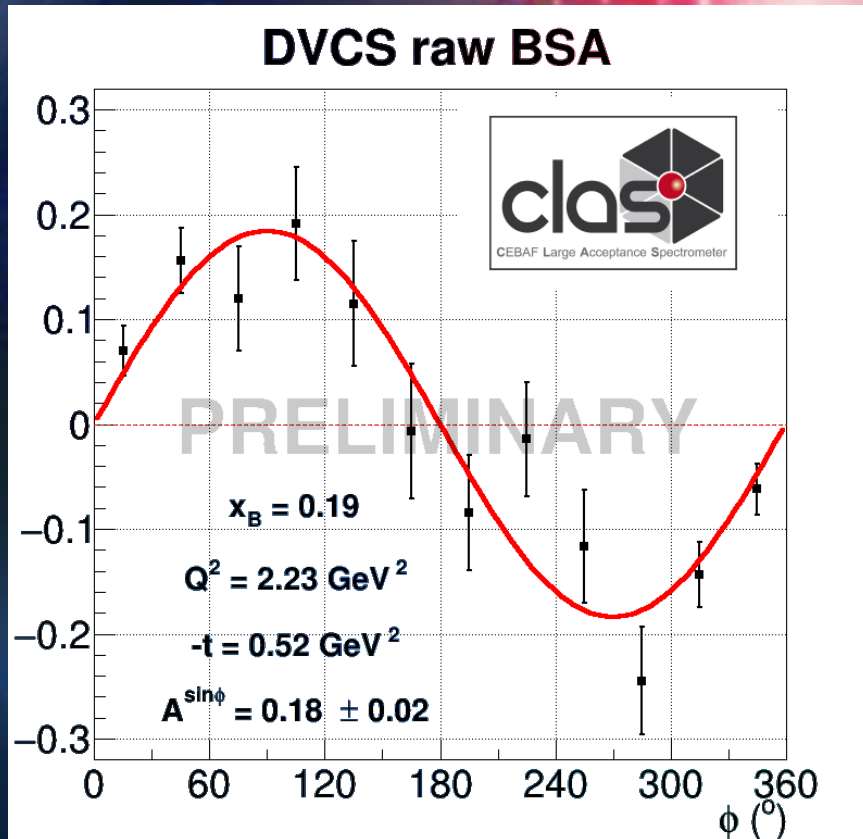


# CLAS12 First Physics Run: Jan 11-May 7 2018

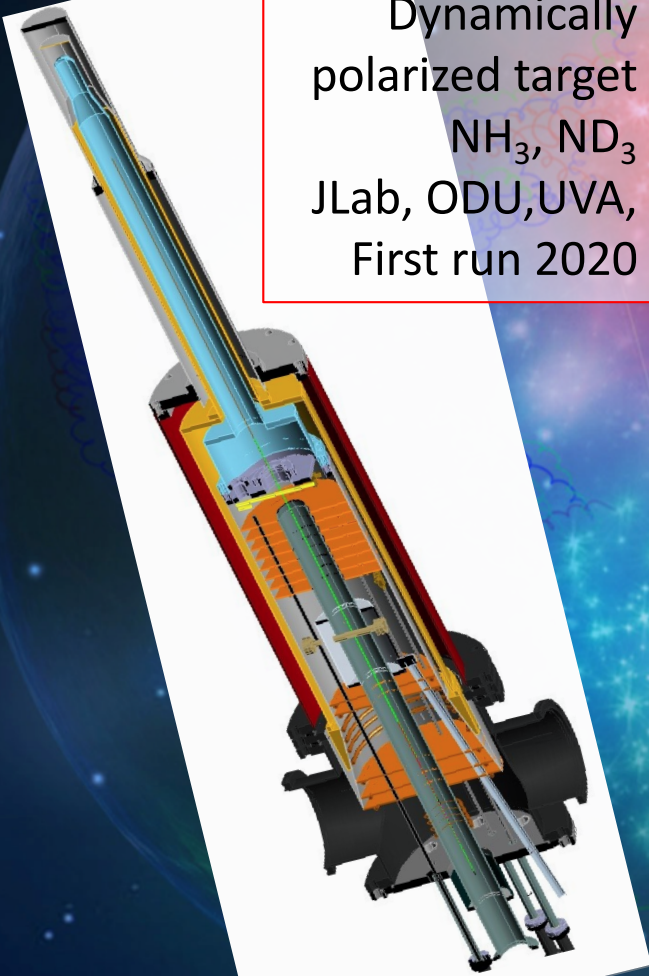


- 0.3% of data analyzed.
- Calibrations in continuous progress
- More data in Fall 2018

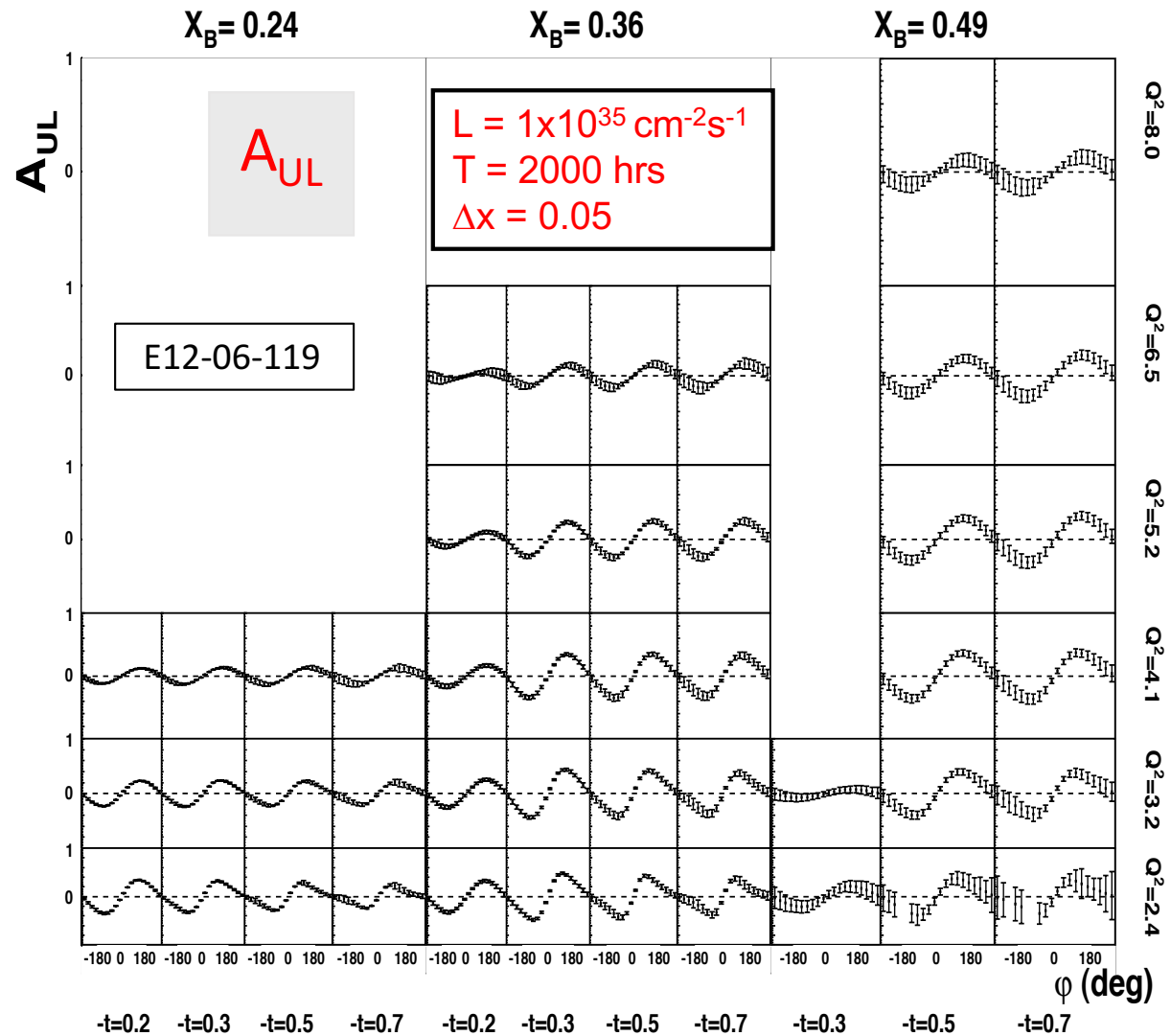
# CLAS12 $A_{UL}$ projections for protons

$$e \vec{p} \rightarrow e p \gamma$$

Dynamically  
polarized target  
 $NH_3$ ,  $ND_3$   
JLab, ODU, UVA,  
First run 2020

