Hadronization and Saturation with ECCE

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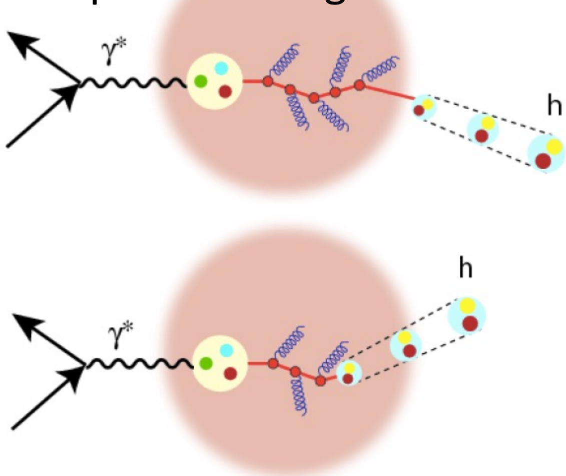
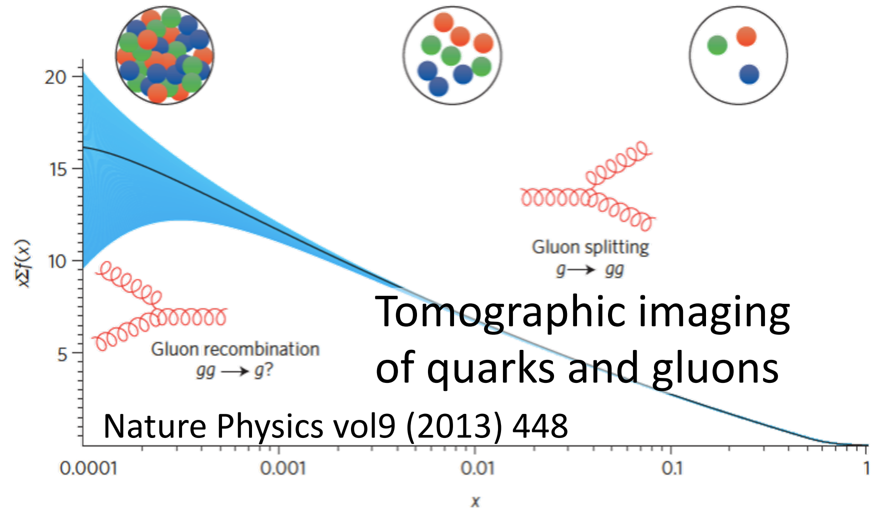
on behalf of ECCE

05-05-2022

EIC Physics via HF and Jets

Propagation of energetic quarks through matter





Tomographic imaging of quarks and gluons

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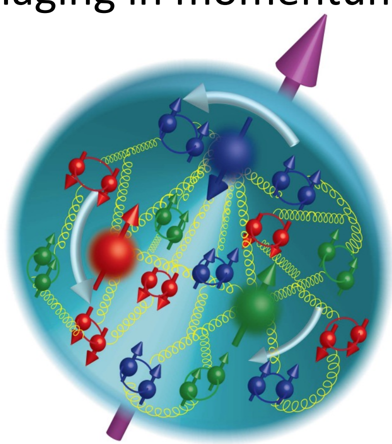
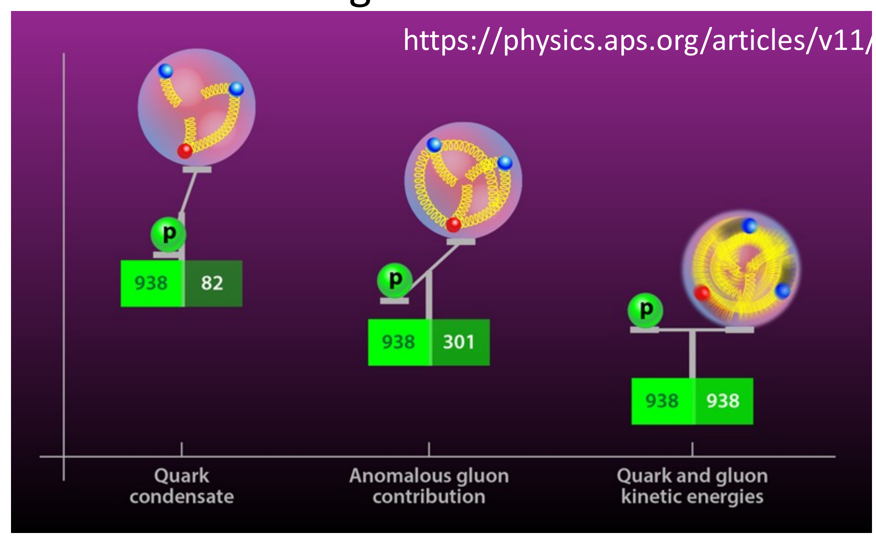
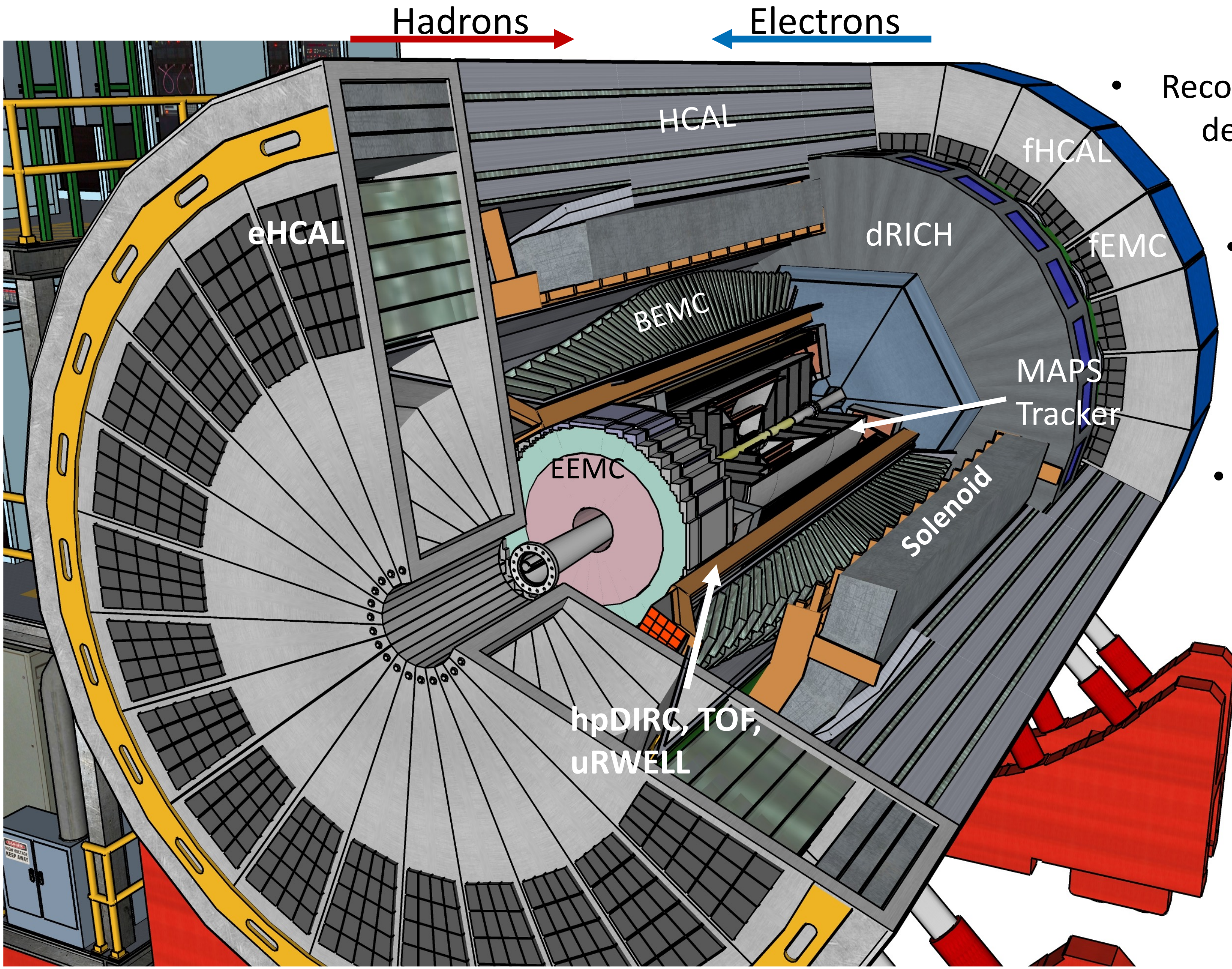
3D imaging in momentum space



