



Drell-Yan measurements at COMPASS

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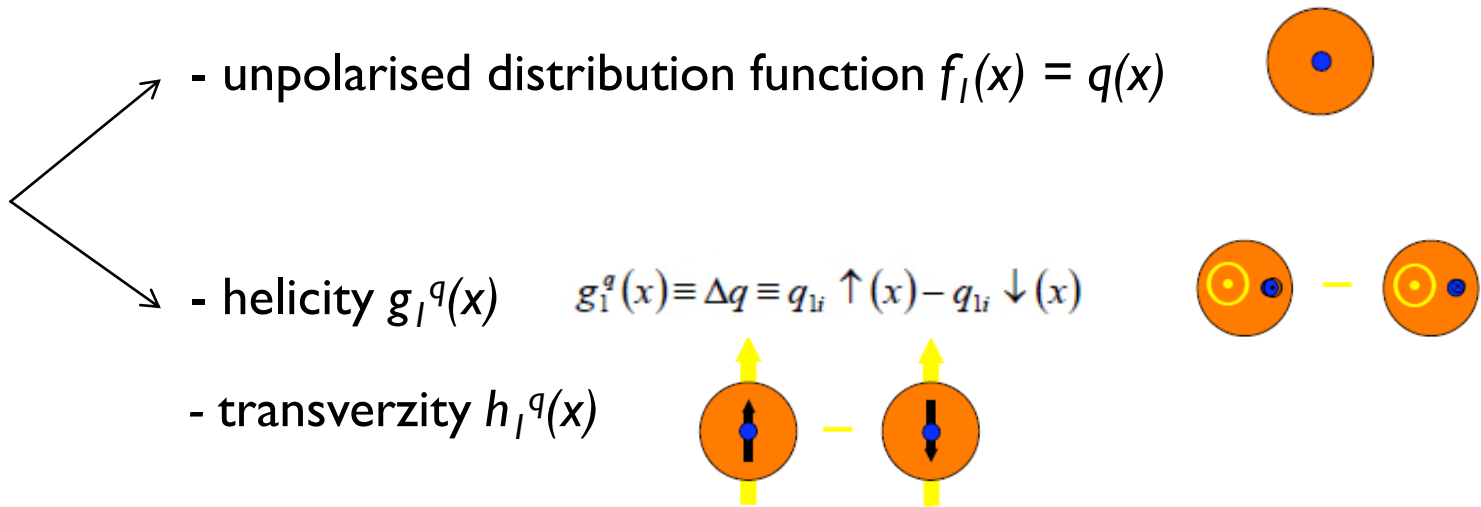
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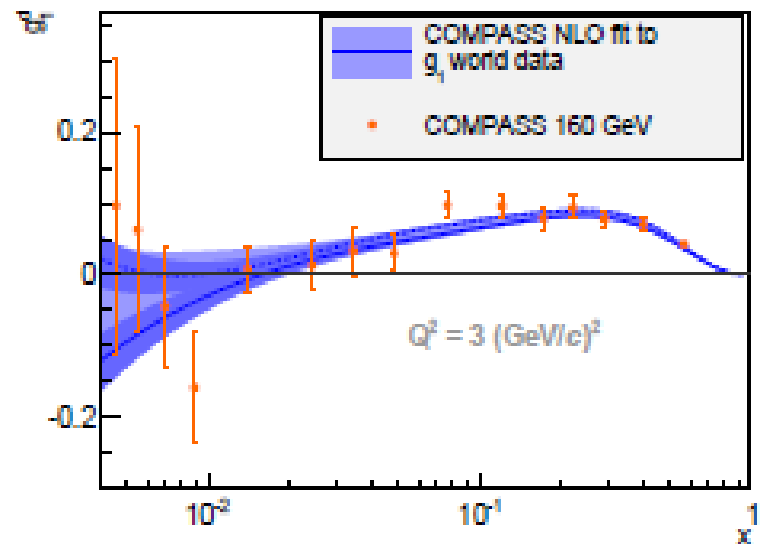
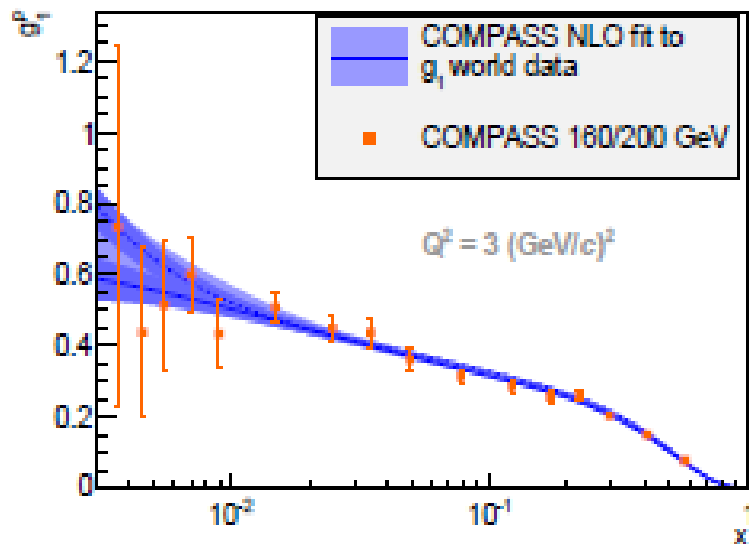
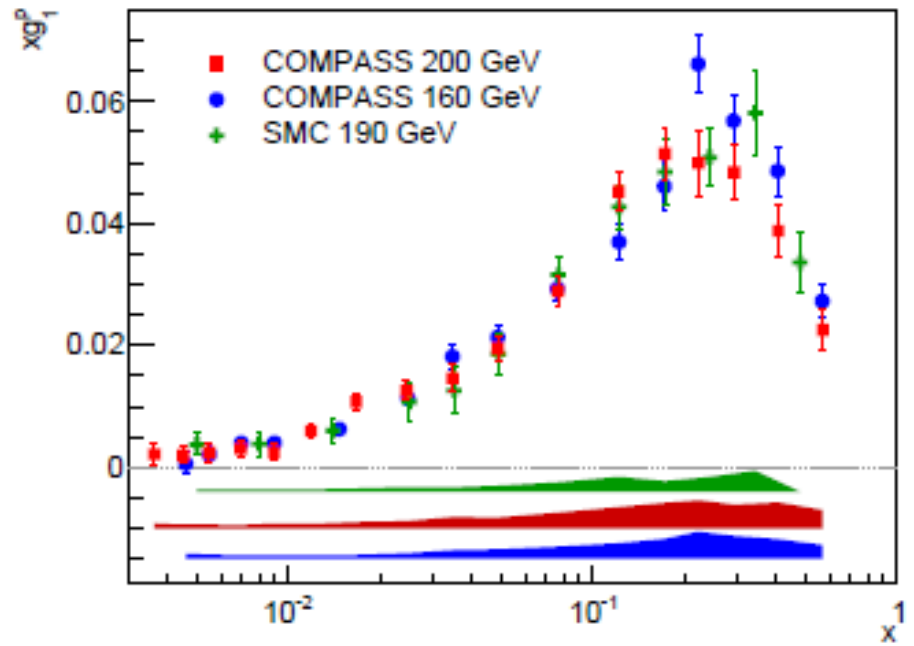
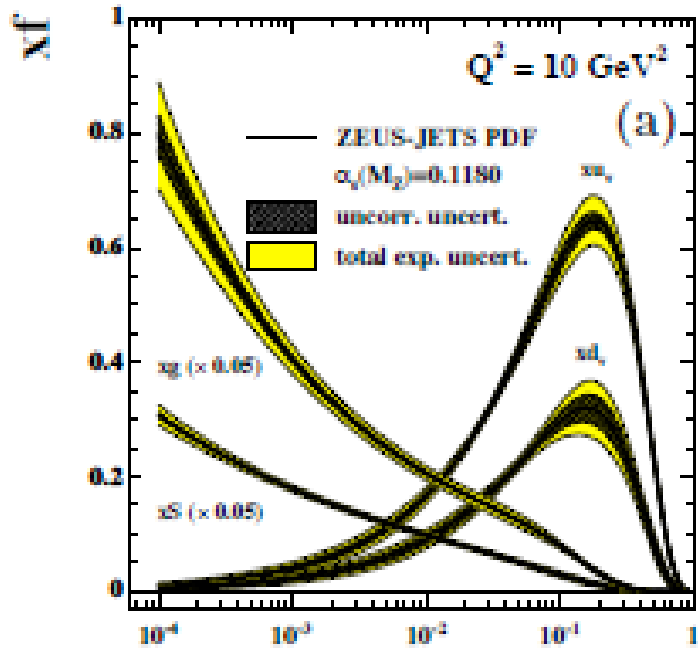
Outline

