PARTONS project: Status, Features and Perspectives

C. Mezrag

INFN Roma 1

On behalf of the PARTONS team

PARTONS

- PARtonic Tomography Of Nucleon Software: a software dedicated to the study of GPDs and exclusive processes.
  B. Berthou *et al.*, *PARTONS: a computing platform for the phenomenology of Generalized Parton Distributions*

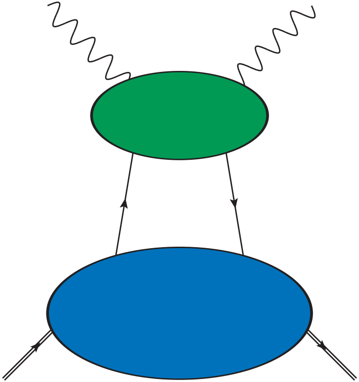
  arXiv:1512.06174

- Such a study requires a flexible software architecture.
- 1 new physical development = 1 new module.
- What *can* be automated *will be* automated.
- *Aggregate* **knowledge** and **know-how**:
  - Models
  - Measurements
  - Numerical techniques
  - Validation

Status

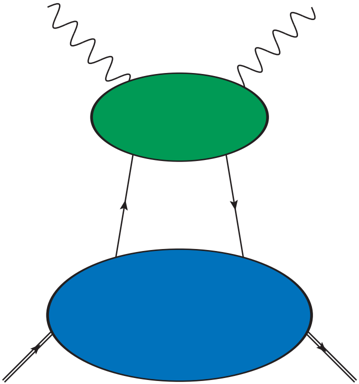
- The V1 code is ready and working. All features have been tested and implemented.
- We obtained the final cybersecurity authorisation for the PARTONS website:

http://partons.cea.fr



- Hard Part: Short distance interactions computed through perturbation theory.
- Soft Part: Long distance interactions encoded in GPDs; realm of non-perturbative QCD.

DVCS at Leading Twist



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Deep Exclusive Processes are understood thanks to a combination of both perturbative and non perturbative QCD.

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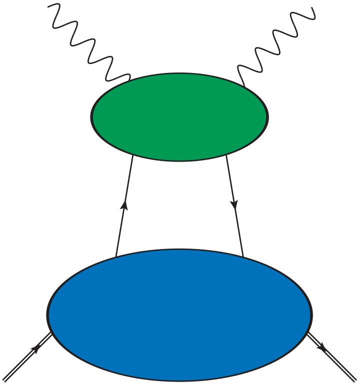

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Deep Exclusive Processes are understood thanks to a combination of both perturbative and non perturbative QCD.

This entanglement requires a flexible software to perform extensive studies

Long Range Correlations: GPDs domain

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- Generalised Parton Distributions (GPDs):

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$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{e^{ixP^+z^-}}{2\pi}\langle P+\frac{\Delta}{2}|\bar{\psi}^q(-\frac{z}{2})\gamma^+\psi^q(\frac{z}{2})|P-\frac{\Delta}{2}\rangle \mathrm{d}z^-|_{z^+=0,z=0}$$
$$=\frac{1}{2P^+}\left[H^q(x,\xi,t)\bar{u}\gamma^+u+E^q(x,\xi,t)\bar{u}\frac{i\sigma^{+\alpha}\Delta_\alpha}{2M}u\right].$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{e^{ixP^+z^-}}{2\pi}\langle P+\frac{\Delta}{2}|\bar{\psi}^q(-\frac{z}{2})\gamma^+\gamma_5\psi^q(\frac{z}{2})|P-\frac{\Delta}{2}\rangle \mathrm{d}z^-|_{z^+=0,z=0}$$
$$=\frac{1}{2P^+}\left[\tilde{H}^q(x,\xi,t)\bar{u}\gamma^+\gamma_5u+\tilde{E}^q(x,\xi,t)\bar{u}\frac{\gamma_5\Delta^+}{2M}u\right].$$

