

Implementing Pion and Kaon Structure Function Experiments at JLEIC

Pion and Kaon Structure at an Electron-Ion Collider

June 1-2nd, 2017 at ANL

Kijun Park

Why pion/kaon structure function is interested in ?

- * To sensibly evolve PDFs, must include not only valence quarks but also sea & glue at hadronic scale
- * Flavor dependence of DCSB modulates the strength of $SU(3)$ flavor symmetry breaking in meson PDFs.

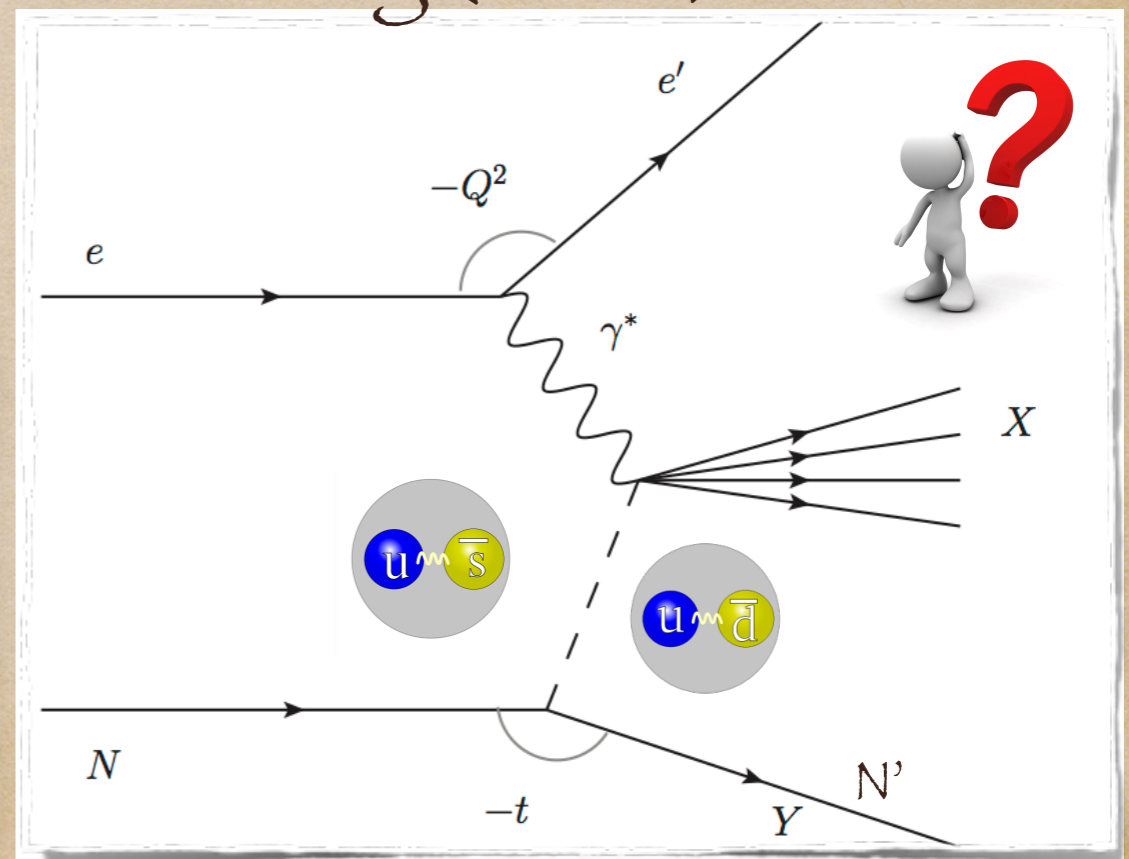
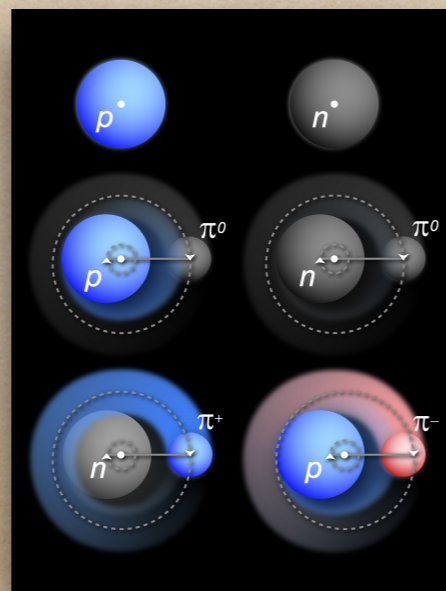
- C. Roberts

* Kaon structure function & Gluon content of kaon

- Valence quarks carry 95% of kaon's momentum (LQCD & DSE) at perturbative hadronic scale
- Owing to heavier mass of intermediate states that can introduce sea-quarks, therefore sea-quark content of kaon is effectively zero !!
- LF-Momentum fraction carried by glue as a parameter through k/π ratio of u-quark

Tagged Deep Inelastic Scattering (TDIS)

- Sullivan Process
-> Hard electron scattering from meson(kaon) cloud of nucleon
- Direct measure the mesonic-nucleon content

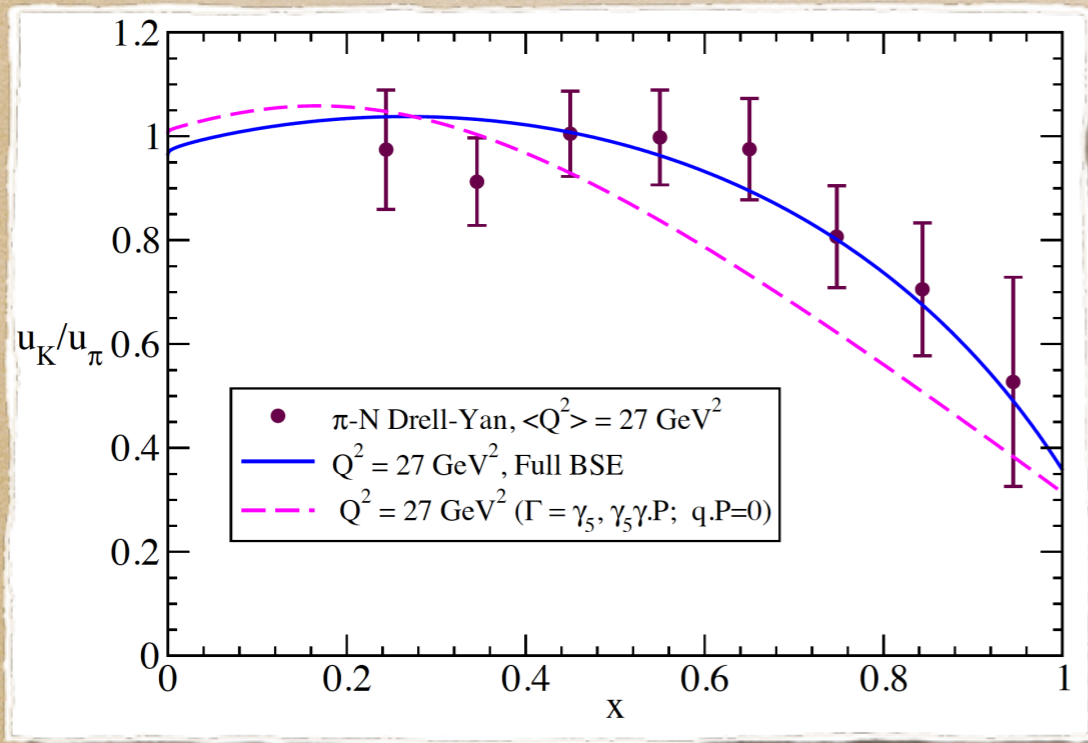


see Rik's Talk

Why pion/kaon structure function is interested in ?

NA3 Collaboration @ CERN (1980)

