

# Meson structure studies at EIC using the Sullivan Process

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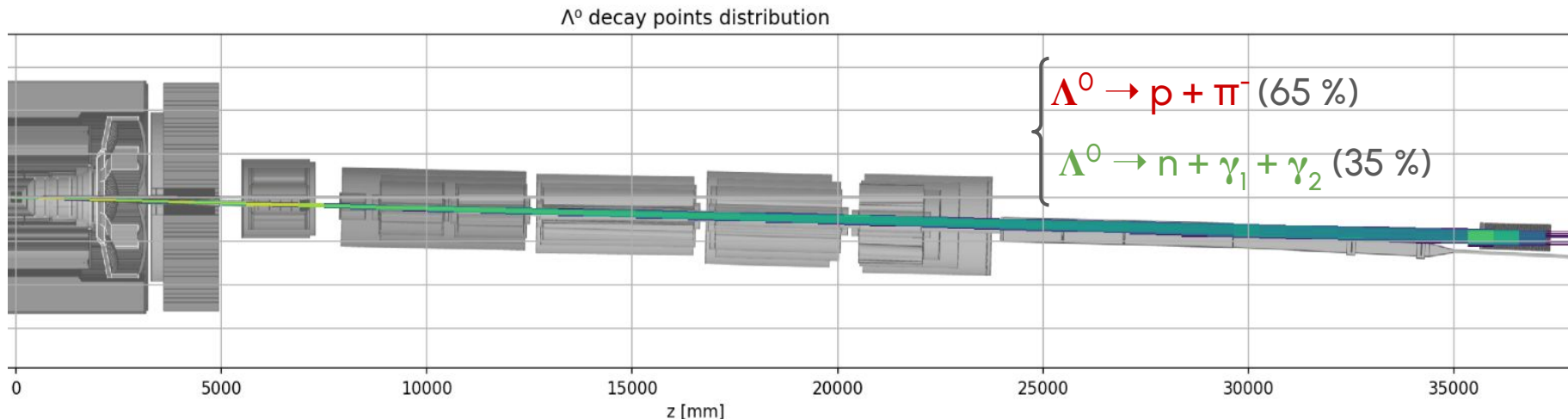
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# Background and motivations

- Meson Structure Function Group : <https://jeffersonlab.github.io/meson-structure/>
  - Goal : readiness for Kaon structure function measurements (see Yellow Report)
- Motivation : only one measurement of the Kaon structure in the 80's [2]
  - Method : Drell-Yan process
  - Modern data evaluation / theory validation : need for - sparse and + precise inputs
- Readiness of future measurements with EIC/ePIC using e+p collision :
  - Small- $t$  meson-exchange pole dominates over background + far-forward tagging [2]
  - Broad energy ranges from 5 x 41 GeV to 18 x 275 GeV
  - Method : semi-inclusive measurement of Sullivan process  $e + p \rightarrow e' + \Lambda^0 (+ K^+)$
  - Theoretical backing: virtual  $K^+$  is a reliable target if Mandelstam- $t$  small enough [3]

# The challenging measurement of $\Lambda$ s

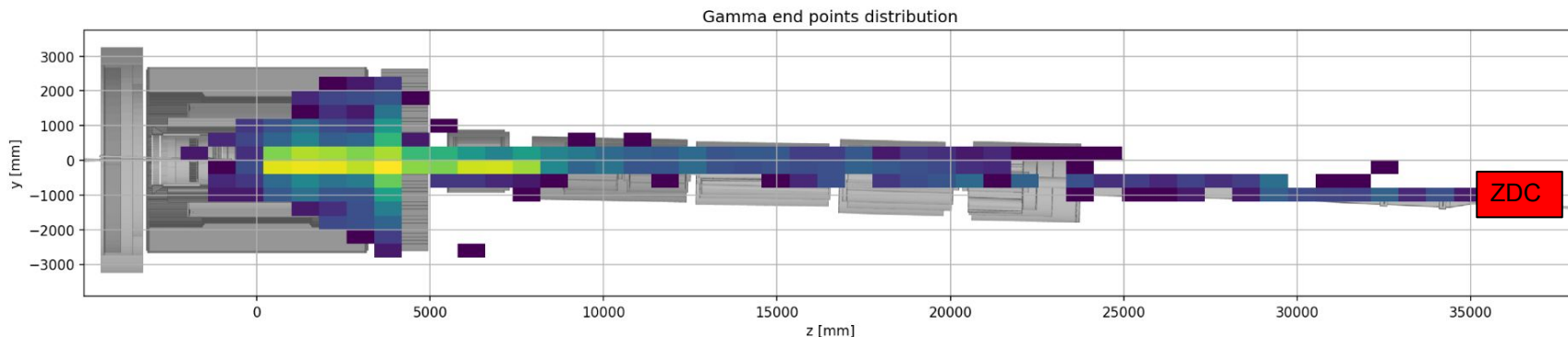
- The Kaon structure is inferred from the measurement of  $\Lambda$ 's momenta
- The  $\Lambda$ 's observables are challenging to measure: unstable with 2 decay channels



