The Electron-Ion Collider
An electron attoscope

Berndt Mueller
BNL & Duke University

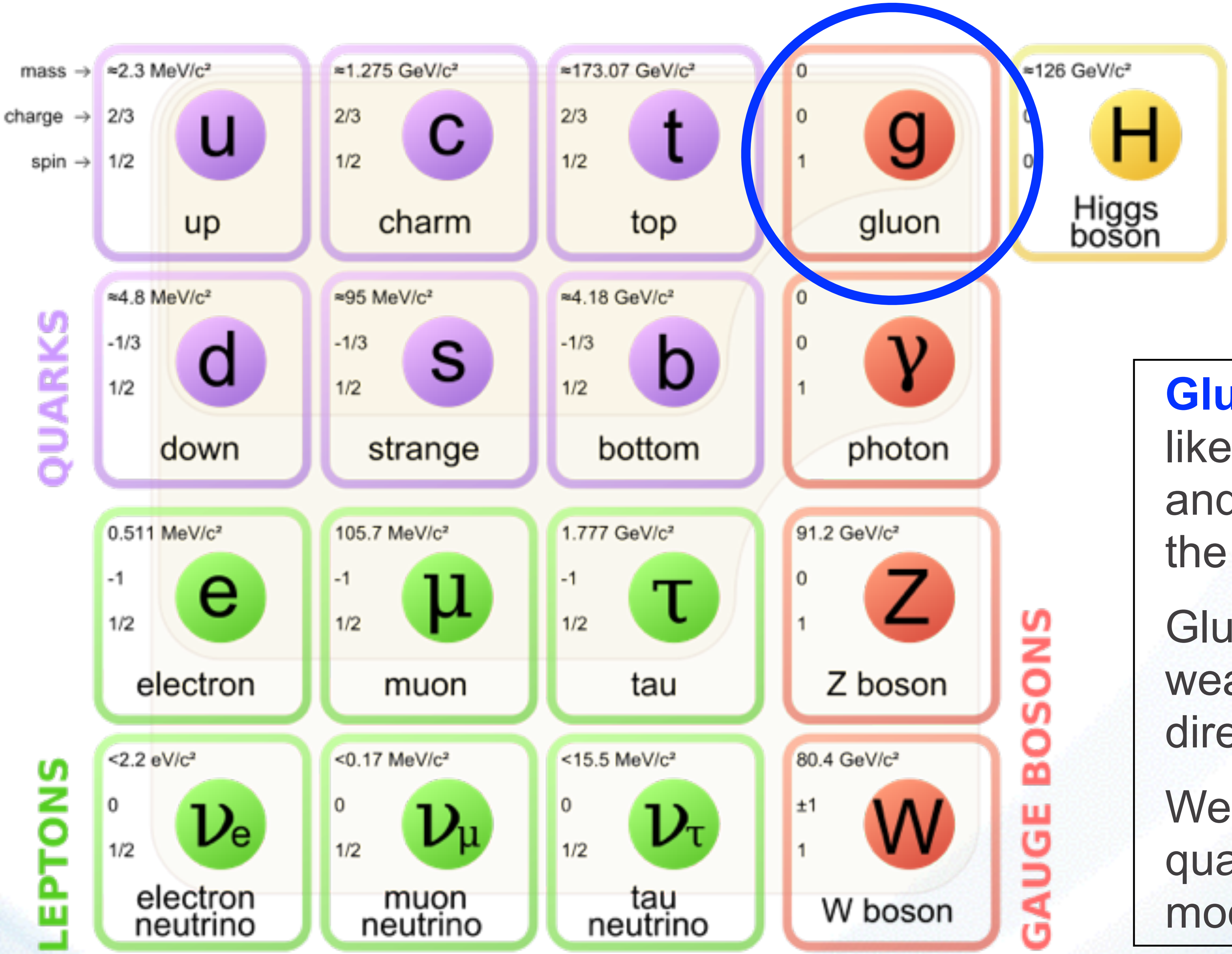
GSI
12 November 2015

BROOKHAVEN
NATIONAL LABORATORY

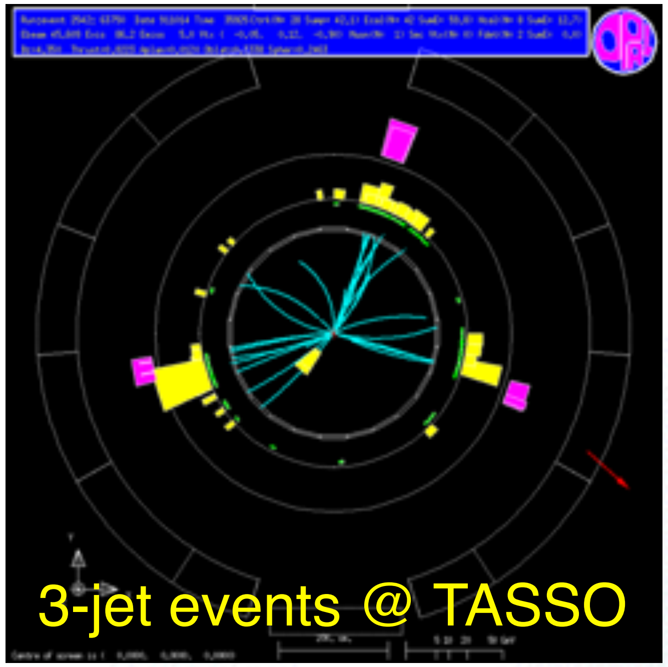
a passion for discovery

Office of Science
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Standard Model particles



mass → charge → spin →	≈2.3 MeV/c^2 2/3 1/2 u up	≈1.275 GeV/c^2 2/3 1/2 c charm	≈173.07 GeV/c^2 2/3 1/2 t top	0 0 1 g gluon	≈126 GeV/c^2 0 0 H Higgs boson	
QUARKS	≈4.8 MeV/c^2 -1/3 1/2 d down	≈95 MeV/c^2 -1/3 1/2 s strange	≈4.18 GeV/c^2 -1/3 1/2 b bottom	0 0 1 γ photon		
	0.511 MeV/c^2 -1 1/2 e electron	105.7 MeV/c^2 -1 1/2 μ muon	1.777 GeV/c^2 -1 1/2 τ tau	91.2 GeV/c^2 0 1 Z Z boson		GAUGE BOSONS
LEPTONS	<2.2 eV/c^2 0 1/2 ν_e electron neutrino	<0.17 MeV/c^2 0 1/2 ν_μ muon neutrino	<15.5 MeV/c^2 0 1/2 ν_τ tau neutrino	80.4 GeV/c^2 ±1 1 W W boson		



Gluons are **gauge bosons** like **photons** [massless (?) and spin 1], but they carry the SU(3) **color** charge.

Gluons carry no electric or weak charge - they cannot directly interact with photons.

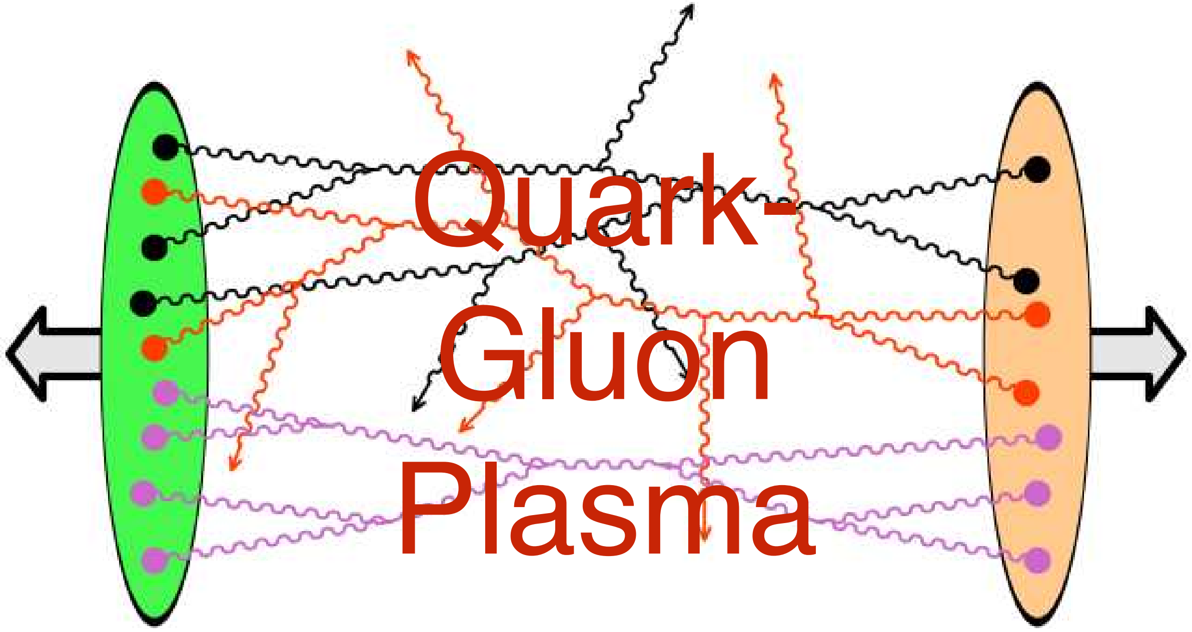
We know their coupling to quarks and self-coupling with moderate precision.

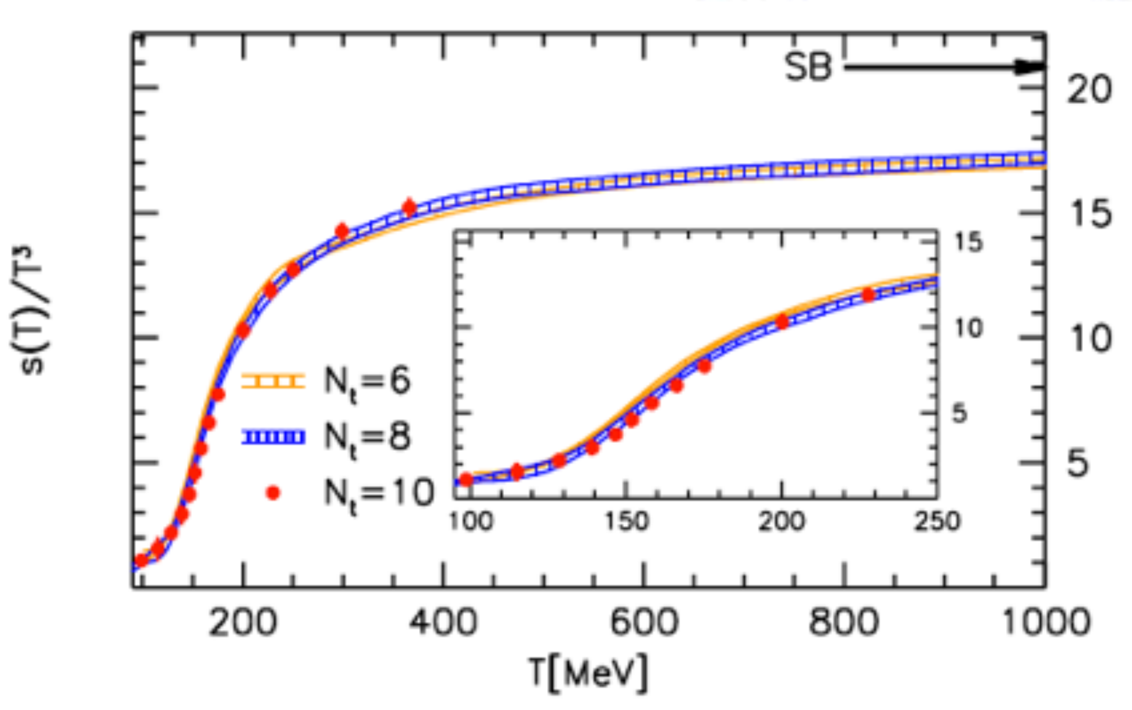
Gluons are weird particles

- Gluons, like quarks, never occur in isolation.
- So far, gluons have only been observed as short-lived, virtual quanta.
- States solely made of gluons (“glueballs”) should exist, but have never been unambiguously identified.
- Free space without glue fields is unstable against the spontaneous formation of chromo-magnetic fields.
- We are constantly immersed in a gluon condensate, similar to the Higgs condensate: $\langle G^2 \rangle^{1/4} \approx 0.6$ GeV.
- The detailed structure of the gluon condensate and the mechanism by which it creates quark confinement is still unknown - many different models compete.

Gluon blackbody radiation

…is created when two nuclei collide at high energy and suddenly inject energy into empty space, which quickly thermalizes into a hot quark-gluon plasma at temperatures of several 100 MeV.



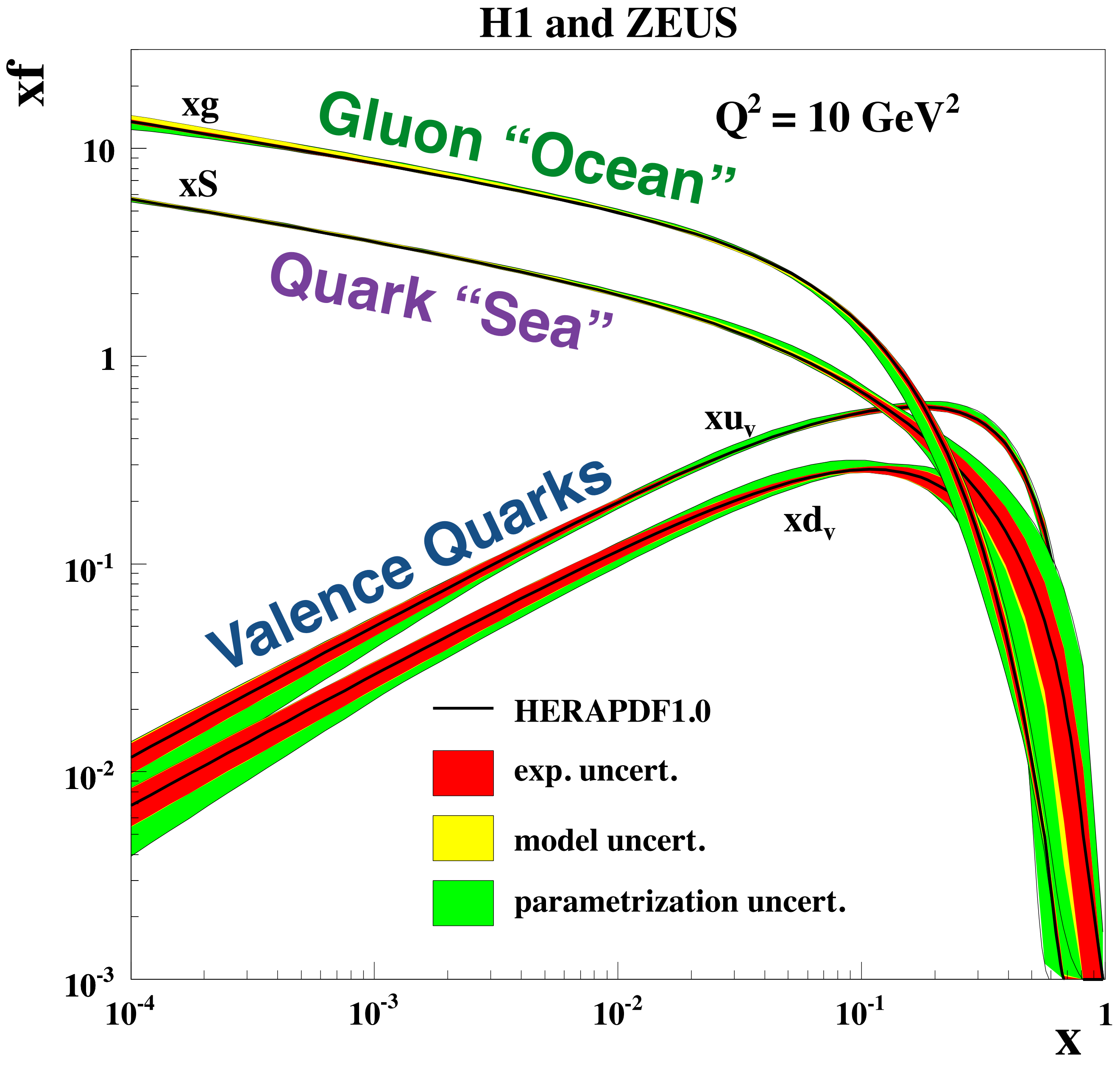


Degrees of freedom :

$$\nu = \Big[\overbrace{(\underset{\text{spin}}{2}\times\underset{\text{color}}{8})}^{\text{gluons}} + \tfrac{7}{4}\times\overbrace{(\underset{\text{spin}}{2}\times\underset{\text{color}}{3}\times\underset{\text{flavo}}{N_f})}^{\text{quarks}}\Big]\times\left(1-O(g^2)\right)$$

The properties of this plasma have been studied in detail at RHIC and LHC, and we now know that it is a strongly interacting, nearly inviscid liquid.

Gluon Ocean and Quark Sea

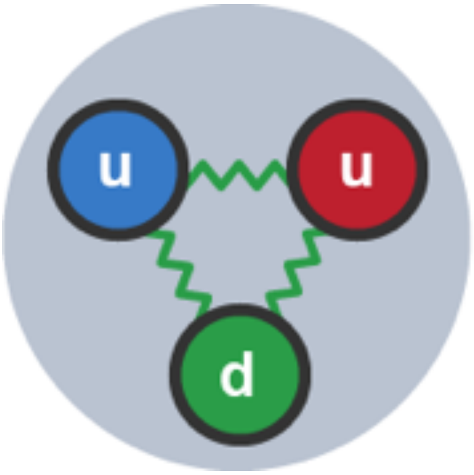


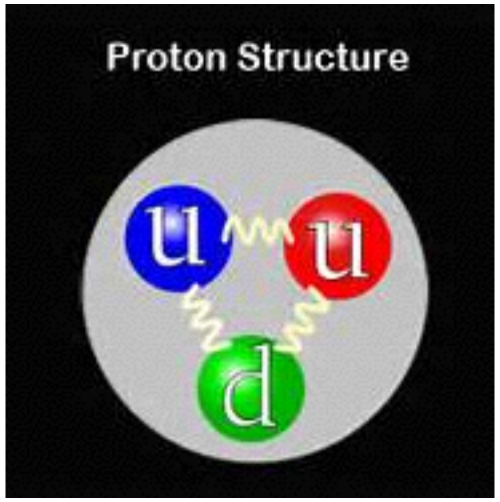
The Quark "Sea" derives from the Gluon "Ocean" by gluon splitting into a quark-antiquark pair: suppressed by factor $N_F\alpha_s/\pi$.

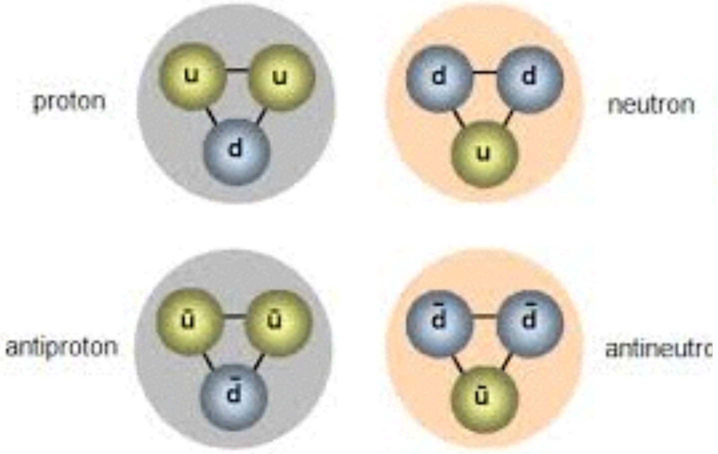
Clean separation of gluons and sea quarks from valence quarks requires experiments probing $x < 0.01$, or nucleon energies of order 100 GeV.

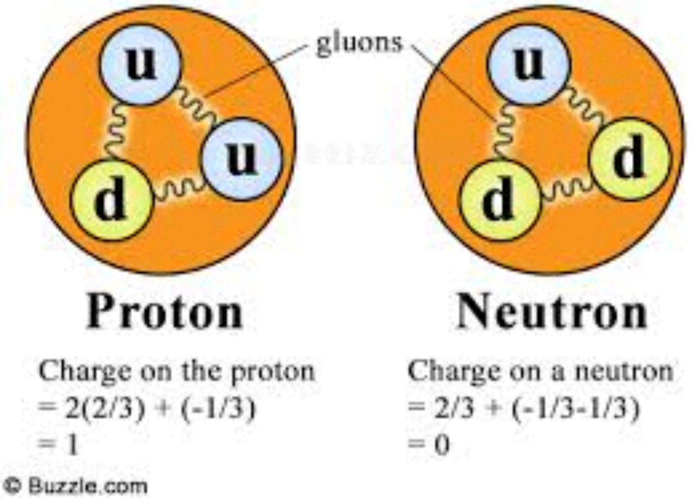
RHIC provides polarized protons up to 255 GeV and nuclei up to 100 GeV/nucleon.

Where are the gluons?





