Target Fragmentation: ep and eA Theory:
Target jet substructure and correlation

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1st International Workshop on a 2nd Detector for the EIC
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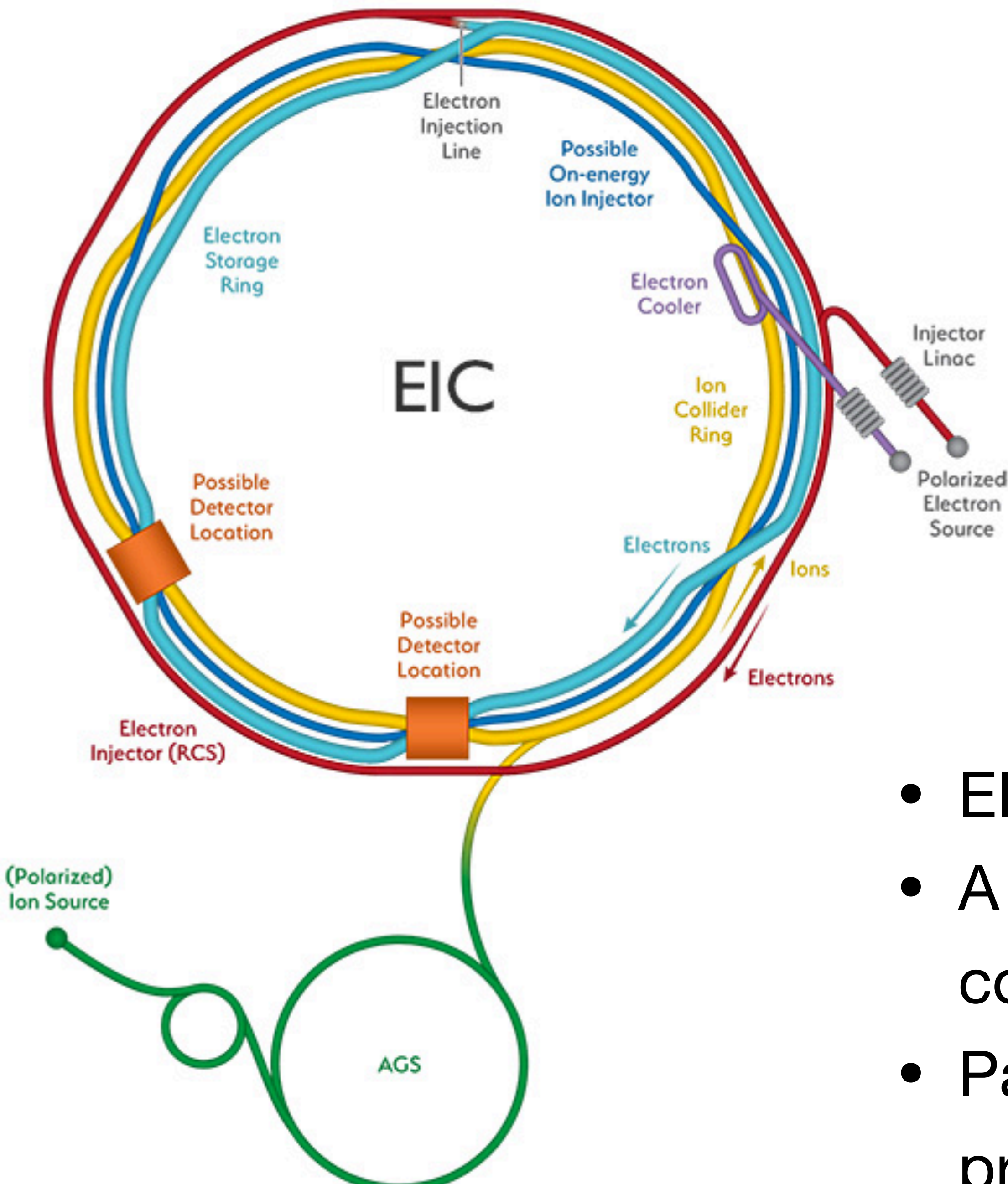
Outline

- Target fragmentation and target jet
- Target jet substructure and current-target correlation
    - Charge and energy flow
    - Tagging and nuclear dynamics
- ep, ed, eAu collisions in Pythia 8 and/or BeAGLE simulations
- Conclusion and outlook

Disclaimer: I assumed that all the final state particles can be reconstructed and proceeded to see what physics information one can extract. If you feel that it is an unrealistic assumption please let me know how unrealistic it is.

Electron Ion Collider



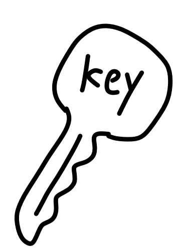
January 9, 2020

U.S. Department of Energy Selects Brookhaven National Laboratory to Host Major New Nuclear Physics Facility

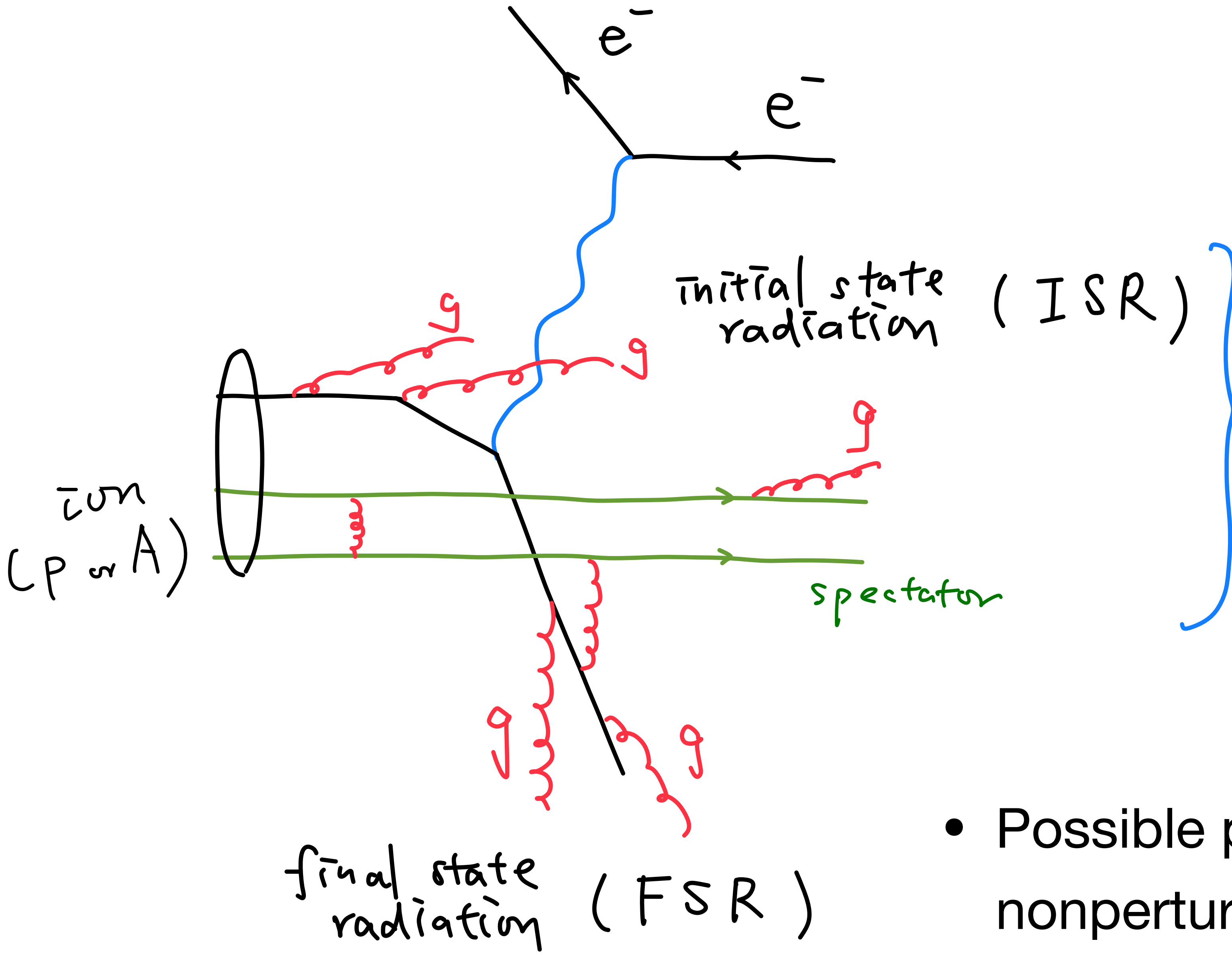
March 21, 2022
Project detector selected and ePIC collaboration being formed

- EIC has been making progress toward realization
- A control over spin and polarization d.o.f. allows a complete tagging of partonic quantum numbers
- Particle ID and high statistics are important for precision extraction of proton 3D structure
- What is the role the second detector should play? What phase space can it look into?