D. Müller *et al.*, Fortsch. Phy. 42 101 (1994)
X. Ji, Phys. Rev. Lett. **78**, 610 (1997)
A. Radyushkin, Phys. Lett. **B380**, 417 (1996)

4 GPDs without helicity transfer + 4 helicity flip GPDs

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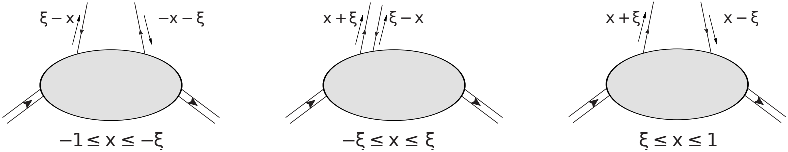

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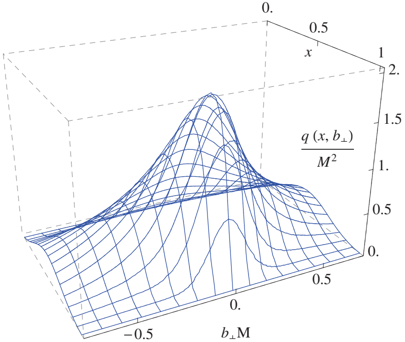
M. Burkardt, Phys. Rev. **D62**, 071503 (2000)



Pion GPD in Impact parameter space from: CM *et al.*, Phys. Lett. **B741**, 190-196 (2015)

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  - depend on three variables (x, ξ, t),
  - can split in terms of quark flavour and gluon contributions,
  - can be related to the 2+1D parton number density when $\xi \to 0$.
  - are univeral, *i.e.* are related to the Compton Form Factors (CFFs) of various exclusive processes through convolutions:

$$\mathcal{H}(\xi, t) = \int \mathrm{d}x \; C(x, \xi, t) H(x, \xi, t)$$

GPDs: What we know from the theory side

- Polynomiality Property:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \mathrm{d}x \; x^m H^q(x,\xi,t) = \sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} \xi^{2j} C^q_{2j}(t) + mod(m,2)\xi^{m+1} C^q_{m+1}(t)$$

Lorentz Covariance

- Polynomiality Property:

Lorentz Covariance

- Positivity property:

$$\left| H^q(x,\xi,t) - \frac{\xi^2}{1-\xi^2} E^q(x,\xi,t) \right| \leq \sqrt{\frac{q\left(\frac{x+\xi}{1+\xi}\right) q\left(\frac{x-\xi}{1-\xi}\right)}{1-\xi^2}}$$

A. Radysuhkin, Phys. Rev. **D59**, 014030 (1999)
B. Pire *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. **C8**, 103 (1999)
M. Diehl *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. **B596**, 33 (2001)
P.V. Pobilitsa, Phys. Rev. **D65**, 114015 (2002)

Positivity of Hilbert space norm

GPDs: What we know from the theory side

- Polynomiality Property:

Lorentz Covariance

- Positivity property:

Positivity of Hilbert space norm

- Support property:

$$x \in [-1; 1]$$

M. Diehl and T. Gousset, Phys. Lett. **B428**, 359 (1998)

Relativistic quantum mechanics

- Polynomiality Property:

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- Soft pion theorem (pion GPDs only)

M.V. Polyakov, Nucl. Phys. **B555**, 231 (1999)
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Dynamical Chiral Symmetry Breaking

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- Positivity property:

  Positivity of Hilbert space norm

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  Relativistic quantum mechanics

- Soft pion theorem (pion GPDs only)

  Dynamical Chiral Symmetry Breaking

How can we implement all these constraints?

