



(Di-)jets & Di-hadrons from HI studies to ep and eA [some liberties taken on definitions]

1st International Workshop on a 2nd Detector for the Electron-Ion Collider

Helen Caines, Wright Lab, Yale

Di-jets and di-hadrons in Yellow Report

Too many topics to cover in 20 mins includes:

Access to the gluon Wigner distribution,

Probing the linearly polarized Weizsaecker-Williams gluon TMDs

Probing the gluon Sivers function

Exploring the (un)polarized hadronic structure of the photon

Constraining (un)polarized quark and gluon PDFs at moderate to high momentum fraction (x)

Studies of hadronization and cold nuclear matter properties

In this talk I will focus on topics on which I have expertise/
knowledge as a HI physicist

plus studies with recent results
from RHIC and LHC

Kinematics and Properties of Jets at EIC

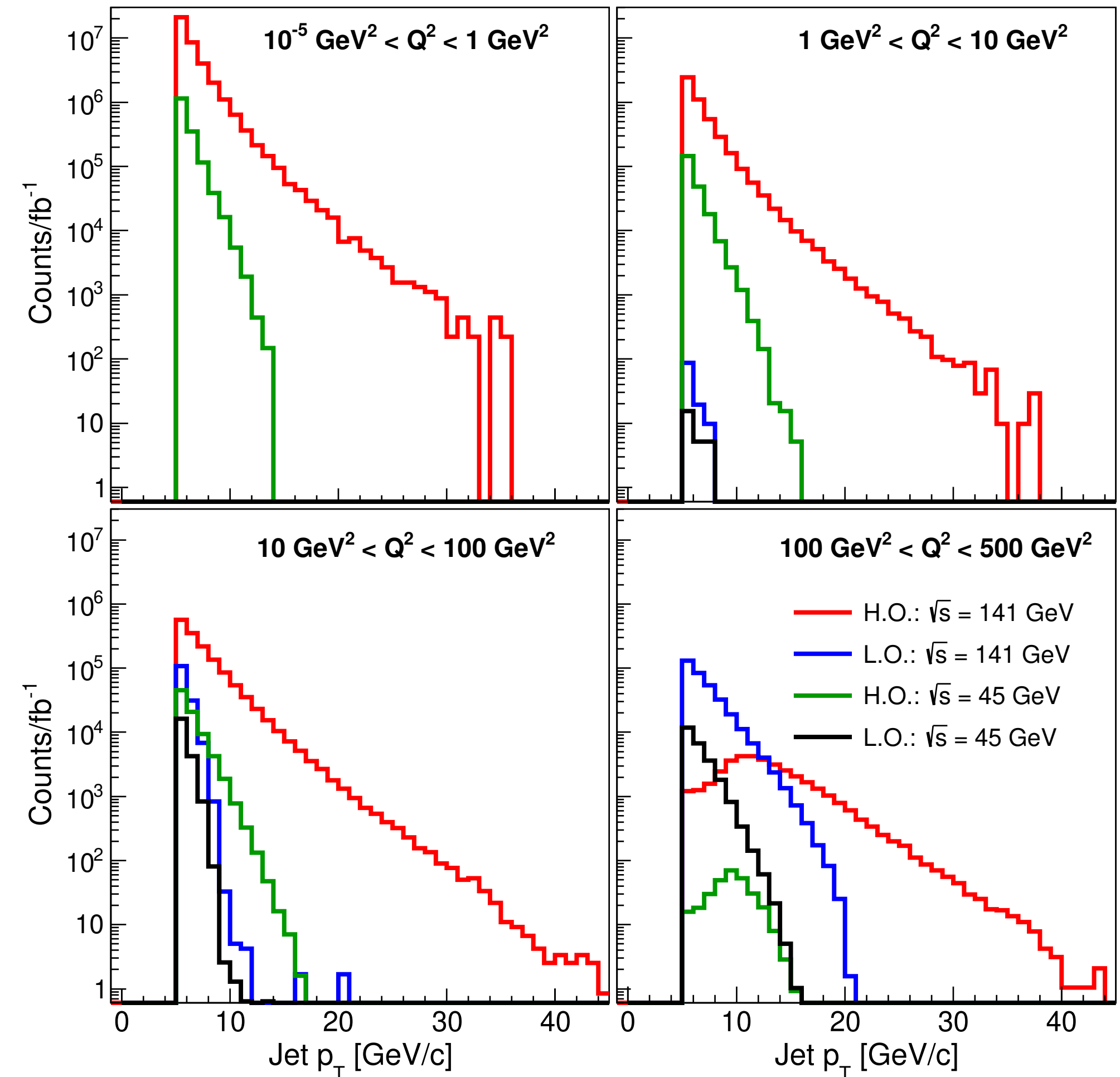
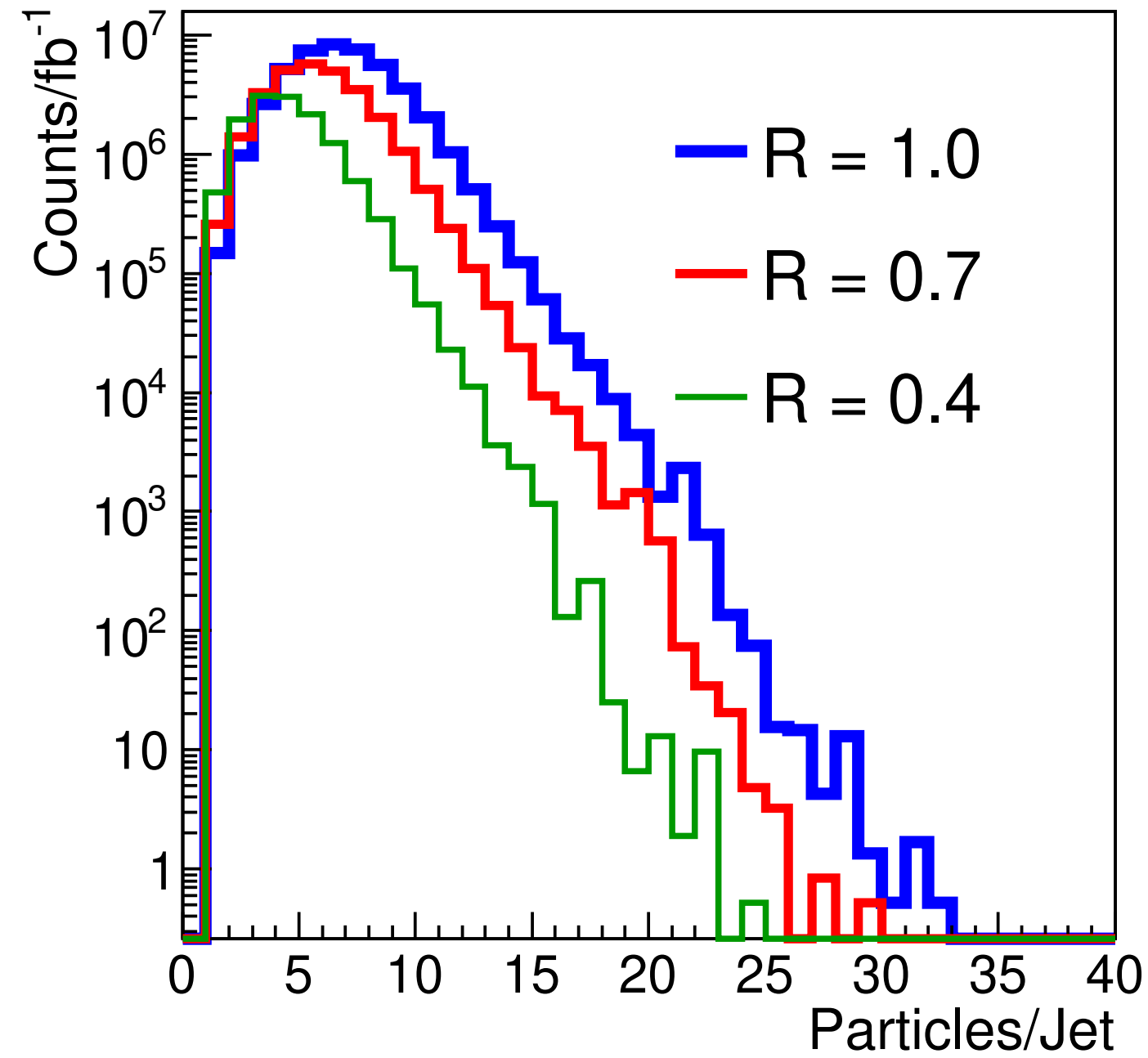
Jets:

$p_T < 20 \text{ GeV}/c$

~ 2 jets per event

$\sim 5-10$ particles per jet

Largely studying non-perturbative regime/
hadronization



B. Page et al. PRD 101, 072003 (2020)

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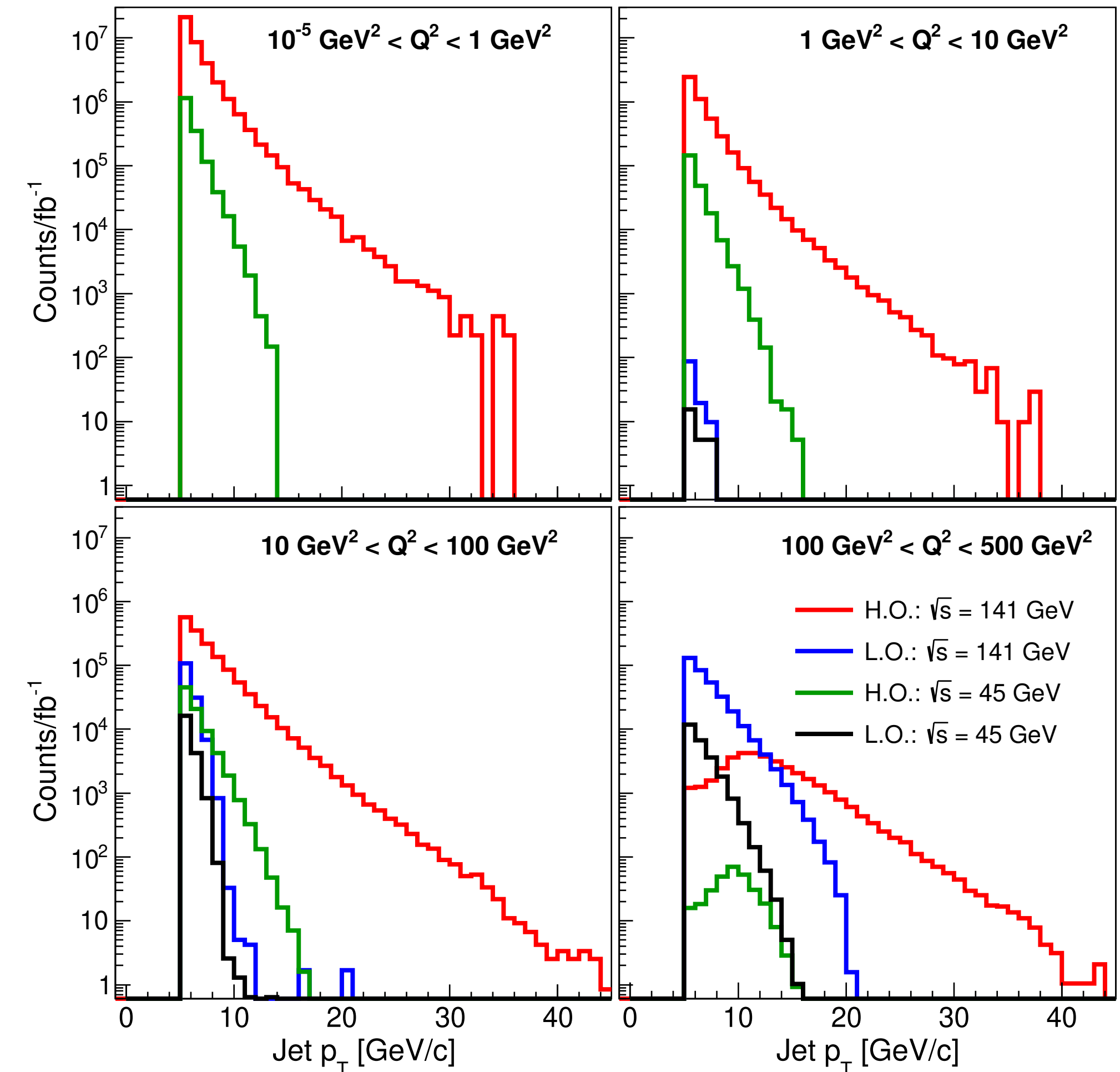
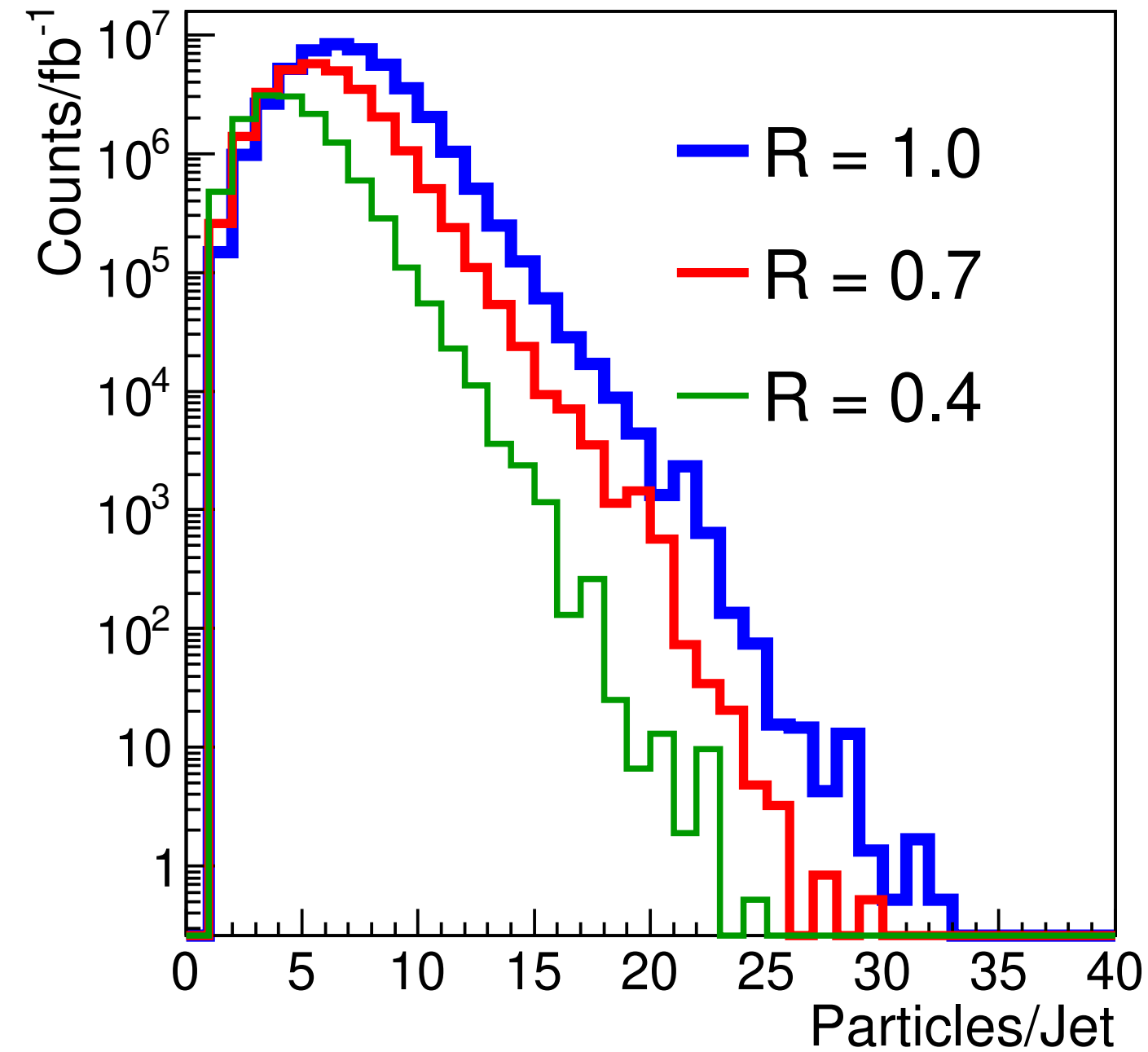
Larger R:

Better representation of partonic kinematics

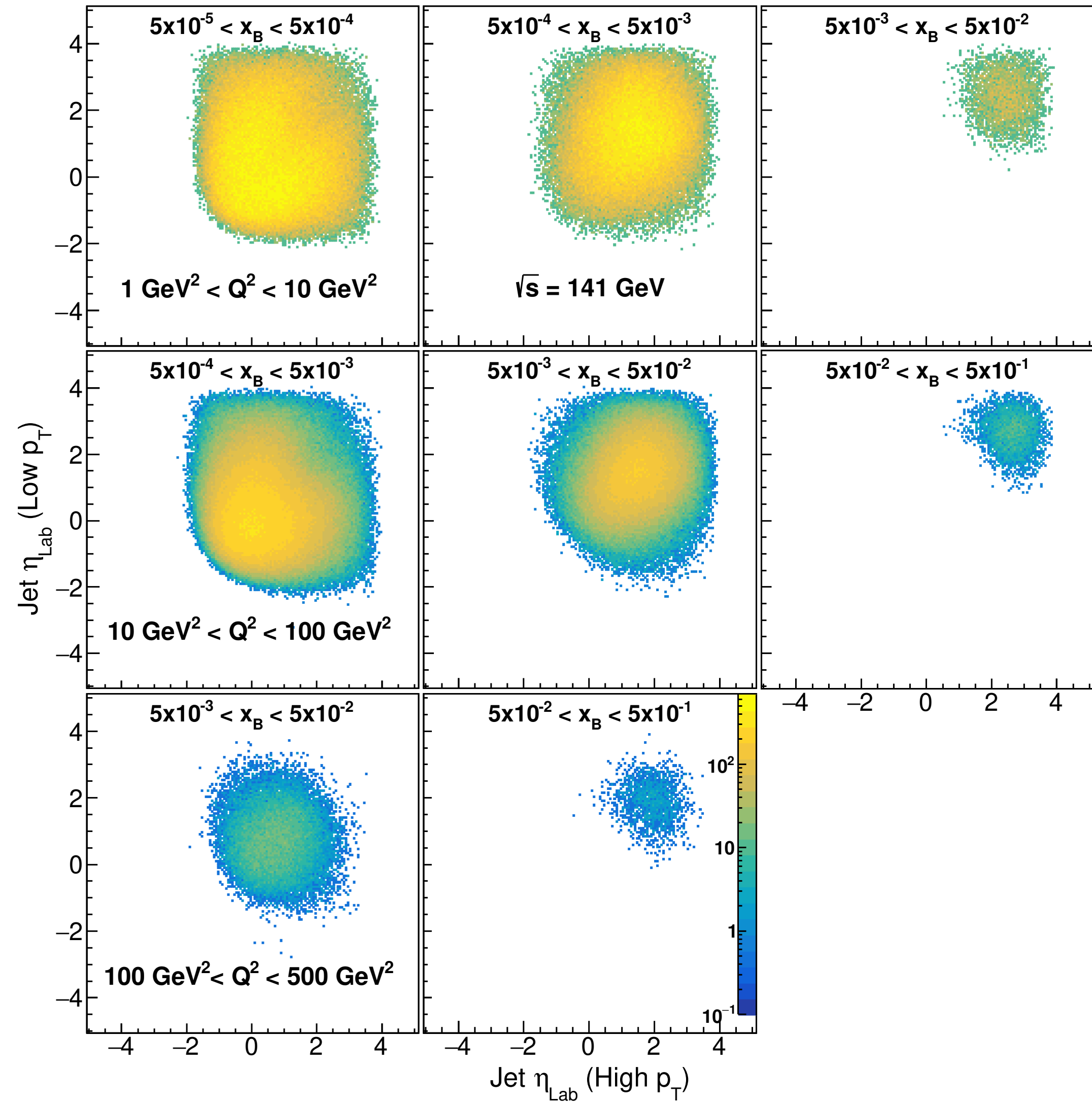
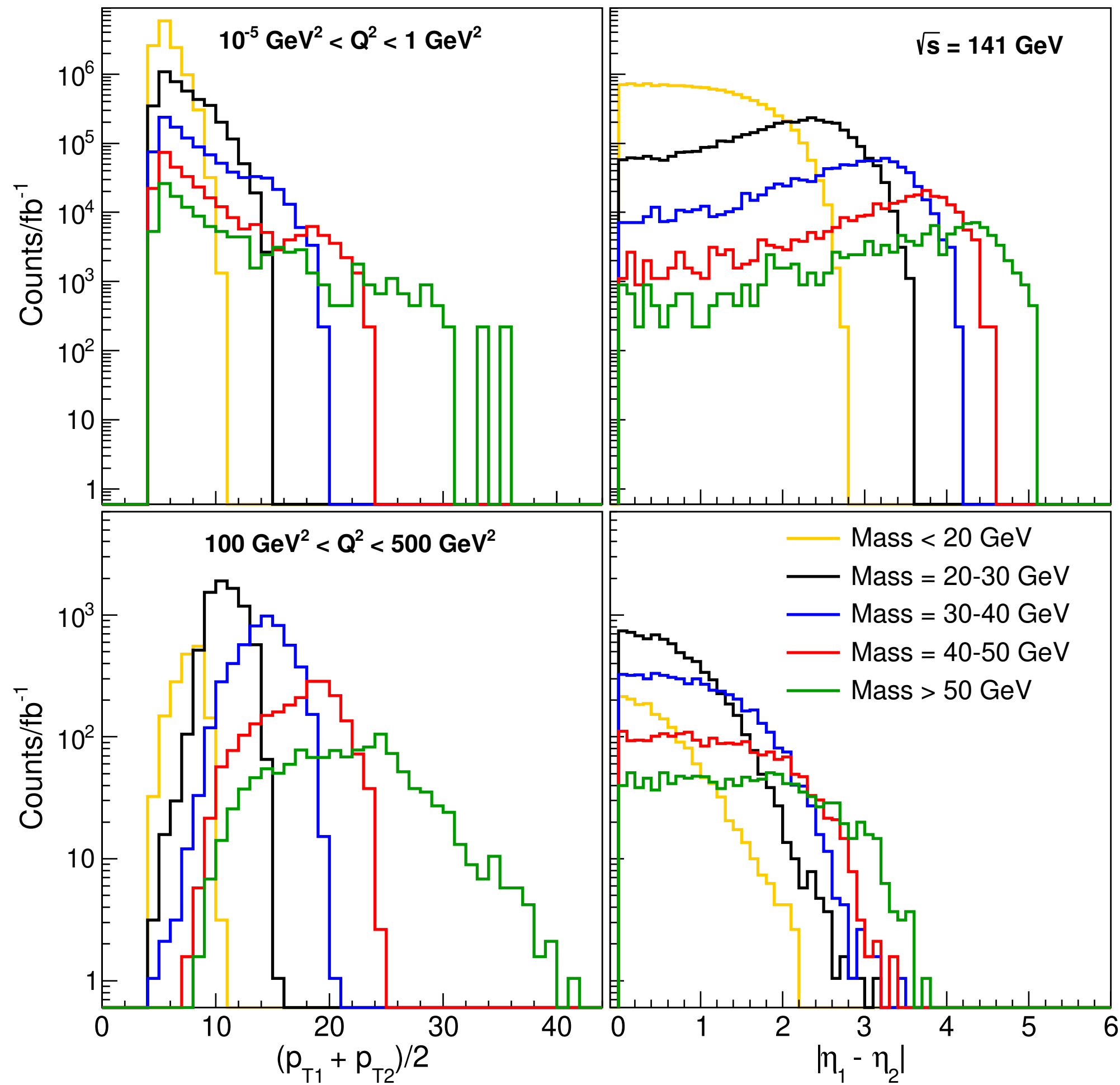
More UE included

RHIC and LHC usually anti- k_T with E-scheme:

