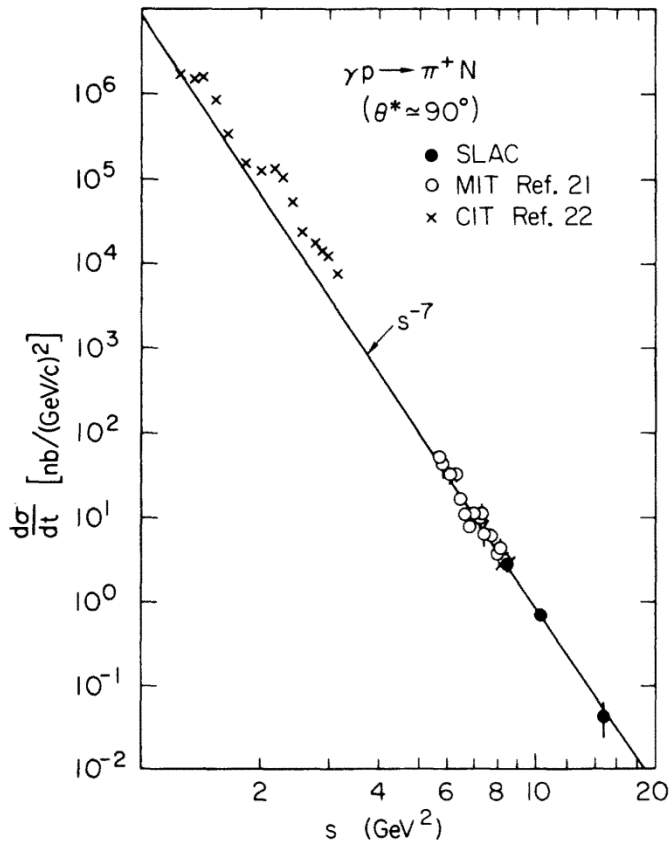


Channel coupling in exclusive reactions at high energies and high momentum transfers

- Mostly high energy (\sqrt{s}): above ρ threshold
 - Issues: degrees of freedom?
 - Toward JLab12
 - Lessons for lower \sqrt{s}

Scaling

Large t and u ($\approx s$)

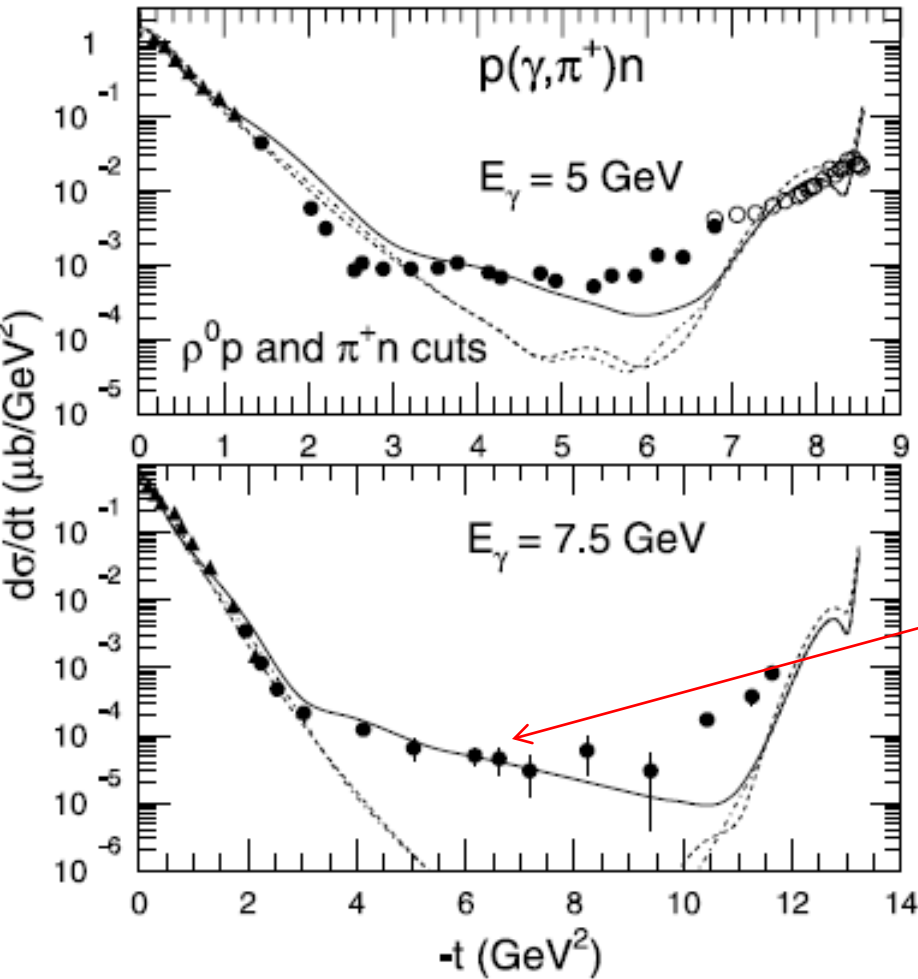


- Dimensional Scaling: $d\sigma \approx s^{-N}$
- Advocate pQCD
- But strong channel coupling mimics scaling

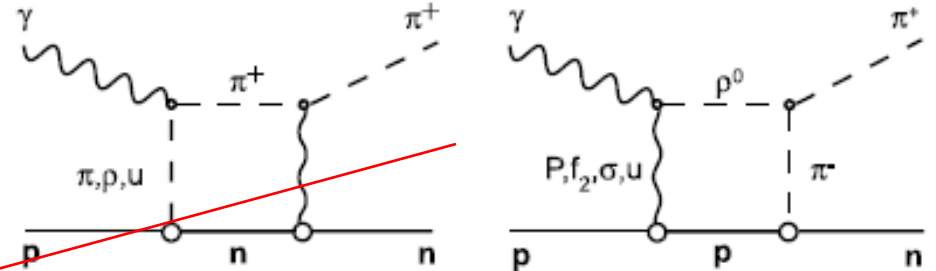
Available energies too low

Windows and opportunities at 12+ GeV?

$\rho(\gamma, \pi^+)n$: cuts

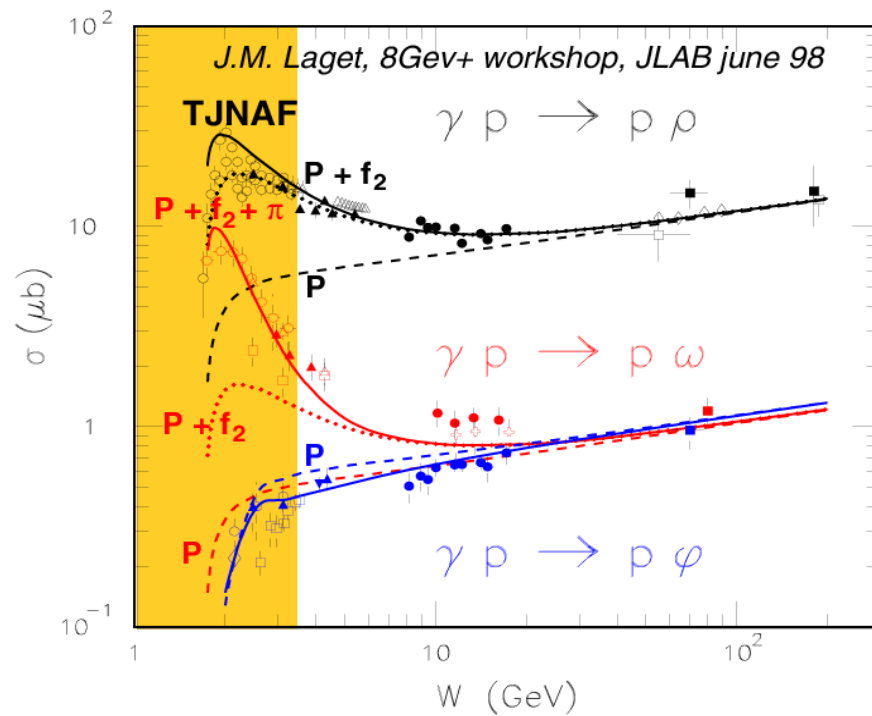
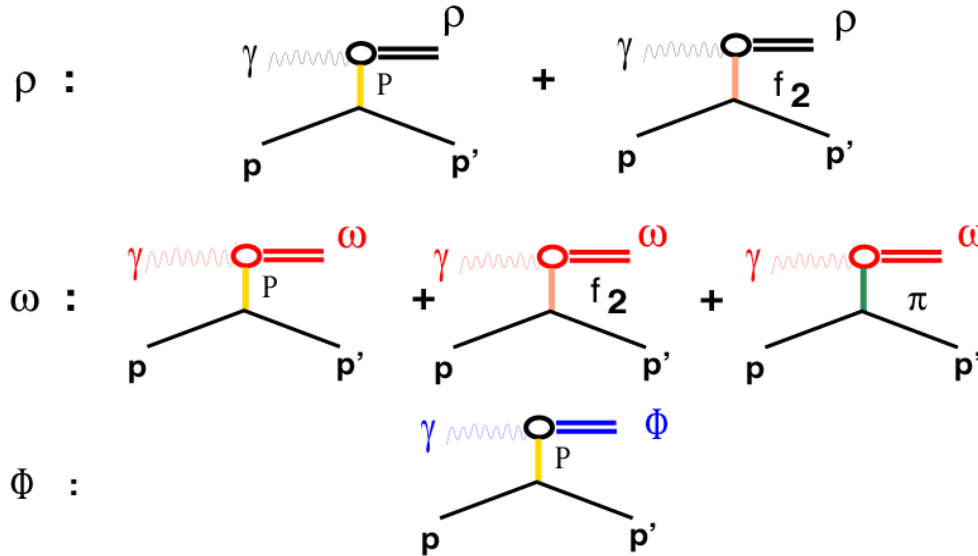


