

2021 EIC UG Meeting Early Career Workshop

Probing gluon TMDs with reconstructed and tagged heavy flavor hadron pairs at the EIC

Sooraj Radhakrishnan

Kent State University/ Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

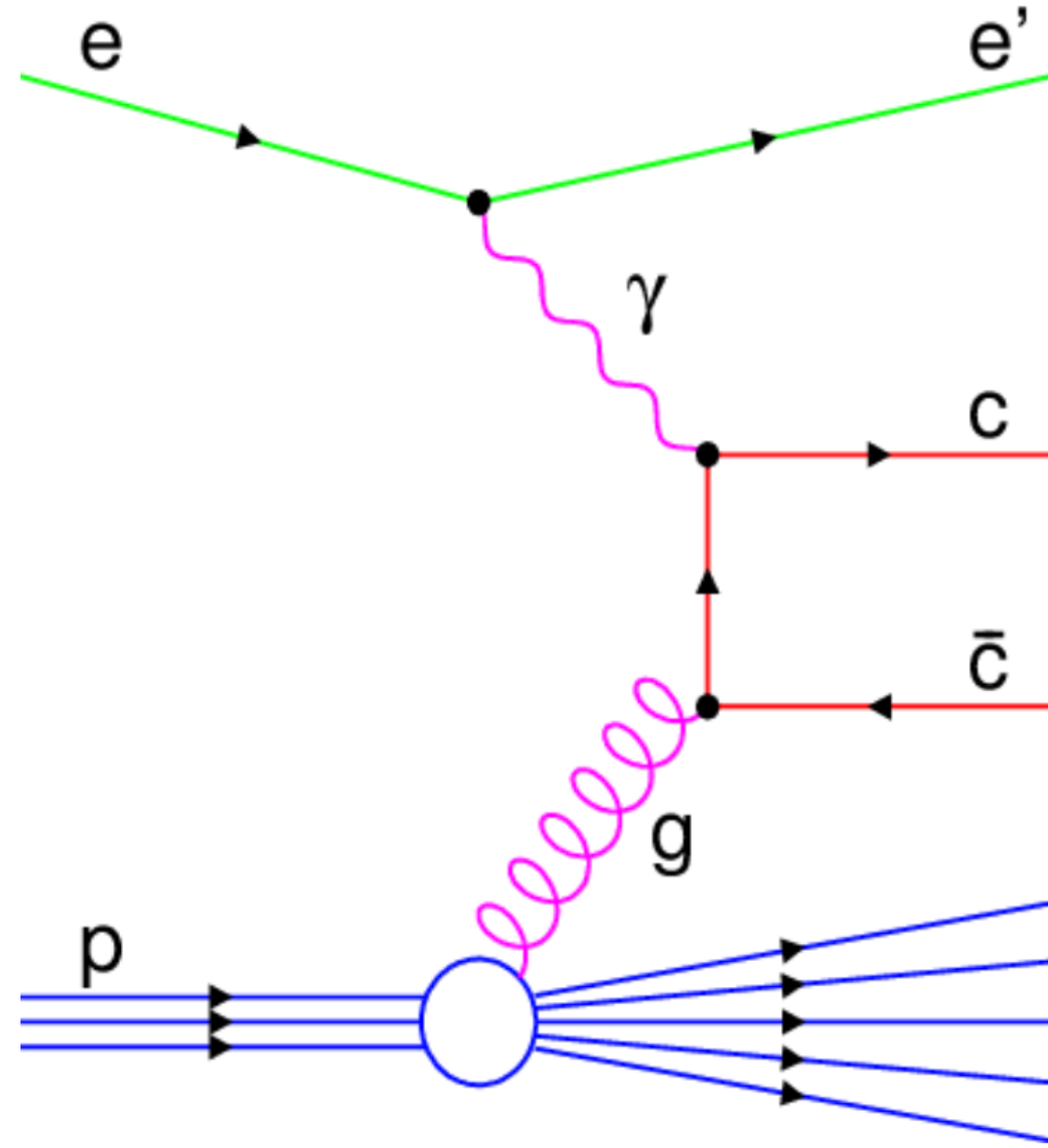
(In collaboration with Xin Dong, Yuanjing Ji, Matthew Kelsey, Nu Xu)

EIC UG Meeting Early Career Workshop, July 29-30, 2021

Outline

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Simulation setup
- ▶ Uncertainty projections on transverse asymmetries with exclusive reconstruction
- ▶ Heavy flavor tagging at the EIC
- ▶ Uncertainty projections with tagged HF hadrons
- ▶ Summary

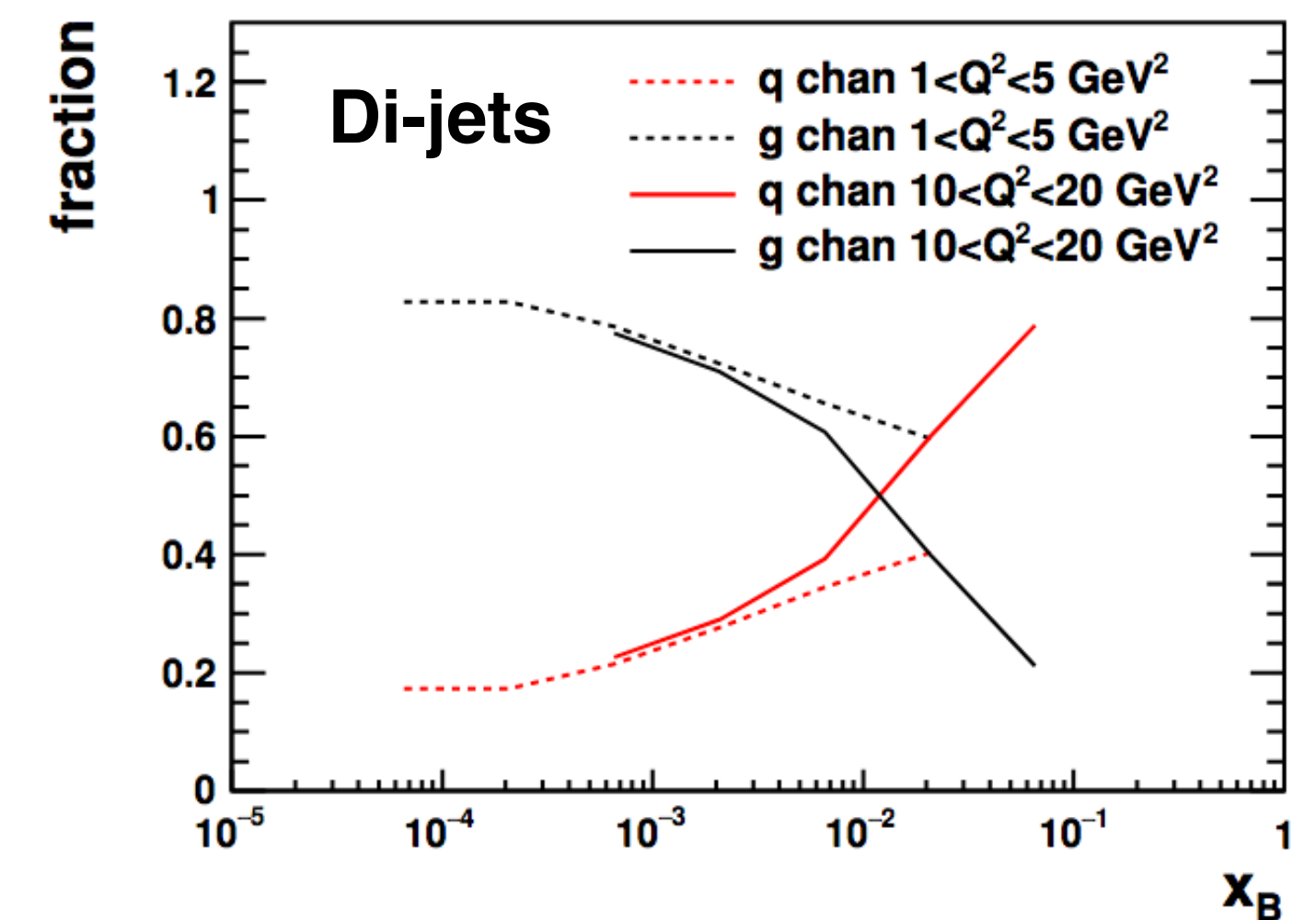
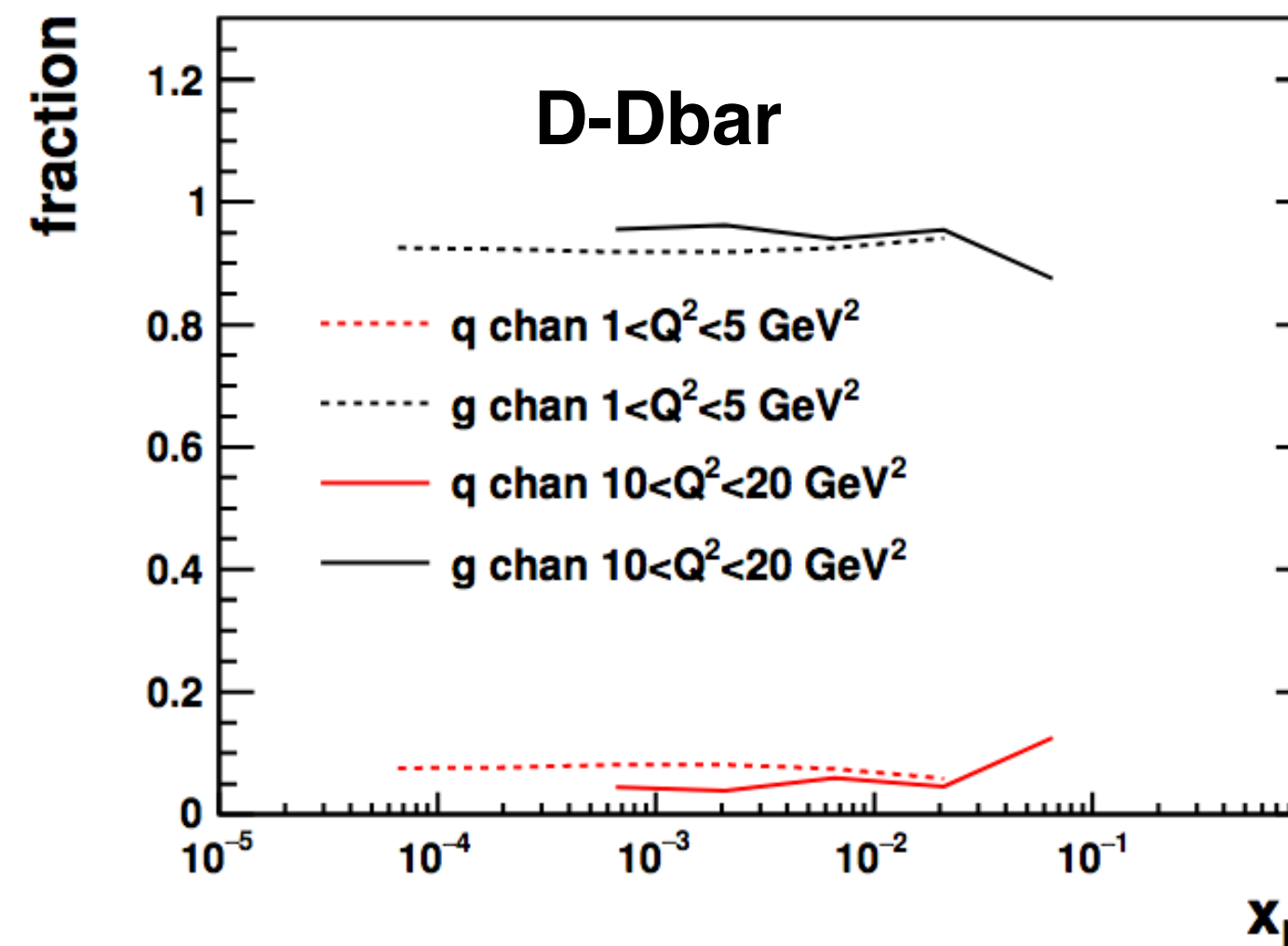
Heavy Quark Pairs as Probes of Gluon TMD



- Heavy quark production in DIS: leading order contribution from photon gluon fusion process
- Ideal to probe gluon distributions
- HQ pair production sensitive to the transverse momentum of the gluons
- Possibility to study gluon TMDs by reconstructing heavy hadron pairs at the EIC
- Gluon TMDs currently poorly constrained by experiments

- Unique sensitivity to gluon TMDs at high x_B , complementary to di-jets/di-hadrons at low x_B

L.Zheng et.al PhysRevD.98.034011



Heavy Quark Pairs as Probes of Gluon TMD

- Sivers function - correlation between proton spin and transverse momentum of parton
- Can be accessed in transversely polarized e+p (e+A) collisions
- Contributes the measured transverse single spin asymmetry

$$A_{UT}(\phi_{k_S}, k_T) = \frac{d\sigma^\uparrow(\phi_{k_S}, k_T) - d\sigma^\downarrow(\phi_{k_S}, k_T)}{d\sigma^\uparrow(\phi_{k_S}, k_T) + d\sigma^\downarrow(\phi_{k_S}, k_T)} \\ \propto \frac{\Delta^N f_{g/p^\uparrow}(x, k_\perp)}{2f_{g/p}(x, k_\perp)},$$

- TMD of linearly polarized gluons - important in determining axial charge distributions in the initial stage and thus to the chiral magnetic effects in heavy-ion collisions

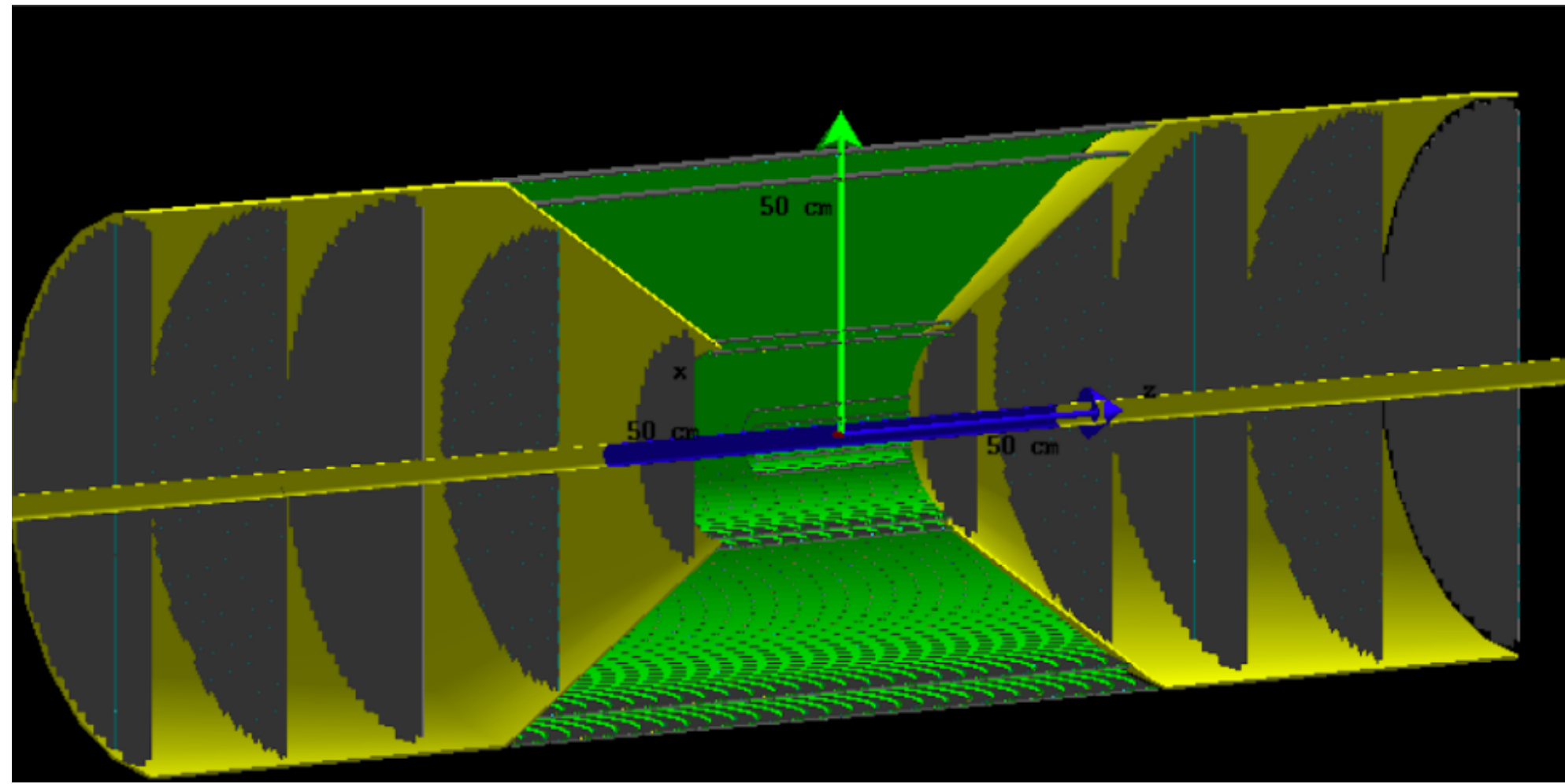
T. Lappi, S. Schlichting Phys Rev D. 97. 034034 (2017)

