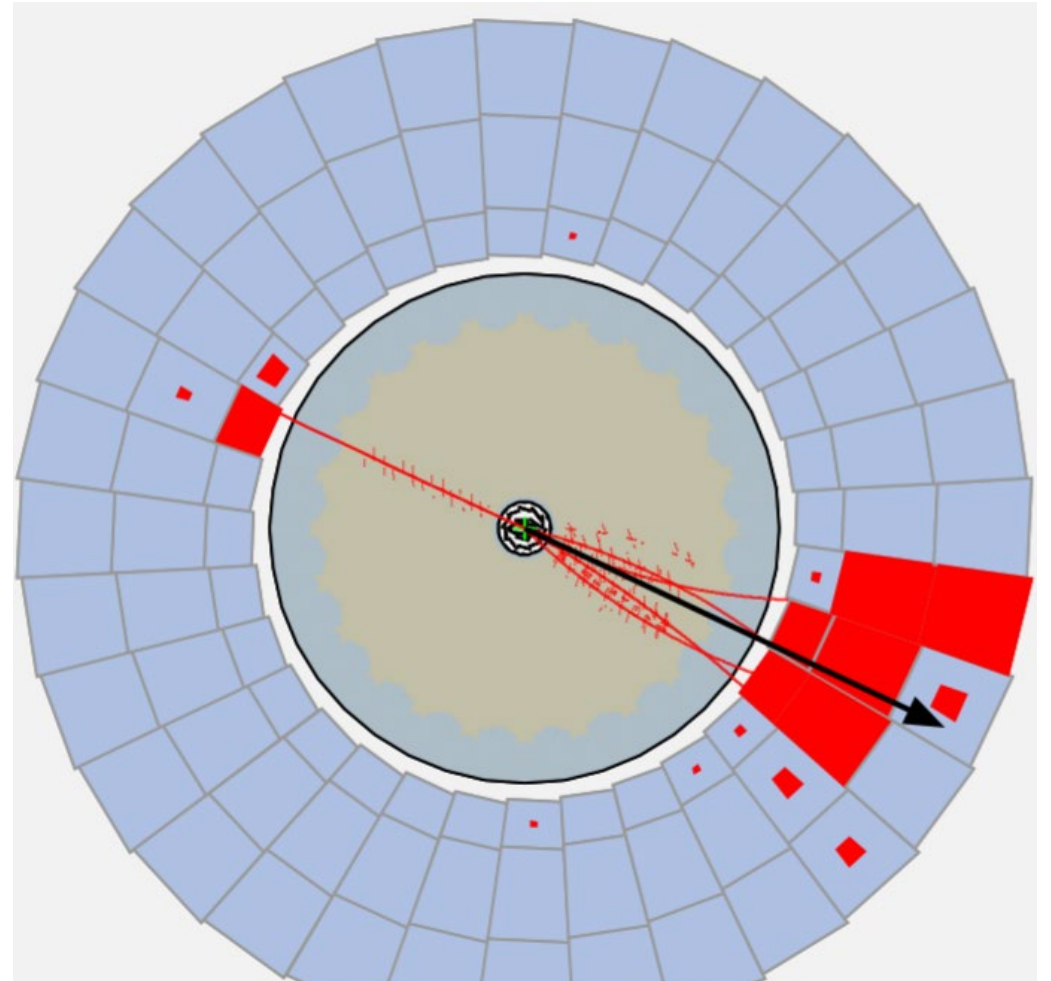


# Jets for 3D imaging

Miguel Arratia



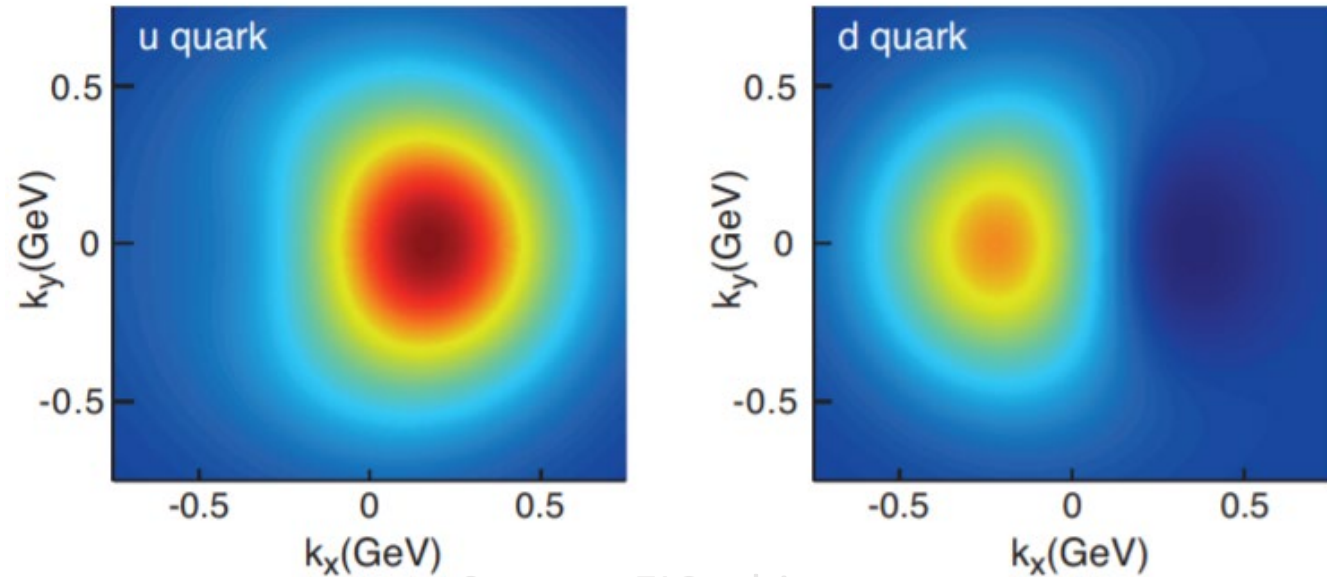
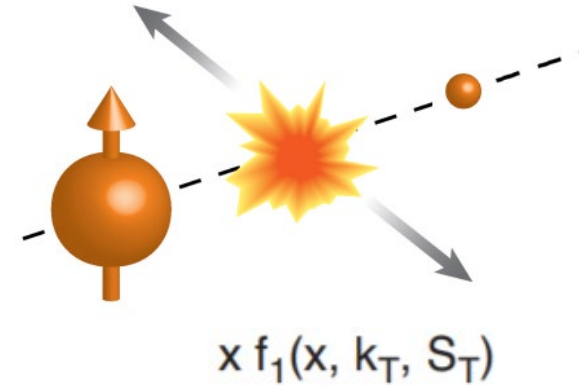
Jet/HF YR meeting February 26<sup>th</sup> , 2020



Rev. Mod. Phys. 86, 1037 (2014)

# Jet for 3D-imaging

- DIS jets are a novel tool for 3D imaging.
- Complementary and more direct way for EIC flagship measurements.
- Potential for unique jet program, unlike any previous collider or fixed-target experiment.
- **Could 3D imaging benefit from jet substructure technology?**



Source: EIC white paper

# Direct measurement of quark Sivers effect with jets

Liu et al. PRL 122 192003 (2019)

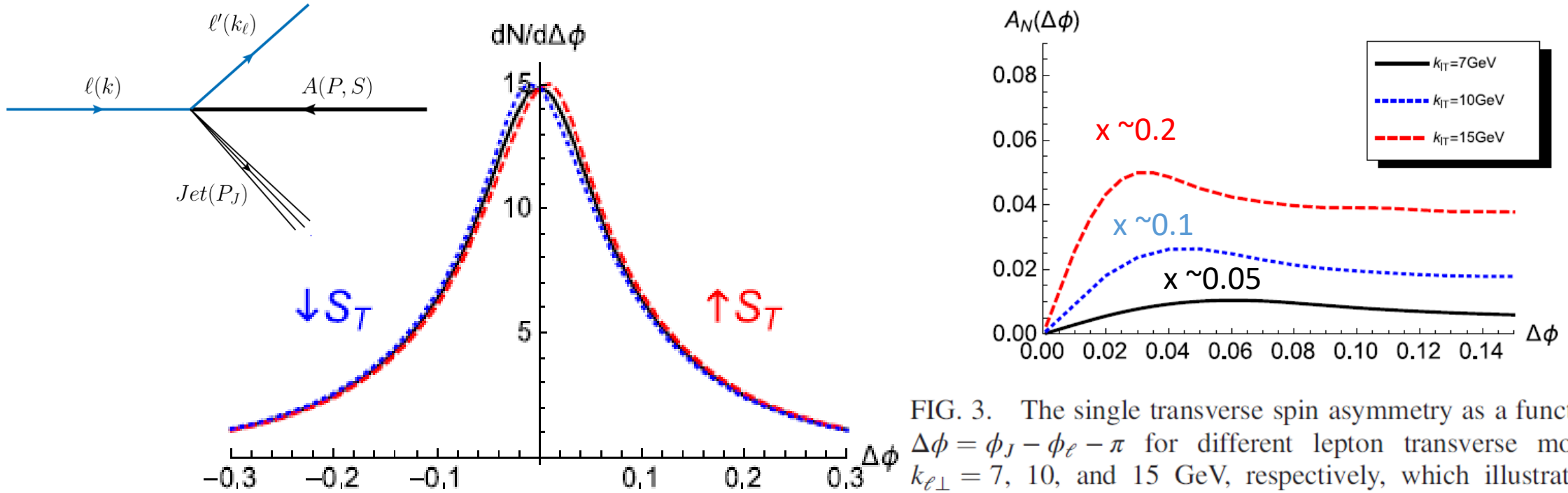
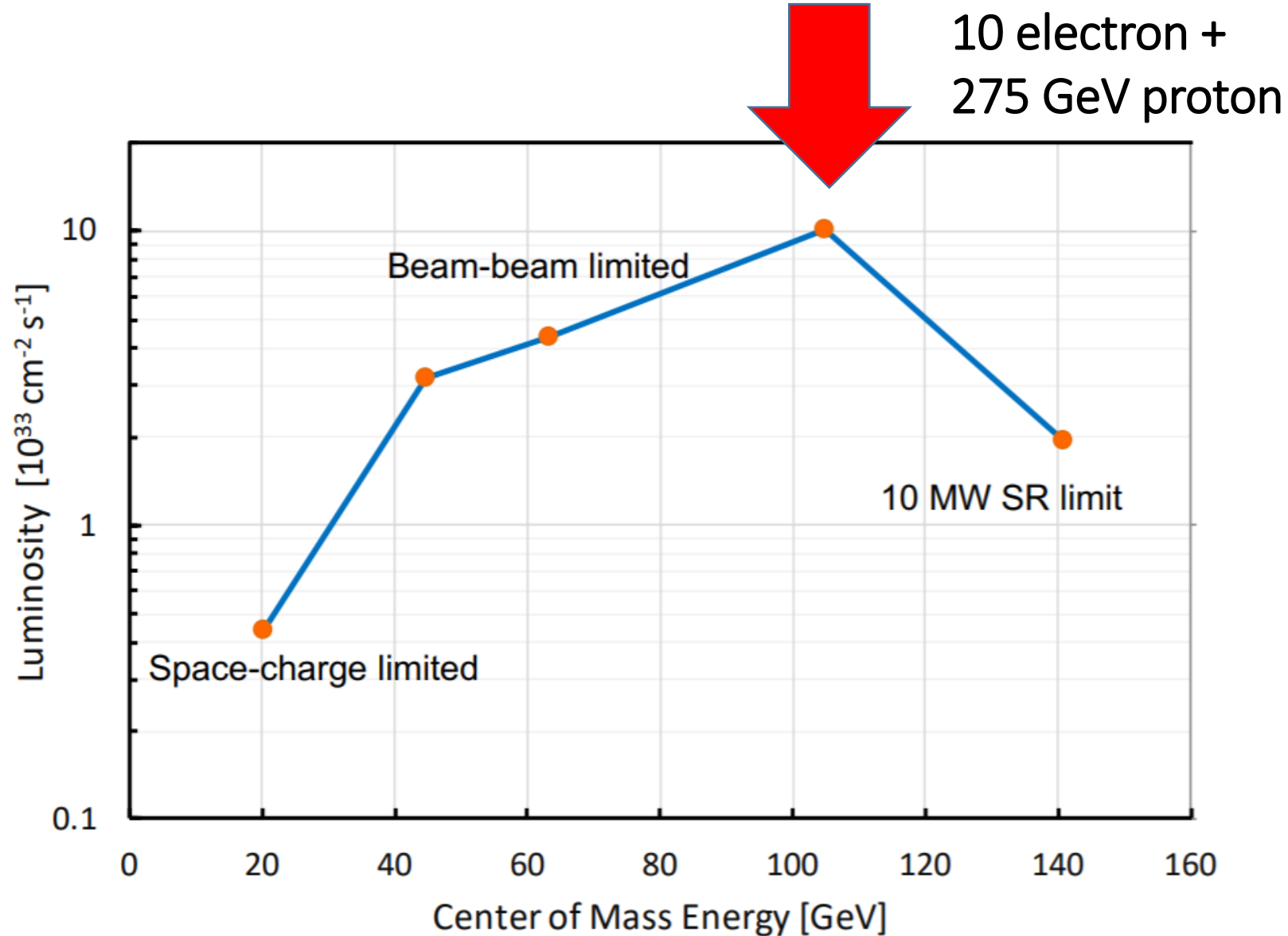


