

### COMPASS 2006/2007 Status Report

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for the Collaboration

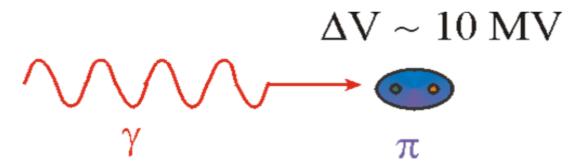


- New physics results from 2002–2004 data
  - Pion polarisability (hadron beam)
  - Inclusive and semi-inclusive DIS (long.)
  - Gluon polarisation
  - Transversity
- 2006 upgrades and performance
- · Beam delivery and spectrometer performance
- · 2007 goals and schedule
- Conclusion



#### Polarizabilities

- electric polarisability :
- magnetic polarisability :  $\vec{\mu} = \beta \vec{H}$



Charges oscillate  $\sim 0.1\% \pi$  radius

 $\vec{d} = \alpha \vec{E}$ 



### Polarisability: a test of $\chi PT$

 $\cdot$   $\overline{\alpha}_{\pi}$  electrical ,  $\overline{\beta}_{\pi}$  magnetic polarisability

• 
$$\chi$$
PT:  $\overline{\alpha}_{\pi} \pm \overline{\beta}_{\pi} = \frac{\alpha}{16\pi^2 m_{\pi} f_{\pi}^2} \left\{ a_{\pm} + b_{\pm} + \mathcal{O}(\frac{m_{\pi}^2}{f_{\pi}^2}) \right\}$ 
1 loop 2 loop

 $\cdot a_{+} = 0, \ a_{-} \sim \text{Low Energy Constant (LEC)}$ 

• 
$$\chi PT$$
:  $\overline{\alpha}_{\pi} + \overline{\beta}_{\pi} = (0.16 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ fm}^3 = 0 \text{ at } 1 \text{ loop}$   
 $\overline{\alpha}_{\pi} - \overline{\beta}_{\pi} = (5.7 \pm 1.0) \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ fm}^3$ 

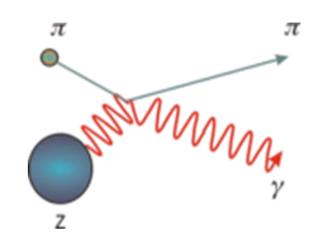


### Polarisability: Primakoff

· measurable in Compton scatt.

$$\gamma\pi \times \gamma\pi$$

- · Primakoff: inverse kinematics
- with  $\omega=E_{\gamma}/E_{\rm beam}$  and  $\overline{\alpha}_{\pi}+\overline{\beta}_{\pi}=0$



$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\gamma\pi}^{\mathrm{Prim}}}{\mathrm{d}\omega} &= \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\gamma\pi}^{\mathrm{Thomson}}}{\mathrm{d}\omega} + \\ &+ \omega \, 4Z^2 \alpha^2 m_\pi \overline{\beta}_\pi \left\{ \ln \frac{Q_{\mathrm{max}}^2}{Q_{\mathrm{min}}^2} - 3 + 4 \sqrt{\frac{Q_{\mathrm{max}}^2}{Q_{\mathrm{min}}^2}} \right\} \end{split}$$

where 
$$Q_{\min}^2 = \frac{m_{\pi}^2}{2E_{\text{beam}}} \frac{\omega}{1-\omega}$$
 and  $Q_{\max}^2$  depends on analysis cuts



### Polarisability: Primakoff

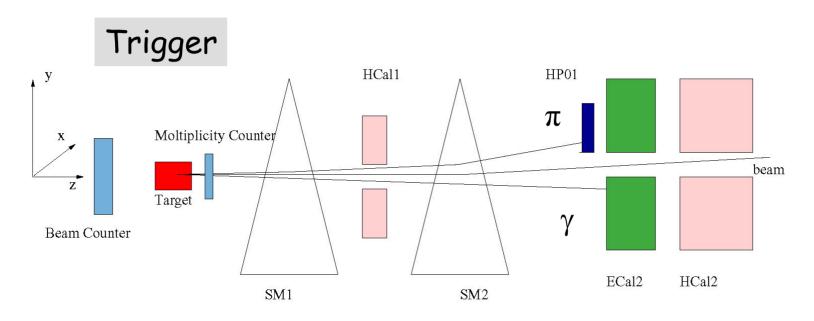
 Finally compare the shape of the measured Primakoff cross-section to a Monte Carlo simulation for the pointlike case.

$$R(\omega) = \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\gamma\pi}^{\mathrm{Prim}}}{\mathrm{d}\sigma_{\gamma\pi}^{\mathrm{Thomson}}} \simeq 1 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{m_{\pi}^3}{\alpha} \frac{\omega^2}{1 - \omega} \overline{\beta}_{\pi}$$

