Nuclear physics at the energy-luminosity frontier: From JLab 12 GeV to an Electron-Ion Collider

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This workshop Physics at "energy–luminosity frontier" Complementarity JLab 12 GeV – EIC Status and prospects of EIC



• Scattering energy Resolution scale 1/Q

Target configurations, types of constituents

• Luminosity

Rare processes, exceptional configurations Multi-variable final states Polarization effects

Physics topics

I)	Three–dimensional structure of nucleon in QCD Quark/gluon number densities Spin and orbital motion Spatial distributions Multiparticle correlations	Xiangdong Ji
II)	QCD in nuclei – short distances, high energies Short–range structure and <i>NN</i> interaction in QCD Modification of nucleon's quark/gluon structure Collective effects: Shadowing, diffraction High gluon densities and saturation	M. Sargsian
III)	Emergence of hadrons from color charge Parton fragmentation, color neutralization, hadron formation Interaction of color charge with matter Natural complementarity/evolution JLab 12 GeV → EIC	W. Brooks

Other topics: Electroweak physics, hadron spectroscopy, in DNP sessions!

Other contexts for EIC physics: RHIC Spin, HERA ep, RHIC/LHC heavy-ion, not excluded!

Physics: 3D nucleon structure in QCD



• Relativistic many-body system

Particle number changes with energy and resolution scale!

JLab 12 GeV: Valence quark component, incl. $x \rightarrow 1$

EIC: Sea quarks, gluons, scale dependence

• Physical charateristics

Quark/gluon number densities, incl. spin and flavor dependence PDFs

Transverse spatial distributions GPDs

Orbital motion TMDs

Multiparticle correlations

GPDs higher twist

Reveal structure in unprecedented detail!

Physics: QCD in nuclei





• Small-size probe of color fields

Color fields change with energy and probe size!

• JLab 12: Coherence length short

Short–range correlations, QCD origin of NN interaction

Quark structure of bound nucleon

• EIC: Wide range of probe size and coherence length

Collective color fields in nuclei: Shadowing, diffraction, transparency

Nuclear sea quarks and gluons

High gluon densities, saturation

Explore region of new QCD phenomena!

Facilities: JLab 12 GeV



CW beam $\sim 100\,\mu A$ Energy before upgrade 6 GeV Accelerator operating since 1994

 CEBAF "race track" accelerator with linacs + arcs

Uses unique superconducting RF technology

Extensible to max. 24 GeV

- Experimental halls
 - A, C Magnetic spectrometers
 - B Large–acceptance detector CLAS
- JLab 12 GeV Upgrade

Double beam energy 6 \rightarrow 12 GeV Largely complete, accelerator to be commissioned

Add Hall D: γ beam, GlueX detector Hall construction finished, detector assembly on-going

New/upgraded detectors in exisiting halls: CLAS12 in Hall B, SHMS in Hall C Assembly on-going

DOE project (CD0 2004, CD3 2008) Total cost \sim 300M\$

Facilities: Electron–Ion Collider

A. Deshpande





Convergence in design parameters, "staging." Different technological challenges!

First eA collider, first polarized!

• BNL linac-ring design eRHIC

RHIC proton/ion beam up to 325 GeV 5–20 (30) GeV electrons from linac in tunnel $_{\rm staged}$ Luminosity $\sim 10^{34}(10^{33})\,{\rm cm^{-2}s^{-1}}$ over wide range Re-use RHIC detectors? PHENIX, STAR

• JLab ring-ring design MEIC/ELIC

11 GeV CEBAF as injector continued fixed-target op Medium-energy: 1 km ring, 3–11 on 60/96 GeV High-energy: 2.5 km ring, 3–11 on 250 GeV Luminosity $\sim 10^{34}$ over wide range Figure-8 for polarization transport, up to four IP's Polarized deuteron beam possible

• Related proposals

CERN LHeC: 20–150 GeV on 7 TeV ep unpol Ring–ring and linac–ring discussed, $L\sim 10^{33}$

EIC@China project in Lanzhou Design targets similar to JLab MEIC

GSI ENC: 3.3 GeV on 15 GeV ring-ring using FAIR HESR, $L\sim 10^{32}$ PANDA detector