



DVCS @ HERMES

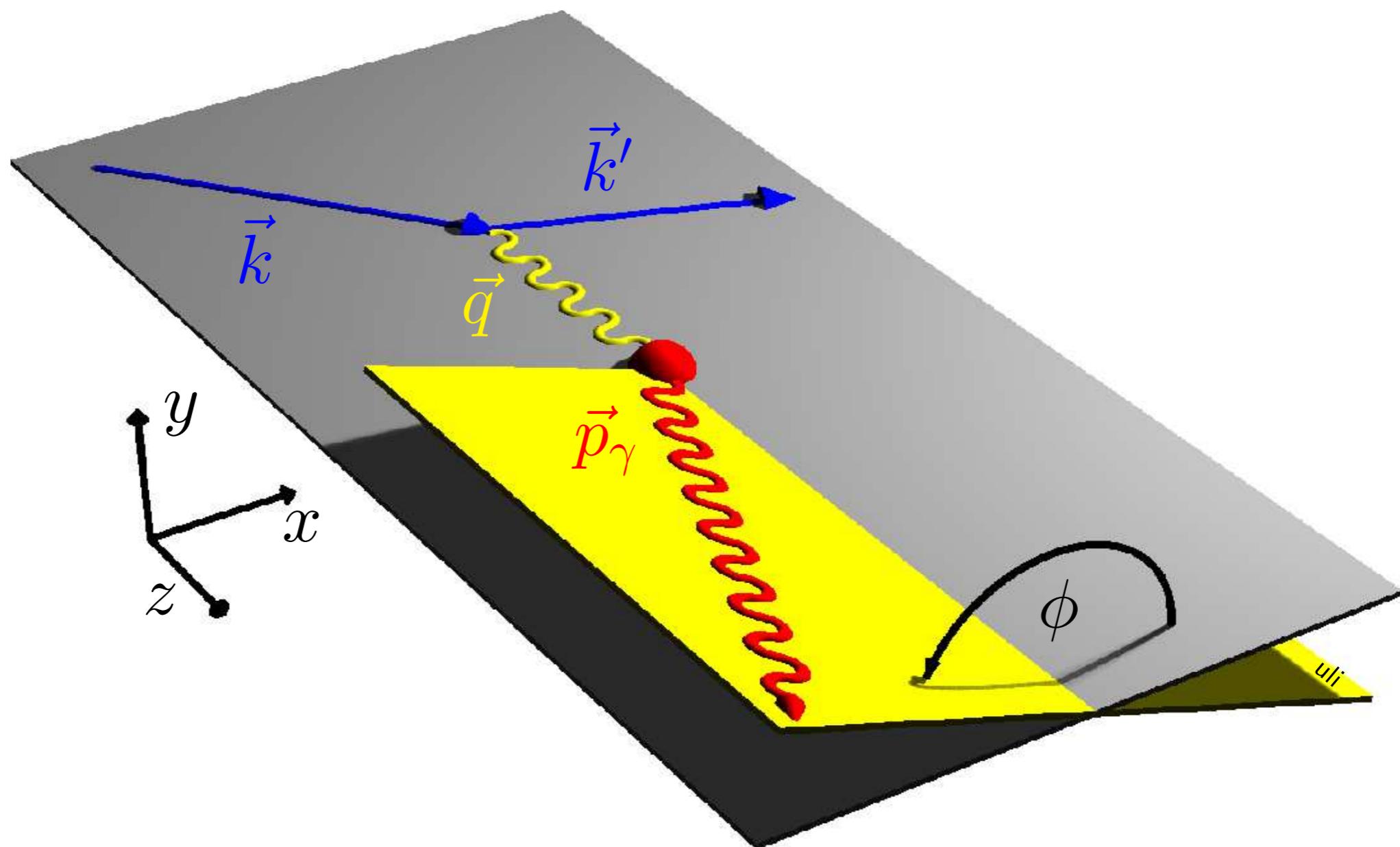
M. MURRAY, UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

Baryons, Glasgow 2013



University
of Glasgow

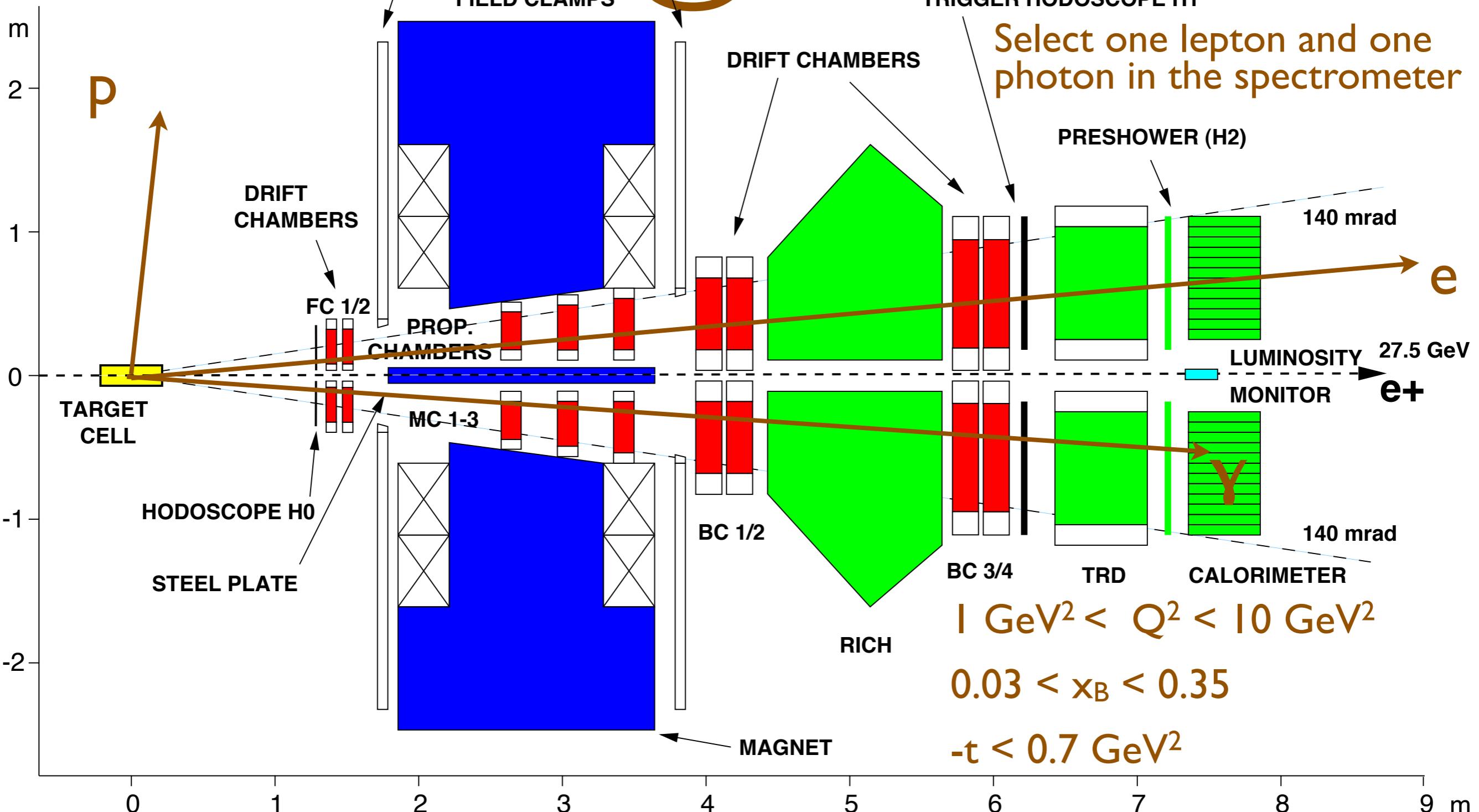
DVCS @ HERMES



DVCS @ HERMES

FIELD CLAMPS

TRIGGER HODOSCOPE H1

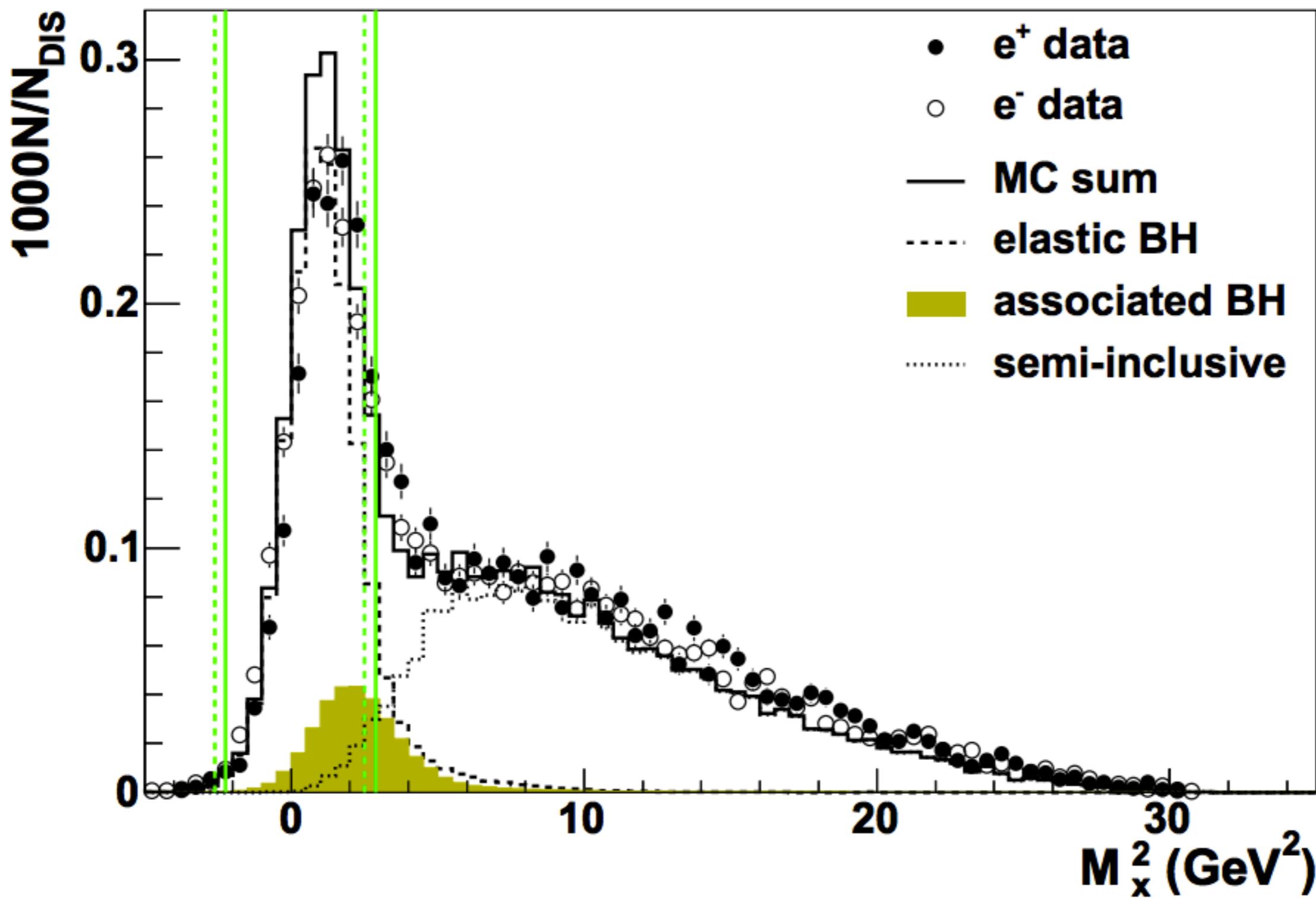


$$\langle Q^2 \rangle \approx 2.4 \text{ GeV}^2$$

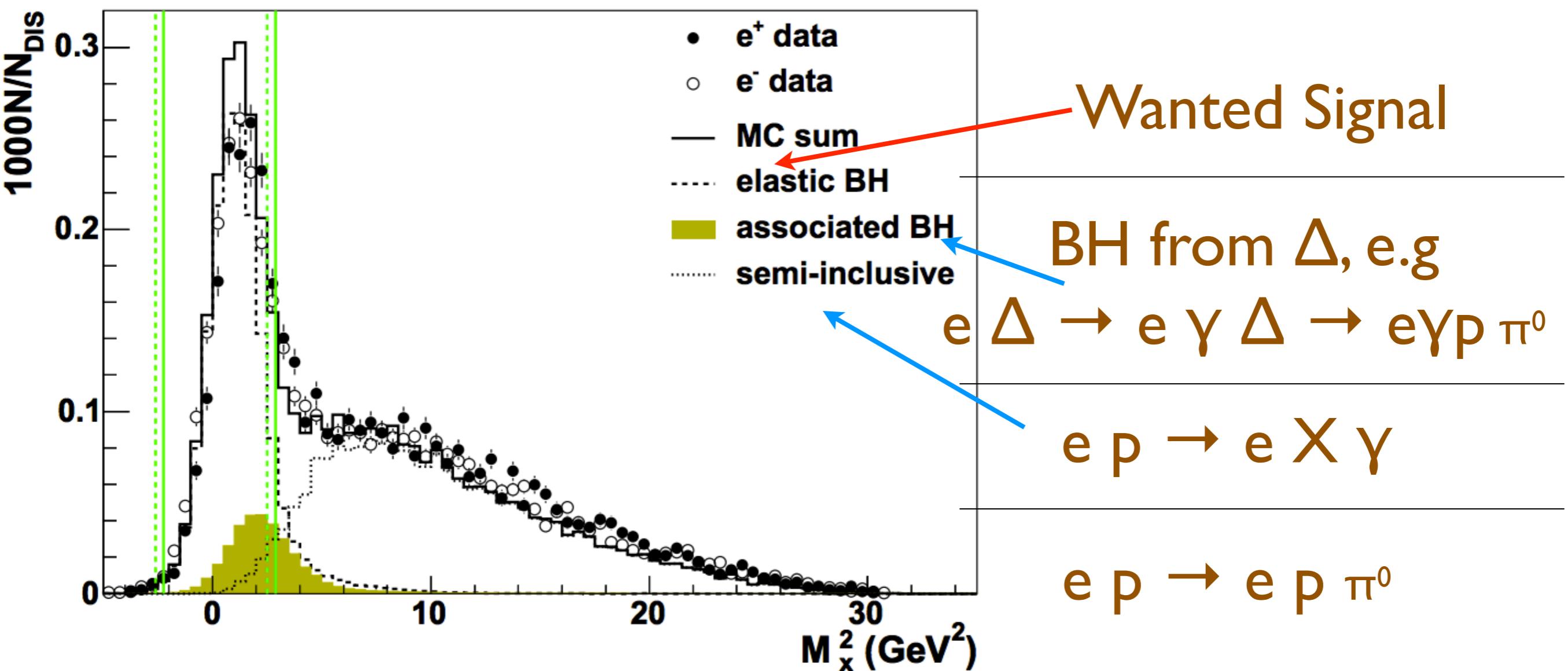
$$\langle x_B \rangle \approx 0.1$$

$$\langle -t \rangle \approx 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

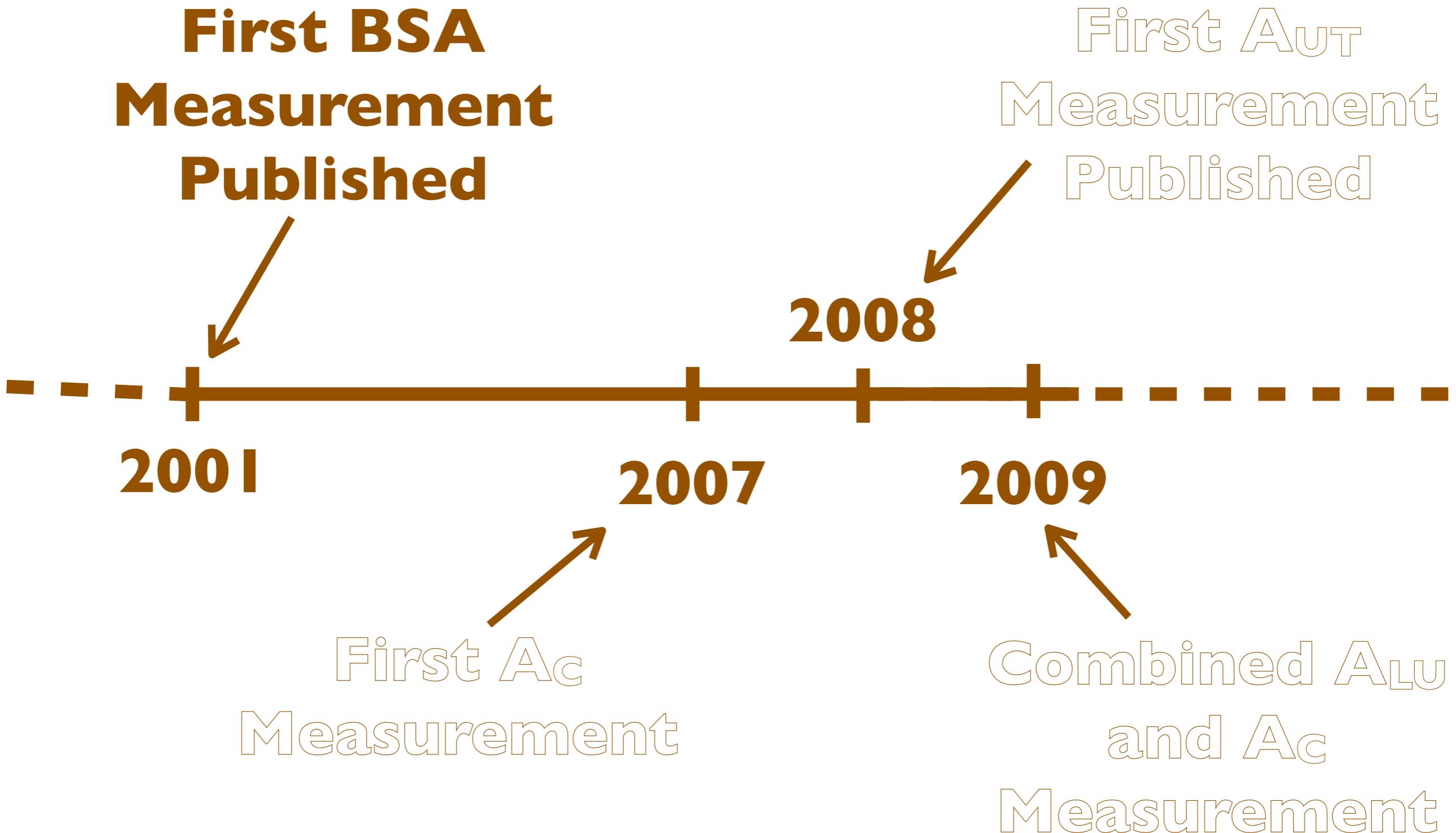
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DVCS @ HERMES

