

SPIN2021



Matsue, Japan

24th International Spin Symposium
October 18 -22, 2021



Measurement of the exclusive
neutral pion electroproduction
at
Jefferson Lab Hall A experiment
E12-06-114

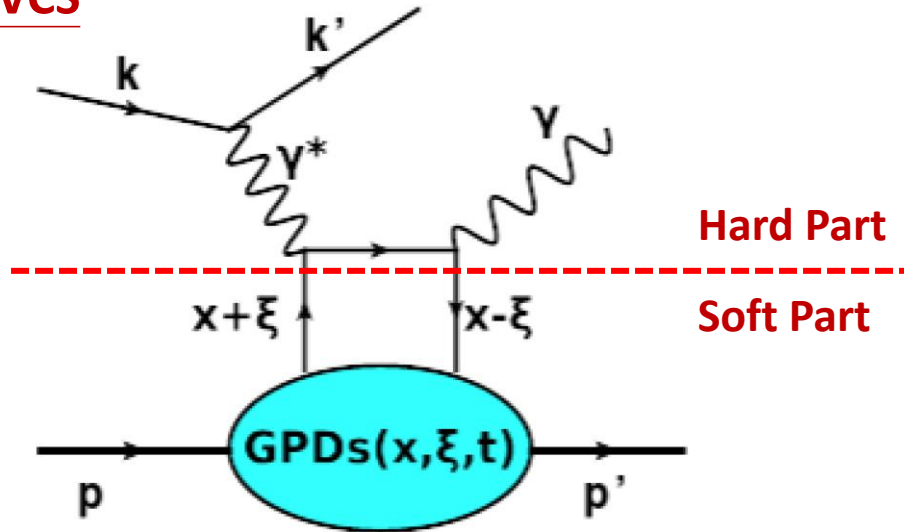
SPIN 2021
October 18, 2021

Po-Ju Lin

IJCLab – Orsay & CEA, Université Paris-Saclay
on behalf of the JLab Hall A DVCS collaboration

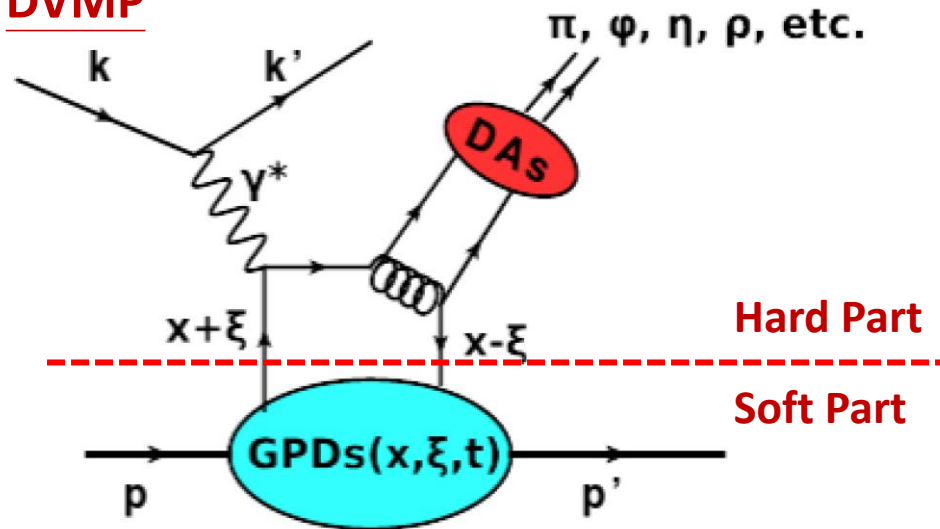
Deep Exclusive Processes

DVCS



- The GPDs depend on the variables at fixed Q^2 :
 - x : average longitudinal momentum frac.
 - ξ : longitudinal momentum diff. $\approx x_B/(2-x_B)$
 - t : four momentum transfer

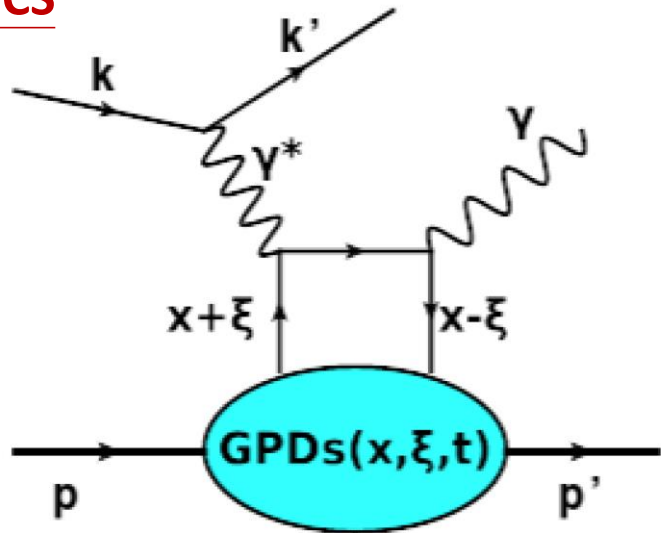
DVMP



- Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering (DVCS) & Deeply Virtual Meson Production (DVMP)
 - Hard exclusive production of a single photon or meson
- In Bjorken limit (Q^2 & $\nu \rightarrow \infty$ at fixed x_B)
 - Hard Part: Calculable perturbatively
 - Soft Part: Nucleon structure described by GPDs

Deep Exclusive Processes

DVCS



4 chiral-even GPDs: helicity of parton unchanged

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbf{H}^q(x, \xi, t) & \mathbf{E}^q(x, \xi, t) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^q(x, \xi, t) & \tilde{\mathbf{E}}^q(x, \xi, t) \end{matrix}$$

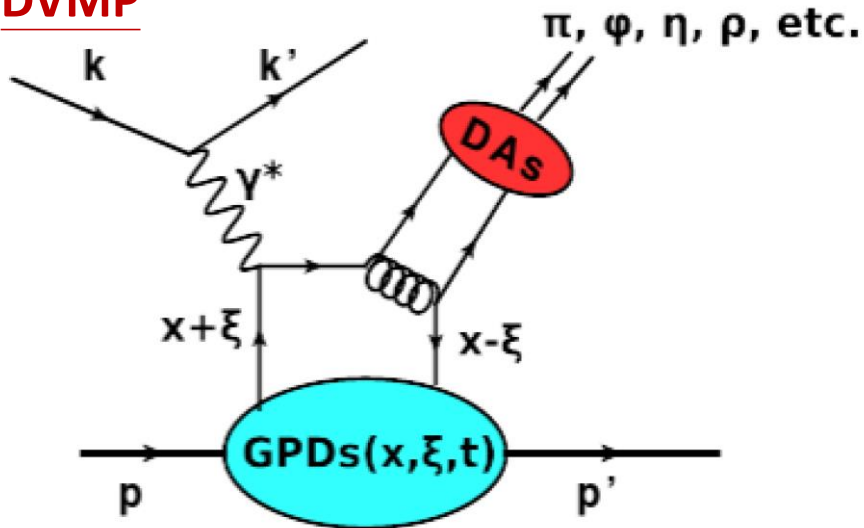
via **DVCS**
DVMP

+ 4 chiral-odd (transversity) GPDs: helicity of parton changed

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbf{H}_T^q(x, \xi, t) & \mathbf{E}_T^q(x, \xi, t) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_T^q(x, \xi, t) & \tilde{\mathbf{E}}_T^q(x, \xi, t) \end{matrix}$$

via **DVMP**

DVMP



➤ DVCS

- Golden channel, simple and clean final state

➤ DVMP

- Ability to probe the chiral-odd GPDs
- Additional non-perturbative term from meson distribution amplitude

Exclusive π^0 Production

$e p \rightarrow e \pi^0 p$

$$\frac{d^4\sigma}{dQ^2 dx_B dt d\phi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Gamma_\gamma(Q^2, x_B, E) \left[\frac{d\sigma_T}{dt} + \epsilon \frac{d\sigma_L}{dt} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \frac{d\sigma_{TL}}{dt} \cos(\phi) \right. \\ \left. + \epsilon \frac{d\sigma_{TT}}{dt} \cos(2\phi) + h \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \frac{d\sigma_{TL}}{dt} \sin(\phi) \right]$$

ϵ : degree of longitudinal polarization
 h : helicity of the initial lepton

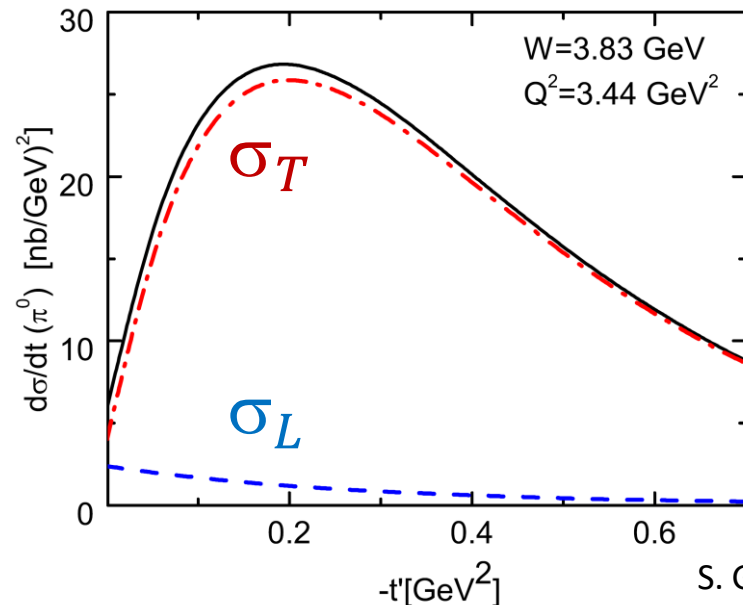
- Factorization proven only for σ_L , which depends on chiral-even GPDs only
- At sufficiently high Q^2 , expect $\sigma_L \propto Q^{-6}$ while σ_T asymptotically suppressed and $\propto Q^{-8}$
→ σ_L dominance
- Previous experiments with limited reach in Q^2 suggest the dominance of σ_T

Exclusive π^0 Production

$e p \rightarrow e \pi^0 p$

$$\frac{d^4\sigma}{dQ^2 dx_B dt d\phi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Gamma_\gamma(Q^2, x_B, E) \left[\frac{d\sigma_T}{dt} + \epsilon \frac{d\sigma_L}{dt} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \frac{d\sigma_{TL}}{dt} \cos(\phi) + \epsilon \frac{d\sigma_{TT}}{dt} \cos(2\phi) + h \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \frac{d\sigma_{TL}}{dt} \sin(\phi) \right]$$

