

Description of fully differential Drell-Yan pair production

Fabian Eichstädt, Stefan Leupold, Ulrich Mosel

Institut für Theoretische Physik
Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

International Workshop on
“In-Medium Effects in Hadronic
and Partonic Systems”
Obergurgl, February 2011



Christmas party 2004

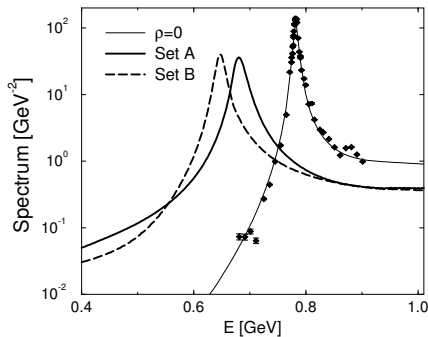


There is no free lunch (beer)

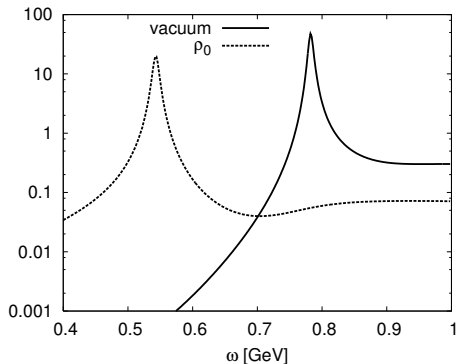


First try: Diploma thesis

Munich

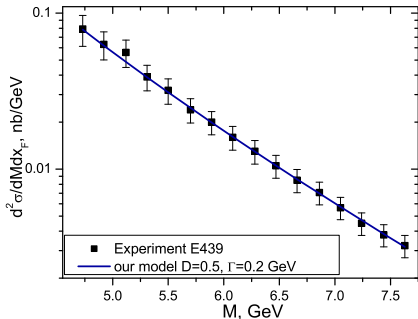


Gießen

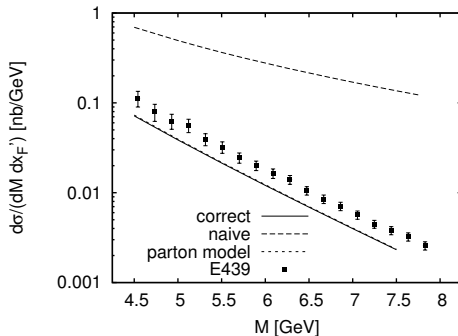


If at first you don't succeed: PhD work

Gießen (old)



Gießen (new)

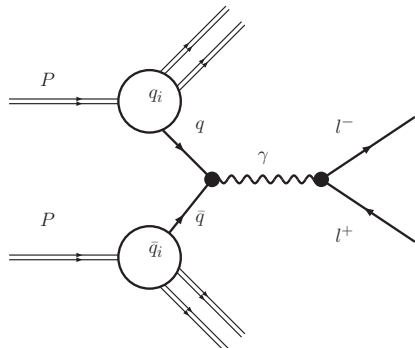


Motivation

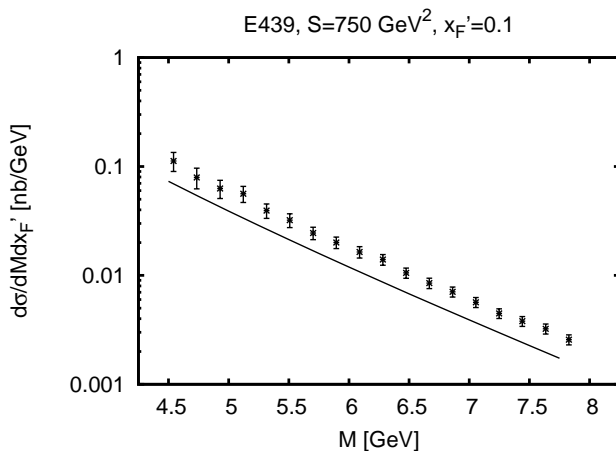
- Semi-Exclusive Drell-Yan observables give important insights into nucleon structure
- Problems:
 - Standard pQCD parton model description needs "K-factor" to reproduce data
 - \bar{P} ANDA @ FAIR will allow measurements of the Drell-Yan Process down to small energies
⇒ non-perturbative effects become important
- Account for these shortcomings by improving standard parton model description

The Drell-Yan Process ($pp \rightarrow l^+l^-X$)

