

Nuclear parton density functions from jet production at an EIC

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Work done in collaboration with K. Kovarik and J. Potthoff



Graduiertenkolleg 2149
Research Training Group



GEFÖRDERT VOM

Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

References

Two recent publications:

- MK, K. Kovarik, J. Potthoff
Nuclear PDFs from jet production in DIS at an EIC
Phys. Rev. D 95 (2017) 094013 [arXiv:1703.02864]
- MK, K. Kovarik
Nuclear PDFs from dijet photoproduction at an EIC
Submitted to Phys. Rev. D [arXiv:1803.nnnnn]

References

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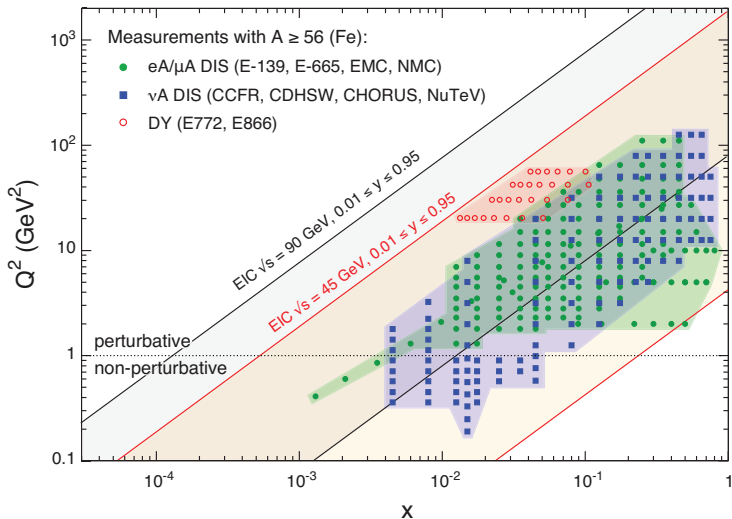
- MK, K. Kovarik, J. Potthoff
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- MK, K. Kovarik
Nuclear PDFs from dijet photoproduction at an EIC
Submitted to Phys. Rev. D [arXiv:1803.nnnnn]

Related work:

- E. Aschenauer *et al.*
Nuclear structure functions at a future EIC
Phys. Rev. D 96 (2017) 114005
- X. Chu *et al.*
Photon structure studied at an EIC
Phys. Rev. D 96 (2017) 074035

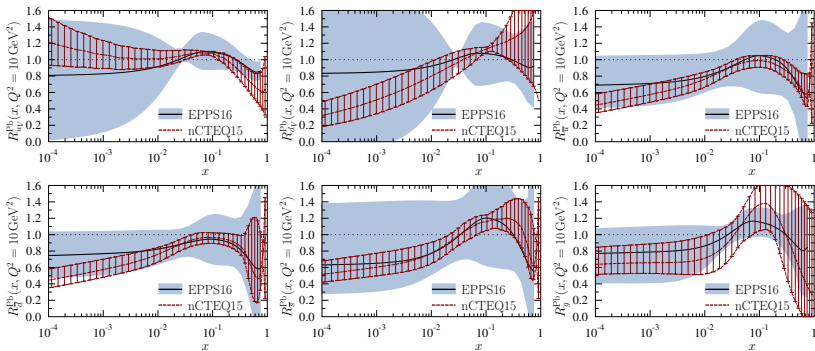
Kinematic acceptance in DIS, DY and at two EICs

EIC White Paper, 1212.1701 [nucl-ex]



