

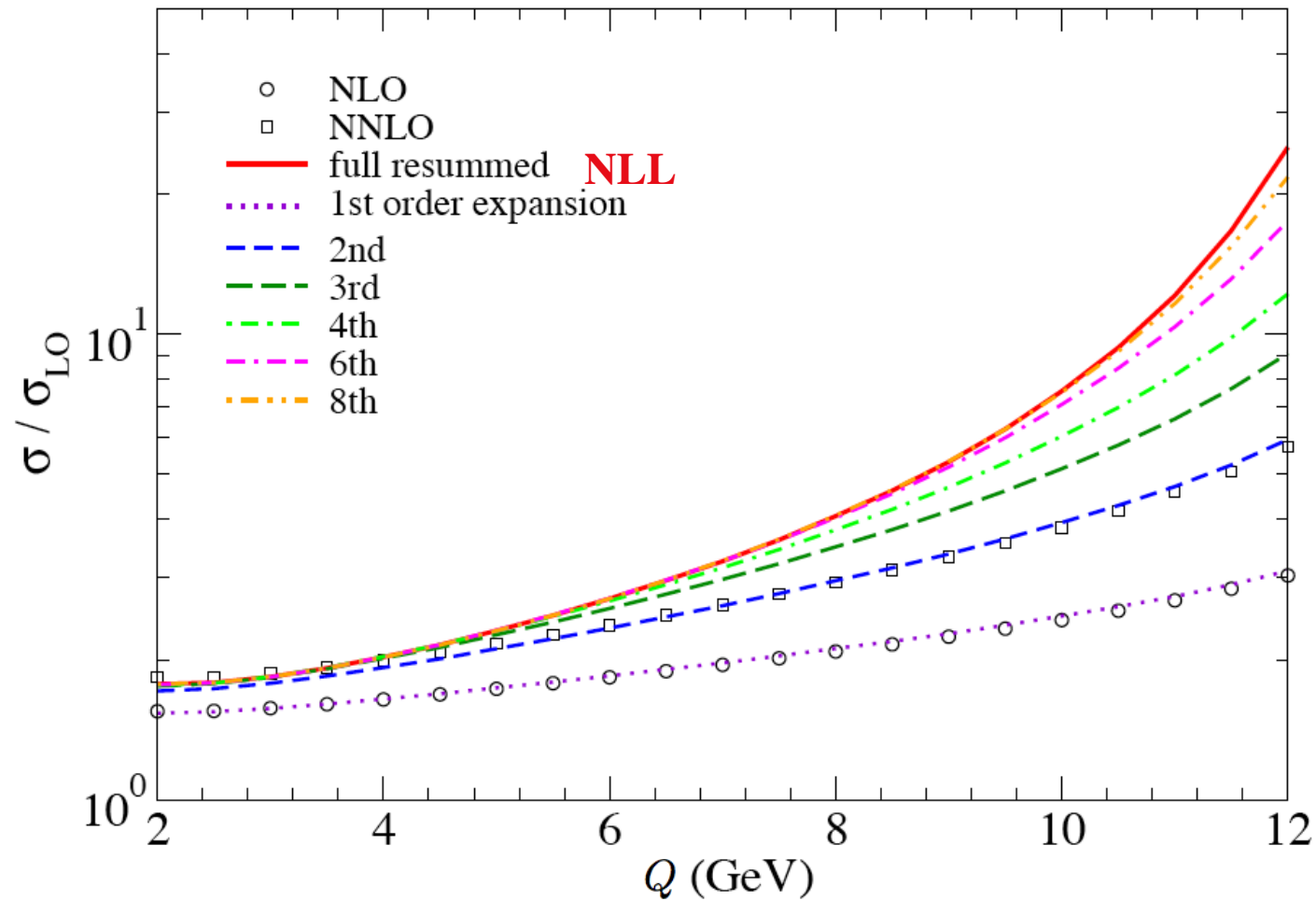
# Further remarks on the Drell-Yan process in the fixed-target regime

