Exploring Large-x Phase Space Boundaries at the EIC

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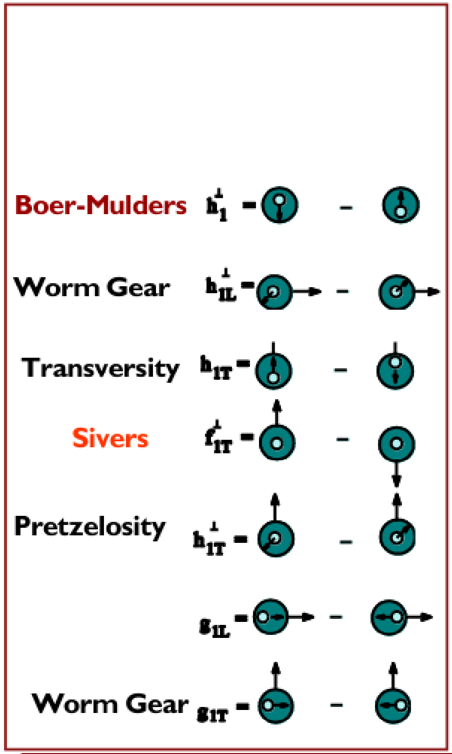
Workshop on TMD Studies from JLab to EIC

May 2021

Research supported by the

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Office of Science

TMD PDFs



$$d^6\sigma = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2 sx}{Q^4}\times$$

Unpolarized

$$\{[1+(1-y)^2]\sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 f_1^q(x) D_1^q(z,P_{h\perp}^2)$$

$$+(1-y)\frac{P_{h\perp}^2}{4z^2 M_N M_h}\cos(2\phi_h^l)\sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 h_1^{\perp(1)q}(x) H_1^{\perp q}(z,P_{h\perp}^2)$$

Polarized target

$$-|S_L|(1-y)\frac{P_{h\perp}^2}{4z^2 M_N M_h}\sin(2\phi_h^l)\sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 h_{1L}^{\perp(1)q}(x) H_1^{\perp q}(z,P_{h\perp}^2)$$

$$+|S_T|(1-y)\frac{P_{h\perp}}{zM_h}\sin(\phi_h^l+\phi_S^l)\sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 h_1^q(x) H_1^{\perp q}(z,P_{h\perp}^2)$$

$$+|S_T|(1-y+\frac{1}{2}y^2)\frac{P_{h\perp}}{zM_N}\sin(\phi_h^l-\phi_S^l)\sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 f_{1T}^{\perp(1)q}(x) D_1^q(z,P_{h\perp}^2)$$

$$+|S_T|(1-y)\frac{P_{h\perp}^3}{6z^3 M_N^2 M_h}\sin(3\phi_h^l-\phi_S^l)\sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 h_{1T}^{\perp(2)q}(x) H_1^{\perp q}(z,P_{h\perp}^2)$$

$$+\lambda_e|S_L|y(1-\frac{1}{2}y)\sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 g_1^q(x) D_1^q(z,P_{h\perp}^2)$$

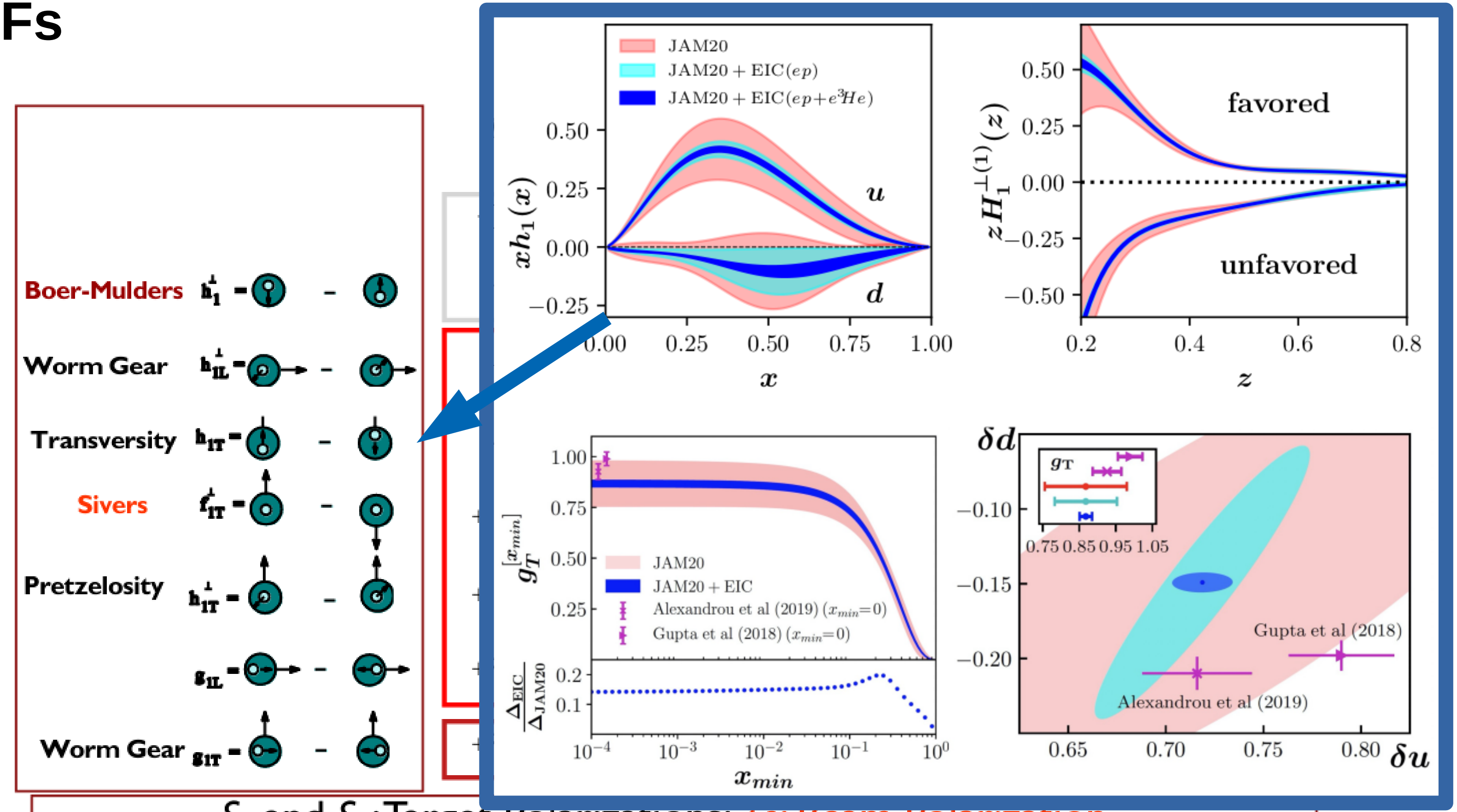
Polarzied beam and target

$$+\lambda_e|S_T|y(1-\frac{1}{2}y)\frac{P_{h\perp}}{zM_N}\cos(\phi_h^l-\phi_S^l)\sum_{q,\bar{q}} e_q^2 g_{1T}^{(1)q}(x) D_1^q(z,P_{h\perp}^2)\}$$

S_L and S_T: Target Polarizations; λe: Beam Polarization

x: momentum fraction carried by struck quark, z: fractional energy of hadron

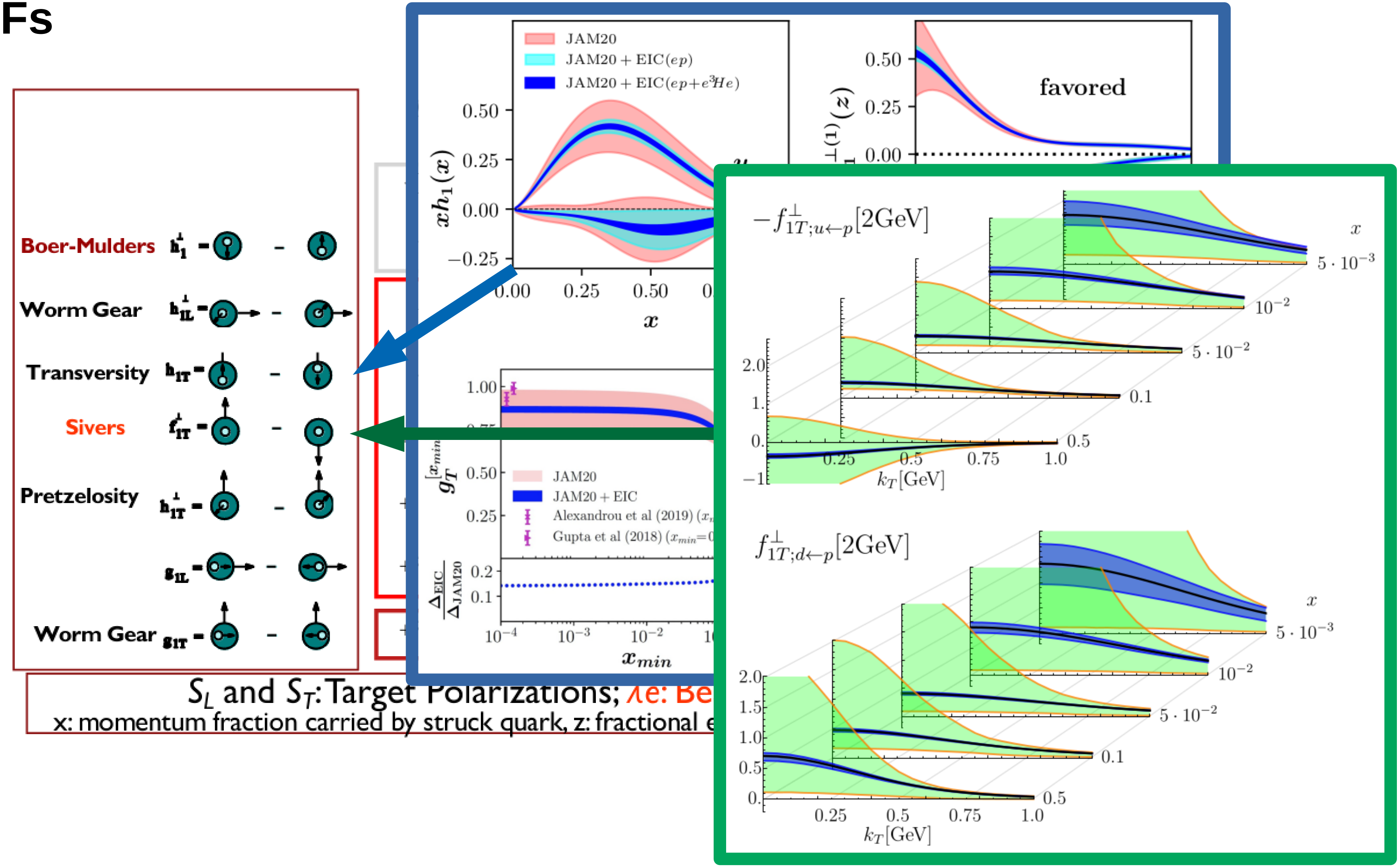
TMD PDFs



S_L and S_T: Target Polarizations; λe: Beam Polarization

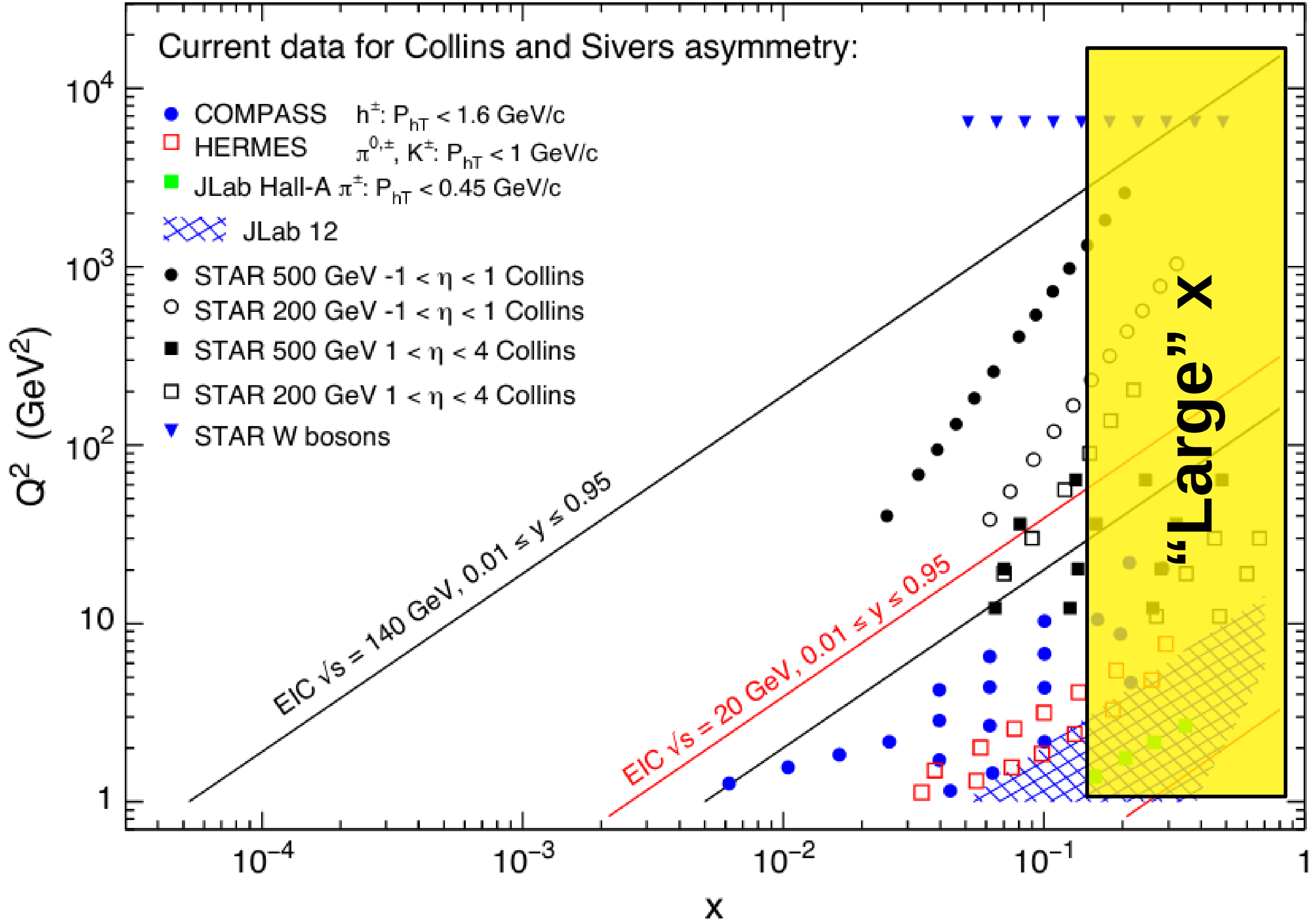
x: momentum fraction carried by struck quark, z: fractional energy of hadron

TMD PDFs



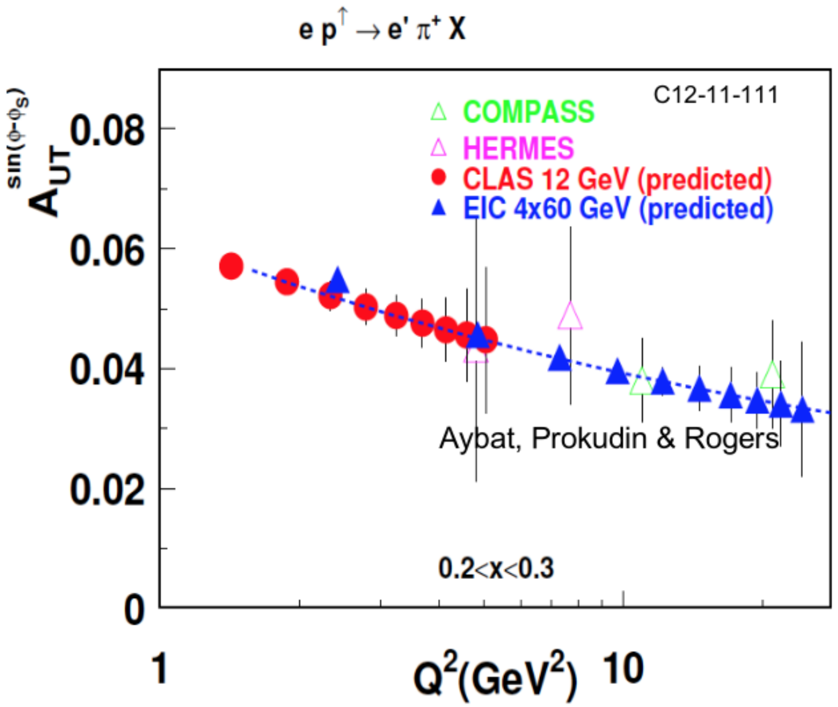
C. Dilks

SIDIS Kinematic Coverage for Sivers and Collins

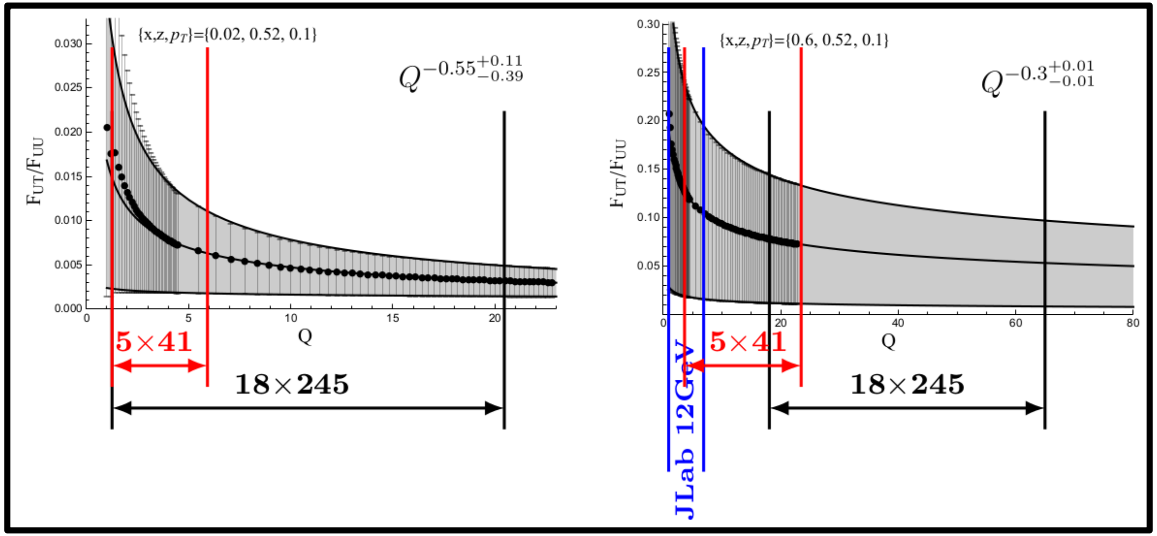


Motivation

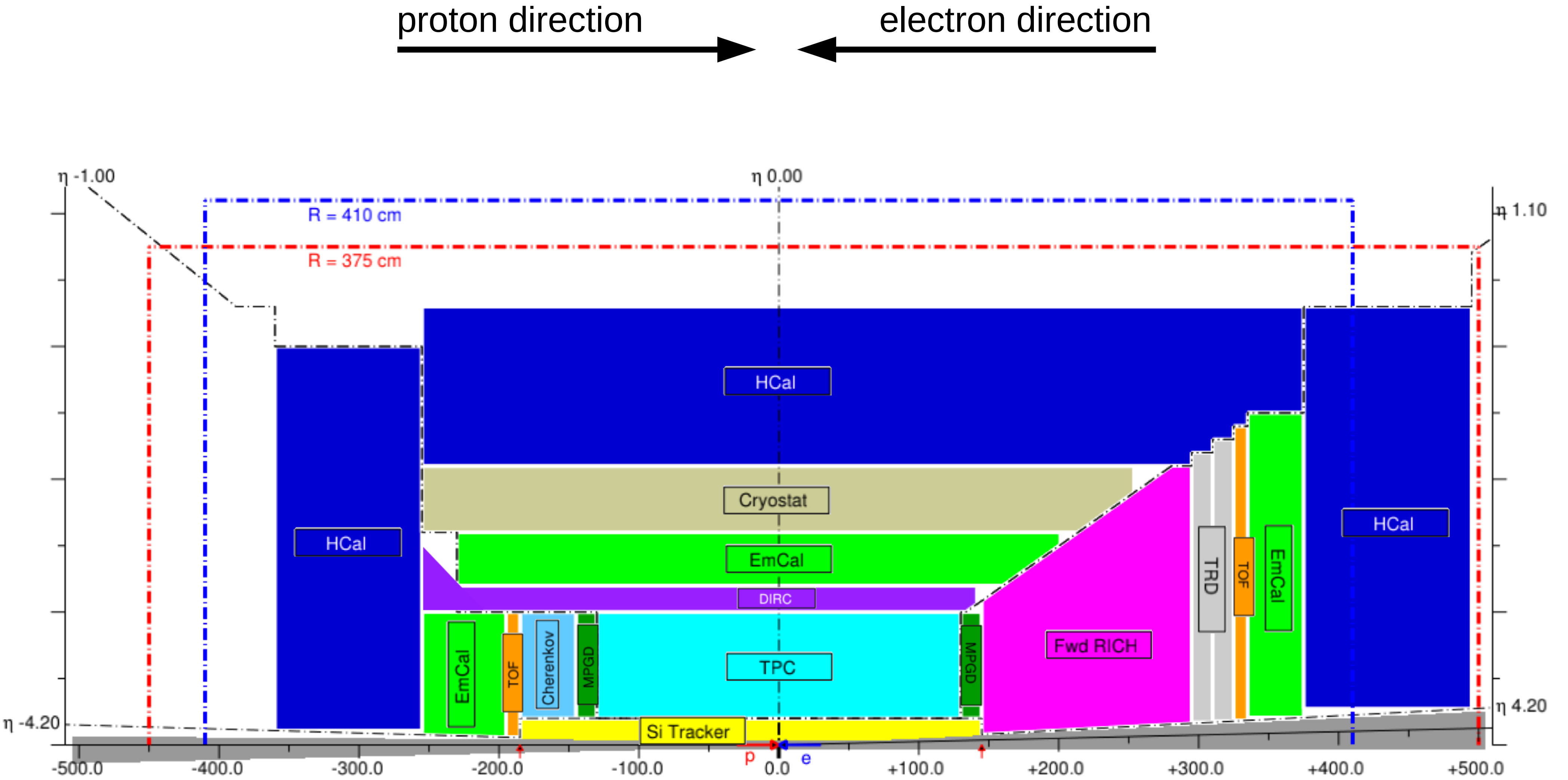
- Goal: measure asymmetries at large x ~ 10^{-1}
- Could go to large Q^2, but asymmetry may decrease as Q^2 increases; very high Q^2 would push above PID limits
- What are the limitations at small Q^2, large x?
- Ideal situation: (x,Q^2)-overlap data from JLab to EIC, but what do we need to do to get there?

