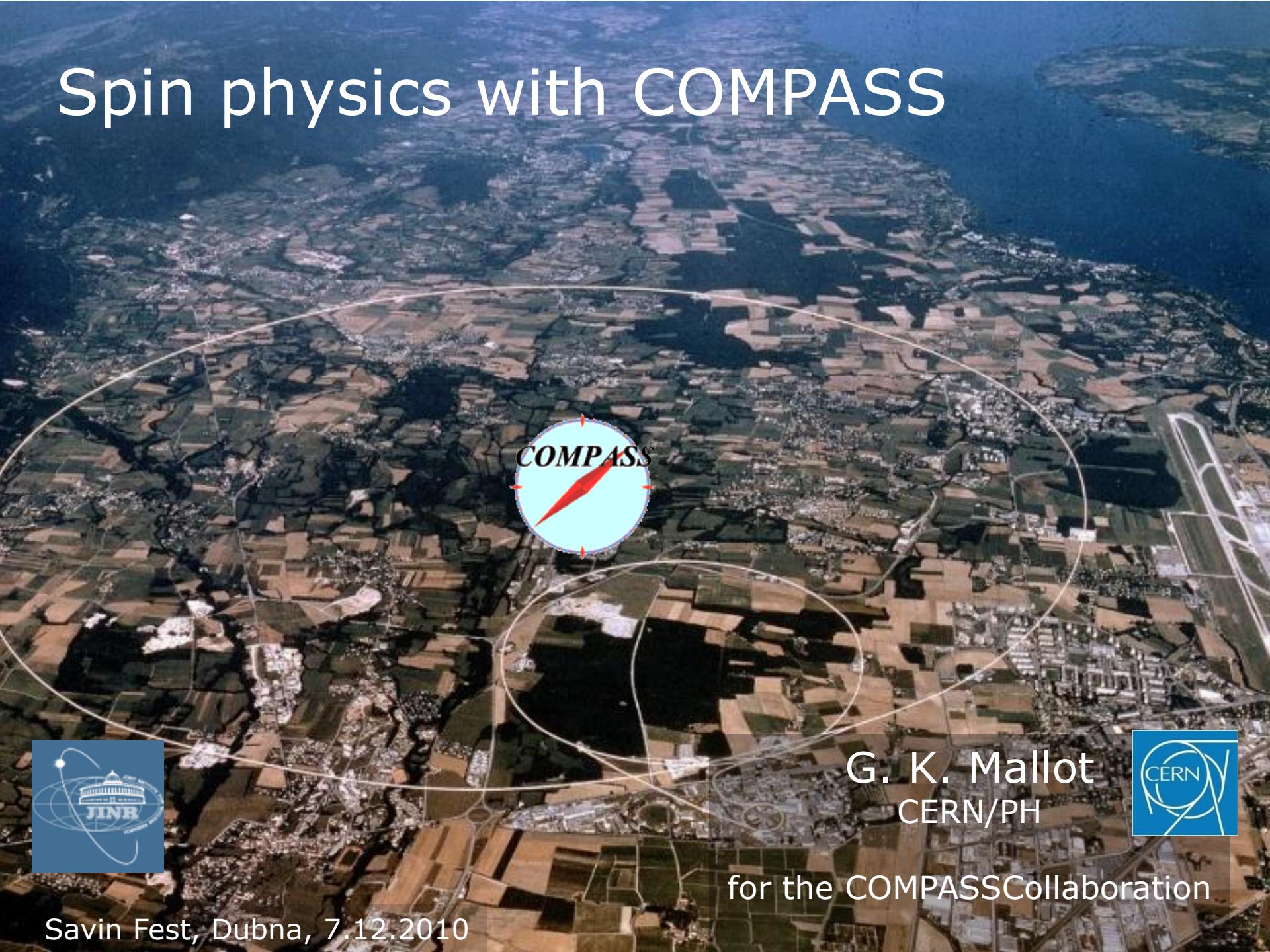


Spin physics with COMPASS



G. K. Mallot
CERN/PH

for the COMPASS Collaboration

The starting point

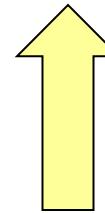
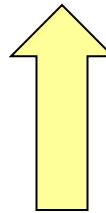
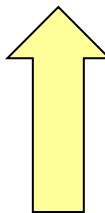


Smallness of $\Delta\Sigma$ confirmed by SMC!

Where, oh where is the proton spin?

Elliott Leader

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



small

unknown

unknown

EMC, SMC in 1997

Theory Input 1988

CHIRAL SYMMETRY AND THE SPIN OF THE PROTON *

Stanley J. BRODSKY^a, John ELLIS^{a,b†} and Marek KARLINER^a

^a *Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA*

^b *CERN, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland*

PLB 206 (1988) 309

A crisis in the parton model:
where, oh where is the proton's spin?

E. Leader¹ and M. Anselmino²

Birkbeck College, University of London, London, UK

Dipartimento di Fisica Teorica, Università di Torino, I-10125 Torino, Italy

Received 18 March 1988

ZPC 41 (1988) 239

THE ANOMALOUS GLUON CONTRIBUTION TO POLARIZED LEPTOPRODUCTION

G. ALTARELLI and G.G. ROSS¹

CERN, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Received 29 June 1988

E2-88-287

A.V.Efremov, O.V.Teryaev*

SPIN STRUCTURE OF THE NUCLEON AND TRIANGLE ANOMALY

PLB 212 (1988) 391

Lepton-Photon 1989

To summarise, let us return to the fit of Fig. 7 and 8. At $Q^2=10\text{GeV}^2$ this corresponds to $\Delta g=6.3$ and so the proton helicity is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2} &= \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + \Delta g + L_Z \\ &= 0.35 + 6.3 - 6.15\end{aligned}$$

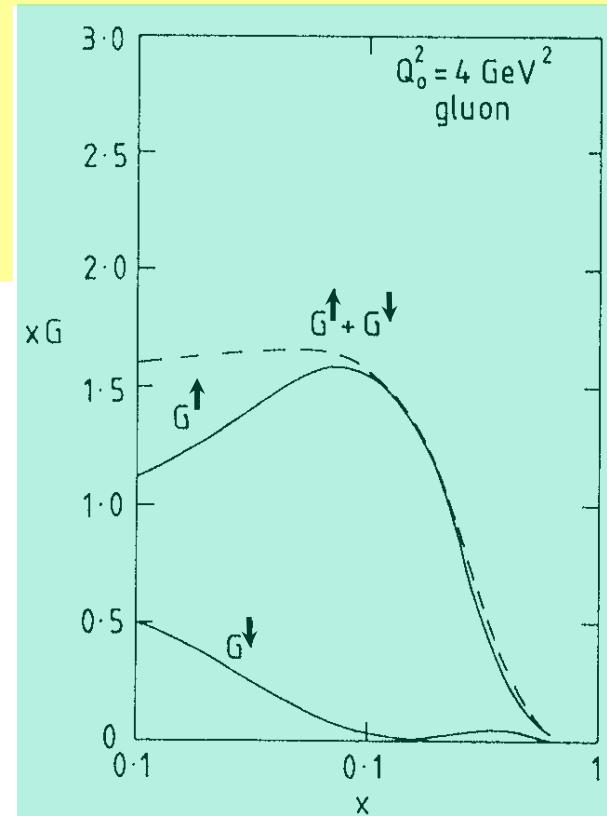
G. Ross 1989

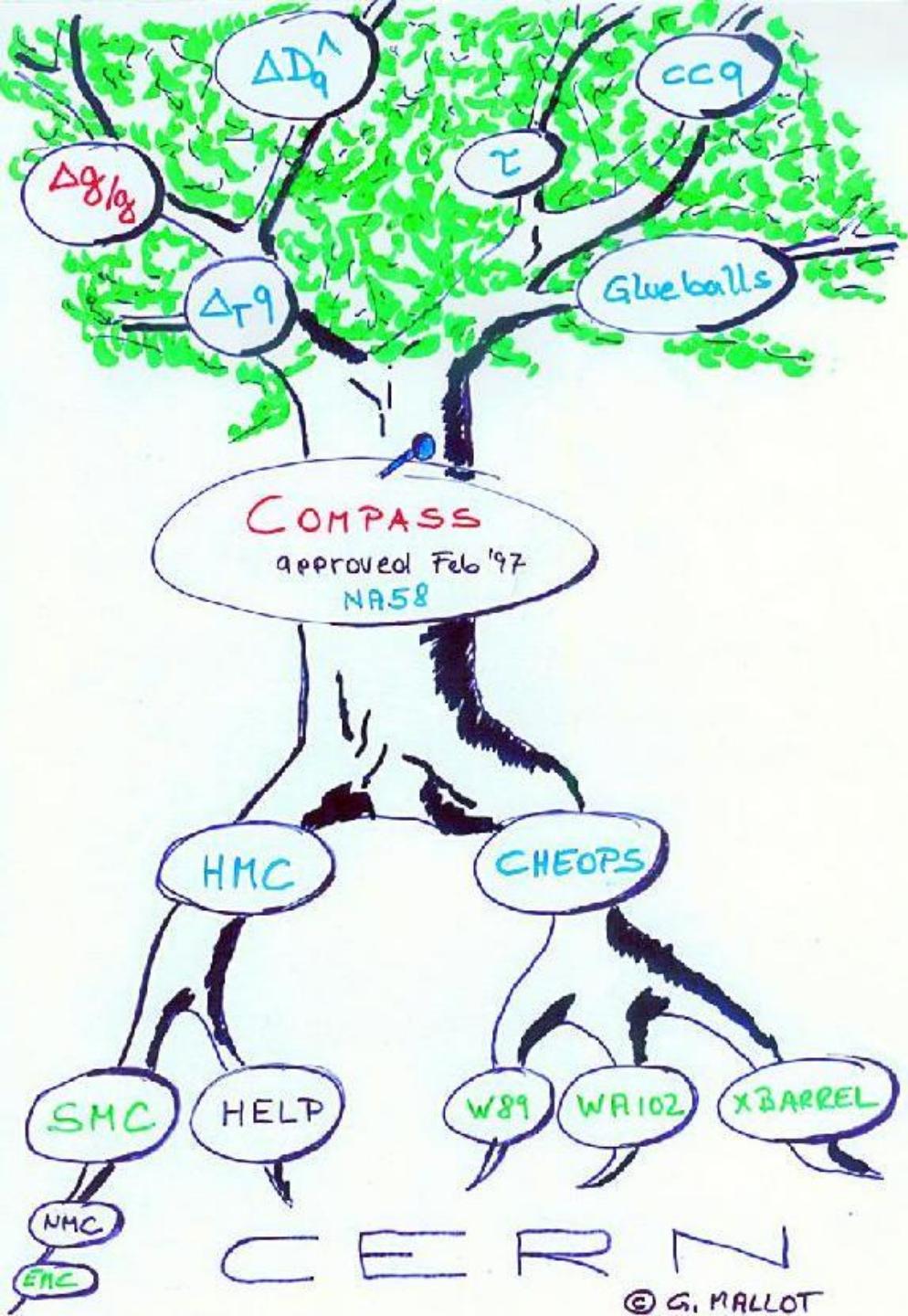
possible scenario:

$$\Delta G \approx 6 \quad (Q^2=10 \text{ GeV}^2)$$

$$\Delta g/g(x) = 1 \quad \text{for } x_g > 0.1$$

still unresolved after SMC & SLAC





COMPASS

Roots:

in DIS
(**SMC**, NMC, EMC) and
spectroscopy
(Wa89,WA102,xBarrel)

