

**Probing the 3D nucleon structure
using the polarized high energy muon beam at CERN
with polarized target and recoil detection
between 2018 and 2025**

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Until 2016-17: LH2 target + recoil proton detection

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

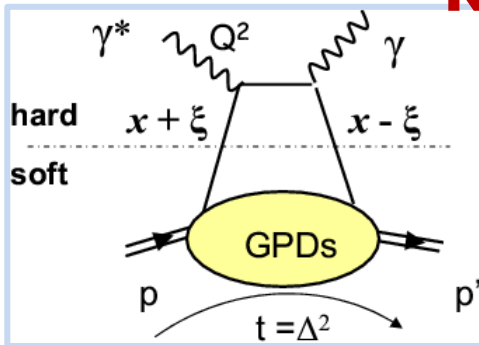
Ex DVCS:
$$d\sigma_{(\mu p \rightarrow \mu p \gamma)} = d\sigma^{\text{BH}} + d\sigma^{\text{DVCS}}_{\text{unpol}} + \mathbf{P}_\mu d\sigma^{\text{DVCS}}_{\text{pol}} + \mathbf{e}_\mu a^{\text{BH}} \text{Re} A^{\text{DVCS}} + \mathbf{e}_\mu \mathbf{P}_\mu a^{\text{BH}} \text{Im} A^{\text{DVCS}}$$

Charge & Spin Difference and Sum **with LH2 target:**

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

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

Note: dominance of H at COMPASS kinematics



$$\xi \sim x_B / (2 - x_B)$$

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

$$\text{Re} \mathcal{H}(\xi, t) = \mathcal{P} \int dx \frac{\mathbf{H}(x, \xi, t)}{x - \xi} = \mathcal{P} \int dx \frac{\mathbf{H}(x, x, t)}{x - \xi} + \mathcal{D}(t)$$

Re part of the *Compton Form Factors* linked to the *D* term

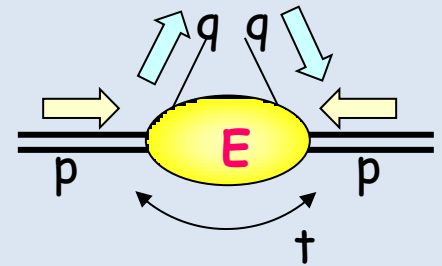
After 2018: with a transversely polarized target?

Constraints on the 'elusive' chiral-even GPD E

the GPD E allows nucleon helicity flip
so it is related to the angular momentum

$$\text{Ji sum rule: } 2J^q = \int x (H^q(x, \xi, 0) + E^q(x, \xi, 0)) dx$$

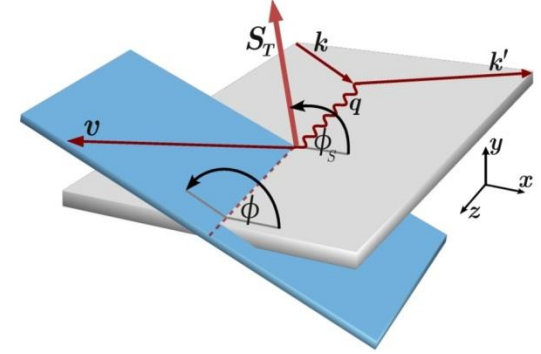
The GPD E is the 'Holy-Grail' of the GPD quest



And also constraints

on the chiral-odd GPDs H_T and \bar{E}_T

exclusive ρ^0 production



$$\left[\frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}}{8\pi^3} \frac{y^2}{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1-x_B}{x_B} \frac{1}{Q^2} \right]^{-1} \frac{d\sigma}{dx_{Bj} dQ^2 dt d\phi d\phi_s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sigma_{++}^{++} + \sigma_{++}^{--} \right) + \varepsilon \sigma_{00}^{++} - \varepsilon \cos(2\phi) \text{Re} \sigma_{+-}^{++} - \sqrt{\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} \cos\phi \text{Re} \left(\sigma_{+0}^{++} + \sigma_{+0}^{--} \right)$$

$$- P_\ell \sqrt{\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} \sin\phi \text{Im} \left(\sigma_{+0}^{++} + \sigma_{+0}^{--} \right)$$

