

Status / Hadron Spectroscopy at COMPASS

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January 22nd 2010



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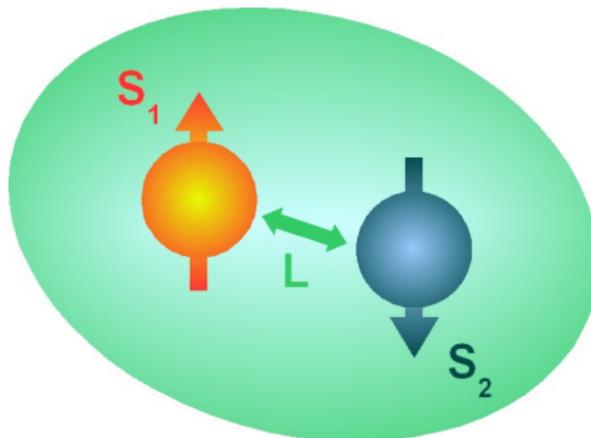
Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Recoil Proton Detector
- 3 Trigger
- 4 Analysis and Results
- 5 Summary and Outlook



Spectroscopy with Mesons

- Simplified meson model: $q\bar{q}$ bound states
- characterized by
 - ① Flavour (u,d,s,c,b,t)
 - ② Quantum numbers $I^G J^{PC}$

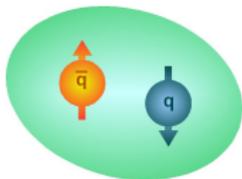


- allowed J^{PC} combinations: $0^{-+}, 0^{++}, 1^{-+}, \dots$
- exotic J^{PC} combinations: $0^{-+}, 0^{+-}, 1^{-+}, \dots$

Exotic Mesons

extend the simplified model by adding additional degrees of freedom:

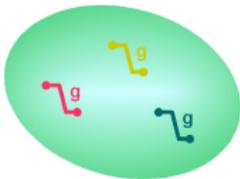
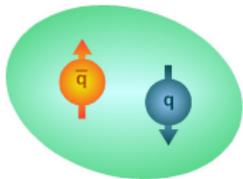
- $q\bar{q}$ mesons



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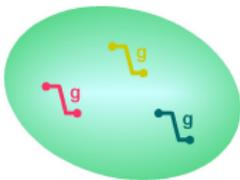
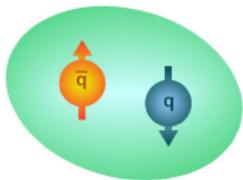
- $q\bar{q}$ mesons
- glueballs



Exotic Mesons

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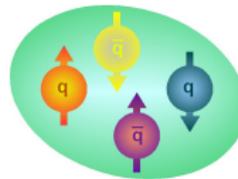
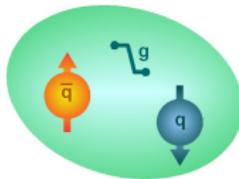
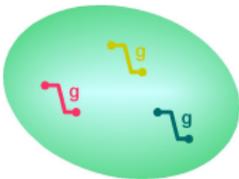
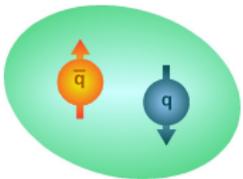
- $q\bar{q}$ mesons
- glueballs
- hybrids



Exotic Mesons

extend the simplified model by adding additional degrees of freedom:

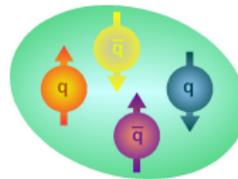
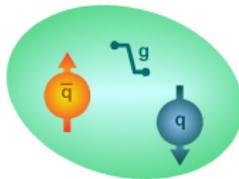
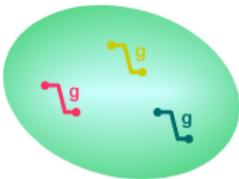
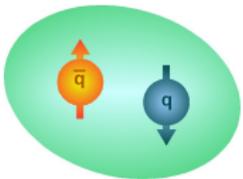
- $q\bar{q}$ mesons
- glueballs
- hybrids
- bound $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ states



Exotic Mesons

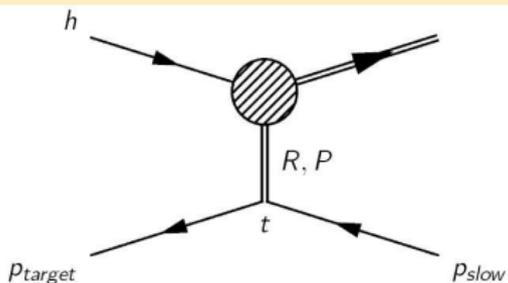
extend the simplified model by adding additional degrees of freedom:

- $q\bar{q}$ mesons
- glueballs
- hybrids
- bound $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ states
- mesonic molecules

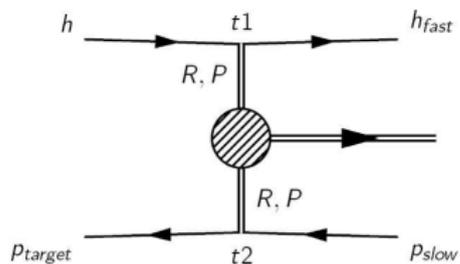


Formation processes

Diffractive Scattering:

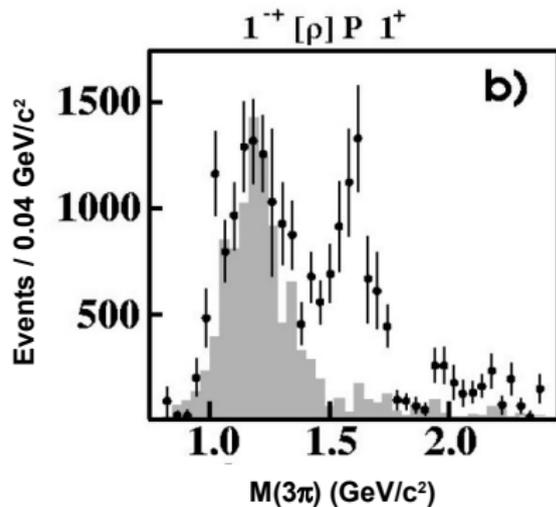
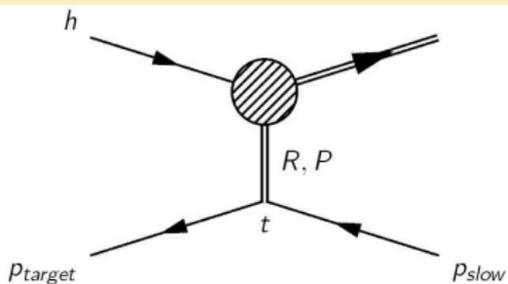


Central Production:



Formation processes

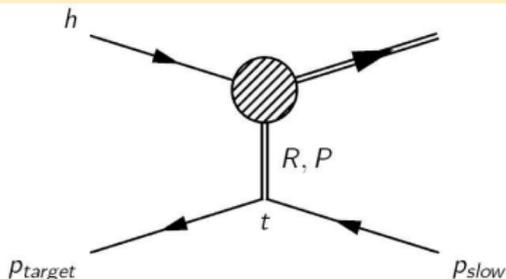
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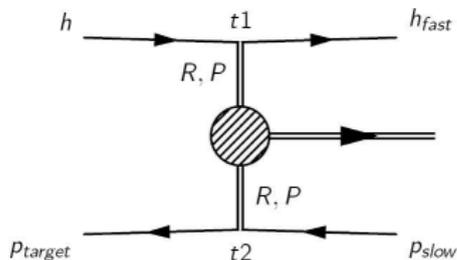
- SPE (single pomeron exchange)
- search for hybrid-candidates: $\pi(1600)$, $\pi(1800)$

Formation processes

Diffraction Scattering:



Central Production:



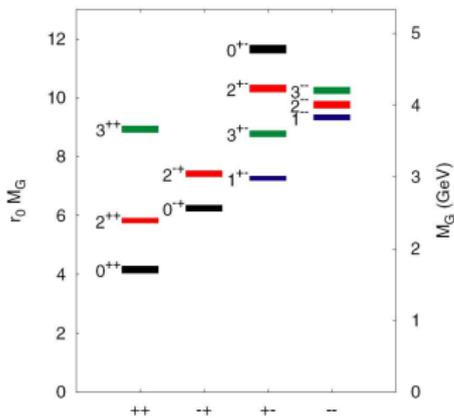
Context: Definition of Central Production

- Original definition, **not only** DPE (double pomeron exchange)
- formation of resonances at central rapidities

CP of charged pionic modes (e.g. $\pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$)

