

# SIDIS transverse spin azimuthal asymmetries at COMPASS: Multidimensional analysis



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on behalf of the COMPASS Collaboration



The Abdus Salam  
International Centre  
for Theoretical Physics

UNIVERSITÀ  
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TAURINENSIS



QCD Evolution 2015 workshop  
Jefferson Lab  
Newport News, Virginia  
May 26 – 30, 2015



# Outline

- Introduction
  - COMPASS experiment
  - SIDIS x-section and TSAs
  - Brief review of recent COMPASS results with TSAs
    - COMPASS: SIDIS – Drell-Yan bridge
- COMPASS multidimensional approach
  - COMPASS multidimensional phase-space
- Results for TSAs from multi-D analysis
  - Sivers & Collins asymmetries
  - Beyond Sivers & Collins asymmetries
    - $A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)}$  – asymmetry and predictions i.a.w. PRD 73, 114017(2006)
    - $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_s}$  – asymmetry
    - $A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)}$  – asymmetry
- Conclusions



- **Introduction**

- **COMPASS experiment**

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# COMPASS collaboration



24 institutions from 13 countries – nearly 250 physicists

## Common Muon and Proton Apparatus for Structure and Spectroscopy

- CERN SPS north area
- Fixed target experiment
- Taking data since 2002

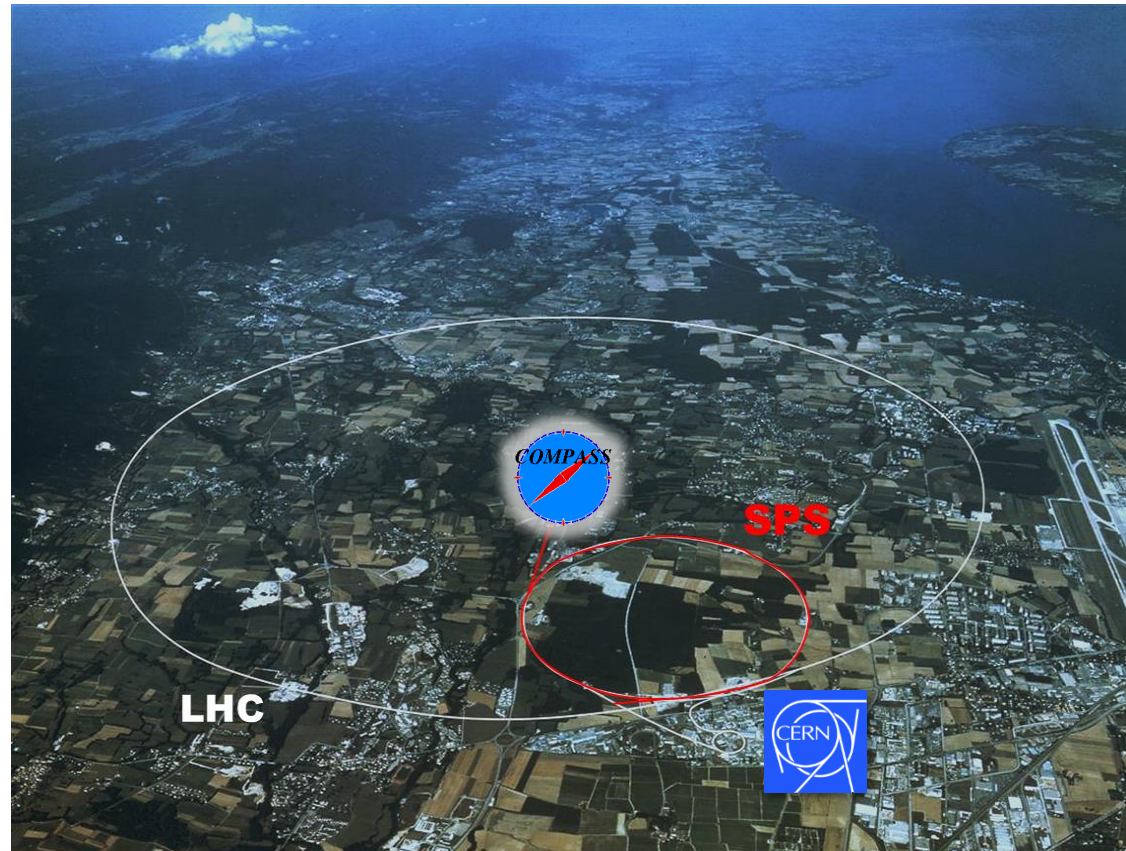
### Wide physics program

#### COMPASS-I

- Data taking 2002-2011
- Muon and hadron beams
- Nucleon spin structure
- Spectroscopy

#### COMPASS-II

- Data taking 2012-2017
- Primakoff
- Polarized Drell-Yan
- DVCS



COMPASS web page: <http://wwwcompass.cern.ch>



# COMPASS experimental setup: Phase I (muon program)

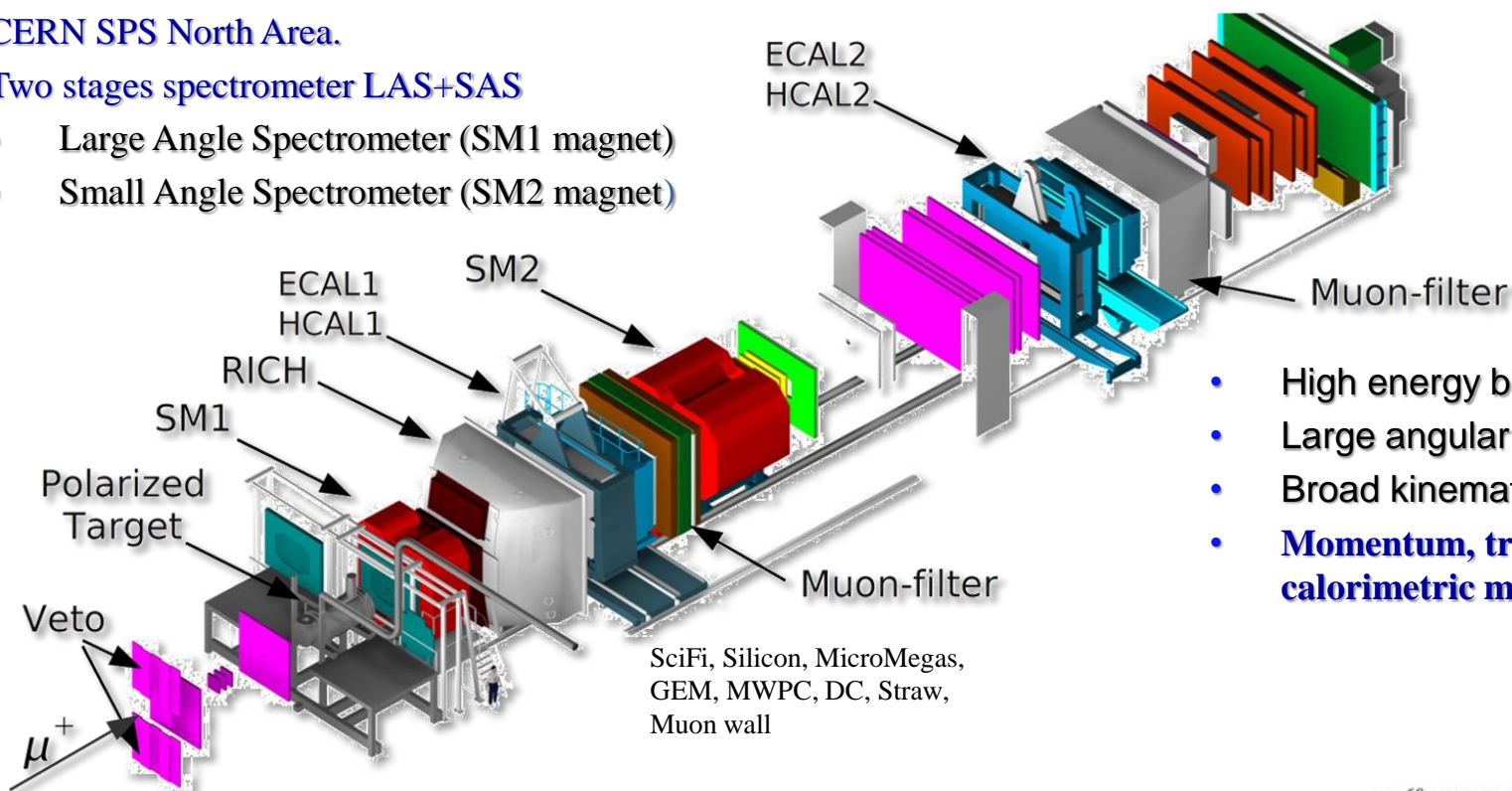


## COmmon MUon Proton Apparatus for Structure and Spectroscopy

CERN SPS North Area.

Two stages spectrometer LAS+SAS

- Large Angle Spectrometer (SM1 magnet)
- Small Angle Spectrometer (SM2 magnet)



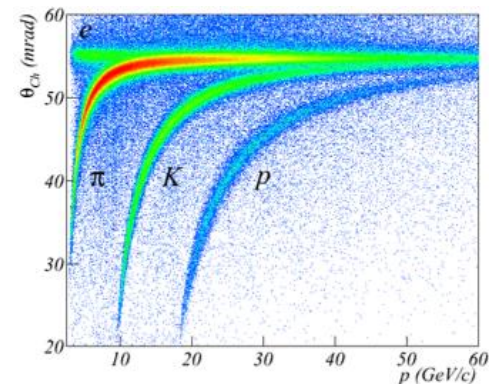
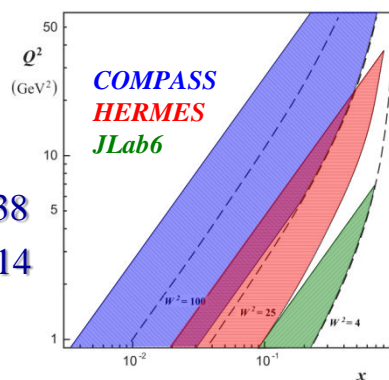
- High energy beam
- Large angular acceptance
- Broad kinematical range
- **Momentum, tracking and calorimetric measurements, PID**

Longitudinally polarized (80%)  $\mu^+$  beam:  
Energy: 160 GeV/c, Intensity:  $2 \cdot 10^8 \mu^+$ /spill (4.8s).

Target: Solid state ( ${}^6\text{LiD}$  or  $\text{NH}_3$ )

- ${}^6\text{LiD}$  2-cell configuration. Polarization (L & T)  $\sim 50\%$ ,  $f \sim 0.38$
- $\text{NH}_3$  3-cell configuration. Polarization (L & T)  $\sim 80\%$ ,  $f \sim 0.14$

**Data-taking years: 2002-2011**





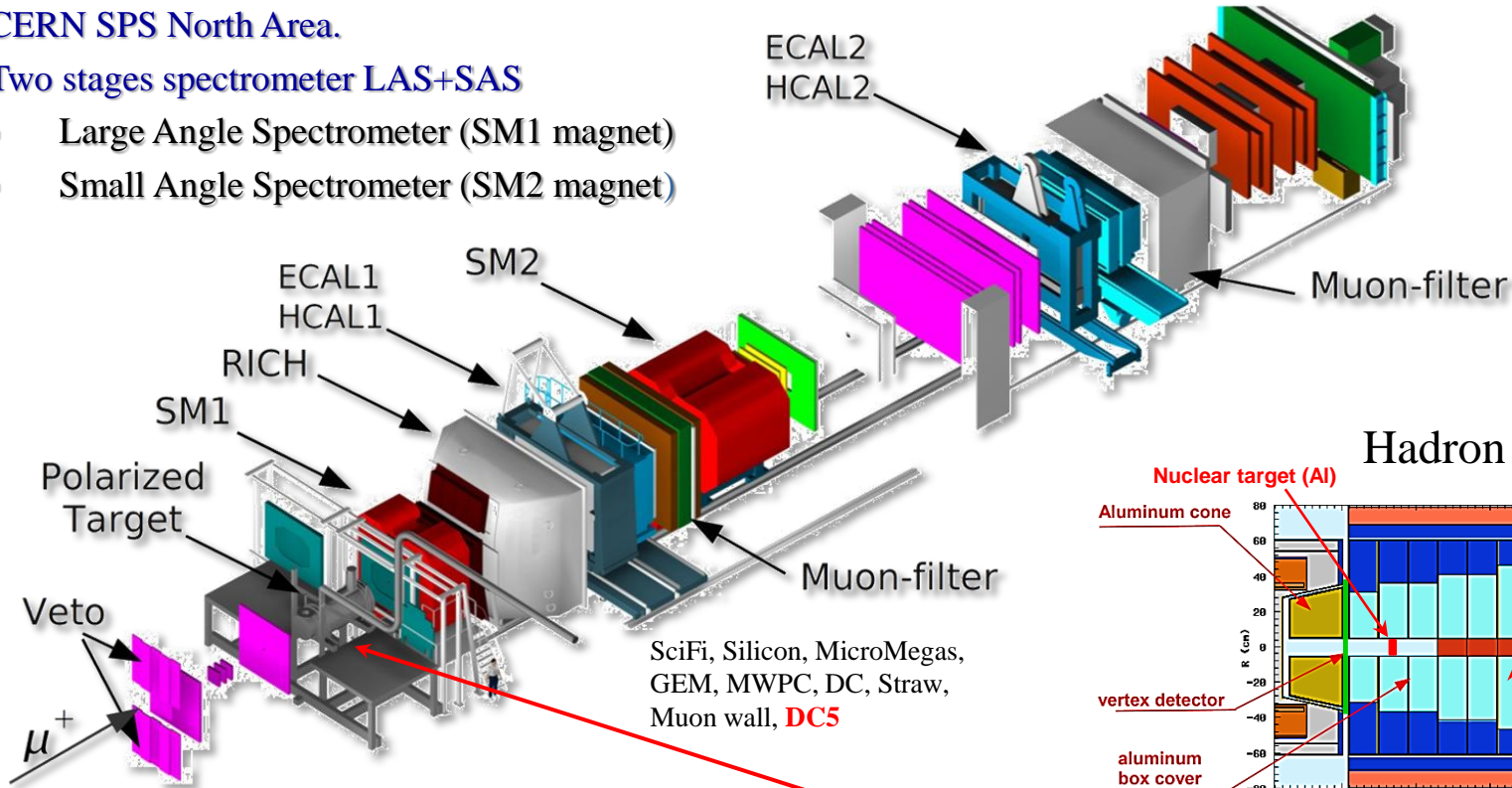
# COMPASS experimental setup: Phase II (DY program)

## COmmon MUon Proton Apparatus for Structure and Spectroscopy

CERN SPS North Area.

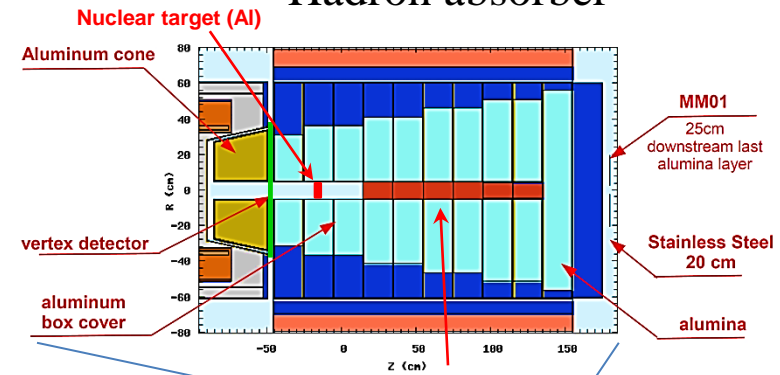
Two stages spectrometer LAS+SAS

- Large Angle Spectrometer (SM1 magnet)
- Small Angle Spectrometer (SM2 magnet)



SciFi, Silicon, MicroMegas,  
GEM, MWPC, DC, Straw,  
Muon wall, **DC5**

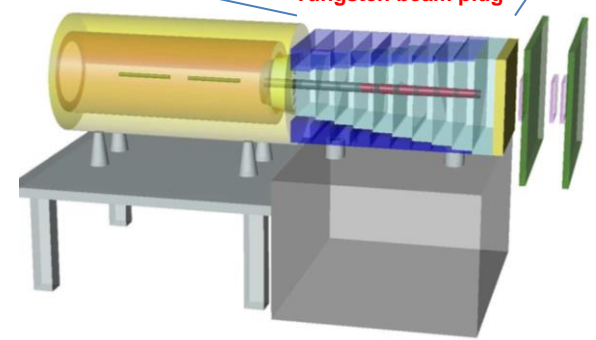
### Hadron absorber



High energy  $\pi^-$  beam:  
Energy: 190 GeV/c, Intensity:  $10^8 \pi/s$   
Target: Solid state

- $NH_3$  2-cell configuration. Polarization T ~ 90%, f ~ 0.22

**Data-taking years: 2015 – NOW!**





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# SIDIS x-section

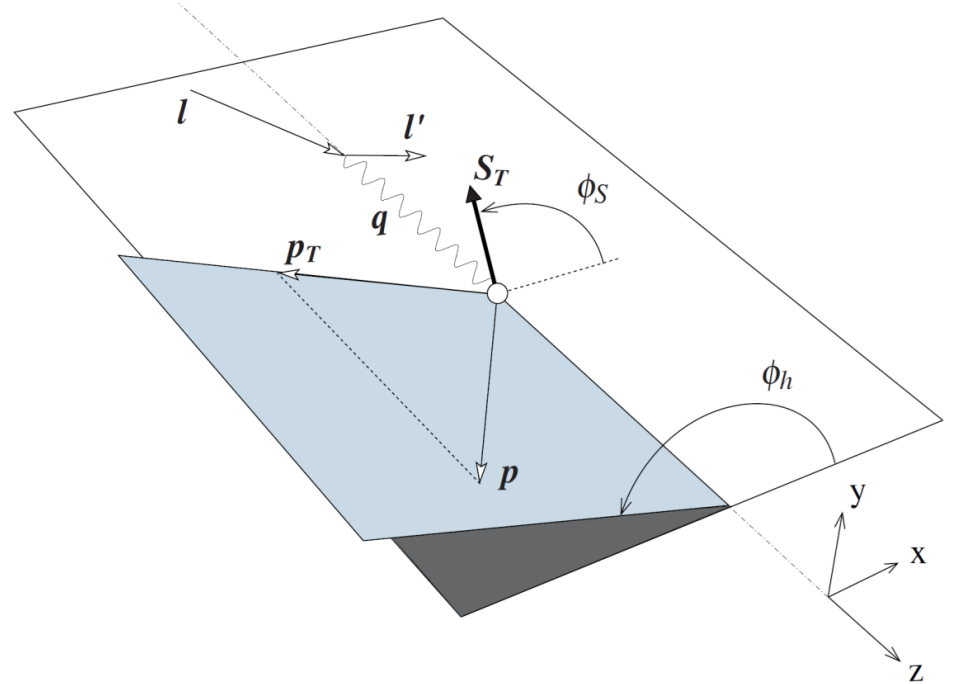
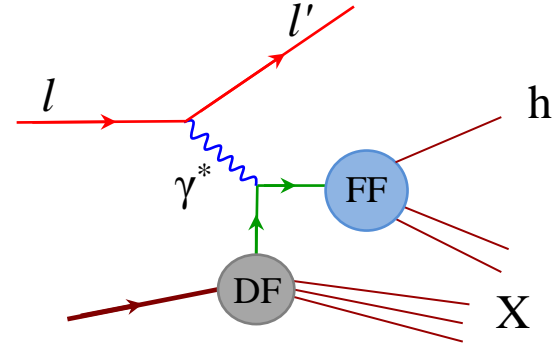
A.Kotzinian, Nucl. Phys. B441, 234 (1995).

Bacchetta, Diehl, Goeke, Metz, Mulders and Schlegel JHEP 0702:093 (2007).



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] (F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}) \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_T \left[ \begin{aligned} & \sin(\phi_h - \phi_S) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_S)} \right) \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_S) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_S)} \right) \\ & + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_S) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_S)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_S \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_S} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_S) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_S)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ & + S_T \lambda \left[ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_S) \left( \sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_S)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_S \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_S} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_S) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_S)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$



$$A_{U(L),T}^{w(\phi_h, \phi_S)} = \frac{F_{U(L),T}^{w(\phi_h, \phi_S)}}{F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}}; \quad \varepsilon = \frac{1-y-\frac{1}{4}\gamma^2 y^2}{1-y+\frac{1}{2}y^2+\frac{1}{4}\gamma^2 y^2}, \quad \gamma = \frac{2Mx}{Q}$$

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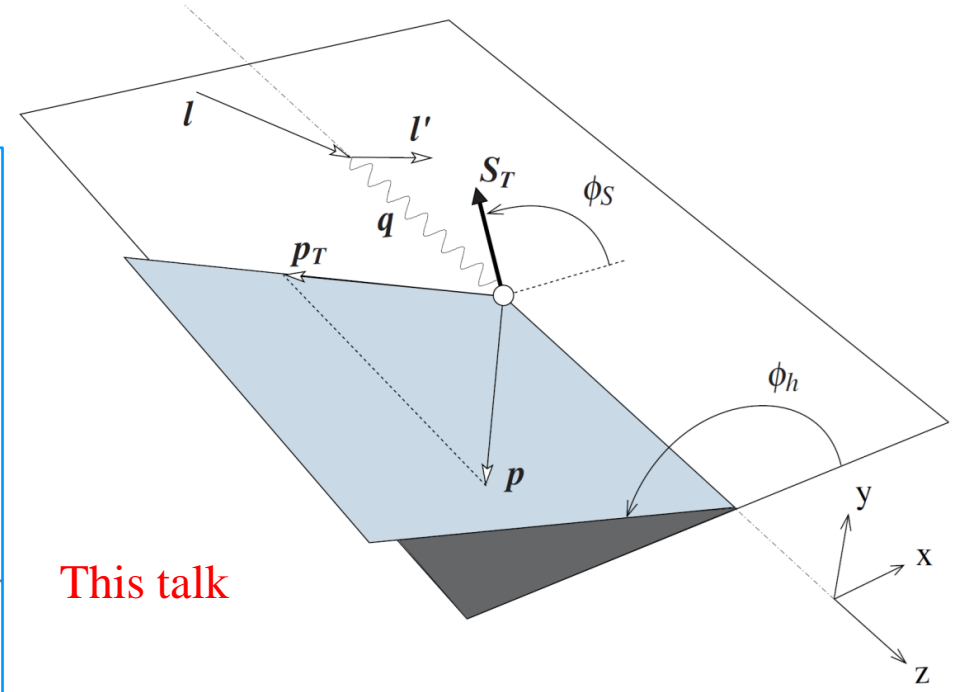
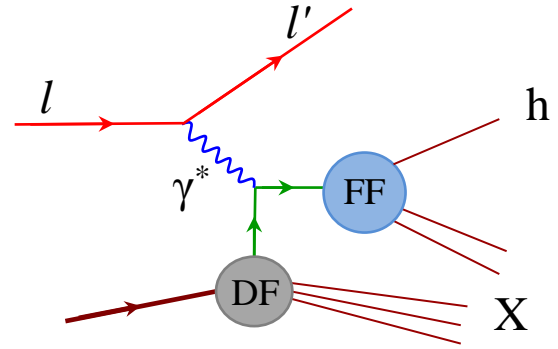
$$+ S_T \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right.$$

SSA



$$+ S_T \lambda \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right.$$

DSA



This talk

$$A_{U(L),T}^{w(\phi_h, \phi_s)} = \frac{F_{U(L),T}^{w(\phi_h, \phi_s)}}{F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}}; \quad \varepsilon = \frac{1-y-\frac{1}{4}\gamma^2 y^2}{1-y+\frac{1}{2}y^2+\frac{1}{4}\gamma^2 y^2}, \quad \gamma = \frac{2Mx}{Q}$$

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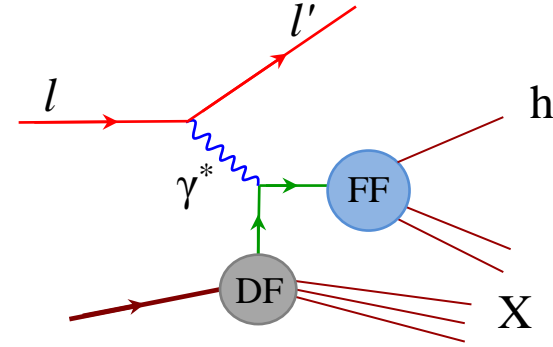


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Quark \ Nucleon	U	L	T
U	$f_1^q(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ number density		$h_1^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ Boer-Mulders
L		$g_1^q(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ helicity	$h_{1L}^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ worm-gear L
T	$f_{1T}^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ Sivers	$g_{1T}^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ worm-gear T	$h_1^q(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ transversity $h_{1T}^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ pretzelocity