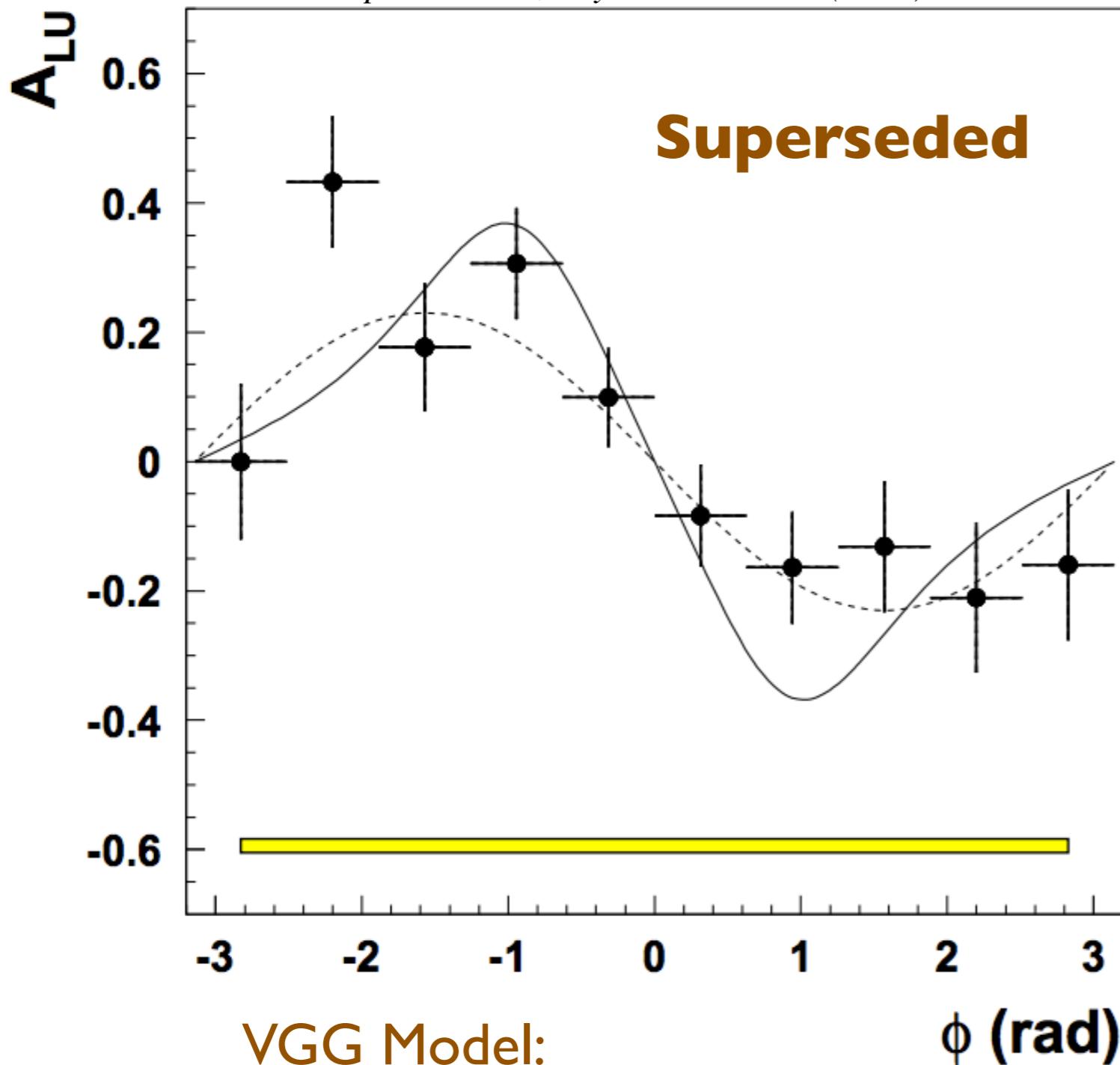


DVCS @ HERMES



DVCS @ HERMES

A. Airapetian *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 87 (2001) 182001



VGG Model:
<http://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/9905372>

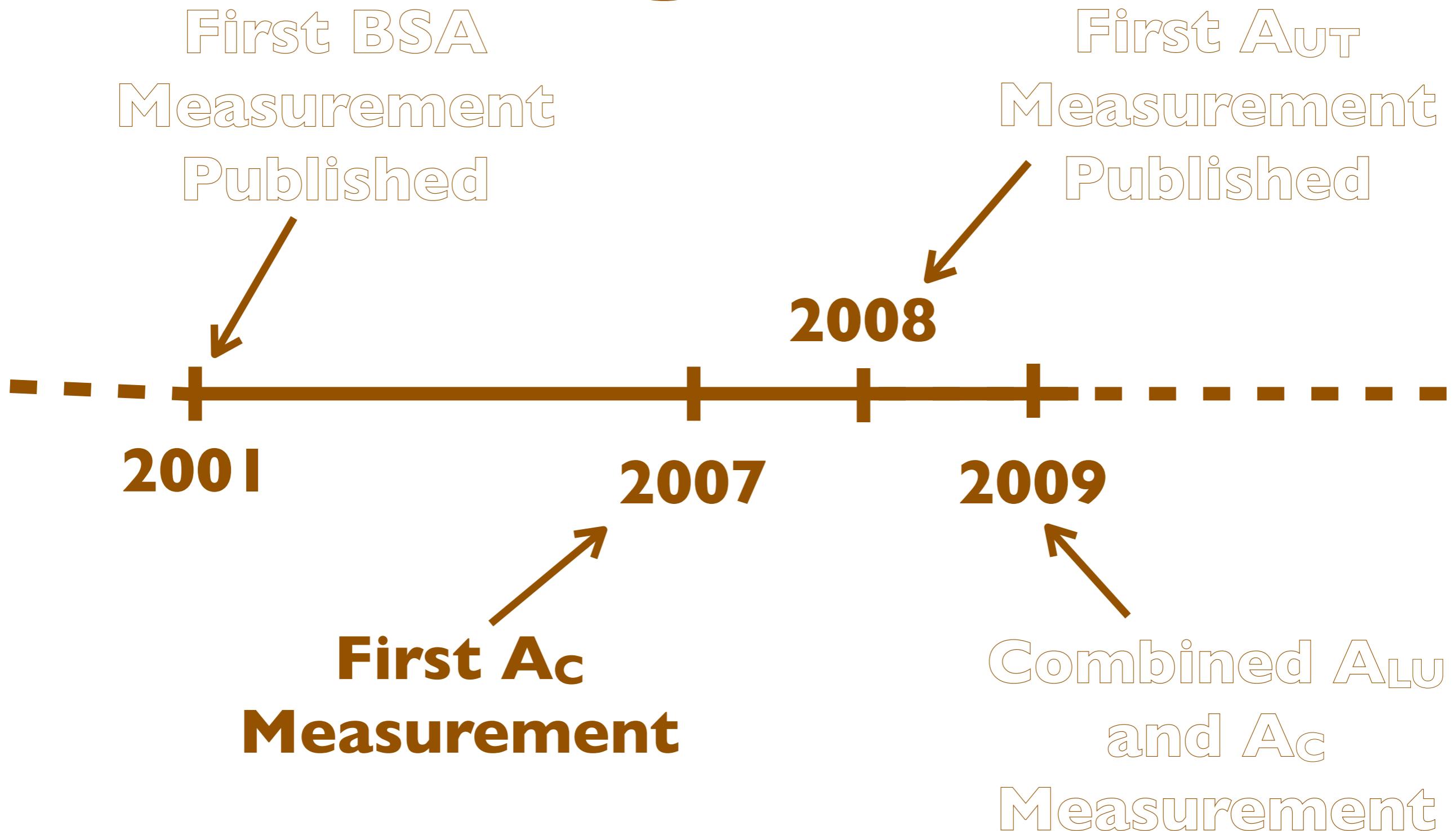
Phys. Rev. D60 (1999) 094017

First measurement of DVCS made on little data

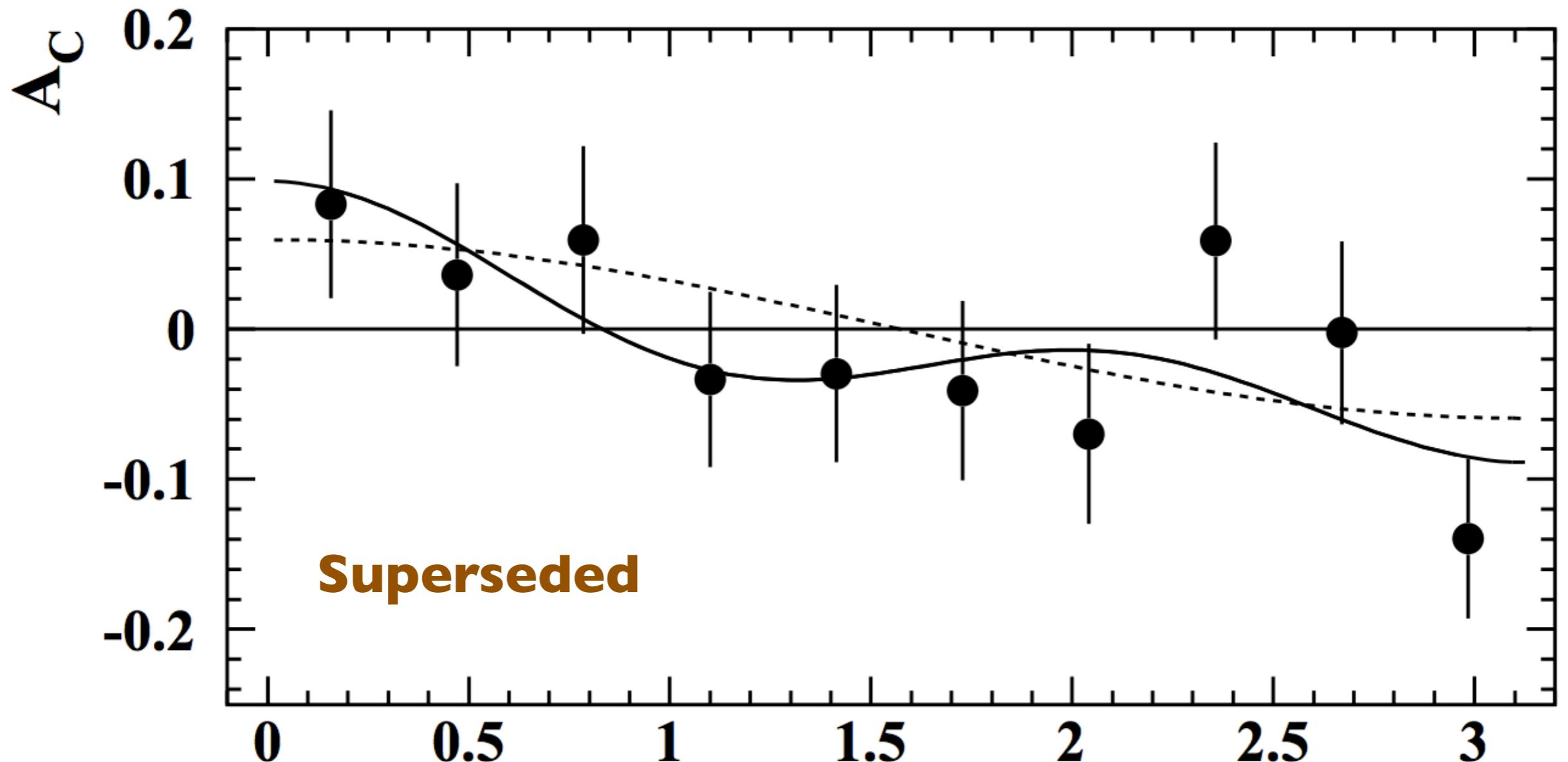
Simple binned χ^2 fit with a rudimentary analysis

Little data means no kinematic projections

DVCS @ HERMES



DVCS @ HERMES

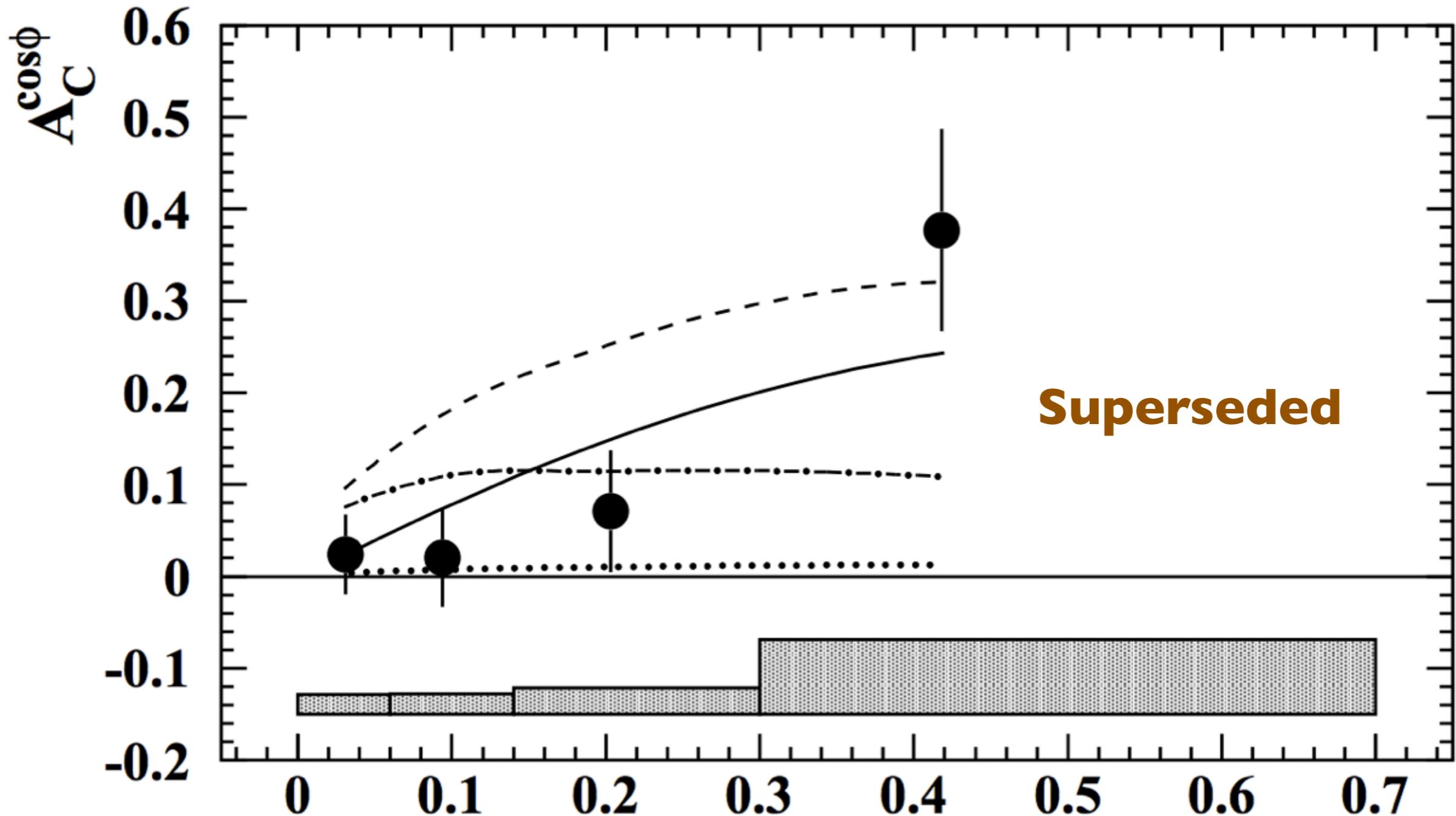


Unique fixed-target
measurement.

