

Target jet substructure and correlation

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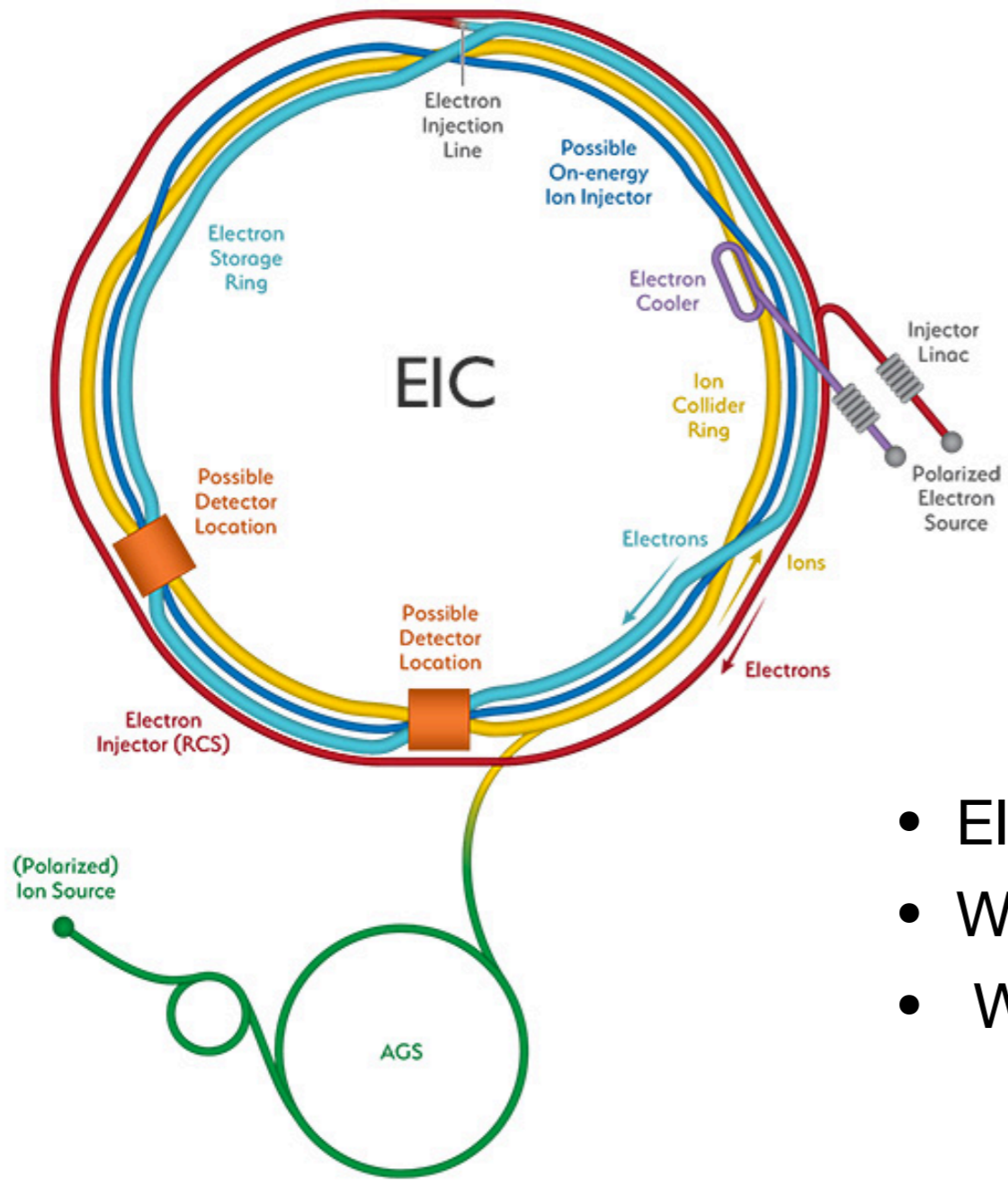
CFNS Postdoc Meet 2023

In collaboration with Kai-Feng Chen, Yang-Ting Chien, Meng-Hsiu Kuo



Disclaimer : We assumed that ALL final state particles can be reconstructed and proceed to see that physics information one can extract !

Electron Ion Collider

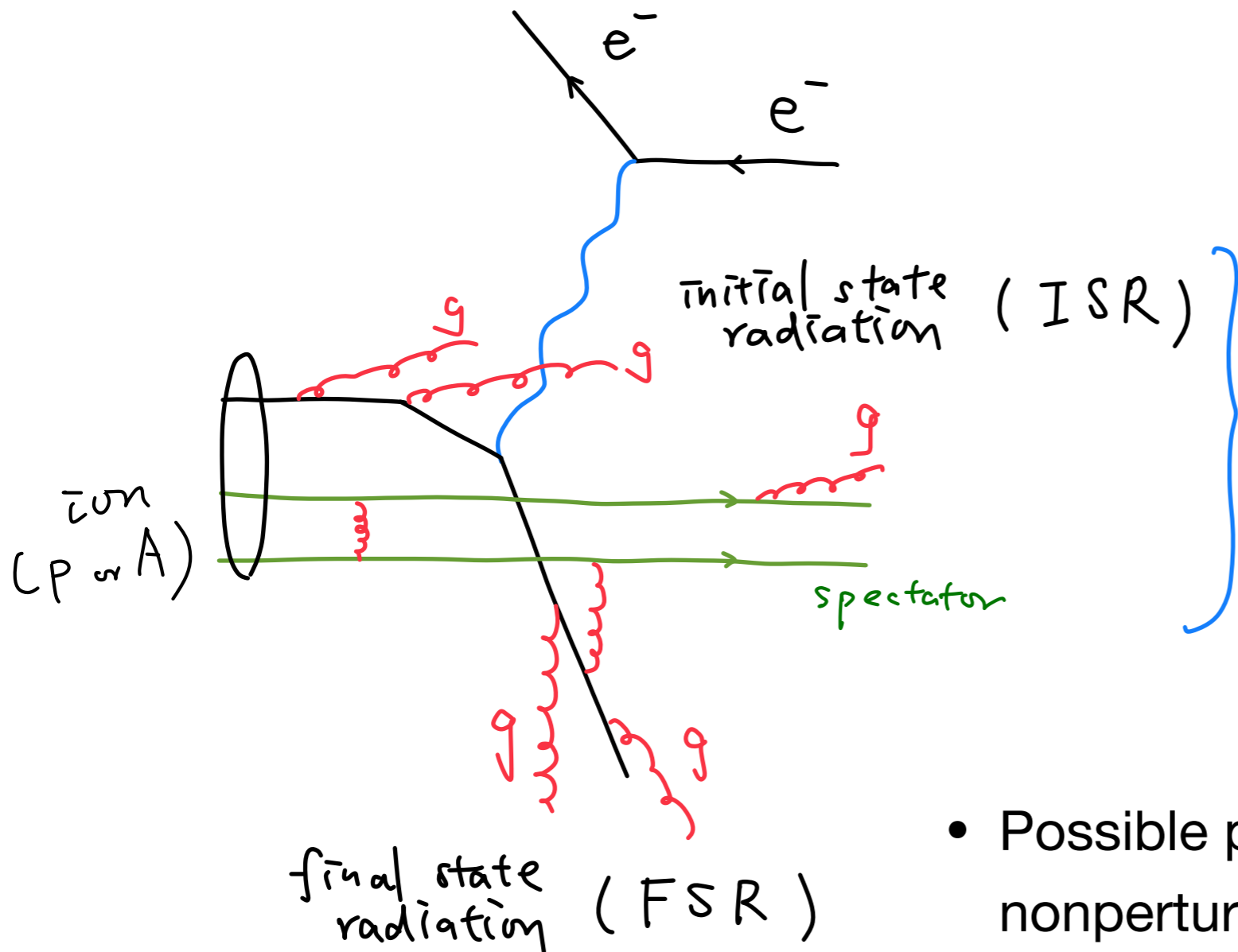


January 9, 2020
**U.S. Department of Energy Selects
Brookhaven National Laboratory to Host
Major New Nuclear Physics Facility**

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

- EIC has been making progress toward realization
- What is the role the second detector should play?
- What phase space can it look into?

A schematic picture of target fragmentation for DIS

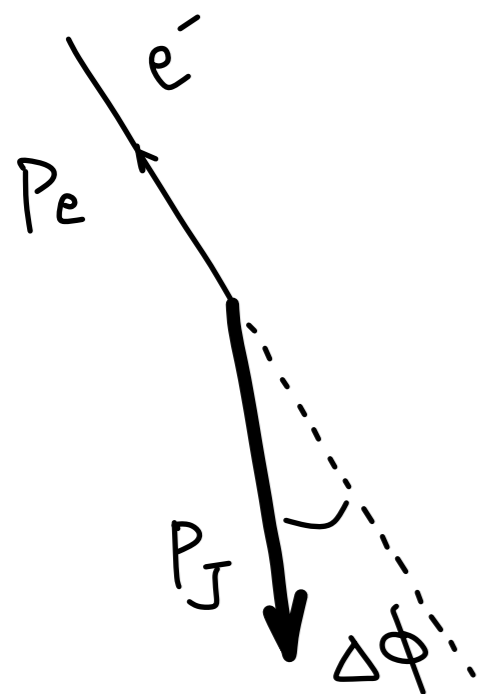
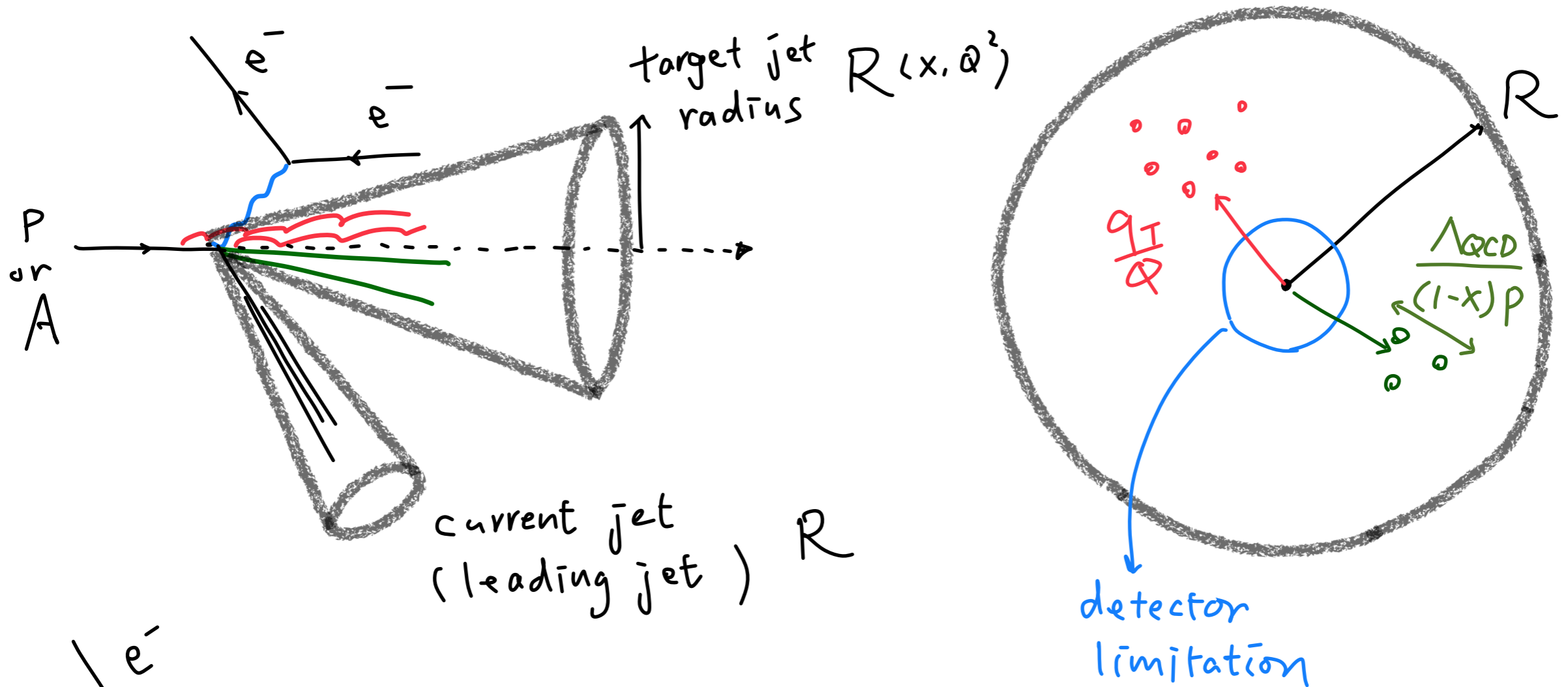


