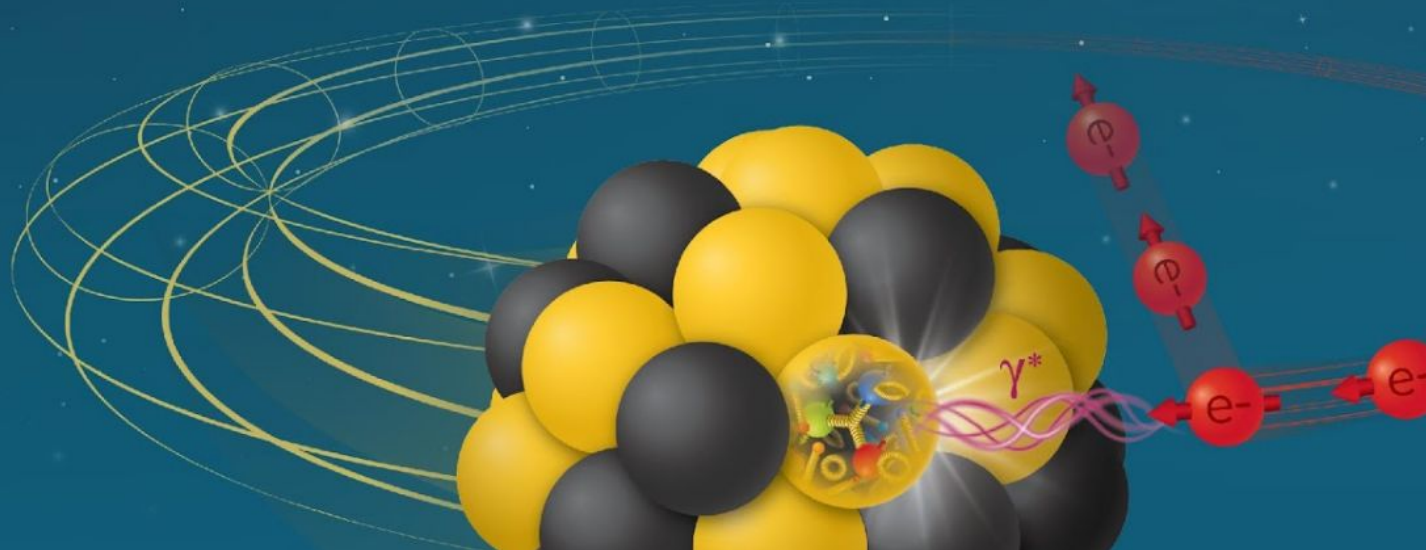


Probing gluon saturation with dihadron correlations

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SIDIS WG
April 21th, 2026



Summary

❖ Previous presentations

Readiness workshop - London 2025 ([link](#))

Readiness workshop - Calabria 2026 ([link](#))

❖ Motivation

Physics picture: Saturation

Observable: Dihadron correlation

Evidence of nonlinear gluon effects: STAR

❖ Methodology

PYTHIA + LHAPDF6

Dihadron correlation in the saturation formalism

Data analysis → Current results

❖ Next steps

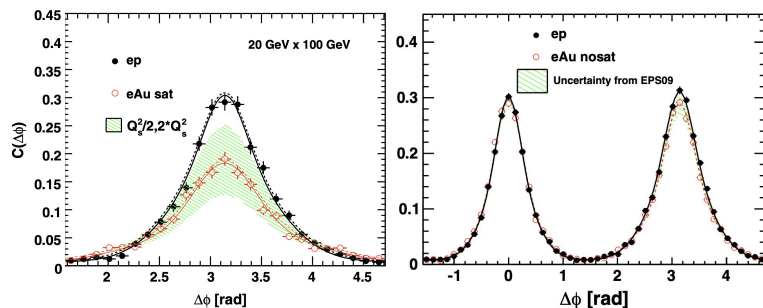
Motivation

❖ Saturation

Low-x behaviour of PDF threatens unitarity
Nonlinear effects become relevant

❖ Dihadron correlation

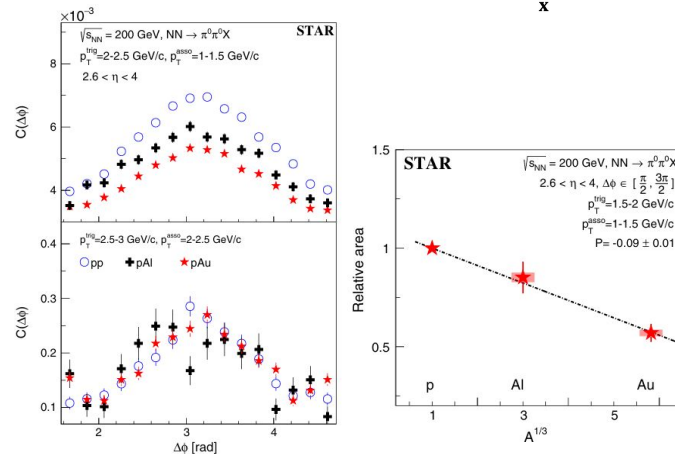
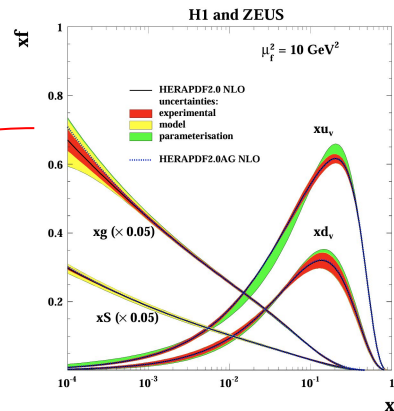
Gluons k_T at a scale of $Q_s > Q \rightarrow$ Smear away side



