Transversity results from COMPASS

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on behalf of the
COMPASS Collaboration

DIS2006

XIV International Workshop
on Deep Inelastic Scattering

20/April/2006 - 24/April/2006

Single Hadrons Hadron Pairs Λ Polarization

Physics Goals of COMPASS

Contribute to the understanding of the non-perturbative physics of the nucleon

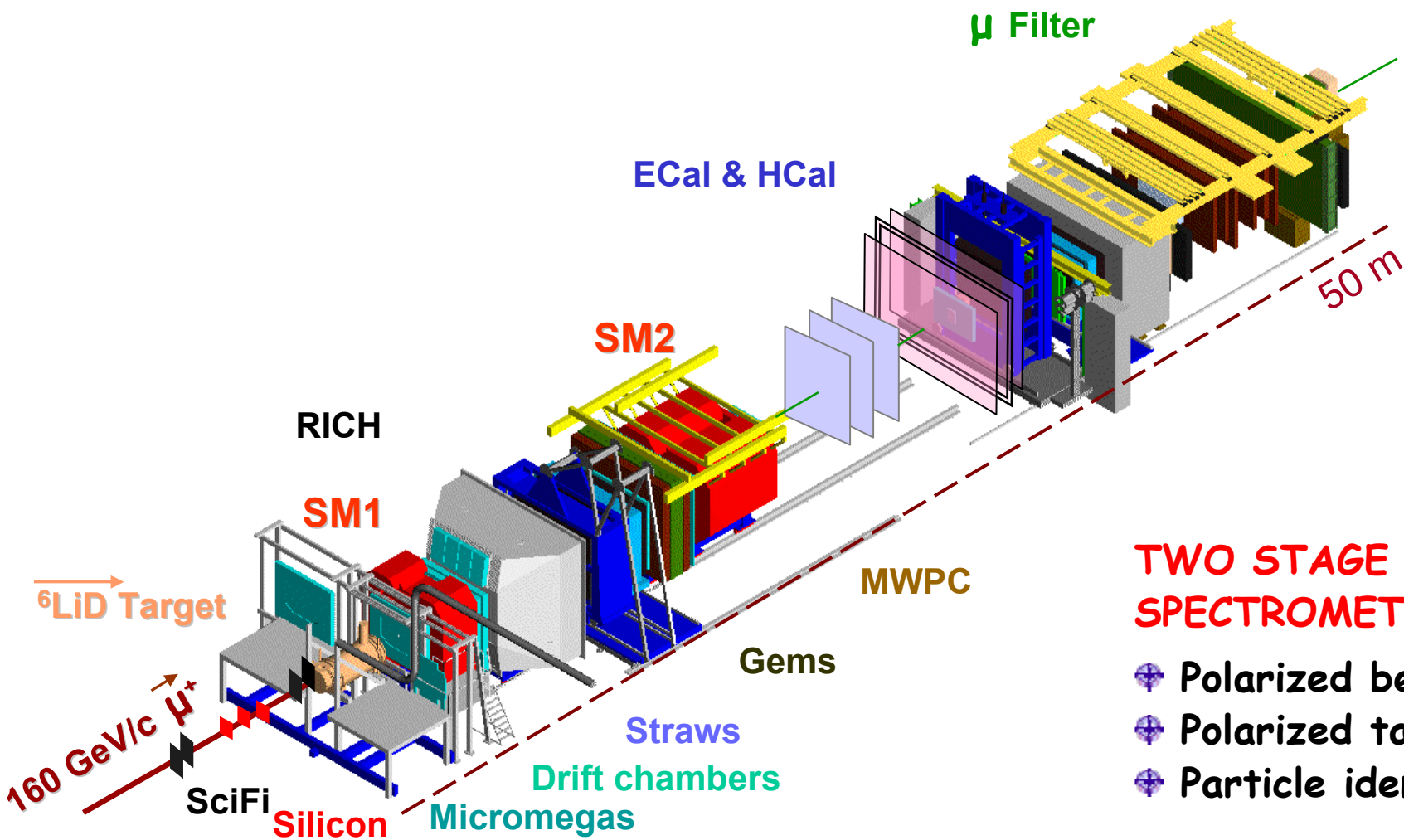
nucleon spin structure

- Gluon Polarization $\Delta G/G$ → K. Kurek
- Inclusive Asymmetries → M. Stolarski
- **transverse spin structure function $h_1(x)$**
- **Sivers distribution function**
- Flavor dependent polarized quark helicity densities $\Delta q(x)$
- spin dependent fragmentation functions ΔD_q^{Λ} → B. Grube
- Diffractive VM-Production → N. d'Hose, F.H. Heinsius

nucleon spectroscopy

- Primakoff-Reactions
  - polarizability of π and K
- glueballs and hybrids
- charmed mesons and baryons
  - semi-leptonic decays
  - double-charmed baryons

The COMPASS Spectrometer @ CERN

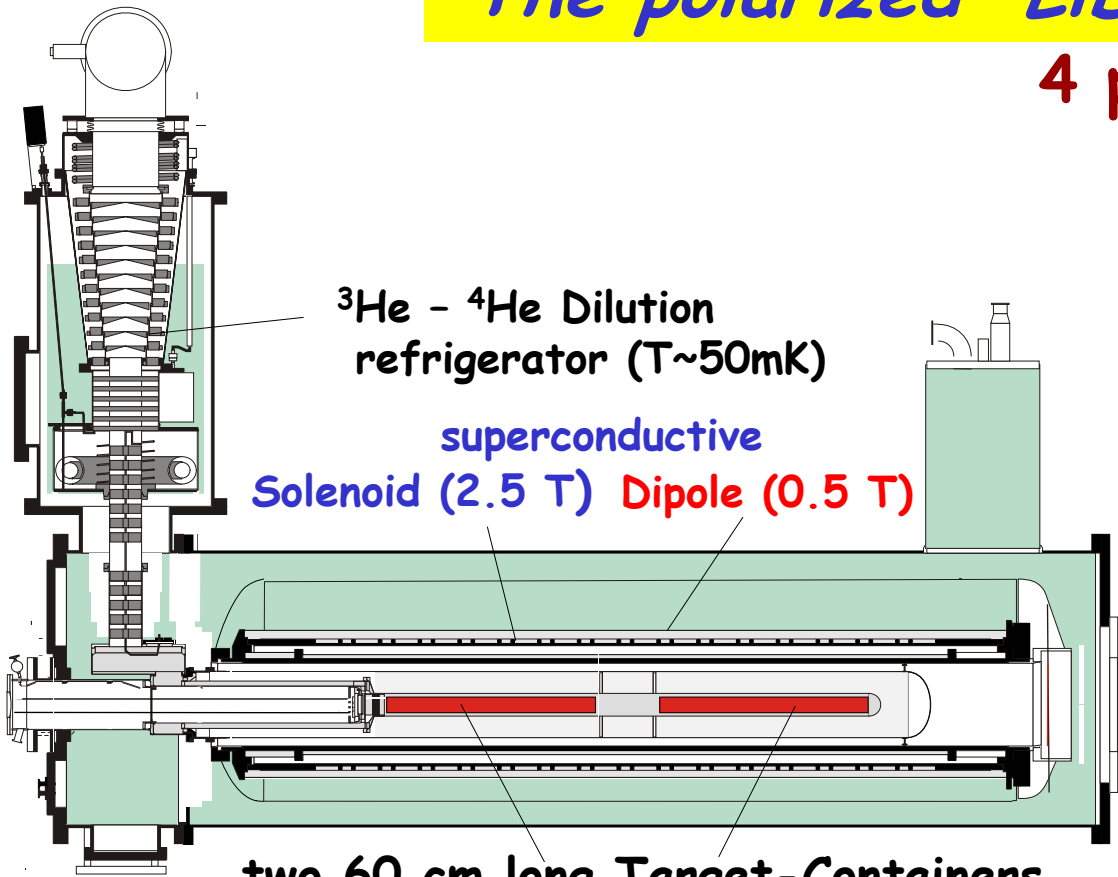


TWO STAGE SPECTROMETER:

- Polarized beam
- Polarized target
- Particle identification

Beam:	$2 \cdot 10^8$ μ^+/spill (4.8s/16.2s)	luminosity:	$\sim 5 \cdot 10^{32}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1}
		momentum:	160 GeV/c
		polarization:	-76%

