

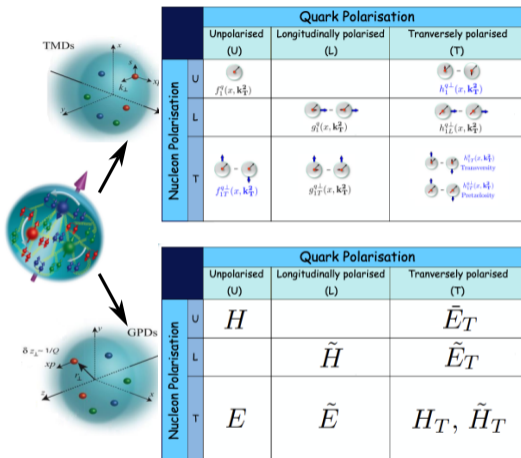
Results from (un)polarised Drell-Yan & J/ψ measurements at COMPASS

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on behalf of the COMPASS Collaboration

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

DIS 2023 March 27th-31st
East-Lansing (Michigan)

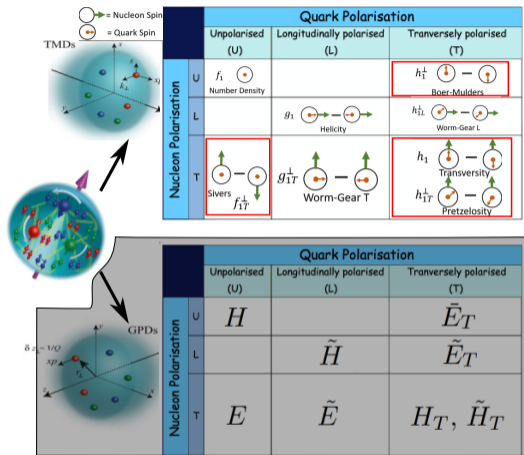




Nucleon is a complex object

Most comprehensive description provided by universal non perturbative functions:

- Transverse Momentum Dependent PDFs
- Generalised Parton Distributions



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This talk: TMDs

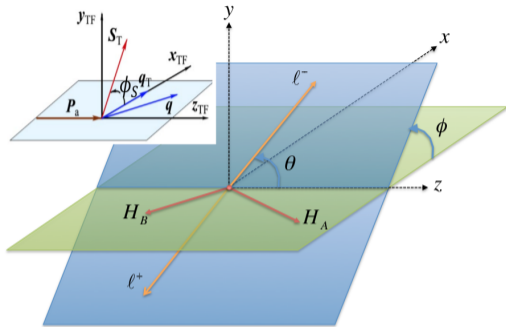
- 4 Chiral-even: $f_1, f_{1T}^\perp, g_1, g_{1T}^\perp$
- 4 Chiral-odd: $h_1^\perp, h_1, h_{1T}^\perp, h_{1L}^\perp$

Accessible via:

⇒ SIDIS talk by C. Riedl for COMPASS results

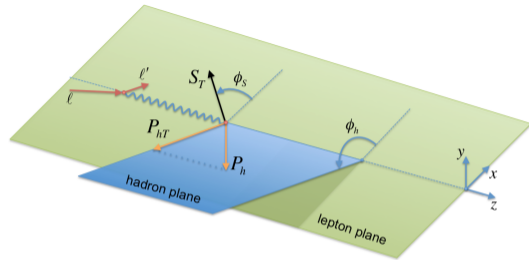
⇒ Drell-Yan muon-pair & J/ψ production

Experimental access through azimuthal modulations



DY:

$A_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi)}$	$\propto h_{1,h}^{\perp q}$	\otimes	$h_{1,p}^{\perp q}$	Boer-Mulders
$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_S)}$	$\propto f_{1,h}^q$	\otimes	$f_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$	Sivers
$A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi-\phi_S)}$	$\propto h_{1,h}^{\perp q}$	\otimes	$h_{1,p}^q$	Transversity
$A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi+\phi_S)}$	$\propto h_{1,h}^{\perp q}$	\otimes	$h_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$	Pretzelosity



SIDIS:

$A_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi_h)}$	$\propto h_{1,p}^{\perp q}$	\otimes	$H_{1q}^{\perp h}$
$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h-\phi_S)}$	$\propto f_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$	\otimes	D_{1q}^h
$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h+\phi_S)}$	$\propto h_{1,p}^q$	\otimes	$H_{1q}^{\perp h}$
$A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h-\phi_S)}$	$\propto h_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$	\otimes	$H_{1q}^{\perp h}$

Synergy DY vs SIDIS on transversely polarised target

DY:				SIDIS:				
$A_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi)}$	$\propto h_{1,h}^{\perp q}$	\otimes	$h_{1,p}^{\perp q}$	Boer-Mulders	$A_{UU}^{\cos(2\phi_h)}$	$\propto h_{1,p}^{\perp q}$	\otimes	$H_{1q}^{\perp h}$
$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_s)}$	$\propto f_{1,h}^q$	\otimes	$f_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$	Sivers	$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_s)}$	$\propto f_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$	\otimes	D_{1q}^h
$A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi - \phi_s)}$	$\propto h_{1,h}^{\perp q}$	\otimes	$h_{1,p}^q$	Transversity	$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_s)}$	$\propto h_{1,p}^q$	\otimes	$H_{1q}^{\perp h}$
$A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi + \phi_s)}$	$\propto h_{1,h}^{\perp q}$	\otimes	$h_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$	Pretzelosity	$A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_s)}$	$\propto h_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$	\otimes	$H_{1q}^{\perp h}$

TMD PDFs are **universal** but
 final state interaction (SIDIS) vs. initial state interaction (DY)
 → **Sign flip** for naive T-odd TMD PDFs

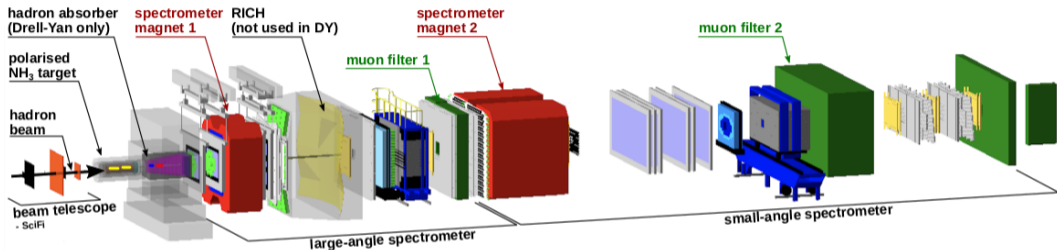
$$h_{1,p}^{\perp q}|_{DY} = -h_{1,p}^{\perp q}|_{SIDIS}$$

$$f_{1T,p}^{\perp q}|_{DY} = -f_{1T,p}^{\perp q}|_{SIDIS}$$

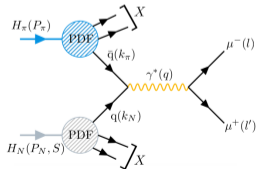
Crucial test of **TMD framework in QCD** which can be addressed by COMPASS

COMPASS apparatus for polarised Drell-Yan measurements

NIMA 577 (2007) 455, NIMA 779 (2015) 69, NIMA 1025 (2022) 166069



Reaction:



Beam:

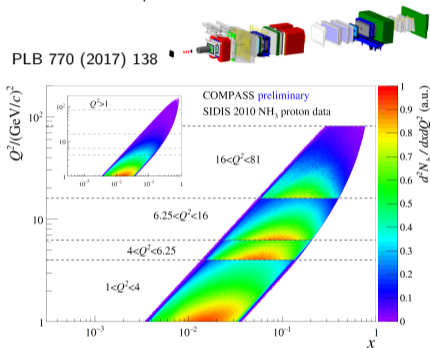
- 190 GeV/c h^- beam, 97% π^- and $I \sim 70\text{MHz}$
- 160 GeV/c μ^\pm

Key elements:

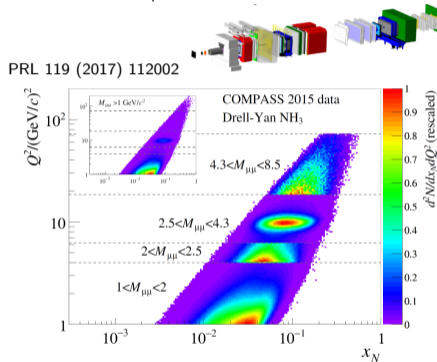
- $2 \times 55\text{cm}$ NH_3 polarised target
- Al and W target (beam plug)
- 2.4m long hadron absorber
- ~ 400 tracking planes
- 2 Muon filters

