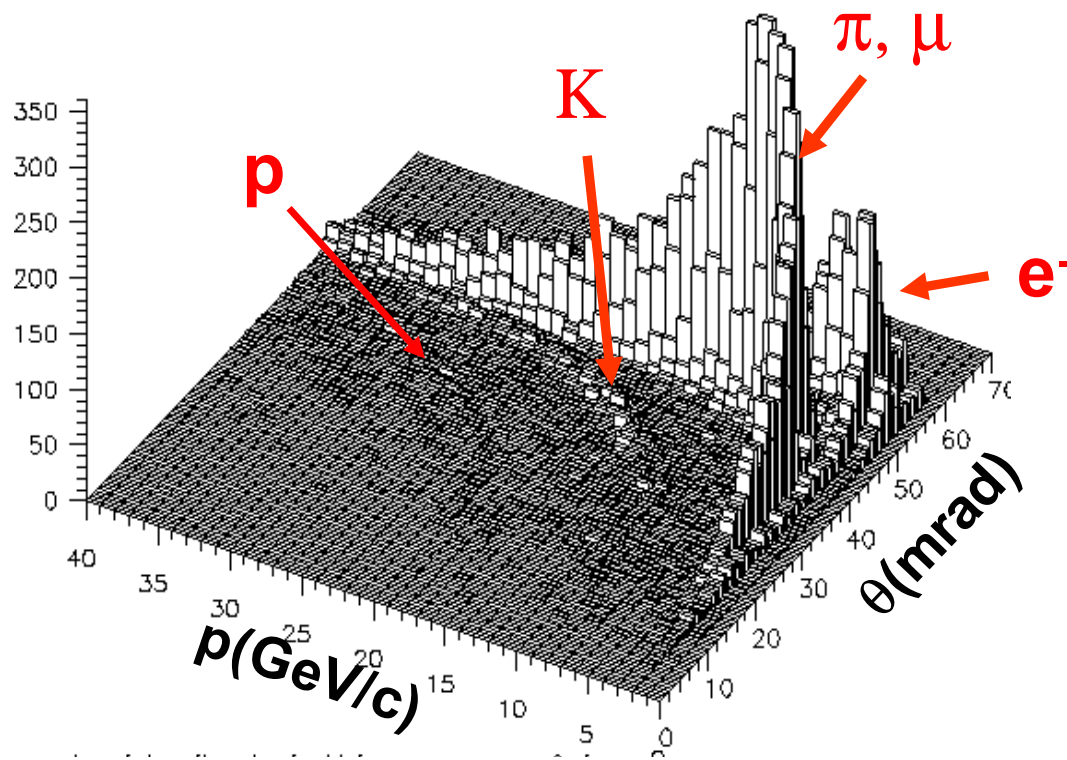
D\* candidates in 2002-2004



# PID with the RICH



- RICH:  $K/\pi$  separation up to  $50 \text{ GeV}/c$
- for  $D$ -mesons: **kaon** identification



