Nucleon spin studies at COMPASS

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– for the Collaboration –

Hadron 2009

Tallahassee, November 29 – December 4, 2009

Outline

Outline

COmmon Muon and Proton Apparatus for Structure and Spectroscopy

NA58, at the CERN SPS
$\sim$ 250 physicists
$\sim$ 30 institutes

Muon beam programme	Hadron beam programme
Spin dependent structure function g_1 Gluon polarisation in the nucleon Quark polarisation distributions Transversity Vector meson production Λ polarisation	Primakoff effect, π and K polarisabilities Exotic states, glueballs (Double) charmed mesons Multiquark states
Future: DVCS	Future: Drell–Yan on a polarised target

Outline

History: 2002 – 2009 and beyond

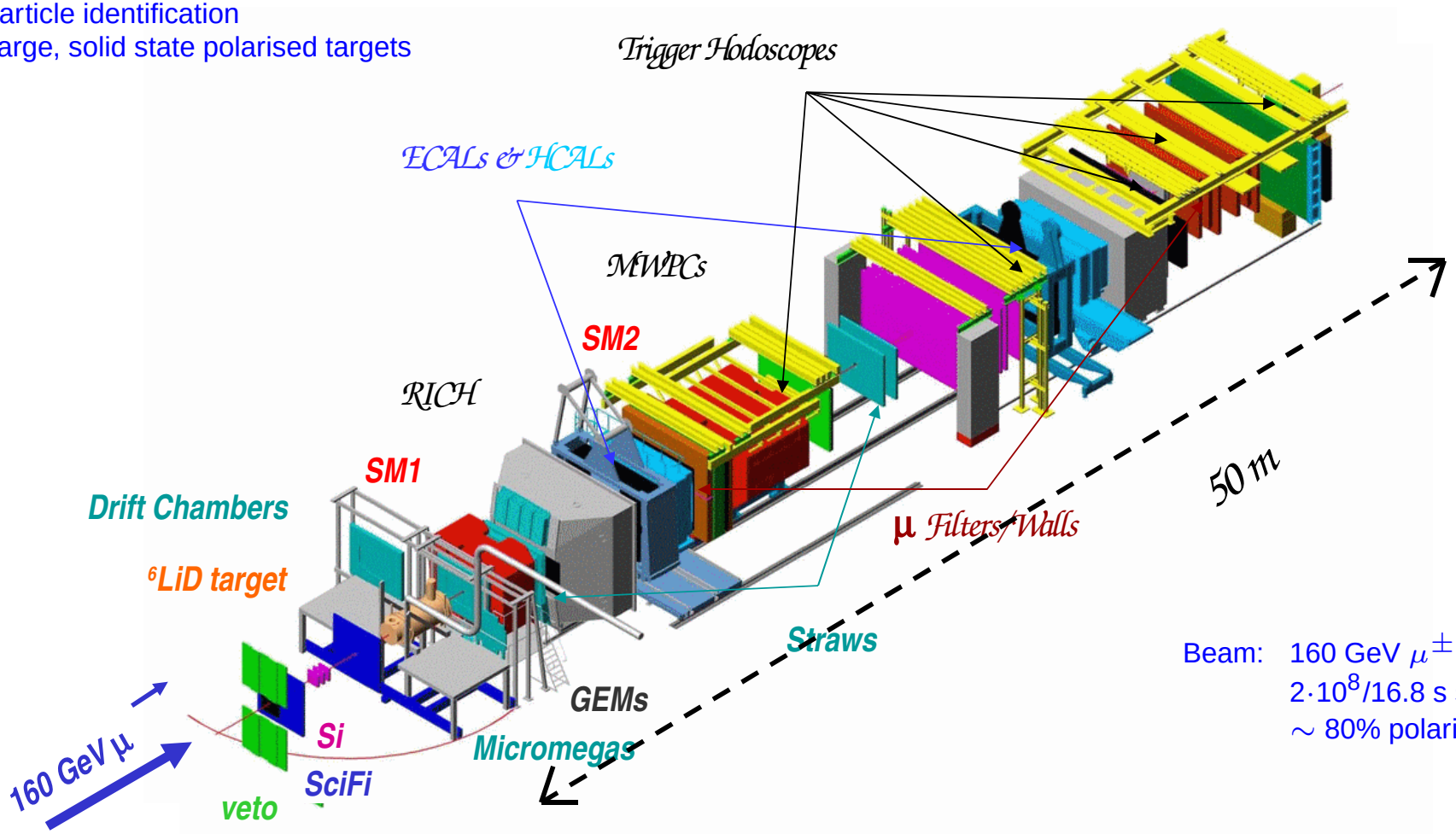
- 2002 160 GeV polarised μ beam & ^{6}LiD long./transv. polaris.
- 2003 *idem*
- 2004 *idem*
- 2004 pilot hadron run
- 2005 no SPS beam (several upgrades: target, RICH)
- 2006 160 GeV polarised μ beam & ^{6}LiD long. polarisation
- 2007 160 GeV polarised μ beam & NH_3 transv./long. polaris.
- 2008 190 GeV pion beam; diffractive and central production
- 2009 190 GeV pion, proton beams
- 2010 1+1 year muon run with transv. and longit. polarised proton target (approved proposal addendum 2)
- $\gtrsim$ 2012 Letter-of-Intent: DVCS and Drell–Yan; proposal in preparation

Outline

COMPASS Spectrometer (muon run)

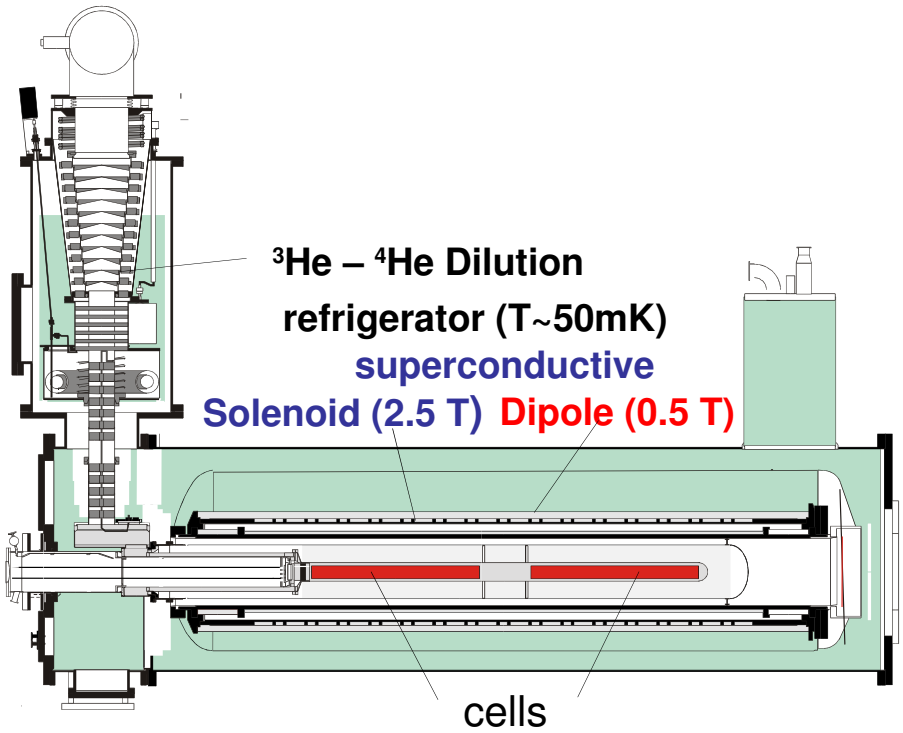
Two stages, $\sim$ 350 planes
Calorimetry
Particle identification
Large, solid state polarised targets

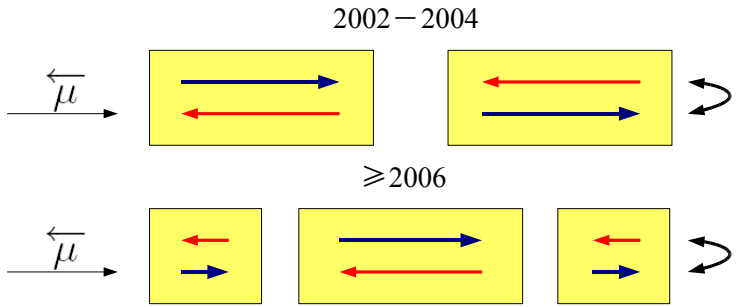
Nucl. Instr. Meth. A577 (2007) 455



Beam: 160 GeV $\mu^{\pm}$
$2 \cdot 10^8$/16.8 s spill
$\sim$ 80% polarised

COMPASS polarised targets





* Two (three in 2006, 2007) target cells, oppositely polarised
* Polarisation reversed every 8 h (less frequent in 2006, 2007) by field rotation
* Material: solid ^{6}LiD (NH_3 in 2007)
* Polarisation: ~ 50% (~90% in 2007), by the Dynamical Nuclear Polarisation
* Dilution: f~0.4 (~0.15 in 2007)
* Polar acceptance: ~70 mrad (~180 mrad in 2006, 2007)

Outline

Acceptance of electroproduction experiments

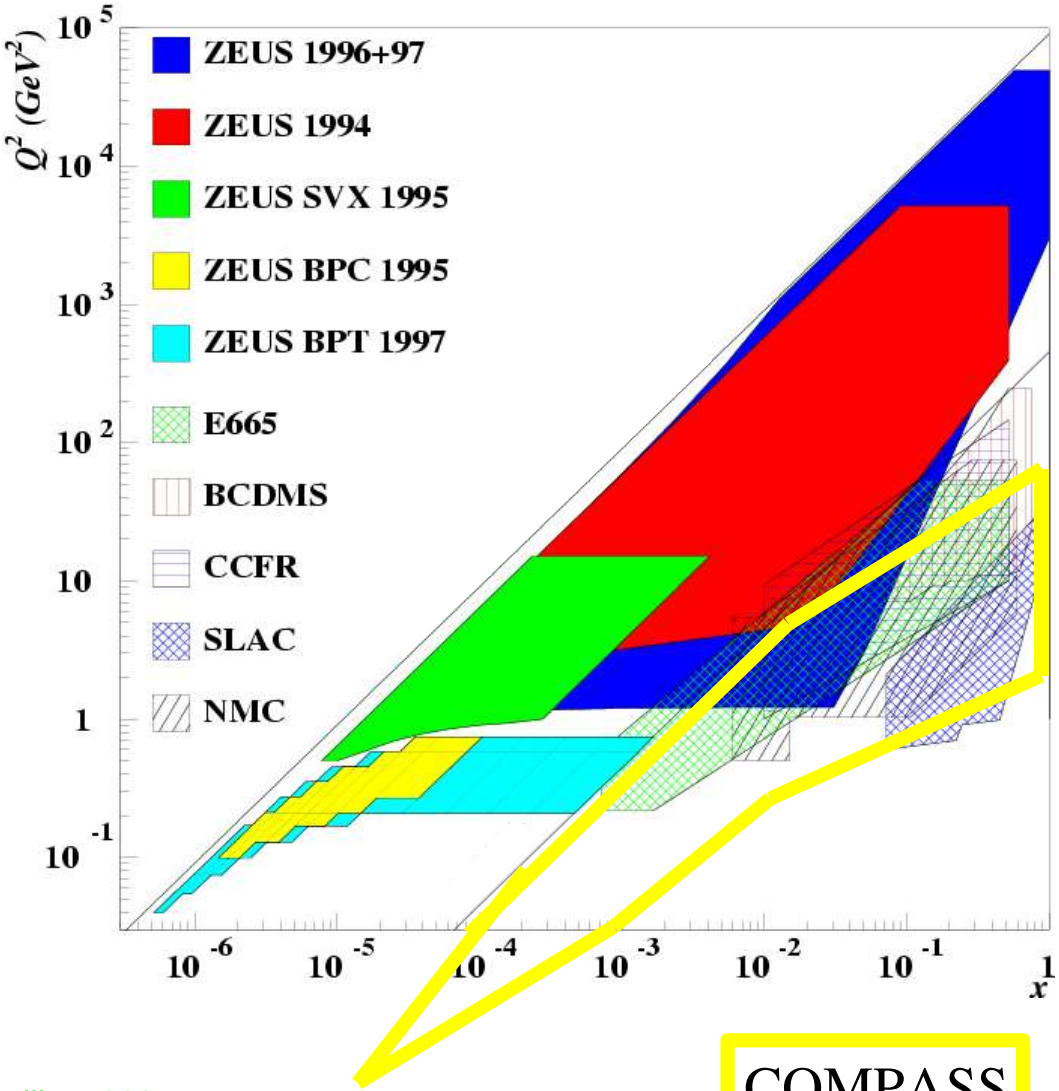
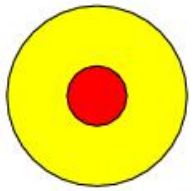