- There is still no GPDs models relying only on first principles,
- This may change with our recent work on the Radon Transform,

  N. Chouika *et al.* arXiv:1117.05108 and arXiv:1711.11548

- Still several "phenomenological" approaches have been developed

- Double Distribution models:
  I.V. Musatov and A.V. Radysuhkin, Phys. Rev. **D61**, 074029 (2000)
  M. Guidal *et al.*, Phys. Rev. **D72**, 054013 (2005)
  S.V. Goloskokov and P. Kroll, Eur. Phys. J. **C42**, 281 (2005)
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- Mellin-Barnes approach and Dual models are in fact equivalent
  D. Müller *et al.*, JHEP **1503**, 52 (2014)

What is inside PARTONS?

- Four phenomenological models have been implemented:
  - updated version of the Goloskokov-Kroll model (Eur. Phys. J. **C42**, 281 (2005))
  - the Mezrag-Moutarde-Sabatié model (Phys. Rev. **D88**, 014001 (2013))
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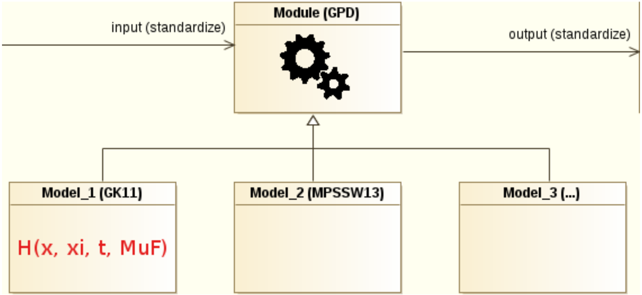
- Make as easy as possible for users to add their own favourite model through the modular architecture



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CM *et al.*, Phys. Lett. **B741**, 190-196 (2015)
CM *et al.*, Few Body Sys. 57 (2016) 729-772
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- Inbuilt evolution kernel is fully automatised, even for non-inbuilt models.

Evolution

- The evolution is performed using the so-called Vinnikov code (A. Vinnikov hep-ph/0604248) translated in C++.
- The code solves the evolution equations behaving like:

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial \ln \mu_F^2}(x,\xi,t,\mu) = \int \mathrm{d}y V(x,y,\xi) H(y,\xi,t,\mu_F^2)$$

  using the Runge-Kutta of order 4 technique.
- Evolution can be done this way for any model, including those you may want to add.
- The number of flavour is fixed to 3, this will be improved in future releases.

Short range interaction

- Compton Form Factors (CFF):

$$\mathcal{H}(\xi,t) = \int \mathrm{d}x \; C(x,\xi,t) H(x,\xi,t)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Re\mathcal{H}(\xi,t) = \int \mathrm{d}x\, C_R(x,\xi,t) H(x,\xi,t) \\ \Im\mathcal{H}(\xi,t) = \int \mathrm{d}x\, C_I(x,\xi,t) H(x,\xi,t) \end{cases}$$

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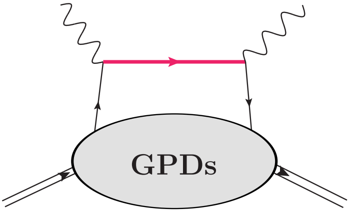
- At LO only quarks contribute to the hard kernel (DVCS):
  The imaginary part of the CFF is proportional to the GPD at $x = \xi$.