Persist with binned
 χ^2 -squared fit

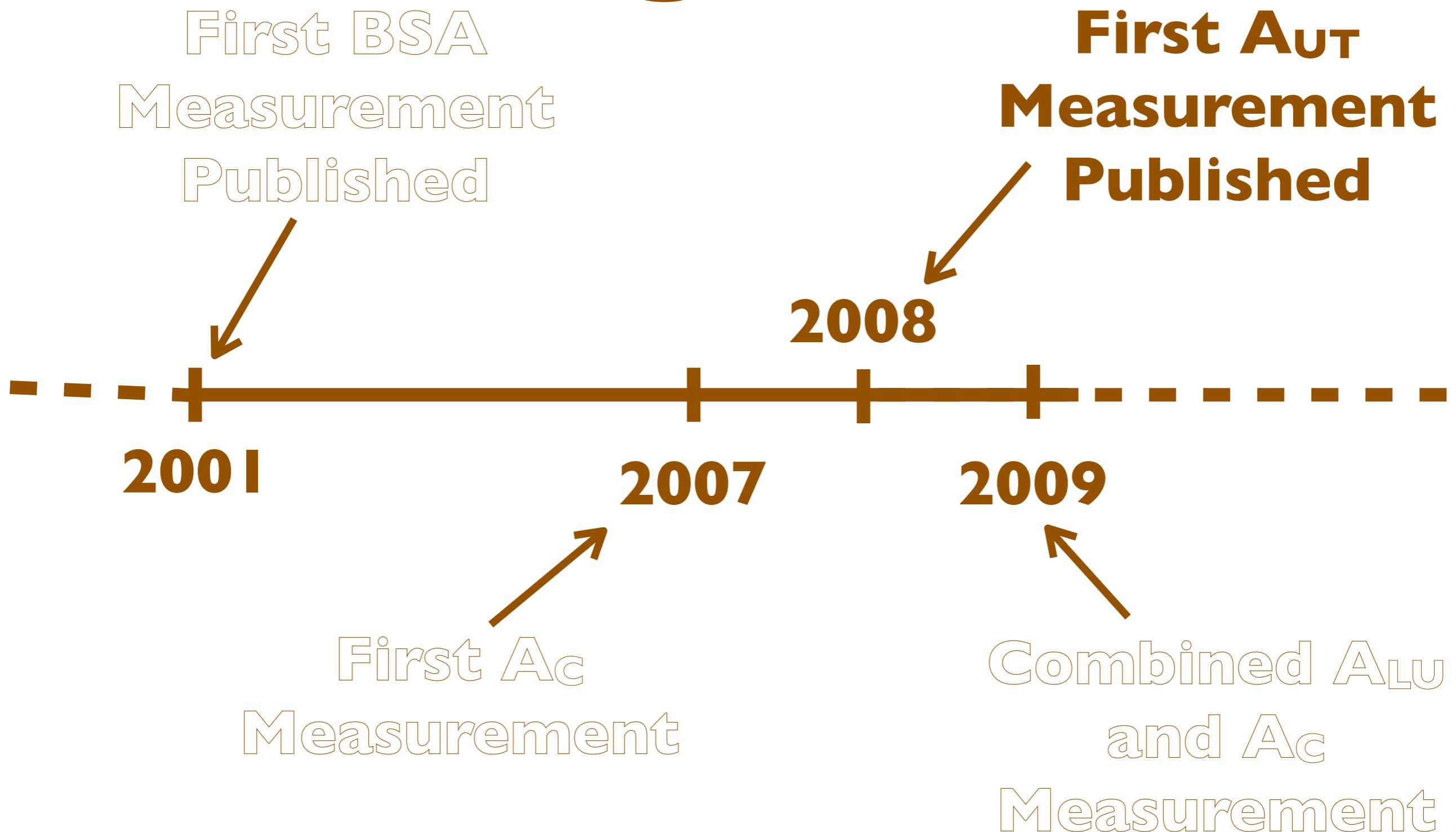
| ϕ | (rad)

DVCS @ HERMES

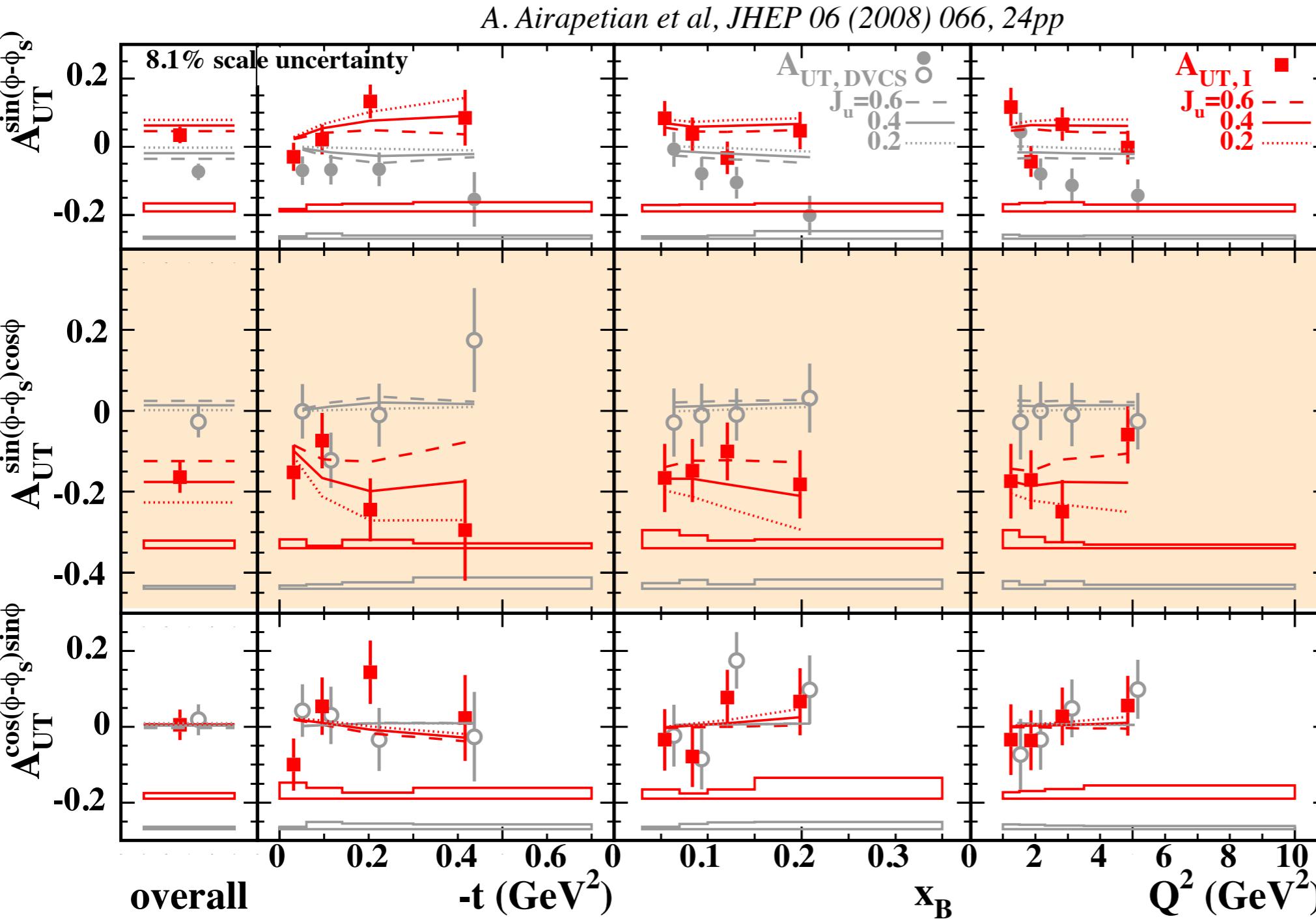


More statistics allow kinematic projection. Allows comparison to models of $\text{Re}\{H\}$ - t (GeV^2)

DVCS @ HERMES



Transverse-Target Asymmetries

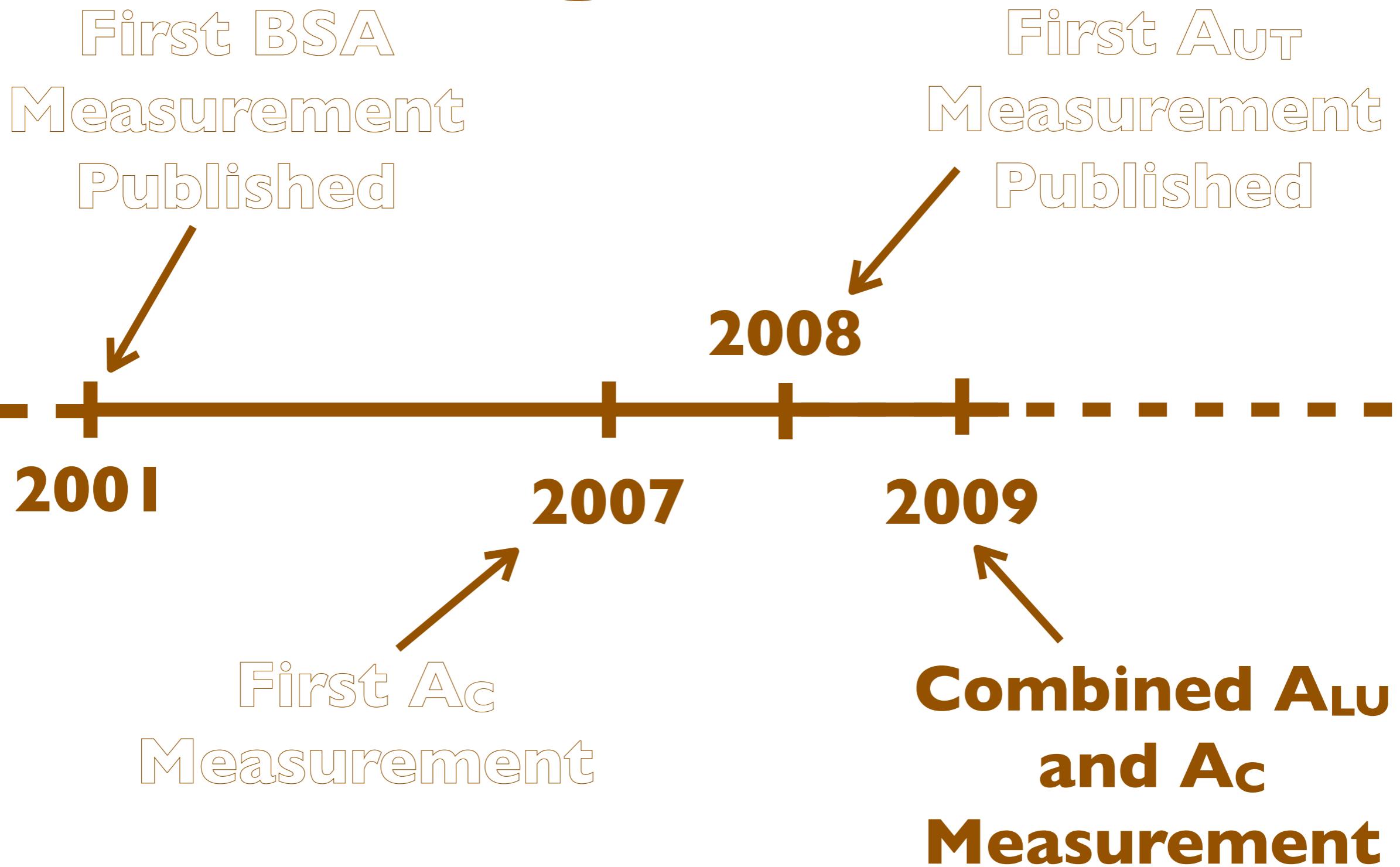


Surprisingly large
 $A_{UT, DVCS}$ $\sin(\phi - \phi_s)$
term with strong x_B
dependence

First usage of Max.
Likelihood fitting for
DVCS

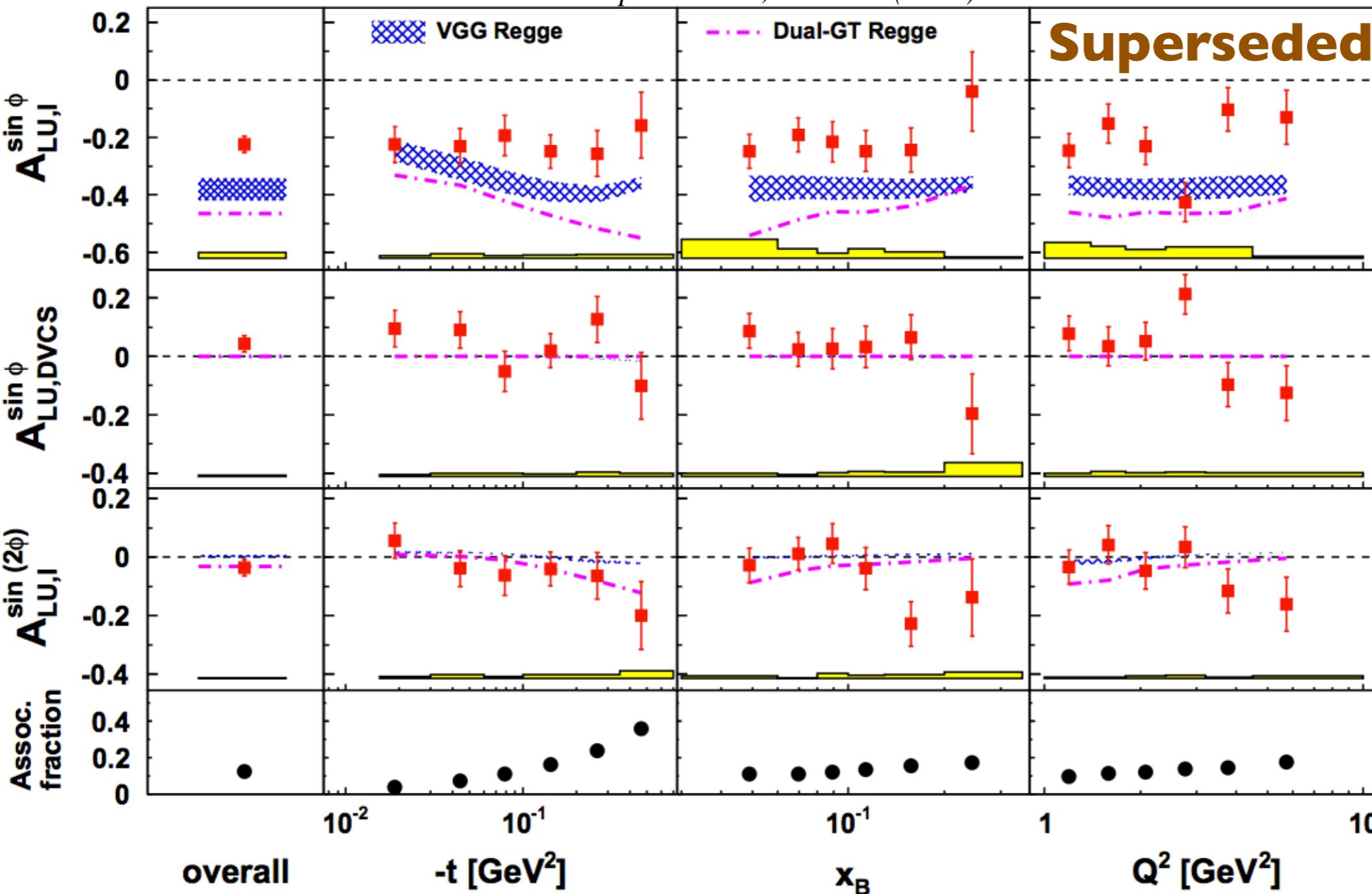
Published with a
quickly superseded
BCA result

DVCS @ HERMES



DVCS @ HERMES

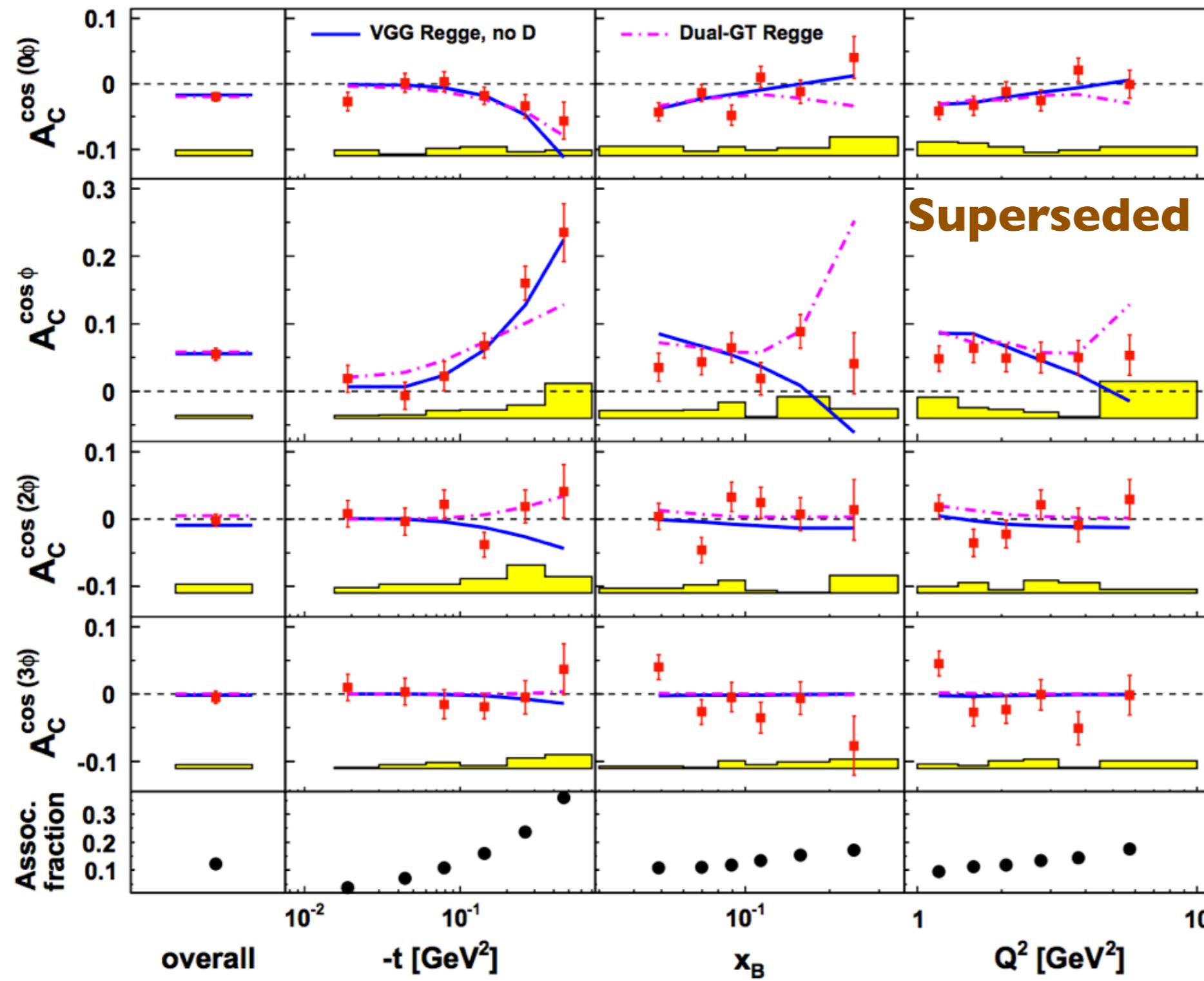
A. Airapetian *et al*, JHEP 11 (2009) 083



Dual model
shown here
later proven
to have
extraneous
factor of 2
that renders
model
obsolete.

