University of Glasgow

Science & Technology Facilities Council

Timelike Compton Scattering on a polarised target with CLAS12, at Jefferson Lab

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Intro

Theory

The Timelike Compton Scattering (TCS) process

Generalised Parton Distributions (GPDs)

Observables accessible with TCS

Experimental Setup

Jefferson Lab and the Continuous Electron Beam Facility (CEBAF)

Hall B and The CEBAF Large Acceptance Spectrometer at 12 GeV (CLAS12)

Experimental Procedure

Preliminary Results

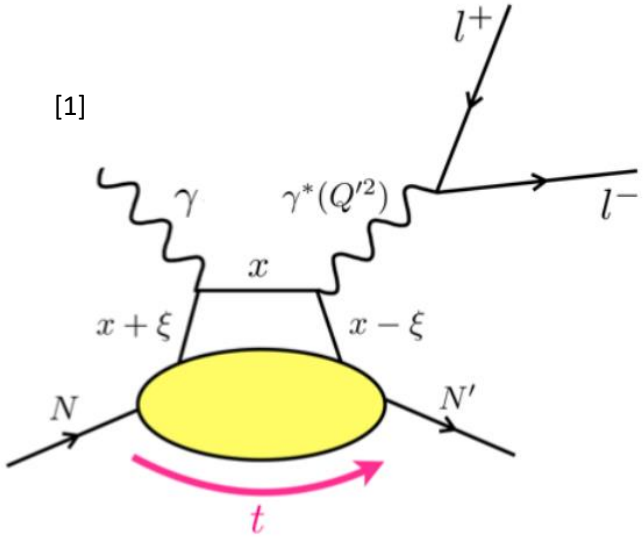
Timelike Compton Scattering (TCS)

- A quasi real photon interacts with the target nucleon, causing release of virtual photon which decays into a lepton pair.

$$ep \rightarrow e'p'\gamma^*$$
$$\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- \; or \; e^+e^-$$

- A QED process with identical final state, Bethe-Heitler (BH), interferes with TCS at the amplitude level
- TCS gives access to Generalised Parton Distributions via cross section and polarisation asymmetry measurements.

[1]



Q^2 = virtuality of initial photon

$Q'^2 = q'^2 = (l^+ + l^-)^2$

$t = (p'(N') - p(N))^2 = (q - q')^2$

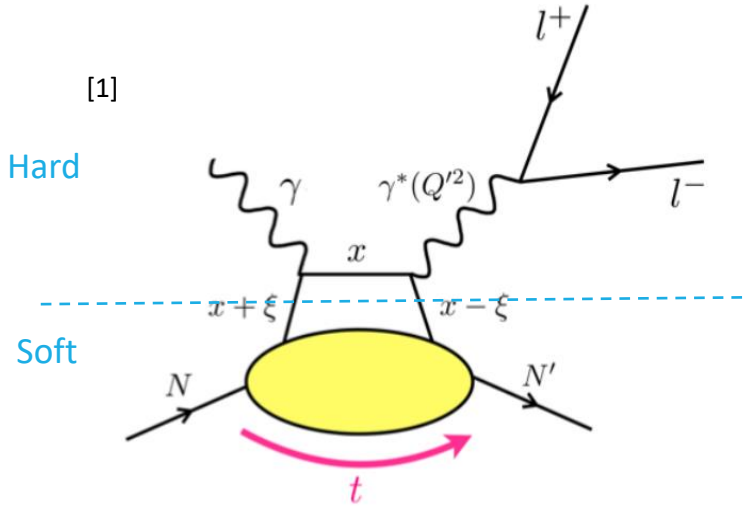
x = longitudinal momentum fraction of struck quark

ξ = longitudinal momentum fraction gained/lost by struck quark

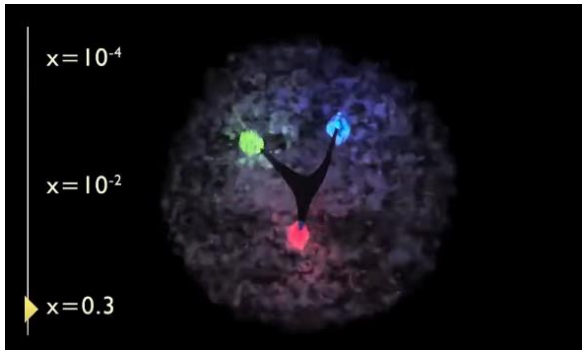
Generalised Parton Distributions

- At high timelike photon virtuality, TCS scattering amplitude can be factorized.
- ‘Hard’ part → QED and perturbative QCD.
- ‘Soft’ part → non-perturbative QCD, described by four leading twist Generalized Parton Distributions (GPDs) $H, \widetilde{H}, E, \& \tilde{E}$.
- H and E are insensitive to quark helicity, $\widetilde{H}$ and $\tilde{E}$ are helicity dependent.
- GPDs relate the transverse positions of quarks and gluons to their longitudinal momentum.
- This relation helps to provide a tomographic mapping of nucleon structure.

[1]



[2]