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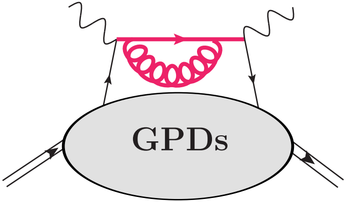
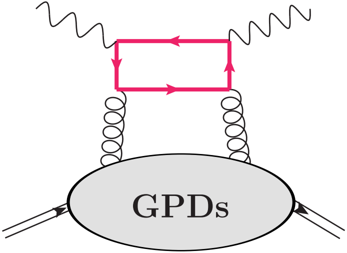
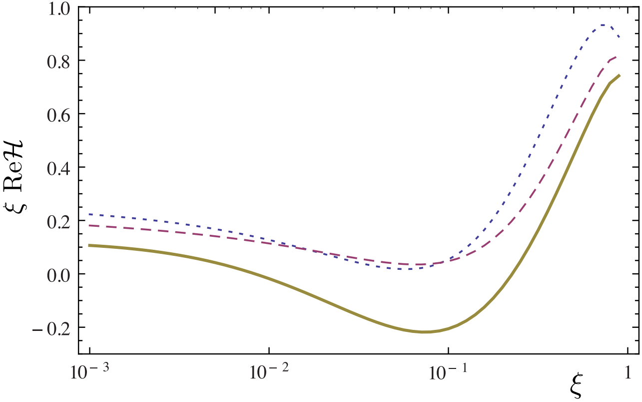
- At LO only quarks contribute to the hard kernel (DVCS): The imaginary part of the CFF is proportional to the GPD at $x = \xi$.
- At NLO, both quarks and gluons contribute.





Effects of NLO correction on CFF

An example on the Goloskokov-Kroll model:



Plots from H. Moutarde *et al.*, Phys. Rev. **D87**, 2013 (054029)

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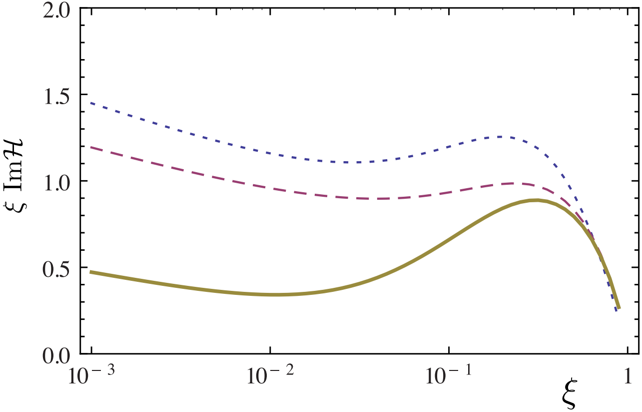

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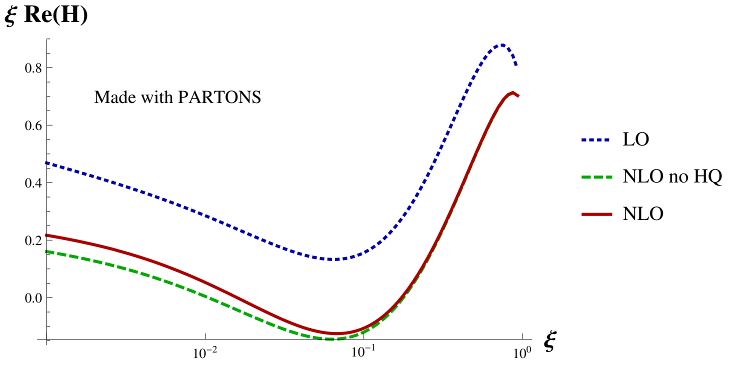

Plots from the PARTONS Team

HQ Kernel from J. Noritzsch, Phys. Rev. **D69**, 094016 (2004)

Effects of Heavy quarks at NLO

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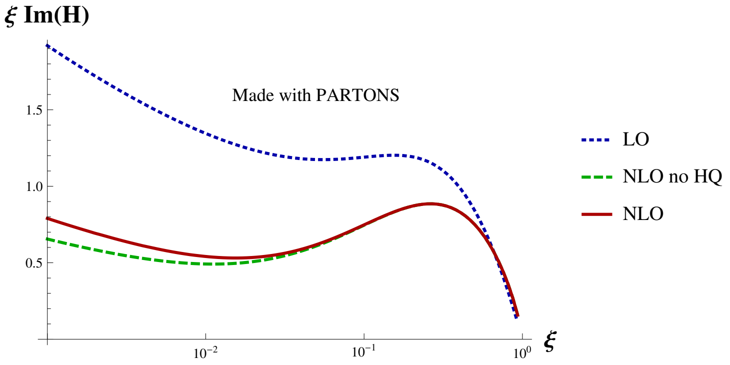