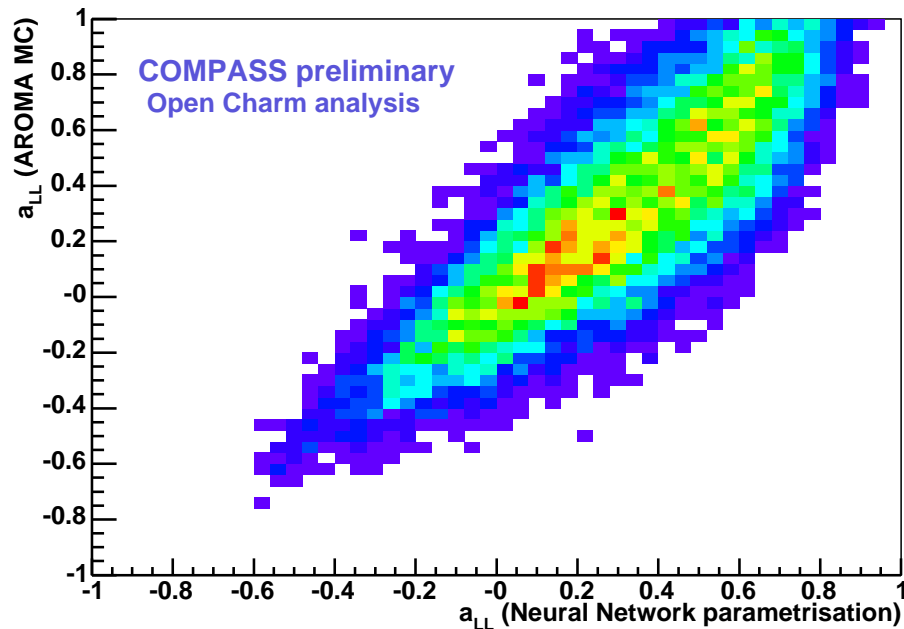


# Analysing Power



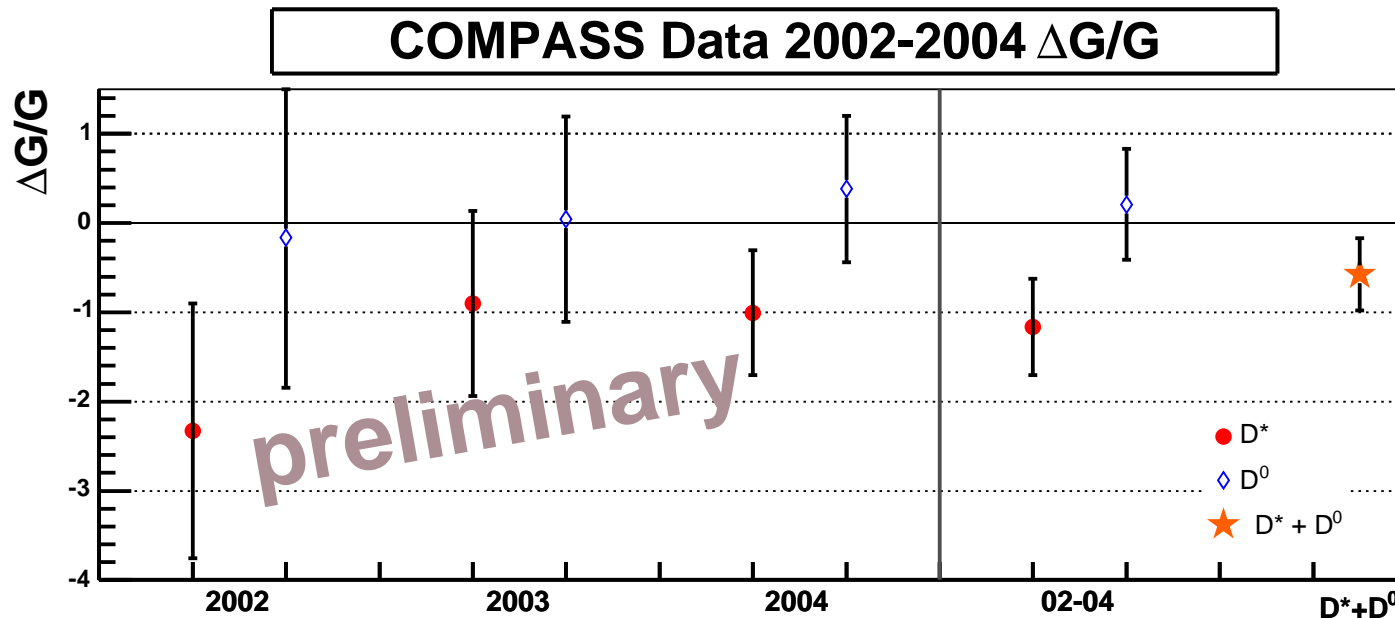
$$\text{PGF events: } \frac{A_{\parallel}}{D} = \frac{\int d\hat{s} \Delta\sigma^{PGF}(\hat{s}) \Delta G(x_g, \hat{s})}{\int d\hat{s} \sigma^{PGF}(\hat{s}) G(x_g, \hat{s})} \approx \langle a_{LL} \rangle \frac{\Delta G}{G}$$

$D$ : Depolarisation factor



- needs MC information
- good description of data
- NN trained with AROMA
- improved correlation