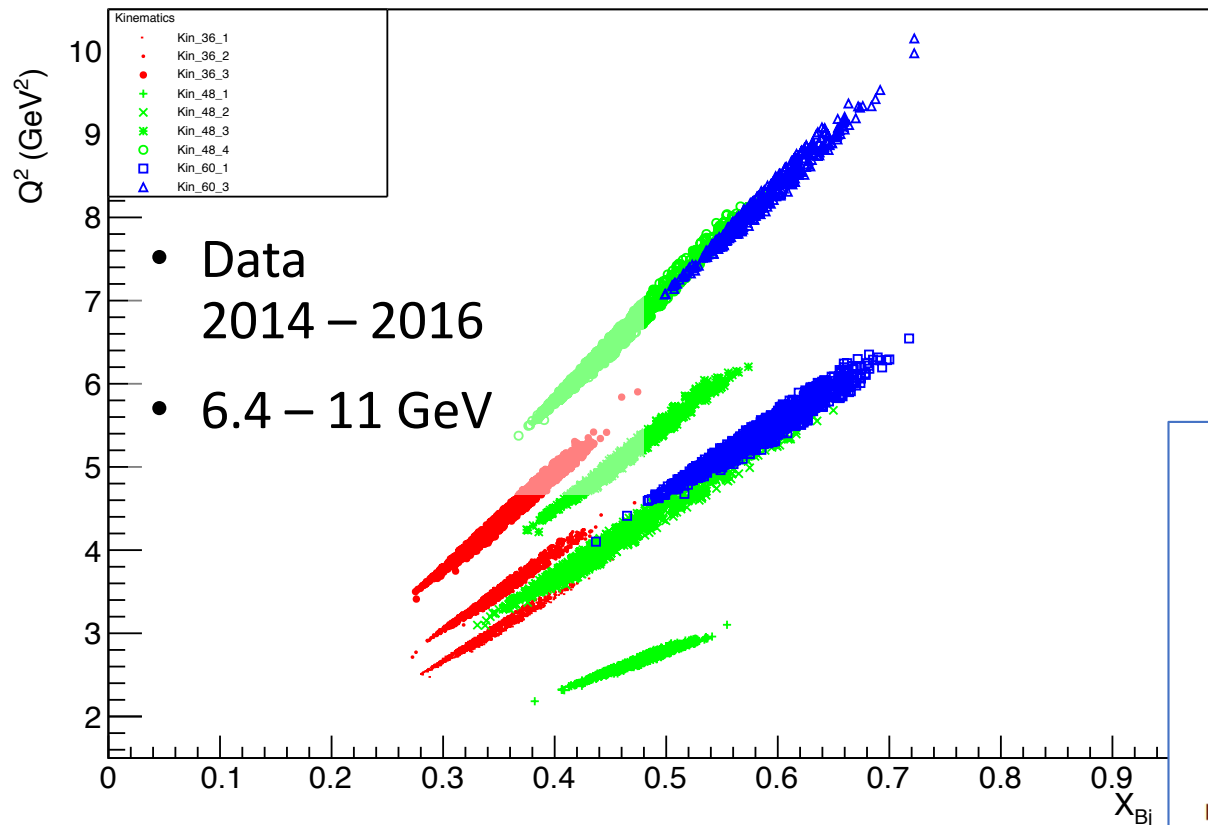


$$\Delta\sigma_{UL} \sim \sin\phi \{F_1 \tilde{H} + \xi(F_1 + F_2)(H + \xi/(1+\xi)E)\} d\phi$$

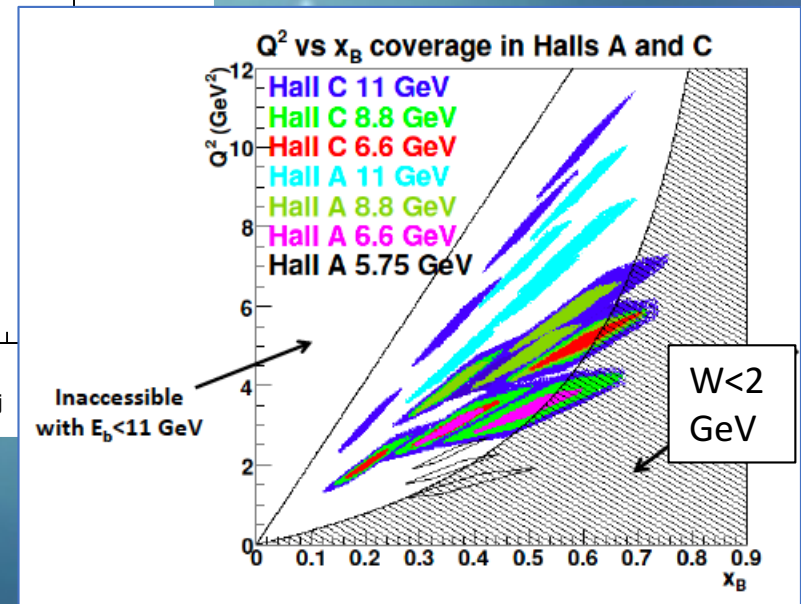


# Hall A DVCS, Deep $\pi^0$

DVCS3 Kinematic\_Coverage

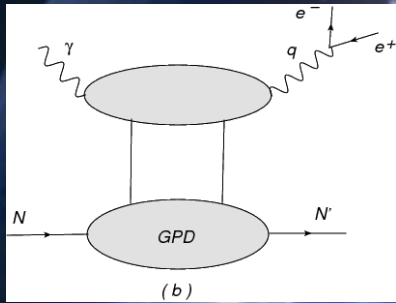


Previous, present, + approved

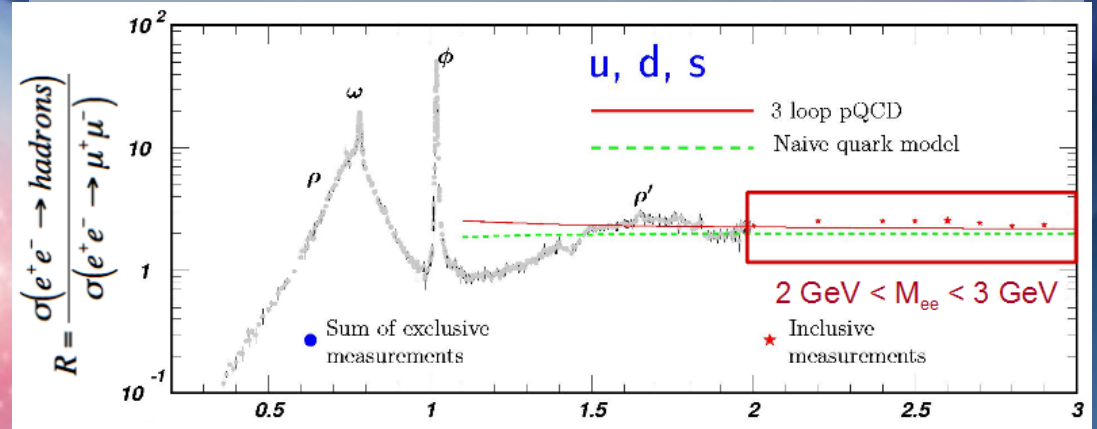


# CLAS 12 Time-Like Compton Scattering

$$\gamma p \rightarrow p e^+ e^-$$

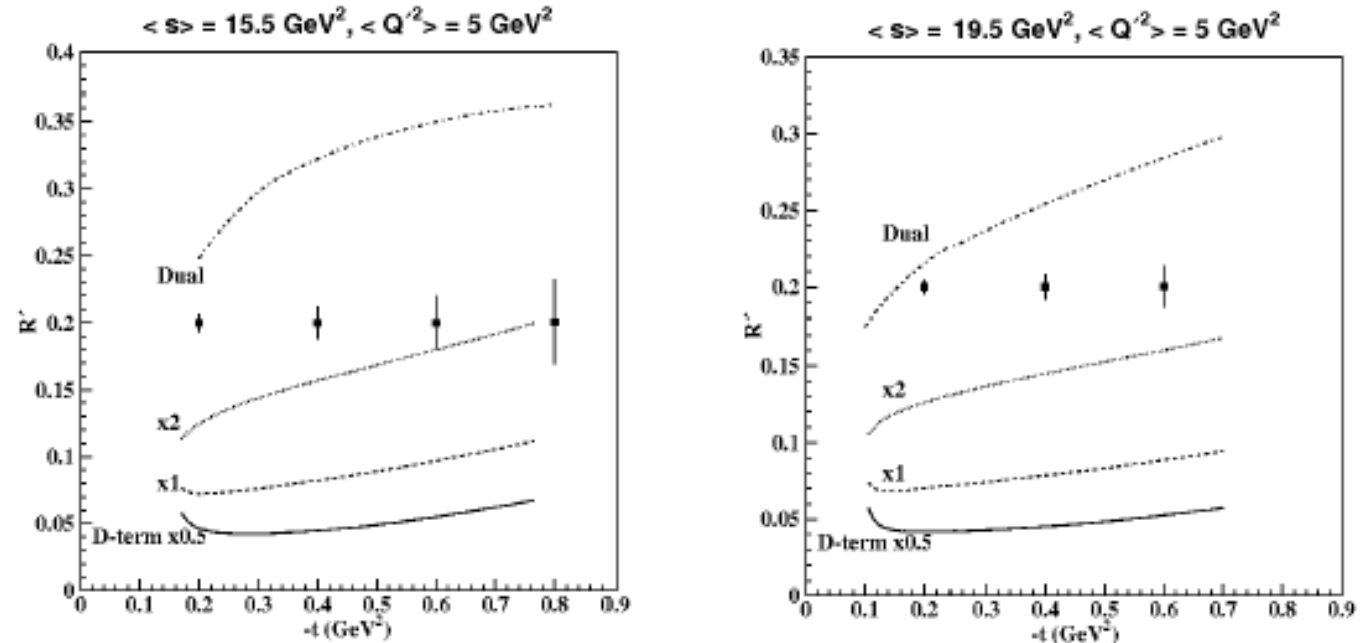


- Ratio of  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{Hadrons} / \text{di-muons}$  versus  $e^+e^-$  mass

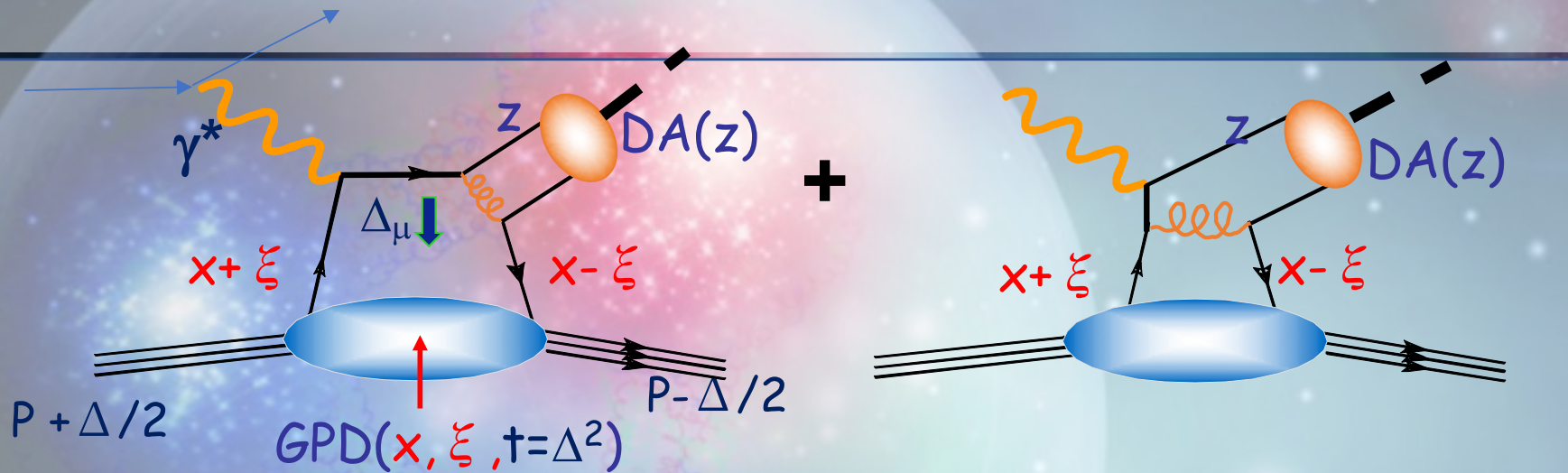


- Two bins in  $s$
- Lowest bin in  $Q'^2$
- $t$ -dependence of Interference observable
- Illustrative GPD models