- Low t : π and ρ Regge
- Low u : N and Δ Regge
- Large u/t : channel coupling

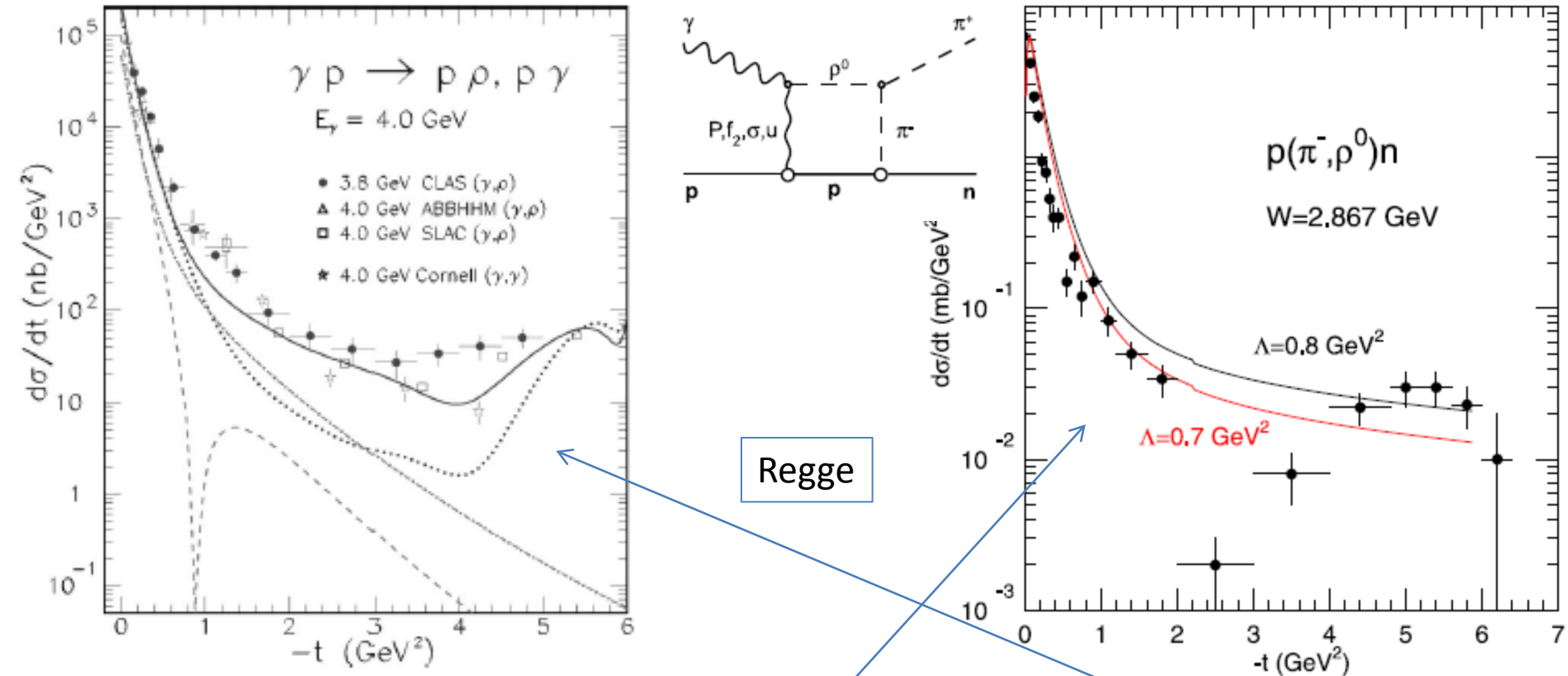


- Intermediate energies:
 - one channel dominates: ρ
 - **Forward** peaked cross section
- High energies?

$\gamma p \rightarrow p V$: dominant processes



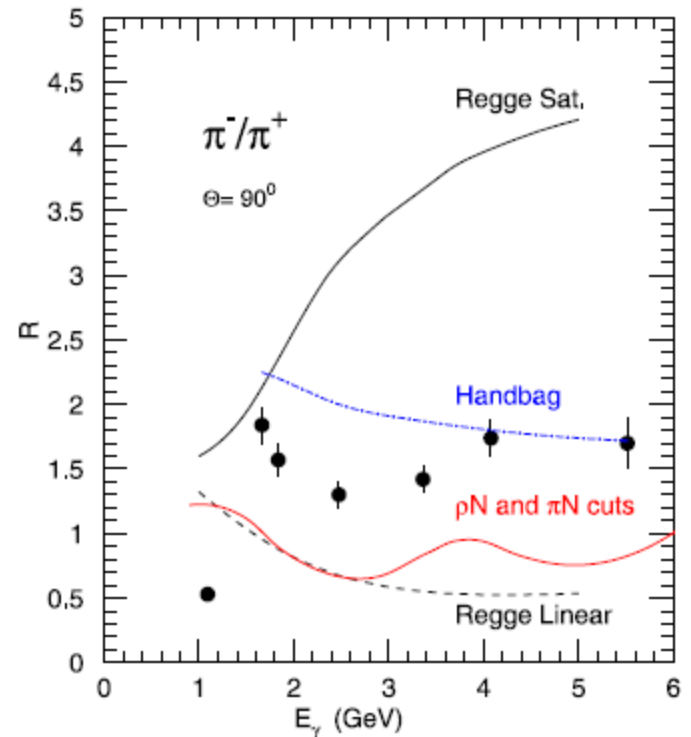
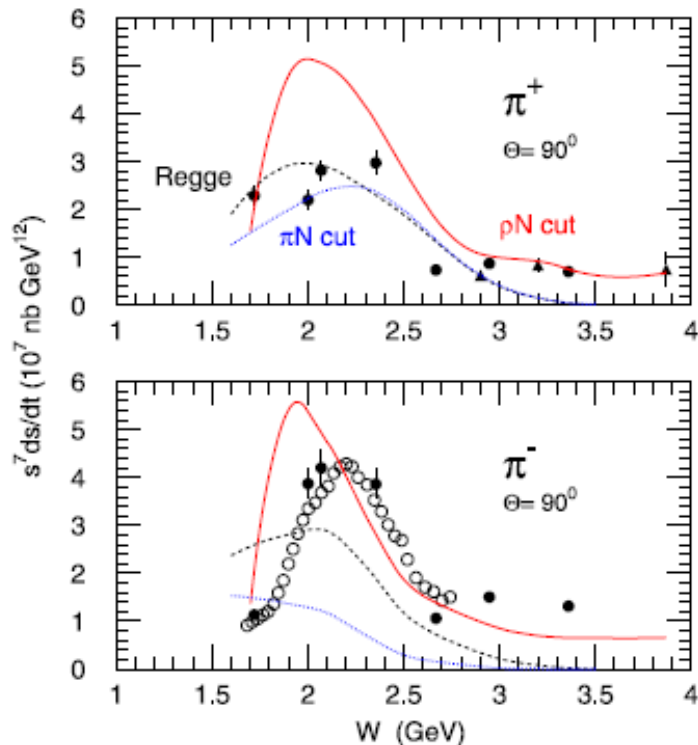
$\rho(\gamma, \pi^+)n: \rho^0\rho$ cut