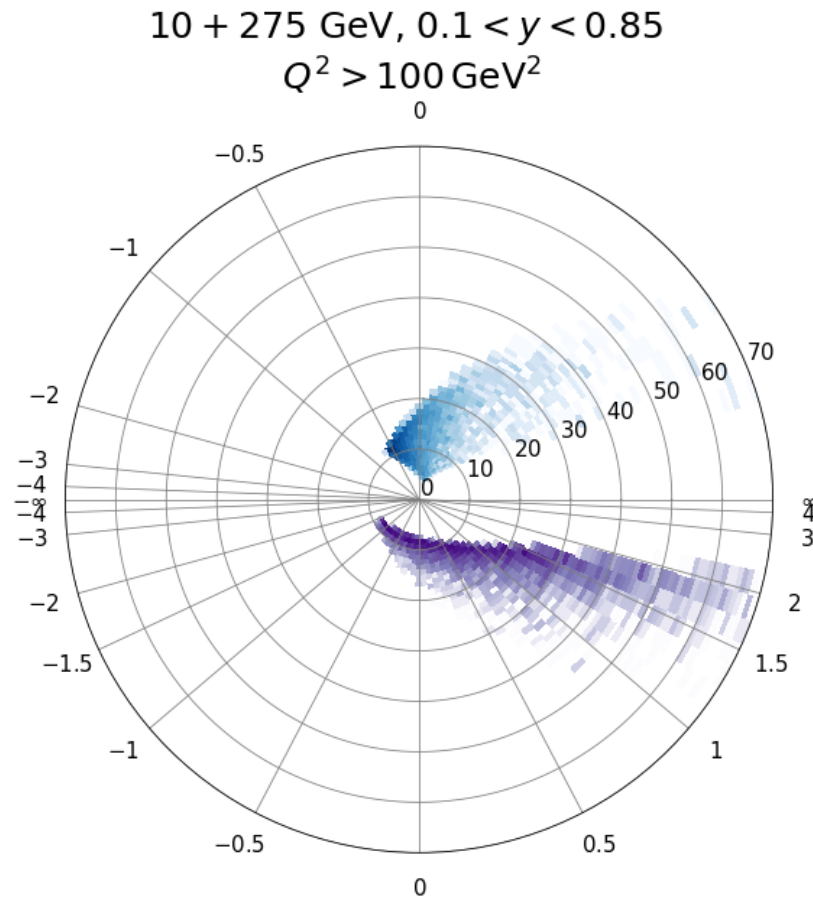
FIG. 3. The single transverse spin asymmetry as a function of  $\Delta\phi = \phi_J - \phi_\ell - \pi$  for different lepton transverse momenta  $k_{\ell\perp} = 7, 10,$  and  $15$  GeV, respectively, which illustrates the transverse momentum dependence of the quark Sivers function.

*“The advantage of the lepton-jet correlation as compared to the standard SIDIS processes is that it does not involve TMD fragmentation functions.”*

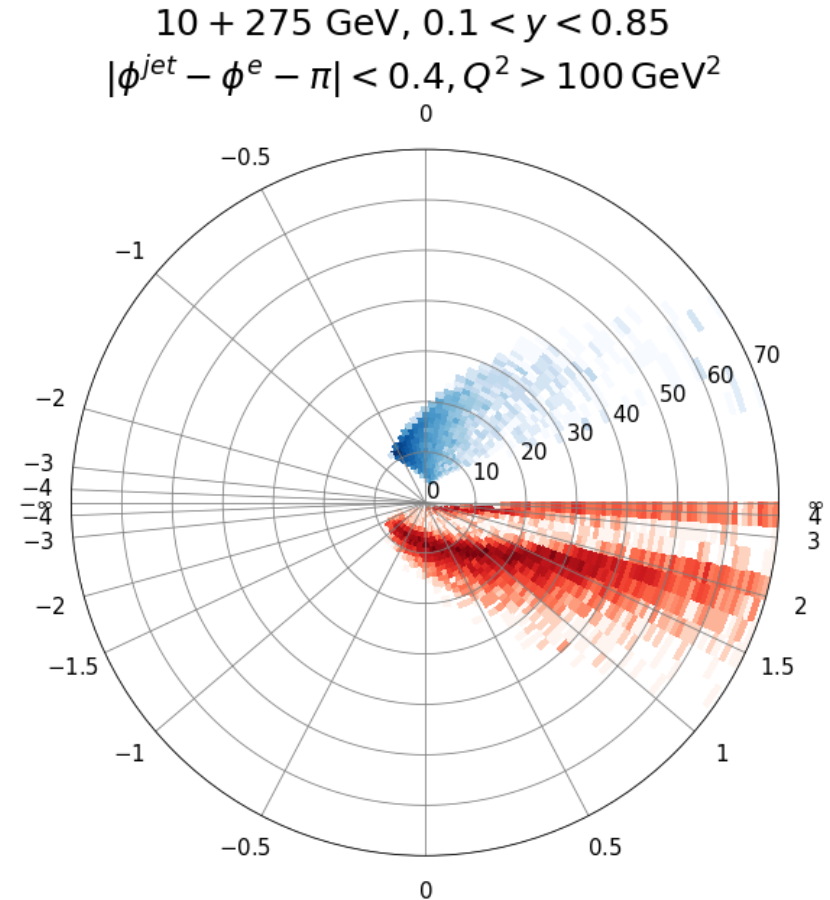
# Optimal operating point for 3D-imaging



# Optimal configuration for luminosity:

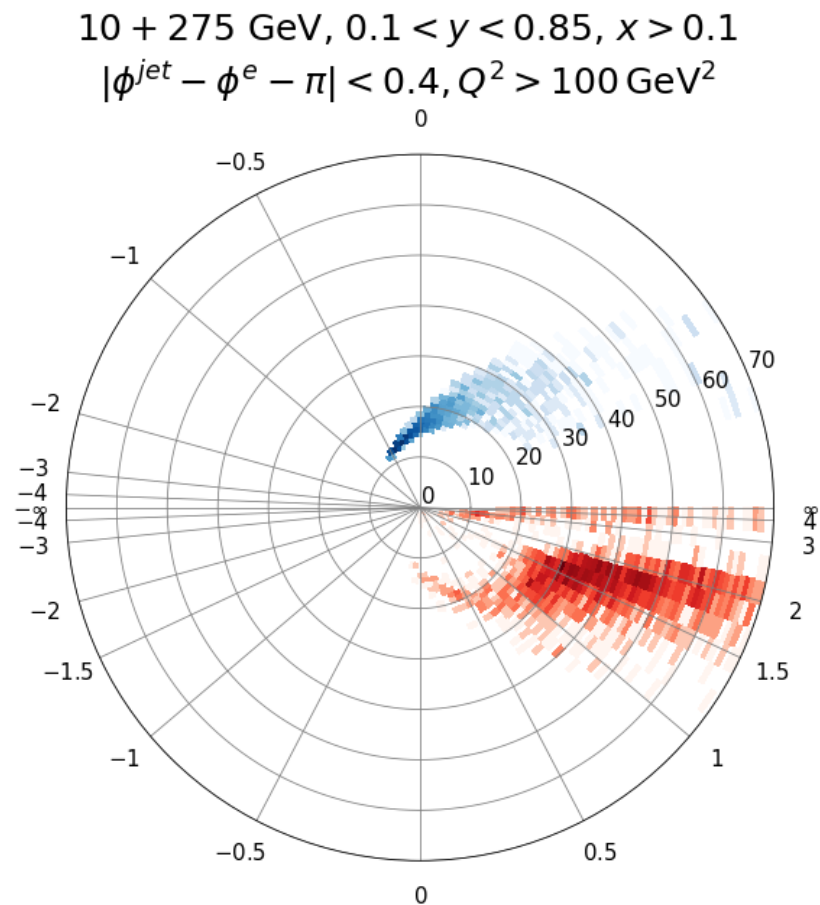
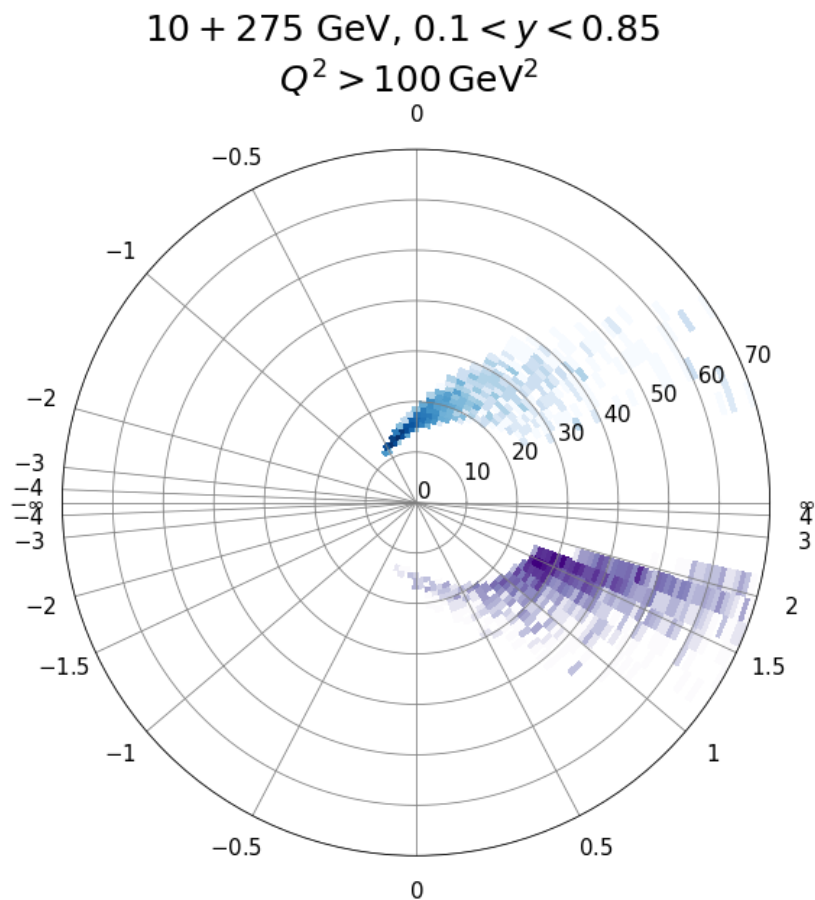


