



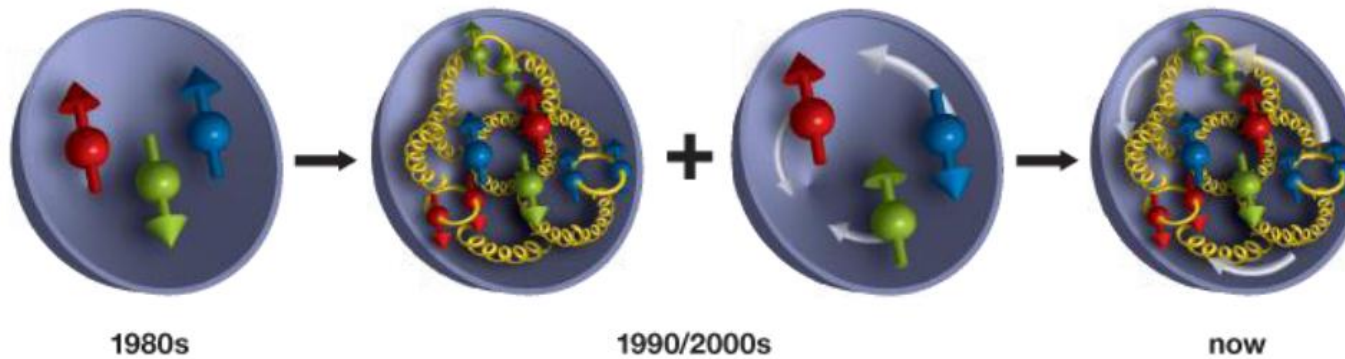
COMPASS – a facility to study QCD



C. Quintans, LIP-Lisbon