- Polarised structure of the nucleon
- Drell-Yan process
- Drell-Yan vs. SIDIS
- Drell-Yan setup at COMPASS
- Polarised double-spin azimuthal asymmetries

Spin structure of nucleon

- Nucleon structure in momentum phase space described by PDFs
- LO QCD collinear approximation:




















Transverse momentum distributions

- Considering the transverse momentum of partons k_T (only for $k_T \ll Q^2$)
- 8 leading twist QCD TMD PDFs: 6 T-invariant functions
- 2 T -odd TMDs: Boer-Mulders function h_1^\perp a Sivers function

f_{iT}^\perp

		nucleon polarisation			
		U	L	T	
quark polarisation	U	f_1  number density q		f_{iT}^\perp  -  Sivers	$\Delta_0^T q$
	L		g_1  -  helicity Δq	g_{iT}  - 	
	T	h_1^\perp  -  Boer Mulders	h_{1L}^\perp  - 	h_1  -  transversity h_{iT}^\perp  - 	$\Delta_T q$

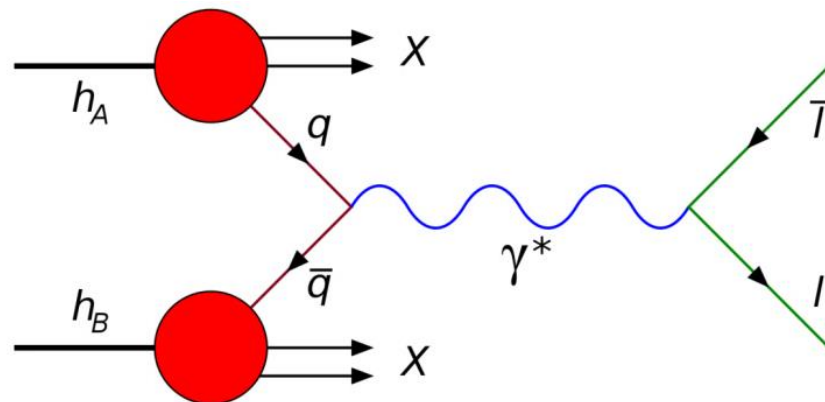
Drell-Yan process

- Hadron-hadron reaction with production of massive dilepton pair

$$\pi^-(P_\pi) + p(P_p, S_p) \rightarrow \gamma^*(q) + X \rightarrow \mu^-(l) + \mu^+(l') + X$$

- DY and SIDIS: Excellent tool for accessing transversity

h_1^q and T-odd TMDs: Sivers f_{1T}^\perp and Boer-Mulders h_1^\perp



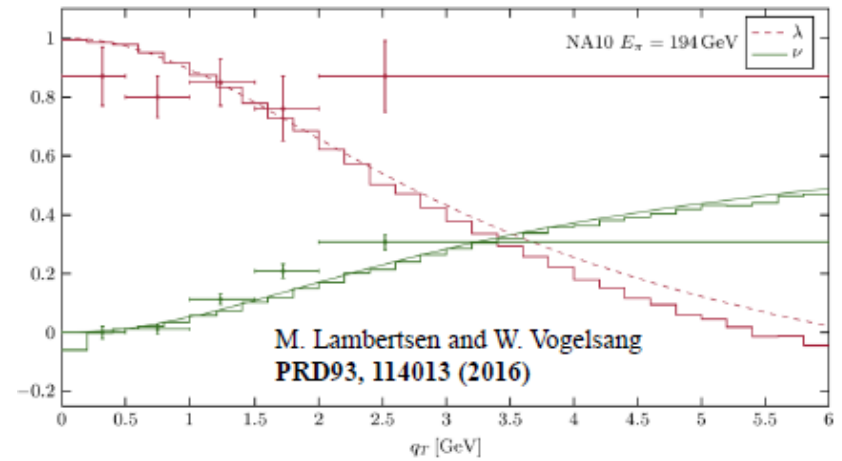
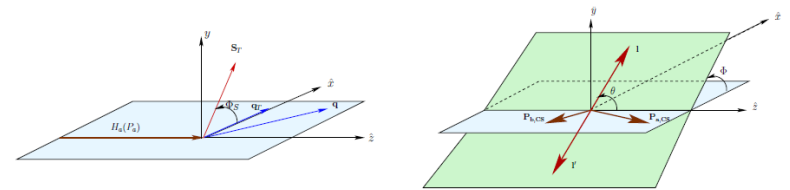
Drell-Yan

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d^4q d\Omega} \propto \hat{\sigma}_U \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(1 + A_U^1 \cos^2 \theta_{CS} + \sin 2\theta_{CS} A_U^{\cos \varphi_{CS}} \cos \varphi_{CS} + \sin^2 \theta_{CS} A_U^{\cos 2\varphi_{CS}} \cos 2\varphi_{CS} \right) \\ \pm |S_T| \left[\begin{array}{l} \left(A_T^{\sin \varphi_S} + \cos^2 \theta_{CS} \tilde{A}_T^{\sin \varphi_S} \right) \sin \varphi_S \\ + \sin 2\theta_{CS} \left(A_T^{\sin(\varphi_{CS} + \varphi_S)} \sin(\varphi_{CS} + \varphi_S) + A_T^{\sin(\varphi_{CS} - \varphi_S)} \sin(\varphi_{CS} - \varphi_S) \right) \\ + \sin^2 \theta_{CS} \left(A_T^{\sin(2\varphi_{CS} + \varphi_S)} \sin(2\varphi_{CS} + \varphi_S) + A_T^{\sin(2\varphi_{CS} - \varphi_S)} \sin(2\varphi_{CS} - \varphi_S) \right) \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right\}$$

