Exclusive ρ^0 production off transversely polarized protons and deuterons

Paweł Sznajder

Sołtan Institute for Nuclear Studies, Warsaw

on behalf of the COMPASS experiment

Symmetries and Spin (SPIN-Praha-2010)
18 – 24 July 2010

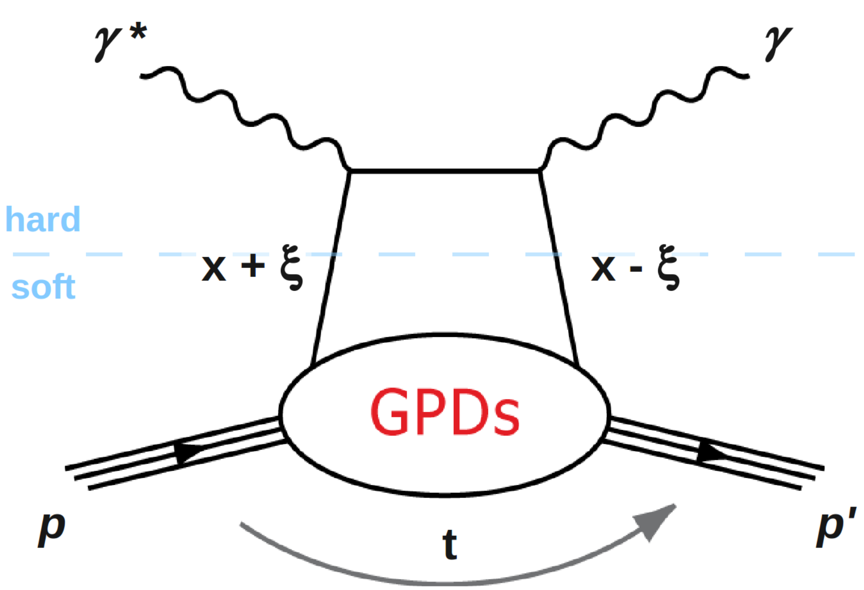
Outline

- Theoretical framework (GPD formalism)
- Motivation
- COMPASS experiment
- Event selection and experimental method
- Results
- Summary and outlook

GPD formalism

Deeply Virtual Coulomb Scattering

$\gamma^* p \rightarrow \gamma p'$



factorization for large Q^2 and $-t < 1\ (GeV/c)^2$

GPDs (Generalized Parton Distributions):

$H^{q,g}(x,\xi,t)$	$E^{q,g}(x,\xi,t)$	*for sum over parton helicities*
$\widetilde{H}^{q,g}(x,\xi,t)$	$\widetilde{E}^{q,g}(x,\xi,t)$	*for difference over parton helicities*
for retained proton helicity	*for changed proton helicity*	

where:

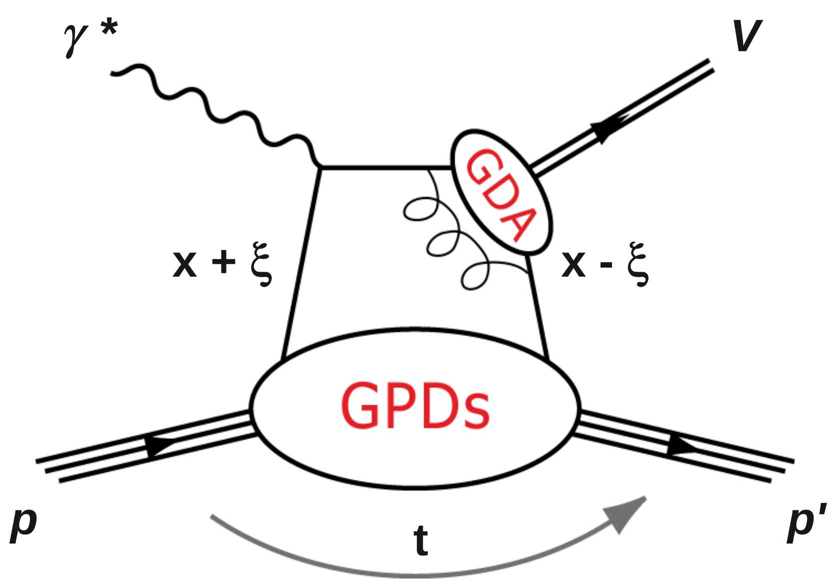
x: average longitudinal momentum fraction of the parton

2ξ: longitudinal momentum fraction transferred by the parton

$$\xi \approx \frac{x_B}{2 - x_B}$$ (in the Bjorken limit)

t: squared momentum transferred to the target nucleon

Deeply Virtual Meson Production
$\gamma^* p \to V p'$



Production meson dependence on different GPDs:

$H^{q,g}(x,\xi,t)$	$E^{q,g}(x,\xi,t)$	*for vector mesons*
$\widetilde{H}^{q,g}(x,\xi,t)$	$\widetilde{E}^{q,g}(x,\xi,t)$	*for pseudoscalar mesons*

for example:

$$H_{\rho^0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{2}{3}H^u + \frac{1}{3}H^d + \frac{3}{8}H^g\right)$$

$$H_{\omega} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{2}{3}H^u - \frac{1}{3}H^d + \frac{1}{8}H^g\right)$$

$$H_{\phi} = -\frac{1}{3}H^s - \frac{1}{8}H^g$$

- *contribution from gluons in the same order of α_s as from quarks*
- *factorization is strictly proven only for longitudinal γ^**

1D parton distributions:

for quarks:

$$H^q(x,0,0) = q(x)$$

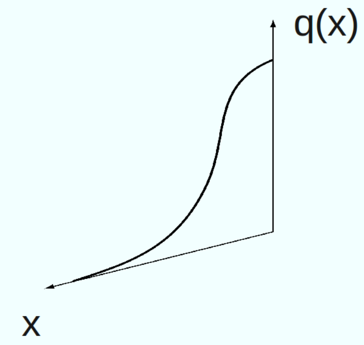
$$\widetilde{H}^q(x,0,0) = \Delta q(x)$$

for gluons:

$$H^g(x,0,0) = x\, g(x)$$

$$\widetilde{H}^g(x,0,0) = x \Delta g(x)$$

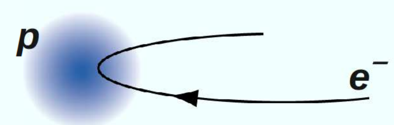
no corresponding relations for $E^{q,g}$ *and* $\widetilde{E}^{q,g}$



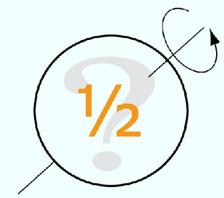
Form factors:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx\, H^q(x,\xi,t) = F_1^q(t)$$ (Dirac form factor)

