



清华大学  
Tsinghua University

# DVCS Experiments at JLab

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■ Toward a more complete description of the nucleon

Wigner Distributions

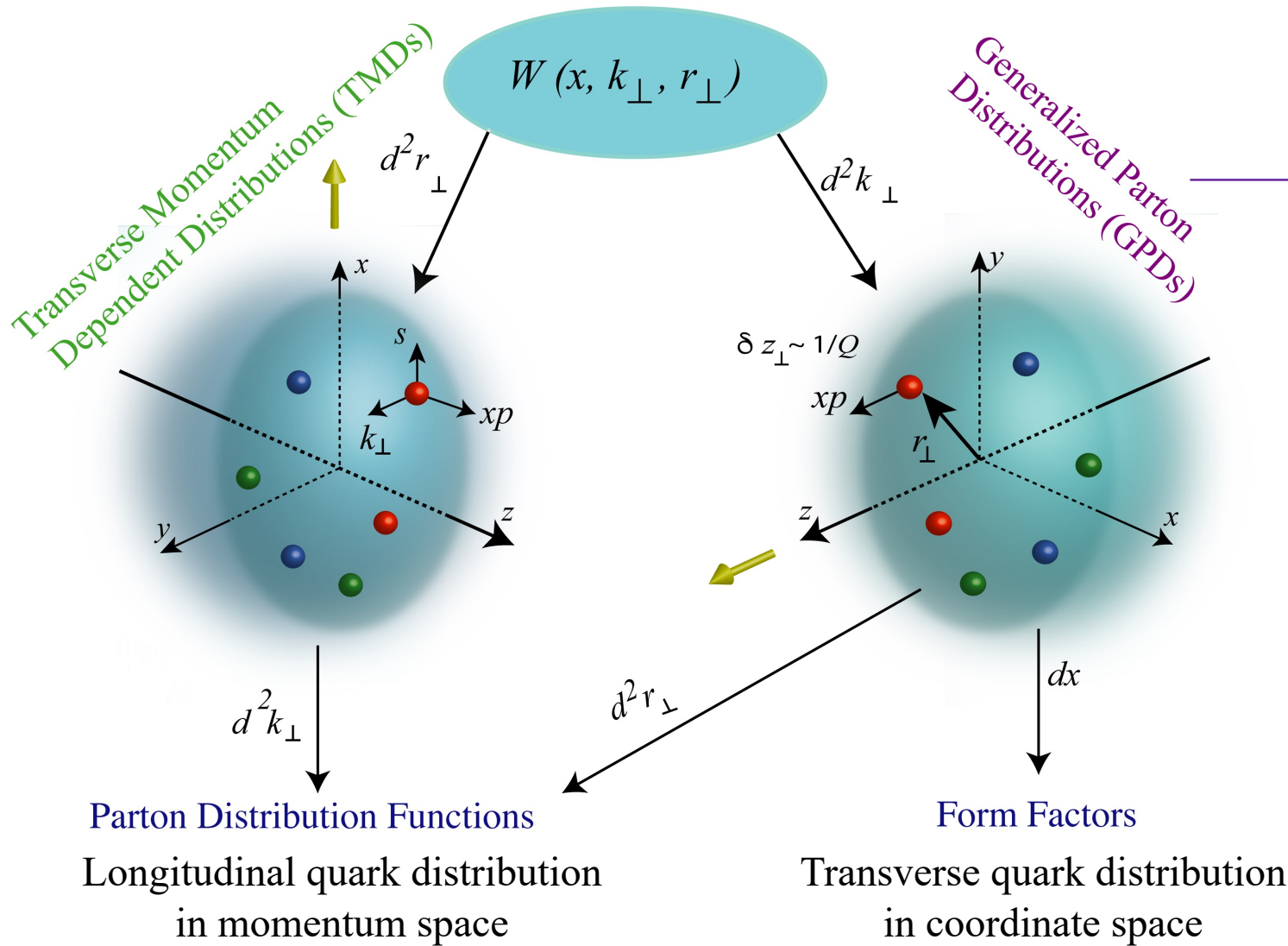


Figure: Dudek et al. Eur. Phys. J. A 48 (2012)

Compton Form Factors

**Direct Probe of GPDs**

**DVCS:** Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering

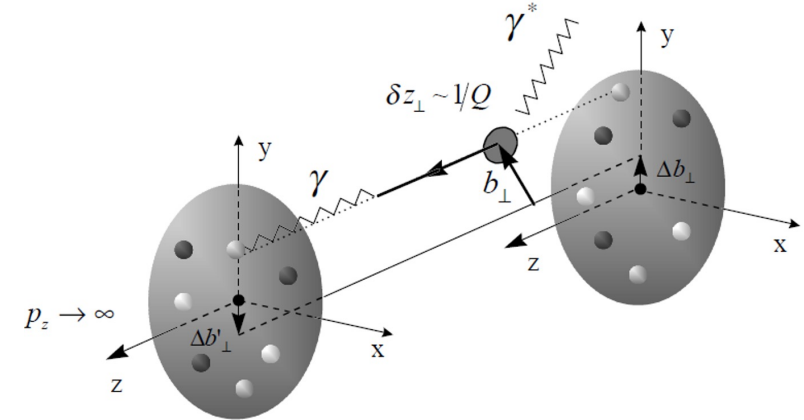
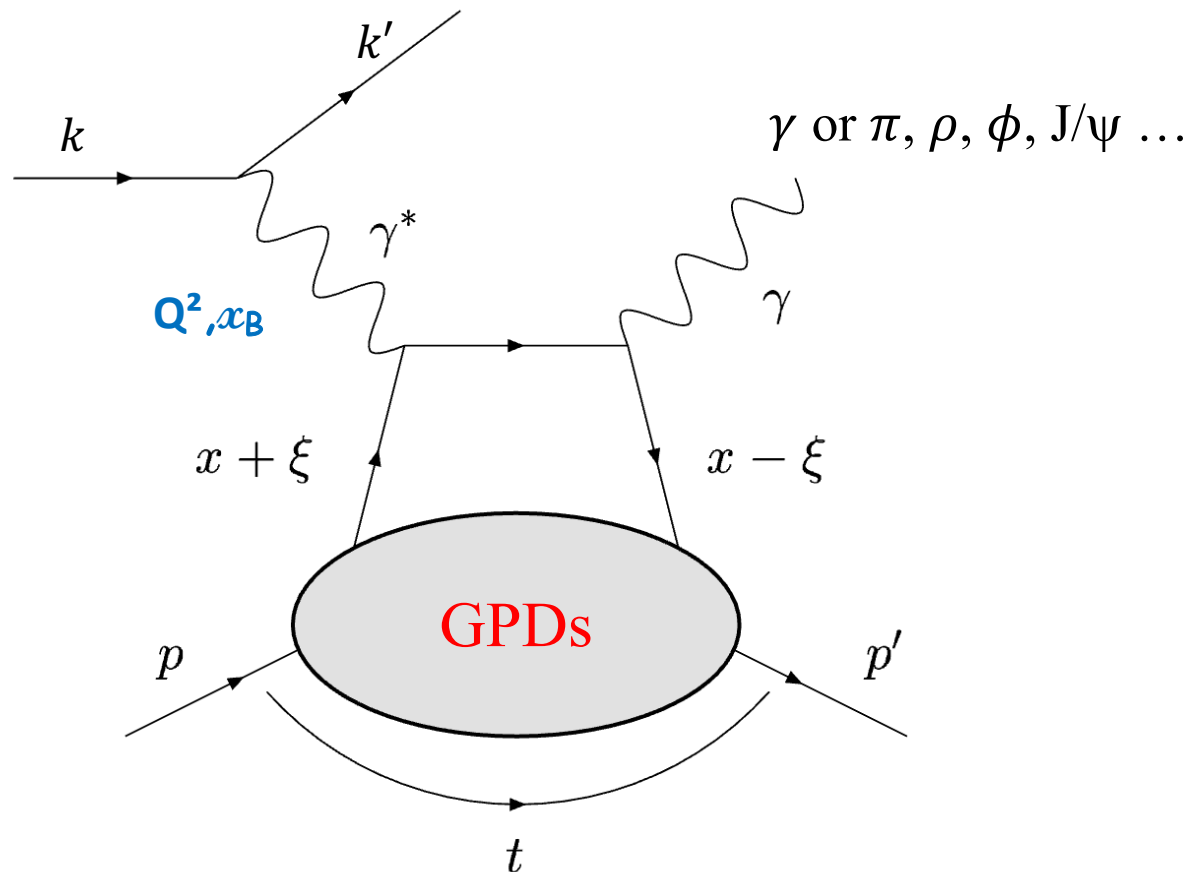
**Other Probes:**

**HEMP:** Hard Exclusive Meson Production



## ■ Exclusive reactions: handbag diagram

**DVCS:**  $\ell p \rightarrow \ell' p' \gamma$  (golden channel)  
**HEMP:**  $\ell p \rightarrow \ell' p' \pi$  or  $\rho$  or  $\phi$  or  $J/\psi, \dots$



Definition of variables:

- $x$ : average longitudinal momentum (NOT ACCESSIBLE)
- $\xi$ : longitudinal momentum difference  $\simeq x_B / (2 - x_B)$
- $t$ : four-momentum transfer

related to impact parameter  $b_{\perp}$  via Fourier transform

$$\text{➤ } Q^2 = -(k - k')^2$$

$$\text{➤ } x_B = Q^2 / 2M\nu, \quad \nu = E_e - E_e'$$



■ GPDs and factorization

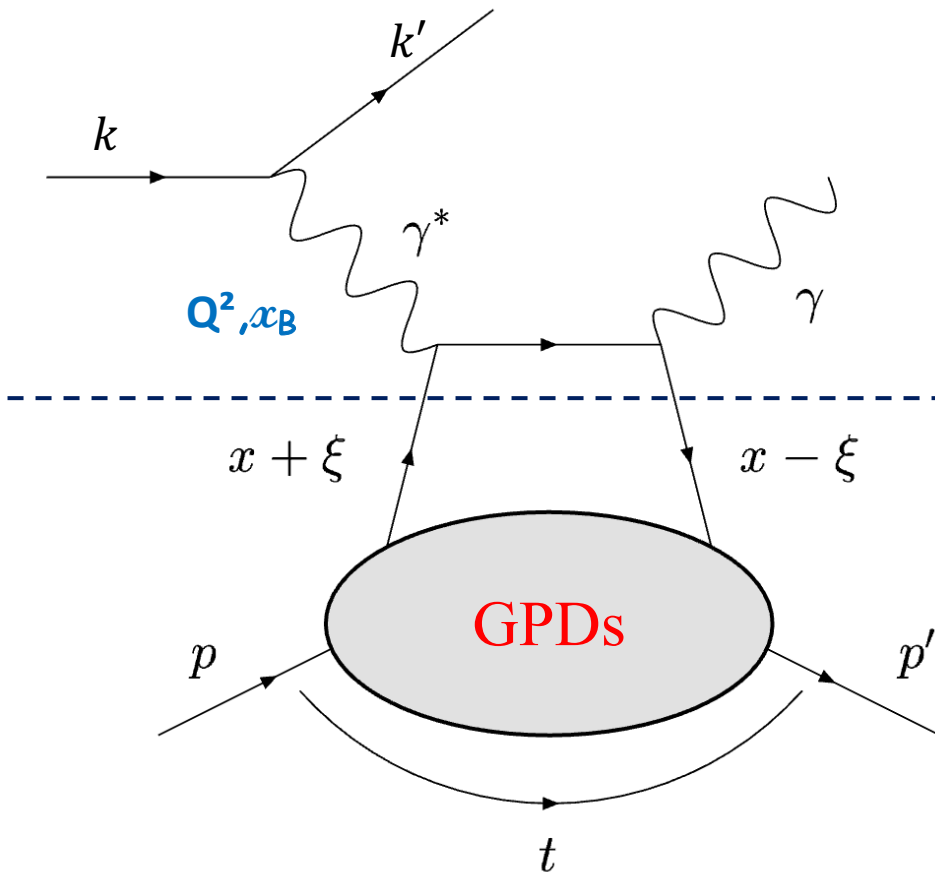
The minimal  $Q^2$  at which the factorization holds must be tested and established by **experiments**