see Craig's Talk

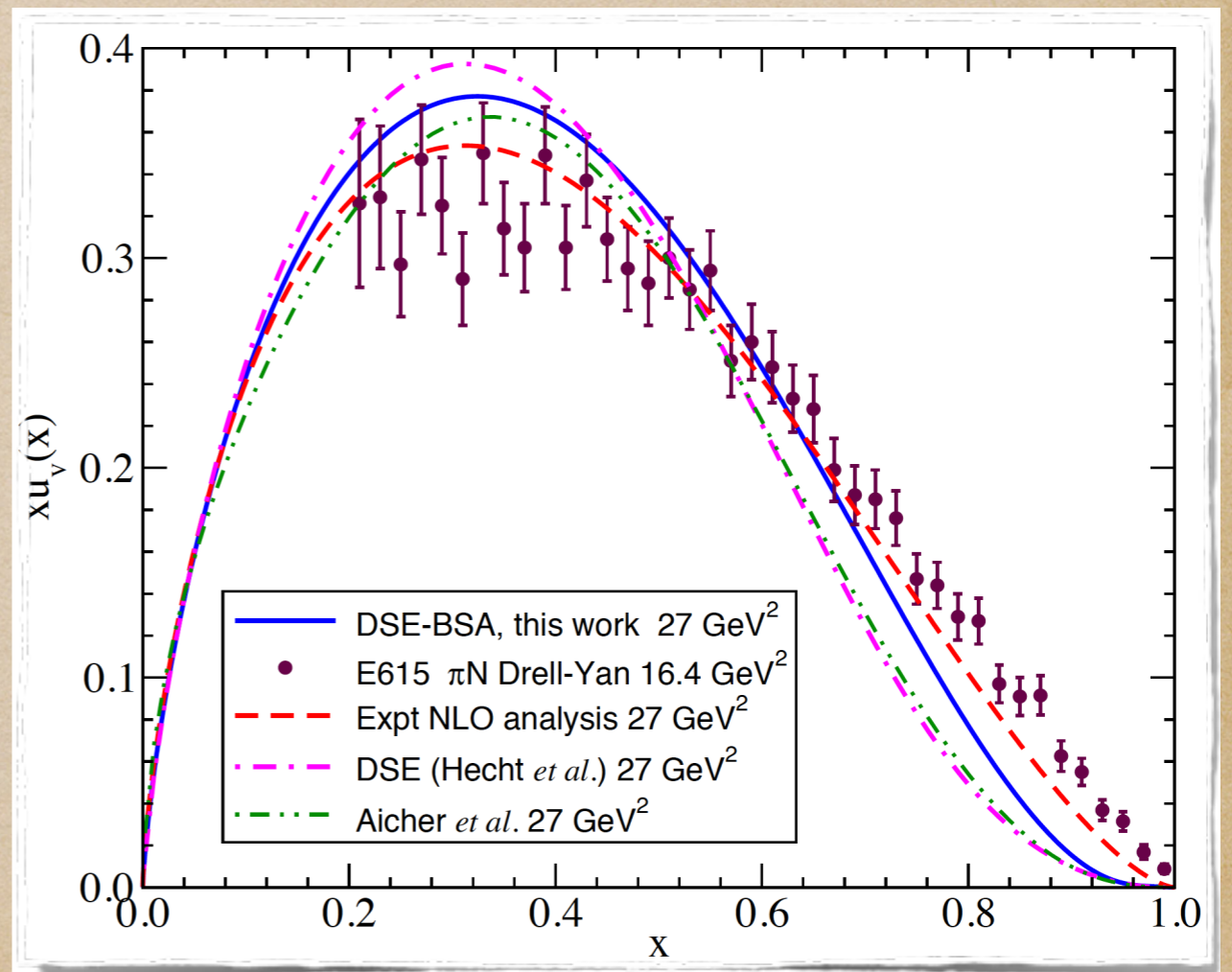


DSE prediction for the ratio of u-quark distributions in the kaon and pion

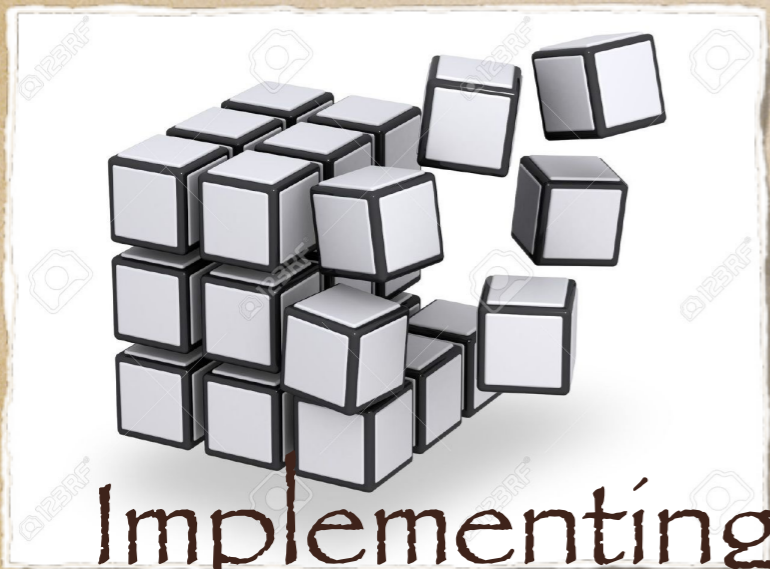


only Drell-Yan Process

E615 Collaboration @ Fermilab (1989)



Pion valence quark distribution function evolution



Implementing Model into Event Generator

Tagged Deep Inelastic Scattering (TDIS)

-Event Generator (EG)

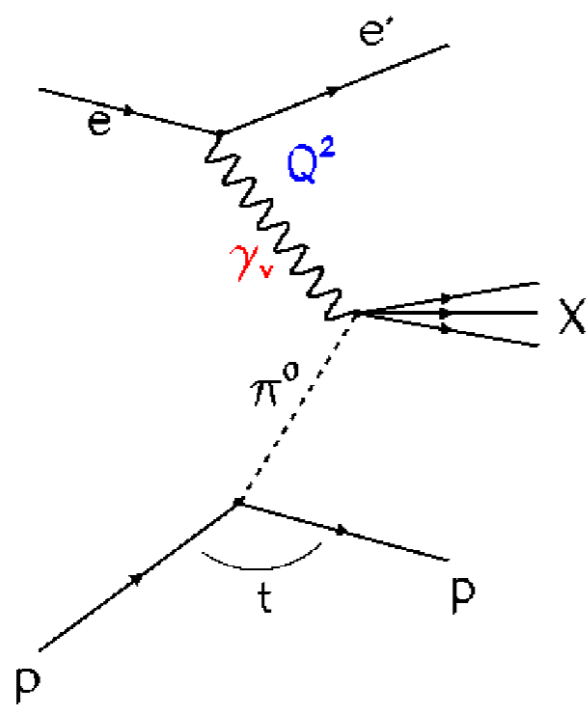
INGREDIENTS

- Implementing accelerator info
 - Beam emittances ($\epsilon_{e,i}^n, \beta_{e,i}^*$) IP, Cross-angle: 50 mrad, $[E_e \times E_D] = [5 \times 100] \text{ GeV}^2$, $p_R < 300 \text{ MeV}$
 - Longitudinal p and angular spread of the beam: $dp/p = 3 \times 10^{-4}$, $d\theta = 2 \times 10^{-4}$
- User inputs:
 - cross-section model/ nucleon Struc.Func./ deuteron Wav.Func./
- Resolution and Uncertainty
 - Initial State Smearing (ISS) is $\ll \pm 1\%$
 - Intrinsic MC Statistical Uncertainty is $\leq 1\%$
 - Sufficient t' resolution for the onshell-extrapolation
 - FSI (D, on-going work, development of theory code)
- Codes are built with C^{++} (phase-space) and ROOT v5.34.34
- Very compact and stand alone code** (running MacOS/CentOS6.5)
 - TDISMC_EIC.cpp, TDISMC_EIC.h for proton tagged
 - TDISMC_EICn.cpp, TDISMC_EICn.h for neutron tagged
 - Theory Inputs:
 - moment_ld2b.dat
 - cteq/cteqpdf.h
 - cteq-tbls/ctq66m/ctq66.00.pds
- Produce outputs:
 - TDIS-MC05x100.root (Ntuple/Histograms)
 - TDIS_lund.txt (ASCII/GEMC Input)