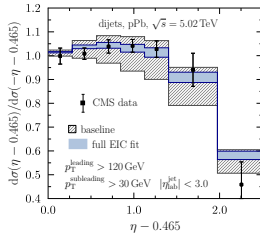
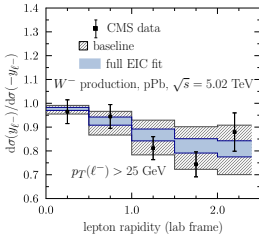
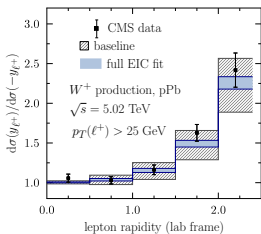
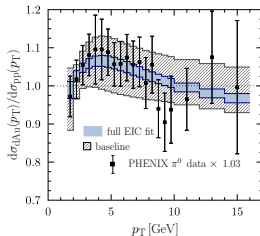
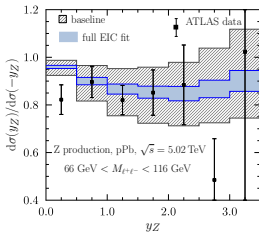
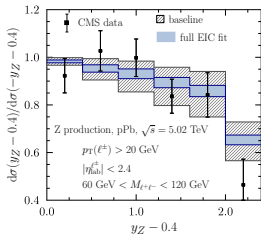
Status of nuclear PDFs (12/2016)

K. Eskola et al., Eur. Phys. J. C 77 (2017) 163



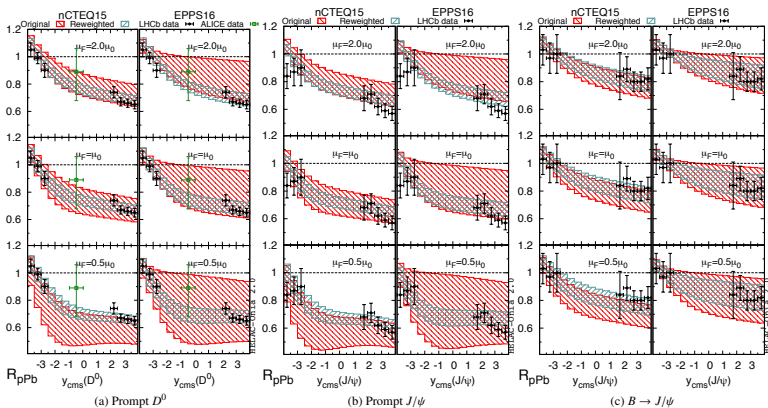
Impact of RHIC π^0 and LHC W^\pm/Z^0 /dijet data

E. Aschenauer et al., Phys. Rev. D 96 (2017) 114005



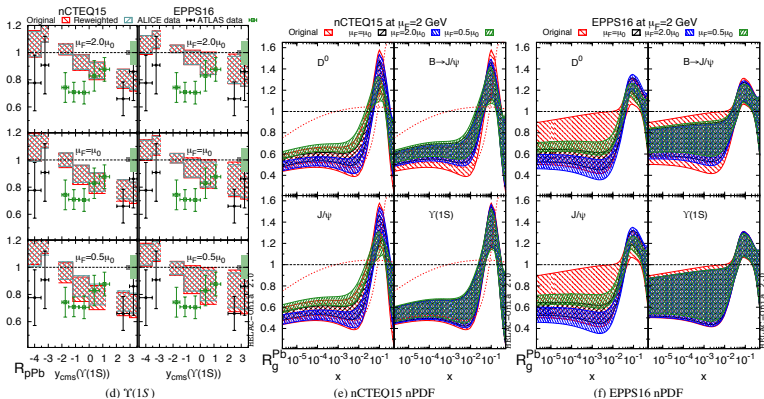
Impact of LHC heavy quark data (1)