Statistical uncertainties for 100 days at a luminosity of  $10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$



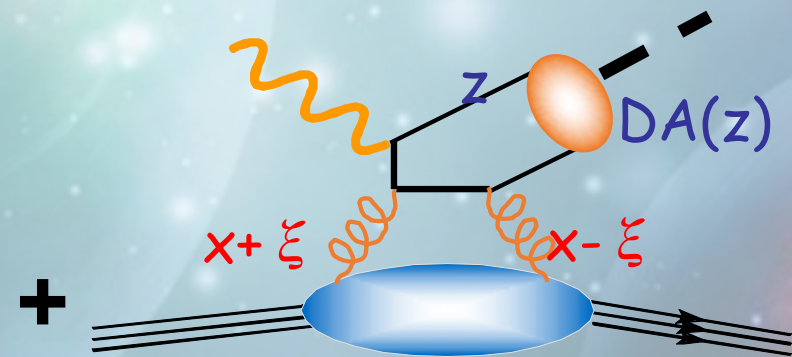
# QCD Factorization of Deep Virtual Meson Production (DVMP): GPDs $\otimes$ Meson Distribution Amplitudes (DA)



Gluon and quark GPDs enter to same order in  $\alpha_s$ .

SCHC:  $\sigma_L \sim [Q^2]^{-3}$        $\sigma_T \sim [Q^2]^{-4}$

Spin/Flavor selectivity



[Gluon GPDs in Diffractive channels only]

# Pseudo-Scalars

- JLab Hall A: Cross section separation:
  - Longitudinally (Coulomb) and transversely polarized virtual photons  $H(e, e' \pi^0)p$  and  $D(e, e' \pi^0)pn$
  - $\sigma_T \gg \sigma_L$  (naïve factorization predicted  $\sigma_L \gg \sigma_T$ )
- JLab CLAS:  $\sigma_T + \epsilon \sigma_L$  for  $H(e, e' p \pi^0)$ ,  $H(e, e' p \eta)$ 
  - $\sigma_T + \epsilon \sigma_L \gg \sigma_L$  [naïve collinear factorization].
- Helicity flip meson DA enhanced by  $\chi$ SB  $\rightarrow$  coupling to nucleon transversity GPD:  $\langle \pi(q') | \bar{\psi} \sigma^{+-} \psi | 0 \rangle \otimes \mathcal{H}_T$ 
  - S. Goloskokov, P. Kroll, Eur. Phys. J. A 47, 112 (2011).
  - S. Ahmad, G. R. Goldstein, and S. Liuti, Phys. Rev. D 79, 054014 (2009).

# DVMP: $\pi^0, \eta$ @ 6 GeV

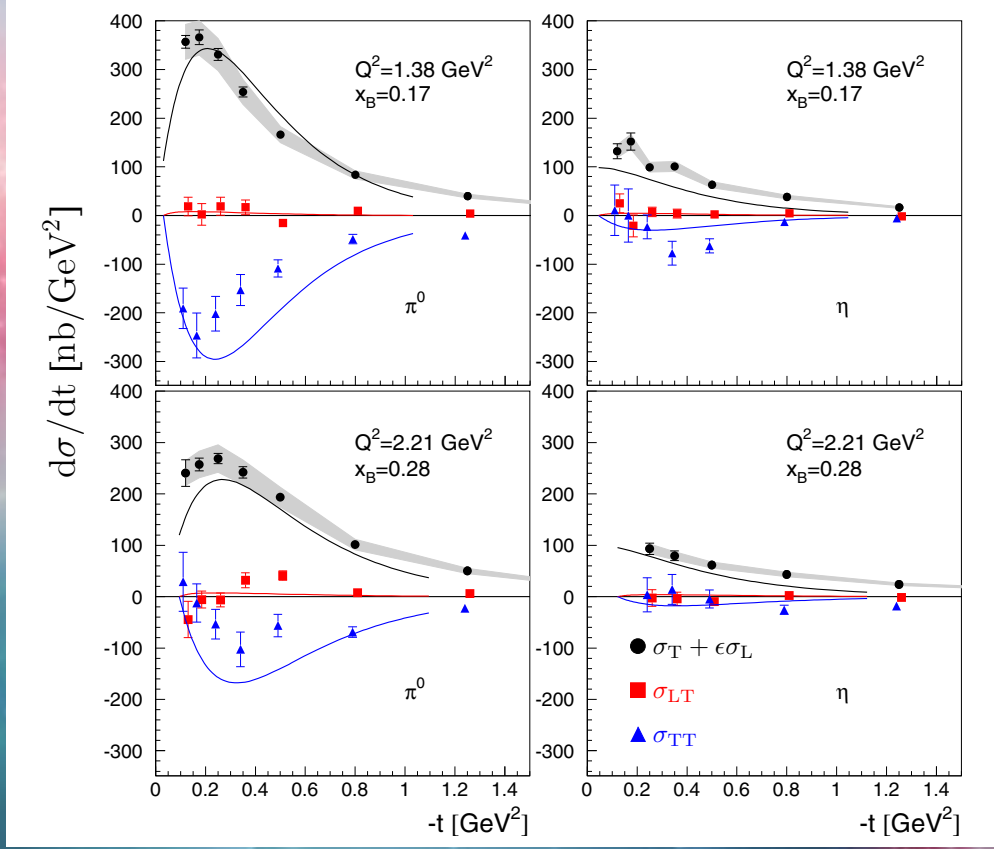
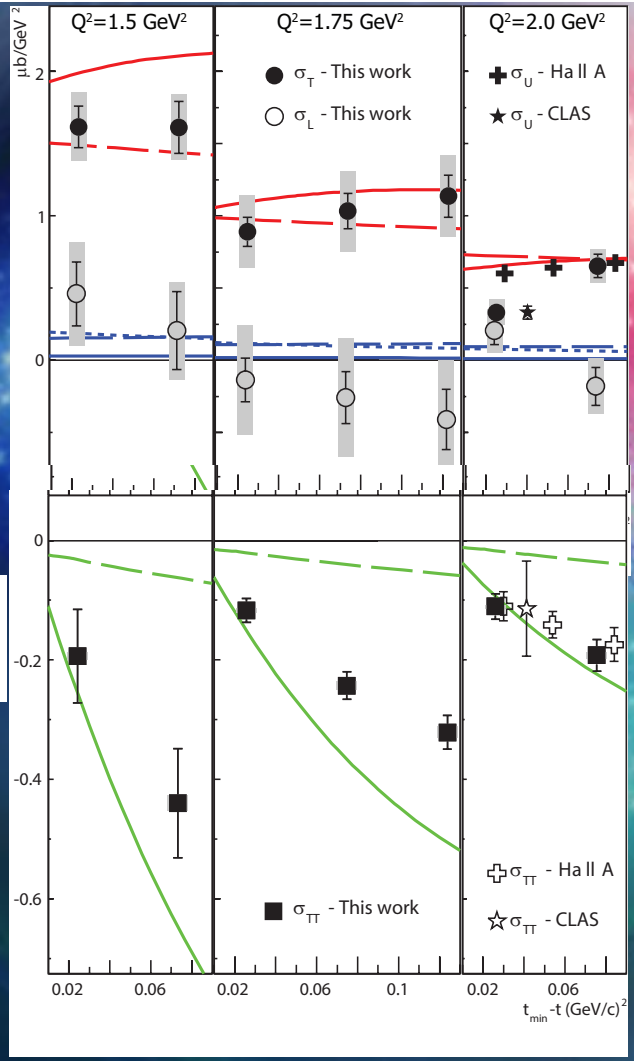
M. Defurne *et al* [Hall A] PRL **117** (2016)