$$T_{loop} = -i \frac{m_{p.c.m.}}{16\pi^2 \sqrt{s}} \int d\Omega_p \sum_{m_p, m_\rho} (m_f | T_{\rho\pi}(t_\pi) | m_p, m_\rho) (m_p, m_\rho | T_{\gamma\rho}(t_\gamma) | m_i)$$

Parameter free!

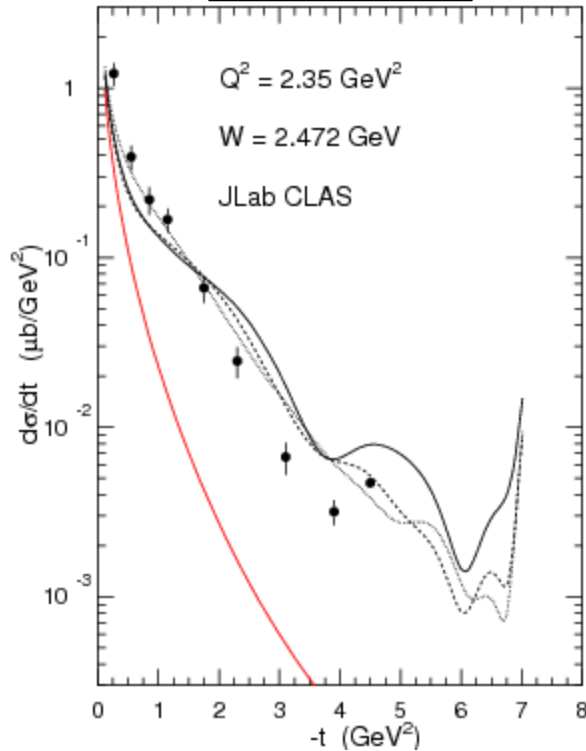
$\rho(\gamma, \pi^+)n$: scaling



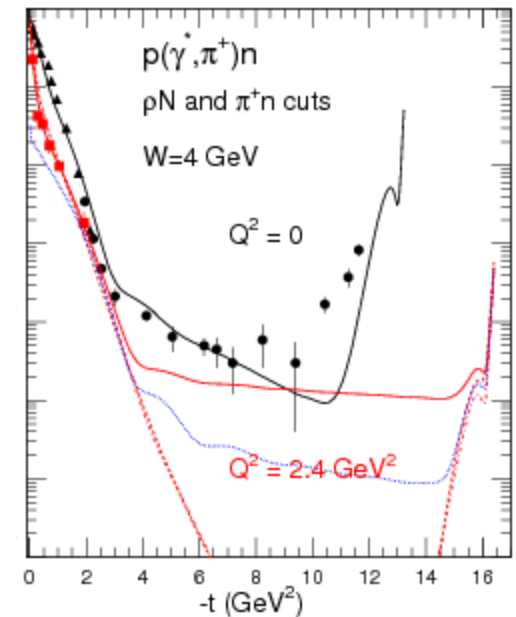
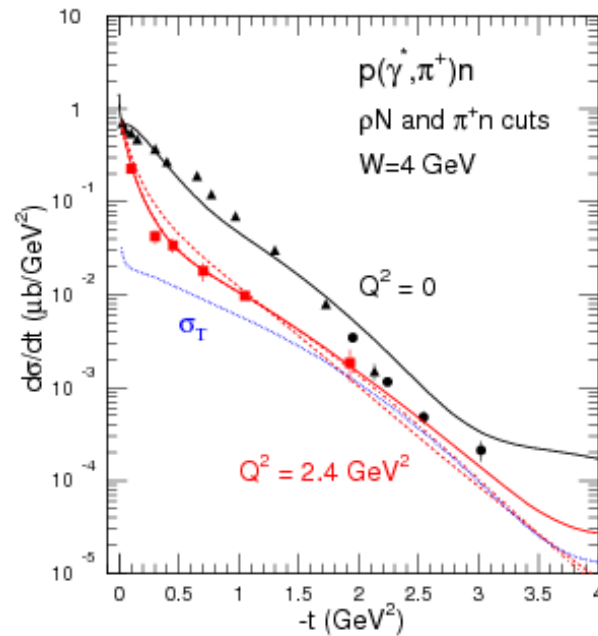
- **No** quarks explicitly needed!
- **Natural** explanation of **scaling** and **deviations** at low energies
Threshold for ρ production

Virtual photons: $p(e, e' \pi^+) n$

See K.Park talk



HERMES

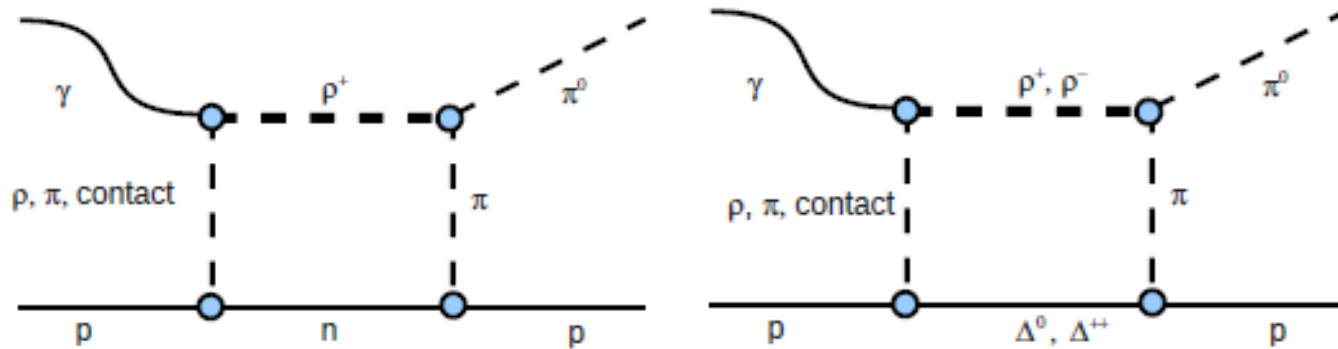


- t dependent EM form factors
- To date: t not large enough
- \rightarrow JLAB12

Other approaches:

- Kroll: Transversity
- Mosel: s-channel

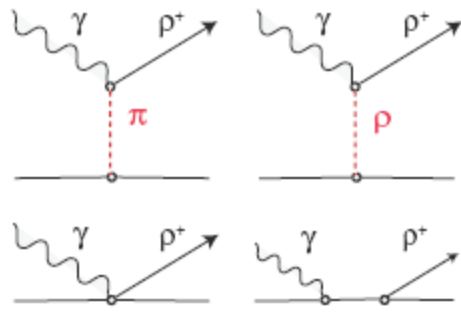
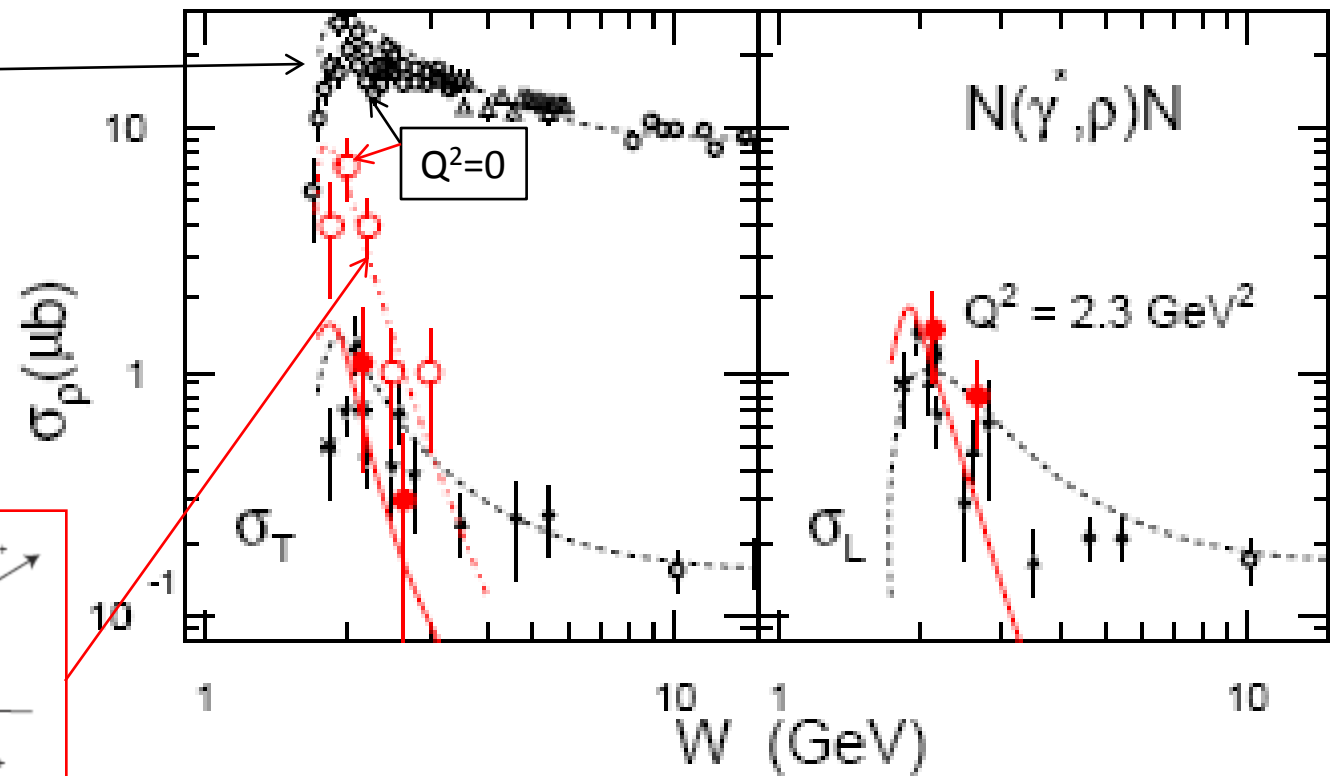
$\rho(e, e' \pi^0)\rho$: ρ^+n and $\rho^+\Delta$ cuts



- ρ^+ cross section: **large at $Q^2 \approx 3 \text{ GeV}^2$** (CLAS)
small at $Q^2=0$
- $\rho \rightarrow \pi$ cross section **larger** than $\omega \rightarrow \pi$ cross section
- Δ intermediate states as important as neutron one

