New Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering results from Jefferson Lab

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Outline

1. Very brief experimental introduction to GPDs
   (and how they can be accessed through DVCS)

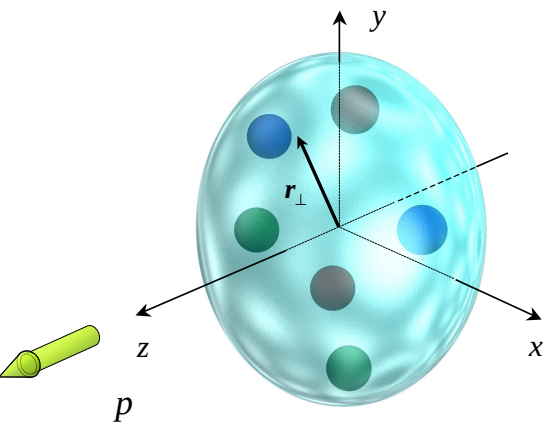
2. Jefferson Lab overview:
   - Complementary DVCS programs in Hall A and Hall B
   - Recent results (2015) published from both Hall A & B

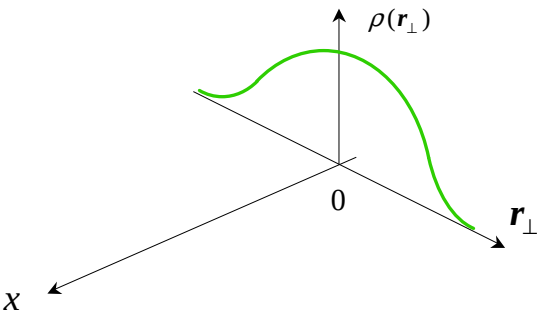
3. Outlook
   - Jefferson Lab at 12 GeV
   - Hall A & B + new DVCS program in Hall C

4. Conclusion

Studying nucleon structure experimentally

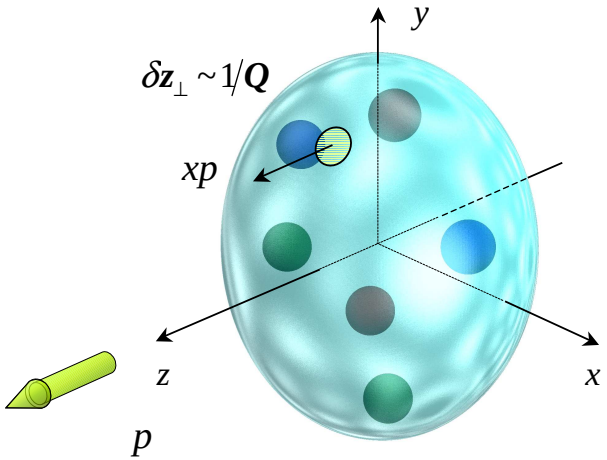
Elastic scattering

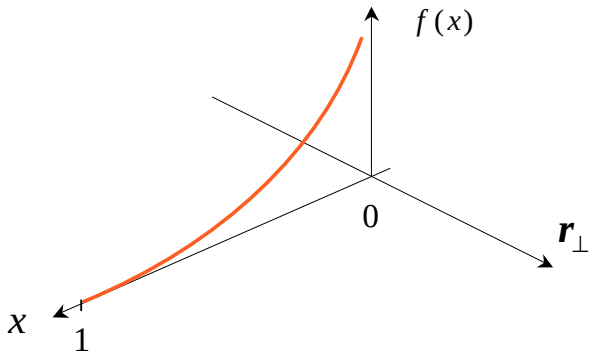




Form factors

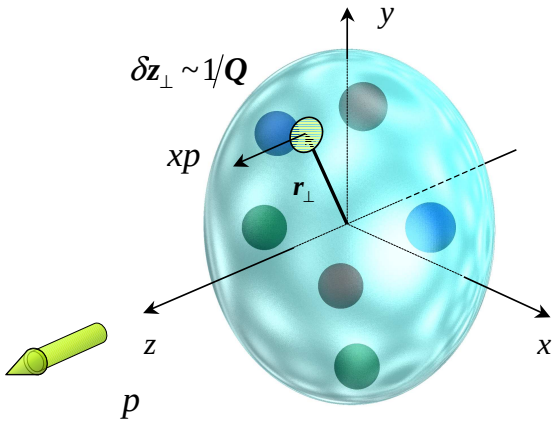
Deep inelastic scattering

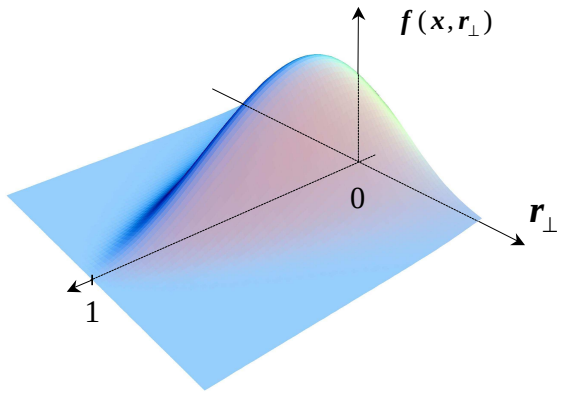




Parton distributions

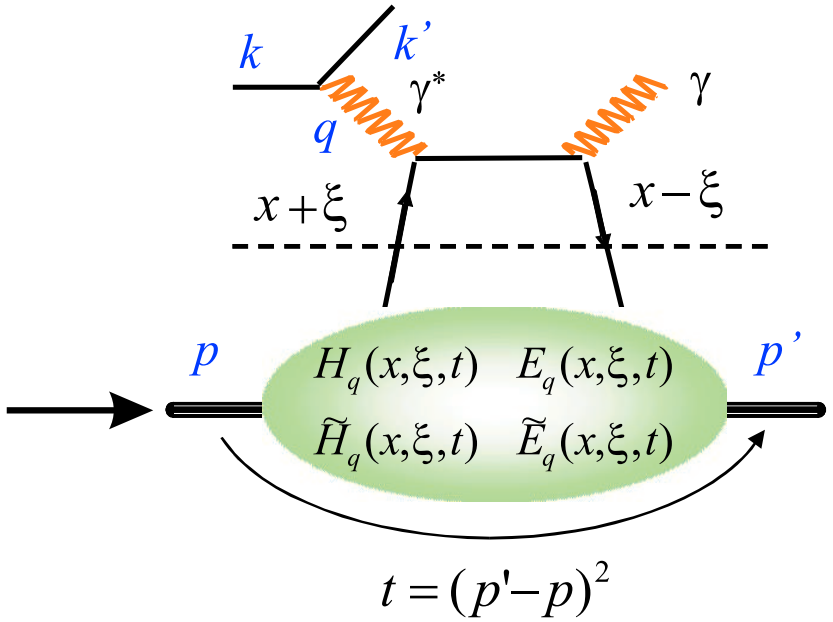
Hard exclusive processes





Generalized Parton Distributions (GPDs)

Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering (DVCS): $\gamma^* p \to \gamma p$



Handbag diagram

High Q^2
Perturbative QCD

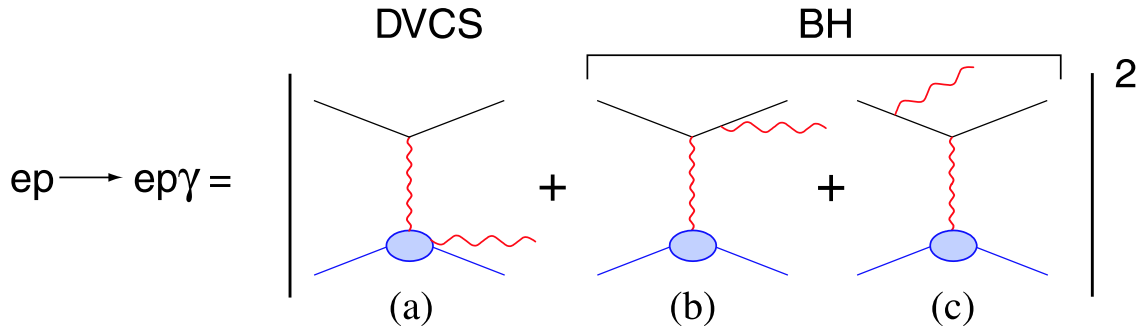
Non-perturbative
GPDs

Bjorken limit:

$$\left.\begin{array}{rcl} Q^2 = & -q^2 \to & \infty \\ & \nu \to & \infty \end{array}\right\} \quad x_B = \frac{Q^2}{2M\nu} \text{ fixed}$$

- GPDs accesible through DVCS *only* at $Q^2 \to \infty$
- Actual value of Q^2 *must* be tested and established **by experiment**

DVCS experimentally: interference with Bethe-Heitler



At leading twist:

$$d^5\overrightarrow{\sigma} - d^5\overleftarrow{\sigma} = 2\,\Im m\left(T^{BH}\cdot T^{DVCS}\right)$$

$$d^5\overrightarrow{\sigma} + d^5\overleftarrow{\sigma} = |BH|^2 + 2\,\Re e\left(T^{BH}\cdot T^{DVCS}\right) + |DVCS|^2$$

$$\mathcal{T}^{DVCS} = \int_{-1}^{+1} dx \frac{H(x,\xi,t)}{x-\xi+i\epsilon} + \cdots =$$

$$\underbrace{\mathcal{P}\int_{-1}^{+1} dx \frac{H(x,\xi,t)}{x-\xi}}_{\text{Access in helicity-independent cross section}} - \underbrace{i\pi\; H(x=\xi,\xi,t)}_{\text{Access in helicity-dependent cross-section}} + \ldots$$

Accessing different GDPs

Polarized beam, unpolarized target (BSA)

$$d\sigma_{LU} = \sin\phi \cdot \mathcal{I}m\{F_1\mathcal{H} + x_B(F_1+F_2)\tilde{\mathcal{H}} - kF_2\mathcal{E}\}d\phi$$

Unpolarized beam, longitudinal target (lTSA)

$$d\sigma_{UL} = \sin\phi \cdot \mathcal{I}m\{F_1\tilde{\mathcal{H}} + x_B(F_1+F_2)(\tilde{\mathcal{H}} + x_B/2\mathcal{E}) - x_B kF_2\tilde{\mathcal{E}}\ldots\}d\phi$$

Polarized beam, longitudinal target (BlTSA)

$$d\sigma_{LL} = (A + B\cos\phi) \cdot \mathcal{R}e\{F_1\tilde{\mathcal{H}} + x_B(F_1+F_2)(\tilde{\mathcal{H}} + x_B/2\mathcal{E})\ldots\}d\phi$$

Unpolarized beam, transverse target (tTSA)

$$d\sigma_{UT} = \cos\phi \cdot \mathcal{I}m\{k(F_2\mathcal{H} - F_1\mathcal{E}) + \ldots\}d\phi$$

The DVCS program at Jefferson Lab

- Hall A: high accuracy, limited kinematic coverage
- Hall B: wide kinematic range, limited precision
- Hall C: high precision program at 11 GeV

