

Di-Charm Jet Events and an Estimate of Sensitivity to the Gluon Sivers Asymmetry

Estimate from fast simulation

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OVERVIEW

- Simulation and Methods
- Preliminary Results and Outlook



Simulation and Methods

- Generate NC DIS events with $Q^2 > 25$ ($\sigma_{\text{PYTHIA8}} = 24.817\text{nb}$) with 18x275 configuration \rightarrow in 100fb^{-1} of EIC data, expect about 2.5B events.
 - Generate 25M events w/ PYTHIA8, CT18NNLO, and the **WeakBosonExchange: ff2ff (t:gmZ)** process only.
 - Scale yields up by 100 for subsequent calculations
- Fast-simulate ATHENA response with DELPHES and delphes_EIC/ATHENA.tcl
- Reconstruction:
 - For this study, given the minimum Q^2 , reasonably assume the tagging electron will nearly always be in the detector.
 - Require exactly two $R=1$ jets, each with $p_{\text{T}} > 5$ GeV, reconstructed in each event.
 - Require both jets pass cut-based charm tagging using displaced tracks or kaons (see <https://wiki.bnl.gov/athena/index.php/JetsHF>), which is $\sim 23\%$ efficient on real charm jets)

Selection	Relative Efficiency
None	100%
Dijets <i>[True Di-Charm]</i>	2.56% <i>[11.6%]</i>
Charm-Tagged Dijets <i>[True Di-Charm]</i>	0.255% <i>[53.3%]</i>