Drell-Yan cross-section in Collins-Soper frame

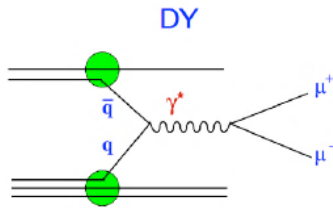
- unpolarised azimuthal modulations:

$$\lambda = A^1_U, \mu = A_U^{\cos \phi}, \nu = 2A_U^{\cos 2\phi}$$

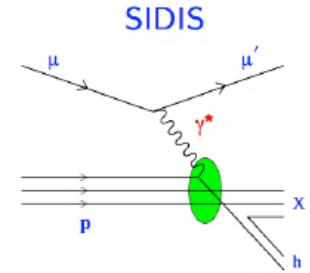


Polarised Transverse-spin asymmetries

- Amplitudes in the cross-section can be obtained by means of azimuthal asymmetries between two transversely polarised parts of the target oppositely to each other
- $A_U^{\cos 2\phi}$: gives access to Boer-Mulders $h_1^\perp(\pi)$ and $h_1^\perp(p)$
- $A_T^{\sin \phi_s}$: to unpolarised PDF $f_1(\pi)$ and Sivers $f_{1T}^\perp(p)$
- $A_T^{\sin(2\phi + \phi_s)}$: to Boer-Mulders $h_1^\perp(\pi)$ and pretzelosity $h_{1T}^\perp(p)$
- $A_T^{\sin(2\phi - \phi_s)}$: to Boer-Mulders $h_1^\perp(\pi)$ and transversity $h_1(p)$



Drell-Yan vs. SIDIS



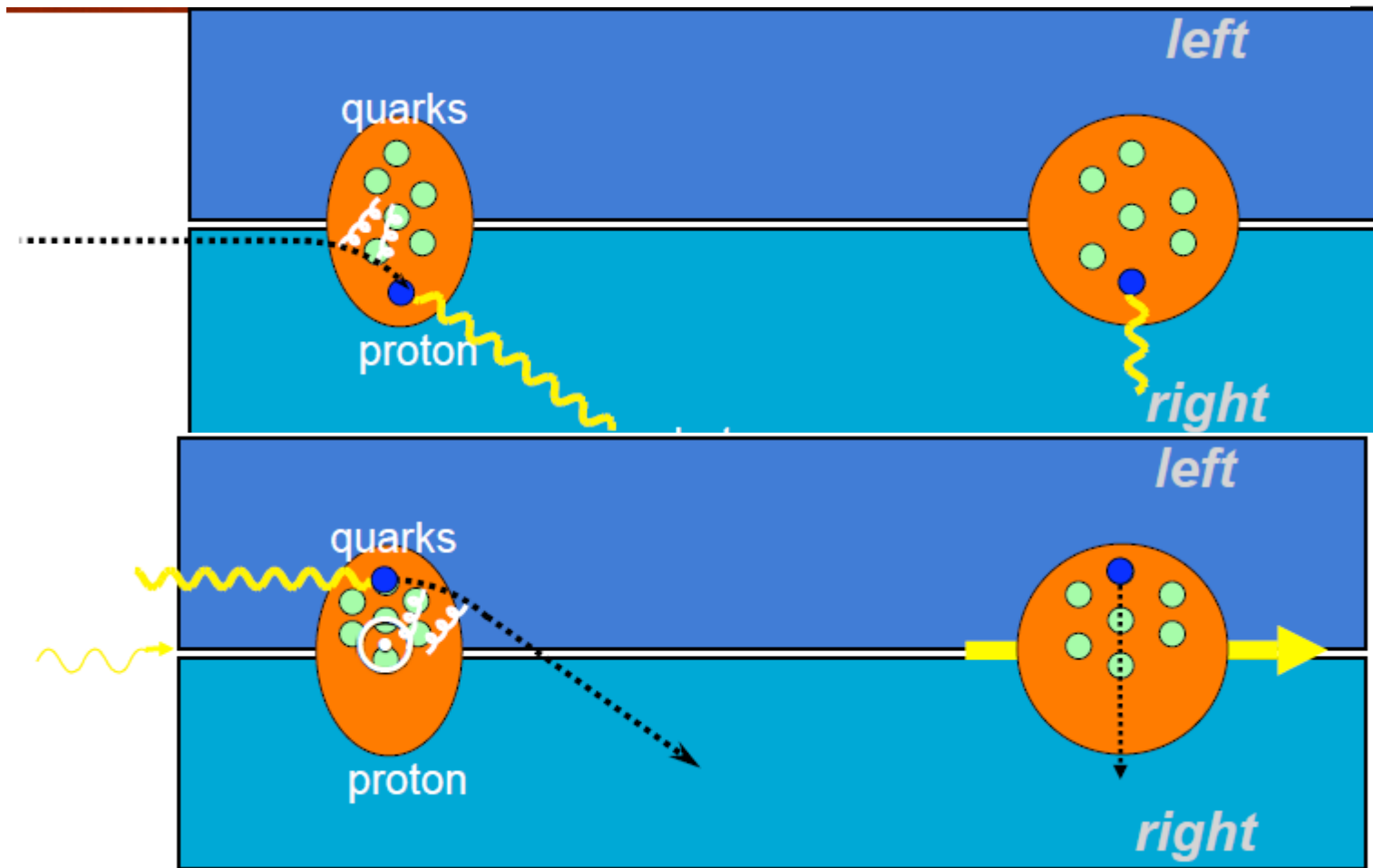
- *Fundamental QCD prediction based on TMD approach*: Due to their time-reversal odd nature Boer-Mulders and Sivers functions are expected to change sign when measured in SIDIS and Drell-Yan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d\sigma_{SIDIS}^{LO}}{dx dy dz dp_T^2 d\varphi_h d\psi} &= \left[\frac{\alpha}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\epsilon)} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x} \right) \right] \\
 &\times (F_{UU,T} + \epsilon F_{UU,L}) \left\{ 1 + \cos 2\phi_h (\epsilon A_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h}) \right. \\
 &+ S_T \left[\begin{array}{l} \sin(\phi_h - \phi_S) (A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h - \phi_S)}) \\ + \sin(\phi_h + \phi_S) (\epsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h + \phi_S)}) \\ + \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_S) (\epsilon A_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h - \phi_S)}) \end{array} \right] \\
 &+ S_T \lambda \left[\cos(\phi_h - \phi_S) \left(\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2} A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h - \phi_S)} \right) \right] \left. \right\} \\
 &\left[\begin{array}{l} (1 + \cos^2 \theta) \sin \varphi_S A_T^{\sin \varphi_S} \\ + S_T \left(\begin{array}{l} \sin(2\varphi_{CS} + \varphi_S) A_T^{\sin(2\varphi_{CS} + \varphi_S)} \\ + \sin(2\varphi_{CS} - \varphi_S) A_T^{\sin(2\varphi_{CS} - \varphi_S)} \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right] \left. \right\} \\
 &\left. \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{d\sigma^{LO}}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha_{em}^2}{Fq^2} F_U^1 \left\{ 1 + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\varphi_{CS} A_U^{\cos 2\varphi_{CS}} \right.$