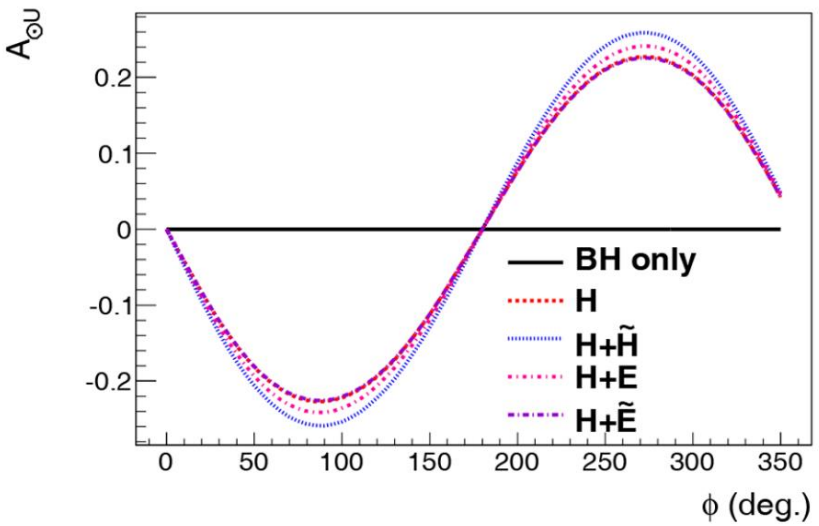


Observable Predictions

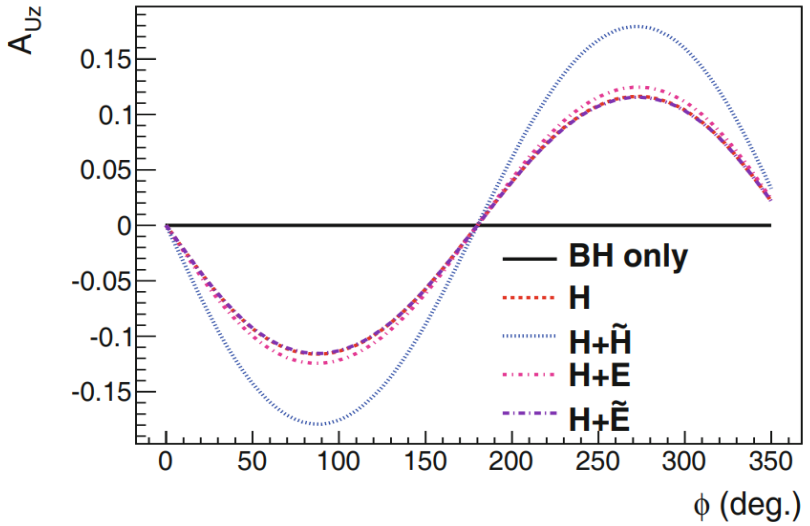
- Beam Spin Asymmetry – H dominates, first ever measurement of TCS in 2021[3], continuation of this effort on a polarised target.
- Target spin asymmetry – Access to H and $\widetilde{H}$
- Measurements accessing H allow investigation into GPD universality, $\widetilde{H}$ is less known, both Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering (DVCS) and TCS provide complementary access.

[4]

BSA



TSA



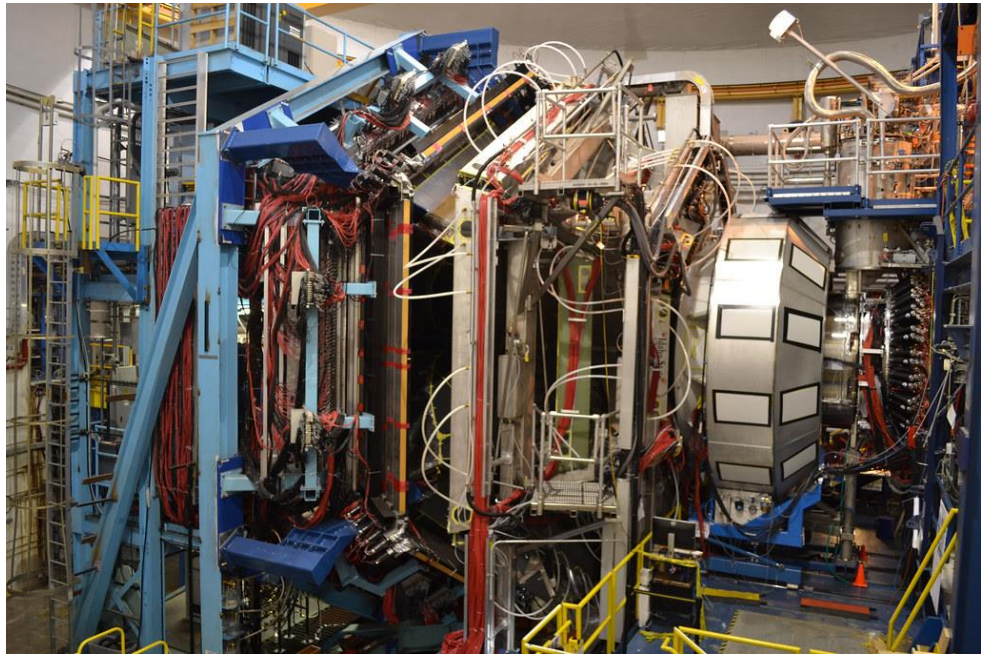
Jefferson Lab

- CEBAF (the Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility) provides an electron beam to four experimental halls housing fixed target experiments;
  - Hall A and C - high resolution, narrow acceptance spectrometers, able to handle large luminosities.
  - Hall B - houses the CEBAF Large Acceptance Spectrometer (CLAS12), where the data in this talk was taken.
  - Hall D - home of the GlueX (the Gluonic Excitation Experiment), dedicated photon beamline.

[5]

