Exclusive photoproduction of a photon-meson pair: A new class of observables to probe GPDs

SPIN2023 conference

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Based on 2212.00655, 2302.12026 and work in progress with S. Wallon, L. Szymanowski, B. Pire, G. Duplančić, K. Passek-Kumerički, J. Schönleber

Why consider a gamma-meson pair?
Understanding quark transversity

- Transverse spin content of the proton:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |\uparrow\rangle_{(x)} & \sim & |\rightarrow\rangle + |\leftarrow\rangle \\ |\downarrow\rangle_{(x)} & \sim & |\rightarrow\rangle - |\leftarrow\rangle \\ \text{spin along } x & & \text{helicity states} \end{array}$$

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- Since (in the massless limit) QCD and QED are chiral-even $(\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\mu\gamma^5)$, the chiral-odd quantities $(1, \gamma^5, [\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu])$ which one wants to measure should appear in pairs.

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Can we probe quark transversity GPDs in DVMP?

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- unfortunately $\gamma^* N \to \rho_T N' = 0$, since such a process would require a helicity transfer of 2 from a photon. [M. Diehl, T. Gousset, B. Pire: hep-ph/9808479], [J. Collins, M. Diehl: hep-ph/9907498]

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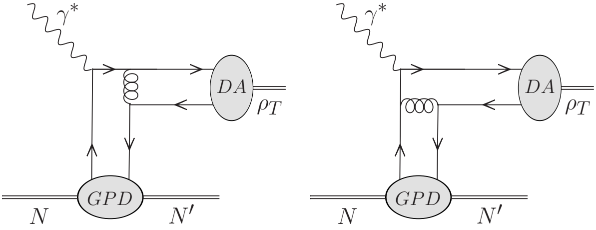
- lowest order diagrammatic argument:



$$\gamma^\alpha[\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu]\gamma_\alpha = 0$$

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Circumvent this using 3-body final states:

- $\gamma N \to MMN'$:

  M. El Beiyad, R. Enberg, D. Ivanov, B. Pire, M. Segond, L. Szymanowski, O. Teryaev, S. Wallon: [hep-ph/0209300, hep-ph/0601138, 1001.4491]

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Moreover, the richer kinematics of the process allows the sensitivity of GPDs wrt x to be probed (beyond moment-type dependence, e.g. in DVCS) J. Qiu, Z. Yu: [2305.15397]

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Also many others that are not sensitive to chiral-odd GPDs, such as DDVCS: *See talks by Victor and Marie*

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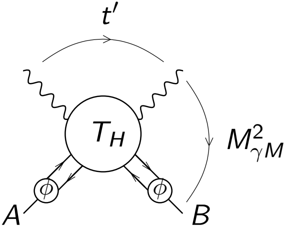
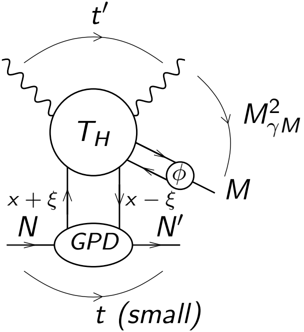


large angle factorisation
à la Brodsky Lepage

$\longrightarrow$



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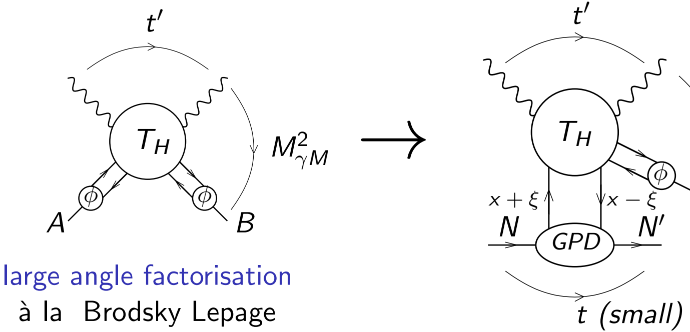

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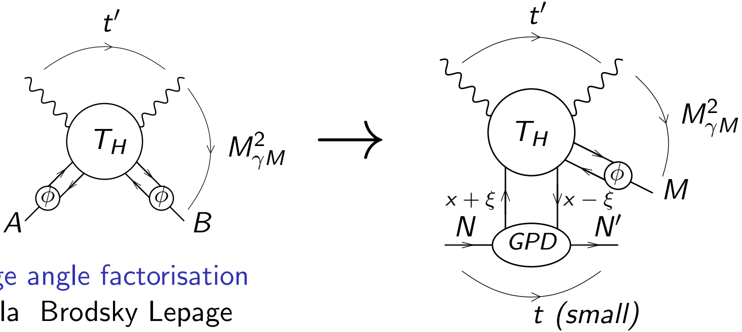

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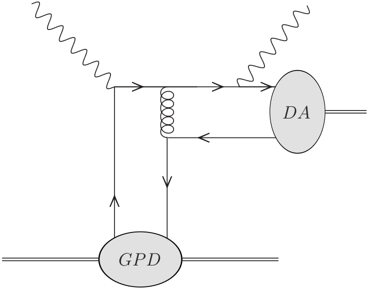
- Leading order and leading twist

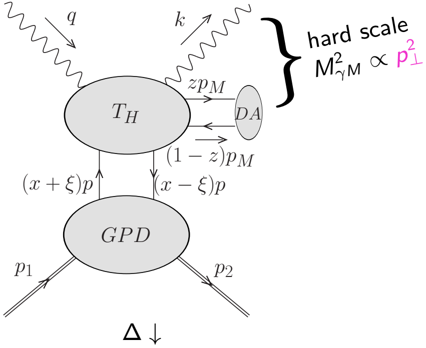
How does it work (at LO)?



Typical non-zero diagram for a transverse ρ meson

the σ matrices (from either the DA or the GPD) do not kill it anymore!

$$\gamma(q) + N(p_1) \to \gamma(k) + M(p_M, \varepsilon_M) + N'(p_2)$$



Useful Mandelstam variables:

$$t = (p_2 - p_1)^2 ,$$
$$u' = (p_M - q)^2 ,$$
$$t' = (k - q)^2 ,$$
$$S_{\gamma N} = (q + p_1)^2 .$$

- Factorisation requires:
  $-u' > 1\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$, $-t' > 1\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$ and $(-t)_{\min} \leqslant -t \leqslant .5\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$
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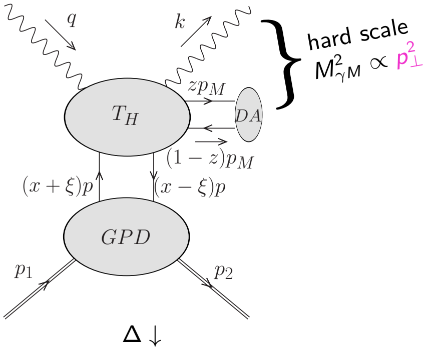

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  $\Longrightarrow$ sufficient to ensure large p_T.
- Cross-section differential in $(-u')$ and $M^2_{\gamma M}$, and evaluated at $(-t) = (-t)_{\min}$, covering $S_{\gamma N}$ from $\sim 4\,\text{GeV}^2$ to $20000\,\text{GeV}^2$.

