

eRHICの物理

後藤

個人的意見

- 新しい核子描像を作る
 - 統合された核子、原子核描像？
 - 新しい核物質(状態)？
- Collinearな描像
 - 高エネルギー実験では十分？
 - High-x、Low-xでは不確定
 - LHC/CMSのridgeのような研究も可能(アイデア次第)
 - High multiplicityのようなextreme condition
 - 核子と原子核の境界はあるか？
 - 他の問題？
- 新しい描像
 - 統合された核子、原子核描像
 - 原子核は単なる核子の集まりではない、Cold Nuclear Matter (CNM)
 - 新しい核物質
 - CGC、グラスマ
 - 多次元描像
 - GPD、TMD

RHICからRHIC+eRHICへ

- 新しい(統合された)核子、原子核描像を作る実験(施設)
- Strong、EM、Weakすべてのプローブを用いた研究
- eRHIC以前、eRHIC建設期、今後5年間？
 - W、transverse-spin、VTXを用いた物理(heavy-flavor、jet)
- eRHIC建設期、5年後？
 - Drell-Yan、detector upgradeによる物理(full jet?)
 - sPHENIX
- eRHIC初期、10年後？
 - $\sqrt{s} \sim 70$ GeV (e: 5 GeV + p: 250 GeV)
 - ePHENIX
- eRHIC完成期
 - $\sqrt{s} \sim 200$ GeV (e: 30 GeV + p: 325 GeV)
 - HERAは $\sqrt{s} \sim 300$ GeV (e: 27.5 GeV + p: 920 GeV)
 - 新検出器、新実験
 - 同時にRHIC実験(ePHENIX)

(拡張した)研究の対象

- Confined parton
 - 核子
 - 原子核
 - 単なる核子の集合ではない
 - Cold nuclear matter (CNM)
- Unconfined parton
 - QGP
 - 新しい核物質
 - Hot nuclear matter
 - RHICにおけるQGPの物性研究
 - 新しい核物質の理解
- RHIC+eRHICのプログラムを作る

*eA collider*によるCNMの理解

- Saturation – CGC, glasma, ...
 - Inclusive
 - F_2, F_L, F_2^c, F_L^c (at small-x)
 - Cross section
 - Semi-inclusive
 - Ridge
 - Diffraction
 - Initial condition
 - DVCS
- Fragmentation function in nuclear medium
 - Diffraction?
 - DVCS?

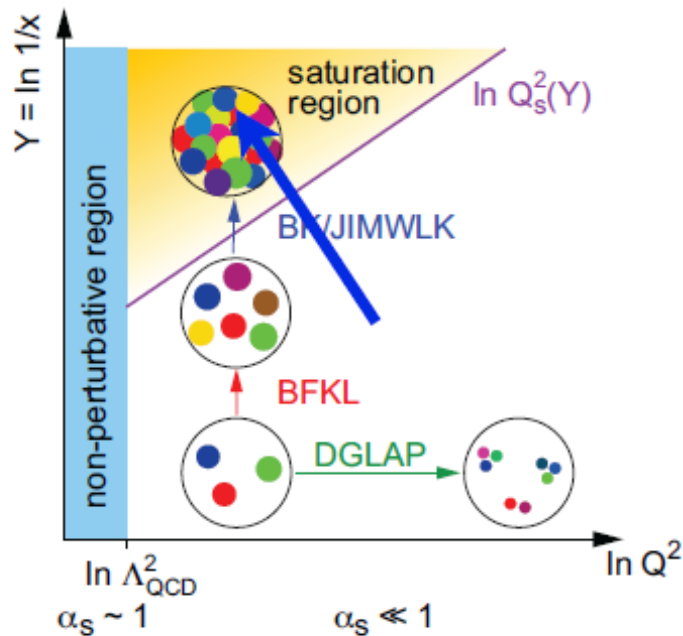
偏極ep colliderによる偏極核子構造の理解

- $\Delta\Sigma$ 、 Δg の高精度決定
 - Inclusive
 - Semi-inclusive
 - Flavor separation
 - Charged & neutral current
- 軌道角運動量とGPD
 - DVCS
- TMD
 - Semi-inclusive

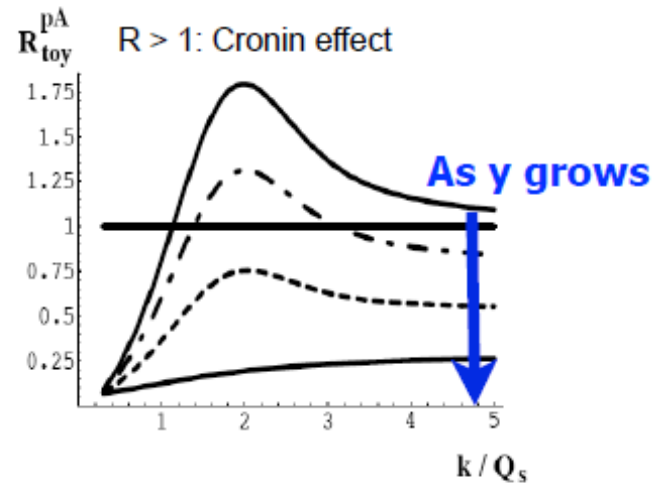
Saturation

Looking for Saturation in dA Collisions

Recall earlier plot:



$$R_{dAu} = \frac{N_{dAu}}{\frac{\langle N_{bin} \rangle}{\sigma_{pp}^{inel}} \sigma_{pp}}$$