Particle ID
High statistics



A schematic picture of target fragmentation for DIS

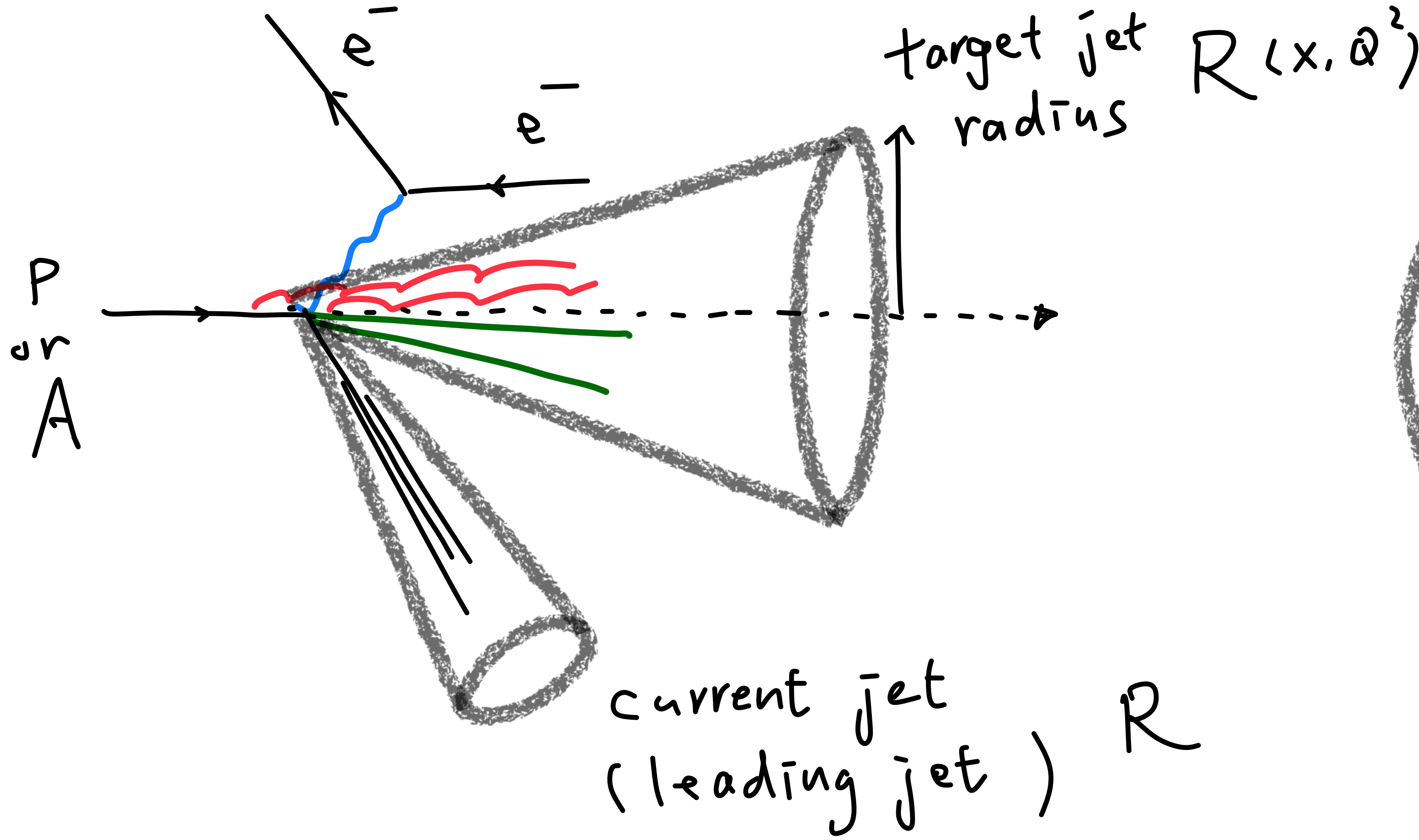


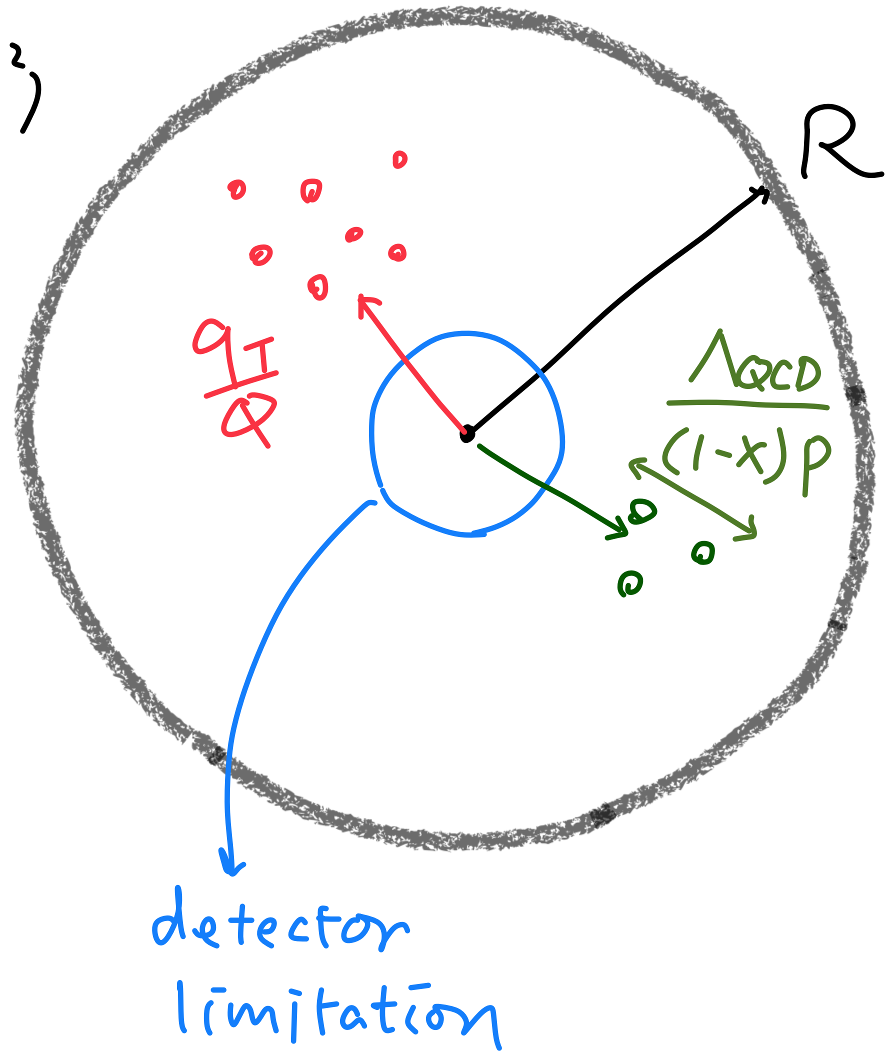
This whole sector is typically very forward, theoretically captured by "fracture function"

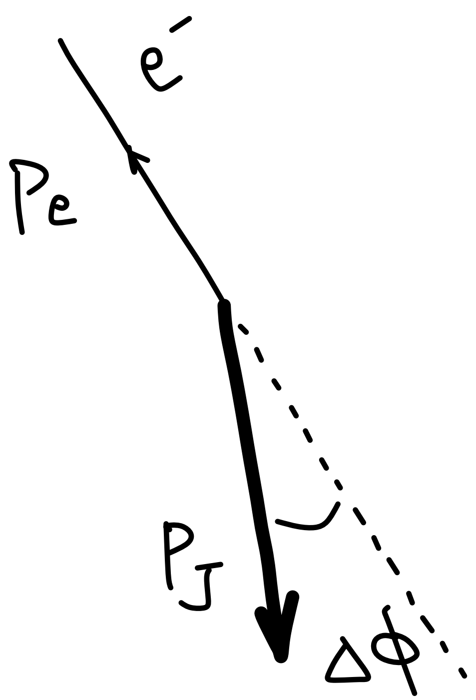
Trentadue & Veneziano (1994)

- Possible perturbative ISR contribution and nonperturbative spectator hadronization

Electron-leading jet and target jet





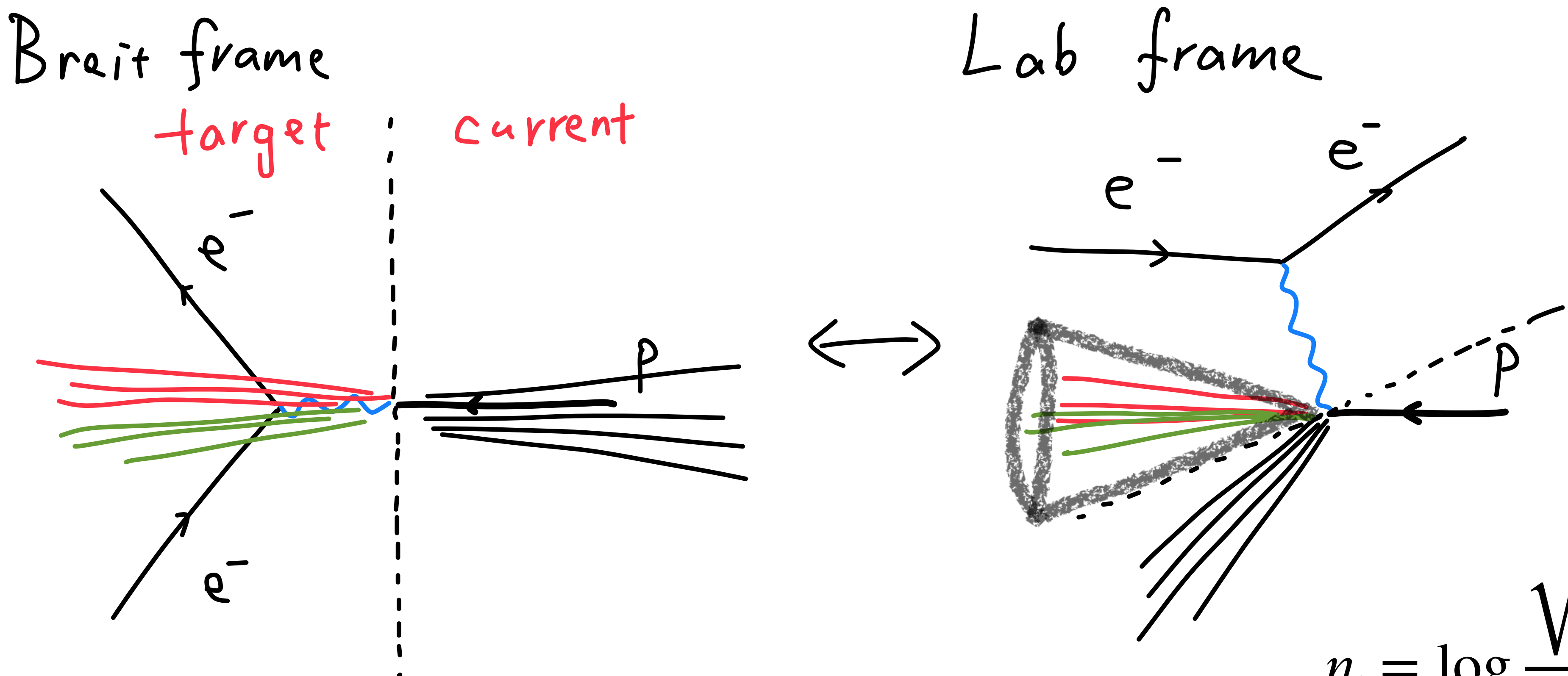


$$q_T = \left| \left(\vec{P_e} + \vec{P_J} \right)_T \right|$$

$\Delta\phi$: azimuthal angle decorrelation

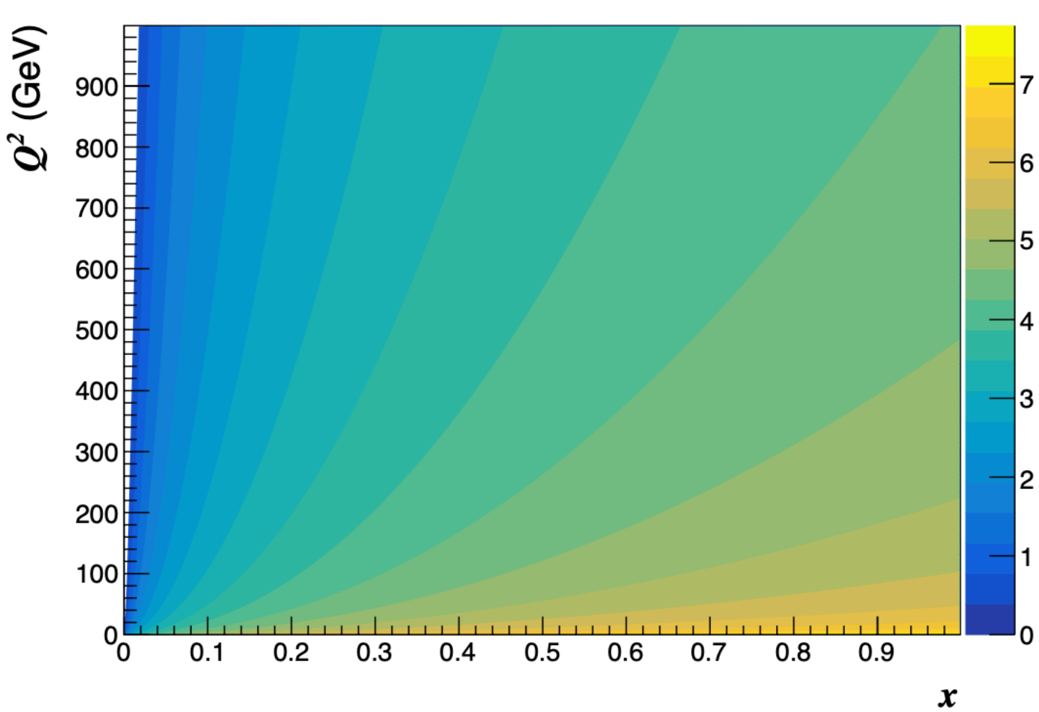
- Carving out two collinear energy flows

Target jet definition



$$\eta_t = \log \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{E_e}{x^2 E_p} \frac{Q^2}{E_{CM}^2 - Q^2/x}} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{E_e}{x^2 E_p} \frac{Q^2}{E_{CM}^2 - Q^2/x}}}$$

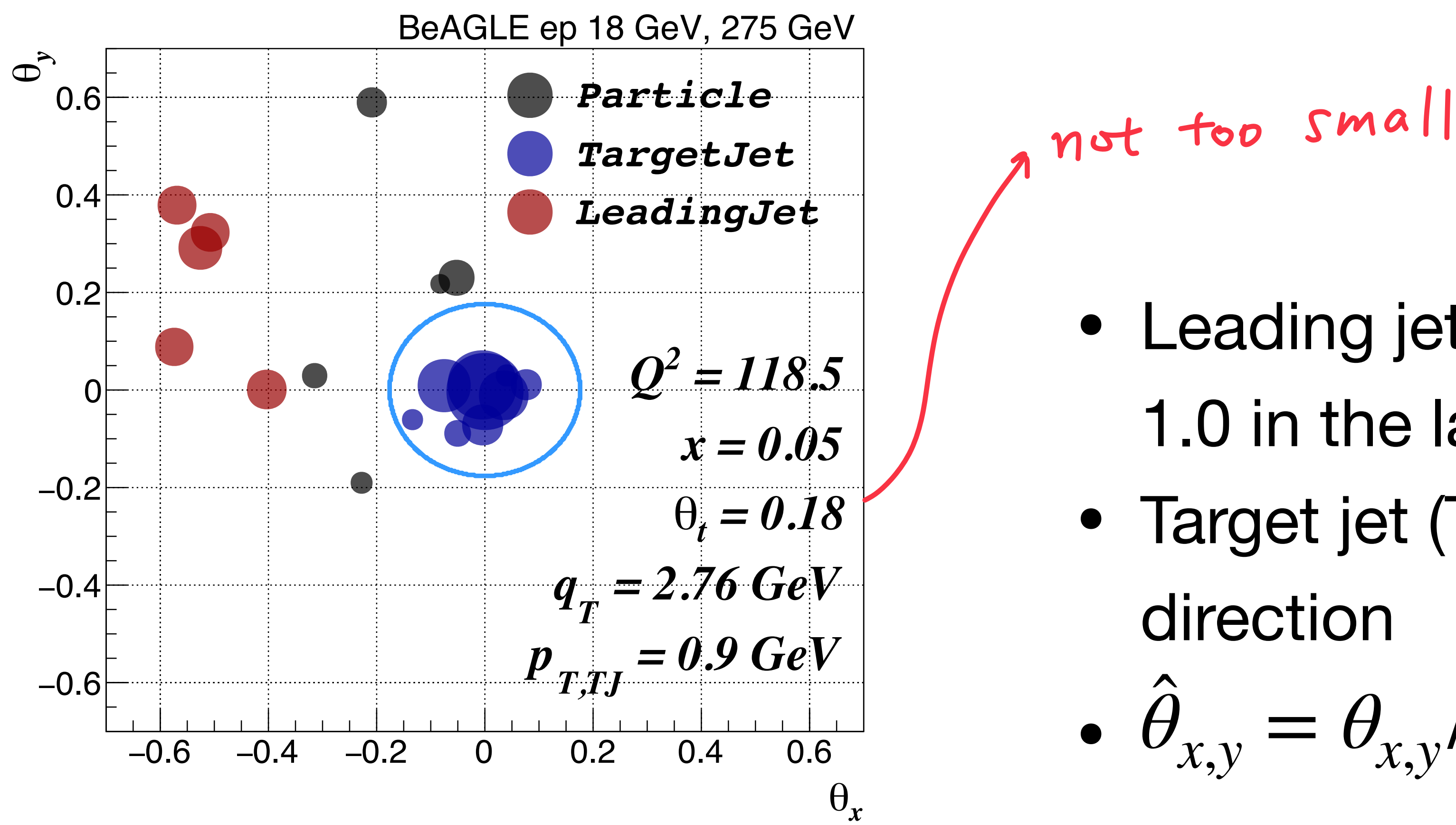
- It is quite intuitive to define current and target region in Breit frame
- What is the corresponding analysis strategy in the lab frame?
- Target jet radius as a function of the boost between Breit and lab frames: a function in x and Q^2