· Note COMPASS also measured the point-like muon



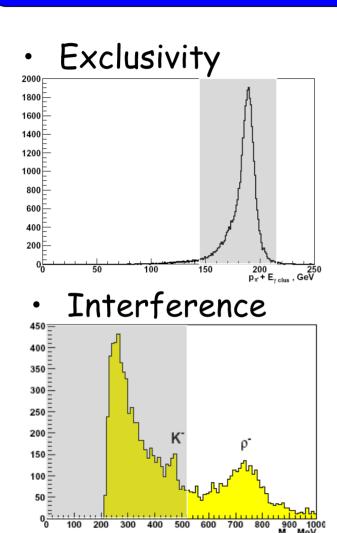
#### Pilot hadron-beam run 2004



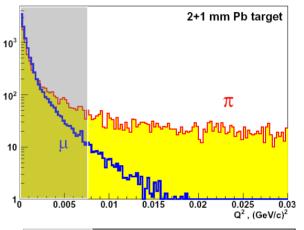
- 190 GeV  $\pi$  beam, low intensity: 2 ·106/spill
- Beam time: 7 days
- Trigger: beam, pion in hodoscope, and E<sub>γ</sub> > 90 GeV
- Trigger rate (40-50k/spill)
- Different targets (Pb, C, Cu)



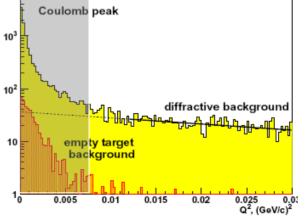
#### Event selection



#### Diffractive background



Coulomb peaks of  $\pi$  and  $\mu$  agree

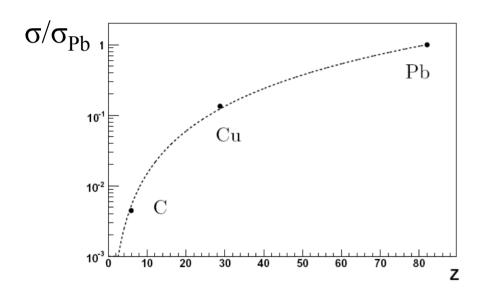


Extrapolate diffr. background



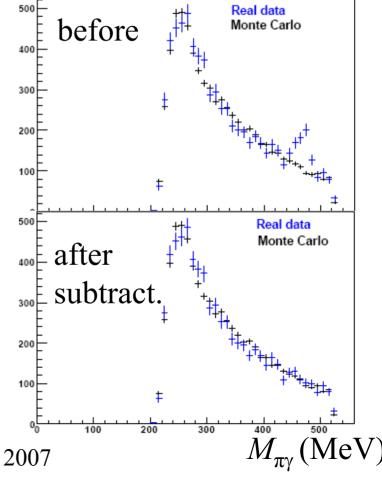
#### Cross checks

Cross section ratios



- Abs. Pb cross-section: estimate  $\sim 100 \ \mu b$  theory  $\sim 140 \ \mu b$
- · Not needed in analysis

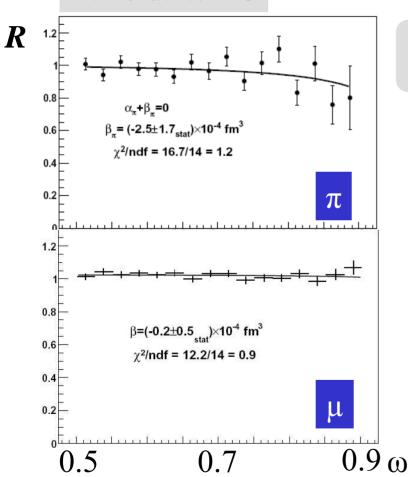
Empty target bkgrd





### Result for $\overline{\beta}_{\pi}$

#### Ratio data/MC



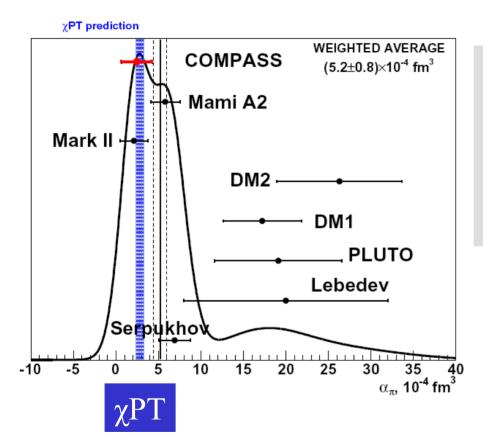
$$\overline{\beta}_{\pi} = (-2.5 \pm 1.7 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4} \text{ fm}^3$$

- Radiative corrections included
- zero result for muon
- Systematic error:

Origin	Syst. Error
	$10^{-4} \text{ fm}^3$
Setup description in MC	$\pm 0.5$
Background subtraction	$\pm 0.3$
Beam muons	< 0.2
Beam electrons	< 0.1
Total	$\pm 0.6$