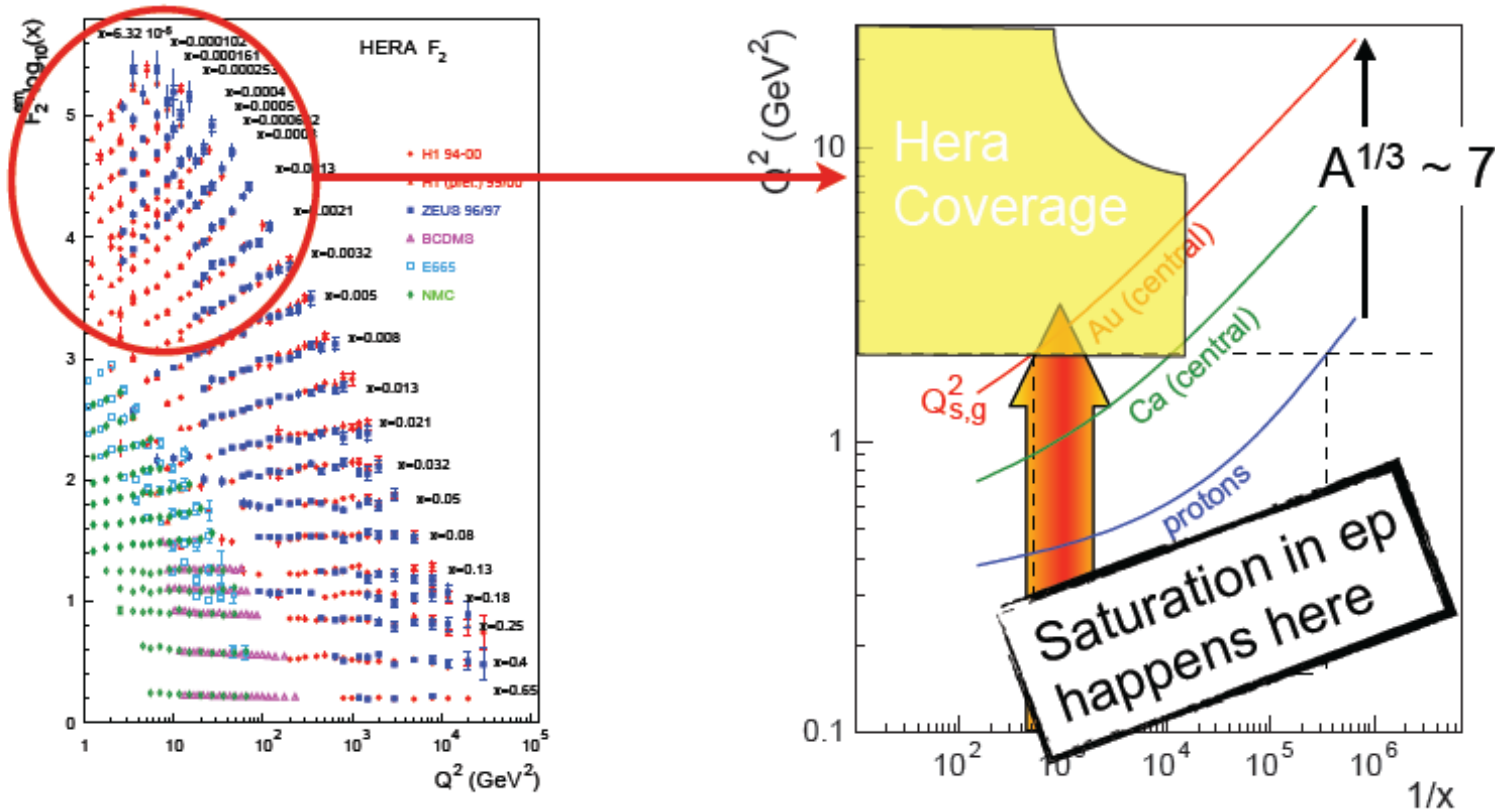


Kharzeev, Kovchegov, Tuchin hep-ph/0307037

CGC expects suppression of forward hadron production

Saturation

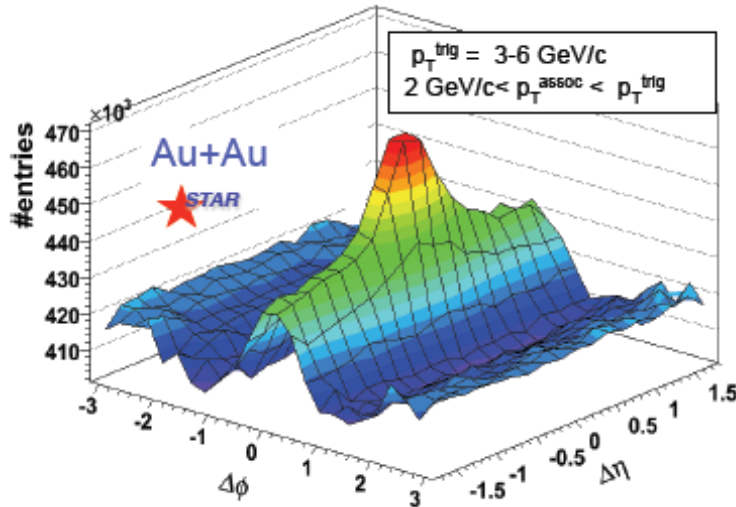
Are RHIC & HERA Results consistent?



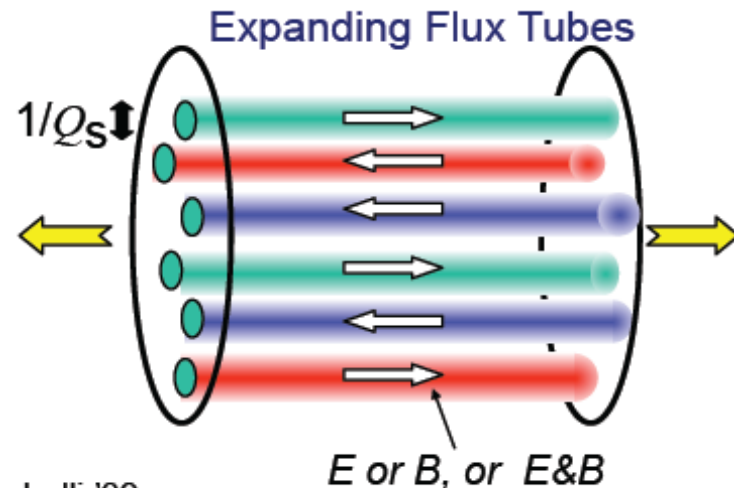
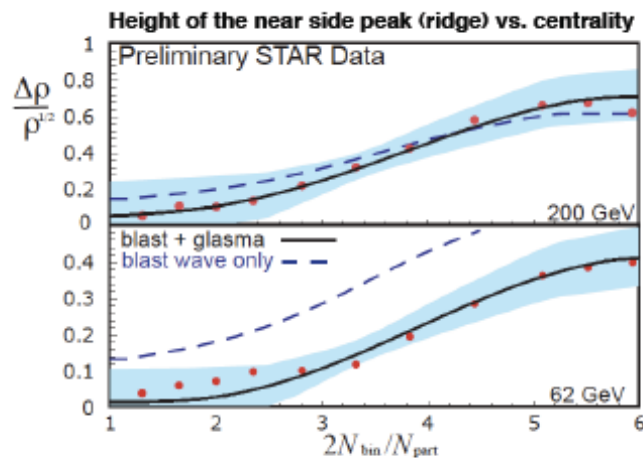
- **Strong hints of saturation** from RHIC: $x \sim 10^{-3}$ in Au
- ep: **No (weak) hints in DIS** at Hera up to $x=6.32 \cdot 10^{-5}$, $Q^2=1-5$ GeV 2
- Finding RHIC and Hera & Q_s scalings consistent
- At pA in RHIC we see the Nuclear "Oomph" $Q_s^2 \sim Q_0^2 (A/x)^{1/3}$

Ridge

The Ridge in AuAu at RHIC



- Long range $\Delta\eta$ correlations on the near-side - The “Ridge”
- CGC: ridge due to flux tubes formed from CGC in the early Glasma phase
- Important: radial flow



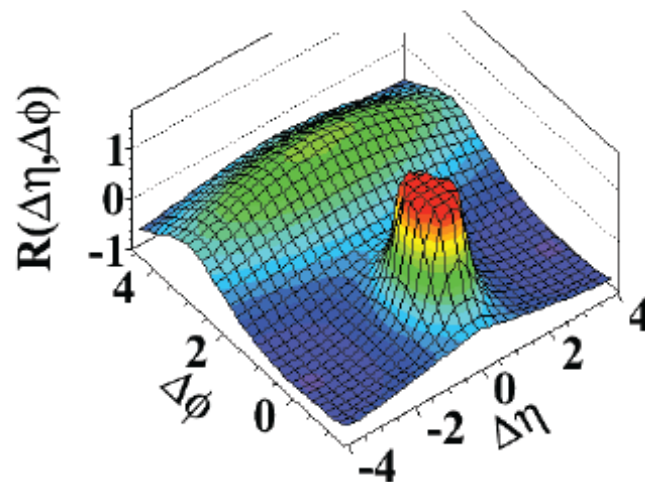
Dumitru, Gelis, McLerran, Venugopalan; Gavin, Moschelli '09

Ridge

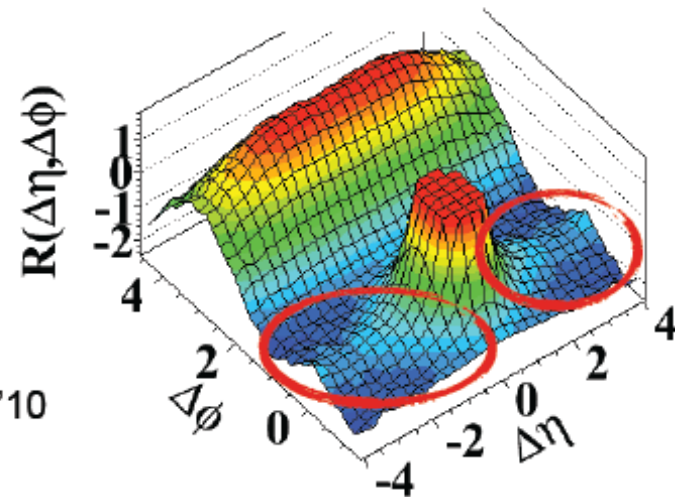
The Ridge in p+p at LHC

- CMS @ 7 TeV, charged hadron correlation $|\eta| < 2.4$
- Intermediate $p_T = 1-3$ GeV/c