CLAS12 – Jefferson Lab

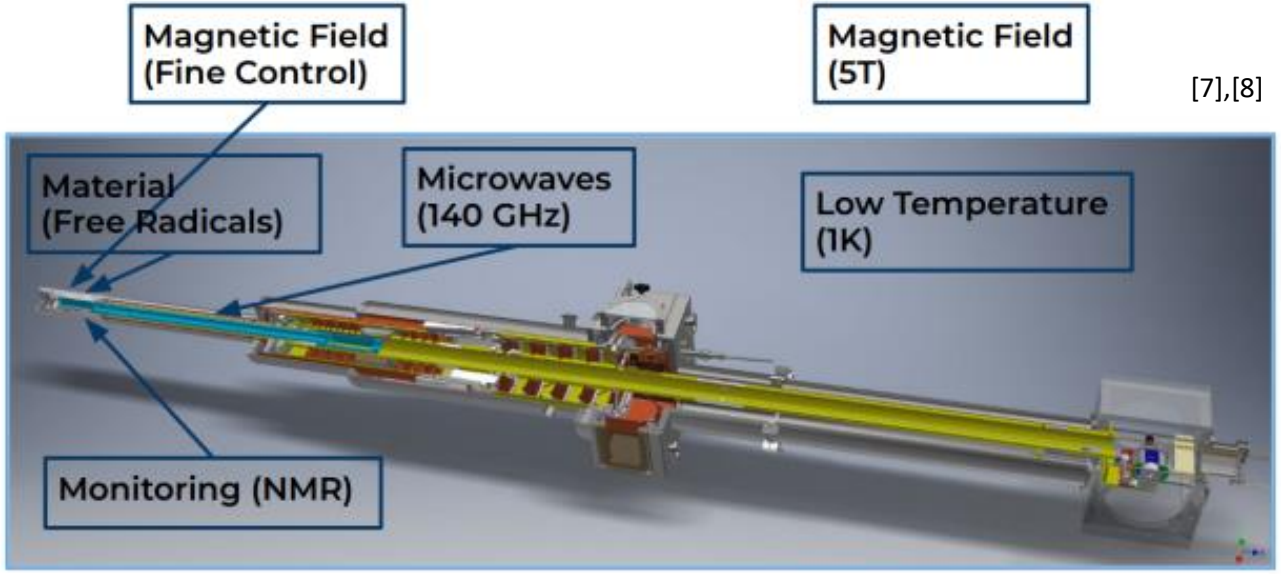
- Close to full azimuthal acceptance
- Polar angle θ range 35◦ – 125◦ covered by the central solenoid magnet and detector
- Forward polar angle range < 35◦ covered by the superconducting torus magnet and forward detector, including a forward tagger (FT) .
- Allows for efficient detection of both charged and neutral particles.



[6]

Longitudinally Polarised Target

- Paramagnetic target material dynamically polarised using microwaves
- Target material kept under conditions of low temperature and high magnetic field
- Target polarisation monitored using NMR
- Beam moved uniformly across surface of target material to prevent localized depolarisation

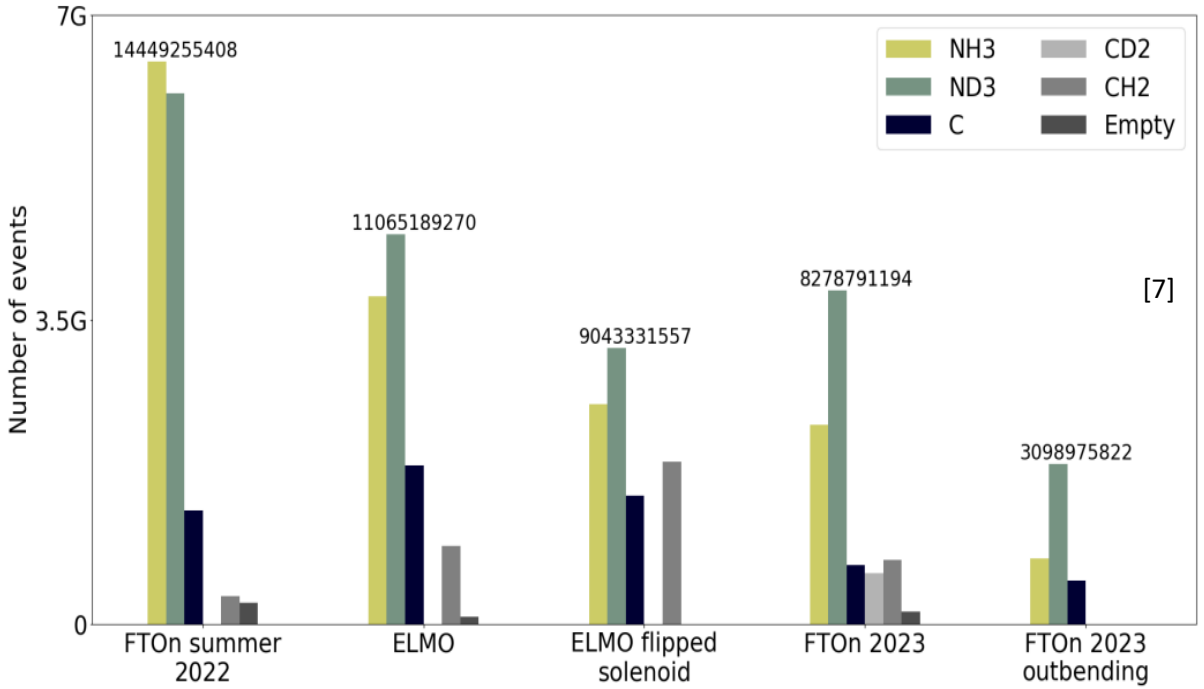


[7],[8]

Experimental Procedure

- Quasi-real photoproduction data taken using electron beam at 10.6 GeV
- Data taking finished on March 23rd
- There were 6 target configurations – NH3 is the subject of my analysis
- Total accumulated charge = 13.06mC

- Current status of data = 28 runs processed for analysis $\approx 6\%$ of total dataset, equally split between P_t^+ and P_t^-



[7]