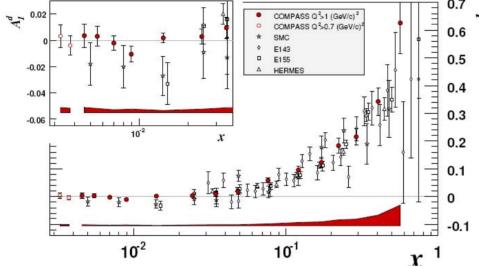


### World data on $\overline{\alpha}_{\pi}$



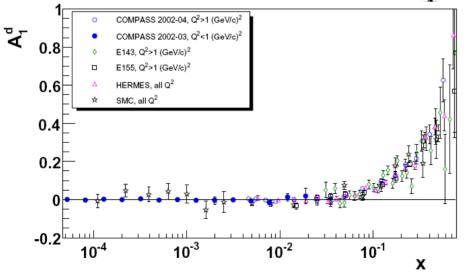
- · Precise result
- Good agreement with  $\chi PT$
- Smaller than Serpukhov and Mainz result

SPSC 82, 26 June 2007



1

- $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
- $4 \cdot 10^{-3} < x < 0.7$
- $a_0$  ( $\infty$ ) =  $0.33 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.05$
- $\Delta s (\infty) = -0.08 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.02$
- $\overline{MS}$ :  $a_0 = \Delta \Sigma = \Delta u + \Delta d + \Delta s$



- $Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
- $4 \cdot 10^{-5} < x < 2.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$



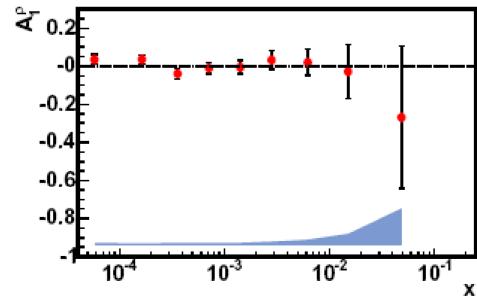
### Asymmetries from SIDIS: rho

• Longitudinal double-spin asymmetry  $A_1^{\rho}$  in exclusive incoherent  $\rho$  production

$$\mu + N \rightarrow \mu' + \rho^0 + N'$$

 Related to spin-dependent, generalised parton distribution functions

hep-ex/0704.1863



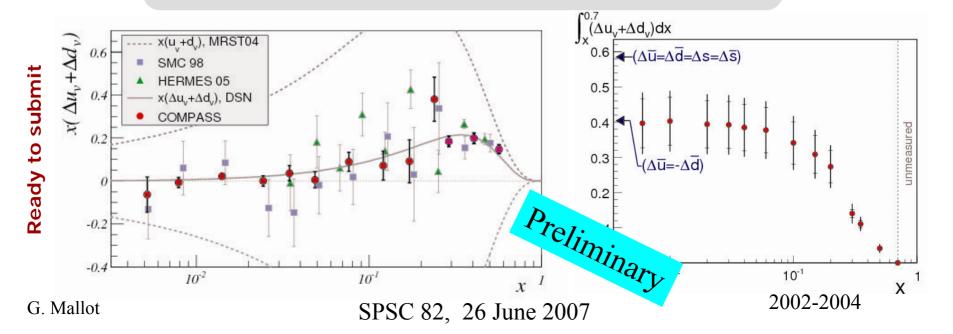
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### Valence quark polarisation

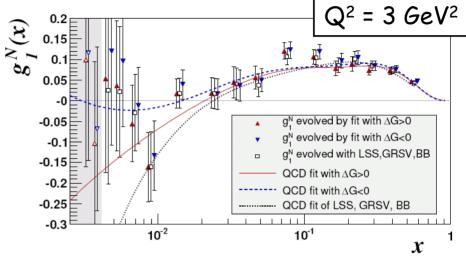
- Asymmetry  $A^{h+-h-}$  of  $\Delta \sigma^{+-} = (\sigma^{h+} \sigma^{h-})$
- Fragmentation functions drop out
- · Flavour symmetric sea disfavoured

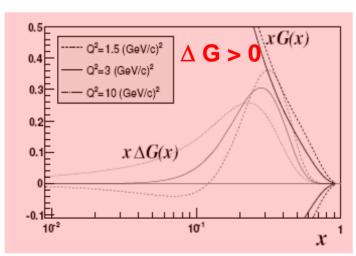
$$\Gamma_v^1 = \int_0^1 dx \left( \Delta u_v + \Delta d_v \right) = 0.41 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.05$$

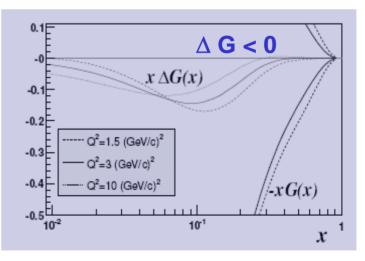


### QCD fit

- New g<sub>1</sub><sup>d</sup> data + world data
- Solutions for  $\triangle G > 0$  and  $\triangle G < 0$
- $|\Delta G| \sim 0.2-0.3$