Figure from: N. D'Hose, Villars 2004

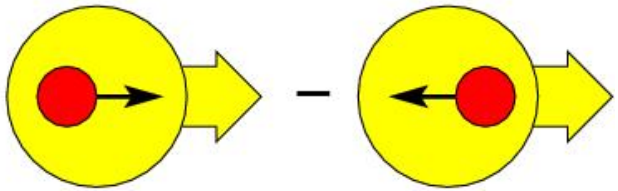
Outline

Partonic structure of the nucleon; distribution functions

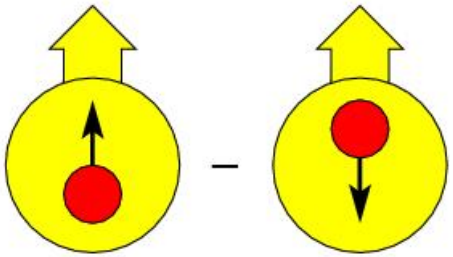
Three twist-two quark distributions in QCD (after integrating over the quark intrinsic k_t):

$q(x) =$ 

Quark momentum DF;
well known (unpolarised DIS $\rightarrow F_{1,2}(x)$).

$\Delta q(x) =$ 

Difference in DF of quarks with spin parallel or antiparallel to the nucleon's spin;
known (polarised DIS $\rightarrow g_1(x)$).

$\Delta_T q(x) =$ 

Difference in DF of quarks with spin parallel or antiparallel to the nucleon's spin in the transversely polarised nucleon;
unknown (polarised DIS $\rightarrow h_1(x)$).

Nonrelativistically: $\Delta_T q(x) \equiv \Delta q(x)$. OBS.! $\Delta_T q(x)$ are C-odd and chiral-odd; may only be measured with another chiral-odd partner, e.g. fragmentation function.

If the k_t taken into account $\Longrightarrow$ 8 TMD distr.; one, $f_{1T}^{\perp}$ accessible through "Sivers asymmetry".

Observables in the polarised μ–p(d) scattering

- A direct observable, μ-p(d) cross section asymmetry $A_{meas}(x, Q^2)$, inclusive asymmetry $A_1(x, Q^2)$ and longitudinal spin–dependent structure function, $g_1(x, Q^2)$, are related as:

$$A_{meas} = \frac{1}{fP_T P_B}\left(\frac{N^{\leftrightarrows} - N^{\leftleftarrows}}{N^{\leftrightarrows} + N^{\leftleftarrows}}\right) = D(A_1 + \eta A_2) \approx D \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \Delta q(x, Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 q(x, Q^2)} = D \frac{g_1(x, Q^2)}{F_1(x, Q^2)}$$

(in the COMPASS kinematics η is small, $\mid \eta A_2 \mid \ll \mid A_1 \mid$)

$$f^{p(d)} \sim 0.15(0.4), \quad P_T^{p(d)} \sim 0.9(0.5), \quad P_B \sim -0.8, \quad \Delta q = q^+ - q^-, \quad q = q^+ + q^-$$

Important: $g_1^d = g_1^N(1 - \frac{3}{2}\omega_D) = \frac{g_1^p + g_1^n}{2}(1 - \frac{3}{2}\omega_D); \quad \omega_D = 0.05 \pm 0.01$

- Similarily, the semi–inclusive asymmetry A_1^h:

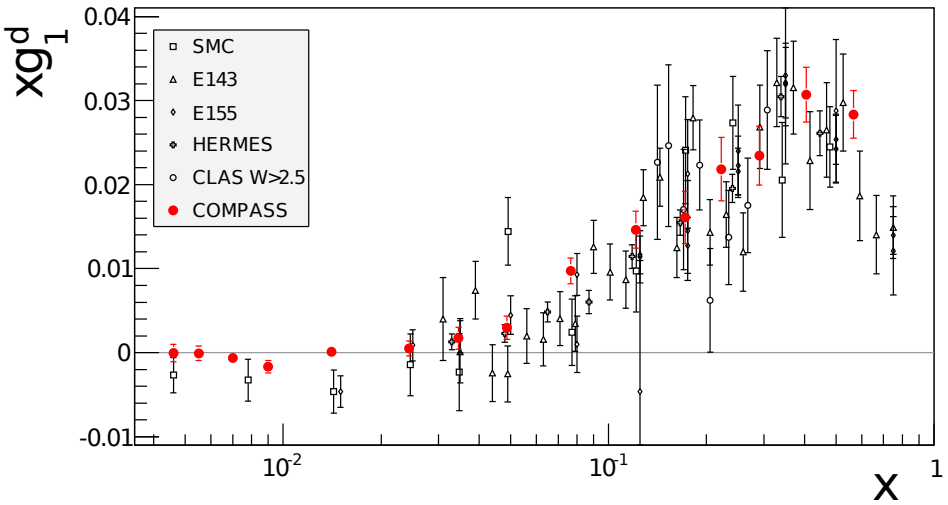
$$A_1^h(x, z, Q^2) \approx D \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \Delta q(x, Q^2) D_q^h(z, Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 q(x, Q^2) D_q^h(z, Q^2)} \qquad D_q^h \neq D_{\bar{q}}^h$$

Outline

$g_1(x)$ for proton and deuteron, $Q^2 > 1$ (GeV/c)^2

full deuteron statistics

V.Yu. Alexakine *et al.* Phys. Lett.B **647** (2007) 8



Very precise data
especially at $x \lesssim 0.01$

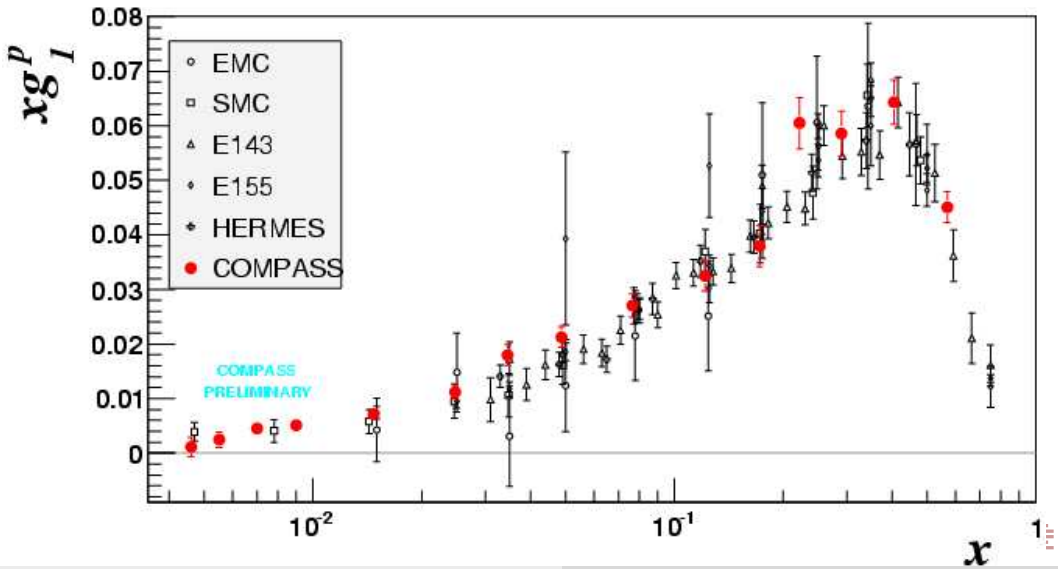
From Γ_1^d at $Q^2 \to \infty$:

$a_0 = 0.33 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.05$

$\Delta s + \Delta\bar{s} = -0.08 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.02$

NEW: proton data 2007 (preliminary)