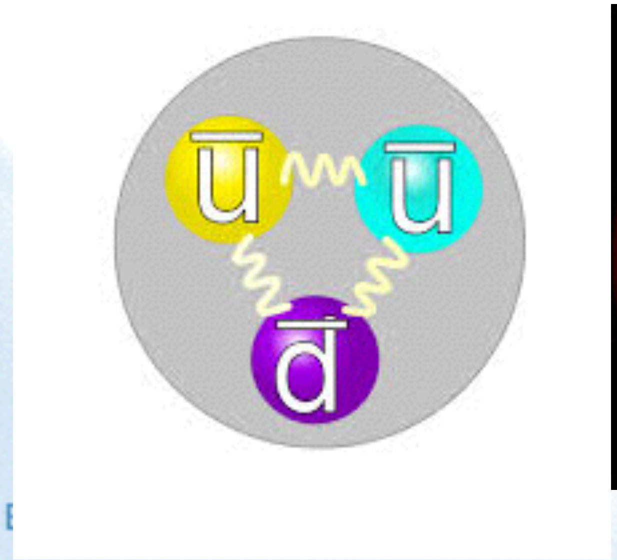


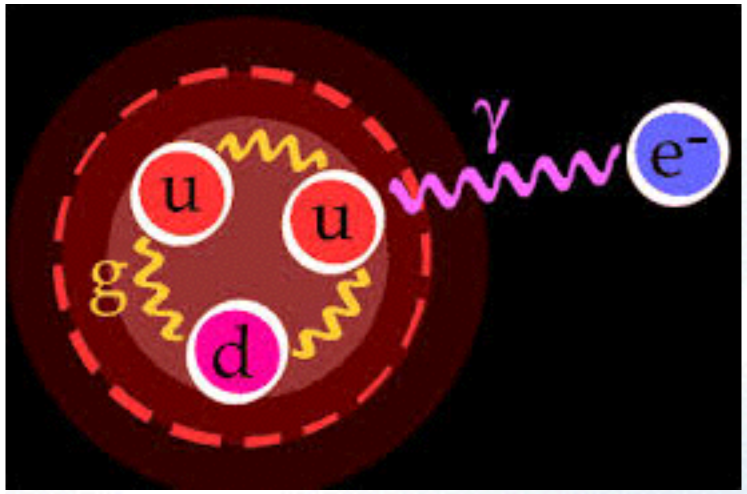


Charge on the proton
= 2(2/3) + (-1/3)
= 1

Charge on a neutron
= 2/3 + (-1/3-1/3)
= 0

© Buzzle.com





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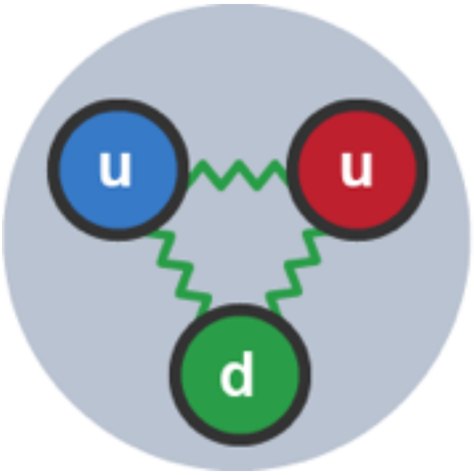
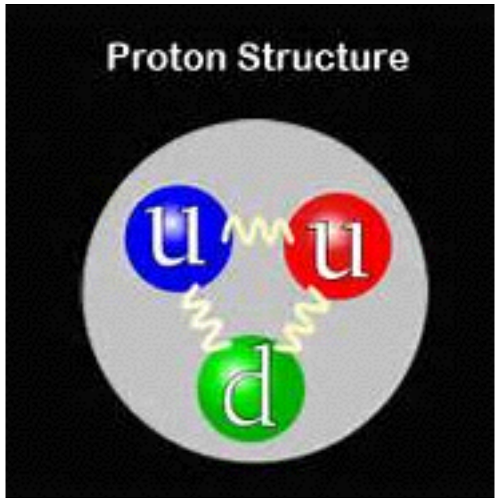
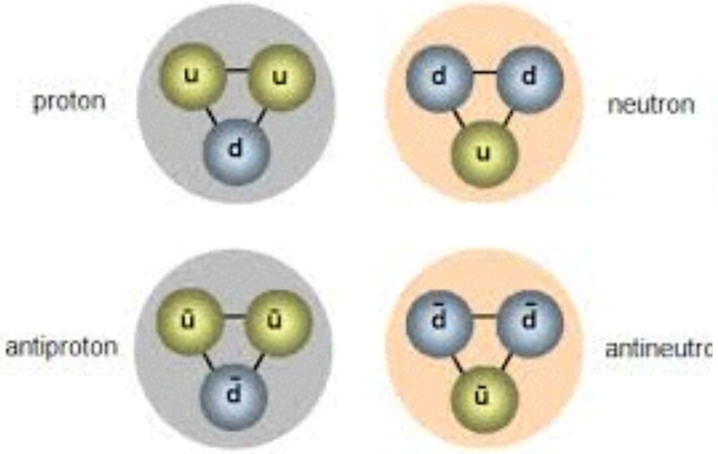
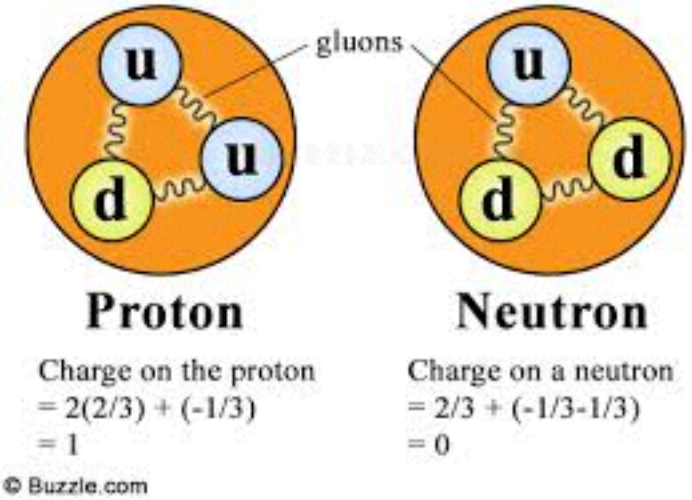
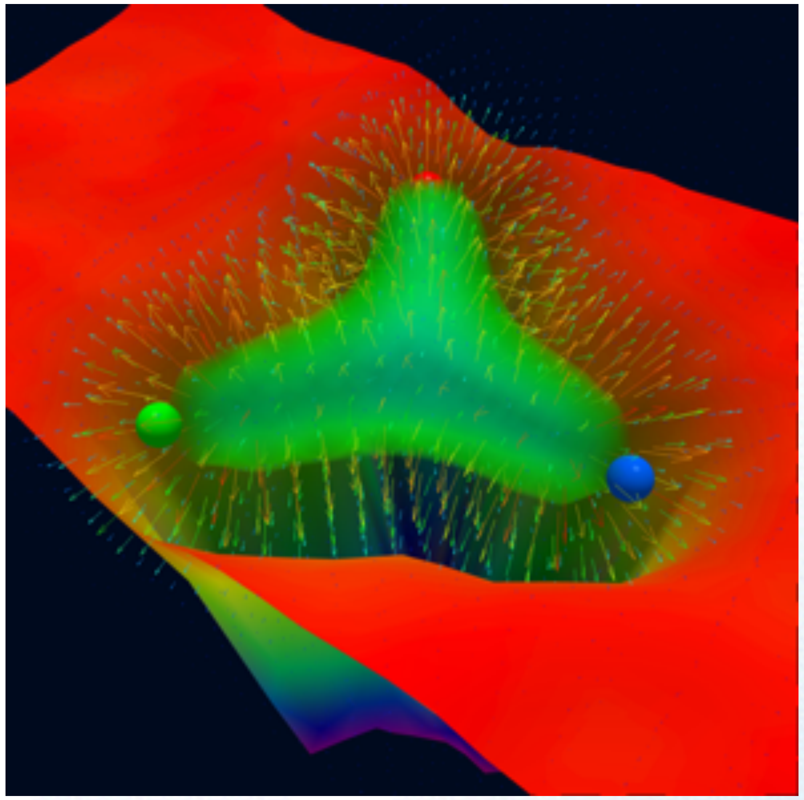




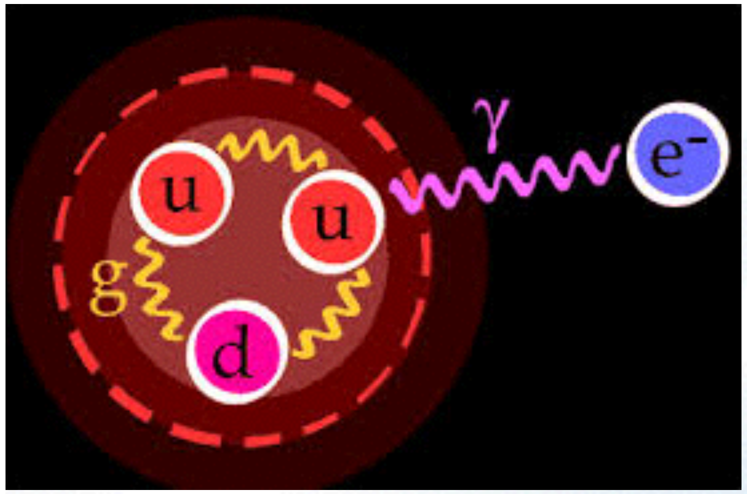






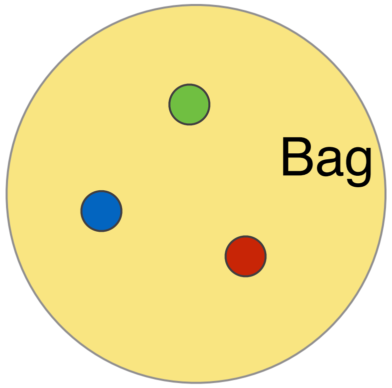
Lattice simulation with artificially frozen quarks

D. Leinweber (Adelaide)

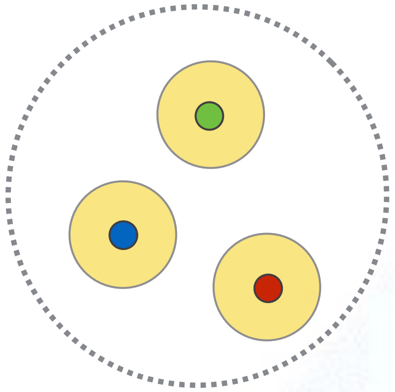


Where are the gluons?

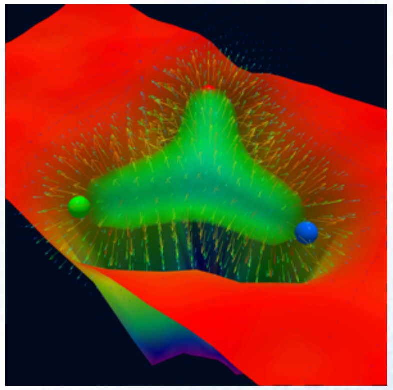
- Bag model:
  - Field energy distribution is wider than the distribution of fast moving light quarks



- Constituent quark model:
  - Gluons and sea quarks “hide” inside massive quarks
  - Sea parton distribution similar to valence quark distribution



- Lattice gauge theory:
  - (with slow moving quarks)
  - gluons are more concentrated than quarks



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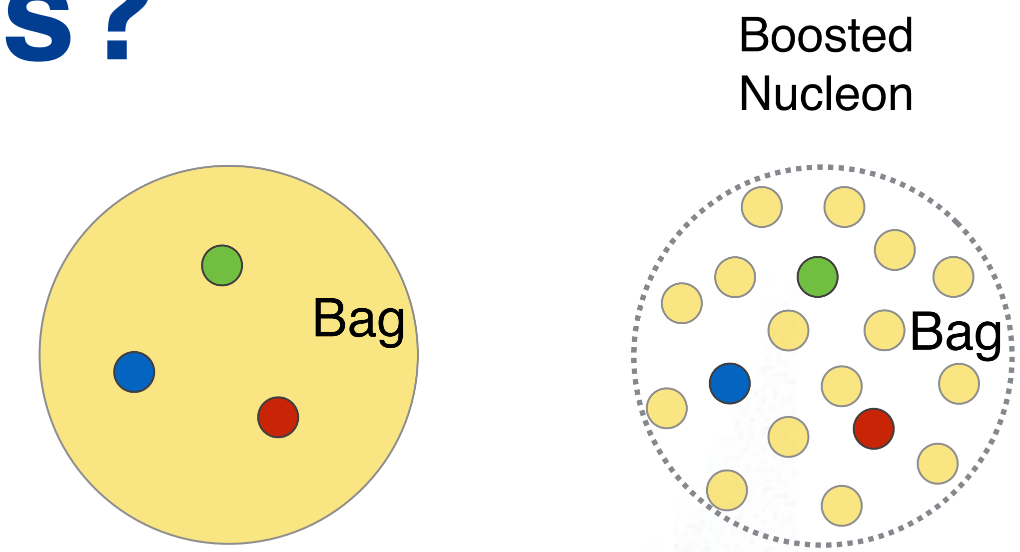

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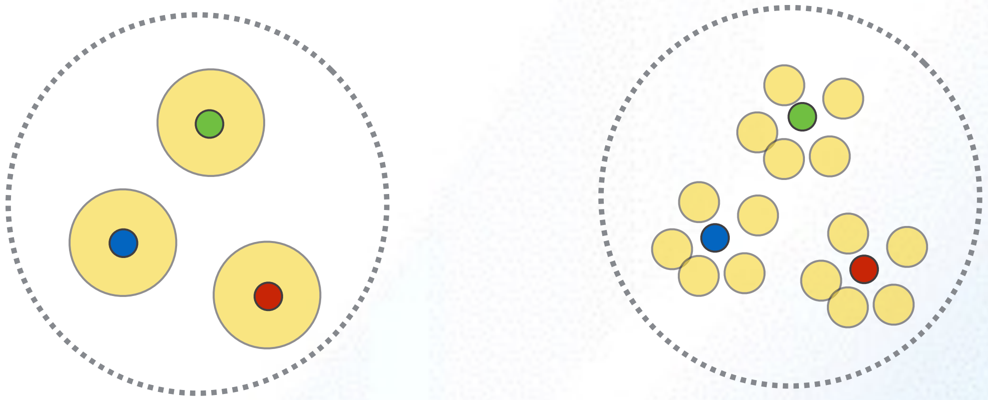

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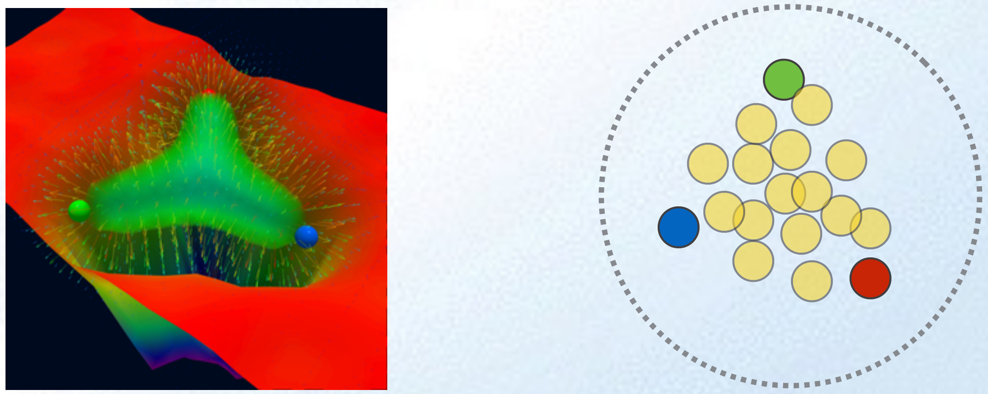
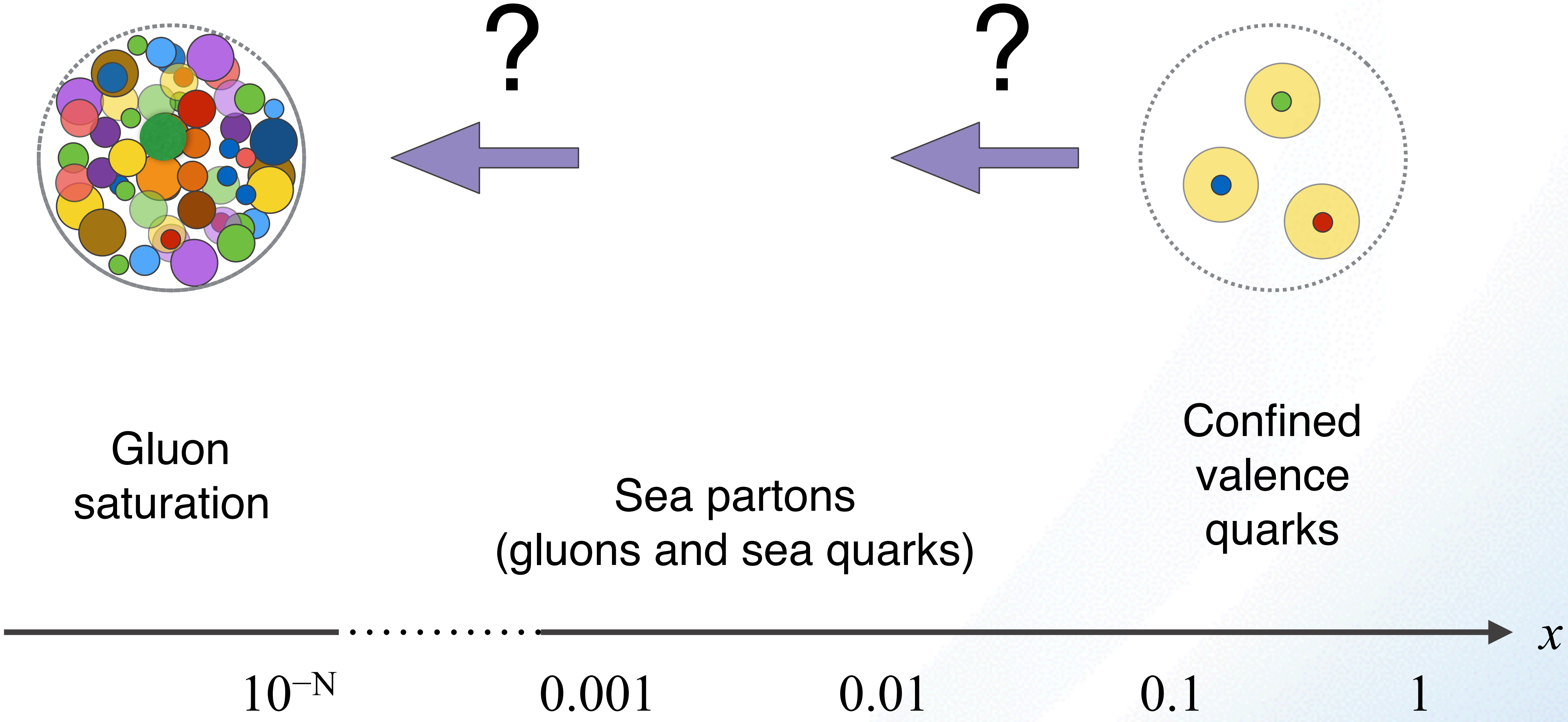


Partons at Q^2 ~ few GeV^2



Gluon
saturation

Sea partons
(gluons and sea quarks)

Confined
valence
quarks

Theoretically
under control
at weak coupling

EIC domain
Weakly or strongly
coupled?

JLab 12 GeV
program will
explore

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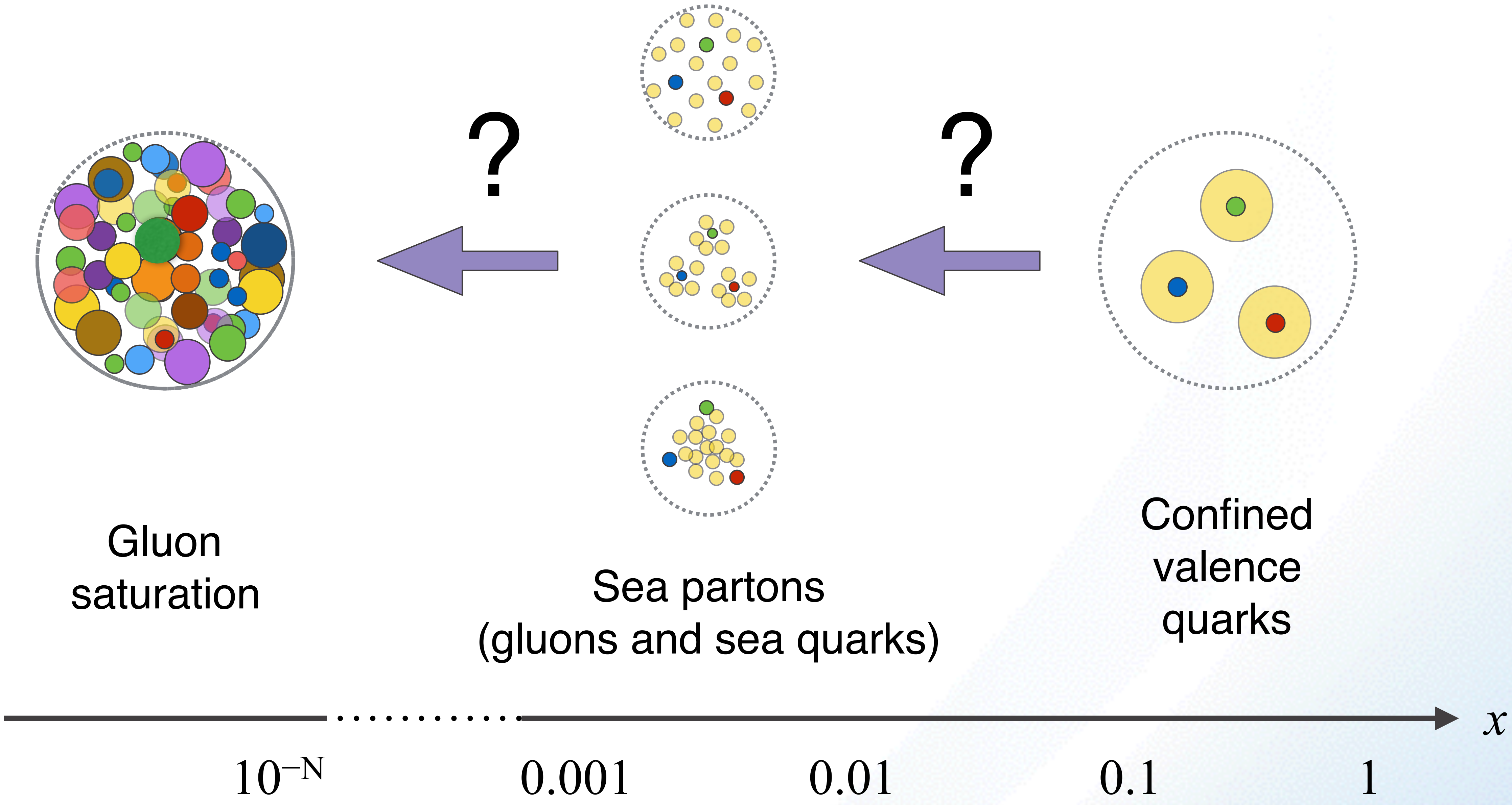