- Can be accessed in unpolarized e+p (e+A) collisions

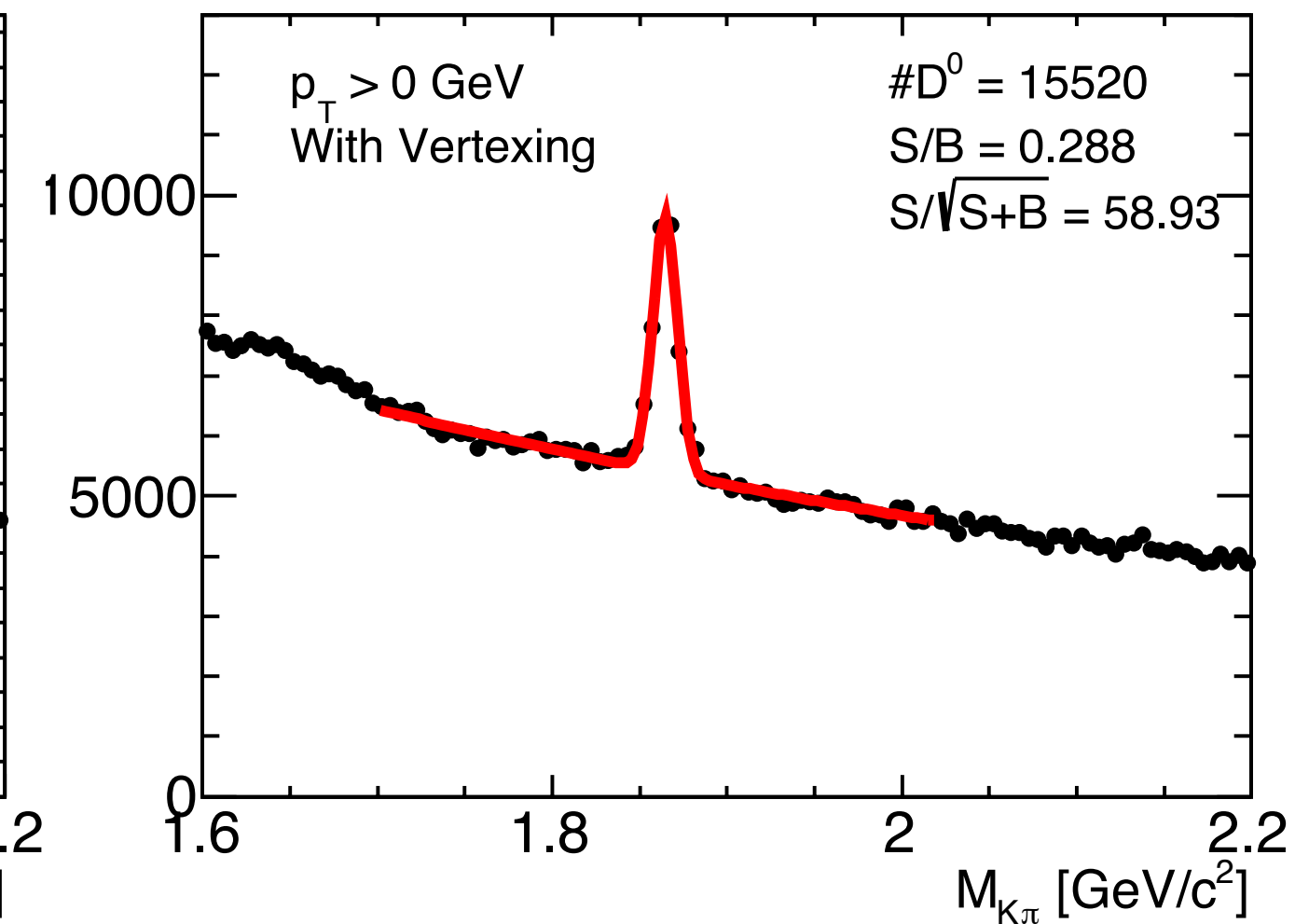
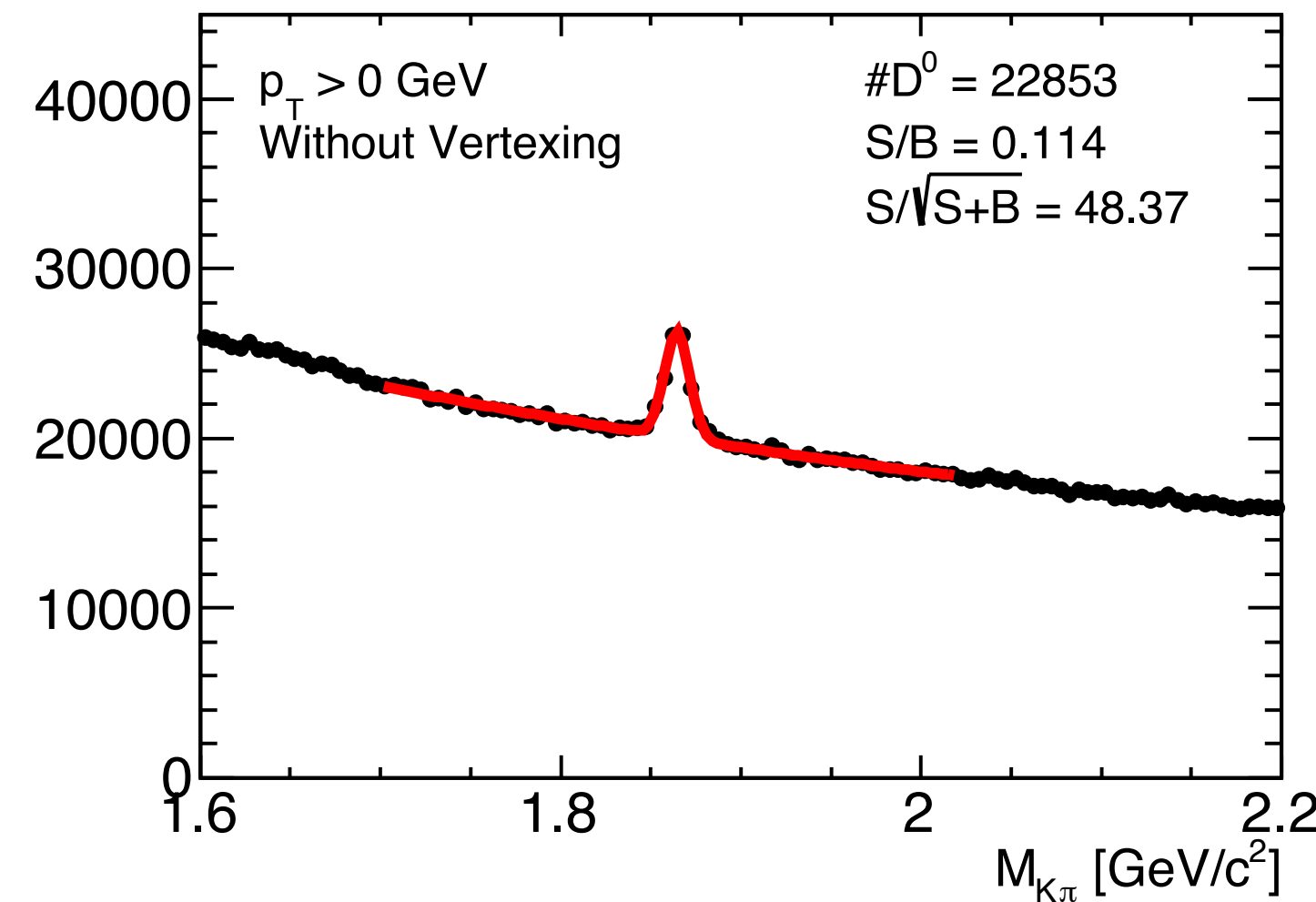
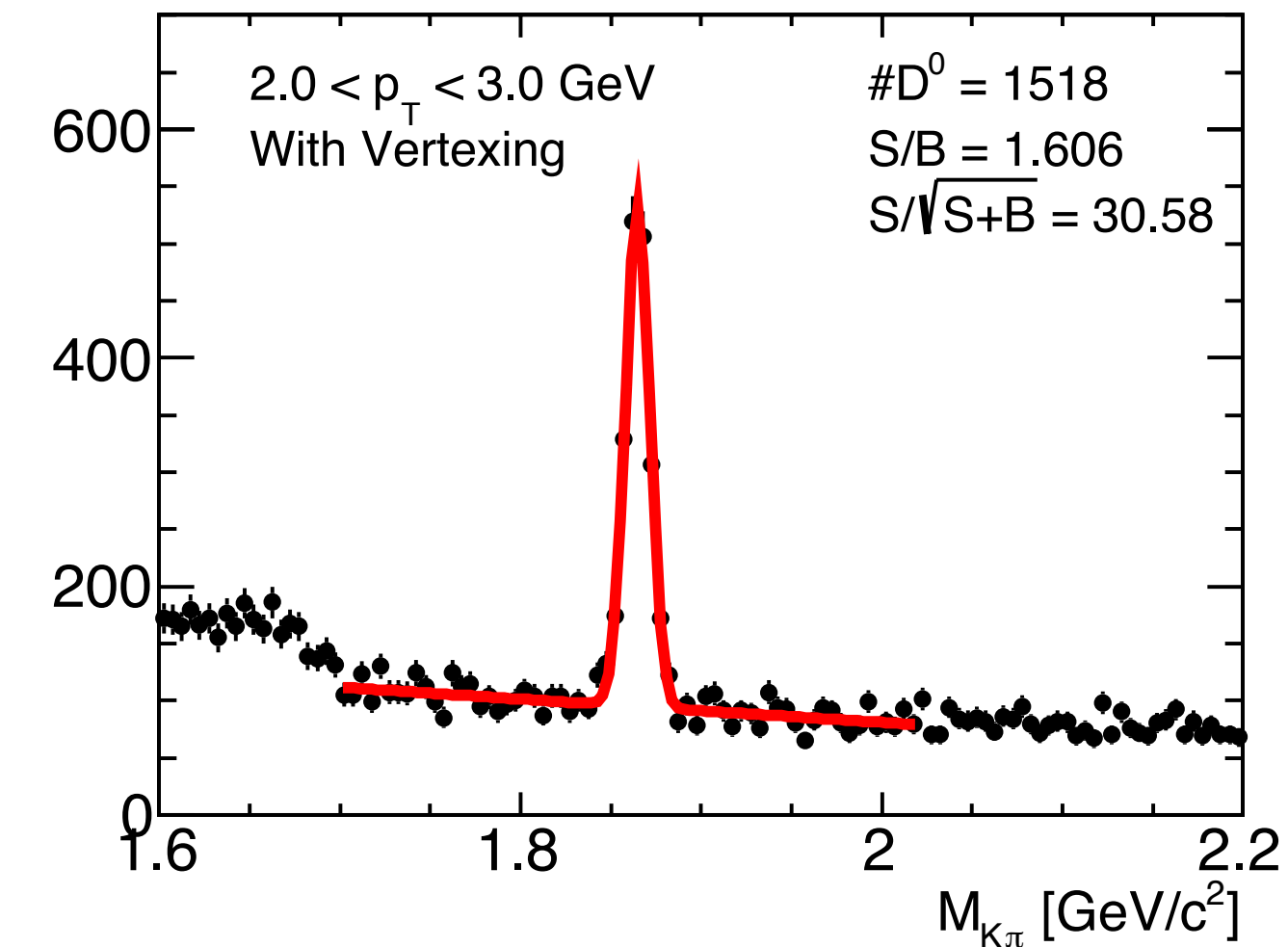
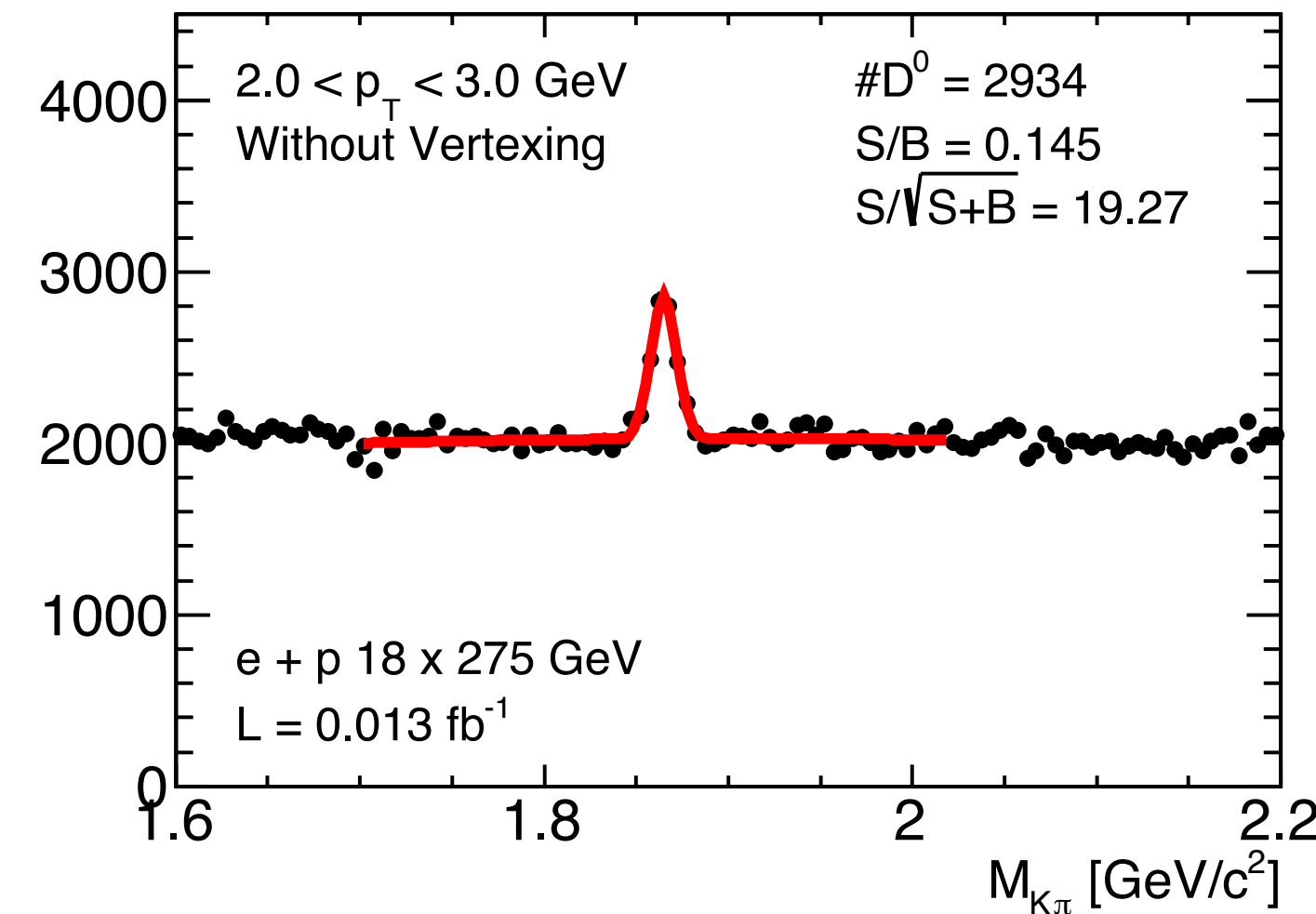
$$|\langle \cos 2\phi_T \rangle| = \frac{\mathbf{q}_T^2}{2M^2} \frac{|h_1^{\perp g}(x, \mathbf{p}_T^2)|}{f_1^g(x, \mathbf{p}_T^2)} \frac{|\mathcal{B}_0^{eg \rightarrow eQ\bar{Q}}|}{\mathcal{A}_0^{eg \rightarrow eQ\bar{Q}}}$$