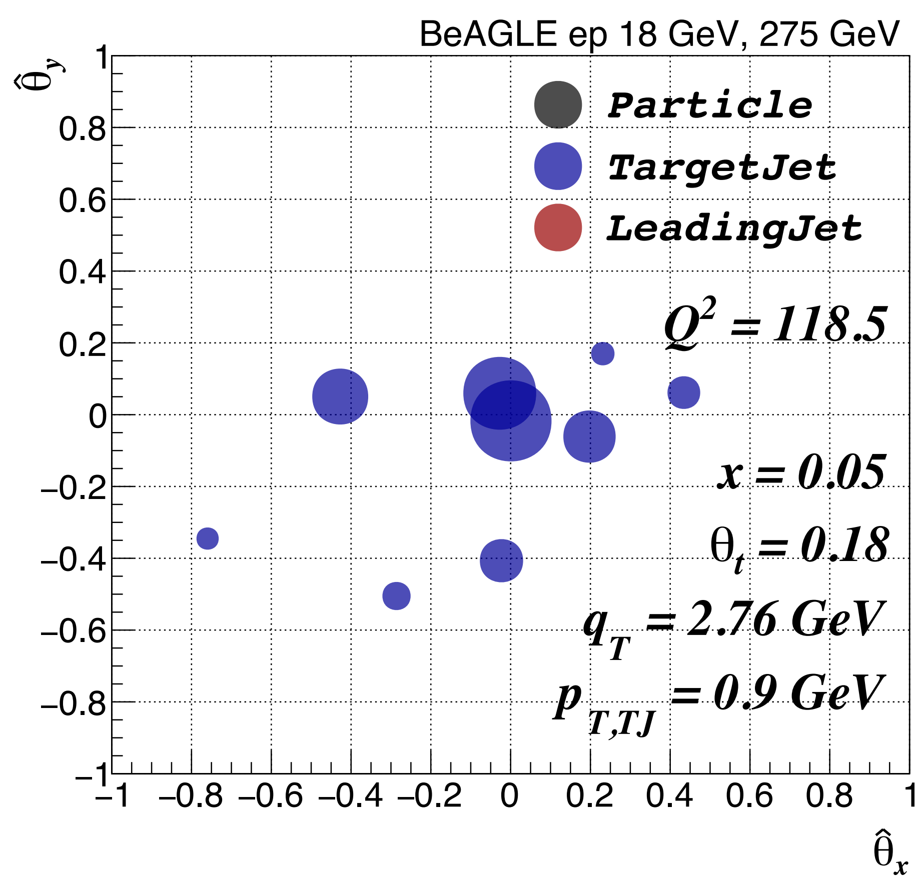


Monte Carlo simulations

- 18 GeV electron beam + 275 GeV proton beam
- 10 GeV electron beam + 100 GeV ion (deuteron, gold) beam
- BeAGLE - Benchmark eA Generator for LEptoproduction
  - Built on Pythia 6, FLUKA, DPMJet, PyQM, LHAPDF5
  - Special thanks to Kong Tu and Mark Baker for help with simulation
- For ep collisions we also compare with Pythia 8 to help with simulation development
  - QED shower and ISR contributions
- Impose $Q^2 > 100\ \mathrm{GeV}^2$ so that we have higher p_T current jet

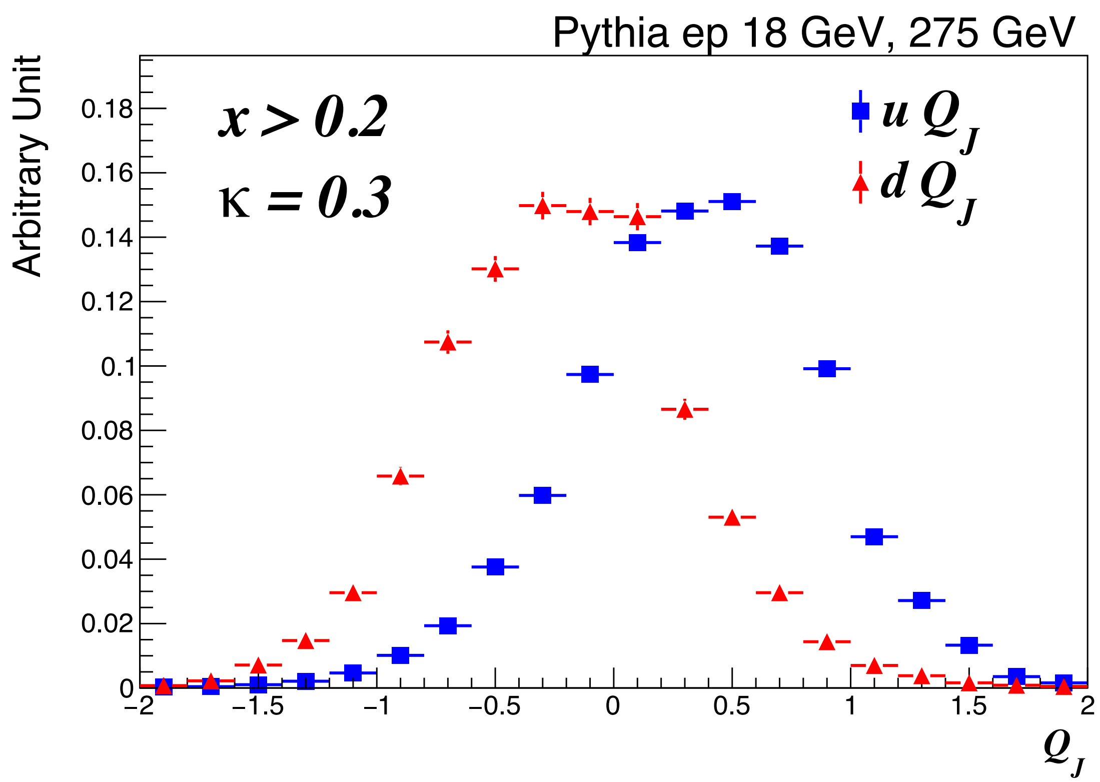
Forward event display

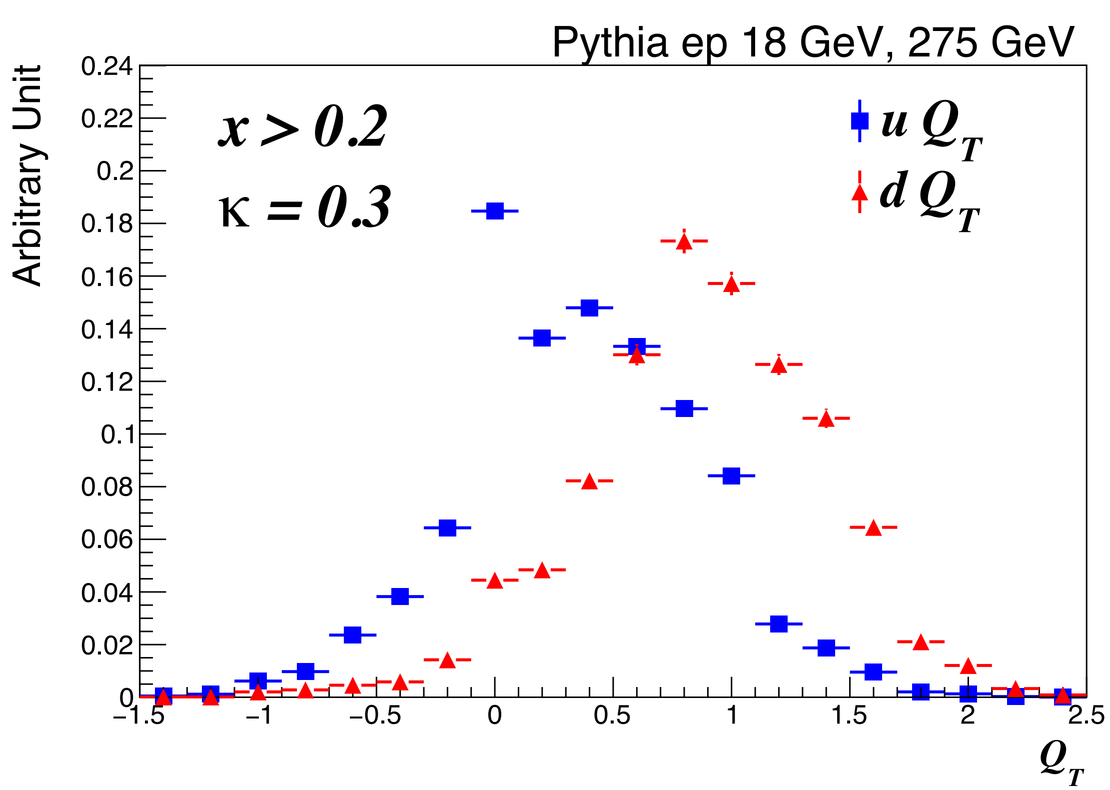




- Leading jet reconstructed using anti-kt R = 1.0 in the lab frame
- Target jet (TJ) as a cone along the beam direction
- $\hat{\theta}_{x,y} = \theta_{x,y}/\theta_t$: geometric angle normalized by the target jet angle θ_t

Leading jet and target jet charge



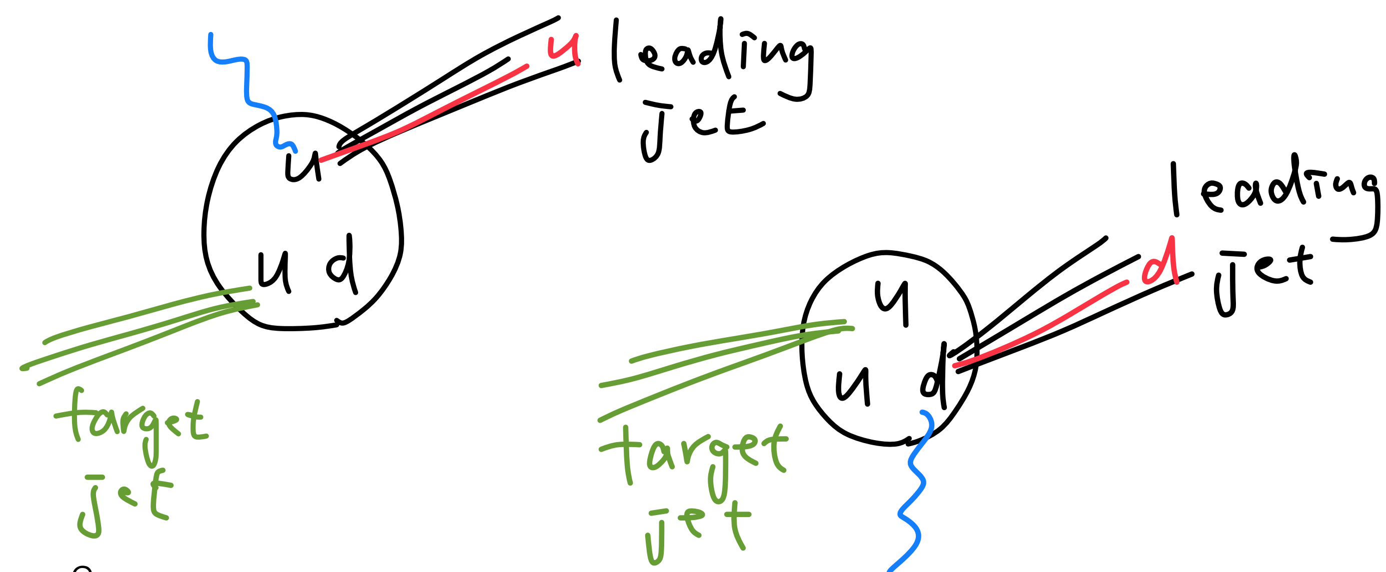


$$Q_J = \sum_{i \in L_J} z_i^{\kappa} Q_i \,, \qquad z_i = \frac{p_{T,i}}{p_{T,L_J}}$$