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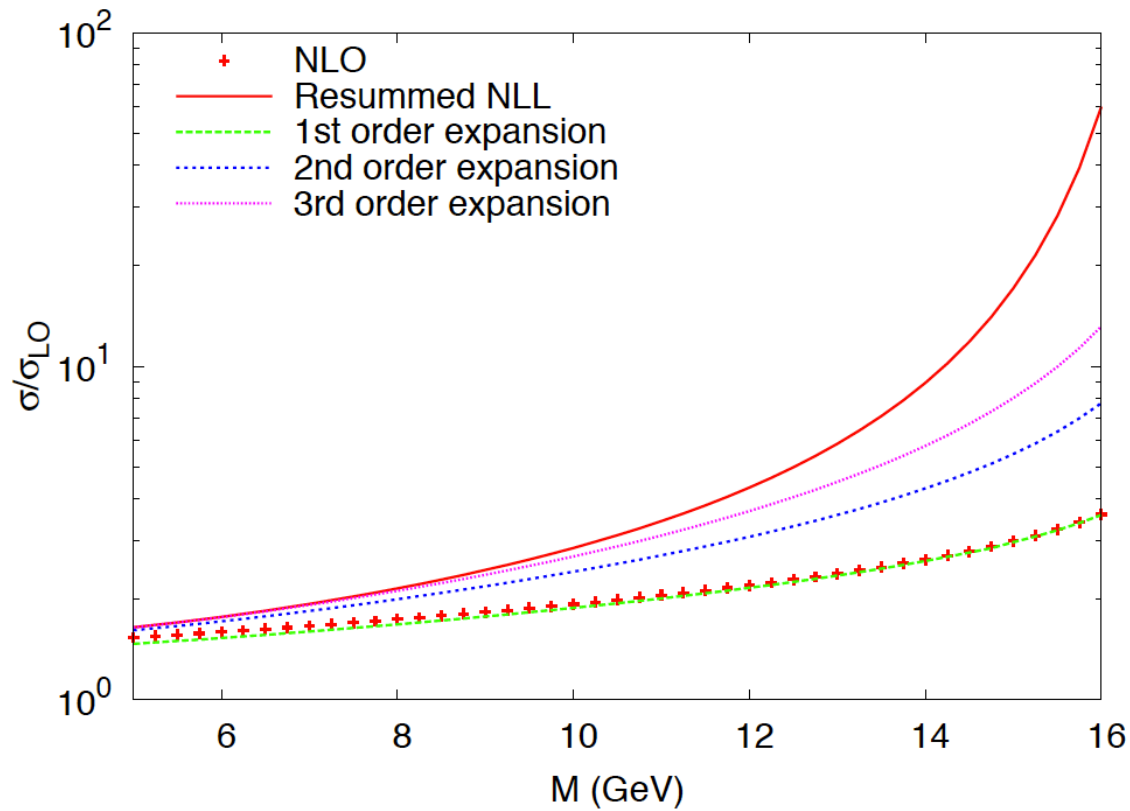
CERN, 26/04/10

- understanding of higher-order QCD corrections in Drell-Yan cross section very advanced:  
NLO, NNLO, resummations to NLL, NNLL
- pQCD corrections important, in particular in fixed-target regime
- power corrections ?