Goals:

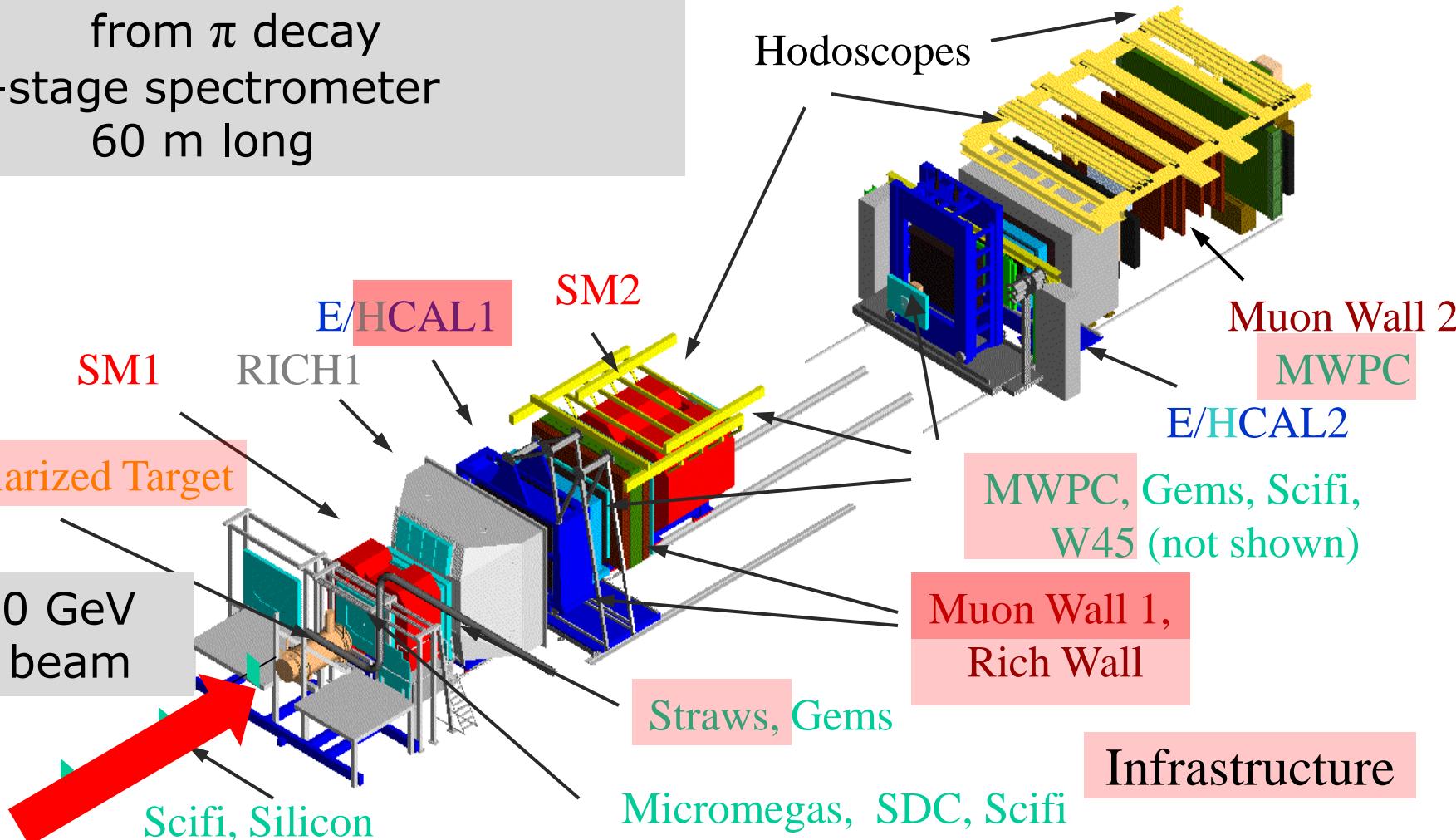
gluon polarization,
flavour distributions,
spin transfer

