

HERA, lepton-beam polarization and HERMES



““HERA Event” October 25, 2012

Caroline Riedl



HERA @ DESY retired 30.6.2007



HERA: Hadron-Elektron Ring Anlage

- So far unique machine – clean tool to study hadron structure ($e =$ pointlike)
- **Two lepton-beam charges**
 - Usually cross section $\propto |\mathbf{T}|^2 \Rightarrow$ beam-charge dependence squared out
 - Need interference process with odd number of couplings to beam:
 - Example 1: Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering and Bethe-Heitler interference
 - Example 2: interference structure function $F_2^{Y\bar{Z}}$ from interference of γ and Z exchange
 - Beam charge generates sensitiveness to quark flavor (W^+ carry charge)
- **Polarized lepton beam** with regular helicity switch
 - Essential for HERMES and considerable enhancement of physics potential for collider experiments
 - No need to rely on polarized source

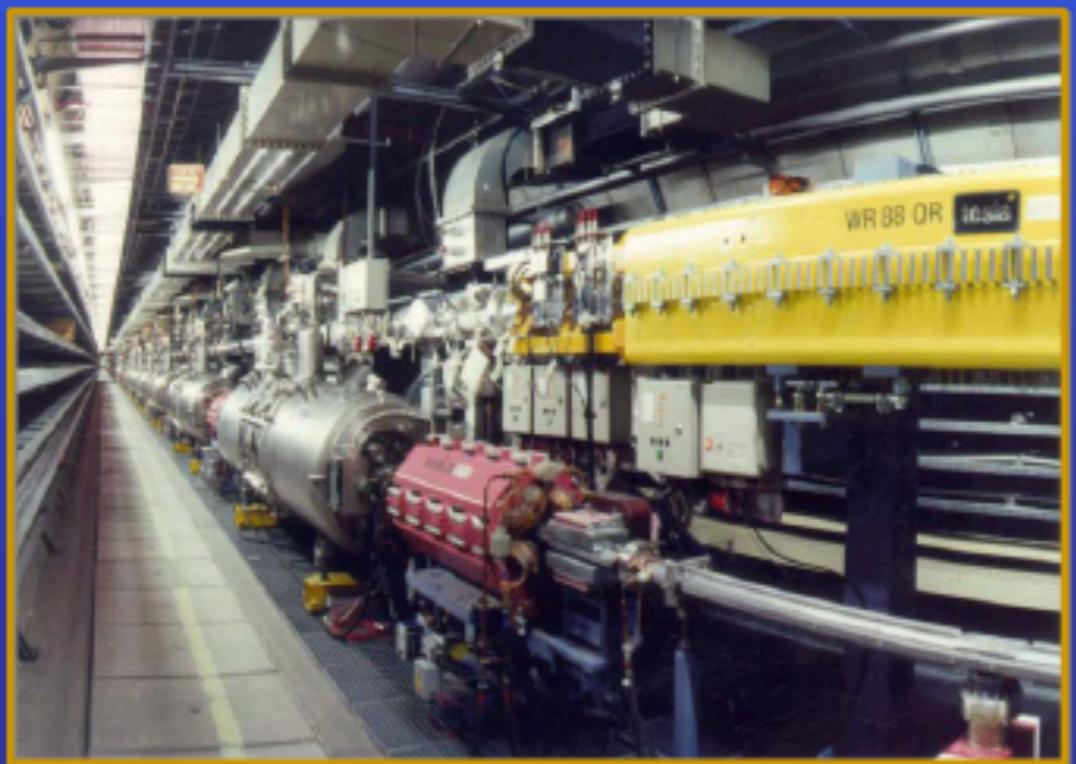
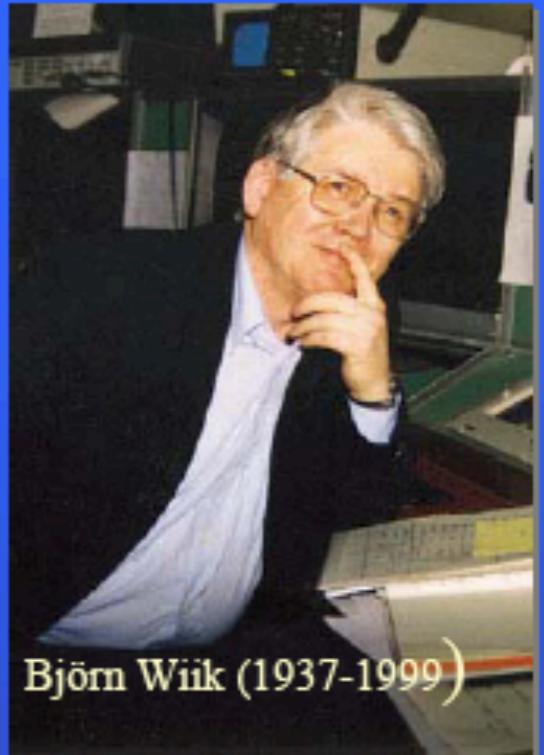
Lepton-Proton Collider with 320 GeV center of mass Energy

HERA Double Ring Collider

820 GeV Protons (actual 920 GeV)

30 GeV Leptons e^+ or e^- (actual 27.5 GeV)

Spatial resolution $10^{-18}m$



Courtesy F. Willeke

HERA Milestones

adapted from Willeke 2004 [8]

1981 Proposal

1984 Start Construction

1991 Commissioning, first collisions

1992 Start Operations for H1 and ZEUS, 1st Exciting Results with low Luminosity

1994 Install **East spin rotators** → longitudinally polarized leptons for HERMES

1996 Install 4th Interaction region for HERA-B

1998 Install NEG pumps against dust problem (**electron life time problem**),
Reliability Upgrade

2000 High efficient luminosity production rate: $100 \text{ pb}^{-1}\text{y}^{-1}$

$180 \text{ pb}^{-1} e^+p \rightarrow$ Precision measurement on proton structure

2001 Install HERA **Luminosity Upgrade, spin rotators** for H1 and ZEUS

2001–2002 Recommissioning, HERA-B physics run

2003 1st longitudinal polarization in high energy ep collisions

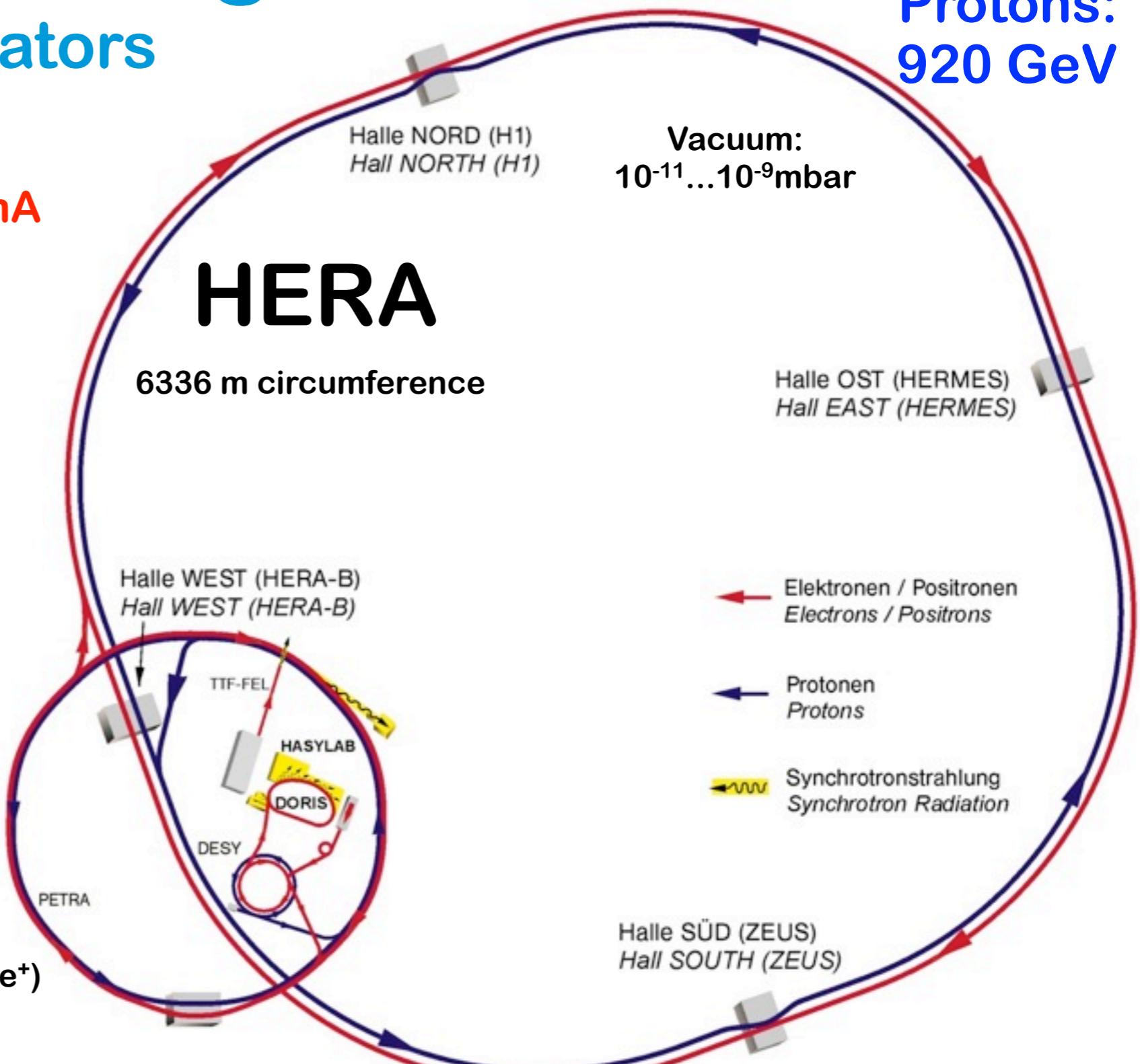
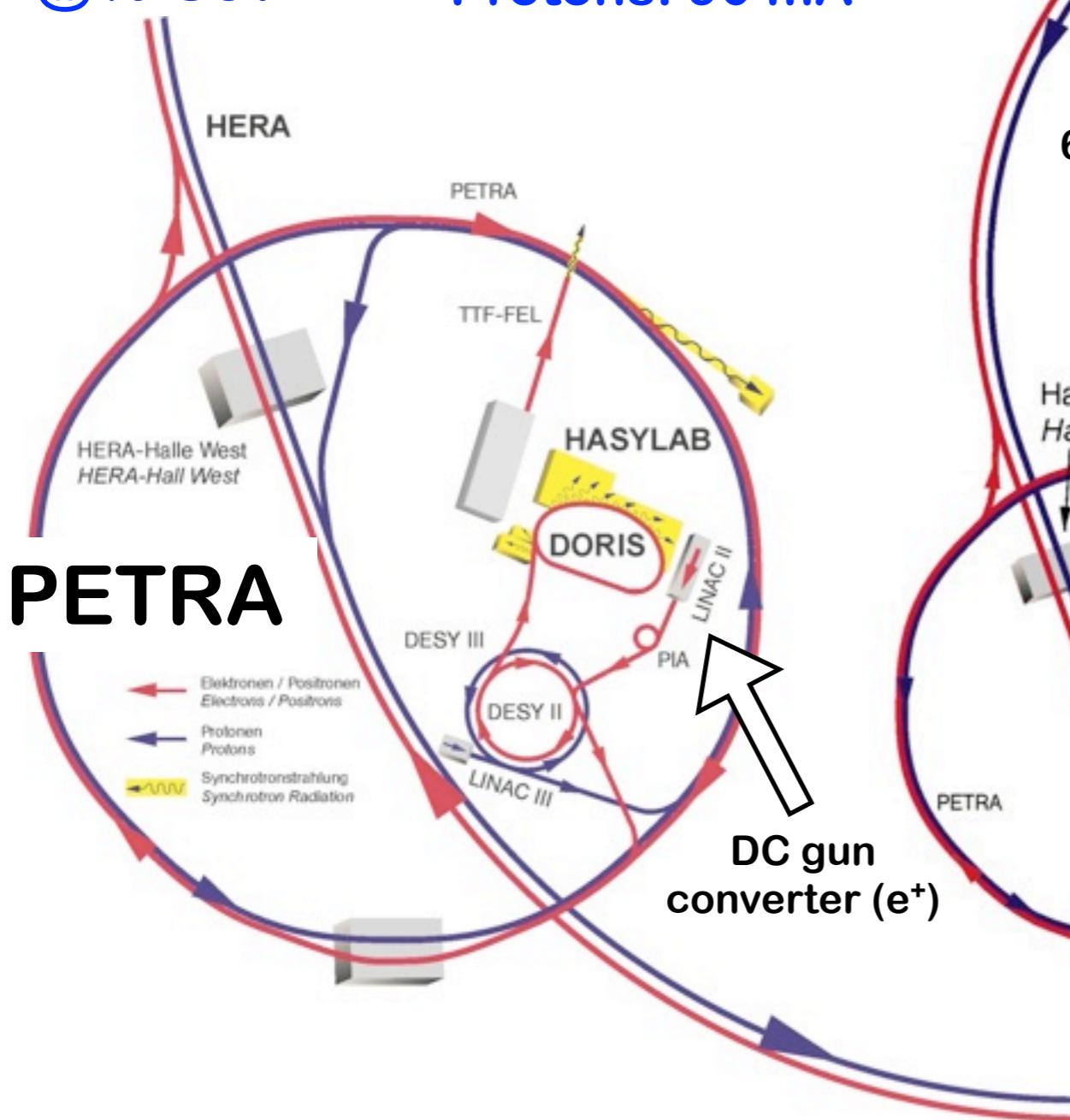
Start-up of the HERA II Run