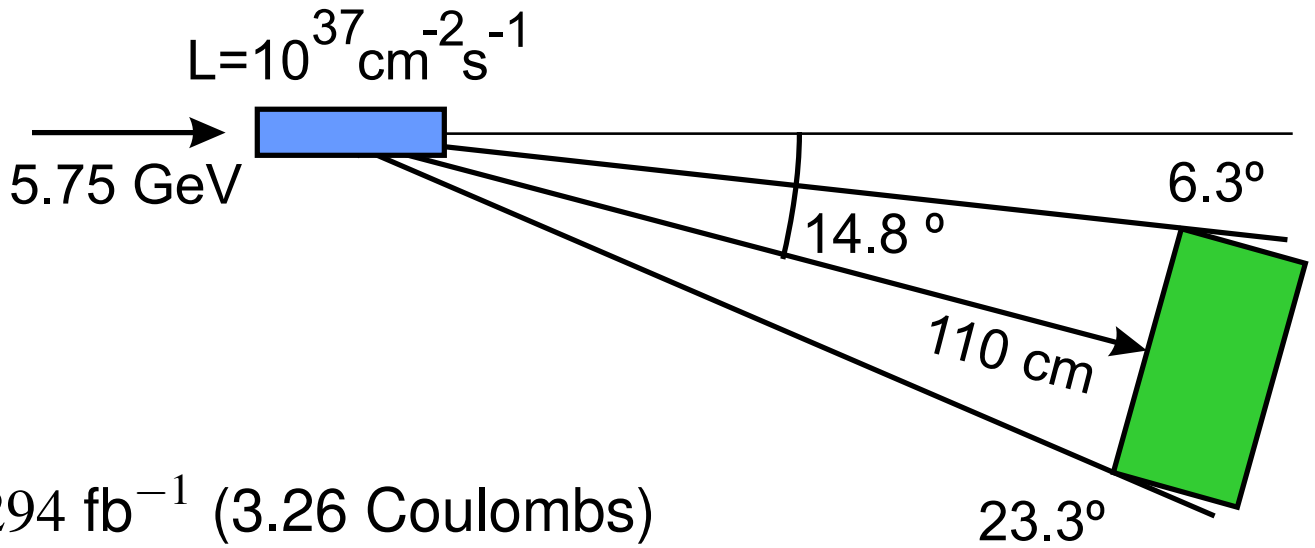
Partially overlapping, partially complementary programs with different experimental setups

The roadmap:

- Early results (2001) from non-dedicated experiment (CLAS)
- 1^{st} round of dedicated experiments in Halls A/B in 2004/5
- 2^{nd} round on 2008–2010: precision tests + additional spin observables
- Compeling DVCS experiments in Halls A+B+C at 11 GeV ($\gtrsim$2017)

Kinematic settings: testing Q^2–dependance

Kin	Q^2 (GeV^2)	x_B	θ_e (deg.)	θ_{γ^*} (deg.)	P_e (GeV)
1	**1.5**	0.36	15.6	**22.3**	3.6
2	**1.9**	0.36	19.3	**18.3**	2.9
3	**2.3**	0.36	23.9	**14.8**	2.3

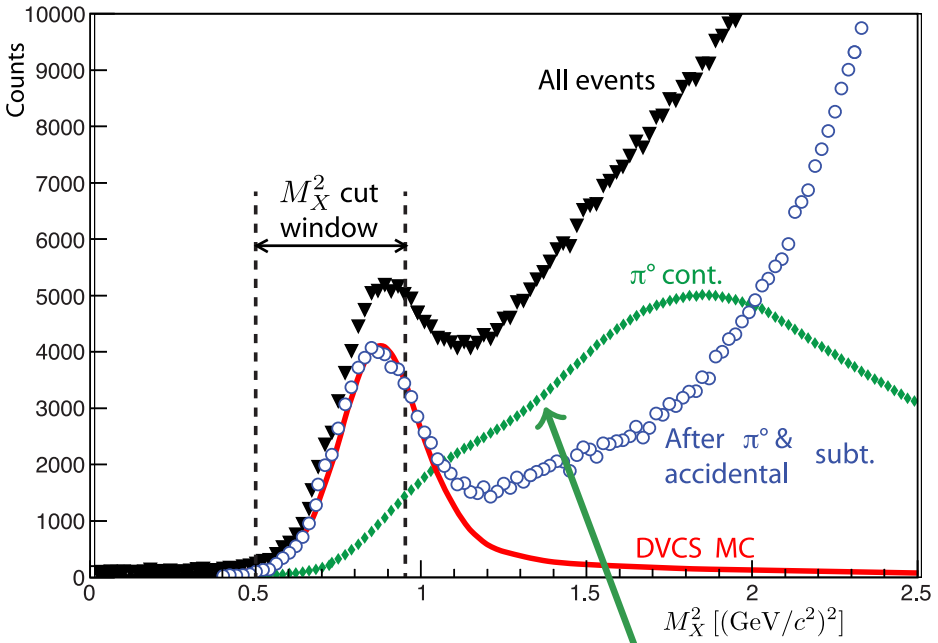


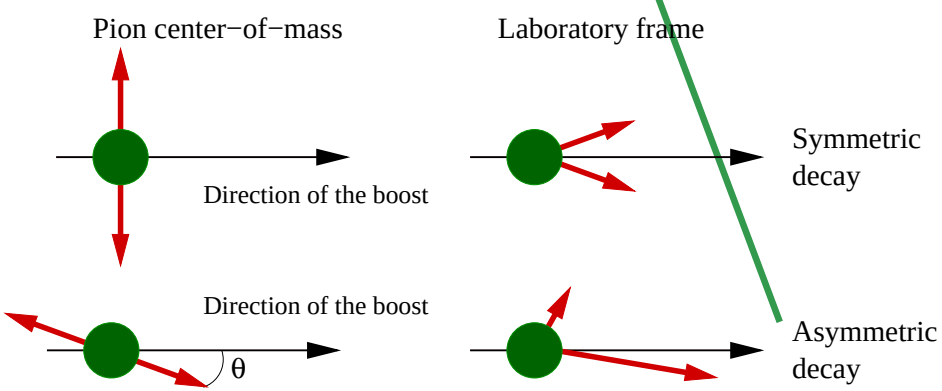
$\mathcal{P} = 75.3\%$

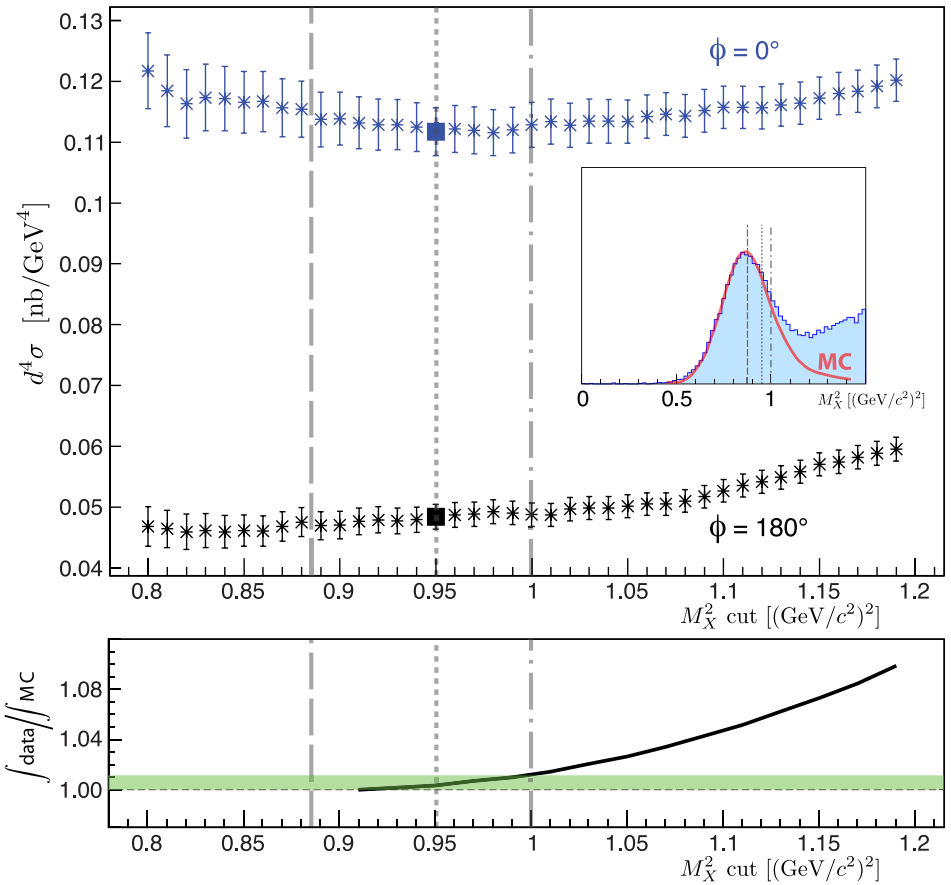
$\int \mathcal{L}\, dt = 13294$ fb^{-1} (3.26 Coulombs)

Data analysis: exclusivity and background subtraction

$ep \rightarrow e\gamma X$ missing mass squared



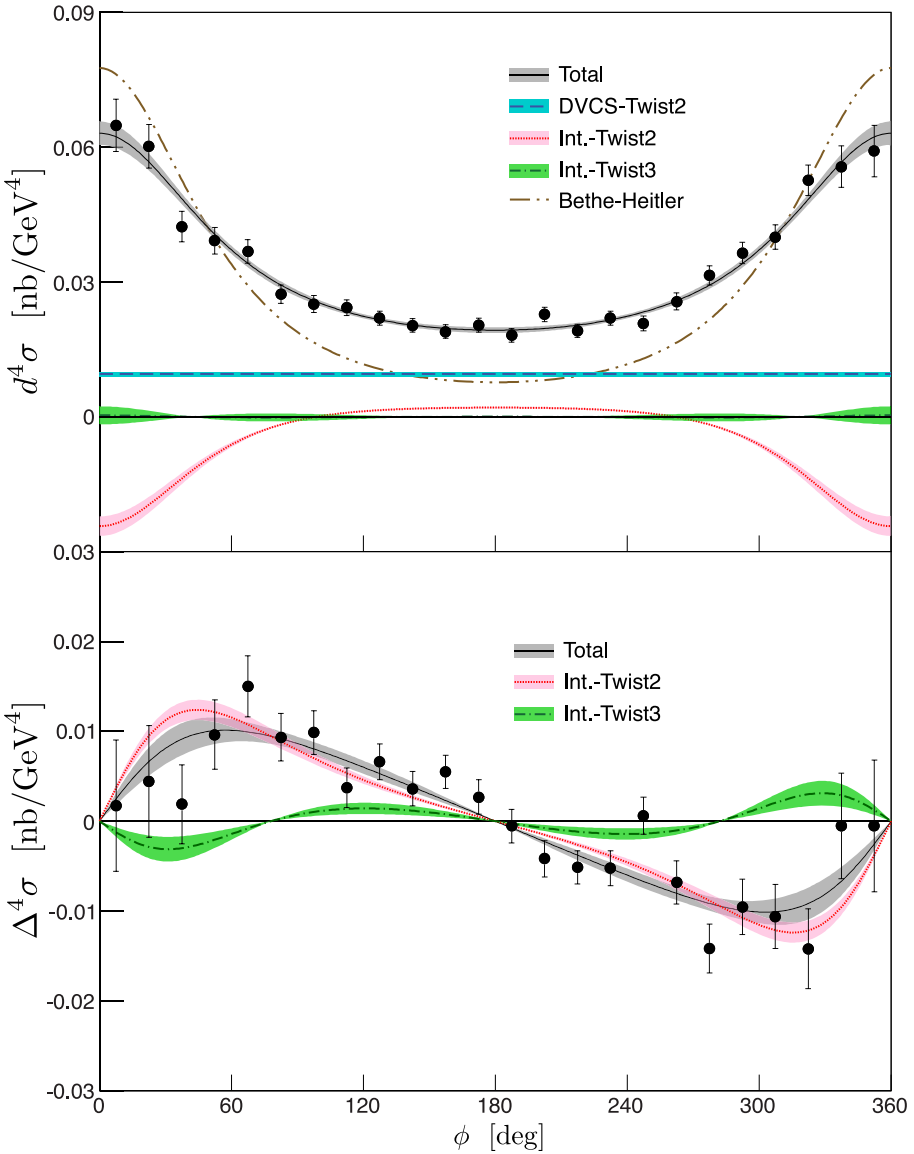


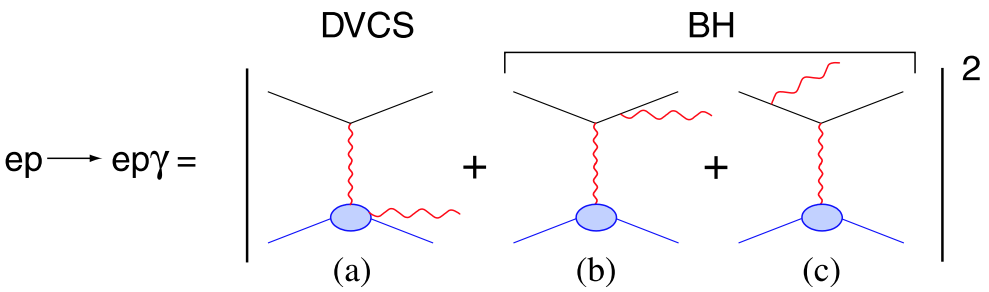


- Only e' & γ detected + M_X^2-cut
- 2-3% uncertainty on exclusivity

DVCS cross sections: azimuthal analysis

$Q^2 = 2.36\ \text{GeV}^2,\ x_B = 0.37,\ -t = 0.32\ \text{GeV}^2$





$$d^4\sigma = \mathcal{T}^2_{\text{BH}} + \mathcal{T}_{\text{BH}}\mathcal{R}e(\mathcal{T}_{\text{DVCS}}) + \mathcal{T}^2_{\text{DVCS}}$$

$$\mathcal{R}e(\mathcal{T}_{\text{DVCS}}) \sim c_0^{\mathcal{I}} + c_1^{\mathcal{I}}\cos\phi + c_2^{\mathcal{I}}\cos 2\phi$$

