

# Jets and Heavy Flavor Production at the EIC

Prabhakar Palni  
IIT Mandi

International Workshop on Probing Hadron Structure at the EIC  
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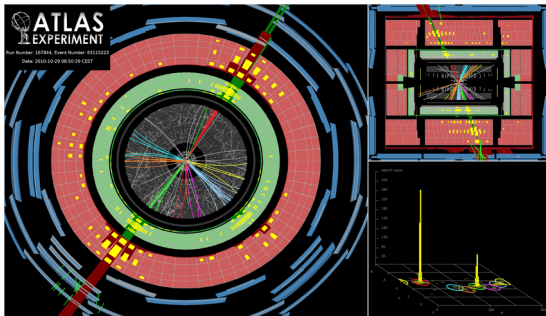
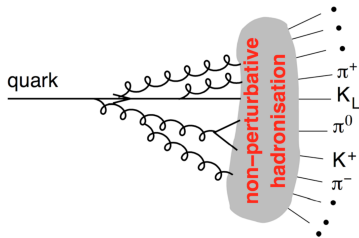


# Jets are Important

- EIC physics and the relevant measurements listed in Yellow Report (Nucl. Phys. A, Vol 1026, 122447)

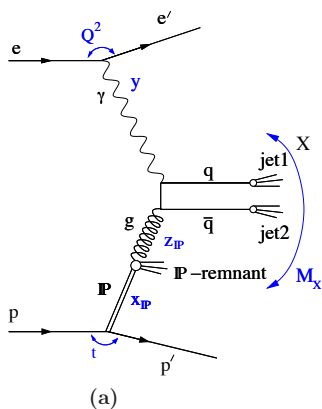
Processes Topics	Inclusive	Semi-Inclusive	Jets, Heavy Quarks	Exclusive	Diffractive, Forward Tagging
Global properties & parton structure	incl. SF	h, hh	jet, Q	excl. $Q\bar{Q}$	incl. diffraction, tagged DIS on D/He
Multidimensional Imaging		h	jet, di-jet, jet+h, Q, $Q\bar{Q}$	DVCS, DVMP, elast. scattering	
Nucleus	incl. SF	h, hh	jet, di-jet, Q, $Q\bar{Q}$	coh. VM, di-jet, h, hh, D/He FF	diff. SF, incoh. VM, di-jet, h, hh, nucl. fragments
Hadronization		h, hh, jet+h	jet, Q, $Q\bar{Q}$		
Other fields	incl. SF with $e^+$ , $\sigma_{\gamma A}^{\text{tot}}$	charged curr. DIS, $\sigma_{\gamma A \rightarrow hX}$		$\sigma_{\gamma A}^{\text{elast}}$	$\sigma_{\gamma A}^{\text{diff}}$

# What are Jets?

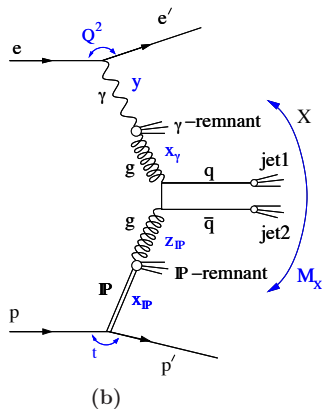


# Important Sub-processes involving Jets

- Diffractive Dijets in Photoproduction

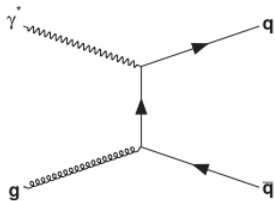


**Direct** ( $x_\gamma \approx 1$ )

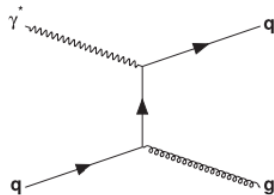


**Resolved** ( $x_\gamma < 1$ )

# Important Sub-processes involving Jets



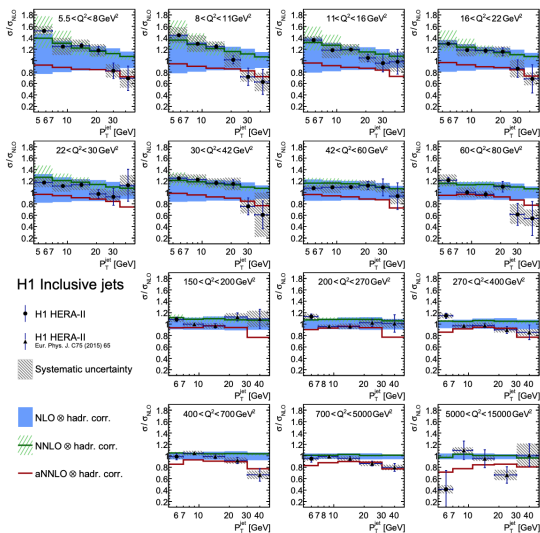
**Photon Gluon Fusion (PGF)**



**QCD Compton Scattering (QCDC)**

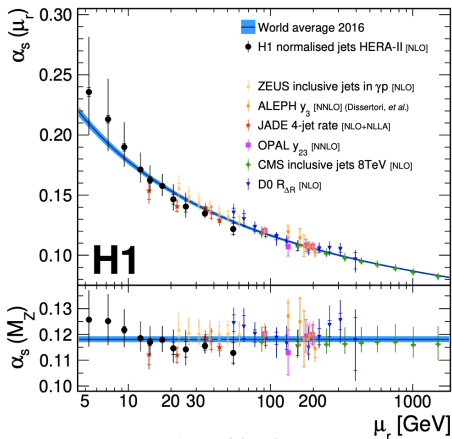
# Inclusive Jets Cross-section Measurements at HERA