- Parton model:
 - "Infinite momentum frame"
 - \Rightarrow partons collinear
 - carrying momentum fraction x
- Factorisation:
 - $d\sigma =$
 - $\int \sum_i e_{q_i}^2 f_i(x_1) \bar{f}_i(x_2) d\hat{\sigma}(x_1, x_2)$
 - hard subprocess ($d\hat{\sigma}$)
 - parton distribution functions (f_i)
- Accessible: $d^2\sigma/(dMdx_F)$
- Not accessible:
 - p_T spectrum of DY-pair



Invariant mass distribution

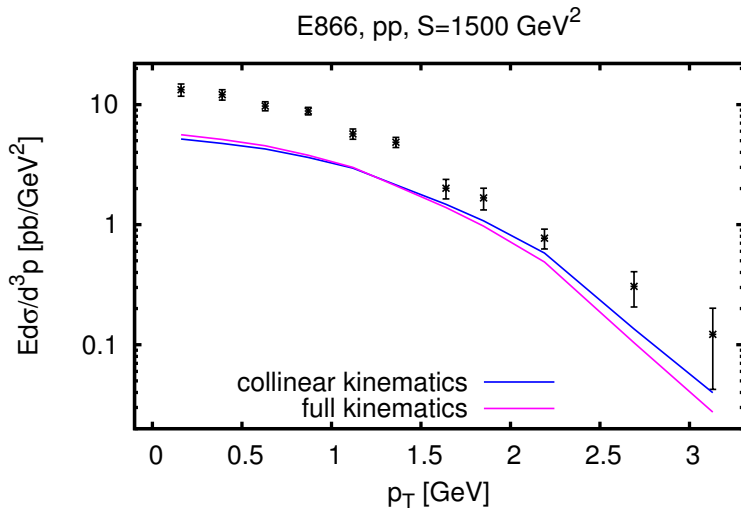


K-factor necessary to reproduce absolute values

Quark transverse momentum

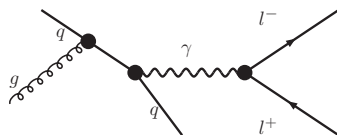
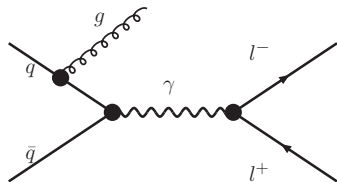
- Parton model: Neglect initial k_T of quarks
 $\Rightarrow p_T$ spectrum of DY-pairs inaccessible
 in LO calculation!
- Initial k_T -approach: $d\sigma =$
 $\int \sum_i e_q^2 f_i(x_1) \bar{f}_i(x_2) \cdot g((\vec{k}_t)_1) \cdot g((\vec{k}_t)_2) \cdot d\hat{\sigma}(x_1, x_2)$
- Shape of p_T spectrum reproduced,
 still K-factor needed to yield absolute values
- First improvement:
 Include initial transverse momentum
 with full kinematics: $d\hat{\sigma}(x_1, x_2, (\vec{k}_t)_1, (\vec{k}_t)_2)$
- However: Effect is small

Comparison: Simple vs. Full kinematics

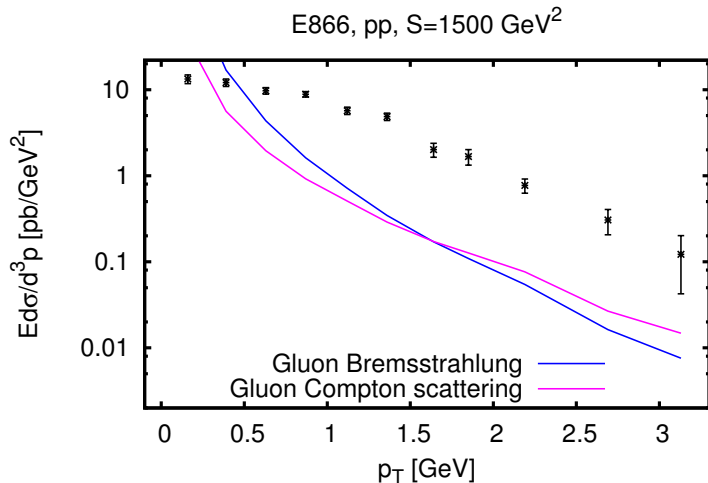


Next to Leading Order processes

- Bremsstrahlung, Gluon-Compton-Scattering + corrections
- However: Dynamically generated p_T spectrum is divergent for $p_T \rightarrow 0$ in NLO
- Reason: Massless exchange quark becomes onshell
- Exchange quark propagator: $D(k) \sim \frac{1}{u} \sim \frac{1}{p_T^2}$