L. Zheng, E.C. Aschenauer, J.H. Lee, Bo-Wen Xiao, Phys. Rev. D 89, 074037 (2014)

❖ Evidence of nonlinear gluon effects: STAR

Saturation scale $Q_s^2 \sim A^{1/3}$



STAR, Phys. Rev. Lett. 129, 092501

First years of EIC

- ❖ Early science matrix from April 2025 workshop

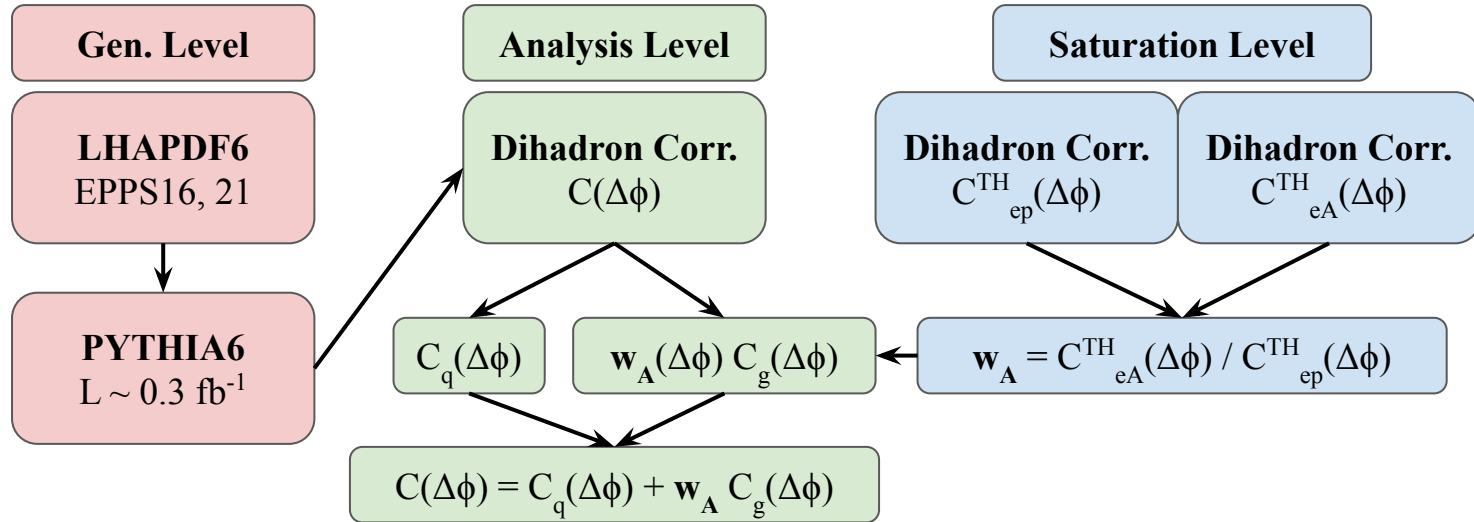
<https://indico.cfnsbu.physics.sunysb.edu/event/410>

| | Species | Energy (GeV) | Luminosity/year (fb ⁻¹) | Electron polarization | p/A polarization |
|--------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| YEAR 1 | e+Ru or e+Cu | 10 x 115 | 0.9 | NO (Commissioning) | N/A |
| YEAR 2 | e+D e+p | 10 x 130 | 11.4 4.95 - 5.33 | LONG | NO TRANS |
| YEAR 3 | e+p | 10 x 130 | 4.95 - 5.33 | LONG | TRANS and/or LONG |
| YEAR 4 | e+Au e+p | 10 x 100 10 x 250 | 0.84 6.19 - 9.18 | LONG | N/A TRANS and/or LONG |
| YEAR 5 | e+Au e+3He | 10 x 100 10 x 166 | 0.84 8.65 | LONG | N/A TRANS and/or LONG |

Note: the eA luminosity is per nucleon

- ❖ Dihadron correlations identified as an early EIC physics goal
- ❖ Observable sensitive to gluon saturation effects
- ❖ In this work we compare the dihadron correlation from e+p, e+Ag and e+Au
 - Two different nPDFs: EPPS16 and EPPS21

Methodology



Generation Level

❖ PYTHIA6 + LHAPDF6:

https://gitlab.com/eic/mceg/PYTHIA-RAD-CORR/-/tree/lhapdf6test?ref_type=heads

❖ Collision systems: e+p, e+Ag, e+Au

➤ Luminosity: e+p = **0.25 fb⁻¹**, e+Ag = **0.38 fb⁻¹**, e+Au = **0.40 fb⁻¹**

➤ Energy: 10 x 100 GeV

➤ Kinematic range: $1 \leq Q^2 < 9 \text{ GeV}^2$, $10^{-4} < x < 0.9$

➤ Nuclear PDFs: EPPS16 and EPPS21

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1612.05741>, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2112.12462>

Saturation Level

- ❖ Coincidence probability calculated within the saturation formalism

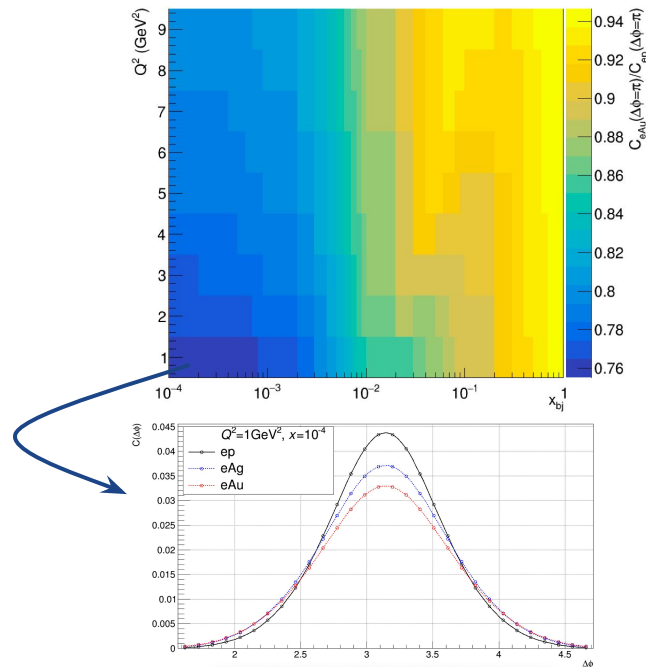
$$C(\Delta\phi) = \frac{1}{\frac{d\sigma_{\text{SIDIS}}^{\gamma^*+A \rightarrow h_1+X}}{dz_{h1}}} \frac{d\sigma_{\text{tot}}^{\gamma^*+A \rightarrow h_1+h_2+X}}{dz_{h1} dz_{h2} d\Delta\phi}$$

- ❖ Fixed parameters:

$$\triangleright z_{h1,h2} = 0.3$$

$$w_A(\Delta\phi) = \frac{C_{eA}(\Delta\phi)}{C_{ep}(\Delta\phi)}$$

- ❖ **Weight is calculated across phase space and applied event by event**



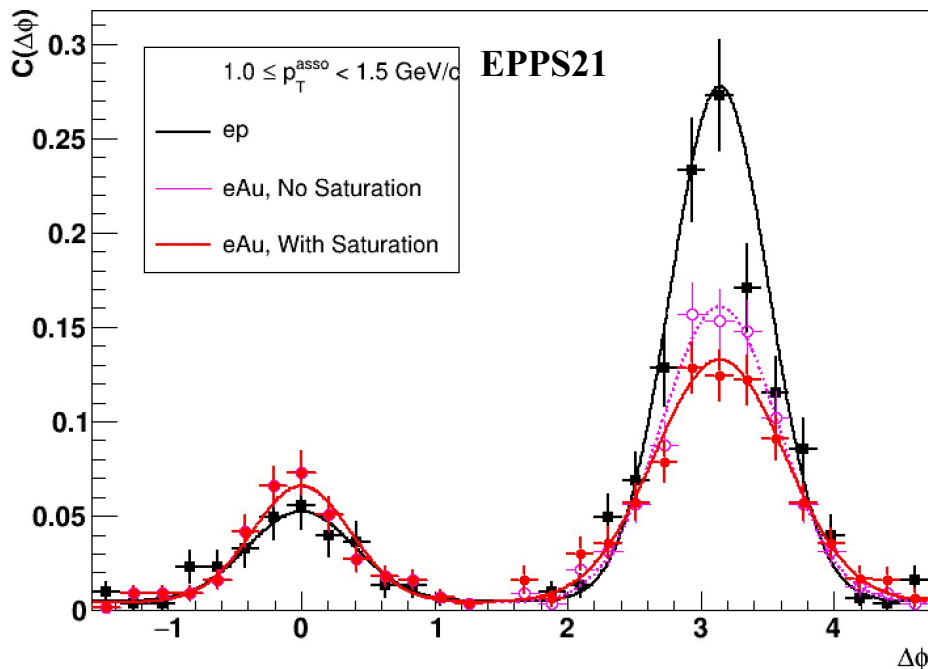
L. Zheng, E.C. Aschenauer, J.H. Lee, Bo-Wen Xiao, Phys. Rev. D 89, 074037 (2014)