Error Estimate for Di-Charm Jet Events

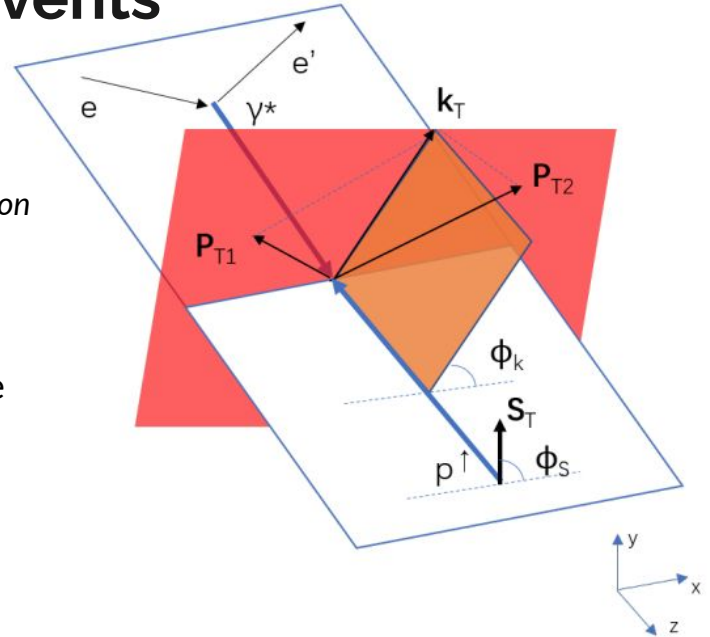
arXiv:1805.05290 and arXiv:2102.08337

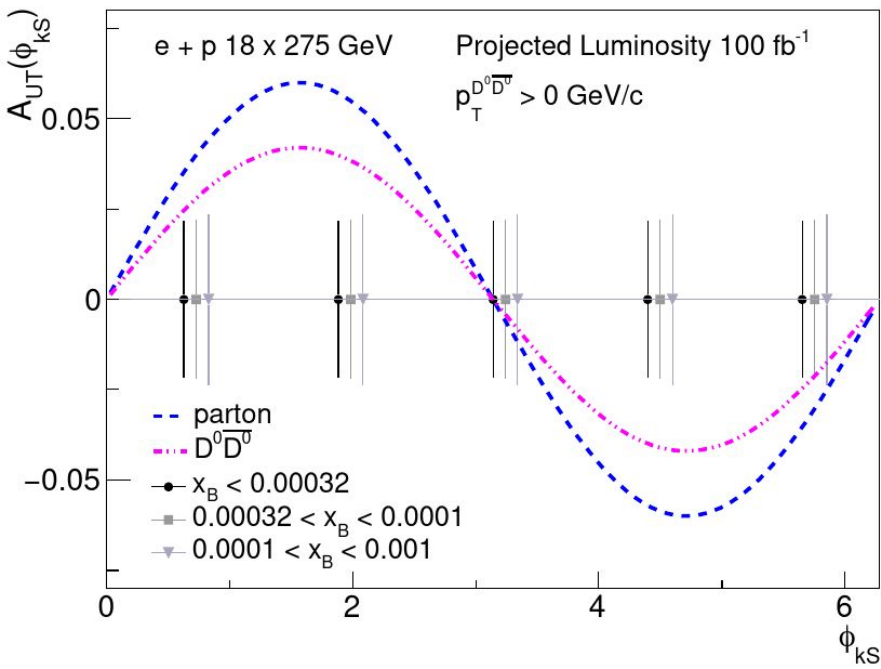
$$\delta A = \sqrt{\frac{1}{P^2 N} - \frac{A^2}{N}}$$

$P = 0.70$
 $N = \text{Yield in kinematic region}$
 $A = \text{asymmetry}$

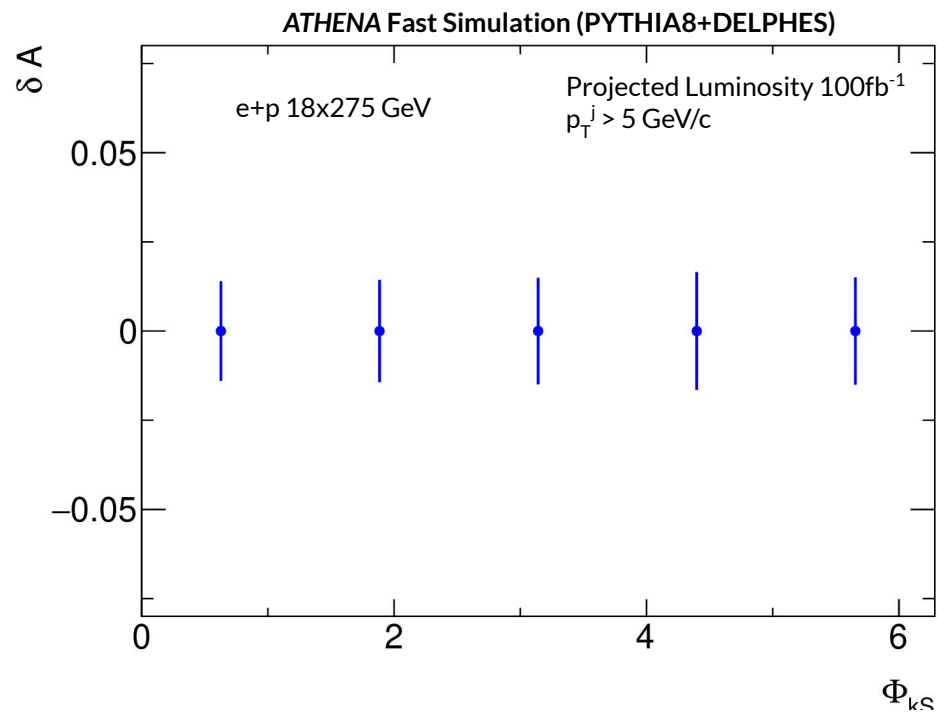
Assume polarization of beam points in y -direction (vertically upward); define ϕ_{ks} as angle between di-jet momentum in transverse plane and proton polarization vector.

