

Nature of jets at the EIC

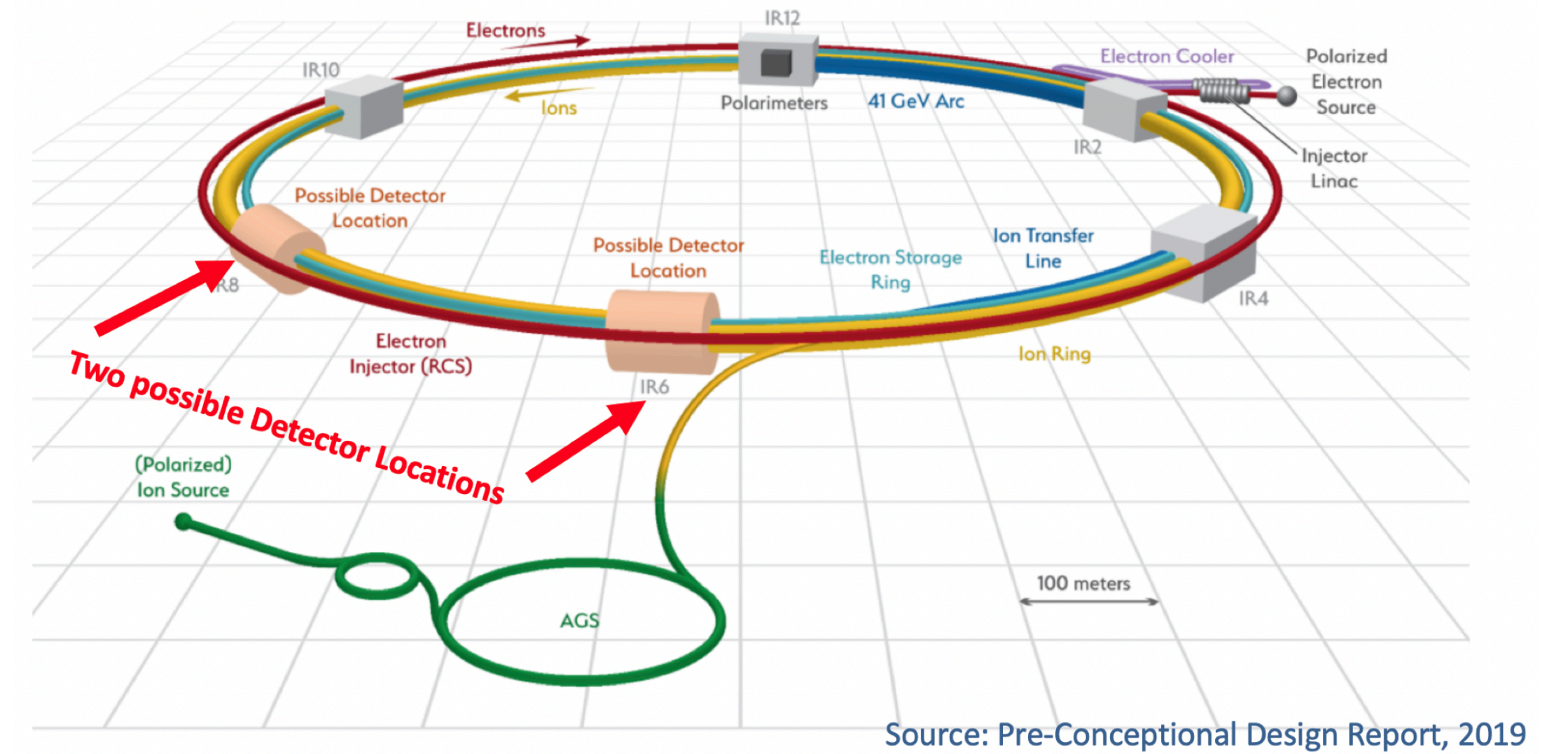
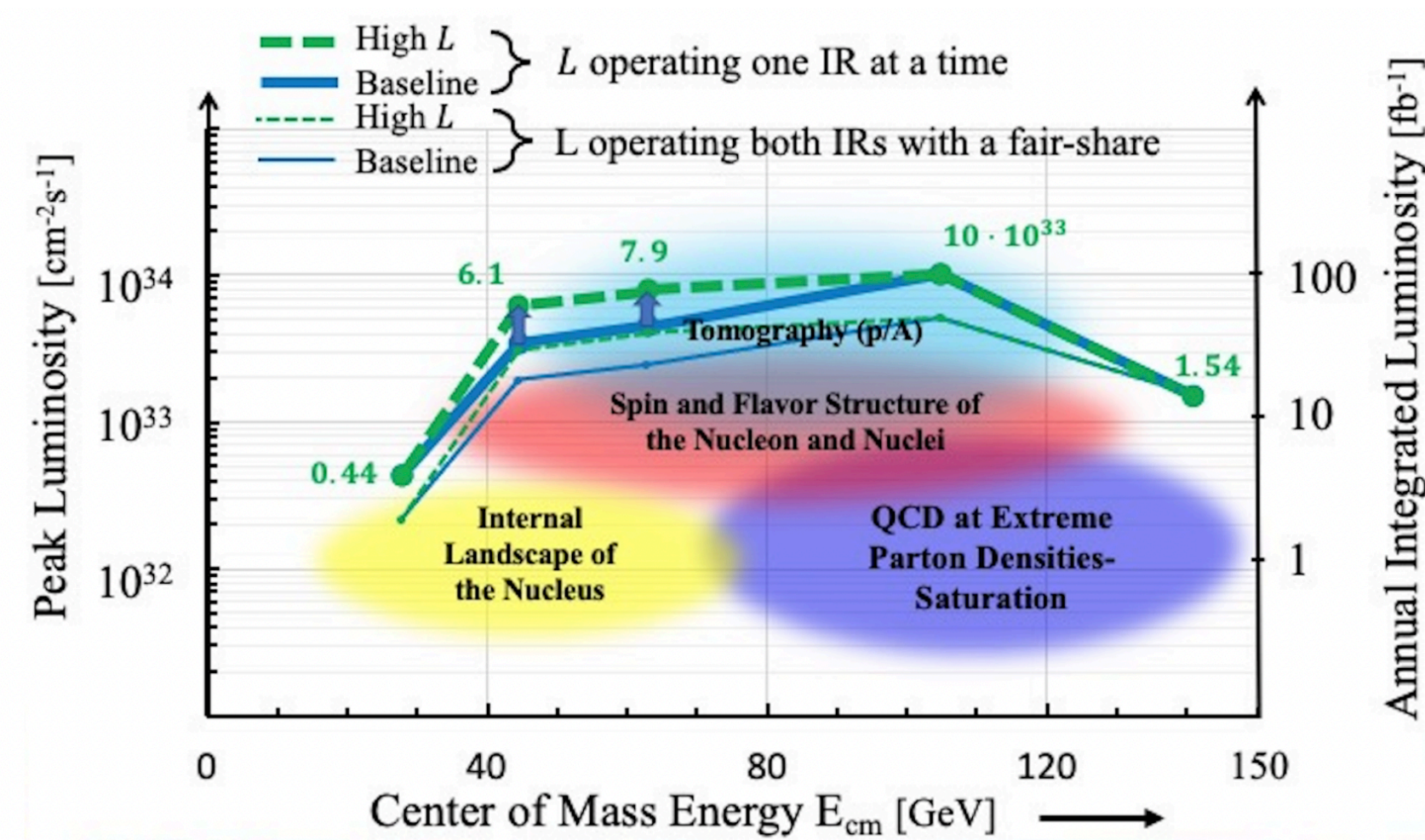
Felix Ringer

1st International Workshop on a 2nd
Detector for the EIC, Temple University



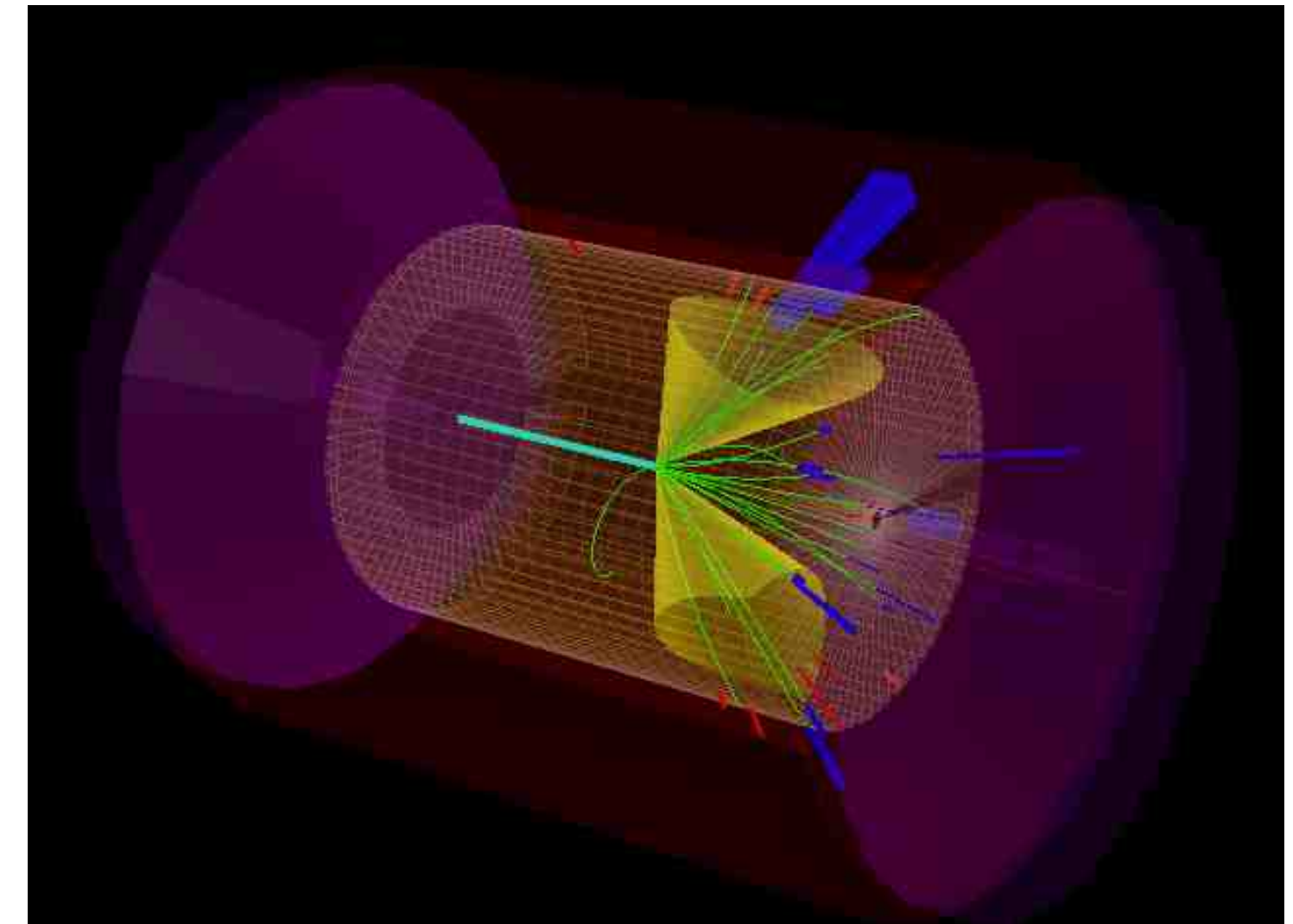
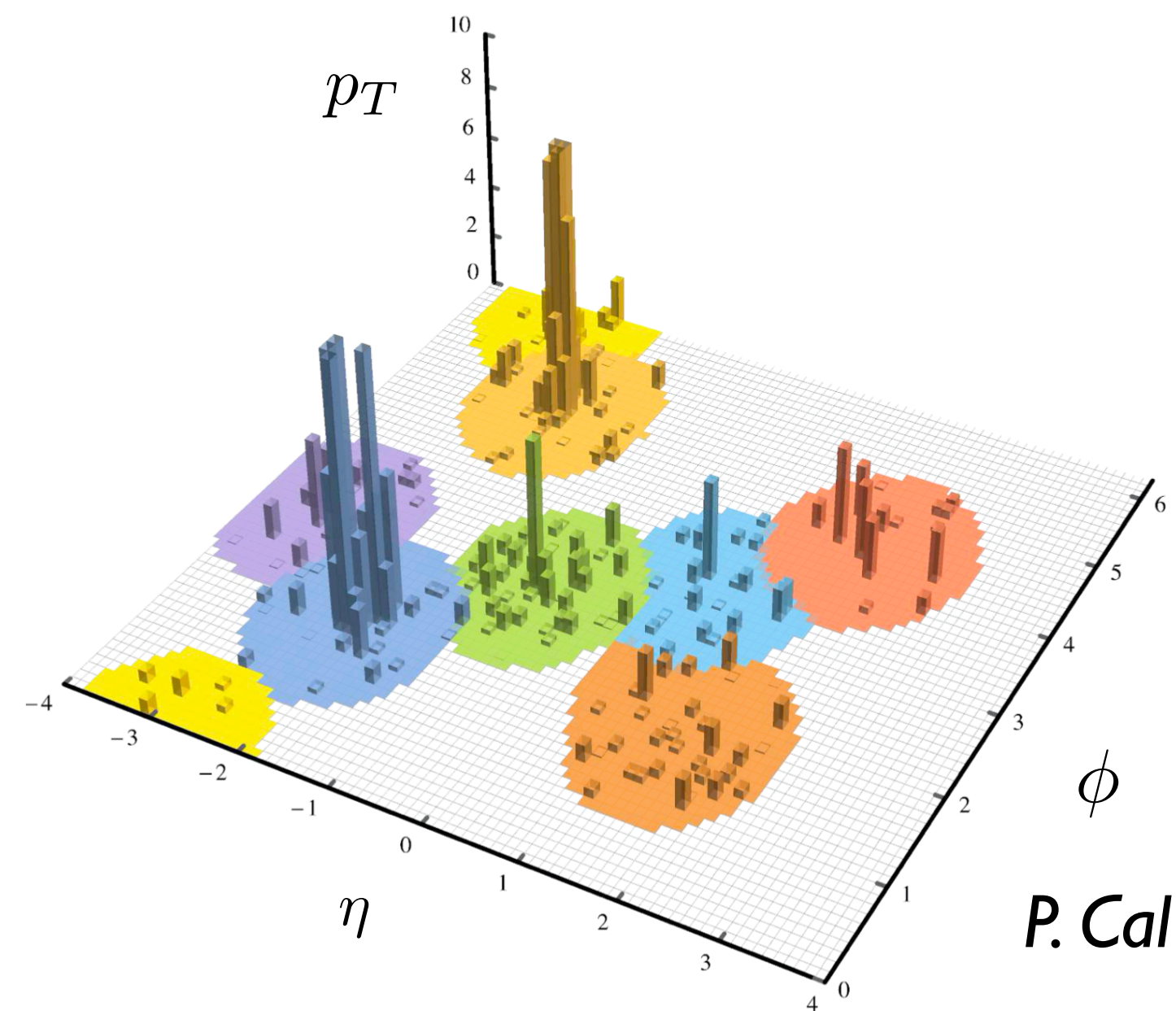
2nd detector for the EIC

- Reduced systematic uncertainties
- High luminosity, intermediate energies
- Far-forward detection capabilities