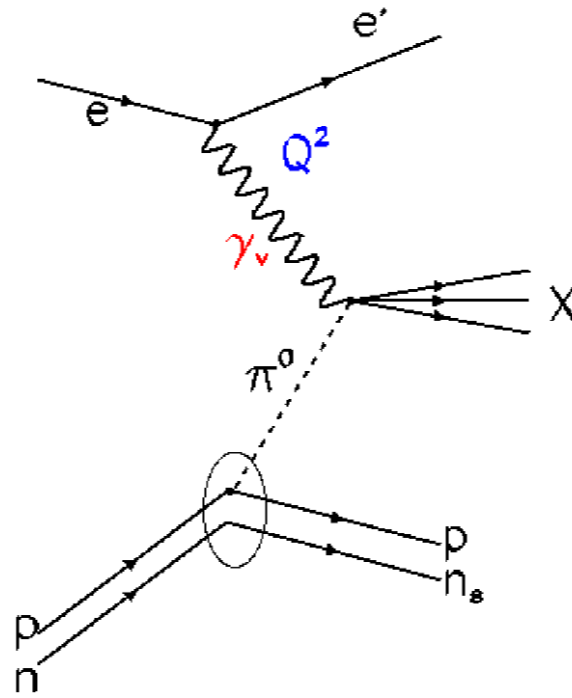


Dissociation Mode

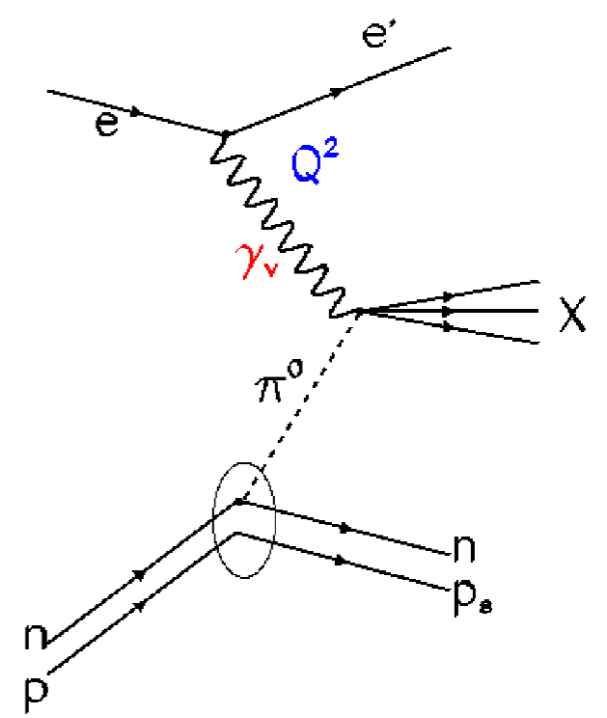
■ $ep \rightarrow e' X N$ ■



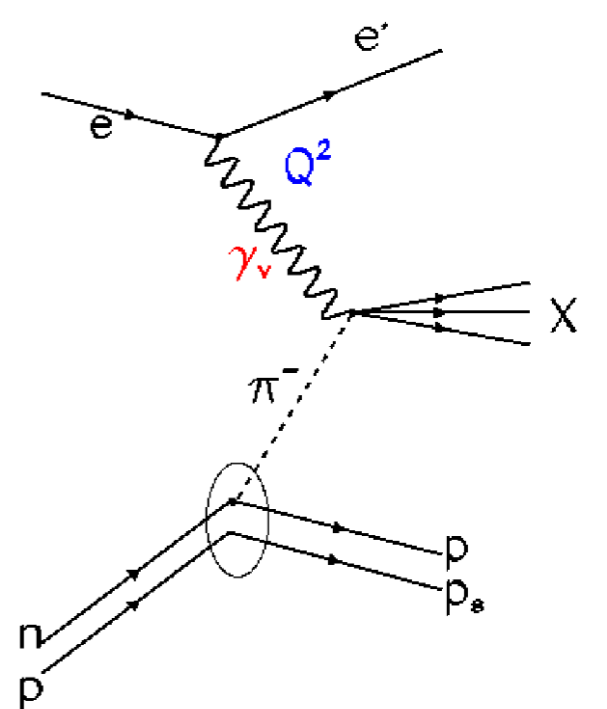
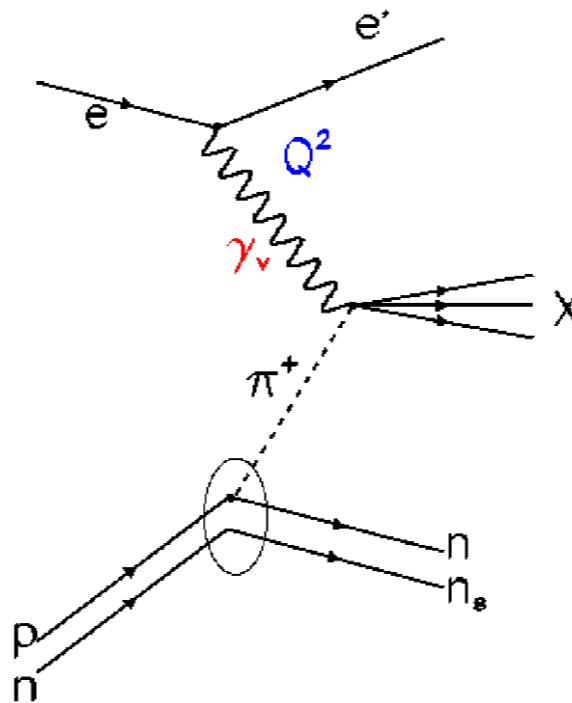
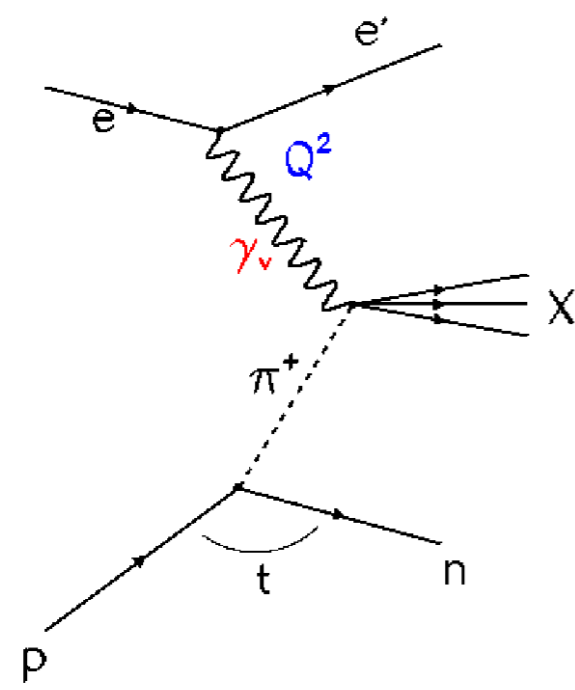
■ $eD \rightarrow e' X NN_s$ ■



■ $eD \rightarrow e' X NN_s$ ■



Neutral



Charged

Kinematic Variables

REMINDER



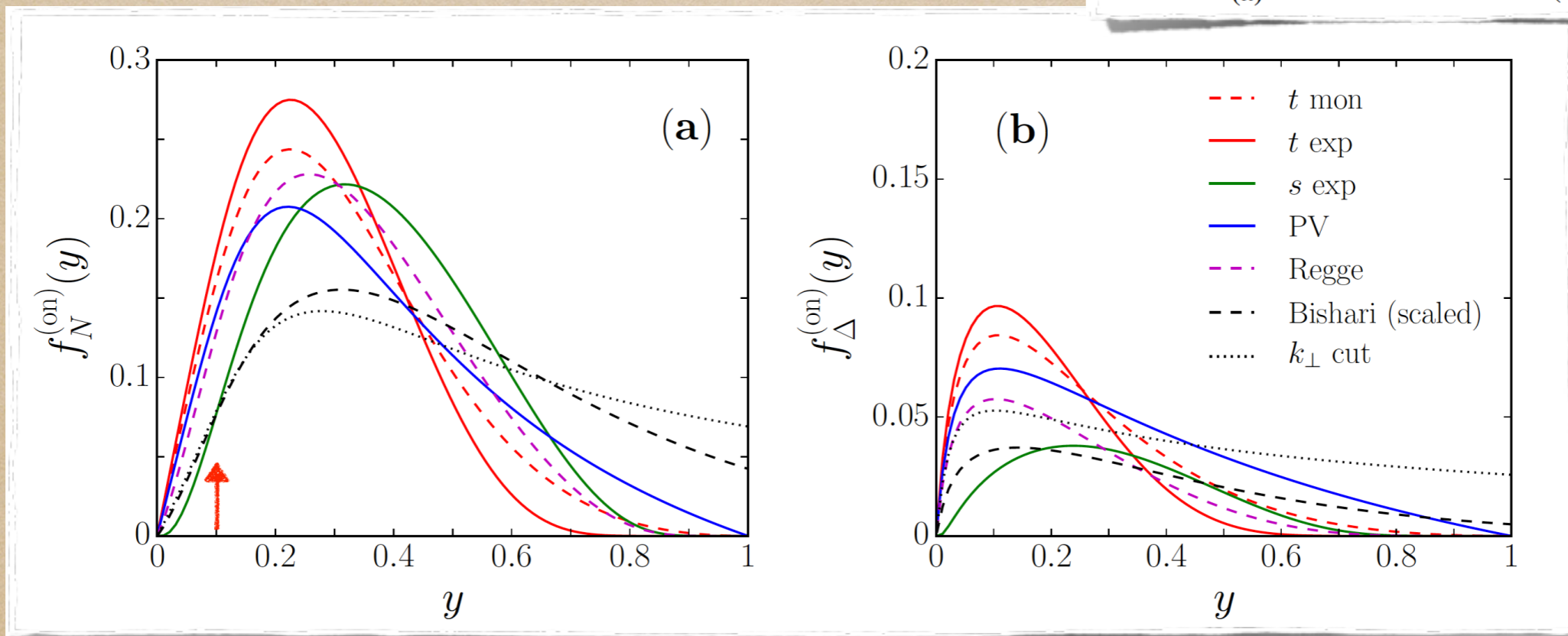
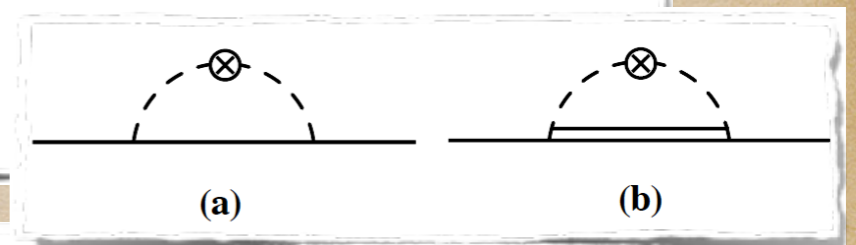
- $x (= x_{BJ})$: scaling variable, Bjorken x
- Q^2 : virtuality of the exchanged photon $= -(k_i - k_f)^2$
- $y_e = \frac{Q^2}{x \cdot s}$: scaling variable, electron fractional energy loss in the target rest frame
- p^+ : proton momentum in light cone frame
- k^+ : pion momentum in light cone frame
- $y(\text{or } z) = \frac{k^+}{p^+}$: **light-cone momentum fraction of the initial nucleon carried by the interacting pion (kaon)**
- $x_F = 1 - y$: light-cone momentum fraction of the initial nucleon carried by the neutron
→ leading neutron production at HERA
- $x_\pi = \frac{x}{x_F} = \frac{x}{1-y}$: pion momentum fraction ($x_K =$ kaon momentum fraction)

Splitting Function for Nucleon

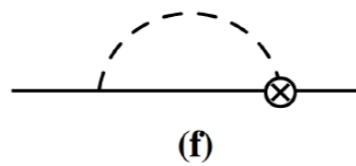
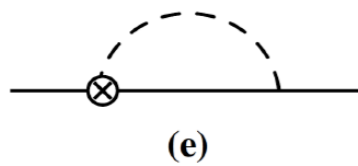
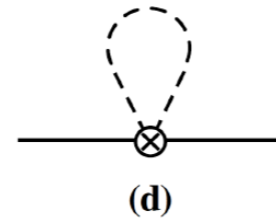
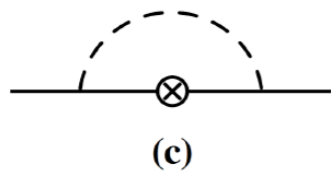
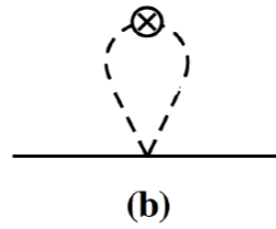
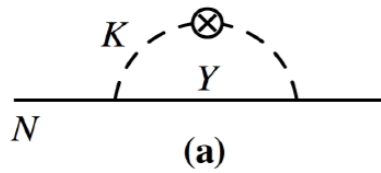
see Wally's Talk

$$f_N^{(on)}(y) = \frac{g_A^2 M^2}{(4\pi f_\pi)^2} \int dk_\perp^2 \frac{y(k_\perp^2 + y^2 M^2)}{(1-y)^2 D_{\pi N}^2}$$

