

Opportunities at EIC for testing baryon number carrier

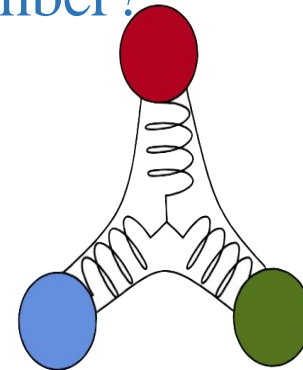
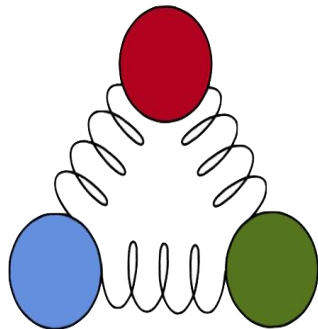
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What carries the baryon number?



Questions in the Electron-Ion Collider research

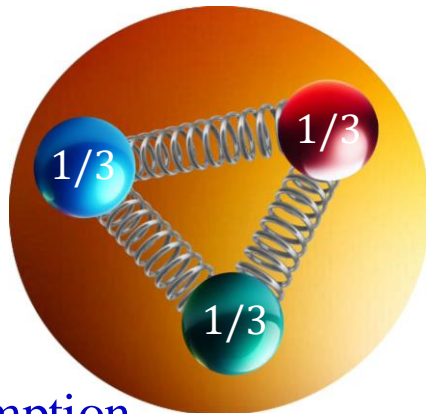


Baryon Number Conservation:

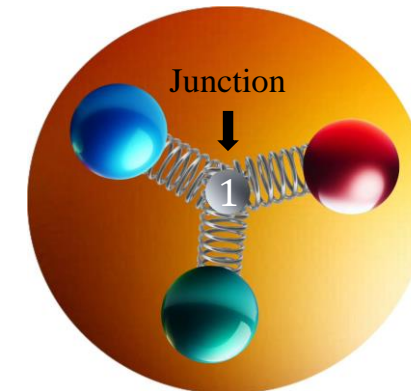
Any system's total number of baryons (particles made up of three quarks) remains constant. This conservation law is a cornerstone of the Standard Model of particle physics.

Conservation laws

(a) Valence quarks, $B=1/3$ and $Q \neq 0$



(b) Baryon Junction, $B=1$ and $Q=0$



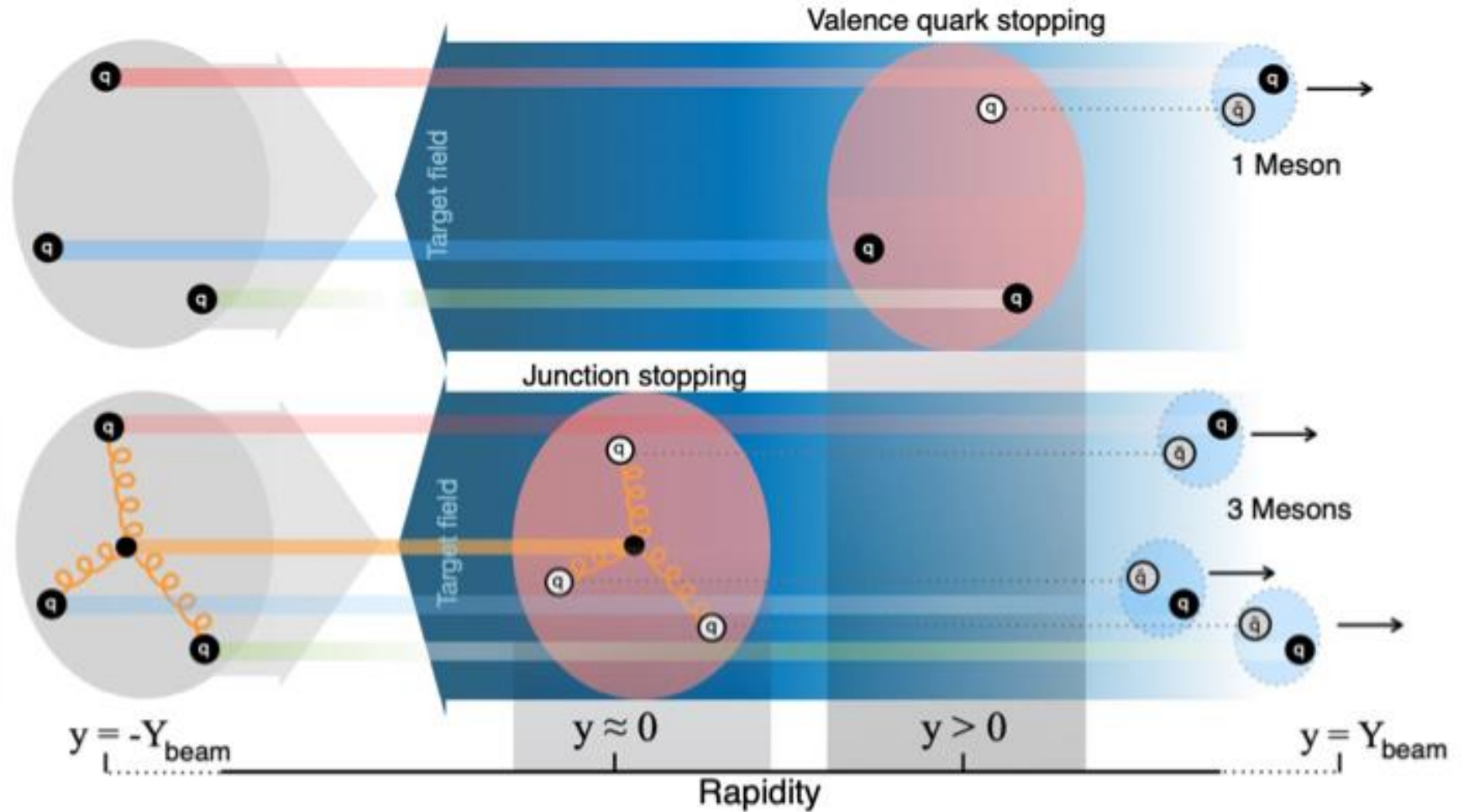
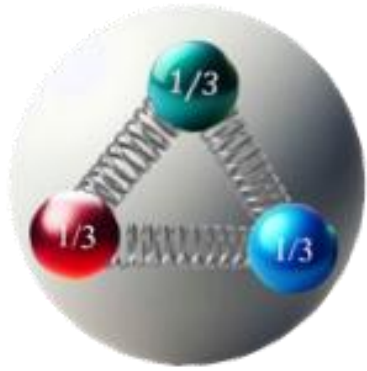
This is an assumption

Valence quarks?