Origin of mass

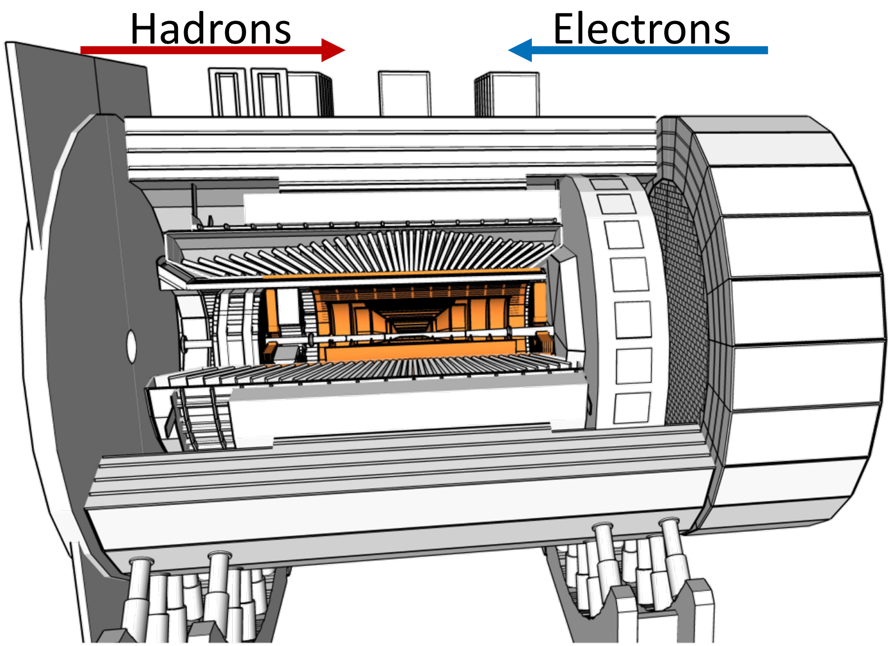


ECCE Detector Overview

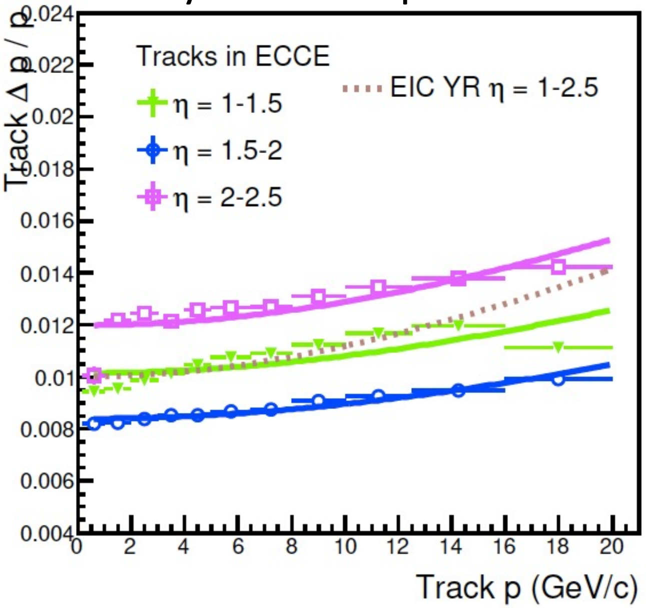


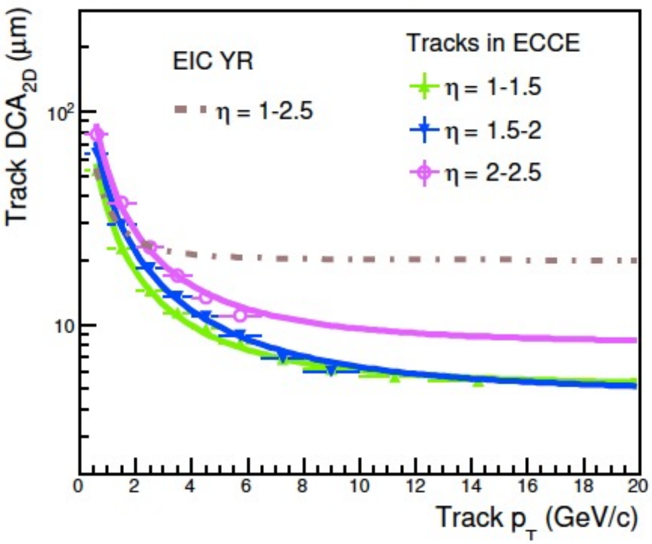
- Recommended detector design for the project detector of the EIC
- $-3.5 < \eta < 3.5$
- Babar magnet with a 1.4 T magnetic field
- Physics driven and low risk design with use of existing infrastructures from sPHENIX

Tracking



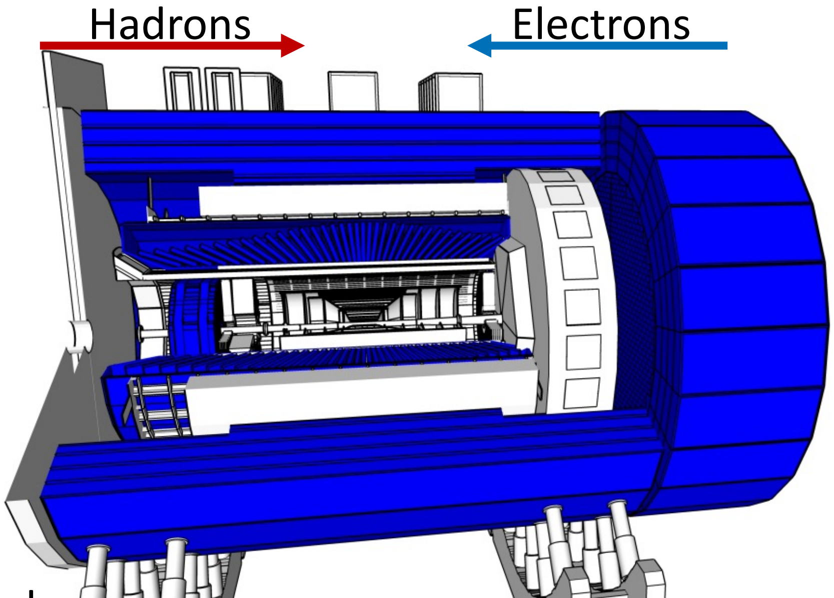
Satisfy EIC YR requirements



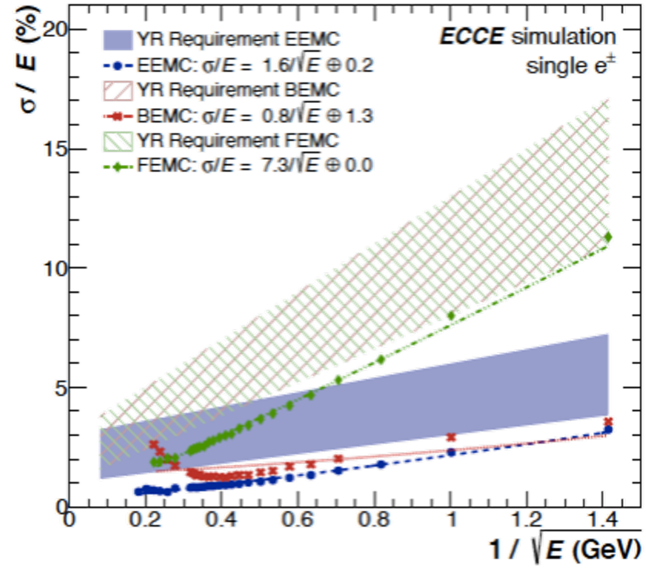


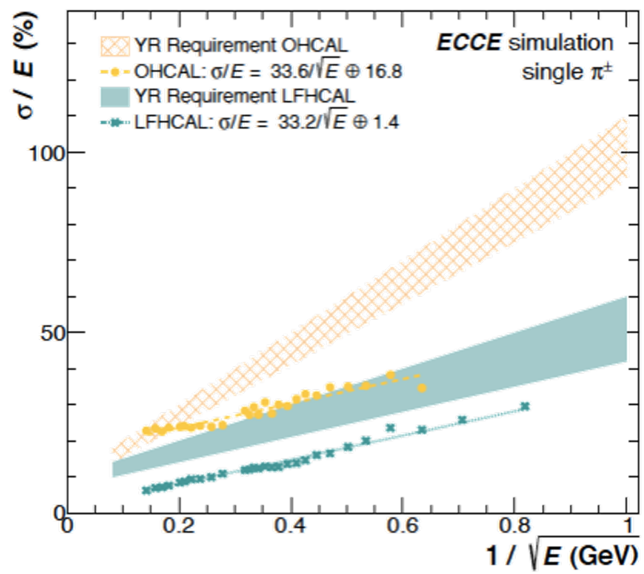
- Vertex and momentum reconstructions
- Barrel + Disks for endcaps
- 0.05% X/X0 per layer
- 10 μm pitch MAPS (Alice ITS3)
- Vertexing tracking performance fulfill EIC Yellow Report requirements