ϵ : degree of longitudinal polarization
 h : helicity of the initial lepton

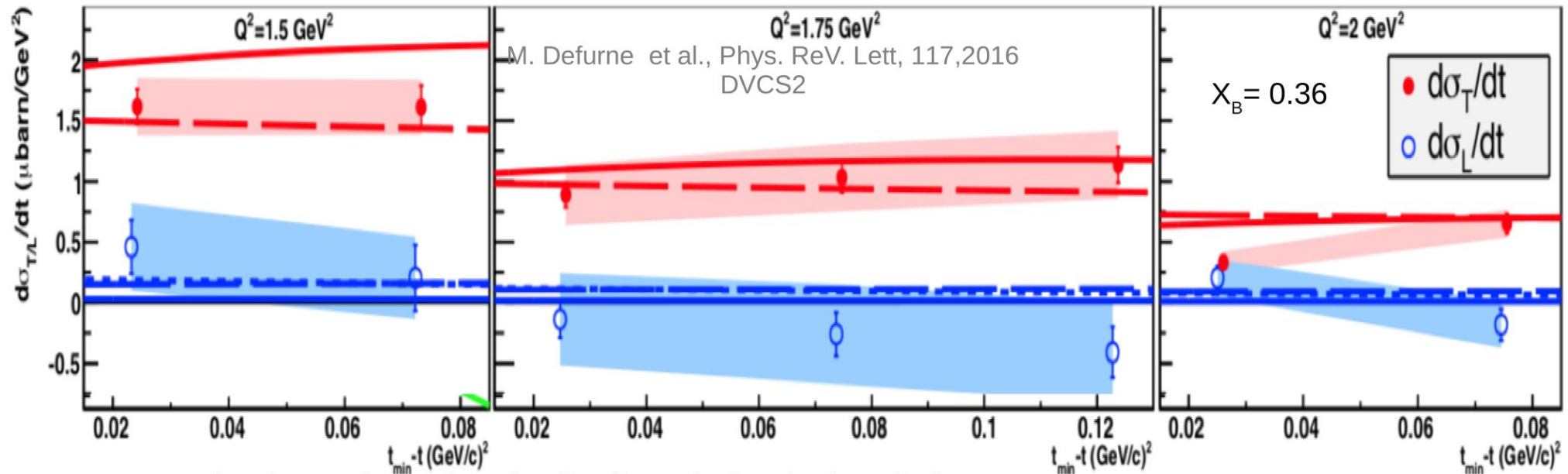


➤ Modeling of $\sigma_T \rightarrow$ coupling between transversity GPDs and twist-3 pion amplitude

Exclusive π^0 Production

$e p \rightarrow e \pi^0 p$

$$\frac{d^4\sigma}{dQ^2 dx_B dt d\phi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Gamma_\gamma(Q^2, x_B, E) \left[\frac{d\sigma_T}{dt} + \epsilon \frac{d\sigma_L}{dt} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \frac{d\sigma_{TL}}{dt} \cos(\phi) + \epsilon \frac{d\sigma_{TT}}{dt} \cos(2\phi) + h \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \frac{d\sigma_{TL}}{dt} \sin(\phi) \right]$$



Exclusive π^0 Production

$e p \rightarrow e \pi^0 p$

$$\frac{d^4\sigma}{dQ^2 dx_B dt d\phi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \Gamma_\gamma(Q^2, x_B, E) \left[\frac{d\sigma_T}{dt} + \epsilon \frac{d\sigma_L}{dt} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \frac{d\sigma_{TL}}{dt} \cos(\phi) + \epsilon \frac{d\sigma_{TT}}{dt} \cos(2\phi) + h \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \frac{d\sigma_{TL}}{dt} \sin(\phi) \right]$$

ϵ : degree of longitudinal polarization
 h : helicity of the initial lepton

- $\frac{d\sigma_L}{dt} = \frac{4\pi\alpha}{k'} \frac{1}{Q^6} \left\{ (1-\xi^2) |\langle \tilde{H} \rangle|^2 - 2\xi^2 \text{Re} [\langle \tilde{H} \rangle^* \langle \tilde{E} \rangle] - \frac{t'}{4m^2} \xi^2 |\langle \tilde{E} \rangle|^2 \right\}$
- $\frac{d\sigma_T}{dt} = \frac{4\pi\alpha}{2k'} \frac{\mu_\pi^2}{Q^8} \left[(1-\xi^2) |\langle H_T \rangle|^2 - \frac{t'}{8m^2} |\langle \bar{E}_T \rangle|^2 \right]$
- $\frac{\sigma_{LT}}{dt} = \frac{4\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{2}k'} \frac{\mu_\pi}{Q^7} \xi \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \frac{\sqrt{-t'}}{2m} \text{Re} [\langle H_T \rangle^* \langle \tilde{E} \rangle]$
- $\frac{\sigma_{TT}}{dt} = \frac{4\pi\alpha}{k'} \frac{\mu_\pi^2}{Q^8} \frac{t'}{16m^2} |\langle \bar{E}_T \rangle|^2$

$$\bar{E}_T = 2\tilde{H}_T + E_T$$

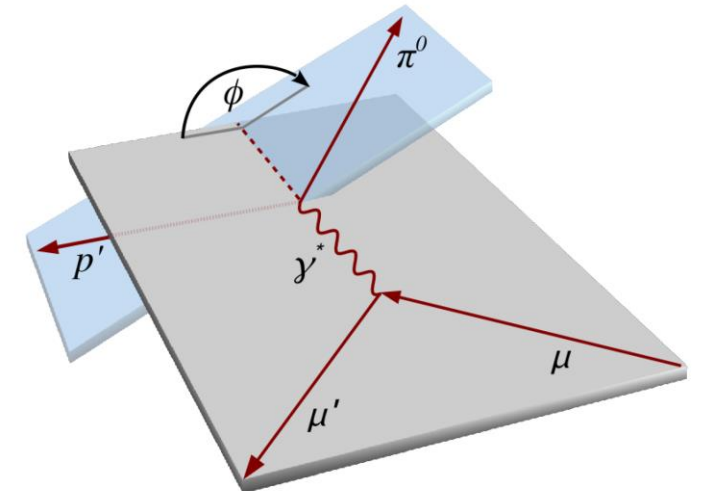
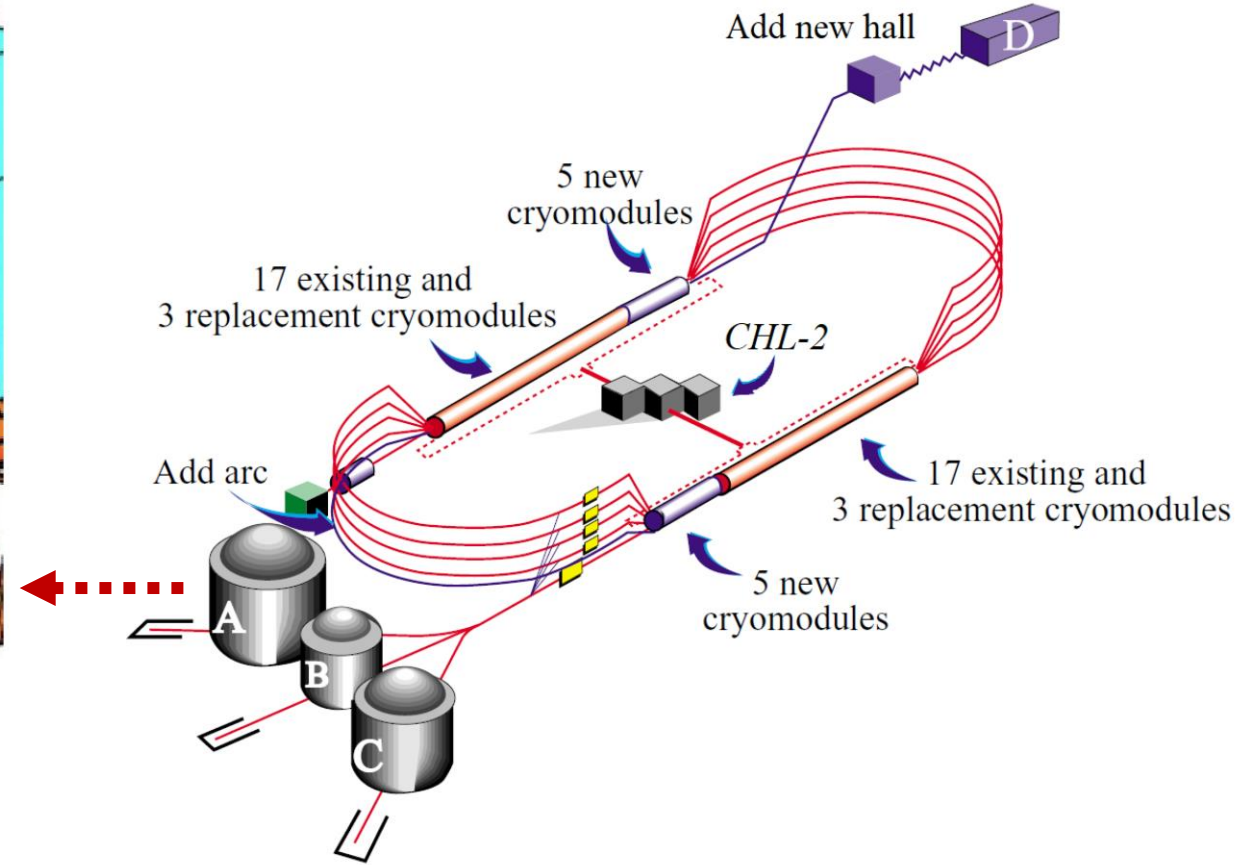
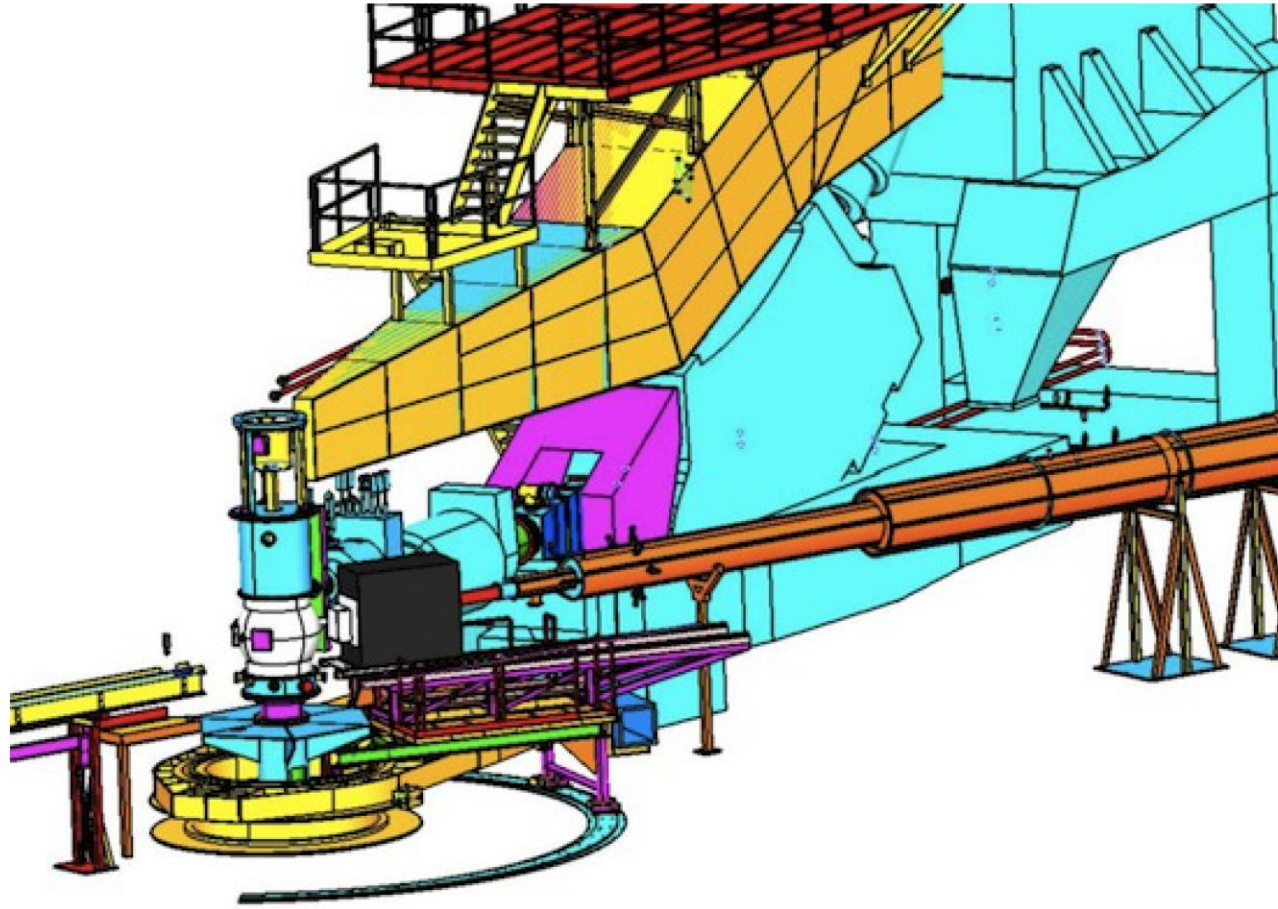