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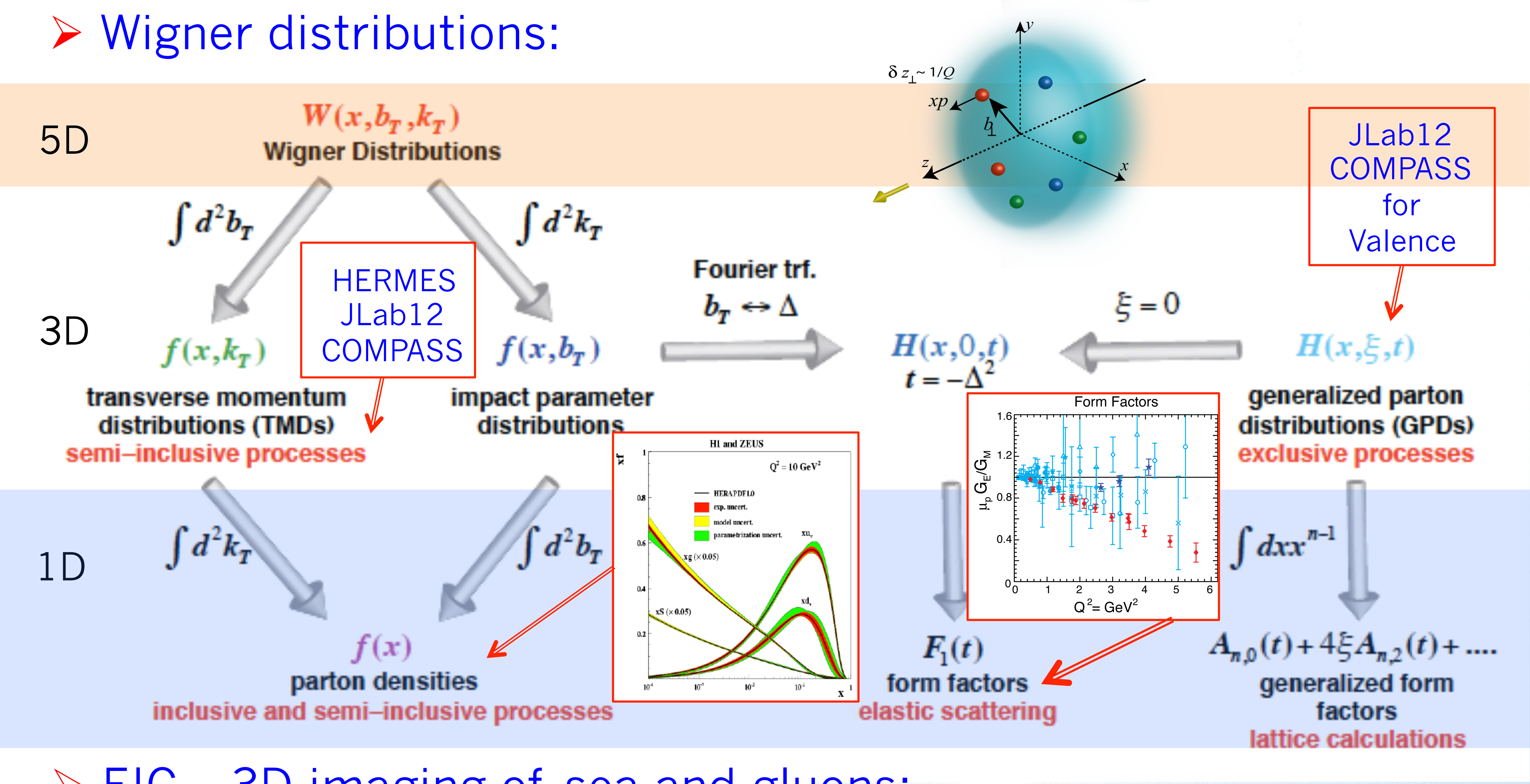
Formalism

- Wigner distributions:



- EIC – 3D imaging of sea and gluons:
  - **TMDs – confined motion in a nucleon (semi-inclusive DIS)**
  - **GPDs – Spatial imaging of quarks and gluons (exclusive DIS)**

TMDs and GPDs

- The quantum state of the proton is an amplitude distribution with phases among different configurations. Like a hologram versus a photograph. Different “angles of view” i.e. different observables weight the phases differently. There is not a single probabilistic picture of the proton, but many, depending on the observable and the frame of motion.
- The 3-gluon vertex enters not only into the structure of the rest frame state, but also into the boost operator.
- Transverse Momentum Distributions (TMDs) probe the parton transverse dynamics, while Generalized Parton Distributions (GPDs) remain collinear, but measure the transverse distribution of partons.
- TMDs at large k_T probe parton correlations. Large k_T behavior is sensitive to short-range parton-parton correlations (similar to the high p_T response in nuclei, which probes NN correlations).

The Electron-Ion Collider:

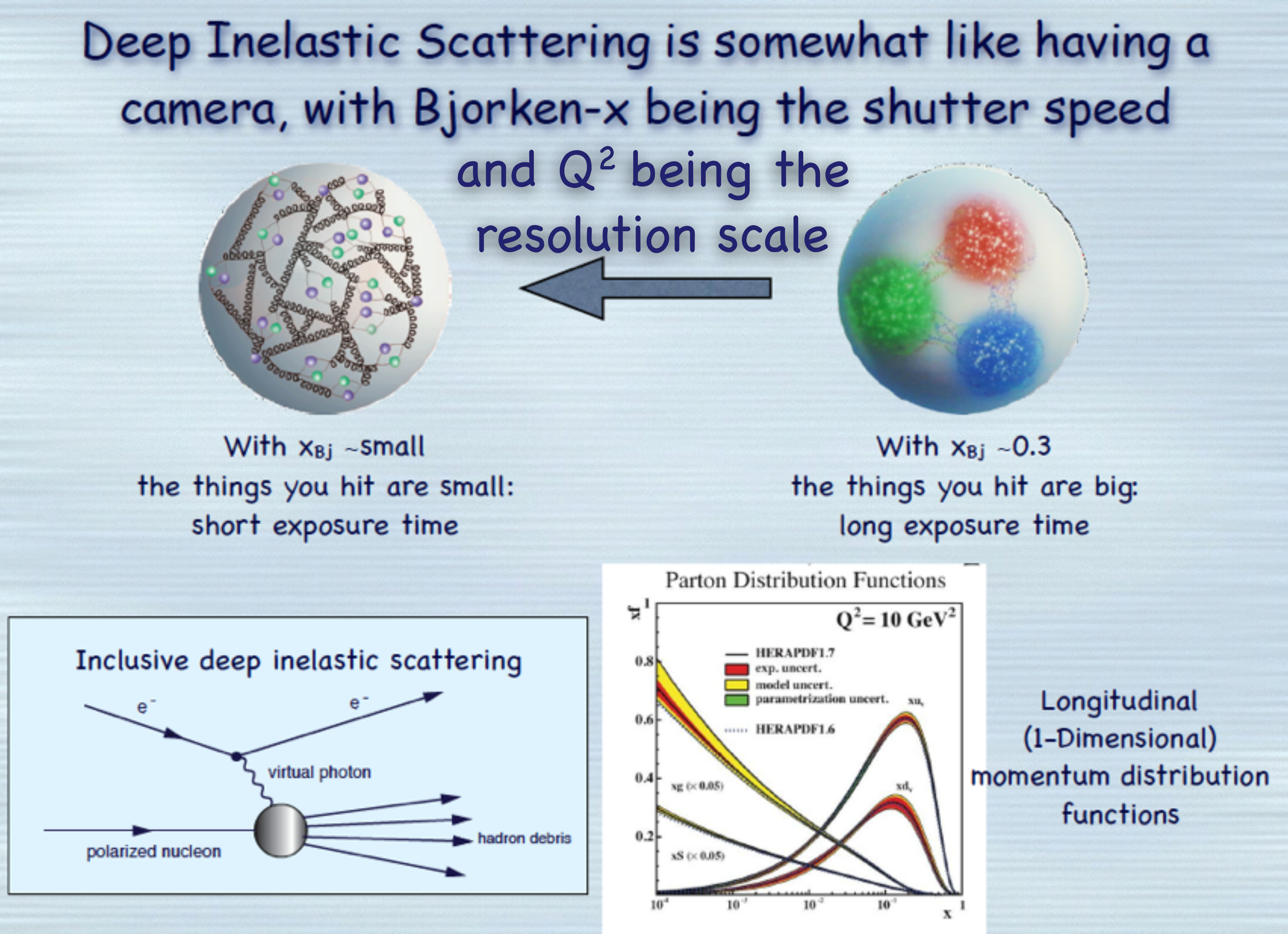
An Attoscope for Gluons

The EIC Science Case

Gluons, the carriers of the strong force, bind the quarks together inside nucleons and nuclei and generate nearly all of the visible mass in the universe. Despite their importance, fundamental questions remain about the role of gluons in nucleons and nuclei. These questions can only be answered with a powerful new electron ion collider (EIC), providing unprecedented precision and versatility. The realization of this instrument is enabled by recent advances in accelerator technology.

The EIC will, for the first time, precisely image gluons in nucleons and nuclei. It will definitively reveal the origin of the nucleon spin and will explore a new quantum chromodynamics (QCD) frontier of ultra-dense gluon fields, with the potential to discover a new form of gluon matter predicted to be common to all nuclei. This science will be made possible by the EIC's unique capabilities for collisions of polarized electrons with polarized protons, polarized light ions, and heavy nuclei at high luminosity.

The basic EIC concept



Deep Inelastic Scattering is somewhat like having a camera, with Bjorken-x being the shutter speed and Q^2 being the resolution scale

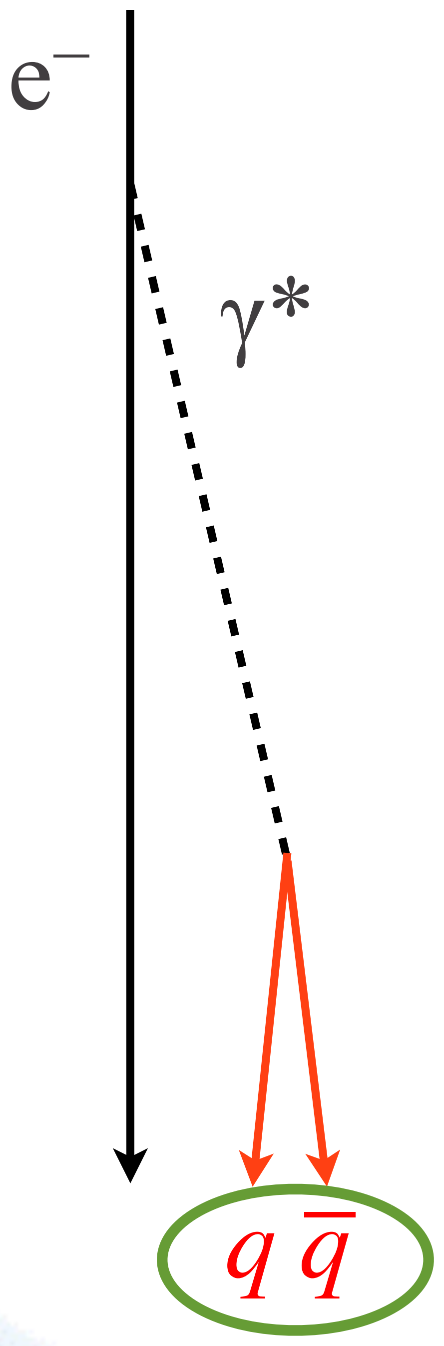
With x_{Bj} ~small
the things you hit are small:
short exposure time

With x_{Bj} ~0.3
the things you hit are big:
long exposure time

Inclusive deep inelastic scattering

Longitudinal
(1-Dimensional)
momentum distribution
functions

EIC: A color dipole attoscope

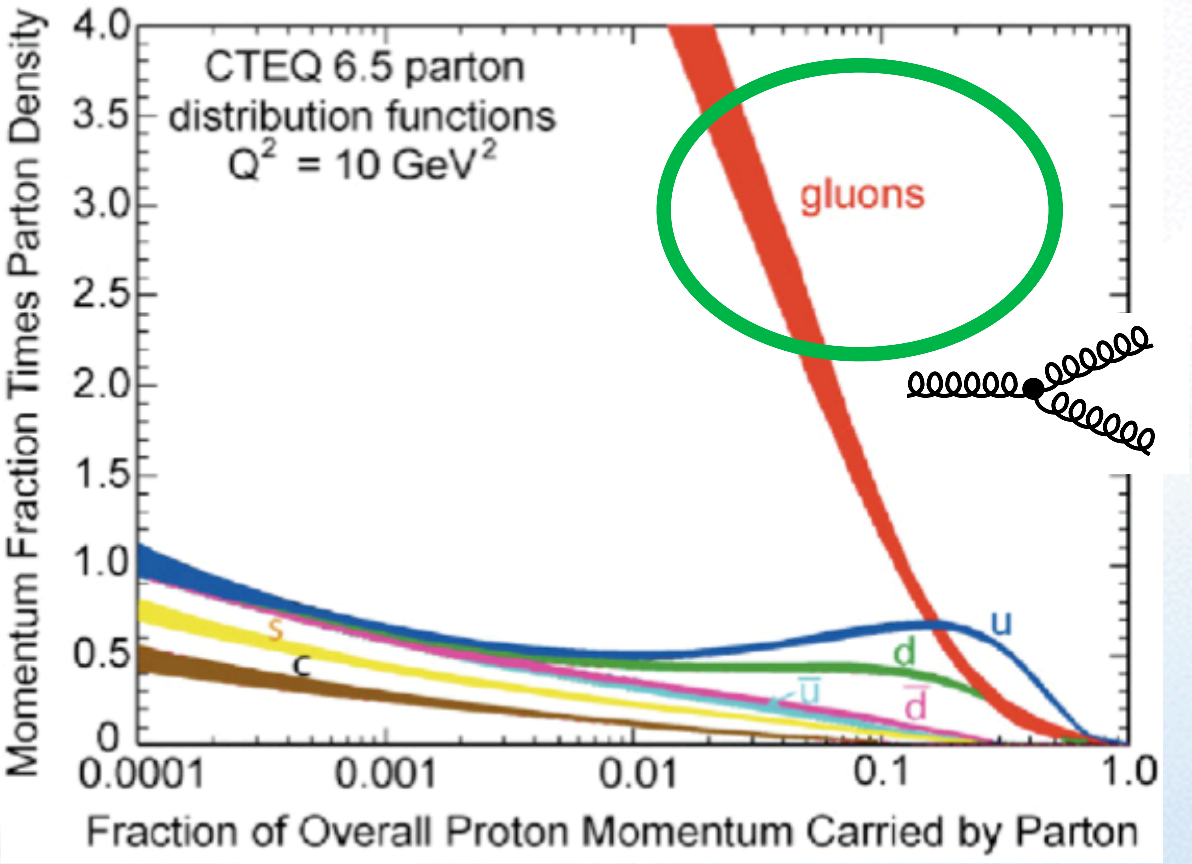


Color dipole "sees" gluons

Free color charges (quarks, gluons) do not exist, but color dipoles do! Virtual photons are a good source.

Two resolution scales:
- momentum k (longitudinal)
- virtuality Q (transverse)

⇒ More powerful than an optical microscope!

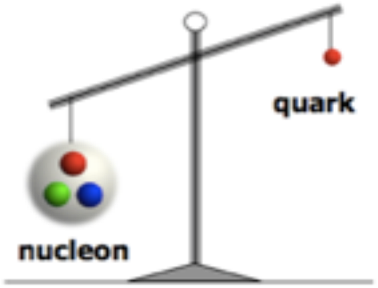


HERA was the 1st generation color dipole microscope.

Limited intensity and no polarization.

The EIC will be the 2nd generation color dipole microscope!

Proton mass and spin



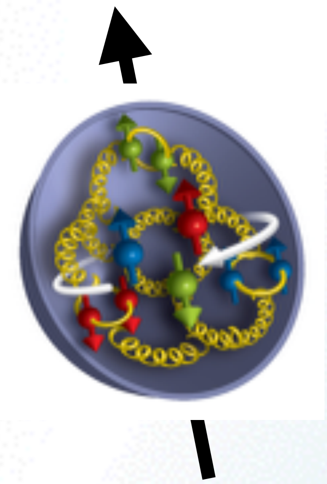
m_q ~ 10 MeV

m_N ~ 1000 MeV

- **Proton mass puzzle:**

  Quarks carry ~1% of the proton's mass

  How does glue dynamics generate the energy for the nucleon mass?

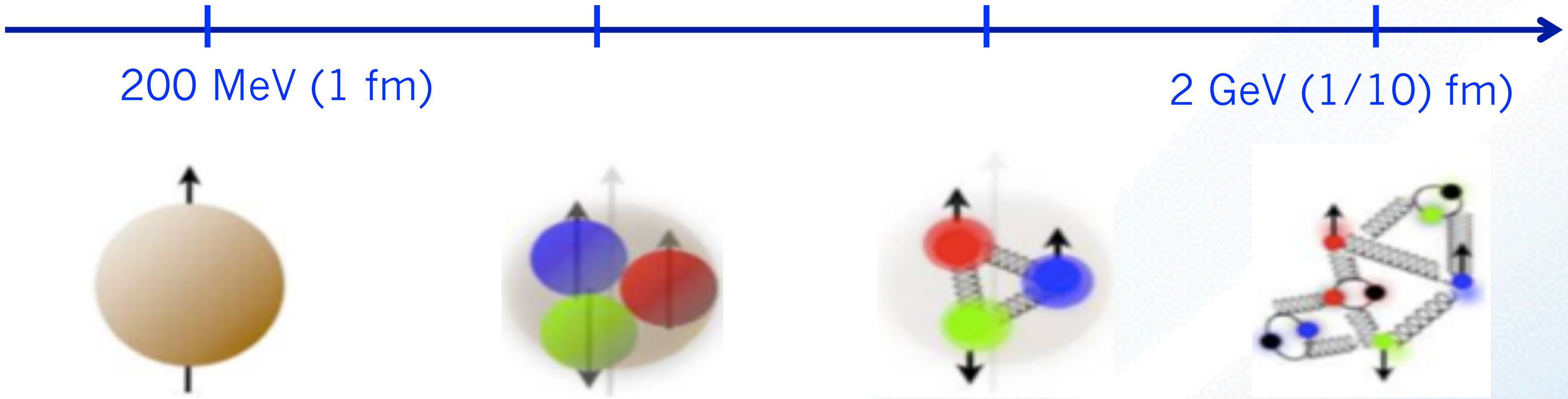


- **Proton spin puzzle:**

  Quarks carry only ~30% of the proton's spin

  How does quark and gluon dynamics generate the rest of the proton's spin?

- **3D structure of nucleon:**



Color Confinement

Asymptotic freedom

200 MeV (1 fm)

2 GeV (1/10) fm)

Q (GeV)

Probing momentum

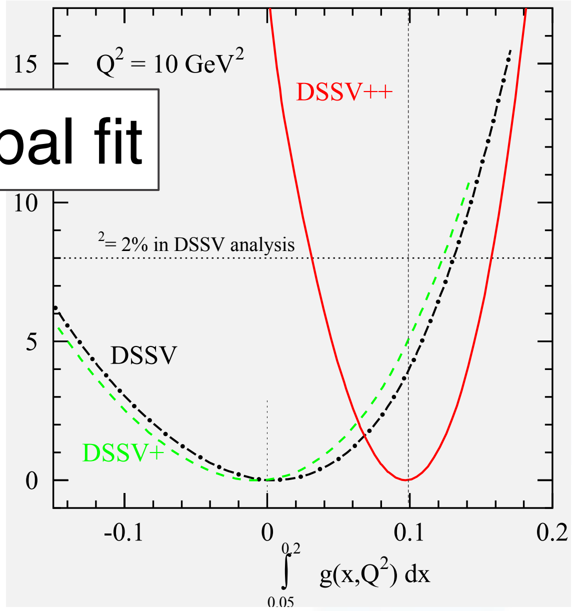
How does the glue bind quarks and itself into a proton and nuclei?

Can we scan the nucleon to reveal its 3D structure?