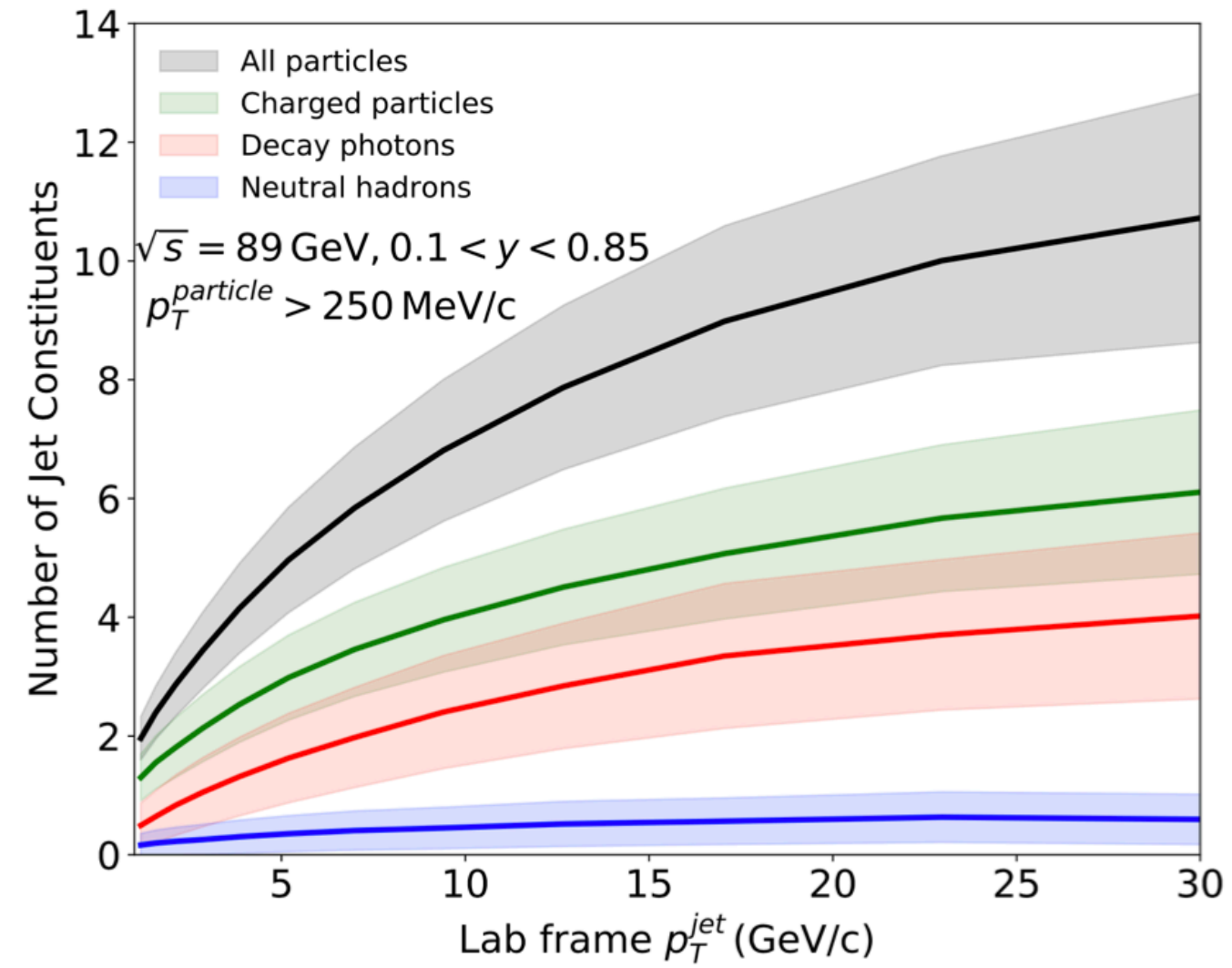
EIC jet physics

- Versatile jet reconstruction algorithms & frame dependence
 - Rich jet substructure
 - Clean EIC environment
 - Relevant for e.g. TMDs, GPDs & hadronization
-
- Observables
 - Information content (AI/ML)