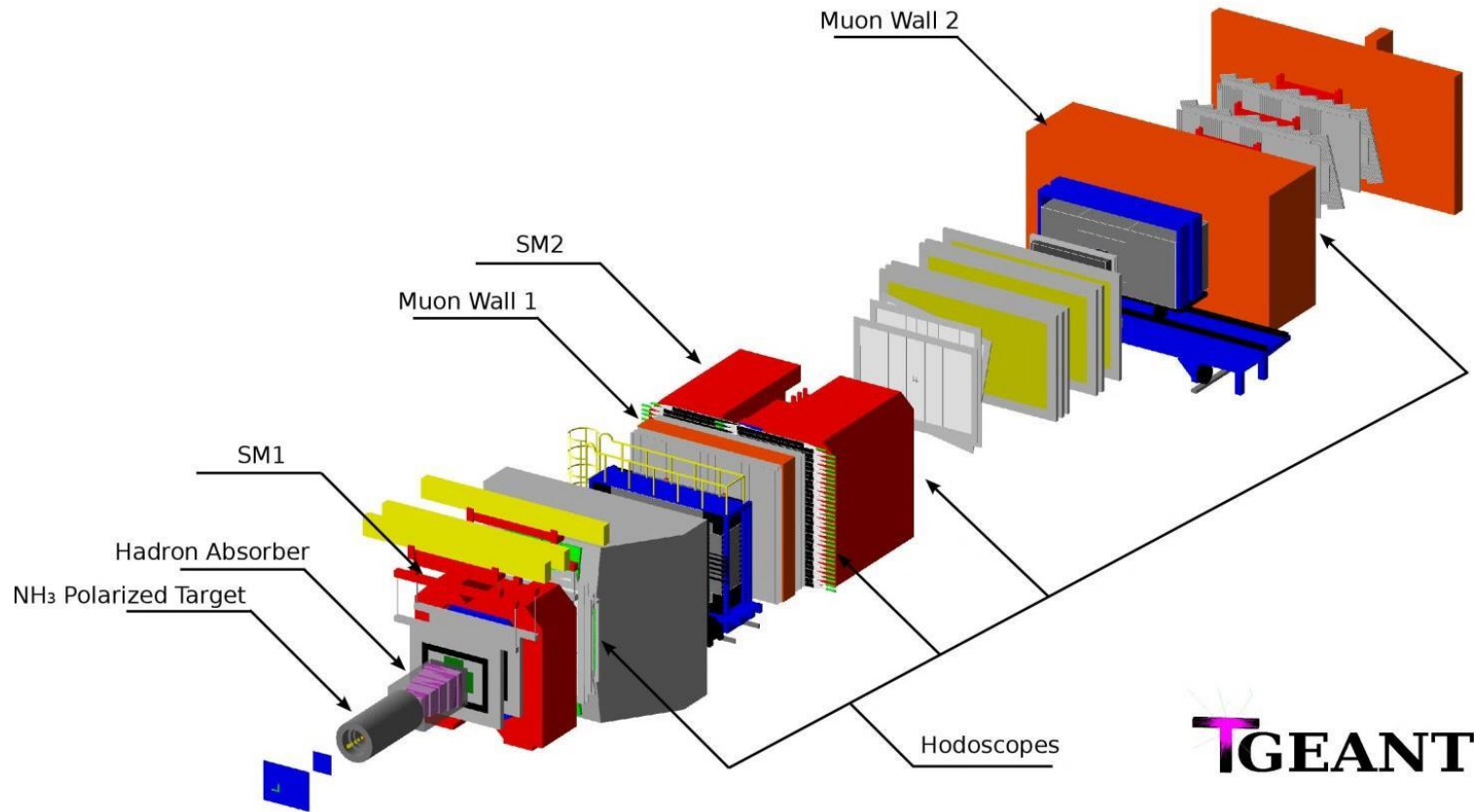
$f_{1T}^{\perp q} \leftarrow h_1^{\perp q}$
 $f_{1T}^{\perp q} \leftarrow h_1^{\perp q}$
 $f_{1T}^{\perp q} \leftarrow h_1^q$
 $f_{1T}^{\perp q} \leftarrow h_1^q$
 $g_{1T}^q \leftarrow g_{1T}^q$

$f_{1T}^{\perp q}|_{DY} = -f_{1T}^{\perp q}|_{SIDIS}$ $h_1^q|_{DY} = -h_1^q|_{SIDIS}$

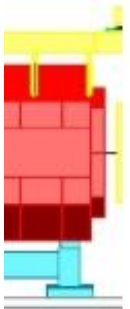
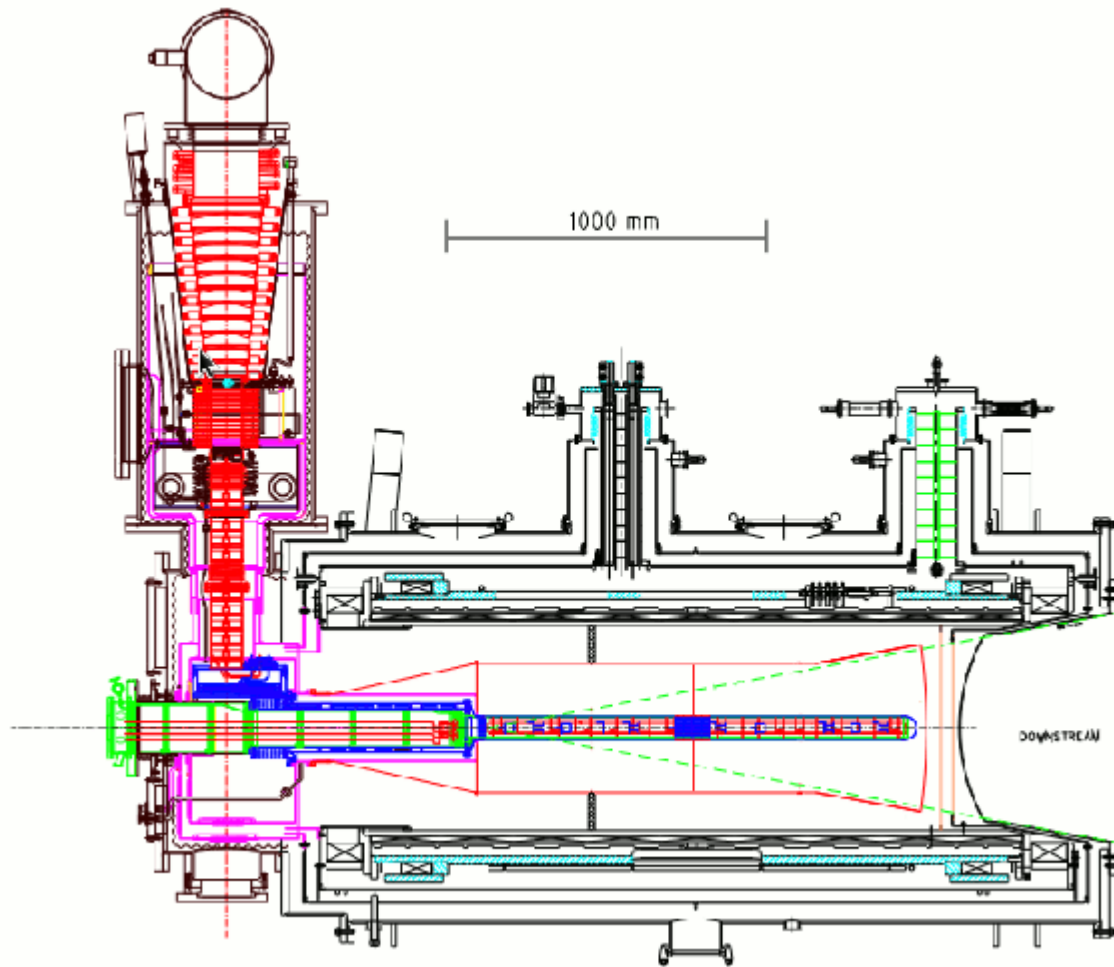


T	$n_1 \delta - \delta$	$n_{1L} p - \delta$	transversity
	Boer Mulders		$h_{1T}^{\perp} p - \delta$

Experiment COMPASS



Drell-Yan setup



ream
SS
r

History of Drell-Yan measurements at COMPASS

- 2009: 3-days test run, unpolarised polyethylen ($n\text{CH}_2$) target, hadron absorber
- 2014: 2-months pilot run, unpolarised ammonia (NH_3) target, hadron absorber
- 2015 run: 27.4. - 15.11. data taking, polarised ammonia (NH_3) target, hadron absorber
 - Beam energy 190 GeV/c²
 - Beam intensity $\sim 8 \times 10^7/\text{s}$
 - $\sim 73\%$ polarisation
 - Data sample after selections: ~ 35000 muon pairs for analysis