transv. polar. target

$$- S_T \left[\sin(\phi - \phi_s) \text{Im} \left(\sigma_{++}^{+-} + \varepsilon \sigma_{00}^{+-} \right) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \sin(\phi + \phi_s) \text{Im} \sigma_{+-}^{+-} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \sin(3\phi - \phi_s) \text{Im} \sigma_{+-}^{-+} \right. \\ \left. + \sqrt{\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} \sin\phi_s \text{Im} \sigma_{+0}^{+-} + \sqrt{\varepsilon(1+\varepsilon)} \sin(2\phi - \phi_s) \text{Im} \sigma_{+0}^{-+} \right]$$

transv. polar. target + long. Polar. beam

$$+ S_T P_\ell \left[\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} \cos(\phi - \phi_s) \text{Re} \sigma_{++}^{+-} \right. \\ \left. - \sqrt{\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} \cos\phi_s \text{Re} \sigma_{+0}^{+-} - \sqrt{\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} \cos(2\phi - \phi_s) \text{Re} \sigma_{+0}^{-+} \right]$$

σ_{ij}	for nucleon helicity
σ_{mn}	for photon helicity

exclusive ρ^0 production with transv. polarized target

Chiral-even GPDs

σ

$$p^\uparrow + \gamma^*_L \rightarrow p^\uparrow + \rho_L \quad H \rightarrow q$$

$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi - \phi_s)}$

$$p^\uparrow + \gamma^*_L \rightarrow p^\downarrow + \rho_L \quad E \leftrightarrow f_{1T}^\perp$$

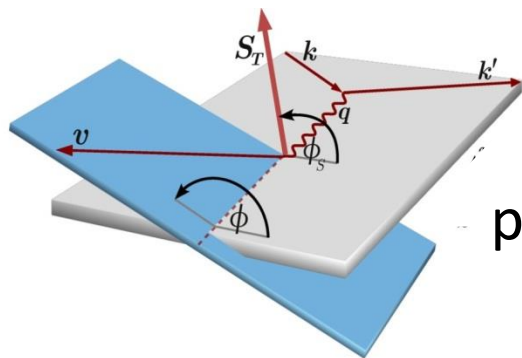
Sivers correlates
quark k_T and nucleon spin (transv. pol. N)

Chiral-odd GPDs

$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_s)}$

$$p^\uparrow + \gamma^*_T \rightarrow p^\downarrow + \rho_L \quad H_T \leftrightarrow h_1$$

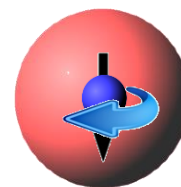
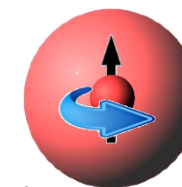
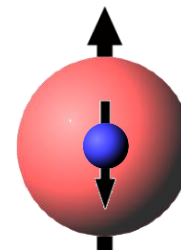
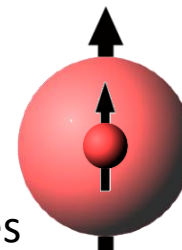
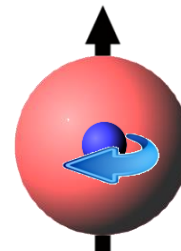
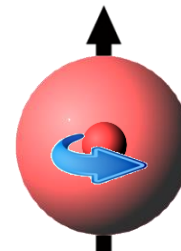
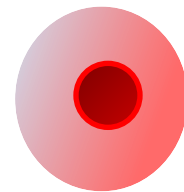
Transversity correlates
quark spin and nucleon spin (transv. pol. N)



$$\bar{E}_T = 2\tilde{H}_T + E_T \leftrightarrow h_1^\perp$$

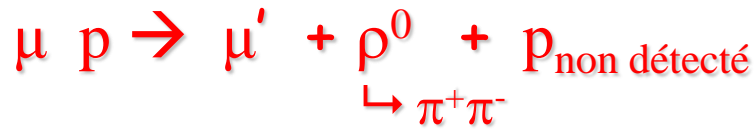
$$p^\uparrow + \gamma^*_T \rightarrow p^\uparrow + \rho_L$$

Boer-Mulders correlates
quark k_T and quark transverse spin (unpol N)