meson spectroscopy,
glue balls, polarisability

COMPASS



Beam: 160 GeV μ^+ , pol. 80%
from π decay
Two-stage spectrometer
60 m long



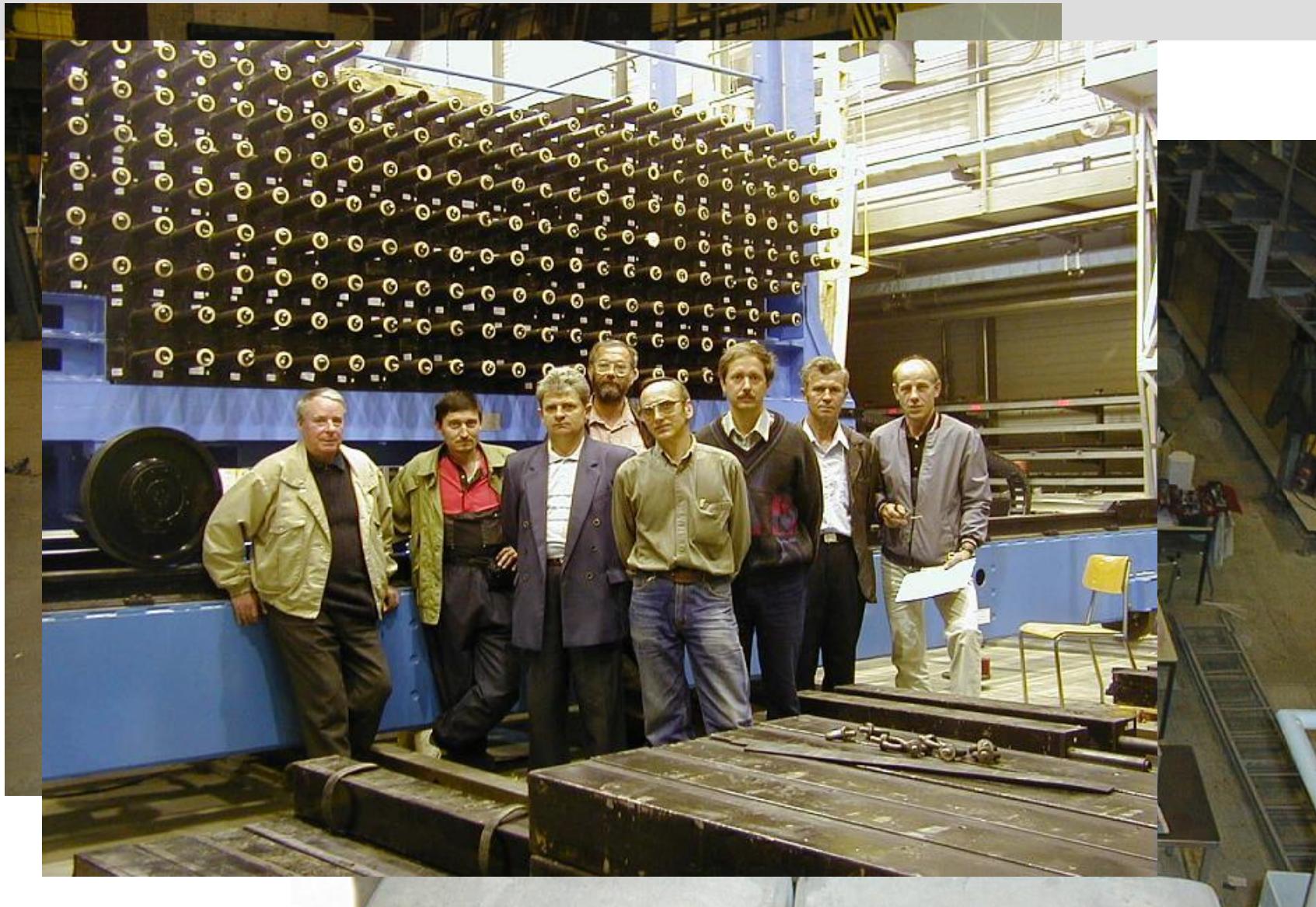
June 1998



COMPASS fully approved in October 1998

Savin Fest, Dubna, 7.12.2010

HCAL1: February 1999 - 2000

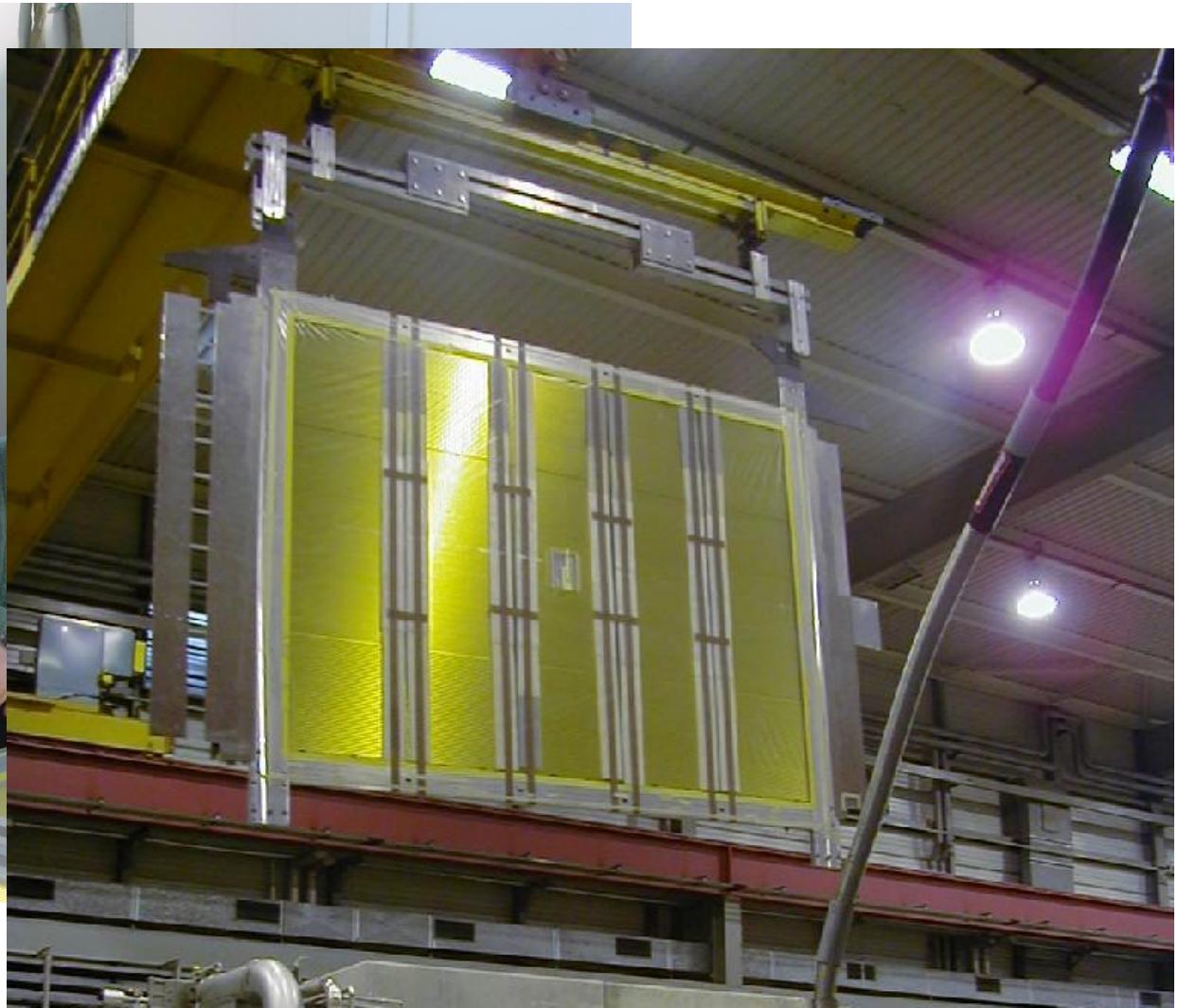


Savin Fest, Dubna, 7.12.2010

2001 HCAl1 and Muon Wall 1

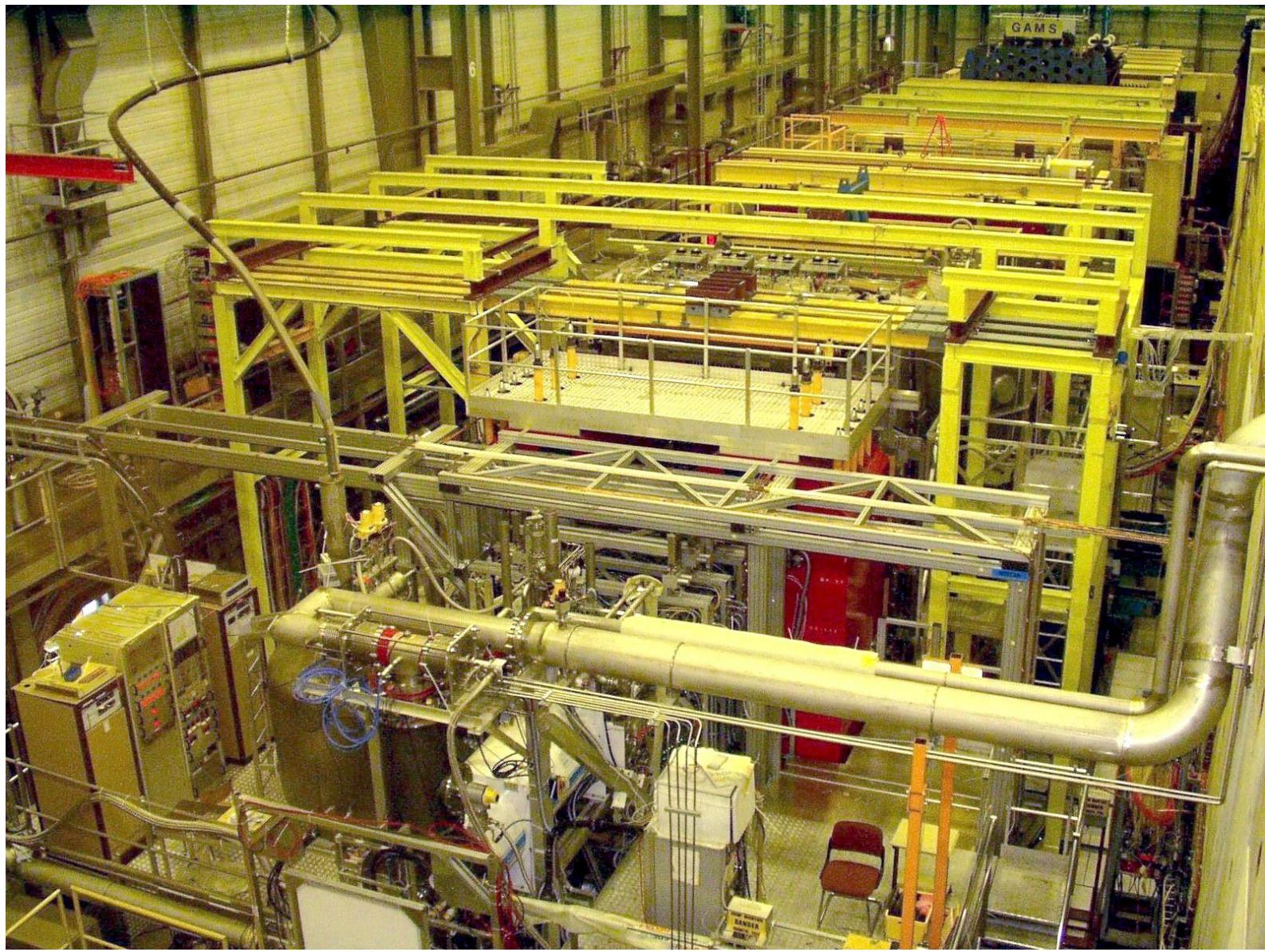


Straws



Savin Fest, Dubna, 7.12.2010

COMPASS 2004



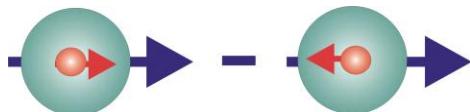
Parton Distribution Functions

Three twist-2 PDFs

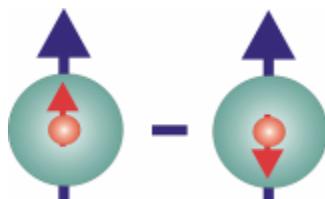
$q(x)$
 $f_1^q(x)$



$\Delta q(x)$
 $g_1^q(x)$



$\Delta_T q(x)$
 $h_1^q(x)$



unpolarised PDF

quark with momentum xP in a nucleon

well known – unpolarized DIS

helicity PDF

quark with spin parallel to the nucleon spin in a longitudinally polarised nucleon

known – polarized DIS

transversity PDF

quark with spin parallel to the nucleon spin in a transversely polarised nucleon

chiral odd, poorly known

Factorization & x-sect. asymmetries

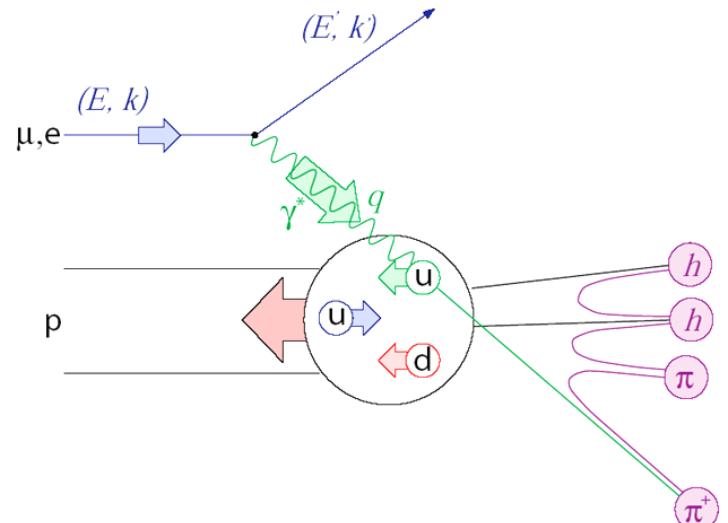
Inclusive scattering

$$A_1 = \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \Delta q(x, Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 q(x, Q^2)}$$

Semi-inclusive scattering

$$A_1^h = \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \Delta q(x, Q^2) D_q^h(z, Q^2)}{\sum_q e_q^2 q(x, Q^2) D_q^h(z, Q^2)}$$

$$A_{Coll} = \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \Delta_T q(x) \Delta_T^0 D_q^h(z, p_T^h)}{\sum_q e_q^2 q(x) D_q^h(z, p_T^h)}$$



long. double spin asymmetry

transverse single asymmetry

$$z = E_h/\nu$$

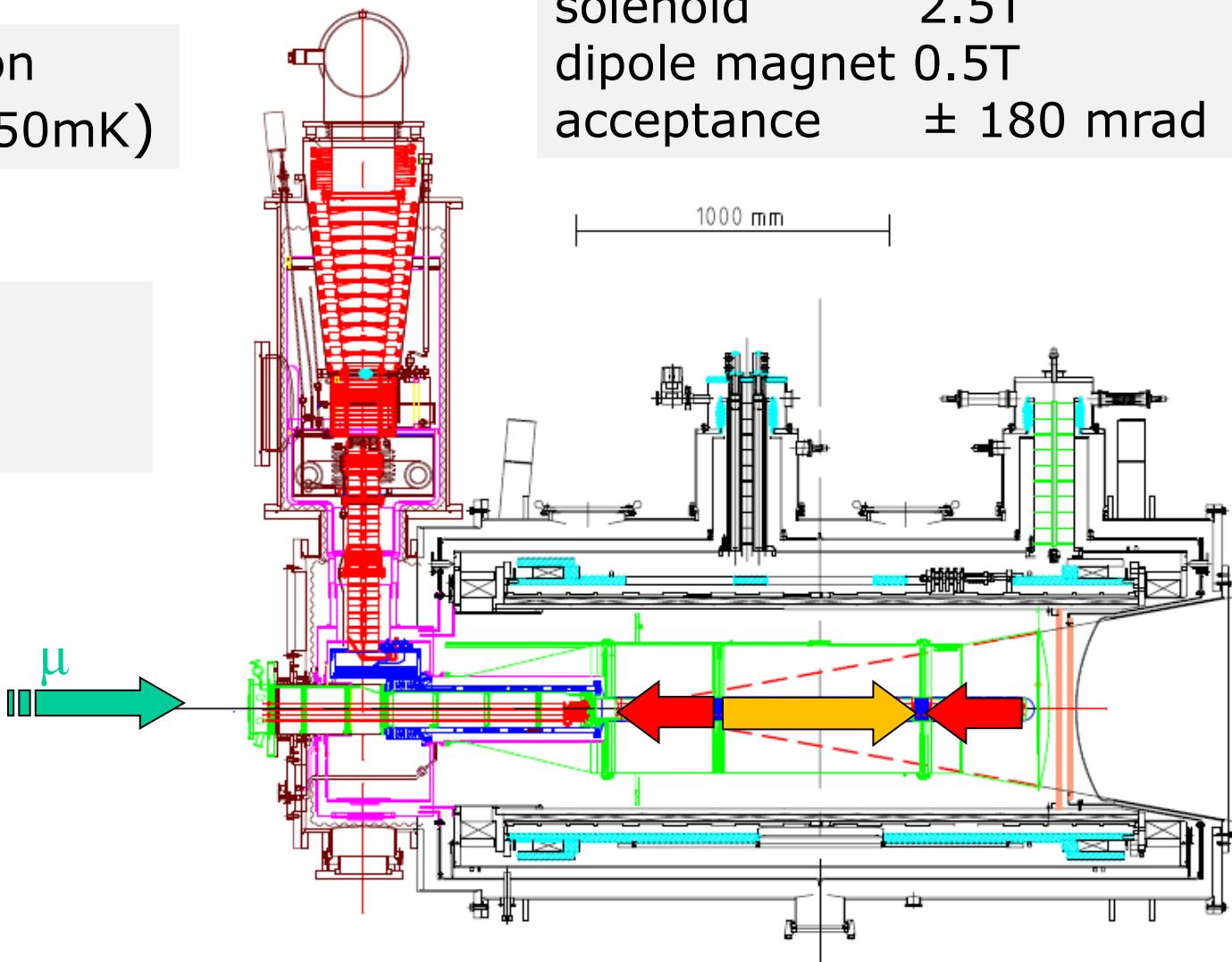


COMPASS Target system

^3He – ^4He dilution
refrigerator ($T \sim 50\text{mK}$)