- FTOn = Forward Tracker on
- ELMO = Extra Large Möller Shield

Preliminary Results: $MM_{e^-}^2$

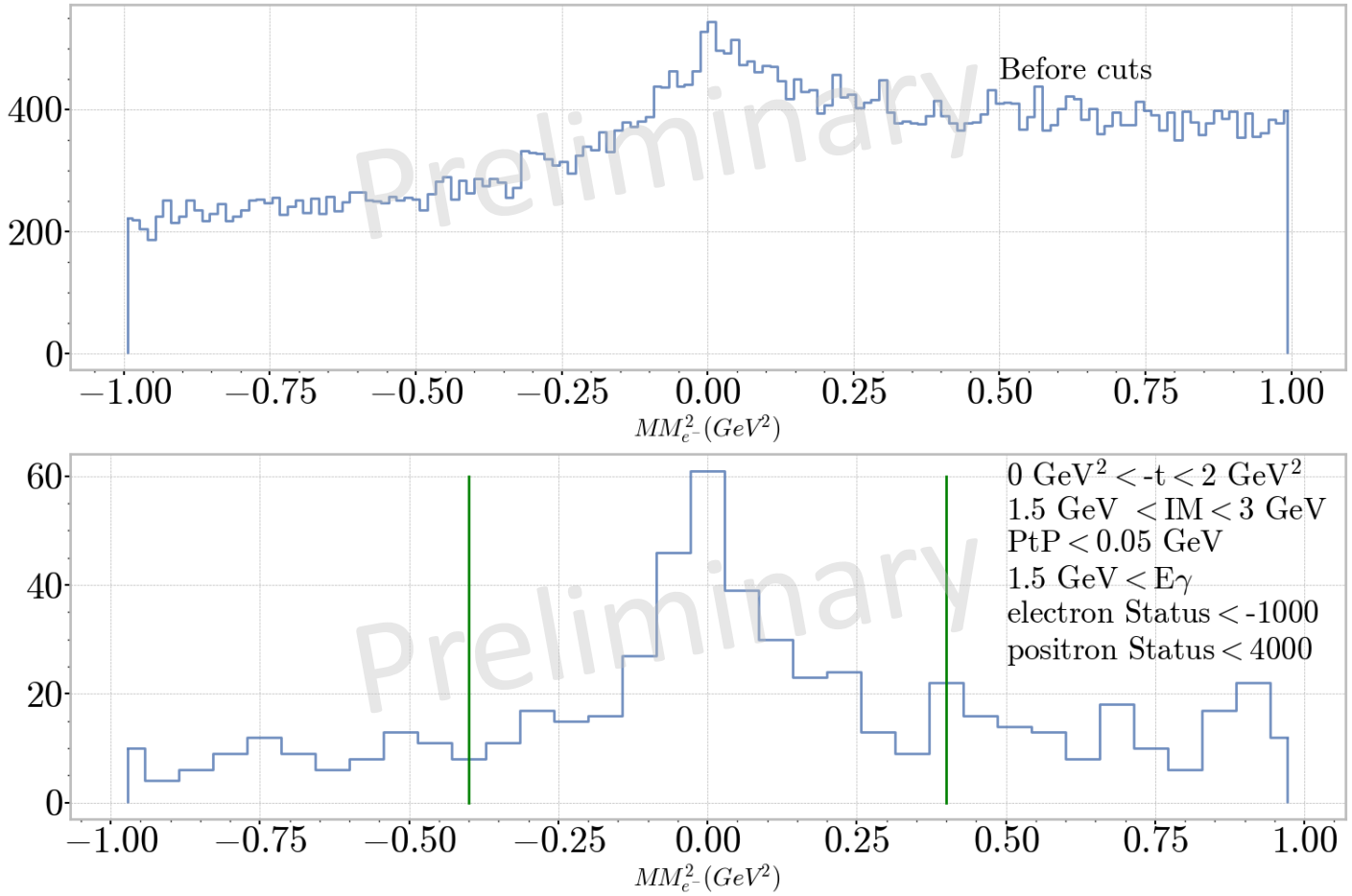
- MM^2 of scattered electron;

$$ep \rightarrow e'p'e^+e^-$$

$$ep \rightarrow Xp'e^+e^-$$

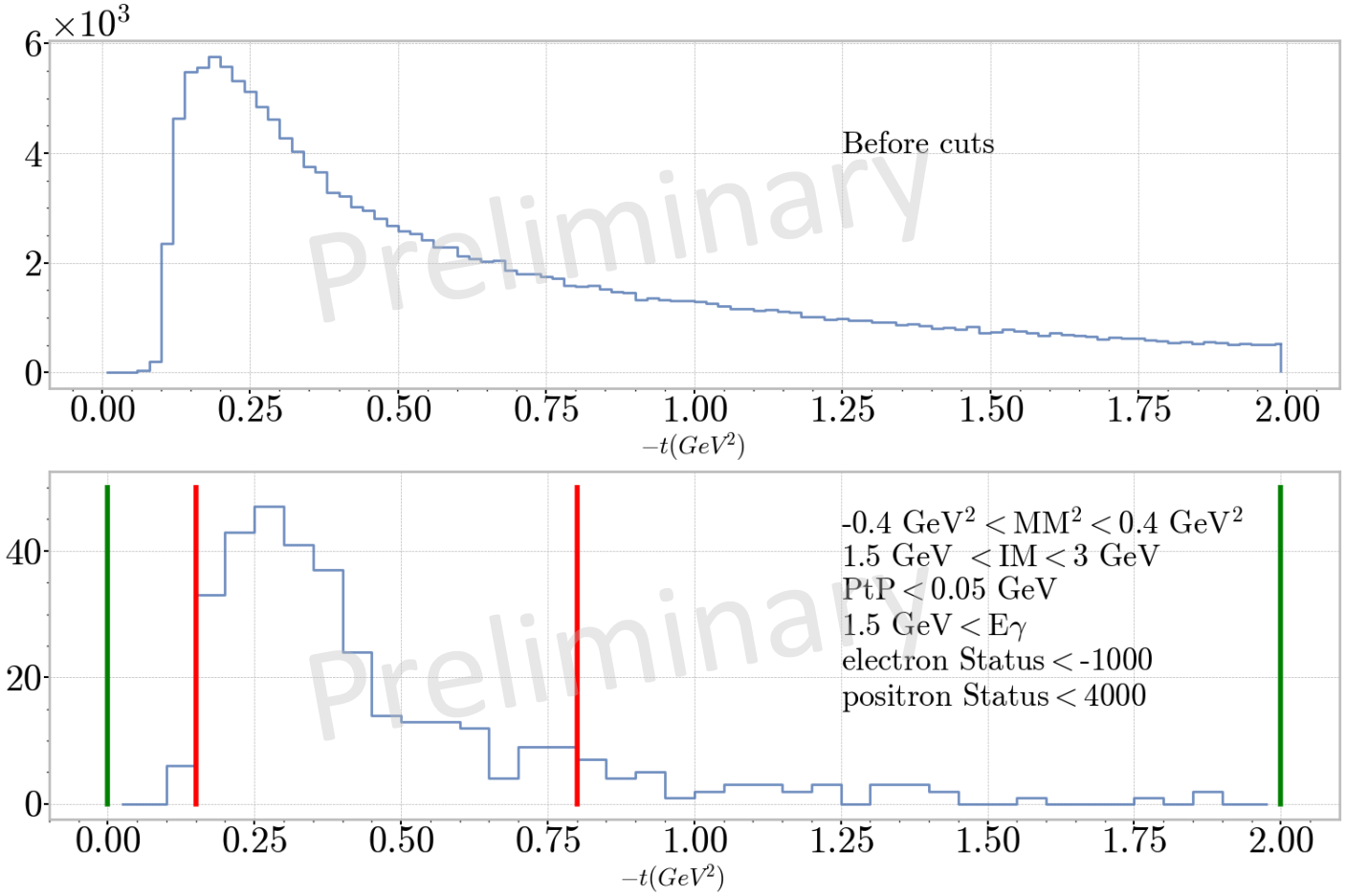
$$\Rightarrow e + p - p' - e^+ - e^- = X$$

