

COMPASS results: new measurements of transverse-spin asymmetries in two-hadron inclusive production

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on behalf of the COMPASS collaboration

Miniworkshop on Dihadron Fragmentation Functions (DiFF)
5 - 7 September 2011
Pavia - Italy



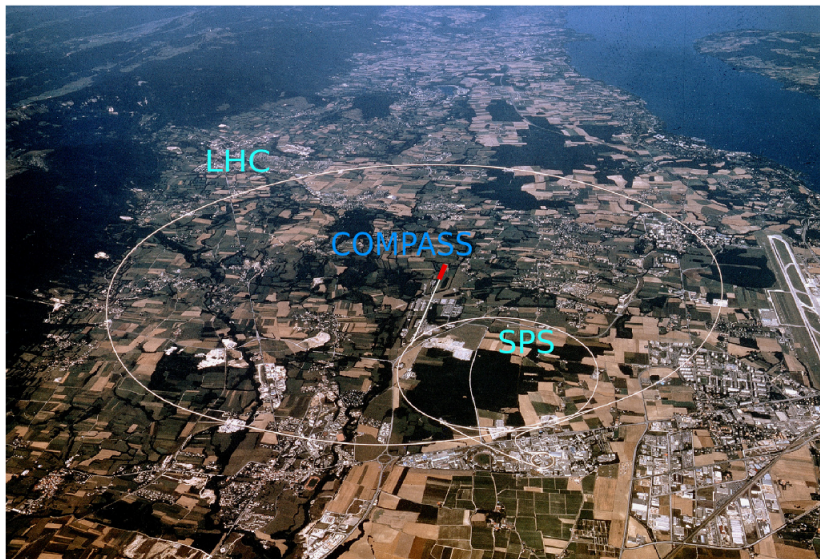
**Friedrich-Alexander-Universität
Erlangen-Nürnberg**



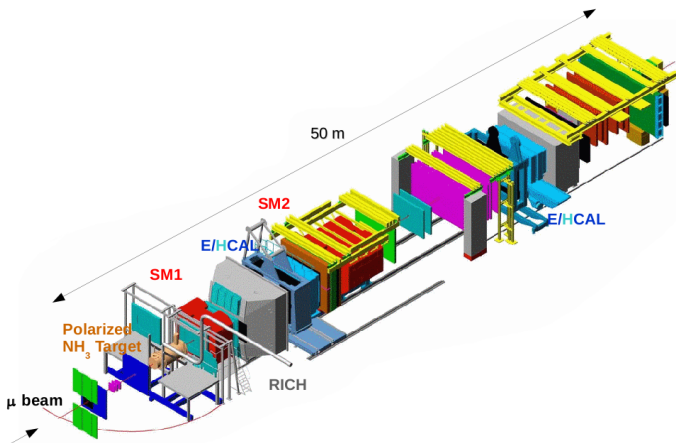
Outline

- 1 The COMPASS experiment
- 2 Theoretical motivations
- 3 Data selection
- 4 Two-hadron asymmetries: deuteron data 2002-04
- 5 Two-hadron asymmetries: proton data 2007
- 6 Two-hadron asymmetries: proton data 2010
- 7 Conclusions & Outlook

The COMPASS experiment at CERN



The COMPASS experiment



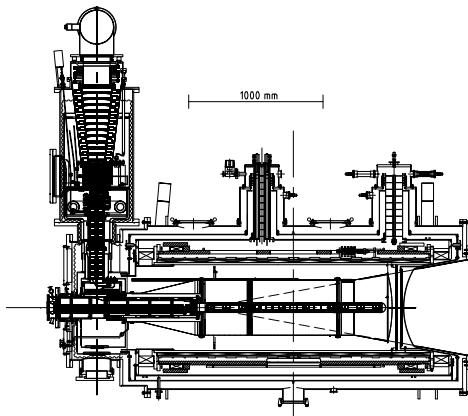
COMPASS setup 2007

- Beam:
 $160 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Intensity:
 $2 \times 10^8 \mu^+/\text{spill}$
- Luminosity:
 $5 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

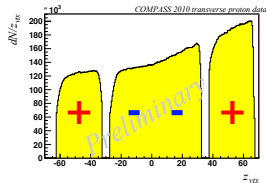
- Two stage spectrometer
- Longitudinal polarized μ^+ -beam
- 2002-2004 polarized ^6LiD (deuterium) target
- 2007 & 2010 polarized NH_3 (proton) target

- Tracking
- Calorimetry
- PID (RICH)

The COMPASS target system

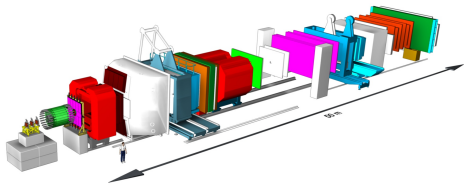


- Upgrade of target system in 2005
- Three cells with opposite polarization
- 180 mrad geometrical acceptance
- Transverse polarization reversed every week via microwave



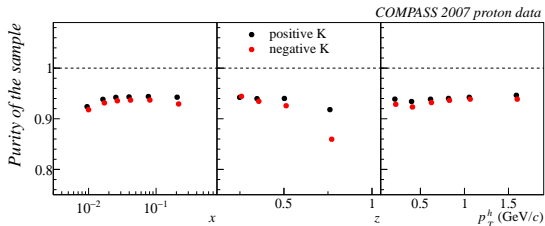
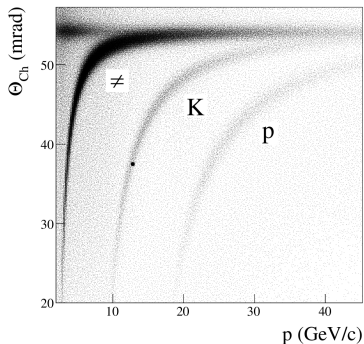
- ${}^6\text{LiD}$ (deuteron):
 - ▶ polarization $\approx 48\%$
 - ▶ dilution factor ≈ 0.38
- NH_3 (proton):
 - ▶ polarization $\approx 90\%$
 - ▶ dilution factor ≈ 0.15