27th February 2018, "Inside Views NFIST @ LIP"



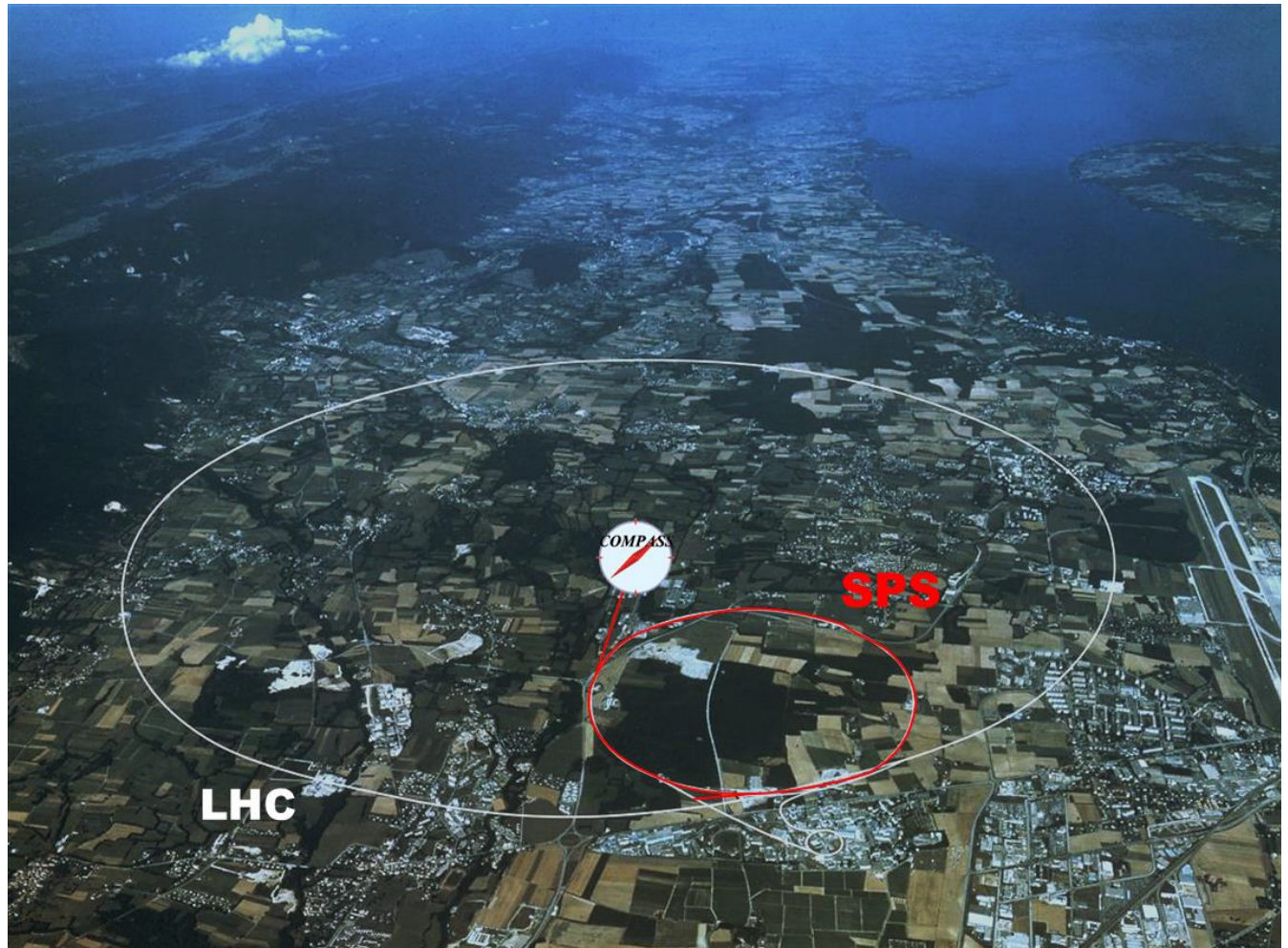
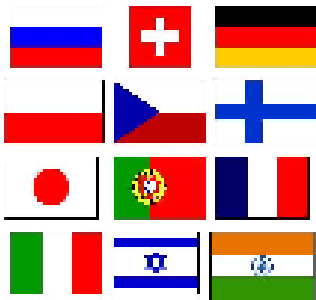