- Large source of background after cuts attributed to NH_3 target
- Cut proposed at $\pm 0.4\ GeV^2$



Preliminary Results: $-t$

- $-t = (p' - p)^2 = (q - q')^2$ invaluable for accessing GPDs
- For statistics purposes require $0\text{GeV}^2 < -t < 2GeV^2$
- Tight cut proposed at $0.15\text{GeV}^2 < -t < 0.8GeV^2$



Preliminary Results: Q' (IM)

- Q' = Invariant Mass (IM) of decay lepton pair;

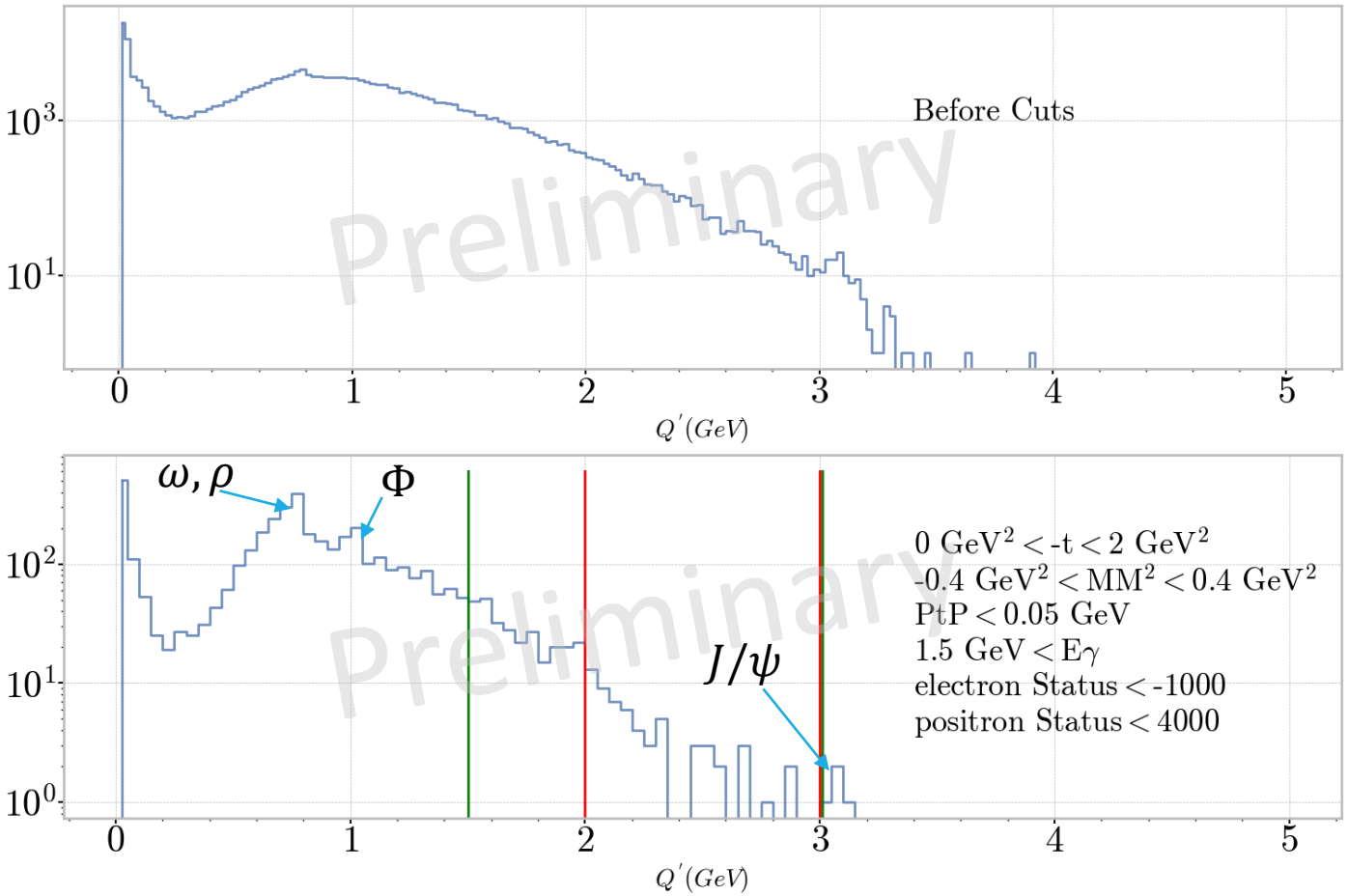
$$Q' = e^+ + e^-$$

- Begin to see known meson peaks after cuts
- Loose cut proposed at

$$1.5\ GeV < Q' < 3\ GeV$$

- Tight cut proposed at

$$2\ GeV < Q' < 3\ GeV$$

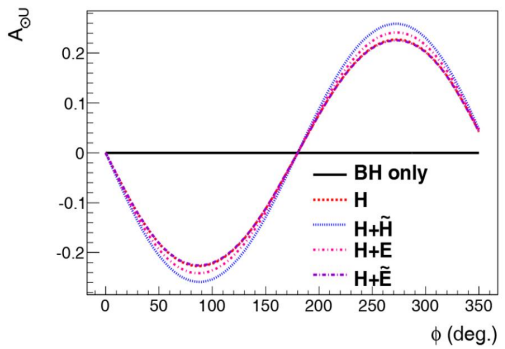


BSA and TSA – calculation procedure

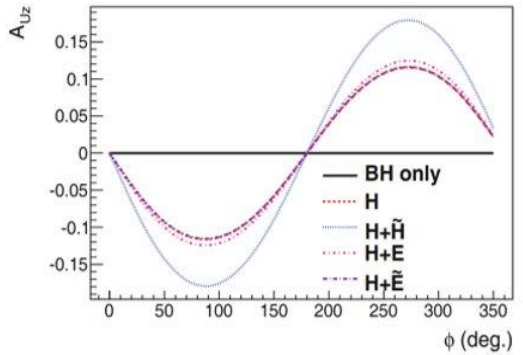
$$A_{LU} = \frac{P_t^-(N^{++}-N^{-+})+P_t^+(N^{+-}-N^{--})}{Pb\times(P_t^-(N^{++}+N^{-+})+P_t^+(N^{+-}+N^{--}))}$$

$$A_{UL} = \frac{N^{++}+N^{-+}-N^{+-}-N^{--}}{Df\times(P_t^-(N^{++}+N^{-+})+P_t^+(N^{+-}+N^{--}))}$$

BSA



TSA



$N^{\{ij\}}$ = number of counts in ϕ histogram with beam helicity i and target polarization j

Pt^+/Pt^- = Value of positive/negative target polarisation, calculated using elastic analysis (N.Pilleux)

P_b = beam polarization – taken to be 83% after averaging across Möller run measurements

D_f = Dilution factor $\approx 1 - \frac{C}{NH3}$

Conclusions/Next Steps

- Can see trends comparable to published TCS result at this stage, can pick out expected features in preliminary kinematic distributions.
- New improvement in reconstruction included in most recent software mean that the next round of data processing is predicted to show improvements in many areas, notably reconstruction of the scattered proton.