$P(e, e' \rho^+) N$

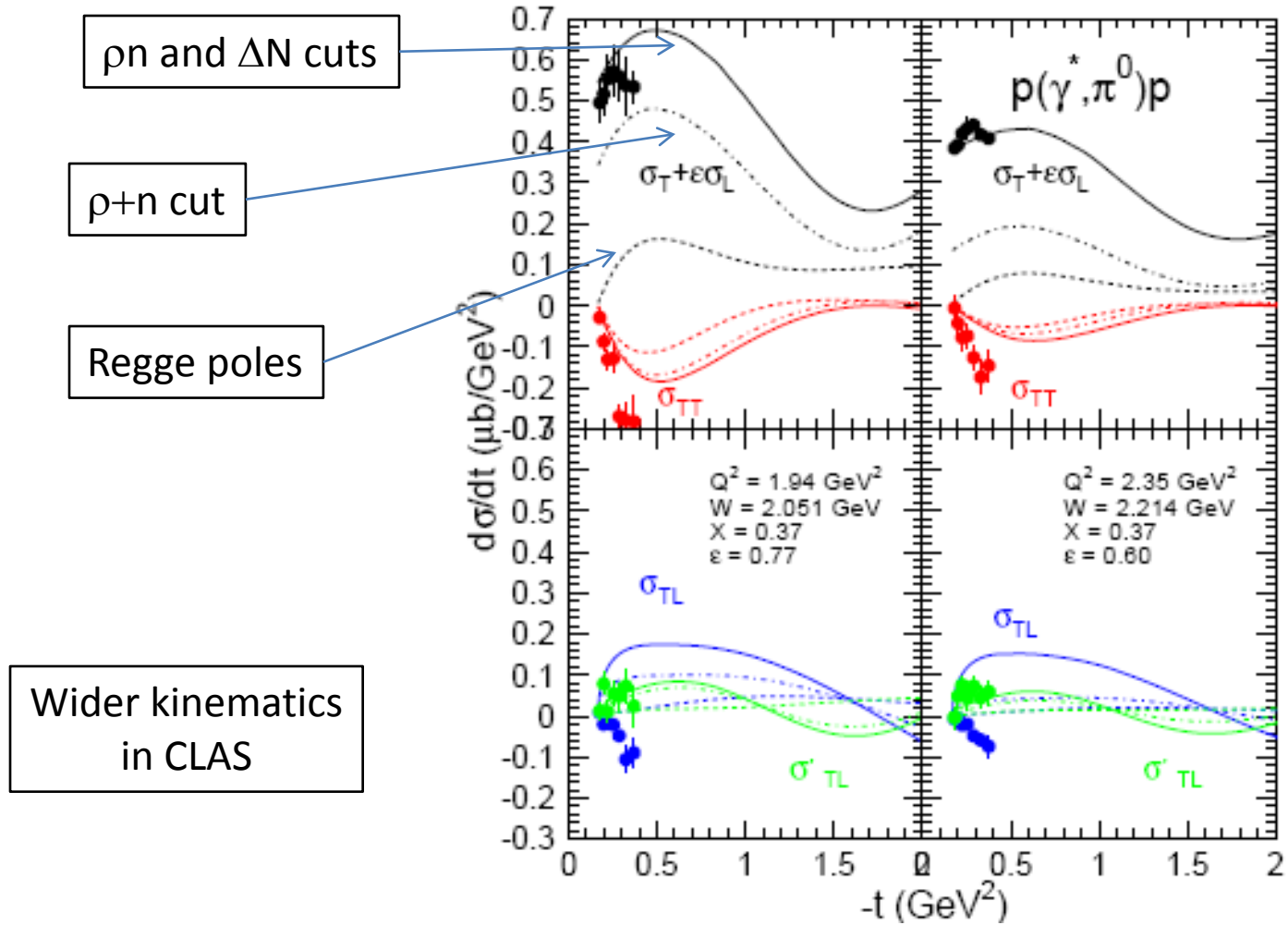
ρ^0 : diffractive



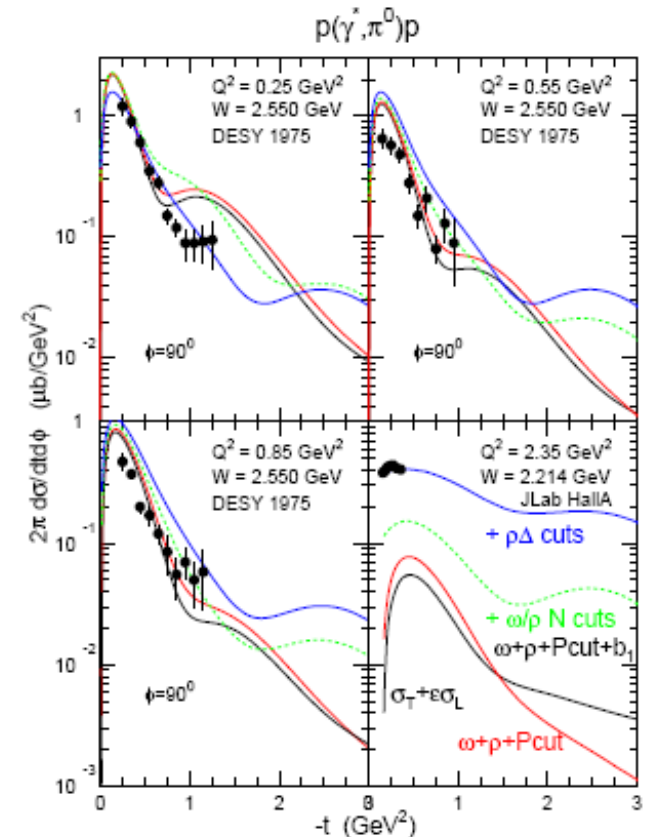
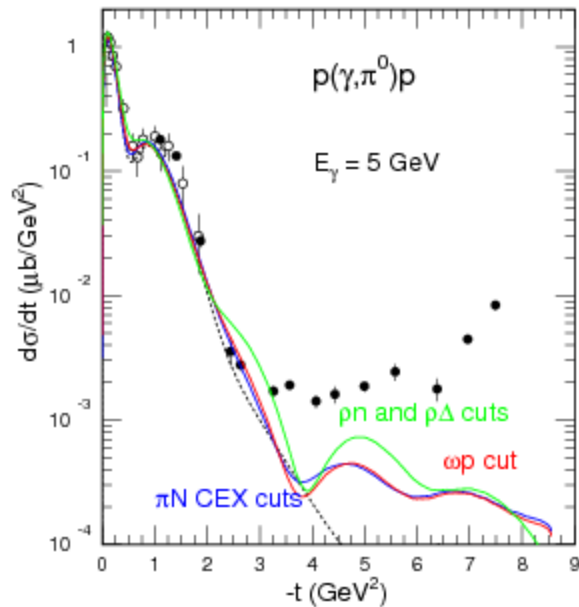
Gauge invariant

CLAS data at $Q^2=2.3$

JLab HallA kinematics



$\rho(e, e' \pi^0) p$: low Q^2



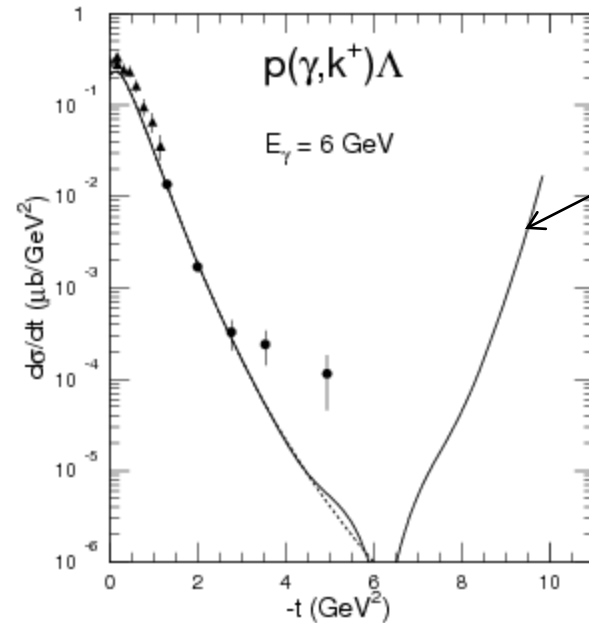
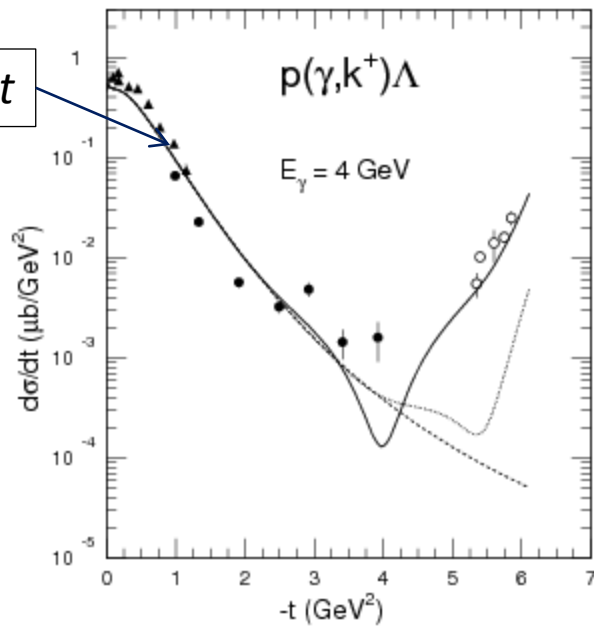
- Does not compromise the good agreement at $Q^2=0$
- Helps to get rid of the node, for $Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
- A fine tuning of the EM form factors may improve the picture

Other approaches: Kroll, Golstein & al. (transversity)
(Strictly valid at high Q^2 , low t)

Light to heavy quark sector

- Hadronic picture of the light quark sector:
 - large t (scaling)
 - large Q^2 (DVCS, π^0, \dots)
 - No quark explicitly needed
- Consistent links between various channels
- Comes from the large production and absorption cross sections of the ρ
- Coupling to the ρ^0 survives at high energy (π^+ , Compton, ...)
- Coupling to the ω and ρ^\pm suppressed at high energy (π^0, \dots)
- \rightarrow Strange quark sector
- \rightarrow Heavy quark sector at JLab12 ($\phi, J/\psi, \dots$)
 - Weak channel coupling ?
 - Quark/gluon picture makes more sense ?

Strange Quark sector



1. Large t and u : data not conclusive
2. Channel coupling: less important?
3. Coupling to the ρ : under study
4. Toward JLab12

ϕ Meson Photoproduction at High Transfer t

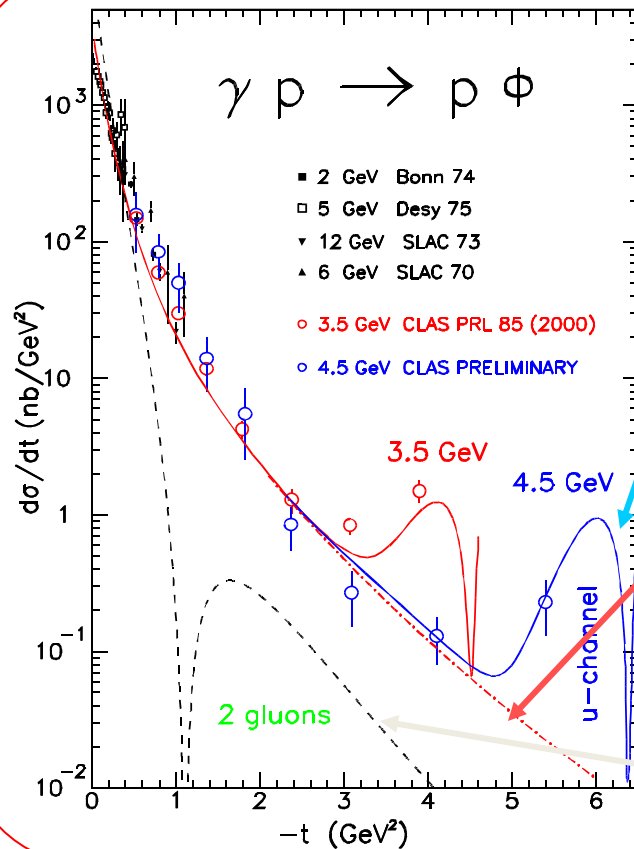
JLab Exp. 93-031 (CLAS)