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx\, E^q(x,\xi,t) = F_2^q(t)$$ (Pauli form factor)



Total angular momentum:



$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx\, x\left[H^q(x,\xi,0)+E^q(x,\xi,0)\right]=2J^q$$ (Ji's sum rule)

where:

$$J^q = L^q + S^q$$

angular momentum conservation law

if proton helicity is changed ($E^q, \widetilde{E}^q \neq 0$) *orbital angular momentum must be involved*

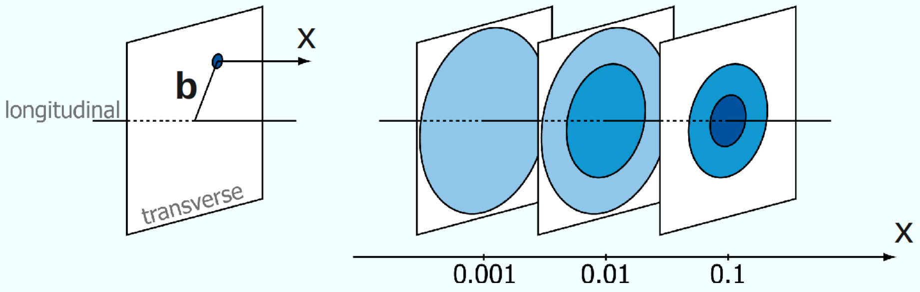
Nucleon tomography:

3D parton distribution function:

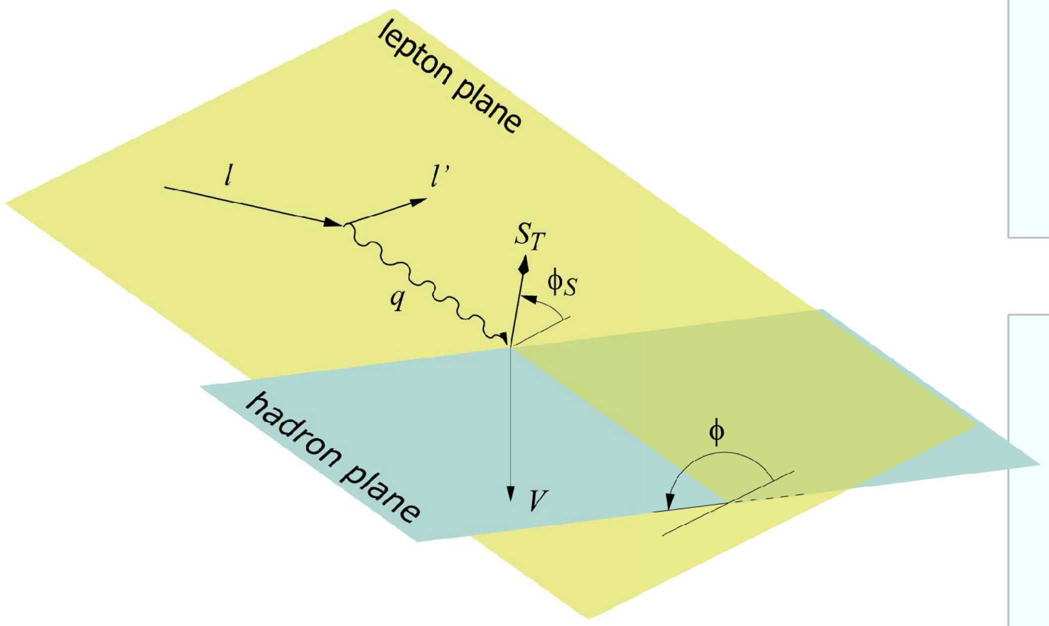
$$q(x,\boldsymbol{b}) = (2\pi)^{-2} \int d^2 \boldsymbol{\Delta}\, e^{-i\boldsymbol{b}\cdot\boldsymbol{\Delta}} H^q(x,0,t=-\boldsymbol{\Delta}^2)$$

where:

$\boldsymbol{b}$: impact parameter



Definitions



Considered reaction:

$$\mu^+ + p \rightarrow \mu^+{}' + p' + \rho^0$$

Relevant angles:

ϕ: azimuthal angle between lepton plane and hadron plane

ϕ_s: azimuthal angle between target spin vector and lepton plane

Spin-dependent photoabsorption cross sections and interference terms σ^{ij}_{mn} :

$$\sigma^{ij}_{mn}\left(x_B, Q^2, t\right) \propto \sum_{spins} (A^i_m)^* A^j_n$$

where:

A^i_m: amplitude for subprocess $\gamma^* p \rightarrow V p'$ with photon helicity *m* and target proton helicity *i*

General formula for cross-section including beam and target polarization

$$\left[\frac{\alpha_{\mathrm{em}}}{8\pi^3}\frac{y^2}{1-\varepsilon}\frac{1-x_B}{x_B}\frac{1}{Q^2}\right]^{-1}\frac{d\sigma}{dx_B\,dQ^2\,d\phi\,d\phi_S}$$

$$= \underline{\frac{1}{2}\left(\sigma_{++}^{++}+\sigma_{++}^{--}\right)+\varepsilon\sigma_{00}^{++}} - \varepsilon\cos(2\phi)\,\mathrm{Re}\,\sigma_{+-}^{++} - \sqrt{\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)}\,\cos\phi\,\mathrm{Re}\,(\sigma_{+0}^{++}+\sigma_{+0}^{--})$$

$$- P_\ell\sqrt{\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)}\,\sin\phi\,\mathrm{Im}\,(\sigma_{+0}^{++}+\sigma_{+0}^{--})$$

$$- S_L\left[\varepsilon\sin(2\phi)\,\mathrm{Im}\,\sigma_{+-}^{++}+\sqrt{\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)}\,\sin\phi\,\mathrm{Im}\,(\sigma_{+0}^{++}-\sigma_{+0}^{--})\right]$$

$$+ S_L P_\ell\left[\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}\,\frac{1}{2}\left(\sigma_{++}^{++}-\sigma_{++}^{--}\right)-\sqrt{\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)}\,\cos\phi\,\mathrm{Re}\,(\sigma_{+0}^{++}-\sigma_{+0}^{--})\right]$$

$$- S_T\left[\underline{\sin(\phi-\phi_S)\,\mathrm{Im}\,(\sigma_{++}^{+-}+\varepsilon\sigma_{00}^{+-})}+\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sin(\phi+\phi_S)\,\mathrm{Im}\,\sigma_{+-}^{+-}+\frac{\varepsilon}{2}\sin(3\phi-\phi_S)\,\mathrm{Im}\,\sigma_{+-}^{-+}\right.$$

$$\left.+\sqrt{\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)}\,\sin\phi_S\,\mathrm{Im}\,\sigma_{+0}^{+-}+\sqrt{\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)}\,\sin(2\phi-\phi_S)\,\mathrm{Im}\,\sigma_{+0}^{-+}\right]$$

$$+ S_T P_\ell\left[\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2}\,\cos(\phi-\phi_S)\,\mathrm{Re}\,\sigma_{++}^{+-}\right.$$

$$\left.-\sqrt{\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)}\,\cos\phi_S\,\mathrm{Re}\,\sigma_{+0}^{+-}-\sqrt{\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)}\,\cos(2\phi-\phi_S)\,\mathrm{Re}\,\sigma_{+0}^{-+}\right].$$

$$\epsilon=\frac{1-y-\frac{1}{4}y^2\gamma^2}{1-y+\frac{1}{2}y^2+\frac{1}{4}\gamma^2} \qquad \gamma=2x_{Bj}M_P/Q$$