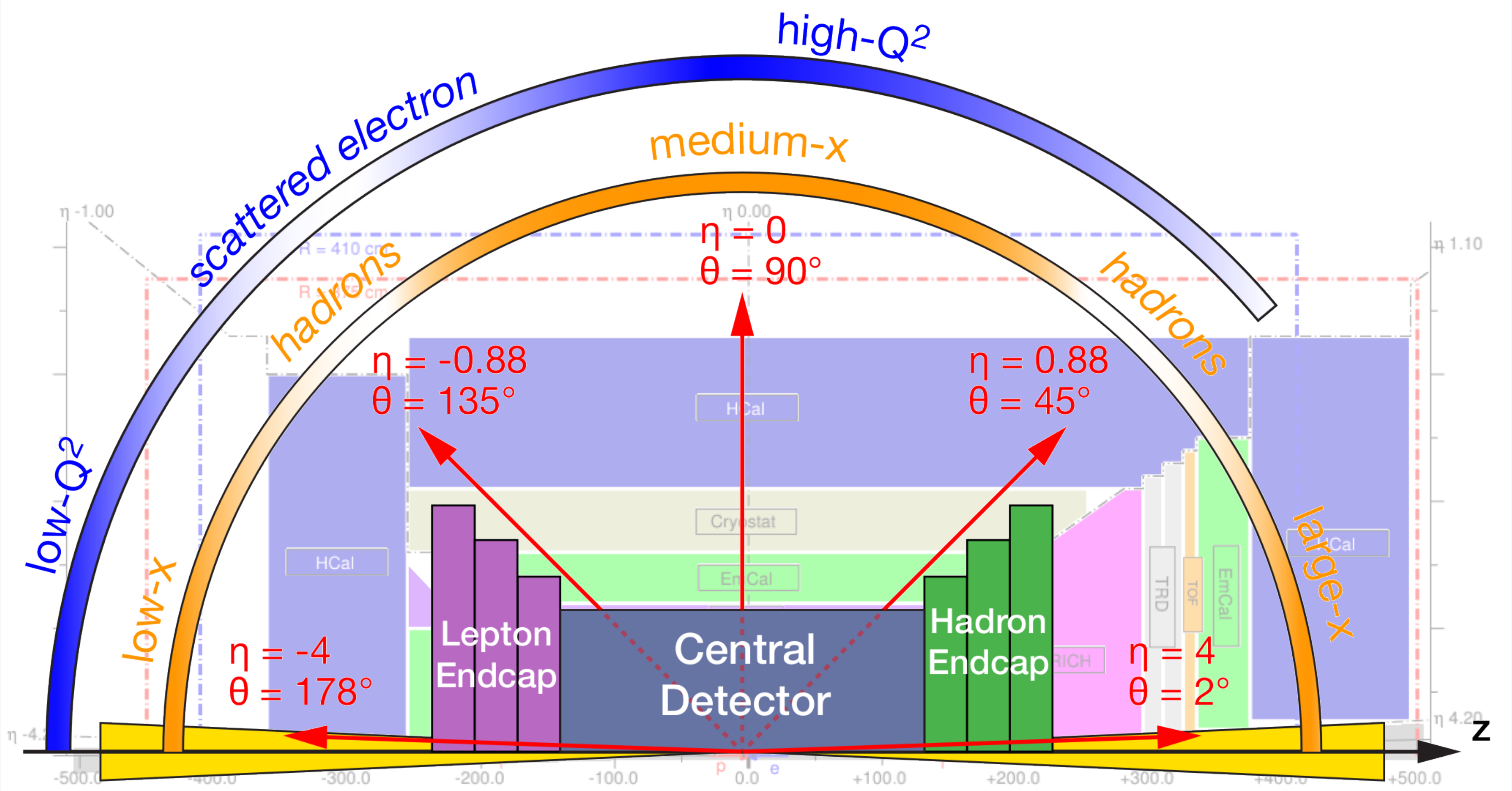


H. Avakian, REF2020, Dec 9

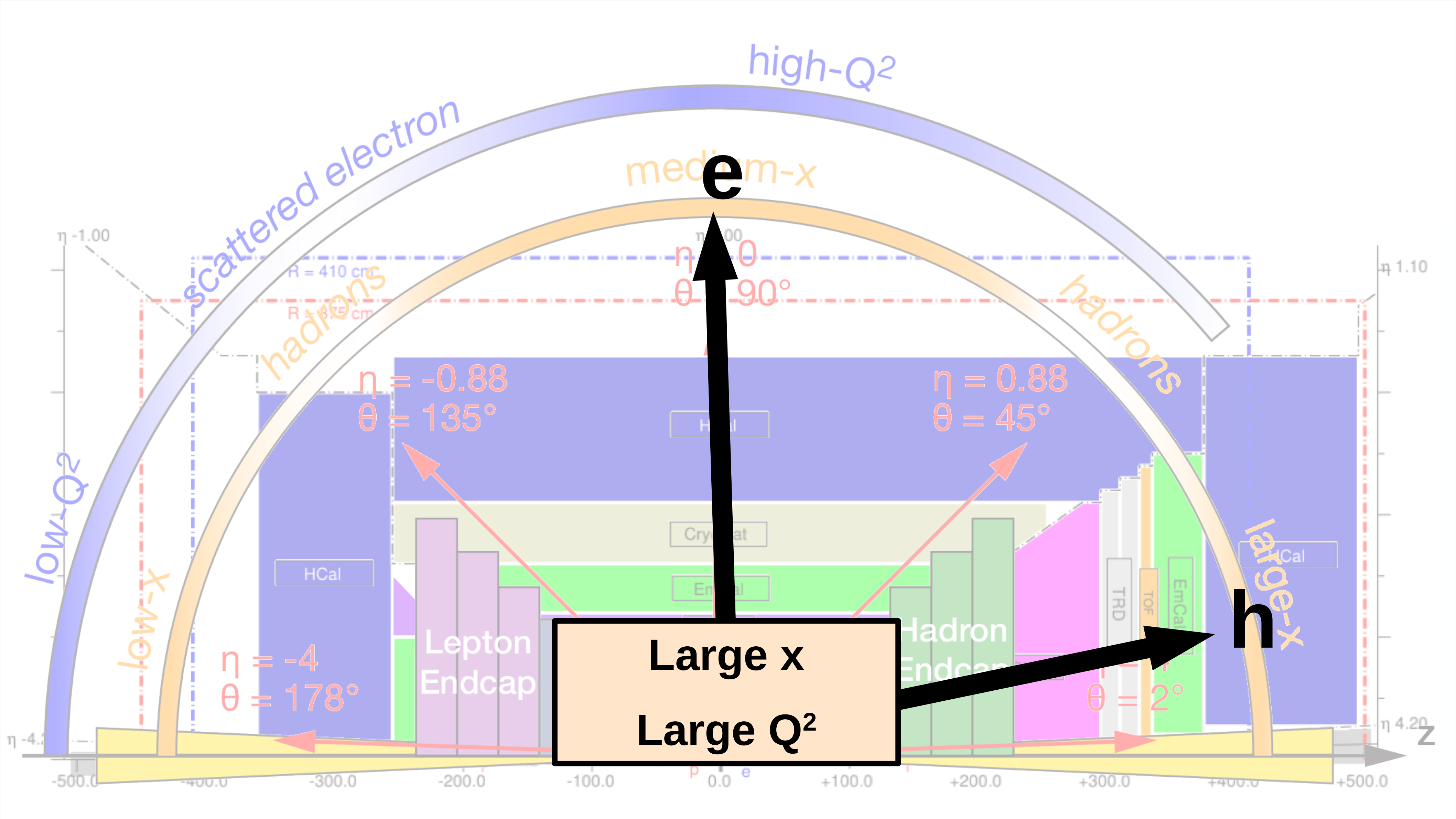


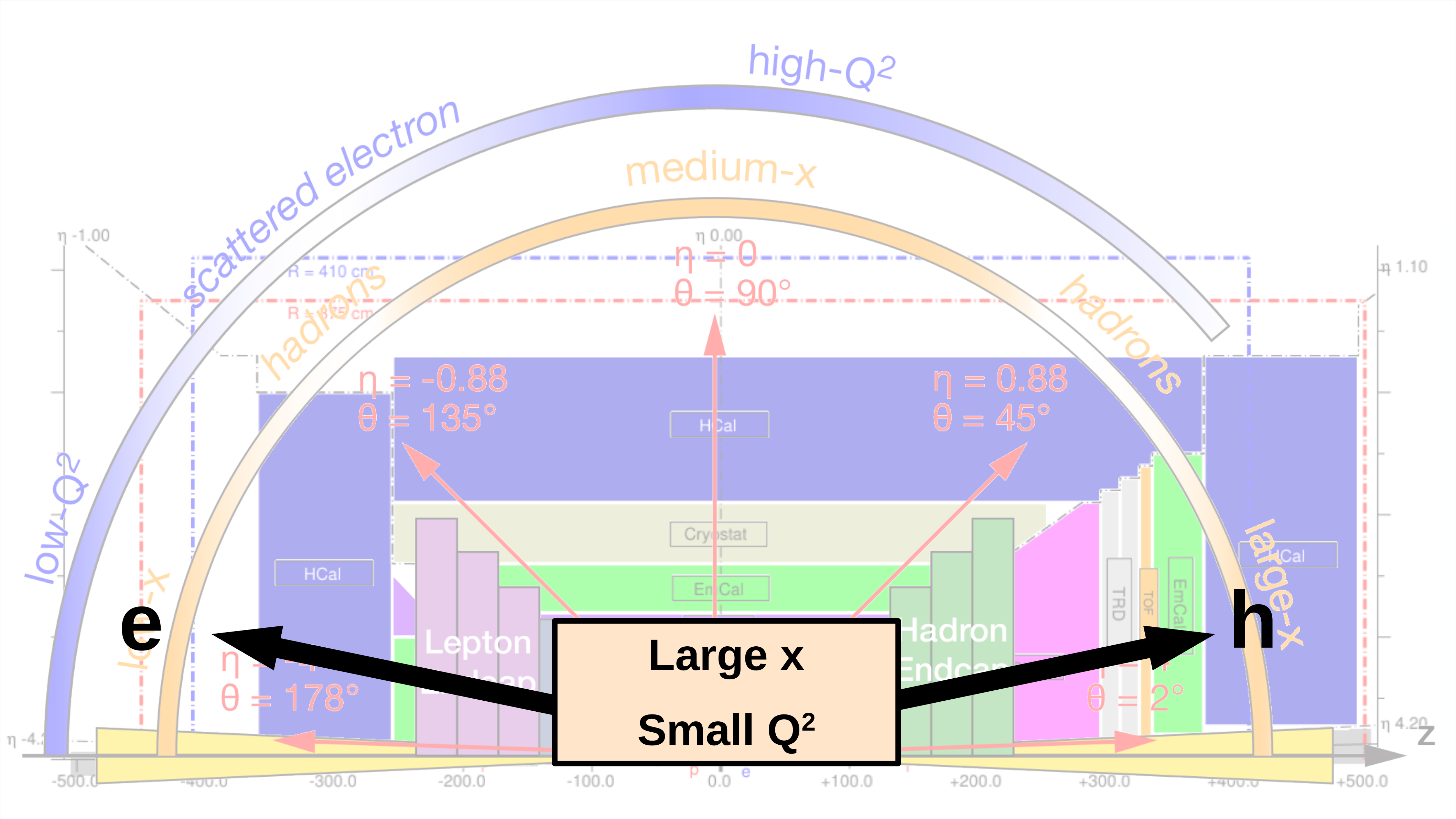
A. Vladimirov, IR2@EIC workshop, Mar 2021


proton direction
electron direction
η -1.00
η 0.00
η 1.10
η -4.20
η 4.20
R = 410 cm
R = 375 cm
HCal
HCal
HCal
Cryostat
EmCal
DIRC
TPC
EmCal
TOF
Cherenkov
MPGD
MPGD
Si Tracker
Fwd RICH
TRD
TOF
EmCal
p
e
-500.0
-400.0
-300.0
-200.0
-100.0
0.0
+100.0
+200.0
+300.0
+400.0
+500.0

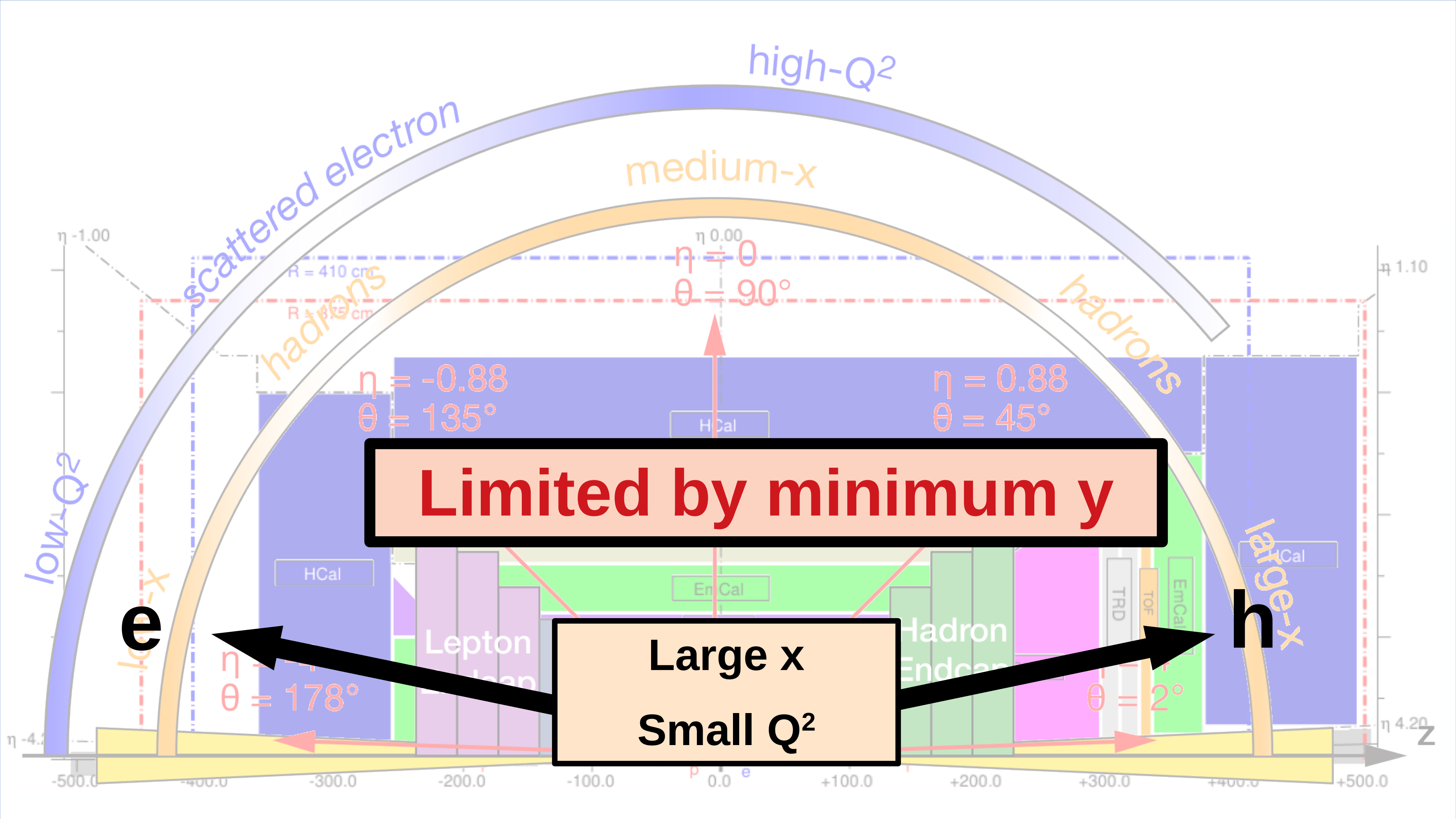


high-Q2
scattered electron
medium-x
hadrons
hadrons
low-Q2
low-x
large-x
η = 0
θ = 90°
η = -0.88
θ = 135°
η = 0.88
θ = 45°
η = -4
θ = 178°
η = 4
θ = 2°
Lepton Endcap
Central Detector
Hadron Endcap
HCal
Cryostat
EmCal
TRD
TOF
RICH
z
-500.0
-400.0
-300.0
-200.0
-100.0
0.0
+100.0
+200.0
+300.0
+400.0
+500.0


high-Q²
scattered electron
medium-x
e
hadrons
hadrons
low-Q²
low-x
large-x
h
η = 0
θ = 90°
η = -0.88
θ = 135°
η = 0.88
θ = 45°
η = -4
θ = 178°
θ = 2°
R = 410 cm
HCal
Lepton
Endcap
Hadron
Endcap
TRD
TOF
EmCal
Large x
Large Q²
z
-500.0
-300.0
-200.0
-100.0
0.0
+100.0
+200.0
+300.0
+500.0
η -1.00
η 1.10
η 4.20

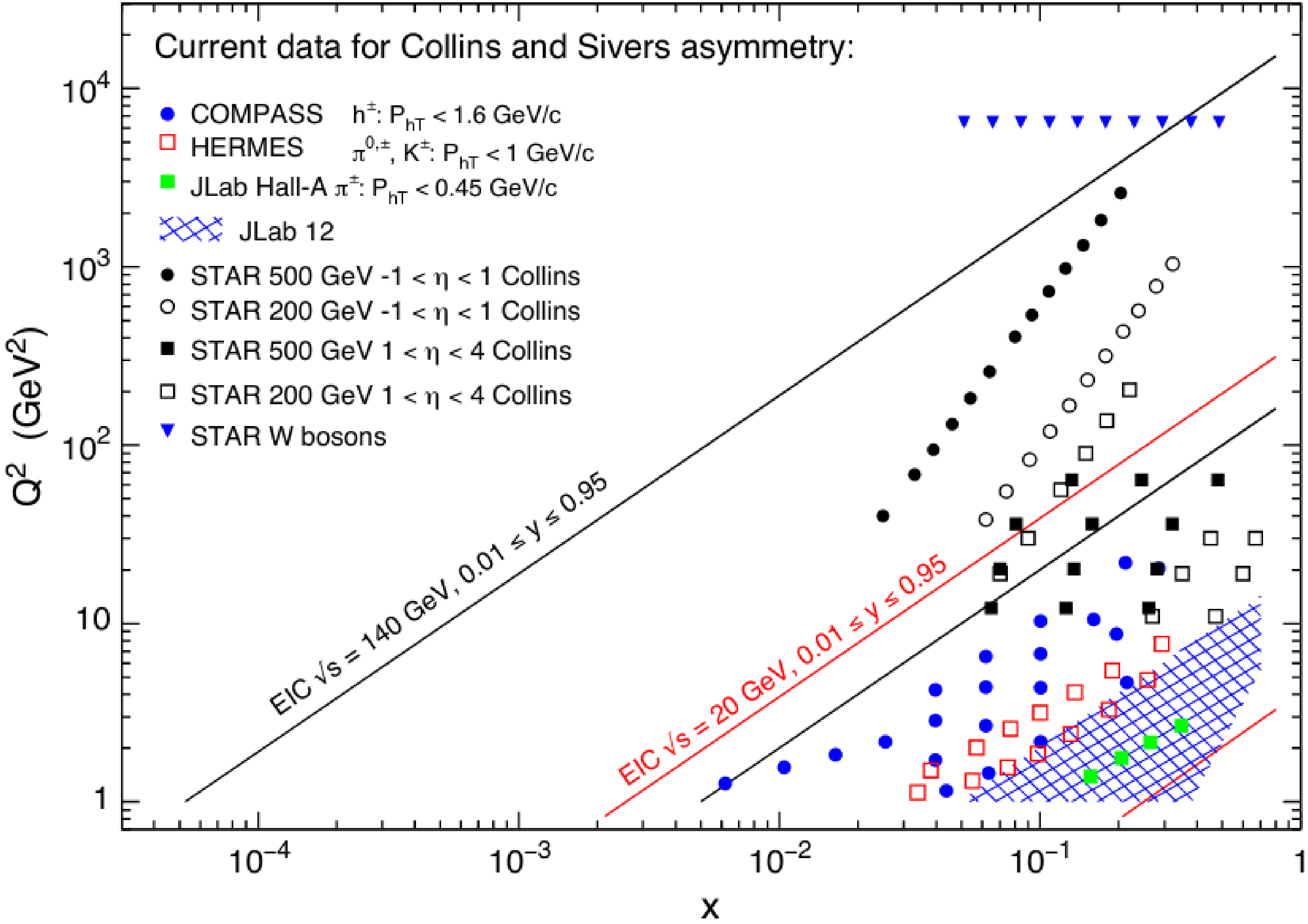


high-Q²
scattered electron
medium-x
hadrons
hadrons
low-Q²
large-x
η -1.00
η 0.00
η 1.10
η 4.20
R = 410 cm
η = 0
θ = 90°
η = -0.88
θ = 135°
η = 0.88
θ = 45°
HCal
HCal
HCal
Cryostat
EmCal
EmCal
TRD
TOF
Lepton
Hadron
θ = 178°
θ = 2°
e
h
Large x
Small Q²
z
-500.0
-300.0
-200.0
-100.0
0.0
+100.0
+200.0
+300.0
+500.0

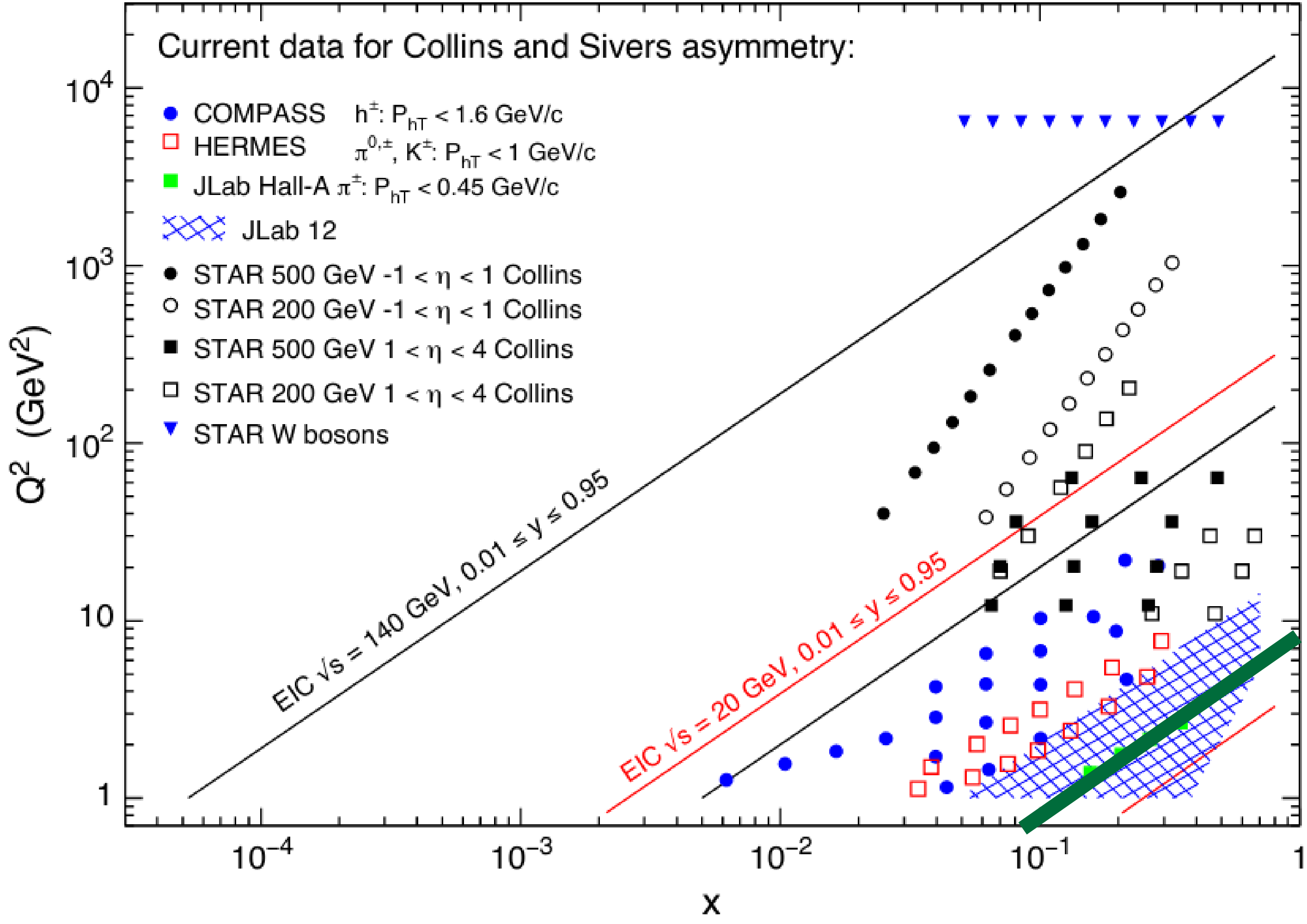


Limited by minimum y
Large x
Small Q²
e
h
high-Q²
scattered electron
medium-x
hadrons
hadrons
low-Q²
large-x
η = 0
θ = 90°
η = -0.88
θ = 135°
η = 0.88
θ = 45°
θ = 178°
θ = 2°
HCal
HCal
HCal
EmCal
EmCal
TRD
TOF
Lepton
Hadron
z