ϕ_T - azimuthal angle of the HQ hadron pair momentum

PYTHIA and EIC Simulation Setup

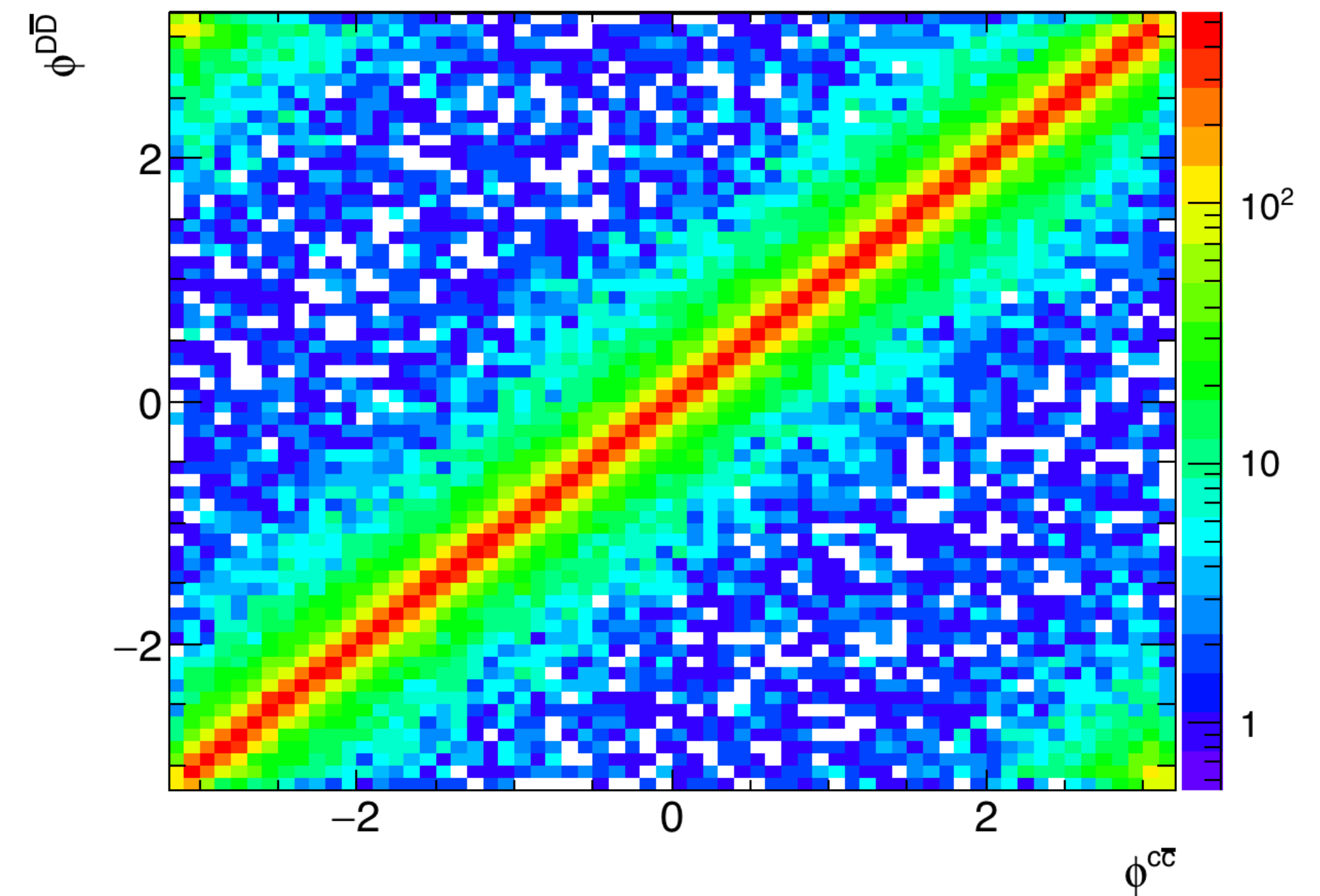
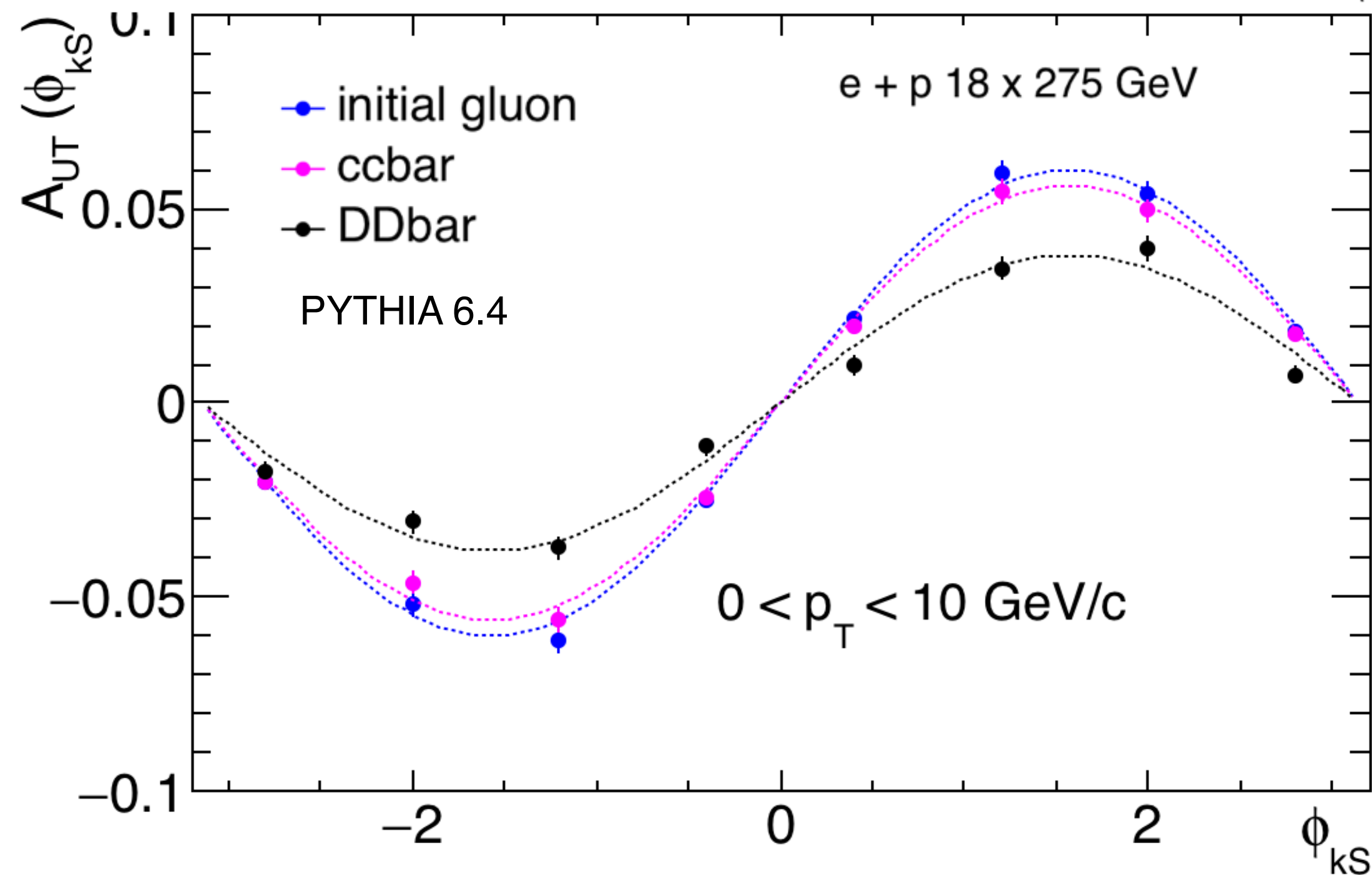


- Pythia6 EIC tune (<https://eic.github.io/software/pythia6.html>)
- All-silicon tracker design composed of MAPS sensors
- 3x2 barrel layers within $|\eta| < 1$
- Five disks in forward and backward regions each, with coverage $1 < |\eta| < 3$
- Tracking specifications as in EIC YR Det.Matrix: *arXiv:2102.08337*



- Signal significance improves greatly with vertexing cuts

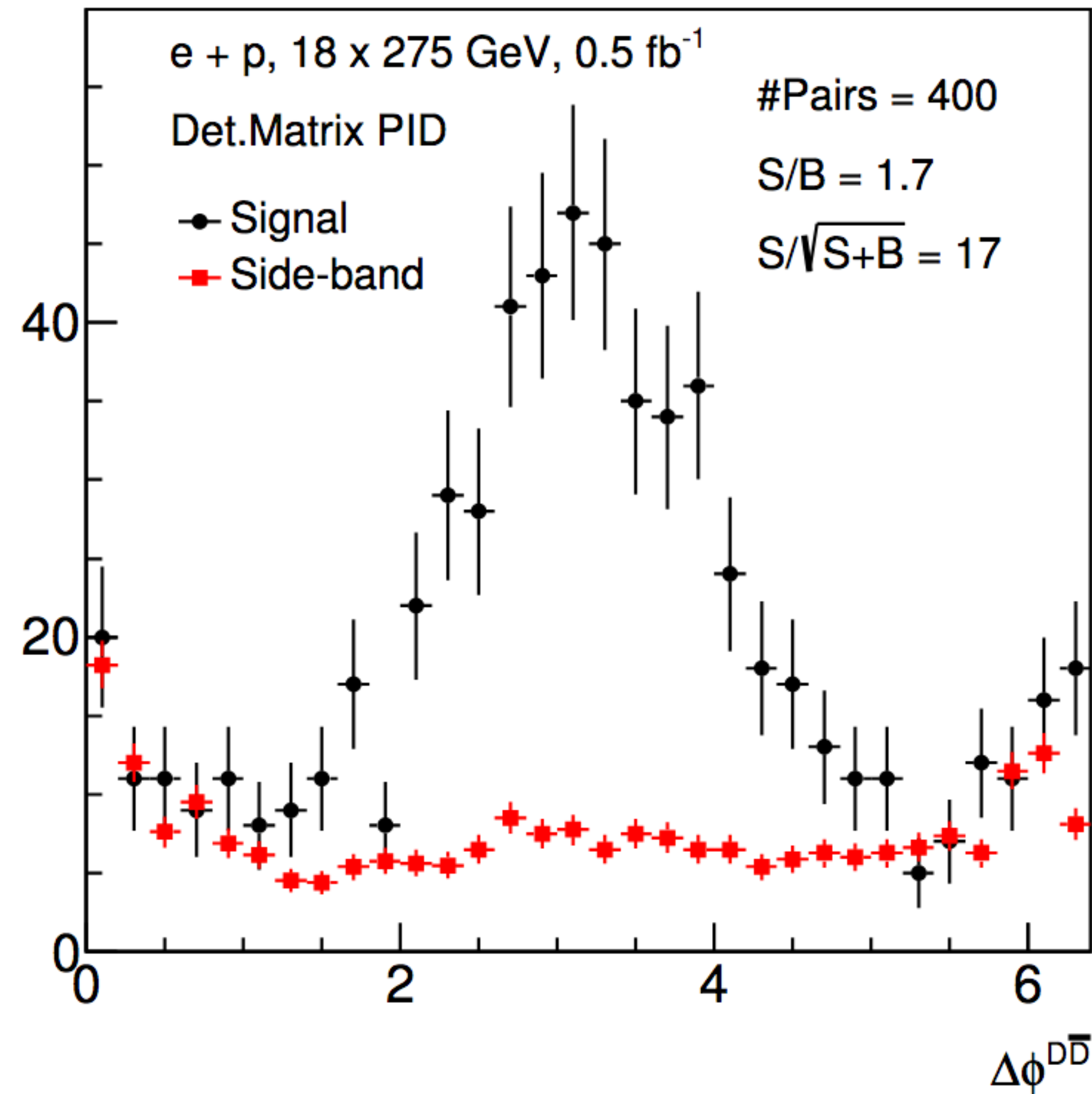
Correlations between Partonic and Hadronic Stages



- Hadronization doesn't cause much decorrelation in angular distributions
- Azimuthal correlations are preserved to the final state

Input A_{UT} corresponding to 10% of the positivity bound from L.Zheng et.al PhysRevD.98.034011

D⁰ Meson Pair Reconstruction



Signal: Unlike sign Kπ pairs within 3σ of D⁰ mass peak

Background: Unlike sign Kπ pairs outside 6σ of D⁰ mass peak

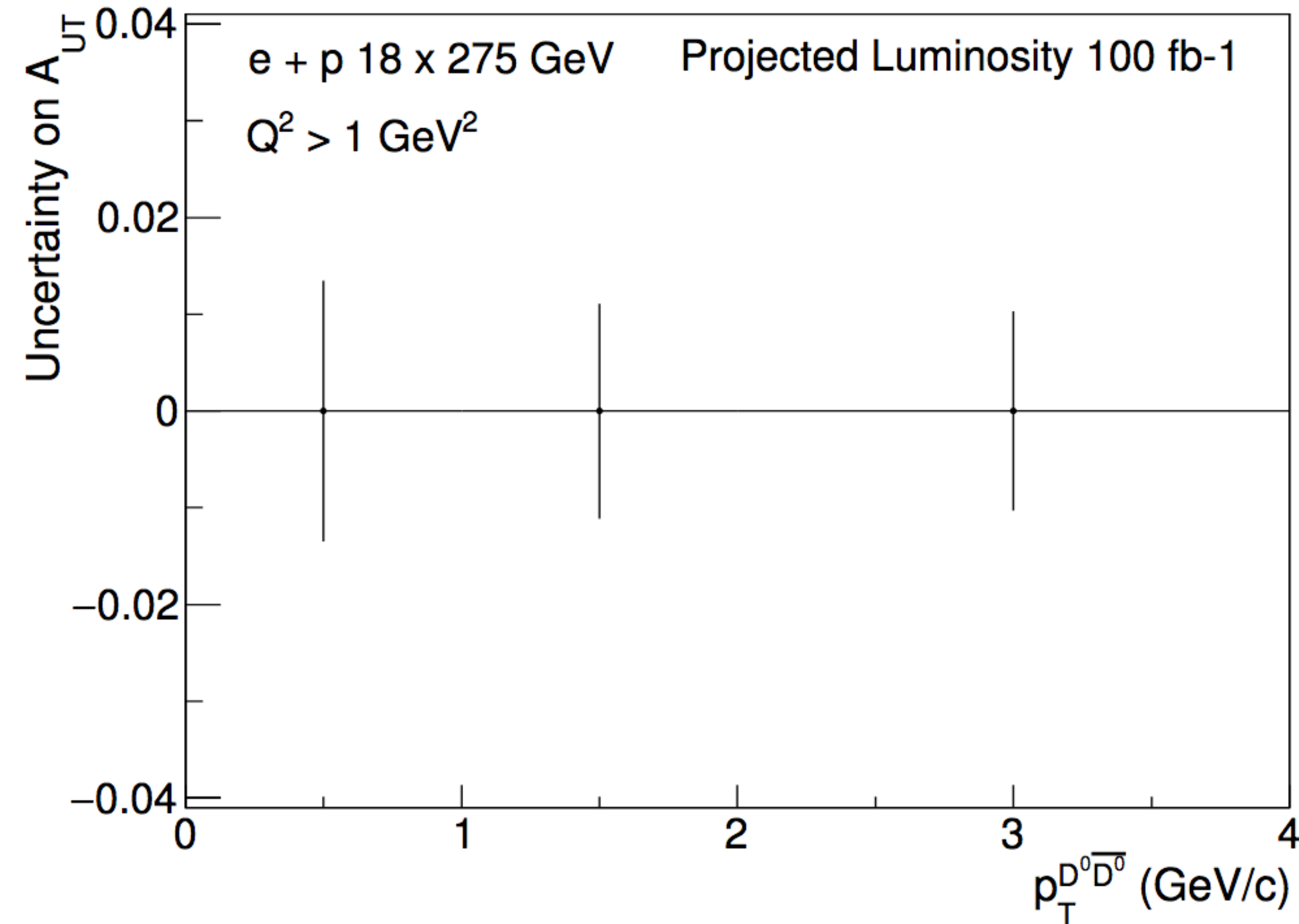
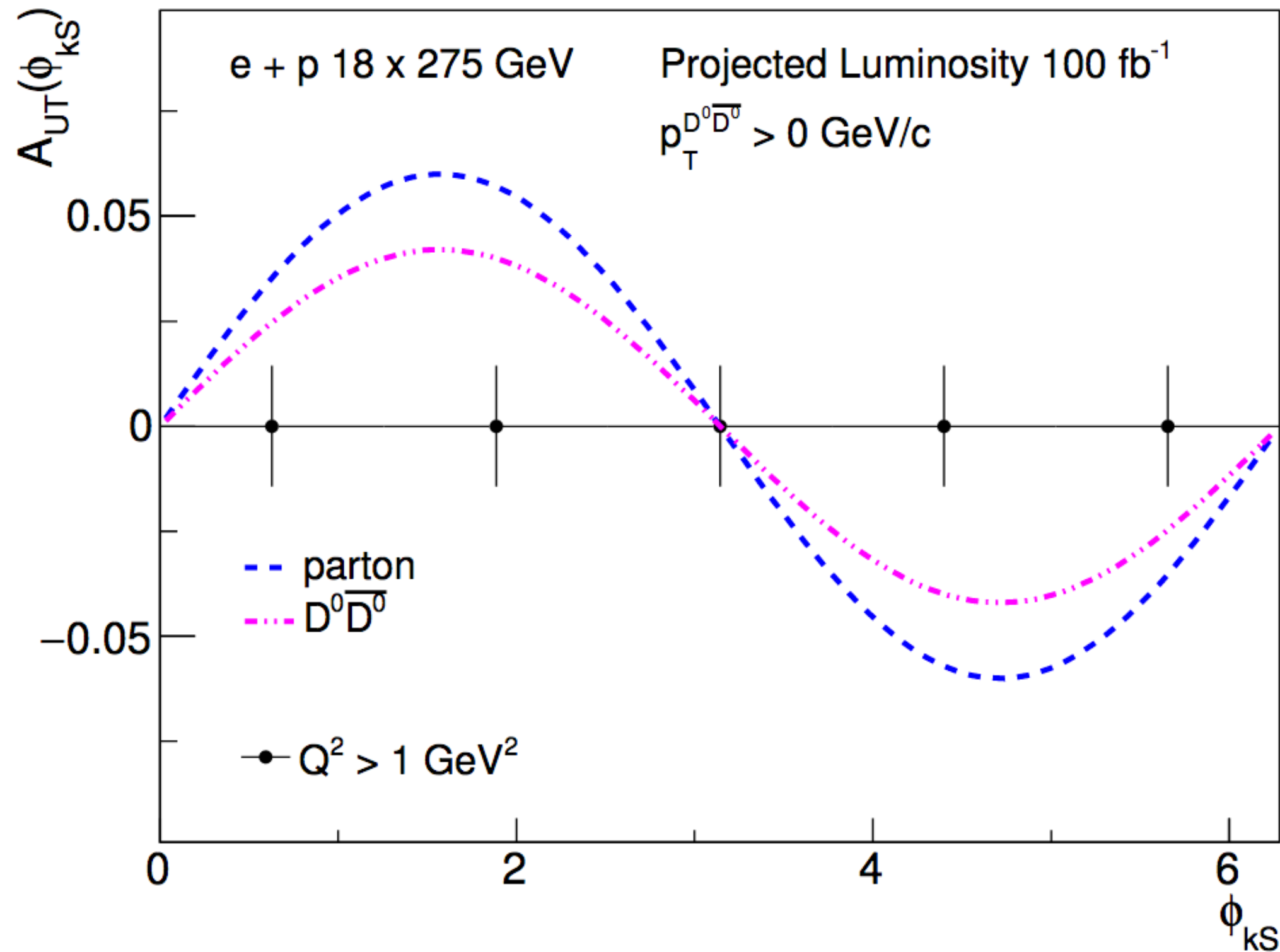
Daughter tracks kinematic cuts:

$$p_T > 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c$$

$$|\eta| < 3.0$$

- Good signal to background ratio and signal significance for D meson pair reconstruction

Statistical Uncertainty Projections



Signal
projections
from:

Sivers:
L.Zheng et.al
PhysRevD.
98.034011

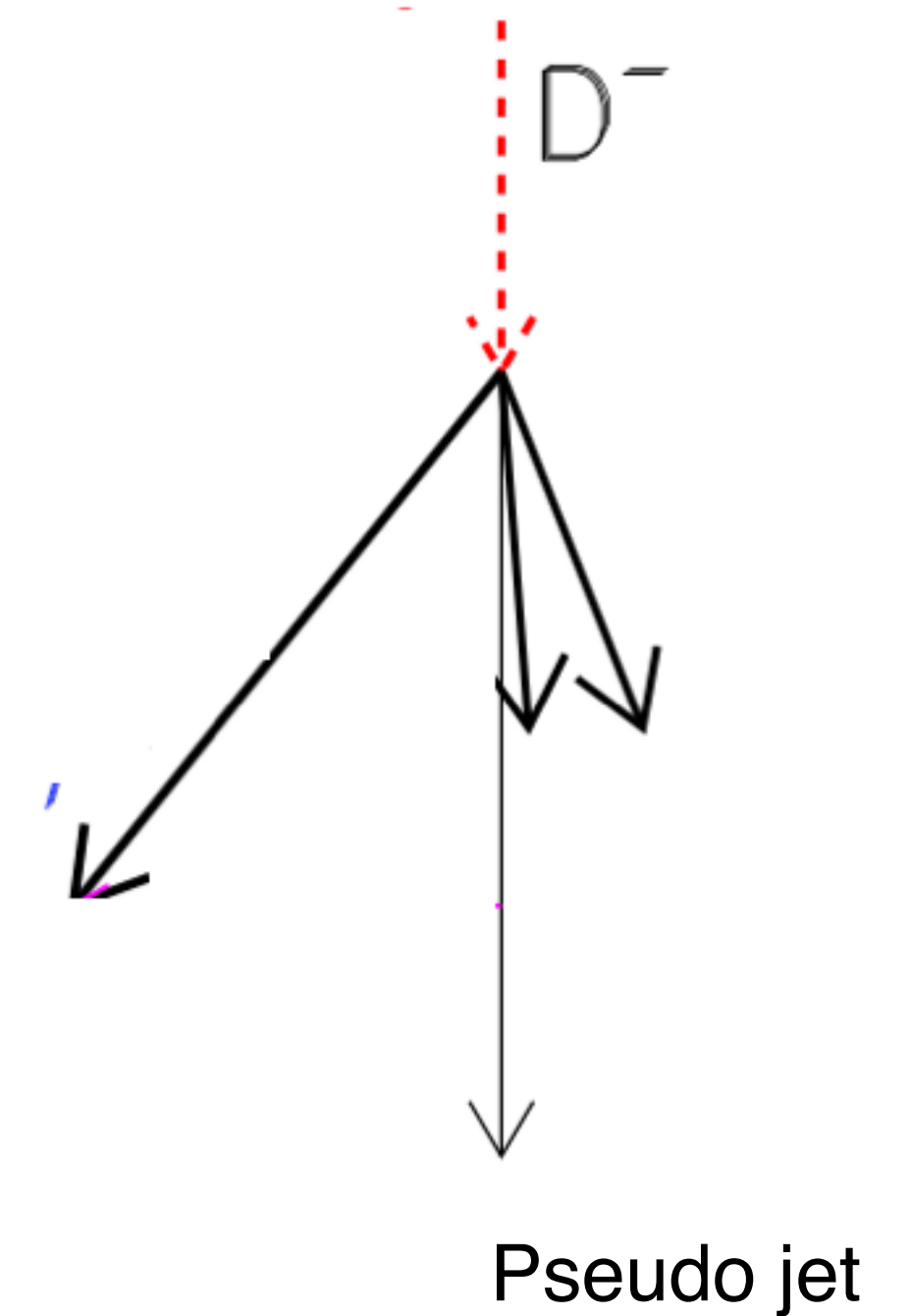
LP TMD:
Daniël Boer
EIC YR WG
presentation

- Uncertainty projections vs phi and p_T
- Projected uncertainty on $\langle A_{UT} \rangle$ is 0.6% (7σ for a signal of 10% positivity bound). Proton beam polarization of 70% is assumed
- Projected uncertainty on $\langle \cos(2\phi) \rangle$ is 0.4%

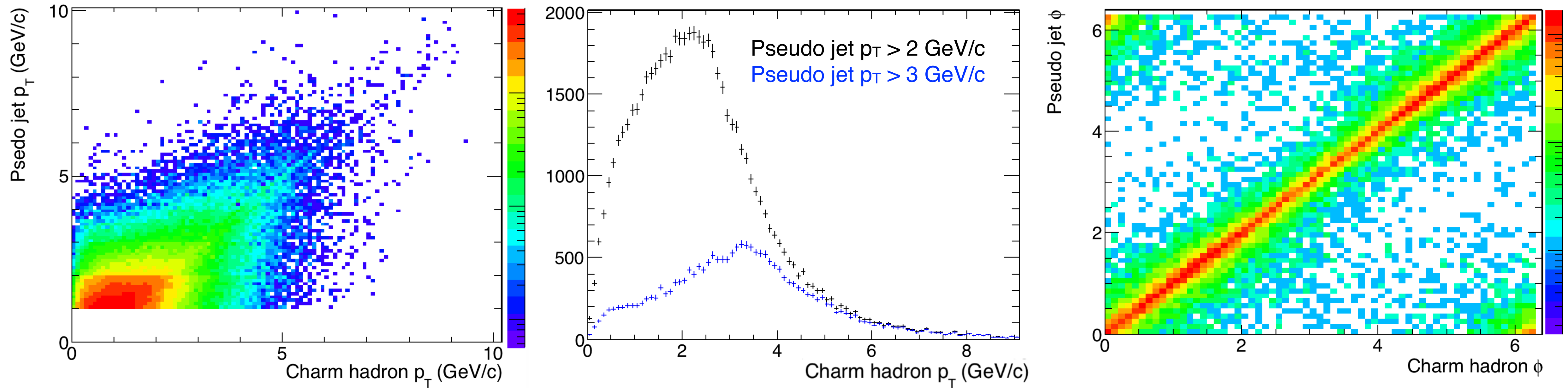
Heavy Flavor Tagging

- Exclusive reconstruction suffers from low branching ratios, $\sim 3\%$ for $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$
- So can access only $< 1\%$ of all D meson pairs even with a perfect detector
- Can we tag HF hadrons (or jets) with good efficiency and purity?

- Use Fastjet package for clustering
- Anti- k_T jets with $R = 1.0$
- Looking at reconstructed pseudo jets with $p_{T,\text{jet}} > 1.0 \text{ GeV}/c$; track $p_T > 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c$
- For truth tagging, if a HF decay track is present in a pseudo jet, tag it HF jet
- Simulation set up same as for exclusive reconstruction study

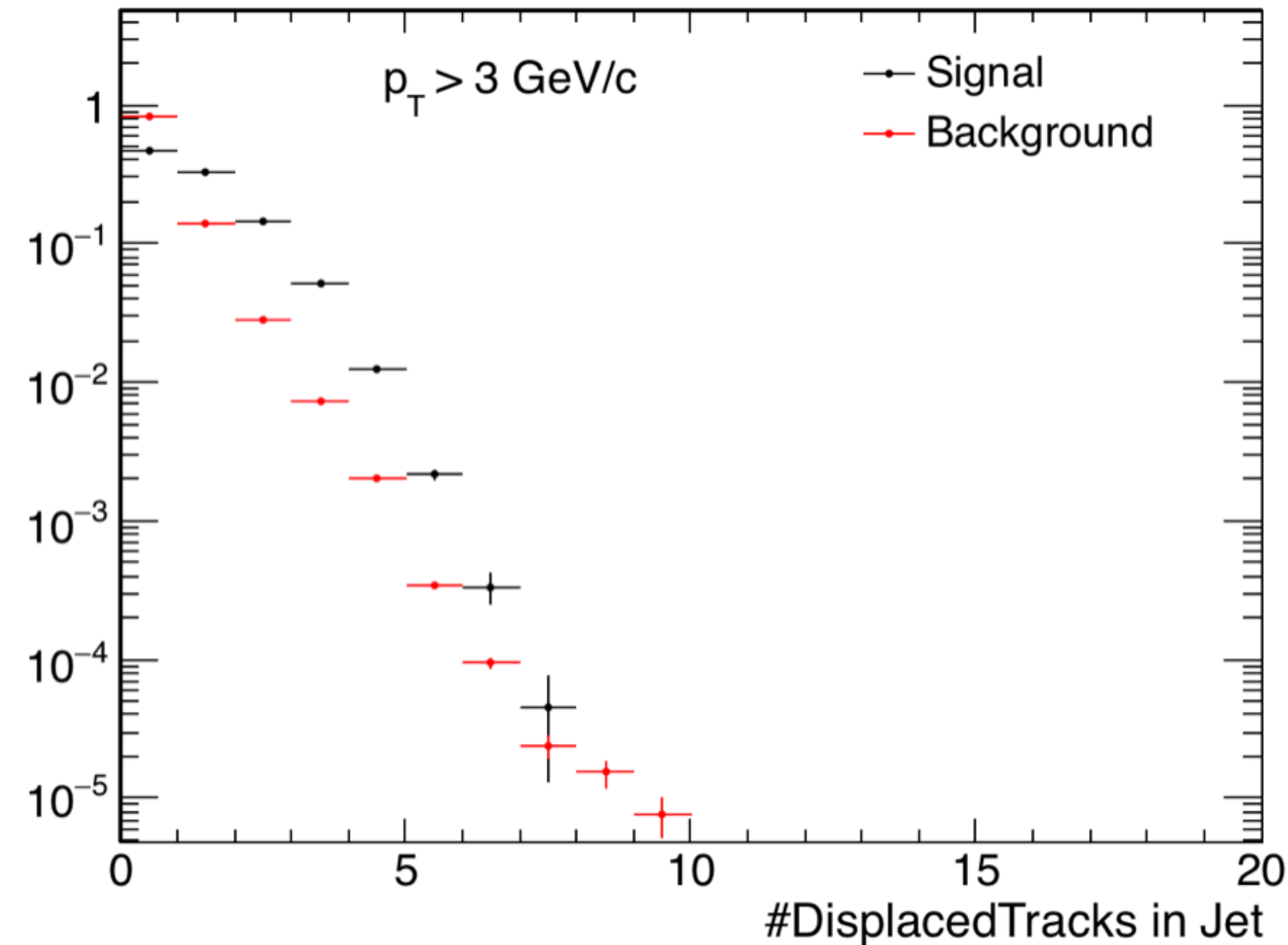
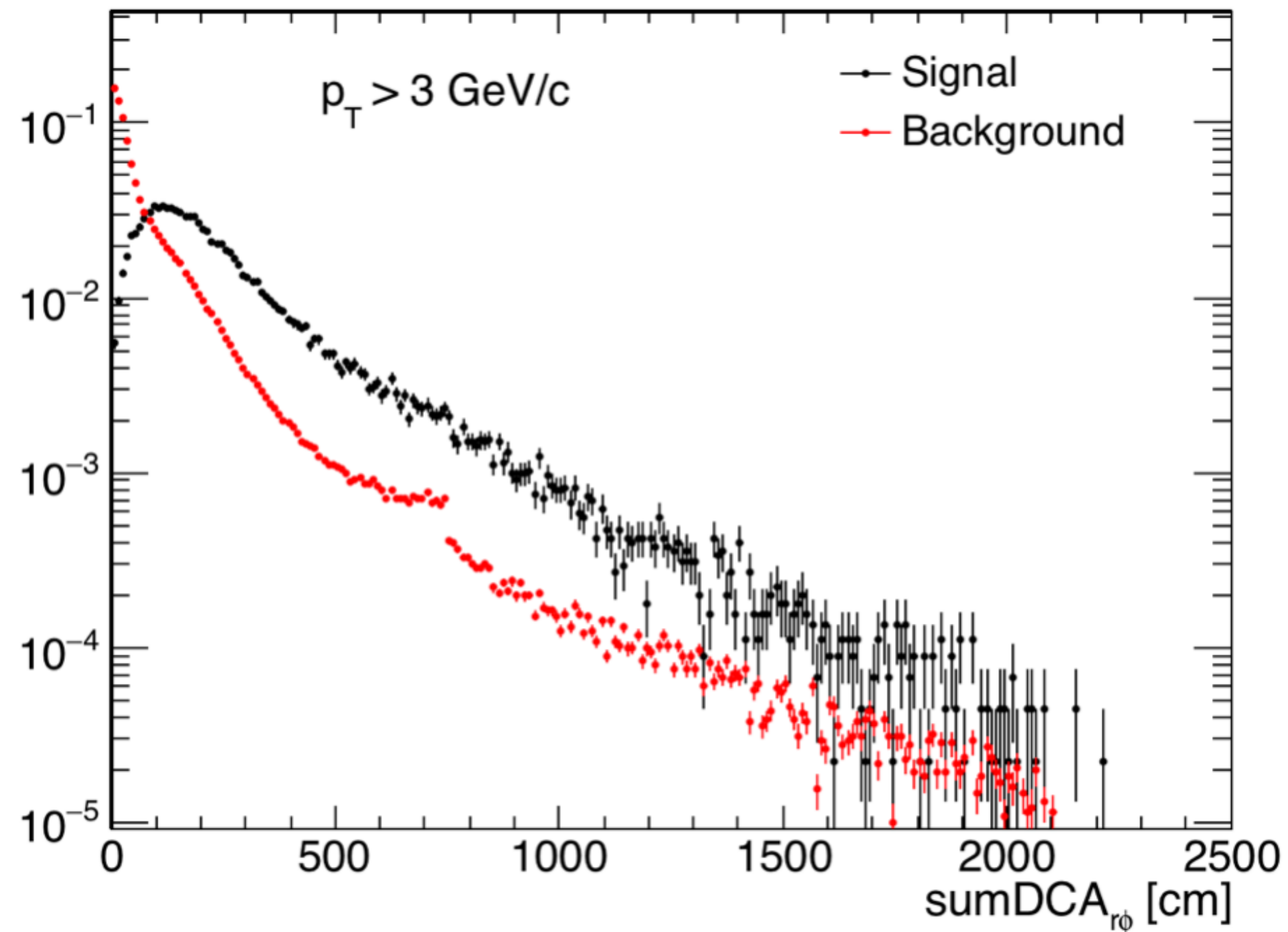