I. Bedlinskiy *et al* [CLAS] PRC **95** (2017)

$$\frac{d\sigma_T}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_L}{dt}$$

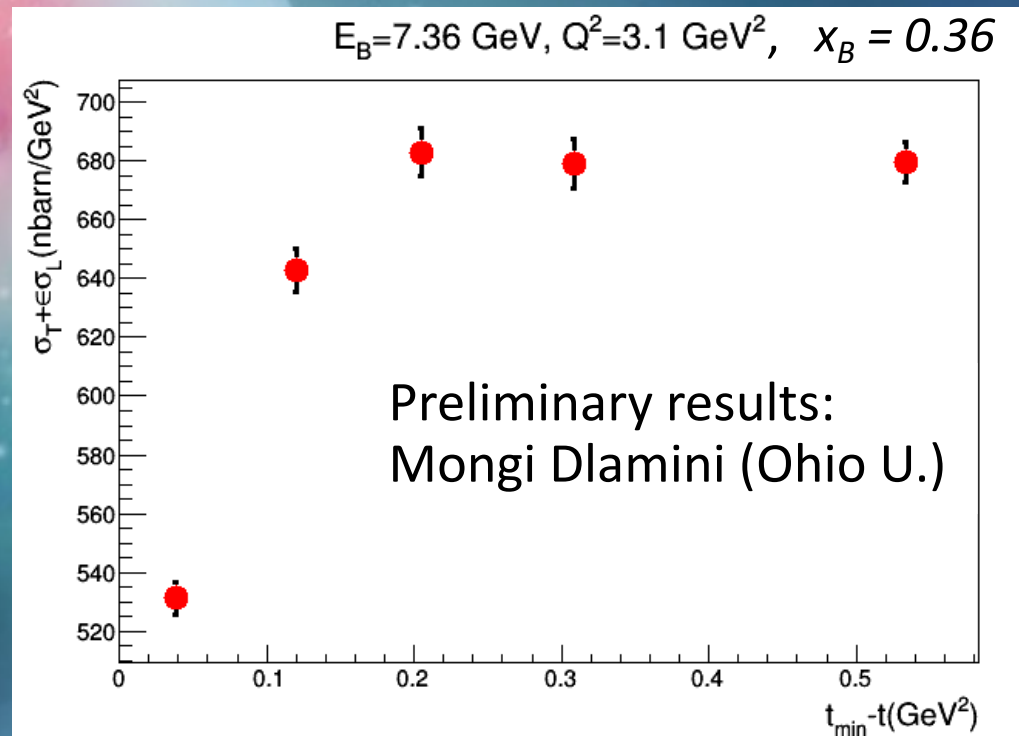
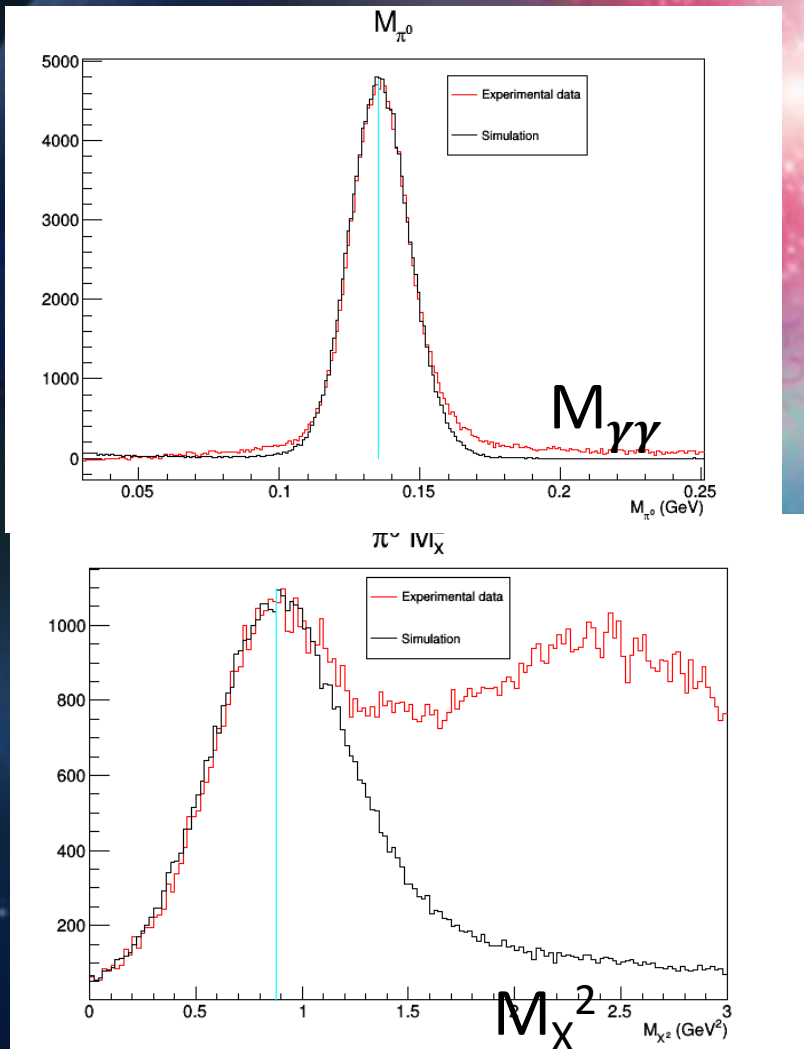
$$\frac{d\sigma_{TT}}{dt}$$



Solid Curves: S. Goloskokov and P. Kroll, Eur. Phys. J. A **47**, 112 (2011).  
 Dashed: G. R. Goldstein, J. O. Hernandez, and S. Liuti, Phys. Rev. D **84**, 034007 (2011).

# Hall A: Deep $\pi^0$ , $E_e = 7.4$ GeV

- $H(e, e' \gamma \gamma) X$



Preliminary results:  
Mongi Dlamini (Ohio U.)

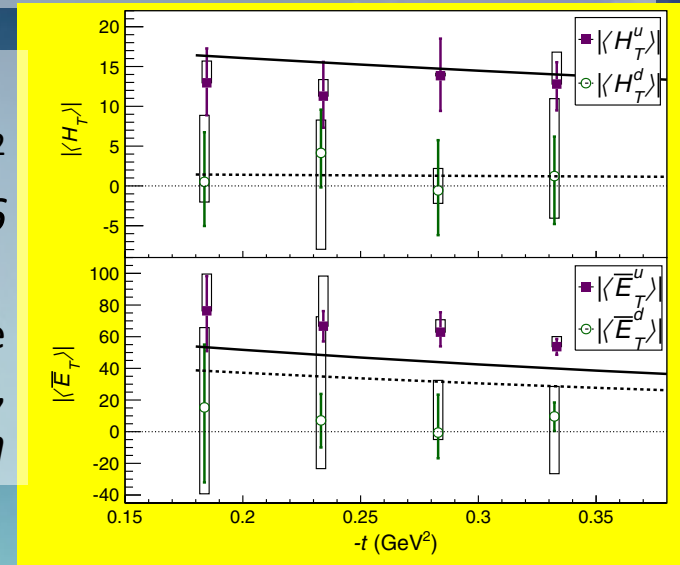


# [Flavor $\otimes$ Spin]-Structure Separation

- Hall A:  $D(e, e' \pi^0)pn - H(e, e' \pi^0)p$ 
  - M. Mazouz *et al* PRL **118** (2017)
- CLAS:  $H(e, e' \pi^0)p \pm H(e, e' \eta)p$ 
  - I. Bedlinskiy PRC **95** (2017)
  - V. Kubarovsky SPIN2014

Hall A  
 $Q^2 = 1.75 \text{ GeV}^2$   
 $x_{Bj} = 0.36$

Error boxes are  
 phase ambiguity,  
 resolvable with  $\eta$



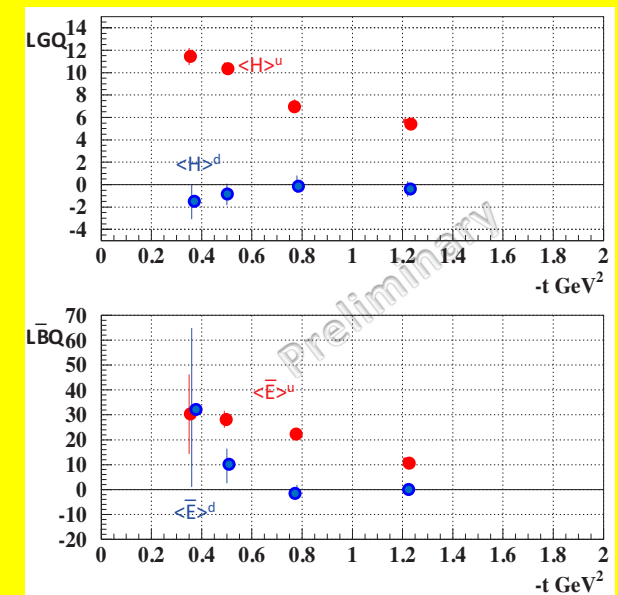
$$\frac{d\sigma_T}{dt} = \Lambda \left[ (1 - \xi^2) |\langle H_T \rangle|^2 - \frac{t'}{8M^2} |\langle \bar{E}_T \rangle|^2 \right],$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_{TT}}{dt} = \Lambda \frac{t'}{8M^2} |\langle \bar{E}_T \rangle|^2.$$

$$\pi^0 \quad |\langle H_T^{p,n} \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{2}{3} \langle H_T^{u,d} \rangle + \frac{1}{3} \langle H_T^{d,u} \rangle \right|^2,$$

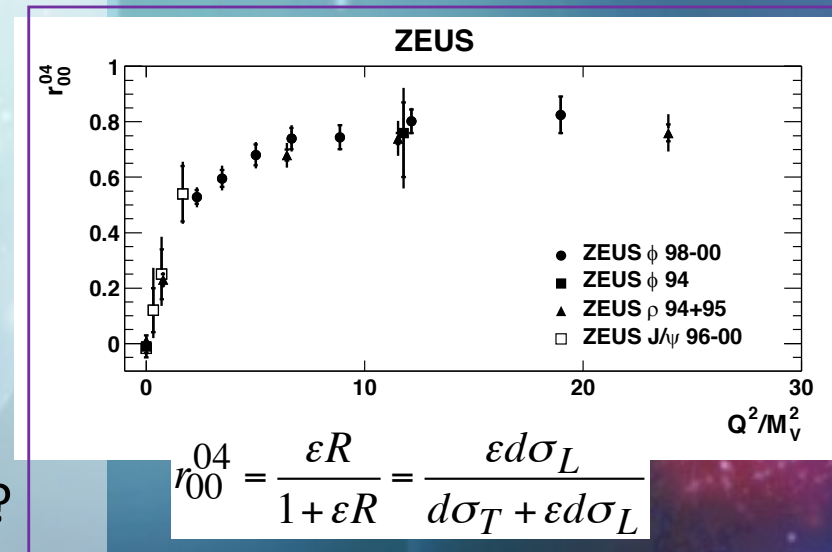
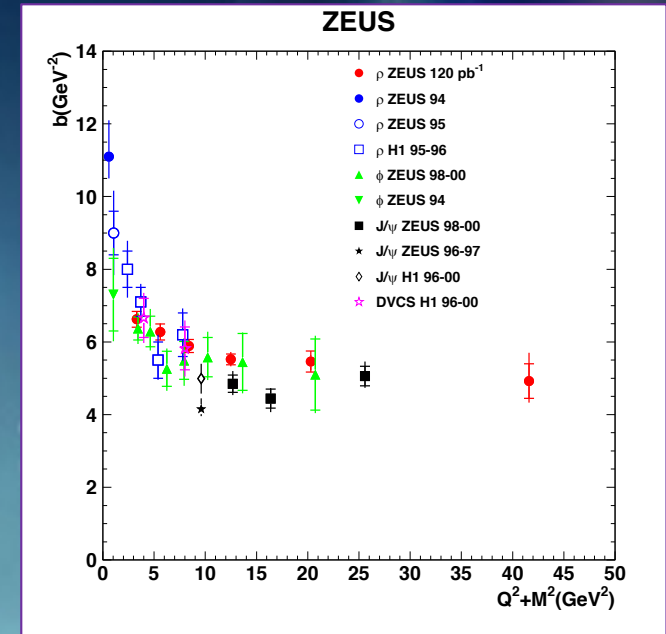
$$\eta \quad |\langle H_T^{p,n} \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{2}{3} \langle H_T^{u,d} \rangle - \frac{1}{3} \langle H_T^{d,u} \rangle \right|^2,$$