DY mass ranges

1. Low mass range 1-2 GeV/c²

-high DY cross-section + high combinational bg (open charm, open bottom)

2. Intermediate mass 2-2.5 GeV/c²

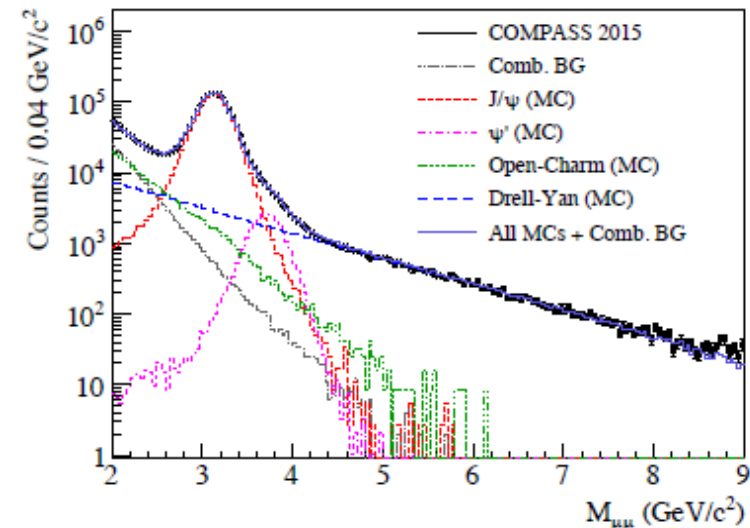
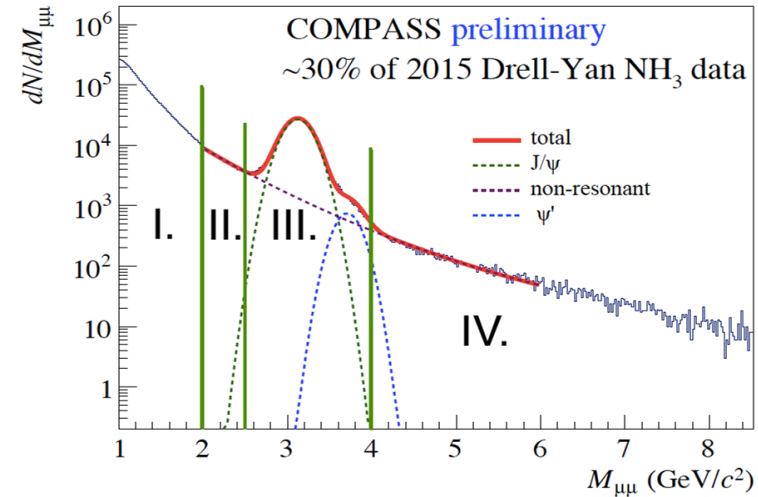
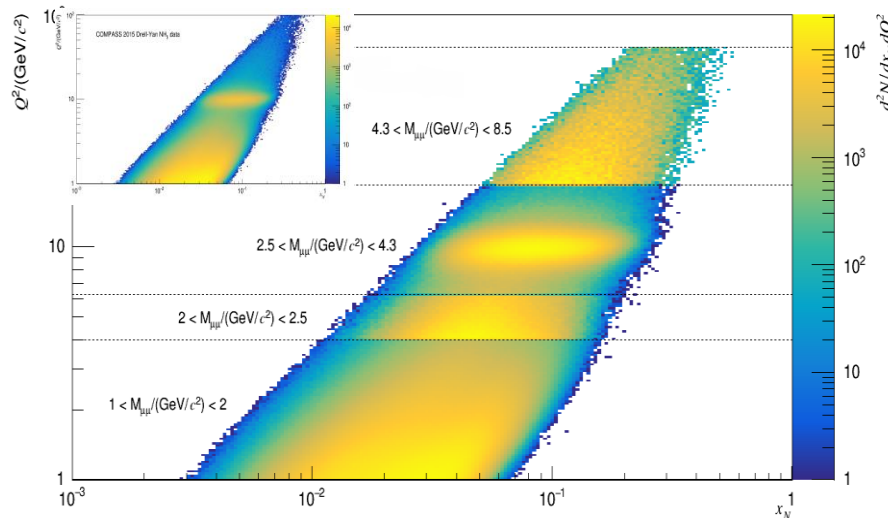
-high contamination of open charm and bg,

3. J/ψ range 2.5-4.3 GeV/c²

-J/ψ and ψ' peaks

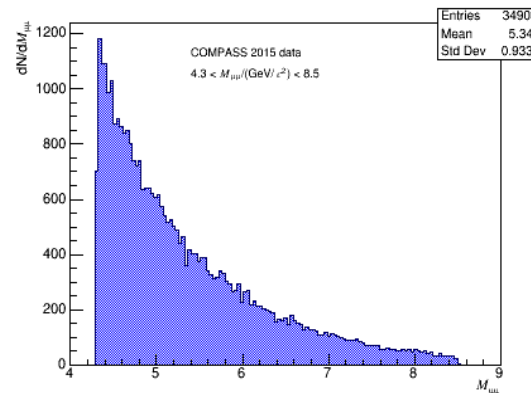
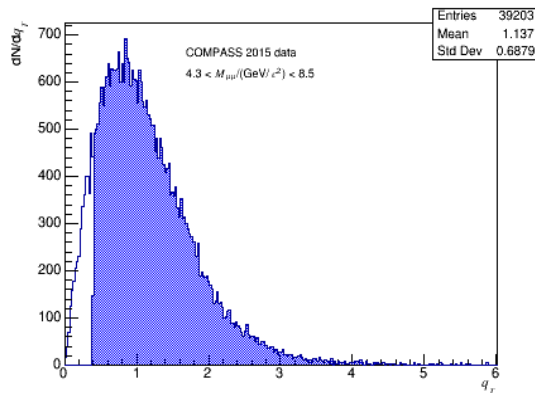
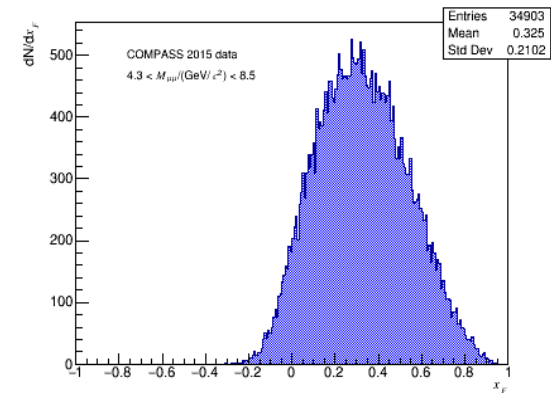
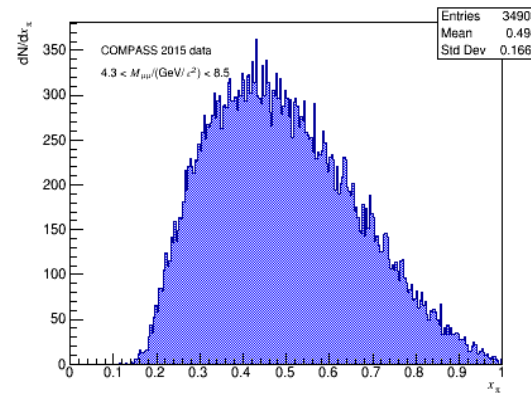
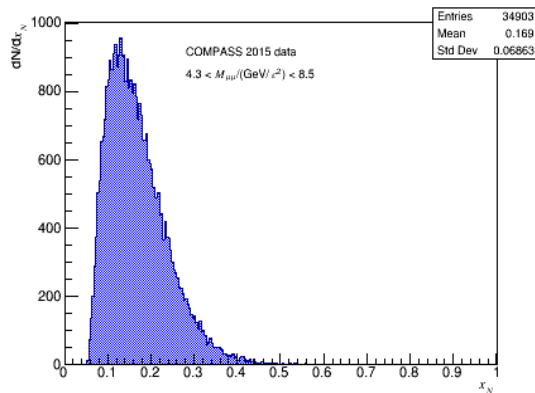
4. High mass 4.3-8.5 GeV/c²