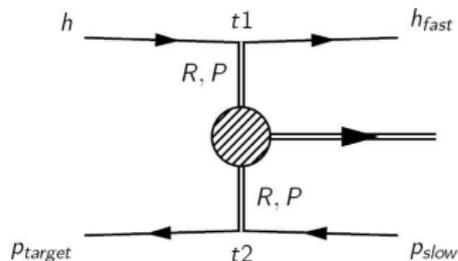
→ well suited for the search for scalar and tensor glueballs
 f_0 family of resonances most interesting to study

Formation processes



Y. Chen et al., Phys. Rev. D 73, 014516 (2006)

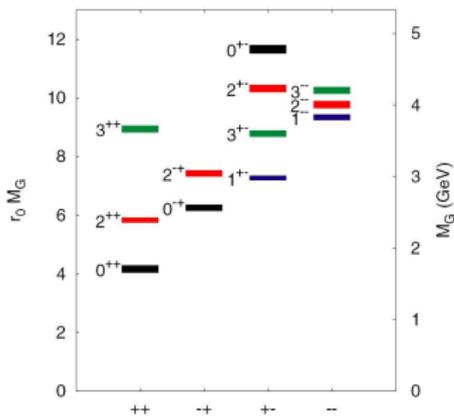
Central Production:



Some examples of central production studies with 4π final states

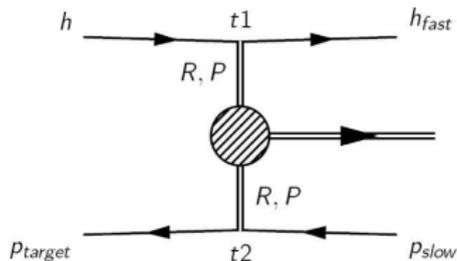
- F. Binon et al. GAMS Collaboration. *Nuovo Cimento*, 78, 1983
- S. Abatzis et al. WA91 Collaboration. *Phys.Lett.B* 324, 1994
- F. Antinori et al. WA102 Collaboration, *Phys.Lett.B* 353, 1995
- C. Amsler et al. Crystal Barrel Collaboration. *Phys.Lett.B* 380, 1996

Formation processes



Y. Chen et al., Phys. Rev. D 73, 014516 (2006)

Central Production:



How to search for glueballs?

characterization by

- flavour-neutral decay modes:
 X is supposed to be seen in $\pi^+\pi^-$, $\pi^0\pi^0$, $K\bar{K}$, 4π , $\eta\eta$, $\eta\eta'$
- formation kinematics: small $dP_t = p_t^{fast} - p_t^{slow}$

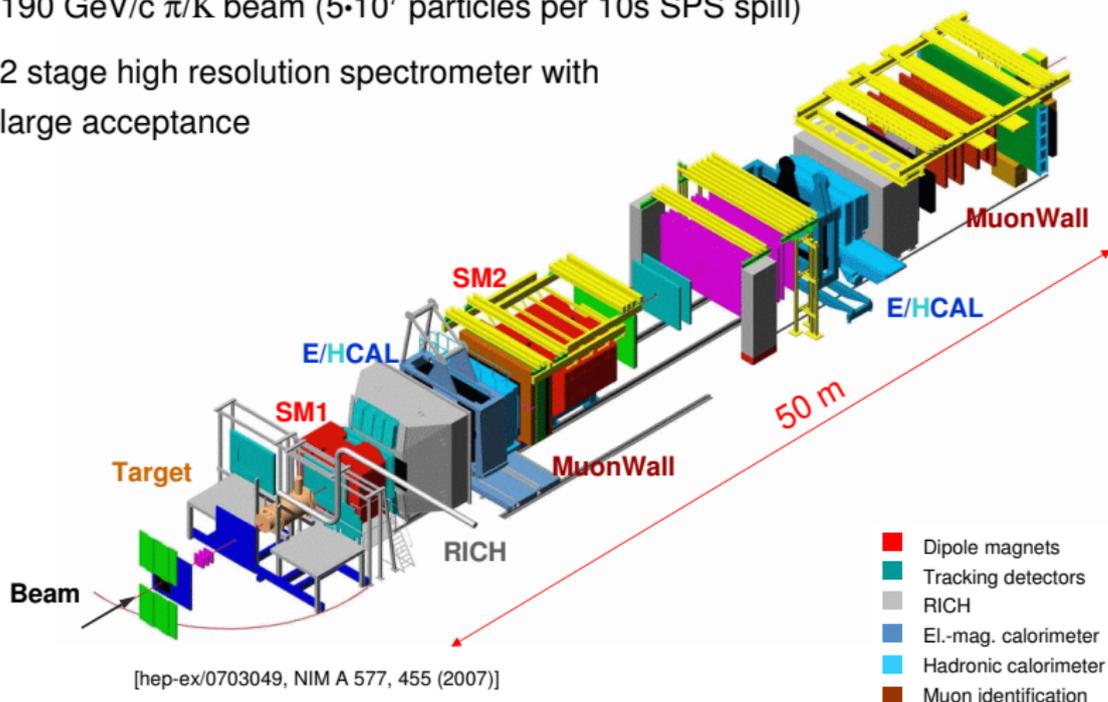
The COMPASS collaboration



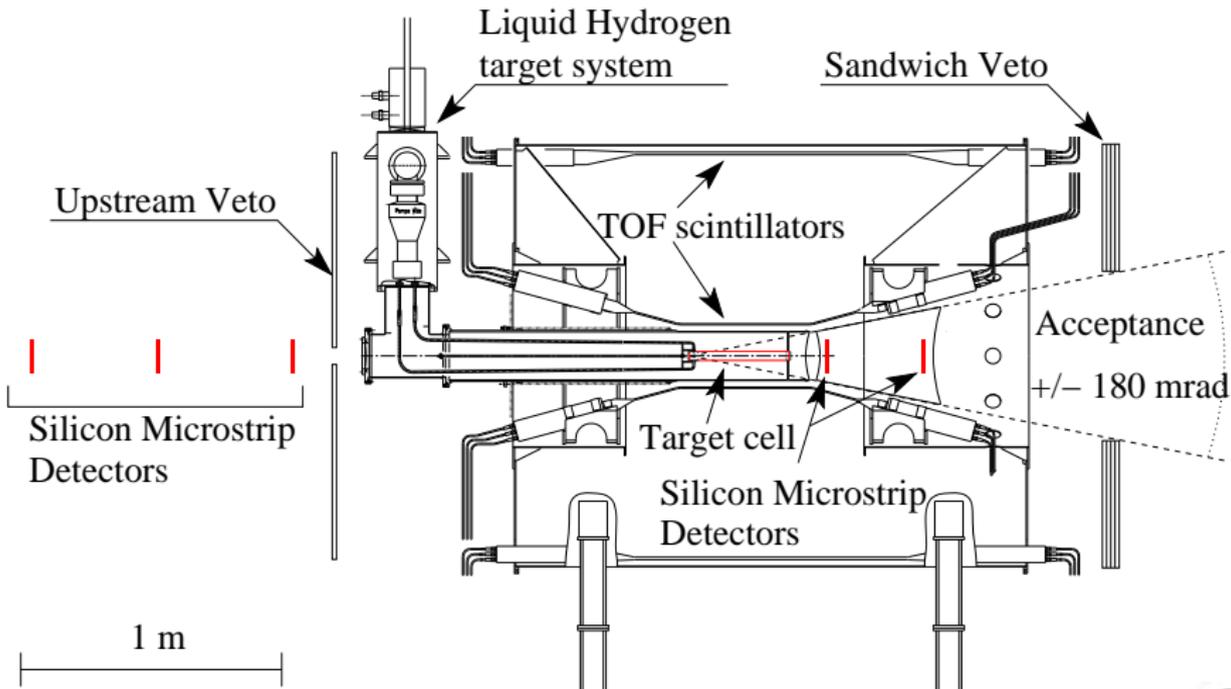
The COMPASS spectrometer

190 GeV/c π/K beam ($5 \cdot 10^7$ particles per 10s SPS spill)

2 stage high resolution spectrometer with large acceptance



Changes for the Hadron Run 2008/2009: Target Region

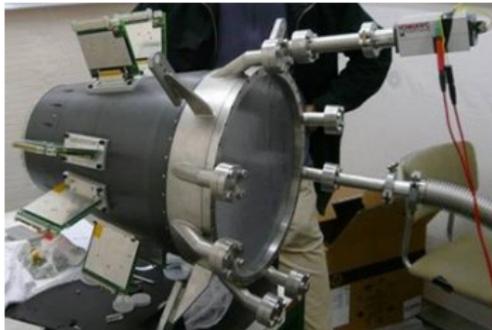


● 40cm IH_2 target



Changes for the Hadron Run 2008/2009: New components

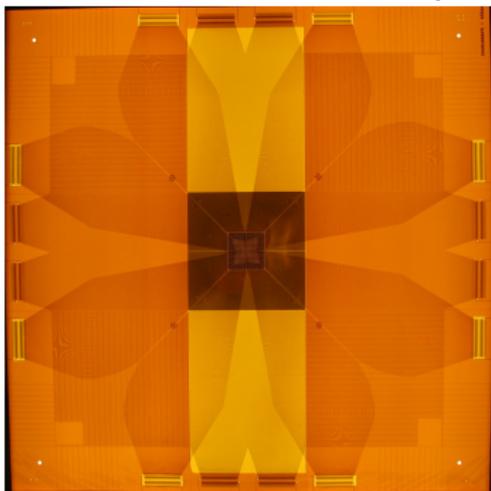
Installation of new components:



- Cold Silicon Microstrip Detectors (@200K)
- new LH₂ target
- Recoil Proton Detector

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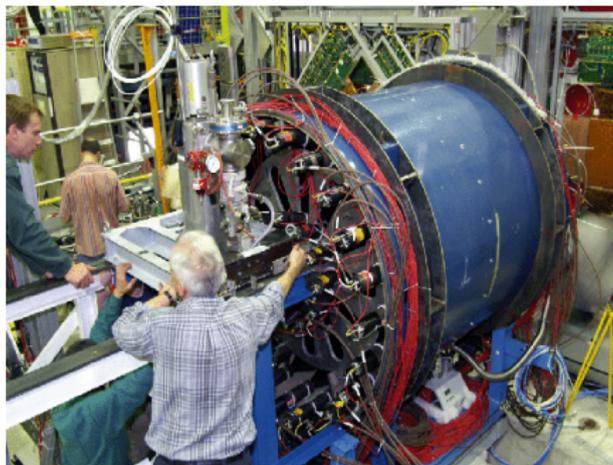


- Cold Silicon Microstrip Detectors (@200K)
- new LH₂ target
- Recoil Proton Detector
- upgrade on tracking (PixelGEMs, MicroMegas)
- beam PID with CEDARS
- el.mag. calorimetry upgrade with new laser monitoring

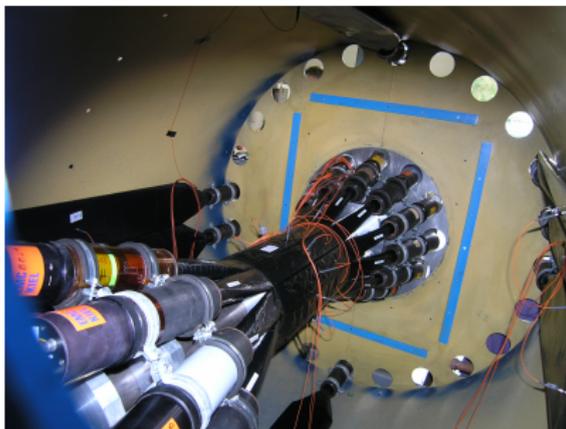
Recoil Proton Detector

Function:

- 1 fast **trigger** on recoil proton
- 2 Proton **PID** via TOF and dE/dx measurement



Recoil Proton Detector



RPD during its assembly

- layout: 2 cylindrical layers of scintillators ($r_1 = 120$ mm and $r_2 = 755$ mm surrounding the target)
- inner ring w/ 12 scintillator slabs (5 mm x 500 mm BC404, U Mainz)
- outer ring w/ 24 scintillator slabs (10 mm x 1080 mm, IHEP Protvino)
- large dynamical range of the signals due to small attenuation length ($\lambda_{eff} \approx 70$ cm)

head of project: IRFU-SPhN

- small e^- and π^- background
- time resolution $\sigma < 350$ ps

Calibration I

How to come to proton tracks?

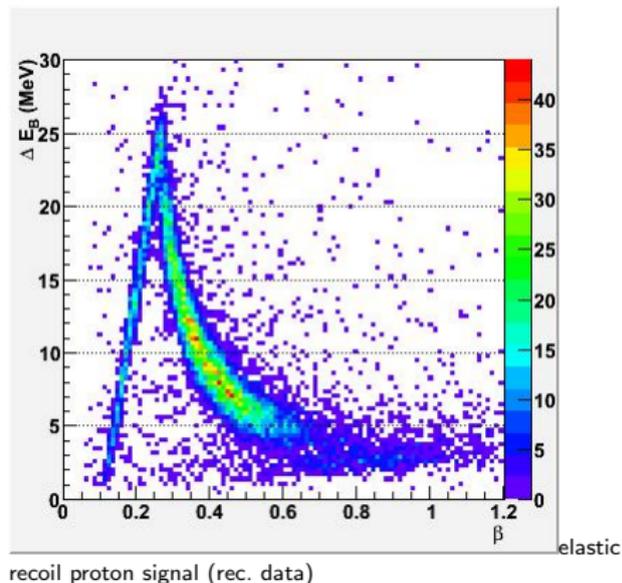
- RPD measures **times** and **hits**
- with effective speed of light → hit positions
- combine measurements of TOF and positions to calculate angles and $\beta = \frac{v}{c}$
- no magnetic field around the target → no direct p measurement
- combine with E_{loss} meas. to obtain p
- calibration of energy and TOF necessary



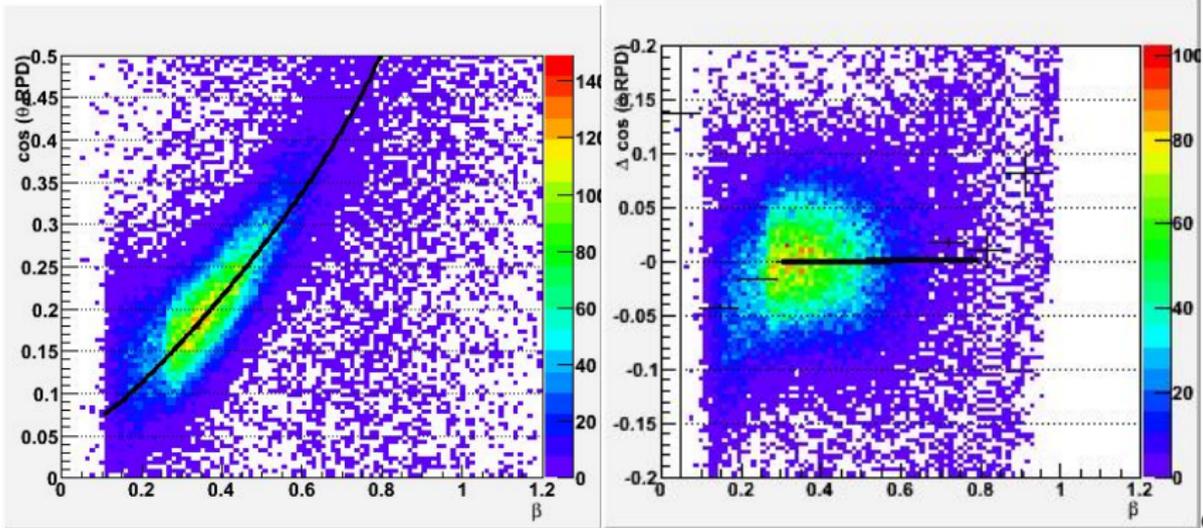
Calibration II

Strategy of calibration:

- test measurements w/ cosmics, μ^- and e^- beam to determine eff. speed of light and MIP pulse spectra (HV settings), also energy cal.
- online calibration w/ hadron/ μ on recoil proton signal to set β in the correct range
- offline calibration w/ elastic and diffractive events for final tuning



Calibration III

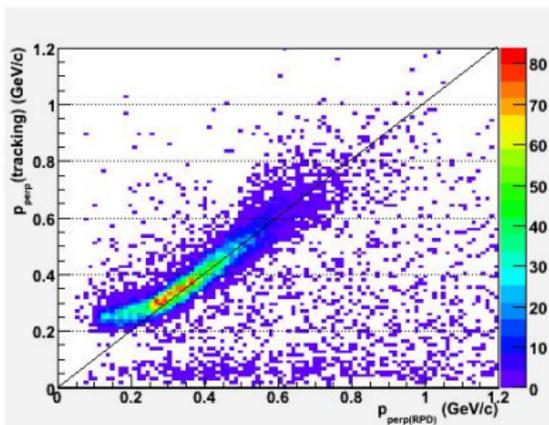


calibra

of β with elastic events, determine offsets in time and space from position and slope