One decade of HERMES operation. Compared to models
for $\text{Im}(\mathcal{H})$

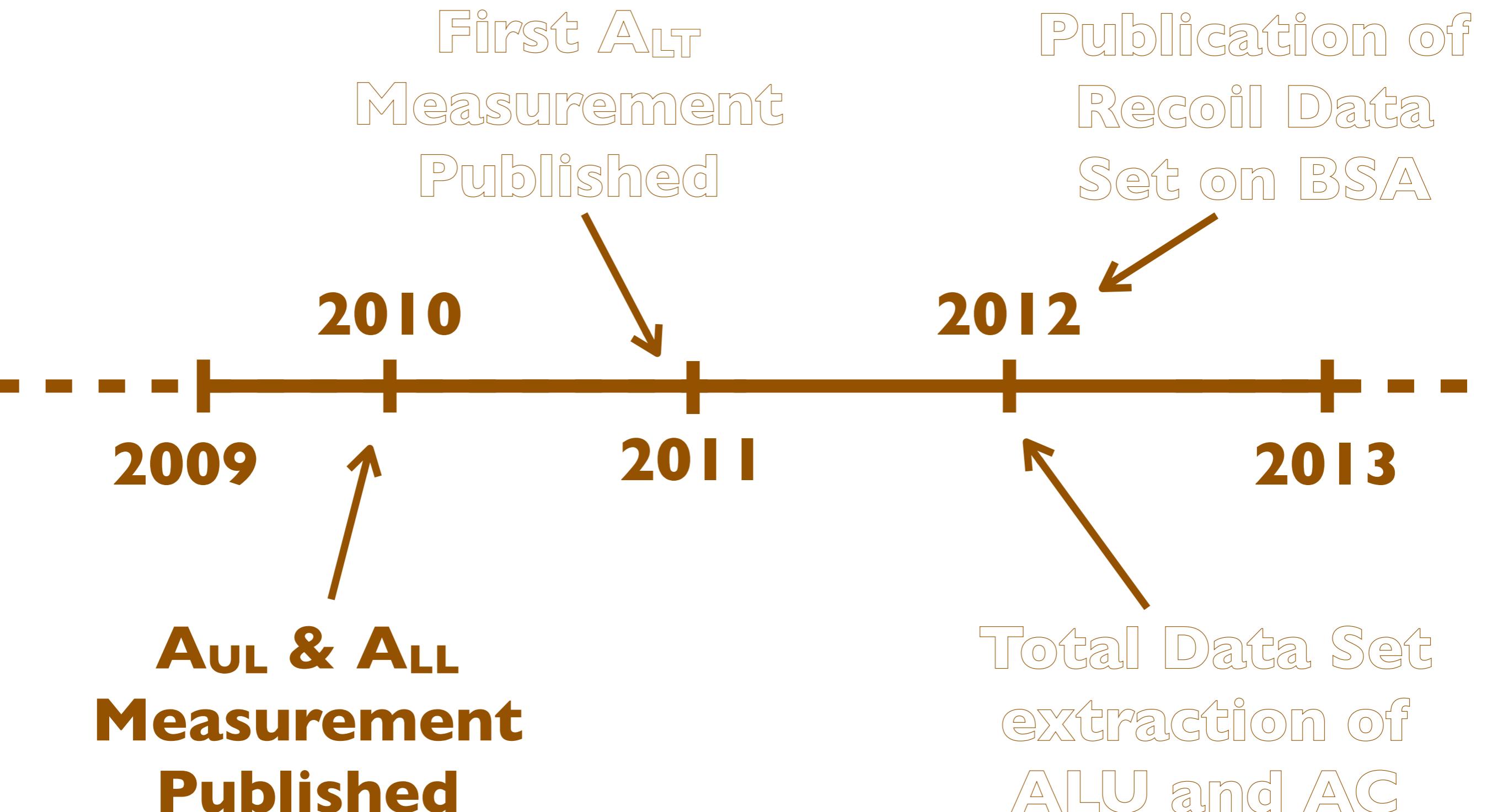
DVCS @ HERMES



Higher precision of A_C than A_{LU} due to no ‘dilution’ of data from unpolarised beam.

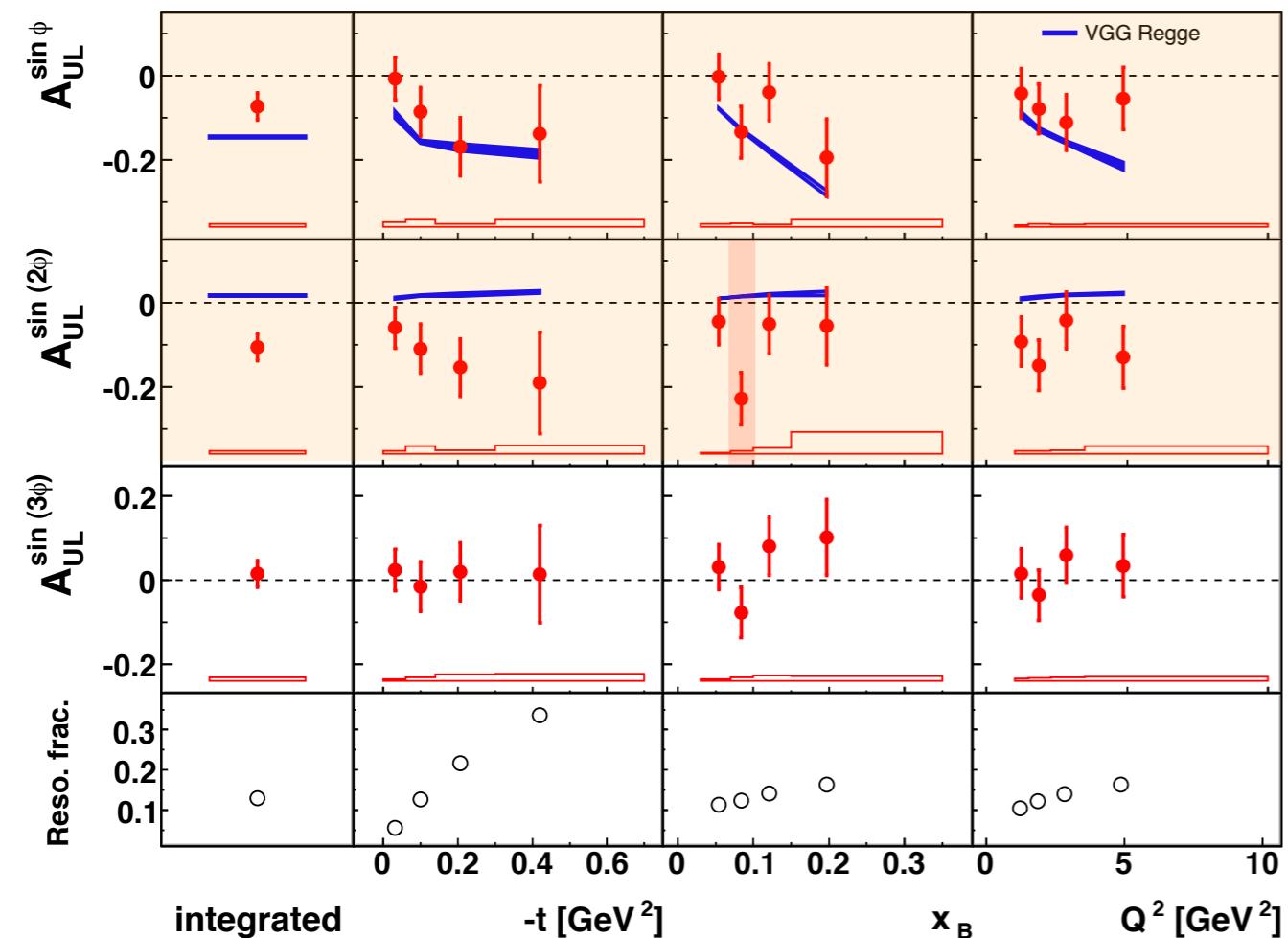
Compared to models for $\text{Re}(\mathcal{H})$

DVCS @ HERMES

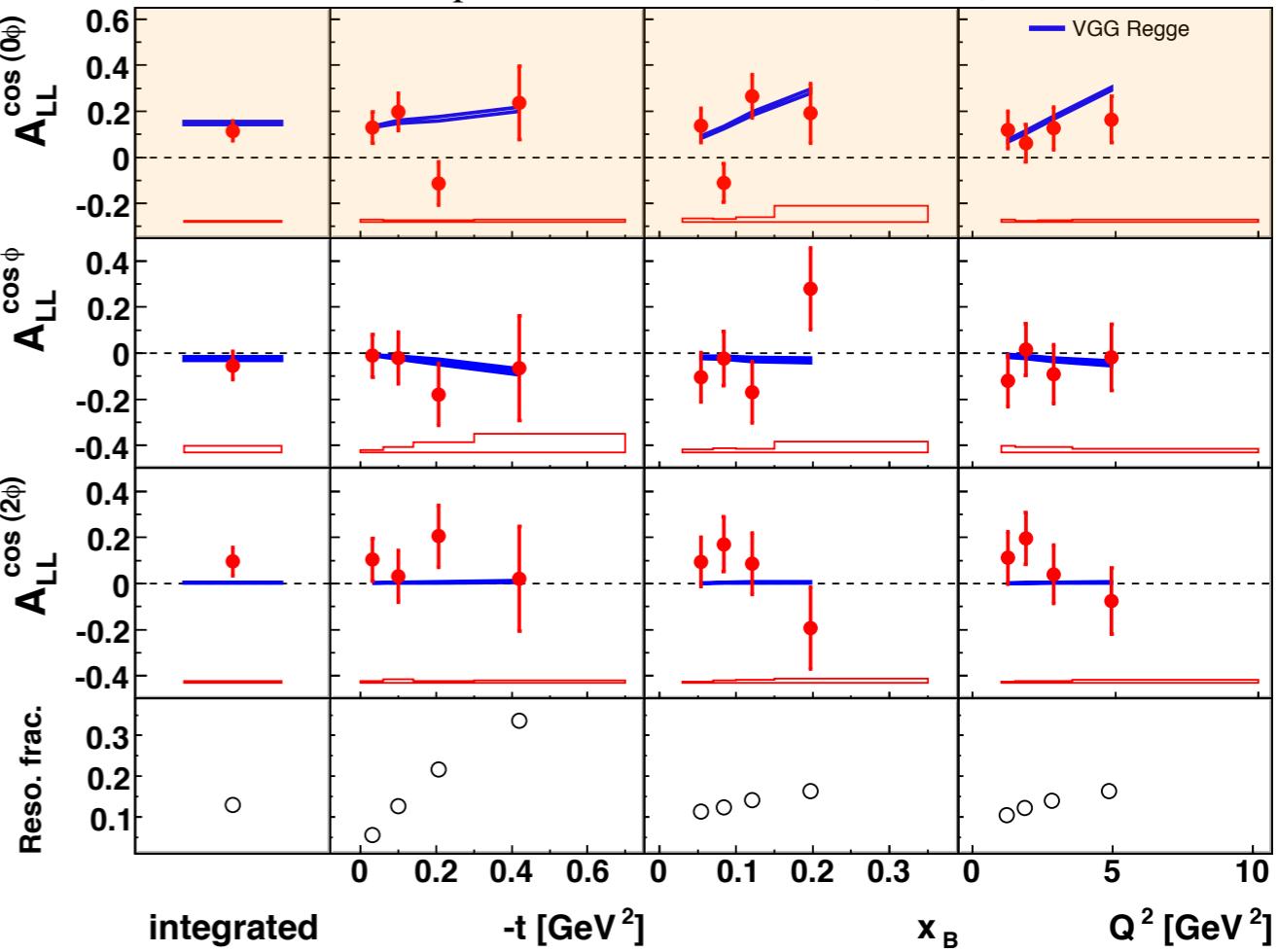


DVCS @ HERMES

A. Airapetian *et al*, JHEP 06 (2010) 019



A_{UL} measurement
allows access to
 $\text{Im}(\tilde{\mathcal{H}})$ - $\sin(2\phi)$ behaviour
not understood

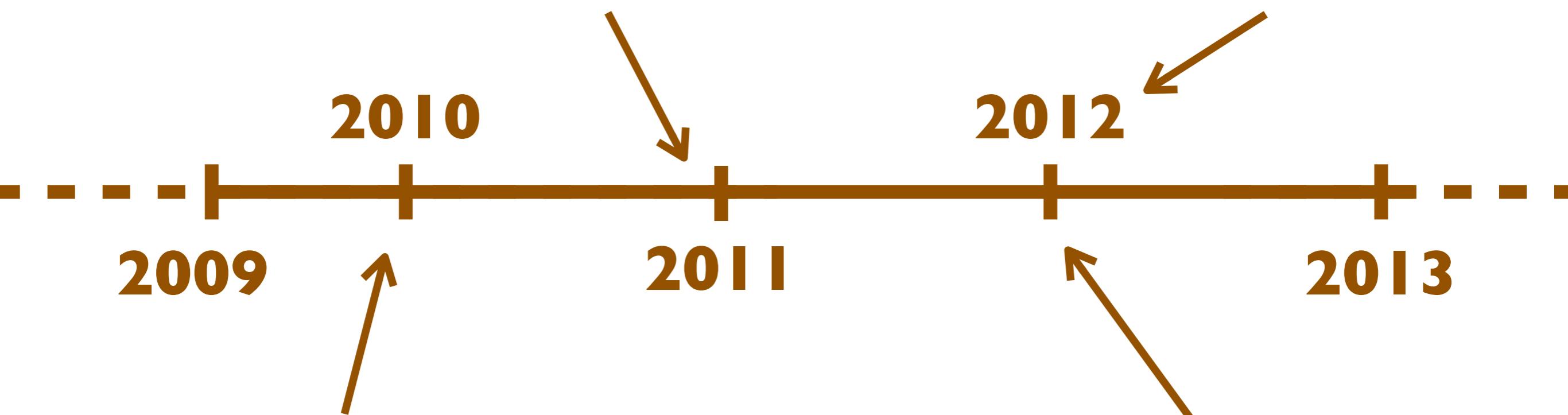


First A_{LL} measurement
published - allows
access to $\text{Re}(\tilde{\mathcal{H}})$ (albeit
BH dominated)