Since EIC reasonably “empty” choice not critical

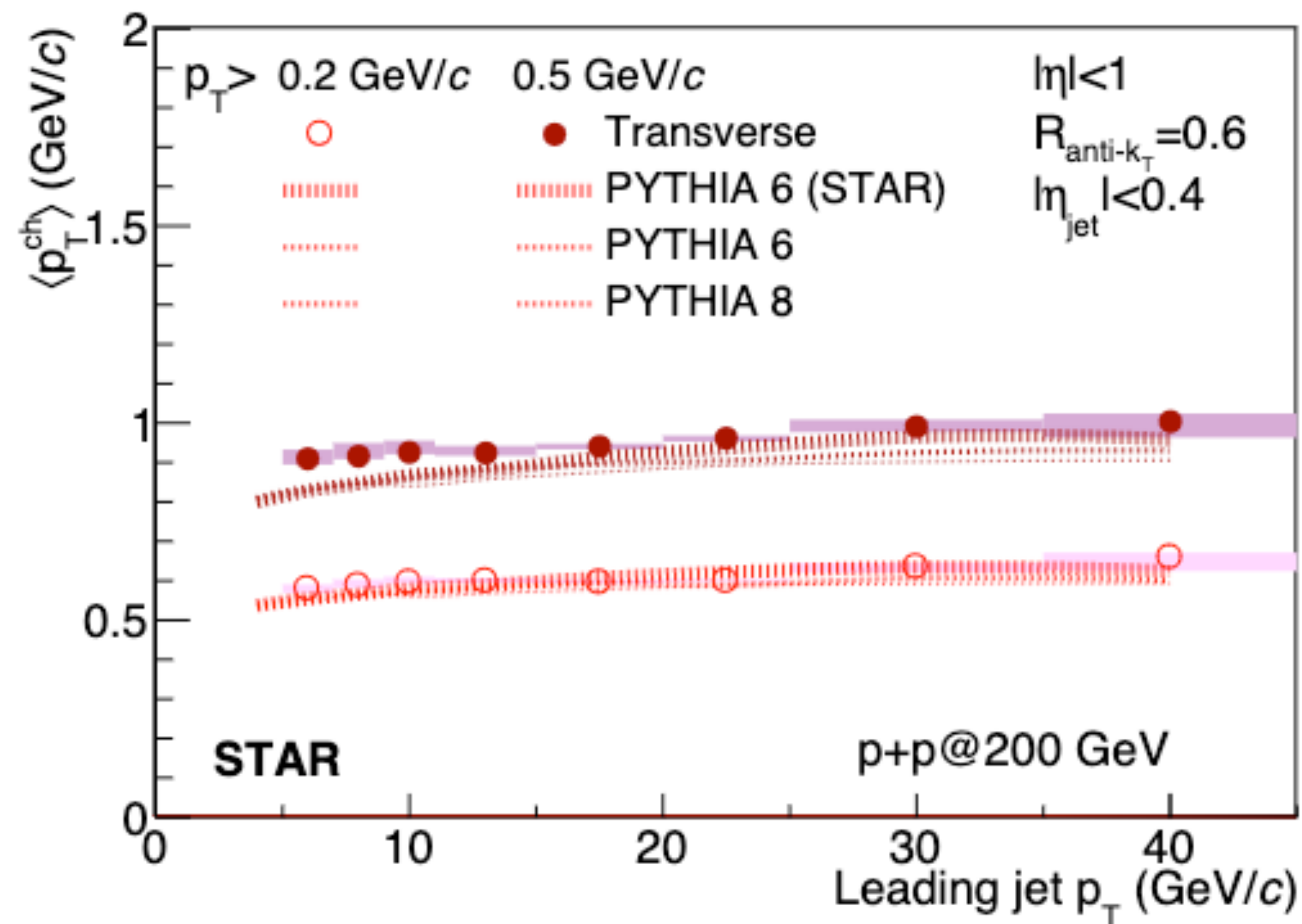
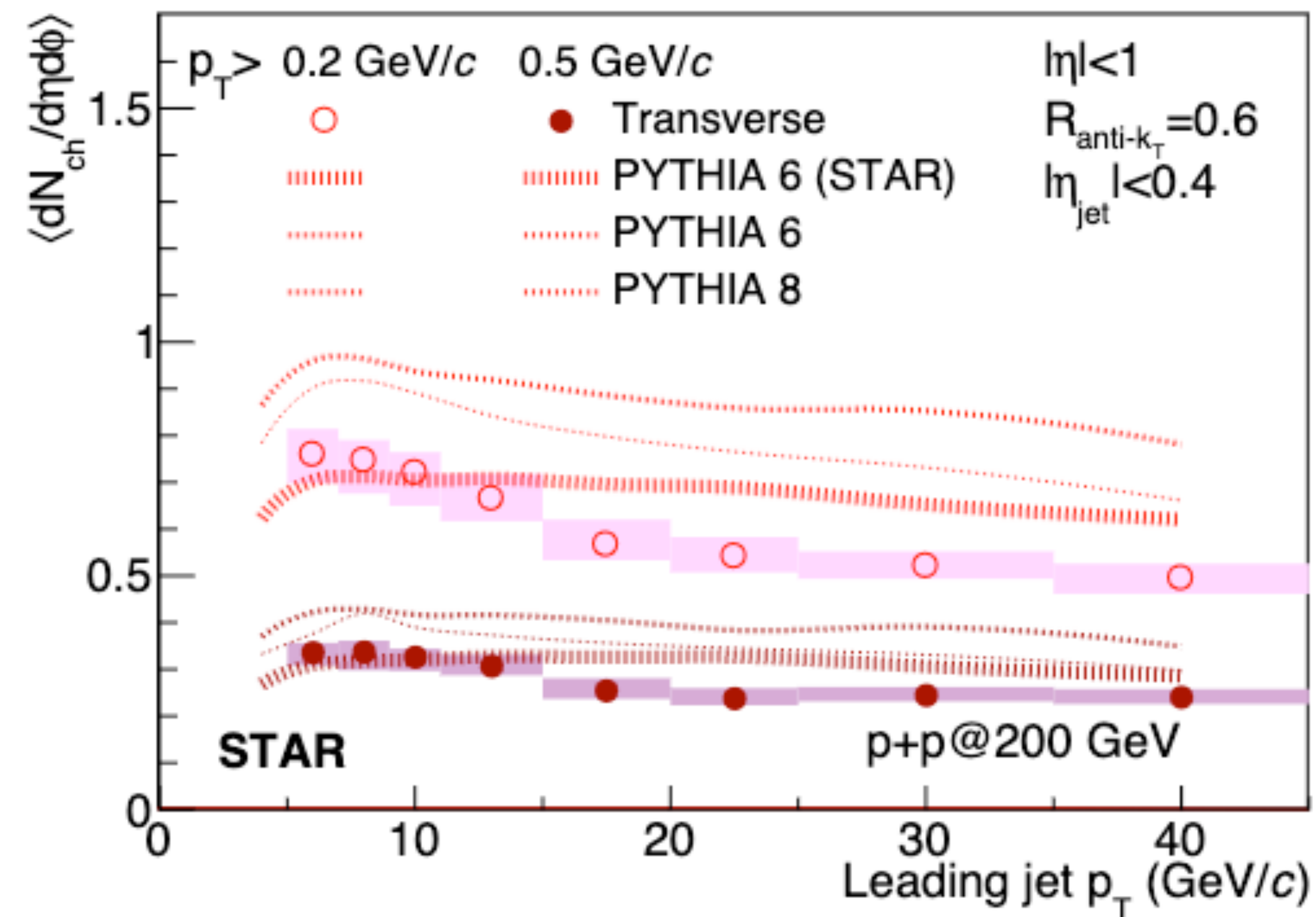


Kinematics and Properties of Di-jets at EIC



Di-jet η swing is important

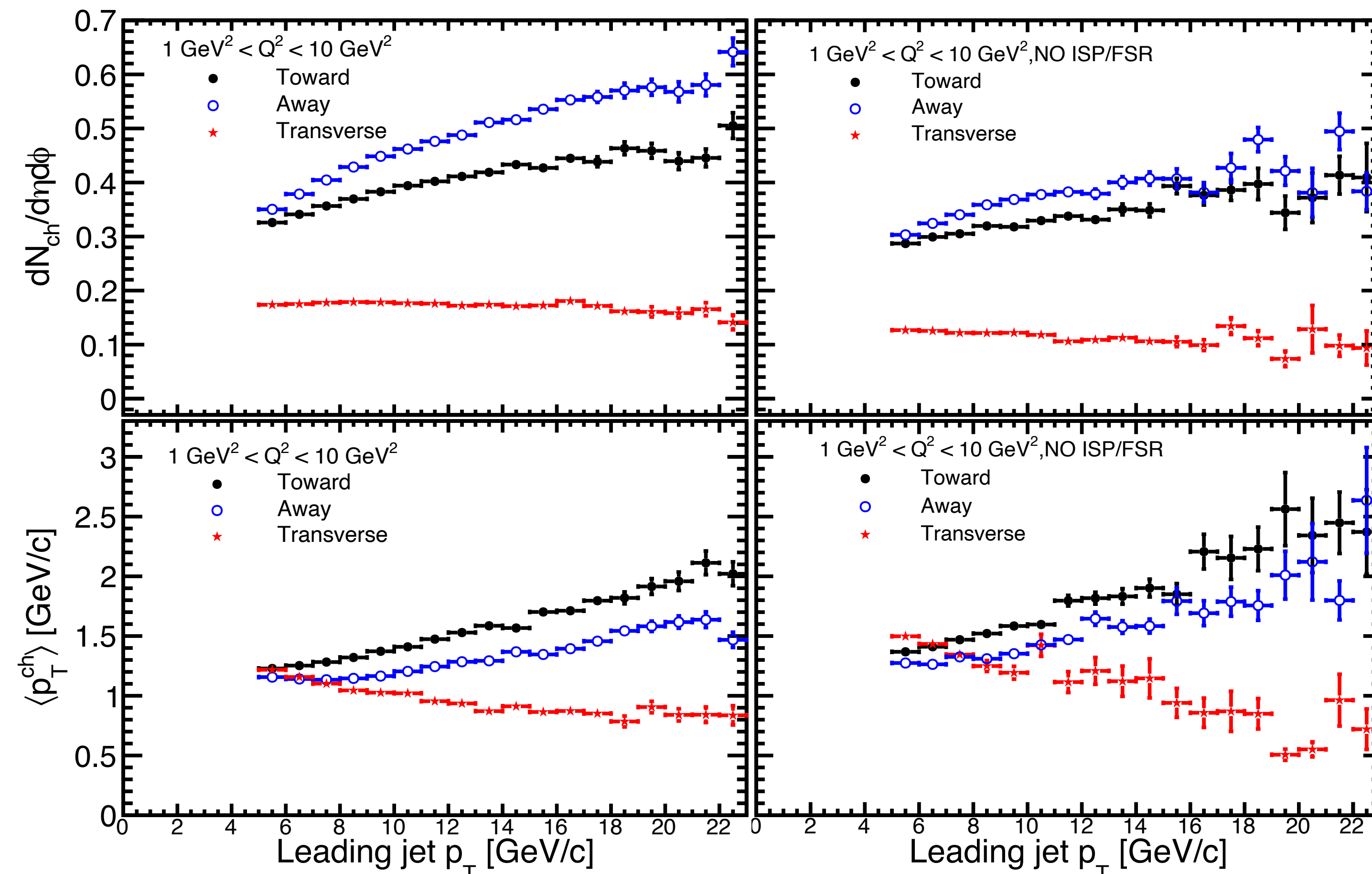
Underlying Event at RHIC



At mid rapidity UE for jet $p_T > 15 \text{ GeV}/c$
 Average charged particle density = 0.4-0.6
 Mean $p_T = 0.5-0.7 \text{ GeV}/c$
 Largely independent of jet p_T
 Significant dependence on low p_T cut-off

For jet with $R = 0.4$:
 Charged particle contamination
 from UE $\sim 150 \text{ MeV}$

Underlying Event at EIC



UE for jet $p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}/c$

Average charged particle density = 0.1-0.2

Mean $p_T = 1-1.2 \text{ GeV}/c$

(p_T of UE increased because using Breit frame)

For jet with $R=0.4$:
Charged particle contamination from UE $\sim 80 \text{ MeV}$

EIC measurements will be over large rapidity

- Need to check on UE rapidity dependence
- Potential solution to use off-axis technique

Detector Requirements for (Di-)jets at EIC

Hermetic detector

(similar for di-hadrons)

Tracking:

- efficient with excellent momentum and angular resolution
- large range of rapidity [jets only back-to-back in azimuth]
- single hadrons $p_T > 100 \text{ MeV}/c$
- 3σ $\pi/K/p$ B: up to 7 GeV/c, C: up to 10 GeV/c, F: up to 50 GeV/c, [species dependent FF]

Electromagnetic calorimetry:

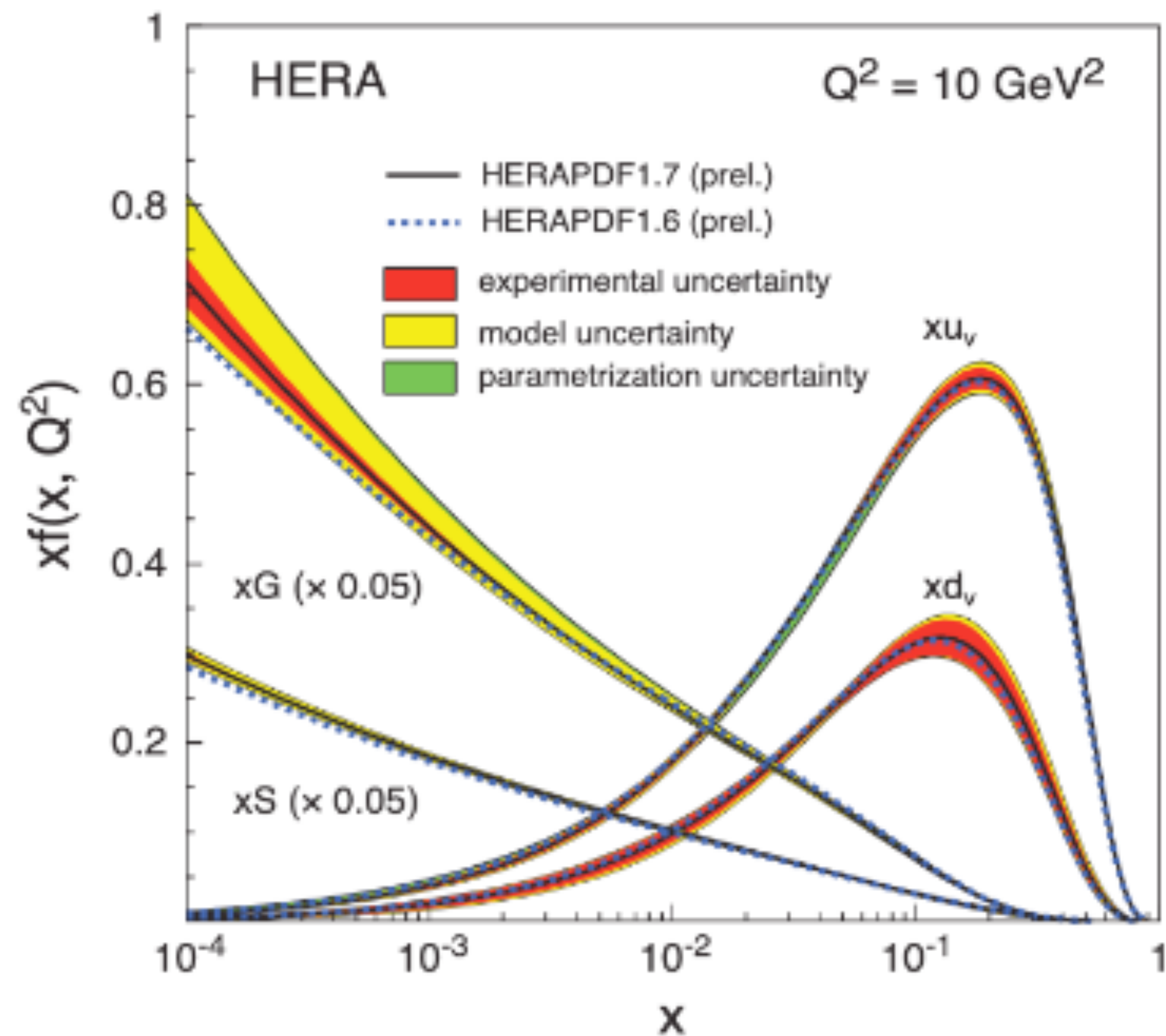
- Resolution: B: $\sigma(E)/E \approx 2\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1 - 3\%$ [drives jet performance capabilities], C: $\sigma(E)/E \approx 10 - 12\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1 - 3\%$ [sufficient, take advantage of excellent tracking], F: $\sigma(E)/E \approx 4.5/\sqrt{E}$

Hadron calorimetry:

- Neutral hadron isolation [important for jet energy scale and resolution, especially F and B]
- Resolution: B: $\sigma(E)/E \approx 50\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 6\%$, C: $\sigma(E)/E \approx 85\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 7\%$, F: $\sigma(E)/E \approx 35\%/\sqrt{E}$
- Minimum energy: 500 MeV/c

Yellow Report

Gluon Saturation



Rapid increase of gluon density as lower x

- saturation when splitting rate matches rate of recombination
- saturation scale at Q_s

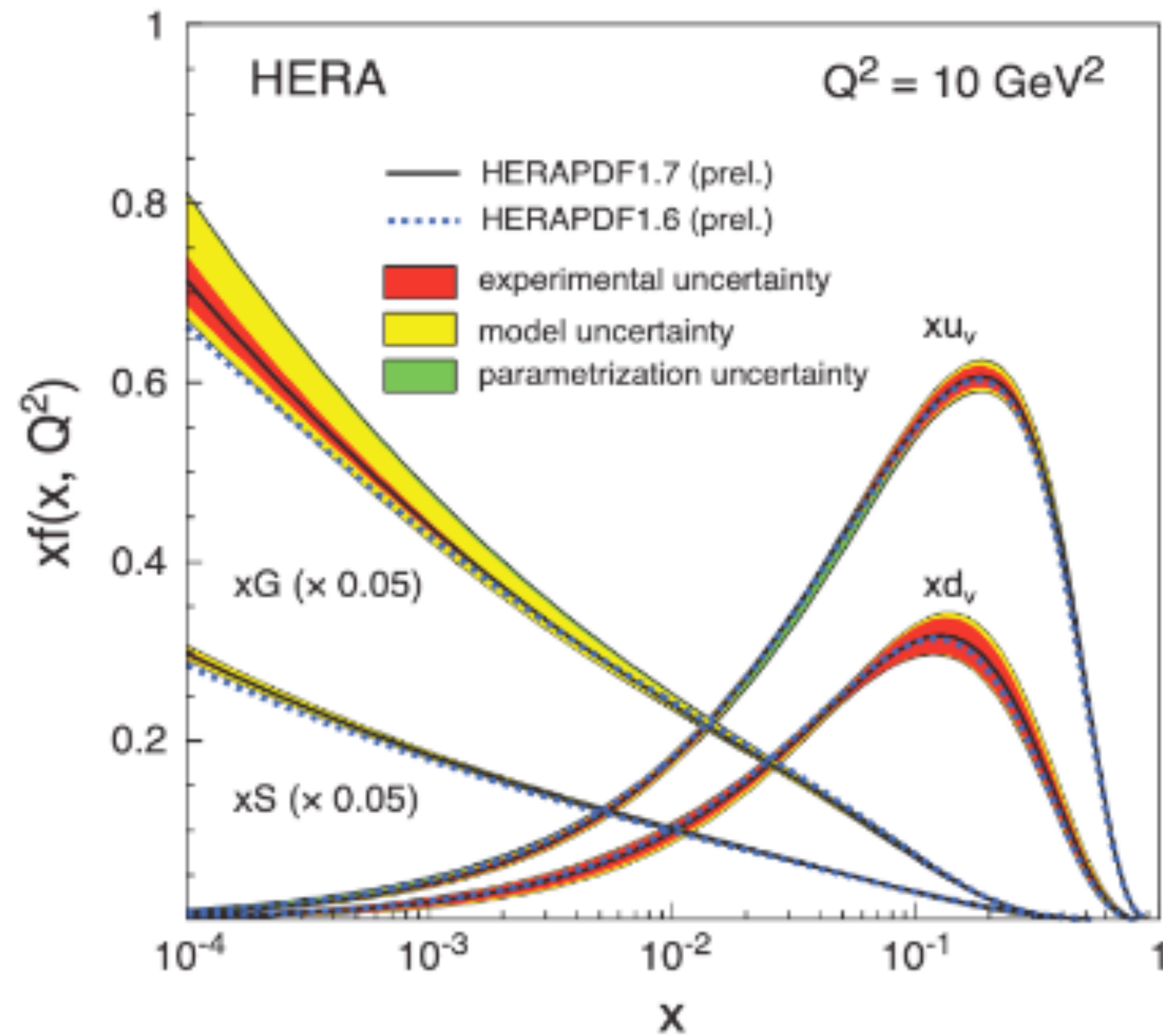
$$Q_s \propto A^{1/3} :$$

More suppression for heavier nuclei

Forward for low- x

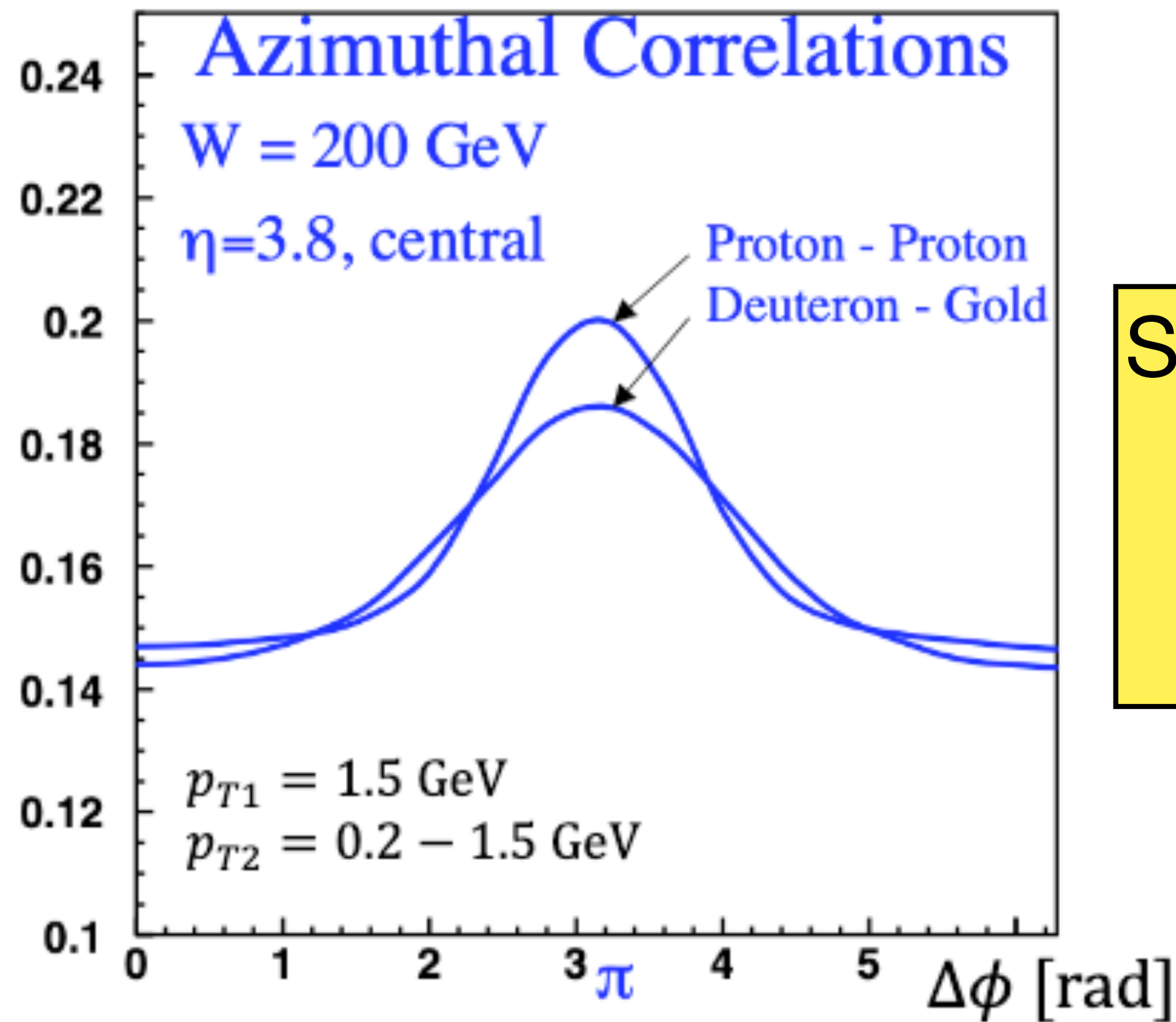
D.Kharzeev et al. NPA 748, 627 (2005)

Gluon Saturation



Rapid increase of gluon density as lower x

- saturation when splitting rate matches rate of recombination
- saturation scale at Q_s