- M : nucleon mass, $g_A = 1.267$: axial charge, $f_\pi = 93$ MeV: pion decay constant
- $D_{\pi N}$: on-shell nucleon intermediate state
 $= t - m_\pi^2 = -\frac{1}{1-y} (k_\perp^2 + y^2 M^2 + (1-y)m_\pi^2)$
- $t = k^2 = -(k_\perp^2 + y^2 M^2)/(1-y)$: pion virtuality



Feynman Diagrams for KY



- (a) kaon rainbow
 $f_{KY}^{(rbw)}(y) = \kappa \left[f_Y^{(on)}(y) + f_K^{(\delta)}(y) \right]$
- (b) kaon bubble diagram (\bar{s} PDFs)
 $= f_K^{(bub)}(y)$
- (c) Hyperon rainbow
 $= f_{YK}^{(rbw)}(y)$
- (d) kaon tadpole (s PDFs)
 $= f_K^{(tad)}(y)$
- (e), (f) Kroll-Ruderman diagrams
 $= f_{YK}^{(KR)}(y)$

Fact:

arXiv.org > hep-ph > arXiv:1610.03333

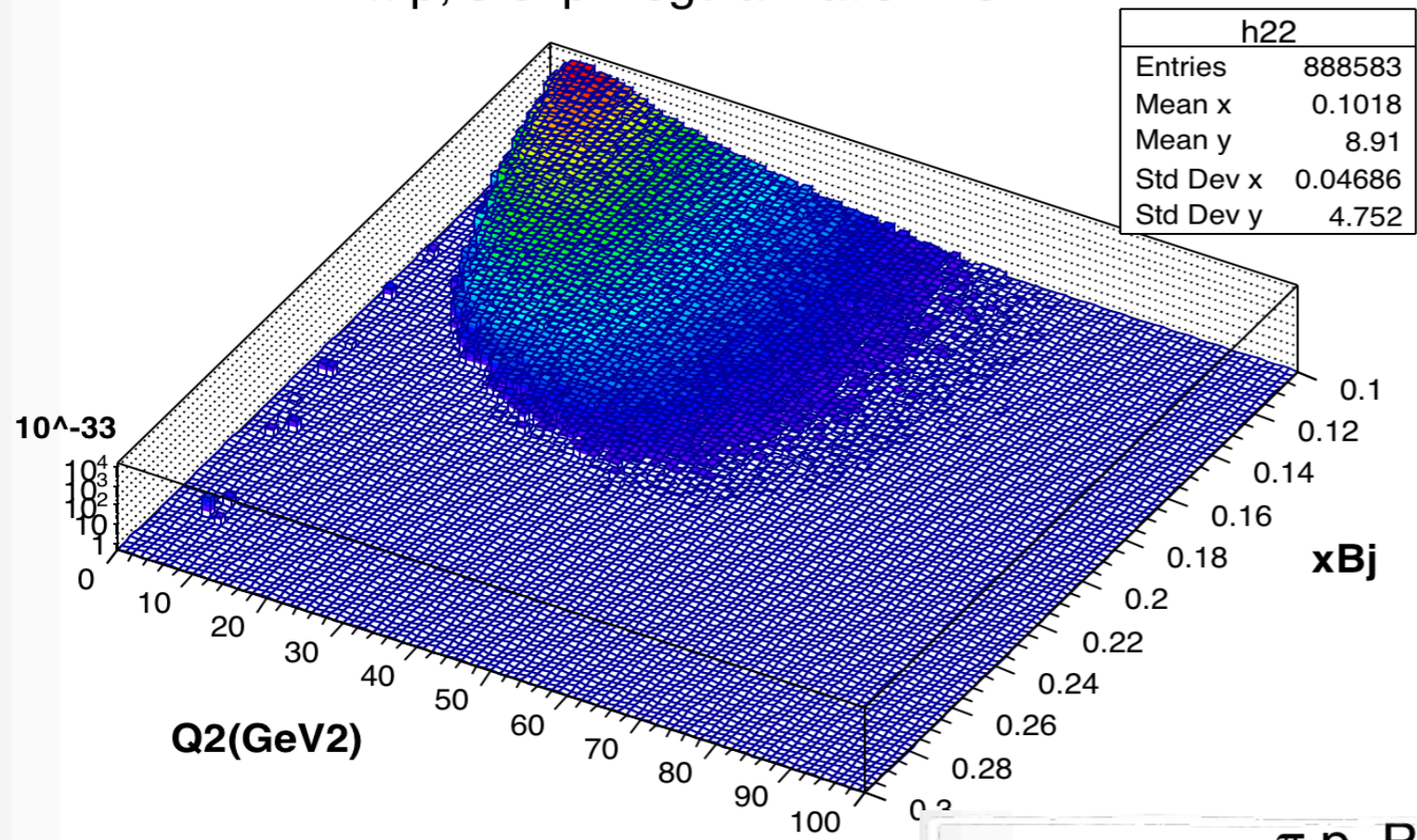
High Energy Physics - Phenomenology

Strange quark asymmetry in the proton in chiral effective theory

X.G. Wang, Chueng-Ryong Ji, W. Melnitchouk, Y. Salamu, A.W. Thomas, P. Wang

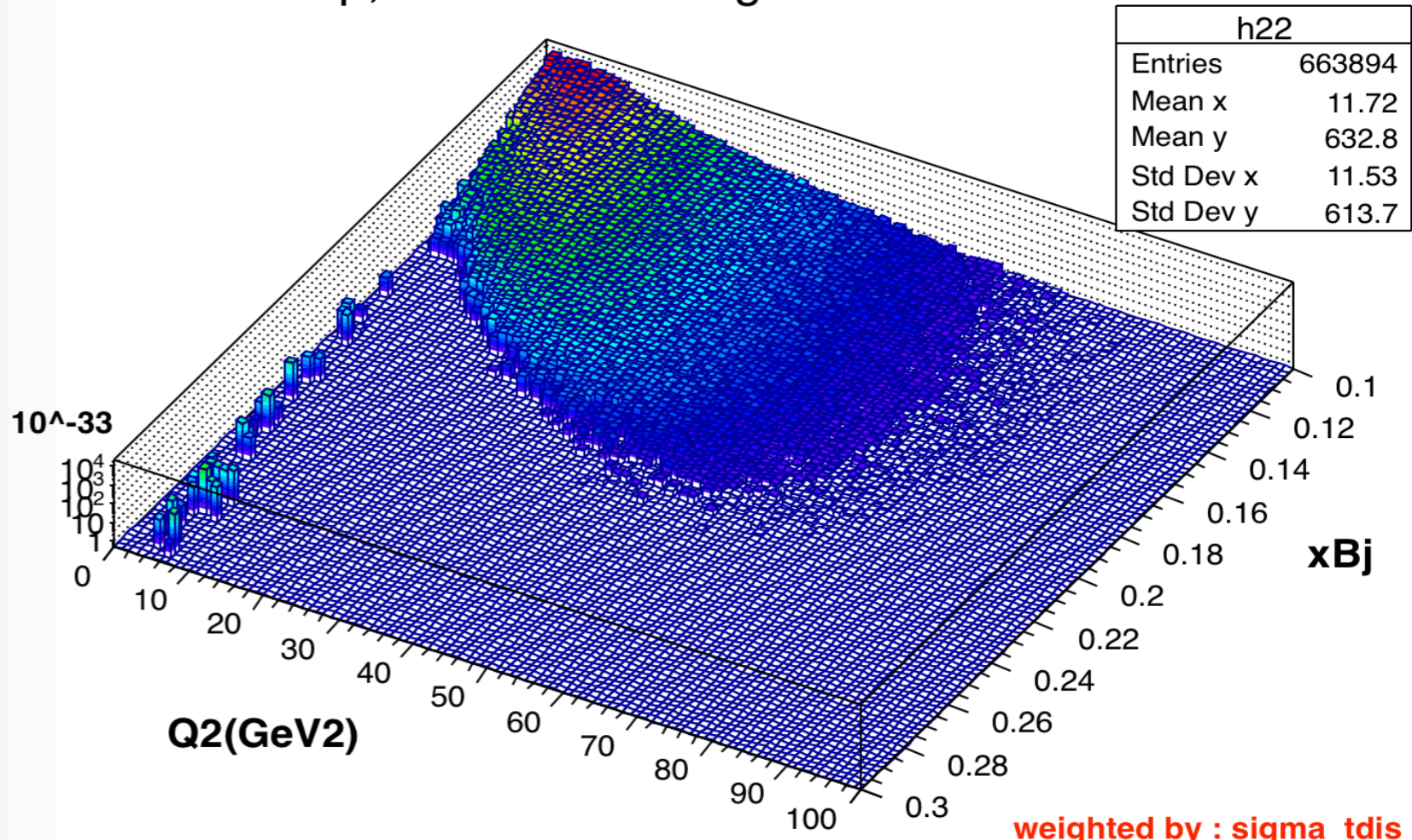
(Submitted on 11 Oct 2016)