A. Kusina et al., 1712.07024

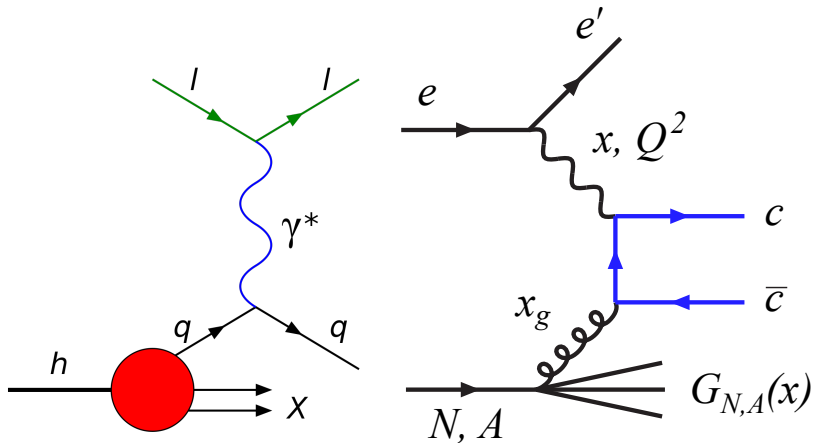


Impact of LHC heavy quark data (2)

A. Kusina et al., 1712.07024

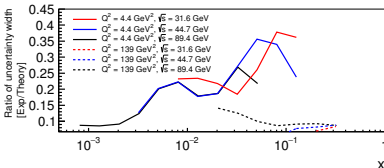
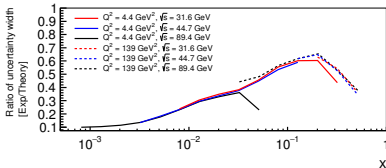
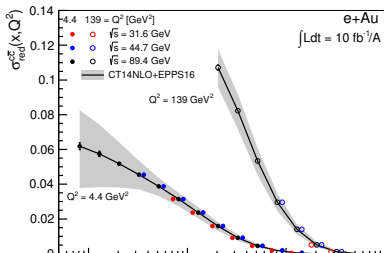
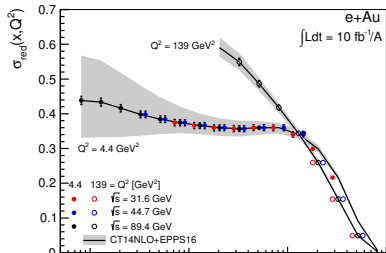


DIS (inclusive and heavy quarks)

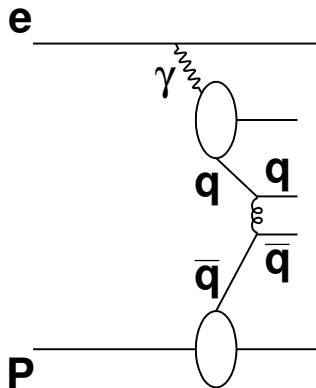
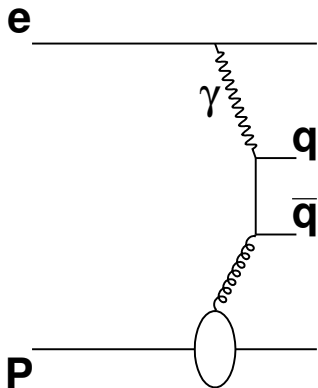


Impact of F_2 and F_2^c on nuclear PDFs

E. Aschenauer et al., Phys. Rev. D 96 (2017) 114005



Photoproduction of dijets



Current experimental and theoretical status

EIC White Paper, 1212.1701 [nucl-ex]

eRHIC conditions:

- $E_e = 16 \dots 21$ GeV and $E_A = 100$ GeV $\rightarrow \sqrt{s} = 80 \dots 90$ GeV
- Integrated luminosity: $\mathcal{L} = 10 \dots 3$ fb⁻¹

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MEIC conditions:

- $E_e = 12$ GeV and $E_A = 40$ GeV $\rightarrow \sqrt{s} = 45$ GeV
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Detector specifications:

- Electron or JB method: $Q^2 < 0.1$ [> 1] GeV² and $0.01 \leq y \leq 0.95$
- Electromagn. (hadr.) calorimeter: $-4(-1) < \eta^{\text{jet}} < 4$
- Jets: Anti- k_T algorithm with $R = 1$ and $p_T^{\text{jet}} > 5/4.5$ [4] GeV