Analysis Level

❖ Events initiated with gluon involving processes (e.g. PGF) have it's dihadron correlation weighted by $w_A(\Delta\phi)$

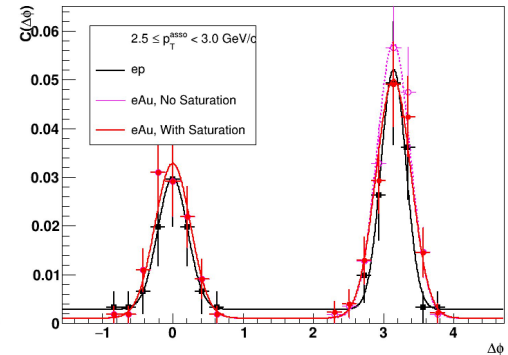
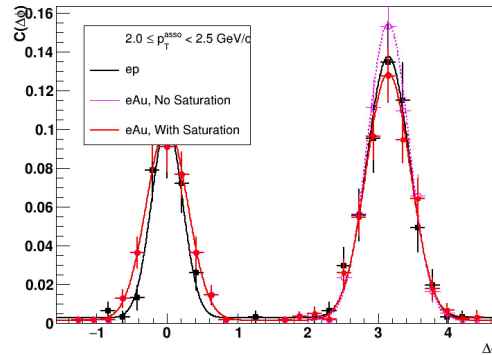
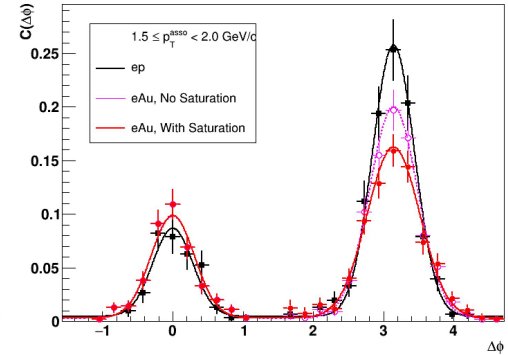
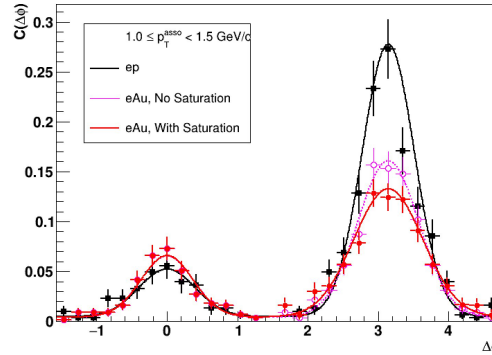
❖ Analysis parameters:

- $|\eta| < 4.5$ (ePIC)
- $1 < Q^2 < 9 \text{ GeV}^2$
- $10^{-4} < x < 10^{-3}$
- $0.2 < z_{h1,h2} < 0.4$
- $2.5 < p_T^{\text{trig}} < 3.0 \text{ GeV}/c$
- p_T^{asso} bins: 1.0-1.5, 1.5-2.0, 2.0-2.5, 2.5-3.0 GeV/c



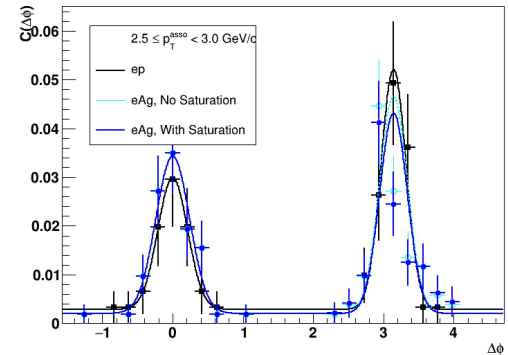
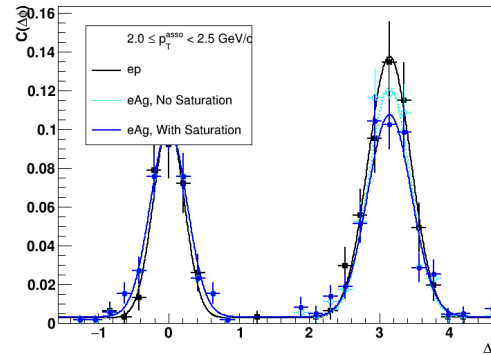
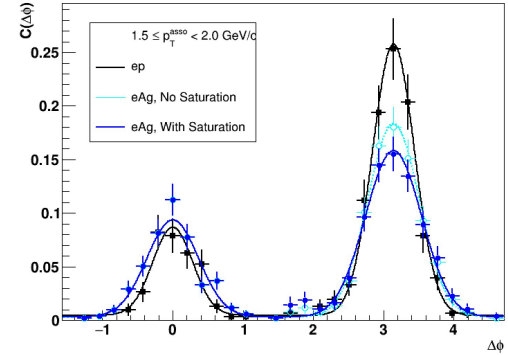
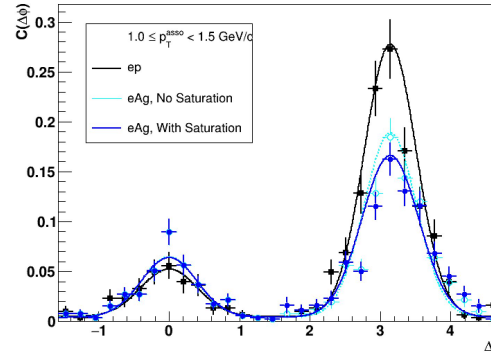
Results: e+Au (EPPS21)

- ❖ Suppression of away-side peak observed in e+A vs e+p
- ❖ Effect decreases with associated hadron p_T
- ❖ Away-side area **suppression ~40%** in lowest p_T^{assoc} bin of e+Au (EPPS21) relative to e+p