(b) MinBias, $1.0\text{GeV}/c < p_T < 3.0\text{GeV}/c$

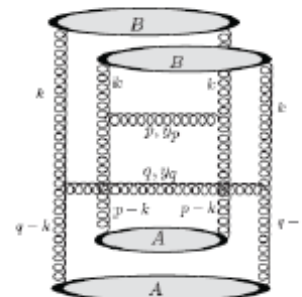


(d) $N > 110$, $1.0\text{GeV}/c < p_T < 3.0\text{GeV}/c$



CMS '10

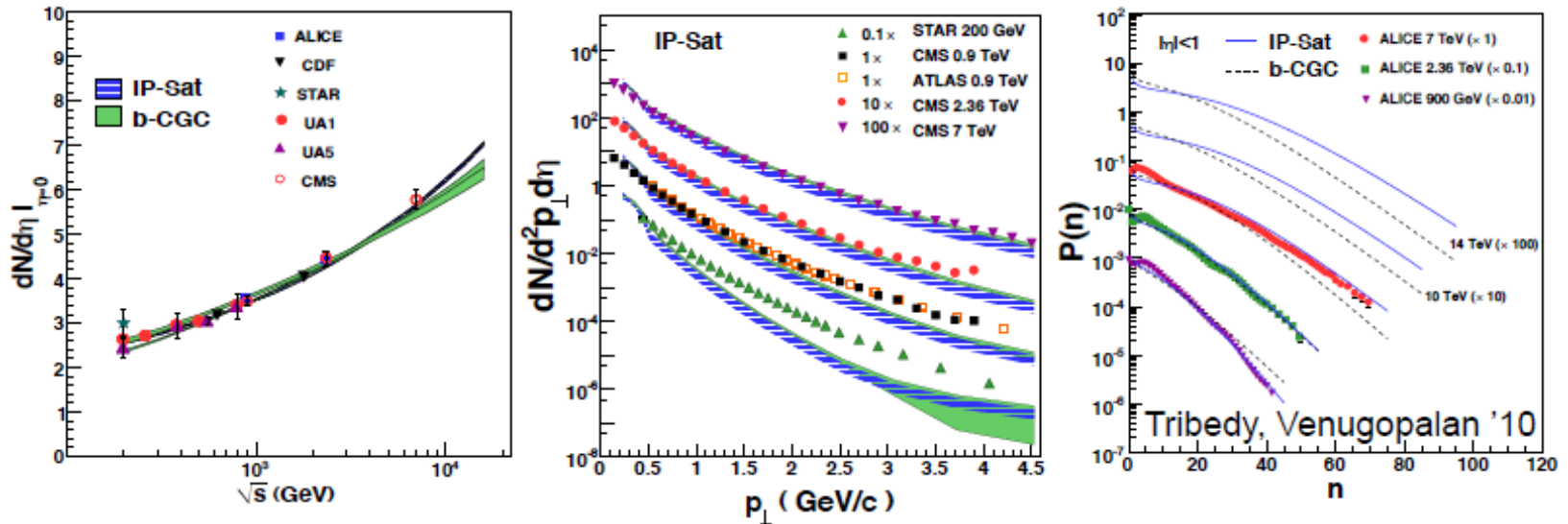
- pp ridge **predicted** by CGC (Dumitru et al. RBRC Vol 95 p. 129)
 - ▶ Long-range rapidity correlations from classical gluon fields
 - ▶ Ridge is due to “something” like 4 (mini) jet diagrams



Dumitru, Dusling,
Gelis, Jalilian-
Marian, Lappi,
Venugopalan '10

Saturation

Inclusive h Spectra in pp at LHC



Applying saturation at LHC:

- Unintegrated gluon distributions extracted from HERA in the dipole approach
- Compute inclusive hadron production in p+p collisions at the LHC
- IP-Sat, b-CGC and NLO-BK models give reasonable description
- Issues: k_{\perp} factorization formalism for inclusive multiplicity distributions is rather fragile for $k_{\perp} \leq Q_S$ (no multi-parton rescatterings)

Initial condition of CNM

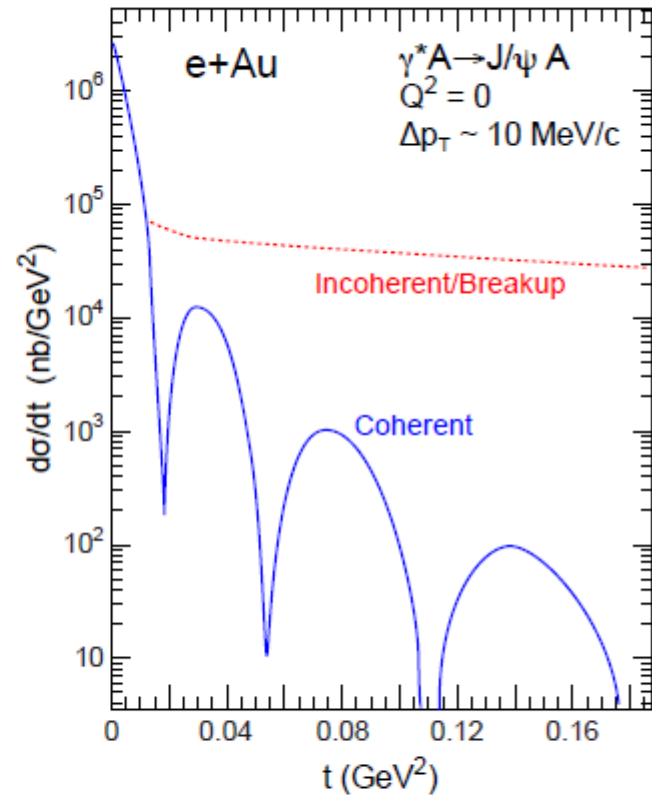
Probing Gluonic Structure of Nuclear Forces

Exclusive diffractive VM production:

- $e A \rightarrow e' A' V$
- $d\sigma_A/dt \Rightarrow F_g(b)$
- Promising method to measure gluon form factor in nuclei

Experimental Aspects:

- Photo-production cross section large & $|t| \approx p_{T,V}^2$
- J/ψ easy detection at $|\eta| < 2$ well separated from background
- Crucial: detecting breakup of nuclei
- Need e' to measure t for $Q^2 > 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}^2$



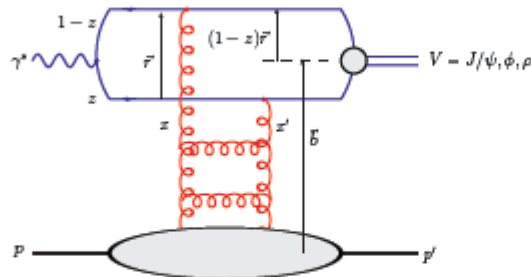
Kowalski, Caldwell '09

Critique: Will measure $F_{p/n} \otimes$ Wood-Saxon (B. Kopeliovich/INT)?

Initial condition of CNM

Recent Development Wood-Saxon vs. KLN

Dipole Model
(b-Sat):

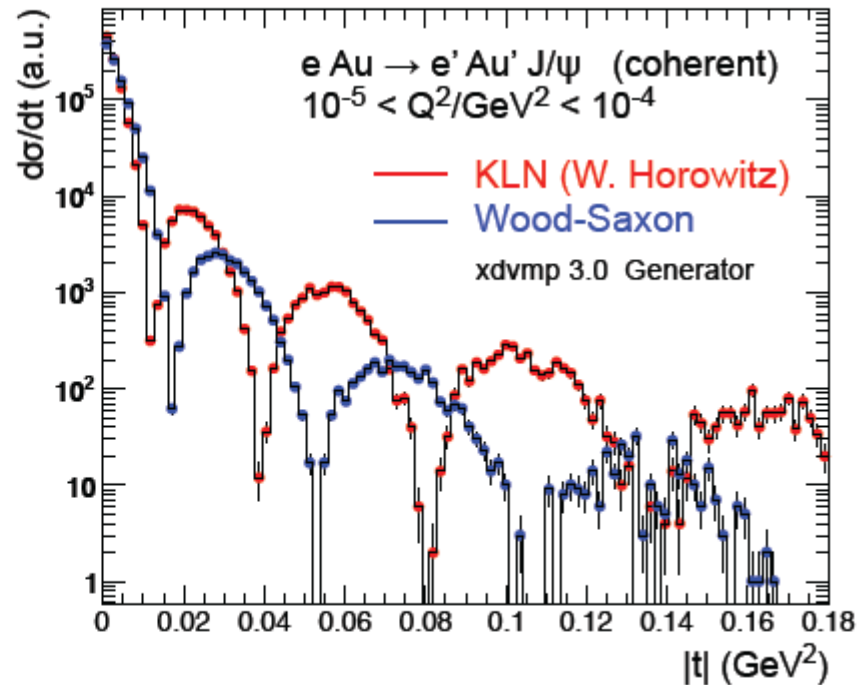
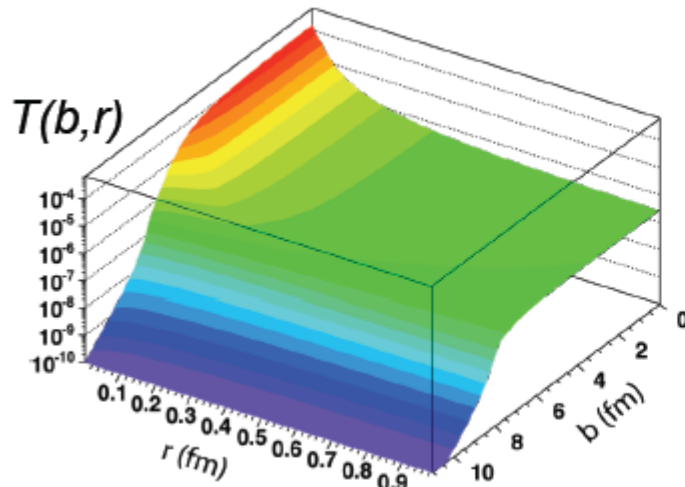