DVCS @ HERMES

**First A_LT
Measurement
Published**

Publication of
Recoil Data
Set on BSA

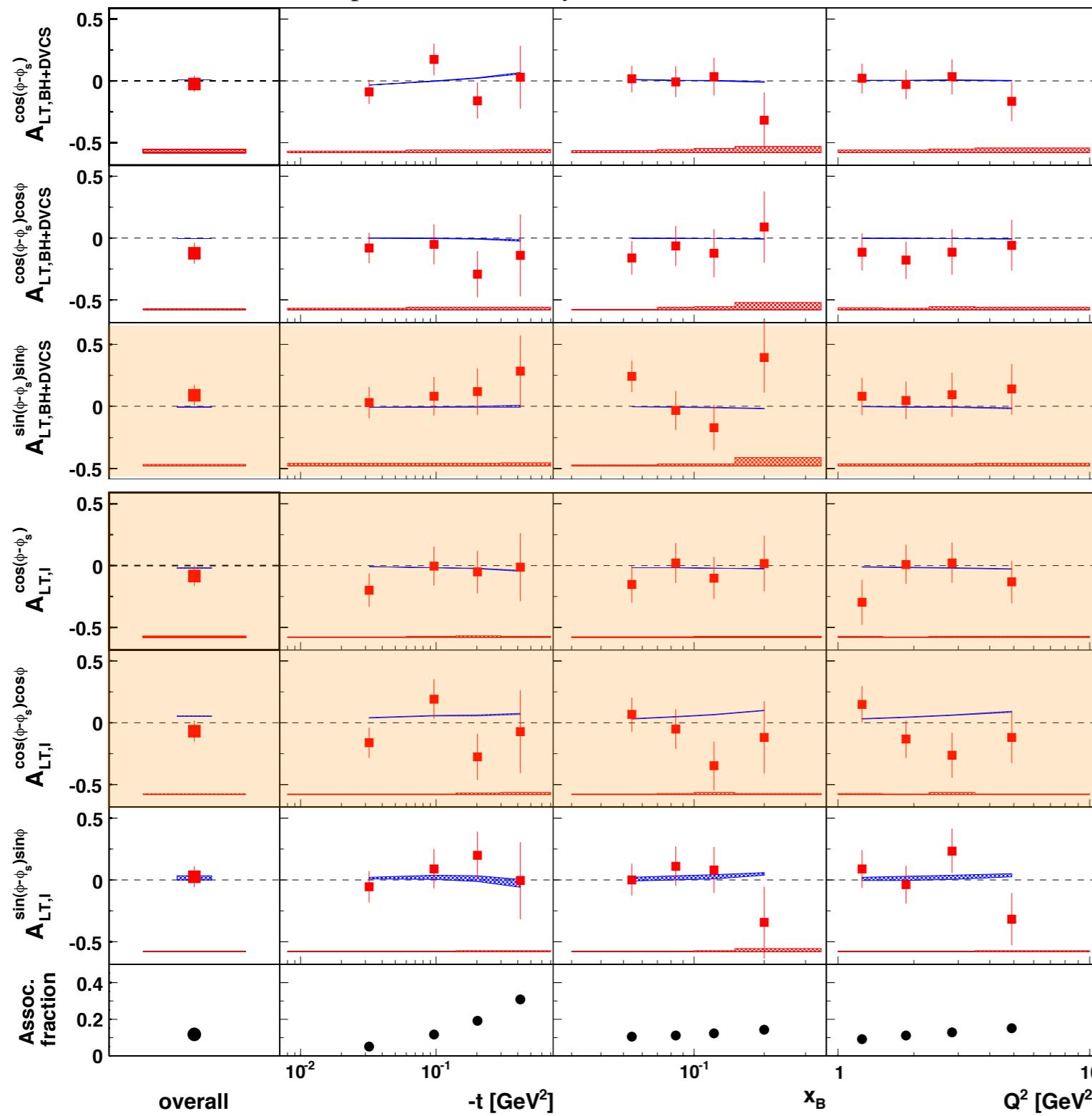


**AUL & ALL
Measurement
Published**

Total Data Set
extraction of
ALU and AC

Double-Spin Asymmetries

A. Airapetian et al, Phys. Lett. B 704 (2011) 15-23



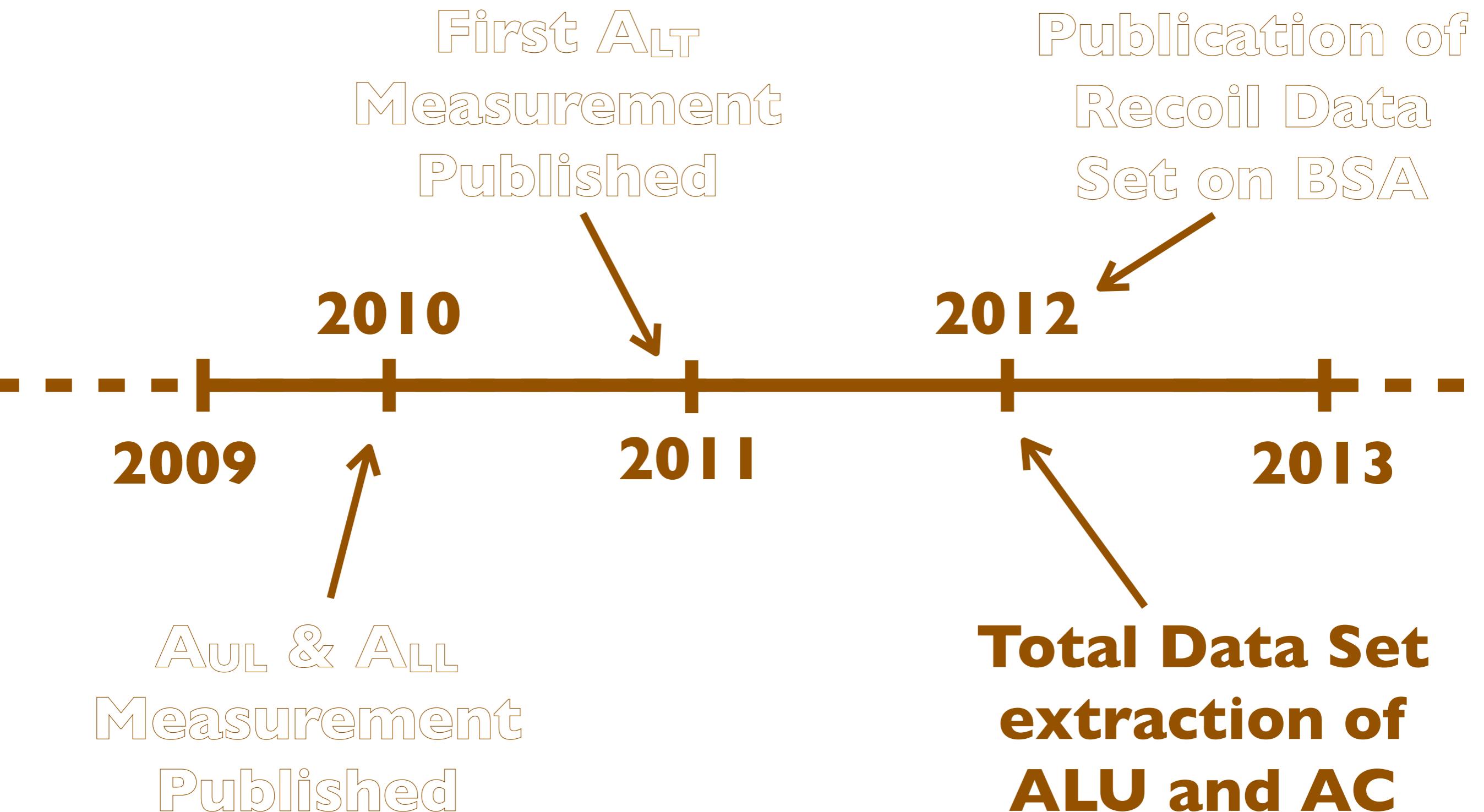
Tran. Pol. target /
Long. Pol. Beam

Real parts of \mathcal{H}
and \mathcal{E}

Extracted to be 0;
compatible with
VGG predictions.

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1106.2990>

DVCS @ HERMES

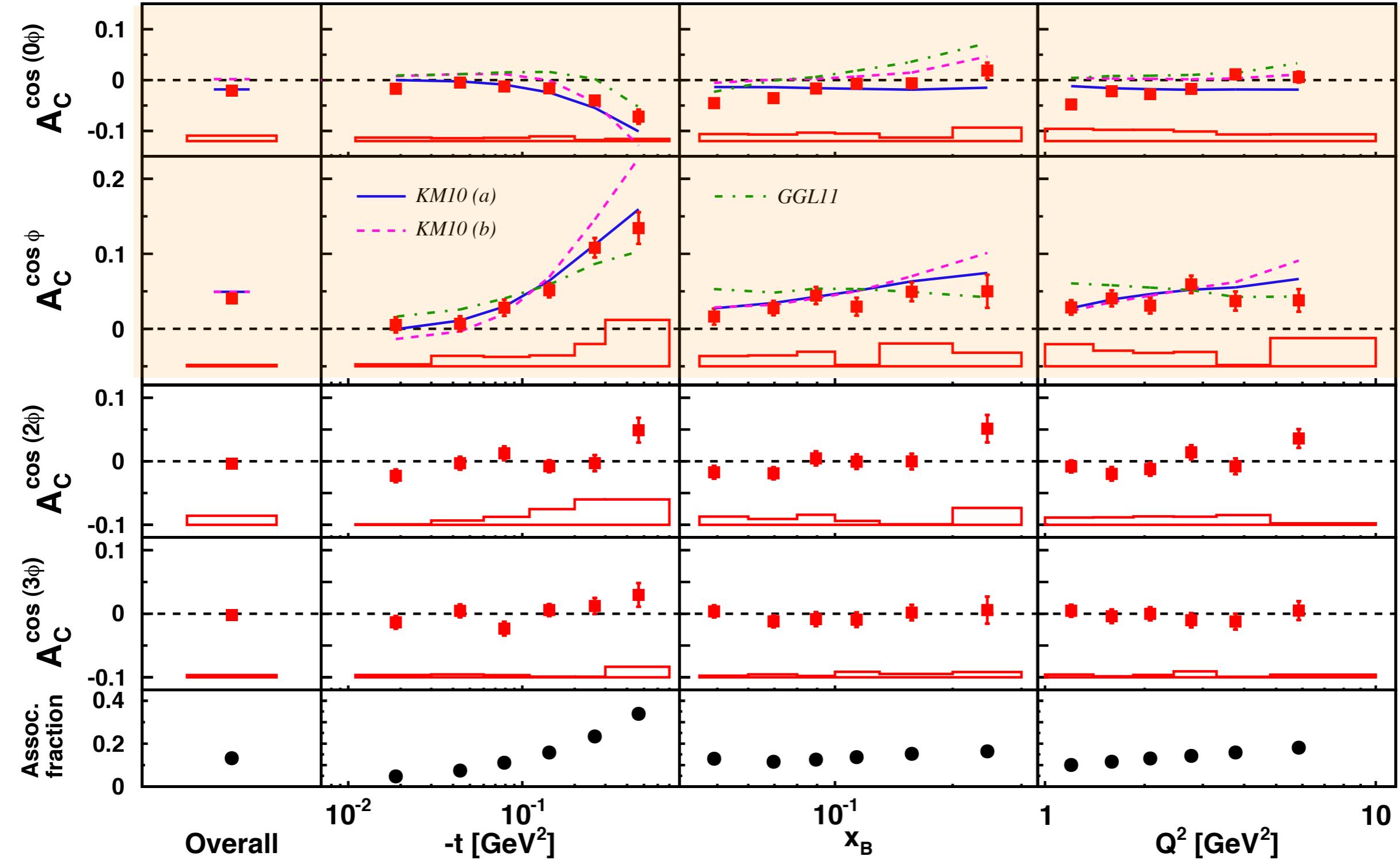


(Also available in 4 bins at Durham)

Beam-Charge Asymmetries

A. Airapetian *et al*, JHEP 07 (2012) 032

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1203.6287>



G. Goldstein, J. Hernandez and S. Liuti, *Phys. Rev. D84* (2011)
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1012.3776>

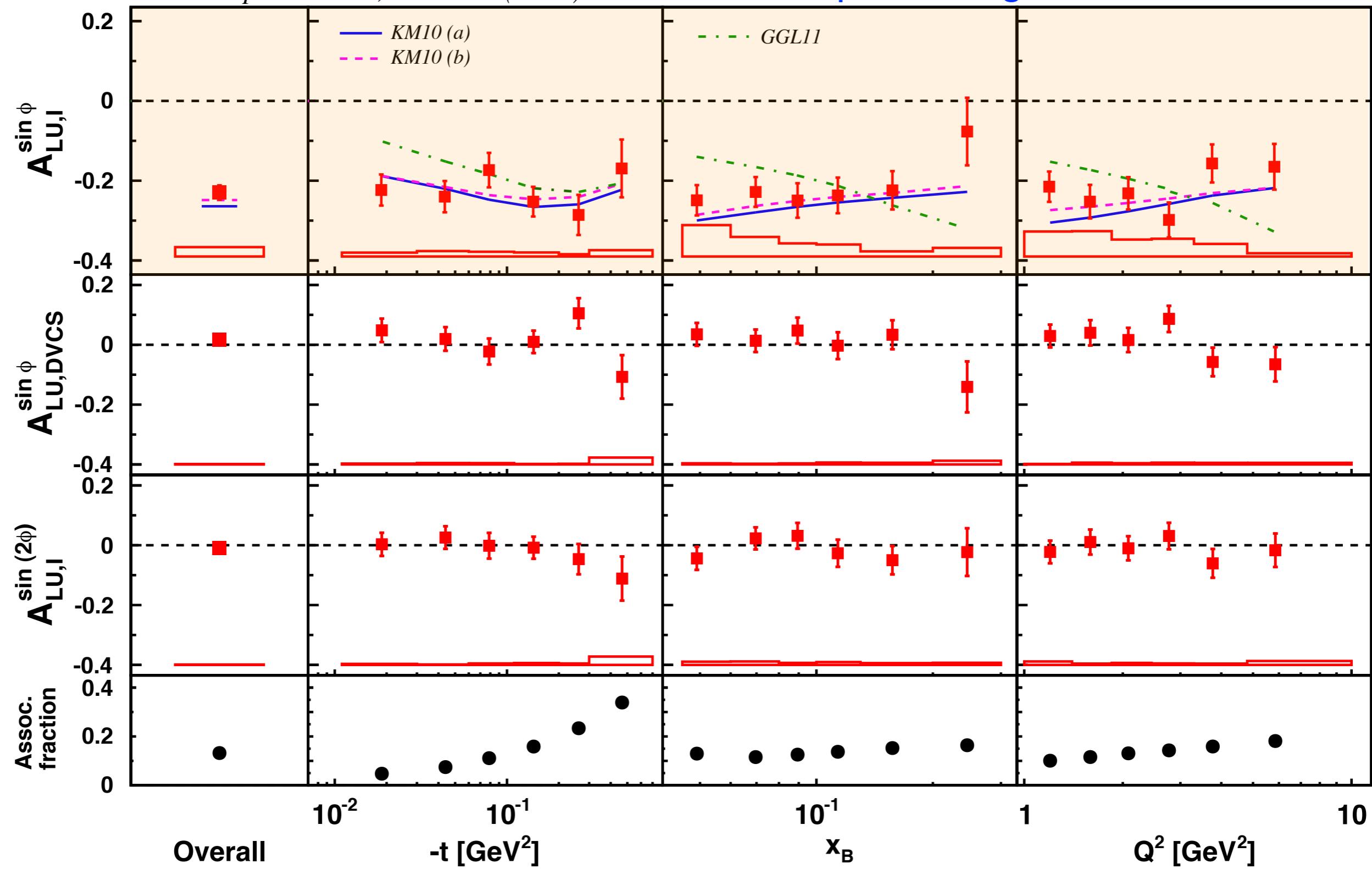
Kumerički and Müller, *Nucl. Phys. B841* (2010)
<http://arxiv.org/abs/0904.0458>

<http://arxiv.org/>

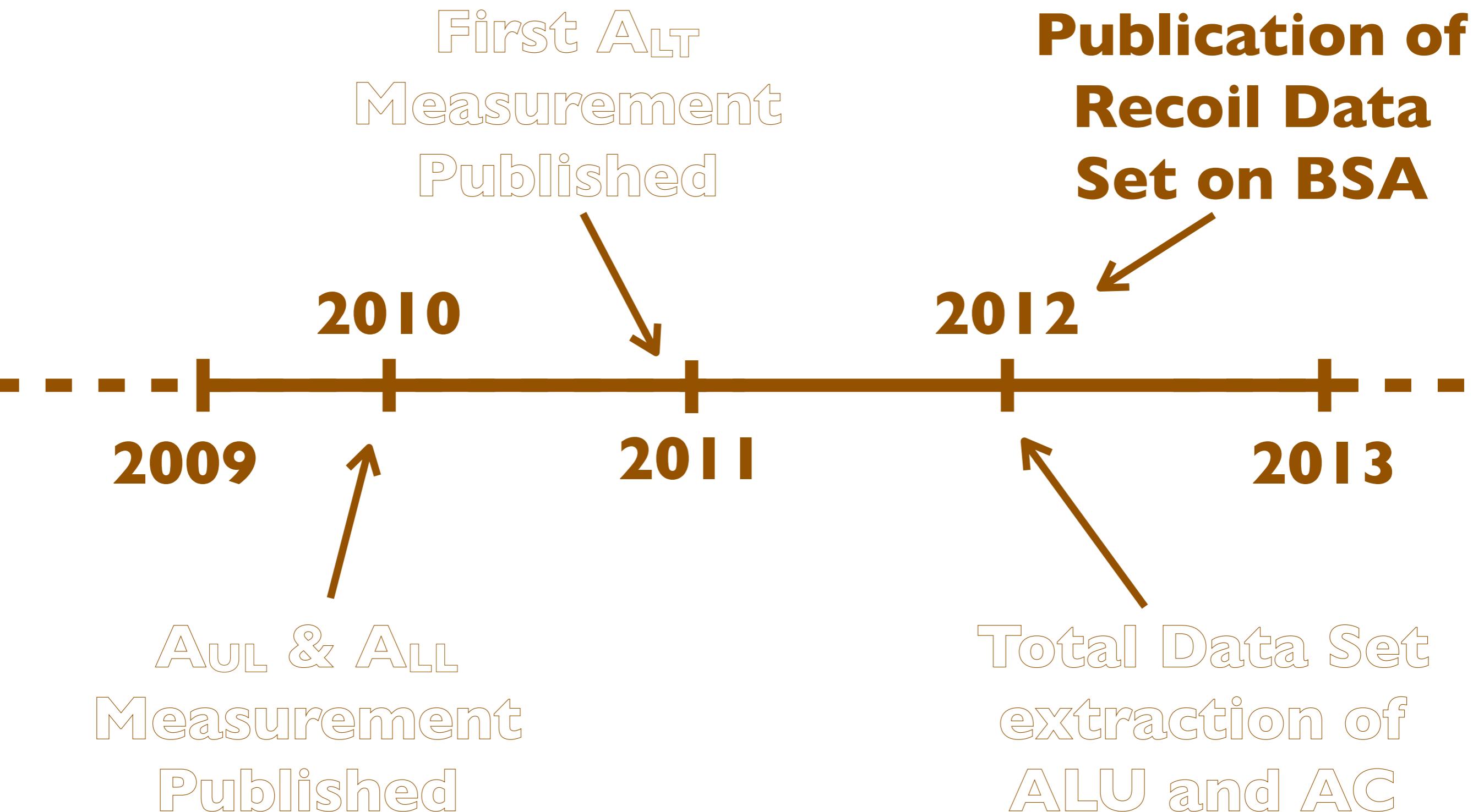
Beam-Spin Asymmetries

A. Airapetian *et al*, JHEP 07 (2012) 032

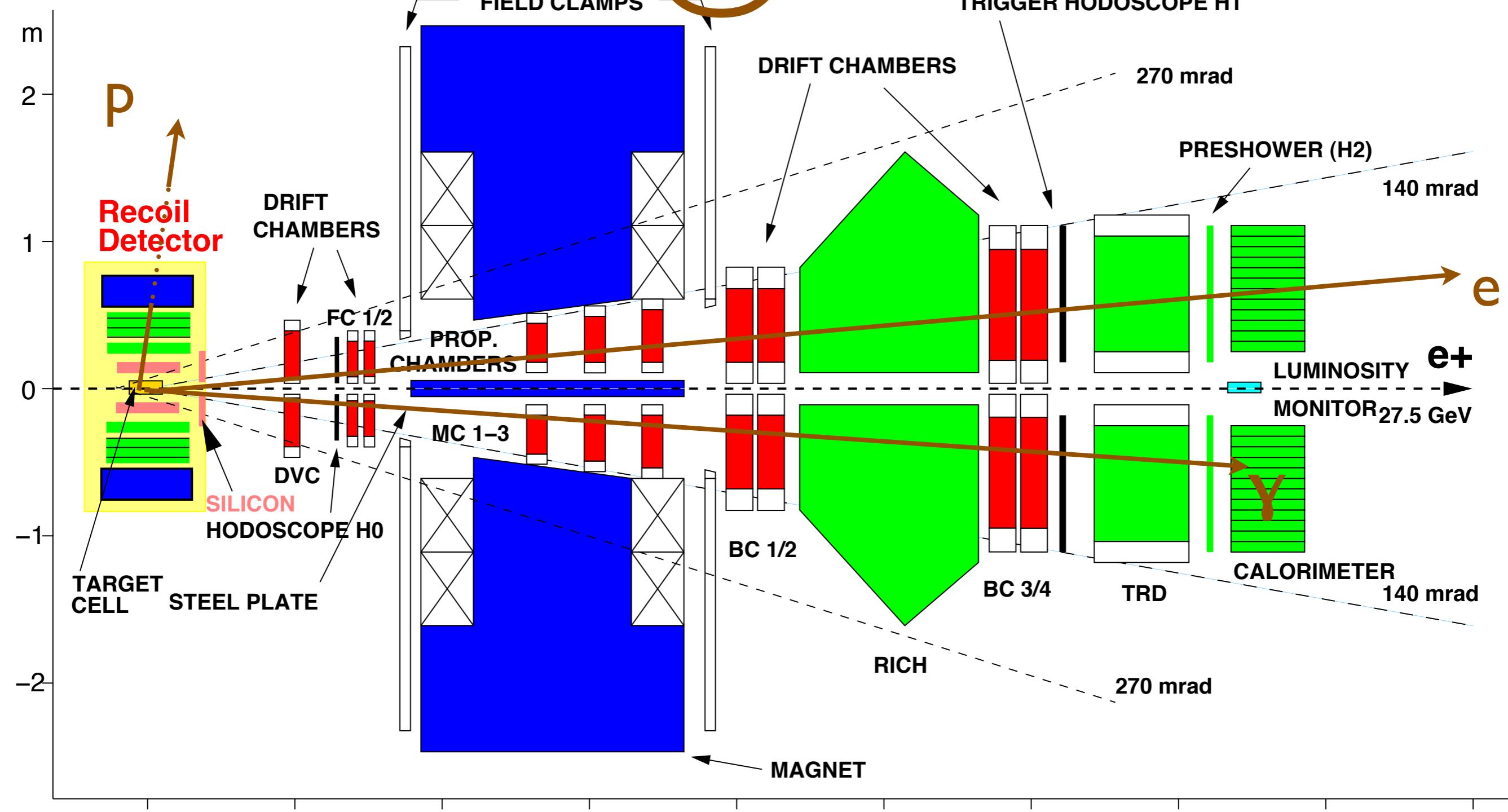
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1203.6287>



