

**Color Transparency and DVMP**  
**Forward vs Backward meson hard  
exclusive electroproduction**

Journées GDR coherent/incoherent, IJCLab - Orsay, October 2023

**B. Pire**

CPHT, CNRS, École Polytechnique, Palaiseau

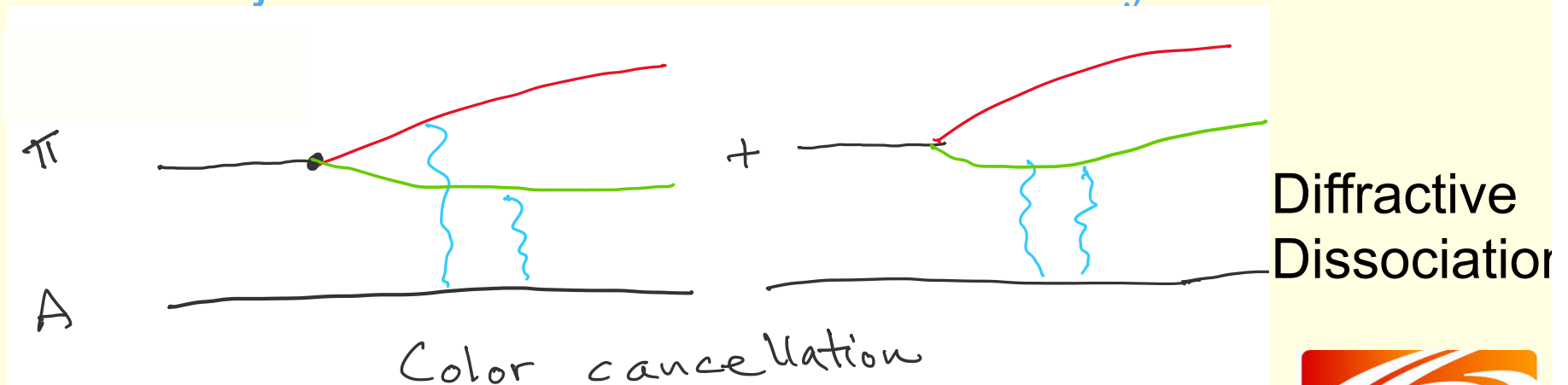
based on work with K Semenov-Tian-Shansky, L Szymanowski, B. Li, G. Huber,  
W. Cosyn

## G. A. Miller, UW, Seattle

Color transparency- reduced initial/final state interactions in coherent reactions

1. high-momentum transfer reactions make point-like color singlet states PLC

2. Small objects have small cross sections  $Im f \propto b^2$



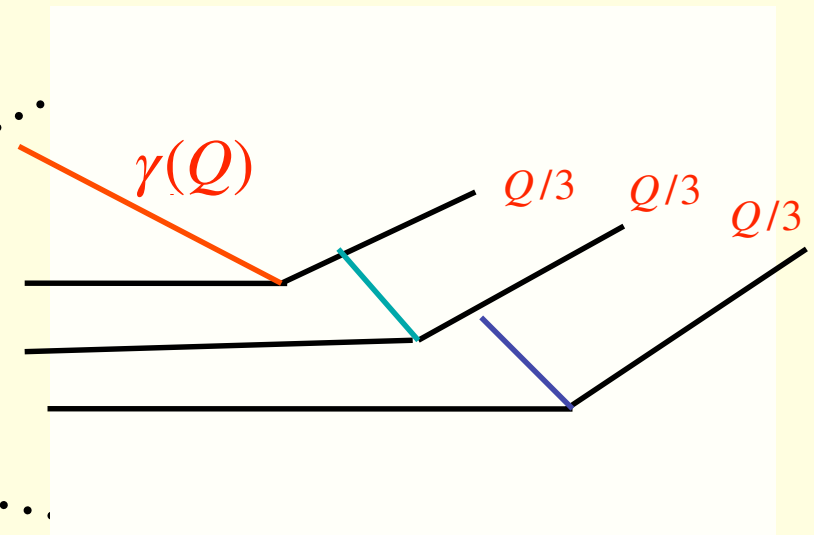
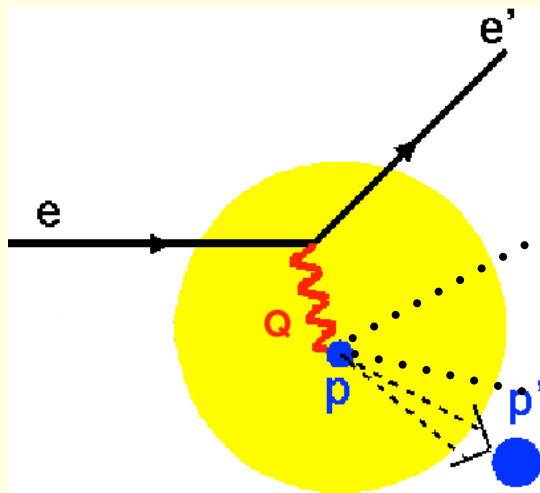
3. PLC are not eigenstates-expand as they move  
Frankfurt & Strikman, Jennings & Miller