The COMPASS RICH



COMPASS setup 2008-09




COMPASS 2007 proton data



purity of π^\pm sample $> 99\%$

Spin structure \rightarrow Transversity

Three distribution functions are necessary to describe the spin structure of the nucleon in LO:

		quark		
		U	L	T
nucleon	U	$f_1(x)$ 		
	L		$g_1(x)$ 	
	T			$h_1(x)$ 

Quark distribution

$$f_1(x) = q^+(x) + q^-(x)$$

Helicity distribution

$$g_1(x) = q^+(x) - q^-(x)$$

Transversity distribution

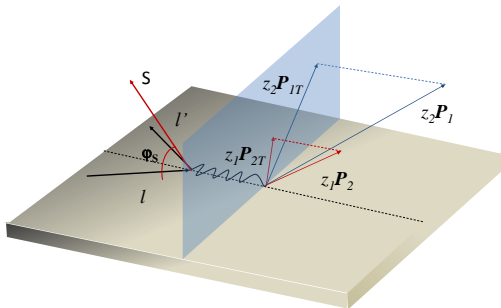
$$h_1(x) = q^{\uparrow\uparrow}(x) - q^{\uparrow\downarrow}(x)$$

$IN^\uparrow \rightarrow I'hX$ Collins FF

$IN^\uparrow \rightarrow I'hhX$ Interference FF

$IN^\uparrow \rightarrow I'\Lambda X$ FF of $q^\uparrow \rightarrow \Lambda$

Theoretical motivations: angle definitions

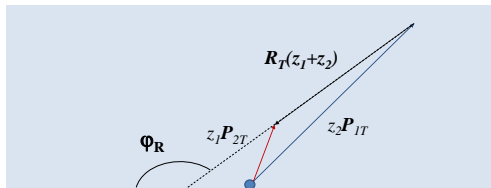


$$IP^\uparrow \rightarrow l' h_1 h_2$$

Fragmentation of transversely polarized quark into two unpolarized hadrons

- $z_i = \frac{P_i}{P_{\text{tot}}}$
- $\mathbf{R}_T = \frac{z_1 \mathbf{P}_{2,T} - z_2 \mathbf{P}_{1,T}}{z_1 + z_2}$
- $\hat{\mathbf{q}} = \hat{\mathbf{z}}$
- Azimuthal angle of \mathbf{R}_T :

$$\cos \Phi_R = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}} \times \mathbf{l}}{|\hat{\mathbf{q}} \times \mathbf{l}|} \cdot \frac{\hat{\mathbf{q}} \times \mathbf{R}_T}{|\hat{\mathbf{q}} \times \mathbf{R}_T|}$$
- Φ_S azimuthal angle of the spin of the fragmenting quark



Theoretical motivations: two-hadron cross section

While integrating over $\mathbf{P}_{h,T}$ ($\mathbf{P}_h = \mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{P}_2$) the two-hadron cross section is:

$$\frac{d^7}{d\zeta dM_h^2 d\Phi_R dz dx dy d\Phi_S} = \frac{2\alpha^2}{4\pi s x y^2} A(y) q(y) D_1^{\leftarrow q}(z, M_h^2) \\ + B(y) |S_\perp| \frac{|R_T|}{M_h} \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S - \pi) h_1(x) H_1^{\leftarrow q}(z, M_h^2)$$

Where $h_1(x)$ is the Transversity PDF and $H_1^{\leftarrow q}(z, M_h^2)$ is the two-hadron Interference FF, which describes the Fragmentation of a transversely polarized quark into two unpolarized hadrons (results from BELLE *talk of A.Vossen*, models from Radici et al. & Ma et al.).

Theoretical motivations: asymmetries extraction

$$N_{2h}^{\pm}(\Phi_{RS}) = N_{2h}^0(1 \pm fP_T D_{NN} A_{2h} \sin \Phi_{RS} \sin \Theta)$$

$$\text{with } \sin \Phi_{RS} = \sin(\Phi_R + \Phi_S - \pi)$$

$$A_{2h} = \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 h_1(x) H_1^{\triangleleft q}(z, M_h^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 q(x) D_1^{\triangleleft q}(z, M_h^2)}$$

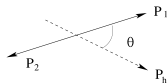
\pm indicates nucleon spin orientation

f = target dilution factor

P_T = target polarization

$D_{NN} = \frac{1-y}{1-y+\frac{y^2}{2}}$ = transv. spin transfer coef.