- Option 1 : measure the **charged decay channel** (2 particles, magnets-dependent)
- Option 2 : measure the **neutral decay channel** (3 particles, magnets-independent)

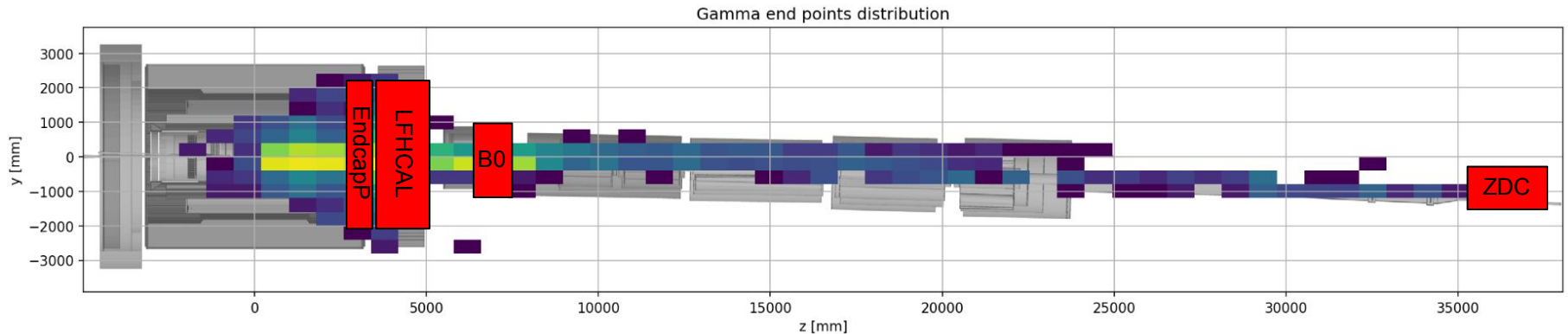
# $\Lambda$ -reconstruction algorithm : current status

- Algorithm available in EICrecon from S. Paul [1] tested with mono-energetic  $\Lambda$ -gun
- Strategy: triple-coincidences ( $n + \gamma_1 + \gamma_2$ ) in ZDC-Hcal
- Event generator for "realistic"  $\Lambda$  : [github.com/JeffersonLab/eic\\_mesonsf\\_generator](https://github.com/JeffersonLab/eic_mesonsf_generator)
- Acceptance simulations with "realistic"  $\Lambda$ s from the event generator [2]
  - $\sim 0.0\%$  reconstructed @ 5 x 41 GeV
  - $\sim 0.4\%$  reconstructed @ 18 x 275 GeV