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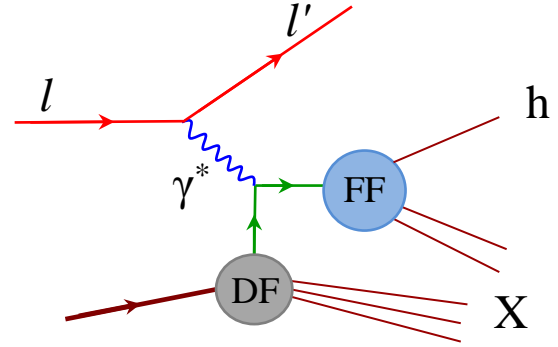
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$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \propto h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h}$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto h_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h}$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( h_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h$$

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$$A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

Twist-2

Twist-3



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$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \propto h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h}$$

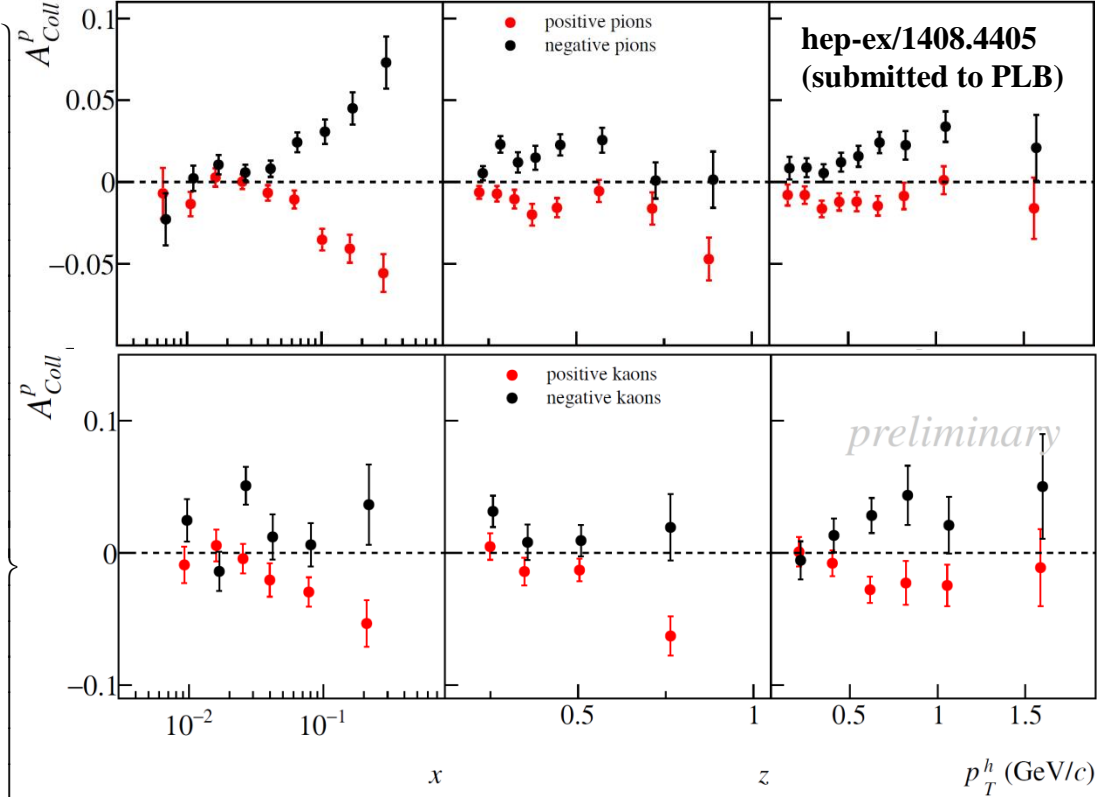
SSA [twist-2]



COMPASS 2007 and 2010 proton data

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- Asymmetries are compatible with zero at small  $x$
- Strong signal in the valence region of opposite sign for  $\pi^+$  and  $\pi^-$
- Opposite sign also for  $K^+/K^-$ : Clear negative trend in the valence region for  $K^+$ .
- Compatible with zero on deuteron



# SIDIS x-section

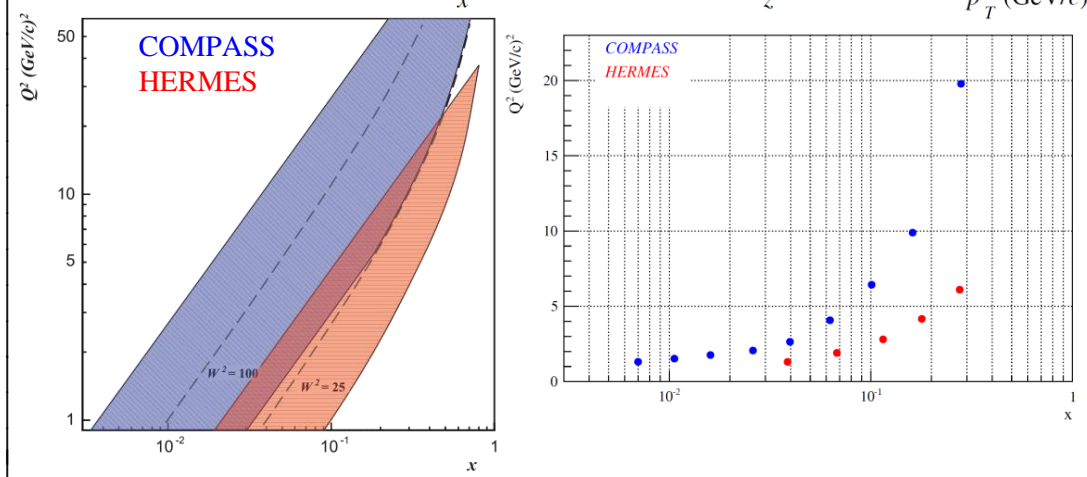
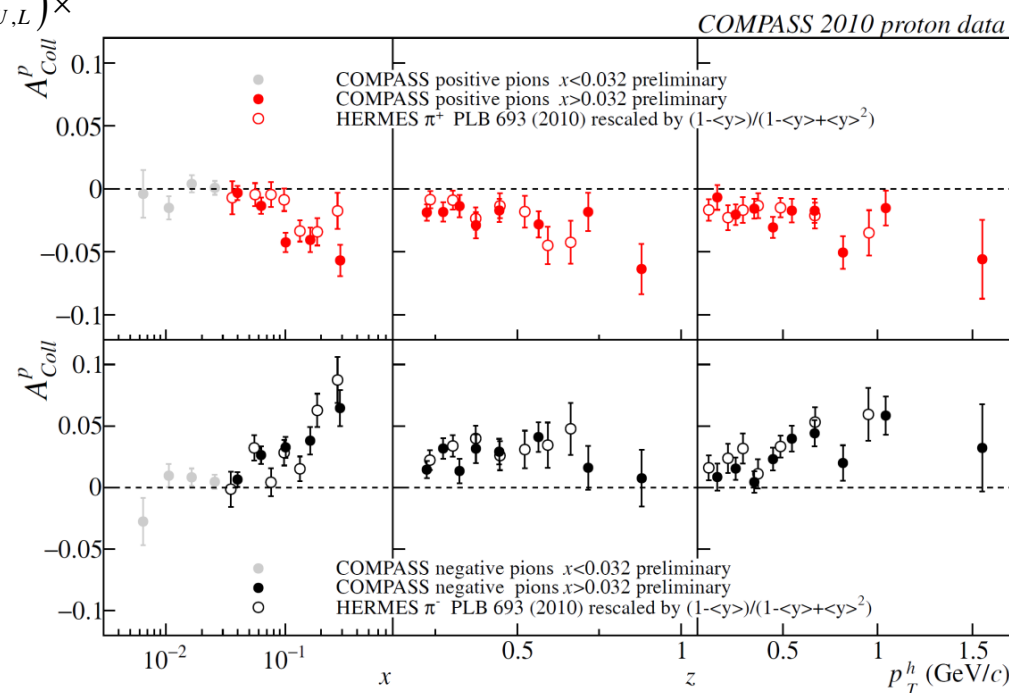
$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \propto h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h}$$

SSA [twist-2]



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] (F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}) \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_T \left[ \begin{aligned} & \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ & + S_T \lambda \left[ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$



• COMPASS and HERMES results are compatible - intriguing result! ( $Q^2$  is different by a factor of  $\sim 2-3$ )

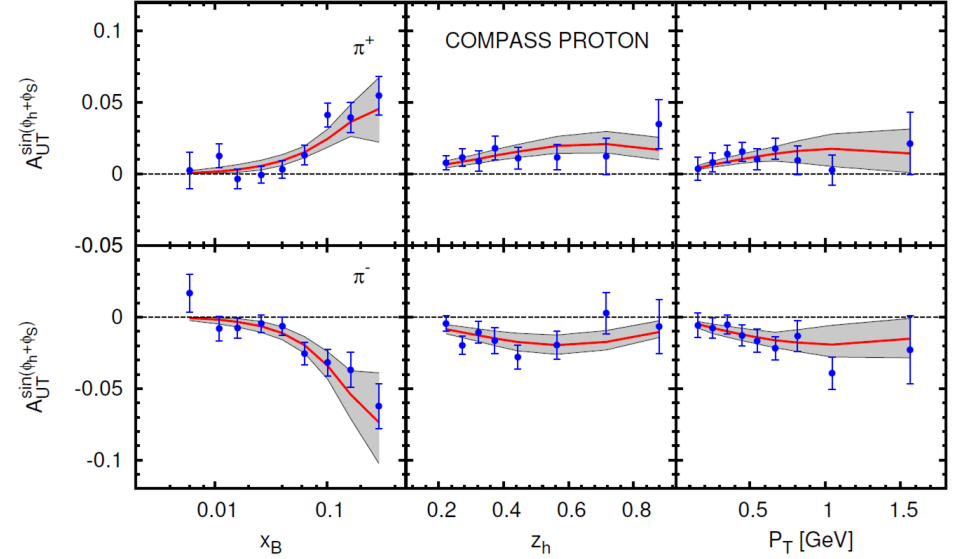
# SIDIS x-section

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \propto h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h}$$

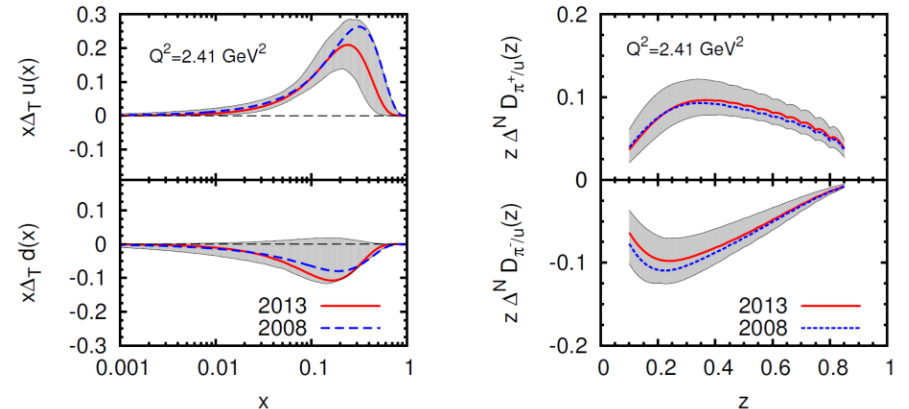
SSA [twist-2]



Anselmino et al. *Phys.Rev. D87 (2013) 094019*



• Global fit of HERMES-COMPASS-BELLE data



• Transversity PDF + Collins FF

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] (F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}) \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_T \left[ \begin{aligned} & \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ & + S_T \lambda \left[ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right.$$

# SIDIS x-section

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h$$

SSA [twist-2]



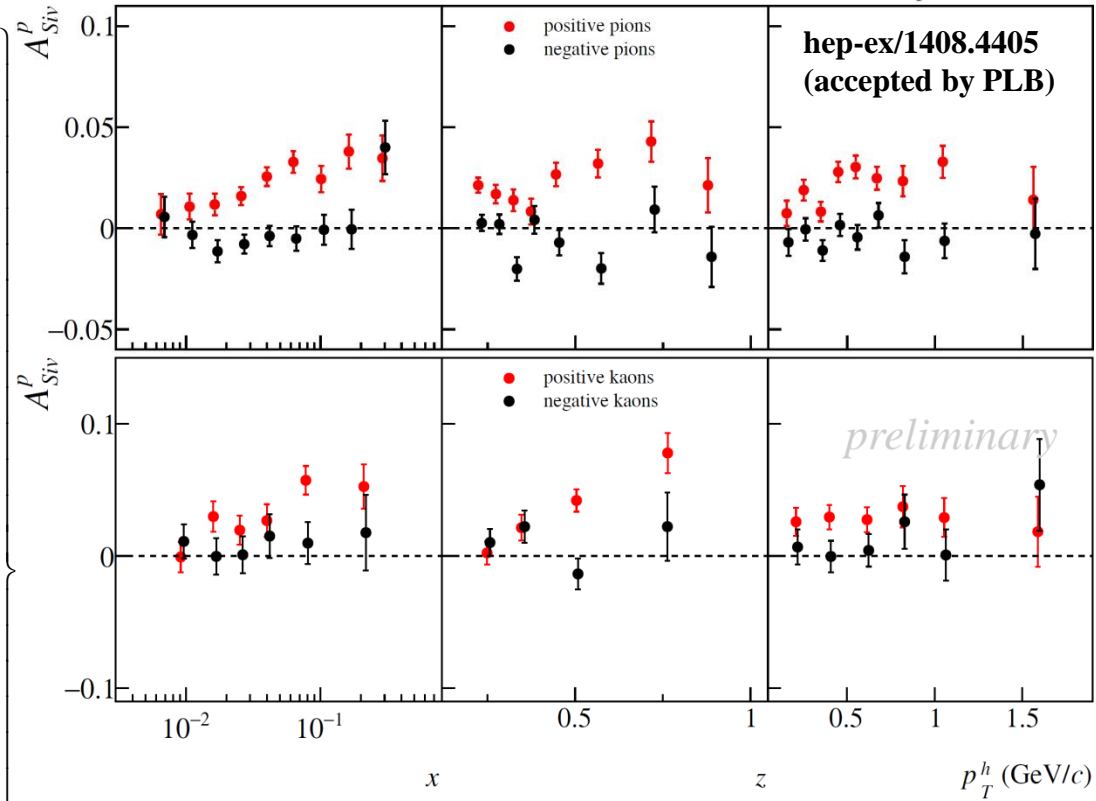
COMPASS 2007 and 2010 proton data

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] (F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}) \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \boxed{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right)} \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + S_T + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + S_T \lambda + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right\}$$



- Significantly large amplitude for  $\pi^+$  and  $K^+$  in whole range of  $x$
- Some hints of negative signal for  $\pi^-$ 
  - Positive signal in the last bin of  $x$ ?
- Compatible with zero for  $K^-$
- Compatible with zero on deuteron



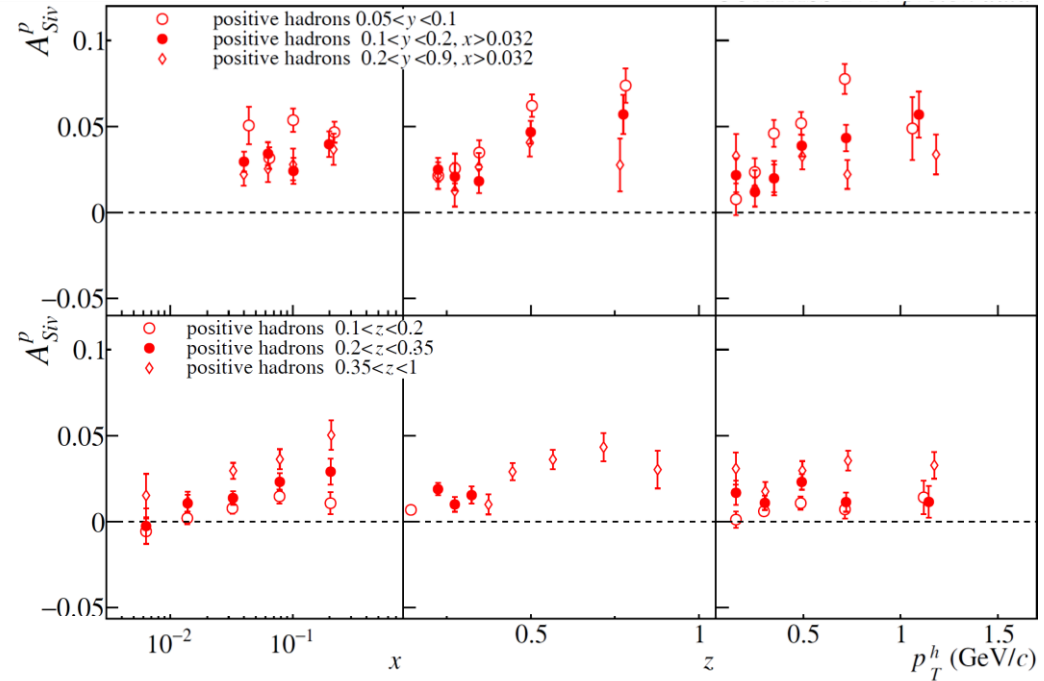
# SIDIS x-section

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h \quad \text{SSA [twist-2]}$$



Sivers in "2D" at COMPASS: first attempts

(PLB 717 (2012) 383)



- All TSAs were studied in different x, z, y and W ranges
- Clear x-, y-, z- dependences
- Interesting results already at basic 2D approach
- **Highly desirable challenge is to look into asymmetries in the multidimensional phase-space over x - z - p<sub>T</sub> - Q<sup>2</sup>**

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] (F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}) \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_T \left[ \begin{aligned} & \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ & + S_T \lambda \left[ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

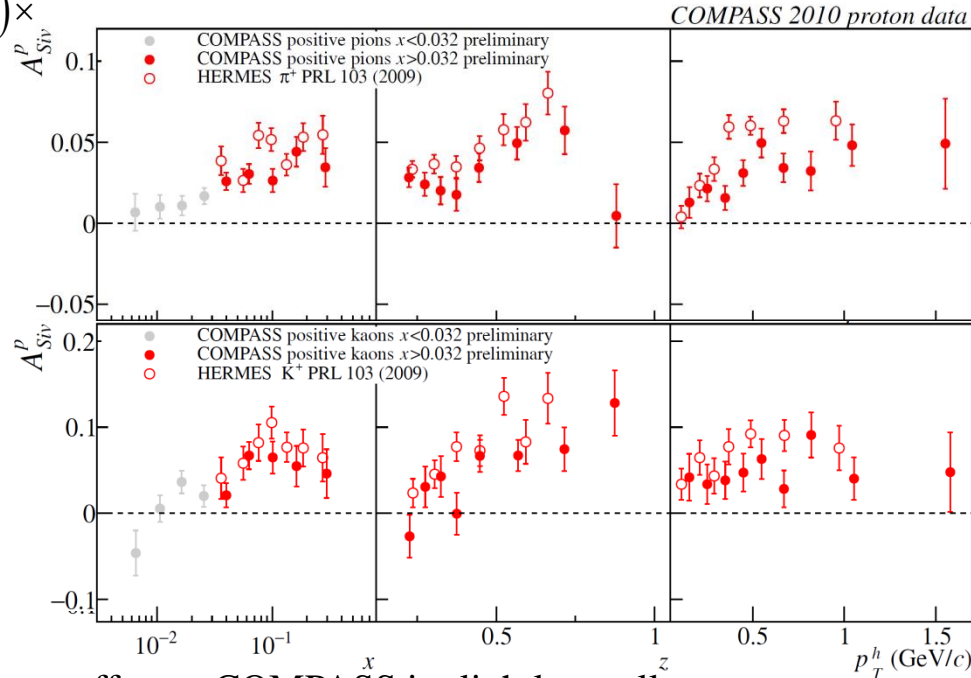
# SIDIS x-section

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h \quad \text{SSA [twist-2]}$$

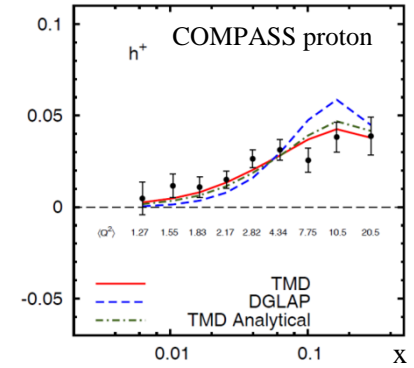
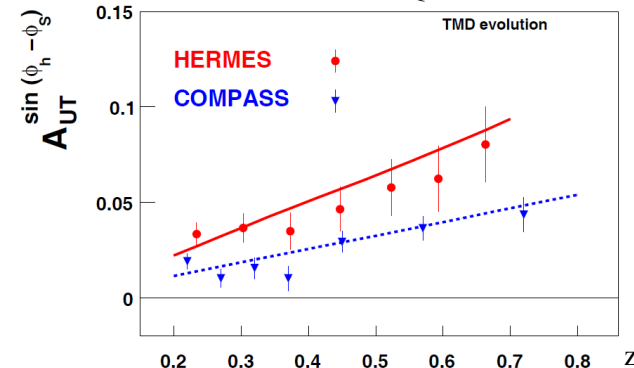


$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \left( F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L} \right) \times \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \left[ 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \right. \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_T \left[ \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \right. \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right]$$



- Sivers effect at COMPASS is slightly smaller w.r.t HERMES results...  $Q^2$ -evolution?