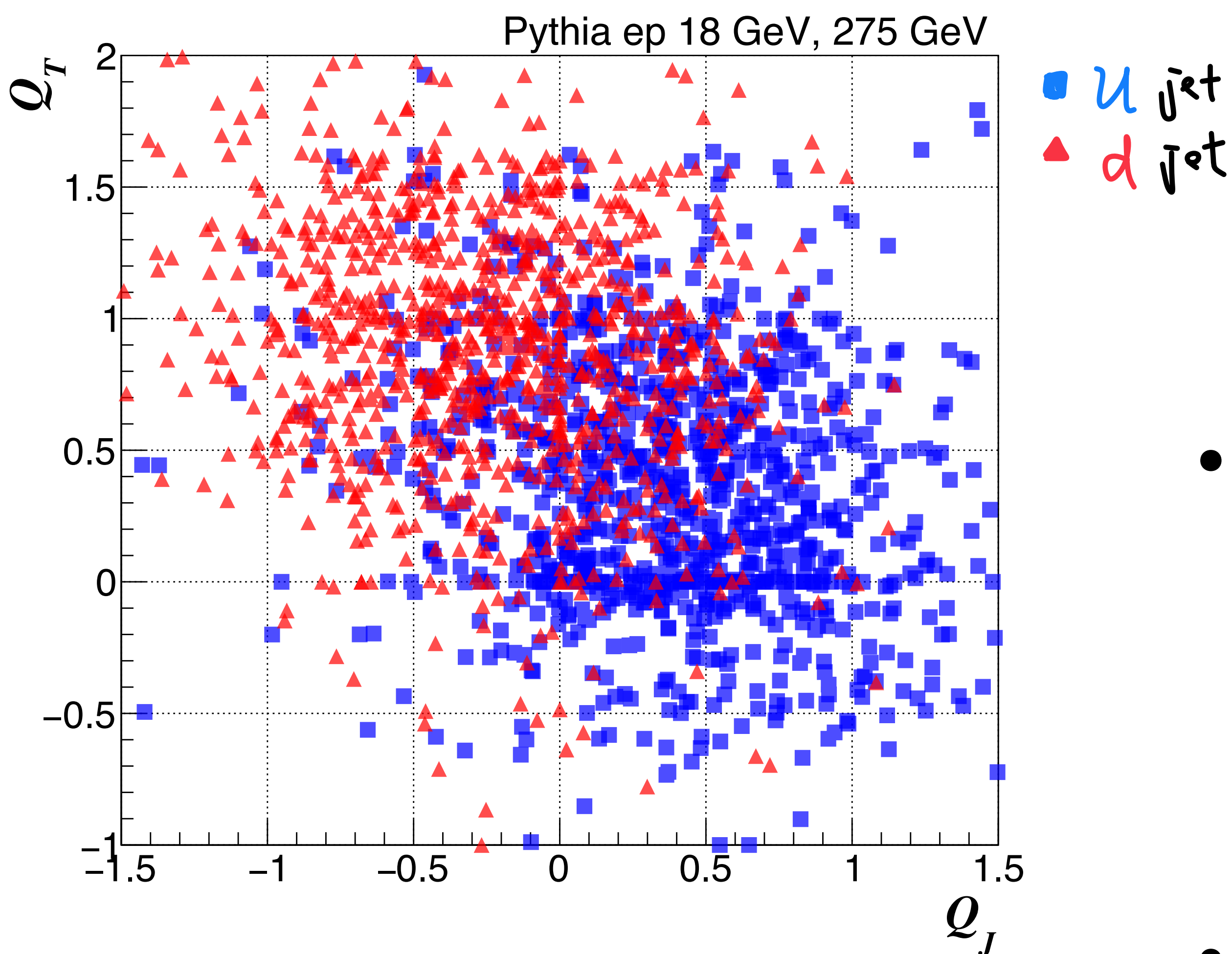
$$Q_T = \sum_{i \in T_J} z_i'^{\kappa} Q_i \,, \qquad z_i' = \frac{e_i}{e_{T_J}}$$

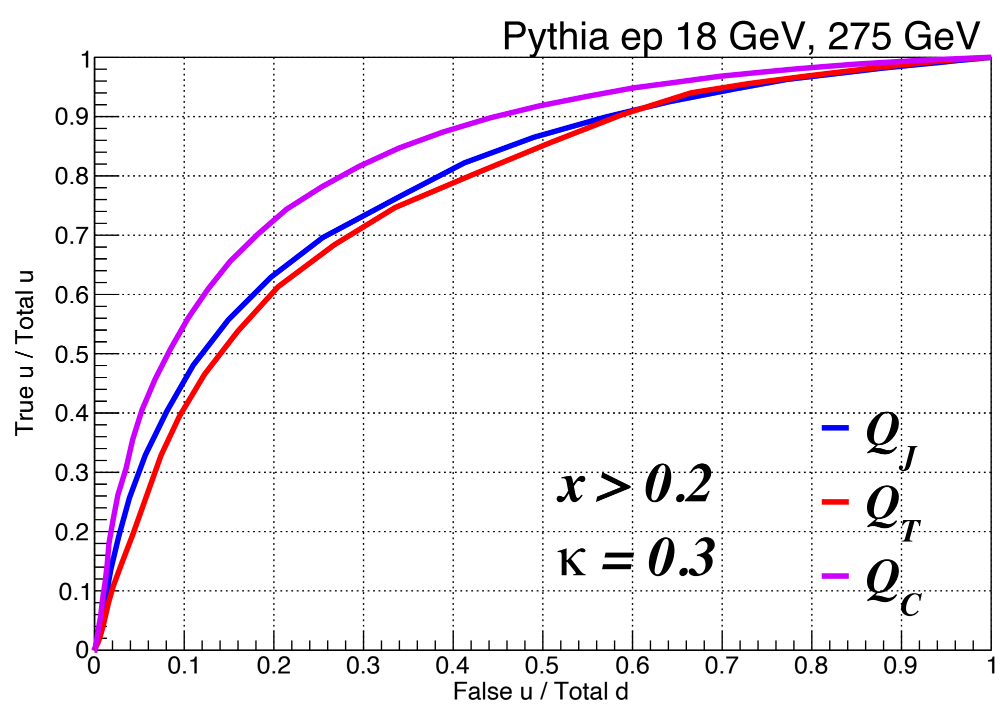
Jet charge
Field & Feynman (1978)

- u (+2/3) quark jet v.s. ud (+1/3) diquark remnant
- d (-1/3) quark jet v.s. uu (+4/3) diquark remnant



Leading jet and target jet charge

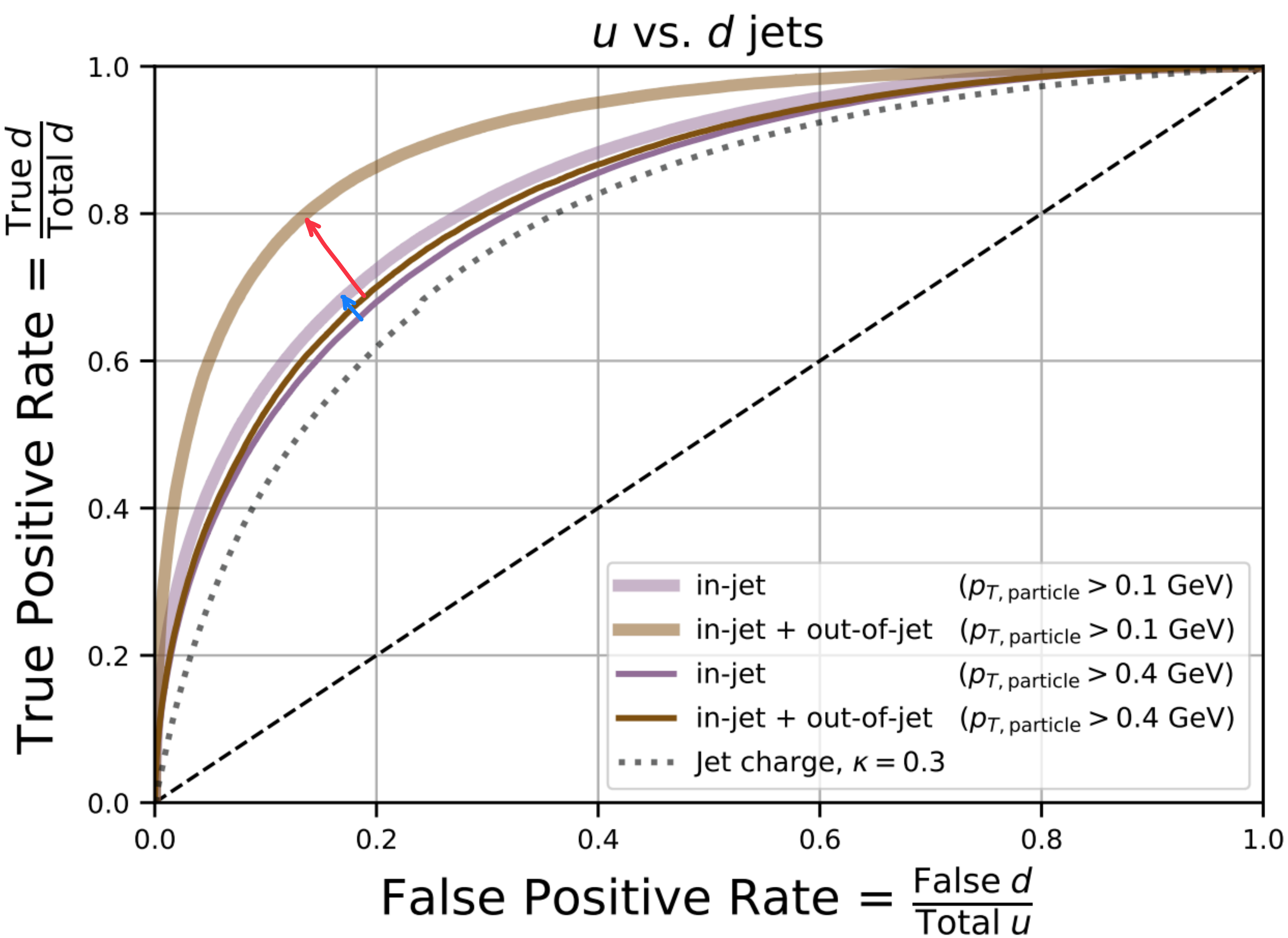




- Evaluate the information content with leading jet tagging
  - Using leading jet charge
  - Using target jet charge
  - Using both
- Target jet charge provides significantly extra information and improves the tagging performance

