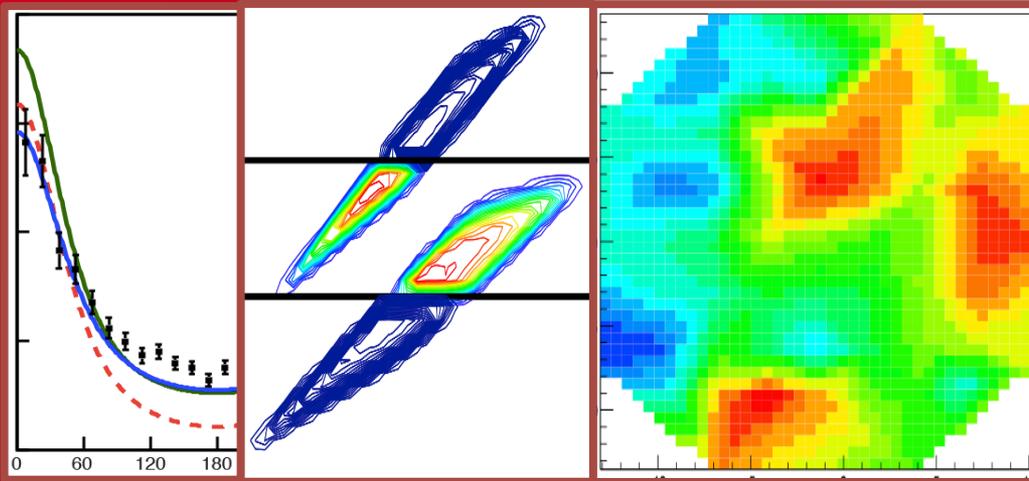


NEW Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering cross sections from Jefferson Lab

F. Sabatié – CEA Saclay, Irfu/SPhN

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE

cea



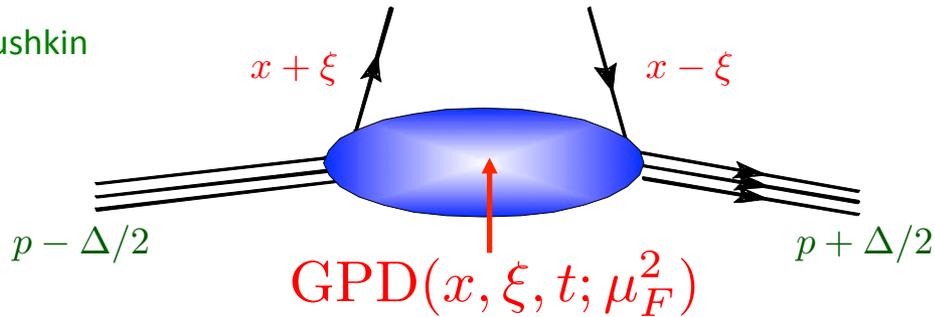
- Introduction
- Hall A DVCS experiments
- Hall B/CLAS experiments
- Summary & Conclusion

Jefferson Lab
EXPLORING THE NATURE OF MATTER

DIS2014



Müller
Ji, Radyushkin



$(x + \xi)$ and $(x - \xi)$: longitudinal momentum fractions of quarks

The structure of the nucleon can be described by

4 (chiral-even) **Generalized Parton Distributions** :

$$H, \tilde{H}, E, \tilde{E}(x, \xi, t; \mu_F^2)$$

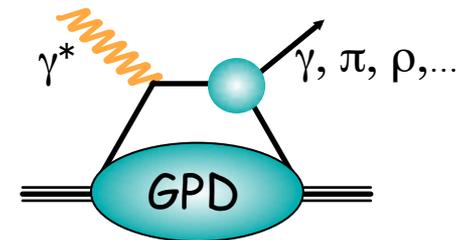
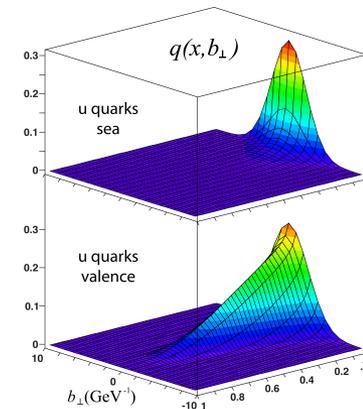
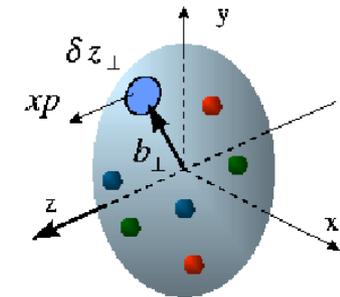
> They enter the $\gamma^* p \rightarrow (\gamma \text{ or } M) p$ amplitude
as **convolution integrals** : no direct access

> Forward limit ($t = \xi = 0$) of H and \tilde{H} : PDFs

> First moment in x : Form Factors

> Second moment of $(H + E)$ when $t \rightarrow 0$: total angular momentum

> First “few” moments *calculable on the lattice*



Deep Exclusive Processes
Parton distributions in
both coordinate and
momentum space



Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering

- Theory is under control : up to α_S^2 , twist-3, target mass corrections, etc.
- Sensitive to the quark combination : $\frac{4}{9}u + \frac{1}{9}d + \frac{1}{9}s$

Müller et al,
Braun et al, ...

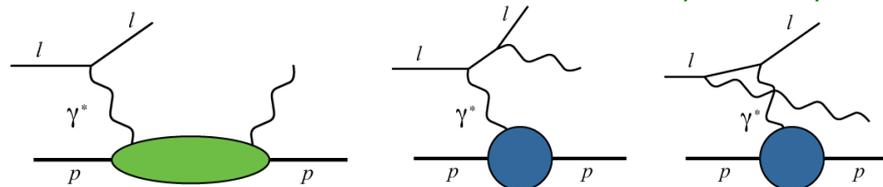
- At Jefferson Lab energies, *mostly* sensitive to valence quarks
- Actually sensitive to *gluon* GPDs at NLO or beyond (even at somewhat large x)

Moutarde, Pire,
F.S. , Wagner, ...

Direct access to the Re and Im part of Compton Form Factors \mathcal{H} , ...

through interference with known **Bethe-Heitler** process

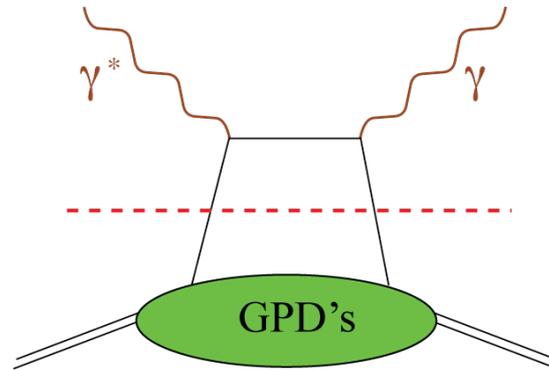
Diehl, Gousset,
Pire, Ralston, ...