COMPASS @ CERN

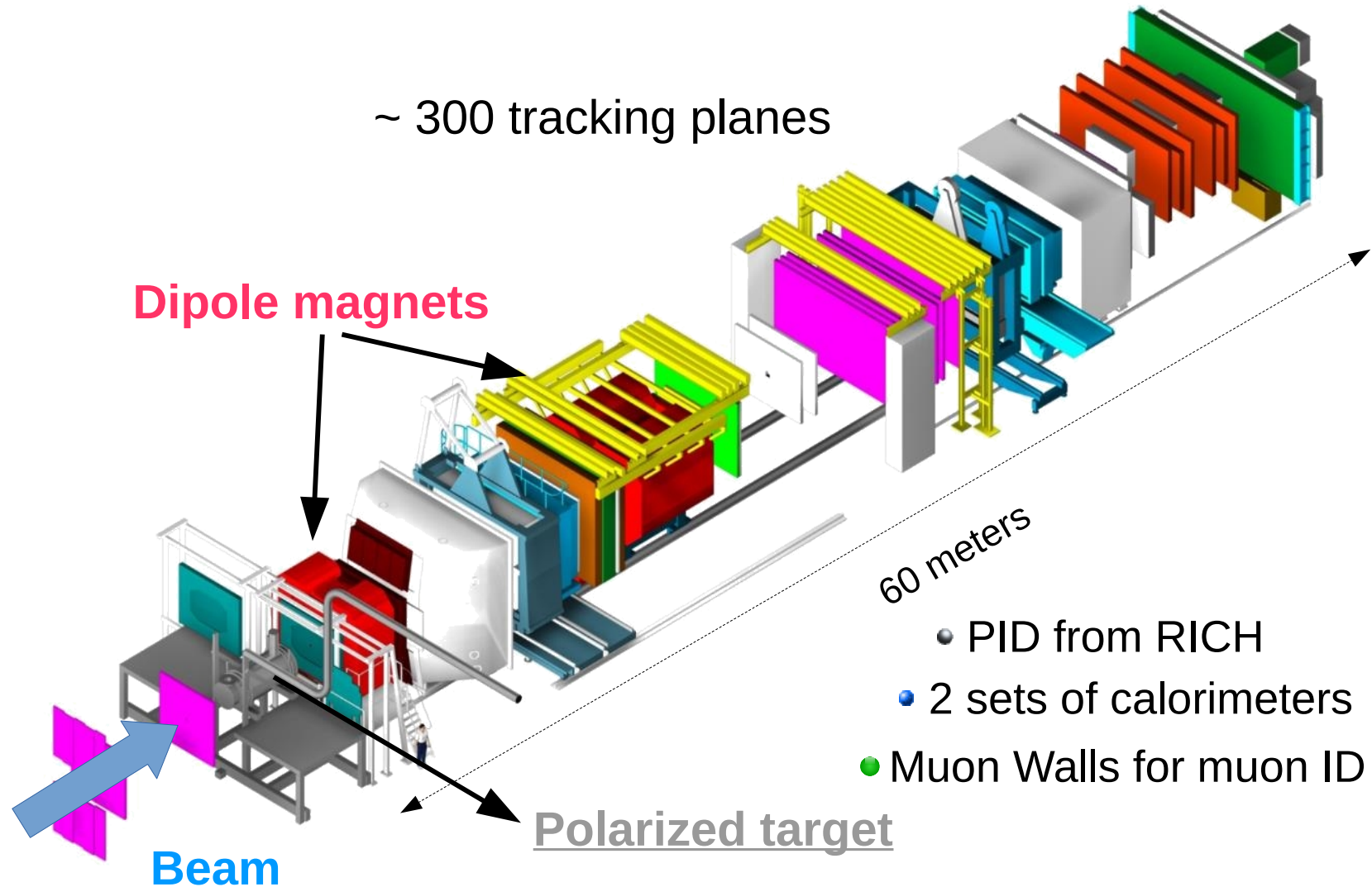
COmmon MUon and PProton Apparatus for SStructure and Spectroscopy



230 physicists from 12 countries

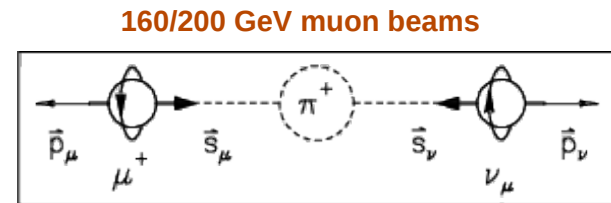
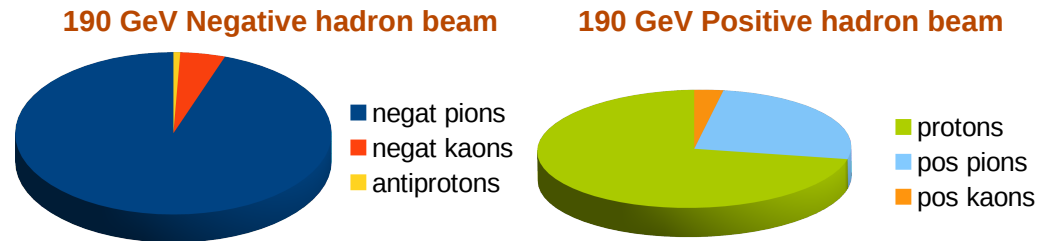