Signal of saturation:
 suppression of
 away-side jet
 correlation

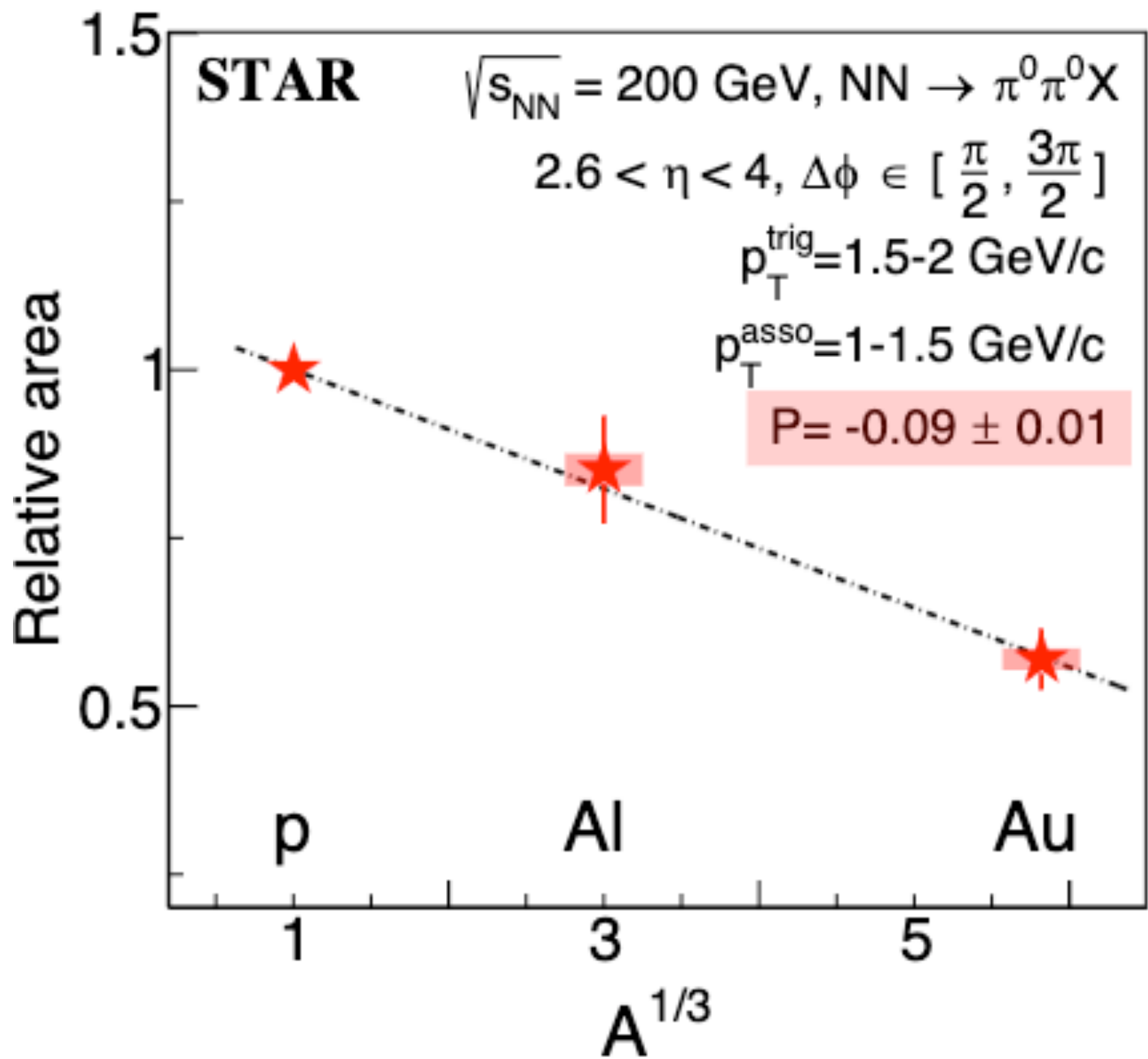
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Di-pi Correlations at RHIC

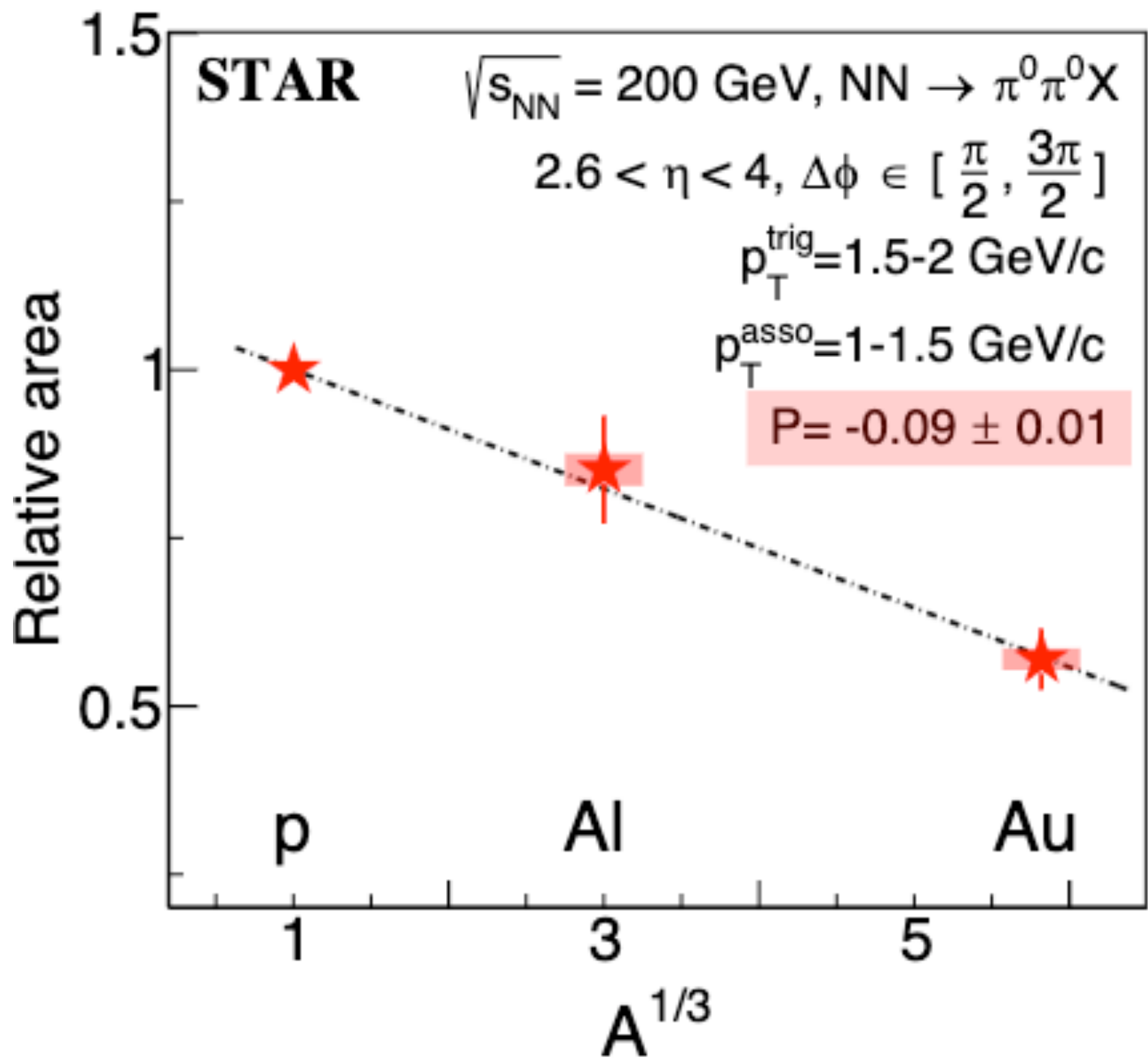


Suppression in pA:

- Dependence on A
- Dependence on EA (related to b but not b)
- Only at low p_T
- No broadening

STAR: PRL 129, 092501 (2022)
 PHENIX: PRL 107, 172301 (2011)

Di-pi Correlations at RHIC

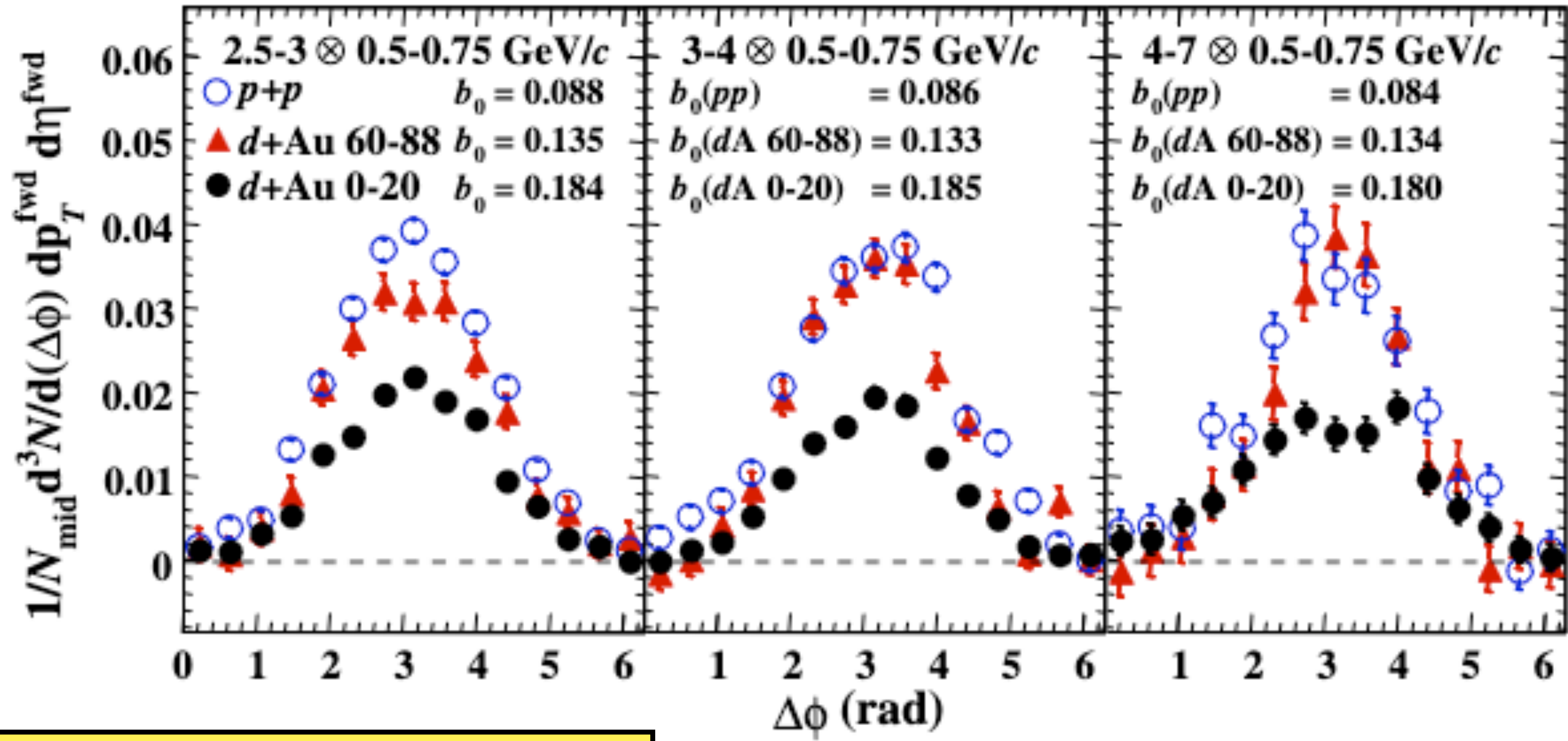


Suppression in pA:

- Dependence on A
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- Only at low p_T
- No broadening

Suppression in dAu:

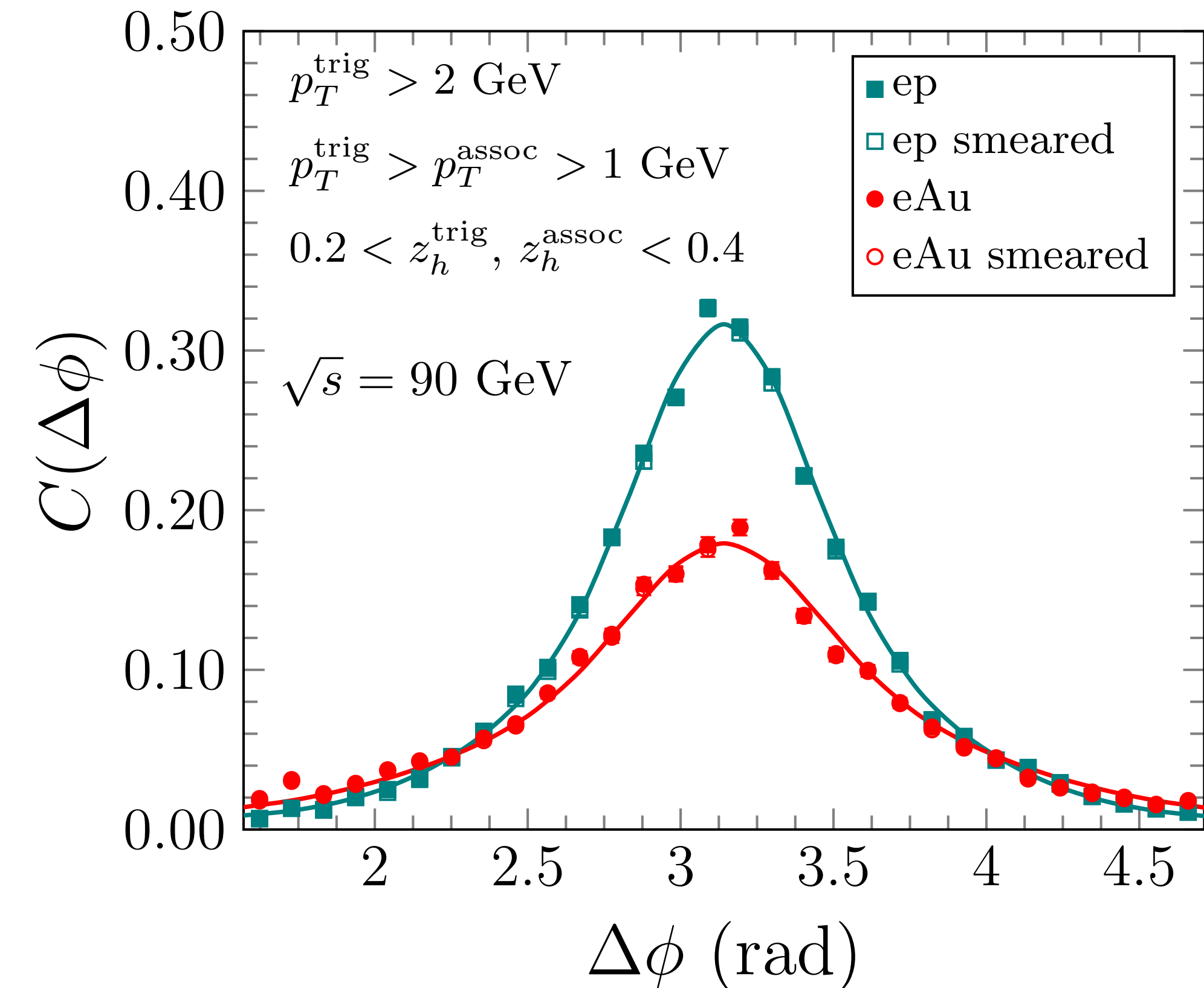
- Only at low p_T
- Only in central events



Hints of reaching saturation at RHIC
 - 2024: unique opportunity with STAR forward upgrades

STAR: PRL 129, 092501 (2022)
 PHENIX: PRL 107, 172301 (2011)

Opportunities at the EIC



Events with inelasticity $0.6 < y < 0.8$

Pairs $|\eta| < 3.5$

Integrated luminosity $10 \text{ fb}^{-1}/A$

stat uncertainties smaller than markers

RHIC

- Similar Moderate- Q^2 -low x
- Similar collision energy
- Complimentary probes (e vs p)

LHC

- High Q^2 - low x
- Complimentary probes (e vs p)

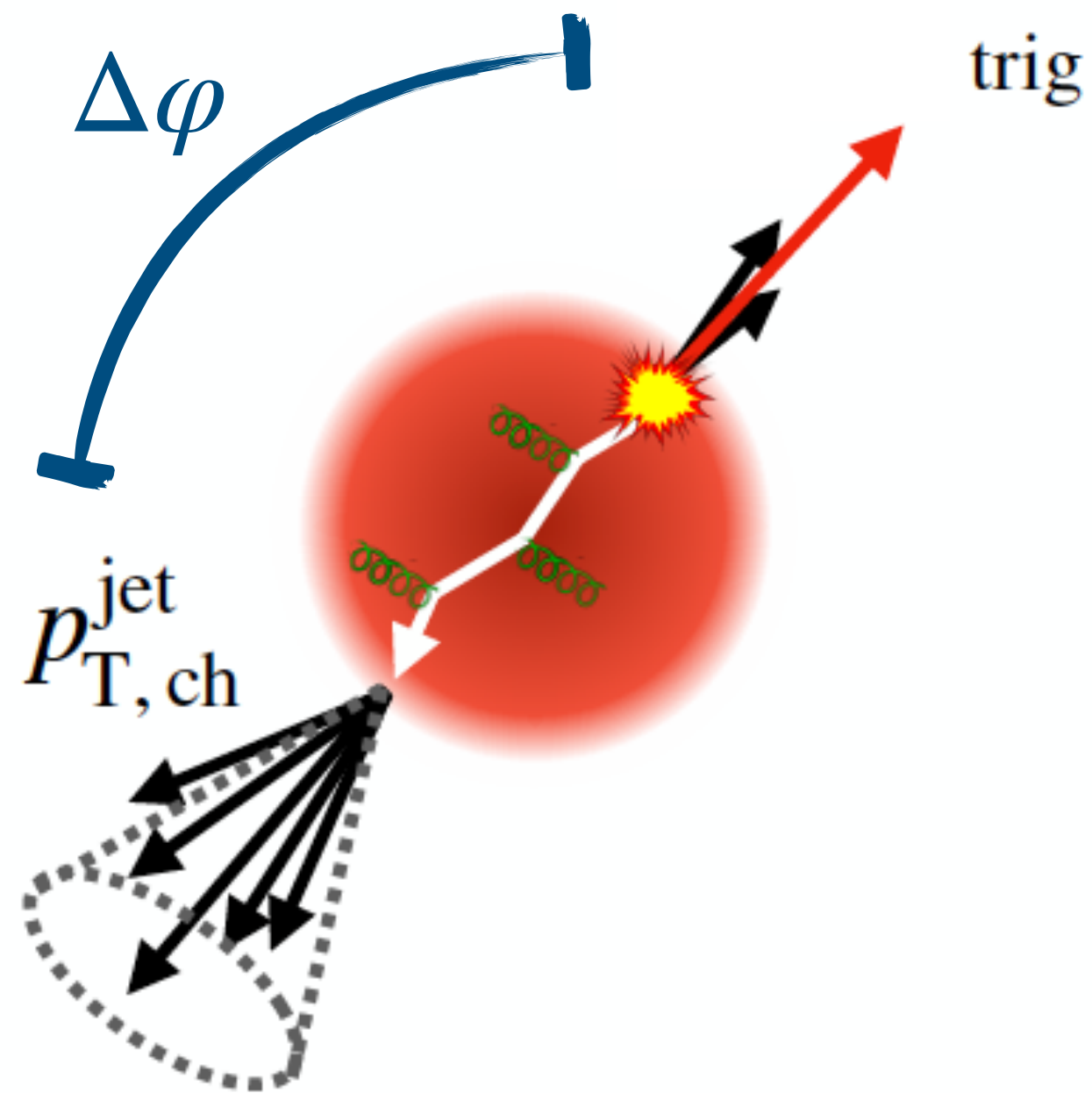
EIC

- Study wide range of ion beams from deuterons to heavy nuclei (Au, Pb, U)

Definitive measurements at EIC?