Office of Science  
U.S. Department of Energy

# Why PLC at high momentum transfer?

Example: e-p scattering



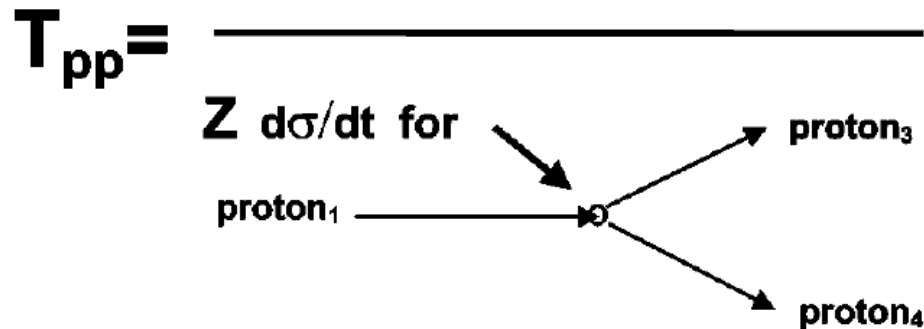
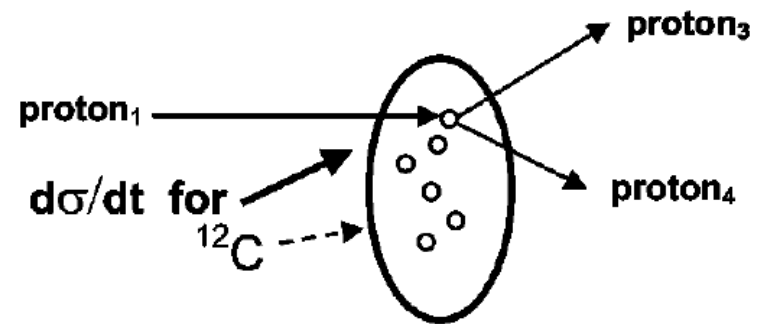
Form factor enters

- Momentum of exchanged gluon  $\sim Q$ , separation  $\sim 1/Q$
- At high enough  $Q$  an exclusive interaction occurs if the transverse size of the hadron is smaller than the equilibrium size.

# First experiment - Fixed angle regime

## Nuclear Transparency for A(p,2p) (3/3)

- Measurements were performed near 90° in the pp CM
- Elastic scattering at such large angles is supposed to single out **Point Like Configurations (PLC)** of the protons
- When in PLC, quark colors are assumed to 'overlap', rendering the proton **color transparent**, significantly decreasing ISI and FSI
- As incident momentum increases, PLC is assumed to become more dominant
- Thus, an increase of  $T_{pp}$  (90° CM) as a function of incident momentum may be a **signature of color transparency**



$$T = \frac{(d\sigma/dt)(p-p \text{ elastic in nucleus})}{(d\sigma/dt)(p-p \text{ elastic in hydrogen})}$$