Calorimetry



Satisfy EIC YR requirements





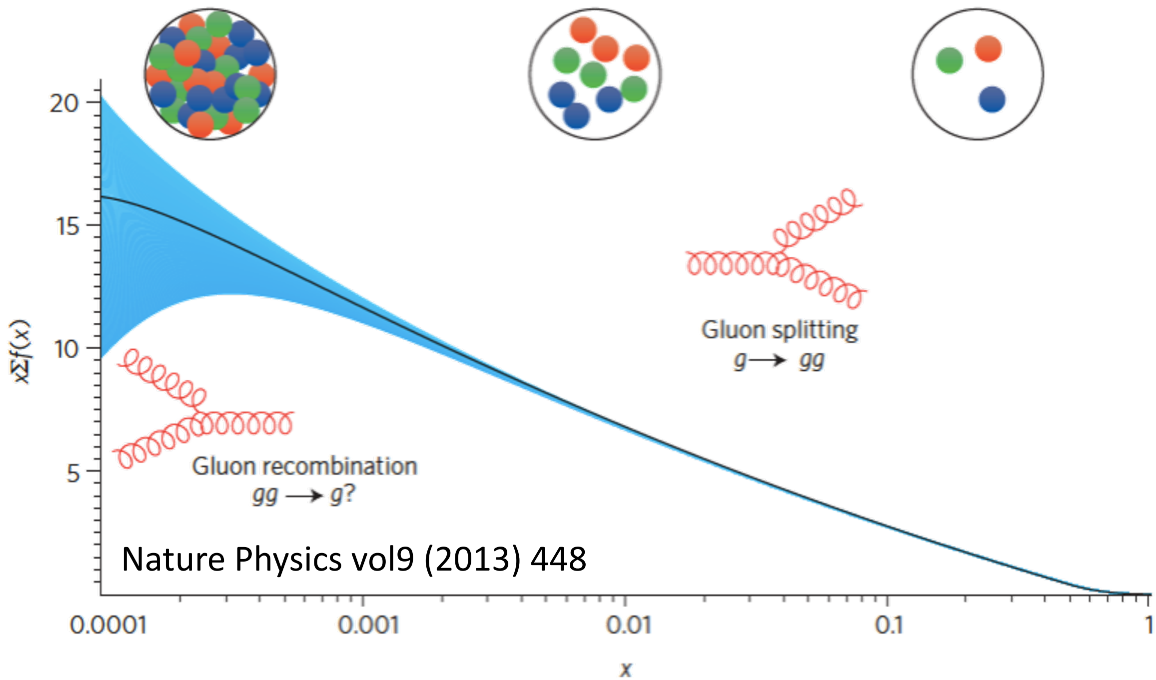
Ecal

- Electron and photon measurements
- e^--going: high-res. $PbWO_4$ crystals
- Barrel: projective SciGlass
- h-going: highly-granular shashlik sampling

Hcal

- Jet energy measurements
- Barrel: Fe/Sc tiles
- h-going: longitudinally segmented Fe/Sc, W/Sc, W tiles. Integrated with Ecal

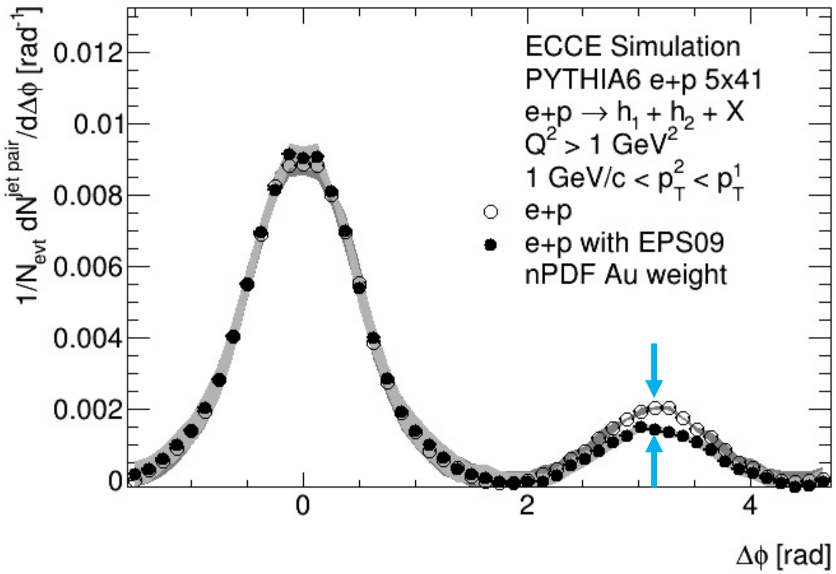
Tomographic imaging: Gluon Saturation

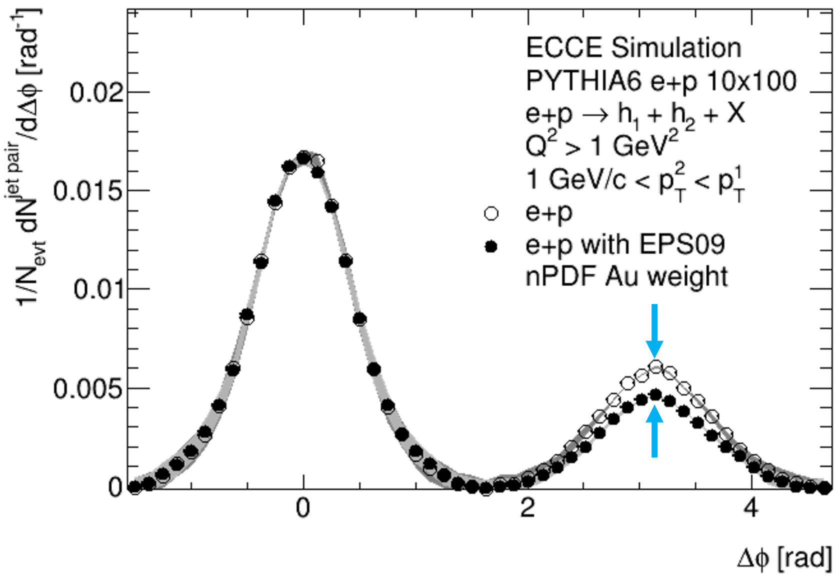


- For electron beams above 10 GeV and $1\text{GeV}^2 < Q_2 < 3\text{GeV}^2$, the signal two-particle correlations are dominated by partons in the target hadron with $x<10^{-3}$, which is the region of gluon saturation
- Probe the transverse momenta of the dense gluon fields, that is to be of the order of the saturation scale, i.e. $k_T \sim Q_{sat}$

Dihadron Correlations

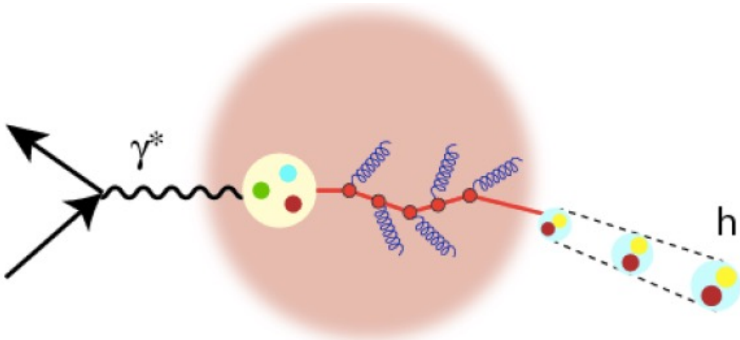
e+p vs e+A



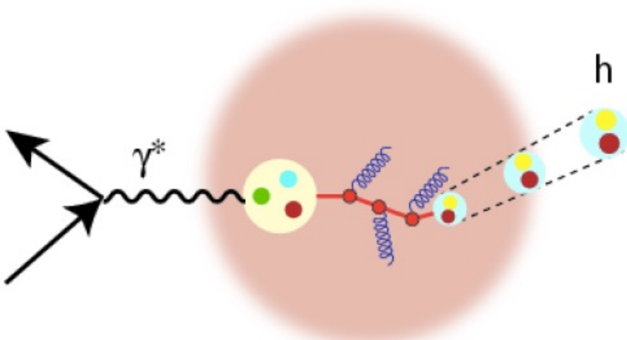


- Full simulations: Pythia 6 + GEANT4
- Use EPS09 weighting to calculate the nPDF weight for eAu for each event
- Tracks are boosted for the beam crossing angle
- Systematic errors are the differences between true and reconstructed e+p results
- Away-side difference is observed in the simulations
- Detailed background studies is needed in future study