2007 End of HERA II Run

HERA storage ring and pre-accelerators

Electrons:
27.6 GeV
Protons:
920 GeV

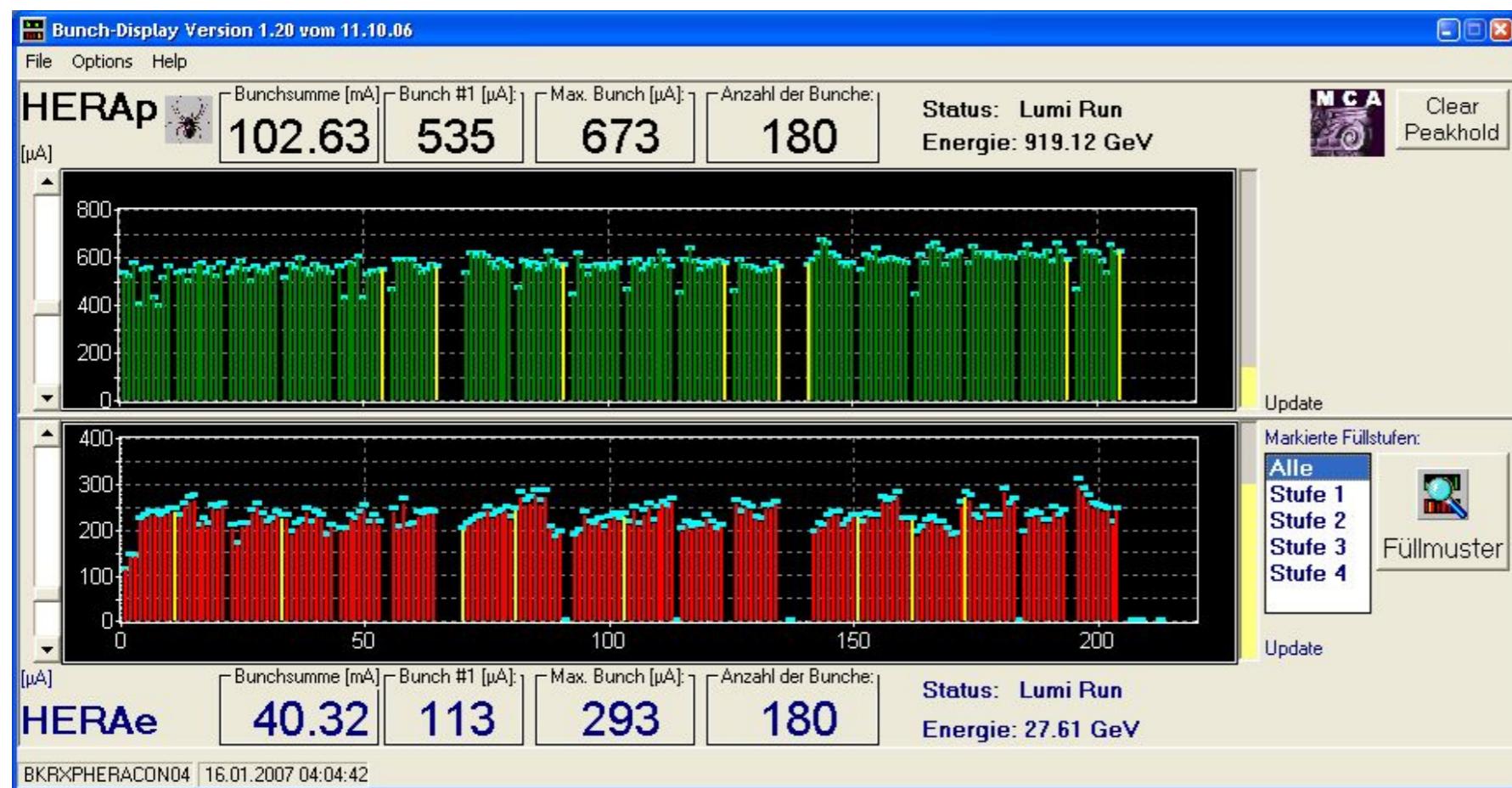
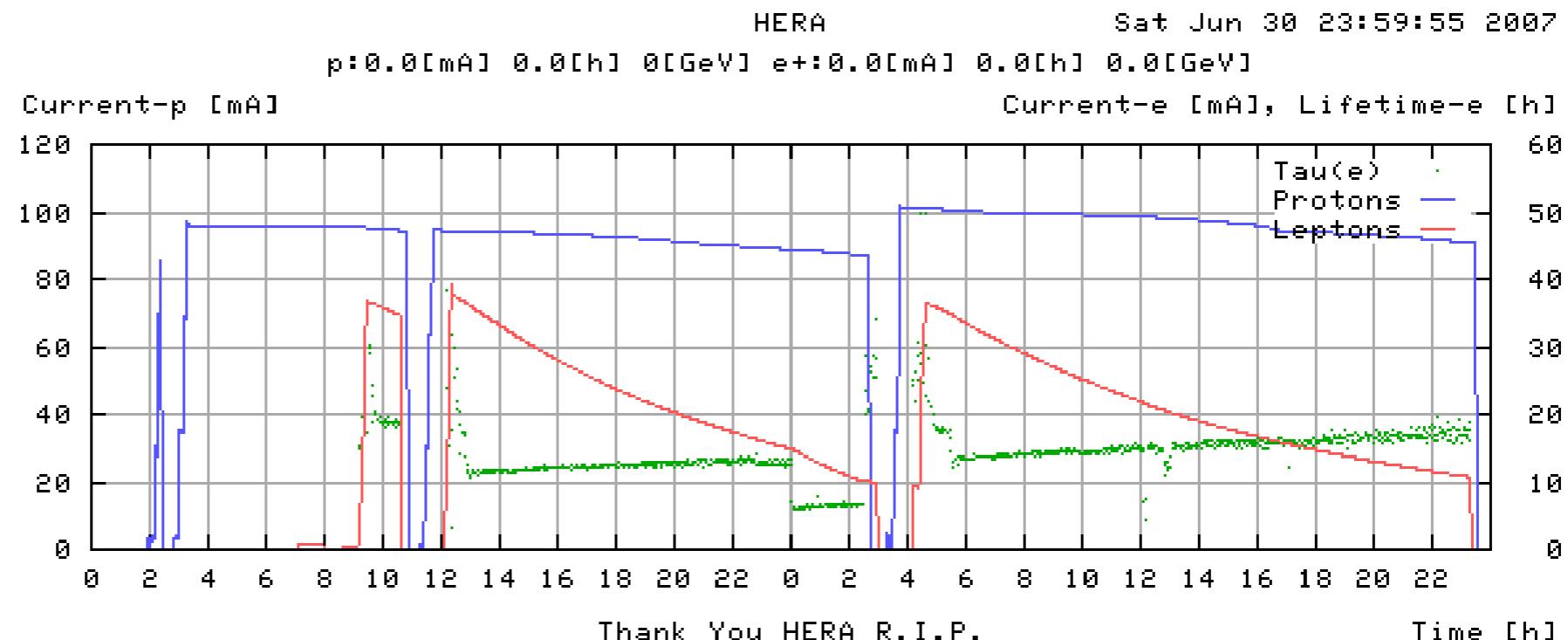
Injection:
@12 GeV Leptons (e^+/e^-): 40 mA
@40 GeV Protons: 90 mA



HERA fills and bunch structure

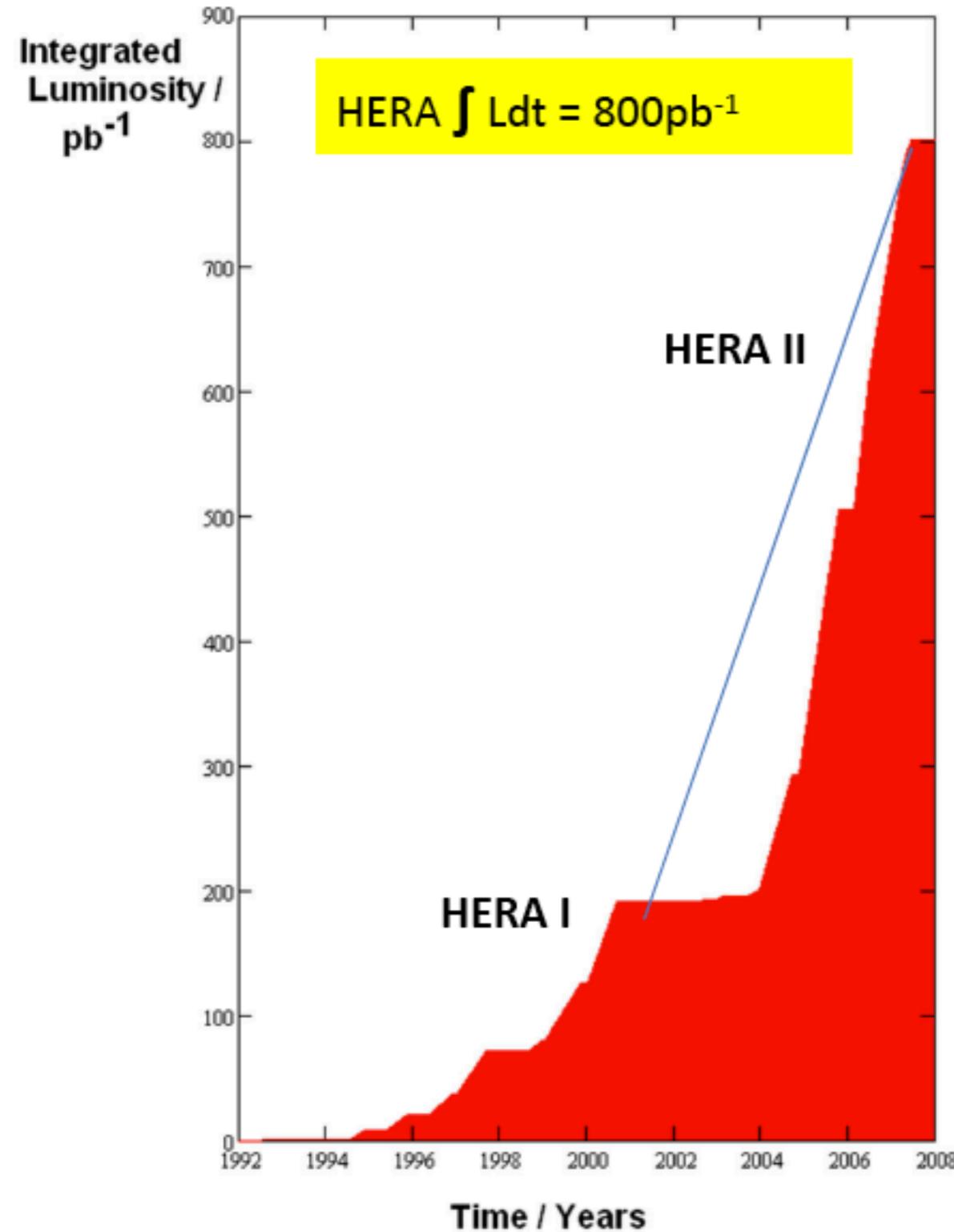
Positrons [mA]
Protons [mA]
Life time [h]

e-life time:
better for e^+
(push out residual
gas cores)