# First & Second Evidence?

VOLUME 61, 1698

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

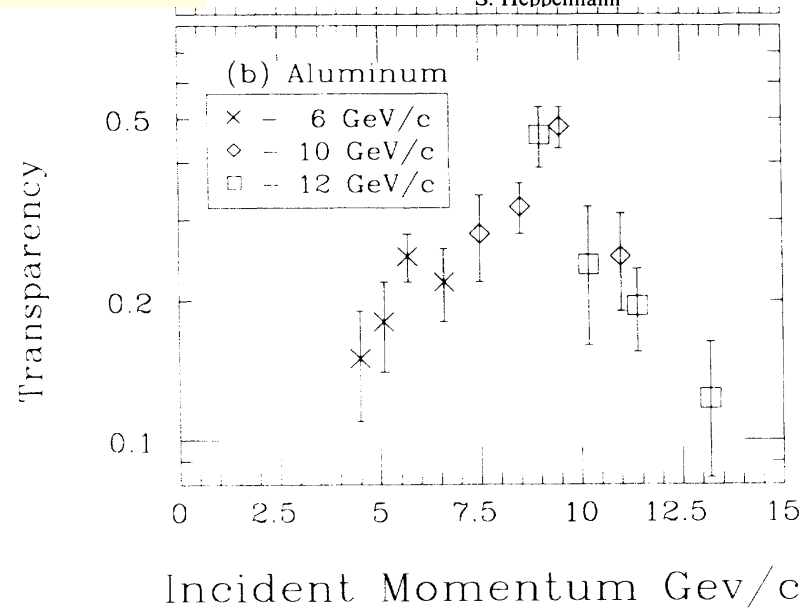
## Nuclear Transparency to Large-Angle $pp$ Elastic Scattering

A. S. Carroll, D. S. Barton, G. Bunce, S. Gushue, and Y. I. Makdisi

Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973

S. Heppelmann

$$\sigma / \sigma_B$$



**Nuclear transparency raises as predicted...then drops !**

# From Color Transp. to Nuclear Filtering (J.Ralston, BP, PRL 61)

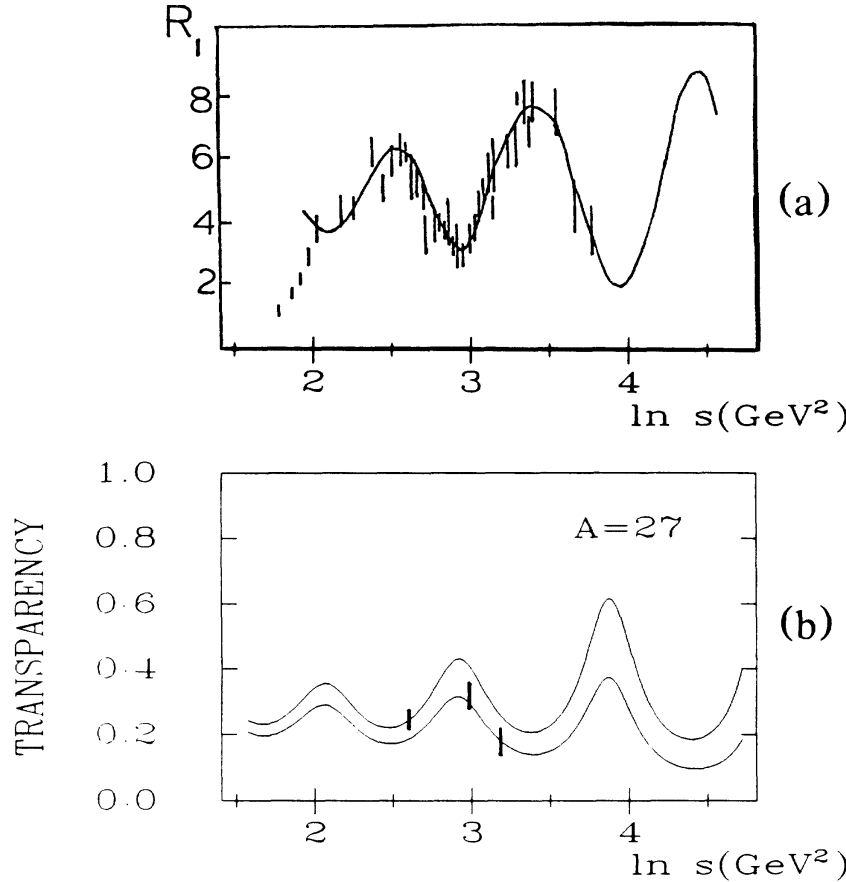
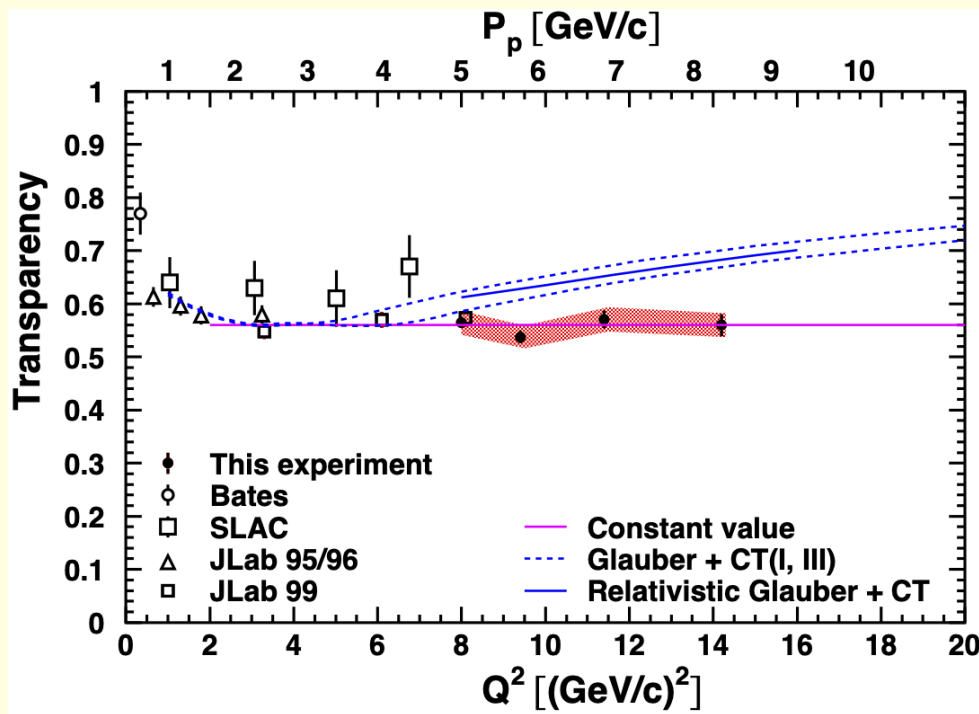