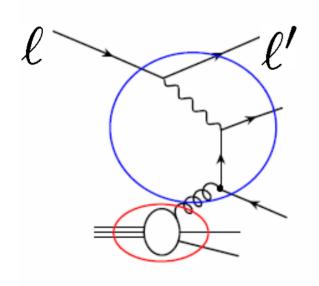


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### Photon-gluon fusion (PGF)

Gluon polarisation is directly measurable in PGF



$$A_{\parallel} = R_{pgf} \langle \hat{a}_{pgf} \rangle \frac{\Delta G}{G}$$

- $\cdot$  measure  $A_{\parallel}$
- calculate  $R_{pgf}$  and  $\langle \hat{a}_{pgf} \rangle$

using Monte Carlo



### Gluon polarisation

high-pT pairs;  $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ :

$$\frac{\Delta G}{G} = 0.06 \pm 0.31 \text{(stat.)} \pm 0.06 \text{(syst.)} \qquad \langle x_g \rangle = 0.13$$

high-pT pairs; Q2<1 GeV2:

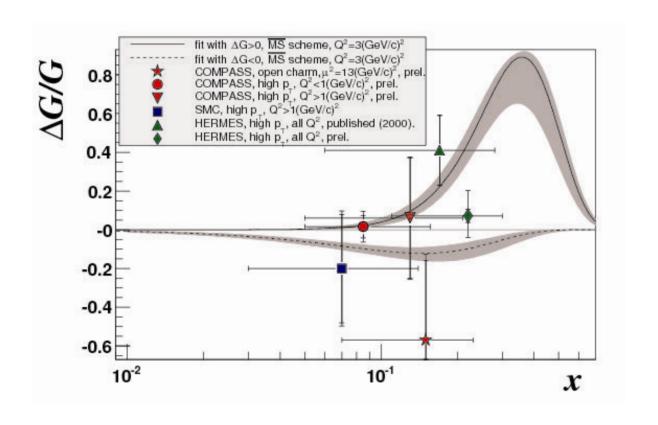
$$\frac{\Delta G}{G} = 0.016 \pm 0.058 (\text{stat.}) \pm 0.055 (\text{syst.})$$
 $\langle x_g \rangle = 0.085$ 
 $\langle \mu^2 \rangle = 3 \text{ GeV}^2$ 

Open charm:

$$\frac{\Delta G}{G} = -0.57 \pm 0.41 ({
m stat.}) \pm 0.17 ({
m syst.})$$
  $2002-2004$   $\langle x_g \rangle = 0.15 \ \langle \mu^2 \rangle = 13 \ {
m GeV}^2$ 



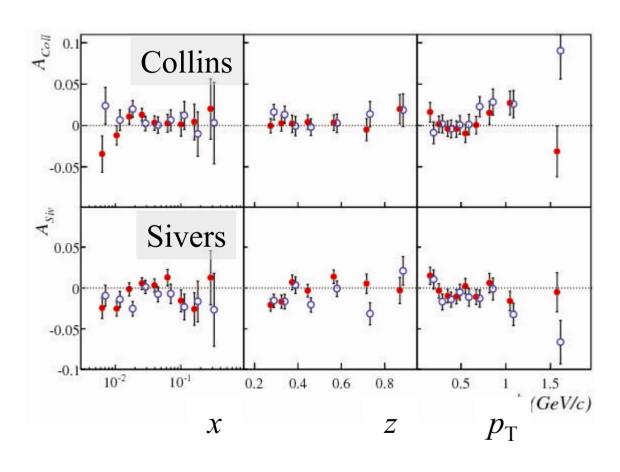
### $\Delta G/G$ summary



Note: not included is syst. uncertainty due to the PDF parametrisation



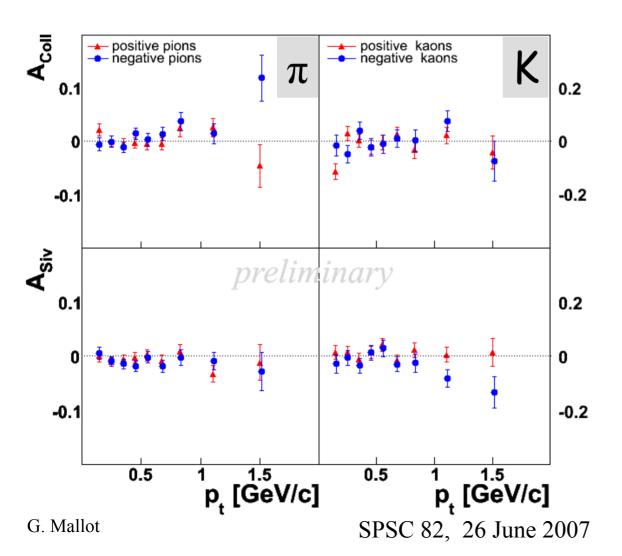
### Transverse asymmetries



- 2002 2004 data
- · all hadrons
  - positive
  - negative



### Transverse asymmetries



- 2003 2004 data
- Identified hadrons
  - positive  $\pi \& K$
  - negative  $\pi$  & K