π p, s-exp Regularization Form



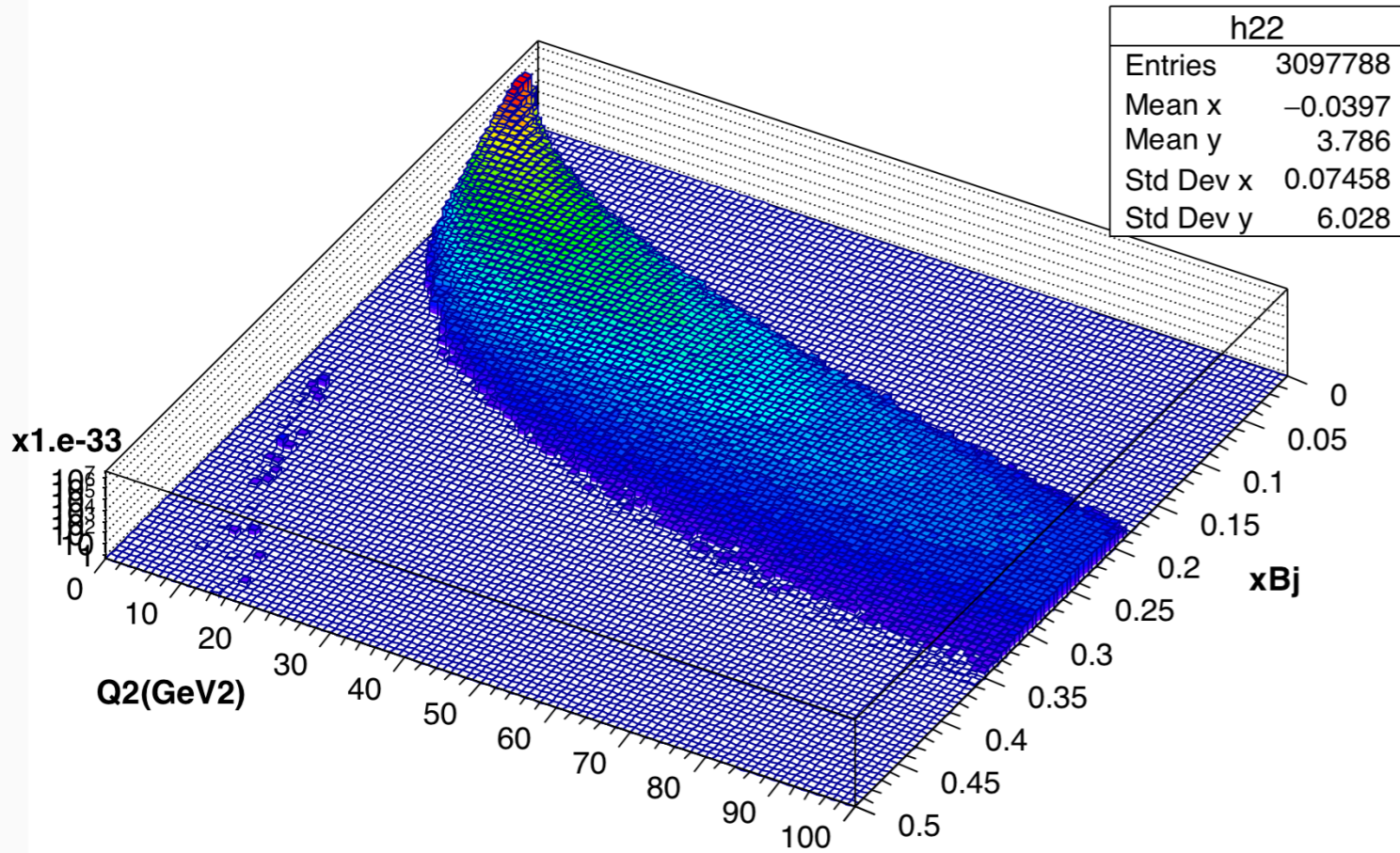
$ep \rightarrow e' p_s X$

π p, Pauli-Villias Regularization Form



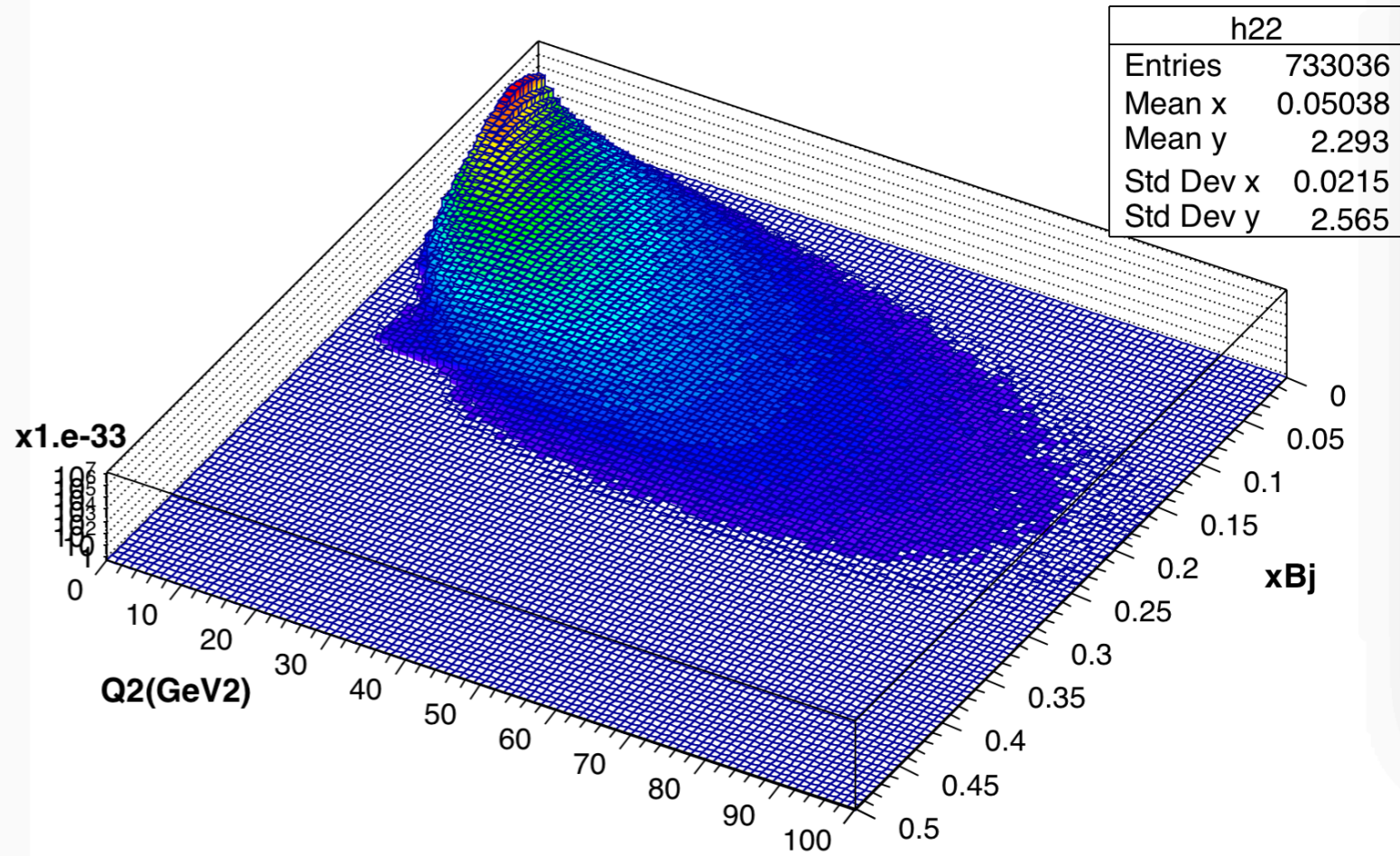
weighted by : σ_{tdis}

K+ #L, t-exp Regularization Form