FIG. 1. (a) The energy dependence of  $R_1(s) = \text{const } s^{10} d\sigma/dt(pp)|_{90^\circ}$  for the high-energy  $pp$  elastic scattering at  $90^\circ$  c.m. angle compared to Eq. (5) (solid line), as taken from Ref. 7. (b) Prediction of oscillating transparency  $T(s)$  [Eq. (7)] for  $A=27$  after varying over all possible nuclear phases  $\delta_A$  (upper and lower limits are shown); data from Carroll *et al.* (Ref. 2).

Ruling out color transparency in quasi-elastic  $^{12}\text{C}(e,e'p)$  up to  $Q^2$  of 14.2  $(\text{GeV}/c)^2$

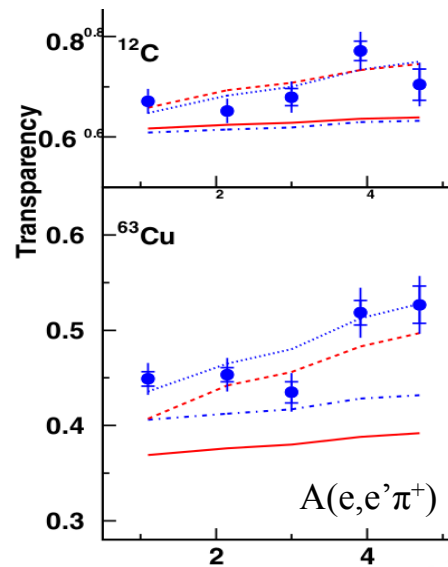
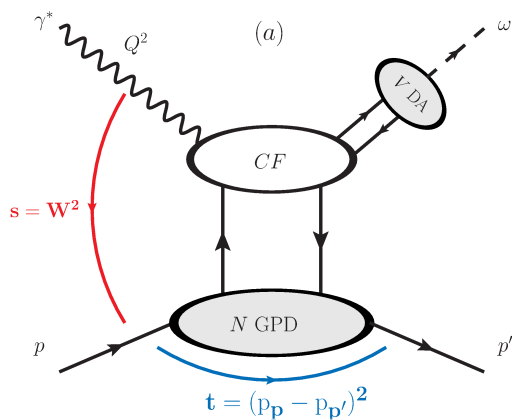
Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 082301



**Nucleon form-factor does not probe PLCs !**

Not so surprising - Problem with  $F_2/F_1$  ratio.