Access to GPDs through the exclusive ρ^0 production (motivation)

For vector mesons:

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma'}\frac{d\sigma_{00}^{++}}{dt} = (1-\xi^2)|\mathcal{H}_M|^2 - \left(\xi^2+\frac{t}{4M_p^2}\right)|\mathcal{E}_M|^2 - 2\xi^2 Re(\mathcal{E}_M^* \mathcal{H}_M)$$

unpolarized cross section

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{1}{2}\left(\sigma_{++}^{++} + \sigma_{++}^{--}\right) + \epsilon\sigma_{00}^{++} \equiv \sigma_T + \epsilon\sigma_L$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma'} Im \frac{d\sigma_{00}^{+-}}{dt} = -\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\frac{\sqrt{t_0-t}}{M_p} Im(\mathcal{E}_M^* \mathcal{H}_M)$$

transverse target spin asymmetry

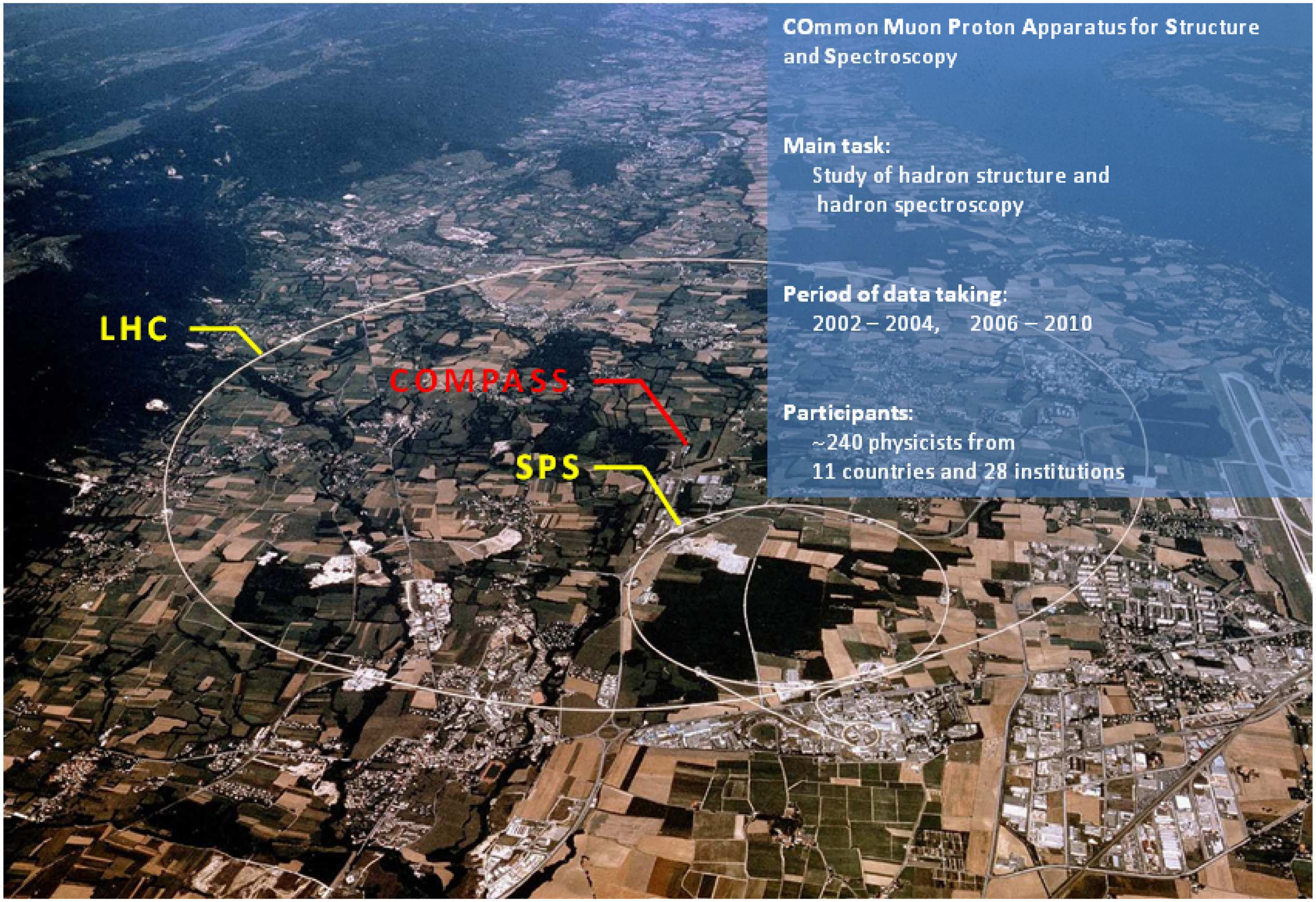
$$A_{UT} = -\frac{Im\left(\sigma_{++}^{+-} + \epsilon\sigma_{00}^{+-}\right)}{\sigma_0}$$

where:

$\mathcal{H}_M, \mathcal{E}_M$ are weighted sums of integrals of the GPDs $H_{q,g}, E_{q,g}$

$$\Gamma' = \frac{\alpha_{em}}{Q^6}\frac{x_B^2}{1-x_B} \qquad -t_0 = \frac{4\xi^2 M_P^2}{1-\xi^2} \qquad \xi \approx \frac{x_B}{2-x_B}$$