This whole sector is typically very forward, theoretically captured by "fracture function"

Trentadue & Veneziano
(1994)

- Possible perturbative ISR contribution and nonperturbative spectator hadronization

Electron-leading jet and target jet

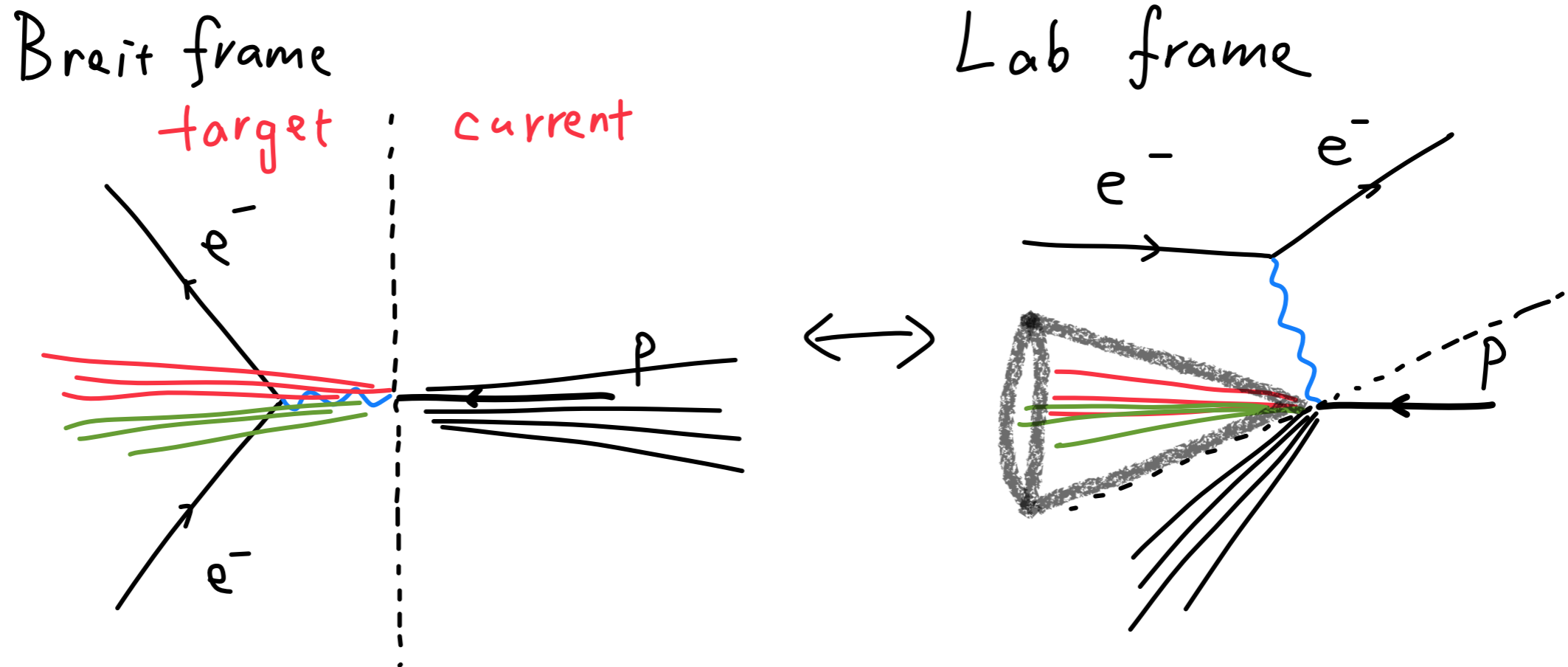


$$q_T = |(\vec{p}_e + \vec{p}_J)_T|$$

$\Delta\phi$: azimuthal angle decorrelation

- Carving out two collinear energy flows

Target jet definition



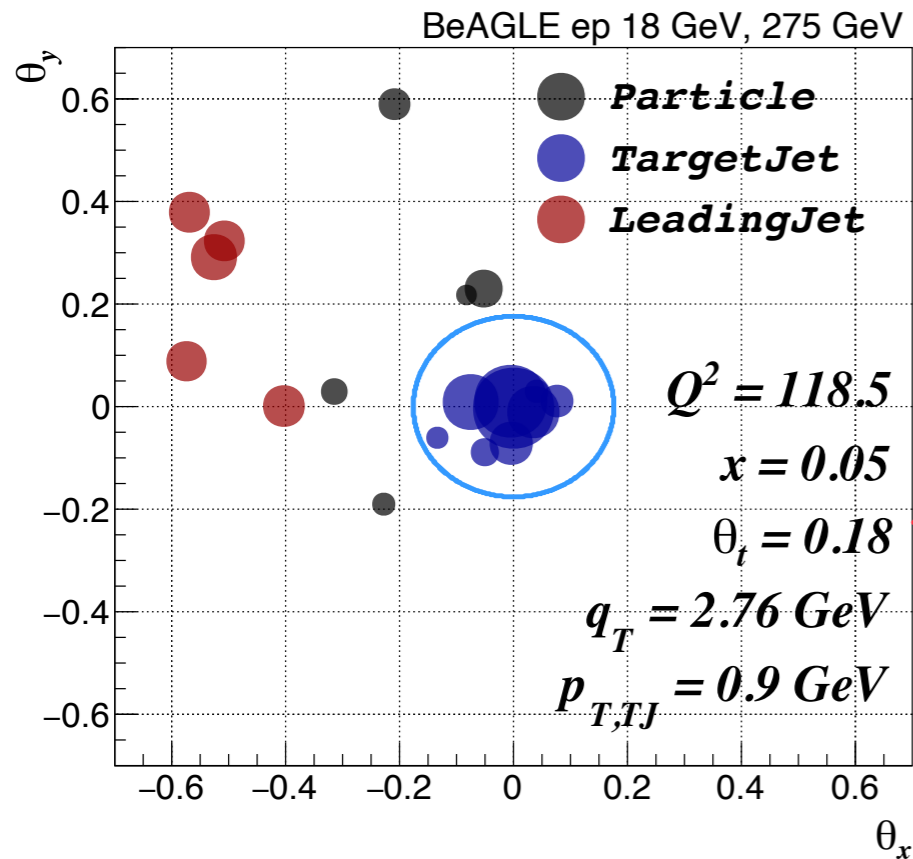
- It is quite intuitive to define current and target region in Breit frame
- What is the corresponding analysis strategy in the lab frame?

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

Monte Carlo simulations

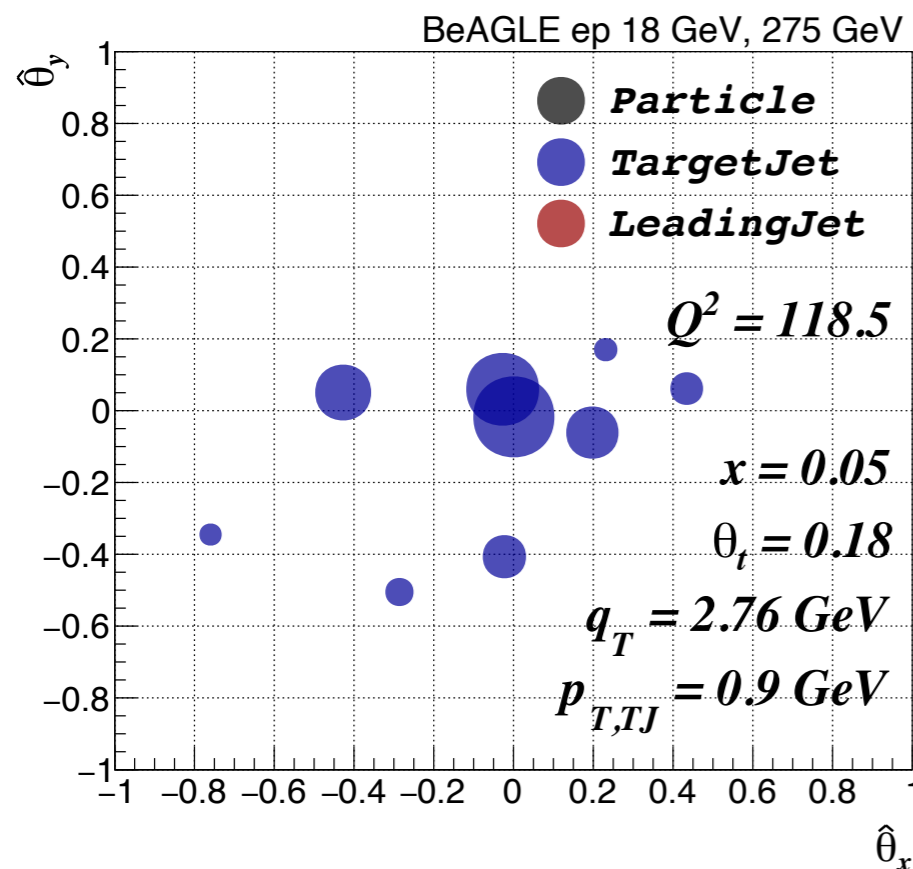
- 18 GeV electron beam + 275 GeV proton beam
- 10 GeV electron beam + 100 GeV ion (deuteron, gold) beam
- BeAGLE - Benchmark eA Generator for LEptonproduction
 - Built on Pythia 6, FLUKA, DPMJet, PyQM, LHAPDF5
- For ep collisions we also compare with Pythia 8 to help with simulation development
 - QED shower and ISR contributions