S. M. Aybat, A. Prokudin, T. C. Rogers **PRL 108 (2012) 242003**  
 M. Anselmino, M. Boglione, S. Melis **PRD 86 (2012) 014028**  
 Bakur Parsamyan

# SIDIS x-section

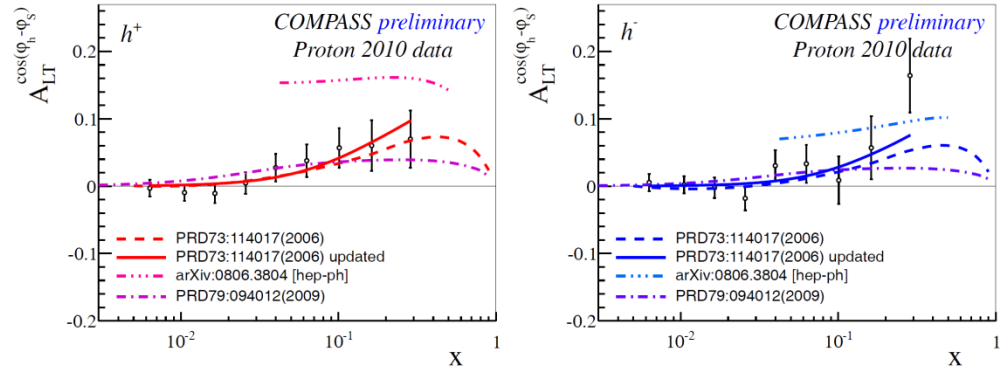
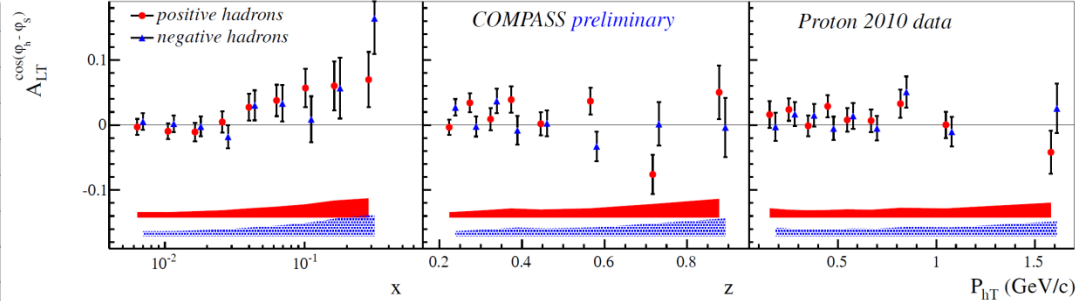
$$A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h$$

DSA [twist-2]



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] (F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}) \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_T \left[ \begin{aligned} & \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ & + S_T \lambda \left[ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$



- Gives access to  $g_{1T}$  “twist-2” PDF (Kotzinian-Mulders or worm-gear-T)
- Visible signal for  $h^+$  (*preliminary* confirmation also by HERMES)
- In agreement with several model predictions
- Compatible with zero on deuteron

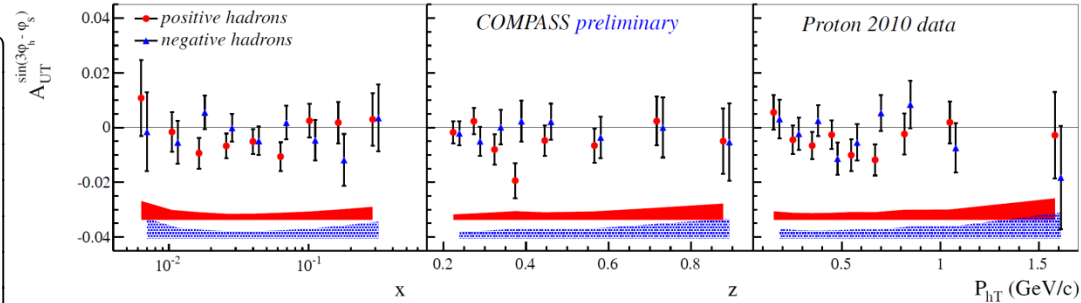
# SIDIS x-section

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto h_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} \text{ SSA [twist-2]}$$



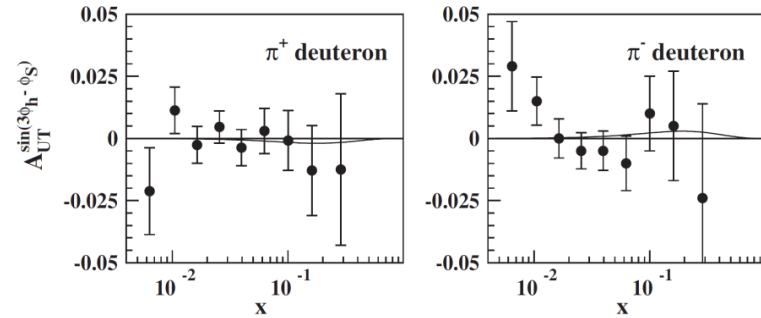
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] (F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}) \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_T \left[ \begin{aligned} & \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \boxed{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right)} \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ & + S_T \lambda \left[ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

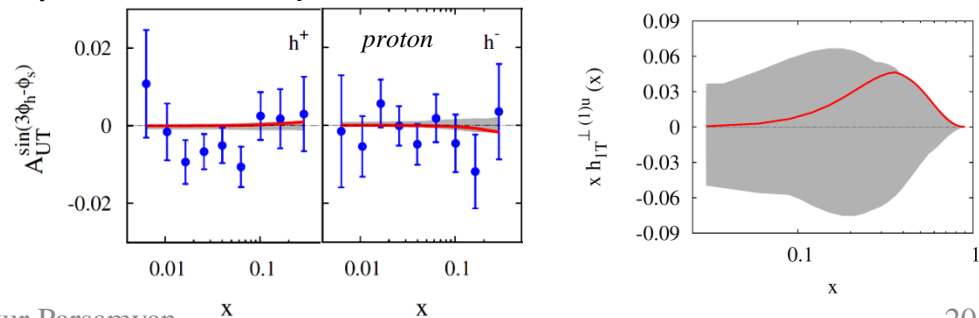


- All compatible with zero within uncertainties (P/D)
- Suppressed by a factor of  $\sim |p_T|^2$  w.r.t the Collins and Sivers amplitudes

S. Boffi, A. V. Efremov, B. Pasquini, and P. Schweitzer **Phys.Rev. D79 (2009) 094012**



C. Lefky and A. Prokudin **Phys.Rev. D91 (2015) 034010**.



# SIDIS x-section

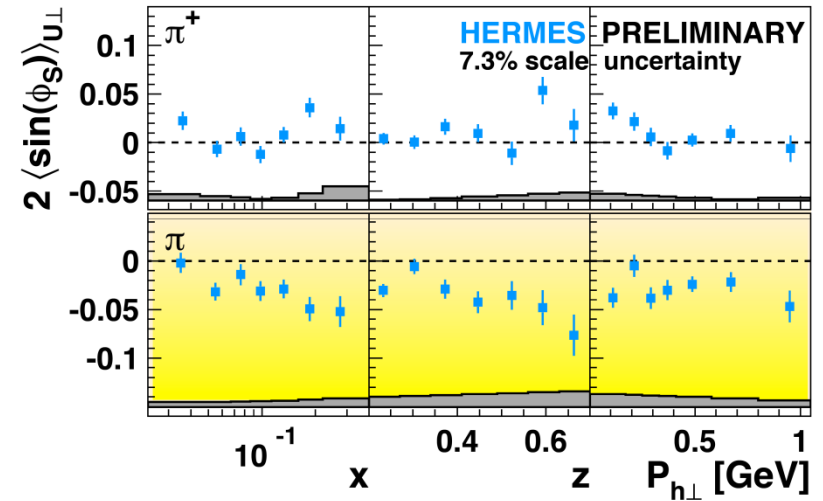
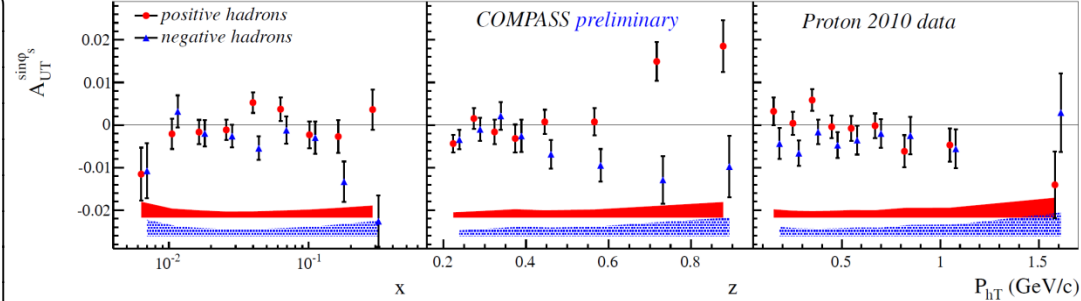
$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_s)} \stackrel{WW}{\propto} Q^{-1} \left( h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

SSA [higher-twist]



$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] (F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}) \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_T \left[ \begin{aligned} & \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ & + S_T \lambda \left[ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$



- Higher twist effect..
- In WW-approximation is related to Sivers and Collins
- Non-zero trend for negative hadrons both in COMPASS and HERMES
- Compatible with zero on deuteron



# SIDIS x-section

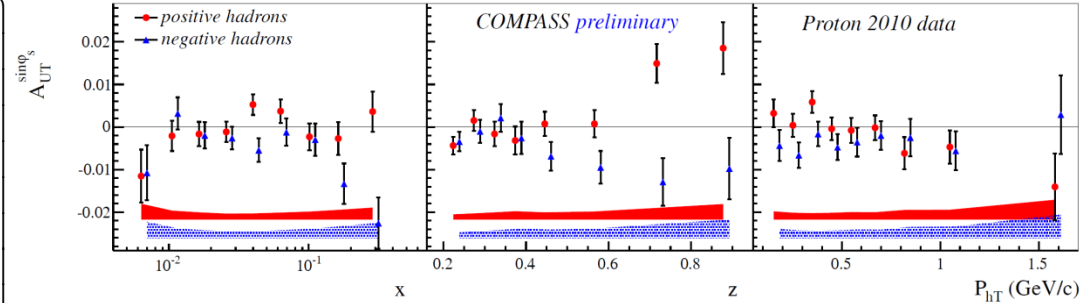
$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_s)} \stackrel{WW}{\propto} Q^{-1} \left( h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

SSA [higher-twist]

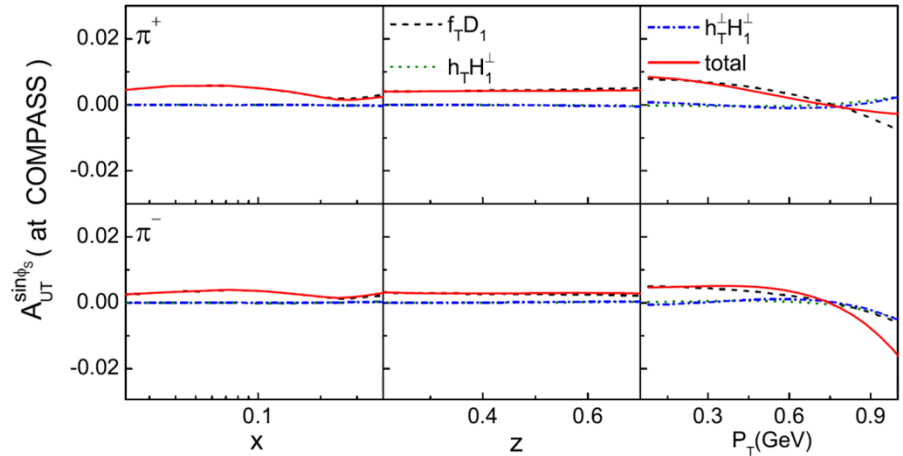


$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] (F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}) \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_T \left[ \begin{aligned} & \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ & + S_T \lambda \left[ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right.$$



W. Mao, Z. Lu and B.Q. Ma *Phys.Rev. D* 90 (2014) 014048



- Higher twist effect..
- In WW-approximation is related to Siverts and Collins
- Non-zero trend for negative hadrons both in COMPASS and HERMES
- Compatible with zero on deuteron

# SIDIS x-section

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \stackrel{WW}{\propto} Q^{-1} \left( h_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$



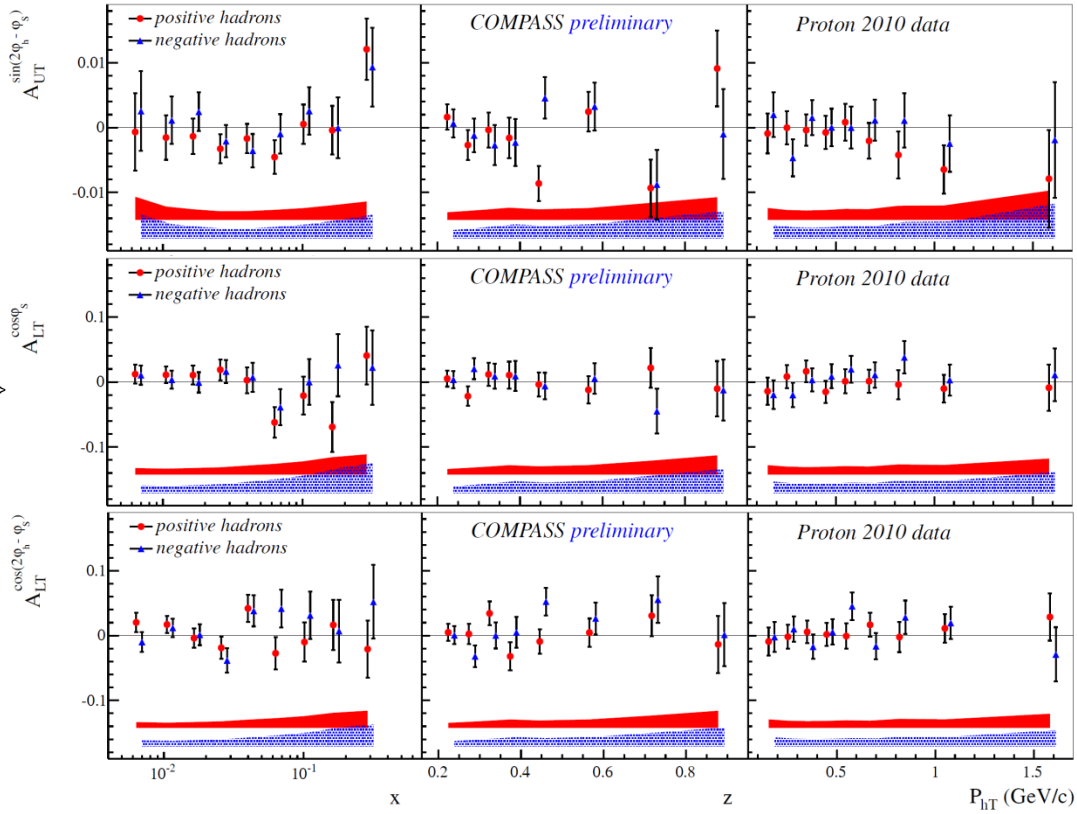
$$A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_s)} \stackrel{WW}{\propto} Q^{-1} \left( g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \stackrel{WW}{\propto} Q^{-1} \left( g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

SSA / DSA [higher-twist]

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] (F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}) \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_T \left[ \begin{aligned} & \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ & + S_T \lambda \left[ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$



• All compatible with zero within uncertainties (P/D)

# SIDIS x-section

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \stackrel{WW}{\propto} Q^{-1} \left( h_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$



$$A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_s)} \stackrel{WW}{\propto} Q^{-1} \left( g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

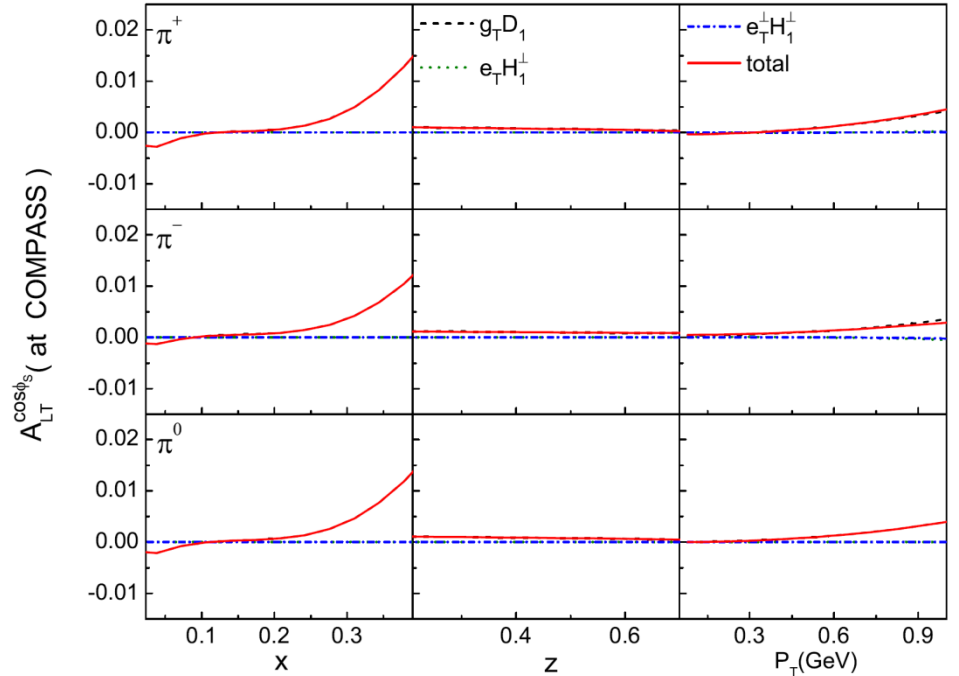
$$A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \stackrel{WW}{\propto} Q^{-1} \left( g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

SSA / DSA [higher-twist]

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] (F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}) \times$$

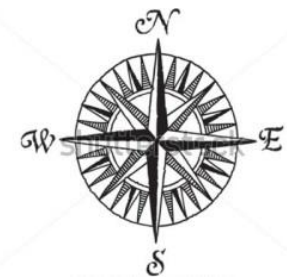
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_T \left[ \begin{aligned} & \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ & + S_T \lambda \left[ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

W. Mao, Z. Lu, B.Q. Ma and I. Schmidt, **Phys.Rev. D91 (2015) 034029**



- All compatible with zero within uncertainties (P/D)

COMPASS bridge



Drell-Pan

SIDS

# SIDIS x-section



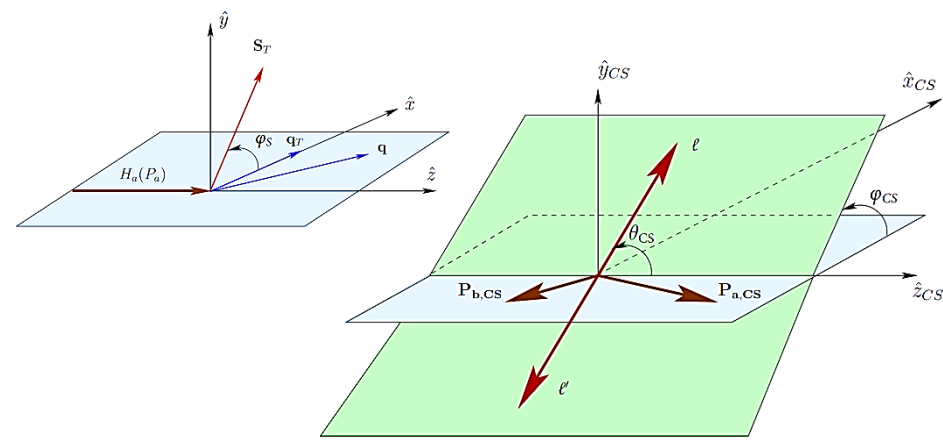
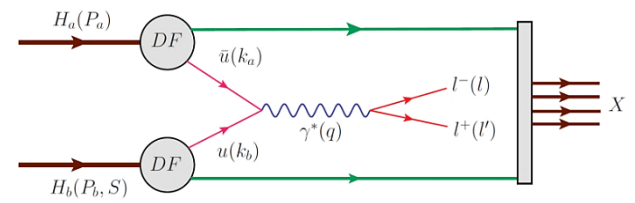
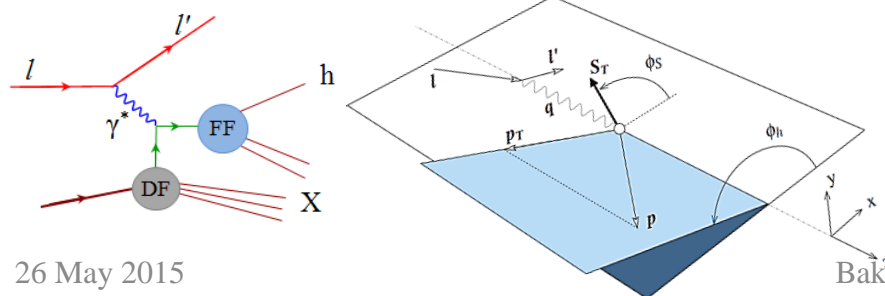
# DY x-section

## LO single polarized

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx dy dz dP_{hT}^2 d\phi_h d\psi} = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\varepsilon)} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] (F_{UU,T} + \varepsilon F_{UU,L}) \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) + \cos 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \right) \\ & + \lambda \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) \\ & + S_L \left[ \sin \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \right) + \sin 2\phi_h \left( \varepsilon A_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_L \lambda \left[ \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LL} + \cos \phi_h \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \right) \right] \\ & + S_T \left[ \begin{aligned} & \sin(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \varepsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \sin \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \\ & + S_T \lambda \left[ \begin{aligned} & \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \\ & + \cos \phi_s \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos \phi_s} \right) \\ & + \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s) \left( \sqrt{2\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{LO}}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha_{em}^2}{Fq^2} F_U^1 \times \left\{ \begin{aligned} & 1 + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi_{CS} A_U^{\cos 2\varphi_{CS}} \\ & + S_L \sin^2 \theta A_L^{\sin 2\varphi_{CS}} \sin 2\varphi_{CS} \\ & + S_T \left[ \begin{aligned} & (1 + \cos^2 \theta) \sin \varphi_s A_T^{\sin \varphi_s} \\ & + \sin^2 \theta \left( \begin{aligned} & \sin(2\varphi_{CS} + \varphi_s) A_T^{\sin(2\varphi_{CS} + \varphi_s)} \\ & + \sin(2\varphi_{CS} - \varphi_s) A_T^{\sin(2\varphi_{CS} - \varphi_s)} \end{aligned} \right) \end{aligned} \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$







# TMDs accessed in SIDIS and DY

## SIDIS

$$A_{UU}^{\cos\phi_h} \propto Q^{-1} \left( f_1^q \otimes D_{1q}^h - h_1^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \propto h_1^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + Q^{-1} \left( f_1^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \propto h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h}$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto h_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h}$$

$$A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( h_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

## Single polarized DY (LO)

$$A_U^{\cos 2\varphi_{CS}} \propto h_{1,\pi}^{\perp q} \otimes h_{1,p}^{\perp q}$$

$$A_T^{\sin\varphi_S} \propto f_{1,\pi}^q \otimes f_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$$

$$A_T^{\sin(2\varphi_{CS} - \varphi_S)} \propto h_{1,\pi}^{\perp q} \otimes h_{1,p}^q$$

$$A_T^{\sin(2\varphi_{CS} + \varphi_S)} \propto h_{1,\pi}^{\perp q} \otimes h_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$$



# Nucleon TMD PDFs accessed in SIDIS and DY

## SIDIS

$$A_{UU}^{\cos\phi_h} \propto Q^{-1} \left( f_1^q \otimes D_{1q}^h - h_1^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \propto h_1^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + Q^{-1} \left( f_1^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \propto h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h}$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto h_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h}$$

$$A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( h_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

## Single polarized DY (LO)

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$$A_T^{\sin(2\phi_{CS} + \phi_S)} \propto h_{1,\pi}^{\perp q} \otimes h_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$$

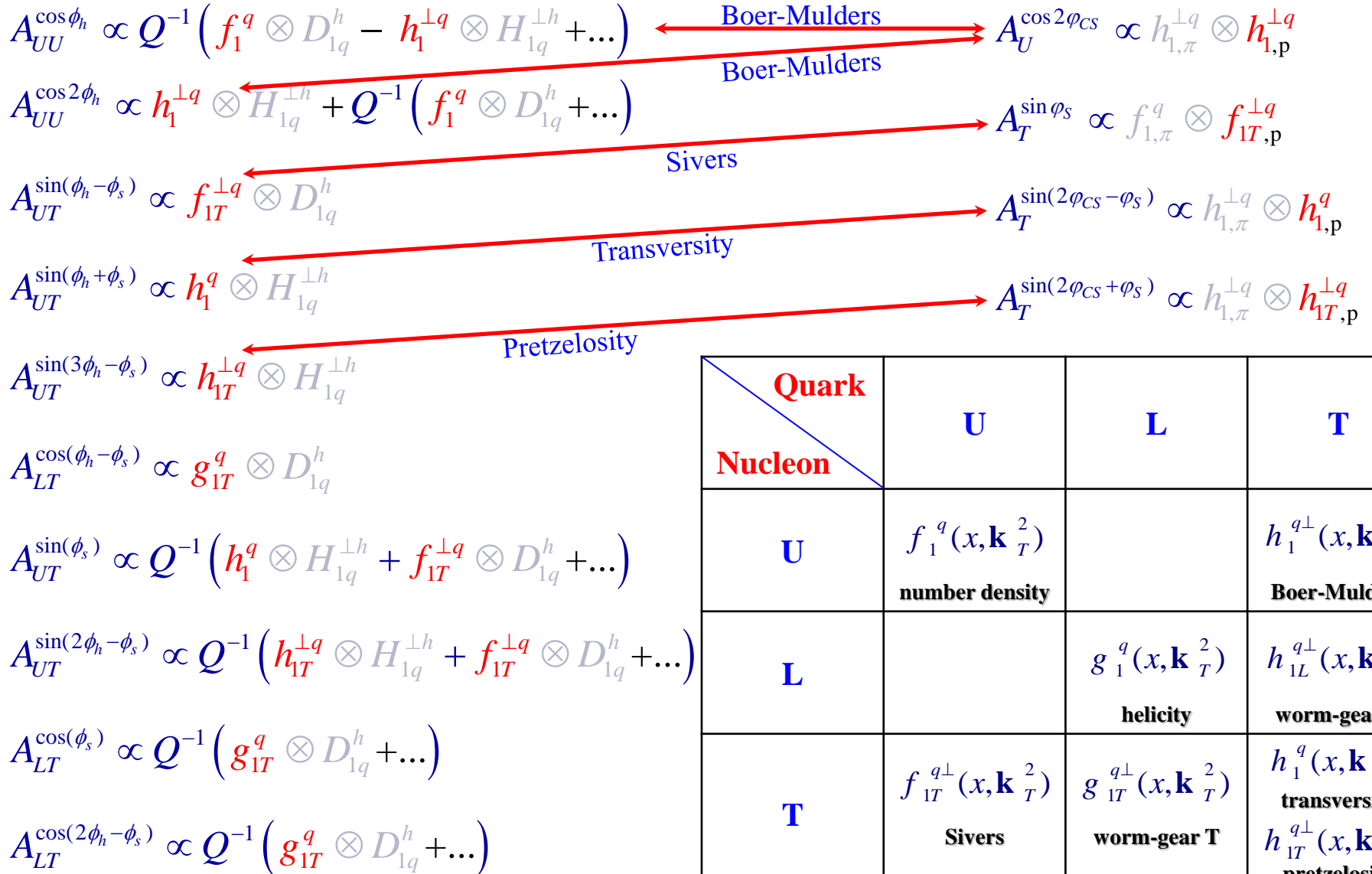
Quark \ Nucleon	U	L	T
U	$f_1^q(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ number density		$h_1^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ Boer-Mulders
L		$g_1^q(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ helicity	$h_{1L}^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ worm-gear L
T	$f_{1T}^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ Sivers	$g_{1T}^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ worm-gear T	$h_1^q(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ transversity $h_{1T}^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ pretzelosity