- Calibrations for this run period still in progress – these are progressing on schedule, some resolutions will be expected to improve when these are complete.
- Simulation studies are the next step, before extraction of BSA and TSA observables on complete dataset.

REFERENCES

[1] *Science Requirements and Detector Concepts for the Electron-Ion Collider: EIC Yellow Report* e-Print: 2103.05419 [physics.ins-det]

[2] R. Milner, R. Ent (Jefferson Lab), C. Boebel, J McMaster (MIT), J. LaPlante: *Visualising the proton.* 2022 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e2FrALuacZ4&t=11s

[3] First Measurement of Timelike Compton Scattering. P. Chatagnon et al. (CLAS Collaboration) Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 262501 – Published 22 December 2021

[4] Boër, M., Guidal, M. & Vanderhaeghen, M. Timelike Compton scattering off the proton and generalized parton distributions. *Eur. Phys. J. A* **51**, 103 (2015). https://doi.org/10.1140/epja/i2015-15103-3

[5] *CEBAF Accelerator Upgrade Complete: Initial Operations Set to Begin While Experimental Equipment Upgrades Continue* https://www.jlab.org/news/ontarget/target-augustseptember-2014 Accessed: 07/07/2023

[6] *The CLAS12 Detector* https://physics.uconn.edu/2020/09/16/ Accessed: 22/07/2022

[7] N. Pilleux *RGC end of run report* RG-C end of run and first look at physics (in2p3.fr) *Accessed:* 29/03/2023

[8] J. Brock *Performances of the longitudinally polarized target for CLAS12* International workshop on CLAS12 physics and future perspectives at JLab (21-24 March 2023): Performances of the longitudinally polarized target for CLAS12 · IJCLab Events Directory (Indico) (in2p3.fr) *Accessed:* 29/03/2023

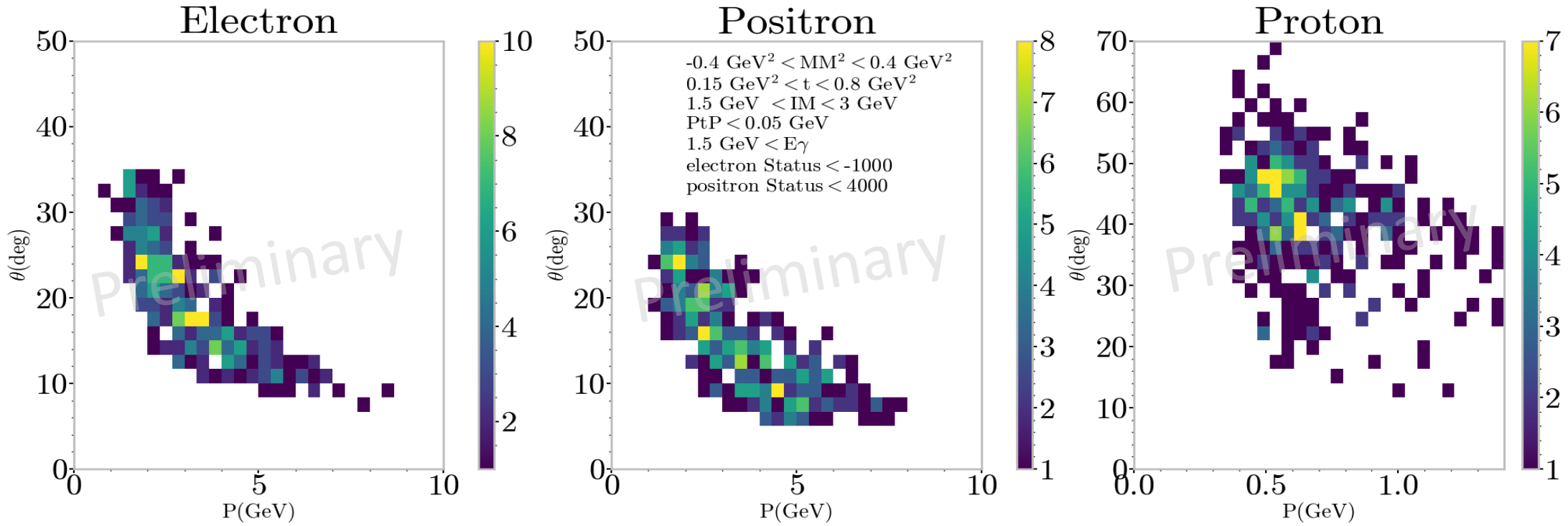
Thank you

Questions?