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Theoretical input:

- Ren./fact. scales: $\mu_{R/F}^2 = \bar{p}_T^2$ [$\mu^2 = (Q^2 + p_T^2)/2$, $\mu_p^2 = Q^2$]
- **Nuclear PDFs: nCTEQ15(-np) with 32 error PDFs**

Unified approach to NNLO soft and virtual corrections

N. Kidonakis, Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 19 (2004) 1793

- Full NNLO calculations challenging, slowly making progress
- Soft/virtual corrections often dominant, e.g. close to threshold

$$z \equiv \frac{(p_1 + p_2)^2}{(p_a + p_b)^2} \rightarrow 1$$

- Resummation of these corrections possible to all orders
- Reexpansion gives approximate NNLO (aNNLO) results
- Results depend on 1PI or PIM kinematics, $\overline{\text{MS}}$ or DIS scheme

NLO master formula

$$d\sigma_{ab} = d\sigma_{ab}^B \frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{\pi} [c_3 D_1(z) + c_2 D_0(z) + c_1 \delta(1-z)] \\ + \frac{\alpha_s^{d_{\alpha_s}+1}(\mu)}{\pi} [A^c D_0(z) + T_1^c \delta(1-z)]$$

$$D_l(z) = \left[\frac{\ln^l(1-z)}{1-z} \right]_+$$

$$d_{\alpha_s} = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \text{ if Born is of } \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^{0,1,2,\dots})$$

Leading coefficients (simple color flow)

QCD Compton process: $\gamma q \rightarrow qg$

$$c_3 = C_F - N_C,$$

$$c_2 = C_F \left[-\ln \left(\frac{\mu_p^2}{s} \right) - \frac{3}{4} + 2 \ln \left(\frac{-u}{s} \right) \right] + N_C \ln \left(\frac{t}{u} \right) - \frac{\beta_0}{4},$$

$$c_1^\mu = -\frac{3C_F}{4} \ln \left(\frac{\mu_p^2}{s} \right) + \frac{\beta_0}{4} \ln \left(\frac{\mu^2}{s} \right)$$

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Photon gluon fusion: $\gamma g \rightarrow q\bar{q}$

$$c_3 = 2(N_C - C_F),$$

$$c_2 = -\frac{3C_F}{2} + N_C \left[-\ln \left(\frac{\mu_p^2}{s} \right) + \ln \left(\frac{tu}{s^2} \right) \right],$$

$$c_1^\mu = -\frac{\beta_0}{4} \ln \left(\frac{\mu_p^2}{s} \right) + \frac{\beta_0}{4} \ln \left(\frac{\mu^2}{s} \right).$$

Leading coefficients (complex color flow)

Quark-(anti-)quark scattering: $qq \rightarrow qq$ and $q\bar{q} \rightarrow q\bar{q}$

$$c_3 = 2C_F,$$

$$c_2 = -C_F \ln\left(\frac{\mu_\gamma^2}{s}\right) - C_F \ln\left(\frac{\mu_p^2}{s}\right) - \frac{11}{2}C_F$$

$$c_1^\mu = -C_F \left[\ln\left(\frac{p_T^2}{s}\right) + \frac{3}{2} \right] \ln\left(\frac{\mu_p^2}{s}\right) + \frac{\beta_0}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\mu^2}{s}\right)$$

