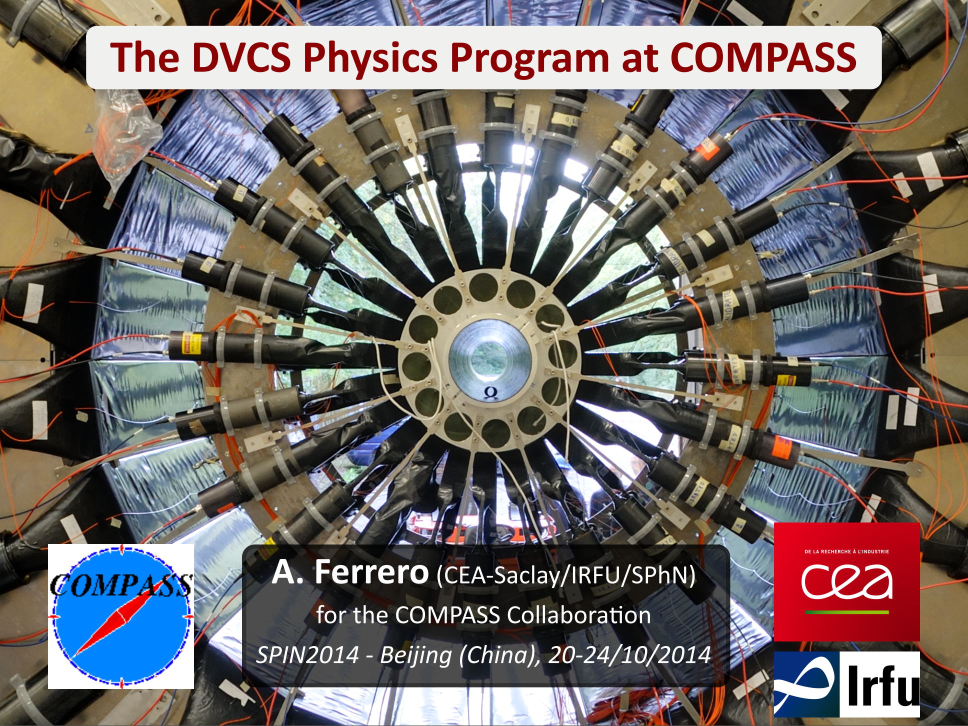
The DVCS Physics Program at COMPASS



A. Ferrero (CEA-Saclay/IRFU/SPhN)
for the COMPASS Collaboration

SPIN2014 - Beijing (China), 20-24/10/2014

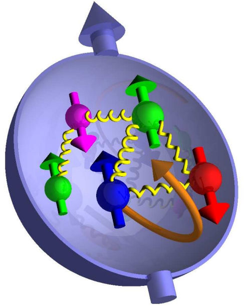
COMPASS

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE
cea

Irfu

Where does the spin of the nucleons come from?

Proton spin sum rule: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L_q + L_g$

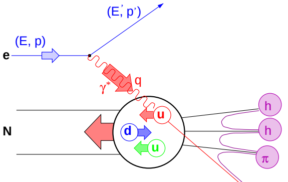


The ``proton spin crisis'':

$$\Delta\Sigma \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Static quark model}: \Delta\Sigma = 1 \\ \text{Weak baryon decays}: \Delta\Sigma \simeq 0.58 \\ \text{Experiments}: \Delta\Sigma \simeq 0.3 \end{cases}$$

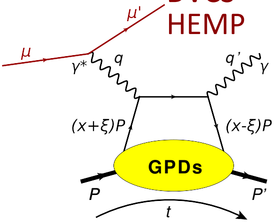
$\Delta G = ??$ $L_{q,g} = ??$

COMPASS experimental tools:

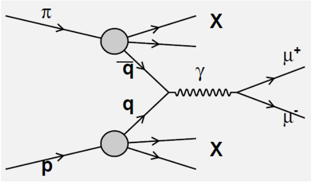


(semi-incl.)DIS

DVCS
HEMP



Pol. Drell-Yan



Where does the spin of the nucleons come from?

Proton spin sum rule: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L_q + L_g$

The ``proton spin crisis'':

$$\Delta\Sigma \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Static quark model}: \Delta\Sigma = 1 \\ \text{Weak baryon decays}: \Delta\Sigma \simeq 0.58 \\ \text{Experiments}: \Delta\Sigma \simeq 0.3 \end{cases}$$

$\Delta G = ??$ $L_{q,g} = ??$

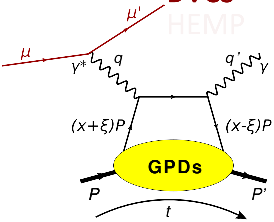
This talk:

COMPASS experimental tools:

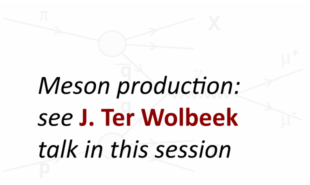
(semi-incl.)DIS

DVCS

HEMP



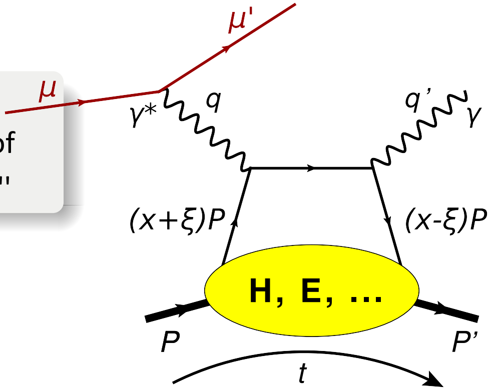
Pol. Drell-Yan



Meson production: see **J. Ter Wolbeek** *talk in this session*

Introduction to GPDs

``GPDs are **non-perturbative** objects entering the description of **hard exclusive** electroproduction''



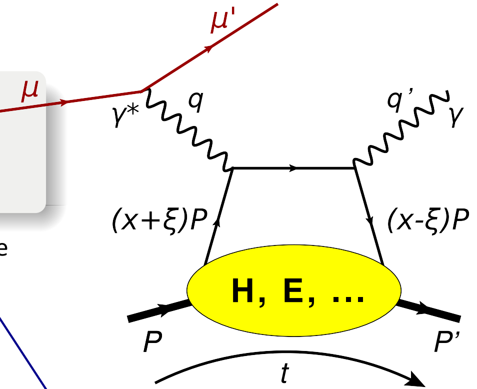
Definition of variables:

- x: average long. momentum - NOT ACCESSIBLE
- ξ: long. mom. difference $\simeq x_B/(2 - x_B)$
- t: four-momentum transfer related to $b_\perp$ via Fourier transform

Introduction to GPDs

``GPDs are **non-perturbative** objects entering the description of **hard exclusive** electroproduction''

They encode **CORRELATIONS** between the long. mom. $\mathbf{x}$ and the transv. position $\mathbf{b}_\perp$ of partons

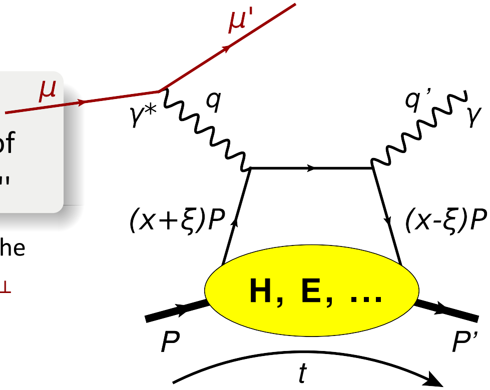


Definition of variables:

- x: average long. momentum - NOT ACCESSIBLE
- ξ: long. mom. difference $\simeq x_B/(2 - x_B)$
- t: four-momentum transfer
  related to $b_\perp$ via Fourier transform

Introduction to GPDs

``GPDs are **non-perturbative** objects entering the description of **hard exclusive** electroproduction''



They encode **CORRELATIONS** between the long. mom. $\mathbf{x}$ and the transv. position $\mathbf{b}_\perp$ of partons

Experimentally accessible through Compton Form Factors (CFFs):

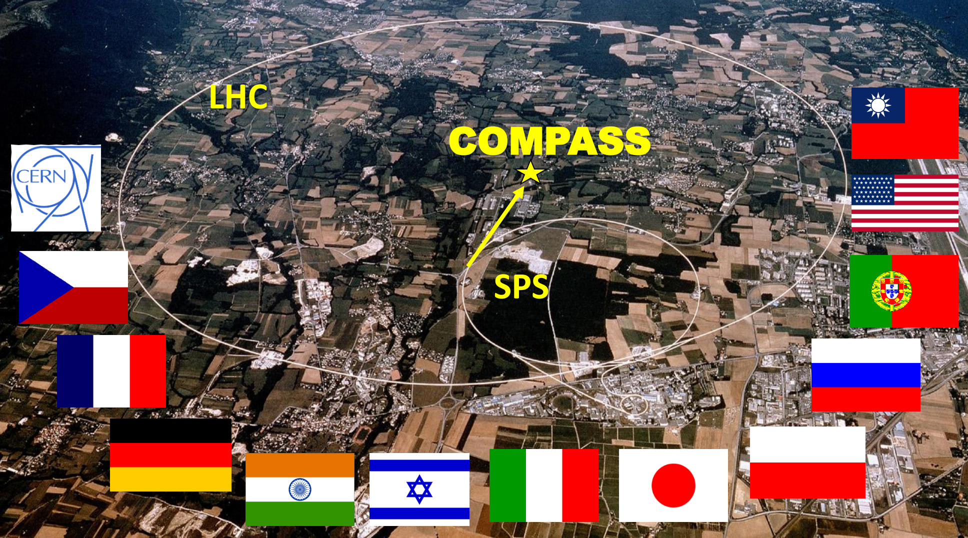
$$\mathrm{Im}\mathcal{H}(\xi, t) = H(x = \xi, \xi, t)$$

$$\mathrm{Re}\mathcal{H}(\xi, t) = \int \frac{dx\, H(x, x, t)}{(x - \xi)} + \mathrm{Dterm}$$

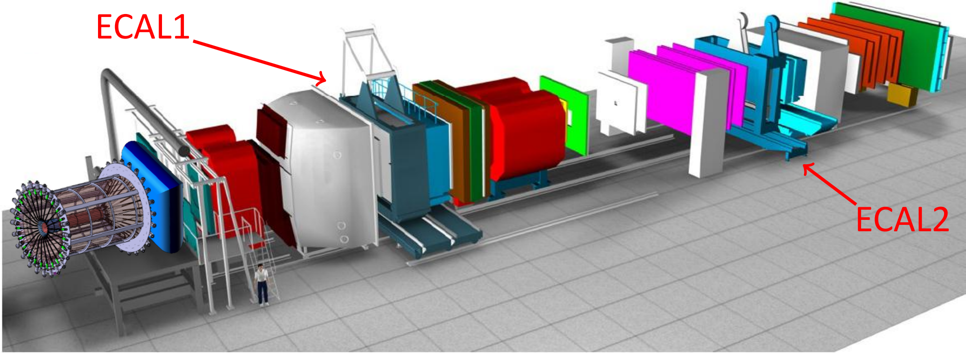
Definition of variables:

- x: average long. momentum - NOT ACCESSIBLE
- ξ: long. mom. difference $\simeq x_B/(2 - x_B)$
- t: four-momentum transfer related to $b_\perp$ via Fourier transform

COMPASS: Versatile facility to study QCD with hadron ($\pi^{\pm}$, $K^{\pm}$, p …) and lepton (polarized $\mu^{\pm}$) beams of ~200 GeV for hadron spectroscopy and hadron structure studies using SIDIS, DY, DVCS, DVMP…



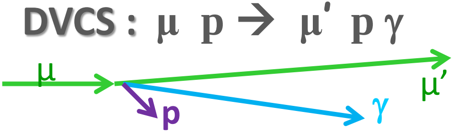
The COMPASS set-up for the GPD program



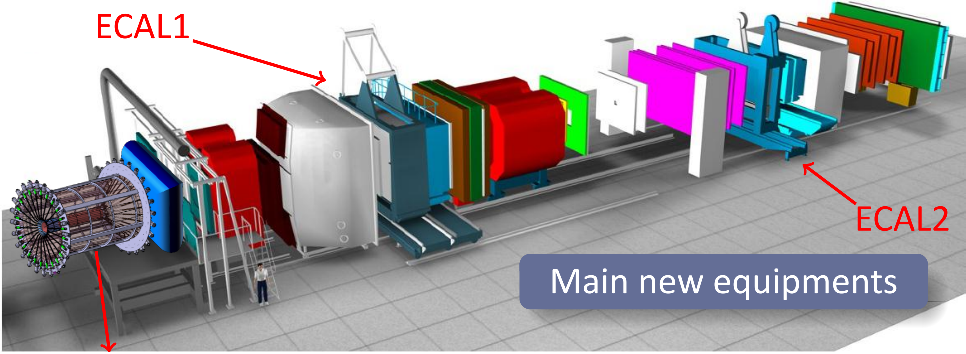
Two stage magnetic spectrometer for **large angular & momentum acceptance**

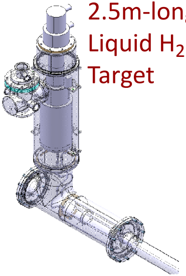
Particle identification with:

- Ring Imaging Cerenkov Detector
- Electromagnetic calorimeters (**ECAL0**, **ECAL1** & **ECAL2**)
- Hadronic calorimeters
- Muon absorbers