# Nucleon TMD PDFs accessed in SIDIS and DY

SIDIS

Single polarized DY (LO)



Quark \ Nucleon	U	L	T
U	$f_1^q(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ number density		$h_1^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ Boer-Mulders
L		$g_1^q(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ helicity	$h_{1L}^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ worm-gear L
T	$f_{1T}^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ Siverts	$g_{1T}^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ worm-gear T	$h_1^q(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ transversity $h_{1T}^{q\perp}(x, \mathbf{k}_T^2)$ pretzelosity



# Nucleon TMD PDFs accessed in SIDIS and DY

SIDIS

Single polarized DY (LO)

$$A_{UU}^{\cos\phi_h} \propto Q^{-1} \left( f_1^q \otimes D_{1q}^h - h_1^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + \dots \right)$$

Boer-Mulders

$$A_U^{\cos 2\phi_{CS}} \propto h_{1,\pi}^{\perp q} \otimes h_{1,p}^{\perp q}$$

$$A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \propto h_1^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + Q^{-1} \left( f_1^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

Boer-Mulders

$$A_T^{\sin\phi_S} \propto f_{1,\pi}^q \otimes f_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$$

Sivers

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h$$

Transversity

$$A_T^{\sin(2\phi_{CS} - \phi_S)} \propto h_{1,\pi}^{\perp q} \otimes h_{1,p}^q$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)} \propto h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h}$$

Pretzelosity

$$A_T^{\sin(2\phi_{CS} + \phi_S)} \propto h_{1,\pi}^{\perp q} \otimes h_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto h_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h}$$

$$A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( h_1^q \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( h_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes H_{1q}^{\perp h} + f_{1T}^{\perp q} \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

$$A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

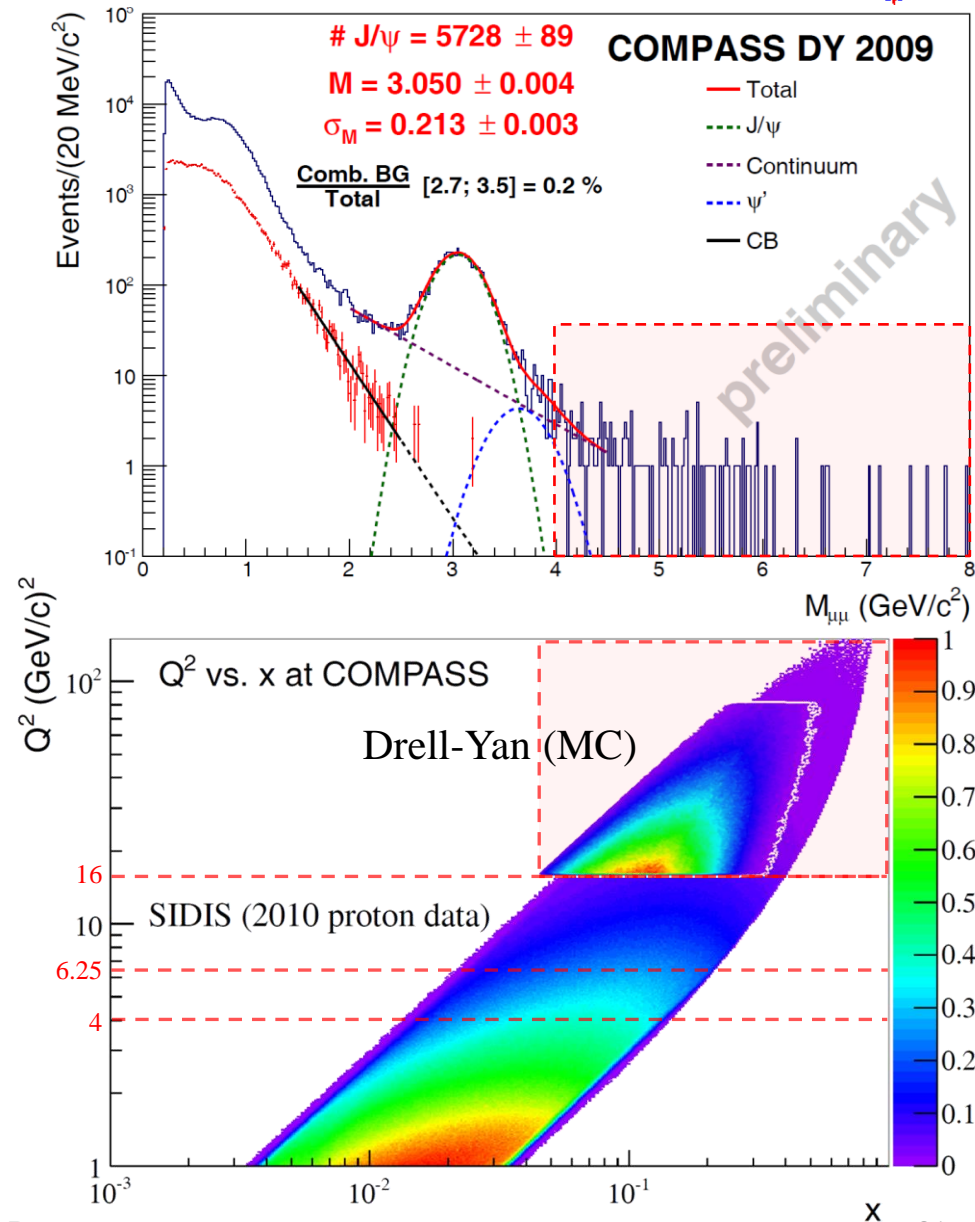
$$A_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h - \phi_s)} \propto Q^{-1} \left( g_{1T}^q \otimes D_{1q}^h + \dots \right)$$

All the answers are encoded in the data...  
 In few years many new asymmetries measured by different experiments in different reactions, at different energies and kinematical ranges will wait for a “global analysis”...



Four  $Q^2$ (or mass)-ranges:

- $1 < Q^2 / (\text{GeV}/c)^2 < 4$  “Low mass”
  - Large combinatorial background
    - Pion and kaon decays
    - Open-charm (bottom) semi-leptonic decays  $D\bar{D}, B\bar{B}$
  - smaller asymmetries
- $4 < Q^2 / (\text{GeV}/c)^2 < 6.25$  “Intermediate”
  - High DY-cross section
  - Still low signal/background
- $6.25 < Q^2 / (\text{GeV}/c)^2 < 16$  “J/ψ”
  - Strong J/ψ-signal → study of J/ψ physics
  - Difficult to disentangle DY
  - Lower background
- $Q^2 / (\text{GeV}/c)^2 > 16$  “High mass”
  - Beyond J/ψ peak
  - Negligible background
  - Low cross-section
  - Valence region → largest asymmetries

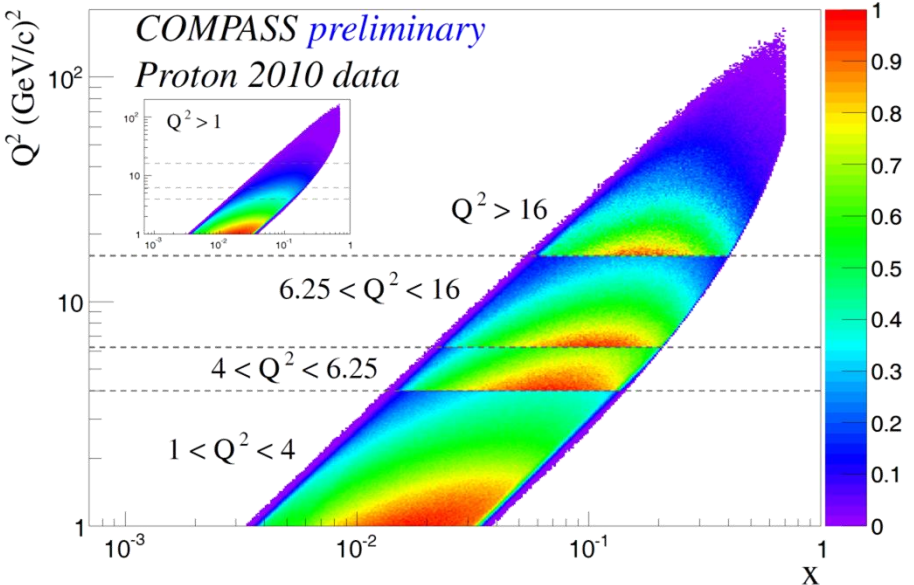






# SIDIS asymmetries in Drell-Yan $Q^2$ ranges

First shown at the Transversity-2014 conference [arXiv:1411.1568](https://arxiv.org/abs/1411.1568) [hep-ex]



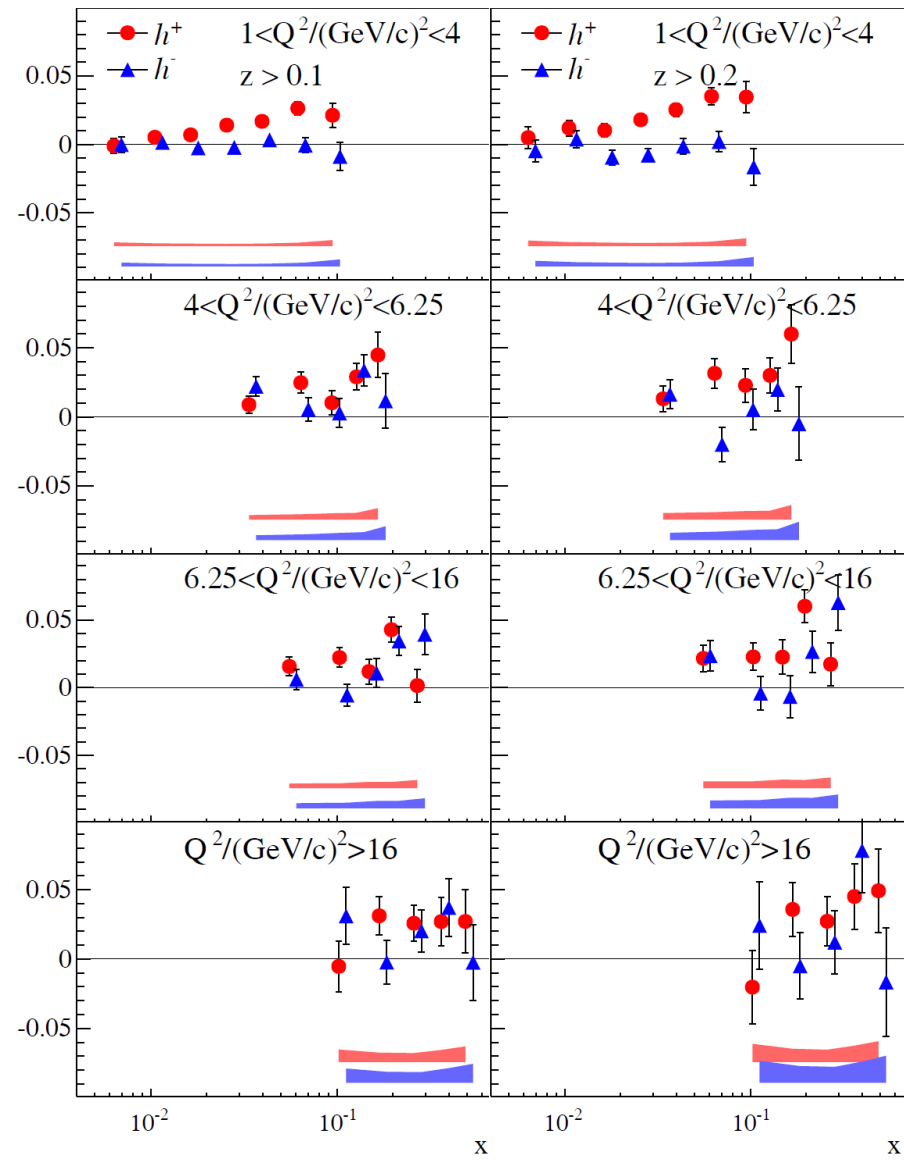
## Towards 3D...

### Four $Q^2$ -ranges:

- $1 < Q^2 / (\text{GeV}/c)^2 < 4$  “Low mass”
- $4 < Q^2 / (\text{GeV}/c)^2 < 6.25$  “Intermediate”
- $6.25 < Q^2 / (\text{GeV}/c)^2 < 16$  “J/ψ range”
- $Q^2 / (\text{GeV}/c)^2 > 16$  “High mass range”

### For each $Q^2$ -range → two different z-ranges:

- $z \in [0.2; 1.0]$  – standard selection (cuts)
- $z \in [0.1; 1.0]$  – Extended region: Low z ( $z \in [0.1; 0.2]$ ) + std. selection (cuts)





# Outline

- Introduction
  - COMPASS experiment
  - SIDIS x-section and TSAs
  - Brief review of recent COMPASS results with TSAs
    - COMPASS: SIDIS – Drell-Yan bridge
- **COMPASS multidimensional approach**
  - **COMPASS multidimensional phase-space**
- Results for TSAs from multi-D analysis
  - Sivers & Collins asymmetries
  - Beyond Sivers & Collins asymmetries
    - $A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)}$  – asymmetry and predictions i.a.w. PRD 73, 114017(2006)
    - $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_s}$  – asymmetry
    - $A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)}$  – asymmetry
- Conclusions



# Multidimensional approach concept I ( $x:Q^2$ )

- 1<sup>st</sup> option (2D asymmetries):
  - $x$ -,  $z$ -,  $p_T$ -, and  $W$ - dependences in 5  $Q^2$ -bins
- 2<sup>nd</sup> option (3D asymmetries):
  - $x$ -dependence in  $Q^2:z$  grid ( $5 \times 5$ )
  - $Q^2$ -dependence in  $x:z$  grid ( $9 \times 5$ )
  - $x$ -dependence in  $Q^2:p_T$  grid ( $5 \times 5$ )
  - $Q^2$ -dependence in  $x:p_T$  grid ( $9 \times 5$ )
- 3<sup>rd</sup> option (4D asymmetries)
  - $x$ -dependence in  $z:Q^2:p_T$  grid ( $2 \times 5 \times 5$ )
  - $Q^2$ -dependence in  $z:x:p_T$  grid ( $2 \times 9 \times 5$ )

---

### $Q^2$ ranges:

- $1 < Q^2 < 1.7$
- $1.7 < Q^2 < 3$
- $3 < Q^2 < 7$
- $7 < Q^2 < 16$
- $16 < Q^2 < 81$

### $z$ ranges:

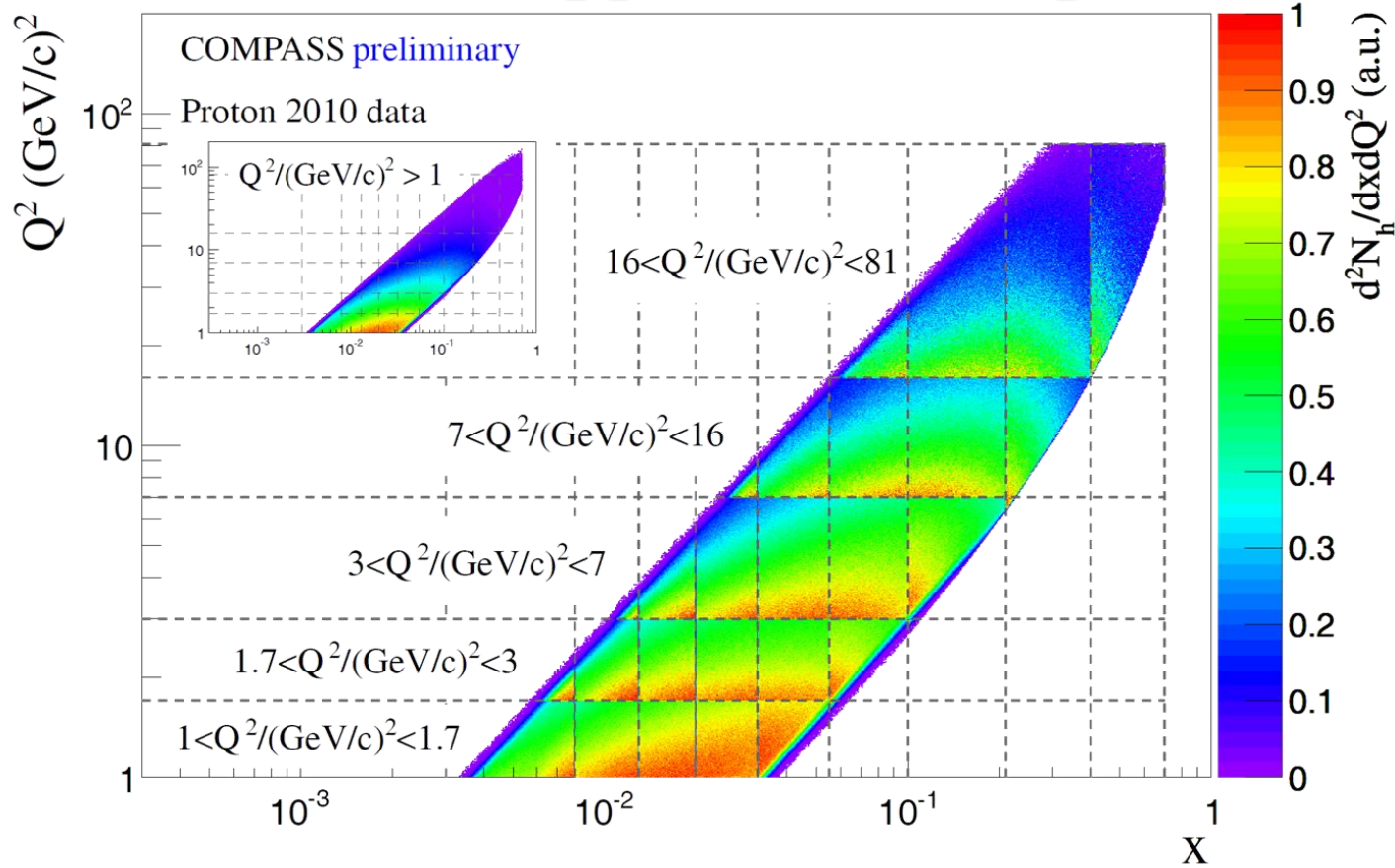
- $z > 0.1$
- $z > 0.2$
- $0.1 < z < 0.2$
- $0.2 < z < 0.4$
- $0.4 < z < 1.0$

### $p_T$ ranges:

- $p_T > 0.1$
- $0.1 < p_T < 0.75$
- $0.1 < p_T < 0.3$
- $0.3 < p_T < 0.75$
- $p_T > 0.75$

**$x$  bins:** 0.003, 0.008, 0.013, 0.02, 0.032, 0.055, 0.10, 0.21, 0.40, 0.7

# Multidimensional approach concept I (x:Q<sup>2</sup>)



### Q<sup>2</sup> ranges:

- $1 < Q^2 < 1.7$
- $1.7 < Q^2 < 3$
- $3 < Q^2 < 7$
- $7 < Q^2 < 16$
- $16 < Q^2 < 81$

### z ranges:

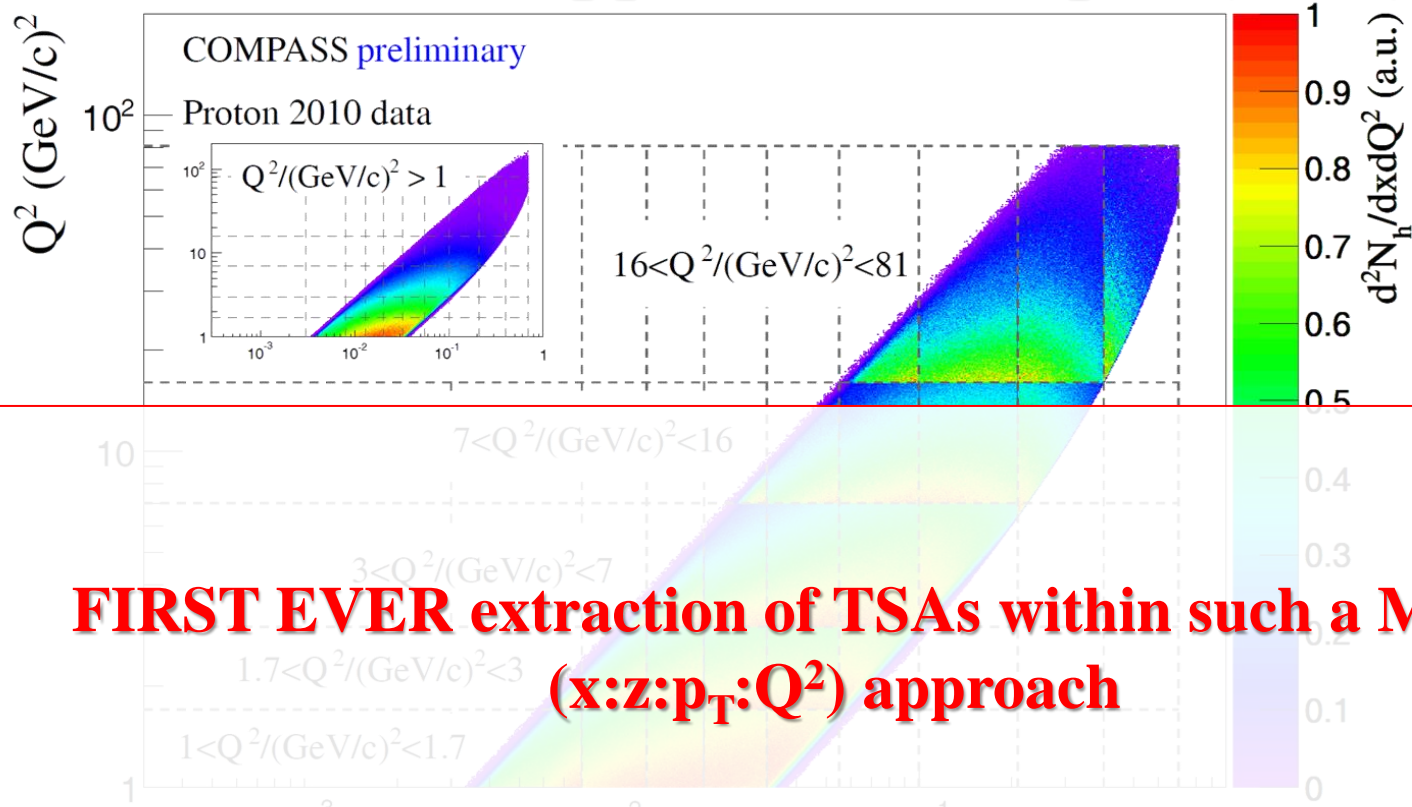
- $z > 0.1$
- $z > 0.2$
- $0.1 < z < 0.2$
- $0.2 < z < 0.4$
- $0.4 < z < 1.0$

### p<sub>T</sub> ranges:

- $p_T > 0.1$
- $0.1 < p_T < 0.75$
- $0.1 < p_T < 0.3$
- $0.3 < p_T < 0.75$
- $p_T > 0.75$

**x bins:** 0.003, 0.008, 0.013, 0.02, 0.032, 0.055, 0.10, 0.21, 0.40, 0.7

# Multidimensional approach concept I ( $x:Q^2$ )



**FIRST EVER extraction of TSAs within such a Multi-D ( $x:z:p_T:Q^2$ ) approach**

Results first shown at the SPIN-2014 conference [arXiv:1504.01599](https://arxiv.org/abs/1504.01599) [hep-ex]

**$Q^2$  ranges:**

- $1 < Q^2 < 1.7$
- $1.7 < Q^2 < 3$
- $3 < Q^2 < 7$
- $7 < Q^2 < 16$
- $16 < Q^2 < 81$

**$z$  ranges:**

- $z > 0.1$
- $z > 0.2$
- $0.1 < z < 0.2$
- $0.2 < z < 0.4$
- $0.4 < z < 1.0$

**$p_T$  ranges:**

- $p_T > 0.1$
- $0.1 < p_T < 0.75$
- $0.1 < p_T < 0.3$
- $0.3 < p_T < 0.75$
- $p_T > 0.75$

**$x$  bins: 0.003, 0.008, 0.013, 0.02, 0.032, 0.055, 0.10, 0.21, 0.40, 0.7**





# Multidimensional approach concept II ( $z:p_T$ )

3D asymmetries:

- Asymmetries from 3  $x$ -ranges in  $z:p_T$  bins ( $7 \times 6$ )
- Asymmetries from 3  $x$ -ranges in  $p_T:z$  bins ( $z:p_T$  - transposed)

## **x ranges:**

- all  $x$
- $x < 0.032$
- $x > 0.032$

## **z bins:**

- $0.1 < z < 0.15$
- $0.15 < z < 0.2$
- $0.2 < z < 0.25$
- $0.25 < z < 0.3$
- $0.3 < z < 0.4$
- $0.4 < z < 0.65$
- $0.65 < z < 1$

## **$p_T$ bins:**

- $0.1 < p_T < 0.2$
- $0.2 < p_T < 0.3$
- $0.3 < p_T < 0.5$
- $0.5 < p_T < 0.75$
- $0.75 < p_T < 1.0$
- $p_T > 1.0$

# Multidimensional approach concept II ( $z:p_T$ )

3D asymmetries:

- Asymmetries from 3  $x$ -ranges in  $z:p_T$  bins ( $7 \times 6$ )
- Asymmetries from 3  $x$ -ranges in  $p_T:z$  bins ( $z:p_T$  - transposed)

## $x$ ranges:

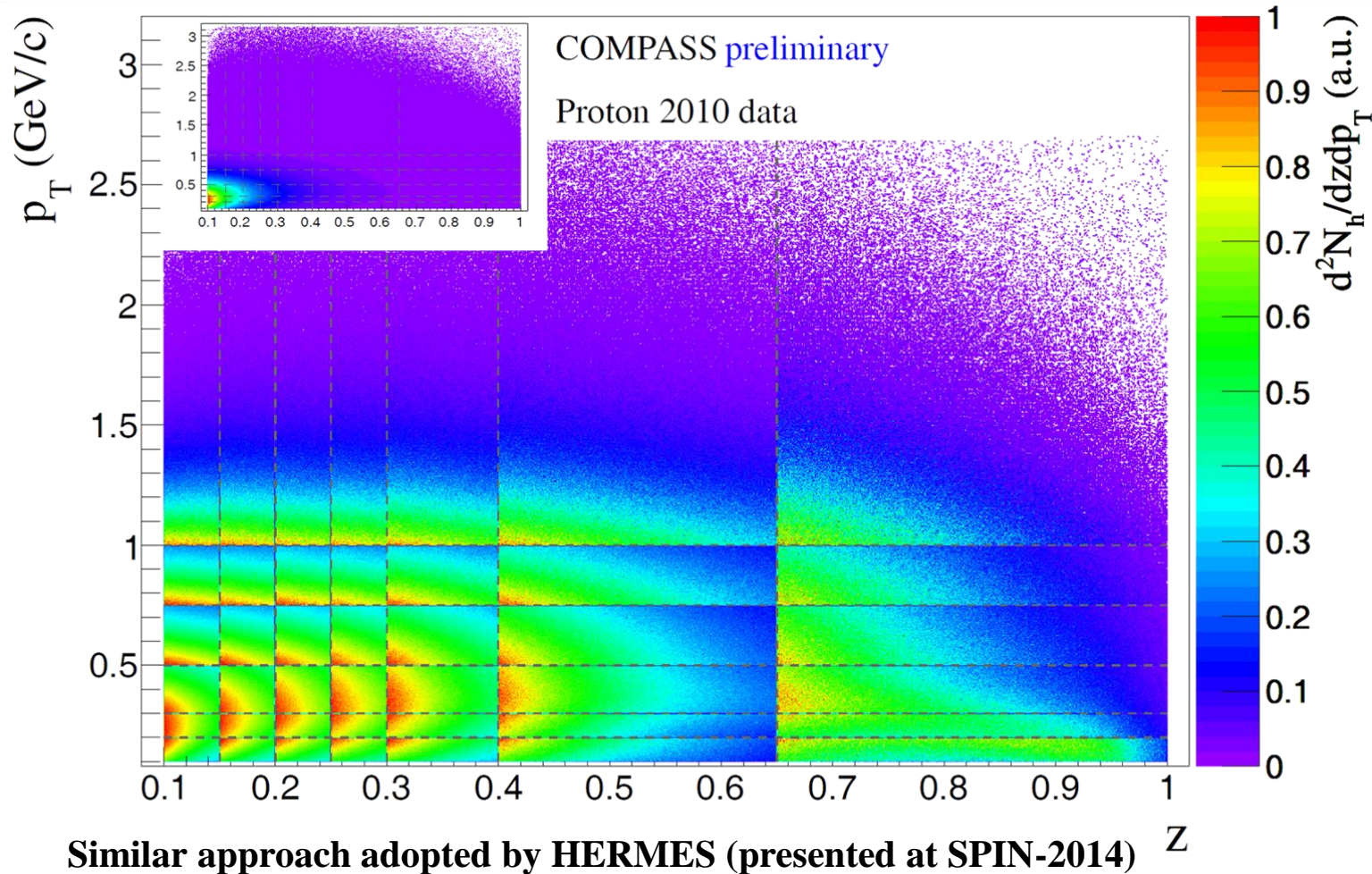
- all  $x$
- $x < 0.032$
- $x > 0.032$

## $z$ bins:

- $0.1 < z < 0.15$
- $0.15 < z < 0.2$
- $0.2 < z < 0.25$
- $0.25 < z < 0.3$
- $0.3 < z < 0.4$
- $0.4 < z < 0.65$
- $0.65 < z < 1$

## $p_T$ bins:

- $0.1 < p_T < 0.2$
- $0.2 < p_T < 0.3$
- $0.3 < p_T < 0.5$
- $0.5 < p_T < 0.75$
- $0.75 < p_T < 1.0$
- $p_T > 1.0$





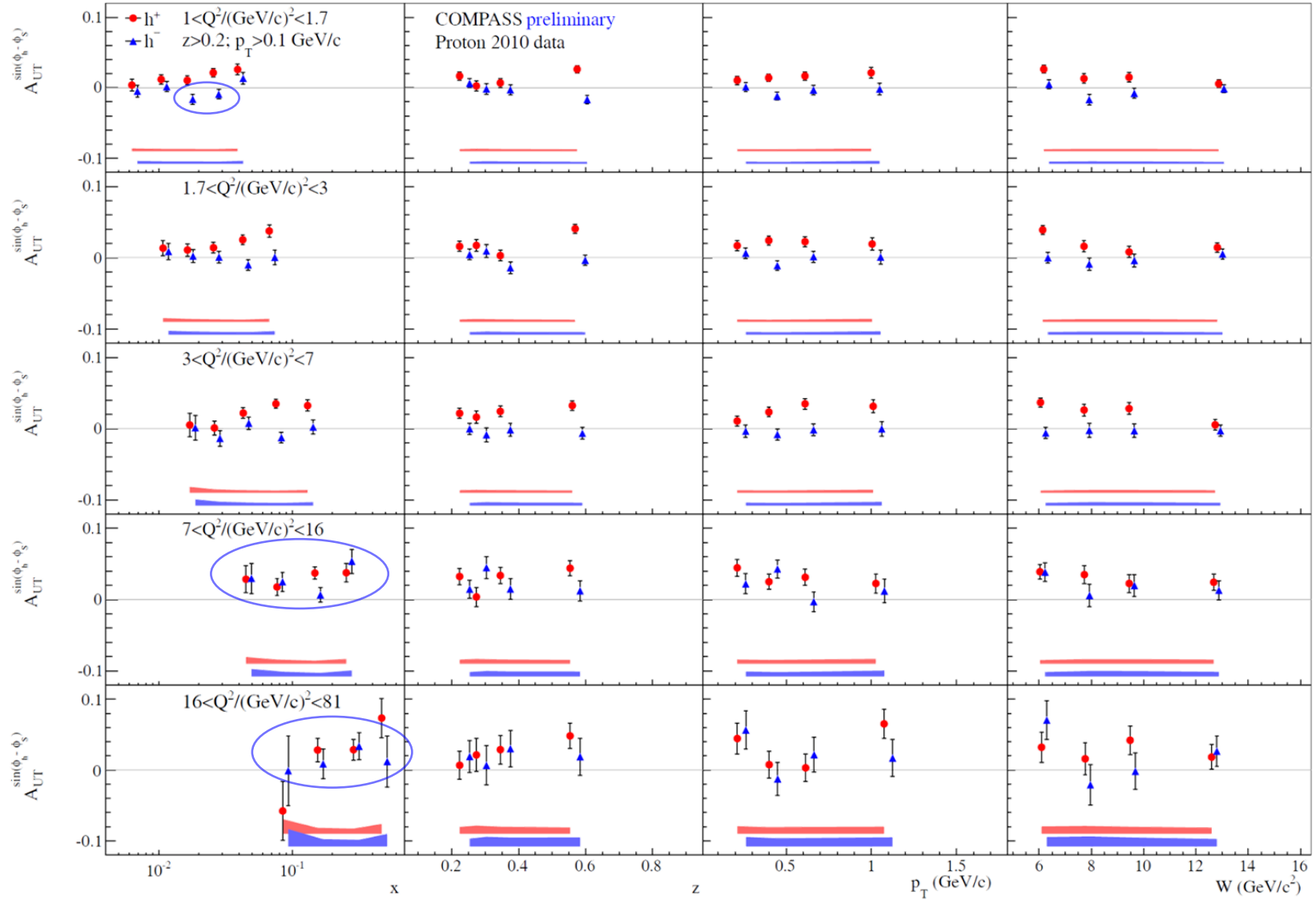
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2D

# Sivers asymmetry: x, z, p<sub>T</sub> and W dependences in 5 Q<sup>2</sup>-ranges

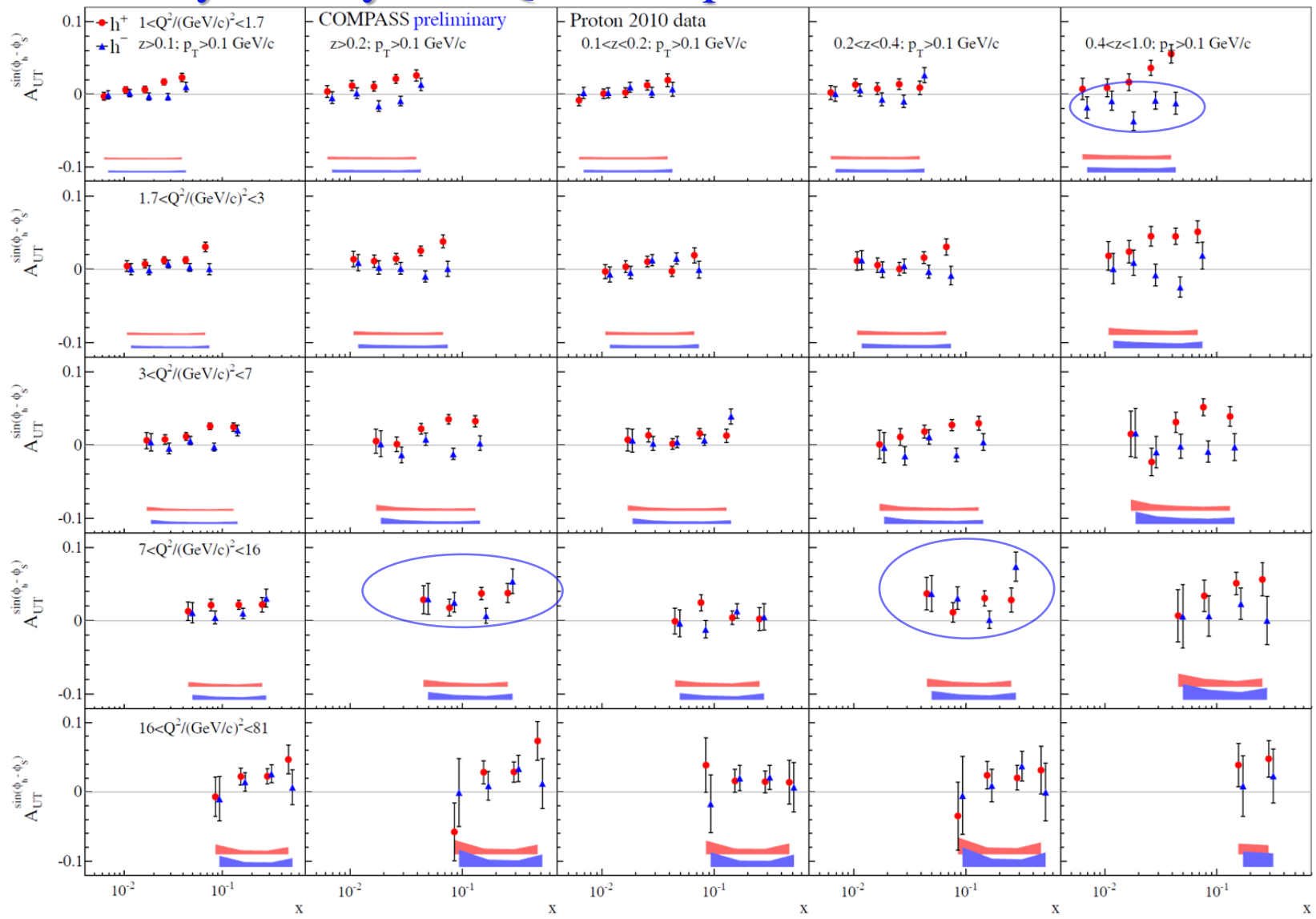


- **Positive amplitude for h<sup>+</sup> (increasing with x)**
- **Positive h<sup>-</sup> amplitude at relatively large x (>0.032) and Q<sup>2</sup> (>7)**
- **Some hint for a possible negative h<sup>-</sup> amplitude at low x (<0.032) and Q<sup>2</sup> (<7)**



3D

# Sivers asymmetry: 3D $Q^2$ - $z$ - $x$ dependence



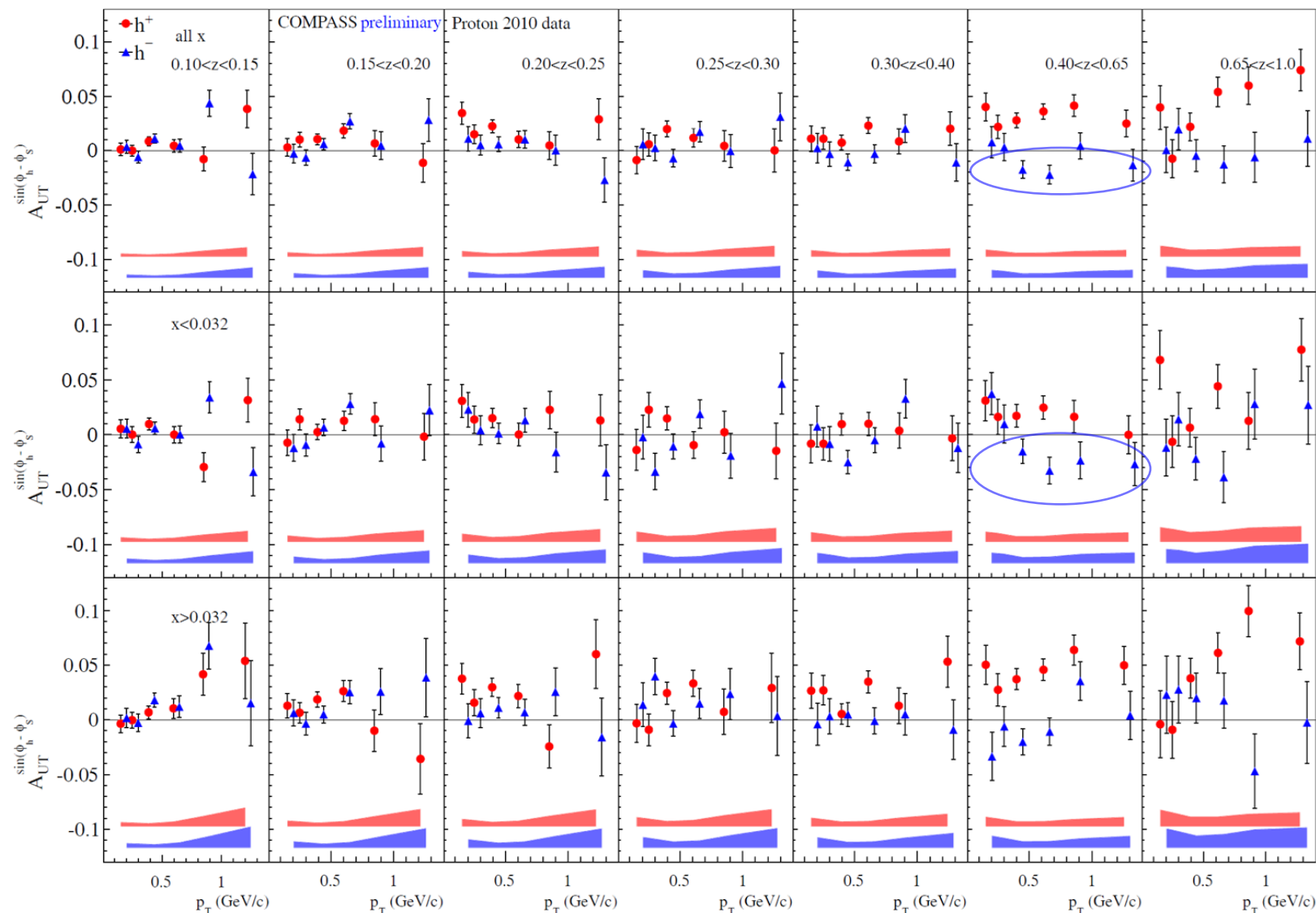
- **Positive amplitude for  $h^+$  (increasing with  $x$  and  $z$ )**
- **Positive  $h^-$  amplitude at relatively large  $x$  ( $>0.032$ ) and  $Q^2$  ( $>7$ ) at **intermediate and large  $z$****
- **Some hint for a possible negative  $h^-$  amplitude at low  $x$  ( $<0.032$ ) and  $Q^2$  ( $<7$ ) ) at **intermediate and large  $z$****





# Sivers asymmetry: 3D x-z-p<sub>T</sub> dependence

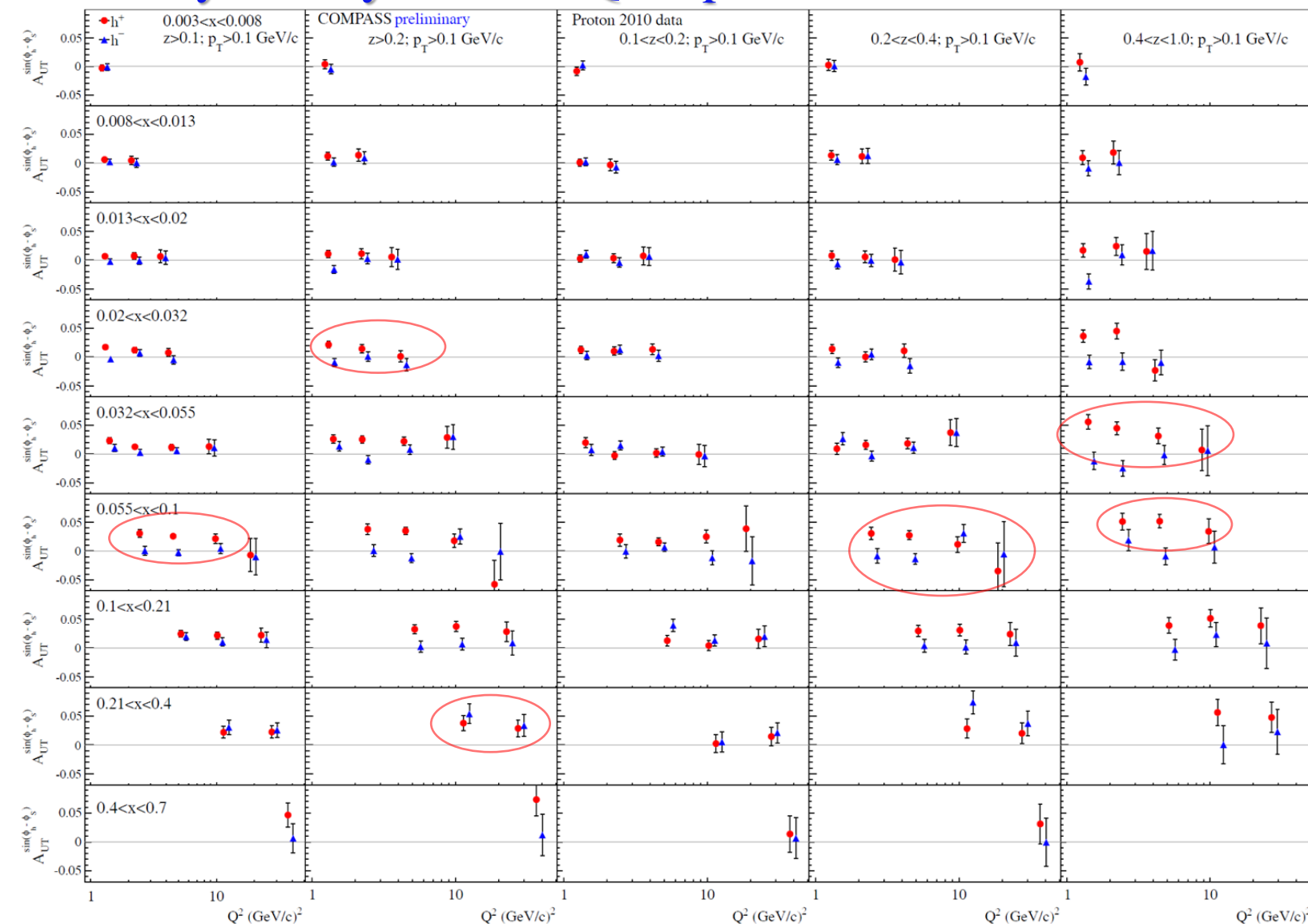
# 3D



- **Positive amplitude for h<sup>+</sup> (increasing with x and z and p<sub>T</sub>)**
- **Positive h<sup>-</sup> amplitude at relatively large x (>0.032) and Q<sup>2</sup> (>7) at intermediate and large z (all p<sub>T</sub>)**
- **Some hint for a possible negative h<sup>-</sup> amplitude at low x (<0.032) and Q<sup>2</sup> (<7) ) at intermediate and large z (all p<sub>T</sub>)**



# Sivers asymmetry: 3D x-z-Q<sup>2</sup> dependence



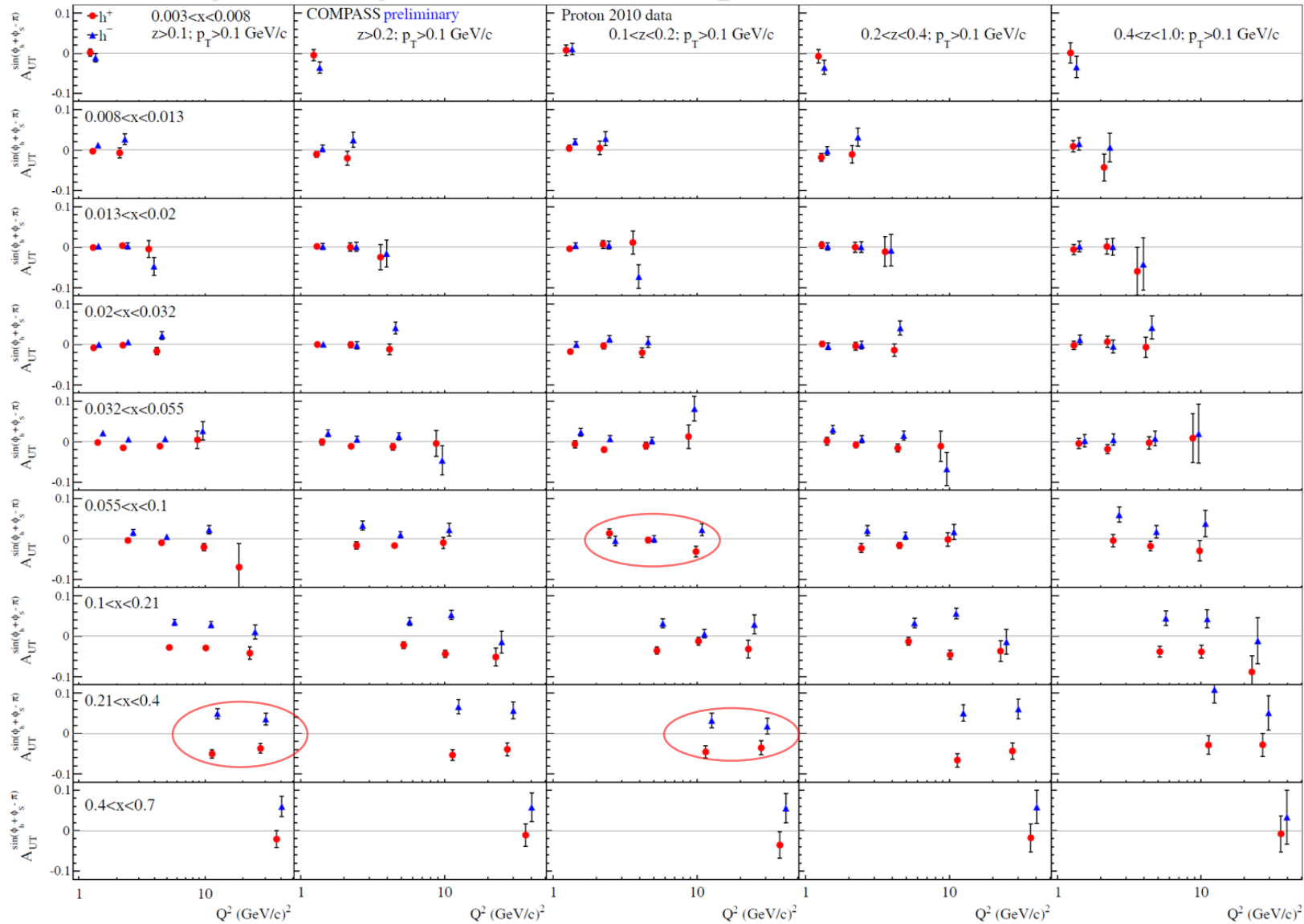
# 3D

- In several x-bins some hints for possible Q<sup>2</sup>-dependence for positive hadrons (decrease) **more evident at large z**
- At **low z** effect for h<sup>+</sup> is smaller in general
- No clear picture for negative hadrons