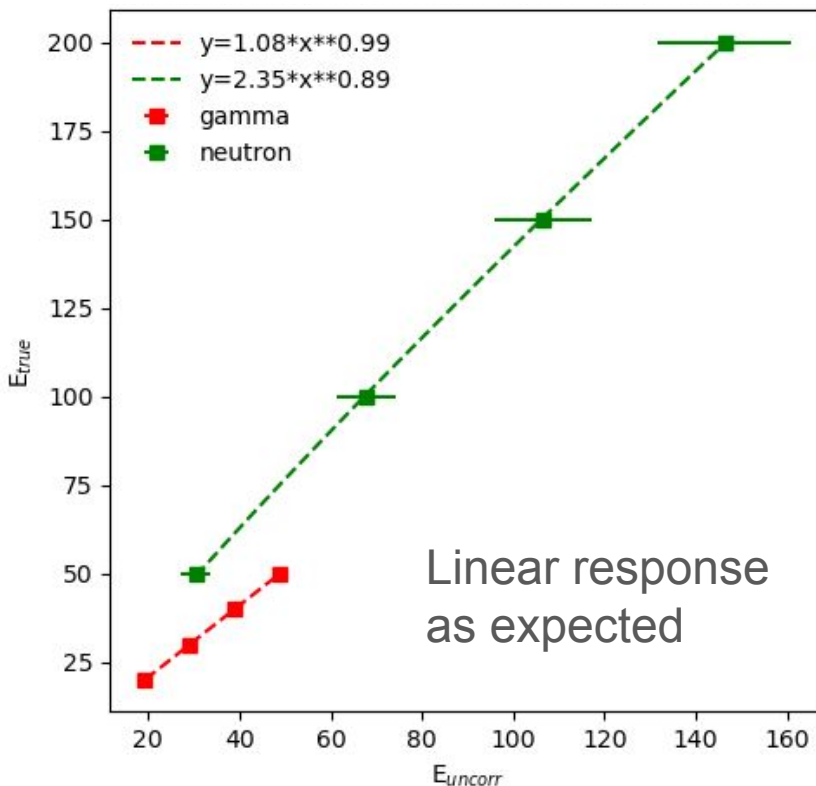
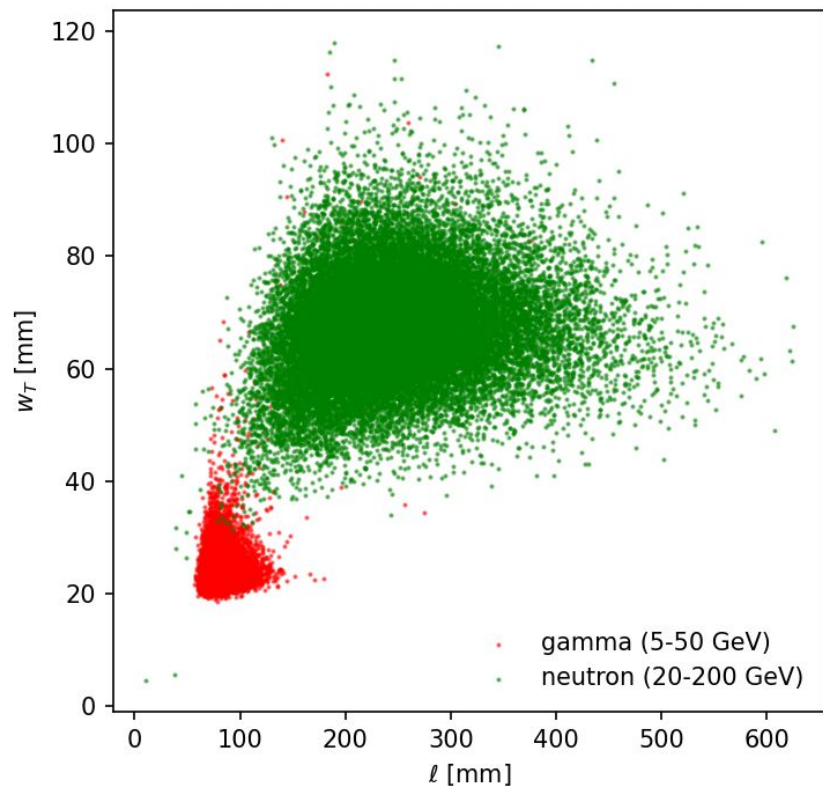