**Struck quark**

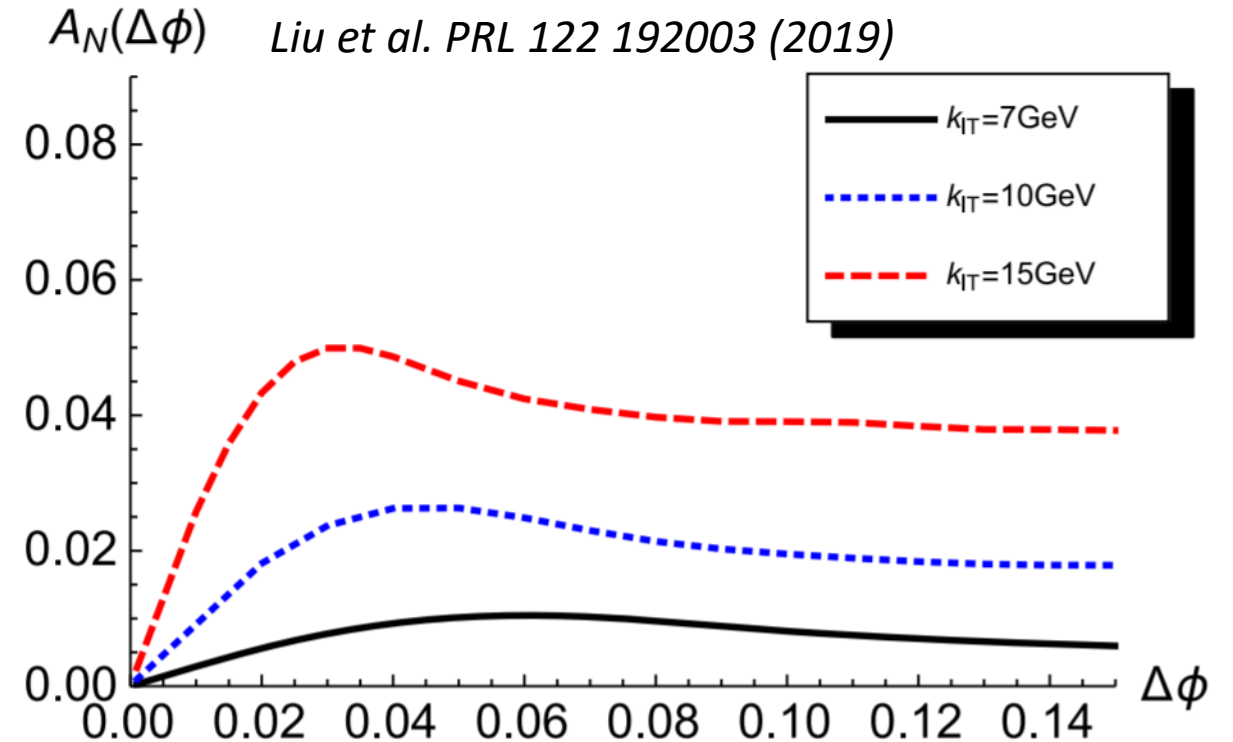
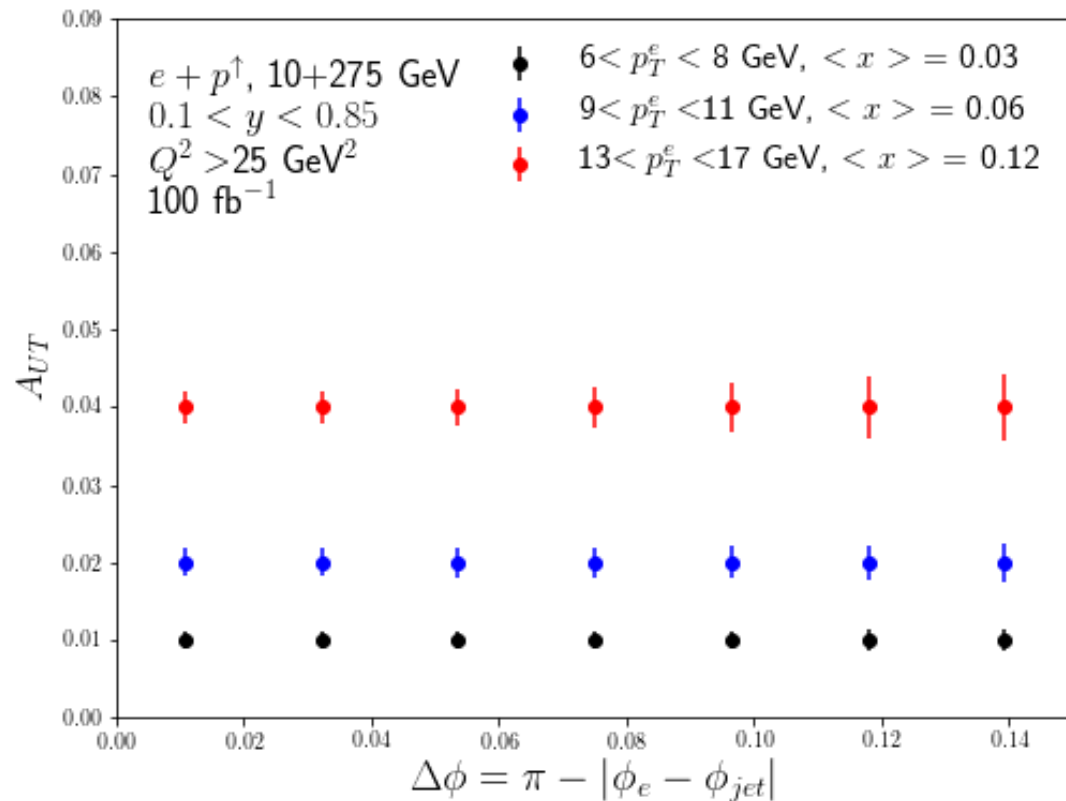


**Jets,  $R=1.0$**

# Focus on the large $x$

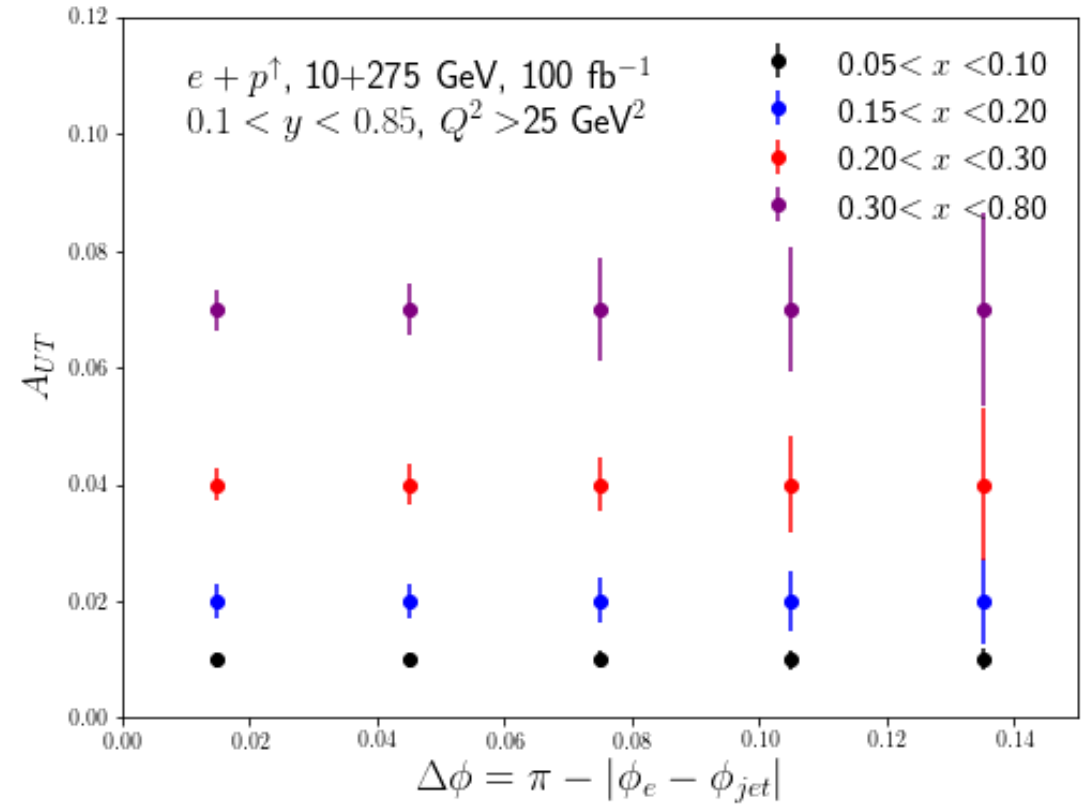
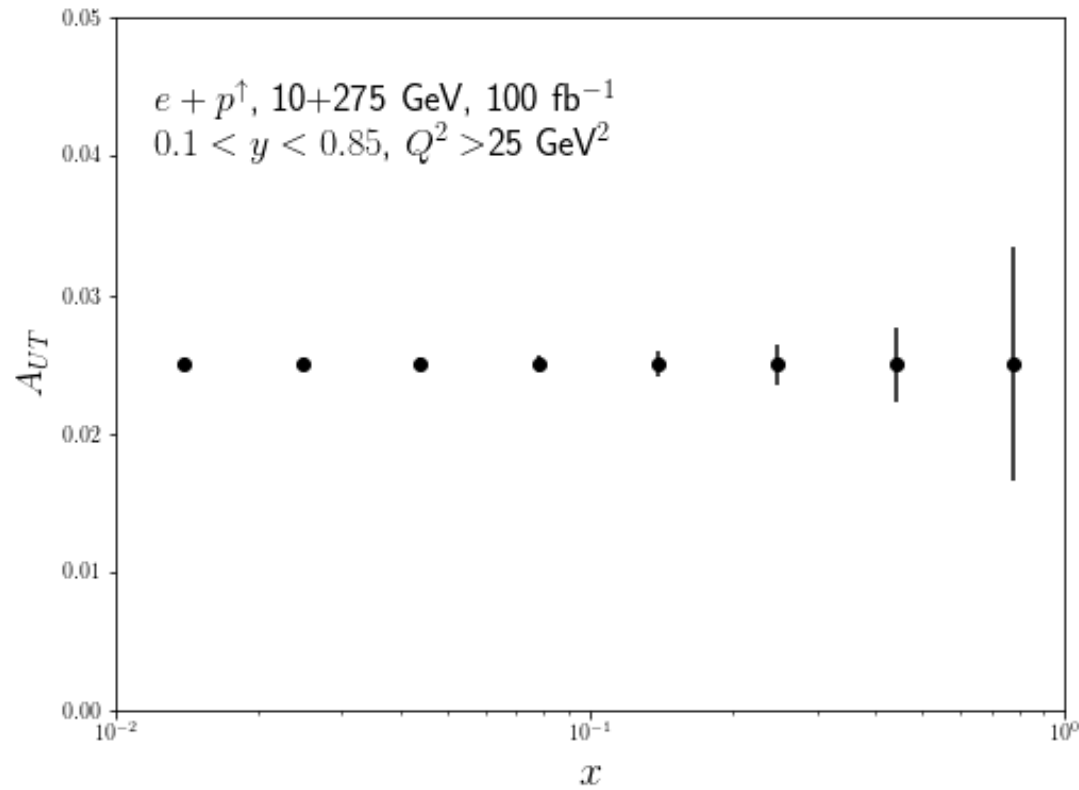


# Statistical projection for Sivers effect with electron-jet correlations



- Projections assume  $100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , 70% polarization, 50% efficiency,  $\sqrt{2}$  penalty factor due to statistical extraction.
- Excellent prospects for “direct” measurement of Sivers effect, most systematics cancel completely in the ratio

# x-dependence of quark Sivers

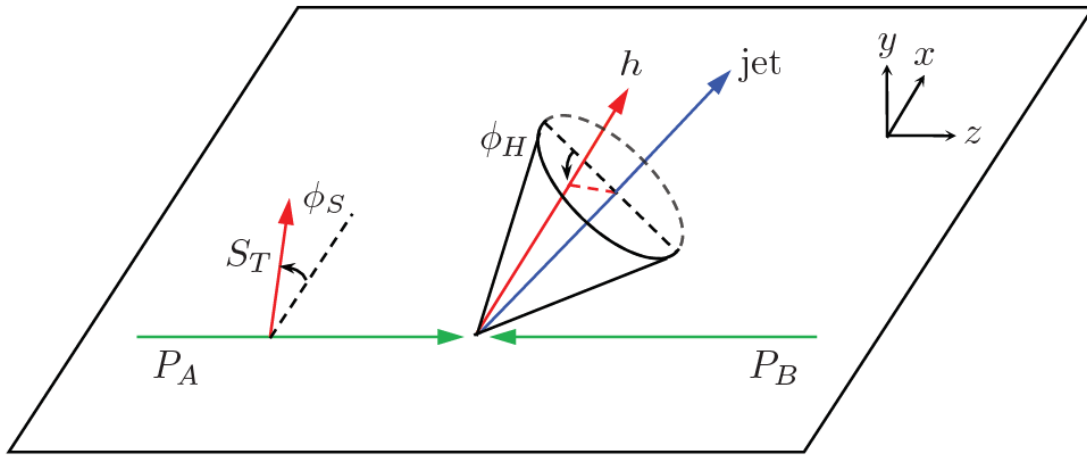


- Excellent kinematic coverage, precise data



# Transversity, $h(x)$ , with jets

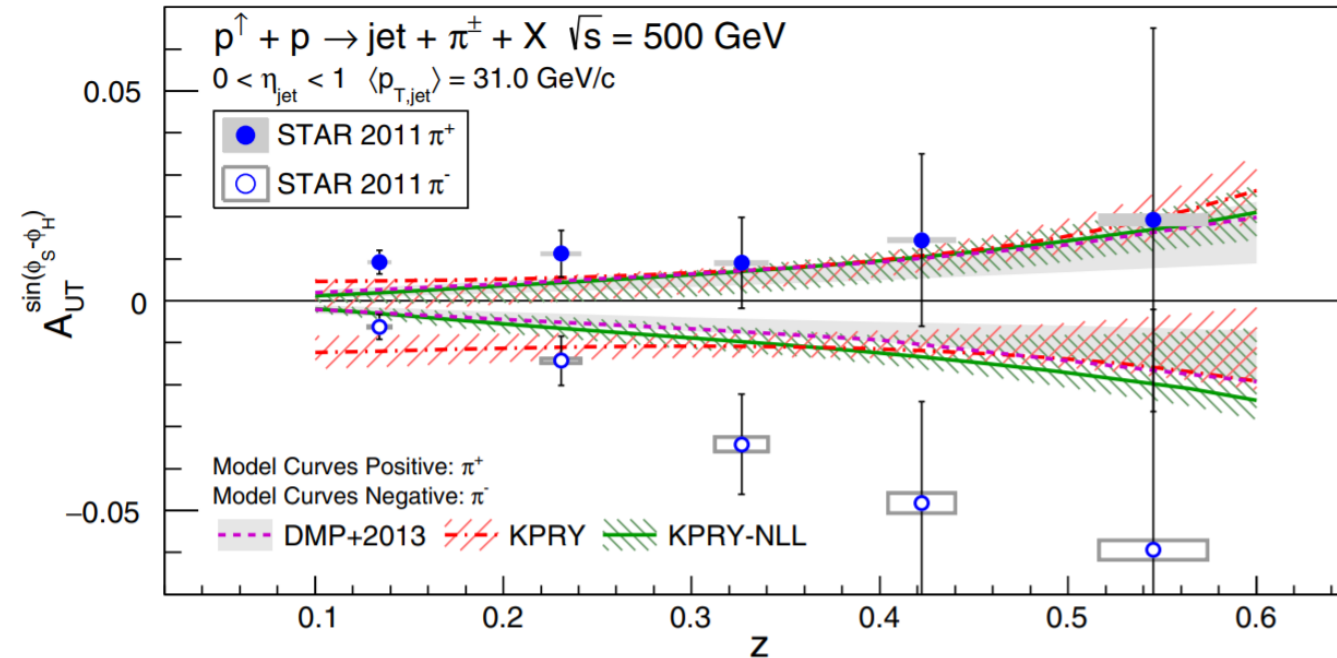
distribution of transversely polarized quarks inside a transversely polarized nucleon