A fixed target experiment

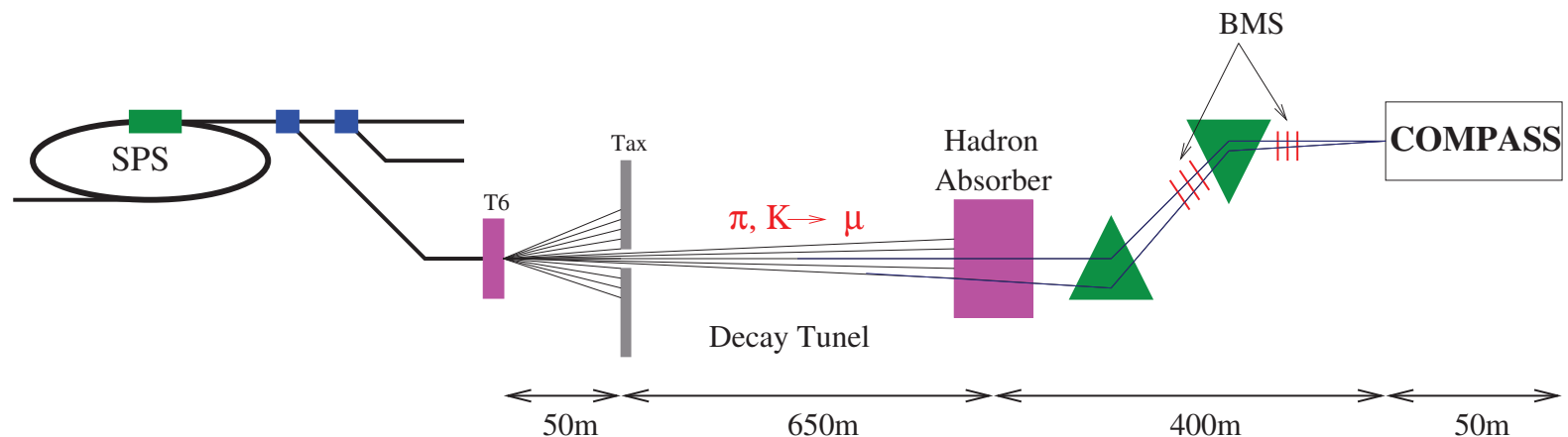


Diversity of beams available

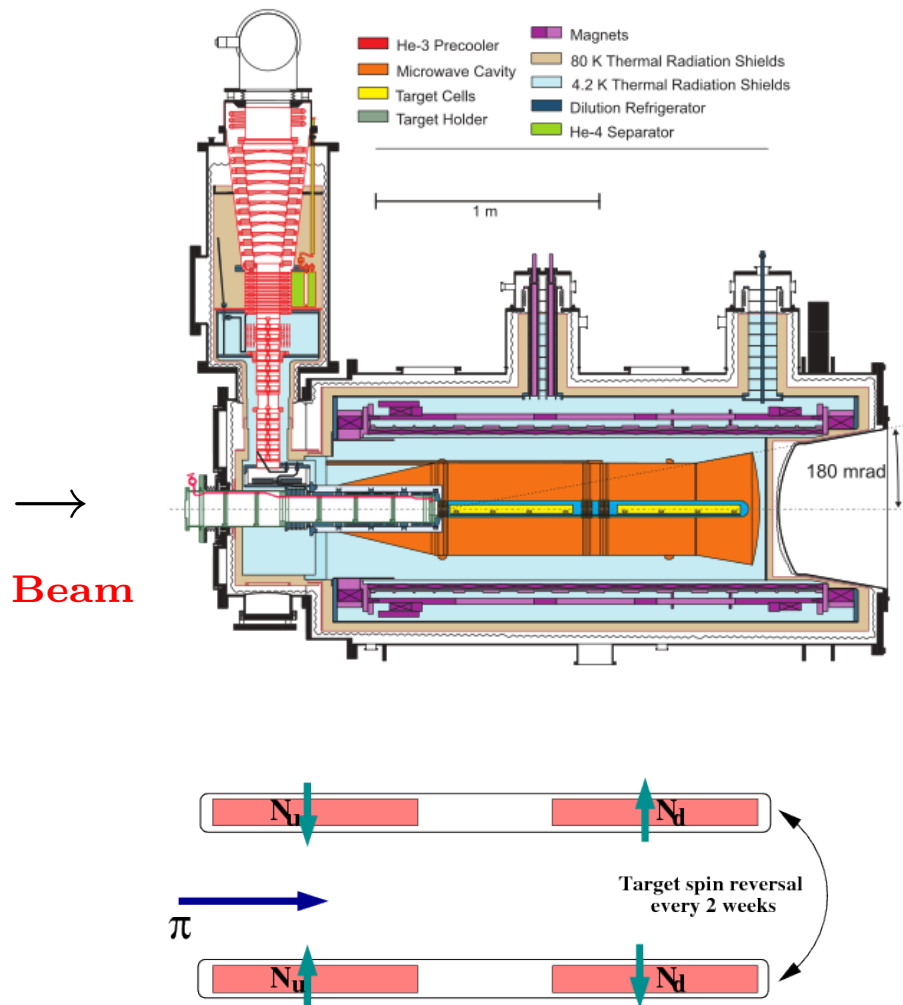
- Positive hadron beams
- Negative hadron beams
- Positive or negative muon beams
- Beam momenta from 80 to 280 GeV