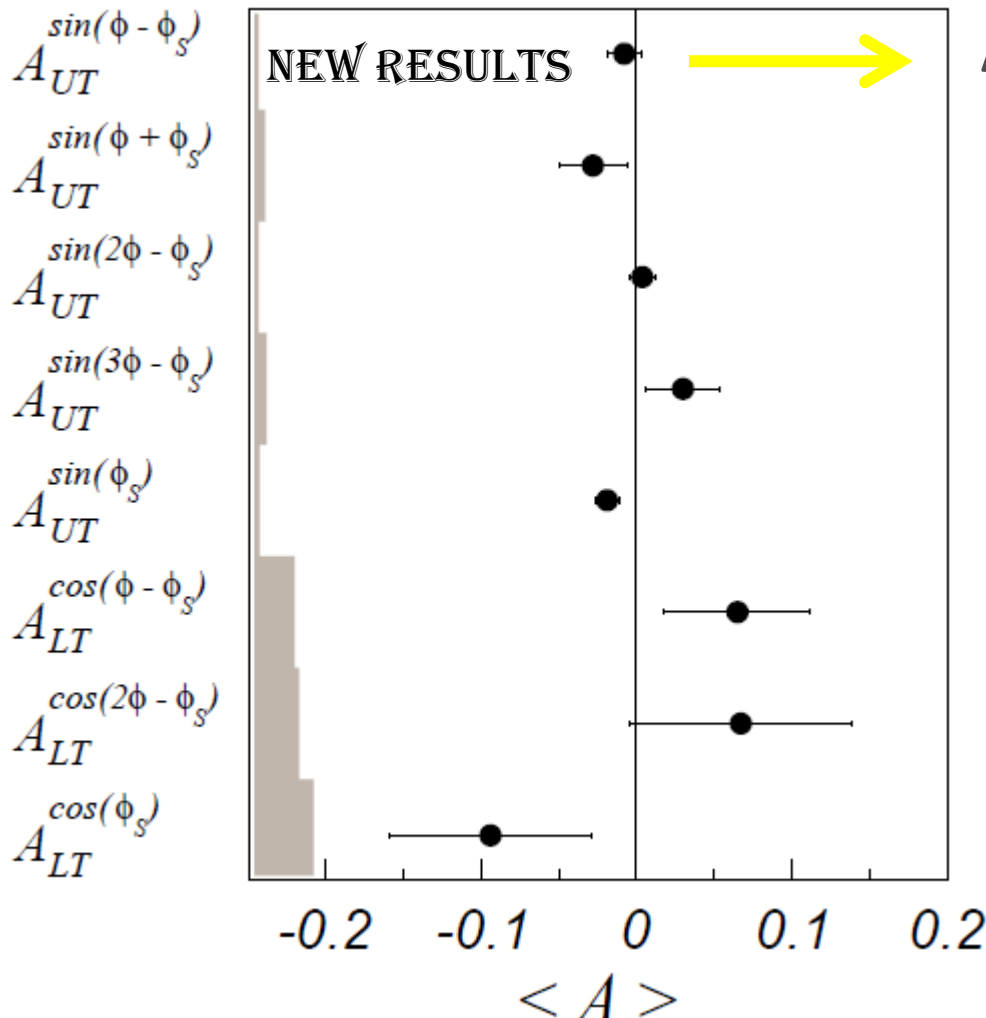


exclusive ρ^0 production – Transv. Polar. Target

COMPASS 2007-2010, without recoil detector



$W = 8.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, $p_T^2 = 0.2 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$, $Q^2 = 2.2 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$



$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi - \phi_S)} \propto \text{Im}(\mathcal{E}^* \mathcal{H})$$

$$\mathcal{E}\rho^0 \propto \frac{2}{3} E^u + \frac{1}{3} E^d + \frac{3}{8} E^g$$

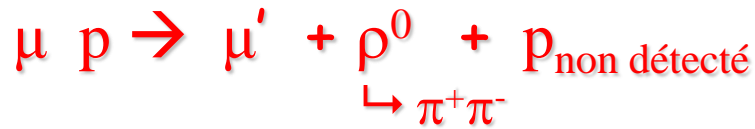
Cancellation between gluon and sea contributions and $E^{u \text{ val}} \sim -E^{d \text{ val}}$