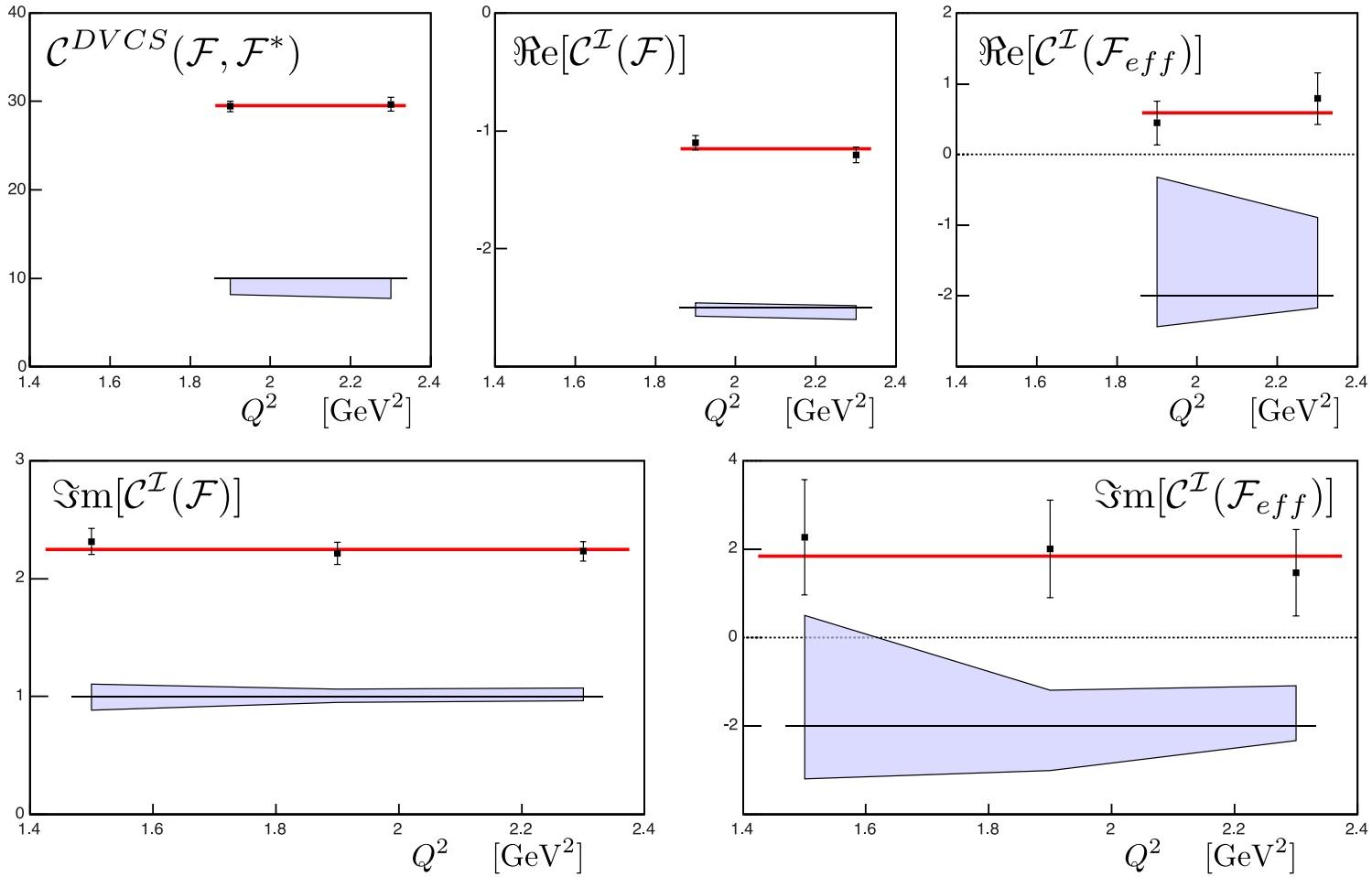
$$\mathcal{T}^2_{\text{DVCS}} \sim c_0^{\text{DVCS}} + c_1^{\text{DVCS}}\cos\phi$$

$$\Delta^4\sigma = \frac{d^4\overrightarrow{\sigma} - d^4\overleftarrow{\sigma}}{2} = \mathcal{I}m(\mathcal{T}_{\text{DVCS}})$$

$$\mathcal{I}m(\mathcal{T}_{\text{DVCS}}) \sim s_1^{\mathcal{I}}\sin\phi + s_2^{\mathcal{I}}\sin 2\phi$$

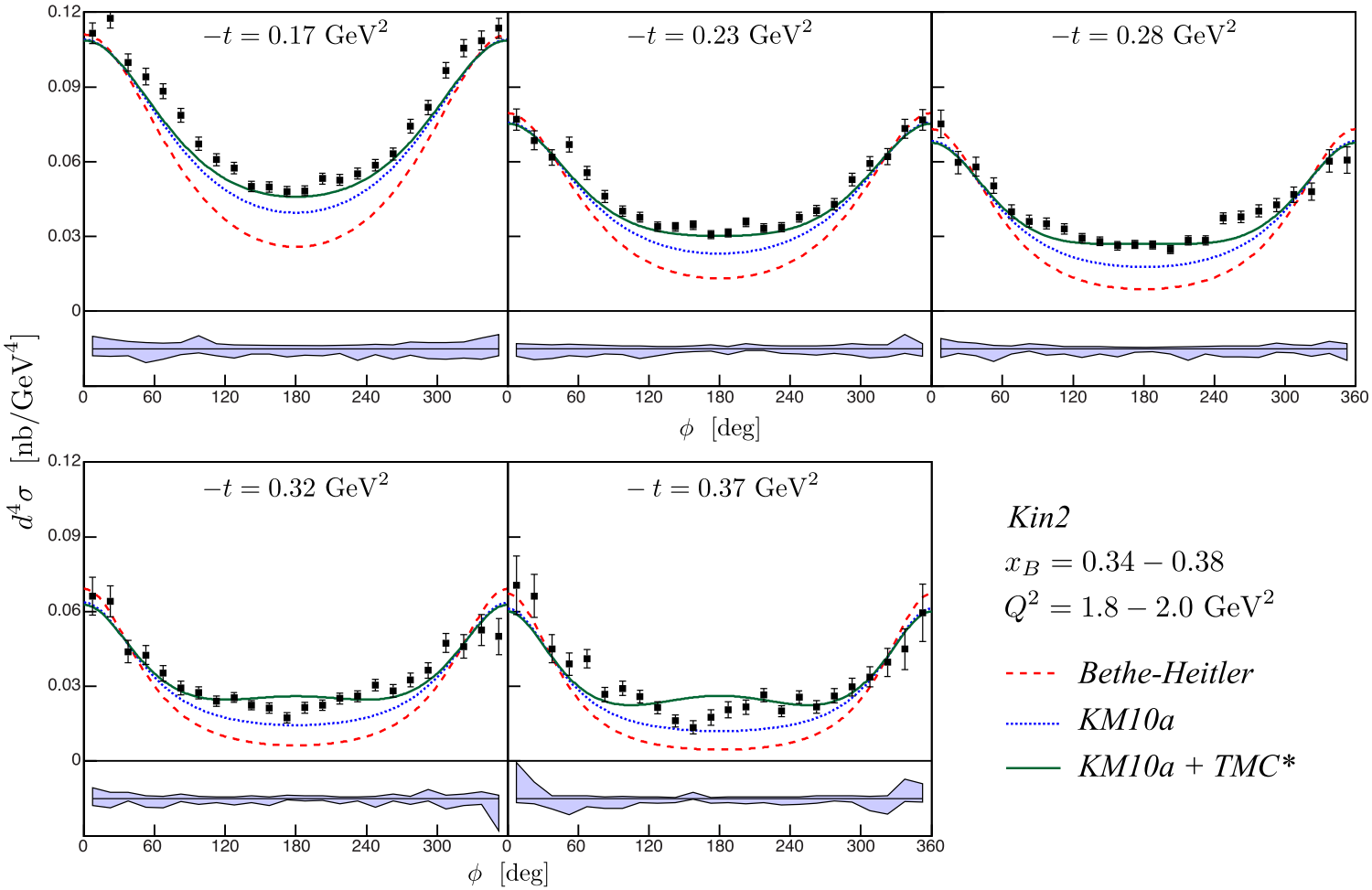
M. Defurne *et al.* Phys. Rev. C 92, 055202 (2015)