Hard Meson Electroproduction

- Many channels available for flavor separation (ρ^0 , ρ^+ , π^0 , π^+ , ϕ , ...)
- J/Ψ and ϕ are especially interesting to access gluon GPDs (H and even E)
- Theory less under control : convolution with (unknown) meson WF,

very slow scaling, large power and NLO corrections



$$\mathcal{F}(\xi, t, Q^2) = \int_{-1}^{+1} dx$$

Compton Form Factor (CFF)
CFF are *complex* functions !

$$\xi \simeq \frac{x_B}{2 - x_B}$$

$$C \left(x, \xi, \alpha_S(\mu_R), \frac{Q}{\mu_F} \right)$$

Integration Kernel has been worked out up to NLO

Müller et al
Pire et al
...

$$F(x, \xi, t, \mu_F)$$

Factorization scale dependence through evolution equations

GPD's



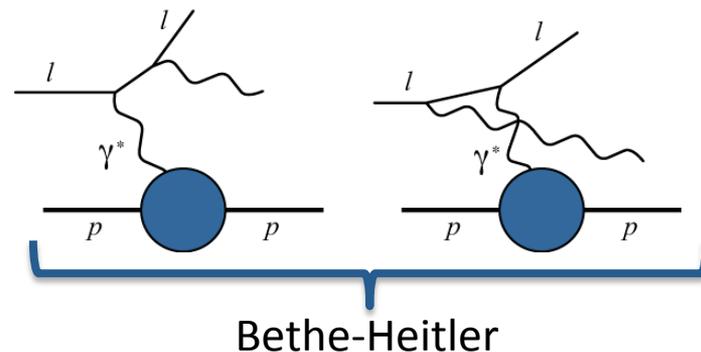
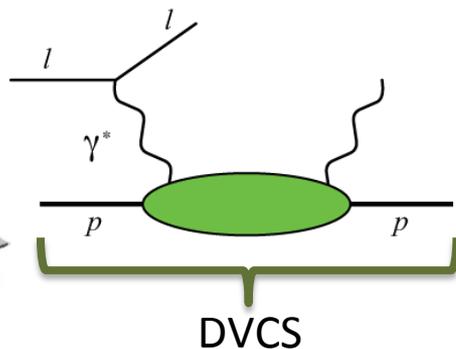
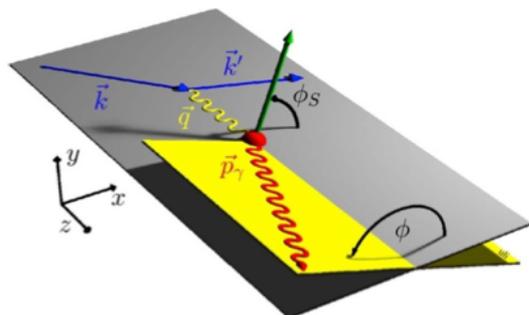
In the one-photon exchange approximation of QED,
the BH, DVCS and interference parts of the $ep \rightarrow ep\gamma$ cross section read :

Diehl et al

$$|\mathcal{M}_{\text{BH}}|^2 \propto \frac{1}{|t|} \frac{1}{P(\cos \phi)} \sum_{n=0}^3 [c_n^{\text{BH}} \cos(n\phi) + s_n^{\text{BH}} \sin(n\phi)]$$

$$|\mathcal{M}_{\text{DVCS}}|^2 \propto \sum_{n=0}^3 [c_n^{\text{DVCS}} \cos(n\phi) + s_n^{\text{DVCS}} \sin(n\phi)]$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{I}} \propto \frac{1}{|t|} \frac{1}{P(\cos \phi)} \sum_{n=0}^3 [c_n^{\text{I}} \cos(n\phi) + s_n^{\text{I}} \sin(n\phi)]$$





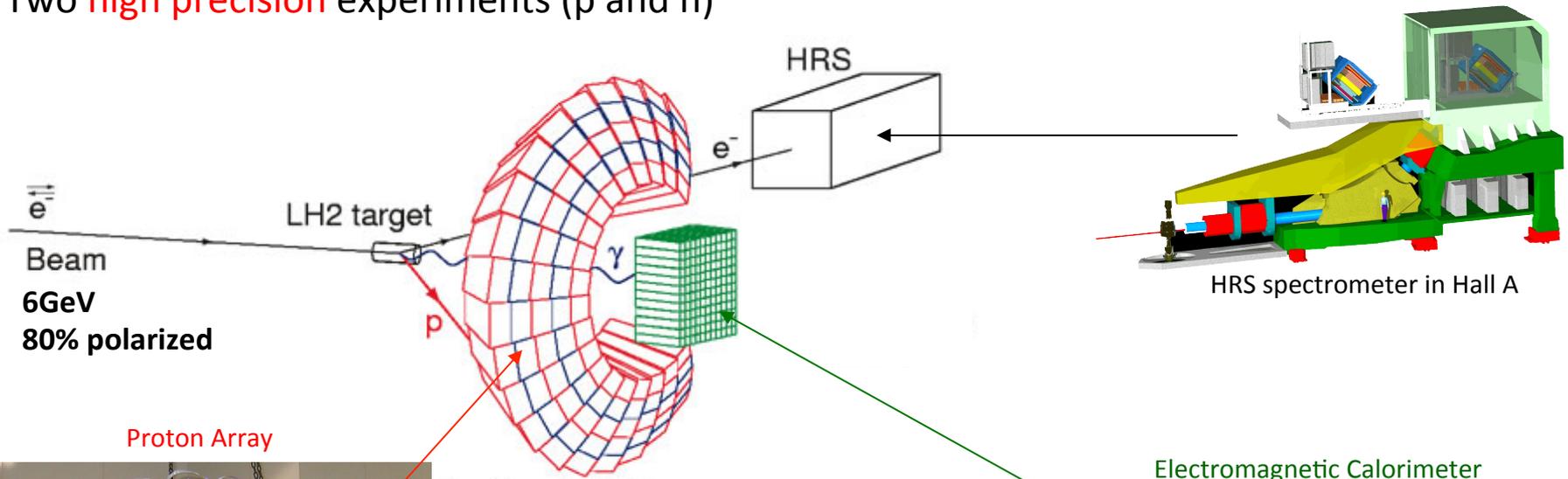
Experiment	Observable	Normalized CFF dependence
CLAS	$A_{LU}^{-, \sin \phi}$	$\text{Im}\mathcal{H} + 0.06\text{Im}\mathcal{E} + 0.21\text{Im}\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$
	$A_{UL}^{-, \sin \phi}$	$\text{Im}\tilde{\mathcal{H}} + 0.12\text{Im}\mathcal{H} + 0.04\text{Im}\mathcal{E}$
	$A_{UL}^{-, \sin 2\phi}$	$\text{Im}\tilde{\mathcal{H}} - 0.79\text{Im}\mathcal{H} + 0.30\text{Im}\mathcal{E} - 0.05\text{Im}\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$
HALL A	$\Delta\sigma^{\sin \phi}$	$\text{Im}\mathcal{H} + 0.07\text{Im}\mathcal{E} + 0.47\text{Im}\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$
	$\sigma^{\cos 0\phi}$	$1 + 0.05\text{Re}\mathcal{H} + 0.007\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}^*$
	$\sigma^{\cos \phi}$	$1 + 0.12\text{Re}\mathcal{H} + 0.05\text{Re}\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$

Kroll, Moutarde, F.S., EPJC73 2278 (2013)

E00-110 and E03-106

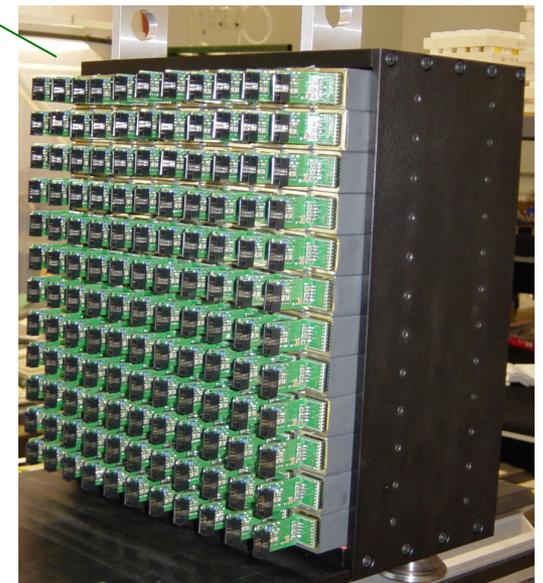
Two **high precision** experiments (p and n)

Spokespersons : Bertin, Hyde, Ransome, F.S.* , Voutier



50 days of beam time in
the fall of 2004, at $2.5\mu\text{A}$
 $L=13300\text{ fb}^{-1}$
3 kinematic settings :

