e-A at Large x

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in collaboration with

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EX UMBRA IN SOLEM

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Outline

- Exploring cold nuclear matter using colored partonic probes
  - *Fragmentation properties, quantum fluctuations*
- The intensifying puzzle of heavy quark energy loss
  - *EIC role is crucial*
- Suppression of fragmentation hadrons in nuclei: elusive mechanism or hidden duality?
  - *Wide kinematic extremes of EIC will clarify this*

- Goal: study properties of parton propagation and fragmentation in QCD:
  - *Characteristic timescales*
  - *Partonic energy loss*
  - *Quantum interference effects*
  - *Current vs. target fragmentation*
  - *Partonic vs. hadronic interactions*
  - *Eventually: hadronization mechanisms*

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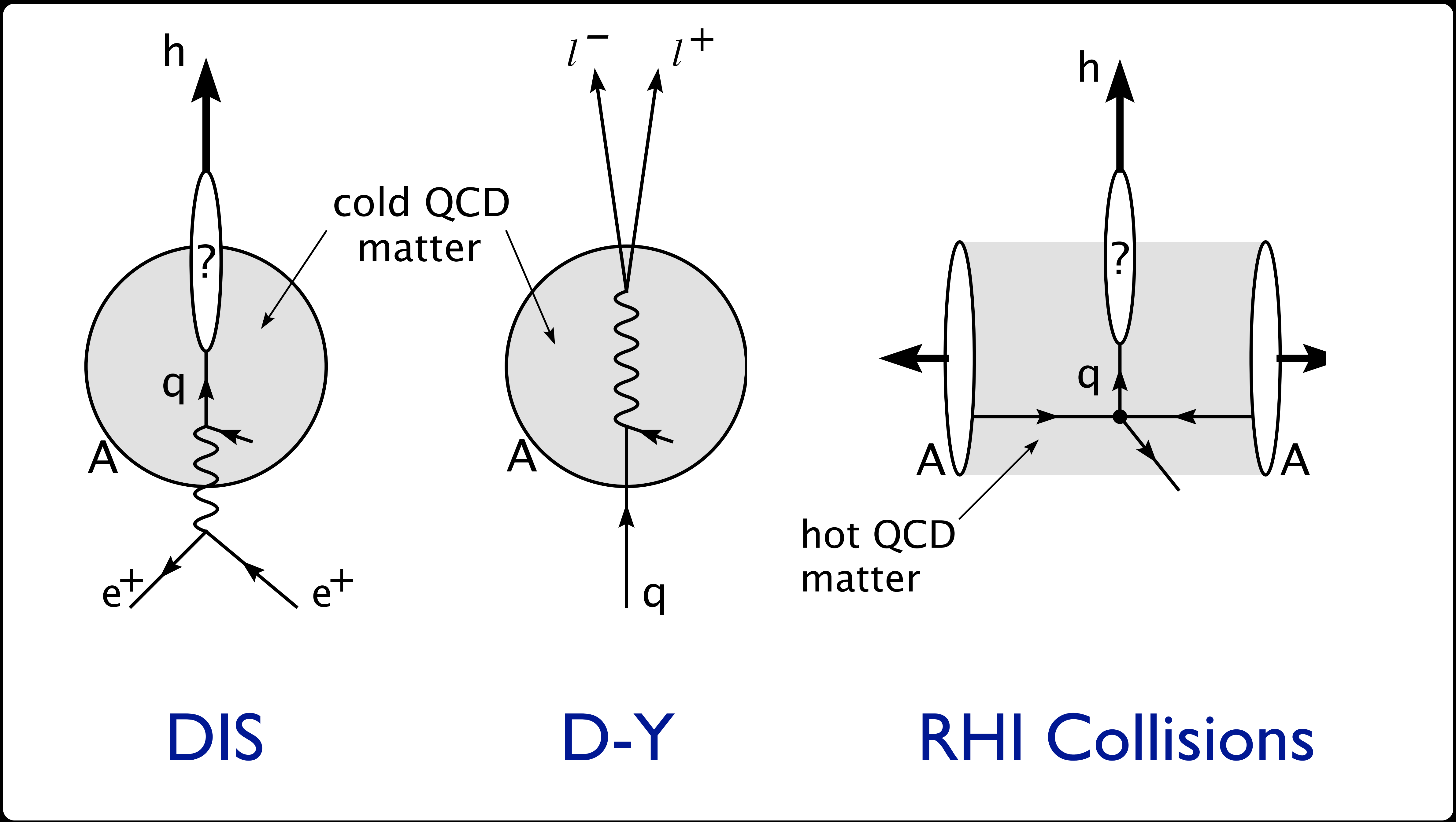
- *Unique kinematic window* at low energies
- *Simpler physical picture* at high energies

Comparison of Parton Propagation in Three Processes



Accardi, Arleo, Brooks, d'Enterria, Muccifora Riv.Nuovo Cim.032:439-553,2010 [arXiv:0907.3534]
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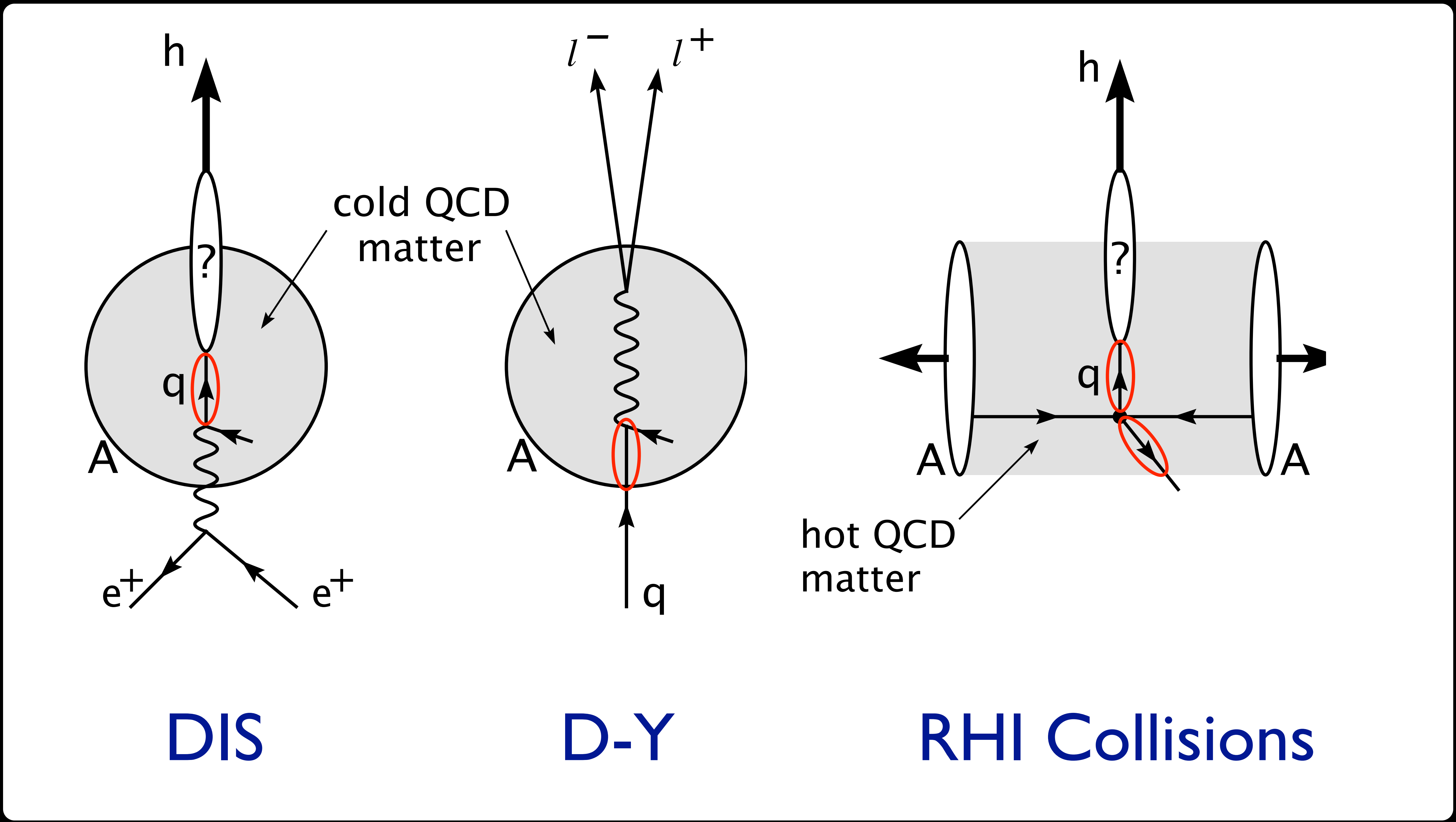

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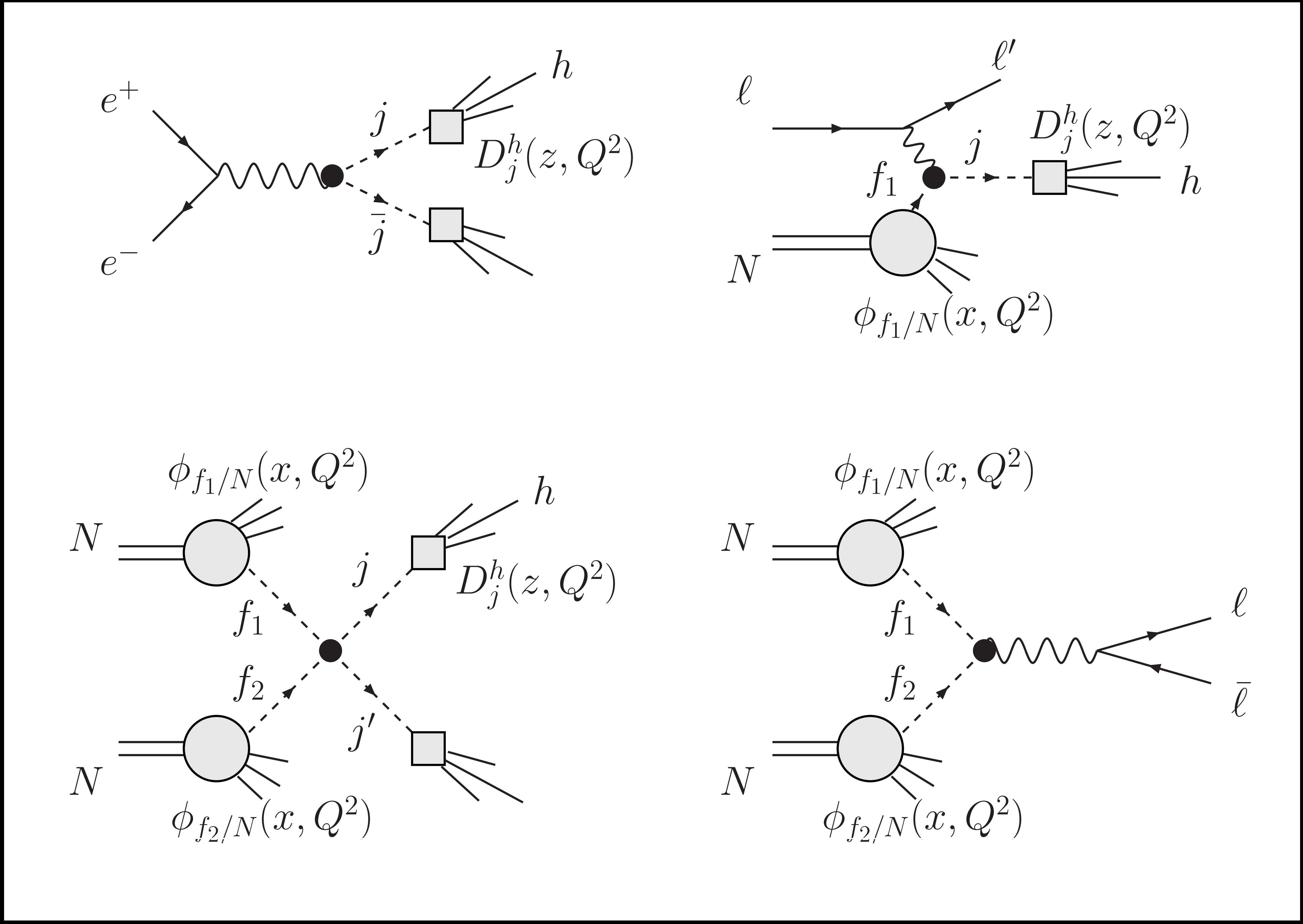
Fundamental ingredients in perturbative picture



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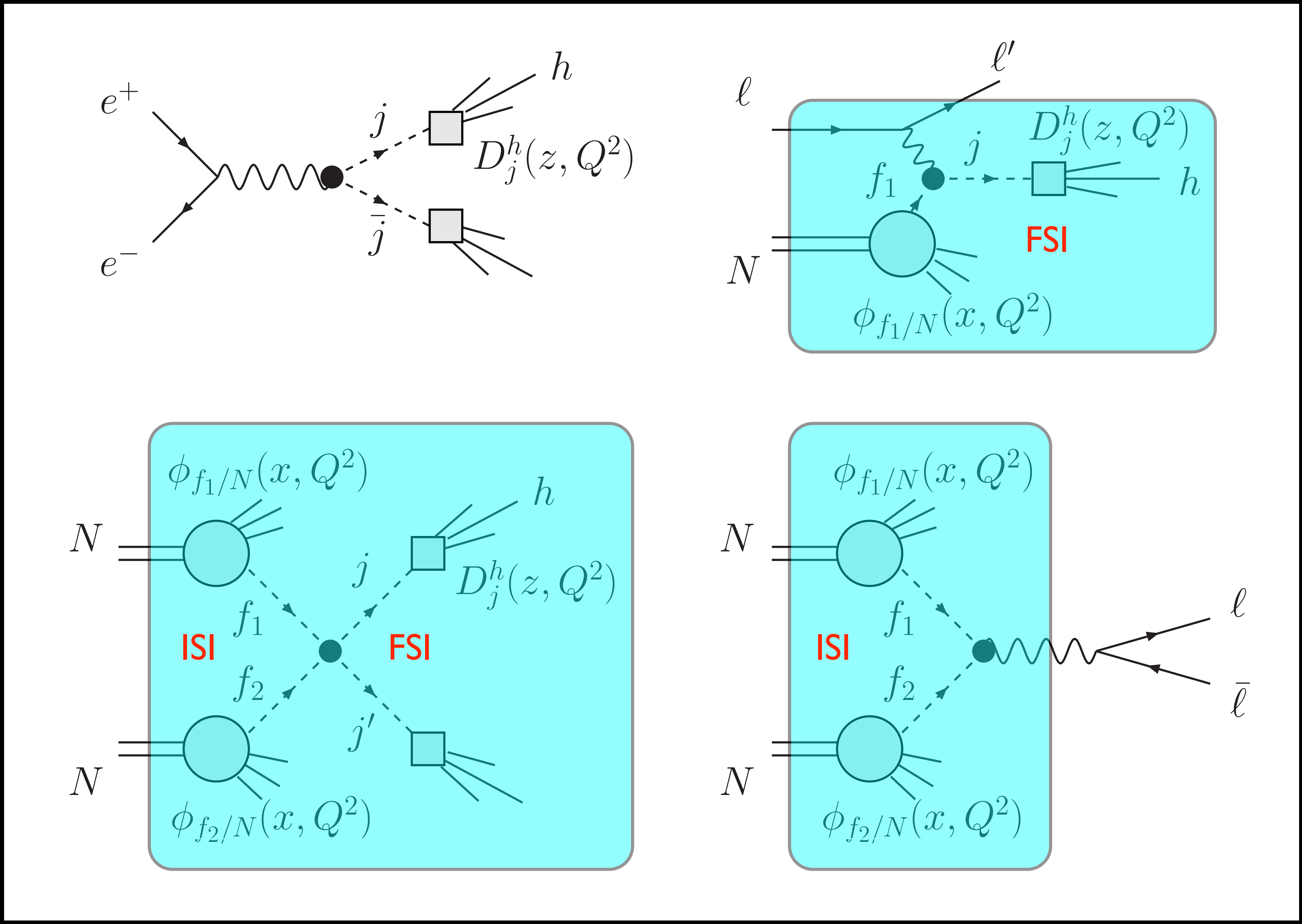
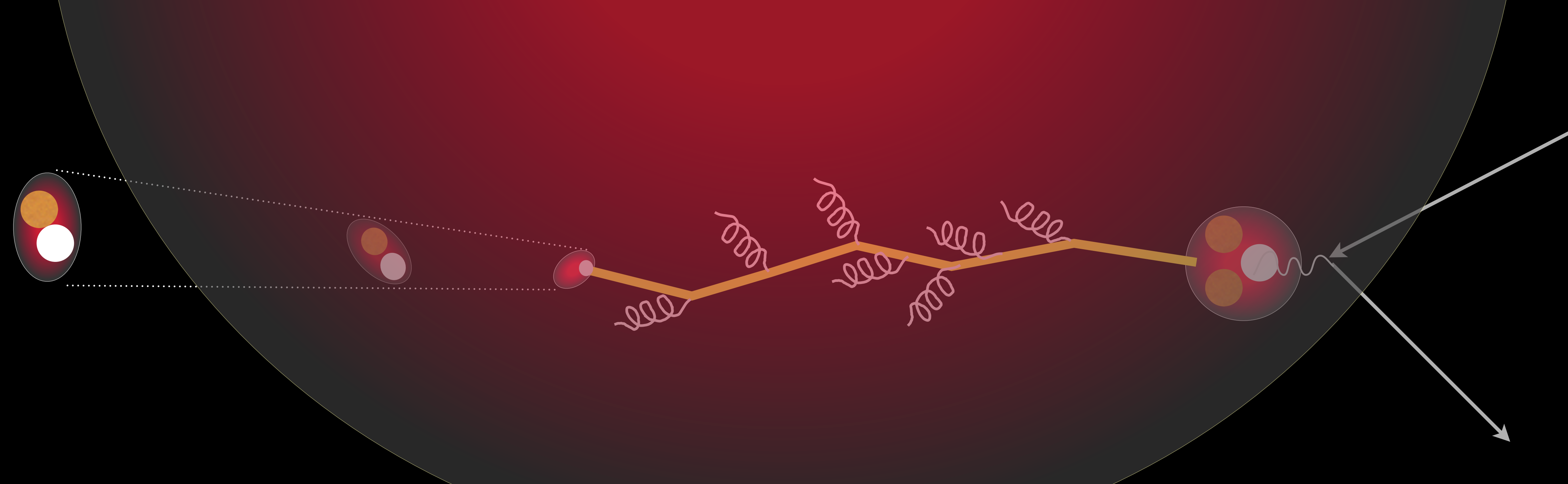
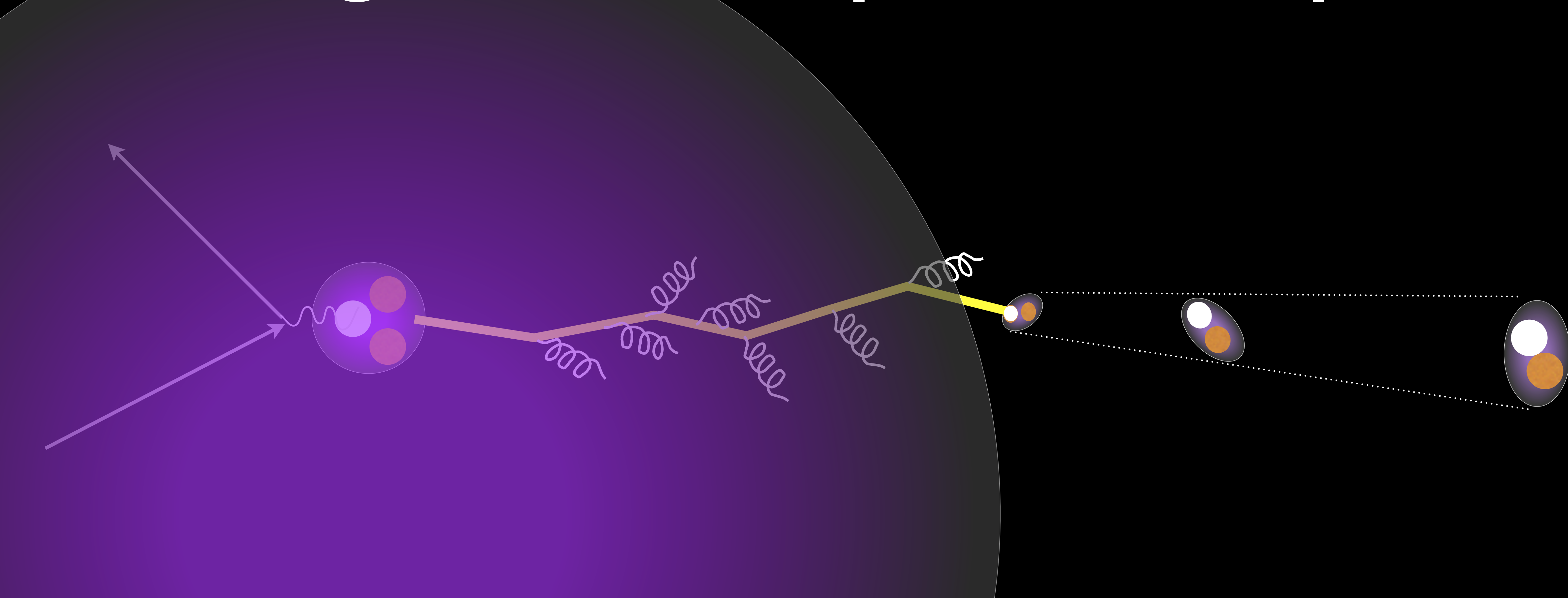