CLAS  
 $Q^2 = 2.2 \text{ GeV}^2$   
 $x_{Bj} = 0.27$   
 Assume  $\sigma_T \gg \sigma_L$



# Vector mesons

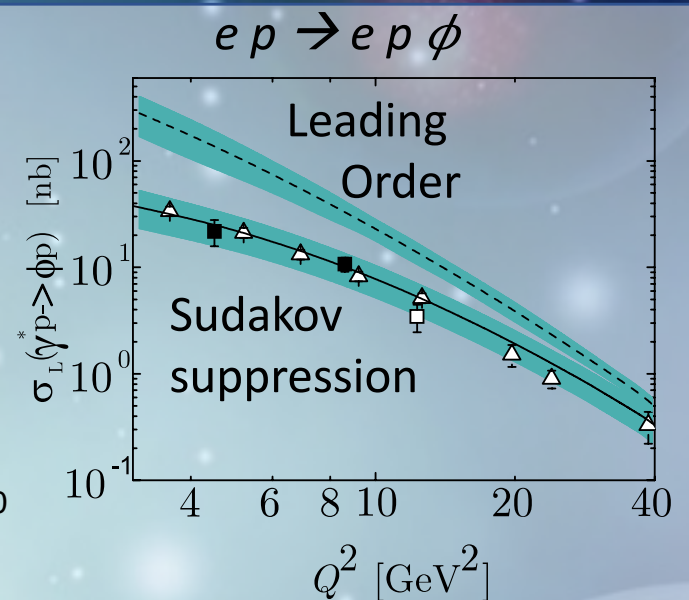
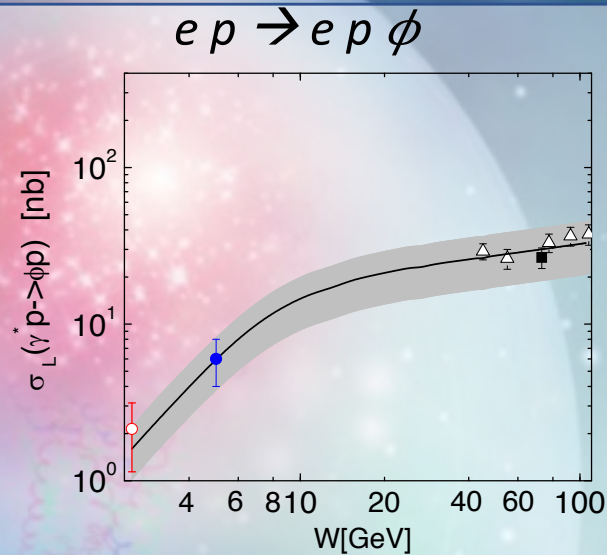
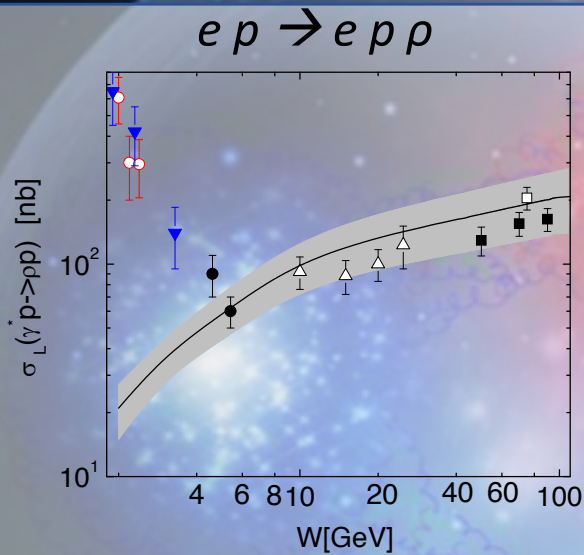
- $\phi$ : JLab12 kinematics, predictions:
  - Gluon GPDs +  $\leq 20\%$  gluon  $\otimes$  strange
- J/Psi: seen in Hall D.
  - Threshold production  $\rightarrow$  large  $-t_{\min}$ .
  - CLAS12 search for LHCb  $J/\psi \otimes p$  states
- $\rho, \phi$ 
  - Slow approach to longitudinal dominance in HERA  $\rho$  data
  - Unexplained enhancement in  $\rho$ -production at low  $W^2$  in CLAS data.
    - Helicity violating amplitudes  $\rightarrow$   
Transversity GPDs  $\rightarrow$  pseudo-scalars?
  - $\omega$ : strong violation of SCHC @ CLAS



# Deep $\rho$ ,

# Deep $\phi$

S. Goloskokov, P. Kroll EPJC 50 (2007) 829

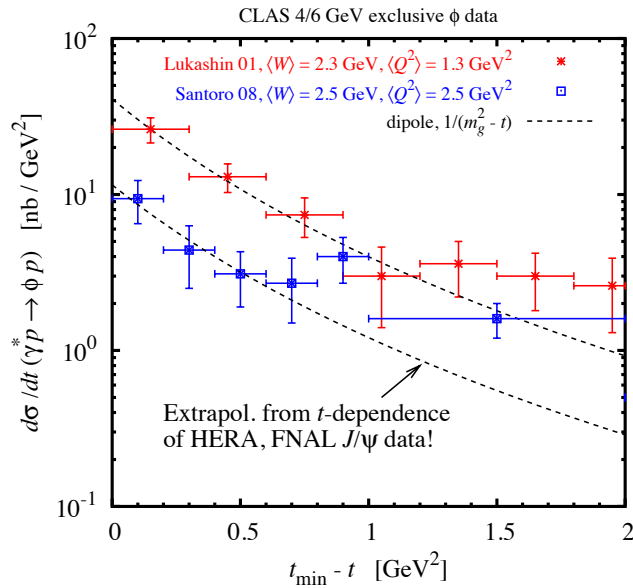


$Q^2 = 4 \text{ GeV}^2$  E665 ( $\Delta$ ), HERMES ( $\bullet$ ), CORNELL ( $\blacktriangle$ )  
ZEUS ( $\square$ ), H1 ( $\blacksquare$ ), CLAS ( $\circ$ )

- Vector and pseudo-scalar mesons show evidence for Hard/Soft separation  $\rightarrow$  [nucleon structure]  $\otimes$  [finite transverse size  $\gamma^* \rightarrow$  meson amplitude].
- Strong corrections, new amplitudes for  $Q^2 \leq 10 \text{ GeV}^2$ .

# Exclusive $\phi$ : CLAS12 experiment

4



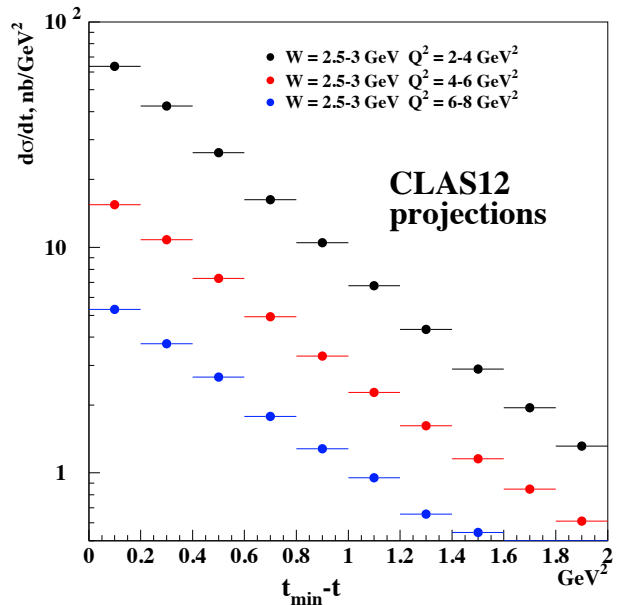
- $t$ -dependence of 6 GeV  $\phi$  data consistent with gluonic radius measured at high energies  
Extrapolation of HERA, FNAL  $J/\psi$  results

- CLAS12: Test reaction mechanism and harden GPD-based description

When does  $t$ -slope become independent of  $Q^2$ ?

How does  $W$ -dependence change with  $Q^2$ ?