Jet Deflection in HI Collisions

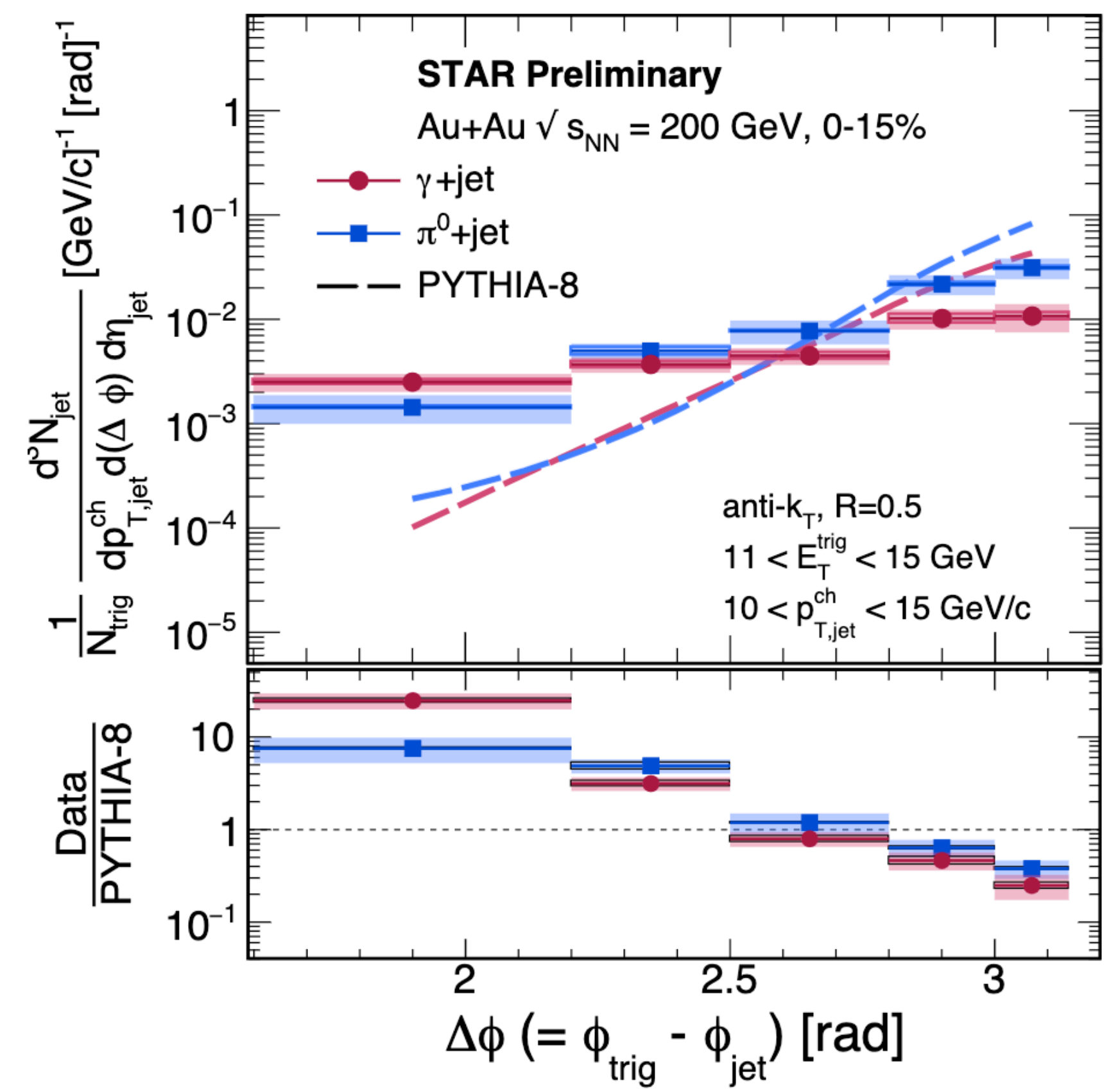
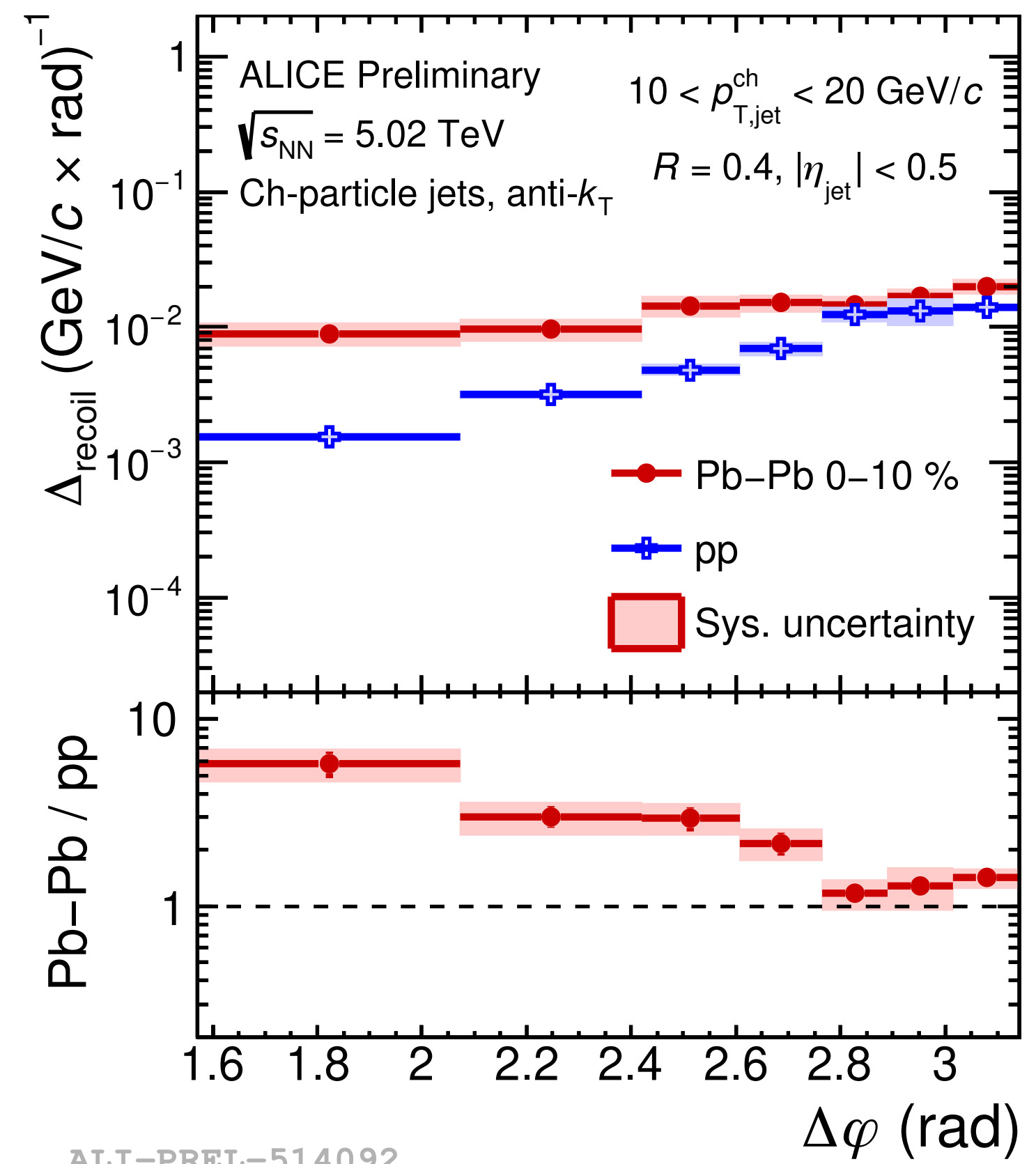
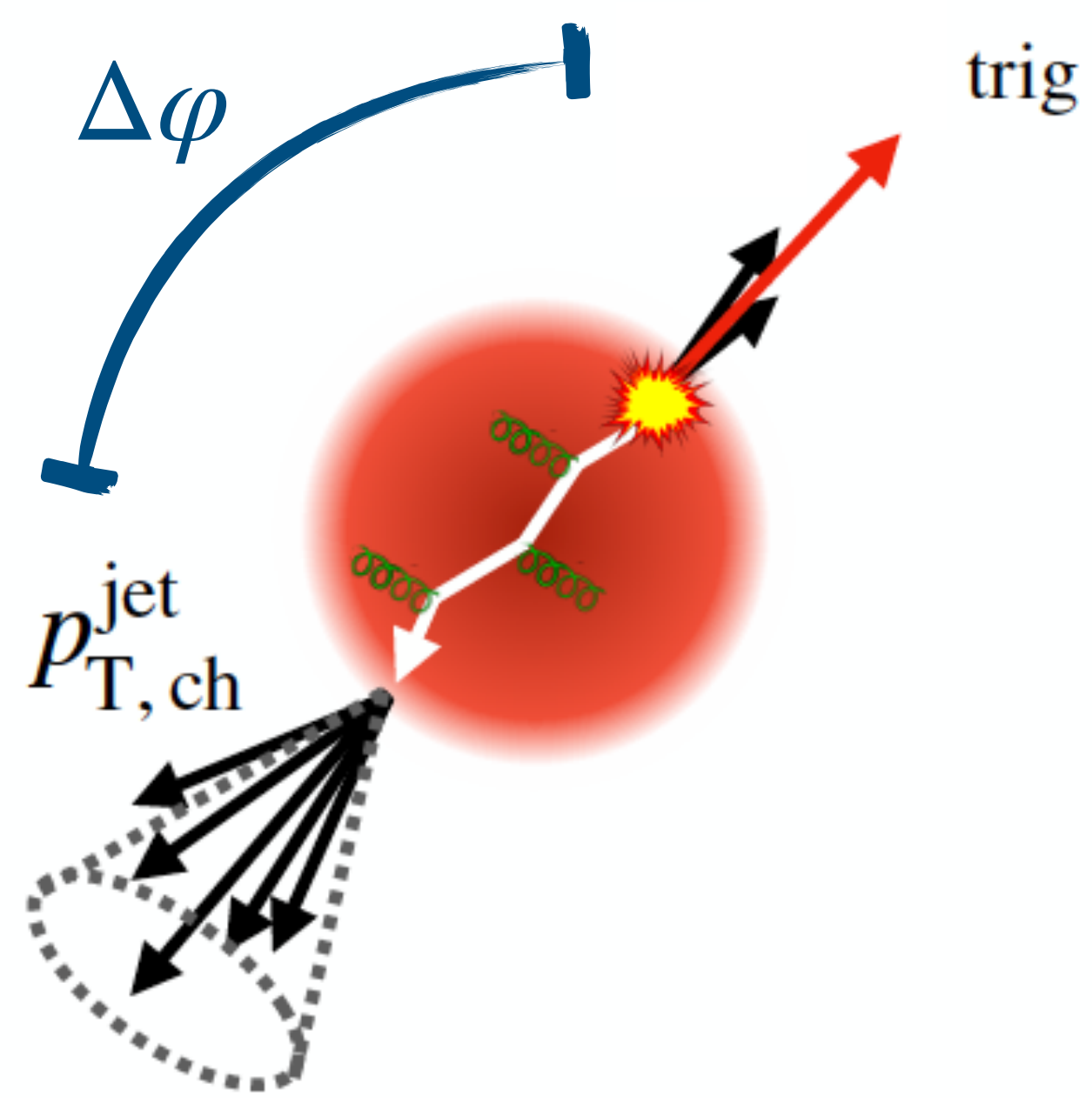
Scattering off “quasi-particle” in medium results in deflection of jet
Recoil jet no longer acoplanar (back-to-back)



STAR: Y. Hu HP 2023
ALICE: Y. Hou HP 2023

Jet Deflection in HI Collisions

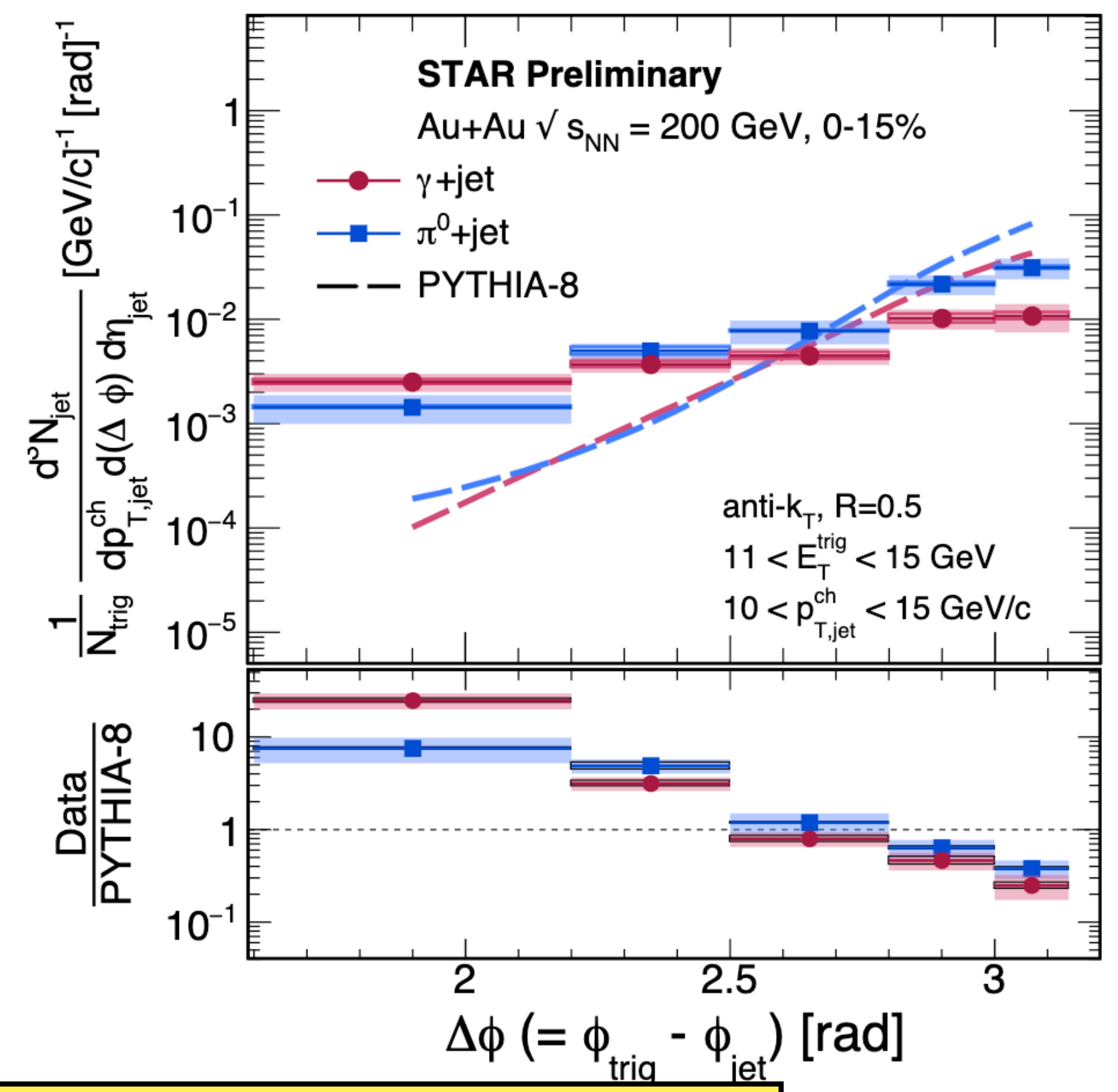
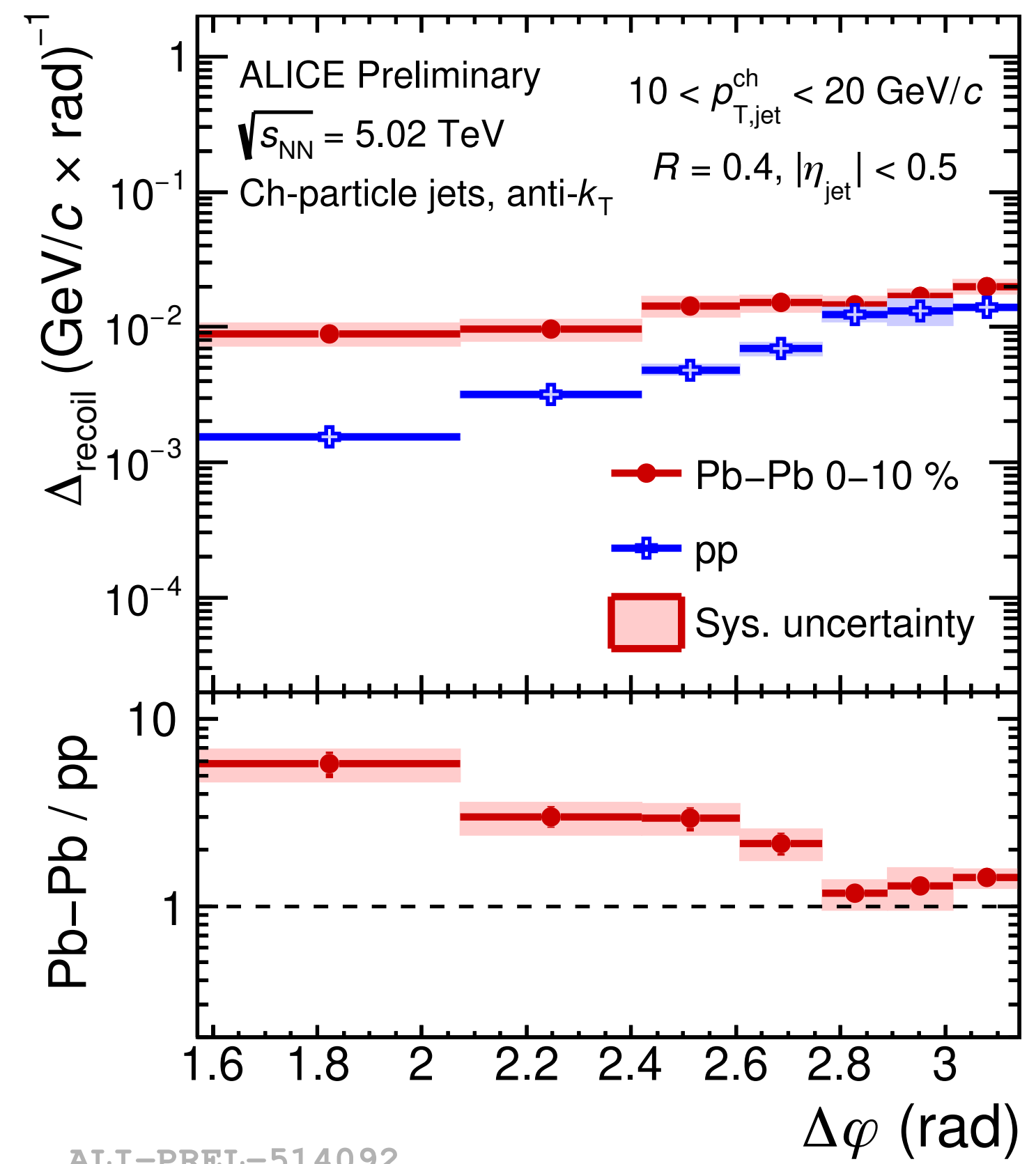
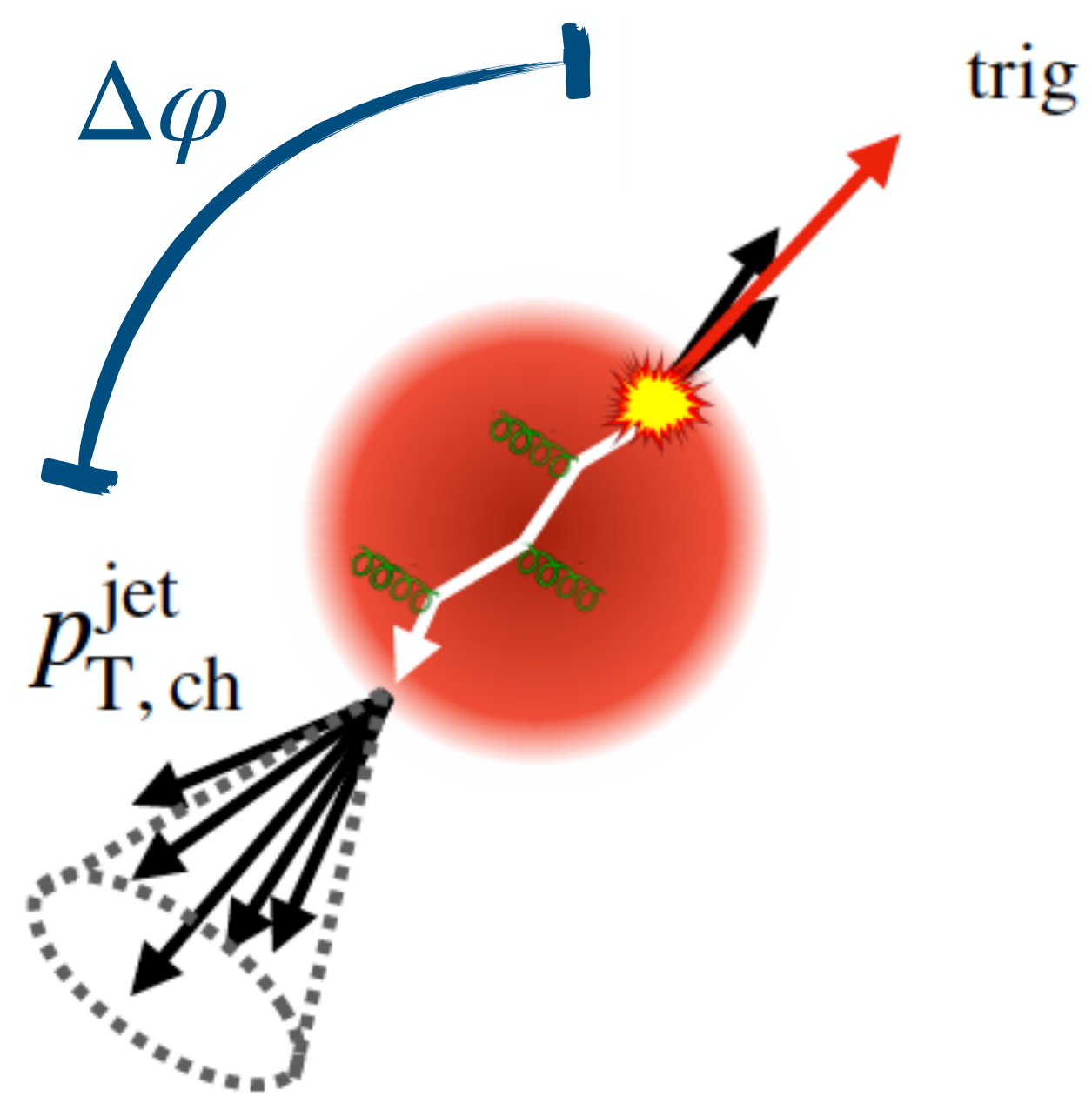
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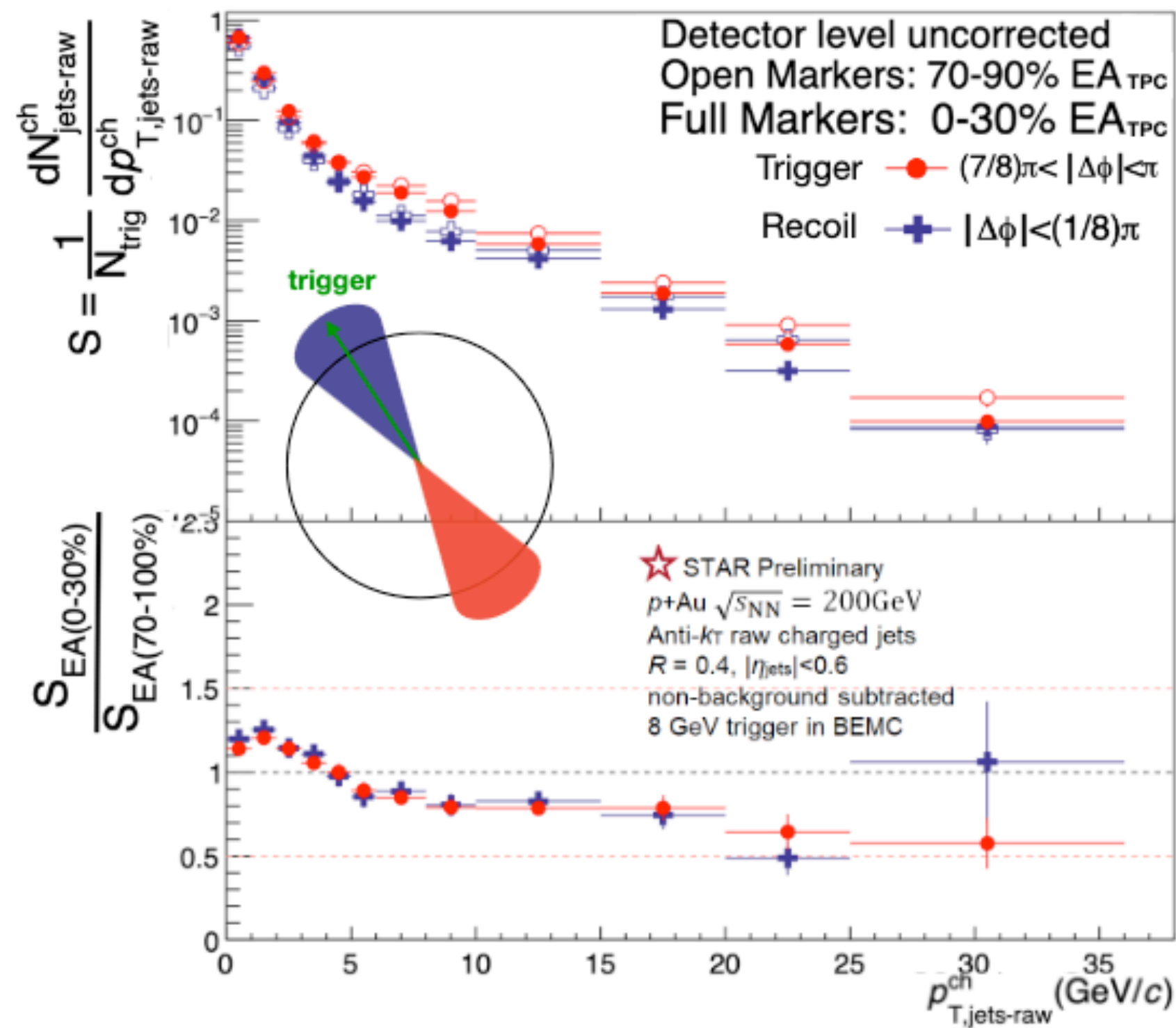


No acoplanarity seen as function of EA in pAu at STAR

Acoplanarity in A-A due to scattering or medium response to jet?