For the next step, use only the truth-matched di-charm jet-tagged events in the statistical analysis (53% purity of the tagged di-jet events, or $S/B \approx 1$). Since $N \gg A$, neglect second term and focus on $\delta A \approx 1/(\sigma P)$, where σ is the uncertainty on N . For a non-zero background, $\sigma = S/(S + B)^{1/2}$.





arXiv:2103.05419 and arXiv:2102.08337



This Study

The uncertainty on A_{UT} from this di-charm study so far looks like it would be almost a factor of 2 smaller than that predicted in a similar measurement using $D^0\bar{D}^0$ pairs. This is reasonable, given the inclusive use of jet reconstruction. Dilution by background subtractions is included in the above, using same assumptions as analysis on left.

OUTLOOK



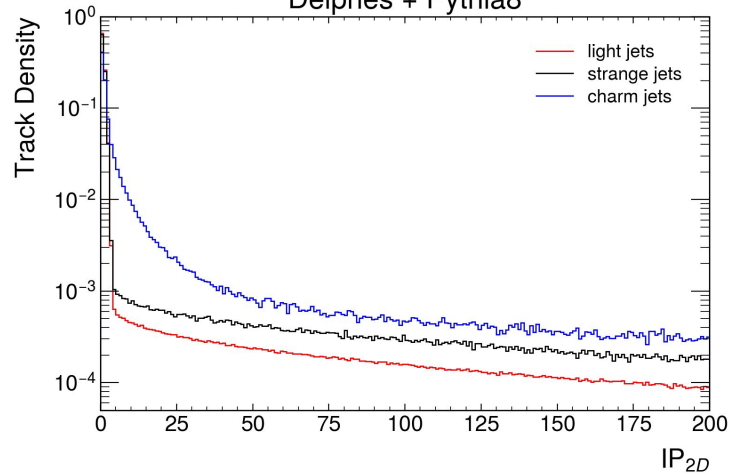
Conclusions and Outlook

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APPENDIX

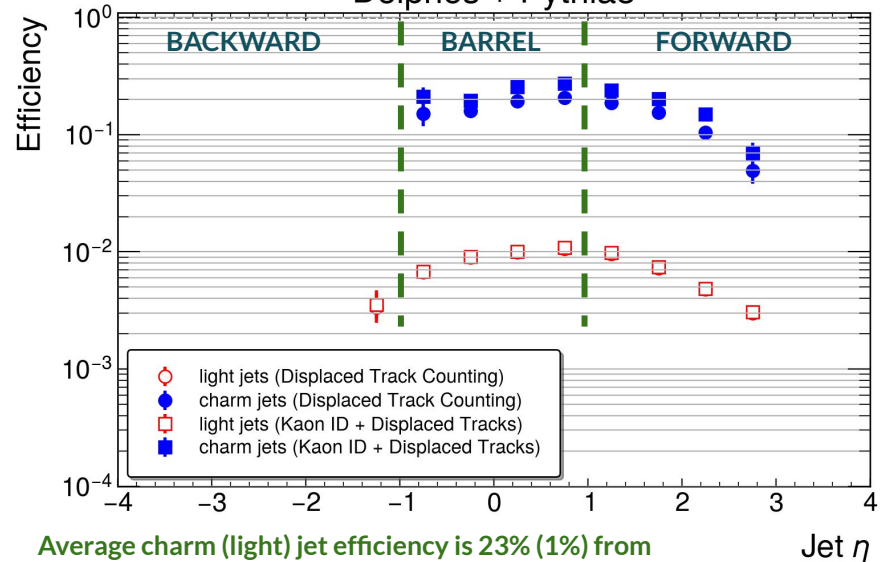
Charm Identification using Displaced Track Counting and Kaon ID