$L/T$  ratio from vector meson decay and  $s$ -channel helicity conservation



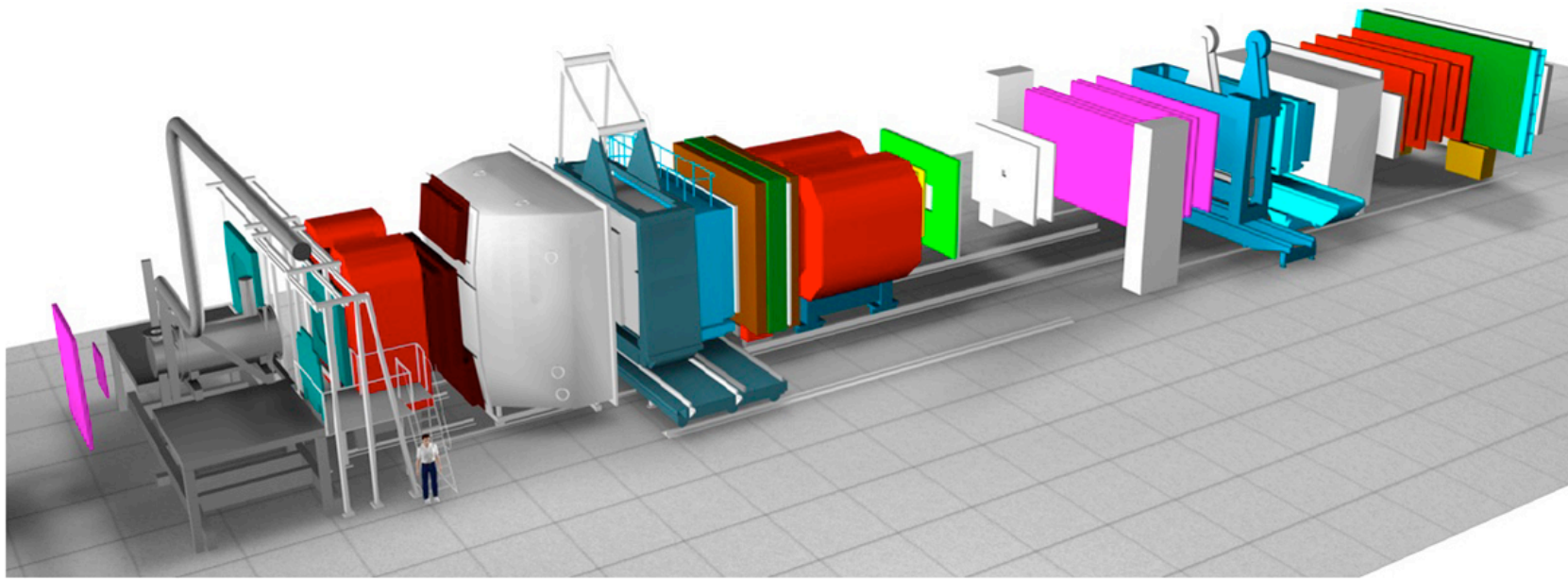
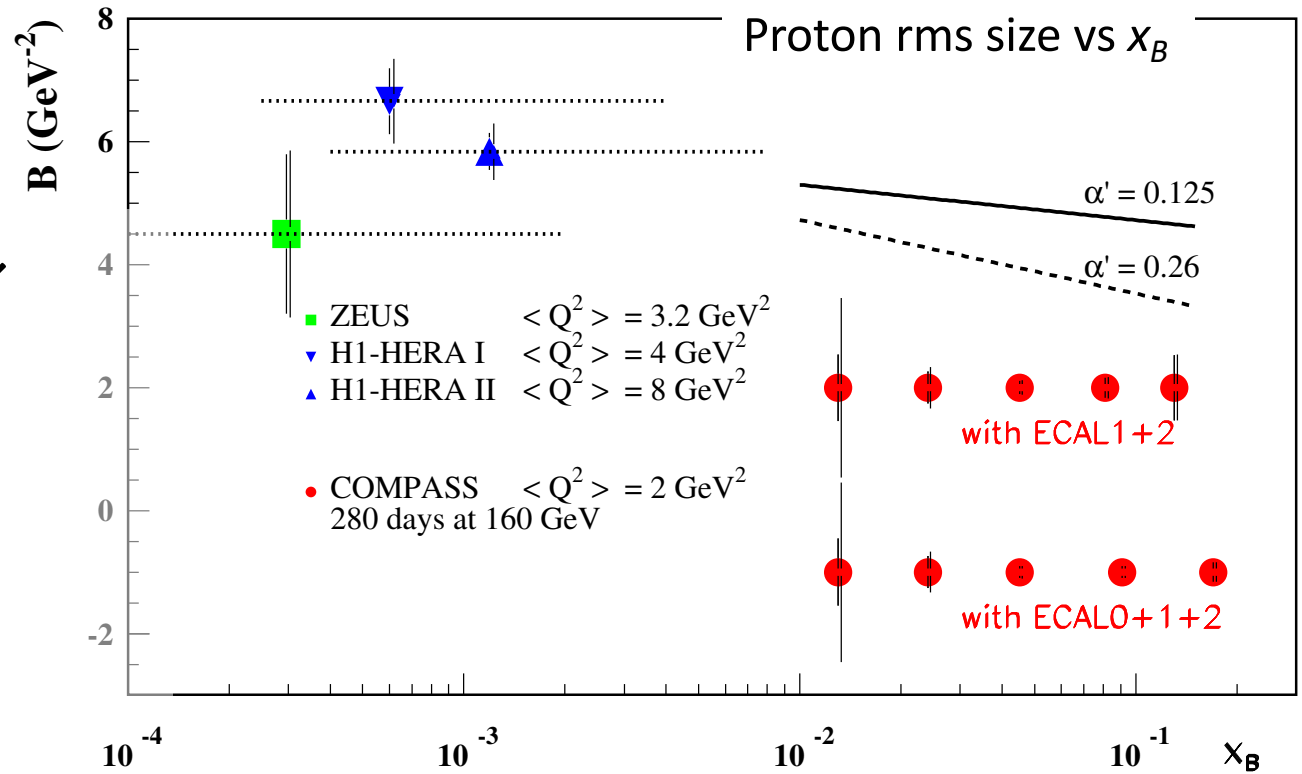
- CLAS12: Extract  $t$ -dependence of gluon GPD at  $x = 0.2 - 0.5$

Obtained from relative  $t$ -dependence of  $d\sigma_L/dt$

First accurate gluonic image of nucleon at large  $x$ !

# COMPASS

- 200 GeV  $\mu^+ \uparrow, \mu^- \downarrow$
- $\mathcal{L} = 10^{32} / \text{cm}^2/\text{s}$
- 2016+  
After Drell-Yan run



# What about the Ji Sum-Rule?

- $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int x dx [H_f(x, \xi, t) + E_f(x, \xi, t)] = 2 J_f$ 
  - Skewing effects, Extracting  $E$  ?
  - $u, d$  flavor separations from proton, neutron
  - $E^{(n)}$  dominates unpolarized  $n(e, e' \gamma) n \rightarrow$  CLAS12 RG-B
  - $E^{(p)}$  requires transversely polarized targets
    - $HD_{ice}$  for CLAS12
    - $NH_3, {}^3He$  with SOLiD or TCS?
  - Glue from Deep  $\phi$  at JLab12 and Deep  $\phi$  &  $J/\psi$  at EIC
    - ~50% of momentum sum rule comes from gluons
    - ~50% of gluon momentum is at  $x_g > 0.1$
    - Important role for JLab12!

# Constraints on Ji Sum Rule

- $H_f(x,0,t)$  **valence** essentially known from fits to  $F_{1f}(-t) \otimes q_f(x)$  .... Diehl (2013), Ahmad (2007)
  - Measure  $H_f(x,x,t) \rightarrow$  Determines DD Profile function
    - Calibrate “skewing effect”
- $E_f(x,0,t)$  constrained from  $F_{2f}(-t)$  and *assumption*  $e_f(x)$  does not change sign.
  - Test this assumption
    - $x \approx 0.1$  COMPASS  $\oplus$   $x \approx 0.4$  JLab12  $\oplus$  Lattice QCD  $\oplus$  ...
- Transverse polarization data + Theory + Models  $\rightarrow$  Tight constraint on  $q - \bar{q}$  contribution to Ji Sum Rule from JLab 12 GeV era.
- Need the EIC to constrain the sea & gluons

# Conclusions

- Spatial Imaging *is* possible (in 1+2 dimensions)
- New experimental and theoretical tools are helping us to understand how QCD generates
  - The mass of ordinary matter (98%)
  - The spin of the hadrons: proton, neutron, vector mesons...
    - proton spin  $\sim 25\%$  from spin of quarks
    - How much is gluons? How much is Orbital Angular Momentum.
  - Spatial distribution of charge and matter in hadrons. (non-trivial flavor, momentum-fraction dependence)
  - Nuclear Binding (Lecture 3)
    - Why is the deuteron ( $np$ ) bound but  $nn$  not?
    - Why are  ${}^4\text{He}$ ,  ${}^6\text{He}(\beta^- 1\text{sec})$ ,  ${}^8\text{He}(\beta^- 0.1\text{sec})$  bound, but not  ${}^5\text{He}$  ?





# Backup Slides

TCS

Deep Virtual Meson Production

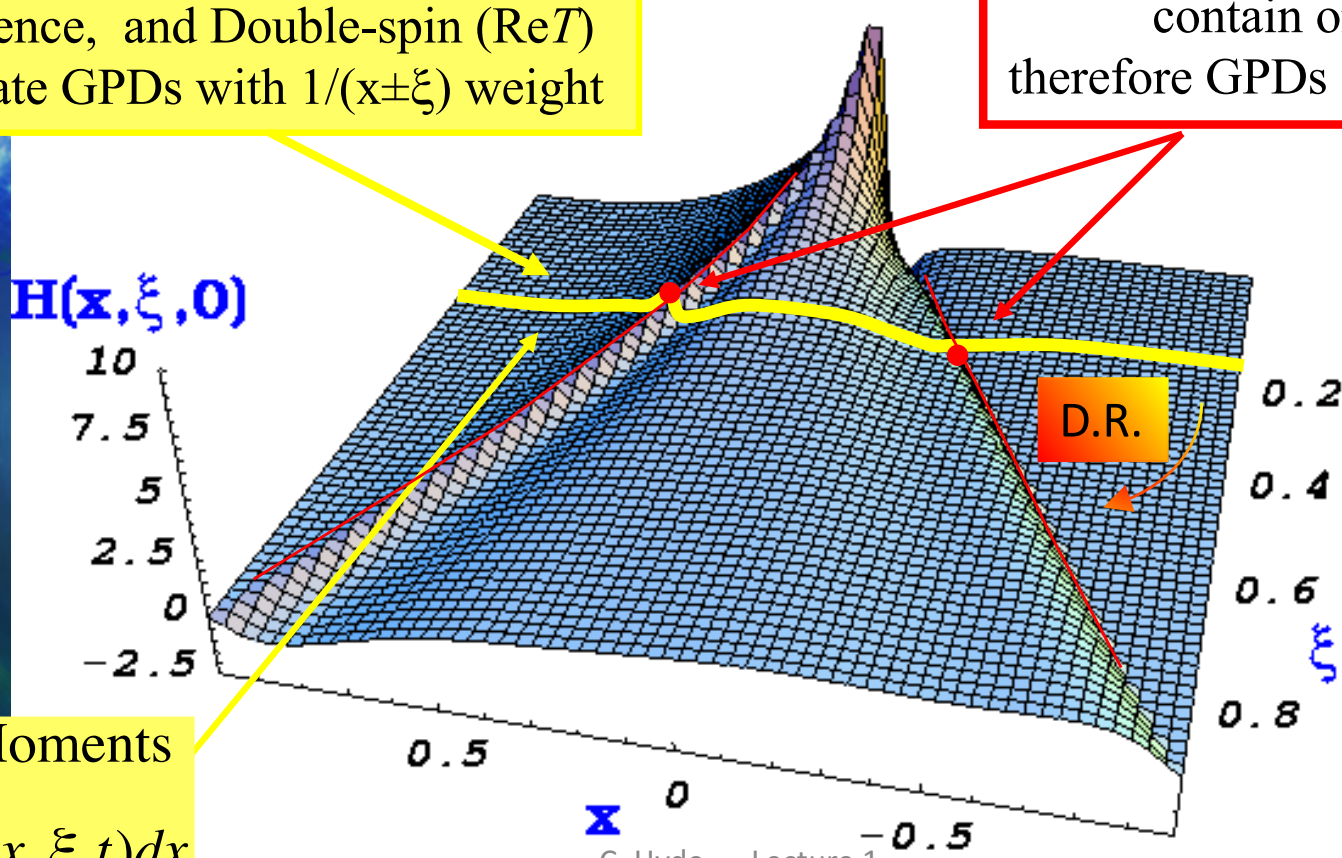
# DVCS, GPDs, Compton Form Factors(CFF), and Lattice QCD

