

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF

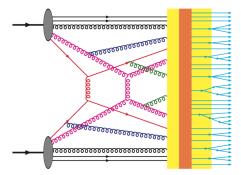
Exploring emergent properties of QCD with streaming data

Joe Osborn Early career retreat September 9, 2022



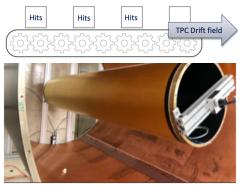
Emergent Processes: Hadron Structure and Fragmentation

- Inherently emergent and dynamic processes - perturbatively defined objects collectively form complex bound states
- Multiple scales: perturbative and nonperturbative elements important
- Decades spent on initial state collinear, or 1-dimensional, structure of the proton
- Only recently has there been more exploration into 3-dimensional structure





Streaming Data

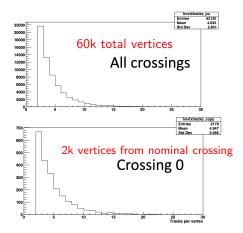


- Heavy flavor hadron production (e.g. in a jet) gives an additional scale
- However, lose many statistics at low p_T no good trigger!
 → stream as much data as can fit on disk
- sPHENIX will collect \$\mathcal{O}\$(100x) more low \$p_T\$ heavy flavor hadron statistics by streaming 10% of minimum bias cross section



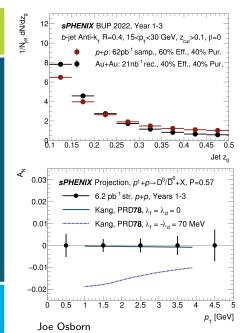
Track Reconstruction in Streaming Data

- However, charged particle reconstruction in streaming environment difficult
- sPHENIX time projection chamber integration time $\sim 13 \mu s$, beam crossing $\sim 100 ns$
- \sim 30x number of collisions to reconstruct





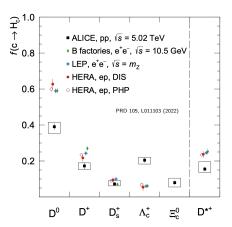
Physics Opportunities



- Enables many new physics opportunities utilizing rare heavy flavor probes
- Examples: D⁰ transverse single spin asymmetry and heavy flavor hadronization
- First at RHIC, with potential to study at low p_T and hadron momentum fraction

$\textbf{sPHENIX} \rightarrow \textbf{EIC}$

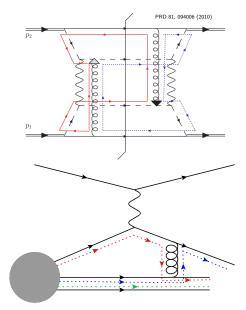
- Comparing results from different collision systems will be essential for maximizing physics interpretation!
- Many questions will benefit from both hadronic and DIS data
 - e.g. role of color in QCD interactions (PT odd TMD-PDFs, factorization breaking, etc.)





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Backup



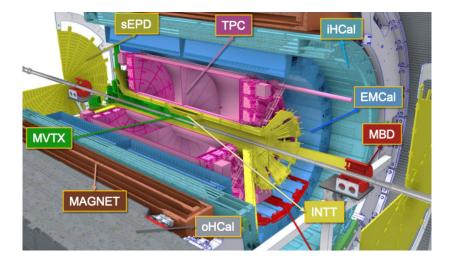
Transverse Momentum Dependence

- In recent decades, focus has moved to 3 dimensional structure functions
- However, focus has remained on initial state structure
- Only recently has there been increased interest in the final state
 - As well as how initial and final states are correlated

		Quark polarization		
		Un-Polarized	Longitudinally Polarized	Transversely Polarized
Nucleon Polarization	U	$f_1 = \odot$		$h_1^{\perp} = \underbrace{\uparrow}_{\text{Boer-Mulder}} - \underbrace{\downarrow}_{\text{Boer-Mulder}}$
	L		$g_1 = + + - +$ Helicity	h ₁₁ ⊥=∕+ - </td
Nucleon	т	$f_{11}^{\perp} = \underbrace{\stackrel{4}{\bullet}}_{\text{Sivers}} - \underbrace{\stackrel{4}{\bullet}}_{\text{F}}$	$g_{11} \stackrel{\perp}{=} \stackrel{\dagger}{\longleftarrow} - \stackrel{\dagger}{\to}$	$h_{1T} = \underbrace{1}_{IT} - \underbrace{1}_{Transversity} + \\ h_{1T}^{\perp} = \underbrace{2}_{Pretzelosity} - \underbrace{2}_{Pretzelosity}$









Other HF Opportunities

- Physics opportunities opened by streaming data:
 - D⁰ transverse single spin asymmetry
 - Low *p*_T HF-in-jet (e.g. dead cone effect at RHIC)
 - HF jet cross sections and correlations
 - Charged hadron A_N in p+Au
 - Baryon-meson production ratios WRT to SIDIS and e^+e^-
 - HF multi-particle cumulants in *p*+Au