“Collins azimuthal asymmetries of hadron production inside jets  
[Phys. Lett. B 774, 635 \(2017\), Kang et al.](#)

“The transverse momentum distribution of hadrons within jets”  
[JHEP 1711 \(2017\) 068, Kang et al.](#)

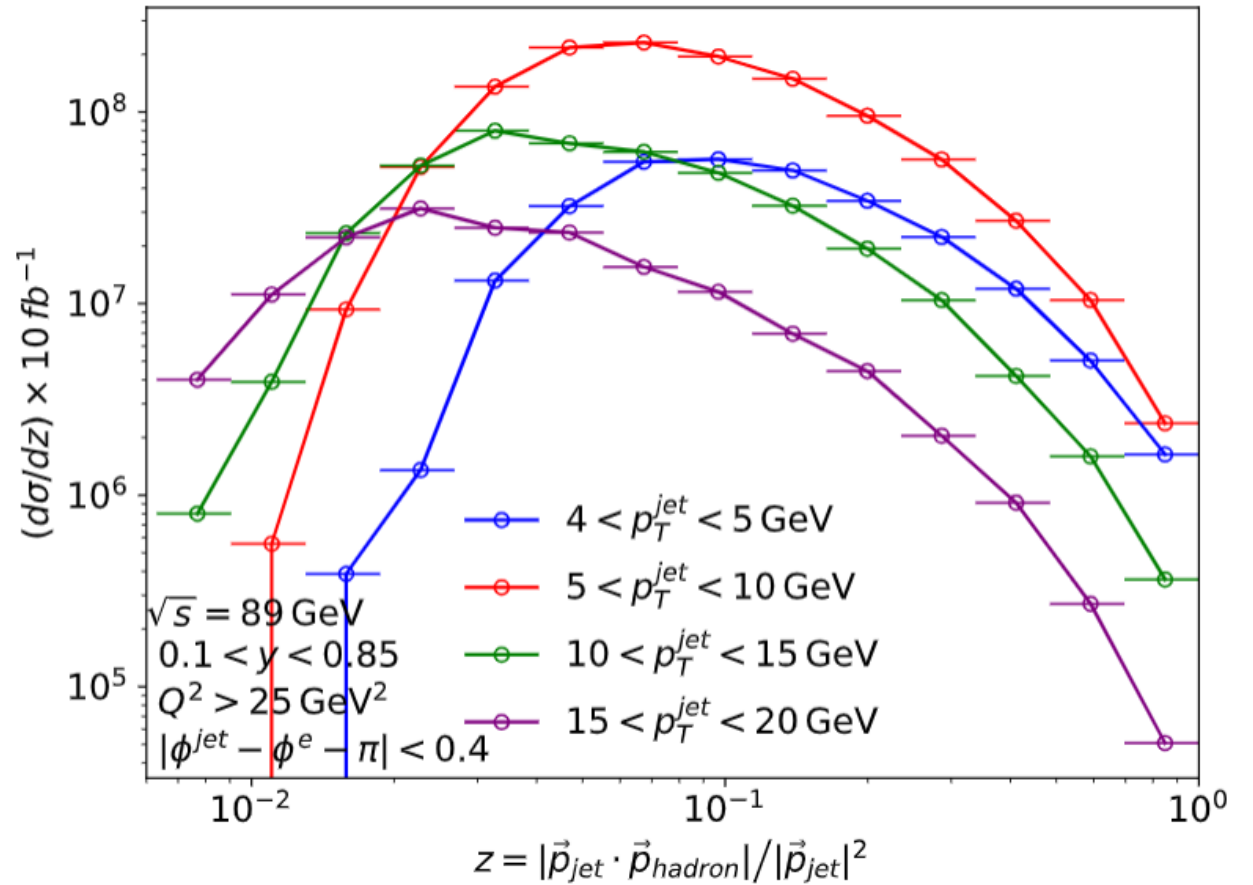
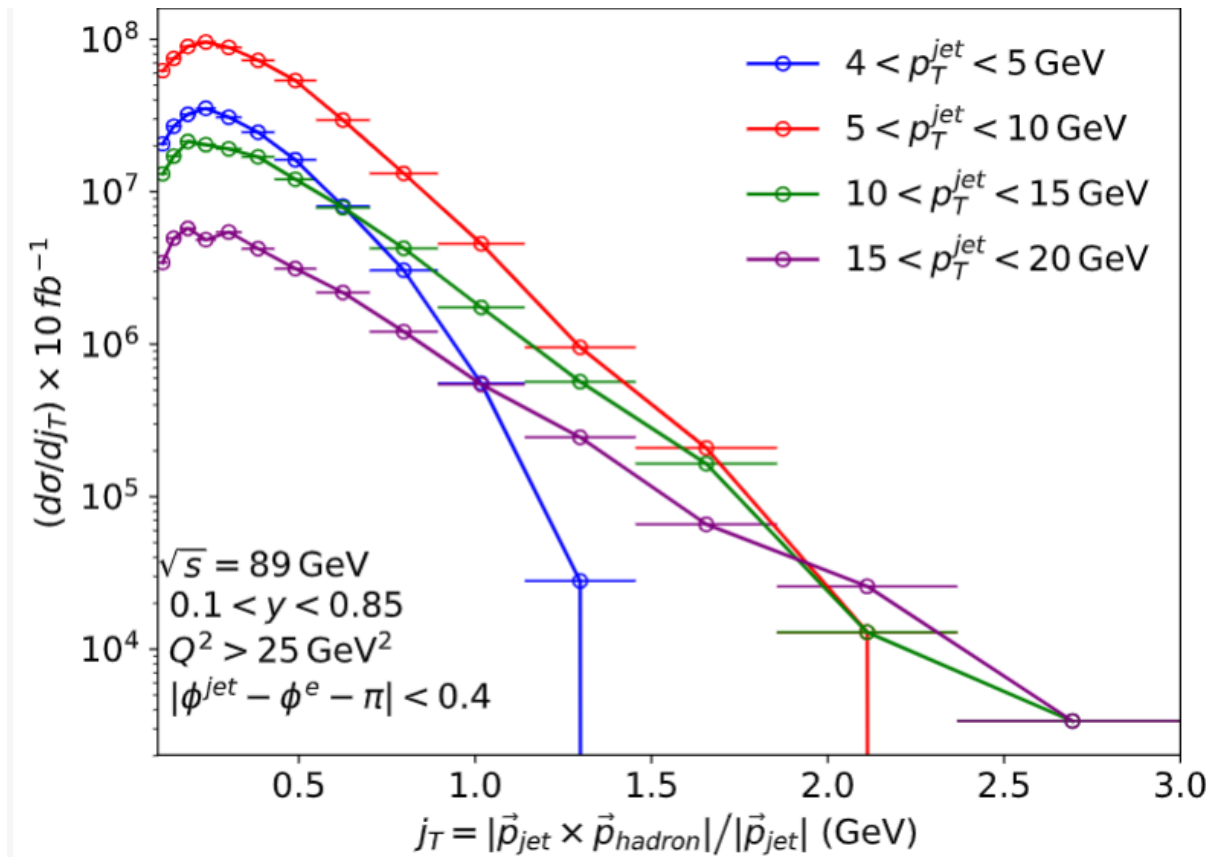
STAR Collaboration, [Phys. Rev. D 97, 032004 \(2018\)](#)



- Jet measurement crucial to factorize initial and final state TMD effects.
- At EIC, we could explore this observable with much higher precision, kinematic control. Tests of TMD evolution & universality; complements di-hadron measurements.