$$\mathcal{A} = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1} dz \; T(x, \xi, z) \; H(x, \xi, t) \; \Phi_M(z)$$

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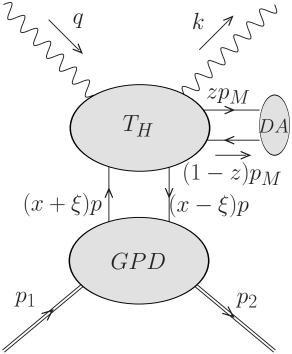
$$\left.\frac{d\sigma}{dt\, du'\, dM^2_{\gamma M}}\right|_{-t=(-t)_{min}} = \frac{|\overline{\mathcal{A}}|^2}{32 S^2_{\gamma N} M^2_{\gamma M} (2\pi)^3}\,.$$



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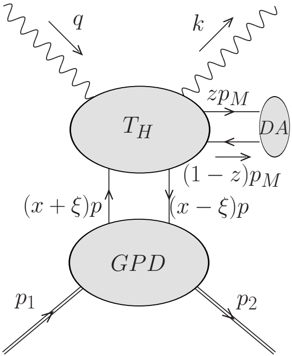

- Kinematic parameters: $S_{\gamma N}$, $M^2_{\gamma M}$, $-t$, $-u'$
- Useful dimensionless variables (hard part):

$$\alpha = \frac{-u'}{M^2_{\gamma M}} \,,$$

$$\xi = \frac{M^2_{\gamma M}}{2\,(S_{\gamma N} - m_N^2) - M^2_{\gamma M}} \,.$$

Quark GPDs are parametrised in terms of Double Distributions
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For polarised PDFs (and hence transversity PDFs), two scenarios are proposed for the parameterization:

- "standard" scenario, with flavor-symmetric light sea quark and antiquark distributions.
- "valence" scenario with a completely flavor-asymmetric light sea quark densities.

- We take the simplistic asymptotic form of the DAs

$$\phi_{\rm as}(z) = 6z(1-z)\,.$$

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- We also investigate the effect of using a holographic DA:

$$\phi_{\rm hol}(z) = \frac{8}{\pi}\sqrt{z(1-z)}\,.$$

Suggested by

- AdS/QCD correspondence [S. Brodsky, G. de Teramond: hep-ph/0602252],
- dynamical chiral symmetry breaking on the light-front [C. Shi, C. Chen, L. Chang, C. Roberts, S. Schmidt, H, Zong: 1504.00689],
- recent lattice results. [X. Gao, A. Hanlon, N. Karthik, S. Mukherjee, P. Petreczky, P. Scior, S. Syritsyn, Y. Zhao: 2206.04084]

Is QCD collinear factorisaton really justified?

- Recently, factorisation has been proved for the process $\pi^{\pm} N \to \gamma\gamma N'$ by J. Qiu, Z. Yu [2205.07846].
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- The proof relies on having large p_T, rather than large invariant mass (e.g. photon-meson pair).
- In fact, NLO computation has been performed for $\gamma N \to \gamma\gamma N'$ by O. Grocholski, B. Pire, P. Sznajder, L. Szymanowski, J. Wagner [2110.00048]
- Also, NLO computation for $\gamma\gamma \to \pi^+\pi^-$ by crossing symmetry G. Duplancic, B. Nizic: [hep-ph/0607069].

- Because of the quantum numbers of π^0 ($J^{PC} = 0^{-+}$), the exclusive photoproduction of $\pi^0\gamma$ is also sensitive to gluonic GPD contributions.

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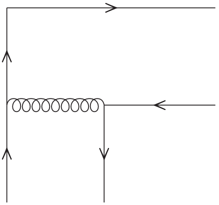
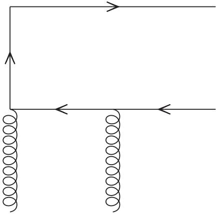
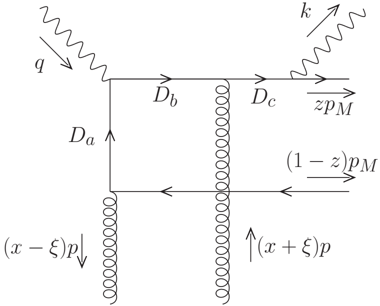
- Diagrams amount to connecting photons to the following two topologies.





Exclusive photoproduction of $\pi^0\gamma$

Gluonic GPD contributions



$$D_a = ((x-\xi)p + \bar{z}p_M)^2 + i\epsilon$$
$$= s\bar{\alpha}\bar{z}\left[\, x - \xi + i\epsilon \,\right] \,,$$

$$D_b = (k + zp_M - (x+\xi)p)^2 + i\epsilon$$
$$= -s\left[z\left(\, x - \xi - i\epsilon \,\right) + \alpha\bar{z}\,(x + \xi - i\epsilon)\right] \,,$$

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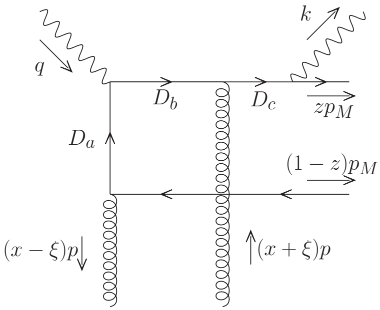

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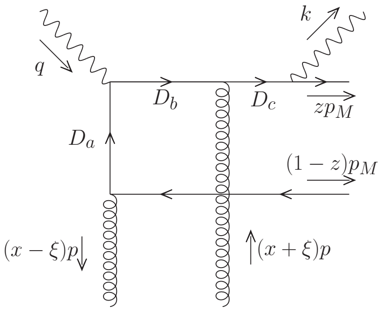

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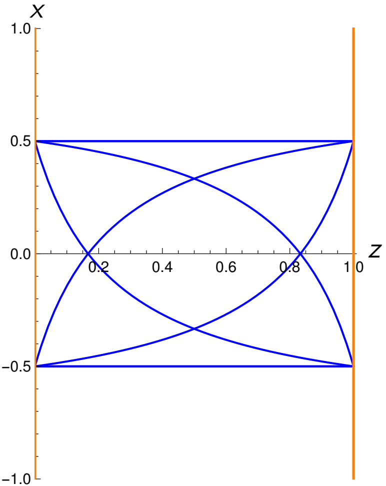
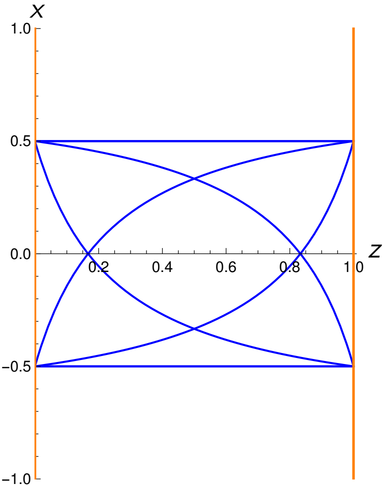
Assuming an asymptotic form of the DA, they manifest themselves *as a purely imaginary part*, in terms of

- $\int_0^1 \frac{dz}{z\bar{z}}$ contributions, when the x-integration is performed first,
- $\int_1^1 dx \frac{\ln(x-\xi-i\epsilon)}{(x-\xi+i\epsilon)}$ contributions, when the z-integration is performed first.