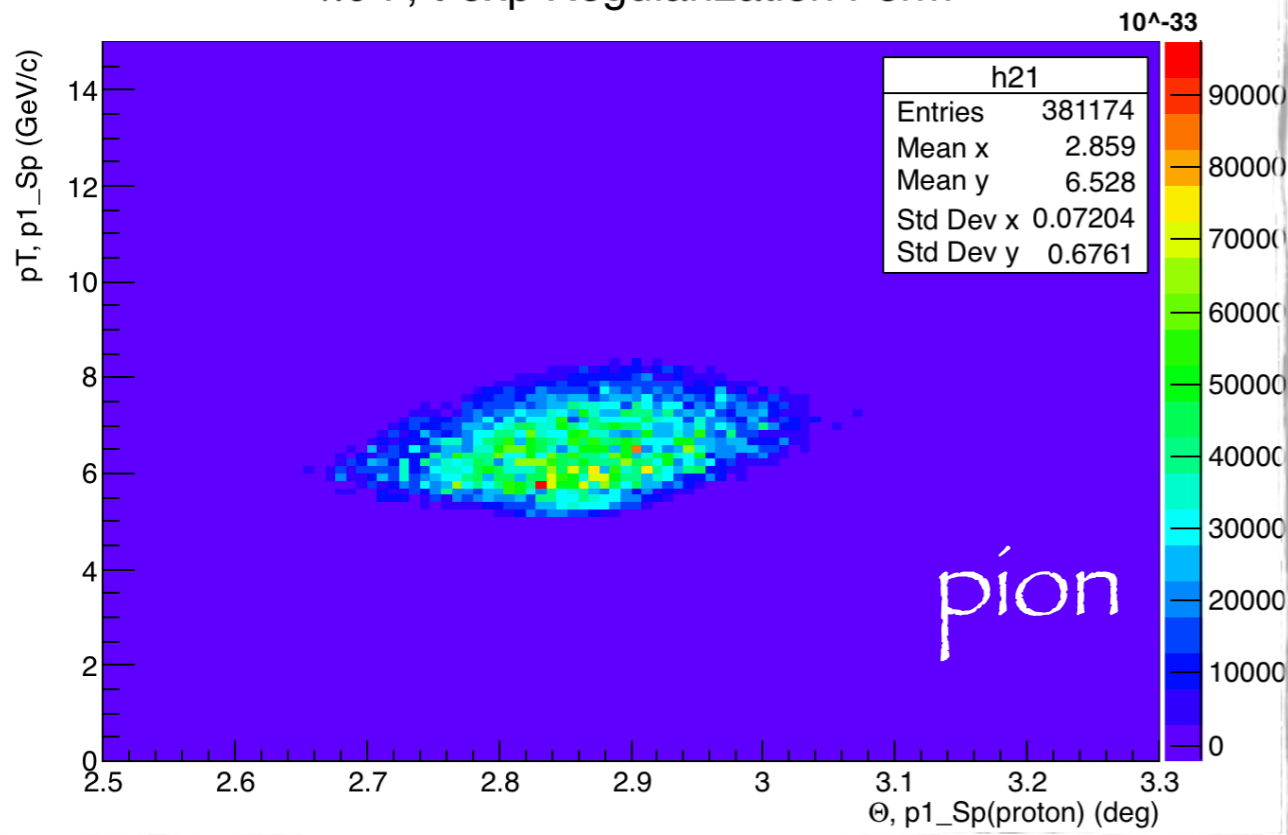
$ep \rightarrow e' \Lambda_s X$

K+ #L, t-mono Regularization Form

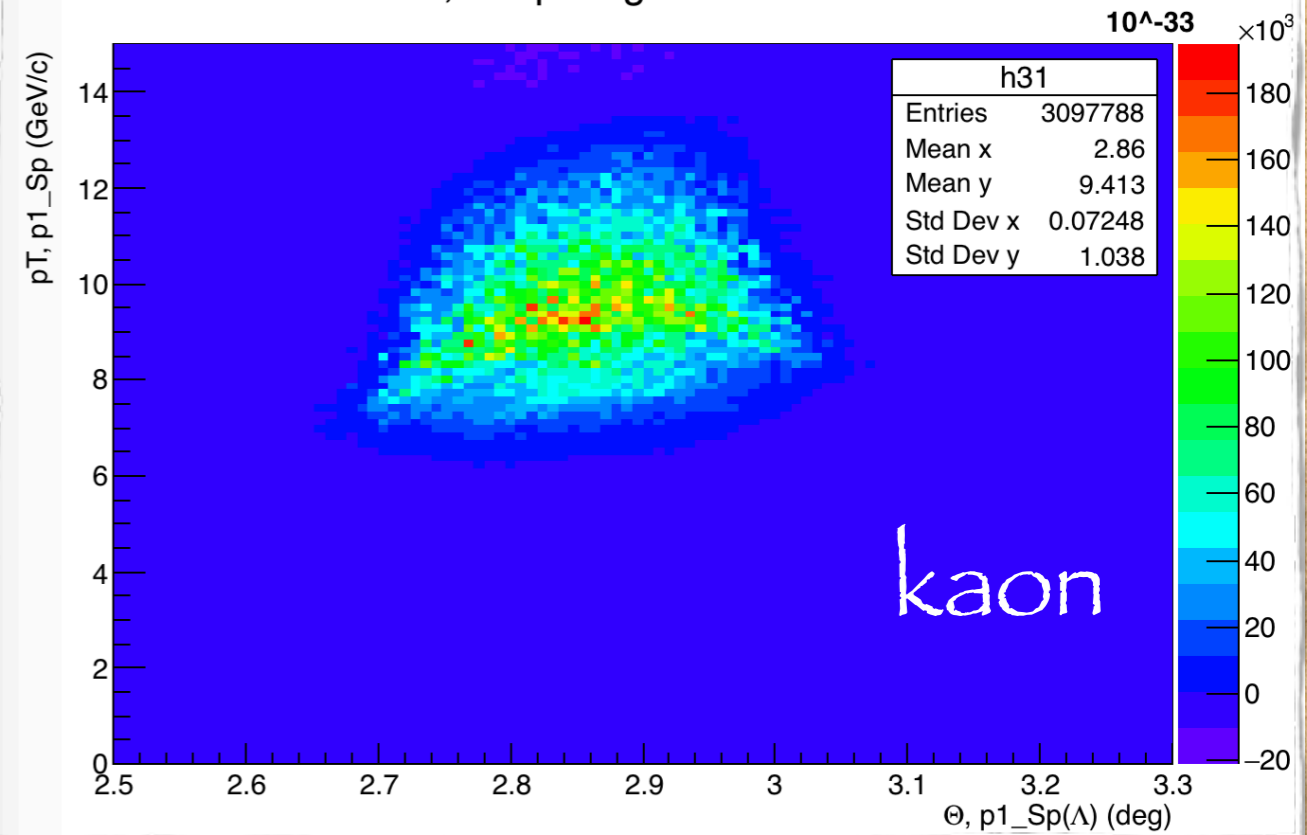


Kinematics for Pion and Kaon S.F. Simulations

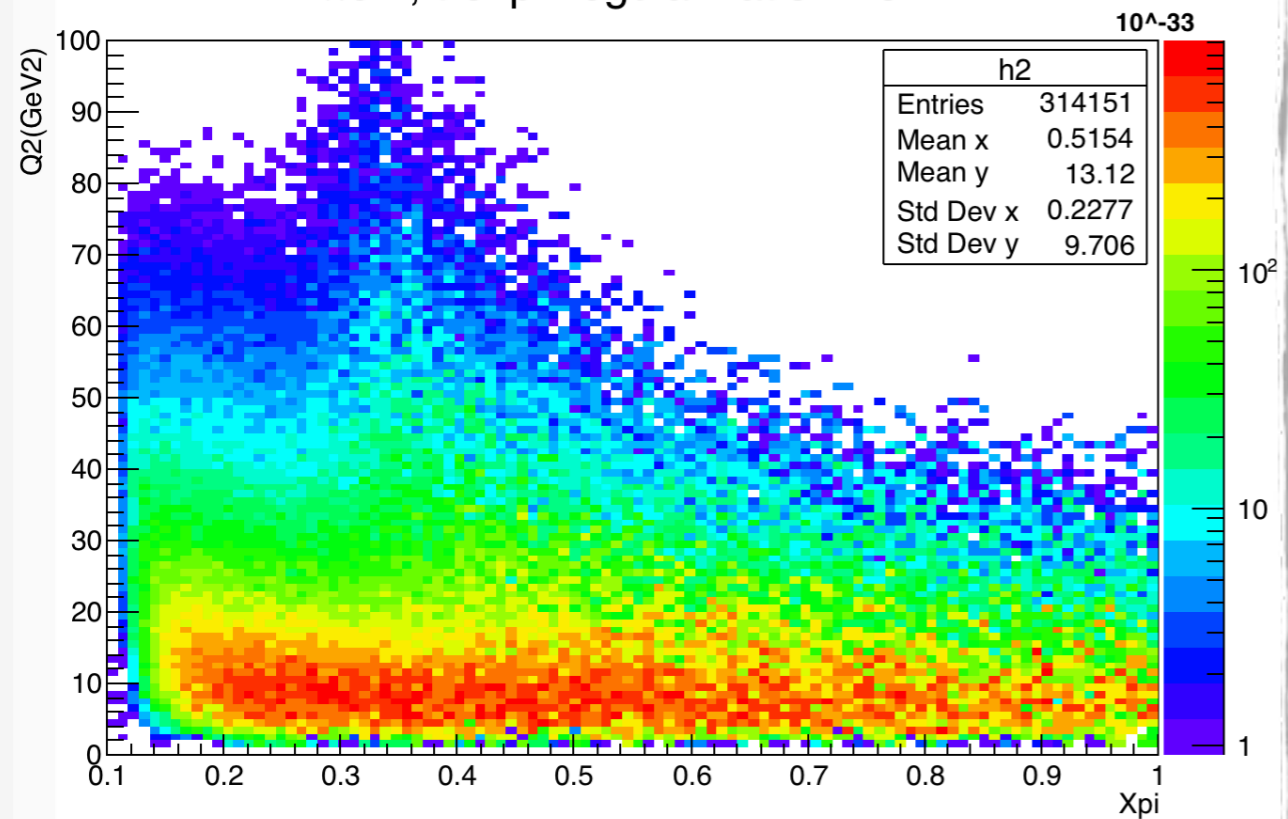
π^0 P, t-exp Regularization Form