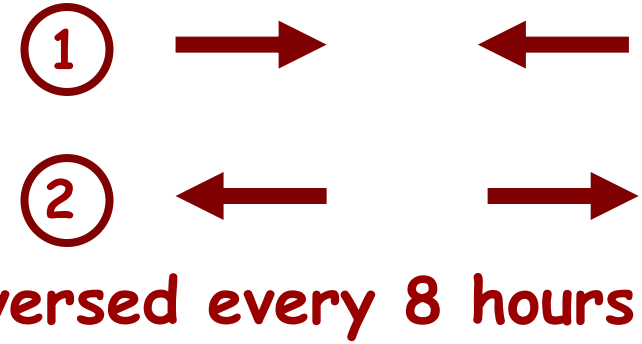
The polarized ^{6}LiD-Target



During data taking for transversity dipole field always ↥

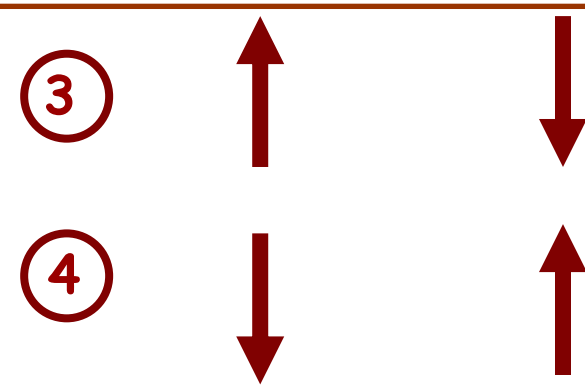
Relaxation time > 2000 hrs

4 possible spin combinations:



reversed every 8 hours

For transversity:



reversed once a week

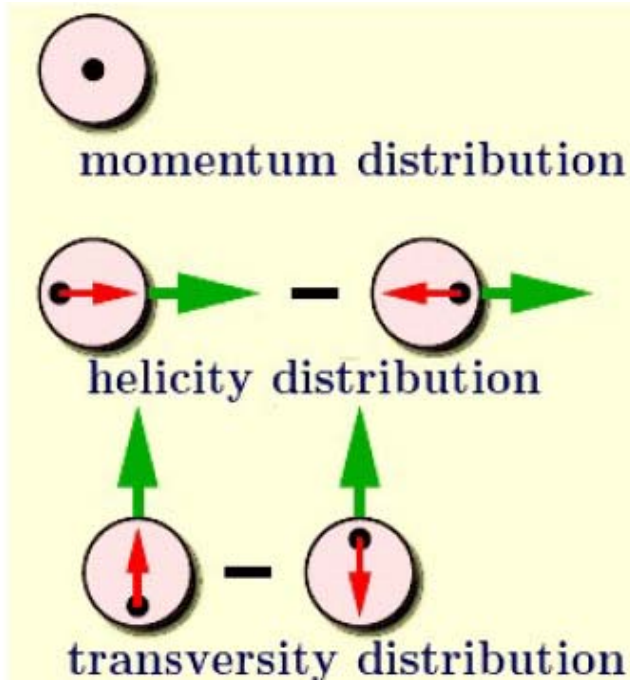
Polarization: 50%

Dilution factor: 0.38

Transverse Quark Polarizations (1)

3 distribution functions are necessary to describe the spin structure of the nucleon at LO:

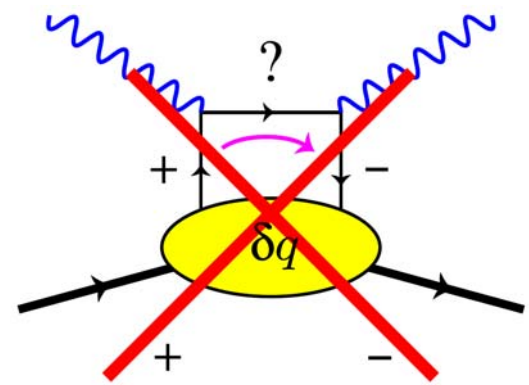
$q(x)$ $\Delta q(x)$ $\Delta_T q(x)$



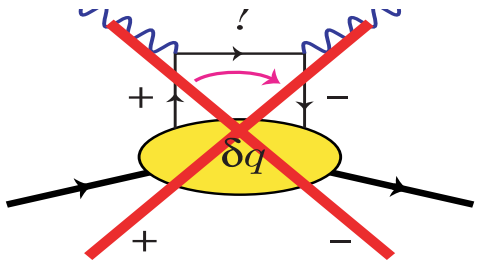
All of equal importance!

$\Delta_T q(x)$ decouples from leading twist DIS because helicity of quark must flip

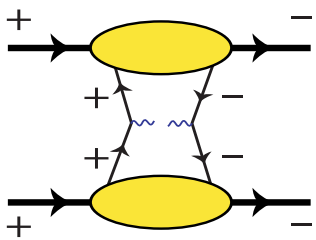
No mixture with Gluons in evolution - Valence like behavior



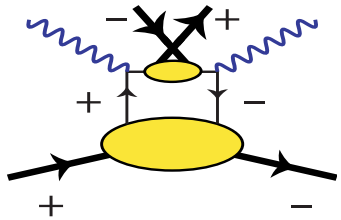
Transverse Quark Polarizations (2)



impossible



direct measurement $\Sigma\Delta_T q(x) \cdot \Delta_T q(x)$



convolution with spin dependent fragment. func.

$\Delta_T q\,(x) \otimes FF$

For DIS three possible quark polarimeters suggested:

- Azimuthal distribution of (leading) π ← Results!
- Azimuthal dependence of the plane containing leading & next to leading hadrons ← Results!
- Measure transverse polarization of Λ ← Results!

Data Sample

- Data taking with transversely polarized ^{6}LiD Target during 5 periods distributed over 3 years

(Useful for studies of systematic error!)

Year	Days data taking	DIS Events
2002	19	$1.5*10^6$
2003	14	$3.0*10^6$
2004	24	$5.9*10^6$

- Results published
PRL94, 202002 (2005)

- Trigger upgrade
  - x_{Bj}, Q^2 acceptance enlarged
- PID
  - ECAL, RICH

DIS Single-Hadron Event Analyses

- Leading Hadrons only
- All Hadrons

Single hadron production

Two possible azimuthal asymmetries:

(a) fragmentation of transversely polarized quarks with finite transverse momentum to unpolarized hadrons

→ **Collins effect (access to transversity)**

$$A_{Coll} = \frac{A_{UT}^{\sin\Phi_{Coll}}}{D_{NN} \cdot f \cdot P} = \frac{\sum_a e_a^2 \cdot \Delta_T q_a \cdot \Delta D_a^h}{\sum_a e_a^2 \cdot q_a \cdot D_a^h}$$

(b) modulation of transverse momentum of unpolarized quarks in the transverse polarized nucleon

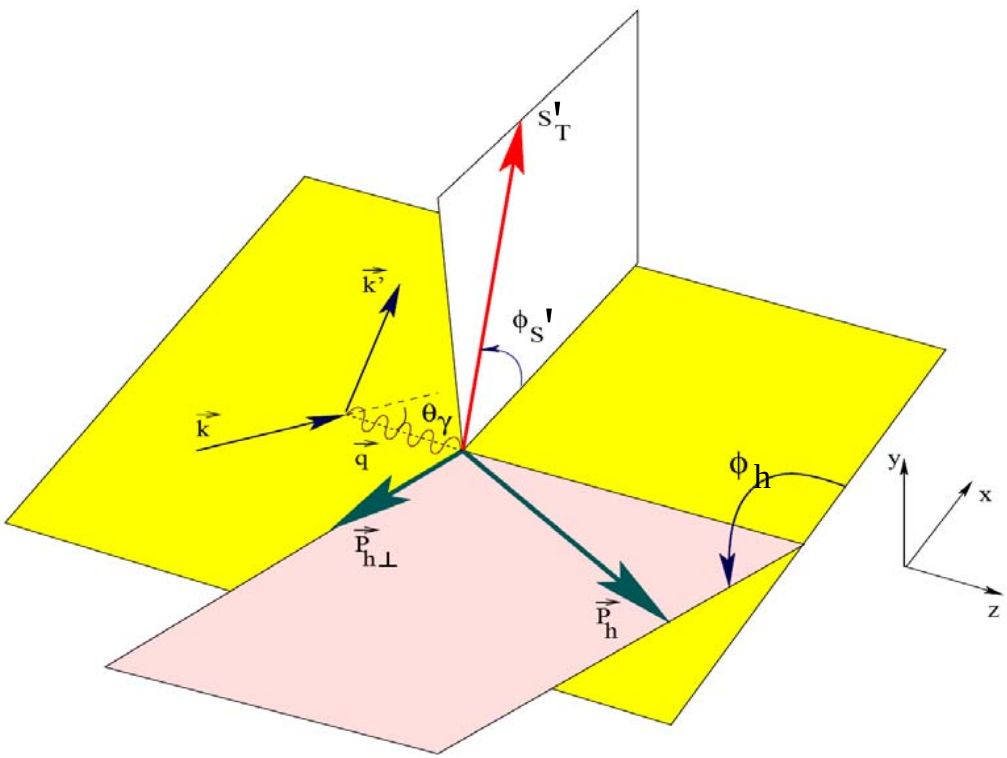
→ **Sivers effect**

$$A_{Siv} = \frac{A_{UT}^{\sin\Phi_{Siv}}}{f \cdot P} = \frac{\sum_a e_a^2 \cdot f_{1T\,a}^{\perp} \cdot D_a^h}{\sum_a e_a^2 \cdot q_a \cdot D_a^h}$$

f dilution factor; P target polarization; $D_{NN} = (1-y)/(1-y+y^2/2)$ depolarization factor