Kinematic coverage

SIDIS on transversely polarised proton
COMPASS 2007, 2010



Pion-induced transversely polarised Drell-Yan
COMPASS 2015, 2018



Similar x & Q^2 coverage

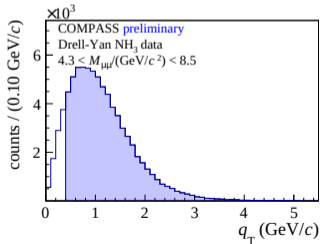
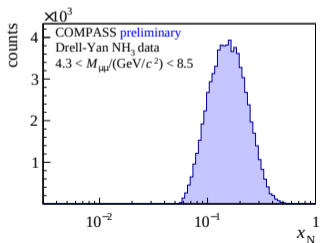


minimisation of Q^2 **evolution** effects in the comparison of the two processes
Unique conditions to test TMD universality

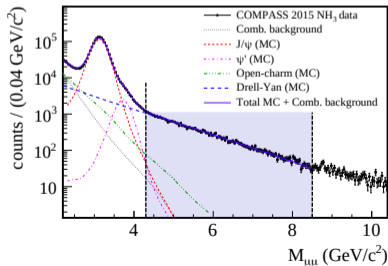
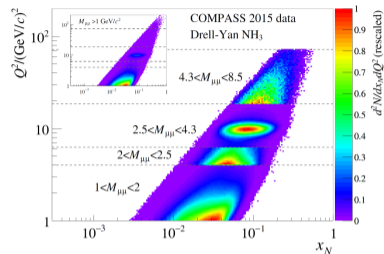
Drell-Yan selection

Restrict the analysis to $4.3 < M_{\mu\mu}/(\text{GeV}/c^2) < 8.5$

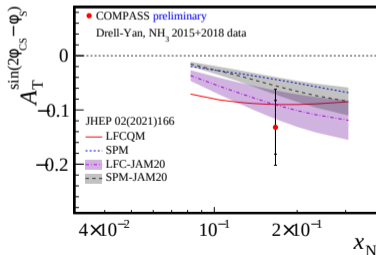
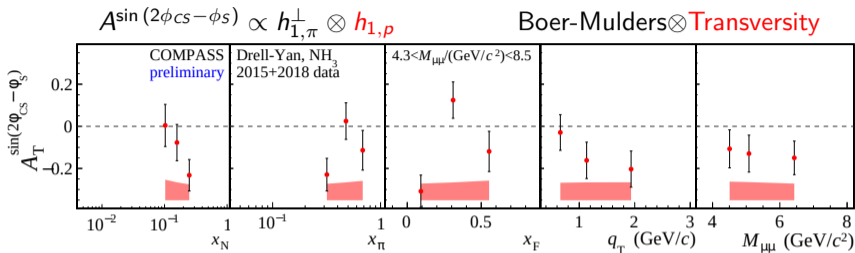
- Drell-Yan purity: 96%
- Probing $\langle x_N \rangle \sim 0.17$: u -quark dominance
- $q_T > 0.4$ (GeV/c) for angular resolution, $\langle q_T \rangle = 1.17$ (GeV/c)
- but low cross-section



PRL 119 (2017) 112002

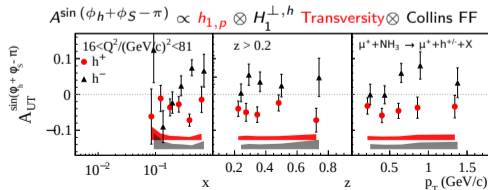


High mass Drell-Yan region: Transversity



No significant kinematic dependence
Overall negative with $\sim 1.5\sigma$ significance
In agreement with model predictions