# Drell-Yan $p\bar{p}$ @ $\sqrt{S} = 14.5$ GeV



Shimizu, Sterman, Yokoya, WV



$\pi^- p$

$$s = 300 \text{ GeV}^2$$

Aicher, Schäfer, WV

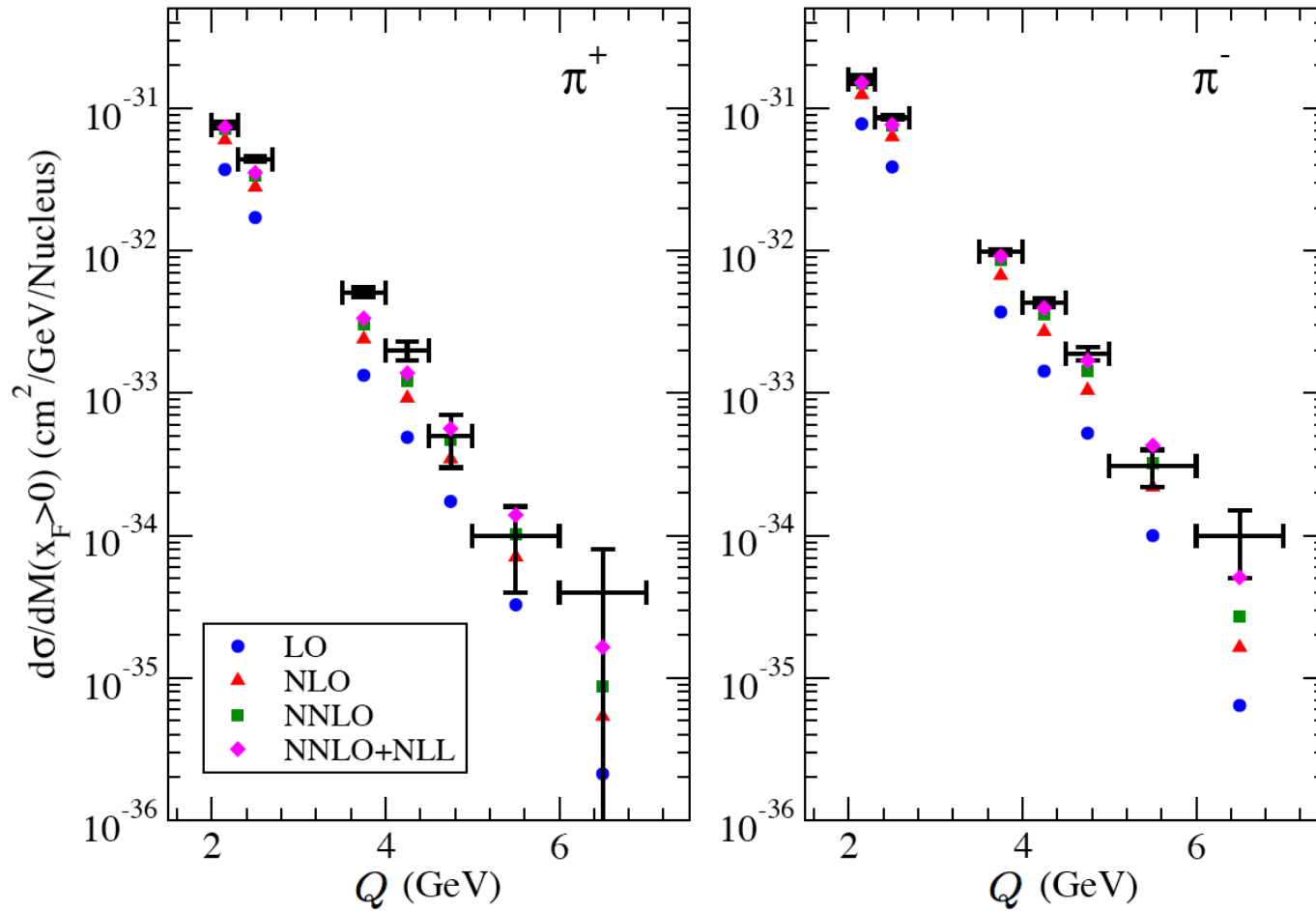
Pion parton distributions:  
From new fit to NA10 data

Any evidence for large effects in Drell-Yan ?

$$\pi^{\pm} N \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- X$$

$$E_{\pi} = 39.5 \text{ GeV}$$

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Shimizu, Sterman, Yokoya, WV

**DY:** 
$$\exp \left[ \frac{2C_F}{\pi} \int_0^1 dy \frac{y^N - 1}{1 - y} \int_{Q^2}^{Q^2(1-y)^2} \frac{dk_{\perp}^2}{k_{\perp}^2} \alpha_s(k_{\perp}^2) + \dots \right]$$