- Normalized inclusive jet cross-sections for different  $Q^2$  intervals



# Inclusive Jets Cross-section Measurements at HERA

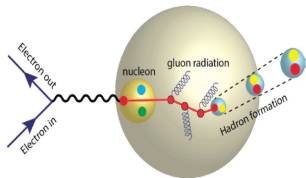
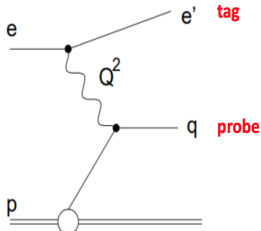
- Precision jet measurements can be used to constrain PDF parametrisations
- Extract strong coupling constant with better precision



Eur. Phys. J. C (2017) 77:215

# DIS Jets as a Precision Tool in e+A Collisions

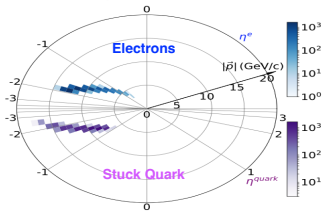
- DIS jets can be used as a precision tool in e+A collisions
- Tag and probe method
- Analyze propagation of quark through nucleus, its quark structure, and hadronization.
- Match jet to the stuck quark and measure it precisely, by separating beam remnant





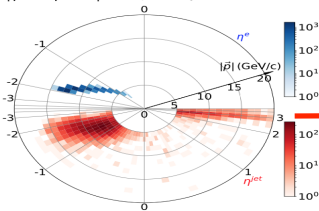
# Separation of Struck Quark from Beam Remnant

$0.1 < y < 0.85, 0.008 < x < 0.01$   
 $25 < Q^2 < 55 \text{ GeV}^2$



(a)

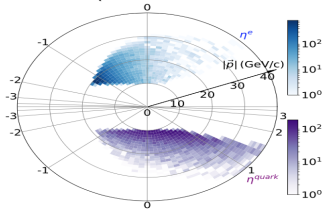
$0.1 < y < 0.85, 0.008 < x < 0.01$   
 $|\phi^{jet} - \phi^e - \pi| < 0.4, 25 < Q^2 < 55 \text{ GeV}^2$



(b)

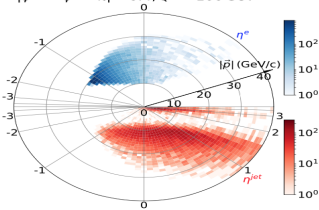
→ Remnant

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

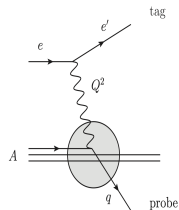


(d)

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



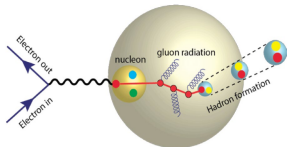
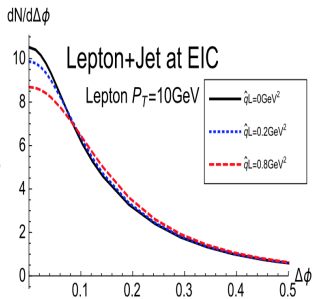
(e)



# Lepton+ Jet Azimuthal Correlation

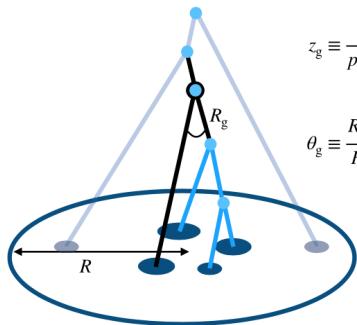
Phys. Rev. Lett. 122 (19) (2019) 192003

- $p_T$  broadening effects can be used to explore cold nuclear effects in e+A
- Highly energetic jet experiences multiple interactions with the target nucleus which will generate  $p_T$  broadening
- $\hat{q}L \equiv$  transverse momentum gained by the quark through multiple interactions
- Clean channel to measure jet transport parameter & nuclear quark TMD PDF



# Jet Substructure Measurement at the EIC

- Jet substructure observables offer novel and independent probes of nuclear effects at the future EIC
- Soft drop groomed jets can be used at the EIC
- Angularly ordered Cambridge-Aachen reclustering of jet constituents and subsequent soft drop grooming procedure



$$z_g \equiv \frac{P_{T,\text{subleading}}}{P_{T,\text{leading}} + P_{T,\text{subleading}}}$$

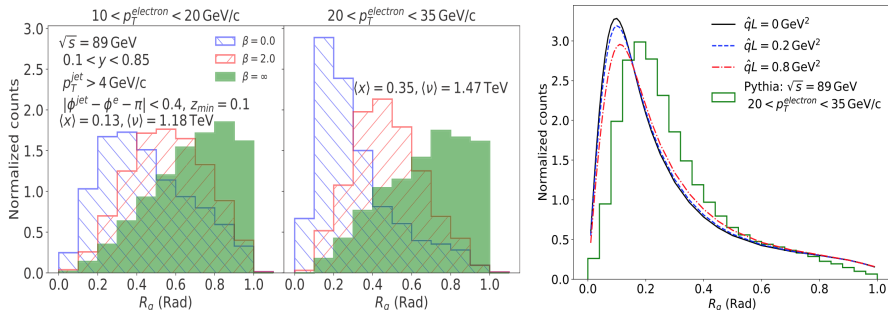
$$\theta_g \equiv \frac{R_g}{R} \equiv \frac{\sqrt{\Delta y^2 + \Delta \phi^2}}{R}$$

Phys. Rev. Lett. 128, 102001 (2022)

Grooming condition:  $z > z_{cut} \theta^\beta$

# Soft Drop Groomed Jets at the EIC

- Jet substructure measurement at the EIC
- Jet substructure observables offer novel and independent probes of nuclear effects at the future EIC