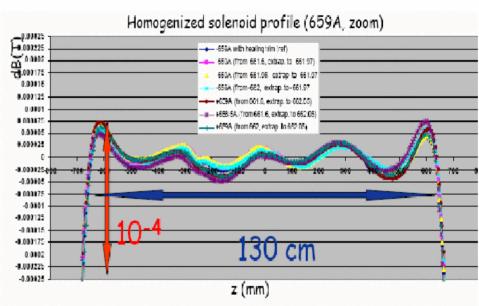
### 2006 upgrades and performance

- Main projects:
  - Polarised target magnet and cavity
  - RICH photon detectors
- · Not discussed:
  - RICH wall tracker & preshower
  - Drift chamber DC04
  - ECAL1



### Polarized target magnet





New target magnet SMC (70 mrad) → COMPASS (180 mrad)

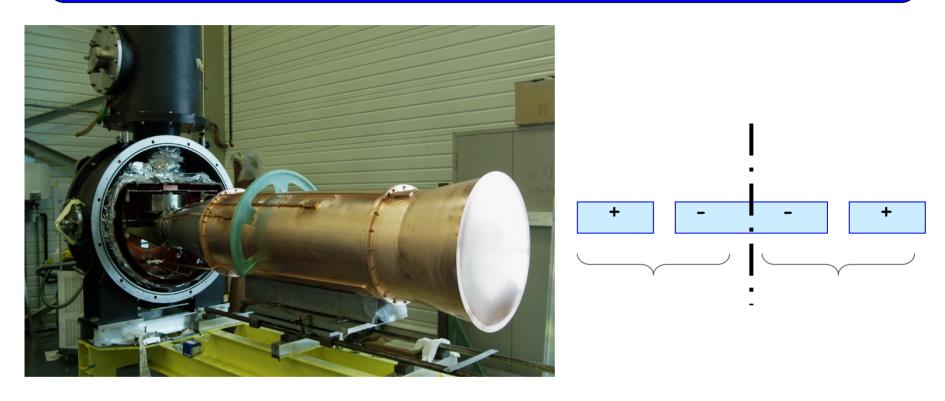
Field homogeneity of  $\sim 3 \times 10^{-5}$  achieved @ Saclay

Operation delicate, however reliable.

