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Fifth International Conference on
PERSPECTIVES IN HADRONIC PHYSICS
Particle-Nucleus and Nucleus-Nucleus Scattering at Relativistic Energies

22 - 26 May 2006

Review on DIS Electroproduction on Nuclei

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Review on DIS
Electroproduction on nuclei

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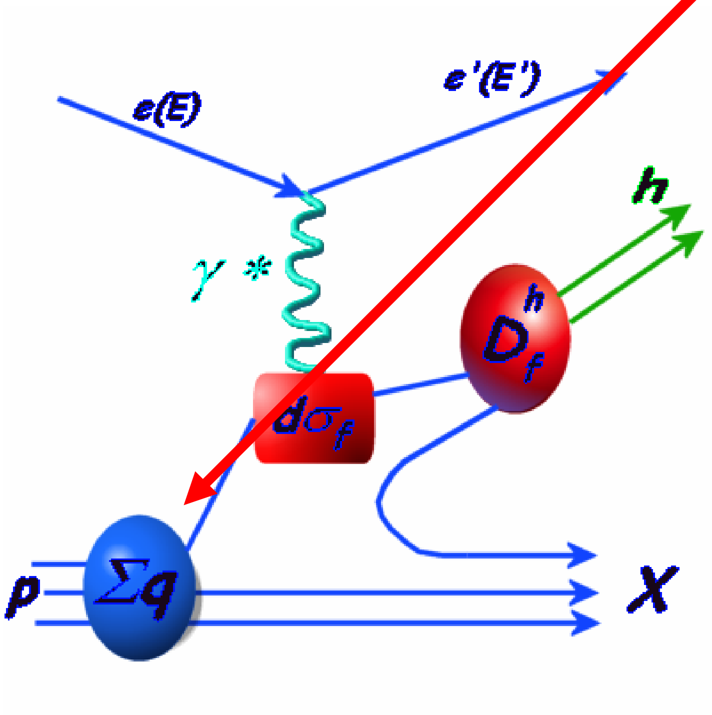
- Fragmentation Function modifications in the nuclear medium
- HERMES recent results
- Expectation from Jlab
- Interpretation
- Connection with RHIC and with LHC

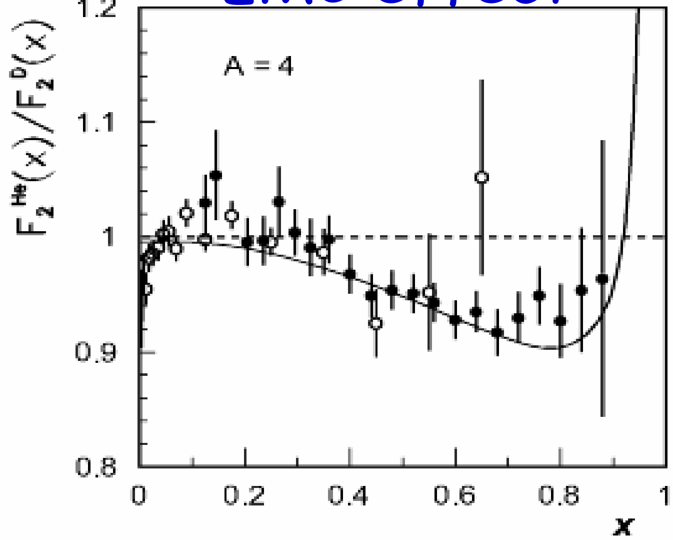
5° Int. Conf on Perspective in Hadronic Physics. Trieste, 22-26 May 2006

DF on Nucleon & Nuclear Medium

$$d\sigma^h(z) \propto \sum_f q_f(x) \otimes d\sigma_f \otimes D_f^h(z)$$



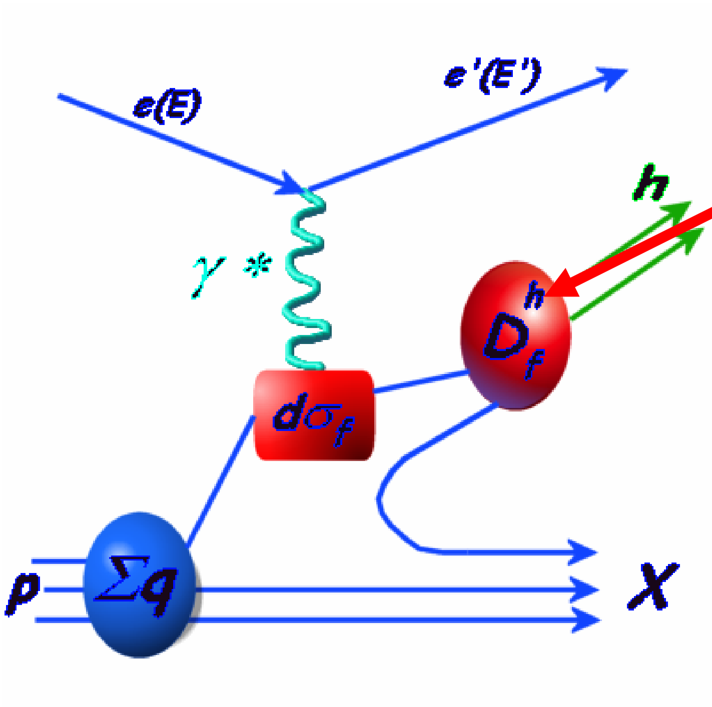
Inclusive DIS on nuclei:
EMC effect



Medium modifications of Distribution Functions :
interpretation at both hadronic (nucleon's binding, Fermi motion, pions) and partonic levels (rescaling, multi-quark system)

Fragmentation Functions on Nucleon

$$d\sigma^h(z) \propto \sum_f q_f(x) \otimes d\sigma_f \otimes D_f^h(z)$$



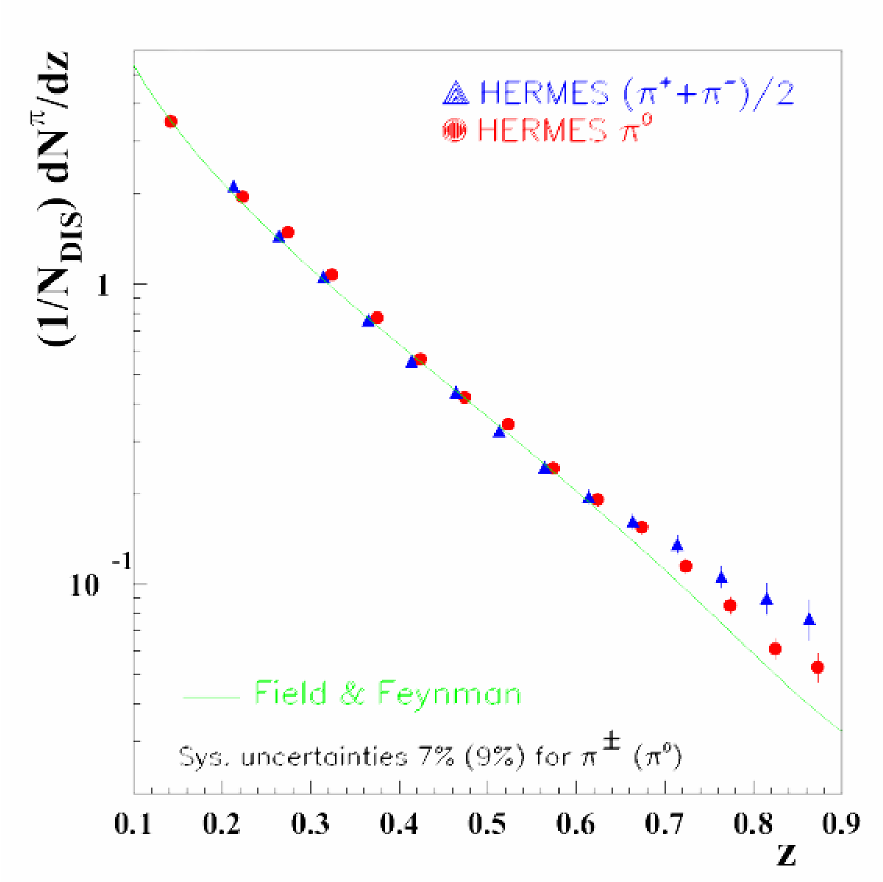
FFs are measured with precision in e+e-
FFs follow pQCD Q^2-evolution like DFs
FFs scale with $z=E_h/\nu$ like DFs with x
FFs probabilistic interpretation like DFs

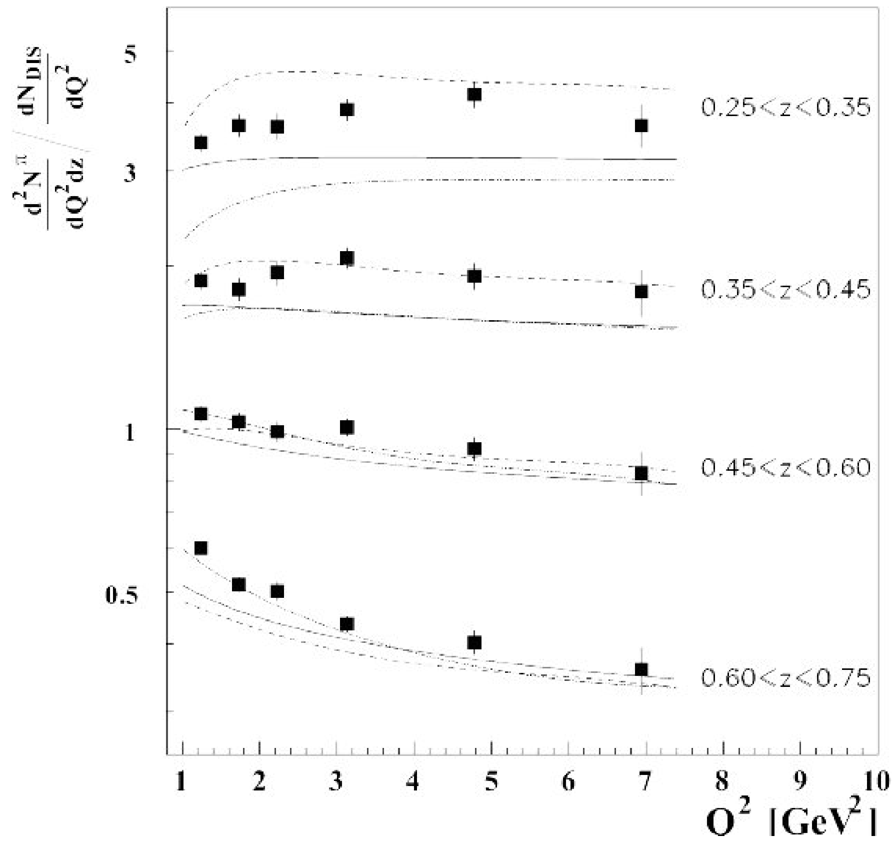
SIDIS multiplicities are also good measurements of FFs:

$$\frac{1}{N_{DIS}} \frac{dN^h(x,z)}{dz} = \frac{\sum_f e_f^2 q_f(x) D_f^h(z)}{\sum_f e_f^2 q_f(x)}$$

SIDIS multiplicities on Nucleon

(HERMES: EPJ C21(2001) 599).

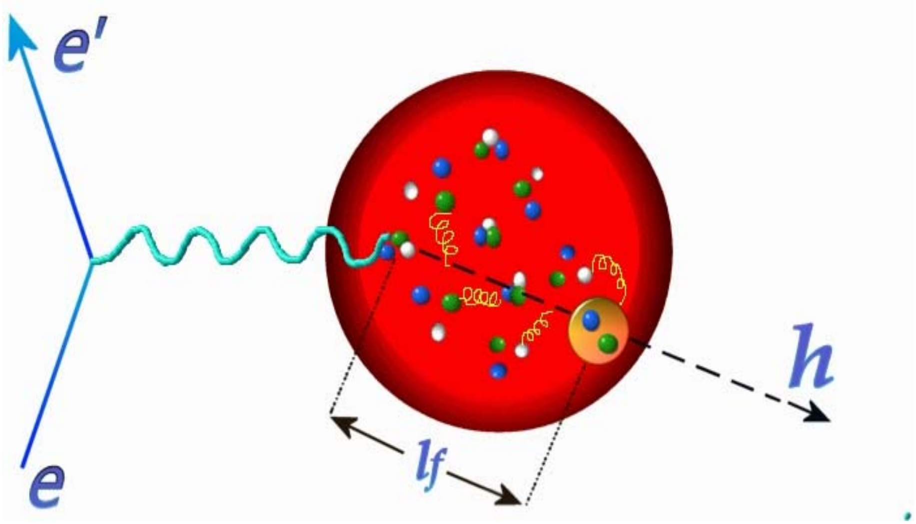




What happens in a nuclear medium ?

Nuclear Attenuation

<u>Observation</u>: reduction of multiplicity of fast hadrons due to both *hard partonic* and *soft hadron interaction.*



Production and Formation Times + FF modifications are crucial for the understanding of the space-time evolution of the hadron formation process

Hadron multiplicity ratio

Experimental observable: hadron multiplicity ratio in nuclei and deuterium

$$R_M(z,\nu) = \frac{\dfrac{N_h(z,\nu)}{N_{DIS}}}{\dfrac{N_h(z,\nu)}{N_{DIS}}} = \frac{\left.\dfrac{1}{\sigma_{DIS}}\dfrac{d^2\sigma_h}{dz\,d\nu}\right|_A}{\left.\dfrac{1}{\sigma_{DIS}}\dfrac{d^2\sigma_h}{dz\,d\nu}\right|_D} = \frac{\left.\dfrac{\Sigma e_f^2 q_f(x) D_f^h(z)}{\Sigma e_f^2 q_f(x)}\right|_A}{\left.\dfrac{\Sigma e_f^2 q_f(x) D_f^h(z)}{\Sigma e_f^2 q_f(x)}\right|_D}$$

Determine R_M versus:

Leptonic variables : ν (or x) and Q^2

Hadronic variables : z and P_t^2

Different nuclei : size and density

Different hadrons : flavors and mixing of FFs

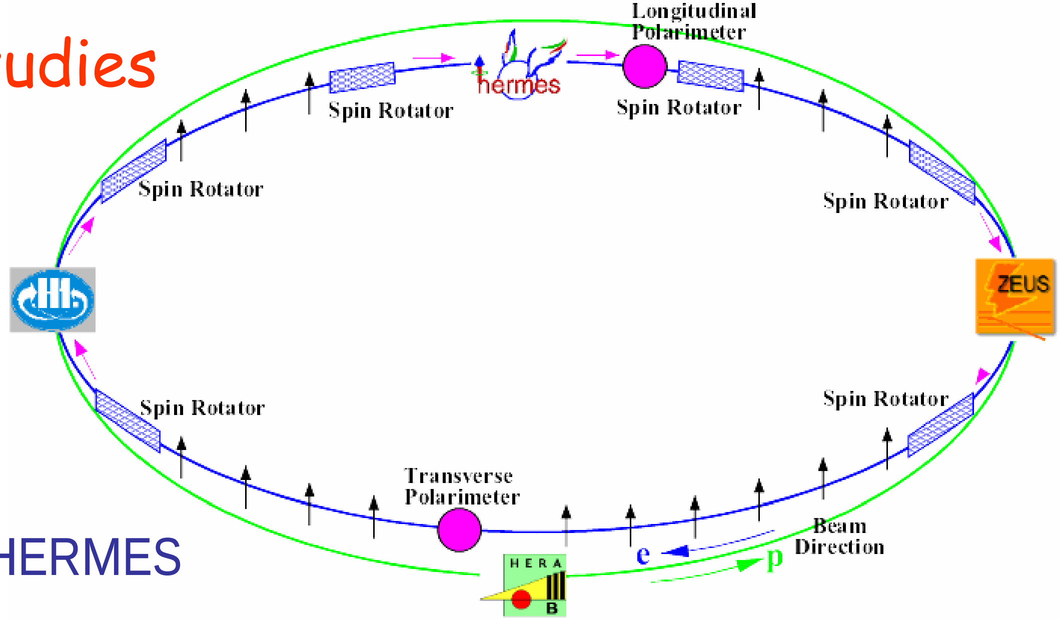
Experiments

- SLAC: 20 GeV e^--beam on Be, C, Cu Sn PRL 40 (1978) 1624
- EMC: 100-200 GeV μ-beam on Cu Z.Phys. C52 (1991) 1.
- WA21/59: 4-64 GeV $\nu(\nu)$-beam on Ne Z.Phys. C70 (1996) 47.
- HERMES: 27.6 or 12 GeV e^+-beam on He, N, Ne, Kr, Xe.
  EPJ C20 (2001) 479. PLB 577 (2003) 37.
  http://www-hermes.desy.de/notes/pub/trans-public-subject.html#HADRON-ATTENUATION
- CLAS: 5.4 GeV e^--beam on C, Fe, Pb
  E-02-104