The Coordinate System

- Collins and Sivers terms in SIDIS cross-section depend on different combinations of angles ⇒ **distinguishable**



Collins: $A_{Coll} \sim \sin \phi_{Coll}$

$\phi_{Coll} = \phi_h - \phi_{S'} = \phi_h + \phi_S - \pi$

Sivers: $A_{Siv} \sim \sin \phi_{Siv}$

$\phi_{Siv} = \phi_h - \phi_S$

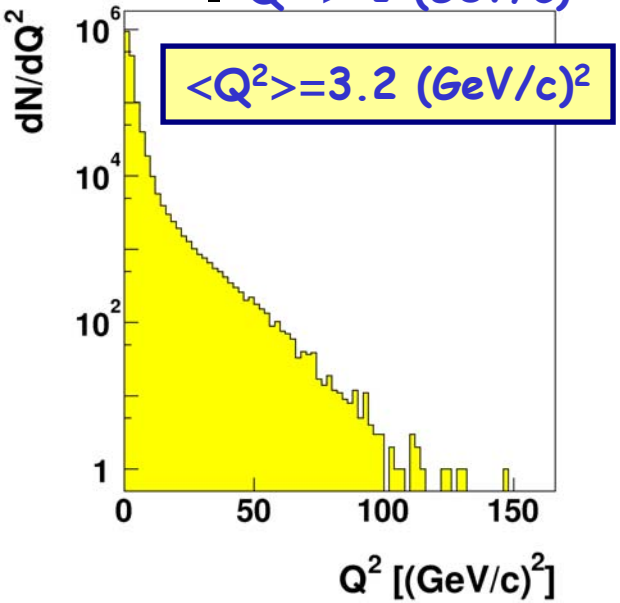
ϕ_S = azimuthal angle of spin vector of **initial-state** quark/nucleon

$\phi_{S'}$ = azimuthal angle of spin vector of **fragmenting** quark with $\phi_{S'} = \pi - \phi_S$ *(spin flip)*

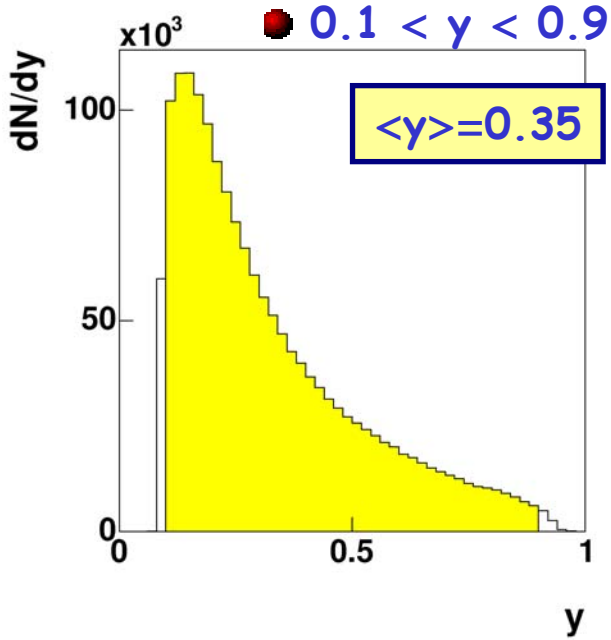
ϕ_h = azimuthal angle of hadron momentum