$$\frac{d\sigma^{\gamma^* p \rightarrow pV}}{dt} \sim \left| \int \Psi_V^* \frac{d\sigma_{q\bar{q}}}{d^2b} \Psi e^{-ib\Delta} \right|^2$$

$$\left\langle \frac{d\sigma_{\text{dip}}^A}{d^2b_{\perp}} \right\rangle_N \approx 2 \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{T_A(b_{\perp})}{2} \sigma_{\text{dip}}^p \right)^A \right]$$

W. Horowitz (work in progress):

High energies: KLN/CGC like $\rho(r)$
is what matters not Wood-Saxon

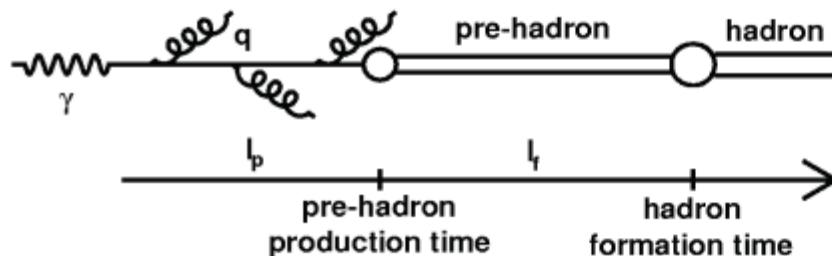


Fragmentation function in nuclear medium

Parton Interactions in Cold Nuclear Matter

nDIS:

- Suppression of high- p_T hadrons analogous but weaker than at RHIC
- Clean measurement in 'cold' nuclear matter
- Important **control measurements** for RHIC & LHC ?



Fundamental question:

- Fragmentation time scales (dynamic of hadronization)
- In-medium parton energy loss mechanism

Observables:

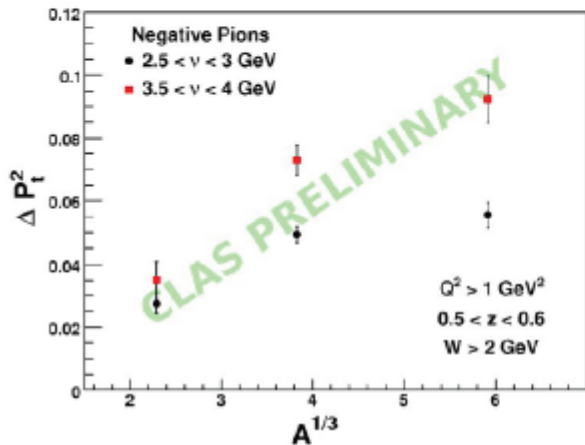
- ▶ Broadening: $\Delta p_T^2 = \langle p_T^2 \rangle_A - \langle p_T^2 \rangle_p$
- ▶ Attenuation: $R_A^h(Q^2, x, z, p_T)$

Link Δp_T^2 directly to saturation scale (Kopeliovich '10)

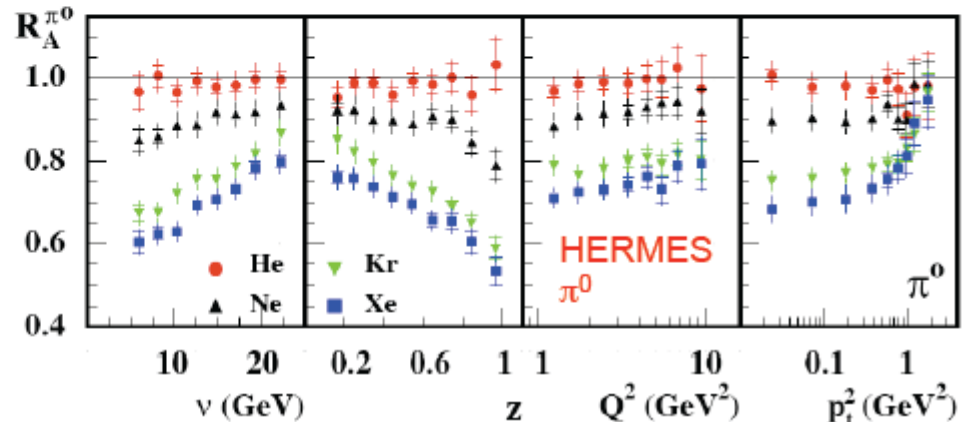
Fragmentation function in nuclear medium

Parton Interactions in Cold Nuclear Matter

p_T broadening (CLAS)



Attenuation (HERMES)



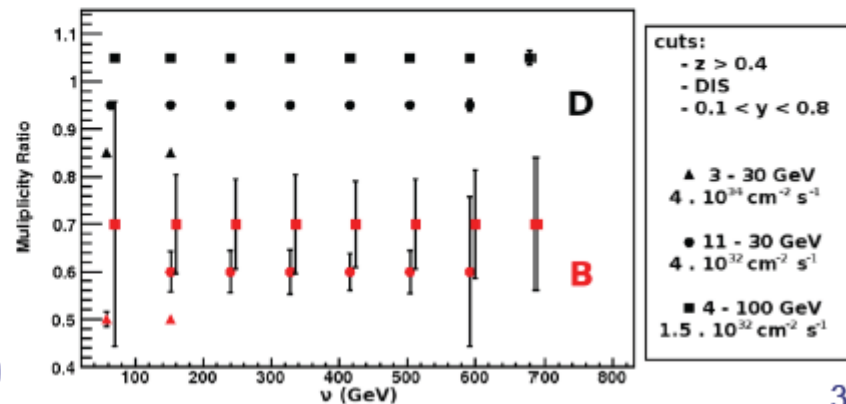
Energy transfer in lab rest frame

HERMES: 2-25 GeV

EIC: 10 < ν < 1600 GeV
(LHC range)

EIC: *heavy flavor!*

EIC Projections:



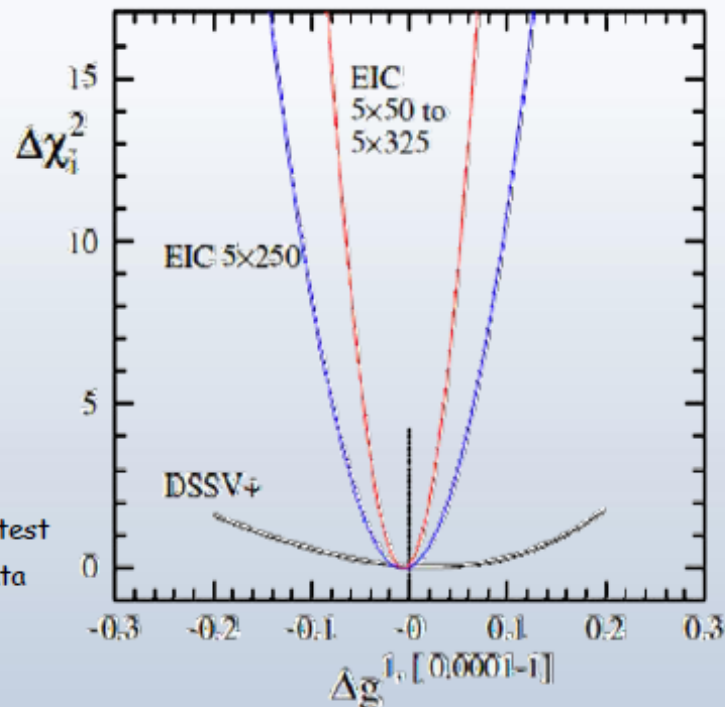
R. Dupre/INT '10

$\Delta\Sigma$, Δg の高精度決定

what can be achieved for Δg ? - cont'd

how effective are scaling violations at the EIC...