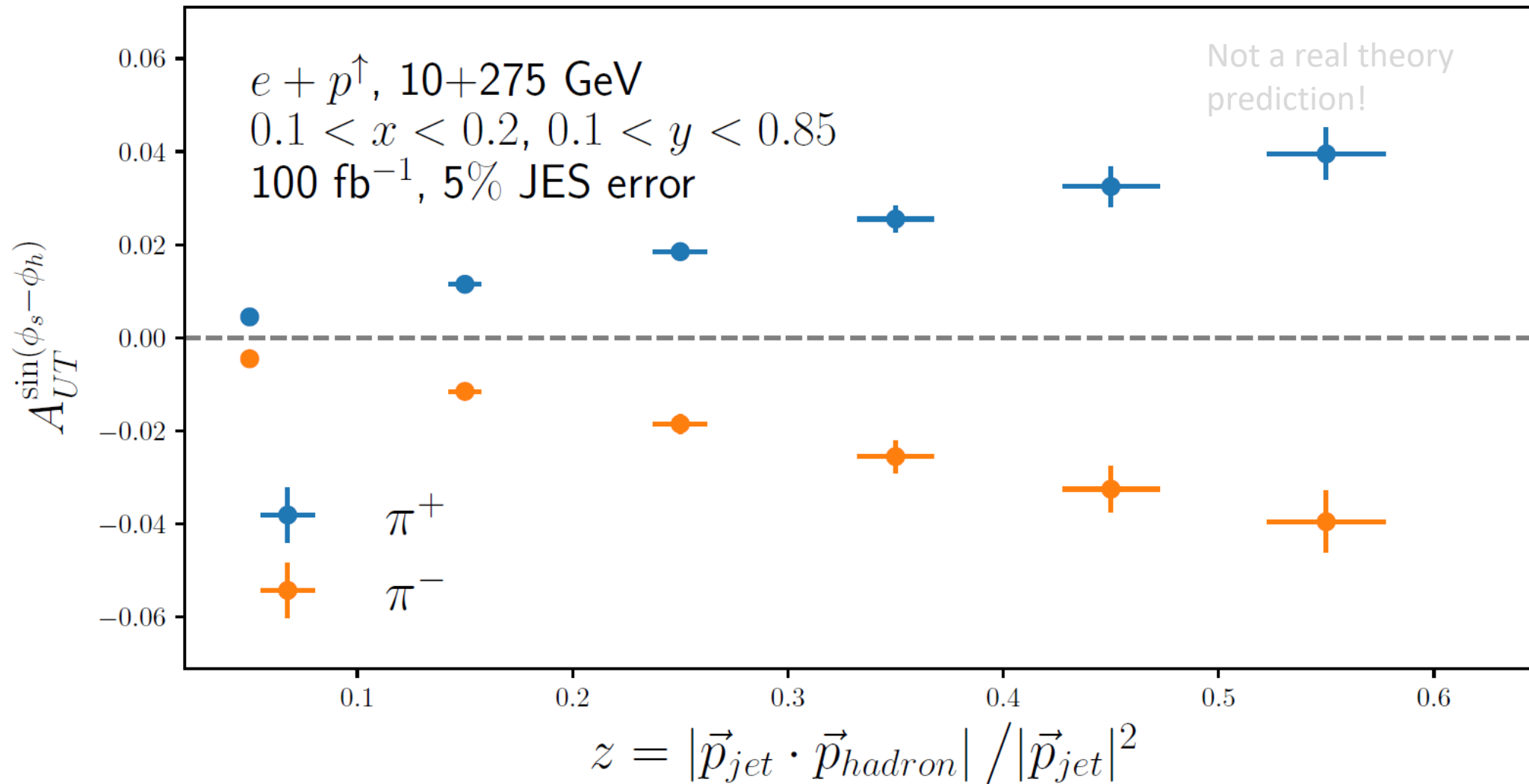
# Hadrons-in jet @ EIC

Plot by Youqi Song

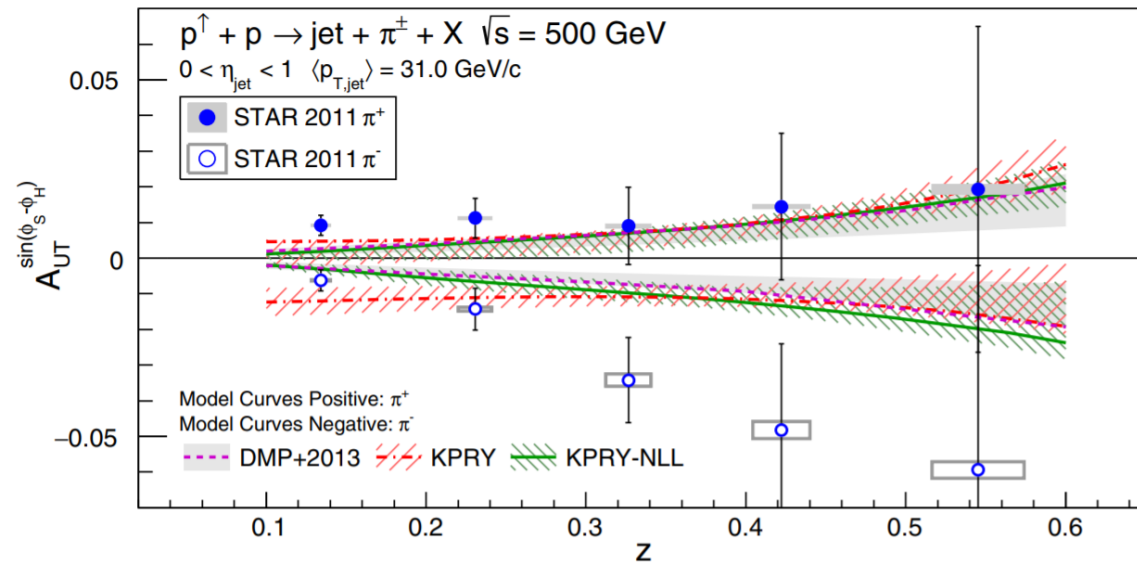


- Plenty of statistics!

# Hadron-in-jet statistical projection

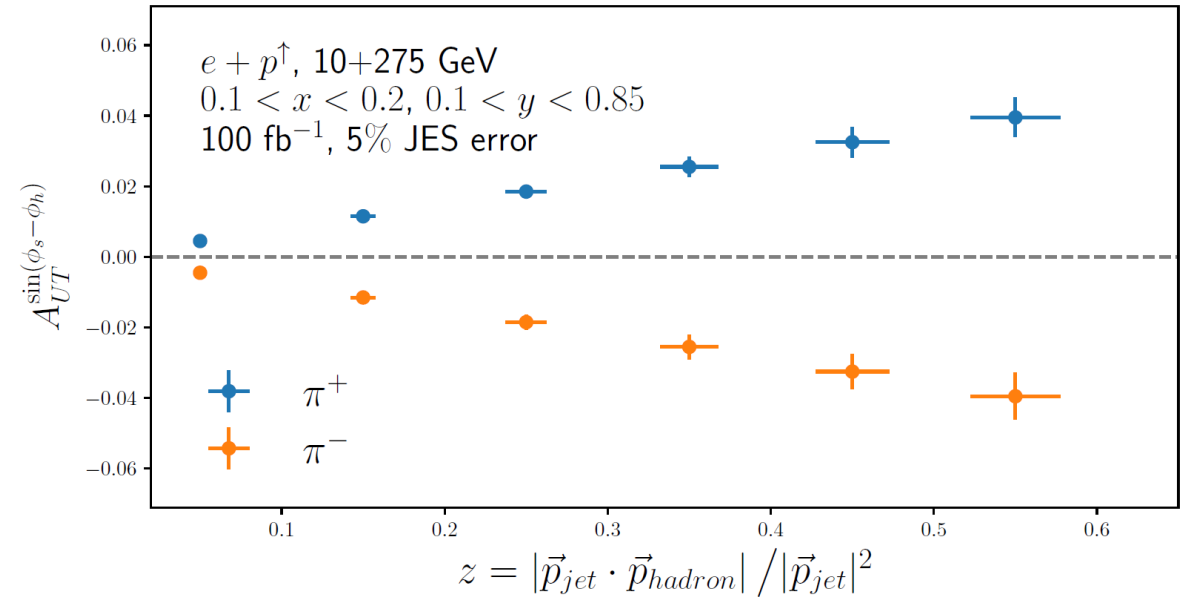


## pp at RHIC



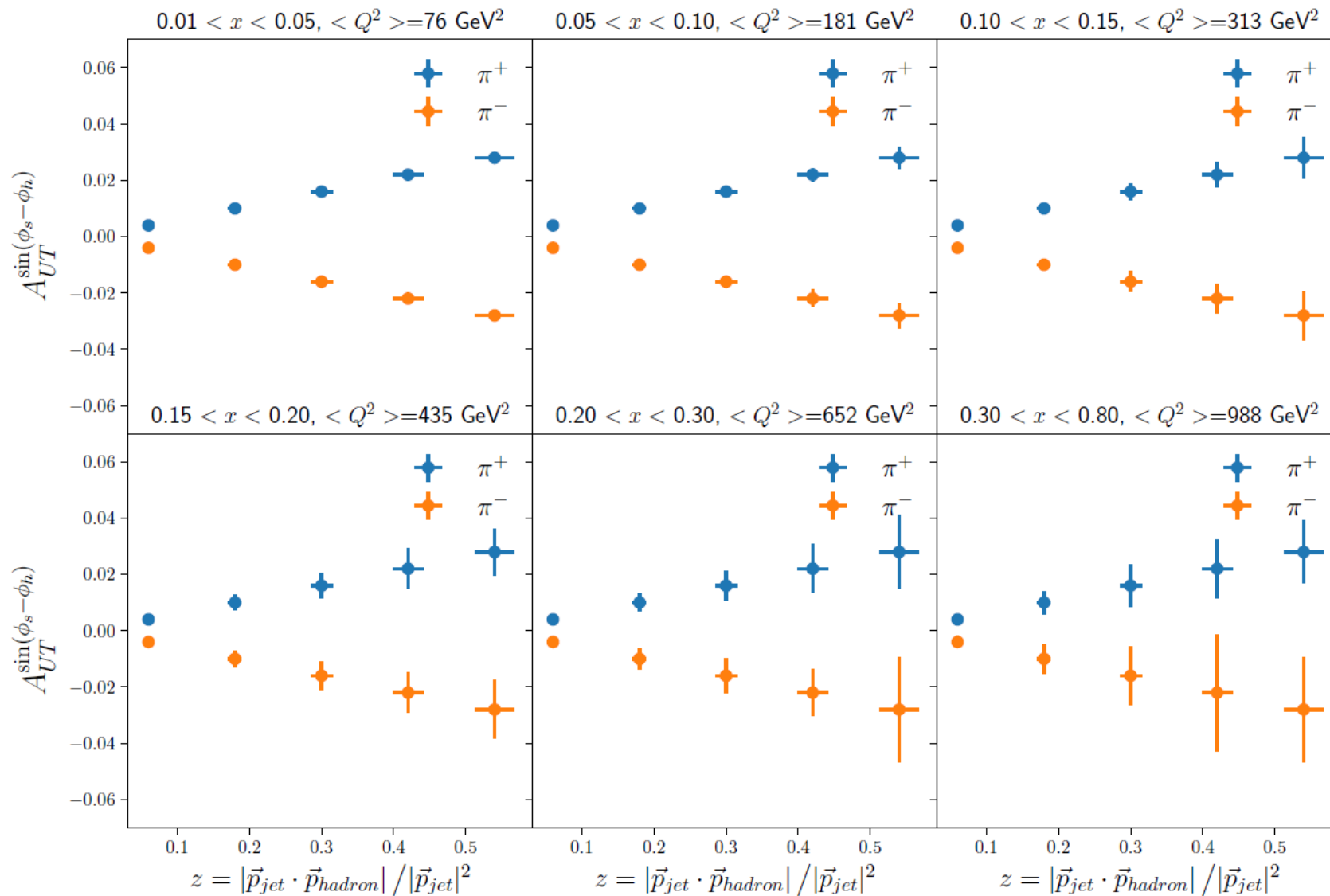
Phys. Lett. B 774, 635 (2017), Kang et al.

## ep at EIC



- Most systematics cancel in the ratio....
- We will have sensitivity to TMD evolution effects.

# Covering the entire x-range relevant for transversity



# Jet substructure, the key to novel TMD studies?

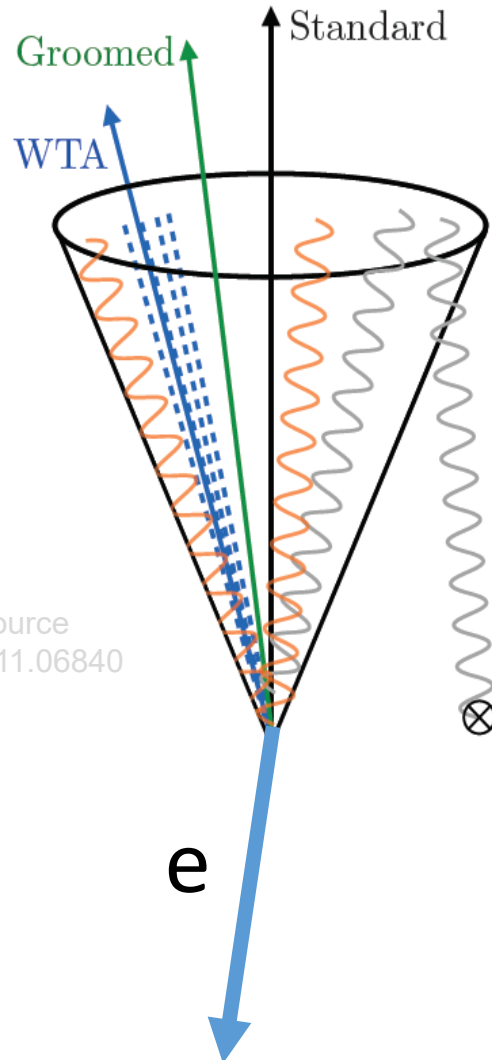
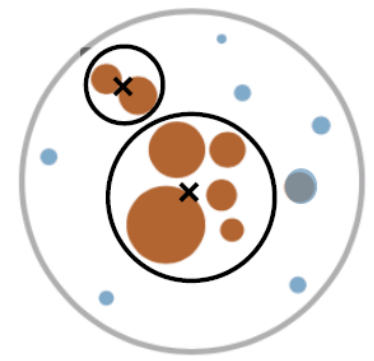