Forward event display

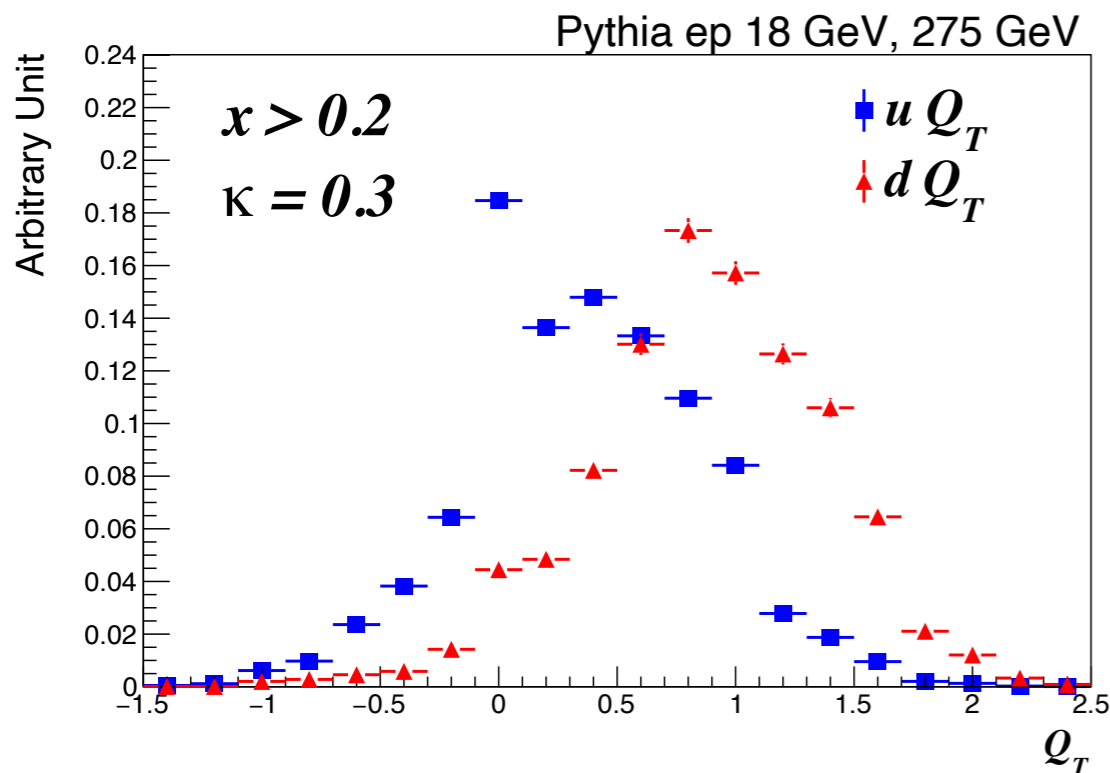
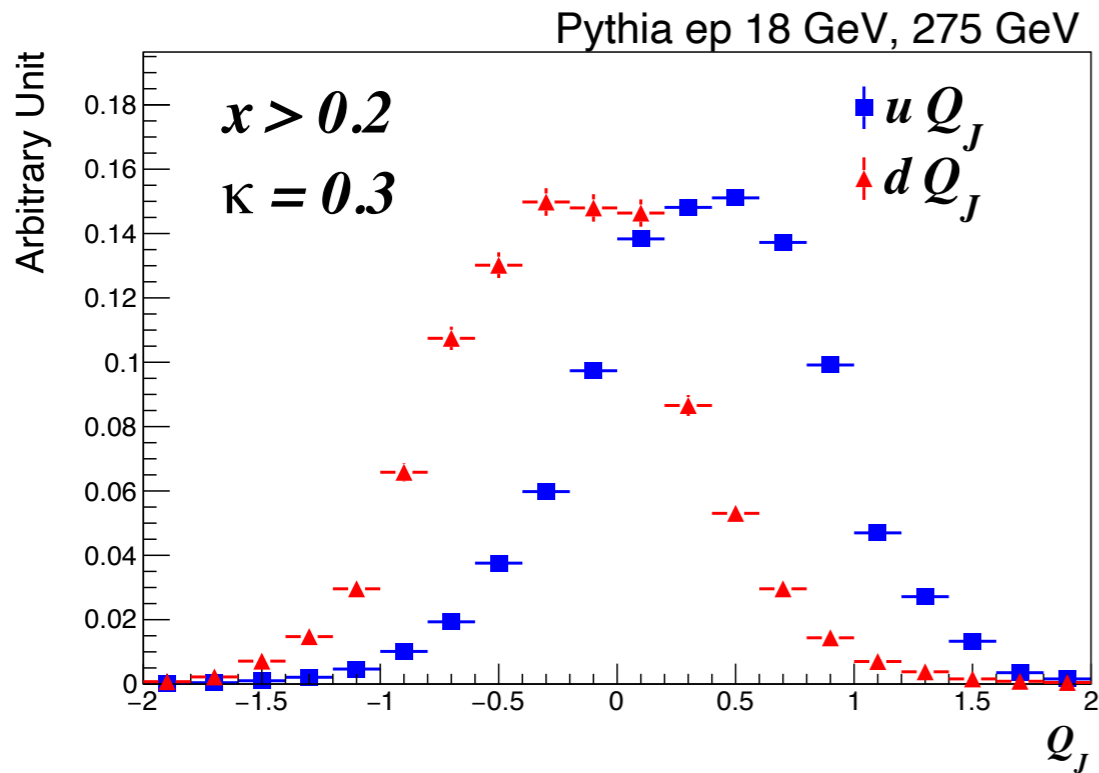


not too small

- 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

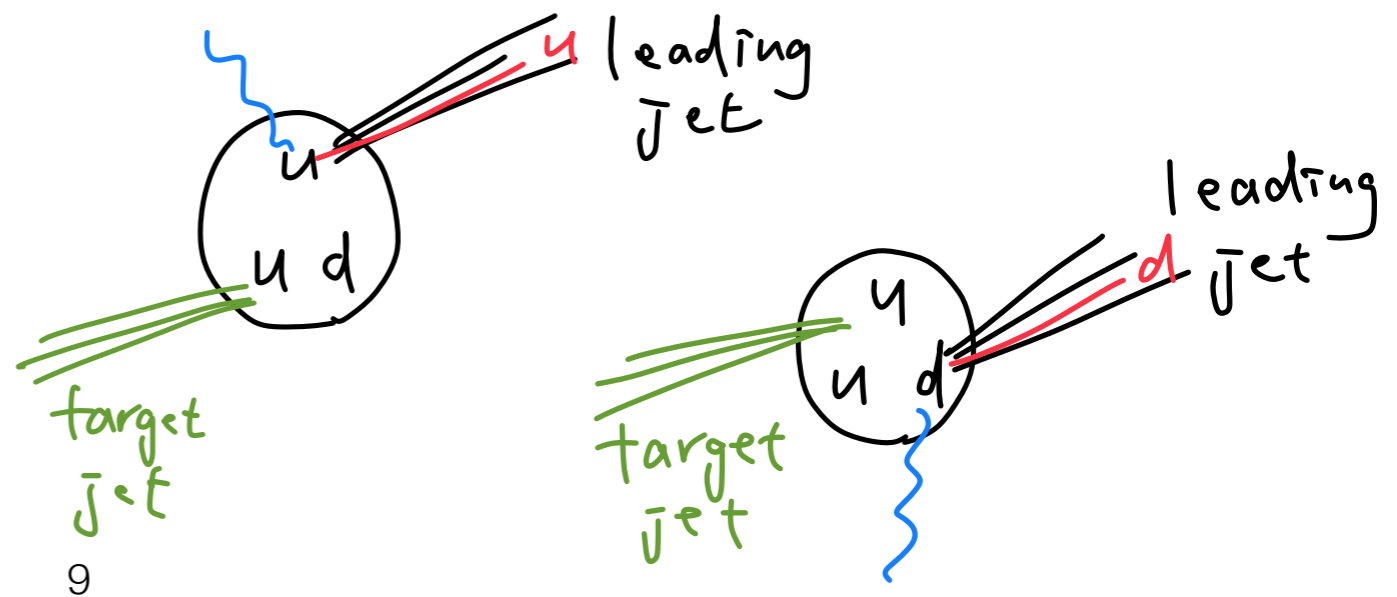


$$Q_J = \sum_{i \in L_J} z_i^\kappa Q_i, \quad z_i = \frac{p_{T,i}}{p_{T,L_J}}$$

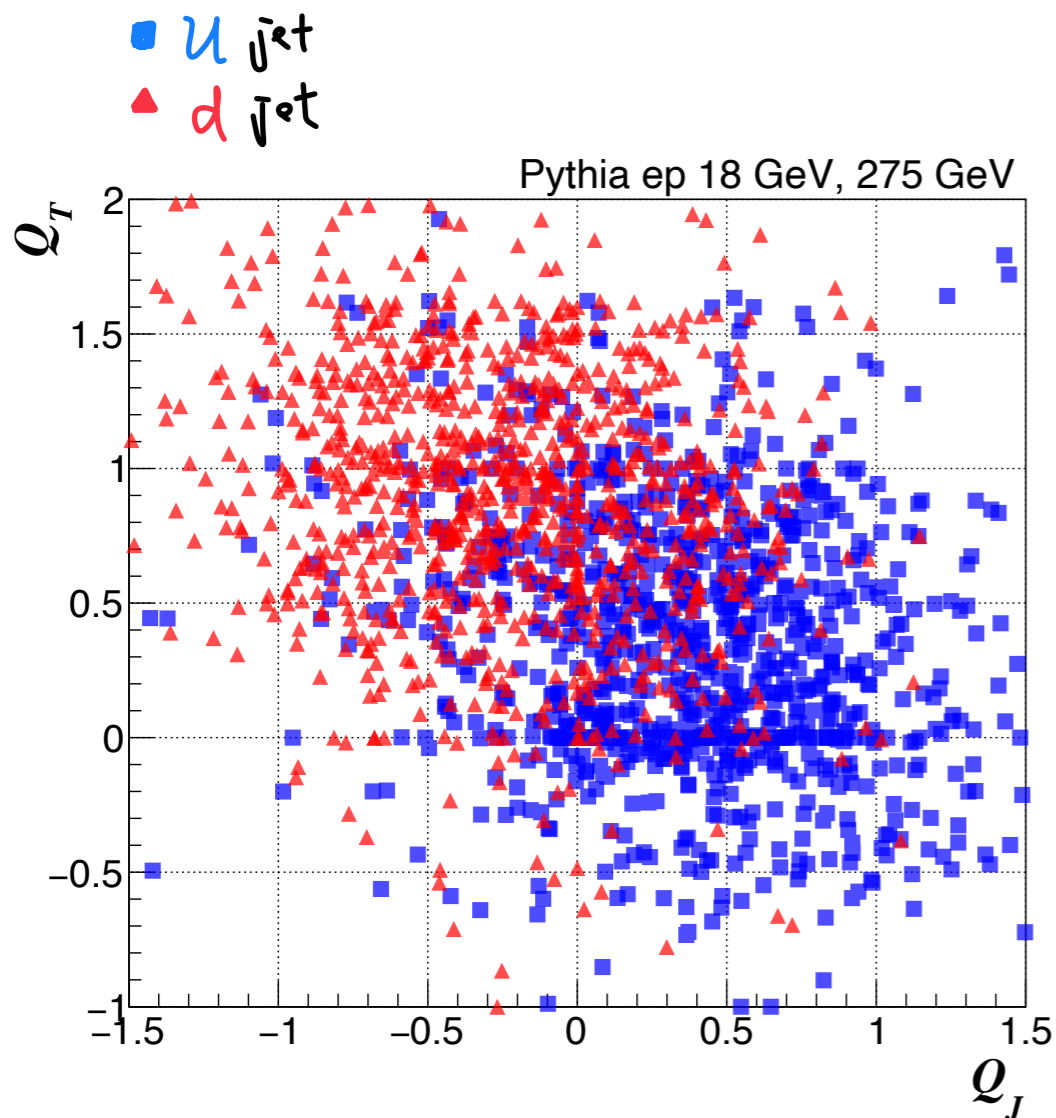
$$Q_T = \sum_{i \in T_J} z_i'^\kappa Q_i, \quad z_i' = \frac{e_i}{e_{T_J}}$$