Propagation of energetic quarks through matter



Hadronization **outside** nuclear matter



Hadronization **inside** nuclear matter

- Common observable in heavy-ion collisions:

$$R_{AA} = \frac{\sigma_{A+A}}{\text{scaled } \sigma_{p+p}}$$

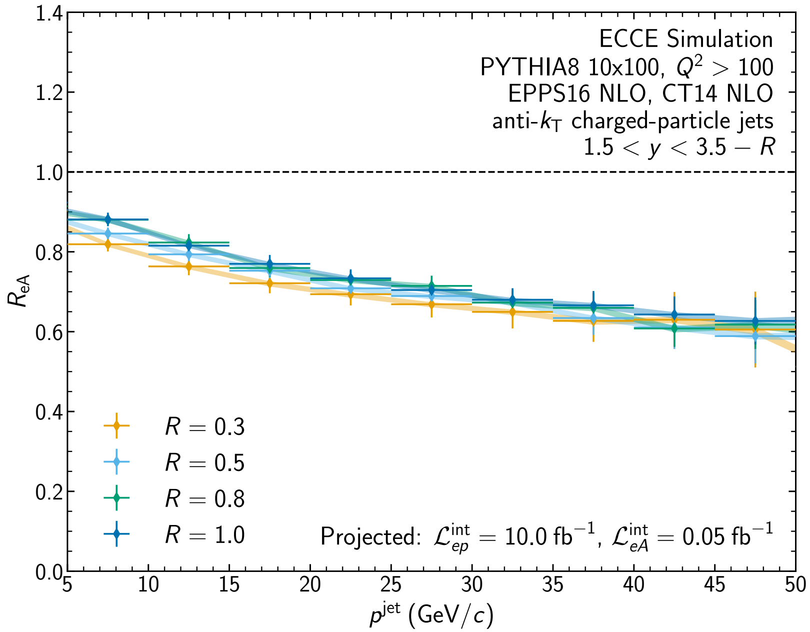
$$= \frac{d^2N_{A+A}/dp_T dy}{\langle N_{coll}\rangle \cdot d^2N_{p+p}/dp_T dy}$$

$$= \begin{cases} < 1 \text{ , suppression in A+A} \\ \quad 1 \text{ , no modification} \\ > 1 \text{ , enhance ment in A+A} \end{cases}$$

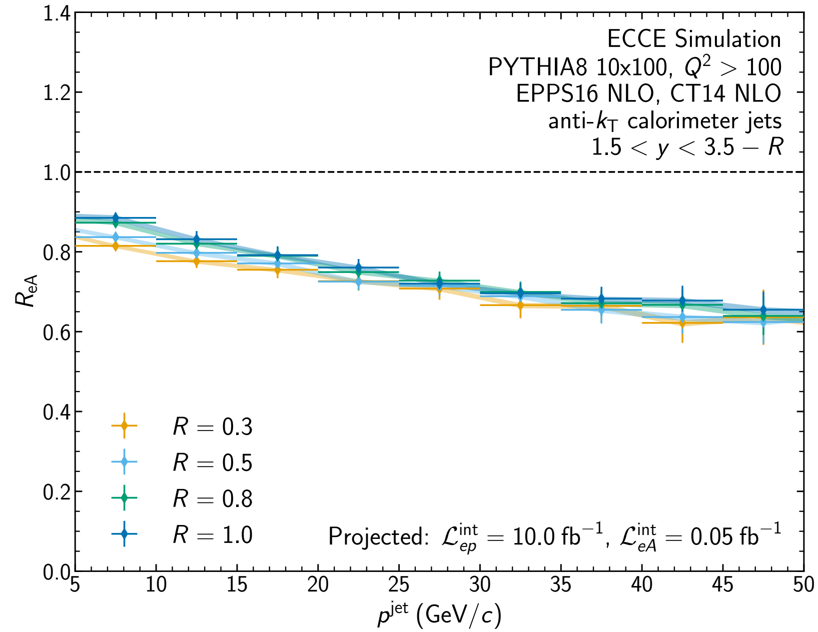
- Hadronization processed between light and heavy flavor
- Detangle initial state and final state effects

Projection of Jet R_{eA}

Track jets

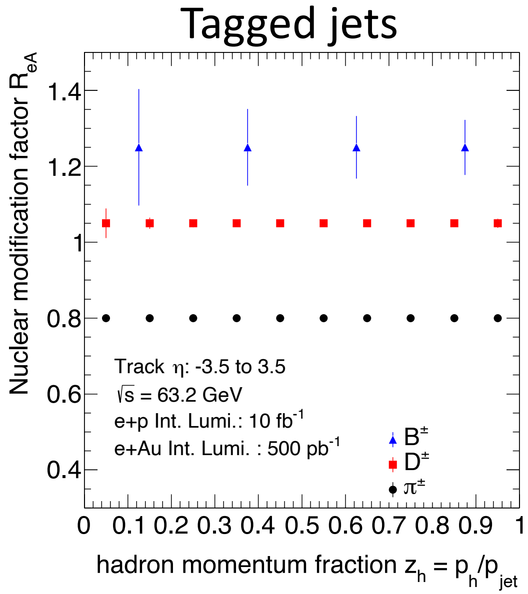


Calorimeter jets

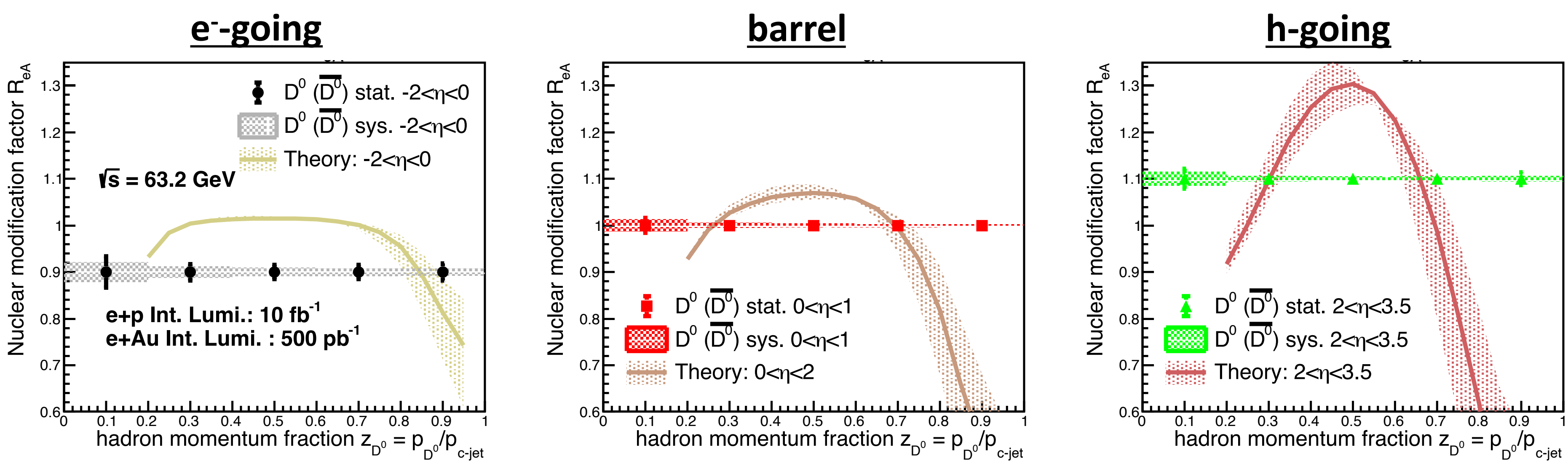


- Full simulations: Pythia 8 + GEANT4
- Use EPS09 weighting to calculate the nPDF weight for e+A for each event
- Systematic errors are the differences between true and reconstructed e+p results
- ECCE can measure the modification of jet yields due to nuclear matter interactions
- To measure final state effect with different R selection, higher statistics (>1-year operation) may be required

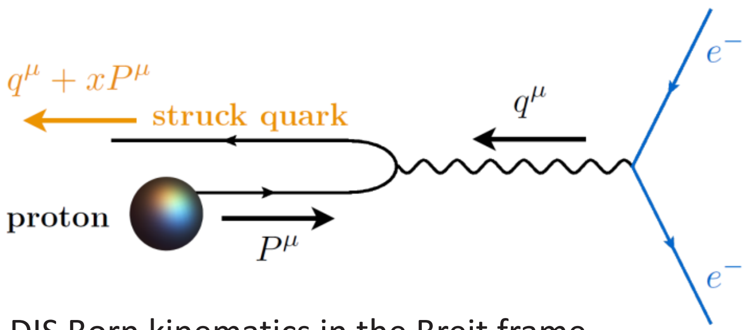
Projection of Heavy Flavor and Heavy Flavor Jet R_{eA}