$\xi = 0.5$

- Unfortunately, no cancellations between the 4 corners.



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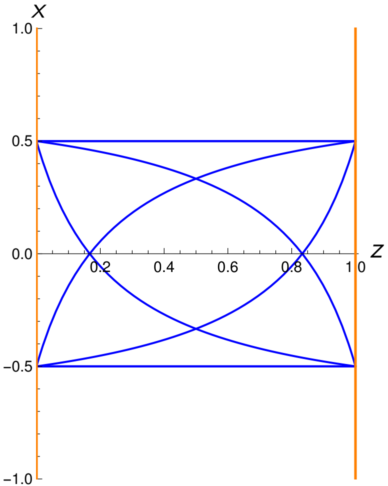

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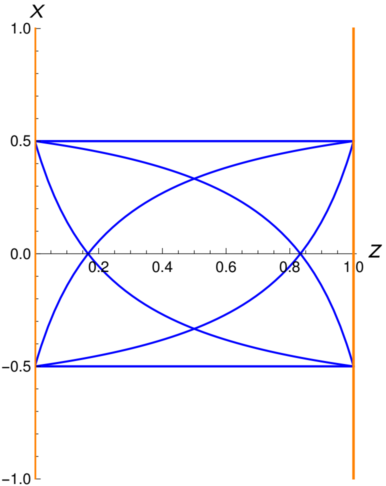

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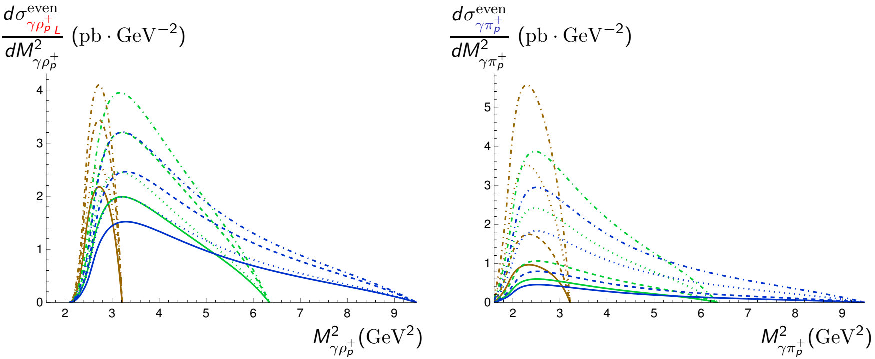
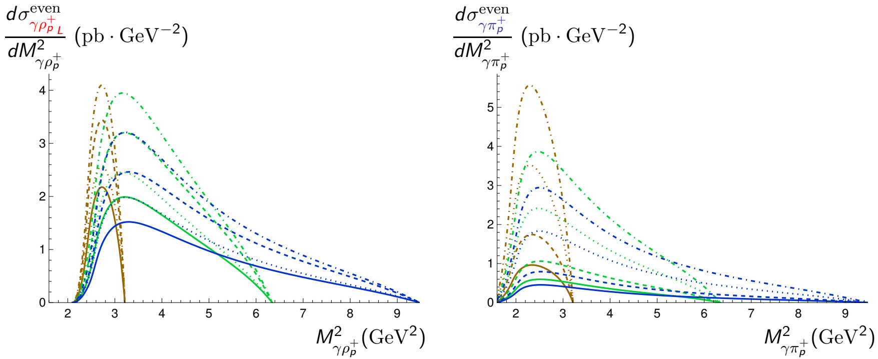
- Problem with factorisation? At twist-2??



$S_{\gamma N} = 8, 14, 20\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$

Dashed: Holographic DA non-dashed: Asymptotical DA

Dotted: standard scenario non-dotted: valence scenario



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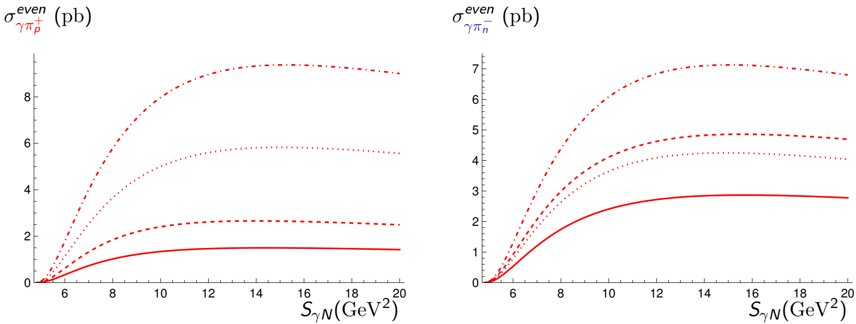
$\Longrightarrow$ Effect of GPD model more important on π^+_p than on ρ^+_p

Results

Integrated cross-section: $\gamma\pi_p^+$ vs $\gamma\pi_n^-$



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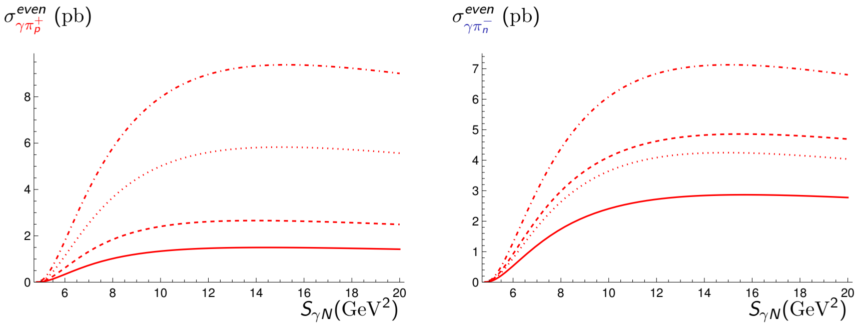

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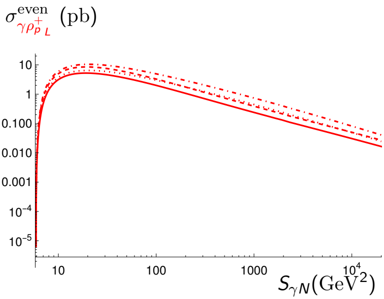
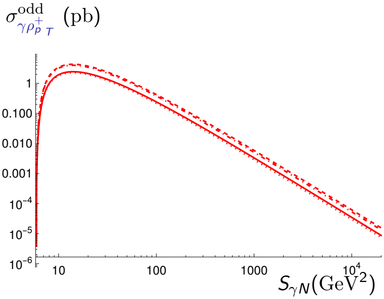
$\Longrightarrow$ Huge effect from GPD model in π_p^+ case.





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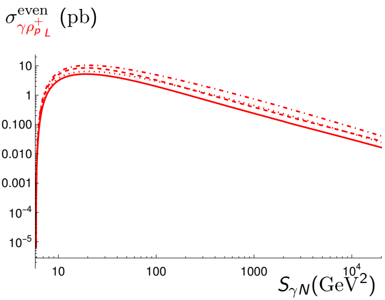

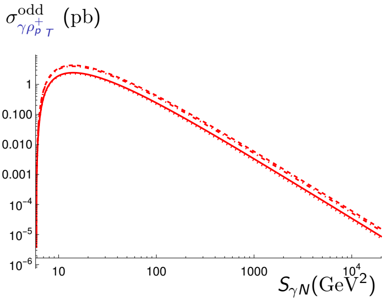

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$\Longrightarrow$ ξ^2 suppression in the chiral-odd case causes the cross-section to drop rapidly with $S_{\gamma N}$ ($\xi \approx \frac{M^2_{\gamma\rho}}{2S_{\gamma N}}$).