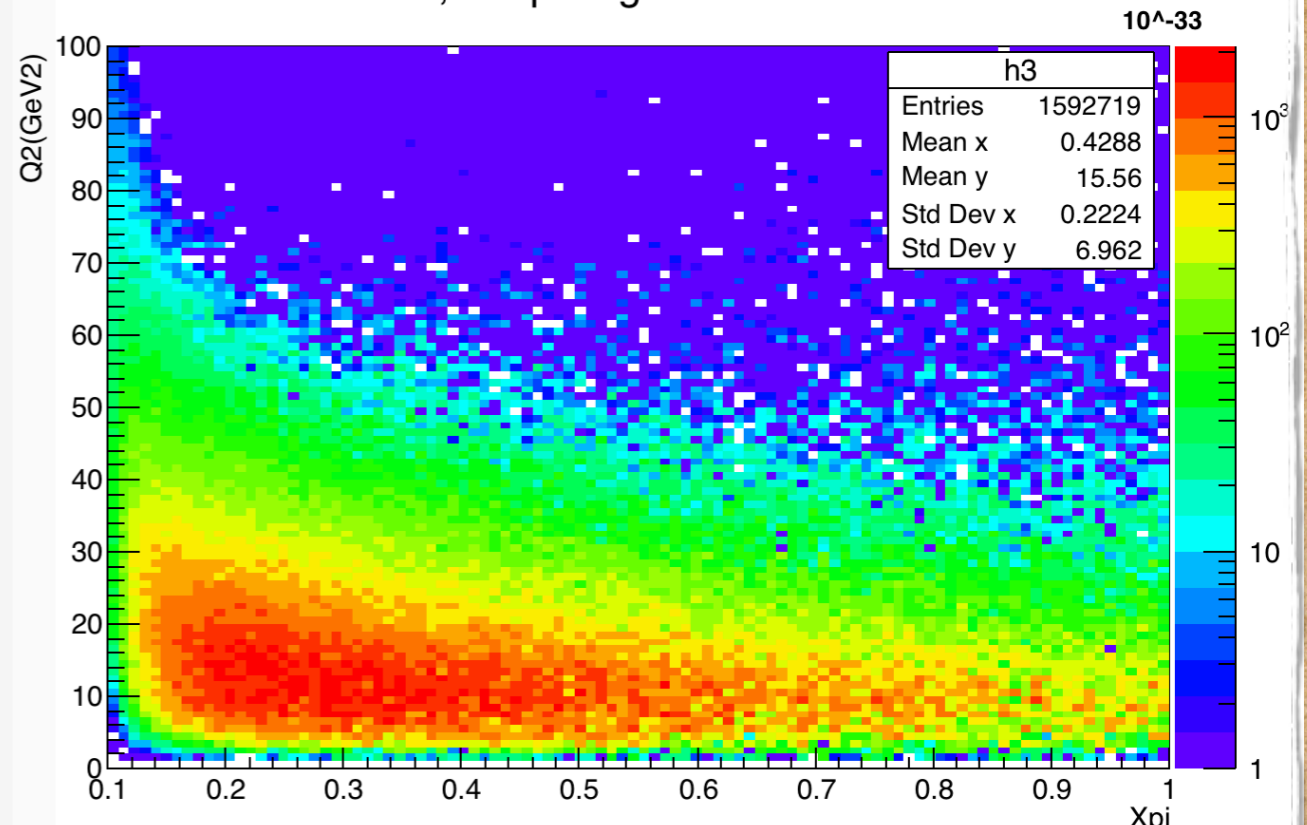
$K^+ \Lambda$, t-exp Regularization Form



π^0 P, t-exp Regularization Form



$K^+ \Lambda$, t-exp Regularization Form

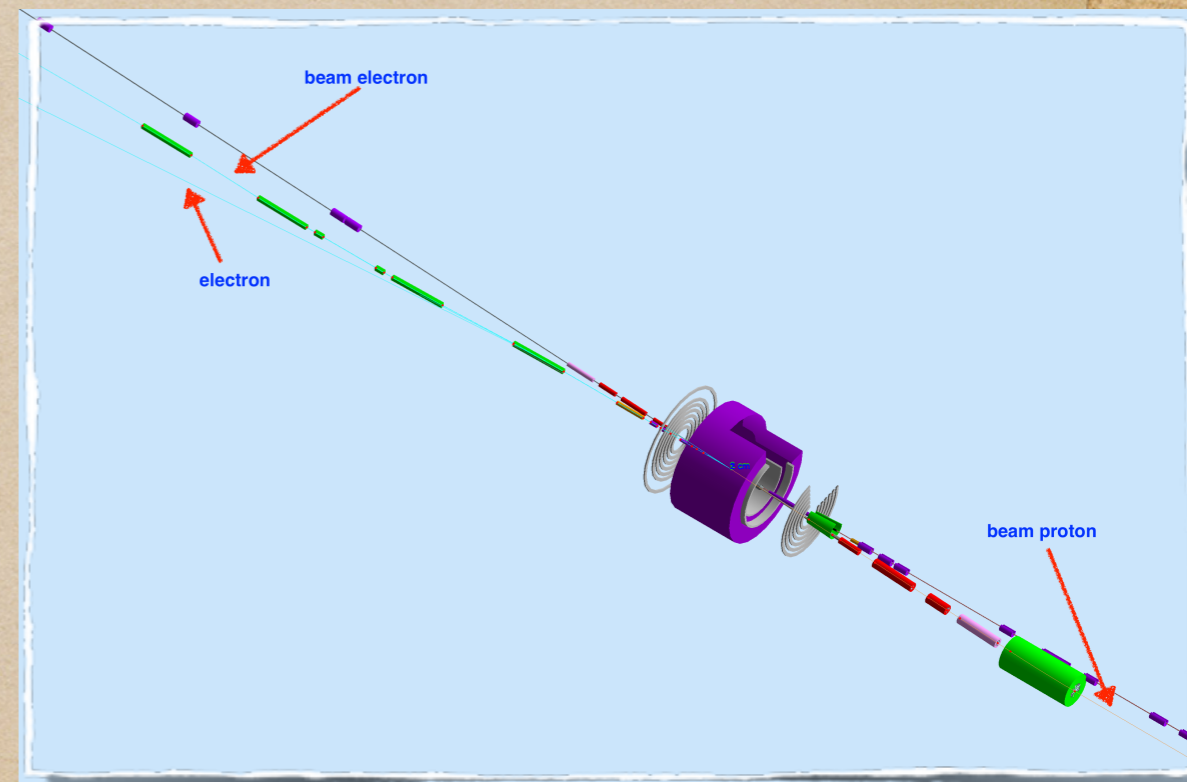
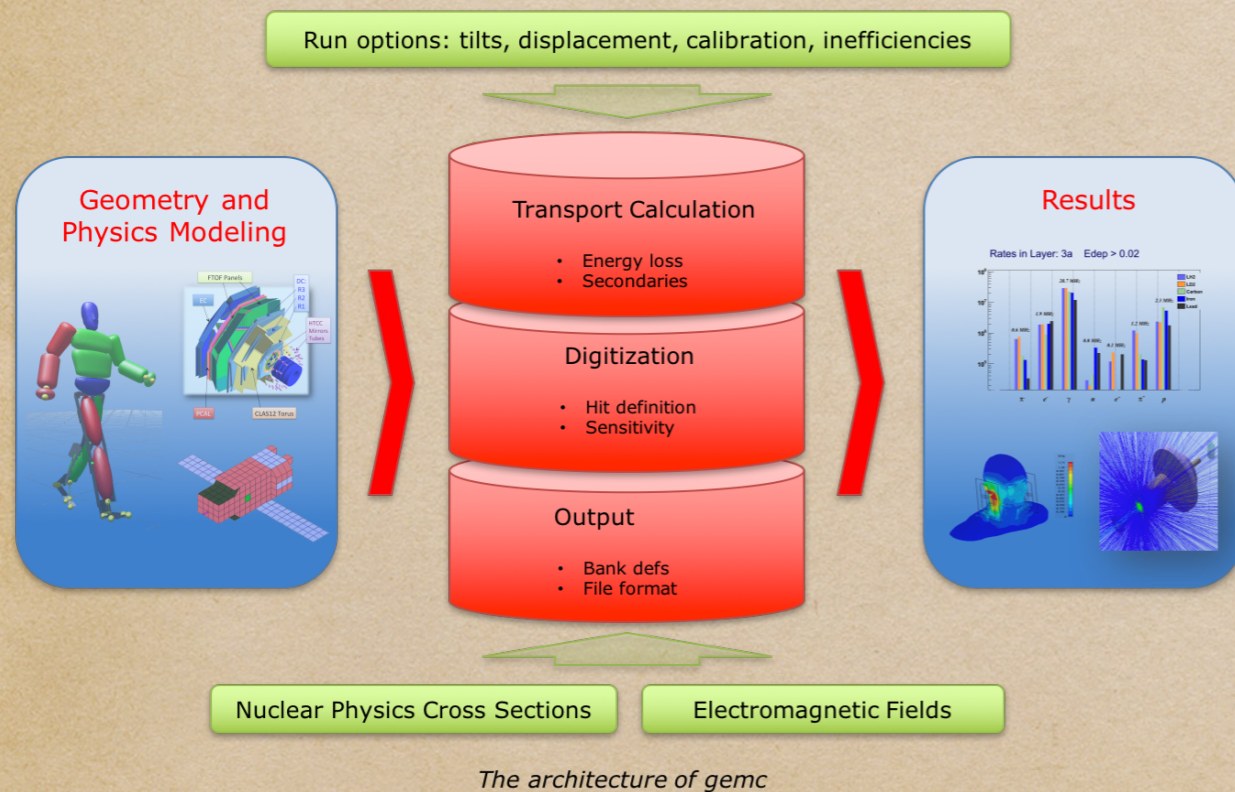