180 bunches (max. 220)
bunch length 27 ps
separated by 96 ns

HERA collider lumi

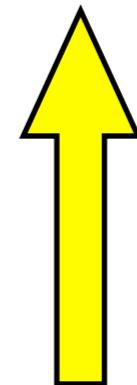


600 /pb

$L_{\text{peak}} = 5 \cdot 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

200 /pb

$L_{\text{peak}} = 2 \cdot 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

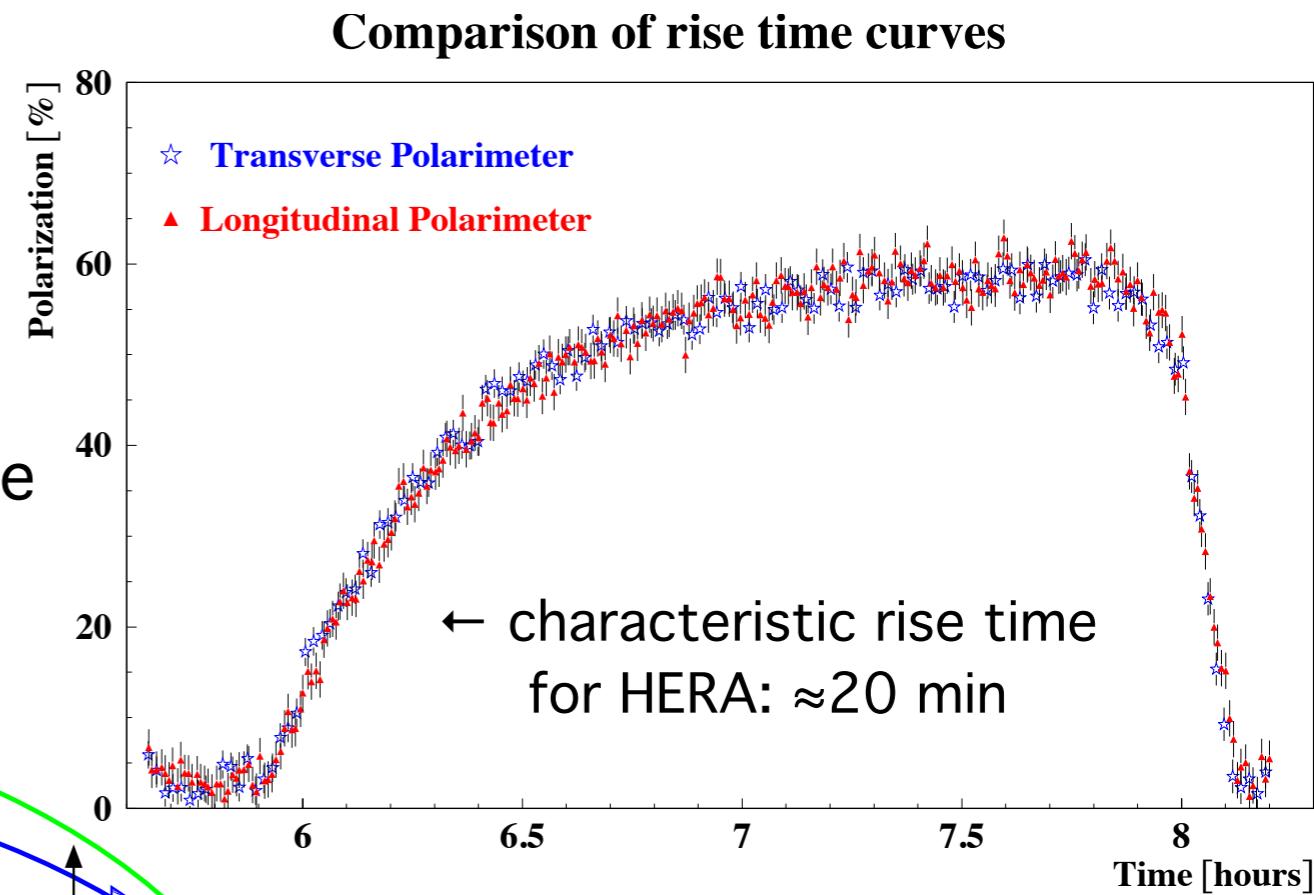
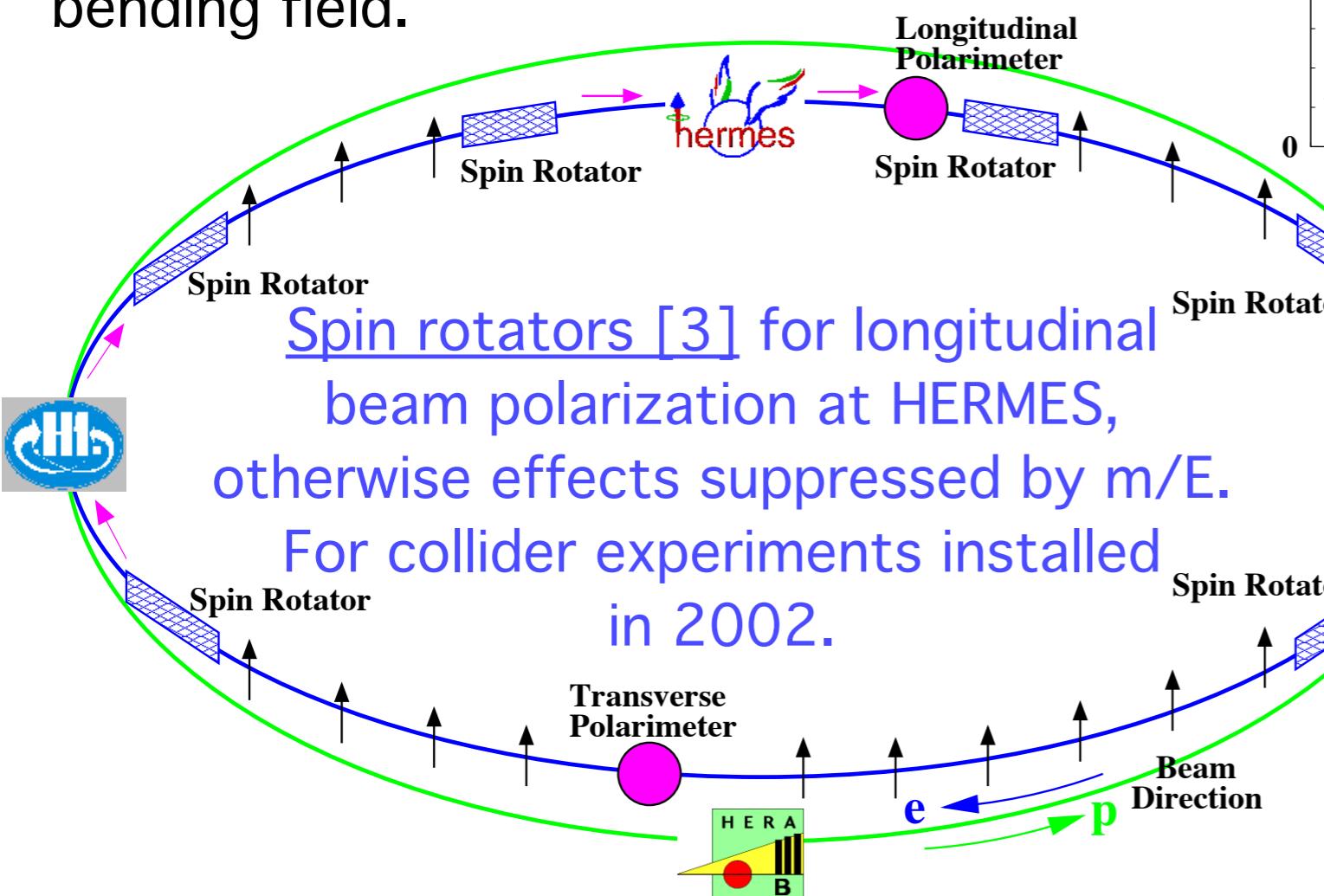


Lumi
upgrade

HERA lepton-beam polarization

Sokolov-Ternov effect [2]: e can become transversely self-polarized through the emission of spin-flip synchrotron radiation.