# $\frac{\Delta G}{G}$ from Open Charm (preliminary)

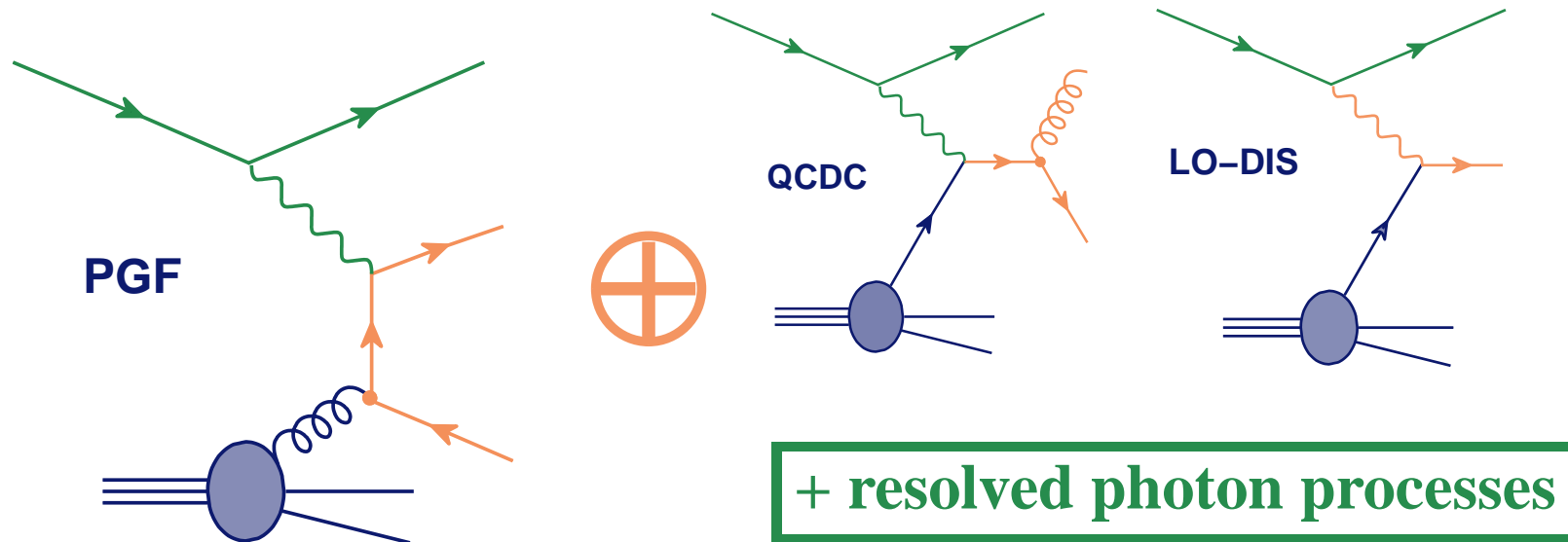


- optimise statistics: event weighting
- calculate  $\frac{\Delta G}{G}$  for each year/channel

$$\frac{\Delta G}{G} = -0.57 \pm 0.41 \pm \text{syst. (under study)}$$

$$\mu^2 \sim 13 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2, x_G \sim 0.15$$

# High $p_T$ : Measurement Principle



- more physics background: Monte Carlo for event fractions and  $\langle a_{LL} \rangle$
- 2 separate analysis:
  - $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ : no resolved photons, low statistics, scale:  $Q^2$ , LEPTO-MC
  - $Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ : large statistics, scale:  $\sum p_T^2$ , PYTHIA-MC
- event selection:
  - high  $p_T$  :  $p_{T,1}, p_{T,2} > 0.7 \text{ GeV}/c$  and  $p_{T,1}^2 + p_{T,2}^2 > 2.5 (\text{GeV}/c)^2$
  - current fragmentation:  $x_F > 0.1$  and  $z > 0.1$
  - event kinematics:  $0.1 < y < 0.9$  and  $x < 0.05$  ( $\leftarrow$  background asymmetry)

# High $p_T$ : Preliminary Results



**high  $Q^2$ :** (2002+2003 DATA)

$$\frac{\Delta G}{G} = 0.06 \pm 0.31 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.06 \text{ (syst)}$$