Event selection

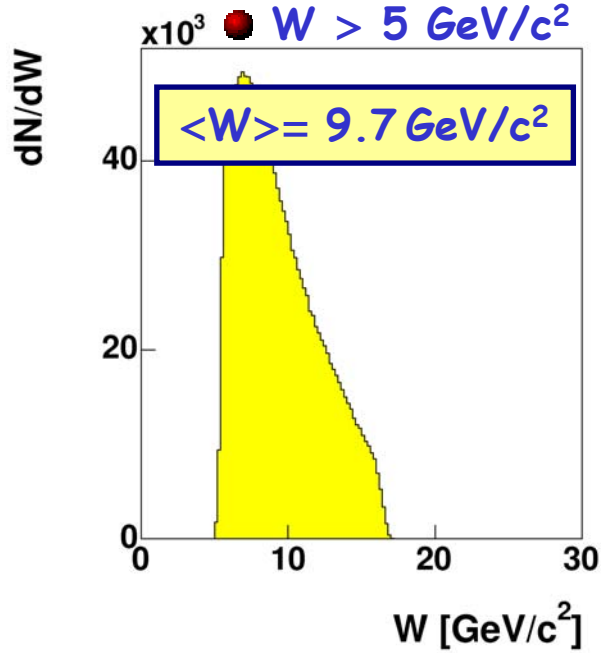
- $Q^2 > 1$ (GeV/c)^2



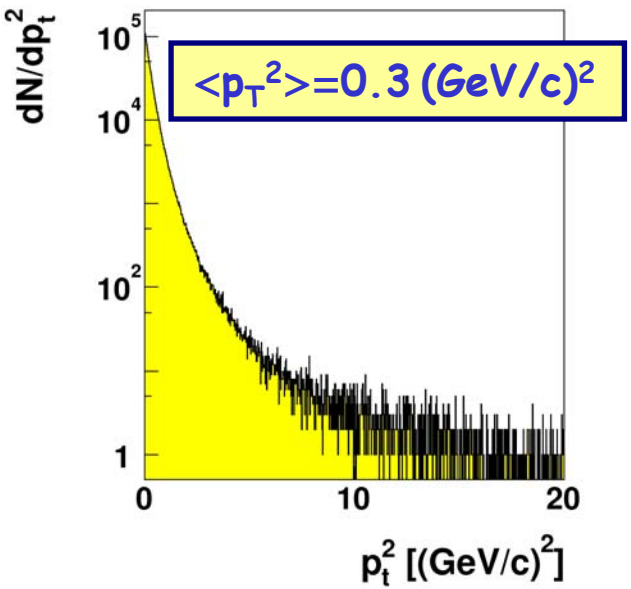
- $0.1 < y < 0.9$



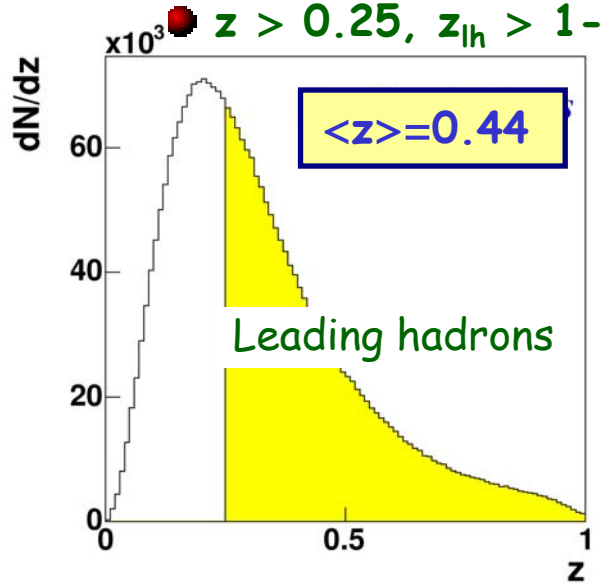
- $W > 5$ GeV/c^2

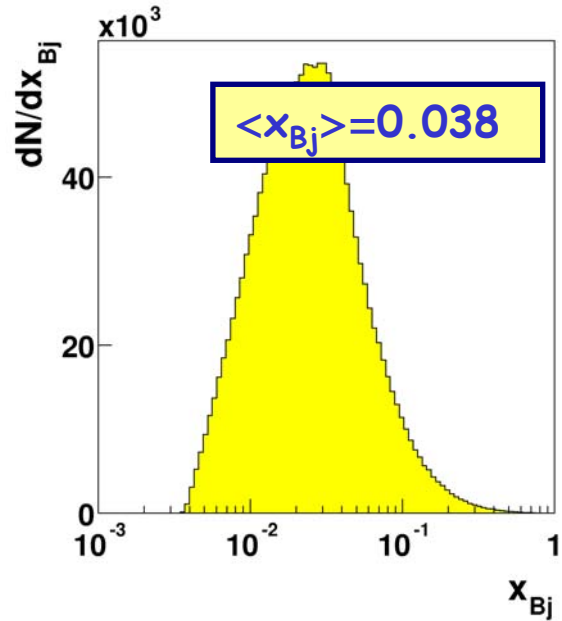


- $p_T > 0.1$ GeV/c

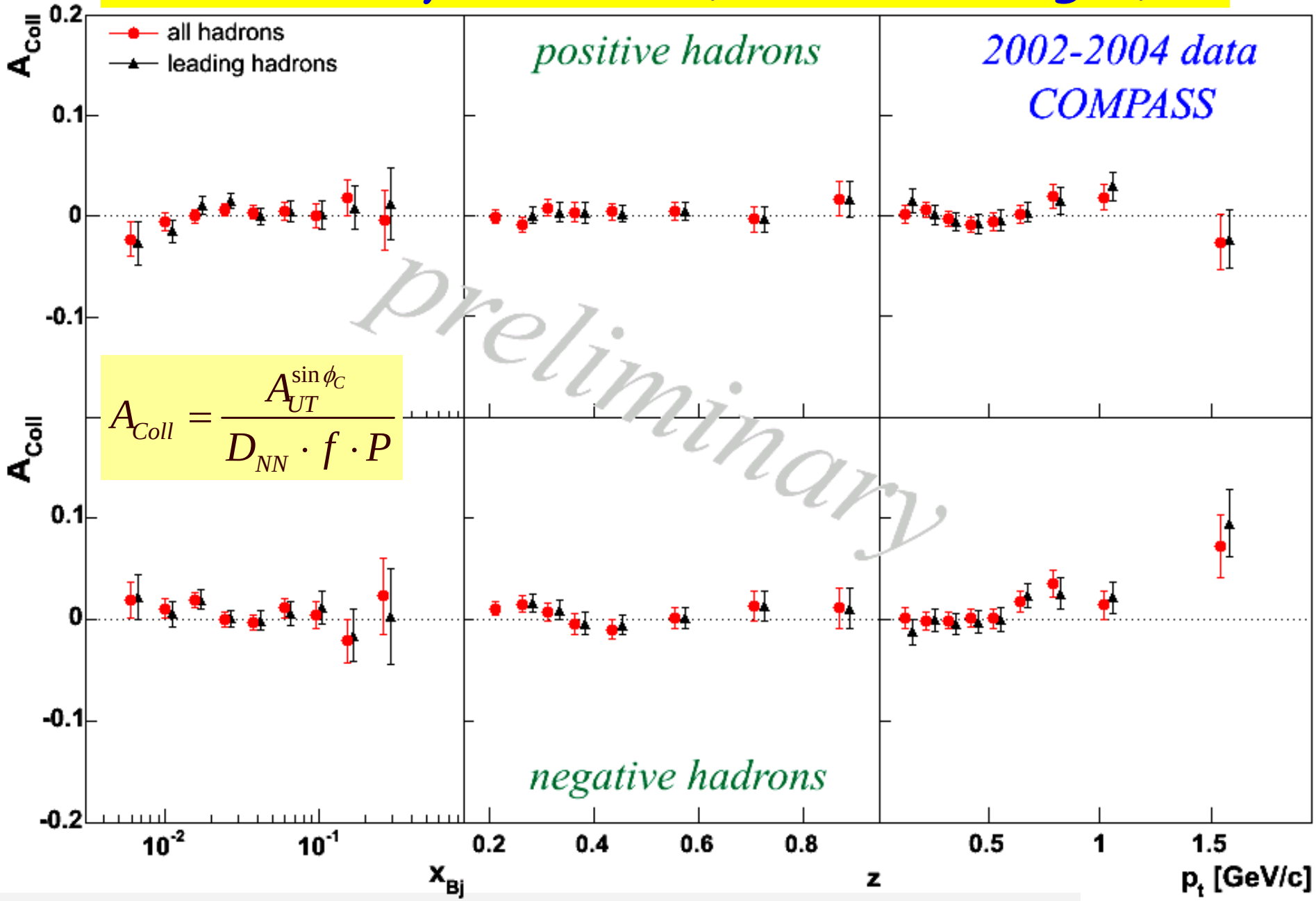


- $z > 0.25$, $z_{lh} > 1-\Sigma z_i$



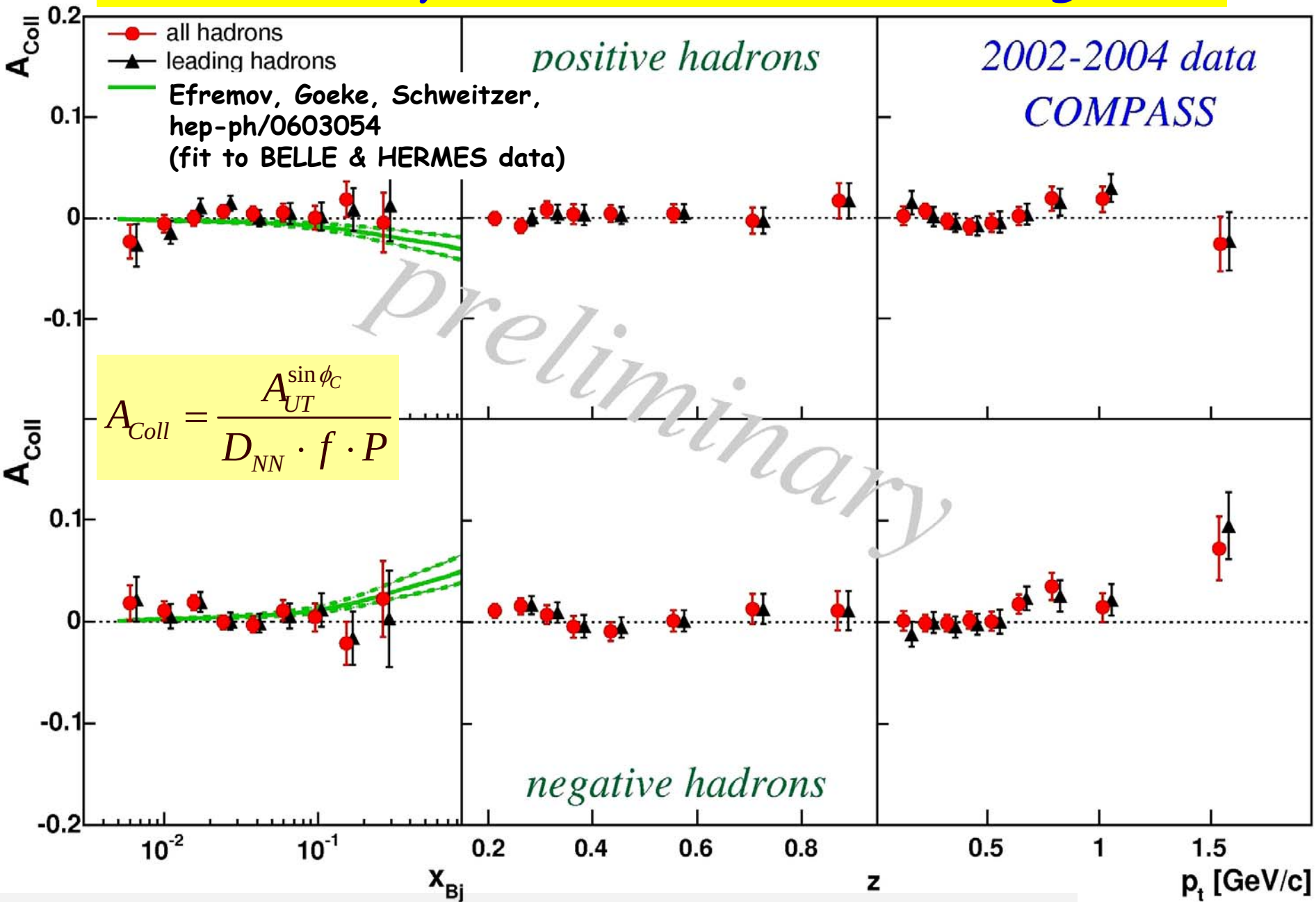


Collins-Asymmetries (Deuteron Target)