$^6\text{LiD}/\text{NH}_3$
50/90% pol.
40/16% dil. f.

solenoid 2.5T
dipole magnet 0.5T
acceptance ± 180 mrad



Helicity structure

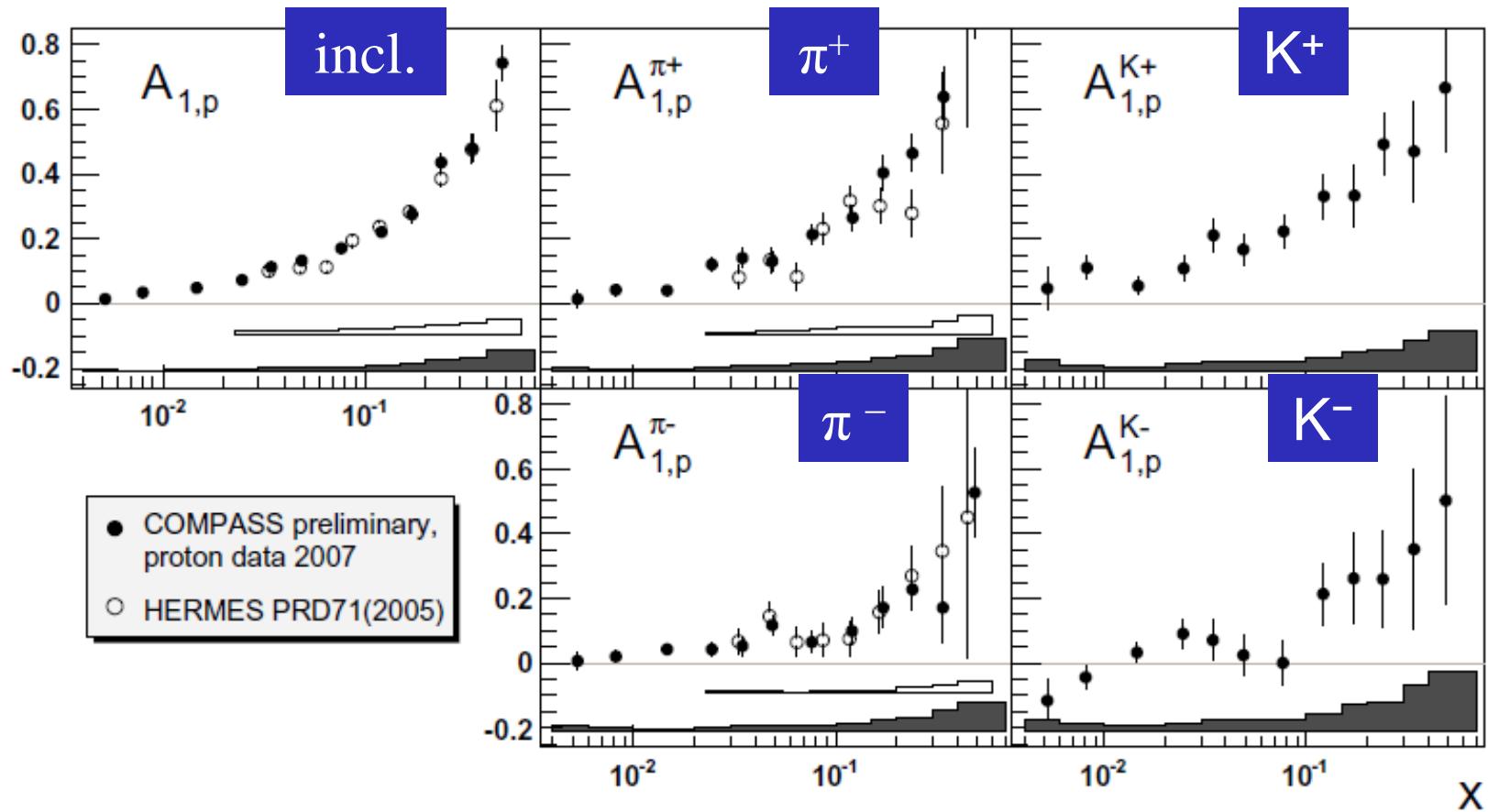


Savin Fest, Dubna, 7.12.2010

Proton asymmetries

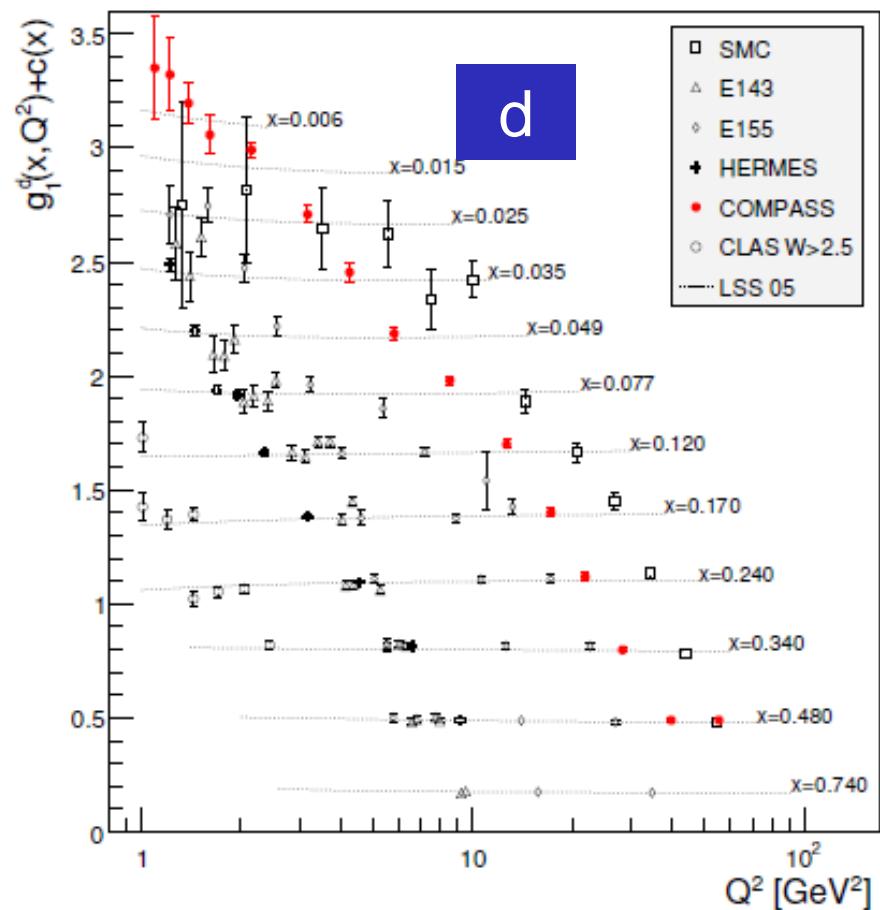
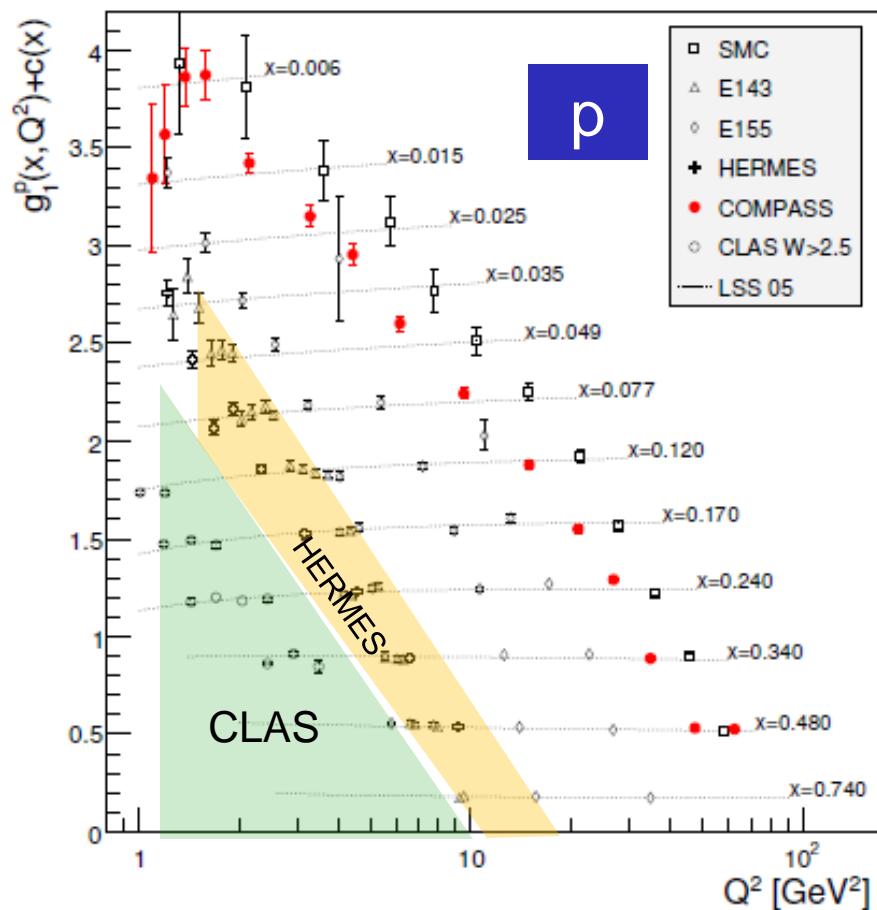