Exploring cold nuclear matter using colored partonic probes

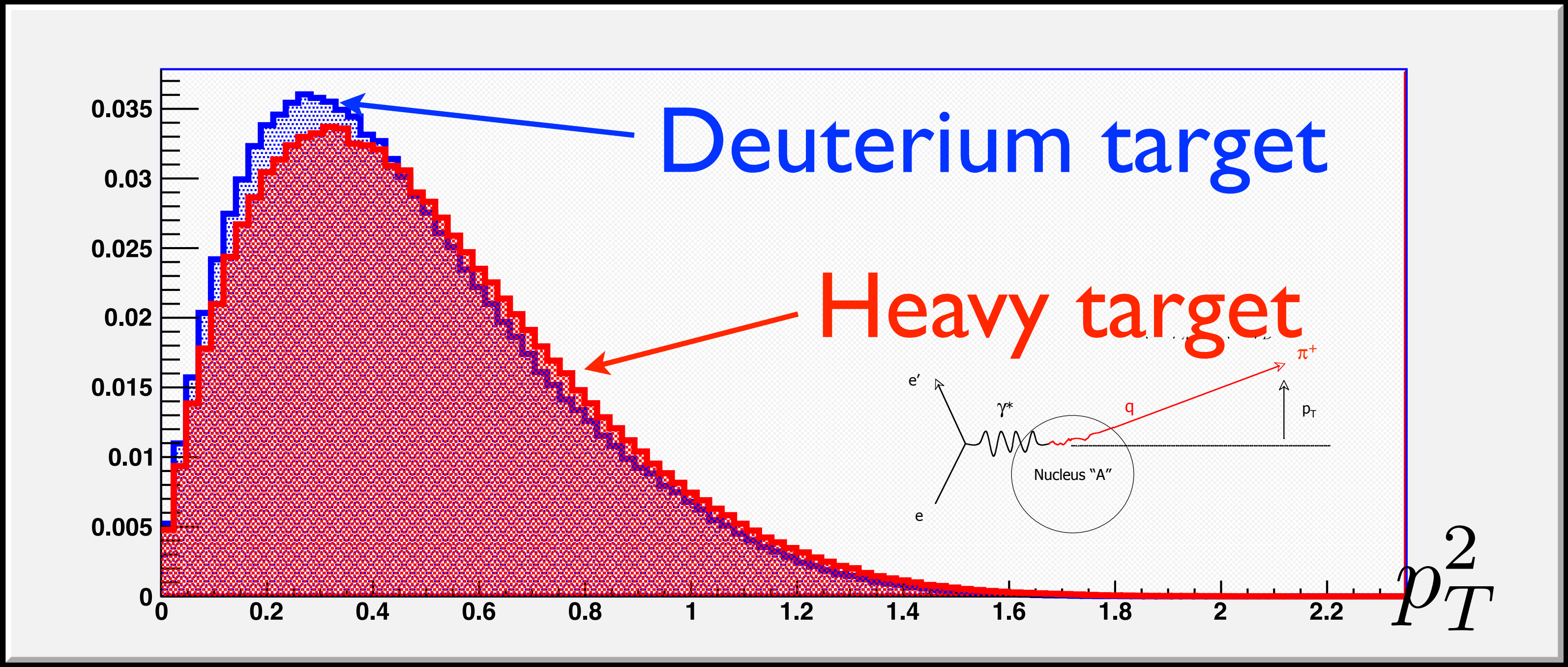


DIS Observables

Transverse momentum broadening:

$$\Delta p_T^2 \equiv \langle p_T^2 \rangle_A - \langle p_T^2 \rangle_D$$

Hadronic multiplicity ratio - defined later



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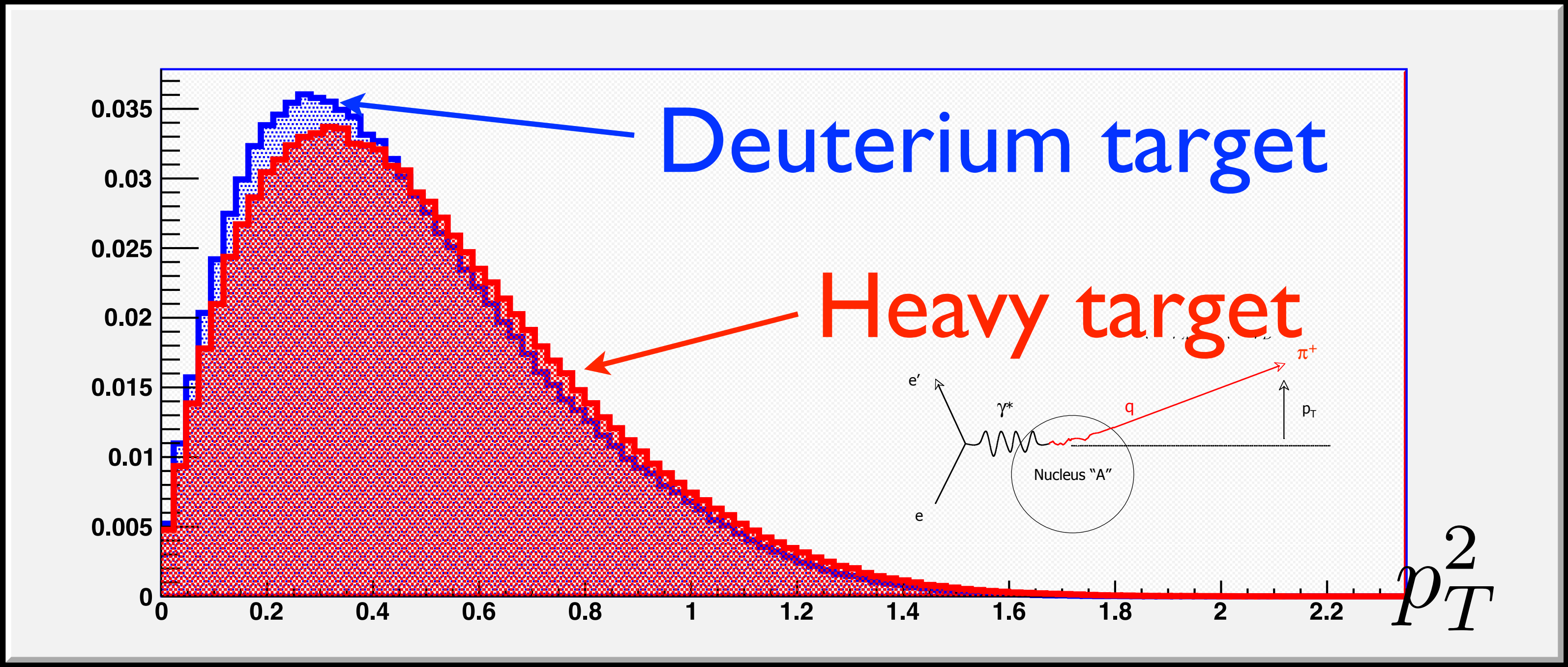


Multi-hadron multiplicity ratios

Hadron-photon correlations

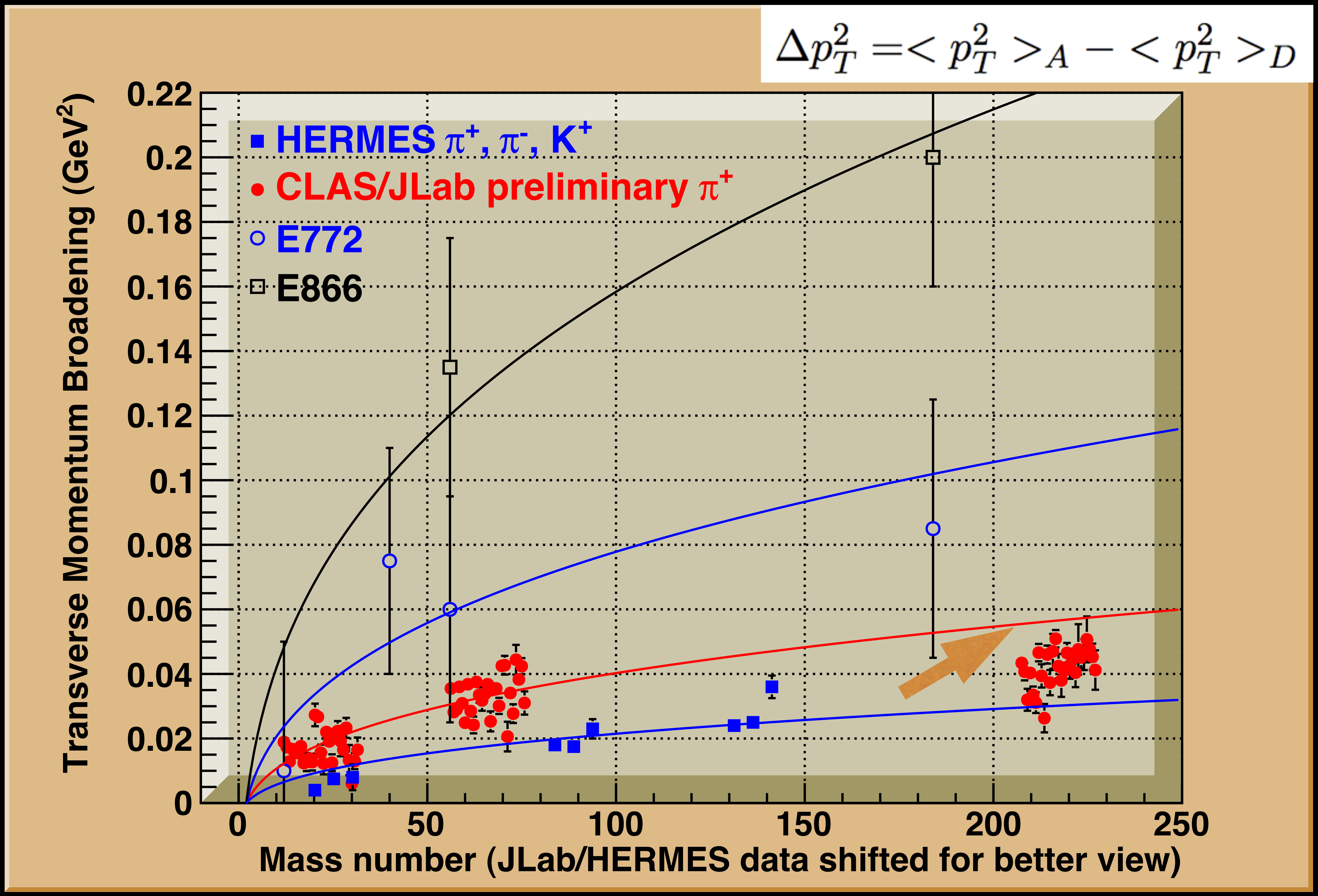
Bose-Einstein correlations

Centrality correlations

more....

not in this talk.....

Comparison of p_T broadening data - Drell-Yan and DIS

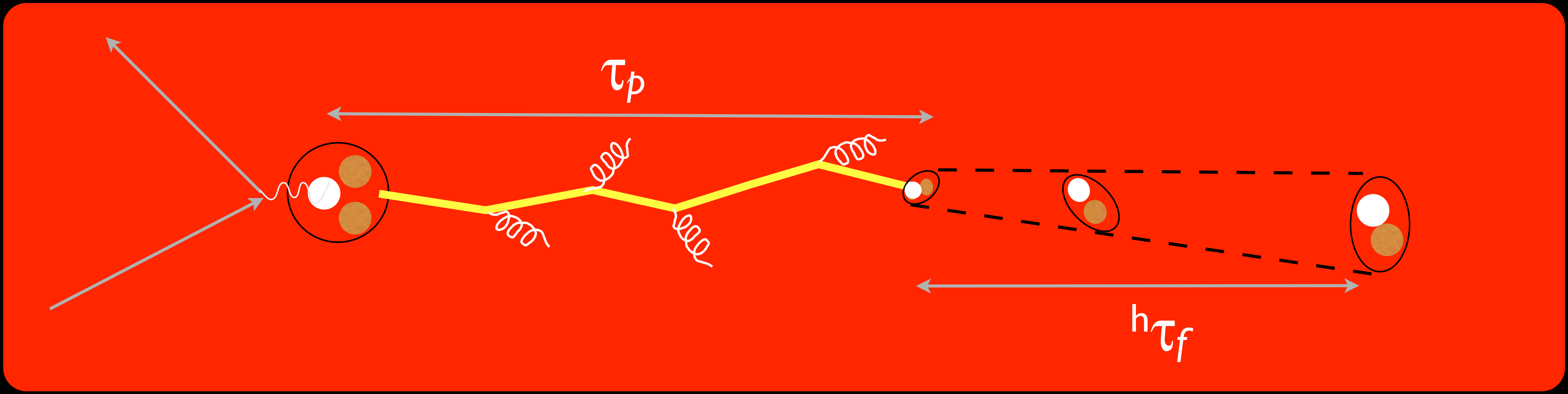


- New, precision data with identified hadrons!
- CLAS π^+: 81 four-dimensional bins in Q^2, ν, z_h, and A

Exploring nuclei with partonic probes

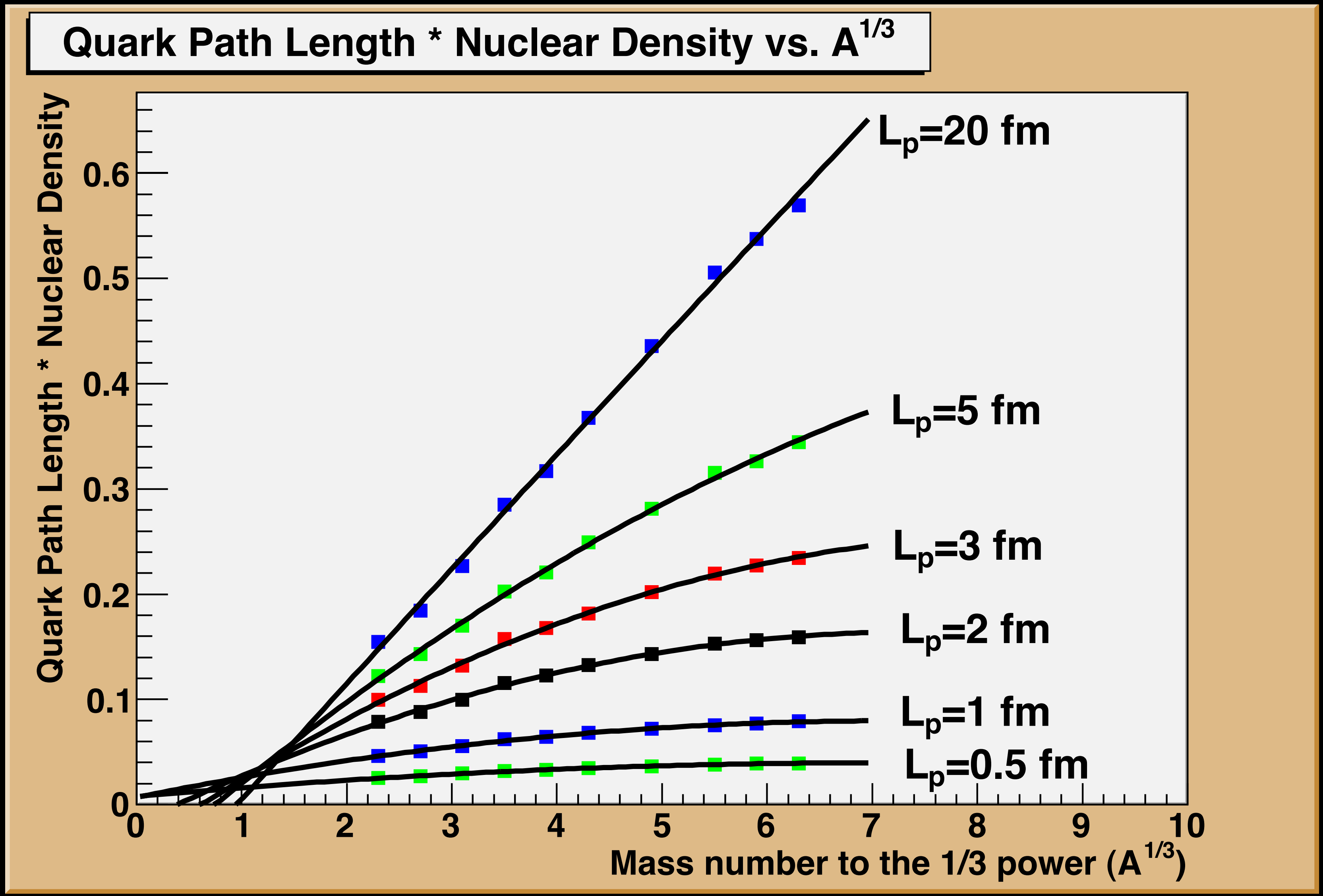
- x>0.1
  - *ensures single quark propagating with initial energy ν*
- p_T broadening tags propagation of colored object
  - *allows extraction of "production time"/"color neutraliztion time" at low ν*
- inference of partonic broadening from hadronic broadening
  - *requires factor of z^2*
- systematic studies needed to understand properties of the probe, currently ongoing
  - *HERMES, JLab6, JLab12 provide the foundation for EIC studies*

Deep Inelastic Scattering - Vacuum



- *production time* τ_p - propagating quark
- *formation time* ${}^h\tau_f$ - dipole grows to hadron
- *partonic energy loss* - *dE/dx via gluon radiation in vacuum*

Production Time Extraction - Geometrical Effects



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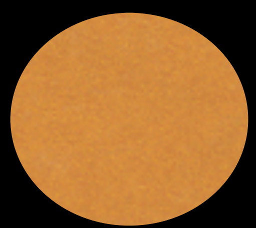