DVCS cross sections: Q^2–dependance



No Q^2-dependance within limited range $\Rightarrow$ leading twist dominance

DVCS cross sections: higher twist corrections



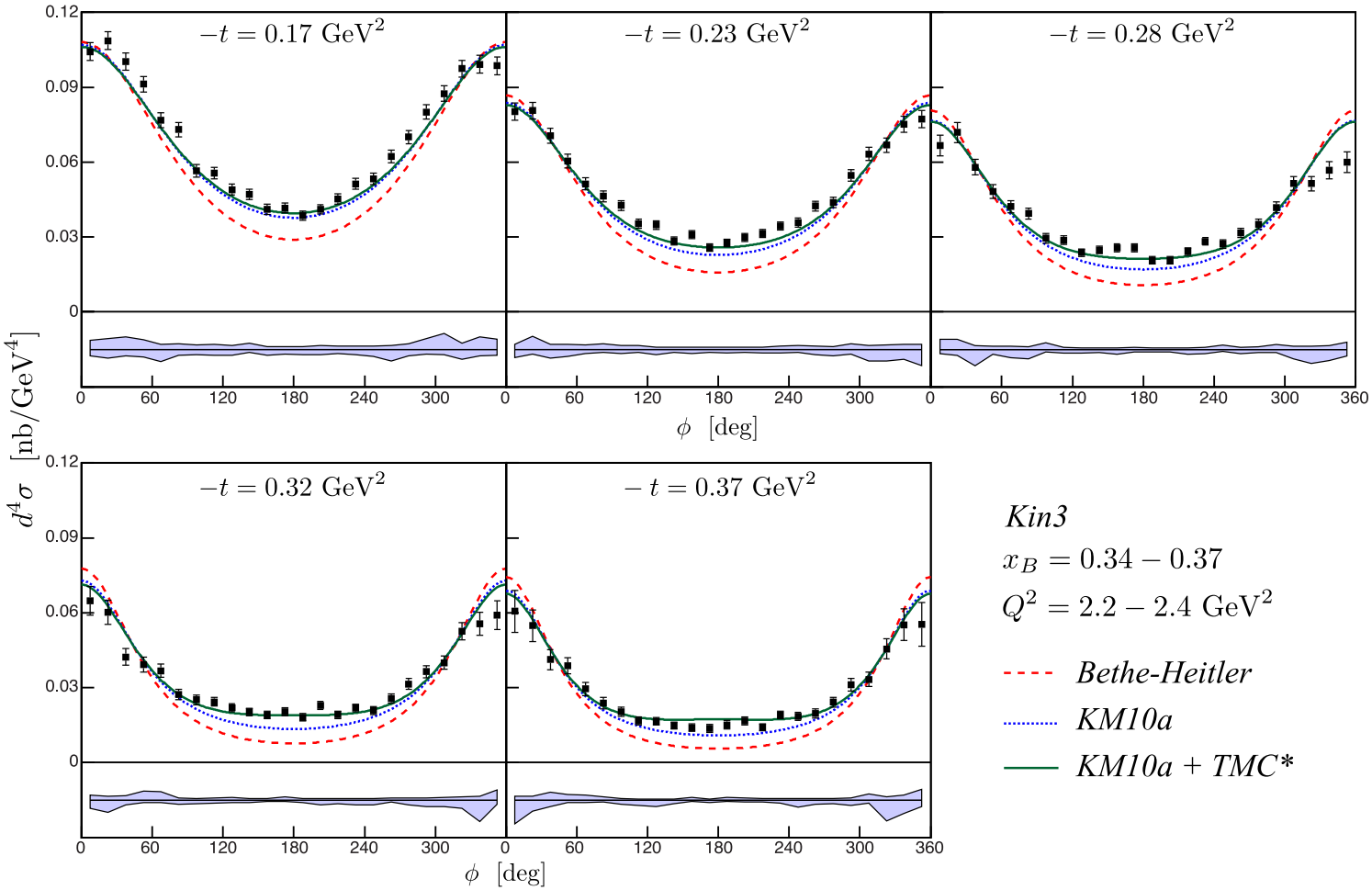
- KM10a: global fit to HERA x-sec & HERMES + CLAS spin asymmetries

  Kumericki and Mueller (2010)

- Target-mass corrections (TMC): $\sim \mathcal{O}(M^2/Q^2)$ and $\sim \mathcal{O}(t/Q^2)$

  Braun, Manashov, Mueller and Pirnay (2014)

DVCS cross sections: higher twist corrections



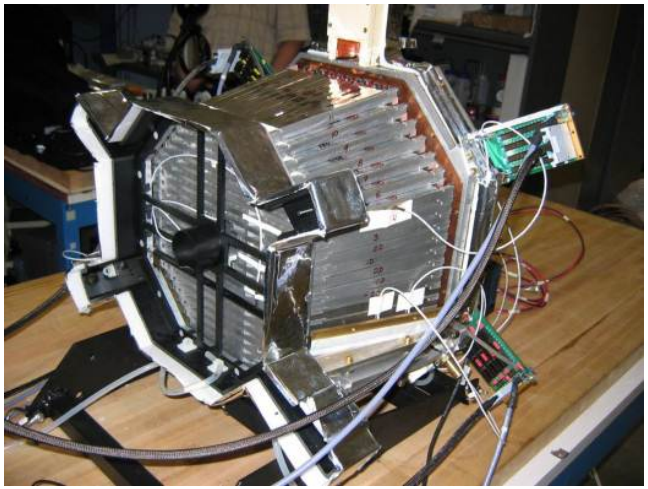
- Significant deviation from BH cross section
- Twist-4 corrections may be necessary to fully explain experimental data

Hall A DVCS precision measurements

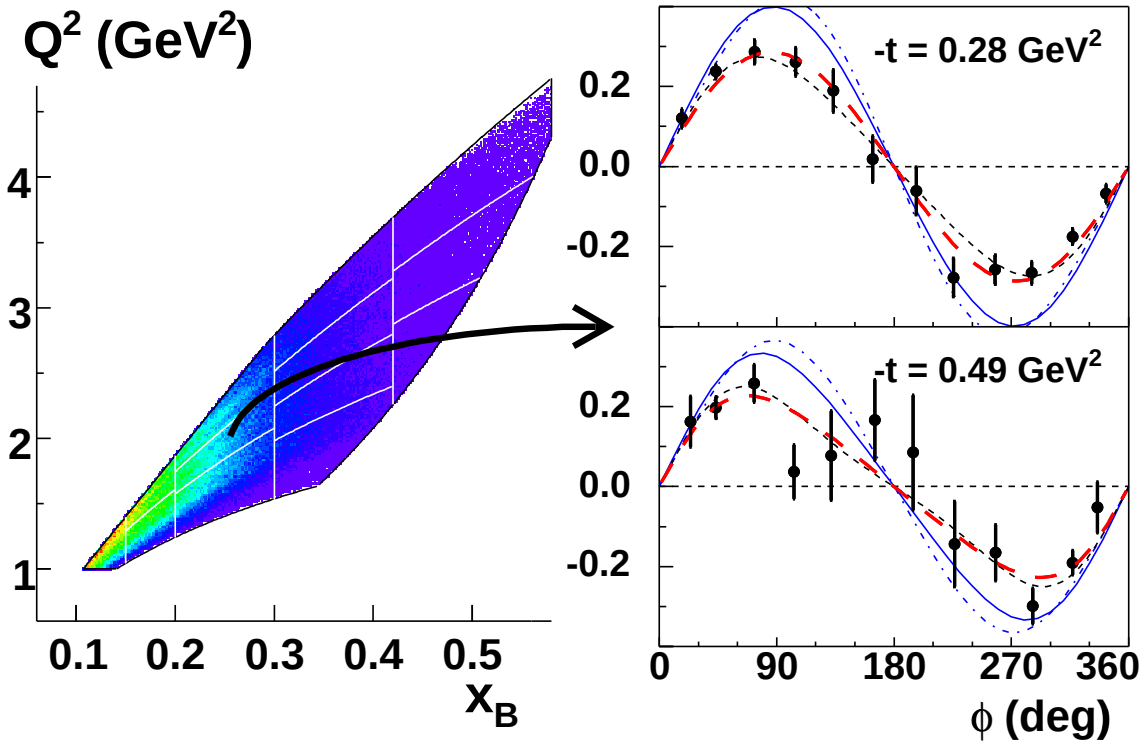
1. Initial indications of validity of GPD formalism at moderate Q^2
2. Significant deviation from BH
3. Higher twist corrections likely necessary to fully describe the data
4. Extremely accurate data to constrain model and global fits

E01-113: BSA in a large kinematic domain (Hall B)

CLAS+
dedicated calorimeter

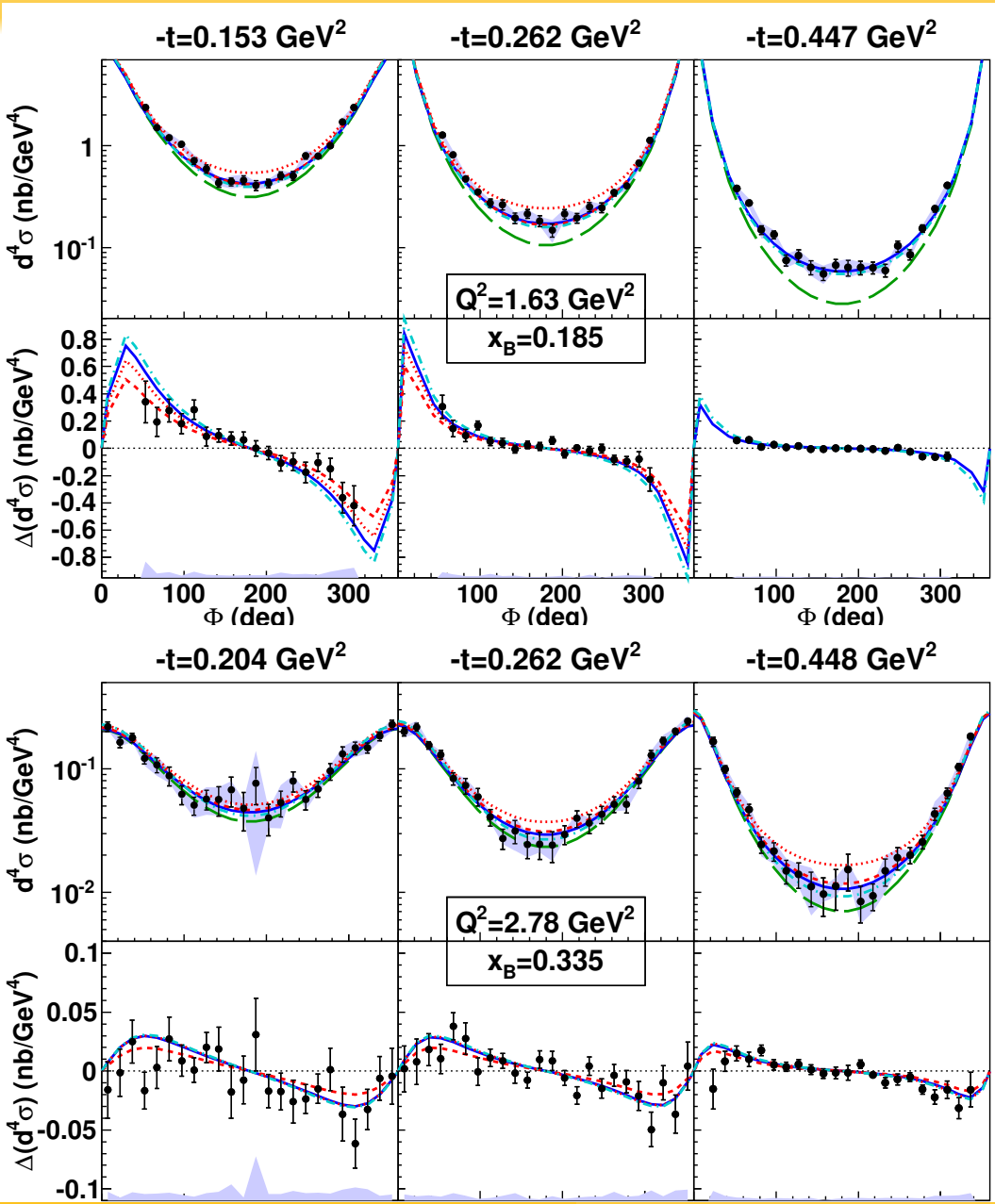


$$A = \frac{\overrightarrow{\sigma} - \overleftarrow{\sigma}}{\overrightarrow{\sigma} + \overleftarrow{\sigma}} \approx \frac{\alpha \sin\phi}{1 + \beta \cos\phi}$$



F.X. Girod *et al.* PRL **97**, 072002 (2006)