STAR: Y. Hu HP 2023
 ALICE: Y. Hou HP 2023

Energy Loss to p(d)-Au Medium at RHIC

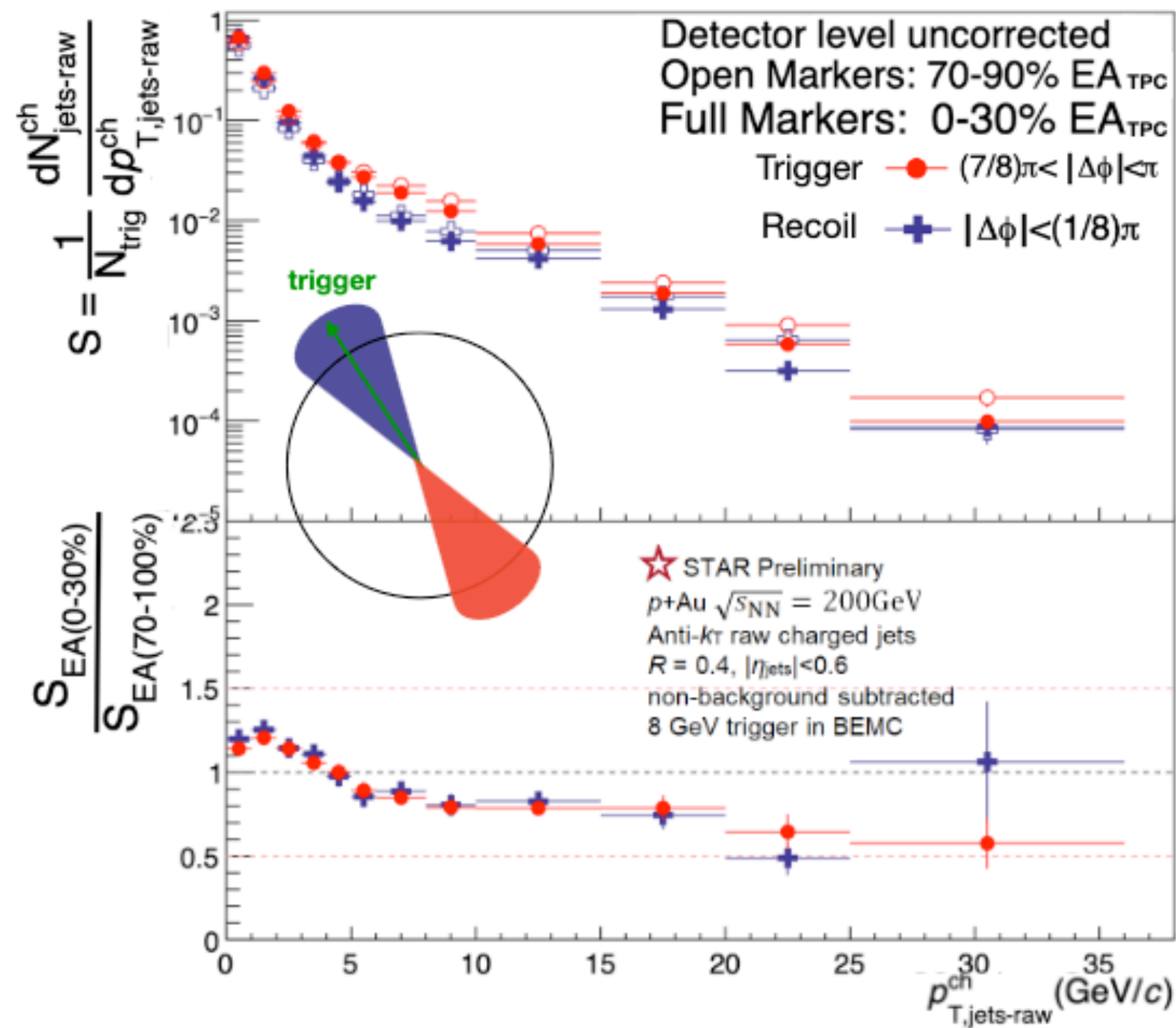


I_{pAu} for recoil jet

Normalization per high p_{T} trigger object

Suppression on near and away-side similar;
 inconsistent with E_{loss}

Energy Loss to p(d)-Au Medium at RHIC



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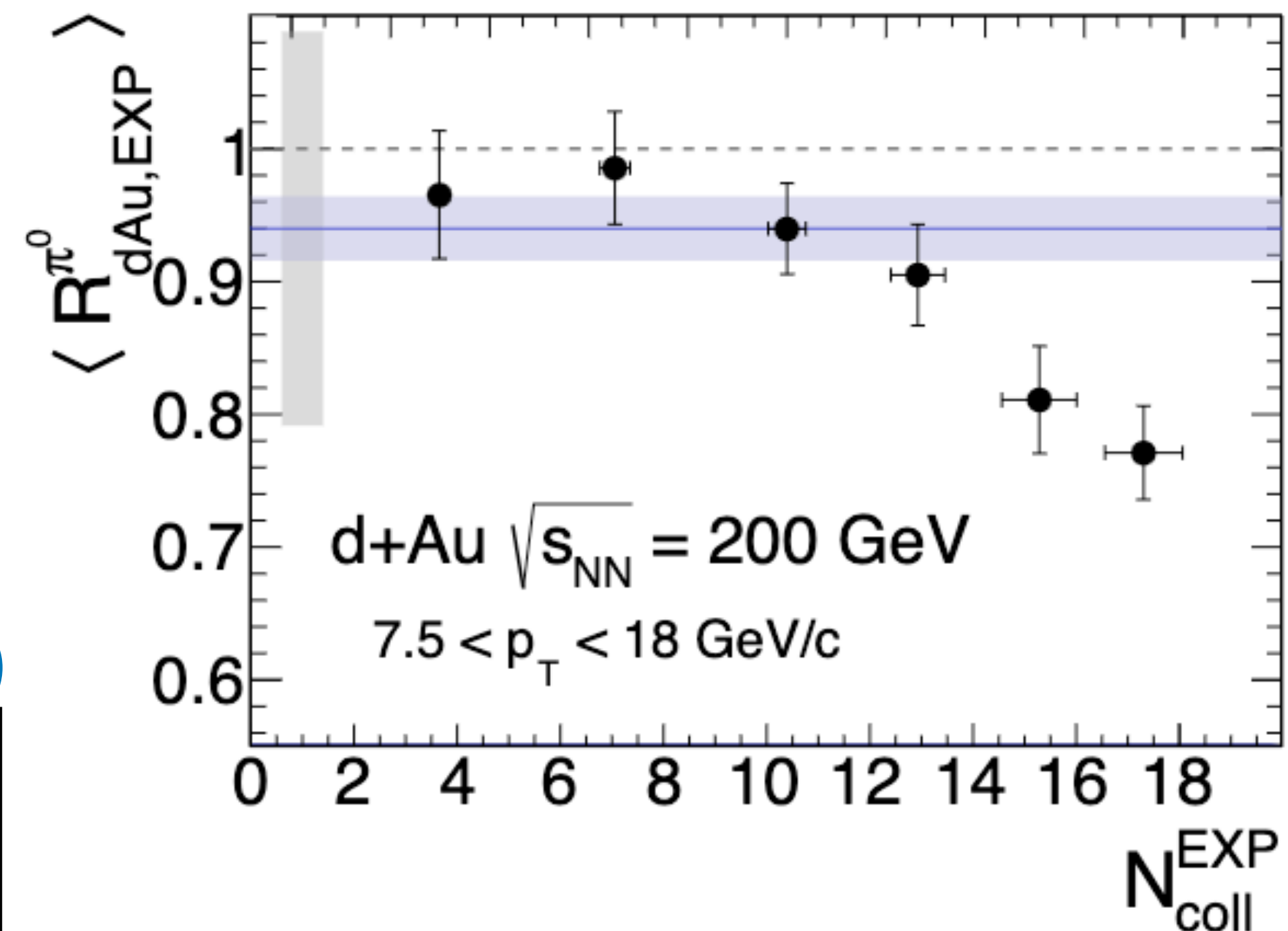
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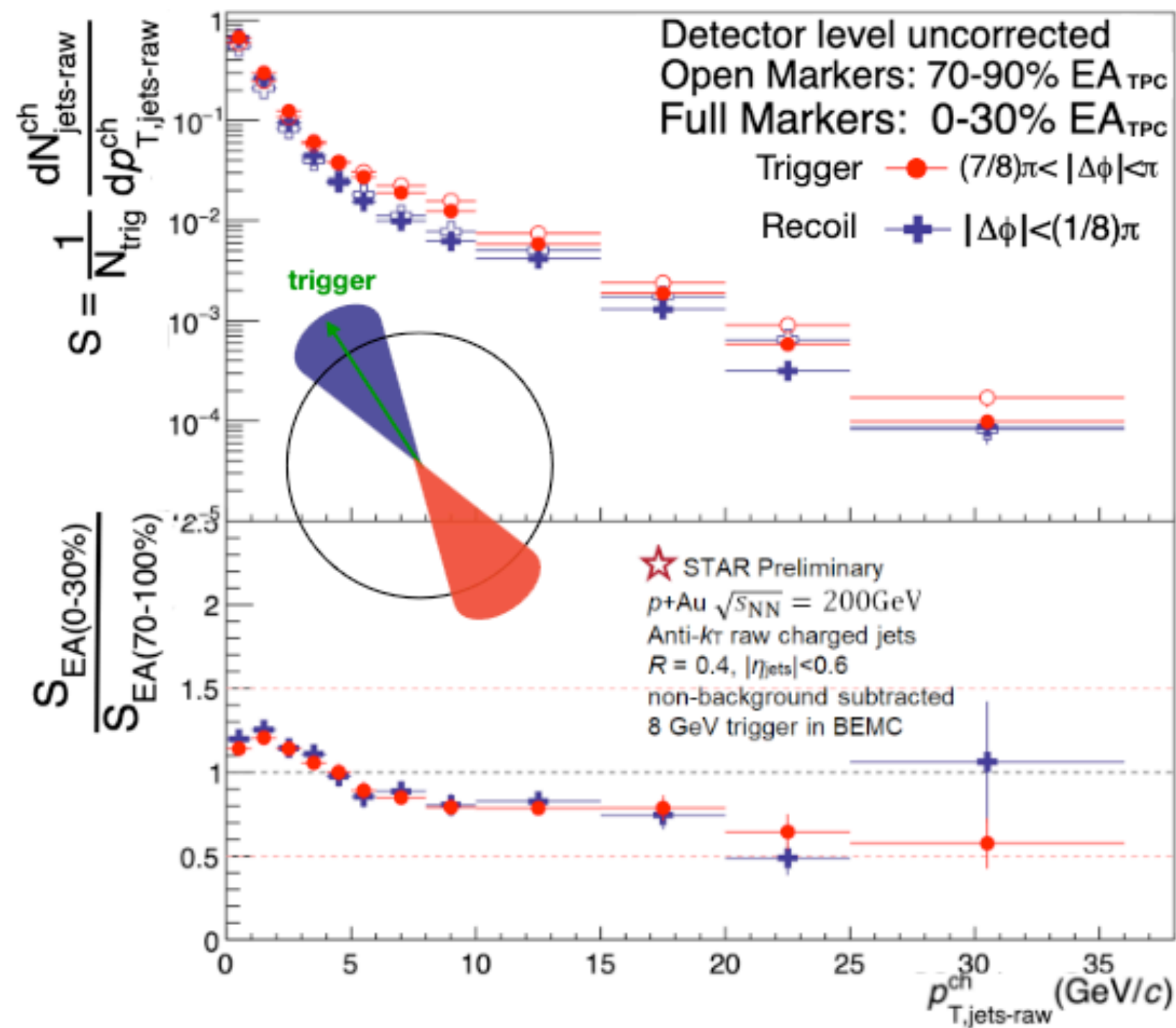
R_{dAu} for π^0

N_{bin} determined by forcing $R_{dAu} \gamma$ to unity
 (colorless object no interaction with medium)

Qualitatively consistent with predictions of E_{loss}
 in small systems



Energy Loss to p(d)-Au Medium at RHIC

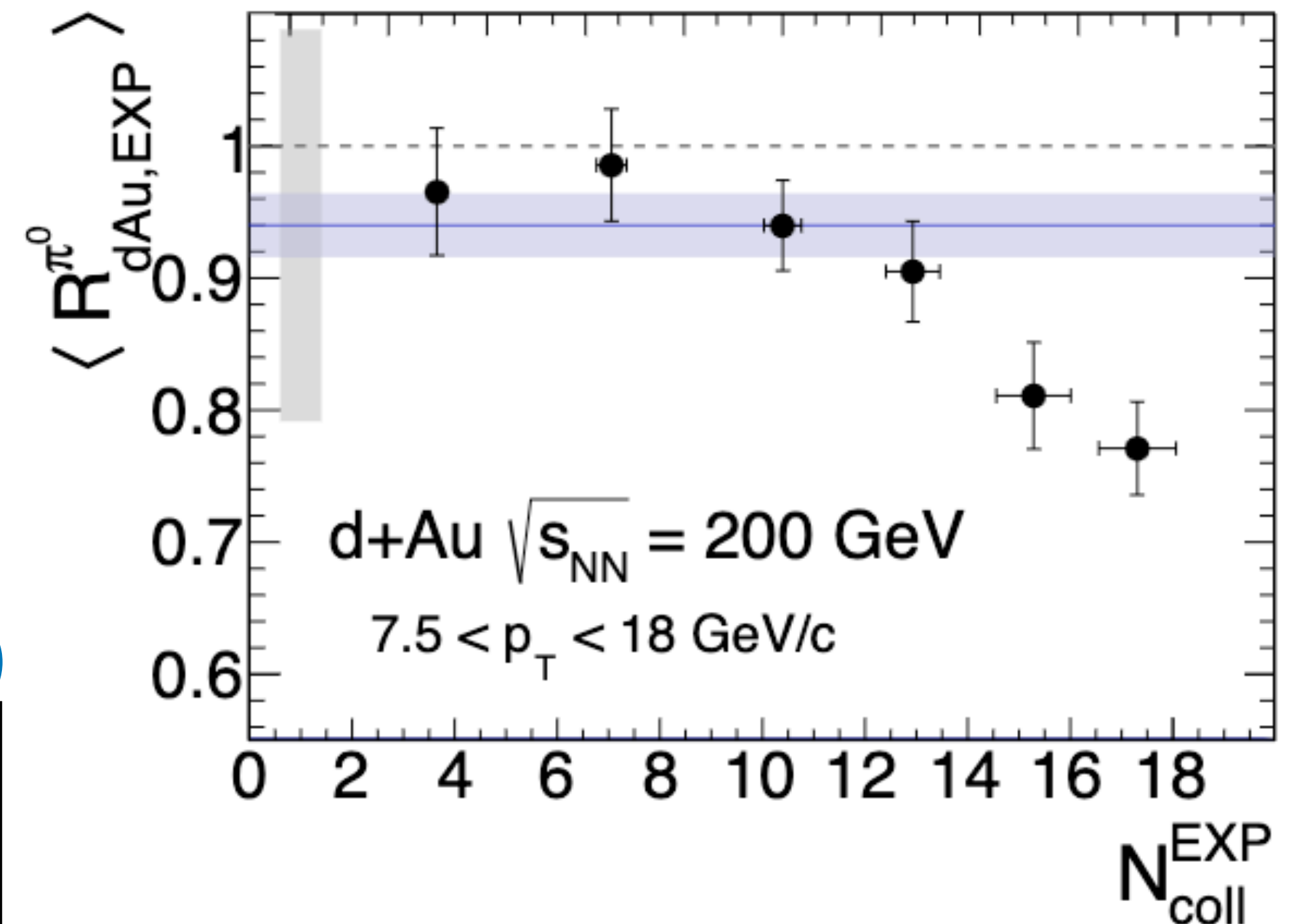


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What will
 we see at
 EIC?



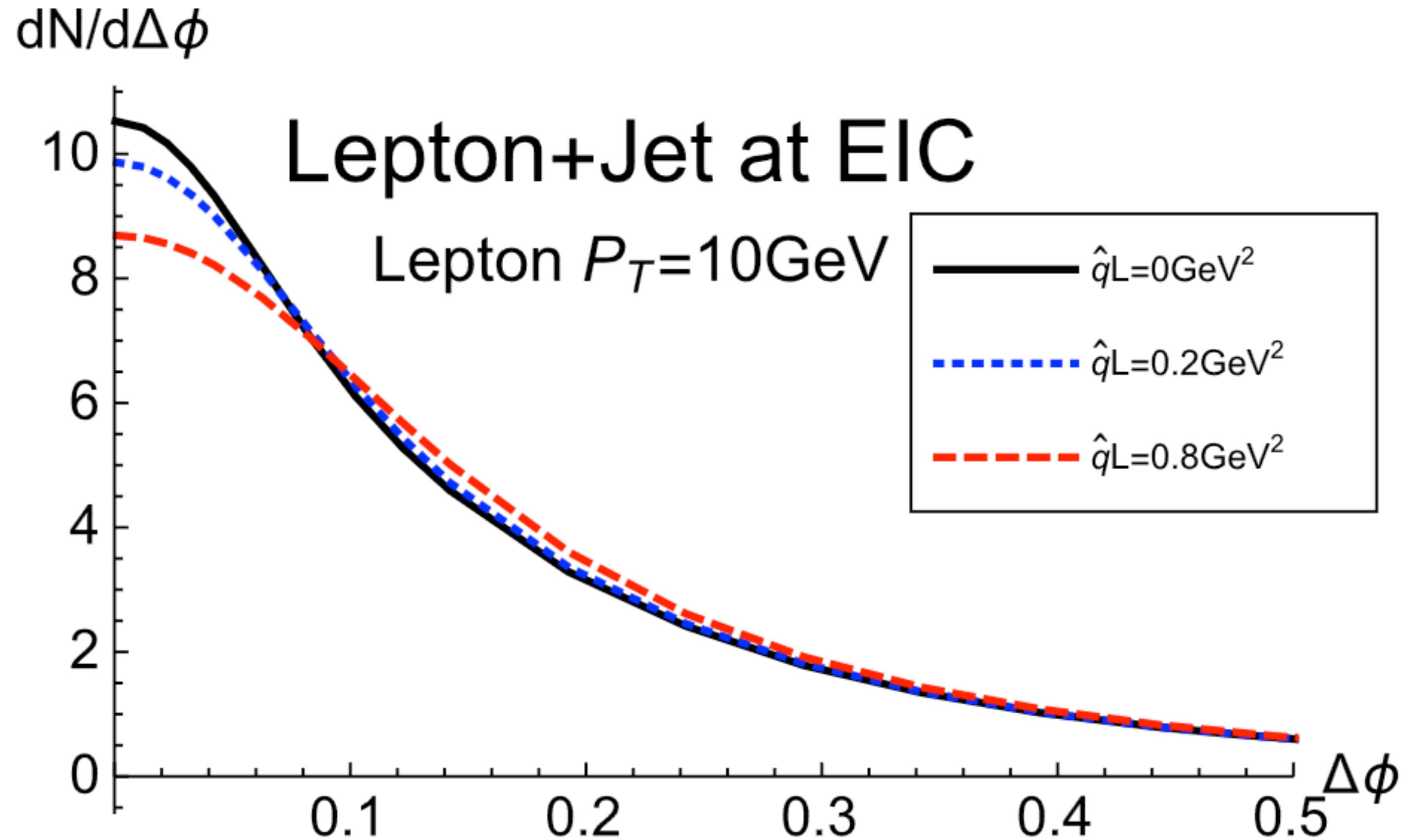
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Jet Azimuthal Broadening at the EIC

Lepton-jet correlations in DIS in eA



Multiple interactions of hard scattered parton as it exits the target nucleus generates p_T -broadening/deflection

- similar concept used to explain Cronin effect in pA collisions

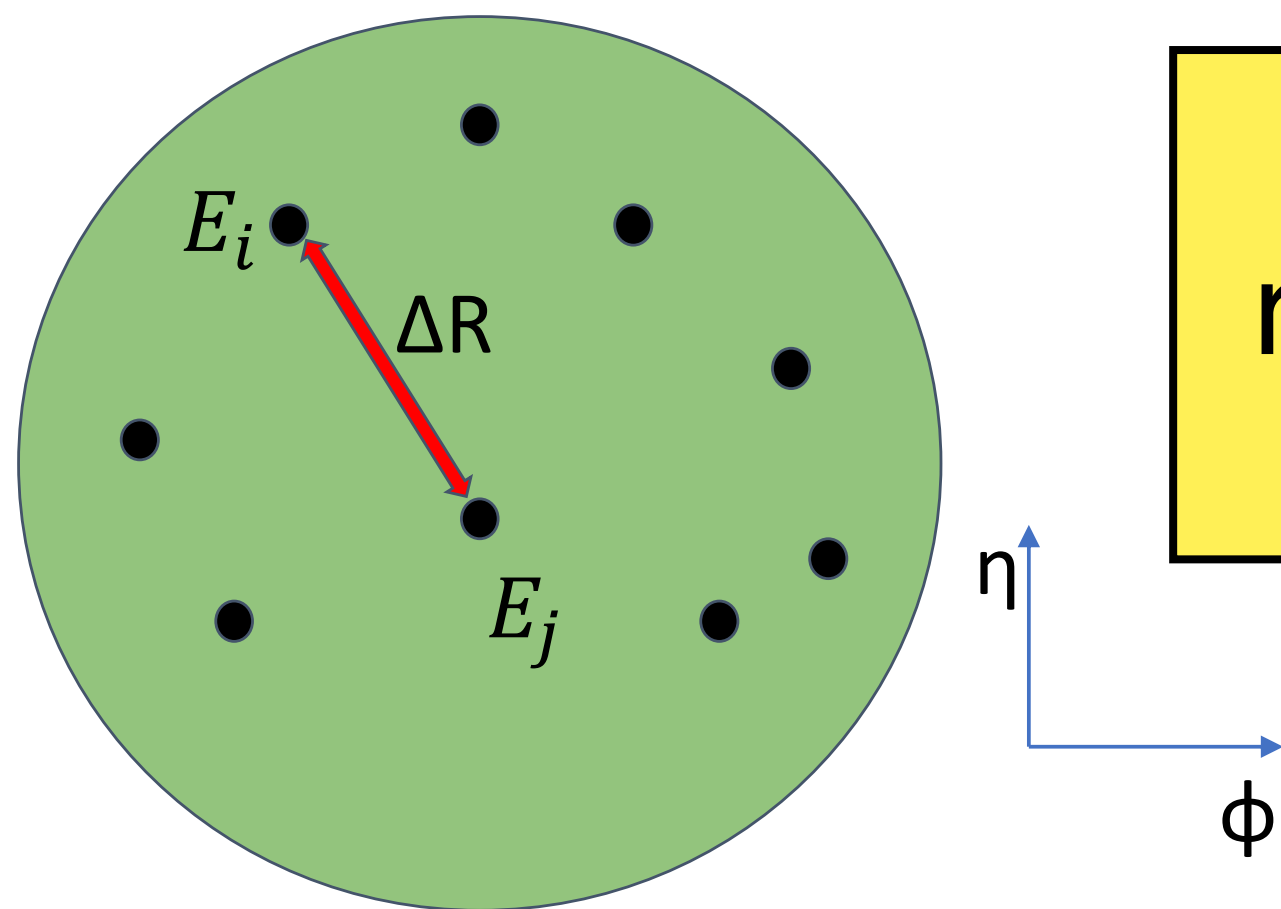
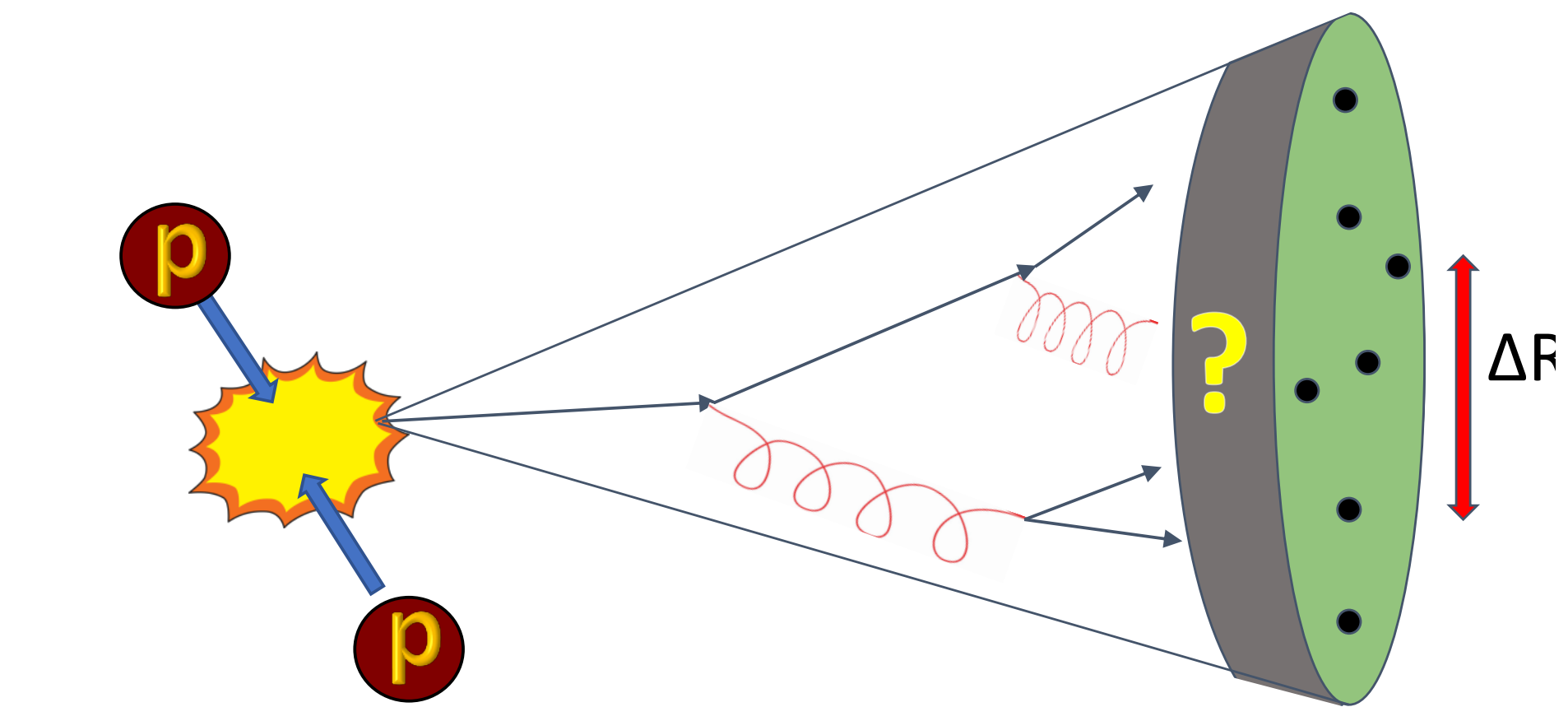
c