to be submitted to Phys. Lett. B

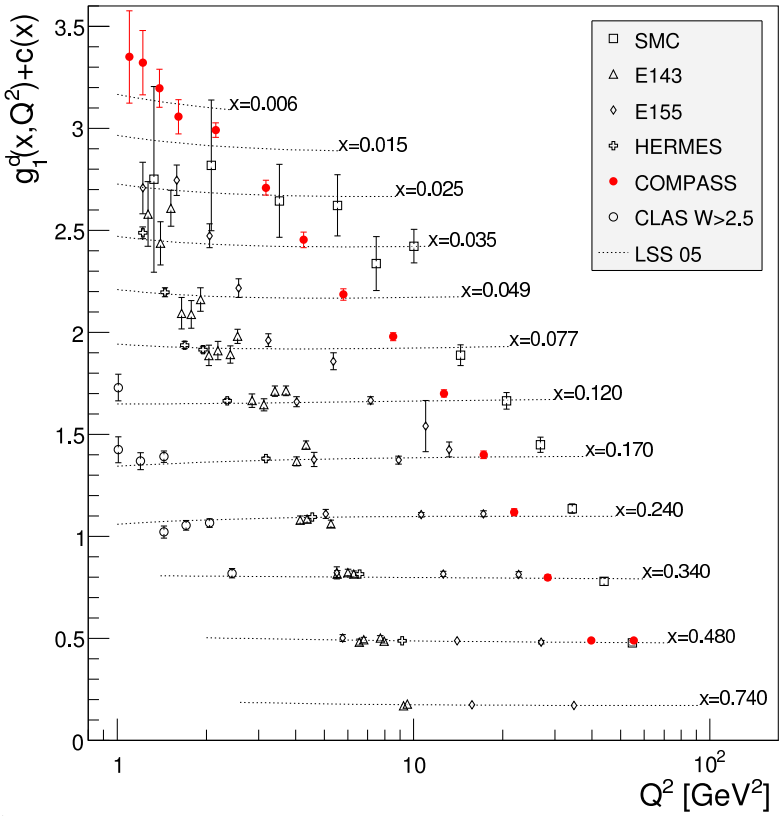


Good agreement
between the experiments

$g_1(x)$ for proton and deuteron, $Q^2 > 1$ (GeV/c)^2...cont'd

full deuteron statistics

V.Yu. Alexakine *et al.*
Phys. Lett.B **647** (2007) 8



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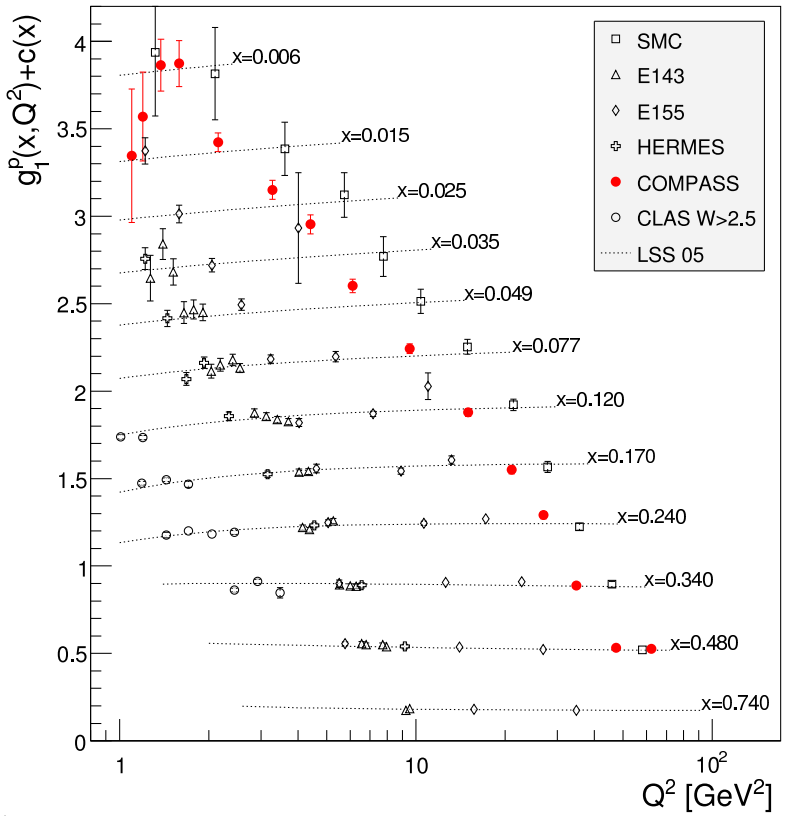
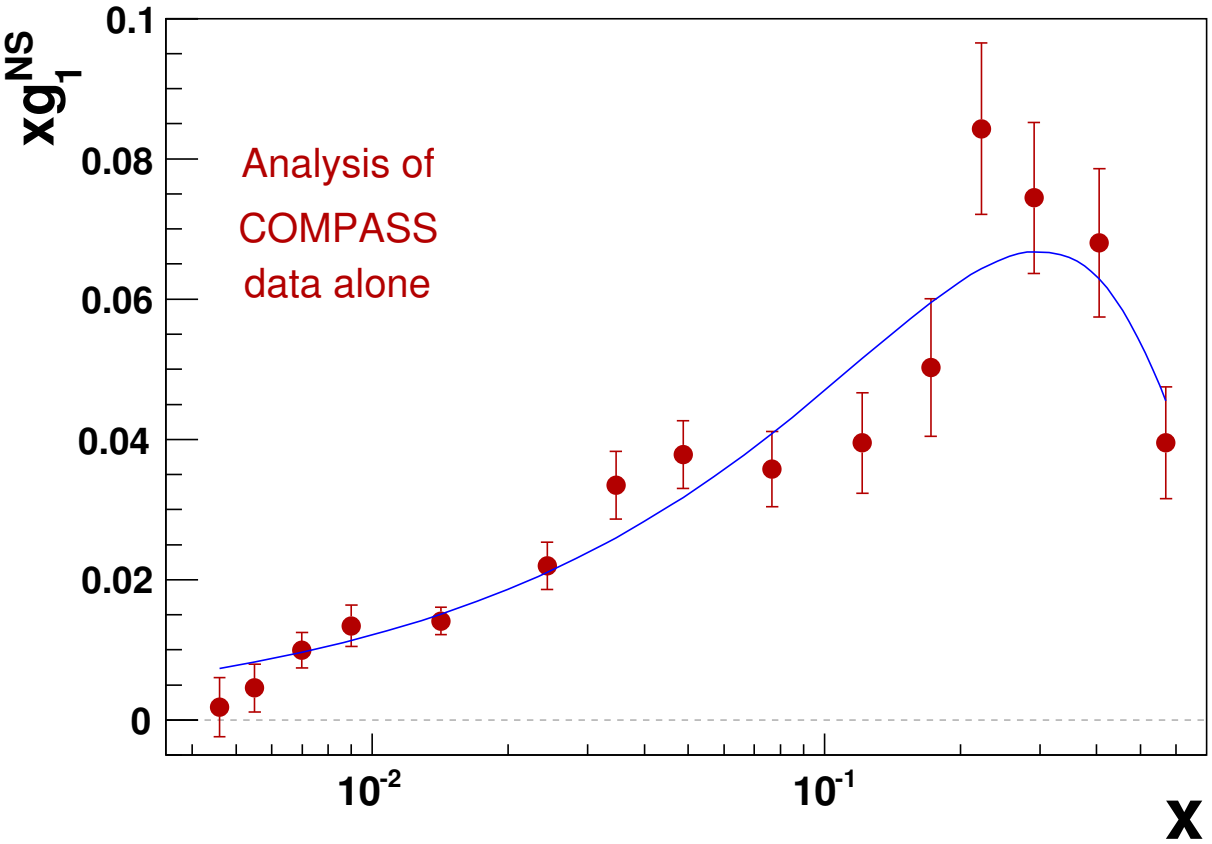


COMPASS measurements at high Q^2 important for the QCD analysis!

$g_1(x)$ for proton and deuteron, $Q^2 > 1$ (GeV/c)^2...cont'd

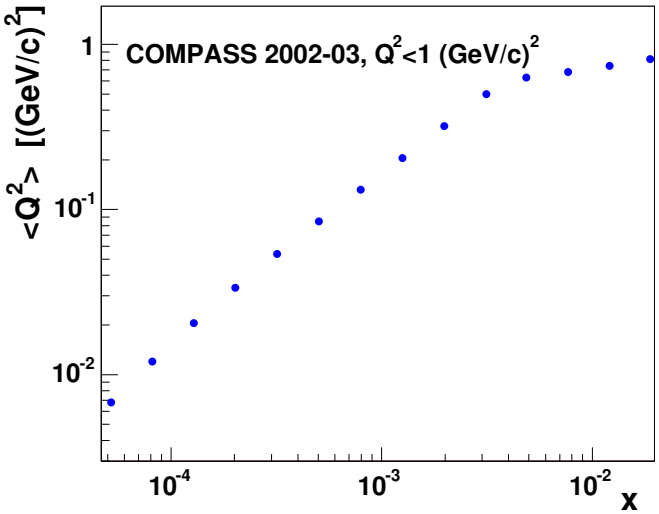
- From the new proton data: $g_1^{NS} = g_1^p - g_1^n$; its first moment, $\Gamma_1^{NS}(Q^2) = \frac{1}{6}\left|\frac{g_A}{g_V}\right| C^{NS}(Q^2)$ (fundamental Bjorken sum rule)
- From QCD NLO fit to g_1^{NS} (COMPASS data only): $|g_A/g_V| = 1.28 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.10$
  $g_A/g_V = \Delta u - \Delta d = 1.2694 \pm 0.0028$ (PDG) from the β decay of the neutron.
  Test and confirmation of the Bjorken sum rule.

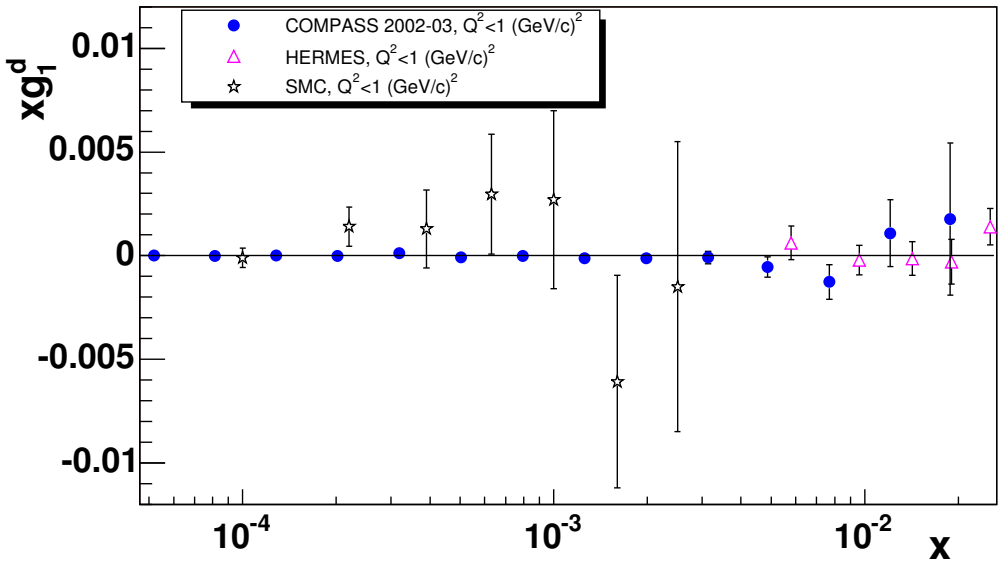


COMPASS; to be submitted to Phys. Lett. B

$g_1^d(x)$ in the nonperturbative ($Q^2 < 1$ (GeV/c)^2 region)