Systematic errors are considerable smaller than the quoted statistical errors

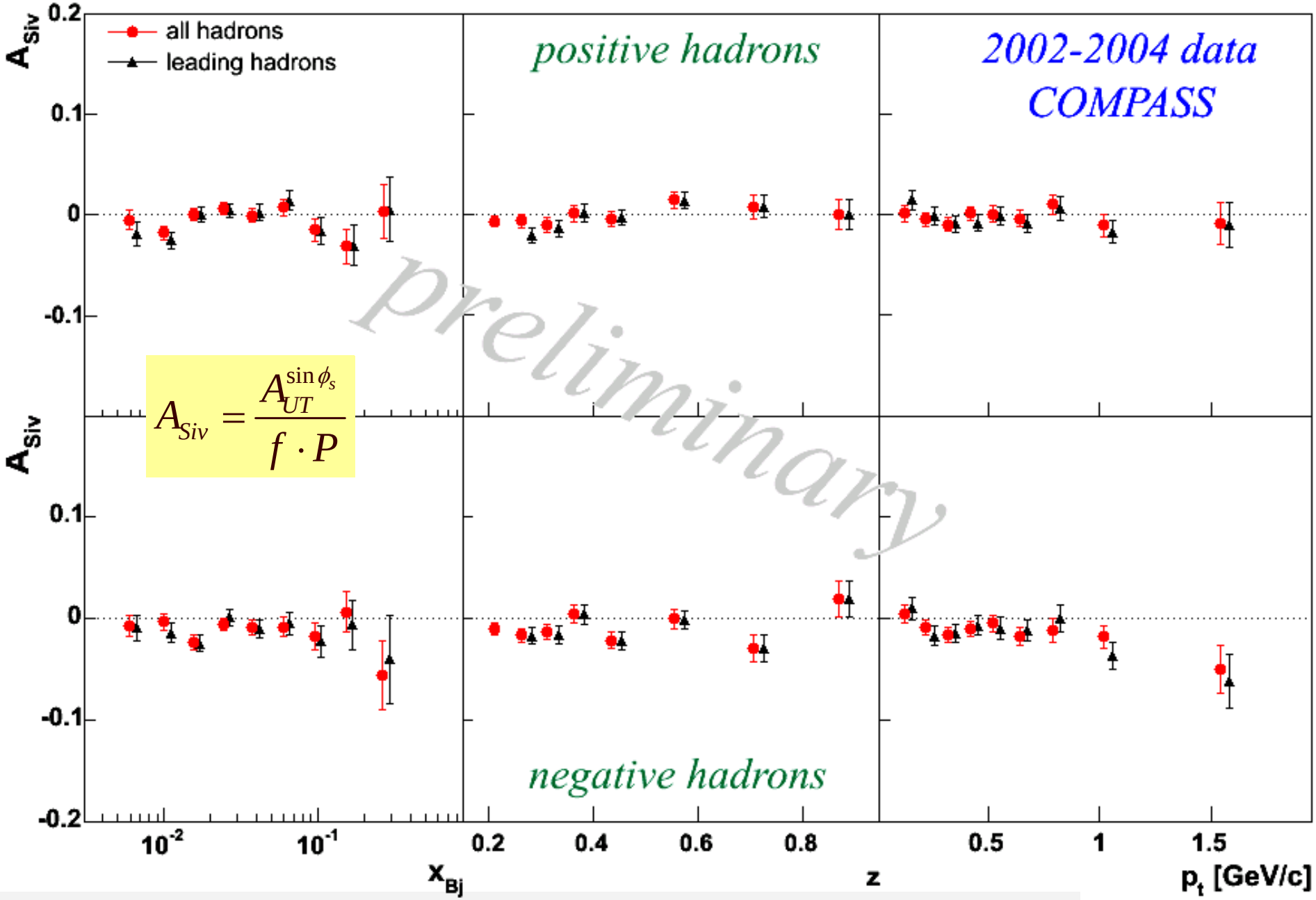
Collins-Asymmetries (Deuteron Target)



$$A_{Coll} = \frac{A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_C}}{D_{NN} \cdot f \cdot P}$$

Systematic errors are considerable smaller than the quoted statistical errors

Sivers-Asymmetries (Deuteron Target)



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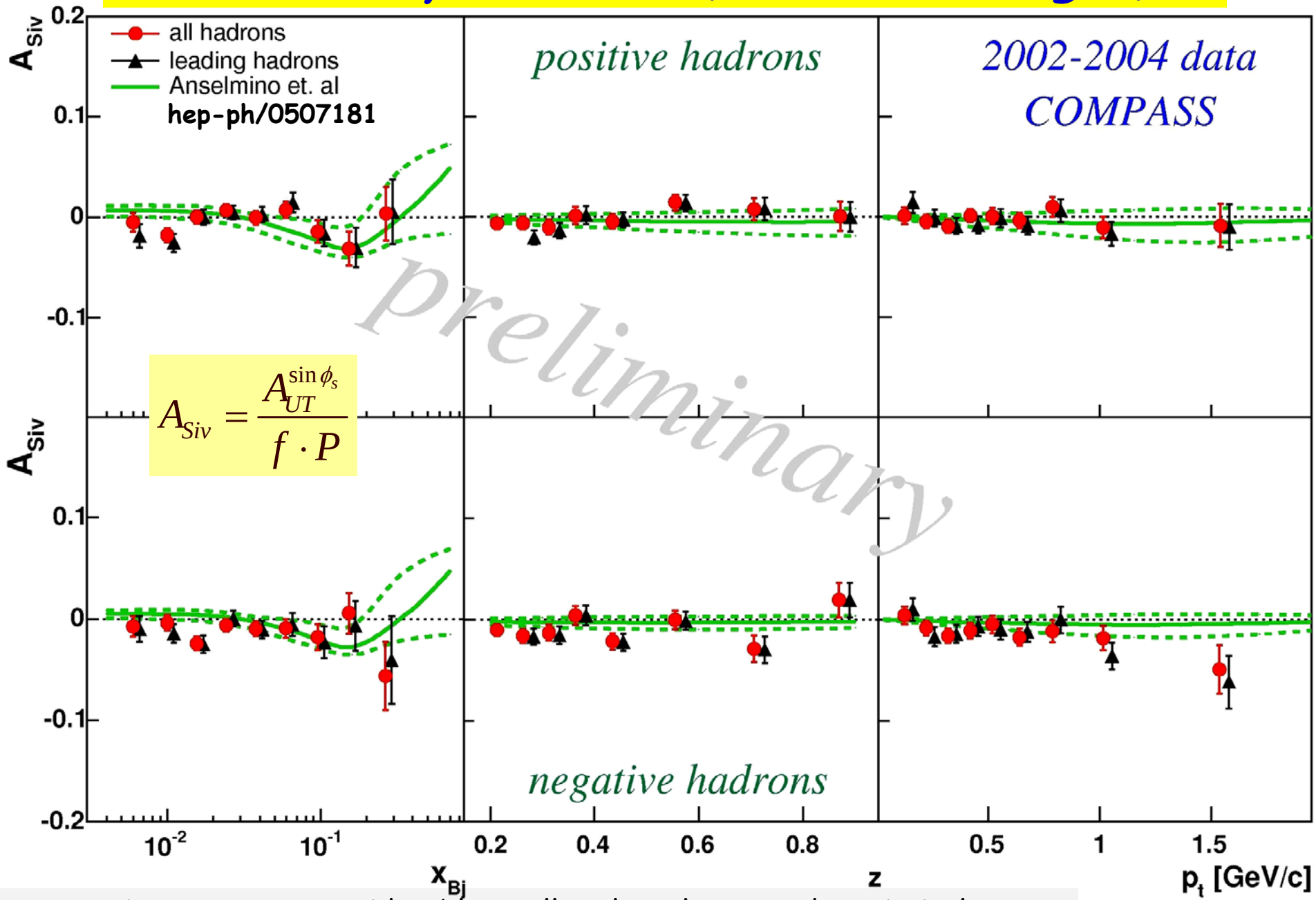
Sivers-Asymmetries (Deuteron Target)



Systematic errors are considerable smaller than the quoted statistical errors

DIS Events with Hadron-Pairs

- Interference Fragmentation

The Coordinate System

Breit frame, where

- z is the virtual photon direction
- the x-z plane is the lepton scattering plane

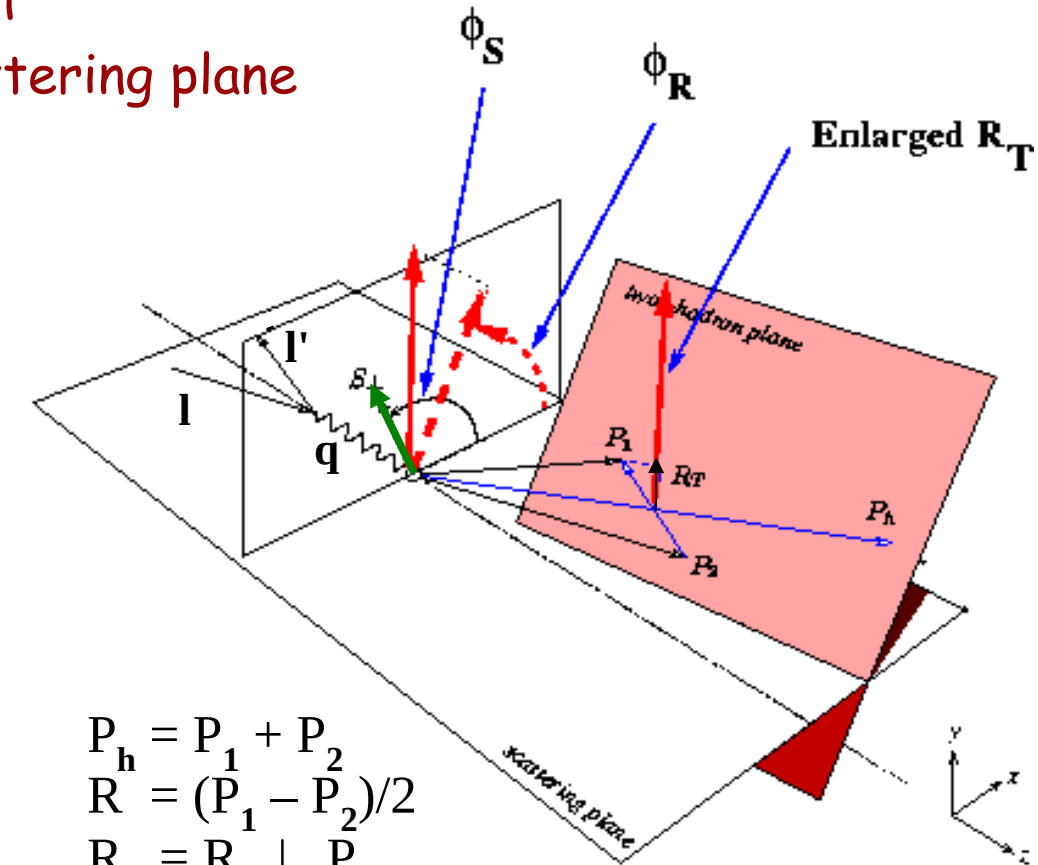
$\phi_{S'}$ = azimuthal angle of spin vector of **fragmenting** quark with $\phi_{S'} = \pi - \phi_S$ *(spin flip)*