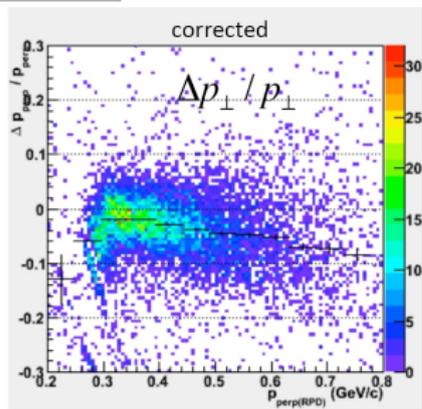
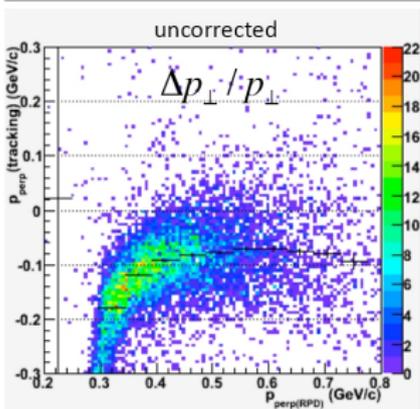


Calibration IV



correct for second order effects like

- vertex offsets due to no point-like beam (RMS $\approx 1\text{cm}$)
- energy loss in the target material



Calibration V / MonteCarlo

New developments:

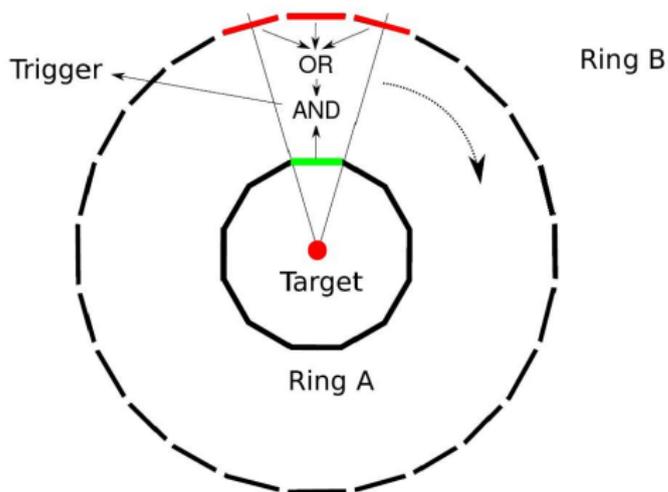
- t_0 calibration for all channels
- time-dependent calculation of the calibration constants
- automatized and transparent calibration
- to be done for all 2008 and 2009 data

MonteCarlo implementation on the way:

- RPD software group formed
- detector geometry basically finished
- digitization nearly done (Promme)
- detector response on the way
- will be included in the RPDHelper

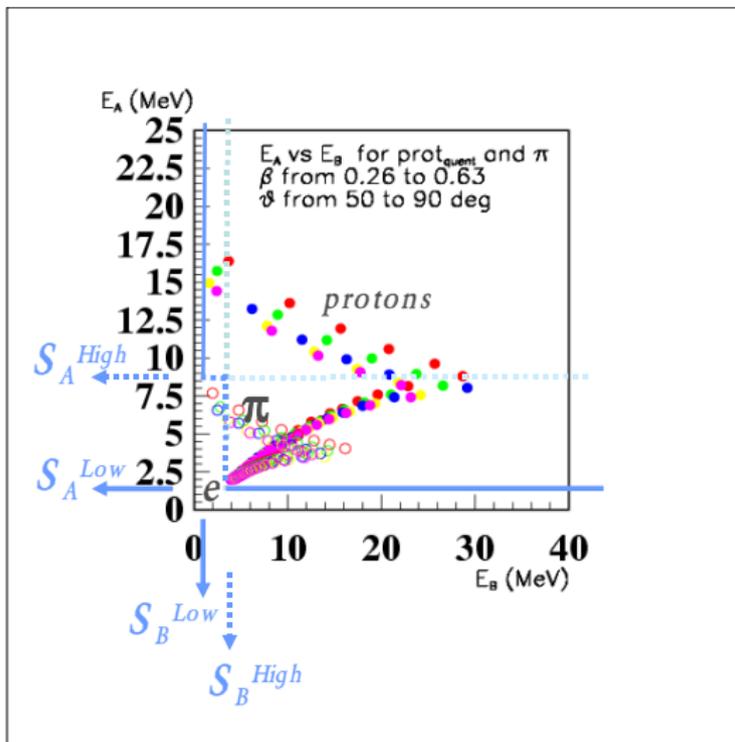


Proton Trigger



- no 2nd level trigger, so *fast, efficient* and *pure* trigger necessary
- trigger on slow recoil proton with RPD
- coincidence of one ring A element and one out of three possible ring B elements

Proton Trigger

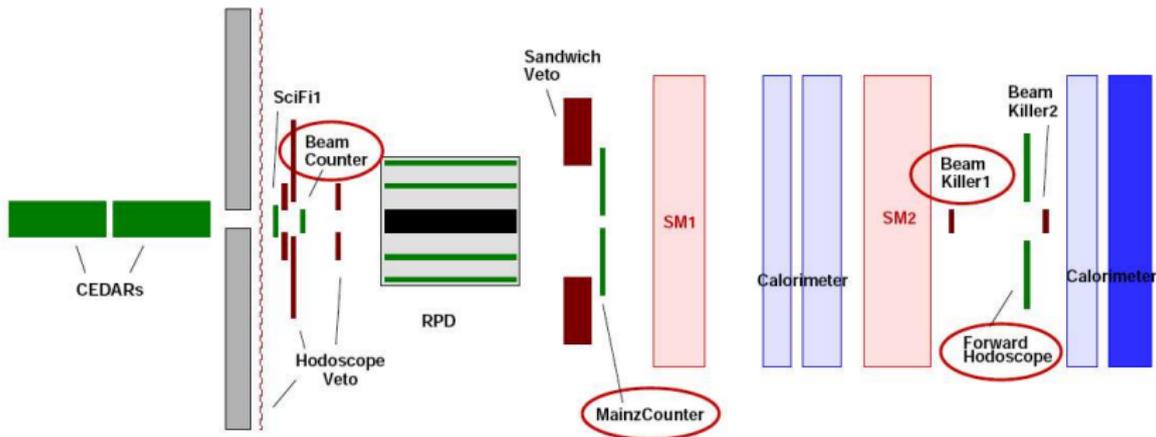


- identify proton by TOF and dE/dx meas. (with thresholds to cut out e^- and π^\pm)

calculated energy losses in both rings for different incident angles and particles



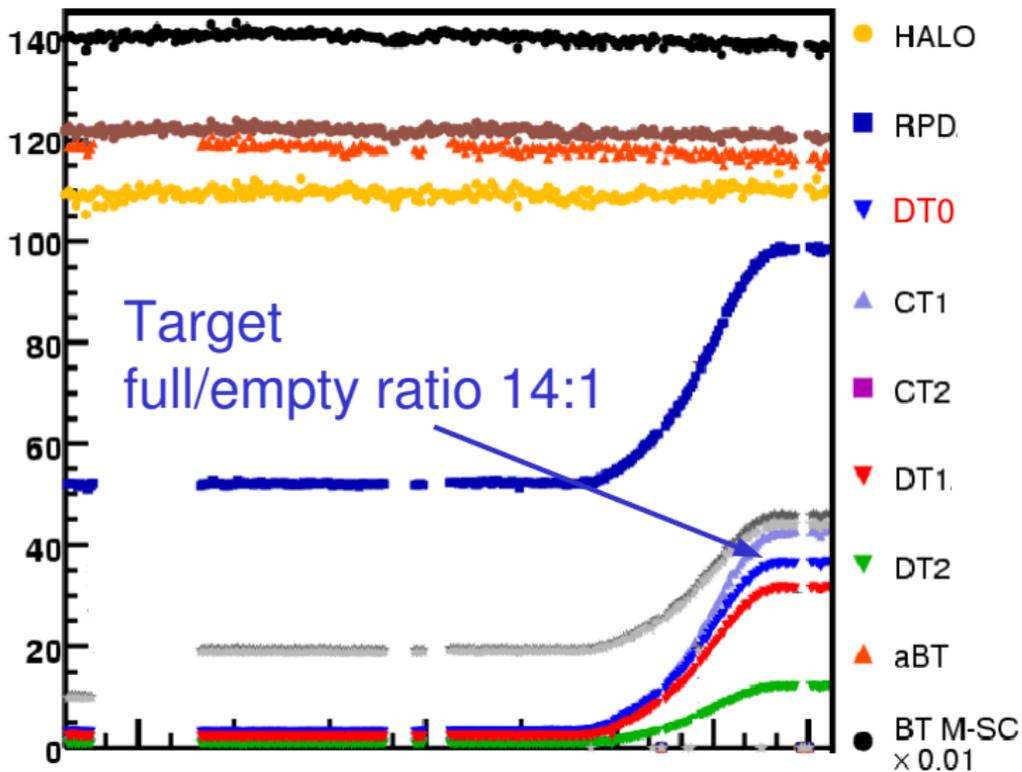
Physics Trigger



- 1 **Beam Definition:** Beamtrigger
- 2 **Target Pointing:** Proton Trigger
- 3 **Vetos**