BACKUP

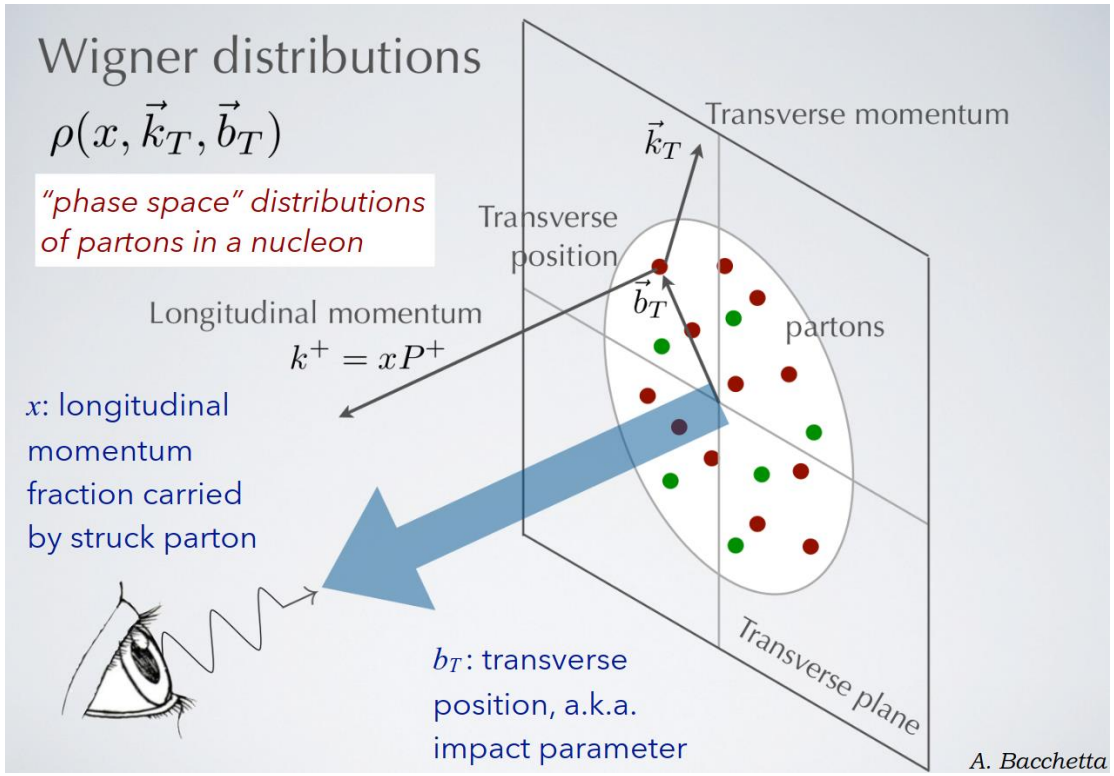
Final state particles

- Three final state particle momentum vs theta full exclusivity (tight t cut $0.15\ GeV^2 < t < 0.8\ GeV^2$)
- Follows shapes seen with first published TCS result on proton data[3]



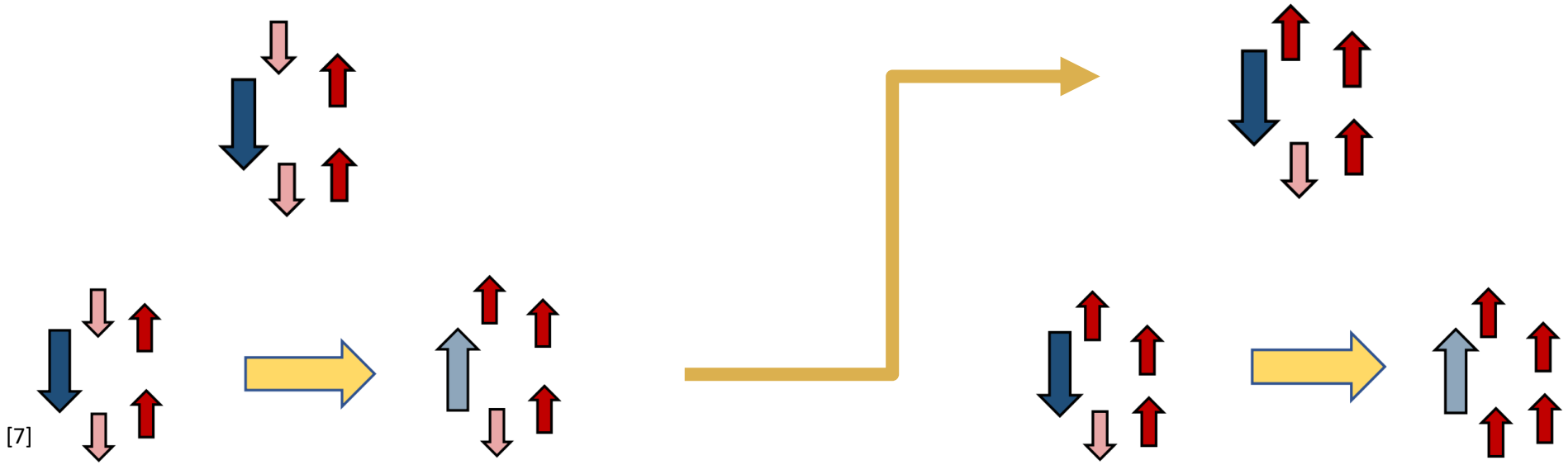
Internal Structure of Nucleons

- The distribution of partons in a nucleon can be represented by three variables;
  - x – describes the longintudinal momentum fraction carried by the struck parton
  - kT – describes transverse momentum of partons
  - bT – describes the impact parameter
- Integrating Wigner functions with respect to transverse momenta k_T(\rightarrow) gives Generalised Parton Distributions
- Information on these variables can be accessed through scattering processes, using electrons as a probe to scatter off of target nucleons.
- One such process is timelike compton scattering (TCS)