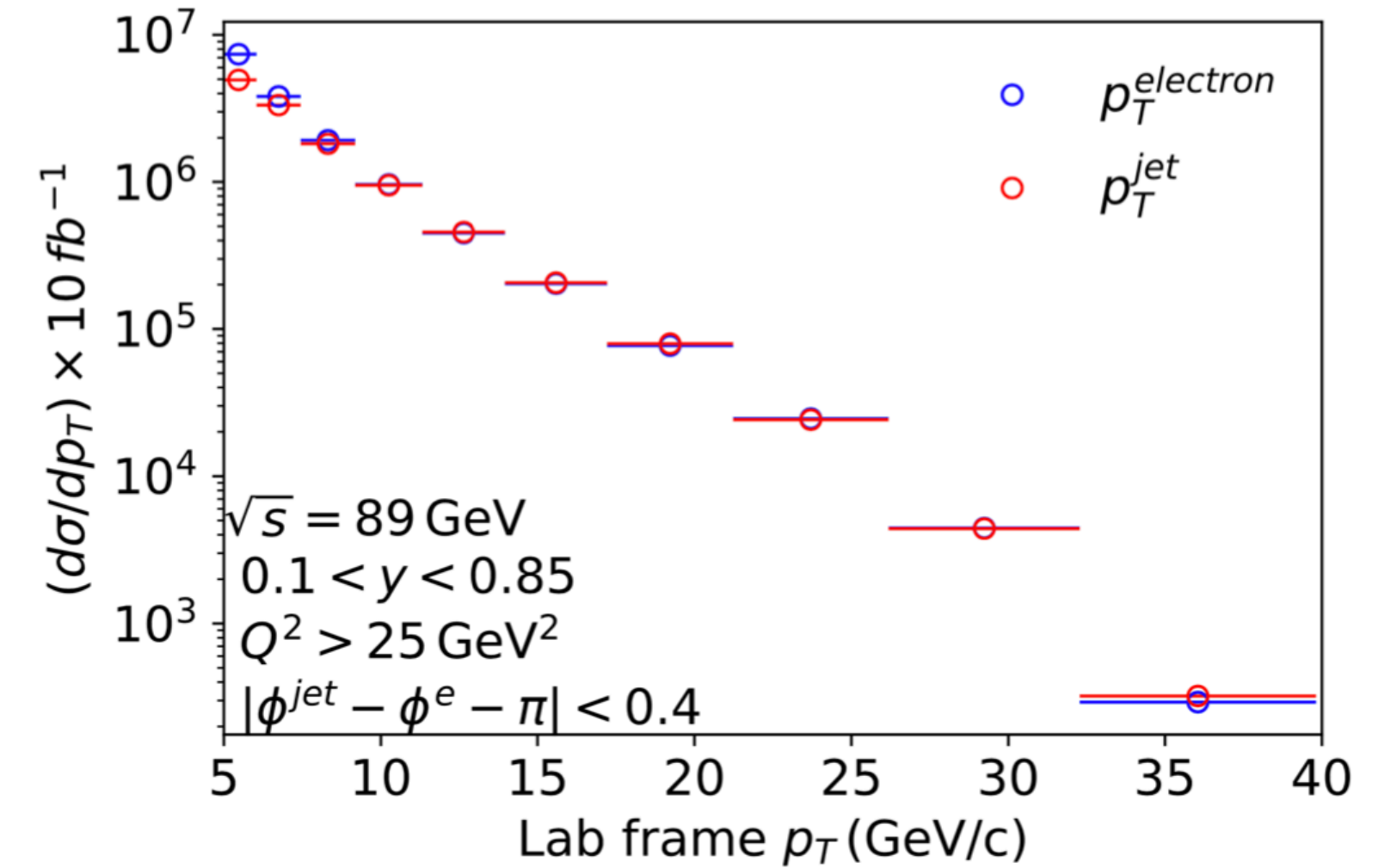


Nature of jets at the EIC

Particle #

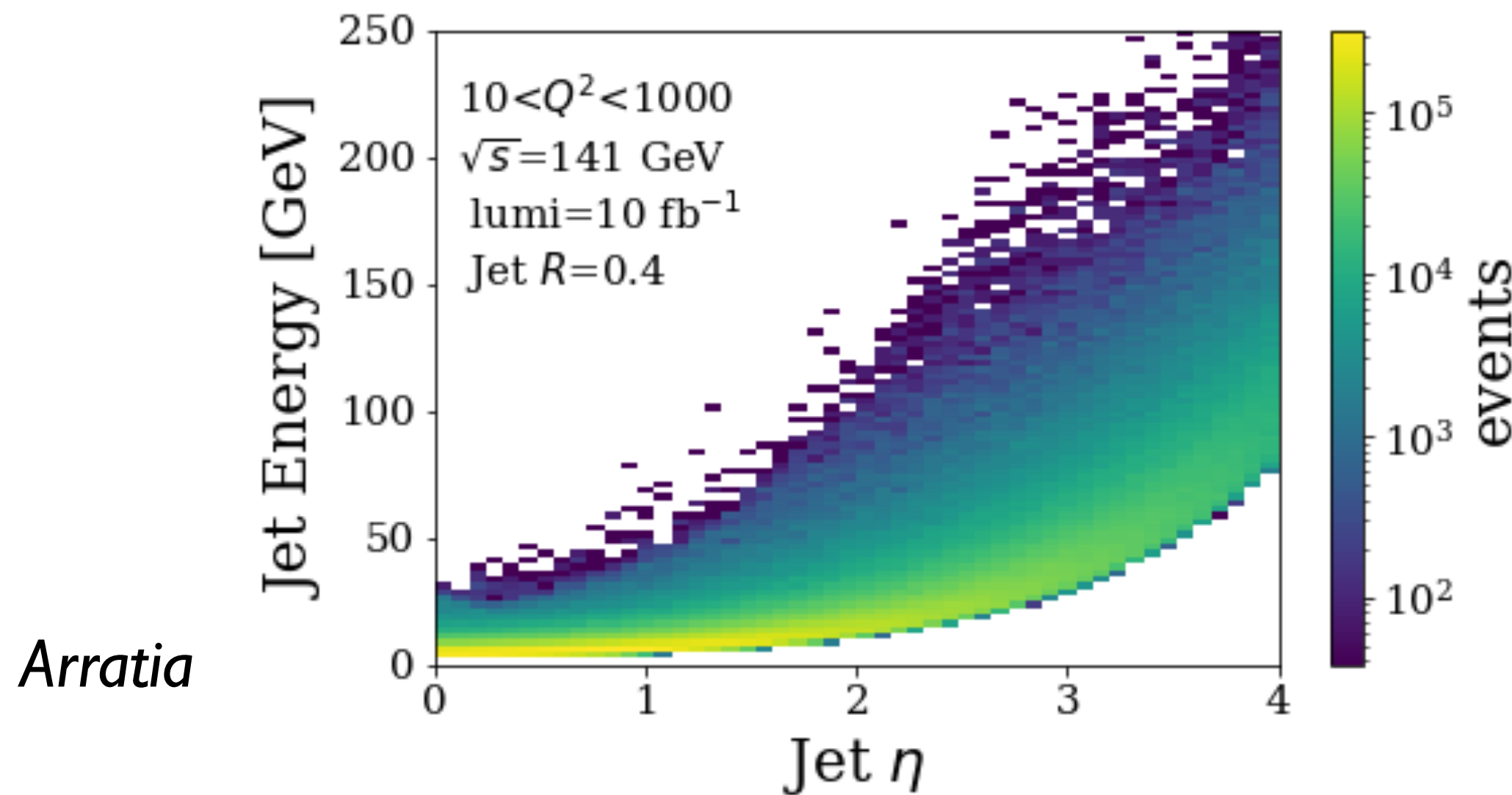


Transverse momentum



Arratia, Jacak, FR, Song '19

Jet energy

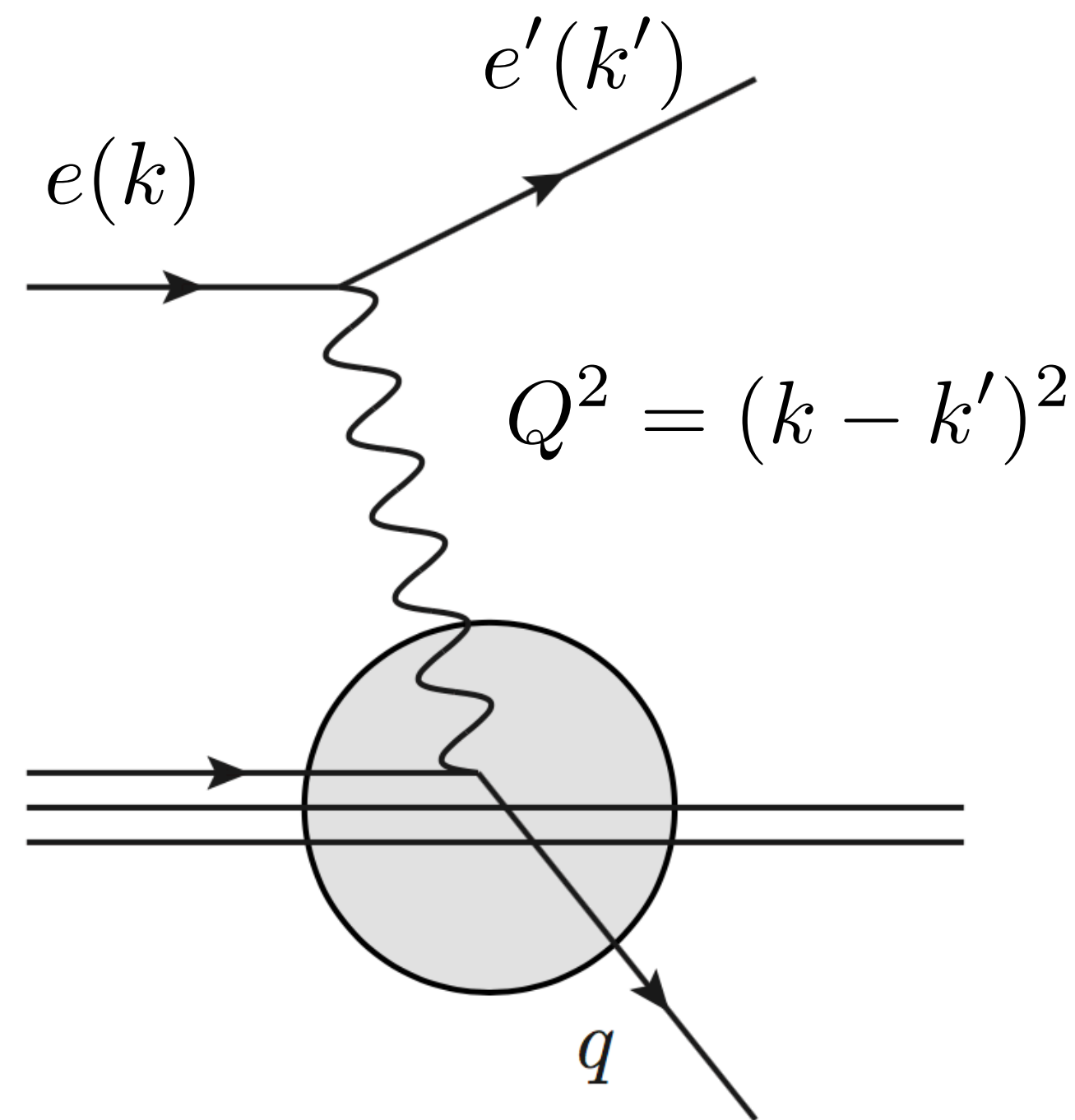


Arratia

Hard scale p_T
and/or Q^2

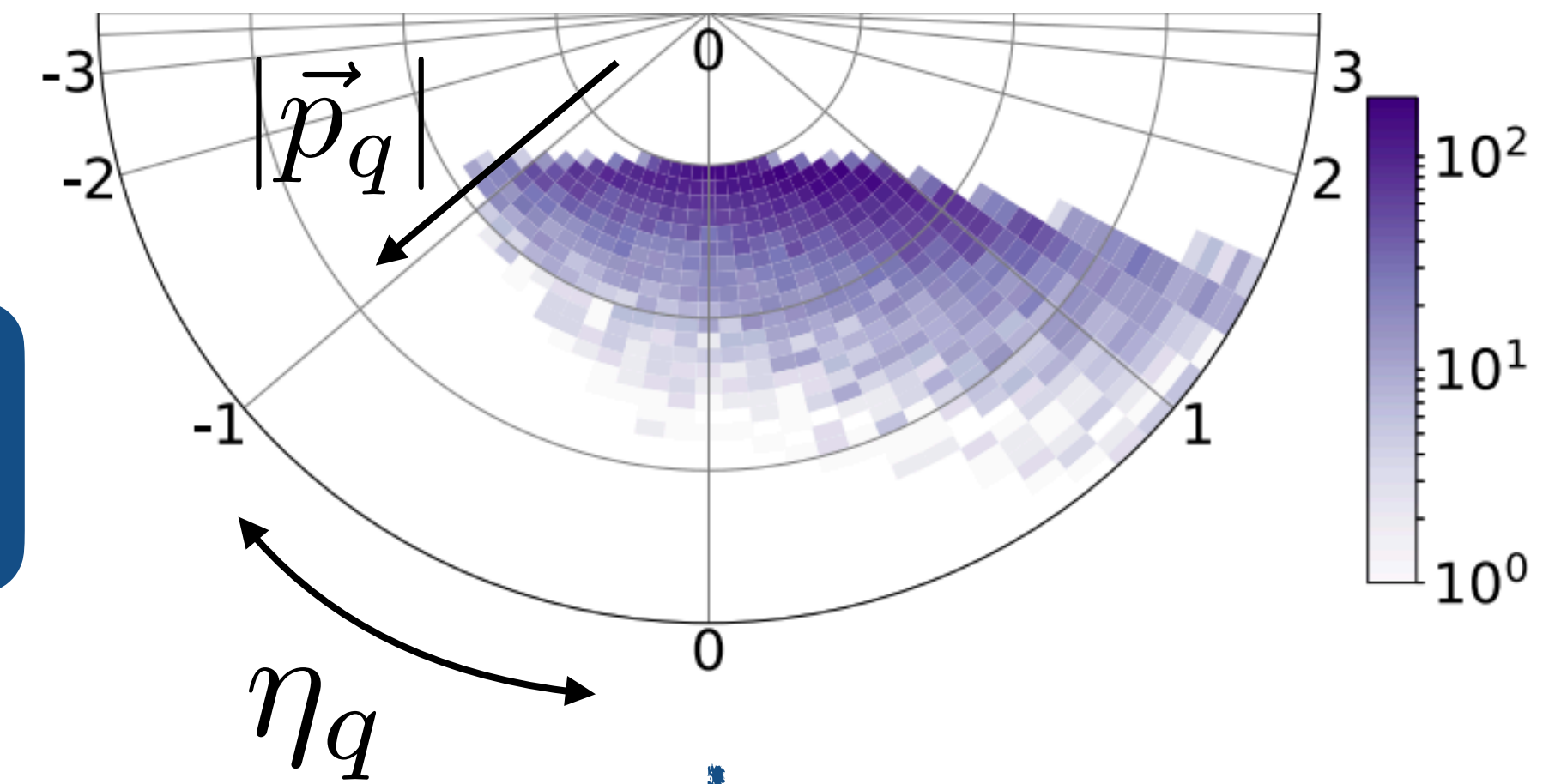
EIC jet physics

EIC kinematics

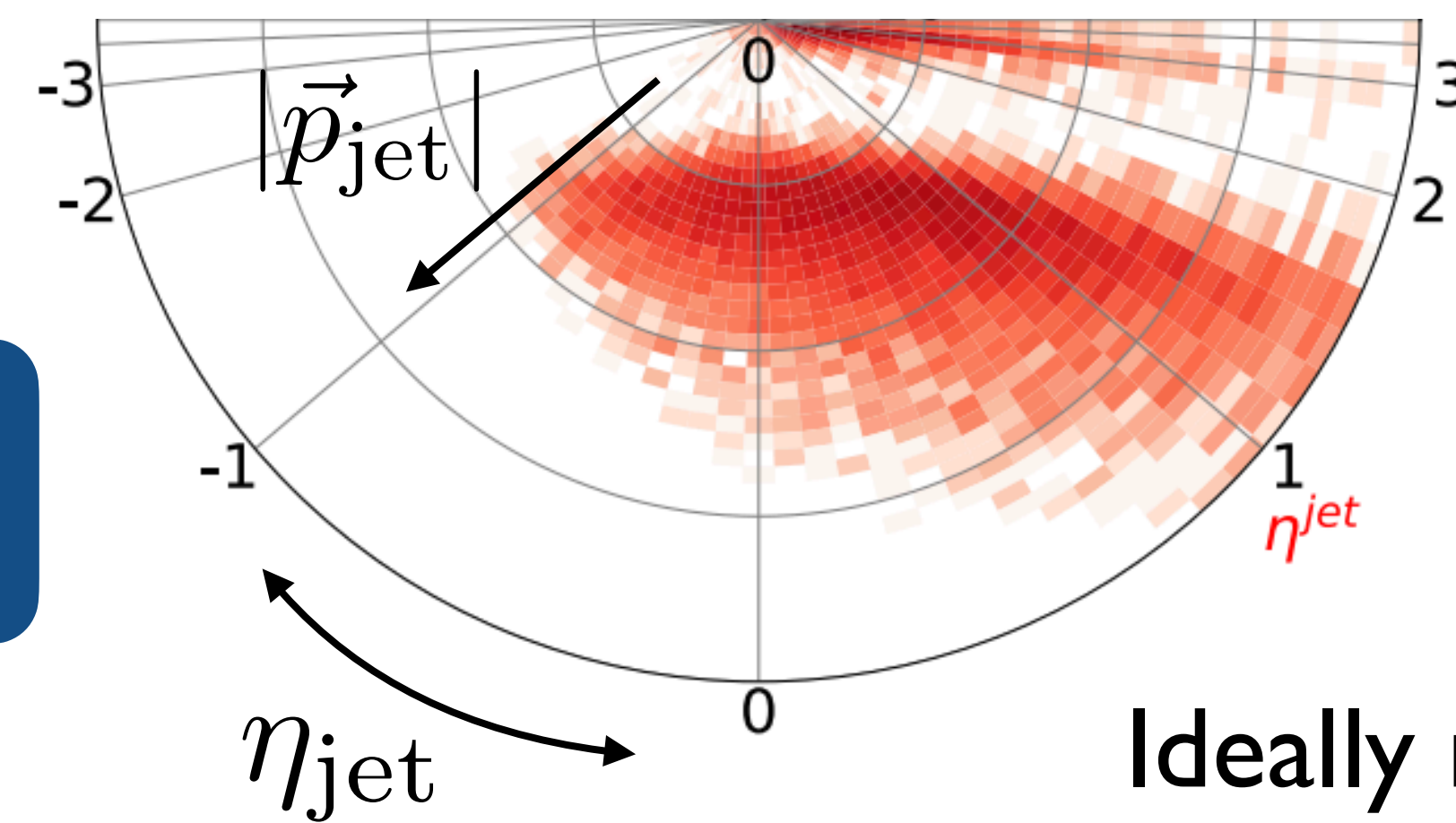


Arratia, Jacak, FR, Song '19

Struck quark



Jets

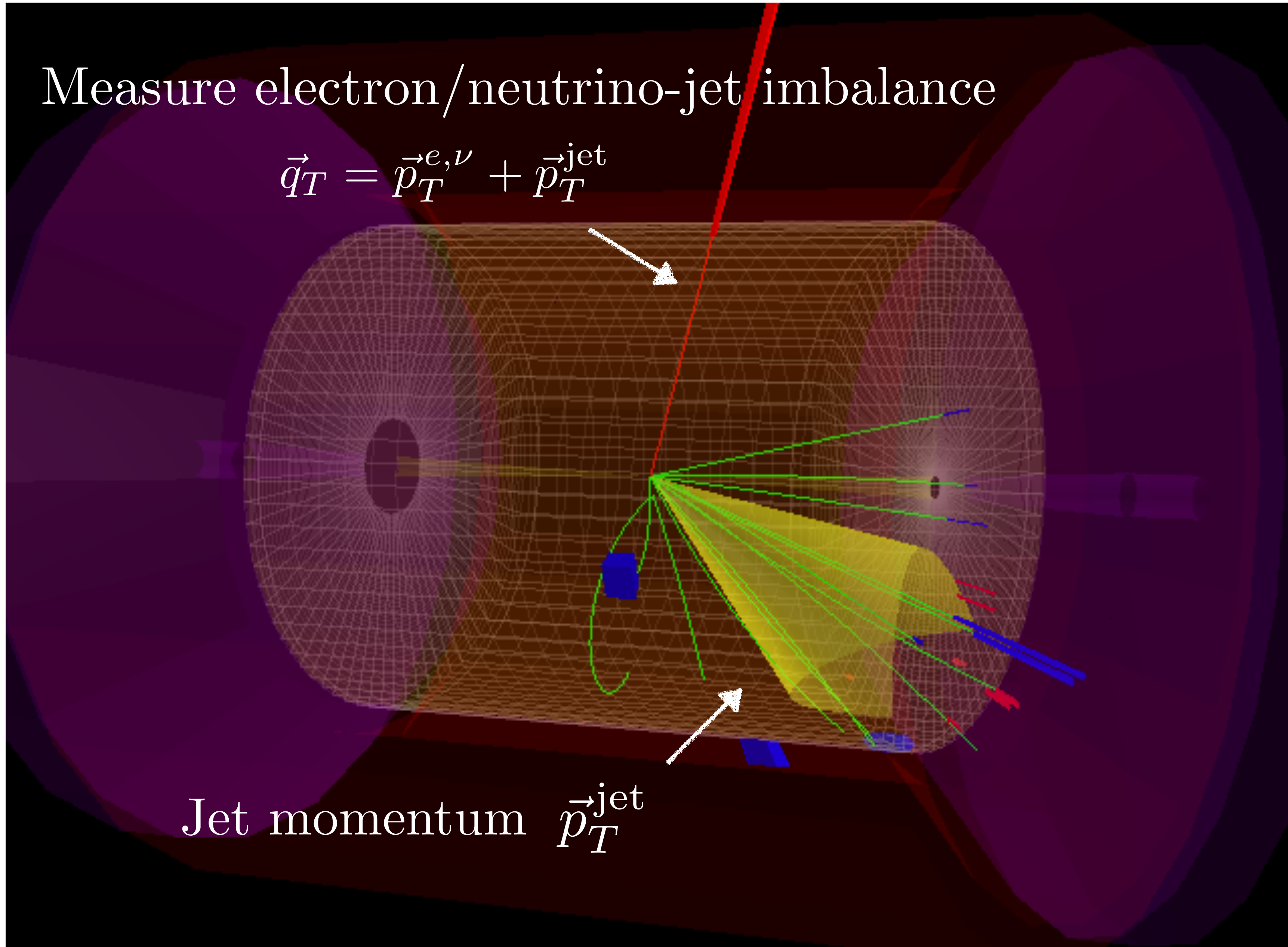


Ideally momentum, charge, flavor, spin

Measure electron/neutrino-jet imbalance

Laboratory
frame

$$\vec{q}_T = \vec{p}_T^{e,\nu} + \vec{p}_T^{\text{jet}}$$



Jet momentum \vec{p}_T^{jet}

Electron-jet correlations

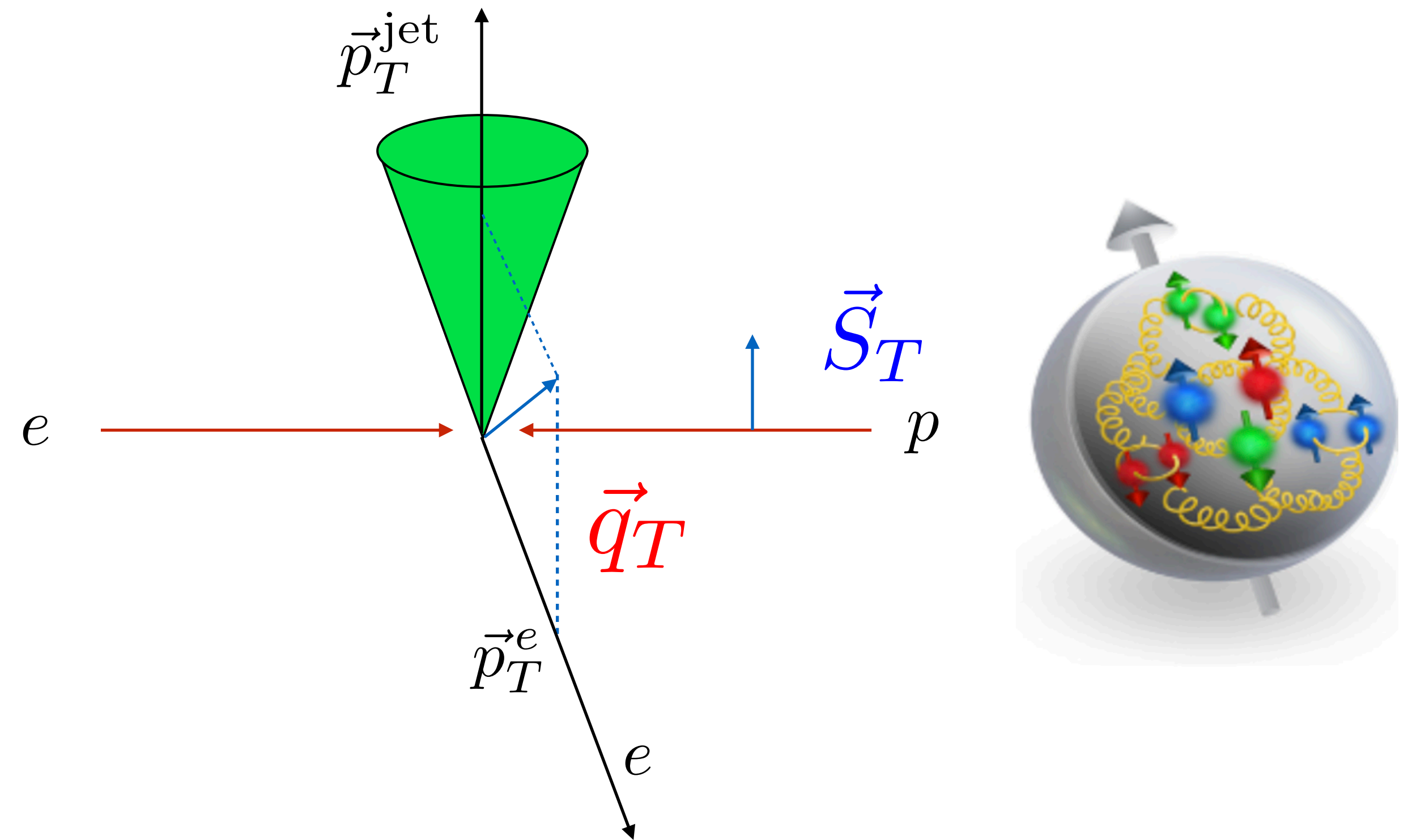
Liu, FR, Vogelsang, Yuan '18, '20

- Electron-jet imbalance at the EIC

$$\vec{q}_T = \vec{p}_T^e + \vec{p}_T^{\text{jet}}$$

- Sensitivity to TMD PDFs but no TMD FF
- Different energy ranges need to be explored
- TMD factorization

$$F_{UU} = \sigma_0 H_q(Q, \mu) \sum_q e_q^2 J_q(p_T^{\text{jet}} R, \mu) \times \int \frac{d^2 \vec{b}_T}{(2\pi)^2} e^{i\vec{q}_T \cdot \vec{b}_T} f_q^{\text{TMD}}(x, \vec{b}_T, \mu) S_q(\vec{b}_T, y_{\text{jet}}, R, \mu)$$