Physics Trigger $DT0 = \text{Beamtrigger} \wedge \text{RPD} \wedge \neg(\text{Vetos})$

Physics Trigger - Empty/Full Target Effect



Example for a Hadron analysis: The 4π channel

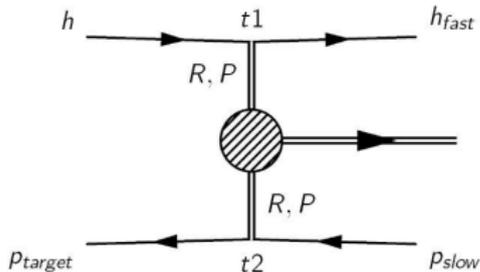
Compass 2008 Run (shown here: 13% of 2008 data)

$$\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi_{fast}^- (\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-) p_{recoil}$$

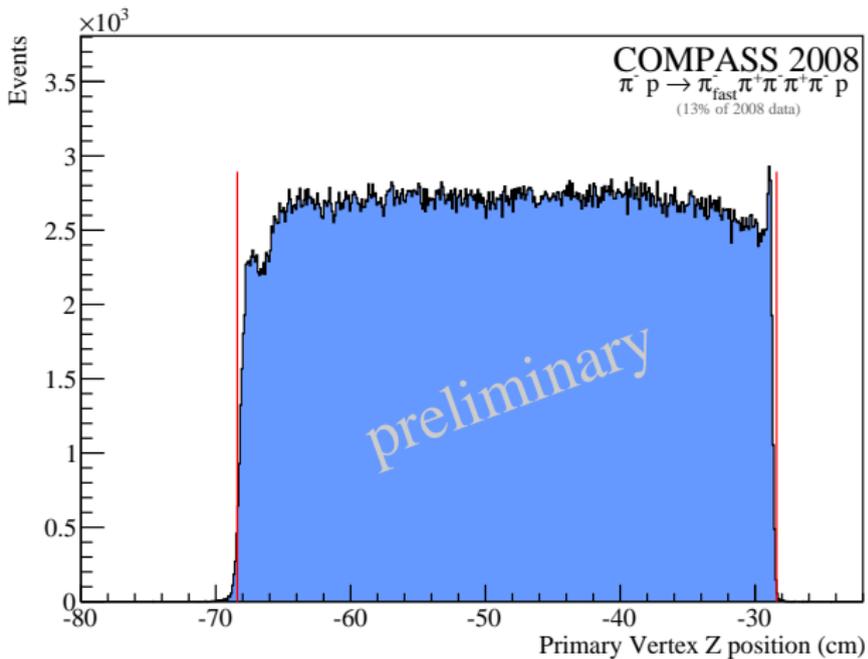
Cuts:

Cut	%
-no-	100
1 Primary Vertex	67.9
DT0 Trigger	58.4
5 Outgoing Charged Tracks	3.52
PV in Target	3.51
CEDAR Kaon Veto	3.46
Charge Conservation $\Sigma Q = -1$	2.52
Exclusivity (190 ± 5) GeV	0.27
$Q_{fast} = -1$	0.18

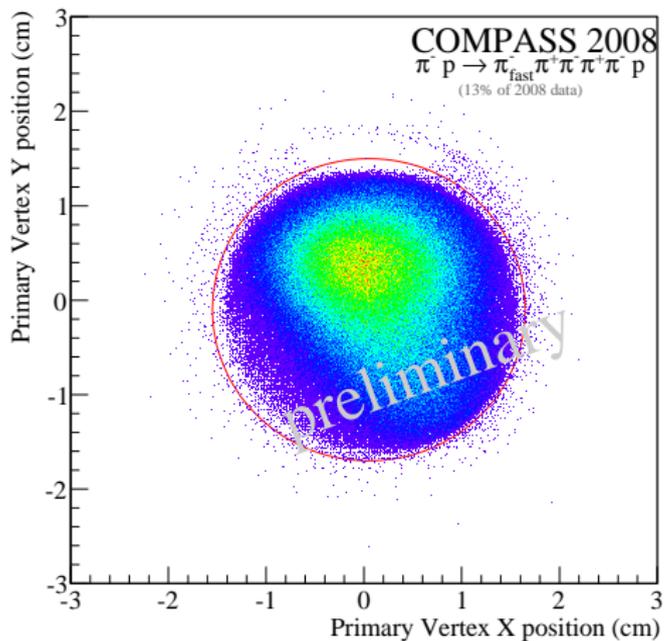
Central Production:



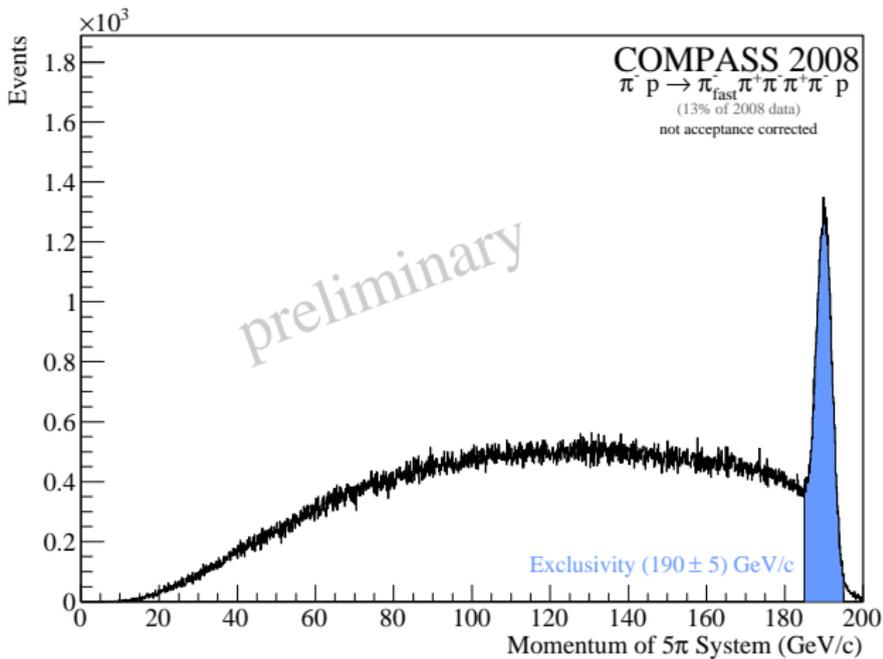
Vertex Distribution in Z (beam) direction