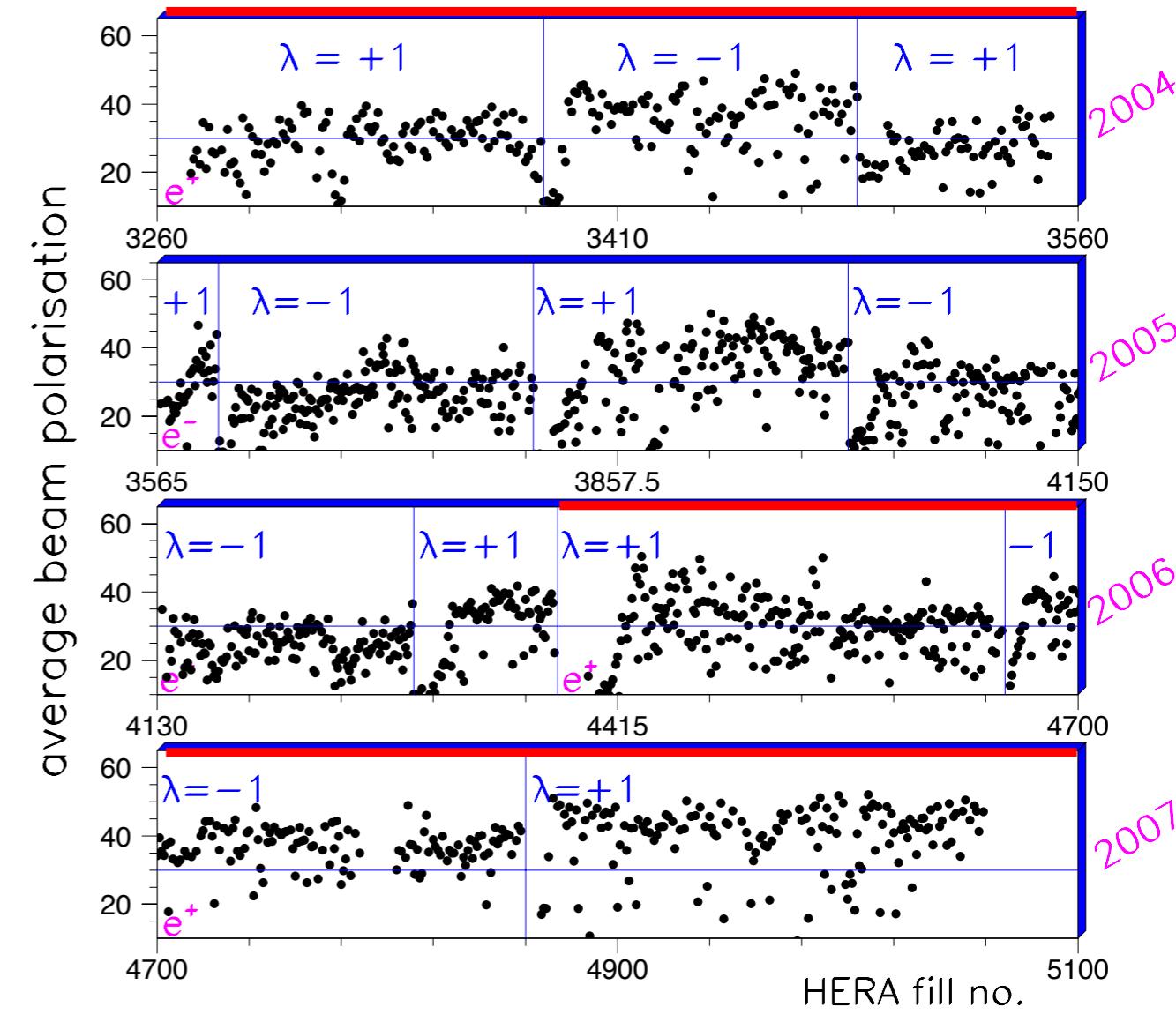
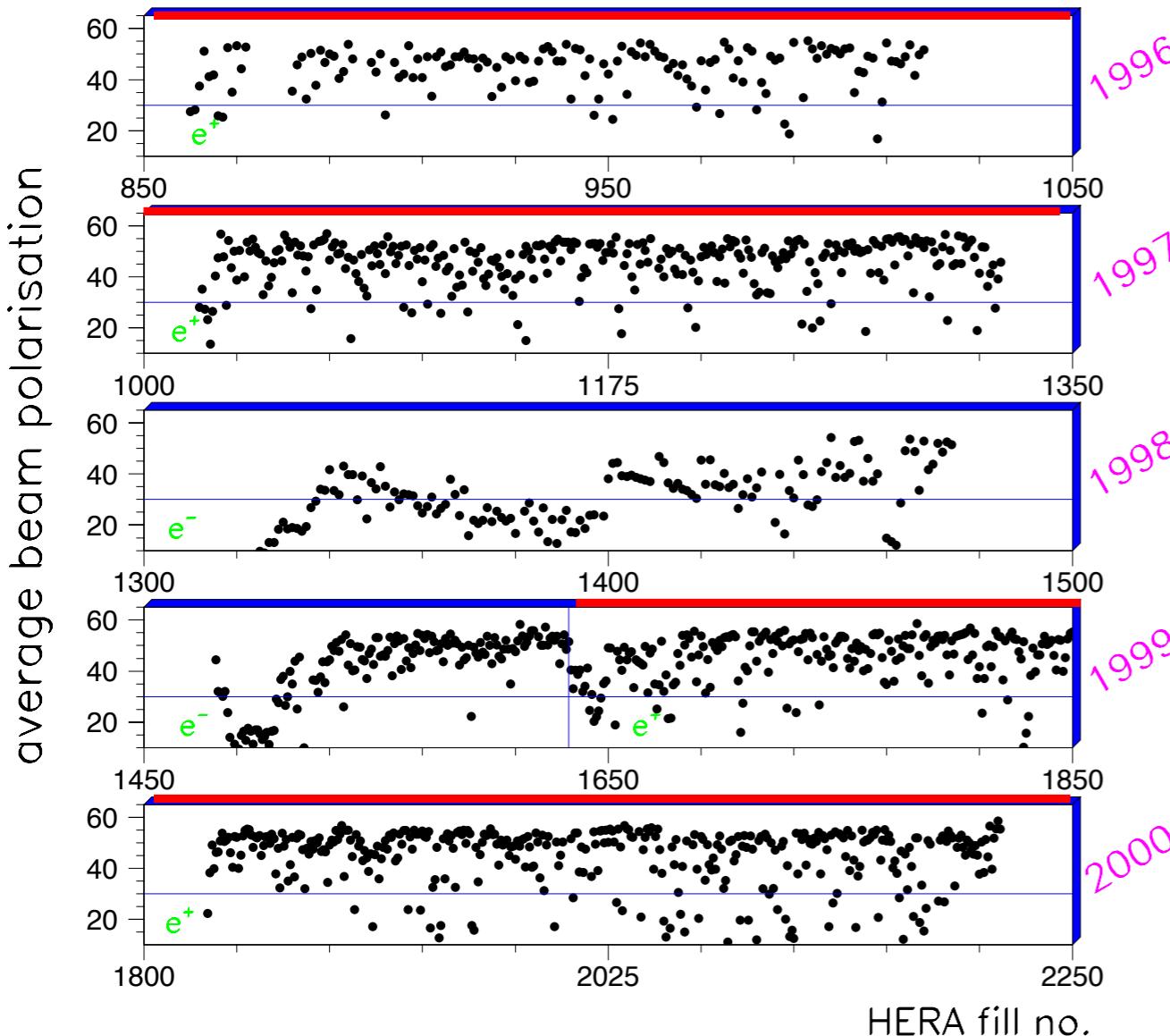
Involves small asymmetry in spin-flip amplitudes, enhancing the population of the spin state anti-parallel to the magnetic bending field.



Measurement of beam polarization
Exploit spin-dependent cross section for Compton scattering of circularly polarized photons off charged leptons [4], [5].
Accuracy: 2% (sys) [6].

HERA e⁺ polarization over the years

HERA I → lumi upgrade → HERA II

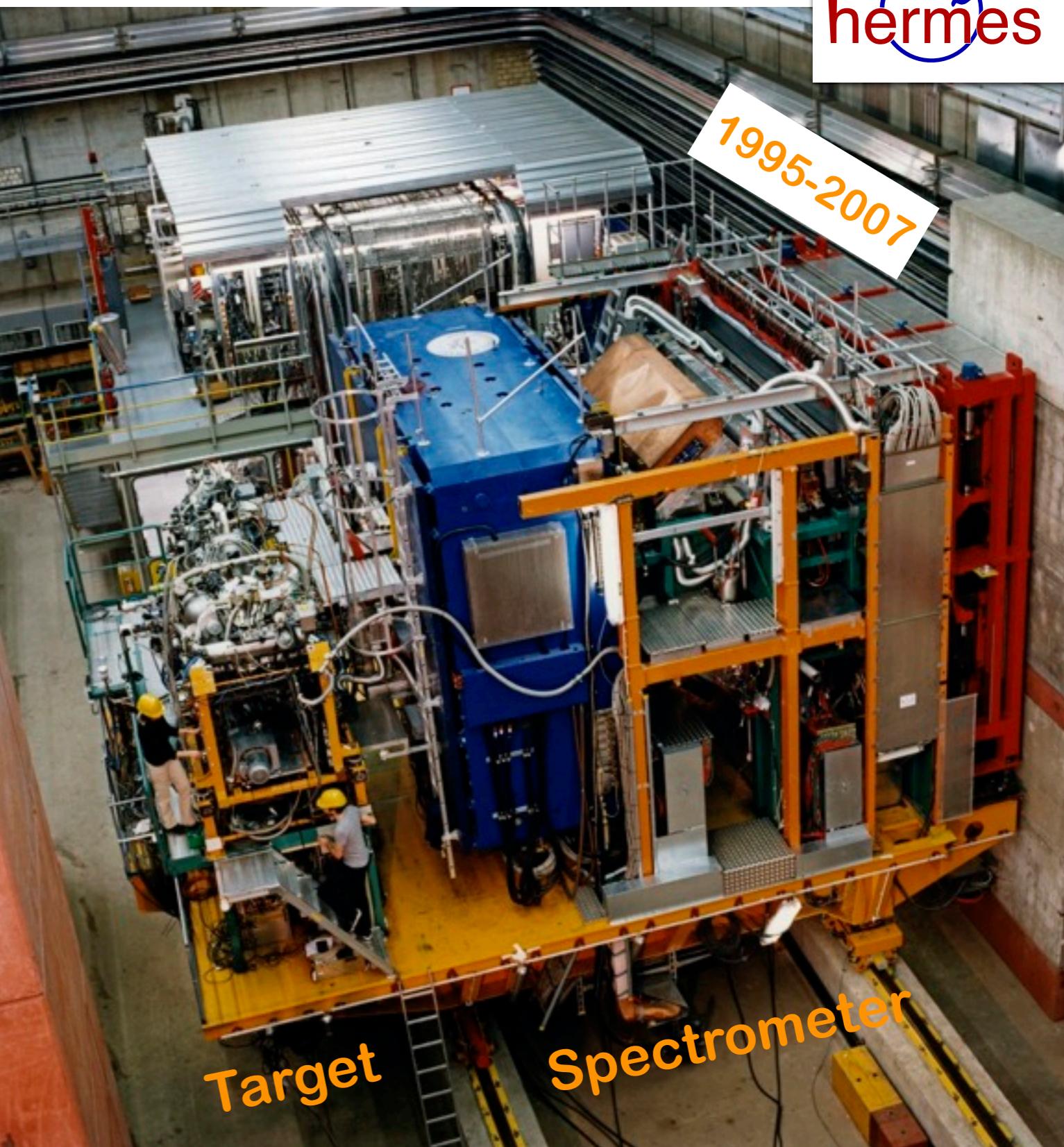
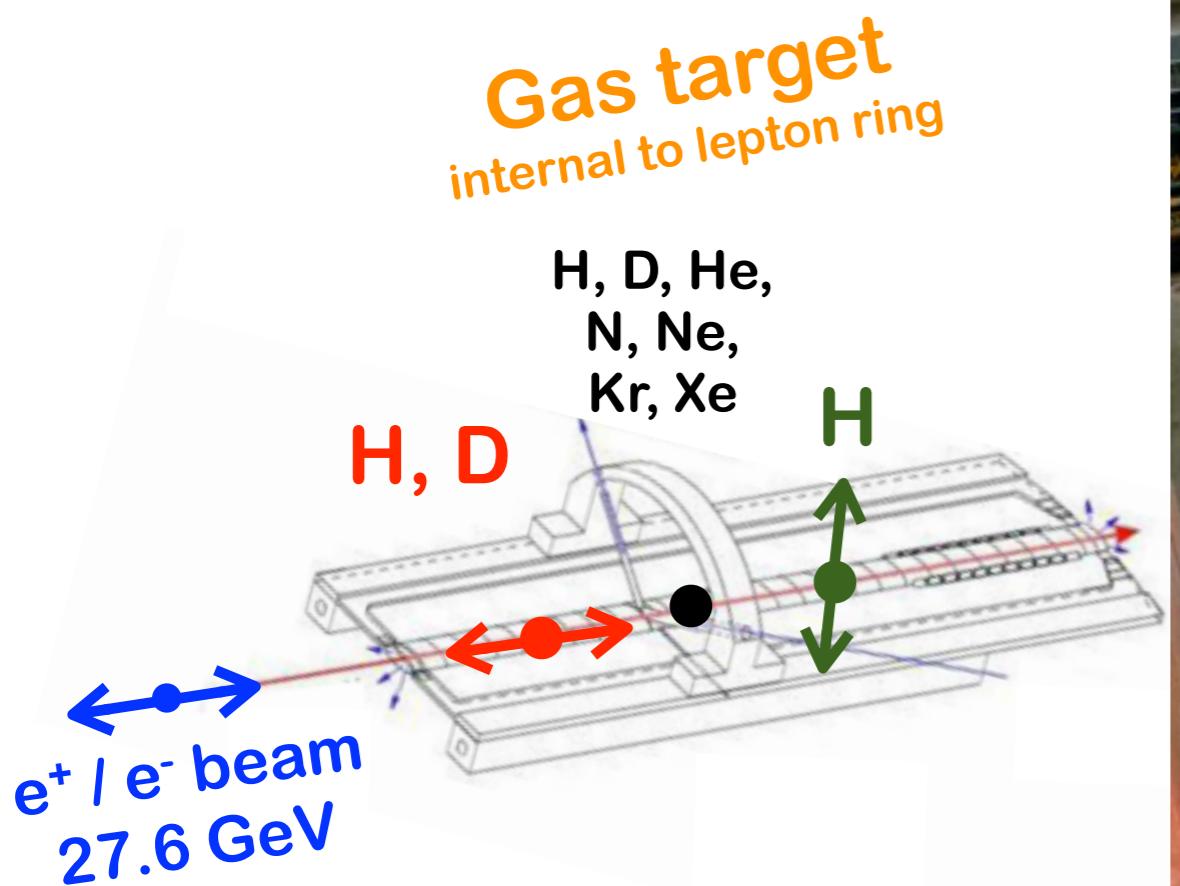
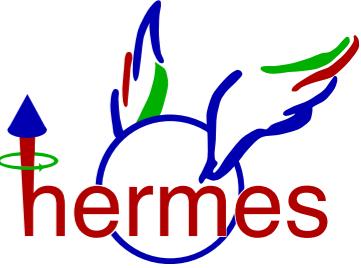


