

Abstract Submitted
for the DNP19 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

3D Partonic Structure of Nucleons and Light Nuclei MOHAMMAD HATTAWY, Old Dominion University, CLAS COLLABORATION — The generalized parton distributions (GPDs) framework opens a new avenue to explore the nature of the medium modifications at the partonic level, i.e., quarks and gluons. The first step in this direction has been performed by the CLAS collaboration during the 6 GeV era, where the bound proton deeply-virtual Compton scattering (DVCS) off ^4He is compared to the free proton. The results have indeed shown significant modification of the proton beam-spin asymmetry in ^4He . A new groundbreaking measurement of coherent DVCS of the ^4He nucleus is a critical step towards providing similar 3D pictures of the partonic structure of nuclei, and provides a new approach to understanding the modifications of protons and neutrons within the dense environment of a nucleus. The ^4He nucleus is particularly important, as its partonic structure is encoded within a single chirally-even GPD. These results have proven the experimental feasibility of measuring such nuclear exclusive reactions and led the way to the approval of a next generation nuclear physics program to be carried out using the upgraded CEBAF electron beam. In my talk I will be presenting the recent results and the future planned measurements using the upgraded setup of the CLAS12 spectrometer at Jefferson Lab.

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Date submitted: 24 Jun 2019

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