$h^+ h^-$ center of mass frame

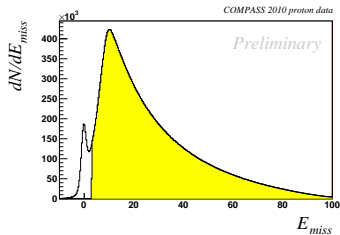
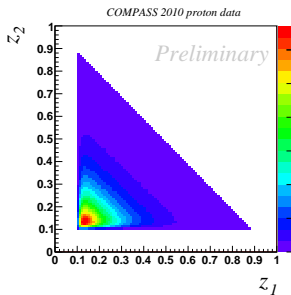


Data selection

- Vertex with at least **3** outgoing tracks:
↪ All h^+h^- pair combinations are taken into account
- $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
- $0.1 < y < 0.9$
- $W > 5 \text{ GeV}$

Specific cuts for two-hadron analysis:

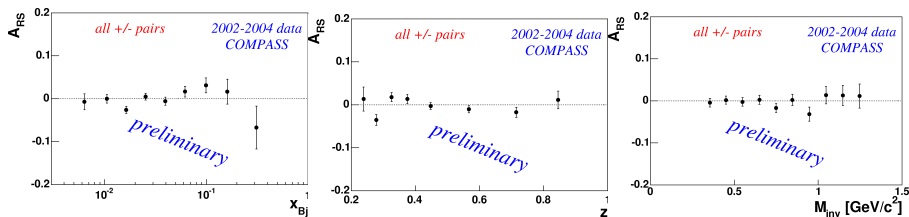
- $z > 0.1$ for each hadron
- $x_F > 0.1$ for each hadron
- $E_{miss} > 3 \text{ GeV}$ for each pair
- $R_T > 0.07 \text{ GeV}$ for each pair



two-hadron asymmetries:

deuteron data 2002 - 2004

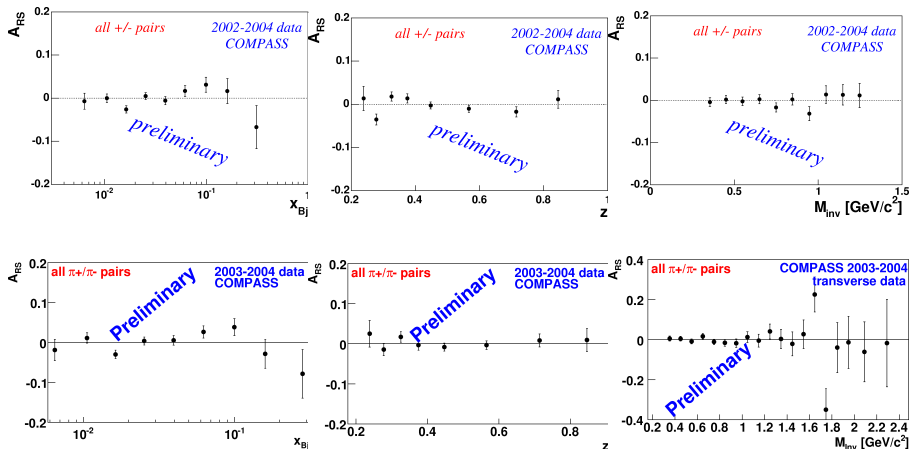
two-hadron asymmetries: deuteron data 2002 - 2004



2002 - 2004 deuteron data two-hadron asymmetries of h^+h^- pairs:

↪ all asymmetries are small, compatible with zero

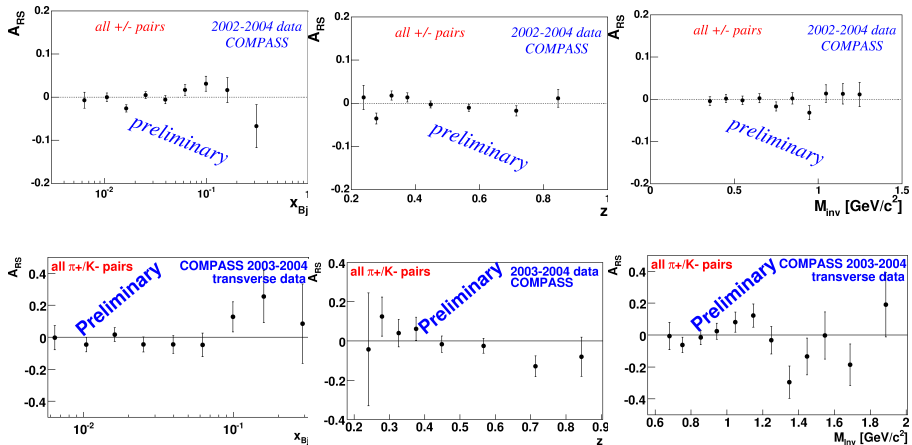
deuteron data 2002 - 2004: $\pi^+\pi^-$ pairs



2002 - 2004 deuteron data two-hadron asymmetries: all h^+h^- pairs (top), $\pi^+\pi^-$ pairs (bottom)

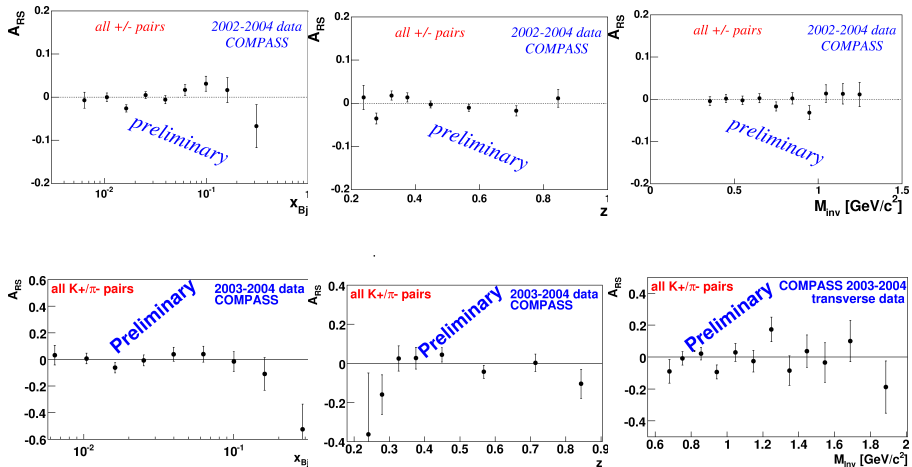
$\hookrightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ signal determines most of the unidentified asymmetries