- Beam-beam effects can have effect on polarization.
(e⁻p) beam focussing, (e⁺p) defocussing.
- Polarization lower after HERA lumi upgrade:
tune optimized for luminosity and not lepton polarization.

low-energy proton
run with higher
polarization

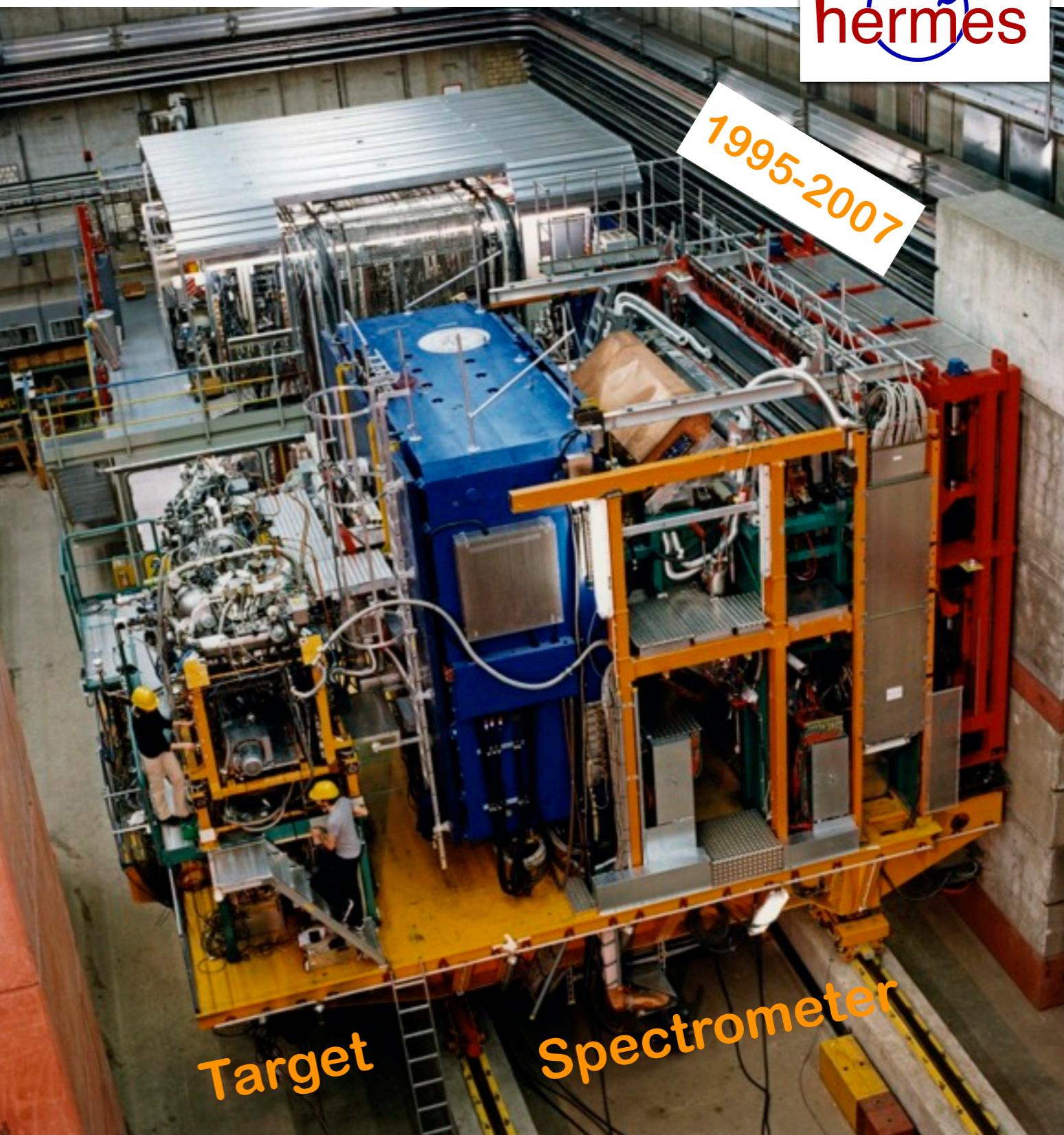
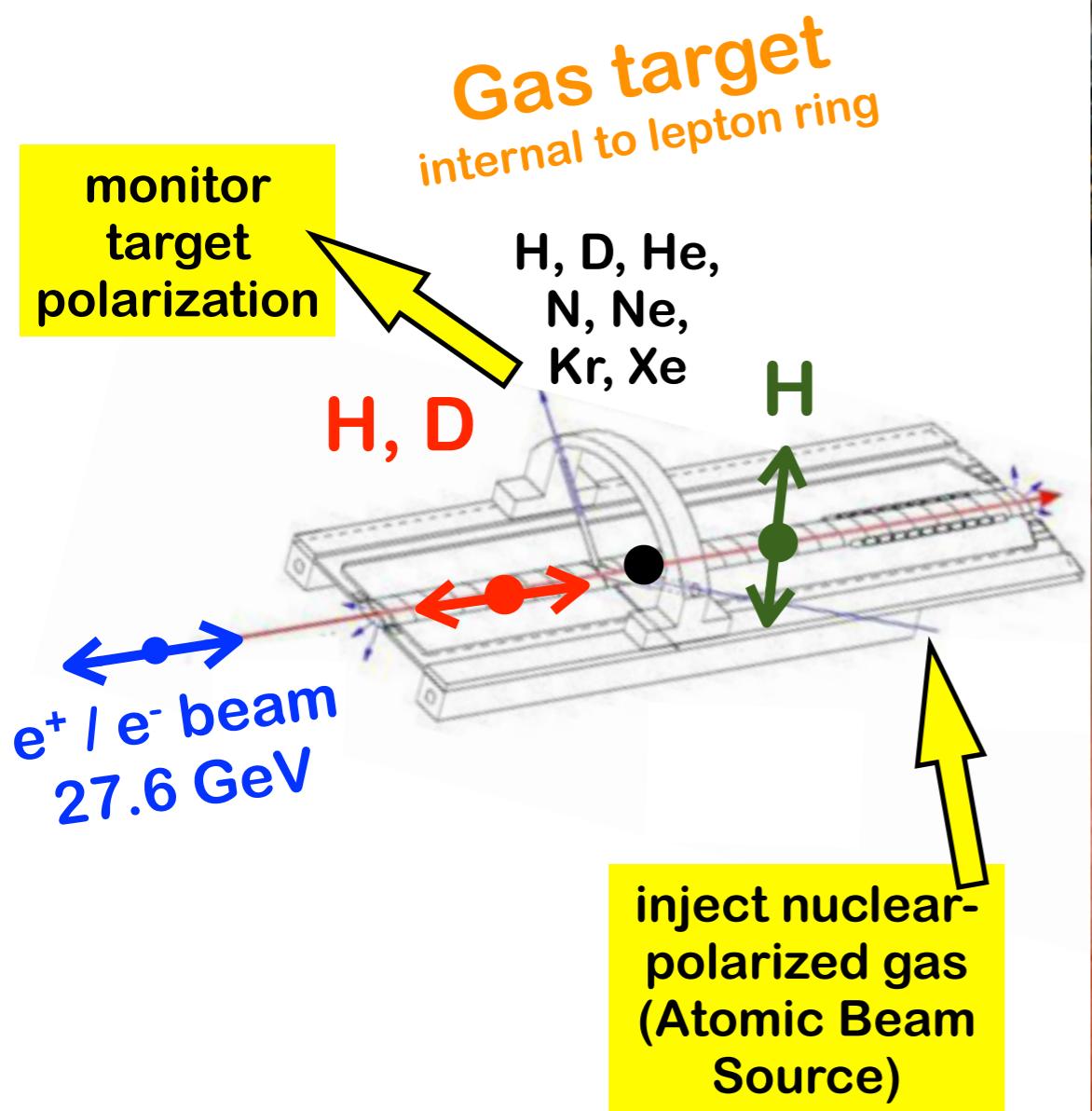
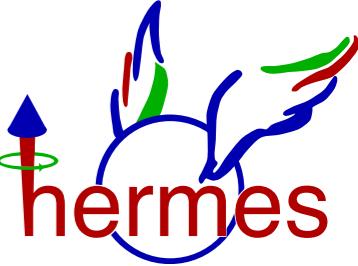
HERMES

HERa MEasurement of Spin
@ HERA East Hall

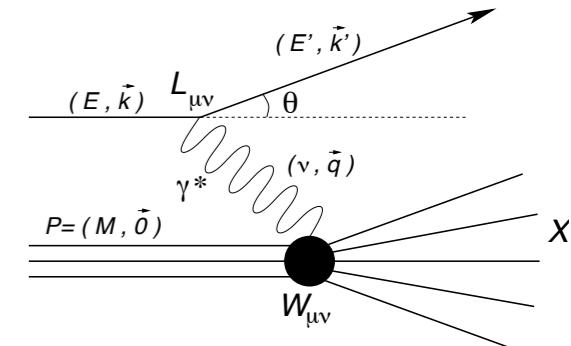


HERMES

HERa MEasurement of Spin
@ HERA East Hall



Spin structure function in DIS



$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dE'd\Omega} \Big|_{1\gamma^*} = \frac{\alpha^2}{2MQ^4} \frac{E'}{E} L_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu}$$

leptonic tensor (QED)
 hadronic tensor (QCD)
 spin-independent spin-dependent
 $F_1, F_2, \quad g_1, g_2$

$W^{\mu\nu}$ parameterized by 4 structure functions (spin-½):