SIDIS Kinematic Coverage for Sivers and Collins

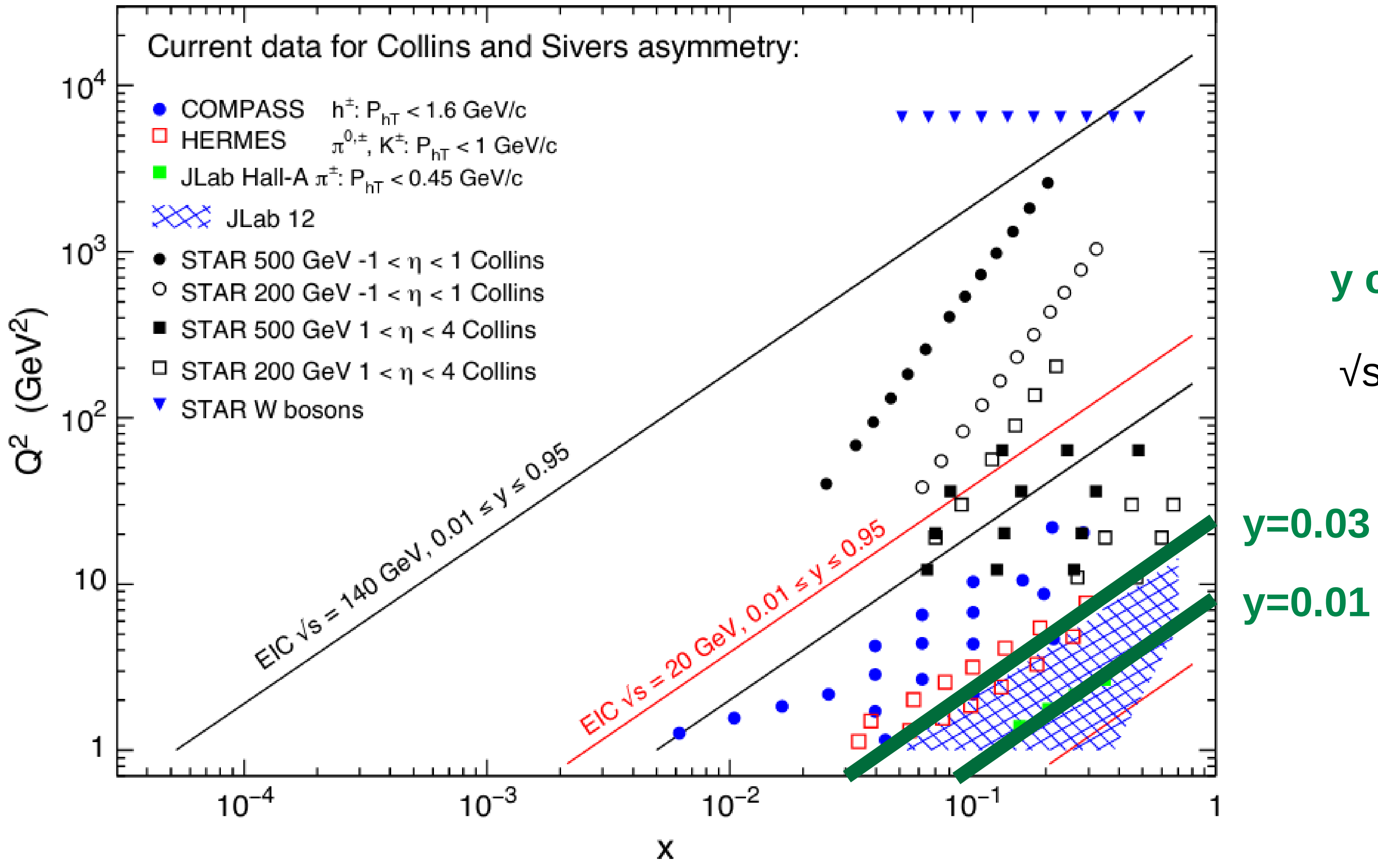


SIDIS Kinematic Coverage for Sivers and Collins



y contours
5 x 41
√s = 28.65

SIDIS Kinematic Coverage for Sivers and Collins

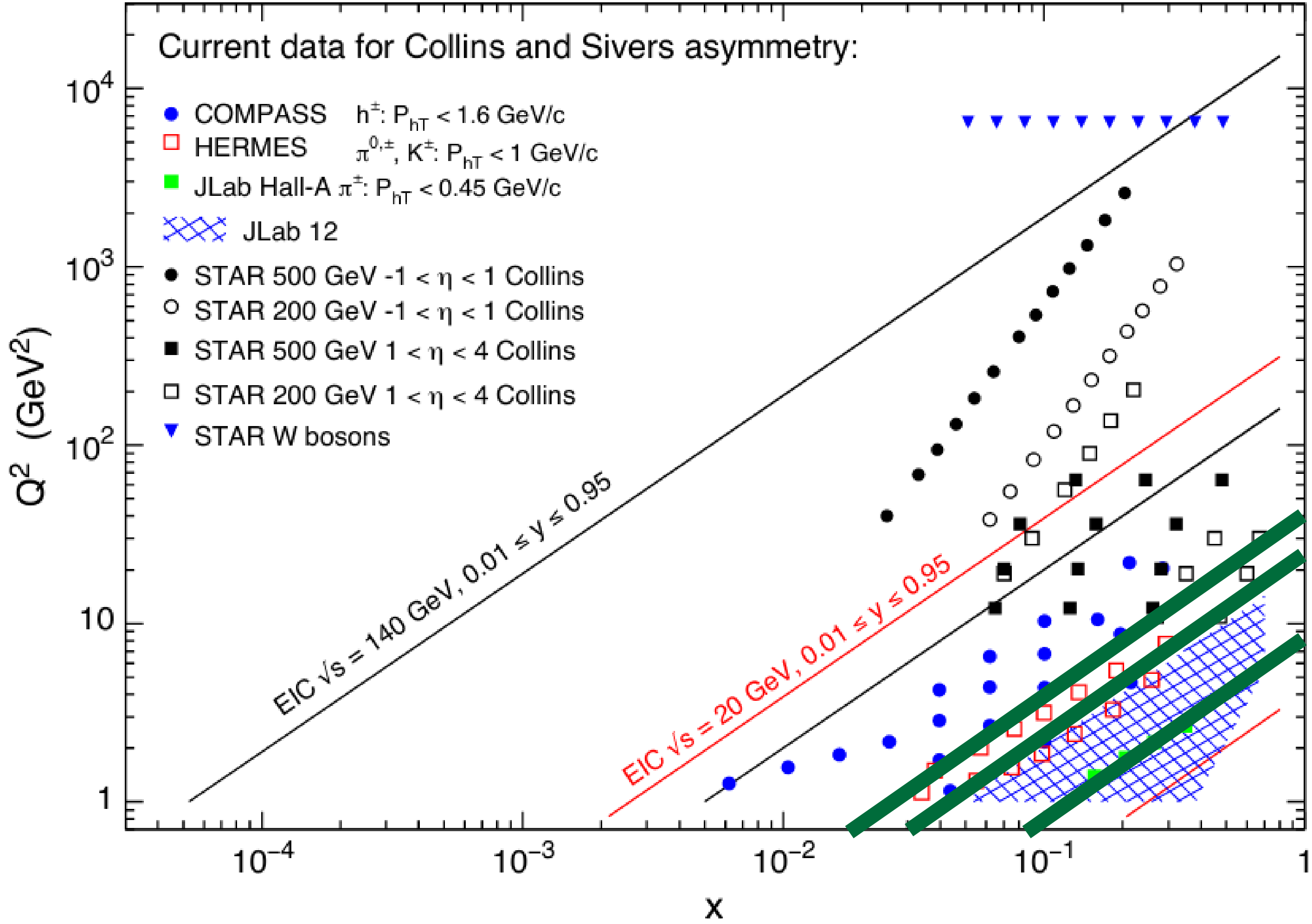


y contours

5 x 41

$\sqrt{s} = 28.65$

SIDIS Kinematic Coverage for Sivers and Collins



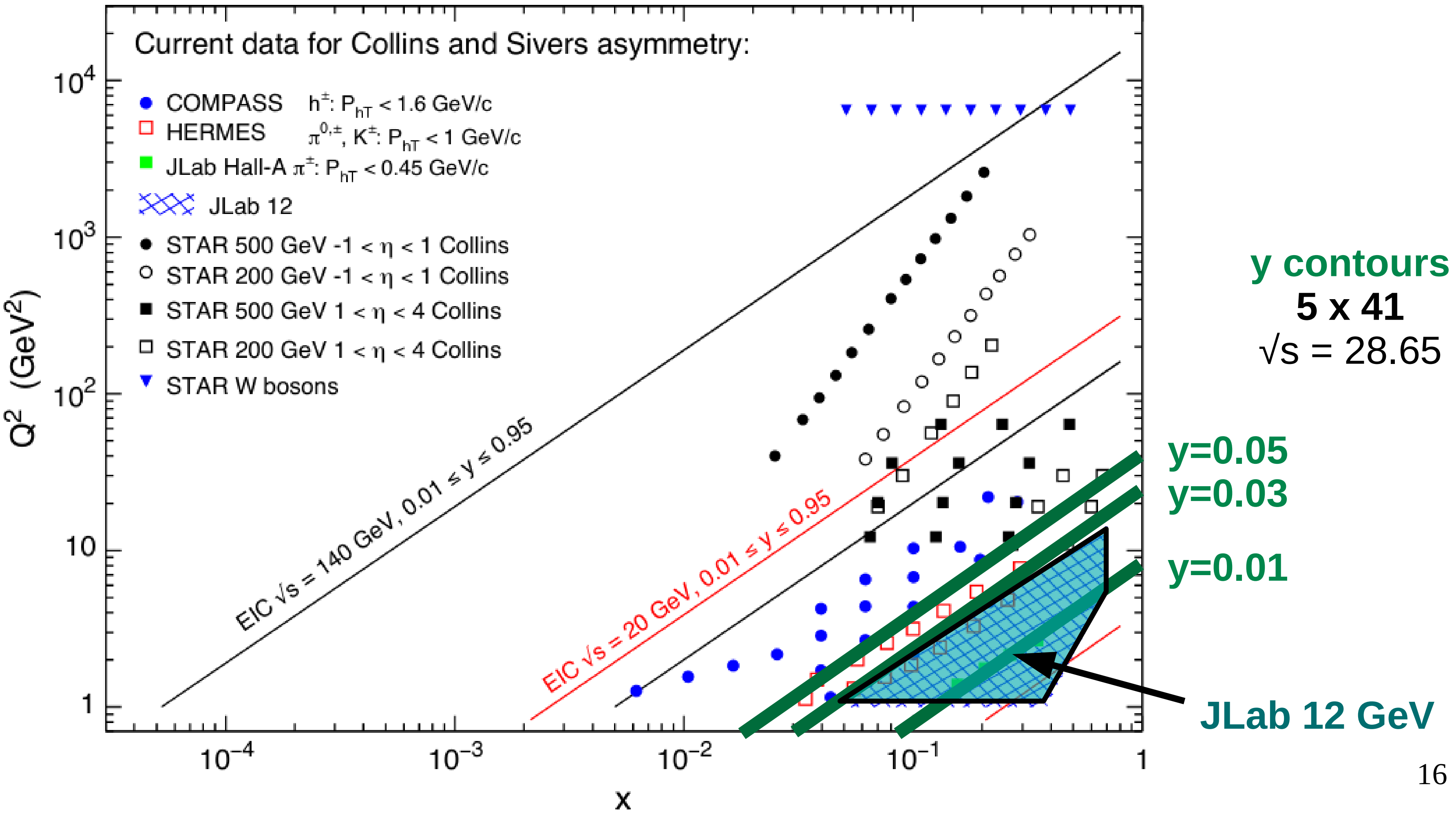
y=0.05
y=0.03
y=0.01

y contours

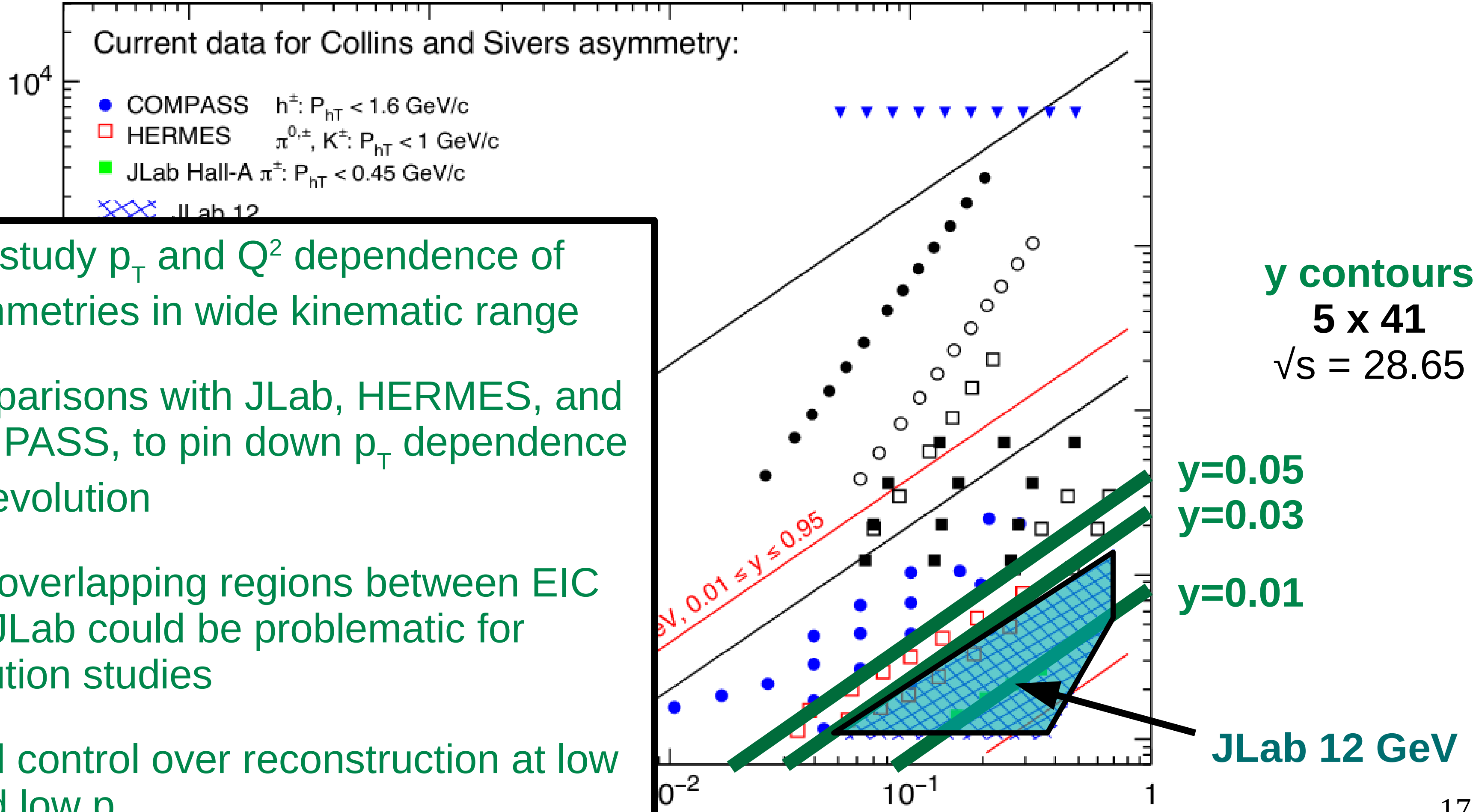
5 x 41

√s = 28.65

SIDIS Kinematic Coverage for Sivers and Collins

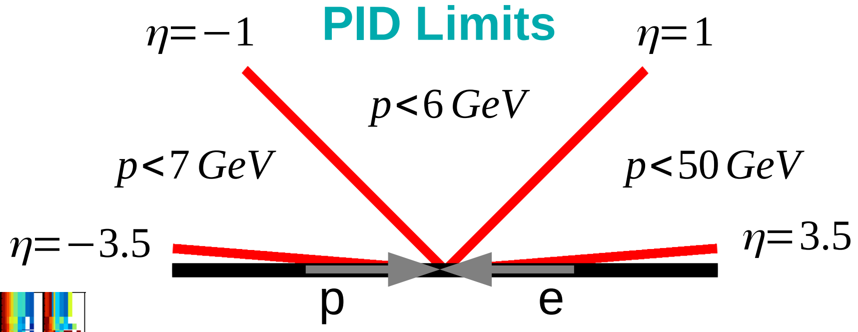


SIDIS Kinematic Coverage for Sivers and Collins

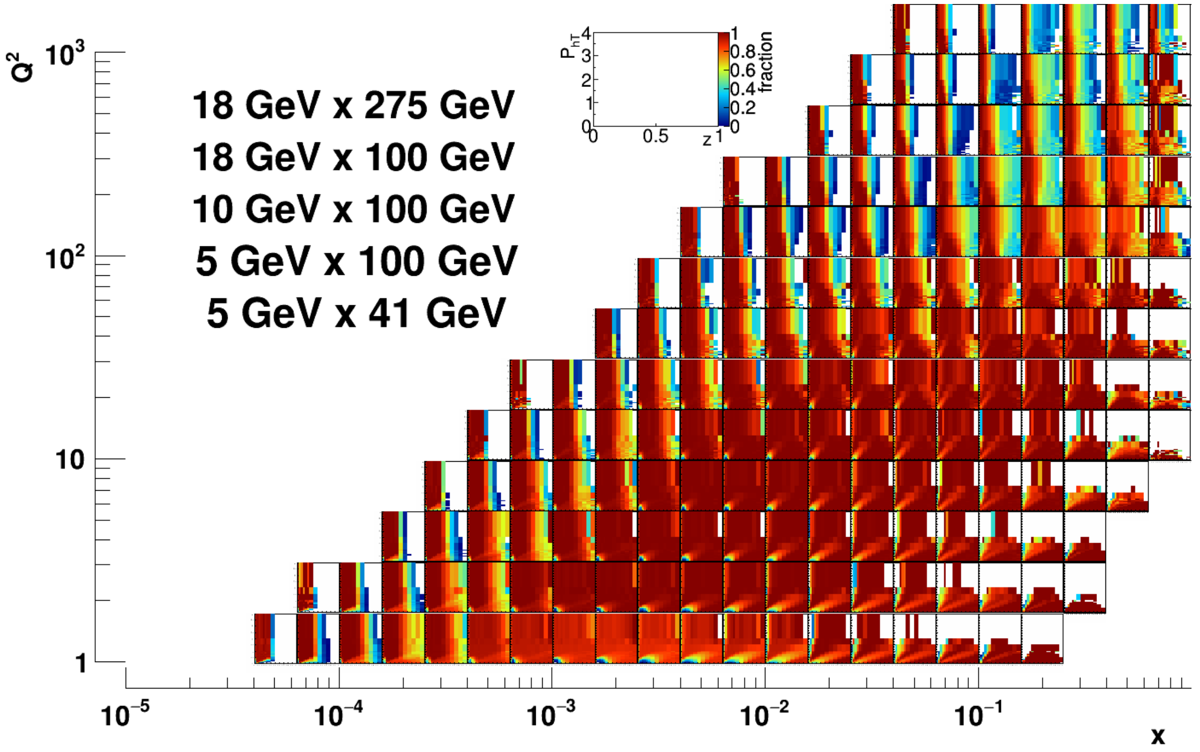


- EIC: study p_T and Q^2 dependence of asymmetries in wide kinematic range
- Comparisons with JLab, HERMES, and COMPASS, to pin down p_T dependence and evolution
- Non-overlapping regions between EIC and JLab could be problematic for evolution studies
- Need control over reconstruction at low y and low p_T