Δg from π^0 and jets

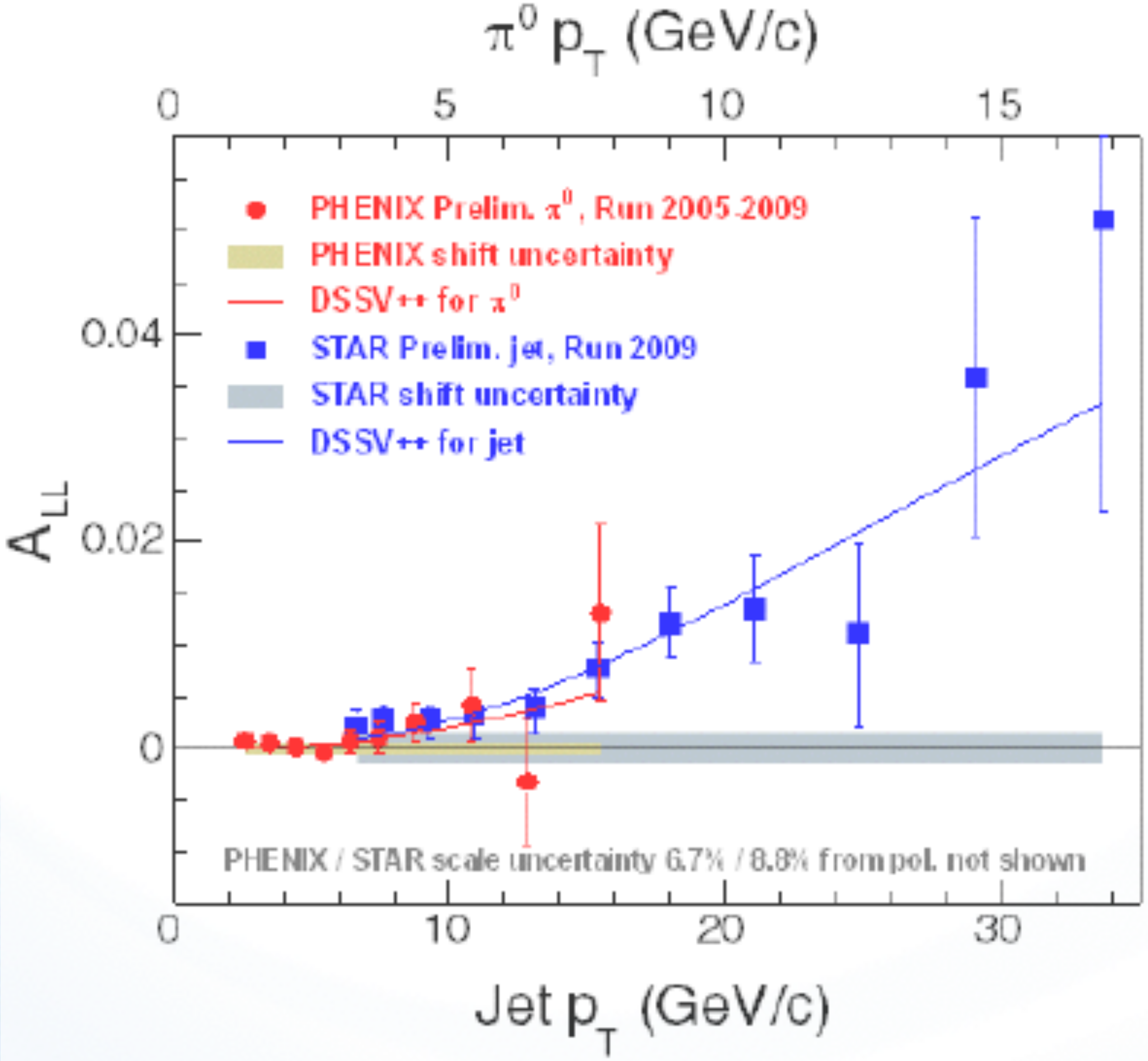
$$S = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L$$

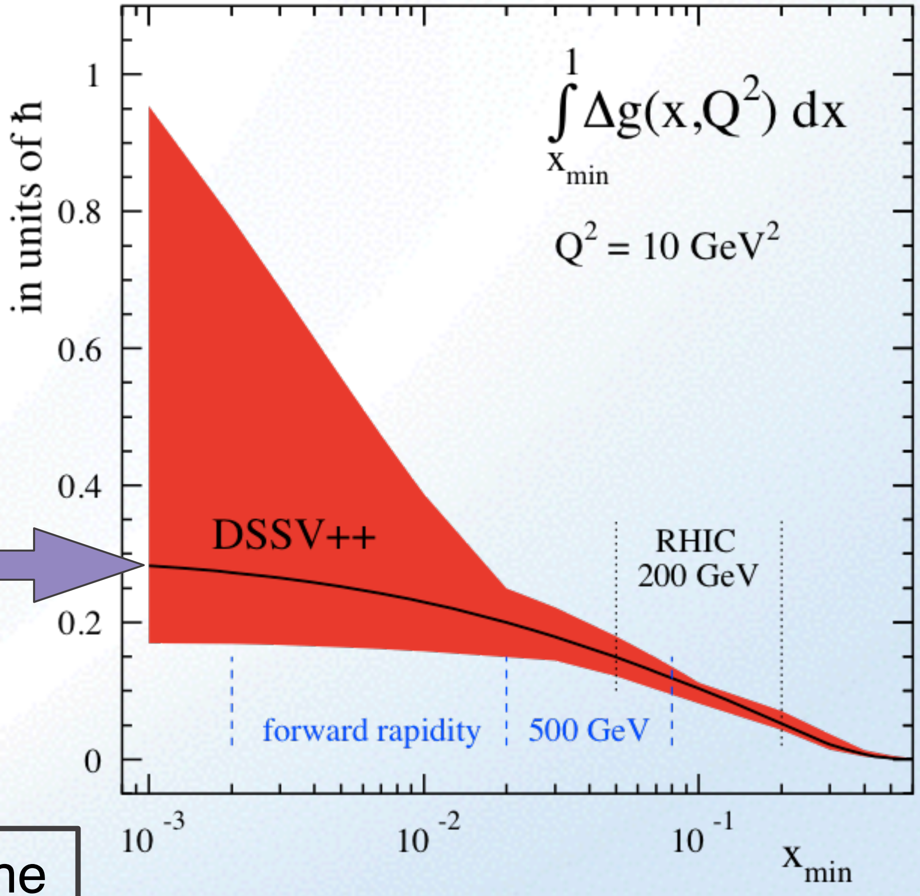
$$\Delta G = \int_0^1 \Delta g(x)\,dx$$



QCD global fit

$$\int_{0.05}^{0.2} \Delta g(x)\,dx = 0.1 \pm^{0.06}_{0.07}$$





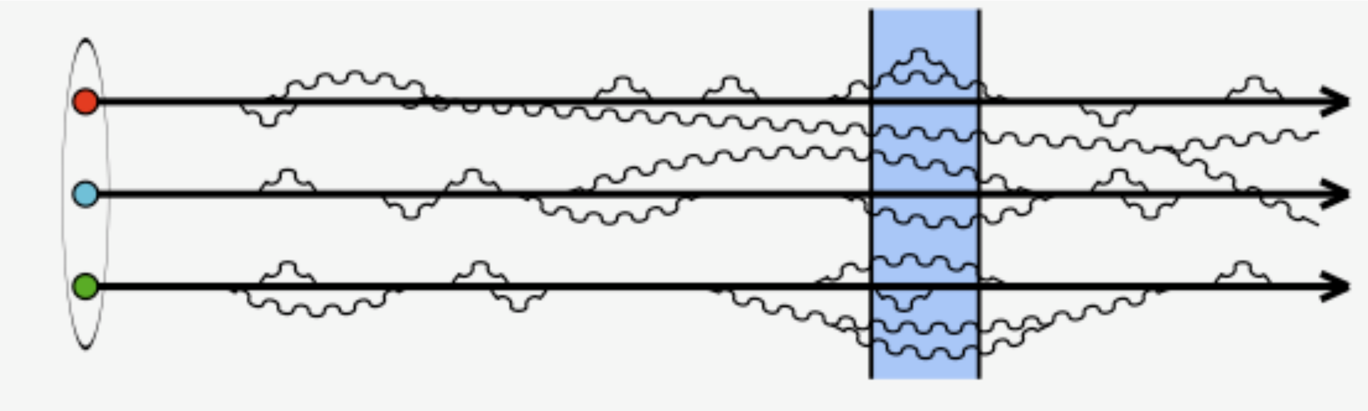
~60% of the proton spin?

Saturation

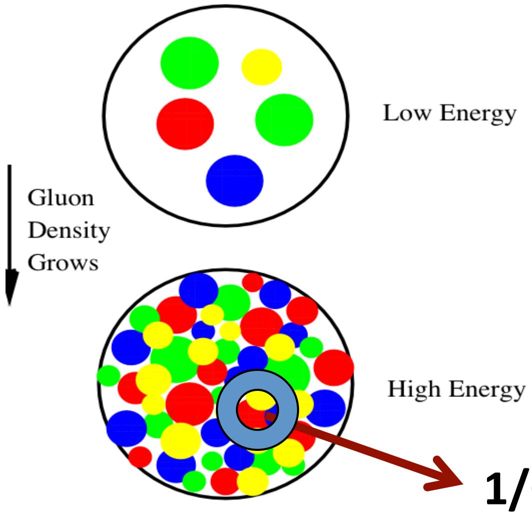
Gluon saturation at high energy

classical coherence from quantum fluctuations

With increasing energy more and more gluons are exposed until their wave functions “overlap”



Wee parton fluctuations dilated on strong interaction time scales



Gluon density saturates at a maximal value of ~ $1/\alpha_S$ ➔ gluon saturation

(Equivalent to perturbative unitarization of cross-section in rest frame of target)

$1/Q_S^2$ **Saturation scale Q_s**

Caveat: Weak coupling picture may not apply in the interesting range
($x > 10^{-3}$, Q^2 ~ few GeV^2)

From nuclei to QGP - How?

Is the relevant component of the nuclear wave function that turns into a quark-gluon plasma when nuclei collide a weakly coupled color glass condensate? Or is it generated by the decoherence of strongly coupled gluon fields surrounding colliding valence quarks (see recent PHHENIX article, arXiv:1312.6676)? Or is something more akin to the 4-D shadow of a 5-D gravitational shock wave?

Hadronization and Confinement

How do hadrons emerge from a created quark or gluon?

Neutralization of color = hadronization

- **Femtometer detector/scope:**

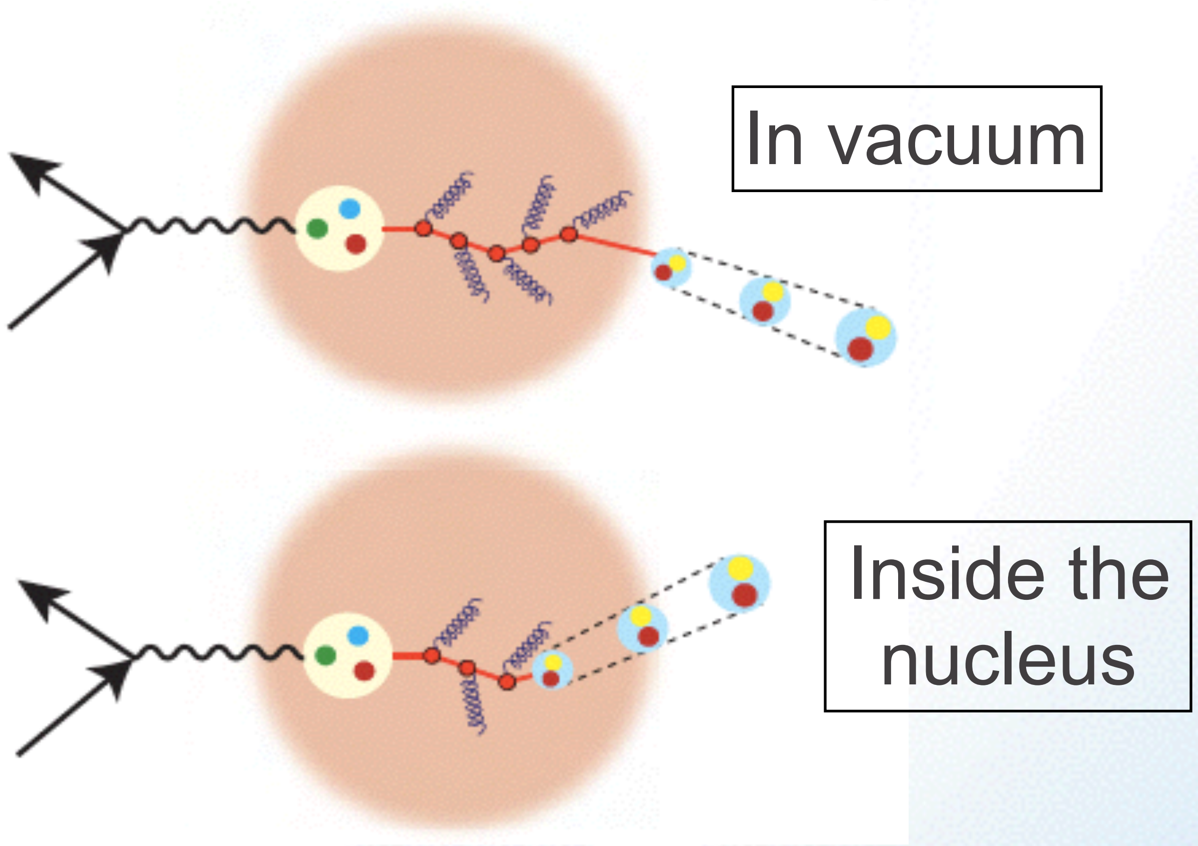
  Nucleus, a laboratory for QCD

- **Quark/gluon properties:**

  Initial-condition for hadronization

  Semi-inclusive DIS

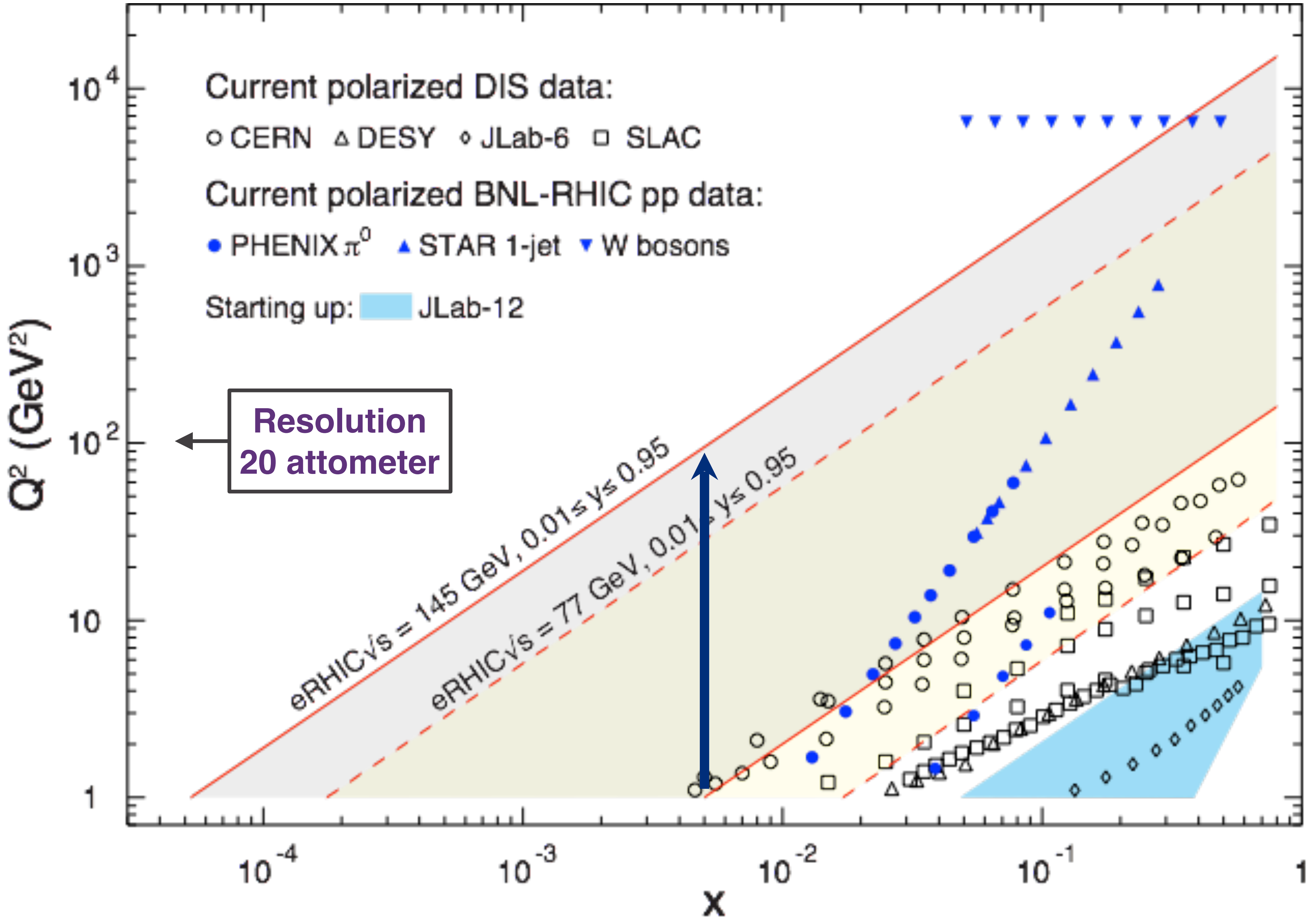
From the EIC White Paper



- **How does the nuclear environment affect the distribution of quarks and gluons and their interactions in nuclei?** How does the transverse spatial distribution of gluons compare to that in the nucleon? How does nuclear matter respond to a fast moving color charge passing through it? Is this response different for light and heavy quarks?

Needs a probe to precisely control the initial condition!

Requirements: √s and Polarization



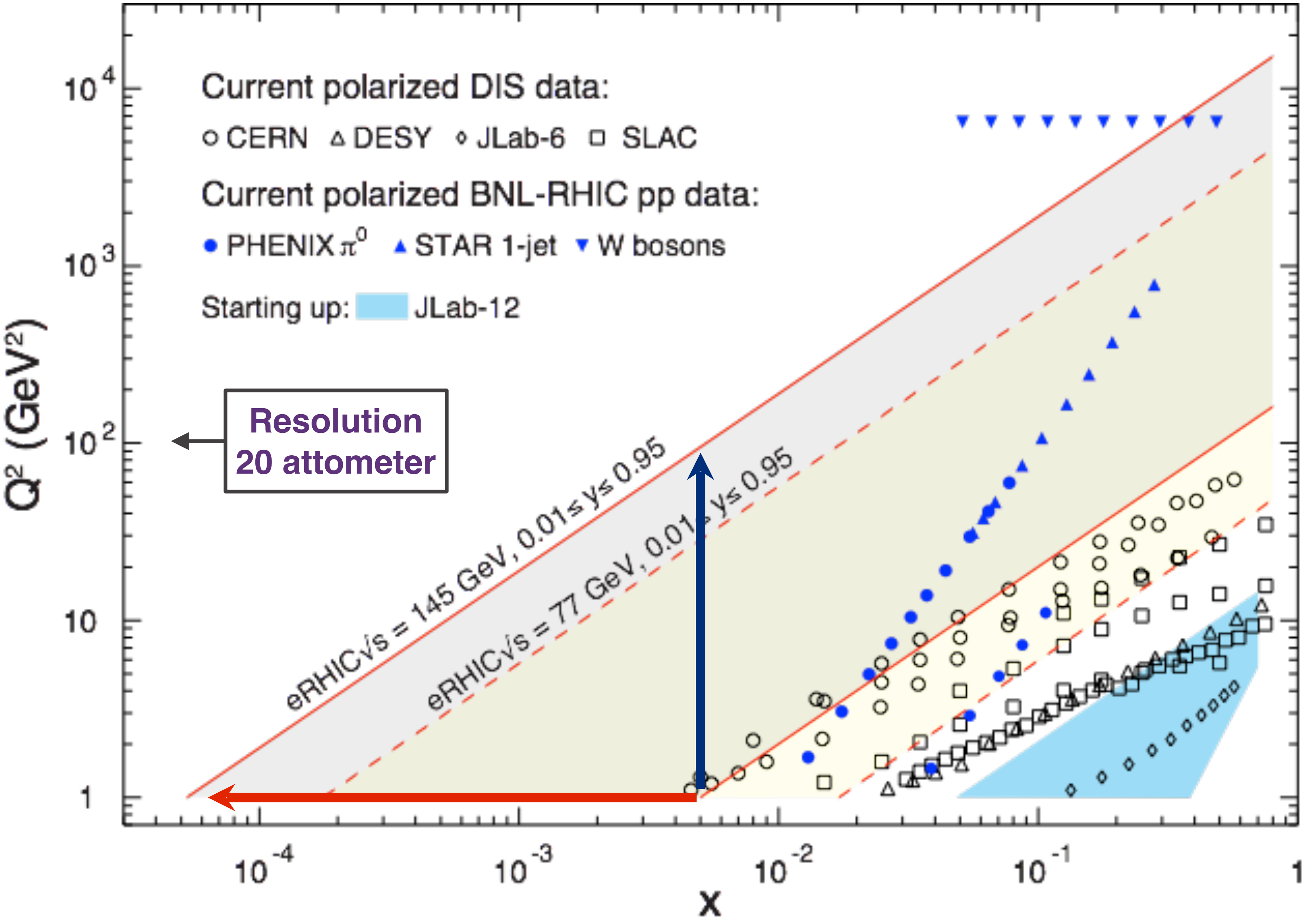
polarized

ep*, *μp*, *pp

$$Q^2 \approx s \cdot x \cdot y$$

- Need to reach low-x where gluons dominate (ΔG, ΔΣ range!)
- Flexible energies (see also structure functions later)
- Need sufficient lever arm in Q^2 at **fixed** x (evolution along Q^2 or x)
- Electrons and protons/light nuclei (p, He^3 or d) highly polarized (70%)

Requirements: √s and Polarization



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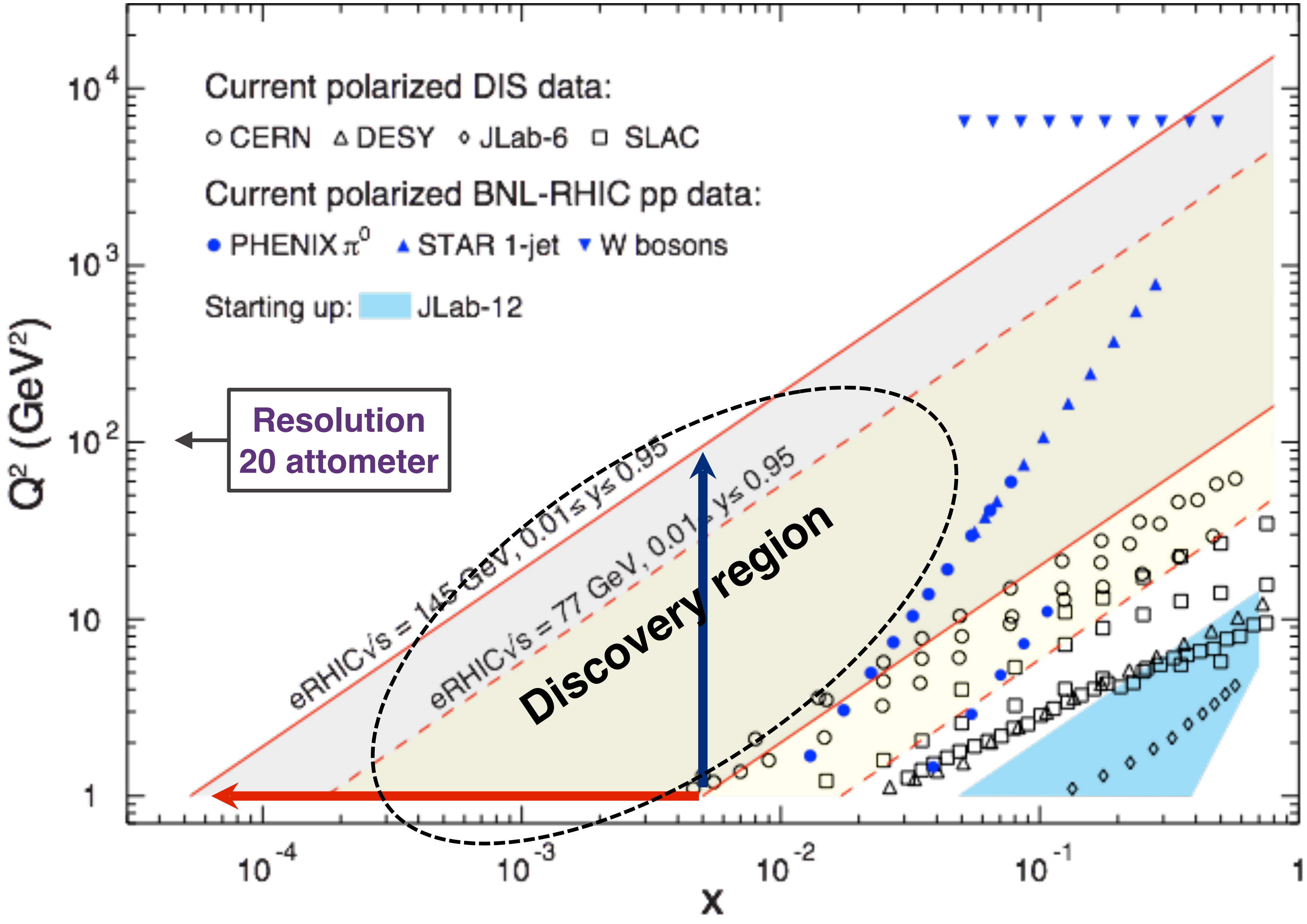