Correlations with Truth



- Very good correlation between truth and reconstructed variables
- Good correlation in p_T above pseudo jet p_T 2 GeV/c
- Azimuthal angles tightly correlated

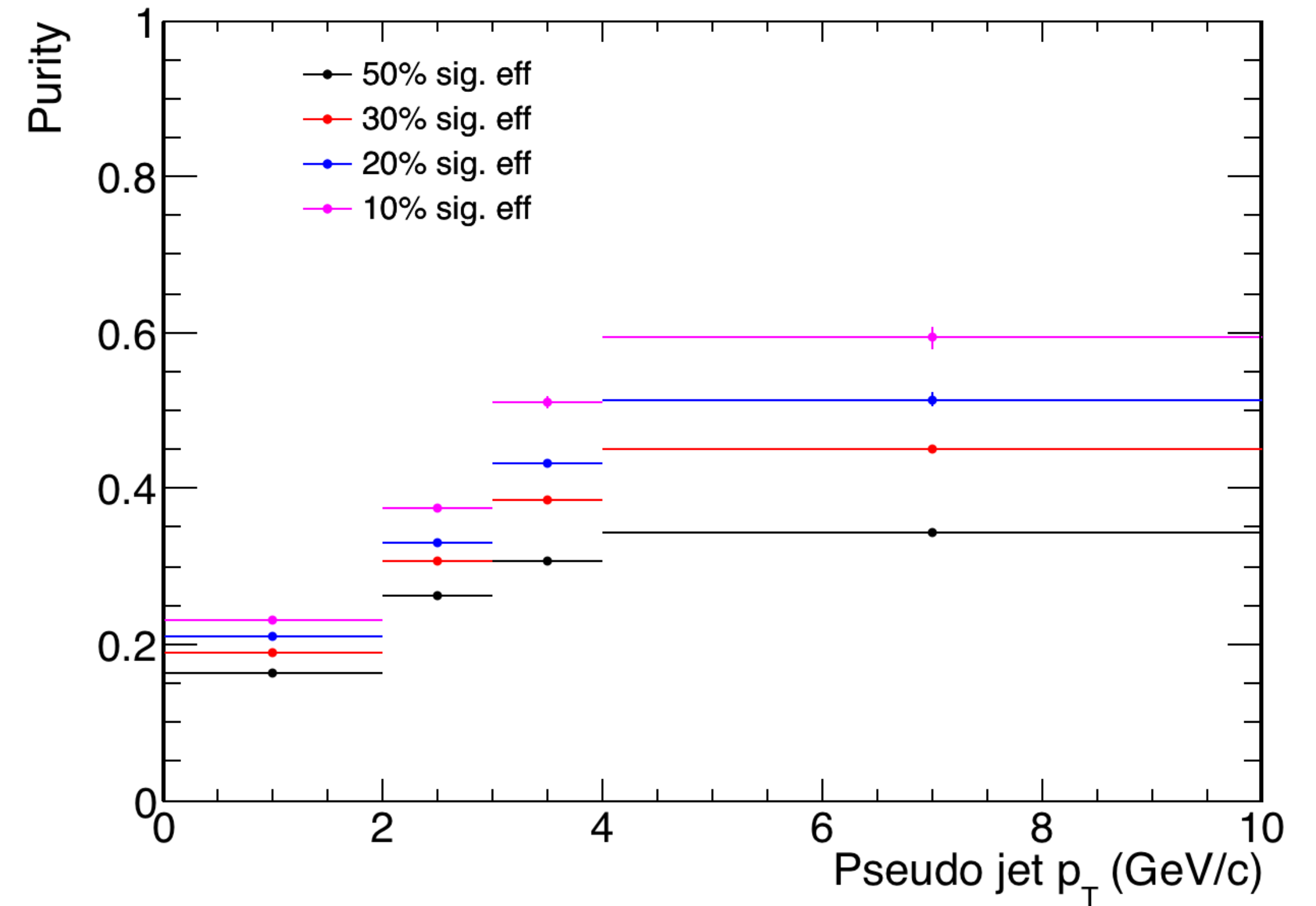
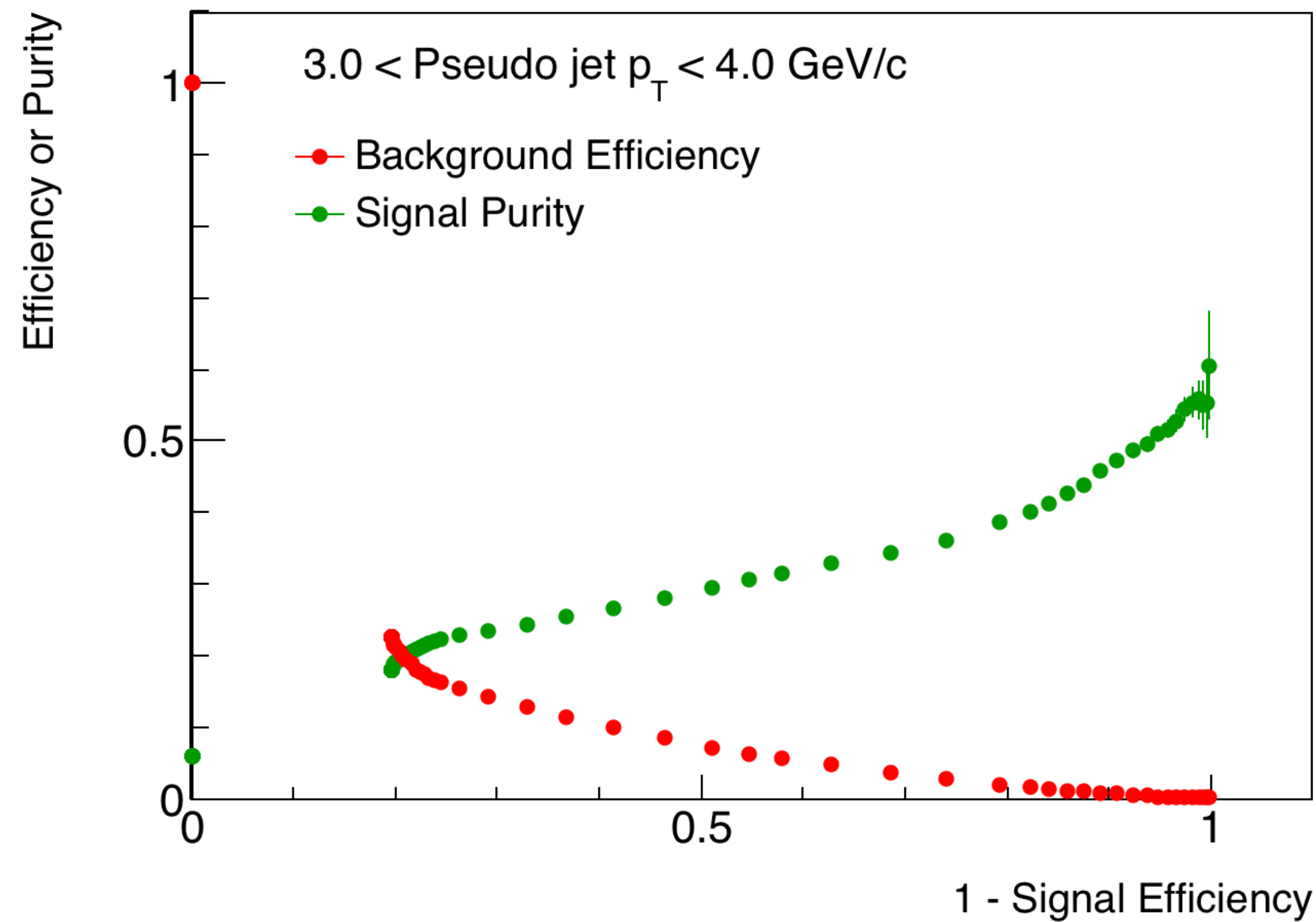
Topological Tagging of HF Decays



- Variables used for tagging
 - Sum DCA of 3 most displaced tracks
 - DCA of most displaced track
 - Number of displaced tracks with a minimum DCA cut
 - Avg pair DCA of 3 most displaced tracks
- Combined using Boosted Decision Trees

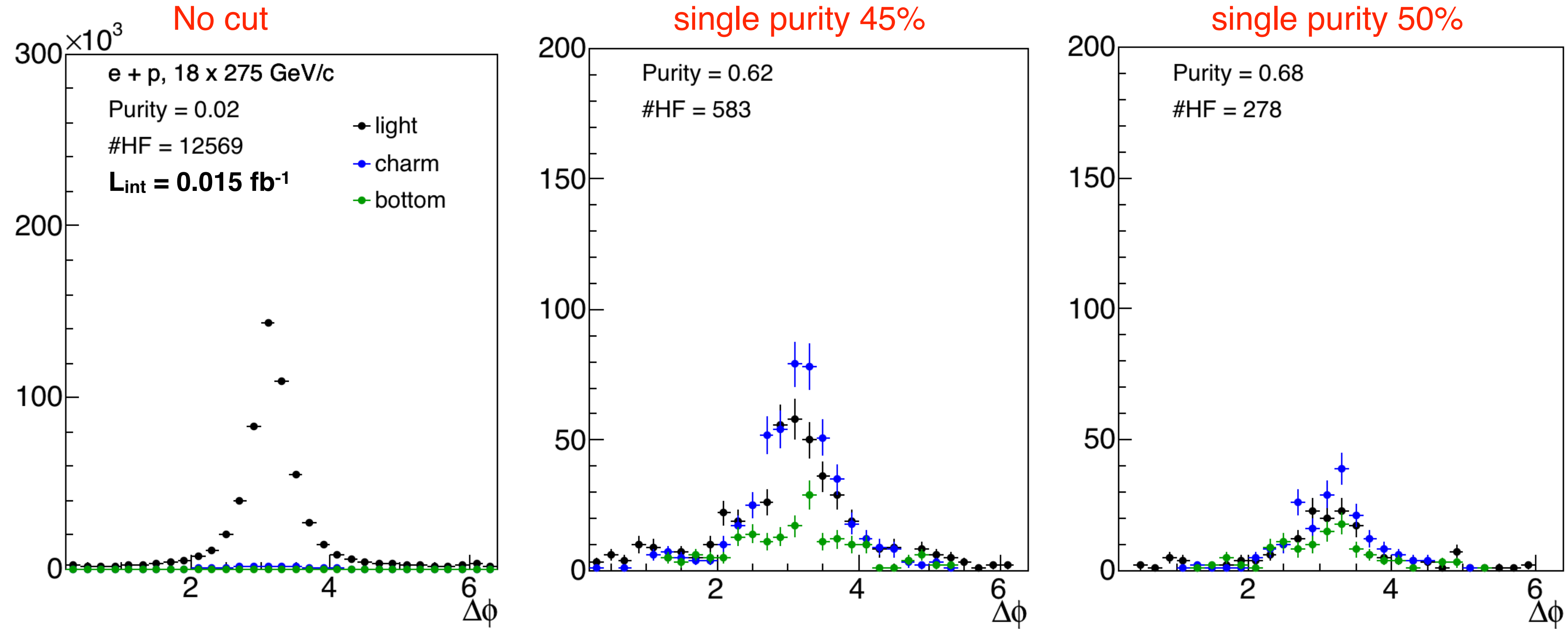
- All topological variables in the transverse plane

Tagging Performance



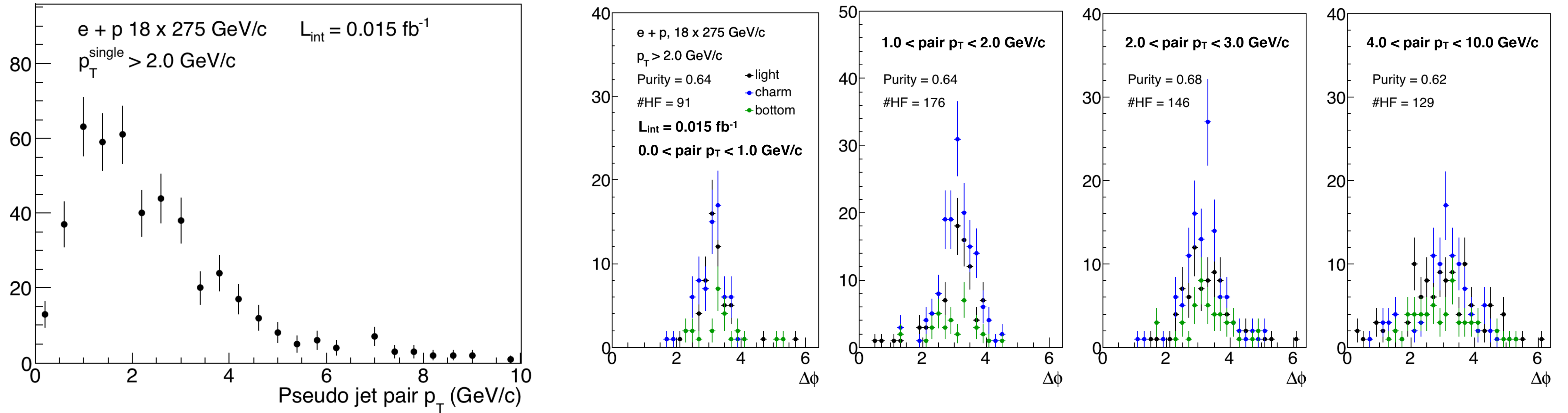
- Above 50% purity for $p_T > 3$ GeV/c with $\sim 20\%$ signal efficiency
- Signal purity improves significantly compared to without tagging cuts