- ✓ $\pm \frac{1}{3} B$ to each quark and antiquark
- ✓ Valence quarks carry most of the momentum

String junction?

- ✓ Non-perturbative configuration of gluons
- ✓ Carries less momentum and is less contracted



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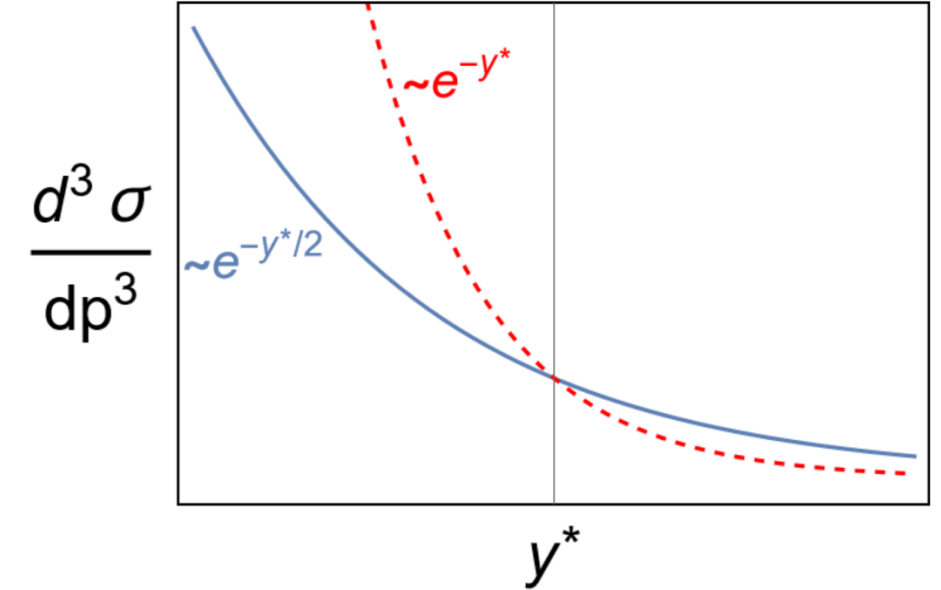
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Questions in the Electron-Ion Collider research

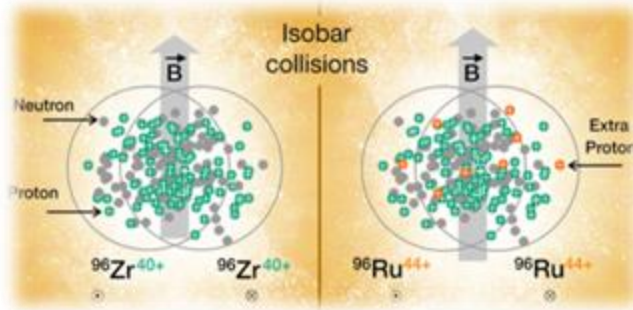
David Frenklakh, Dmitri E. Kharzeev, Wenliang Li, et al. e-Print: 2312.15039

➤ Regge theory prediction:

- ✓ $\frac{dN}{dy} \propto e^{\alpha_B (y-y_{beam})}$
- ✓ α_B is related to Regge intercept of junctions ($\alpha_B \sim 0.5$)