# $\Lambda$ -reconstruction algorithm : upgrade

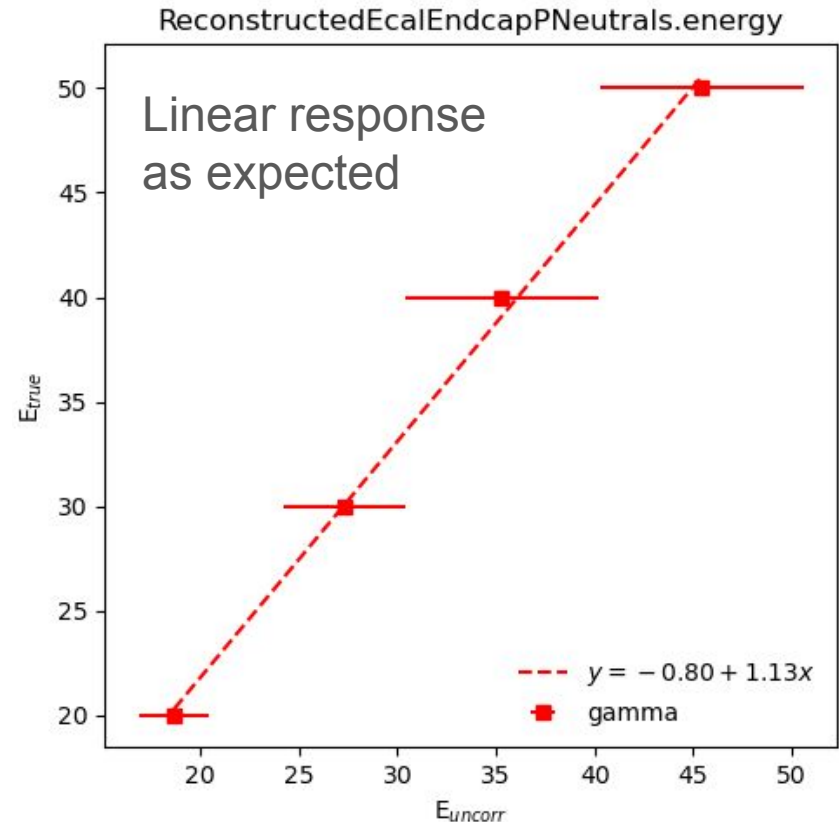
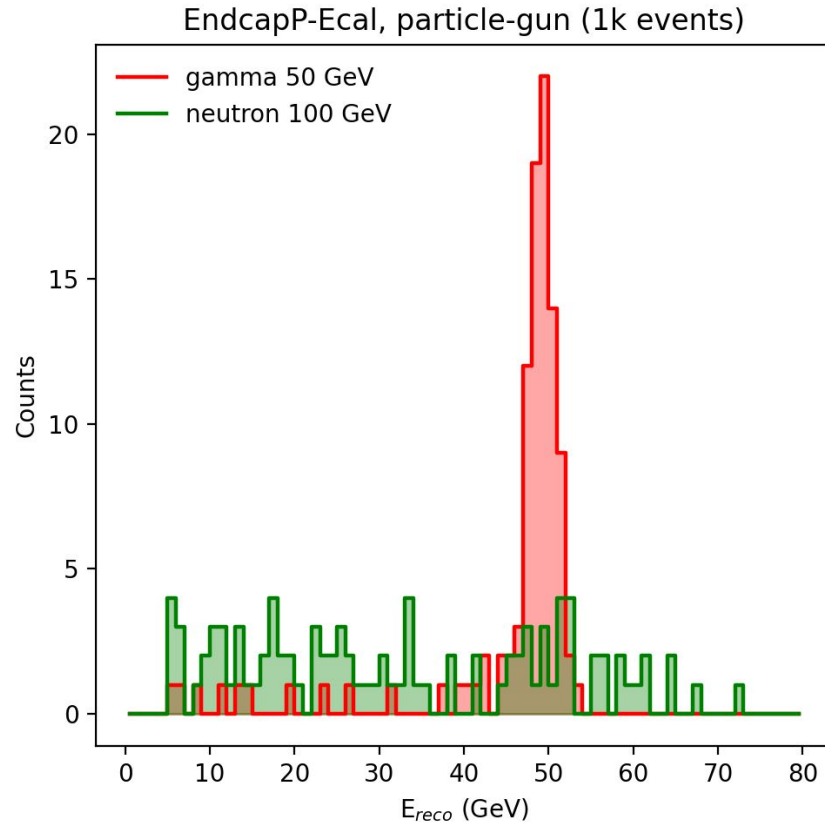
- New strategy : search of triple-coincidences ( $n + \gamma_1 + \gamma_2$ ) with several calorimeters
  - Including **ZDC-Hcal** and **B0-Ecal** in the Far-Forward region
  - Including **EndCapP-Ecal** and **LFHCAL** in the 'central'-forward region
- Goal :
  - Increase the acceptance of high-energy  $\Lambda$  with Far-Forward calorimeters
  - Increase the acceptance of low-energy  $\Lambda$  with 'Central'-Forward calorimeters