D. Mueller *et al*, Fortsch. Phys. 42 (1994)  
 X.D. Ji, PRL 78 (1997), PRD 55 (1997)  
 A. V. Radyushkin, PLB 385 (1996), PRD 56 (1997)

Bjorken limit:

$$Q^2 = \left. \begin{matrix} -q^2 & \rightarrow & \infty \\ \nu & \rightarrow & \infty \end{matrix} \right\} x_B = \frac{Q^2}{2M\nu} \text{ fixed}$$

One parton per collision



*Hard process*

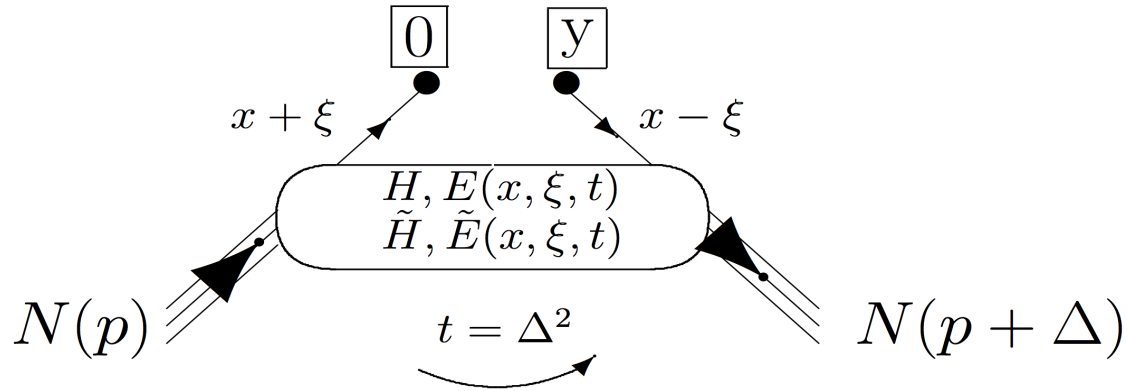
QCD perturbative

*Soft process*

Non perturbative QCD described by GPDs



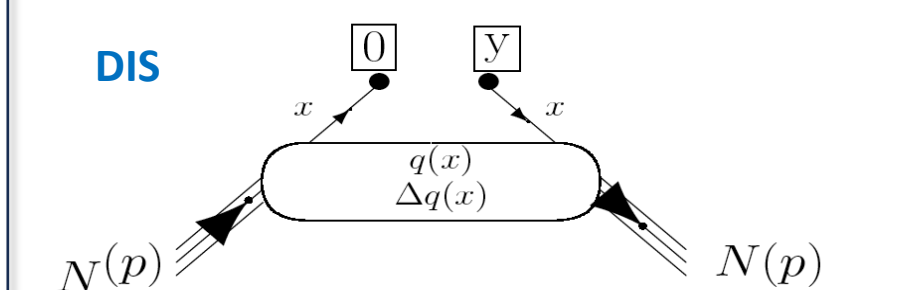
■ GPDs through DVCS



	Nucleon Helicity	
	conserving	non-conserving
unpolarized GPD	H	E
polarized GPD	H-tilde	E-tilde

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (GPD) \rightarrow PDF$

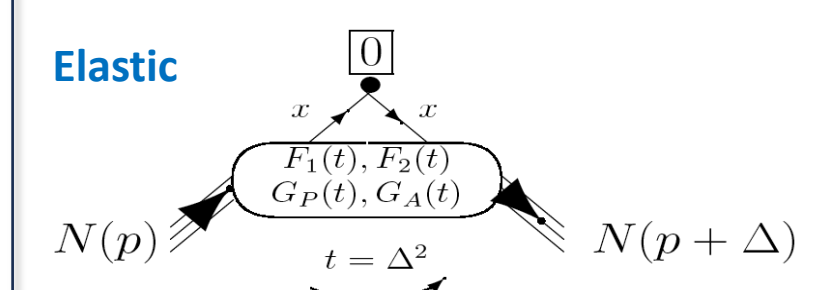
**DIS**



$H^i(x, 0, 0) = q_i(x)$   
 $\tilde{H}^i(x, 0, 0) = \Delta q_i(x)$

$GPD$  first moments  $\rightarrow$  Form Factors

**Elastic**

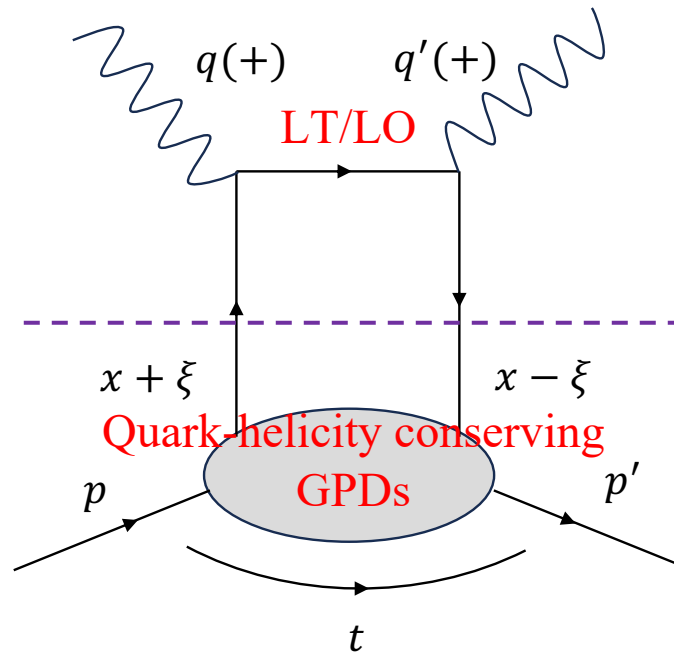


$\int_{-1}^1 dx H^i(x, \xi, t) = F_1^i(t) \quad \forall \xi$   
 $\int_{-1}^1 dx E^i(x, \xi, t) = F_2^i(t) \quad \forall \xi$   
 $\int_{-1}^1 dx \tilde{H}^i(x, \xi, t) = G_A^i(t) \quad \forall \xi$   
 $\int_{-1}^1 dx \tilde{E}^i(x, \xi, t) = G_p^i(t) \quad \forall \xi$

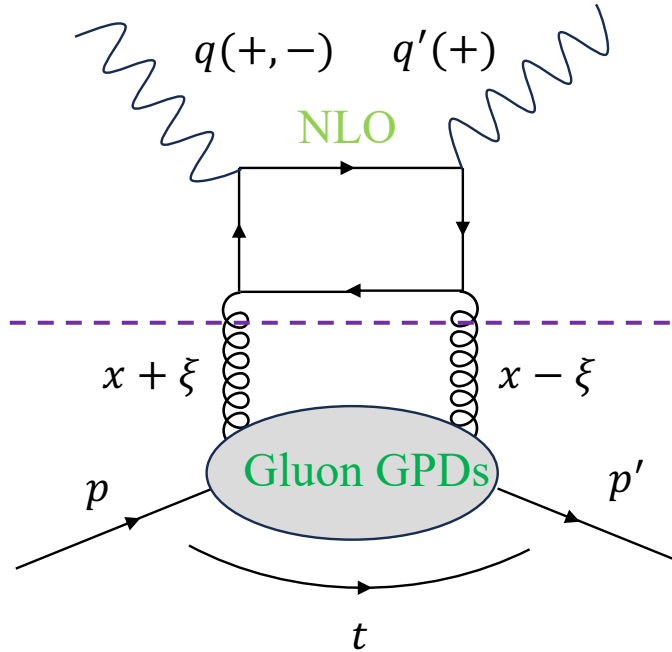


## Order, twist: examples for DVCS

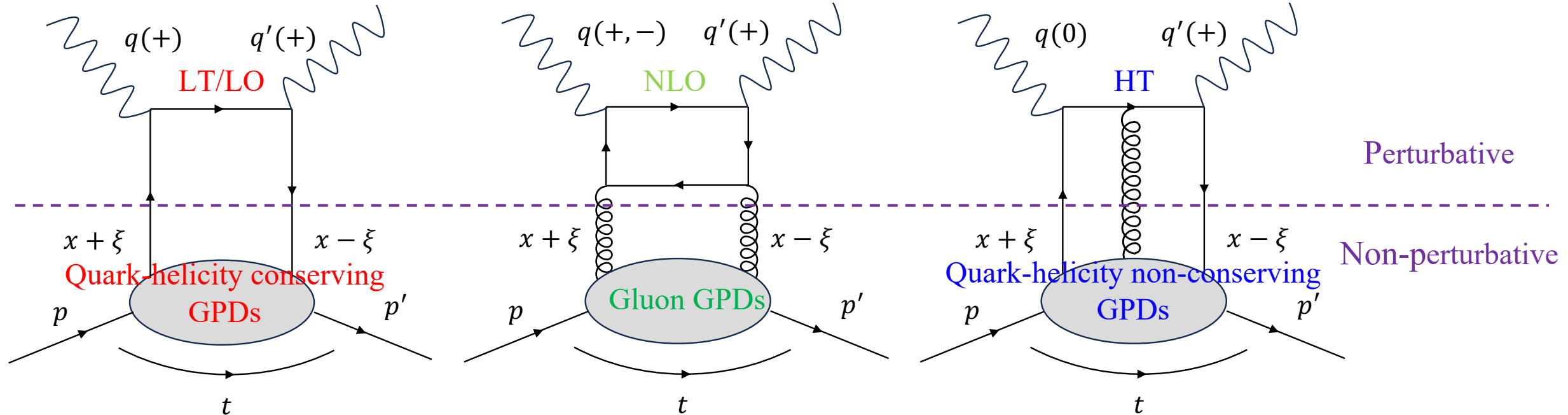
Leading order, leading twist



Next-to-leading order, leading twist



Leading order, higher twist (twist 3)