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

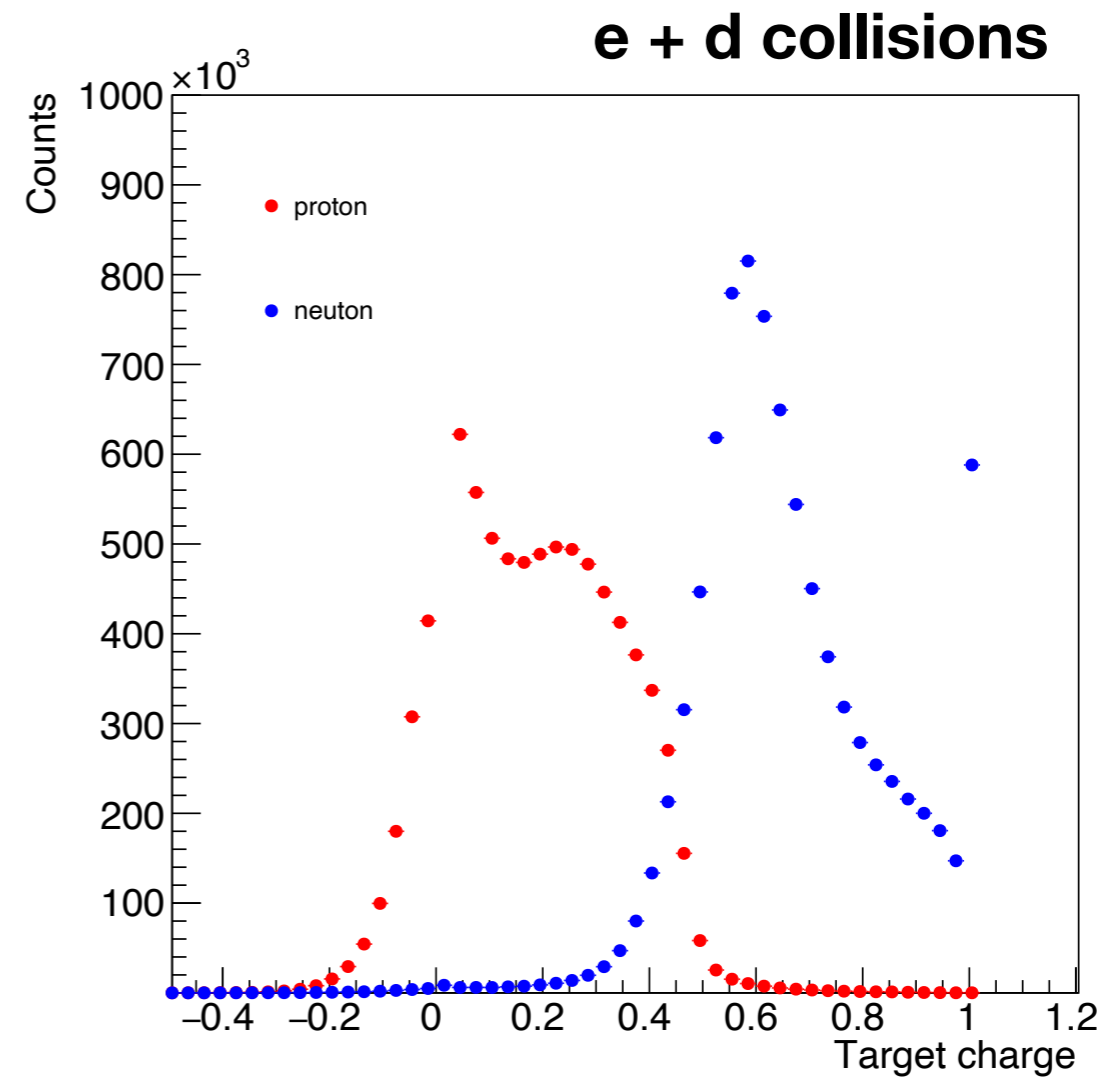
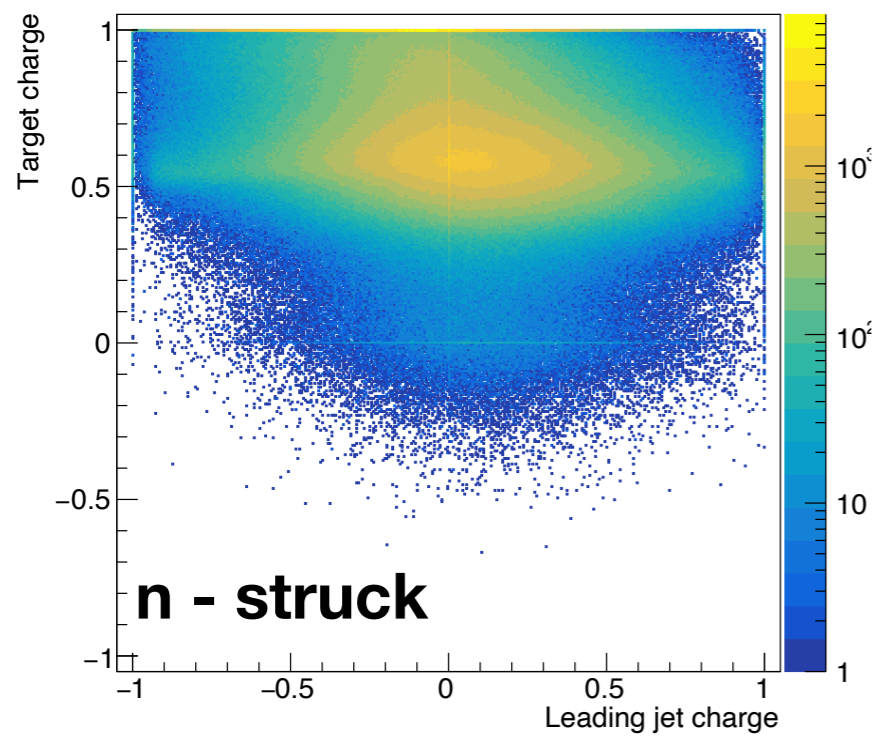
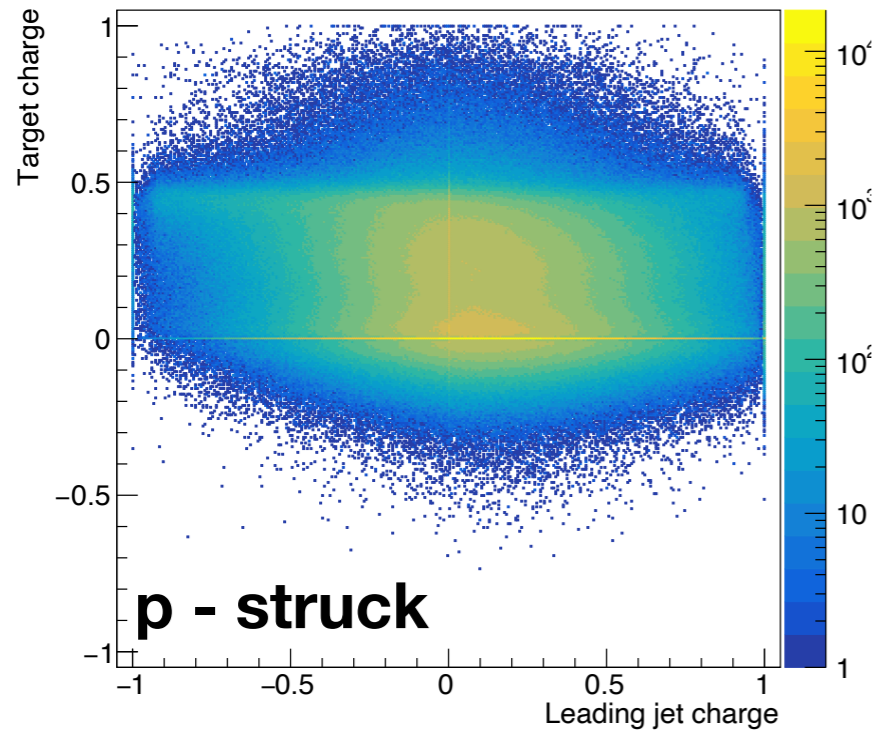