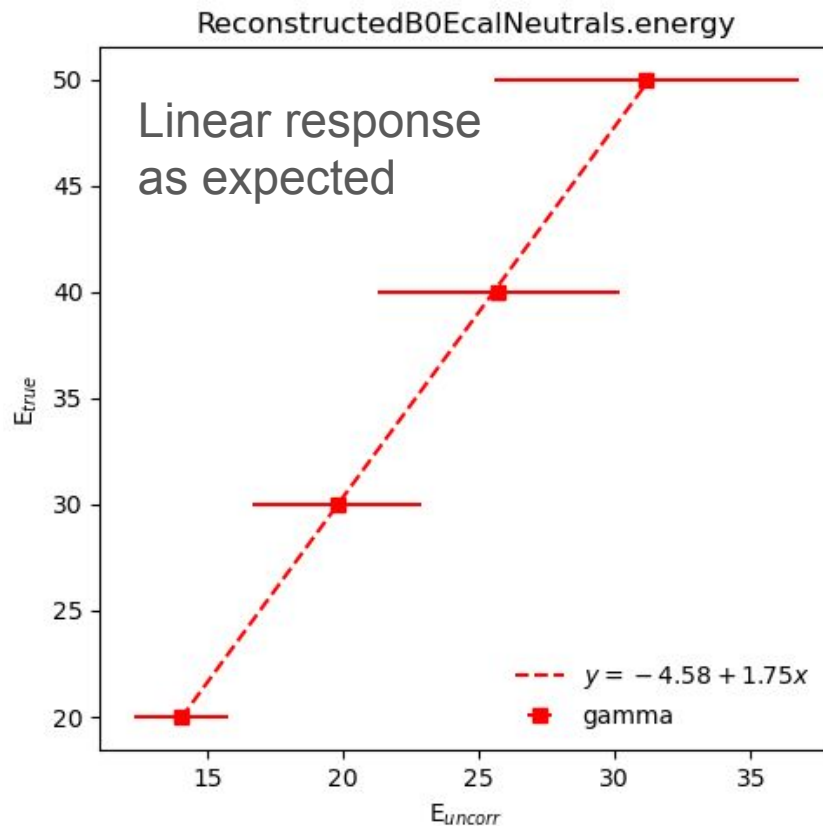
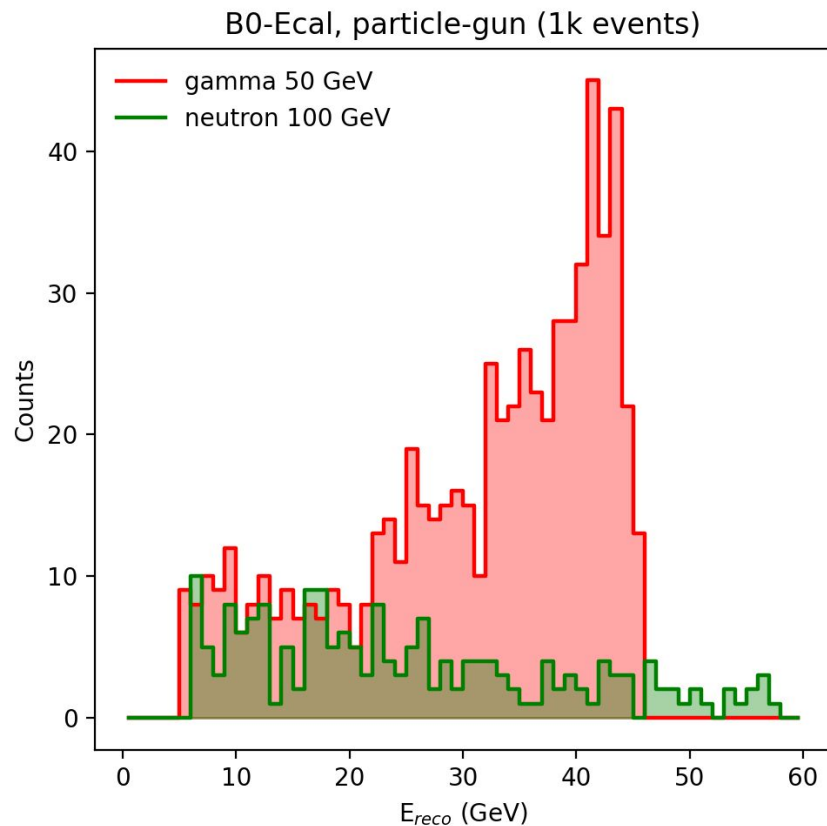
# ZDC-Hcal response to neutrons and gamma-rays