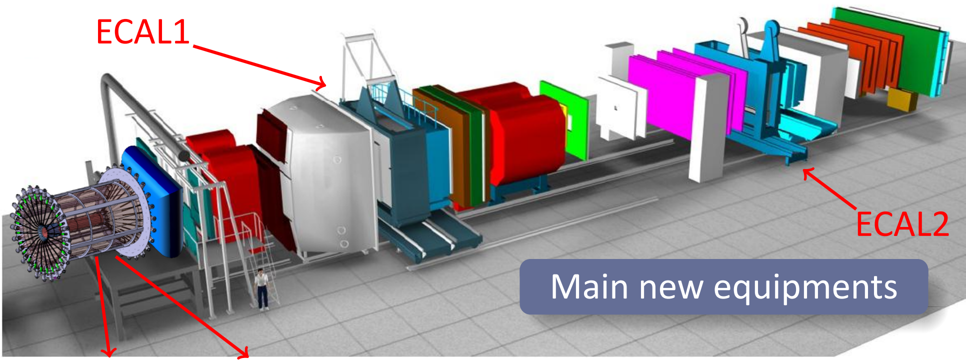


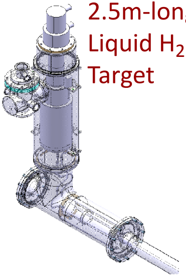
The COMPASS set-up for the GPD program





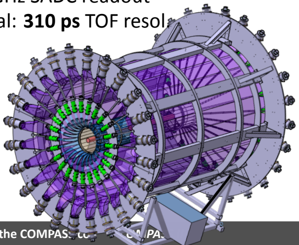
The COMPASS set-up for the GPD program



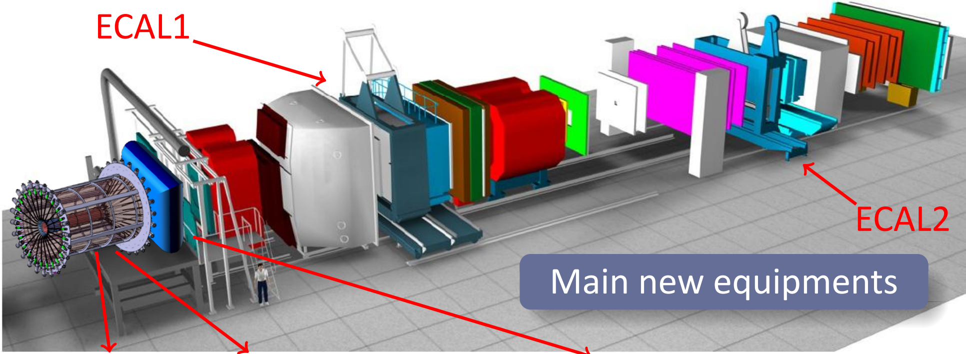


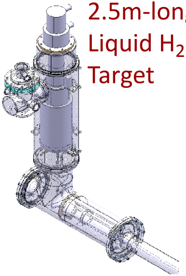
2.5m-long
Liquid H_2
Target

Target TOF System
24 inner & outer scintillators
1 GHz SADC readout
goal: **310 ps** TOF resol



The COMPASS set-up for the GPD program

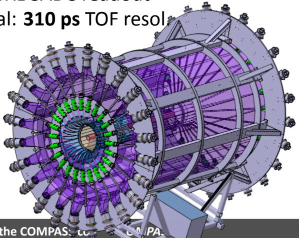




2.5m-long Liquid H_2 Target

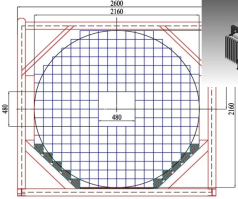
Target TOF System

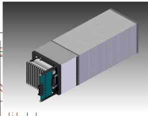
24 inner & outer scintillators
1 GHz SADC readout
goal: **310 ps** TOF resol.



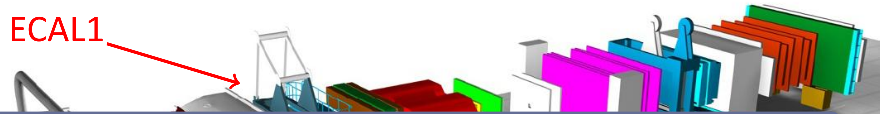
ECAL0 Calorimeter

Shashlyk modules + MAPD readout
$\sim 2 \times 2$ m^2, ~2200 ch.



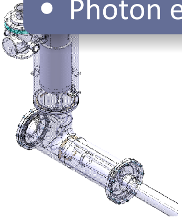


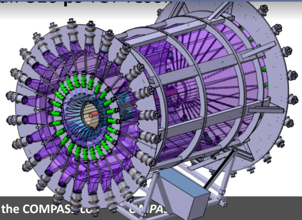
The COMPASS set-up for the GPD program

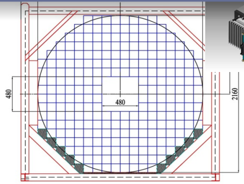


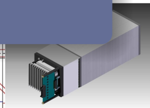
Key features of COMPASS:

- Muon beams with opposite **charge** and **polarization**
  - $E_{\mu} = 160$ GeV
  - $\sim 4 \cdot 10^{8}$ μ/spill, 9.6s/40s duty cycle
- Reconstruction of the full event kinematics
- Recoil proton momentum from target TOF detector
- Photon energy and angle from ECALs









The GPD Physics Program at COMPASS

2008: Very short test run, short LH_2 target

- Observation of exclusive photon production
- Confirmed the global efficiency $\simeq 10\%$ used for projections

2009: **10 days**, short LH_2 target

- Coarse binning in x_B
- First hint of DVCS at large x_B

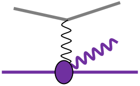
2004-10: Exclusive vector meson production on a **transv. pol. target** and **no recoil detector**

2012: **4 weeks**, full-scale LH_2 target and recoil detector

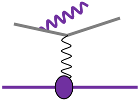
2016-7: **2 years** of dedicated data taking

>2018: DVCS with **transv. pol. target** and **recoil detector** → **GPD E**
Future addendum to COMPASS-II proposal

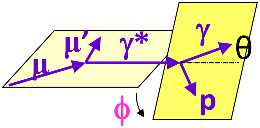
The DVCS Process at COMPASS Kinematics



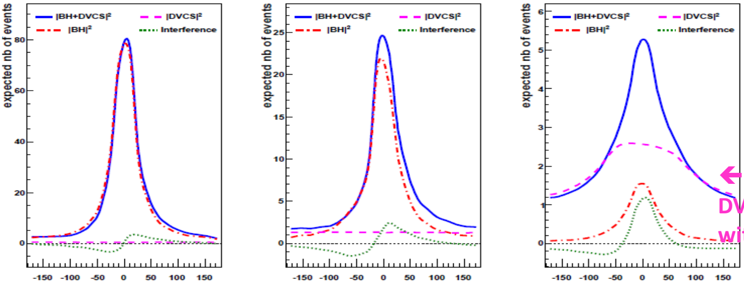
Deep VCS



Bethe-Heitler



$d\sigma \; \alpha \;\; |T^{BH}|^2$ + Interference Term + $|T^{DVCS}|^2$



$0.005 < x_B < 0.01$ | $0.01 < x_B < 0.03$ | $0.03 < x_B$

Monte-Carlo Simulation for COMPASS set-up with only ECAL1+2

← Missing DVCS acceptance without ECAL0

BH dominates

excellent reference yield

study of Interference

→ Re T^{DVCS}

or Im T^{DVCS}

DVCS dominates

study of $d\sigma^{DVCS}/dt$

→ Transverse Imaging

Measurements of DVCS and BH Cross-sections

cross-sections on proton for $\mu^{+\downarrow}$, $\mu^{-\uparrow}$ beam with opposite charge & spin (e_μ & P_μ)

$$d\sigma_{(\mu p \to \mu p \gamma)} = d\sigma^{BH} + d\sigma^{DVCS}_{unpol} + P_\mu \, d\sigma^{DVCS}_{pol} + e_\mu \, a^{BH} \, \mathcal{R}e \, A^{DVCS} + e_\mu \, P_\mu \, a^{BH} \, \mathcal{I}m \, A^{DVCS}$$

Charge & Spin Difference and Sum:

$$\mathcal{D}_{CS,U} \equiv d\sigma(\mu^{+\downarrow}) - d\sigma(\mu^{-\uparrow}) \propto c_0^{Int} + c_1^{Int} \cos\phi$$ and $c_{0,1}^{Int} \sim F_1 \, \mathcal{R}e \, \mathcal{H}$

$$\mathcal{S}_{CS,U} \equiv d\sigma(\mu^{+\downarrow}) + d\sigma(\mu^{-\uparrow}) \propto d\sigma^{BH} + c_0^{DVCS} + K.s_1^{Int} \sin\phi$$ and $s_1^{Int} \sim F_1 \, \mathcal{I}m \, \mathcal{H}$

$$c_1^{Int} \propto \mathcal{R}e \left(F_1 \mathcal{H} + \xi (F_1 + F_2) \tilde{\mathcal{H}} - t/4m^2 \, F_2 \mathcal{E} \right)$$