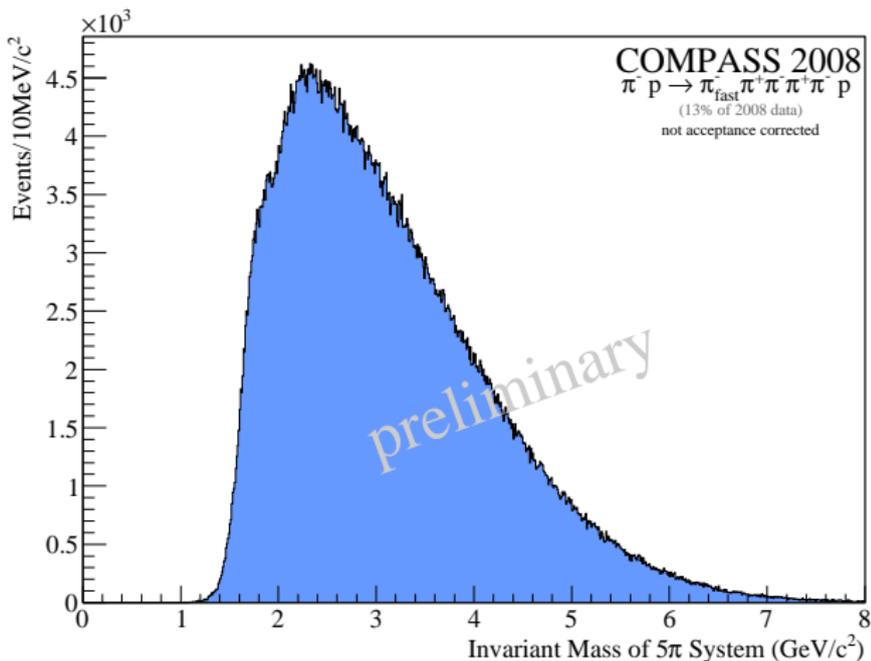
Vertex Distribution in XY-Plane



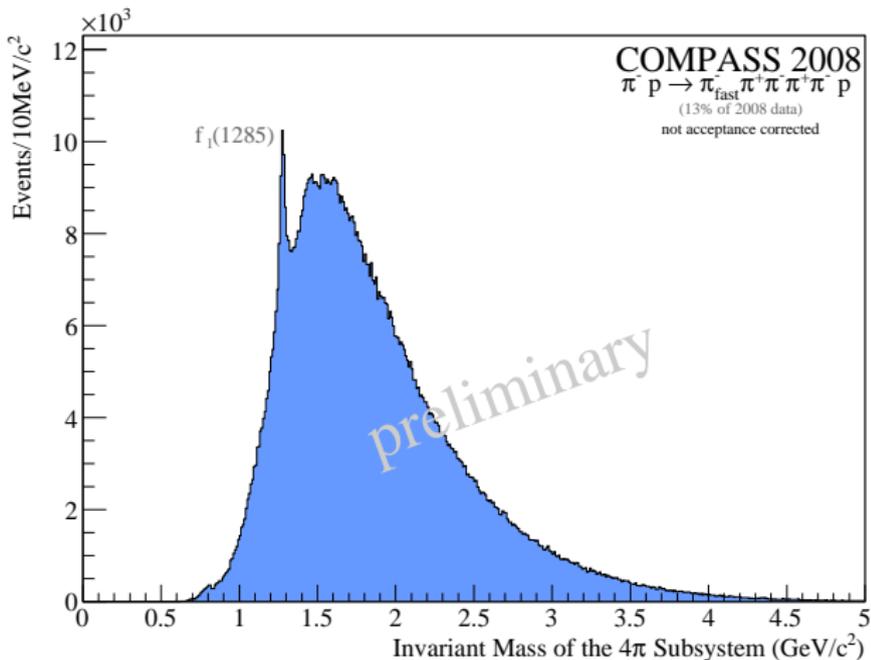
Exclusivity



Invariant Mass Distribution (5π)



Invariant Mass of 4π System

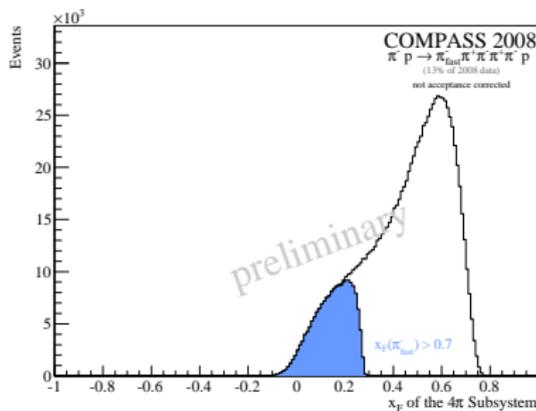
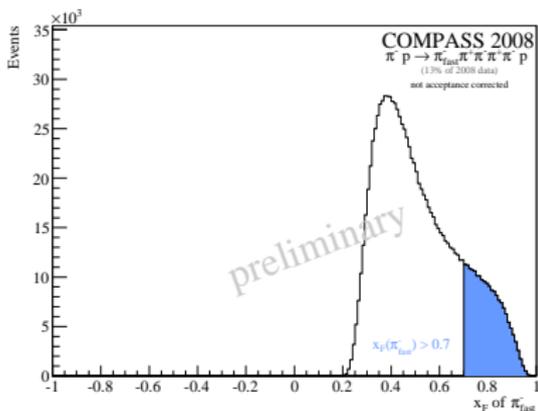


Enhancement of CP events: x_F

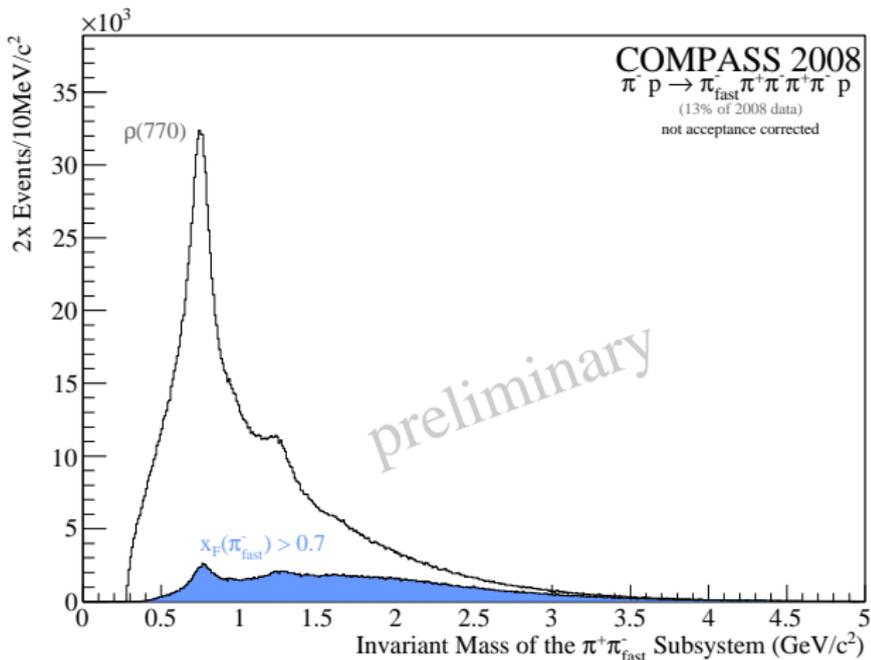
One Approach to Select CP: Feynman x_F

$$x_F = \frac{|\vec{p}_l|}{|\vec{p}_l^{max}|} = \frac{2|\vec{p}_l|}{\sqrt{s}},$$

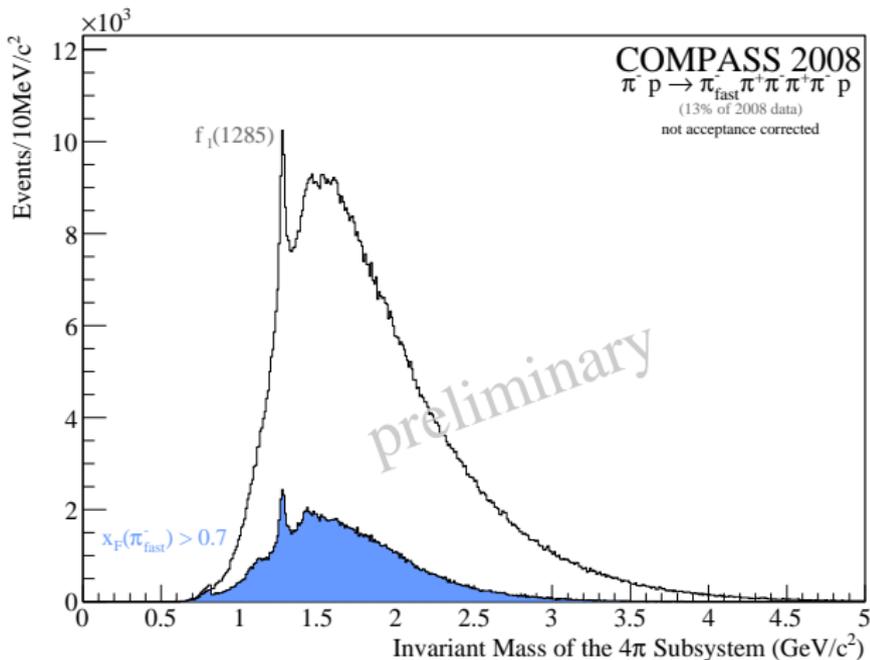
- $|\vec{p}_l|$: longitudinal momentum
- \sqrt{s} : total center-of-mass energy of the interaction
- $|\vec{p}_l^{max}|$: the maximum allowed longitudinal momentum



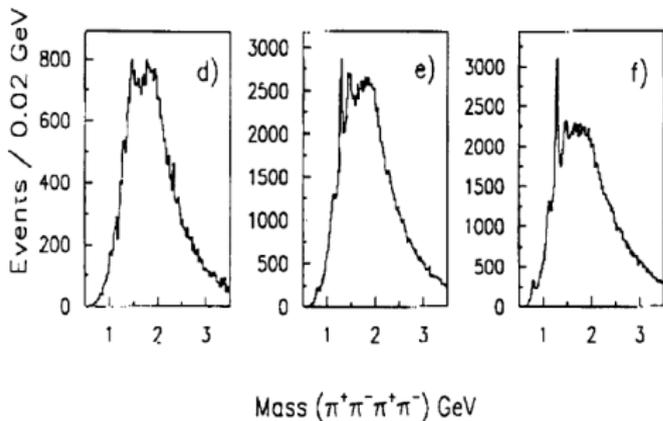
Invariant Mass of 2π System with π_{fast}^-