Leading jet and target jet charge

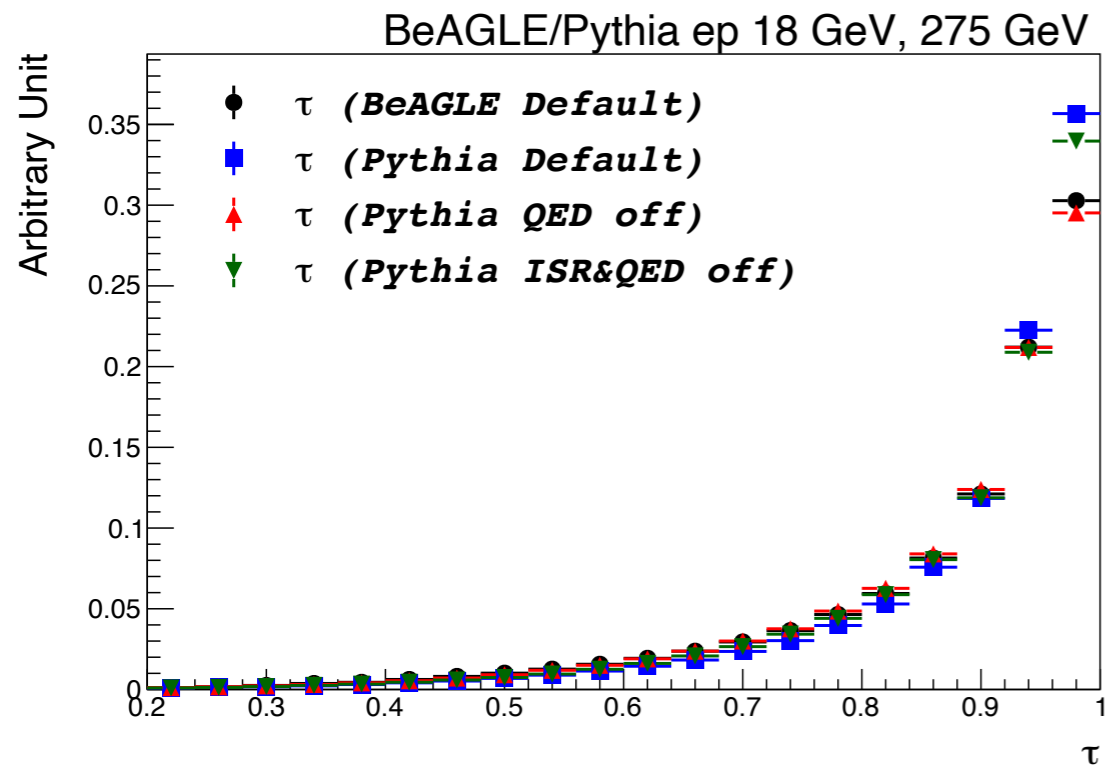
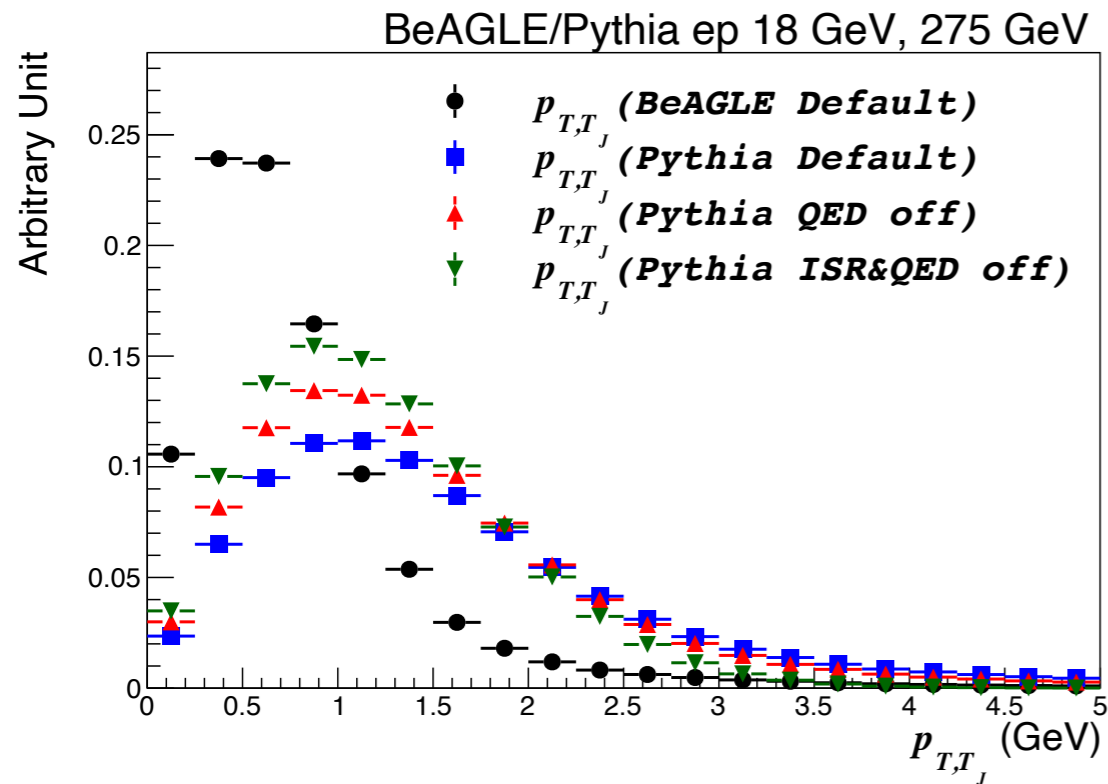


- Evaluate the information content with leading jet tagging
 - Using leading jet charge
 - Using target jet charge
 - Using both
- Target jet charge provides significantly extra information and improves the tagging performance

Leading jet and target jet charge



Target jet kinematics

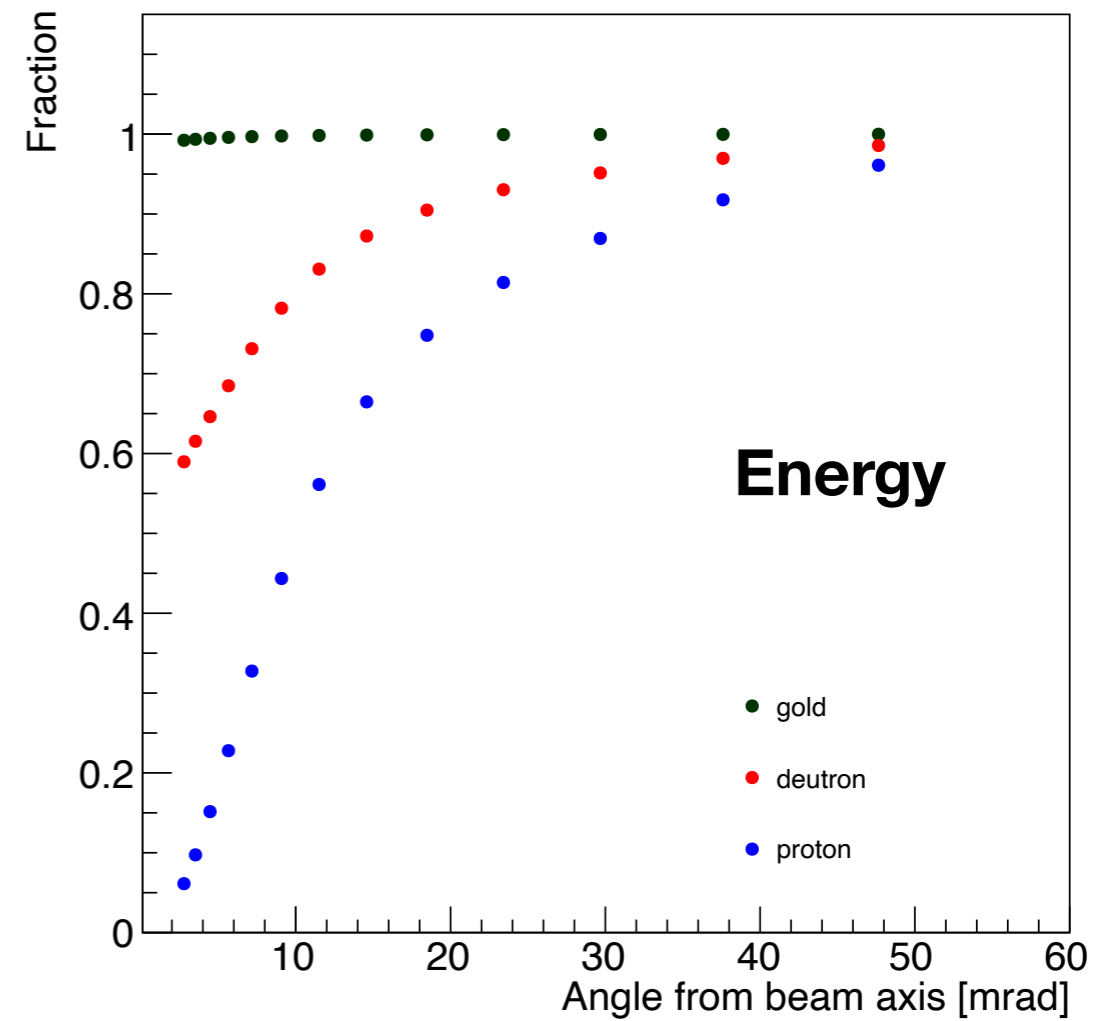
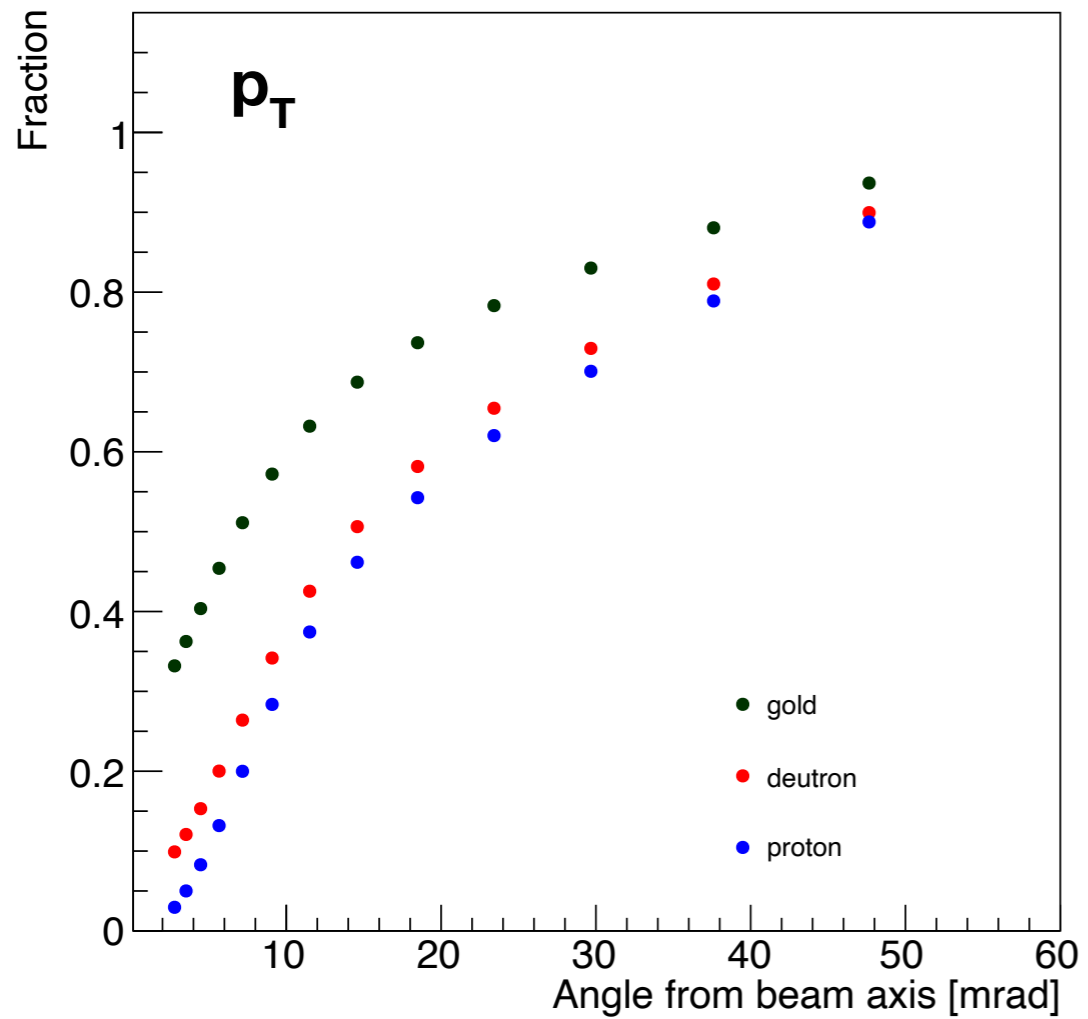


- The kinematic distribution of target jet
 - Transverse
 - Longitudinal
- Target jet has transverse momentum therefore asymmetric w.r.t. beam direction
- Significant difference between BeAGLE and Pythia 8
- Sizable effects from QED shower and ISR implemented in Pythia 8