➤ Order appears as powers of  $\alpha_s$

➤ Twist appears as powers of  $1/\sqrt{Q^2}$  in the DVCS amplitude

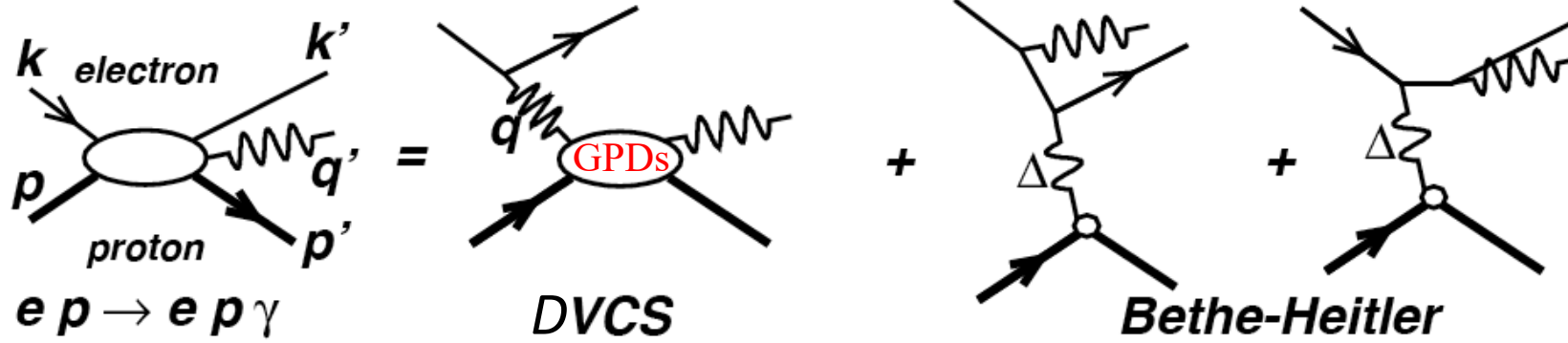
➤ General definition of twist of an operator:  $\tau = d - s$

➤ Leading twist: twist = 2

$\tau$  (twist) =  $d$  (dimension) -  $s$  (spin)



## Measuring DVCS to access GPDs information

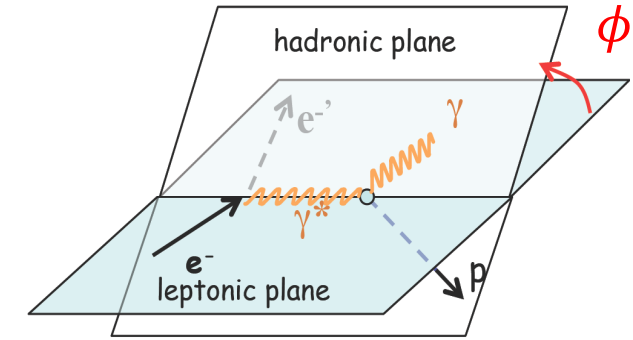


$$\frac{d^4\sigma(lp \rightarrow lp\gamma)}{dx_B dQ^2 d|t| d\phi} = d\sigma^{\text{BH}} + \underbrace{d\sigma_{\text{unpol}}^{\text{DVCS}} + \mathbf{P}_1 d\sigma_{\text{pol}}^{\text{DVCS}}}_{\text{Bilinear combinations of CFFs}} + \underbrace{e_1 (\text{Re}(\mathbf{I}) + \mathbf{P}_1 \text{Im}(\mathbf{I}))}_{\text{Linear combinations of CFFs and FFs}}$$

Known if  
Nucleon FFs are known

Bilinear combinations  
of CFFs

Linear combinations  
of CFFs and FFs



$\mathbf{P}_1$  : polarization target or beam  
 $e_1$  : charge of the lepton beam

Compton Form Factors:

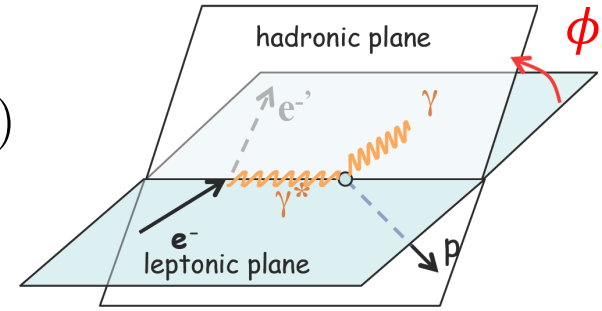
GPDs

$$\text{CFFs} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\xi, t) = \sum_f \left[ \frac{e_f}{e} \right]^2 \left\{ i\pi [F_f(\xi, \xi, t) \mp F_f(-\xi, \xi, t)] + \mathcal{P} \int_{-1}^{+1} dx \left[ \frac{1}{x - \xi} \mp \frac{1}{x + \xi} \right] F_f(x, \xi, t) \right\} \quad \xi \simeq x_B / (2 - x_B)$$



## How to parametrize the measured cross-sections?

$$\frac{d^4\sigma(lp \rightarrow lp\gamma)}{dx_B dQ^2 d|t| d\phi} = d\sigma^{BH} + d\sigma_{unpol}^{DVCS} + \mathbf{P}_1 d\sigma_{pol}^{DVCS} + \mathbf{e}_1 (\text{Re}(I) + \mathbf{P}_1 \text{Im}(I))$$



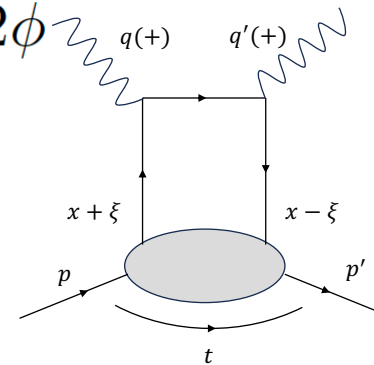
$$d\sigma^{BH} \propto c_0^{BH} + c_1^{BH} \cos \phi + c_2^{BH} \cos 2\phi$$

$$d\sigma_{unpol}^{DVCS} \propto c_0^{DVCS} + c_1^{DVCS} \cos \phi + c_2^{DVCS} \cos 2\phi$$

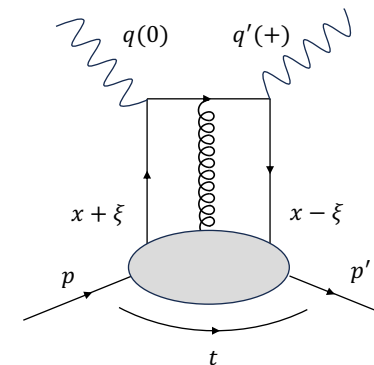
$$d\sigma_{pol}^{DVCS} \propto s_1^{DVCS} \sin \phi$$

$$\text{Re } I \propto c_0^I + c_1^I \cos \phi + c_2^I \cos 2\phi + c_3^I \cos 3\phi$$

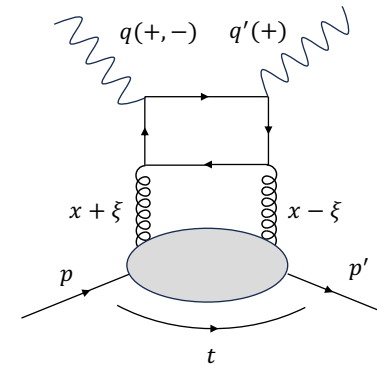
$$\text{Im } I \propto s_1^I \sin \phi + s_2^I \sin 2\phi$$



LT/LO



HT



NLO

$$s_1^I = F_1 \mathcal{H} + \xi(F_1 + F_2) \tilde{\mathcal{H}} + kF_2 \mathcal{E}$$

$$F \in \{H, E, \tilde{H}, \tilde{E}\} \xrightarrow{dx} \mathcal{F} \in \{\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{E}, \tilde{\mathcal{H}}, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}\}$$