V.Yu. Alexakhin *et al.* (COMPASS) Phys. Lett. B **647** (2007) 330



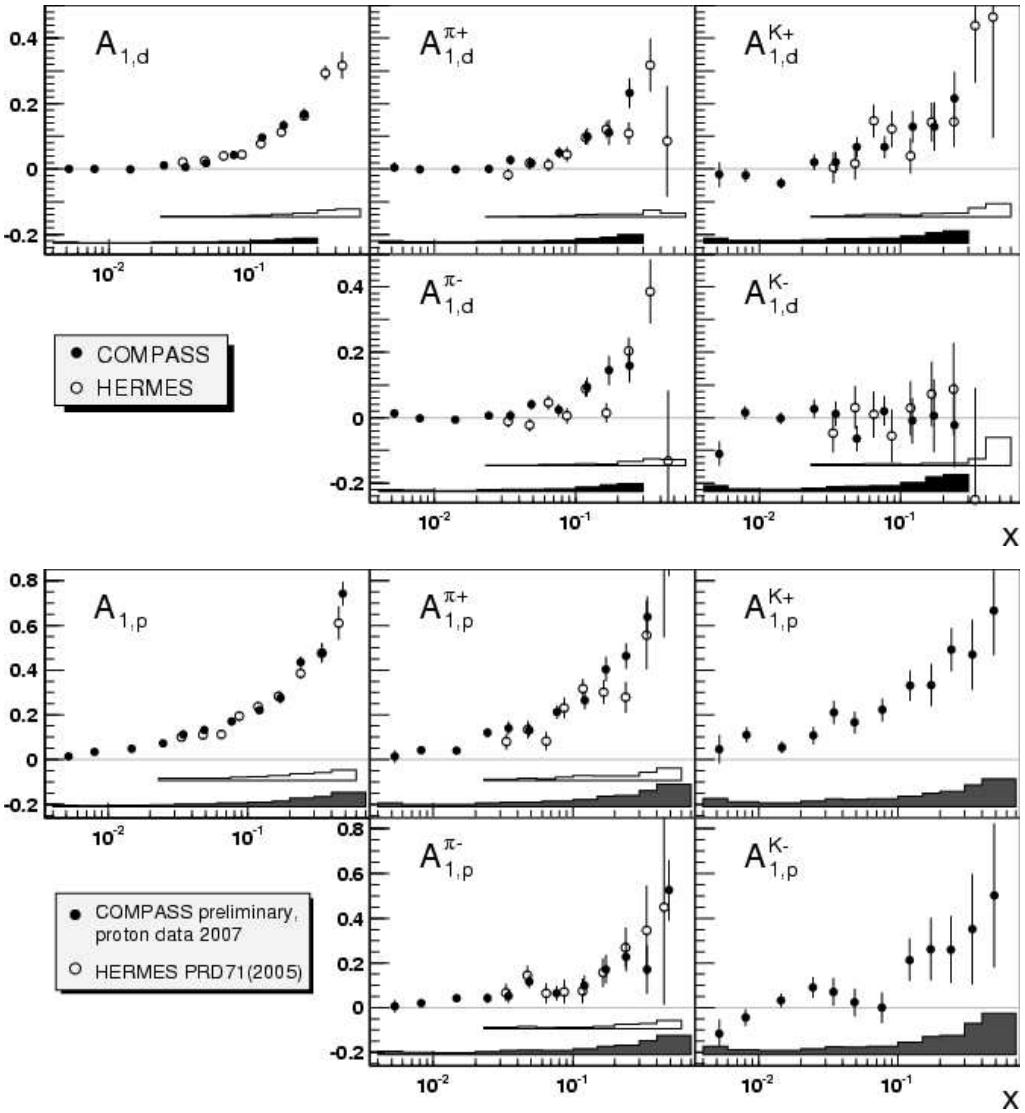


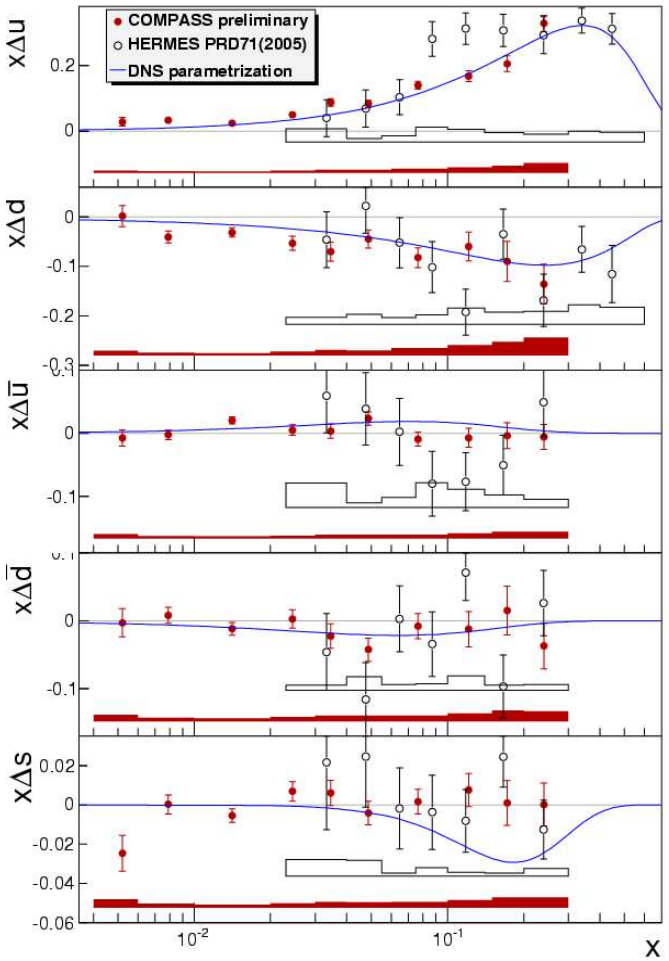
- Order of magnitude improvement over the statistical precision of the SMC.
- Interplay between perturbative and nonperturbative mechanisms.
- Spin effects in g_1^d at low x and Q^2 absent ?

Outline

Flavour separation of helicity distributions (@ LO)

NEW: proton data 2007 (preliminary) full deuteron statistics

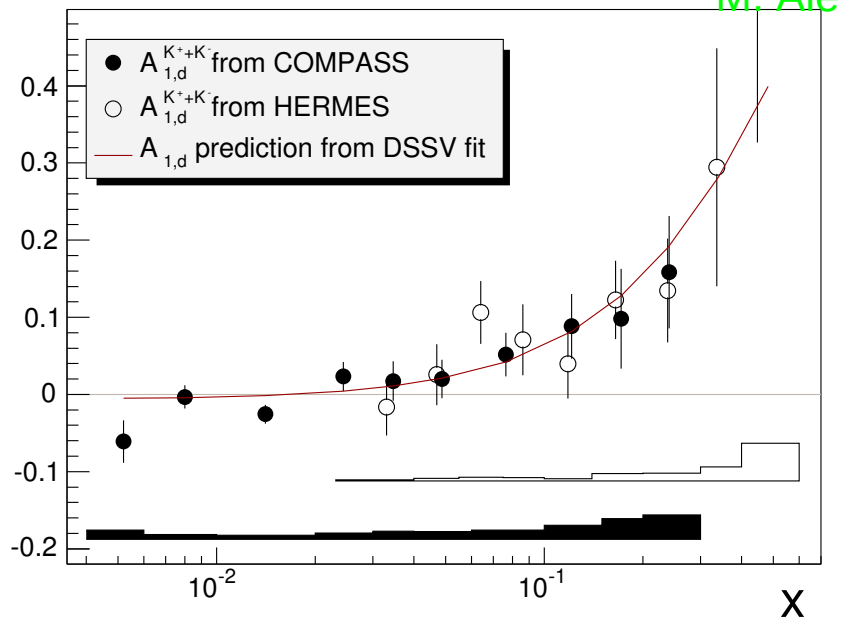


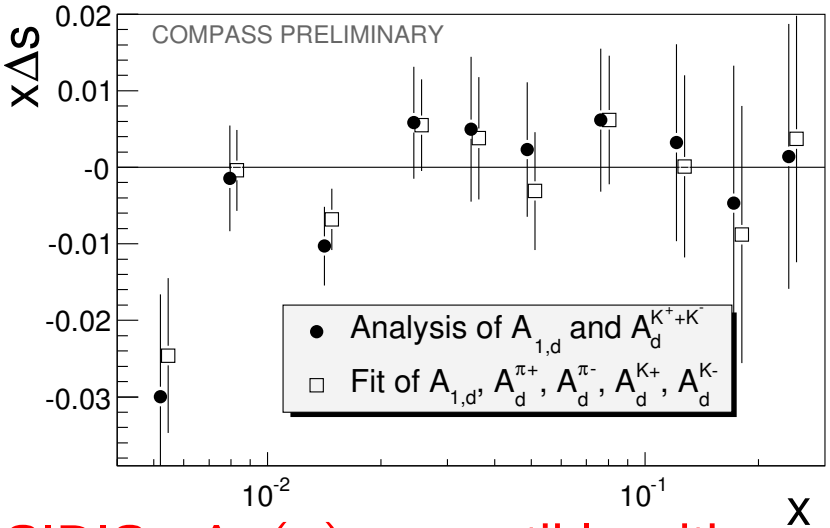


$Q^2 = 3\ (\mathrm{GeV/c})^2$

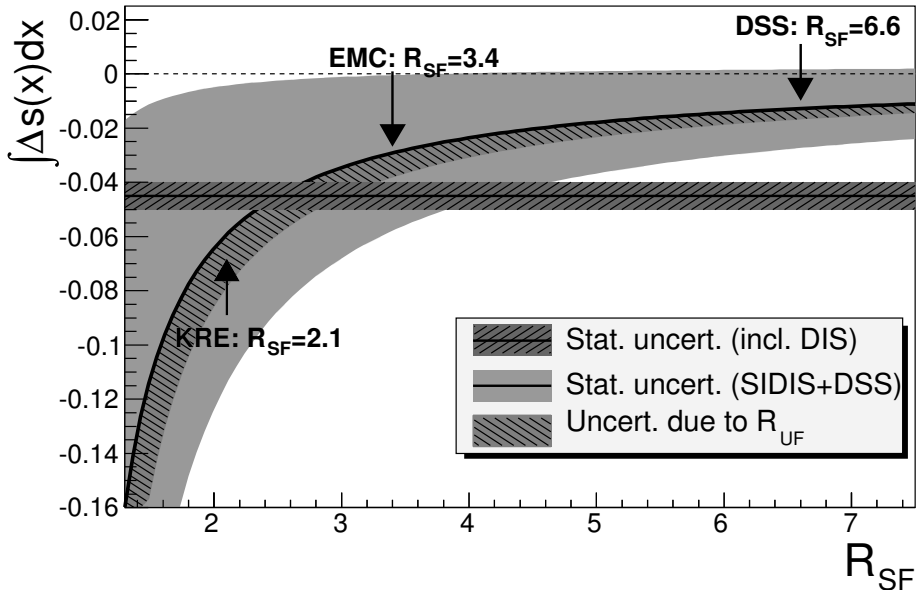
Flavour separation of helicity distributions (@ LO),....

M. Alekseev *et al.* (COMPASS), Phys.Lett. **B680** (2009) 217





- $\frac{\Delta s}{s} = A_1^d + \left(A_1^{K^+ + K^-}\right) \frac{Q/s + \alpha}{\alpha - 0.8}$
- $\alpha = \frac{2R_{UF} + 2R_{SF}}{3R_{UF} + 2}, \quad Q = u + \bar{u} + d + \bar{d}$
- $R_{UF} = \frac{\int D_d^{K^+}(z)\mathrm{d}z}{\int D_u^{K^+}(z)\mathrm{d}z}, \quad R_{SF} = \frac{\int D_{\bar{s}}^{K^+}(z)\mathrm{d}z}{\int D_u^{K^+}(z)\mathrm{d}z}$



Soon: determination of R_{SF} from data.

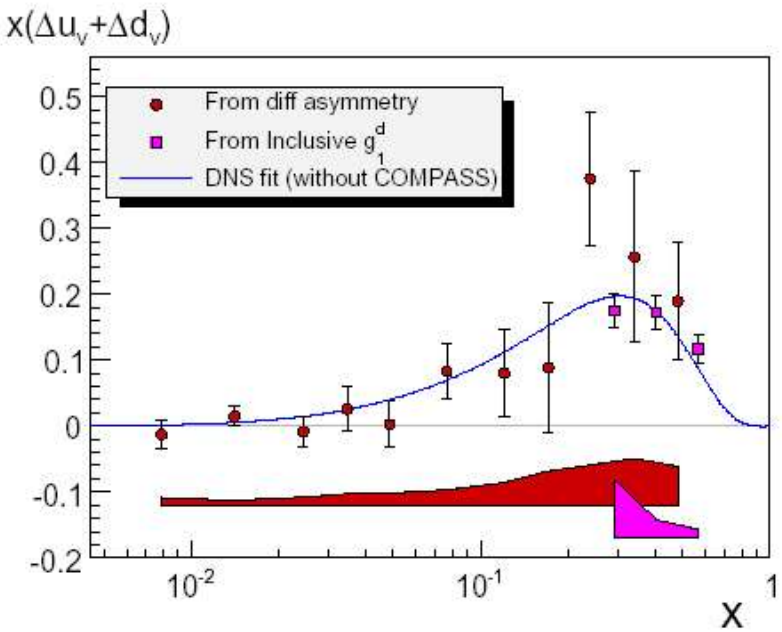
SIDIS: $\Delta s(x)$ compatible with zero, contrary to most (LO, NLO) QCD fits.