deuteron data 2002 - 2004: π^+K^- pairs



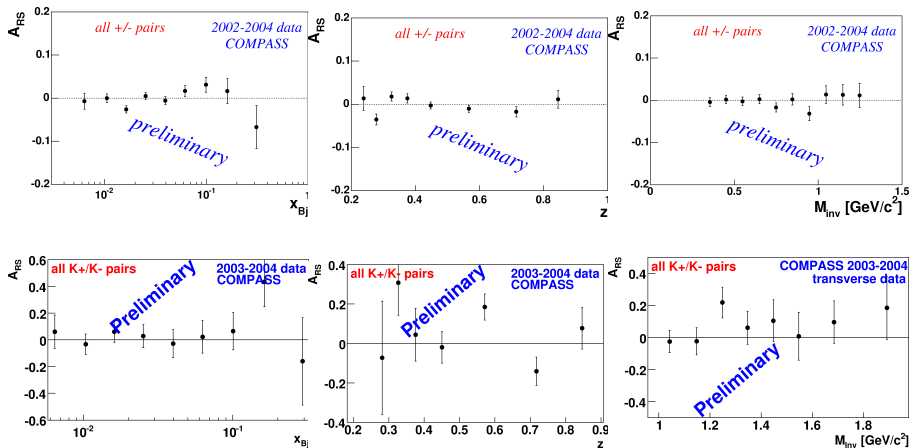
2002 - 2004 deuteron data two-hadron asymmetries: all h^+h^- pairs (top), π^+K^- pairs (bottom)

deuteron data 2002 - 2004: $K^+\pi^-$ pairs



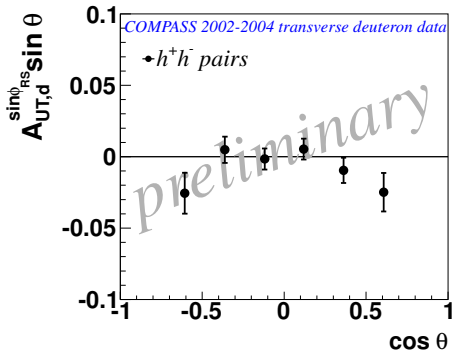
2002 - 2004 deuteron data two-hadron asymmetries: all h^+h^- pairs (top), $K^+\pi^-$ pairs (bottom)

deuteron data 2002 - 2004: K^+K^- pairs



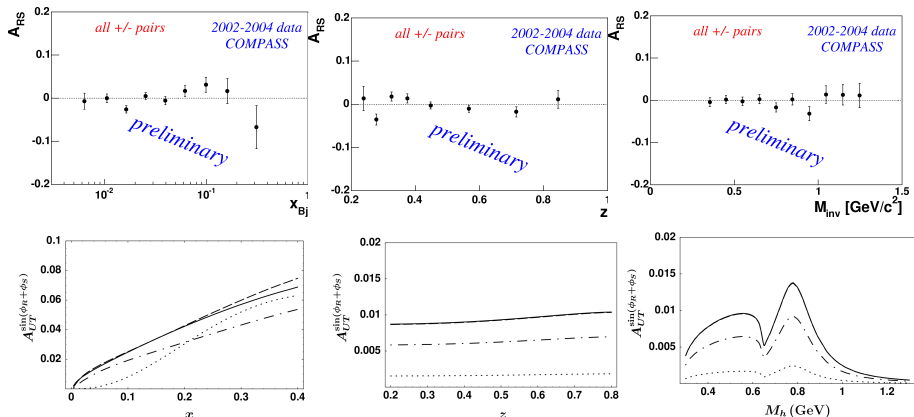
2002 - 2004 deuteron data two-hadron asymmetries: all h^+h^- pairs (top), K^+K^- pairs (bottom)

two-hadron asymmetries: deuteron data 2002 - 2004



two-hadron asymmetrie deuteron data as a function of $\cos(\Theta)$

deuteron data 2002 - 2004 comparison with model predictions



A. Bacchetta, hep-ph/0708037

Different lines correspond to different models of $h_1(x)$.

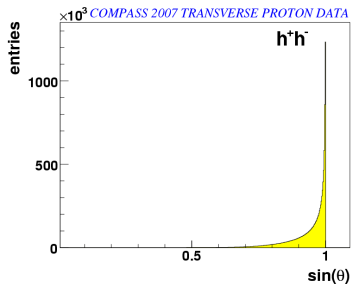
Different definition of Φ_S w.r.t. COMPASS

↪ rather agreement with model predictions

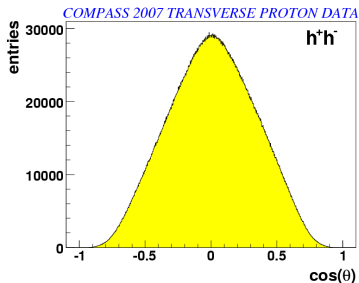
two-hadron asymmetries:

proton data 2007
unidentified hadron pairs

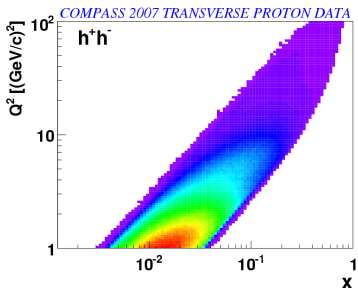
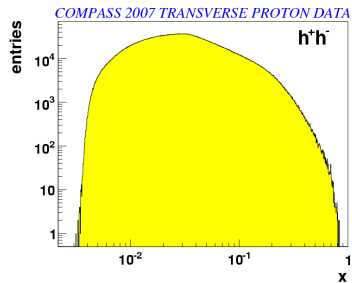
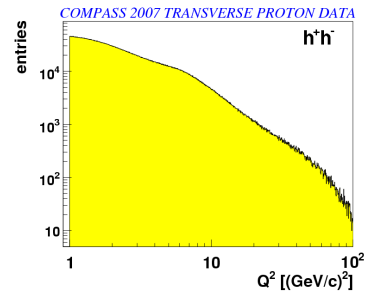
two-hadron asymmetries: proton data 2007