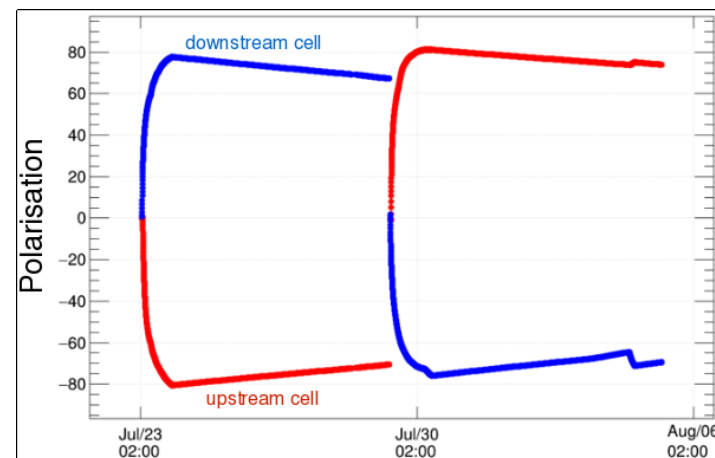
➡ Muons from pion decays are **naturally polarised**



Polarized targets

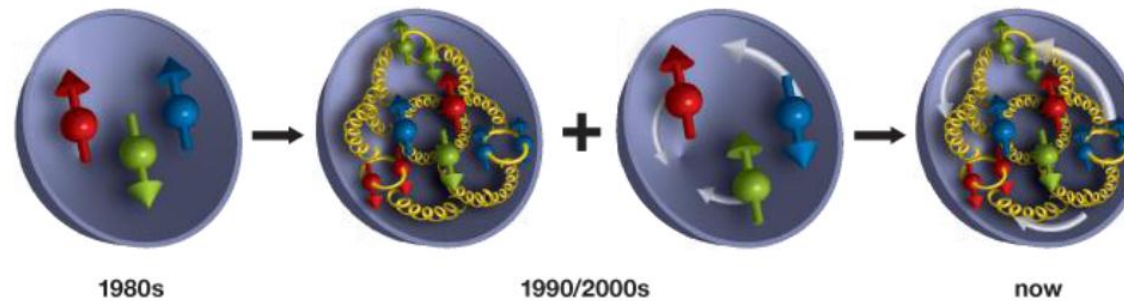


- NH_3 : polarised protons; ^6LiD : polarised deuterons
- Spin flips forced by applied microwave
- 2.5 T superconducting solenoid field to align
- 60 mK temperature to freeze spin state