Sassot, MS



DSSV+ includes also latest
COMPASS (SI)DIS data
(no impact on DSSV Δg)



χ^2 profile slims down
significantly already
for EIC stage-1
(one month of running)

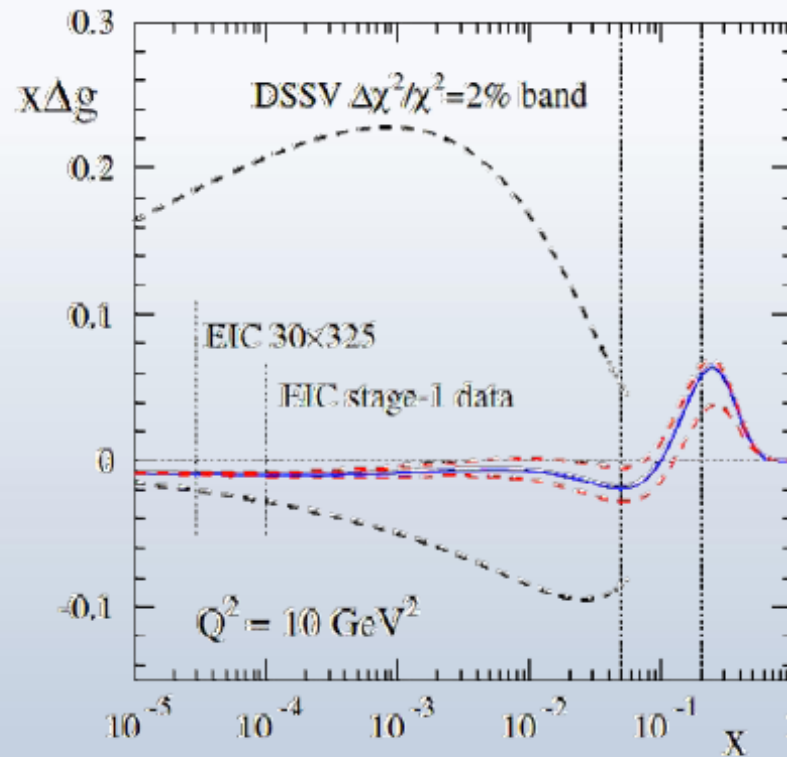
- with 30x325 one can reach down to $\times \approx 3 \times 10^{-5}$ (impact needs to be studied)

$\Delta\Sigma$, Δg の高精度決定

what can be achieved for Δg ? - cont'd

what about the uncertainties on the x-shape ...

Sassot, MS



... wow - cool!

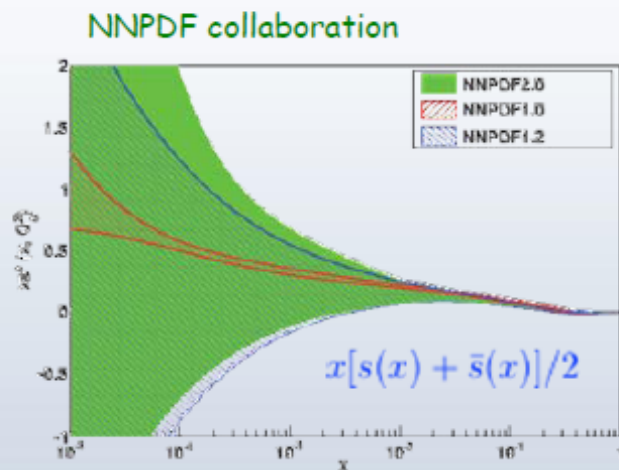
- even with flexible DSSV x-shape we can now determine $\int_0^1 dx \Delta g(x, Q^2)$ up to ± 0.07
- work in progress: try weird x-shapes below $x = 10^{-4}$ to improve/check error estimate

Flavor separation

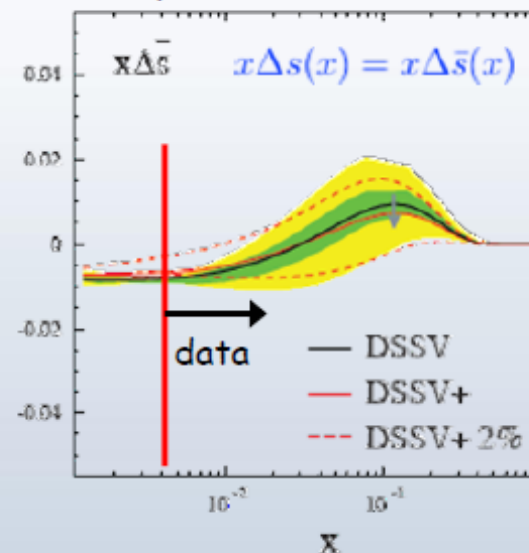
selected open issues in flavor structure

strangeness was identified to be one of the least known quantities

- both unpolarized and polarized - where significant progress is unlikely w/o the EIC



DSSV (incl. all latest COMPASS data)



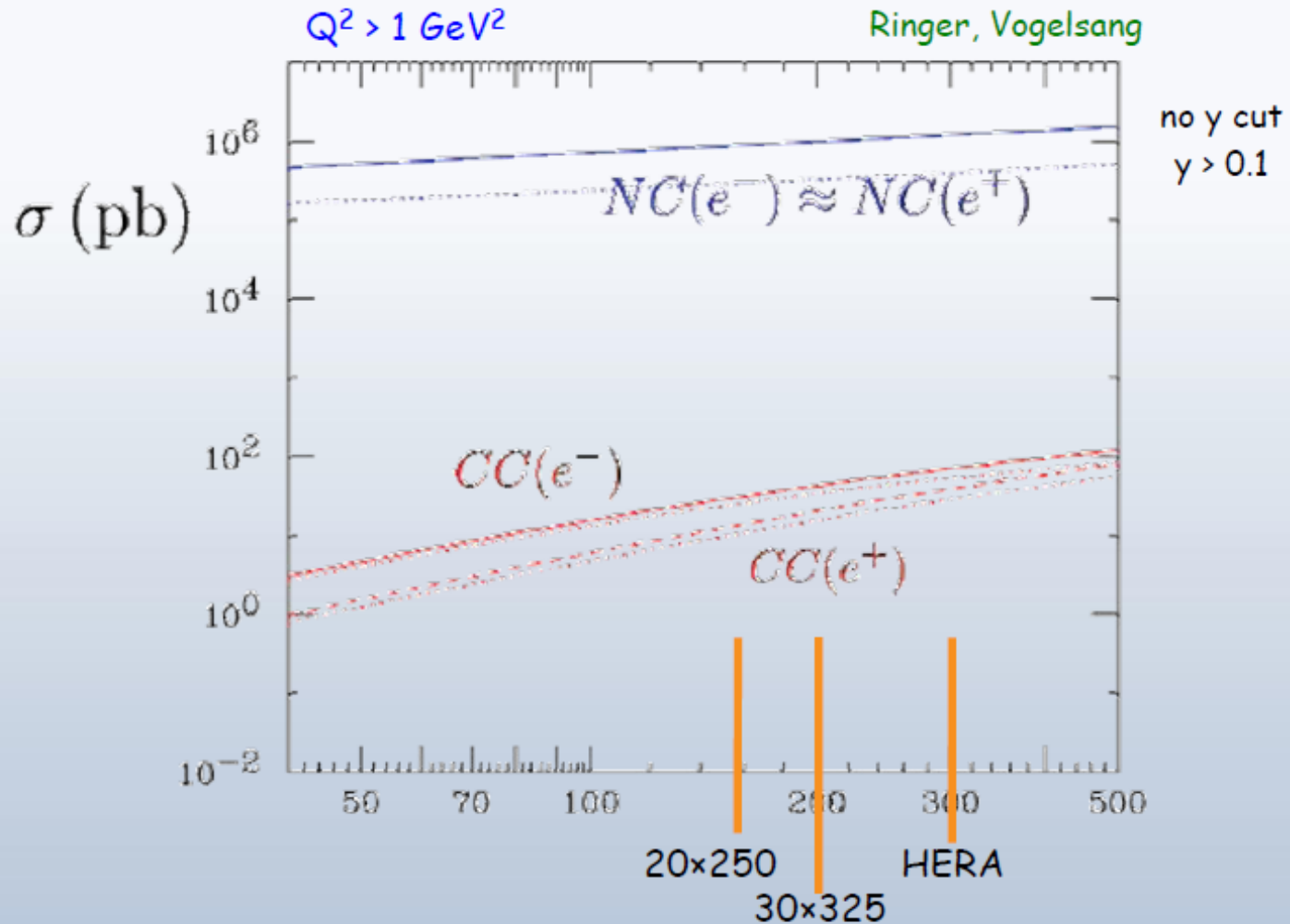
- substantial uncertainties
- known issues with HERMES data at large x
- **hot topic:** $s(x) - \bar{s}(x)$