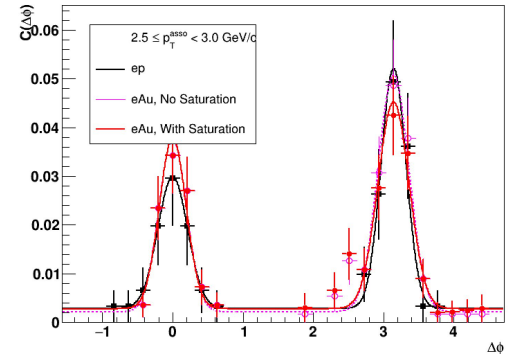
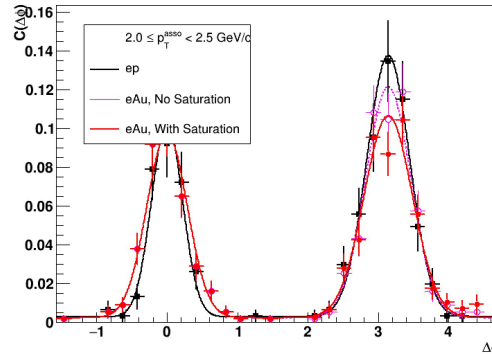
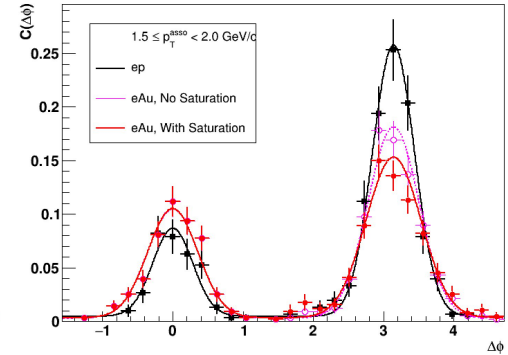
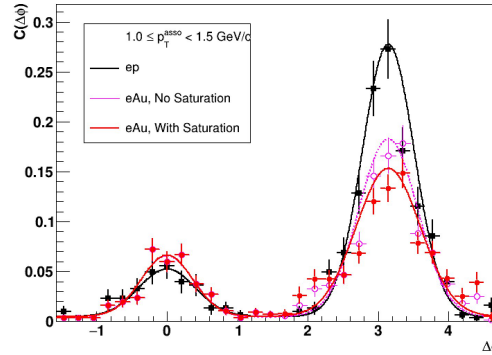
Results: e+Ag (EPPS21)

- ❖ Suppression of away-side peak observed in e+A vs e+p
- ❖ Effect decreases with associated hadron p_T
- ❖ Difference between Ag and Au reflects nuclear size dependence



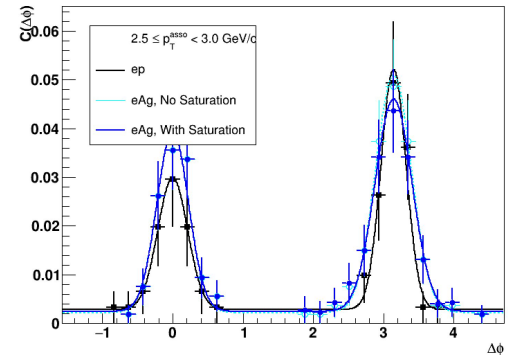
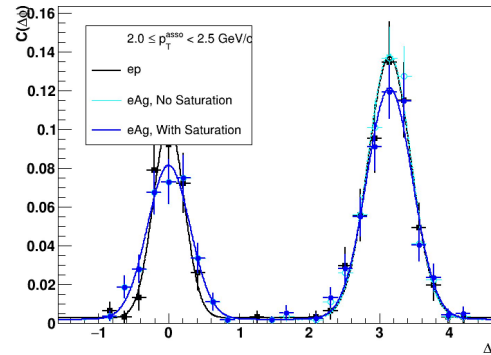
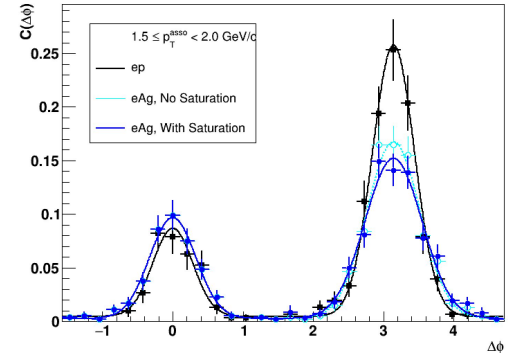
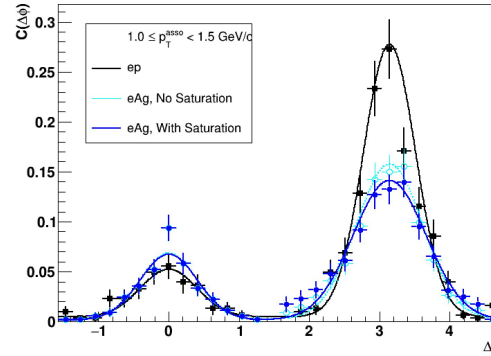
Results: e+Au (EPPS16)

- ❖ Suppression of away-side peak observed in e+A vs e+p
- ❖ Effect decreases with associated hadron p_T
- ❖ Difference between Ag and Au reflects nuclear size dependence
- ❖ EPPS16 vs EPPS21: results consistent within uncertainties

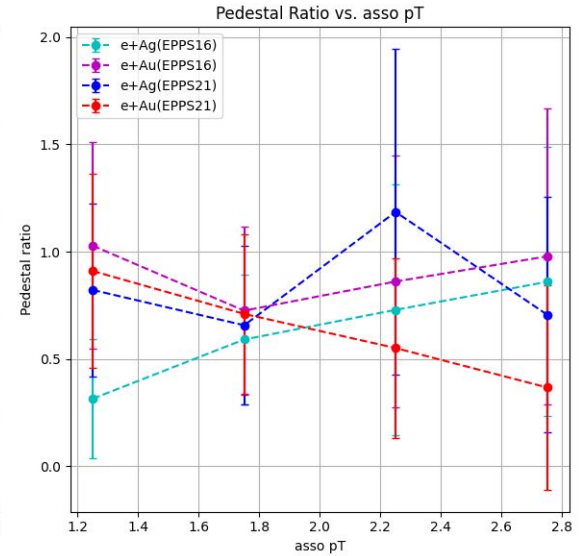
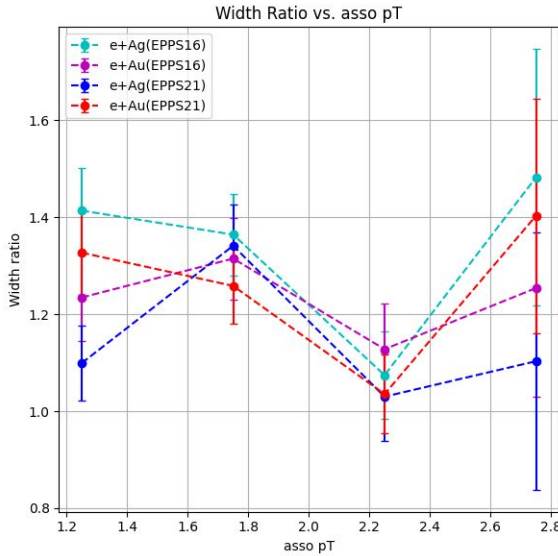
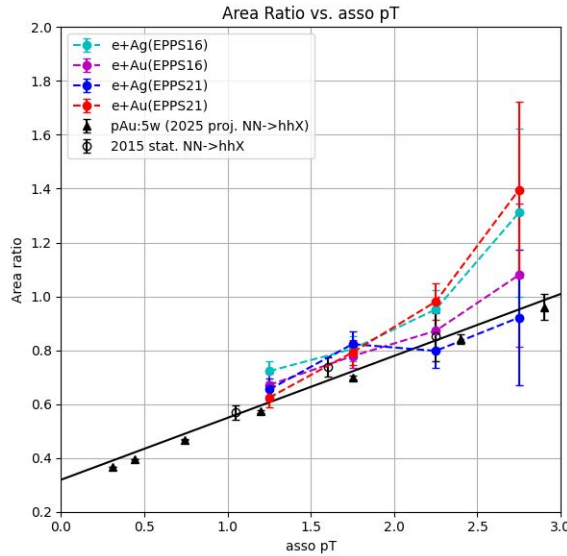