- incl. & semi-incl. asymmetries,
- similar data for deuteron

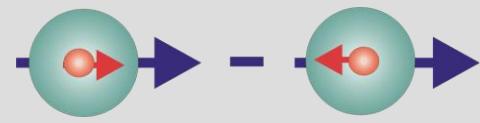


Q^2 evolution of $g_1(x, Q^2)$

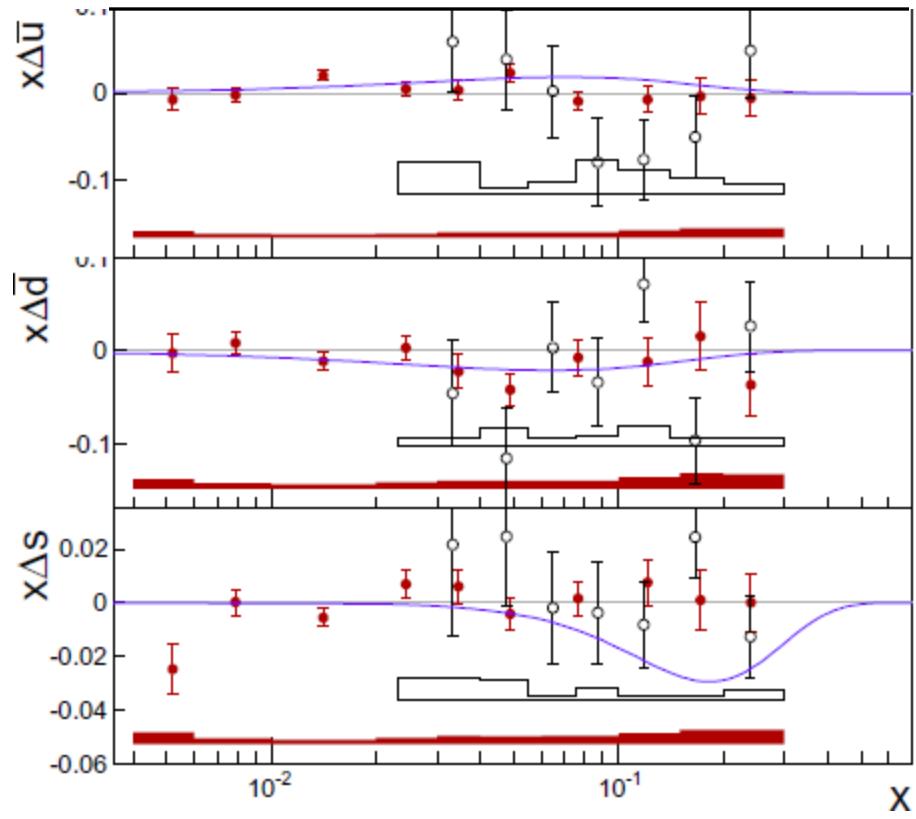
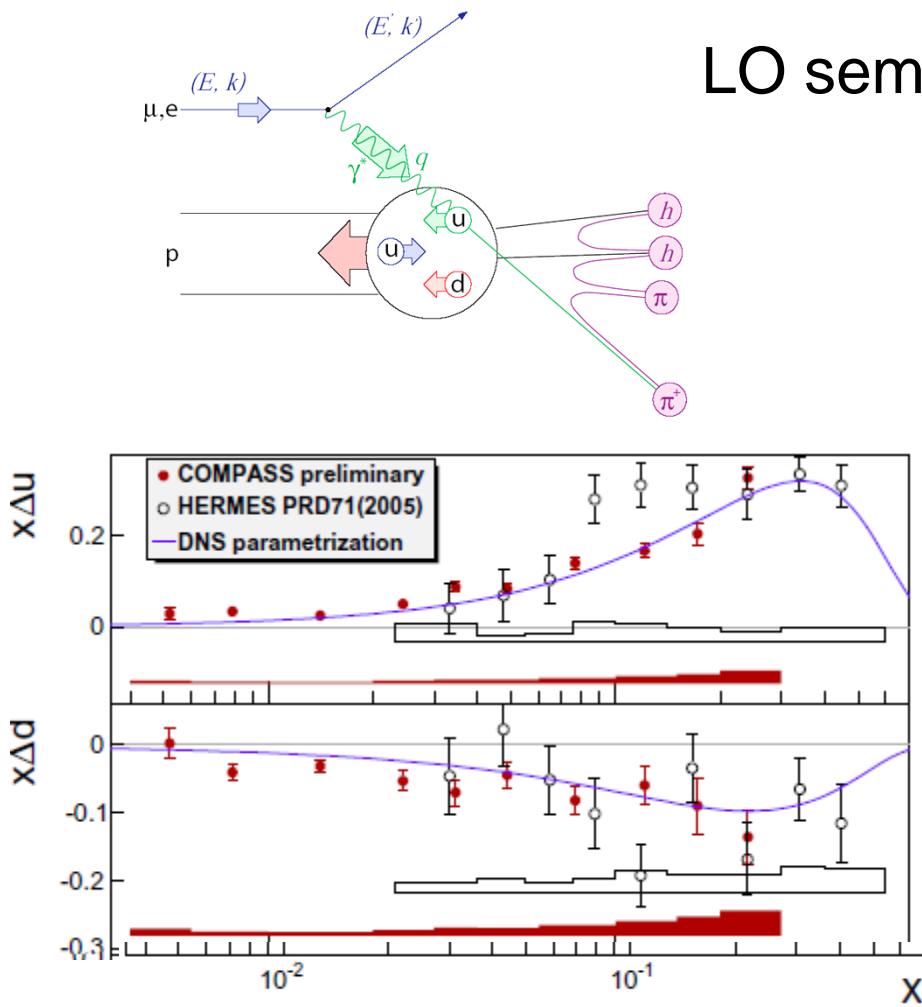
- Q^2 dependence of g_1 data related to gluon polarization (DGLAP)
- Limited kinematic range (c.f. unpol. HERA)



The role of quark flavours



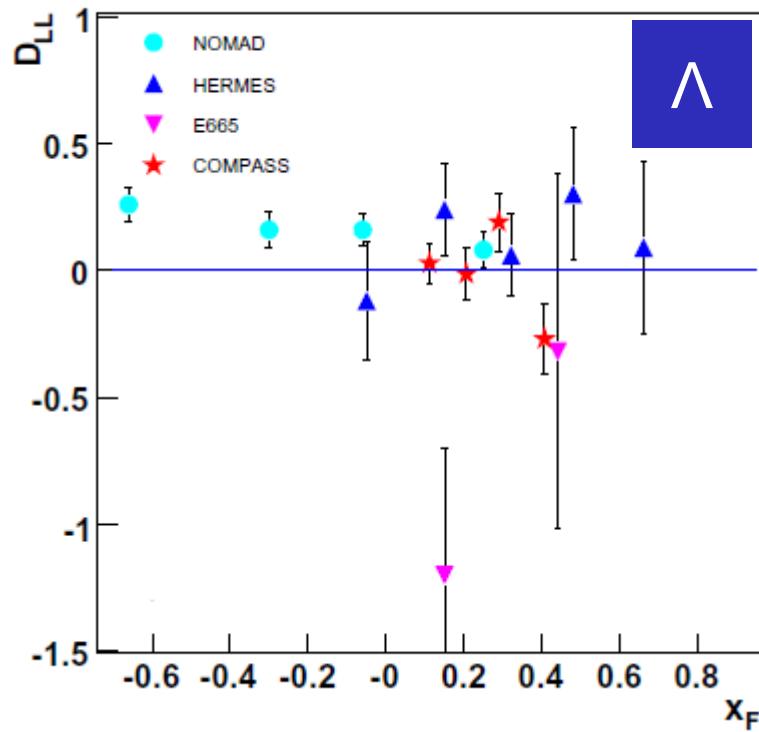
LO semi-inclusive data analysis



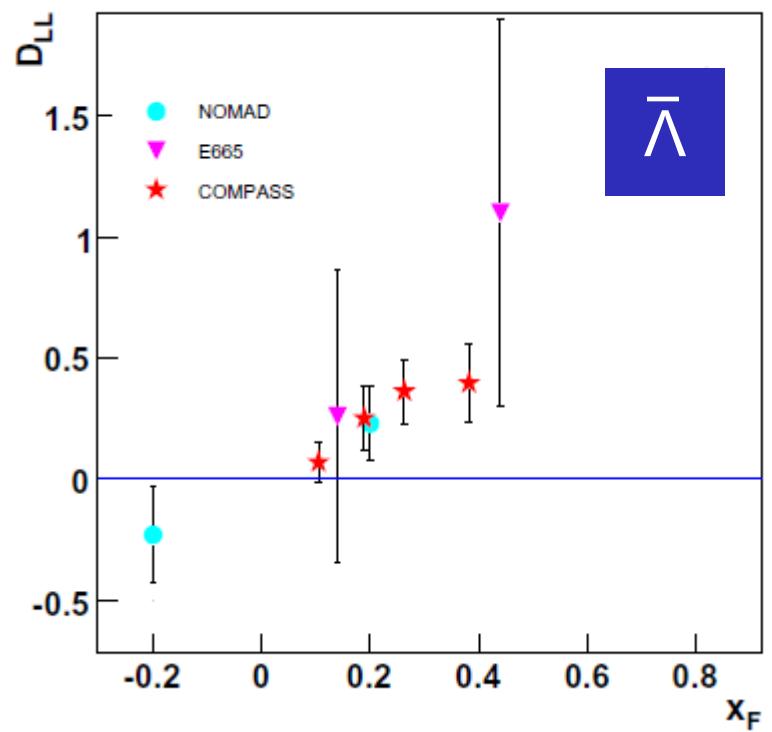
Longitudinal spin transfer to Λ & $\bar{\Lambda}$