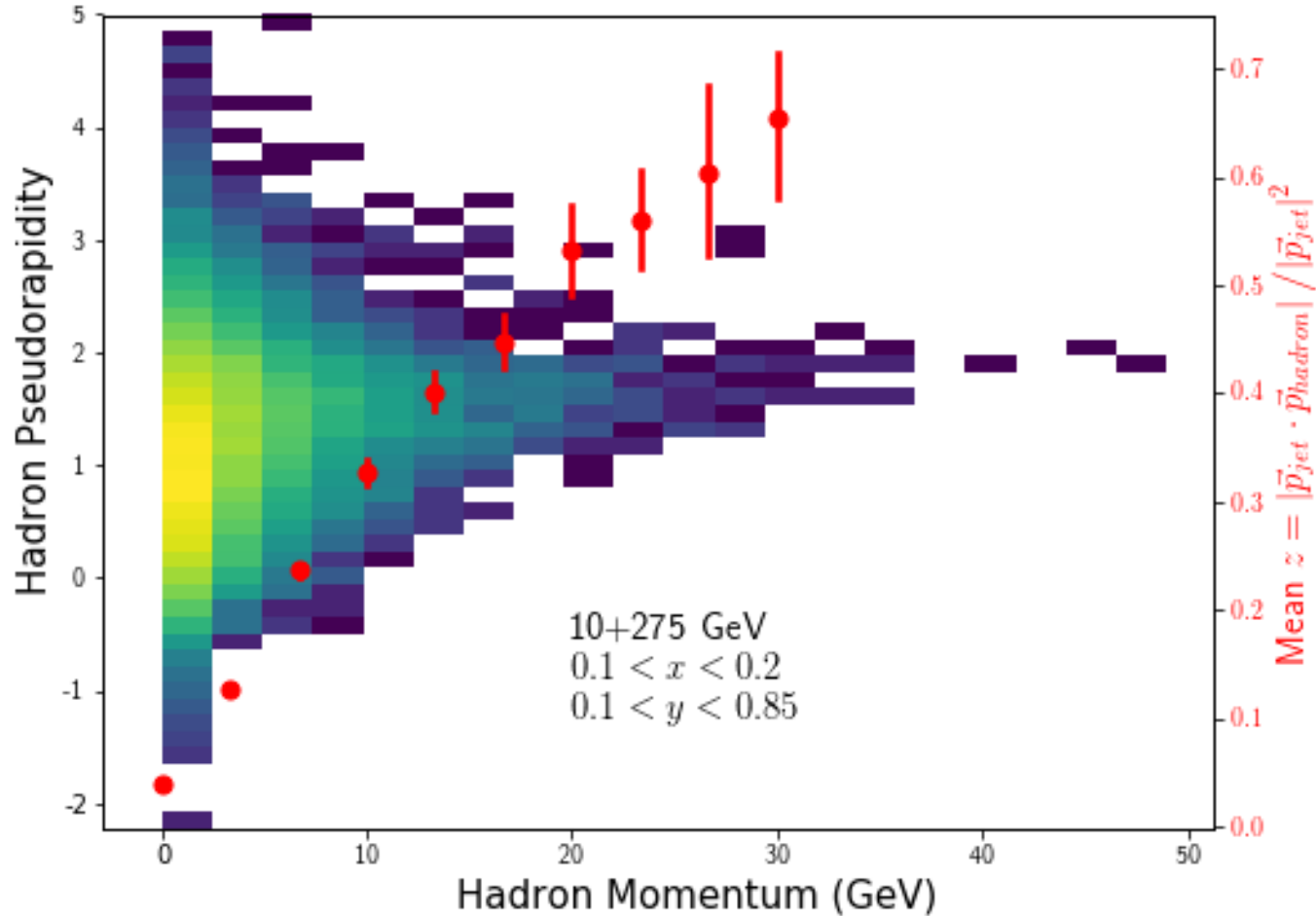
Image source  
arXiv:1911.06840

- “Jet axes” studies from LHC research will likely flourish at EIC to study TMD fragmentation and TMD evolution  
e.g. *Cal et al. arXiv:1911.06840*, *Niell et al. 10.1007/JHEP04(2017)020*
- Grooming: new tool to control hadronization for better access to TMD PDFs:  
*Gutierrez-Reyes et al. JHEP 08 (2019) 161*. *Yiannis Makris et al. JHEP 07 (2018) 167*.
- Going from single-hadrons to jets studies might expand the field tremendously (sounds familiar?)

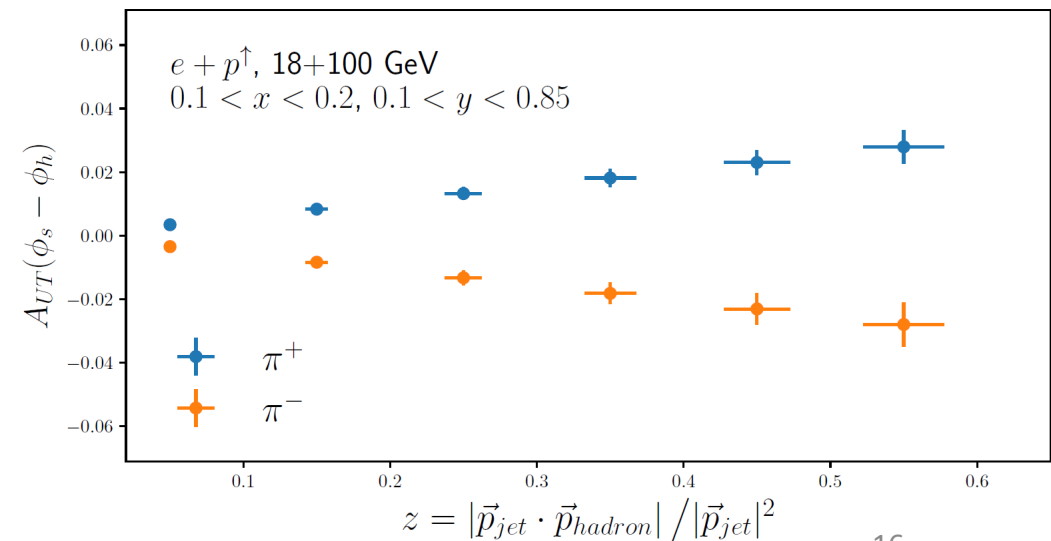
# **Some thoughts on detector requirements**

- PID & tracking
- Hermetic coverage
- Jet uncertainties

# PID requirements:



- **Mandatory** for this measurement. “Charged hadron” would not work.
- Charged pions separation from Kaons and protons up to  $\sim 30$  GeV
- EMCAL granularity for  $\pi^0$

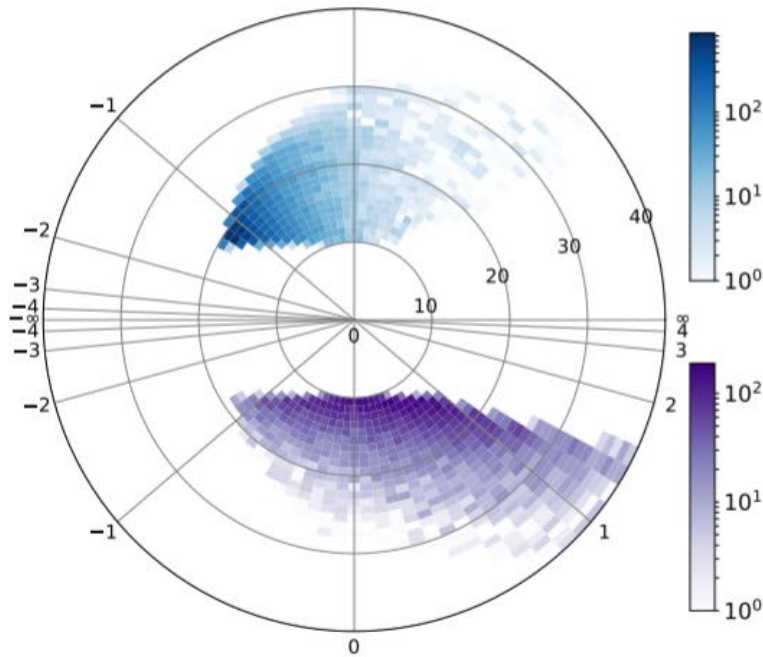




# Jets are excellent proxies for quark kinematics

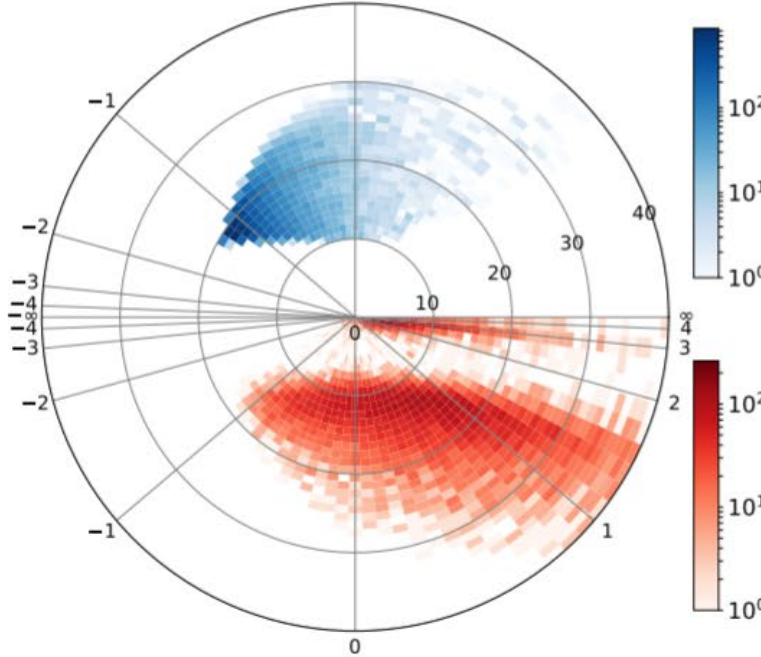
Arratia et al. arXiv:1912.05931

$0.1 < y < 0.85, 10 < p_T^{electron} < 30 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $Q^2 > 100 \text{ GeV}^2$



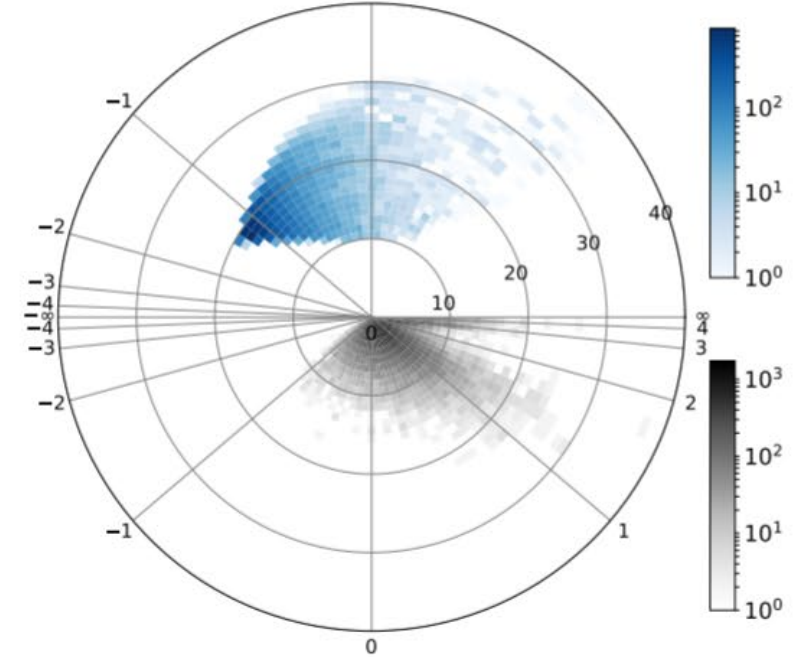
**Struck quark**

$0.1 < y < 0.85, 10 < p_T^{electron} < 30 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $|\phi^{jet} - \phi^e - \pi| < 0.4, Q^2 > 100 \text{ GeV}^2$



**Jets,  $R=1.0$**

$0.1 < y < 0.85, 10 < p_T^{electron} < 30 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $|\phi^h - \phi^e - \pi| < 0.4, Q^2 > 100 \text{ GeV}^2$

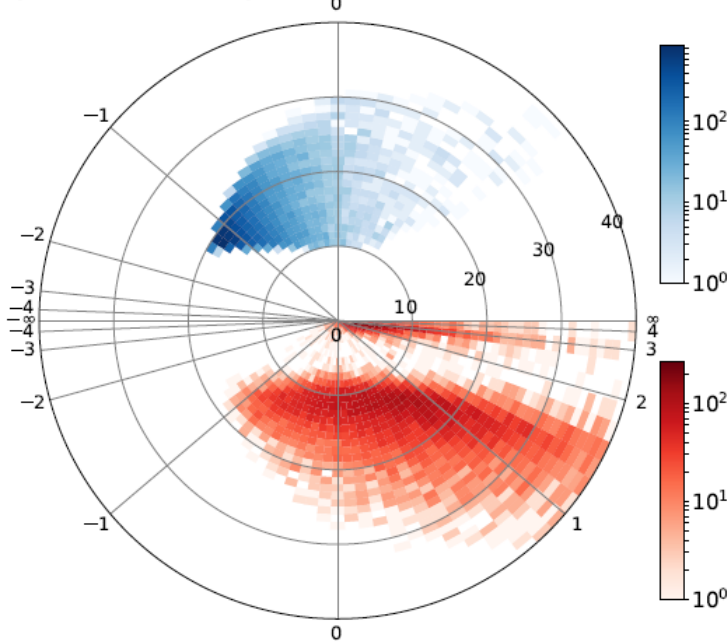


**Hadrons**

# Jets are excellent proxies for quark kinematics but...

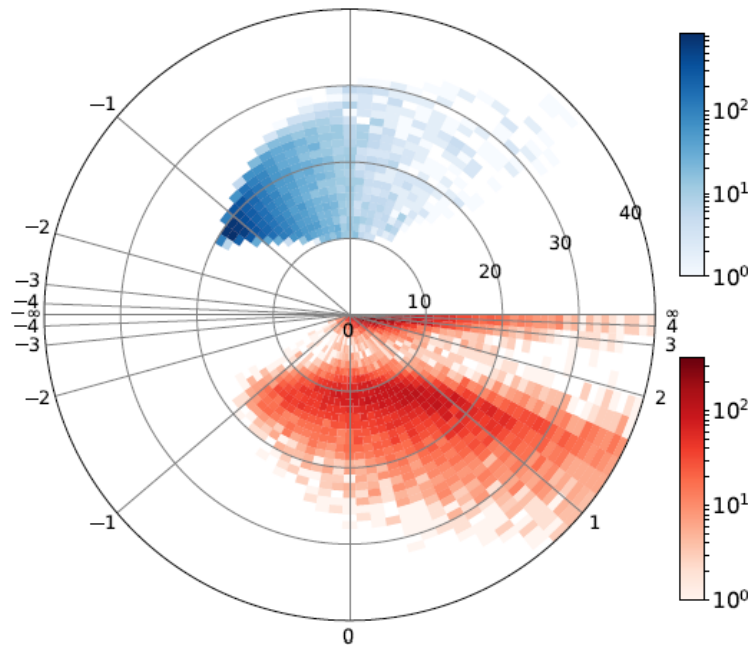
## R=1.0

$0.1 < y < 0.85, 10 < p_T^{electron} < 30 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $|\phi^{jet} - \phi^e - \pi| < 0.4, Q^2 > 100 \text{ GeV}^2$