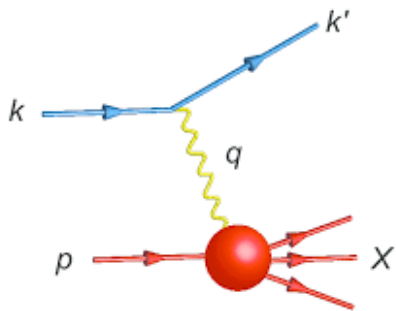


COMPASS: Unveiling QCD mysteries

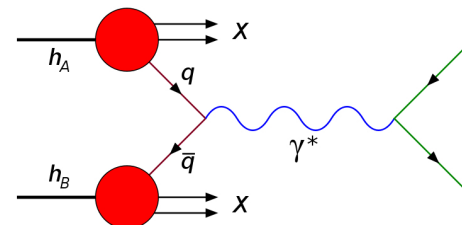


- The nucleon has a structure – quarks, gluons and their dynamics
- The nucleon has spin $1/2$: how its constituents contribute to it?
- The nucleon mass is 1000 times larger than the pion mass. Why?

Some favorites for probing the nucleon:

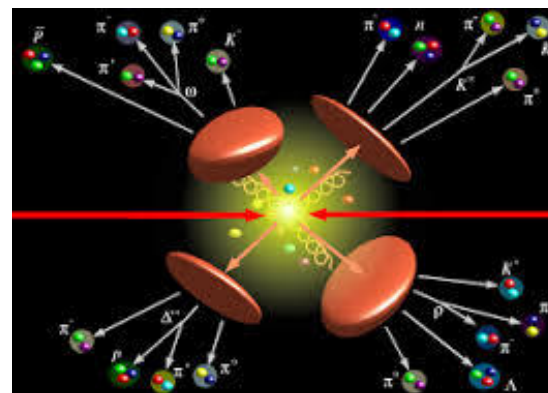
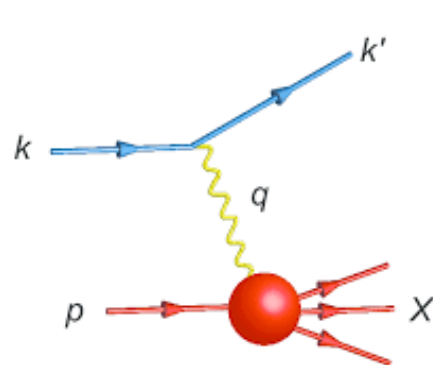


Deep Inelastic Scattering



Drell-Yan

Quarks fragmenting into hadrons



Fragmentation Function: probability that a **quark** i fragments into a **hadron** h carrying a fraction z of the parent's momentum.

In COMPASS we compare the amounts of charged kaons and pions produced, to access these fragmentation functions.

COMPASS data taken in 2016 and 2017 with μ^\pm beams on a liquid hydrogen target to be analysed.

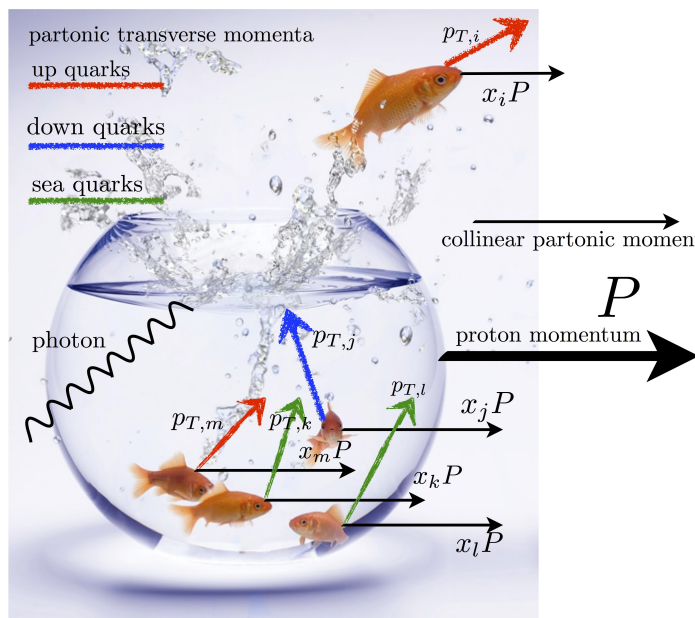
→ Come and join this effort!