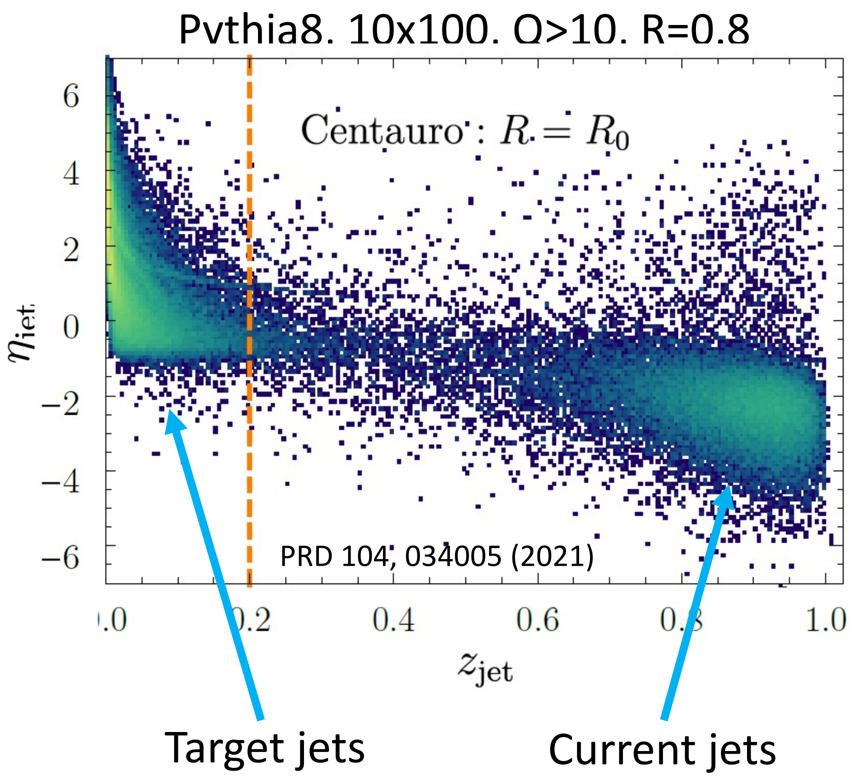
- Pythia 8 simulations with implementation of parameterized detector performance
- Jet radius, R=1
- Required at least 1 heavy flavor in a heavy flavor tagged jet
- Systematic errors obtained by changing the tracking system design
- ECCE can effectively differentiate between heavy flavor and light flavor tagged jets
- The projected errors from simulations indicate that ECCE can the precision needed for heavy flavor R_{eA} study, and reduce uncertainty at the high z_h (>0.8) region



3D imaging in Momentum Space using Centauro Jets

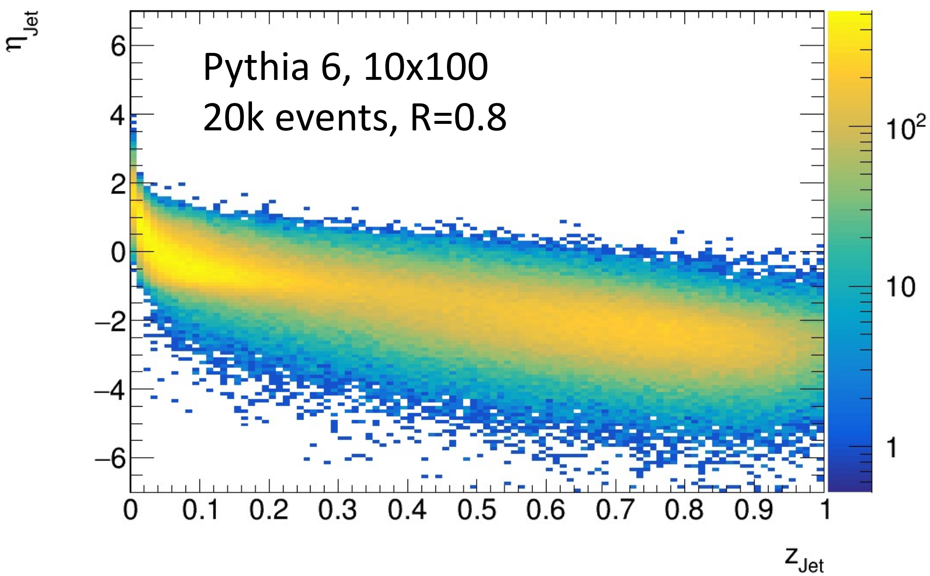


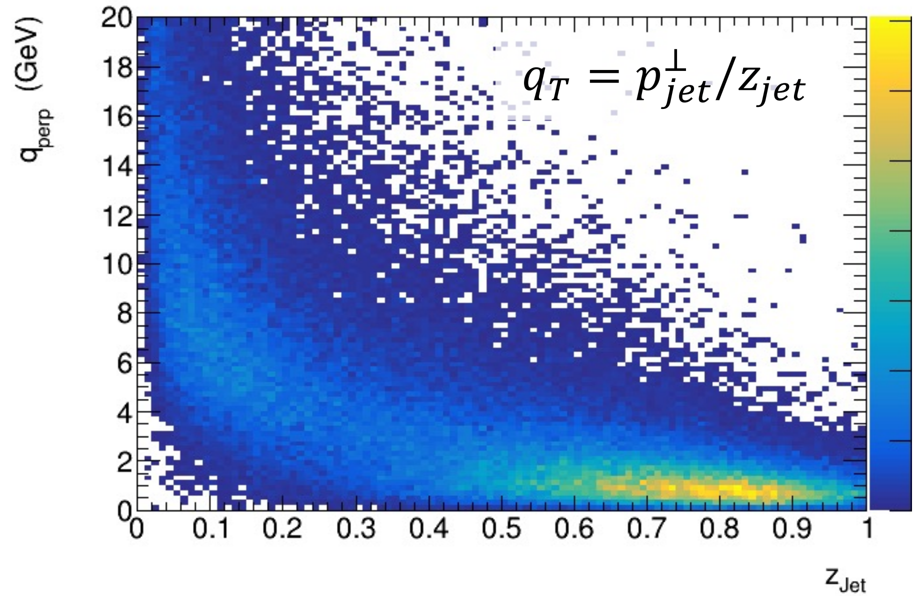
DIS Born kinematics in the Breit frame
PRD 104, 034005 (2021)



- A anti k_T algorithm that is longitudinally invariant (along z-axis in Breit frame)
- But matches features of spherical invariant algorithm that is beneficial for separating target (proton/hadron) and current (scatted quarks) jets
- Can be used to obtain the transverse momentum distribution (TMD) of quarks inside the nucleons

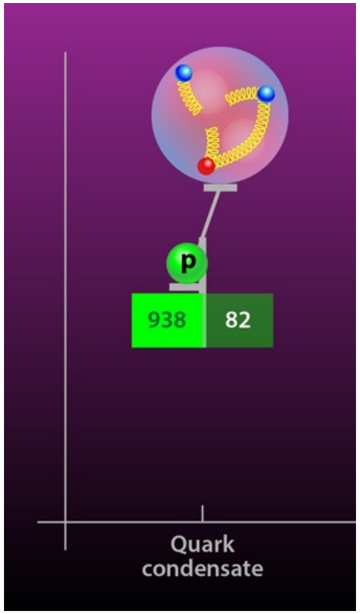
Centauro Jets in ECCE





- Beam crossing angle is included in the simulations
- Track and Ecal jets with neutral clusters
- z_{jet} is the fraction of the scattered quark's momentum that is carried by the jet
- q_T is transverse momentum with respect to the scattered quark's direction
- Low q_T in $0.5 < z_{jet} < 1$: region of TMD phenomenology