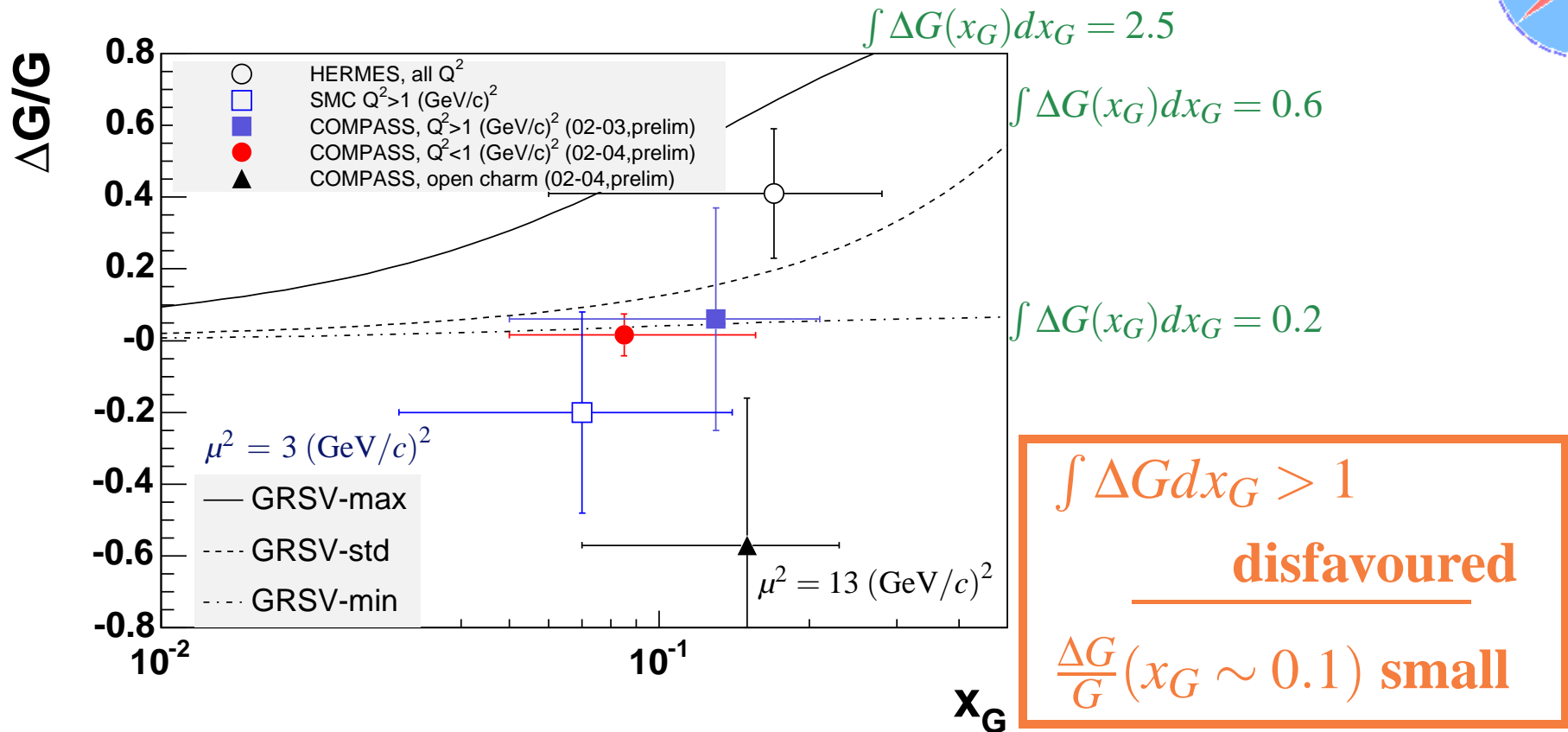
$$x_G \sim 0.13 \text{ and } \mu^2 = 3 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$$

**low  $Q^2$ : 2002+2003+2004 DATA**

$$\frac{\Delta G}{G} = 0.016 \pm 0.058 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.055 \text{ (syst)}$$

$$x_G \sim 0.085 \text{ and } \mu^2 = 3 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$$

# Conclusion



- addition of 2004: significant improvement in statistics
- ongoing work: systematic studies, new methods, NLO...
- about to start 2006 run ☺