(at leading order:)

$$T^{DVCS} \sim \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{H(x, \xi, t)}{x \pm \xi + i\epsilon} dx + \dots \sim P \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{H(x, \xi, t)}{x \pm \xi} dx - i\pi H(\pm\xi, \xi, t) + \dots$$

Cross-section ( $\sigma$ ), Beam-charge-difference, and Double-spin ( $\text{Re}T$ ) integrate GPDs with  $1/(x \pm \xi)$  weight

Beam or target spin  $\Delta\sigma$  contain only  $\text{Im}T$ , therefore GPDs at  $x = \xi$  and  $-\xi$

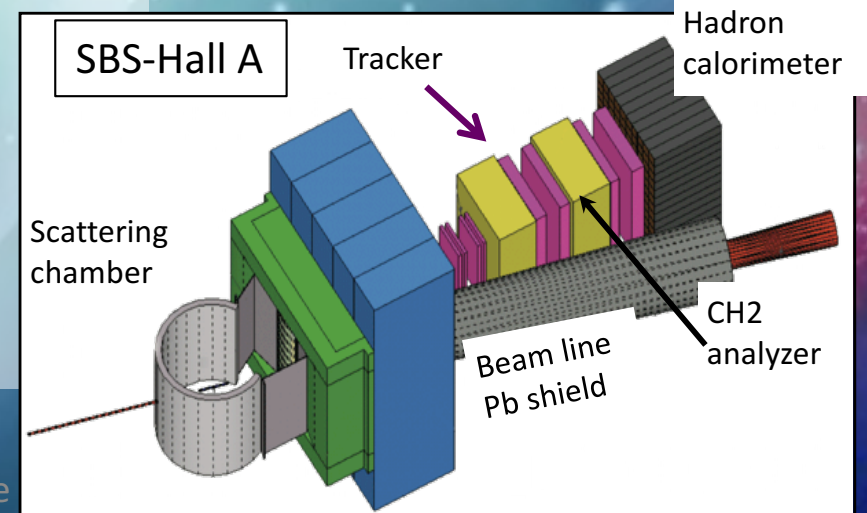
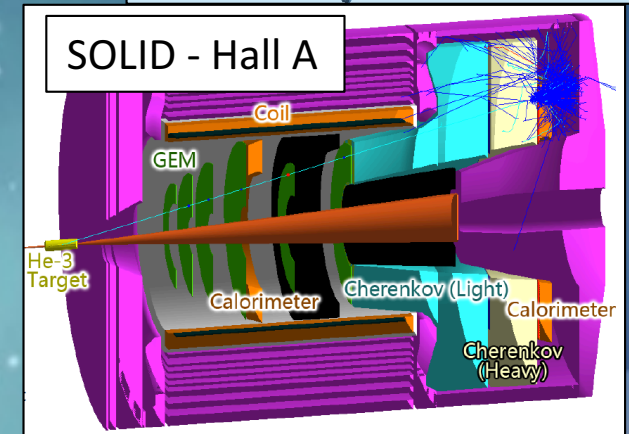
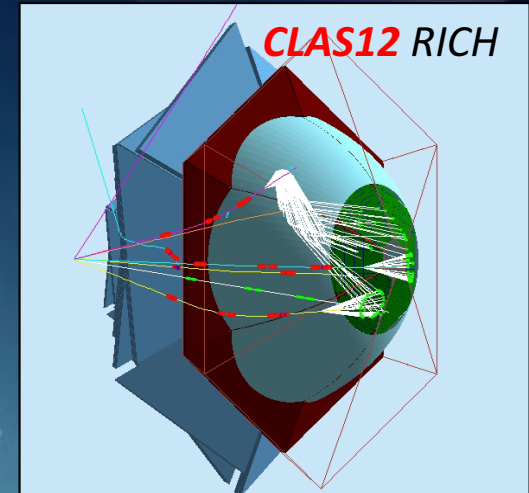


Lattice Moments  
 $= \int x^n H(x, \xi, t) dx$

# GPDs at JLab: Future Upgrades

(Mostly motivated by non-GPD topics)

- RICH Detector (partial) in CLAS 12:
  - $\pi/K$  id
  - INFN participation
- Solenoidal Large Intensity Detector (SoLID) in Hall A (CLEO Solenoid)
  - TCS,  $J/\Psi$
  - Chinese participation
- Super BigBite Spectrometer
  - Dipole from BNL
  - Funded, under construction
  - GEM trackers for high rates



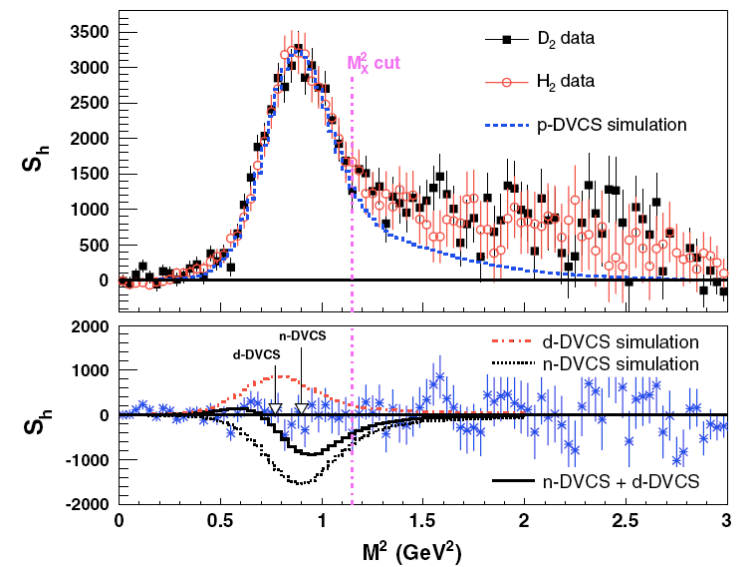
# DVCS-Deuteron, Hall A

- E03-106:

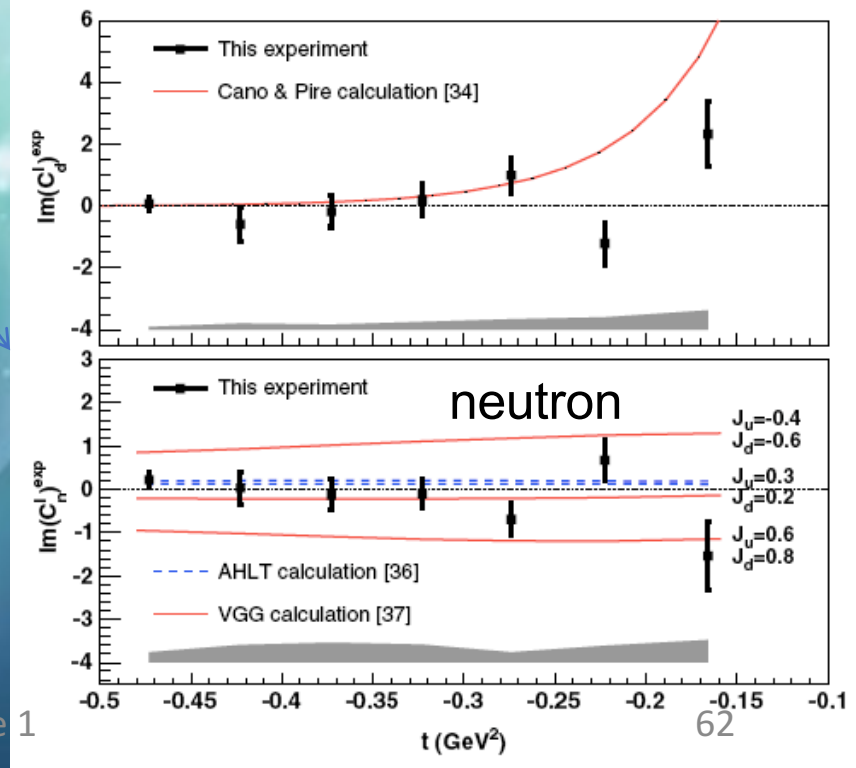
- $D(e, e'\gamma)X \approx d(e, e'\gamma)d + n(e, e'\gamma)n + p(e, e'\gamma)p$
- Sensitivity to  $E_n(\xi, \xi, t)$  in  $Im[DVCS * BH]$

- E08-025 (5.5 GeV- 2010)

- Reduce the systematic errors
  - Expanded  $PbF_2$  calorimeter for  $\pi^0$  subtraction
- Separate the  $Re[DVCS * BH]$  and  $|DVCS|^2$  terms on the neutron via two beam energies.