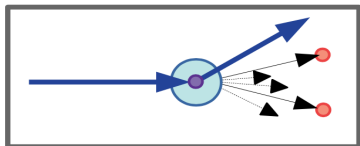
Phys. Rev. C 101, 065204 (2020)

# Single and Double Spin Asymmetry

## Cross Section

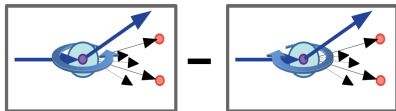
(Or Multiplicity)

$d\sigma$

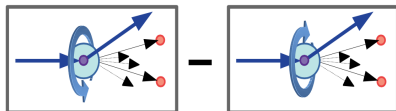


## Target Spin Asymmetry

$A_{UT}$

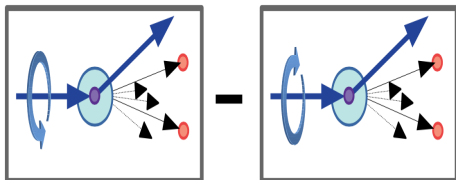


$A_{UL}$



## Beam Spin Asymmetry

$A_{LU}$



## Double Spin Asymmetries

$$A_{LL} = \frac{(d\sigma_{++} + d\sigma_{--}) - (d\sigma_{+-} + d\sigma_{-+})}{d\sigma}$$

# Transverse Momentum Dependent (TMD) PDFs
















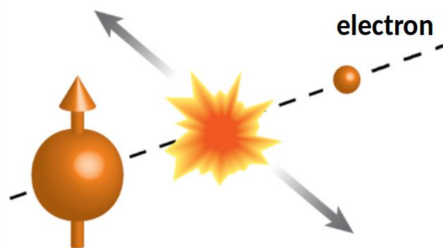
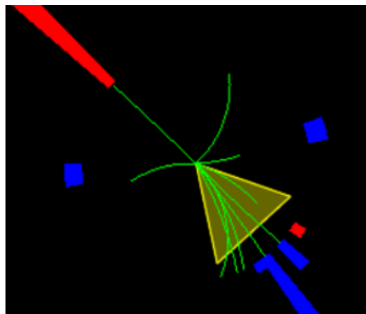
		Quark polarization		
		Unpolarized (U)	Longitudinally Polarized (L)	Transversely Polarized (T)
Nucleon Polarization	U	Unpolarized PDF $f_1 =$ 	*	Boer-Mulders $h_1^\perp =$  - 
	L	*	Helicity $g_1 =$  - 	Kotzinian-Mulders $h_{1L}^\perp =$  - 
	T	Sivers $f_{1T}^\perp =$  - 	Kotzinian-Mulders $g_{1T} =$  - 	Transversity $h_1 =$  -   Pretzelosity $h_{1T}^\perp =$  - 

Figure from S.J. Brodsky, et al., Int.J.Mod.Phys.E 29 (2020) 08, 2030006

# Projections for Electron-Jet Azimuthal Correlations

- Collisions of electrons with a **transversely-polarized protons**
- EIC detector implemented in Delphes

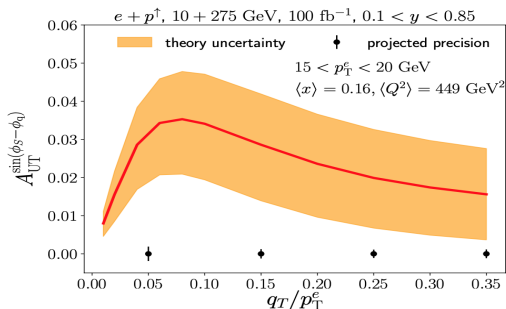


**Transversely-polarized proton**

Nucl. Phys. A 1026 (2022) 122447

# Projections for Electron-Jet Azimuthal Correlations

- Electron-jet azimuthal correlations are sensitive to Sivers asymmetry
- Projections of statistical uncertainties for an EIC measurement are shown in black error bars
- A small imbalance  $q_T = |\vec{p}_T^{jet} + \vec{p}_T^{e^-}|$

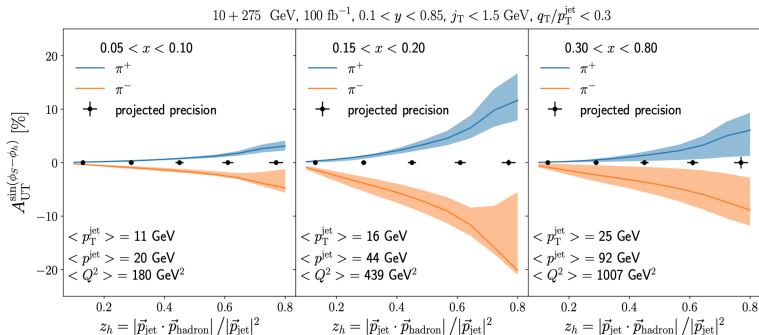


Phys. Rev. D 102, 074015 (2020)



# Projections for Hadron-in-Jet Collins asymmetry

- Distribution of hadrons inside the jet is sensitive to Collins asymmetry
- In particular, transverse momentum of hadrons w.r.t jet axis is sensitive to Collins asymmetry
- Projections for an EIC measurement are shown in black error bars