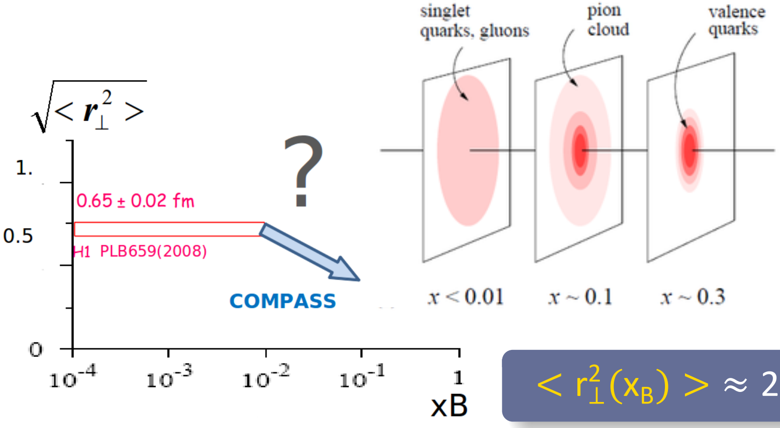
NOTE:
- ✓ dominance of $\mathcal{H}$ with a proton target at COMPASS kinematics
- ✓ only leading twist and LO

Transverse Nucleon Imaging at COMPASS

Beam Charge and Spin **SUM**:

$$\mathbf{S_{CS,U}} \equiv \mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{+\leftarrow}) + \mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\mu}^{-\rightarrow}) \propto \mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\mathbf{BH}} + \mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\mathbf{DVCS}}_{\mathbf{unpol}} + \mathbf{K s_1^{Int}} \sin \boldsymbol{\phi}$$

Integration over ϕ and BH subtraction → $\mathbf{d}\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\mathbf{DVCS}}/\mathbf{dt} \sim \mathbf{exp(-B|t|)}$



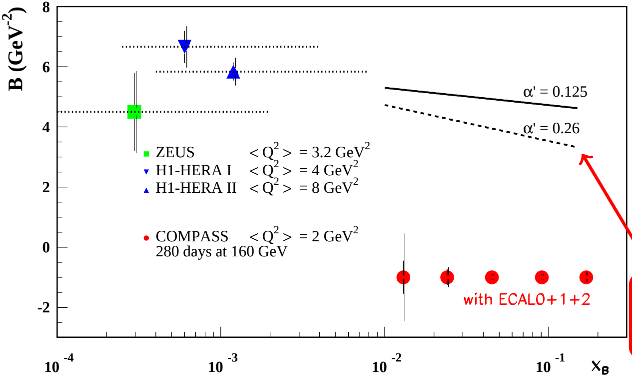
$$< r_\perp^2(x_B) > \approx 2B(x_B)$$

Transverse Nucleon Imaging at COMPASS

Beam Charge and Spin **SUM**:

$$\mathbf{S_{CS,U} \equiv d\sigma(\mu^{+\leftarrow}) + d\sigma(\mu^{-\rightarrow}) \propto d\sigma^{BH} + d\sigma^{DVCS}_{unpol} + Ks^{Int}_1} \sin \boldsymbol{\phi}$$

Integration over ϕ and BH subtraction → $\mathbf{d\sigma^{DVCS}/dt \sim exp(-B|t|)}$



2 years of data

2.5 m LH_2 target

$\varepsilon_{global} = 10\%$

Ansatz at small $\mathbf{x_B}$:
$\mathbf{B(x_B) \simeq B_0 + 2\alpha' ln(x_0/x_B)}$

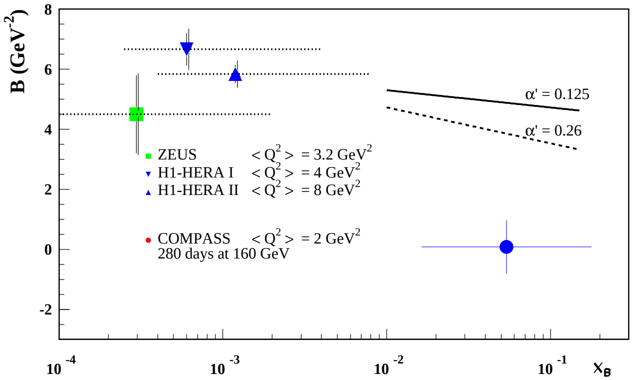
expected statistical and systematic uncertainties are shown

Transverse Nucleon Imaging at COMPASS

Beam Charge and Spin **SUM**:

$$\mathbf{S_{CS,U} \equiv d\sigma(\mu^{+\leftarrow}) + d\sigma(\mu^{-\rightarrow}) \propto d\sigma^{BH} + d\sigma^{DVCS}_{unpol} + Ks_1^{Int}} \sin \phi$$

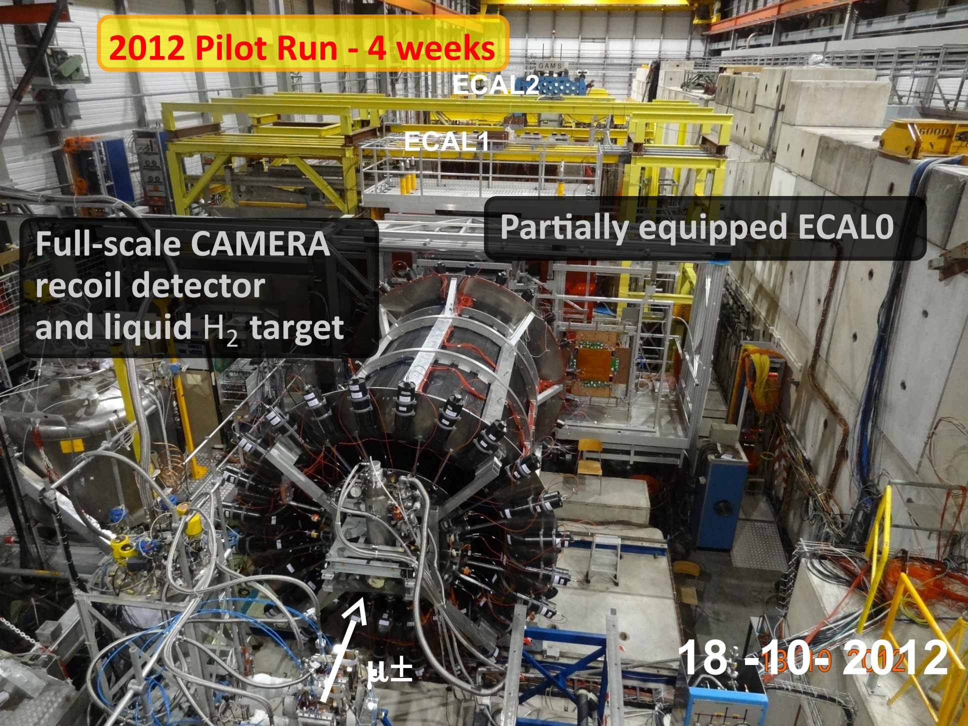
Integration over ϕ and BH subtraction → $\mathbf{d\sigma^{DVCS}/dt \sim \exp(-B|t|)}$