Niseem Magdy, et al. e-Print: 2408.07131



$$B = [N_p + N_n] - [N_{\bar{p}} + N_{\bar{n}}]$$

$$Q = [N_{\pi^+} + N_{K^-} + N_p] - [N_{\pi^-} + N_{K^+} + N_{\bar{p}}]$$

$$\Delta Q = Q^{Ru} - Q^{Zr}$$

$$\Delta Z = Z^{Ru} - Z^{Zr} = 4$$

$$A = 96$$

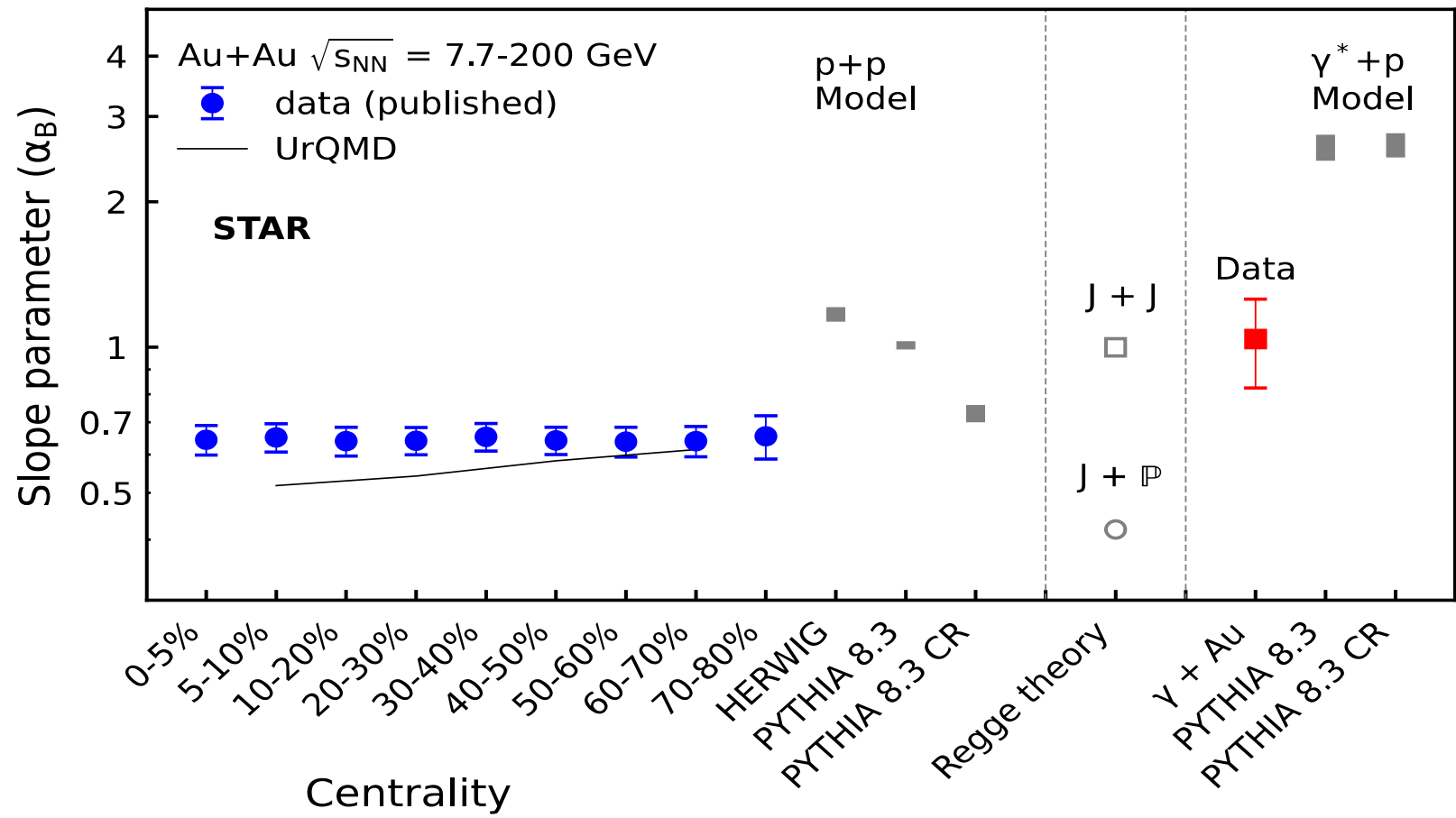
➤ Net-Baryon vs. Net-Electric charge in Isobar collisions

- ✓ The ratio $B/\Delta Q * \Delta Z/A$ can be used to differentiate different carriers
 - Valence quarks carry B and Q if $(B/\Delta Q * \Delta Z/A) \leq 1$
 - Junction carry B (i.e., B is enhanced) if $B/\Delta Q * \Delta Z/A > 1$

❖ Motivation

Several methods are suggested to test the hypothesis:

- Net-Baryon in e+A collisions
 - ✓ The photon excepted has almost zero virtuality
 - ✓ Probes the nucleus at low- x