We consider an unpolarised target, and determine polarisation asymmetries wrt the incoming photon.

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- Circular polarisation asymmetry $= 0$.
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- In fact,

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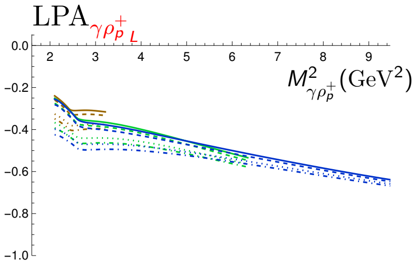
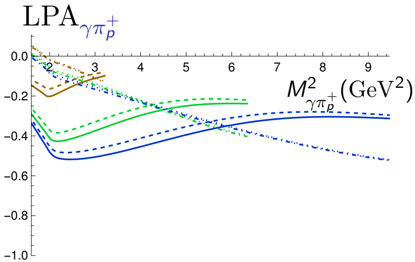
  where θ is the angle between the lab frame x-direction and $p_\perp$.
- Kleiss-Sterling spinor techniques used to obtain expressions.
- Both asymmetries zero in chiral-odd case!

Results

LPA wrt incoming photon: Single-differential level: $\gamma\rho^+_{p\,L}$ vs $\gamma\pi^+_p$





$S_{\gamma N} = 8,\ 14,\ 20\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$

Dashed: Holographic DA non-dashed: Asymptotical DA

Dotted: standard scenario non-dotted: valence scenario

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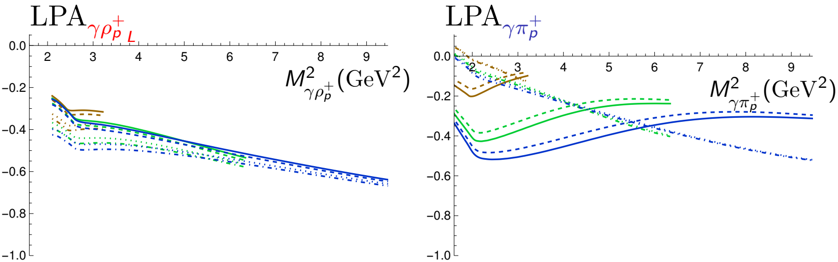

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$\Longrightarrow$ GPD model changes the behaviour of the LPA completely in the π^+_p case!

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  - ρ_L^0 (on p) : $\approx 2.4 \times 10^5$
  - ρ_T^0 (on p) : $\approx 4.2 \times 10^4$ (Chiral-odd)
  - ρ_L^+ : $\approx 1.4 \times 10^5$
  - ρ_T^+ : $\approx 6.7 \times 10^4$ (Chiral-odd)
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- No problem in detecting outgoing photon at JLab.

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- Small ξ study:
  $300 < S_{\gamma N}/\,\mathrm{GeV}^2 < 20000$ ($5 \cdot 10^{-5} < \xi < 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$):
  - ρ^0_L (on p) : $\approx 1.2 \times 10^3$
  - ρ^0_T (on p) : ≈ 6.5 (Chiral-odd) (tiny)
  - ρ^+_L : $\approx 9.3 \times 10^2$
  - π^+ : $\approx 5.0 \times 10^2$

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- Good statistics in various experiments, particularly at JLab.
- Small ξ limit of GPDs can be investigated by exploiting high energies available in collider mode such as EIC and UPCs at LHC.

Outlook

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- Generalise to electroproduction ($Q^2 \neq 0$).

- Add Bethe-Heitler component (photon emitted from incoming lepton)
  - zero in chiral-odd case.
  - suppressed in chiral-even case.

BACKUP SLIDES

Quark GPDs at twist 2 [Diehl: hep-ph/0307382]

without helicity flip (chiral-even Γ matrices): 4 chiral-even GPDs:
(Note: $\Delta = p' - p$)

$$
\begin{aligned}
F^q &= \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dz^-}{2\pi}\, e^{ixP^+z^-} \langle p'|\, \bar{q}(-\tfrac{1}{2}z)\, \gamma^+ q(\tfrac{1}{2}z)\, |p\rangle \Big|_{z^+=0,\, z_\perp=0} \\
&= \frac{1}{2P^+}\left[H^q(x,\xi,t)\, \bar{u}(p')\gamma^+ u(p) + E^q(x,\xi,t)\, \bar{u}(p') \frac{i\,\sigma^{+\alpha}\Delta_\alpha}{2m} u(p) \right],
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\tilde{F}^q &= \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dz^-}{2\pi}\, e^{ixP^+z^-} \langle p'|\, \bar{q}(-\tfrac{1}{2}z)\, \gamma^+\gamma_5\, q(\tfrac{1}{2}z)\, |p\rangle \Big|_{z^+=0,\, z_\perp=0} \\
&= \frac{1}{2P^+}\left[\tilde{H}^q(x,\xi,t)\, \bar{u}(p')\gamma^+\gamma_5 u(p) + \tilde{E}^q(x,\xi,t)\, \bar{u}(p') \frac{\gamma_5\,\Delta^+}{2m} u(p) \right].
\end{aligned}
$$

$H^q \xrightarrow{\xi=0,t=0}$ PDF q $\qquad$ $\tilde{H}^q \xrightarrow{\xi=0,t=0}$ polarised PDF Δq

with helicity flip (chiral-odd Γ matrices): 4 chiral-odd GPDs:

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dz^-}{2\pi}\, e^{ixP^+z^-}\langle p'|\,\bar{q}(-\tfrac{1}{2}z)\, i\,\sigma^{+i}\, q(\tfrac{1}{2}z)\,|p\rangle\Big|_{z^+=0,\,z_\perp=0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2P^+}\bar{u}(p')\left[H_T^q\, i\sigma^{+i} + \tilde{H}_T^q\,\frac{P^+\Delta^i - \Delta^+P^i}{m^2} + E_T^q\,\frac{\gamma^+\Delta^i - \Delta^+\gamma^i}{2m} + \tilde{E}_T^q\,\frac{\gamma^+P^i - P^+\gamma^i}{m}\right]u(p)\,,$$

$H_T^q \xrightarrow{\xi=0,t=0}$ quark transversity PDFs δq

Note: $\tilde{E}_T^q(x,-\xi,t) = -\tilde{E}_T^q(x,\xi,t)$

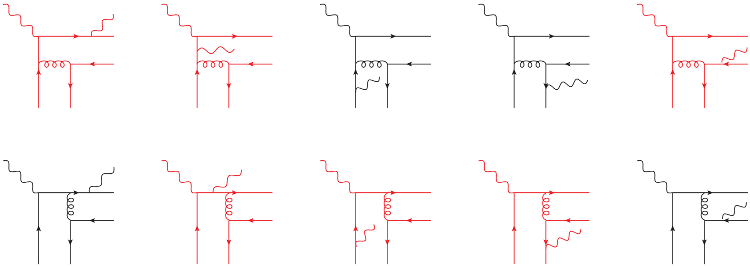
Why consider a gamma-meson pair?
Go to higher twist?