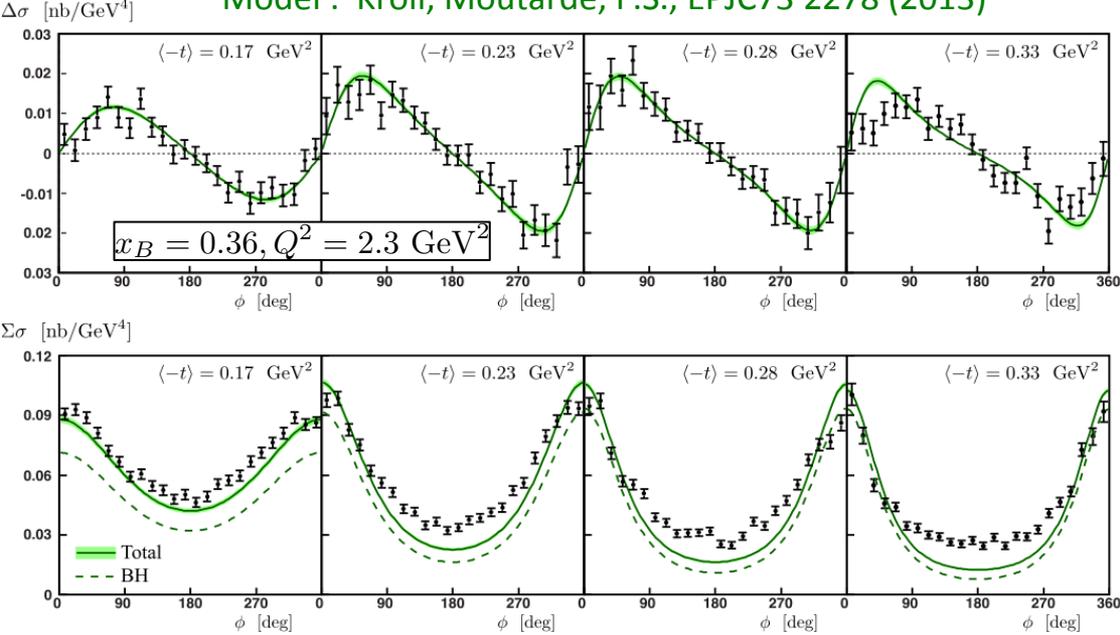
Kin	Q^2 (GeV^2)	x_B	θ_{γ^*} (deg.)	W (GeV)
1	1.5	0.36	22.3	1.9
2	1.9	0.36	18.3	2.0
3	2.3	0.36	14.8	2.2



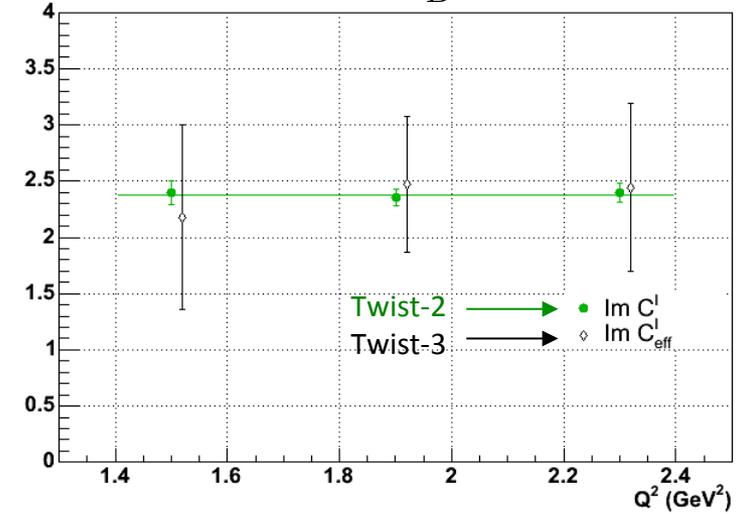


Data : Munoz et al, PRL97, 262002 (2006)

Model : Kroll, Moutarde, F.S., EPJC73 2278 (2013)



$$C^I = F_1 \mathcal{H} + \frac{x_B}{2 - x_B} \tilde{\mathcal{H}} - \frac{t}{4M^2} F_2 \mathcal{E}$$



What happened since then ?

New DVCS experiment in 2010 induced :

- ❑ Improved experimental setup
- ❑ Improved Monte Carlo simulation
- ❑ Improved treatment of Radiative Corrections
- ❑ Improved understanding of normalization (inclusive trigger)

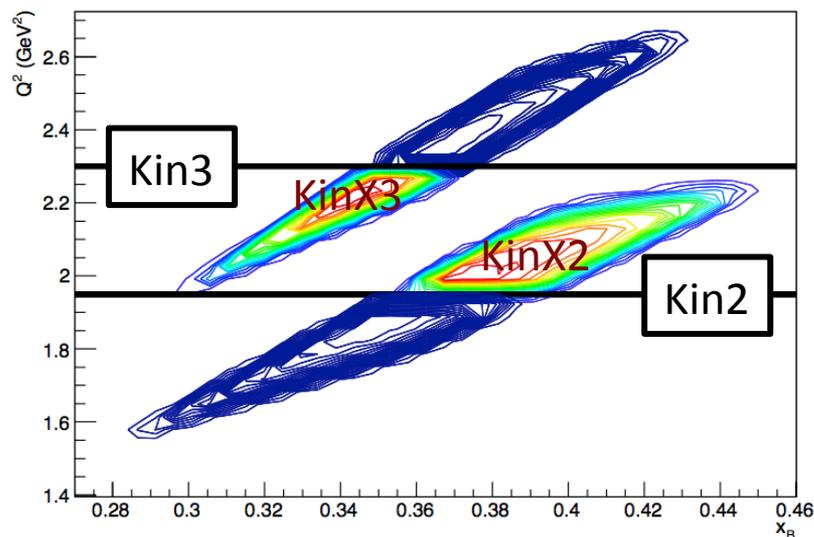
JLab Hall A DVCS experiment run 2 (2010)
Full separation of DVCS² with 3 beam energies

Beam: 5.5 - 4.5 - 3.4 GeV, 80% polarized
 Luminosity: 20,000 fb⁻¹
 Targets: LH2, LD2

Preliminary results expected later this year !

>>> Re-analysis of 2004 data <<<

PhD Student : Maxime Defurne (CEA Saclay)



2004 analysis kinematics

Kin	Q^2 (GeV ²)	x_B
1	1.5	0.36
2	1.9	0.36
3	2.3	0.36

Additional kinematics

Name	Q^2 (GeV ²)	x_B
KinX2	2.1	0.4
KinX3	2.1	0.34

What's new :

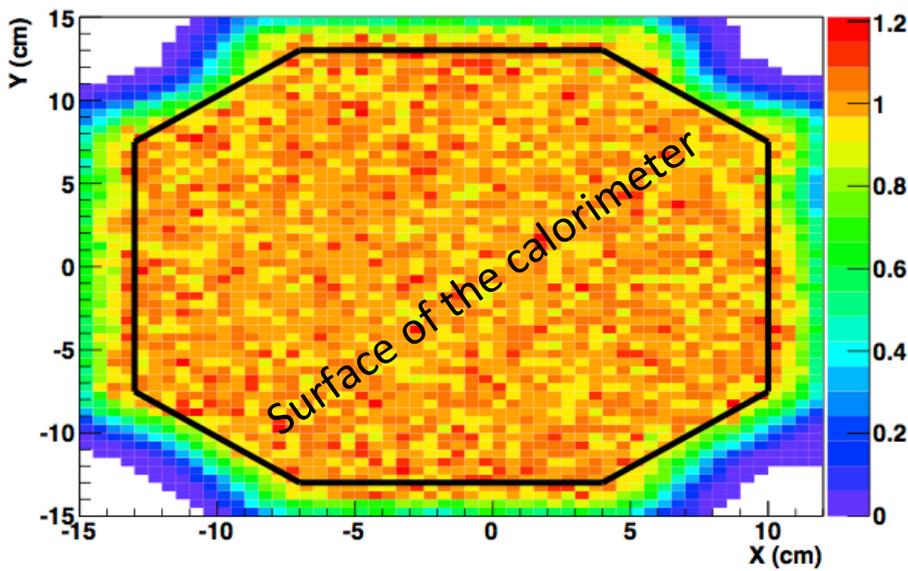
- ❑ Improved Monte Carlo simulation
- ❑ Improved treatment of Radiative Corrections
- ❑ Improved understanding of normalization (inclusive trigger)
- ❑ Improved understanding of π^0 data for subtraction
- ❑ Improved systematic studies