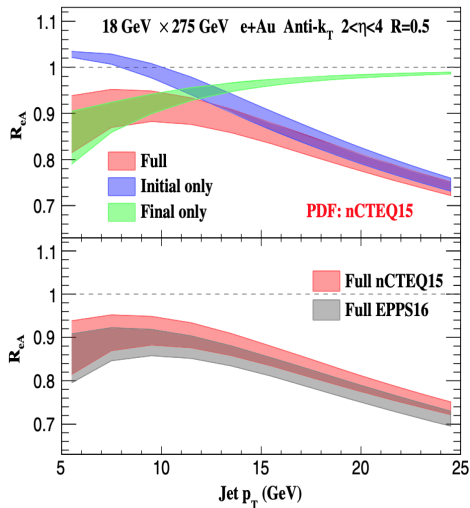


Phys. Rev. D 102, 074015 (2020)

# Nuclear Matter Effects on Jet Production at EIC

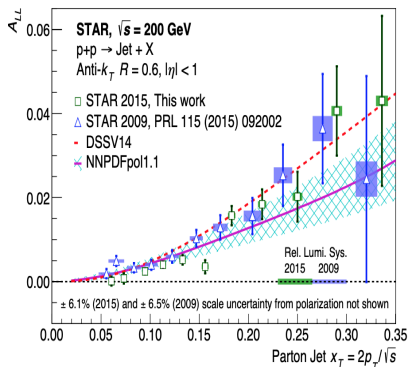
- Modifications of the inclusive jet cross section in e + Au collisions
- First calculation of inclusive jet production in e+Au collisions at the EIC, which investigates the impact of initial and final state cold nuclear matter effects.

$$R_{eA} = \frac{1 \int_{\eta_1}^{\eta_2} d\sigma/d\eta dp_T|_{e+A}}{A \int_{\eta_1}^{\eta_2} d\sigma/d\eta dp_T|_{e+p}}$$

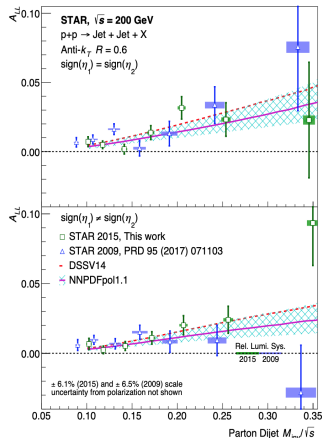


# Gluon Spin Contribution to the Proton (STAR Results)

- Longitudinal double-spin asymmetry for inclusive jets



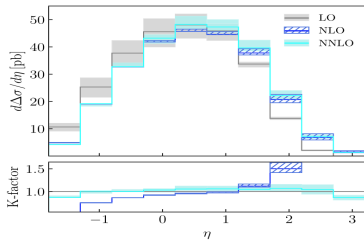
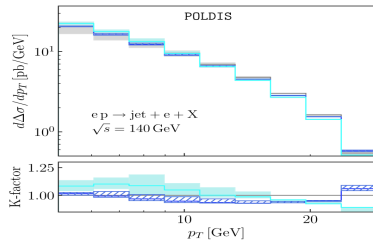
- Longitudinal double-spin asymmetry for dijets



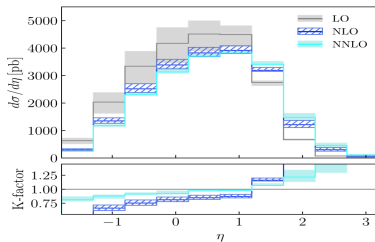
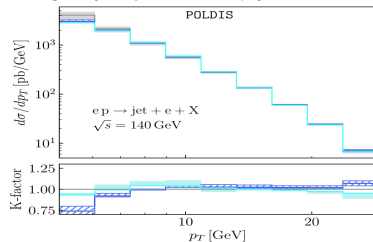
Phys. Rev. D 103, 091103 (2021)

# Gluon Spin Contribution to the Proton (e+p Results)

- Single-jet  $p_T$  and  $\eta$  unpolarized distributions at LO, NLO, & NNLO



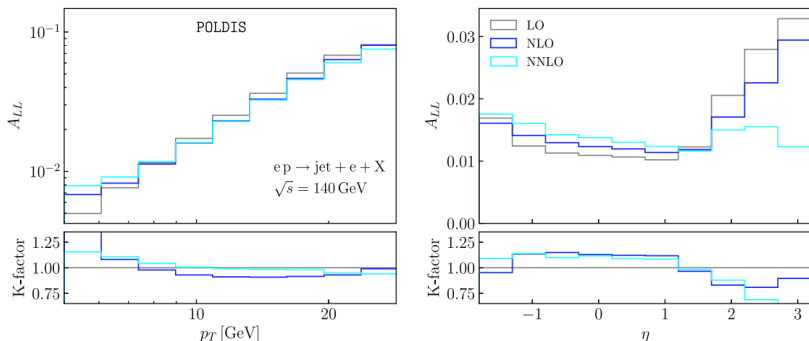
- Single-jet  $p_T$  and  $\eta$  polarized distributions at LO, NLO, & NNLO



Phys. Rev. Lett. 125, 082001 (2020)

# Gluon Spin Contribution to the Proton (e+p Results)

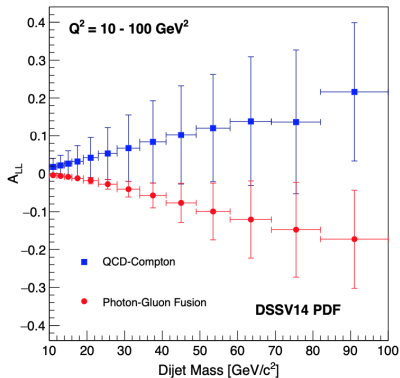
- Double spin asymmetries  $A_{LL}$  at LO, NLO, and NNLO at EIC
- Here, K-factor =  $\frac{\sigma^{NNLO/NLO}}{\sigma^{LO}}$



Phys. Rev. Lett. 125, 082001 (2020)