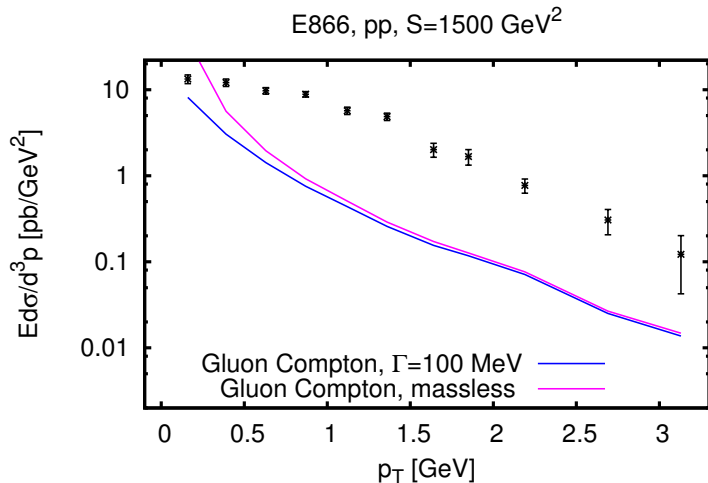
Transverse momentum (p_T) spectrum



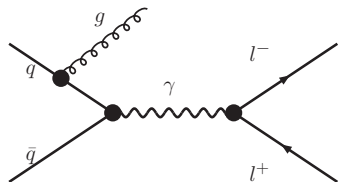
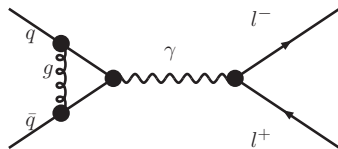
Offshell quarks

- Distribute mass: $\frac{1}{u} \rightarrow \frac{1}{u-m^2} \cdot A(m, \Gamma)$
- Spectral function $A(m, \Gamma)$, e.g. relativistic Breit-Wigner (one parameter: width Γ)
- Motivation: interacting many-body system, compare to nucleons in nuclei
- Divergence for $p_T \rightarrow 0$ smeared out
- Effectively cutoff low p_T

Gluon Compton scattering: p_T spectrum

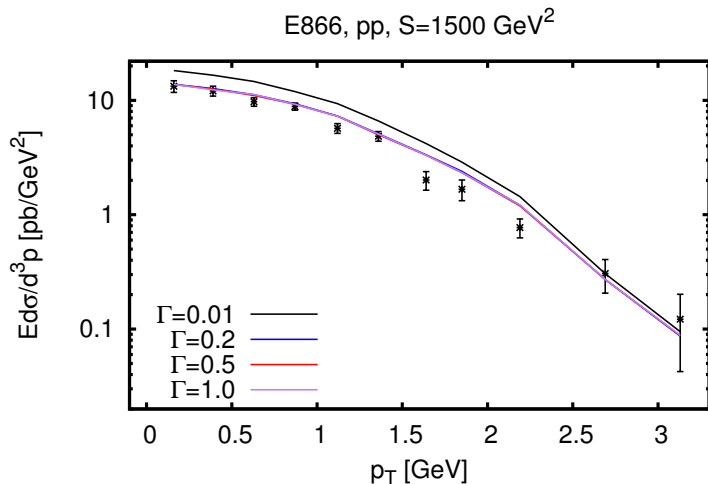


Vertex Correction and Infrared problems

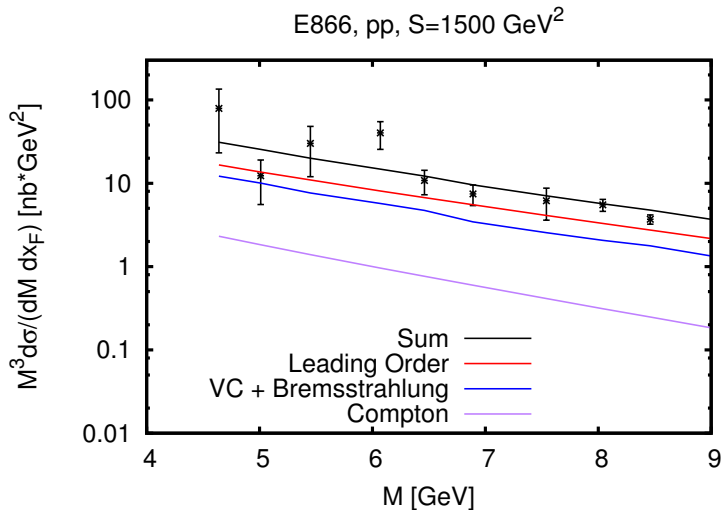


- Vertex Correction interferes with LO process
- Loop integral is infrared divergent, cancels against soft Bremsstrahlung
- → Bloch-Nordsieck mechanism