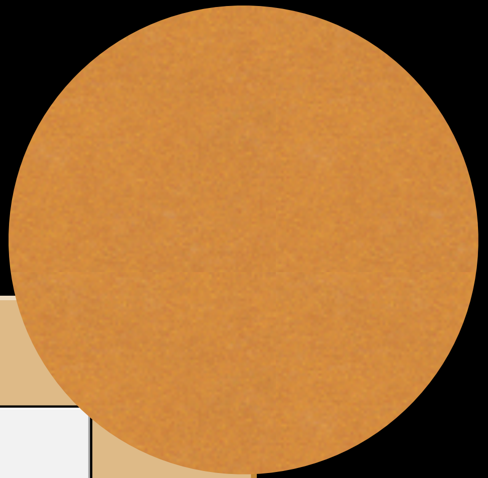

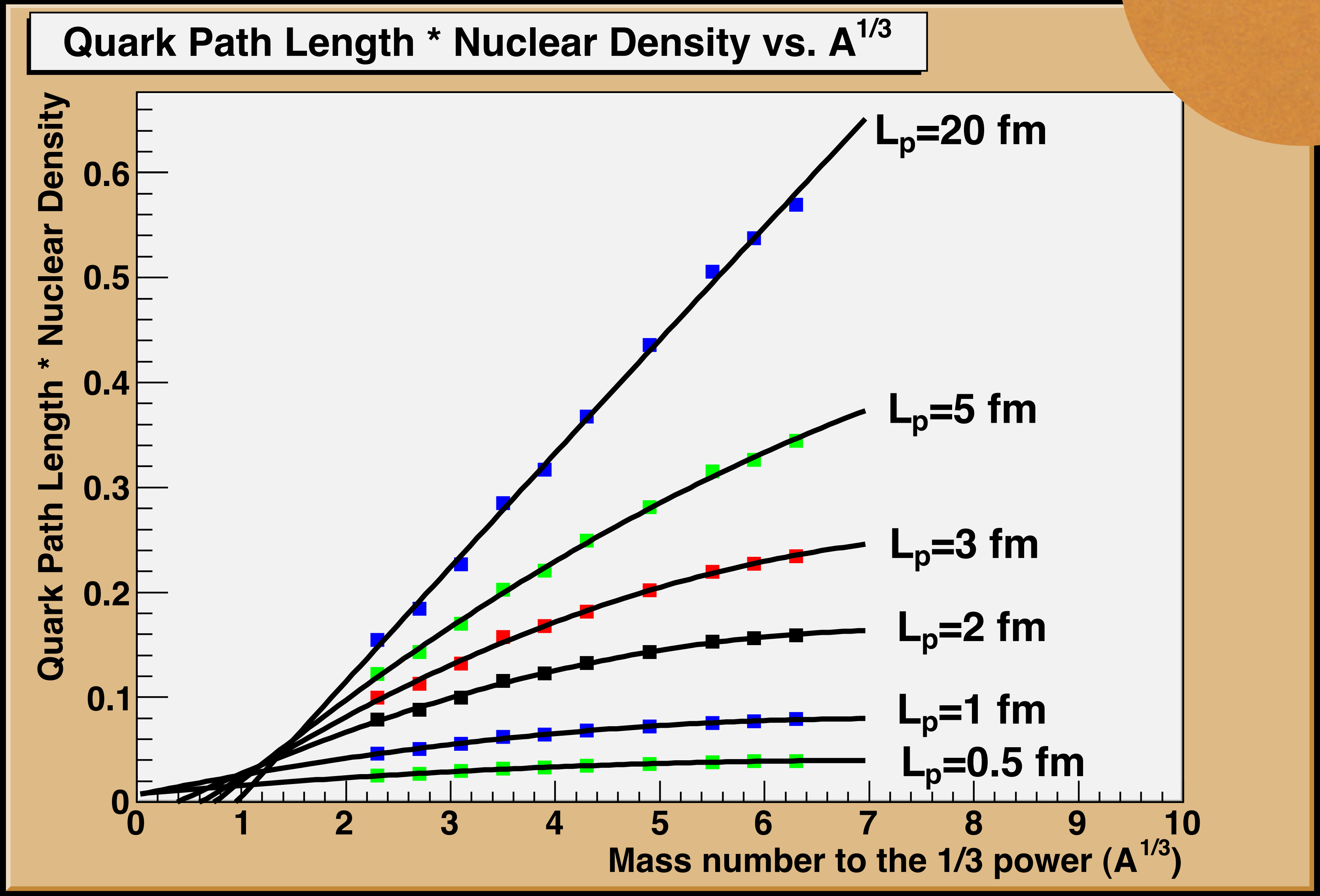

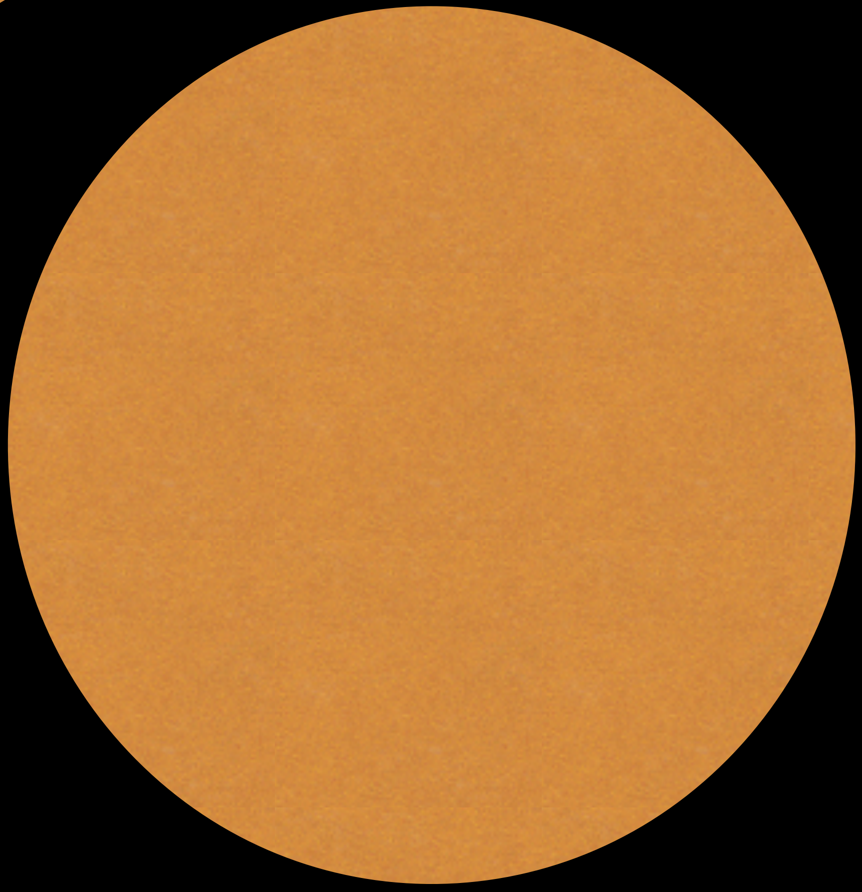

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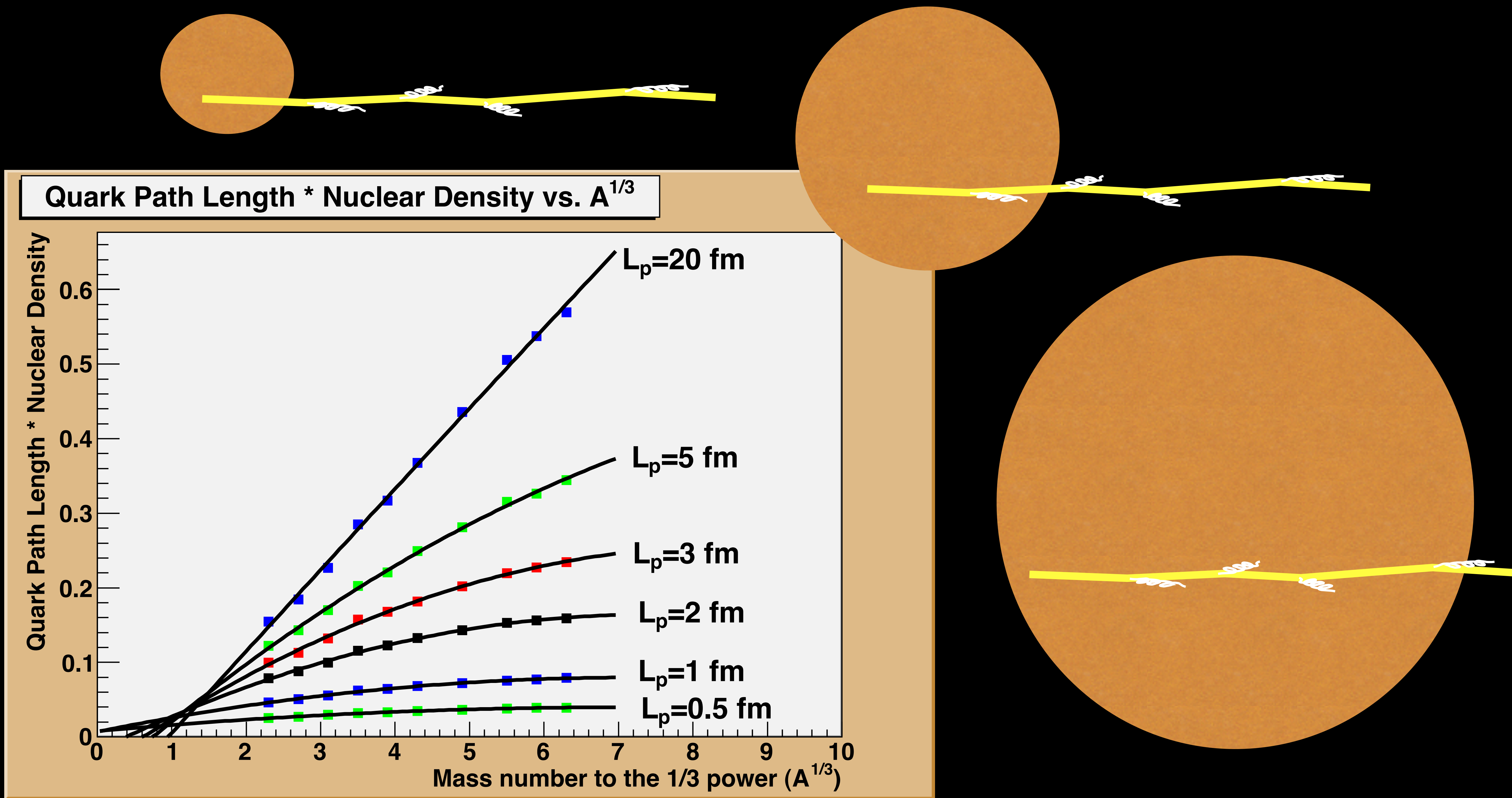

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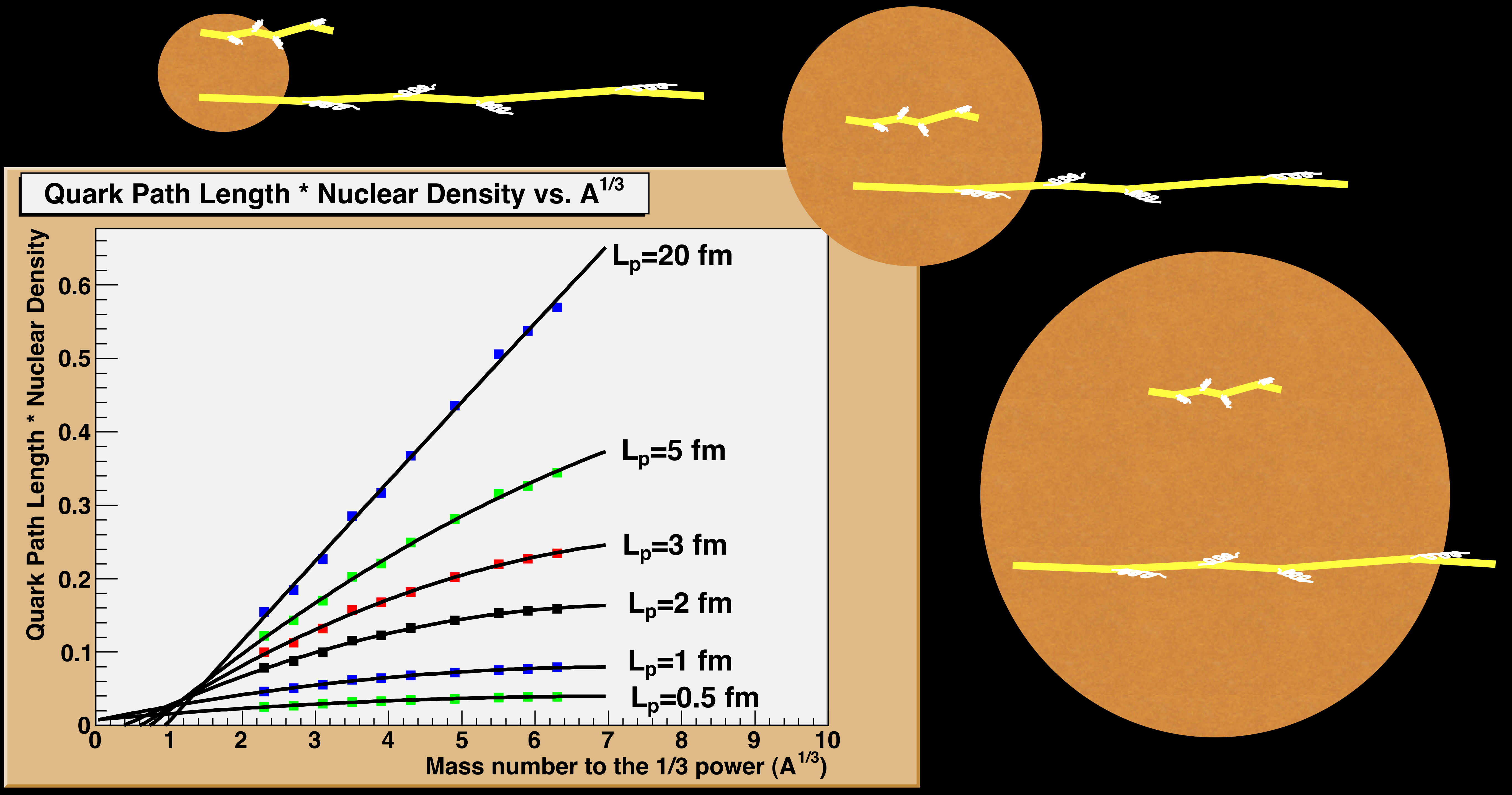

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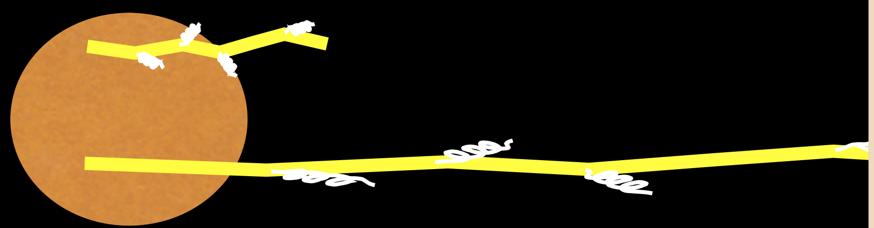
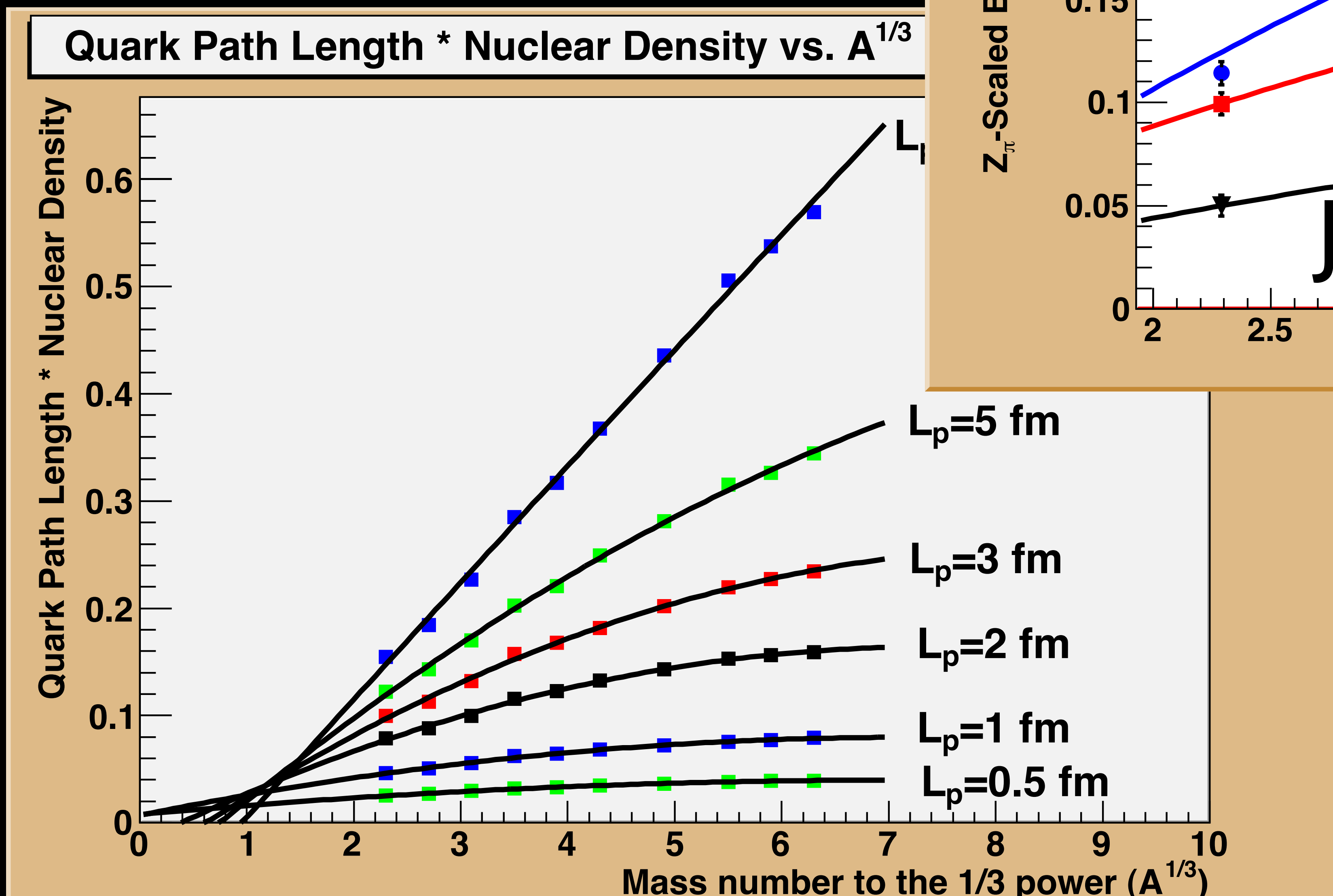
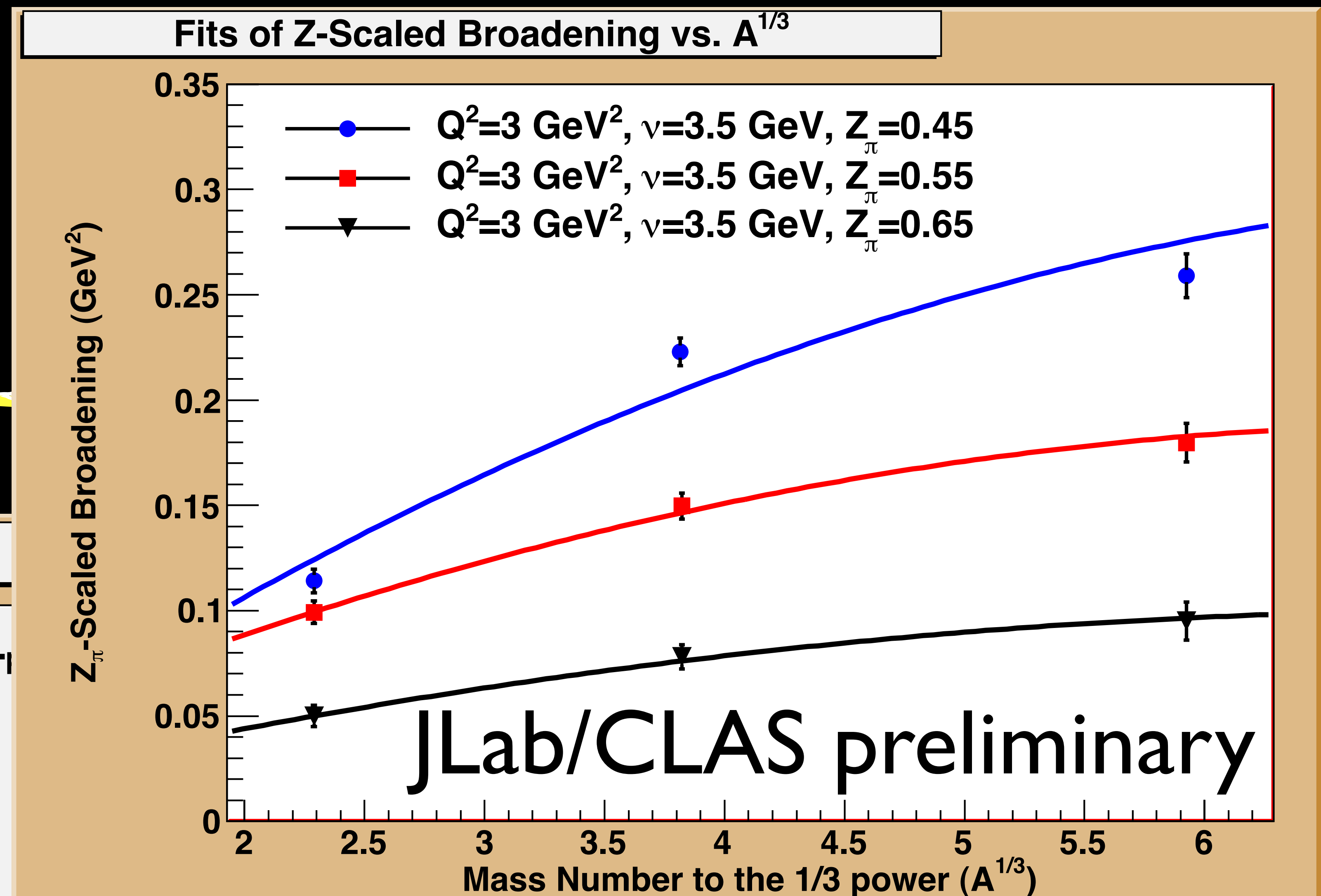
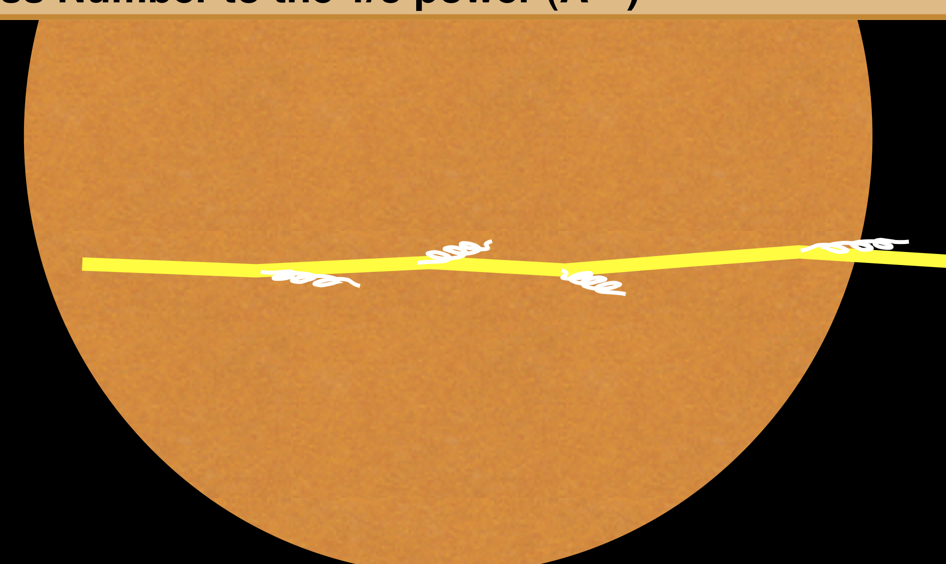




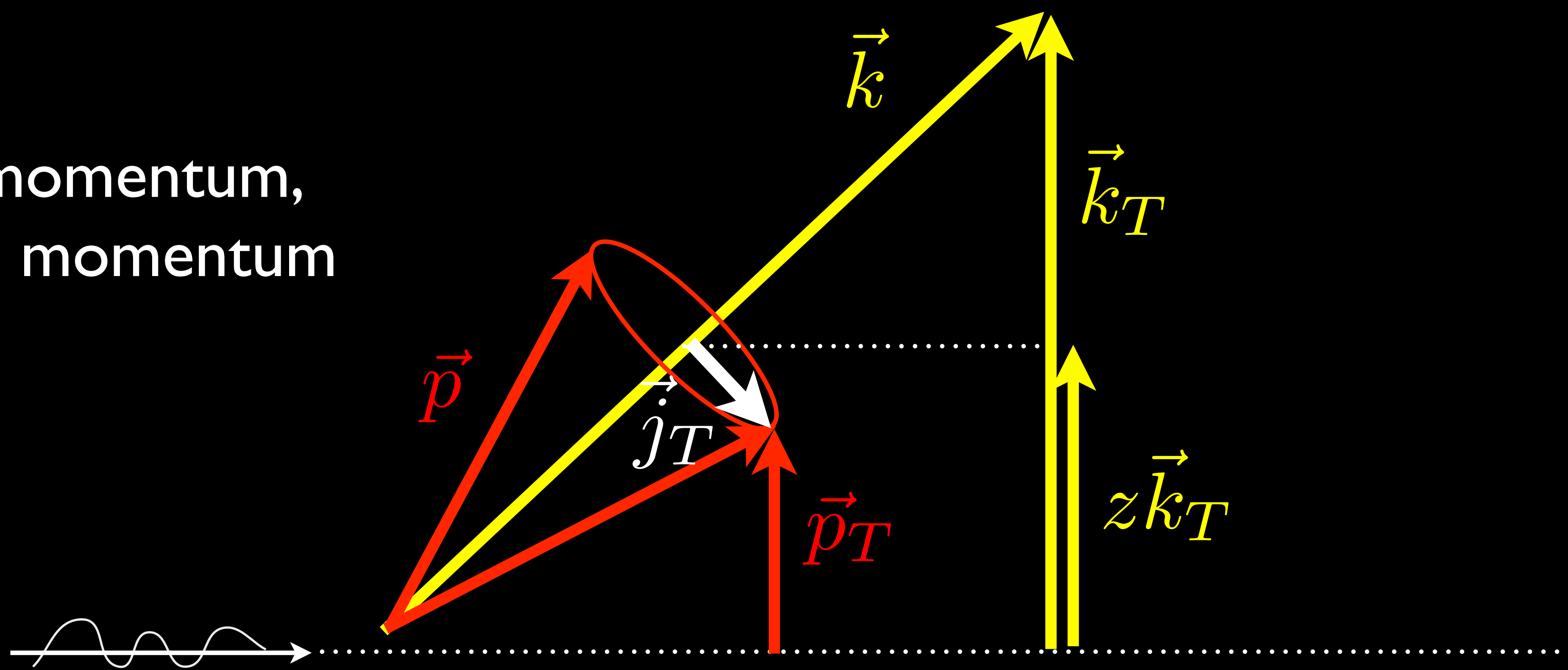




Quark k_T broadening vs. *hadron* p_T broadening

The k_T broadening experienced by a quark is "*diluted*" in the fragmention process

k is the ***quark*** momentum,
p is the ***hadron*** momentum



$$\vec{p}_T = z\vec{k}_T + \vec{j}_T$$

$$\langle p_T^2 \rangle = \langle z^2 k_T^2 \rangle + \langle j_T^2 \rangle$$

$$\Delta\langle p_T^2 \rangle = \Delta\langle z^2 k_T^2 \rangle + \Delta\langle j_T^2 \rangle$$

~0

$$\Delta\langle p_T^2 \rangle \approx z^2 \Delta\langle k_T^2 \rangle$$

Verified for pions to 5-10% accuracy for vacuum case, z=0.4-0.7, by monte carlo studies

Basic questions at low energies:

Partonic processes dominate, or hadronic? in which kinematic regime? classical or quantum?

Can identify dominant hadronization mechanisms, uniquely? what are the roles of flavor and mass?

What can we infer about fundamental QCD processes by observing the interaction with the nucleus?