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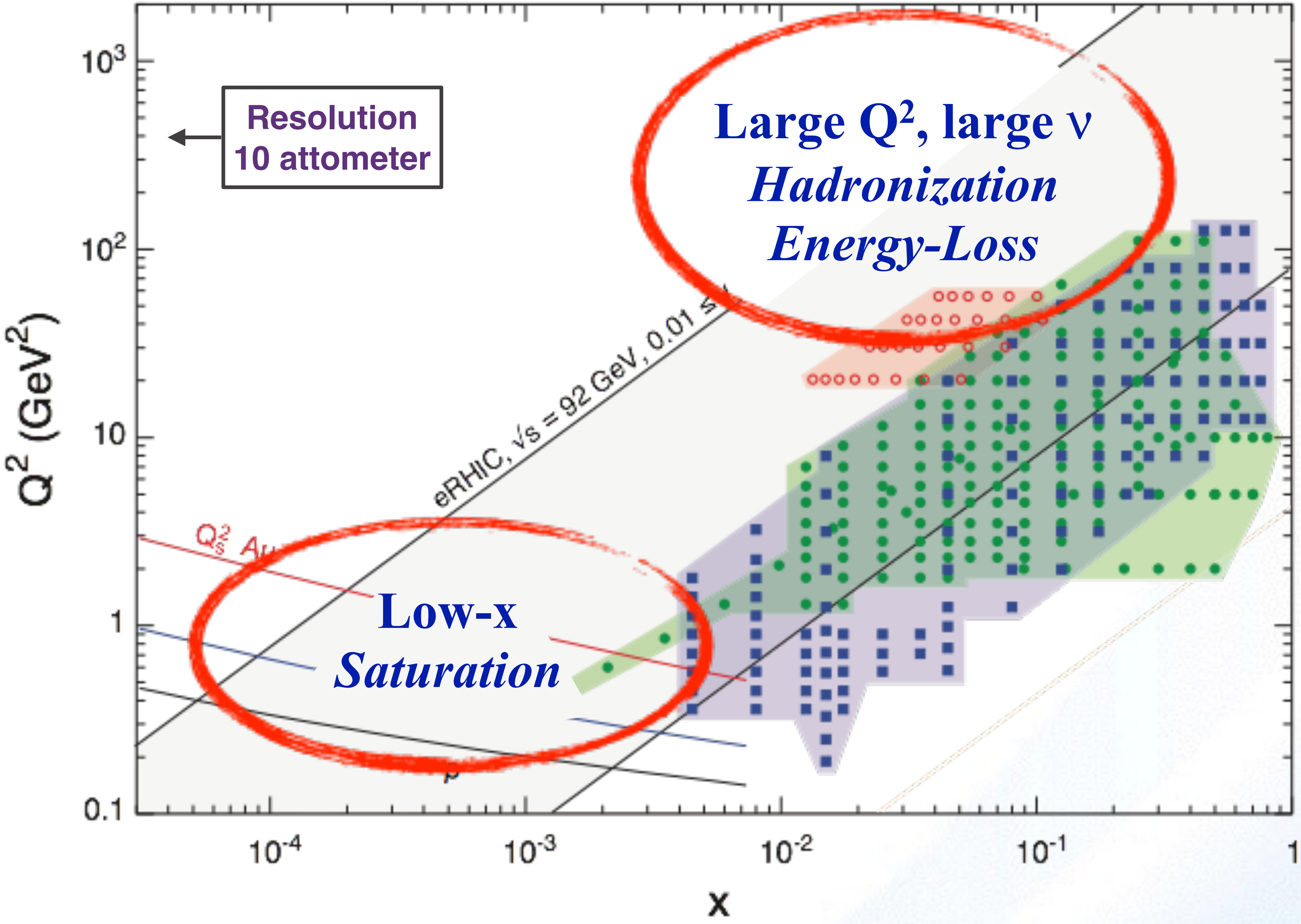
Requirements: √s and Beam Masses



Resolution
10 attometer

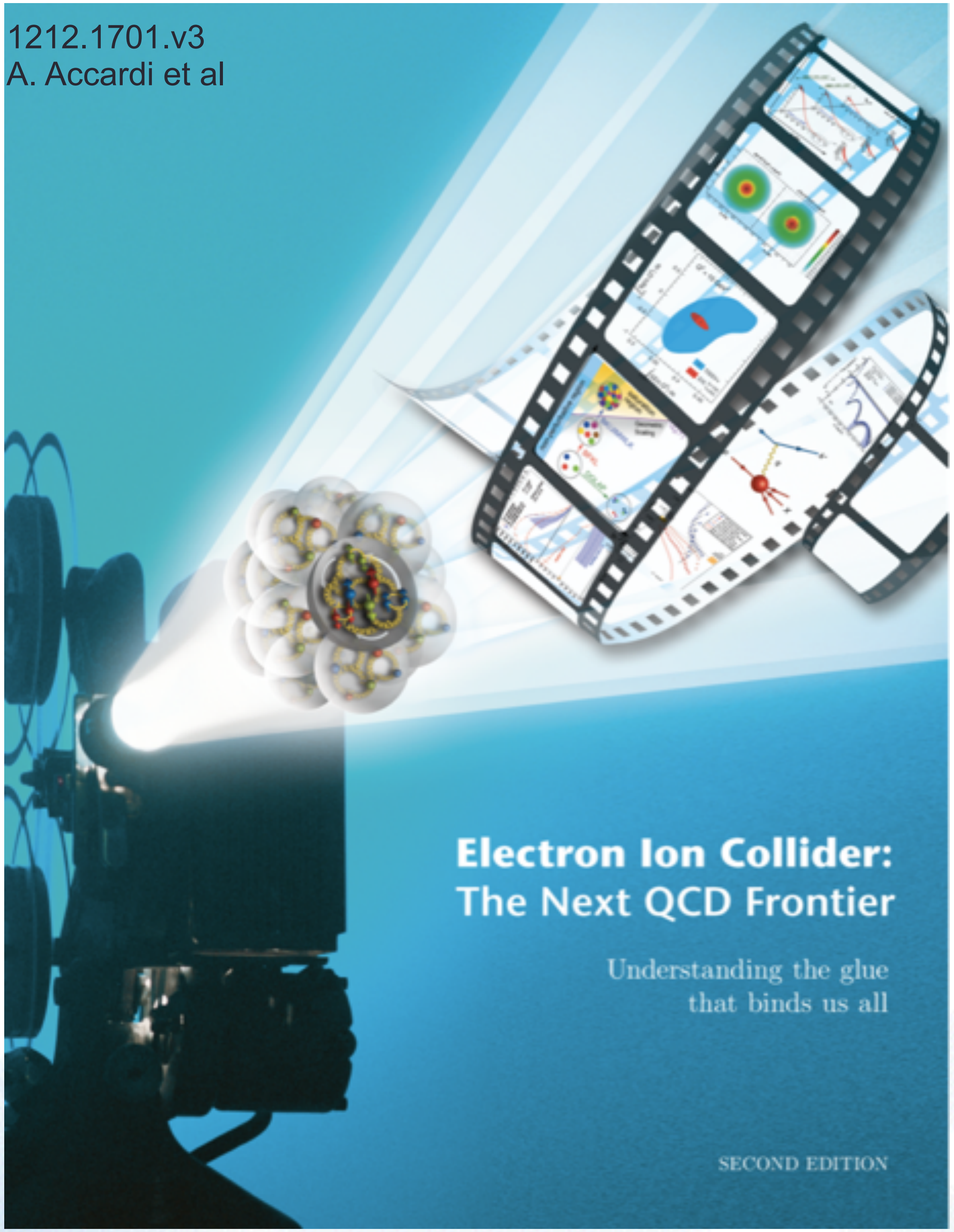
Large Q^2, large ν
Hadronization
Energy-Loss

Low-x
Saturation

eA, μA, νA
(A ≥ Fe)

- Saturation physics needs low-x reach and wide range of nuclei (A dependence) up to the heaviest A (Q_s enhancement): d ➟ U
- Needs sufficient lever arm in Q^2 down to at least $x = 10^{-3}$ to verify non-linear evolution equations of CGC

Electron Ion Collider



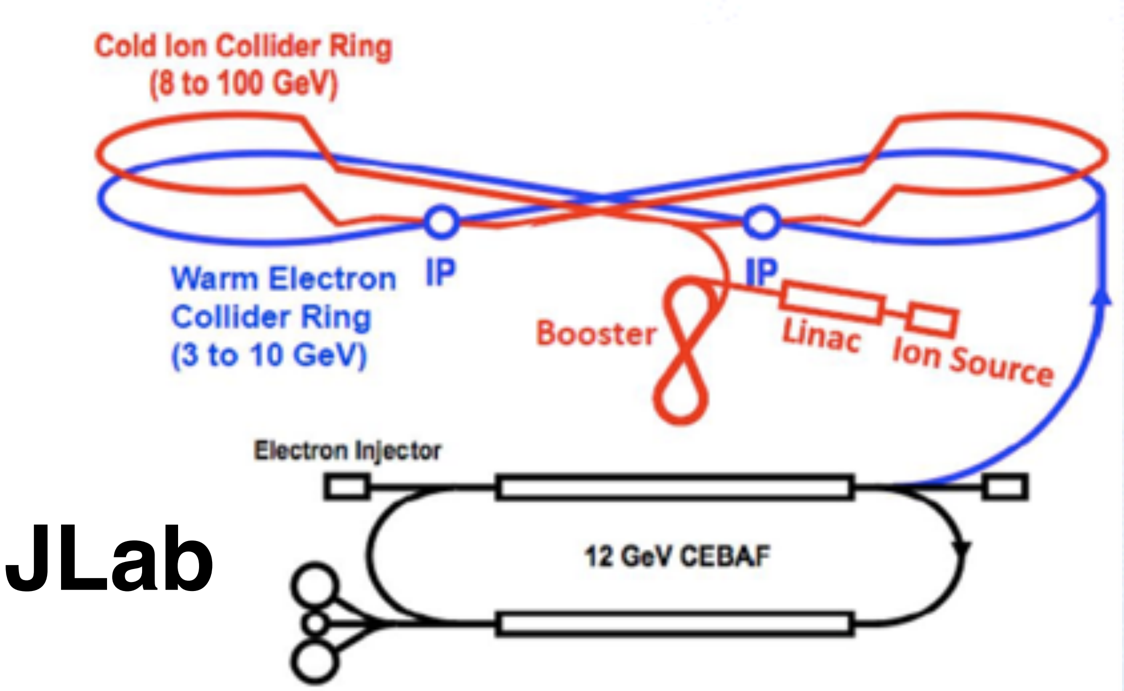
1212.1701.v3
A. Accardi et al

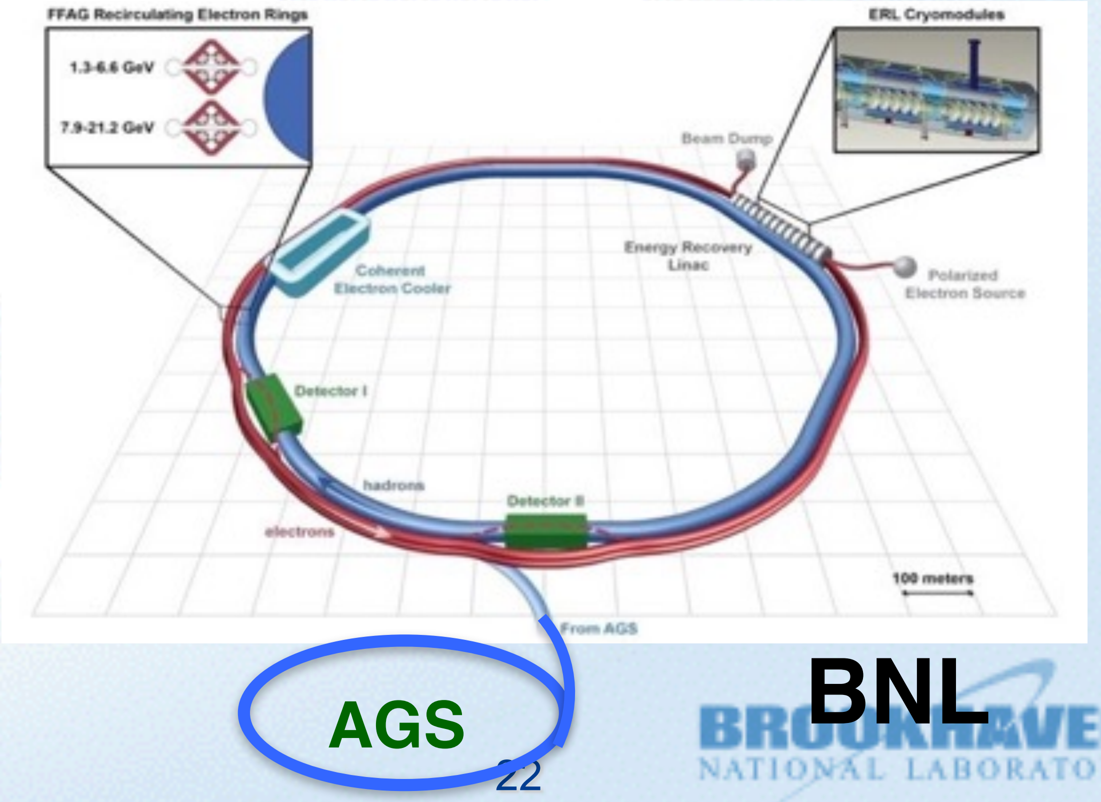
Electron Ion Collider:
The Next QCD Frontier

Understanding the glue
that binds us all

SECOND EDITION

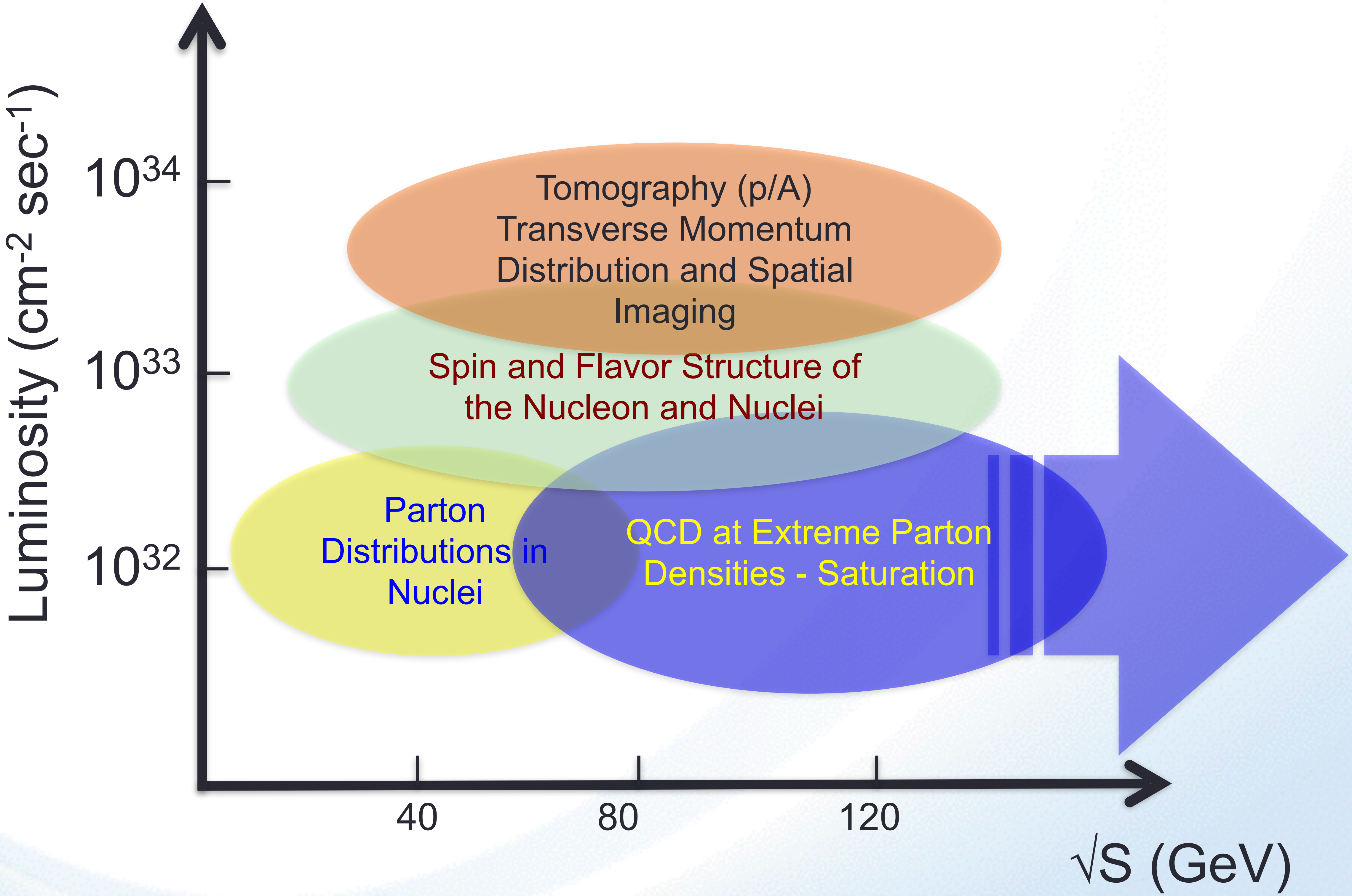
Two proposals for realizing the science case





BNL

Physics vs. Luminosity & Energy

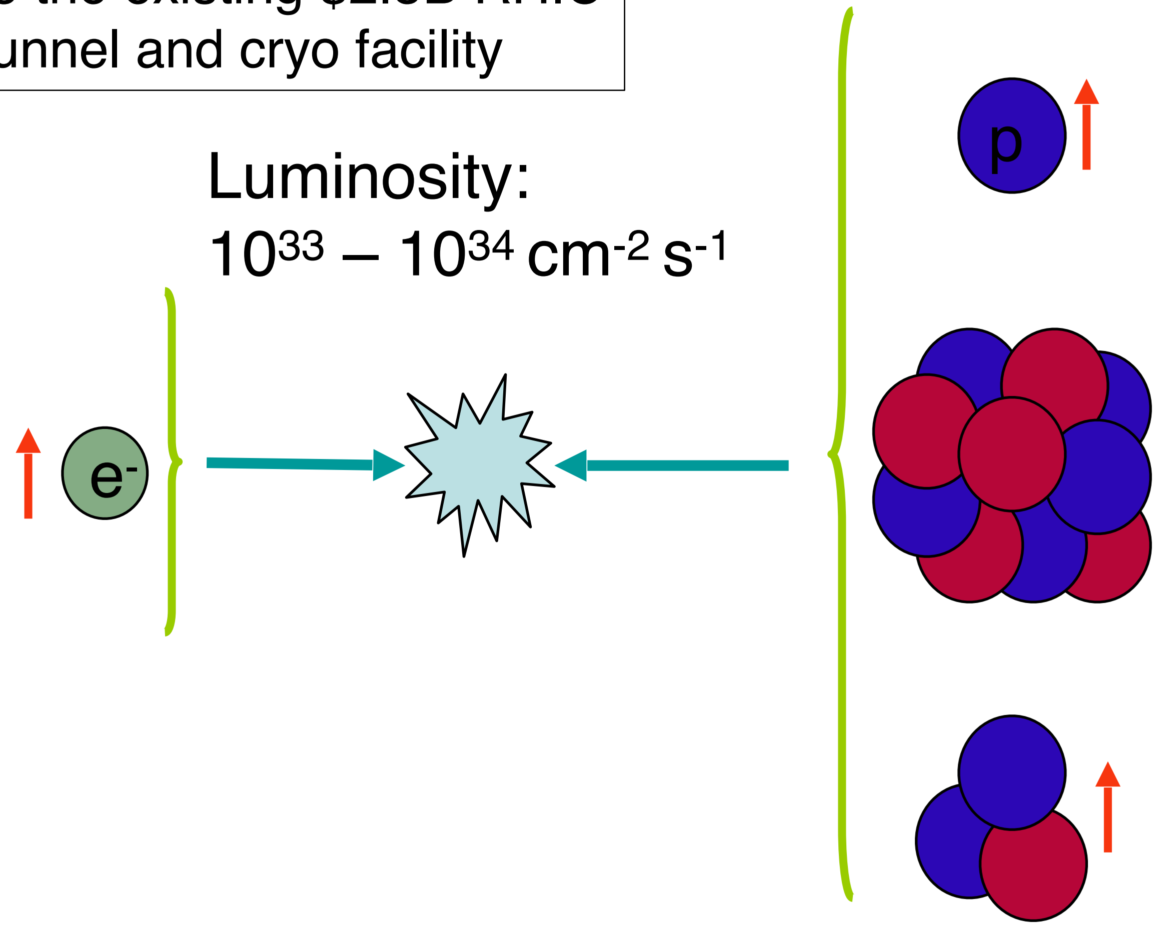


eRHIC:
EIC @ BNL

eRHIC: Electron Ion Collider at BNL

Add an electron accelerator to the existing $2.5B RHIC including existing RHIC tunnel and cryo facility

80% polarized electrons:
6.6 – 21.2 GeV



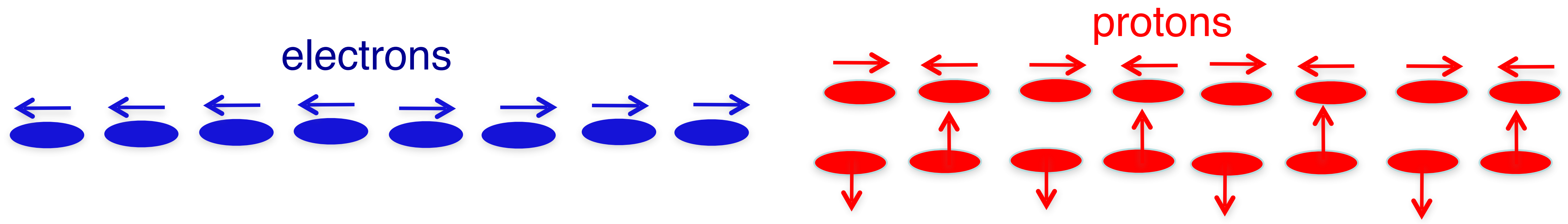
Luminosity:
$10^{33} – 10^{34}$ cm^{-2} s^{-1}