- The energy range (ν 3-25 GeV) is well suited to study medium effects.
- Measurements over the full z range
- Possibility to use several different gas targets
- PId: π^+, π^-, π^0, K^+, K^-, p, $\bar{p}$

HERMES @ HERA

It is an experiment which studies the spin structure of the nucleon and not only …

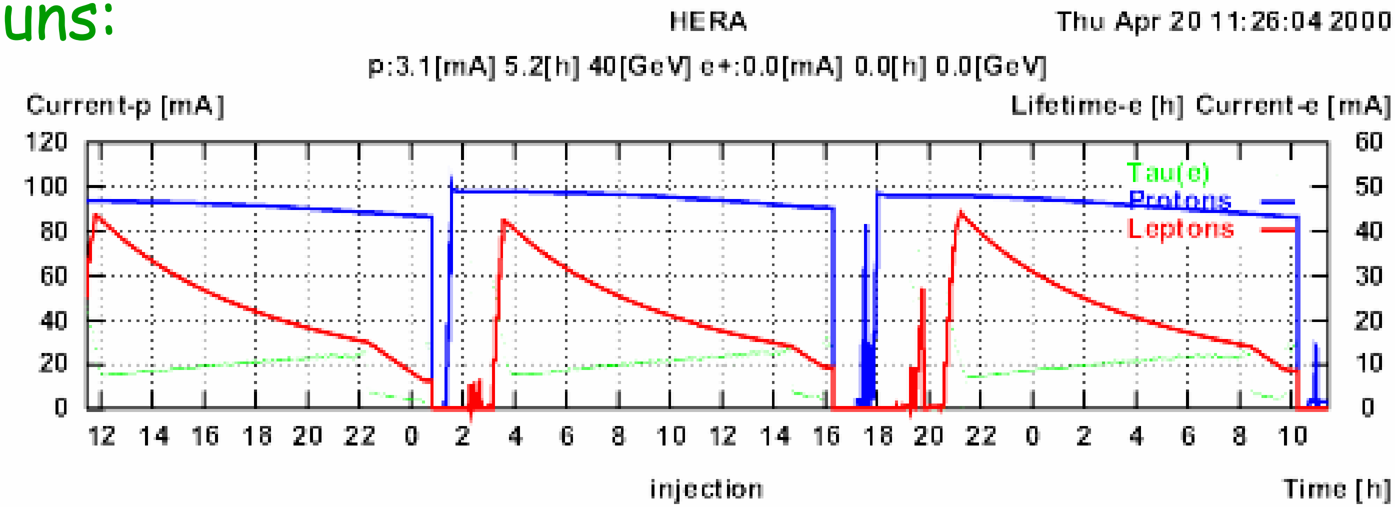


E=27.5 12 GeV e^+ (e^-)

I ~ 30 mA

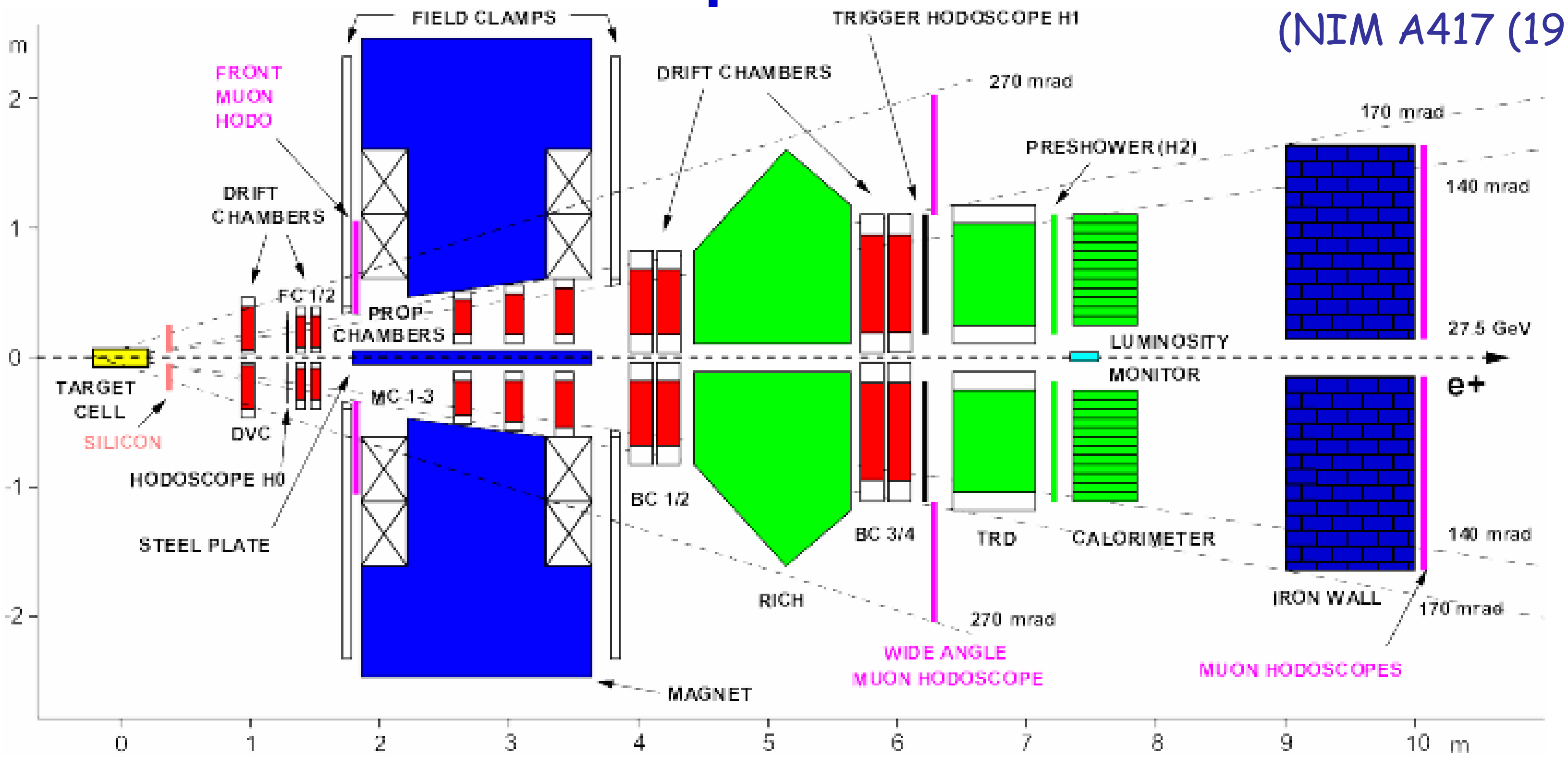
p beam of 920 GeV, not used by HERMES

Last part of the fill dedicated to high-density unpolarised target runs:



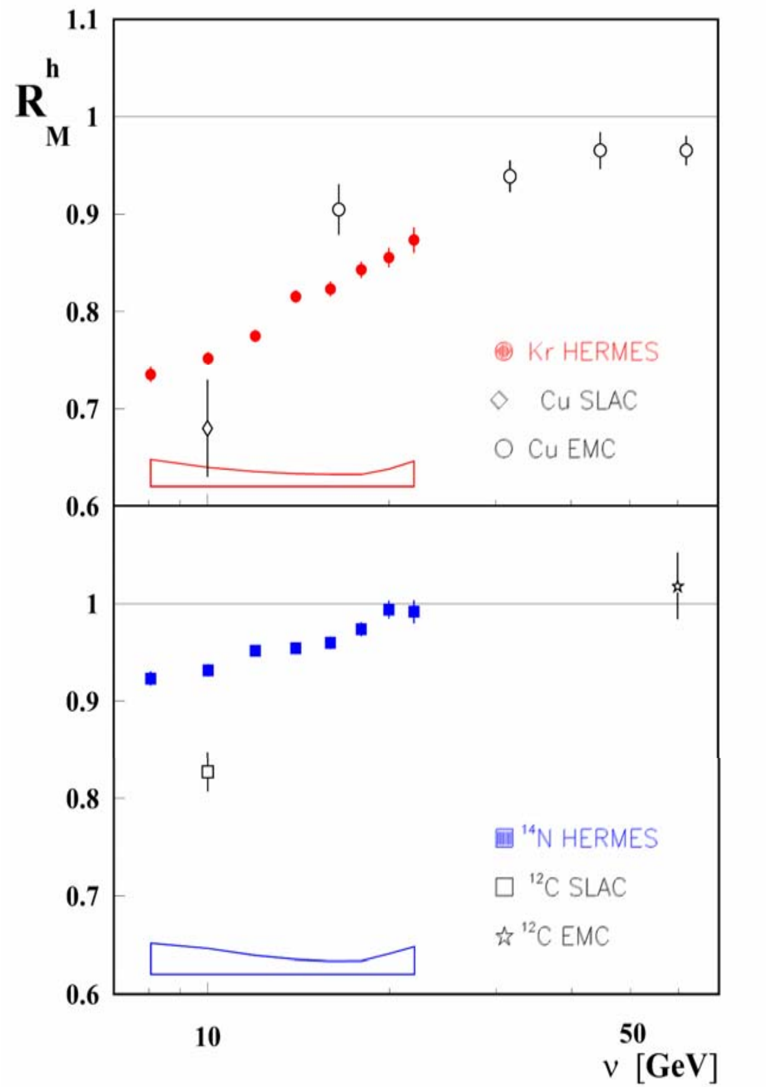
The Spectrometer

(NIM A417 (1998) 230)



- e+ identification: 99% efficiency and < 1% of contamination
- PID: RICH, TRD, Preshower, e.m. Calorimeter
- For N target: by Cerenkov π ID 4<p<14 GeV
- For He, Ne, Kr targets: by RICH π, K, p ID 2.5<p<15 GeV
- π^0 ID by e.m. Calorimeter.

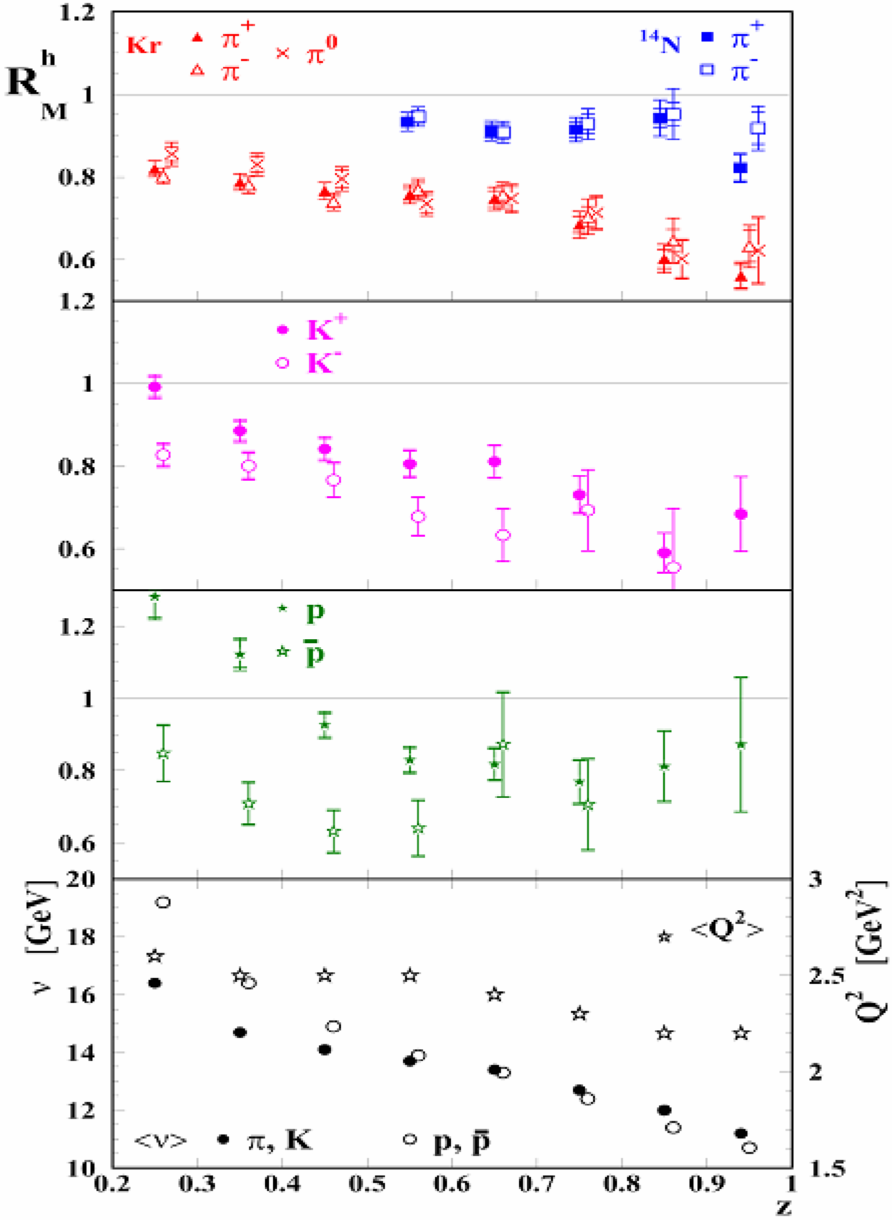
Hadron multiplicity ratio vs transfer energy ν



HERMES, PLB 577 (2003) 37
EMC Coll. Z.Phys. C52 (1991) 1.
SLAC PRL 40 (1978) 1624

- Clear nuclear attenuation effect for charged hadrons.
- Increase with ν consistent with EMC data at higher energy
- Discrepancy with SLAC due to the *EMC effect,* not taken into account at that time
- HERMES kinematics is well suited to study quark propagation and hadronization

Multiplicity ratio for identified hadrons vs z



HERMES, PLB 577 (2003) 37

<u>Experimental findings</u>:

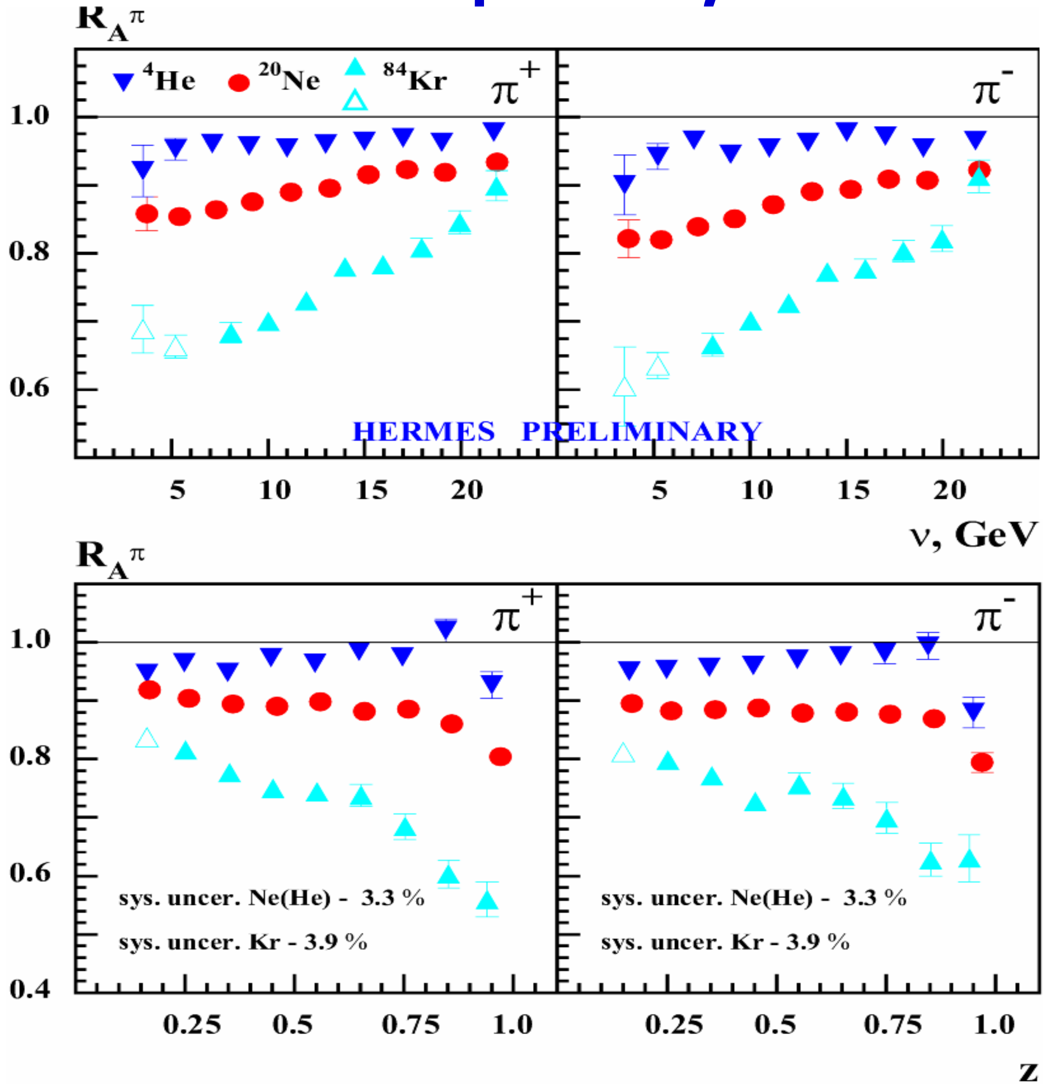
$\pi^+ = \pi^- = \pi^0 \sim K^-$

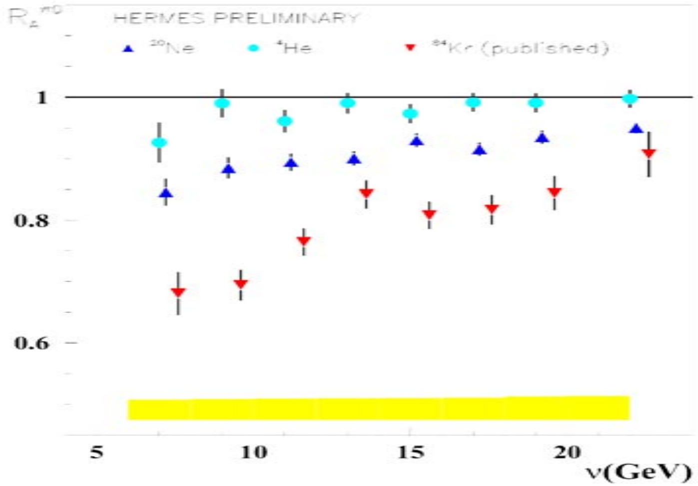
$K^+ > K^-$

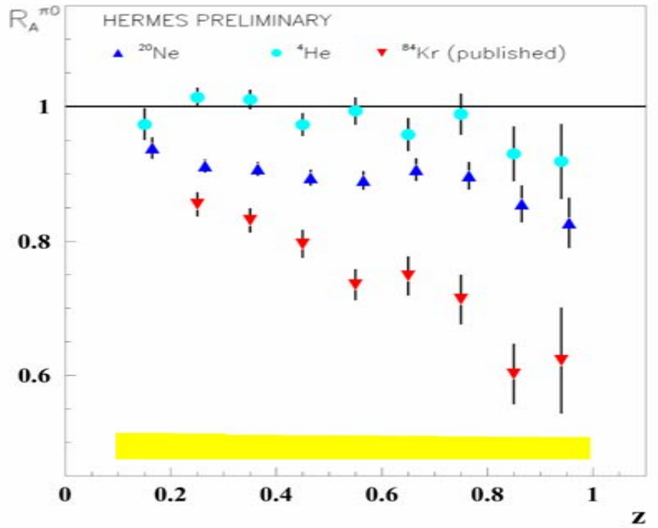
$p > \bar{p}$, $p > \pi$, $p > K$

Different ff modification for different hadrons

Multiplicity ratio on He, Ne, Kr







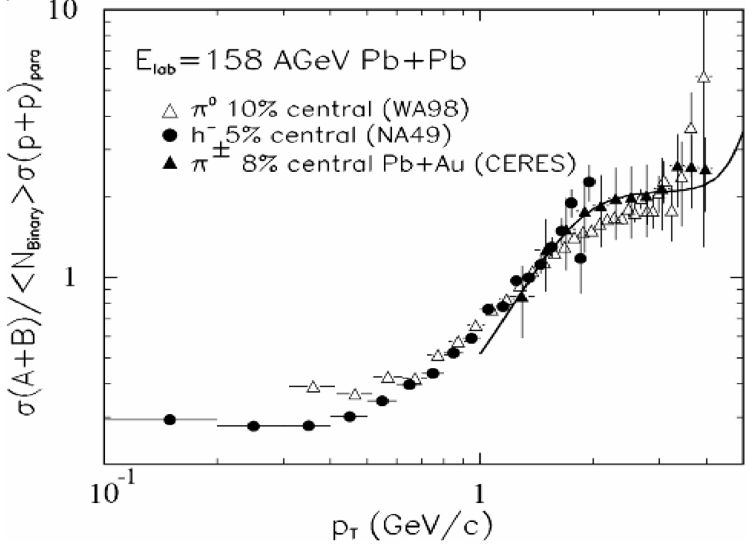
nuclear attenuation: $1-R^h = A^{\alpha}$

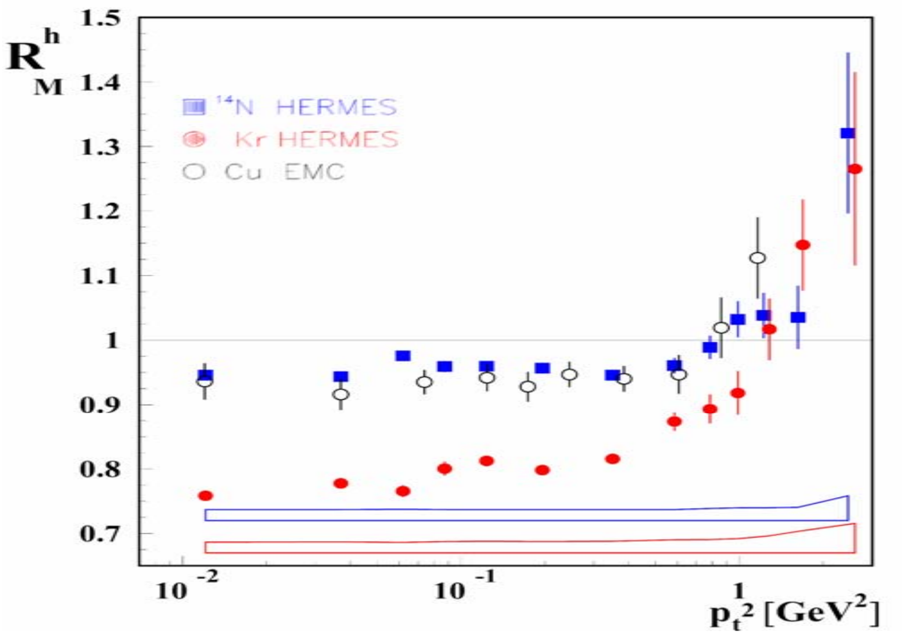
Data suggest $\alpha \sim 2/3$

Multiplicity Ratio vs p_t^2

In pA and AA collisions hadrons gains extra transverse momentum due to the multiple scattering of projectile partons propagating through the nucleus (Cronin effect.)

CERN





SIDIS show a p_t enhancement similar to that observed in AA scattering.
The enhancement in AA is typically explained at p_t~1-2 GeV assuming ISI.

In SIDIS Cronin only from FSI : no multiple scattering of the incident particle nor interaction of its consituents.

Experiments with CLAS and CLAS++

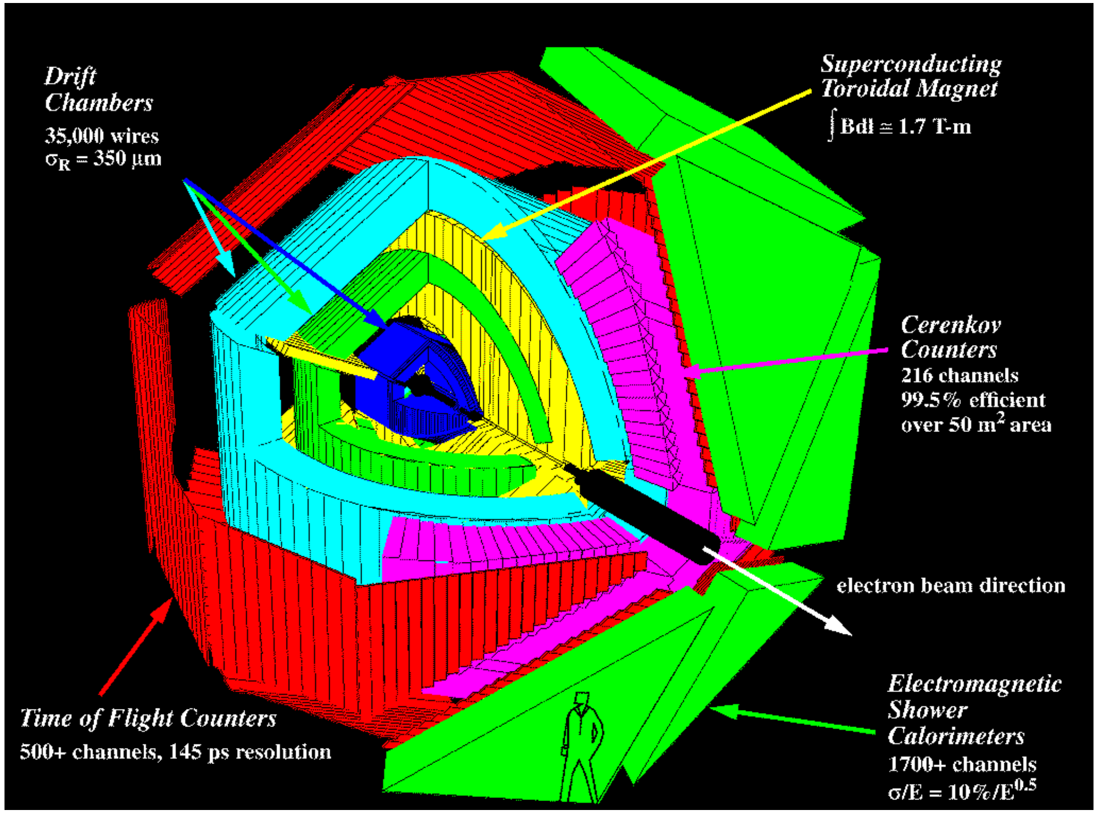
(NIM A503 (2003) 513)

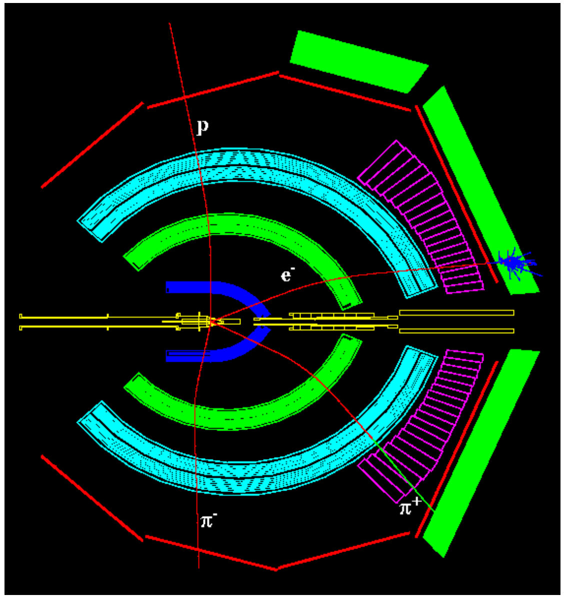
5.4 GeV exp. in 2003

$Q^2 \leq 4\ GeV^2$, $\nu \leq 5$ GeV

11 GeV in 2012 (?) with Jlab upgrade

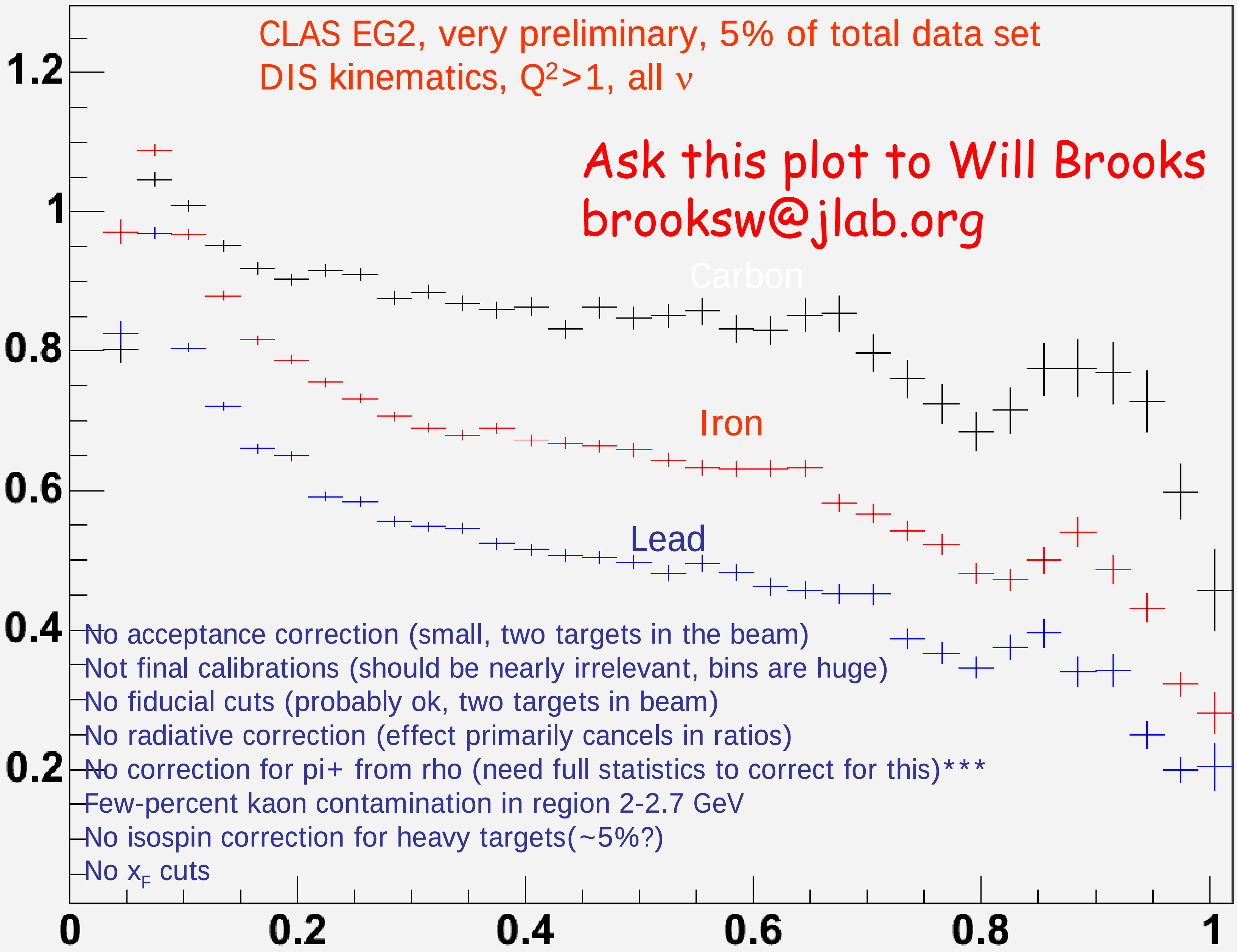
$Q^2 \leq 9\ GeV^2$, $\nu \leq 9$ GeV





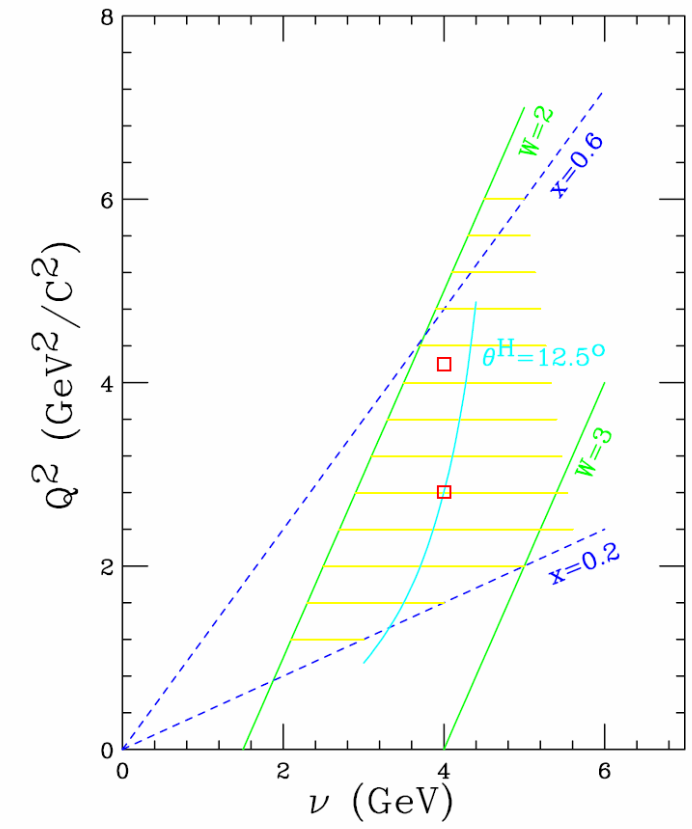
- Charged particle angles 8° - 144°
- Neutral particle angles 8° - 70°
- Momentum resolution ~0.5% (charged)
- Angular resolution ~0.5 mr (charged)
- Identification of p, π^+/π^-, K^+/K^-, e^-/e^+