Re-analysis of *full* data set, but **in addition** :

- ❑ Analysis of $Q^2=1.9$ GeV² unpolarized cross section (only 2.3 GeV² in 2004)
- ❑ Analysis of x_B -dependence of cross section (only Q^2 dependence in 2004)



Spatial efficiency of the π^0 subtraction

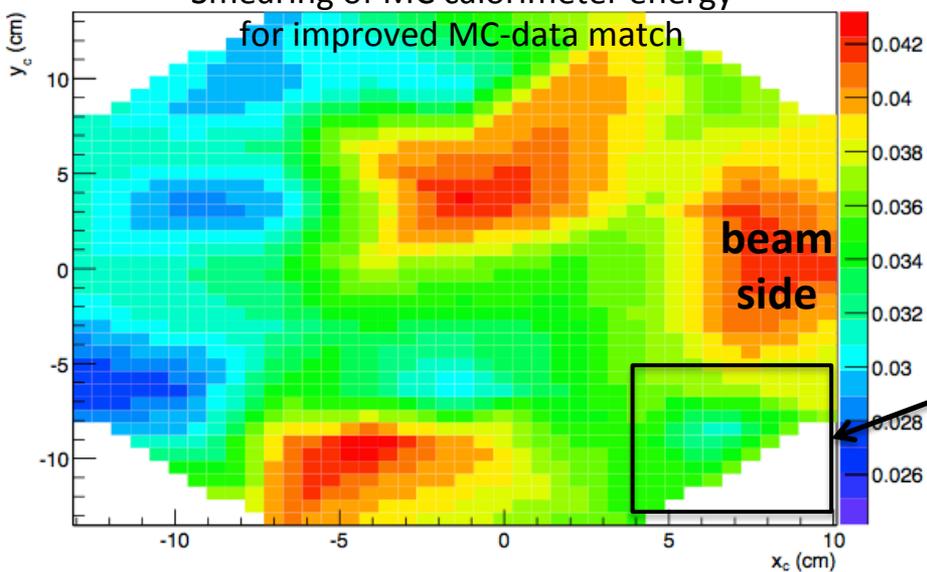


Building on π^0 analysis published in
 Fuchey et al., Phys.Rev. C83 025201 (2011)

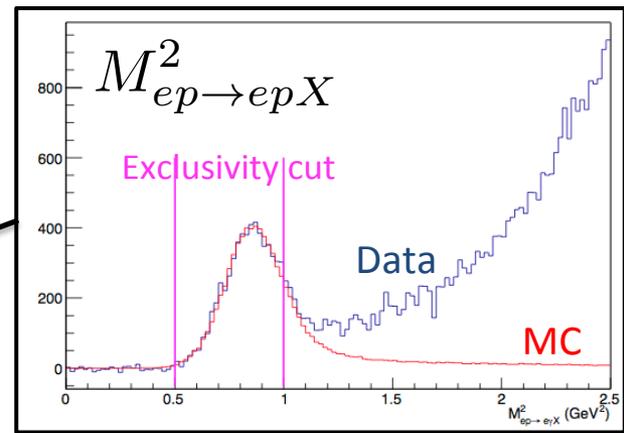
Efficient π^0 subtraction zone defined by *fiducial cut* at the surface of the calorimeter

Correction of Kin2 cross section is now possible !

Smearing of MC calorimeter energy for improved MC-data match



Upgraded Monte-Carlo techniques :
Improved agreement in the fiducial area between data and MC





Systematics under study

PRELIMINARY



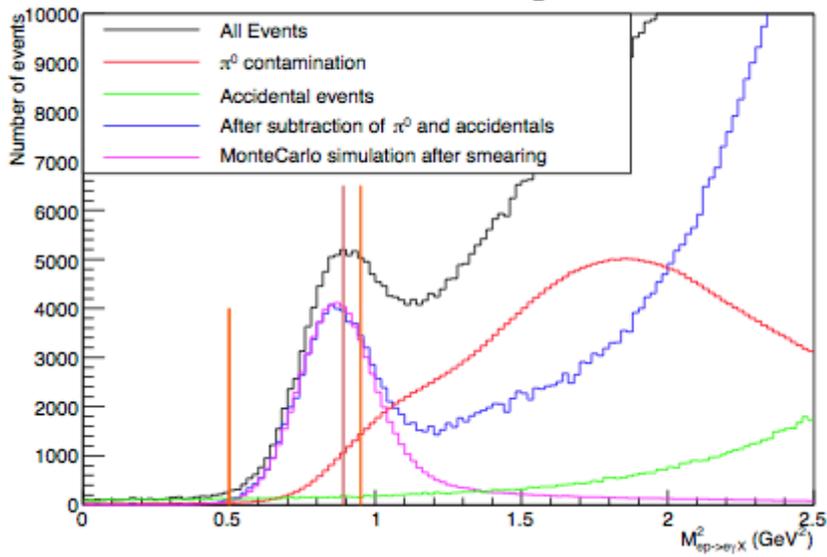
Old data set

the other bins are new !

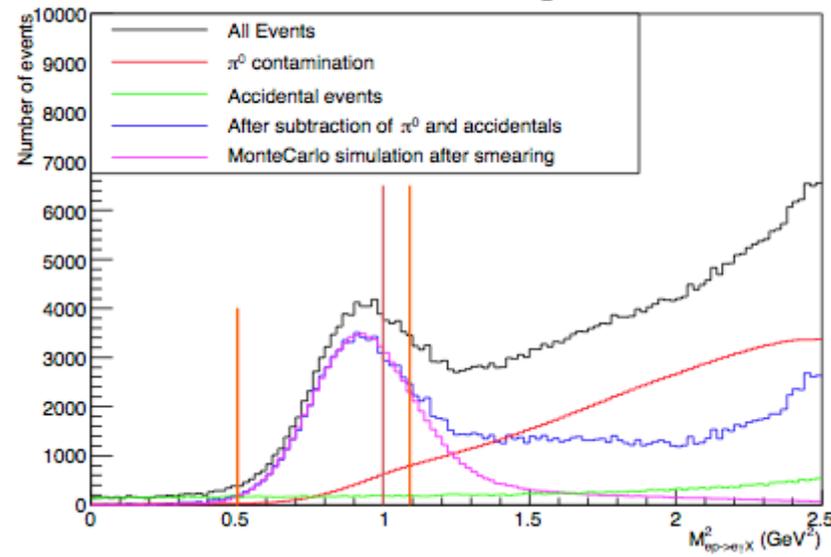
KM10a (fit) : Kumericki, Müller, Nucl.Phys. B841 1 (2010)
KMS12 : Kroll, Moutarde, F.S., EPJC73 2278 (2013)



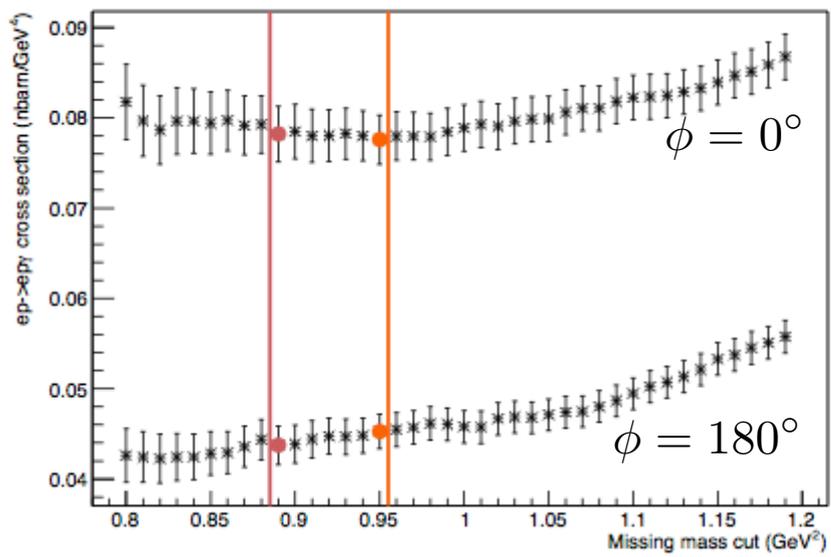
$Q^2=1.9 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $x_B=0.36$