DVCS @ HERMES



DVCS @ HERMES



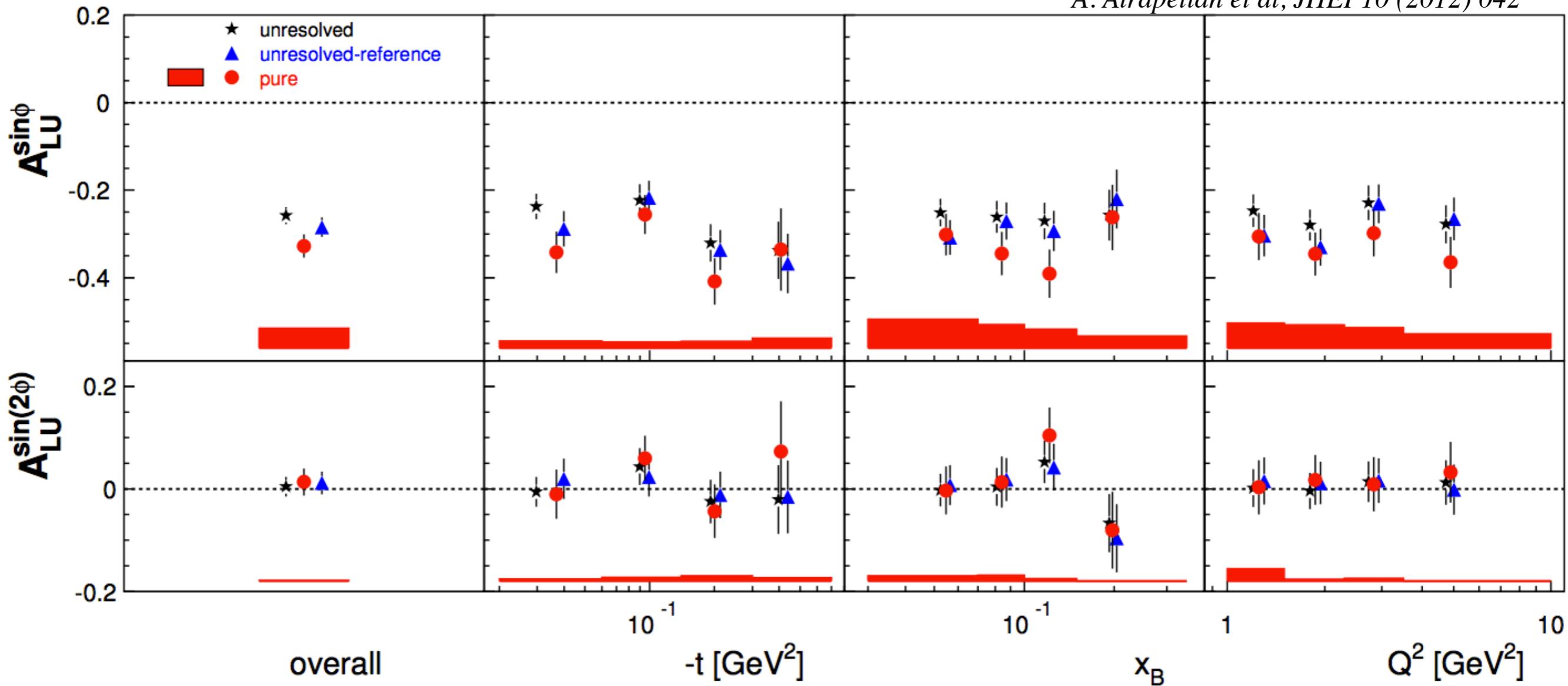
$$\langle Q^2 \rangle \approx 2.4 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$\langle x_B \rangle \approx 0.1$$

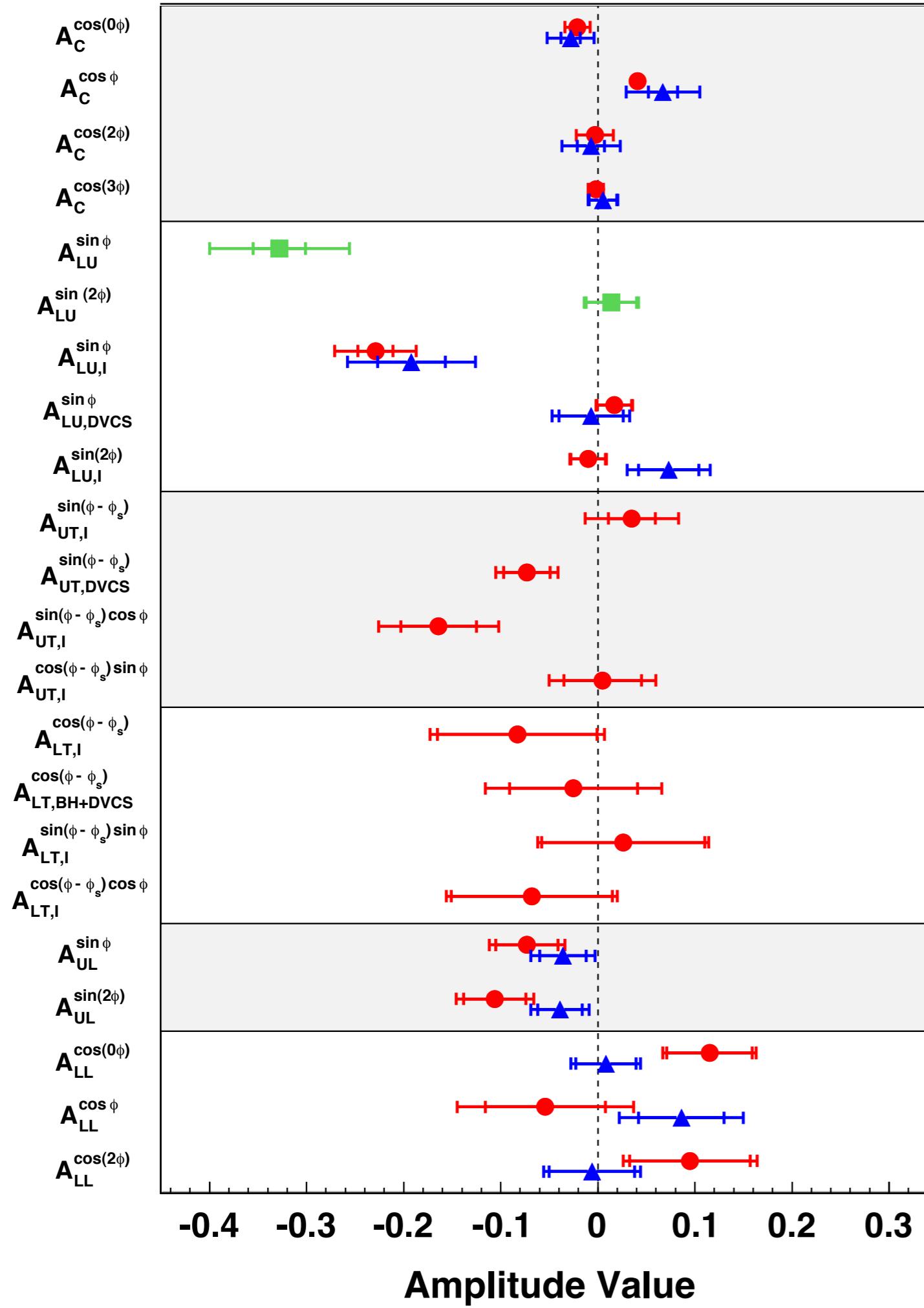
$$\langle -t \rangle \approx 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2$$

DVCS @ HERMES

A. Airapetian *et al*, JHEP10(2012) 042



High-purity event selection shows that there is only a small influence on the extracted BSA amplitudes from events involving an intermediate Δ particle



Data on disassociated Hydrogen is in red
 Data on Deuterium is in blue
 Green shows data from the recoil detector
 Nuclear data is not shown!

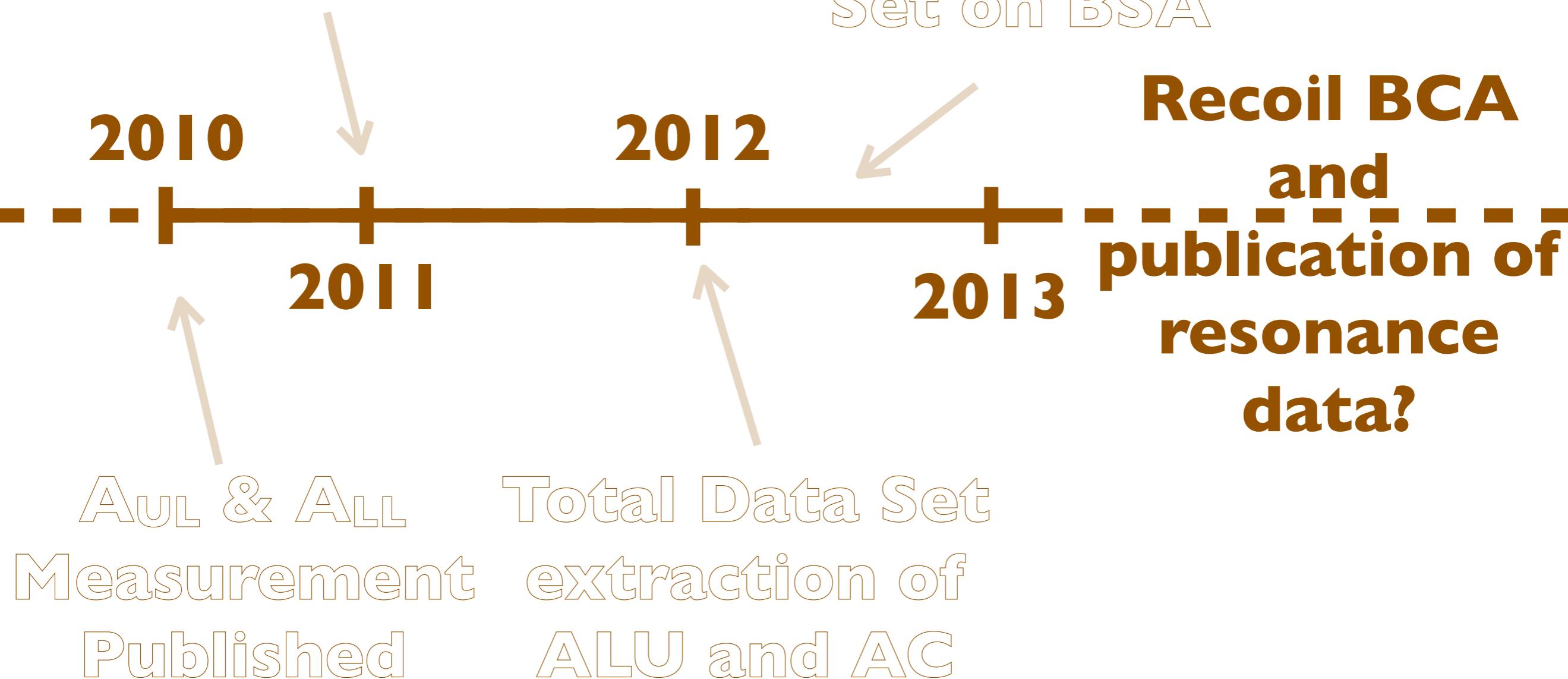
More Data?

DVCS @ HERMES

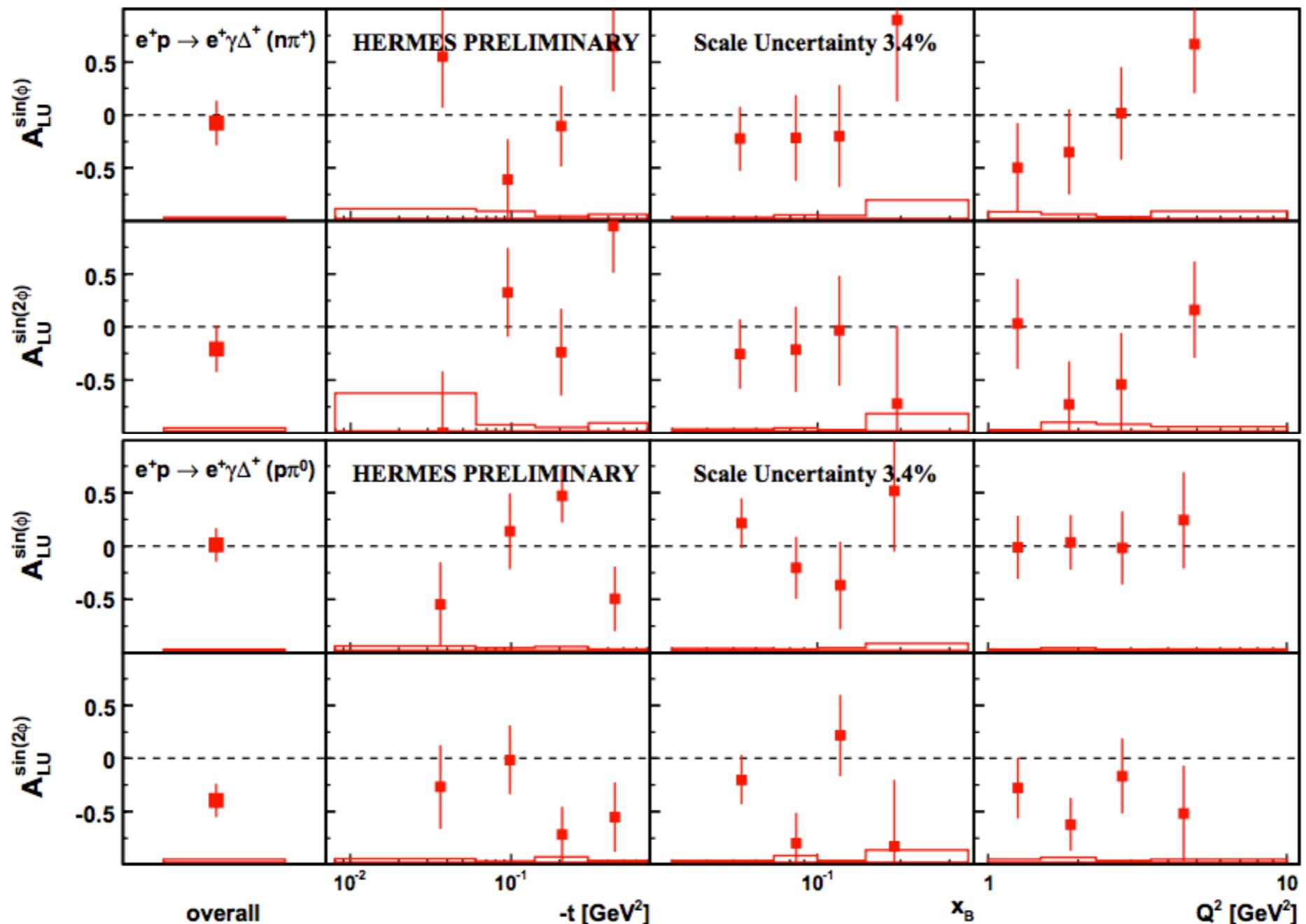
First ALT
Measurement
Published

Publication of
Recoil Data
Set on BSA

**Recoil BCA
and
publication of
resonance
data?**



DVCS @ HERMES

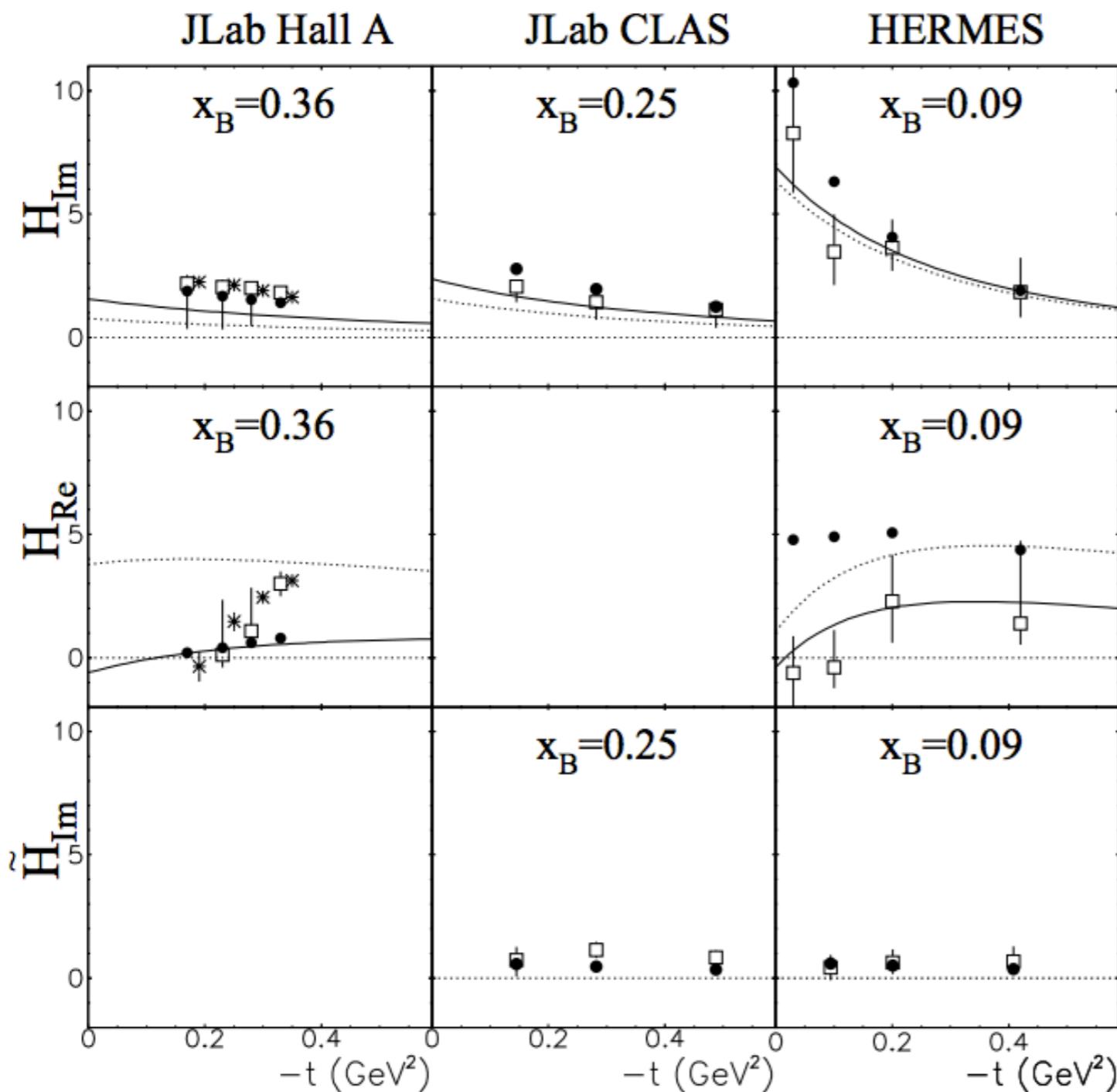


Preliminary results show a ‘0’ amplitude for
BSA on Δ events.