Fig: M.G. Alexeev et al. *Phys.Lett.B* 805 (2020)

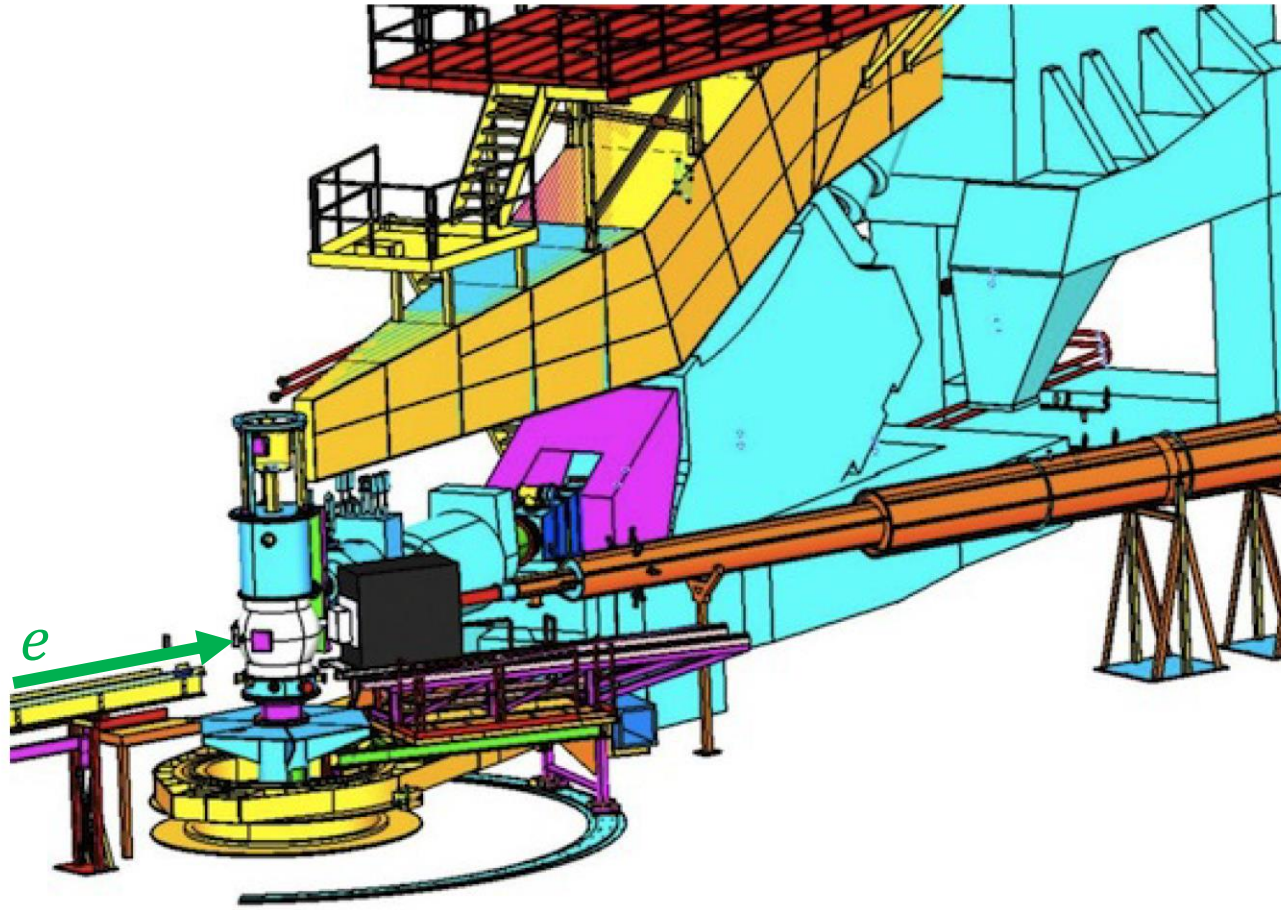
Jefferson Lab Hall A experiment E12-06-114

https://www.jlab.org/div_dept/physics_division/GeV/whitepaperv11/index.html

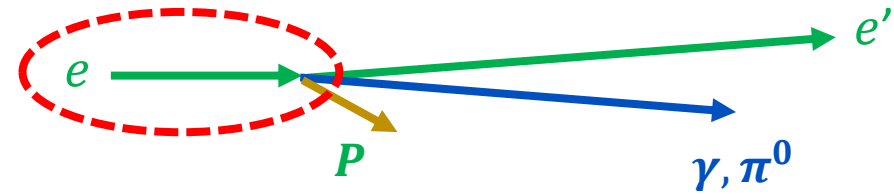


➤ 3rd Generation DVCS project @ Hall A → CEBAF12 grants the ability to explore high x_B with extended Q^2 .

E12-06-114 Experimental Setup

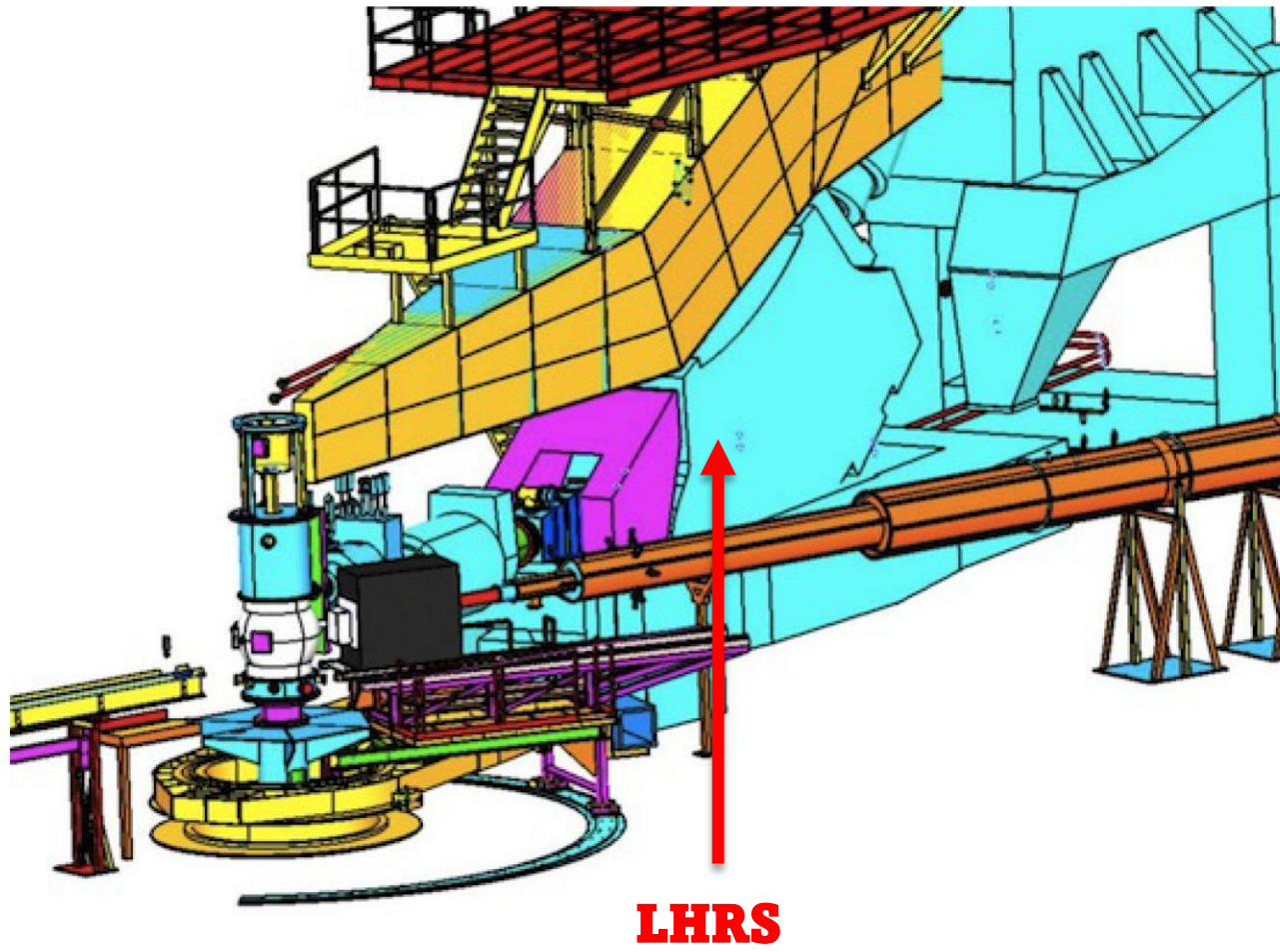


DVCS & Exclusive π^0 Production

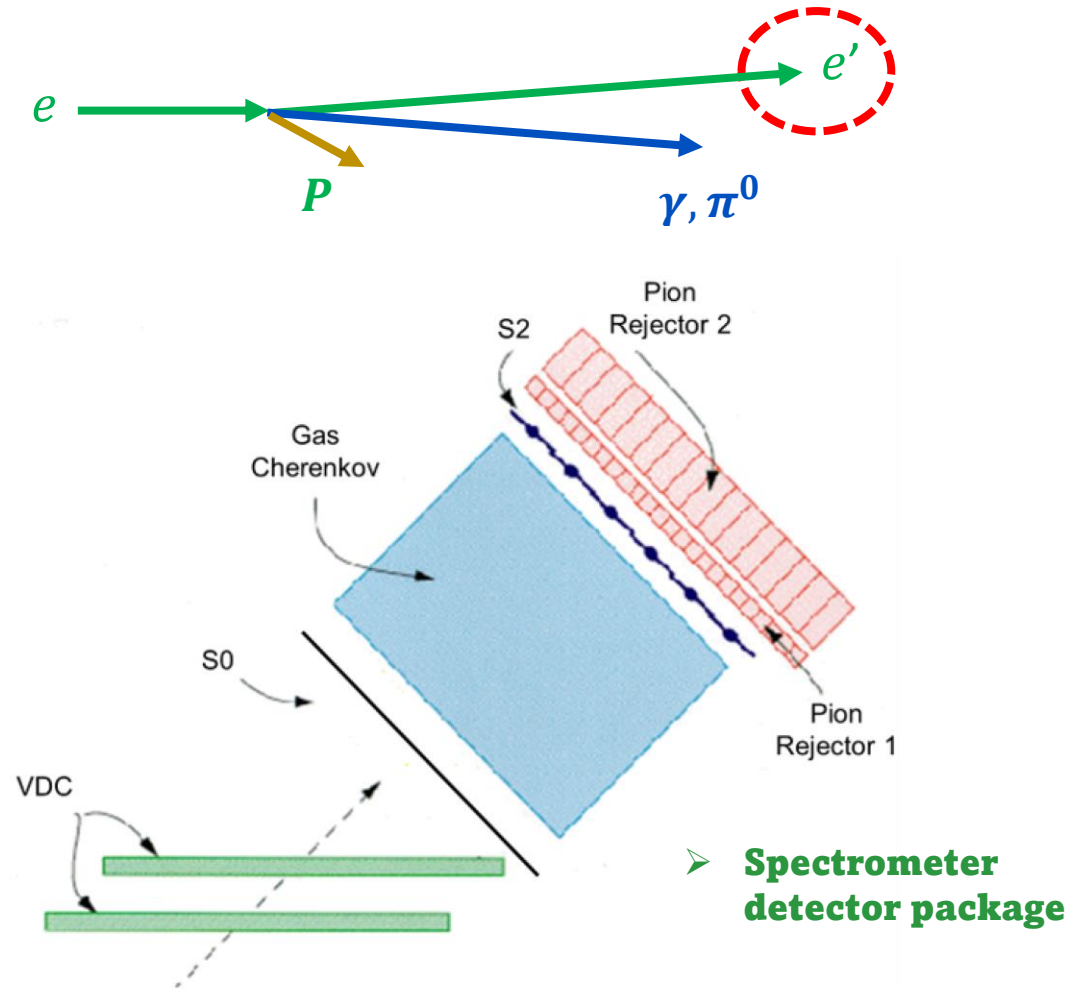


- **Electron beam**
 - polarisation $\sim 85\%$
 - helicity flipped at 30 Hz
 - luminosity: $\sim 10^{38}$ Hz/cm²
- **LH₂ target**
 - 6.35 cm diameter, 15 cm long