If p_T broadening uniquely signals the partonic stage, can use this as one tool to answer these questions

p_T broadening is a tool to sample gluon field using a colored probe

$$\Delta p_T^2 \propto G(x, Q^2)\rho L$$

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e.g., http://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0006326, http://arxiv.org/abs/1208.0751

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is sensitive to (or equal to) the saturation scale

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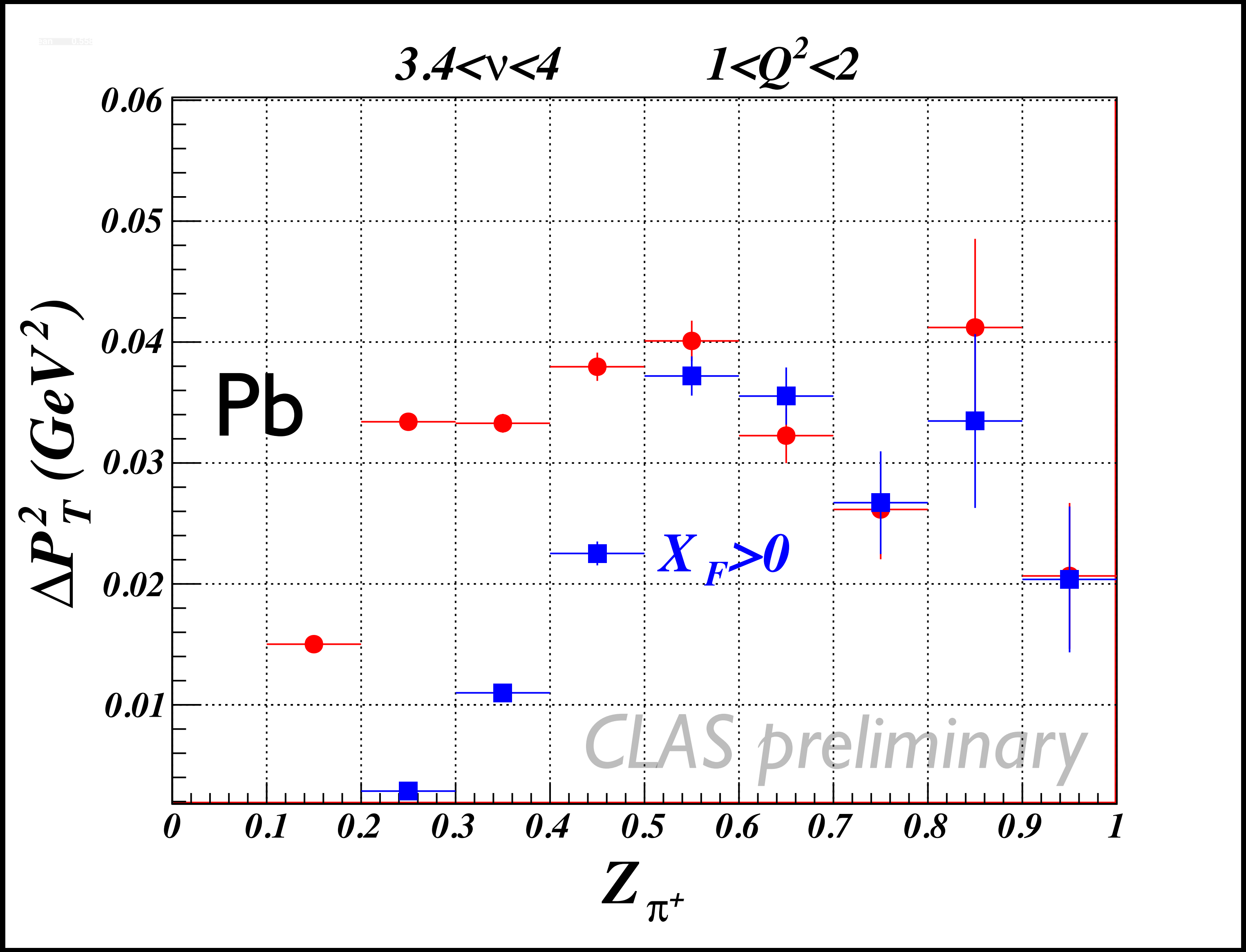
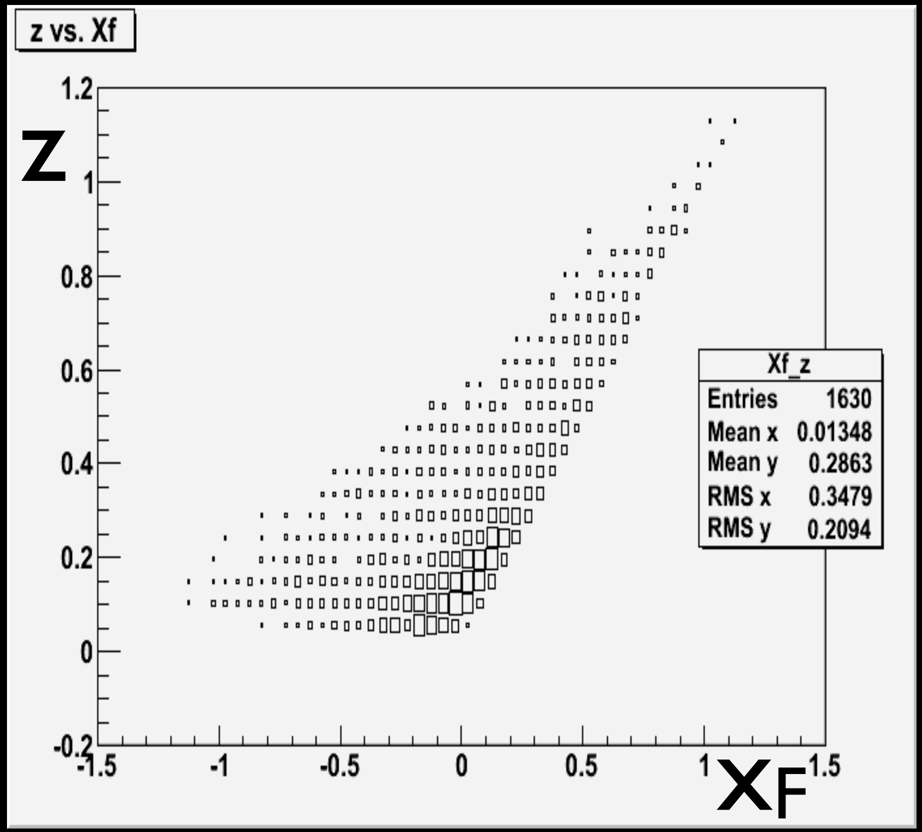
p_T broadening *directly samples the gluon field*

is sensitive to (or equal to) the saturation scale

http://arxiv.org/abs/1001.4281

New: dependence of p_T broadening on Feynman x





- x_F and z_h are partially correlated

- Feynman x is the fraction ${}^{\pi}p_L/\max\{{}^{\pi}p_L\}$ in the γ*-N CM system
- Separate current (x_F>0) and target (x_F<0) fragmentation
- First observation that *p_T broadening originates in both regimes*

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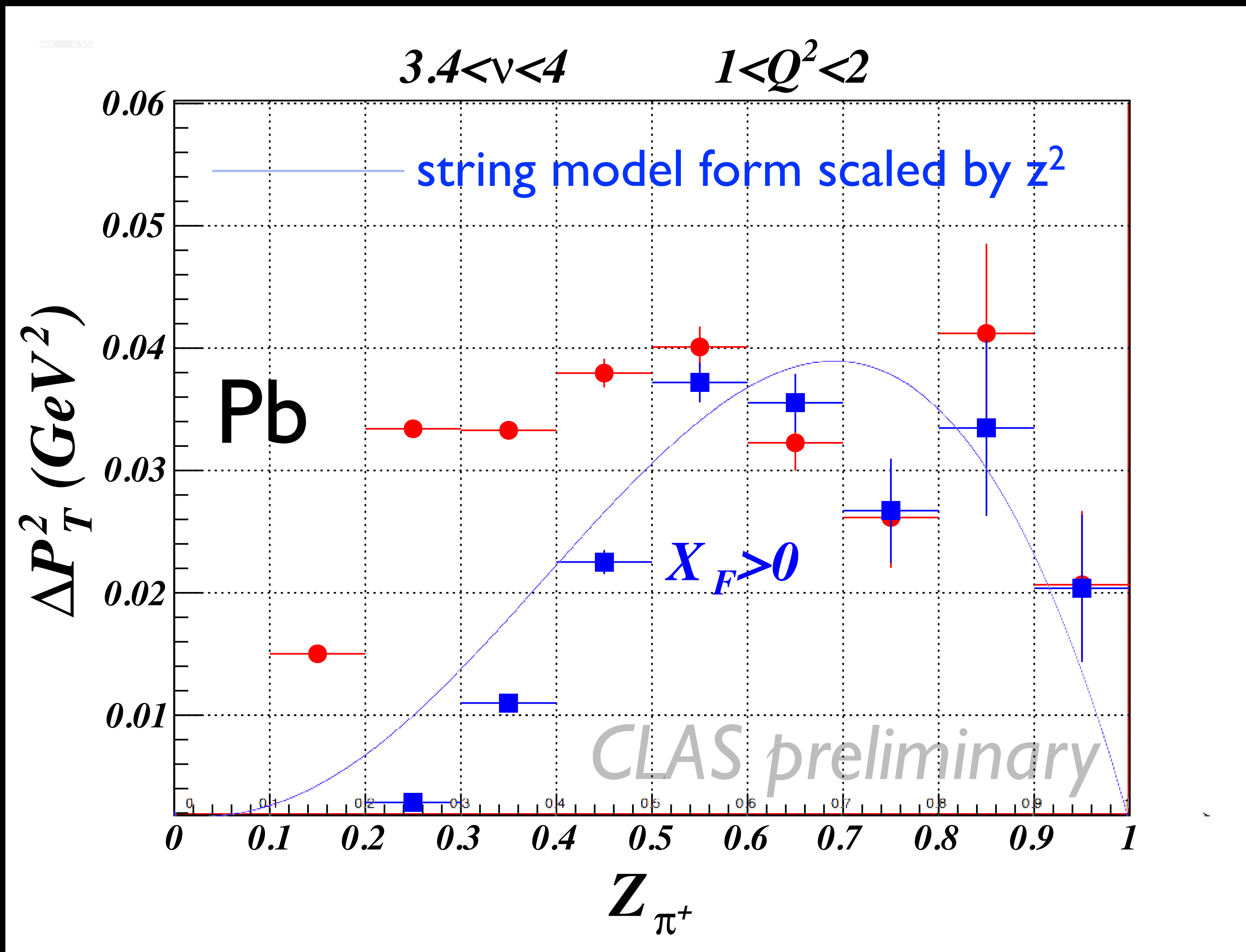

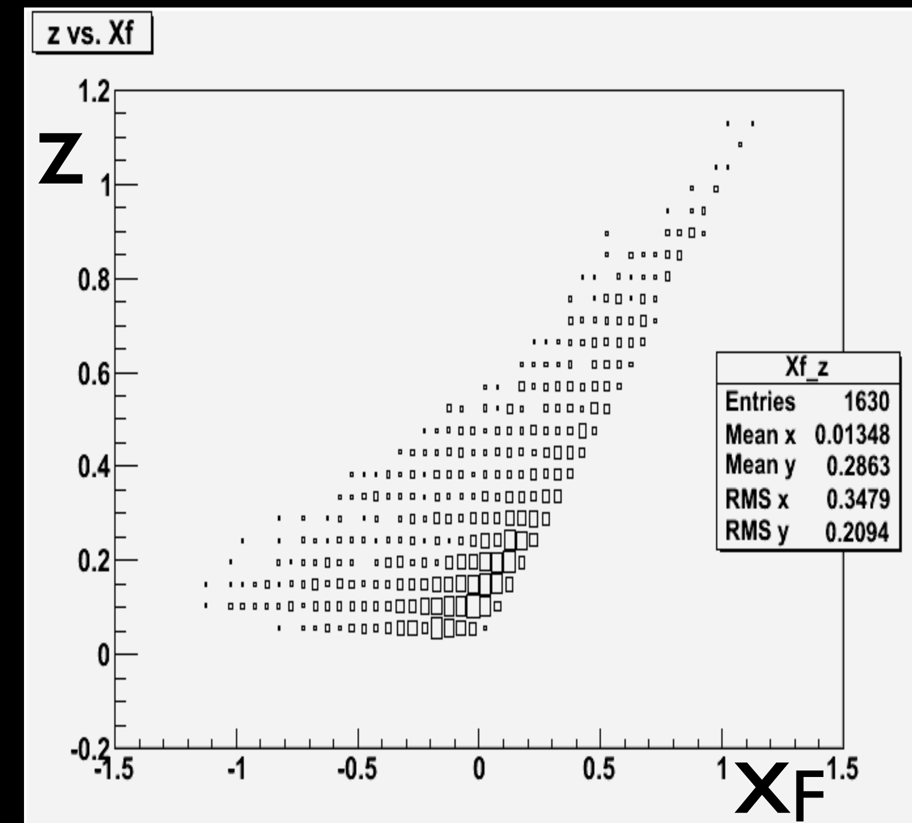

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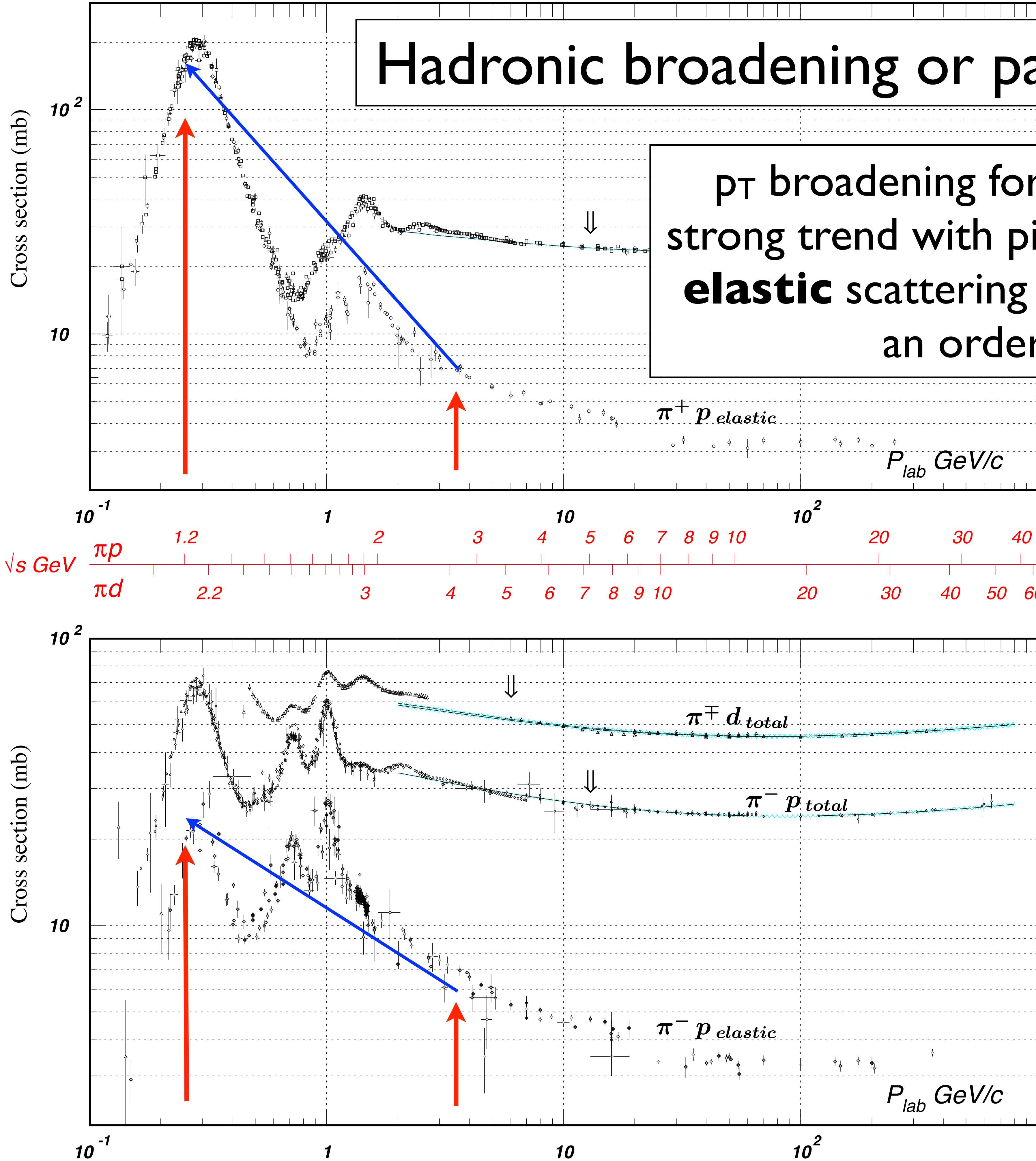
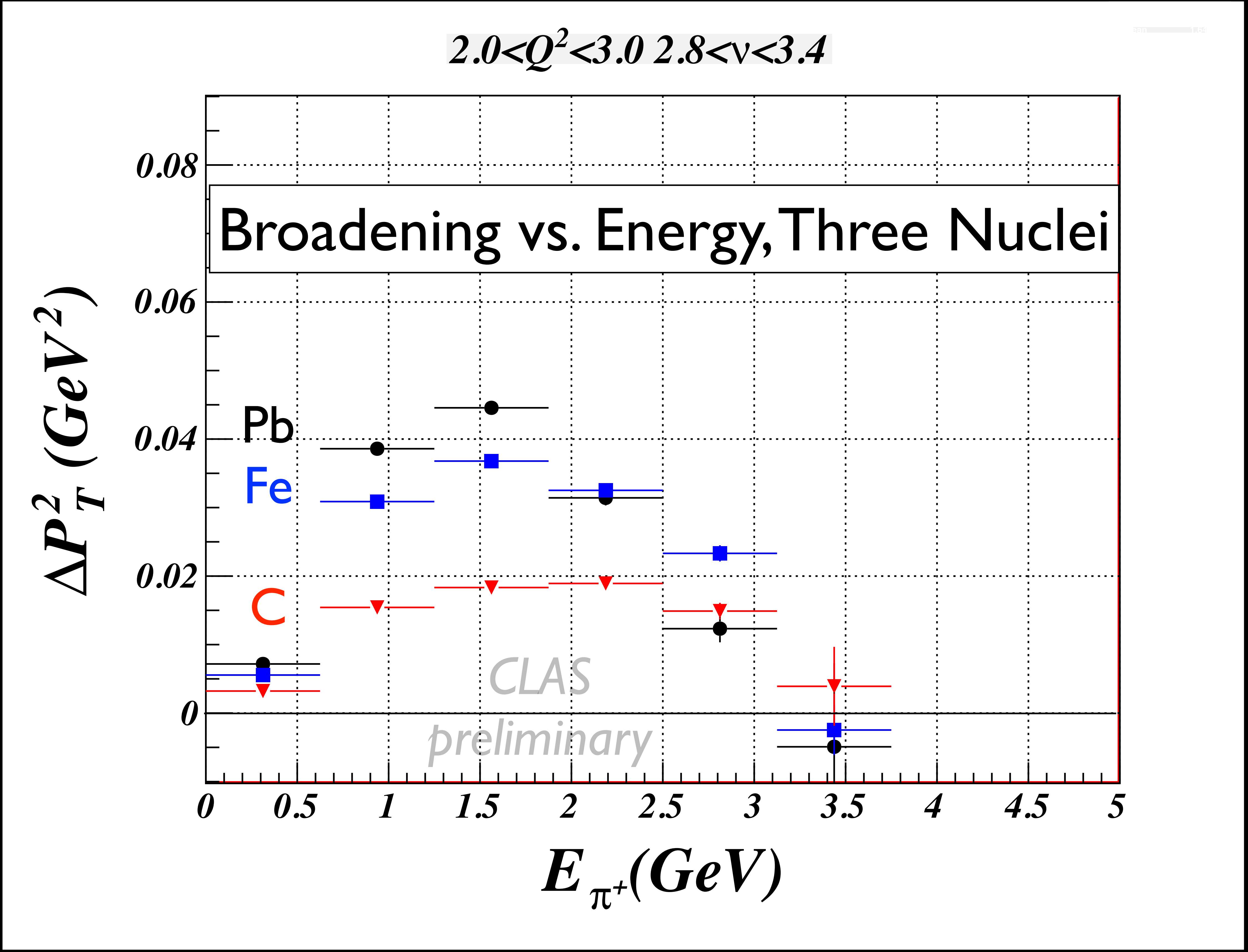
Hadronic broadening or partonic broadening?

p_T broadening for Pb does not show any strong trend with pion energy, while hadronic **elastic** scattering cross section changes by an order of magnitude