see also Boer, Vogelsang '05

Gutierrez-Reyes, Scimemi, Waalewijn, Zoppi '18, '19

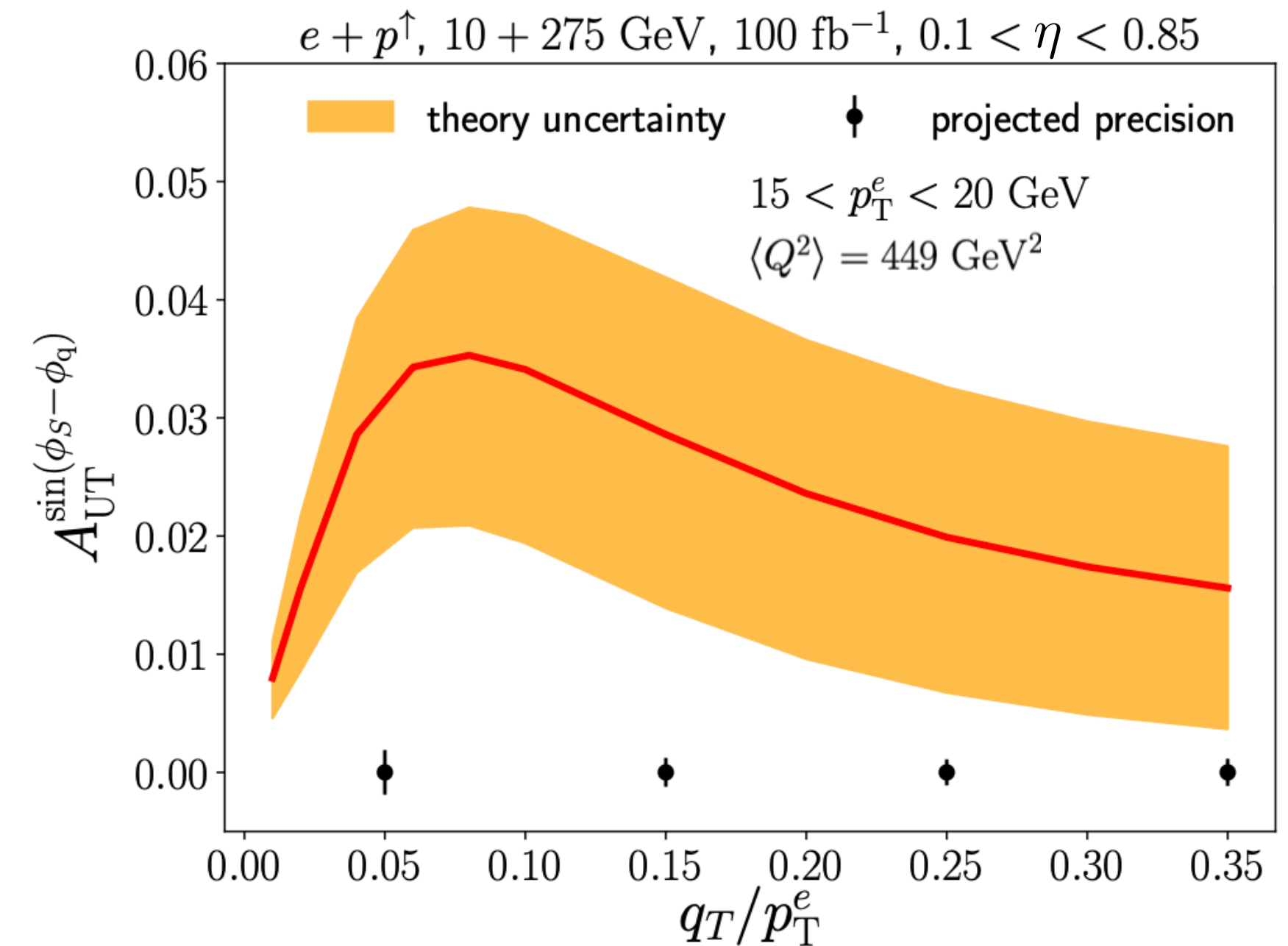
Electron-jet correlations

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Liu, FR, Vogelsang, Yuan `18, `20
 Arratia, Kang, Prokudin, FR`20
 HI, PRL 128 (2022) 13, 132002

Neutrino-jet correlations

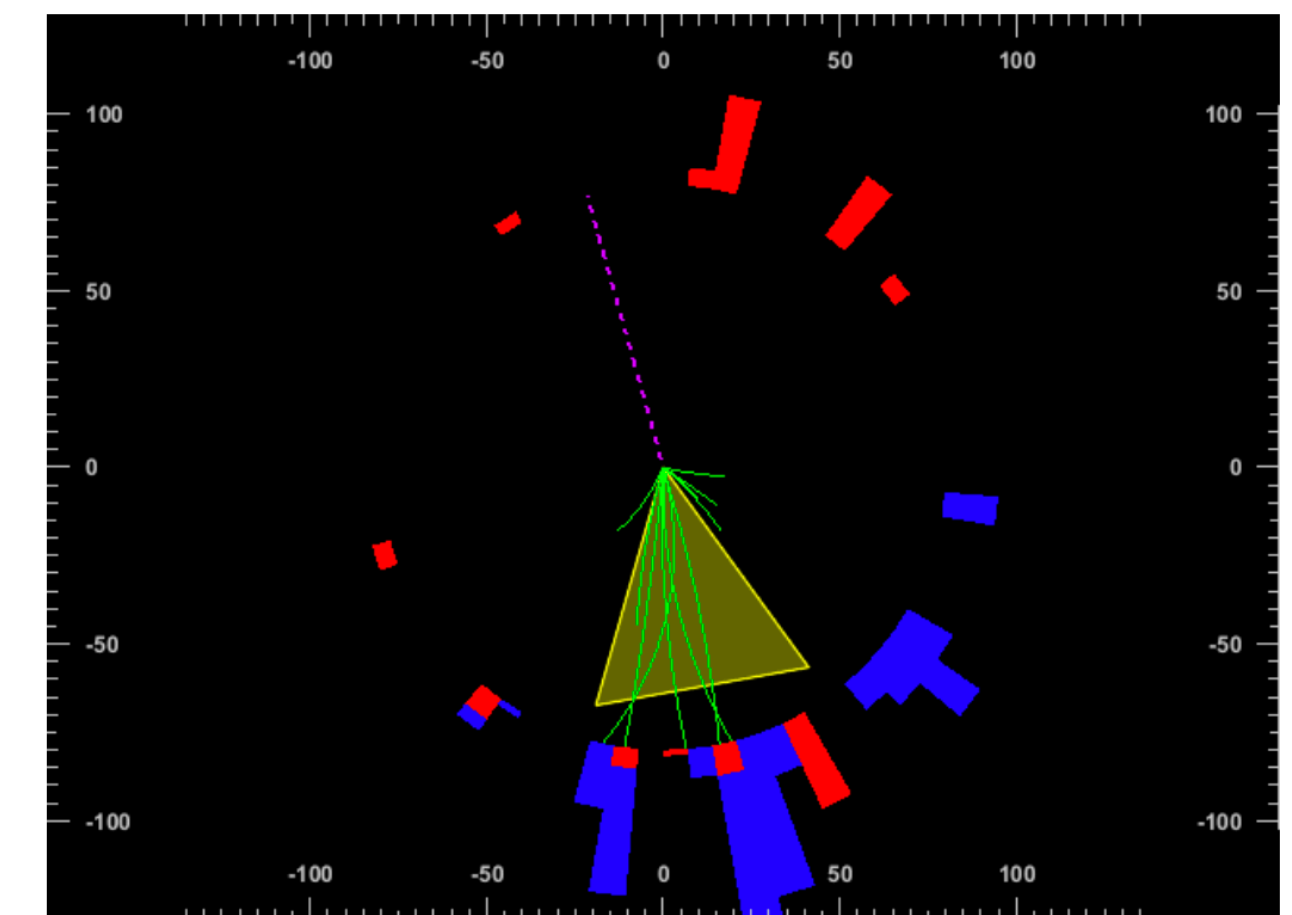
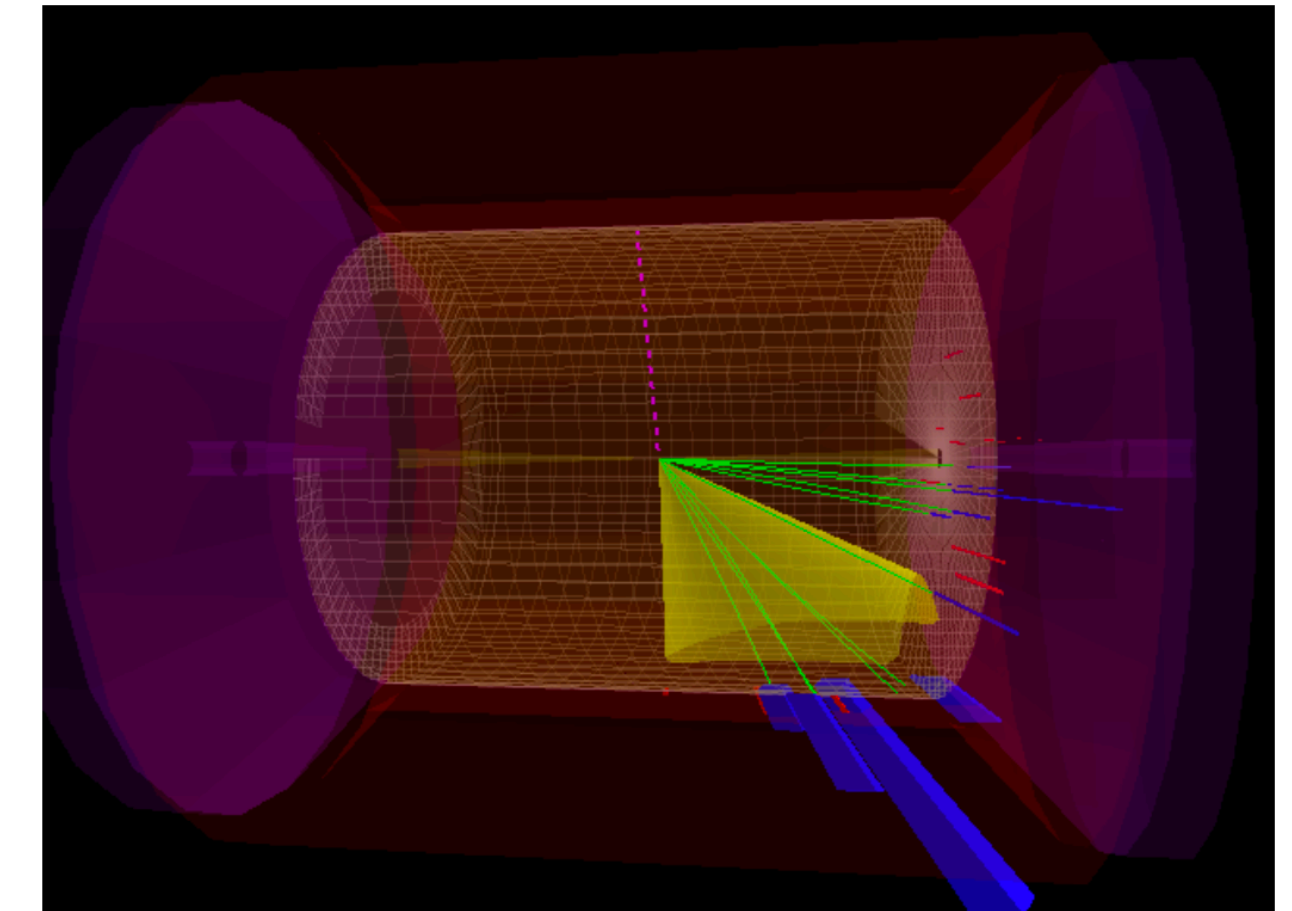
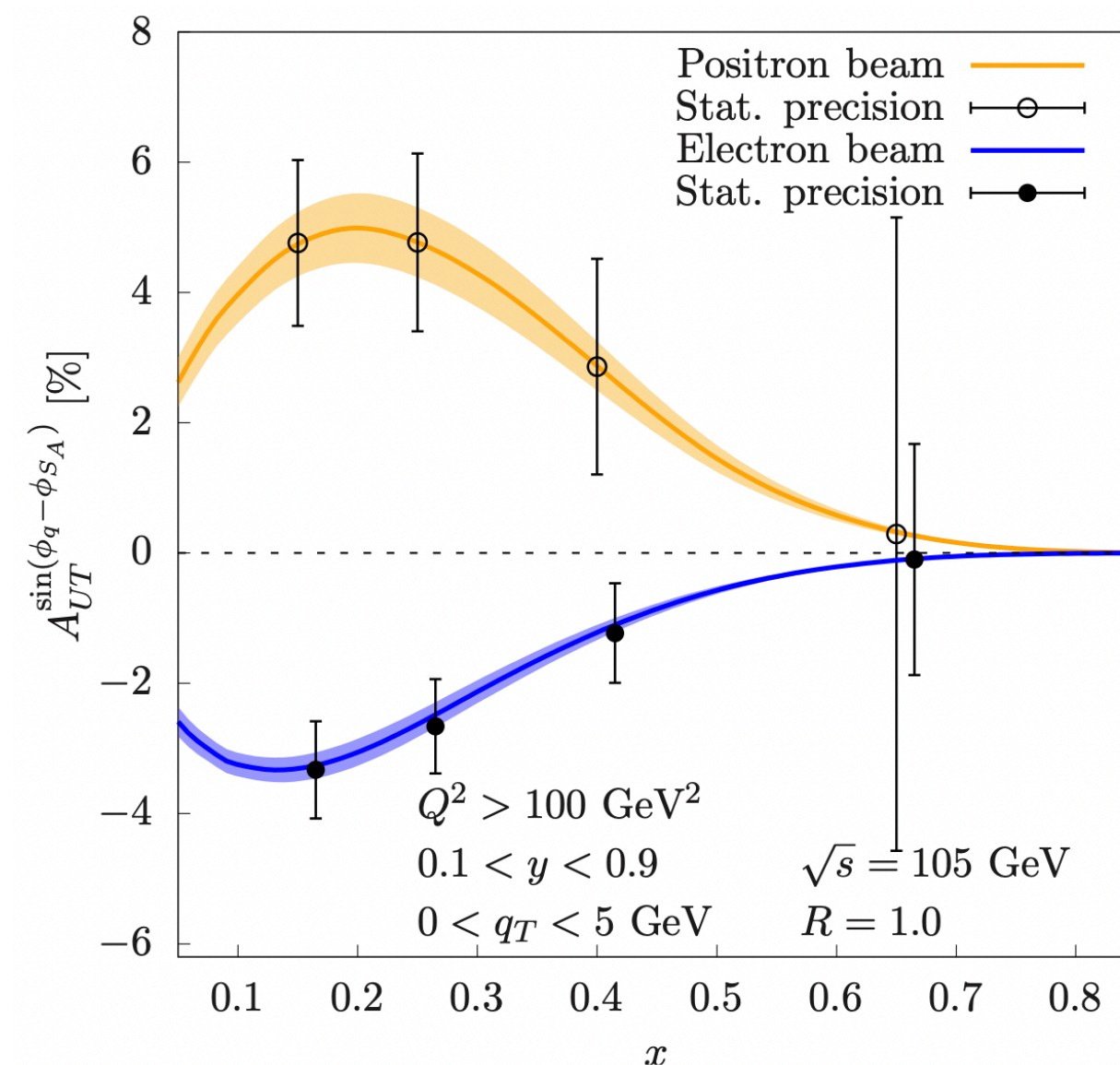
- Neutrino-jet imbalance at the EIC

$$\vec{q}_T = \vec{p}_T^\nu + \vec{p}_T^{\text{jet}}$$

- Requires a sufficiently hermetic detector, here full azimuthal coverage and $|\eta| < 4$ and high luminosity