E12-06-114 Experimental Setup

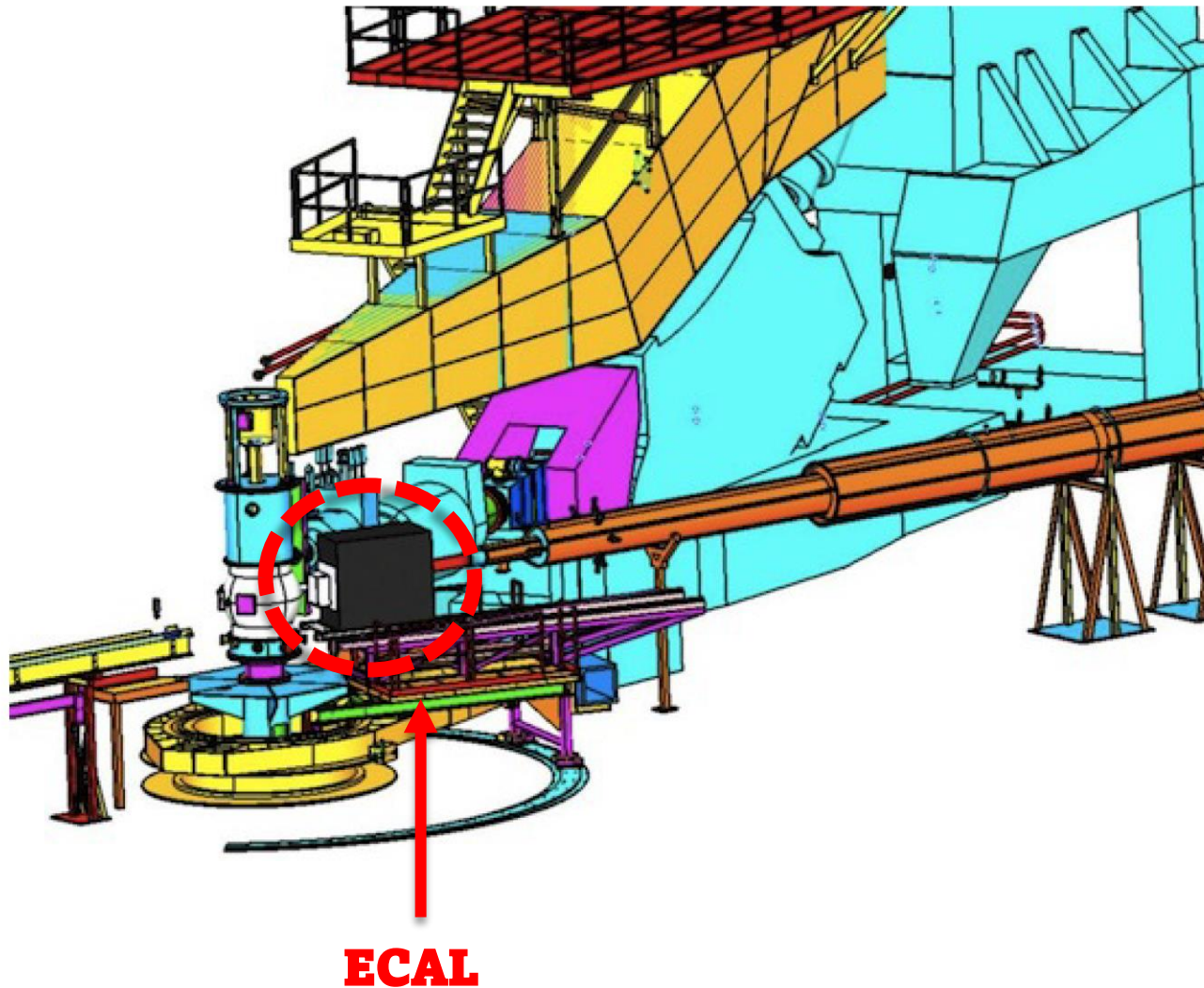


DVCS & Exclusive π^0 Production

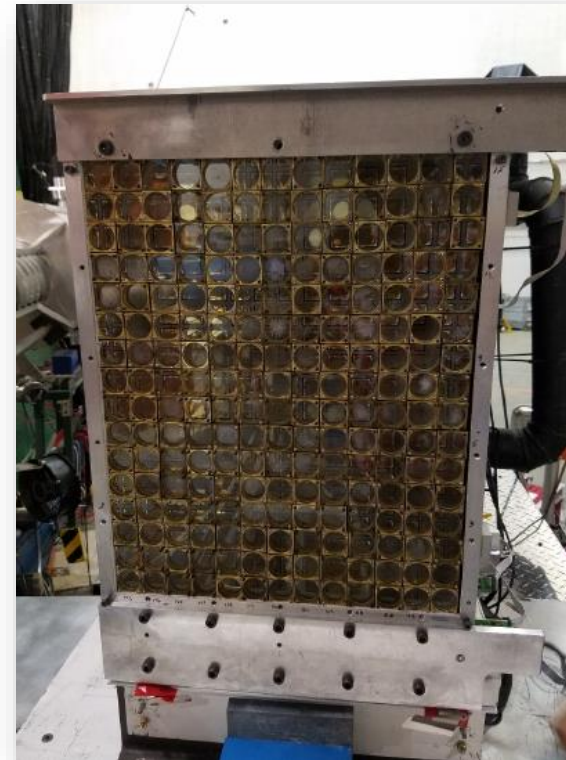
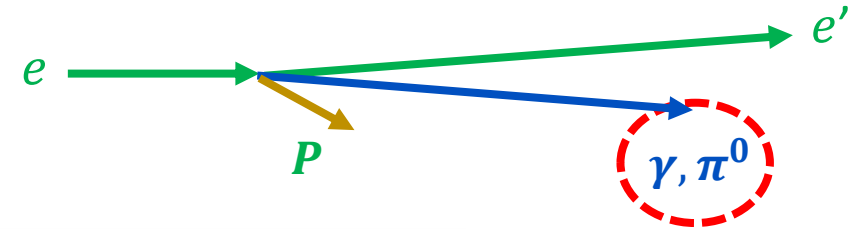


➤ $\delta P/P$ resolution $\sim 10^{-4}$ @ 4.3 GeV

E12-06-114 Experimental Setup

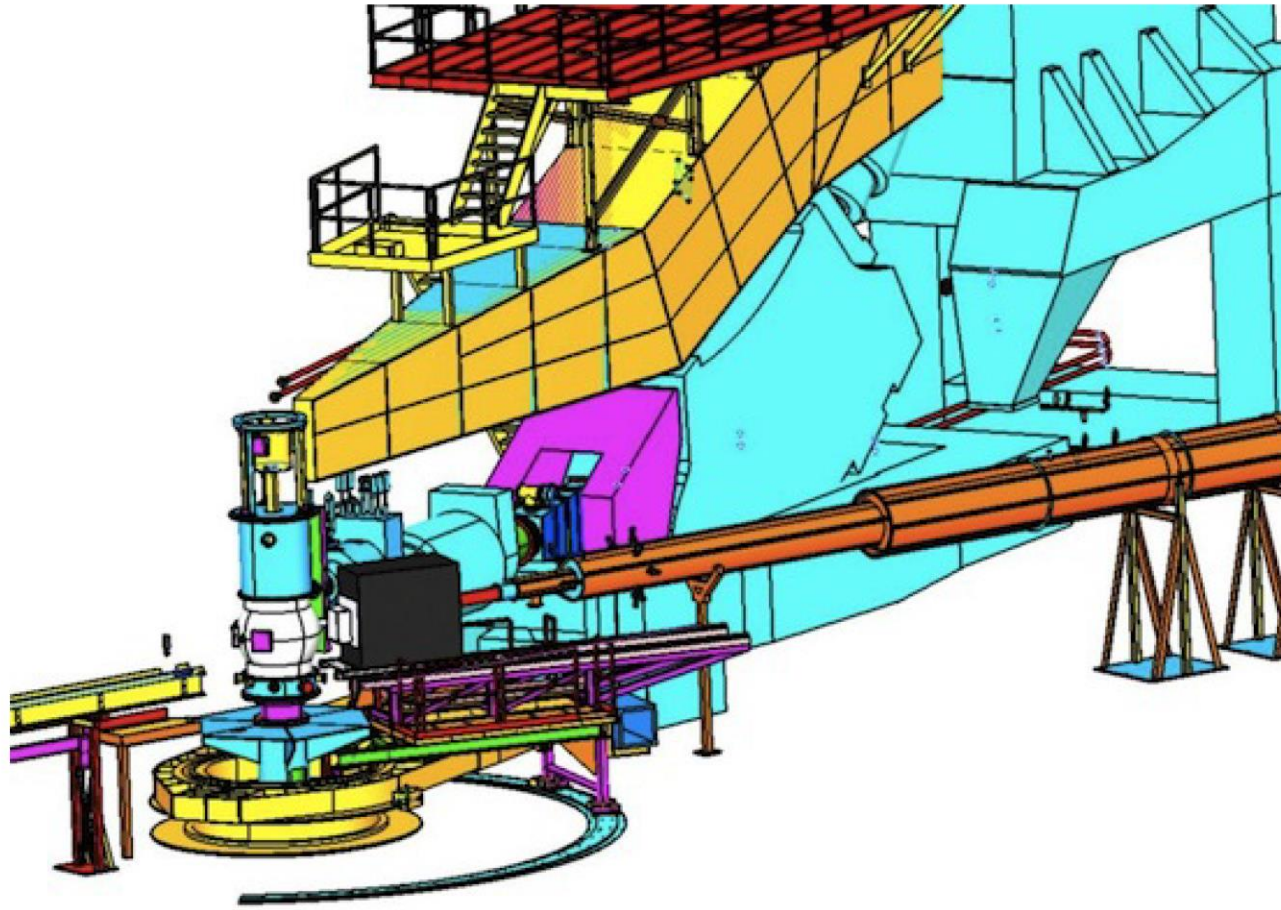


DVCS & Exclusive π^0 Production

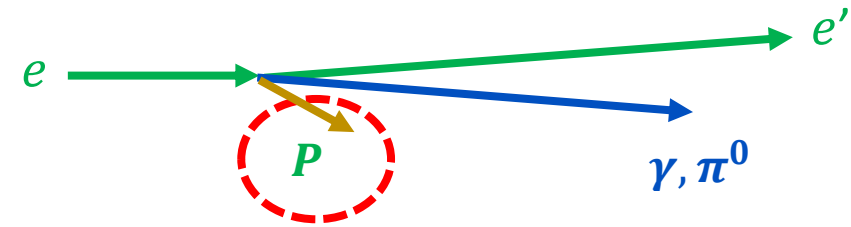


- **ECAL**
- 208 blocks of PF_2
- $3 \times 3 \times 18.6 \text{ cm}^3$ each
- ~ 20 radiation lengths
- Moliere radius 2.2cm
- E resolution $\sim 3\%$
@ 4.2 GeV