70% polarized protons
25 - 250 (275*) GeV

Light ions (d, Si, Cu)
Heavy ions (Au, U)
10 - 100 (110*) GeV/u

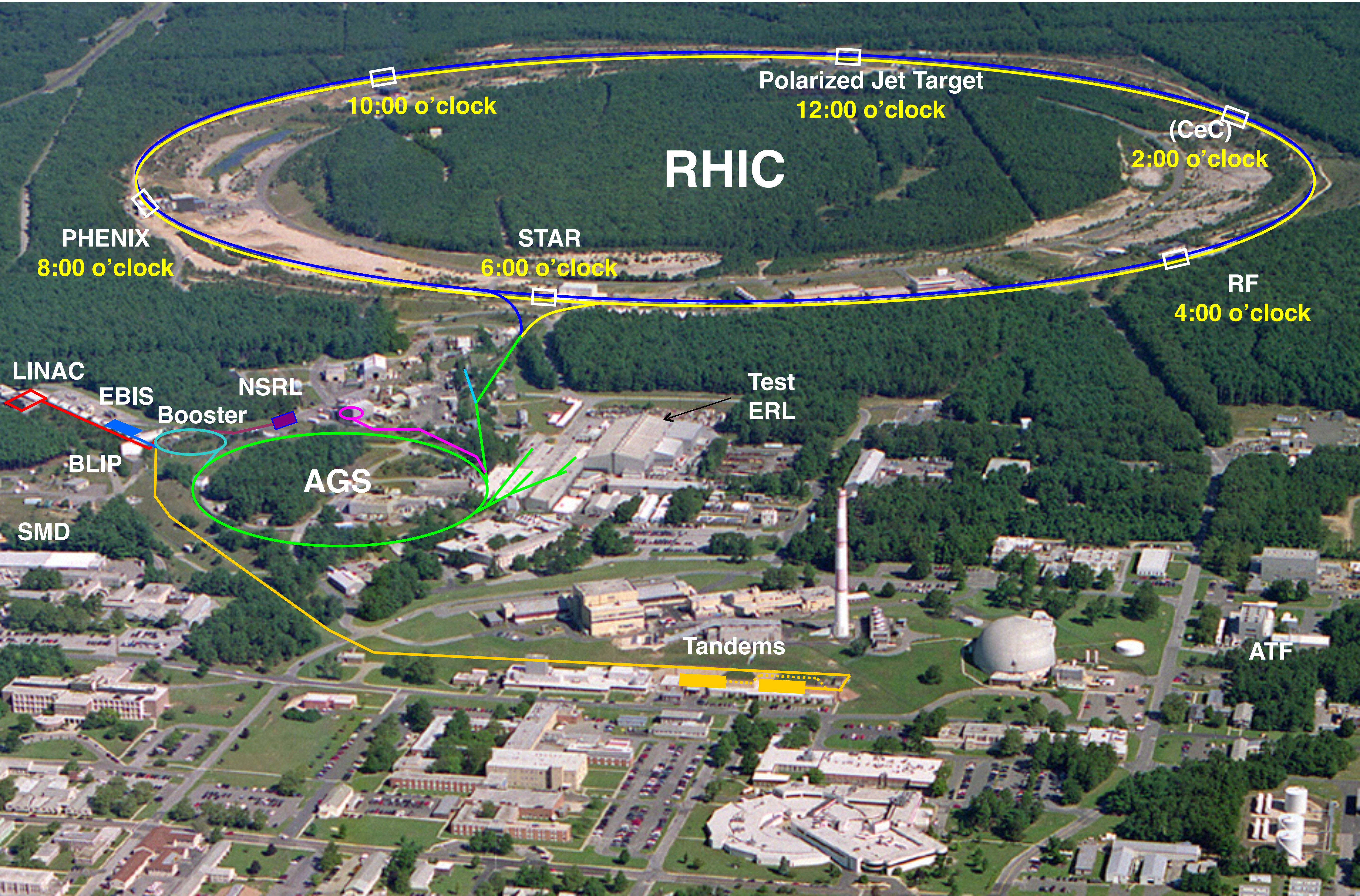
Pol. light ions (He-3)
17 - 167 (184*) GeV/u

- Center-of-mass energy range: 30 – 145 GeV
- Full electron polarization at all energies
  Full proton and He-3 polarization with six Siberian snakes
- Any polarization direction in electron-hadron collisions:

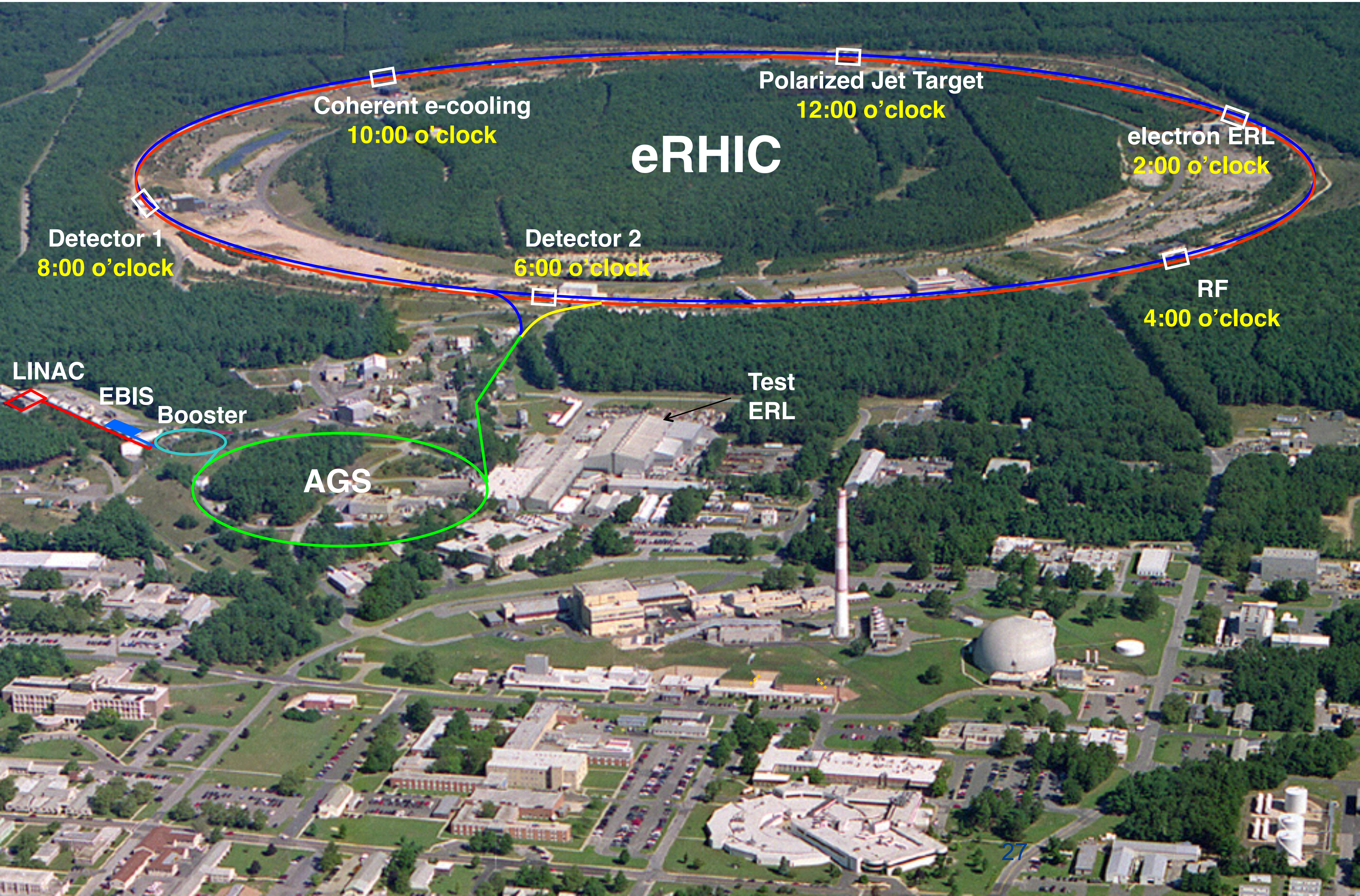


* It is possible to increase RHIC ring energy by 10%

RHIC – Hadron & Nucleus Collider



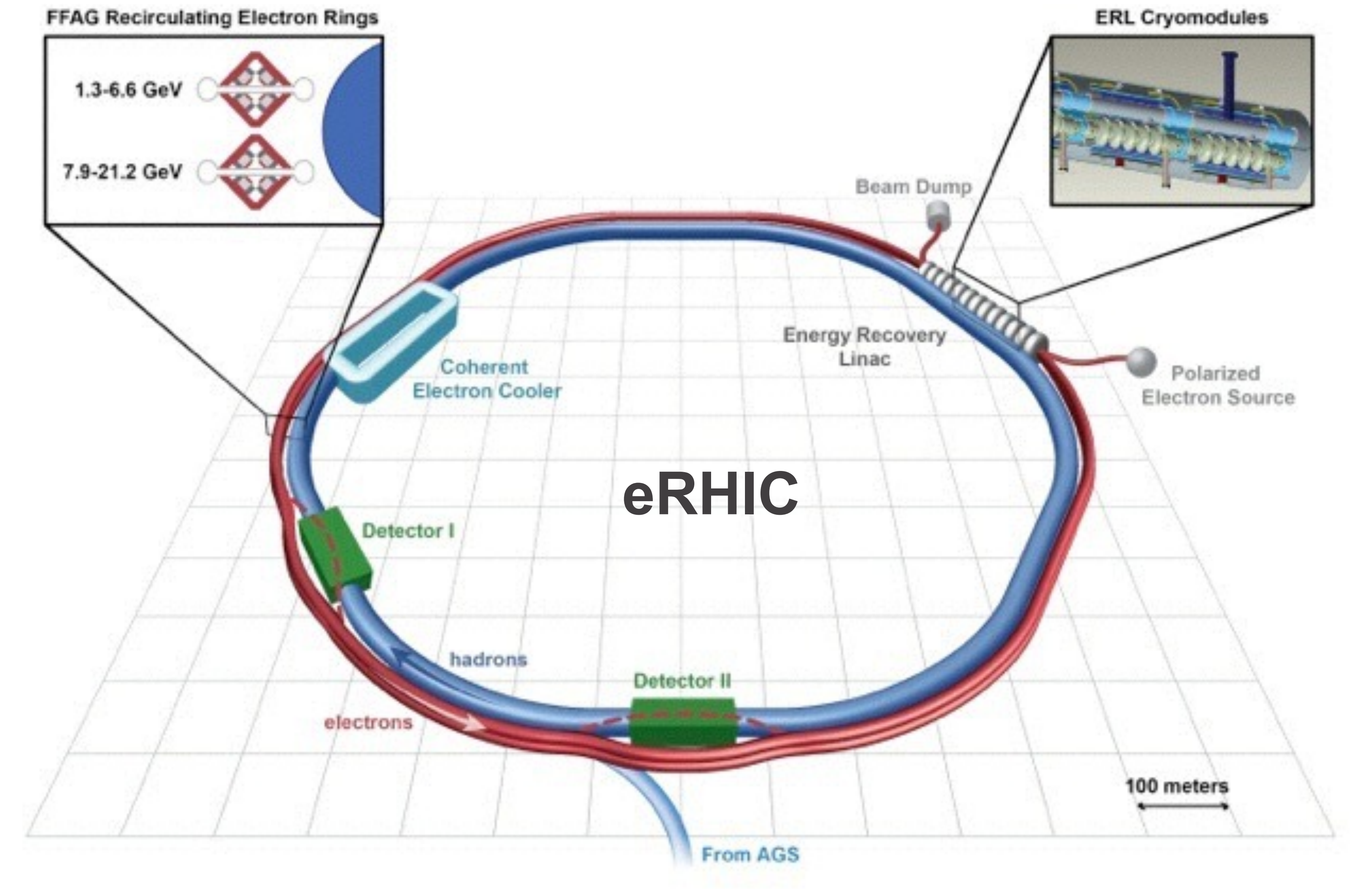
eRHIC – Polarized Electron-Ion



EIC Design

eRHIC ERL + FFAG ring design @ $10^{33}/cm^2s$

21.2 GeV e^- + 255 GeV p or 100 GeV/u Au.



When completed, eRHIC will be the most advanced and energy efficient accelerator in the world

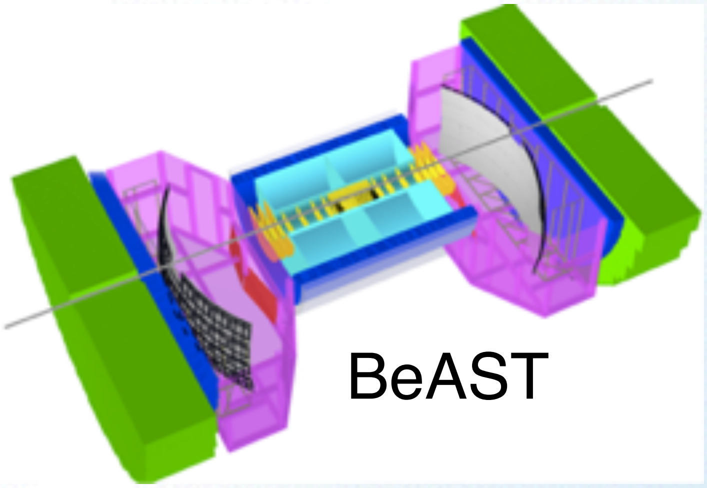
Detector Options


ePHENIX

A Letter of Intent from the PHENIX Collaboration

Version 1.1

October 1, 2013



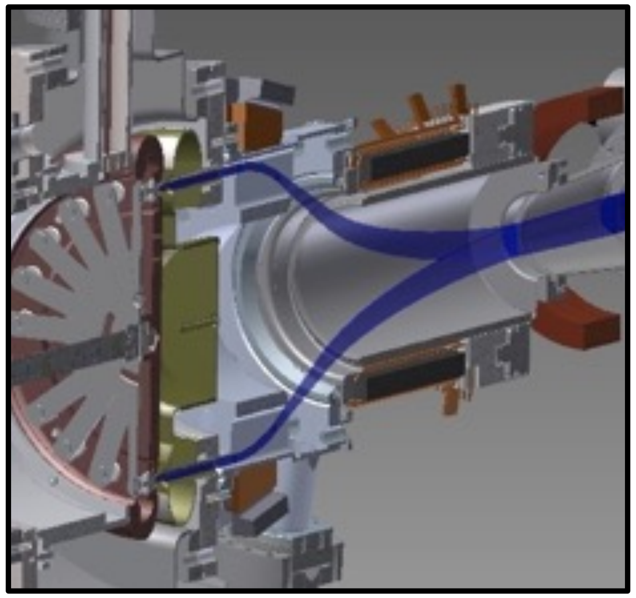

eSTAR: A Letter of Intent

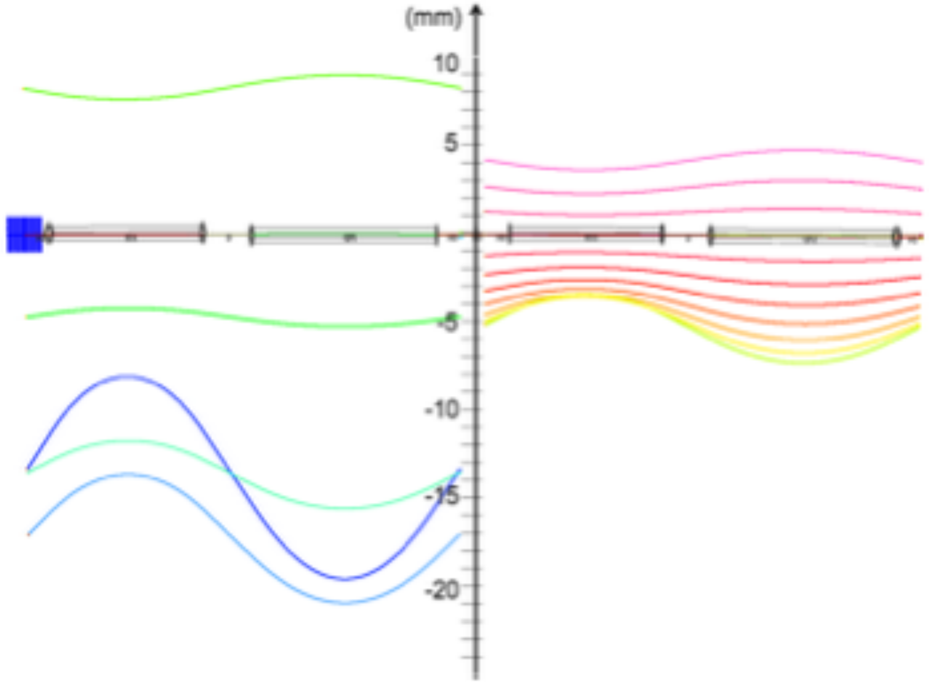
The STAR Collaboration

September 2013

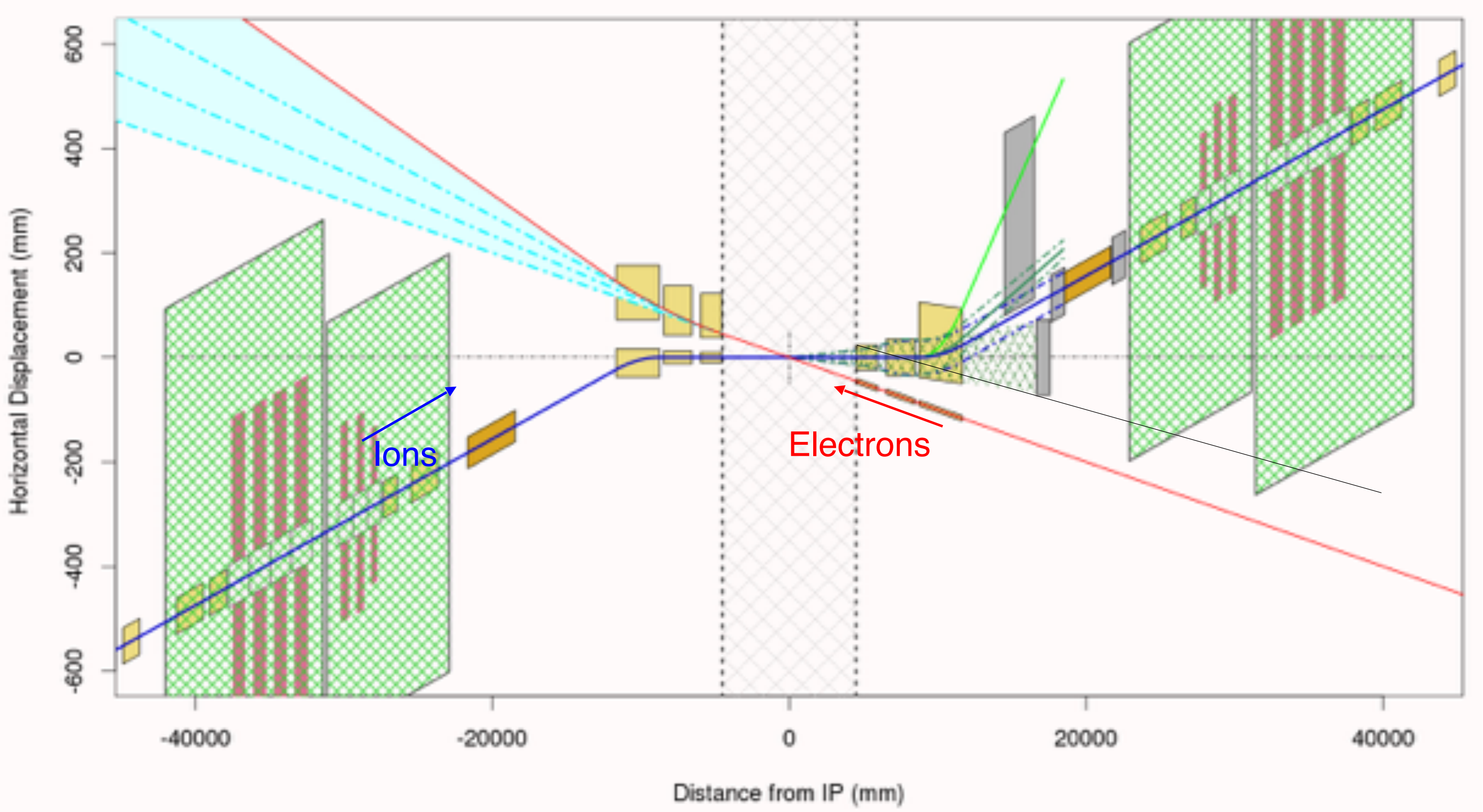
Innovations and challenges of eRHIC

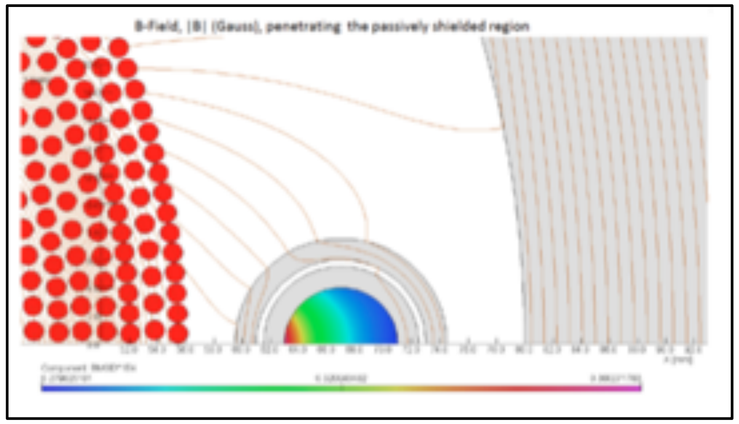
- High intensity (50mA) polarized electron source using multi-cathode gun (“Gatling Gun”)
- Energy Recovery Linac with 98% recovery efficiency (energy loss from synchrotron radiation)
- Up to 16 re-circulations of the electron beam through the same 1.32 GeV Linac
- Novel FFAG lattice allows 16 beam re-circulations using only two beam transport rings
- Permanent magnet technology is used for the FFAG beamline magnets eliminating the need for power supplies, power cables and cooling.
- Strong cooling of hadron beams gives high luminosity while minimizing electron beam current and synchrotron radiation loss.