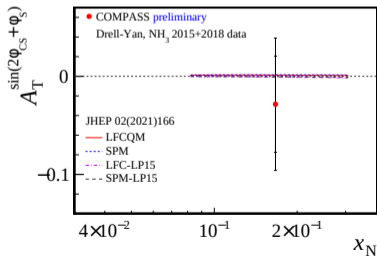
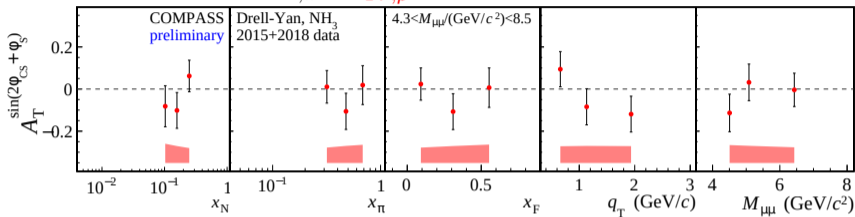
Additional scale uncertainty $\sim 10\%$ not shown due to dilution factor, $A_U^1 = 1$ & polarisation



PLB 770 (2017) 138

High mass Drell-Yan region: Pretzelosity

$$A_T^{\sin(2\phi_{CS} + \phi_S)} \propto h_{1,\pi}^\perp \otimes h_{1T,p}^\perp \quad \text{Boer-Mulders} \otimes \text{Pretzelosity}$$

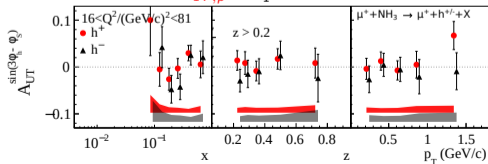


No visible kinematic dependence
Compatible with zero

In agreement with model prediction for very small signal

Additional scale uncertainty $\sim 10\%$ not shown due to dilution factor, $A_U^1 = 1$ & polarisation

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_S)} \propto h_{1T,p}^\perp \otimes H_1^{\perp,h} \quad \text{Pretzelosity} \otimes \text{Collins FF}$$

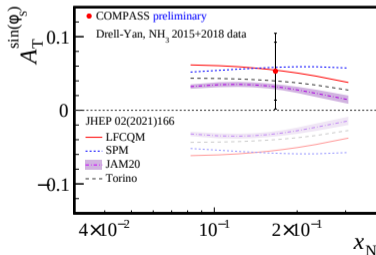
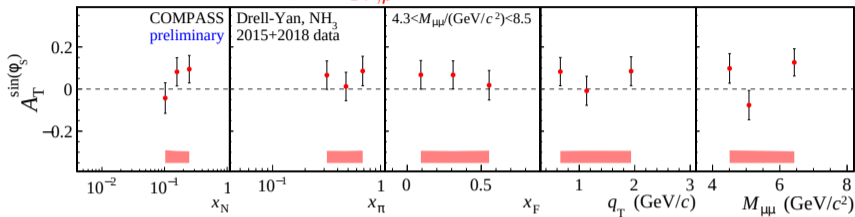


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High mass Drell-Yan region: Sivvers

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

Number density \otimes Sivvers

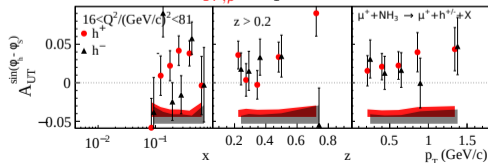


No significant kinematic dependence
Overall positive with $\sim 1\sigma$ significance

Favours sign change scenario

Additional scale uncertainty $\sim 10\%$ not shown due to dilution factor, $A_U^1 = 1$ & polarisation

$$A_T^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_S)} \propto f_{1T,p}^\perp \otimes D_1^h \text{ Sivvers} \otimes \text{unpolarised FF}$$



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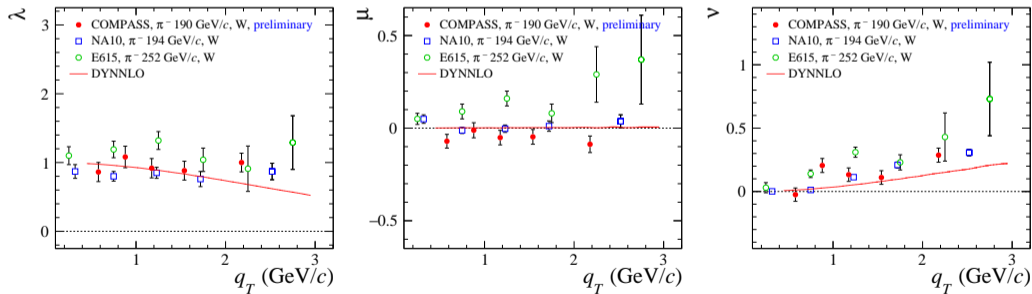
General expression for spin independent cross-section:

$$\frac{dN}{d\Omega} \propto \frac{3}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\lambda + 3} \left(1 + \lambda \cos^2(\theta_{CS}) + \mu \sin(2\theta_{CS}) \cos(\phi_{CS}) + \frac{\nu}{2} \sin^2(\theta_{CS}) \cos(2\phi_{CS}) \right)$$

where $\lambda = A_U^1$, $\mu = A_U^{\cos(\phi_{CS})}$ and $\nu = 2A_U^{\cos(2\phi_{CS})} \propto h_{1,h}^{\perp q} \otimes h_{1,p}^{\perp q}$

In naive Drell-Yan: LO (pure electromagnetic) and no k_T : $\lambda = 1, \mu = \nu = 0$

Preliminary 2018 data results, systematic uncertainty (not shown) similar to the statistical ones



• Large effect from higher order corrections

• Hint for non-zero Boer-Mulders effect

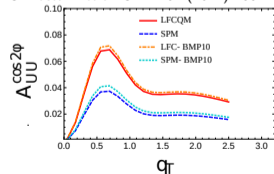
Analog of DIS Callan-Gross relation for Drell-Yan:

$$2\nu = 1 - \lambda$$

- Reflect the spin 1/2 of the quarks
- Less affected by first order QCD corrections

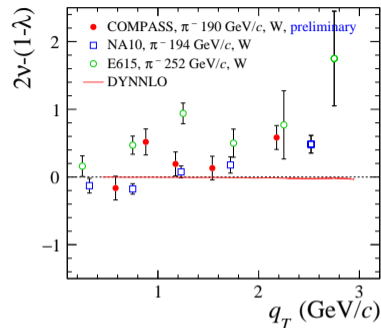
Preliminary systematic uncertainty (not shown) similar to the statistical ones

S. Bastami *et al.* JHEP 02 (2021) 166



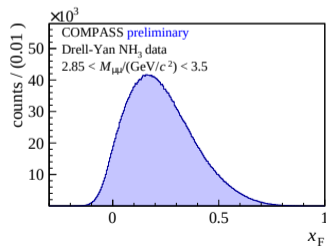
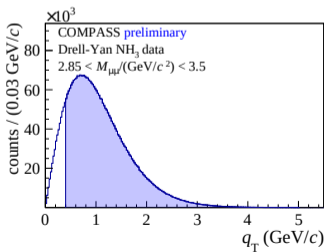
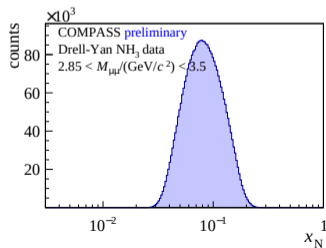
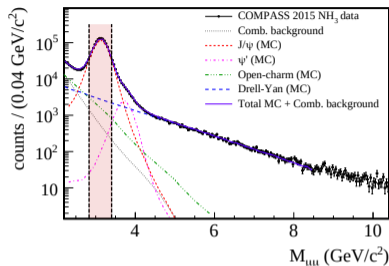
- Consistent with results obtained by past pion-induced Drell-Yan experiments
- Preliminary results indicate a possible violation of Lam-Tung relation
- This leaves some room for Boer-Mulders effects:

$$2\nu - (1 - \lambda) \approx 4A_U^{\cos(2\phi_{CS})}$$



Restrict the analysis to $2.85 < M_{\mu\mu}/(\text{GeV}/c^2) < 3.4$

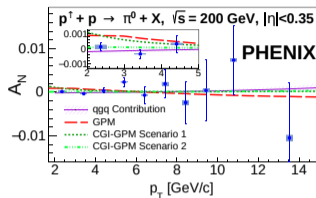
- Larger cross-section $\rightarrow \sim 30\times$ more data compared to high-mass Drell-Yan region
- J/ψ purity: 92%
- Probing $\langle x_N \rangle \sim 0.09$: \approx valence domain
- $q_T > 0.4$ (GeV/c) for angular resolution, $\langle q_T \rangle = 1.05$ (GeV/c)