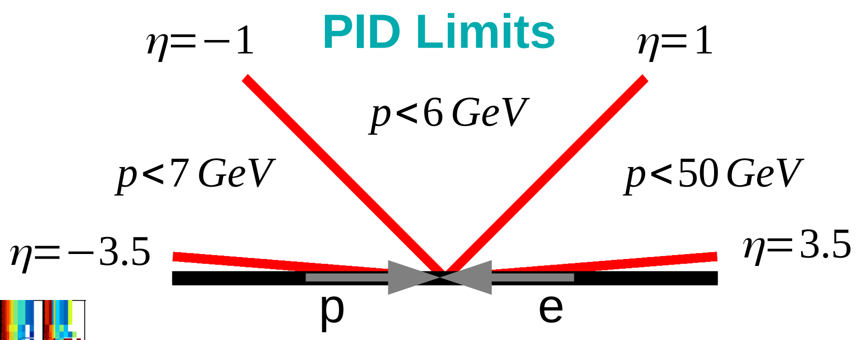
EIC Coverage Limits



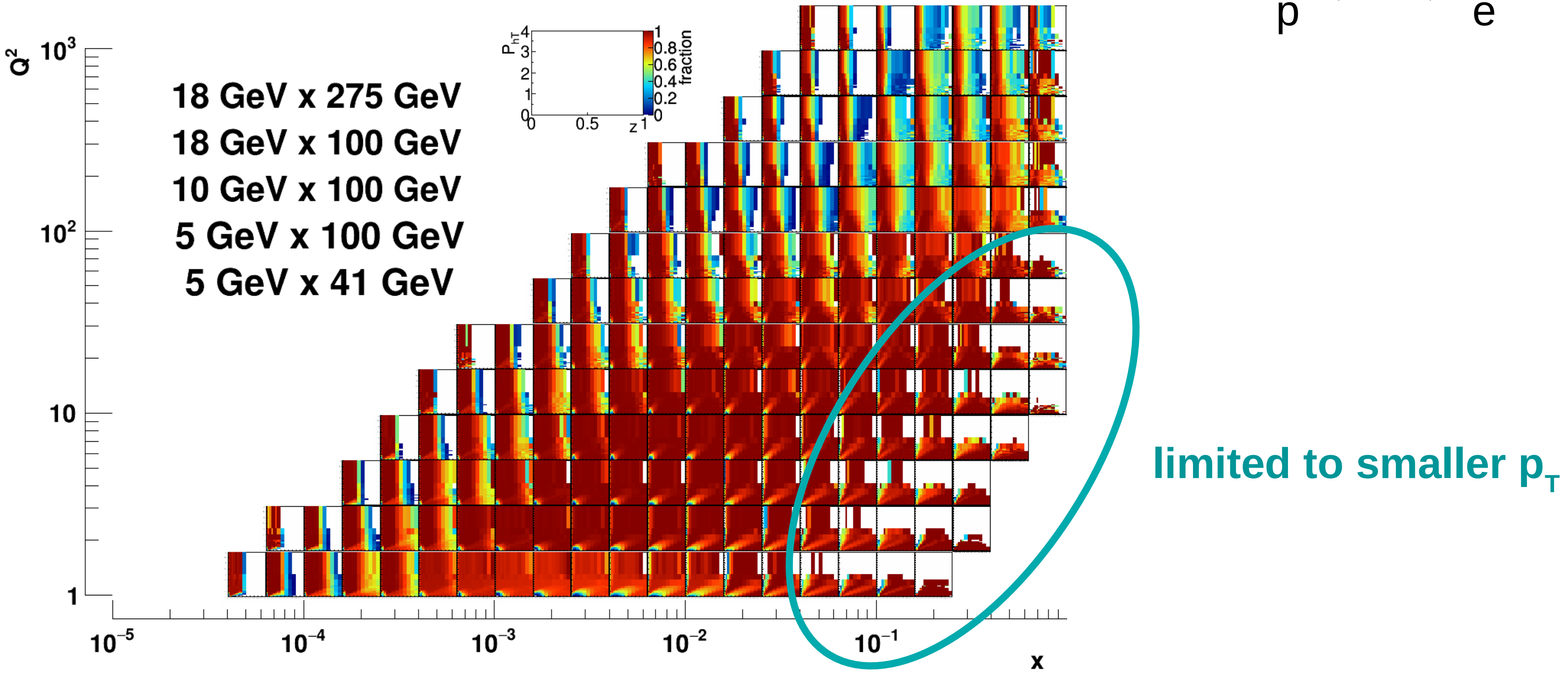
PID Acceptance Fractions



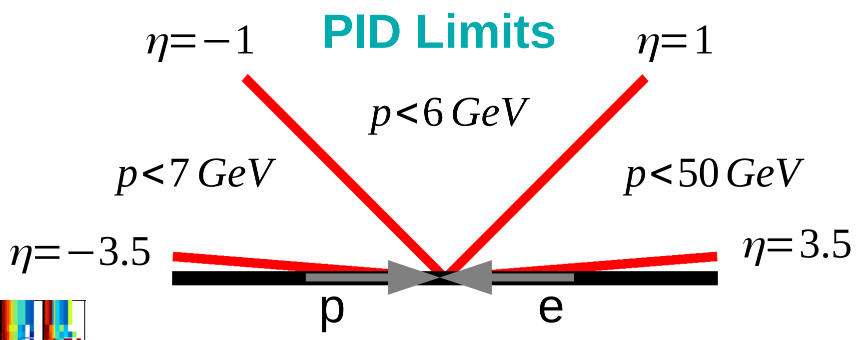
EIC Coverage Limits



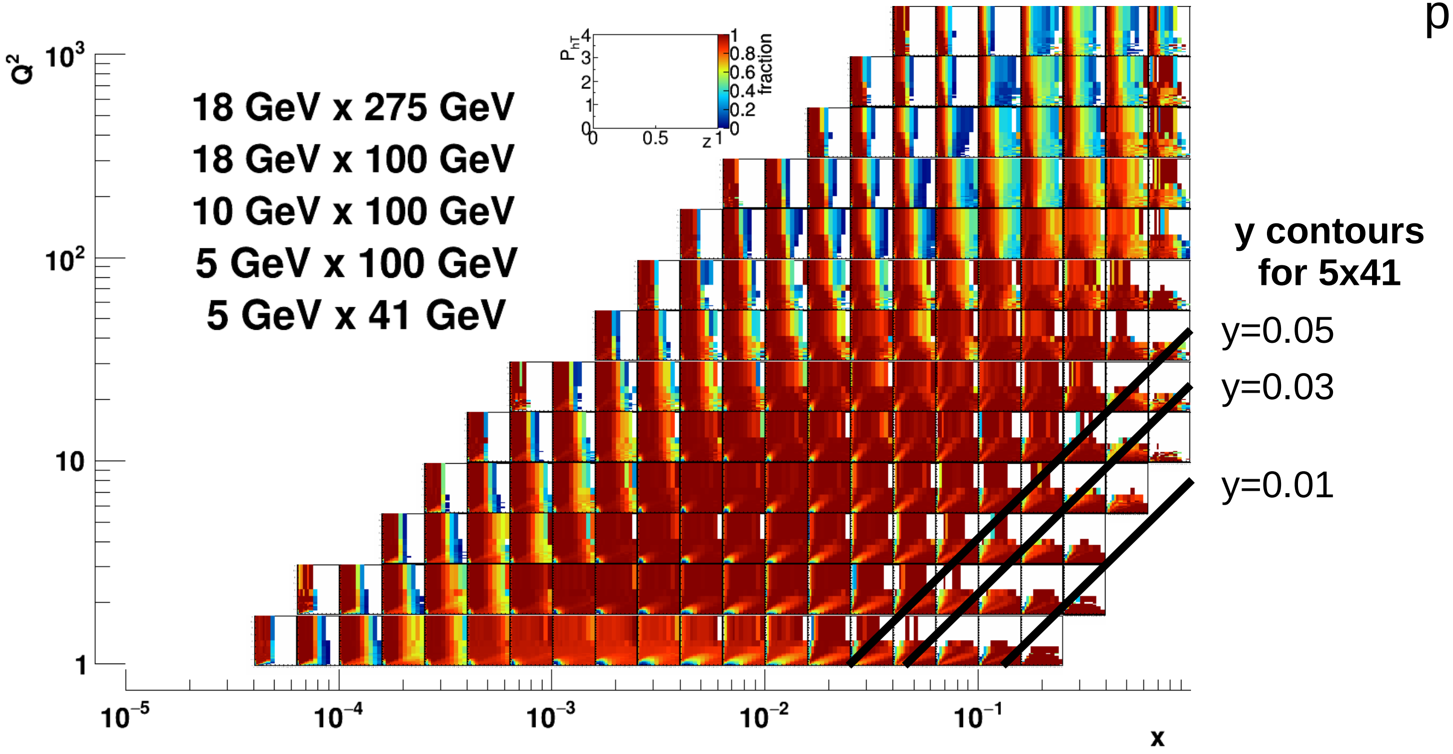
PID Acceptance Fractions



EIC Coverage Limits

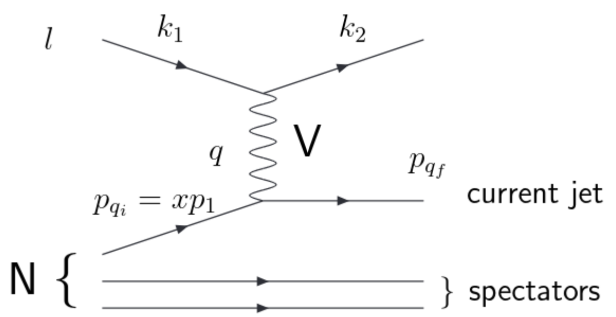


PID Acceptance Fractions



Kinematics Reconstruction Methods

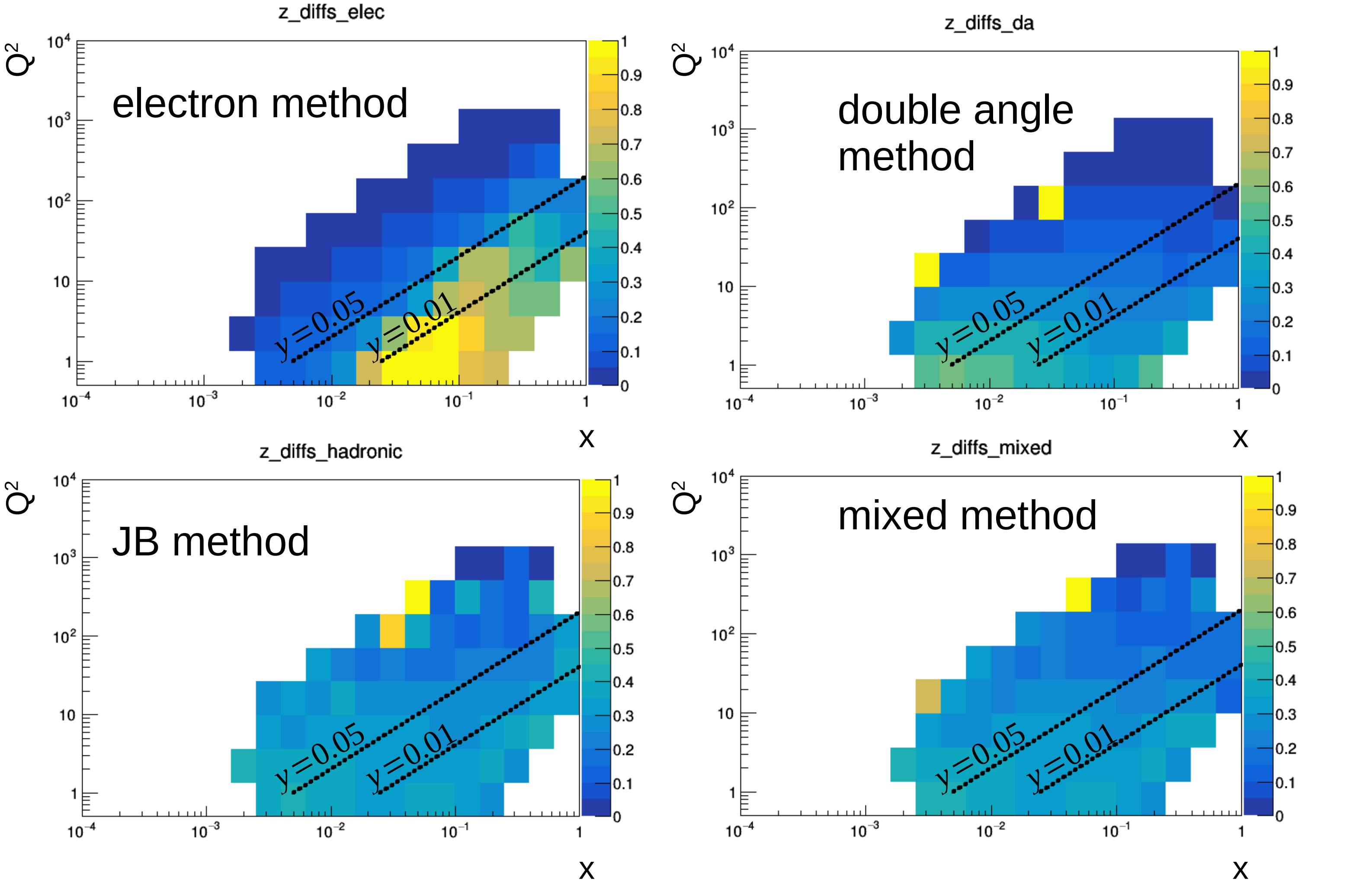
- SIDIS kinematics depends on what is used to reconstruct quantities such as x and Q^2
  - Scattered electron
  - Hadrons
  - Some mixture



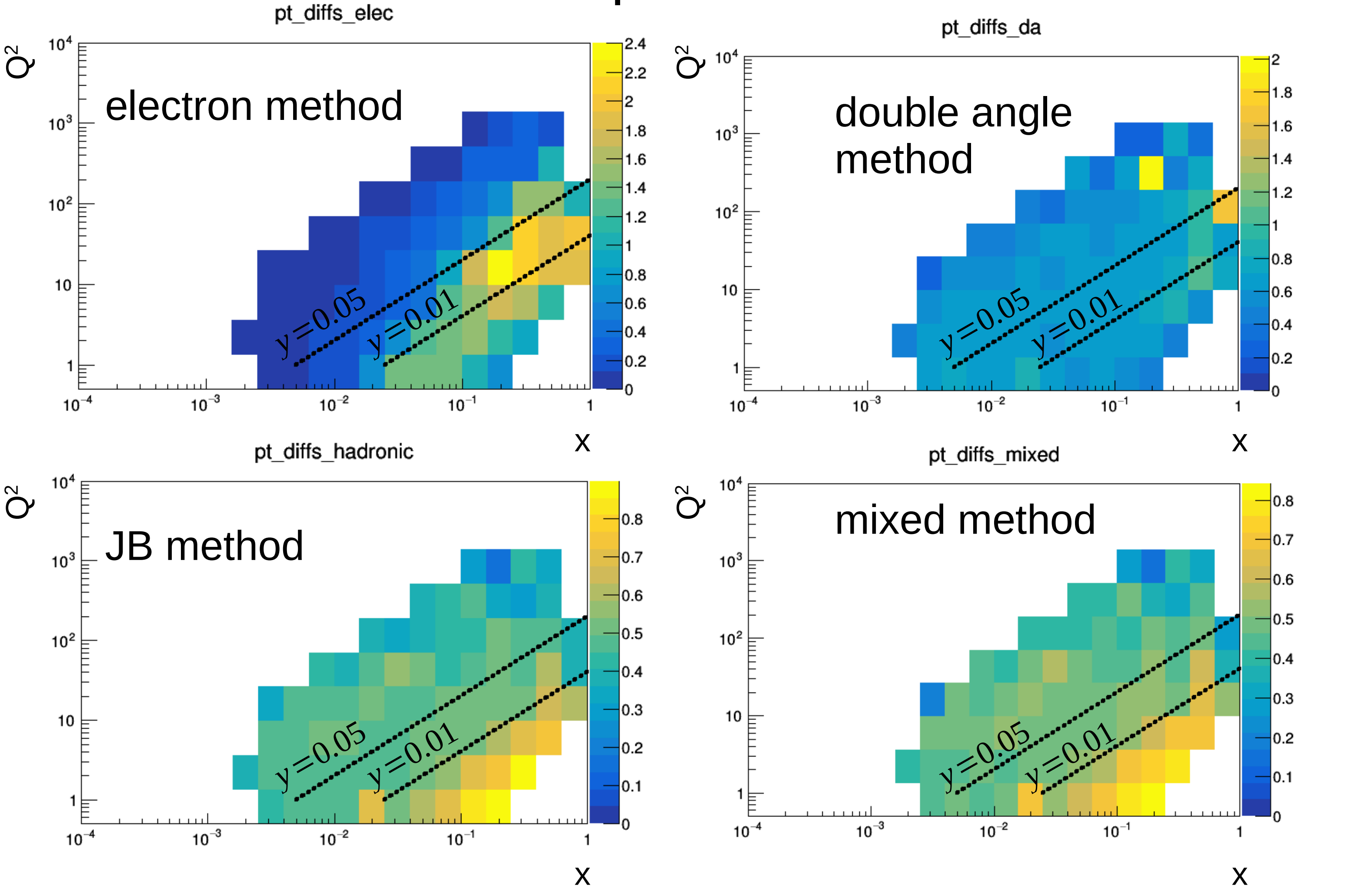
i)	*Leptonic variables*	$q \equiv q_l = k_2 - k_1, \quad y_l = p_1.(k_1 - k_2)/p_1.k_1$
ii)	*Hadronic variables* [81]	$q \equiv q_h = p_2 - p_1, \quad y_l = p_1.(p_2 - p_1)/p_1.k_1$
iii)	*Jacquet-Blondel variables* [82]	$Q^2_{JB} = (\vec{p}_{2,\perp})^2/(1 - y_{JB}), \quad y_{JB} = \Sigma/(2E(k_1))$ $\Sigma = \sum_h (E_h - p_{h,z})$
iv)	*Mixed variables* [81]	$q = q_l, y_m = y_{JB}$
v)	*Double angle method* [83]	$Q^2_{DA} = \frac{4E(k_2)^2 \cos^2(\theta(k_2)/2)}{\sin^2(\theta(k_2)/2) + \sin(\theta(k_2)/2)\cos(\theta(k_2)/2)\tan(\theta(p_2)/2)},$ $y_{DA} = 1 - \frac{\sin(\theta(k_2)/2)}{\sin(\theta(k_2)/2) + \cos(\theta(k_2)/2)\tan(\theta(p_2)/2)},$
vi)	*θy method* [84]	$Q^2_{\theta y} = 4E(k_2)^2(1 - y_{JB})\frac{1+\cos(\theta(k_2))}{1-\cos(\theta(k_2))}, \quad y_{\theta y} = y_{JB}$
vii)	*Σ method* [85]	$Q^2_\Sigma = \frac{(\vec{k}_{2,\perp})^2}{1 - y_\Sigma}, \quad y_\Sigma = \frac{\Sigma}{\Sigma + E(k_2)[1 - \cos(\theta(k_2))]}$
viii)	*$e\Sigma$ method* [85]	$Q^2_{e\Sigma} = Q^2_l, \quad y_{e\Sigma} = \frac{Q^2_l}{s x_\Sigma}$

Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 69 (2013) 28-84, 1208.6087 [hep-ph]

Mean relative deviation in z (10x100)



Mean relative deviation in p_T (10x100)



z and p_T Resolutions

$$0.4 \text{ GeV} < P_{hT} < 0.6 \text{ GeV},$$
$$0.4 < z < 0.5$$

0.05<y<0.95

*kinematics reconstructed from electron

z resolutions

EIC 5 × 41	x range				
Q^2 range(GeV^2)	0.0001–0.003	0.003–0.01	0.01–0.03	0.03–0.1	0.1–0.5
30–100	–	–	–	0.011	0.029
10–30	–	–	0.014	0.021	0.080
5–10	–	0.017	0.020	0.088	0.17
3–5	–	0.017	0.044	0.14	0.13
1–3	0.017	0.032	0.11	0.17	–

p_T resolutions

EIC 5 × 41	x range				
Q^2 range(GeV^2)	0.0001–0.003	0.003–0.01	0.01–0.03	0.03–0.1	0.1–0.5
30–100	–	–	–	0.030	0.15
10–30	–	–	0.022	0.059	0.24
5–10	–	0.021	0.040	0.17	0.34
3–5	–	0.025	0.069	0.21	0.29
1–3	0.021	0.035	0.11	0.19	–

study from Xiaqing Li

x Resolutions

$0.4 \text{ GeV} < P_{hT} < 0.6 \text{ GeV},$
$0.35 < z < 0.4$

Compare different y_{min} values

$0.01 < y < 0.95$	x range			
Q^2 range(GeV^2)	0.0001–0.01	0.01–0.03	0.03–0.1	0.1–0.5
10–100	–	0.0006	0.003	0.060
5–10	0.00018	0.0015	0.021	0.198
3–5	0.00039	0.0030	0.042	0.168
1–3	0.00072	0.0072	0.063	0.120

$0.05 < y < 0.95$	x range			
Q^2 range(GeV^2)	0.0001–0.01	0.01–0.03	0.03–0.1	0.1–0.5
10–100	–	0.0006	0.003	0.042
5–10	0.000018	0.0015	0.021	0.060
3–5	0.00039	0.0030	0.024	0.033
1–3	0.00066	0.0066	0.018	–

*kinematics reconstructed from electron

Goal: Explore low-y region (large x, small Q^2):
Vary minimum y limit, and check impact on p_T, $q_T=p_T/z$, and q_T/Q

- Event generation: 1M events from pythaeRHIC (6), 5x41 GeV
- Fast simulation: eic-smear (via ESCalate v1.1.0)
- Kinematics reconstruction: highest-E electron

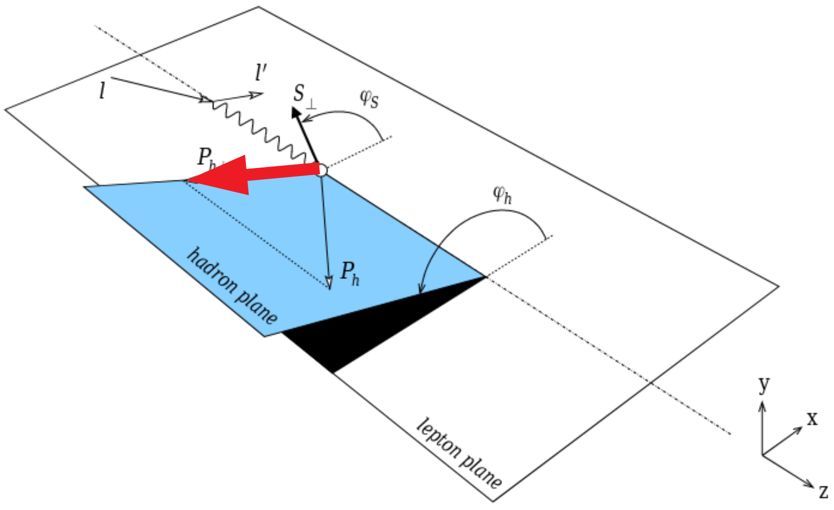
Event Selection Criteria

- π+π- dihadron channel
- W > 3 GeV
- $y_{min} < y < 0.95$ (vary y_{min})
- $z_{pair} < 0.95$
- $z_{pion} > 0.2$ (effectively $z_{pair} > 0.4$)
- pion $p_{T\_lab} > 100$ MeV (tracking limit)
- pion $x_F > 0$
- $Q^2 > 1\ GeV^2$ (generator level)

Two x bins:
- Small x: x<0.05
- Large x: x>0.05

Two z bins:
- 0.2 < z < 0.3
- 0.3 < z < 1

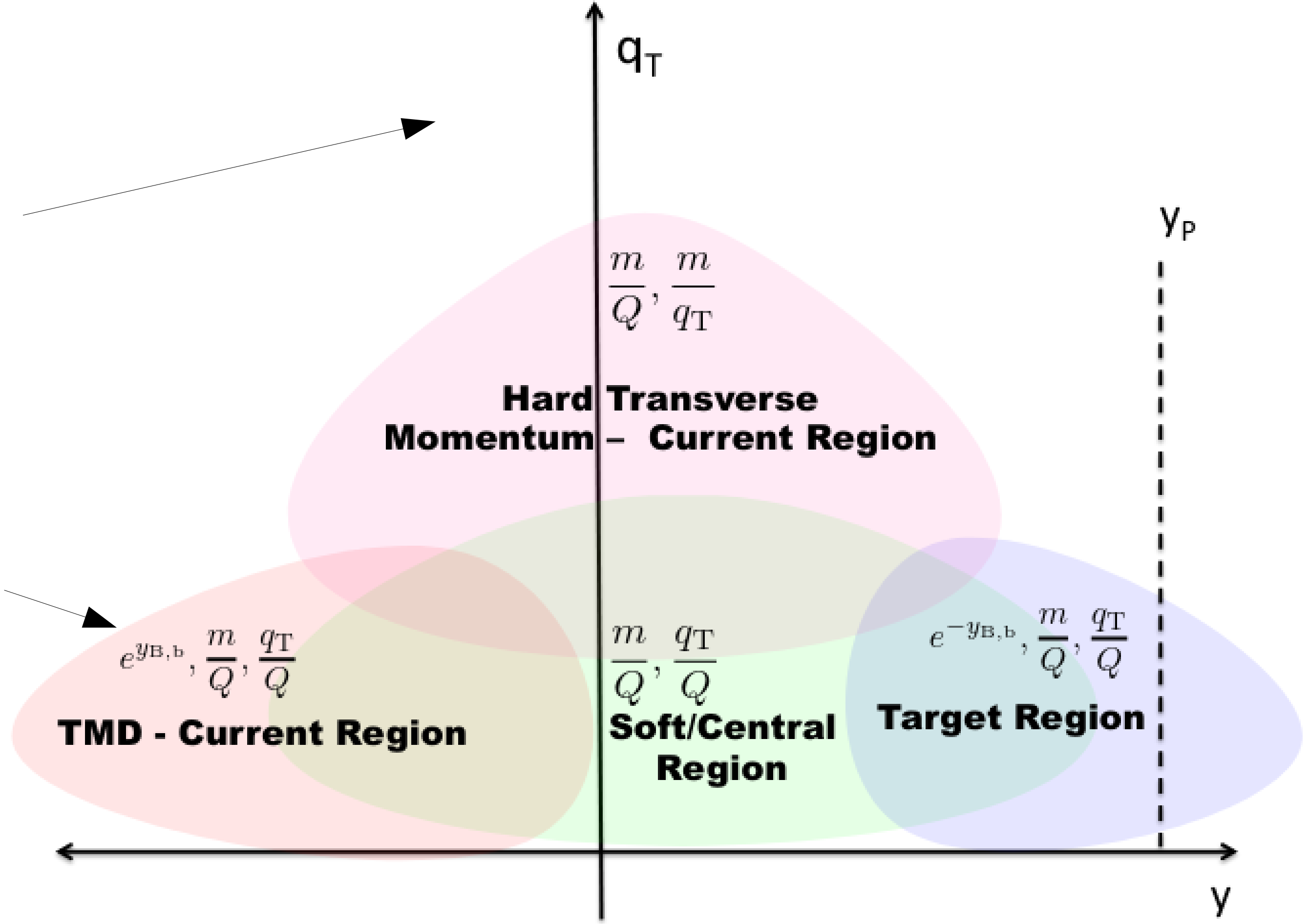
note: some plots use notation p_{perp} or $p_\perp$; they denote the same as p_T:
the component of the pion momentum transverse to q, in the proton rest frame



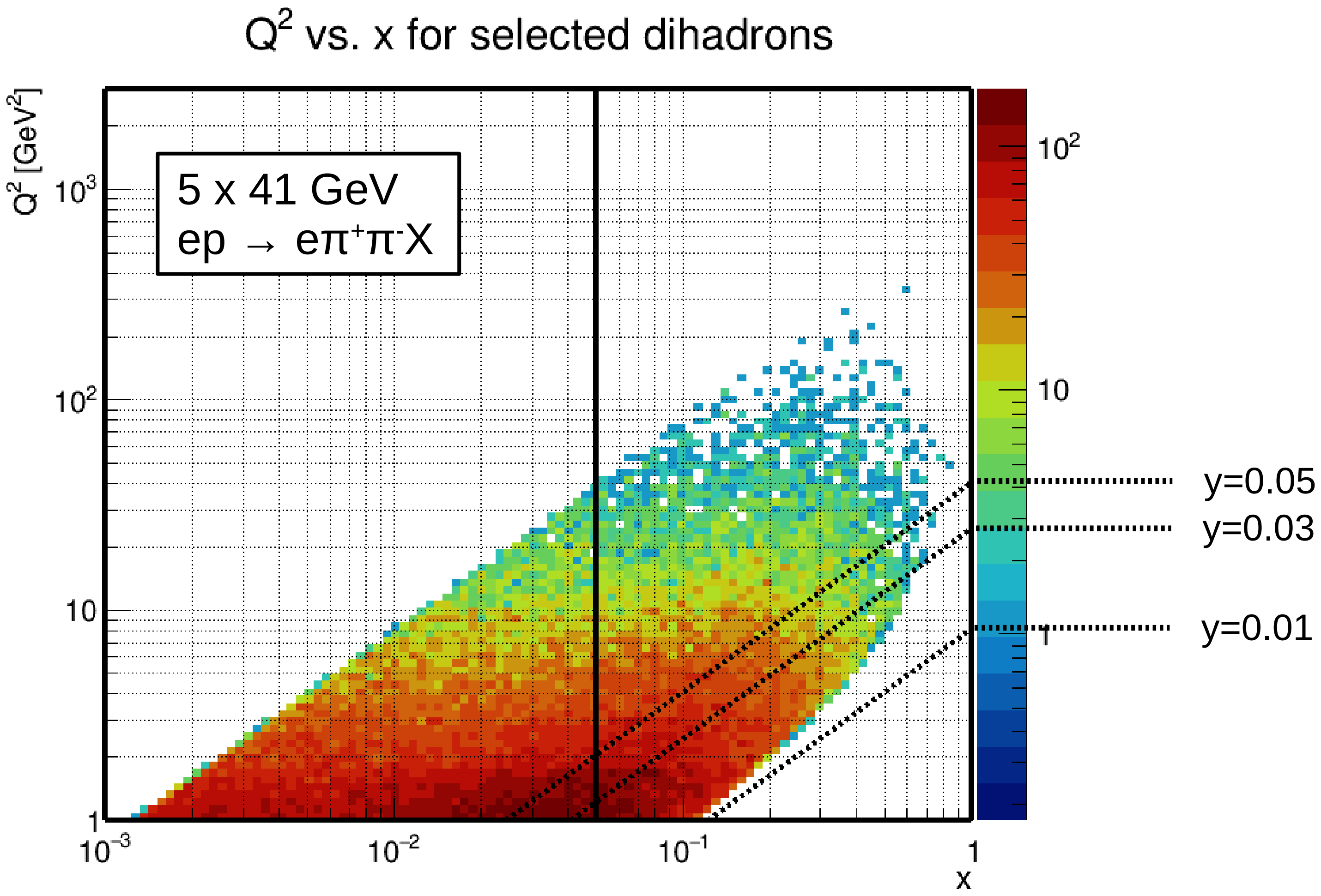
TMD Region Classification

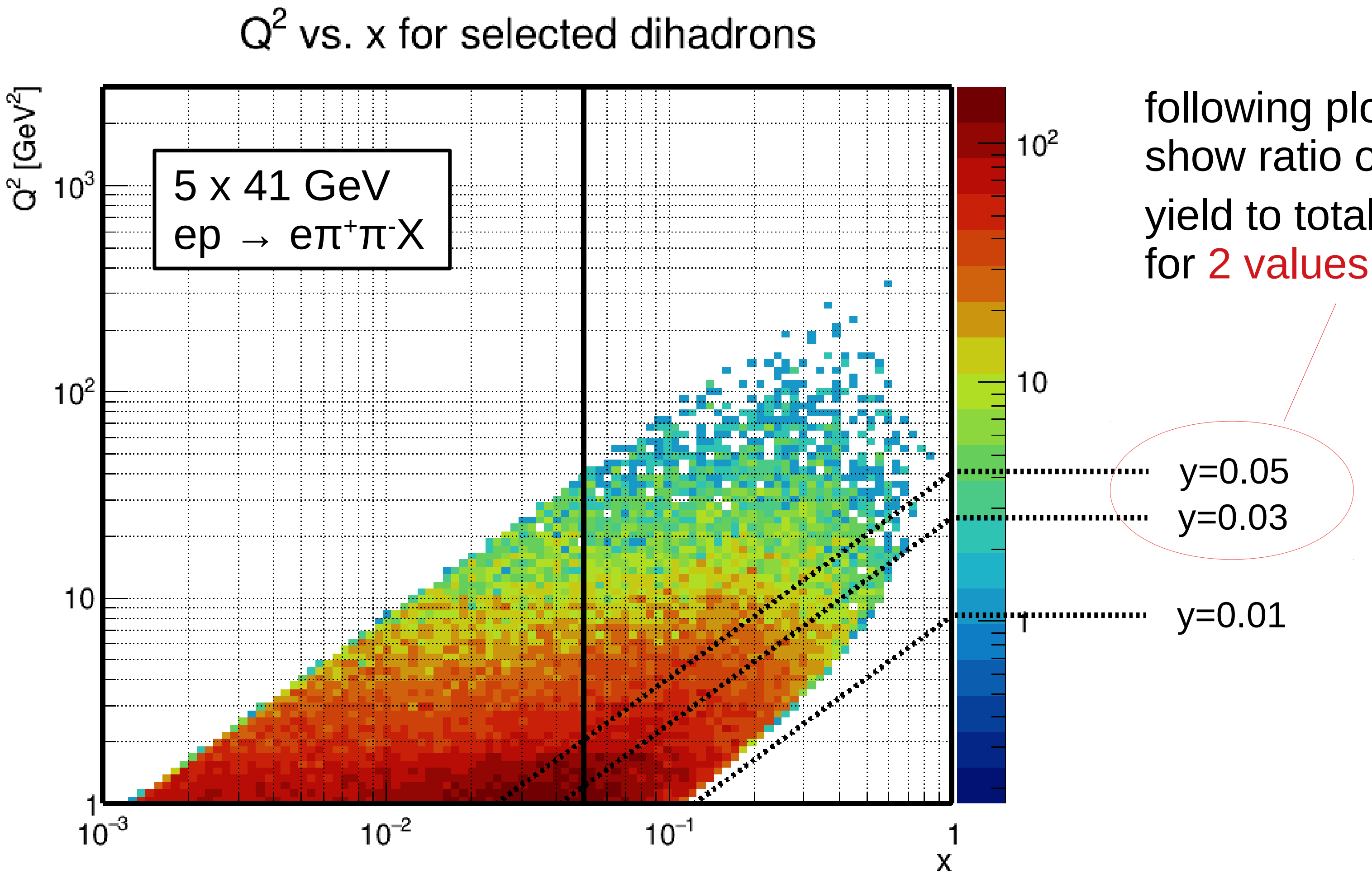
high $q_T/Q \rightarrow$ collinear

low $q_T/Q \rightarrow$ TMD



JHEP10(2019)122
1904.12882 [hep-ph]