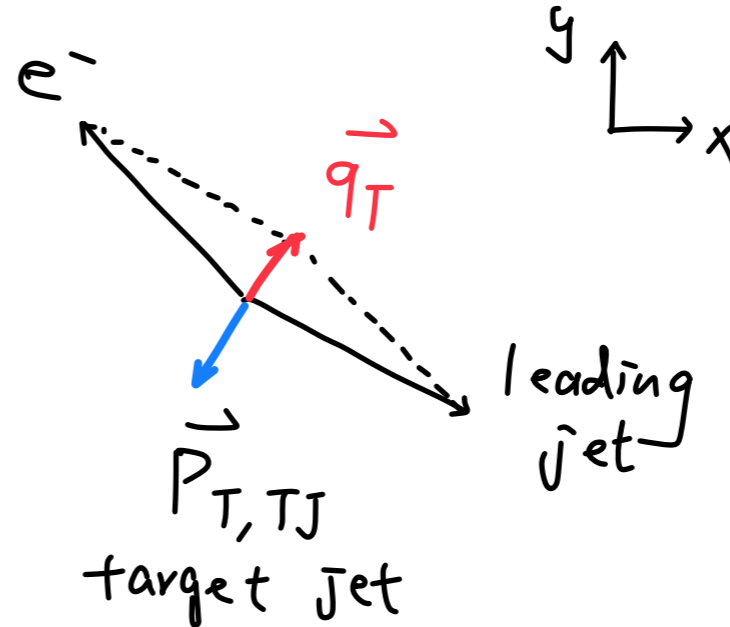
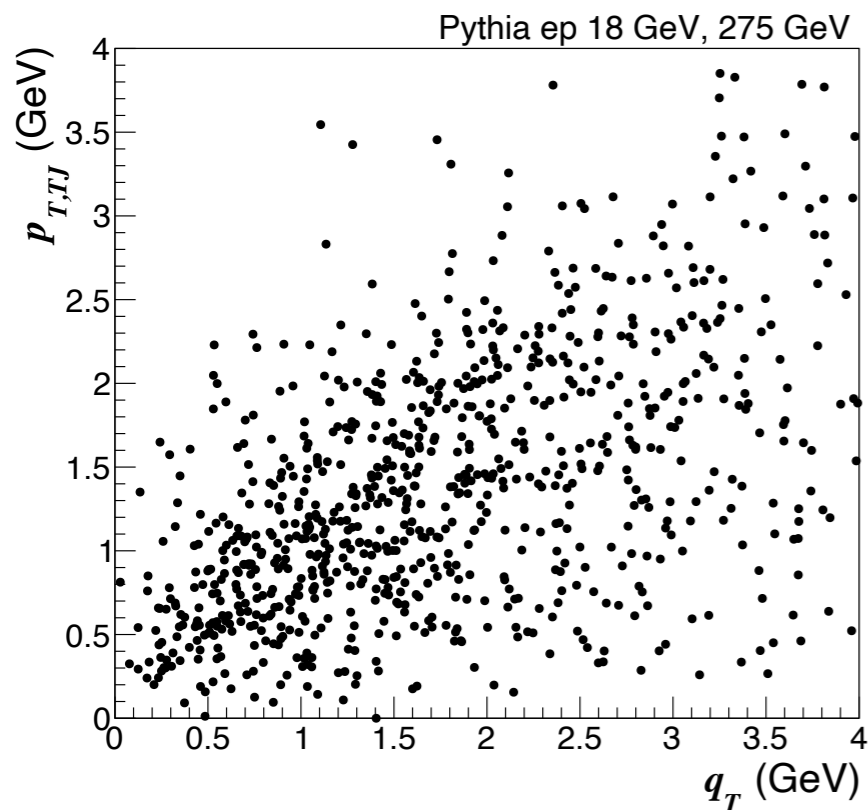
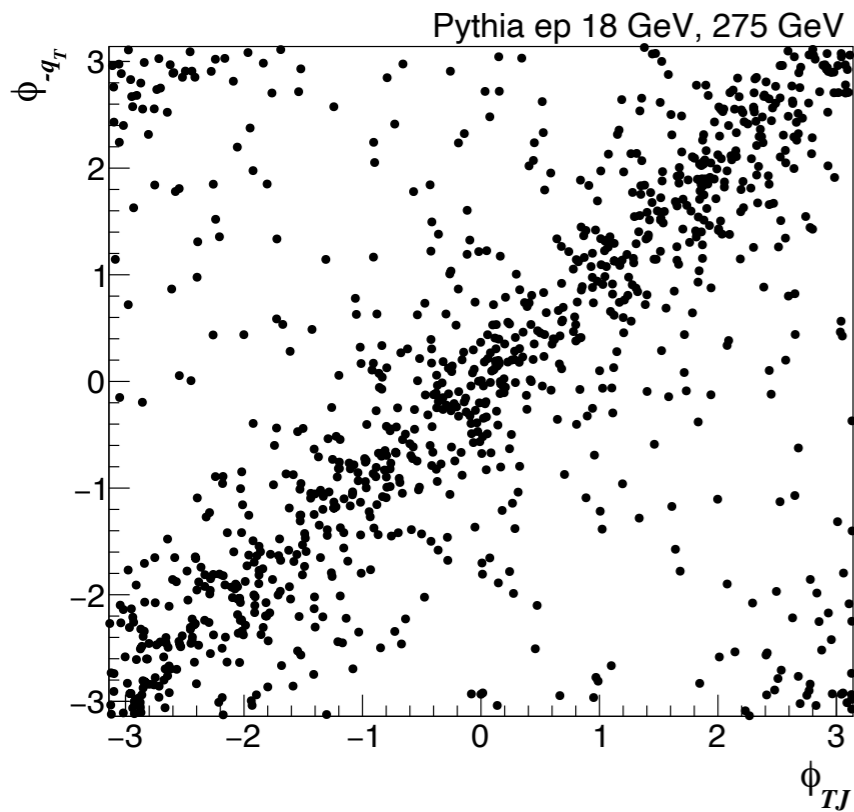
$$\tau = \frac{p_{z,T_J}}{E_p}$$

* Related to PDF
 $\tau \leftrightarrow 1-x$?
 * Target jet thrust

Target jet kinematics



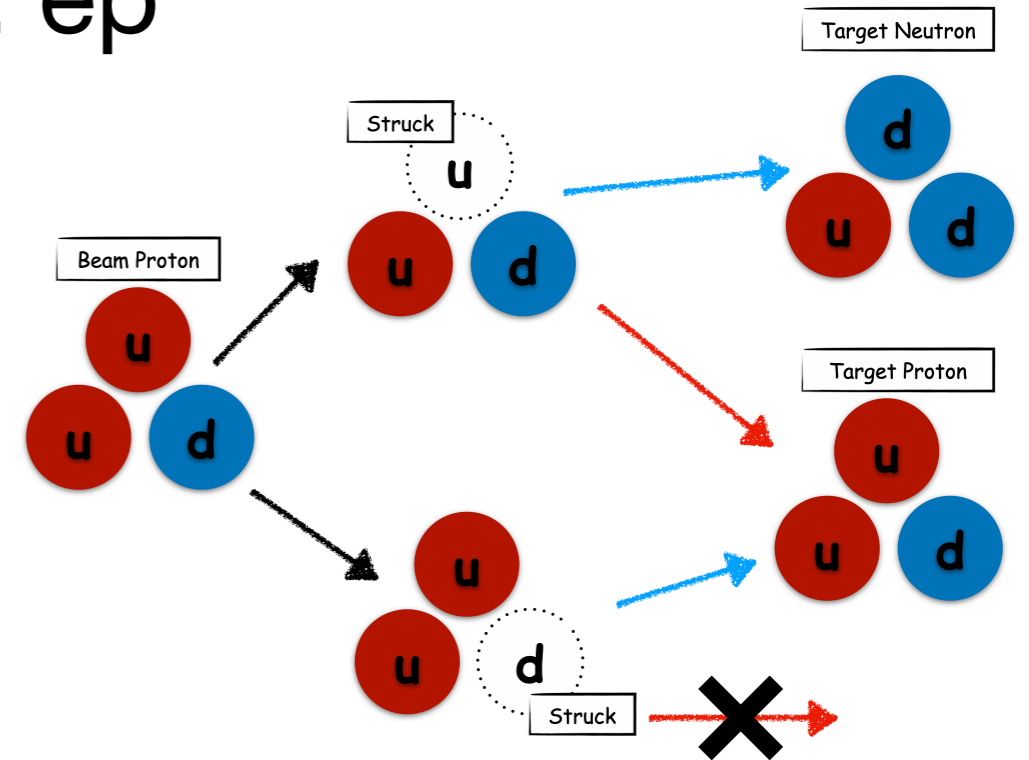
Current-target kinematic correlation



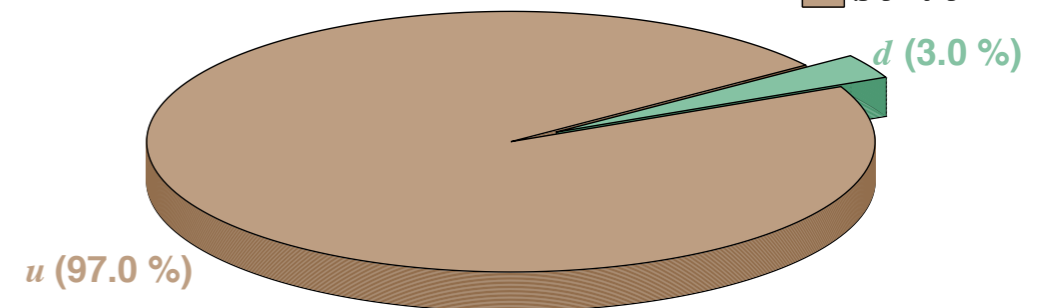
- q_T and target jet mostly back-to-back
- Target jet transverse momentum increases with q_T
- Strong current-target kinematic correlation
 - Energy-momentum conservation at play within these two energy flows

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?