## Forward DVMP (Half Color Transparency)



Clasie et al, PRL 99 (2008) 242502

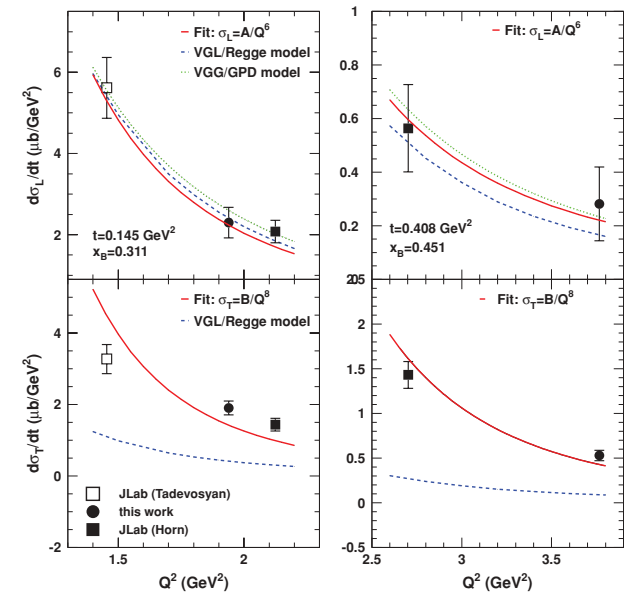


FIG. 2. (Color online) The  $Q^2$  dependence of the separated cross sections at fixed values of  $-t$  and  $x_B$ . The error bars denote the statistical and systematic uncertainties combined in quadrature. The

## Clear signal of $\pi$ CT at JLab in GPD physics

Contradictory with usual interpretation (HT) of  $\pi$  electroproduction data



# ZOOM of the problem

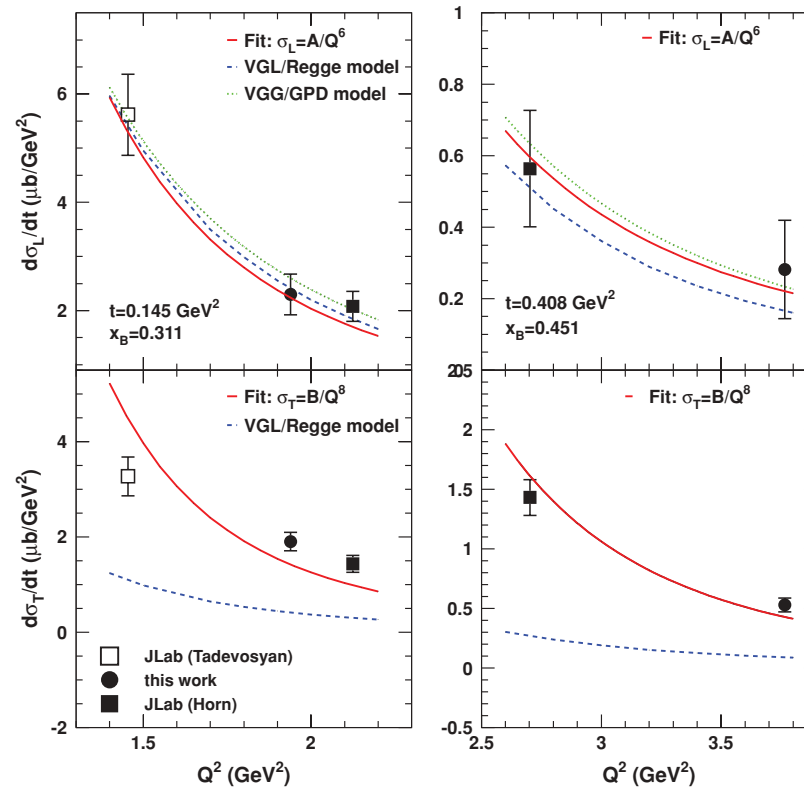
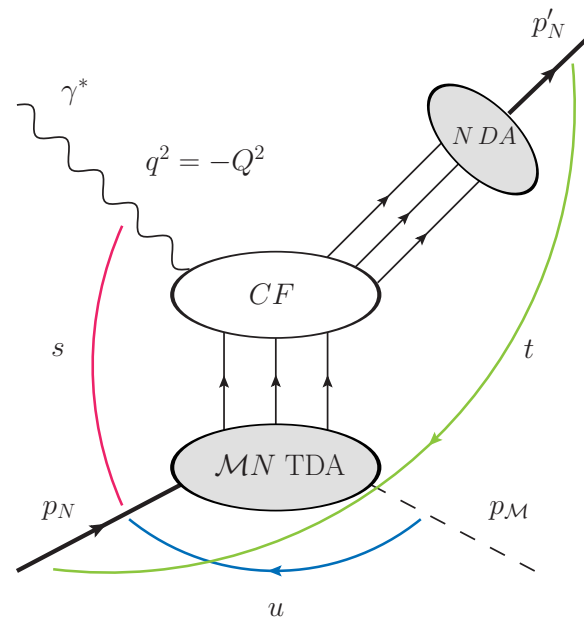