Hall B DVCS cross-section measurements

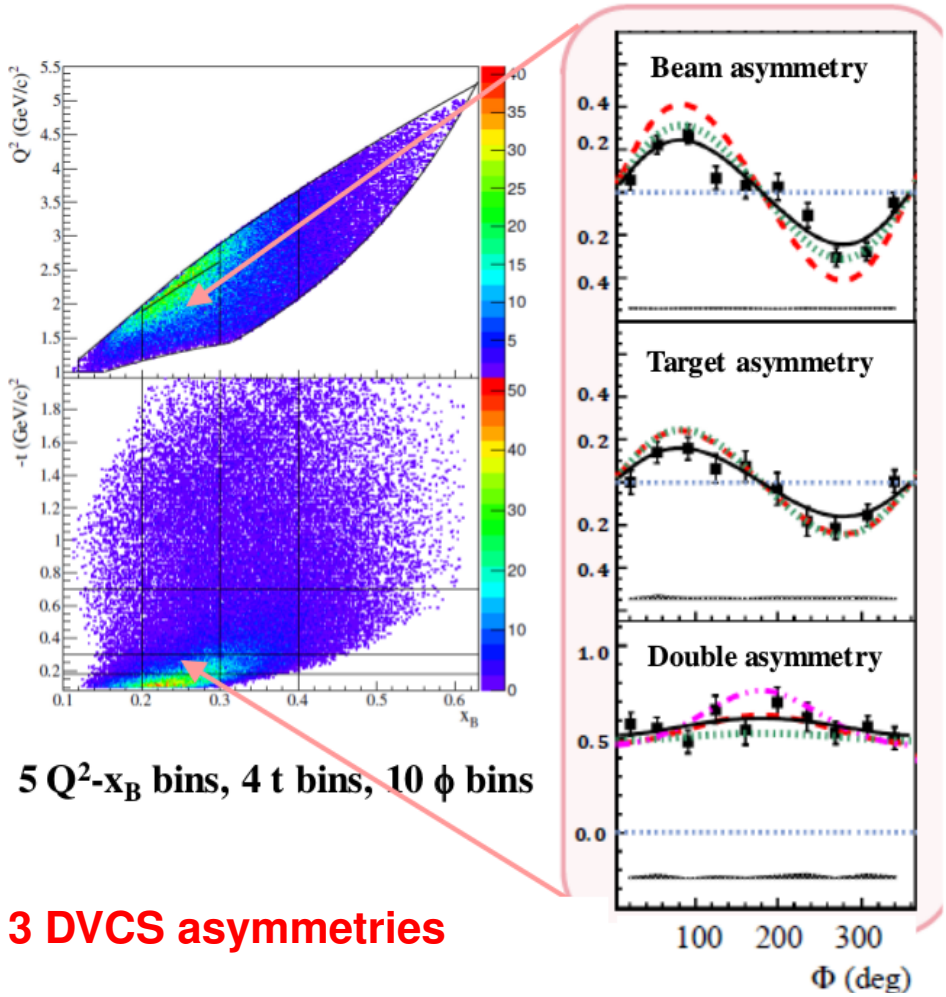


- Larger kinematic range covered:
  110 (Q^2, x_B, t) bins
- Compatible with Hall A results in overlap region
- Leading twist models describe the data within uncertainties

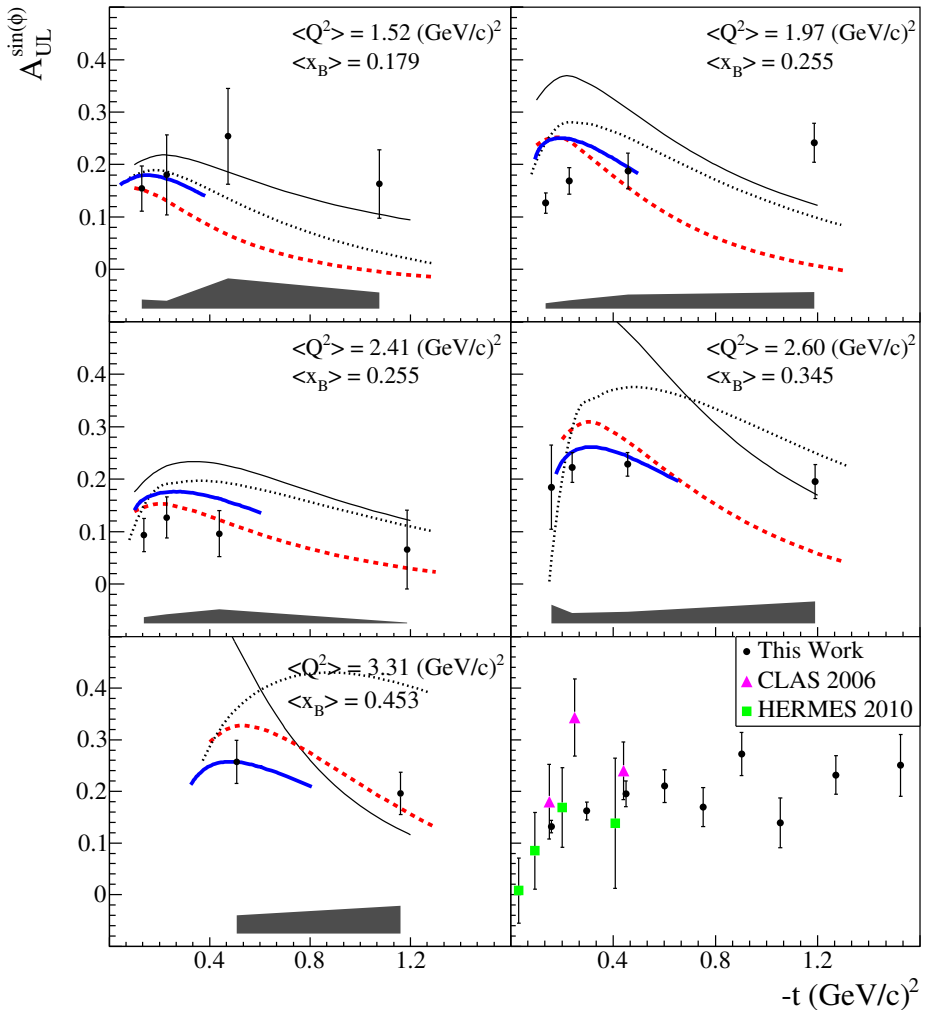
H.S. Jo *et al.* PRL 115, 212003 (2015)

DVCS target spin asymmetry from CLAS

- Data taken in 2009, $E_b = 5.9$ GeV.
- CLAS+IC to detect forward photons
- Long. polarized NH_3 target ($\mathcal{P}$ ~80%)



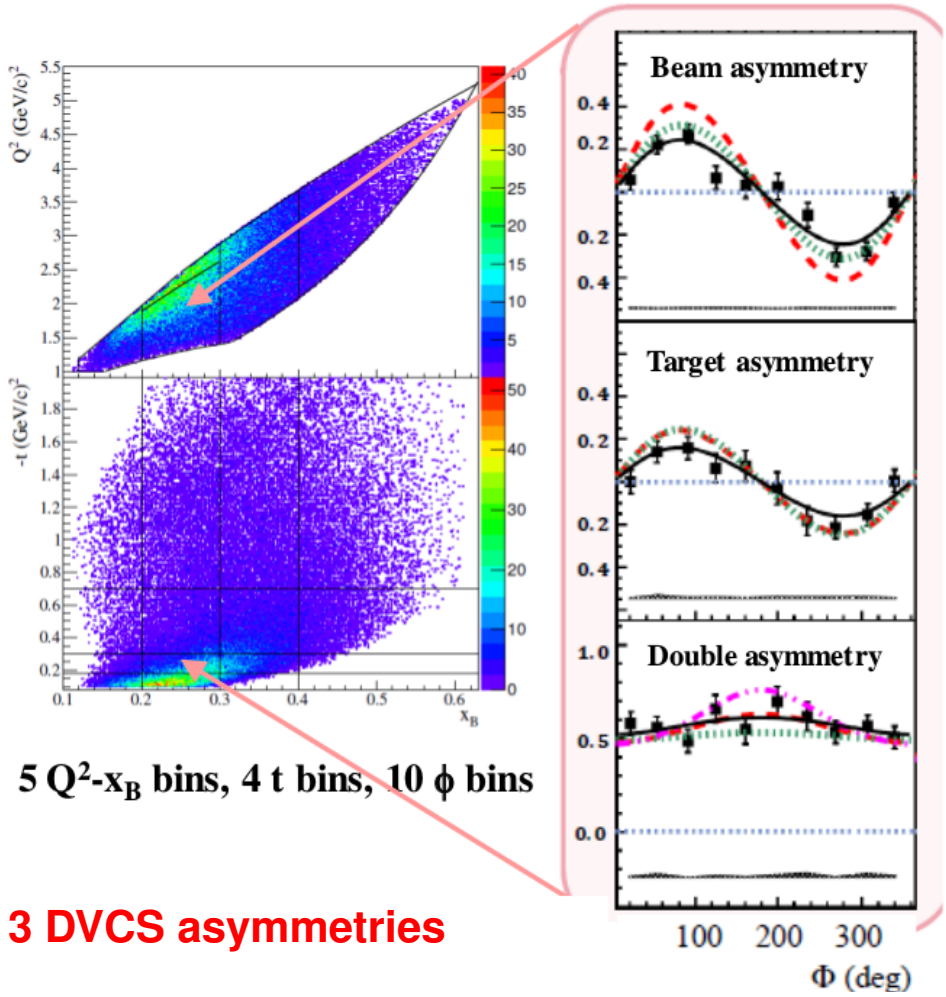
3 DVCS asymmetries



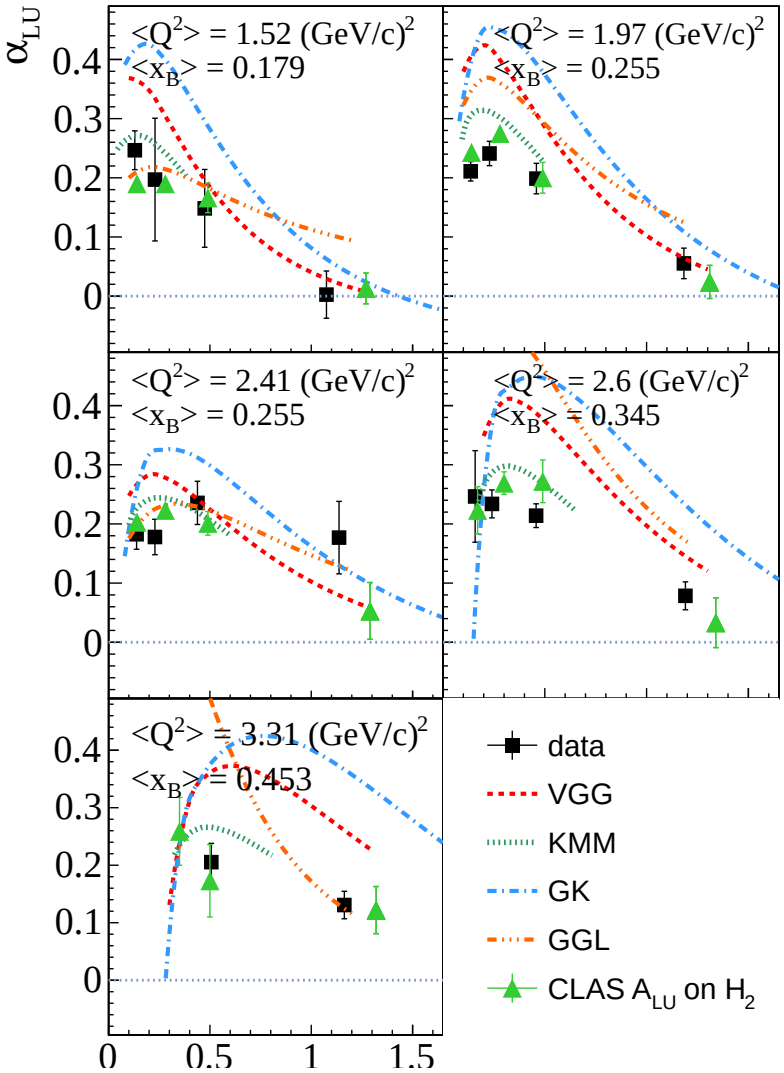
E. Seder et al., PRL 114 (2015) 032001

Beam Spin Asymmetry from CLAS

- Data taken in 2009, $E_b = 5.9$ GeV.
- CLAS+IC to detect forward photons
- Long. polarized NH_3 target ($\mathcal{P}$ ~80%)