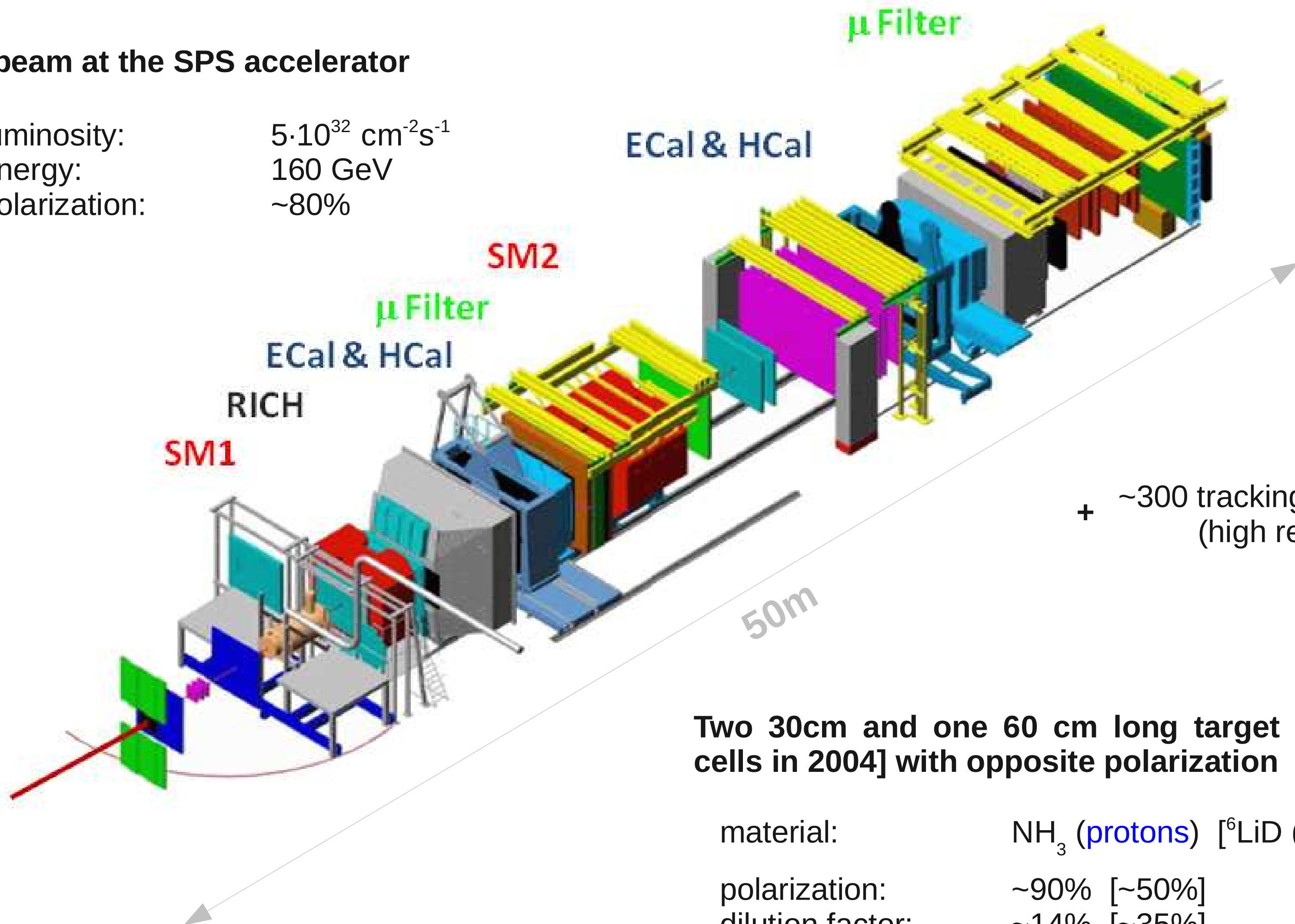
COMPASS experiment



COMPASS experiment – 2007 setup

μ^+ beam at the SPS accelerator

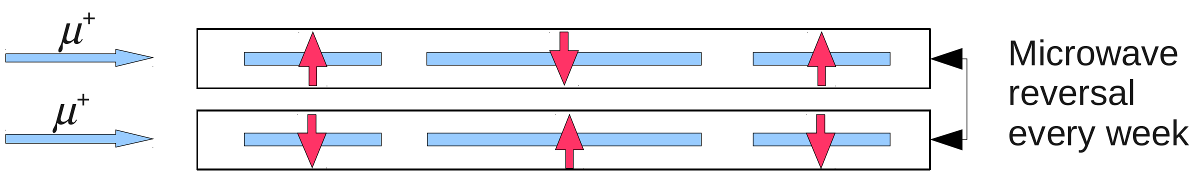
luminosity:	$5{\cdot}10^{32}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}
energy:	160 GeV
polarization:	~80%



+ ~300 tracking detector planes (high redundancy)

Two 30cm and one 60 cm long target cells [two 60cm long cells in 2004] with opposite polarization

material:	NH_3 (protons) [^{6}LiD (deuterons)]
polarization:	~90% [~50%]
dilution factor:	~14% [~35%]



Used data and event selection

Used data:

2002 – 2004 (deuterons)
2007 (protons)

for transverse target polarization

Analyzed decay channel:

$$\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- \qquad BR \sim 100\%$$

Topology:

- one incident and one scattered muon
- two charged tracks with opposite signs

Vertex in the target

Kinematics domain:

- $Q^2 > 1$ [(GeV/c)^2]
- W > 5 [GeV]
- 0.1 < y < 0.9
- $0.003 < x_{Bj} < 0.35$

where:

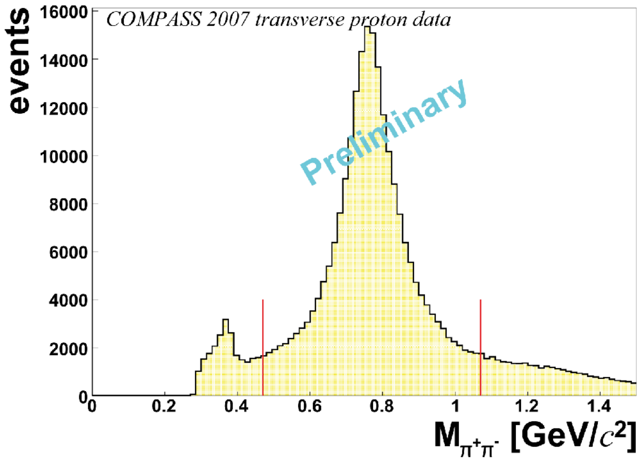
Q^2: negative four-momentum squared of γ^*

W: total energy in γ^* - N system

y: fraction of the lepton energy lost in the LAB

x_{Bj}: Bjorken scaling variable

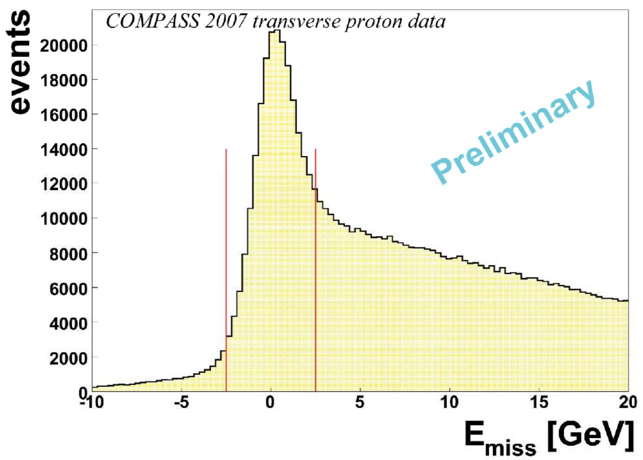
Event selection – cuts on hadron variables