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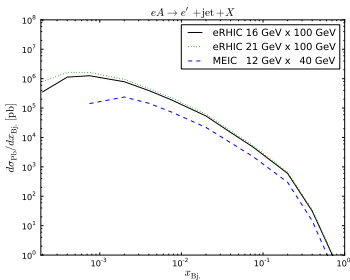
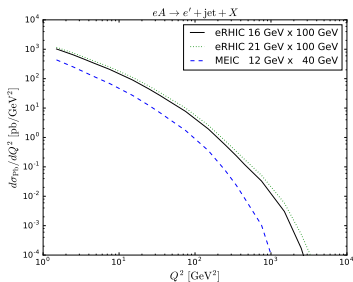
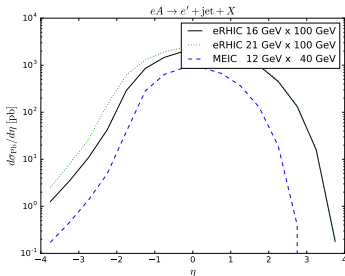
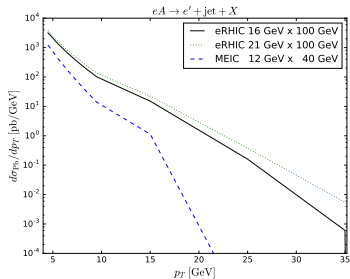
Similarly for $q\bar{q} \leftrightarrow gg$, $qg \rightarrow qg$, and $gg \rightarrow gg$.

NNLO master formula (simple color flow)

$$\begin{aligned}
 d\sigma_{ab} &= d\sigma_{ab}^B \frac{\alpha_s^2(\mu)}{\pi^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} c_3^2 D_3(z) + \left[\frac{3}{2} c_3 c_2 - \frac{\beta_0}{4} c_3 + \sum_j C_{f_j} \frac{\beta_0}{8} \right] D_2(z) \right. \\
 &+ \left[c_3 c_1 + c_2^2 - \zeta_2 c_3^2 \frac{\beta_0}{2} T_2 + \frac{\beta_0}{4} c_3 \ln \left(\frac{\mu^2}{s} \right) + \dots \right] D_1(z) \\
 &+ \left[c_2 c_1 - \zeta_2 c_2 c_3 + \zeta_3 c_3^2 - \frac{\beta_0}{2} T_1 + \frac{\beta_0}{4} c_2 \ln \left(\frac{\mu^2}{s} \right) + \dots \right] D_0(z) \\
 &+ \left. \left[\frac{1}{2} c_1^2 - \frac{\zeta_2}{2} c_2^2 + \frac{1}{4} \zeta_2^2 c_3^2 + \zeta_3 c_3 c_2 + \dots + R \right] \delta(1-z) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

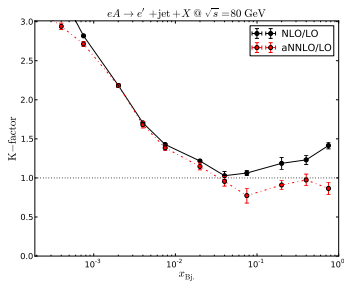
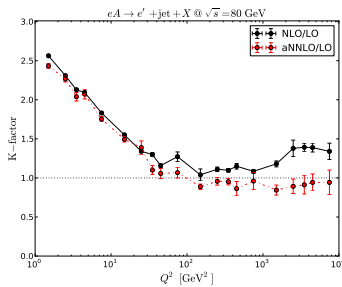
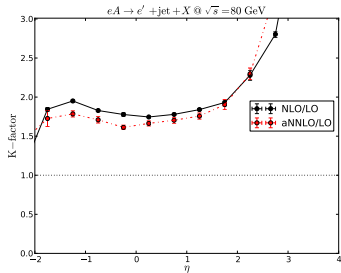
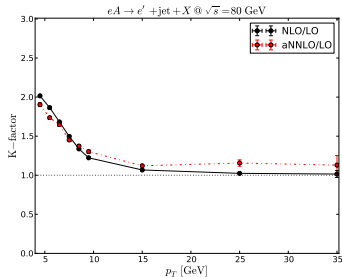
Inclusive jet production in DIS at different EICs