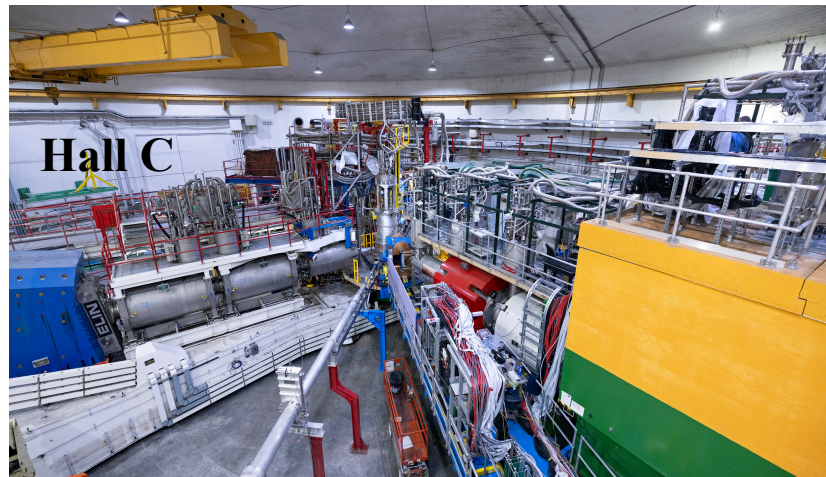
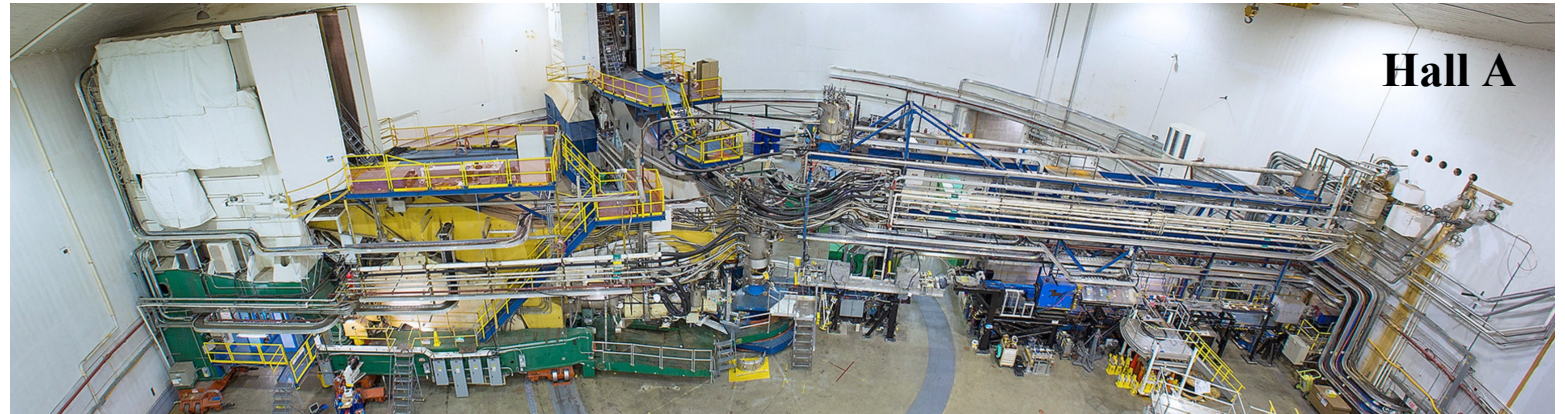
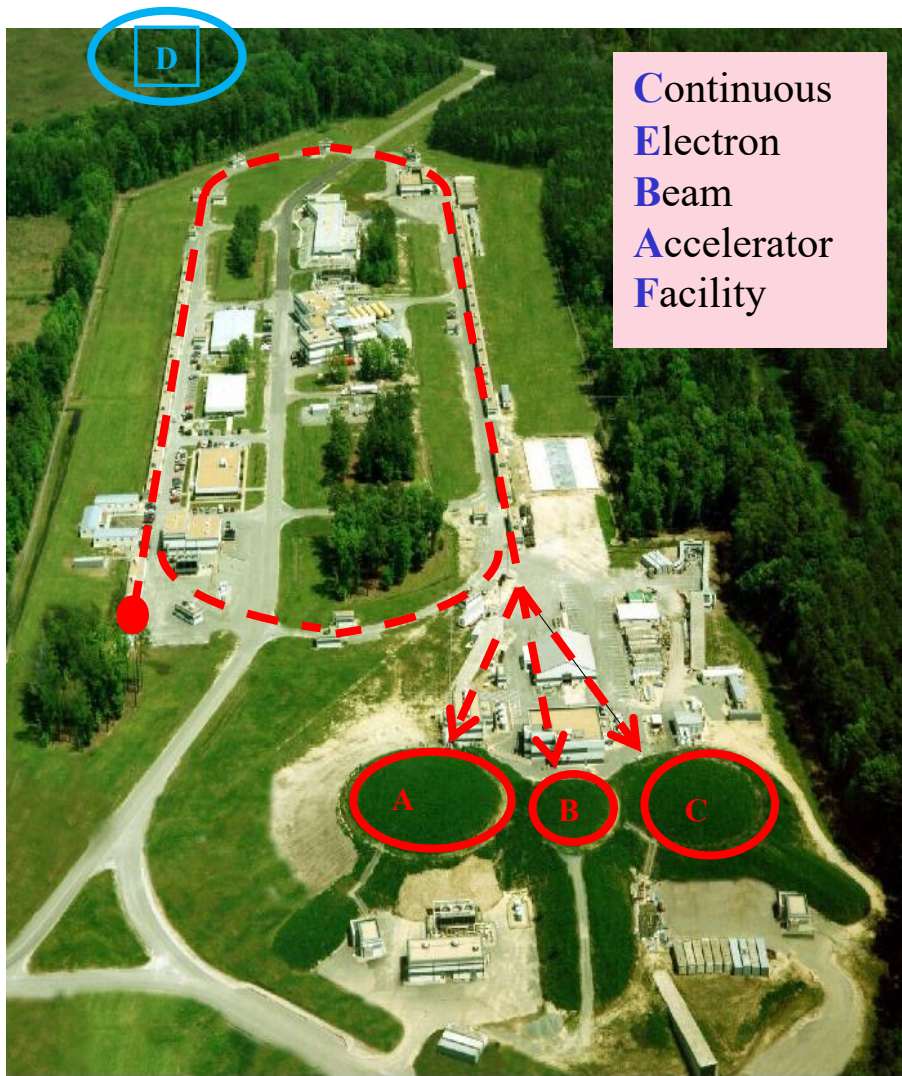
GPDs CFFs

Cross-sections analysis include more or less terms: both in terms of harmonics ( $c_i$ 's and  $s_i$ 's) and In term of GPD/CFFs.





## Overview of Hall-A/C and Hall-B

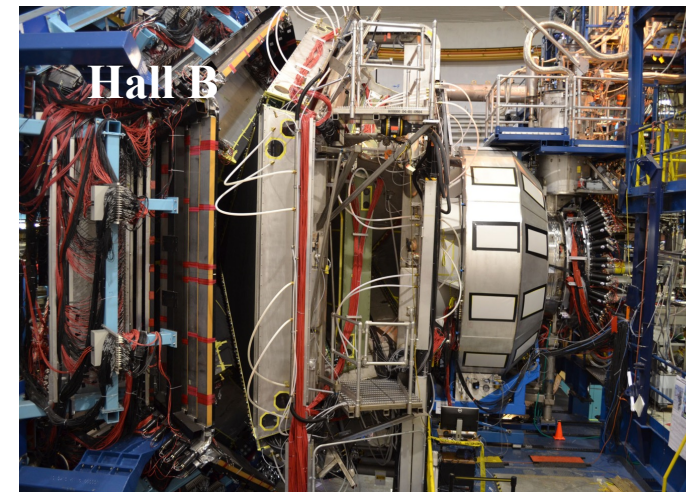


### ➤ Hall A/C:

- High accuracy ( $\sim 5\%$ )
- High Luminosity ( $\sim 10^{37}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ )
- Limited kinematic
- **Test the validity of the formalism**

### ➤ Hall B:

- Limited accuracy ( $\sim 15\% +$ )
- Limited Luminosity ( $\sim 10^{34}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ )
- Wide kinematic range
- **Map the GPDs**



## ■ Hall-B DVCS experiments (CLAS Collaboration)

### ➤ Main results:

✓ DVCS beam spin asymmetries

❑ DVCS cross sections

❑ Fit with GPDs

❑ DVCS longitudinally polarized target asymmetries

$$A = \frac{1}{P_e} \frac{(N_{\gamma}^+ - N_{\gamma}^-)}{(N_{\gamma}^+ + N_{\gamma}^-)}$$

### ➤ Experimental timeline:

✓ First pioneering result (March 1999)

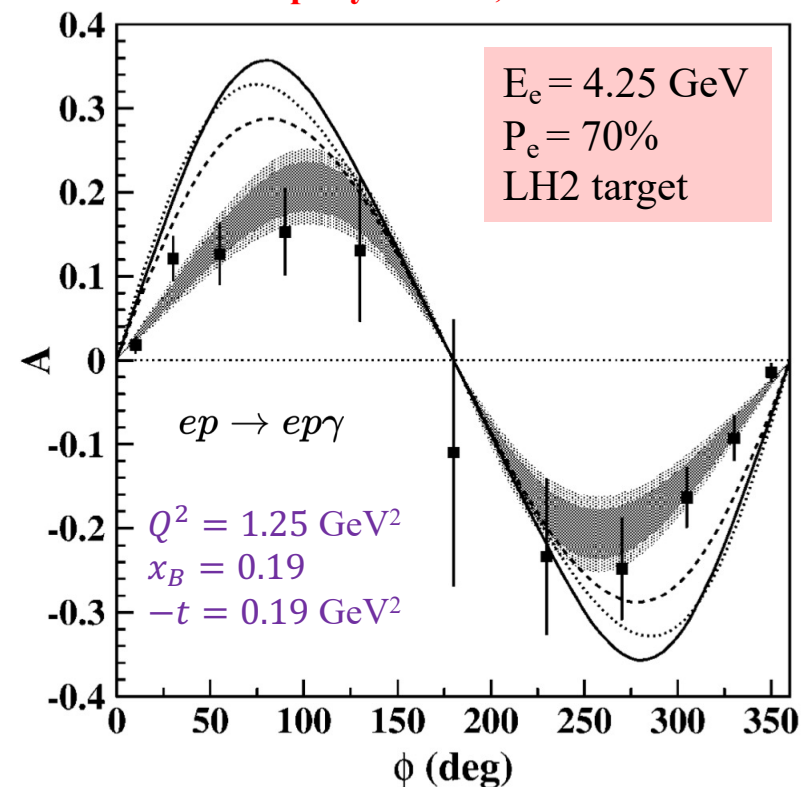
❑ CLAS e1-DVCS experiment (Spring of 2005)

❑ DVCS on longitudinally polarized target (2009)

❑ CLAS e1-DVCS2 experiment (October 2008 to January 2009)

❑ CLAS with CLAS12 over 10 GeV (fall of 2018 and the spring of 2019)

S. Stepanyan et al., PRL 87



$$A(\phi) = \alpha \sin\phi + \beta \sin 2\phi$$

$\beta/\alpha \ll 1 \rightarrow$  twist-2 (handbag) dominance

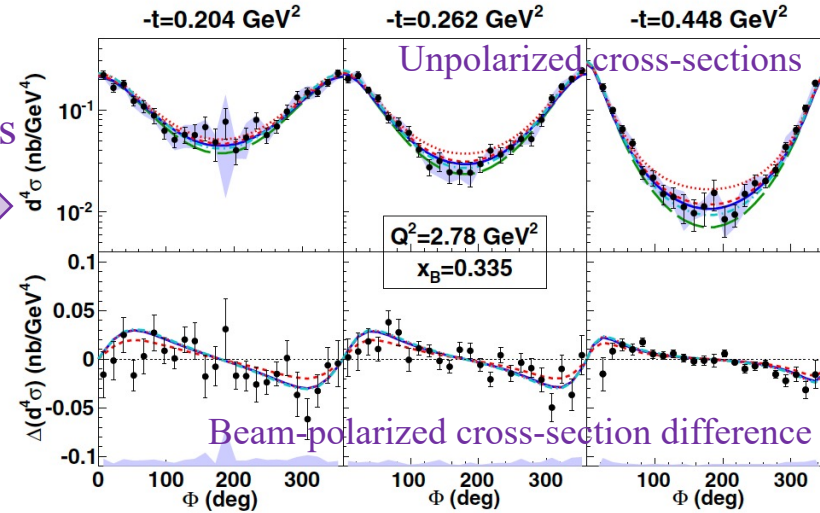
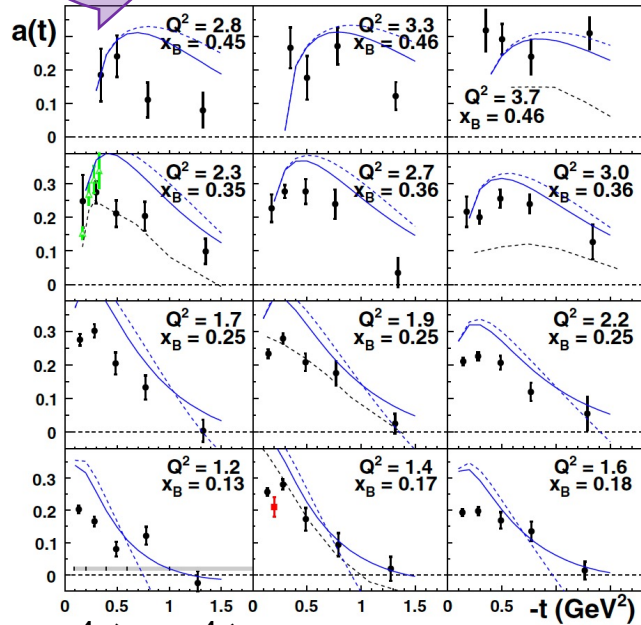