Q² vs. x for selected dihadrons
5 x 41 GeV
ep → eπ⁺π⁻X
Q² [GeV²]
10³
10²
10
1
10⁻³
10⁻²
10⁻¹
1
x
y=0.05
y=0.03
y=0.01



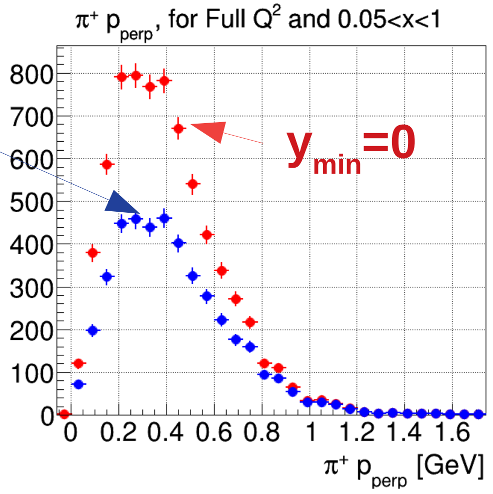
following plots show ratio of $y>y_{min}$ yield to total yield, for 2 values of y_{min}

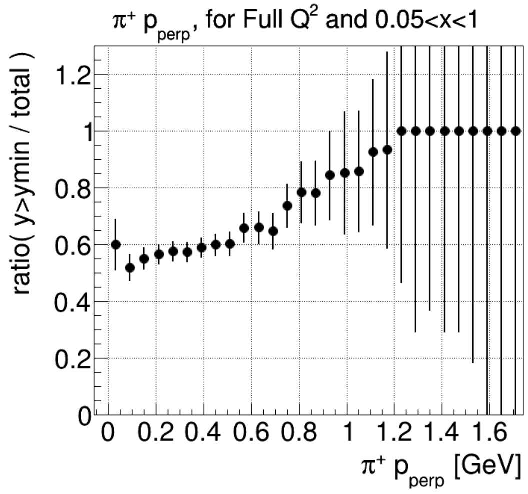
p_T Distributions for varying y_{min} in 2 bins of z

$y_{min} = 0.03$

$y_{min}=0$

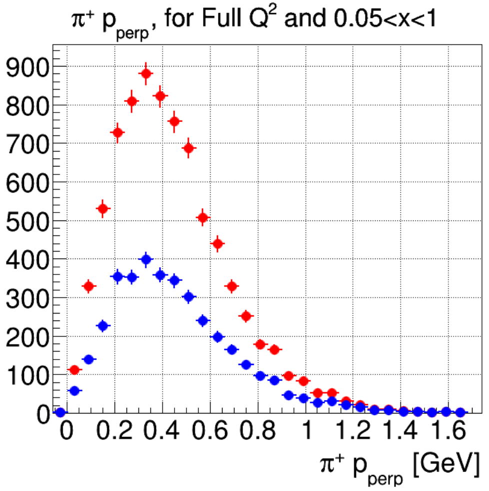
0.2 < z < 0.3

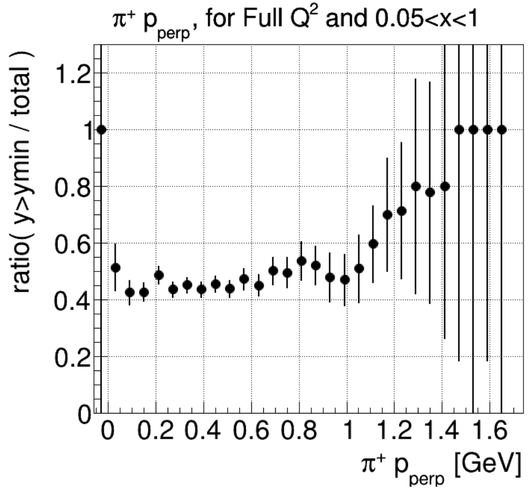




low p_T region has relatively larger suppression

0.3 < z < 1



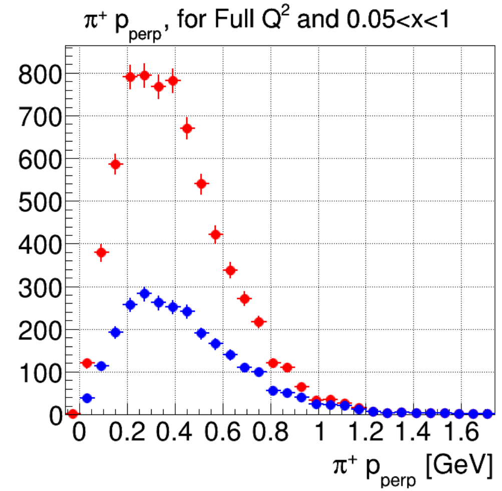


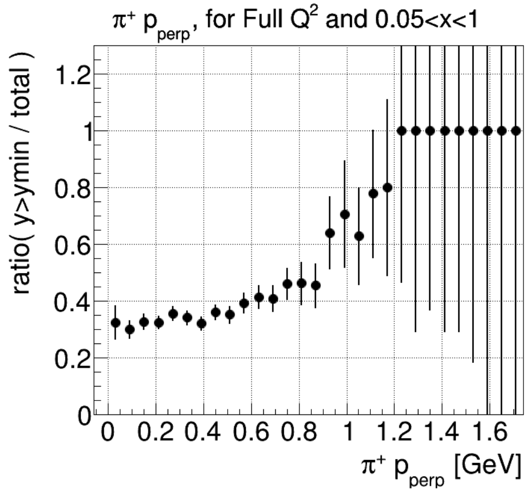
correlation between fragmenting particle and spin larger at high z, where suppression by y_{min} is worse

p_T Distributions for varying y_{min} in 2 bins of z

y_{min} = 0.05

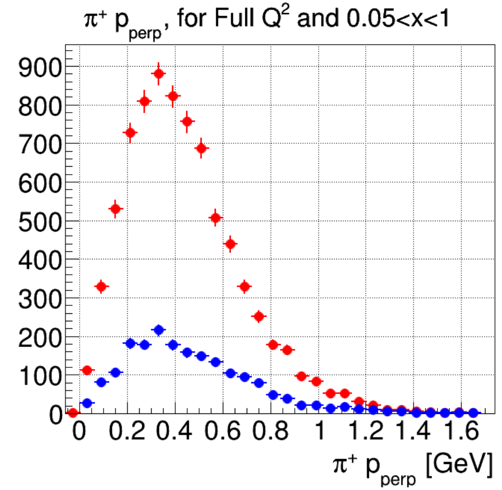
0.2 < z < 0.3

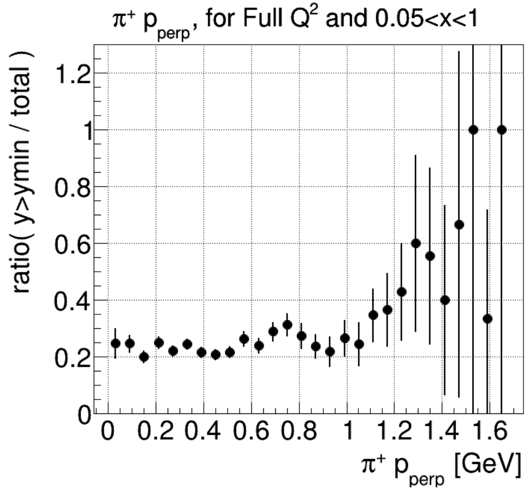




suppression worse at higher y_{min}, but similar relative trend

0.3 < z < 1





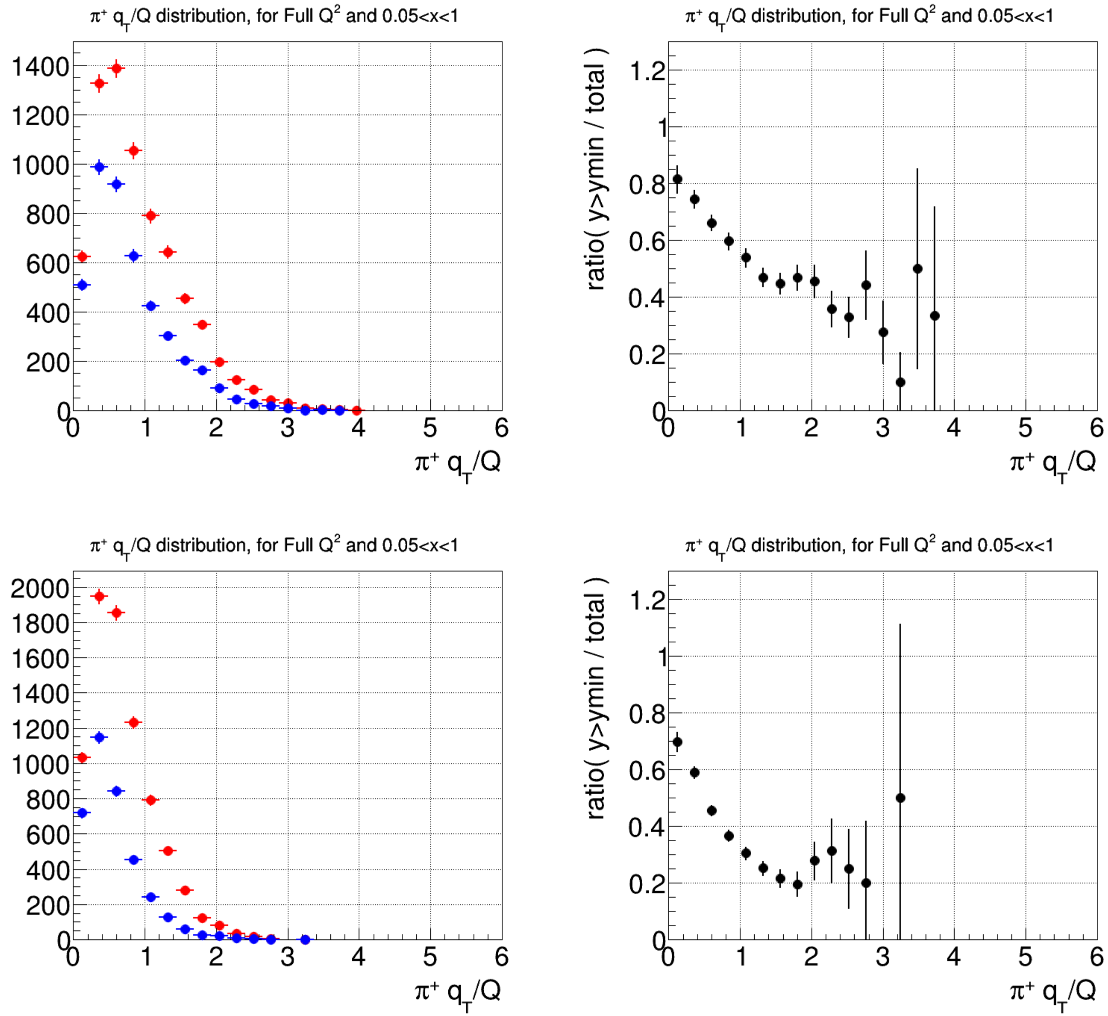
note: suppression trends for q_T look similar (see backup slides)

q_T/Q Distributions for varying y_{min}

$y_{min} = 0.03$

$0.2 < z < 0.3$

$0.3 < z < 1$

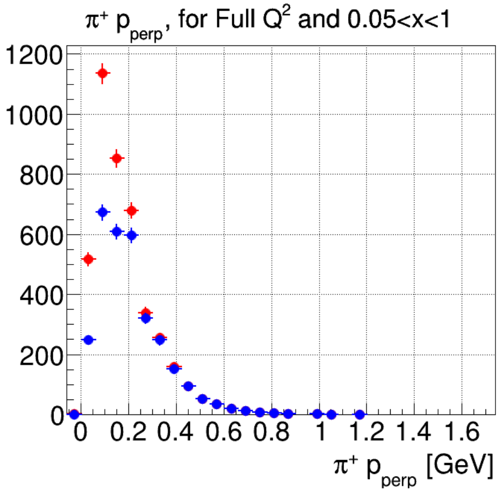


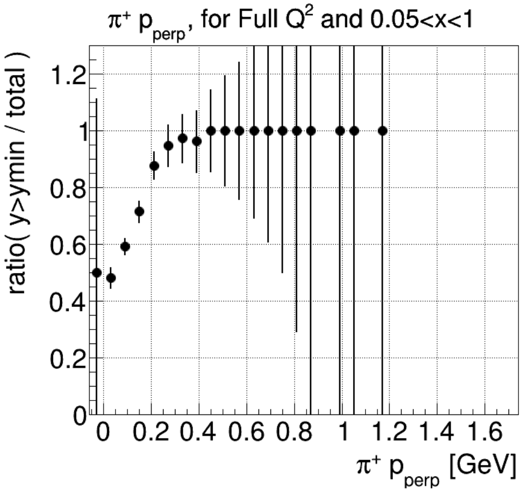
high q_T/Q is much more suppressed than low q_T/Q

p_T Distributions for varying y_{min} in 2 bins of q_T/Q

$y_{min} = 0.03$

$q_T/Q < 0.25$

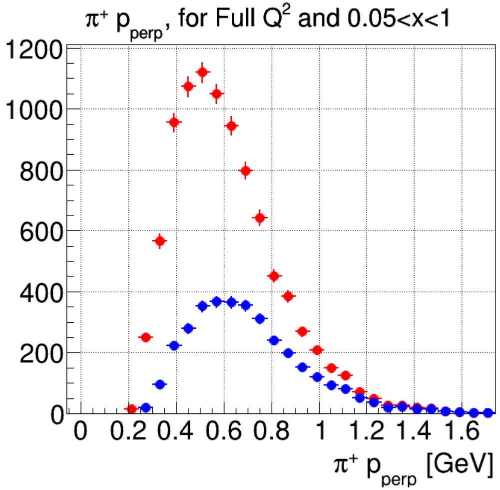


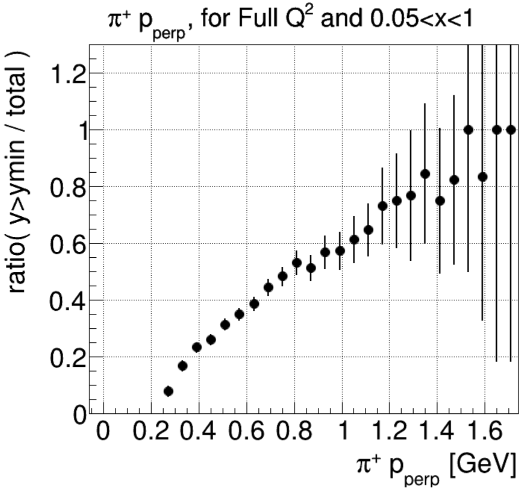


suppression localized to low p_T

(see backup slides for comparison with $q_T/Q<1$)

$q_T/Q > 1.0$

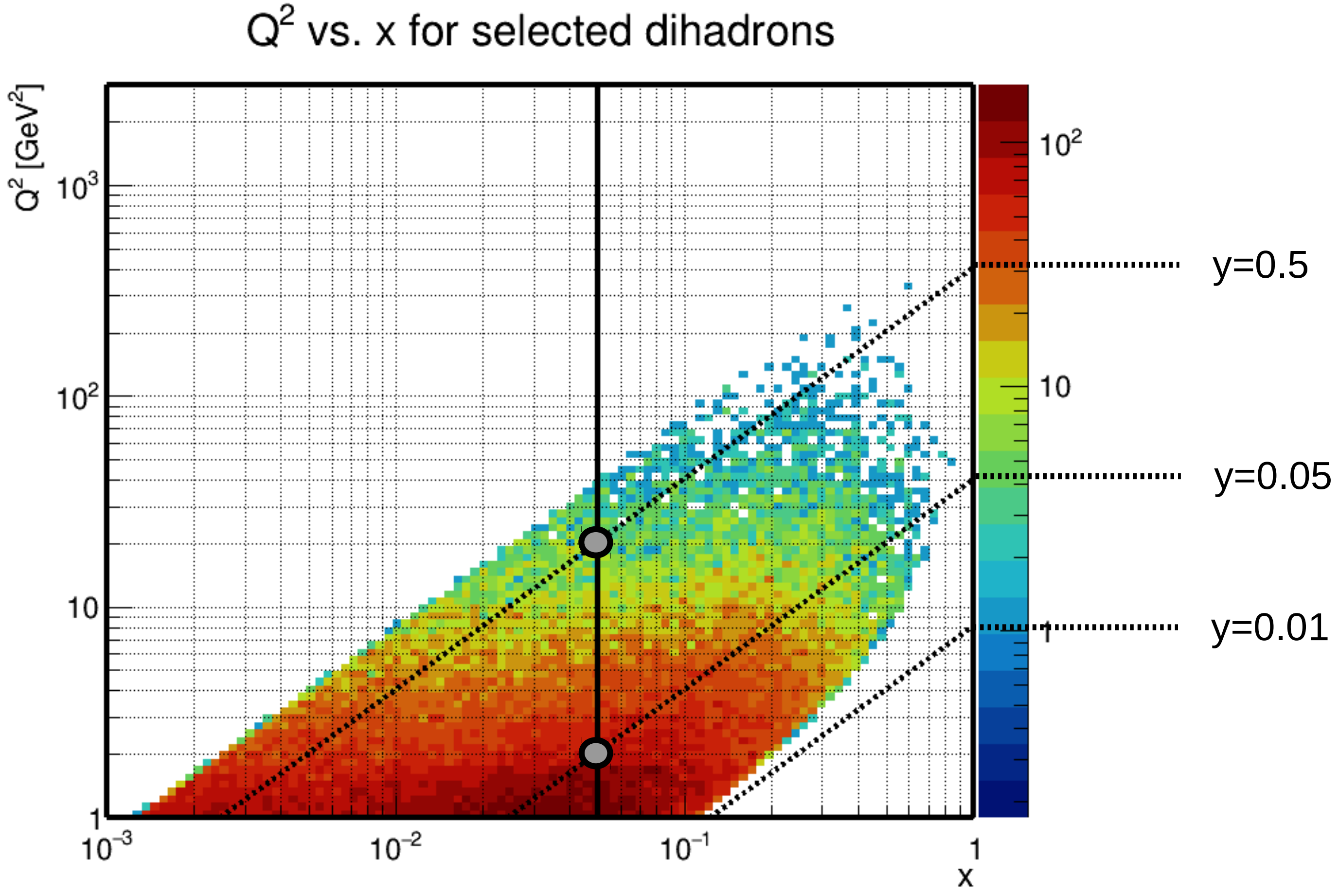




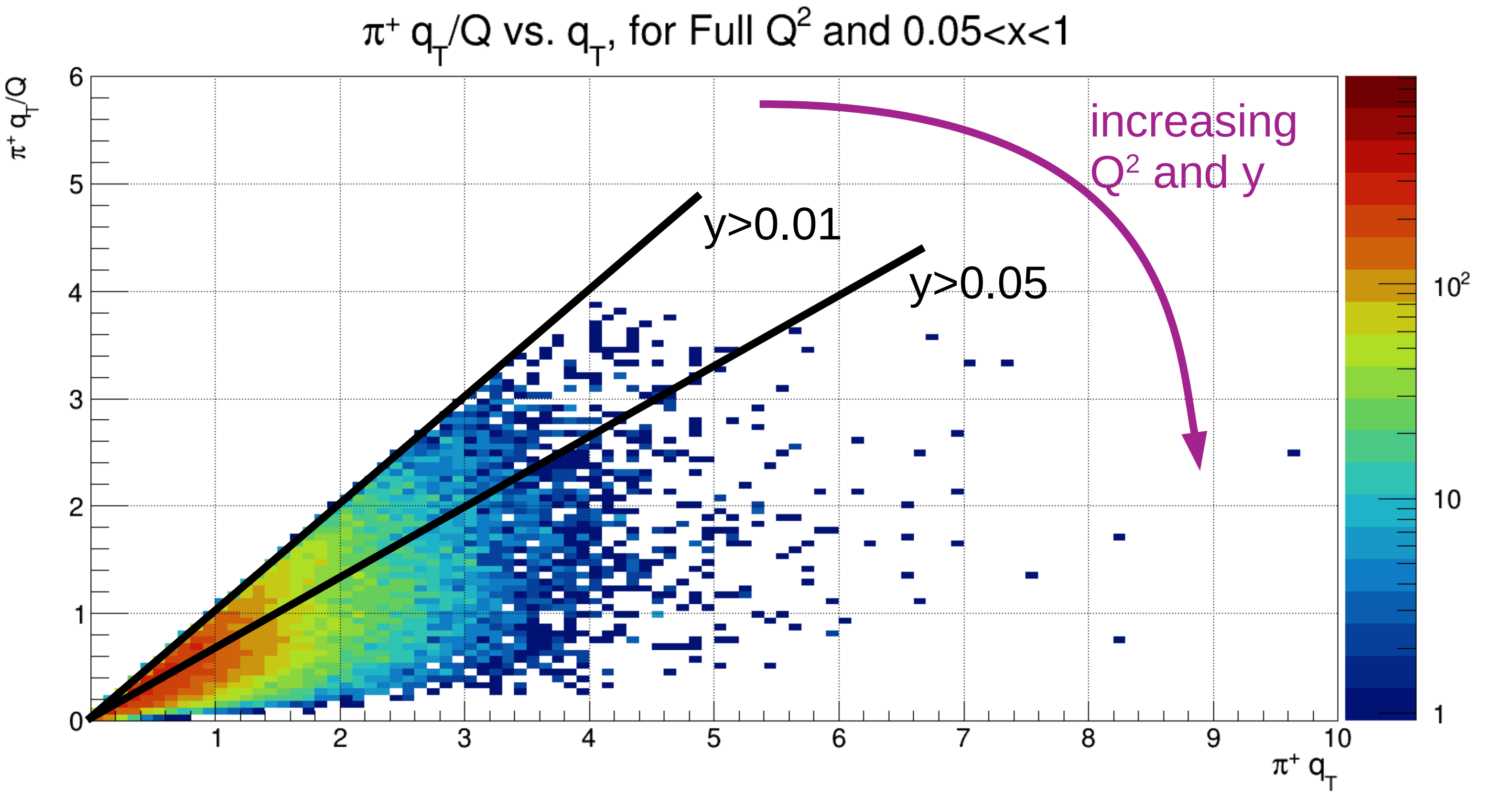
suppression worsens as p_T decreases

In high-x bin, as y_{min} increases, minimum Q^2 increases → imparts limits on q_T/Q