ϕ_R = is defined by:

$$\cos\phi_R = \frac{(\mathbf{q} \times \mathbf{l})}{|\mathbf{q} \times \mathbf{l}|} \cdot \frac{(\mathbf{q} \times \mathbf{R_T})}{|\mathbf{q} \times \mathbf{R_T}|}$$

$$\sin\phi_R = \frac{(\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{R_T}) \cdot \mathbf{q}}{|\mathbf{q} \times \mathbf{l}|\,|\mathbf{q} \times \mathbf{R_T}|}$$

$\phi_{RS} = \phi_R - \phi_{S'} = \phi_R + \phi_S - \pi$

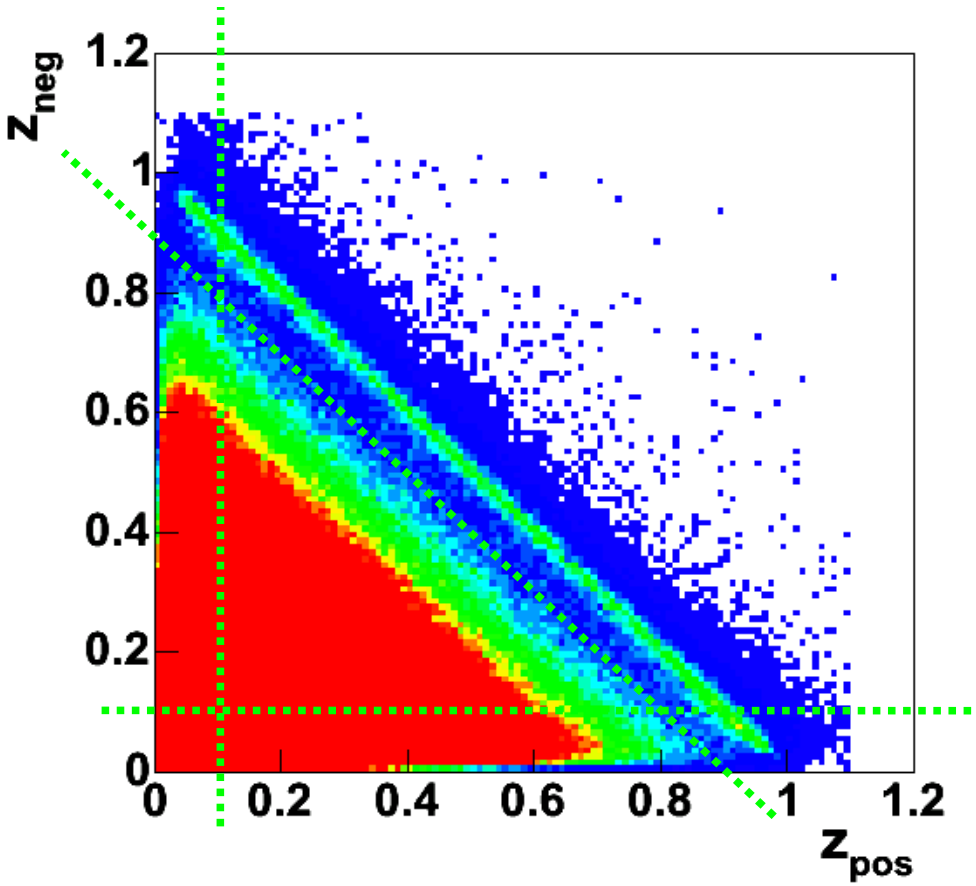


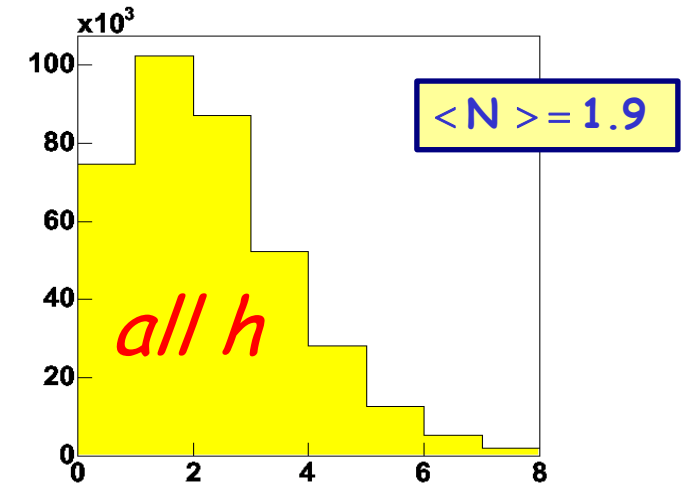
$P_h = P_1 + P_2$
$R = (P_1 - P_2)/2$
$R_T = R \perp P_h$

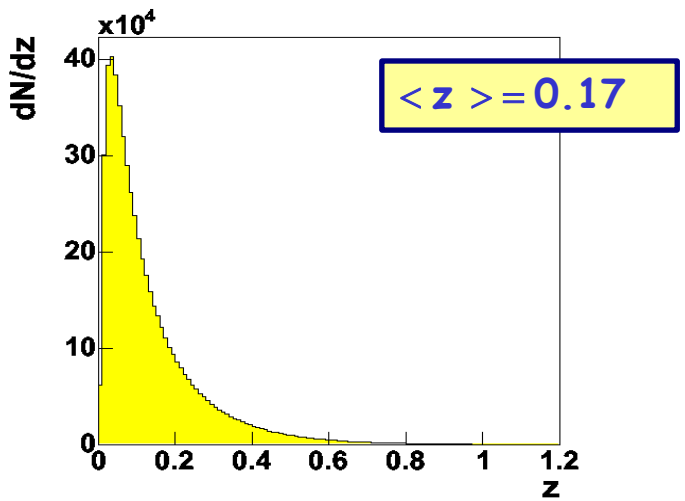
Selection of Hadron Pairs

Select all combinations of h^+ and h^- hadrons with:

- $z_1 > 0.1$, $z_2 > 0.1$, $\Sigma z_i < 0.9$
- $x_{f1} > 0.1$, $x_{f2} > 0.1$

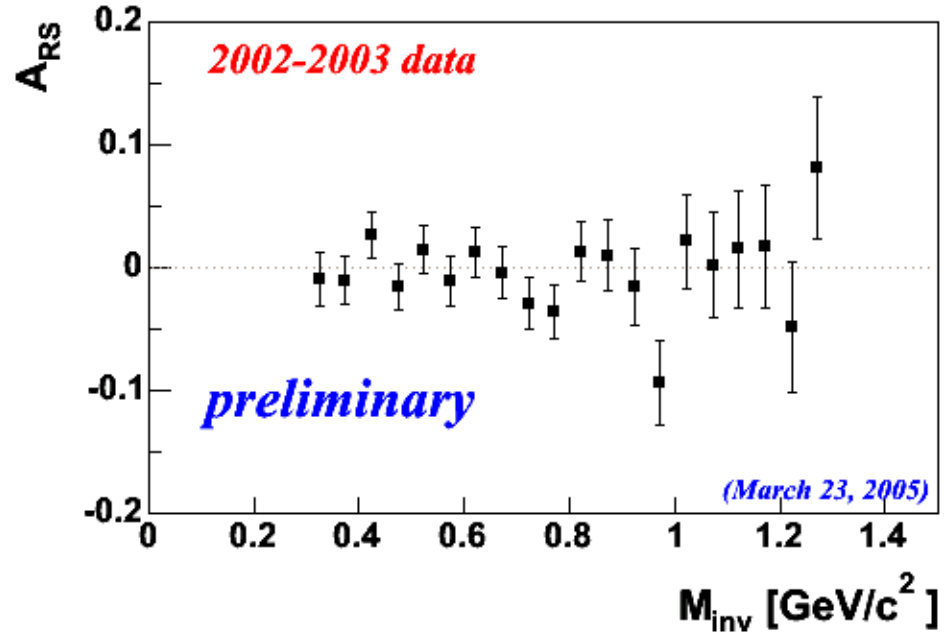


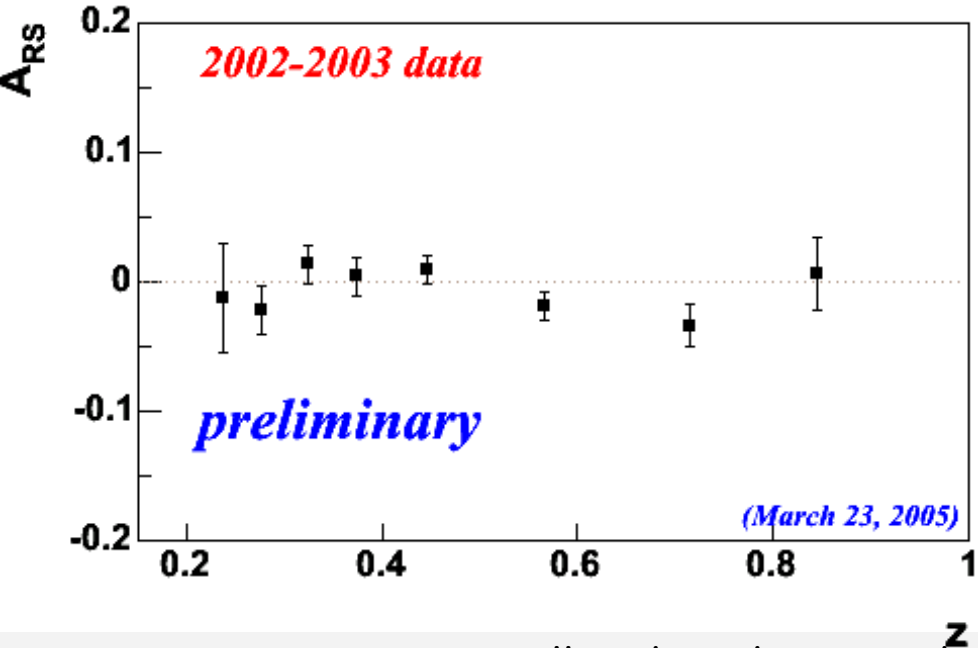


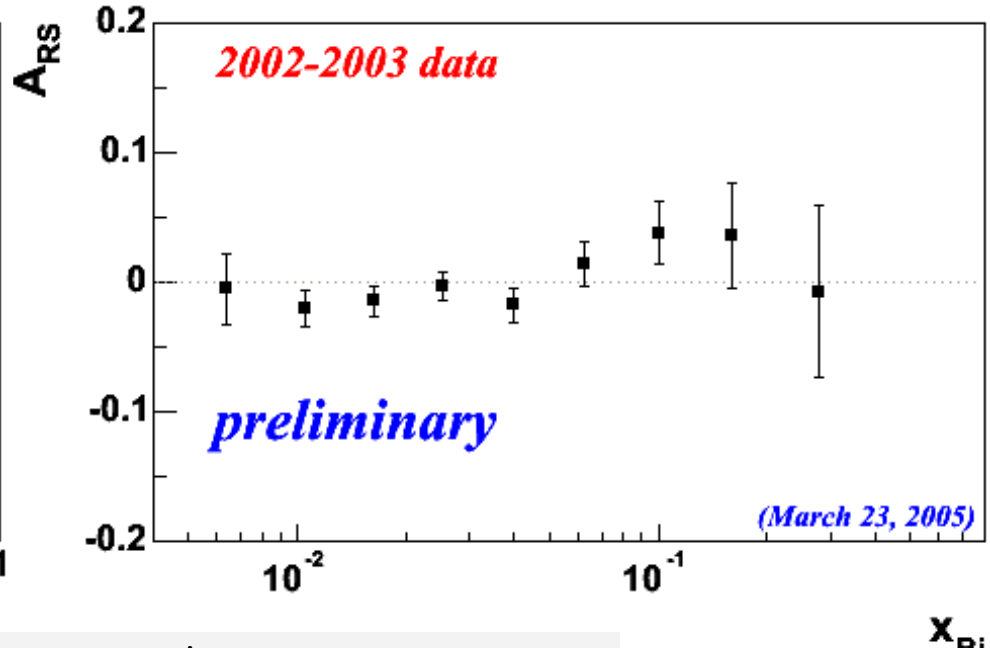


Two-Hadron Asymmetries

$$A_{RS} = \frac{A_{UT}^{\sin\phi_{RS}}}{D_{NN} \cdot f \cdot P}$$



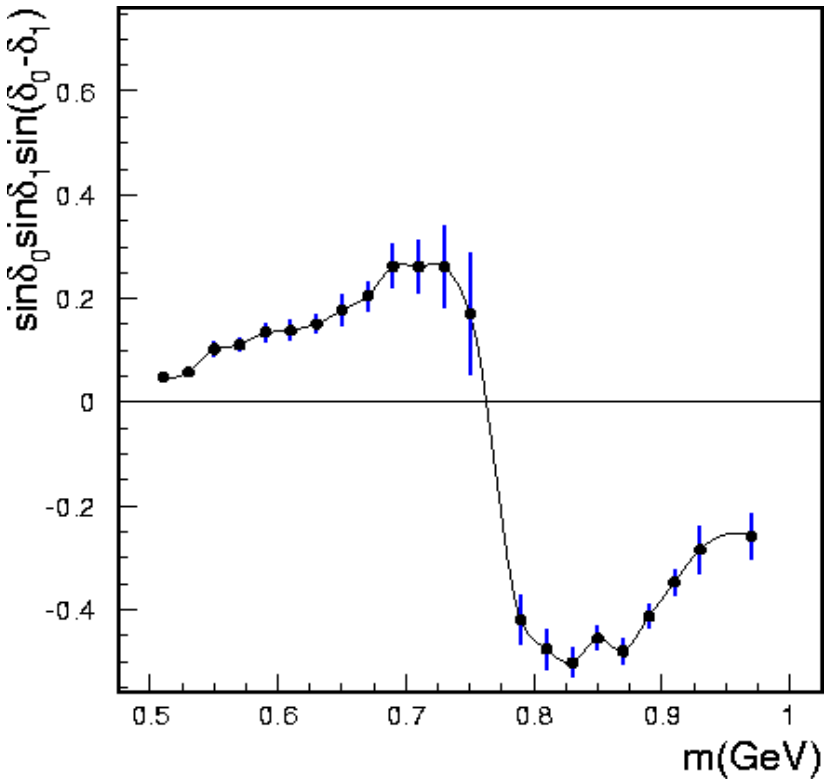




Systematic errors are smaller than the quoted statistical errors

Interference Fragmentation Function $H_q^{\sphericalangle h}(z,M_h^2)$

One model . . .