-only 4% contamination of bg. and J/ψ

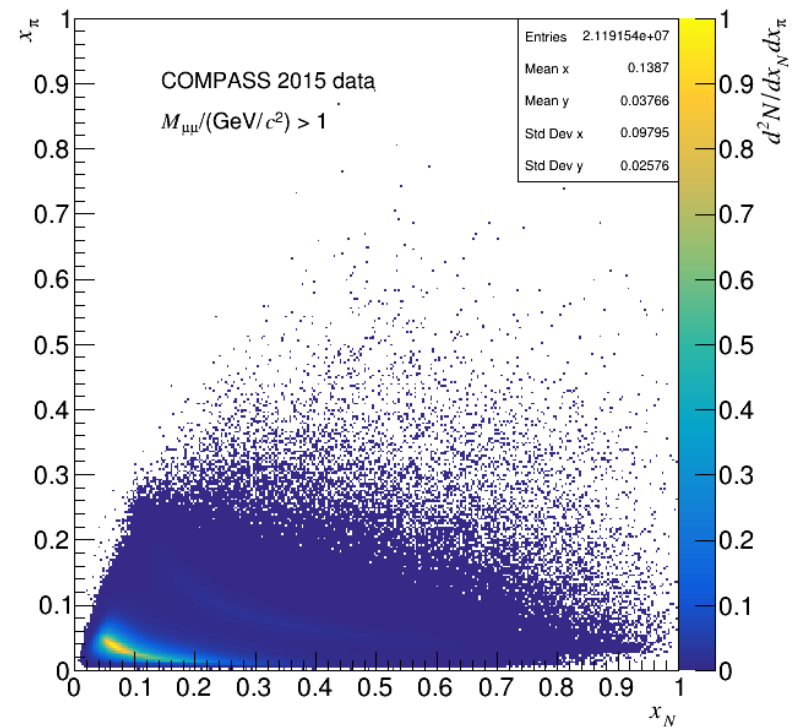
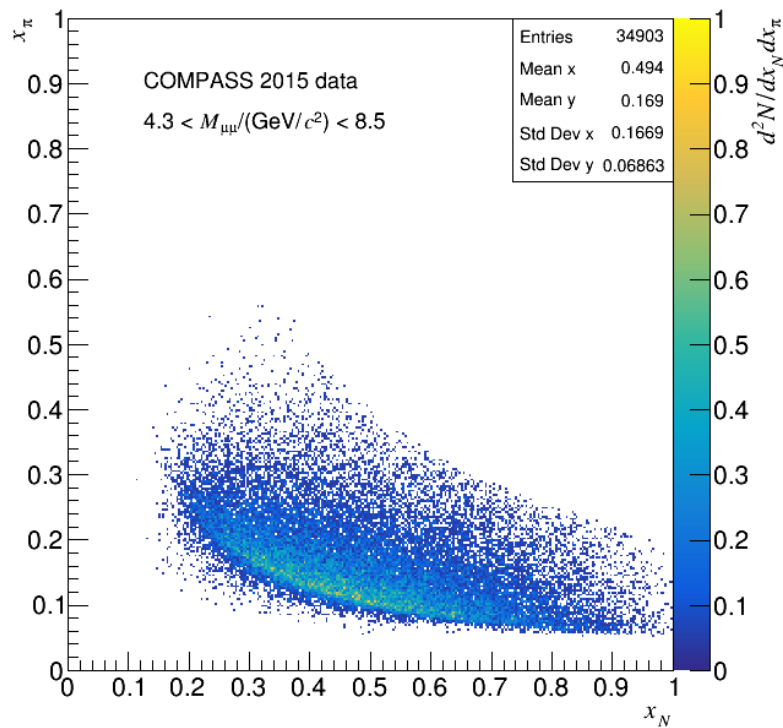


2015 kinematic distributions

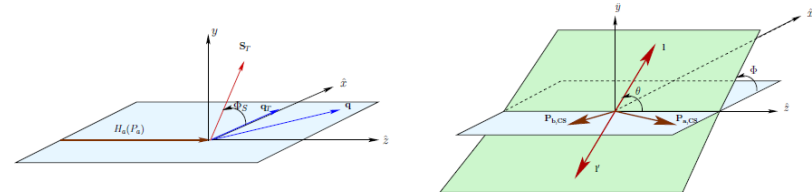
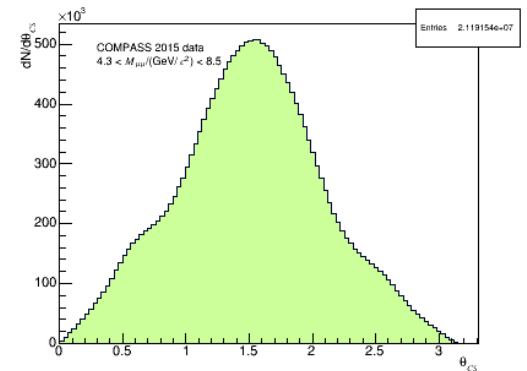
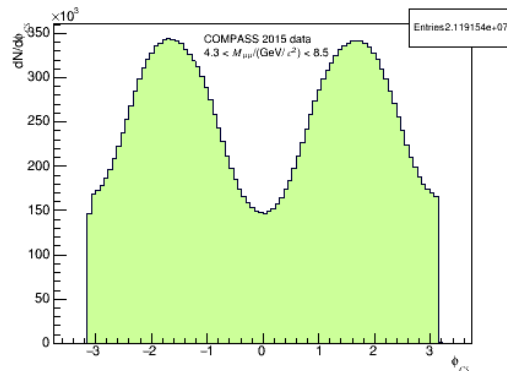
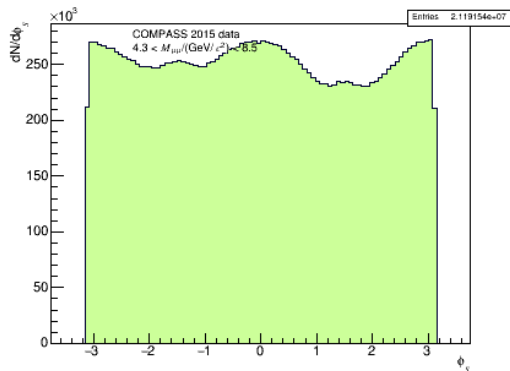
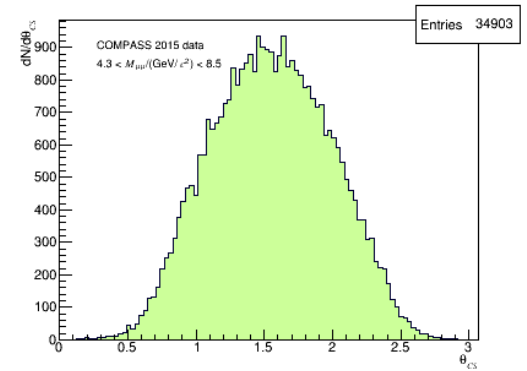
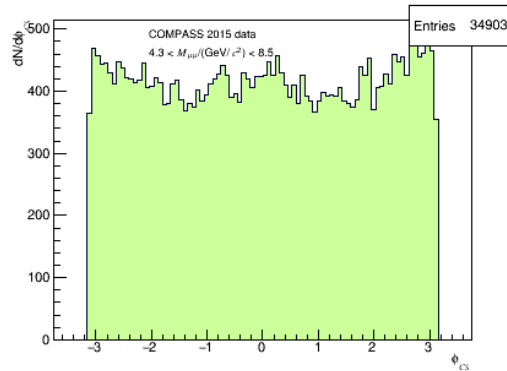
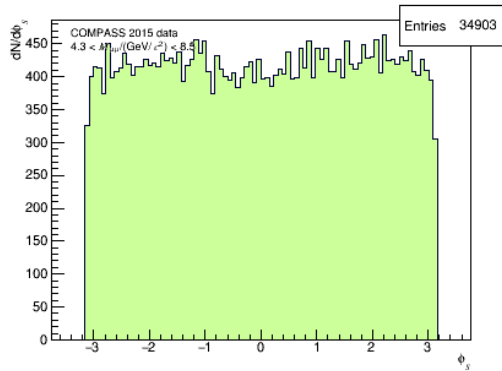
- Kinematic variables: x_N , x_{π} , x_F , q_T , $M_{\mu\mu}$