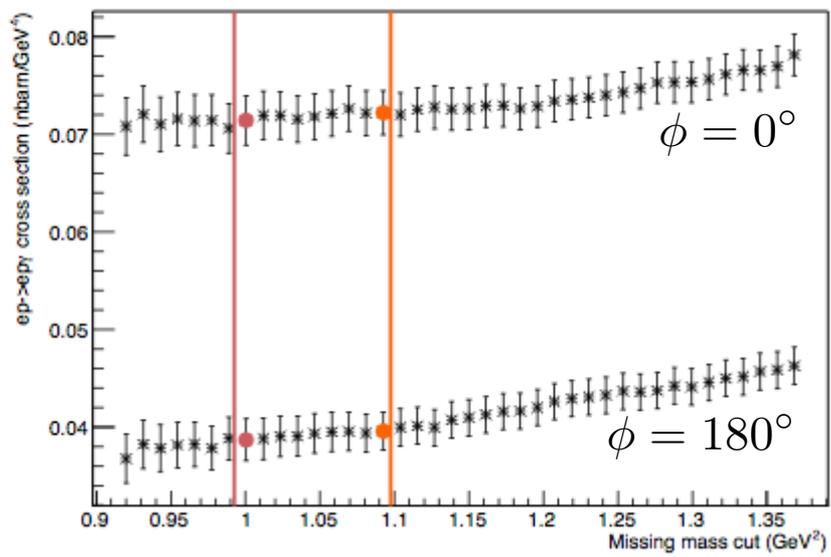
$Q^2=2.3 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $x_B=0.36$



Unpolarized cross section at $t=-0.17 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $Q^2=1.9 \text{ GeV}^2$



Unpolarized cross section at $t=-0.17 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $Q^2=2.3 \text{ GeV}^2$





Systematics under study

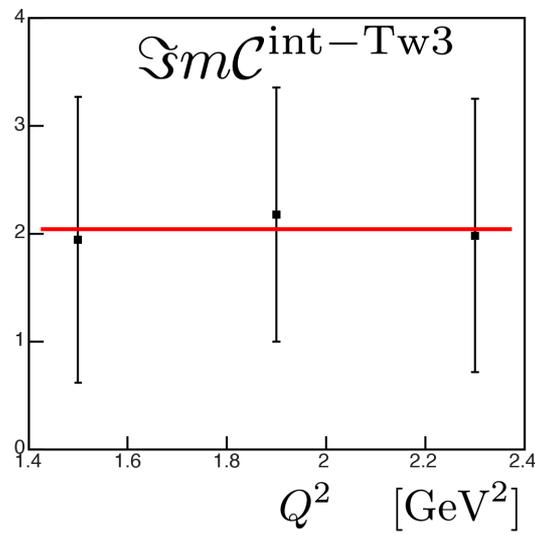
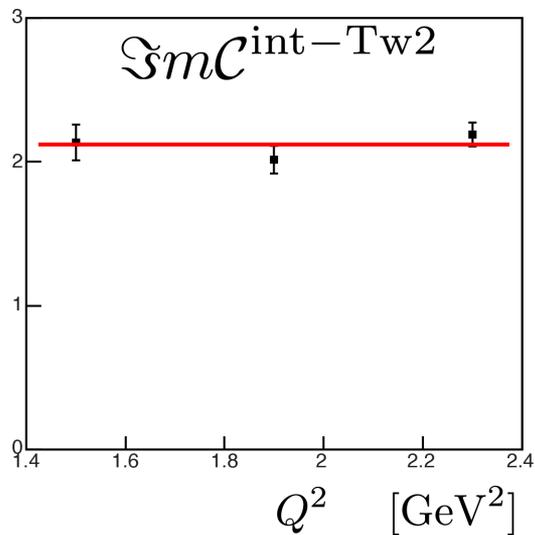
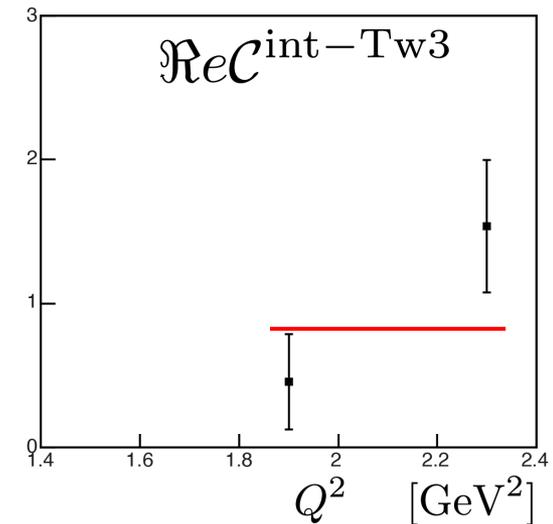
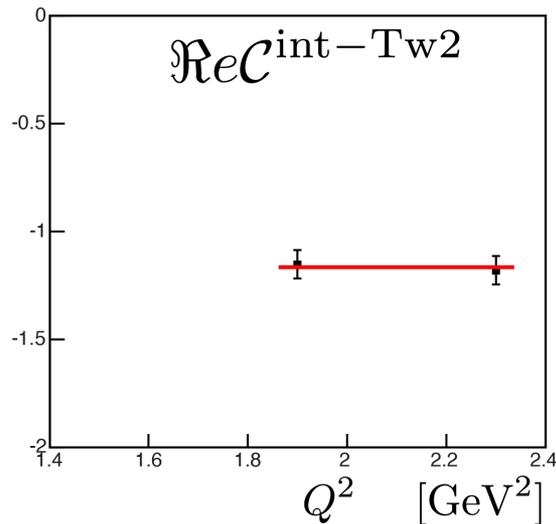
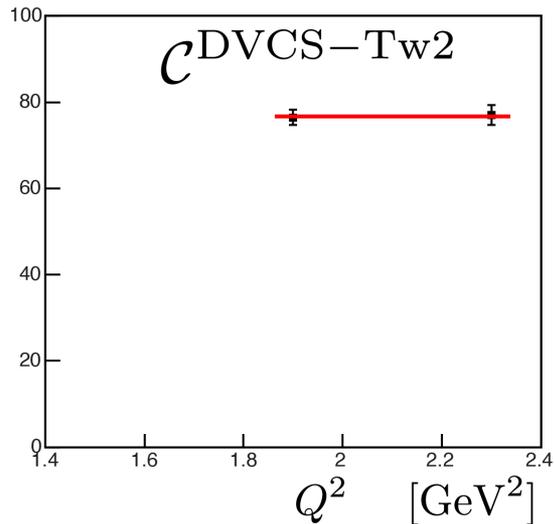
PRELIMINARY



PRELIMINARY

KM10a (fit) : Kumericki, Müller, Nucl.Phys. B841 1 (2010)
KMS12 : Kroll, Moutarde, F.S., EPJC73 2278 (2013)

Systematics under study



Scaling verified overall

Hint of significant DVCS²

Will be checked with larger Q^2 level arm (12 GeV data)