ATHENA simulation [Fast Simulation]
Delphes + Pythia8



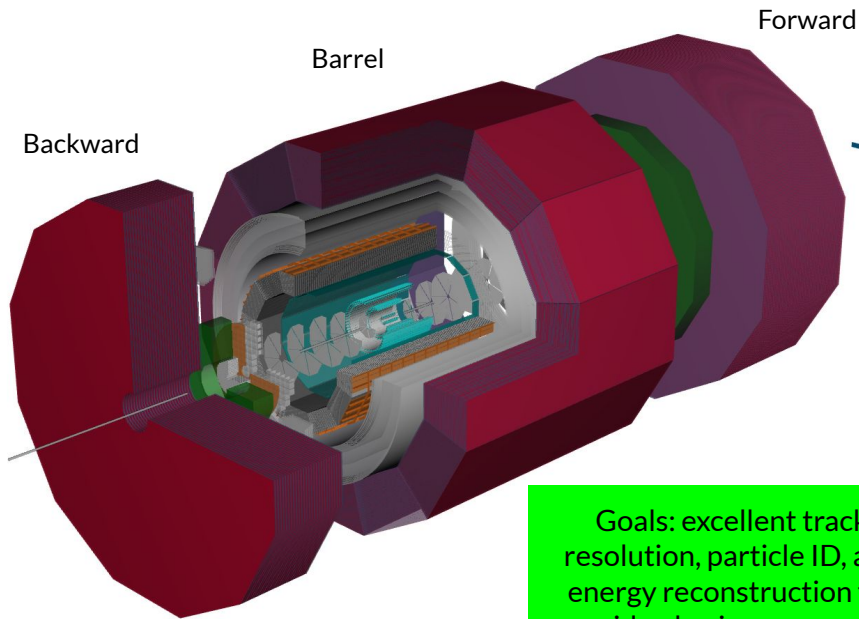
Baseline optimized displaced-track tagger requires 3 or more tracks in a jet with $p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$ and $IP_{2D} > 3$.

ATHENA simulation [Fast Simulation]
Delphes + Pythia8



Average charm (light) jet efficiency is 23% (1%) from displaced-track tagging or displaced single kaon tagging.

The ATHENA Experiment



Goals: excellent track resolution, particle ID, and energy reconstruction for wide physics program.

Key elements of backward/central/forward parts of detector (*not shown: very low angle components along beam line*):

- **Barrel:** 3T magnet, All-Silicon Tracker + Particle ID (HP-DIRC) + Calorimeters (EMCAL + Iron-Scintillator HCAL)
- **Hadron-going direction (Forward):** Tracking (Silicon Disks + Gas Electron Multiplier Layer), Particle ID (dual RICH), and Calorimeters (Tungsten Powder/Scintillating Fiber EMCAL + Iron-Scintillator HCAL)
- **Electron-going direction (Backward):** Tracking (Silicon Disks + Gas Electron Multiplier Layer), + Particle ID (modular RICH) + Calorimeters (Lead-Tungstate iEMCAL + oEMCAL + Iron-Scintillator HCAL)



Simulation and Methods

- Generate NC DIS events with $Q^2 > 25$ ($\sigma_{\text{PYTHIA8}} = 19.532\text{nb}$) with 10x275 configuration \rightarrow in 100fb^{-1} of EIC data, expect about 20M events.
 - Generate 20M events w/ PYTHIA8, CT18NNLO, and the **WeakBosonExchange: ff2ff (t:gmZ)** process only.
- Fast-simulate ATHENA response with DELPHES and delphes_EIC/ATHENA.tcl
- Reconstruction:
 - For this study, given the Q^2 , assume the tagging electron will nearly always be in the detector.
 - Require exactly two $R=1$ jets, each with $p_{\text{T}} > 5$ GeV, reconstructed in each event.
 - Require both jets pass cut-based charm tagging using displaced tracks or kaons (see <https://wiki.bnl.gov/athena/index.php/JetsHF>), which is $\sim 23\%$ efficient on real charm jets)

Selection	Relative Efficiency
None	100%
Dijets <i>[True Di-Charm]</i>	1.60% <i>[11.2%]</i>
Di-Charm Tagged Jets <i>[True Di-Charm]</i>	0.193% <i>[60.0%]</i>