Related studies using machine learning:
JHEP 03 (2023) 085

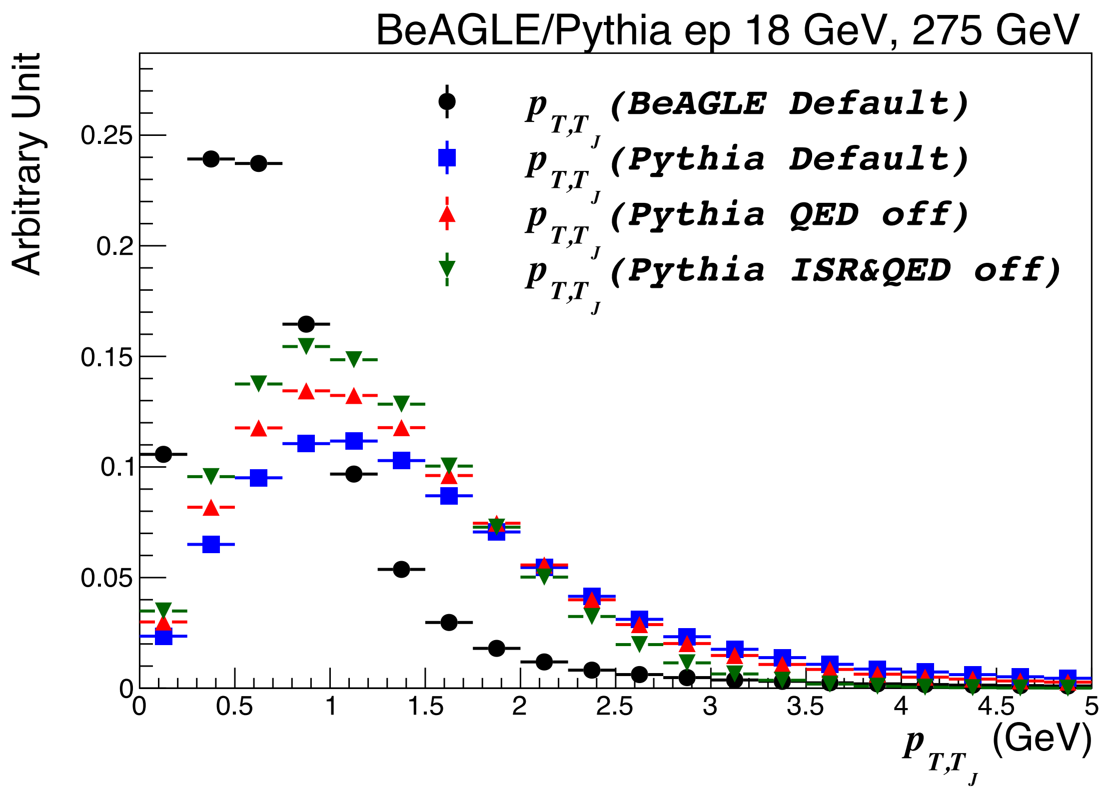
Information outside jet

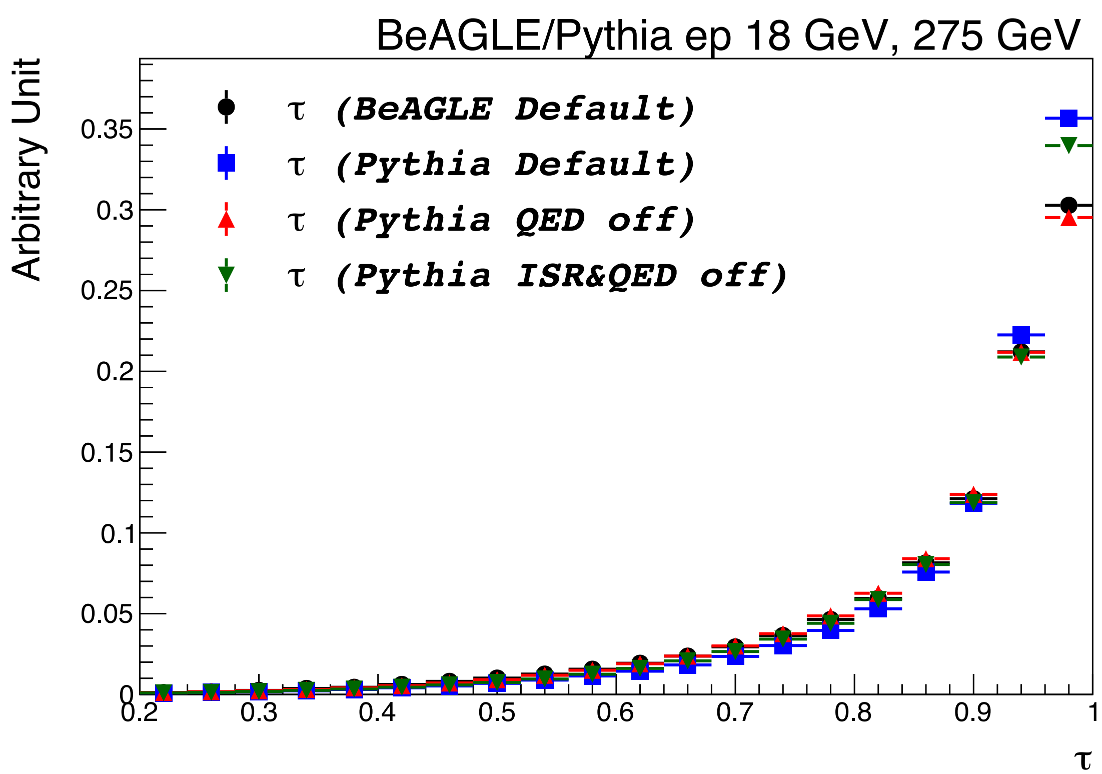


JHEP 03 (2023) 085, F. Ringer et al

- Used Particle Flow Network (PFN)
- Huge performance gain by including low p_t particles outside jet

Target jet kinematics





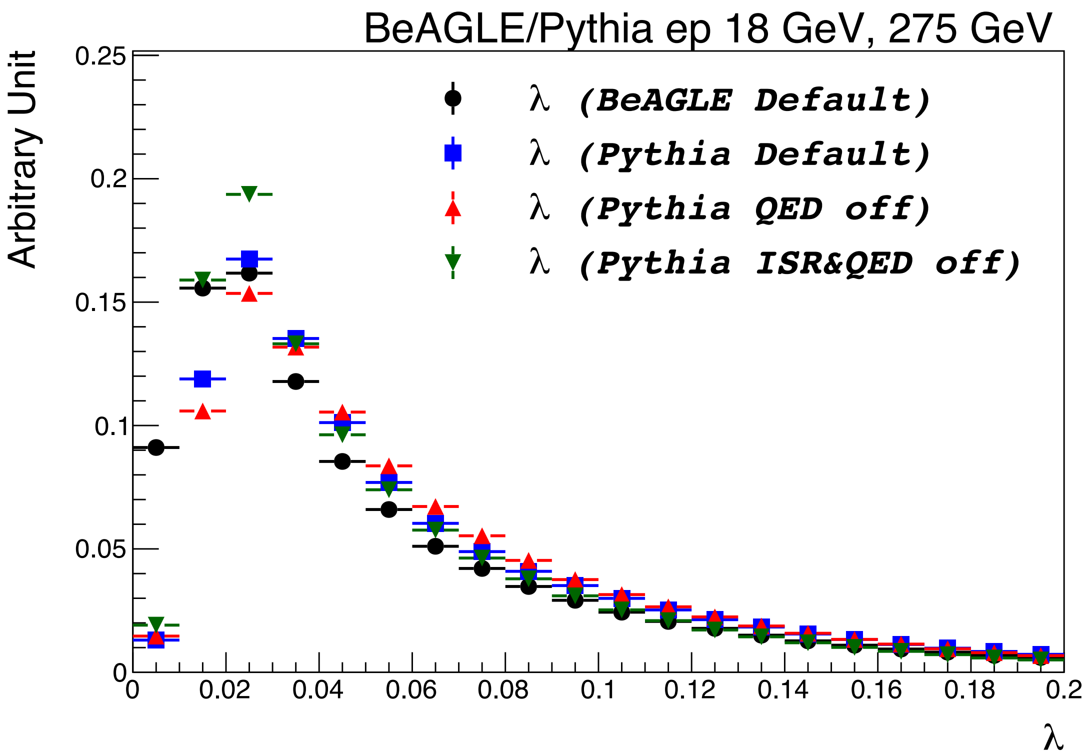
- The kinematic distribution of target jet
  - Transverse
  - Longitudinal
- Target jet has transverse momentum therefore asymmetric w.r.t. beam direction
- Significant difference between BeAGLE and Pythia 8
- Sizable effects from QED shower and ISR implemented in Pythia 8

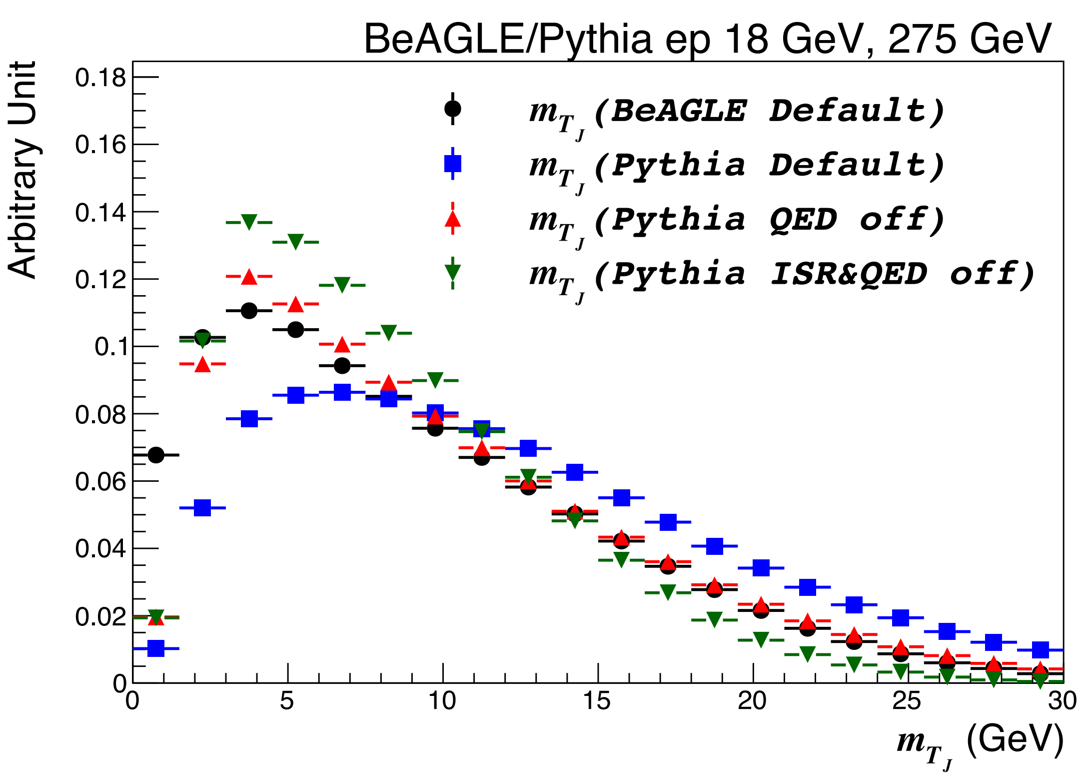
$$\tau = \frac{p_{z,T_J}}{E_p}$$

* Related to PDF
$\tau \longleftrightarrow 1-x$?

* Target jet thrust

Target jet substructure





$$\lambda = \sum_{i\in S_T} \frac{e_i}{e_{T_J}}\left(\frac{\Delta R_i}{R_{T_J}}\right)^{\alpha}$$