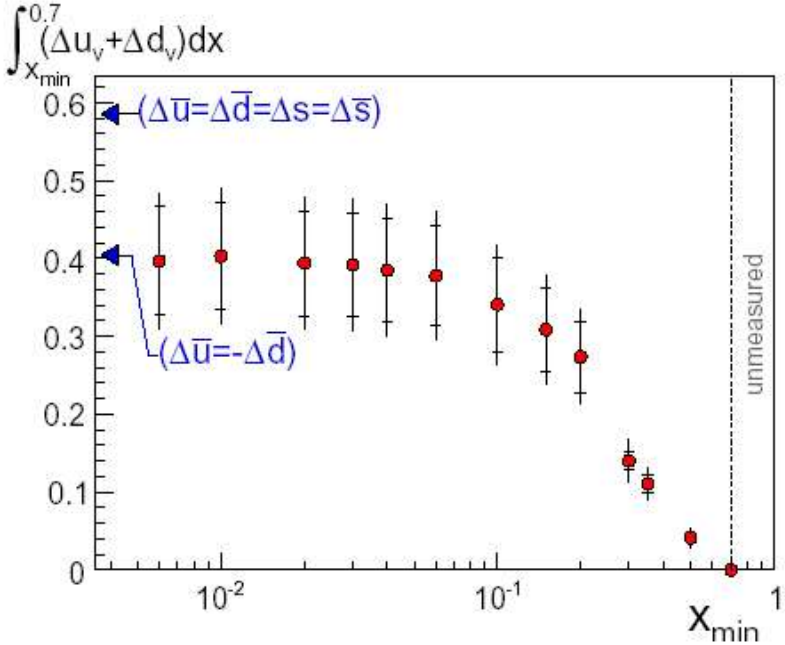
Flavour separation of helicity distributions (@ LO),...

M. Alekseev *et al.* (COMPASS), Phys. Lett. **B660** (2008) 458.

- Difference asymmetry: $A^{h^+-h^-}$: $A_d^{\pi^+-\pi^-}(x) = A_d^{K^+-K^-}(x) = \frac{\Delta u_v(x)+\Delta d_v(x)}{u_v(x)+d_v(x)}$
- At LO, the fragmentation functions drop out

$Q^2 = 10\ (\mathrm{GeV}/c)^2$ (SIDIS + DIS)





$$\int_{0.006}^{0.7} (\Delta u_v + \Delta d_v)\mathrm{d}x = 0.40 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.05$$

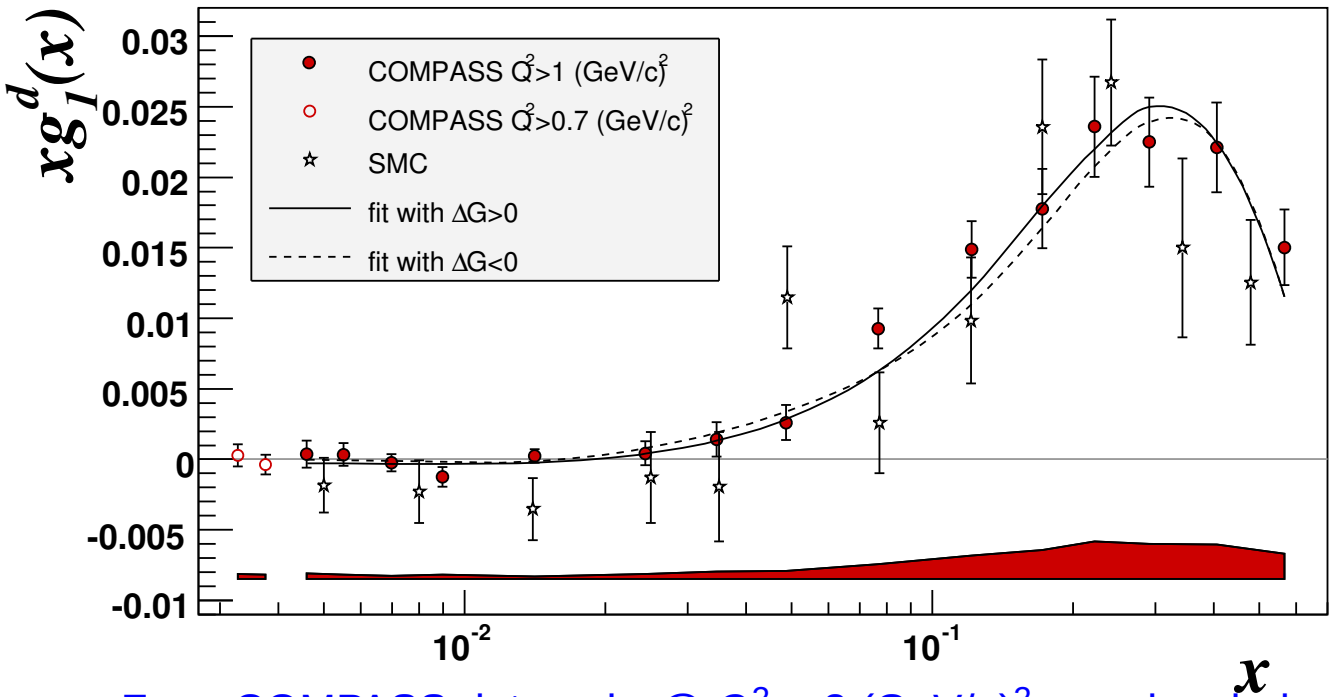
- Unmeasured regions contribute neligibly.
- Non-symmetric sea preferred ?

Outline

$\Delta g(x)$ measurement through scaling violation in g_1^d

V.Yu. Alexakhin *et al.* (COMPASS) Phys Lett B**647** (2007) 8

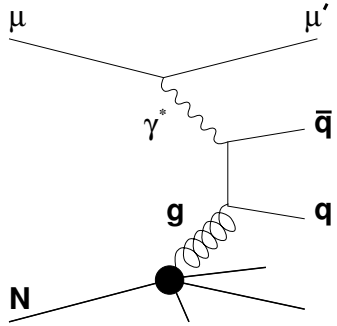
- Two programs: DGLAP evolution of structure functions and evolutions of moments
- NLO $\overline{MS}$ scheme
- World data: 9 experiments, 230 data points (43 from COMPASS)
- Two solutions, $\Delta G > 0$ and $\Delta G < 0$ describe data equally well.



From COMPASS data only, @ Q^2 = 3 (GeV/c)^2, quark polarisation is $a_0 = 0.35 \pm 0.03(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.05(\text{syst.})$ and gluon polarisation: $|\Delta G| \approx 0.2 - 0.3$

Direct $\Delta g(x)$ measurements through PGF

Photon – gluon fusion (PGF) cross section asymmetry with subsequent fragmentation into:

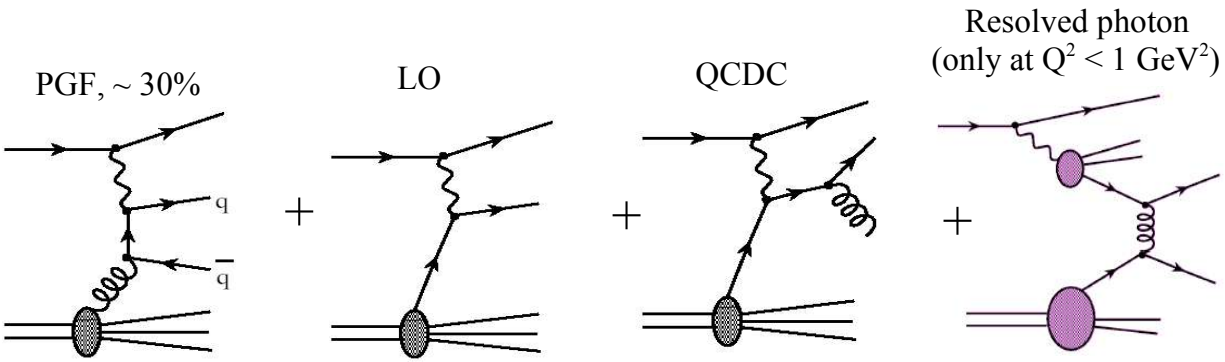


- charm mesons, q≡c, (max. @ low Q^2, perturbative scale: e.g. m_c): low statistics, few theoretical assumptions;

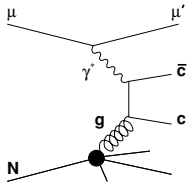
$$A_{meas} = p_B\, p_T\, f\, a_{LL}\, \frac{\sigma_{PGF}}{\sigma_{PGF}+\sigma_{BGD}}\, \frac{\Delta g}{g} + A_{BGD}$$

- a pair of hadrons of large p_T, q≡u, d, s, separately for low- and high Q^2 (perturbative scale: e.g. p_T): high statistics, several quantities from MC.

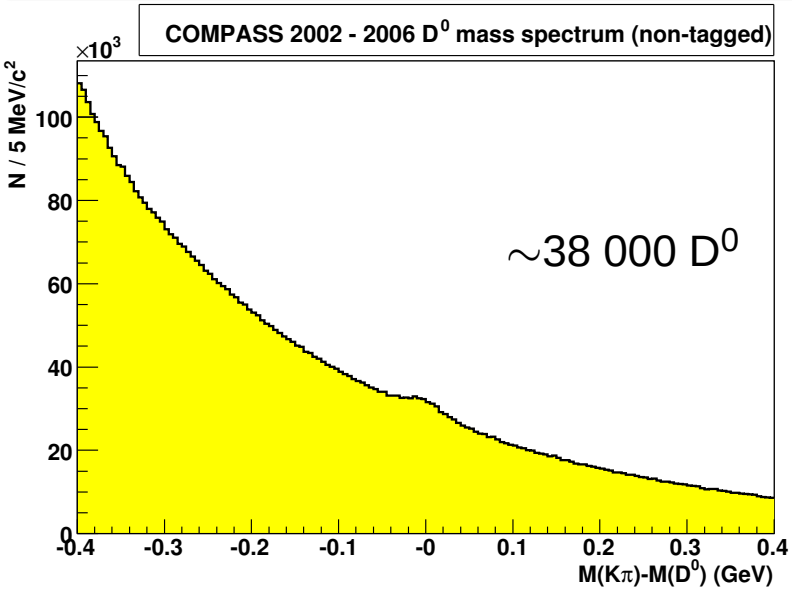
$$A_{meas} = p_B\, p_T\, f \left[R_{PGF} \cdot a_{LL}^{PGF} \cdot \frac{\Delta g}{g} + R_{LO} \cdot D \cdot A_1^{LO} + R_{QCDC} \cdot a_{LL}^{QCDC} \cdot A_1^{LO} \right]$$