Multiplicity ratio for pion+:



Expectations from Hall-A E04-002

For fixed kinematics a high precision meas. at large z



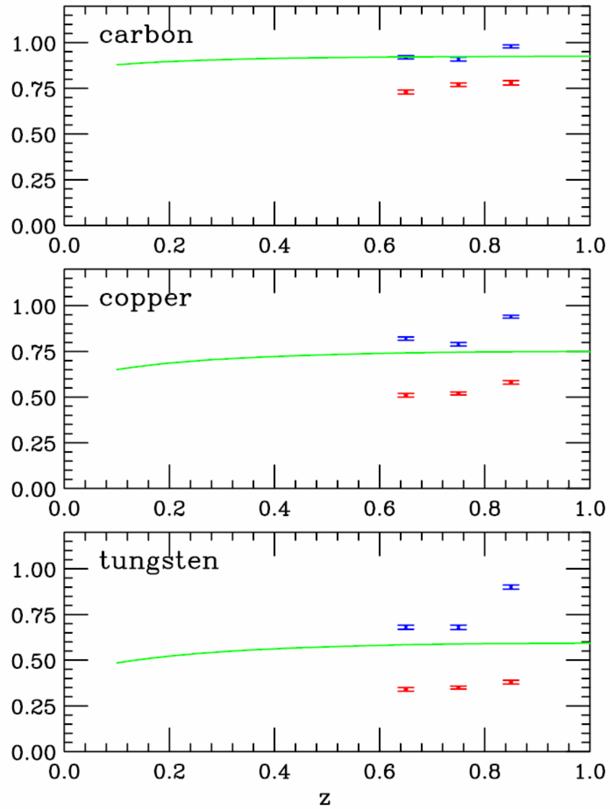


Figure 8: Attenuation of π^+ (blue x, larger) and proton (red o, smaller) in carbon (top), copper (central) and tungsten (bottom) as a function of z for $Q^2 = 2.81(GeV/c)^2$, $\nu = 4$ GeV and P_T= 0-0.25 GeV/c.

Models based on pre-hadronic interaction

B. Kopeliovich et al.: NPA 740, 211 (2004).
T. Falter et al.: PRC 70, 054609 (2004).
A. Accardi et al.: NPA 720, 131 (2003).

Important role of the pre-hadron formation and interaction :
Which time and cross section? Absorption or rescattering?
Hadron formation mainly outside the nucleus.
Induced radiation is a smaller contribution compared to absorption or rescattering.

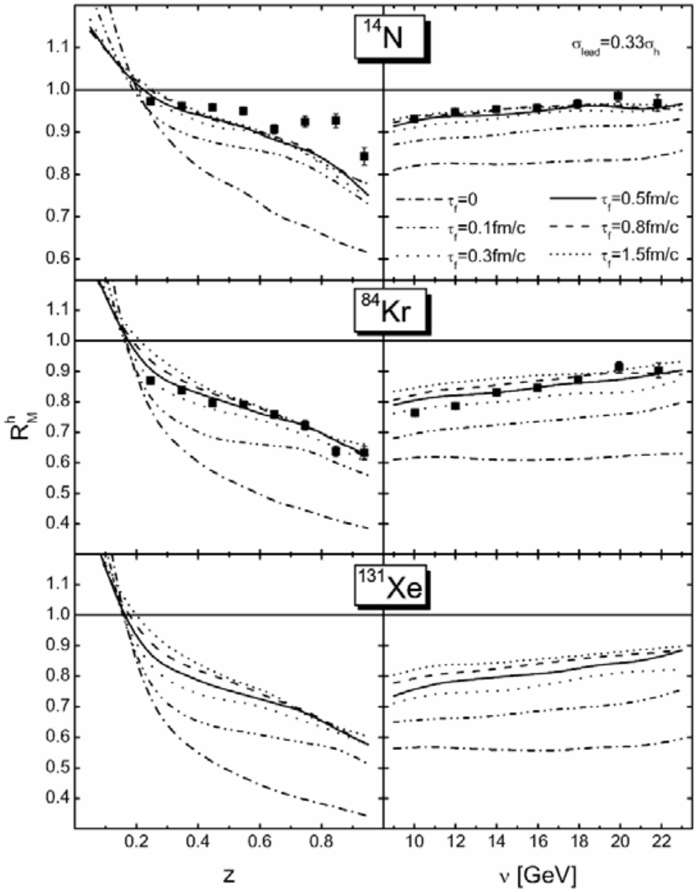
Models based on partonic energy loss

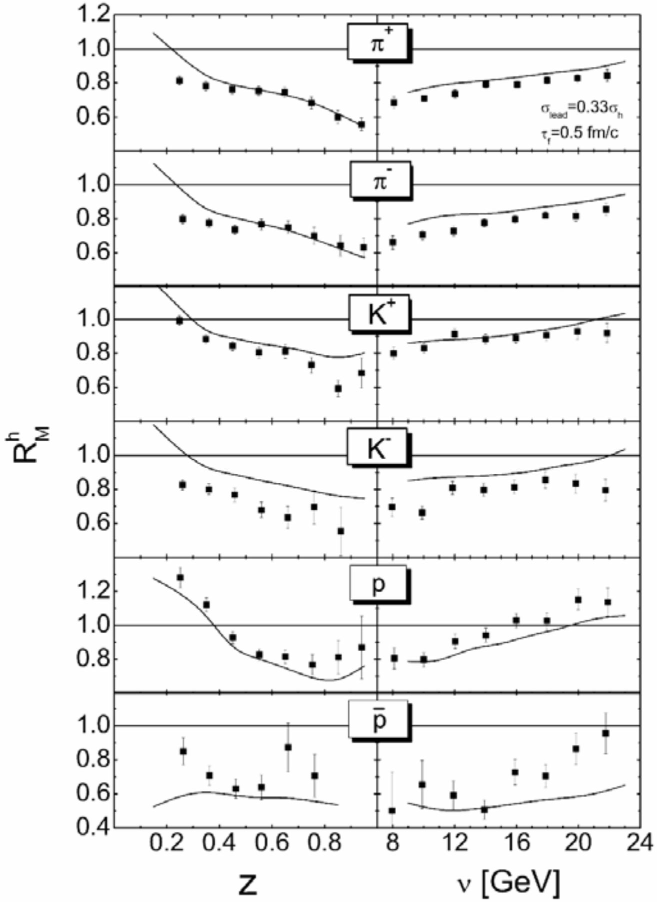
X.N. Wang et al.: PRL 89, 162301 (2002).
F. Arleo et al.: EPJ C 30, 213 (2003).

Energy loss mechanism for the hadron suppression, parton rescattering for the enhancenment at large p_T

Pre-hadron FSI and formation times

T.Falter et al., PLB 594 (2004) 61
and PRC 70 (2004) 054609





τ_p = 0 ; τ_f>0.5 fm/c compatible with data

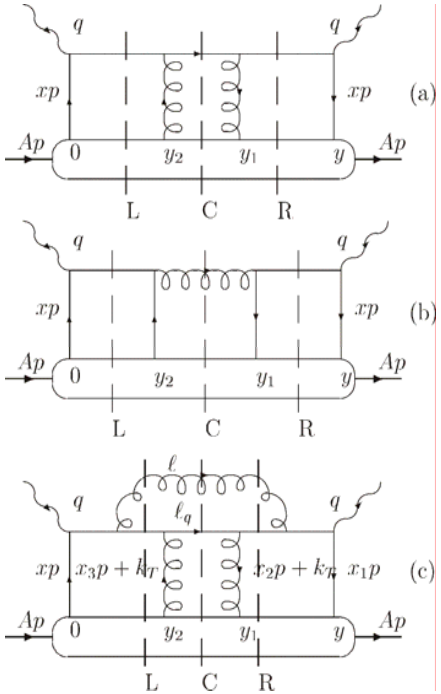
R_M is very sensitive to the $\sigma_{pre\text{-}h}$; ($\sigma_{pre\text{-}h}$=0.33 σ_h)

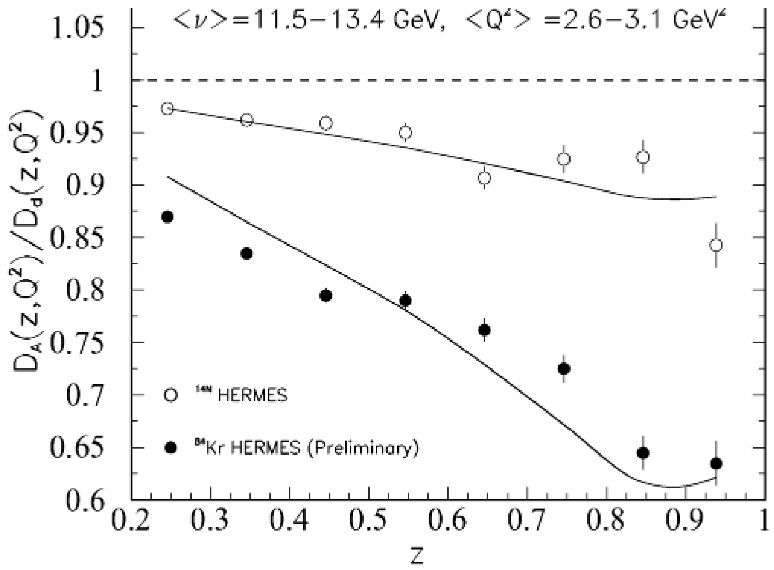
FF modification

X.N.Wang et al., NPA696(2001)788
PRL89(2002)162301

multiple parton scattering and induced parton energy loss
(without hadron rescattering)

pQCD approach: LPM interference effect →$A^{2/3}$ dependence



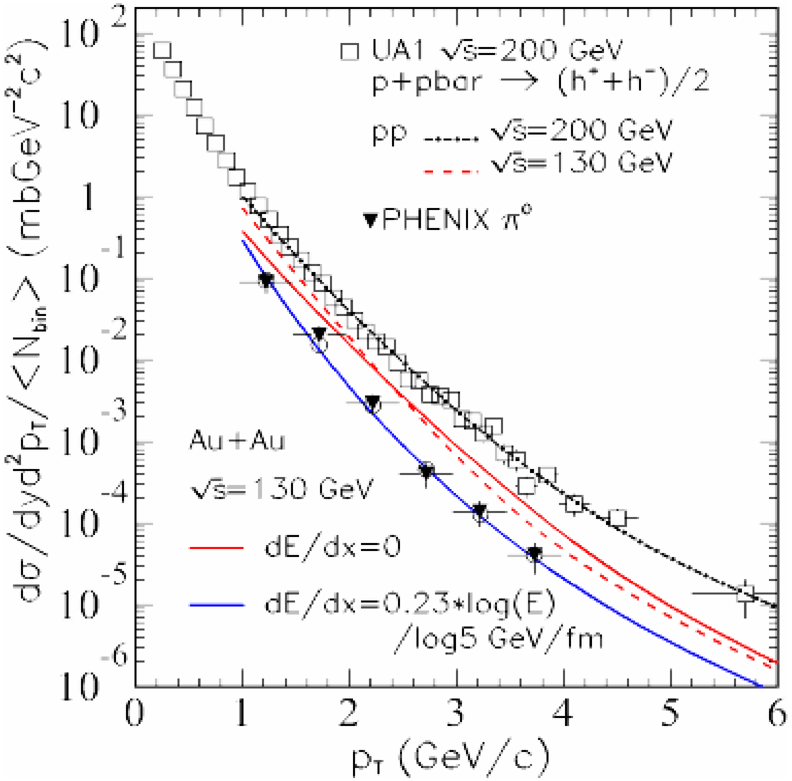


- Consistency with the quadratic nuclear size dependence $[A^{2/3}]_{th}$
- 1 free parameter C≡quark-gluon correlation strength in nuclei.
- From ^{14}N data C=0.0060 GeV^2: $\Delta E = n < \Delta z_g > \propto C \alpha_s^2 m_N R_A^2$

dE/dL and Gluon density at RHIC

$dE/dL_{PHENIX}\big|_{Au}$ predictions determined by using C=0.0060 GeV^2 from HERMES data.

<dE/dL>≈0.5 GeV/fm for 10-GeV quark in Au.



PHENIX: hot, expanding system.

HERMES: cold, static system.

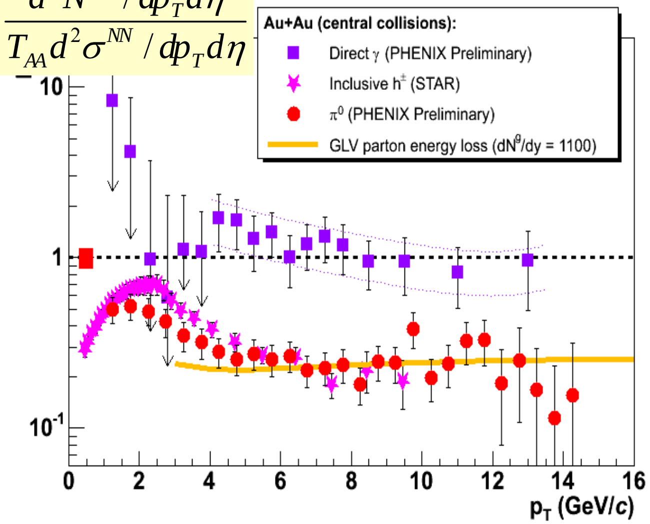
⇓

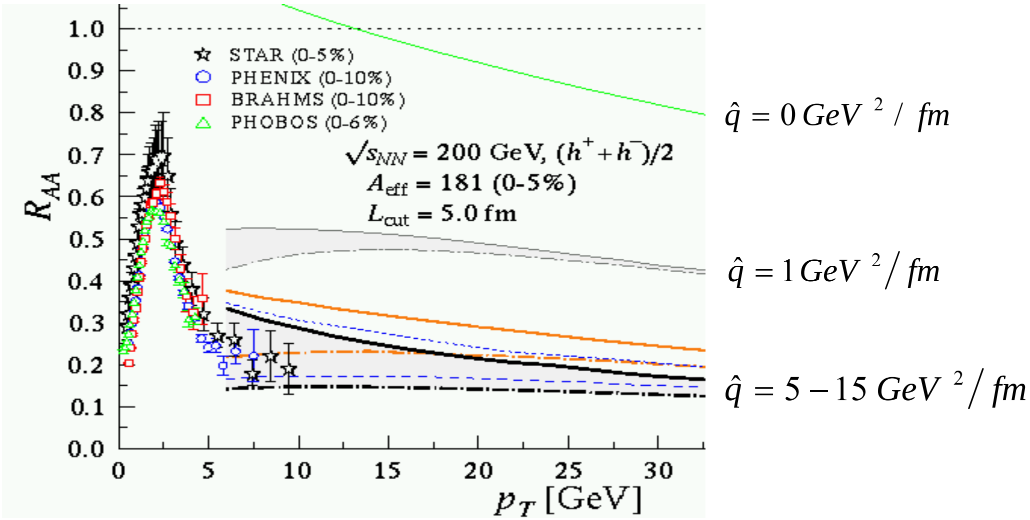
- $\Delta E_{sta} \propto \rho_0 R_A^2$; ρ_0 gluon density and $R_A \approx 6$ fm
- $\Delta E_{exp} \approx \Delta E_{sta}\,(2\tau_0/R_A)$; τ_0 initial formation time of dense medium

•Gluon density in hot matter much higher than in cold matter (about 30 times)

Leading hadrons at RHIC

$$R_{AA}(p_T) = \frac{d^2N^{AA}/dp_T d\eta}{T_{AA} d^2\sigma^{NN}/dp_T d\eta}$$

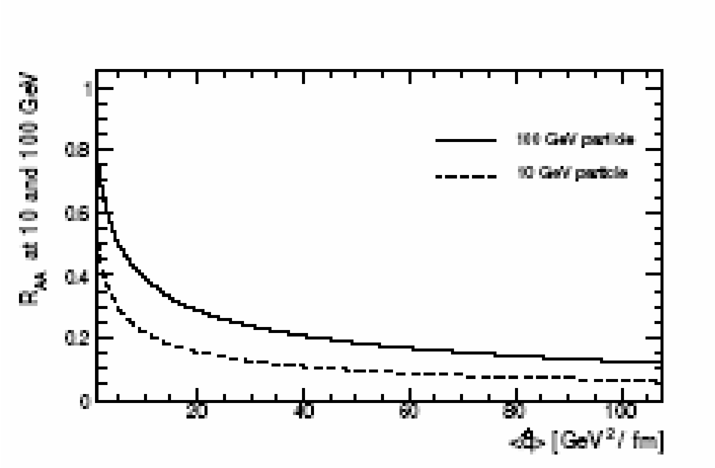




Medium charact. by gluon transport coeff.: $\hat{q} \equiv \frac{\mu^2}{\lambda}$

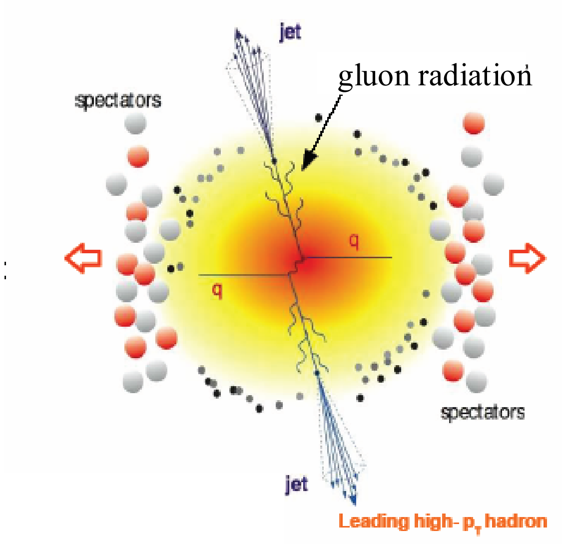
μ= typical momentum transfer
λ= gluon mean free path

- Photons are not suppressed
- High p_T hadrons are suppressed according to pQCD + partonic energy loss
- Hadron suppression supplies only a lower limit on the energy loss
- Need to go to higher p_T to study QCD evolution
- Need to study full jet quenching



Perspectives at LHC

Why jets ?