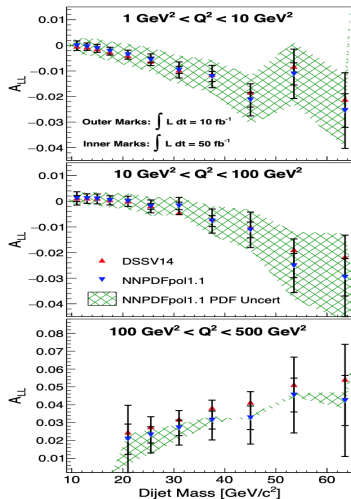
# Gluon Spin Contribution to the Proton (ePIC)

- Dijet  $A_{LL}$  for QCD and PGF sub-processes



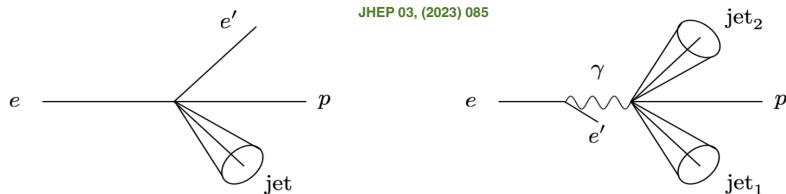
Phys. Rev. D 101, 072003 (2020)

- Dijet  $A_{LL}$  for the combined QCD & PGF subprocesses



# Machine Learning Tools to Classify Jets for EIC

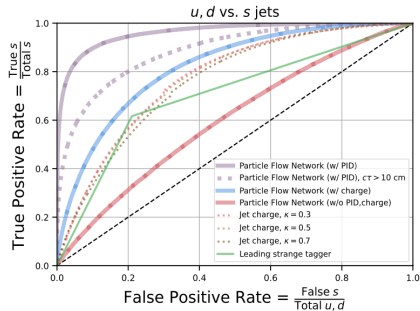
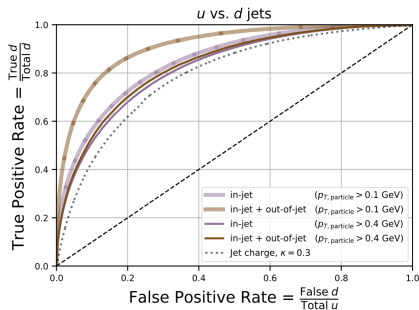
- Jet production processes at low- $Q^2$  and at high- $Q^2$  in electron-proton scattering
- Photon virtuality and inelasticity is in the range  $25 < Q^2 < 1000 \text{ GeV}^2$  and  $0.1 < y < 0.85$



- Final state in high- $Q^2$  events: consists of the scattered electron and a single jet originating from different quark flavors
- Final state in low- $Q^2$ : consists of the di-jet photoproduction events (including both the direct and resolved photon contributions)

# Machine Learning Tools to Classify Jets for EIC

## ● Jet flavor identification



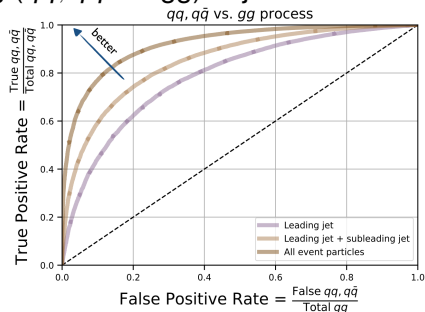
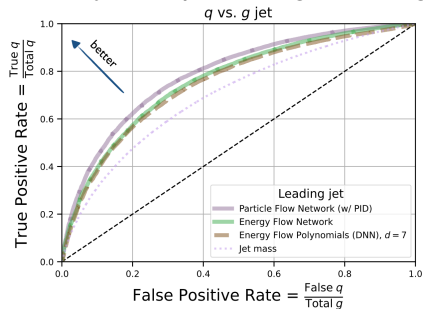
- Overall performance of  $u, d$  vs  $s$  tagging improves significantly when PID information is added

JHEP 03, (2023) 085



# Machine Learning Tools to Classify Jets for EIC

- Quark vs. gluon jet tagging
- Classify hard process generating ( $qq, q\bar{q}$  vs.  $gg$ ) di-jets

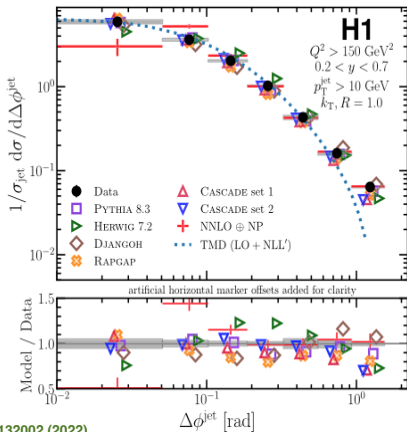
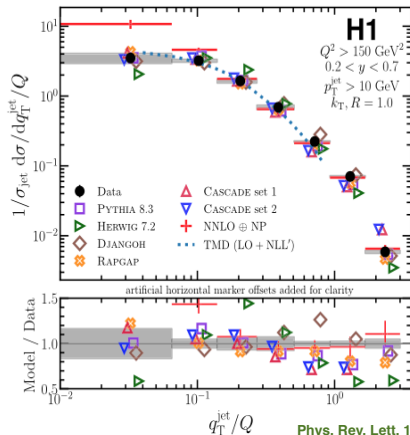