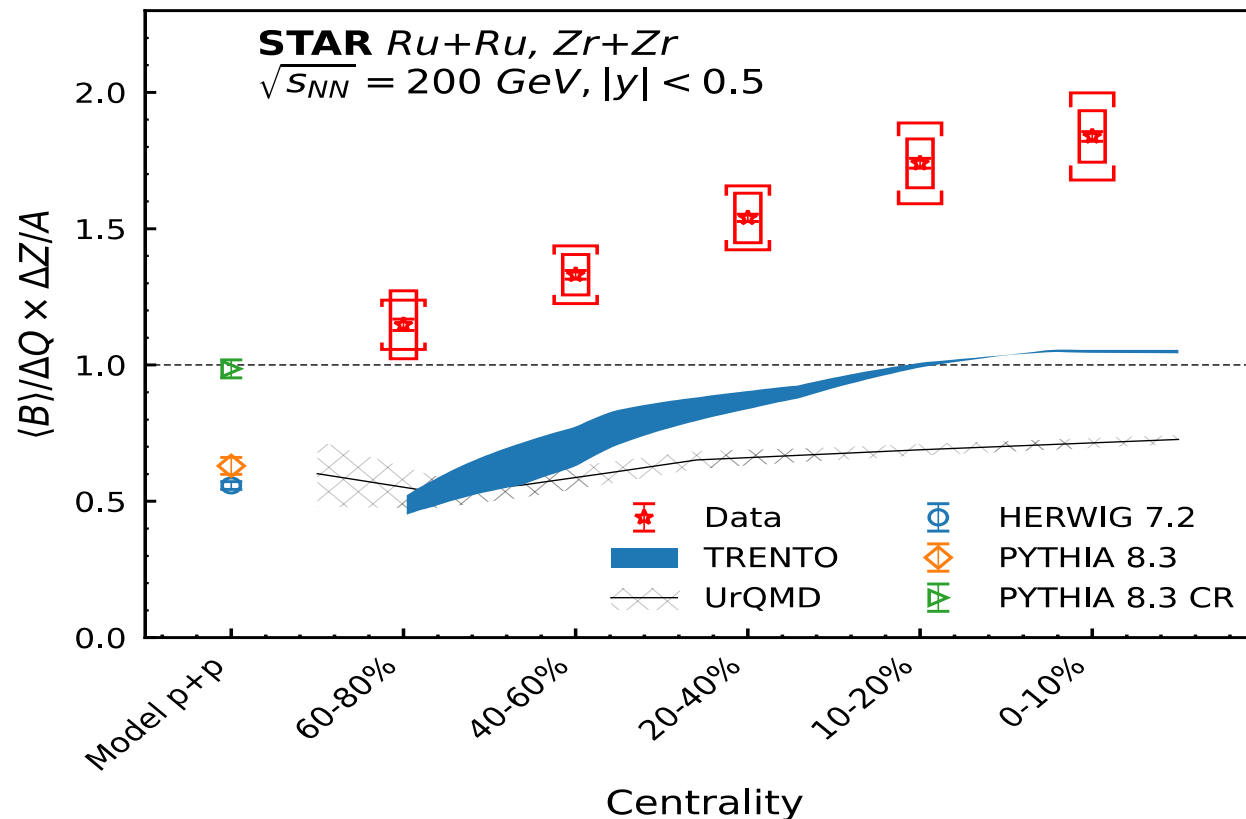
STAR
Arxiv:2408.15441

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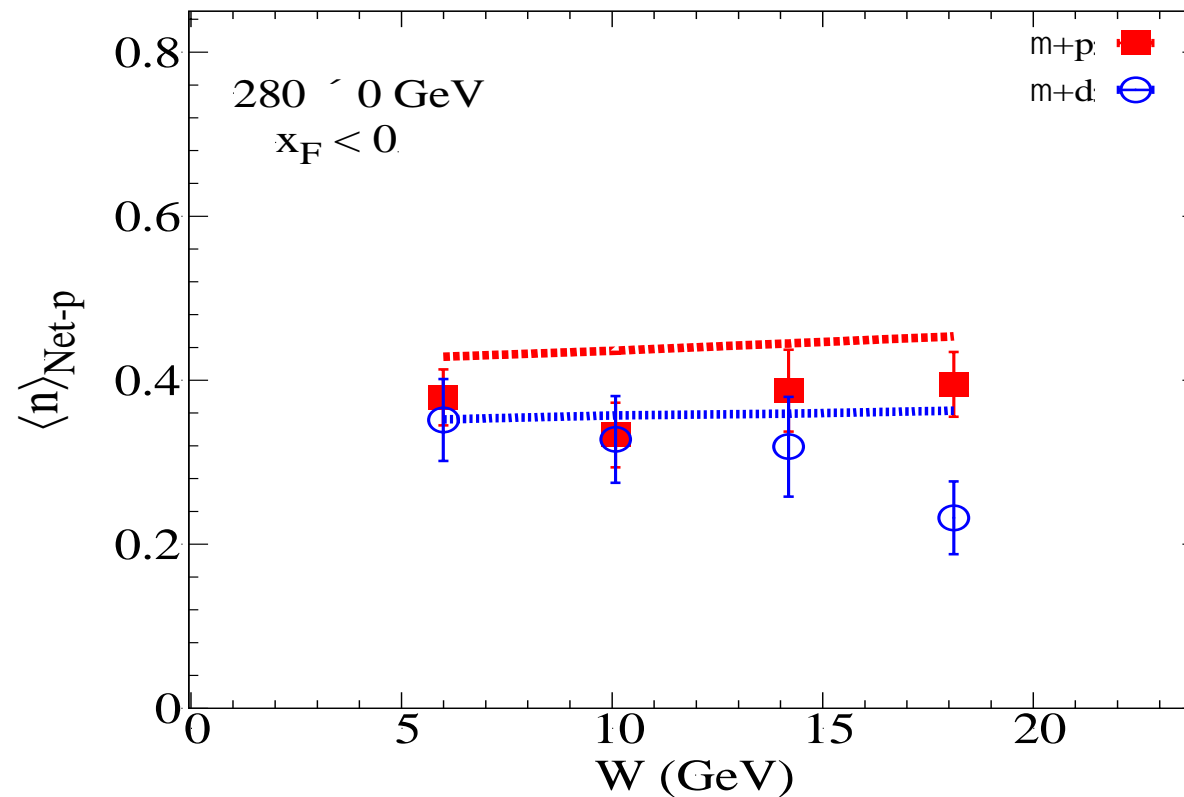
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❖ Motivation

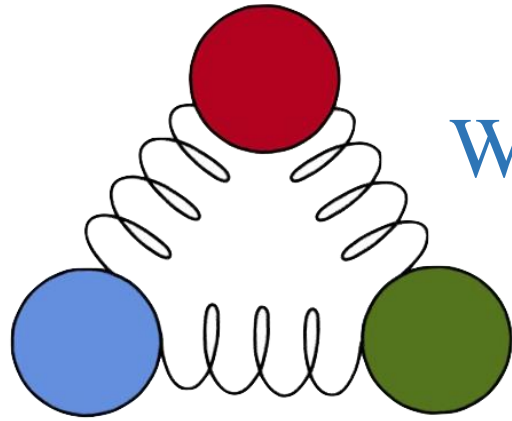
Several methods are suggested to test the hypothesis:

- Net-Proton differences between $\mu + p$ and $\mu + d$
 - ✓ EMC, minor differences
 - ✓ Diquark Lund model shows a 20% difference

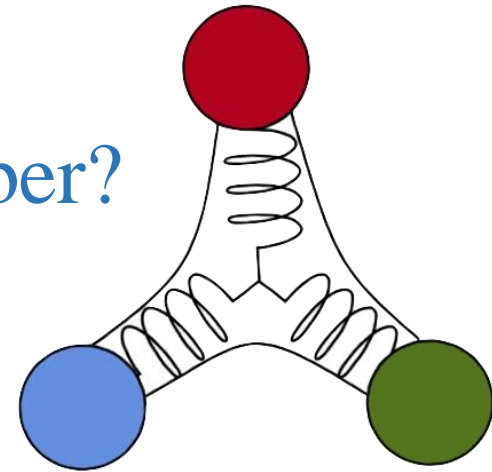


EMC

Z.Phys.C 35 (1987) 433



What carries the baryon number?



At RHIC:

- RHIC nuclear energy is at a sweet spot but has limited acceptance in rapidity, Q^2 and x

At EIC:

- Suitable energy range, good acceptance in rapidity (extended from 2.5 to 6.0) Q^2 and x
 - ✓ Low- p_T PID is needed to study the charge and baryon transports

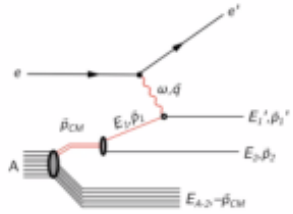
Can EIC answer such a question?