## CLAS e1-DVCS experiment (Spring of 2005)

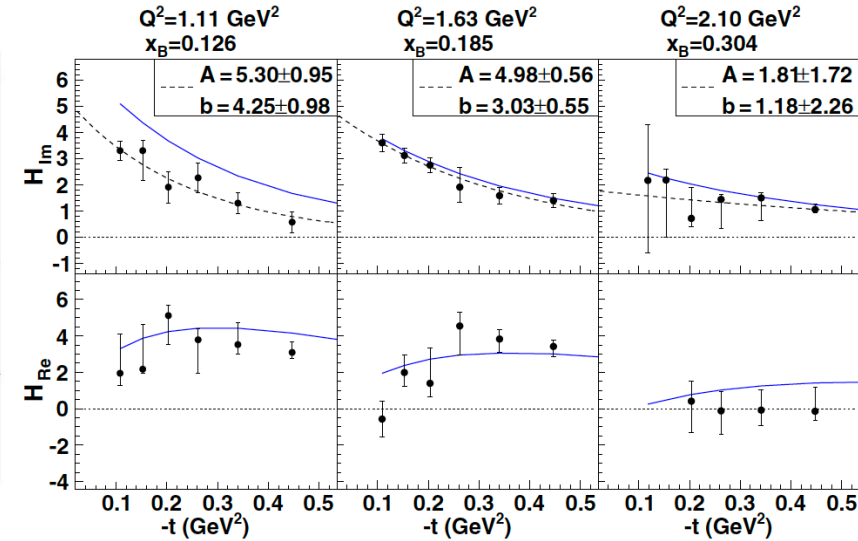
➤ Main results:

- ✓ DVCS beam spin asymmetries
- ✓ DVCS cross sections
- ✓ Fit with GPDs

F. X. Girod et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **100** (2008)  
 $a(t) = A(90^\circ)$



$E_e = 5.75 \text{ GeV}, P_e = 79.4\%, \text{ LH2 target}$



H. S. Jo et al. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115** (2015)

$$d\sigma^{BH} \propto c_0^{BH} + c_1^{BH} \cos \phi + c_2^{BH} \cos 2\phi$$

$$d\sigma_{unpol}^{DVCS} \propto \underline{c_0^{DVCS}} + c_1^{DVCS} \cos \phi + c_2^{DVCS} \cos 2\phi$$

$$d\sigma_{pol}^{DVCS} \propto s_1^{DVCS} \sin \phi$$

$$\text{Re } I \propto \underline{c_0^I} + c_1^I \cos \phi + c_2^I \cos 2\phi + c_3^I \cos 3\phi$$

$$\text{Im } I \propto \underline{s_1^I} \sin \phi + s_2^I \sin 2\phi$$

- Use LO and LT decomposition (red terms)
- Fit with 8 GPDs but only gets well defined results for  $\Re(\mathcal{H})$  and  $\Im(\mathcal{H})$

$$A = \frac{d^4 \vec{\sigma} - d^4 \hat{\sigma}}{d^4 \vec{\sigma} + d^4 \hat{\sigma}} = \frac{a \sin \phi}{1 + c \cos \phi + d \cos 2\phi}$$



## ■ Hall-B DVCS experiments on polarized target

$E_e = 5.9 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $P_e = 84\%$ ,  $P_t^+ = 79\%$ ,  $P_t^- = 74\%$ ,  $^{14}\text{NH}_3$  target

### ➤ Main results:

- DVCS beam spin asymmetries
- DVCS cross sections
- Fit with GPDs
- ✓ DVCS longitudinally polarized target asymmetries

### Target-spin asymmetry:

$$A_{\text{UL}} = \frac{1}{D_f} \frac{(N_+ - N_-)}{(N_+ P_t^- + N_- P_t^+)}$$

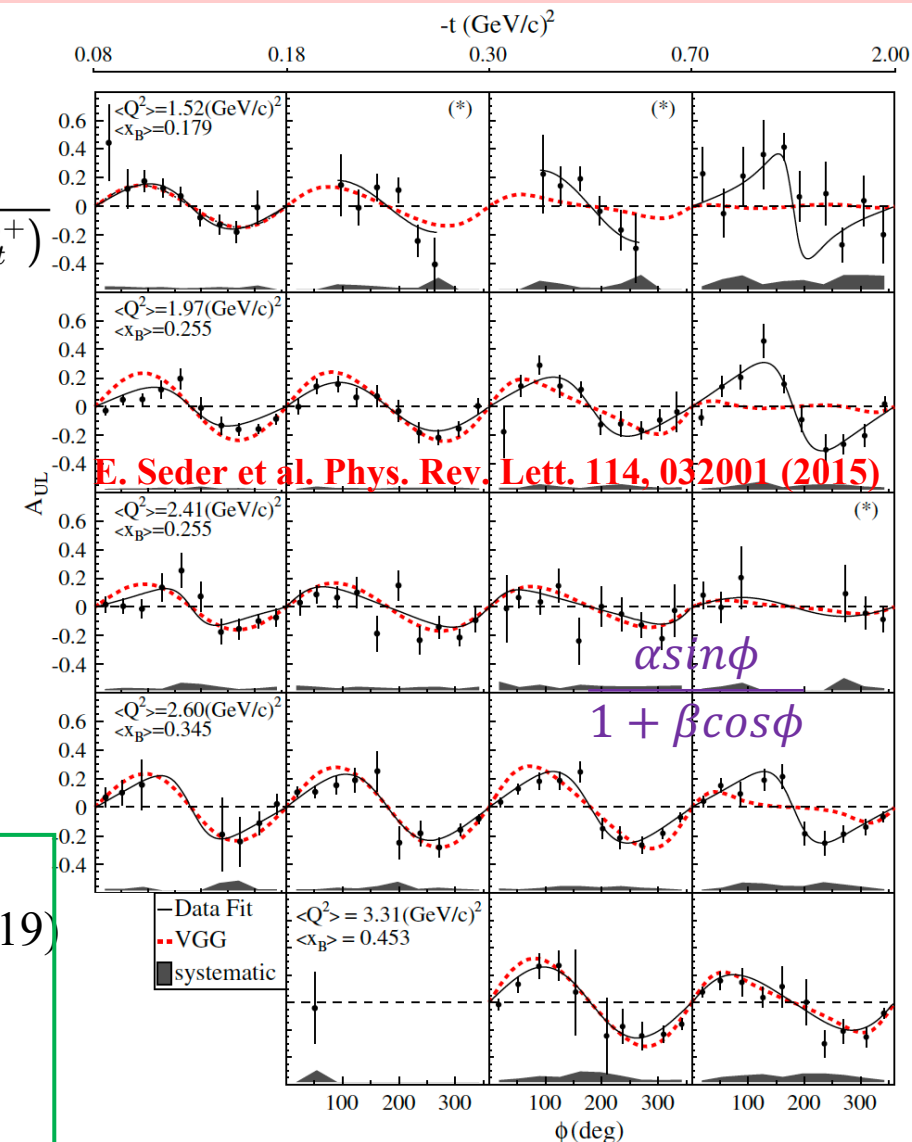
dilution factor

### ➤ Experimental timeline:

- First pioneering results (March 1999)
- CLAS e1-DVCS experiment (Spring of 2005)
- ✓ DVCS on longitudinally polarized target (2009)
- CLAS e1-DVCS2 experiment (October 2008 to January 2009)
- CLAS with CLAS12 over 10 GeV (fall of 2018 and the spring of 2019)

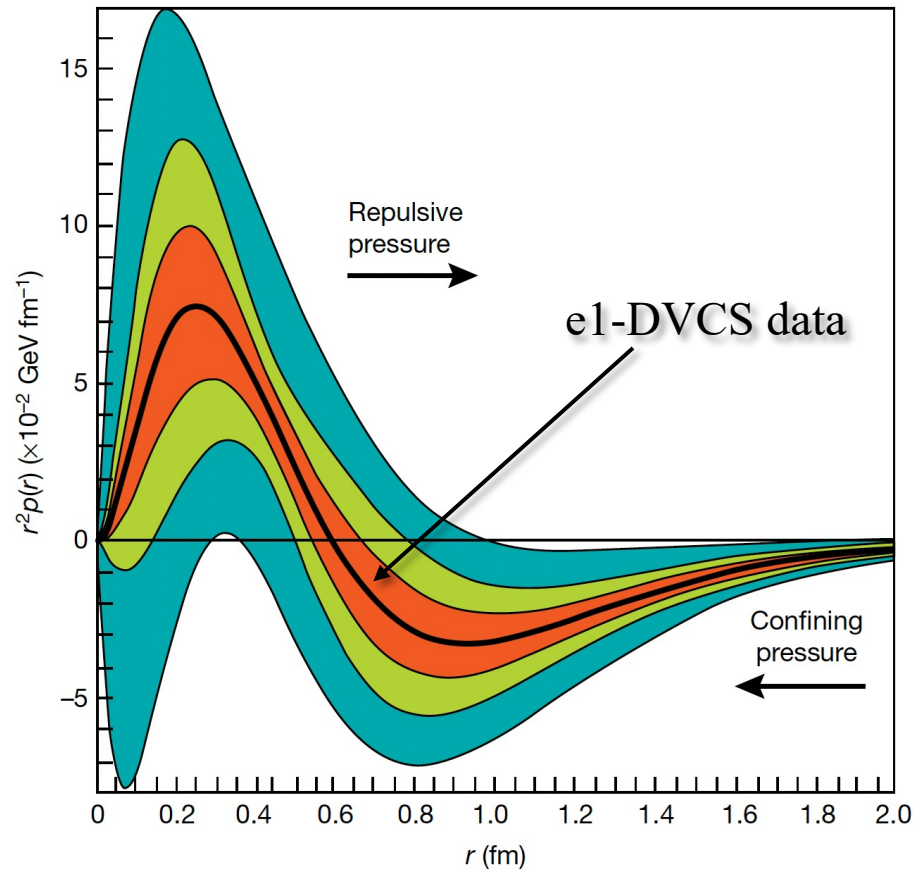
### Cross sections over broad kinematics:

$0.1 < x_B < 0.58$ ,  $1.0 < Q^2 < 4.8 \text{ GeV}^2$ ,  $0.09 < -t < 2 \text{ GeV}^2$   
10GeV beam greatly extend the  $Q^2$  and  $x_B$  phase space



## CLAS DVCS experiment: physics insights

### ➤ Radial pressure distribution in the proton



Burkert, V.D., Elouadrhiri, L. & Girod, F.X. *Nature* 557 (2018)

The sum rules:

Ji, X. *D. Phys. Rev. D* 55 (1997)

$$\int x [H(x, \xi, t) + E(x, \xi, t)] dx = 2J(t)$$

$$\int x H(x, \xi, t) dx = M_2(t) + \frac{4}{5} \xi^2 d_1(t)$$

Gravitational Form Factors (GFFs)

- ❖  $d_1(t)$ : shear forces and pressure distribution
- ❖  $M_2(t)$ : mass distributions
- ❖  $J(t)$ : angular momentum distributions

$$d_1(t) \propto \int \frac{j_0(r\sqrt{-t})}{2t} p(r) d^3r$$



## ■ CLAS DVCS experiment: physics insights

- Impact parameter results: Proton Tomography
- $x$  dependence of the radius of the transverse charge distribution
- Used Hall-B and Hall-A data

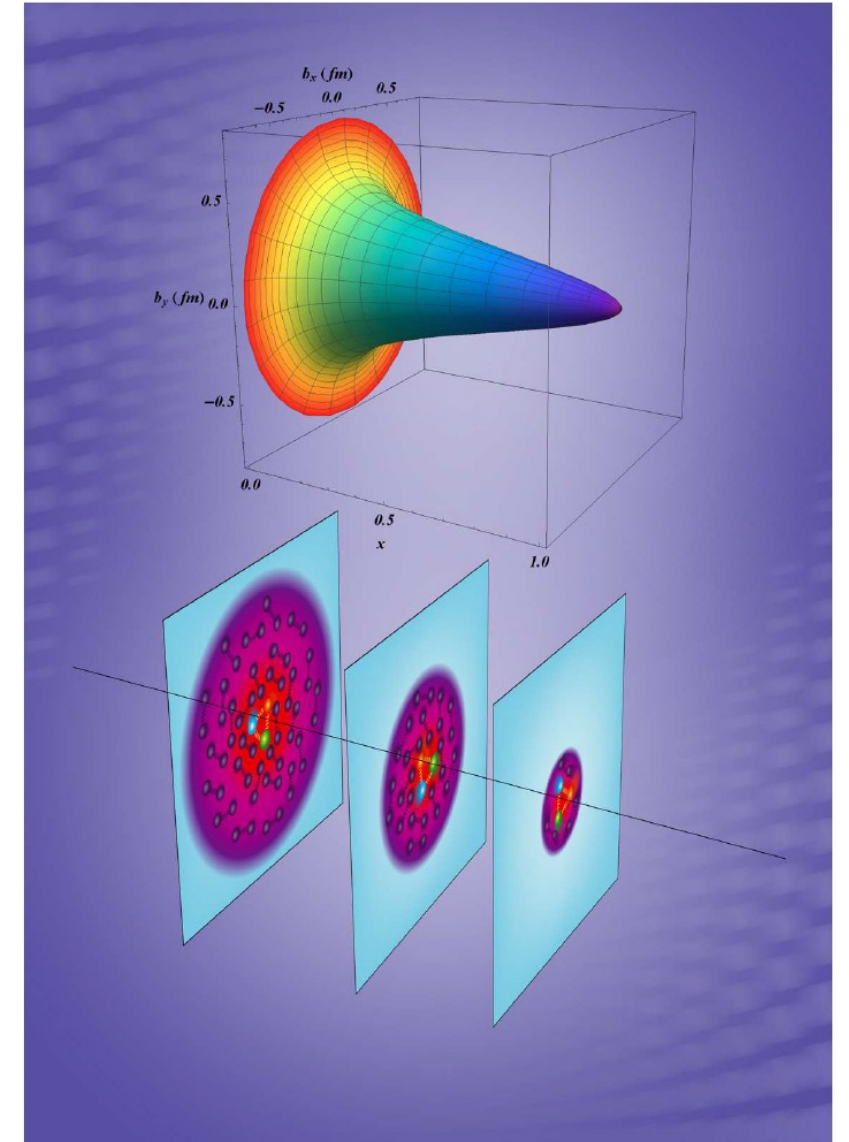
$$\rho^q(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp) = \int \frac{d^2 \Delta_\perp}{(2\pi)^2} e^{-i\mathbf{b}_\perp \cdot \Delta_\perp} H_-^q(x, 0, -\Delta_\perp^2)$$

$$H_-^q(x, 0, t) \equiv H^q(x, 0, t) + H^q(-x, 0, t)$$

❖ Squared radius of the quark density in the transverse plane:

$$\langle b_\perp^2 \rangle^q(x) = \frac{\int d^2 \mathbf{b}_\perp \mathbf{b}_\perp^2 \rho^q(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp)}{\int d^2 \mathbf{b}_\perp \rho^q(x, \mathbf{b}_\perp)}$$

Dupré, Raphaël, et al. *The European Physical Journal A* 53 (2017)



## Hall-A DVCS experiments

Target: LH2 and LD2

➤ 1st Generation (2004, 5.75 GeV)

C. Muñoz Camacho et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 97(2006) and M. Mazouz et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 99 (2007)

✓  $Q^2$  dependence study (of red terms)

✓ 1<sup>st</sup> neutron DVCS experiment

□ constraint band on quark angular momenta  $J_u, J_d$

(proof of principle)

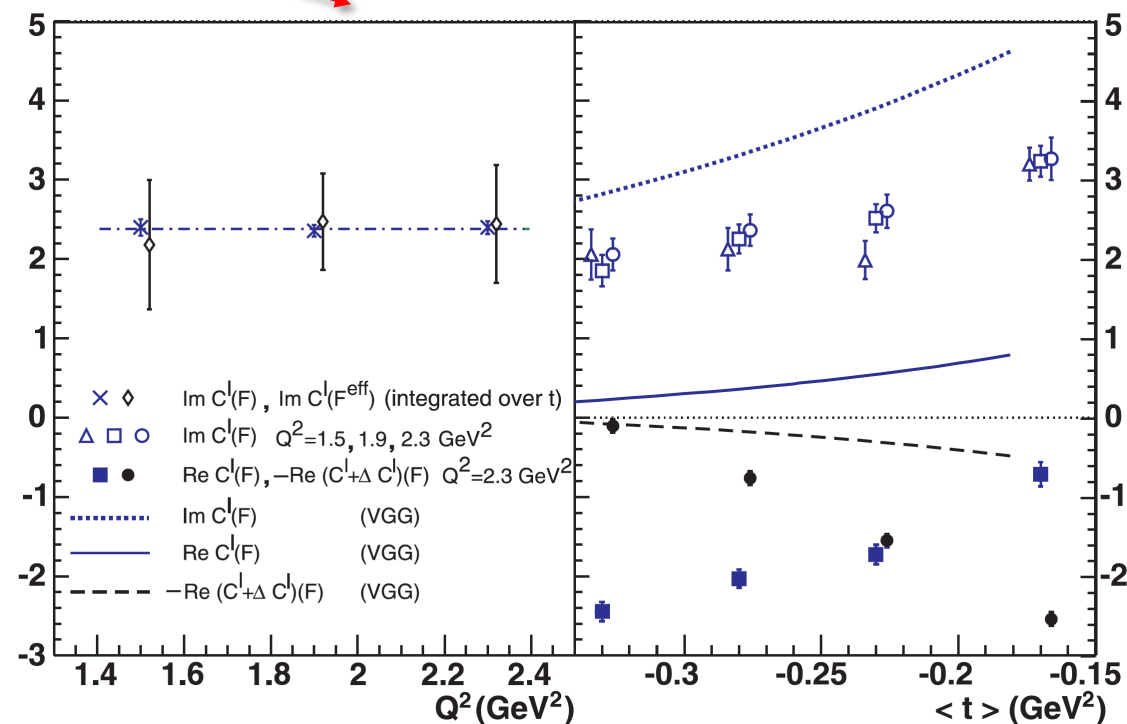
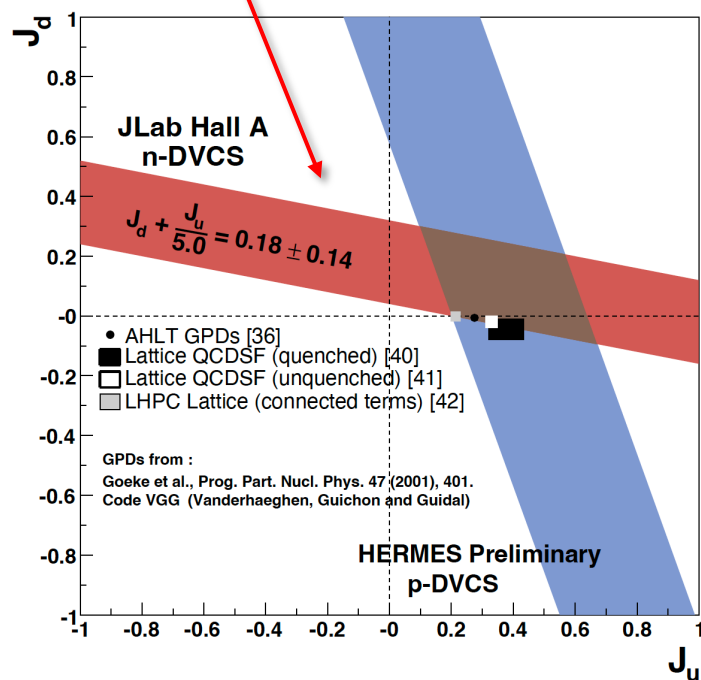
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□ constraint band on quark angular momenta  $J_u, J_d$

### ➤ 2nd Generation (2010, 4.45 and 5.55 GeV)

Defurne, M. et al. Nat Commun 8 (2017) and Benali, M. et al. Nat. Phys. 16 (2020)