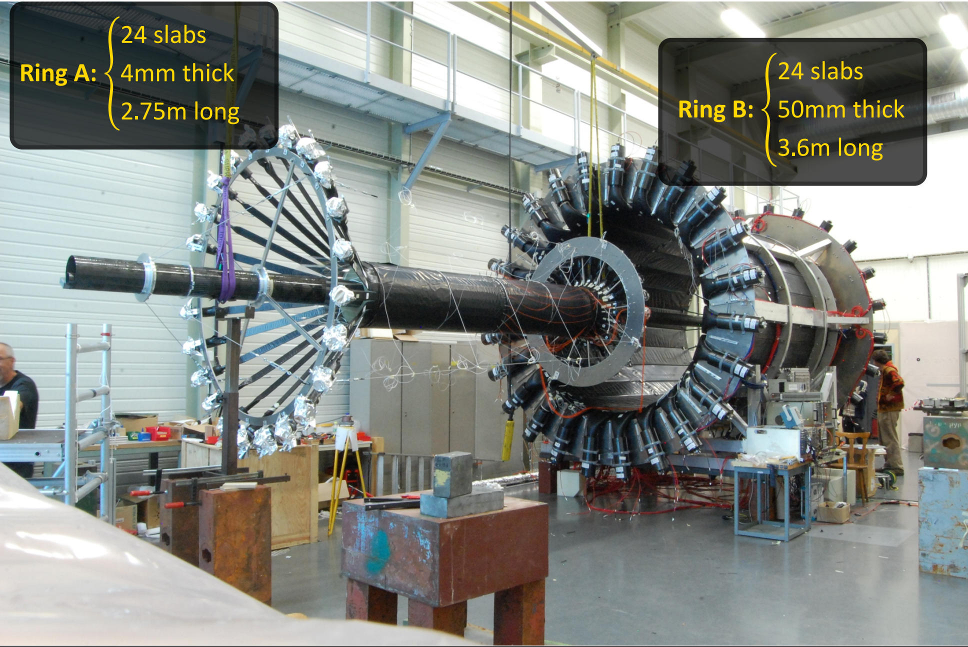
4 weeks in 2012

2.5 m LH_2 target

2012: **we can expect one mean value of B in the COMPASS kinematic range**


2012 Pilot Run - 4 weeks
GAMS
ECAL2
ECAL1
Partially equipped ECAL0
Full-scale CAMERA recoil detector and liquid H_2 target
μ±
18-10-2012

The Recoil TOF Detector CAMERA

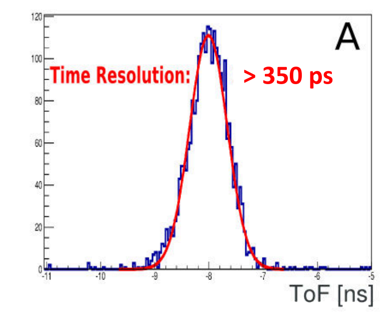


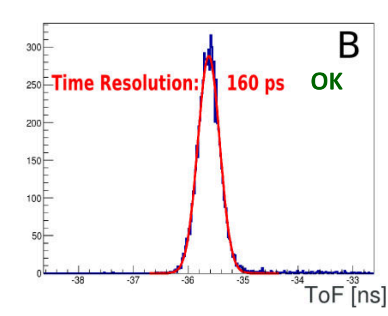
The Recoil TOF Detector CAMERA

Ring A:
- 24 slabs
- 4mm thick
- 2.75m long

Ring B:
- 24 slabs
- 50mm thick
- 3.6m long

Time resolution measurement with cosmics



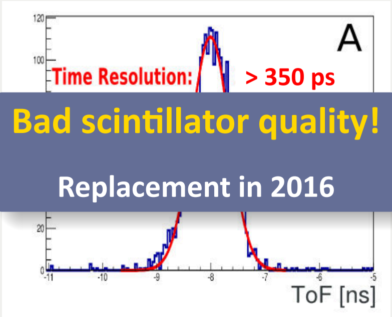


The Recoil TOF Detector CAMERA

Ring A: 24 slabs, 4mm thick, 2.75m long

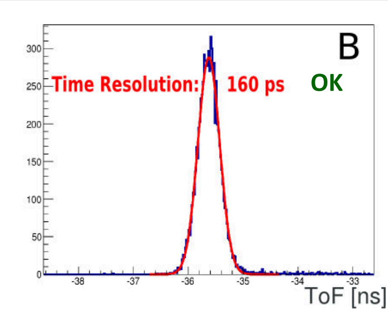
Ring B: 24 slabs, 50mm thick, 3.6m long

Time resolution measurement with cosmics



Bad scintillator quality!

Replacement in 2016



Exclusive Photon Events Selection

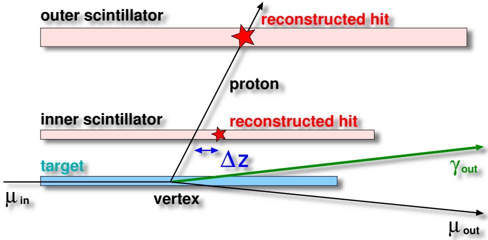
Reconstructed interaction vertex in **target volume**

One single photon above DVCS production threshold

$Q^2 > 1\ (\mathrm{GeV}/c)^2$, $0.05 < y < 0.9$, $0.06\ (\mathrm{GeV}/c)^2 < t < 0.64\ (\mathrm{GeV}/c)^2$

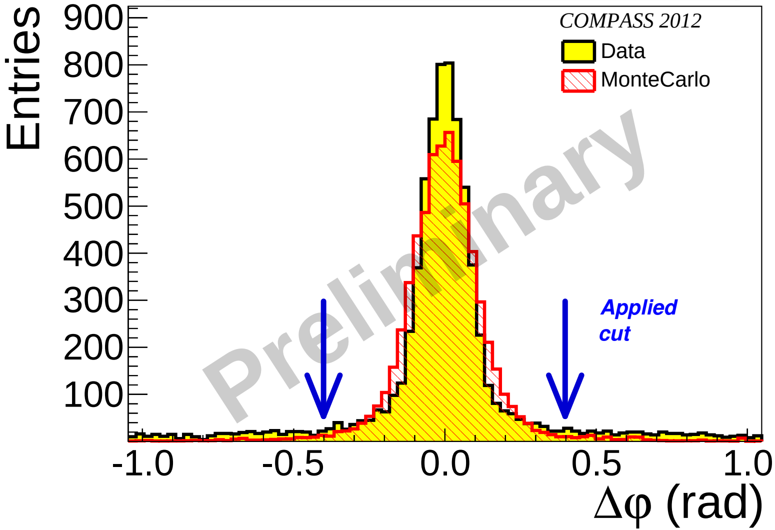
Exclusivity conditions:

- $\Delta\varphi = \varphi^{\mathrm{proton}}_{\mathrm{meas}} - \varphi^{\mathrm{proton}}_{\mathrm{reco}}$
- Vertex pointing (ΔZ)
- Transv. momentum balance: $\Delta p_\perp = p^{\mathrm{proton}}_{\perp,\mathrm{meas}} - p^{\mathrm{proton}}_{\perp,\mathrm{reco}}$
- Four-momentum balance: $M_X^2 = (p_{\mu_{in}} + p_{p_{in}} - p_{\mu_{out}} - p_{p_{out}} - p_\gamma)^2$
- Missing energy: $((p_{\mu_{in}} + p_{p_{in}} - p_{\mu_{out}} - p_\gamma)^2 - M_p^2)/2M_p$

