

Phenomenological Study of Hadronization in Nuclear and High-Energy Physics Experiments



EIC User Group Meeting Trieste, July 18 – 22 2017



Section TMD measurements at the EIC



EIC User Group Meeting Trieste



EIC: Ideal facility for studying QCD

Polarization

Understanding hadron structure cannot be done without understanding spin:

- polarized electrons and
- polarized protons/light ions

Transverse and longitudinal polarization of light ions (p, d, ³He):

- 3D imaging in space and momentum
- spin-orbit correlations

Broad range in A from hydrogen to uranium isotopes:

- 3D imaging in space and momentum
- hadronization in the nuclear medium
- EMC effect for gluons
- gluon saturation

Science





EIC: Ideal facility for studying QCD

Various beam energy:

broad Q² range for

- studying evolution to Q² of ~1000 GeV²
- disentangling nonperturbative and perturbative regimes
- overlap with existing experiments



High luminosity:

high precision

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ENERGY

- for various measurements
- in various configurations



Jefferson Lab

TMD program in EIC White Paper



Eur.Phys.J. A52 (2016) no.9, 268

Ultimate measurement of TMDs for quarks

- high luminosity
 - high-precision measurement
 - multi-dimensional analysis (x, Q^2 , ϕ_{S} , z, P_t , ϕ_h)
- **broad** *x* **coverage** 0.01 < *x* < 0.9
- broad Q² range disentangling non-perturbative / perturbative regimes

First measurement of TMDs for sea quarks

First measurement of TMDs for gluons

Systematic study of QCD factorization





Ultimate measurement of TMDs

Selected analysis requirements

High-precision analysis tools:

- high-precision MCEG
- radiative correction library
- multi-dimensional analysis

R_{SIDIS} from JLab 12GeV

Long-lived data repositories

- COMPASS, HERMES, JLab, RHIC
- document analysis publicly for analysis and theory development (RIVET)
- combined global analysis (e.g., HERA fit), possibly on event level

Understanding of hadronization

pioneering work by H. Matevosyan: mPYTHIA





Section Study of Hadronization in NP and HEP



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Describing the hadronization process

LUND String Model for hadronization (1977 –

- simple but powerful phenomenological model
- no (promising) new hadronization models in last 40 years
- ToDo
 - review

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 connect with modern QCD, including TMD and spin effects

String breakup





String drawing





LDRD project at Jefferson Lab

NP – QCD factorization theorem

- interpret collision experiments using QCD factorization theorem
- development driven by John Collins (2009 J. J. Sakurai Prize)
- Novel way to study confinement: QCD factorization theorem for TMDs

HEP – Monte Carlo Event Generator

- describe collision processes by a combination of theory and phenomenological models
- Pythia, development led by LUND group (Leif Lönnblad), recognized by 2012 J. J. Sakurai Prize (for T. Sjöstrand)







LDRD personnel (FY17)







Section Monte Carlo Event Generator







Monte Carlo Event Generator (MCEG)

MCEG:

- faithful representation of QCD dynamics
- based on QCD factorization and evolution equations

Algorithm of general-purpose MCEG:

- generate kinematics according to fixed-order matrix elements and a PDF
- parton shower model for resummation of soft gluons and parton-parton scatterings
- hadronize all outgoing partons including the remnants according to a model
- decay unstable hadrons

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MCEG in HEP and NP







DIRE parton shower

Parton shower:

numerical, fully differential solution of evolution equation by iterating parton decay

DIRE:

- **Fundamental goal**: compare directly to analytical approaches, e.g., the one by Collins-Soper-Sterman
- Unique verification: implemented in both Pythia and Sherpa





Section NP and HP





Measurements in NP and HEP

Nuclear physics (NP)

- investigation of nucleon and nuclear structure and associated dynamics
- observables of non-perturbative QCD
- non-perturbative quark-gluon dynamics parameterized in PDFs and FFs

High energy physics (HEP)

- investigation of the elemental constituents of matter and energy and their interactions
- observables of perturbative QCD
- perturbative QCD calculations up to N^NLO
- assuming the knowledge of the hadron structure / PDFs at low energies







Connection between NP and HEP

NP in HEP: non-perturbative QCD, in particular hadronization

NP

- background suppression, relevant for any analysis and also for the new physics searches
- reducing systematic uncertainties, e.g., of non-perturbative QCD models
- high-precision measurements, e.g., improving the knowledge on the coupling constants by studying the p_T spectra

HEP in NP:

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 combine MCEG approaches with first principle QCD calculations to proceed with QCD studies of non-perturbative structure





Section Early state of our project



kuma's Cor



Work plan



- comparison Pythia8-TMD factorization
- language dictionary
- Pythia8 with spin-independent TMDs

N # #

Spin-dependent hadronization

- Incorporate model of transverse spin effects (see Xavier Artru's talk) into Pythia8
- Anna Martin and Albi Kerbizi will join project in FY18



Hadronization plugin

- user model for one phenomenon
- rest from Pythia8

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Pythia8: Simulating HERA collider results

preliminary



US. DEPARTMENT OF Office of Science



Pythia8: Simulating HERA fixed-target results

preliminary



Pythia8: Simulating HERA fixed-target results

preliminary



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF Office of Science



Validation of LUND string model

Data Pythia8 simulation of e⁺e⁻

Theory collinear factorization

preliminary







FF analysis from Pythia8 (preliminary)



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Study of Hadronization in NP and HEP



Urgent requirement

- MCEG for TMDs
- Understanding of hadronization process

Unique approach Connection between hadronization phenomena in NP and HEP.

By doing so:

- **NP** Improve theoretical framework for TMDs.
- **HEP** Improve hadronization models.



