Other Physics Opportunities in Future Drell-Yan Experiments

Jen-Chieh Peng
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Workshop on "Opportunities for Drell-Yan Physics at RHIC" BNL, May 11-13, 2011

<u>Outline</u>

- "Intrinsic sea-quarks" of the nucleons.
- Flavor dependence of the EMC effect.
- Equalities and inequalities in Drell-Yan azimuthal angular distributions.
- Flavor and x-dependence of quark intrinsic transverse momentum distributions.
- Drell-Yan and quarkonium duality.

Sea-quark flavor asymmetry and the "intrinsic" quark sea

In the 1980's, Brodsky et al. (BHPS) suggested the existence of "intrinsic" charm

$$|p\rangle = P_{3q} |uud\rangle + P_{5q} |uudQ\overline{Q}\rangle + \cdots$$

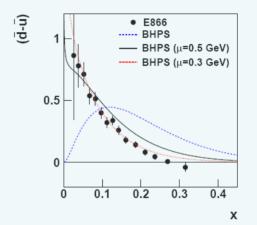
The $|uudc\overline{c}\rangle$ intrinsic-charm can contribute to charm-production at large x_F

No conclusive experimental evidence for intrinsic-charm so far

Are there experimental evidences for the intrinsic

$$uudu\overline{u}\rangle$$
, $|uudd\overline{d}\rangle$, $|uuds\overline{s}\rangle$ 5-quark states?
$$(P_{5a}^{uudQ\overline{Q}} \sim 1/m_Q^2)$$

Comparison between the $\overline{d}(x) - \overline{u}(x)$ data and the intrinsic 5-q model



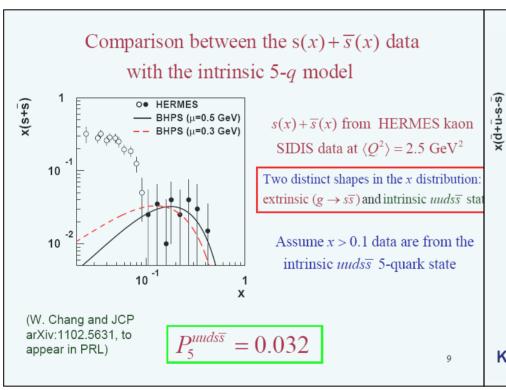
E866 data measured at $<Q^2> = 54 \text{ GeV}^2$

Need to evolve the 5-q model prediction from the initial scale μ to $Q^2=54~\text{GeV}^2$

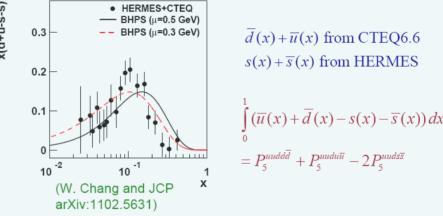
(W. Chang and JCP arXiv:1102.5631, to appear in PRL)

6

$$P_5^{uudd\overline{d}} - P_5^{uudu\overline{u}} = \int_0^1 (\overline{d}(x) - \overline{u}(x)) dx = 0.118$$



Comparison between the $\overline{u}(x) + \overline{d}(x) - s(x) - \overline{s}(x)$ data with the intrinsic 5-q model



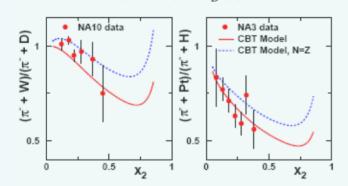
Kaon-induced Drell-Yan could probe strange quark sea

 $P_5^{uudd\bar{d}} = 0.248, P_5^{uudu\bar{u}} = 0.130, P_5^{uuds\bar{s}} = 0.032$

IU

Pion-induced Drell-Yan and the flavordependent EMC effect

$$\frac{\sigma^{DY}(\pi^- + A)}{\sigma^{DY}(\pi^- + D)} \approx \frac{u_A(x)}{u_D(x)}$$



Red (blue) curves correspond to flavor-dependent (independent)

(Dutta, JCP, Cloet, Gaskell, arXiv: 1007.3916)

Pion-induced Drell-Yan and the flavordependent EMC effect

$$\frac{\sigma^{DY}(\pi^{+} + A)}{\sigma^{DY}(\pi^{-} + A)} \approx \frac{d_{A}(x)}{4u_{A}(x)}; \qquad \frac{\sigma^{DY}(\pi^{-} + A)}{\sigma^{DY}(\pi^{-} + D)} \approx \frac{u_{A}(x)}{u_{D}(x)}$$

$$\frac{CBT \ Model \ CBT \ Model \ N=Z}{x_{1} = 0.5}$$

$$x_{1} = 0.5$$

$$x_{1} = 0.5$$

$$0.2$$

$$3.5$$

$$6.5 \ M(GeV)$$

$$9.5$$

$$0.5$$

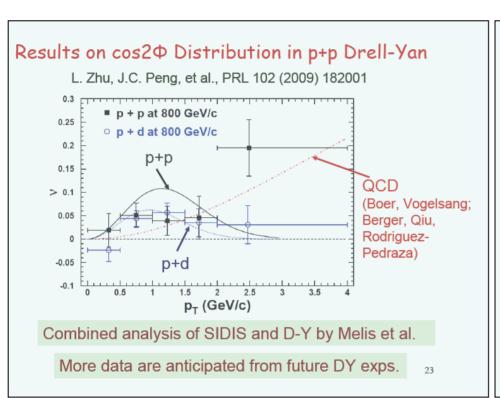
$$3.5$$

$$6.5 \ M(GeV)$$

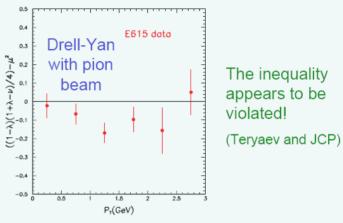
$$9.5$$

Future Drell-Yan data with pion beams could provide important new information

15



Is the $\mu^2 \le (1-\lambda)(1+\lambda-\nu)/4$ inequality valid? $(1-\lambda)(1+\lambda-\nu)/4 - \mu^2 \ge 0?$



Our knowledge of D-Y azimuthal angular dependence is still incomplete (New Drell-Yan data are essential)

25

What do we know about the quark and gluon transverse momentum distributions?

- Does the quark k_T distribution depend on x?
- Do valence quarks and sea quarks have different k_T distributions?
- Do u and d quarks have the same k_T distribution?
- Do nucleons and mesons have different quark k_T distribution?
- Do gluons have k_T distribution different from quarks?
- Important for extracting the TMD parton distribution
- Interesting physics in its own right