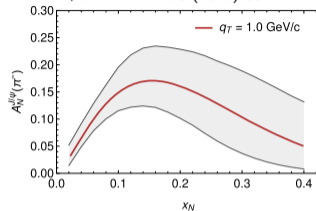
Expectations for Siverson effects in J/ψ

- TSA of π^0 production at PHENIX leaves small room for gluon Siverson effects
- Assuming $q\bar{q}$ dominance neglecting feed-down J/ψ contribution
 \Rightarrow **Large signal expected**

PHENIX, PRD 103 (2021) 052009



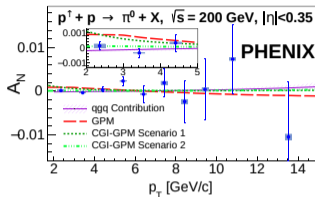
Anselmino, et al. PLB 770 (2017) 302



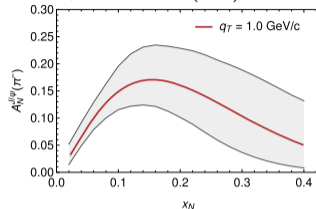
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PHENIX, PRD 103 (2021) 052009

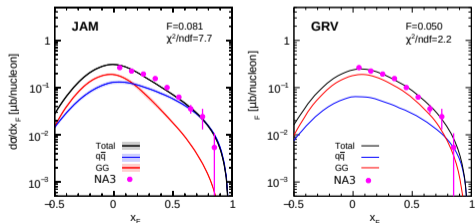


Anselmino, et al. PLB 770 (2017) 302



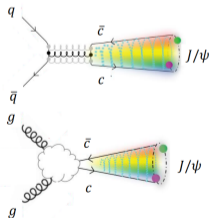
W.-C. Chang et al., PRD 102 (2020) 054024

J. Badier et al. (NA3), Z. Phys. C 20 (1983) 101
 π^+ -p at 200 GeV/c, NLO CEM

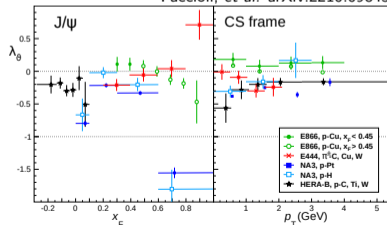


GG:q \bar{q} \sim 30:70 at $x_F \sim 0.3$

GG:q \bar{q} \sim 70:30 at $x_F \sim 0.3$



Faccioli, et al. arXiv:2210.09845



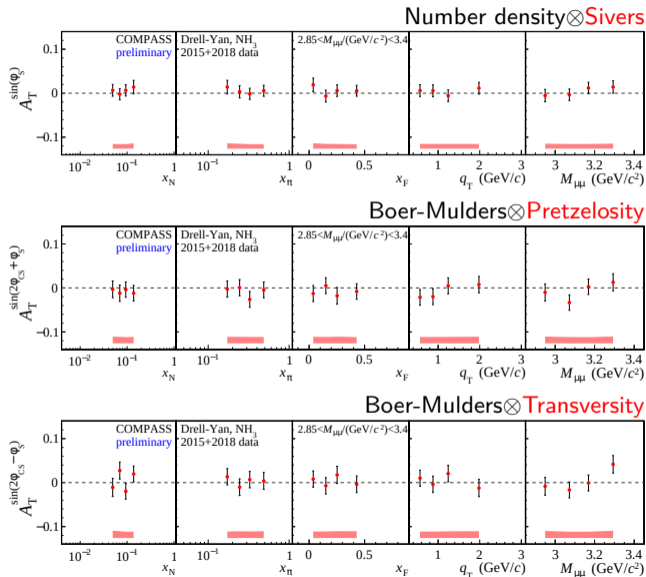
No significant kinematic dependence

All TSA are compatible with zero

Additional scale uncertainty $\sim 10\%$ not shown due to dilution factor, $A_U^1 = 0$ & polarisation

In favour of large gluon dilution

Parallel analyses ongoing on unpolarised angular distribution and absolute cross-section to provide further insights