$\sin(\Theta)$ (top), $\cos(\Theta)$ (bottom)

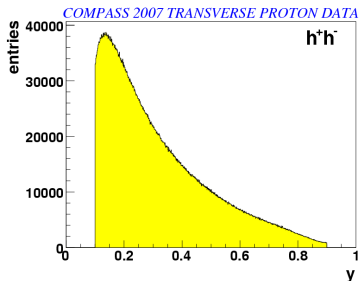
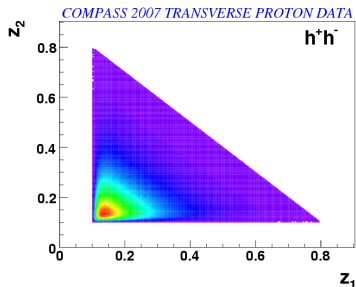
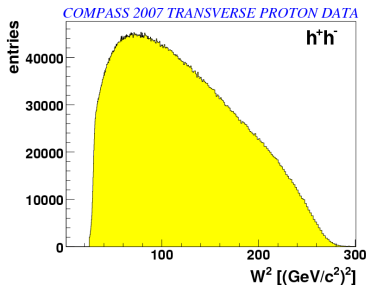


two-hadron asymmetries: proton data 2007



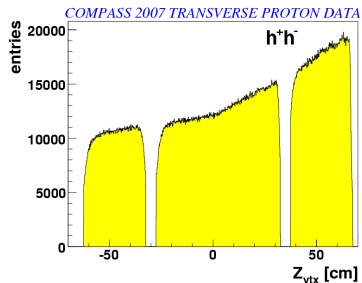
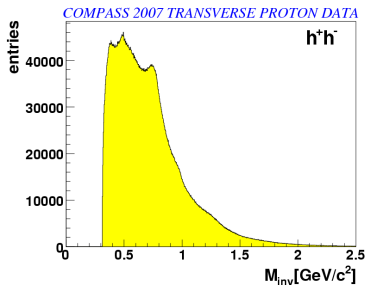
Q^2 (top left), x (top right) and $Q^2(x)$ distribution (bottom left) of proton data selection

two-hadron asymmetries: proton data 2007

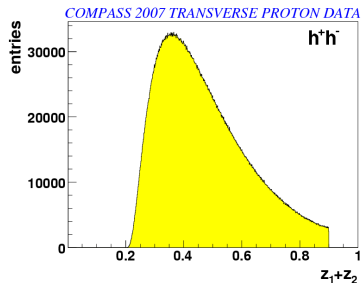


W^2 (top left), z_2 vs. z_1 (top right) and y distribution (bottom left) of proton data selection

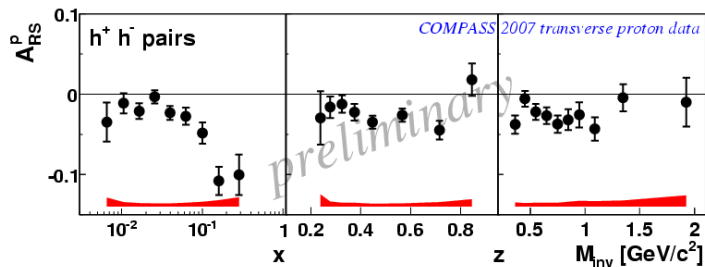
two-hadron asymmetries: proton data 2007



M_{inv} (top left), z-coordinate of the vertex (top right) and $z_1 + z_2$ distribution (bottom right) for proton 2007 data



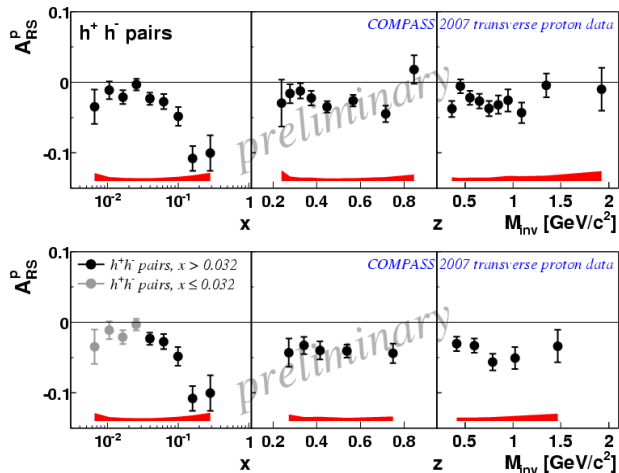
two-hadron asymmetries: proton data 2007



2007 proton data two-hadron asymmetries of $h^+ h^-$ pairs.