✓ Beam energy dependence study

✓ Extraction of the 3 helicity-conserving CFFs

✓ DVCS Rosenbluth-like separation:

□ Separate  $C_0^{DVCS}$  from  $C_0^I$

□ Separate HT and NLO coefficients

### ➤ 3rd Generation (2014-2016, 4.5 to 11 GeV)

F. Georges et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 128 (2022)

✓ Helicity-independent and helicity-dependent DVCS cross sections for multiple  $x_B$  and  $Q^2$

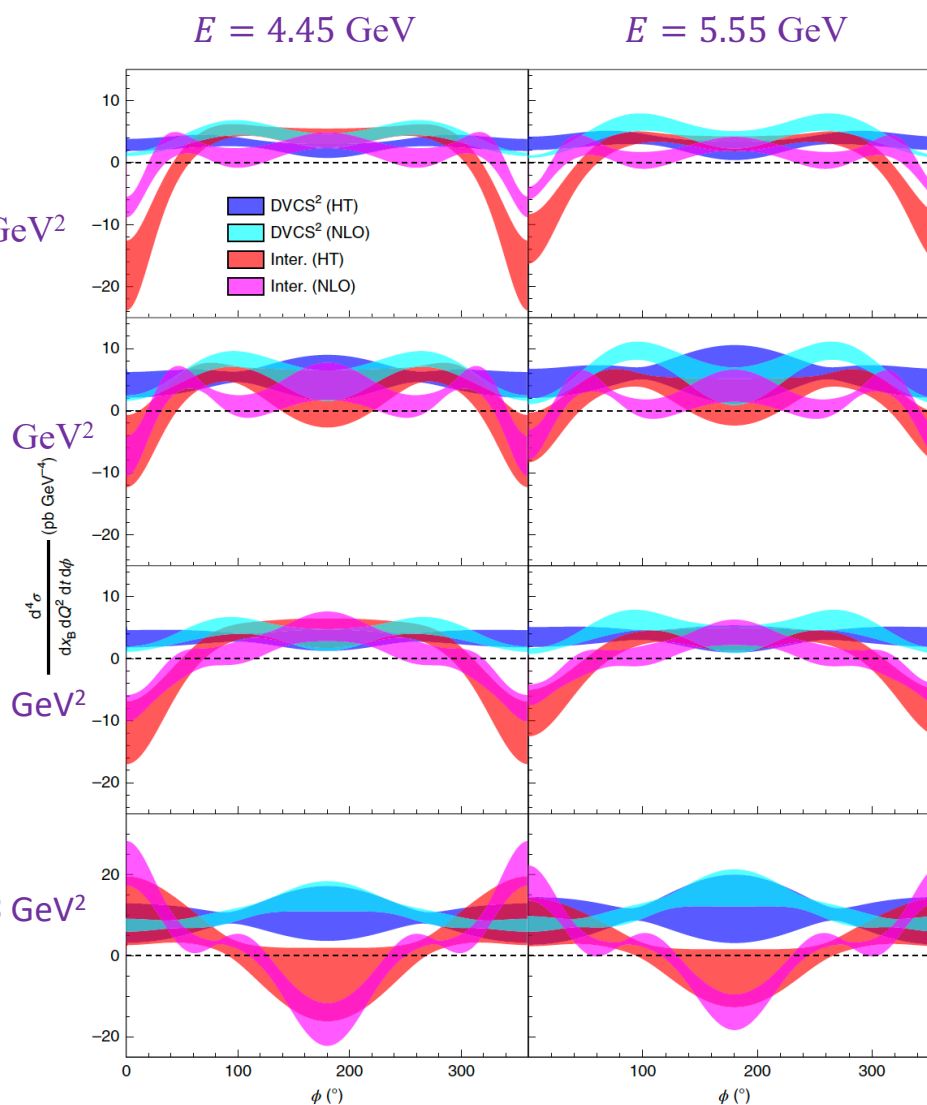
✓ 1<sup>st</sup> Experimental extraction of all the 4 helicity-conserving CFFs

$-t = 0.4 \text{ GeV}^2$

$-t = 0.32 \text{ GeV}^2$

$-t = 0.25 \text{ GeV}^2$

$-t = 0.18 \text{ GeV}^2$





## ■ First Hall-C DVCS experiment (September 2023 - May 2024)

➤ The Goal for the latest DVCS experiment in hall-C

□ Higher  $Q^2$  and  $x_B$

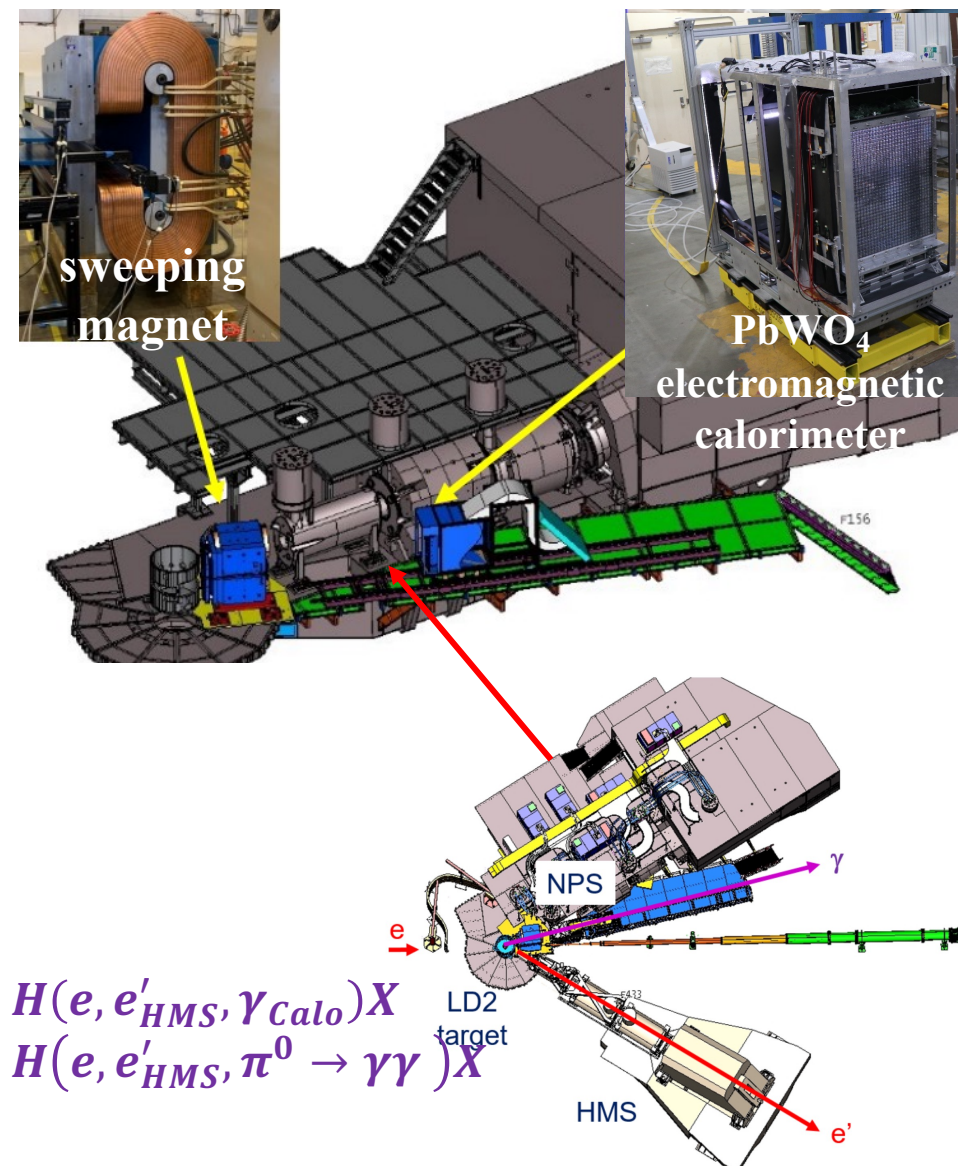
1. It helps to verify factorization
2. Study NLO coefficients

□ Multiple beam energies for most kinematics

1. Study beam energy dependence
2. Better DVCS and interference separation

□ New Calorimeter: **Neutral Particle Spectrometer (NPS)**

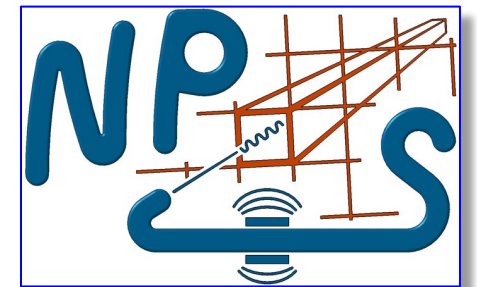
1. Good spatial resolution ( $2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$ )
2. Good energy resolution (1.3% at 7.3 GeV)
3. Precise cross section measurement