Results: e+Ag (EPPS16)

- ❖ Suppression of away-side peak observed in e+A vs e+p
- ❖ Effect decreases with associated hadron p_T
- ❖ Difference between Ag and Au reflects nuclear size dependence
- ❖ EPPS16 vs EPPS21: results consistent within uncertainties



Results

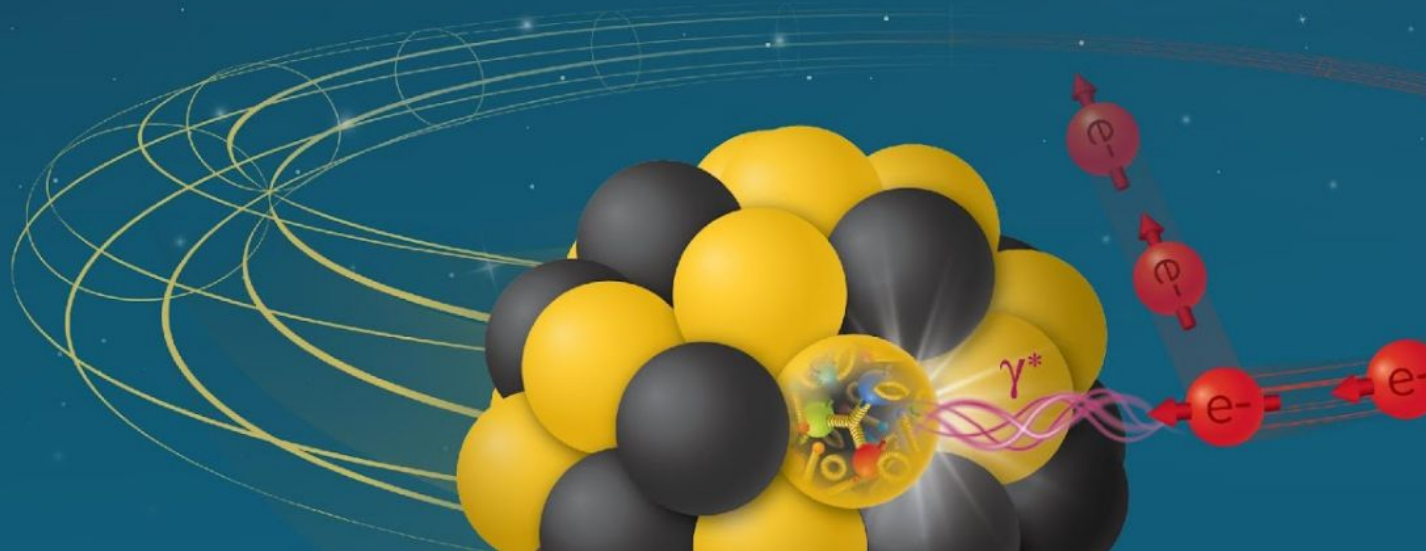


- ❖ Clear away-side suppression in e+A compared to e+p
- ❖ Suppression stronger for heavier nuclei
- ❖ Qualitative agreement with STAR p+A results

Next steps

- ❖ Extension of z range \rightarrow Require $C^{\text{TH}}(\Delta\phi, z_1, z_2)$
- ❖ Sea quark saturation contribution \rightarrow Require $C^{\text{TH}}(\Delta\phi)$ for sea quarks
- ❖ LHAPDF6 + PYTHIA + BeAGLE \rightarrow Introduce final state nuclear effects
- ❖ Detector effects

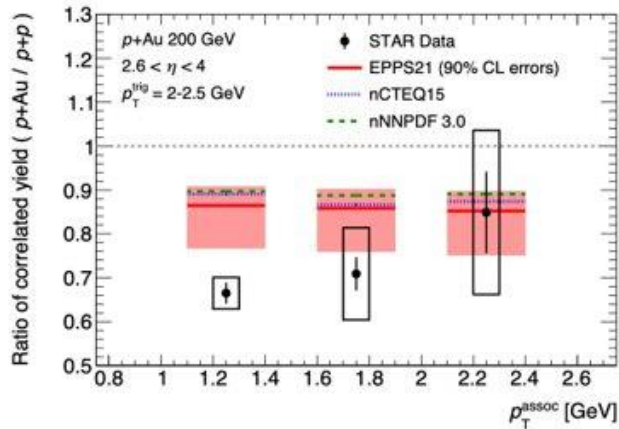
Thank you!