RGC Polarised target

- Longitudinally polarized NH3 and ND3 targets give access to observables of interest
- Target polarisation;



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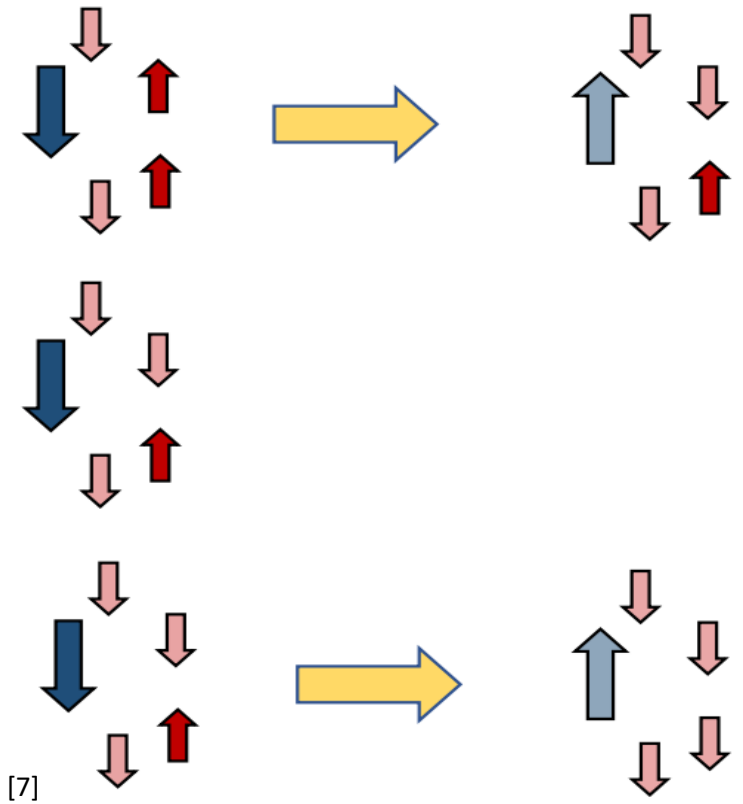
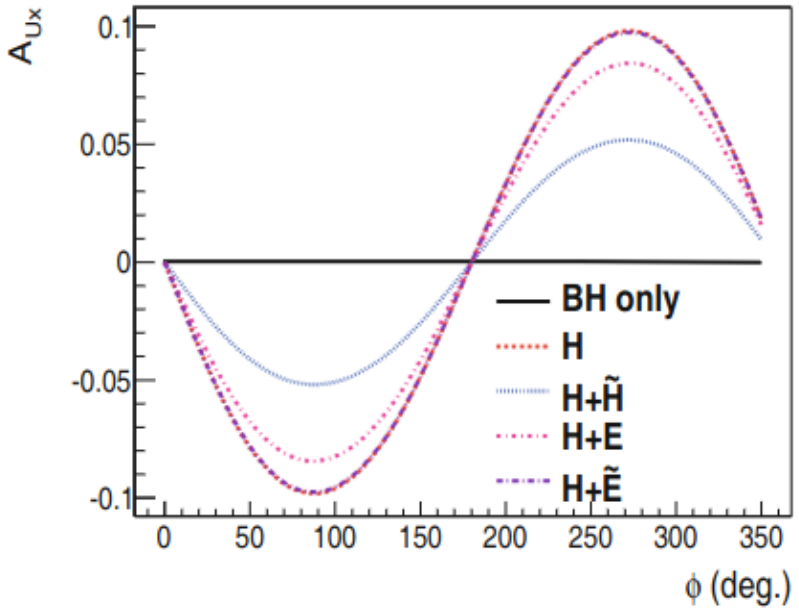
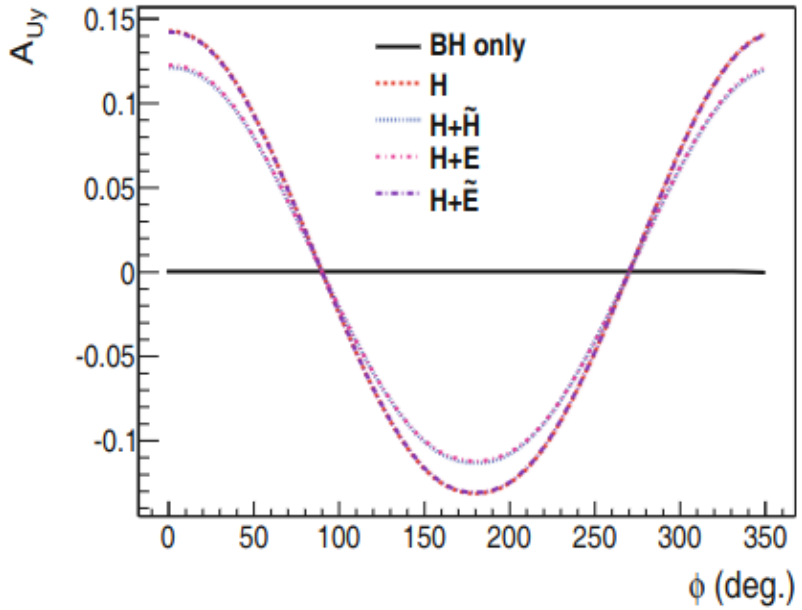


[7]

Transversely polarised target TSA





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