# Collins asymmetry: 3D x-z-Q<sup>2</sup> dependence

3D

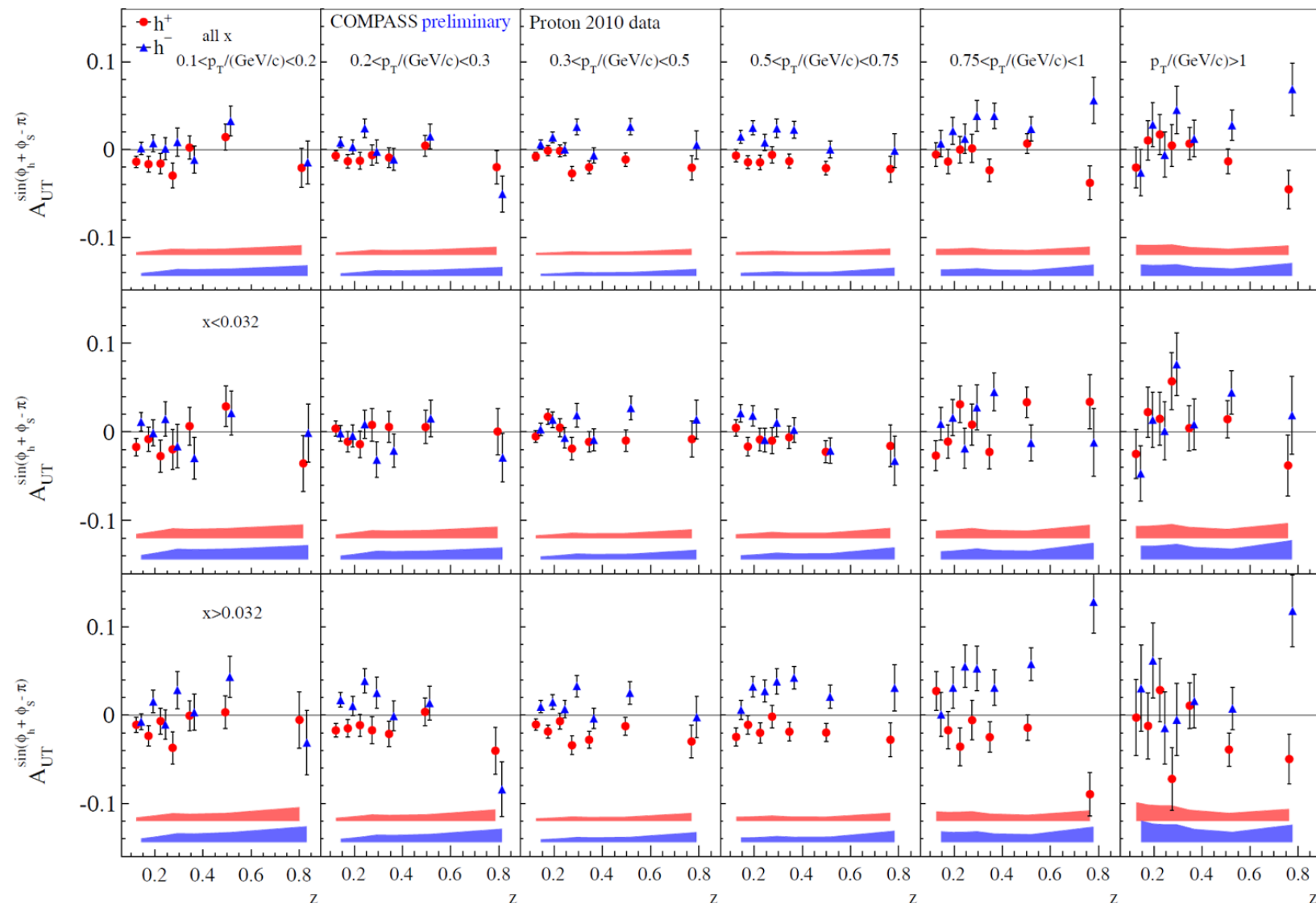


- Both  $h^+$  and  $h^-$  amplitudes are compatible with zero at low  $x$  and become sizable (opposite in sign) from  $x > 0.032$
- Both  $h^+$  and  $h^-$  amplitudes tend to increase with  $x$ , but with some “irregularities”
- Both  $h^+$  and  $h^-$  amplitudes tend to increase with  $z$ . Some weak  $Q^2$ -dependences. Not clear.



# Collins asymmetry: 3D x-p<sub>T</sub>-z dependence

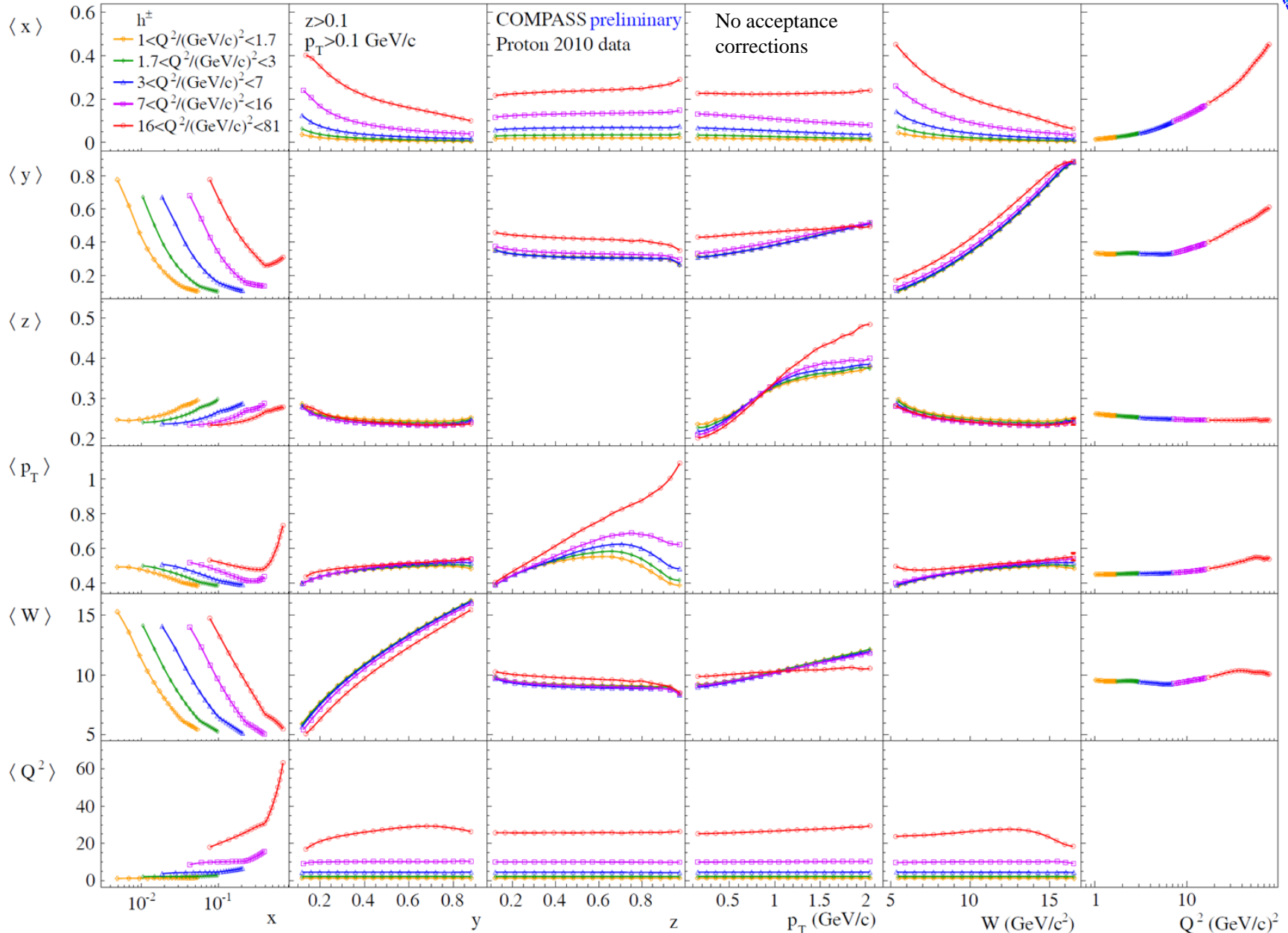
3D



- Both  $h^+$  and  $h^-$  amplitudes are compatible with zero at low  $x$  and become sizable (opposite in sign) from  $x > 0.032$
- Both  $h^+$  and  $h^-$  amplitudes tend to increase with  $x$ , but with some “irregularities”
- Both  $h^+$  and  $h^-$  amplitudes tend to increase with  $z$  and  $p_T$ .



# Kinematical map: $z > 0.1, p_T > 0.1$





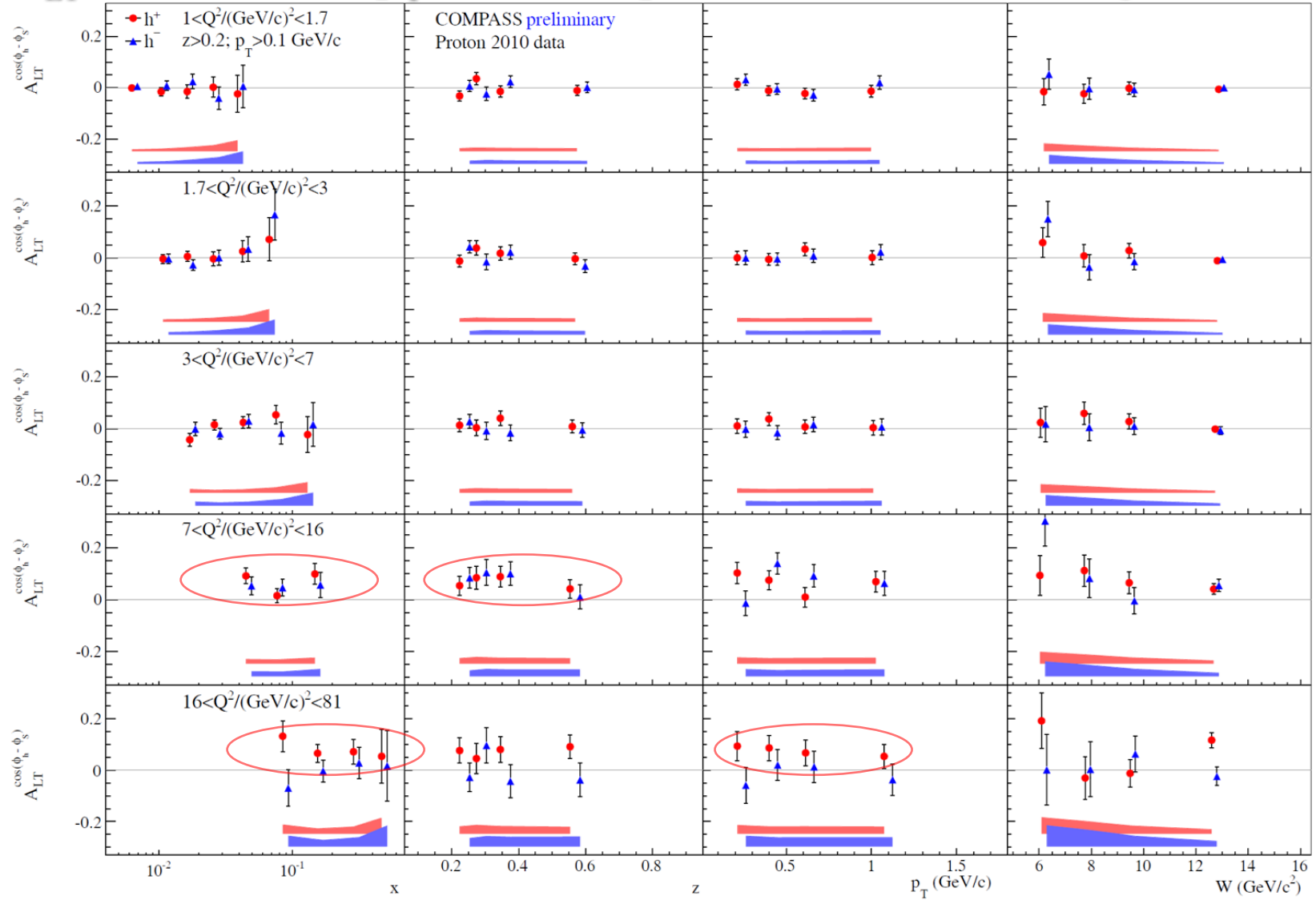
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- Conclusions



2D

# $A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_S)}$ : $x$ , $z$ , $p_T$ and $W$ dependences in 5 $Q^2$ -ranges

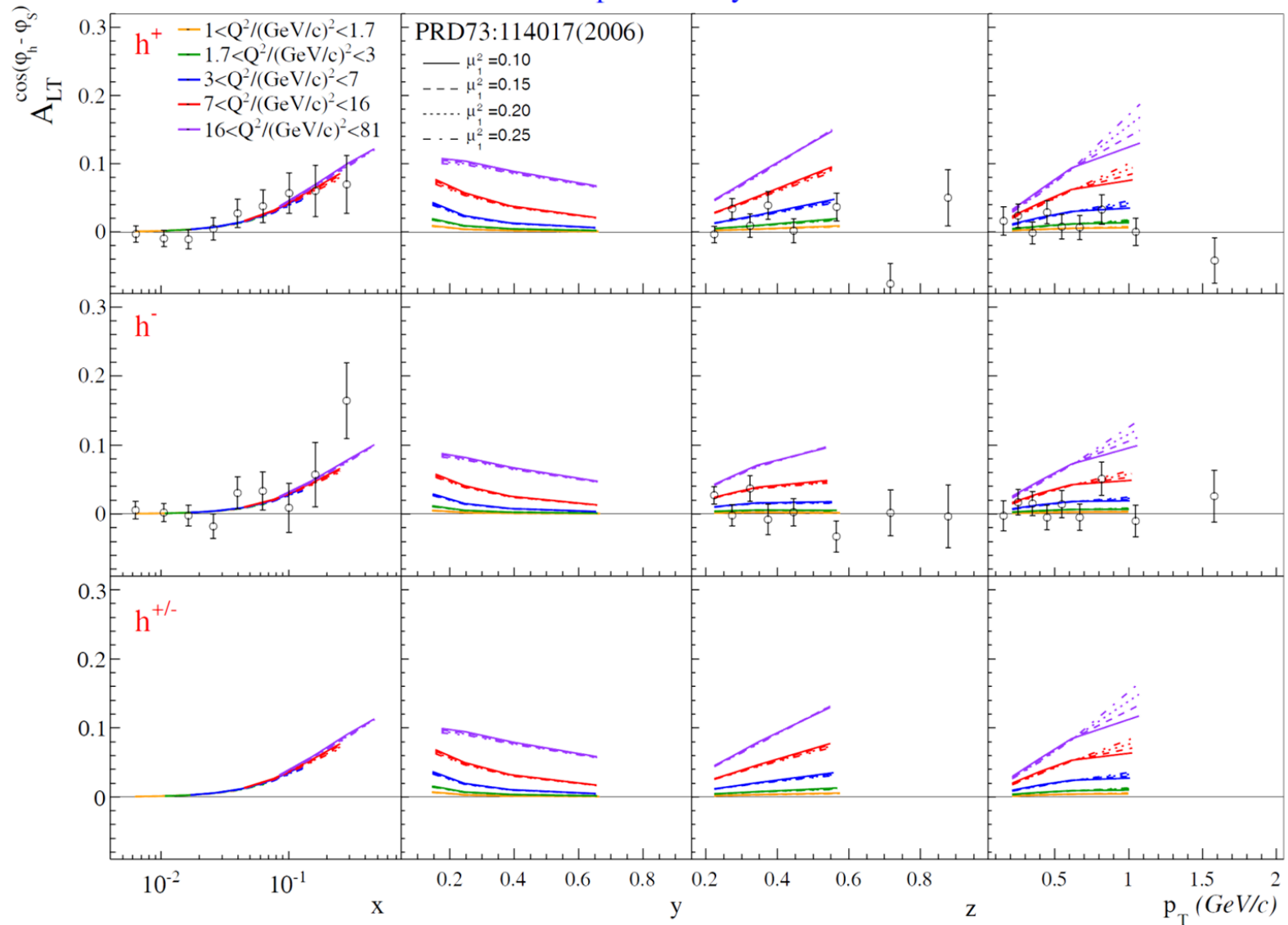


- **Positive amplitude for  $h^+$  at large  $x$  ( $>0.032$ ) and  $Q^2$  ( $>3$ )**
- **Signal for negative hadrons is not evident.**



# $A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_S)}$ : 5 $Q^2$ ranges. Predictions - PRD 73, 114017(2006)

COMPASS Proton 2010 preliminary

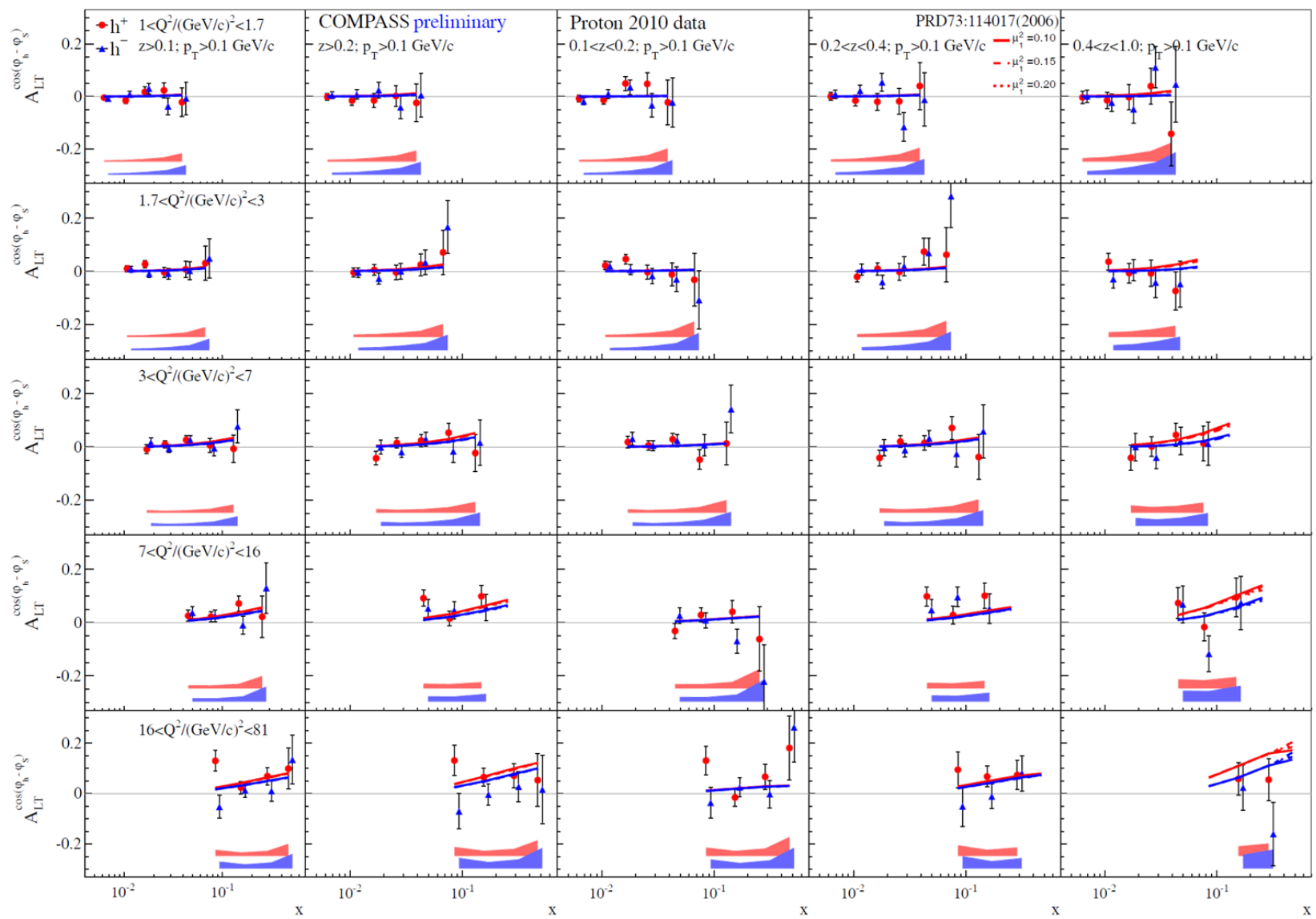


**Asymmetry is evaluated in COMPASS specific mean kinematic points extracted from the data.  
The predictions show a good level of agreement with the experimentally extracted asymmetry**



3D

# $A_{LT} \cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)$ : 3D $Q^2$ - $z$ - $x$ dependence: Predictions - PRD 73, 114017(2006)



Asymmetry is evaluated in COMPASS specific mean kinematic points extracted from the data. The predictions show a good level of agreement with the experimentally extracted asymmetry. Statistical accuracy is not enough for further studies.