In low-x bin, minimum Q^2 stays at 1 GeV^2 for any y_{min}

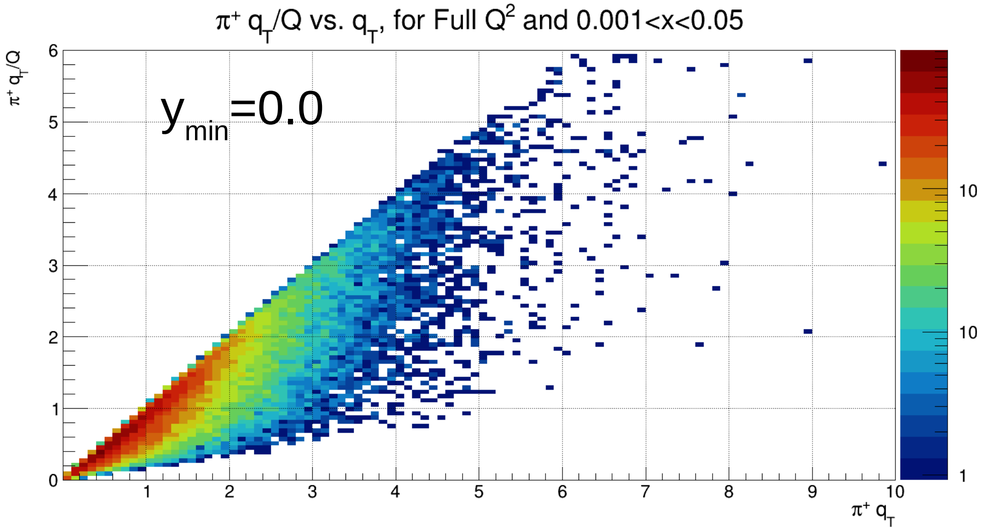


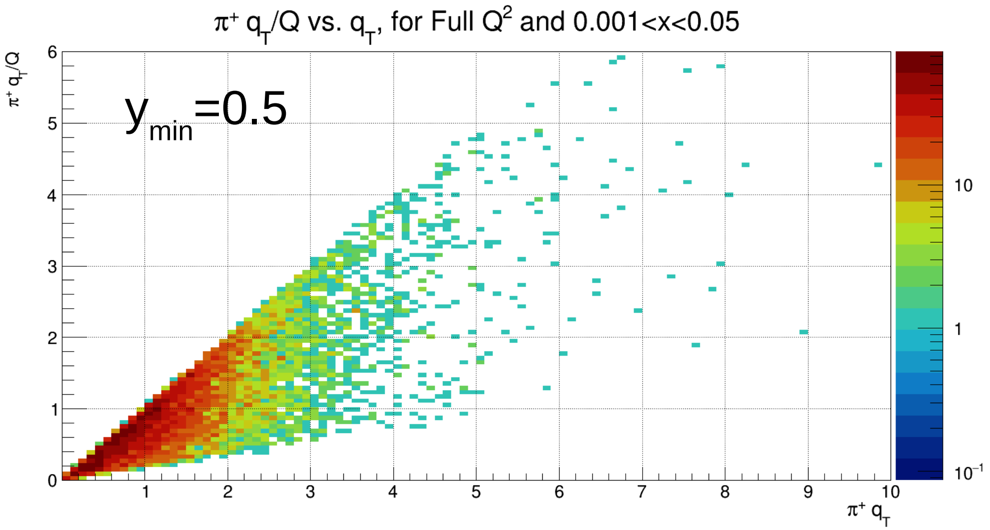
In high-x bin, as y_{min} increases, minimum Q^2 increases → imparts limits on q_T/Q



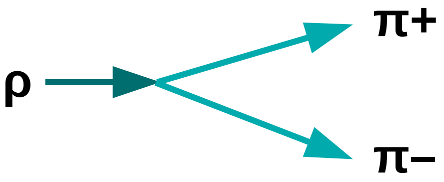
Similar story for q_T/Q vs p_T correlation (see backup slides)

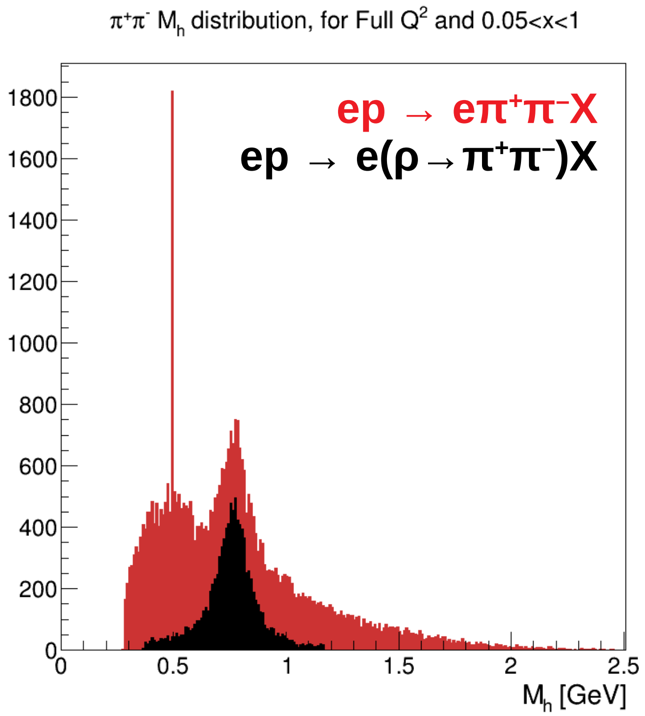
y_{min} does not affect boundaries in low-x bin, since minimum Q^2 is not affected

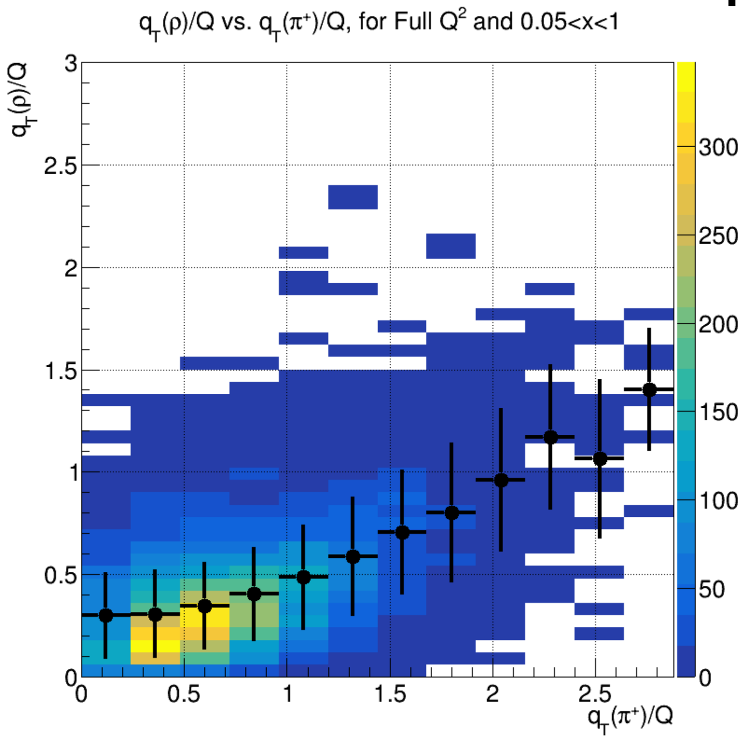




Vector Meson Decays → Muddy the Waters for Interpretation

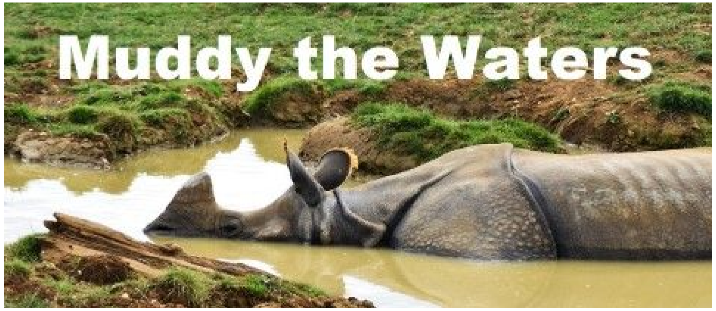






*** data not smeared!**

- Select $\rho \to \pi^+\pi^-$ dihadrons, and calculate q_T/Q using the ρ, vs. using the π^+
- Pion $q_T/Q \sim 1$ could correspond to ρ-meson $q_T/Q \ll 1$
- VM decays can confuse TMD region classification
- Trend unaffected by y_{min} cuts



C. Dilks

Summary

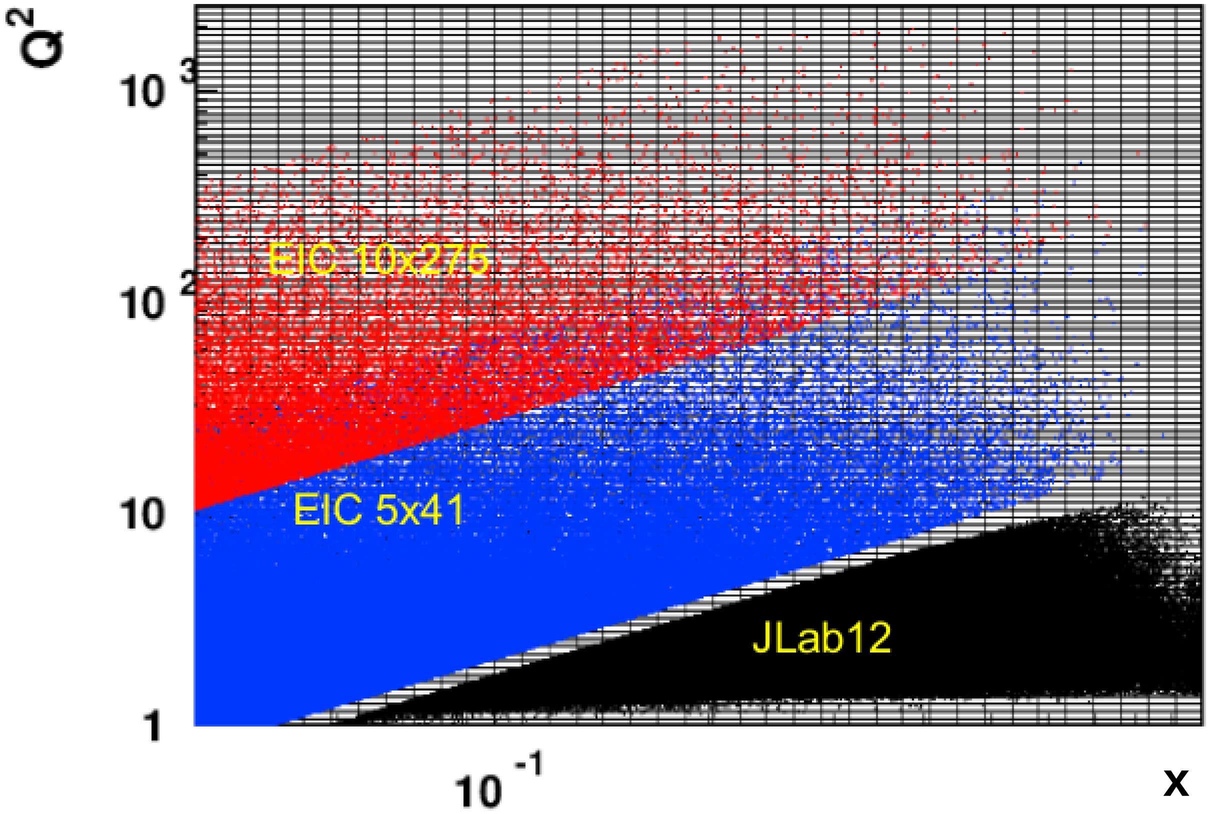
- **Interested in TMDs at large x (x>0.05), where spin-orbit correlations are likely relevant**
  - Large Q^2 may have smaller asymmetries
  - Better to look at small Q^2, where electron and hadron are detected at small scattering angles
  - Minimum y restricts phase space at large x and small Q^2

- **Overlap from JLab to EIC vital for evolution studies, providing a more complete picture**
  - Limitations at low-y at the EIC:
    - Smaller p_T
    - Poorer resolutions (z, p_T, x)
  - Increasing minimum y causes:
    - Losses at small p_T and small q_T
    - Localized losses at small p_T for $q_T/Q<0.25$
    - Larger losses at large q_T/Q than at small q_T/Q
    - Increase minimum Q^2 (given x>0.05)

- **Vector mesons muddy the waters**
  - A pion with large $p_T/z/Q$, considered outside the TMD region, could come from a VM with small $p_T/z/Q$, well within the TMD region

backup

Kinematic Coverage for y > 0.025



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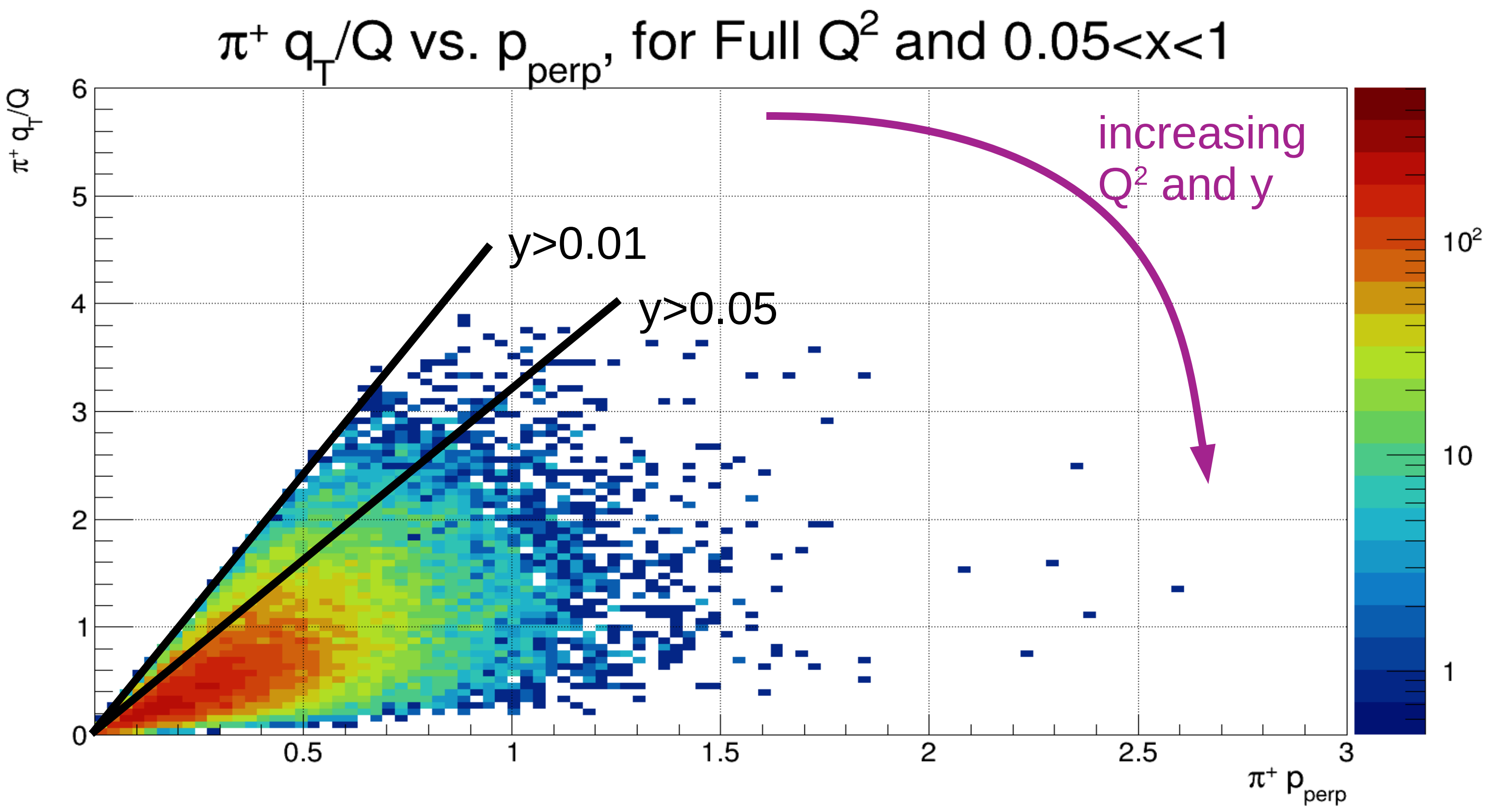
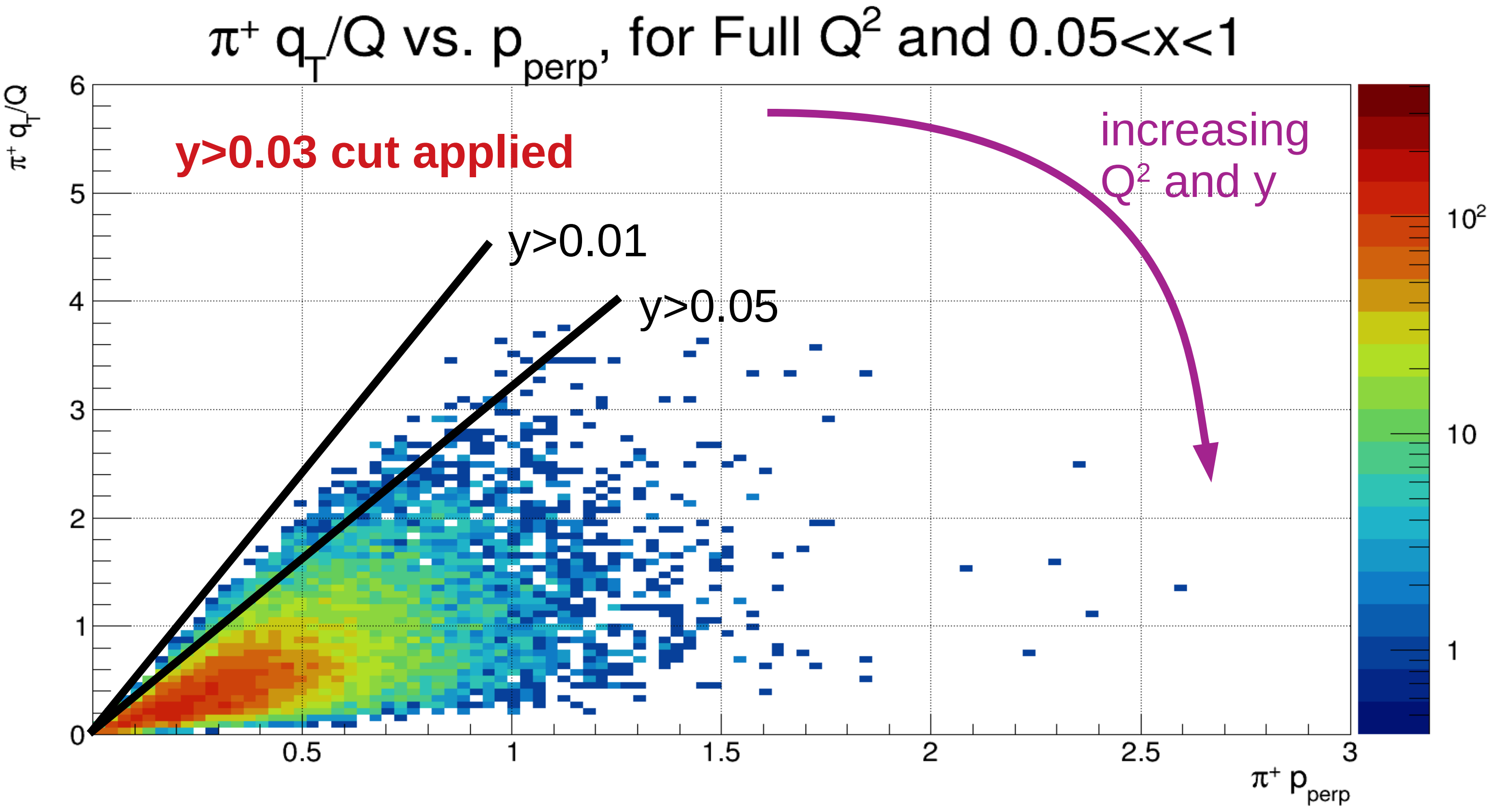
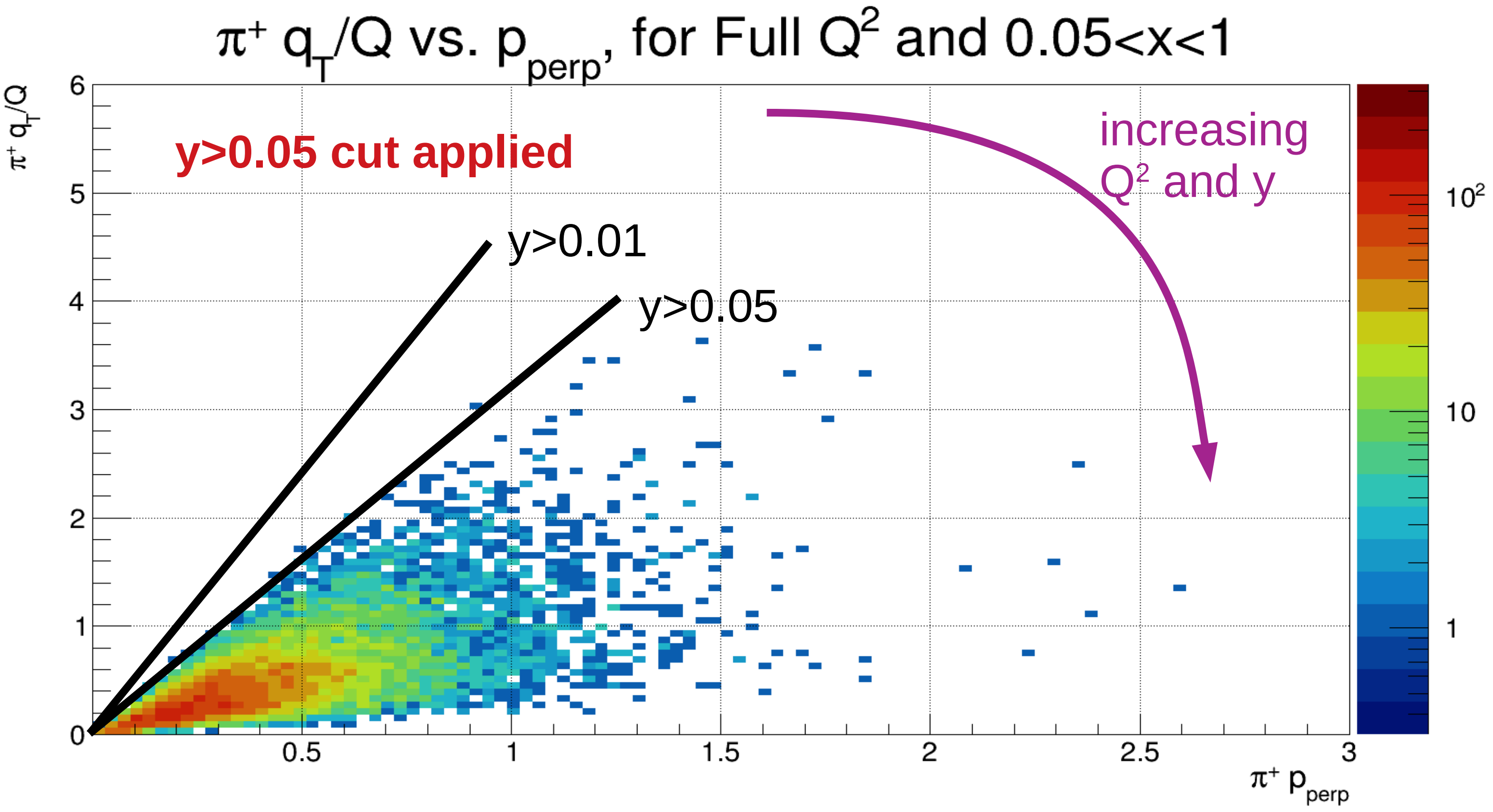
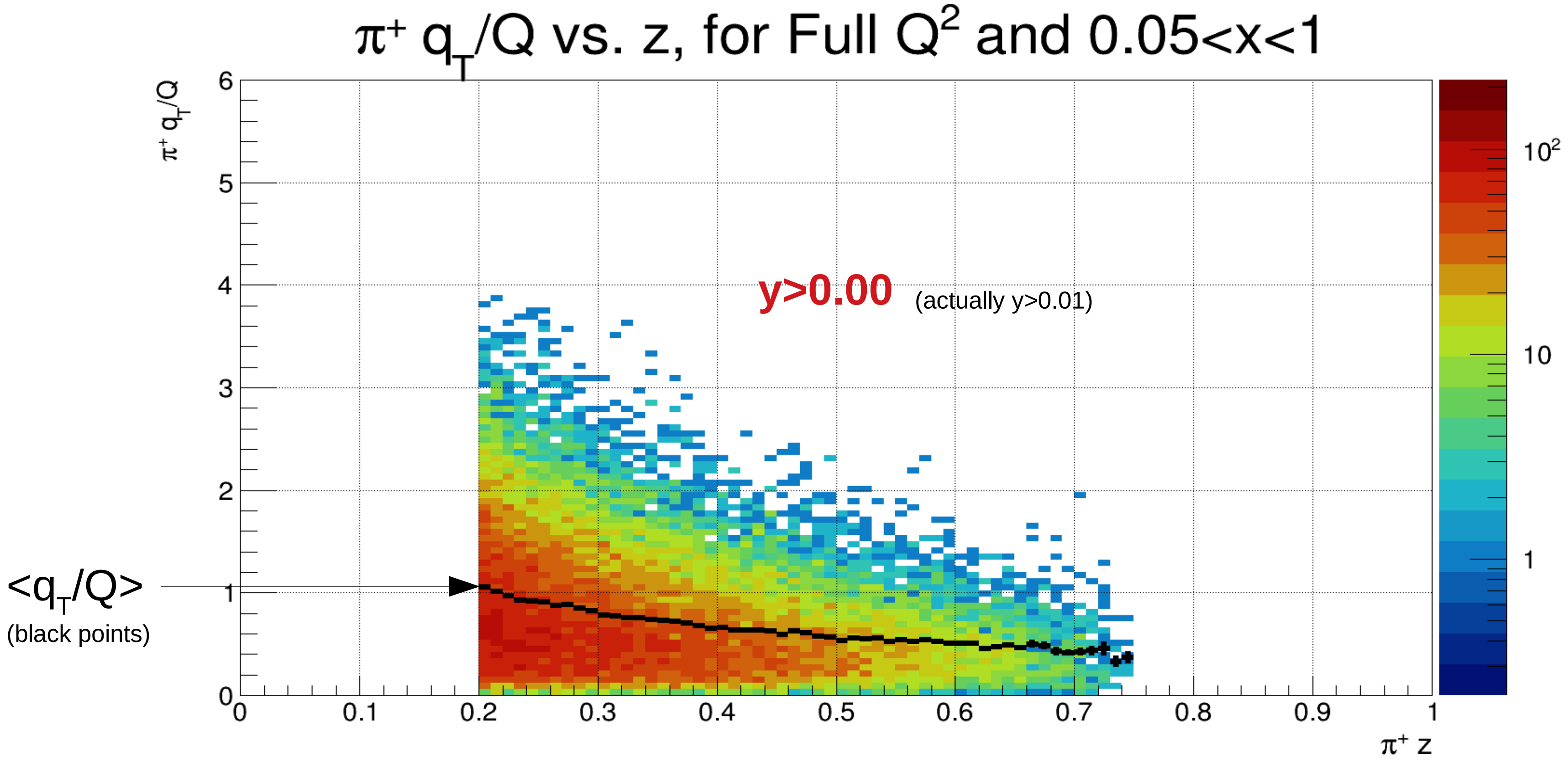