E12-06-114 Experimental Setup



DVCS & Exclusive π^0 Production

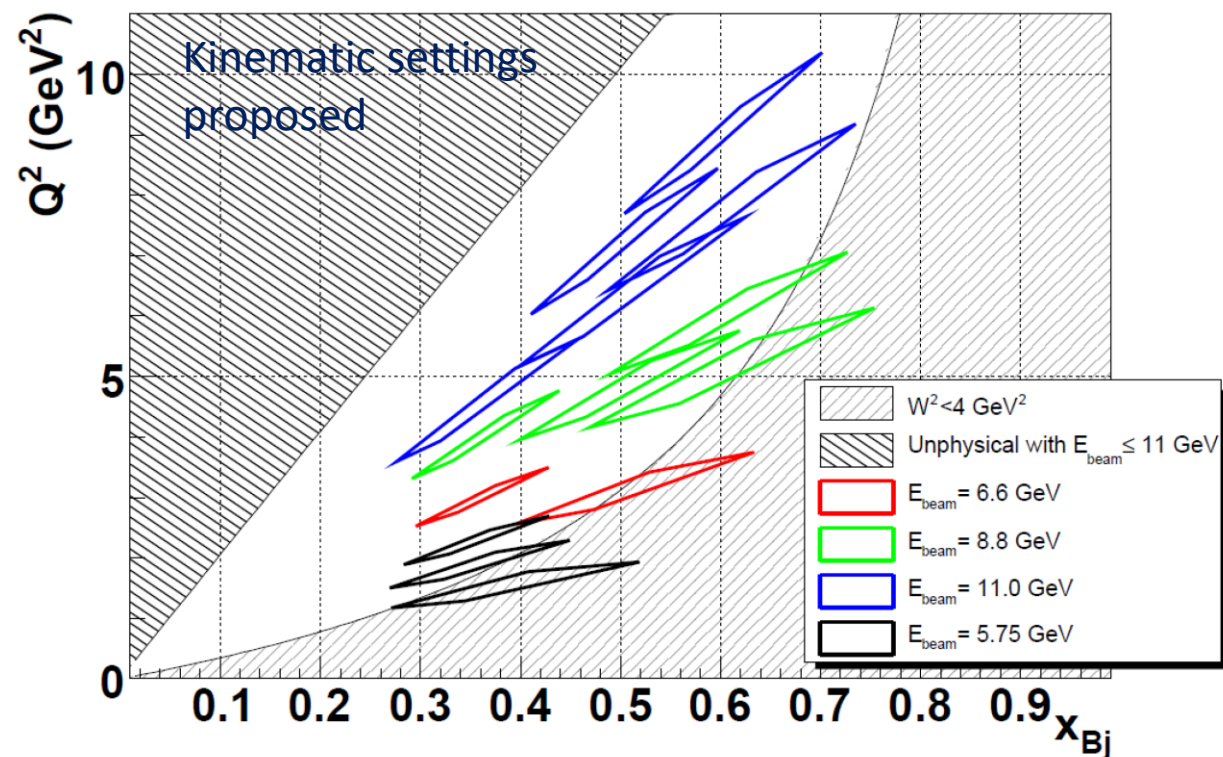


Recoil Proton

- Not detected
- Exclusivity of events ensured using missing mass, M_X^2

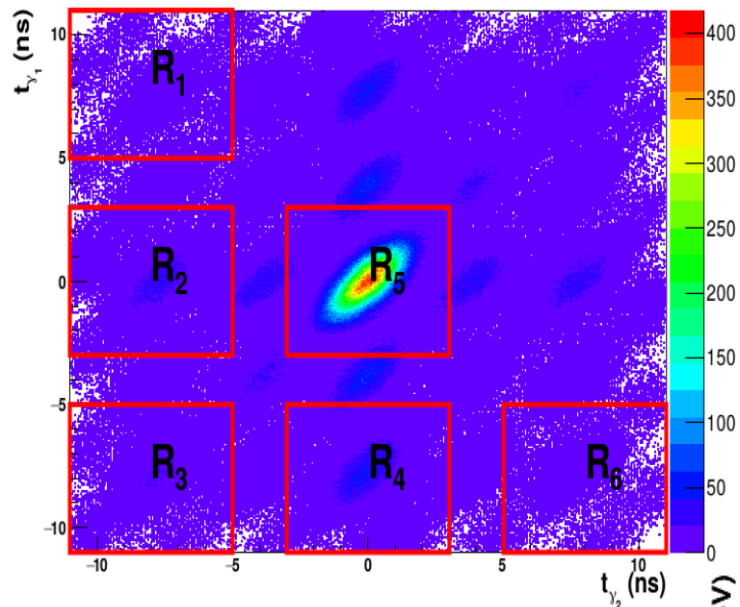
E12-06-114 Kinematic Settings

x_B label	0.36			0.48				0.60	
$\langle x_B \rangle$	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.48	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.59	0.60
E (GeV)	7.38	8.52	10.59	4.49	8.85	8.85	10.99	8.52	10.59
Q^2 (GeV ²)	3.11	3.57	4.44	2.67	4.06	5.16	6.56	5.49	8.31
W^2 (GeV ²)	6.51	7.29	8.79	3.81	5.62	6.67	8.32	4.58	6.46
$-t_{\min}$ (GeV ²)	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.67	0.71
ϵ	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.51	0.71	0.55	0.52	0.66	0.50

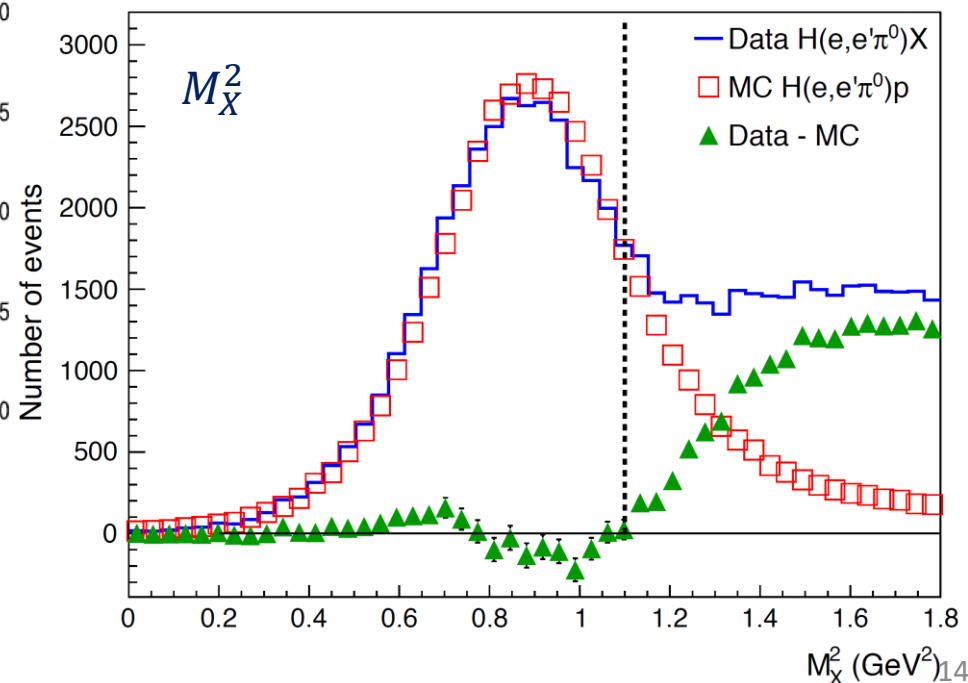
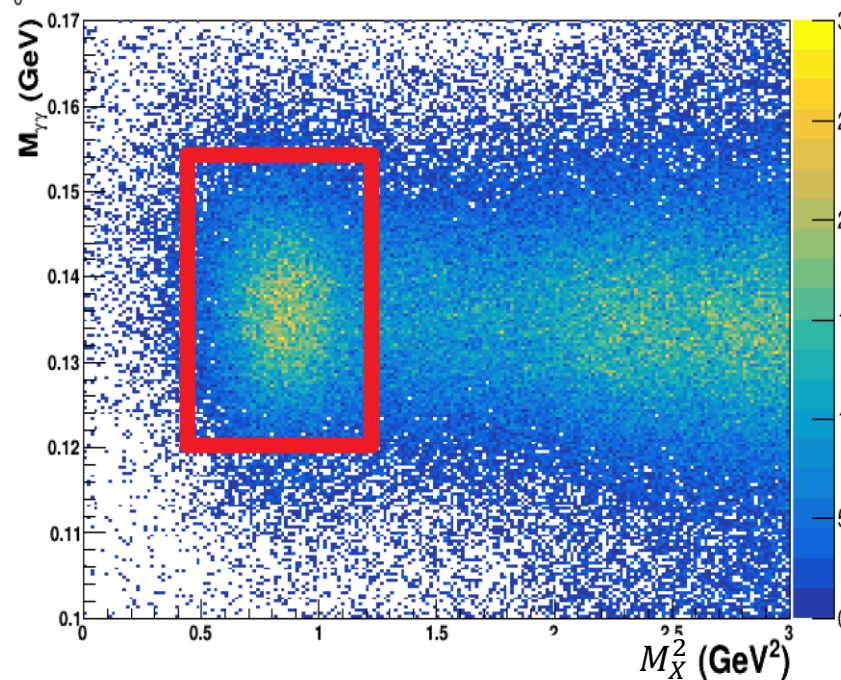
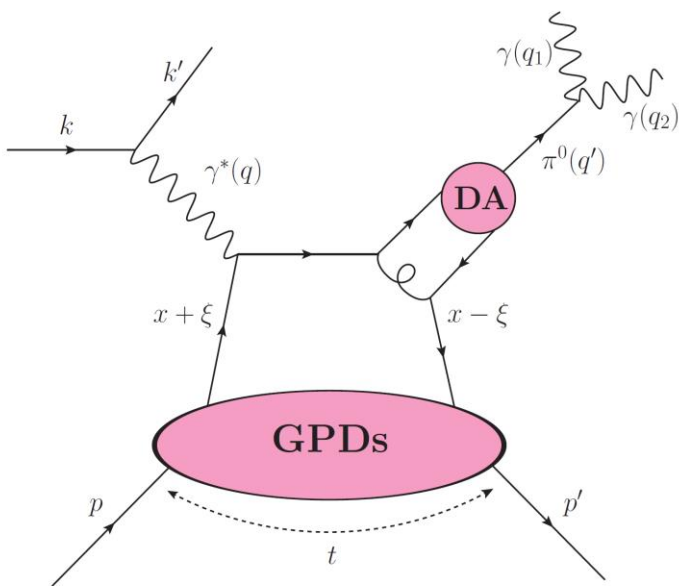


- Ran in 2014 & 2016
- 9 settings with x_B of 0.36, 0.48, and 0.6 and Q^2 ranging from about 3 to 8 GeV²
- About 50% of allocated 100 PAC days
- Missing PAC days reallocated to the future experiment @ Hall C