Sensitivity to E_{loss} in Cold nuclear matter

X. Liu et al. PRL 122, 192003 (2019)

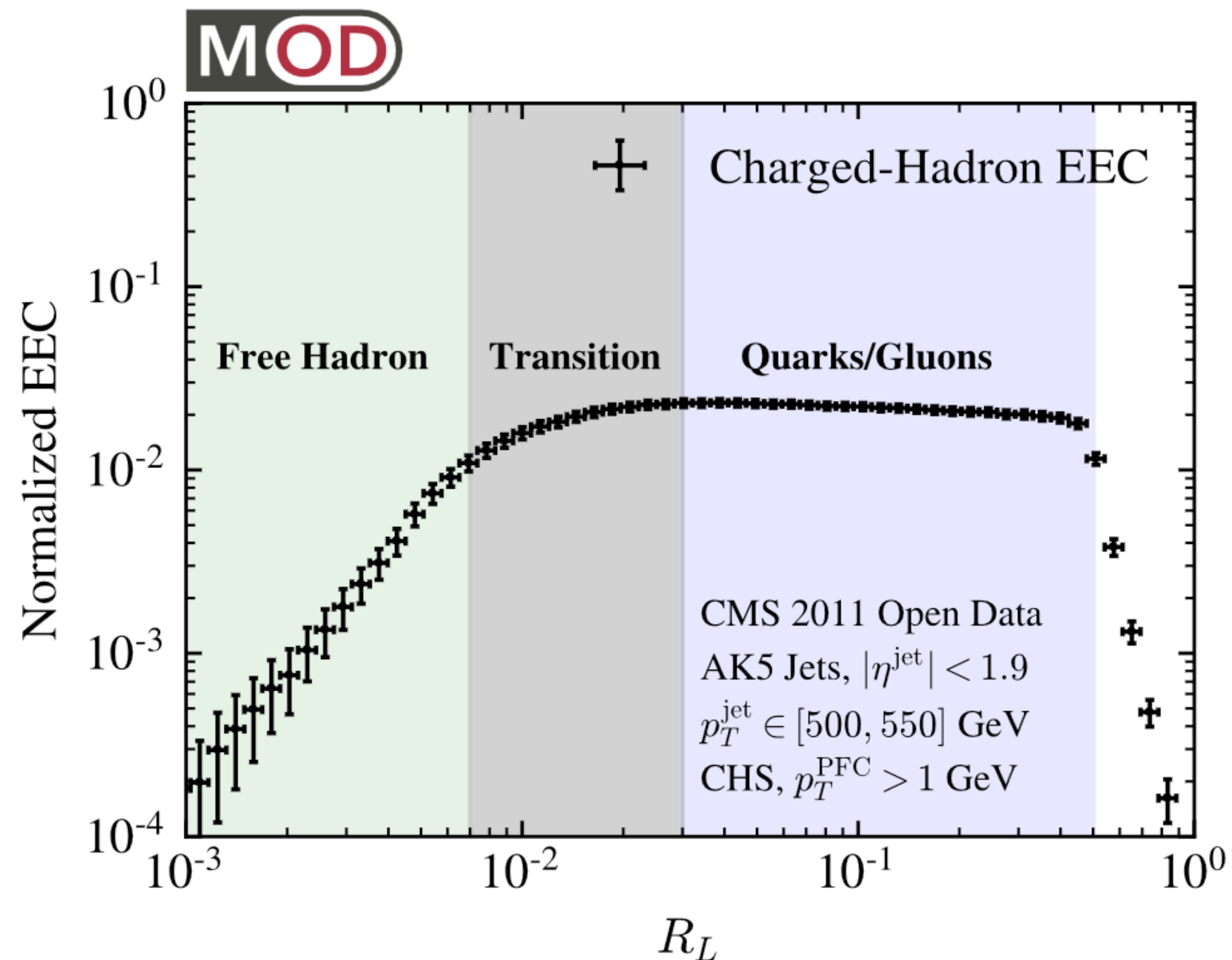
Energy-Energy Correlators

The ultimate di-hadron correlation



2-point correlator reveals confinement transition region

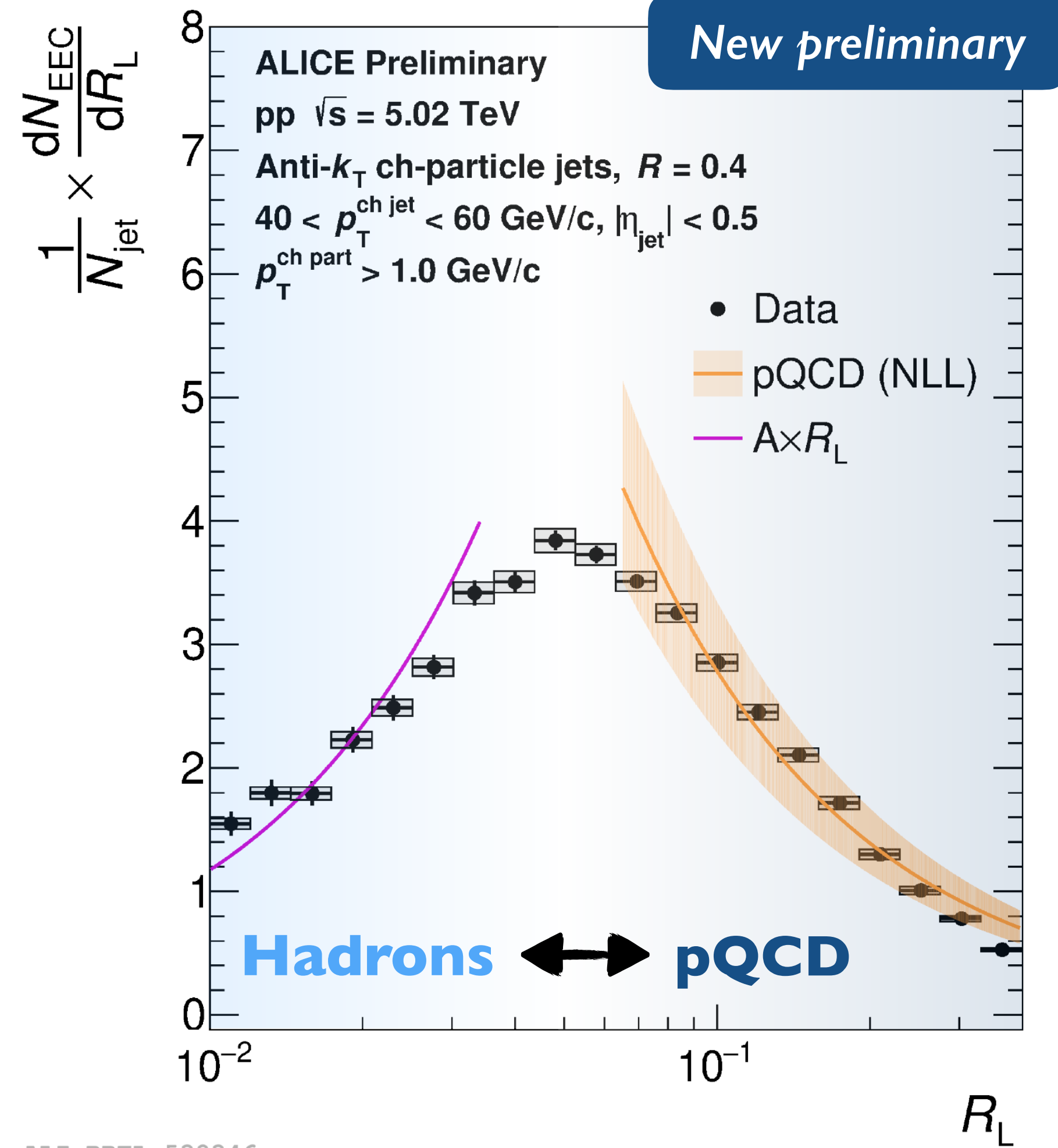
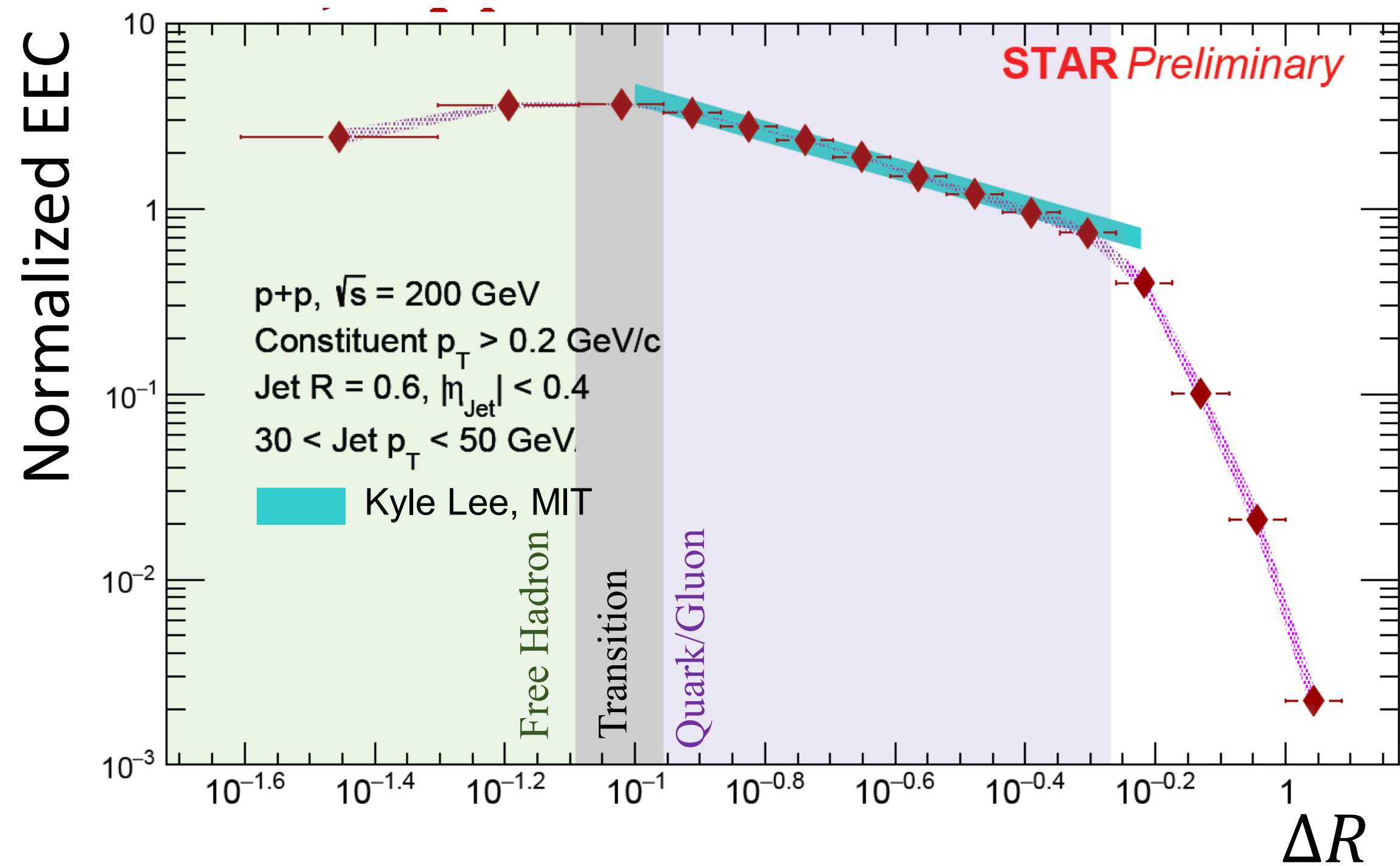
$$\text{Normalized EEC} = \frac{1}{\sum_{\text{Jets}} \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{E_i E_j}{p_{T, \text{Jet}}^2}} \frac{d \left(\sum_{\text{Jets}} \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{E_i E_j}{p_{T, \text{Jet}}^2} \right)}{d(\Delta R)}$$



R_L
Komiske et al. PRL 130, 051901 (2023)

Energy-Energy Correlators in pp

First experimental measurements underway



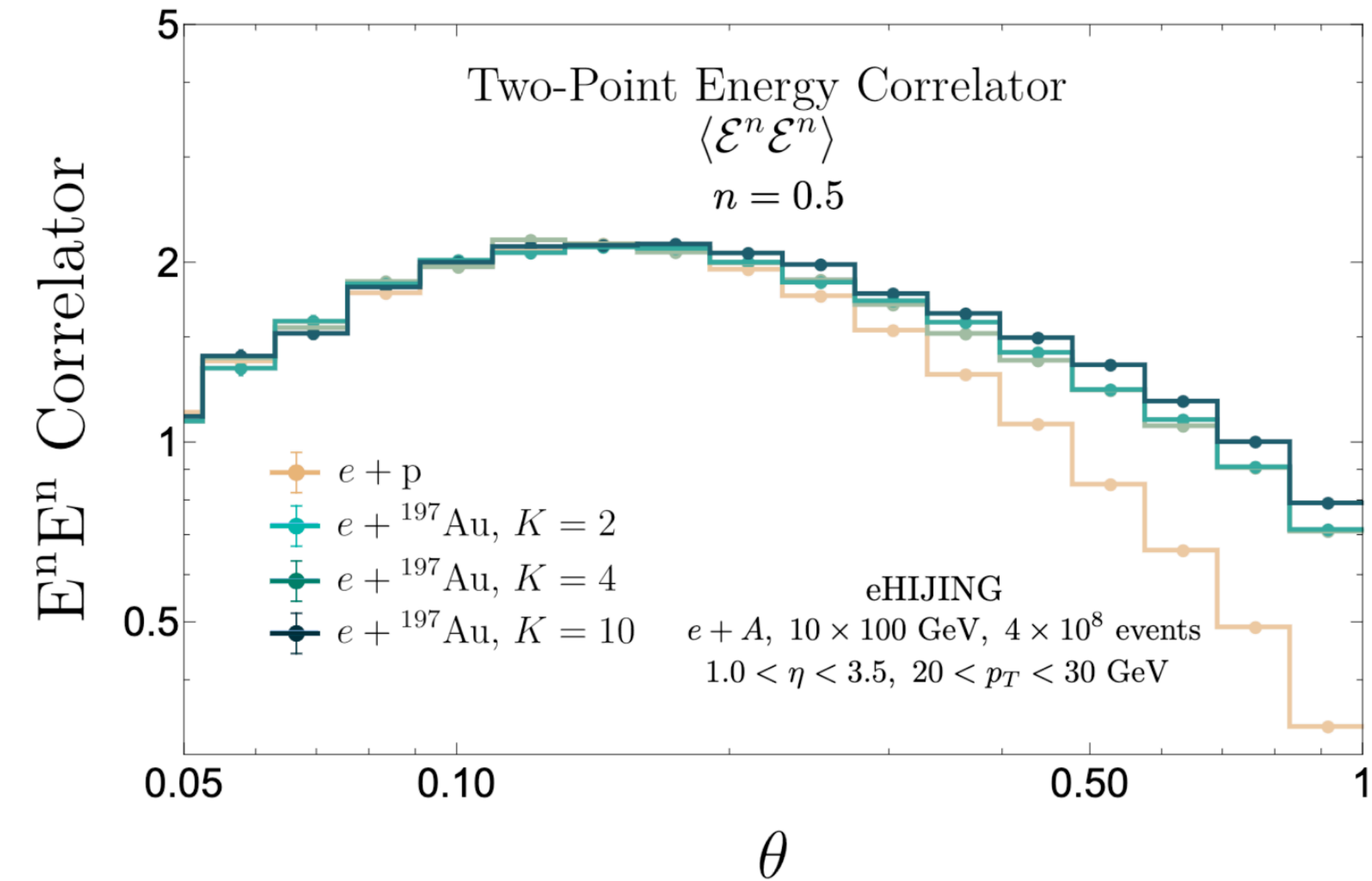
Good theory-data agreements

$$R_L * p_T \sim \text{constant} * \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$$

Universal turning point across large range in jet p_T

STAR: A. Tamis HP 2023
 ALICE: R. Cruz-Torres HP 2023

Energy-Energy Correlators at the EIC

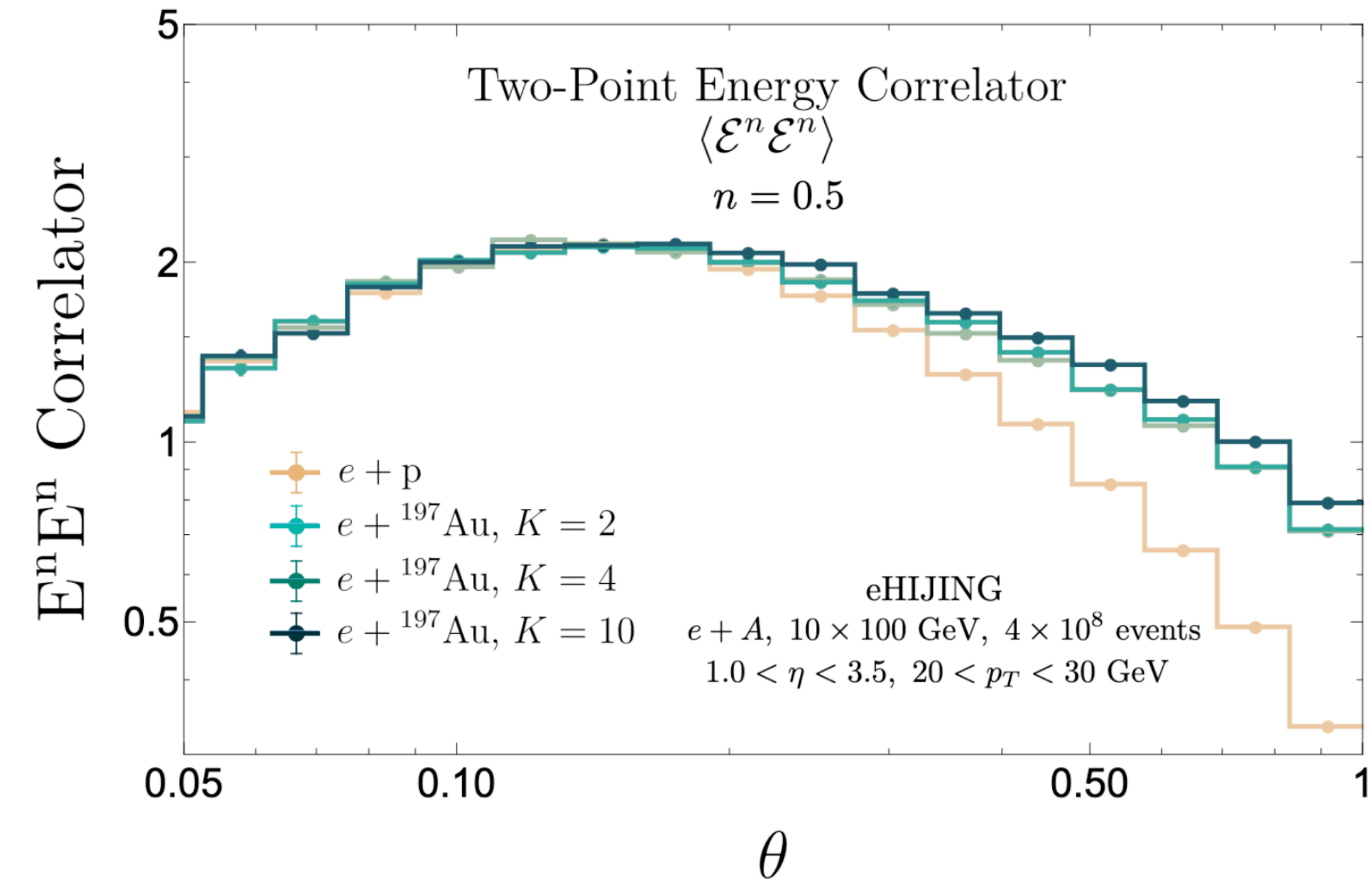


Medium-induced radiation effects
expected at :