Invariant mass

Pion mass is assumed for each outgoing hadron track

$$-0.3 < M_{\pi\pi} - M_{\rho}^{PDG} < 0.3\ [GeV/c^2]$$

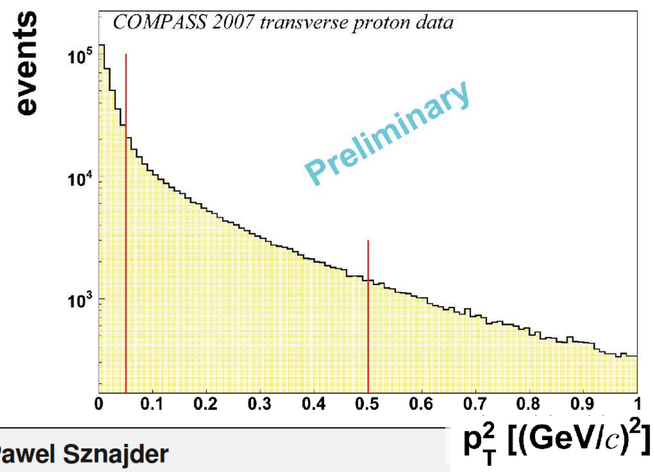


Missing energy

Recoil proton is not detected - check if the proton is intact

$$E_{miss} = \frac{M_x^2 - M_p^2}{2M_p} \in [-2.5,\ 2.5]\ GeV$$

$E_{miss} = 0$ is the signature of the exclusivity



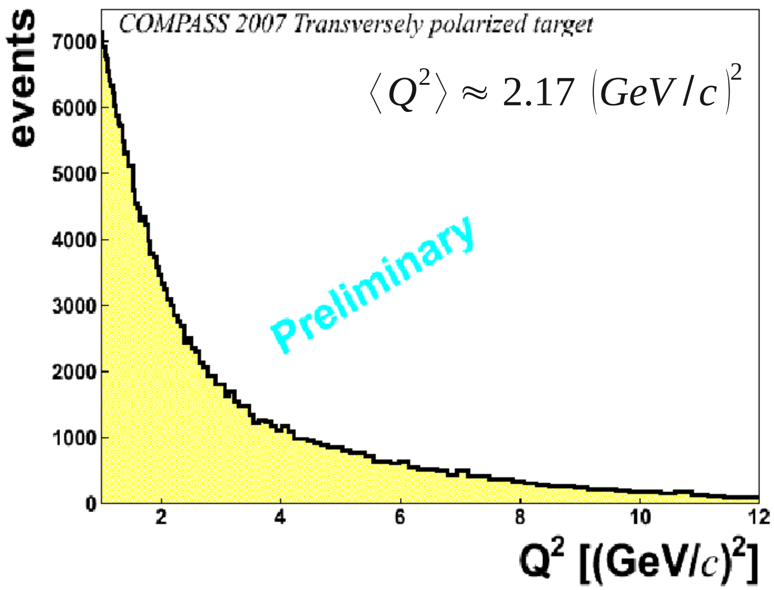
Squared transverse momentum of ρ^0 candidate w.r.t. virtual photon direction

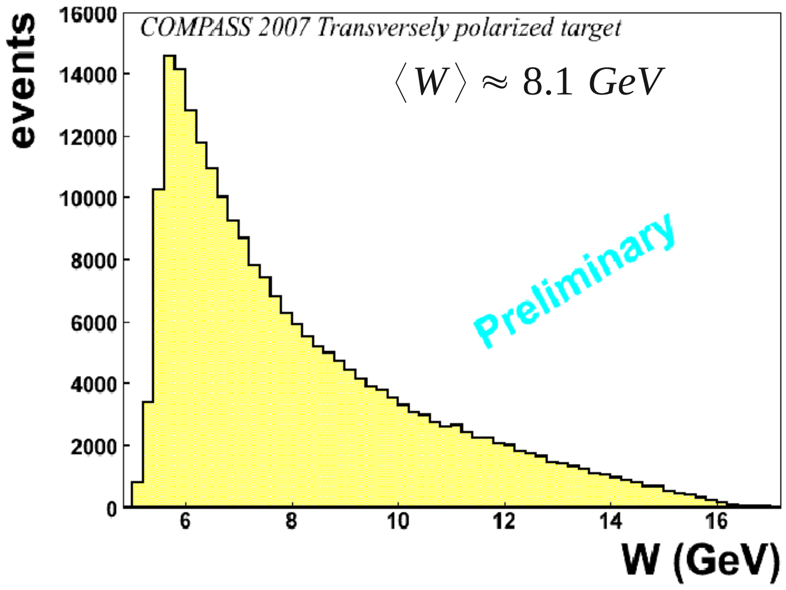
To remove coherent production on N and further reduction of non-exclusive background

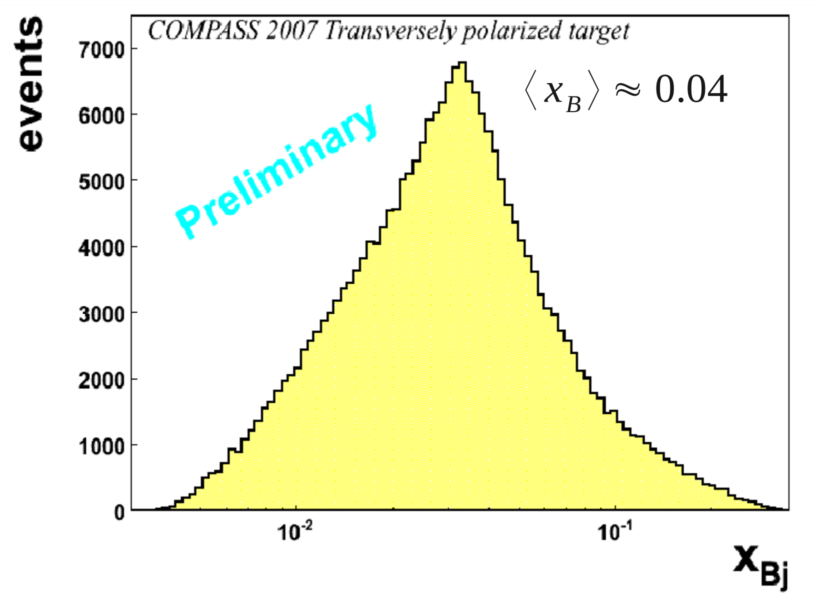
$$0.05 < p_t^2 < 0.5\ [(GeV/c)^2]$$ for protons