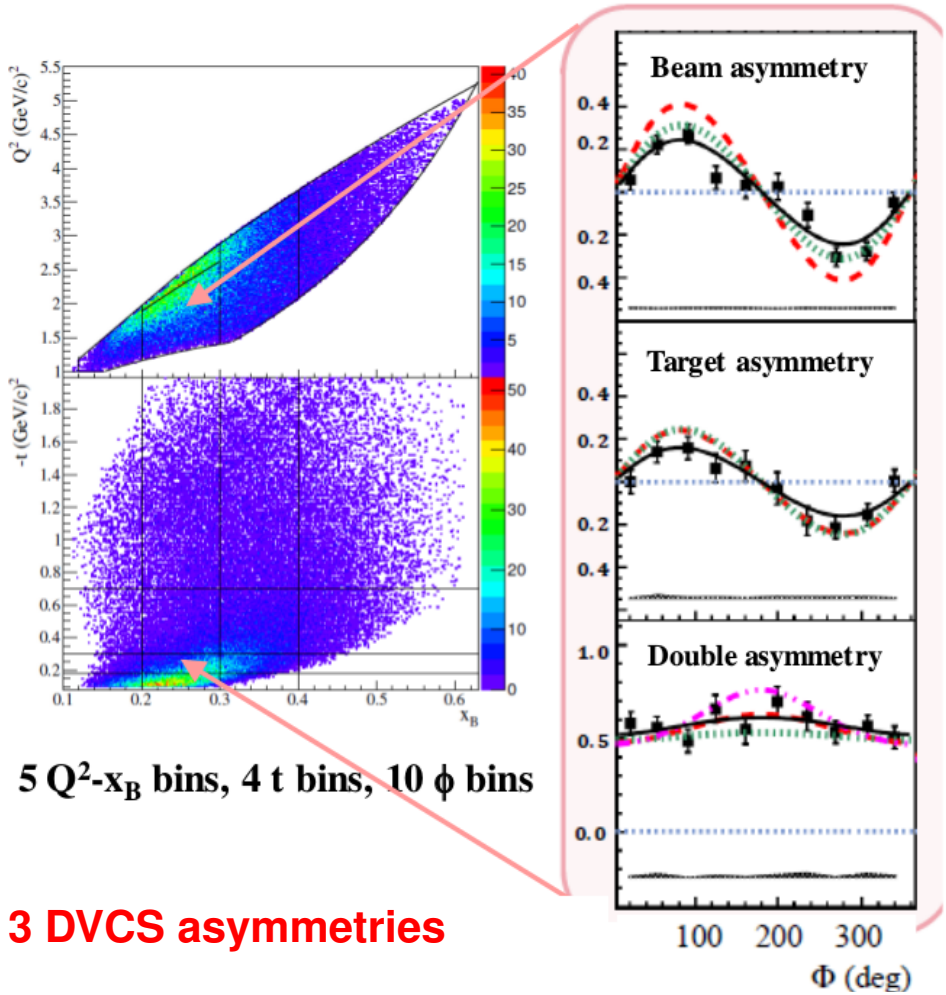
3 DVCS asymmetries



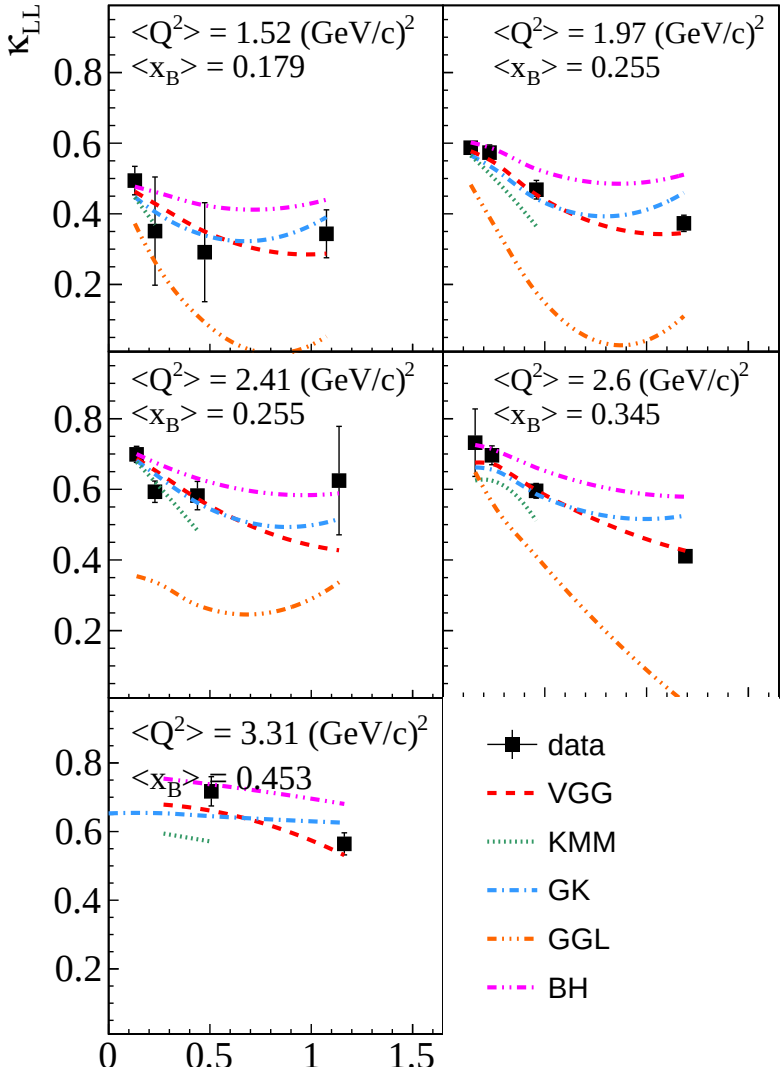
S. Pisano et al., PRD 91, 052014 (2015)

Double Spin Asymmetry

- Data taken in 2009, $E_b = 5.9$ GeV.
- CLAS+IC to detect forward photons
- Long. polarized NH_3 target ($\mathcal{P}$ ~80%)