# EndcapP-Ecal response to neutrons and gamma-rays

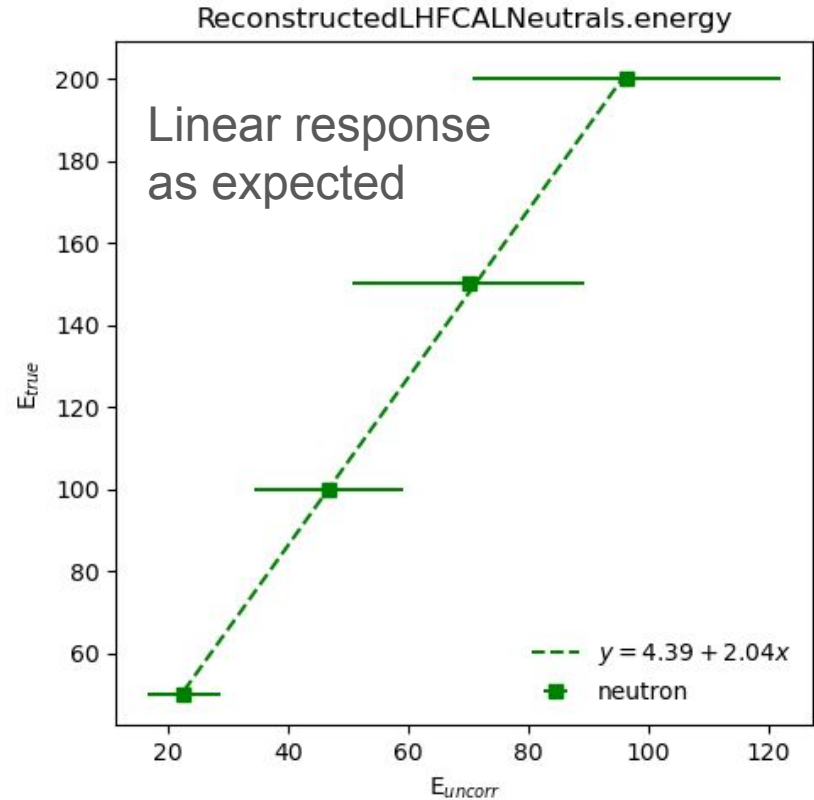
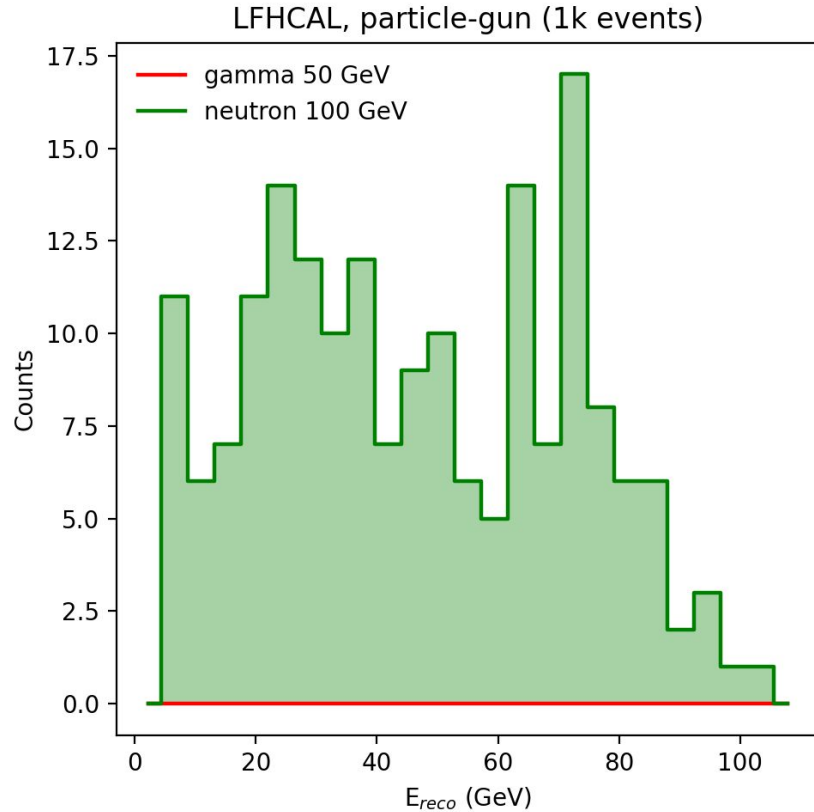