## ■ NPS Calorimeter



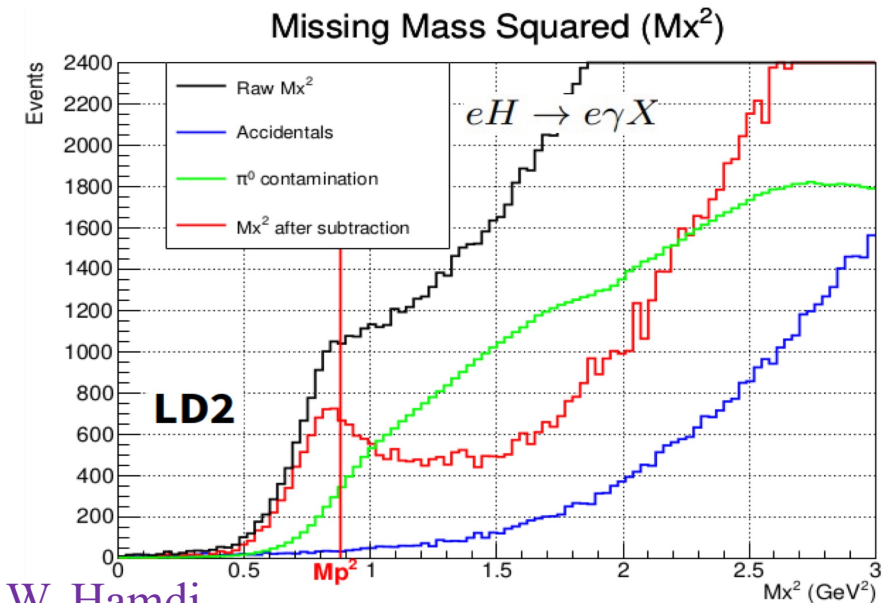
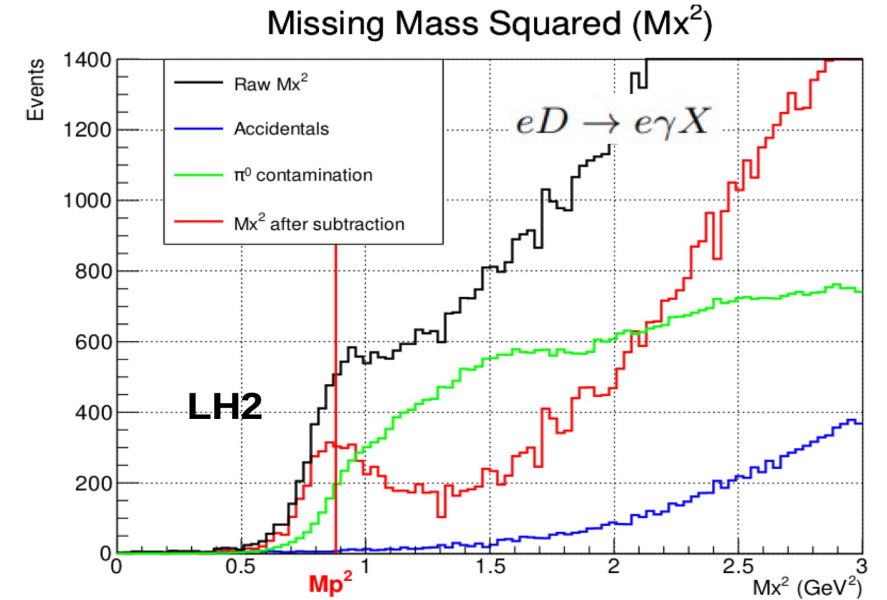
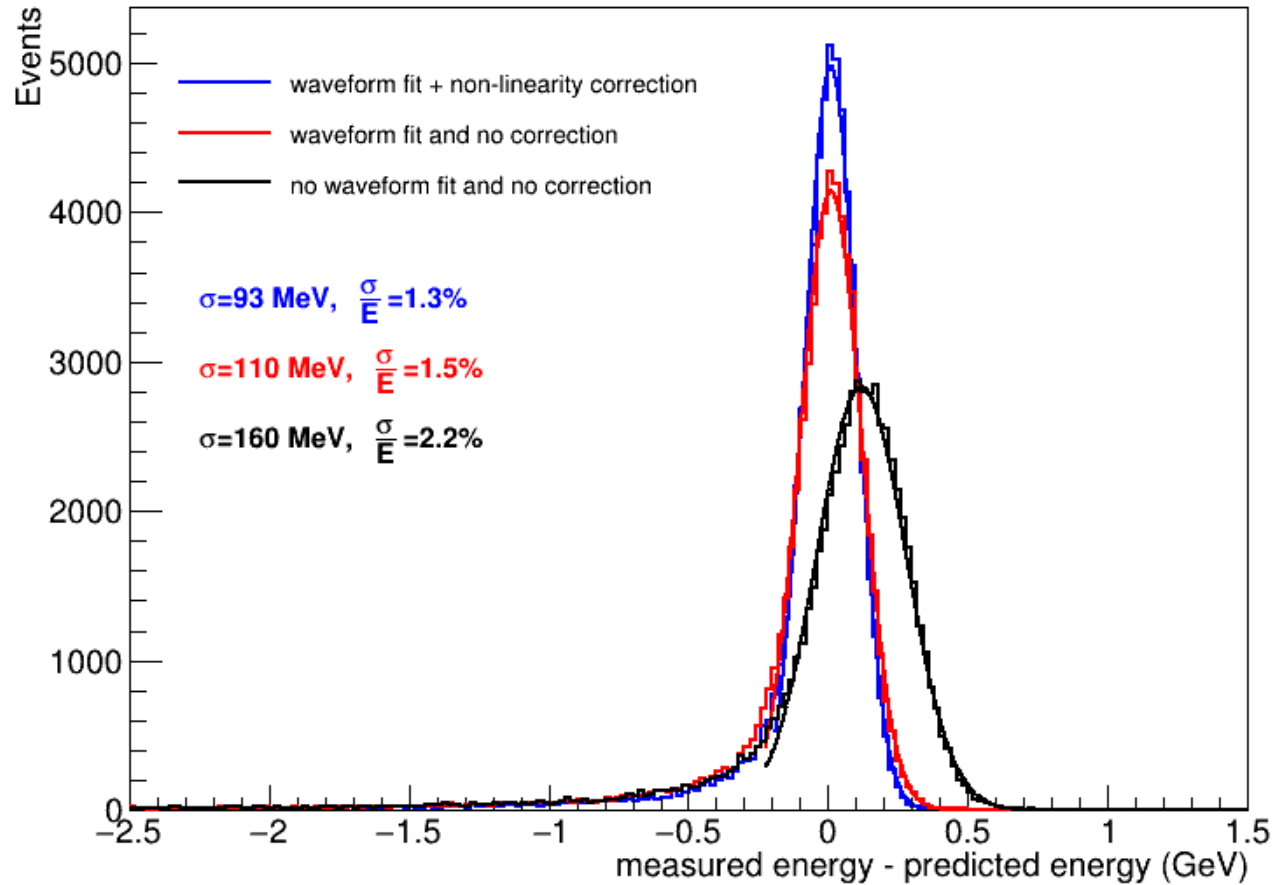
- 1,080  $\text{PbWO}_4$  ( $2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$ ) blocks in  $30 \times 36$  array
- 0.5mm carbon fiber grid to hold crystals
- 0.6 T·m sweeping magnet
- F250ADC sampling electronics for high data rate



## NPS performance and preliminary results

➤ After waveform analysis and calorimeter calibration

### NPS Energy Resolution



Credit to W. Hamdi



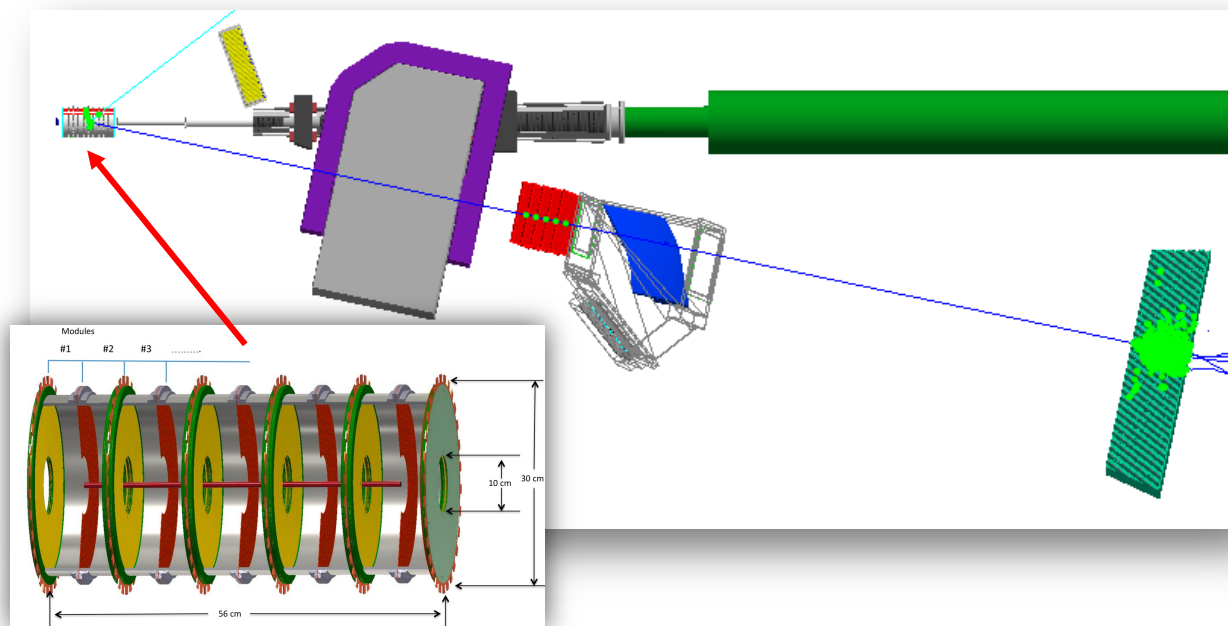
## ■ Hall-A and Hall-C

### ➤ Hall-C NPS DVCS experiments

- ✓ Run Group 1a: E12-13-010 and E12-22-006 (Complete)
- ❑ Run Group 1b: E12-06-114 (like RG1a but on the kinematic missed in RG1a)
- ❑ Run Group 2: E12-14-003 (Wide-angle Compton Scattering)
- ❑ ...

### ➤ Hall-A neutron-DVCS experiment

- ❑ Neutron-DVCS with SBS+NPS+TDIS recoil detector



A Letter Of Intent Submitted to PAC 52

Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering using the Tagged  
Deeply Inelastic Scattering Experimental Setup

Spokesperson: A. Camsonne, E. Fuchey\*, R. Montgomery,  
Z.H. Ye, Z.Y. Ye



## ■ Introduction to DVCS

- Handbag diagram and factorization
- How GPDs enter the DVCS cross sections

## ■ Past DVCS experiments at JLab

- Hall-B experiments: e1-DVCS, e1-DVCS2, ...
- Hall-A experiments: 3 generations
- Hall-C NPS experiment: latest DVCS program

## ■ Future JLab DVCS Experiments

- Hall-C: Run Group 1b, Run Group 2, ...
- Hall-A neutron-DVCS proposal, SoLID-DVCS, ...



# THANKS!



清华大学  
Tsinghua University

## ■ Hall-C NPS DVCS Experiment Kinematics

### • Data taken in 2023

$x_{Bj}$	Kinematic Setting	Pass	Q2 (GeV <sup>2</sup> )
0.36	KinC_x36_3	5	3.0
	KinC_x36_5	5	4.0
	KinC_x36_2	4	3.0
0.50	KinC_x50_2	5	3.4
	KinC_x50_3	5	4.8
	KinC_x50_1	4	3.4
0.6	KinC_x60_3	5	5.1
	KinC_x60_2	4	5.1

### • Data taken in 2024

$x_{Bj}$	Kinematic Setting	Pass	Q2 (GeV <sup>2</sup> )
0.25	KinC_x25_1	5	2.1
	KinC_x25_2	5	2.4
	KinC_x25_3	4	2.4
	KinC_x25_4	3	3.0
0.36	KinC_x36_6	5	5.5
	KinC_x36_4	4	4.0
	KinC_x36_1	3	3.0
0.5	KinC_x50_0	3	3.4
0.6	KinC_x60_4	5	6.0
	KinC_x60_1	3	5.1