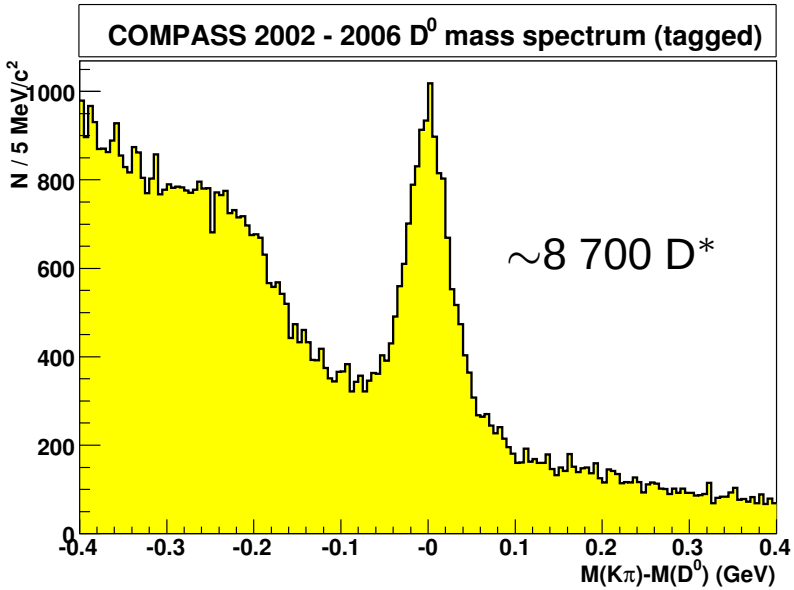


Direct Δg measurements; open charm production



$$D^0 \to K + \pi, \qquad D^* \to D^0 + \pi_s \to K + \pi + \pi_s$$

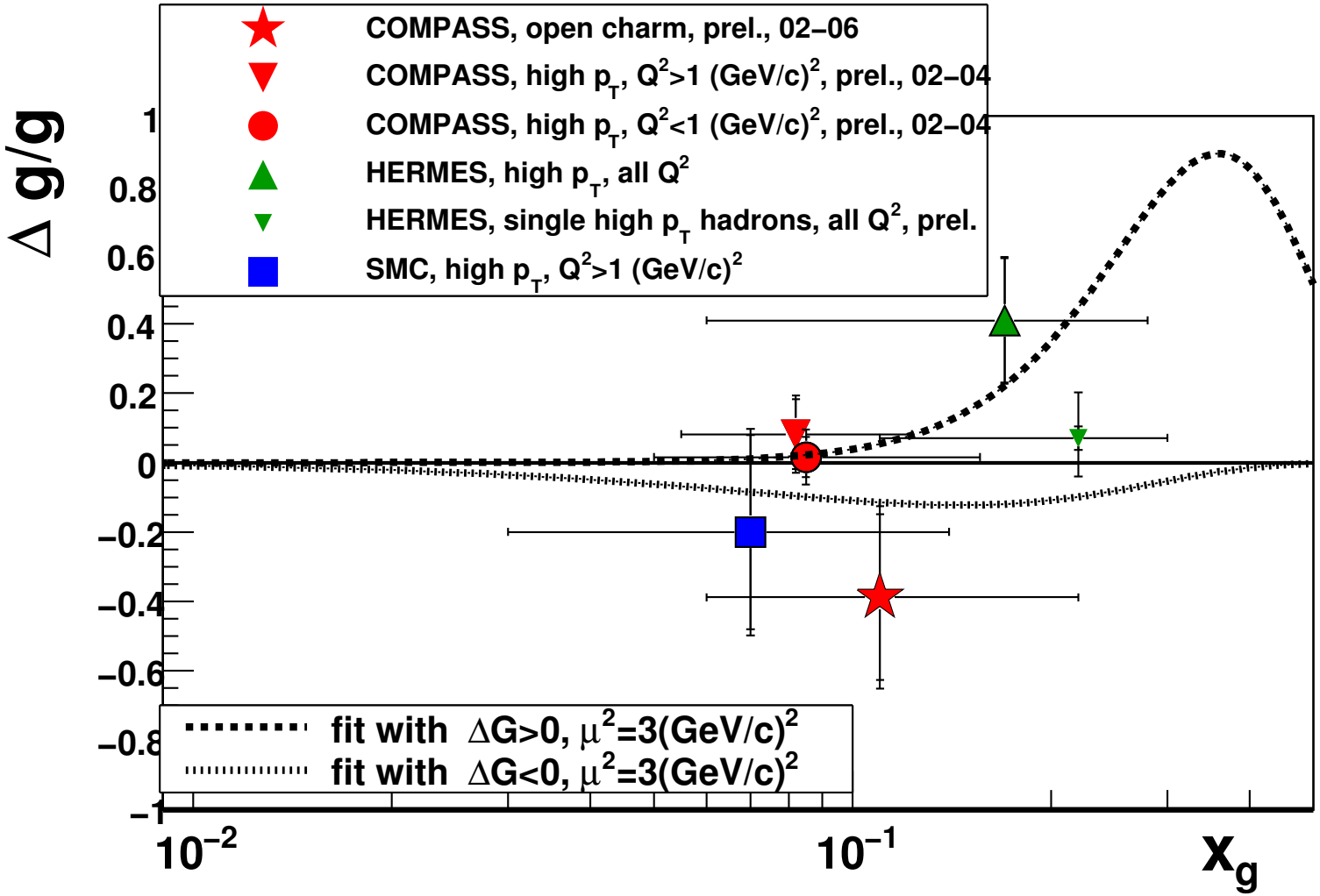




M. Alekseev *et al.* (COMPASS) Phys. Lett. B **676** (2009) 31

- Choose $D^0 \to K\pi$ (BR$\sim$4%); pions and kaons identified by RICH.
- Combinatorial background significantly reduced for the $D^* \to D^0 + \pi_s \to K + \pi + \pi_s$.
- Charm in the nucleon neglected.
- A weighting method used to optimise the $\Delta g(x)$ extraction
- Recently added: $D^0 \to K\pi(\pi^0)$, D^* decays with K below RICH threshold of 9 GeV

Summary of the gluon polarisation measurements



At $x_g \sim 0.1$, $\Delta g/g$ is compatible with zero! Qualitative agreement with RHIC results.

Outline

Nucleon spin decomposition

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L$$

Are we approaching the solution of the “proton spin puzzle”?

- Restoration of $\Delta\Sigma$=0.6 via the axial anomaly improbable.

As a consequence of the “axial anomaly” the measured quantity is:

$$a_0(Q^2) = \Delta\Sigma^{AB} - (\tfrac{3\alpha_s}{2\pi})\Delta G(Q^2)$$

where COMPASS @ 3 GeV^2 gives: $a_0 = 0.35 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.05$

and the “spin crisis” can be solved ($\Delta\Sigma \sim 0.6$) if $\Delta G \sim 2.2$ (and $L \sim -2$) at Q^2 = 3 GeV^2.

- Global, consistent NLO analysis of ΔG needed.
- Independent measurement of L necessary ($\Longrightarrow$ DVCS, lattice QCD?).
- All candidates are contributing about equally to the nucleon spin?

Outline

Properties of transversity

Properties of $\Delta_T q(x)$:

- is chiral–odd $\Longrightarrow$ hadron(s) in final state needed to be observed
- simple QCD evolution since no gluons involved
- related to GPD
- sum rule for transverse spin
- first moment gives "tensor charge" (now being studied on the lattice)

Transversity measured *e.g. via* the Collins asymmetry (asymmetry in the distribution of hadrons):

$$N_h^{\pm}(\phi_c) = N_h^0 \left[1 \pm p_T D_{NN} A_{Coll} \sin\phi_c\right]$$

which in turn gives at LO:

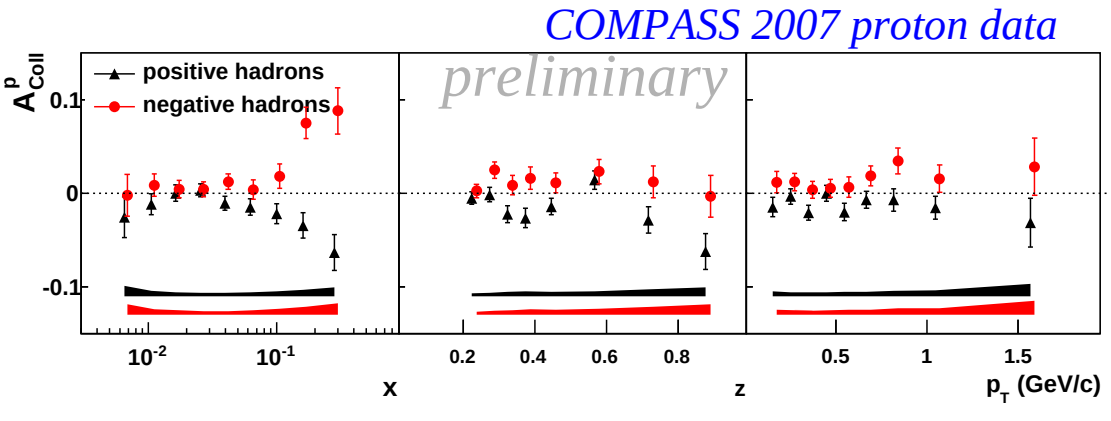
$$A_{Coll} \sim \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \cdot \Delta_T q \cdot \Delta_T^0 D_q^h}{\sum_q e_q^2 \cdot q \cdot D_q^h}$$

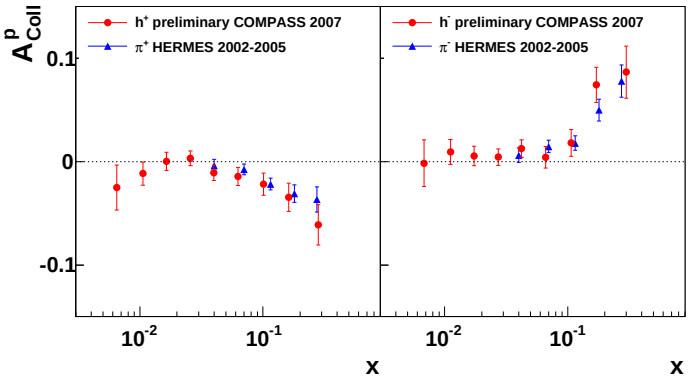
But transverse fragmentation functions $\Delta_T^0 D_q^h$ needed to extract $\Delta_T q(x)$ from the Collins assymmetry! Recently those FF measured by BELLE.

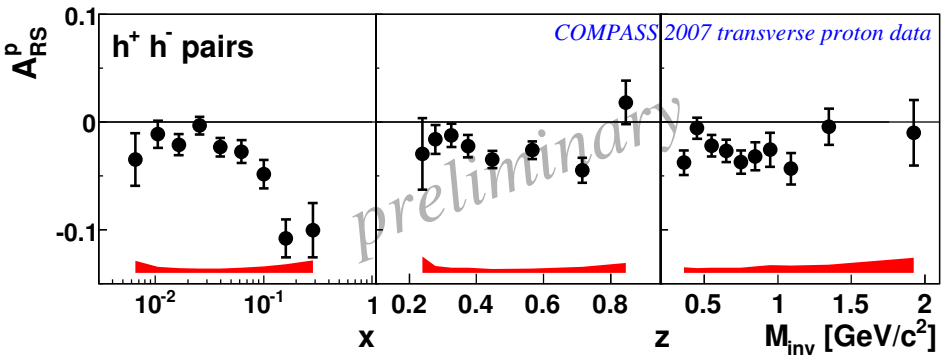
Properties of the Sivers process: it is related to L_q in the proton. Fundamental !