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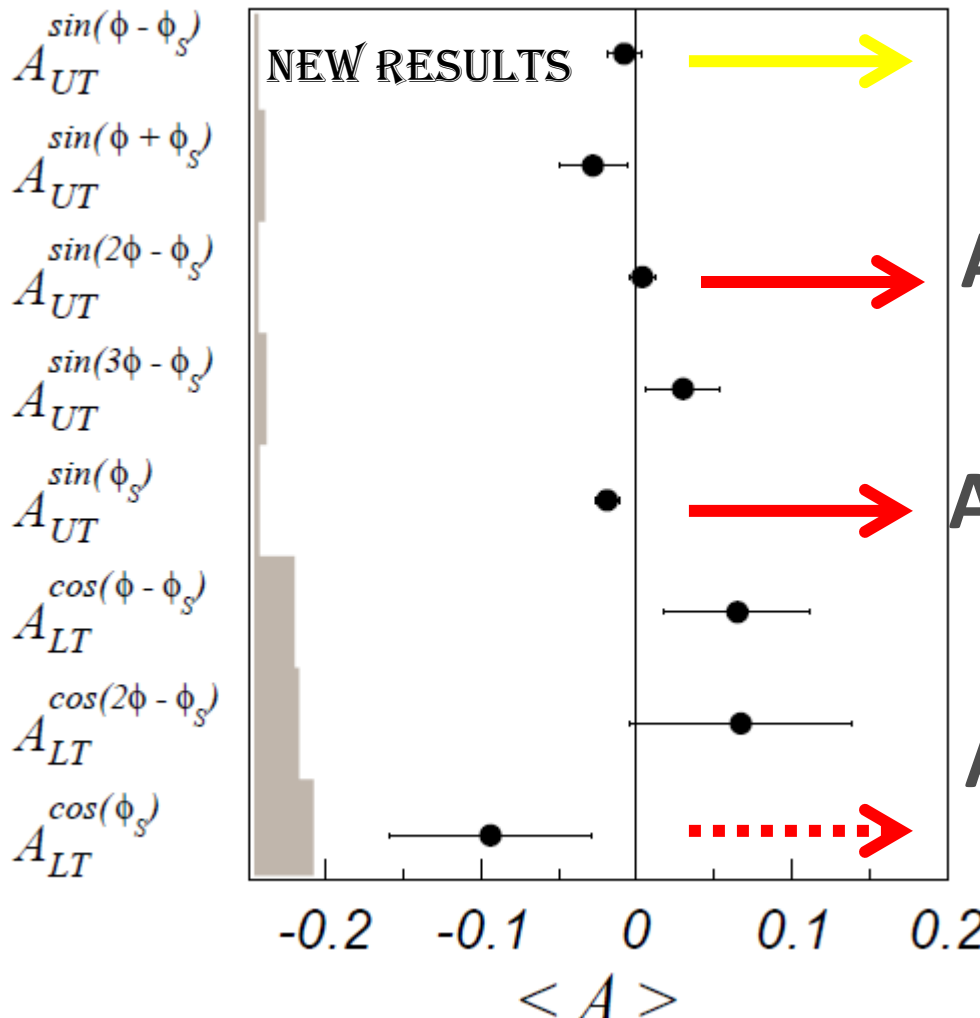
⊗ Production would be more promising

exclusive ρ^0 production – Transv. Polar. Target

COMPASS 2007-2010, without recoil detector



$W = 8.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2, p_T^2 = 0.2 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2, Q^2 = 2.2 \text{ (GeV}/c)^2$



$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi - \phi_S)} \propto \text{Im}(\mathcal{E}^* \mathcal{H})$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi - \phi_S)} \propto \text{Im}(\mathcal{E}^* \bar{\mathcal{E}}_T)$$

$$A_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_S)} \propto \text{Im}(\mathcal{E}^* \bar{\mathcal{E}}_T - \mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}_T)$$

$$A_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_S)} \propto \text{Re}(\mathcal{E}^* \bar{\mathcal{E}}_T - \mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}_T)$$