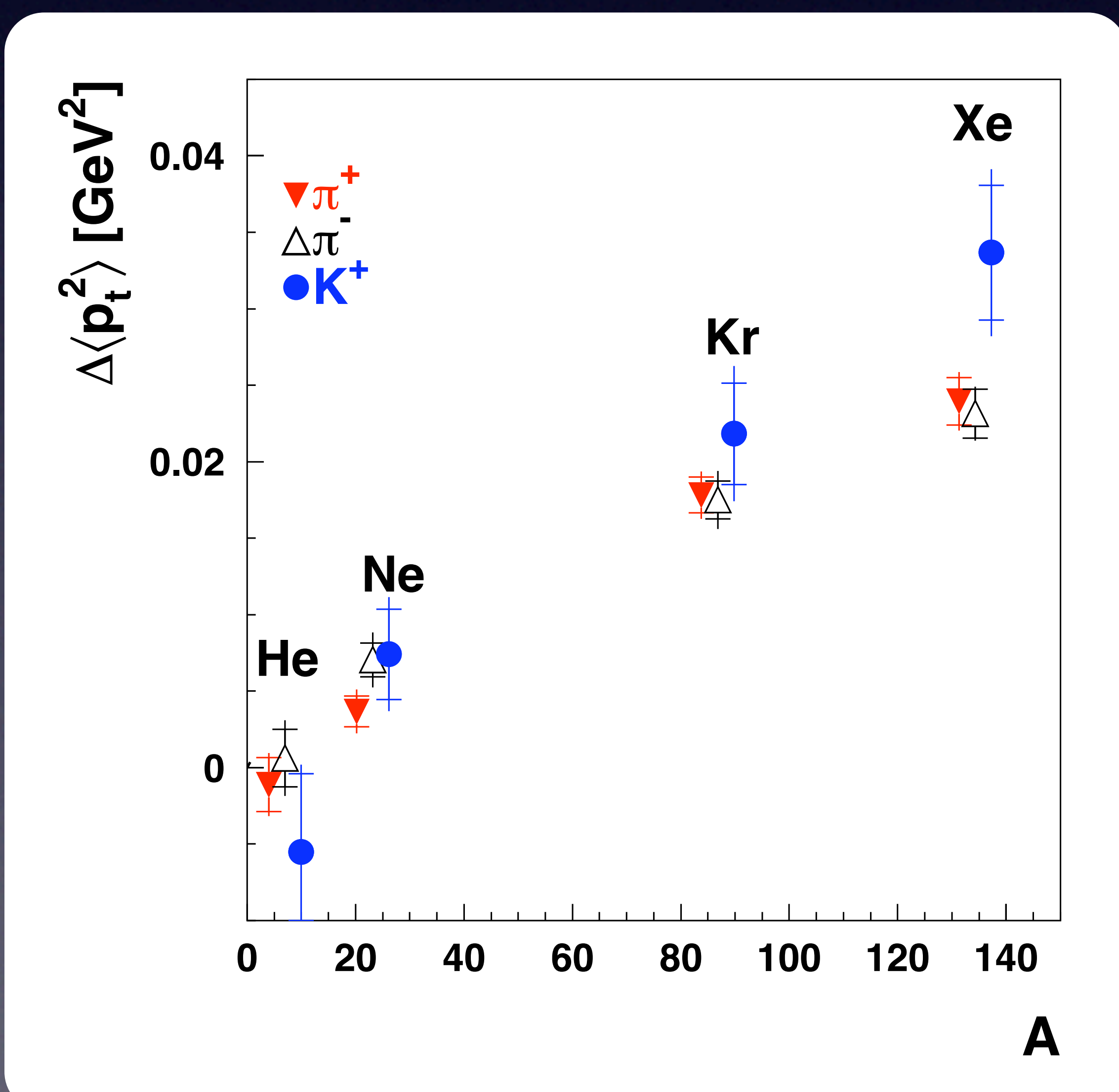


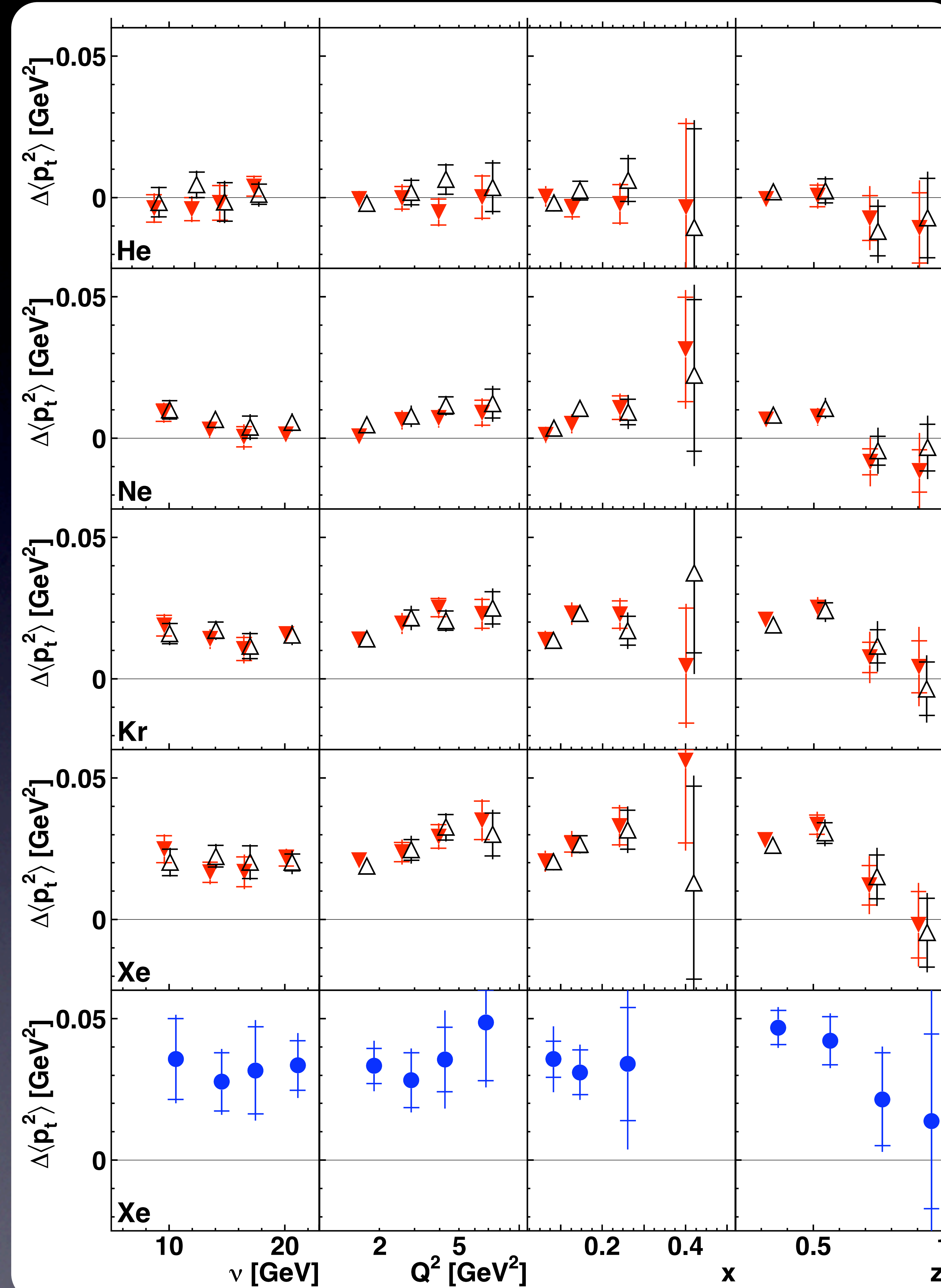


No evidence of hadronic broadening - no peak at low energies, and carbon (N=Z) flatter than lead (N>>Z)

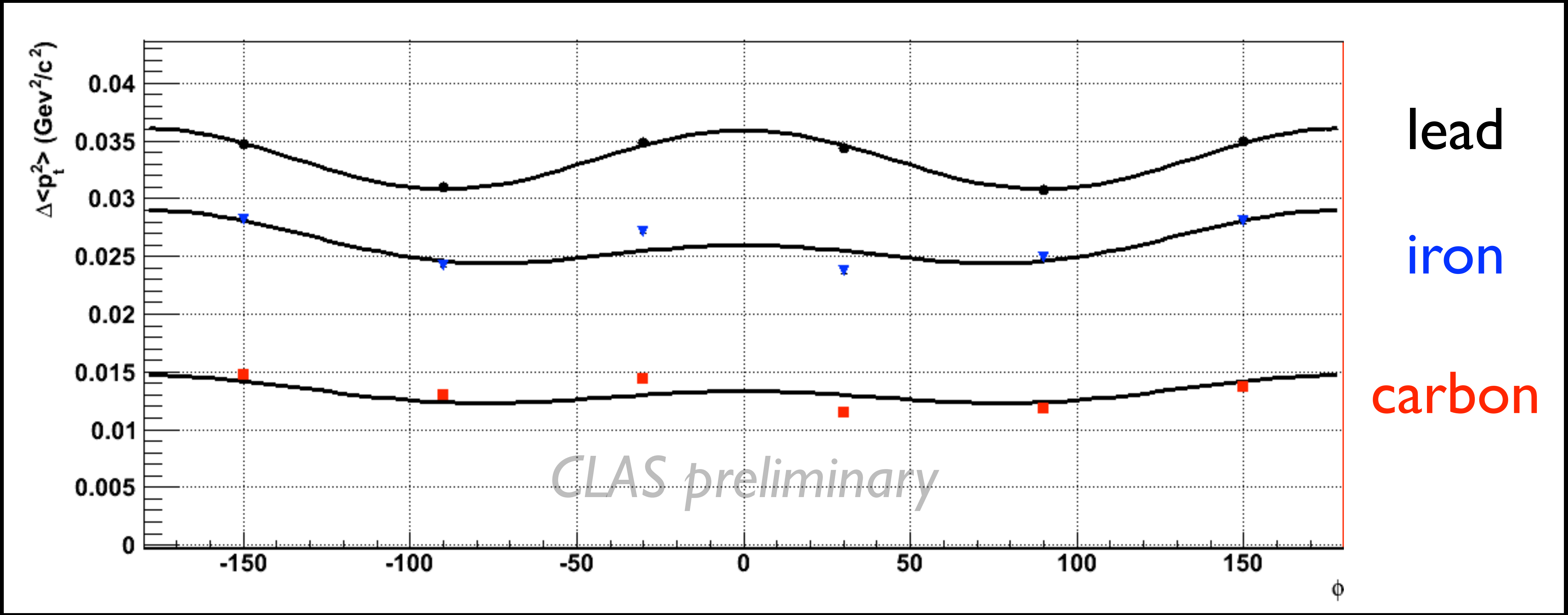
Hermes p_T broadening data

World's first comparison between pion and K^+ p_T broadening





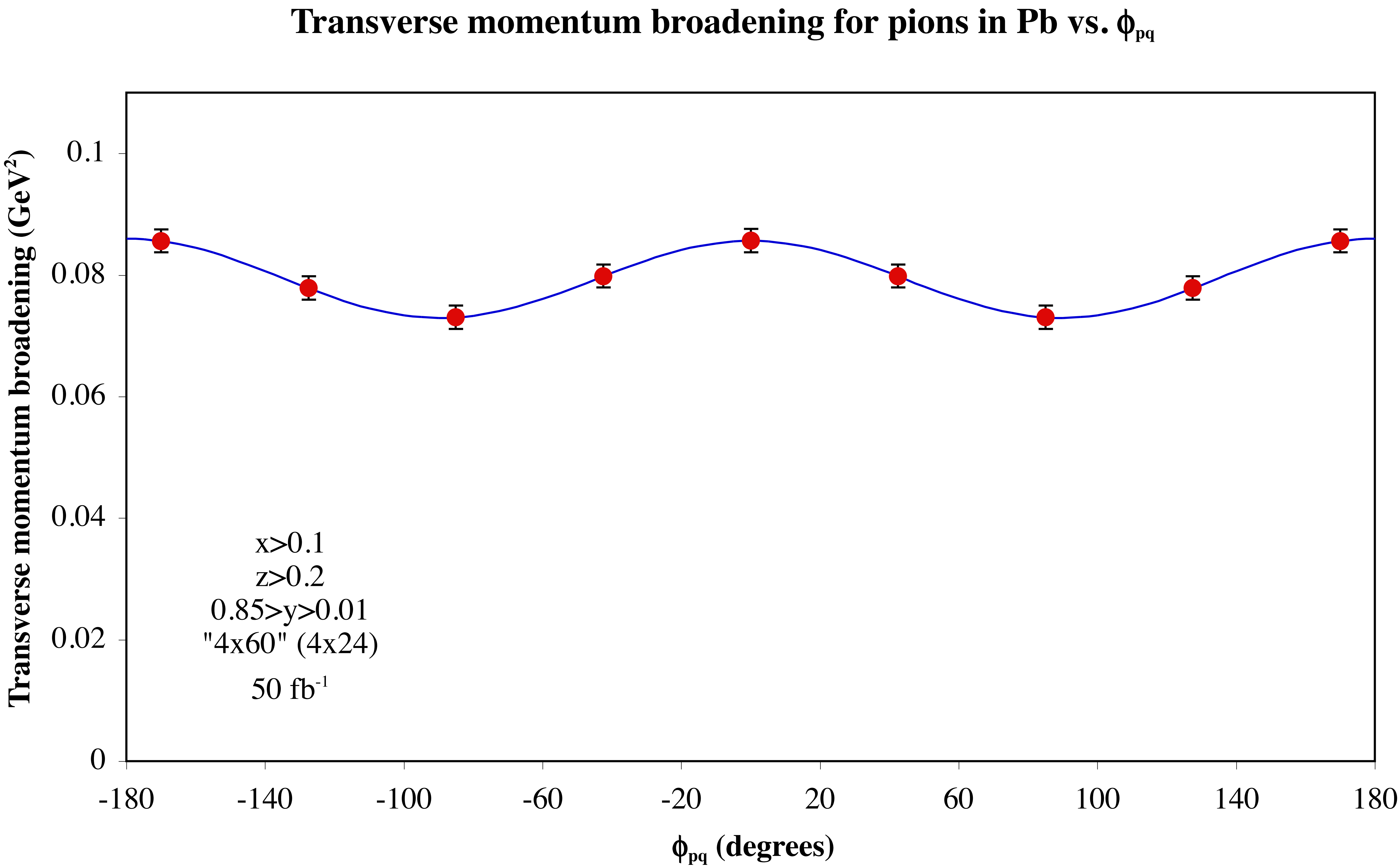
New: dependence of p_T broadening on ϕ_{pq}



curves shown contain terms in cos(ϕ_{pq}) and cos($2\phi_{pq}$) for positive pions
only statistical uncertainties shown

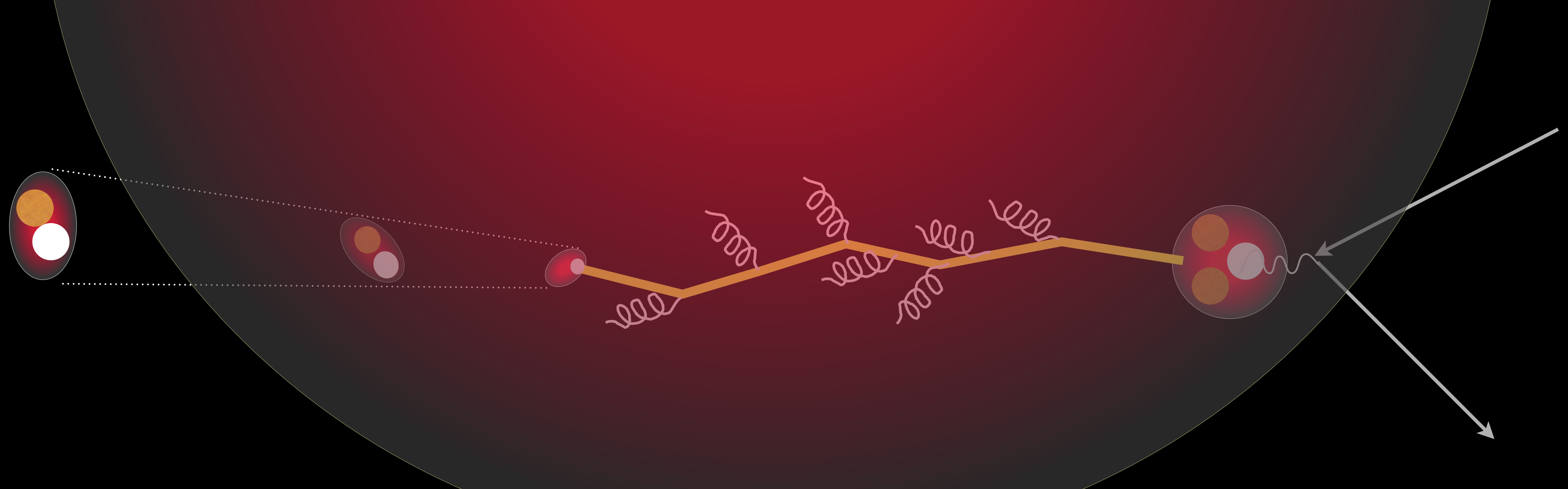
- Expectation within classical picture: any distribution seen in carbon will become more 'washed out' in heavier nuclei
- Not seen! *first observation of quantum effect in p_T broadening*

  - related to parton density fluctuations in larger nuclei? J. Qiu: Boer-Mulders TMD $\otimes$ $D_j^h(z, Q^2)$ in presence of non-vanishing mass dipole moment

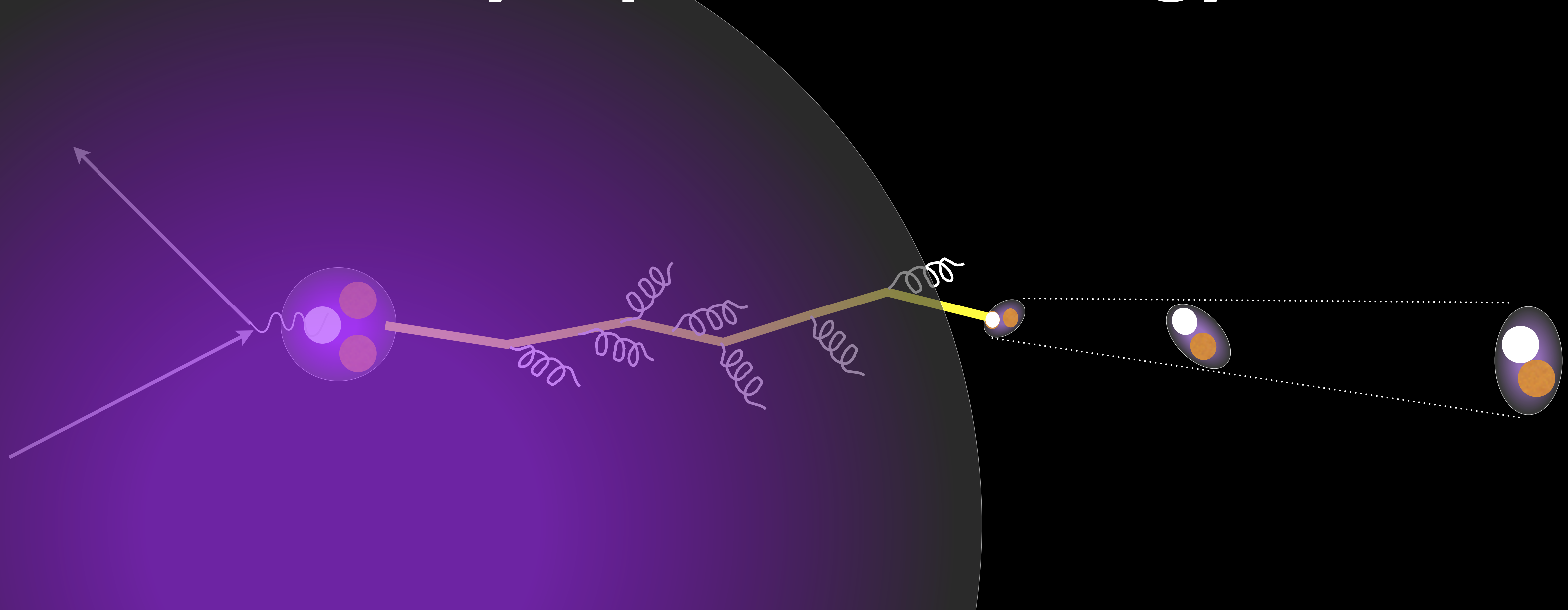


Possible p_T broadening measurement at EIC

(~speculative:) Probing quantum density fluctuations at high energies with partonic multiple scattering!



The intensifying puzzle of heavy quark energy loss



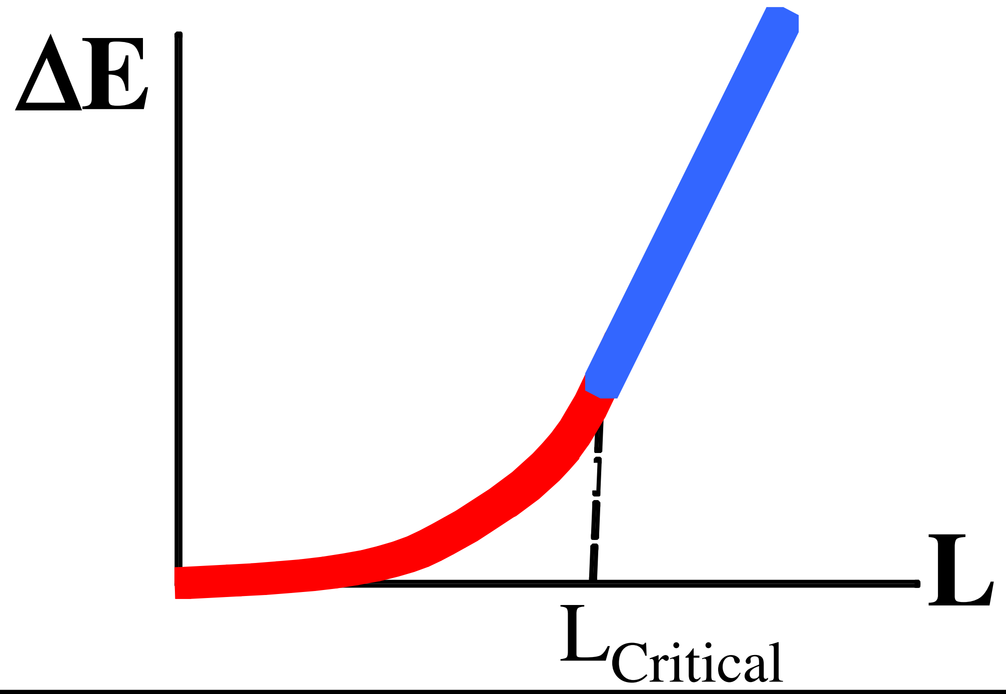
EIC: study partonic energy loss

- Partonic energy loss is a fundamental process in QCD
- Multiplicity ratio a powerful tool to study it
  - Basic pQCD behavior believed to be ~ understood, **but**....
  - Heavy quark suppression from RHIC and LHC is showing puzzling pattern

Energy Loss in pQCD
(BDMPS-Z version)

$L < L_{Critical}$ $\quad -\frac{dE}{dx} \propto L\hat{q}$

$L > L_{Critical}$ $\quad -\frac{dE}{dx} \propto \sqrt{E\hat{q}}$



$$\text{at} \quad \mathrm{L} = \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{Critical}}, \quad \mathrm{L}\hat{\mathrm{q}} \propto \sqrt{\mathrm{E_q} \cdot \hat{\mathrm{q}}} \;\; ; \quad \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{Critical}} \propto \sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{E_q}}{\hat{\mathrm{q}}}}$$

$$\mathrm{E_q} \approx \nu \approx \text{ few GeV}, \;\; \hat{\mathrm{q}} \approx 0.02 - 0.1 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{fm},$$

$$\longrightarrow \quad \sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{E_q}}{\hat{\mathrm{q}}}} \approx \mathrm{R_{lead}} - \mathrm{R_{carbon}}$$

(multiplied by an unknown prefactor)

Connection to previous topic: $-\frac{dE}{dx} = \frac{\alpha_s N_c}{4} \Delta k_T^2$

EIC: study partonic energy loss

- Partonic energy loss is a fundamental process in QCD
- Multiplicity ratio a powerful tool to study it, especially at EIC energies
  - Basic pQCD behavior believed to be ~ understood, **but**....
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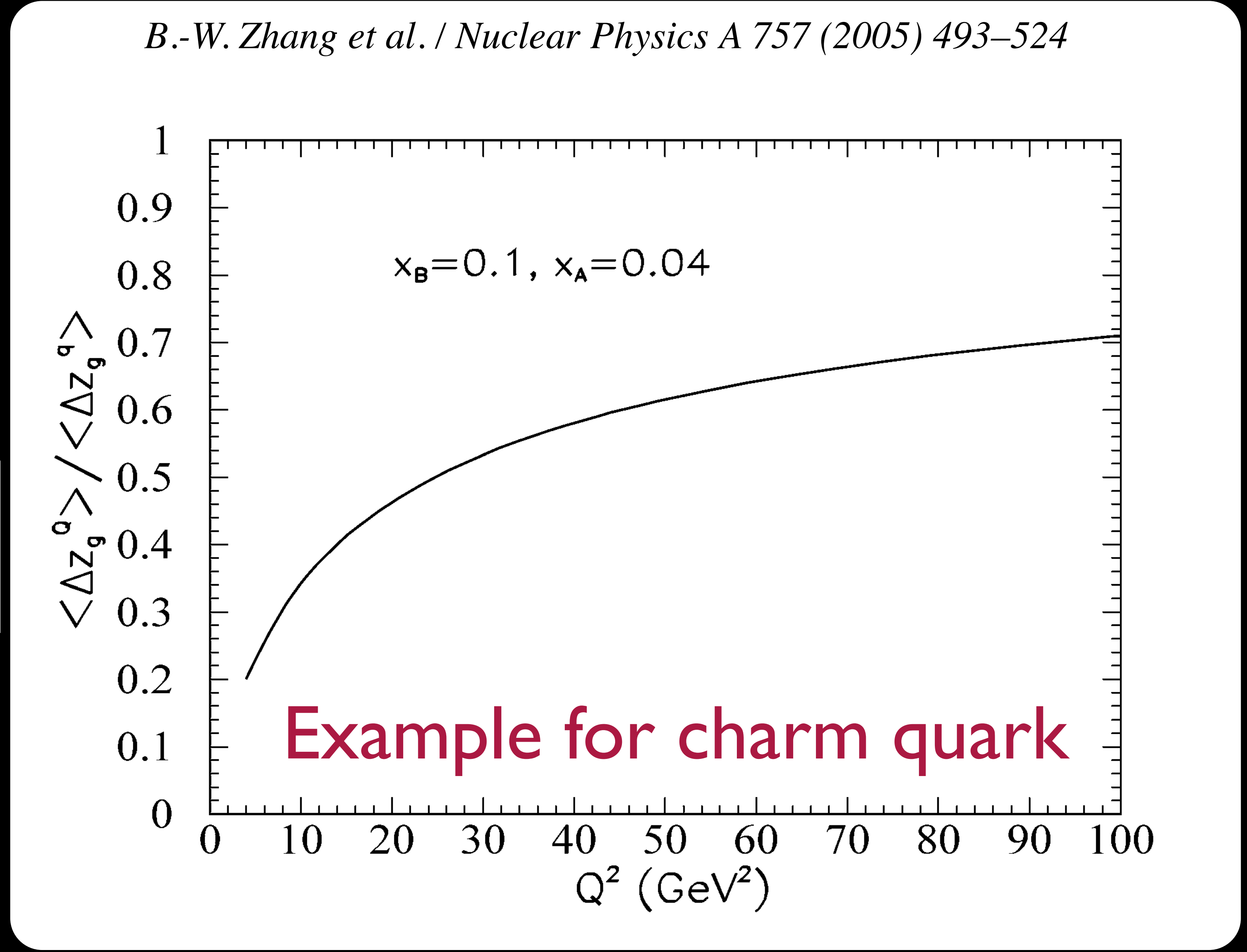
Heavy Quark Energy Loss