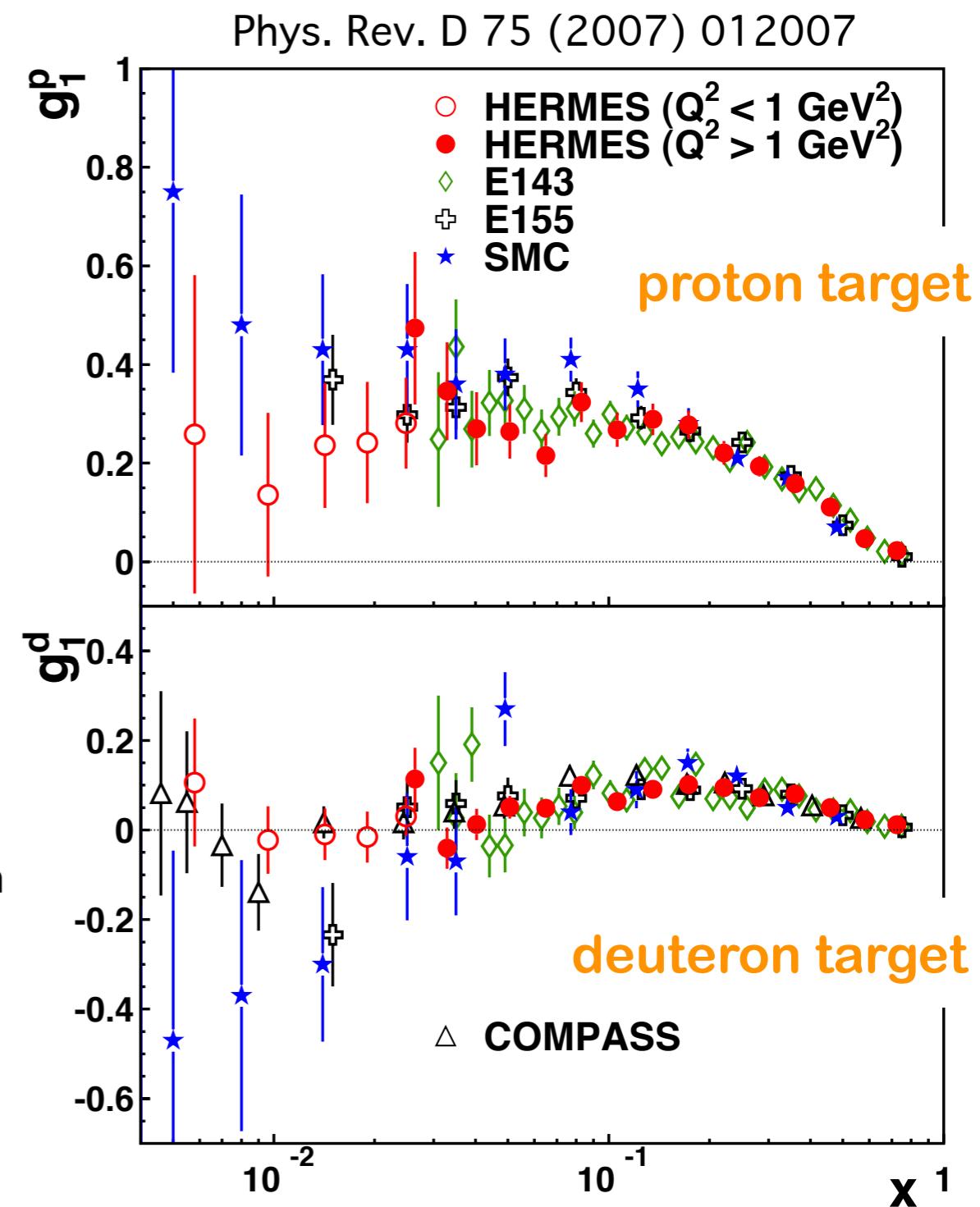
Diagram showing two quarks with arrows indicating longitudinal momentum fraction x and spin orientation. The difference between their contributions is shown.

$$g_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_q e_q^2 (q^+ - q^-)$$

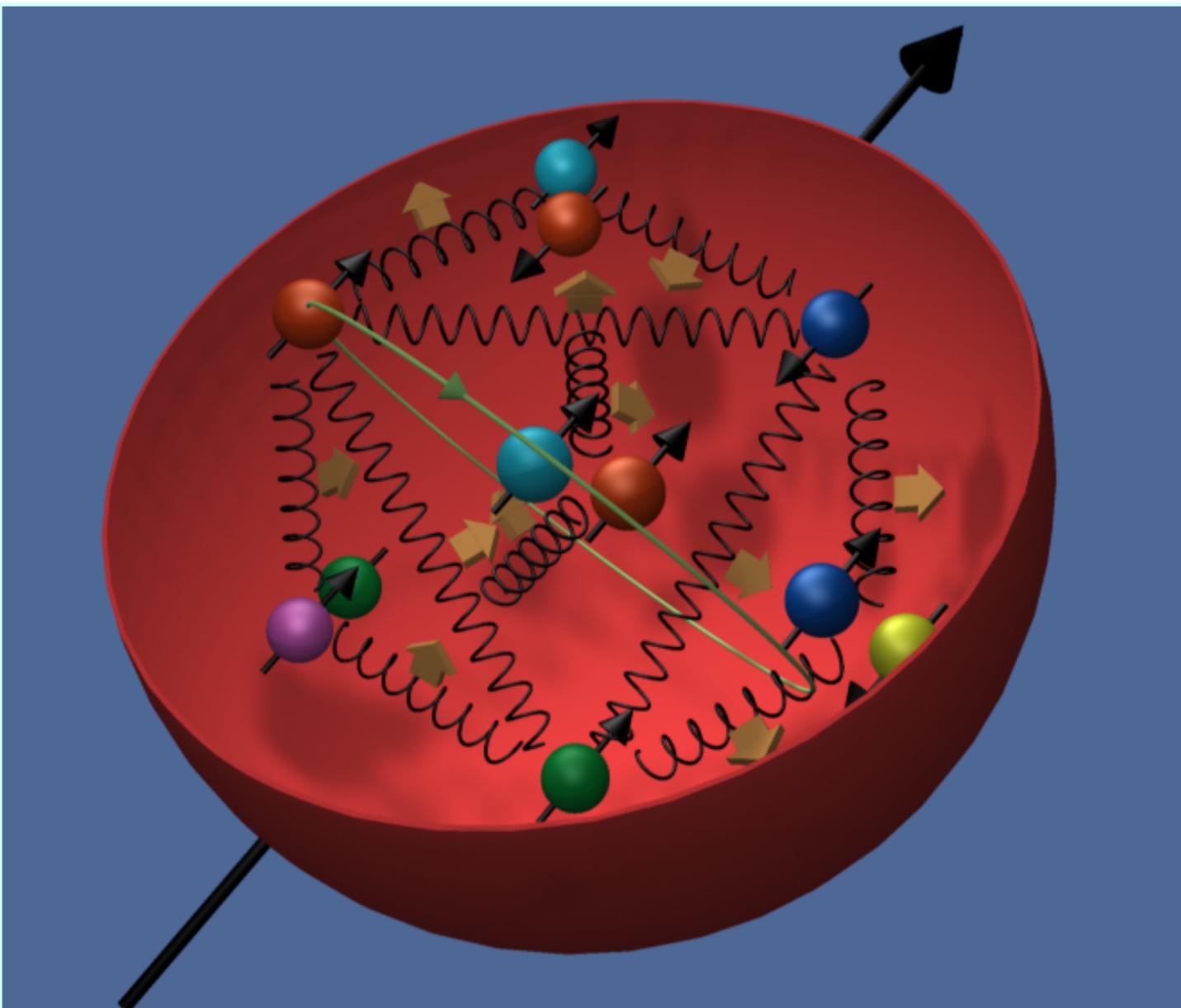
Probabilistic interpretation in Quark Parton Model

$$q^{+[-]}(x, Q^2) =$$

probability of finding a quark with **longitudinal momentum fraction** x and with same [opposite] spin orientation as the parent nucleon



The Spin of the Nucleon



“Spin Puzzle”

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + L_q + J_g$$

quark spin
 $\Delta\Sigma \approx \frac{1}{3}$

quark orbital
angular
momentum

?

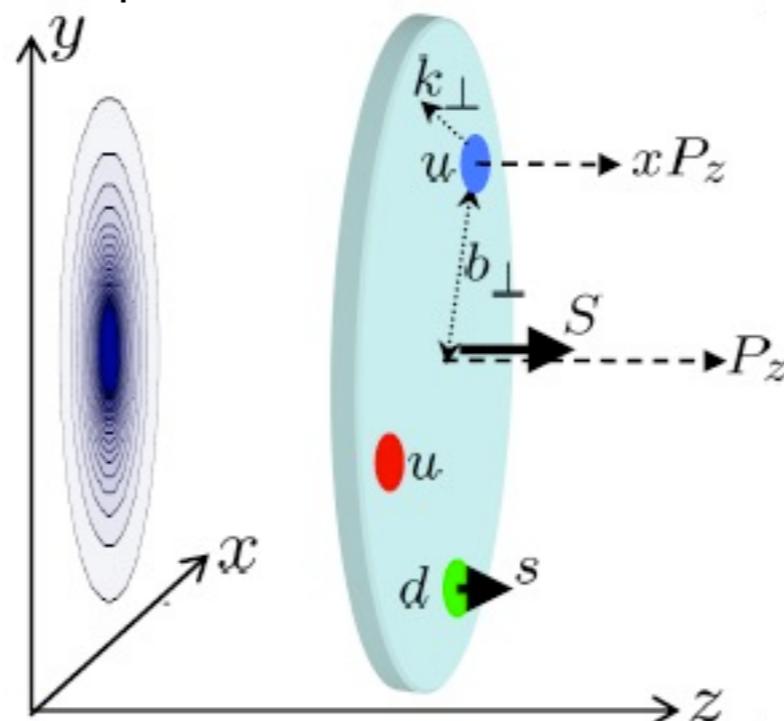
gluon spin
[very small]
and orbital
angular
momentum



Dynamic Hologram of the Nucleon

$$W(x, b_\perp, k_\perp)$$

probability of finding a quark
with certain polarization,
position and momentum



Wigner phase-space distributions, “mother distributions” [7]

Dynamic Hologram of the Nucleon

$$W(x, b_\perp, k_\perp)$$

Correlation between
spin
and
transverse momentum ?