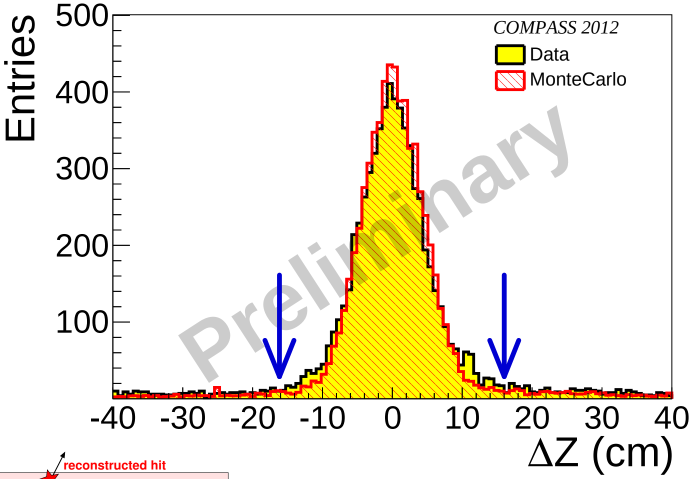


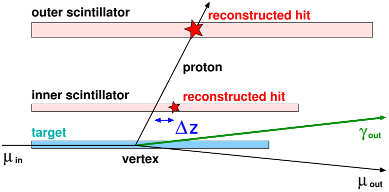
Exclusivity Variables: $\Delta\varphi$

$$\Delta\varphi = \varphi^{proton}_{meas} - \varphi^{proton}_{reco}$$



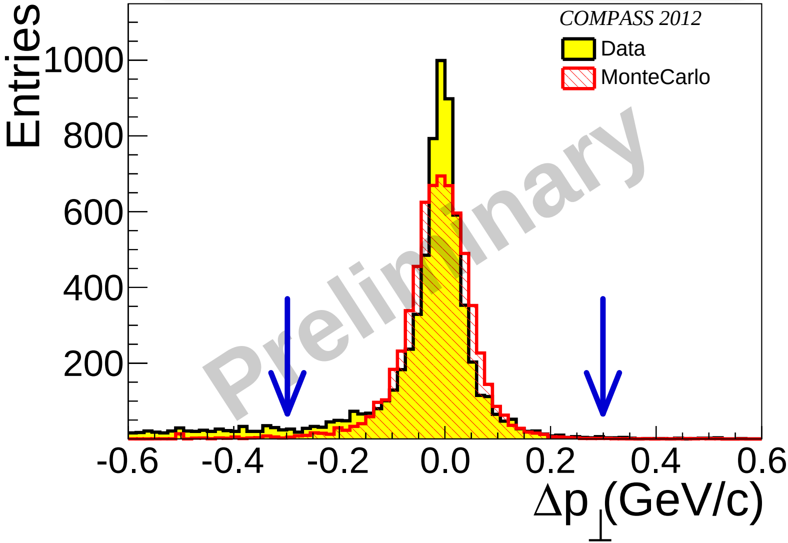
Exclusivity Variables: ΔZ





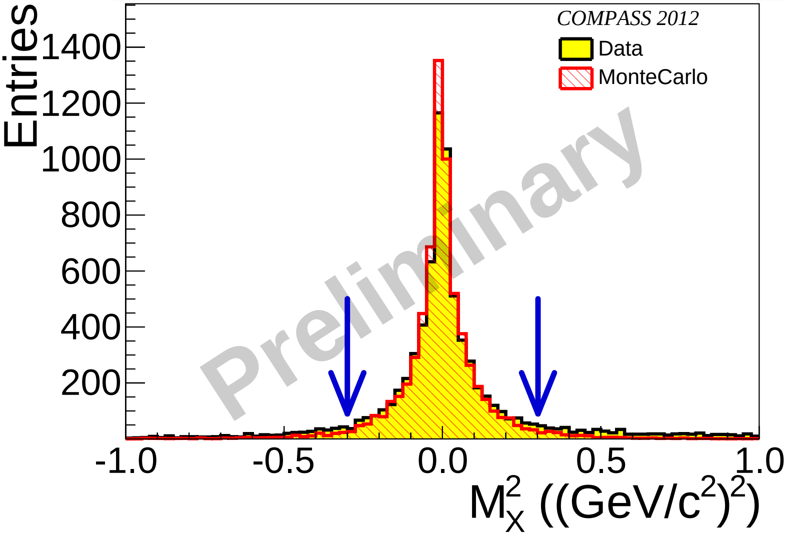
Exclusivity Variables: $\Delta p_\perp$

$$\Delta p_\perp = p_{\perp,meas}^{proton} - p_{\perp,reco}^{proton}$$



Exclusivity Variables: M_X^2

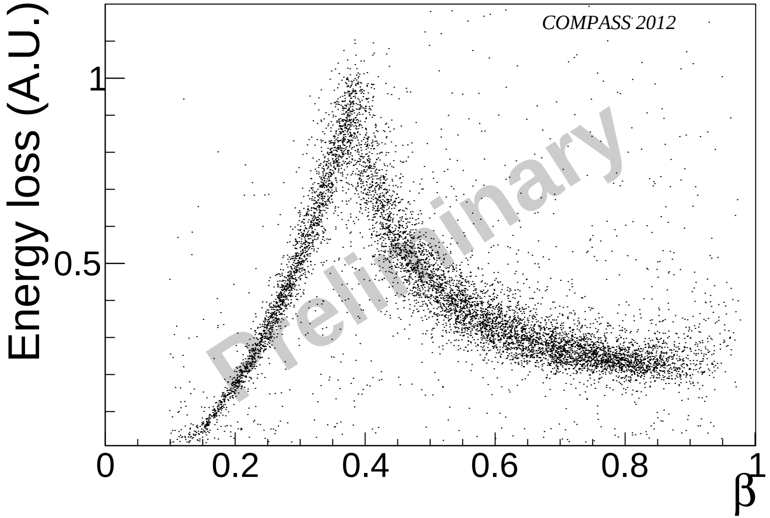
$$M_X^2 = (p_{\mu_{in}} + p_{p_{in}} - p_{\mu_{out}} - p_{p_{out}} - p_{\gamma})^2$$



Proton Signal in Recoil Detector

Signal amplitude in outer scintillators vs. **beta** of recoiling particle

Proton signature clearly visible after all exclusivity conditions



π^0 Background Estimation

π^0s are one of the main backgroud sources for exclusive photon events

Two possible cases:

- **visible** (both γ detected, easy to reject)
- **invisible** (one γ ``lost'', only estimated with MC)

π^0 Background Estimation

π^0s are one of the main backgroud sources for exclusive photon events

Two possible cases:

- **visible** (both γ detected, easy to reject)
- **invisible** (one γ ``lost'', only estimated with MC)

``Visible'' part estimated by combining the **exclusive γ candidates** with all additional **low-energy γs** in the event

π^0 Background Estimation

π^0s are one of the main backgroud sources for exclusive photon events

Two possible cases:

- **visible** (both γ detected, easy to reject)
- **invisible** (one γ ``lost'', only estimated with MC)

``Visible'' part estimated by combining the **exclusive γ candidates** with all additional **low-energy γs** in the event

``Invisible'' part estimate via **MC simulations**:

- **Semi-inclusive** contribution from LEPTO
- **Exclusive** contribution from HEPGEN/π^0 (Goloskokov-Kroll model)
- MC samples normalized to the ``visible'' π^0 in real data
- Two extreme cases considered:
  1. Fully **semi-inclusive** background
  2. Fully **exclusive** background

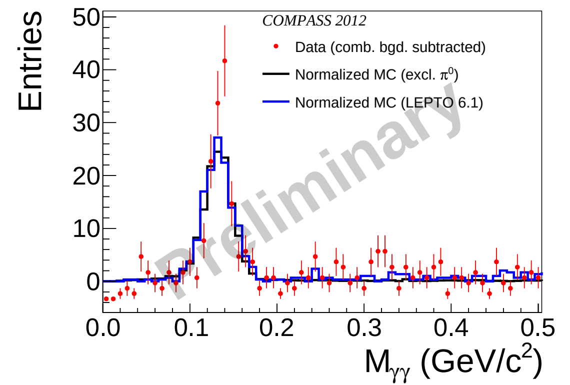
  → Gives **lower** and **upper** limits