Tagged HF Pair



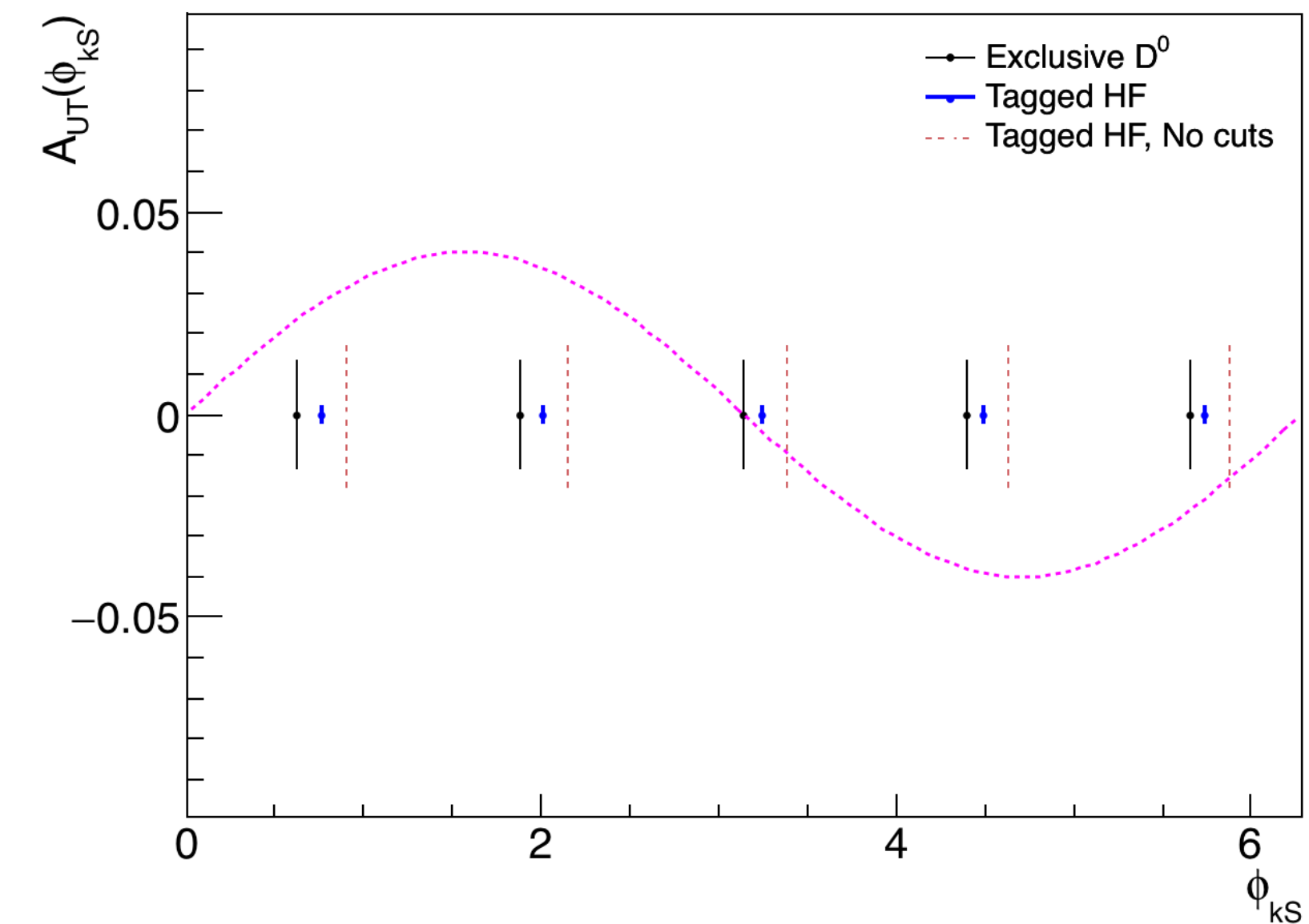
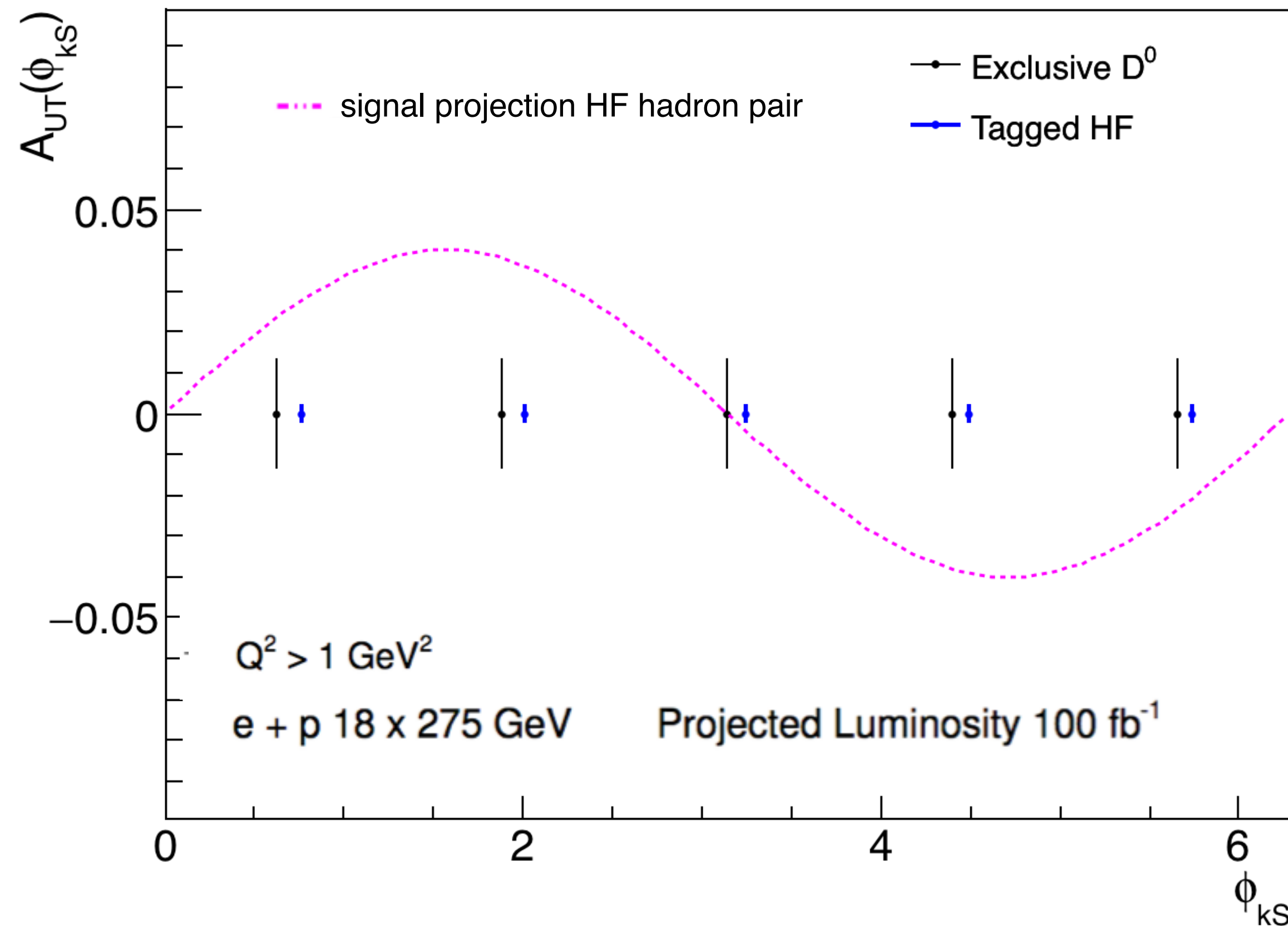
- Proportion of HF hadron pairs can be significantly improved by tagging
- Purity increases from $\sim 2\%$ to $\sim 70\%$

Tagged HF Pair Kinematics



- Can cover pair p_T down to zero, good purity in all pair p_T ranges

Uncertainty projections



• About a factor of 6 reduction in uncertainties

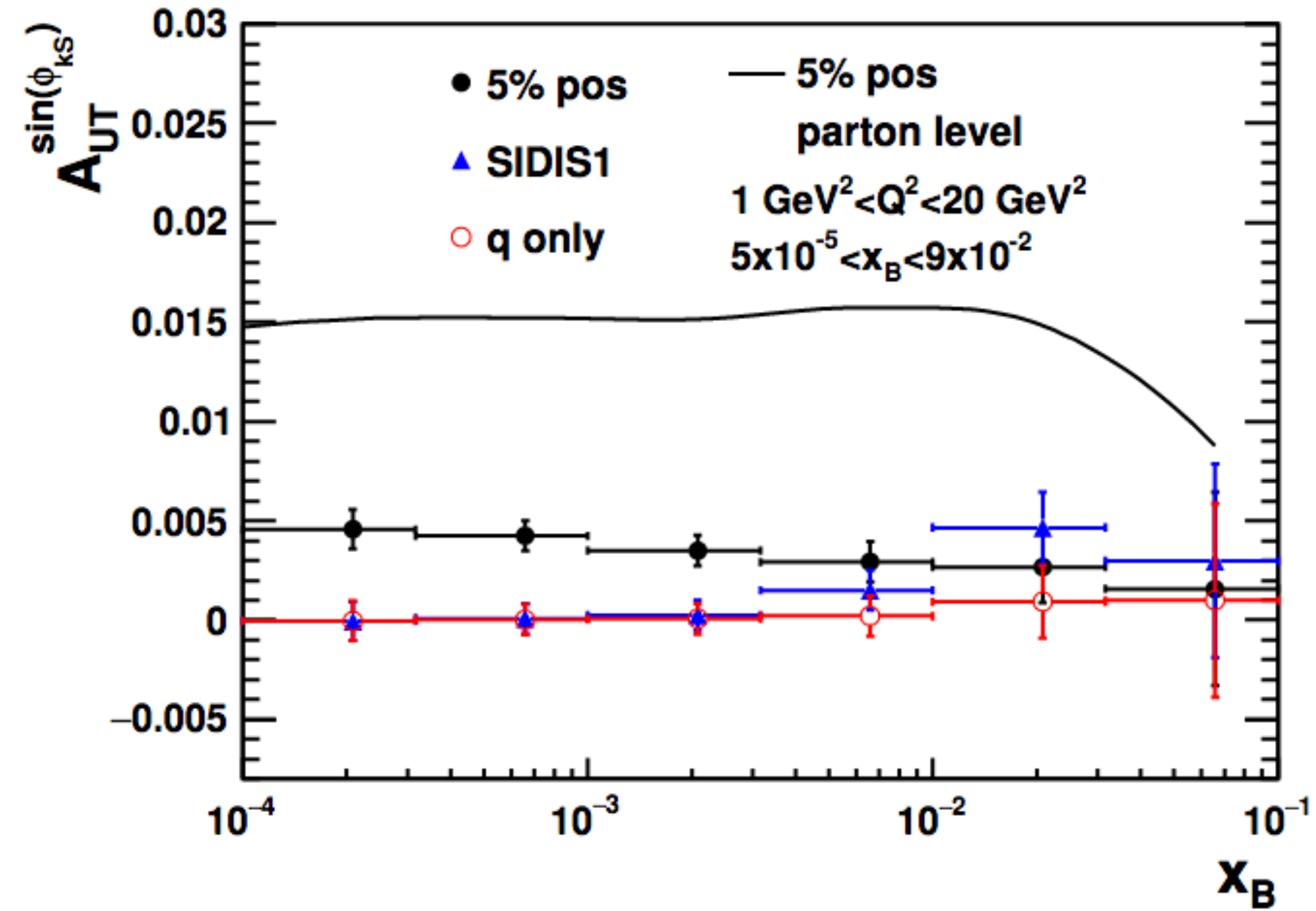
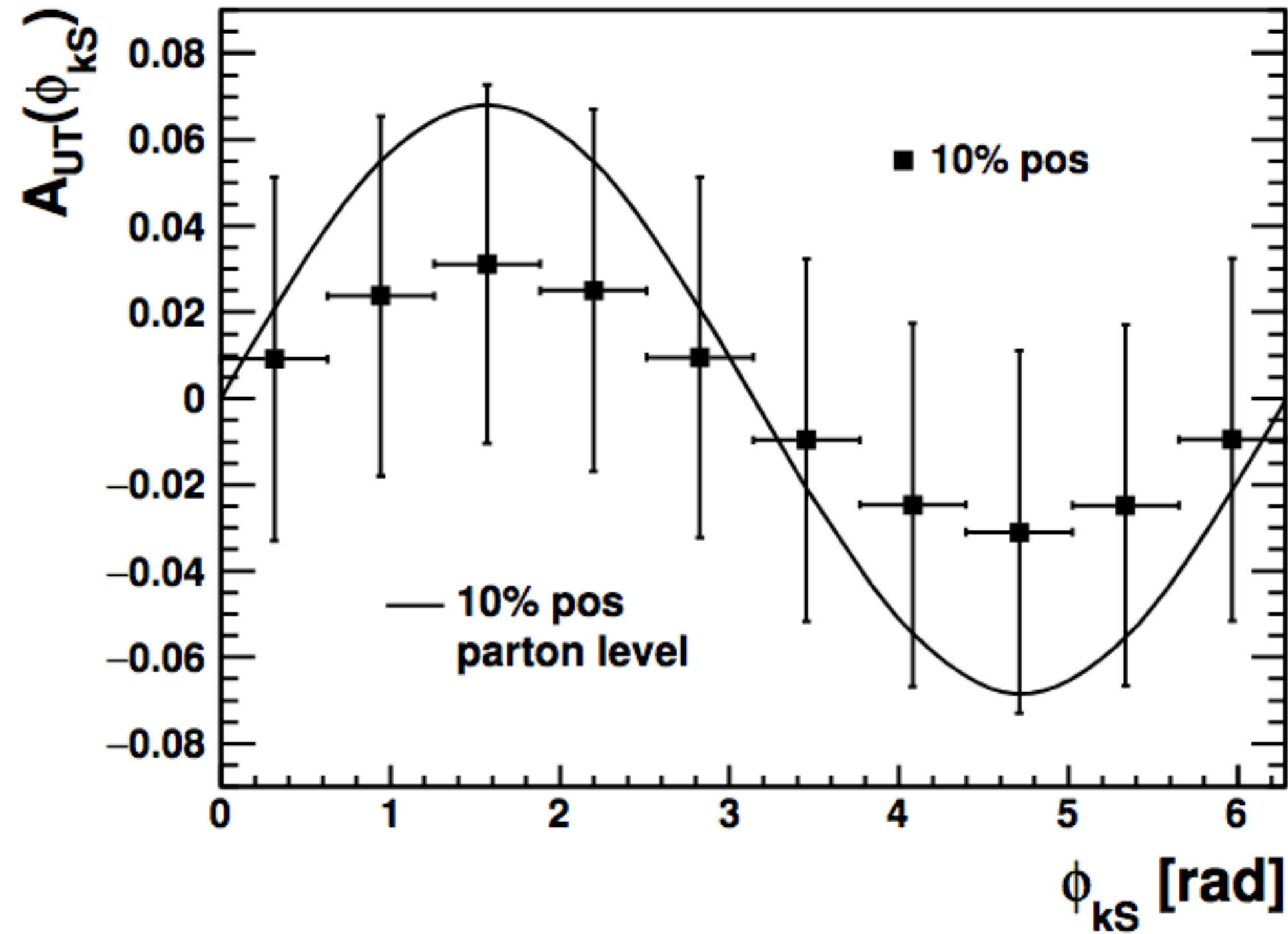
- $A_{UT}^{\text{meas}} = (N_{\text{hf}}A_{UT}^{\text{hf}} + N_{\text{ch}}A_{UT}^{\text{ch}})/(N_{\text{hf}} + N_{\text{ch}})$
- Gluon contribution to A_{UT}^{hf} much larger than for A_{UT}^{ch} . Quark contribution to either is small
- Since A_{UT}^{ch} is small and purity is large ($\sim 70\%$), ignore the second term on numerator
- $A_{UT}^{\text{meas}} = (N_{\text{hf}}A_{UT}^{\text{hf}})/(N_{\text{hf}} + N_{\text{ch}})$; $A_{UT}^{\text{hf}} = A_{UT}^{\text{meas}}/\text{purity}/\text{Polarization}$
- Uncertainty on $A_{UT}^{\text{hf}} = \text{Uncertainty on } A_{UT}^{\text{meas}}/\text{purity}/\text{Polarization}$

Summary and Outlook

- Heavy quark pair production offers an unique opportunity to study gluon TMDs at the EIC
- An all-silicon tracking detector design with MAPS allows good secondary vertex resolution - crucial for charm hadron reconstruction and tagging
- Exclusive reconstruction: Projected uncertainty on $\langle A_{UT} \rangle \sim 0.6\%$
- Topological tagging of HF hadron decays can be done with good purity and efficiency
- HF pair signal purity can be improved substantially, from $\sim 2\%$ to $\sim 70\%$
- Uncertainty projections on $\langle A_{UT} \rangle$ reduce by a factor of 6 compared to exclusive reconstruction
- Will allow first direct measurements of gluon TMDs
- Pair tagging with good purity will benefit gluon transverse momentum dependent measurements