- This classification can be used to tag resolved photoproduction processes

JHEP 03, (2023) 085

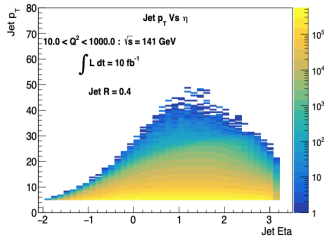
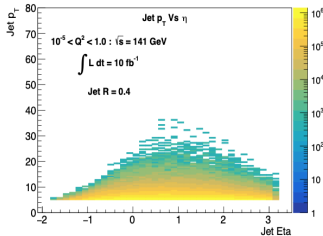
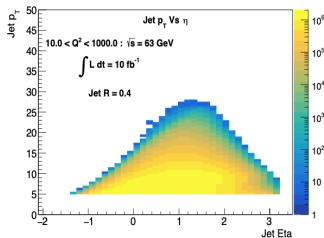
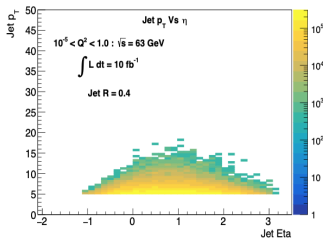
# Recent Machine Learning Based Results from H1

- First measurement of lepton-jet imbalance ( $q_T$ ) at high  $Q^2$
- $q_T$  is sensitive to TMD PDFs and their evolution
- Provide a baseline for jet studies in DIS of polarized protons and nuclei at the EIC



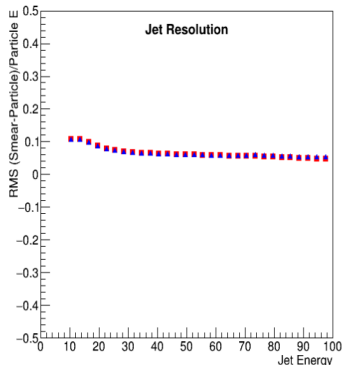
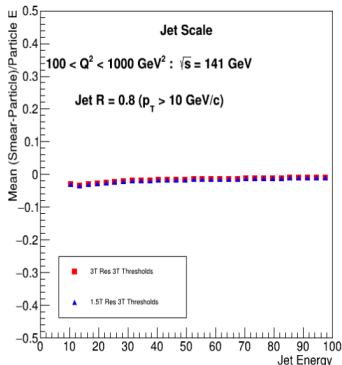
# The ePIC Detector Performance for Jets

- Jet energy vs  $\eta$  measurements shown for two energies with detector smearing effects



# The ePIC Detector Performance for Jets

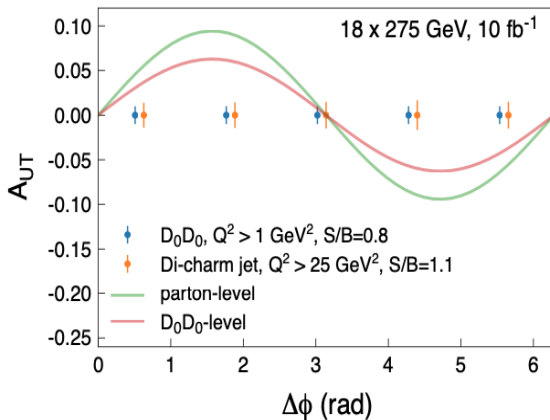
- Jet energy scale and jet energy resolution studies shows sufficient resolution for measurements like lepton + jet Sivers Assymetry and dijets  $p_T$  imbalance etc.
- Resolution remains almost same for the 3T and 1.5T track momentum resolution parameter



# Heavy Flavor Production

# Sensitivity for Di-charm Sivers asymmetry

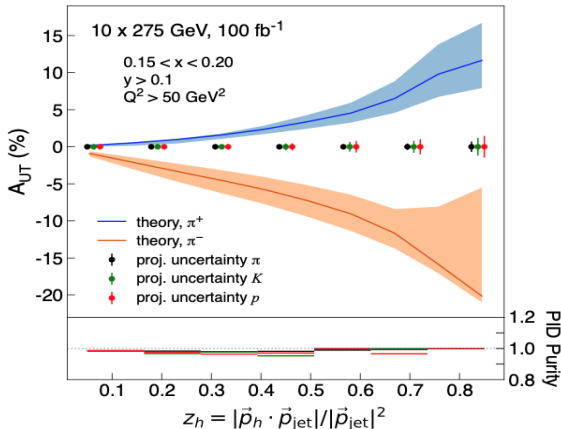
- Di-charm Sivers asymmetry measured with  $D_0$  and charm jet pairs
- Sensitivity to (anti-) quark and gluon TMD PDFs



JINST 17 (2022) P10019

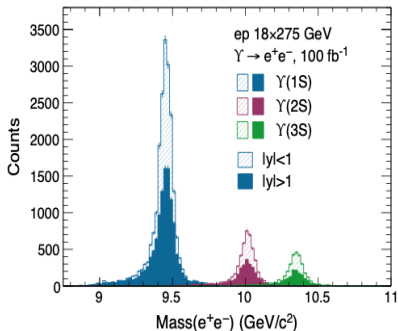
# Projection for Hadron-in-jet Collins Asymmetry

- Hadron-in-jet Collins asymmetry projections for charged pions, kaons and protons.
- Projected precision for hadron-in-jet Collins asymmetry probes quark Transversity, TMD fragmentation functions

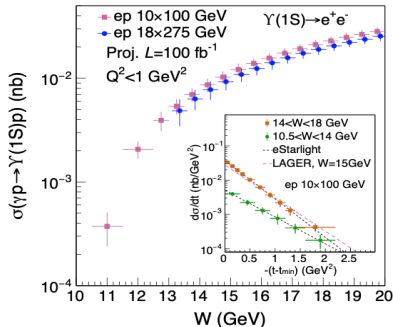


# Exclusive Production of $\Upsilon$ via Di-electron Channel

- Projected uncertainty of the total and differential cross-sections of  $\Upsilon(1S)$  near-threshold for photoproduction in  $e+p$  collisions
- Excellent PID performance of ATHENA for both electron and muon decay pairs of the  $\Upsilon(1S)$