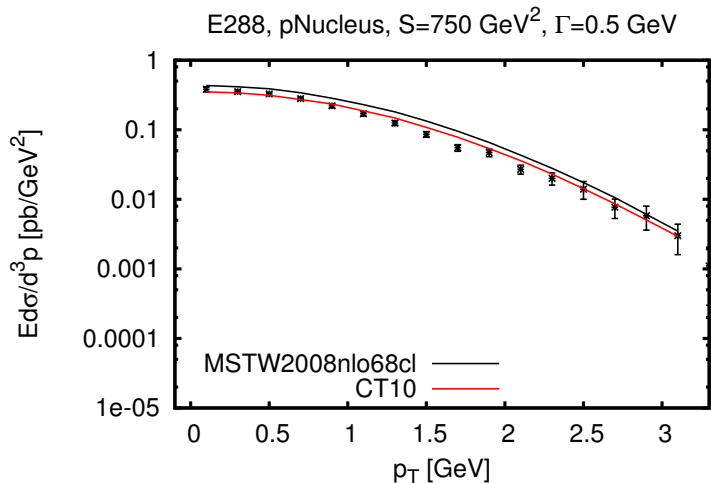
E866 p_T -Spectrum



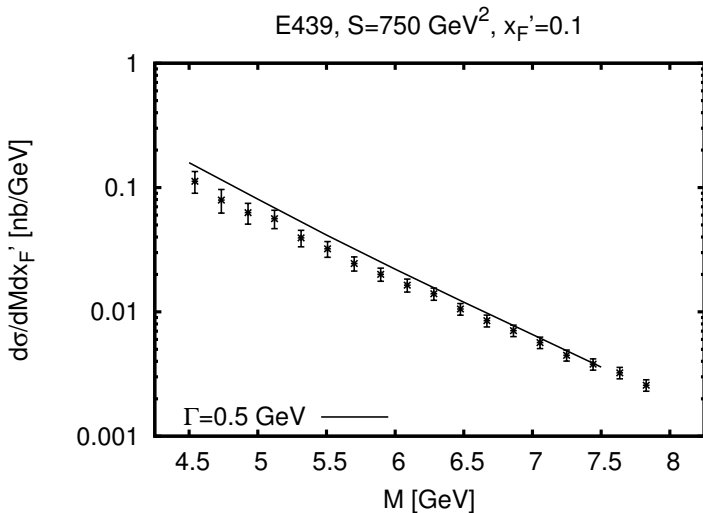
E866 M -Spectrum



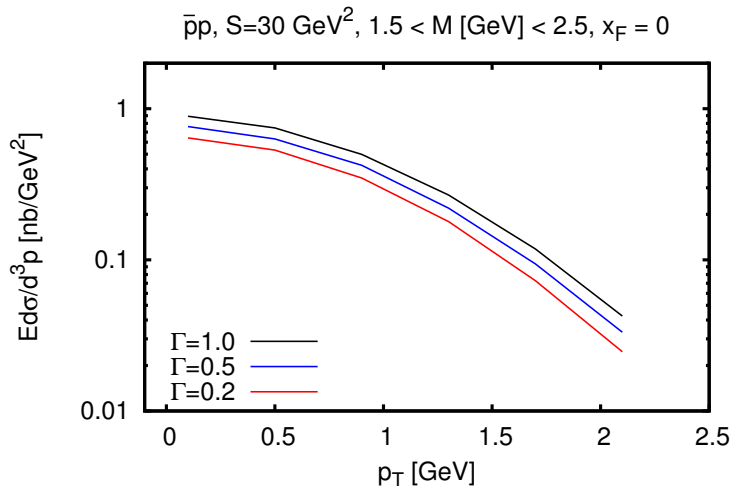
E288 p_T -Spectrum



E439 M -Spectrum



\bar{P} ANDA prediction ($\bar{p}p$)



Summary

- pQCD parton model has deficiencies in describing semi-exclusive DY observables
- Introduce initial parton transverse momentum distribution
- standard NLO calculation suffers from divergent p_T spectrum
- Phenomenological mass distributions (width Γ) for quarks can cure this problem
- Complete model including all processes up to $O(\alpha_s)$ describes high energy data rather well, no K factor!
- Prediction for $\overline{\text{PANDA}}$ possible:
 Γ dependence becomes more important

Many thanks to Ulrich Mosel
and happy retirement!

(But before you sail the world, please read my
thesis!)