- **ill-defined because of strong-coupling regime**

$$\exp \left[ \frac{2C_F}{\pi} \int_0^{Q^2} \frac{dk_{\perp}^2}{k_{\perp}^2} \alpha_s(k_{\perp}^2) \left\{ K_0 \left( \frac{2Nk_{\perp}}{Q} \right) + \ln \left( \frac{Nk_{\perp}}{Q} \right) \right\} + \dots \right]$$

- **regime of very low  $k_{\perp}$  :**

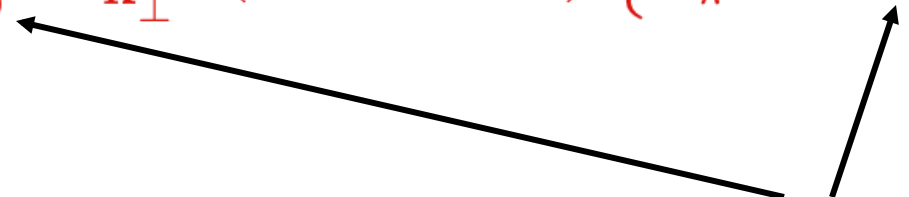
$$\exp \left[ \frac{2C_F}{\pi} \frac{N^2}{Q^2} \int_0^{\lambda^2} dk_{\perp}^2 \alpha_s(k_{\perp}^2) \ln \left( \frac{Q}{Nk_{\perp}} \right) \right] \sim \exp \left[ \frac{2C_F}{\pi} \frac{N^2}{Q^2} \left\{ g_1 + g_2 \ln \left( \frac{Q}{NQ_0} \right) \right\} \right]$$

- **overall powers even, exponentiating**

Sterman, WV;  
Beneke, Braun;  
Gardi, Grunberg

- **numerically not too large, unless really close to threshold**

Also in  $q_T$  differential cross section:

$$\exp \left[ \int_0^{Q^2} \frac{dk_{\perp}^2}{k_{\perp}^2} \left( J_0(bk_{\perp}) - 1 \right) \left\{ \frac{2C_F}{\pi} \alpha_s(k_{\perp}^2) \ln \left( \frac{Q^2}{k_{\perp}^2} \right) + \dots \right\} \right]$$