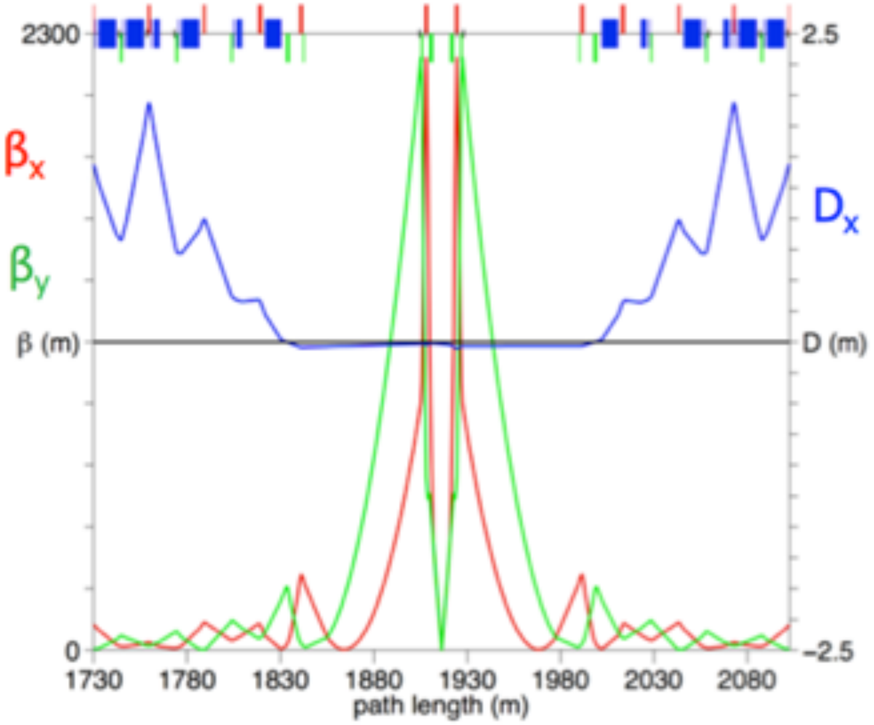


eRHIC high-luminosity IR with β^* = 5 cm

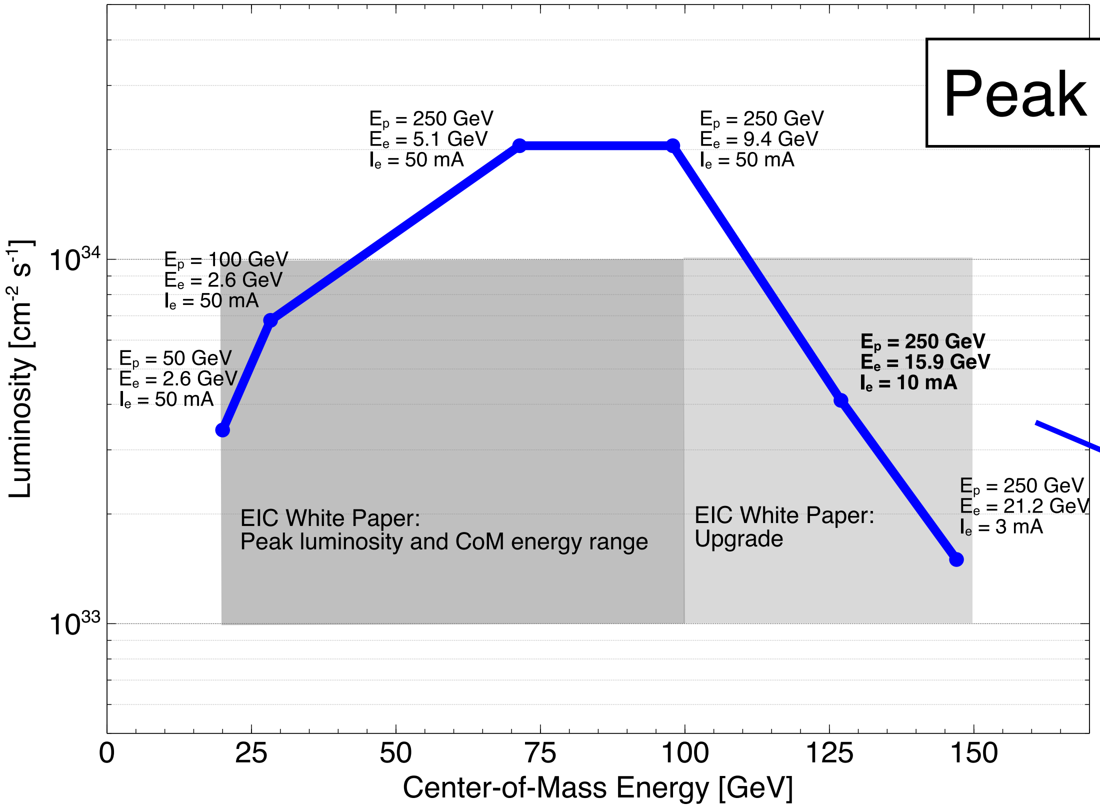




- 10 mrad crossing angle and crab-crossing
- 90 degree lattice and beta-beat in adjacent arcs (ATS) to reach beta* of 5 cm with good dynamic aperture
- Combined function triplet with large aperture for forward collision products and with field-free passage for electron beam
- Only soft bends of electron beam within 60 m upstream of IP

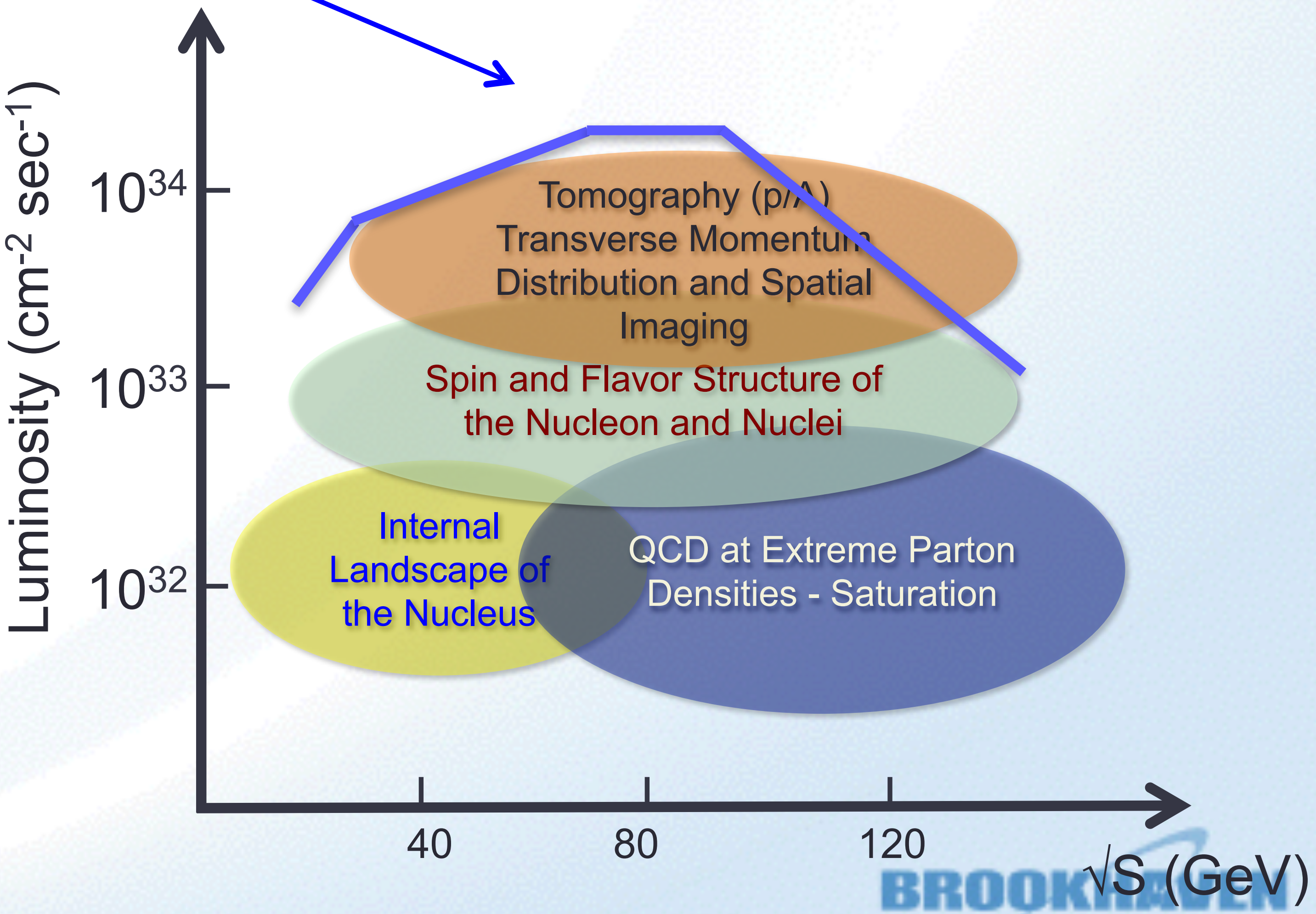


Design goals match physics goals



Peak luminosity vs. CM energy

EIC requirements for physics opportunities

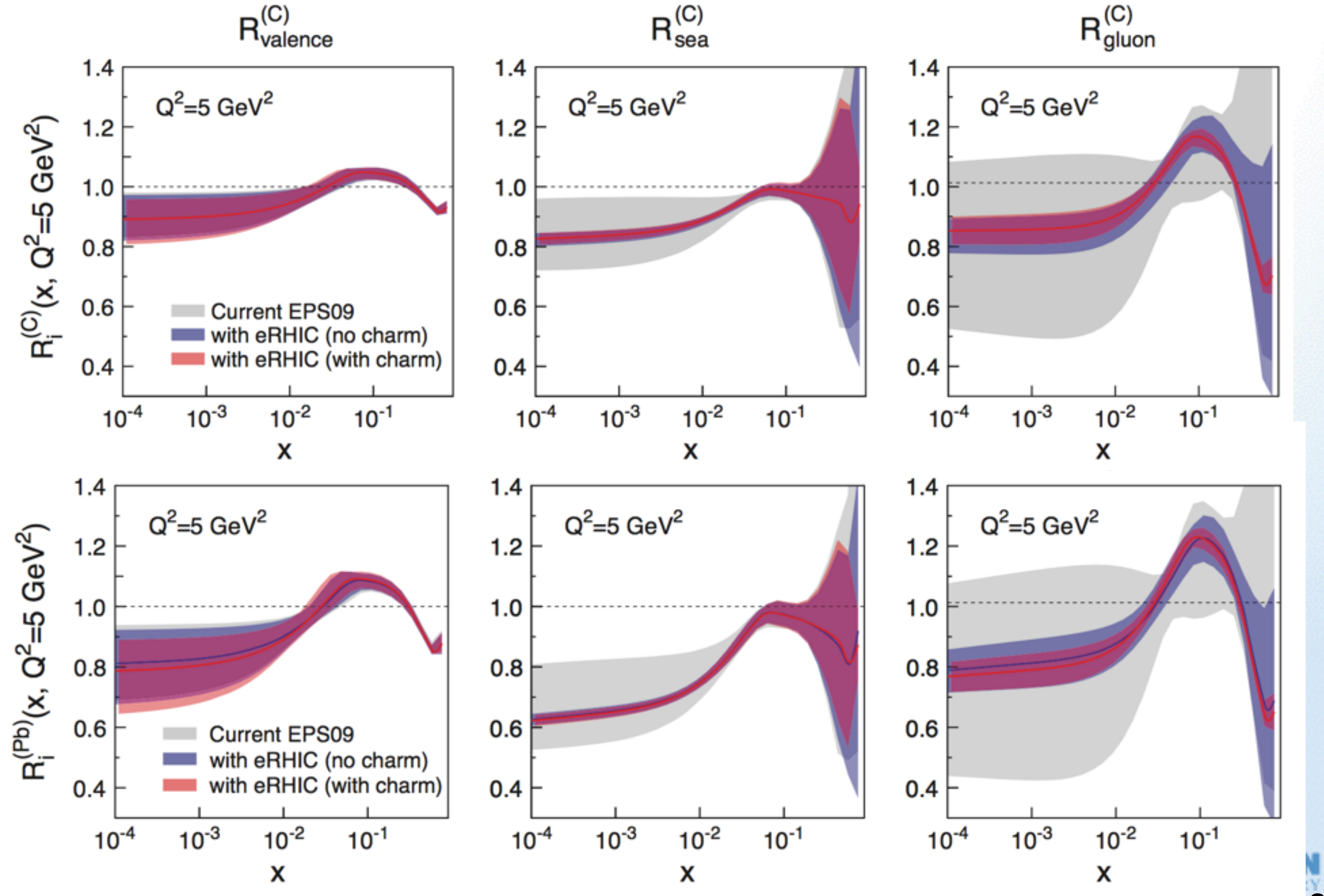


Detector requirements:

- Good PID (*e*/*h* and π, *K*, *p*)
- Wide acceptance to reach edges of kinematic range
- Ongoing generic EIC detector R&D program

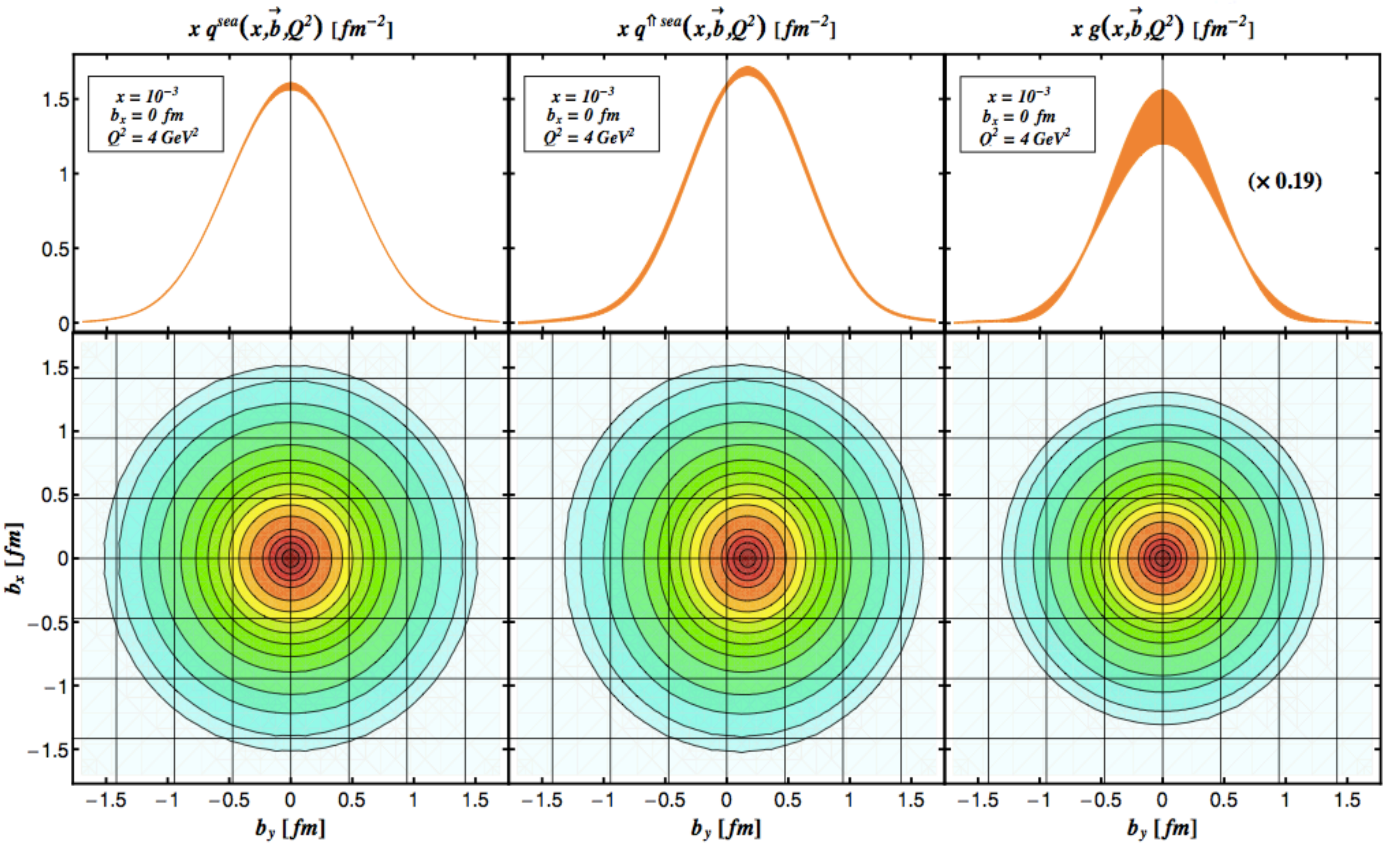
Selected Measurements

PDFs: Impact on nuclear modification



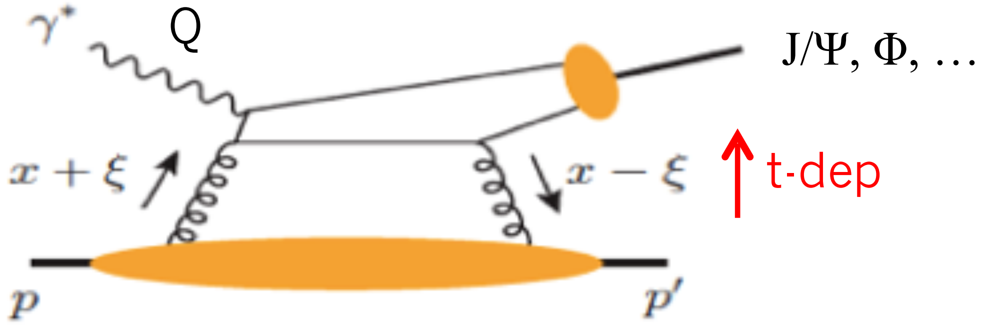
Imaging quarks and gluons

using Generalized Parton Distributions (GPD's):



Imaging gluons

➢ **Exclusive vector meson production:**



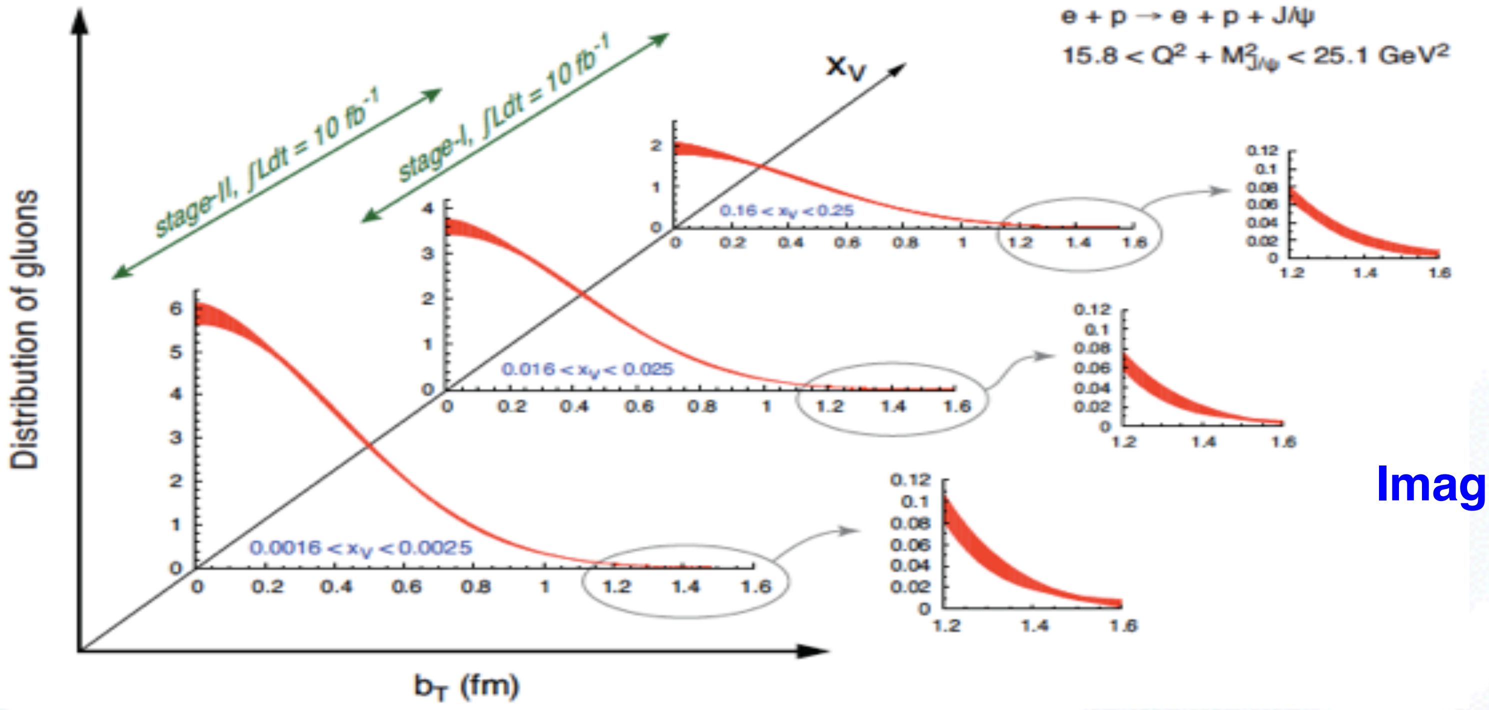
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx_B dQ^2 dt}$$