DY HM phase-space



Distribution of CS angles in HM



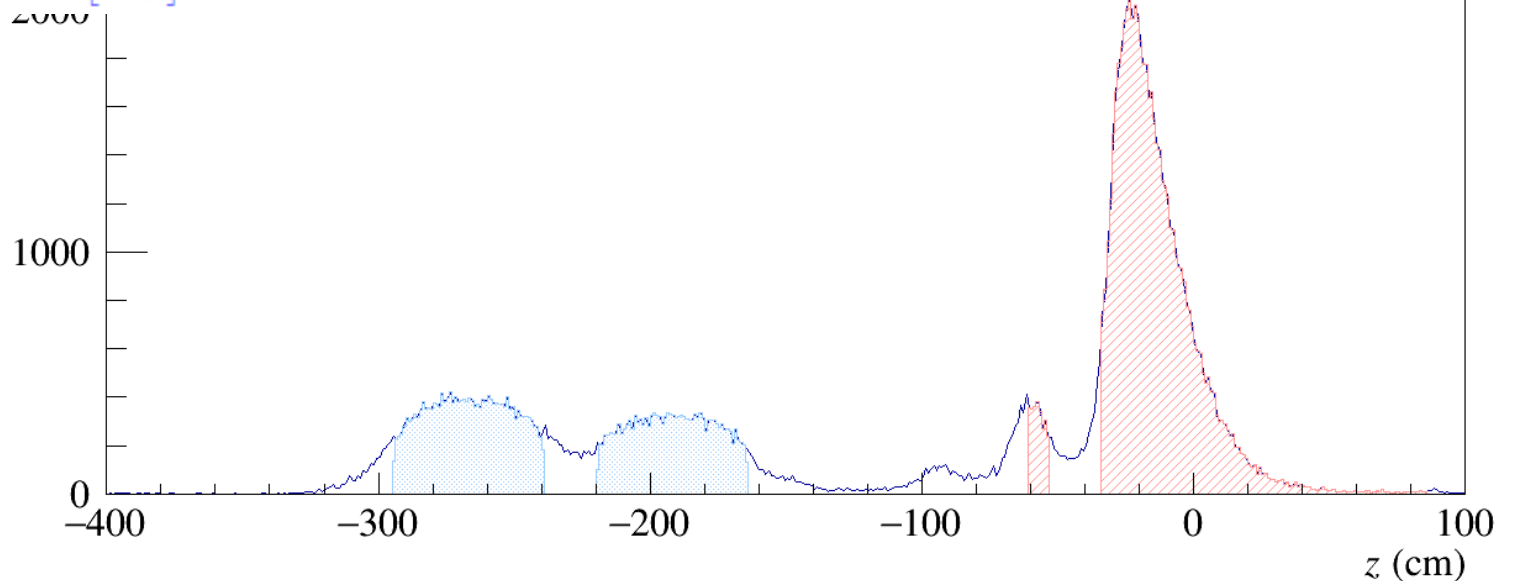
Extraction of transverse-spin asymmetries

$$\frac{d\sigma^{10}}{d\Omega} \propto F_U^1 (1 + \cos^2 \theta_{CS})$$

$$\times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 + D_{[\sin^2 \theta_{CS}]} A_U^{\cos 2\varphi_{CS}} \cos 2\varphi_{CS} \\ + S_T \left[\begin{array}{l} A_T^{\sin \varphi_S} \sin \varphi_S \\ + D_{[\sin^2 \theta_{CS}]} \left(\begin{array}{l} A_T^{\sin(2\varphi_{CS} + \varphi_S)} \sin(2\varphi_{CS} + \varphi_S) \\ + A_T^{\sin(2\varphi_{CS} - \varphi_S)} \sin(2\varphi_{CS} - \varphi_S) \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right\} DR = \frac{N^{1\uparrow} N^{2\uparrow}}{N^{1\downarrow} N^{2\downarrow}}$$

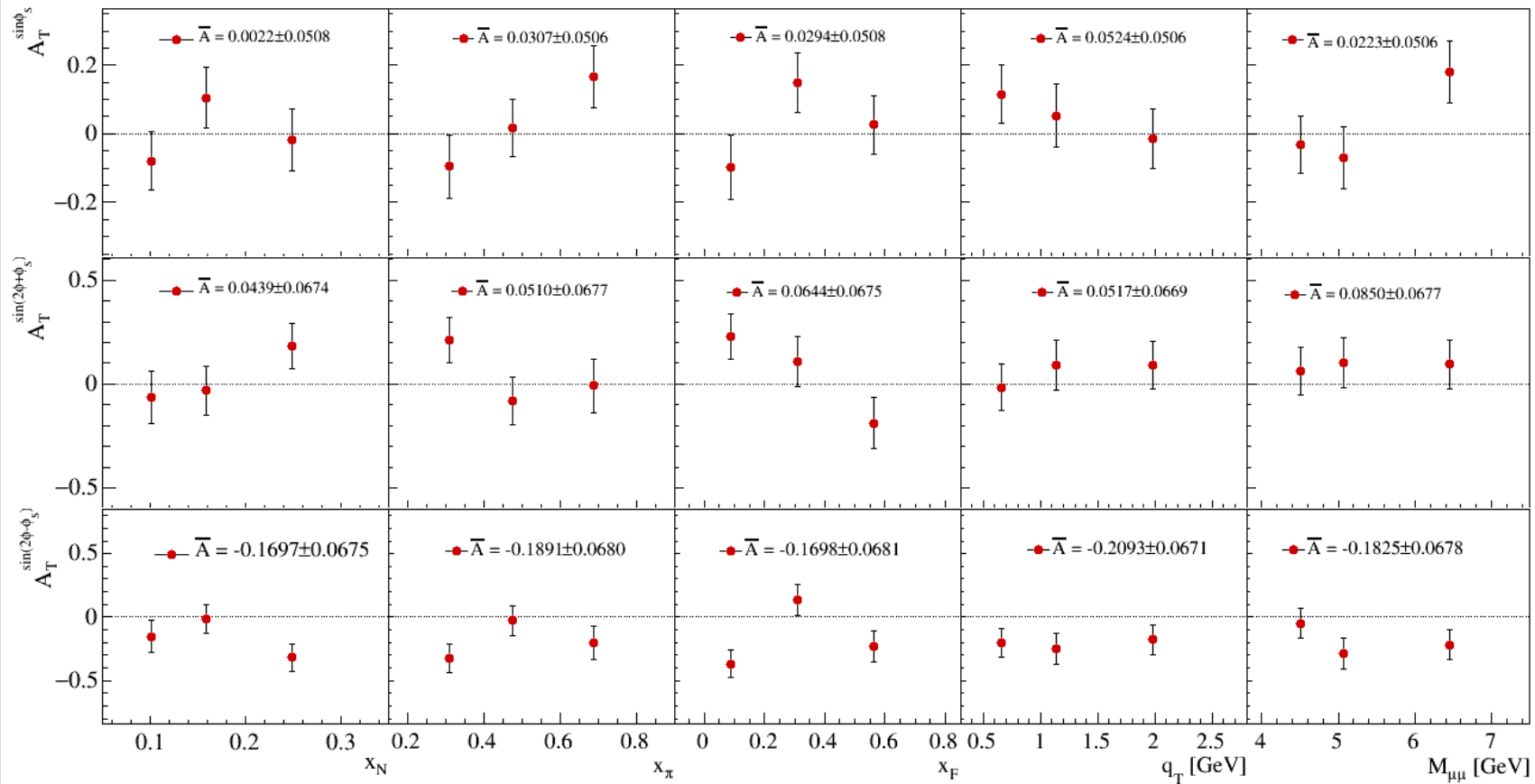
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where $D_{[\sin^2 \theta_{CS}]} = \sin^2 \theta_{CS} / (1 + \cos^2 \theta_{CS})$