Contribution from low  $k_{\perp}$

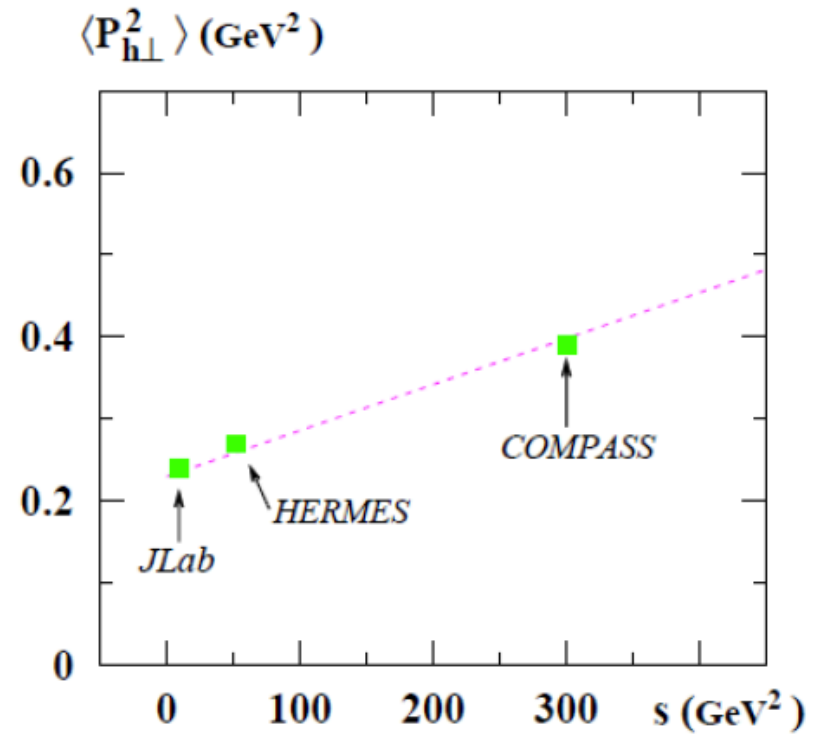
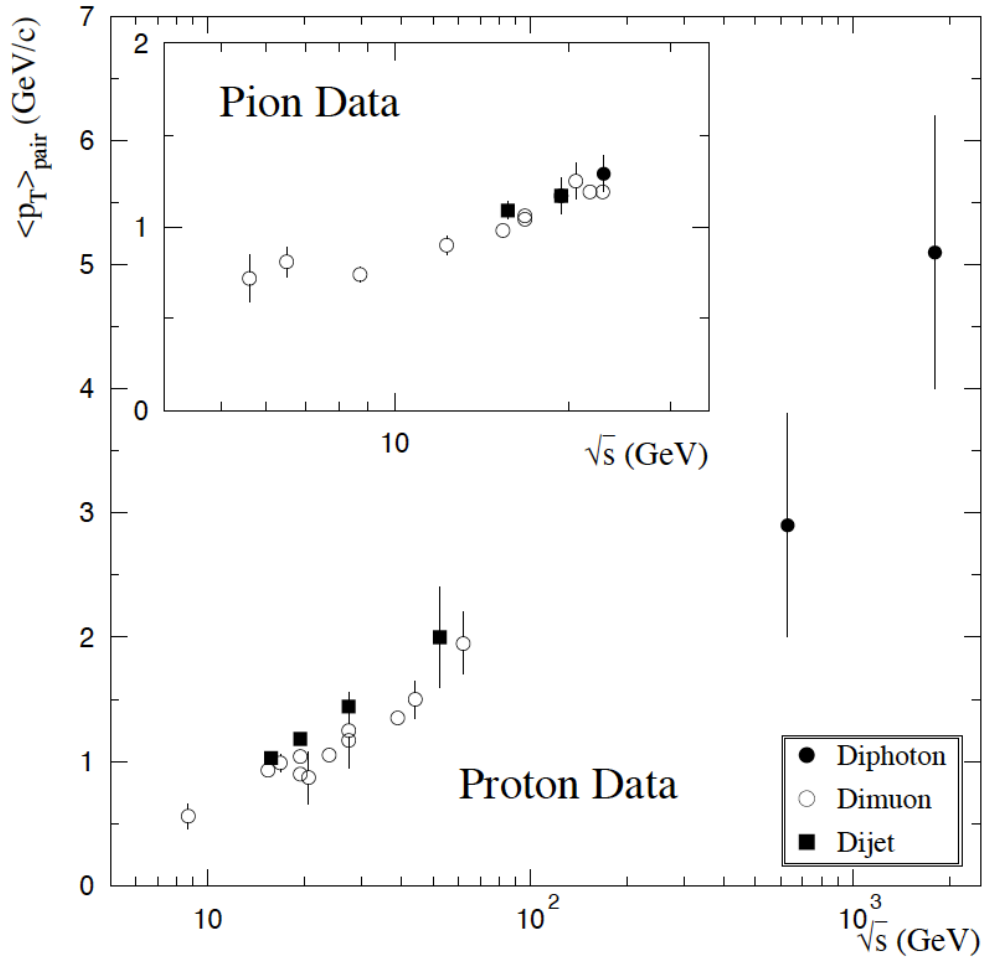
$$\exp \left[ -b^2 \frac{C_F}{\pi} \int dk_{\perp}^2 \alpha_s(k_{\perp}^2) \ln \left( \frac{Q}{k_{\perp}} \right) \right]$$