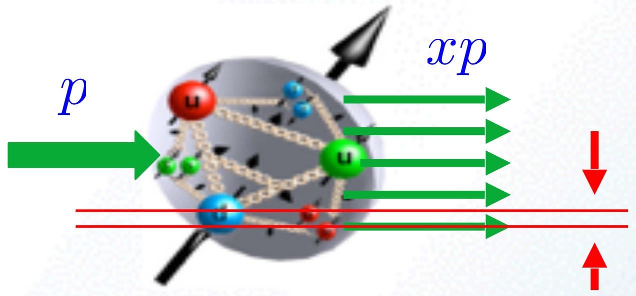
Fourier transform of the t-dependence

➡ **Spatial imaging of glue density**

Resolution ~ 1/Q or 1/M_Q

➢ **Gluon imaging from simulation:**





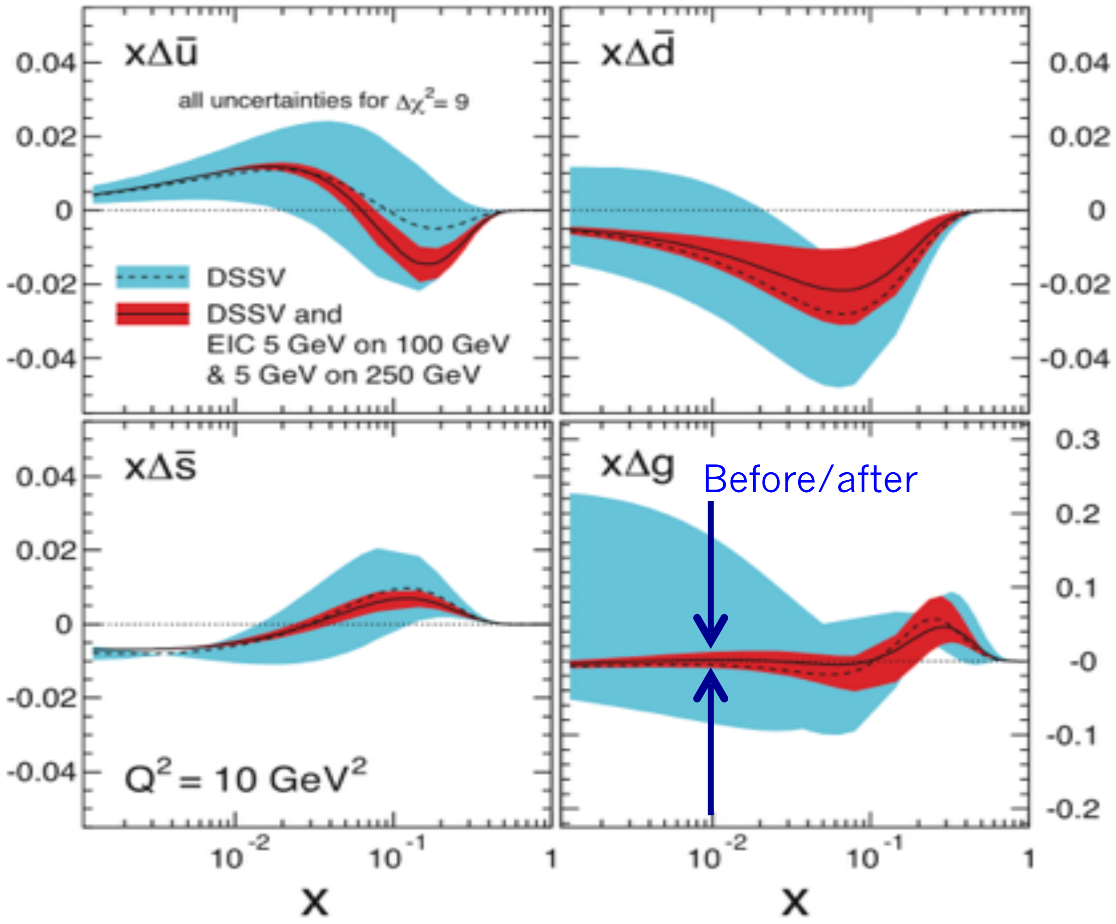
Images of transverse gluon distributions from exclusive J/ψ production

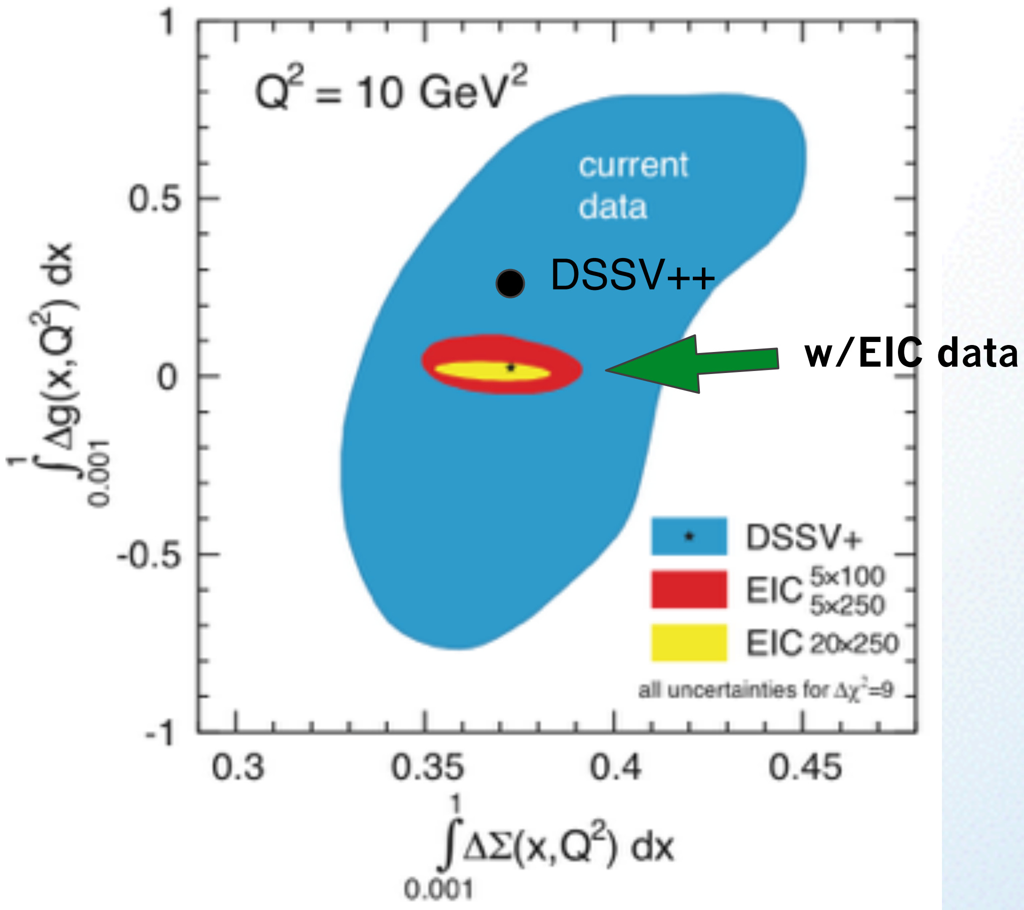
Only possible at the EIC: From the valence quark region deep into the gluon / sea quark region

Solving the spin puzzle

- ➢ **The EIC – the decisive measurement** (in 1st year of running)**:**

(Utilizing the wide Q^2, x range accessible at the EIC)



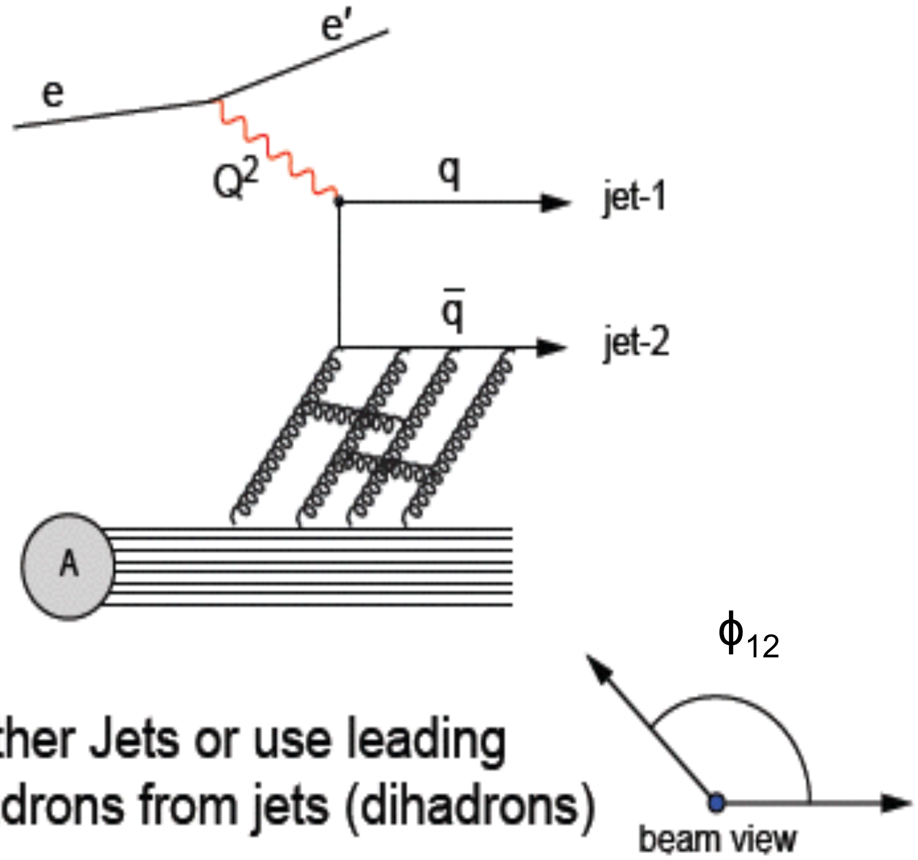


No other machine in the world can perform this measurement!

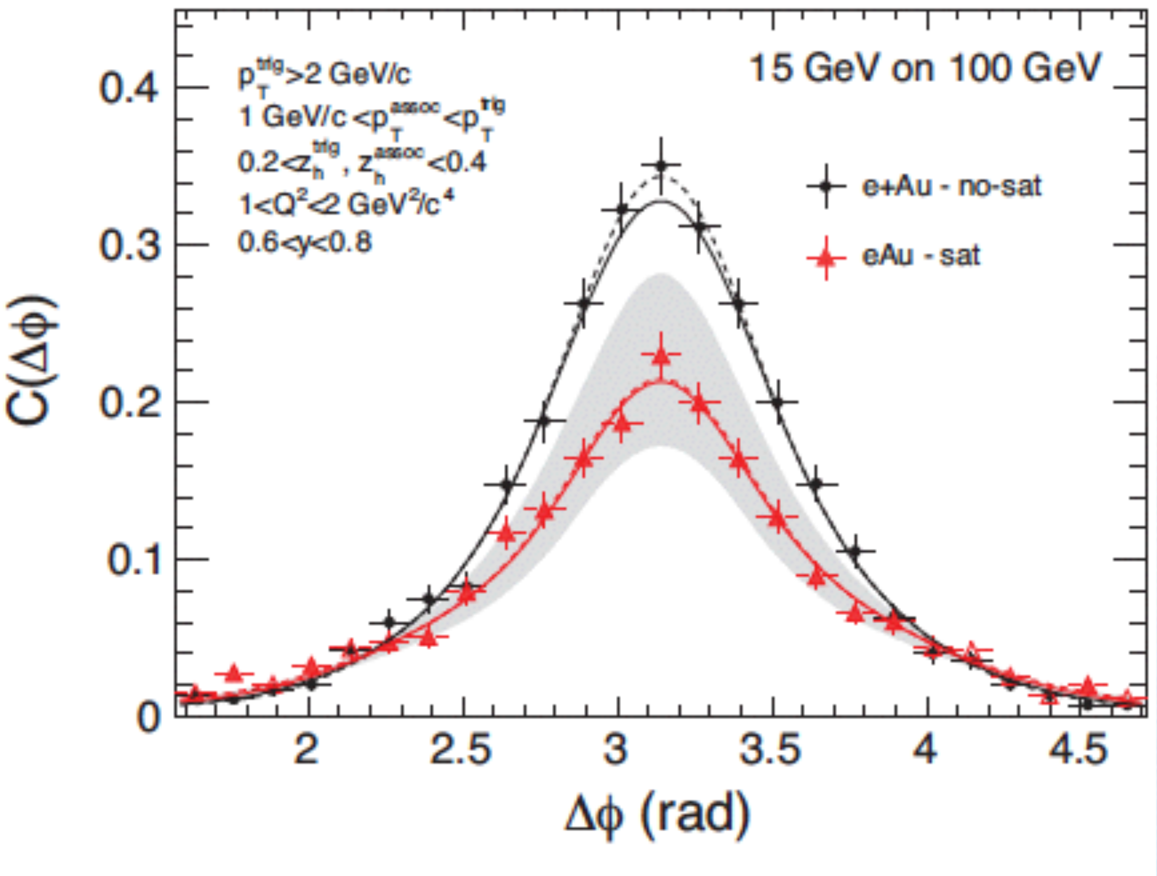
- ➢ **Solution to the proton spin puzzle:**
  - ◇ ***Precision measurement of ΔG – extends to smaller x regime***
  - ◇ ***Orbital angular momentum – motion transverse to proton's momentum***

Probing gluon saturation

- **Strong suppression of di-hadron correlation in eA:**

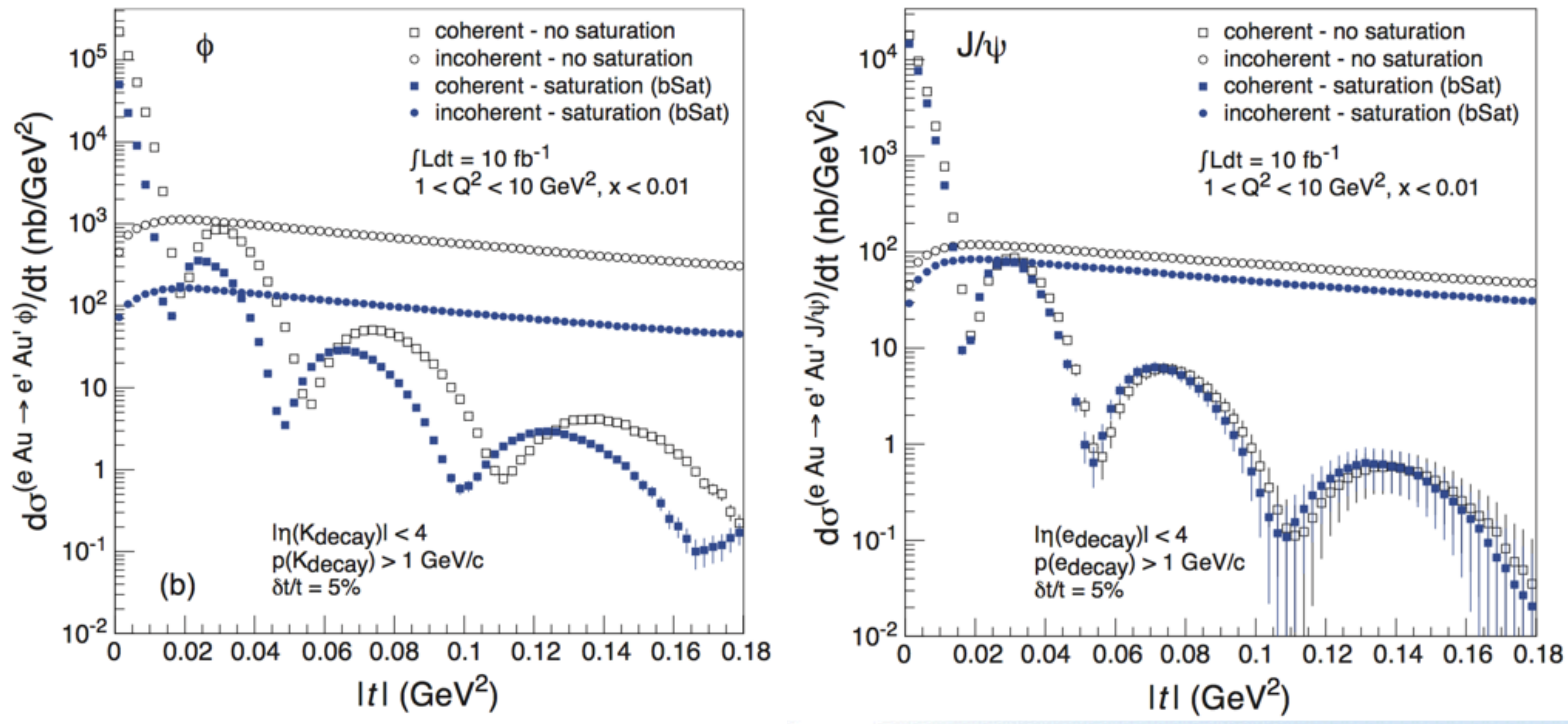


Simulation



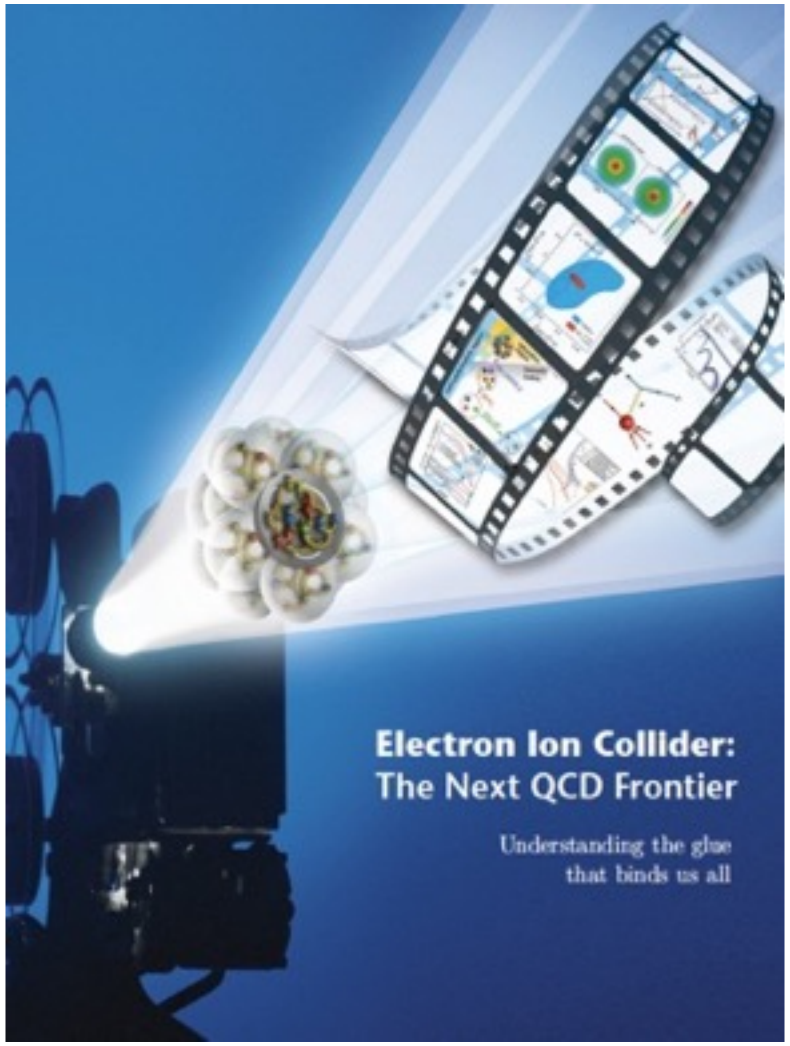
- ◇ This has never been measured in e+A (only in d+Au, where it is ambiguous)
- ◇ Correlation directly probes the saturated gluon distribution in a large nucleus
- ◇ **Suppression of back-to-back hadron correlation**

Exclusive vector meson production



Towards Imaging!

EIC - Why now?



EIC White Paper
(arXiv:1212.1701)
recently updated

Why now?

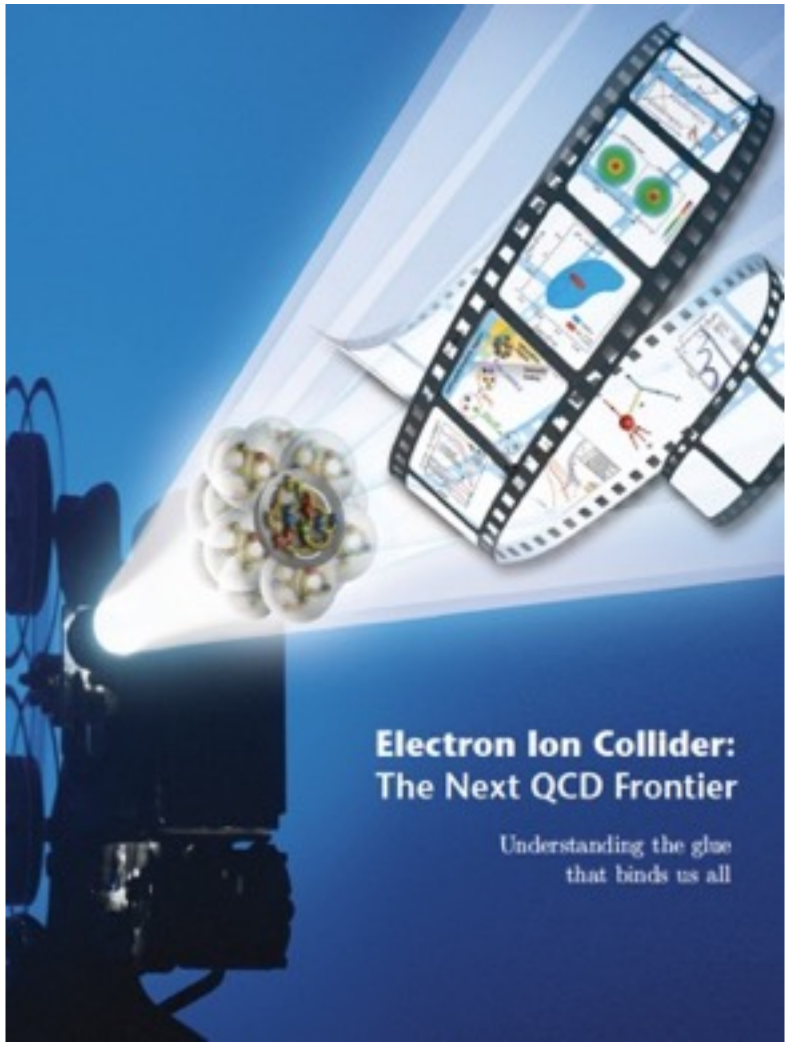
A set of **compelling physics questions** has been formulated.

A set of **measurements** has been identified that can **provide answers** to many of the open questions about the gluon structure of the proton and of nuclei.

A **powerful formalism** has been developed over the past decade that connects measurable observables to rigorously defined properties of the QCD structure of nucleons and nuclei.

Accelerator technology has reached a state where a capable EIC can be constructed at an affordable cost.

EIC - Why now?



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The 2015 U.S. Long Range Plan for Nuclear Science recommends an Electron-Ion Collider as “highest priority for new facility construction”.