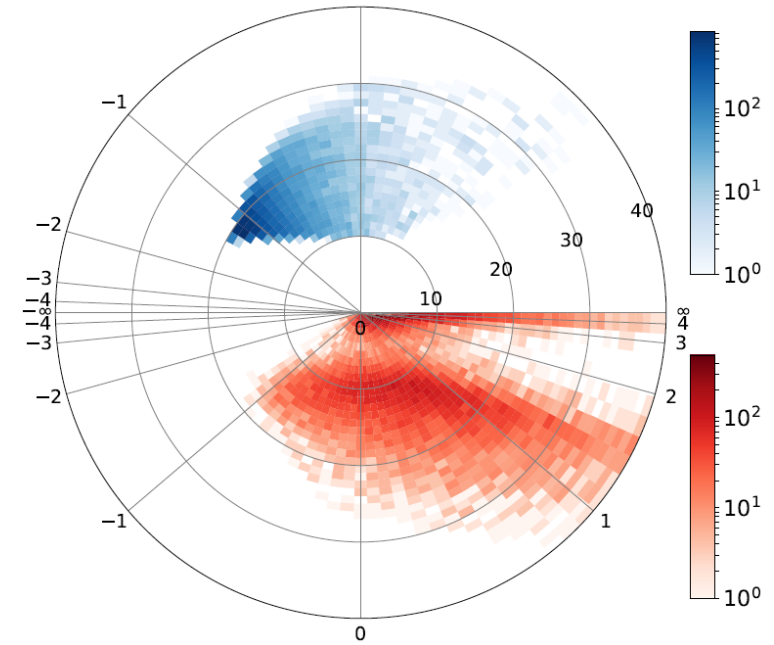
## R=0.7

$0.1 < y < 0.85, 10 < p_T^{electron} < 30 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $|\phi^{jet} - \phi^e - \pi| < 0.4, Q^2 > 100 \text{ GeV}^2$



## R=0.5

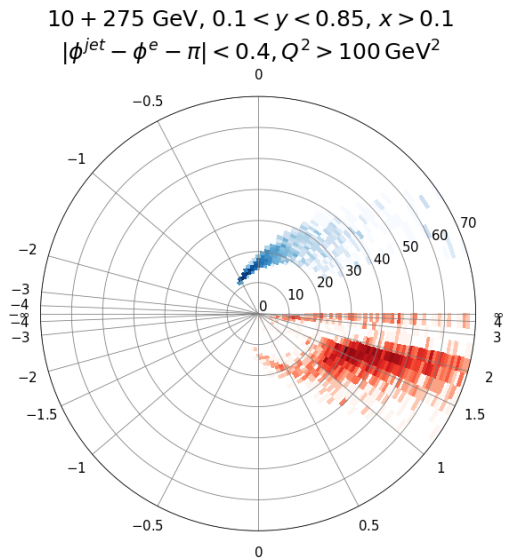
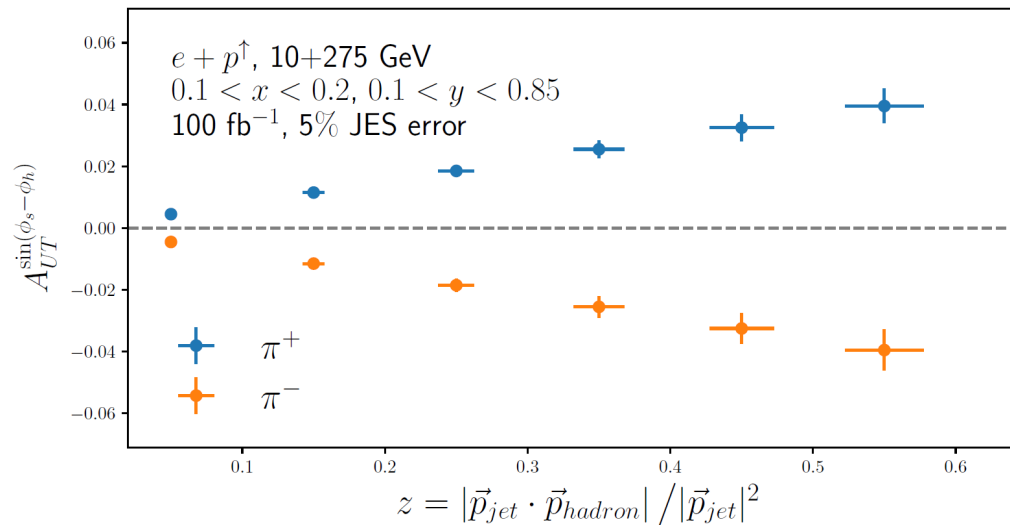
$0.1 < y < 0.85, 10 < p_T^{electron} < 30 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $|\phi^{jet} - \phi^e - \pi| < 0.4, Q^2 > 100 \text{ GeV}^2$



- Smaller R leads to larger ambiguity at low momentum. At HERA, the use of R=1.0 lead to percent-level “hadronization correction”
- Parton-to-jet matching is leading uncertainty at low pT in STAR hadron-in-jet measurement [Phys. Rev. D 97, 032004 \(2018\)](#)

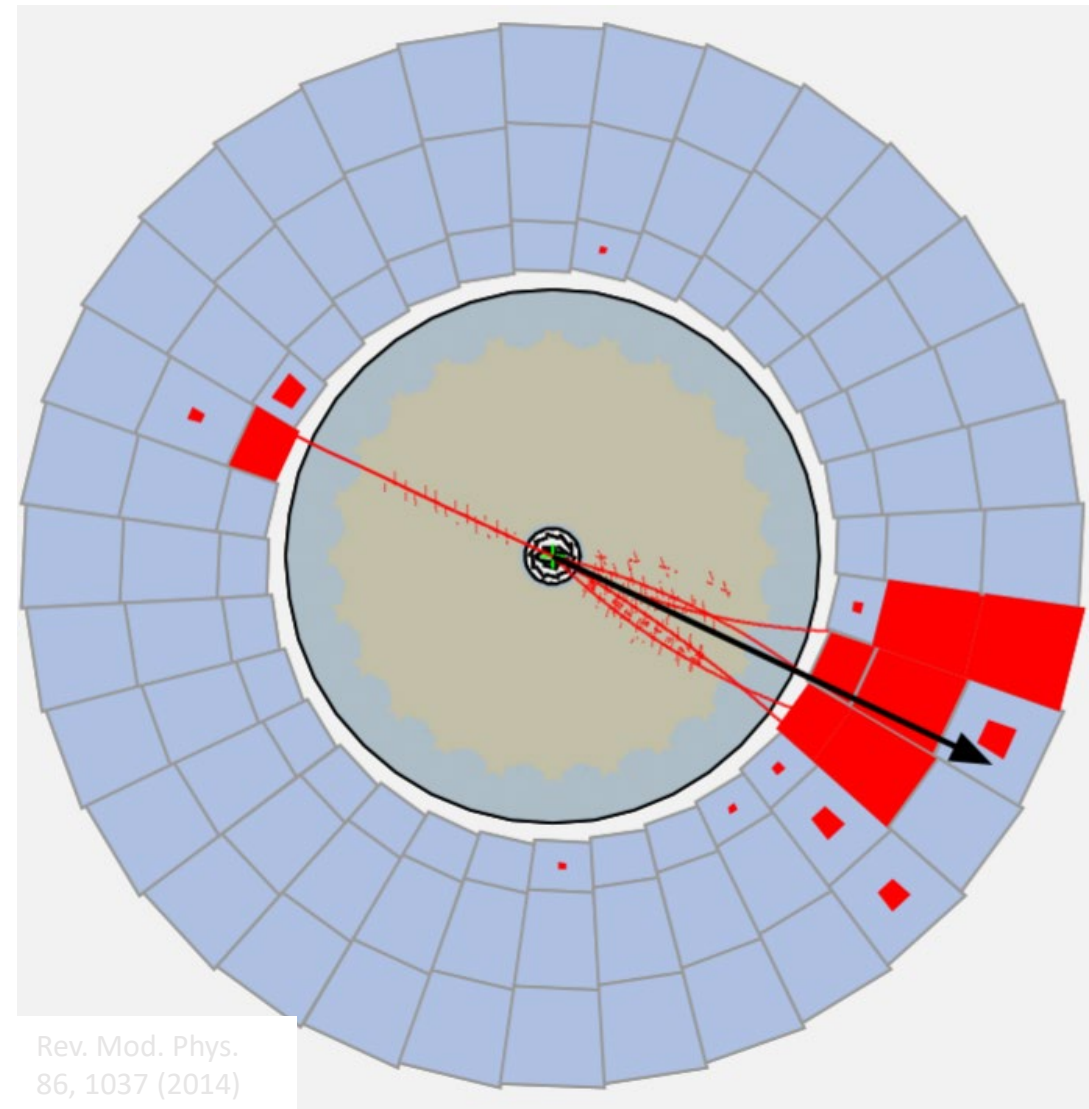
# Jet uncertainties

- JES uncertainty cancels completely in ratio, but appears in x-axis.  
JES uncertainty  $\sim 5\text{-}10\%$  should be OK. ( $\sim 1\%$  was achieved at HERA).
- JER uncertainty cancels in the ratio. JER value likely dictated by tracking, which is needed for hadrons in range  $\sim [-1.0, +3.5]$ .
- Note that jet energy is at most  $\sim 60$  GeV. Forward HCAL with  $50\%/\sqrt{E} + 10\%$  likely enough.
- Hermetic coverage might end up being more important to control systematics for asymmetry measurements.

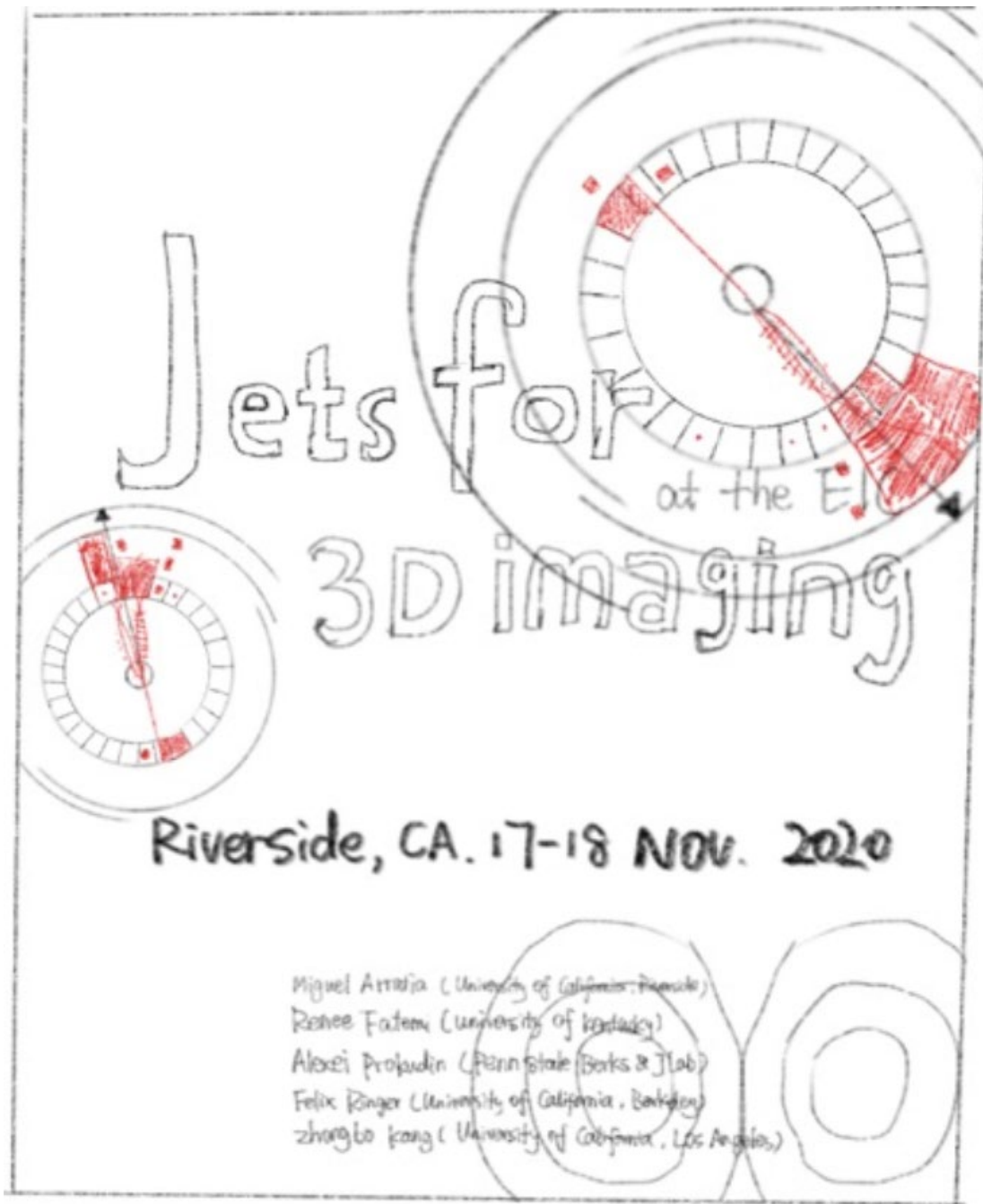


# Summary

- Studies with jets at EIC will be unlike any previous collider (even HERA!). Key studies include: electron-jet correlations (**Sivers**), jet fragmentation (**Transversity** et al.) and jet substructure (**new!**)
- Jets for 3D imaging is an excellent opportunity for the convergence of the collider and fixed-target community at the EIC.
- We have a lot of overlap and common goals with the SIDIS group.