MK, K. Kovarik, J. Potthoff, Phys. Rev. D 95 (2017) 094013



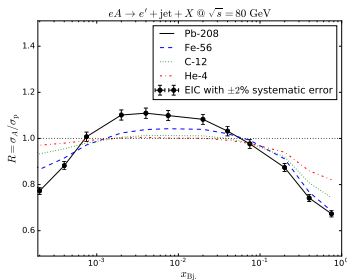
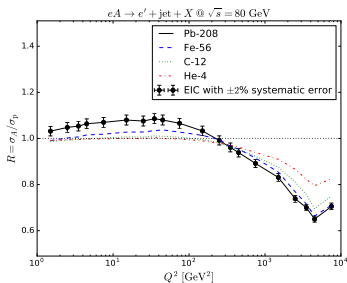
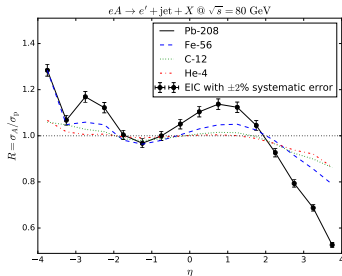
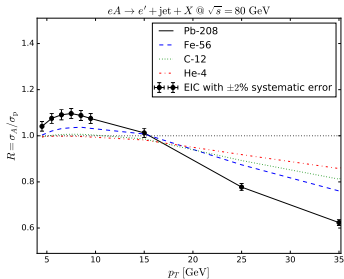
NLO and aNNLO K -factors

MK, K. Kovarik, J. Potthoff, Phys. Rev. D 95 (2017) 094013



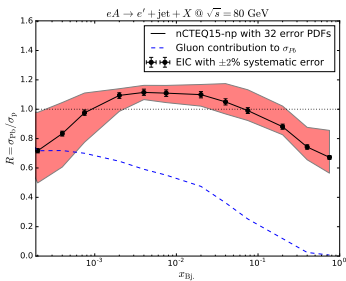
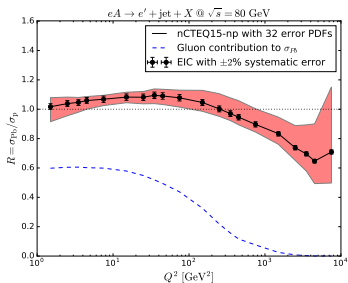
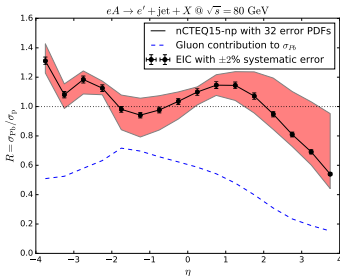
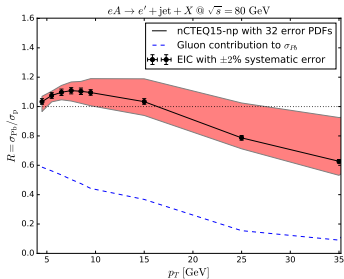
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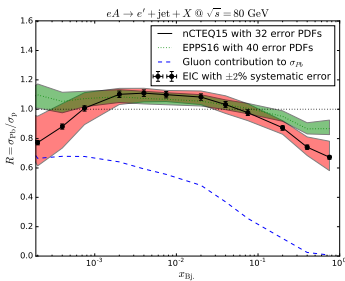
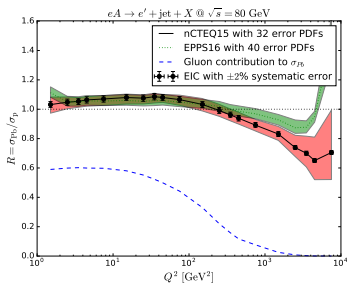
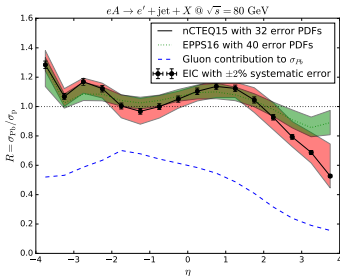
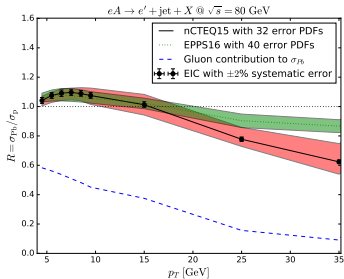
Sensitivity to nPDFs estimated with nCTEQ15-np