π^0 Background Estimation

π^0s are one of the main backgroud sources for exclusive photon events

Two possible cases:

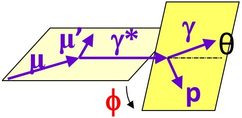
- **visible** (both γ detected, easy to reject)
- **invisible** (one γ ``lost'', only estimated with MC)



$M_{\gamma_{excl}\gamma_{bgd}}$ distribution (``Visible'' π^0)

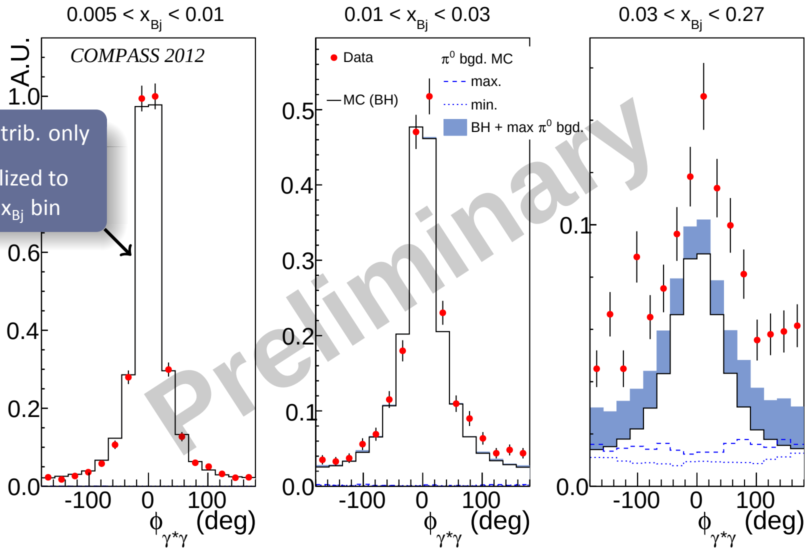
LEPTO and HEPGEN/π^0 MC normalized to $M_{\gamma_{excl}\gamma_{bgd}}$ peak from real data

Exclusive γ Azimuthal Distribution in 3 x_{Bj} Bins

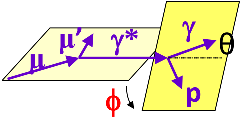


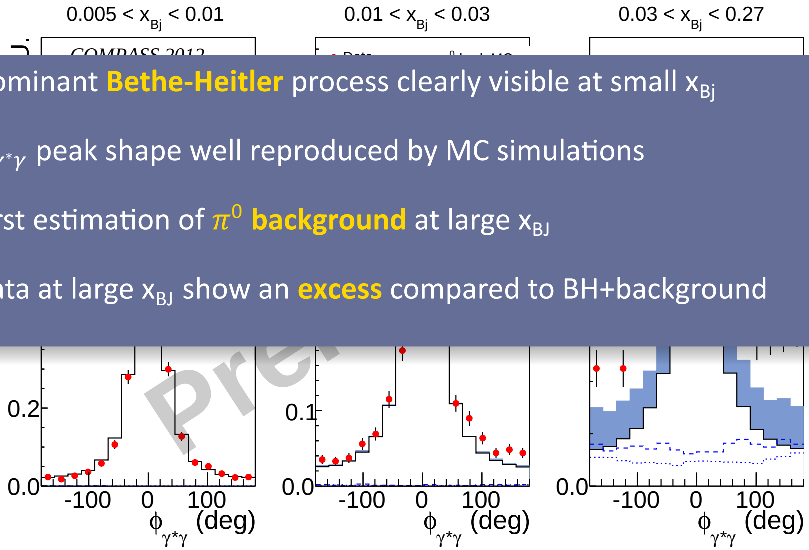
BH contrib. only

Normalized to lowest x_{Bj} bin



Exclusive γ Azimuthal Distribution in 3 x_{Bj} Bins





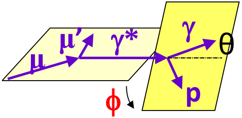
Dominant **Bethe-Heitler** process clearly visible at small x_{Bj}

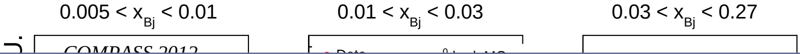
$\phi_{\gamma^*\gamma}$ peak shape well reproduced by MC simulations

First estimation of π^0 **background** at large x_{BJ}

Data at large x_{BJ} show an **excess** compared to BH+background

Exclusive γ Azimuthal Distribution in 3 x_{Bj} Bins





Dominant **Bethe-Heitler** process clearly visible at small x_{Bj}

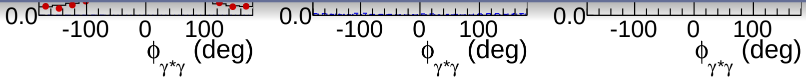
$\phi_{\gamma^{*}\gamma}$ peak shape well reproduced by MC simulations

First estimation of π^0 **background** at large x_{BJ}

Data at large x_{BJ} show an **excess** compared to BH+background

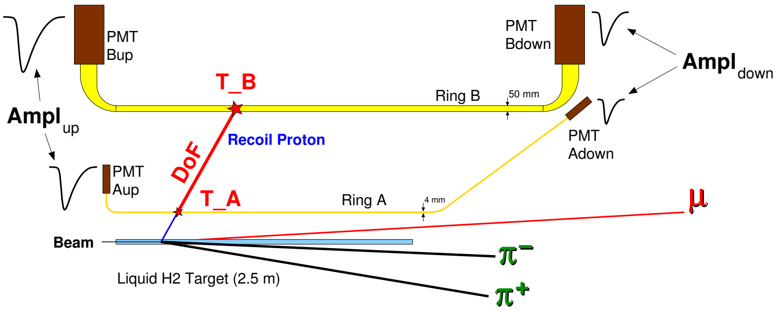
Next steps:

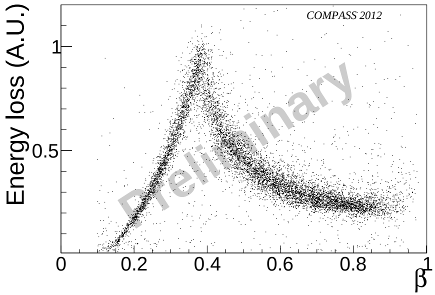
- **cross-section** extraction and **beam charge difference**
- **t-slope** extraction and nucleon tomography



Backup Slides

Recoil particle Measurement in CAMERA





$E_{loss} \sim \sqrt{Ampl_{up} * Ampl_{down}}$

$\textbf{TOF} \rightarrow (t_{up} + t_{down})_{A,B}$

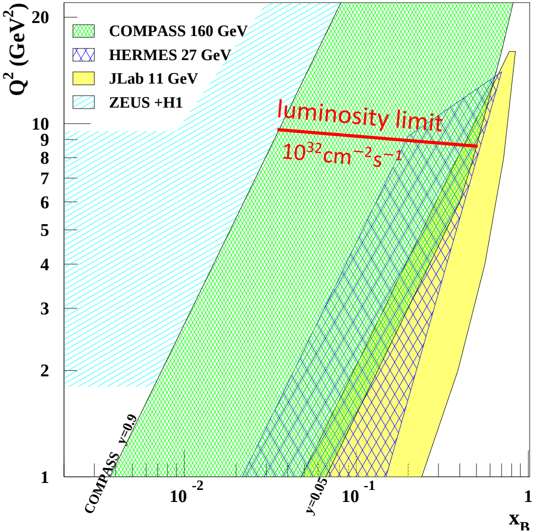
$\textbf{z} \rightarrow t_{up} - t_{down}$

Count rates: > 5 MHz in ring A

~1 MHz in ring B

What Makes COMPASS Unique?