Results for the transverse asymmetries

NEW data for the proton target; full 2007 statistics







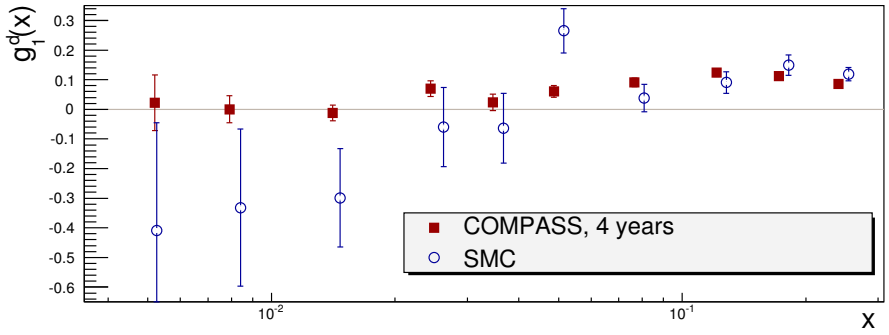
- Collins 1–h asymmetries for proton large at $x \gtrsim 0.1$, consistent with HERMES
- 2–h asymmetry for proton large in the valence region; HERMES sees less.
- Sivers 1–h asymmetries for proton compatible with 0, contrary to HERMES

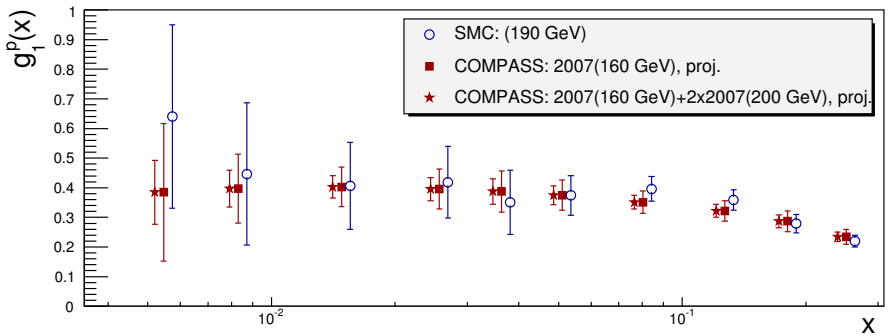
- COMPASS deuteron data: both Collins and Sivers asymmetries very small.
  These data + Hermes + Belle: $\Longrightarrow \Delta_T u + \Delta_T d \sim 0$
- First $\Delta_T q$ global analyses performed.

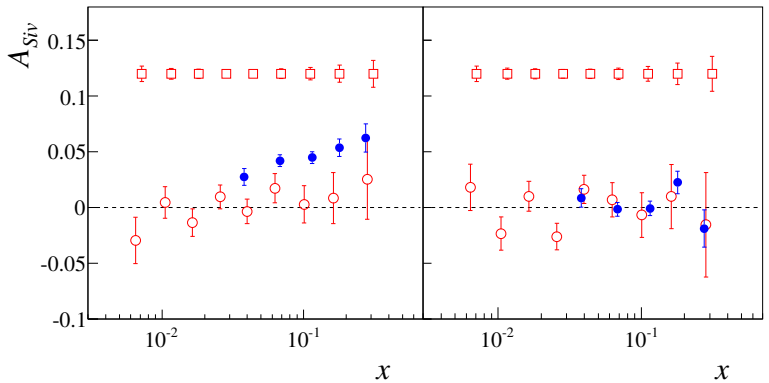
Outline

Plans for the 2010–2011

Addendum 2 to the COMPASS proposal, (CERN-SPSC-2009-025), APPROVED,
for 1+1 year μ run on protons, $\perp$ and $||$ polarised.







COMPASS A_{Siv} data
(+ and – hadrons)
on protons

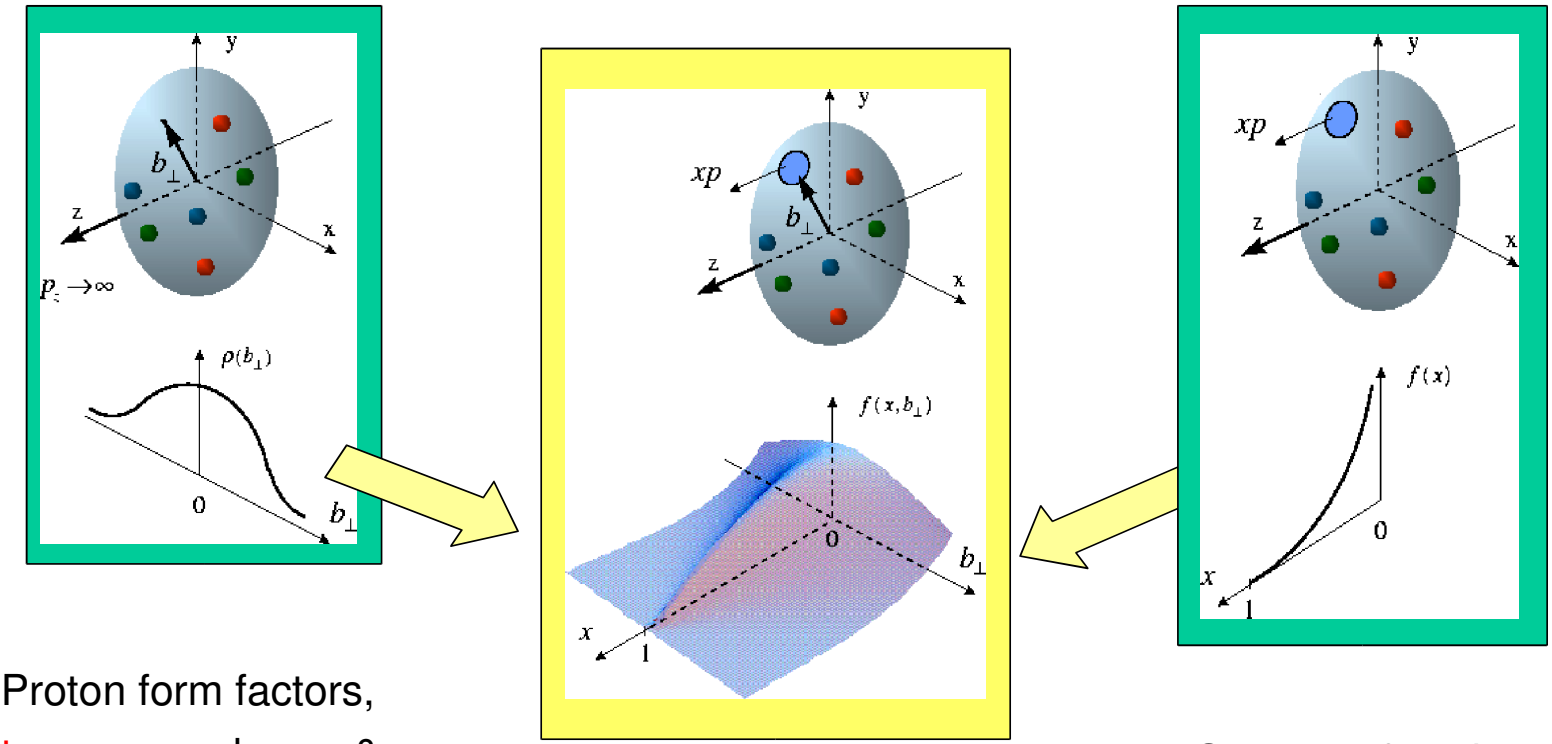
$\Longleftarrow$ projected precision

(blue points - HERMES)

Plans for $\gtrsim$ 2012: DVCS programme

3D picturing of the proton *via* GPD (DVCS measurements)

D. Mueller, X. Ji, A. Radyushkin, A. Belitsky, …
M. Burkardt, … Interpretation in impact parameter space



Proton form factors, transverse charge & current densities

Correlated quark momentum and helicity distributions in transverse space - GPDs

Structure functions, quark longitudinal momentum & helicity distributions

Slide from V.D. Volker, LANL 2007

Access GPD through the DVCS (DVMP) mechanism

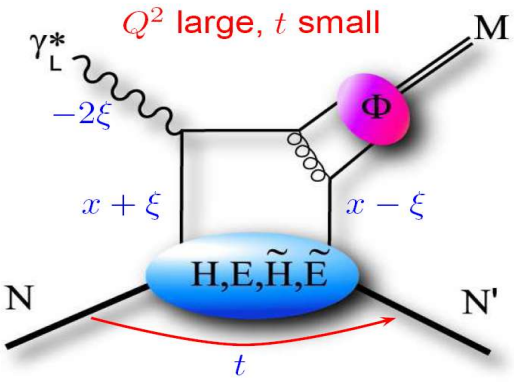


Figure from A. Sandacz, EINN, 2007

DIS at $\xi = t = 0$

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

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

Form factors (sum rules)

$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \sum_q [H^q(x,\xi,t)] = F_1(t)$ Dirac f.f.

$\int_{-1}^{1} dx \sum_q [E^q(x,\xi,t)] = F_2(t)$ Pauli f.f.

$\int_{-1}^{1} dx\, \tilde{H}^q(x,\xi,t) = G_{A,q}(t)$, $\int_{-1}^{1} dx\, \tilde{E}^q(x,\xi,t) = G_{P,q}(t)$

$H^q, E^q, \tilde{H}^q, \tilde{E}^q(x,\xi,t)$

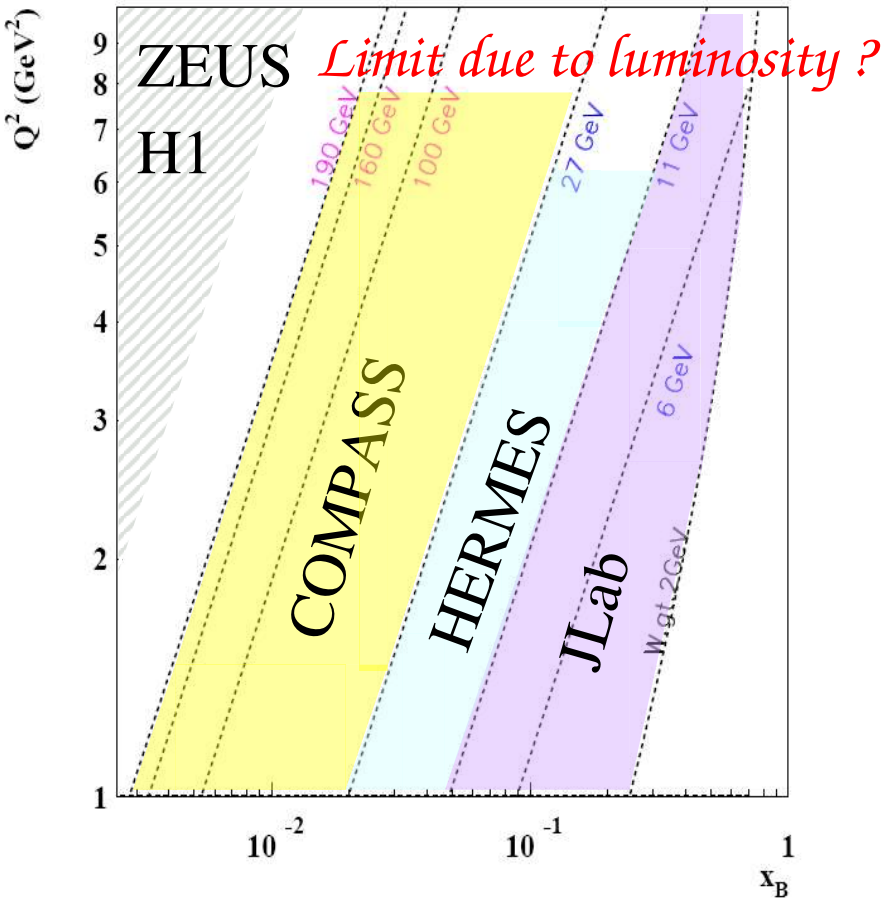
Angular Momentum Sum Rule

$$J^q = \frac{1}{2} - J^G = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^{1} x dx \left[H^q(x,\xi,0) + E^q(x,\xi,0)\right]$$