# B0-Ecal response to neutrons and gamma-rays



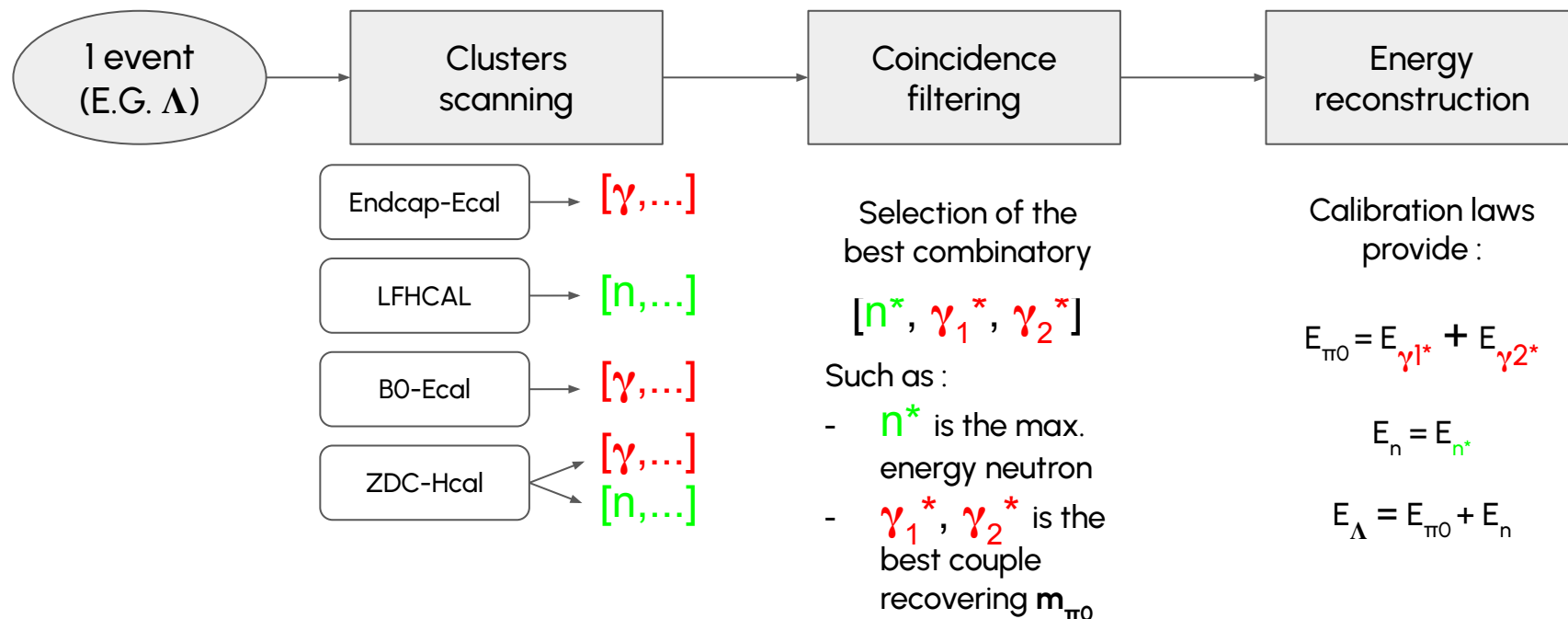


# LFHCAL response to neutrons and gamma-rays

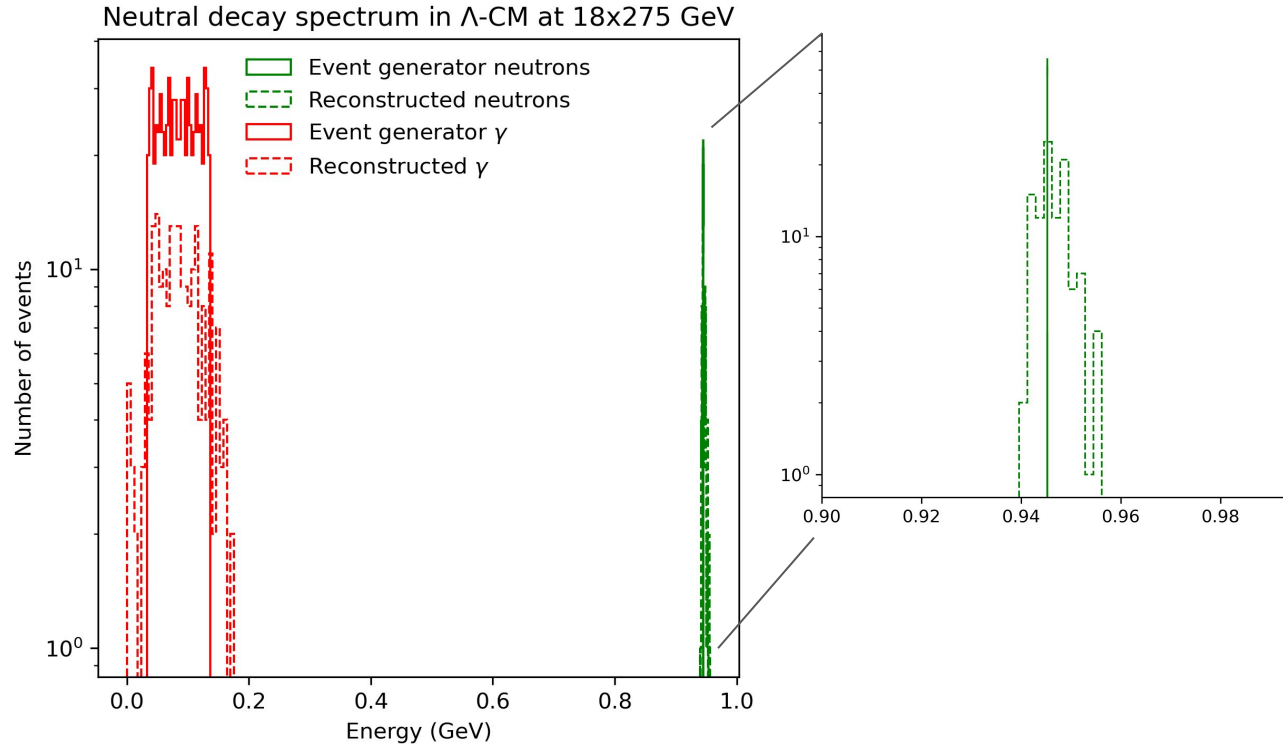


# $\Lambda$ -reconstruction algorithm: cross-detector triple coincidence

- New reconstruction algorithm in EICrecon

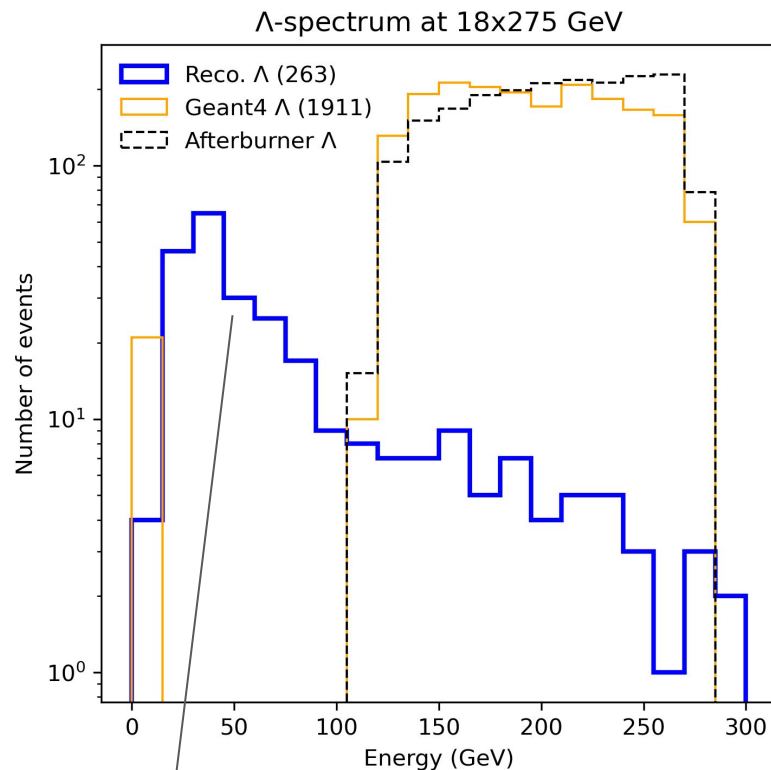
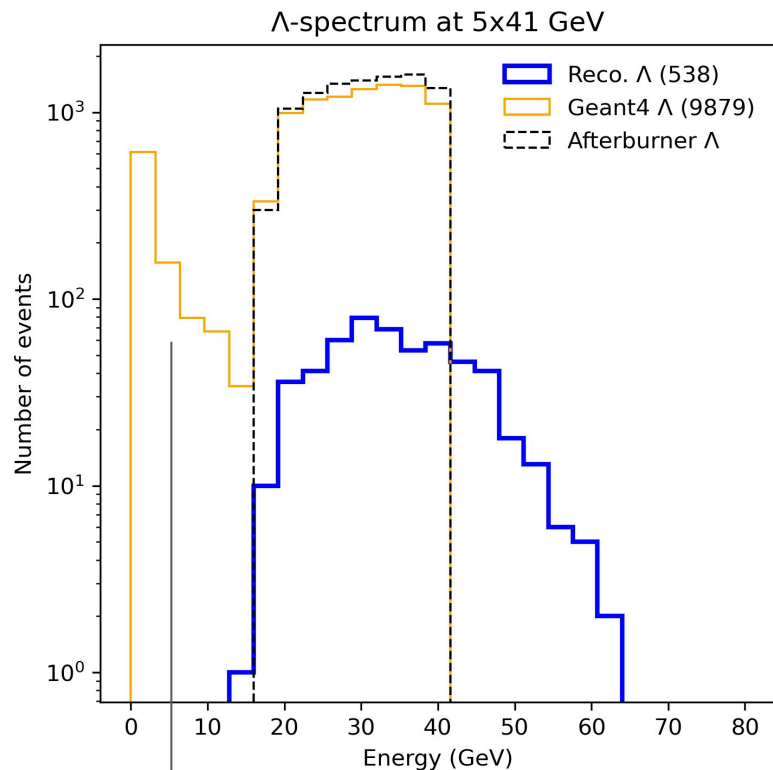


# $\Lambda$ -reconstruction : neutron-gamma identification



Conclusion: No neutron/ $\gamma$  mix up but resolution loss due to calorimeters stdev.

# $\Lambda$ -reconstruction : preliminary spectra



# Conclusion and outlooks

- **Improvement of EICrecon** for Lambda reconstruction leveraging on forward calorimeters : **EndcapP-Ecal, LFHCAL, B0-Ecal, ZDC-Hcal**
- **Significant increase of the  $\Lambda$  acceptance ( $\sim 5\%$ )** through neutral decay
- **Accurate neutron-gamma identification** by the algorithm
- **Outlooks :  $\Lambda$  spectrum correction**
  - "Smearing" caused by calorimeters resolution
  - "Distortion" caused by the acceptance of the system
  - Bias from calorimeters calibration
  - In parallel : **charged decay channel** and **background study**

Thank you !

# Backup 1: hits