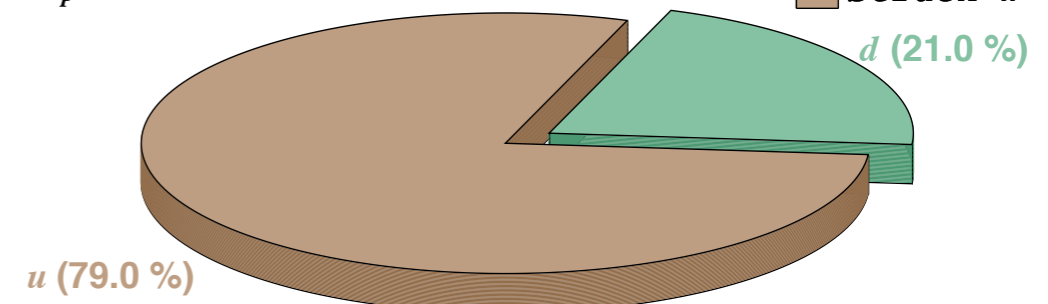


Struck quark when high energy n tagged
 $e_n > 100$ GeV



BeAGLE ep 18 GeV, 275 GeV

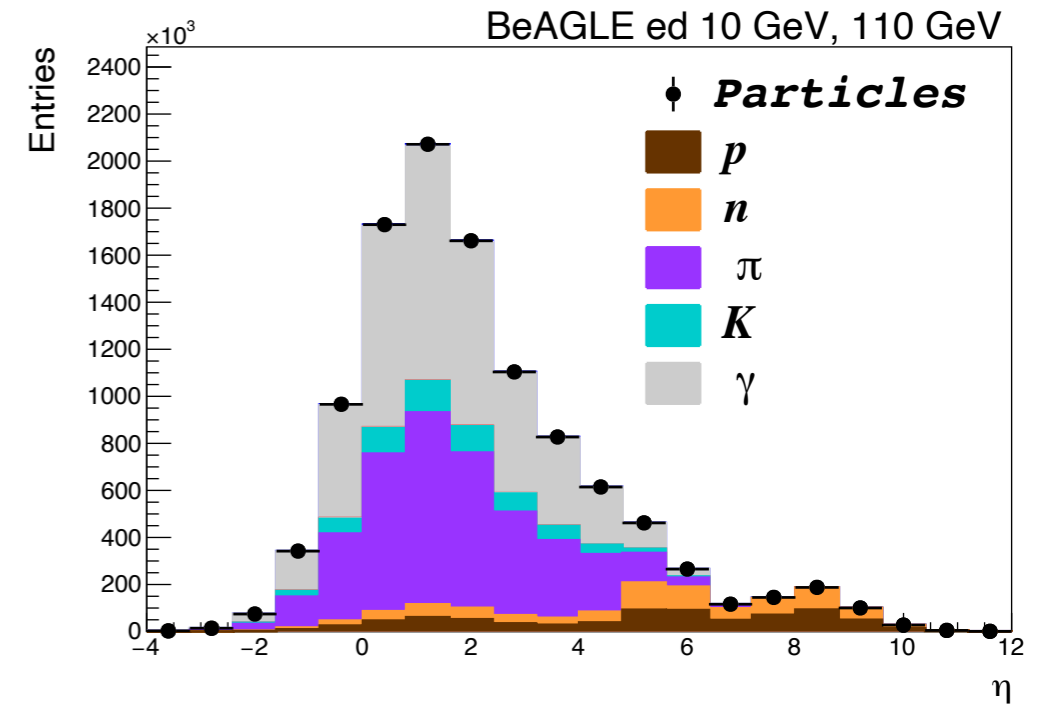
Struck quark when high energy p tagged
 $e_p > 100$ GeV



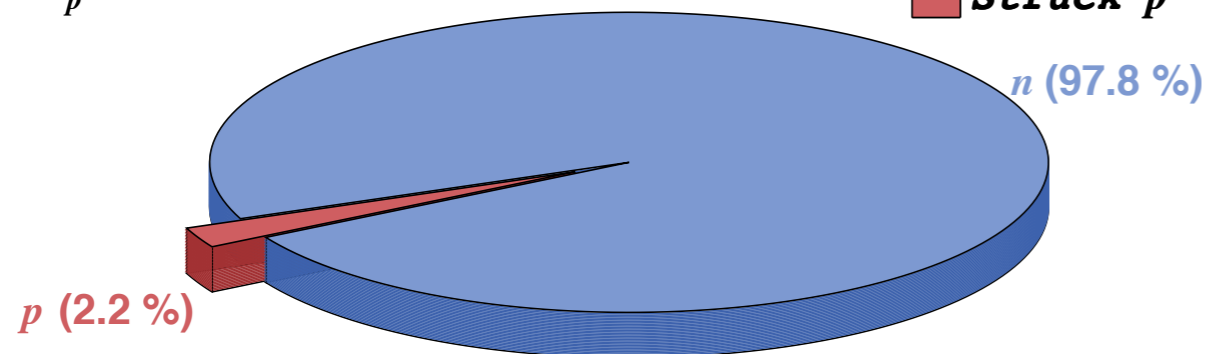
BeAGLE ep 18 GeV, 275 GeV

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

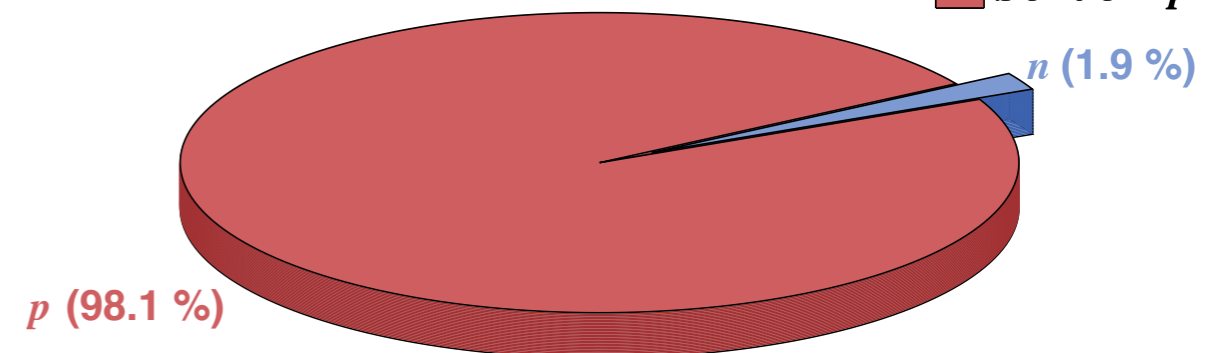


Struck nucleon when high energy p tagged
 $e_p > 100$ GeV



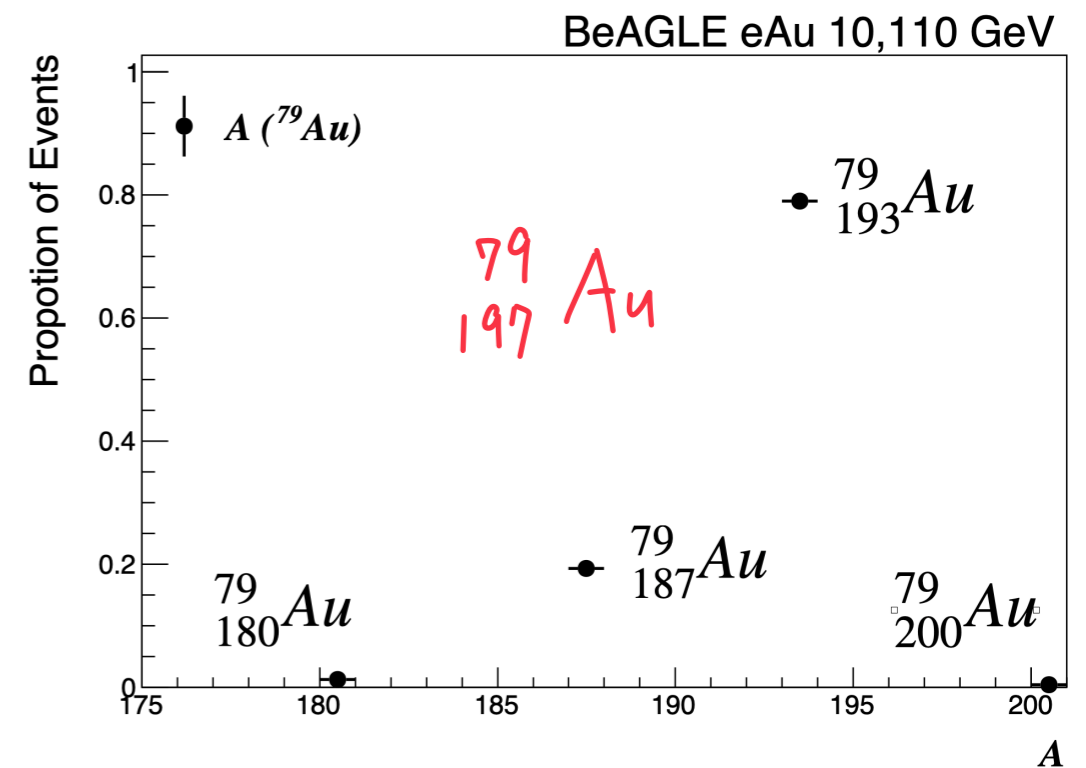
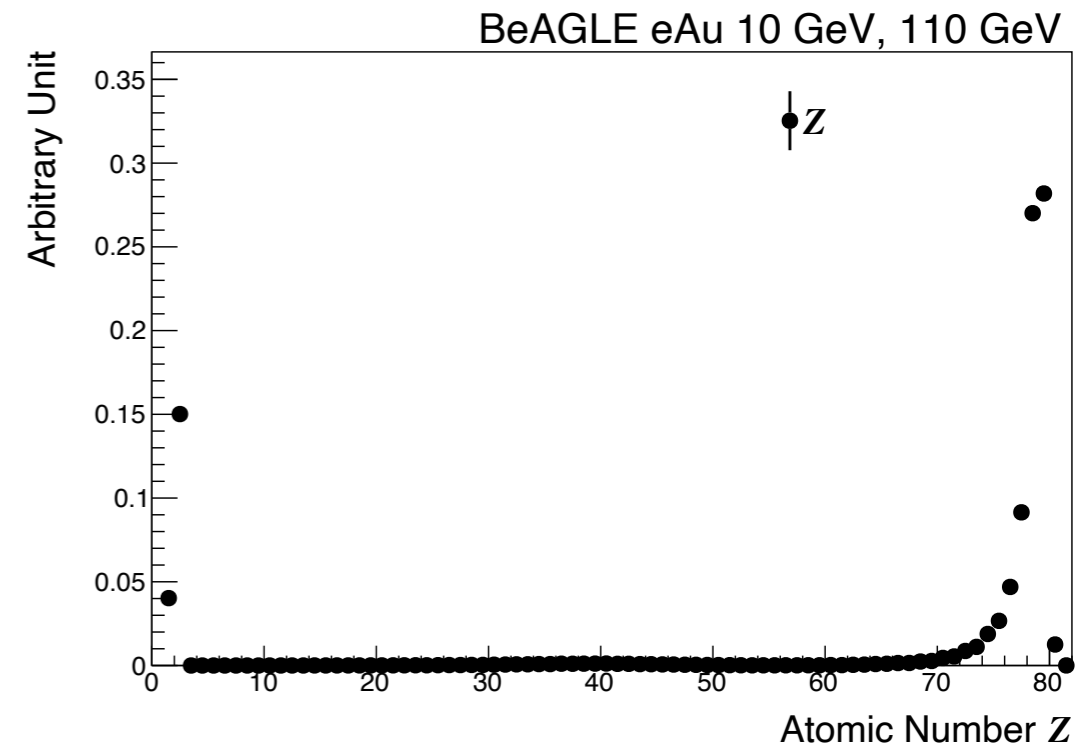
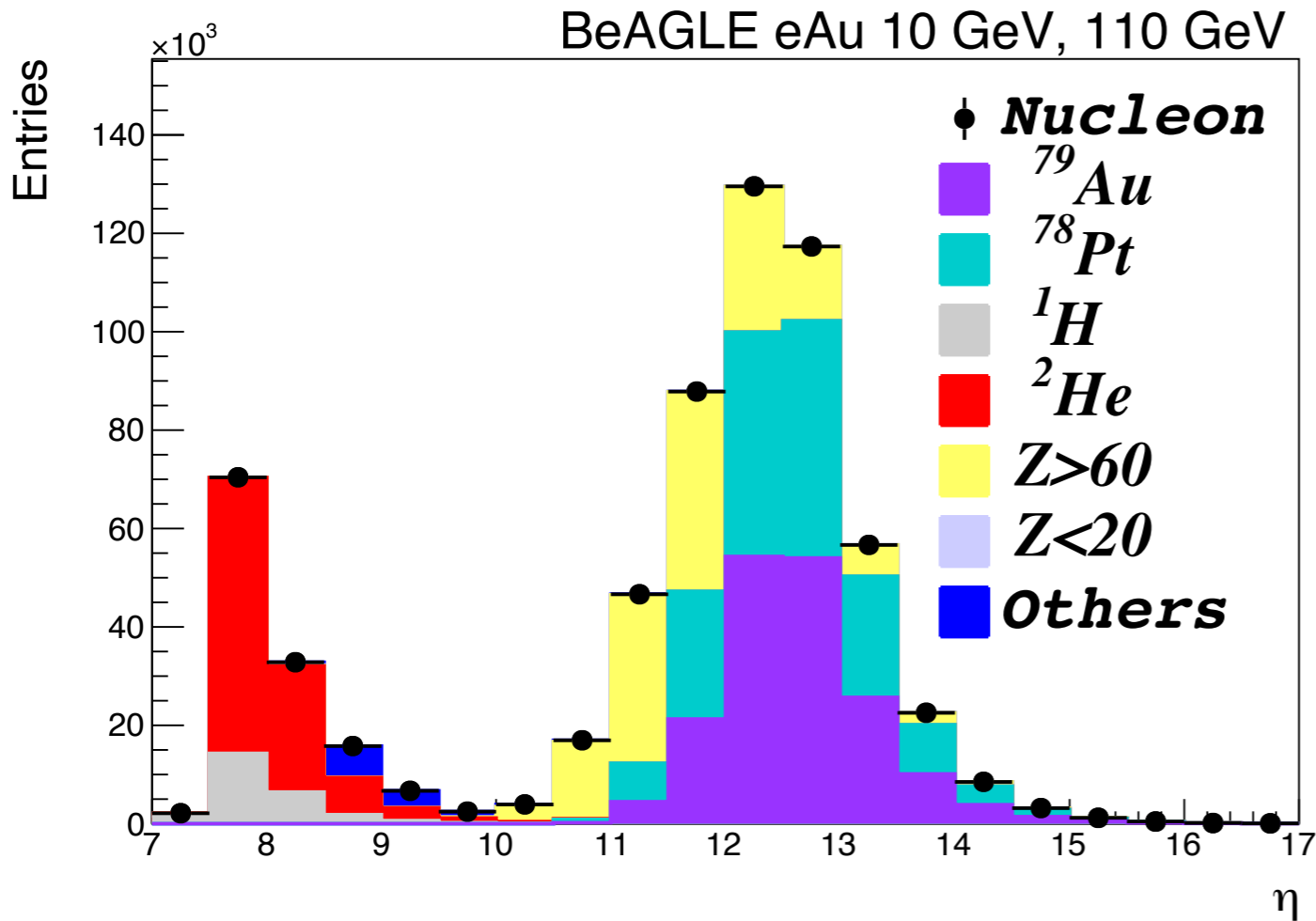
BeAGLE ed 10 GeV, 110 GeV