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Observables

Experiment	Observable	Normalized CFF dependence
HERMES	$A_{\mathrm{C}}^{\cos 0\phi}$	$\mathrm{Re}\mathcal{H} + 0.06\mathrm{Re}\mathcal{E} + 0.24\mathrm{Re}\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}$
	$A_{\mathrm{C}}^{\cos\phi}$	$\mathrm{Re}\mathcal{H} + 0.05\mathrm{Re}\mathcal{E} + 0.15\mathrm{Re}\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}$
	$A_{\mathrm{LU,I}}^{\sin\phi}$	$\mathrm{Im}\mathcal{H} + 0.05\mathrm{Im}\mathcal{E} + 0.12\mathrm{Im}\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}$
	$A_{\mathrm{UL}}^{+,\sin\phi}$	$\mathrm{Im}\widetilde{\mathcal{H}} + 0.10\mathrm{Im}\mathcal{H} + 0.01\mathrm{Im}\mathcal{E}$
	$A_{\mathrm{UL}}^{+,\sin 2\phi}$	$\mathrm{Im}\widetilde{\mathcal{H}} - 0.97\mathrm{Im}\mathcal{H} + 0.49\mathrm{Im}\mathcal{E} - 0.03\mathrm{Im}\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}$
	$A_{\mathrm{LL}}^{+,\cos 0\phi}$	$1 + 0.05\mathrm{Re}\widetilde{\mathcal{H}} + 0.01\mathrm{Re}\mathcal{H}$
	$A_{\mathrm{LL}}^{+,\cos\phi}$	$1 + 0.79\mathrm{Re}\widetilde{\mathcal{H}} + 0.11\mathrm{Im}\mathcal{H}$
	$A_{\mathrm{UT,DVCS}}^{\sin(\phi-\phi_S)}$	$\mathrm{Im}\mathcal{H}\mathrm{Re}\mathcal{E} - \mathrm{Im}\mathcal{E}\mathrm{Re}\mathcal{H}$
	$A_{\mathrm{UT,I}}^{\sin(\phi-\phi_S)\cos\phi}$	$\mathrm{Im}\mathcal{H} - 0.56\mathrm{Im}\mathcal{E} - 0.12\mathrm{Im}\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}$

Tables from P. Kroll *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. **C73**, 2278 (2013)

Observables

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

Tables from P. Kroll *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. **C73**, 2278 (2013)

Observables

Experiment	Observable	Normalized CFF dependence
HERA	σ_{DVCS}	$\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}^* + 0.09\mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}^* + \widetilde{\mathcal{H}}\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}^*$

Tables from P. Kroll *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. **C73**, 2278 (2013)

Observables

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HERA	σ_{DVCS}	$\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}^* + 0.09\mathcal{E}\mathcal{E}^* + \widetilde{\mathcal{H}}\widetilde{\mathcal{H}}^*$

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- Forthcoming experiments:
  - DVCS, DVMP and TCS at JLab 12
  - On going DVCS program at COMPASS
  - Exclusive processes at EIC for gluon tomography

Why PARTONS?

- From GPDs to observables
  - Flexibility in the choice of models
  - Flexibility in the scale of GPDs (evolution)
  - Computation of CFFs
  - Flexibility in the choice of pertubative approximation (α_s)
  - Flexibility in changing twist approximations ($1/Q$)
  - Computations of a given set of observables

PARTONS contains the tools to compare your GPD model to available data

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- From observables to GPDs:
  - Flexibility in the choice of observables
  - Extraction of CFFs
  - Flexibility in changing twist approximations ($1/Q$)
  - Extraction of GPDs at a given scale (evolution)
  - Flexibility in the choice of pertubative approximation (α_s)

PARTONS allows you to extract GPDs from your favourite data set.