- Flavor separation

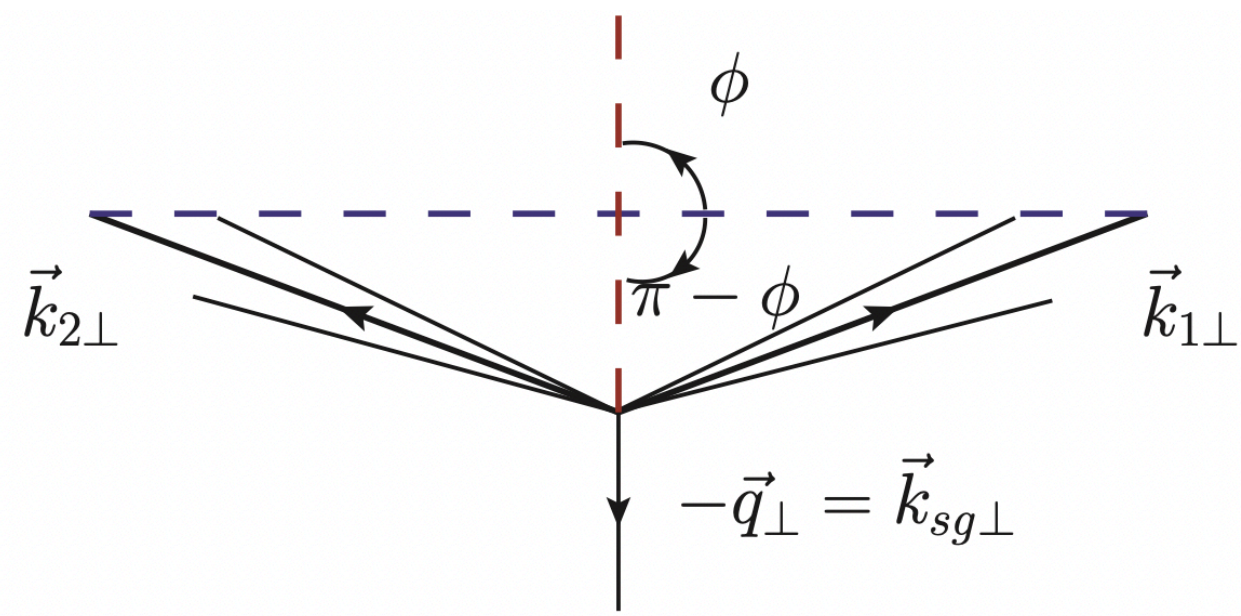
Arratia, Kang, Paul, Prokudin, FR, Zhao '22



Delphes

Diffractive dijets

- GTMDs & Wigner functions



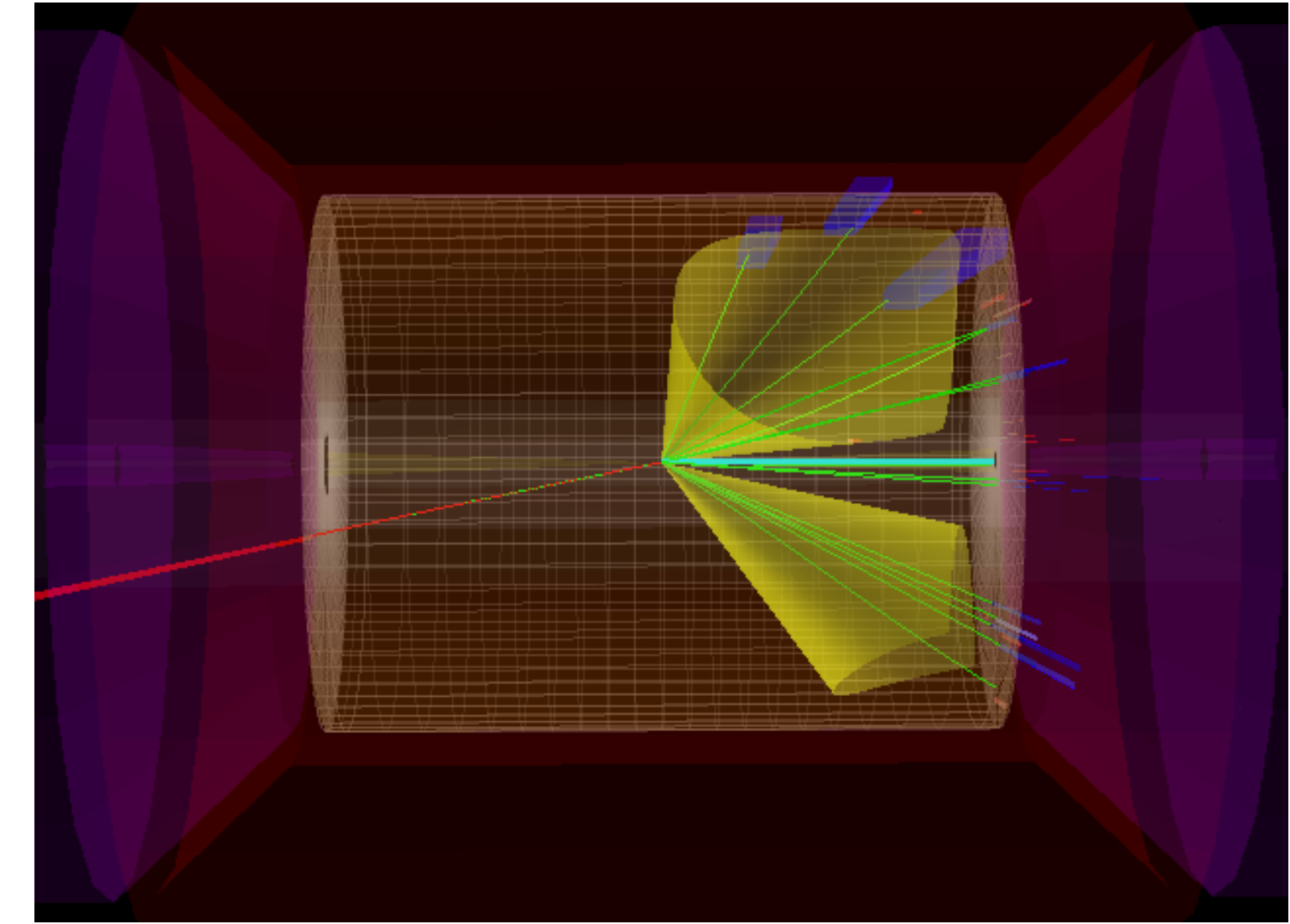
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dP_{\perp}dq_{\perp}d\phi} = \sigma_0 + \cos(\phi)\sigma_1 + \cos(2\phi)\sigma_2 + \dots$$

$$\vec{q}_{\perp} = (\vec{k}_{1\perp} + \vec{k}_{2\perp}) \quad \vec{P}_{\perp} = (\vec{k}_{1\perp} - \vec{k}_{2\perp})/2$$

$$\phi = \angle(\vec{q}_{\perp}, \vec{P}_{\perp})$$

- Requires high luminosity & measurement of the scattered proton

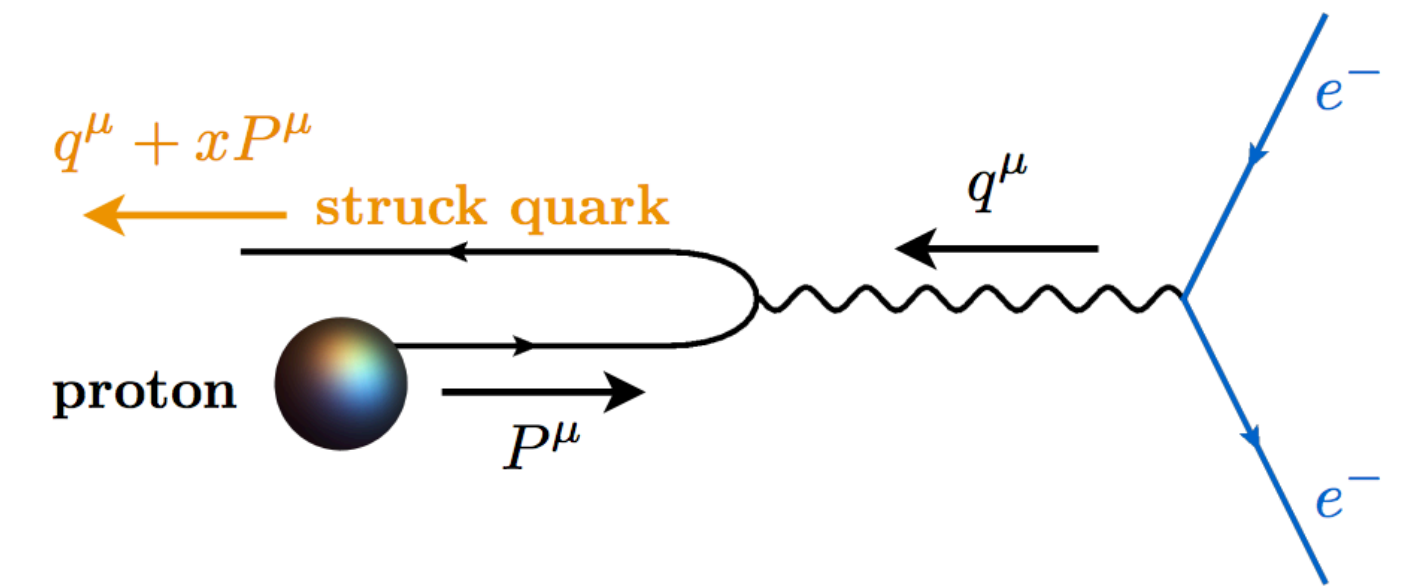
- See also jets in photoproduction events *Aschenauer, Lee, Page, FR '19*



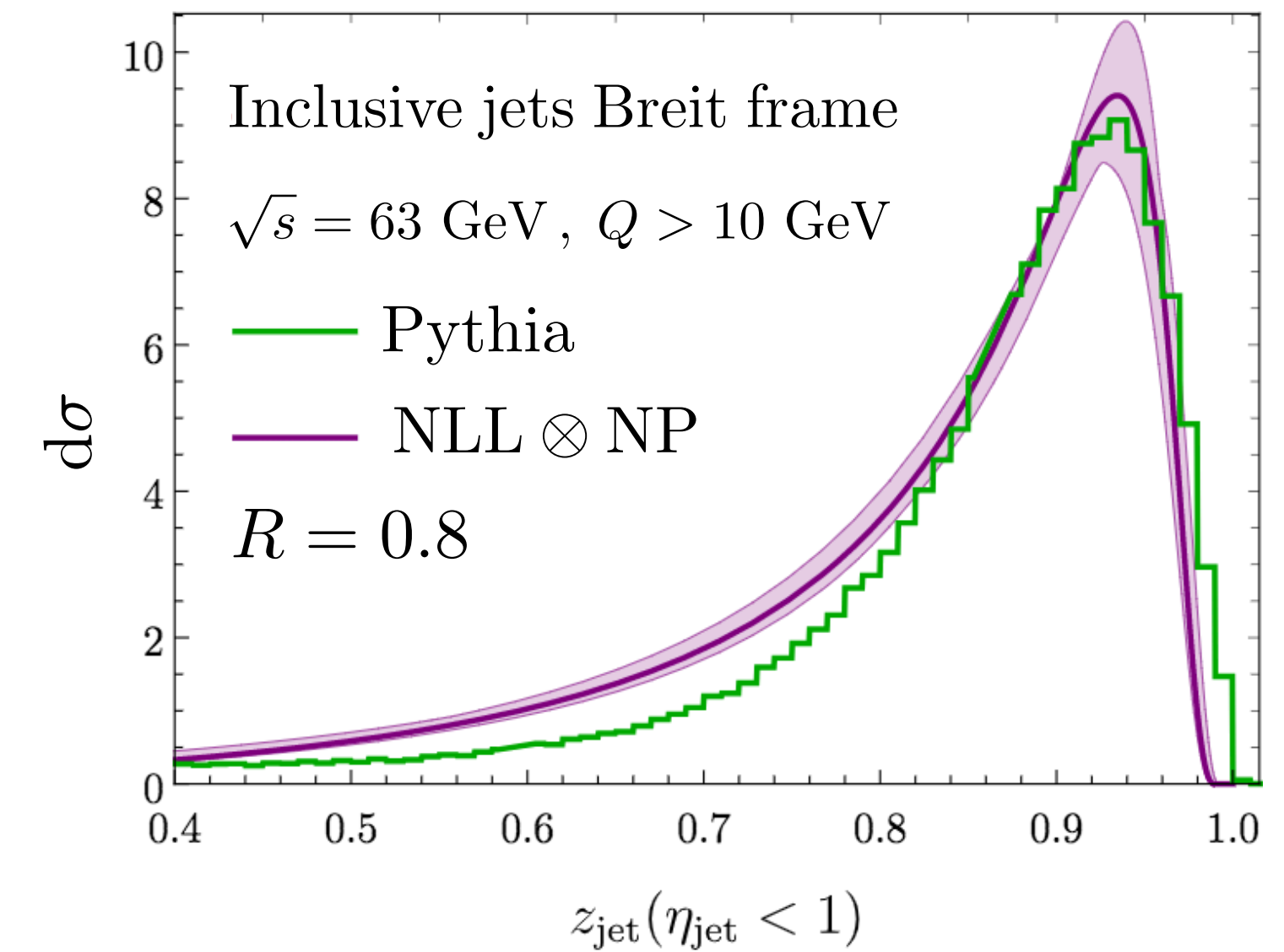
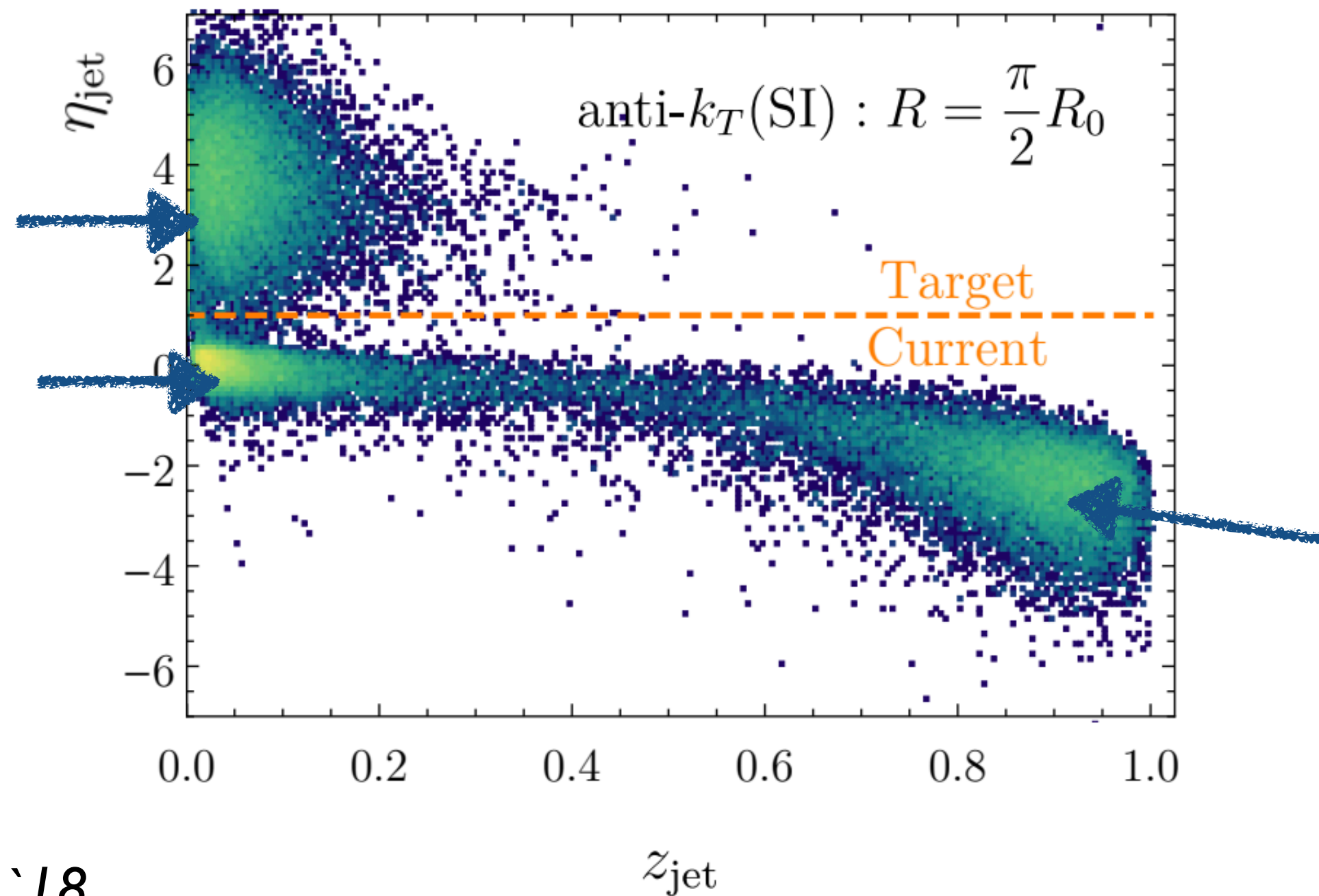
Hatta, Mueller, Ueda, Yuan '19
Hatta, Xiao, Yuan '21