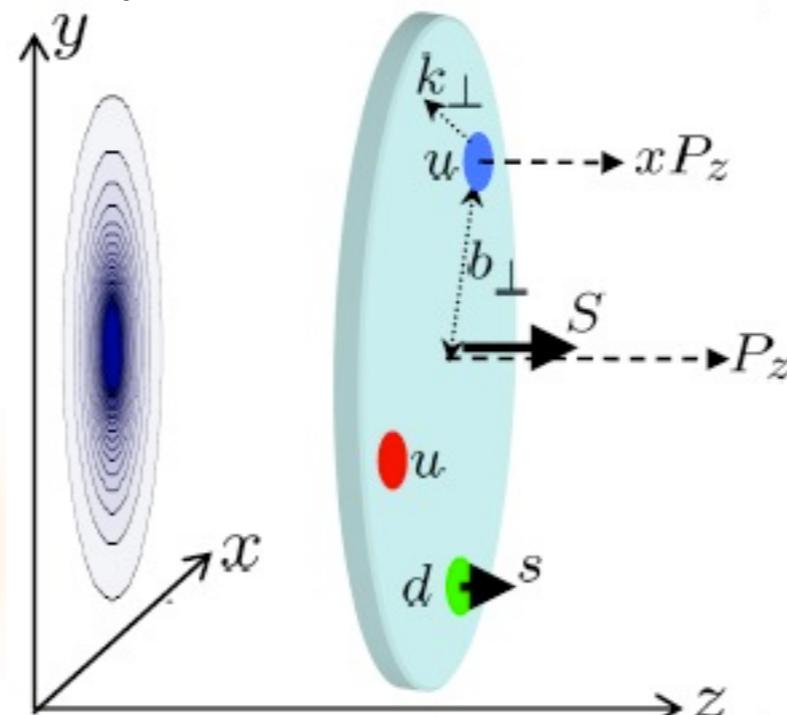
TMDs:
Transverse Momentum
dependent PDFs

$$f(x, k_\perp)$$

3D

in momentum
space

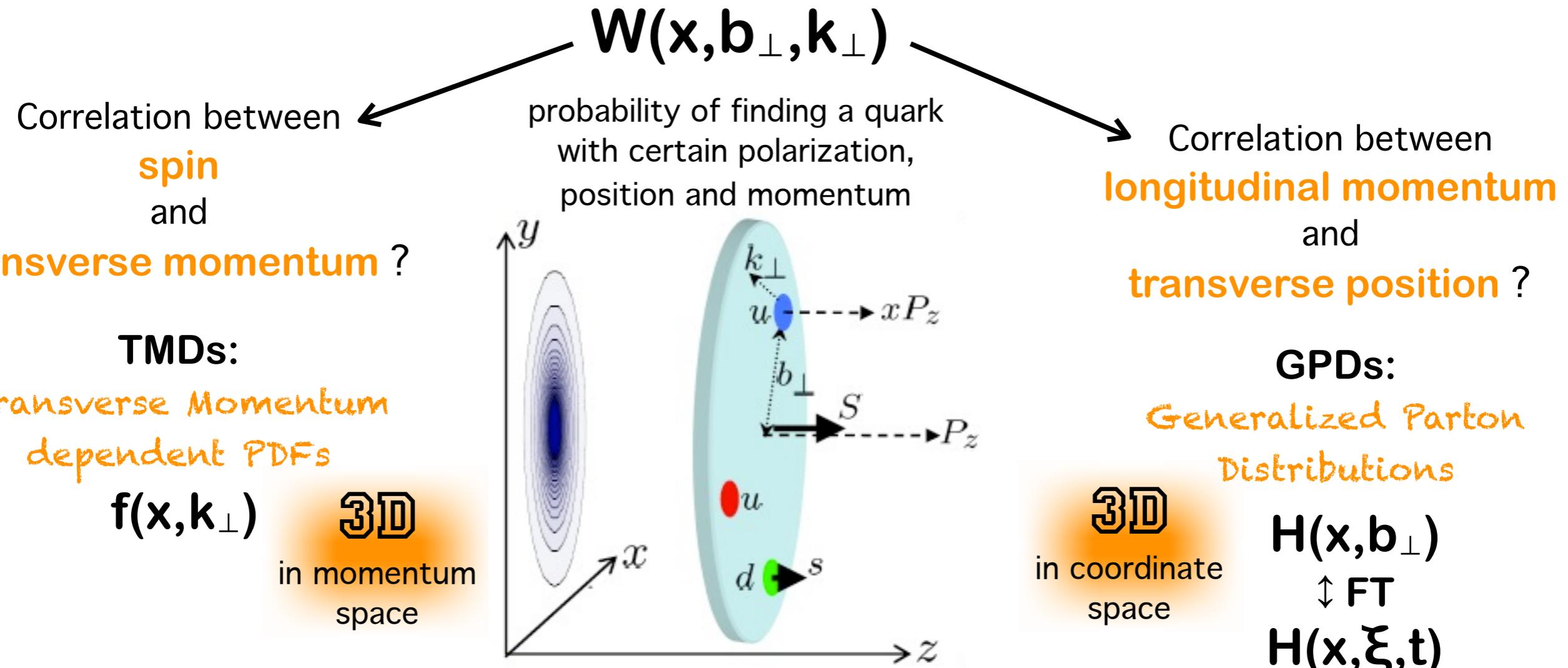
probability of finding a quark
with certain polarization,
position and momentum



semi-inclusive
measurements

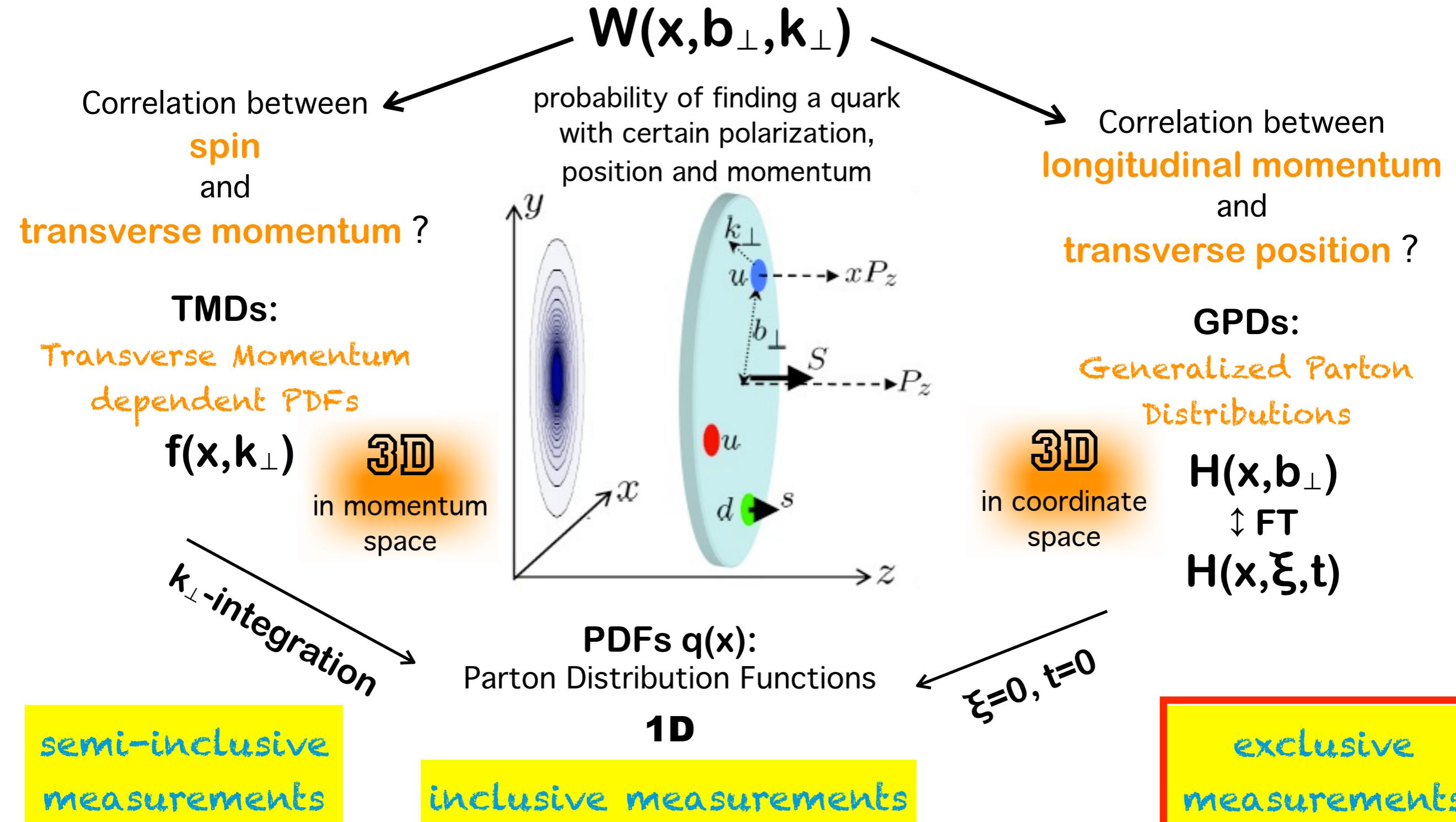
Wigner phase-space distributions, “mother distributions” [7]

Dynamic Hologram of the Nucleon



Wigner phase-space distributions, “mother distributions” [7]

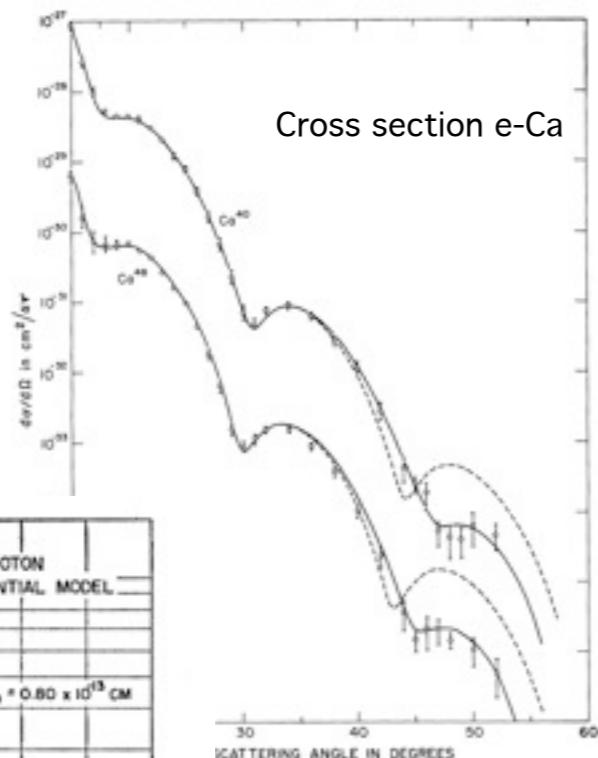
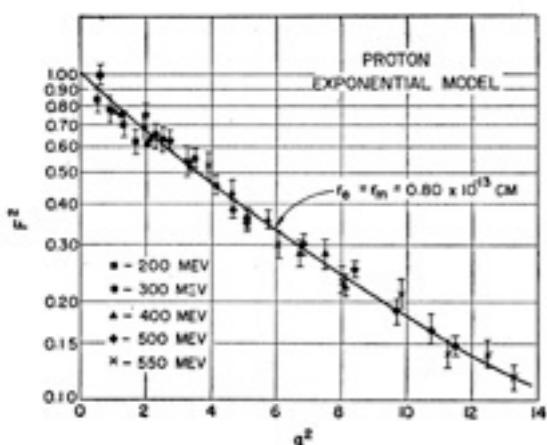
Dynamic Hologram of the Nucleon



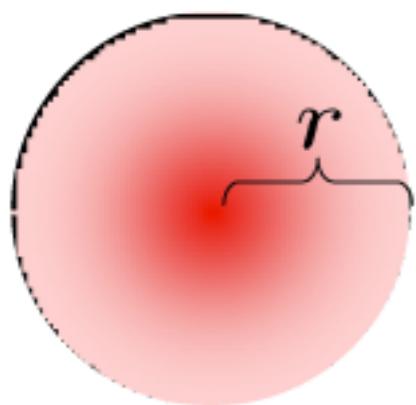
Wigner phase-space distributions, “mother distributions” [7]