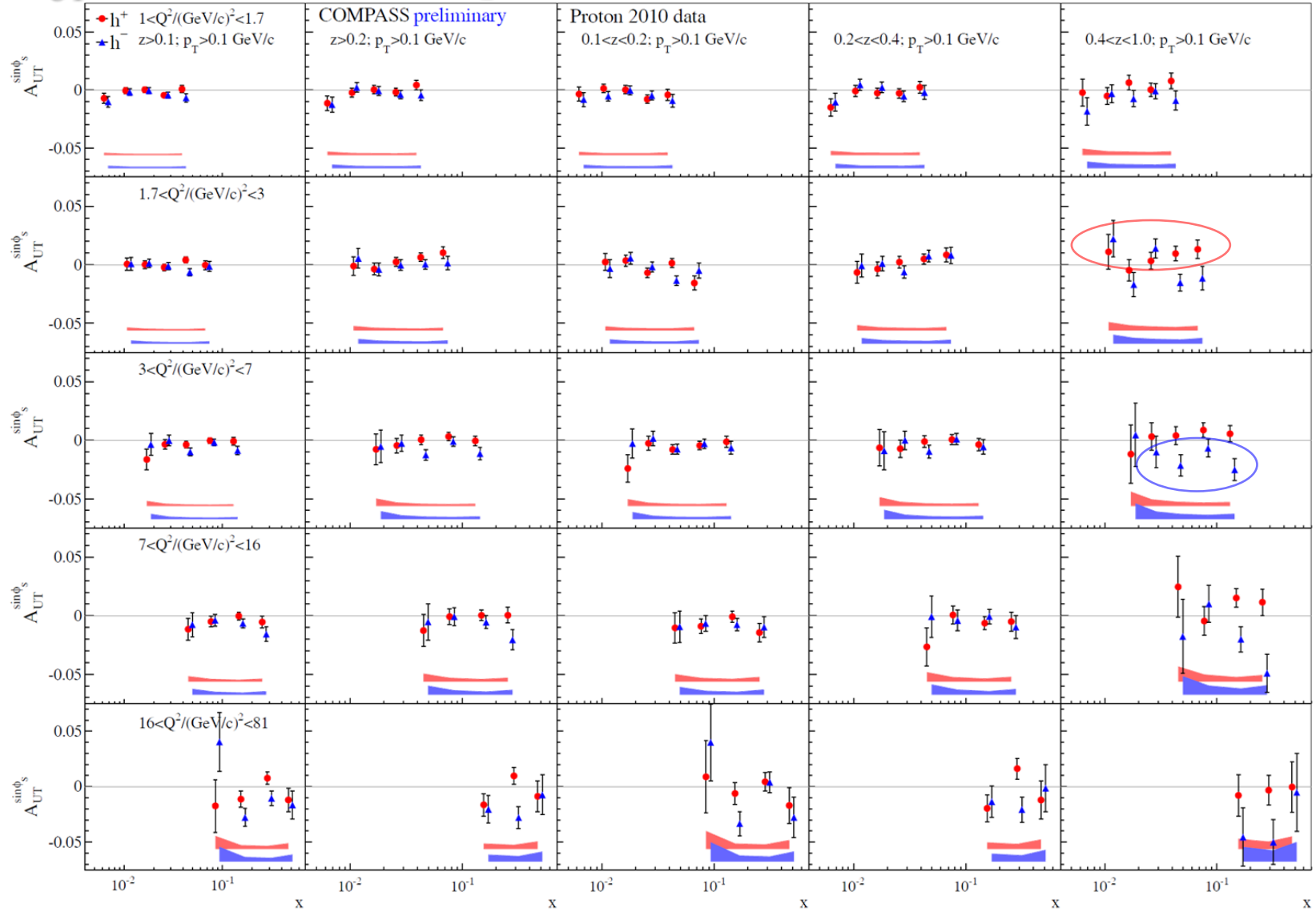
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3D

# $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_S}$ : 3D $Q^2$ - $z$ - $x$ dependence

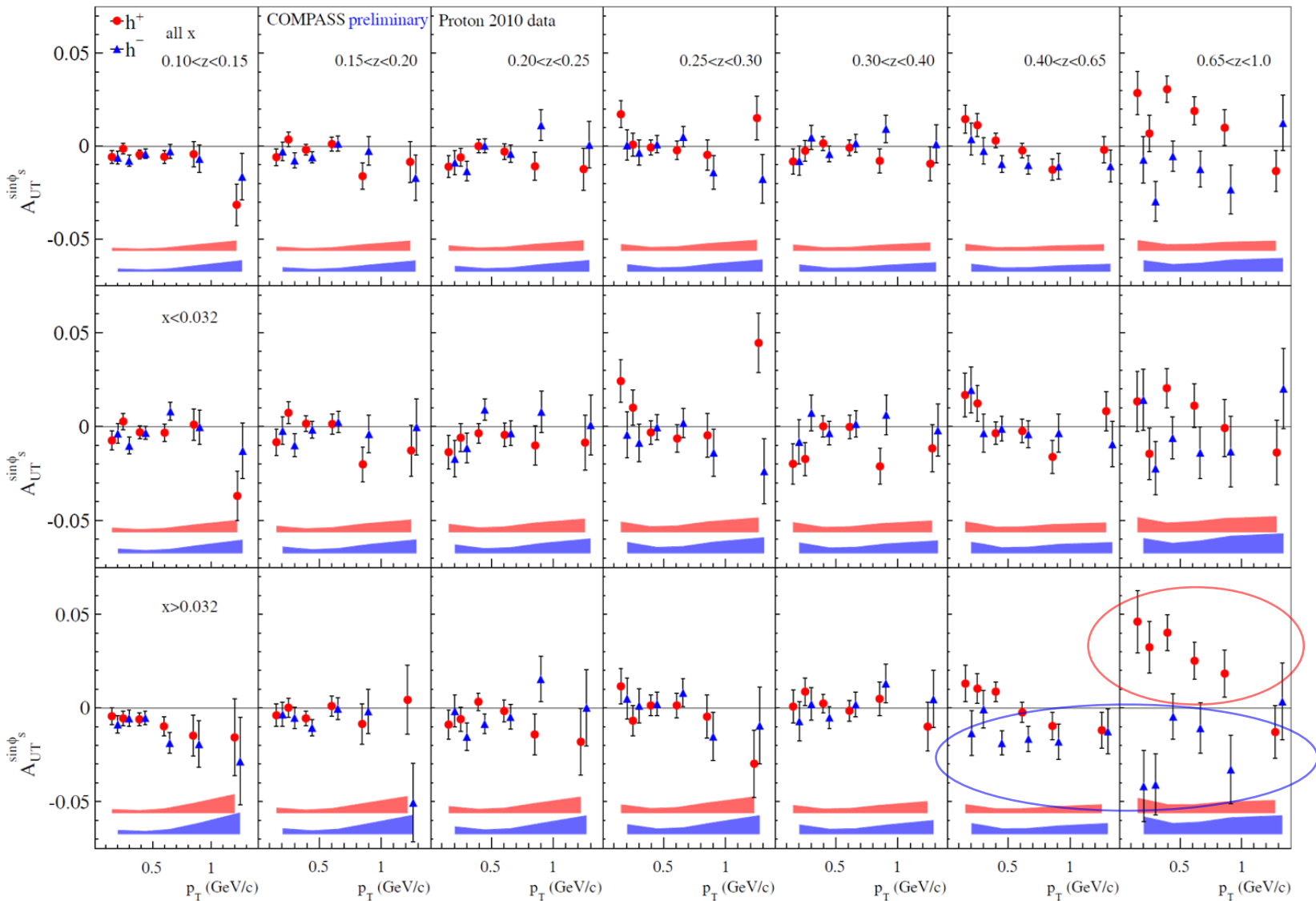


- **Negative amplitude for  $h^-$  (at large  $x$ ) increasing with  $z$**
- **Some hint for positive  $h^+$  signal at large  $z$**
- **The only “twist-3” asymmetry showing non-zero signal**



3D

# $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_s}$ : 3D $x$ - $z$ - $p_T$ dependence



- **Negative amplitude for  $h^-$  (at large  $x$ ) increasing with  $z$**
- **Clear positive  $h^+$  signal at large  $z$  (decreasing with  $p_T$ )**
- **The only “twist-3” asymmetry showing non-zero signal**





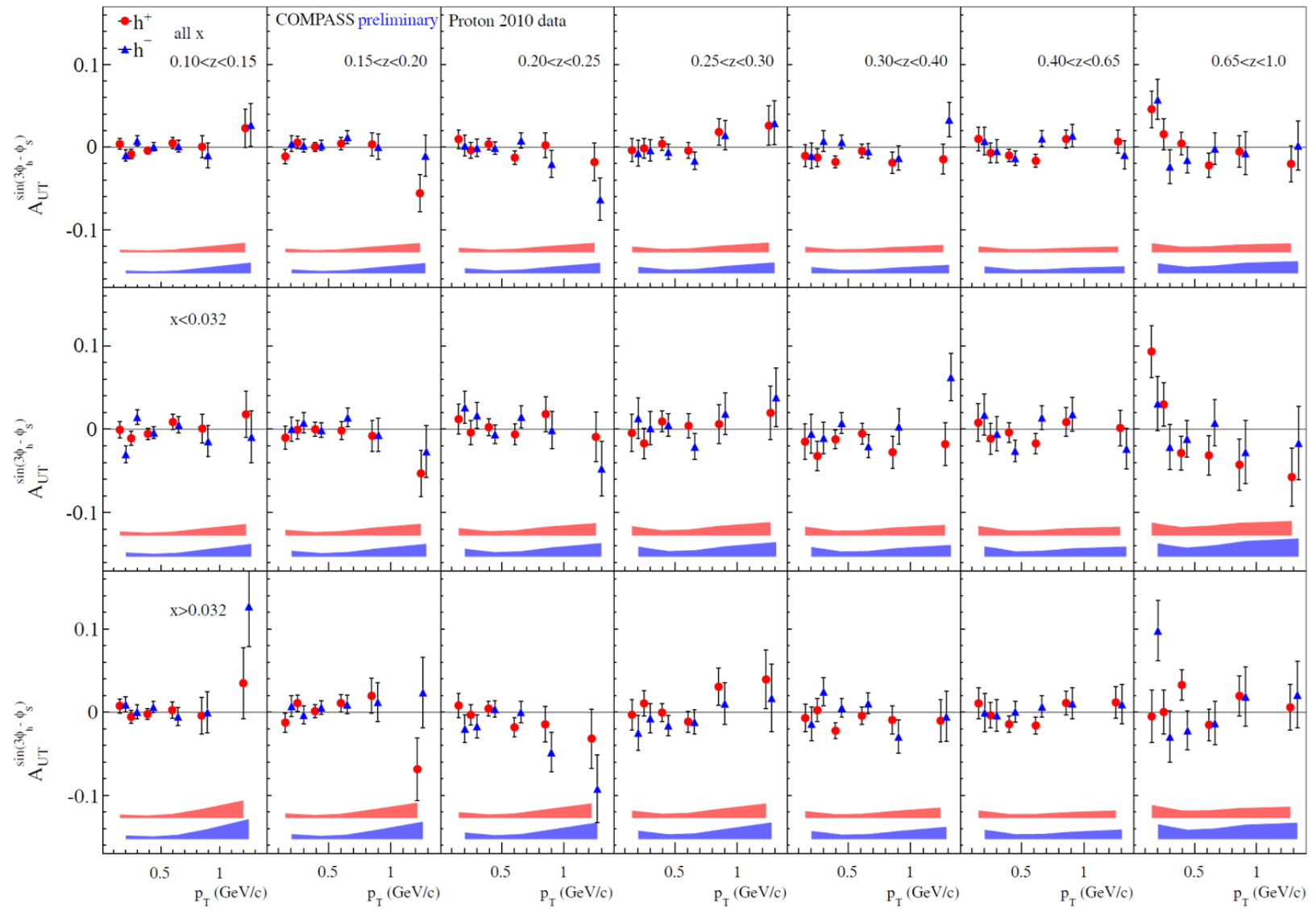
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- Conclusions



3D

# $A_{UT} \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)$ : 3D x-z- $p_T$ dependence



- **Expected to be suppressed by a factor of  $\sim |p_T|^{-2}$  with respect to the Collins and Sivers amplitudes**
- **Asymmetries are compatible with zero within uncertainties.**



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- **Conclusions**



# Conclusions

- First ever extraction of transverse spin asymmetries in multidimensional grids:
  - 2D –  $Q^2:x$ ;  $Q^2:z$ ;  $Q^2:p_T$ ;  $Q^2:W$
  - 3D –  $Q^2:z:x$  ( $x:z:Q^2$ );  $Q^2:p_T:x$  ( $x:p_T:Q^2$ )
  - 4D –  $z:Q^2:p_T:x$ ;  $p_T:Q^2:z:x$
  - 3D –  $x:z:p_T$  ( $x:p_T:z$ );
- TSAs for *unidentified* charged hadrons have been extracted from COMPASS proton data of 2010.
- Several asymmetries show a non-zero trend in different regions
  - Collins, Sivers,  $A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)}$ ,  $A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_s}$
  - Predictions for the  $A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_s)}$  are in good agreement with the experimental results within the statistical accuracy
- Many interesting observations!
- Important input for TMD-evolution studies, various phenomenological analyses and global analyses!

Thank you!

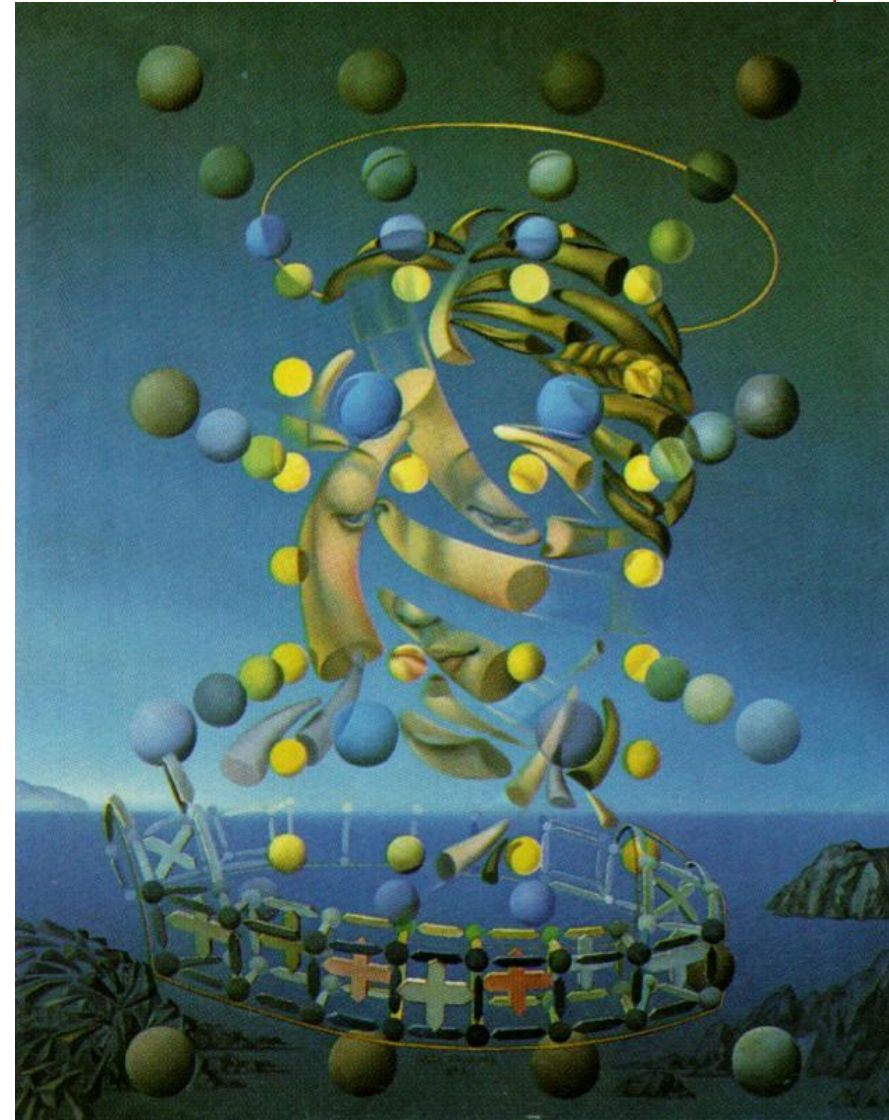


*“Nature”*



*Raphael “Madonna del Prato”*

*“ID”*



*Salvador Dalí “Maximum Speed of Raphael's Madonna”*



*“Nature”*



**Raphael** *“Madonna del Prato”*

*“multi-D” with available statistics*

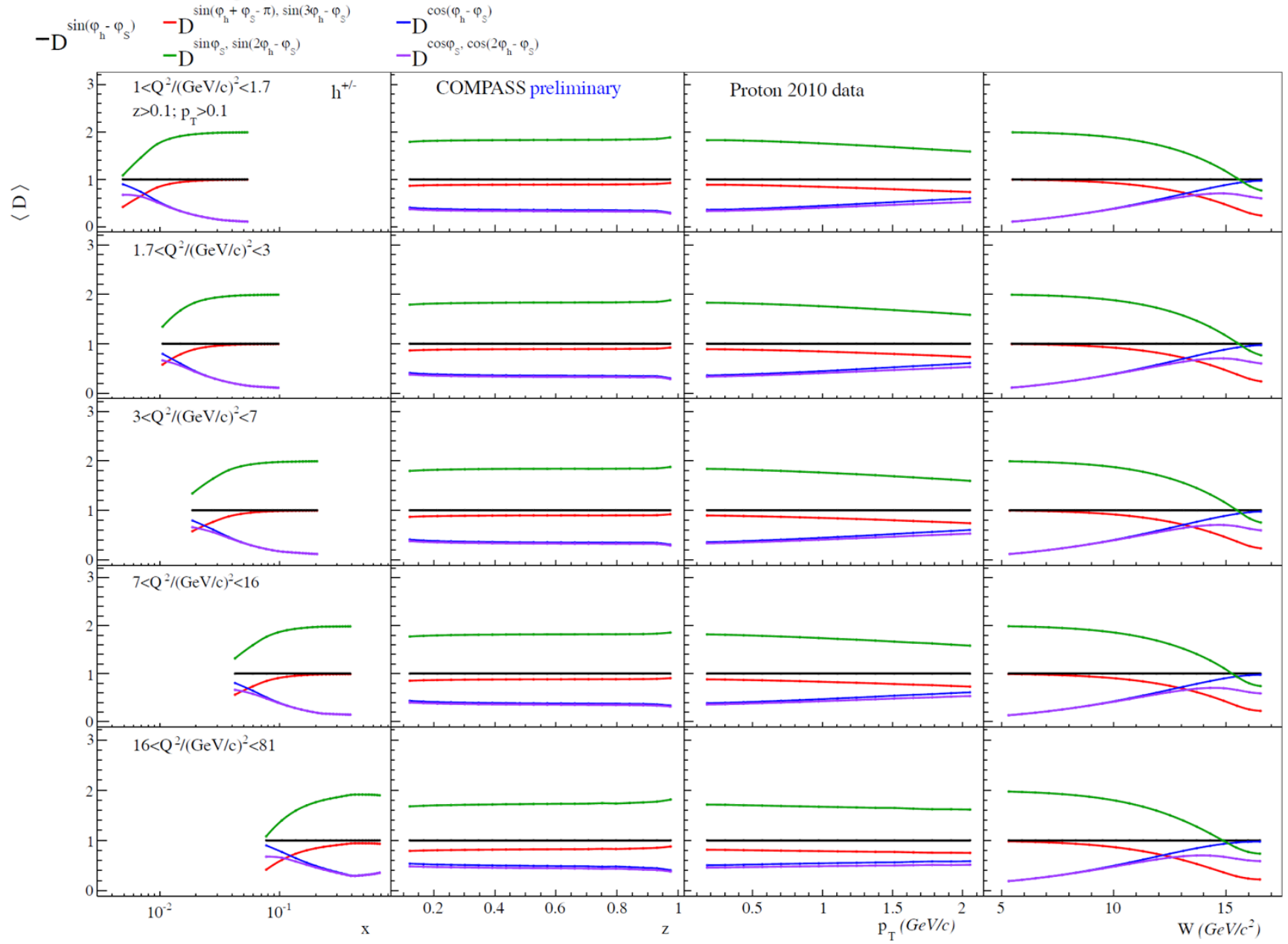


**Raphael** *“Madonna del Prato”* (poor resolution)





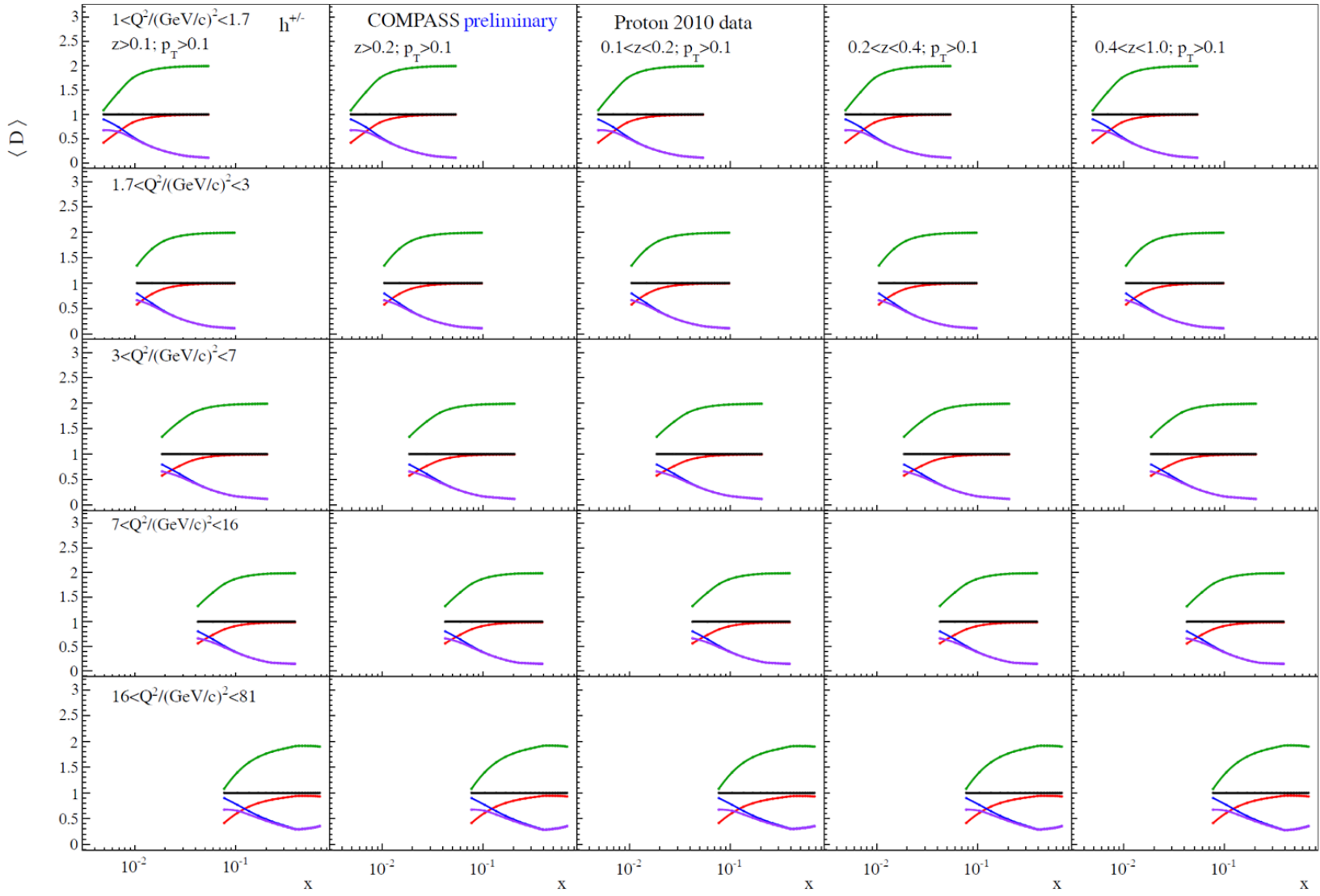
# Mean D(y)-factors





# Mean D(y)-factors in 3D “Q<sup>2</sup>-z-x” grid

$$\begin{aligned}
 -D & \begin{cases} \sin(\varphi_h - \varphi_s) \\ \sin\varphi_s, \sin(2\varphi_h - \varphi_s) \end{cases} \\
 -D & \begin{cases} \sin(\varphi_h + \varphi_s - \pi), \sin(3\varphi_h - \varphi_s) \\ \cos(\varphi_h - \varphi_s) \\ \cos\varphi_s, \cos(2\varphi_h - \varphi_s) \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

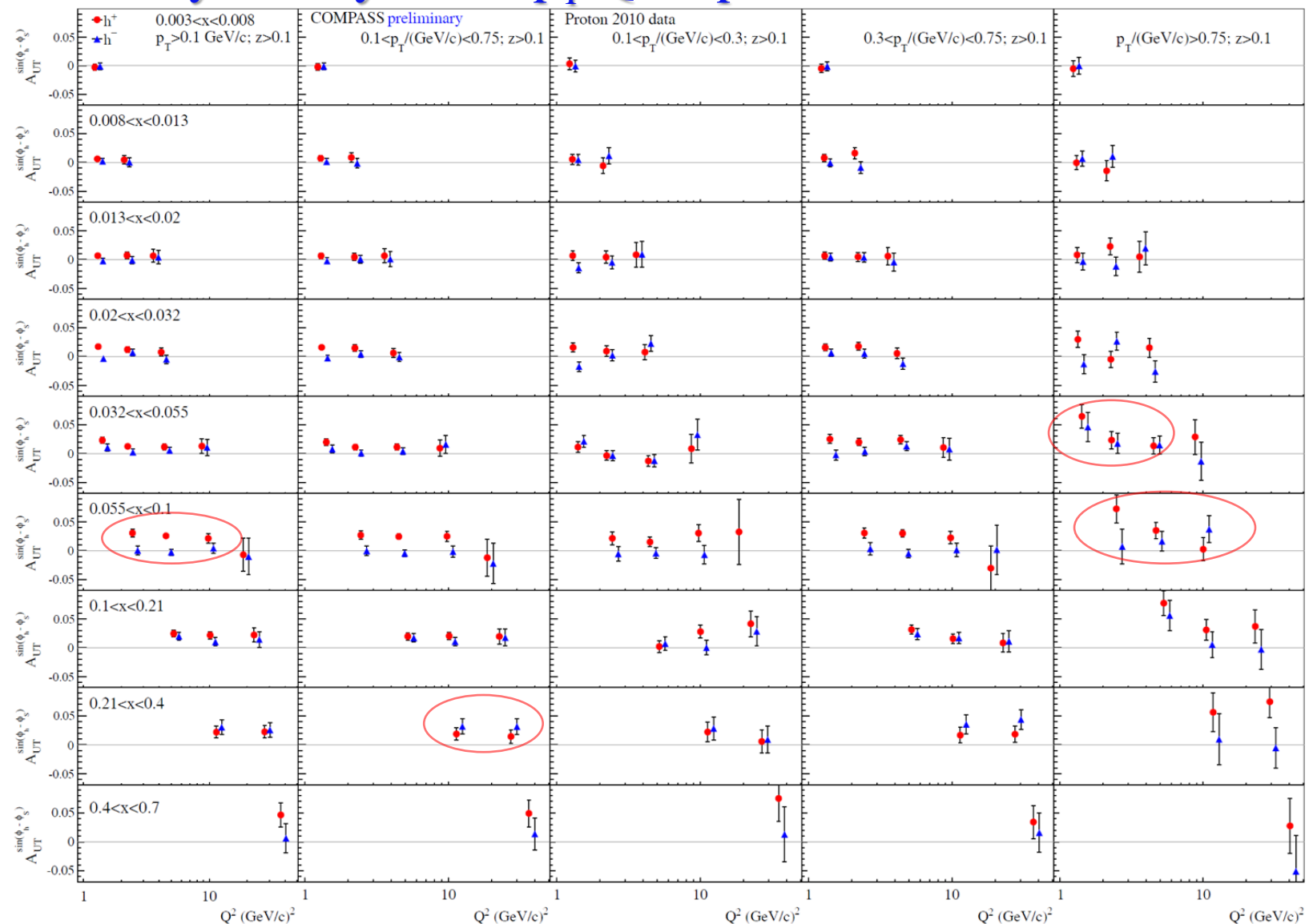


Mean D(y)-factors are approximately same over  $z$  and  $p_T$ .