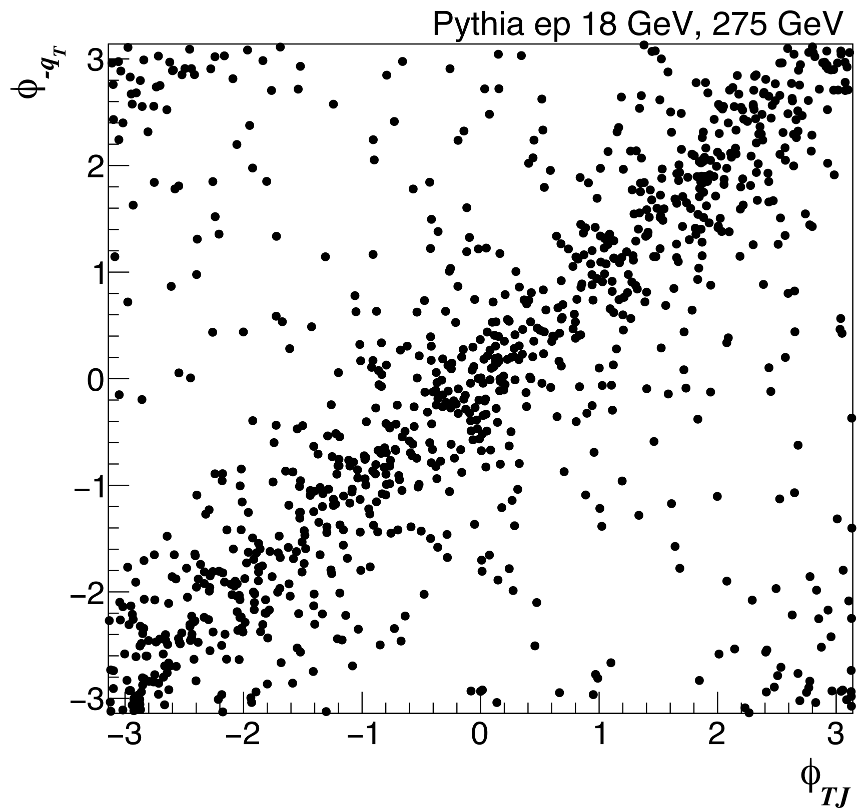
$\alpha = 1$

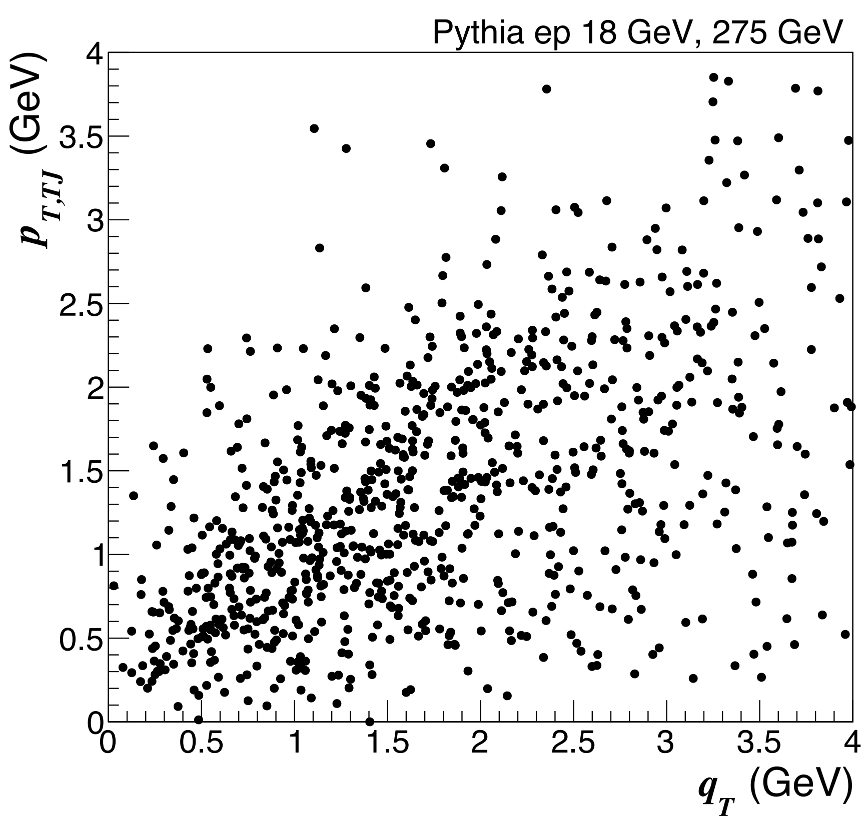
$\alpha = 2 \rightarrow$ mass

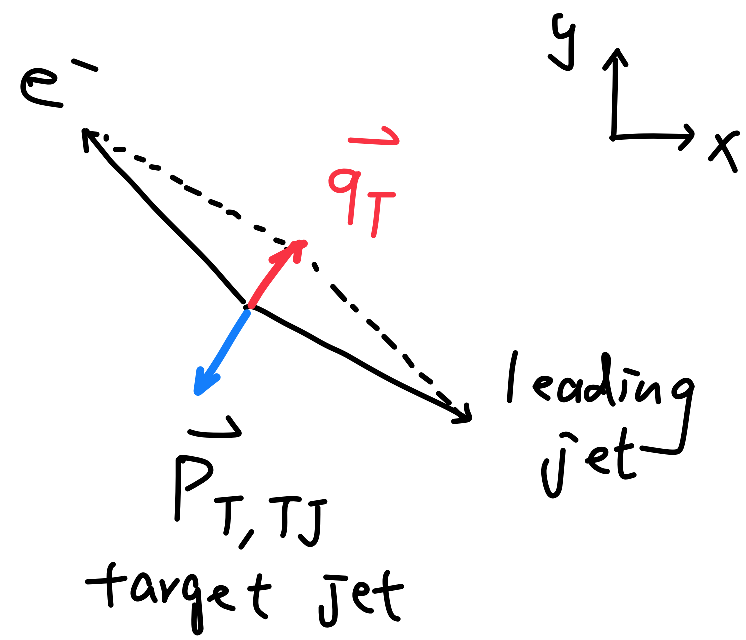
- Angularity and mass probe the spread out of target jet
- Target jet mass scale quite high
- Significant difference between BeAGLE and Pythia 8
- Sizable effects from QED shower and ISR implemented in Pythia 8

Related studies for using energy correlator:
Phys.Rev.Lett. 130 (2023) 9, 091901

Current-target kinematic correlation

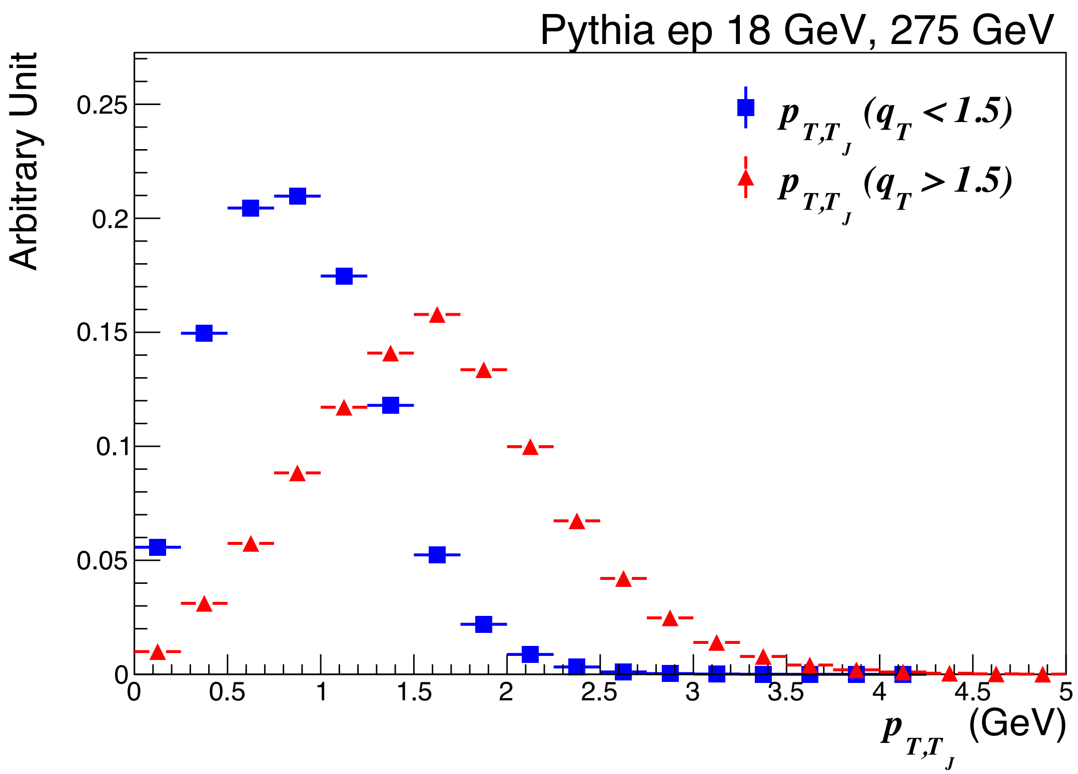


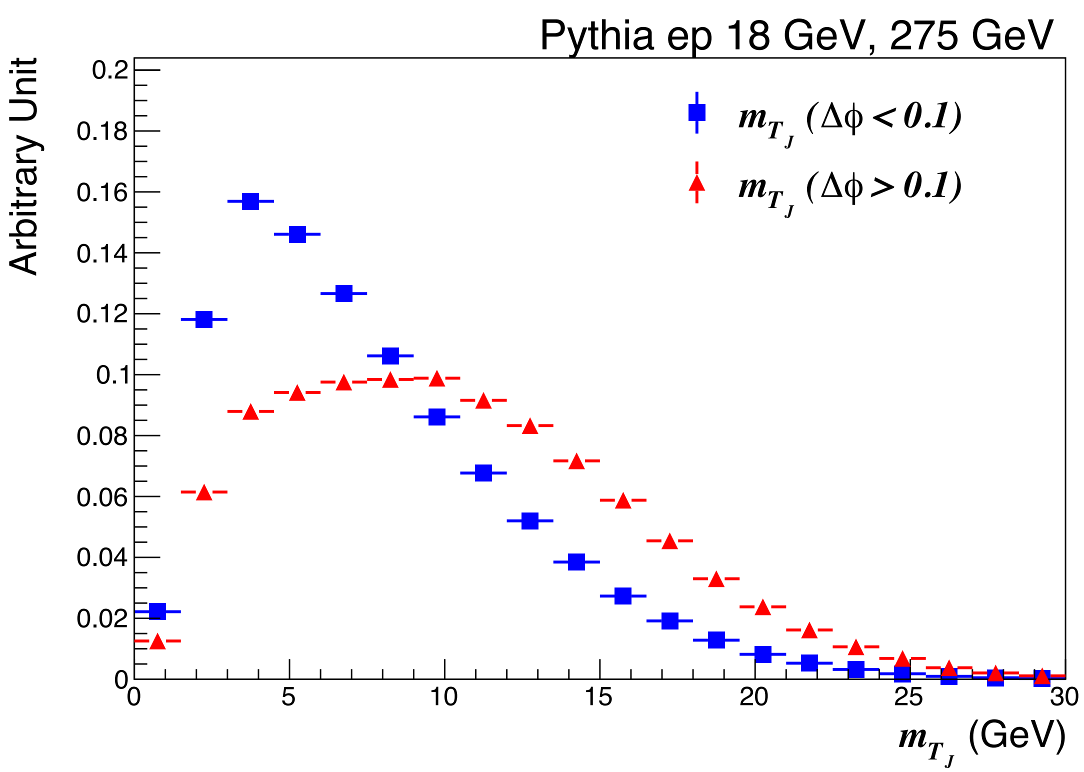




- q_T and target jet mostly back-to-back
- Target jet transverse momentum increases with q_T
- Strong current-target kinematic correlation
  - Energy-momentum conservation at play within these two energy flows

Current-target kinematic correlation

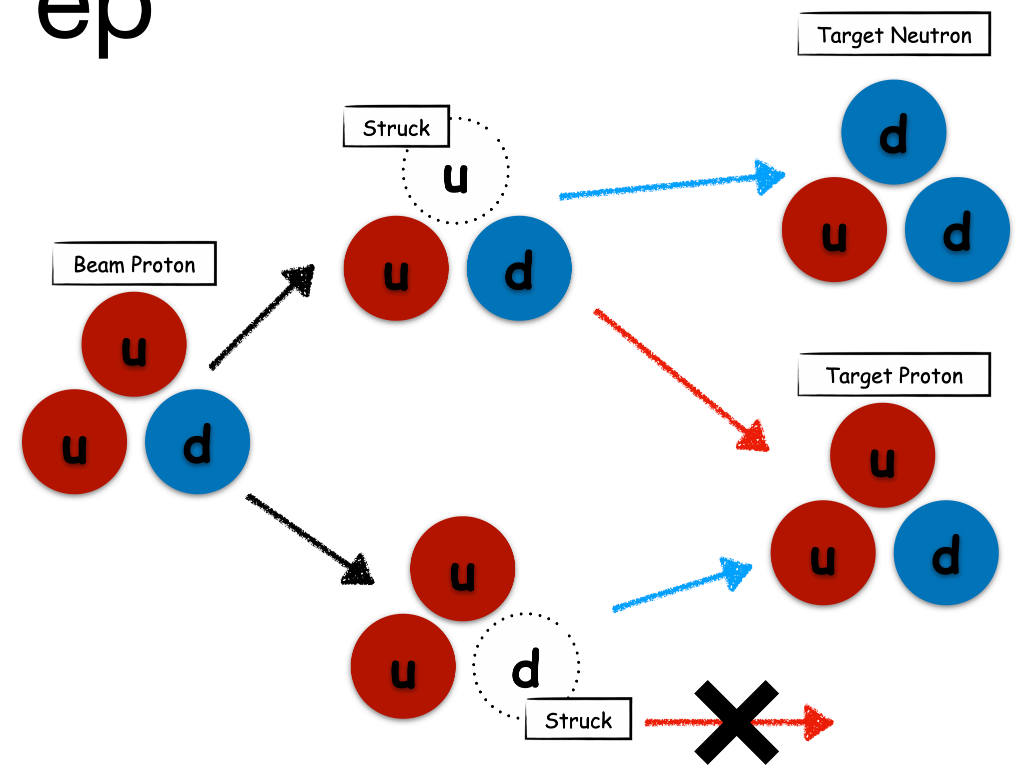


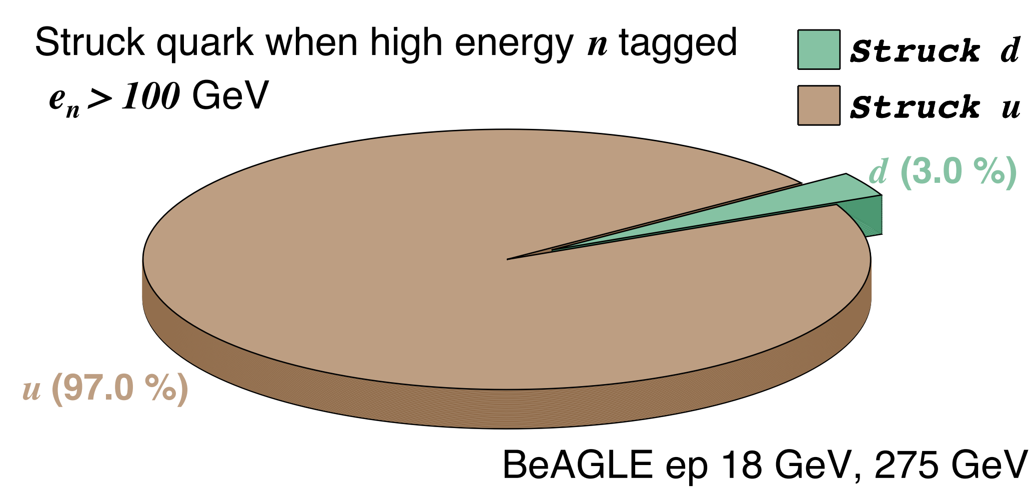


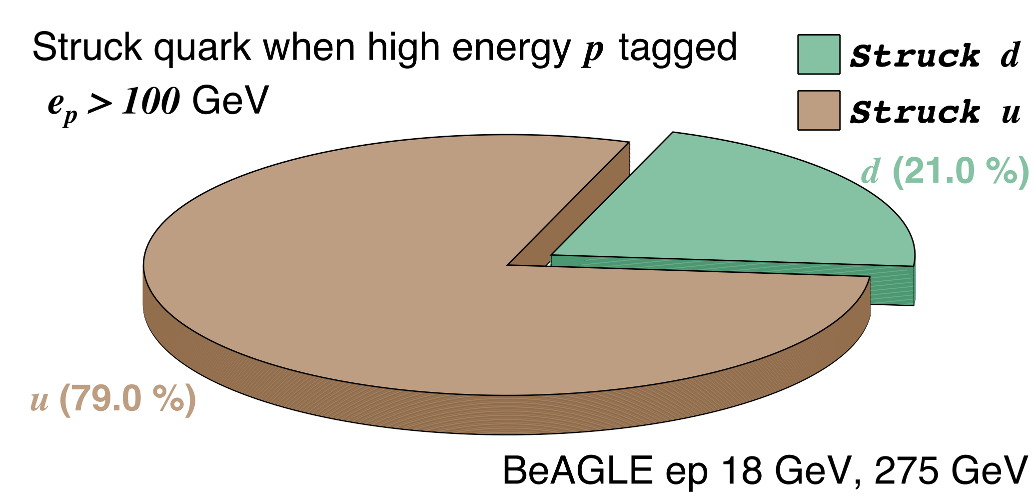
- Current activity (momentum imbalance between electron and leading jet) affecting target activity
  - Both kinematics and substructure

Target tagging: ep

- Effect of tagging forward, energetic neutron
  - High probability of knocking out the u quark, directly probes u distribution
  - Having to knock out a u to turn proton into neutron?
- Effect of tagging forward, energetic proton
  - Both partonic channels are possible
  - How does uu diquark hadronize?