- Vanishing of chiral-odd amplitude in DVMP only occurs at twist 2
- At twist 3 this process does not vanish [S. Ahmad, G. Goldstein, S. Liuti: 0805.3568], [S. Goloskokov, P. Kroll: 1106.4897, 1310.1472]
- However processes involving twist 3 DAs may face problems with factorisation (end-point singularities)

  $\Rightarrow$ can be made safe in the high-energy k_T-factorisation approach

  [I. Anikin, D. Ivanov, B. Pire, L. Szymanowski, S. Wallon: 0909.4090]

A total of 20 diagrams to compute



- Need to compute 10 diagrams: Other half related by $q \leftrightarrow \bar{q}$ (anti)symmetry.
- In fact, by choosing the right gauge, only 4 diagrams can be used to generate all the others by various symmetries (eg. photon exchange).
- Red diagrams cancel in the chiral-odd case

$$\int \frac{dz^-}{4\pi} e^{ixP^+z^-} \langle p_2, \lambda_2 | \bar{\psi}_q \left(-\frac{1}{2}z^-\right) \gamma^+ \psi \left(\frac{1}{2}z^-\right) | p_1, \lambda_1 \rangle$$
$$= \frac{1}{2P^+} \bar{u}(p_2, \lambda_2) \left[H^q(x, \xi, t)\gamma^+ + E^q(x, \xi, t) \frac{i\sigma^{\alpha+}\Delta_\alpha}{2m} \right] u(p_1, \lambda_1)$$

$$\int \frac{dz^-}{4\pi} e^{ixP^+z^-} \langle p_2, \lambda_2 | \bar{\psi}_q \left(-\frac{1}{2}z^-\right) \gamma^+\gamma^5 \psi \left(\frac{1}{2}z^-\right) | p_1, \lambda_1 \rangle$$
$$= \frac{1}{2P^+} \bar{u}(p_2, \lambda_2) \left[\tilde{H}^q(x, \xi, t)\gamma^+\gamma^5 + \tilde{E}^q(x, \xi, t) \frac{\gamma^5\Delta^+}{2m} \right] u(p_1, \lambda_1)$$

- Take the limit $\Delta_\perp = 0$.
- In that case and for small ξ, the dominant contributions come from H^q and $\tilde{H}^q$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
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= \;& \frac{1}{2P^+} \bar{u}(p_2, \lambda_2) \left[H_T^q(x,\xi,t) i\sigma^{+i} + \tilde{H}_T^q(x,\xi,t) \frac{P^+\Delta^i - \Delta^+ P^i}{m_N^2} \right. \\
+ \;& \left. E_T^q(x,\xi,t) \frac{\gamma^+\Delta^i - \Delta^+\gamma^i}{2m_N} + \tilde{E}_T^q(x,\xi,t) \frac{\gamma^+ P^i - P^+\gamma^i}{m_N} \right] u(p_1, \lambda_1)
\end{aligned}
$$

- Take the limit $\Delta_\perp = 0$.
- In that case and for small ξ, the dominant contributions come from H_T^q.

- GPDs can be represented in terms of Double Distributions
  [A. Radyushkin: hep-ph/9805342]

$$H^q(x,\xi,t=0) = \int_{-1}^{1} d\beta \int_{-1+|\beta|}^{1-|\beta|} d\alpha\ \delta(\beta+\xi\alpha-x)\, f^q(\beta,\alpha)$$

- ansatz for these Double Distributions:
  - chiral-even sector:

$$f^q(\beta,\alpha,t=0) = \Pi(\beta,\alpha)\, q(\beta)\Theta(\beta) - \Pi(-\beta,\alpha)\, \bar{q}(-\beta)\, \Theta(-\beta)\,,$$
$$\tilde{f}^q(\beta,\alpha,t=0) = \Pi(\beta,\alpha)\, \Delta q(\beta)\Theta(\beta) + \Pi(-\beta,\alpha)\, \Delta\bar{q}(-\beta)\, \Theta(-\beta)\,.$$

  - chiral-odd sector:

$$f^q_T(\beta,\alpha,t=0) = \Pi(\beta,\alpha)\, \delta q(\beta)\Theta(\beta) - \Pi(-\beta,\alpha)\, \delta\bar{q}(-\beta)\, \Theta(-\beta)\,.$$

  - $\Pi(\beta,\alpha) = \frac{3}{4}\frac{(1-\beta)^2-\alpha^2}{(1-\beta)^3}$: profile function

- simplistic factorised ansatz for the t-dependence:

$$H^q(x,\xi,t) = H^q(x,\xi,t=t_{\min}) \times F_H(t)$$

with $F_H(t) = \frac{(t_{\min}-C)^2}{(t-C)^2}$ a standard dipole form factor ($C = 0.71\mathrm{GeV}^2$)

Sets of PDFs used to model GPDs

- $q(x)$: unpolarised PDF:
  - GRV-98 [M. Glück, E. Reya, A. Vogt: hep-ph/9806404]
  - MSTW2008lo [A. Martin, W. Stirling, R. Thorne, G. Watt: 0901.0002]
  - MSTW2008nnlo [A. Martin, W. Stirling, R. Thorne, G. Watt: 0901.0002]
  - ABM11nnlo [S. Alekhin, J. Blumlein, S. Moch: 1202.2281]
  - CT10nnlo [J. Gao, M. Guzzi, J. Huston, H. Lai, Z. Li, P. Nadolsky, J. Pumplin, D. Stump, C.P. Yuan: 1302.6246]
- $\Delta q(x)$ polarised PDF
  - GRSV-2000 [M. Glück, E. Reya, M. Stratmann, W. Vogelsang: hep-ph/0011215]
- $\delta q(x)$: transversity PDF:
  - Based on parameterisation for TMDs from which transversity PDFs obtained as limiting case [M. Anselmino, M. Boglione, U. D'Alesio, S. Melis, F. Murgia, A. Prokudin: 1303.3822]

Effects are not significant! But relevant for NLO corrections!

- Helicity conserving (vector) DA at twist 2: ρ_L

$$\langle 0|\bar{u}(0)\gamma^\mu u(x)|\rho_L^0(p)\rangle = \frac{p^\mu}{\sqrt{2}} f_\rho \int_0^1 du\ e^{-iup\cdot x}\phi_\rho(u)$$

- Helicity flip (tensor) DA at twist 2: ρ_T

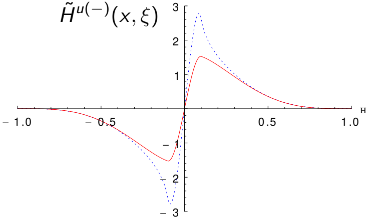
$$\langle 0|\bar{u}(0)\sigma^{\mu\nu} u(x)|\rho_T^0(p,s)\rangle = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}(\epsilon_\rho^\mu p^\nu - \epsilon_\rho^\nu p^\mu) f_\rho^\perp \int_0^1 du\ e^{-iup\cdot x}\ \phi_\rho(u)$$