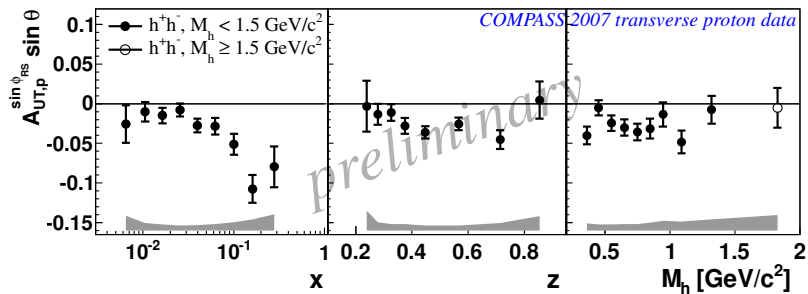
↪ Large asymmetries for proton up to 5 – 10%

proton data 2007: $x > 0.032$

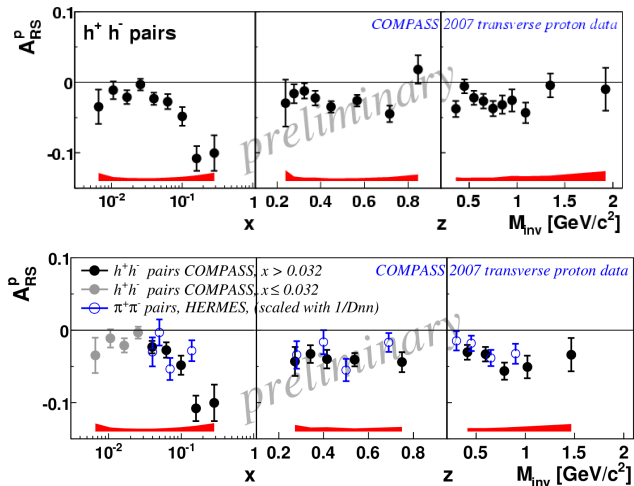


↪ Asymmetries in z and M_{inv} increase for $x > 0.032$ sample

proton data 2007: $M_{inv} < 1.5$



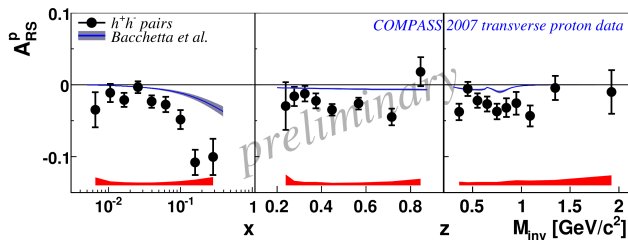
proton data 2007: comparison with HERMES data



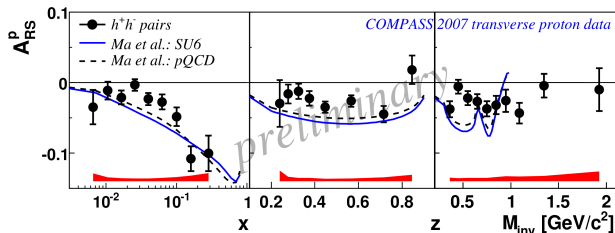
HERMES data scaled with $1/D_{nn}$

↪ Good agreement with HERMES data within the error bars

proton data 2007: comparison with model predictions



Bacchetta & Radici, hep-ph/0608037



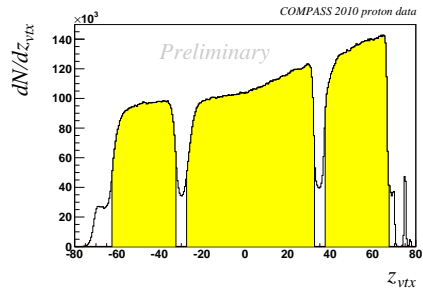
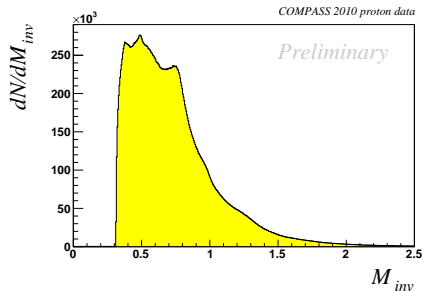
Ma et al., arXiv:0711.0817

↪ Model predictions in agreement with data

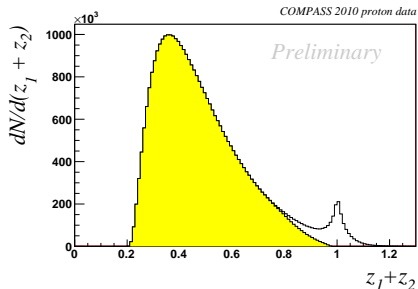
two-hadron asymmetries:

proton data 2010
unidentified hadron pairs

proton data 2010: kinematics (a)

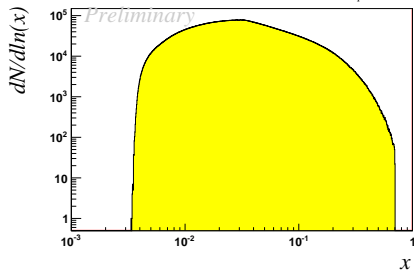


M_{inv} (top left), z -coordinate of the vertex (top right) and $z_1 + z_2$ distribution (bottom right) for proton 2007 data

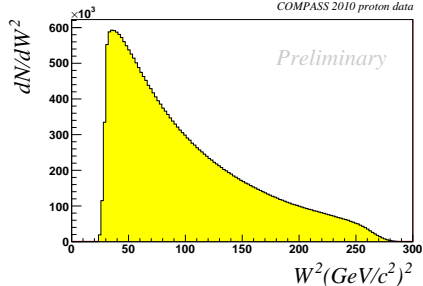


proton data 2010: kinematics (b)