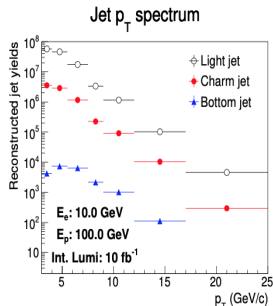
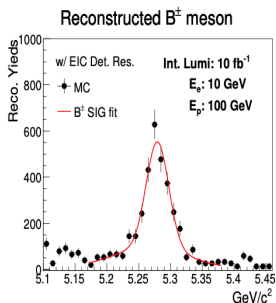
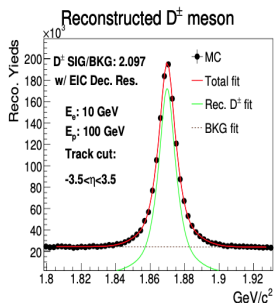
NIM A 1046 (2023) 167606





# The ePIC Detector Performance for Heavy Flavor

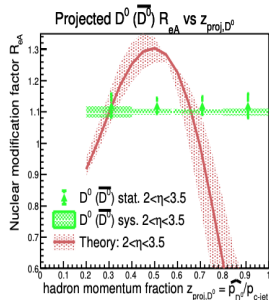
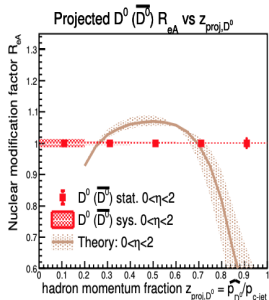
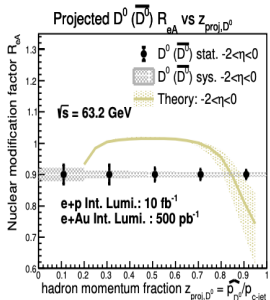
- Invariant mass spectrums of reconstructed  $D^\pm$  and reconstructed  $B^\pm$  in 63.2 GeV e + p simulation
- Excellent PID performance of ATHENA for both electron and muon decay pairs of the  $\Upsilon(1S)$



arXiv:2311.10875

# The ePIC Detector Performance for Heavy Flavor

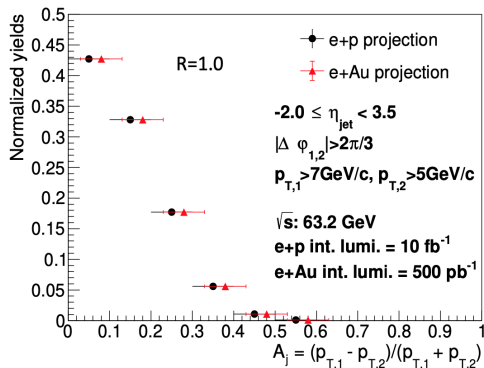
- Projected accuracy of hadron momentum fraction  $z_{proj,D^0}$  dependent nuclear modification factor  $R_{eAu}$
- Reconstructed  $D^0 \bar{D}^0$  inside jet within  $-2 < \eta < 0$  (left),  $0 < \eta < 2$  (middle) and  $2 < \eta < 3.5$



arXiv:2311.10875

# The ePIC Detector Performance for Dijets

- We can constrain the gluon (or heavy quark) transport coefficient properties in cold nuclear medium by measuring heavy flavor di-jets in e+p and e+Au collisions



arXiv:2311.10875

# Summary

- Jets measurements at EIC will contribute to nearly every aspects of the EIC science goals
- Measurement based on Lepton+jet momentum and Azimuthal correlations in dijets will help in constraining TMD PDFs
- Near future development in jets clustering, jet substructure measurement tools, machine learning applications (to classify partons and hard processes, correct for detector effect ) etc. will open new opportunities in jet physics at EIC
- Heavy flavor measurements at the EIC will explore both initial and final state effects with great precision

# BACKUP

# Common DIS Kinematics Observables

- Photon virtuality (negative of electron four-momentum transfer squared)

$$Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k - k')^2 = sxy \approx 4E_e E'_e \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta_e}{2}\right)$$

- The energy transferred by the electron

$$\nu = \frac{p \cdot q}{m_p} = E'_e - E_e$$

- Inelasticity (fraction of the electron energy transferred to the proton)

$$y = \frac{p \cdot q}{p \cdot k} = \frac{\nu}{E_e} \approx 1 - \frac{E'_e}{E_e} \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta_e}{2}\right)$$

- Bjorken - x (momentum fraction of proton carried by the struck quark)

$$x = \frac{Q^2}{2p \cdot q} = \frac{Q^2}{2m_p \nu}$$

- Squared centre-of-mass energy of the electron-proton collision system

$$s = (k + p)^2$$

- Squared centre-of-mass energy of the photon-proton collision system

$$W_{\gamma p}^2 = (q + p)^2 = M_X^2 = m_p^2 - Q^2 + sy$$

# Dijets Production Specific Observables

- Invariant Mass the hadronic final state excluding the leading proton

$$M_X^2 = P_X^2$$

- The longitudinal momentum fraction lost by the incoming proton

$$x_{\mathbb{P}} = \frac{q \cdot (p - p')}{q \cdot p}$$

- The four-momentum transfer squared at the proton vertex

$$t = (p - p')^2$$

- Longitudinal momentum fraction of photon (entering hard sub-process)

$$x_{\gamma} = \frac{p \cdot u}{p \cdot q}$$

- Longitudinal momentum fraction of Pomeron (entering hard sub-process)

$$z_{\mathbb{P}} = \frac{q \cdot v}{q \cdot (p - p')}$$

- Invariant mass of the dijet system  $M_{12}^2$  (c.o.m of the hard sub-process)

$$M_{12}^2 = (u + v)^2$$

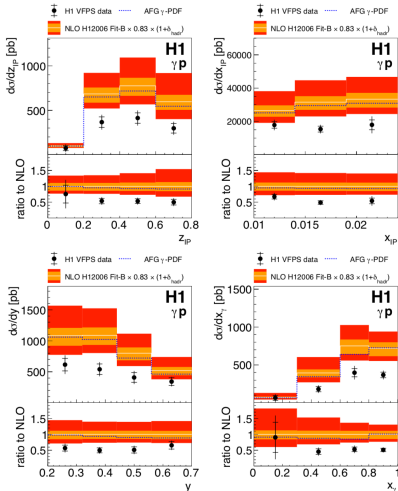
# Event Selection and MC Generator inputs