**Excellent uniformity** 



### Polarized target new µW cavity

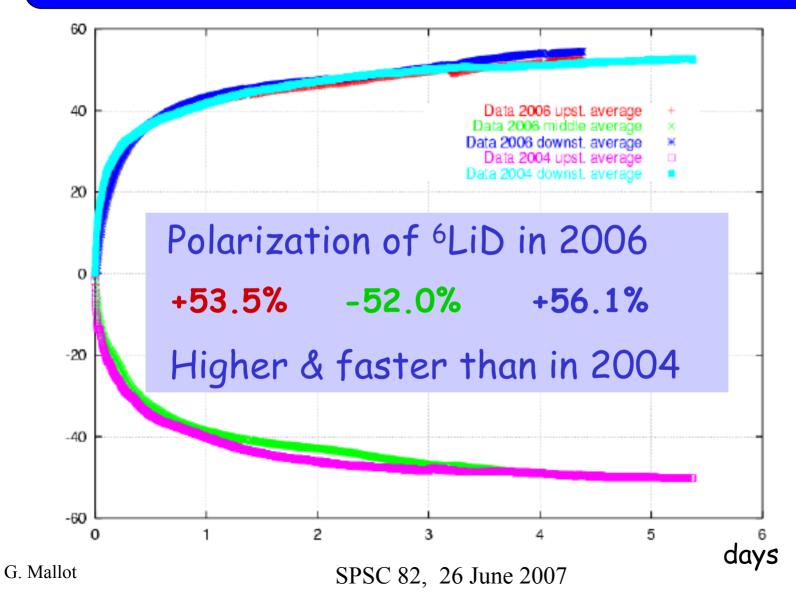


New 3-cell system & microwave cavity matched for larger acceptance

#### reduces false asymmetries



### Polarized target performance



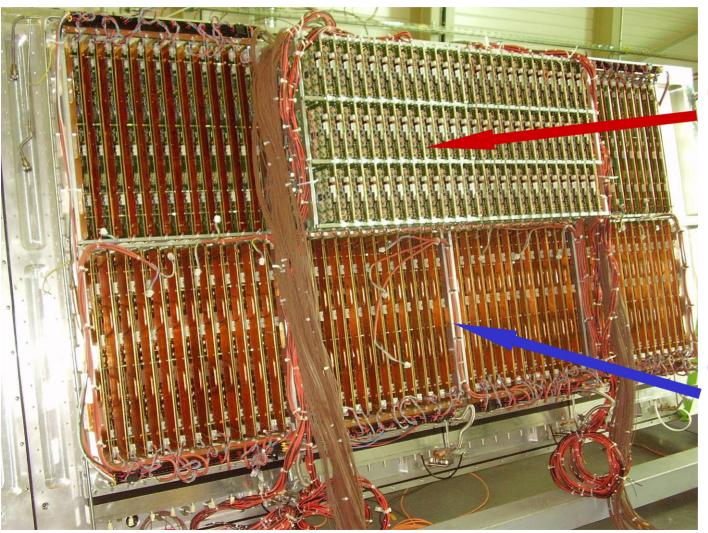


- Central photodetectors (1/4) replaced by MAPMTs
- Significant increase in nb of photons, no dead time, excellent timing.
- Outer (CsI MWPC) photodetectors read by APV25S1
- Nb of photons as with previous electronics, no dead time, uncorrelated background is at least 6 times smaller.

#### INFN + 8 COMPASS Institutes



### RICH upgrade



#### Lens system

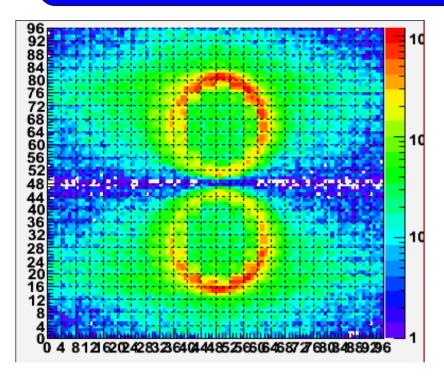
- + MAPMTs
- + MAD4
- + F1

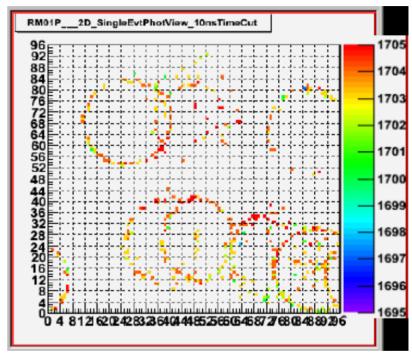
#### CsI MWPC

- + APV25S1
- + ADC



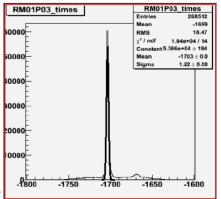
### RICH upgrade, MAPMTs "on-line"





#### Very promising results!

- Precise timing
- High photon statistics

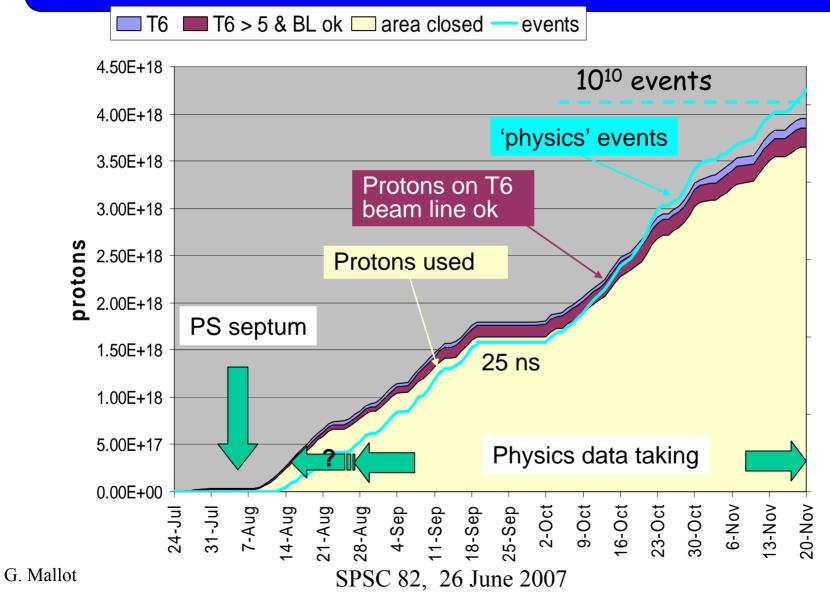




# Beam delivery and spectrometer performance in 2006



### Beam delivery 2006





#### 2006 beam

- Data taking August 13 November 21
- Basically no CNGS running
- SC 16.8s → 14.4s and higher intensity recovered equivalent of 13 days, thanks to the SPS crew
- Total beam delivered 3.8 10<sup>18</sup> protons
- · Got 10 days commissioning and
  - 71% of beam expected for longitudinal run, but
  - 0% for transverse run (postponed to 2007)
  - 56% of total from 2005 projection, i.e. 140 days at 14.4s SC and 1.2  $10^{13}$  ppp (10/100/30 days)
- 56% of total
- (note the 2005 projection was assuming a longer SPS run)