$$g_1 + g_2 \ln(Q^2/Q_0^2)$$

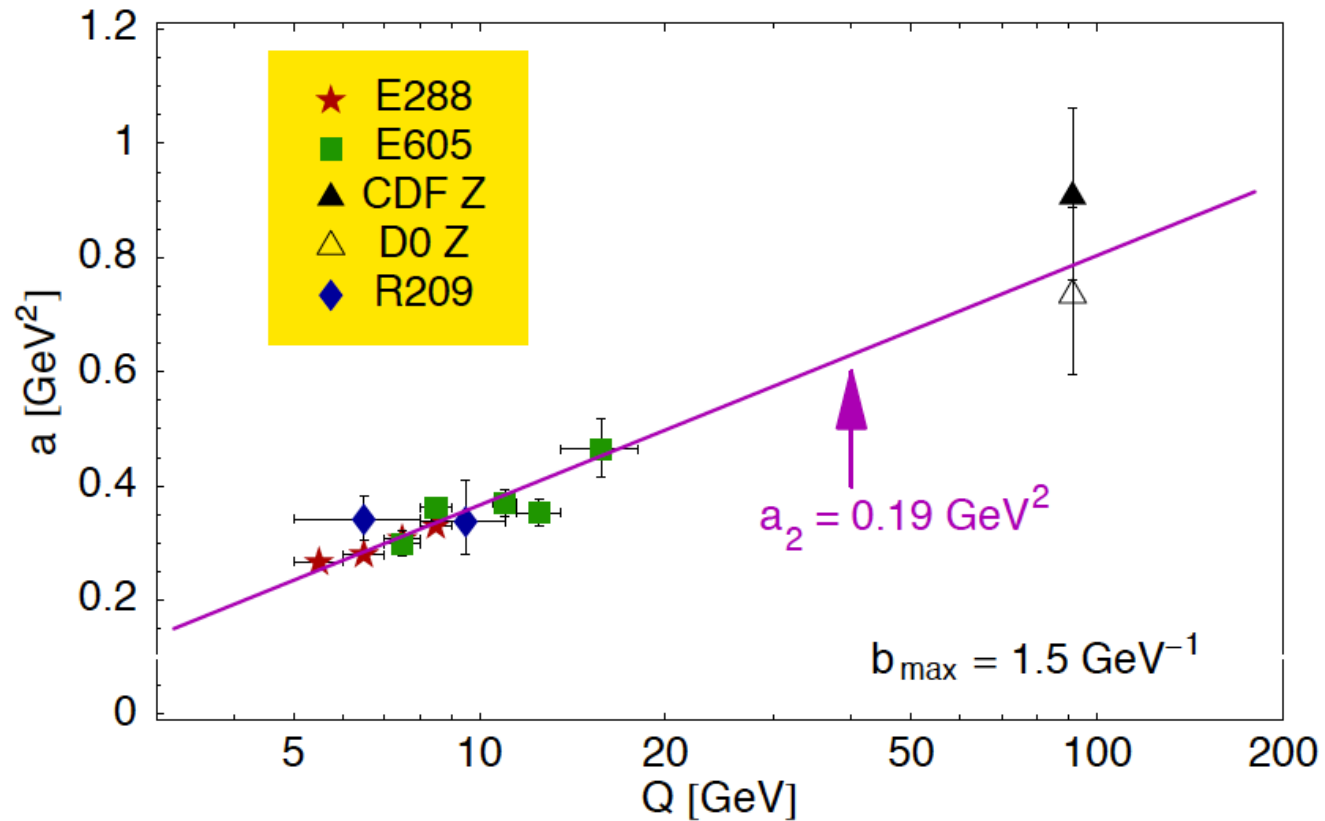
- from di-muon / di-photon / di-hadron data :

## Begel





$$a(Q) \equiv a_1 + a_2 \ln [Q / (3.2 \text{ GeV})] + a_3 \ln [100x_1x_2]$$



- model: cut off exponent at  $k_{\perp} \leq \mu_0$

$$\rightarrow \int_{\max(Q/N, \mu_0)}^Q \frac{dk_{\perp}^2}{k_{\perp}^2} \alpha_s(k_{\perp}^2) \ln \left( \frac{Nk_{\perp}}{Q} \right)$$