- **surprise:** Δs small & positive from SIDIS data
- but 1st moment is negative and sizable due to "constraint" from hyperon decays (F,D) (assumed SU(3) symmetry debatable *M. Savage*)
- drives uncertainties on $\Delta \Sigma$ (spin sum)

we really need to determine it ! (as well as their u,d quark colleagues)

Charged and neutral current

feasibility - 1st exploratory studies



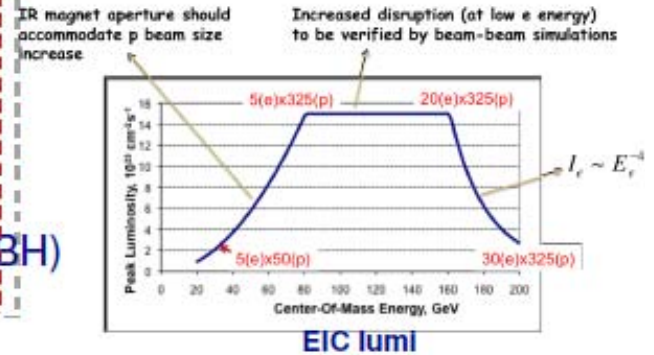
2nd indep. study: Kumar, Riordan, Deshpande, Taneja, Paschke

軌道角運動量とGPD

Direct t measurement at EIC

But... is an indirect measurement of t really an issue for EIC?

We'll get roman pots in the forward region at EIC!



for eRHIC: $1.4 \cdot 10^{34} \cdot E_p / 325 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

assuming 50% operations efficiency one week corresponds to:

$$L(1 \text{ w}) = 0.5 \cdot 604800 (\text{s in a week}) \cdot (1.4 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}) = 4 \cdot 10^{39} \text{ cm}^{-2} = 4000 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$



+ Roman Pots



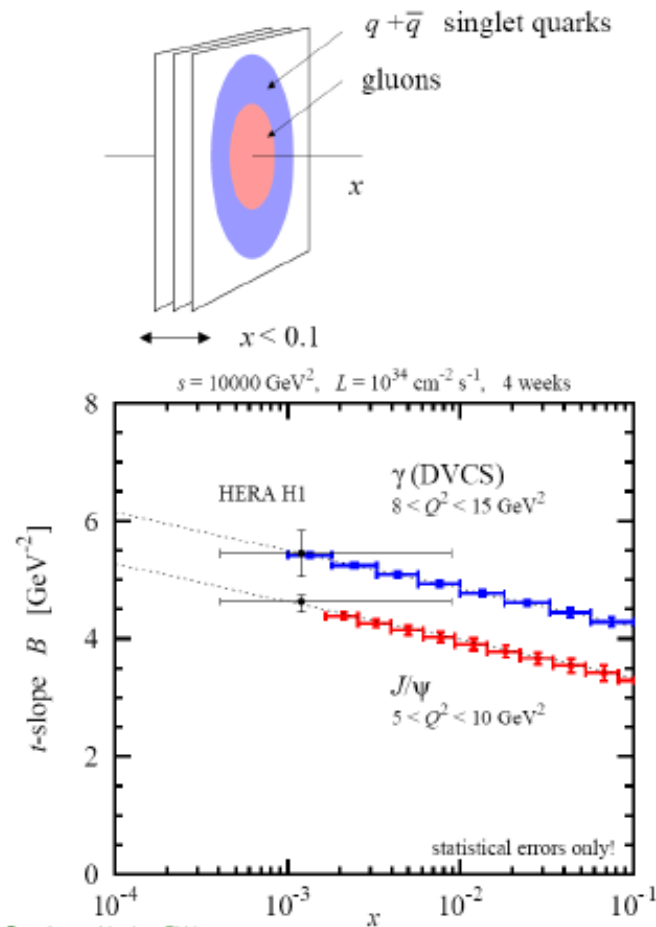
~ 8000 events/week !!

assuming the same acceptance as LPS (~2%)

Calculations are absolutely not rigorous! But give an idea...

軌道角運動量とGPD

Gluon imaging: gluon vs. singlet quark size



- Do singlet quarks and gluons have the same transverse distribution?
 - Hints from HERA: $\text{Area}(q + \bar{q}) > \text{Area}(g)$
 - Dynamical models predict difference: pion cloud, constituent quark picture [Strikman, Weiss 09]
 - No difference assumed in present pp MC generators for LHC!
- EIC: gluon size from J/ψ , singlet quark size from DVCS
 - x-dependence: quark vs. gluon diffusion in wave function
 - Detailed analysis: LO NLO [Mueller et al.]

Detailed differential image of nucleon's partonic structure

talk by T. Horn



TMD

sensitivity to sea-quark *Sivers*

[talk by T. Burton: week-9]

zoom:

$0.3 < z < 0.5$

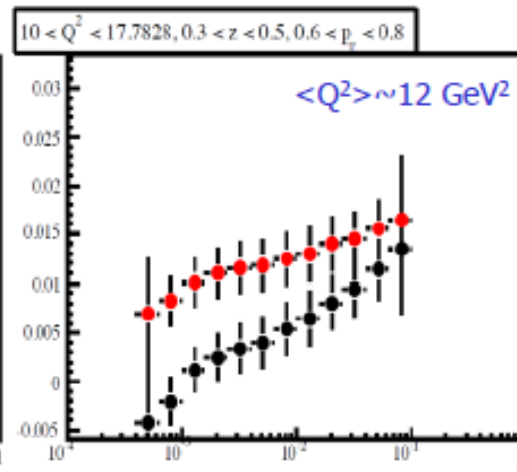
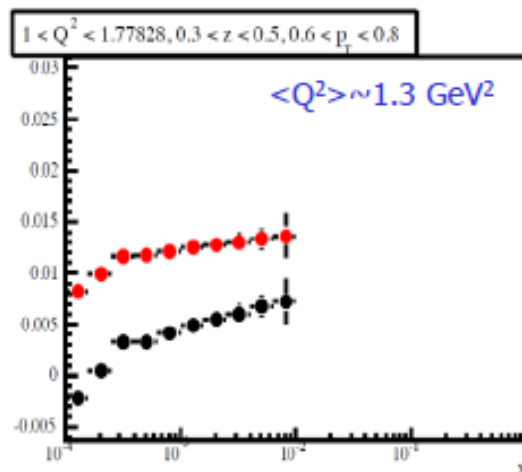
$0.6 < p_{hT} < 0.8 \text{ GeV}$