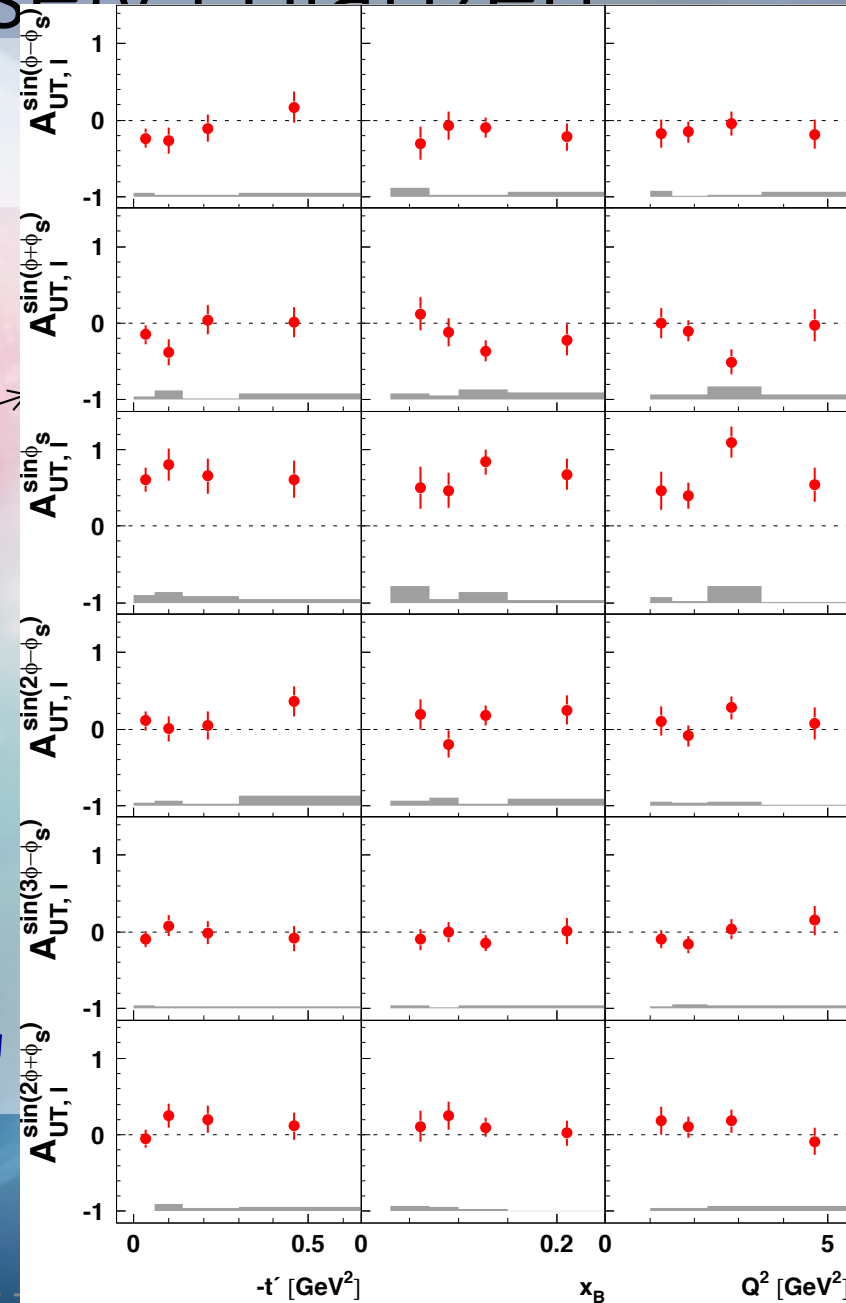


$Q^2 = 2.3 \text{ GeV}^2, x_B = 0.36$



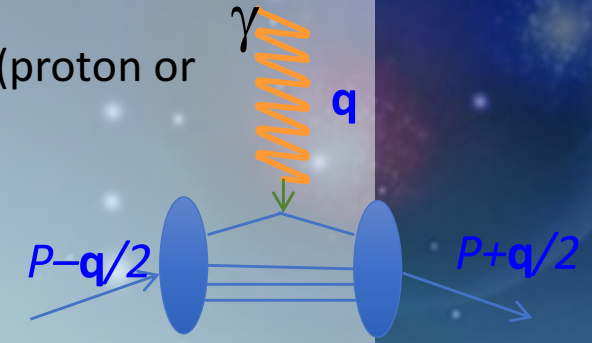
# HERMES-Transversely Polarized

- Azimuthal moments
- Differential in  $x_{Bj}$ ,  $Q^2$ , or  $t$ , integrated over other 2 variables.
- $\sin\phi$  moments
  - Sensitive to  $E(\xi, \xi, t)$
- $\sin 2\phi$  moments  $\approx 0$ 
  - $\approx$  Twist 3
- $\sin 3\phi$  moments
  - $\approx$  Gluon Transversity



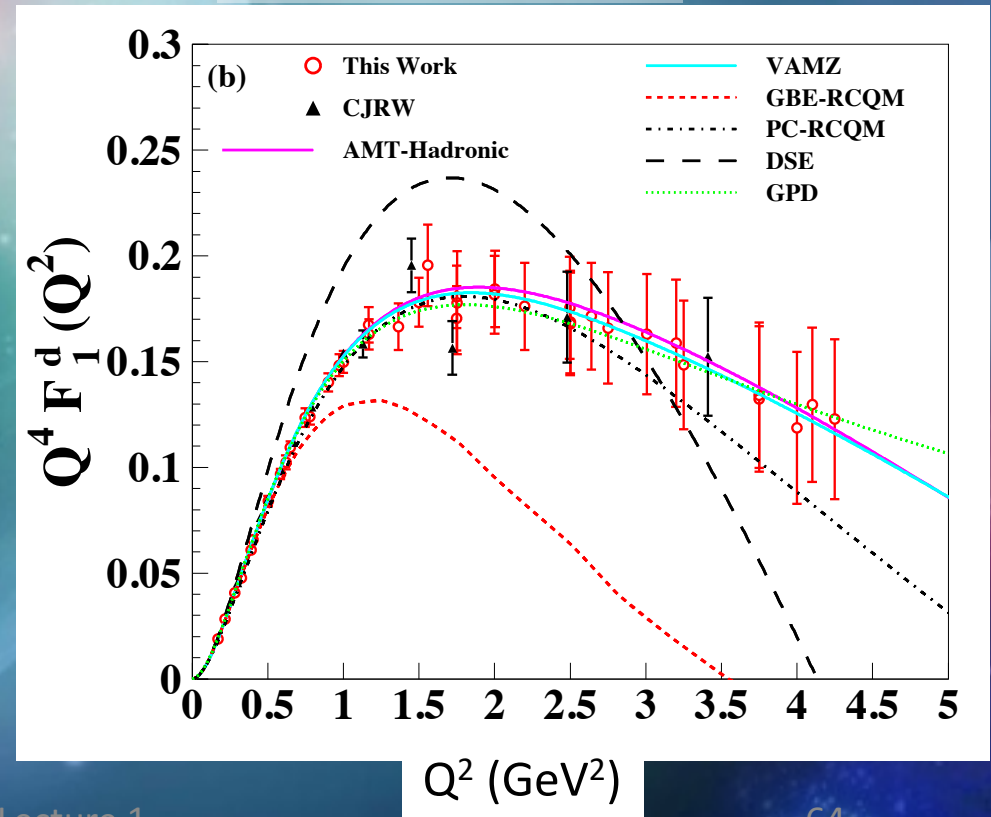
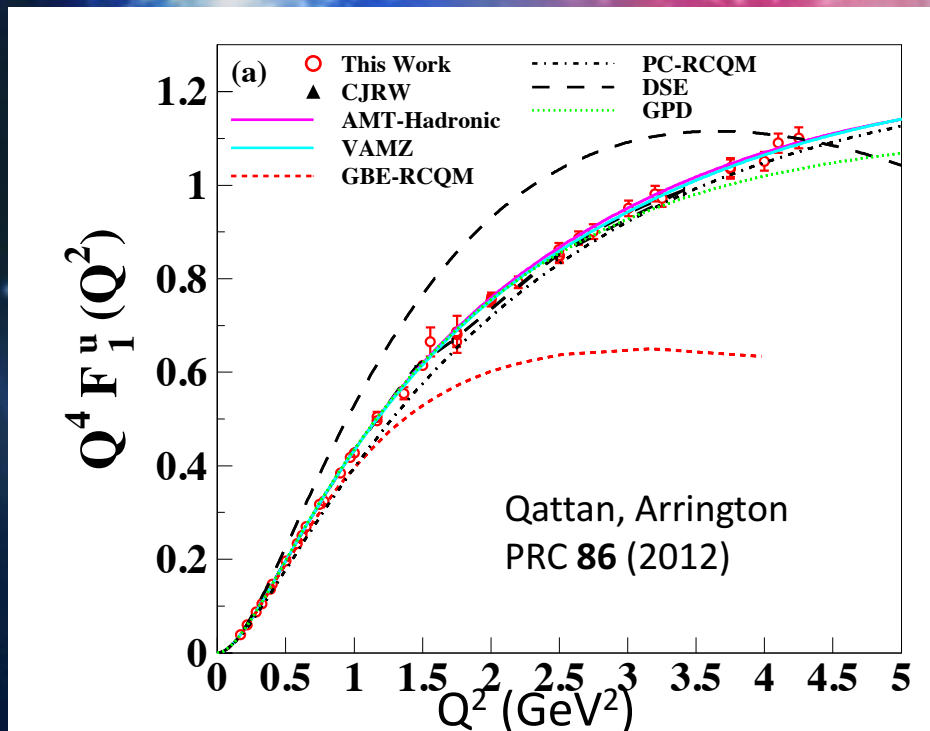
# Form Factors and Charge Distributions, revisited

- Dirac Form Factor  $F_1(Q^2)$ :
  - 2-D Fourier transform of the charge distribution of the nucleon (proton or neutron)
  - Integrate over the momentum axis (M. Burkardt)
- Flavor Separations



$$F_1^{(u)}(Q^2) - F_1^{(\bar{u})}(Q^2)$$

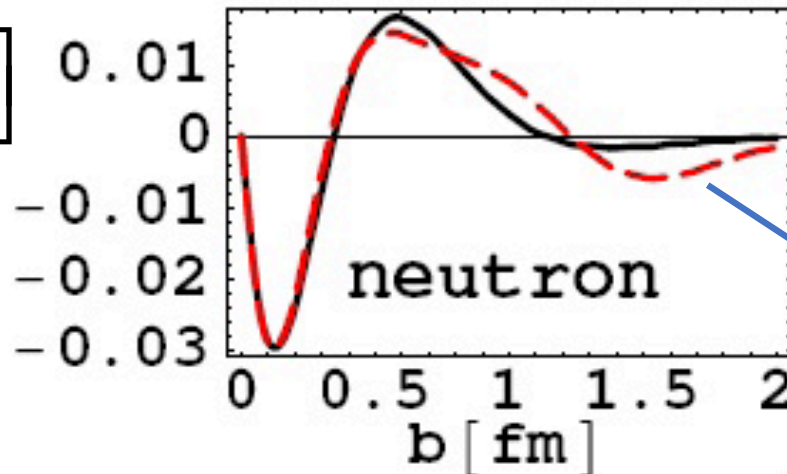
$$F_1^{(d)}(Q^2) - F_1^{(\bar{d})}(Q^2)$$



# Inverting the Fourier-Transform

$$b\rho(b) \quad [e / \text{fm}]$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} b\rho_n(b)db = 0$$



$n \rightarrow p\pi^-$

## • Charge Distribution in the Neutron (G.Miller)

- Negative charge hole at the center
- GPD explanation:  
greater than 2x more fast d-quarks in neutron than fast u-quarks

$$u_{\text{proton}} = d_{\text{neutron}} \quad d_{\text{neutron}} = u_{\text{proton}}$$