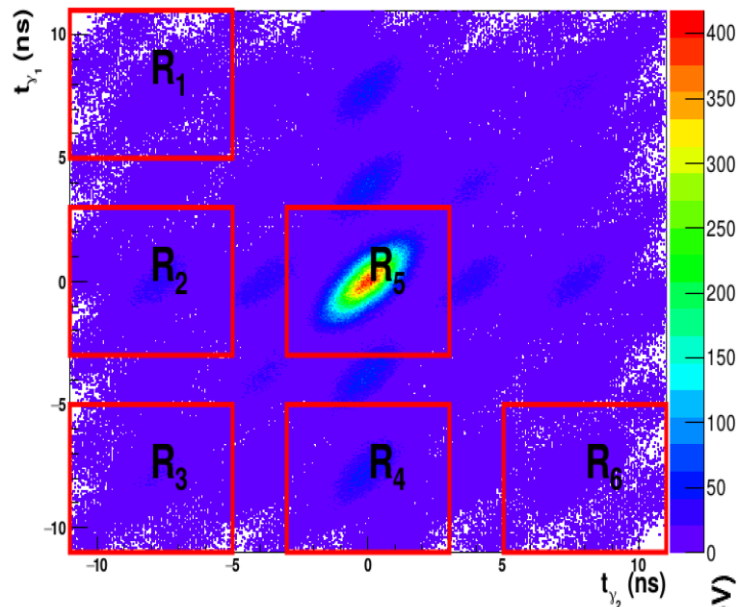
Exclusive π^0 Event Selection



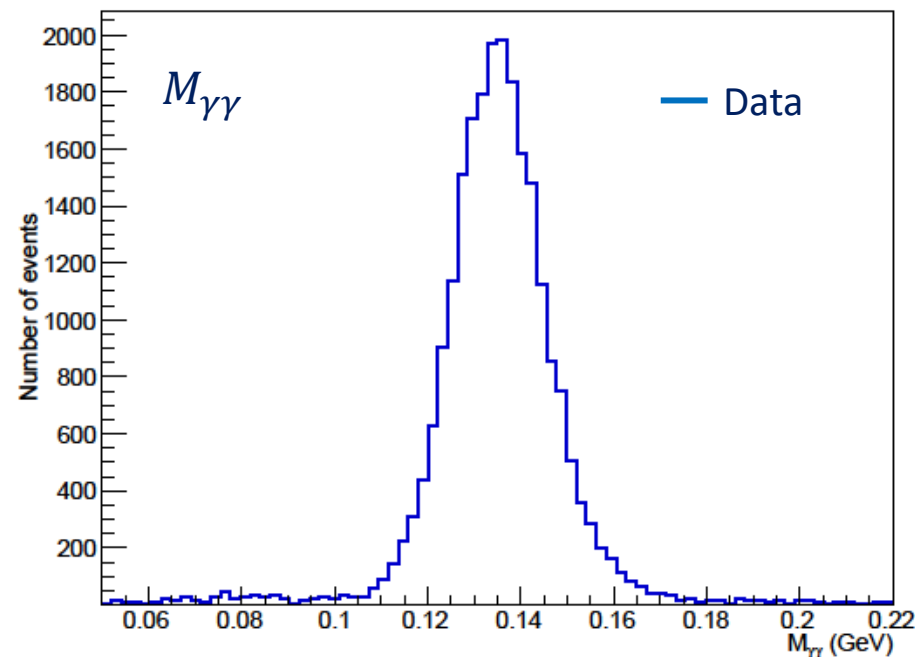
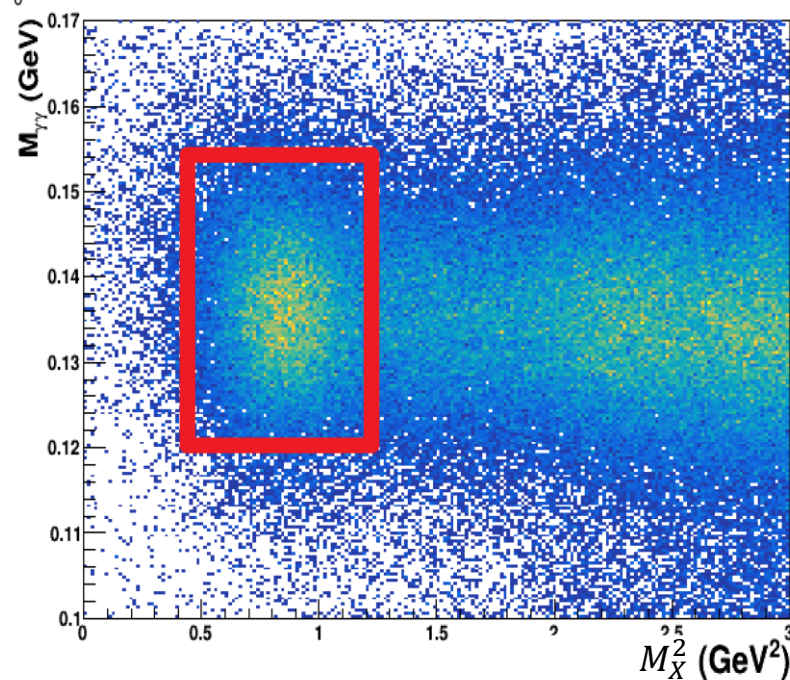
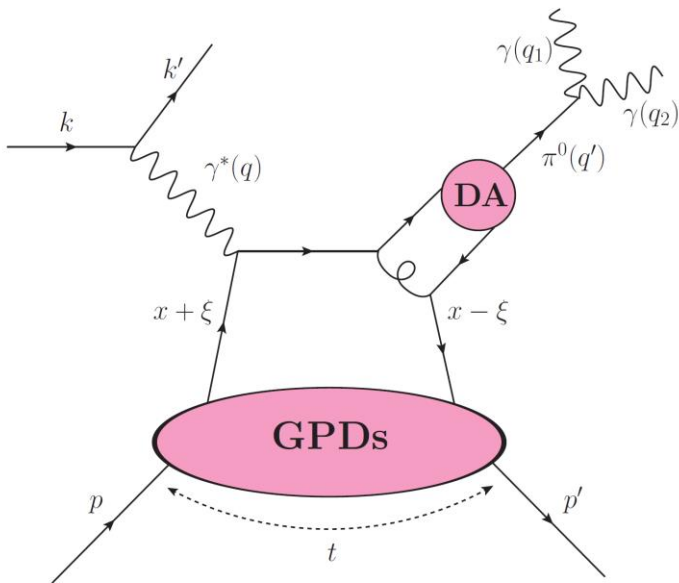
- Main background: accidentals. The background in the signal coincidence window, $[-3,3]$ ns, is estimated via other time windows.
- Exclusivity \rightarrow remove the $M_X^2 = (k + P - k' - q_1 - q_2)^2$ contribution from inclusive channels, threshold $\approx 1.15 \text{ GeV}^2$
- π^0 events \rightarrow select events with invariant mass $M_{\gamma\gamma} = \sqrt{(q_1 + q_2)^2}$ around the π^0 mass



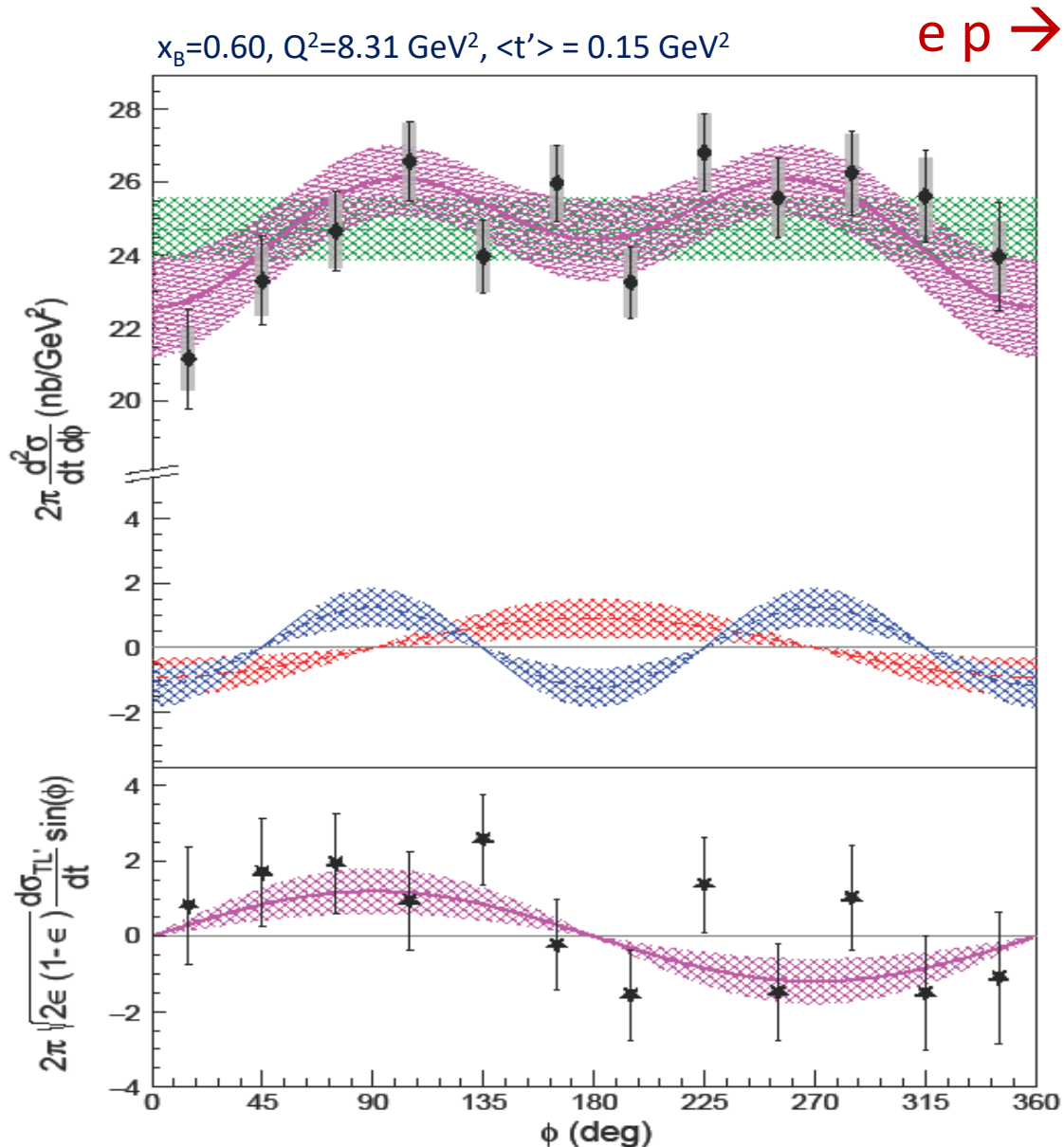
Exclusive π^0 Event Selection



- Main background: accidentals. The background in the signal coincidence window, $[-3,3]$ ns, is estimated via other time windows.
- Exclusivity \rightarrow remove the $M_X^2 = (k + P - k' - q_1 - q_2)^2$ contribution from inclusive channels, threshold $\approx 1.15 \text{ GeV}^2$
- π^0 events \rightarrow select events with invariant mass $M_{\gamma\gamma} = \sqrt{(q_1 + q_2)^2}$ around the π^0 mass