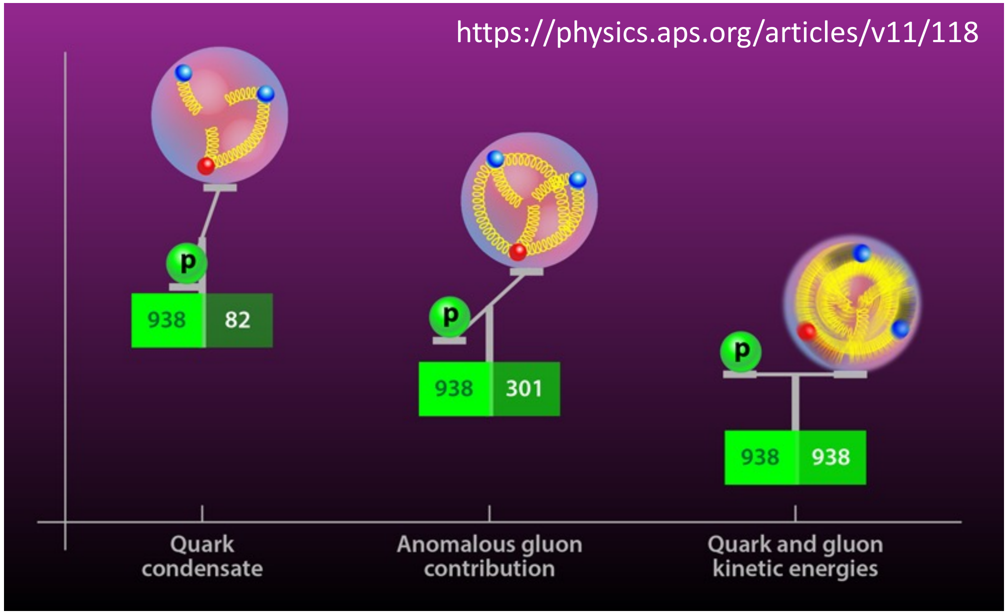
Origin of mass



$M_p > \quad M_m$ Quark mass

https://www.flickr.com/photos/obamawhitehouse/4921383047/

Origin of mass

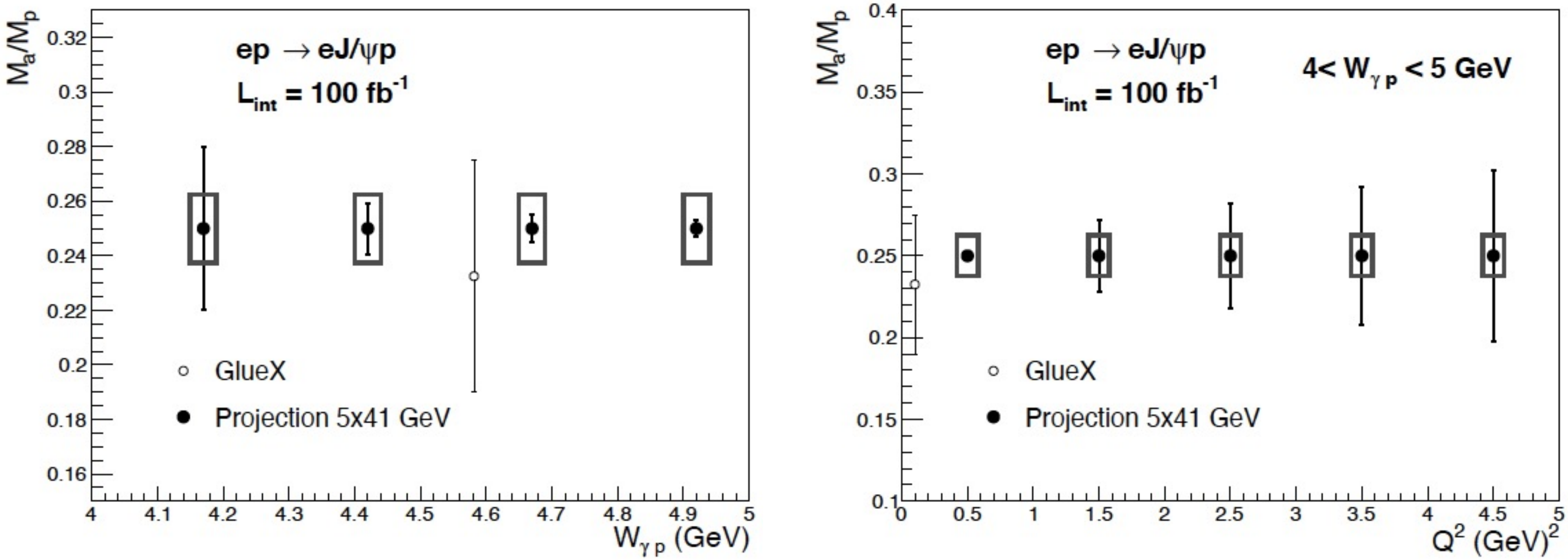


$M_p =$	M_m	Quark mass
	$+M_q$	Quark energy
	$+M_g$	Gluon energy
	$+M_a$	Trace anomaly

https://www.flickr.com/photos/obamawhitehouse/4921383047/

- Majority of hadron mass comes from the strong interaction that bind quarks and gluons
  → Decomposition of hadron mass helps understand QCD
- The trace anomaly, which is due to quantum effect, is sensitive to exclusive production of quarkonia such as J/ψ near threshold

Projection of Trace Anomaly Contribution



- eSTARLight with implementation of parameterized detector performance
- J/ψ reconstruction from di-electron pairs
- Assume perfect electron identification in these initial study
- Systematic errors are the differences between true and reconstructed e+p results
- ECCE can provide precise measurement for on the nucleon mass decomposition

Summary

- ECCE is a Physics driven and low risk detector design for the future EIC experiments
- Simulations demonstrate the capability of the ECCE detector:
  - Tomographic imaging of quarks and gluons: gluon saturation
    Dihadron azimuthal angle correlation
  - Propagation of energetic quarks through matter
    HF and jet R_{eA}
  - 3D imaging in momentum space
    TMD with Centauro jets
  - Origin of mass: trace anomaly
    Exclusive J/ψ production
- Outlook:
  - Fine tuning detector design and develop a technical detector design
  - Extend physics simulations to include background study

Analyzers

- Jet reconstruction performance
  Tristan Protzman and Rosi Reed (Lehigh University)

- Dihadron azimuthal angle correlation
  Nathan Grau (Augustana University)

- HF and jet ReA
  Xuan Li (Los Alamos National Laboratory)
  Raymond Ehlers ()

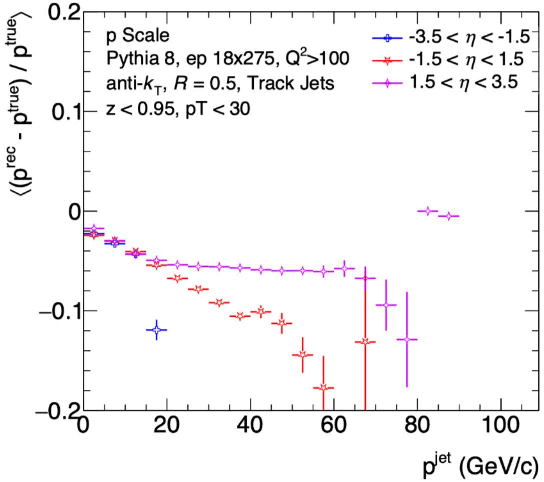
- Centauro jets
  John Lajoie (Iowa State University)

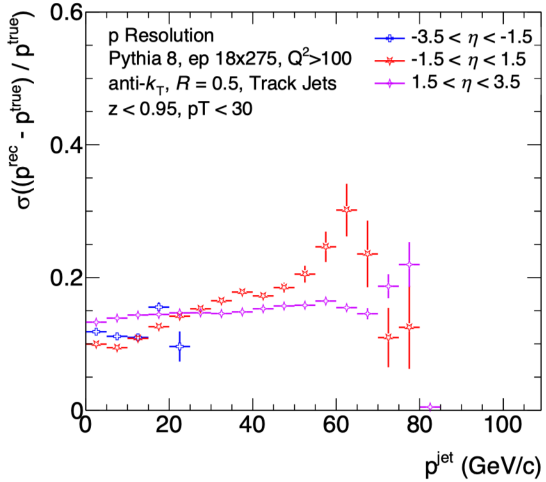
- Trace anomaly
  Xinbai Li and Wangmei Zha
  (University of Science and Technology of China)