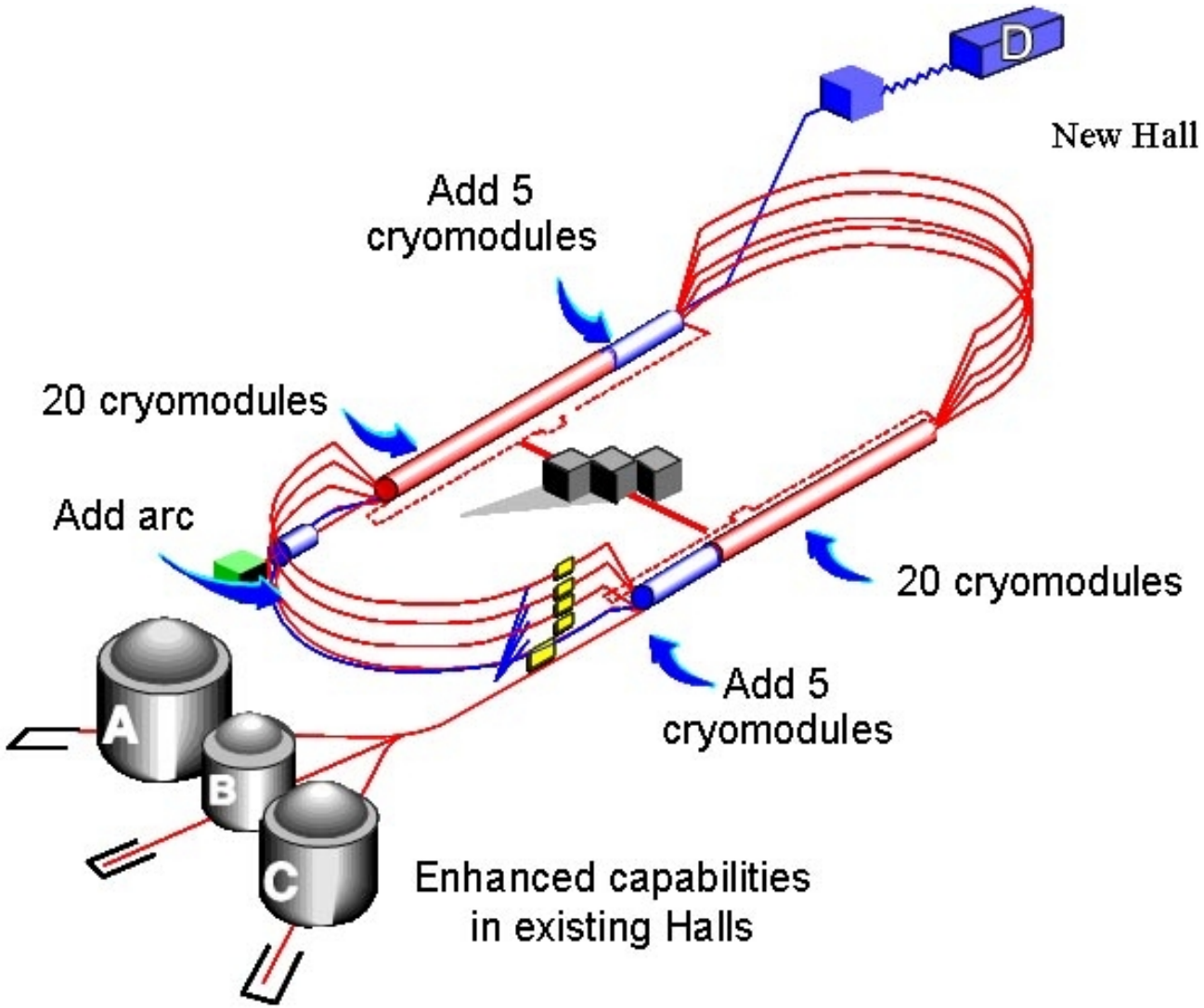


3 DVCS asymmetries



S. Pisano et al., PRD 91, 052014 (2015)

Upgrade of Jefferson Lab to 12 GeV

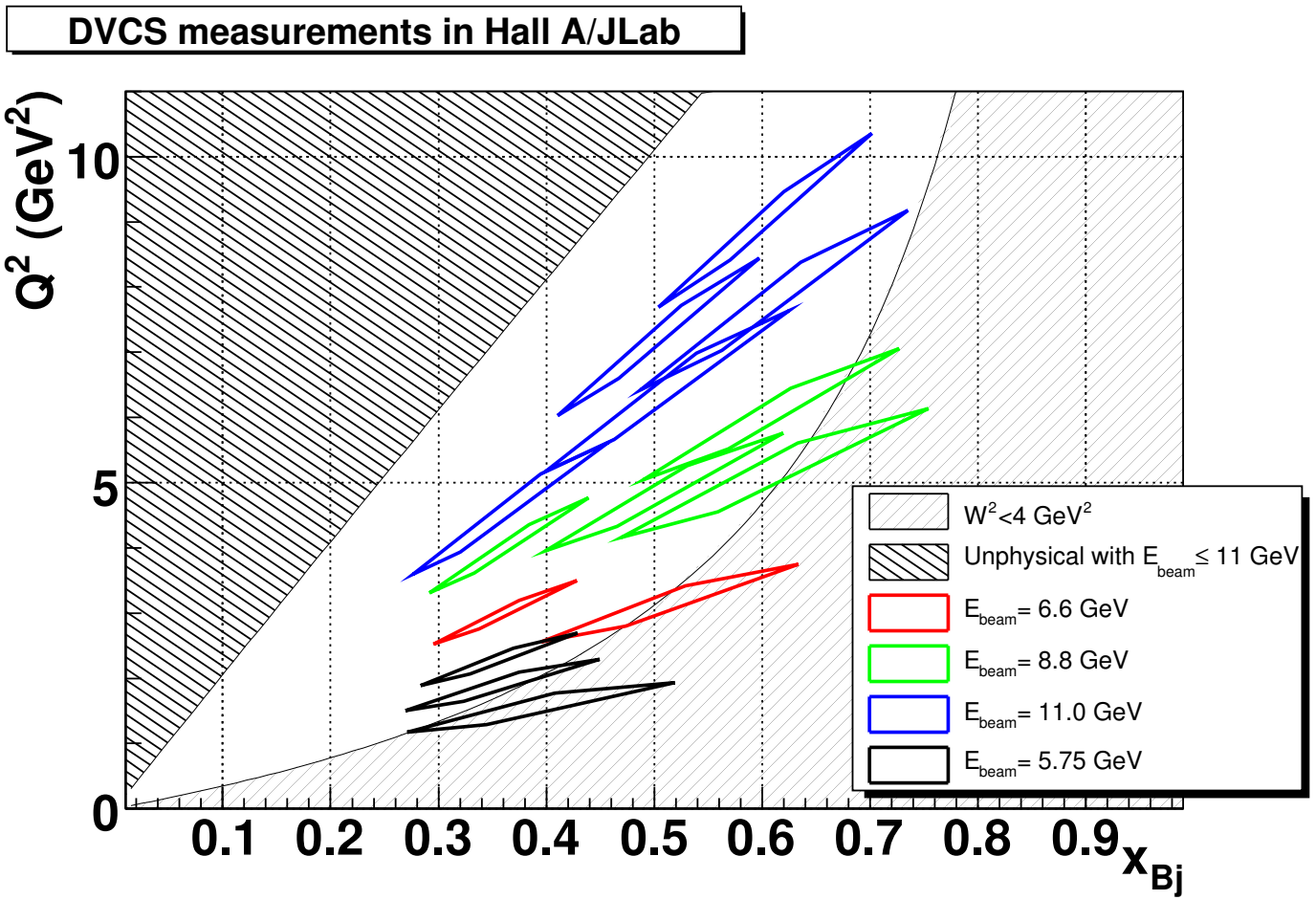


JLab 12 GeV DVCS experiments

- E12-06-114: Hall A unpolarized protons
- E12-06-119: Hall B unpolarized protons
- E12-11-003: Hall B unpolarized neutrons
- E12-06-119: Hall B long polarized protons
- E12-12-010: Hall B tran polarized protons
- E12-13-010: Hall C unpolarized protons

E12-06-114: JLab Hall A at 11 GeV

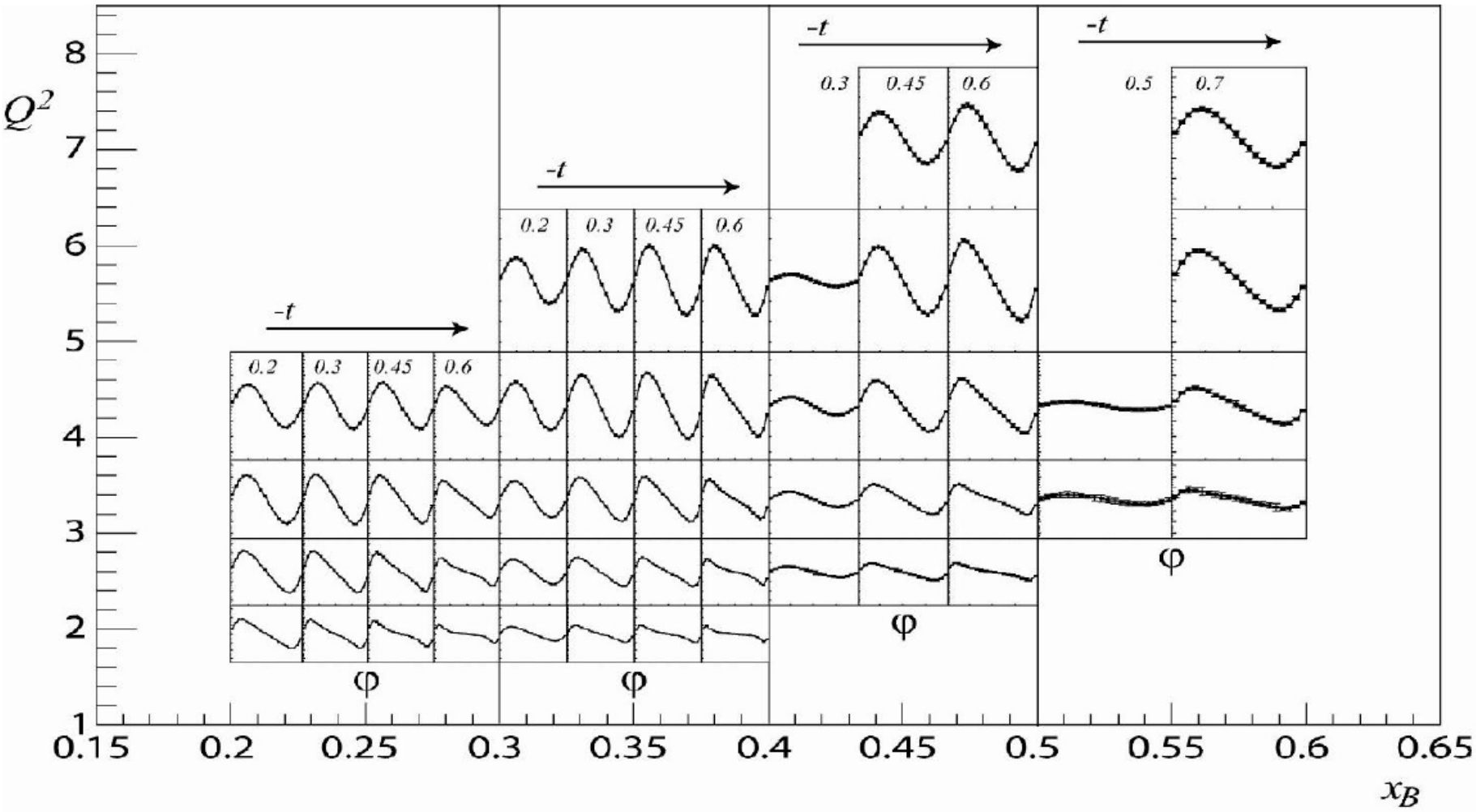
JLab12 with 3, 4, 5 pass beam
(6.6, 8.8, 11.0 GeV beam energy)



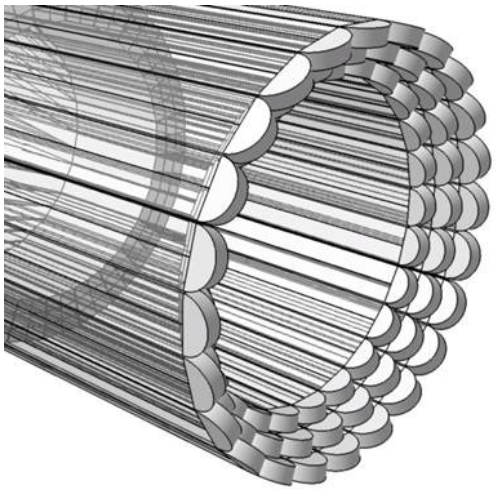
88 days
250k events/setting

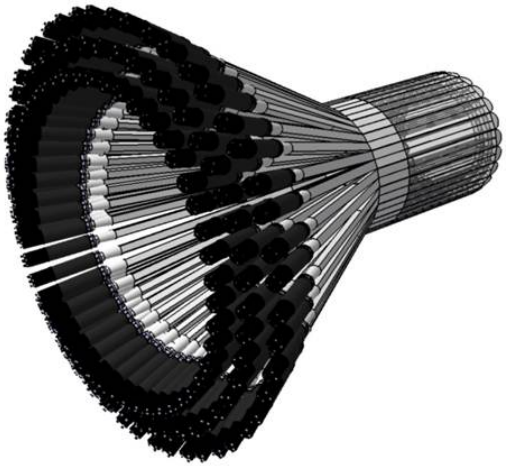
1 year of operations in JLab/Hall A

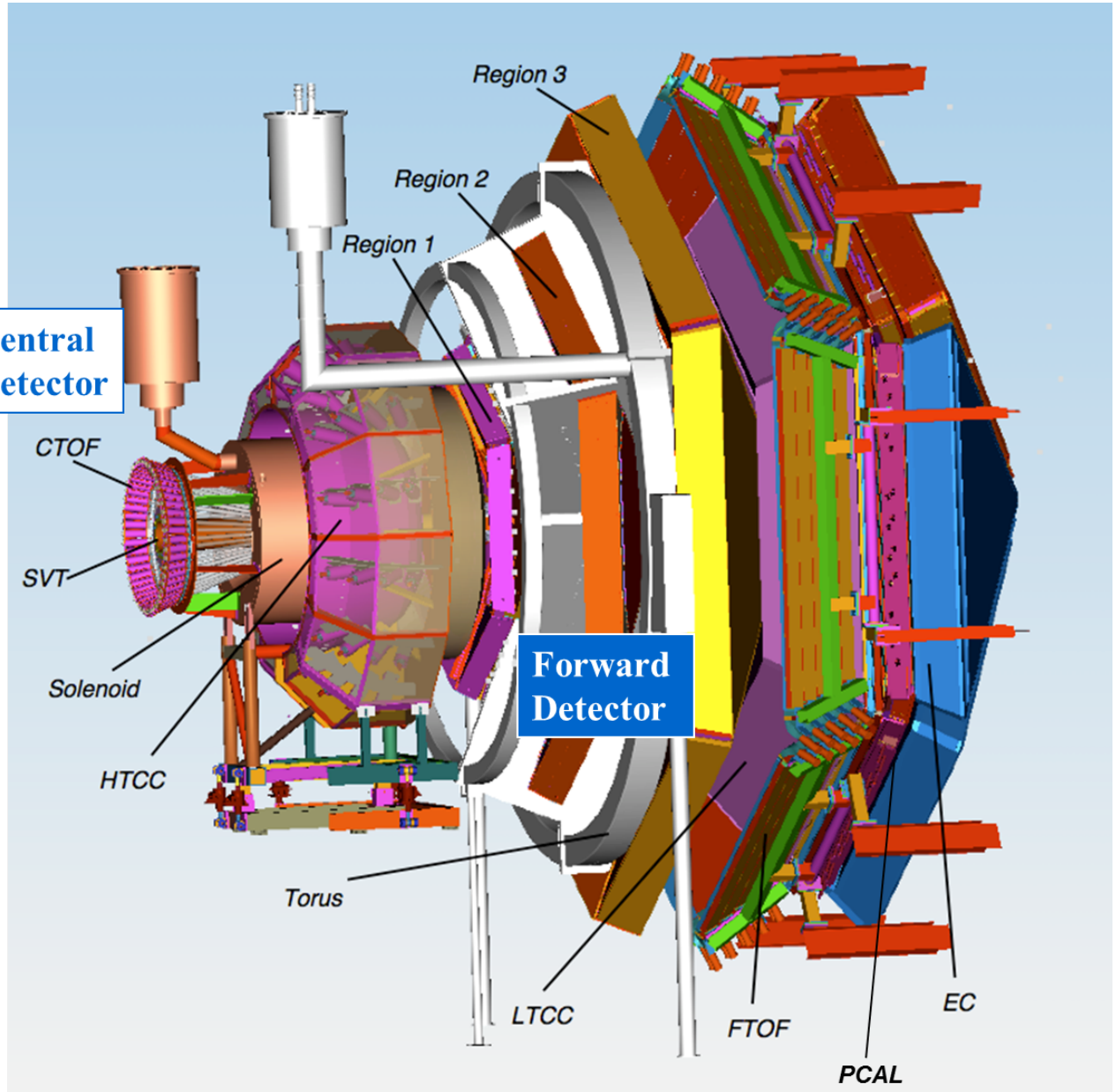
E12-06-119: DVCS on the proton with CLAS12