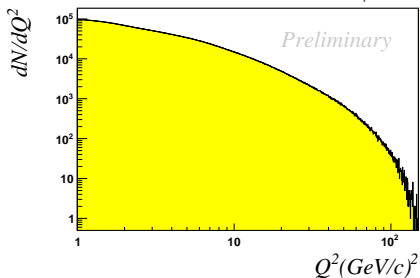
COMPASS 2010 proton data



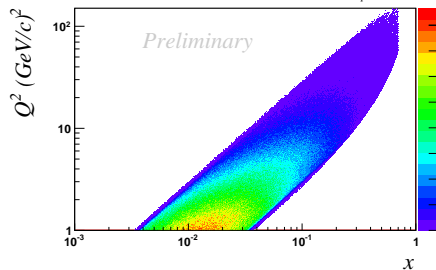
COMPASS 2010 proton data



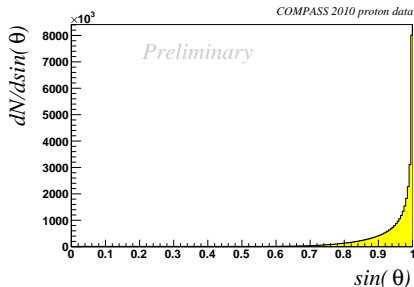
COMPASS 2010 proton data



COMPASS 2010 proton data

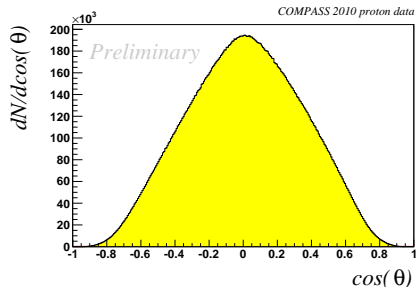


proton data 2010: kinematics (c)



$$\langle \sin \Theta \rangle = 0.943$$

$\hookrightarrow \sin \Theta$ can be neglected.



$$H_1^\triangleleft(z, \cos \Theta, M_{inv}^2) = H_{1,0t}^\triangleleft(z, M_{inv}^2) + H_{1,t}^\triangleleft(z, M_{inv}^2) \cos \Theta$$

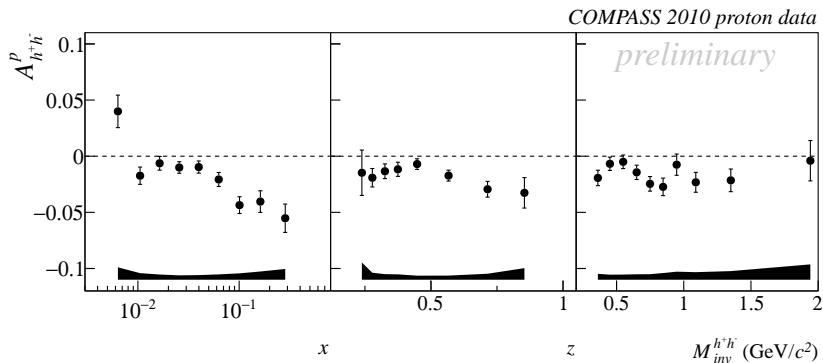
A. Bacchetta, hep-ph/0708037

$$\langle \cos \Theta \rangle = 0.01$$

$$\langle \cos^2 \Theta \rangle = 0.1$$

But not for pairs including Kaon(s)!

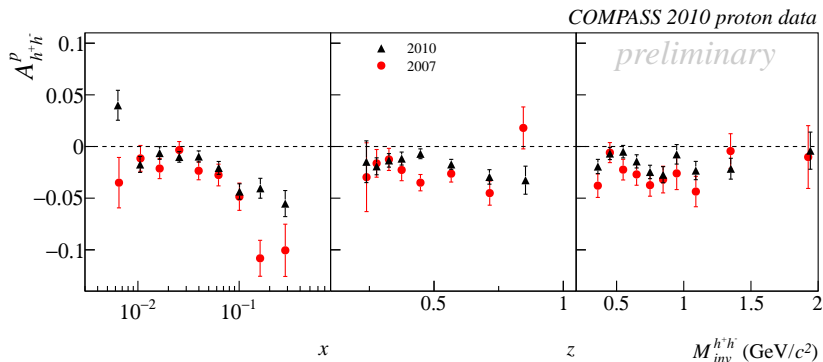
two-hadron asymmetries: proton data 2010



NEWS: The 2010 two-hadron asymmetries of h^+h^- pairs.

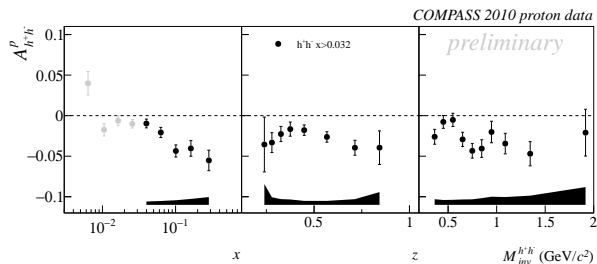
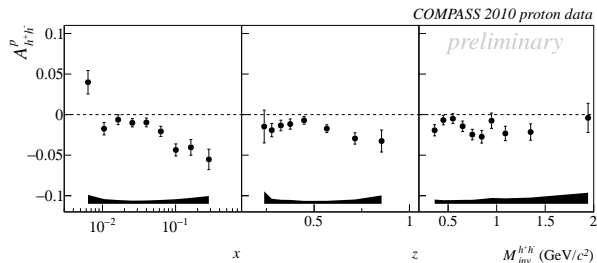
↔ Clear asymmetries for proton with improved errors