Nucleon Tomography

Form
Factors
from elastic
scattering



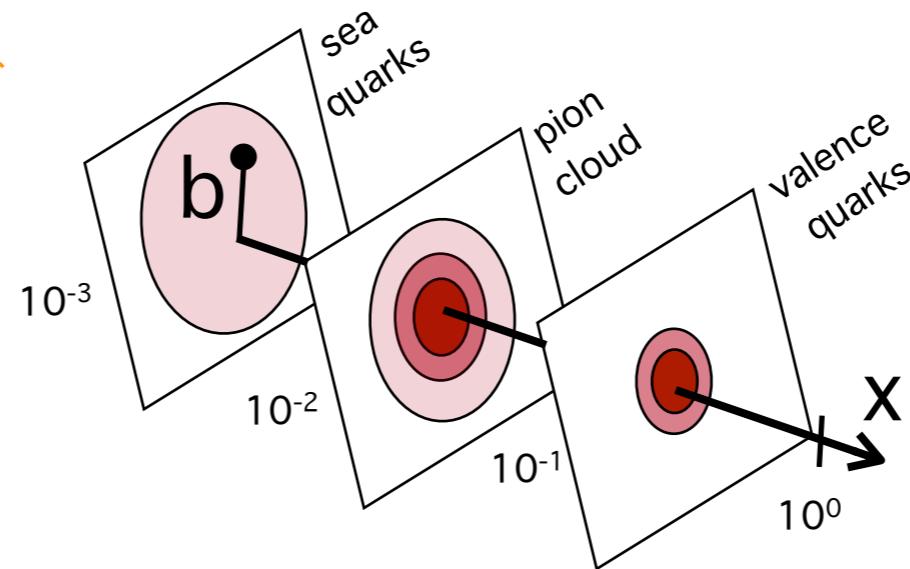
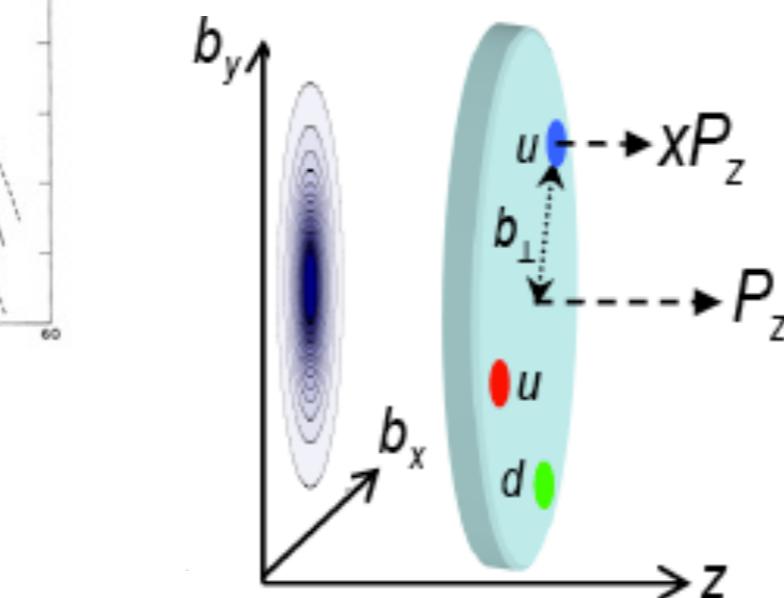
transverse
position



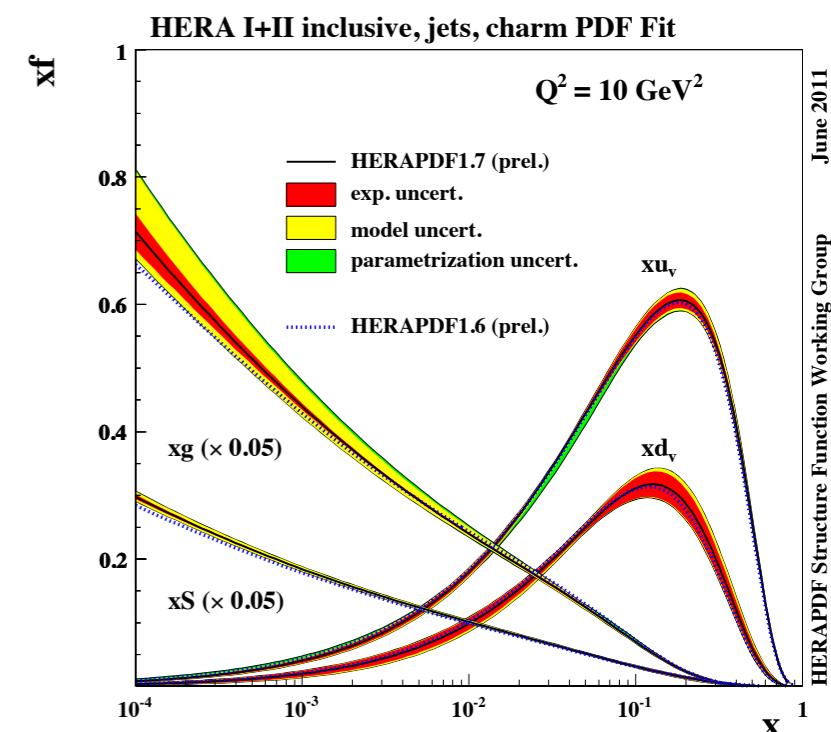
Illustrations: Ph. Hägler (TUM)

Caroline.Riedl@desy.de - HERA, polarization, HERMES

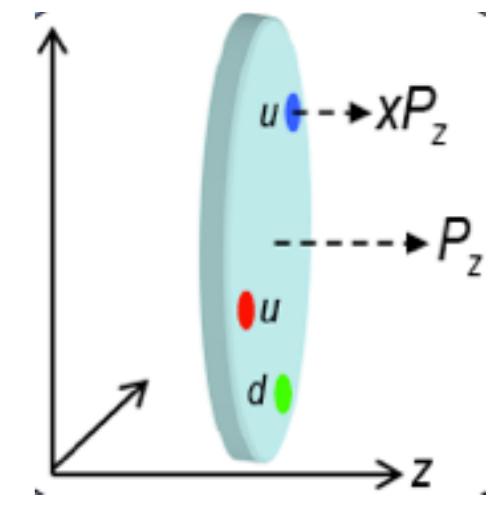
Generalized Parton
Distributions



Parton Distribution
Functions from inclusive deep-inelastic scattering



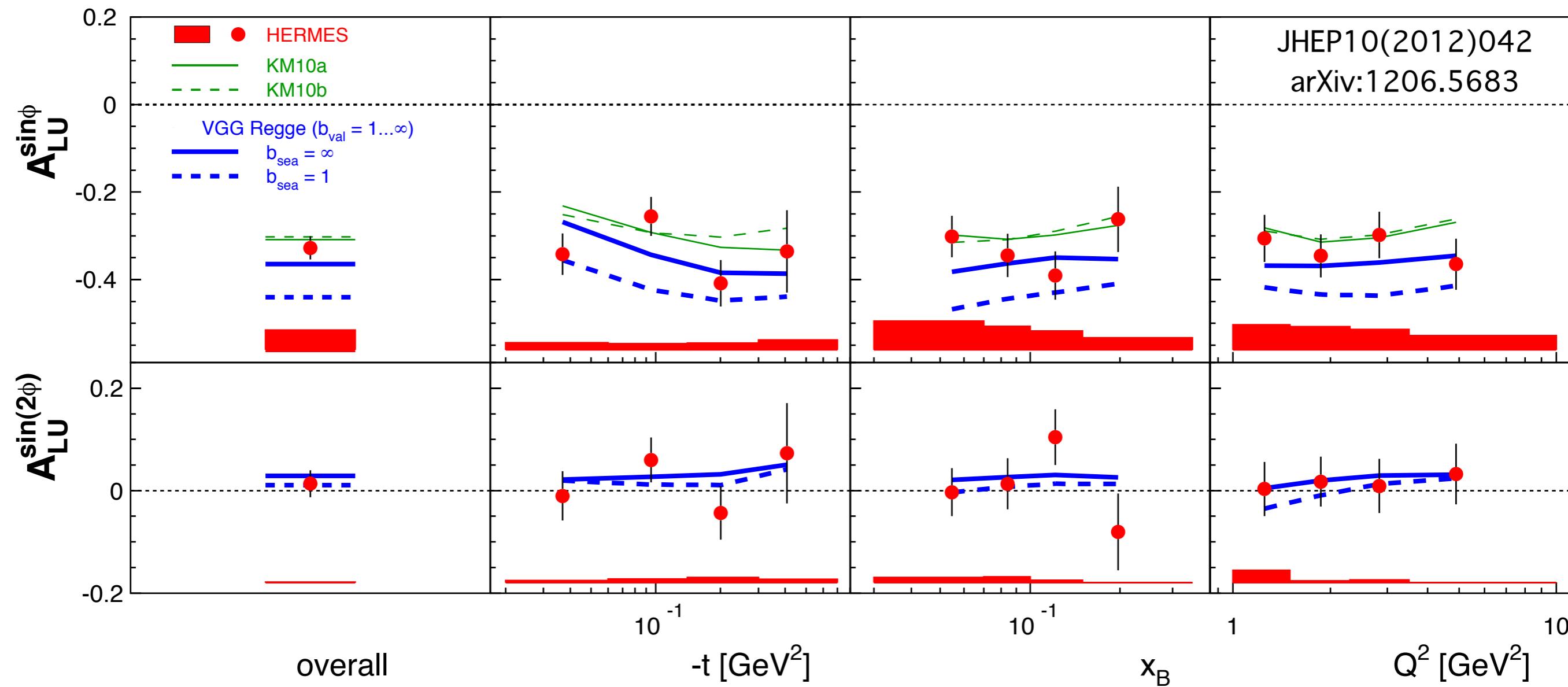
Longitudinal momentum



HERAPDF1.7 NLO (Preliminary):
H1prelim-11-143,ZEUS-prel-11-010

"HERA Event", DESY, October 25, 2012

Beam-spin asymmetry in Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering



Global fit of world data

JLab, HERMES and HERA,
dashed excludes JLab Hall A cross section
K. Kumericki and D. Müller, Nucl. Phys. B 841 (2010) 1

GPD model calculation “VGG Regge”

Phys.Rev. D60 (1999) 094017 and Prog.Nucl.Phys. 47 (2001) 401

Your access card to the HERA area



Everybody
entering the
hall and the
tunnel needs
one!

Sign in
@beginning
Sign out @end

Please
return to me
afterwards!

Selected Literature I

[1] HERA brochure: "POINTING THE WAY"

[2] Sokolov-Ternov effect: A. Sokolov and I. Ternov, On polarization and spin effects in the theory of synchrotron radiation, Sov. Phys. Doklady 8 (1964) 1203.

[3] Spin rotators: J. Buon and K. Steffen, HERA Variable Energy 'Mini' Spin Rotator and head-on ep Collision scheme with Choice of Electron Helicity, Nucl. Instrum. and Meth. A 245 (1986) 248.

[4] TPOL: D.P. Barber et al., High Spin Polarisation at the HERA Electron Storage Ring, Nucl. Instrum. and Meth. A 338 (1994) 166.

[5] LPOL: M. Beckmann et al., The Longitudinal Polarimeter at HERA, Nucl. Instrum. and Meth. A 479 (2002) 334 [[arXiv:physics/0009047](https://arxiv.org/abs/physics/0009047)].

[6] HERA polarization: B. Sobloher, R. Fabbri, T. Behnke, J. Olsson, D. Pitzl, S. Schmitt, J. Tomaszewska, Polarisation at HERA – Reanalysis of the HERA II Polarimeter Data [<http://arxiv.org/abs/1201.2894>]

[7] Wigner phase-space distributions [X. Ji, PRL 2003; A. Belitsky, X. Ji, F. Yuan, PRD 2004]
“Mother Distributions” [Meissner, Metz, Schlegel, JHEP 0908:056, 2009]

Selected Literature II

[8] F. Willeke, DESY seminar November 2004: HERA operations and prospects
<http://www.desy.de/f/seminar/willeke.pdf>

[9] D. Trines, HERA symposium 2012: Technical challenges / problems during operation
<https://indico.desy.de/getFile.py/access?resId=0&materialId=6&confId=5719>