X. Ji, Phy.Rev.Lett.78,610(1997)

Slide from V.D. Volker, LANL 2007

Plans for $\gtrsim$ 2012: DVCS programme



- $\mu^{\pm}$ beams available with opposite polarisations
- Energies: 100/190 GeV
- LH2 target, 2.5 m long
  $L = 10^{32}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1}
- Lumi limits Q^2 to ~ 8 (GeV/c)^2
- ENC@FAIR, E_e=3 GeV, E_p=15 GeV is equivalent to E_μ=100 GeV

Outline

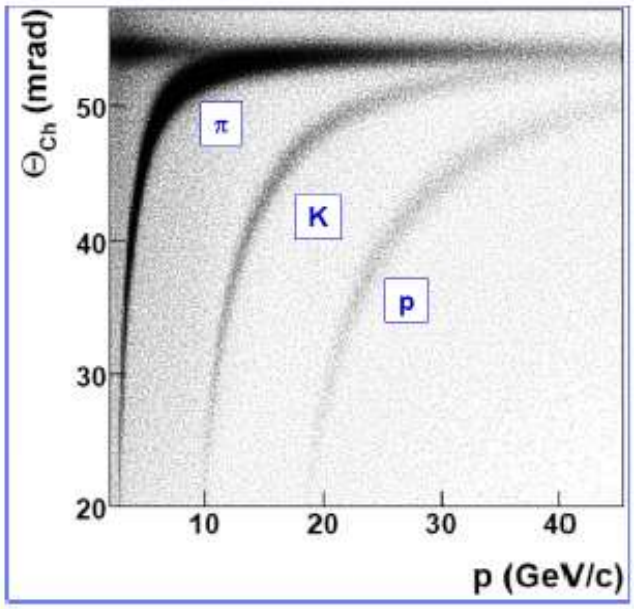
Outlook

COMPASS takes data since 2002 and is the only large fixed-target experiment @ CERN now. Energy larger than HERMES and physics processes different than that of RHICspin.

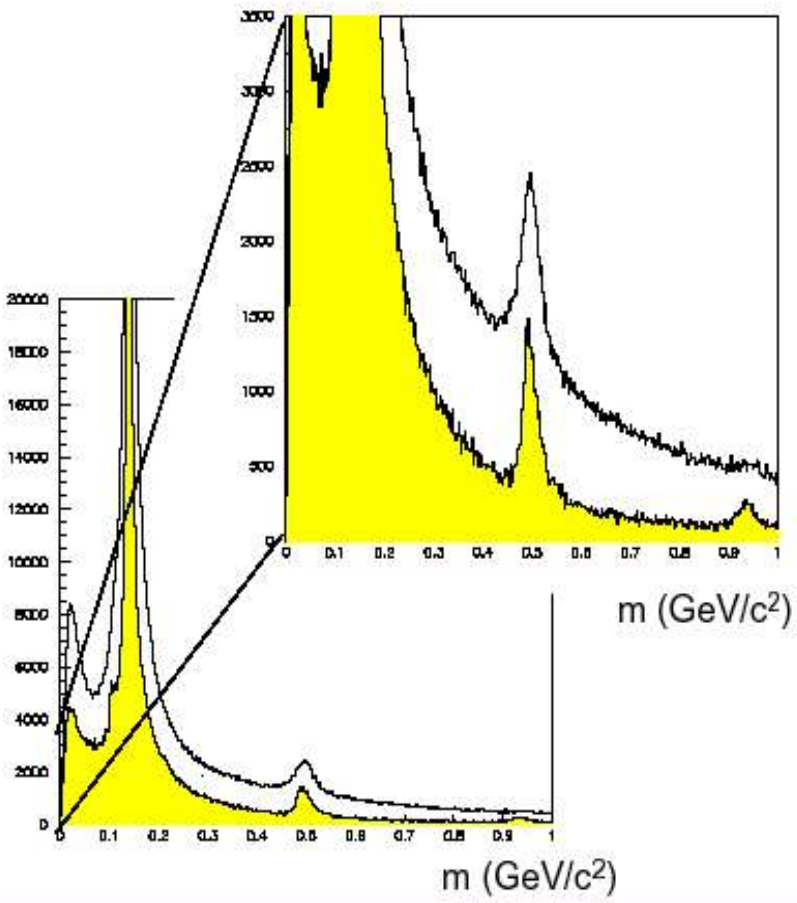
- Muon programme on proton and deuteron:
  - results of spin dependent structure function $g_1(x, Q^2)$;
  - polarisation distributions of valence and sea quarks,Δq, and of gluons, Δg;
  - measurements of transversity, $\Delta_T q$, and of the Sivers process;
  - several other measurements: exclusive ρ production, Λ polarisation, azimuthal asymmetries;
- Hadron programme: see 6 talks at this conference
- Future:
  - Muon run on the $\perp$ and $||$ polarised protons in 2010–2011;
  - Letter-of-Intent for the DVCS and Drell-Yan running $\gtrsim$ 2012 submitted; proposal in preparation.

SPARE

COMPASS RICH



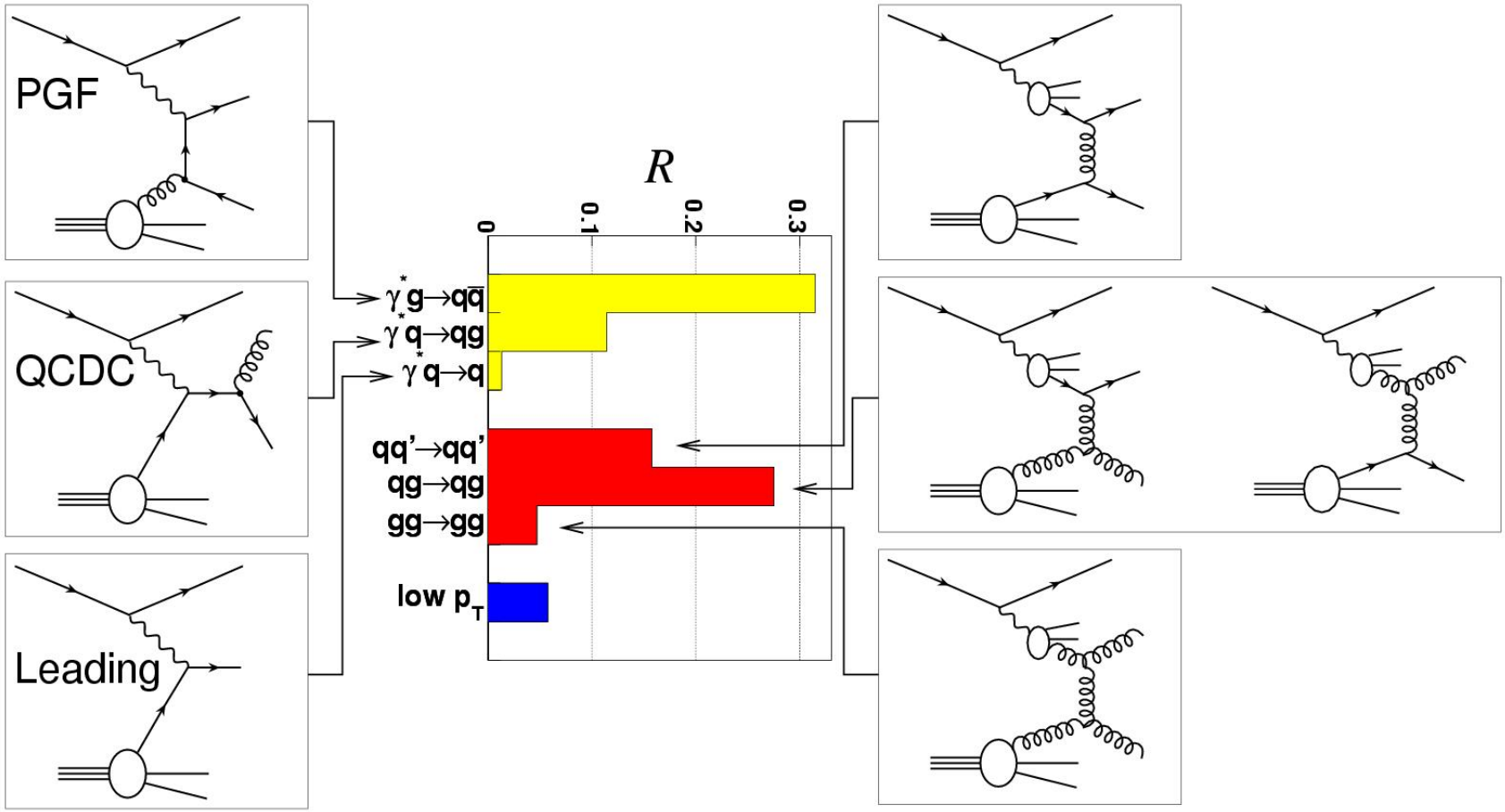
Before upgrade: white distribution
After upgrade: yellow distribution



Direct $\Delta G/G$ measurements; high p_T hadrons @ $Q^2 < 1$ GeV^2

E.S. Ageev (COMPASS) *et al.* Phys. Lett. B **633** (2006) 25

Resolved photons



Access GPD through the DVCS (DVMP) mechanism

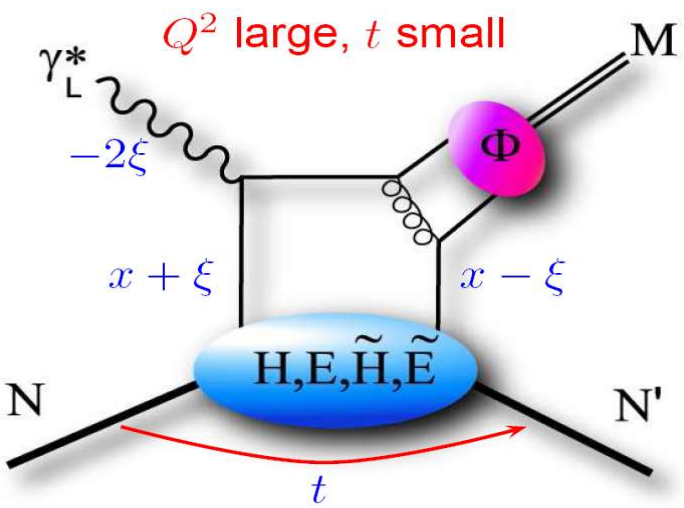


Figure from A. Sandacz, EINN, 2007

- Four GDPs ($H, E, \widetilde{H}, \widetilde{E}$) for each flavour and for gluons
- Factorisation proven for σ_L only
- All depend on 3 variables: x, ξ, t; DIS @ $\xi = t = 0$
- $H, \widetilde{H}$ conserve nucleon helicity
  $E, \widetilde{E}$ flip nucleon helicity
- H, E refer to unpolarised distributions

- H, E accessed in vector meson production *via* A_{UT} asymmetries
- $\widetilde{H}, \widetilde{E}$ accessed in pseudoscalar meson production *via* A_{UT} asymmetries
- All 4 accessed in DVCS (γ production) in $A_C, A_{LU}, A_{UT}, A_{UL}$
- Integrals of $H, E, \widetilde{H}, \widetilde{E}$ over x give Dirac–, Pauli–, axial vector– and pseudoscalar vector form factors resp.
- Important: $J^q_z = \frac{1}{2}\int dx\, x\left[H^q(x,\xi,t=0) + E^q(x,\xi,t=0)\right] = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + L^q_z$ (X. Ji)