Back Up

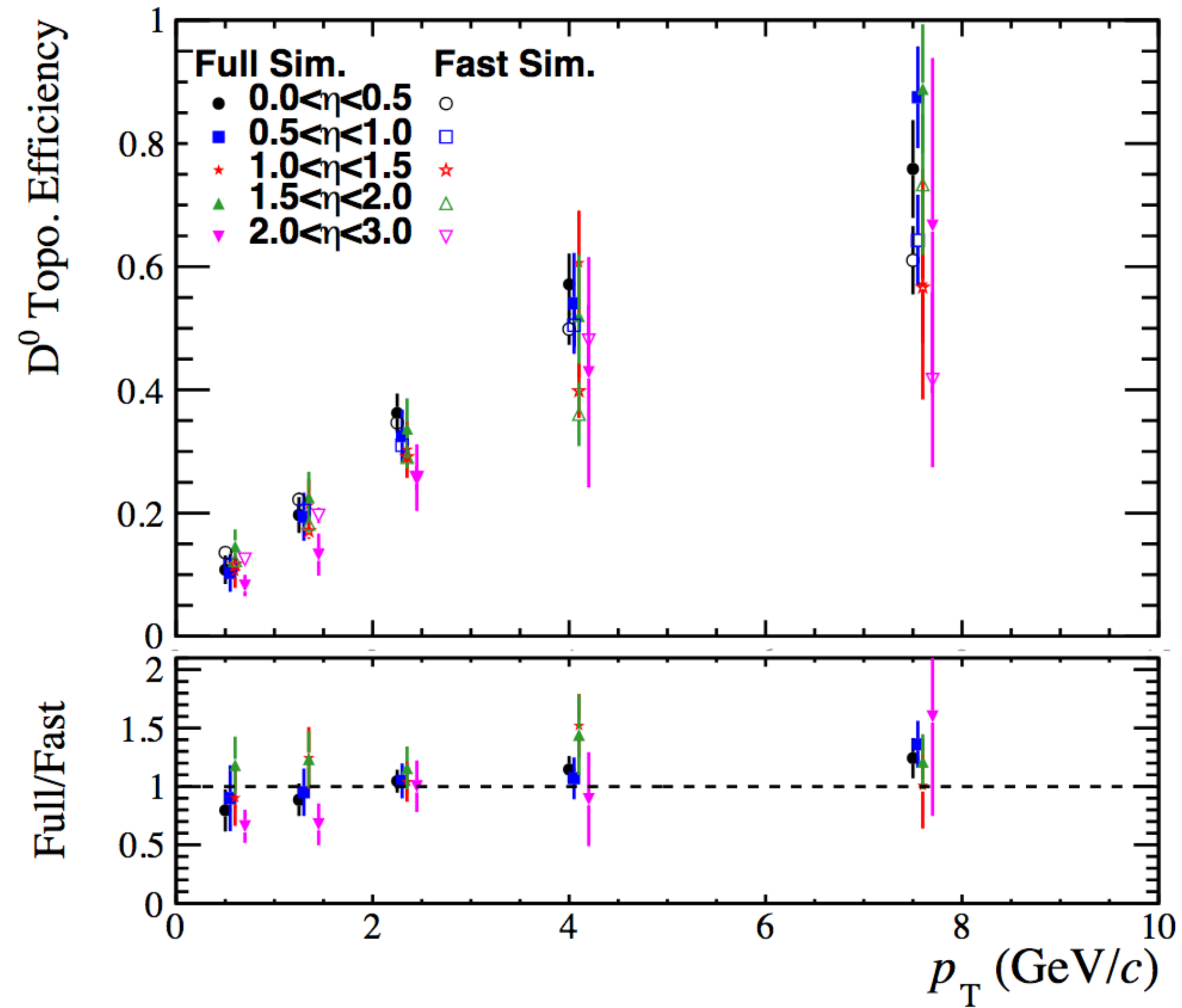
Uncertainty projections



L.Zheng et.al
PhysRevD.98.034011

- Quark contribution to A_{UT} is small
- Gluon contribution (assuming 10 or 5% of positivity bound) is large for charm hadrons ($\sim 3\%$)
- Gluon contribution is smaller for charged hadrons ($\sim 0.7\%$ at $x_B = 0.005$)

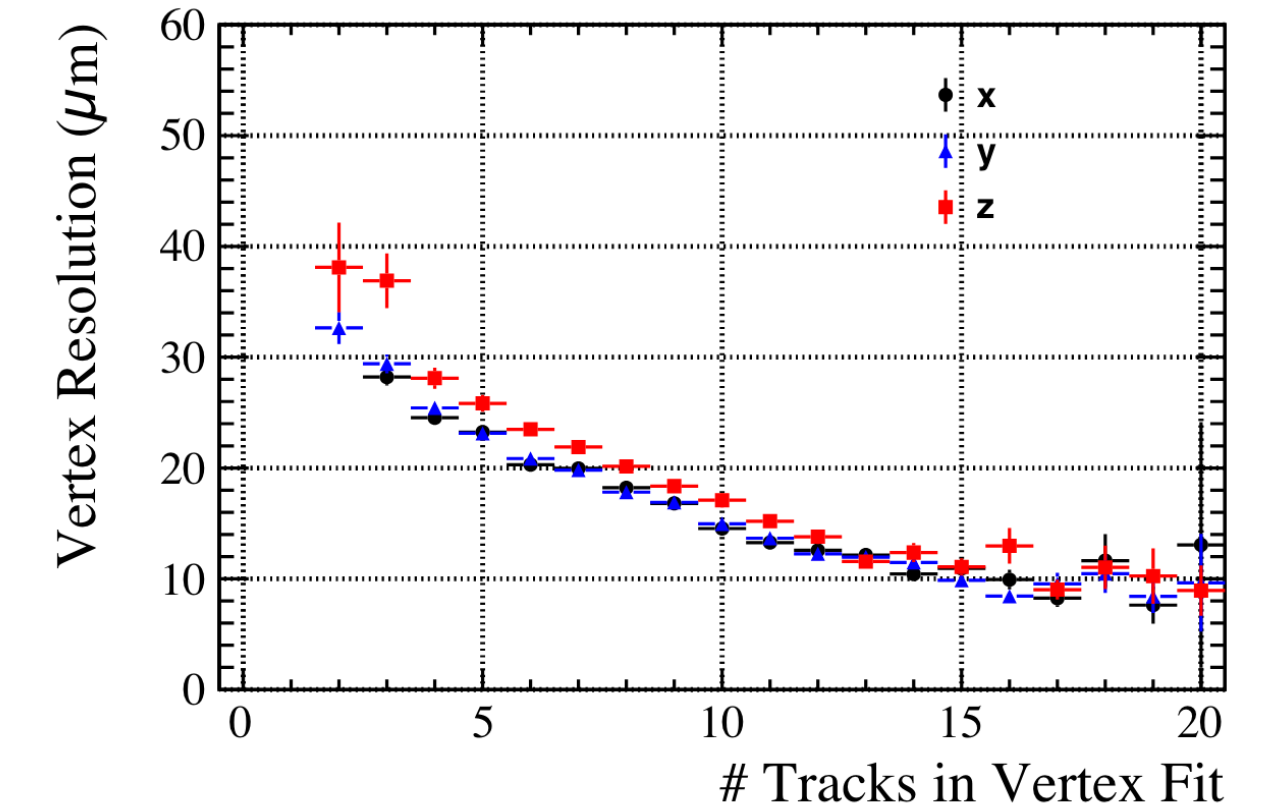
D Meson Topological Cut Efficiency



Fast Simulation Setup

- Detector responses implemented through a fastsimulation with parametrized position and momentum resolutions - for sufficient statistics
- Parameterizations taken from the current EIC detector matrix
- Full simulation studies and fastsim validation: See Rey's and Matt's talks

- Primary vertex resolution taken from full simulation



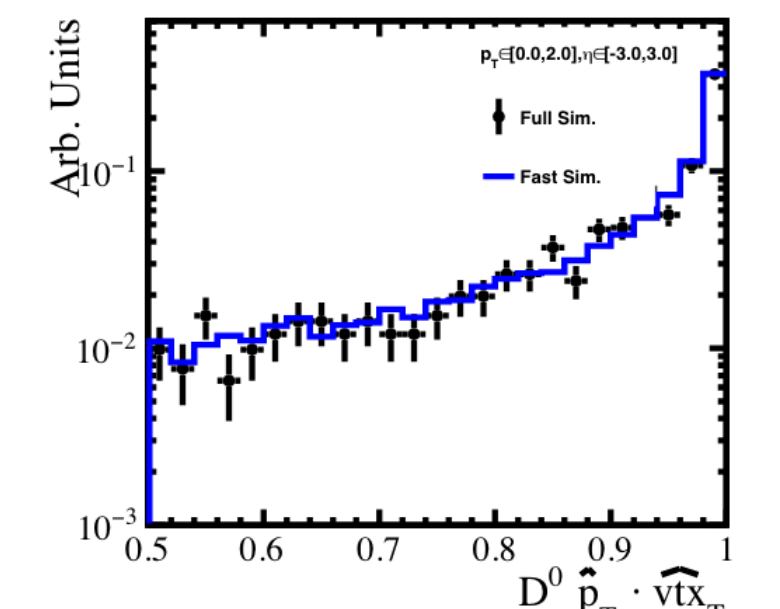
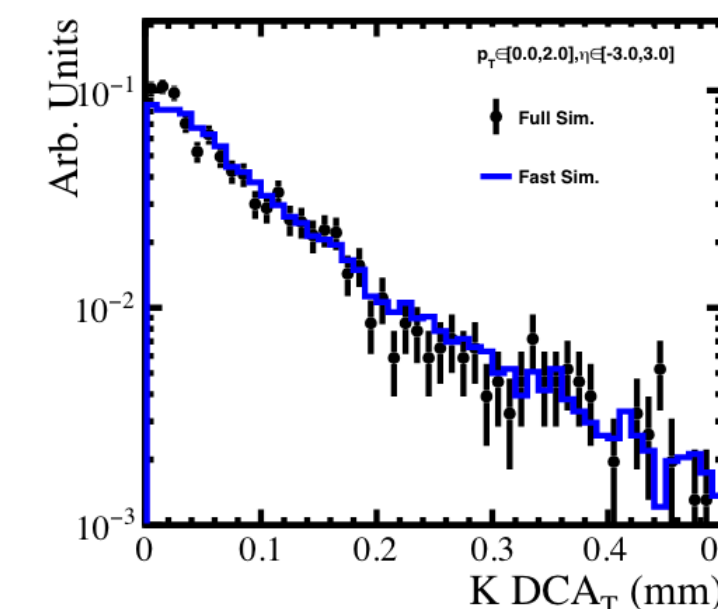
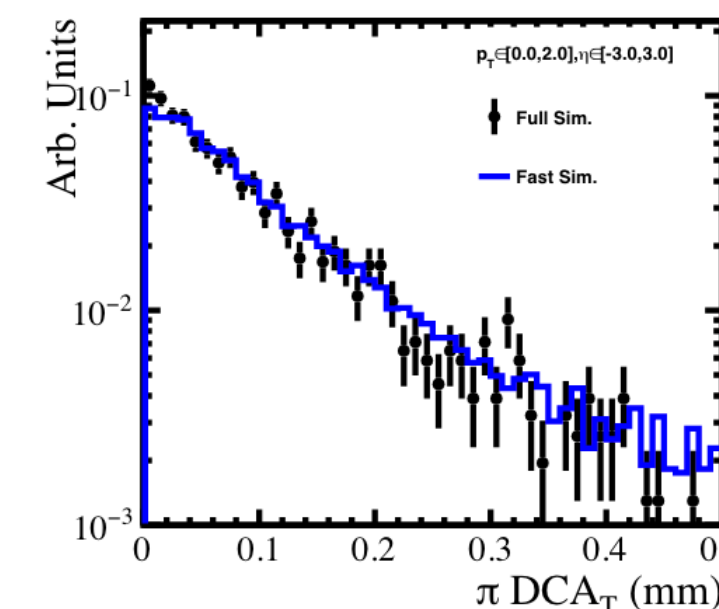
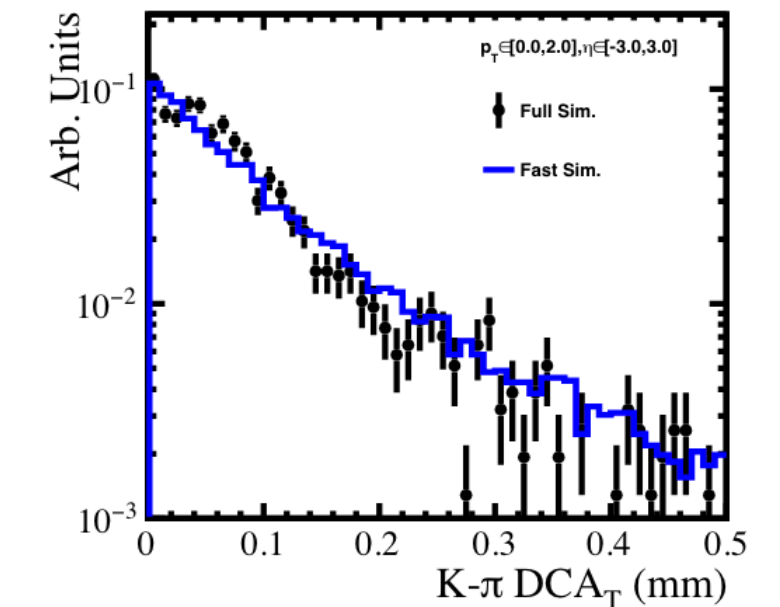
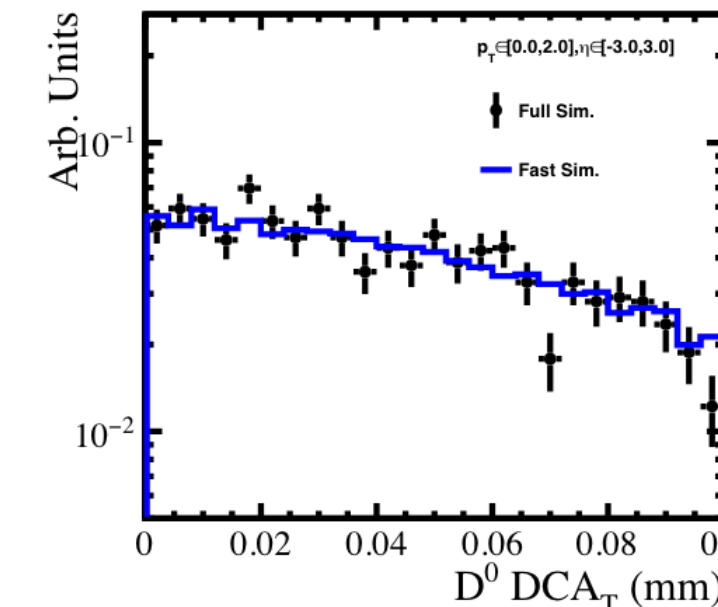
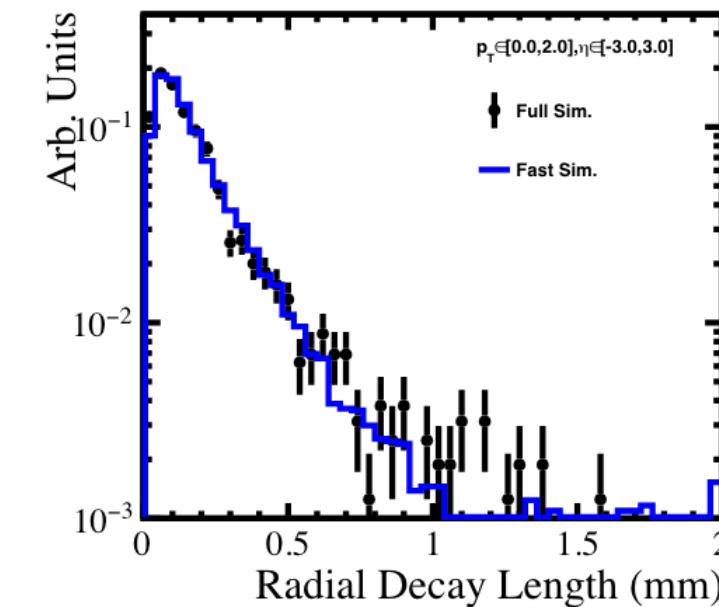
- Fast simulation performance was validated using full simulation

Position resolution

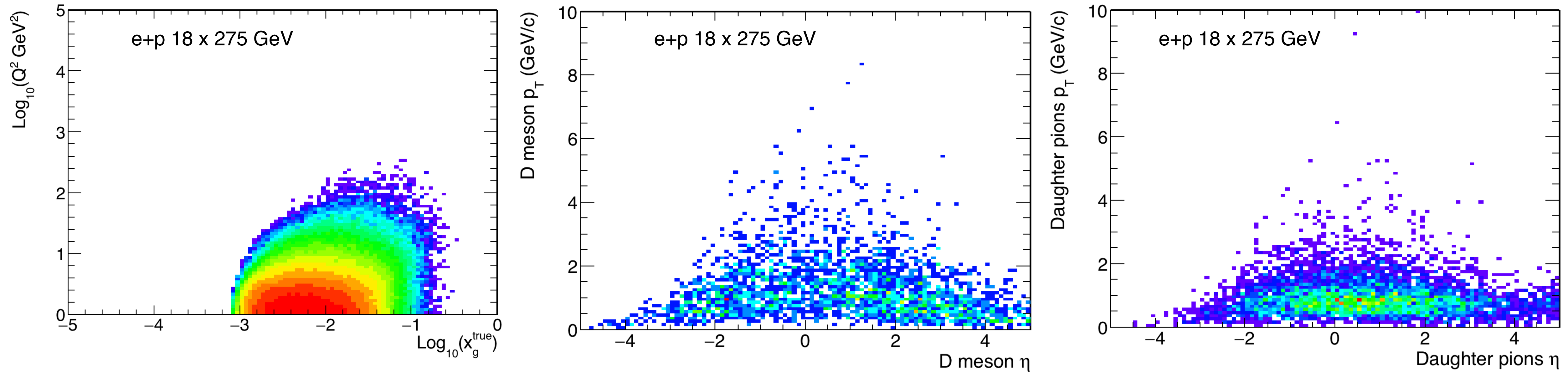
η Region	Detector Matrix (μm)
$-3.0 < \eta < -2.5$	$30/p_T \oplus 40$
$-2.5 < \eta < -2.0$	$30/p_T \oplus 20$
$-2.0 < \eta < -1.0$	$30/p_T \oplus 20$
$-1.0 < \eta < 1.0$	$20/p_T \oplus 5$
$1.0 < \eta < 2.0$	$30/p_T \oplus 20$
$2.0 < \eta < 2.5$	$30/p_T \oplus 20$
$2.5 < \eta < 3.0$	$30/p_T \oplus 40$
$3.0 < \eta < 3.5$	$30/p_T \oplus 60$