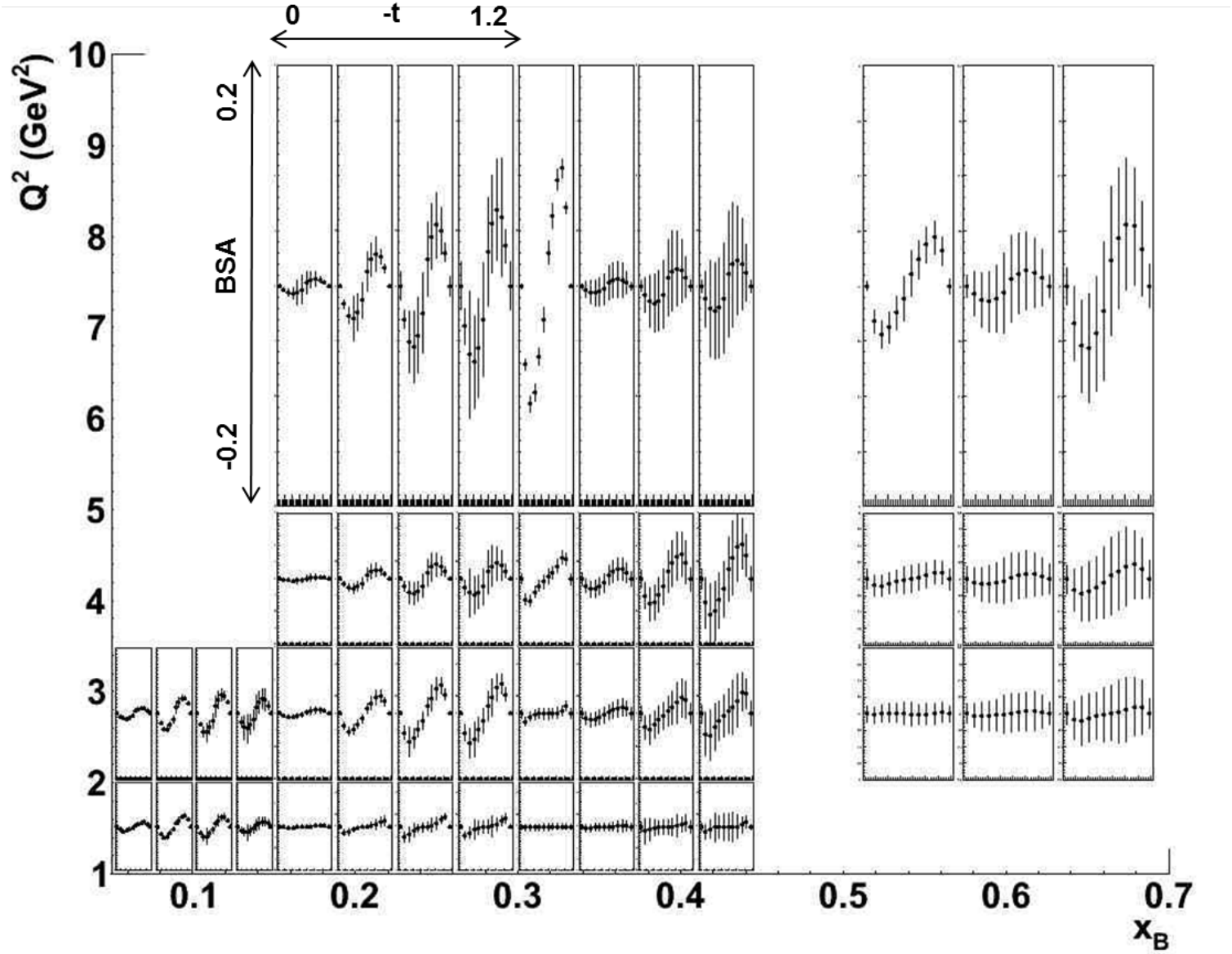
E12-11-003: DVCS on the neutron with CLAS12





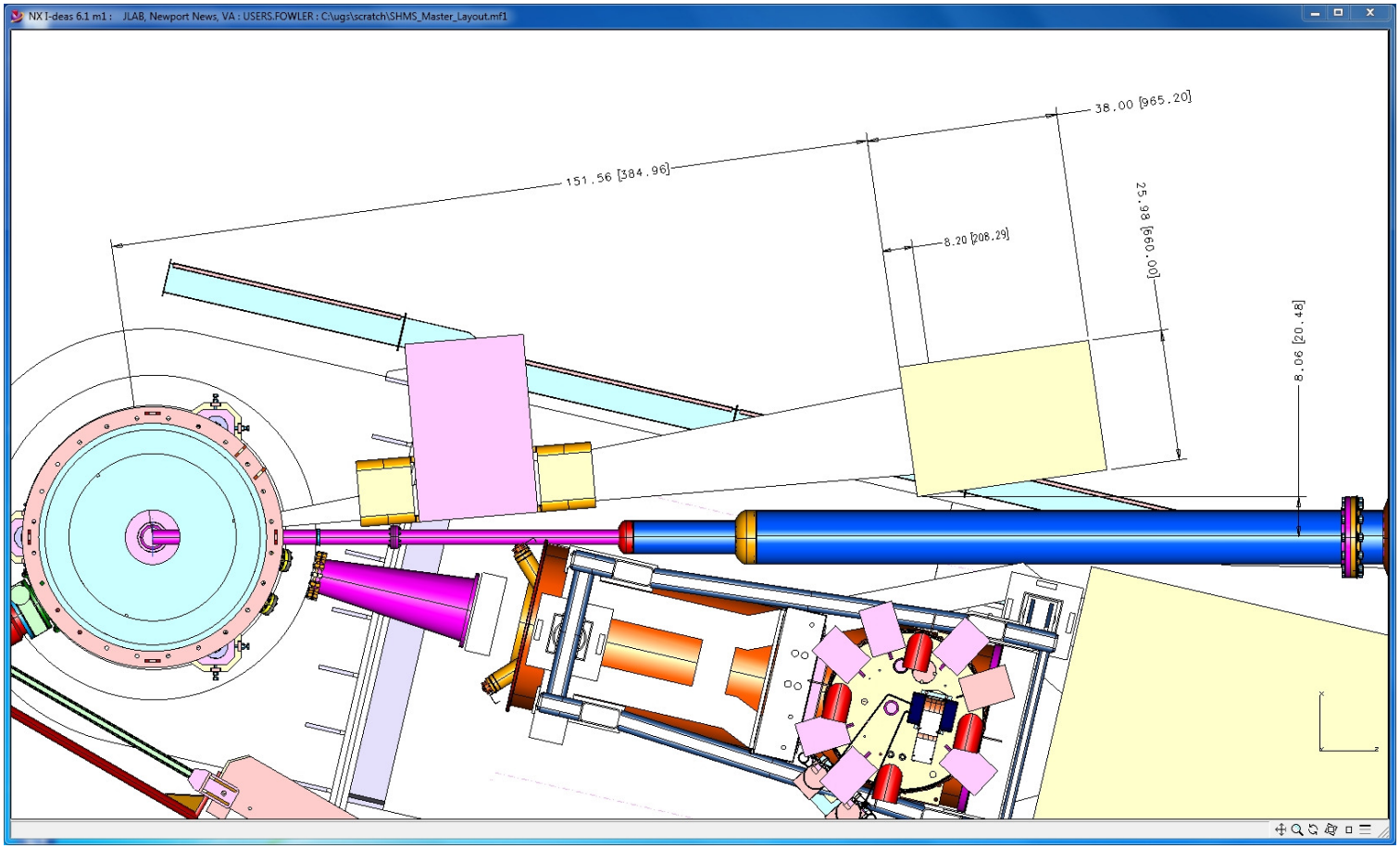


E12-11-003: projections

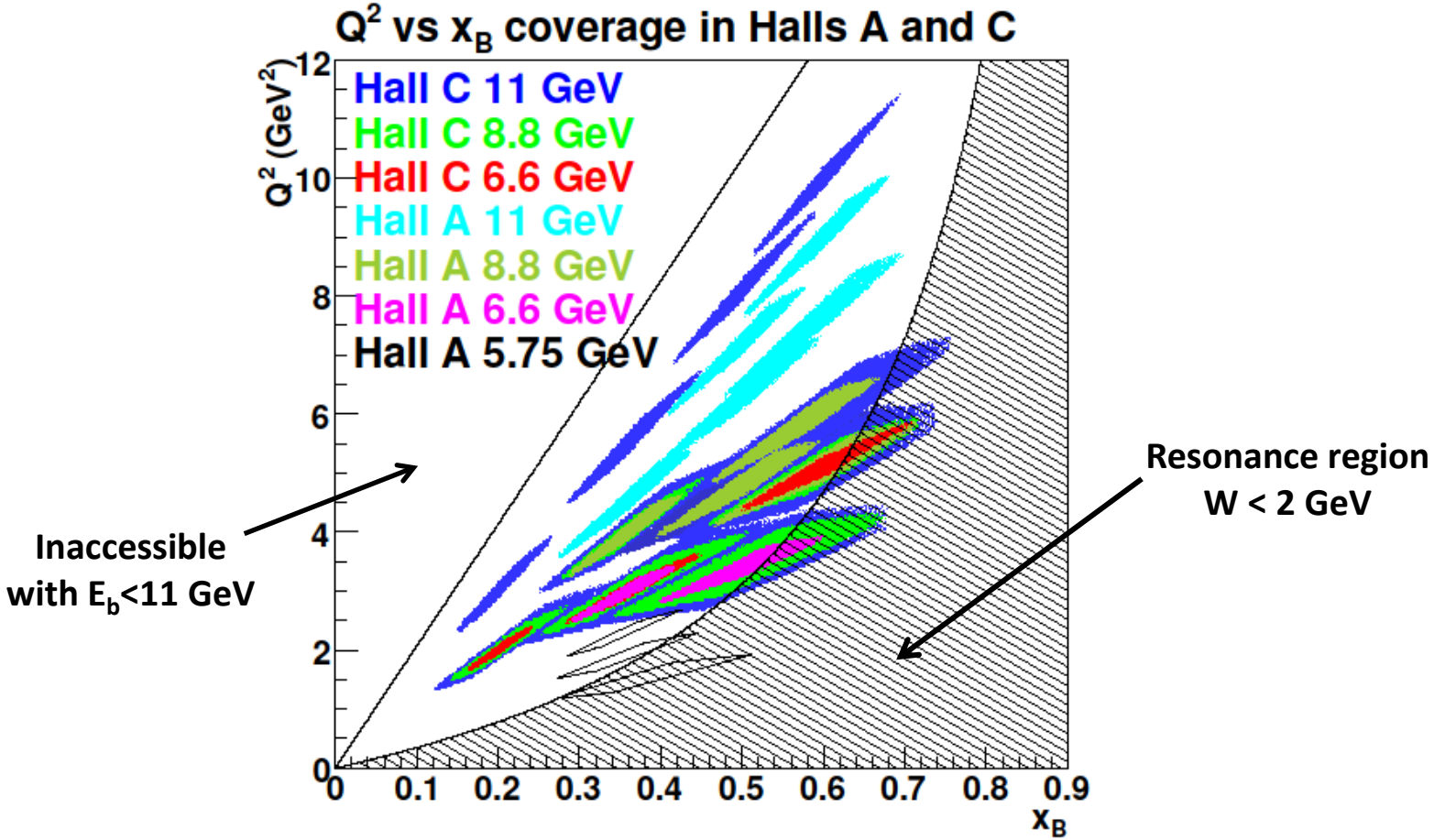


E12-13-010: DVCS in Hall C

- HMS ($p < 7.3GeV$): scattered electron
- $PbWO_4$ calorimeter: γ/π^0 detection
- Sweeping magnet



E12-13-010: beam energy separation in Hall C



Approved by the PAC, possible running in $\gtrsim 2020$

Summary

- DVCS golden channel to access GPDs experimentally, but also accessible in:
  - Deep meson production
  - Time-like Compton Scattering, Double DVCS...
- Large and accurate set of data (cross-sections and asymmetries) is now available in the valence region
  - Dominance of leading twist, but...
  - Necessity of higher twist corrections to explain high precision data
- Compeling GPD program in the future at Jefferson Lab 12 GeV in all 3 electron Hall A, B & C