DVCS @ HERMES

$\mathcal{A}_C(\phi) \equiv \frac{d\sigma^+(\phi) - d\sigma^-(\phi)}{d\sigma^+(\phi) + d\sigma^-(\phi)}$	\approx	$\text{Re}(\mathcal{H})$
$\mathcal{A}_{\text{LU}}^{\text{I}}(\phi) \equiv \frac{(d\sigma(\phi)^{+\rightarrow} - d\sigma(\phi)^{+\leftarrow}) - (d\sigma(\phi)^{-\rightarrow} - d\sigma(\phi)^{-\leftarrow})}{(d\sigma(\phi)^{+\rightarrow} + d\sigma(\phi)^{+\leftarrow}) + (d\sigma(\phi)^{-\rightarrow} + d\sigma(\phi)^{-\leftarrow})}$	\approx	$\text{Im}(\mathcal{H})$
$\mathcal{A}_{\text{LU}}^{\text{DVCS}}(\phi) \equiv \frac{(d\sigma(\phi)^{+\rightarrow} + d\sigma(\phi)^{-\rightarrow}) - (d\sigma(\phi)^{+\leftarrow} + d\sigma(\phi)^{-\leftarrow})}{(d\sigma(\phi)^{+\rightarrow} + d\sigma(\phi)^{-\rightarrow}) + (d\sigma(\phi)^{+\leftarrow} + d\sigma(\phi)^{-\leftarrow})}$	\approx	$\text{Im}[\mathcal{H}\mathcal{H}^* + \tilde{\mathcal{H}}\tilde{\mathcal{H}}^*]$
$\mathcal{A}_{\text{UT}}^{\text{I}}(\phi, \phi_S) \equiv \frac{d\sigma^+(\phi, \phi_S) - d\sigma^+(\phi, \phi_S + \pi) - d\sigma^-(\phi, \phi_S) + d\sigma^-(\phi, \phi_S + \pi)}{d\sigma^+(\phi, \phi_S) + d\sigma^+(\phi, \phi_S + \pi) + d\sigma^-(\phi, \phi_S) + d\sigma^-(\phi, \phi_S + \pi)}$	\approx	$\text{Im}(E)$
$\mathcal{A}_{\text{UT}}^{\text{DVCS}}(\phi, \phi_S) \equiv \frac{d\sigma^+(\phi, \phi_S) - d\sigma^+(\phi, \phi_S + \pi) + d\sigma^-(\phi, \phi_S) - d\sigma^-(\phi, \phi_S + \pi)}{d\sigma^+(\phi, \phi_S) + d\sigma^+(\phi, \phi_S + \pi) + d\sigma^-(\phi, \phi_S) + d\sigma^-(\phi, \phi_S + \pi)}$	\approx	$\text{Im}(E)$
$\mathcal{A}_{\text{LT}}^{\text{BH+DVCS}}(\phi, \phi_S) \equiv \frac{1}{8d\sigma_{\text{UU}}} [(d\vec{\sigma}^{+\uparrow} - d\vec{\sigma}^{+\downarrow} - d\vec{\sigma}^{-\uparrow} + d\vec{\sigma}^{-\downarrow}) + (d\vec{\sigma}^{-\uparrow} - d\vec{\sigma}^{-\downarrow} - d\vec{\sigma}^{+\uparrow} + d\vec{\sigma}^{+\downarrow})]$	\approx	$\text{Re}(\mathcal{H} + E)$
$\mathcal{A}_{\text{LT}}^{\text{I}}(\phi, \phi_S) \equiv \frac{1}{8d\sigma_{\text{UU}}} [(d\vec{\sigma}^{+\uparrow} - d\vec{\sigma}^{+\downarrow} - d\vec{\sigma}^{-\uparrow} + d\vec{\sigma}^{-\downarrow}) - (d\vec{\sigma}^{-\uparrow} - d\vec{\sigma}^{-\downarrow} - d\vec{\sigma}^{+\uparrow} + d\vec{\sigma}^{+\downarrow})]$	\approx	$\text{Re}(\mathcal{H})$
$\mathcal{A}_{\text{UL}}(\phi) \equiv \frac{[\sigma^{\leftarrow\rightarrow}(\phi) + \sigma^{\rightarrow\Rightarrow}(\phi)] - [\sigma^{\leftarrow\leftarrow}(\phi) + \sigma^{\rightarrow\leftarrow}(\phi)]}{[\sigma^{\leftarrow\rightarrow}(\phi) + \sigma^{\rightarrow\Rightarrow}(\phi)] + [\sigma^{\leftarrow\leftarrow}(\phi) + \sigma^{\rightarrow\leftarrow}(\phi)]}$	\approx	$\text{Im}(\tilde{\mathcal{H}})$
$\mathcal{A}_{\text{LL}}(\phi) \equiv \frac{[\sigma^{\rightarrow\Rightarrow}(\phi) + \sigma^{\leftarrow\leftarrow}(\phi)] - [\sigma^{\leftarrow\Rightarrow}(\phi) + \sigma^{\rightarrow\leftarrow}(\phi)]}{[\sigma^{\rightarrow\Rightarrow}(\phi) + \sigma^{\leftarrow\leftarrow}(\phi)] + [\sigma^{\leftarrow\Rightarrow}(\phi) + \sigma^{\rightarrow\leftarrow}(\phi)]}$	\approx	$\text{Re}(\tilde{\mathcal{H}})$

CFF Extraction



Even for H, VGG model
 GPDs are shown **not to**
 be consistent with
 experimental
 measurements when
 CFFs are extracted from
 data.

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1011.4195>

Guidal, ICHEP Procs. (2010)

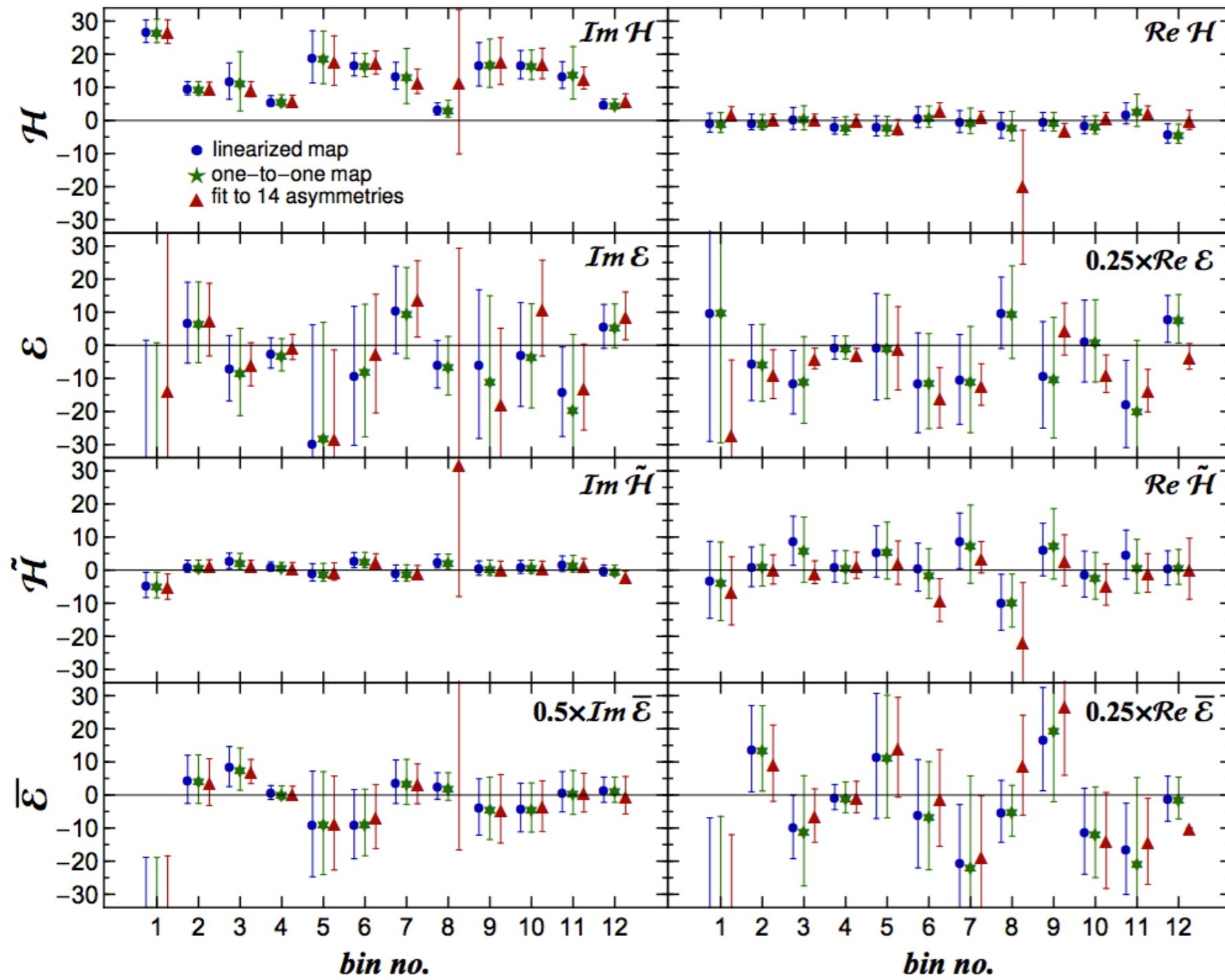
<http://arxiv.org/abs/0904.1648>

H. Moutarde, Phys. Rev. D79 (2009)

<http://arxiv.org/abs/0904.0458>

Kumerički and Müller, Nucl. Phys. B841 (2010)

CFF Extraction



The latest work on extracting CFFs from HERMES DVCS shows that the impact of E is not understood at all.

Without constraining CFF E , can we really constrain GPDs further?

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1301.1230>

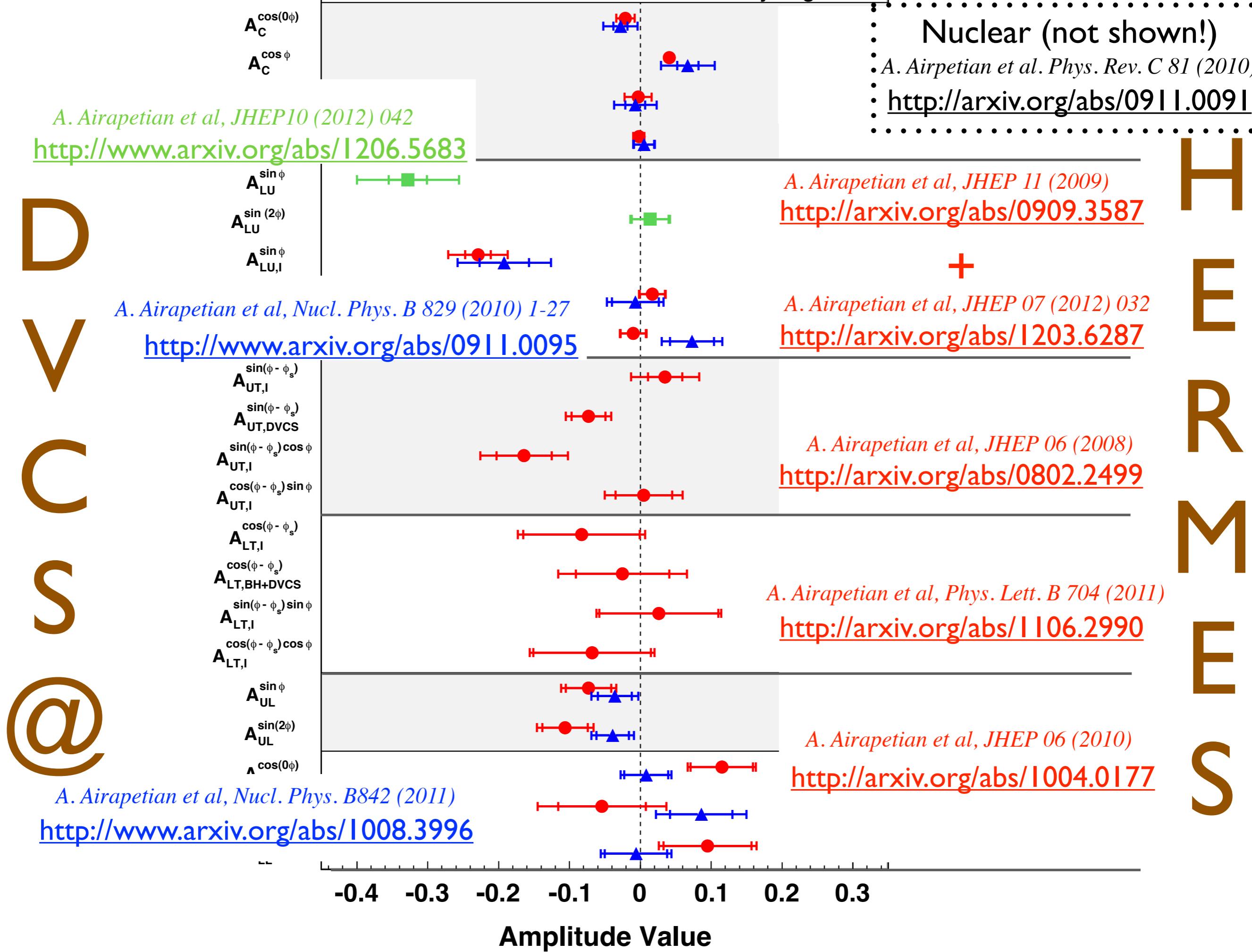
Kumerički, Müller and Murray
To appear in Phys. Part. Nucl.
(2013)

Conclusions - What did we learn at HERMES?

- DVCS is measurable and can be used to access information on Generalised Parton Distributions
- HERMES has the most diverse DVCS measurements of any experiment.
- Polarised target and beam charge experiments are essential for the extraction of GPDs; should be seen as a fundamental experimental priority!

Conclusions - What did we learn at HERMES?