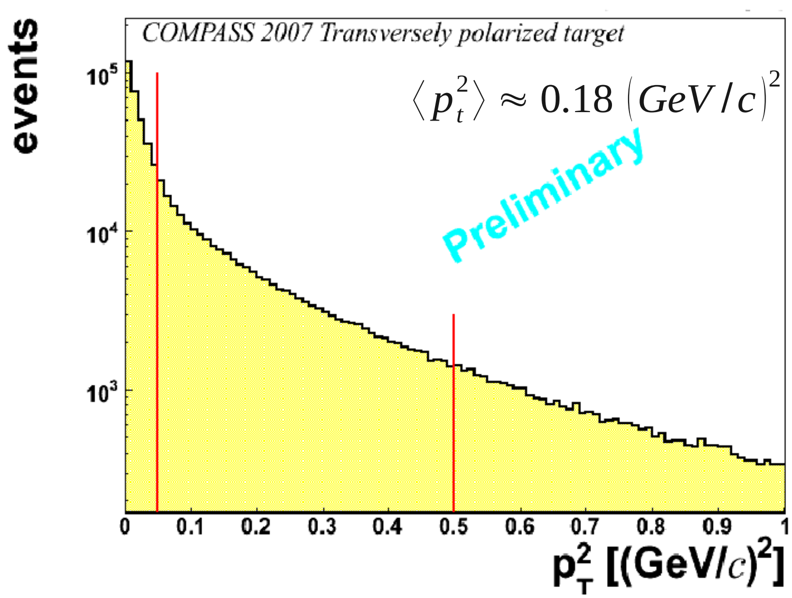
$$0.01 < p_t^2 < 0.5\ [(GeV/c)^2]$$ for deuterons

Event selection – kinematic domain









Acceptance

Number of observed events

Flux

Dilution factor

$$N(\phi-\phi_s) = F\ n\ a(\phi-\phi_s)\ \sigma_0 \cdot \left(1 \pm f\ \langle P_T \rangle\ A_{UT}\ \sin(\phi-\phi_s)\right)$$

Number of target nucleons

Mean target polarization

$$\sigma(\phi-\phi_s) \simeq \frac{1}{2}\left(\sigma_{++}^{++} + \sigma_{++}^{--}\right) + \epsilon\,\sigma_{00}^{++} - S_T\, Im\left(\sigma_{++}^{+-} + \epsilon\,\sigma_{00}^{+-}\right)\sin(\phi-\phi_s)$$

$$\sigma_0 = \frac{1}{2}\left(\sigma_{++}^{++} + \sigma_{++}^{--}\right) + \epsilon\,\sigma_{00}^{++} \equiv \sigma_T + \epsilon\,\sigma_L$$

$$A_{UT} = -\frac{Im\left(\sigma_{++}^{+-} + \epsilon\,\sigma_{00}^{+-}\right)}{\sigma_0}$$

$$DR(\phi-\phi_s) = \frac{N^{\uparrow}_{Up/Down}(\phi-\phi_s)}{N^{\downarrow}_{Center}(\phi-\phi_s+\pi)} \cdot \frac{N^{\uparrow}_{Center}(\phi-\phi_s)}{N^{\downarrow}_{Up/Down}(\phi-\phi_s+\pi)}$$

$$= \frac{F^{\uparrow}_{Up/Down} F^{\uparrow}_{Center}}{F^{\downarrow}_{Center} F^{\downarrow}_{Up/Down}} \frac{a^{\uparrow}_{Up/Down}(\phi-\phi_s)\, a^{\uparrow}_{Center}(\phi-\phi_s)}{a^{\downarrow}_{Center}(\phi-\phi_s+\pi)\, a^{\downarrow}_{Up/Down}(\phi-\phi_s+\pi)} \frac{\left(1+f\langle P_T\rangle A_{UT}\sin(\phi-\phi_s)\right)^2}{\left(1-f\langle P_T\rangle A_{UT}\sin(\phi-\phi_s)\right)^2}$$

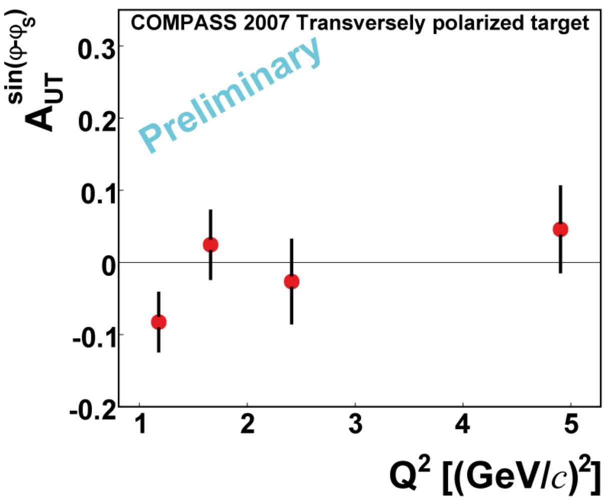
Number of target nucleons, flux and σ_0 cancel

Acceptance cancel with reasonable assumption $\frac{a^{\uparrow}_{Up/Down}}{a^{\downarrow}_{Center}} = \frac{a^{\downarrow}_{Up/Down}}{a^{\uparrow}_{Center}}$

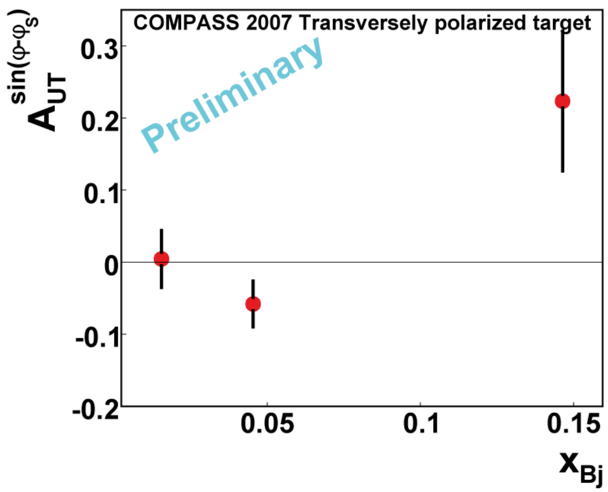
A_{UT} from a fit to the $DR(\phi-\phi_s)$