Experimental data and phenomenology — Full processes

Computation of amplitudes — Small distance contributions

First principles and fundamental parameters — Large distance contributions

Computing chain design.

Differential studies: physical models and numerical methods.

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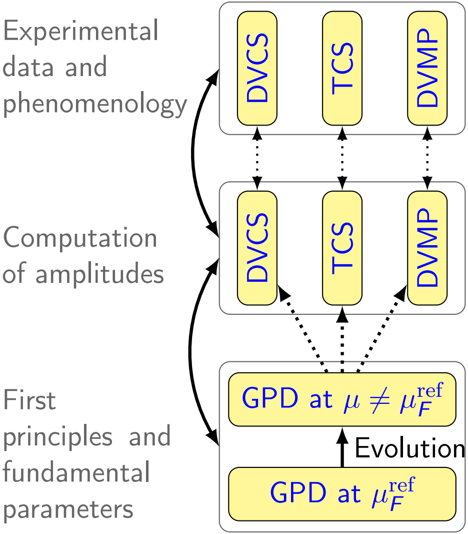

Recipes on xml

```xml
<!-- Indicate service and its methods to be used and indicate if the result should be stored in the database -->
<task service="ObservableService" method="computeObservable" storeInDB="0">

   <!-- Define DVCS observable kinematics -->
   <kinematics type="ObservableKinematic">
      <param name="xB" value="0.2" />
      <param name="t" value="-0.1" />
      <param name="Q2" value="2." />
      <param name="E" value="6." />
   </kinematics>

   <!-- Define physics assumptions -->
   <computation_configuration>

      <!-- Select DVCS observable -->
      <module type="Observable" name="DVCSAllMinus">

         <!-- Select DVCS process model -->
         <module type="ProcessModule" name="DVCSProcessGV08">

            <!-- Select scales module -->
            <!-- (it is used to evaluate factorization and renormalization scales out of kinematics) -->
            <module type="ScalesModule" name="ScalesQ2Multiplier">

               <!-- Configure this module -->
               <param name="lambda" value="1." />
            </module>

            <!-- Select xi-converter module -->
            <!-- (it is used to evaluate GPD variable xi out of kinematics) -->
            <module type="XiConverterModule" name="XiConverterXBToXi">
            </module>

            <!-- Select DVCS CFF model -->
            <module type="ConvolCoeffFunctionModule" name="DVCSCFFStandard">

               <!-- Indicate pQCD order of calculation -->
               <param name="qcd_order_type" value="NLO" />

               <!-- Select GPD model -->
               <module type="GPDModule" name="GPDMMS13">
               </module>

            </module>

         </module>

      </module>

   </computation_configuration>
```

Recipes on xml

```
<!-- Define DVCS observable kinematics -->
<kinematics type="ObservableKinematic">
    <param name="xB" value="0.2" />
    <param name="t" value="-0.1" />
    <param name="Q2" value="2." />
    <param name="E" value="6." />
</kinematics>
```

Recipes on xml

```
<!-- Define physics assumptions -->
<computation_configuration>

   <!-- Select DVCS observable -->
   <module type="Observable" name="DVCSAllMinus">

      <!-- Select DVCS process model -->
      <module type="ProcessModule" name="DVCSProcessGV08">

         <!-- Select scales module -->
         <!-- (it is used to evaluate factorization and renormalization scales out of kinematics) -->
         <module type="ScalesModule" name="ScalesQ2Multiplier">

            <!-- Configure this module -->
            <param name="lambda" value="1." />
         </module>

         <!-- Select xi-converter module -->
         <!-- (it is used to evaluate GPD variable xi out of kinematics) -->
         <module type="XiConverterModule" name="XiConverterXBToXi">
         </module>

         <!-- Select DVCS CFF model -->
         <module type="ConvolCoeffFunctionModule" name="DVCSCFFStandard">

            <!-- Indicate pQCD order of calculation -->
            <param name="qcd_order_type" value="NLO" />

            <!-- Select GPD model -->
            <module type="GPDModule" name="GPDMMS13">
            </module>

         </module>

      </module>

   </module>
```