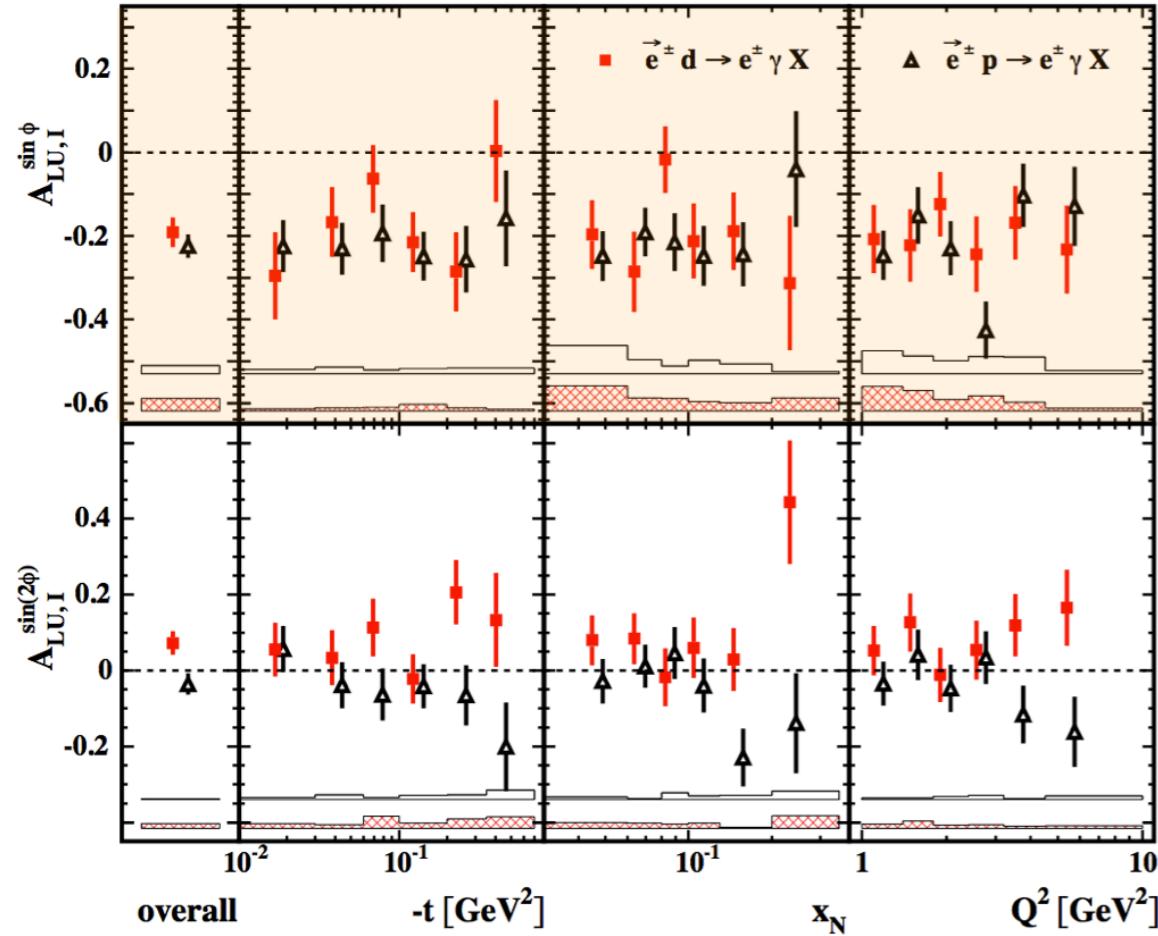
- Lack of data means that **nuclear effects** on GPDs are not quantified! Incentive for new experiments at JLab, COMPASS and the EIC!
- Already, **GPDs can be constrained** - but there is much left to do!
- What are the contributions from **higher-twist distributions**?



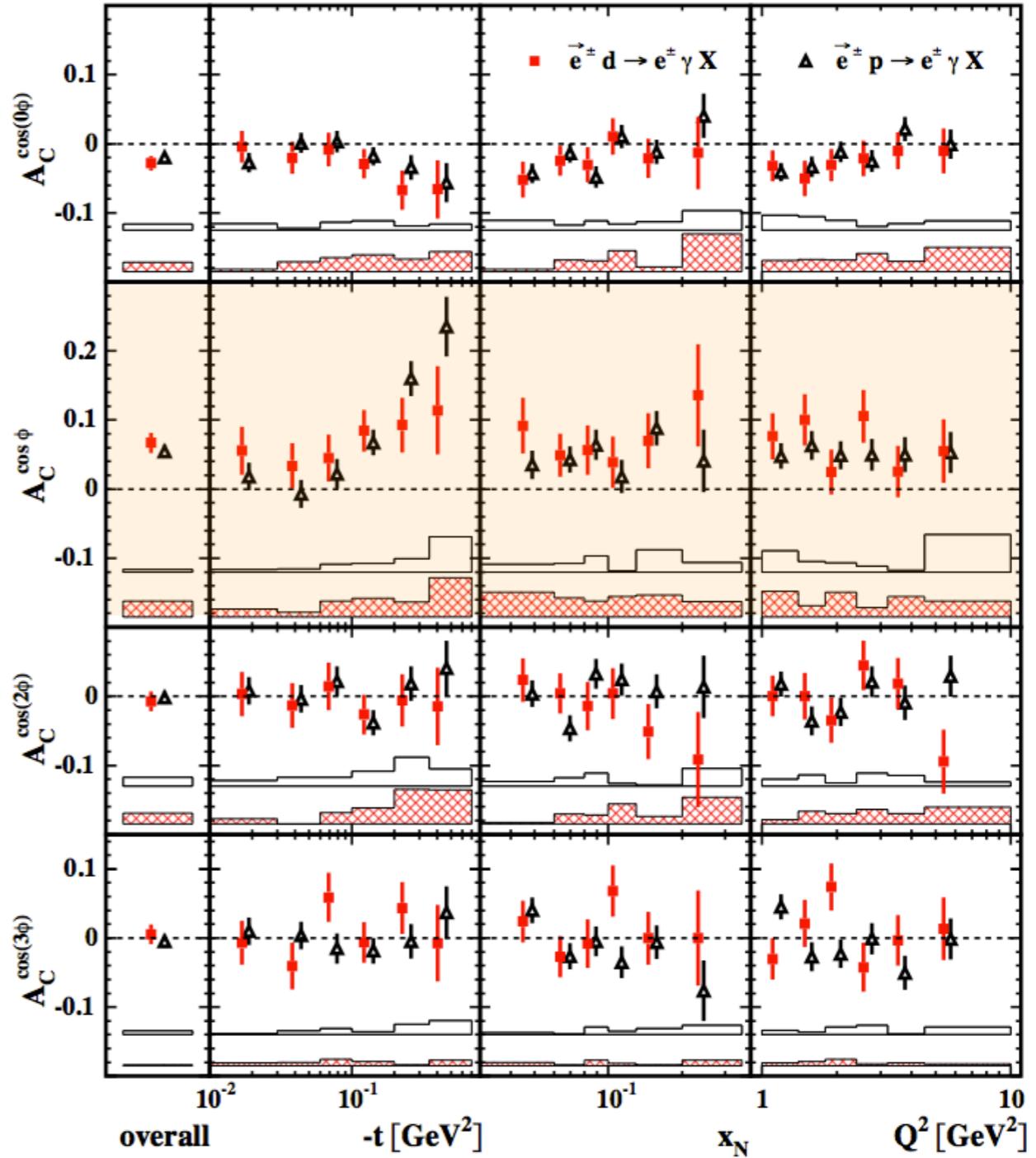
Other Data?

Deuterium Beam-Asymmetries

A. Airapetian *et al*, Nucl. Phys. B 829 (2010) 1-27



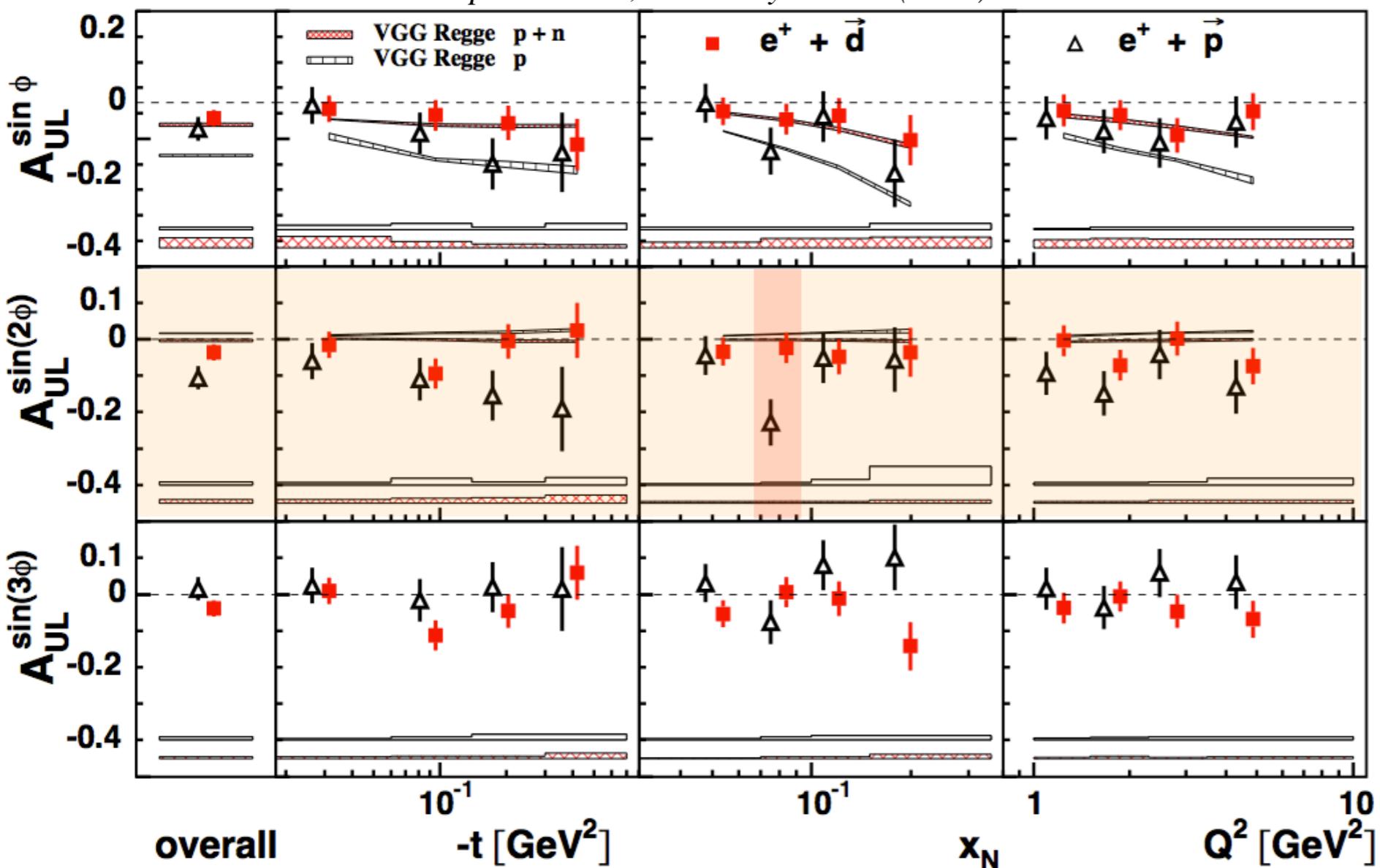
<http://arxiv.org/abs/0911.0095>



Deuterium is governed by different GPDs - but the asymmetry data is not so different even at low t !

Deuterium-Target Asymmetries

A. Airapetian et al, Nucl. Phys. B842 (2011) 265-298

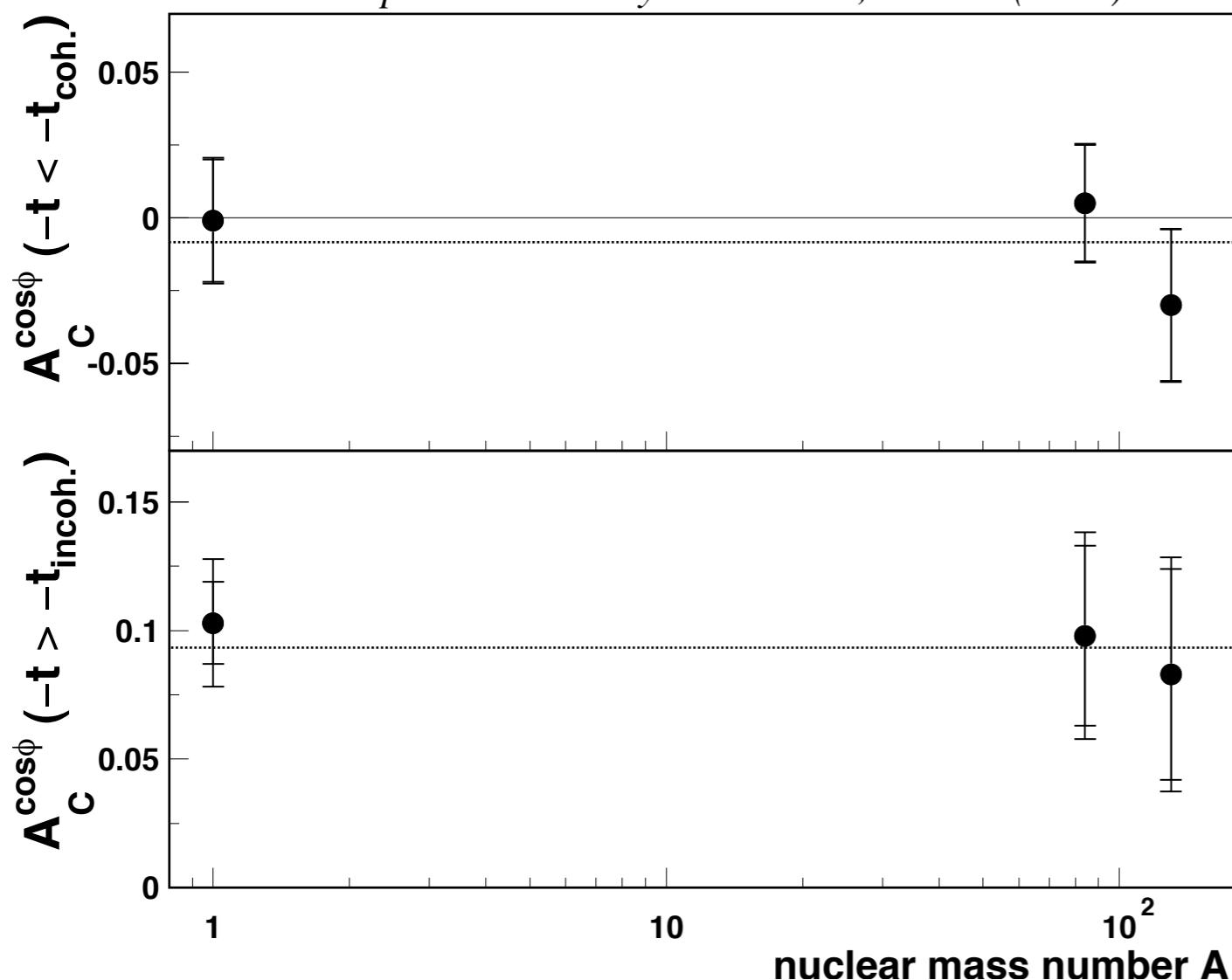


No good idea
how to model
long. pol.
deuterium
GPDs. Currently
use a proton/
neutron hybrid
from VGG

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1008.3996>

Nuclear Mass Dependence

A. Airpetian et al. Phys. Rev. C 81, 035202 (2010)



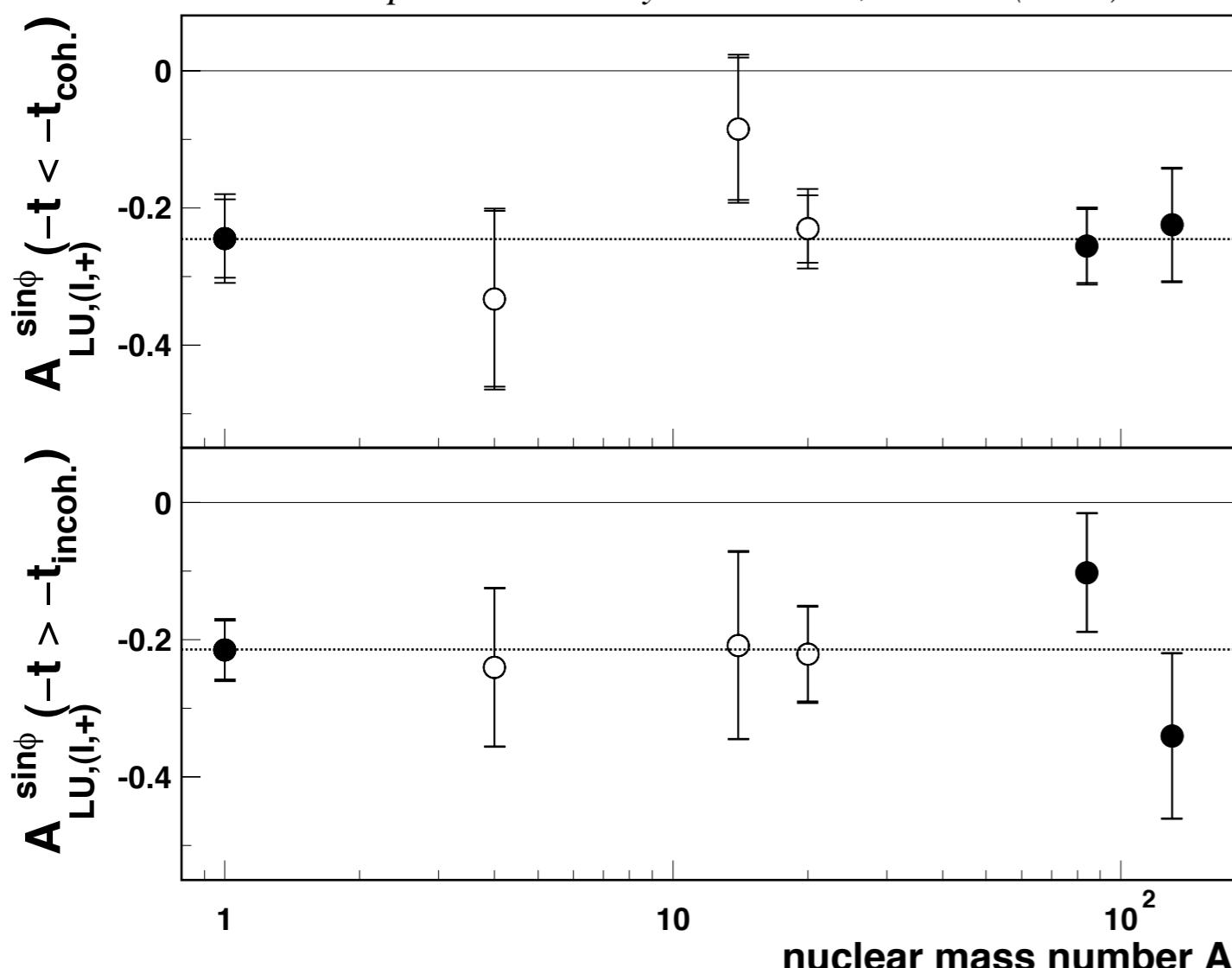
Several considerations may lead to the expectation that nuclear asymmetries would be larger than proton asymmetries

Not observed!

<http://arxiv.org/abs/0911.0091>

Nuclear Mass Dependence

A. Airpetian et al. Phys. Rev. C 81, 035202 (2010)



\bullet A_I
 \circ $A_I + A_{DVCS}$

The data shows
no significant difference
between coherent and
incoherent DVCS
processes

<http://arxiv.org/abs/0911.0091>