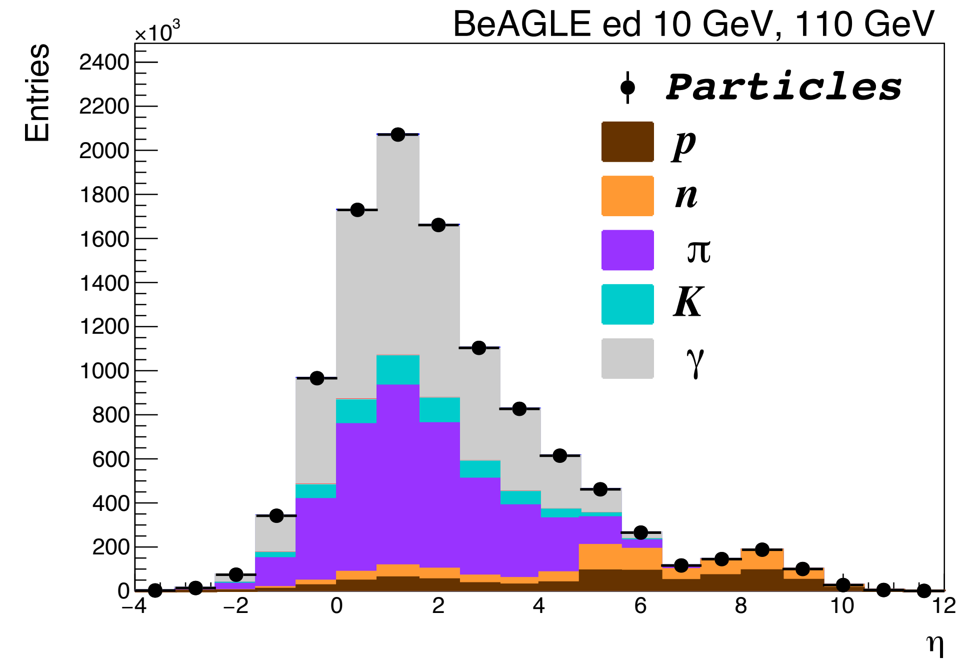


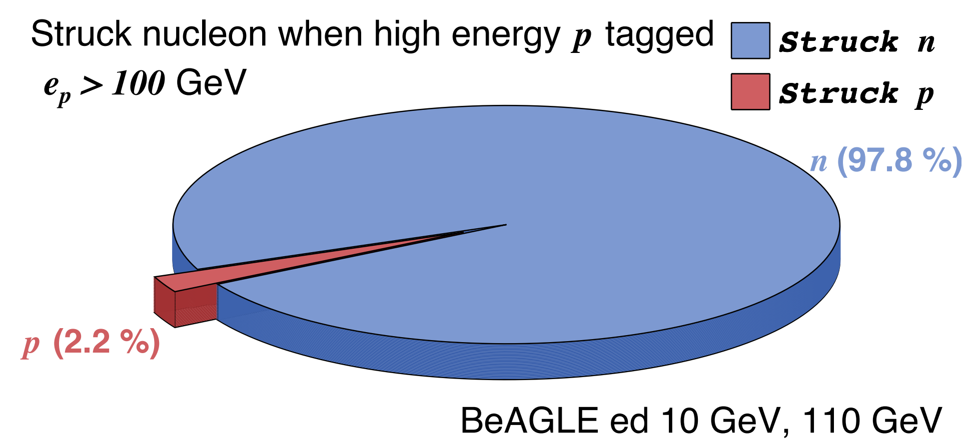


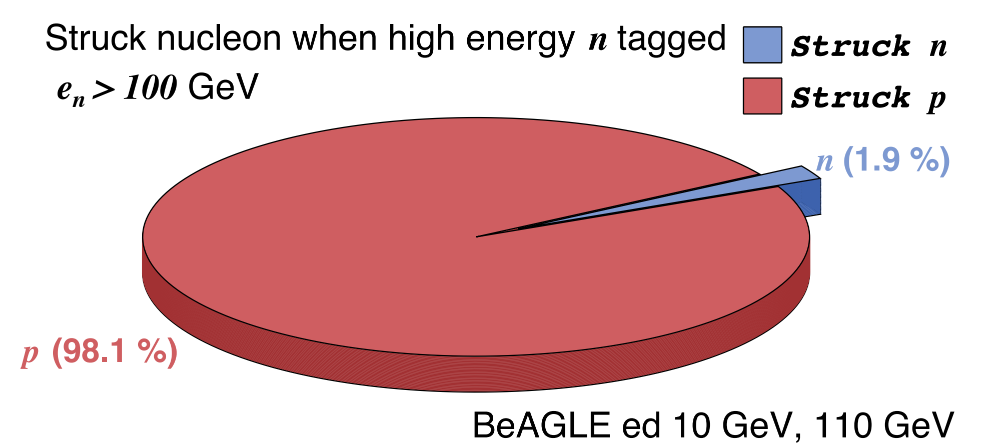
Target tagging: ed

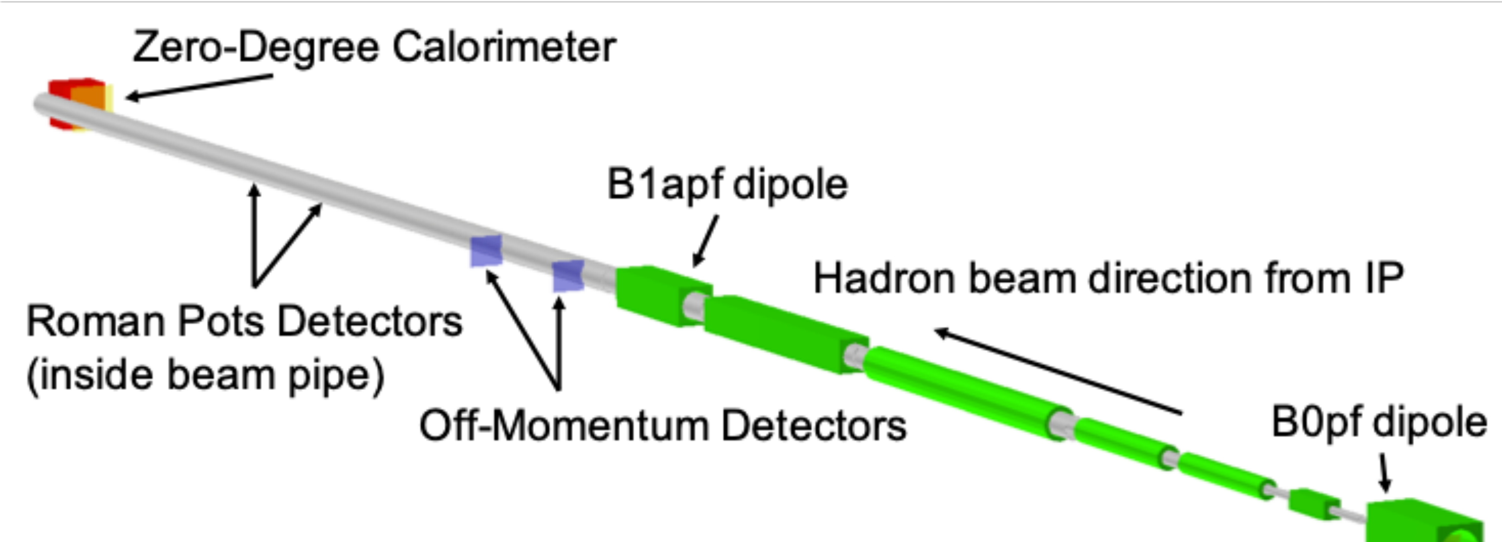
- Proton and neutron within deuteron tends to be more "self-contained"
  - Knocking one out would have the other released
  - Opportunity to probe neutron concretely

BLAST: annurev-nucl-100809-131956



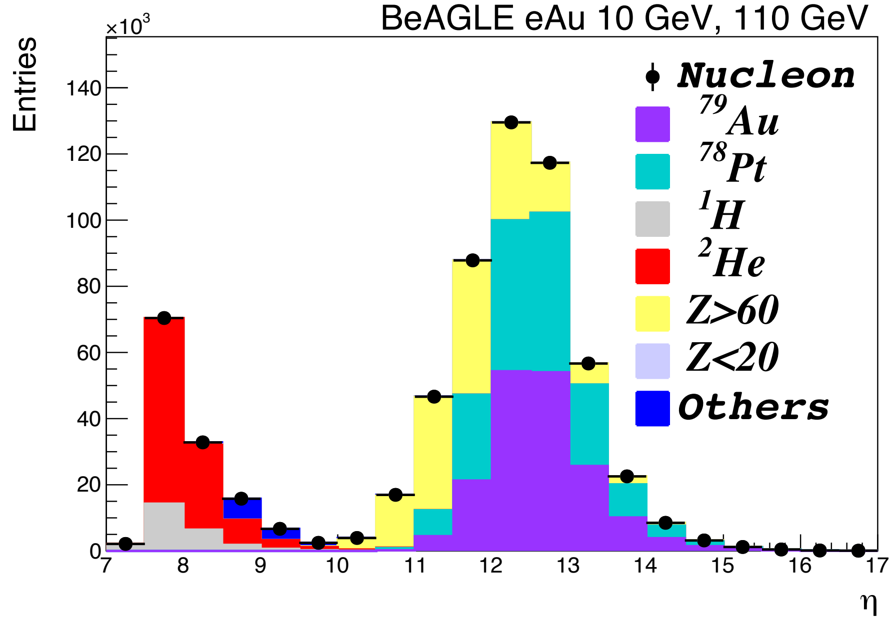


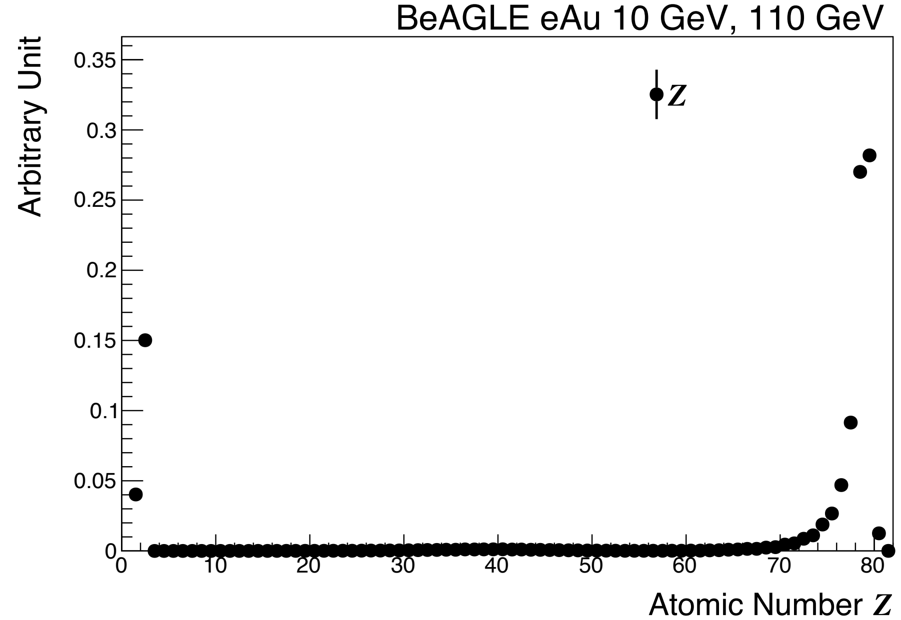


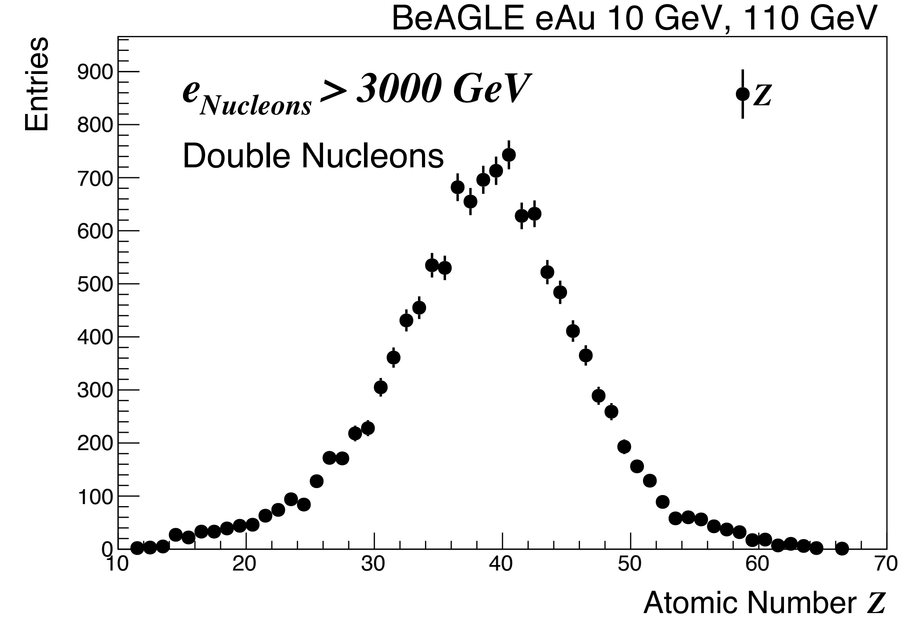


Jentsch, Tu, Weiss, PRC 104, 065205 (2021)