Strange Quarks
Gluon Exchange

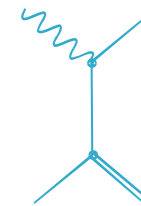
High t
Small Impact b

Quark Correlations

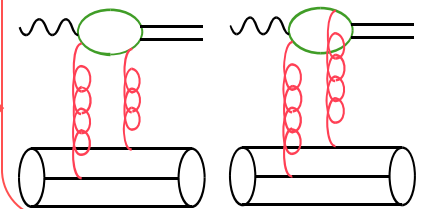
Gluon Propagator
From Lattice



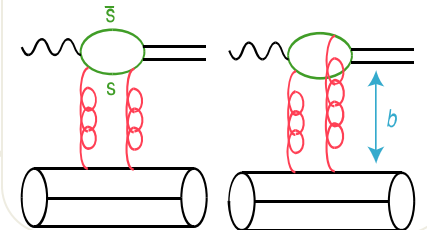
u-channel



CORRELATIONS between quarks

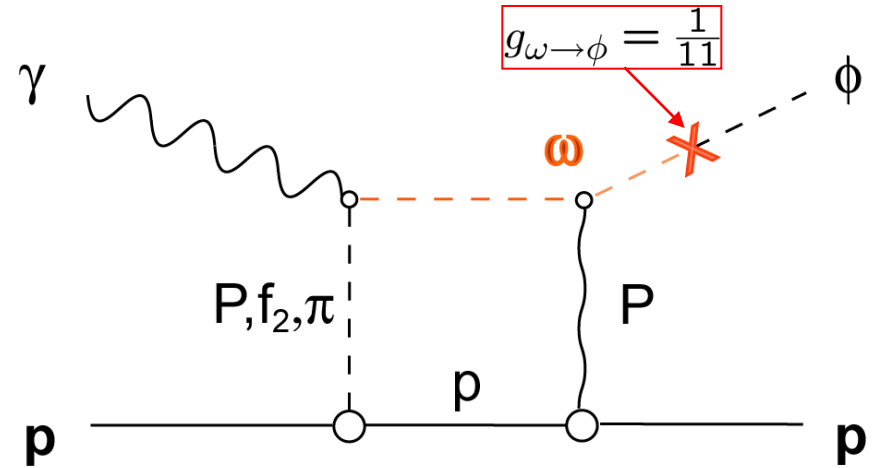
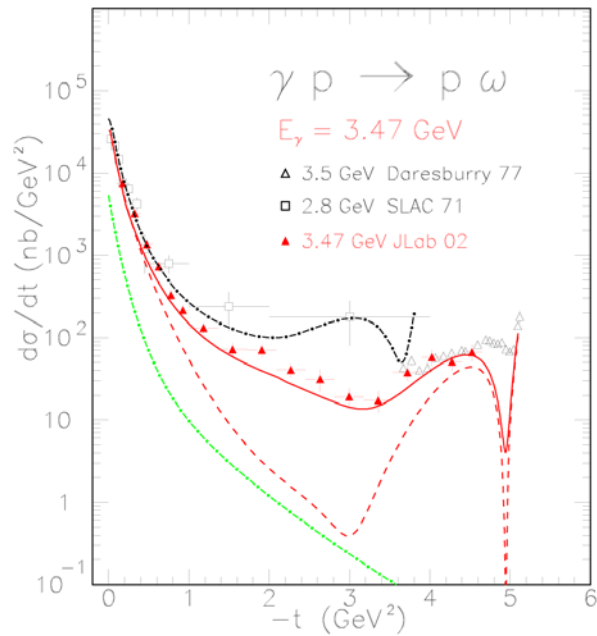


POMERON resolved into 2 gluons



To be extended up to $E_\gamma = 11$ GeV

$\omega\phi$ mixing: nucleon target



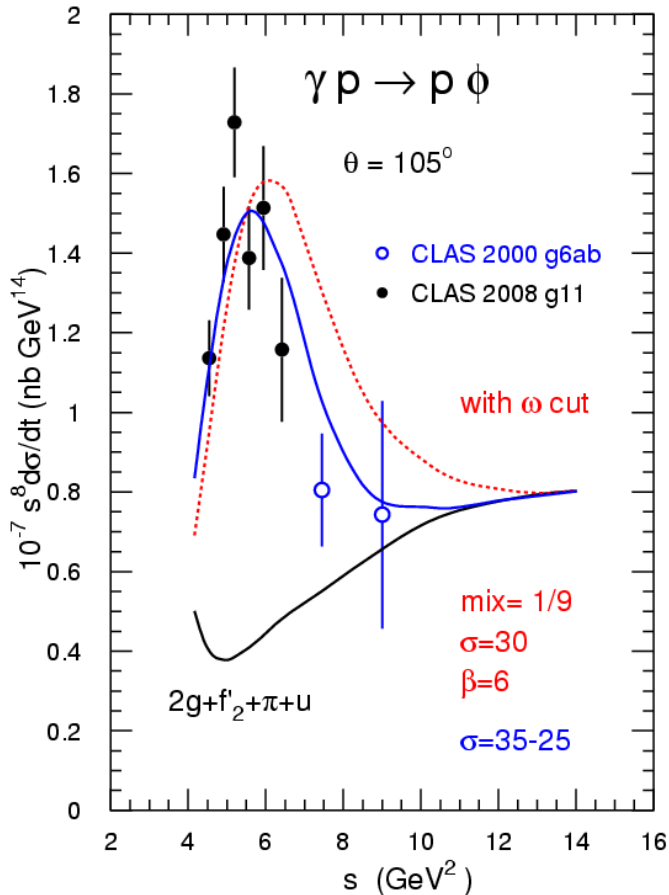
$$T_{\omega p} = -i \frac{p_{c.m.} \sqrt{s}}{m} \sigma_\omega e^{0.5 \beta_\omega t_{\omega \phi}}$$

$$\sigma_\omega \sim 25 \text{ mb}$$

$$T_{loop} = -i \frac{m p_{c.m.}}{16 \pi^2 \sqrt{s}} \int d\Omega_p \sum_{m_p} (m_f | T_{\omega p}(t_{\omega \phi}) | m_p) (m_p | T_{\gamma \omega}(t_{\gamma \omega}) | m_i)$$

No free parameters!

Approach to scaling



- 2 gluon exchange scales for $s > 12 \text{ GeV}^2$
- The **oscillation** around scaling comes from **coupling to the ω channel**
- No data above $E_\gamma = 4.5 \text{ GeV}$
- **Coupled channel effects suppressed at high energies**
- $\rightarrow 12 \text{ GeV}+ ?$
- $\rightarrow p(e, e' \phi) p$

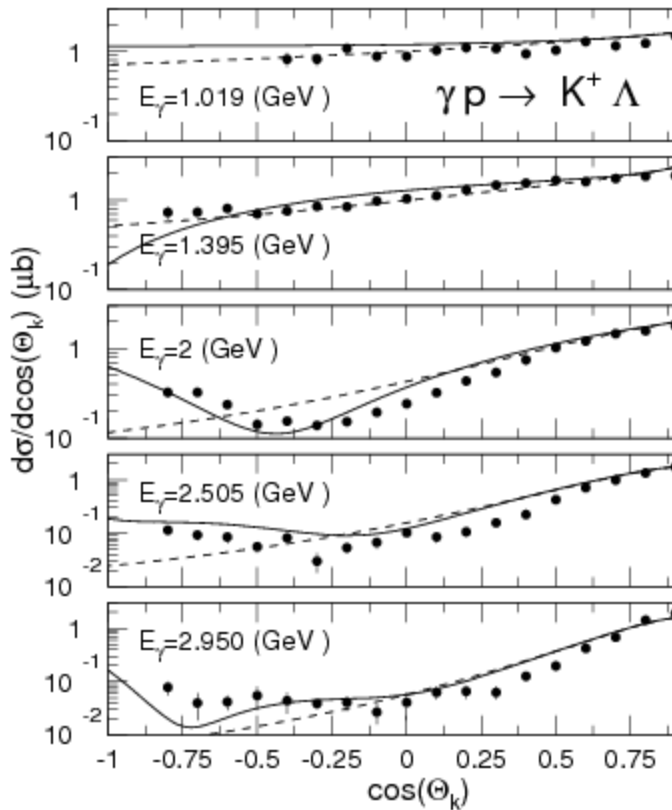
Conclusion (large ν_s)

- **Light** quark sector:
 - Large unitarity corrections
 - **Hadronic picture still successful**
 - **Issue: equivalence between hadronic and quark descriptions?**
- **Strange** quark sector:
 - **Smaller** unitarity corrections
 - Large enough cross sections
 - Quarks and partons are expected to make more sense
- **Charmed** quark sector
 - Small cross sections
 - At stake: **gluonic structure of the nucleon**

Back to lower \sqrt{s}

- \sqrt{s} decreases \rightarrow narrower range in t
- Hadronic picture makes more sense than quark one
- Many coupled channels
- Select the prominent resonances and determine their transition form factors at the highest Q^2
 - Physical Background?
- Regge poles average through the resonances
 - Be careful not to add resonances and Regge amplitudes!