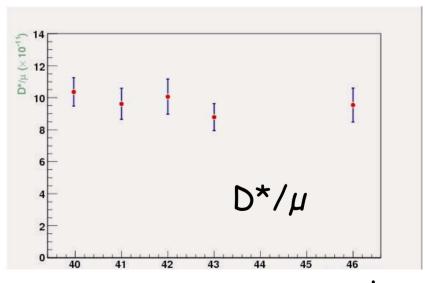


### Spectrometer performance

· Evaluate effectiveness of upgrade for open charm channel

$$D^* \rightarrow D^0 \pi_{slow} \rightarrow K \pi \pi_{slow}$$

- total >  $10^{10}$  raw events, > 400 TB
- ·86 % of data reconstructed
- Study based on 50 % of data taken
- Extrapolate to full statistics



week



### 2006 D\*statistics (prelim.)

• Compare: number of  $D^*$  and effective signal  $S_{\rm eff}$ 

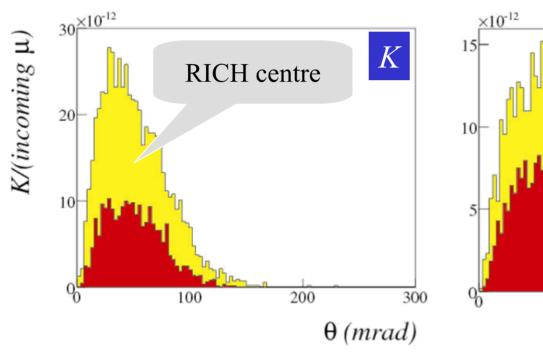
$$S_{\rm eff} = \frac{S^2}{S+B} \propto \delta^{-2} \frac{\Delta G}{G}$$

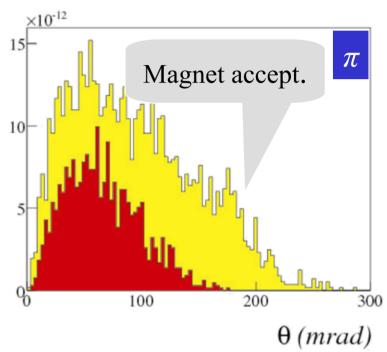
 Caveat: slightly different kinematics may influence event weight

	2006	2004	2006/2004
D*	3660	2084	1.76
<i>D</i> */(10 <sup>12</sup> μ)	98	52	1.9
$S_{\rm eff}/(10^{12}\mu)$	46	26	1.8



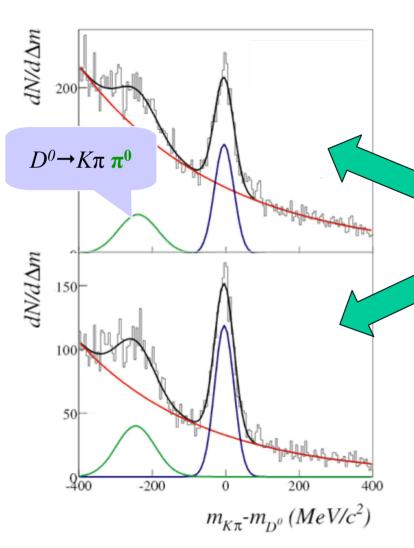
### Event gains in 2006 wrt 2004







### Signal-to-background ratio



- · Slow  $\pi_s$  not identified
- Larger acceptance in 2006 → larger combinatorial bg
- · Large  $e^-$  bg found in  $\pi_s$  sample
- rejected by RICH
- $\cdot$  S/B: 0.99  $\rightarrow$  2.17!
- $S_{\text{eff}}$  increases by 25 % despite of loss of 10 % of events.
- $\cdot S_{eff}(D^*) = 1.25 \times 1.8 = 2.25$



### 2006 performance

- RICH and target upgrade fully successful
- Almost as many D\*s in 2006 as in 2002-2004
- Full data set to be evaluated
  - impact of combinatorial background on untagged Dos?
  - Possible influence of changed kinematics
- If no surprises:

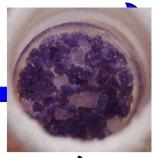
Goal for longitudinal running in 2006 largely achieved



## 2007



### 2007 Target



- Different target material NH<sub>3</sub> (proton)
  - Fragile and difficult to handle
  - Successfully loaded
  - Very long relaxation time (~ 4000 h), important for transverse run
  - Magnetic field rotation without polarisation loss (no superradiance)



### Goals of 2007 muon-proton run

- 2008: measurements with hadron beam
- 2007: dedicated to muon-proton DIS
- Physics goal: flavour separation of PDFs, requires proton and deuteron (or n) data
- 2007 p data complement the 2002-2006 d data
- Proton target is twice harder:
- Partly compensated by 2006 spectrometer upgrade (channel dependent)