MK, K. Kovarik, J. Potthoff, Phys. Rev. D 95 (2017) 094013



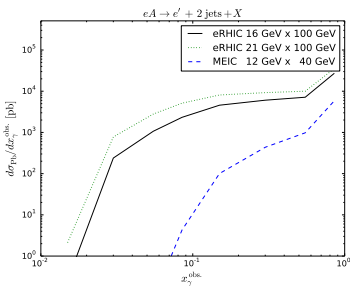
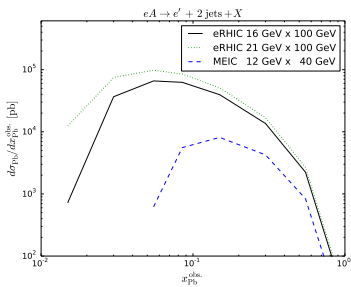
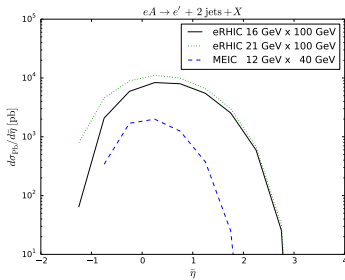
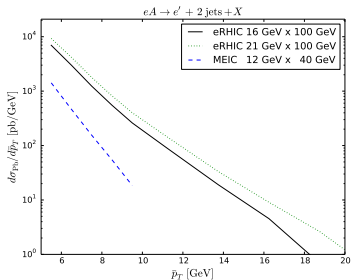
Sensitivity to nPDFs estimated with nCTEQ15/EPPS16

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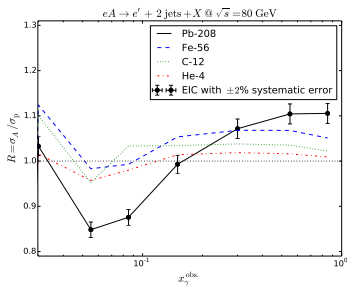
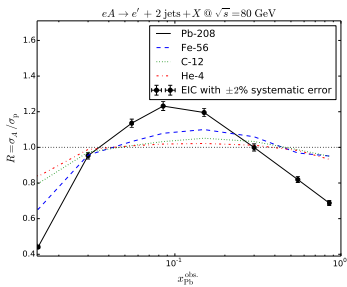
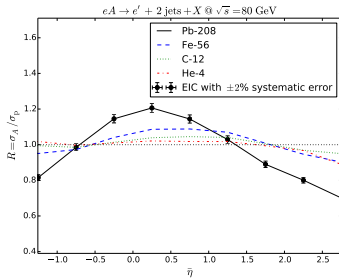
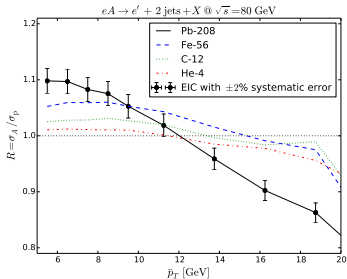
Dijet photoproduction at different EICs