$K^+\Lambda$ at low energies



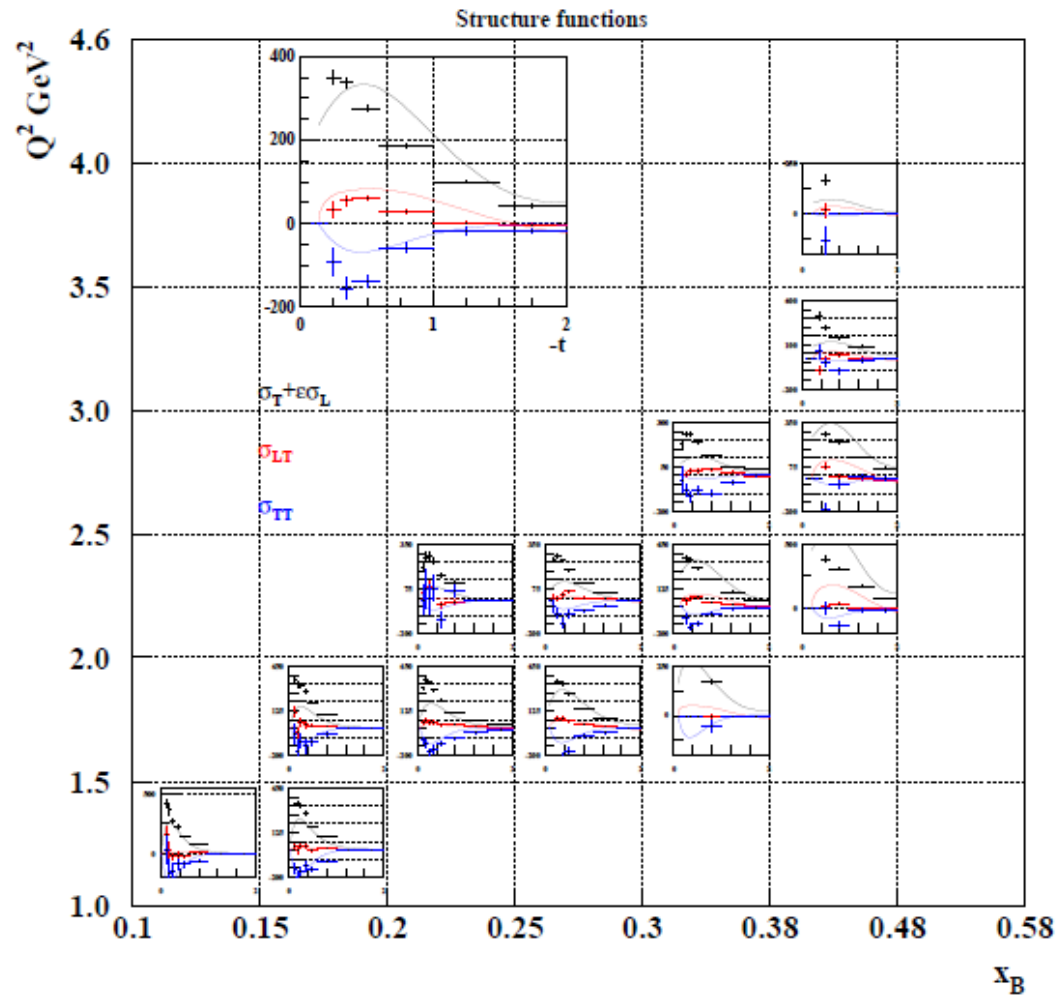
- Forward: K and K^* Regge
- Backward: Λ and Σ^* Regge

- Many overlapping resonances
- Regge averages over resonances

- Coupling with the π channels
- Under study

Back-up slides

JLab HallB kinematics

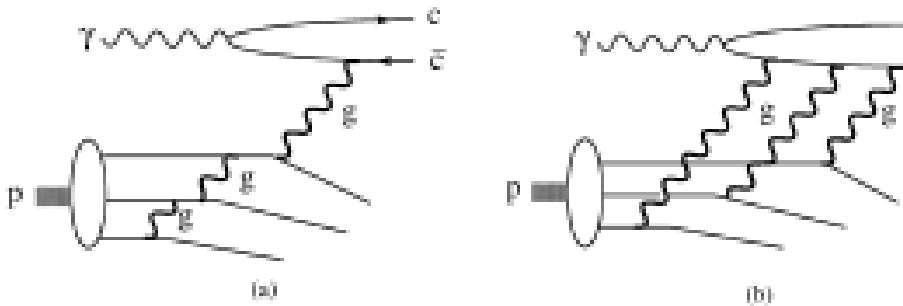


Charm in Nuclei at Threshold

- Large t_{\min} , large m_c : *Partons makes more sense*
- $l_F \leq 1$ fm: Access to $\sigma_{J/\psi N}$
 - *Scattering of a full fledge charmonium (NO CT)*
- Search for Charmonium **bound states**
 - *Attractive Van der Waals forces?*
- **Gluonic structure of the nucleon**
- **Virgin field!!**

2 vs 3 gluon exchange

(Brodsky et al., PLB498 (2001) 23)