Heavy quark radiative energy loss is predicted to be less than light quark energy loss:



Ratio of heavy quark energy loss to light quark energy loss

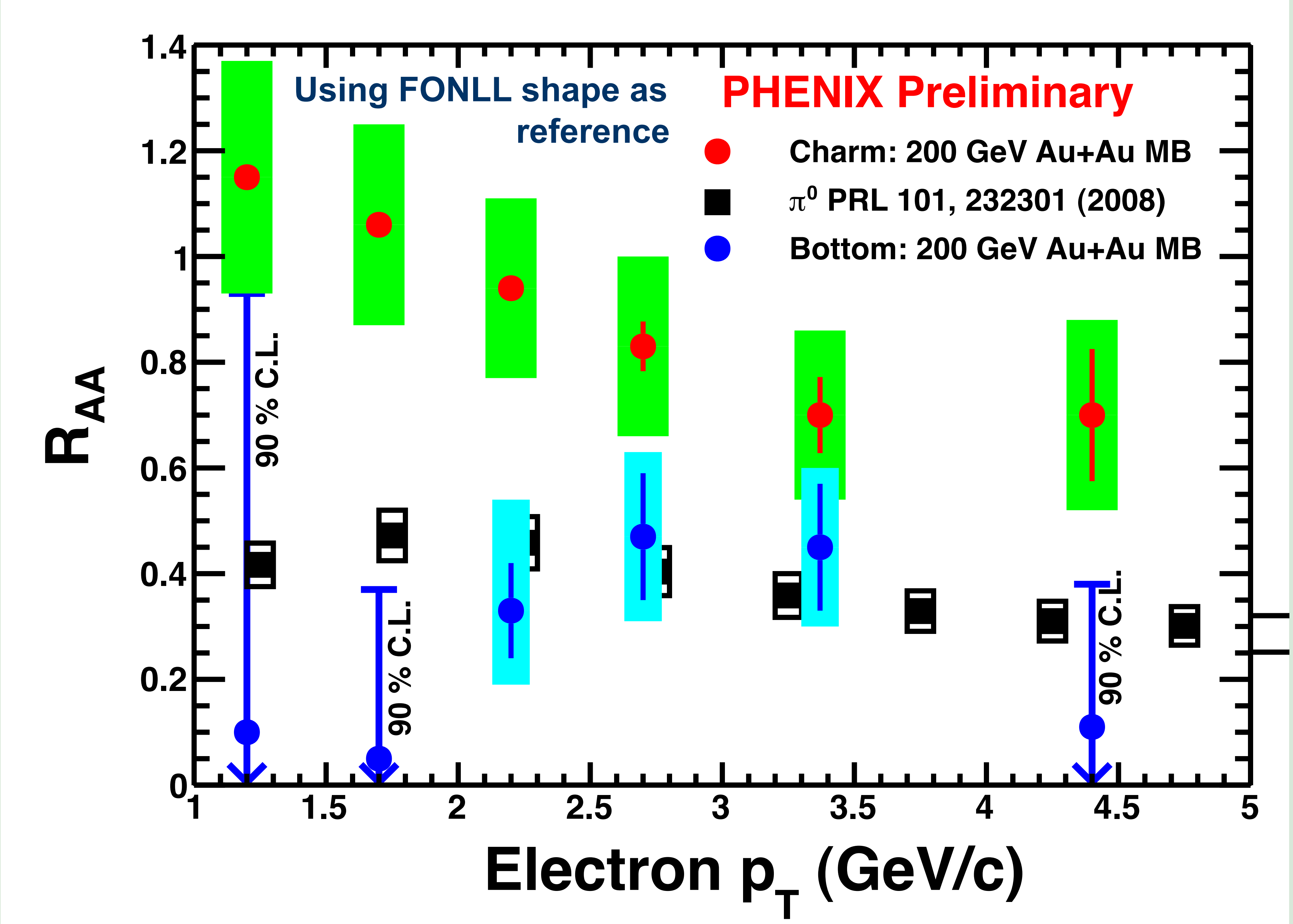
Formalism implies a strict ordering of quark energy loss: u/d, s, c, b

$$\frac{Q_H(k_T)}{Q_L(k_T)} \approx \exp[\frac{16\alpha_s C_F}{9\sqrt{3}} \cdot L \cdot (\frac{\hat{q}M^2}{M^2 + k_T^2})^{1/3}]$$

http://arxiv.org/abs/0810.5702, http://arxiv.org/abs/0907.1918

R_{AA} for c→e, b→e and π^0

- Bottom contribution is heavily suppressed!



2012-0

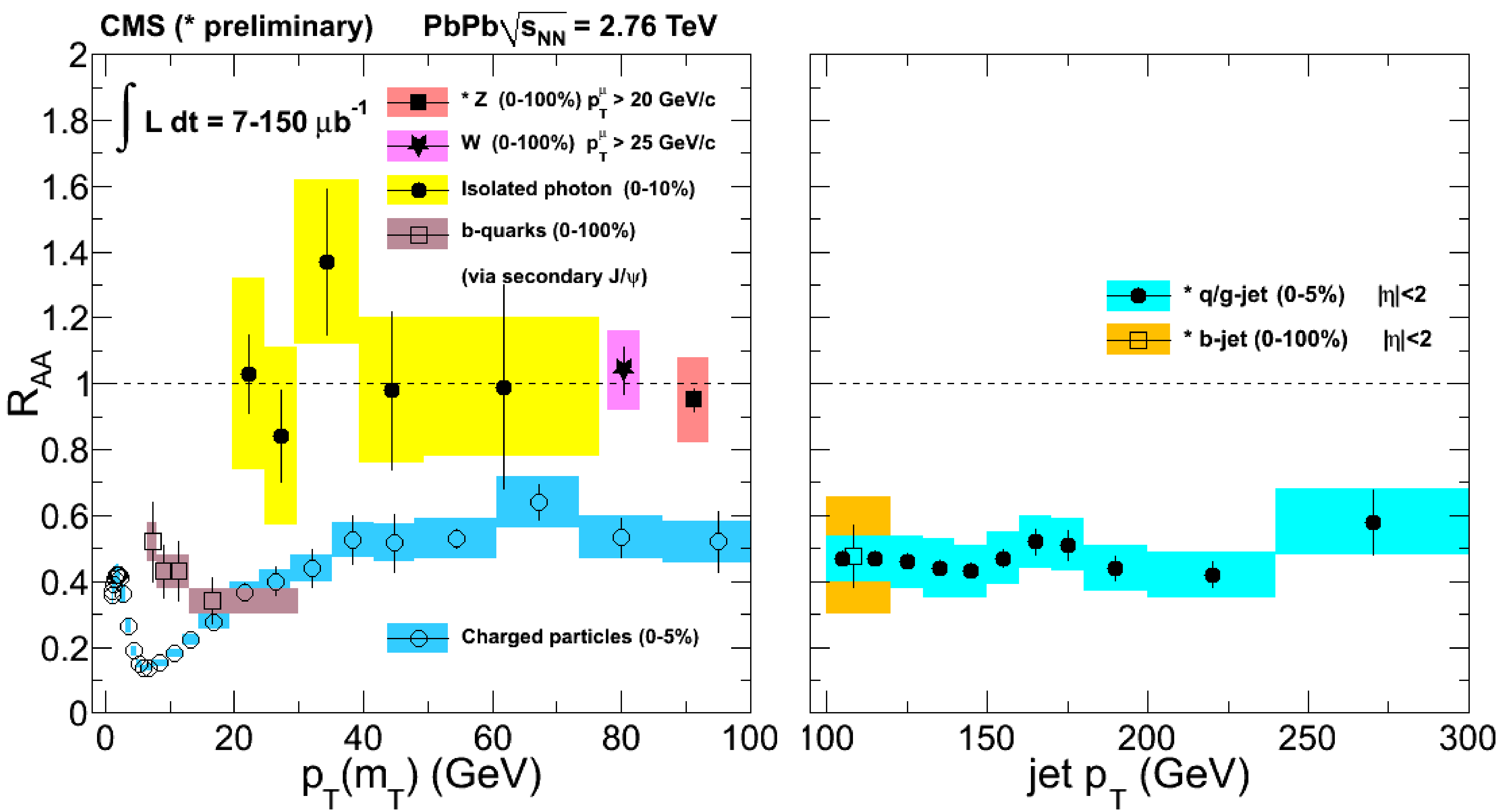
See M. Rosati (Tue) and R. Nouicer (Fri) talk

Parton ID: b-quarks

Parallel talk
Mihee Jo (Fri)

Parallel talk
Matt Nguyen (Tue)

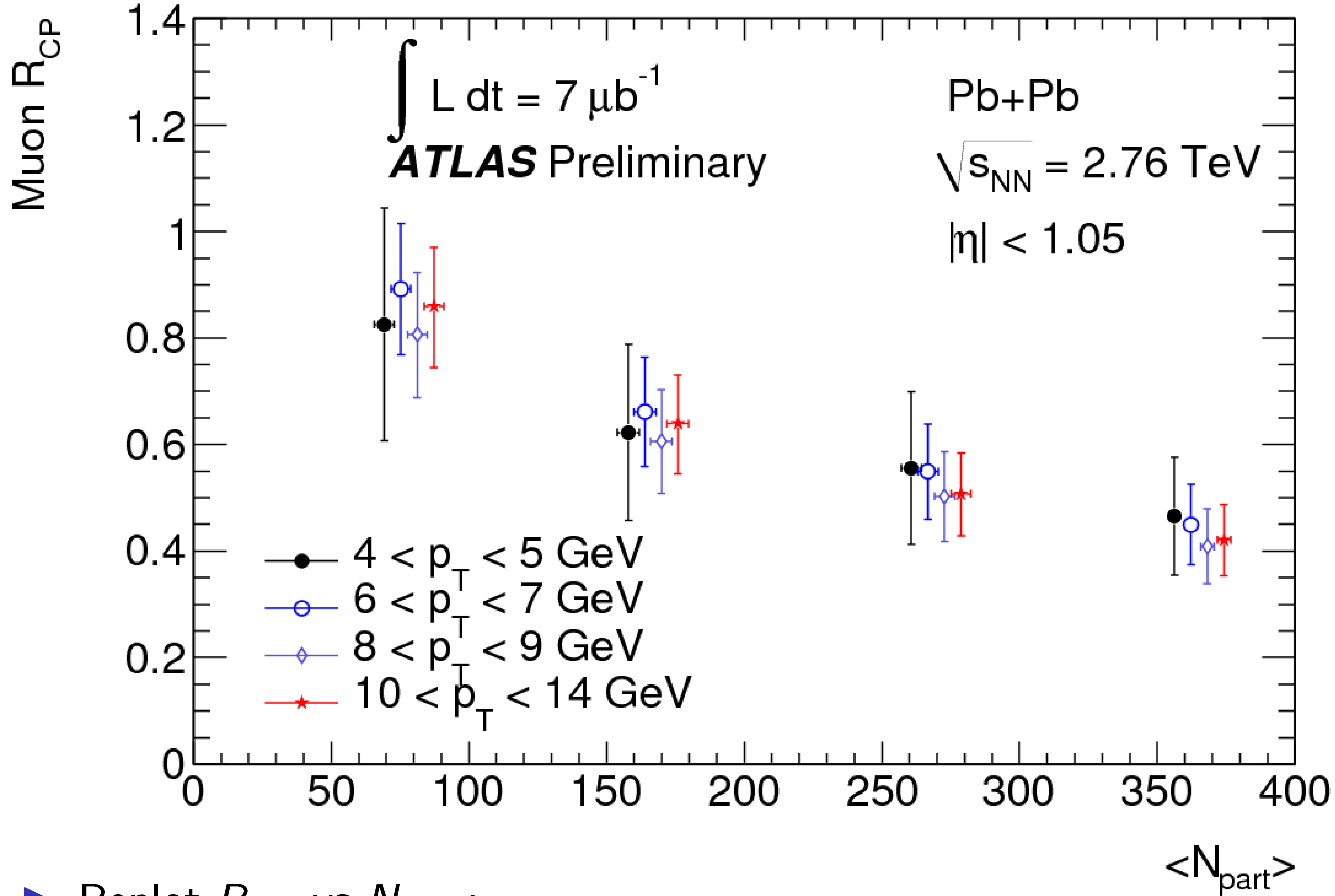
Poster
Jorge Robles



Distinct b-quark suppression pattern at low p_T

First observation of b-jet suppression at high p_T

Results: $R_{\mathrm{CP}}(N_{\mathrm{part}})$ from heavy flavor decays

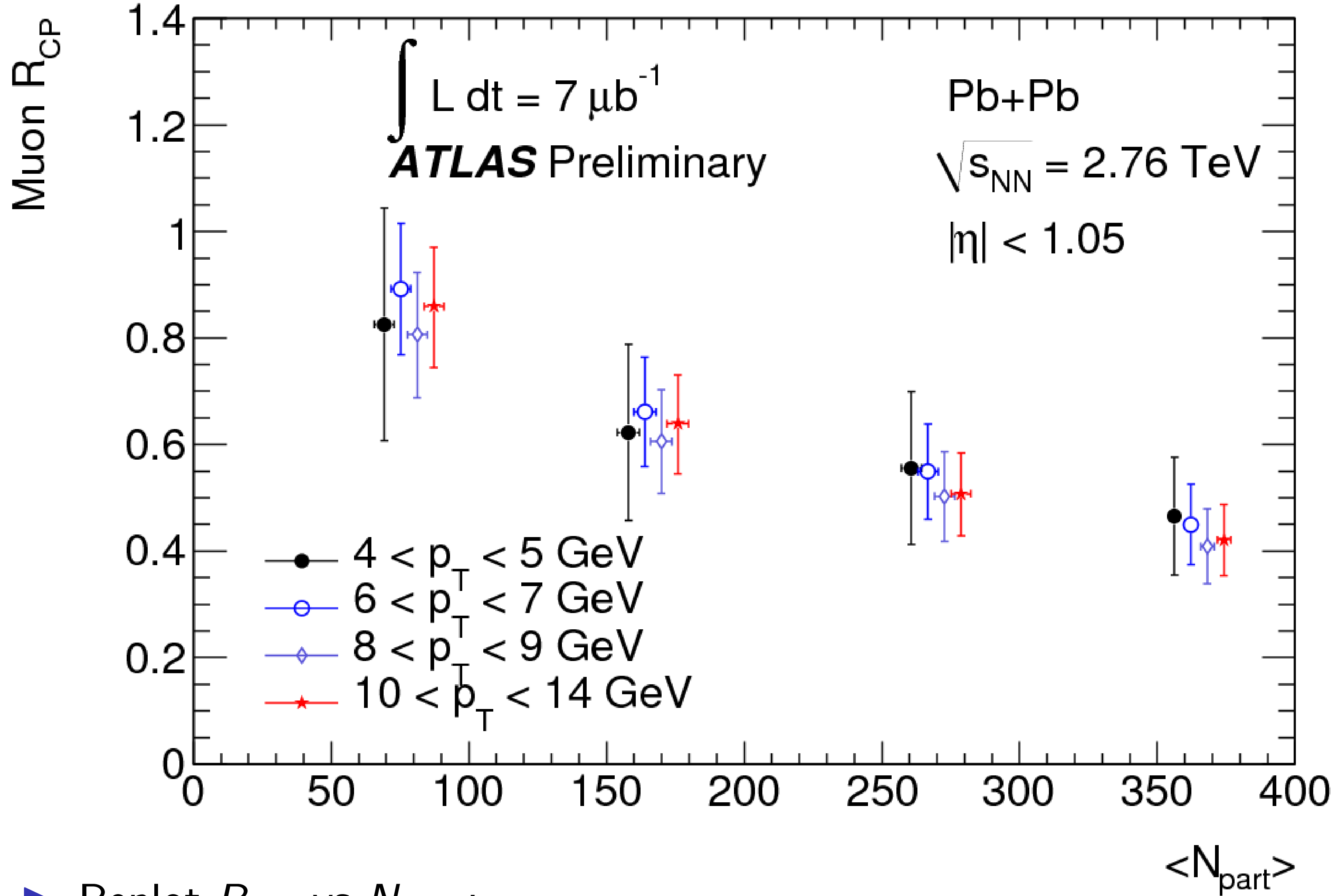


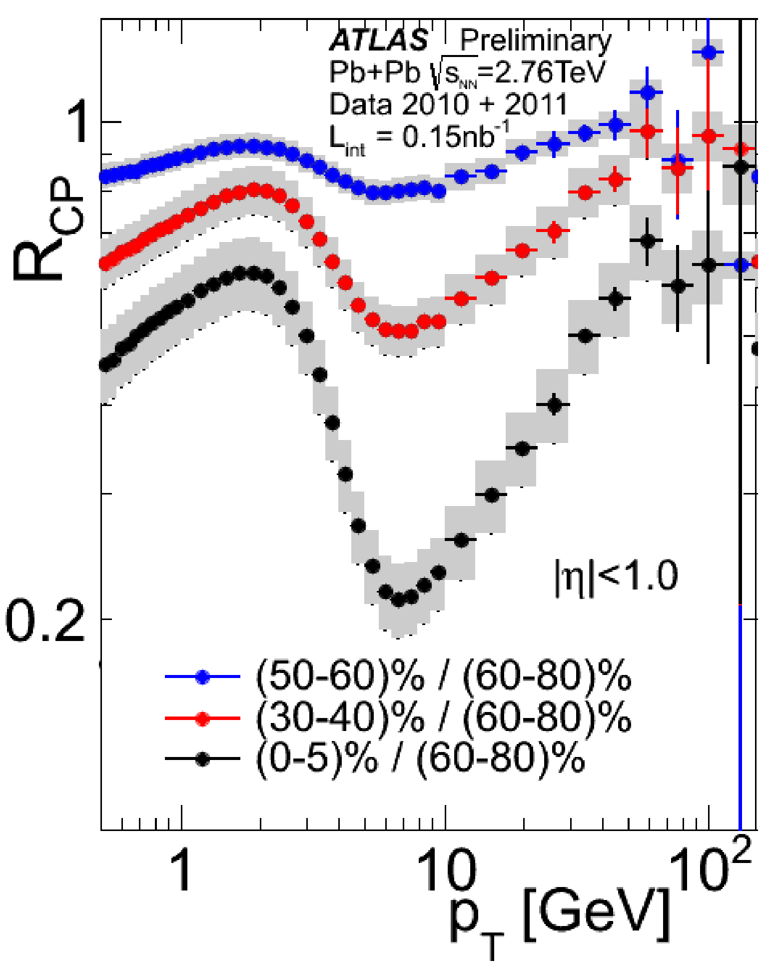
- Replot R_{CP} vs N_{part}:
  - ⇒ suppression evolves smoothly with centrality.
  - ⇒ similar N_{part} dependence at all p_{T}.

ATLAS-CONF-2012-050

Motivation
ATLAS Detector
Data selection
Centrality
$\mu^{\pm}$ Reconstruction
HF Extraction
Signal purity
Systematic Uncertainty
Results
R_{CP}
Conclusion

Results: $R_{\mathrm{CP}}(N_{\mathrm{part}})$ from heavy flavor decays



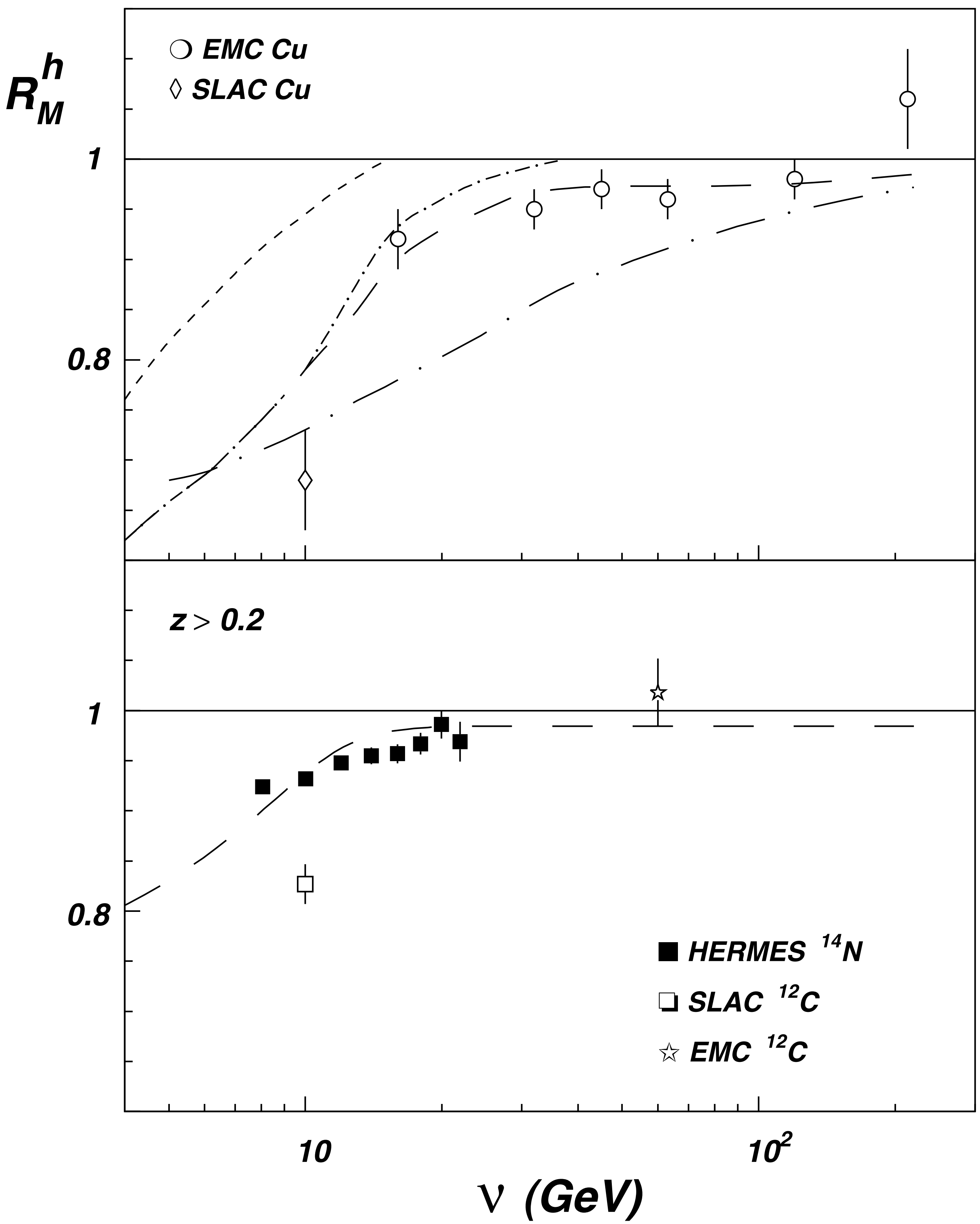


- Replot R_{CP} vs N_{part}:
  - $\Rightarrow$ suppression evolves smoothly with centrality.
  - $\Rightarrow$ similar N_{part} dependence at all p_{T}.