Current & target jets in the Breit frame

- Spherically invariant jets (E_i, θ_{ij}) in the Breit frame
- Seemingly clean separation of current & target region



Requires large rapidity range



Arratia, Makris, Neill, FR, Sato '18
see also Yang-Ting's talk

Jet physics & Machine learning

- Various jet classifiers have been developed
- Typically ML significantly outperformed traditional observables
- Use full event-by-event information instead of low-dimensional projections (observables)

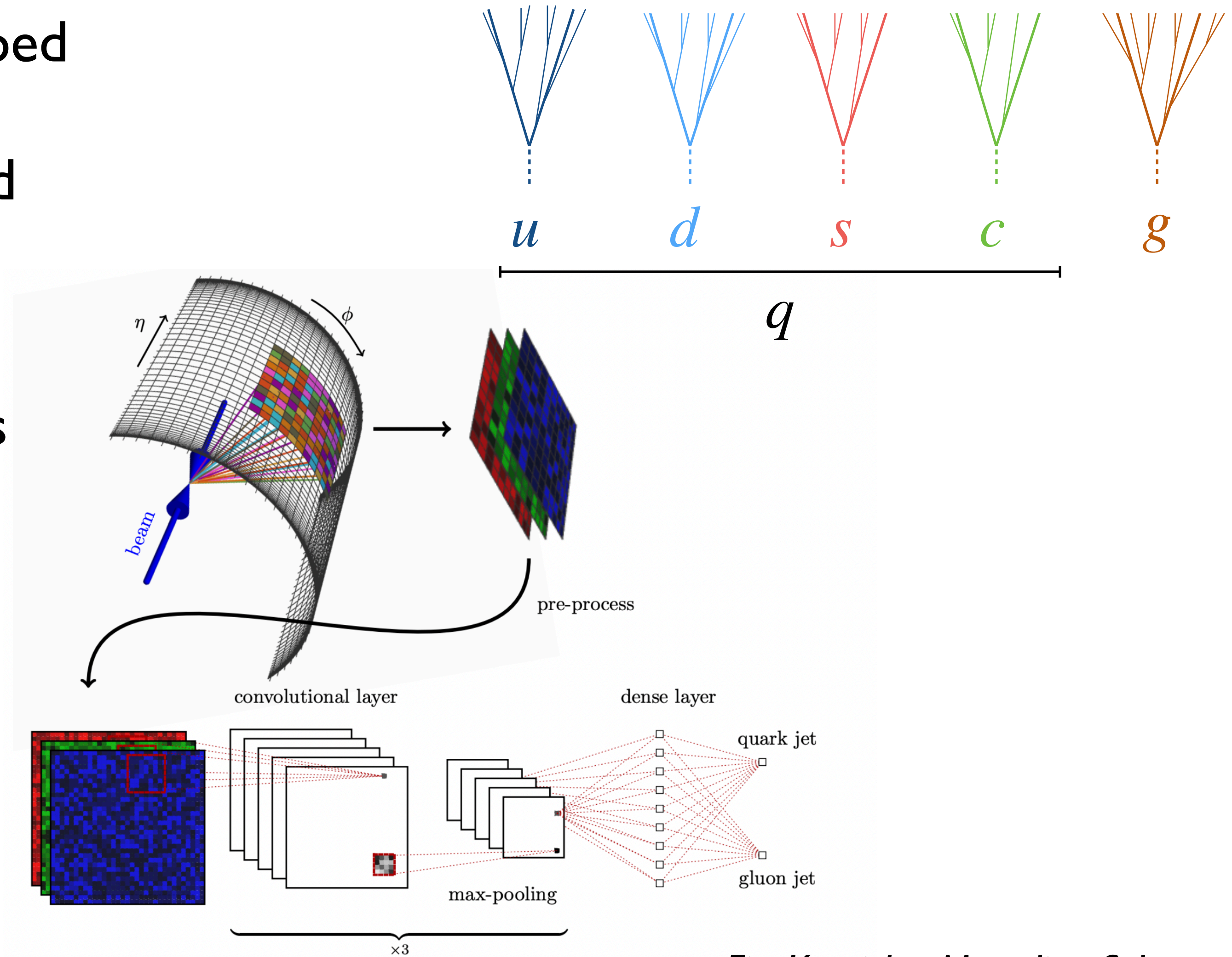
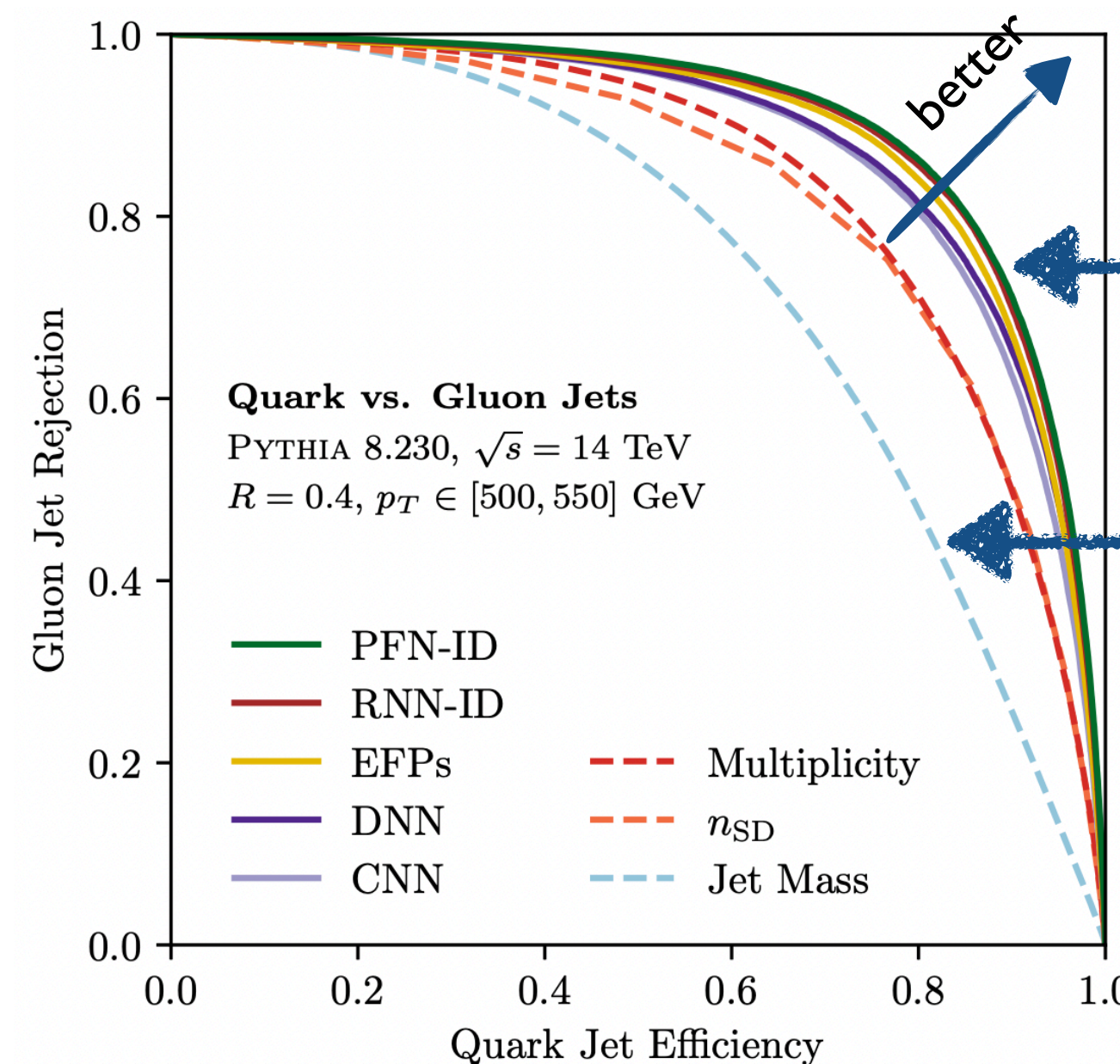
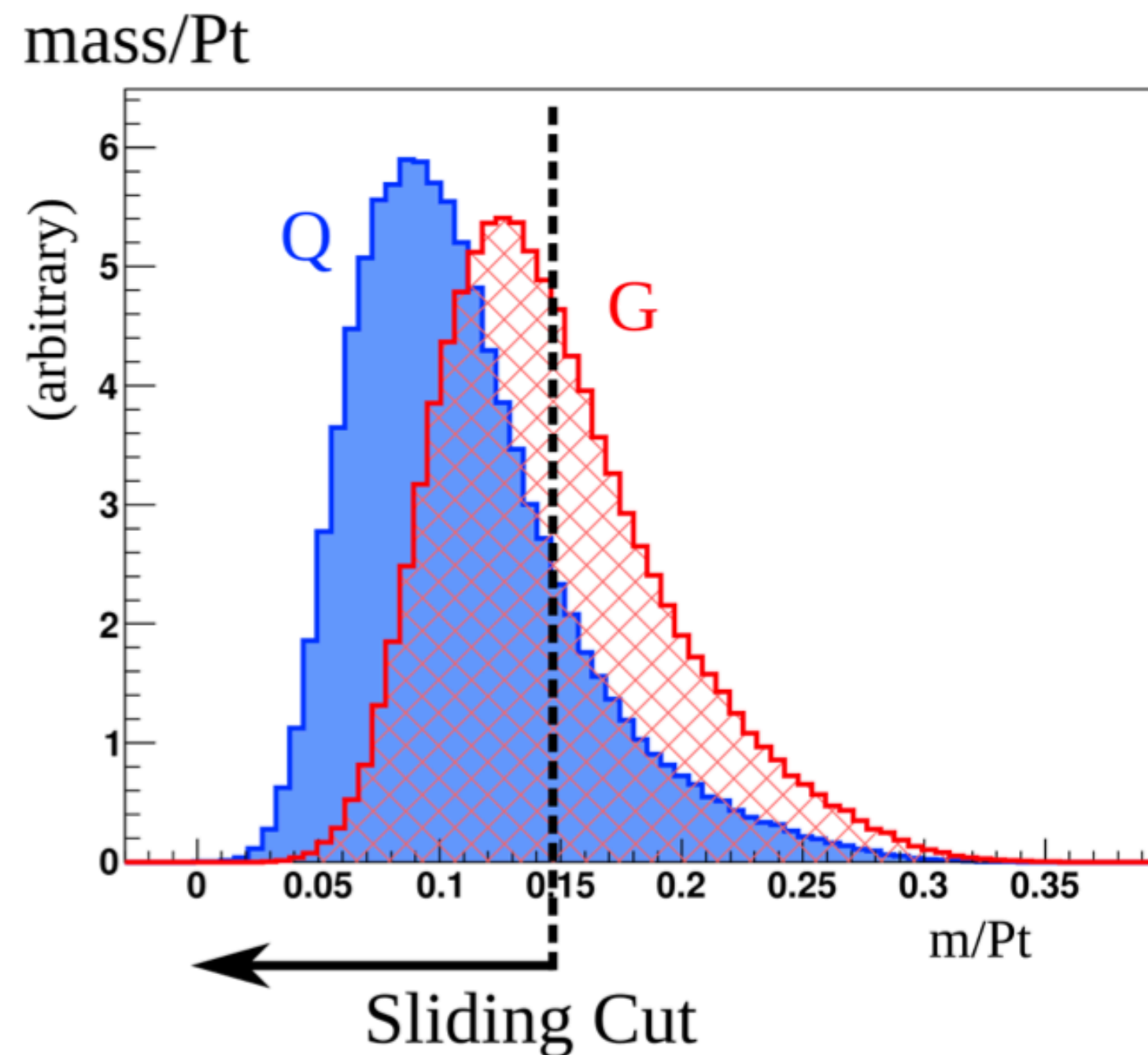
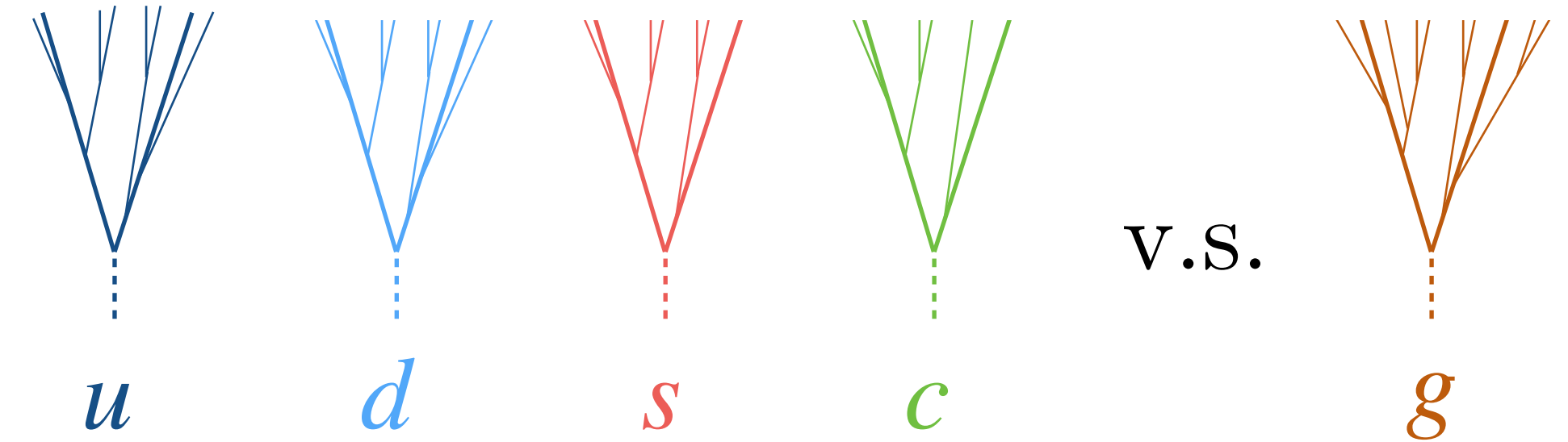


Fig. Komiske, Metodiev, Schwartz

Jet physics & Machine learning

- Various jet classifiers have been developed
- Example: Quark vs. gluon jet classification
- Quantify using a ROC curve