COMPASS covers the unexplored region between collider (H1+Zeus) and low-energy fixed target (Hermes+JLab) experiments

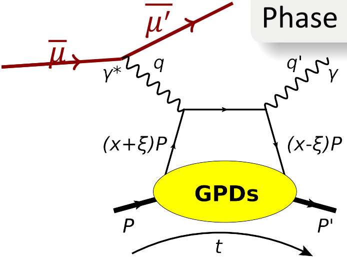


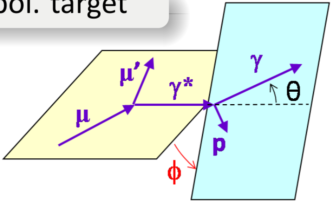
- μ^+ and μ^- beams
- momentum: 100 − 190 GeV/c
- beam polarization: 80 %
  opposite for μ^+ and μ^-
- coverage of intermediate x_B
  → low x_B: **pure BH**
  useful for normalization
  → high x_B: **DVCS predominance**

⇝ **unexplored region between ZEUS+H1 and HERMES+JLab**

DVCS: What Can We Learn?

Phase 1: Polarized beam, unpol. target

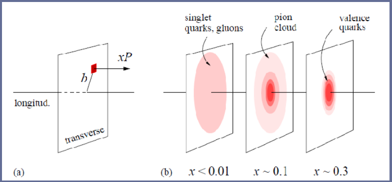




DVCS dominance at large x_B

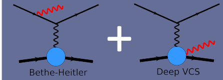
BH/DVCS interf. at intermediate x_B

x_B-dependent transv. size of nucleon



$r_\perp$ parameter from slope of $d\sigma^{DVCS}/dt$

Interference between BH and DVCS



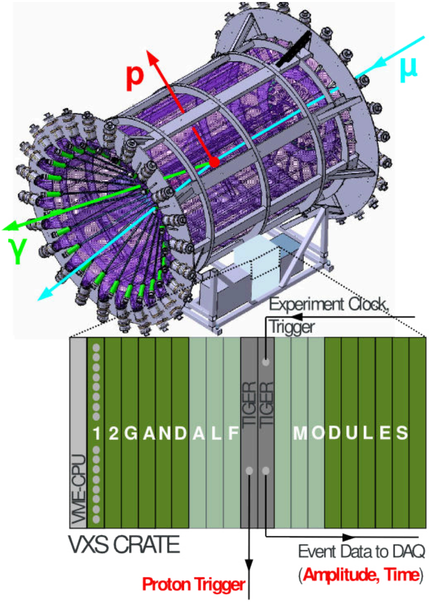
→ "Boost" of DVCS through int. term

Measurement of $\mathrm{Re}\mathcal{H}(\xi,t)$ and $\mathrm{Im}\mathcal{H}(\xi,t)$ via ϕ-modulation of cross section

- $\mathbf{Re}\mathcal{H}(\xi,t) = \mathbf{P}\int \mathbf{dx\,H(x,\xi,t)/(x-\xi)}$
- $\mathbf{Im}\mathcal{H}(\xi,t) = \mathbf{H(x=\xi,\xi,t)}$

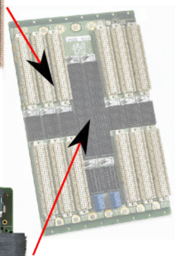
Exp. constrain to GPD H

CAMERA Readout



GANDALF

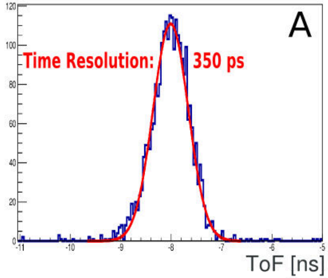
Virtex-5 VSX95
8 channels
1 GS/s
12 bit resolution

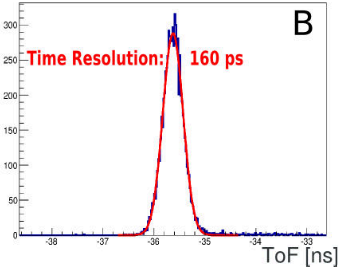


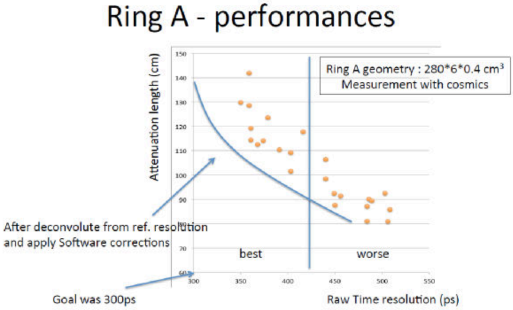
TIGER

Virtex-6 VLX365
onBoard GPU
2x SFP+
COM Express

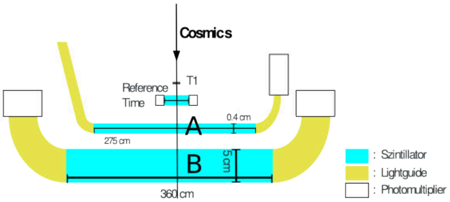
Time Resolutions Measured with Cosmics



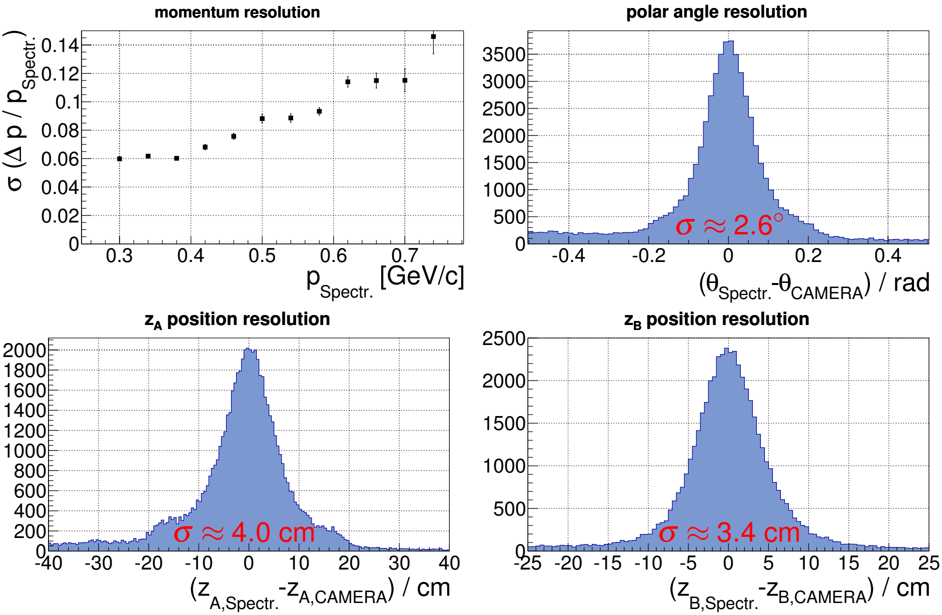




Att length better than 200 cm was expected



Summary of Present CAMERA Performances



Past, Present and Future GPD Experiments