Invariant Mass of 4π System



Invariant Mass of 4π System



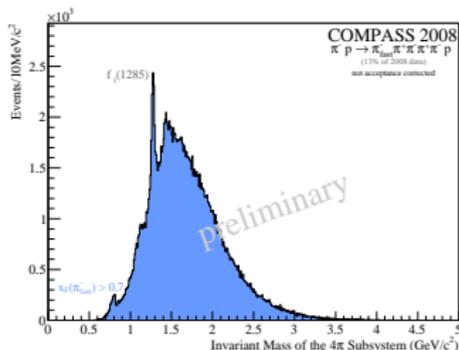
WA102:

d) $dP_t < 0.2$ GeV

e) 0.2 GeV
 $< dP_t < 0.5$ GeV

f) $dP_t > 0.5$ GeV

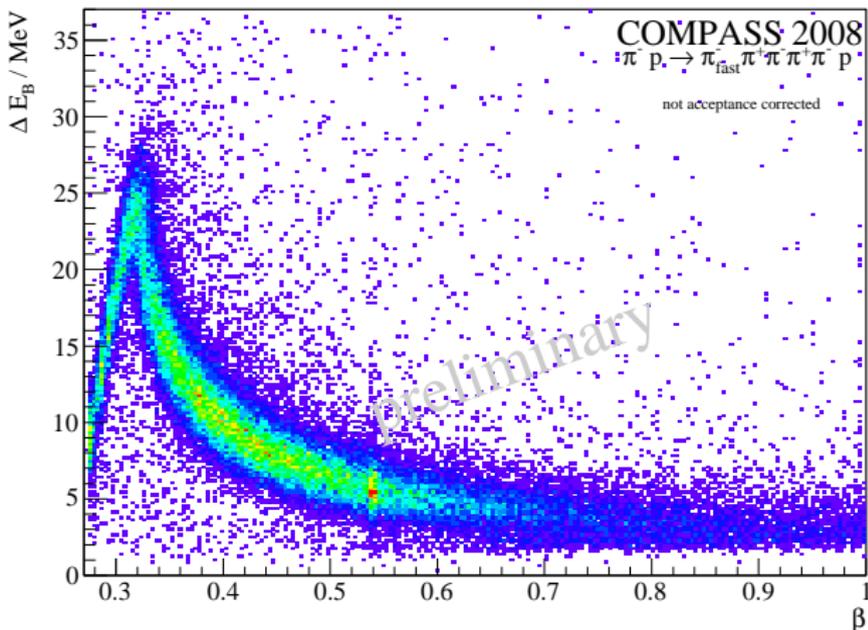
COMPASS: all dP_t up to now, binning in dP_t with the full data set to come



RPD information

RPD not only used in the trigger, but also in the offline analysis:

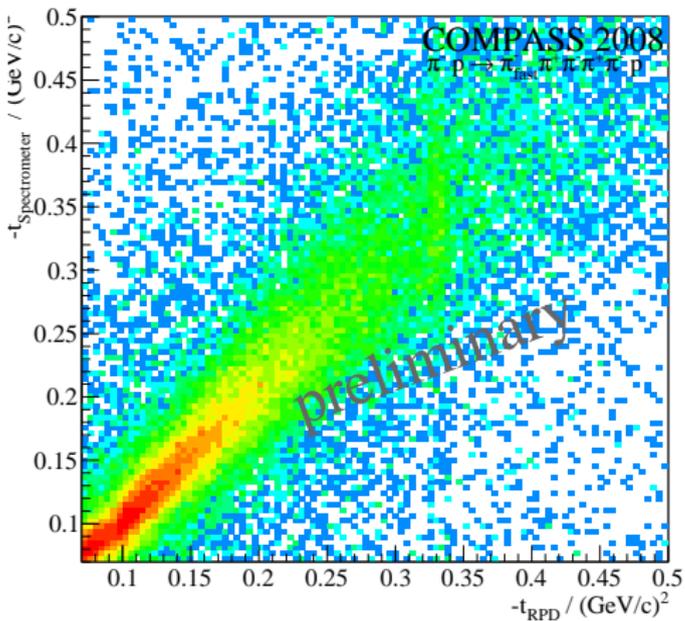
- measures TOF and dE/dx → recoil particle momentum and PID



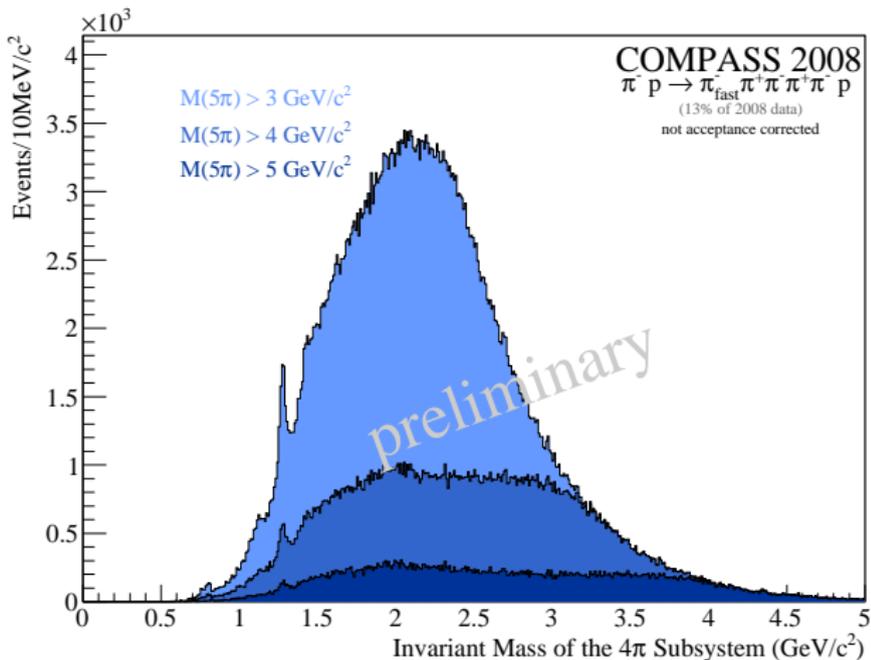
RPD information

RPD not only used in the trigger, but also in the offline analysis:

- measures TOF and $dE/dx \rightarrow$ recoil particle momentum and PID
- information on both t_1 and t_2

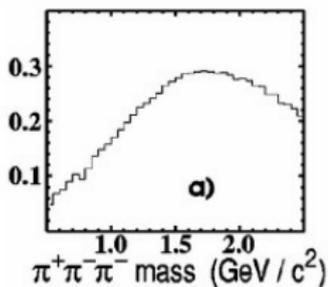
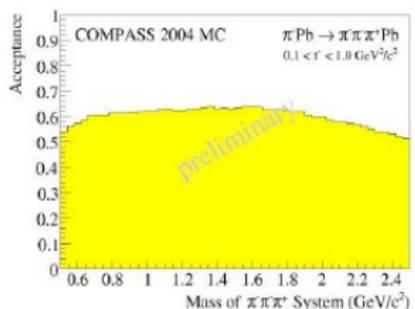
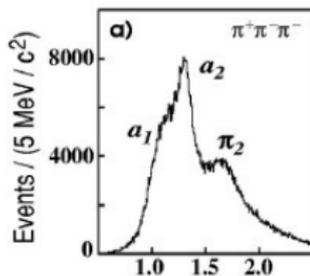
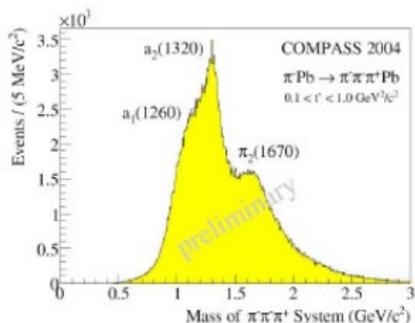


Different Approach: Cut on $M(5\pi)$



3π analysis (2004 data)

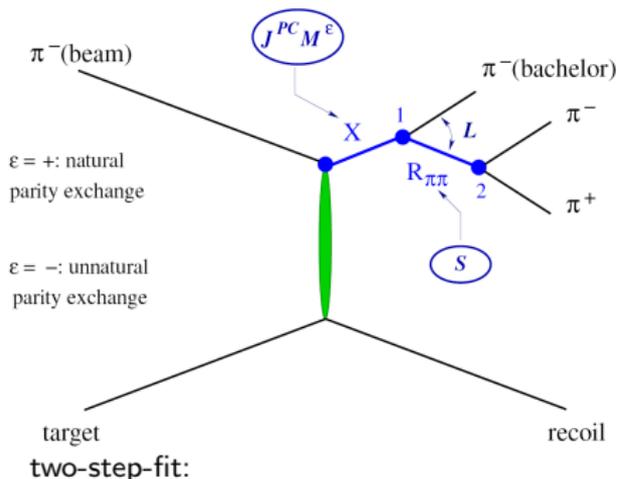
cf. CERN-PH-EP/2009-018 (submitted to PRL)