Cold nuclear effects

- Two nuclear targets: Al & W
- Two complementary processes: DY and J/ψ



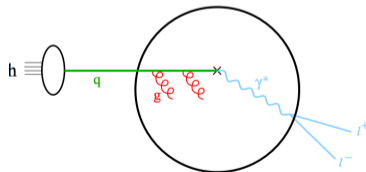
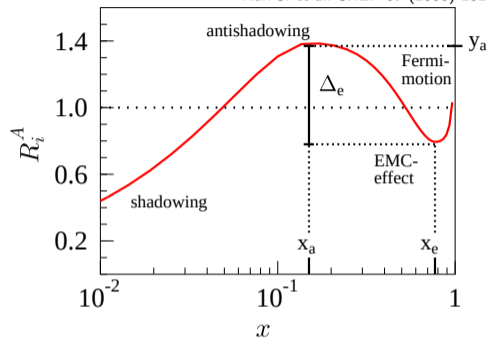
- Constrain nPDF (x_{target})
- Cronin effects (p_T)
- Parton energy loss (x_{beam})

We measure the nuclear modification factor:

$$R_{\pi^- A}^{J/\psi}(W/AI) = \frac{A_{Al}}{A_W} \frac{\sigma_{\pi^- W}^{J/\psi}}{\sigma_{\pi^- Al}^{J/\psi}}$$

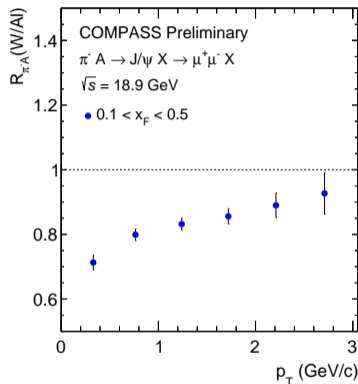
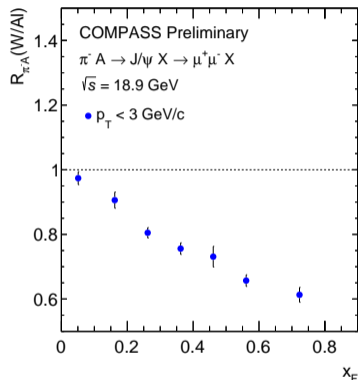
Al: ~ 80 k J/ψ & W: ~ 600 k J/ψ

Kari J. et al. JHEP 07 (2008) 102



Results of nuclear modification factor

Ongoing analysis, preliminary systematic uncertainties $\leq 10\%$ (not shown)

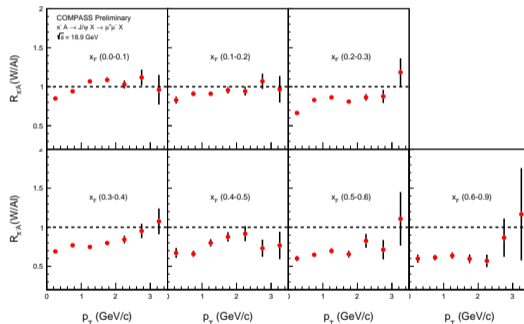


- Similar effects as observed by past experiments, e.g. NA03 Z.Phys.C20 (1983) 101
- Strong suppression towards large x_F (i.e. low x_{target} and large x_{beam})
- Increase with p_T due Cronin effect

Nuclear modification factor in 2 dimensions

To better disentangle the various nuclear effects, the analysis is performed as a function of x_F and p_T

Systematics uncertainty not shown: $\leq 10\%$



Potentially more prominent suppression towards high x_F at low p_T
Additional insights compared to past experiments

- ⇒ Final TSA results from Drell-Yan process were shown
Sivers asymmetry is measured 1-sigma positive, in favour of a sign change
Results to be published this year
- ⇒ Preliminary TSA results from J/ψ production are all compatible with zero
- ⇒ Preliminary unpolarised azimuthal asymmetries in Drell-Yan from W target leave some room for Boer-Mulders effects
- ⇒ Preliminary results of $R_{\pi A}(A/W)$ for J/ψ production in (x_F, p_T) were shown and can serve to constrain nuclear effects

Many ongoing analyses with new results expected soon: DY cross-section, DY cross-section ratio, J/ψ cross section and angular dependence ...

Stay tuned

BACKUP