- Beam energies of the proton & positron are 920 GeV and 27.5 GeV resp.
- $Q^2 < 2 \text{ GeV}^2$  and  $0.2 < y < 0.7$
- $0.010 < x_{\mathbb{P}} < 0.024$ ,  $z_{\mathbb{P}} < 0.8$  and  $|t| < 0.6 \text{ GeV}^2$
- $E_T^{jet1} > 5.5 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $E_T^{jet2} > 4.0 \text{ GeV}$  and  $-1 < \eta^{jet} < 2.5$

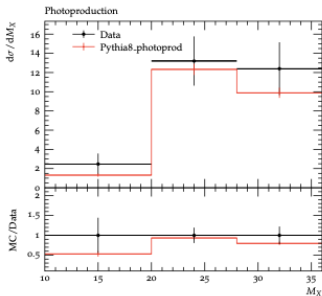
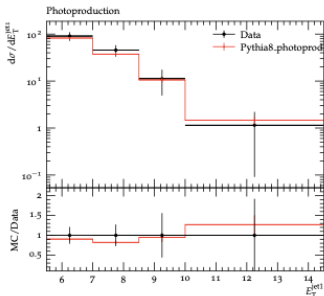
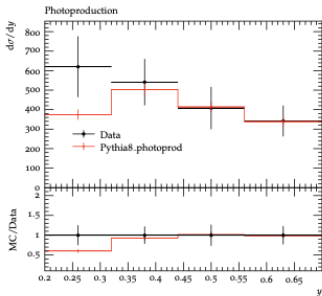
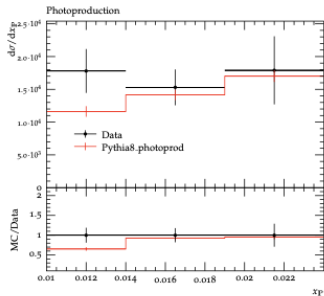


# Diffractive Dijets in Photoproduction - NLO QCD

- NLO QCD calculations based on the H12006 Fit-B DPDF set overpredicts the data

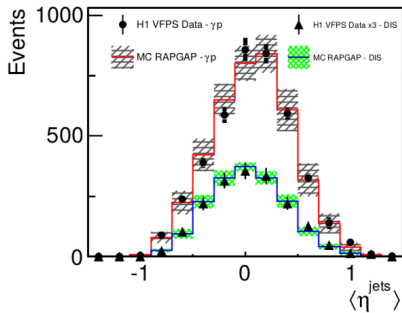
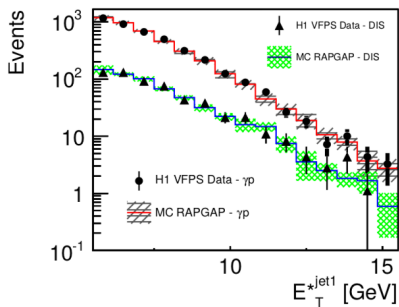


# Diffractive Dijets in Photoproduction - NLO QCD



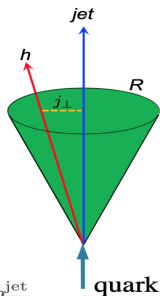
# Diffractive Dijets in Photoproduction - RAPGAP

- RAPGAP generator results compared with the data



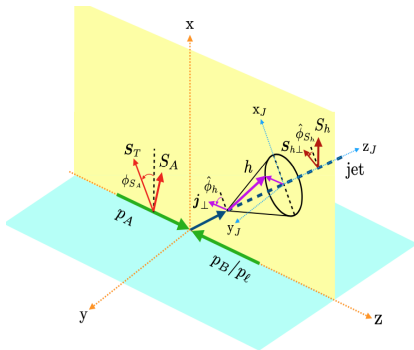
# Projections for Hadron-in-jet Collins asymmetry

- Distribution of hadrons inside the jet



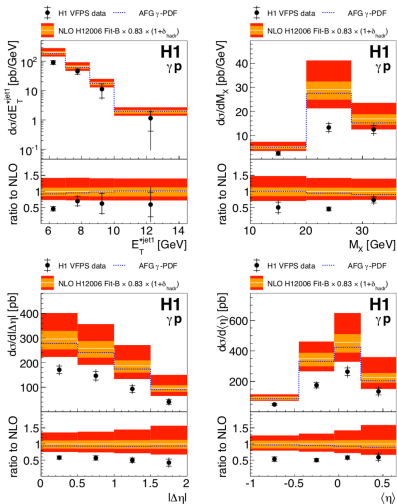
$$z_h = p_T^h / p_T^{\text{jet}}$$

$j_{\perp}$  : hadron transverse momentum  
with respect to the jet



# Diffractive Dijets in Photoproduction - NLO QCD

- NLO QCD calculations based on the H12006 Fit-B DPDF set overpredicts the data



# Diffractive Dijets in Photoproduction - RAPGAP

- RAPGAP generator results compared with the data