Back Up

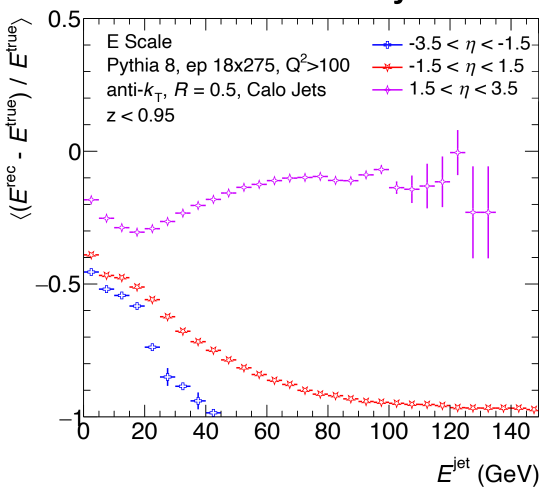
Jet Reconstruction Performance

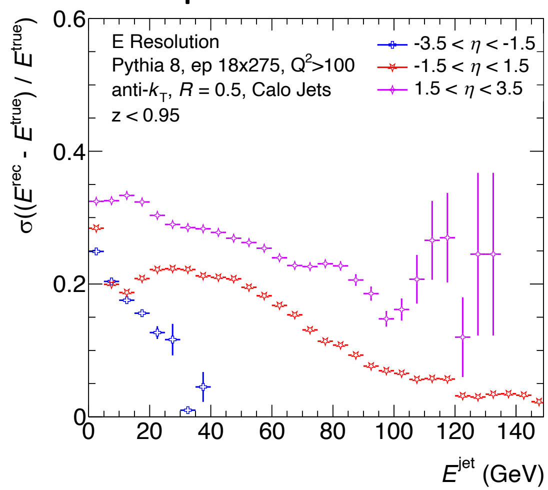
Track jet reconstruction performance



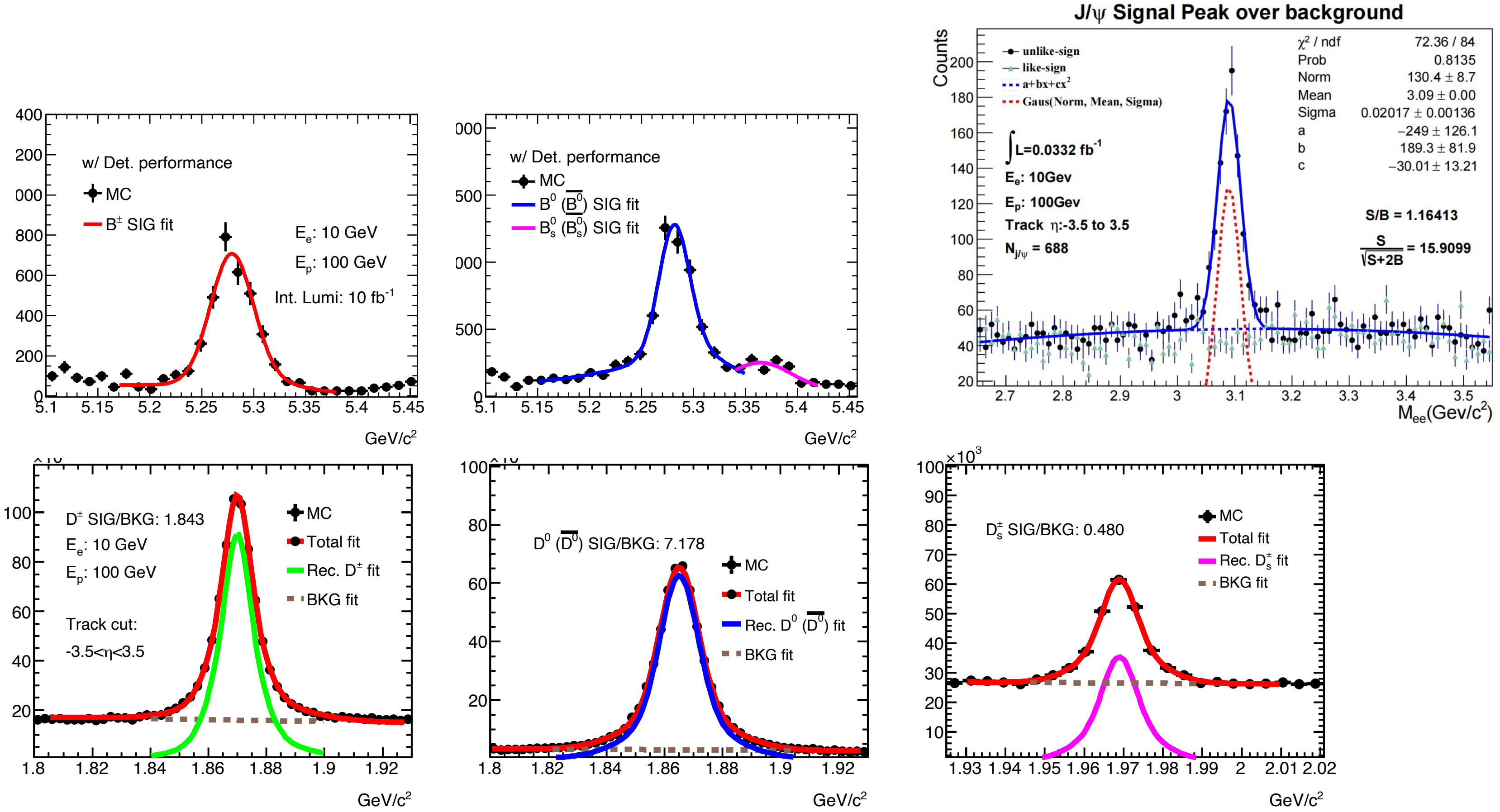


Calorimeter jet reconstruction performance

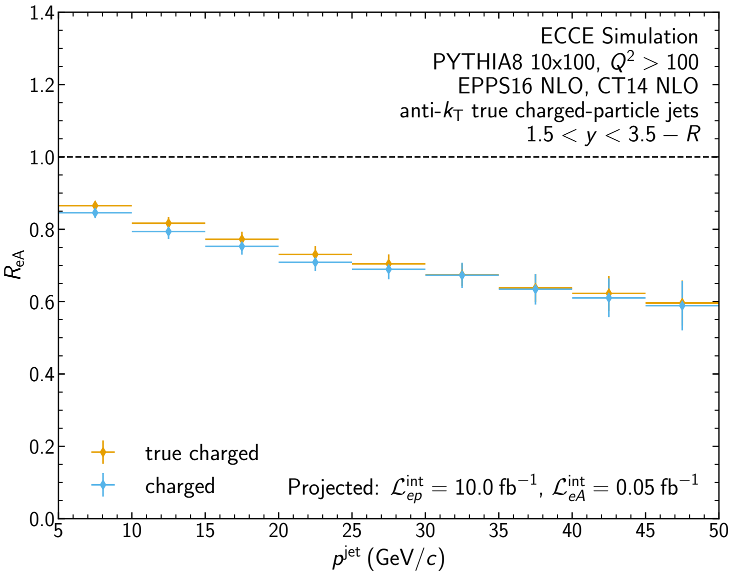


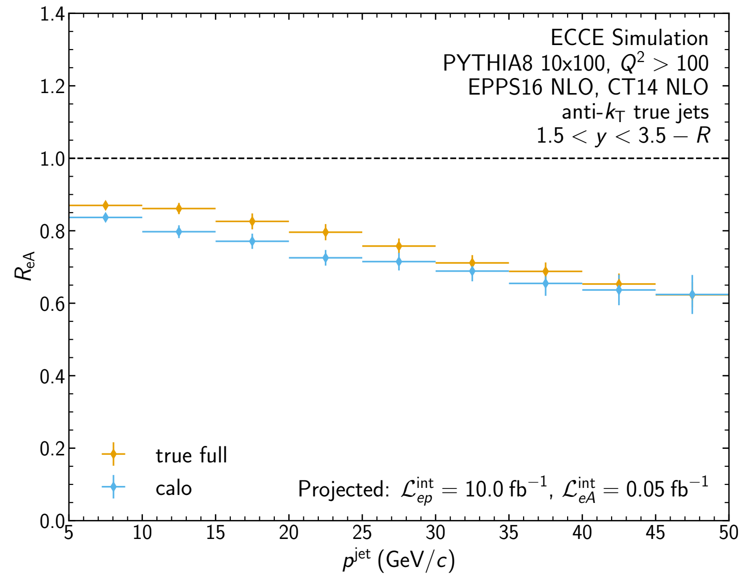


HF Reconstruction Performance



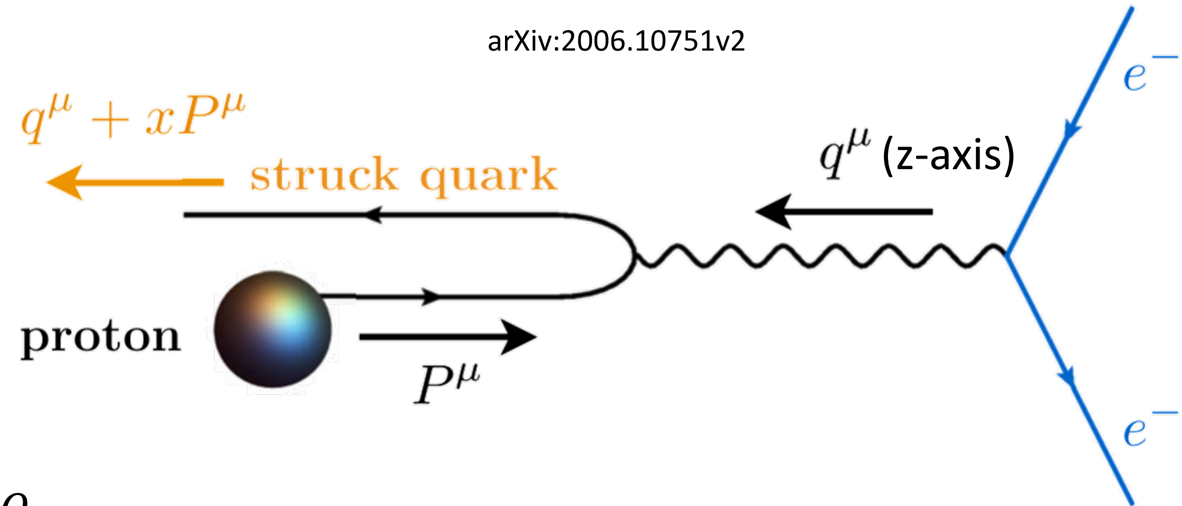
True and Reconstructed Jet R_{eA}





DIS Born kinematics in the Breit frame

arXiv:2006.10751v2



$$q^\mu = \frac{Q}{2}(\bar{n}^\mu - n^\mu) = Q \cdot (0,0,0,-1)$$

$$n^\mu = (1,0,0,1)$$

$$\bar{n}^\mu = (1,0,0,-1)$$

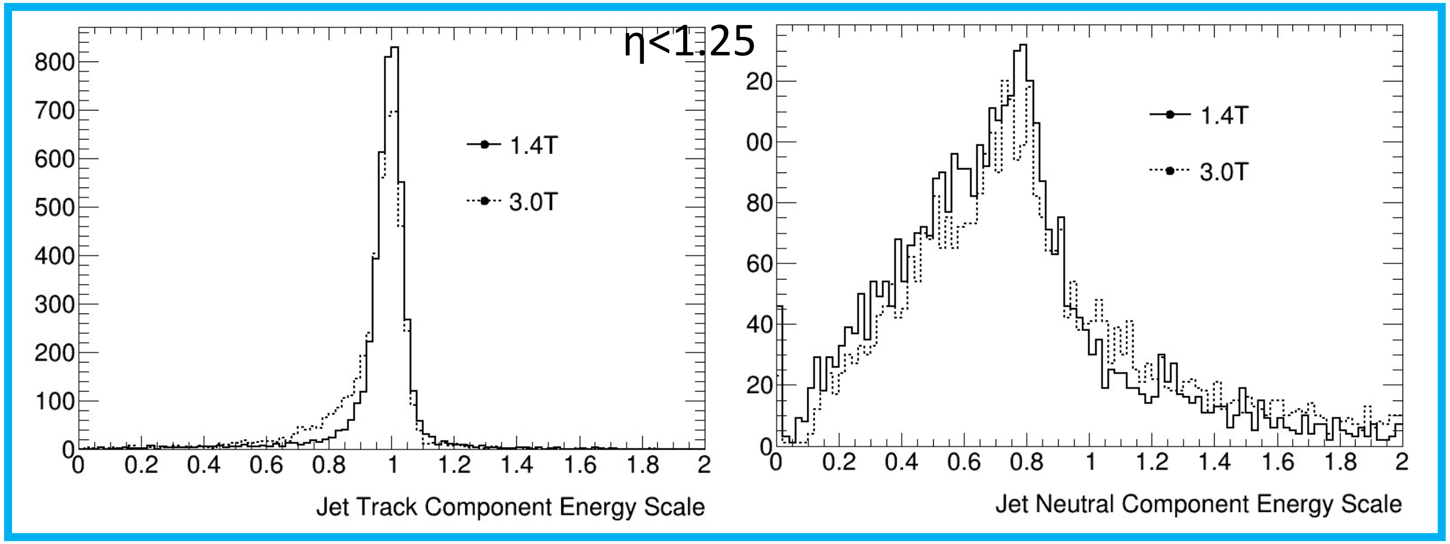