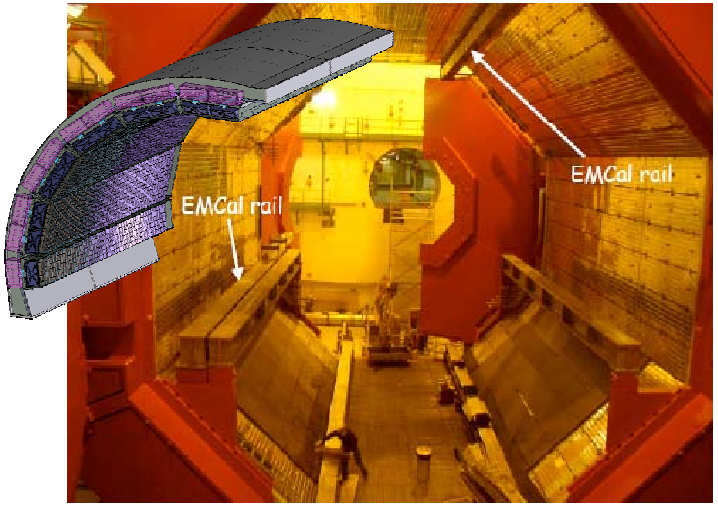


- transverse mom. of associated particles transverse to jet axis (j_T) are small respect jet mom.
- 80% of jet energy in $R < 0.3$
- Leading particle has only approximately the direction and energy of the original parton
- Jet as an entity (p-h duality) stays unchanged
- Map out observables as a function of parton energy
- Partons in a dense color medium loose energy via medium induced gluon radiation, "jet quenching", depending on the gluon density of the medium

Why LHC ?

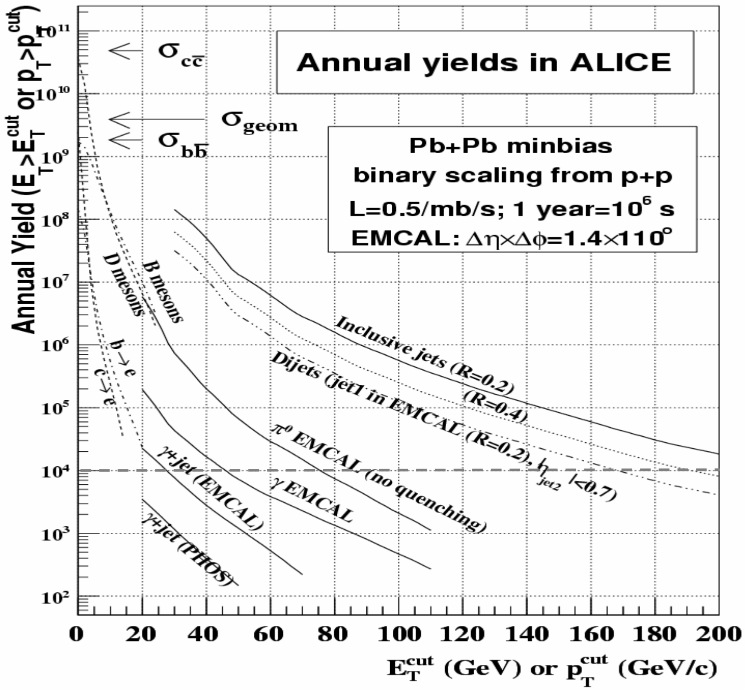
- hard scattering at low x dominates particle production : huge increase in yield of hard probes
- fireball hotter and denser (and weakly interacting ?), lifetime longer
- initial gluon density at LHC 5-10 x RHIC
- dynamics dominated by partonic degrees of freedom

EmCal for ALICE



ALICE experiment :
•Excellent tracking : ITS, TPC
•Excellent PID : TOF, RICH, TRD
•High resolution but small acceptance Calorimetry
↓
Large acceptance EmCal for Jet and high P_T physics
$\Delta\eta$ = 1.4, $\Delta\Phi$ = 110°
Shashlik technique :12k channels
USA - Fra- Ita collaboration

- fast, efficient trigger for high p_T jets, $\gamma(\pi^0)$, electrons ⇒ recorded yields enhanced by factor ~10-60
- markedly improves jet reconstruction through measurement of EM fraction of jet energy with less bias
- discrimination γ/π^0, augmenting ALICE direct photon capabilities at high p_T
- e/had discrimination, augmenting and extending to high p_T the ALICE capabilities for heavy quark jet quenching studies



Summary and outlook

HERMES is providing new results on hadron production in e-nucleus interaction:

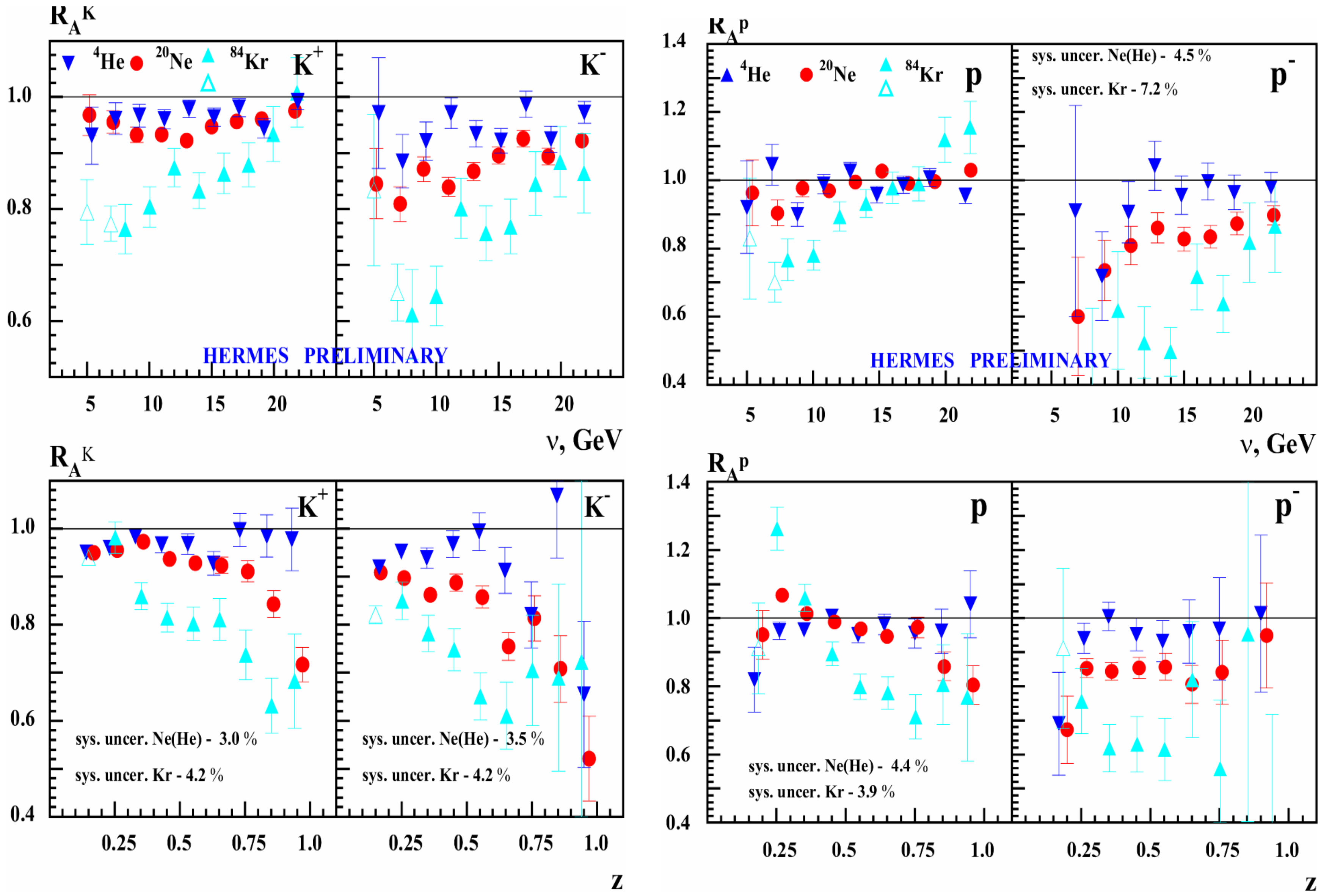
- Nuclear attenuation in a wide kinematical range, vs ν, z, Q^2, p_t^2 for ^4He, ^{14}N, ^{20}Ne, ^{84}Kr (^{131}Xe is coming)
- Effects for identified hadrons : π^+, π^-, π^0, K^+, K^-, p, $\bar{p}$
- Clear observation of the Cronin effect in SIDIS.
- Effect in Ratio of double/single hadron production in A over D is small and with almost no A-dependence.

Measurements are also in progress at Jlab !

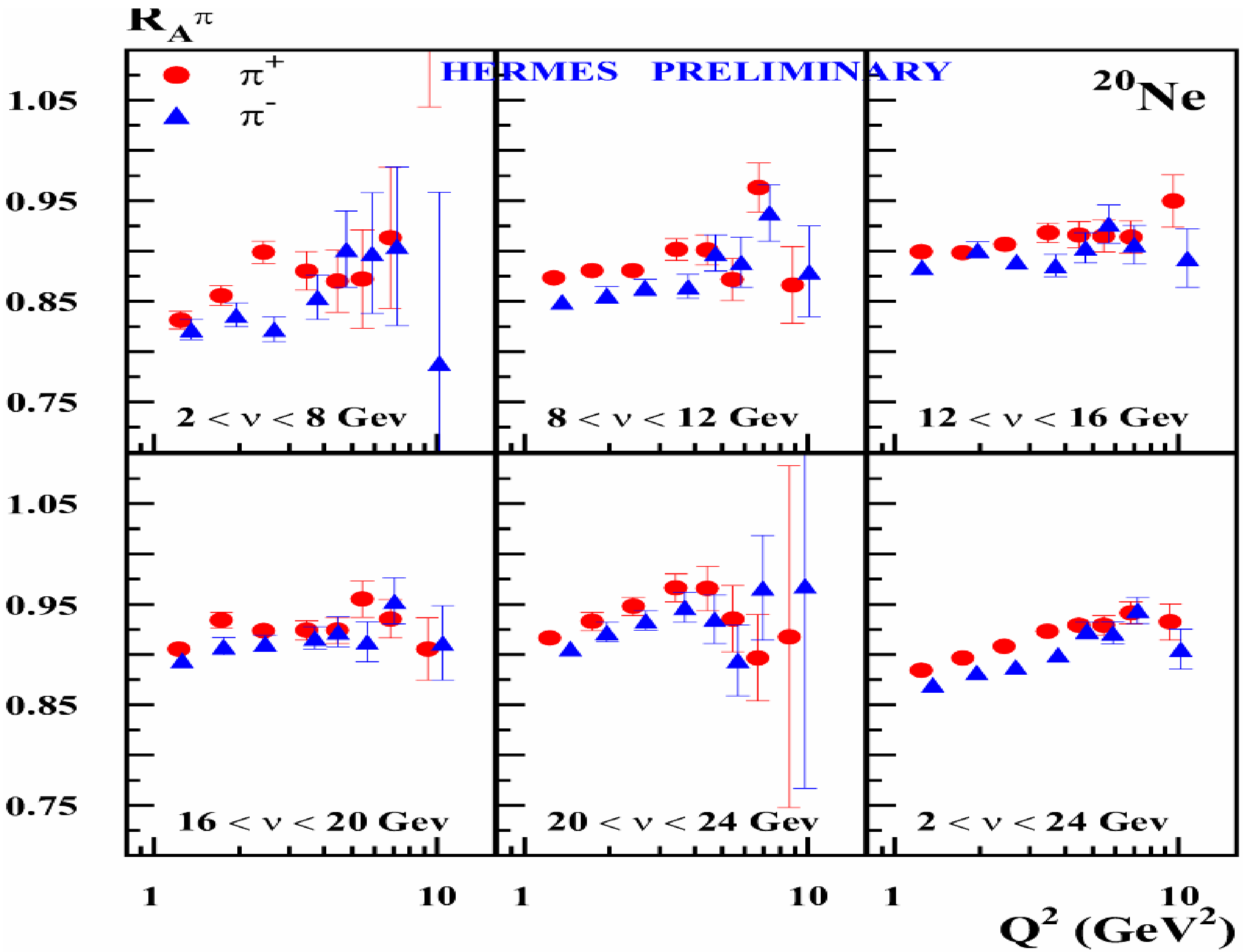
- Nuclear modification of the fragmentation functions
- Parton energy loss : gluon density at RHIC 30 times higher
- Perspectives at LHC for higher P_t and full jet quenching studies

Backup slides

Multiplicity ratio on He, Ne, Kr



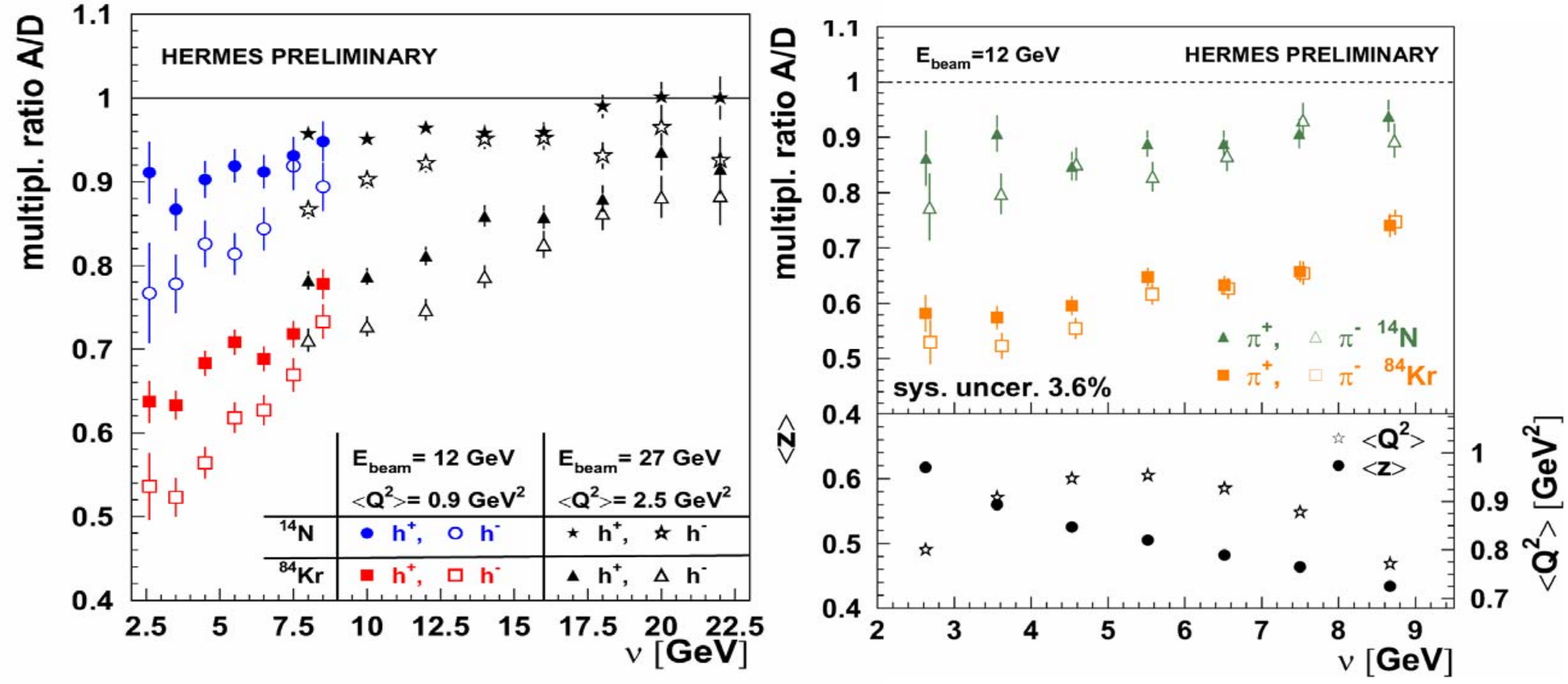
Multiplicity ratio vs Q^2



Q^2 Dependence: indication of FF evolution modification
Stronger at small ν (large x); weaker at high ν (small x)