	$^6\mathrm{LiD}$	$NH_3$
Polarisation $(P_T)$	0.515	0.89
Dilution factor $(f)$	0.37	0.14
Density $(\rho)$	0.84	0.87
Filling factor $(k)$	0.55	0.60
FOM	0.0168	0.0081

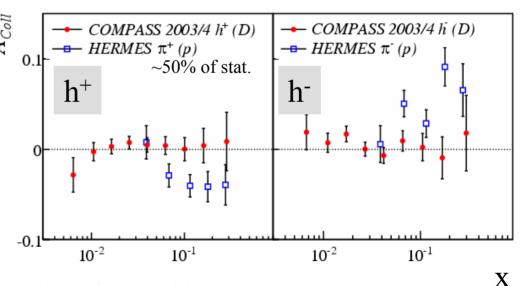
More info SPSC-2007-015/M754



### Proton Collins asymmetry $A_{Coll}$

$$A_{Coll} = \frac{\sum_{q} e_q^2 \cdot \Delta_T q(x) \cdot \Delta_T^0 D_q^h(z, p_T^h)}{\sum_{q} e_q^2 \cdot q(x) \cdot D_q^h(z, p_T^h)}, \quad \Delta_T q(x) \quad \text{transversity PDF}$$

- Proton: only HERMES data at lower  $Q^2$
- Non-zero HERMES results transversity or HT?
- Goal: comparable statistics for:
  - HERMES p
  - COMPASS d
  - COMPASS p
- Sivers asymmetry



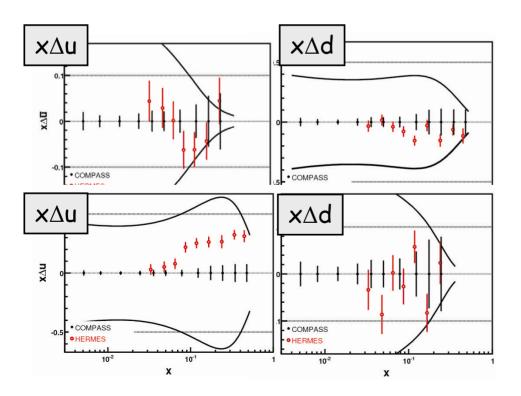
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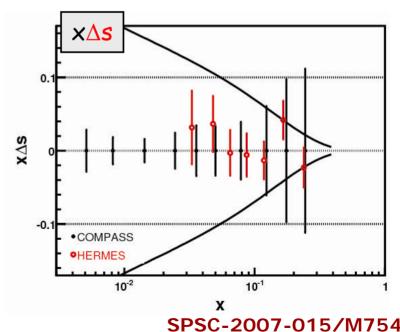


### Flavour separated PDFs

- Goal for 2007 p and 2002-2006 d data
- What is the sign of  $\int dx \Delta s(x)$ ? <0 from incl. data;
- · COMPASS is unique at small x

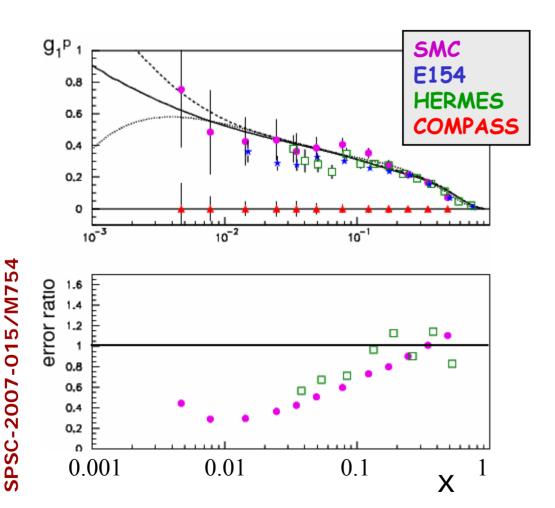
>0 from Hermes SIDIS data







### $g_1$ of the proton at small x



- Shape of  $g_1$  at small x unknown
- Reduce SMC error by about a factor 3
- Fade of g<sub>1</sub> at small x depends on gluon polarisation
- But good precision needed
- x range unique to COMPASS
- Bjorken sum rule



#### 2007 schedule

- The discussed physics goals require
  - Excellent spectrometer performance, similar to 2006
  - Stable beam conditions for asymmetry measurements
  - $\sim 10^{19}$  protons on T6 (see SPSC-2007-015/M754, 9.5  $10^{18}$ )
- · Optimistically we can expect
  - About 8.4 10<sup>18</sup> protons in 2007
  - Maybe more, if SPS/PS effi > 80 %
- Spectrometer tuned and calibrated
- · Start with transversely polarised proton target
- · Then switch to longitudinal proton polarisation