The BeAGLE Model



❖ The BeAGLE model:

Wan Chang et al., PRD 106, 012007 (2022)



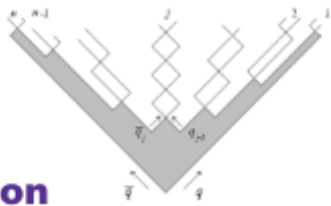
Primary interaction treated by **PYTHIA6** for the hard collision.

Glauber handled by **BeAGLE**

PyQM: Nuclear Geometry + optional gluon radiation in medium.

Hadronization handled by **PYTHIA6**.

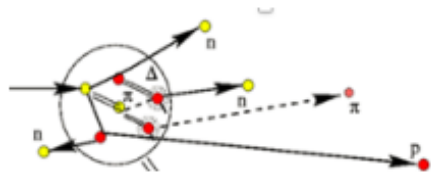
Primary interaction



Hadronization

Cascade process handled by **DPMJET**.

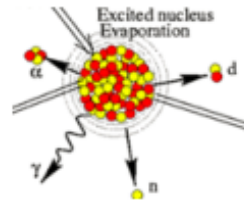
Formation time. Stochastic.



Intra-nuclear cascade

Nuclear remnant evaporation and break up by **FLUKA**.

Nuclear remnant evaporation & breakup



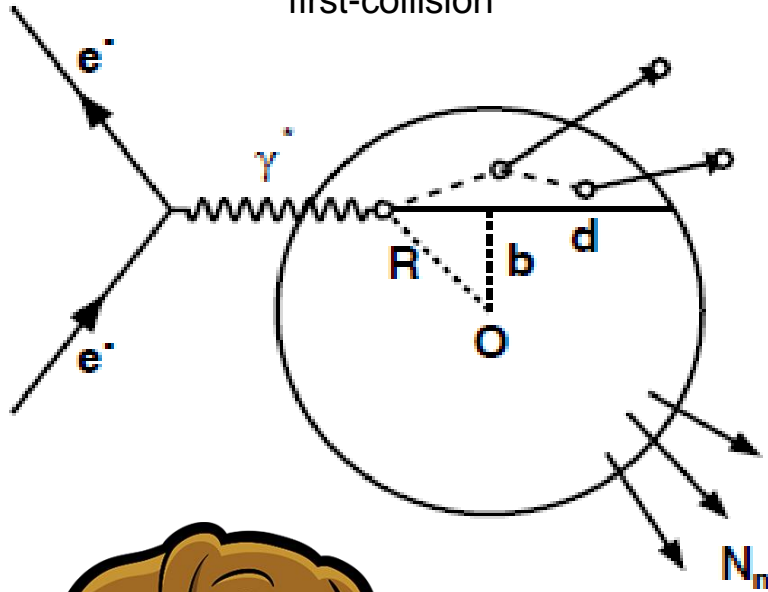
Some Nuclear Effects

- | | <u>In BeAGLE</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| • Parton distribution functions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| • Parton saturation (CGC etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Short-range correlations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (GCF) |
| • "Fermi motion" | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| • Partonic (or "dipole") MS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| • Partonic gluon radiation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| • Medium-modified hadronization | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Formation times | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| • Hadronic Cascade | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| • Nuclear evaporation, breakup | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| • Photonic de-excitation of A^* | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

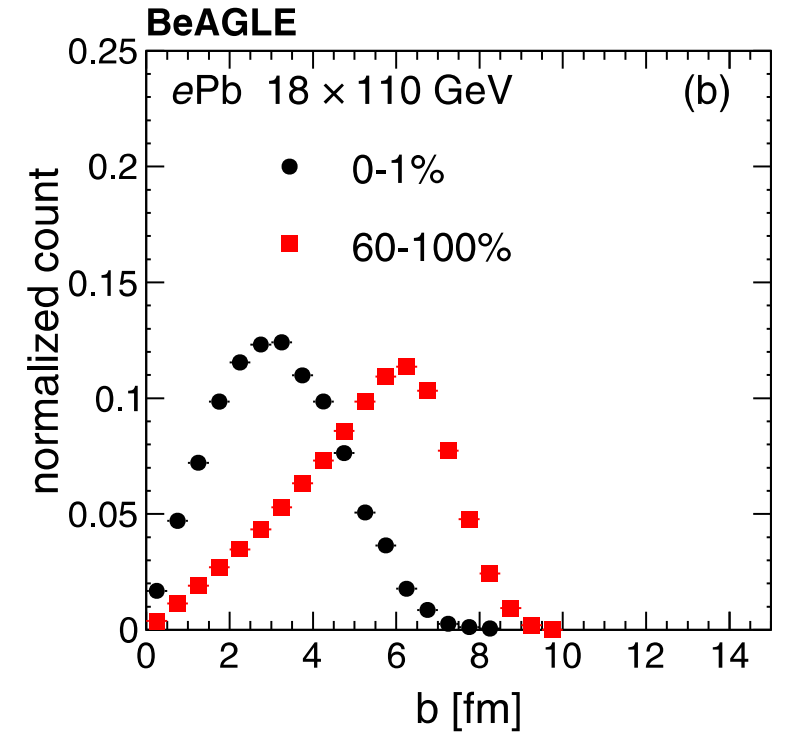
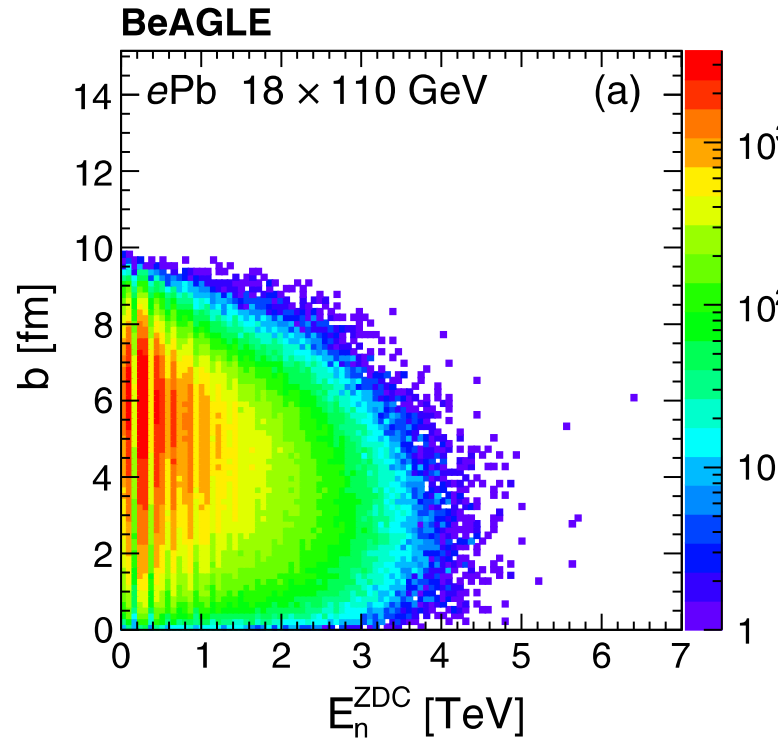
❖ The BeAGLE model:

$$d \equiv \int dz r/r_0$$

from $Z_{\text{first-collision}} \rightarrow \infty$



Wan Chang et al., PRD 106, 012007 (2022)



Neutrons in ZDC can be used for centrality definition?

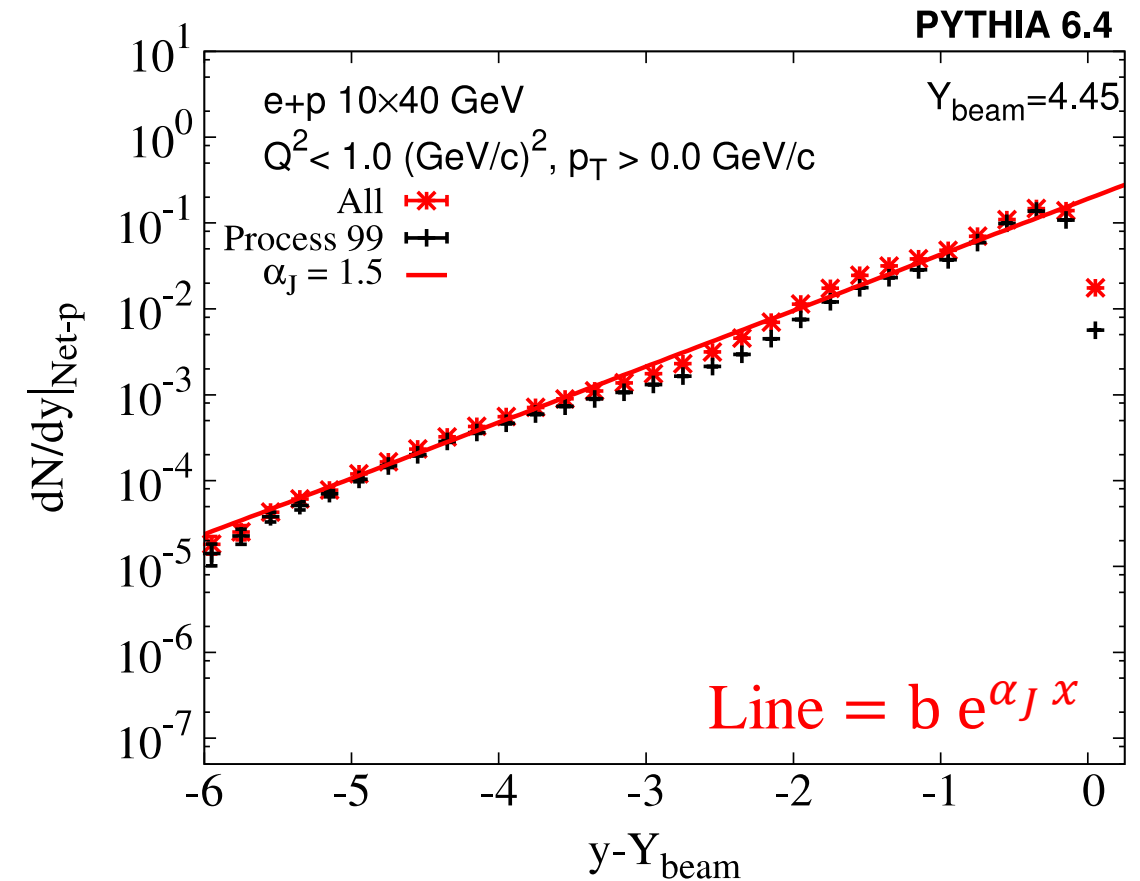
❖ At the EIC

The $dN/dy|_{Net-p}$

If the junction hypothesis is true:

- Interact with a junction in the target nucleus
- Enhanced creation of mid-rapidity baryons
 - ✓ Junction interaction time > quark interaction time
 - ✓ More baryons are stopped in the junction picture
- Regge theory prediction:
 - ✓ $\frac{dN}{dy} \propto e^{\alpha_B (y-y_{beam})}$
 - ✓ α_B is related to Regge intercept of junctions ($\alpha_B \sim 0.5$)