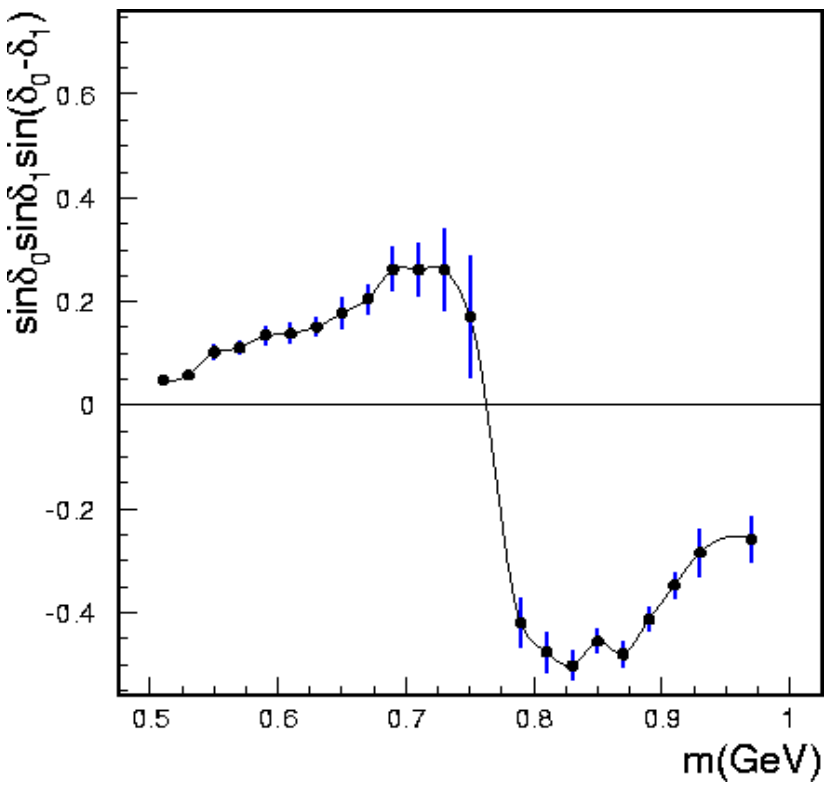


R. L. Jaffe, X. Jin and J. Tang,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 80, 1166 (1998)

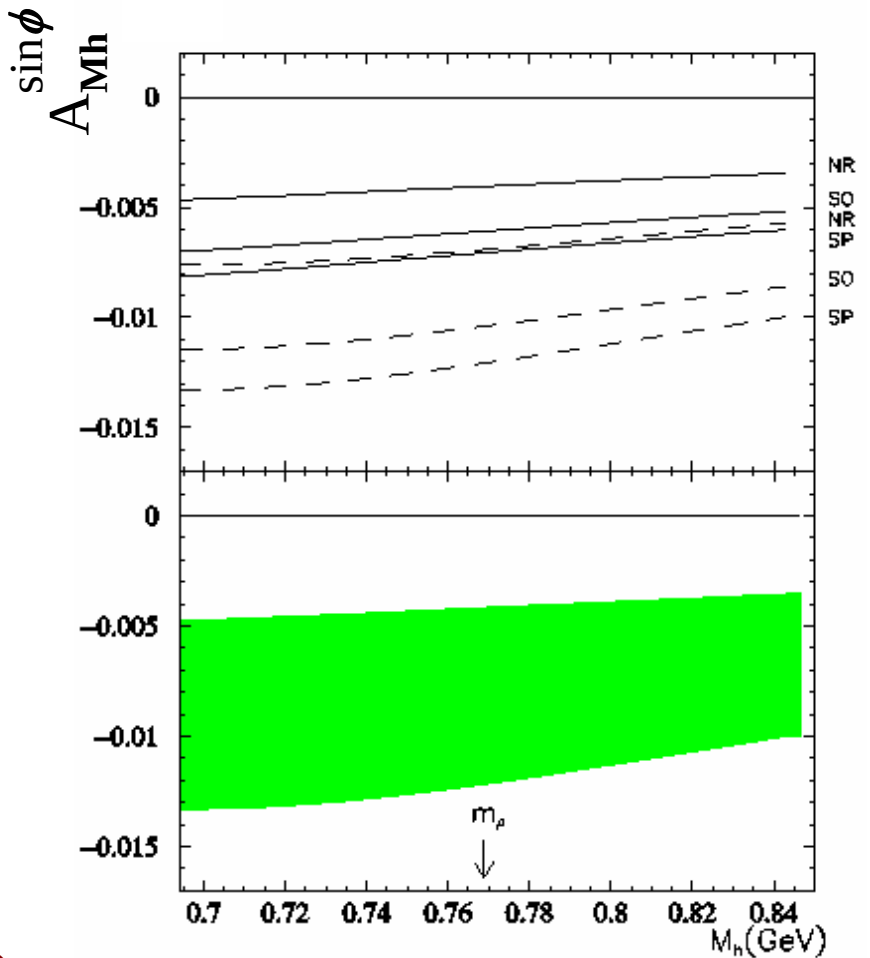
$H^{\sphericalangle}(z,M^2_{\pi^+\pi^-}) \sim \sin\delta_0 \sin\delta_1 \sin(\delta_0-\delta_1) H^{\sphericalangle}(z,M^2_{\pi^+\pi^-})$

Interference Fragmentation Function $H_q^{\sphericalangle h}(z,M_h^2)$

One model . . . Another model !



R. L. Jaffe, X. Jin and J. Tang, Phys. Rev. Lett. 80, 1166 (1998)



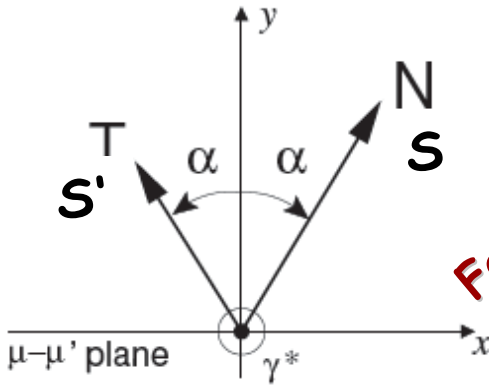
Radici, Jakob, Bianconi, PRD 65, 074031

$$H^{\sphericalangle}(z,M^2_{\pi^+\pi^-}) \sim \sin\delta_0 \sin\delta_1 \sin(\delta_0-\delta_1) H^{\sphericalangle}(z,M^2_{\pi^+\pi^-})$$

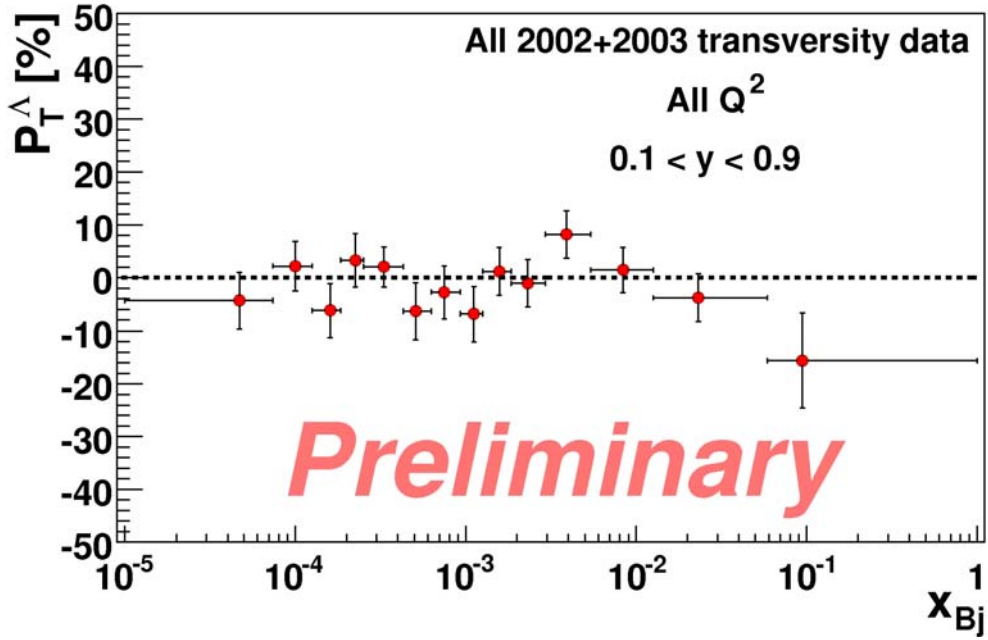
DIS Events with Λ

- influence of Fragmentation

Λ from scattering off Deuteron

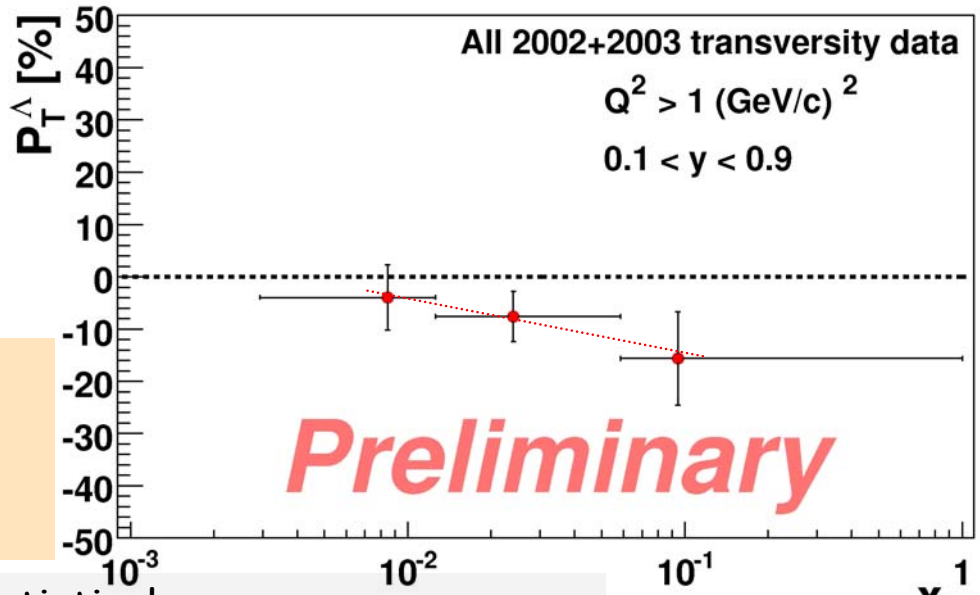


For details see B. Grube (tomorrow)



$$P^{\Lambda}_{T,exp} = \frac{d\sigma^{\mu N^{\uparrow}\to\mu' \Lambda^{\uparrow} X} - d\sigma^{\mu N^{\downarrow}\to\mu' \Lambda^{\uparrow} X}}{d\sigma^{\mu N^{\uparrow}\to\mu' \Lambda^{\uparrow} X} + d\sigma^{\mu N^{\downarrow}\to\mu' \Lambda^{\uparrow} X}} = f P_N D(y) \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \Delta_T q(x) \Delta_T D_{\Lambda/q}(z)}{\sum_q e_q^2 q(x) D_{\Lambda/q}(z)}$$

$$\Delta_T D_{\Lambda/q}(z) = D_{\Lambda^{\uparrow}/q^{\uparrow}}(z) - D_{\Lambda^{\downarrow}/q^{\uparrow}}(z)$$



- Negative trend for $Q^2 > 1$ (GeV/c)², but not significant yet → wait for 2004 data

Systematic errors not larger than the quoted statistical errors

Summary & Outlook

- COMPASS has produced transverse spin asymmetries off the deuteron
  - single /all hadron Collins asymmetries
  - two-hadron interference asymmetries
    - all pairs
    - leading pairs
  - Λ polarization
  - Sivers asymmetries for single hadron
- All analyzed data, so far, indicate small Asymmetries
  - cancellation of proton & neutron?
- Next steps:
  - Hadron-pair and Λ analysis on 2004 data ongoing → double event sample
  - extracting asymmetries including PID information
  - 2006 Measurements with transversely polarized proton target planned
  - 2006 enlarged x_{Bj} acceptance with new target magnet