AI/ML
 Traditional observable

*Gallicchio, Schwartz
 Komiske, Metodiev, Thaler '19*

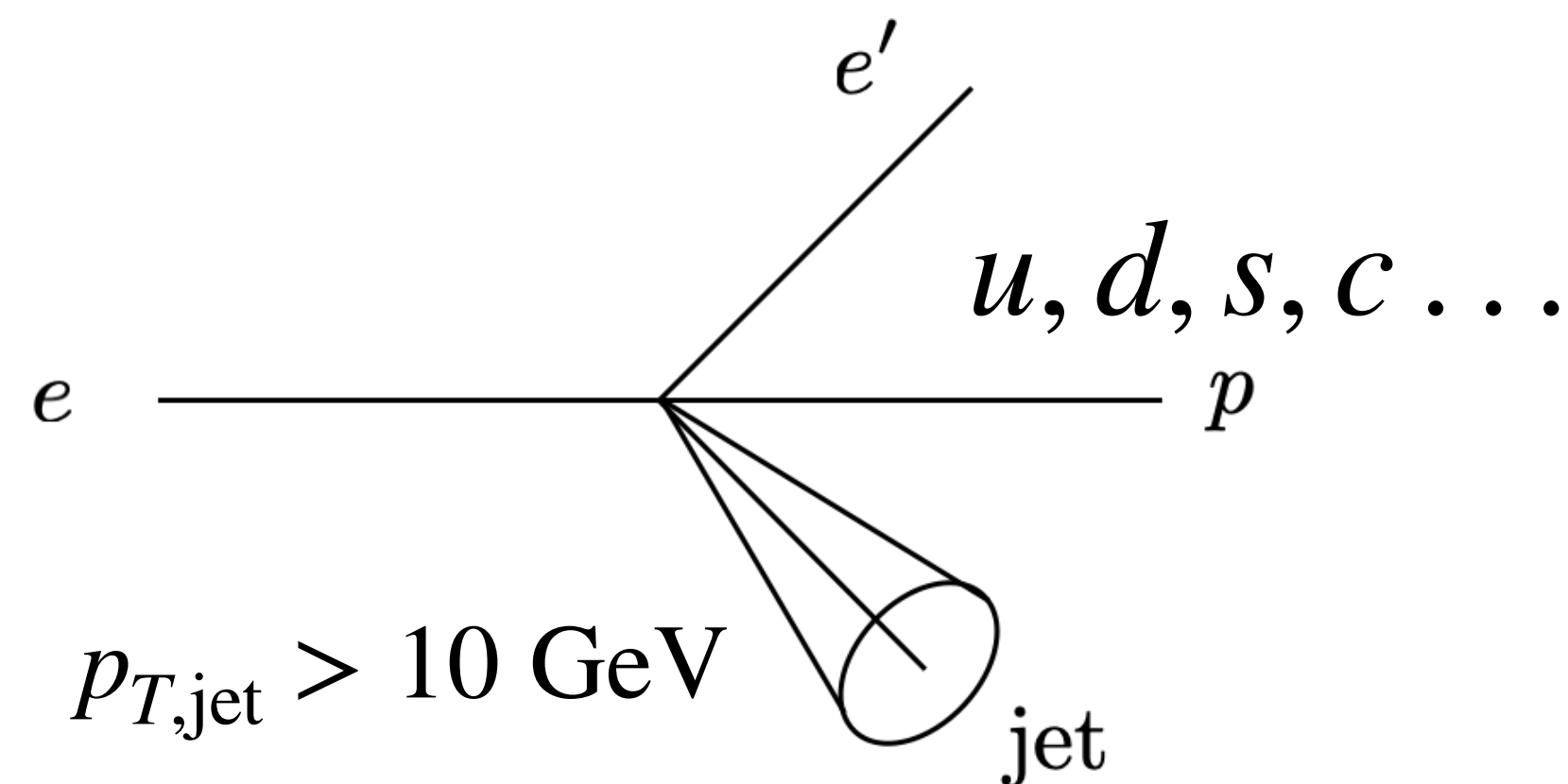
Events & machine learning

Lee, Mulligan, Ploskon, FR, Yuan '22

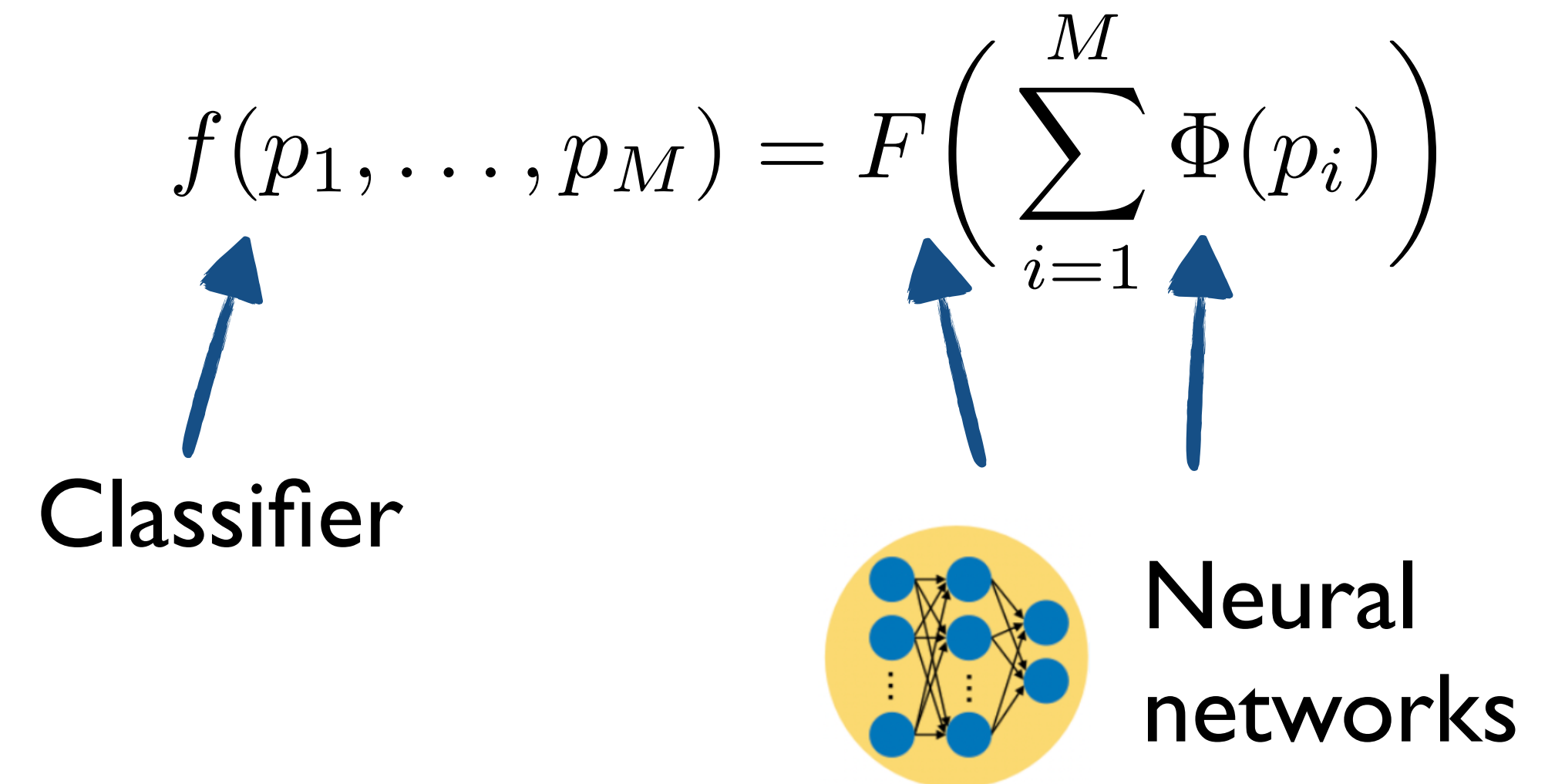
- Relatively low particle multiplicities at the EIC

- PYTHIA6

- No detector simulation
- Partile $(p_{Ti}, \eta_i, \phi_i, \text{PID}_i)$



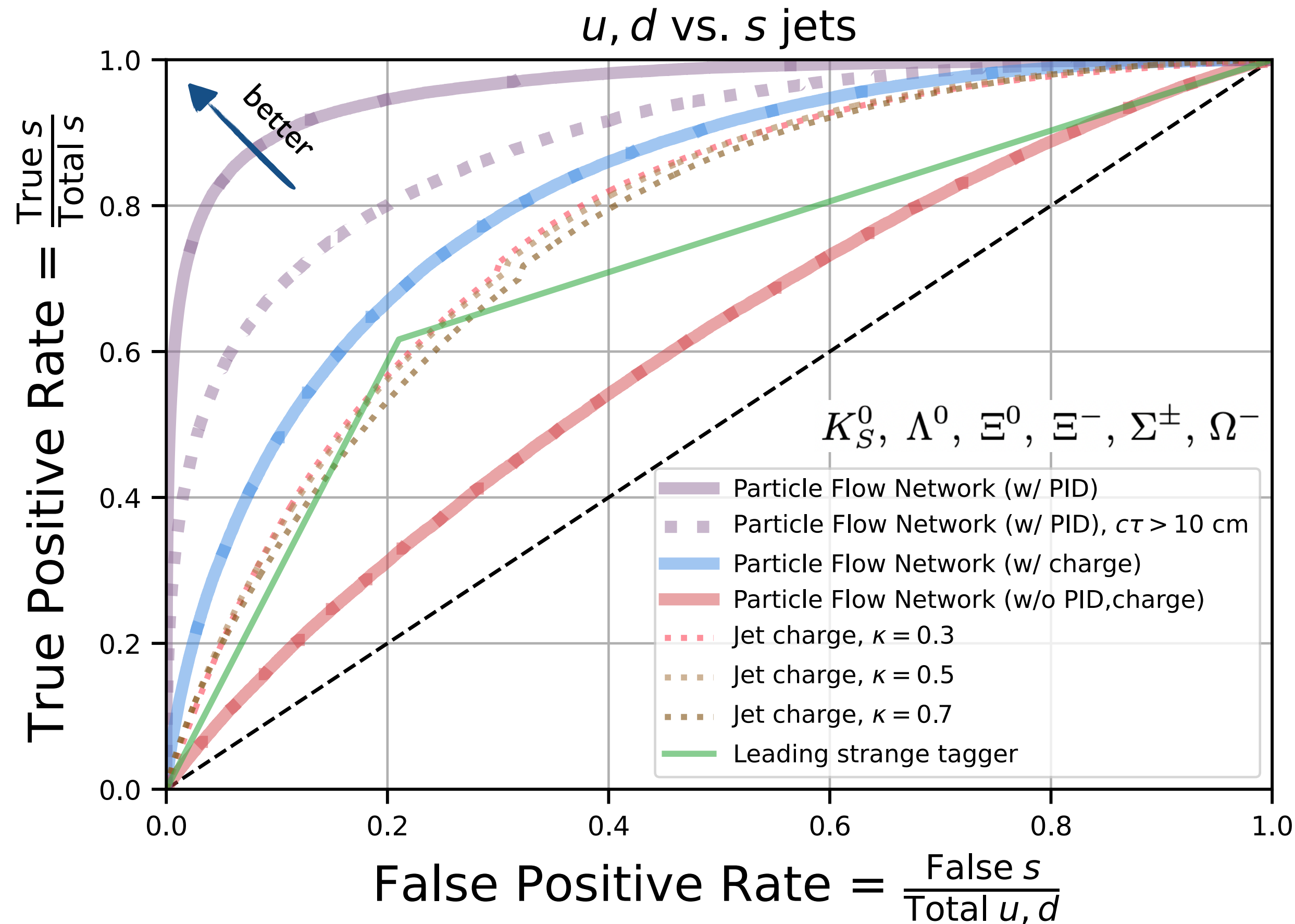
- Binary classification: u vs. d , ud vs. s , ...
- ML architecture: Particle Flow Networks



see Komiske, Metodiev, Thaler JHEP 01 (2019) 121
Permutation invariant Deep Sets

Example: strange jet identification

Lee, Mulligan, Ploskon, FR, Yuan '22



Significant gain with machine learning!

- Quantifies total information content
- Motivates further theory efforts
- Soft particles, tracking & PID important
- Can use event information, not limited to jet
- Impact on EIC detector?

Data & code available

<https://zenodo.org/record/7538810#.Y8RcaS-B2gQ>

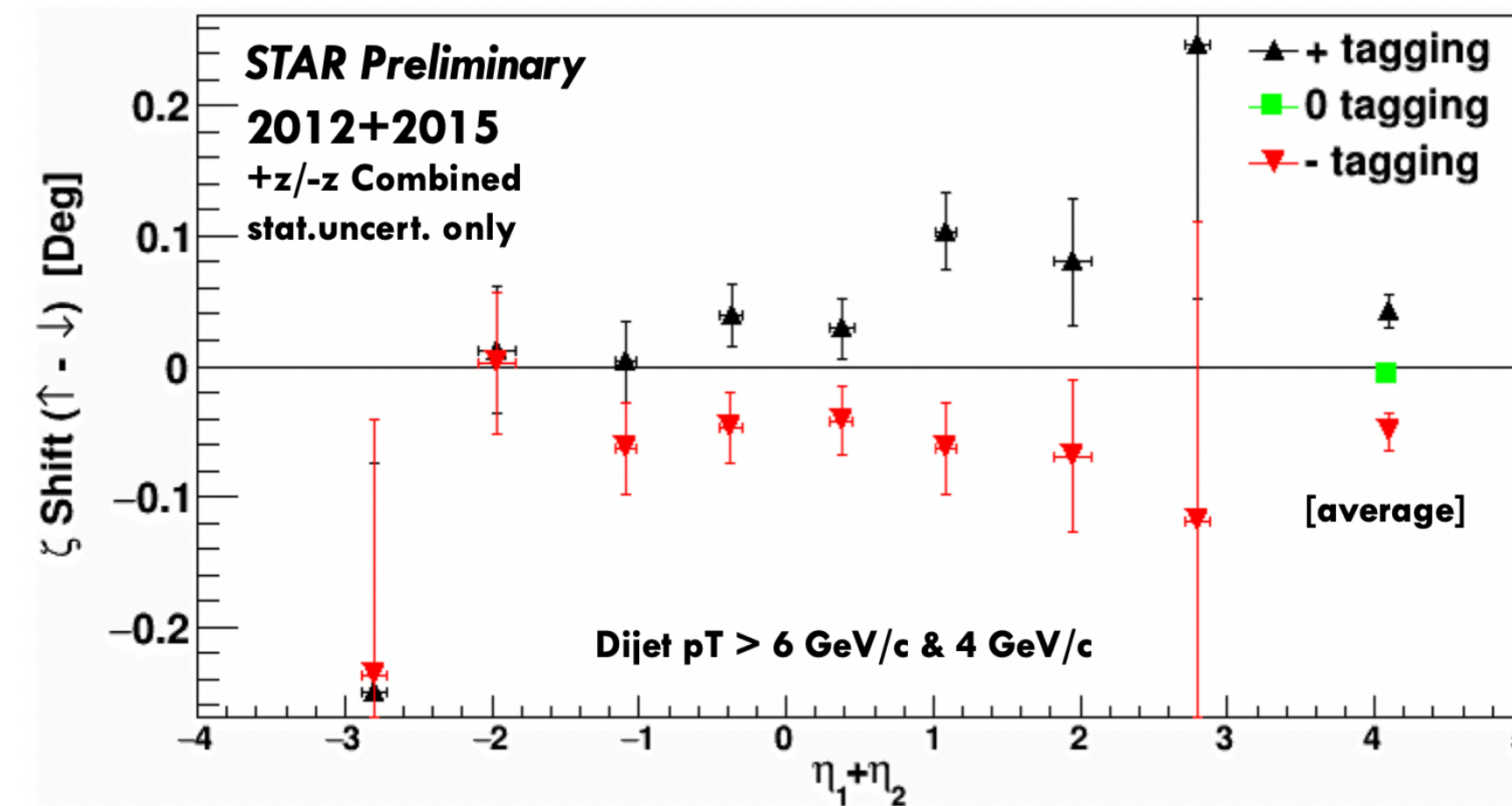
EIC jet physics with machine learning

- For example, the Sivers asymmetries can be small due to large flavor cancellations

*Fatemi EINN '19, Liu DNP '19
see also Kang et al., Yuan et al.*

Burkardt sum rule '04

$$\sum_{a=q,\bar{q},g} \int_0^1 dx f_{1T}^{\perp(1)a}(x) = 0$$



Can we obtain better constraints with ML-based jet classification?