Cross-section Extraction



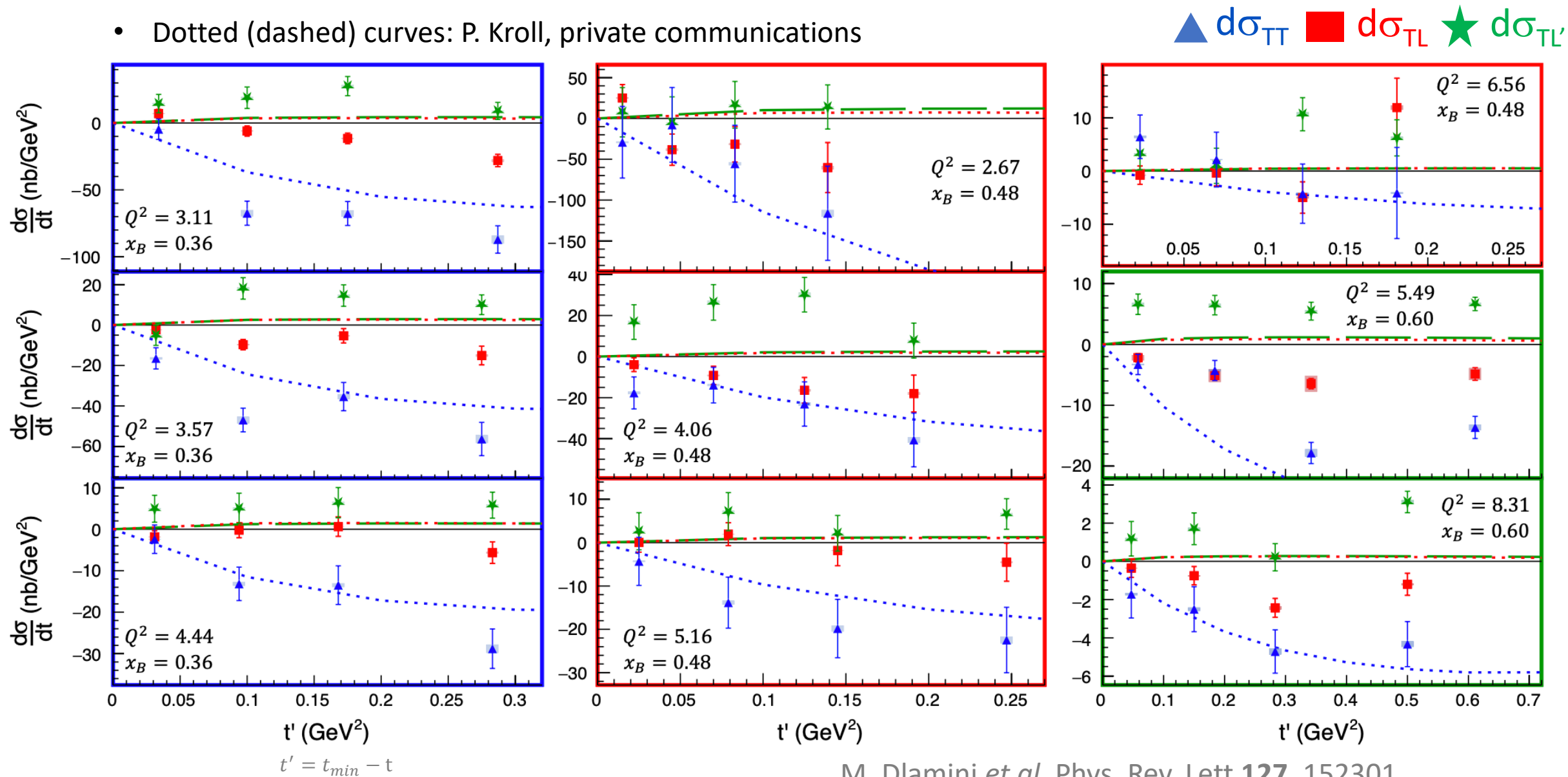
$$\frac{d^4\sigma}{dQ^2 dx_B dt d\phi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d^2 \Gamma_\gamma}{dQ^2 dx_B} (Q^2, x_B, E)$$

$$\left[\frac{d\sigma_T}{dt} + \epsilon \frac{d\sigma_L}{dt} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} \frac{d\sigma_{LT}}{dt} \cos(\phi) + \epsilon \frac{d\sigma_{TT}}{dt} \cos(2\phi) + h \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} \frac{d\sigma_{LT'}}{dt} \sin(\phi) \right]$$

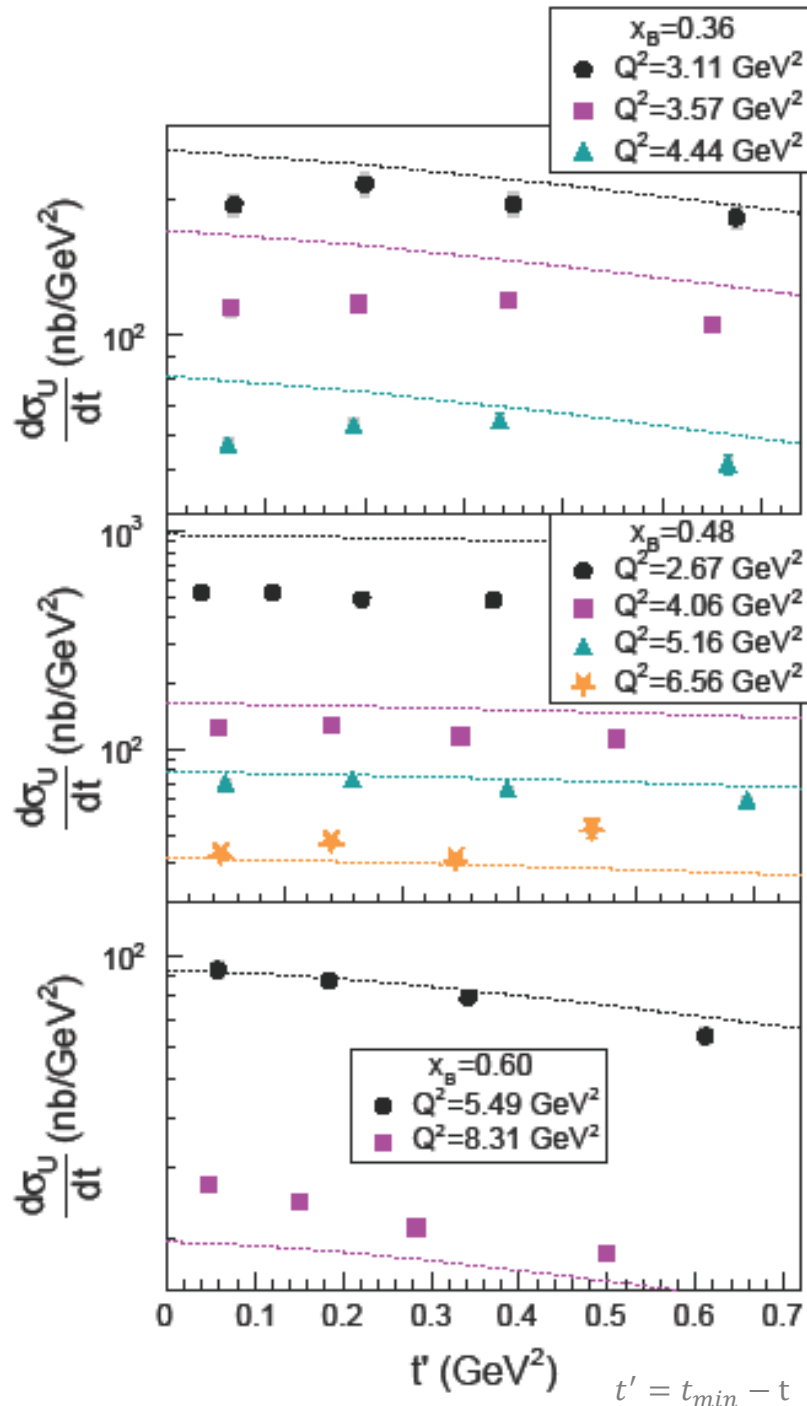
- Cross-sections extracted for all 9 kinematic settings
- Extract different terms via their corresponding ϕ dependence
- $d\sigma_T$ and $d\sigma_L$ can't be separated, extracted as $d\sigma_U = d\sigma_T + \epsilon d\sigma_L$
- Main systematic errors come from deviation observed in DIS events and the exclusivity cuts

Cross-sections

- Dotted (dashed) curves: P. Kroll, private communications

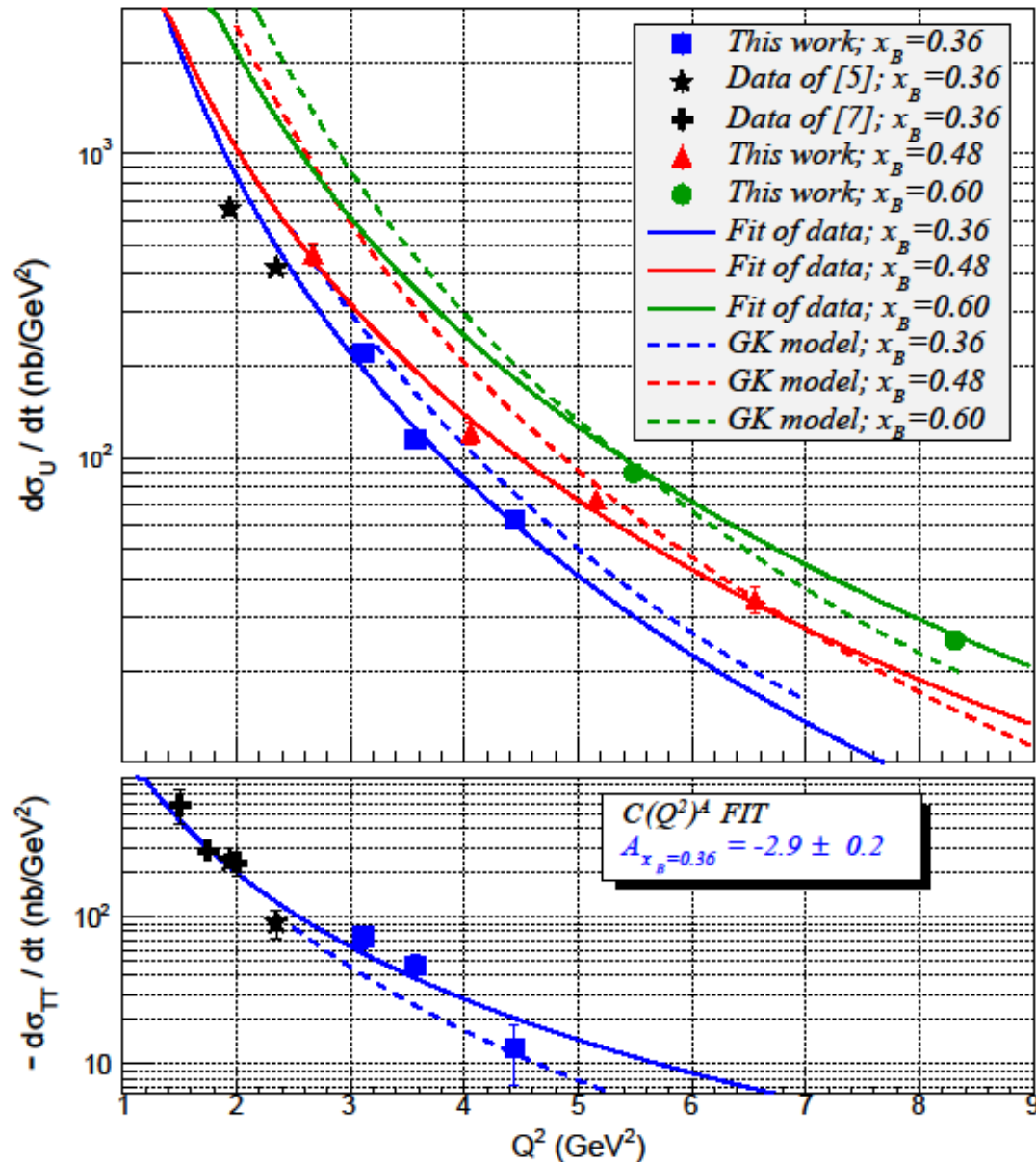


Cross-sections



- Solid Markers: Measured $d\sigma_U = d\sigma_T + \epsilon d\sigma_L$
 - Dotted curves: P. Kroll, private communications
- Reasonable agreement in $d\sigma_U$ and $d\sigma_{TT}$
 - $d\sigma_{TT}$ larger than $d\sigma_{TL}$ & $d\sigma_{TL'}$ in general
 - Hint the dominance of $\sigma_T \rightarrow$ as suggested by the GK model
 - GK underestimates both σ_{TL} & $\sigma_{TL'}$
 - Suggest a larger contribution of the longitudinal amplitude than the one expected by GK.
 - Sign difference in σ_{TL}
 - Different from Hall B or COMPASS results
 - Provide useful input for understanding the GPDs involved in the valence domain