ATLAS-CONF-2012-050

Nuclear fragmentation effects do not disappear at high energies! (not at EIC, probably not even at LHeC)

http://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0501260



$$R_M^h = R_A^h = \frac{\frac{1}{N_e^A}\ N_h^A}{\frac{1}{N_e^D}\ N_h^D}$$

Nuclear fragmentation effects do not disappear at high energies! (not at EIC, probably not even at LHeC)

http://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0501260

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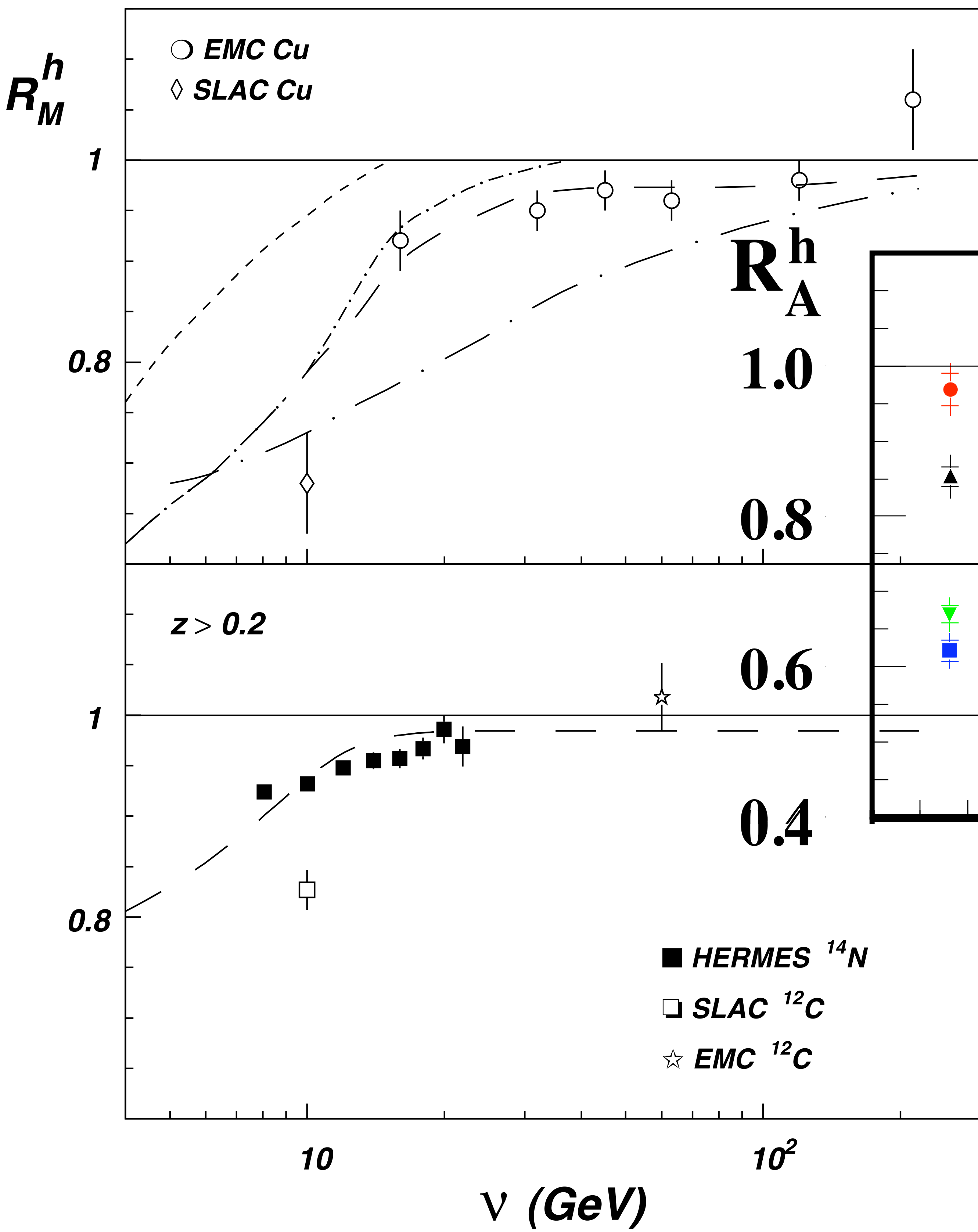
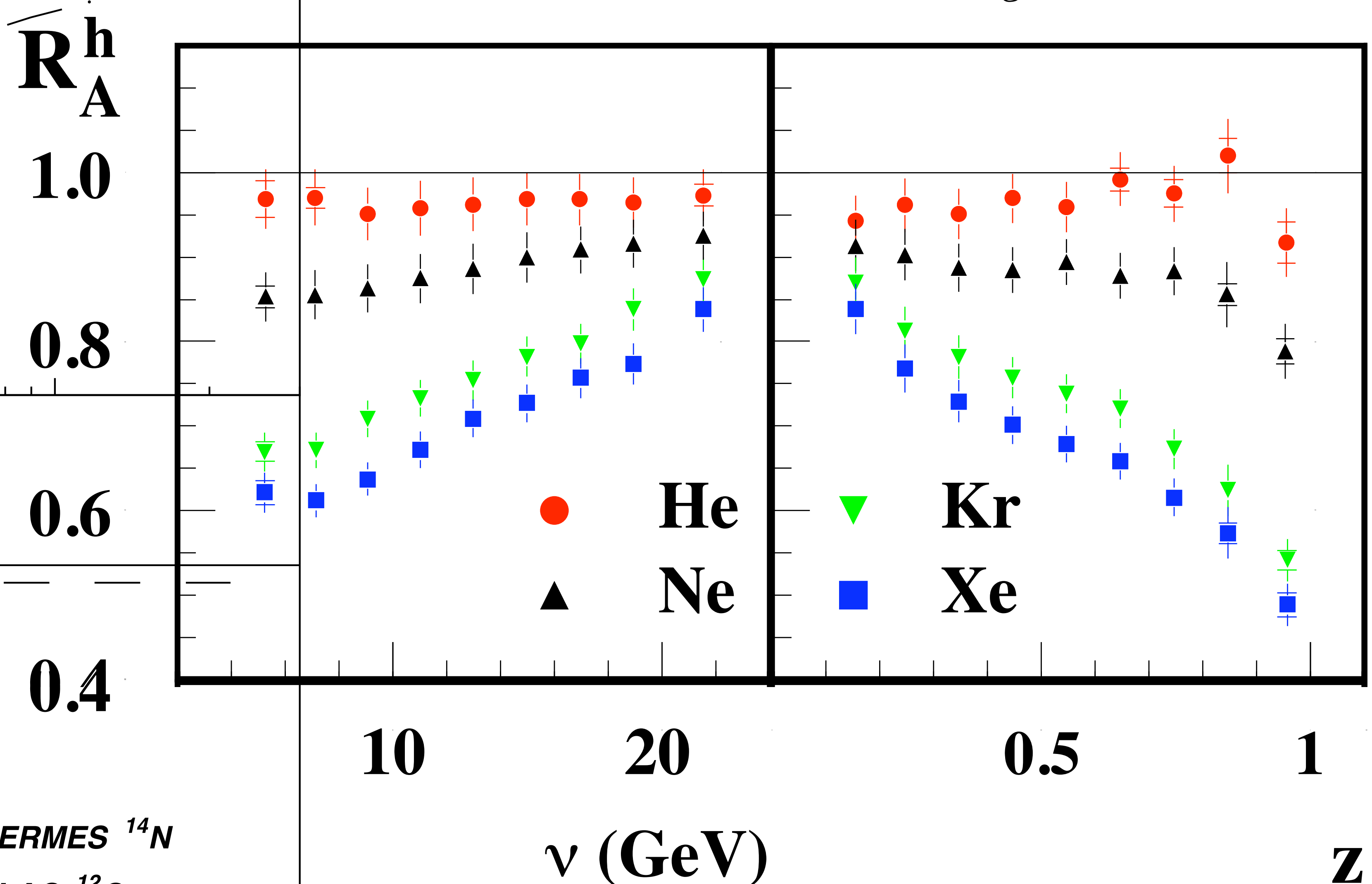
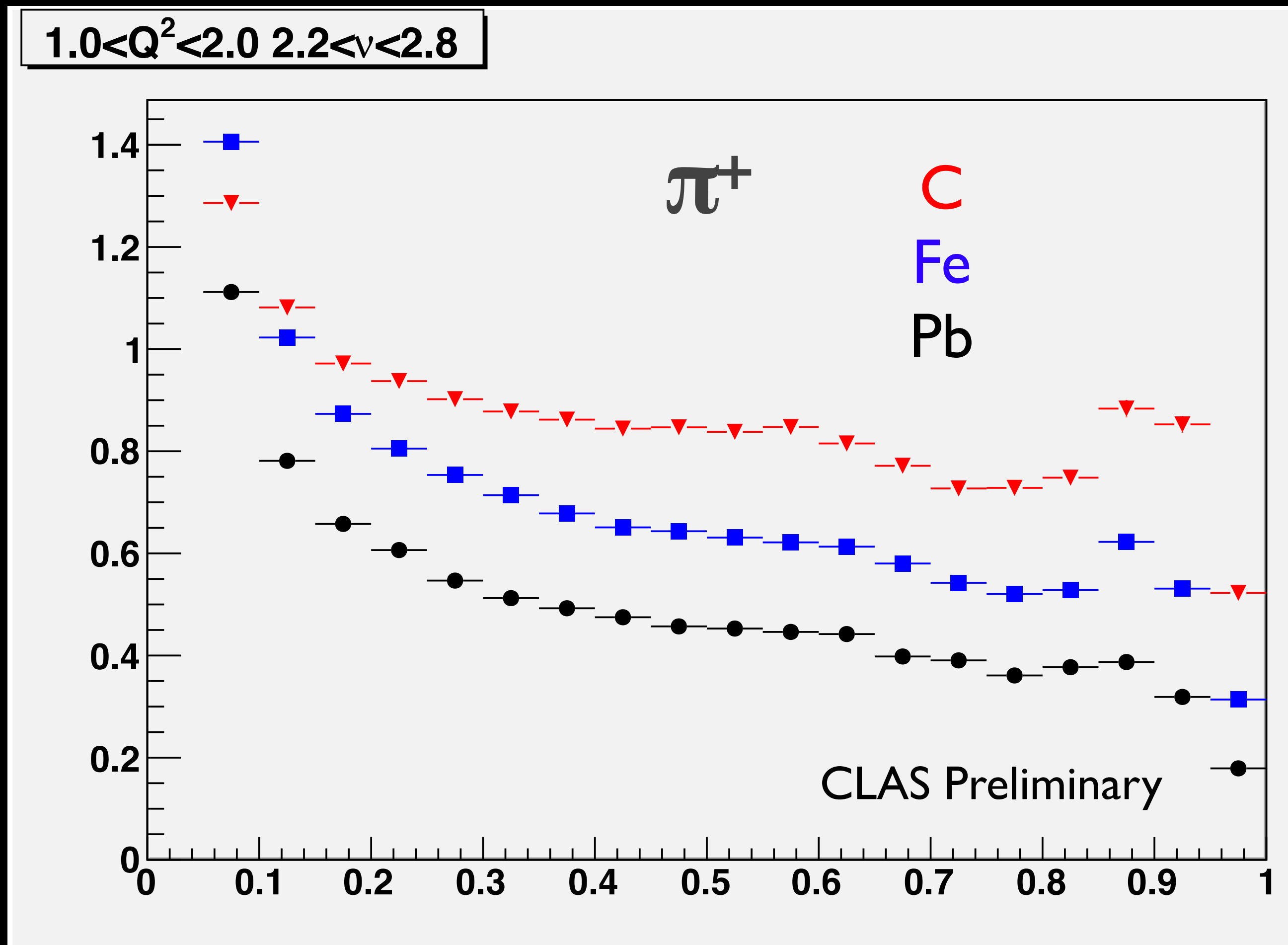
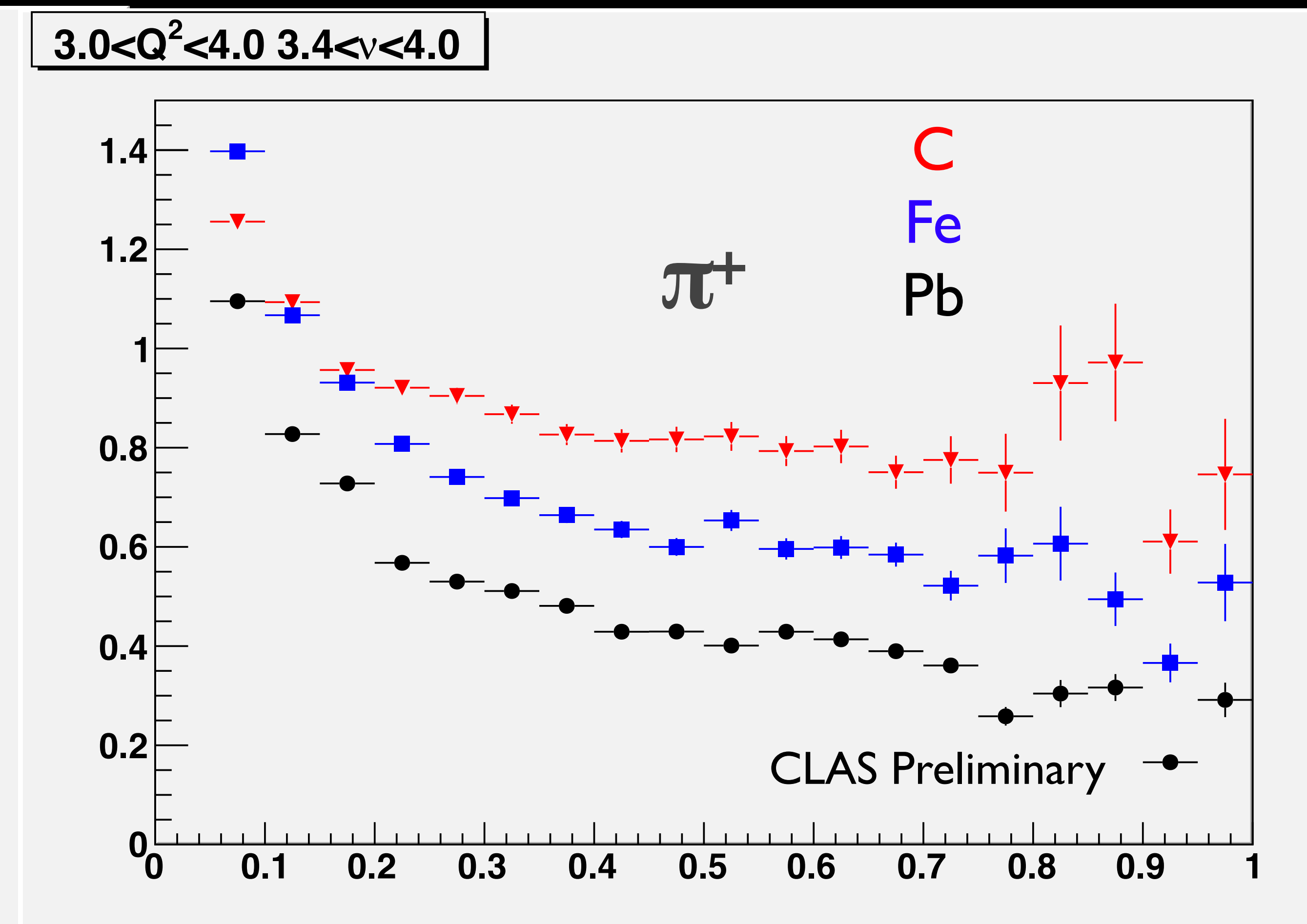
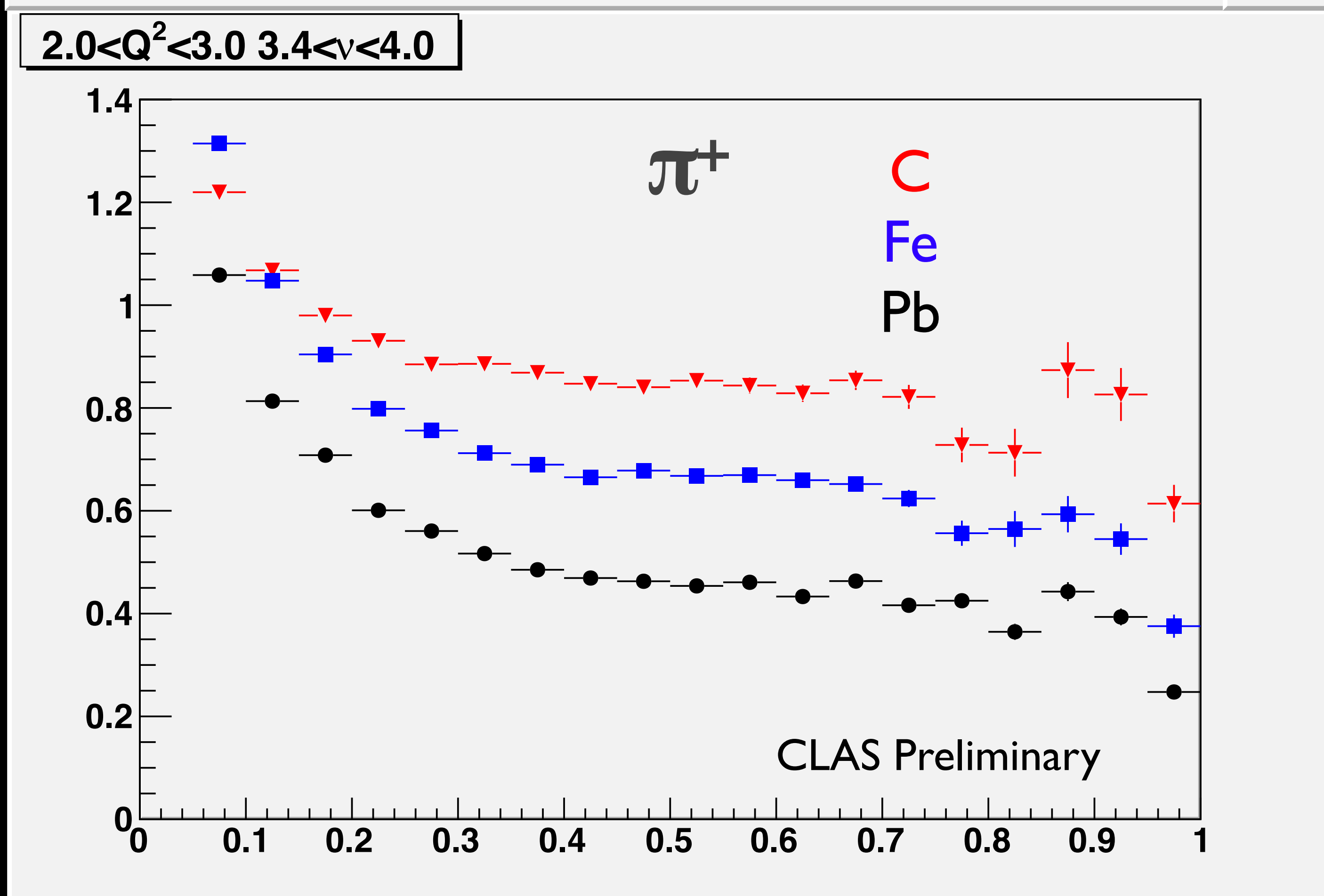




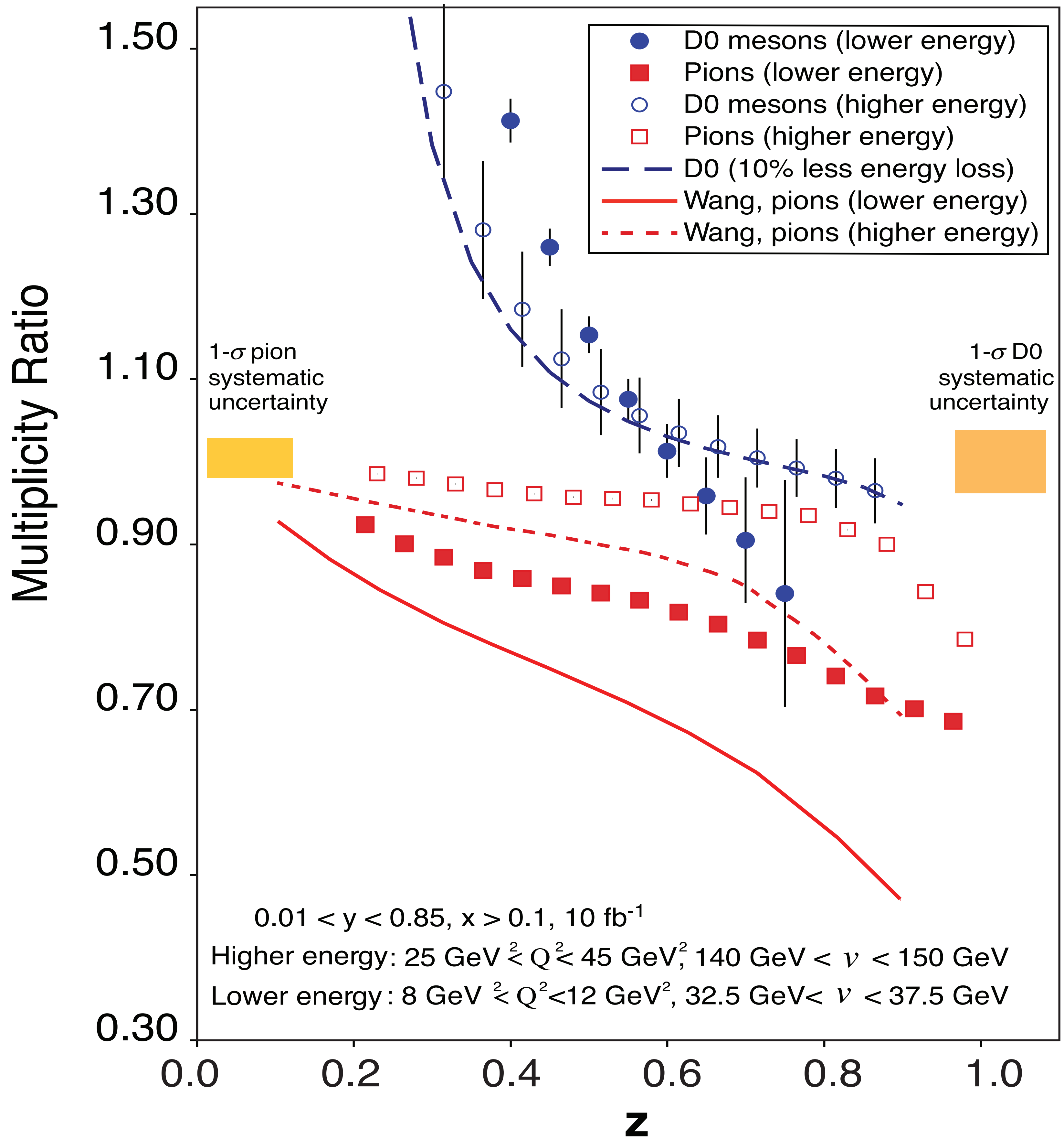
Persistent effects for large nuclei at high z