$\rightarrow H_T$ should be not small

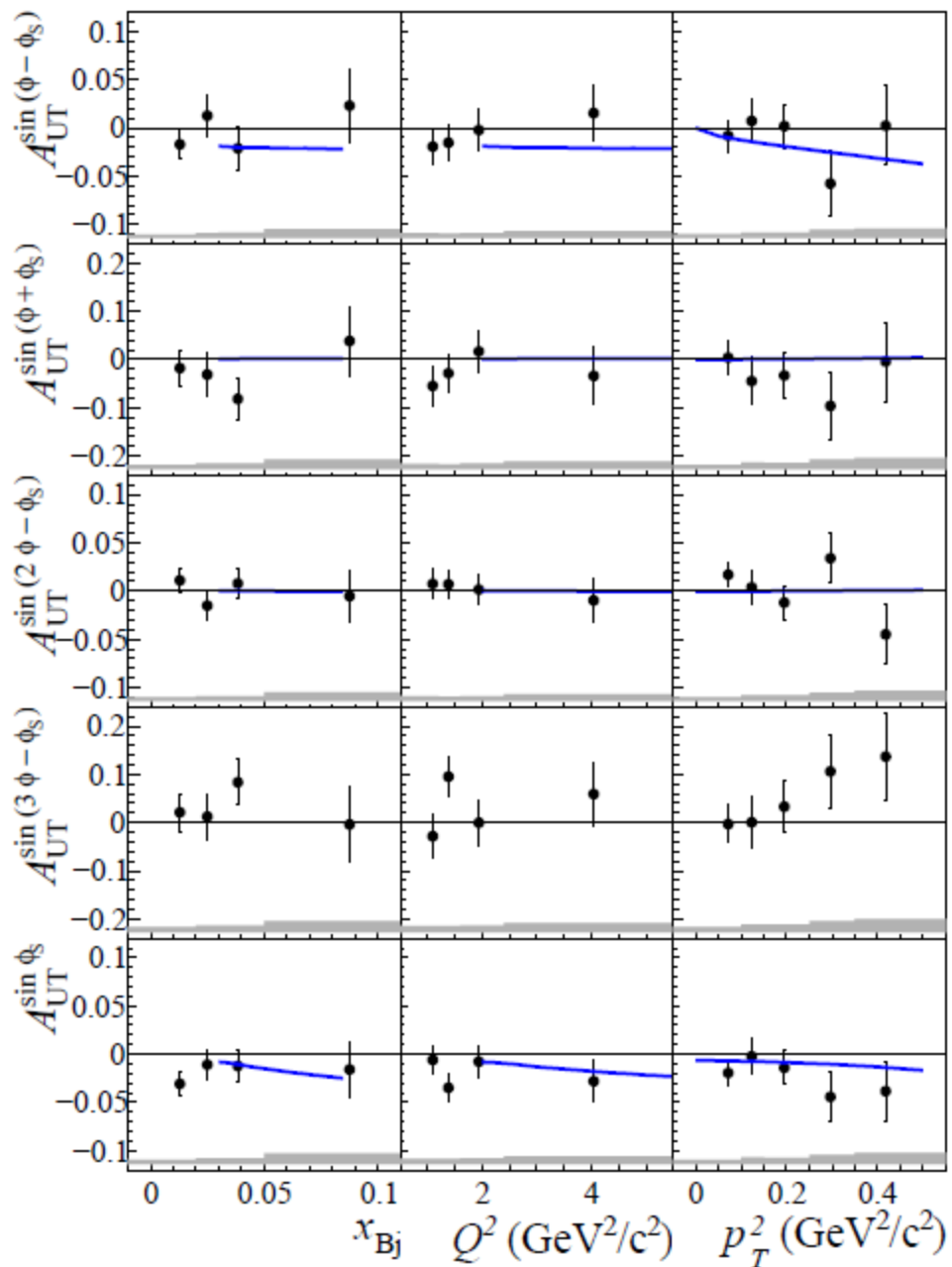
Submitted to PLB

$$\mu p \rightarrow \mu' + \rho^0 + p_{\text{non détecté}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$$

COMPASS 2007-2010, without recoil detector

Submitted to PLB

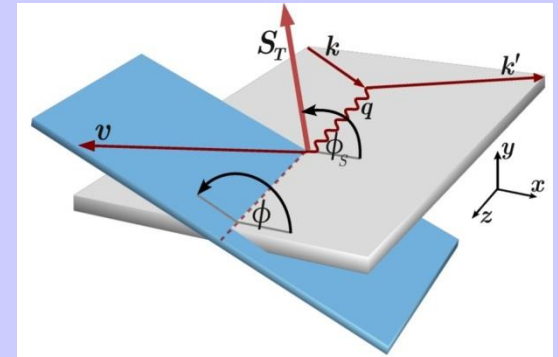


Plan for DVCS : Transv. Polarized target

with $\mu^{+\downarrow}$, $\mu^{-\uparrow}$ beam and transversely polarized NH₃ (proton) target