2003/2004 data 69500 Λ



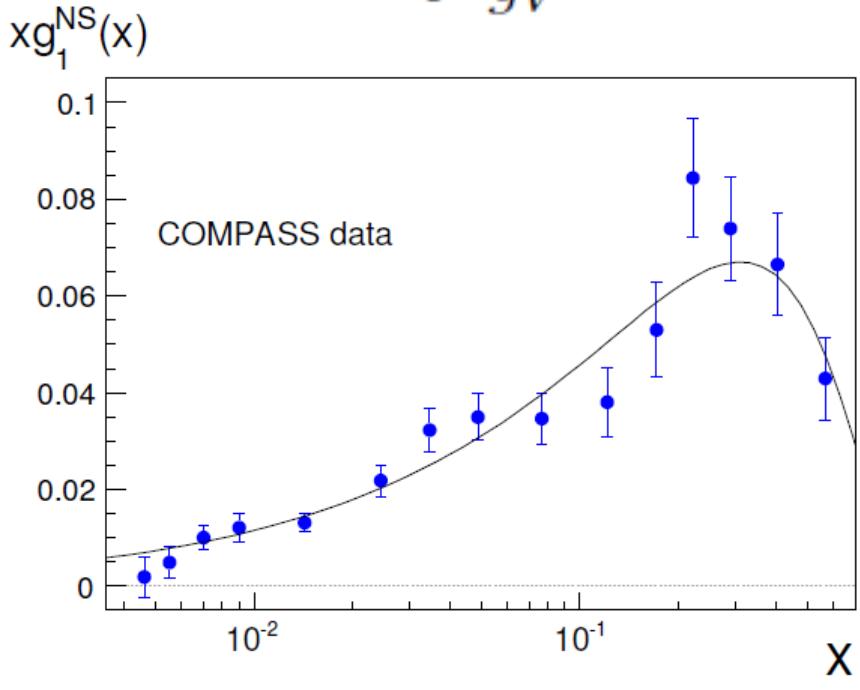
41600 $\bar{\Lambda}$



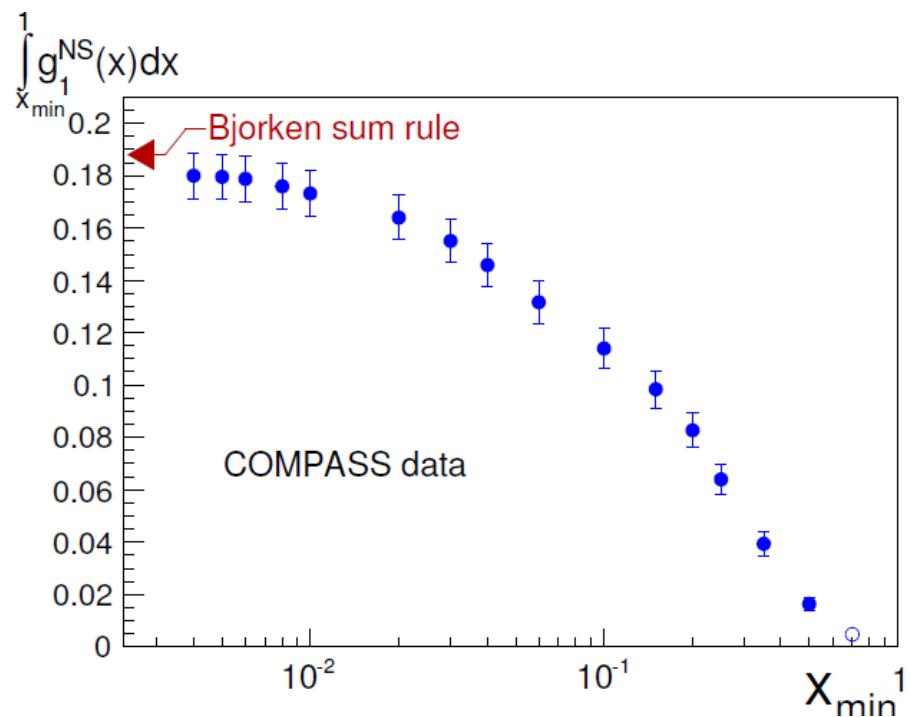
- Large (!) D_{LL} for $\bar{\Lambda}$ related to antistrange quark distribution

Bjorken sum rule

$$\Gamma_1^{NS}(Q^2) = \frac{1}{6} \left| \frac{g_A}{g_V} \right| C_1^{NS}(Q^2)$$



$$g_1^{NS}(x, Q^2) = g_1^p(x, Q^2) - g_1^n(x, Q^2)$$

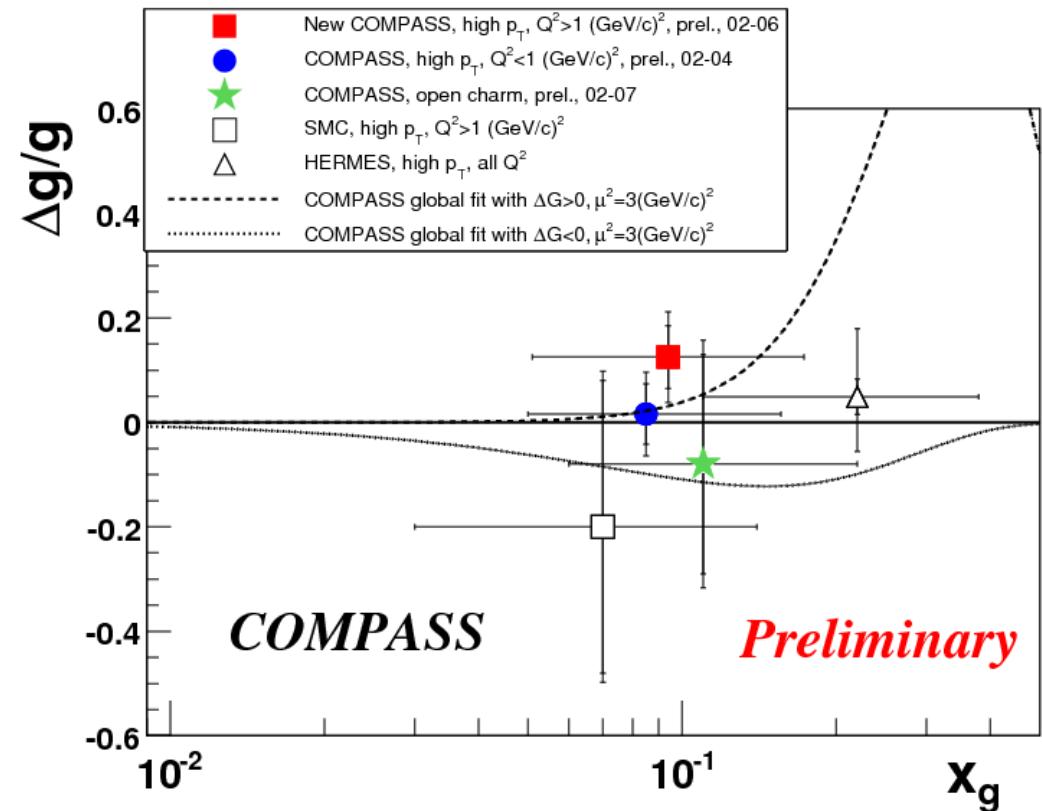
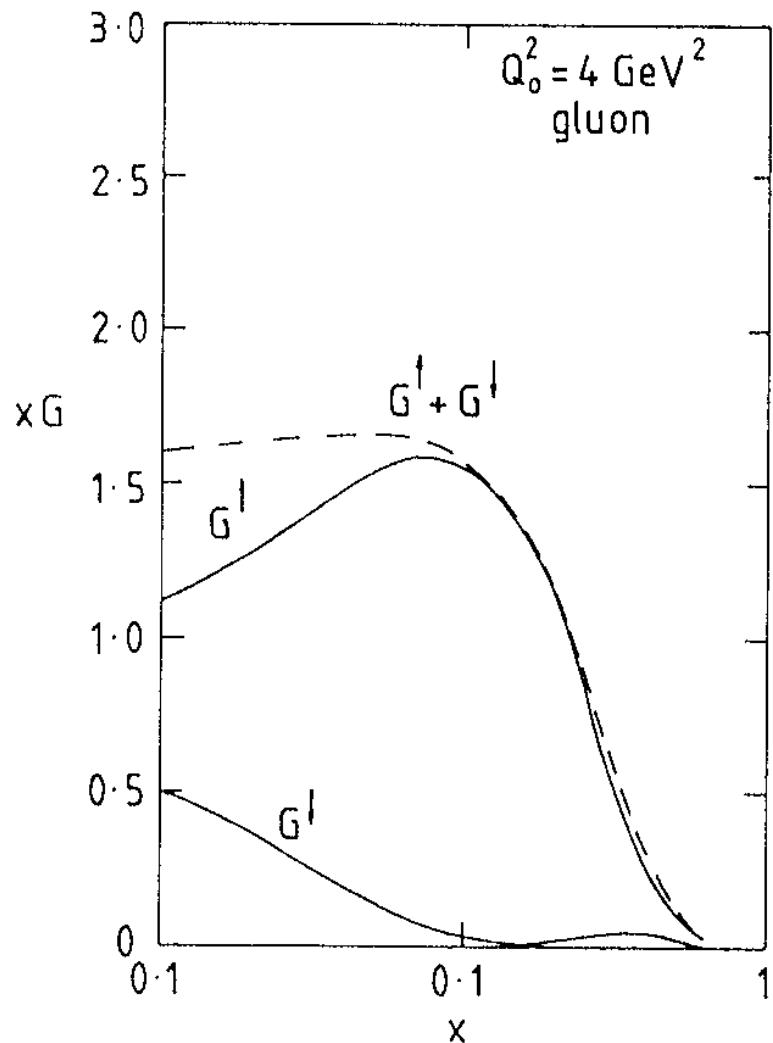


$$|g_A/g_V| = 1.28 \pm 0.07(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.10(\text{syst.})$$

$$|g_A/g_V| = 1.269 \quad \text{from neutron } \beta \text{ decay}$$



Gluon polarization from PGF (LO)