Provided Examples

- At GPD level:
  - How to get a given set of GPD at one defined $(x, \xi, t, \mu_R, \mu_F)$ kinematics
  - How to get a list of results from a file containing multiple kinematics.
  - How to plot the results stored in the database.
  - How to use evolution equations
  - How to change integration routines
- at CFF level:
  - How to get a set of CFF at one defined (x_B, t, Q^2) kinematics
  - How to get multiple results from multiple kinematic stored in a given file.
  - How to plot the results from the database.
  - How to change integration routines
- at Observable level:
  - Same thing than CFF with additionnal angular dependence.

C++ Users

```
void computeSingleKinematicsForGPD() {

    // Retrieve GPD service
    PARTONS::GPDService* pGPDService =
            PARTONS::Partons::getInstance()->getServiceObjectRegistry()->getGPDService();

    // Create GPD module with the BaseModuleFactory
    PARTONS::GPDModule* pGPDModel =
            PARTONS::Partons::getInstance()->getModuleObjectFactory()->newGPDModule(
                    PARTONS::GPDMMS13::classId);

    // Create a GPDKinematic(x, xi, t, MuF, MuR) to compute
    PARTONS::GPDKinematic gpdKinematic(0.1, 0.2, -0.1, 2., 2.);

    // Run computation
    PARTONS::GPDResult gpdResult = pGPDService->computeGPDModel(gpdKinematic,
            pGPDModel);

    // Print results
    PARTONS::Partons::getInstance()->getLoggerManager()->info("main", __func__,
            gpdResult.toString());

    // Remove pointer reference ; Module pointers are managed by PARTONS.
    PARTONS::Partons::getInstance()->getModuleObjectFactory()->updateModulePointerReference(
            pGPDModel, 0);
    pGPDModel = 0;
}
```

Website

PARTONS

PARtonic Tomography Of Nucleon Software

Main Page   Reference documentation +   Search

Main Page

What is PARTONS?

PARTONS is a C++ software framework dedicated to the phenomenology of Generalized Parton Distributions (GPDs). GPDs provide a comprehensive description of the partonic structure of the nucleon and contain a wealth of new information. In particular, GPDs provide a description of the nucleon as an extended object, referred to as 3-dimensional nucleon tomography, and give an access to the orbital angular momentum of quarks.

PARTONS provides a necessary bridge between models of GPDs and experimental data measured in various exclusive channels, like Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering (DVCS) and Hard Exclusive Meson Production (HEMP). The experimental programme devoted to study GPDs has been carrying out by several experiments, like HERMES at DESY (closed), COMPASS at CERN, Hall-A and CLAS at JLab. GPD subject will be also a key component of the physics case for the expected Electron Ion Collider (EIC).

PARTONS is useful to theorists to develop new models, phenomenologists to interpret existing measurements and to experimentalists to design new experiments. A detailed description of the project can be found here.

Table of Contents

Get PARTONS

Here you can learn how to get your own version of PARTONS. We offer two ways.

You can use our provided virtual machine with an out-of-the-box PARTONS runtime and development environment. This is the easiest way to start your experience with PARTONS.

Using PARTONS with our provided Virtual Machine

You can also build PARTONS by your own on either GNU/Linux or Mac OS X. This is useful if you want to have PARTONS on your computer without using the virtualization technology or if you want to use PARTONS on computing farms.