α_B from PYTHIA is larger than the prediction for the junction expectation



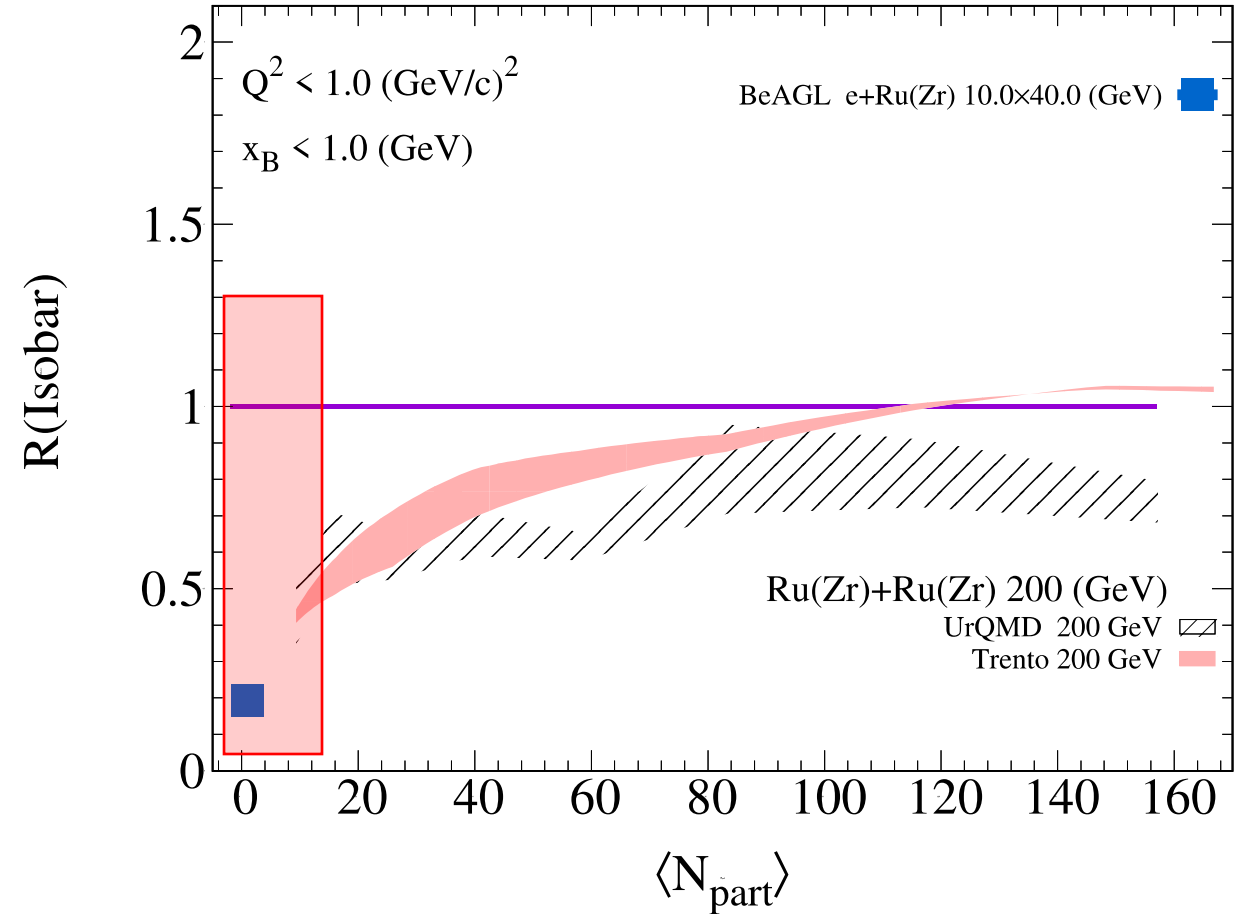
99 is LO DIS

❖ At the EIC

Isobaric ratio

- Net-Baryon vs. Net-Electric charge in Isobar collisions
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 - Junction carry B (i.e., B is enhanced) if $B/\Delta Q * \Delta Z/A > 1$
- $R(\text{Isobar})$ shows dependence on the BeAGLE processes

BeAGLE shows value consistent with the quark's scenario

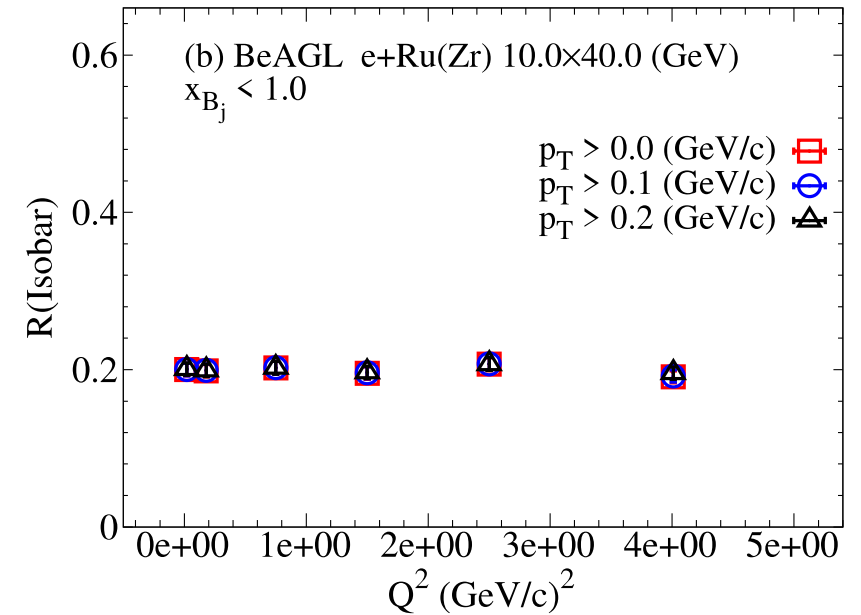
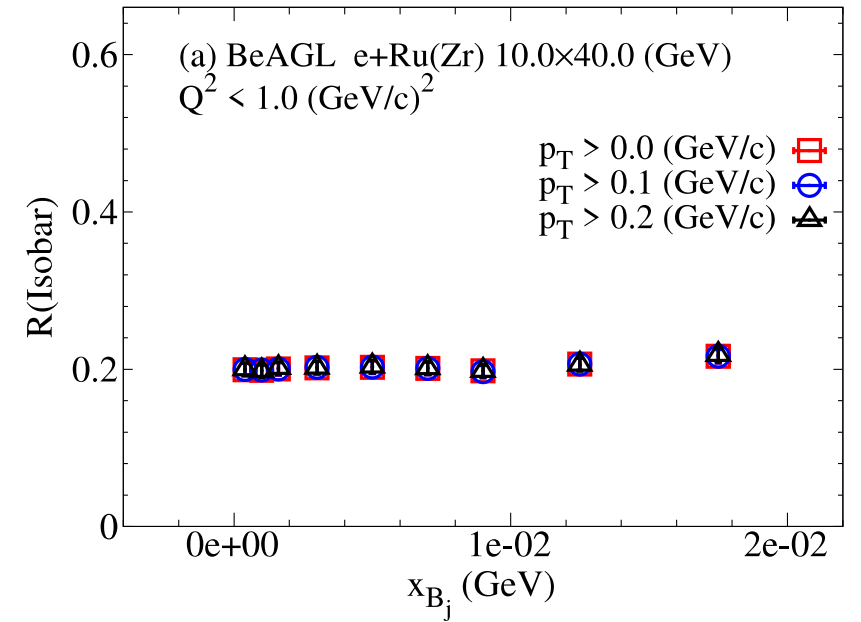