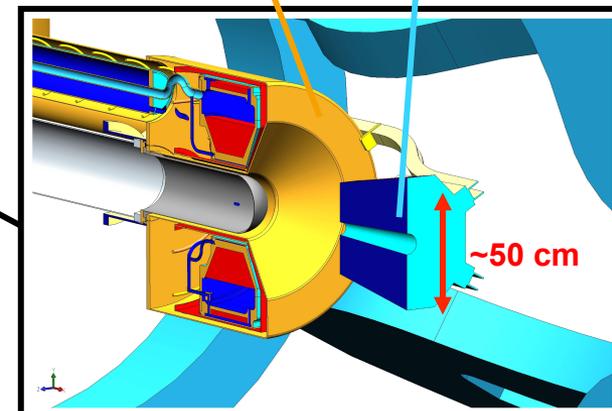
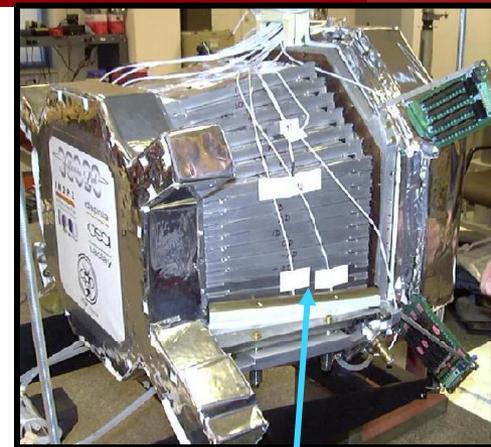
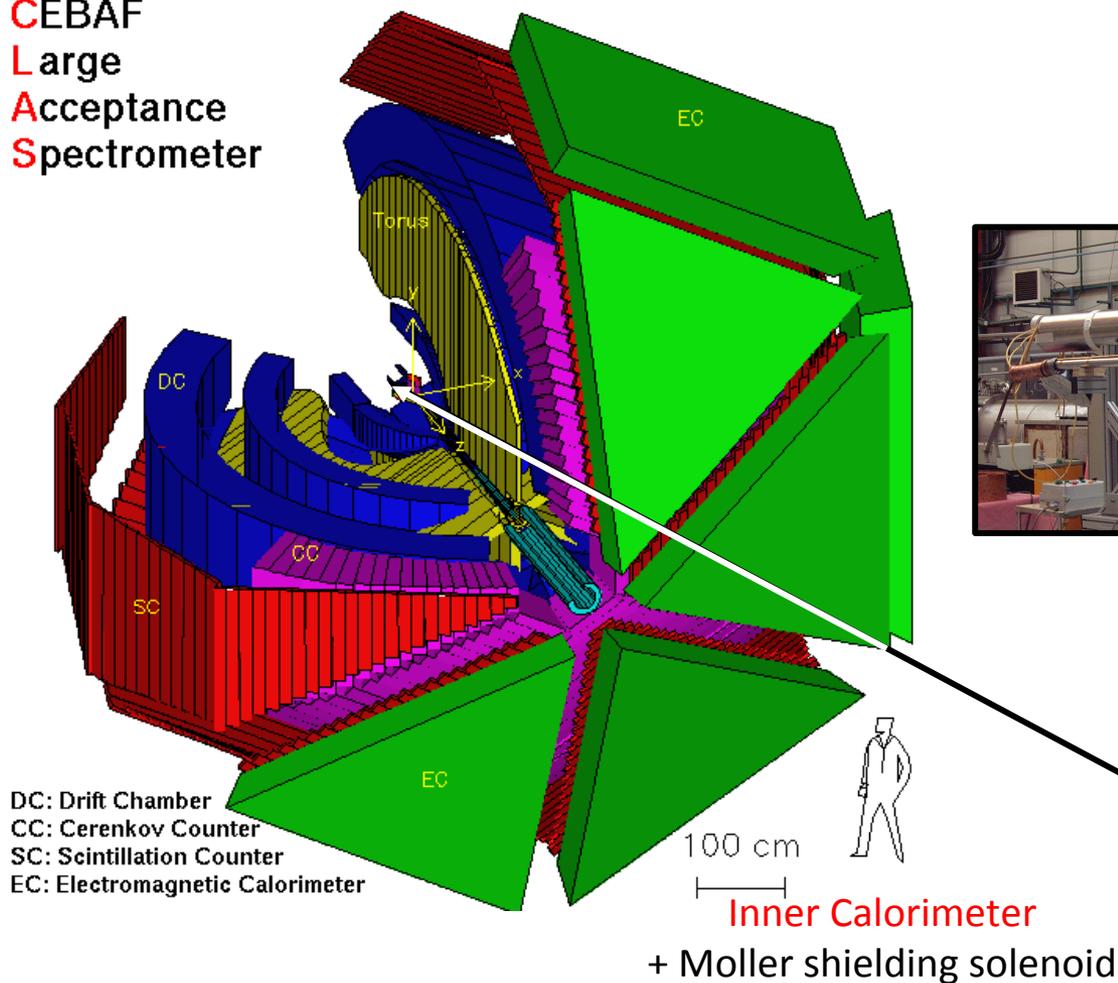
Systematics under study

PRELIMINARY



Beam energy: 5.8 GeV
 Beam Polarization: 75-85%
 Integ. Luminosity: 45 fb⁻¹
 2nd half of data under analysis

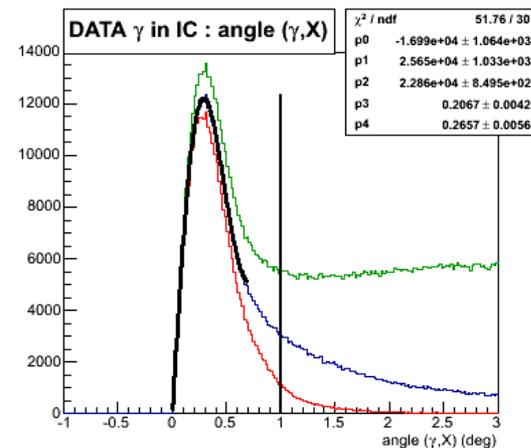
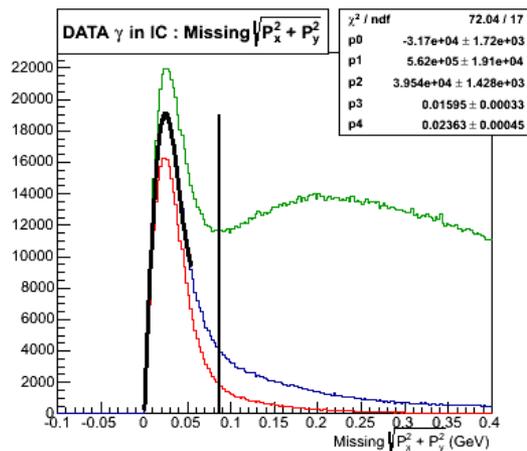
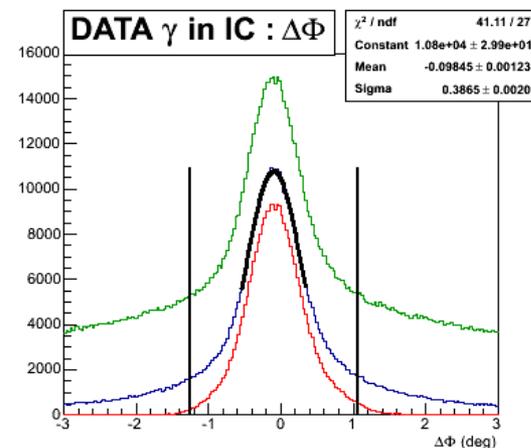
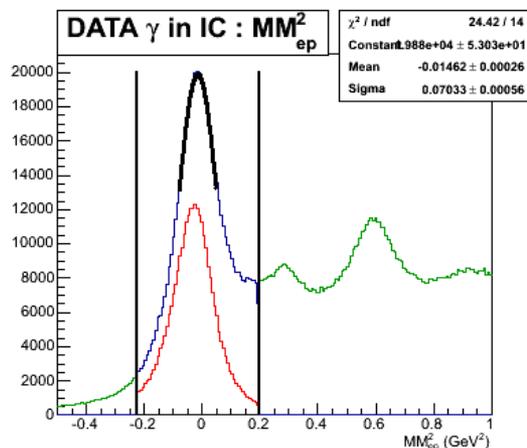
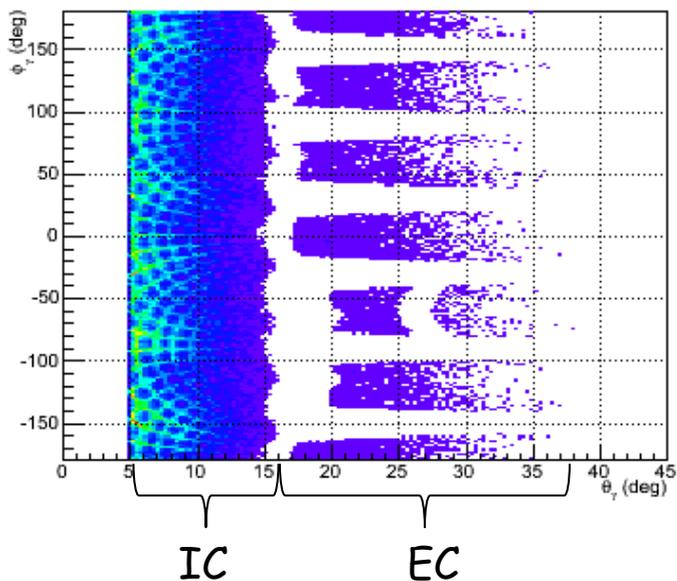
CEBAF
Large
Acceptance
Spectrometer