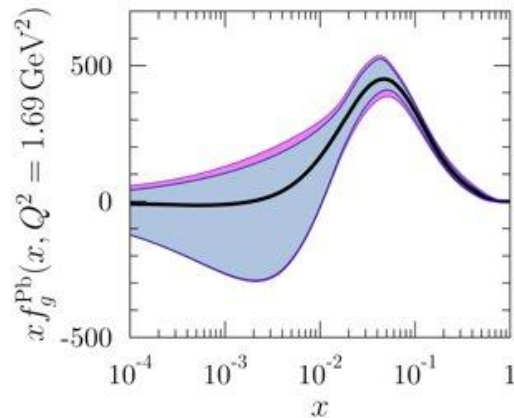
BKP

nPDF at small Q^2

D. Perepelitsa, PRC 111 (2025), 054901

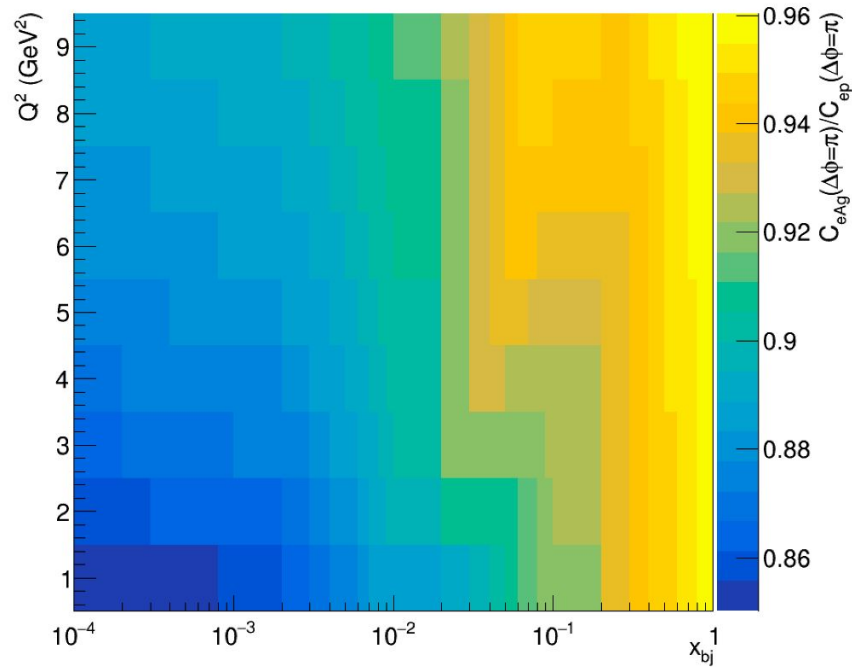
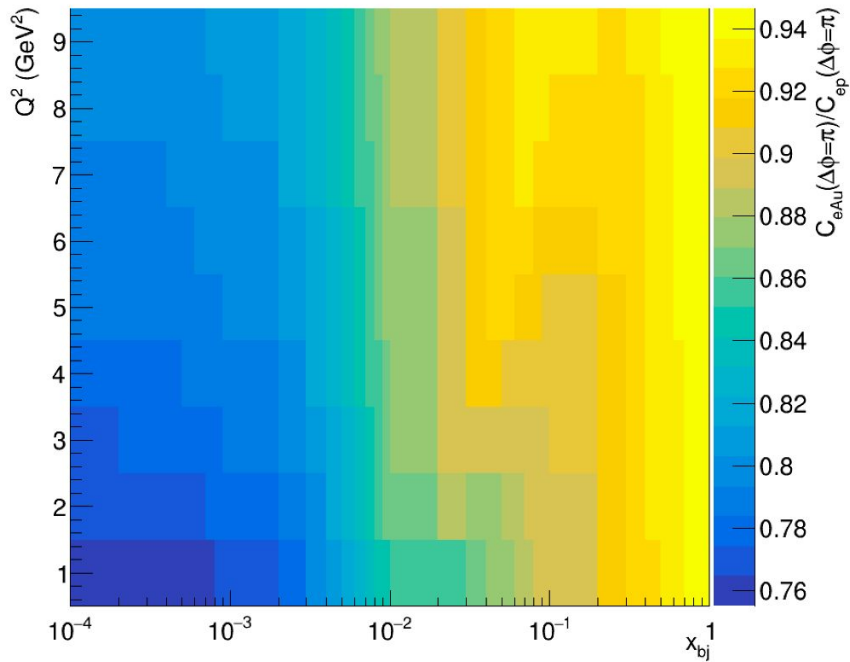


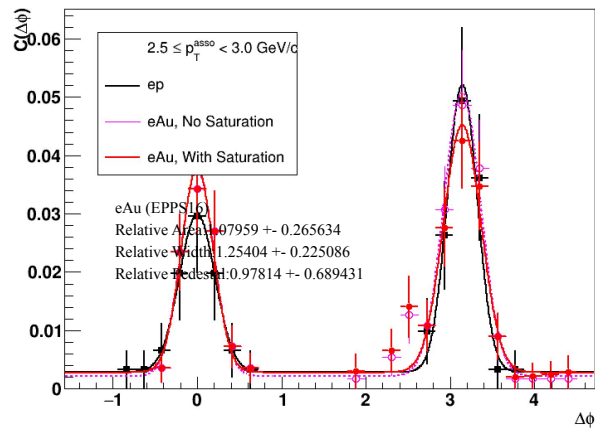
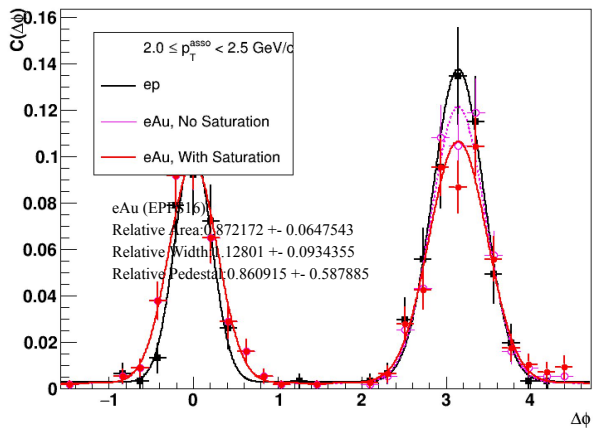
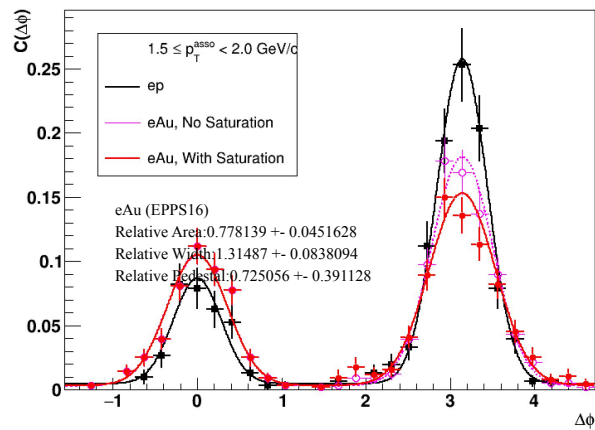
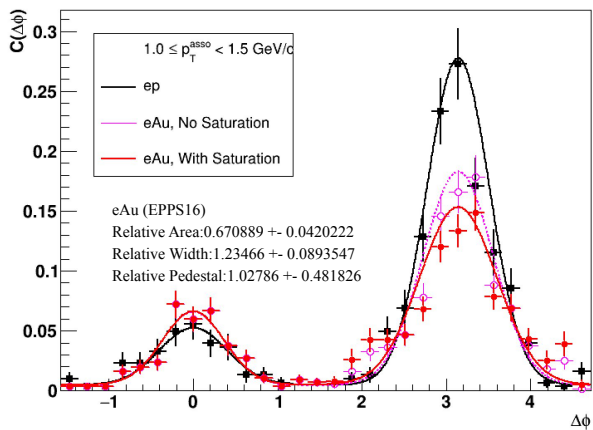
K. Eskola et al., EPJC 82 (2022) 413