❖ At the EIC

Isobaric ratio

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- $R(Isobar)$ is independent of Q^2 , x_{B_j} and p_T

BeAGLE shows value consistent with the quark's scenario



❖ At the EIC

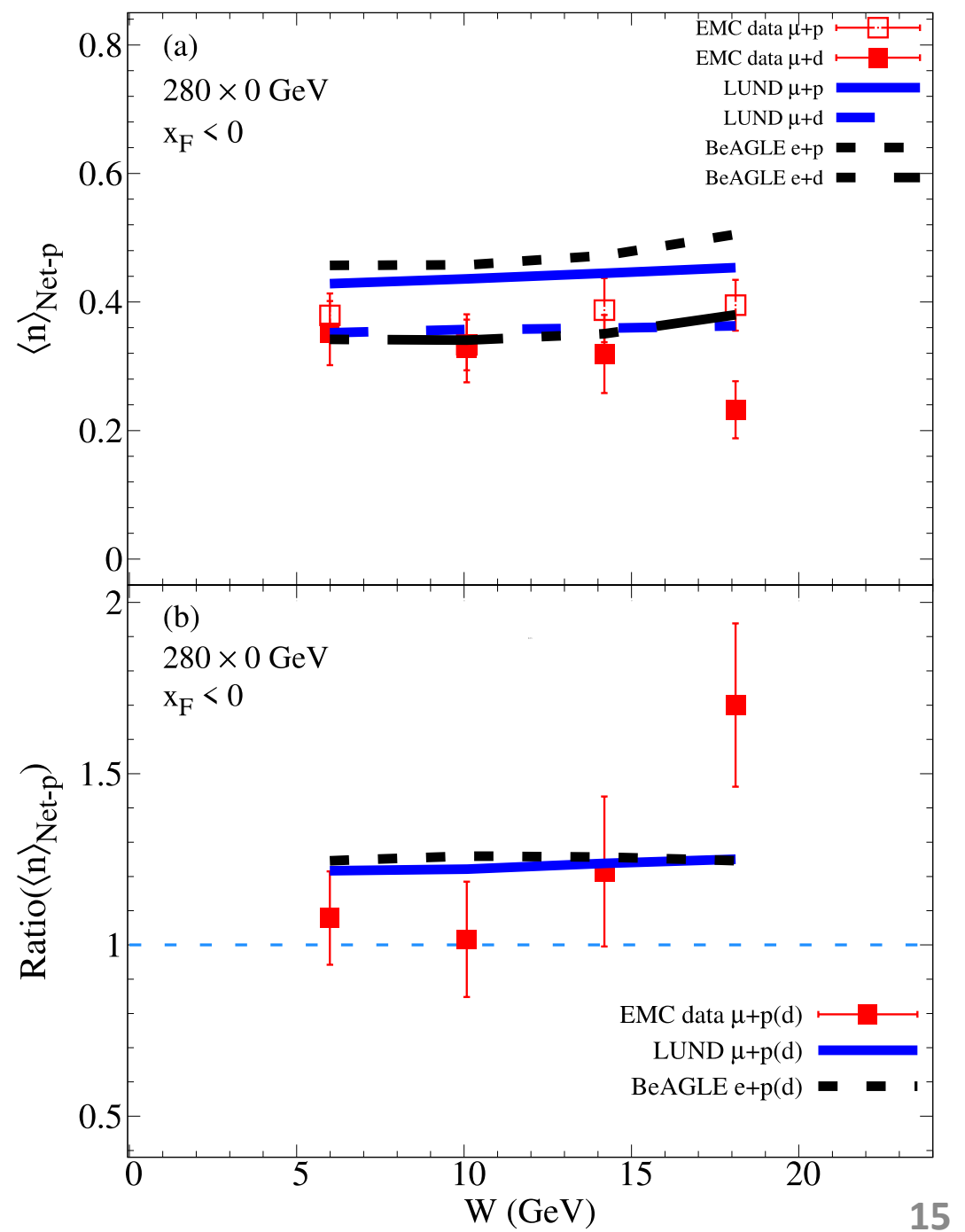
➤ Net-Proton of $\mu(e) + p(d)$

Within uncertainty, EMC measurements show minor differences between $\mu + p$ and $\mu + d$

Diquark Lund model shows a $\sim 20\%$ difference

BeAGLE shows value consistent with the Diquark Lund model

Can EIC do better?



Conclusions

We investigated the ability to use the EIC to study baryon junctions in e+A and the isobar collisions:

- The net-baryon yield slopes from PYTHIA and BeAGLE simulations are much steeper than expected from the baryon junction picture
- The isobaric ratios in BeAGLE are shown to be less than 1.0
 - ✓ Independent of x_B
 - ✓ Independent of Q^2
- Net-Proton of $\mu(e) + p(d)$
 - ✓ BeAGLE shows value consistent with the Diquark Lund model

Consistent with the quark's scenario.

Thank You