Results for the proton target

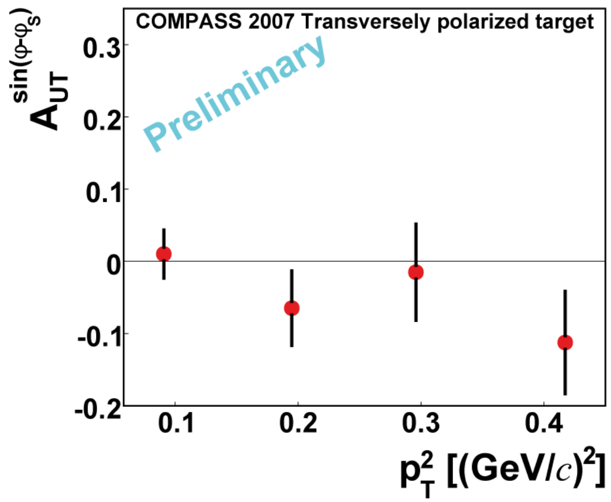
$\langle Q^2 \rangle \approx 2.2 \, (GeV/c)^2$



$\langle x_B \rangle \approx 0.04$



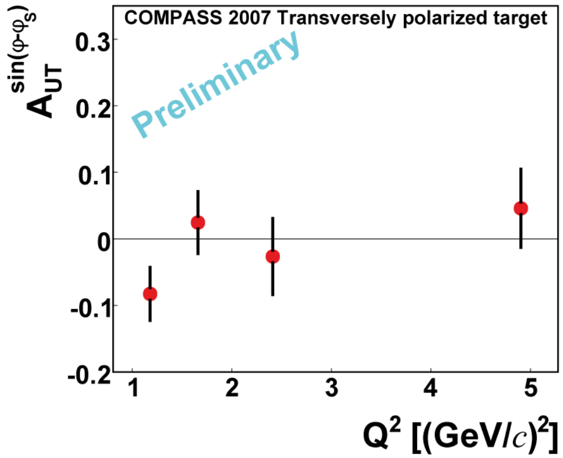
$\langle p_t^2 \rangle \approx 0.18 \, (GeV/c)^2$



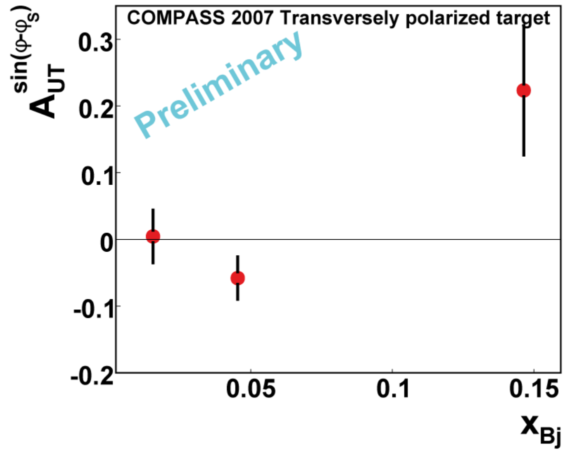
$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi-\phi_s)}$ compatible with 0

Comparison with HERMES experiment

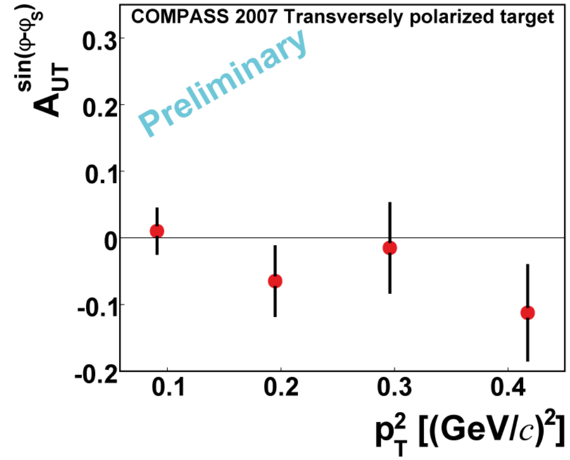
$\langle Q^2 \rangle \approx 2.2\,(GeV/c)^2$