Hadron structure & spin physics

Lee, Mulligan, Ploskon, FR, Yuan '22

- How can we apply these techniques to hadron structure & spin physics?

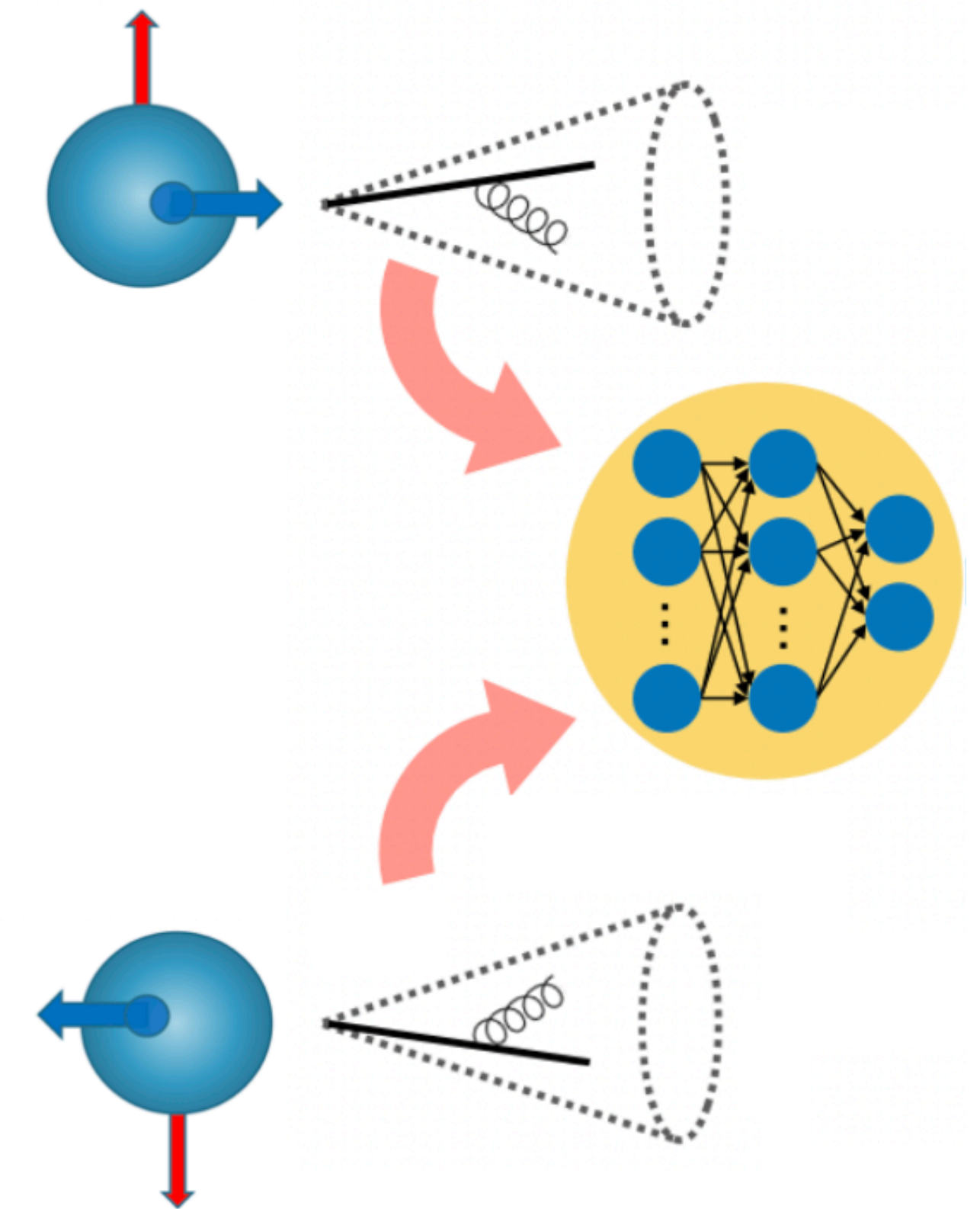
1. Supervised machine learning

2. Train on data e.g. $A_{UT} = \frac{d\sigma^\uparrow - d\sigma^\downarrow}{d\sigma^\uparrow + d\sigma^\downarrow}$

- Reformulate regression task as classification problem $\max_{\theta} |A_{UT}(\theta)|$

→ Upper limit on what can possibly be achieved

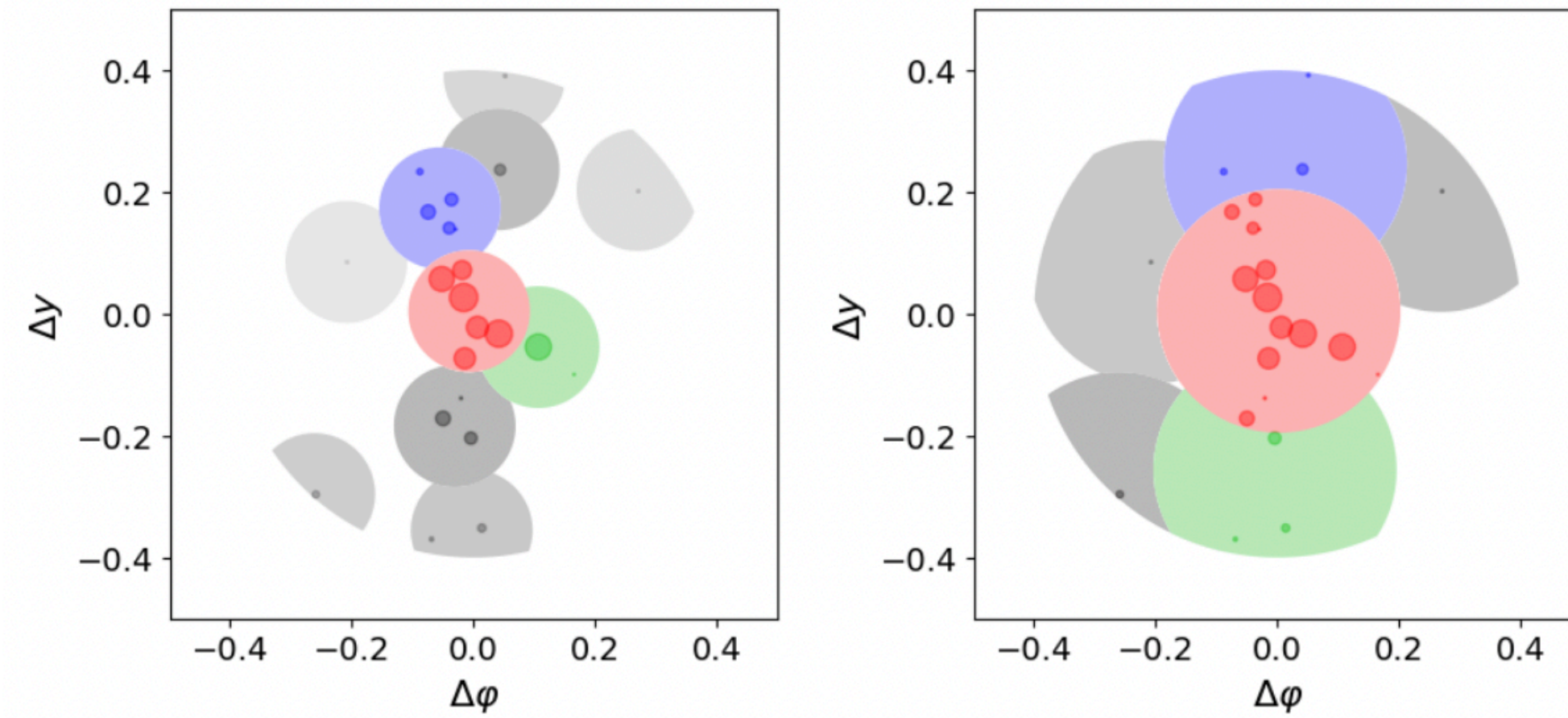
→ Identify new observables



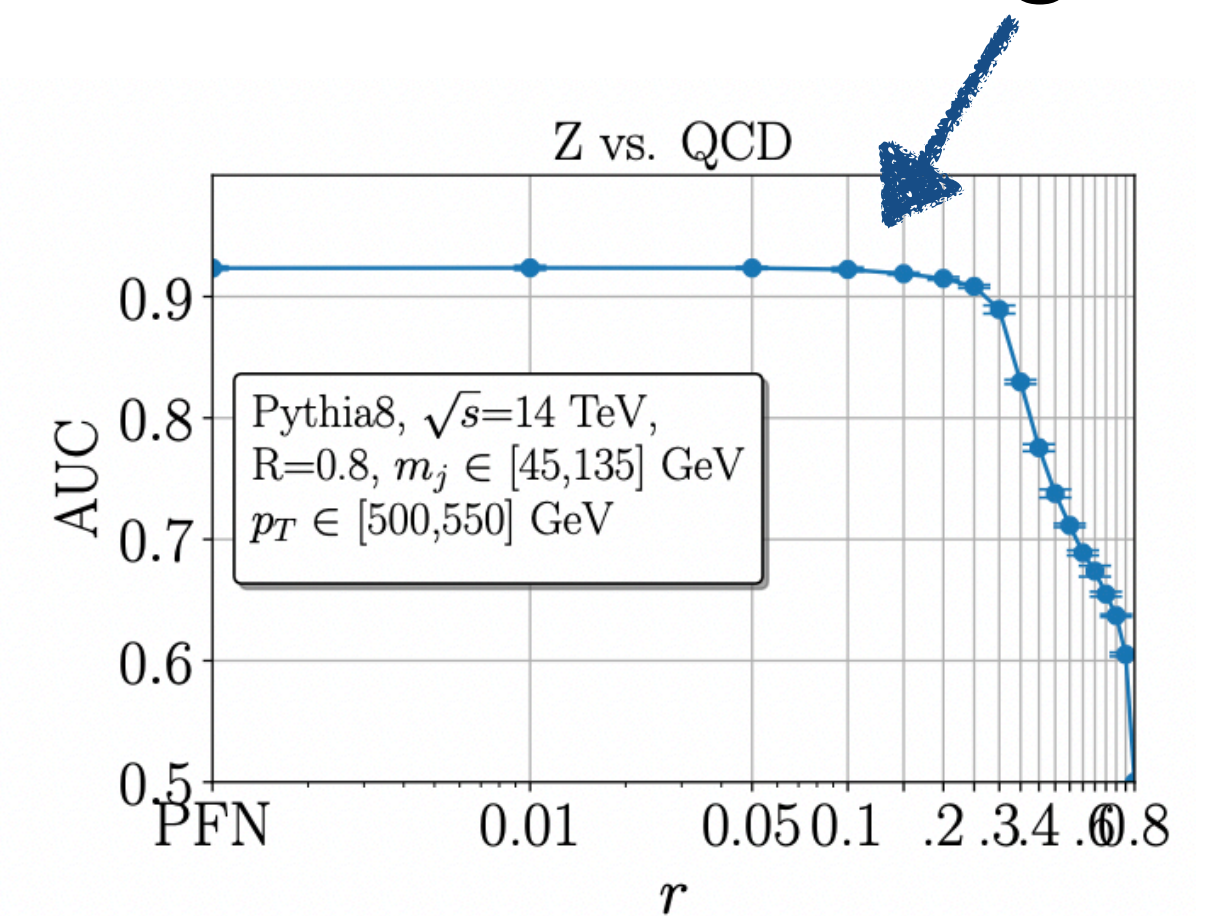
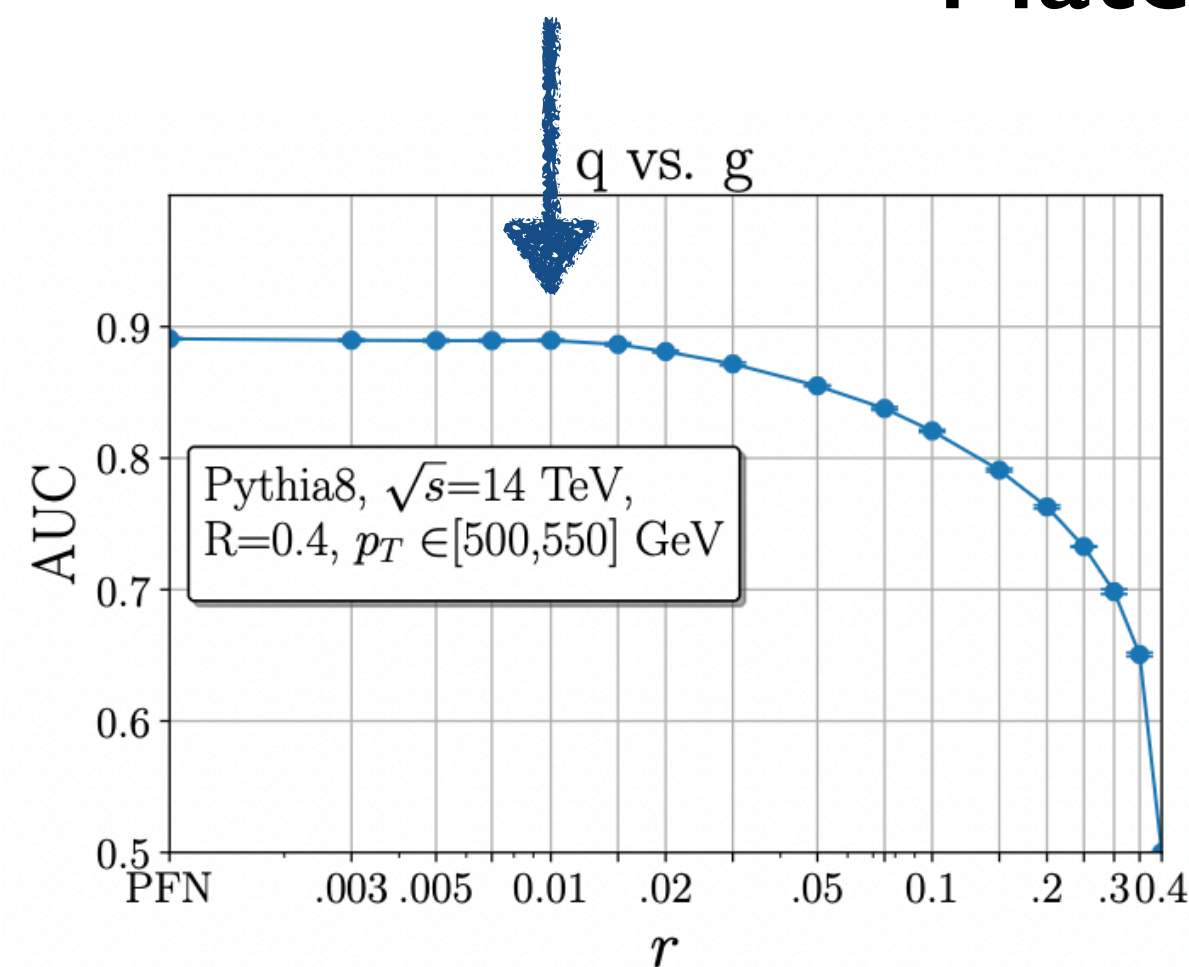
Jet classification & IRC safety

- Can we make use of all this additional information?
- Several jet classification tasks are IRC safe \rightarrow we can find tractable observables in pQCD
- Recluster particles into IRC-safe subjects before training ML algorithms

Athanasakos, Larkoski, Mulligan, Ploskon, FR '23
 Metodiev, Larkoski '19



Matches IRC-unsafe ML algorithm



Summary

- Jets will be versatile tools at the EIC
- Can take advantage of the EIC's clean environment, high luminosity & forward PID capabilities
- TMD, GPDs, target fragmentation
- AI/ML can complement hadron structure & spin physics program
- ...and can inform detector design?