- Just before the Berkeley YR meeting,
- We'll have more details soon.

Backup slides

# HERA experiments did require high $p_T$ in the Breit Frame We need an orthogonal approach at EIC

$\sim 0$   $p_T$  in Breit frame  
**Background**

High  $p_T$  in Breit frame  
**Signal.**

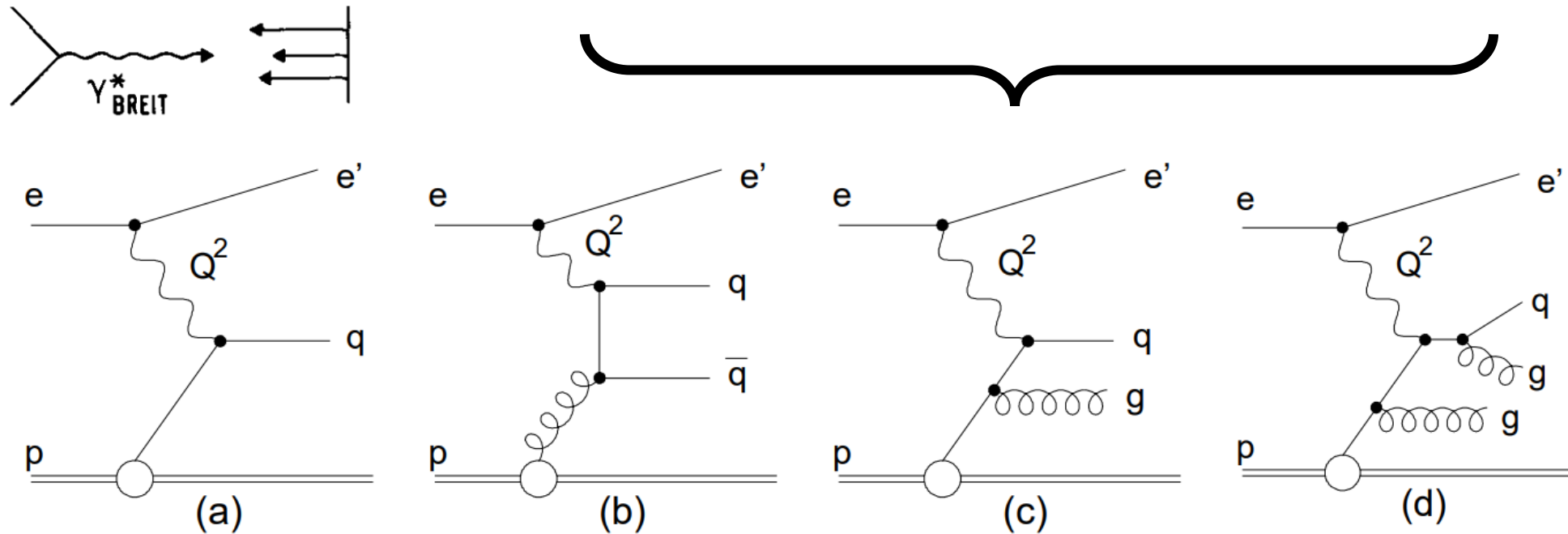


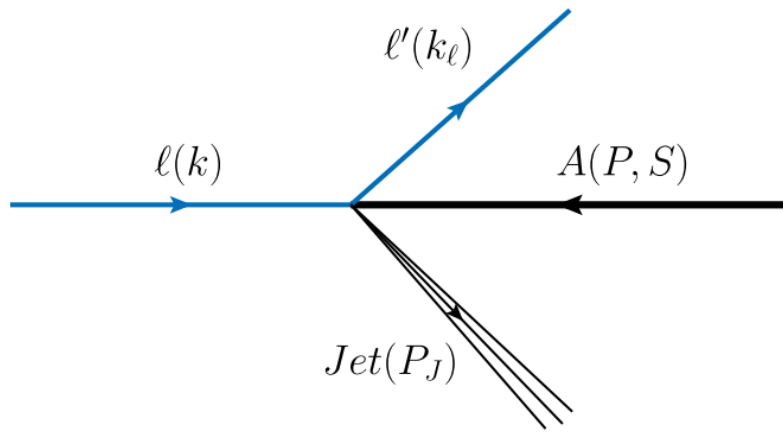
Figure 1: Deep-inelastic  $ep$  scattering at different orders in  $\alpha_s$ : (a) Born contribution to inclusive NC DIS ( $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{em}^2)$ ), (b) photon-gluon fusion ( $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{em}^2\alpha_s)$ ), (c) QCD Compton scattering ( $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{em}^2\alpha_s)$ ) and (d) a trijet process  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_{em}^2\alpha_s^2)$ .

# Instead of Breit frame, we'll use lepton frame following:

## Lepton-Jet Correlations in Deep Inelastic Scattering at the Electron-Ion Collider

Xiaohui Liu, Felix Ringer, Werner Vogelsang, and Feng Yuan  
Phys. Rev. Lett. **122**, 192003 – Published 15 May 2019

We focus on large transverse momentum lepton-jet production in the center of mass (c.m.) frame of the incoming lepton and nucleon, see Fig. 1,



$$\frac{d^5\sigma(\ell p \rightarrow \ell' J)}{dy_\ell d^2k_{\perp} d^2q_{\perp}} = \sigma_0 \int d^2k_{\perp} d^2\lambda_{\perp} x f_q(x, k_{\perp}, \zeta_c, \mu_F) \times H_{\text{TMD}}(Q, \mu_F) S_J(\lambda_{\perp}, \mu_F) \delta^{(2)}(q_{\perp} - k_{\perp} - \lambda_{\perp}) .$$

FIG. 1. Lepton-jet correlation for the tomography of the nucleon or nucleus at the EIC.



# Simulation parameters (for 3D imaging of proton)

- Pythia8 e-p DIS, DIRE parton shower (angular ordered)
- $E^{proton} = 275 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $E^{electron} = 10 \text{ GeV}$
- Event cuts:  $0.1 < y < 0.85$ ,  $Q^2 > 25 \text{ GeV}^2$
- Jets are reconstructed with the anti- $k_T$  algorithm with  $R = 1.0$  using FastJet
- Particle cuts:  $|\eta^{part}| < 4.5$ ,  $p_T^{part} > 0.25 \text{ GeV}$
- No radiative corrections yet.
- No detector response yet.

We are using the lab frame, which is trivially related to the lepton-nucleon frame

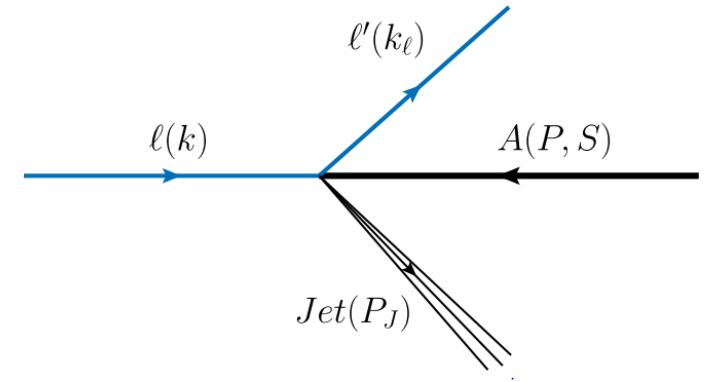


FIG. 1. Lepton-jet correlation for the tomography of the nucleon or nucleus at the EIC. [Liu et al. PRL 122 192003](#)

$$Q^2 = -\hat{t} = \sqrt{s} p_T^e e^{-y_e}$$

$$\hat{u} = \sqrt{s} x p_T^e e^{y_e}$$

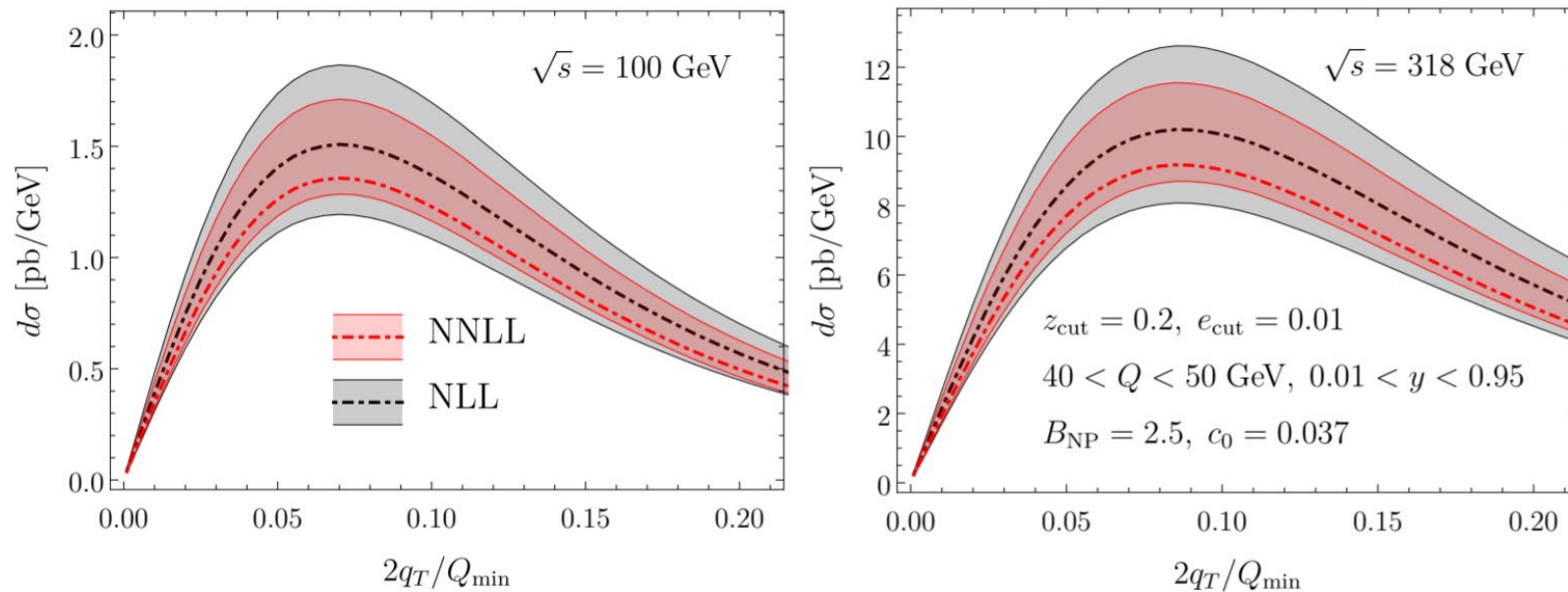
# e.g. Jets with soft-drop grooming,

“Probing Transverse-Momentum Distributions with Groomed Jets”

*JHEP 08 (2019) 161*, Gutierrez-Reyes et al.

“Probing Transverse-Momentum Dependent Evolution with Groomed jets”

*JHEP 07 (2018) 167*, Yiannis Makris et al.



**Figure 7.** The NLL and NNLL TMD spectra for groomed jets in DIS for EIC (left:  $\sqrt{100}$  GeV) and HERA (right:  $\sqrt{s} = 318$  GeV) kinematics. The cross section are integrated in  $y = Q^2/(xs)$  and