FIG. 2. (Color online) The  $Q^2$  dependence of the separated cross sections at fixed values of  $-t$  and  $x_B$ . The error bars denote the statistical and systematic uncertainties combined in quadrature. The

Should we see nuclear filtering ?

look for  $\frac{\sigma_L}{\sigma_T}$  increase on nuclei.

# Backward DVMP (the Other Half of Color Transparency)



Is there a signal of *nucleon* CT at JLab in TDA physics ?

A crucial test of LT dominance in TDA physics !

**Nuclear Color Transparency via  $u$ -Channel Electroproduction Observables**

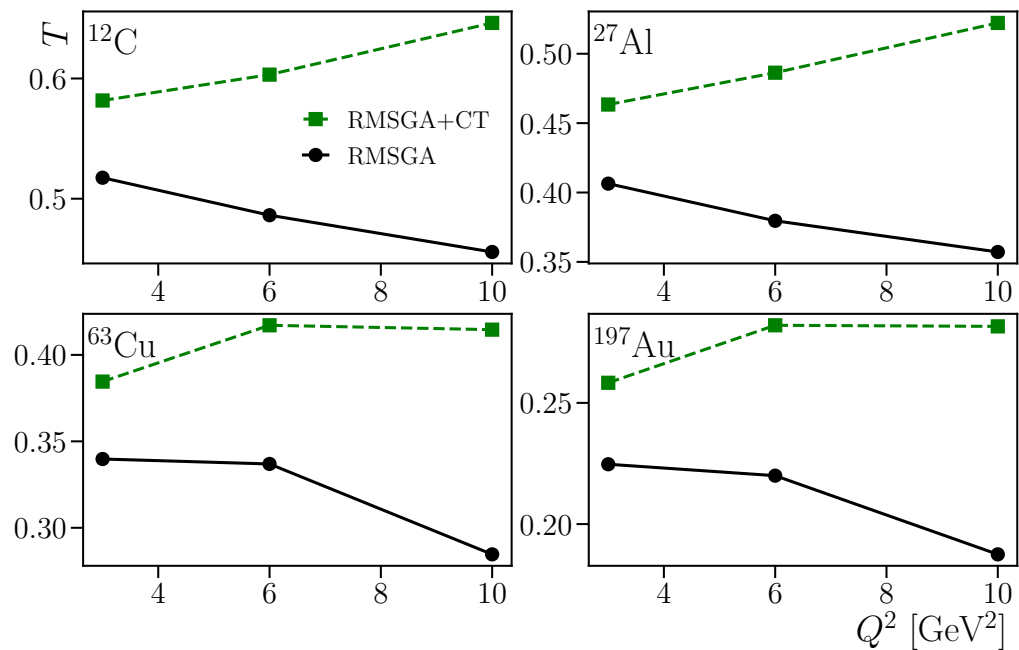


FIG. 8: RMSGA nuclear transparency calculations for <sup>12</sup>C, <sup>27</sup>Al, <sup>63</sup>Cu, and <sup>197</sup>Au as a function of  $Q^2$ . Full curves are regular Glauber calculations, the dashed curves include the color transparency in the quantum diffusion model.

**Predicted (W. Cosyn) signal at JLab Hall C with 4 targets**

**Join the proposal (Cosyn, Huber, Li, BP)!**