$$\theta^2_L p_T L \sim 1$$

$$\theta L \propto 1/\sqrt{p_T} L \propto 1/(\sqrt{p_T} A^{1/6})$$

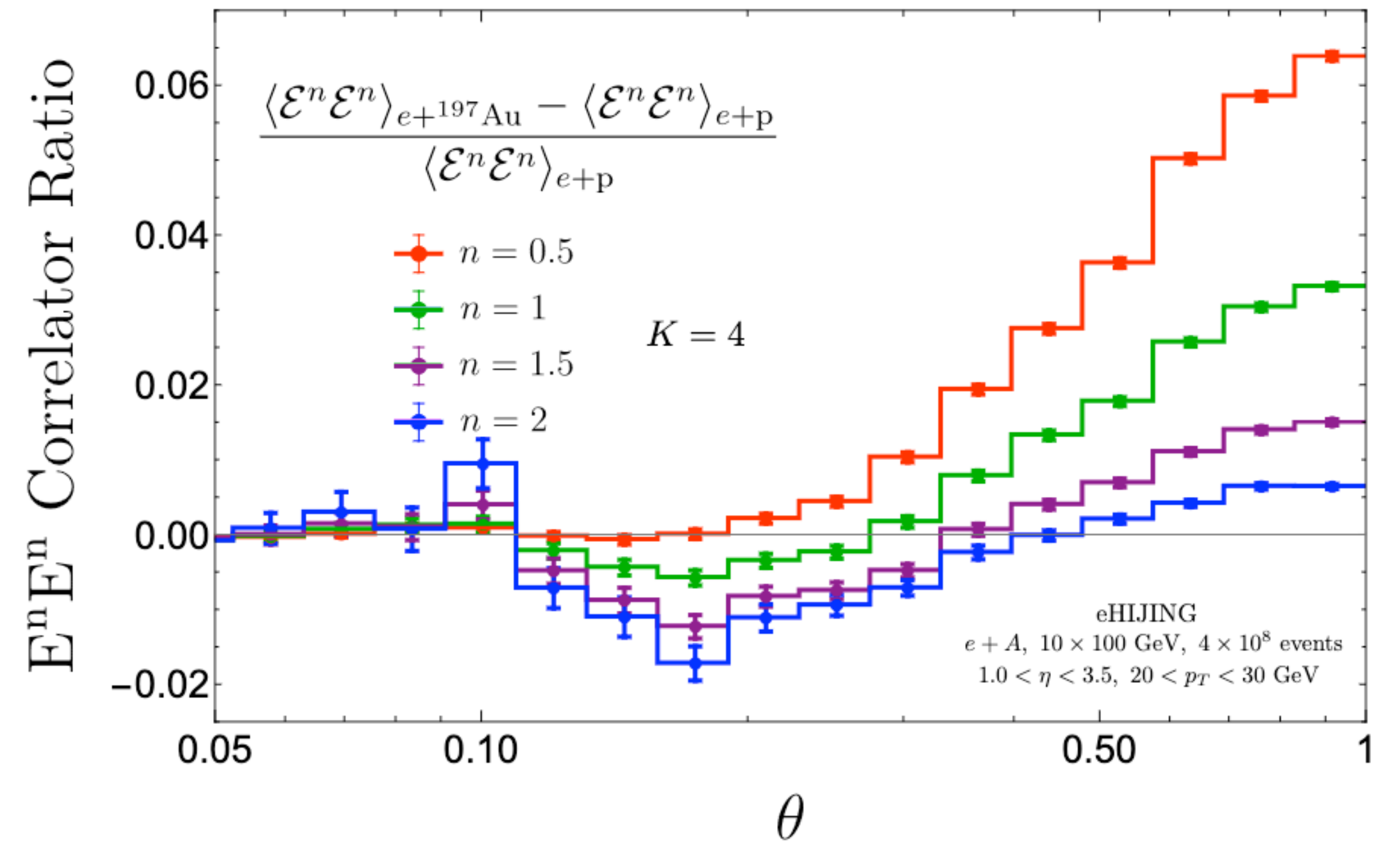
Energy-Energy Correlators at the EIC



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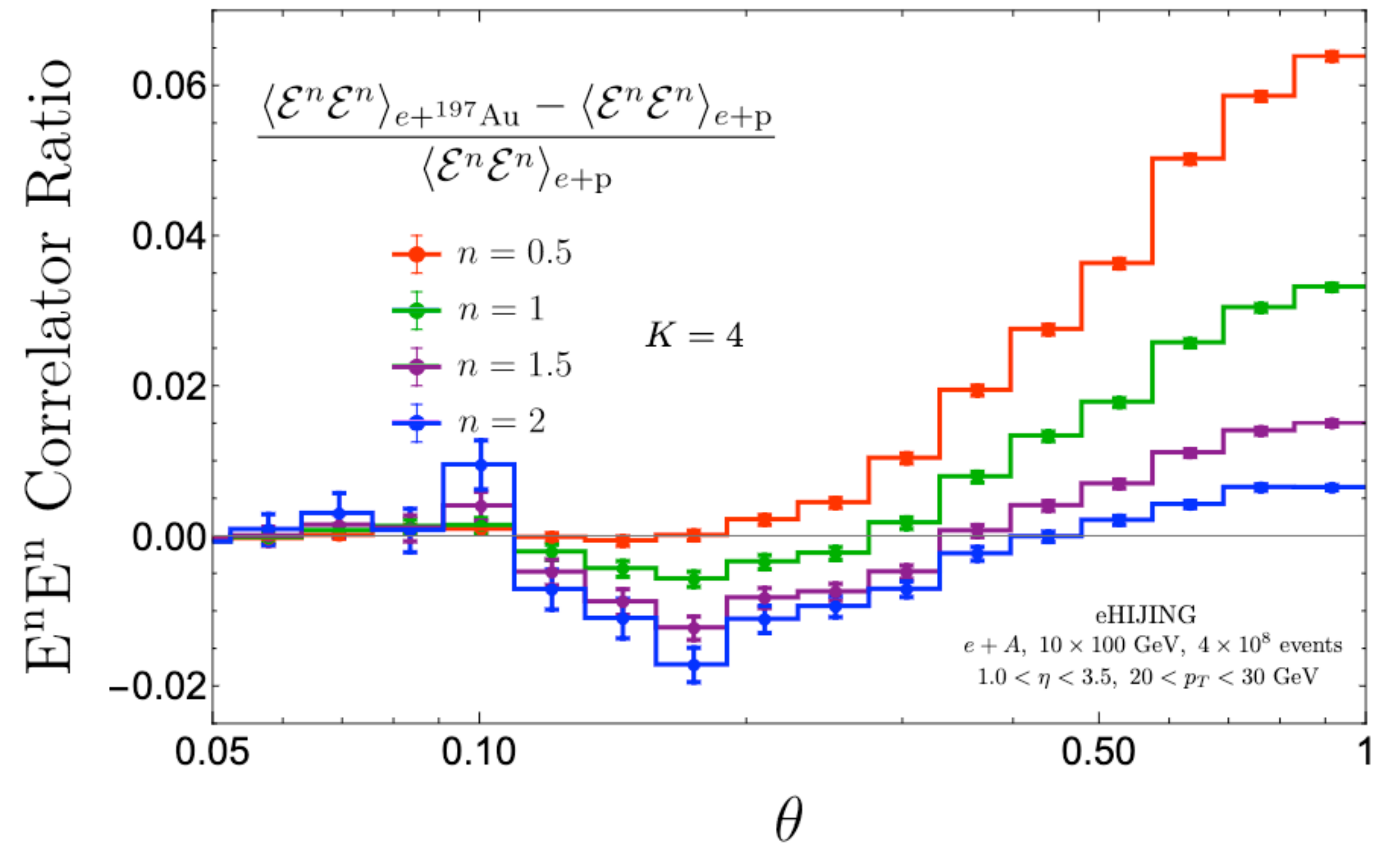
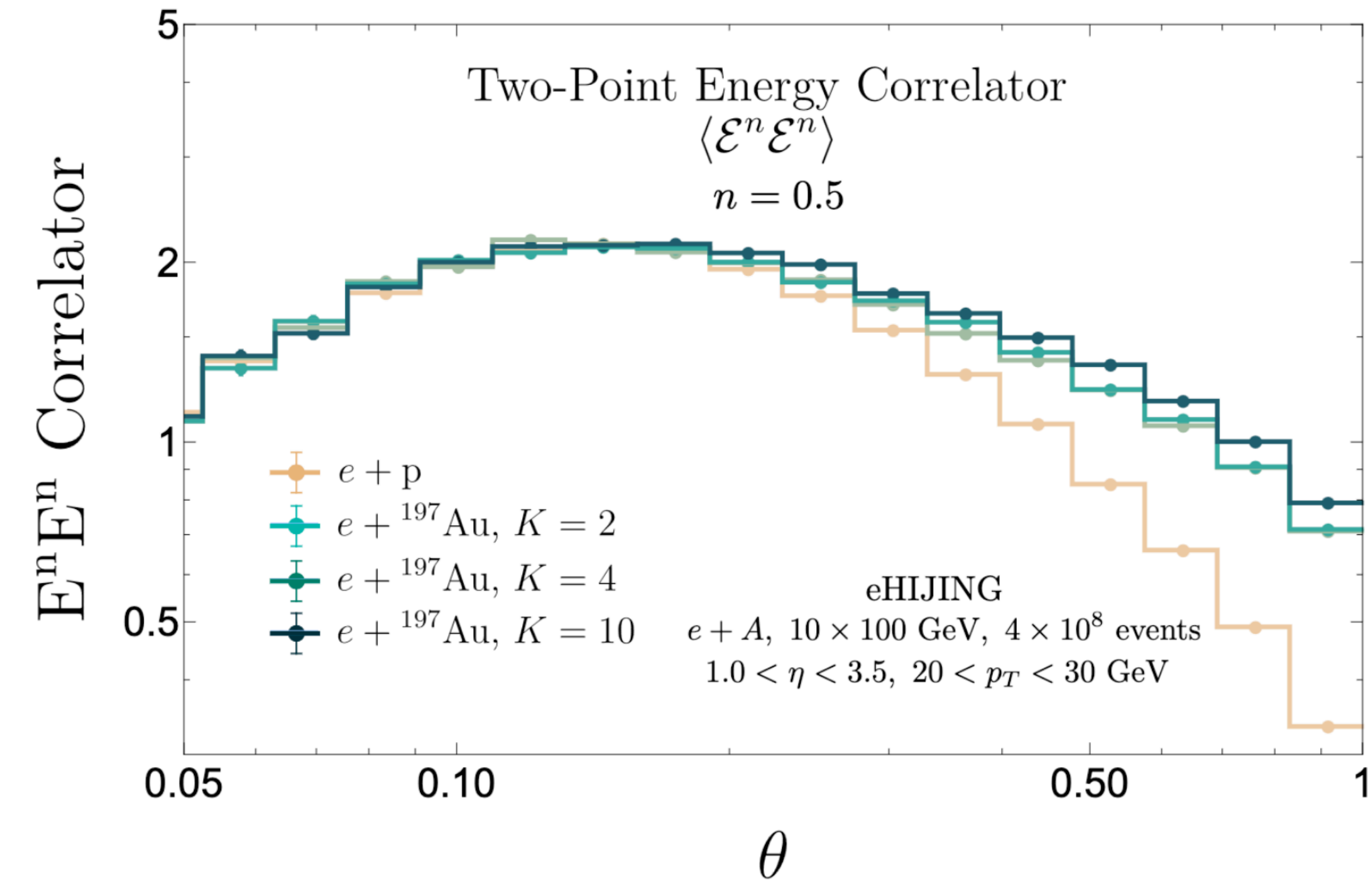
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Can enhance contribution from soft
 radiation by changing power E^n

Energy-Energy Correlators at the EIC



Medium-induced radiation effects
expected at :

$$\theta^2_L p_T L \sim 1$$

$$\theta L \propto 1/\sqrt{p_T} L \propto 1/(\sqrt{p_T} A^{1/6})$$

Can enhance contribution from soft
radiation by changing power E^n

EECs versatile tools with many other applications

Charge Correlation Ratio

Access nonperturbative hadronization process with this di-hadron correlation

- Count leading and subleading particle in jet with SS and OS

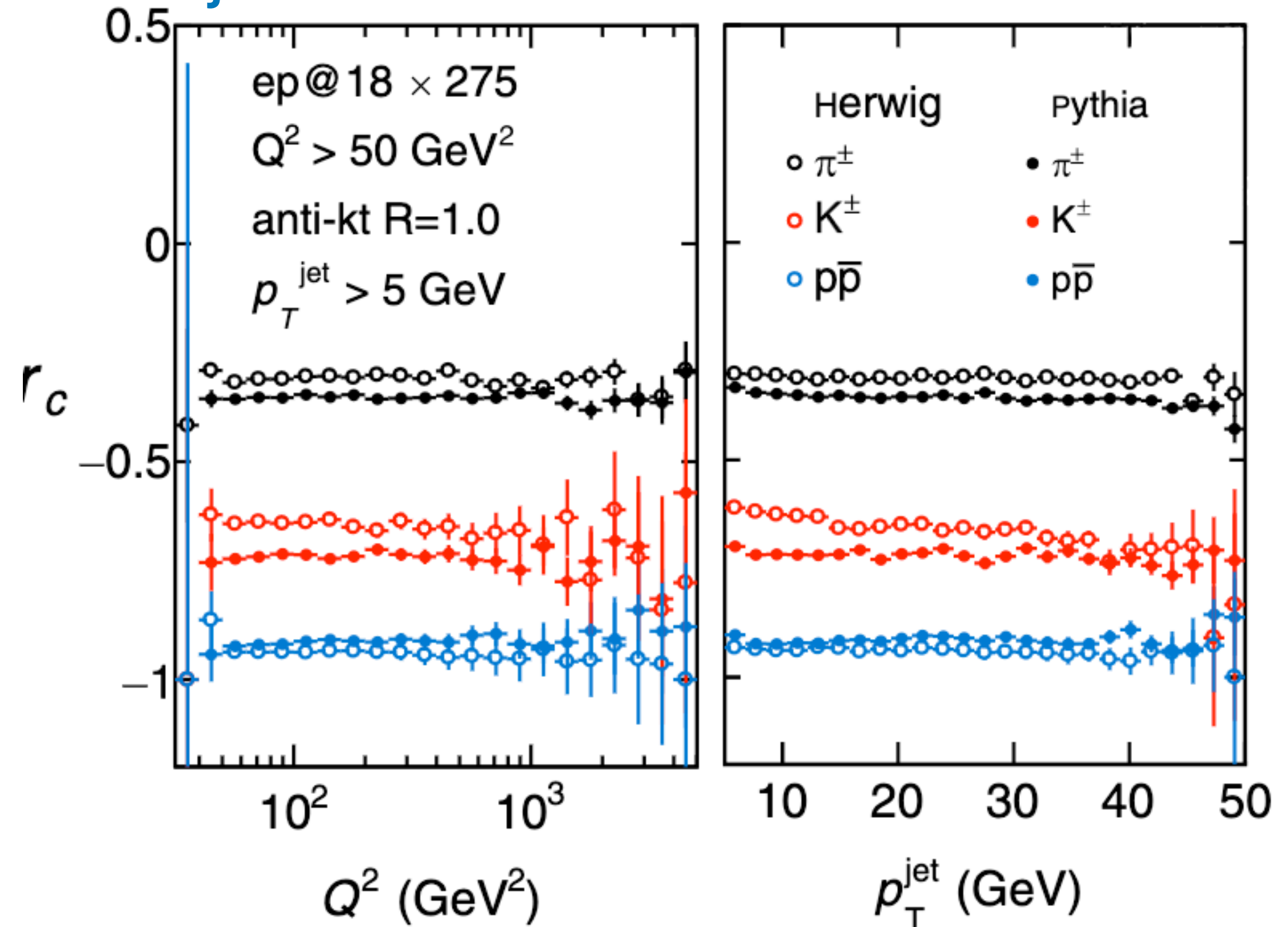
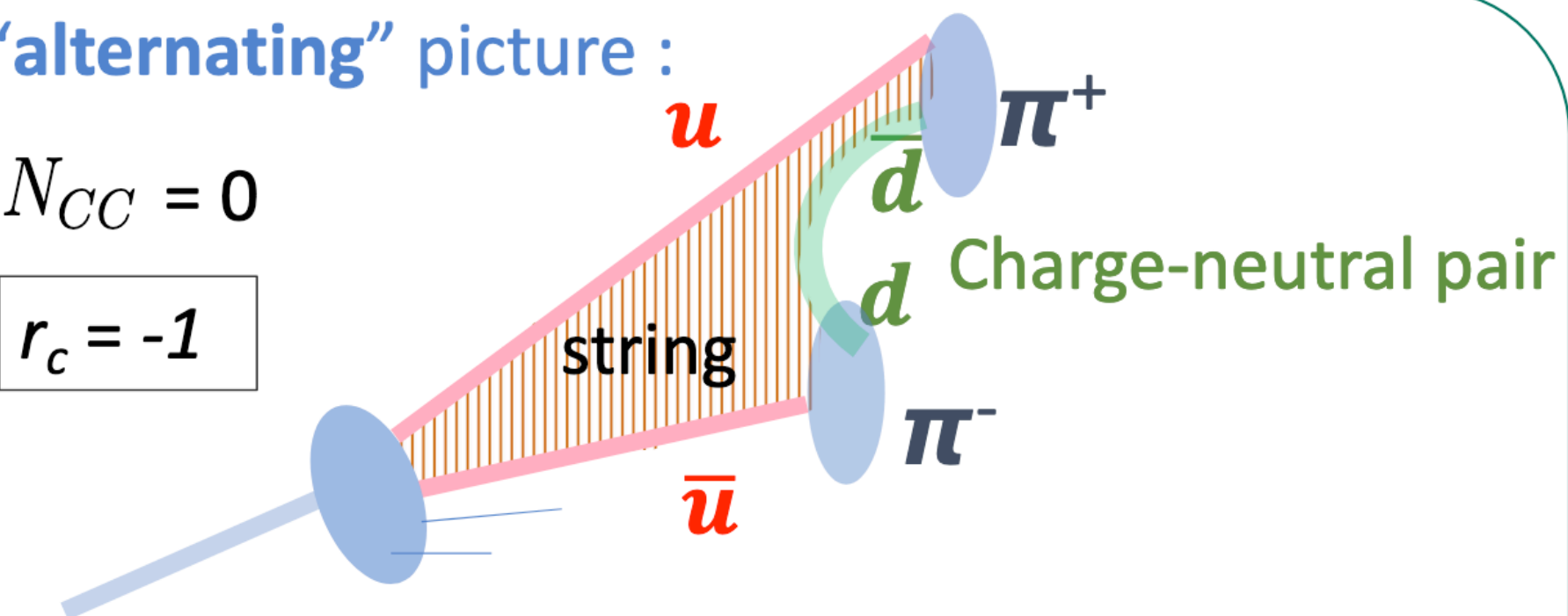
$$r_c \equiv \frac{N_{CC} - N_{C\bar{C}}}{N_{CC} + N_{C\bar{C}}}$$

Random/No correlation: $r_c = 0$

“alternating” picture :

$$N_{CC} = 0$$

$$r_c = -1$$



Models invariant with Q^2 and p_T
 what does data show?

Can also look at species correlations

Charge Correlation Ratio

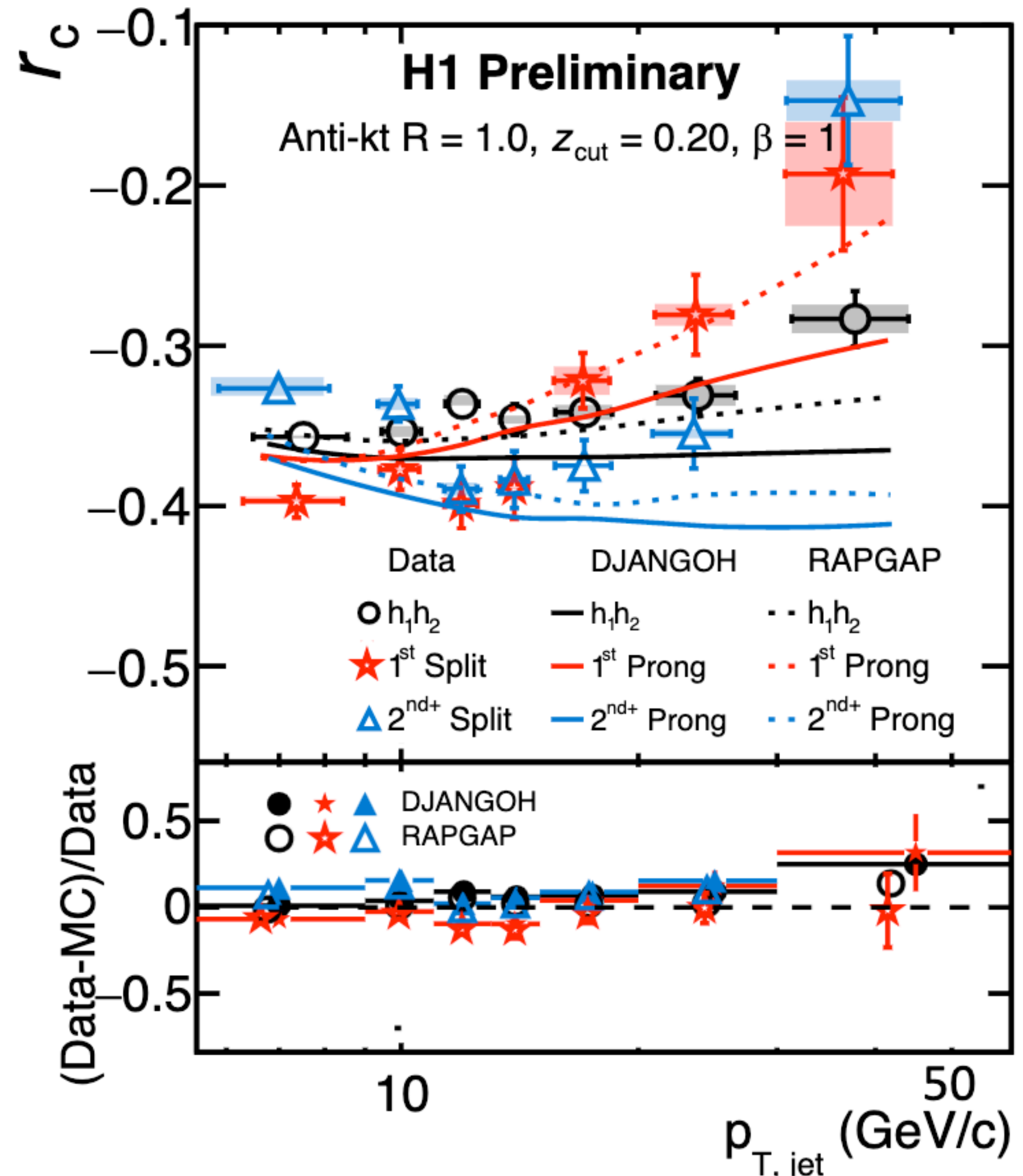
First preliminary results from H1

$$r_c \equiv \frac{N_{CC} - N_{C\bar{C}}}{N_{CC} + N_{C\bar{C}}}$$

Take one step further and look at r_c for first and second split of jet using SoftDrop

Models reproduce trends of the data

Need EIC to look at PID correlations



Mondal DIS2022

Exploiting Multifold

Correction tool just beginning to be used

Machine learning driven

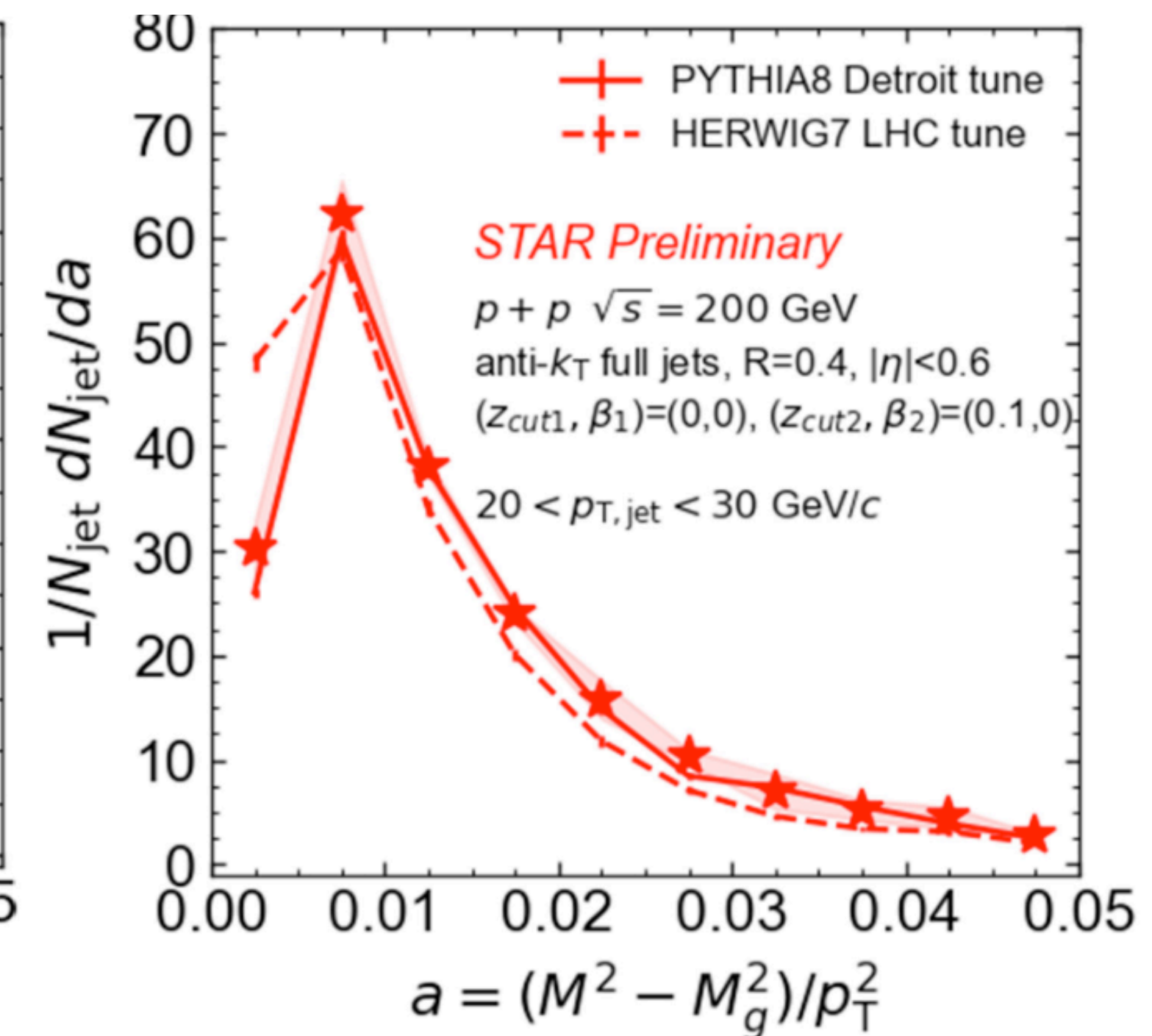
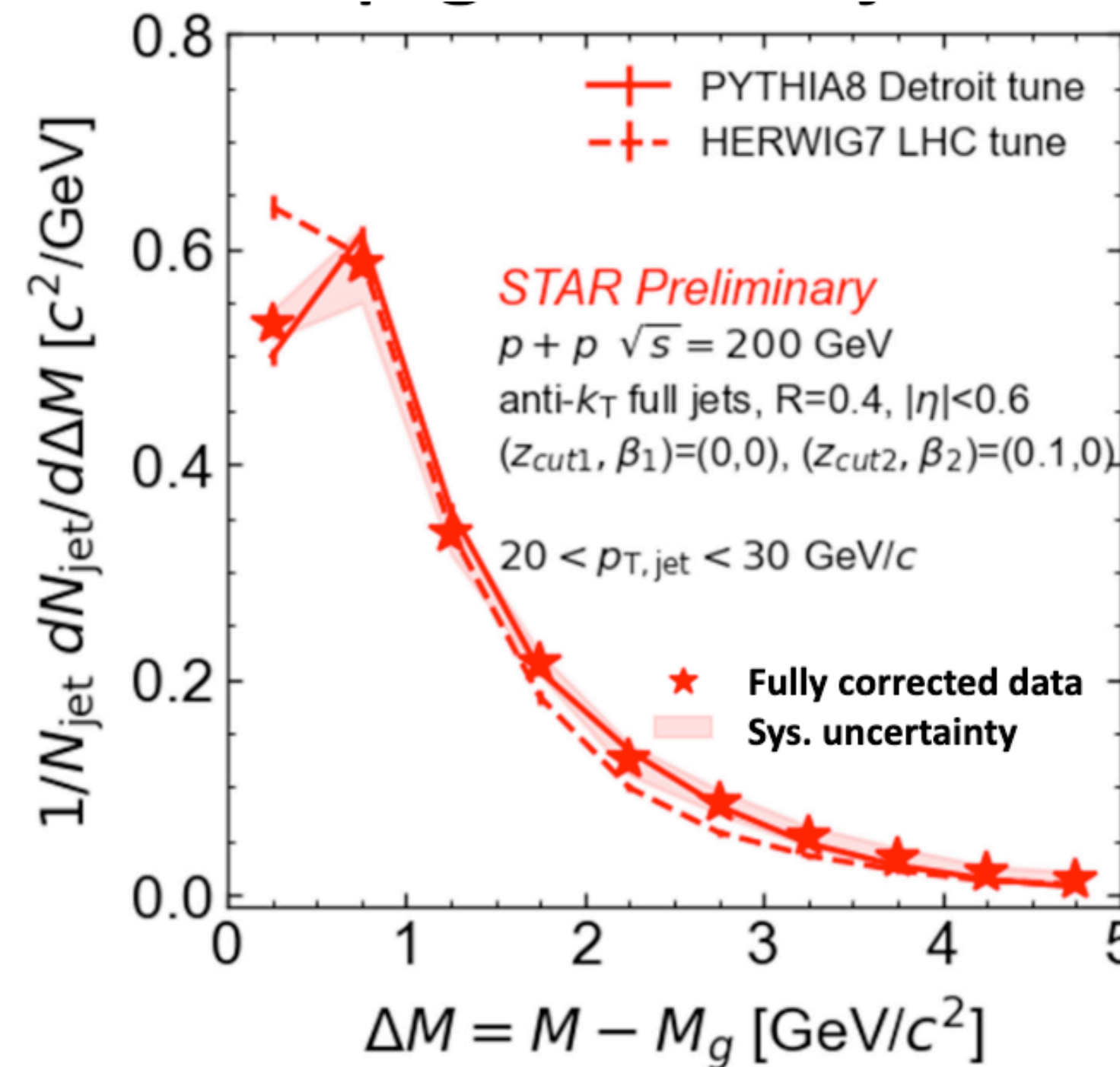
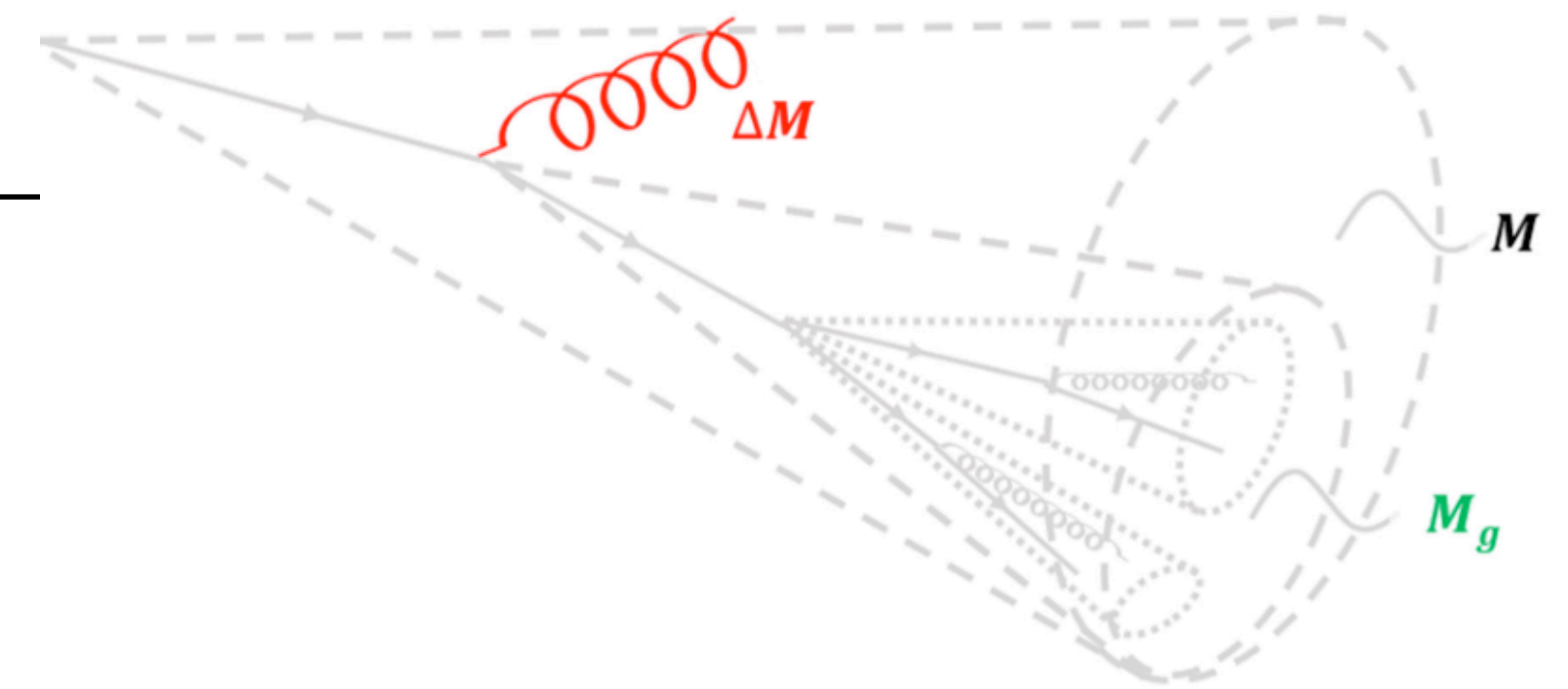
- Unbinned
- Simultaneously unfolds multiple observables → Correlation information is retained