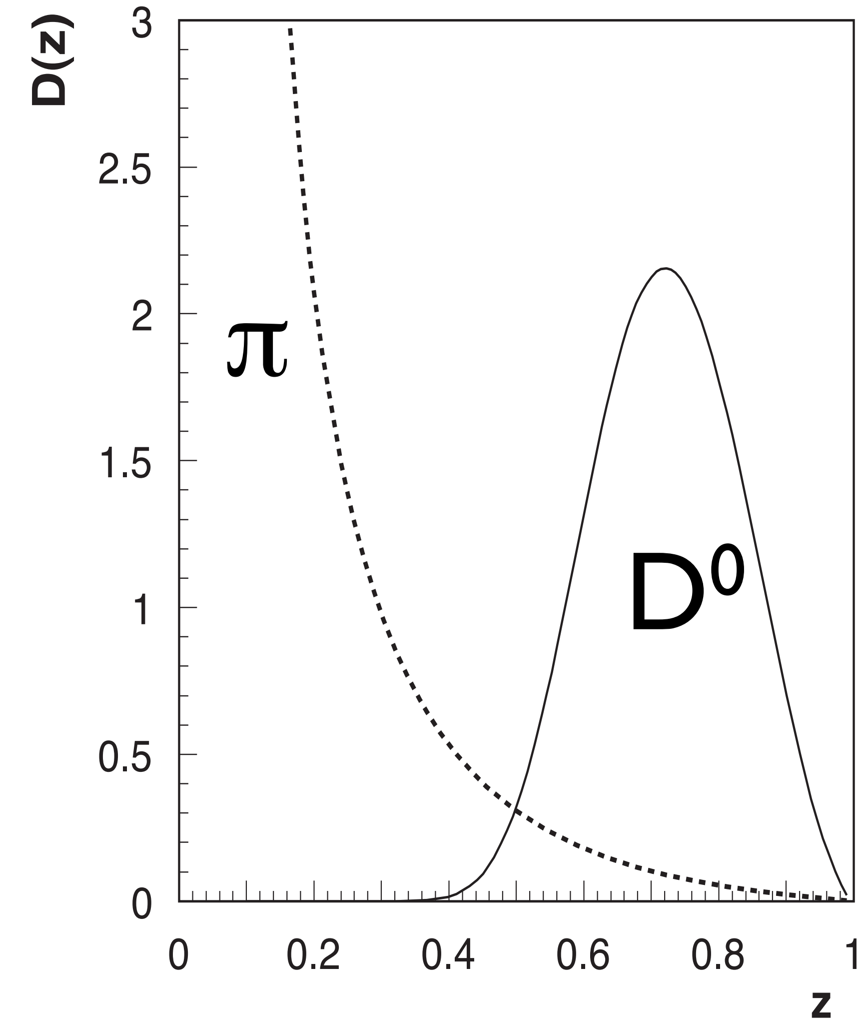




3-dimensional CLAS multiplicity ratios, fully corrected for radiative processes and acceptance, normalized to target thicknesses; C, Fe, Pb (3 of many such plots) also, K^0, π^0, π^-



Fragmentation functions



Access to very strong, unique energy loss signature for charm quarks

Substantial suppression for pions, despite high energy! (baryons too)

DIS channels: *stable* hadrons, accessible with 11 GeV JLab experiment PR12-06-117

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meson	cτ	mass	flavor content
π^0	25 nm	0.13	$u\bar{u}d\bar{d}$
π^+, π^-	7.8 m	0.14	$u\bar{d}$, $d\bar{u}$
η	170 pm	0.55	$u\bar{u}d\bar{d}s\bar{s}$
ω	23 fm	0.78	$u\bar{u}d\bar{d}s\bar{s}$
η'	0.98 pm	0.96	$u\bar{u}d\bar{d}s\bar{s}$
ϕ	44 fm	1.0	$u\bar{u}d\bar{d}s\bar{s}$
f1	8 fm	1.3	$u\bar{u}d\bar{d}s\bar{s}$
K^0	27 mm	0.50	$d\bar{s}$
K^+, K^-	3.7 m	0.49	$u\bar{s}$, $\bar{u}s$

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$\bar{p}$	stable	0.94	$\overline{ud}$
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$\Lambda(1520)$	13 fm	1.5	uds
Σ^+	24 mm	1.2	us
Σ^-	44 mm	1.2	ds
Σ^0	22 pm	1.2	uds
Ξ^0	87 mm	1.3	us
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Actively underway with existing 5 GeV data

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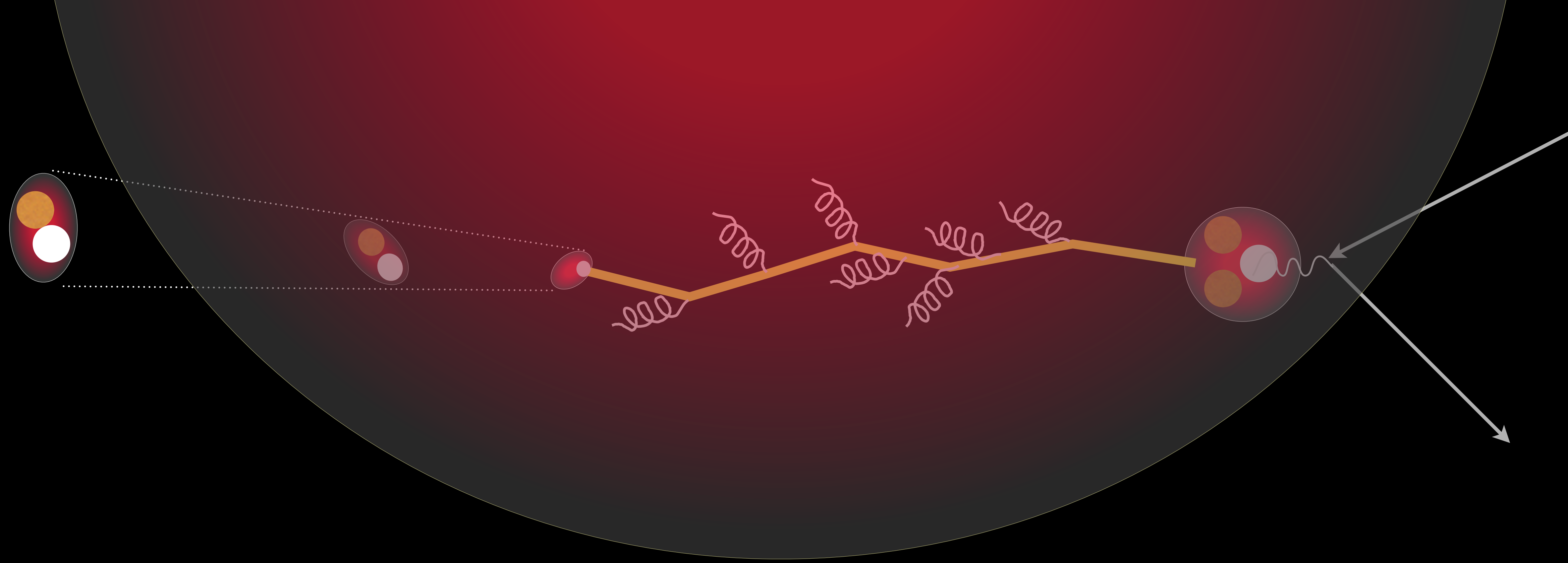
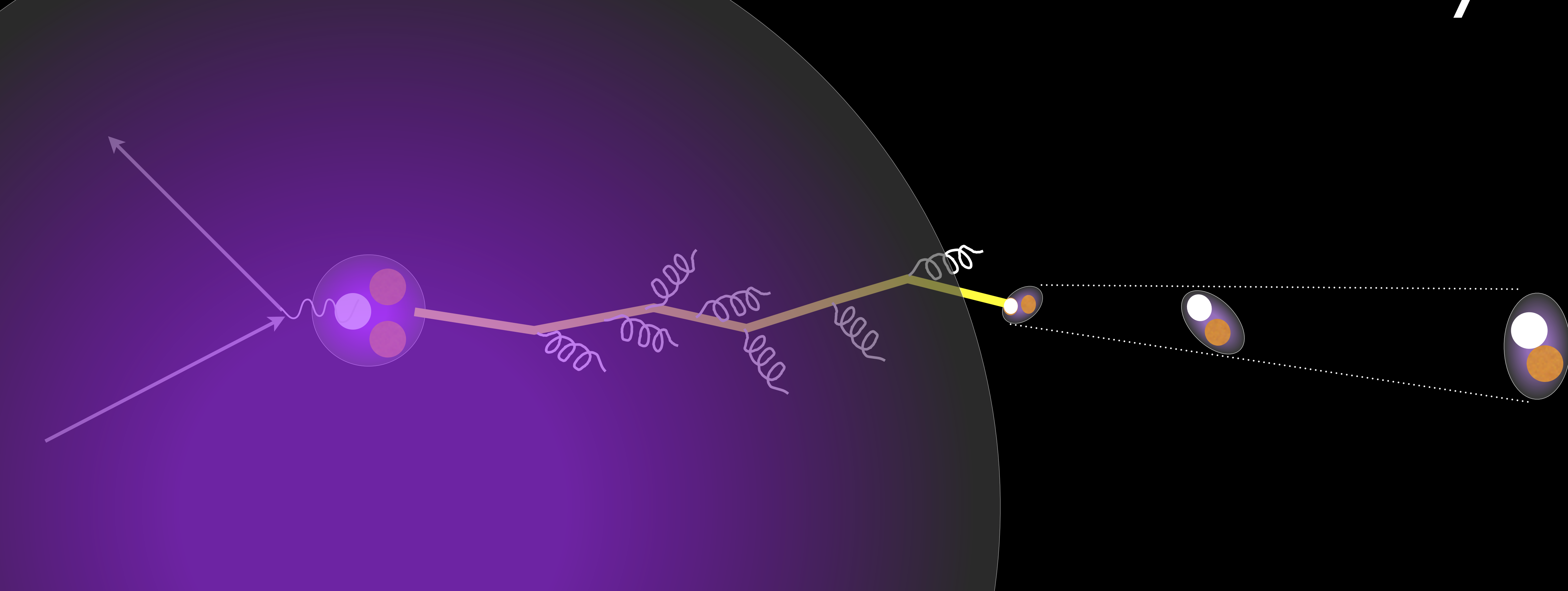
EIC too!



Suppression of fragmentation hadrons in nuclei: elusive mechanism or hidden duality?



HERMES, JLAB6, JLAB12, p-A, EIC

- Two different explanations for HERMES data, no definitive differentiation yet
- parton energy loss, pre-hadron interaction with medium
- Models based on one view or the other, or a mixture, all describe the data at a similar level of quality
- EIC important to make a clear separation between hadronic and partonic effects

Conclusions

- Exploring cold nuclear matter using colored partonic probes
  - *much recent progress, foundation for EIC*
- The intensifying puzzle of heavy quark energy loss
  - *EIC role is crucial to clarify this issue, as well as many other mysteries from heavy ion collisions*
- Suppression of fragmentation hadrons in nuclei: elusive mechanism or hidden duality?
  - *Wide kinematic extremes of EIC will clarify this*

Scope

The workshop will cover topical issues at the frontiers of hadron structure and explore outstanding questions. The topics discussed will include QCD at high parton densities and small x evolution, the properties of colored probes in cold and hot nuclear matter, helicity distributions, transverse momentum dependent parton distributions (TMDs), generalized parton distributions (GPDs), multi-parton correlations, beyond the Standard Model physics, connections to other areas in physics, and novel theoretical developments.

Organizers

Elke-Caroline Aschenauer
William Brooks
Markus Diehl
Max Klein
Boris Kopeliovich
Ivan Schmidt
Anthony Thomas
Raju Venugopalan

Alison Sherman (Conference Secretary)

Previous workshops in this series:

CapeTown, South Africa (February 2012)
Bloomington, USA (August 2012)

Location

The Workshop will be held at the picturesque campus of the Technical University Federico Santa María.

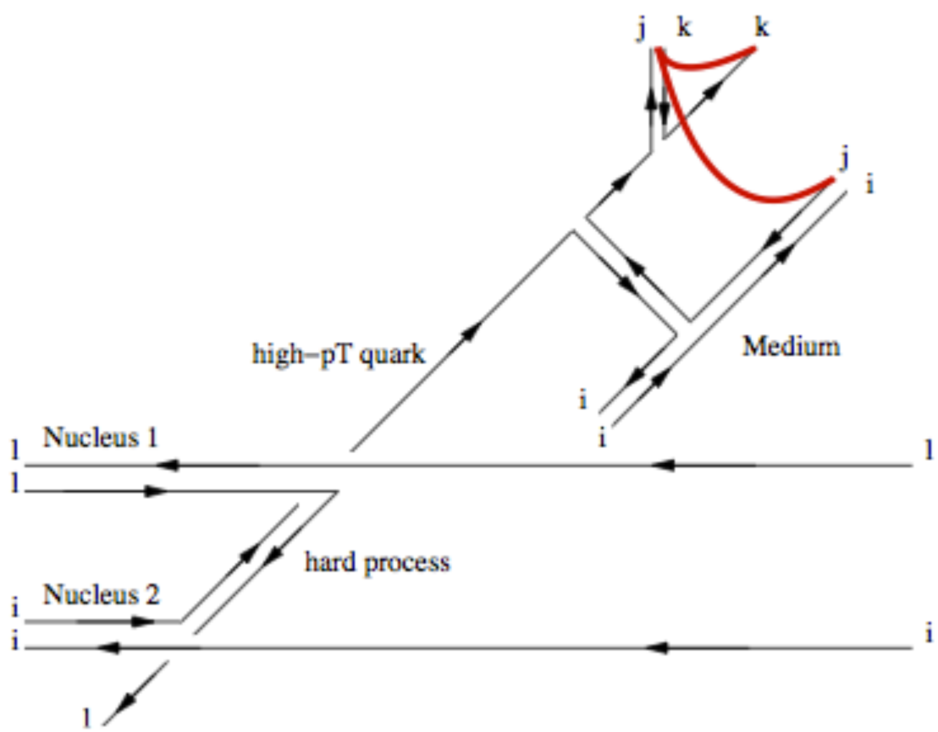
The location of the workshop offers its own unique backdrop. The port of Valparaíso, a UNESCO World Heritage City, is famous for its hills, late 19th century architecture, and public elevators that lead to spectacular views of the bay. Neighboring Viña del Mar offers long beaches and beautiful gardens.

Backup slides

Color correlations versus kinematics

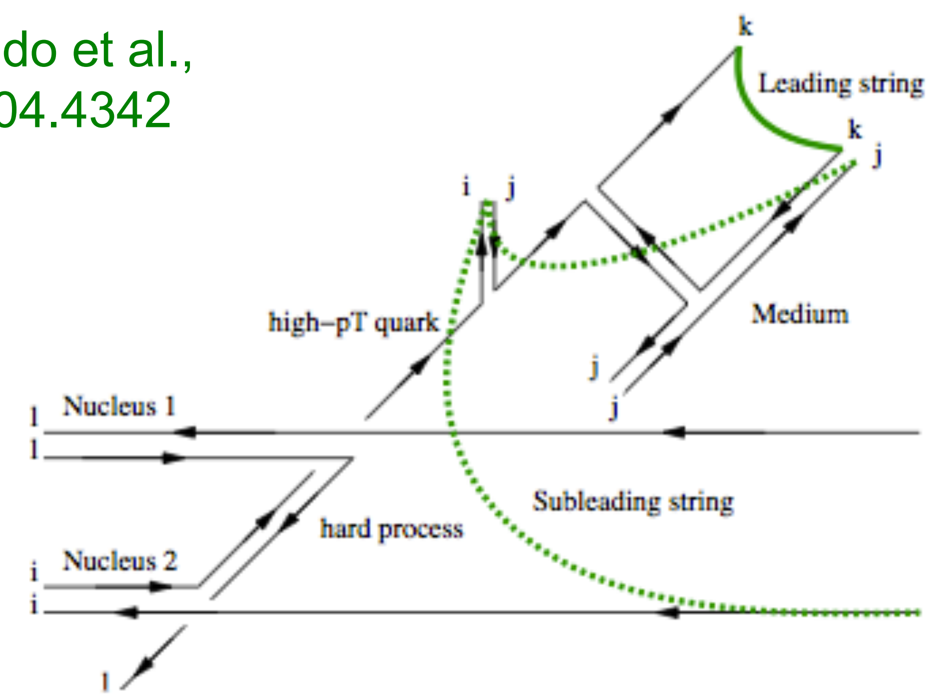
Even if hadron forms outside medium, it may form from modified color connection

- Vacuum-like hadronization
  (q & g contribute to leading hadron)



- Medium-modified hadronization
  (glue cannot contribute to leading hadron)

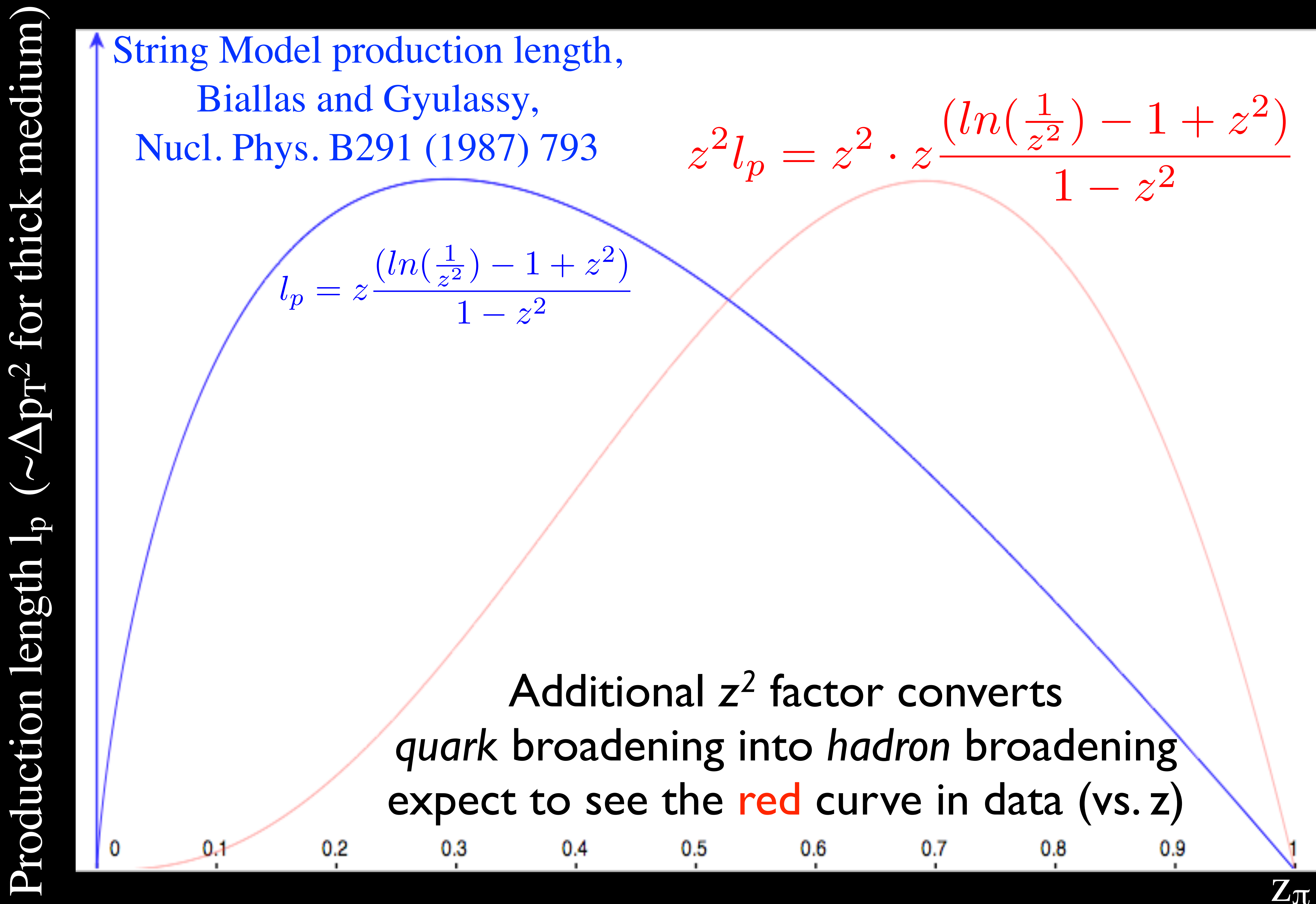
A. Beraudo et al., arXiv:1204.4342



- Subleading string hadronizes separately
  -> enhanced soft multiplicity
- Leading string hadronizes vacuum-like
  but with reduced E_T

- Color connection between medium and probe
  also relevant for Quarkonium suppression

U. A. Wiedemann talk at QM2012


String Model production length,
Biallas and Gyulassy,
Nucl. Phys. B291 (1987) 793
$z^2 l_p = z^2 \cdot z \frac{(ln(\frac{1}{z^2}) - 1 + z^2)}{1 - z^2}$
$l_p = z \frac{(ln(\frac{1}{z^2}) - 1 + z^2)}{1 - z^2}$
Additional z^2 factor converts
quark broadening into *hadron* broadening
expect to see the red curve in data (vs. z)
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1
Production length l_p (~Δp_T^2 for thick medium)
z_π