π+ qT/Q vs. pperp, for Full Q2 and 0.05<x<1
π+ qT/Q
π+ pperp
y>0.01
y>0.05
increasing
Q2 and y
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
1
10
10^2

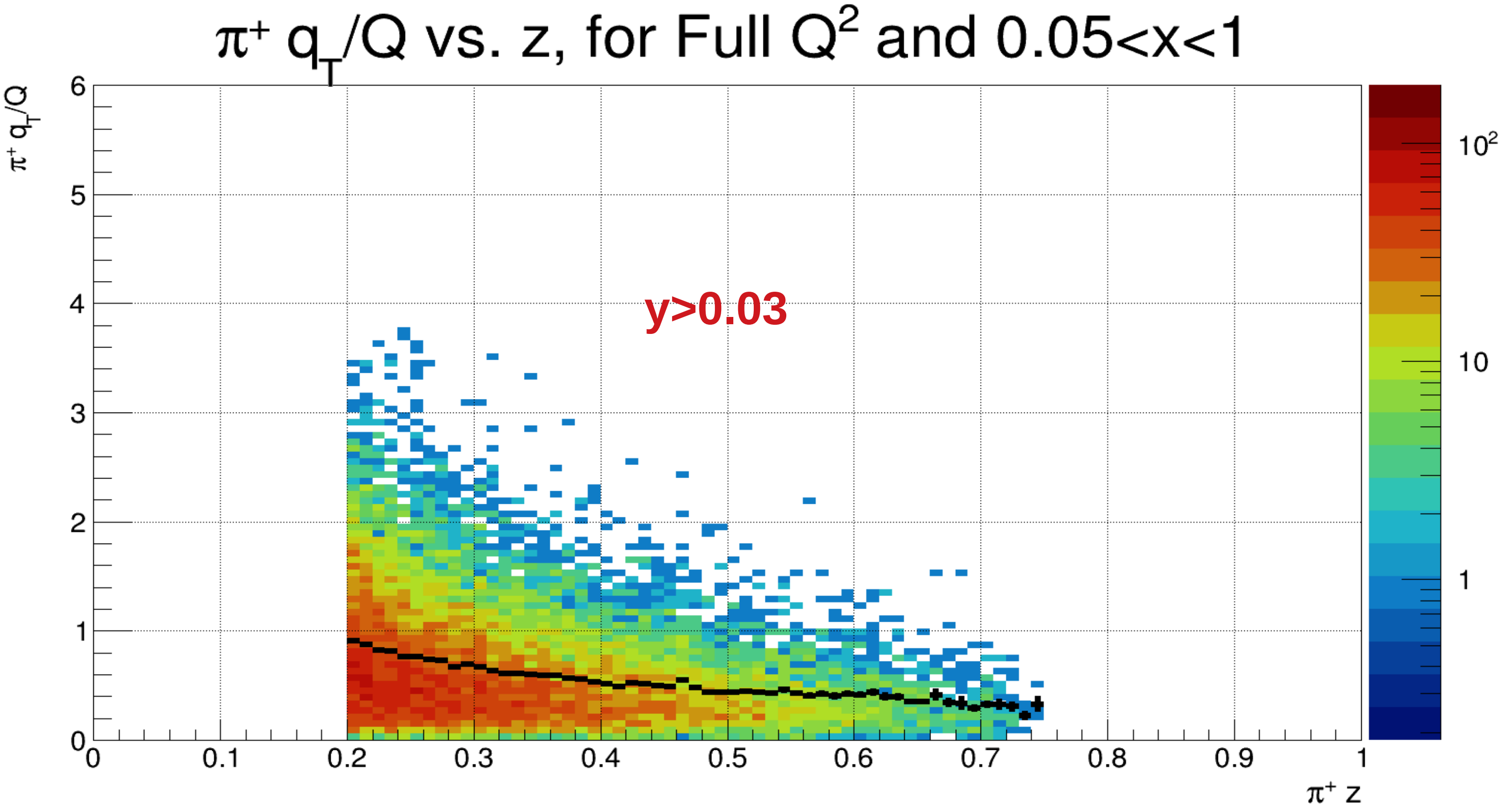


π+ qT/Q vs. pperp, for Full Q2 and 0.05<x<1
y>0.03 cut applied
y>0.01
y>0.05
increasing Q2 and y
π+ qT/Q
π+ pperp
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
1
10
10^2

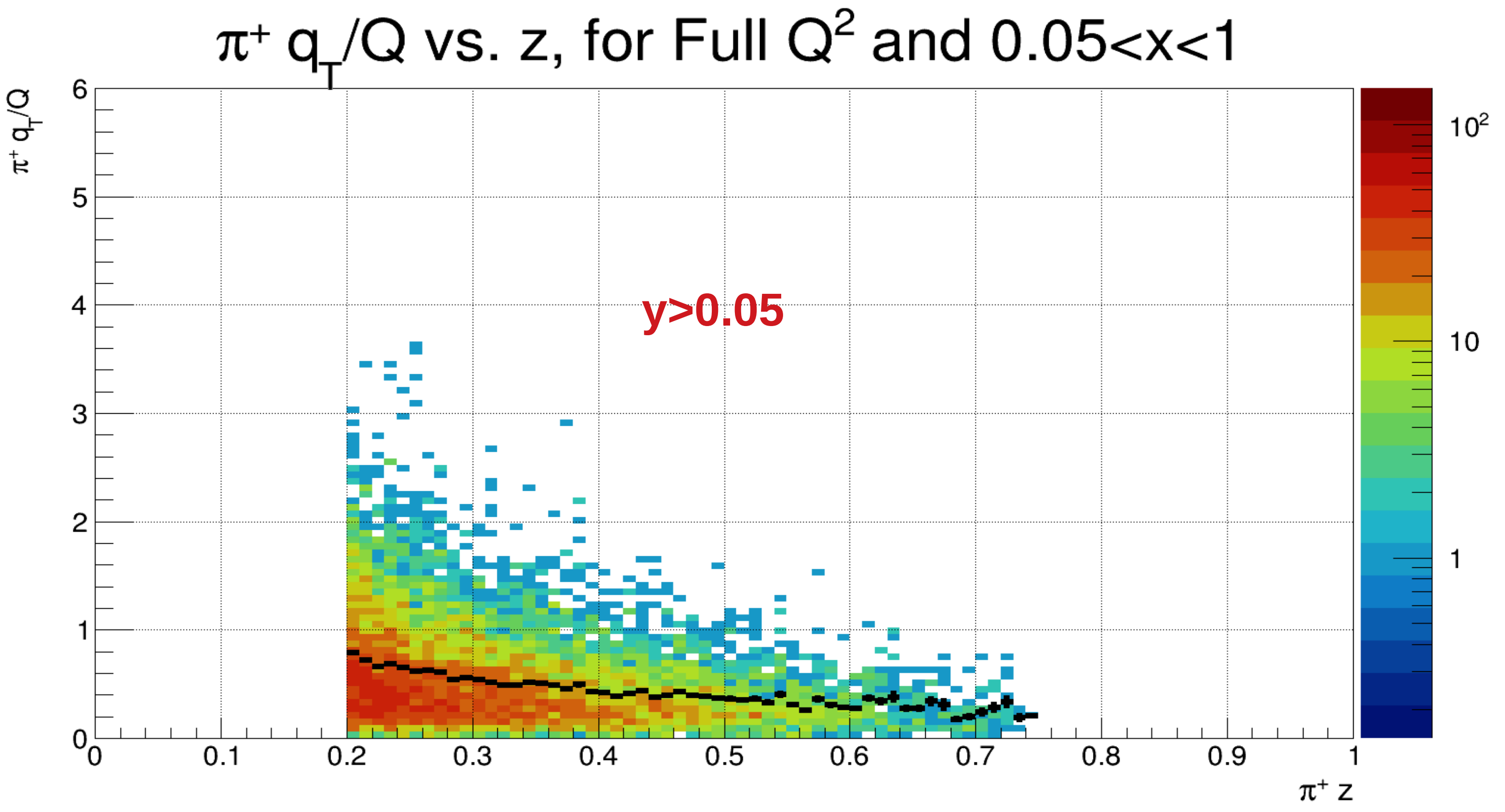

π+ qT/Q vs. pperp, for Full Q2 and 0.05<x<1
π+ qT/Q
π+ pperp
y>0.05 cut applied
y>0.01
y>0.05
increasing
Q2 and y
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
1
10
102



π+ qT/Q vs. z, for Full Q2 and 0.05<x<1
π+ qT/Q
π+ z
y>0.00
(actually y>0.01)
<qT/Q>
(black points)

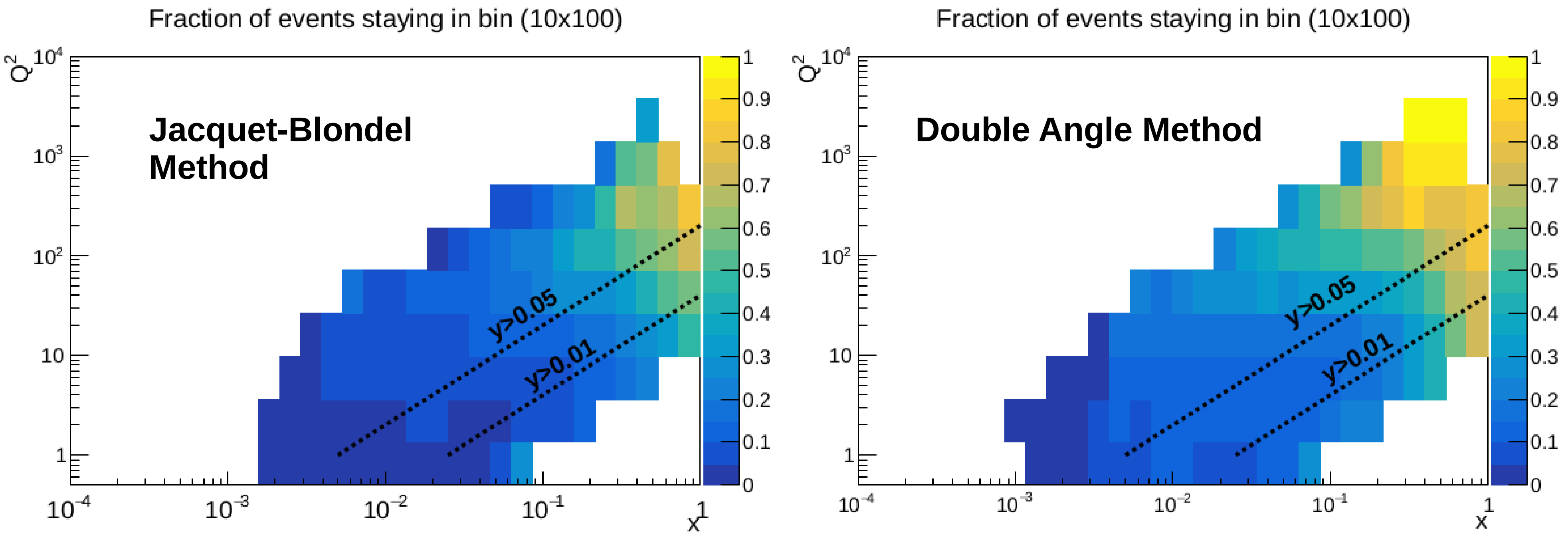


π^+ q_T/Q vs. z, for Full Q^2 and 0.05<x<1
y>0.03
π^+ q_T/Q
π^+ z
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
10^2
10
1

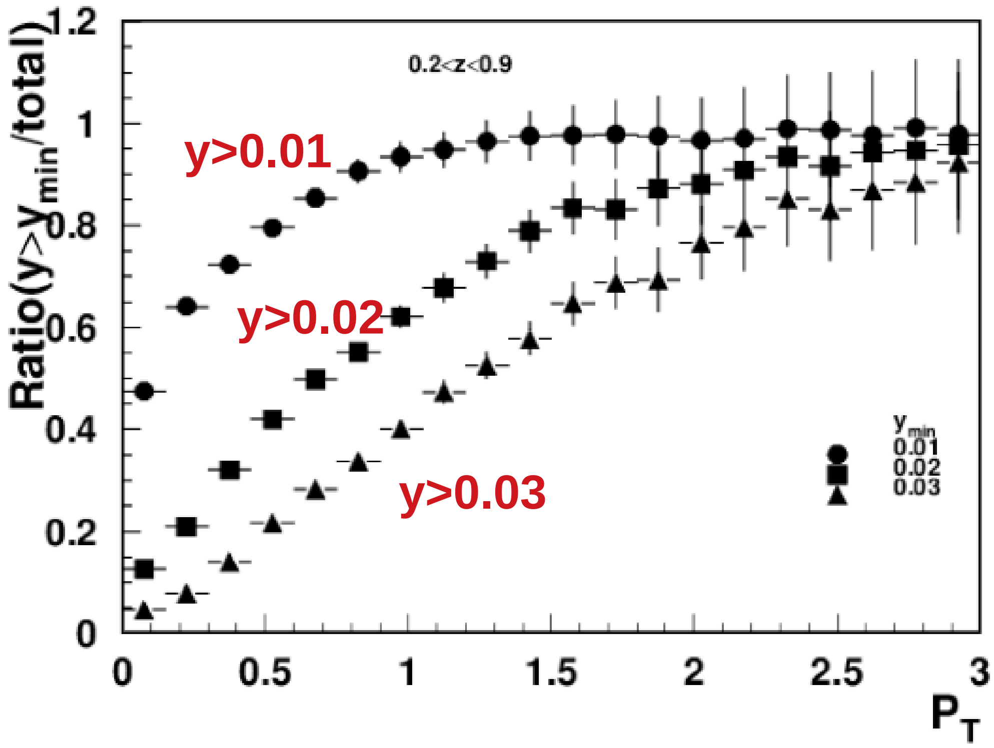


π+ qT/Q vs. z, for Full Q2 and 0.05<x<1
π+ qT/Q
y>0.05
π+ z
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1
1
2
3
4
5
6
10
10^2

Kinematics Reconstruction Methods



Low Q^2 and large x kinematics in EIC: P_T-distributions



EIC 5x41
x>0.01

For large x(x>0.05) large y cuts can significantly change P_T-distributions

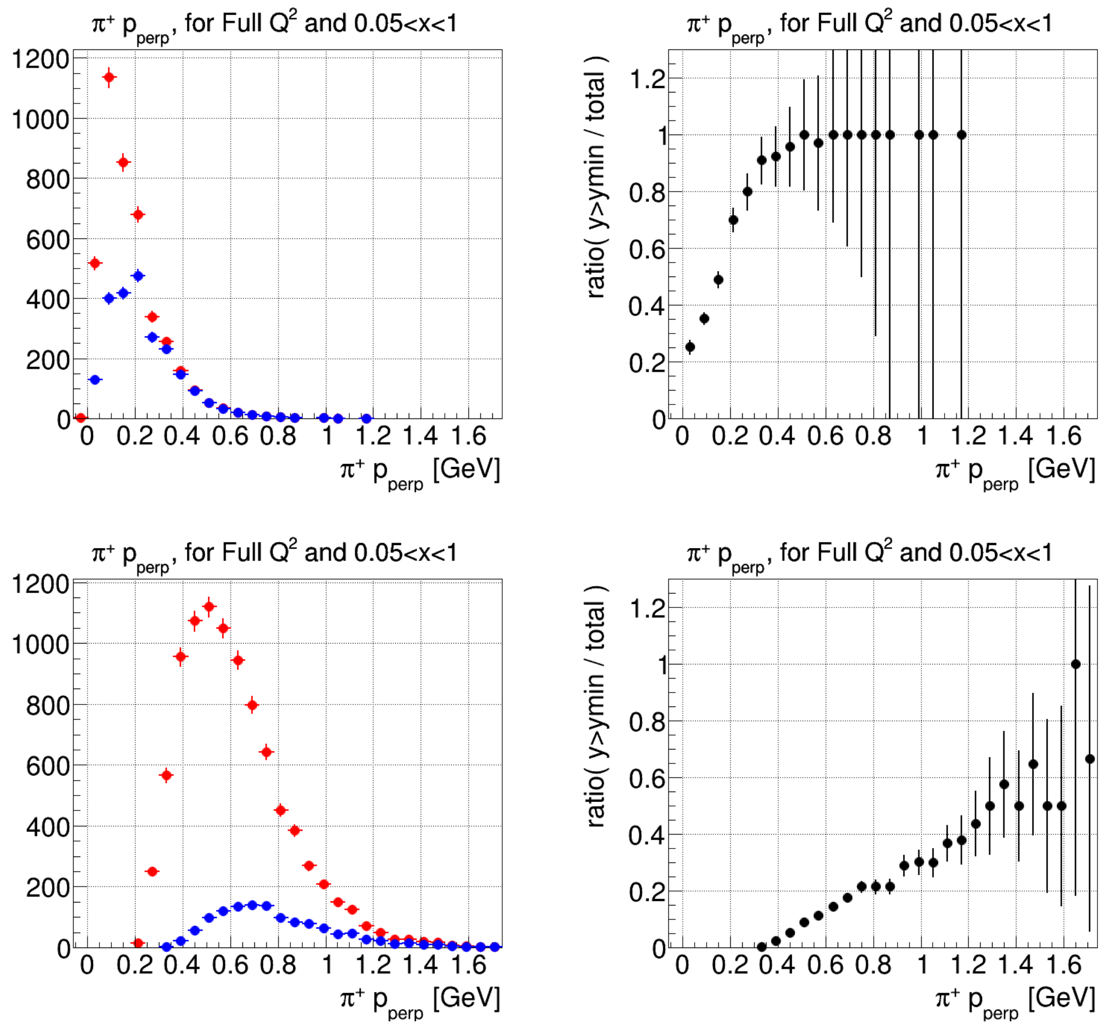
H. Avakian, REF2020, Dec 9

p_T Distributions for varying y_{min} in 2 bins of q_T/Q

$y_{min} = 0.05$

$q_T/Q < 0.25$

$q_T/Q > 1.0$

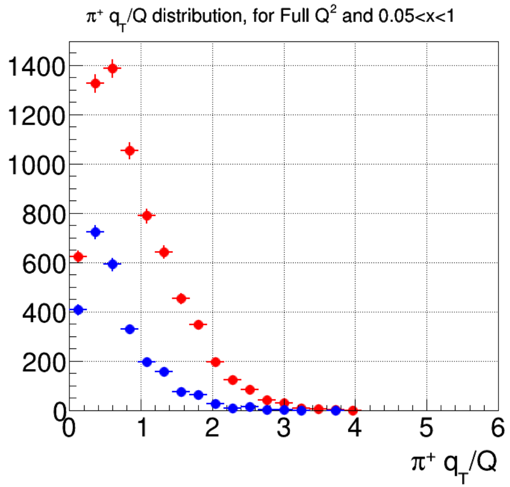


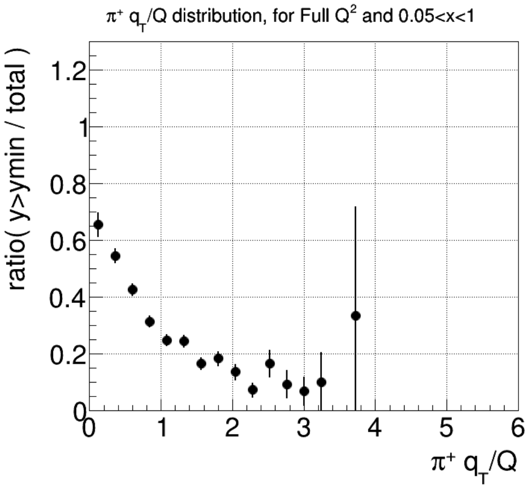
suppression worse at higher y_{min}, but similar relative trend