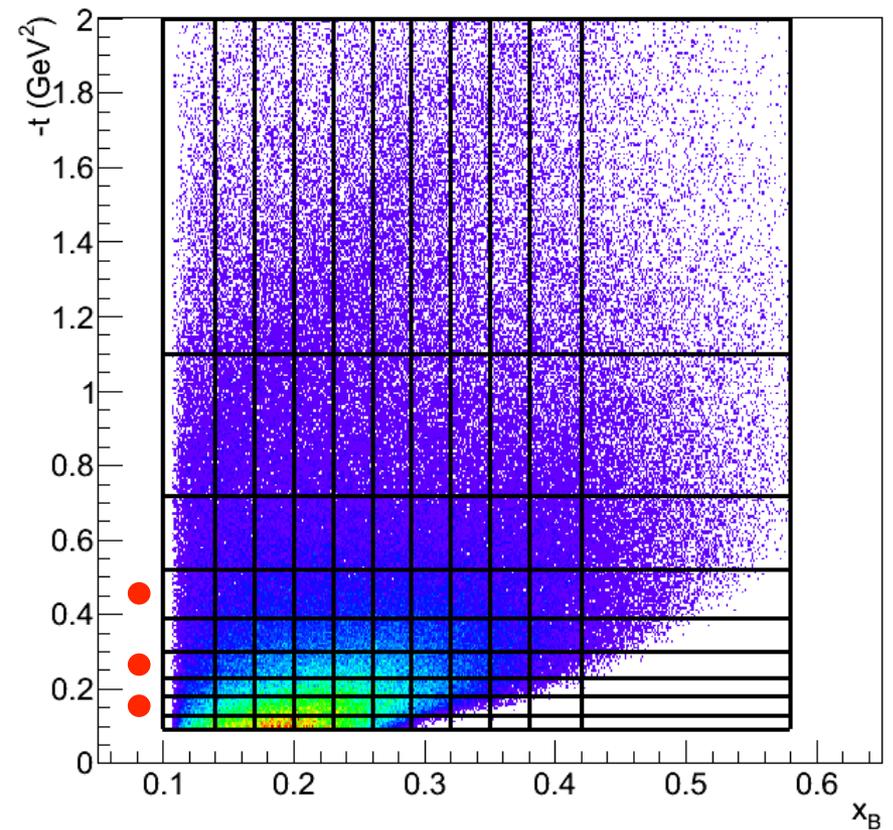
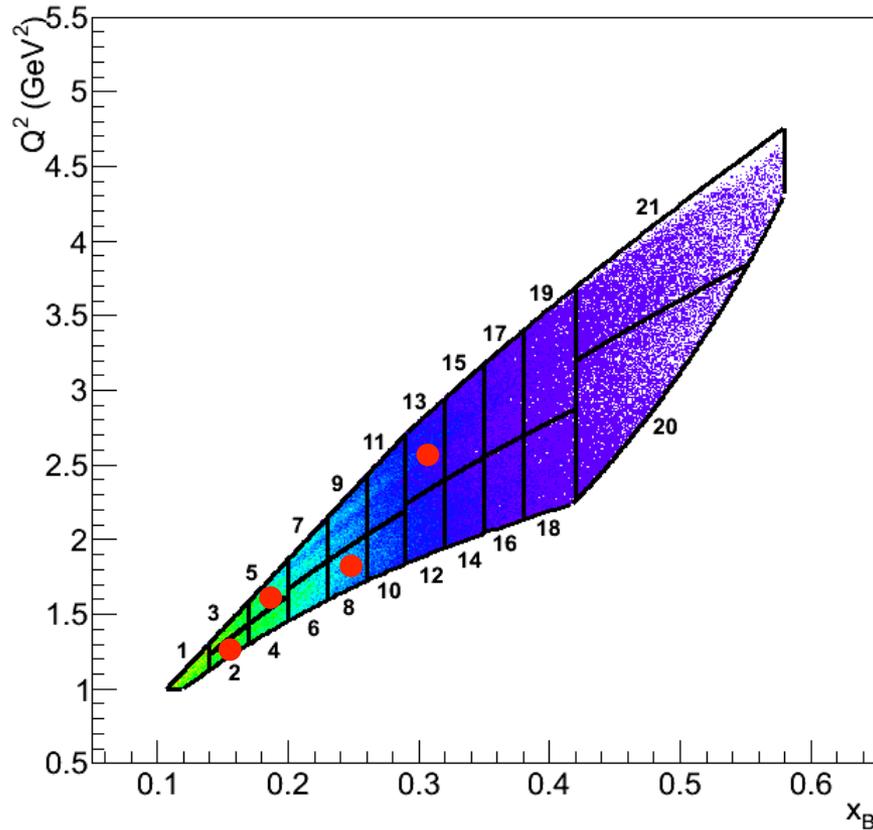


$ep \rightarrow e\gamma$ exclusivity cuts in the case where the photon is detected in the IC