Mom resolution

η Region	Resolution (%)
$-3.5 < \eta < -2.5$	$0.1 \cdot p \oplus 0.5$
$-2.5 < \eta < -2.0$	$0.1 \cdot p \oplus 0.5$
$-2.0 < \eta < -1.0$	$0.05 \cdot p \oplus 0.5$
$-1.0 < \eta < 1.0$	$0.05 \cdot p \oplus 0.5$
$1.0 < \eta < 2.5$	$0.05 \cdot p \oplus 1.0$
$2.5 < \eta < 3.5$	$0.1 \cdot p \oplus 2.0$



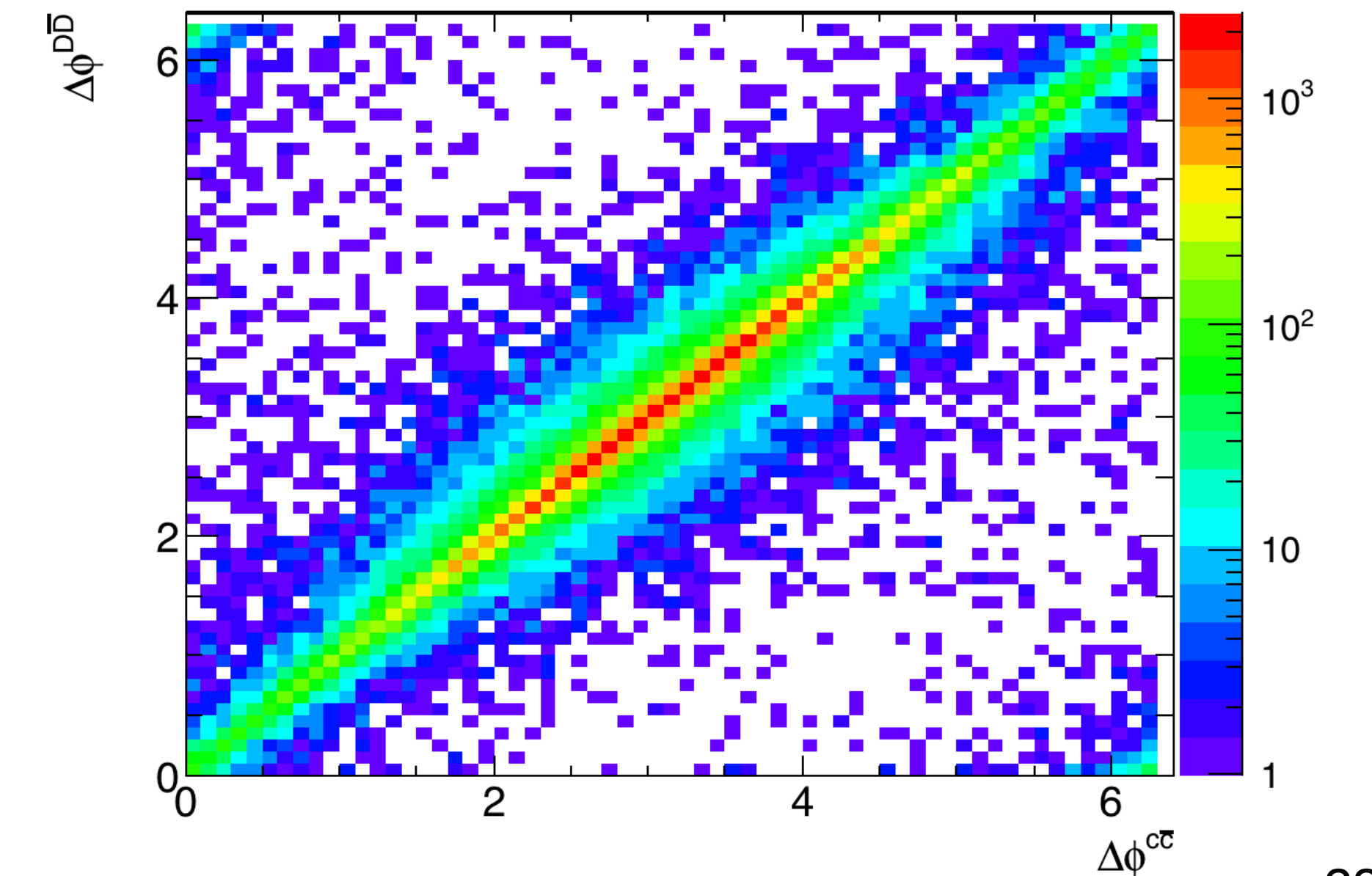
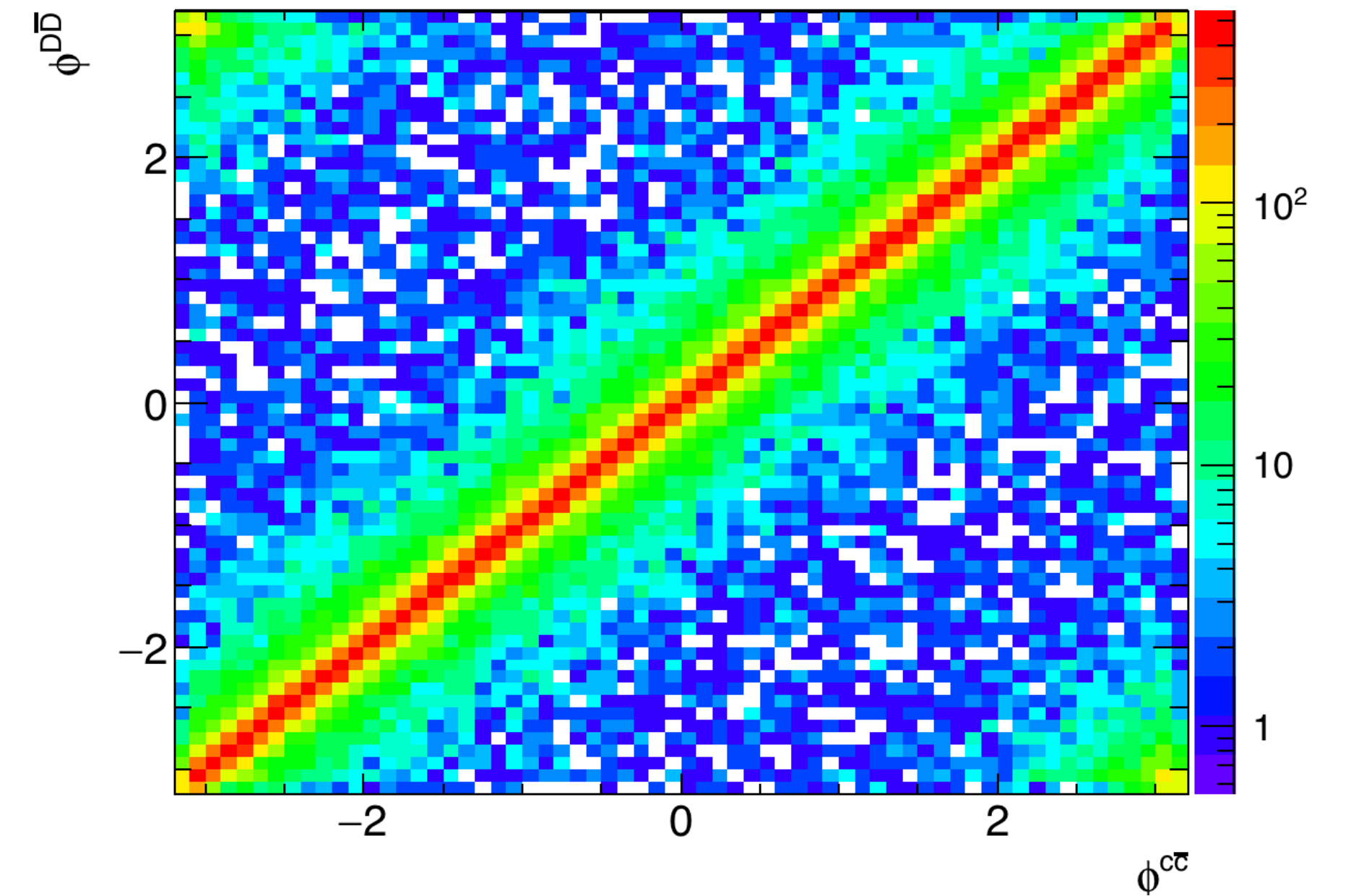
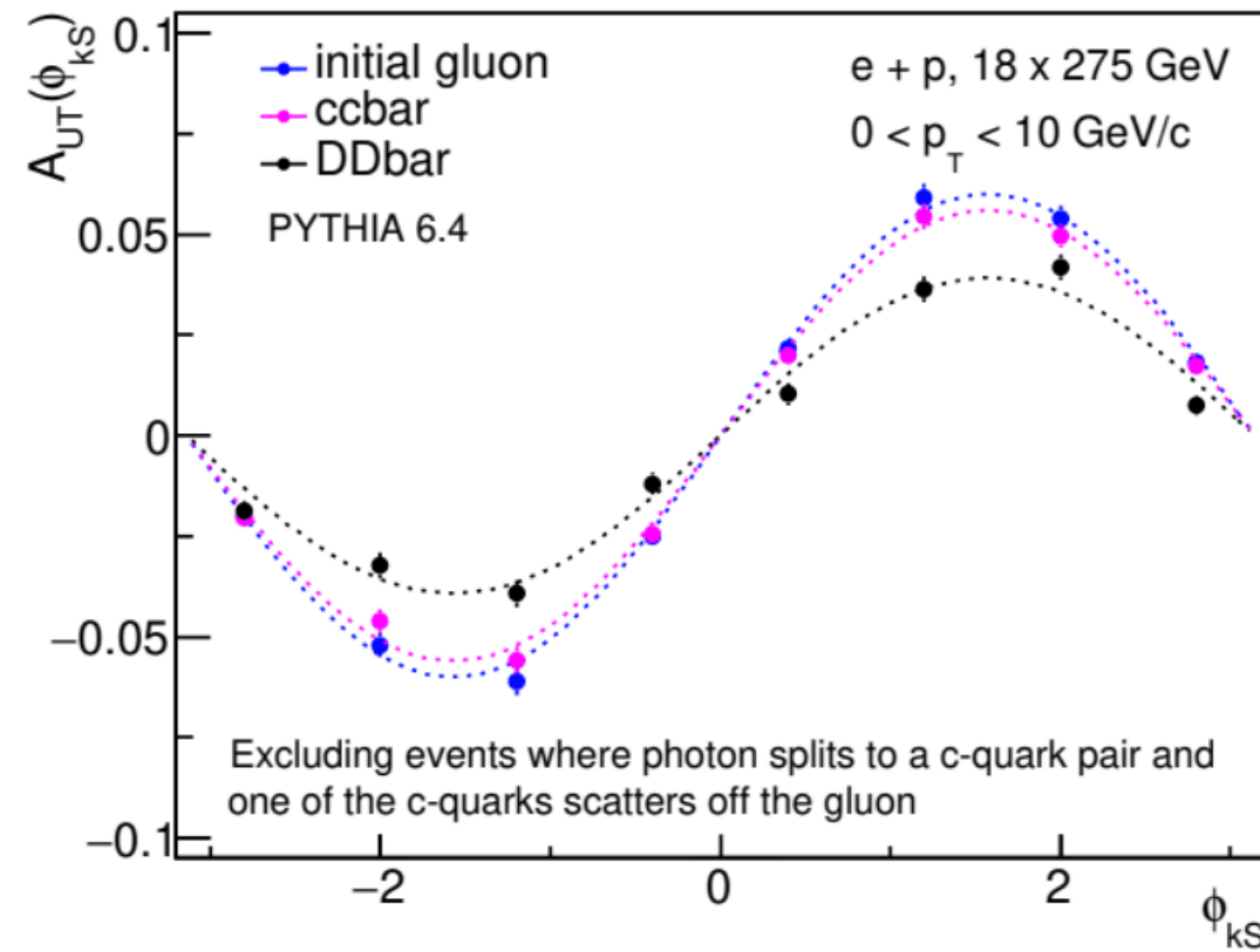
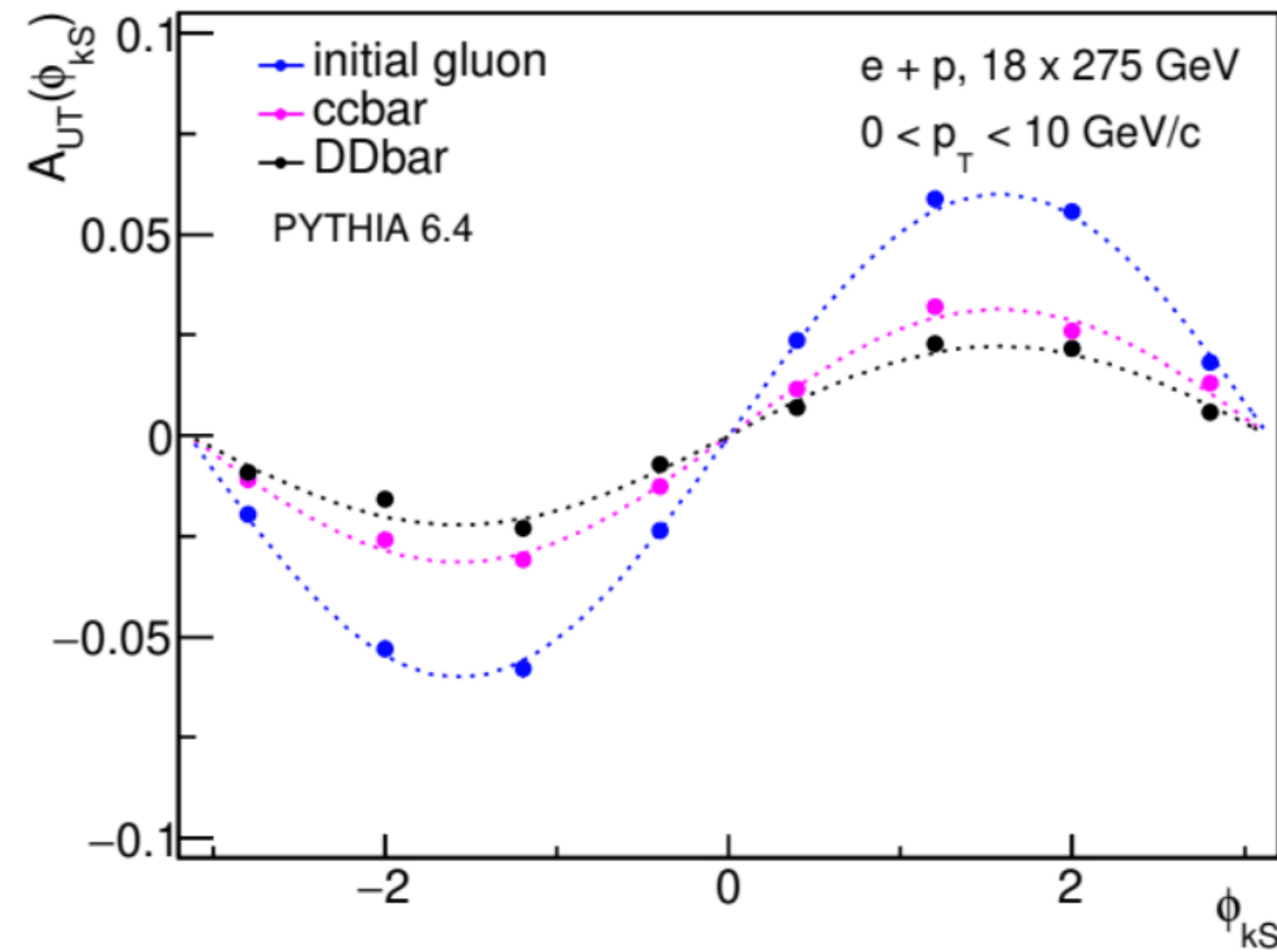
D Meson Pair Kinematics



z-axes in log scale

- Parton x reach in the range $0.001 < x < 0.1$
- D mesons and decay daughters in D meson pair events have low p_T ($< \sim 5 \text{ GeV}/c$)
- Acceptance of daughter tracks mostly within $|\eta| < 3$, within detector coverage

Correlations between Partonic and Hadronic Stages



- Hadronization doesn't cause much decorrelation in angular distributions
- Stronger dilution in PYTHIA going from initial gluon to $c\bar{c}$ - but not seen in events where PYTHIA doesn't split photon to