two-hadron asymmetries: comparison 2010 and 2007 proton data



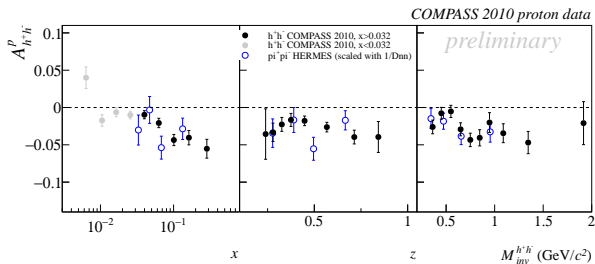
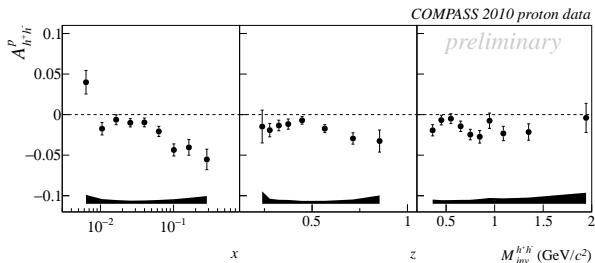
↪ Good agreement between 2007 and 2010 results within the error bars. Factor of gain in statistical err. ~ 1.7 & $\sigma_{sys}/\sigma_{stat} = 0.8$

two-hadron asymmetries: proton data 2010 $x_{bj} > 0.032$



↔ Asymmetries in z and M_{inv} increase for $x > 0.032$ sample

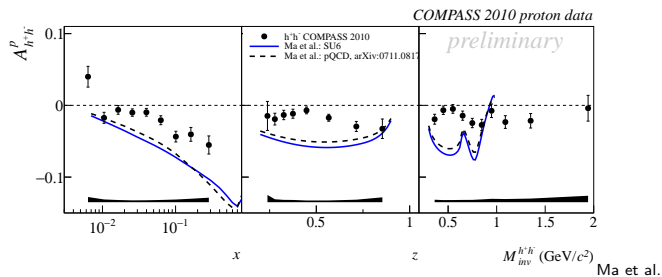
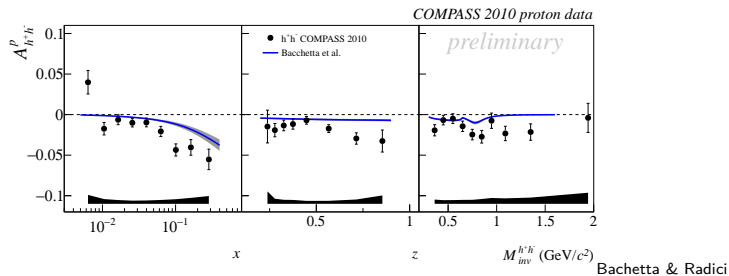
Comparison with results from HERMES



HERMES data scaled with $1/D_{nn}$

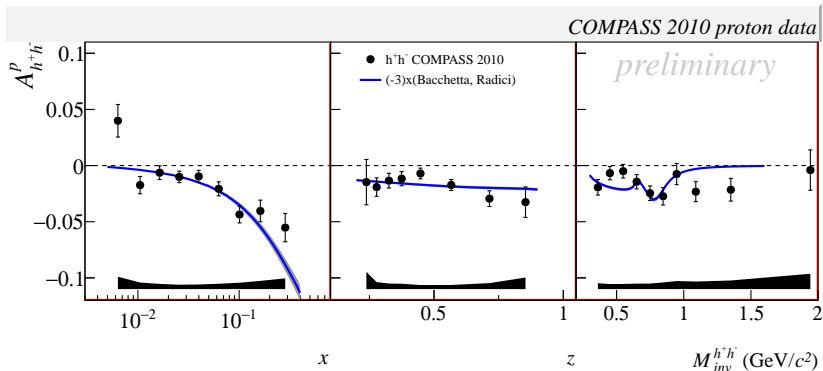
↪ Good agreement with HERMES data within the error bars

2010 proton data comparison with model predictions



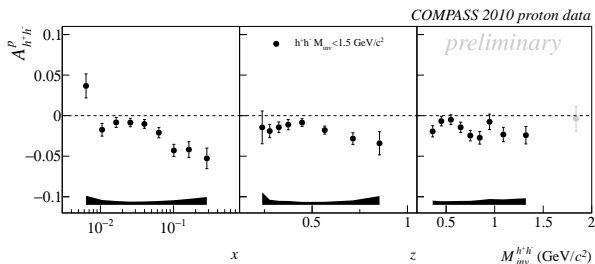
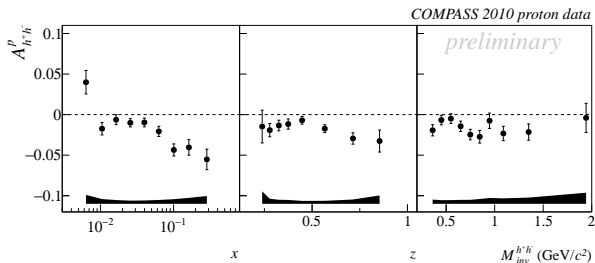
↔ level of agreement differs for x, z and M_{inv}

2010 proton data comparison with model predictions



↪ $(-3) \cdot (\text{Bacchetta \& Radici's prediction})$

two-hadron asymmetries: proton data 2010 $M_{inv} < 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



↔ Asymmetries for $M_{inv} < 1.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Conclusions & Outlook

- Complete analysis of COMPASS deuteron data available
- COMPASS 2007 proton data available

↪ paper to be published soon

- **NEWS:** preliminary results for 2010 COMPASS proton data available:
 - ① Small statistical and systematic uncertainty
 - ② Agreement of independent COMPASS 2010 and 2007 proton measurements within the error bars
 - ③ COMPASS data, with its higher precision, is in agreement with HERMES data
 - ④ **Good** agreement with model predictions of Bacchetta & Ma

Outlook:

- Asymmetries for identified hadron pairs: charged and maybe also uncharged

Thank You!

email: christopher.braun@cern.ch