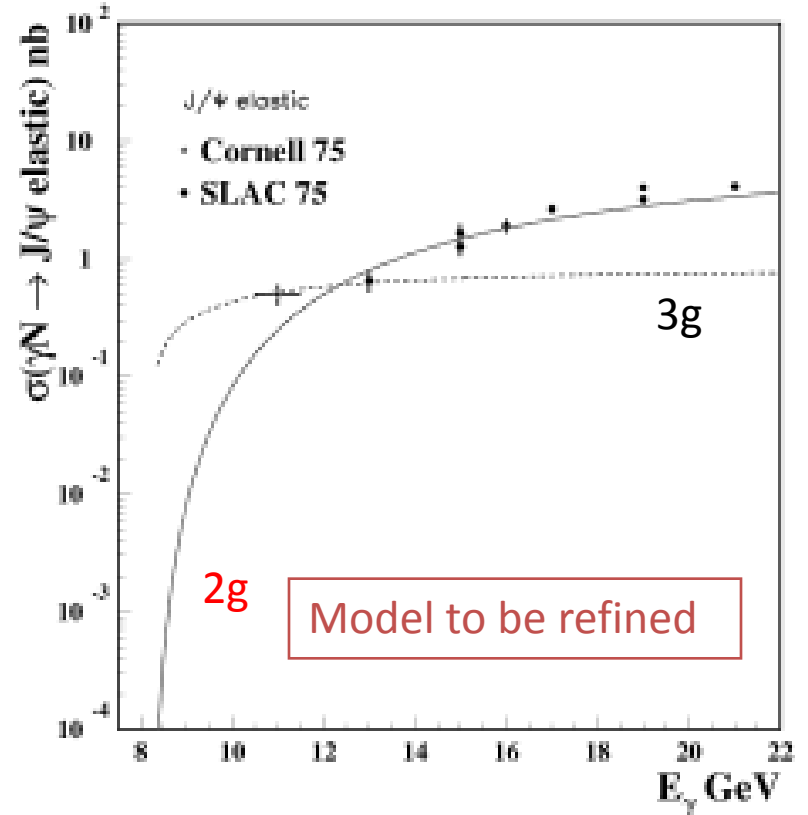


$$x \rightarrow 1 \quad xg(x) \approx (1-x)^{ns}$$

$$\bullet d\sigma/dt = N (1-x)^2 F_{2g}^2(t) \quad \text{2 gluons}$$

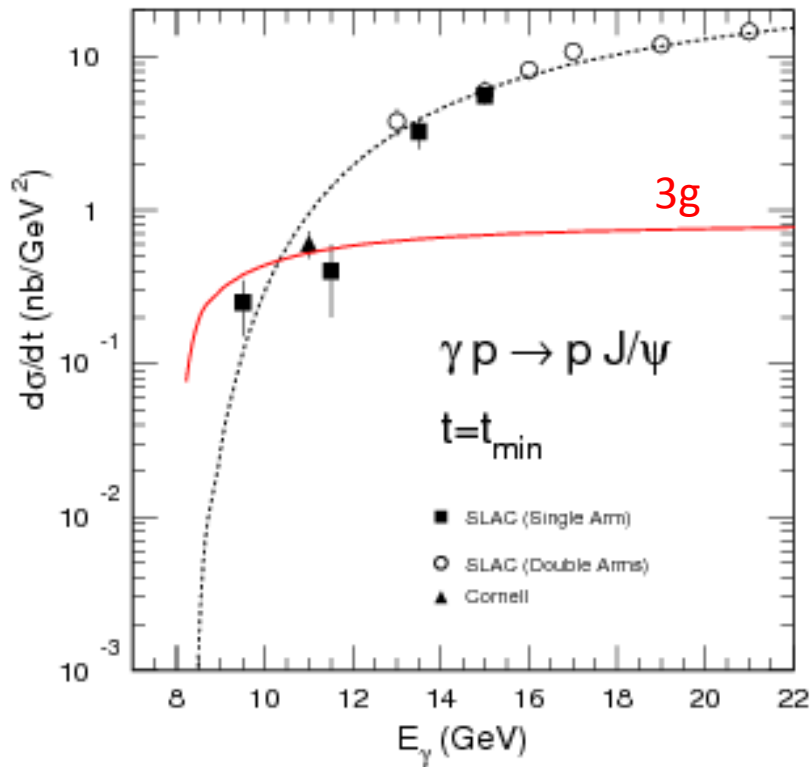
$$\bullet d\sigma/dt = N (1-x)^0 F_{3g}^2(t) \quad \text{3 gluons}$$

$$x \approx (E_{th} / E_\gamma) = (s_{th} - m^2) / (s - m^2)$$

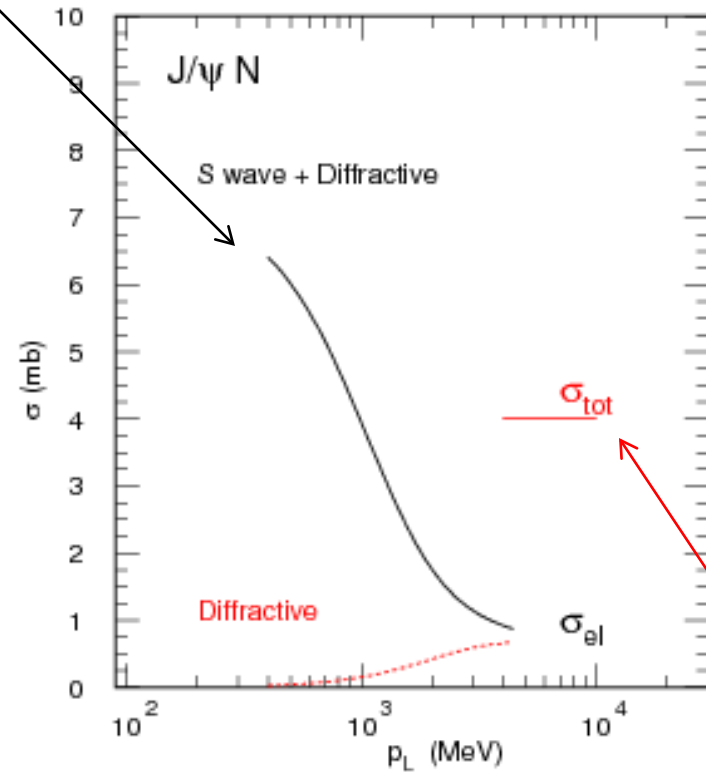


Experiment badly needed near threshold

J/ψ Cross sections

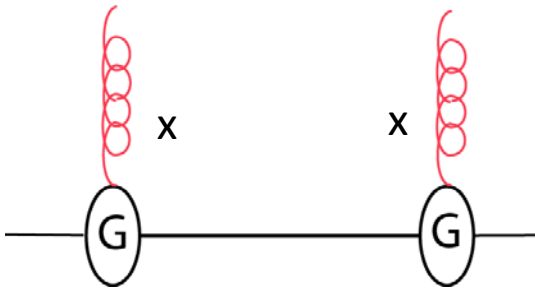


$a = 0.24 \text{ fm}$ (Brodsky, Miller)

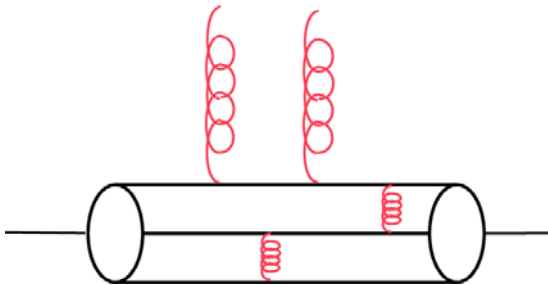


Nuclei (SLAC)

Models of the nucleon

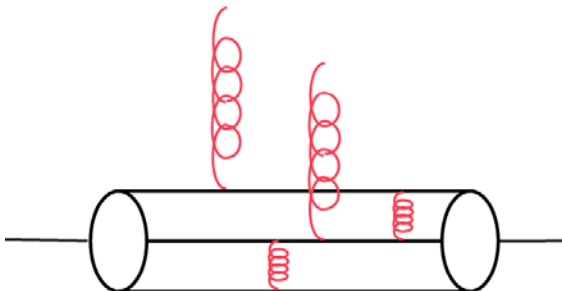


Perturbative gluon propagator
 Link with gluon density $xg(x)$
 Energy dependency
But $t=0$
 [Ryskin et al., Brodsky et al.]



Coupling to the **same** quark
 $t \neq 0 \Rightarrow F_1(t)$
 But energy independent
 [Donnachie-Landshoff]

Non perturbative gluon prop.

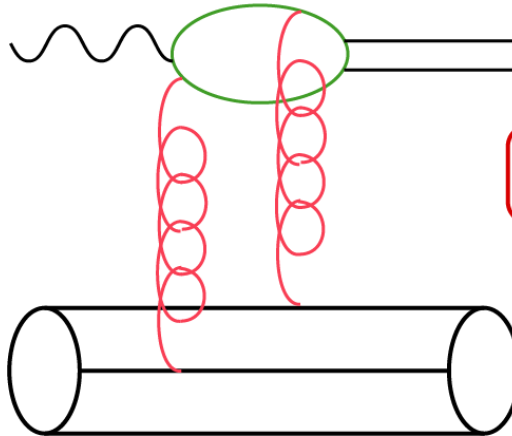


Coupling to **different** quarks
Large t
 Quark **correlations**
 [Cano-Laget]

↔ Gluon GPD ?

Non Perturbative Partonic Regime

Frozen Quarks: $m_q = m_V/2$



Dressed Gluons
Correlation length: 0.2 fm

Constituent Quark W.F.
 $F_1(t)$

Frozen $\alpha_s = 0.23$

Constituents of: - Exchanged Quanta
- Hadrons

Constants **Fixed from Other Channels**:

- Lattice calc.: gluon dressed propagator
- $F_1(t)$: proton correlated w.f.
- ϕ radiative decay: ϕ w.f.

Issues

- **Light** quark sector:
 - Channel **coupling** mimics scaling
- **Strange** and **charmed** quark sectors:
 - Partons make more sense
- **JLab12** and higher?
- Few nucleon targets: Color Transparency?

VCS and DVCS: Phys. Rev. C76, 052201(R) 2007

***Charged pion:** Phys. Lett. B685, 146 (2010)*

***Neutral pion:** Phys. Lett. B895, 199 (2011)*

ϕ meson: Phys. Lett. B680, 417 (2009)

***J/ ψ meson:** Phys. Lett. B498, 23 (2001)*

Deuterium: Phys. Rev. C73, 044003 (2006); C75, 014002 (2007)