Use example collinear drop:
Probes soft component

STAR initial measured ΔM

Theory prefer $(M^2 - M_g^2)/p_T^2$

Because using multifold could calculate without redoing analysis



Could be powerful tool at EIC

Andreassen et al. PRL 124, 182001 (2020)
Chien and Stewart JHEP 2020, 64 (2020).
STAR: Y. Song DIS 2023

Summary

Many studies build on those occurring at RHIC, LHC and HERA

Exploit tools being developed now and over next few years

Wealth of di-jet and di-hadron correlations studies to be done at EIC
only scratched the surface in this talk

Success of the studies rely on meeting or exceeding detector requirements

- As ePIC design becomes set in stone will probably need D2 to do this

Kinematics and properties of (di)jets at EIC

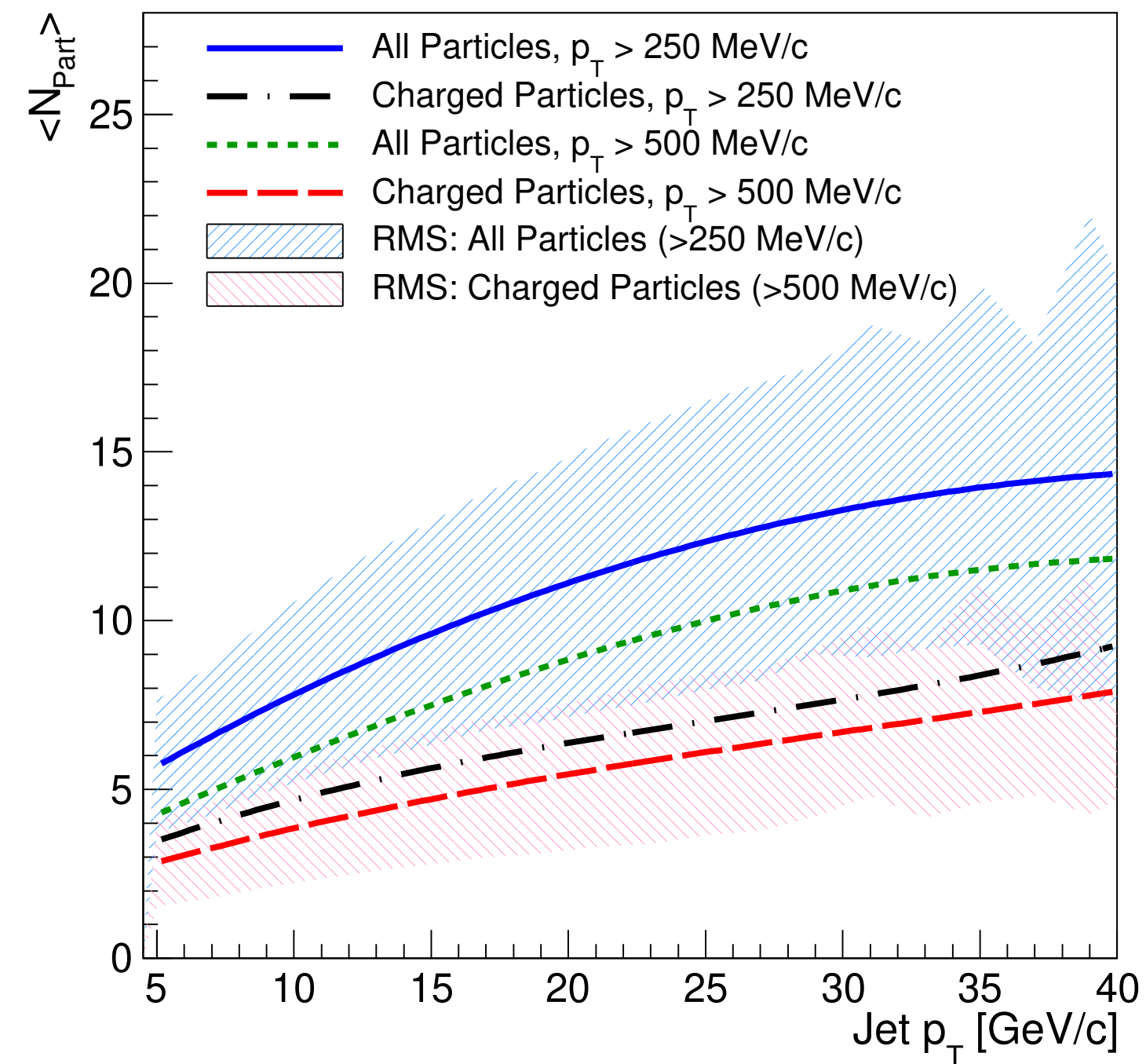
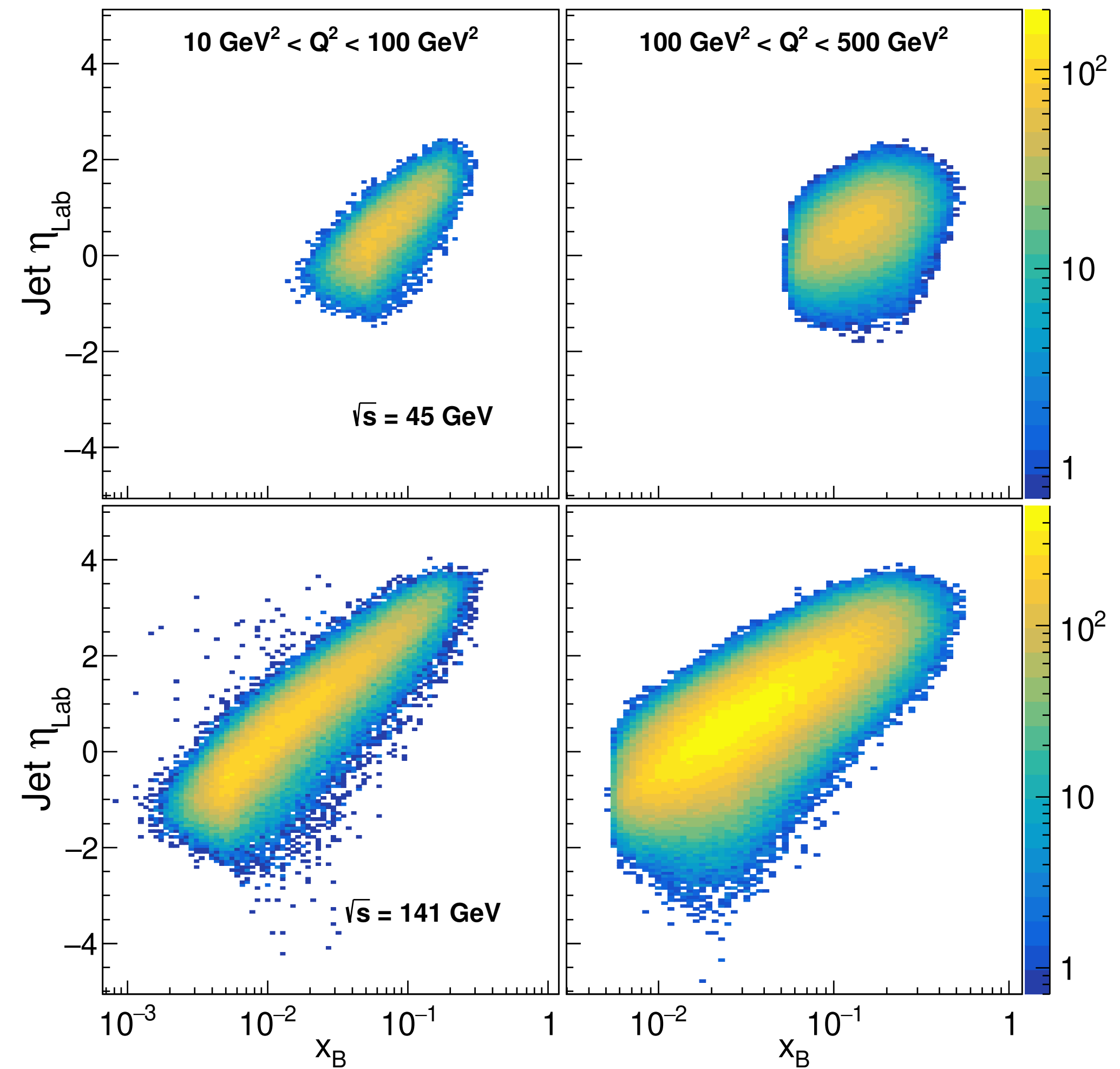


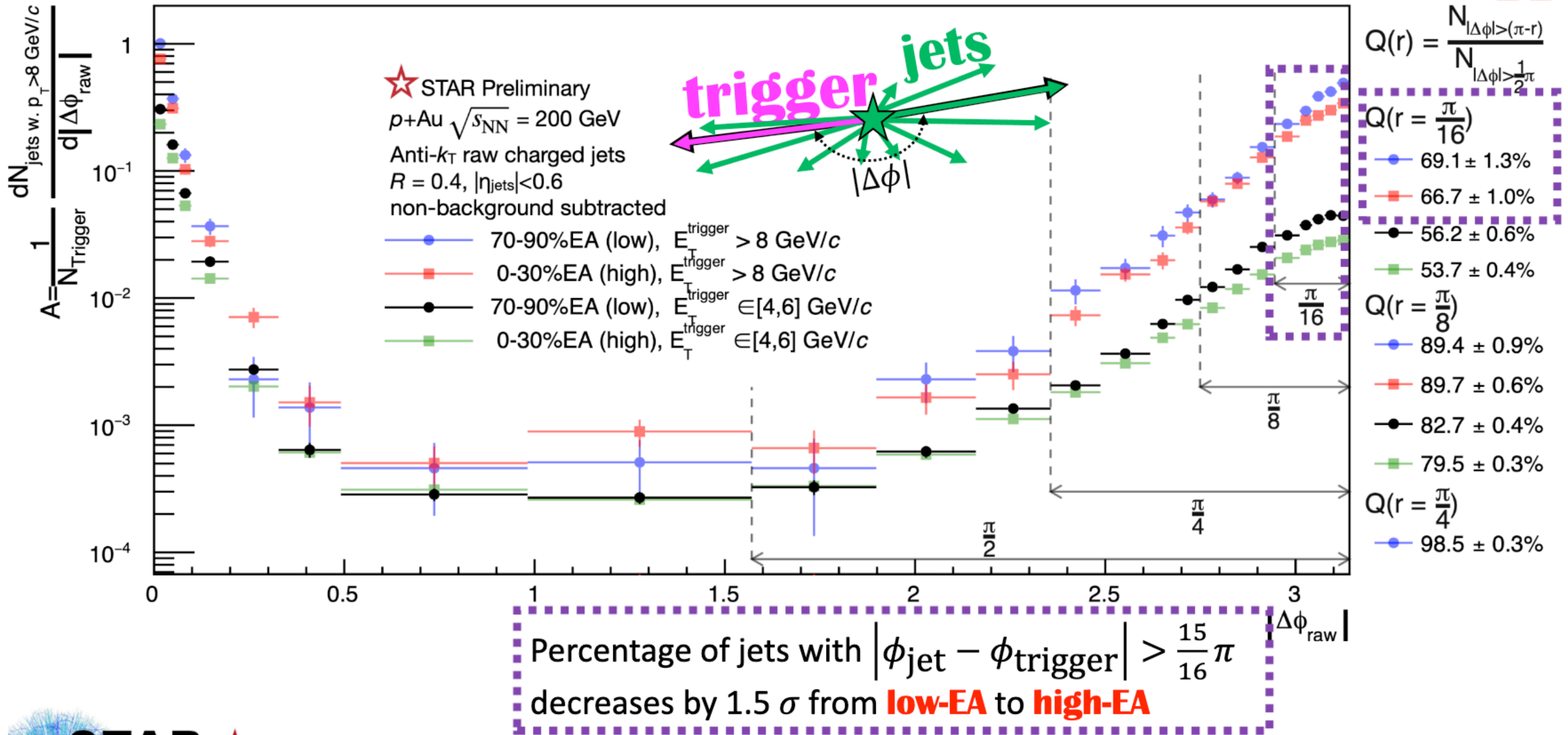
FIG. 11. [color online] The average number of particles in a jet as a function of the transverse momentum of the jet for all stable particles and only charged particles for minimum particle $p_{T\text{s}}$ of 250 and 500 MeV/c. Also shown are the RMS variations for all particles with $p_T > 250$ MeV/c and charged particles with $p_T > 500$ MeV/c.



B. Page et al. PRD 101, 072003 (2020)

No broadening in pA at STAR

Results: no broadening of acoplanarity with **EA_{BBC}**



The Breit Frame

The Breit or “brick wall” frame is particularly useful for jet analyses

It is oriented such that for the DIS process $\gamma^*q \rightarrow q'$, the virtual photon and interacting quark collide head-on along the z-axis

It is then boosted such that the virtual photon four-momentum $(0,0,0,-Q)$

This boost means

Incoming quark $p_z = Q/2$

Scattered quark $p_z = -Q/2$

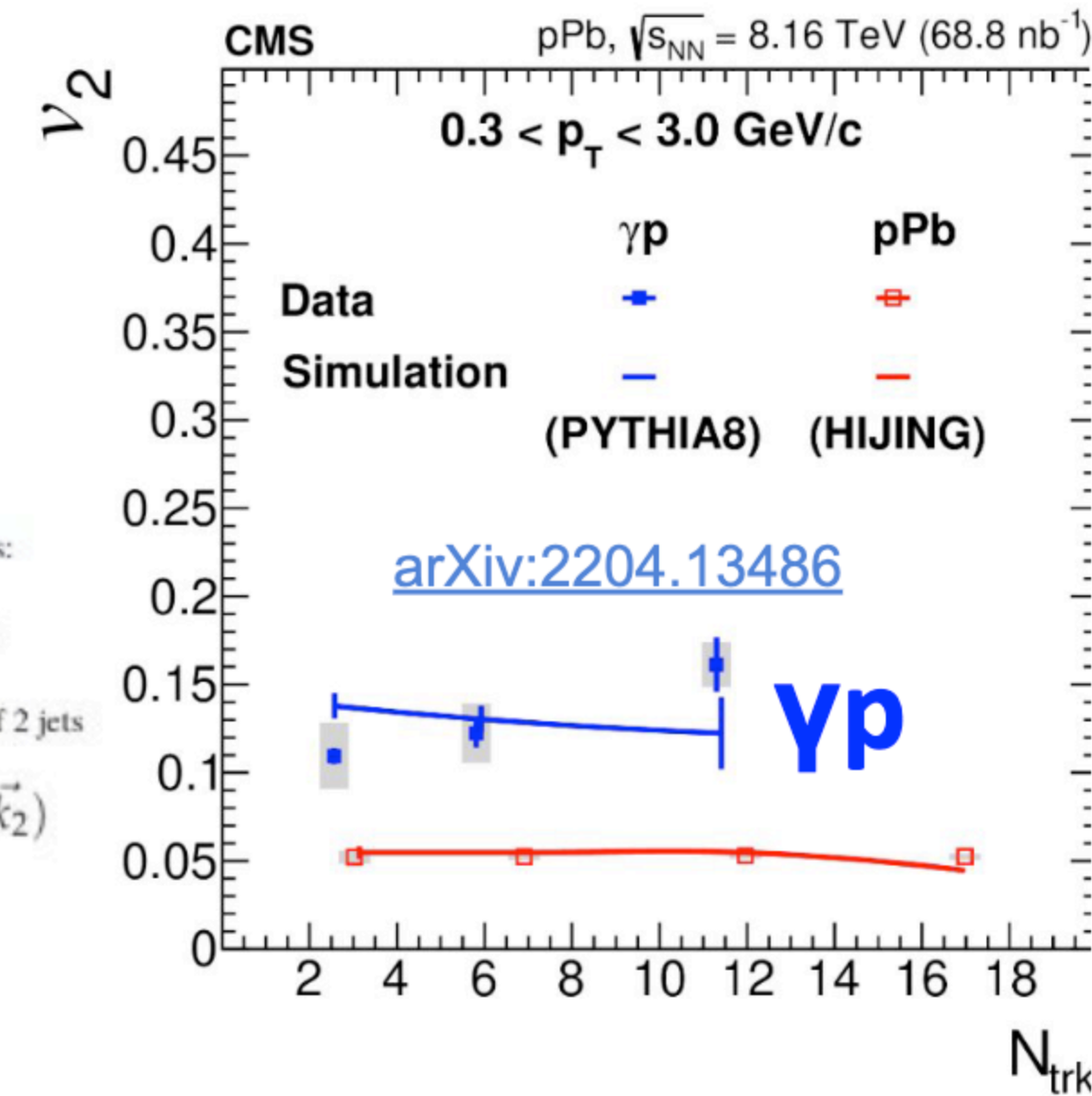
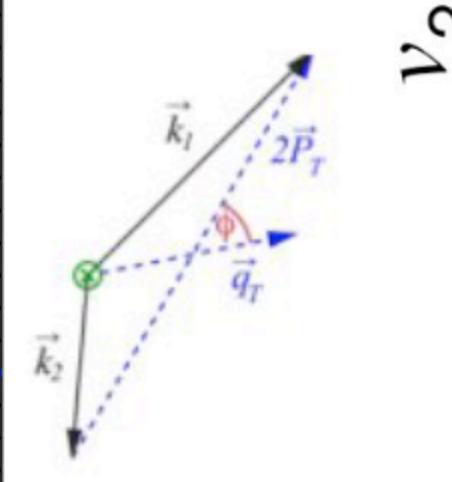
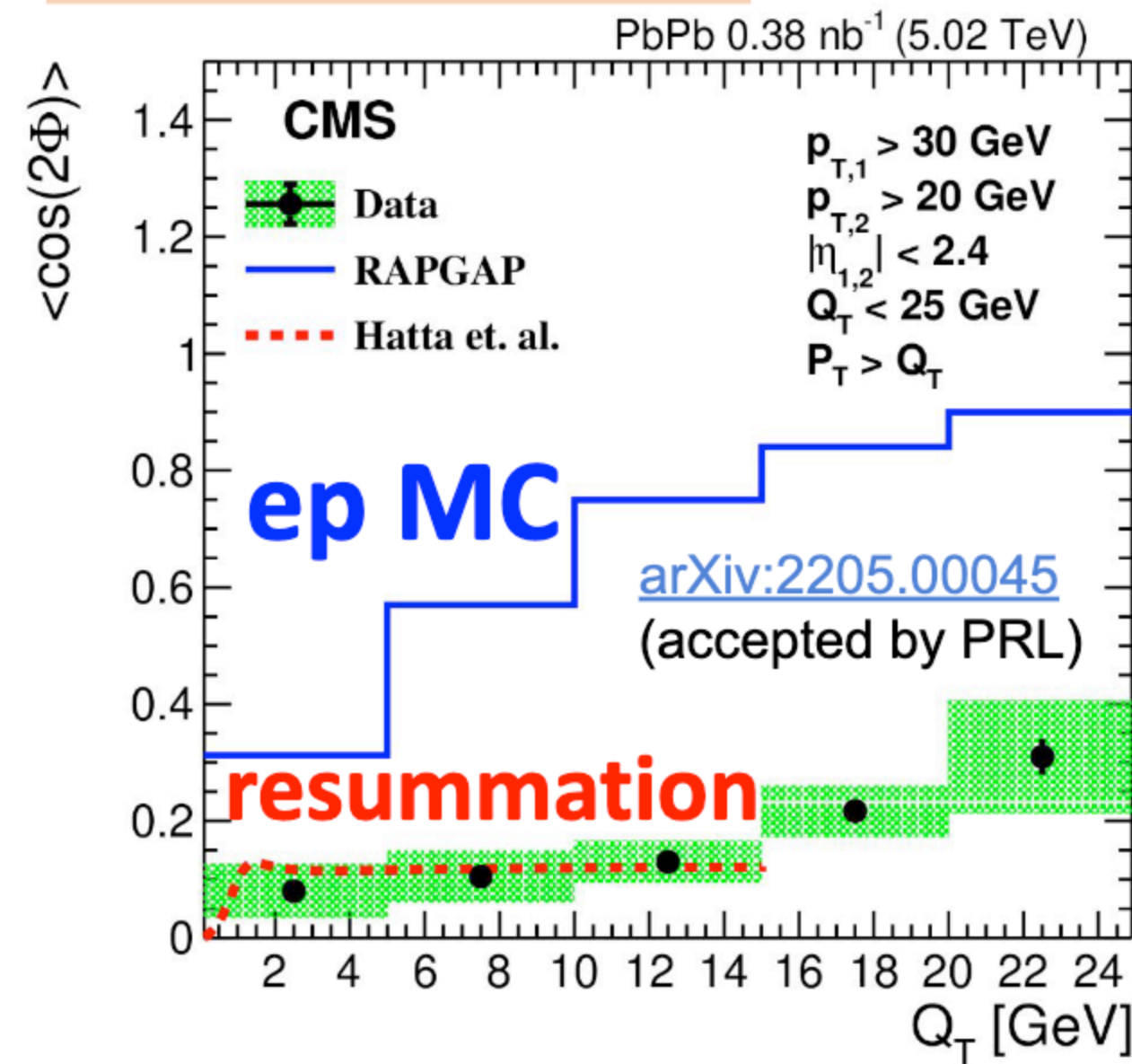
Proton remnant $p_z = (1-x)Q/(2x)$.

Gives a natural separation between jets from struck quark and those associated with proton remnant.

Working in the Breit frame has the effect of suppressing contributions from the L.O. subprocess, as the scattered quark has zero transverse momentum by construction

Angular correlations in excl. dijet and γp events

S. Behera: Wed 3.20 pm



- $\langle \cos(2\Phi) \rangle$ for exclusive dijets not well described by MC tuned in ep
 - sensitive to primordial asymmetry due to the linearly polarized gluons
- Bridging large with exceedingly small systems
 - PYTHIA8 describes v_2 in γp too \rightarrow jet-like correlations still dominate