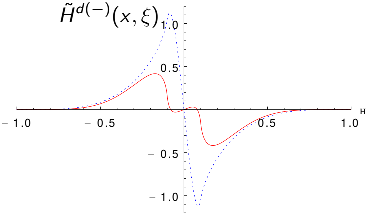
- Helicity conserving (axial) DA at twist 2: $\pi^\pm$

$$\langle 0|\bar{u}(0)\gamma^\mu\gamma^5 d(x)|\pi(p)\rangle = ip^\mu f_\pi \int_0^1 du\ e^{-iup\cdot x}\phi_\pi(u)$$

Typical kinematic point (for JLab kinematics):
$\xi = .1 \;\leftrightarrow\; S_{\gamma N} = 20 \;\mathrm{GeV}^2$ and $M^2_{\gamma\rho} = 3.5 \;\mathrm{GeV}^2$

$$\tilde{H}^{q(-)}(x,\xi,t) = \tilde{H}^{q}(x,\xi,t) - \tilde{H}^{q}(-x,\xi,t) \quad [C = -1]$$





"valence" and "standard": two GRSV Ansätze for $\Delta q(x)$

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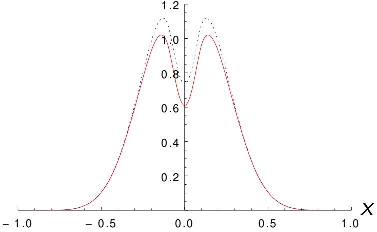
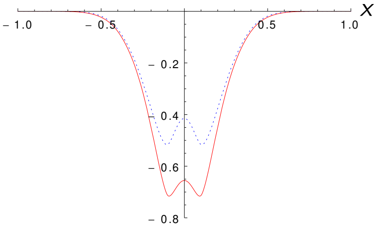
$$H_T^{q(-)}(x,\xi,t) = H_T^q(x,\xi,t) + H_T^q(-x,\xi,t) \quad [C=-1]$$

$H_T^{u(-)}(x,\xi)$



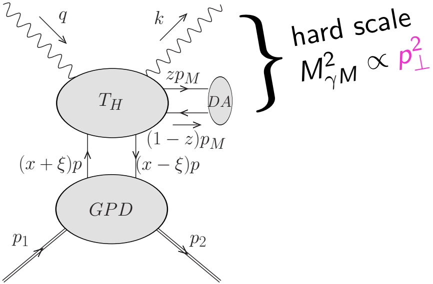
$H_T^{d(-)}(x,\xi)$



"valence" and "standard": two GRSV Ansätze for $\Delta q(x)$

$\Rightarrow$ two Ansätze for $\delta q(x)$

- Work in the limit of:
  - $\Delta_\perp \ll p_\perp$
  - $m_N^2,\ m_M^2 \ll M_{\gamma M}^2$



- initial state particle momenta:

$q^\mu = n^\mu,$

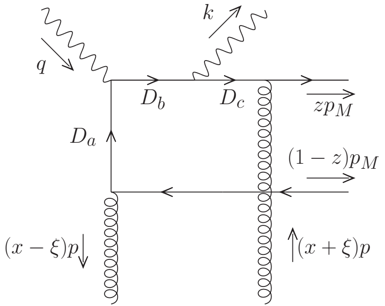
$p_1^\mu = (1+\xi)\, p^\mu + \frac{m_N^2}{s(1+\xi)} n^\mu$

- final state particle momenta:

$$p_2^\mu = (1-\xi)\, p^\mu + \frac{m_N^2 + \vec{p}_t^{\,2}}{s(1-\xi)} n^\mu + \Delta_\perp^\mu$$

$$k^\mu = \alpha\, n^\mu + \frac{(\vec{p}_t - \vec{\Delta}_t/2)^2}{\alpha s} p^\mu + p_\perp^\mu - \frac{\Delta_\perp^\mu}{2}\,, \qquad \Delta \downarrow$$

$$p_M^\mu = \alpha_M\, n^\mu + \frac{(\vec{p}_t + \vec{\Delta}_t/2)^2 + m_M^2}{\alpha_M s} p^\mu - p_\perp^\mu - \frac{\Delta_\perp^\mu}{2}\,,$$

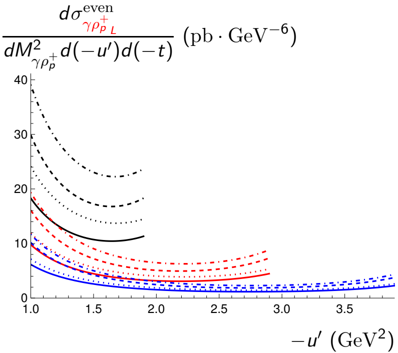


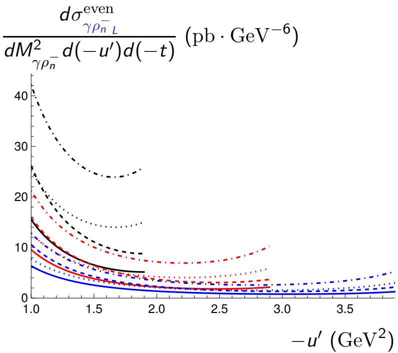
$$D_a = ((x-\xi)p + \bar{z}p_M)^2 + i\epsilon$$
$$= s\bar{\alpha}\bar{z}\,[x-\xi+i\epsilon]\ ,$$

$$D_b = (k + zp_M - (x+\xi)p)^2 + i\epsilon$$
$$= -s\,[z\,(x-\xi-i\epsilon) + \alpha\bar{z}\,(x+\xi-i\epsilon)]\ ,$$

$$D_c = (zp_M - (x+\xi)p)^2 + i\epsilon$$
$$= -s\bar{\alpha}z\,[x+\xi-i\epsilon]$$

$\Longrightarrow$ *pinching of poles in the propagators (D_a and D_b) in the limit of $z \to 1$*





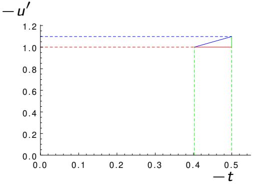
$$S_{\gamma N} = 20 \text{ GeV}^2,\ -t = (-t)_{\min},\ M^2_{\gamma\rho} = 3, 4, 5 \text{ GeV}^2$$

Dashed: Holographic DA non-dashed: Asymptotical DA

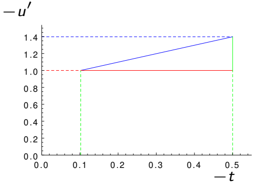
Dotted: standard scenario non-dotted: valence scenario

large angle scattering: $M^2_{\gamma\rho} \sim -u' \sim -t' \quad (S_{\gamma N} = 20 \text{ GeV}^2)$

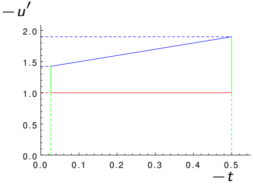
$\Longrightarrow\ -u' > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $-t' > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $(-t)_{\min} \leqslant -t \leqslant .5 \text{ GeV}^2$