Hadrons and Pions @ E_{beam}=12 & 27 GeV

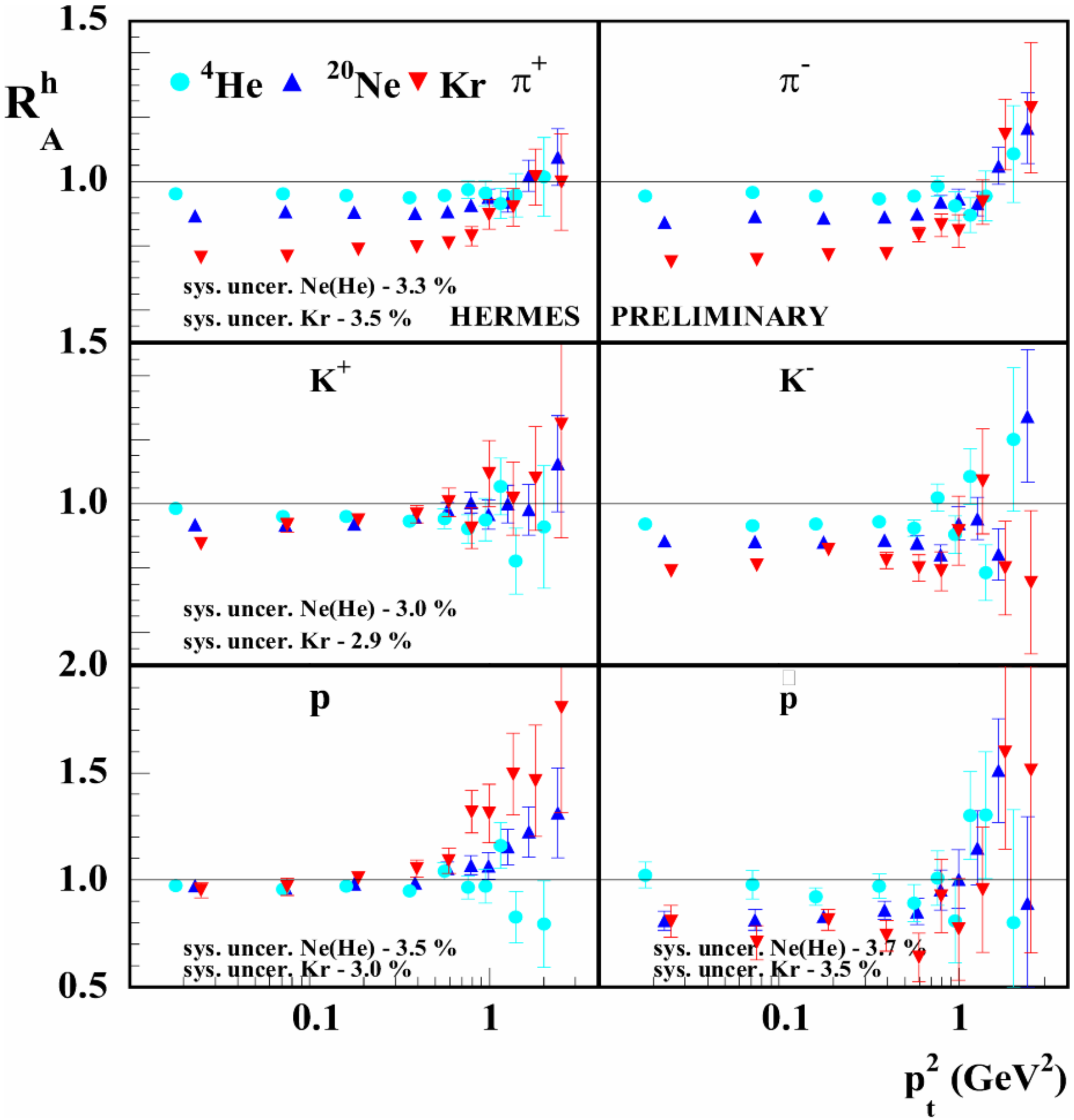
Extension of the ν range down to 2 GeV



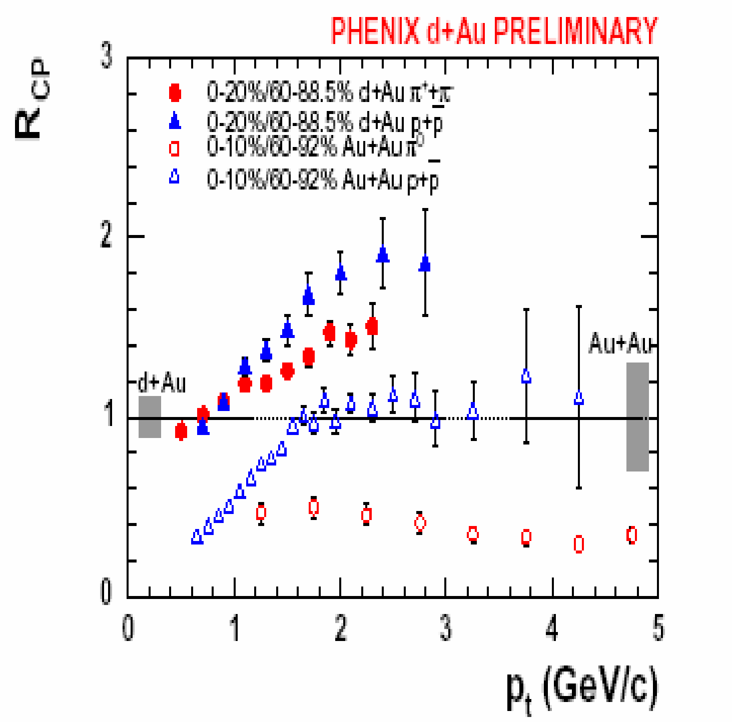
•Measurements are still in progress at HERMES

$2<\nu<23$ GeV $Q^2<10$ GeV^2

P_t dependence for identified hadrons



Nucl-ex/0403029

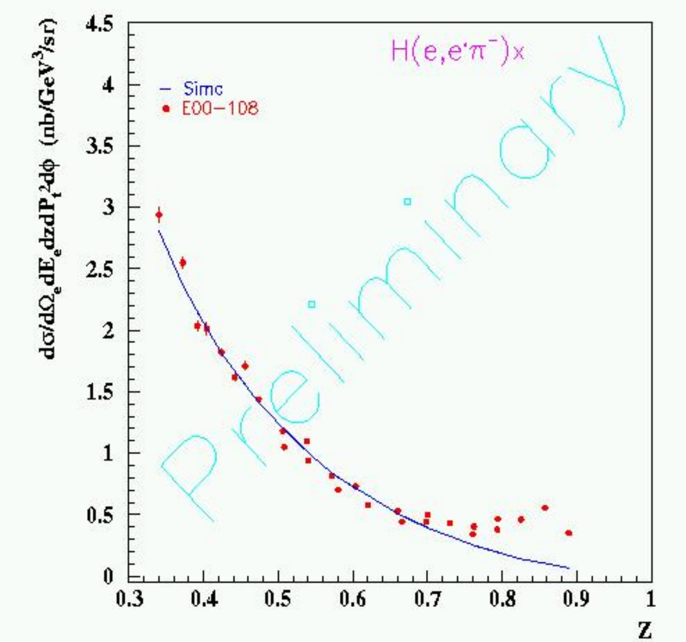


Dependence of the Cronin effect on the hadron species.
Cronin effect for protons larger than for pions.

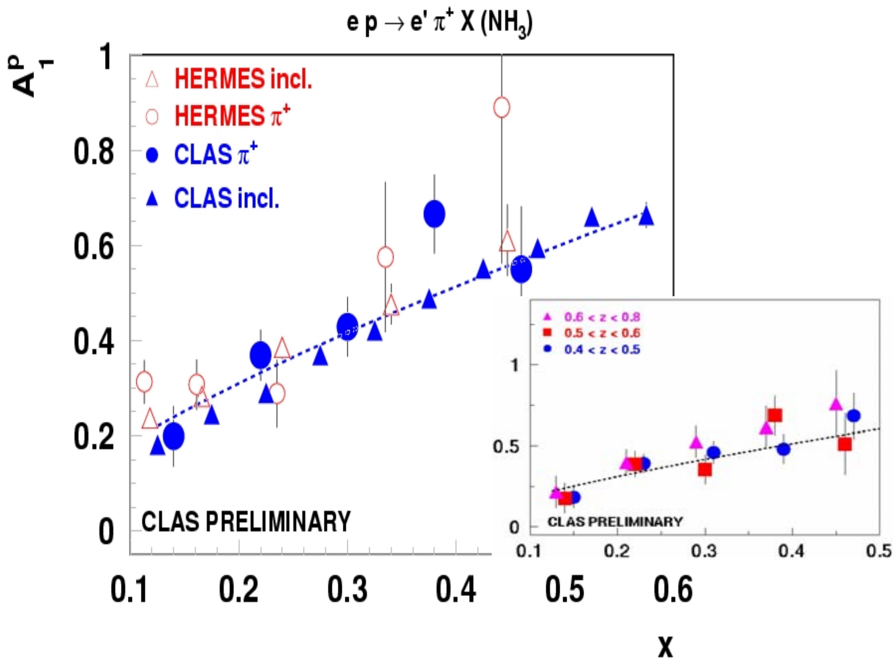
Factorization issues at Jlab

Given the relatively low energy of Jlab (max 6 GeV) the factorization of SIDIS into DF and FF maybe questionable

$$\sigma^{eH\to ehX} = \sum_q f^{H\to q} \otimes \sigma^{eq\to eq} \otimes D^{q\to h}$$



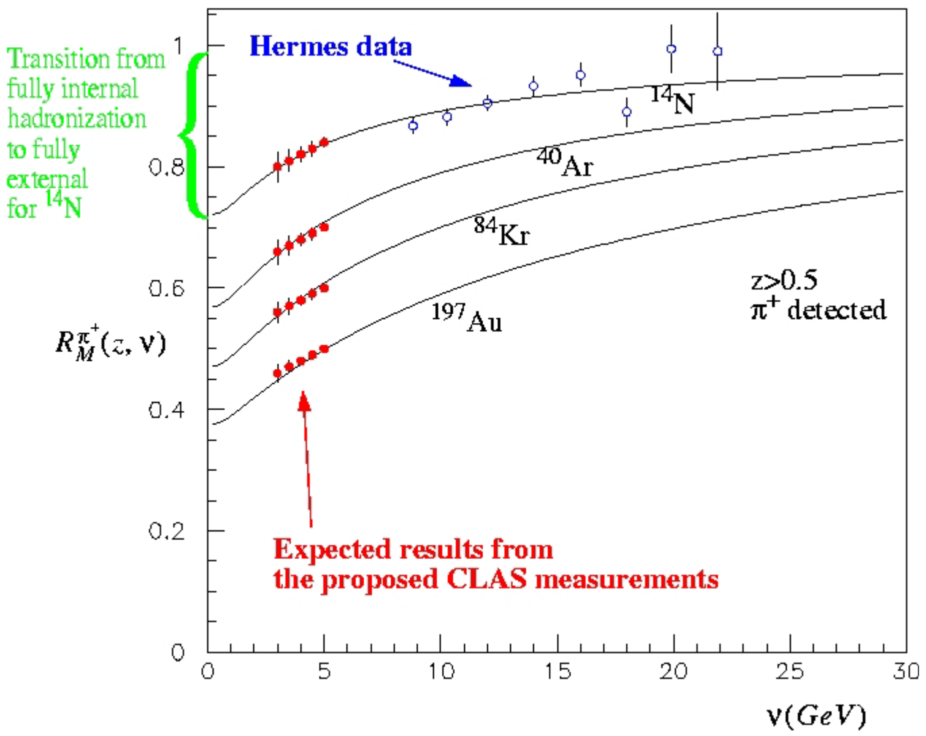
Cross section reproduced by Monte-Carlo based on LO *x*-*z* factorization (Hall C).

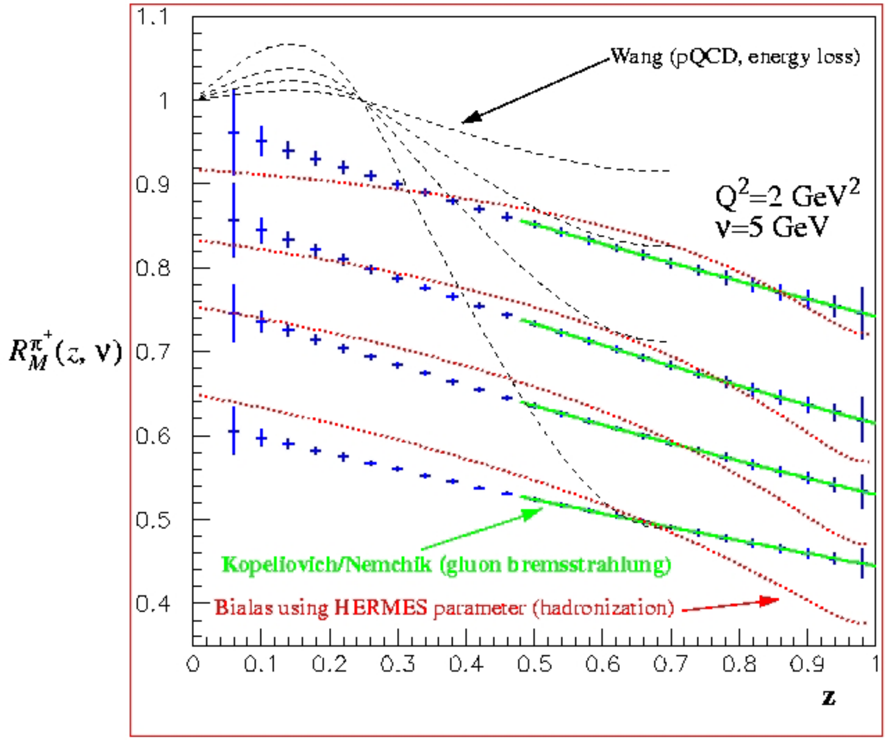


Semi-inclusive asymmetry $A_1^p(\pi^+)$ agrees with HERMES falls on the same curve as inclusive A_1^p; no *z*-dependence observed