COMPASS 2004 vs. BNL 853

Selected results: PWA on 2004 3π data

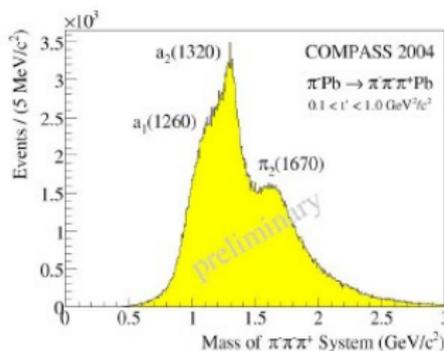
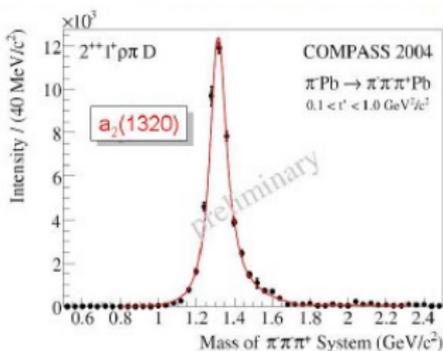
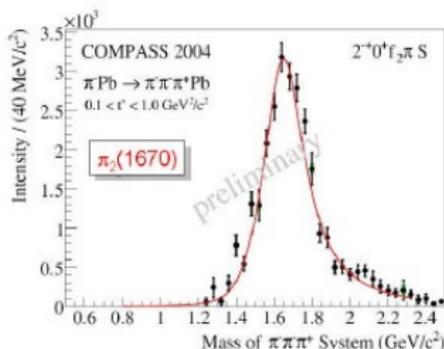
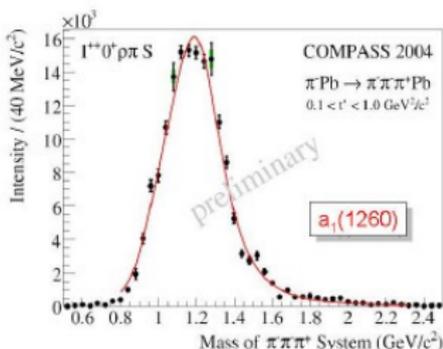
Analyse decay in the *isobar model*:



- intermediate two-particle decays
- introduce *reflectivity* basis:
 $M = -L, -L + 1, \dots, L - 1, L$
 $\Rightarrow |M|\epsilon = |M|\text{sgn}(M)$
- amplitudes in the *helicity* formalism:
 expand to D-Functions

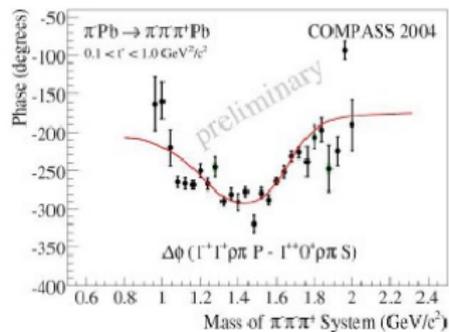
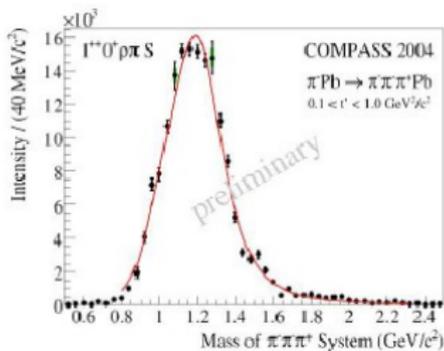
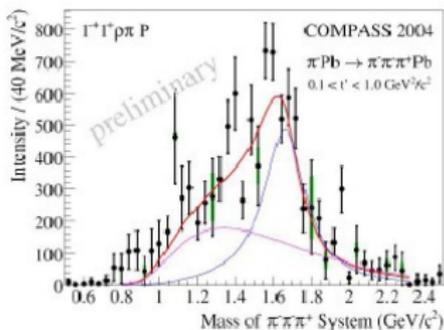
- 1 Mass-independent PWA in $40\text{MeV}/c^2$ bins
 - extended log-Likelihood fit with an extended set of waves (42)
 - acceptance corrected
- 2 Mass-dependent χ^2 fit
 - contains the 6 dominant waves
 - Breit-Wigner parametrization of the resonances

PWA results

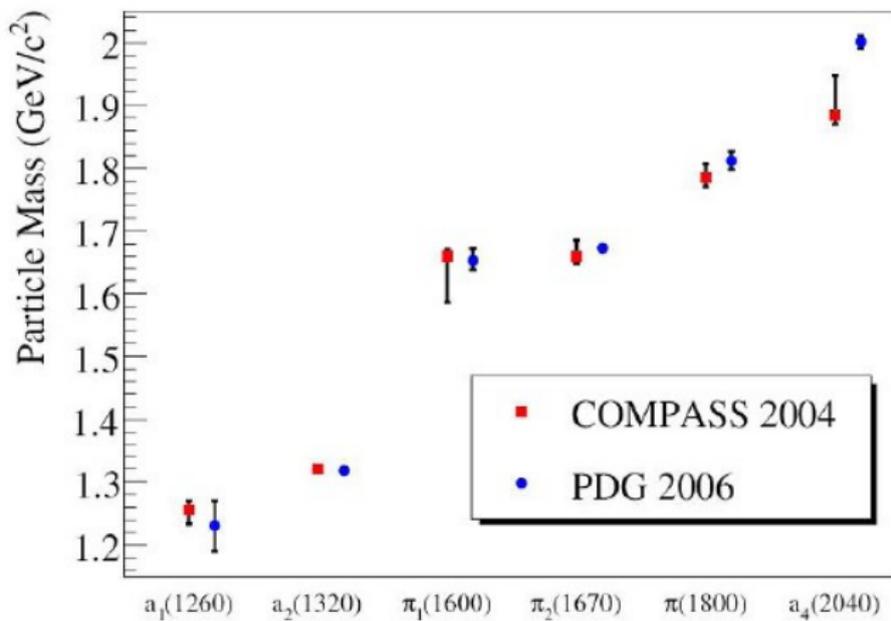


major waves

PWA results

exotic 1^{-+}

PWA results



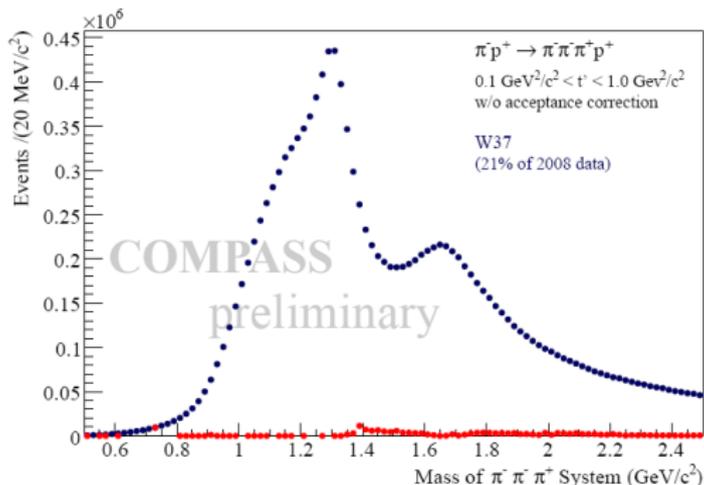
summary



Selected results

Results for the 3π channel already published for 2004 data

- complete Partial Wave Analysis performed
- search mainly for the $\pi(1600)$ - confirmed!
- as an appetizer, some 2008 data:



Summary and Outlook

- COMPASS Hadron program - a first glance at upcoming results
- huge amount of data, mostly 200x more than previous experiments
- only a few days of 2008 data taking (13%) used yet in most of the analyses, 2009 proton data to come!
- Partial Wave Analysis results available for a few channels, but not yet published

Next steps:

- ① acceptance correction for 2008/2009 data
- ② introduce the next level of event selection (eg. glueball filter)
- ③ include both central and diffractive mechanisms in the PWA
- ④ develop new formalisms for the PWA



Summary and Outlook

Stay tuned for 2009 data:

- Primakoff
- spectroscopy with different target materials (Pb, Ni, C, W)
- low t

and, of course:

- GPD@COMPASS (DVCS, DVMP)
- Drell-Yan