$20 \times 250 \text{ GeV}$

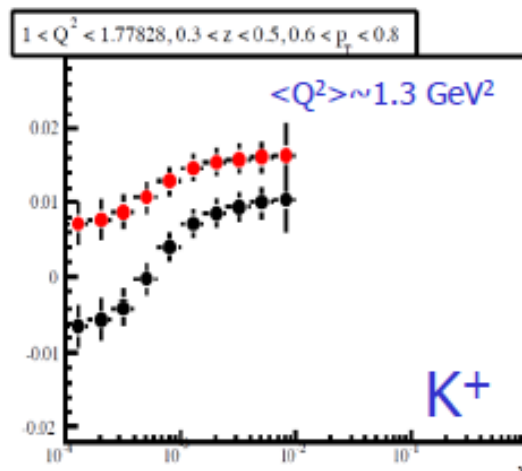
20 fb^{-1}

30 days

50% efficiency



π^+



K^+

- Desire wide kinematic coverage
 - delivered by EIC designs
- High luminosity means:
 - High Q^2 (x, z, p_{hT})-binning plausible
 - Low Q^2 rapidly systematics-dominated

EICs

Electron Ion Colliders

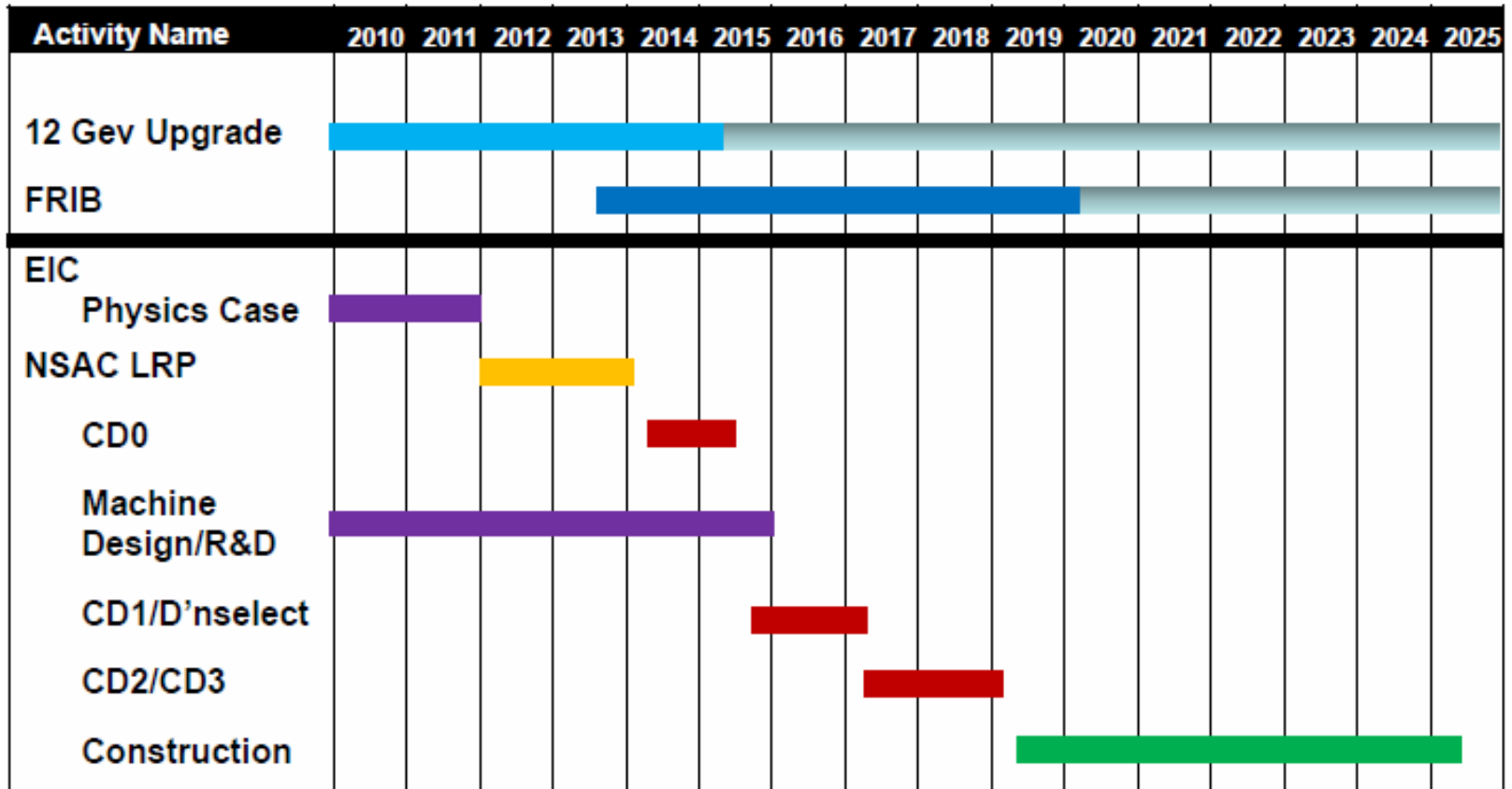
Design Goals for Colliders Under Consideration World-wide

| | Energies | s | Design Luminosity |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| (M)EIC@JLab | Up to 11 x 60+ | 240-3000 | Close to 10^{34} |
| Future ELIC@JLab | Up to 11 x 250 (20? x 250) | 11000 (20000?) | Close to 10^{35} |
| Staged MeRHIC@BNL | Up to 5 x 250 | 600-5000 | Close to 10^{34} |
| eRHIC@BNL | Up to 20 x 325 (30 x 325) | 26000 (39000) | Close to 10^{34} |
| ENC@GSI | Up to 3 x 15 | 180 | Few x 10^{32} |
| LHeC@CERN | Up to 150 x 7000 | 4200000 | Close to 10^{33} |

Present focus of interest (in the US) are the (M)EIC and Staged MeRHIC versions, with s up to ~3000 and 5000, resp.