LO x-z factorization is not (much) violated at 6 GeV

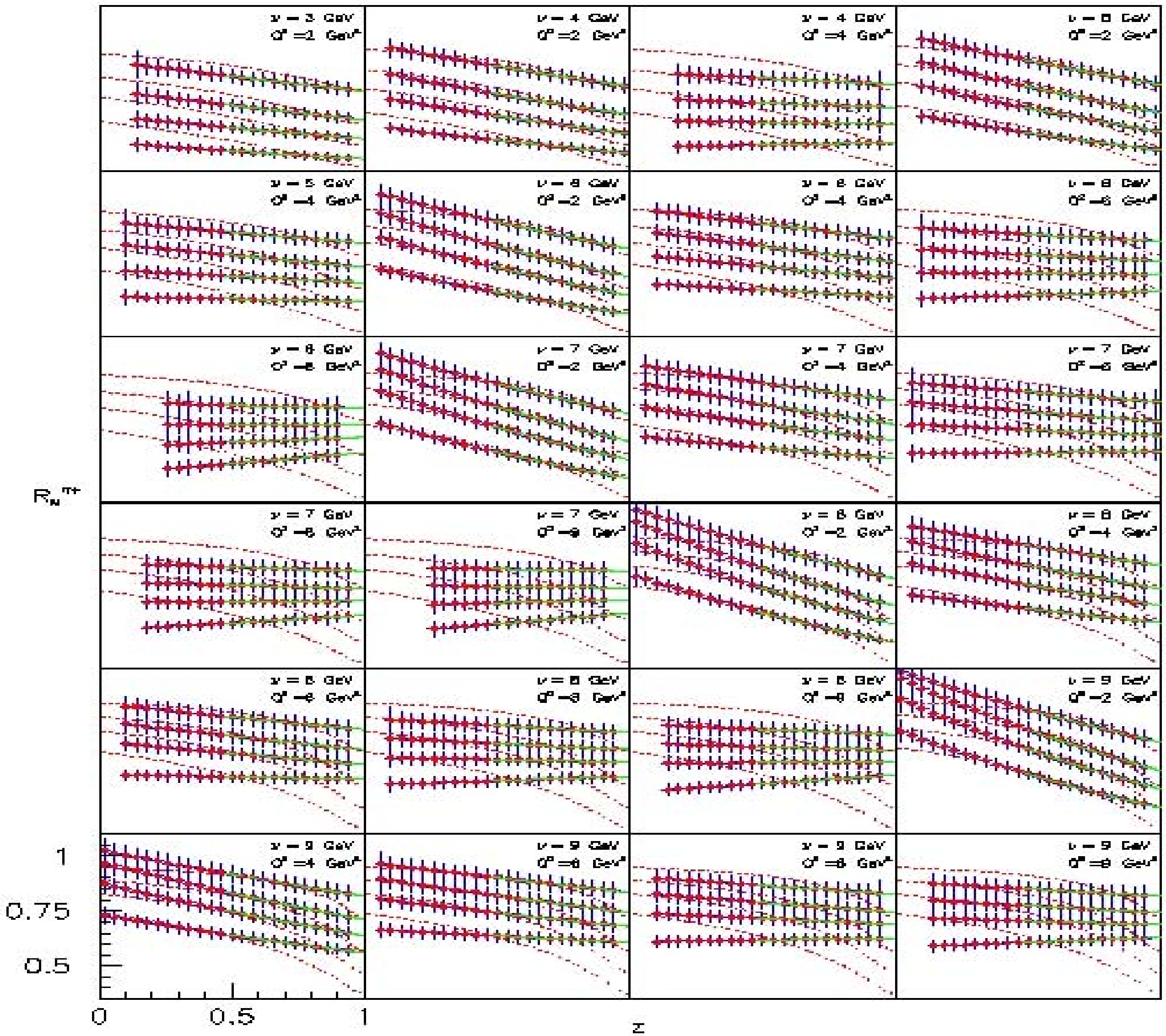
Anticipated CLAS Data





Can measure $\pi^{+,-,0}$, η, ω, η', ϕ, $K^{+,-,0}$, p, Λ, $\Sigma^{+,0}$, $\Xi^{0,-}$

Expectations from CLAS++ upgrade



Disentangling hadronic and partonic effects

$$R_{2h}(z_2) = \frac{\left(\frac{d^2N(z_1, z_2)}{dN(z_1)} \right)_A}{\left(\frac{d^2N(z_1, z_2)}{dN(z_1)} \right)_D}$$

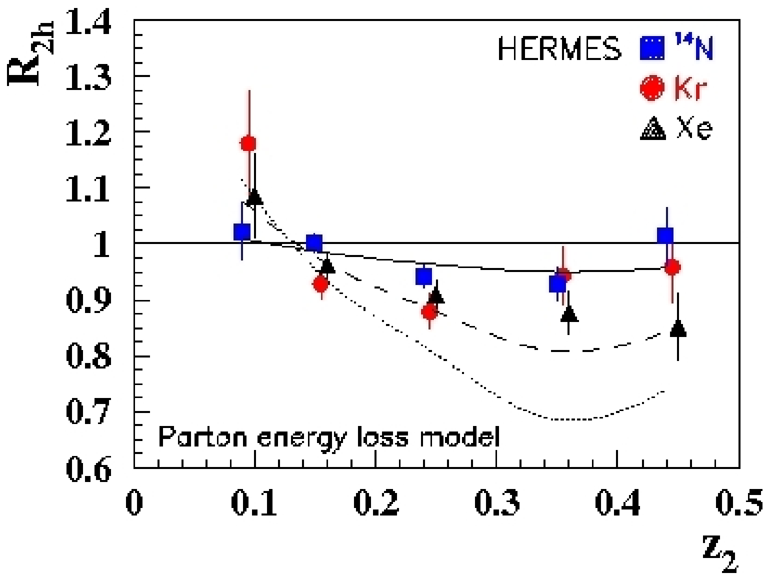
Number of events with at least 2 hadrons ($z_{leading} = z_1 > 0.5$)

Number of events with at least 1 hadron ($z_1 > 0.5$)

If only hadronic effect: double-hadron over single hadron ratio is expected to be much smaller in nucleus compared to deuterium.

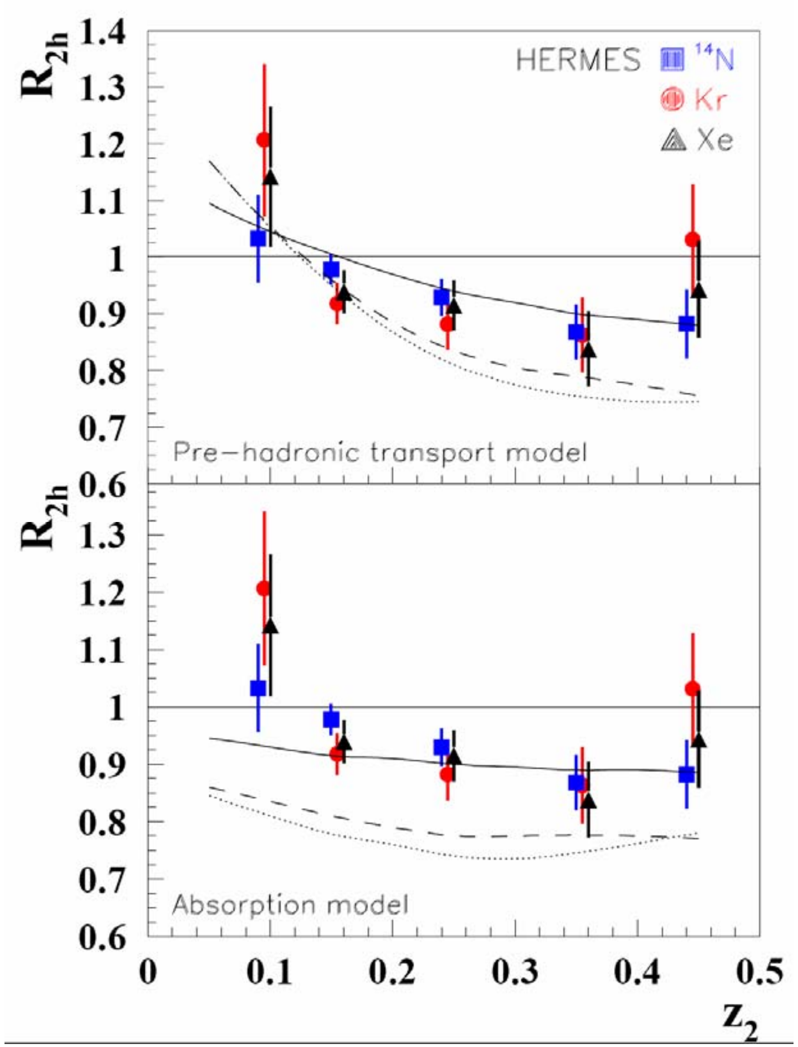
If only partonic effect: double-hadron over single hadron ratio in nucleus and deuterium is expected to be close to unity.

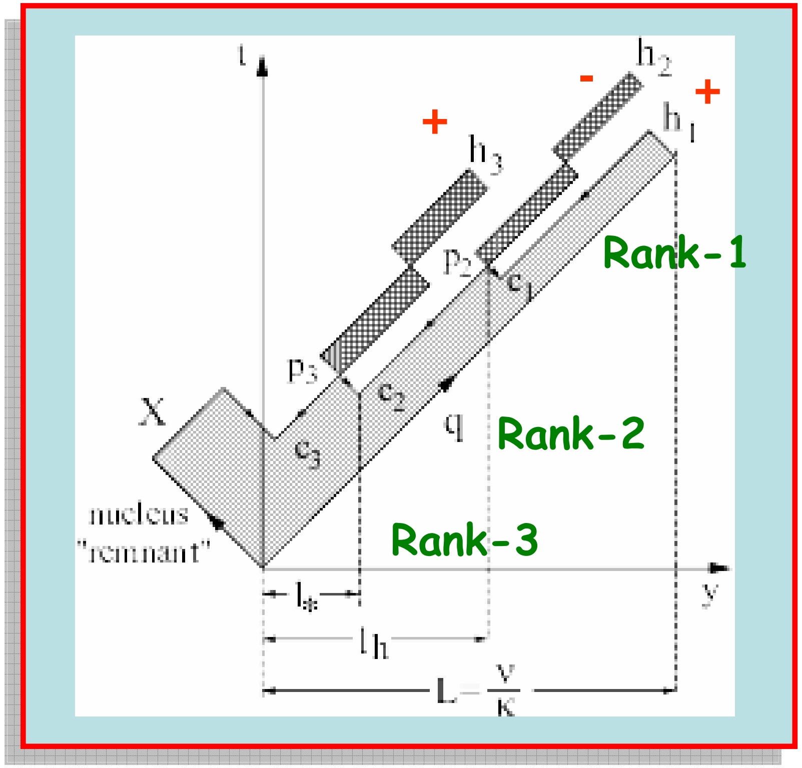
Two hadron production



- Small effect in R_{2h} compared to single hadron multiplicity
- Small A-dependence

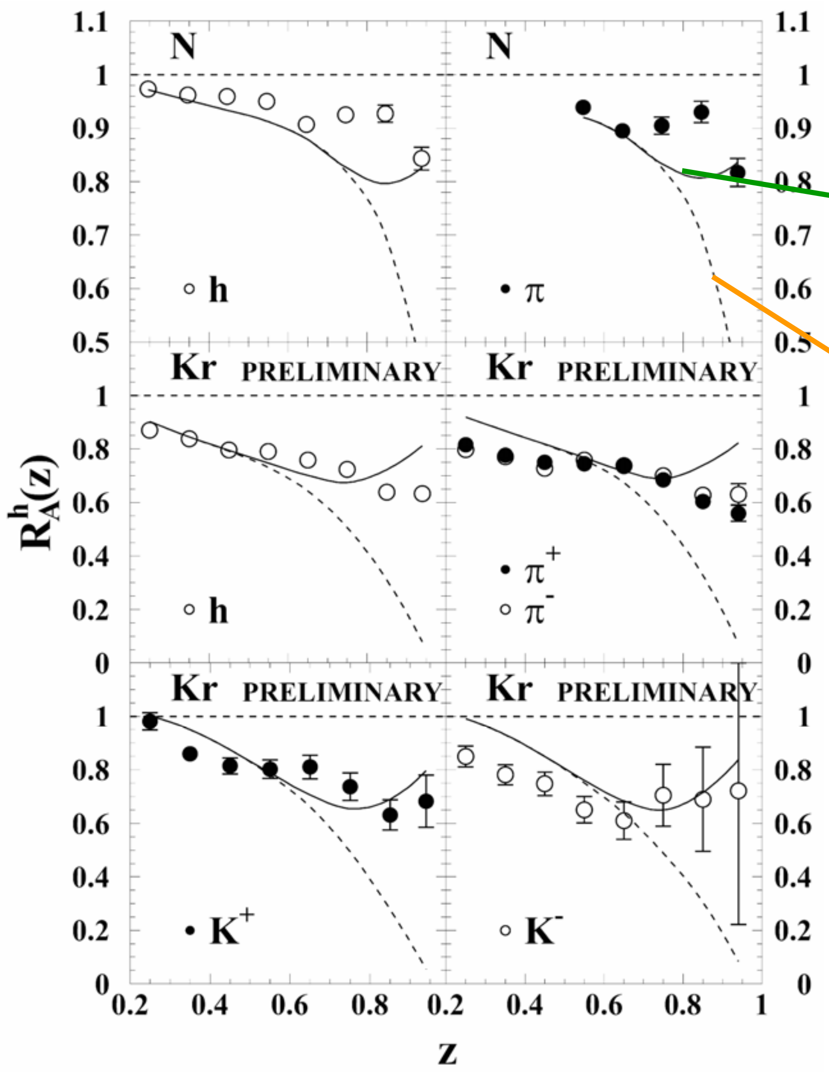
Two hadron production





FF modification + transport coef.

F.Arleo et al., NPA715(2003)899



With formation time effect

Without formation time effect

Soft gluons radiated in the dense QCD medium (gluon transport coefficient from DY)

Energy loss ≈ 0.6 GeV/fm in agreement with X-N Wang

Nice agreement with both HERMES and old EMC data

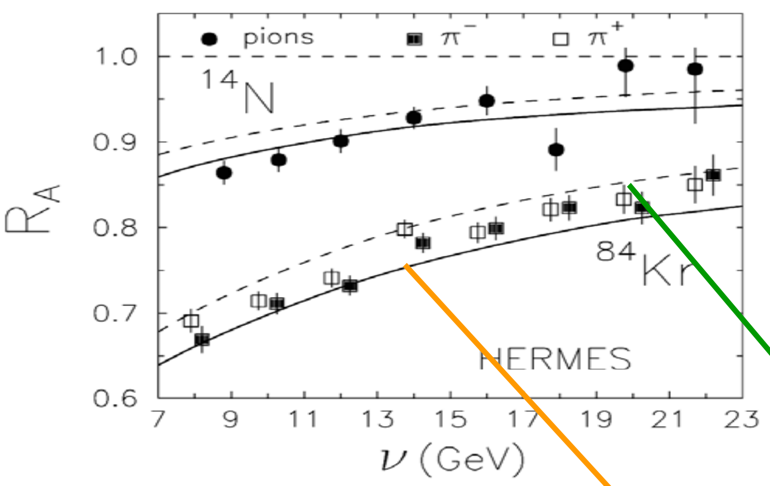
Gluon Bremsstrahlung

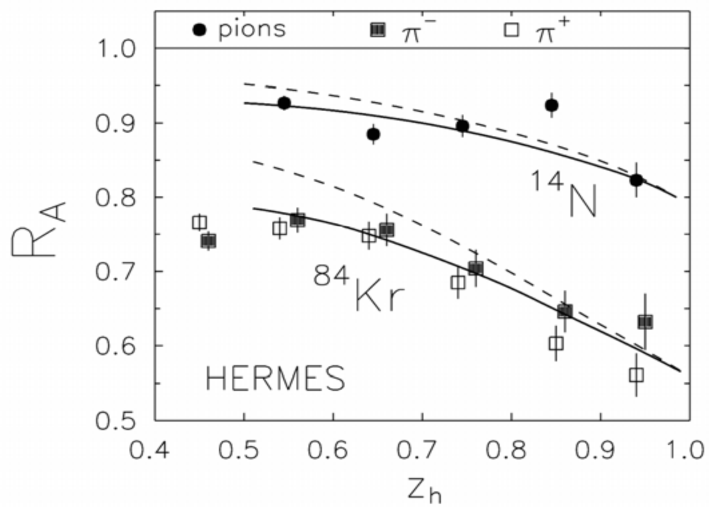
B.Kopeliovich et al.,
hep-ph/9511214
Nucl.Phys. A740 (2004) 211

FF modification: Nuclear Suppression + Induced Radiation

Nuclear suppression: interaction of the $q\bar{q}$ in the medium.