Q^2 Dependence



- Dashed curves: P. Kroll, private communications
- Solid Markers: Experimental measurements $\langle t' \rangle = 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$

■ This work, $x_B = 0.36$

▲ This work, $x_B = 0.48$

● This work, $x_B = 0.60$

★ E. Fuchey *et al*, Phys. Rev. C 83, 025201 (2011)

■ M. Defurne *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 117, 262001 (2016)

➤ $C(Q^2)^A \exp(-Bt')$ fit to experimental results of $d\sigma_U$ in different $x_B \rightarrow$ solid curves

$$x_B = 0.36 \rightarrow A = -3.3 \pm 0.1$$

$$x_B = 0.48 \rightarrow A = -2.9 \pm 0.1$$

$$x_B = 0.60 \rightarrow A = -3.1 \pm 0.1$$

➤ Q^2 dependence closer to Q^{-6} , rather than Q^{-8} as expected for σ_T at high Q^2

Summary and Outlook

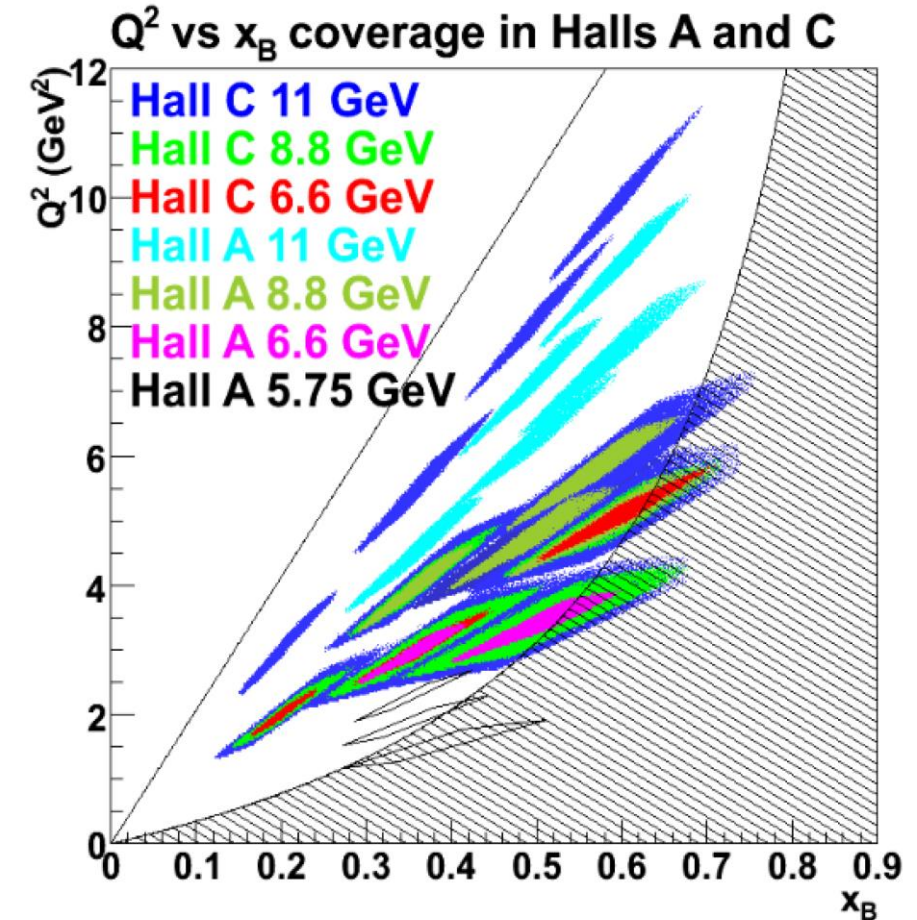
Exclusive π^0 Production

(M. Dlamini *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett **127**, 152301)

- Reasonable description of results by GK model
- Non-negligible contributions from longitudinal and transverse amplitudes are needed to describe the data
- Provide inputs for transversity GPD parameterization

Outlook

- Extension to higher Q^2 and lower x_B
- σ_T and σ_L separation of π^0 production at Hall C
- **DVCS results will be released soon**



Acknowledgement

- Hall A Collaboration
- Hall A technical staff
- Accelerator staff
- K. Kumericki and D. Müller
- S. V. Goloskokov, P. Kroll, and S. Luiti

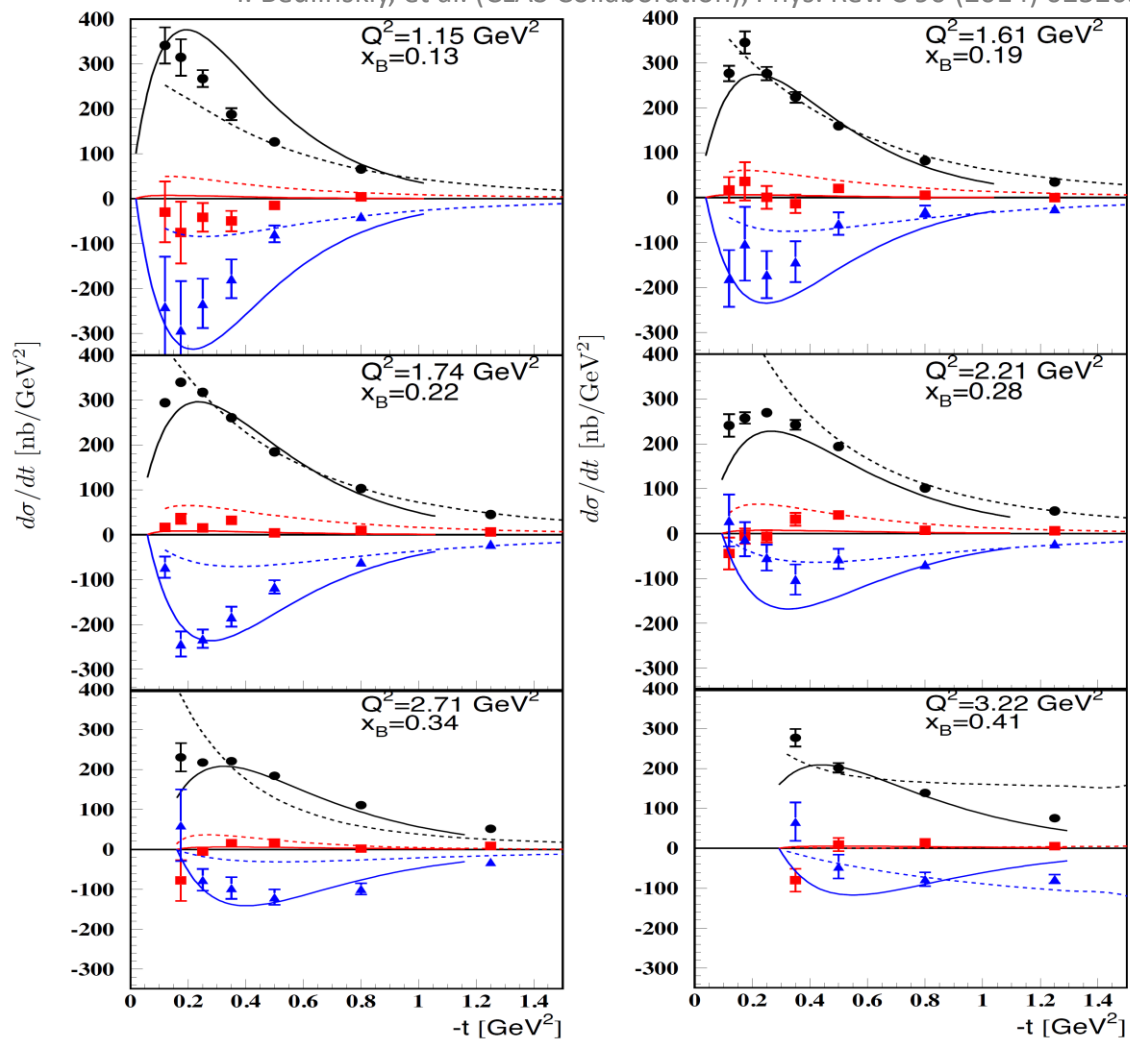
Thank you!

Backup Slides

Other Exclusive π^0 Measurements

CLAS

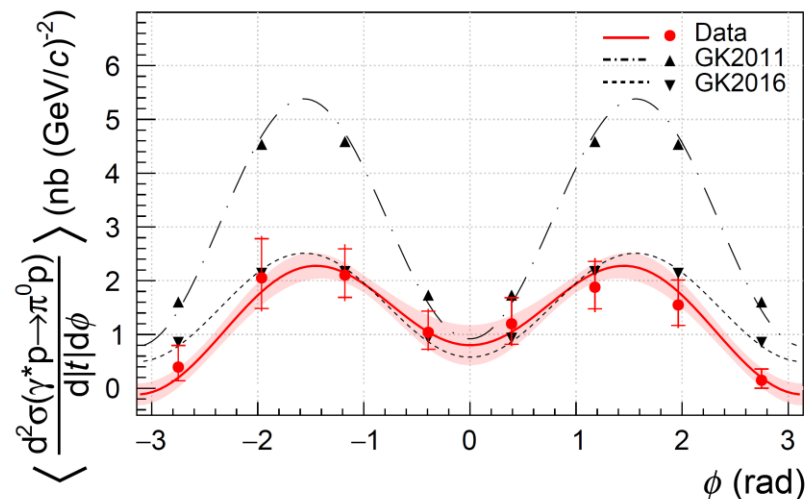
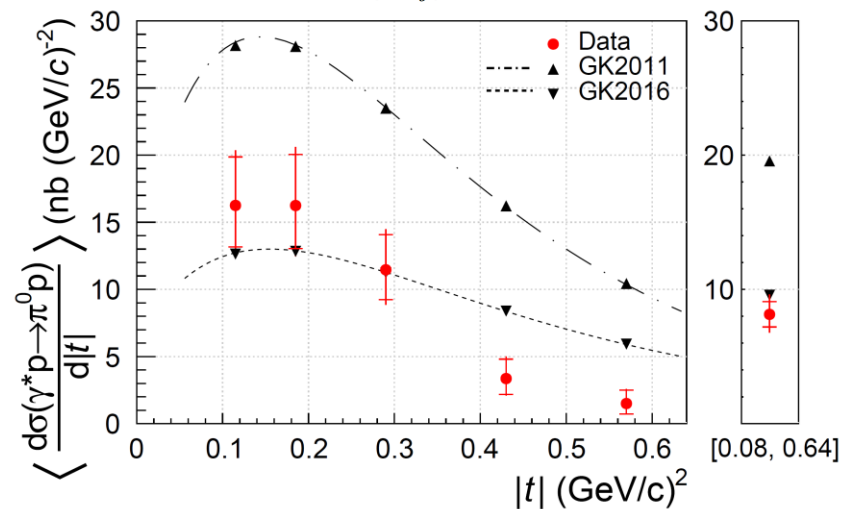
I. Bedlinskiy, et al. (CLAS Collaboration), Phys. Rev. C 90 (2014) 025205



— GK Model
 GHL Model

● $d\sigma_T + \epsilon d\sigma_L$ ■ σ_{TL} ▲ σ_{TT}

COMPASS - $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 2.0 \text{ (GeV/c)}^2$ $\langle x_{Bj} \rangle = 0.093$



M.G. Alexeev et al. Phys.Lett.B 805 (2020)