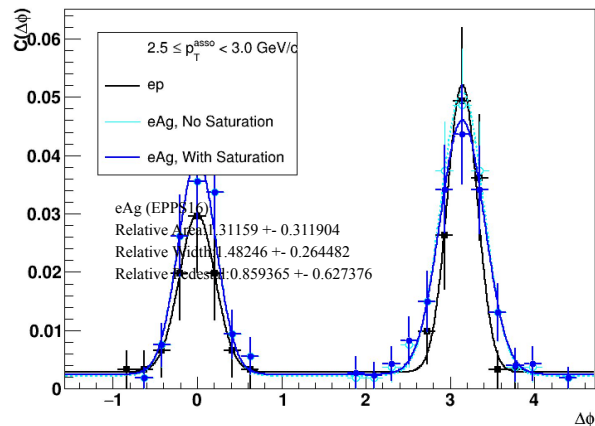
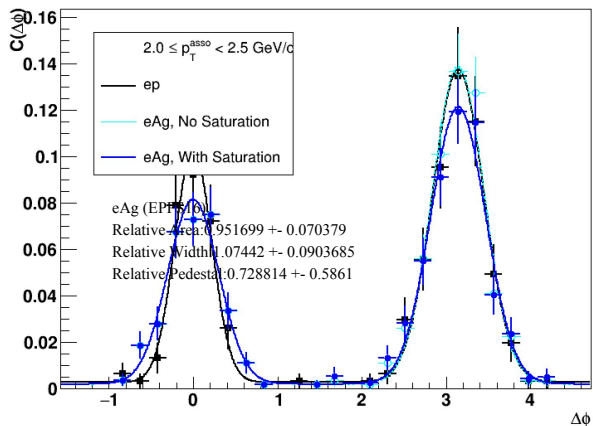
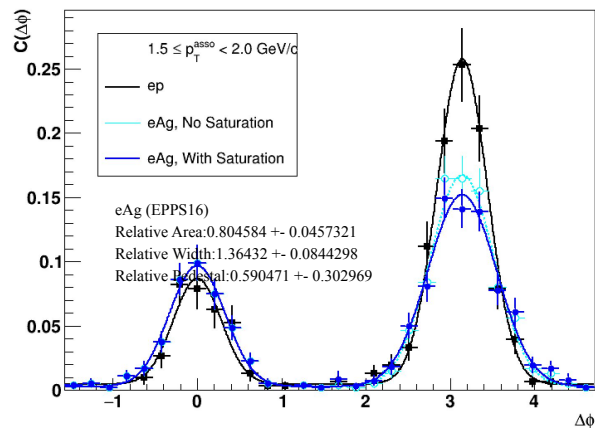
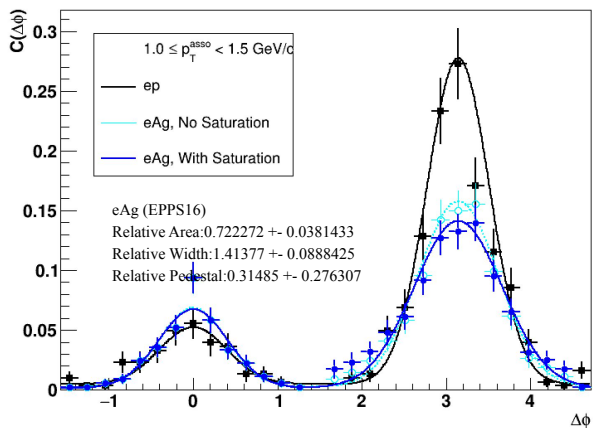


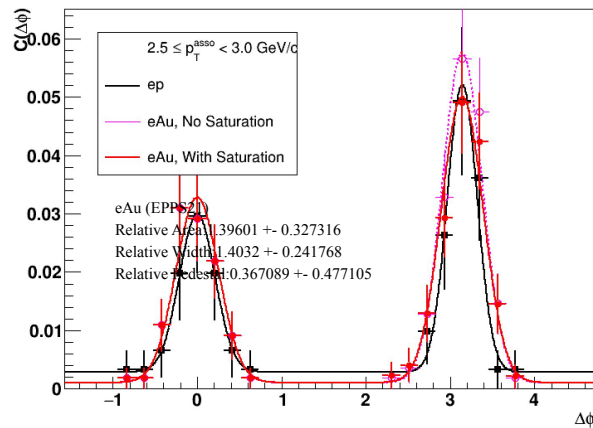
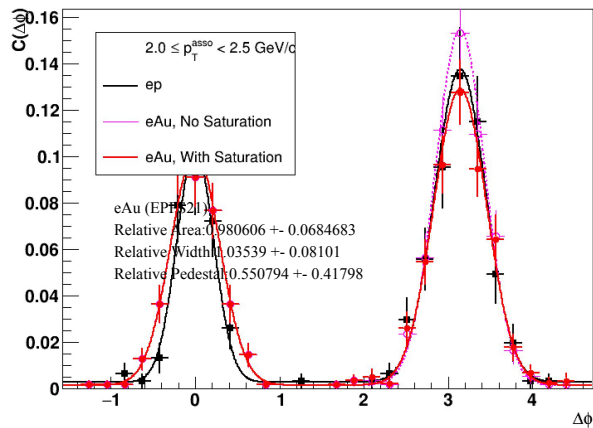
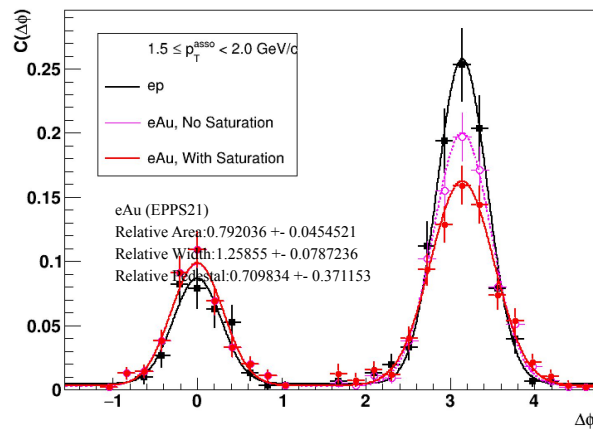
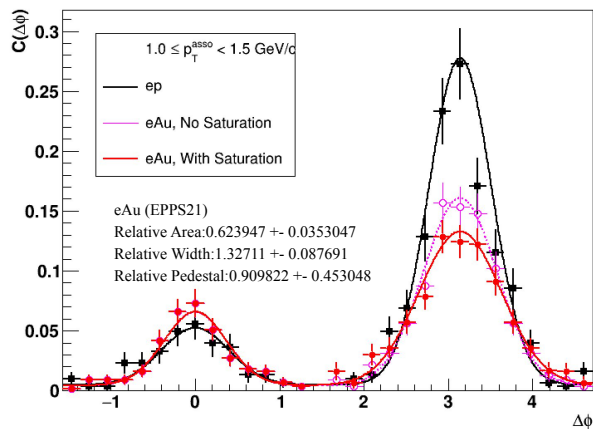
- ❖ No p_T dependence, overshoot low p_T data
- ❖ The vanishing gluon density at small Q^2 is used