Using PARTONS on GNU/Linux

Using PARTONS on Mac OS X

Configure PARTONS

If you are using **our virtual machine**, you will find all configuration files set up and ready to be used. However, if you want to tune the configuration or if you have installed PARTONS by your own, this tutorial will be helpful for

http://partons.cea.fr

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Main Page   Reference documentation +   Search

Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

[detail level 1 2]

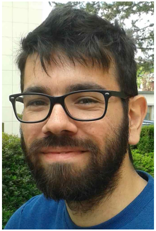
▼ N PARTONS	
C ActiveFlavorsThresholds	Interval of factorization scale with fixed number of flavors
C ActiveFlavorsThresholdsModule	Abstract class for modules defining number of quark flavors intervals
C ActiveFlavorsThresholdsQuarkMasses	Number of active quark flavors intervals corresponding to quark masses
C AutomationService	Automation service is designed to dynamically run complex tasks (by calling service object methods) or to create some complex C++ objects, all described by an XML file
C BaseObject	**BaseObject** is the "zeroth-level-object" of the architecture
C BaseObjectData	Container to store data to be used by base objects
C BaseObjectFactory	Provides a clone (returned as a **BaseObject** pointer) of an object identified by its class name and previously stored in the **BaseObjectRegistry**
C BaseObjectRegistry	The Registry is the analog of a phonebook, which lists all available objects (modules or services most of the time) identified by a unique integer identifier or by a unique string (class name) for translation
C BaseType	
C BCSimplifiedVertex	Simplified Ball-Chiu Vertex
C BCVertex	Ball-Chiu Vertex
C CCFModuleNullPointerException	Exception to indicate missing CFF module
C CompareUtils	Set of utility tools to perform comparisons
C ComparisonData	Comparison report for single data point
C ComparisonMode	Definition of comparison modes
C ComparisonReport	Comparison report
C ComparisonService	
C Computation	Class to store computation information
C ComputationDao	**Computation** information Data Access Object (DAO)
C ComputationDaoService	**Computation** information Data Access Object (DAO) service
C ConvolCoeffFunctionKinematicDao	Compton form factor (CFF) kinematics Data Access Object (DAO)
C ConvolCoeffFunctionKinematicDaoService	Compton form factor (CFF) kinematics Data Access Object (DAO) service
C ConvolCoeffFunctionModule	Abstract class that provides a skeleton to implement a Convolution of Coefficient Function module

http://partons.cea.fr

A tribute to our postdocs and student

P. Sznajder
NCJB Warsaw

N. Chouika
IRFU/DPhN



L. Colaneri
IPNO

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V1 Release

Expected FAQ

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  - It of course depends of what you want to do.
  - On a desktop machine, with two threads, we reach a rate of 5.10^5 GPD kinematics computed per second from the GK model.

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  - On a desktop machine, with two threads, we reach a rate of 5.10^5 GPD kinematics computed per second from the GK model.
- **I am afraid to be lost in the code, where can I find help?**
  - We plan to release also various examples to help new users.
  - A documentation will be also available online.
- **What if I find a bug?**
  - We try to make the software as reliable as possible. But if you still find a bug please contact us.
  - We will face the good side of Murphy's law: users will find a way to use PARTONS developers will not have thought about.

- The complete DVCS chain will be released
- Leading twist approximation in the BMJ and GV formalisms.
- NLO correction of the hard kernel, including heavy quark masses corrections
- LO GPD evolution equations from Vinnikov code
- 4 different phenomenological models based on Double Distributions.

Perspectives on PARTONS

- For DVCS channel:
  - BMP finite t corrections
- DVMP channel
  - Add a Meson Distribution Amplitude Class
  - Implementations of higher-twists, in particular in the case of the pion.
- TCS channel
  - The code exists at NLO but needs to be implemented in C++.
- "Recent channels": double photon production, meson-photon production...

Summary and Conclusion

- Deep studies of GPDs require a flexible and reliable software.
- PARTONS is an answer to this need:
  - Flexibility through modular architecture
  - Reliability ensured by systematic non-regression tests.
  - Performance is also one of our main targets.
- Try to make it as user friendly as possible.
- We do our best to release it as soon as possible.

Thank you for your attention