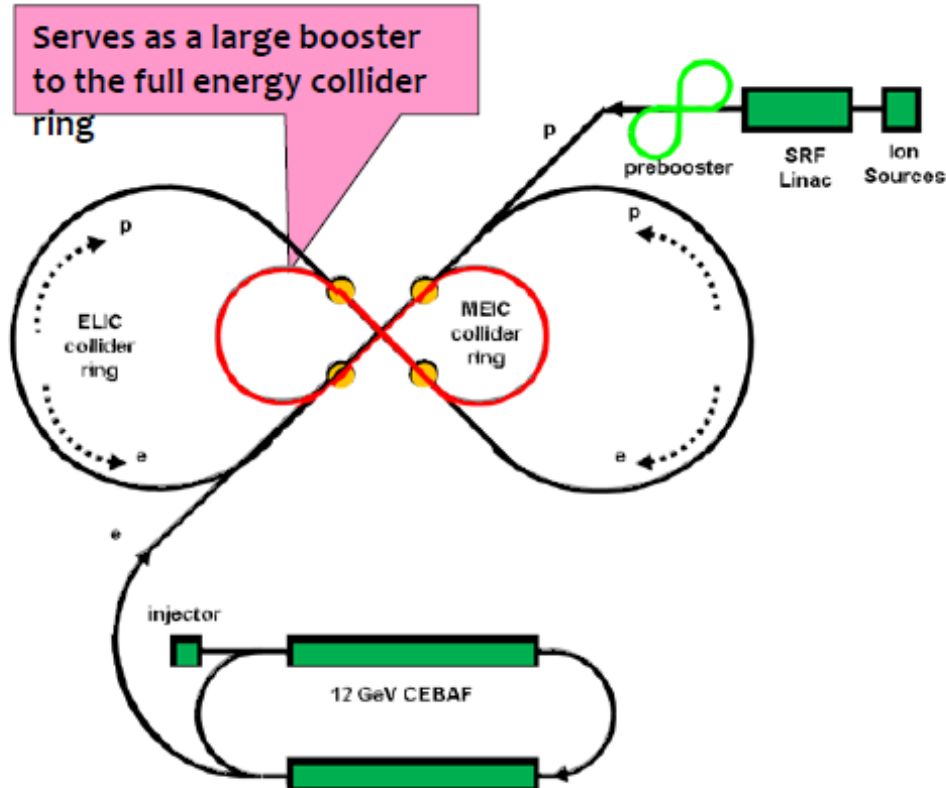
EIC timeline

EIC Realization Imagined

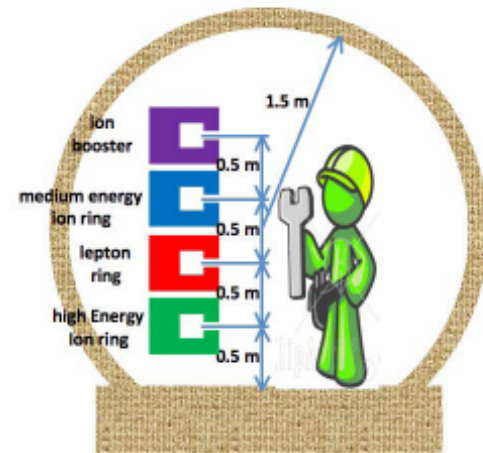


ELIC

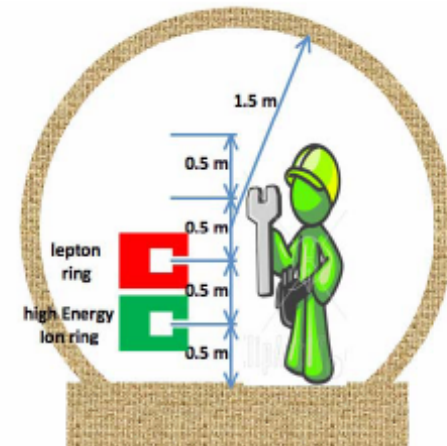
ELIC: High Energy & Staging



Straight section



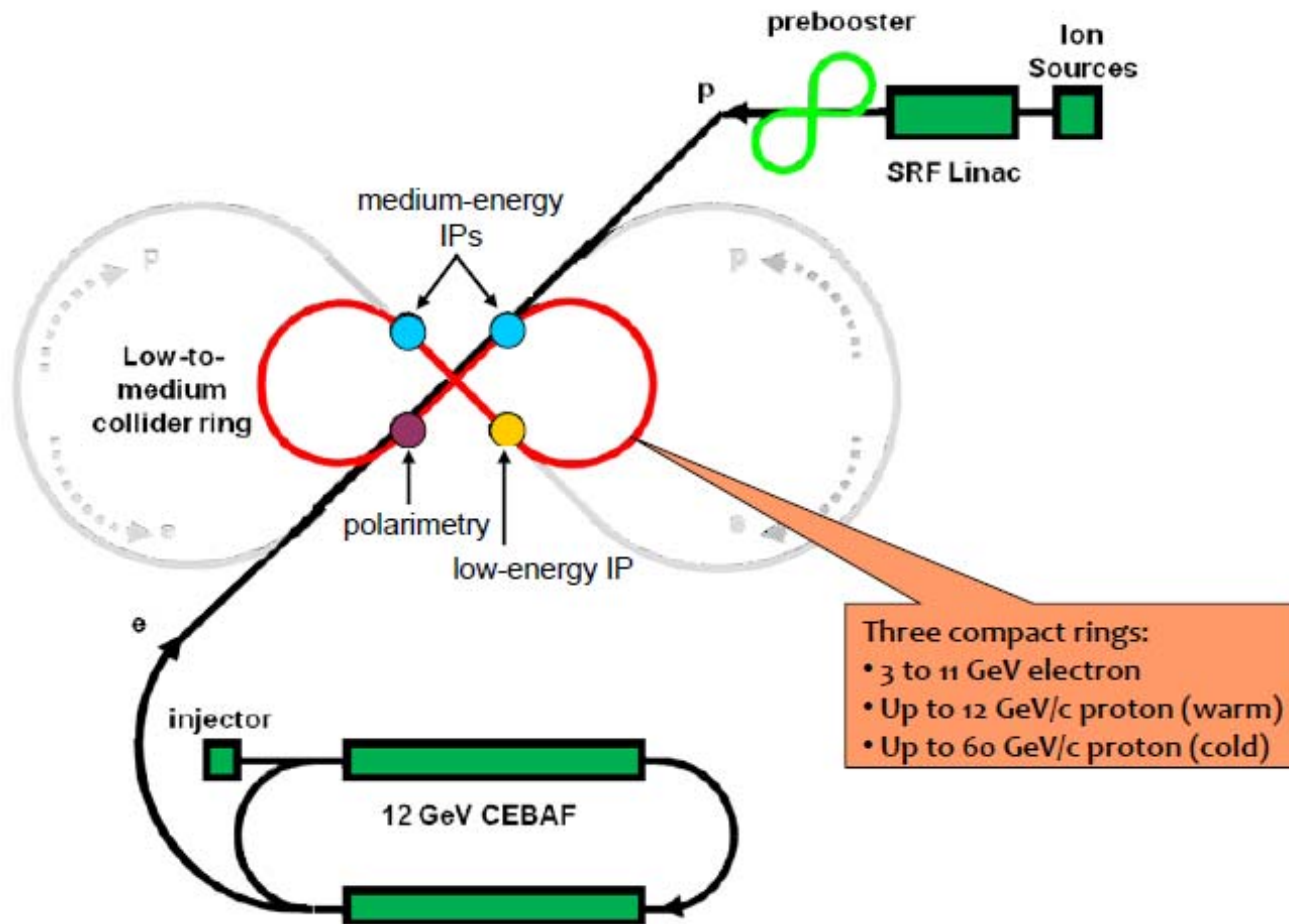
Arc



| Stage | Max. Energy (GeV/c) | | Ring Size (m) | Ring Type | | IP # |
|--------|---------------------|----|---------------|-----------|------|------|
| | p | e | | p | e | |
| Medium | 96 | 11 | 1000 | Cold | Warm | 3 |
| High | 250 | 20 | 2500 | Cold | Warm | 4 |

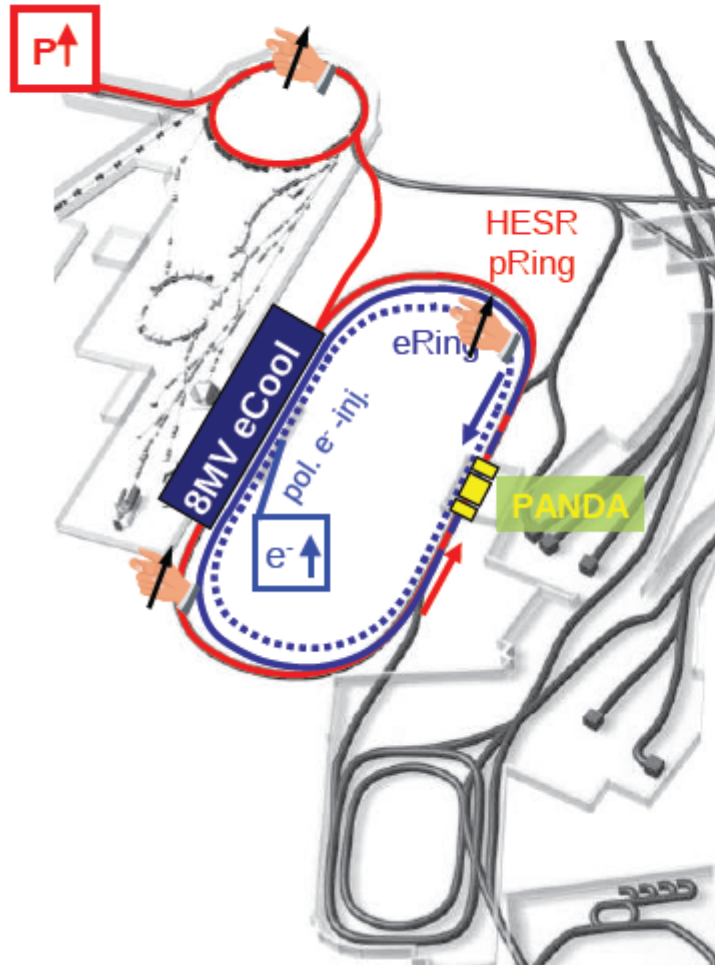
MEIC

MEIC: Medium Energy EIC



ENC

An 'easy' idea: ENC at HESR



- Idea emerged Aug 2008
- $\sqrt{s} > 10 \text{ GeV}$
 $3.3 \text{ GeV}/c \text{ } e^-$ on $15 \text{ GeV}/c \text{ } p$
- polarised e^- ($> 80\%$)
- polarised p, d ($> 80\%$)
(transversal & longitudinal)
- use as much of PANDA detector as possible
- Common effort of German universities (Bonn, Mainz, Dortmund) in collaboration with Research Centres Jülich, DESY, GSI, ...

LHeC