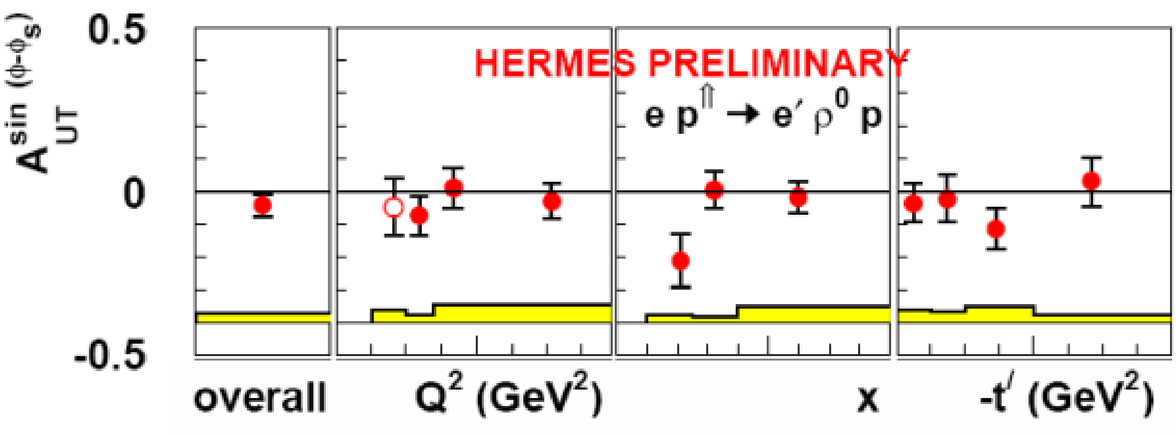


$\langle x_B \rangle \approx 0.04$

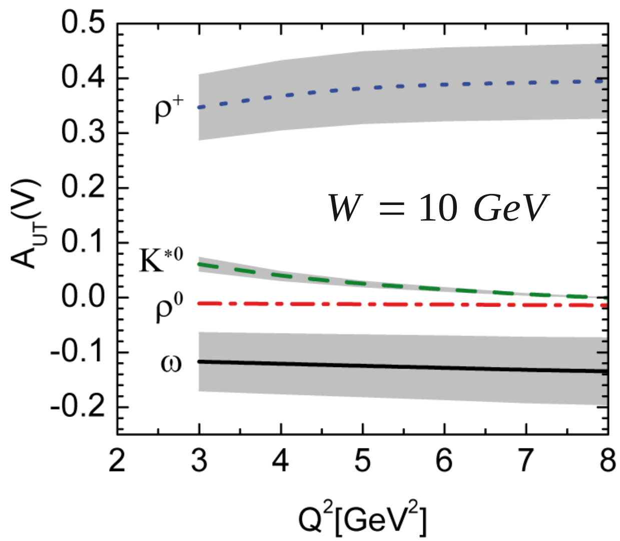


$\langle p_t^2 \rangle \approx 0.18\,(GeV/c)^2$





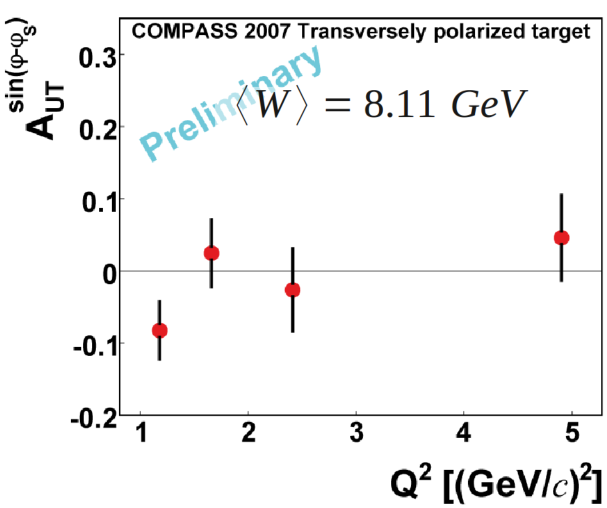
Both results are in good agreement

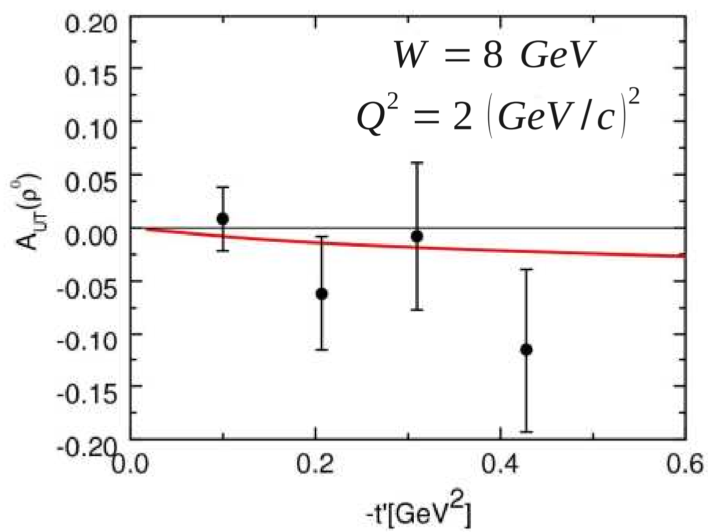


Model given by S. V. Goloskokov and P. Kroll
(see Eur. Phys. J. C 59 4 (2009))

- “handbag model”
- GPDs constrained by CTEQ6 parametrization and nucleon form factors
- power corrections due to transverse quarks momenta
- predictions both for γ^*_L and γ^*_T

$$\left.\begin{aligned} A_{UT}\left(\rho^0\right) &\approx -0.02 \\ A_{UT}\left(\omega\right) &\approx -0.10 \end{aligned}\right\} \textit{for protons}$$



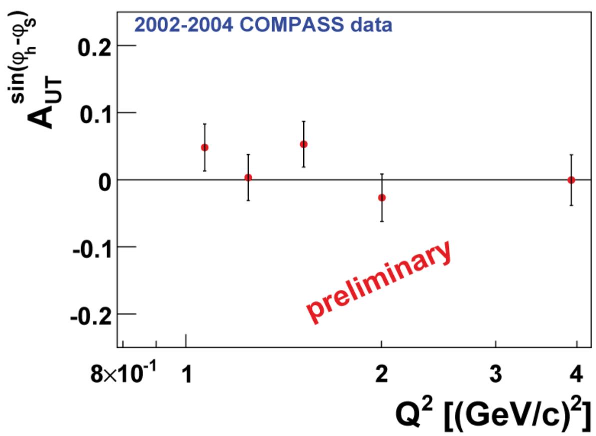


Results are in good agreement with the model

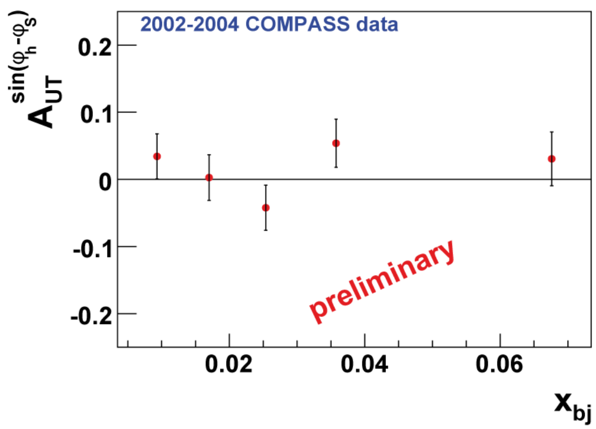
Results for the deuteron target

without coherent/incoherent scattering separation ($0.01 < p_t^2 < 0.5\ [(GeV/c)^2]$)

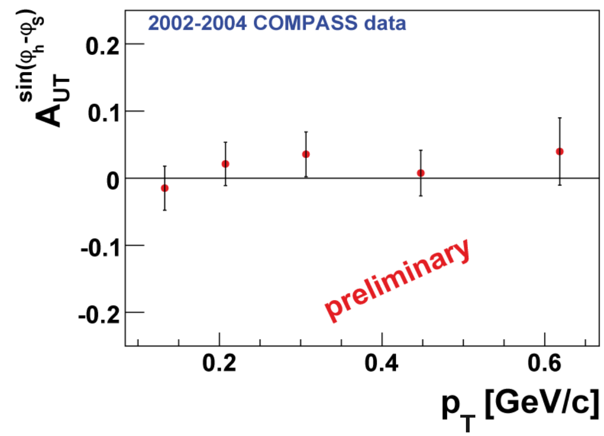
$\langle Q^2 \rangle \approx 2.0\ (GeV/c)^2$



$\langle x_B \rangle \approx 0.03$



$\langle p_t \rangle \approx 0.11\ (GeV/c)^2$



$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi-\phi_s)}$ compatible with 0

Summary and outlook

- **Summary**
  - Transverse target spin asymmetry A_{UT} was measured both for protons and deuterons
  - Results are compatible with 0 in wide kinematic range
  - Results are compatible with HERMES experiment and with GPD predictions by S. V. Goloskokov and P. Kroll

- **In progress**
  - transverse/longitudinal separation of γ^*
  - estimation of background effects

- **Outlook**
  - more data in 2010 with transversely polarized proton target $\rightarrow$ increase of statistics for ρ^0 with 2010 data (~3 times)
  - possible analysis of ϕ and ω mesons
  - proposal for GPD measurement at COMPASS submitted to SPSC
  - possible measurement with transversely polarized protons using GPD setup at COMPASS experiment (with Recoil Proton Detector)