MK, K. Kovarik, in preparation



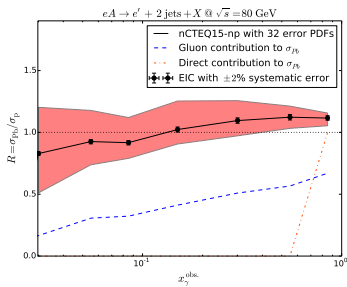
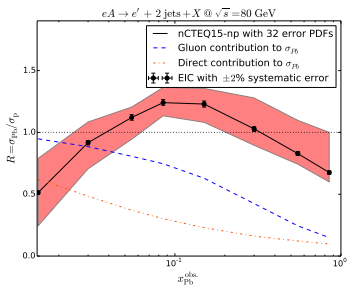
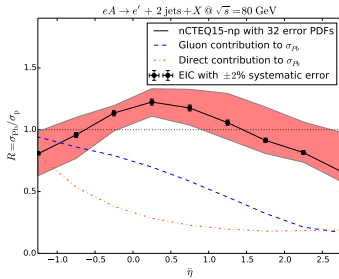
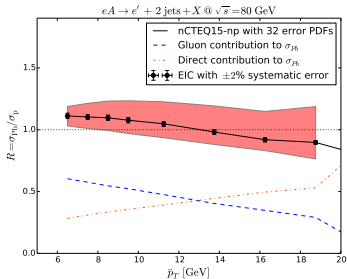
Dijet photoproduction on different nuclei

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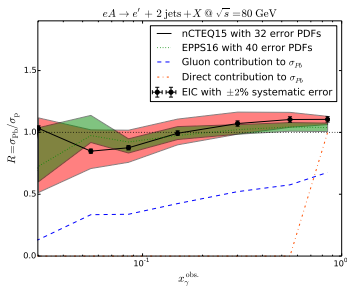
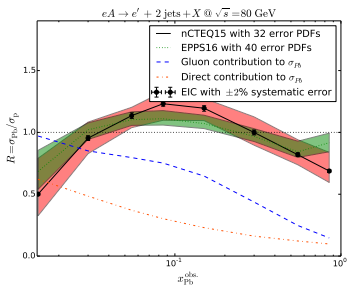
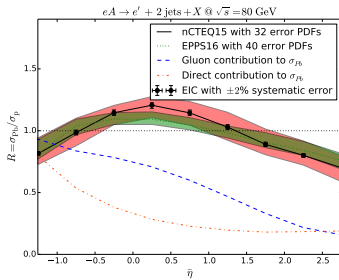
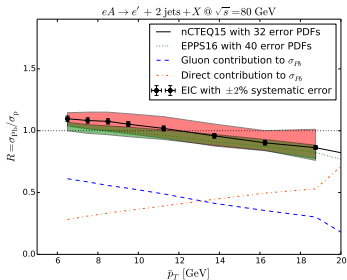
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MK, K. Kovarik, in preparation



Sensitivity to nPDFs estimated with nCTEQ15/EPPS16

MK, K. Kovarik, in preparation



Conclusion

Theoretical approach:

- Approximate NNLO from threshold resummation
More reliable at higher Q^2 or E_T

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Theoretical approach:

- Approximate NNLO from threshold resummation
More reliable at higher Q^2 or E_T

Nuclear PDFs from jets at the EIC:

- Kinematic range extends to $Q^2 \leq 10^3 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $x_{Bj.} \geq 10^{-4}$
Current error shrinks by factor of 5... 10, in particular for $f_{g/A}$

Conclusion

Theoretical approach:

- Approximate NNLO from threshold resummation
More reliable at higher Q^2 or E_T

Nuclear PDFs from jets at the EIC:

- Kinematic range extends to $Q^2 \leq 10^3 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $x_{\text{Bj.}} \geq 10^{-4}$
Current error shrinks by factor of 5... 10, in particular for $f_{g/A}$

Outlook:

- Improve Kidonakis formalism to account for finite jet mass
D. de Florian, P. Hinderer, A. Mukherjee, F. Ringer, W. Vogelsang,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 112 (2014) 082001
- Full NNLO calculations, e.g. $gg \rightarrow gg$
J. Currie, A. Gehrmann, N. Glover, J. Pires, JHEP 1401 (2014) 110