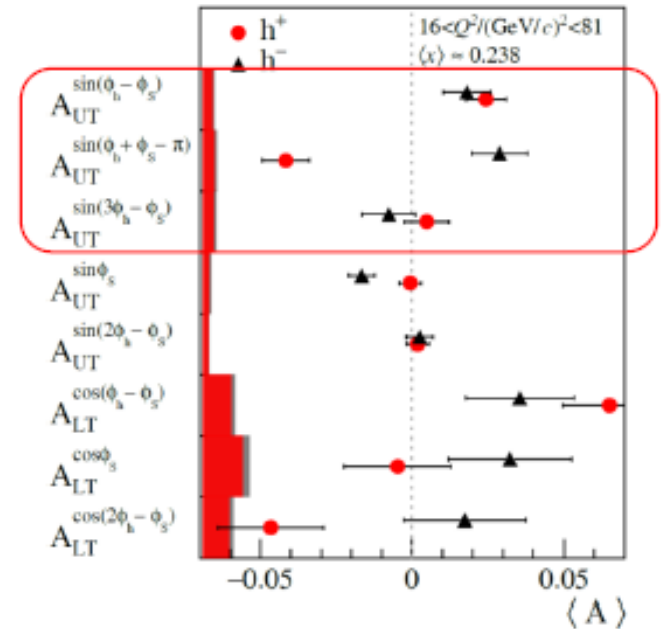
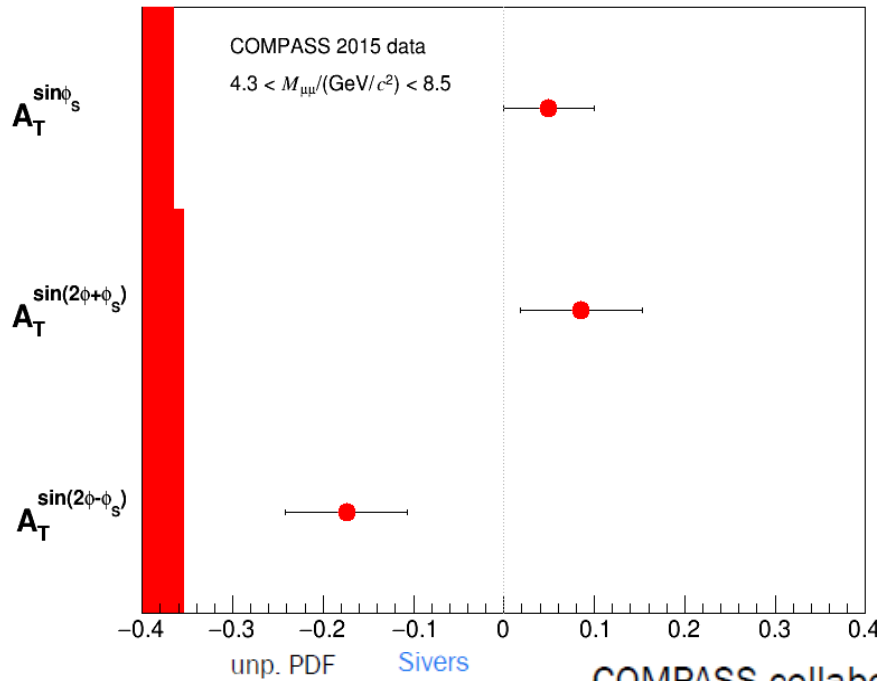
Results for transverse-spin asymmetries

- Systematical error: $0.7 \cdot \sigma_{\text{stat}}$



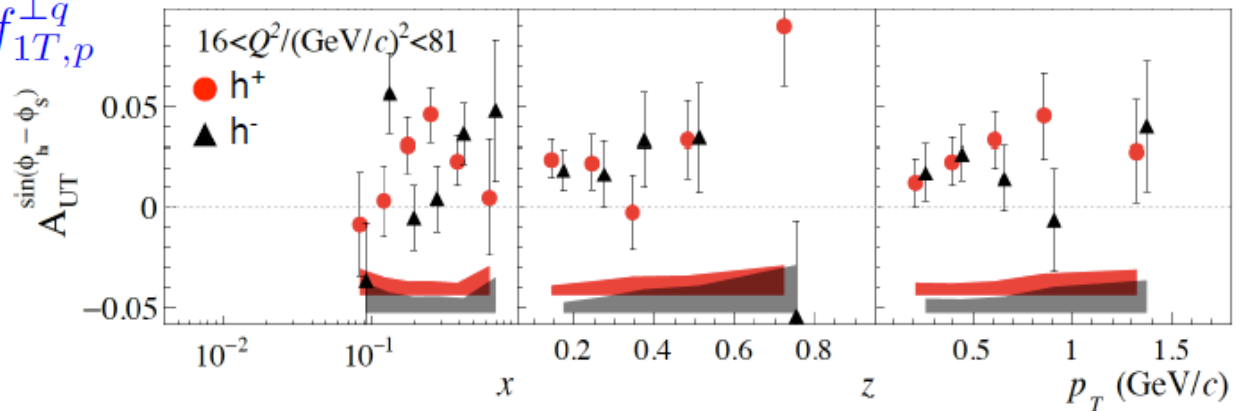
Integrated TSAs

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



$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_s)} \propto f_{1,\pi}^q \otimes f_{1T,p}^{\perp q}$$

COMPASS collaboration arXiv:1609.07374



Conclusion

- In 2015 COMPASS collected the first sample of polarised Drell-Yan data
- Additional polarised DY measurement is planned for 2018
- Hint for sign change!

... Stay tuned 😊

Thank you for your attention



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