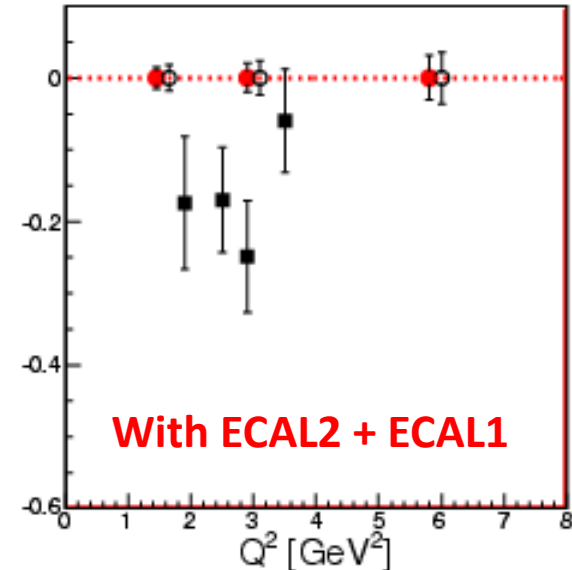
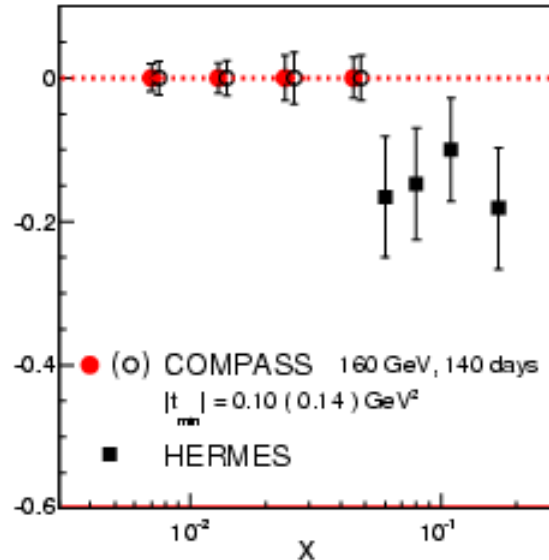
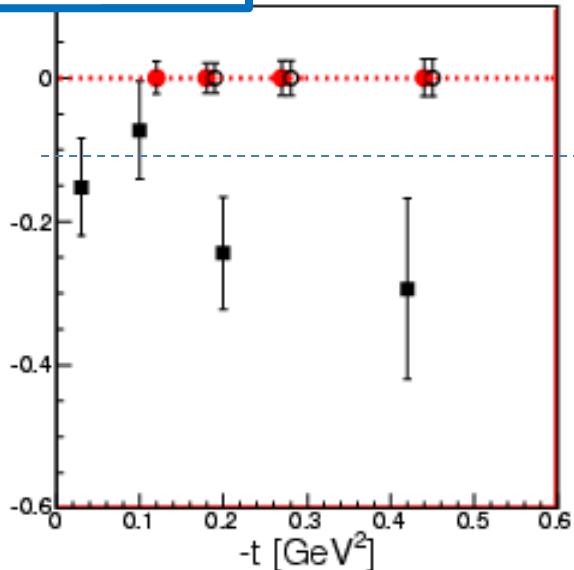
$$\mathcal{D}_{CS,T} \equiv d\sigma_T(\mu^{+\downarrow}) - d\sigma_T(\mu^{-\uparrow})$$

$$\propto \text{Im}(F_2 \mathcal{H} - F_1 \mathcal{E}) \sin(\phi - \phi_S) \cos \phi$$



$A^{\sin(\phi - \phi_S) \cos \phi}$
CS,T related to H and E

2 years of data 160 GeV muon beam
1.2 m polarised NH₃ target $\epsilon_{\text{global}} = 10\%$



Requirements for an ideal experiment:

- a polarized target inserted inside a recoil proton (neutron) detector
- a target as long as 1 or 2m
- with polarization: longitudinal and transverse
- with the minimum of material budget
to reach low proton (neutron) momentum
- with the minimum of displacement of the setup, of lost of time...

**→ A review of polarized target projects for 4π detectors at MAMI
by Andreas Thomas, Univ. of Mainz**