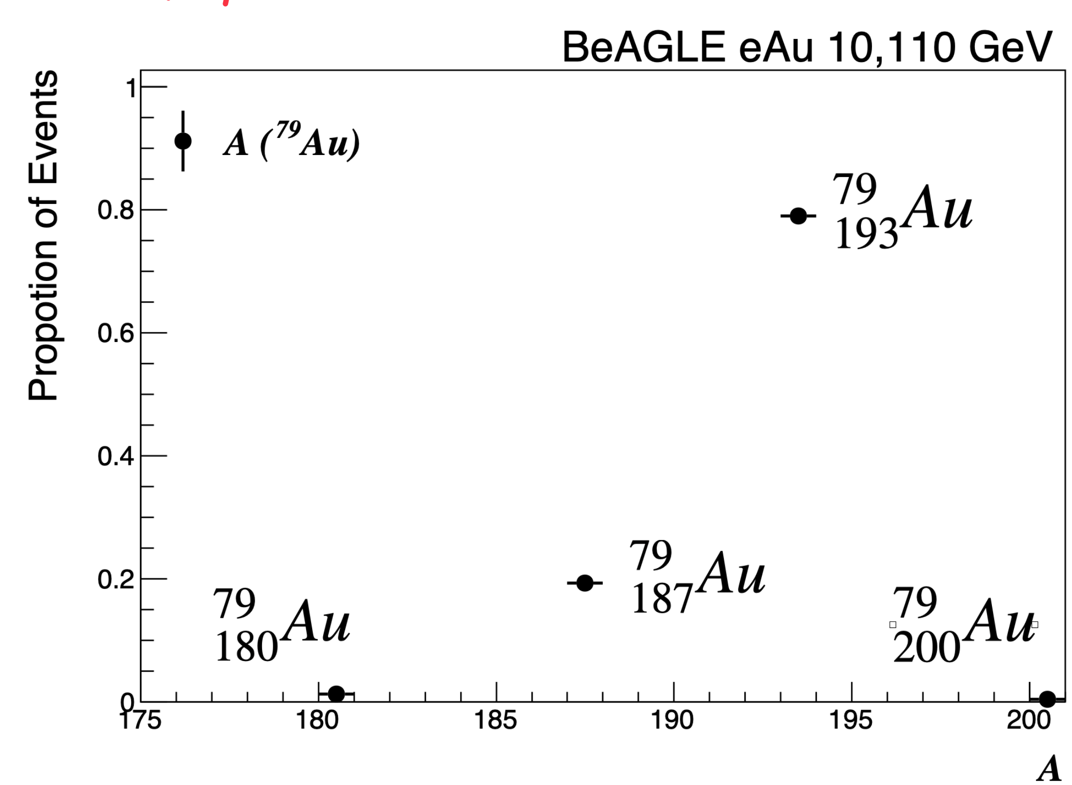
Target tagging: eAu





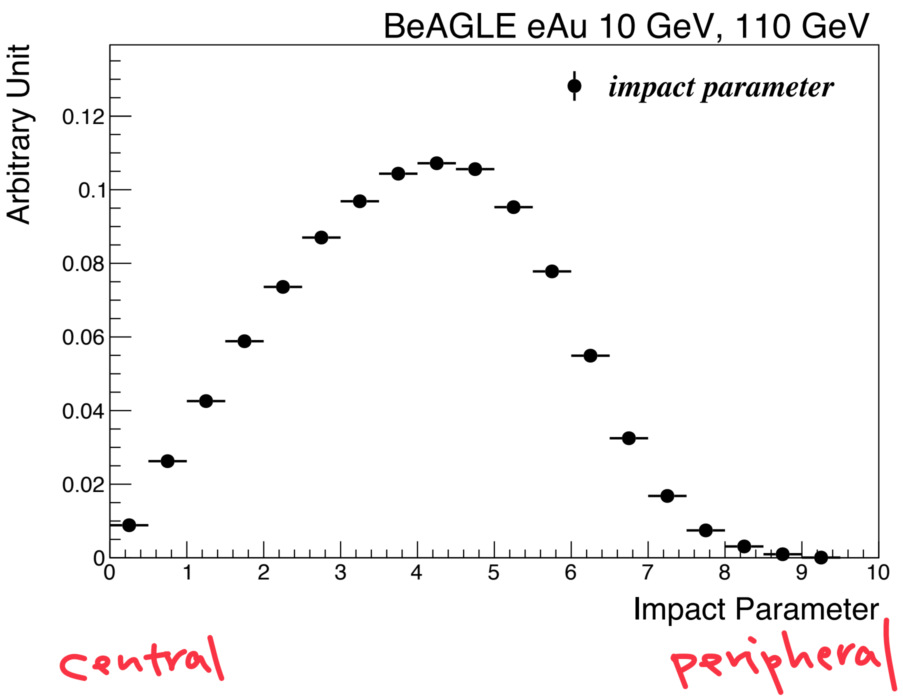


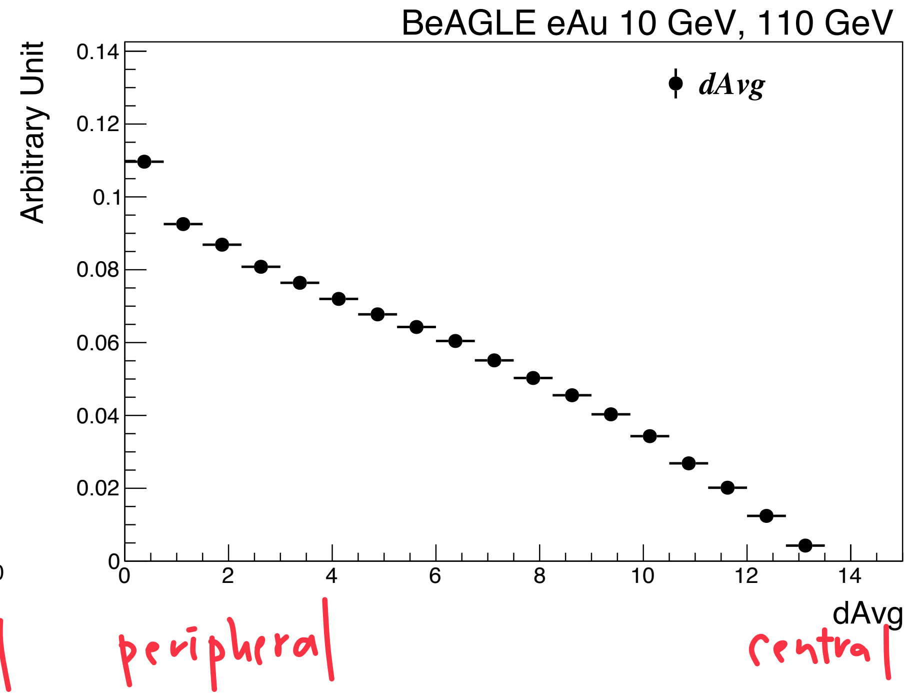
79
197 Au

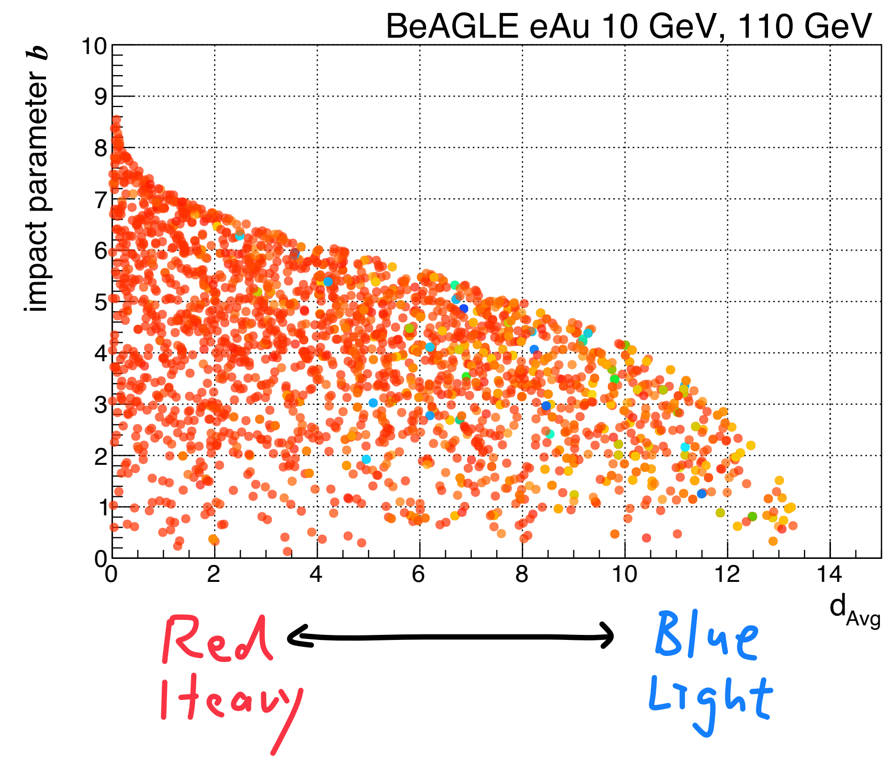


- Most of the time Au breaks very asymmetrically
- Sometimes Au breaks quite symmetrically
- Neutron content of Au can change significantly

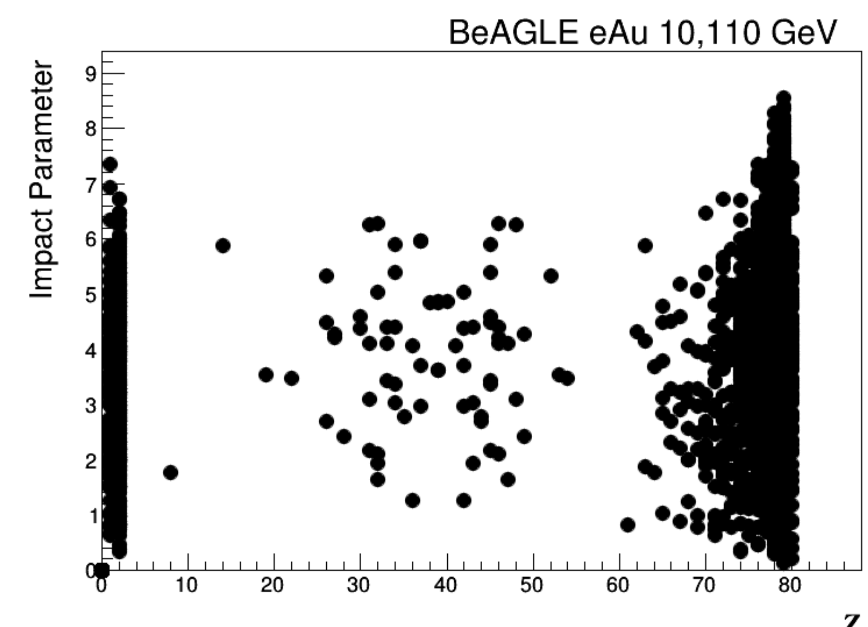
Where does DIS happen?







- Mapping DIS position using impact parameter and dAvg
  - dAvg: average density-weighted distance from all inelastic collisions to the edge of the nucleus
  - Connection to nuclear breakup and other final state particles to be explored



Conclusions

- Target jet contains rich information awaiting us to uncover, if we can measure it
- Knowledge of target jet not only broadens the scope of EIC physics into nuclear dynamics, through current-target correlation it can also help constrain proton and ion 3D structure
- An "ultimate" QCD machine may not want to miss this sector of phenomenology
- Many of the target jet substructure studies ongoing, including soft-drop grooming, factorization, etc.