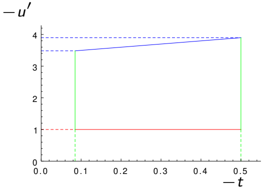
$M_{\gamma\rho} = 2.2 \text{ GeV}^2$



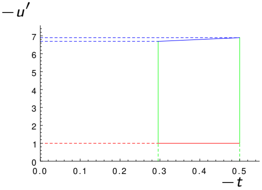
$M^2_{\gamma\rho} = 2.5 \text{ GeV}^2$



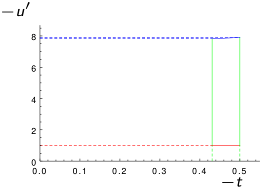
$M_{\gamma\rho} = 3 \text{ GeV}^2$



$M_{\gamma\rho} = 5 \text{ GeV}^2$



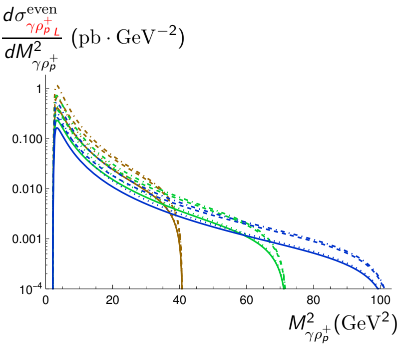
$M_{\gamma\rho} = 8 \text{ GeV}^2$

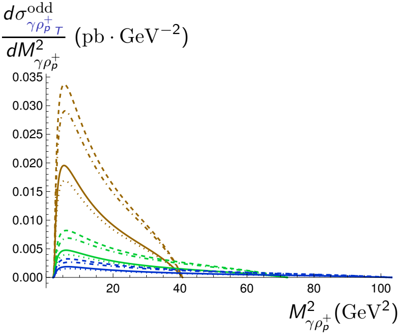


$M_{\gamma\rho} = 9 \text{ GeV}^2$

Results

Single differential cross-section: $\gamma\rho^+_{p\,L}$ vs $\gamma\rho^+_{p\,T}$



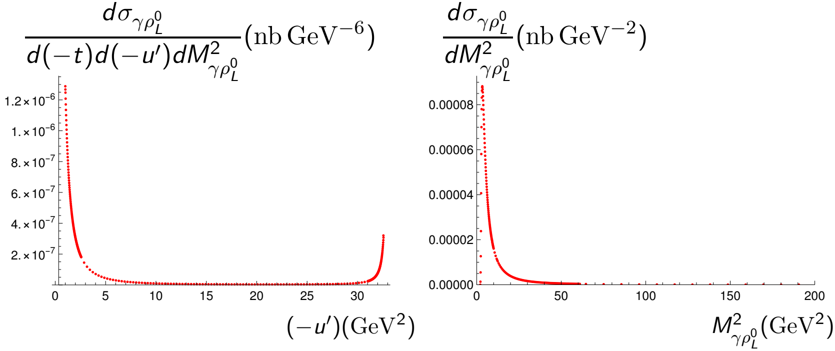


$S_{\gamma N} = 80, 140, 200\ \text{GeV}^2$

Dashed: Holographic DA   non-dashed: Asymptotical DA

Dotted: standard scenario   non-dotted: valence scenario

$\Longrightarrow$ CO cross-section is suppressed by a factor of ξ^2 ($\xi \approx \frac{M^2_{\gamma\rho}}{2S_{\gamma N}}$):
Measurable at small $S_{\gamma N}$, but drops rapidly with increasing $S_{\gamma N}$.



- Need enough points at boundaries for distribution in $(-u')$
- Need enough points to resolve peak (at low $M^2_{\gamma\rho_L^0}$) for distribution in $M^2_{\gamma\rho_L^0}$

Results

Explaining the difference between chiral-even and chiral-odd plots

- $\xi = \frac{M^2_{\gamma M}}{2S_{\gamma N} - M^2_N} \approx \frac{M^2_{\gamma M}}{2S_{\gamma N}}$ for $M^2_{\gamma M} \ll S_{\gamma N}$
- Chiral-even (unpolarised) cross-section:

$$|\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\mathrm{CE}}|^2 = \frac{2}{s^2}(1-\xi^2)C^2_{\mathrm{CE}}\left\{2\,|N_A|^2 + \frac{p_\perp^4}{s^2}\,|N_B|^2 + \frac{p_\perp^2}{s}\,(N_A N_B^* + c.c.) + \frac{p_\perp^4}{4s^2}\,|N_{A_5}|^2 + \frac{p_\perp^4}{4s^2}\,|N_{B_5}|^2\right\}.$$

- Chiral-odd (unpolarised) cross-section:

$$|\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{CO}|^2 = \frac{2048}{s^2}\xi^2(1-\xi^2)C^2_{\mathrm{CO}}\left\{\alpha^4\,|N_{T\,A}|^2 + |N_{T\,B}|^2\right\}.$$

- Note: $\alpha = \frac{-u'}{M^2_{\gamma M}}$.

To obtain distribution in $S_{\gamma N}$, we exploit non-trivial mapping between 1 set of data at a fixed $S_{\gamma N}$ to other values $\tilde{S}_{\gamma N}$ *lower* than it.

$$\tilde{M}^2_{\gamma M} = M^2_{\gamma M} \frac{\tilde{S}_{\gamma N} - m_N^2}{S_{\gamma N} - m_N^2} \,,$$

$$-\tilde{u}' = \frac{\tilde{M}^2_{\gamma M}}{M^2_{\gamma M}} (-u') \,.$$

Implementing importance sampling $\implies$ careful consideration of the various limits involved are needed.

Mapping possible since different sets of $(S_{\gamma N}, M^2_{\gamma M}, -u')$ correspond to the same (α, ξ).

$$\alpha = \frac{-u'}{M^2_{\gamma M}} \,, \qquad \xi = \frac{M^2_{\gamma M}}{2(S_{\gamma N} - m_N^2) - M^2_{\gamma M}} \,.$$

Consider

$$\gamma(q,\lambda_q) + N(p_1,\lambda_1) \to \gamma(k,\lambda_k) + \pi^{\pm}(p_\pi) + N'(p_2,\lambda_2)\,,$$

where λ_i represent the helicities of the particles.

QED/QCD invariance under parity implies that [C. Bourrely, J. Soffer, E. Leader: Phys.Rept. 59 (1980) 95-297]

$$\mathcal{A}_{\lambda_2\lambda_k\,;\,\lambda_1\lambda_q} = \eta\,(-1)^{\lambda_1-\lambda_q-(\lambda_2-\lambda_k)}\mathcal{A}_{-\lambda_2-\lambda_k\,;\,-\lambda_1-\lambda_q}\,,$$

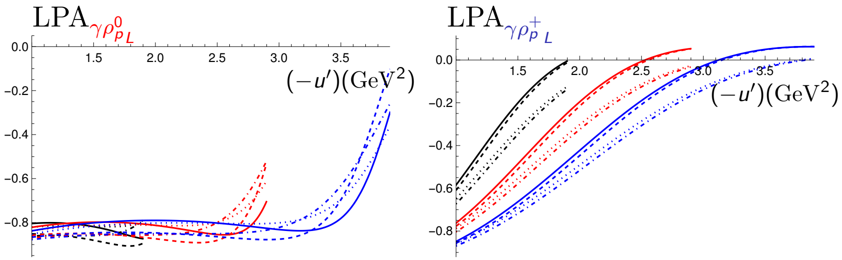
where η represents phase factors related to intrinsic spin.