Spin and transverse momentum of quarks in the proton

Parton distribution functions give the probability to find a **quark** i inside a **nucleon** N carrying a fraction x of its parent's momentum.

But quarks and gluons might not be collinear with the proton: a **transverse momentum** k_T



Leading Twist TMDs

○ Nucleon Spin ○ Quark Spin

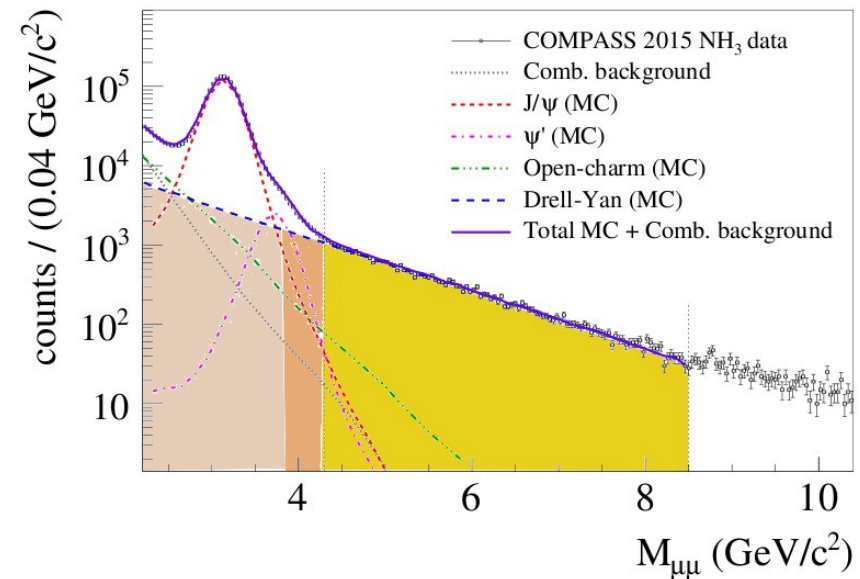
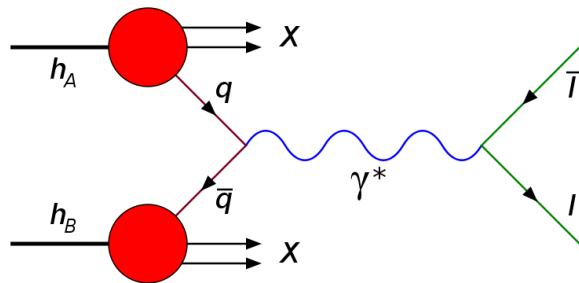
		Quark Polarization		
		Un-Polarized (U)	Longitudinally Polarized (L)	Transversely Polarized (T)
Nucleon Polarization	U	$f_1 = \odot$		$h_1^\perp = \odot - \odot$ Boer-Mulders
	L		$g_{1L} = \odot \rightarrow - \odot \rightarrow$ Helicity	$h_{1L}^\perp = \odot \rightarrow - \odot \rightarrow$
	T	$f_{1T}^\perp = \odot \uparrow - \odot \downarrow$ Sivers	$g_{1T}^\perp = \odot \uparrow - \odot \downarrow$	$h_1 = \odot \uparrow - \odot \downarrow$ Transversity $h_{1T}^\perp = \odot \uparrow - \odot \downarrow$

8 quark TMD PDFs of the proton: correlations between spin of the nucleon, spin of the quarks, and transverse momentum.



TMDs: the dynamics inside the proton

$$\text{Drell-Yan: } q\bar{q} \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$$



- From **April to November**: COMPASS polarized Drell-Yan measurements
- Access 4 TMD PDFs – and from this, test the TMD approach of QCD
- Learn also how quarks distributions inside the pion behave differently from those inside the proton

→ Lots of new data, come join this effort!