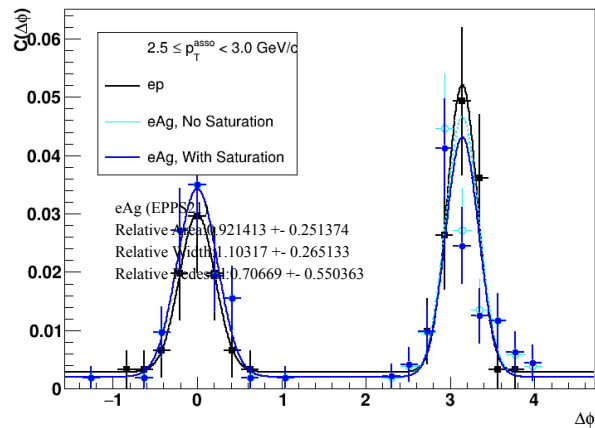
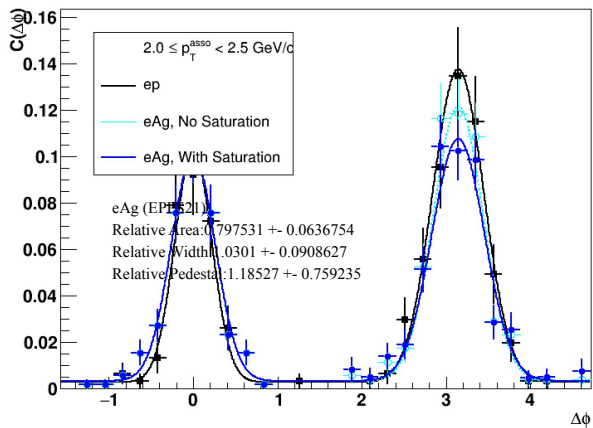
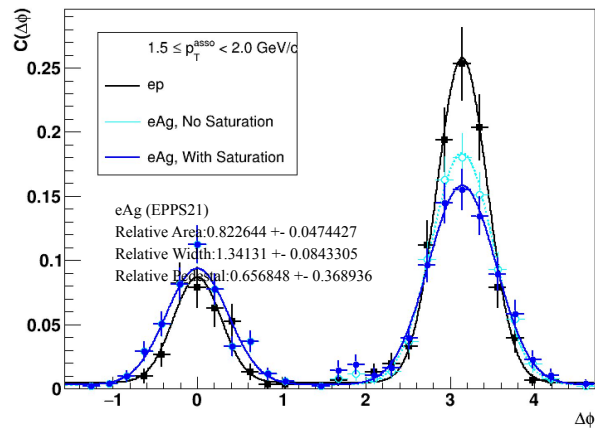
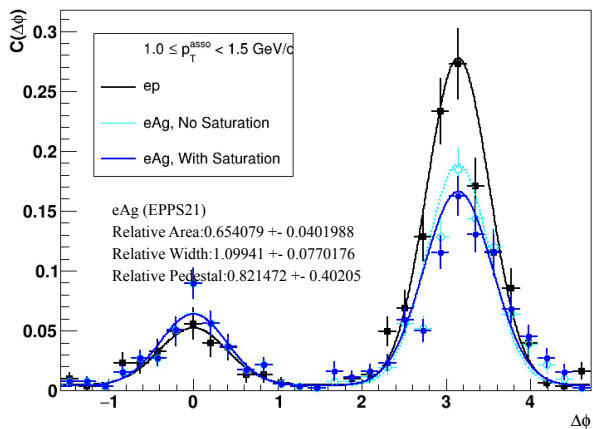
- ❖ Gluon density is 0 with largely negative error



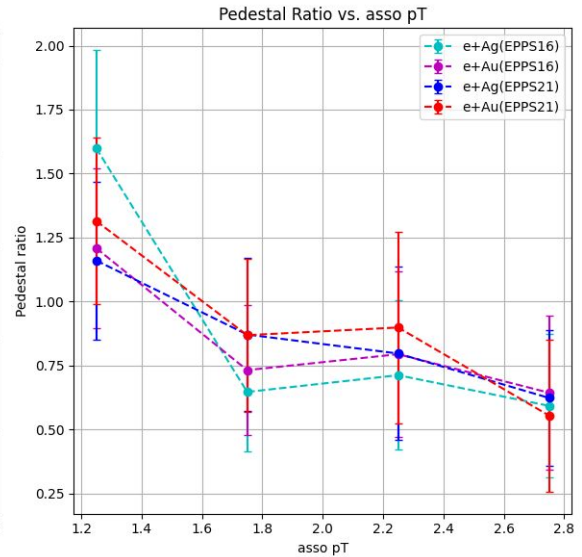
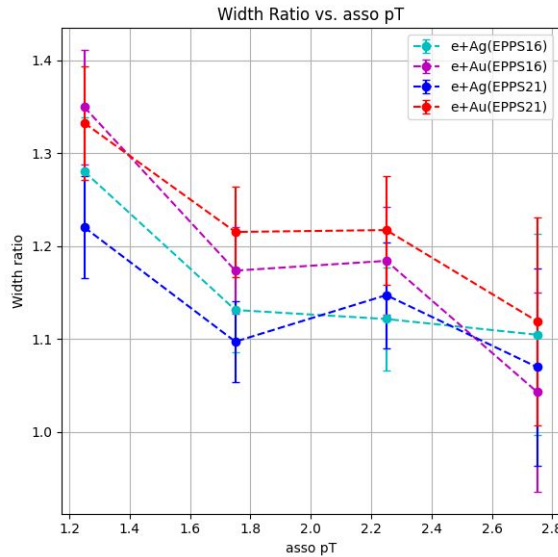
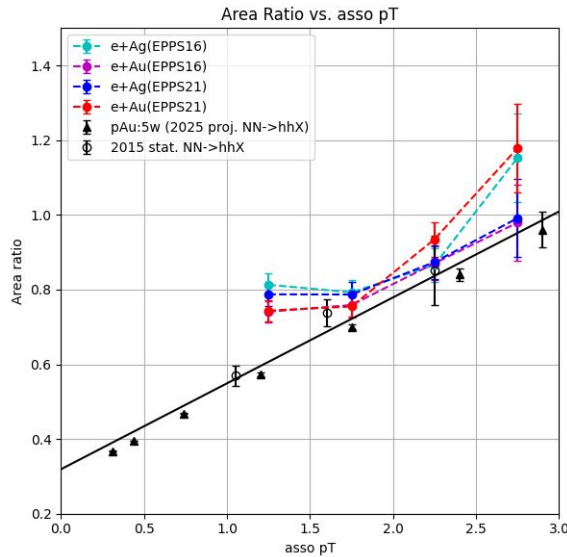








Analysis results: EIC Readiness London



- ❖ Clear away-side suppression in e+A compared to e+p
- ❖ Suppression stronger for heavier nuclei
- ❖ Qualitative agreement with STAR p+A results