Thus, at the cross-section level, it is clear that circular asymmetry will vanish, since

$$\sum_{\lambda_i,\,i\neq q}\left|\mathcal{A}_{\lambda_2\lambda_k\,;\,\lambda_1+}\right|^2 = \sum_{\lambda_i,\,i\neq q}\left|\mathcal{A}_{\lambda_2\lambda_k\,;\,\lambda_1-}\right|^2$$

Results

LPA wrt incoming photon: Fully-differential level: $\gamma\rho^0_{p\,L}$ vs $\gamma\rho^+_{p\,L}$



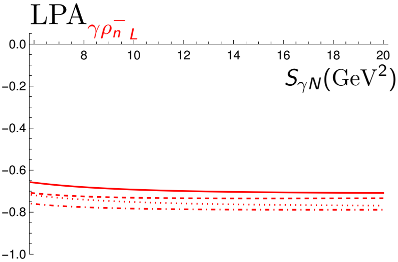
$$S_{\gamma N} = 20\ \mathrm{GeV}^2,\ -t = (-t)_{\min},\ M^2_{\gamma\rho} = 3, 4, 5\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$$

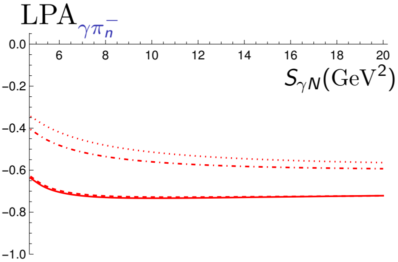
Dashed: Holographic DA non-dashed: Asymptotical DA

Dotted: standard scenario non-dotted: valence scenario

Results

LPA wrt incoming photon: Integrated level: $\gamma\rho^-_{n\,L}$ vs $\gamma\pi^-_n$





Dashed: Holographic DA non-dashed: Asymptotical DA

Dotted: standard scenario non-dotted: valence scenario

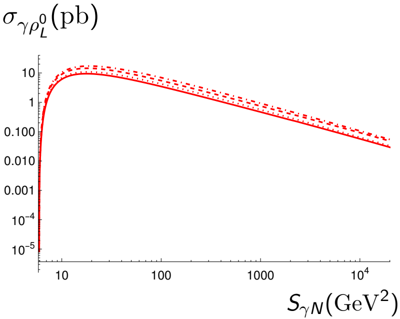
⇒ LPAs are sizeable!

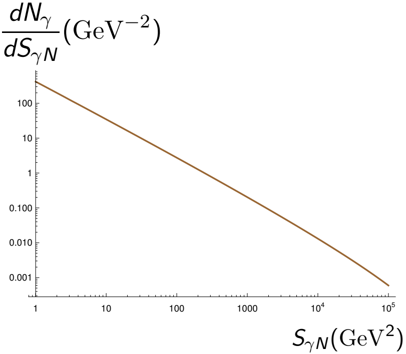
At COMPASS:

- Taking a luminosity of $\mathcal{L} = 0.1\ \mathrm{nb}^{-1} s^{-1}$, and 300 days of run,
  - ρ_L^0 (on p) : $\approx 1.2 \times 10^3$
  - ρ_T^0 (on p) : $\approx 1.5 \times 10^2$ (Chiral-odd)
  - ρ_L^+ : $\approx 7.4 \times 10^2$
  - ρ_T^+ : $\approx 2.6 \times 10^2$ (Chiral-odd)
  - π^+ : $\approx 7.4 \times 10^2$
- Lower numbers due to low luminosity (factor of 10^3 less than JLab!)

For p-Pb UPCs at LHC (integrated luminosity of 1200 nb^{-1}):

- With future data from runs 3 and 4,
  - $\rho^0_L : \approx 1.6 \times 10^4$
  - $\rho^0_T : \approx 1.7 \times 10^3$ (Chiral-odd)
  - $\rho^+_L : \approx 1.1 \times 10^4$
  - $\rho^+_T : \approx 2.9 \times 10^3$ (Chiral-odd)
  - $\pi^+ : \approx 9.3 \times 10^3$
- $300 < S_{\gamma N}/\,\text{GeV}^2 < 20000$ ($5 \cdot 10^{-5} < \xi < 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$):
  - $\rho^0_L : \approx 8.1 \times 10^2$
  - $\rho^+_L : \approx 6.4 \times 10^2$
  - $\pi^+ : \approx 3.4 \times 10^2$

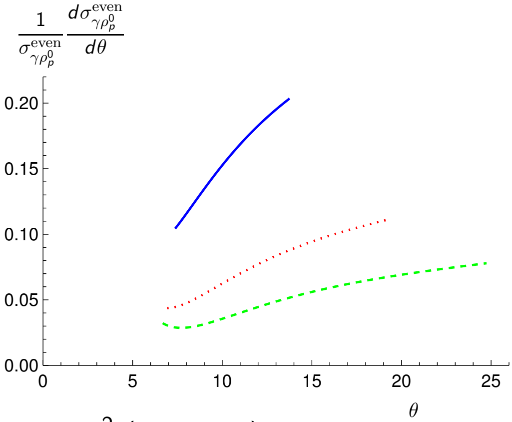




- Photon flux enhanced by a factor of Z^2, but drops rapidly with $S_{\gamma N} \Longrightarrow$ *Low luminosity not compensated by larger photon flux.*
- LHC great for high energy, but JLab better in terms of luminosity.
- Still, LHC gives us access to the small ξ region of GPDs!

Angular cuts on outgoing photon at JLab

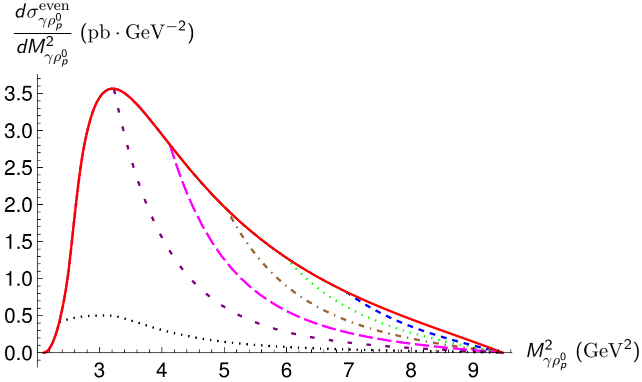
Angular distribution: $\rho_p^0\gamma$ photoproduction at $S_{\gamma N} = 20\,\mathrm{GeV}^2$



- $M^2_{\gamma\rho_p^0} = 4\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$ (solid blue)
- $M^2_{\gamma\rho_p^0} = 6\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$ (dotted red)
- $M^2_{\gamma\rho_p^0} = 8\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$ (dashed green)

Angular cuts on outgoing photon at JLab

Single differential cross-section: $\rho_p^0\gamma$ photoproduction at $S_{\gamma N} = 20\,\mathrm{GeV}^2$



- no angular cut (solid red)
- $\theta \leq 35^\circ$ (dashed blue)
- $\theta \leq 30^\circ$ (dotted green)
- $\theta \leq 25^\circ$ (dashed-dotted brown)
- $\theta \leq 20^\circ$ (long-dashed magenta)
- $\theta \leq 15^\circ$ (short-dashed purple)
- $\theta \leq 10^\circ$ (dotted black)