Struck nucleon when high energy n tagged
 $e_n > 100$ GeV



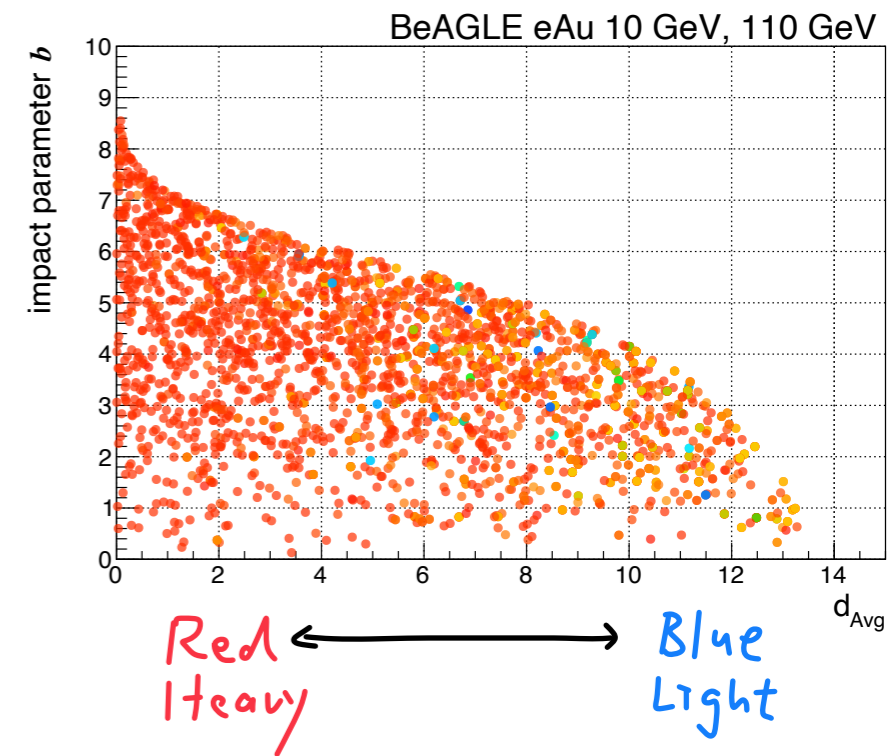
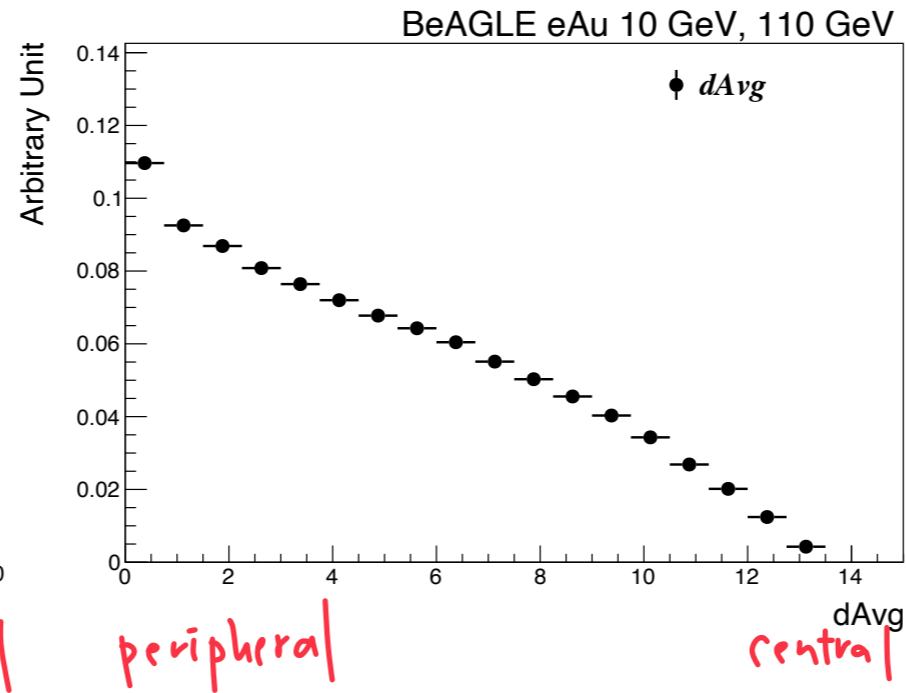
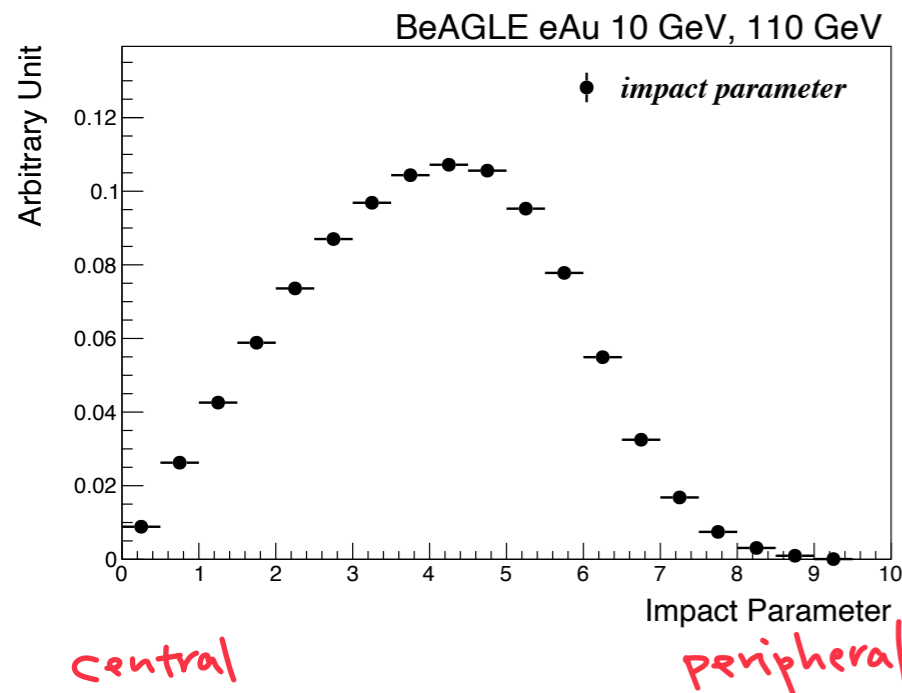
BeAGLE ed 10 GeV, 110 GeV

Target tagging: eAu

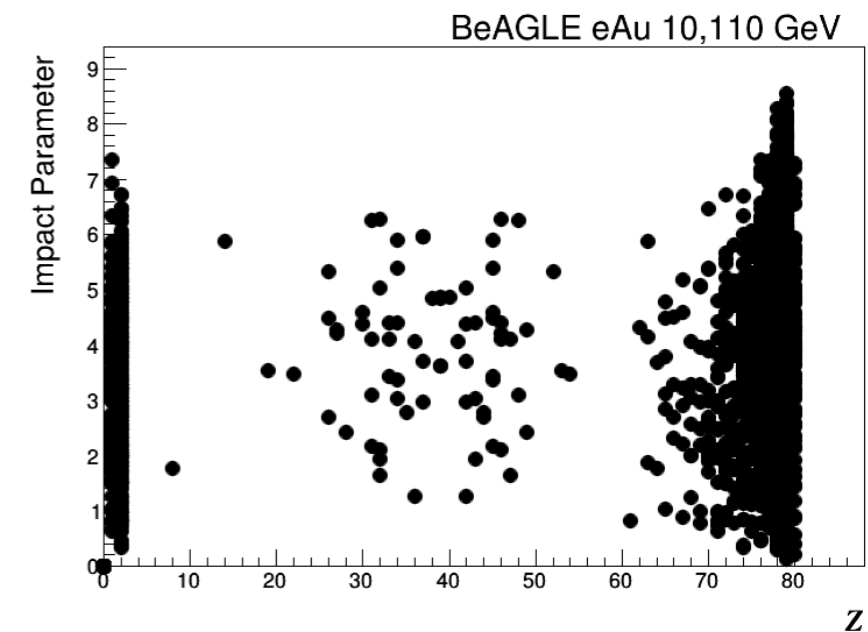


- Most of the time Au breaks very asymmetrically
- Sometimes Au breaks quite symmetrically
- Neutron content of Au can change significantly

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.