# Sivers asymmetry: 3D $x$ - $p_T$ - $Q^2$ dependence

## 3D

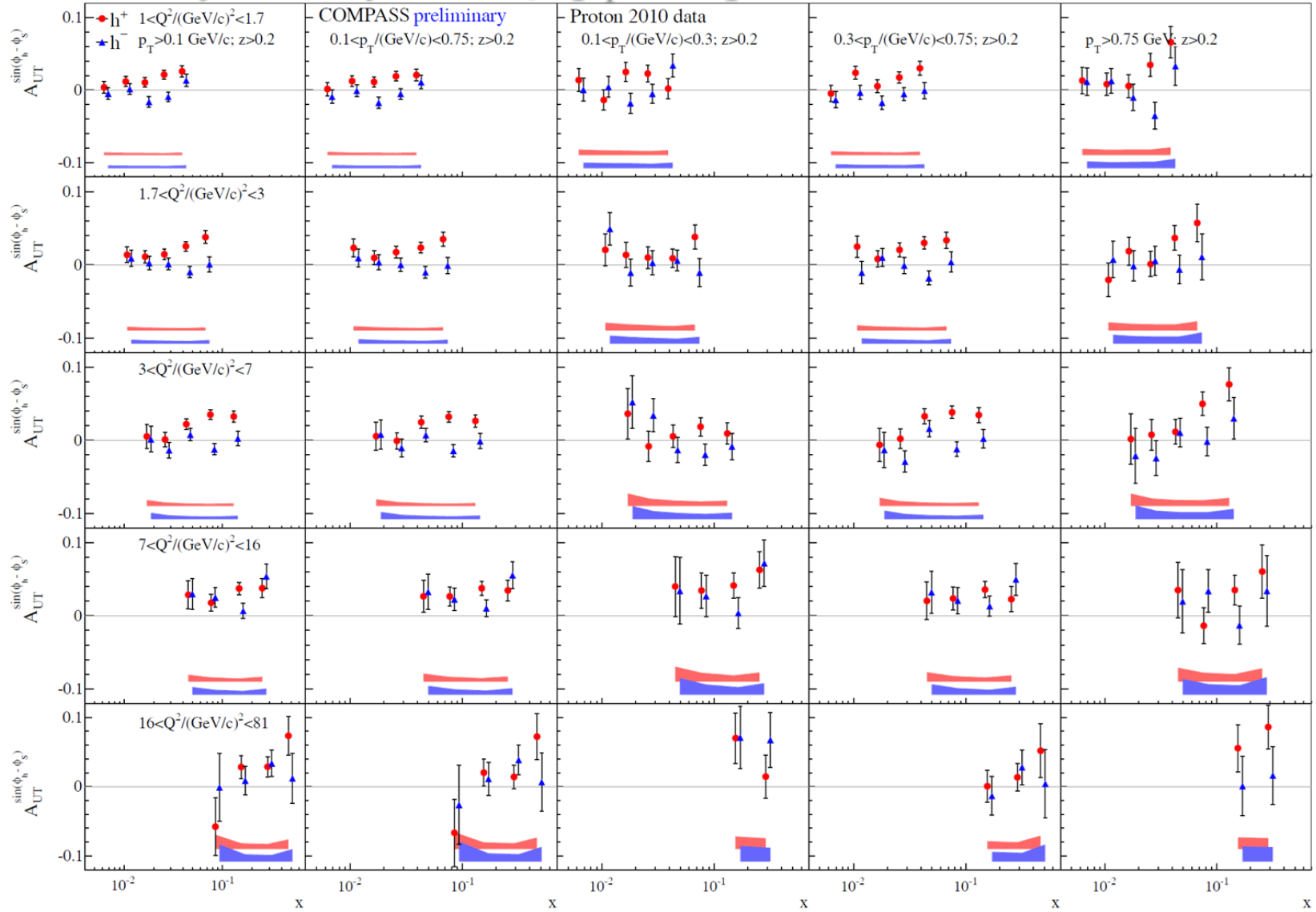


- In several  $x$ -bins hints for possible  $Q^2$ -dependence for positive hadrons (decrease) more evident at large  $z$  and  $p_T$
- At low  $z$  and  $p_T$  effect for  $h^+$  is smaller in general
- No clear picture for negative hadrons



4D

# Sivers asymmetry: 4D $Q^2$ - $p_T$ - $x$ dependence at $z>0.2$

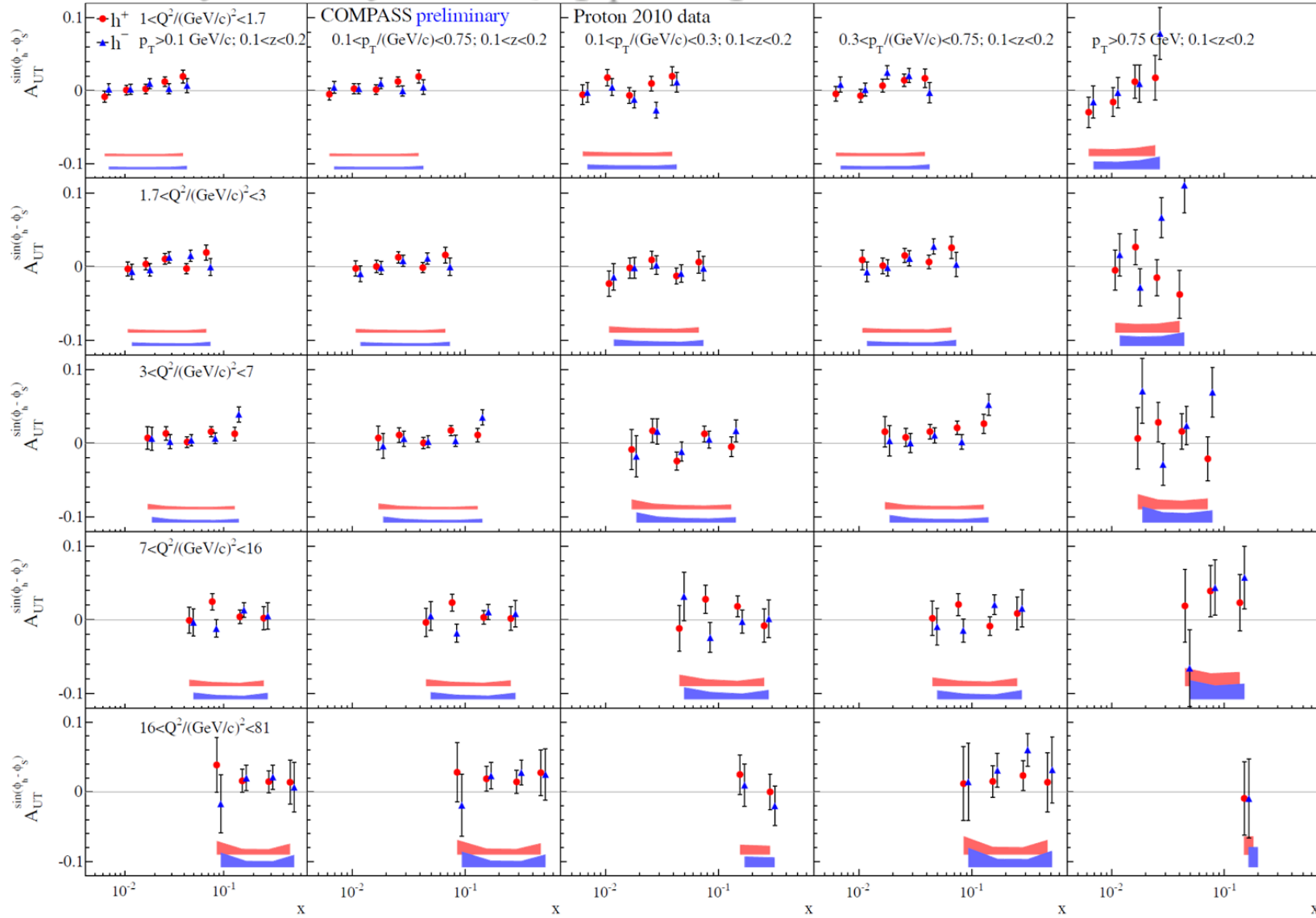


- **Positive amplitude for  $h^+$  (increasing with  $x$  and  $z$  and  $p_T$ )**
- **Positive  $h^-$  amplitude at relatively large  $x$  ( $>0.032$ ) and  $Q^2$  ( $>7$ ) at intermediate and large  $z$  (all  $p_T$ )**
- **Some hint for a possible negative  $h^-$  amplitude at low  $x$  ( $<0.032$ ) and  $Q^2$  ( $<7$ ) at intermediate and large  $z$  (all  $p_T$ )**



4D

# Sivers asymmetry: 4D $Q^2$ - $p_T$ - $x$ dependence at $0.1 < z < 0.2$

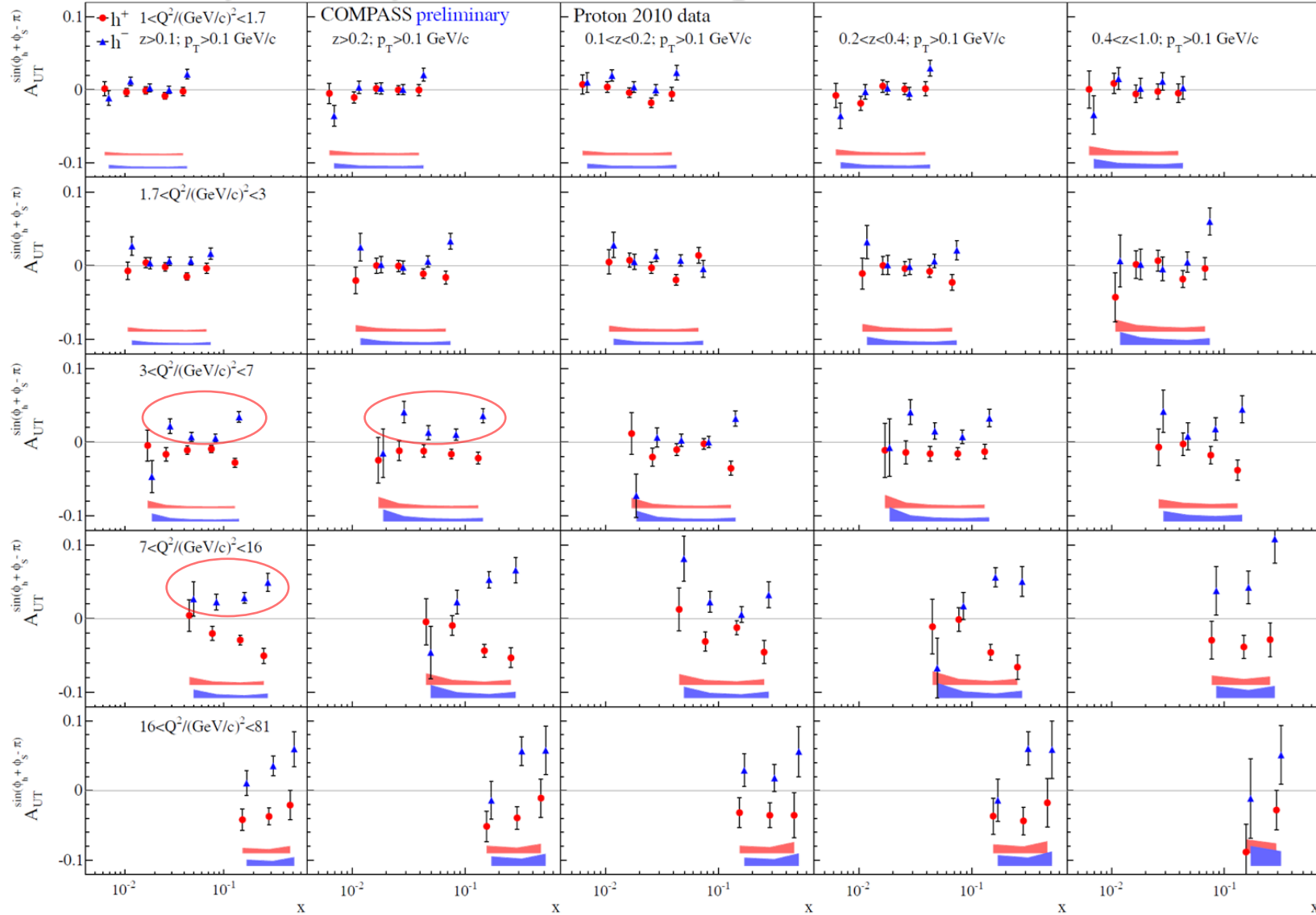


- **Positive amplitude for  $h^+$  (increasing with  $x$  and  $z$  and  $p_T$ )**
- **Positive  $h^-$  amplitude at relatively large  $x$  ( $>0.032$ ) and  $Q^2$  ( $>7$ ) at intermediate and large  $z$  (all  $p_T$ )**
- **Some hint for a possible negative  $h^-$  amplitude at low  $x$  ( $<0.032$ ) and  $Q^2$  ( $<7$ ) at intermediate and large  $z$  (all  $p_T$ )**



# Collins asymmetry: 3D $Q^2$ - $z$ - $x$ dependence

3D



- Both  $h^+$  and  $h^-$  amplitudes are compatible with zero at low  $x$  and become sizable (opposite in sign) from  $x > 0.032$
- Both  $h^+$  and  $h^-$  amplitudes tend to increase with  $x$ , but with some “irregularities”
- Both  $h^+$  and  $h^-$  amplitudes tend to increase with  $z$ .



# Multi-D $x:Q^2$

## $Q^2$ ranges:

- $1 < Q^2 < 1.7$
- $1.7 < Q^2 < 3$
- $3 < Q^2 < 7$
- $7 < Q^2 < 16$
- $16 < Q^2 < 81$

5  $Q^2$ -ranges

## $z$ ranges:


- $z > 0.1$
- $z > 0.2$
- $0.1 < z < 0.2$
- $0.2 < z < 0.4$
- $0.4 < z < 1.0$

25  $z$ - $P_{hT}$  combinations

## $p_T$ ranges:

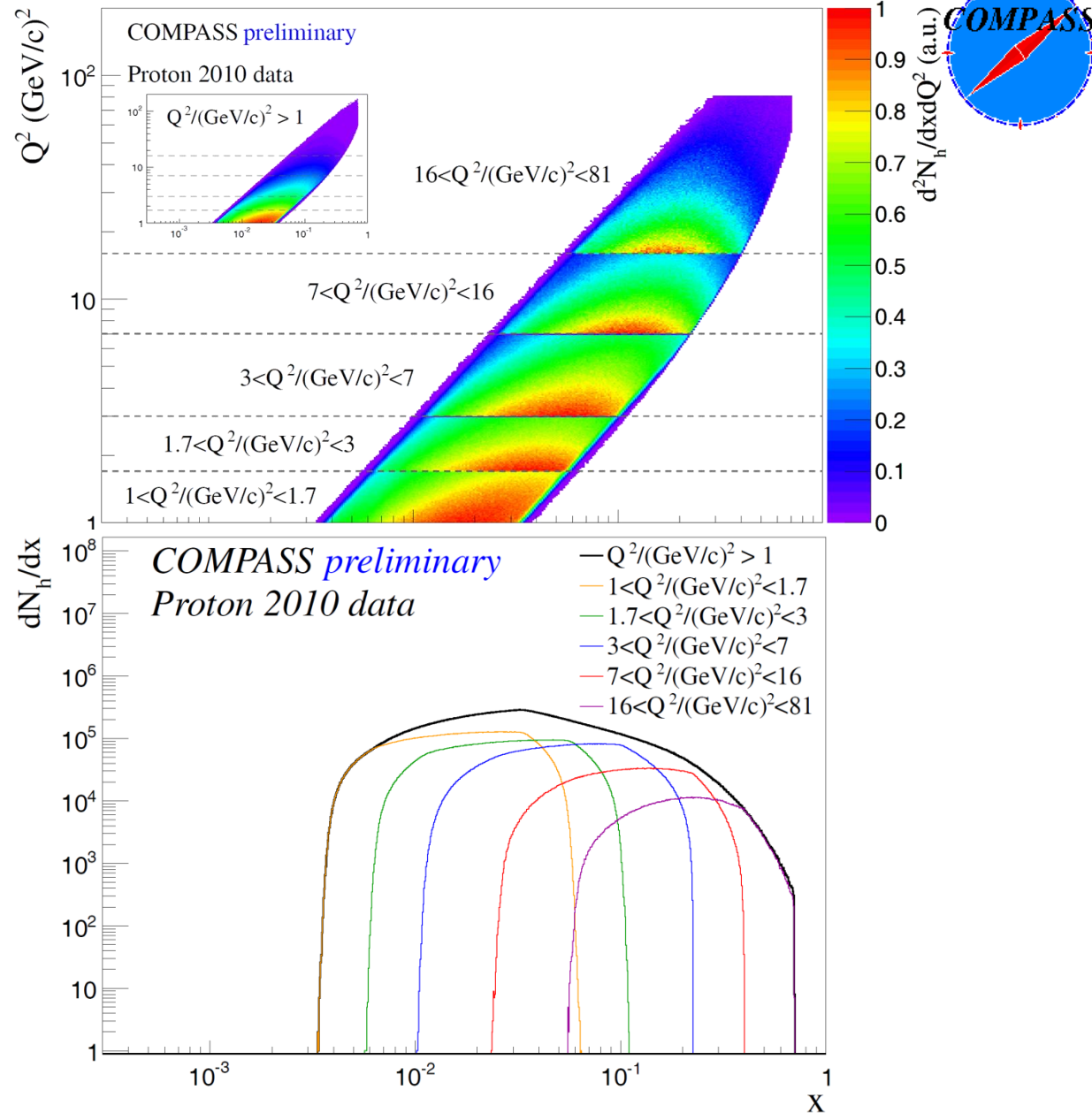
- $p_T > 0.1$
- $0.1 < p_T < 0.75$
- $0.1 < p_T < 0.3$
- $0.3 < p_T < 0.7$
- $p_T > 0.75$

## $x$ ranges:

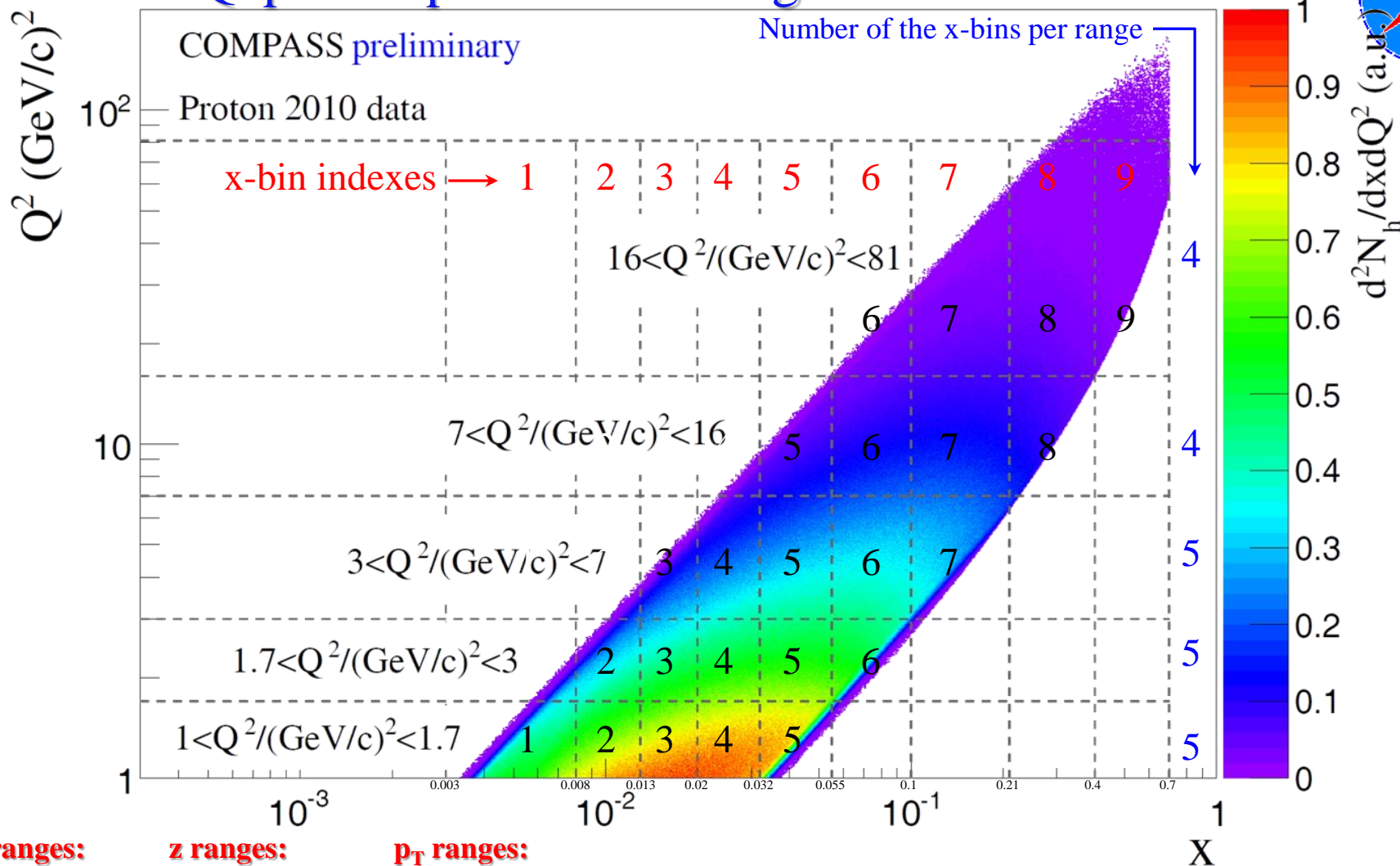
- all  $x$
- $x > 0.032$   2D  $z:p_T$  (7x6 bins)
- $x > 0.032$

## $x$ bins:

0.003, 0.008, 0.013, 0.02, 0.032, 0.055, 0.10, 0.21, 0.40, 0.7



# Multi-D $x:Q^2$ phase-space and binning



## $Q^2$ ranges:

- $1 < Q^2 < 1.7$
- $1.7 < Q^2 < 3$
- $3 < Q^2 < 7$
- $7 < Q^2 < 16$
- $16 < Q^2 < 81$

## $z$ ranges:

- $z > 0.1$
- $z > 0.2$
- $0.1 < z < 0.2$
- $0.2 < z < 0.4$
- $0.4 < z < 1.0$

## $p_T$ ranges:

- $p_T > 0.1$
- $0.1 < p_T < 0.75$
- $0.1 < p_T < 0.3$
- $0.3 < p_T < 0.7$
- $p_T > 0.75$

## x bins:

0.003, 0.008, 0.013, 0.02, 0.032, 0.055, 0.10, 0.21, 0.40, 0.7