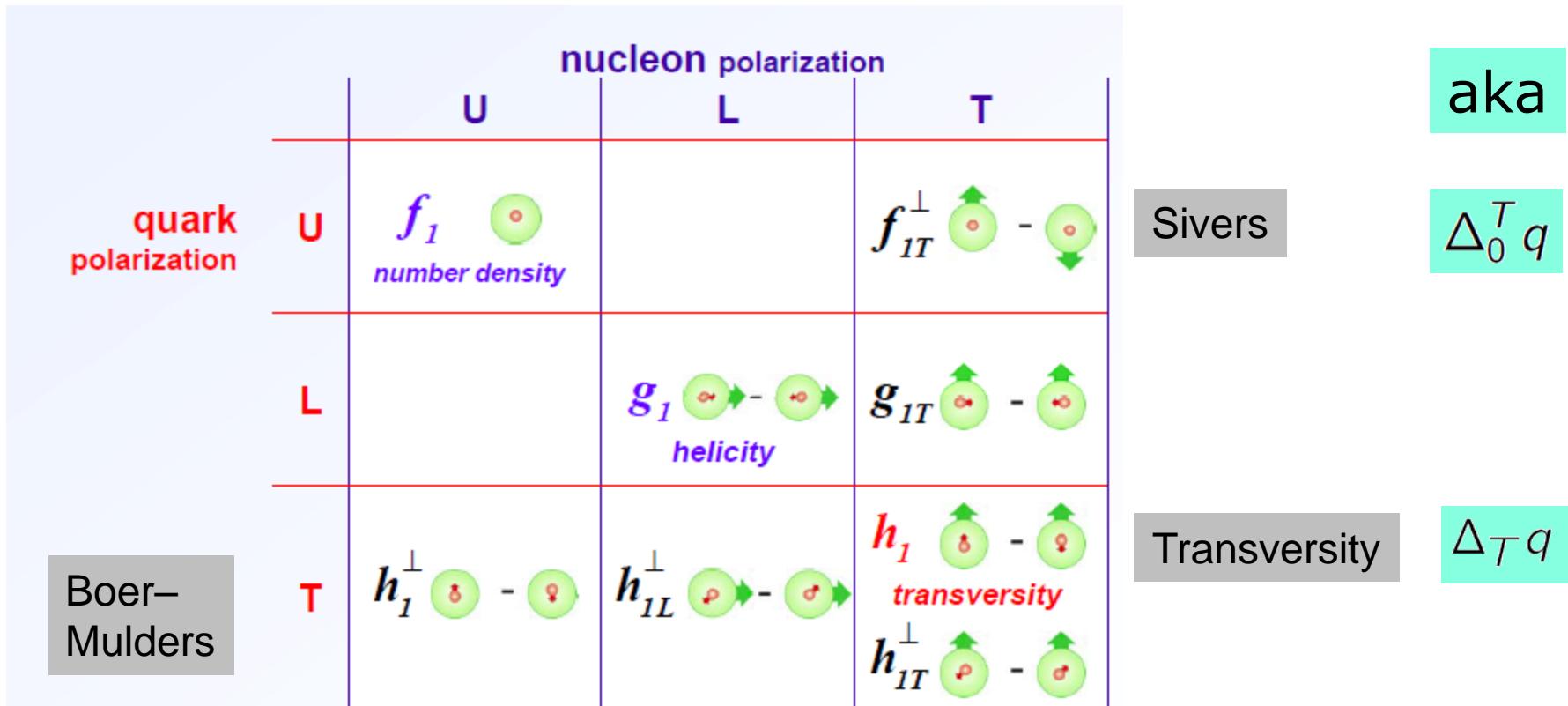
Data not yet in global fits

Transverse spin structure

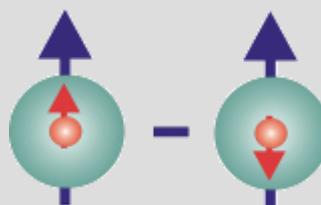


TMD parton distributions

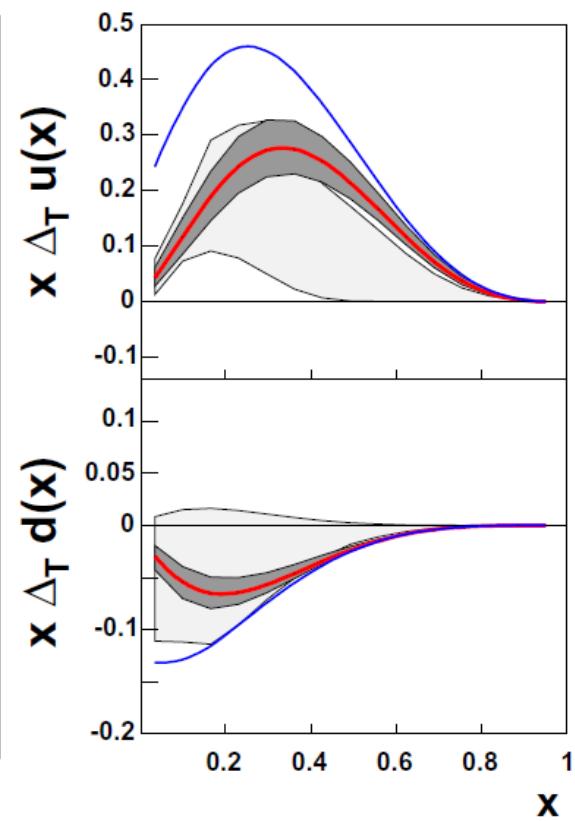
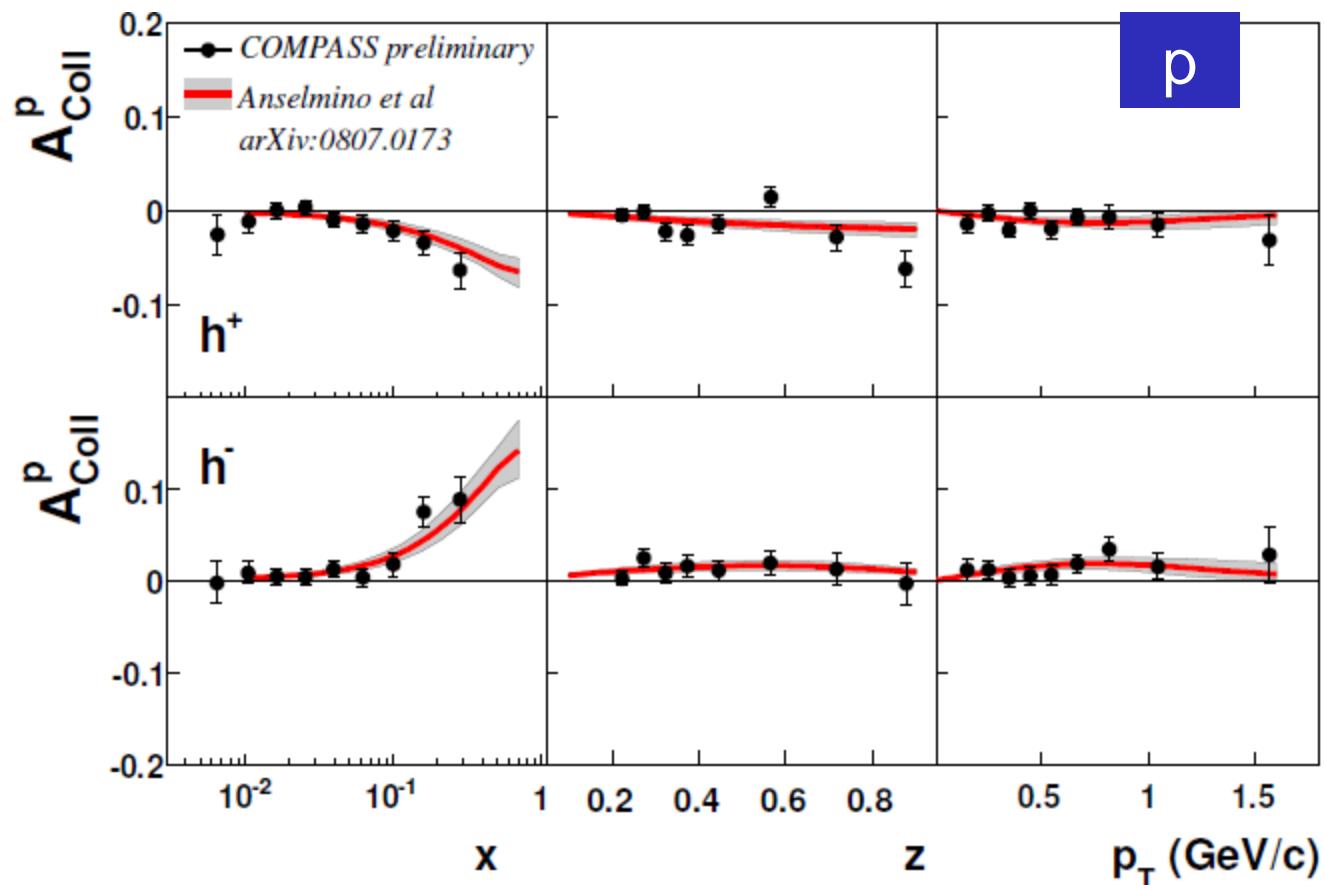
- 8 intrinsic transverse-momentum dependent PDFs at LO
- Azimuthal asymmetries with different angular modulations in the hadron and spin azimuthal angles, Φ_h and Φ_s



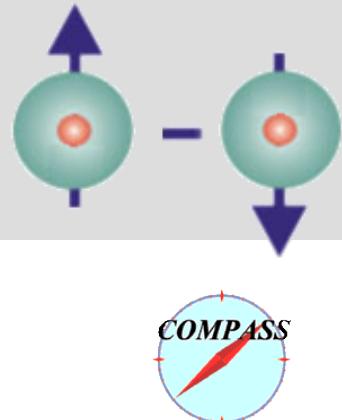
Proton Collins asymmetry



Fit to COMPASS d , HERMES, BELLE (Collins FF, e^+e^-)
in good agreement with new proton data

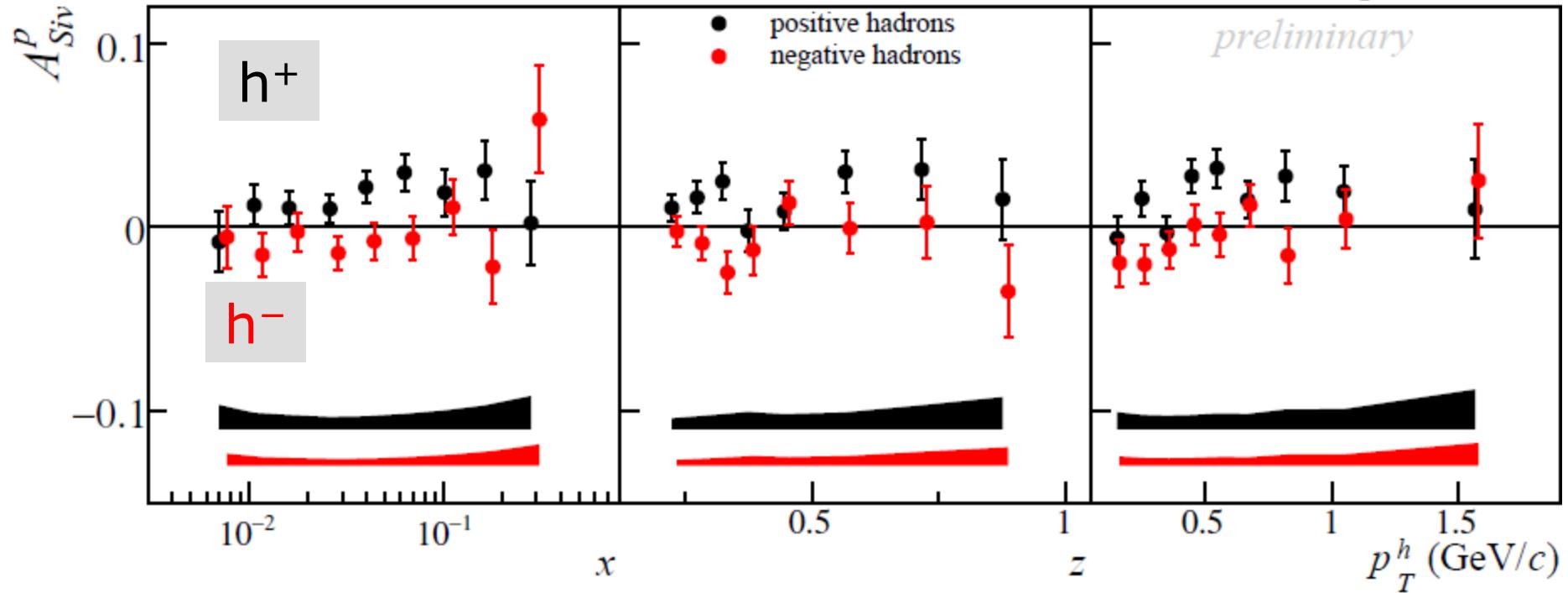


Proton Sivers asymmetry



- compatible with zero for the deuteron
- non-zero asymmetry for pos. hadrons

COMPASS 2007 proton data





What's next: COMPASS-II

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

CERN-SPSC-2010-014
SPSC-P-340
May 17, 2010

- Polarised Drell-Yan
- Generalized Parton Distributions (GPD)
- Pion (and kaon) Polarisabilities

COMPASS-II Proposal

recommended by Programme Committee (SPSC)