q_T/Q Distributions for varying y_{min}

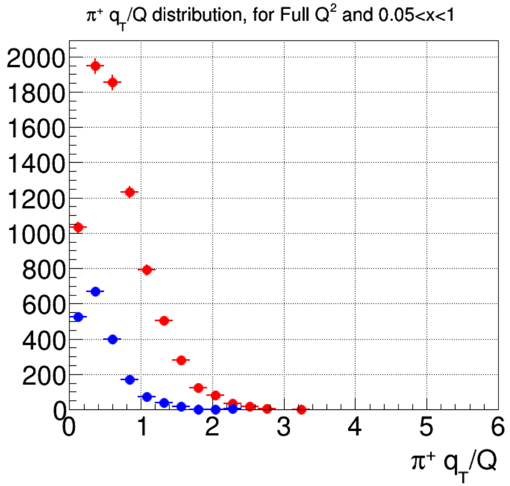
y_{min} = 0.05

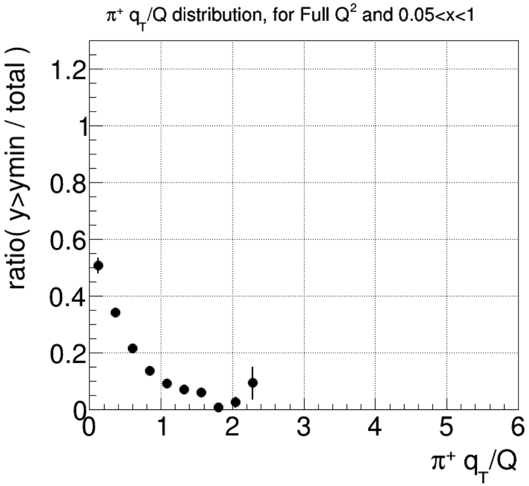
0.2 < z < 0.3





0.3 < z < 1

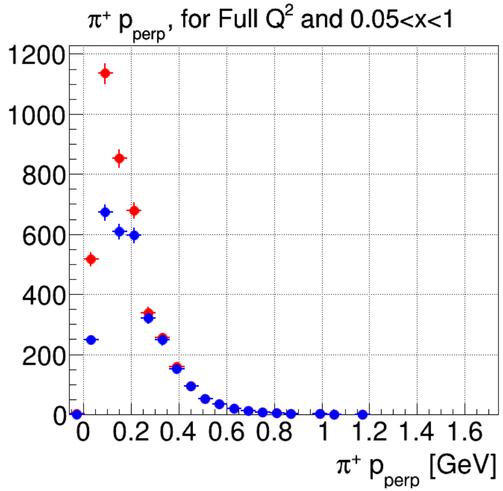


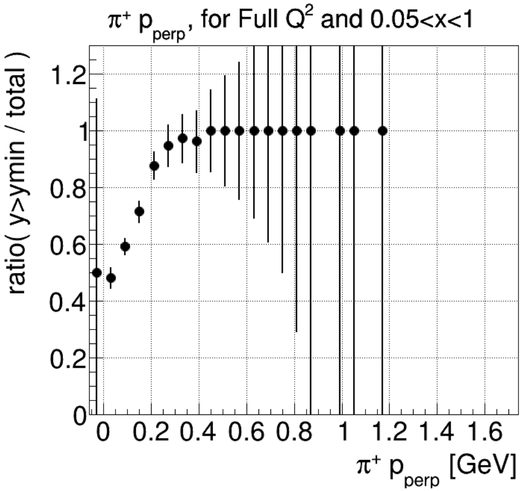


p_T Distributions for varying y_{min} in 2 bins of q_T/Q

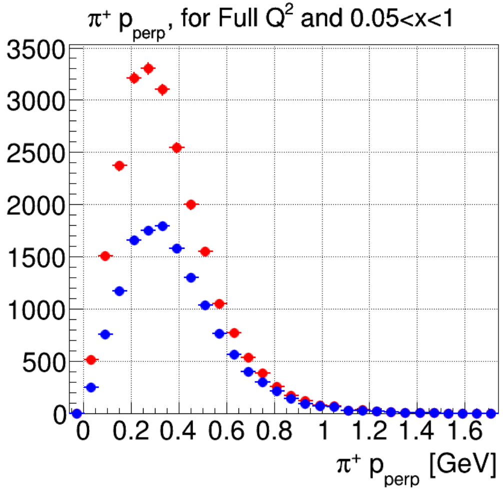
$y_{min} = 0.03$

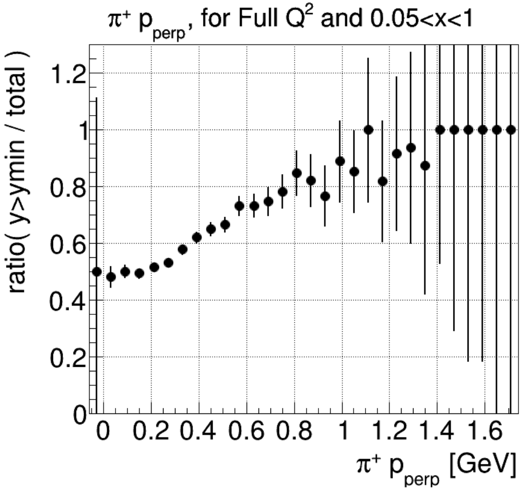
$q_T/Q < 0.25$





$q_T/Q < 1.0$

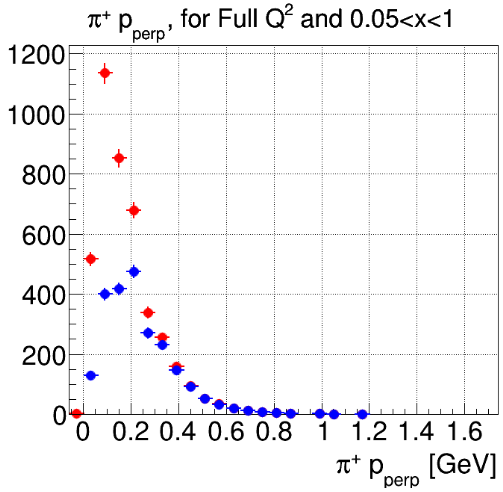


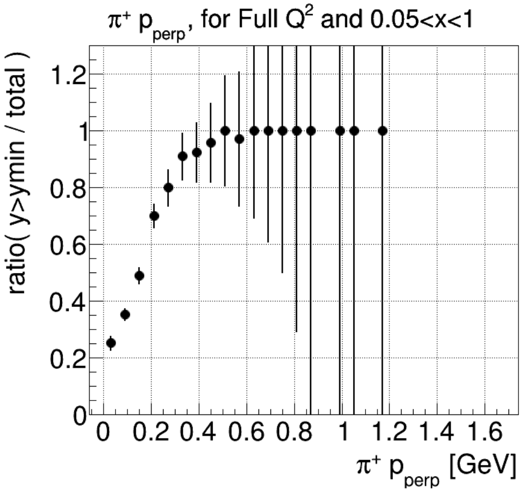


p_T Distributions for varying y_{min} in 2 bins of q_T/Q

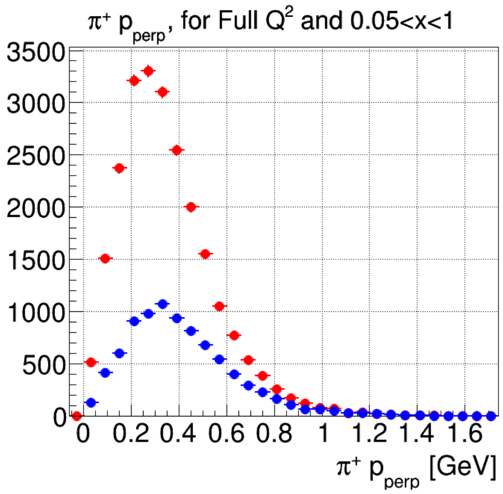
$y_{min} = 0.05$

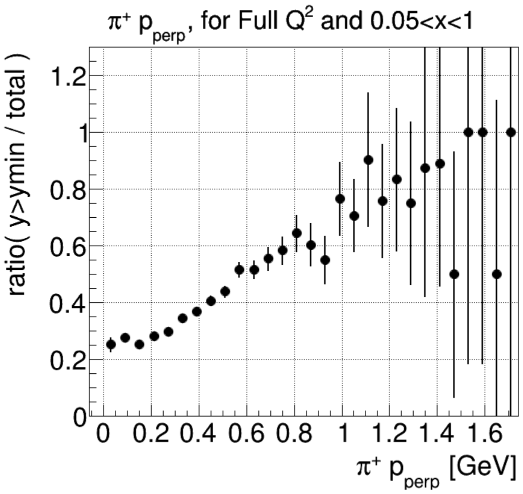
$q_T/Q < 0.25$





$q_T/Q < 1.0$

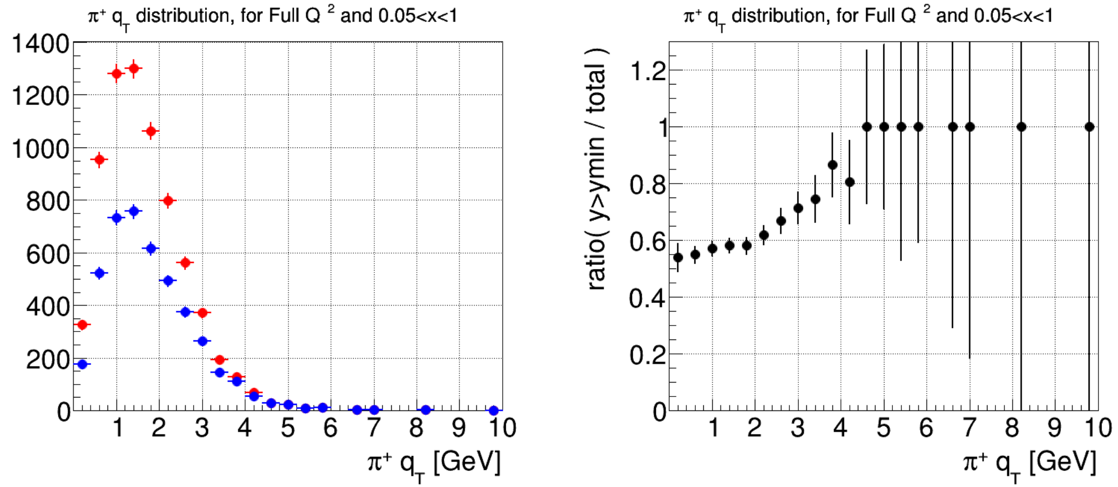




q_T Distributions for varying y_{min} in 2 bins of z

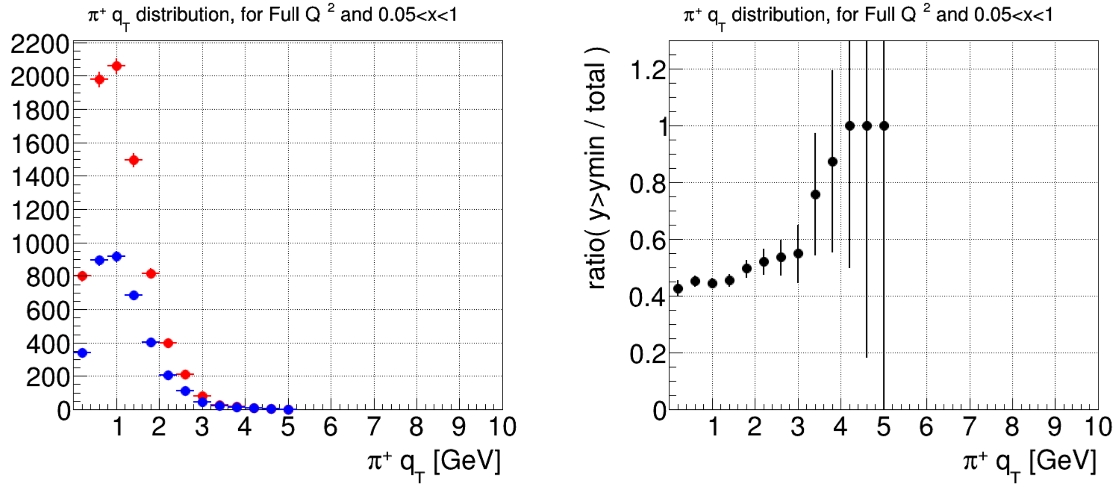
y_{min} = 0.03

0.2 < z < 0.3



similarly, low q_T has larger relative suppression

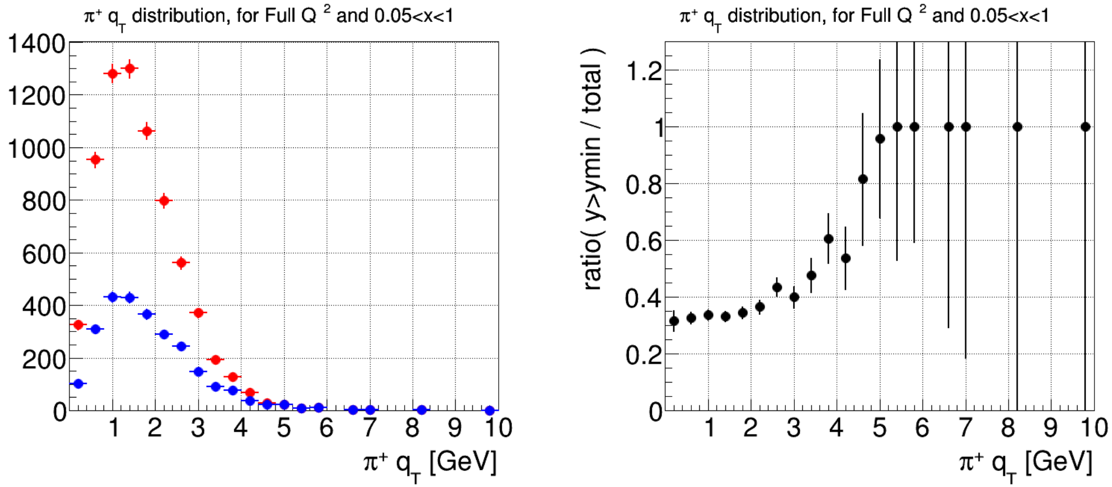
0.3 < z < 1



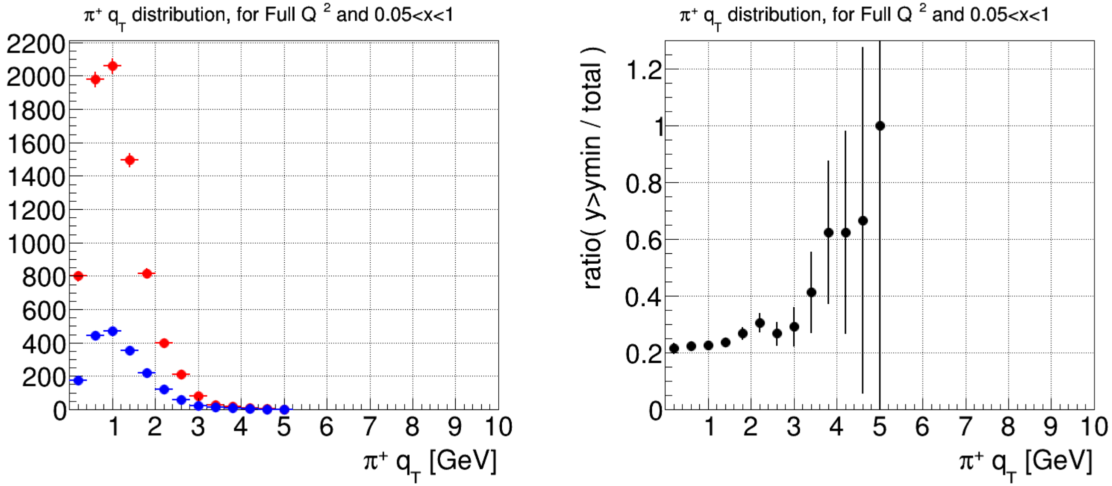
q_T Distributions for varying y_{min} in 2 bins of z

y_{min} = 0.05

0.2 < z < 0.3



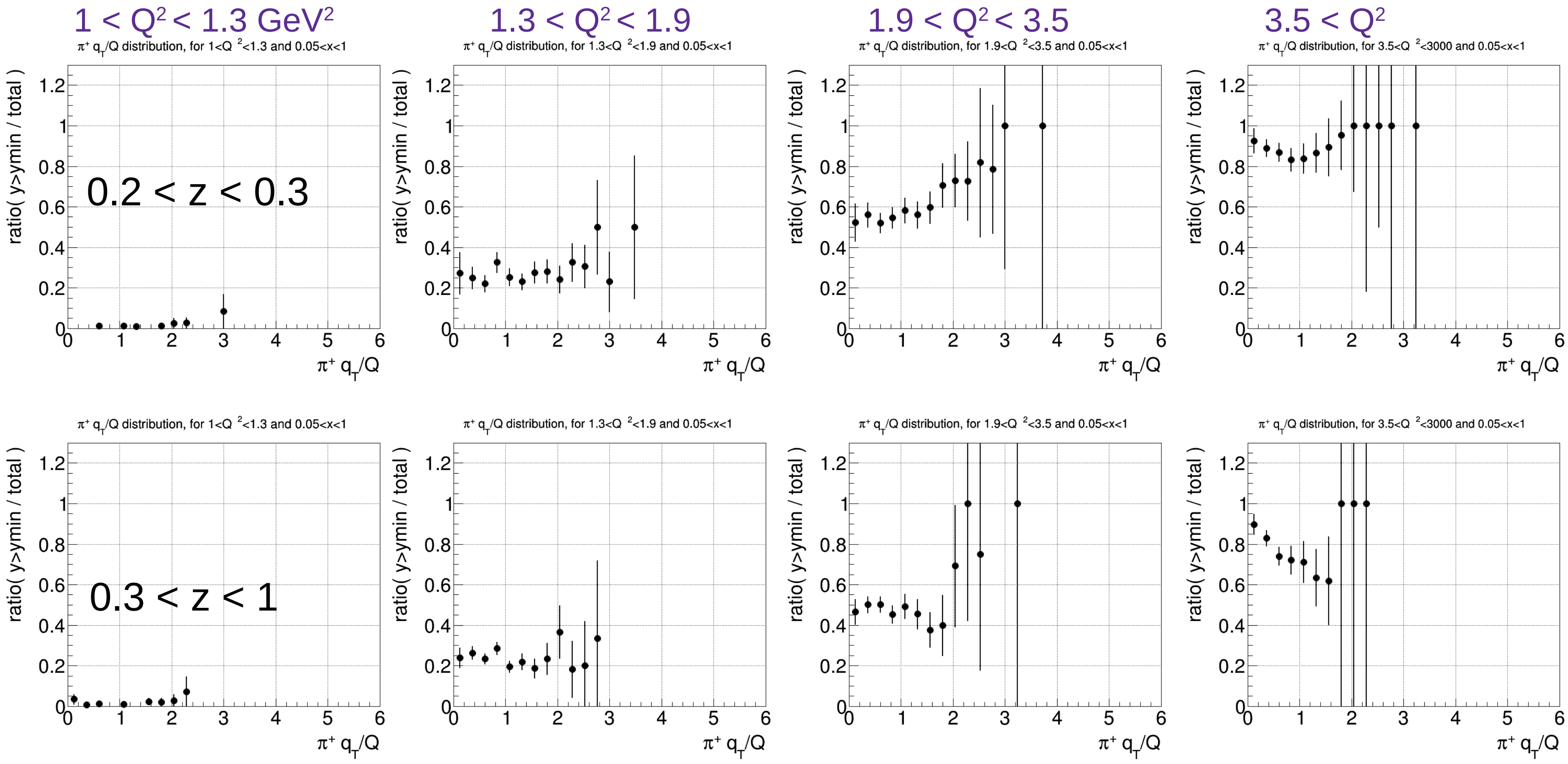
0.3 < z < 1



q_T/Q Distributions for varying y_{min}

$y_{min} = 0.03$

in 4 quantiles of Q^2

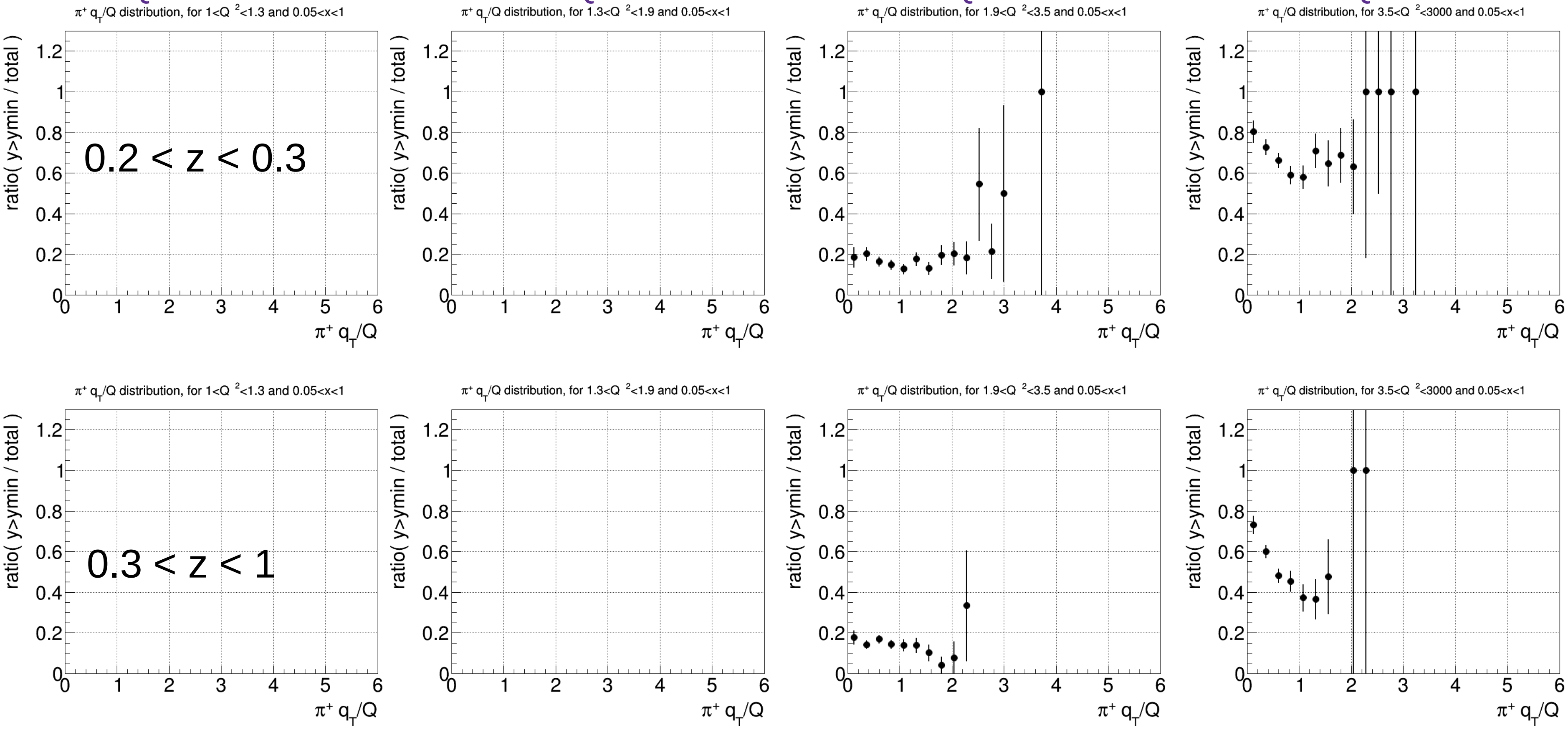


q_T/Q Distributions for varying y_{min}

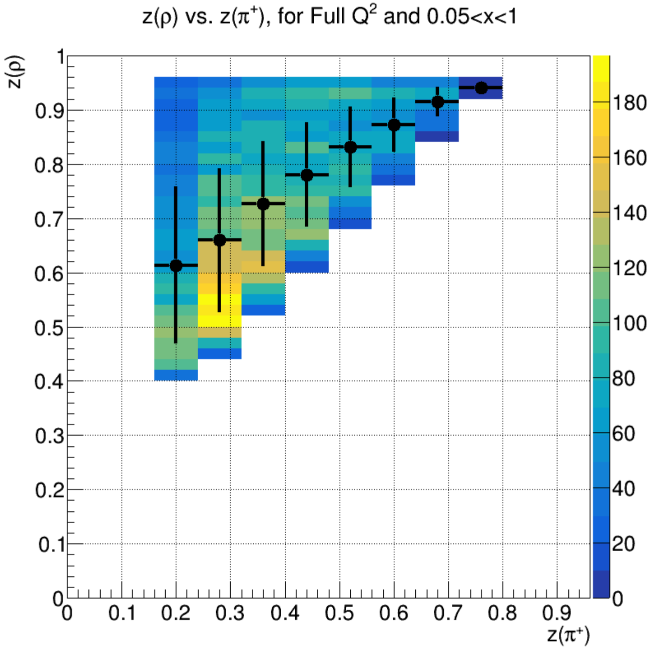
$y_{min} = 0.05$

in 4 quantiles of Q^2

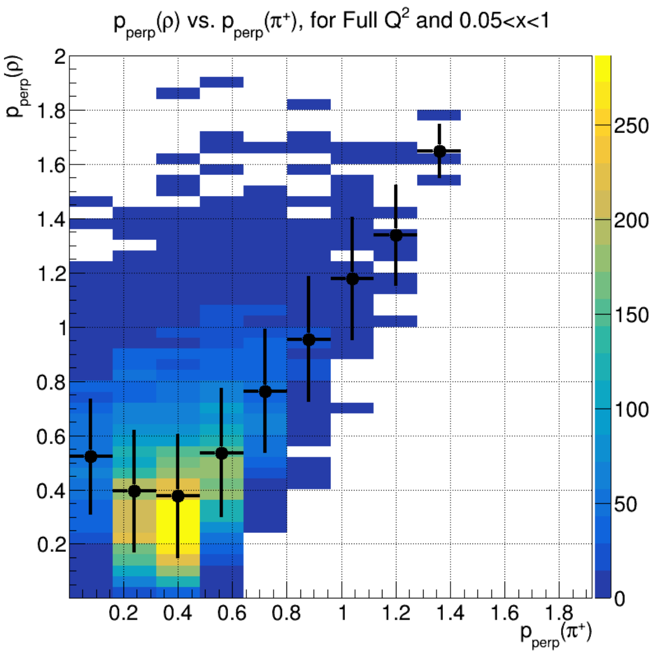
$1 < Q^2 < 1.3$ GeV^2 | $1.3 < Q^2 < 1.9$ | $1.9 < Q^2 < 3.5$ | $3.5 < Q^2$



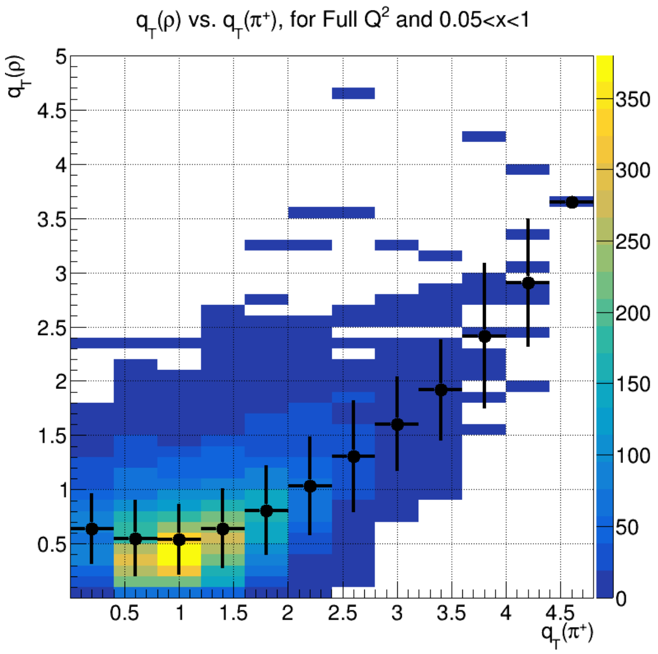
Vector Meson Decays → Muddy Waters for Interpretation



high-z ρ → small-z pion



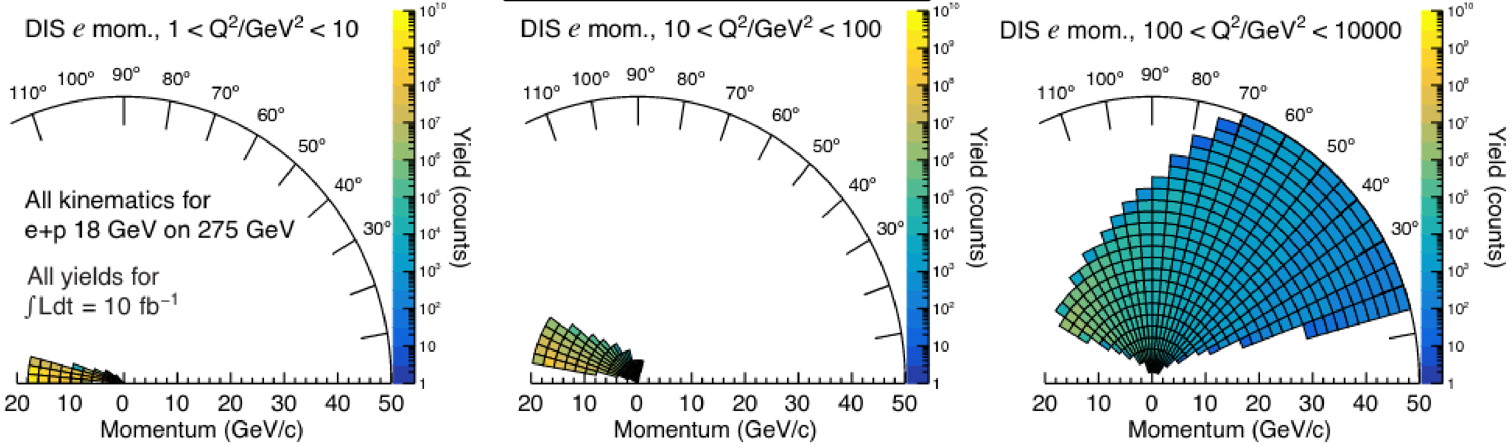
p_Ts are somewhat similar



high-q_T pion from small-q_T ρ

DIS Electron

Low Q^2 → **High Q^2**



SIDIS Pion

Low x → **High x**