Energy loss: induced gluon radiation by multiple parton scattering in the medium



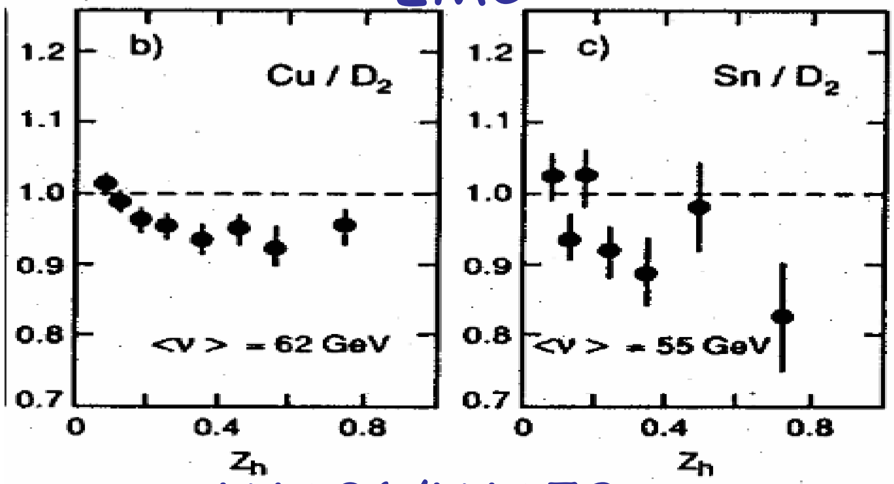


Nuclear Suppression

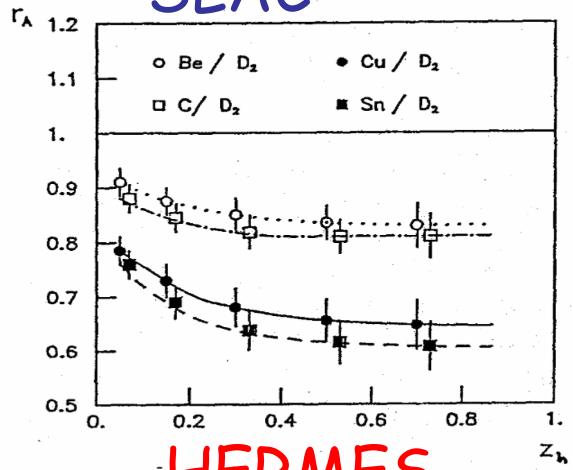
Nuclear Suppression + Induced Radiation

Hadron Multiplicity Ratio vs $z=E_h/\nu$

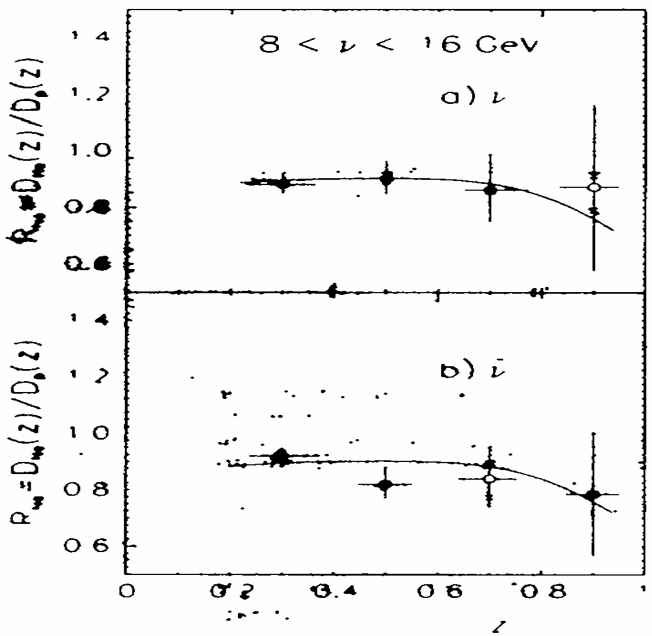
EMC



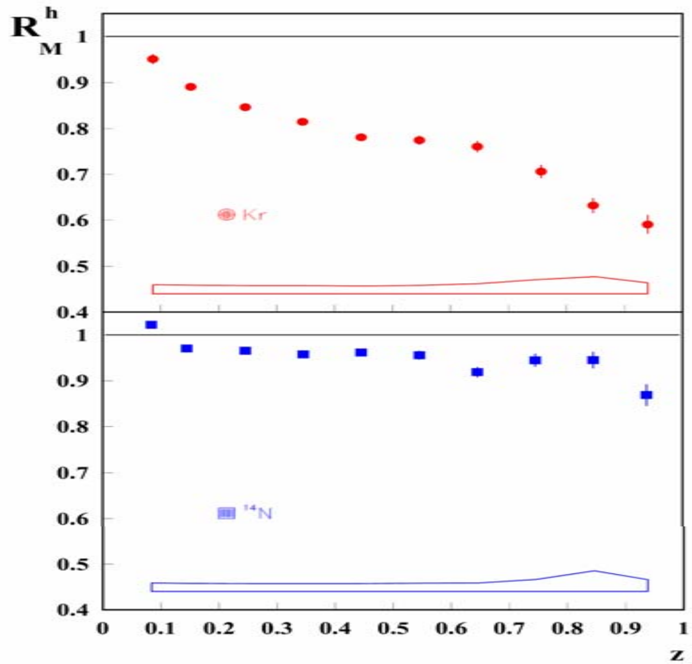
SLAC



WA21/WA59

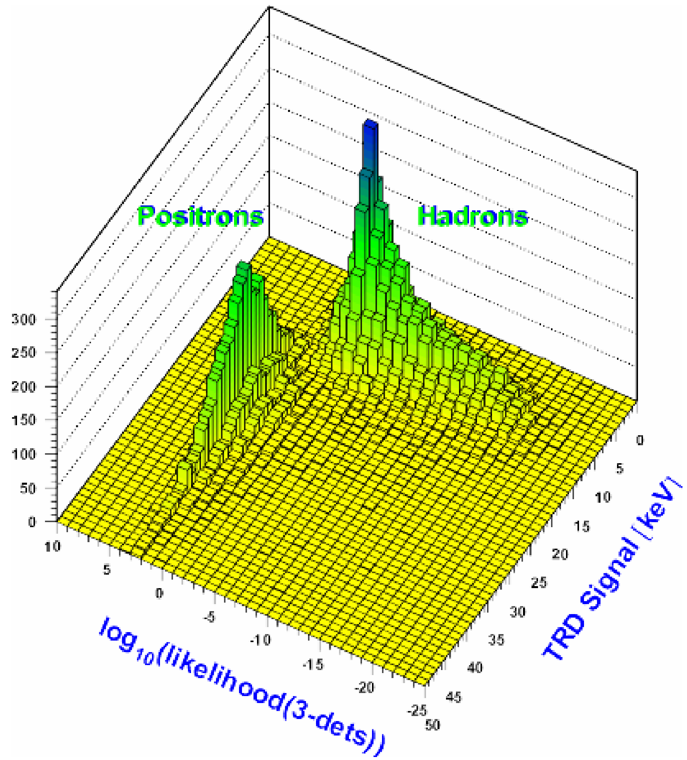


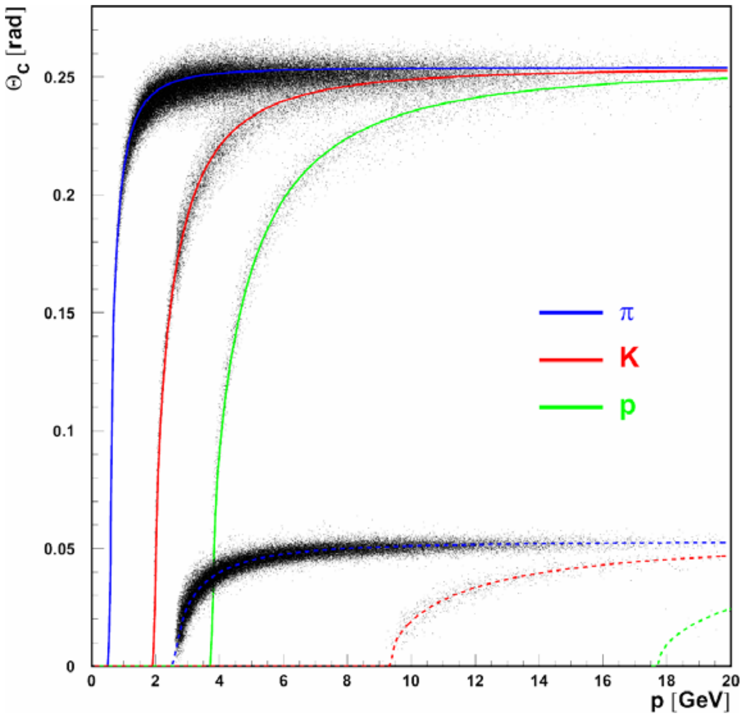
HERMES



Particle Identification

Positrons – hadrons separation:

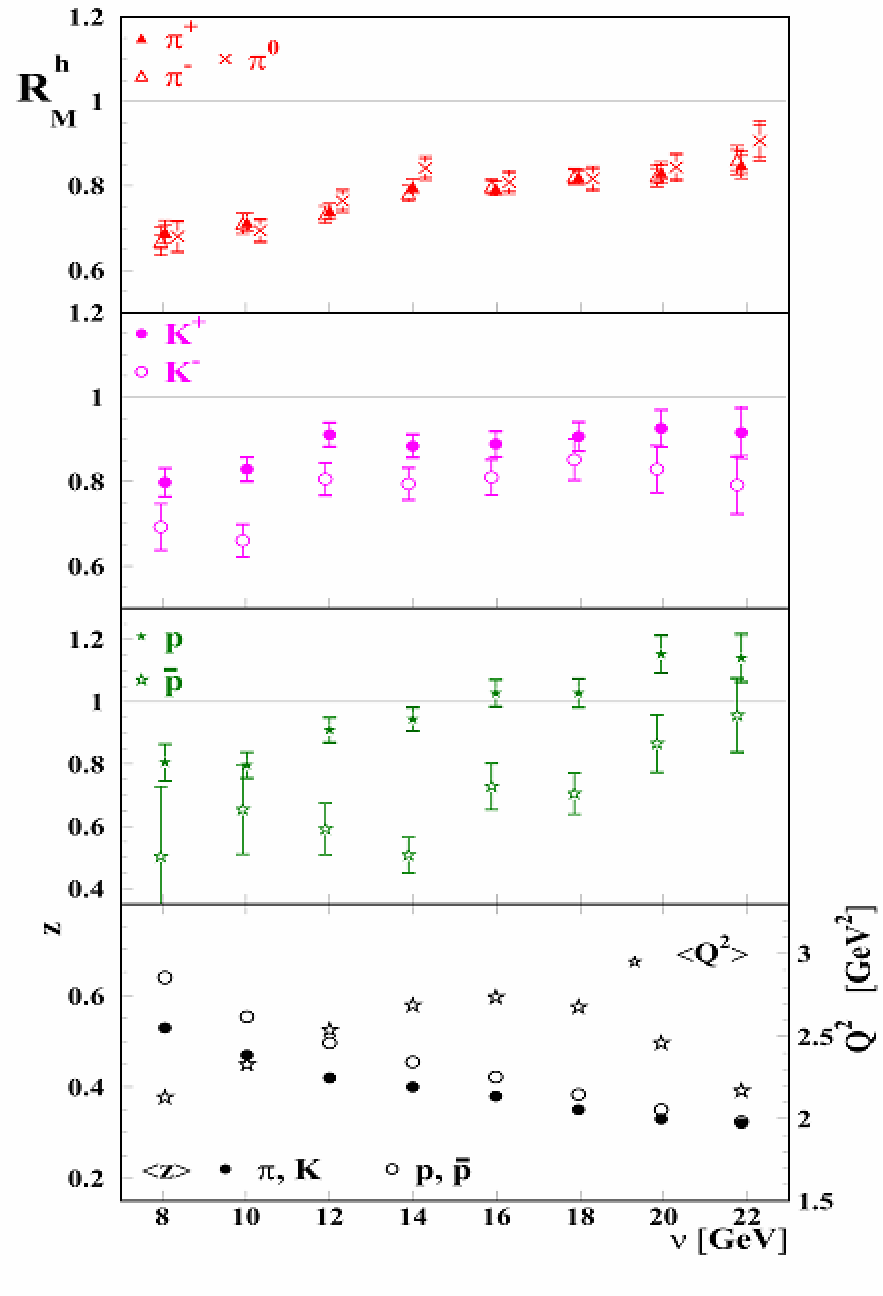




Double radiator RICH: Aerogel + C_4F_{10}. Cerenkov photons detected by ~4000 PMTs.

Detection efficiency: 99% (π), 90% (K), 85-95% (p)

Multiplicity ratio for identified hadrons vs ν



HERMES, PLB 577 (2003) 37

<u>Experimental findings</u>:

$\pi^+ = \pi^- = \pi^0 \sim K^-$

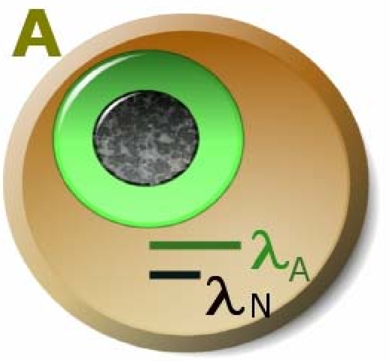
$K^+ > K^-$

$p > \bar{p}$, $p > \pi$, $p > K$

Different ff modification for different hadrons

Rescaling + Absorption Model

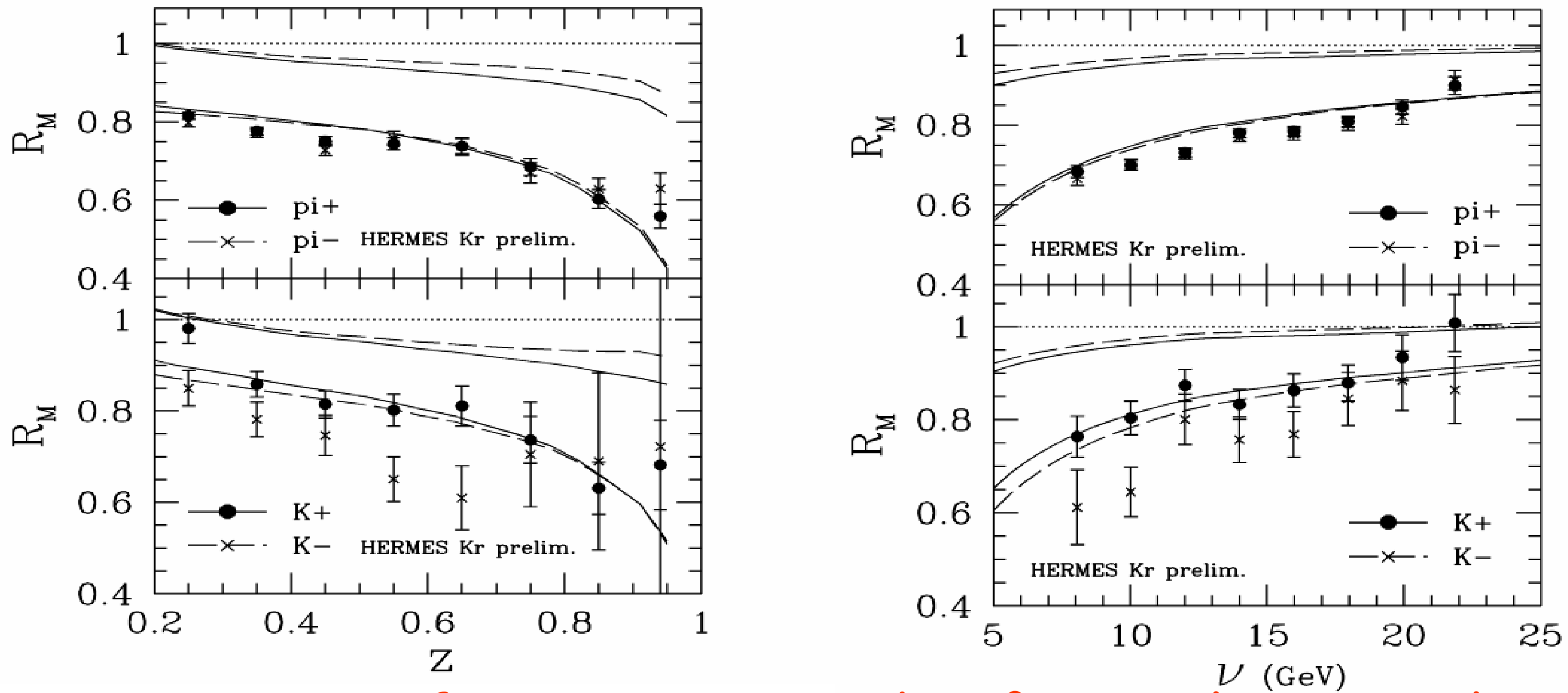
A.Accardi et al., NPA720(2003)131



$$\lambda_A > \lambda_N\,; \qquad \xi_A(Q^2) = \left(\frac{\mu_N^2}{\mu_A^2}\right)^{\frac{\alpha_s(\mu_A^2)}{\alpha_s(Q^2)}}$$

$$q_f^A(x,Q^2) = q_f(x,\xi_A(Q^2)Q^2)$$

$$D_f^{h|A}(z,Q^2) = D_f^h(z,\xi_A(Q^2)Q^2)$$



Nice agreement for p+, p-, K+ with Q^2-rescaling + nuclear absorption (lower curves).