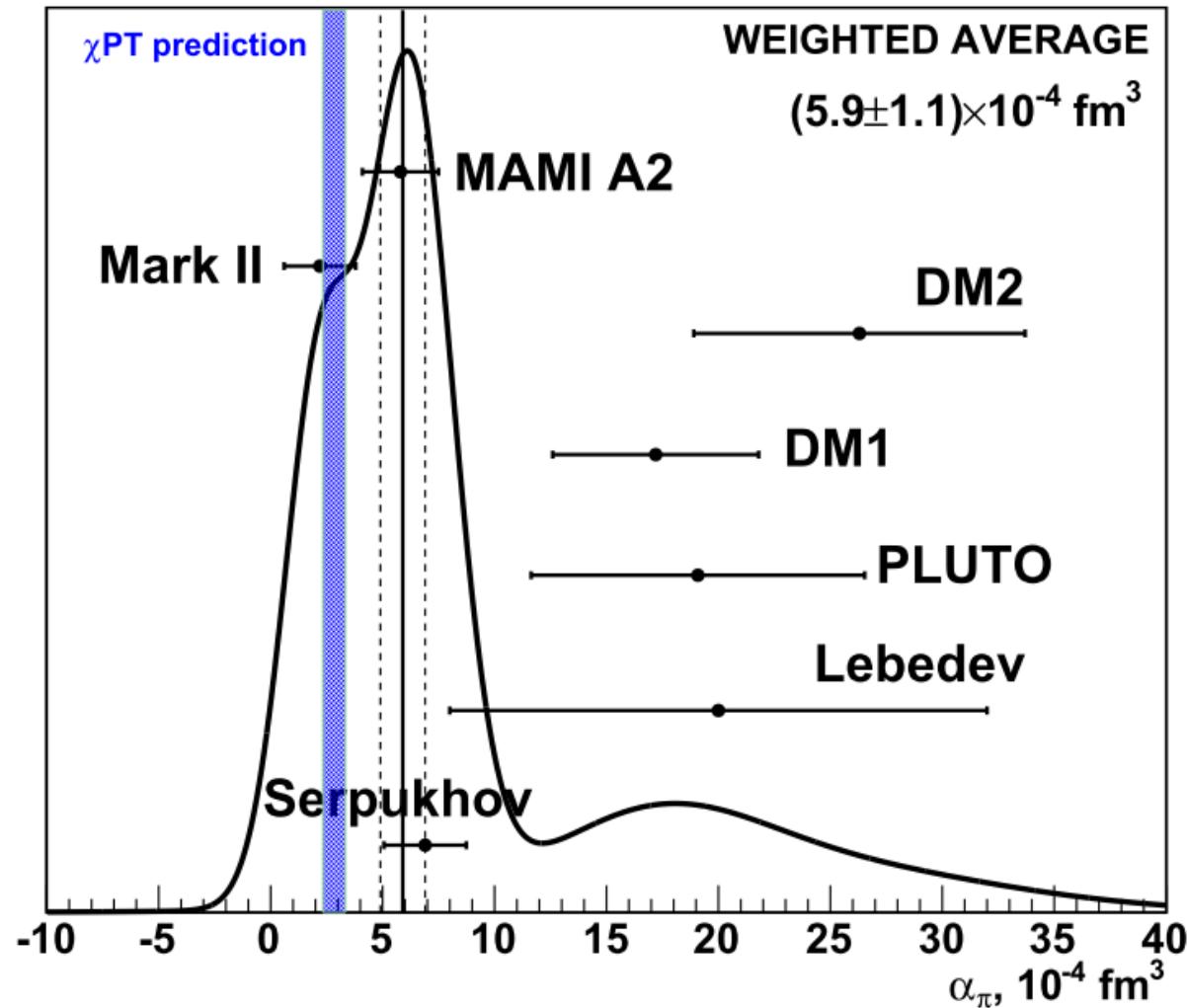
The COMPASS Collaboration

Pion Polarisability experimental situation

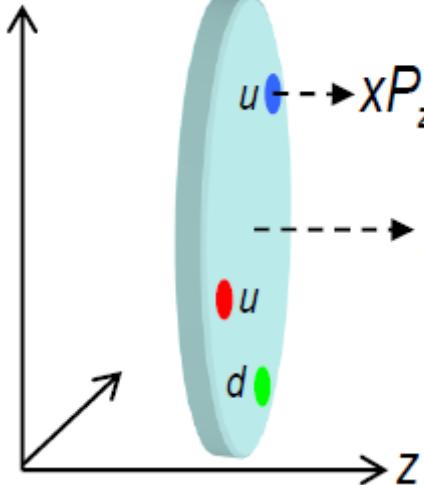
$$\alpha_\pi - \beta_\pi$$

Planned measure-
ment better than
 χ PT-prediction.

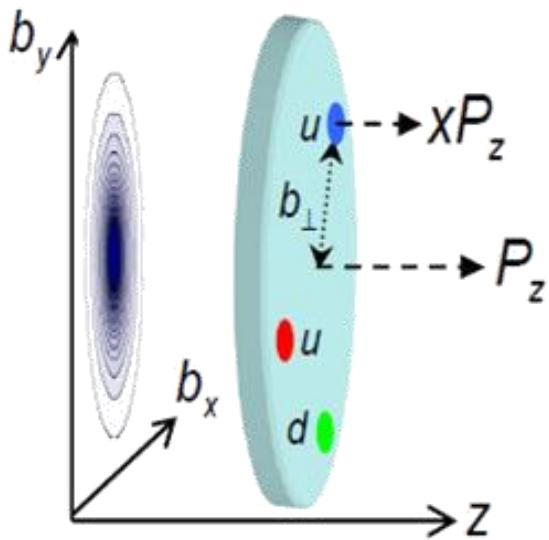
Strong JINR parti-
cipation



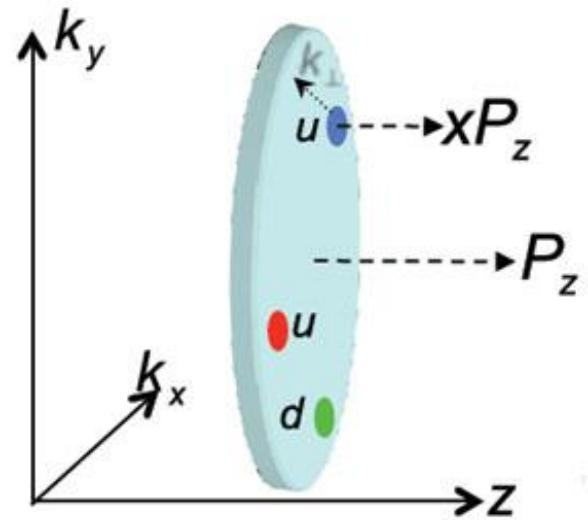
PDF, GPD, TMD



PDF



GPD

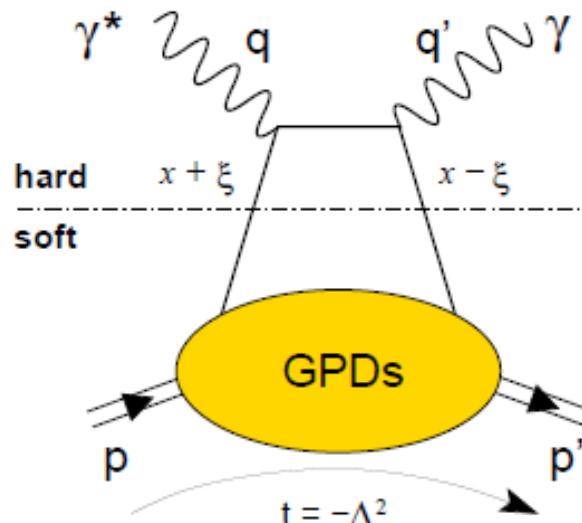


TMD

Ji, PRL 2003, Belitsky, Ji, Yuan PRD 2004
Meissner, Metz, Schlegel, JHEP 0908:056 2009

Generalized Parton Distribution Functions

- Novel concept, universal, $H, \tilde{H}, E, \tilde{E}$
- $H (E)$ nucleon helicity (non)conservation
- Nucleon form factors and PDFs as limiting cases
- Correlating **transverse spatial and longitudinal momentum** degrees of freedom ('tomography')
- DVCS & DVMP



Total orbital momentum:

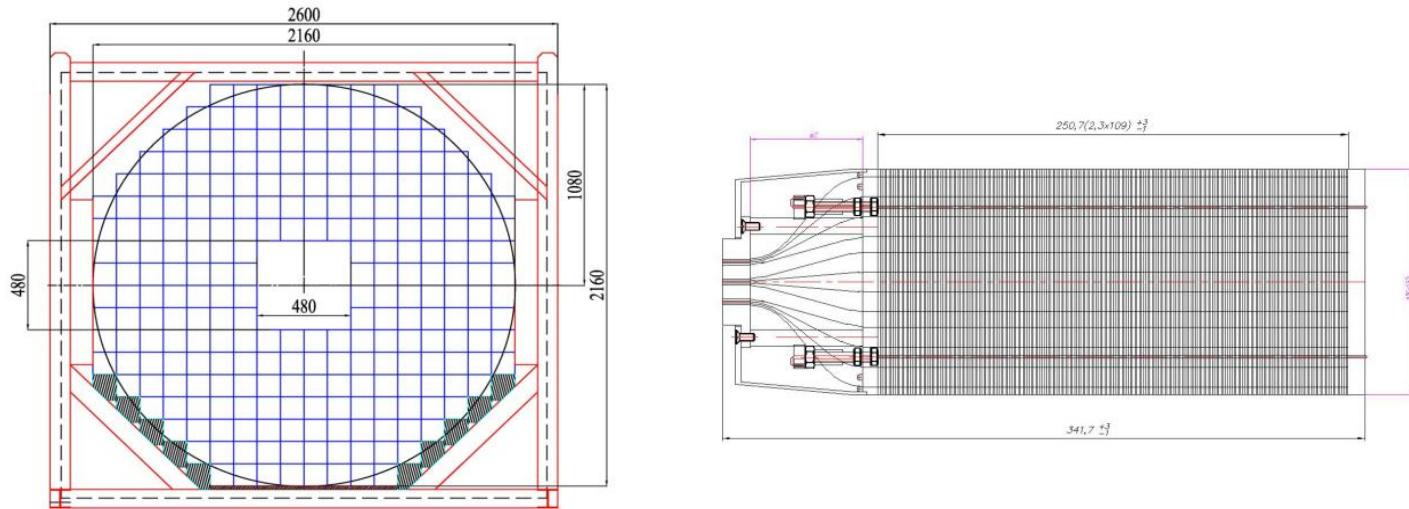
$$J^f(Q^2) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 dx \ x [H^f(x, \xi, t, Q^2) + E^f(x, \xi, t, Q^2)]$$

X.-D. Ji, Phys. Rev. Lett. 78 (1997) 610

x is not x -Bjorken

GPDs need ECAL0

- ECAL0 essential for GPD programme
- led by JINR, promising novel technology MAPDs



- looking forward for another decade of fruitful collaboration with JINR & Igor



EoR 2001

Savin Fest, Dubna, 7.12.2010