$$P^\mu \approx \frac{Q}{2x_B} \cdot n^\mu = \frac{Q}{2x_B} \cdot (1,0,0,1)$$

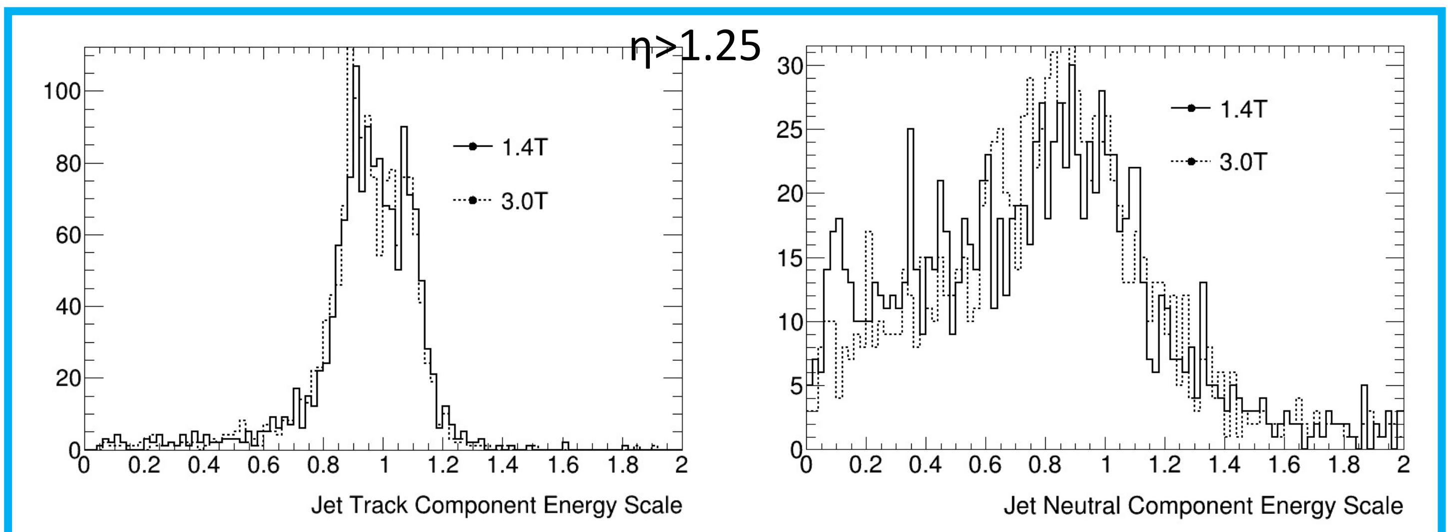
$$P_q^\mu = xP^\mu + q^\mu \approx \frac{Q}{2} \cdot \bar{n}^\mu$$

$$z_{jet} = \frac{P \cdot p_{jet}}{P \cdot q}$$

Reco. Jet Properties in Different Field Strengths

Using Centauro Algorithm



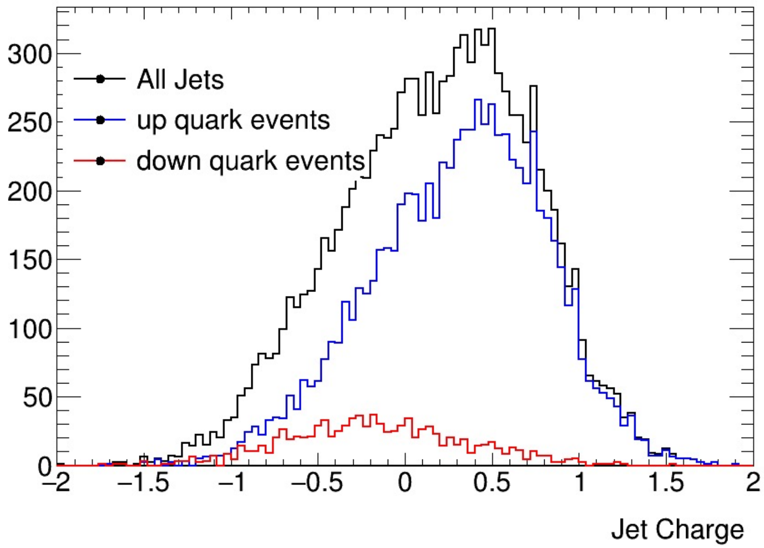


Jet Charge

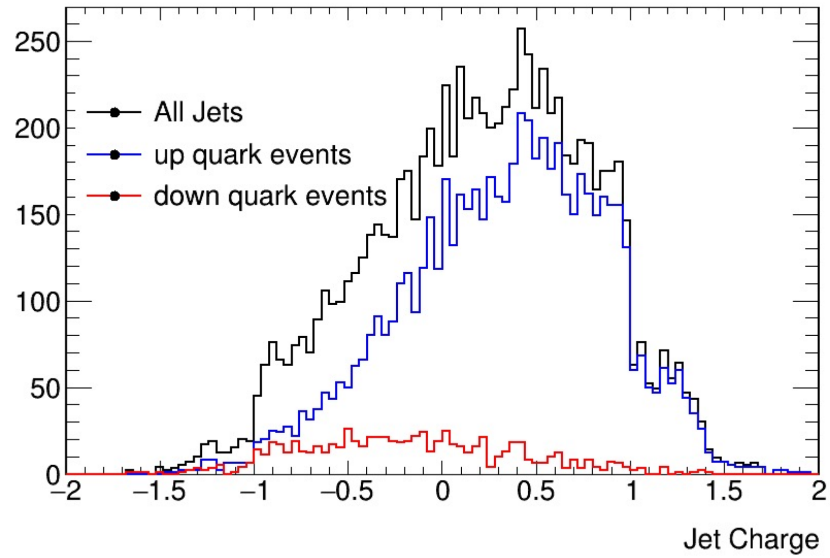
Using Centauro Algorithm

$$Q_{jet} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p_T^{Jet}}} \sum_i q_i p_i^{0.5}$$

True



Reconstructed



Possible to isolate statistically enriched samples of u,d quarks jets

Projection of D^0 R_{eA} with Different Magnetic Field