Photon : θ vs ϕ



$$Q^2 > 1, 0.1 < x_B < 0.58, 21 < \theta_e < 45, p_e > 0.8, W > 2$$

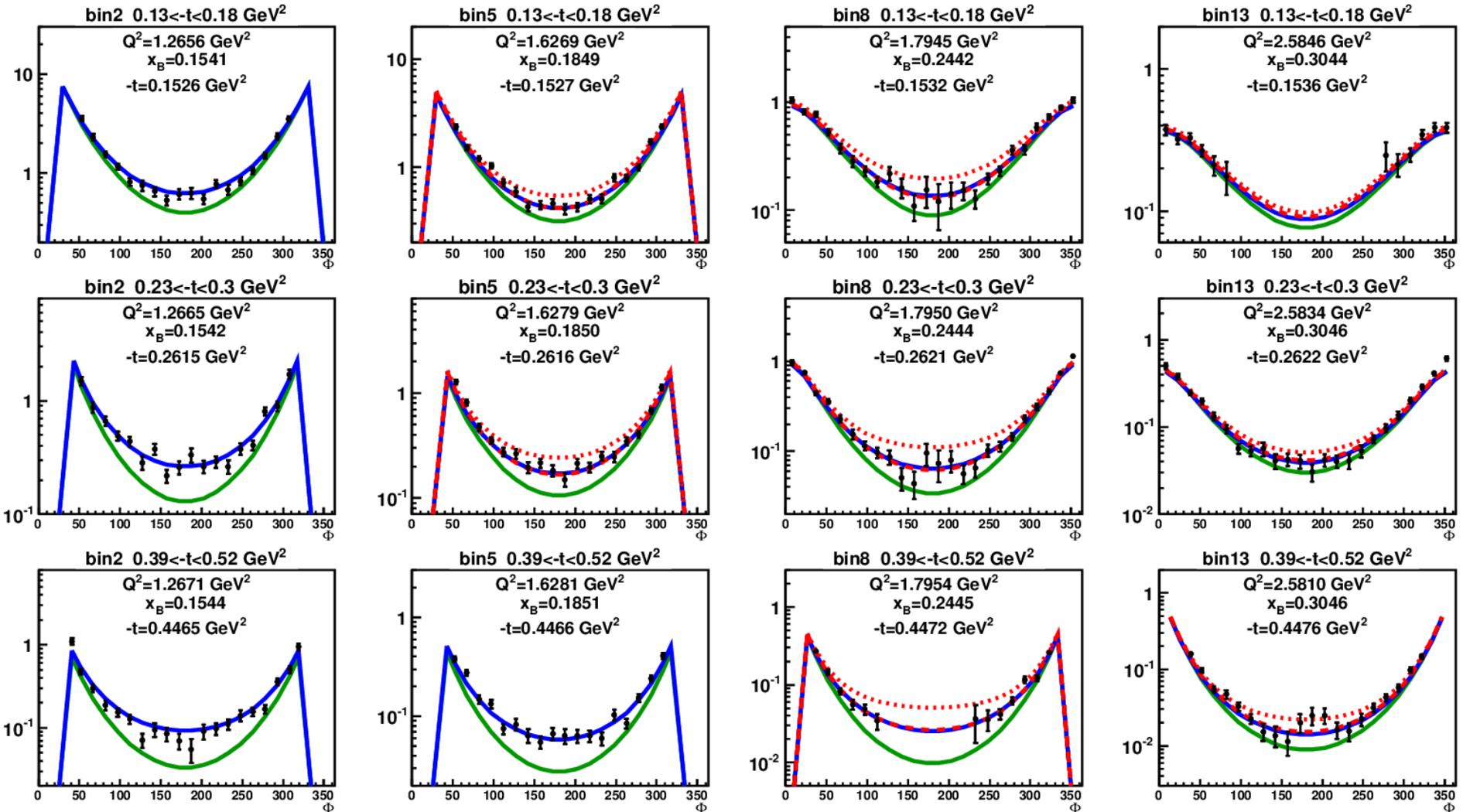


21 bins in (x_B, Q^2) , 9 bins in t , 24 bins in ϕ

Data from: H.S. Jo

— VGG
 — KM10a
 - - - KM10b
 — BH

PRELIMINARY



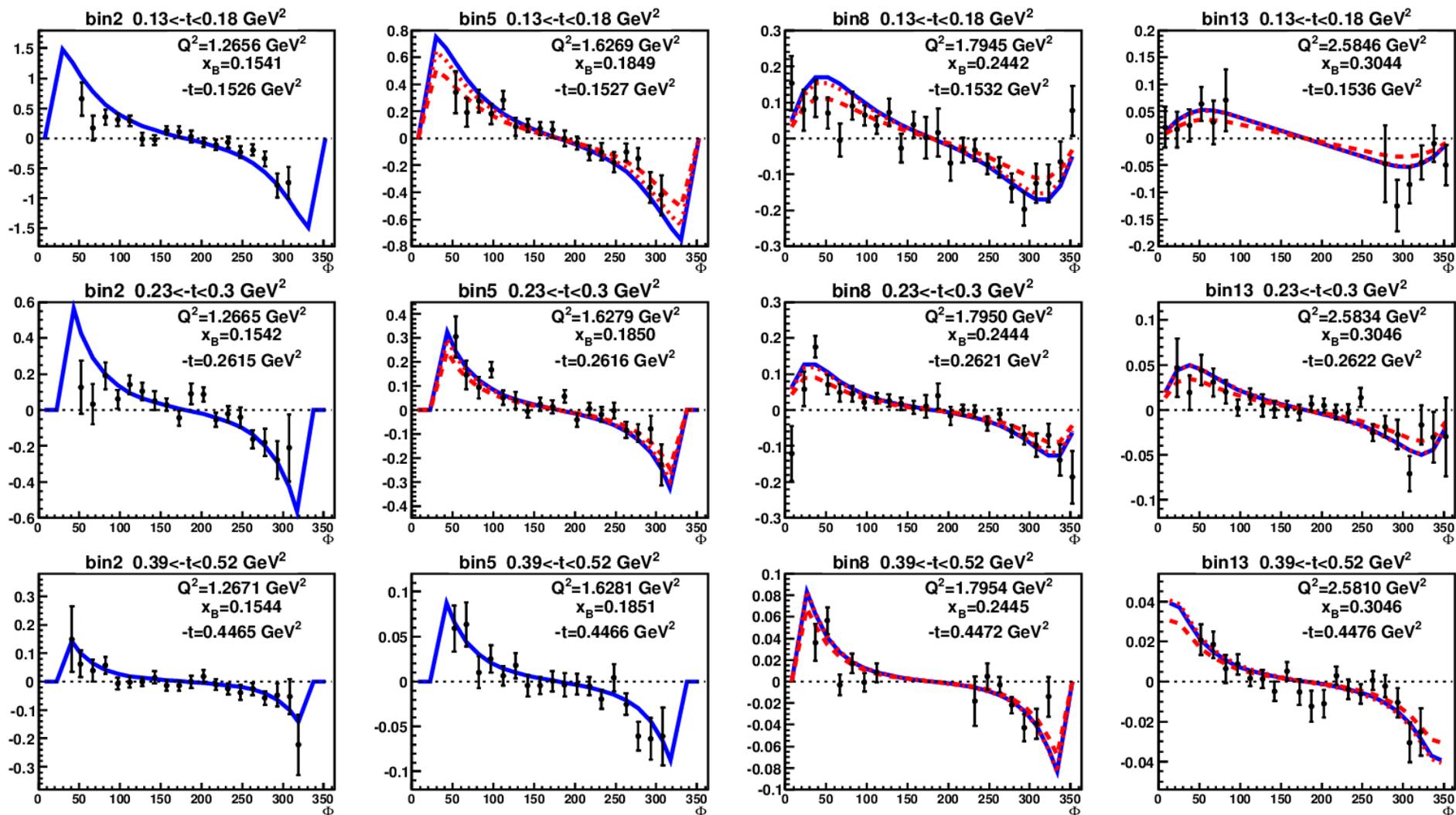
KM10ab (fit) : Kumericki, Müller, Nucl.Phys. B841 1 (2010)

VGG (only H) : Goeke, Polyakov, Vanderhaeghen, Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 47 401 (2001)

Data from: H.S. Jo

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 - - - KM10b

PRELIMINARY

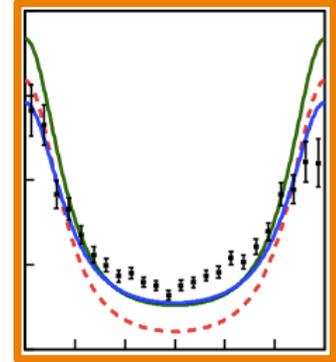


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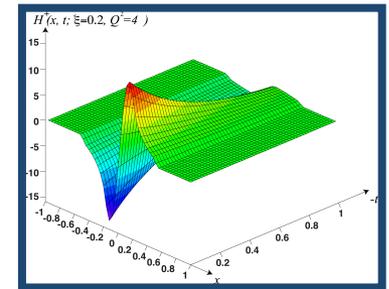


- Exciting times for DVCS in the valence region :
 - New analysis and/or New data from Hall A and CLAS
 - Fair agreement with previous fits of world-wide data (KM10)



- These data will be used in global fits when released (summer 2014)

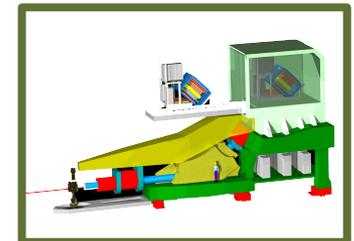
- GPD H is pinned down using data from low- x (HERA) to high- x (JLab)



- More data expected from JLab in 2014 :

Hall A : Rosenbluth study to pin down DVCS² contribution to cross section

Hall B : longitudinally polarized target data (already preliminary)



- The future :

“12” GeV experiments at JLab A/B/C (Hall A experiment already started)

DVCS @ COMPASS in 2016, and then an exciting program at EIC !