Detector Simulation for Acceptance

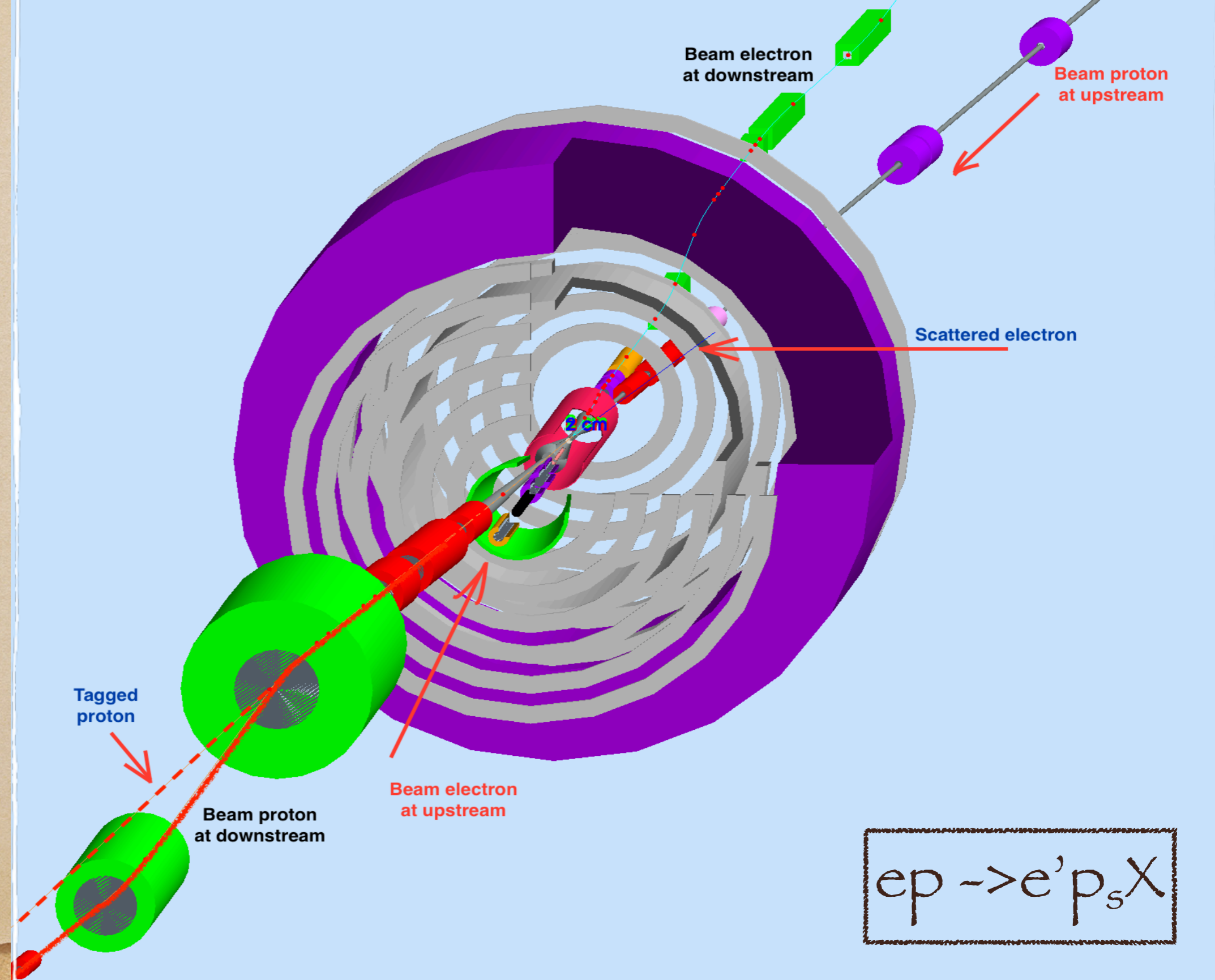
Plug event into GEMC: $5 \times 100 \text{ GeV}^2$, e/p beams

GEANT4MC

General EIC: see Rik's Talk

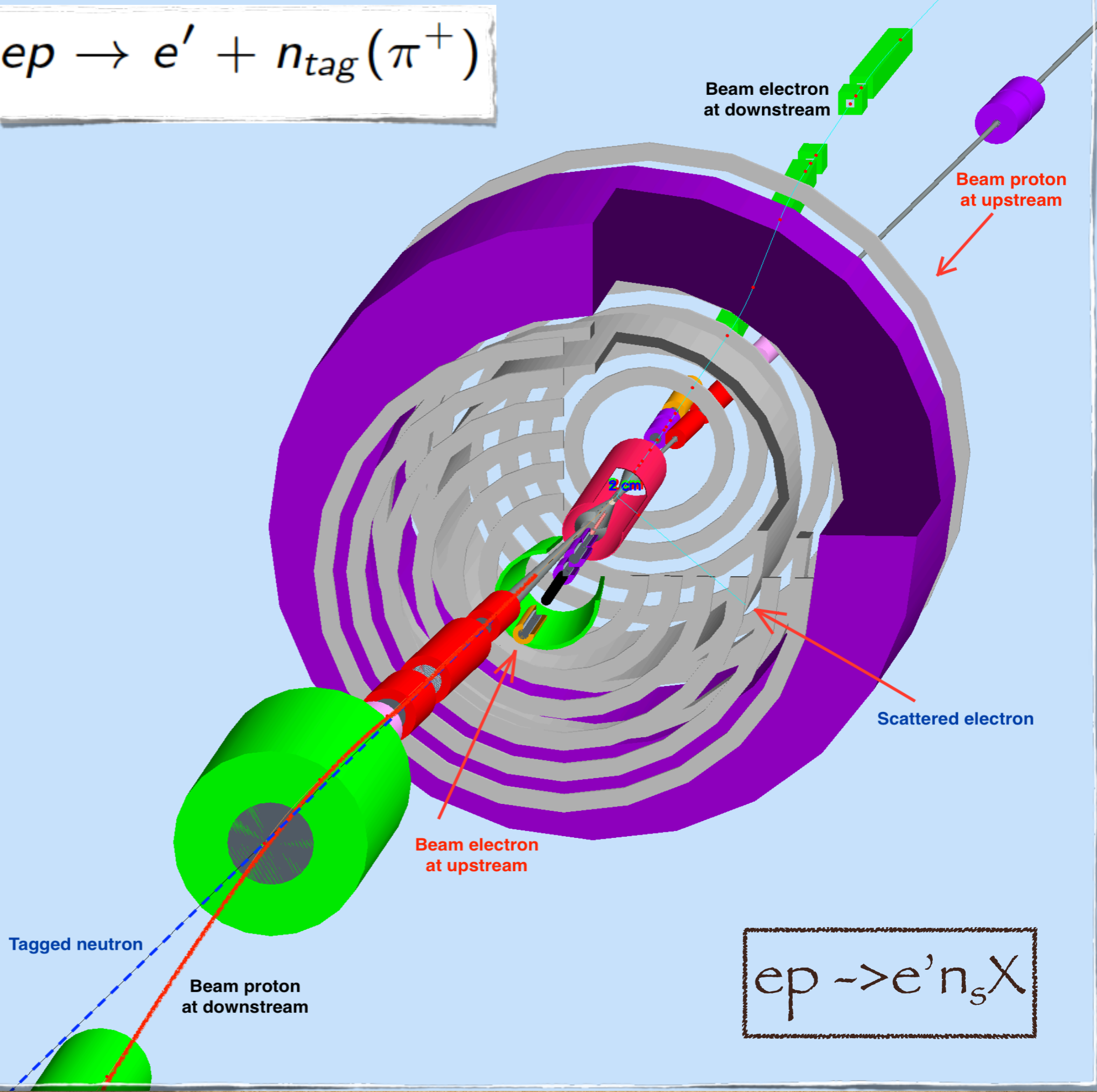


$$ep \rightarrow e' + p_{tag}(\pi^0)$$



$$ep \rightarrow e' p_s X$$

$$ep \rightarrow e' + n_{tag}(\pi^+)$$



$$ep \rightarrow e' n_s X$$

G4Track Information: Particle = lambda, Track ID = 4, Parent ID = 0

Step#	X(mm)	Y(mm)	Z(mm)	KinE(MeV)	dE(MeV)	StepLeng	TrackLeng	NextVolume	ProcName
0	0	0	0	1.39e+05	0	0	0	root	initStep
1	-98	3.65	2.04e+03	1.39e+05	0	2.04e+03	2.04e+03	vac_det1_beamLine_pipe_ionside_IonExtranceAperture	Transportation
2	-98.1	3.66	2.04e+03	1.39e+05	0	2	2.05e+03	root	Transportation
3	-240	8.94	4.99e+03	1.39e+05	0	2.95e+03	5e+03	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole1_front	Transportation
4	-240	8.94	4.99e+03	1.39e+05	0	2e-07	5e+03	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole1_inner	Transportation
5	-312	11.6	6.49e+03	1.39e+05	0	1.5e+03	6.5e+03	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole1_back	Transportation
6	-312	11.6	6.49e+03	1.39e+05	0	2e-07	6.5e+03	root	Transportation
7	-336	12.5	6.99e+03	1.39e+05	0	500	7e+03	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_quadrupole1_front	Transportation
8	-336	12.5	6.99e+03	1.39e+05	0	2e-07	7e+03	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_quadrupole1_inner	Transportation
9	-393	14.7	8.19e+03	1.39e+05	0	1.2e+03	8.2e+03	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_quadrupole1_back	Transportation
10	-393	14.7	8.19e+03	1.39e+05	0	2e-07	8.2e+03	root	Transportation
11	-441	16.4	9.19e+03	1.39e+05	0	1e+03	9.2e+03	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_quadrupole2_front	Transportation
12	-441	16.4	9.19e+03	1.39e+05	0	2e-07	9.2e+03	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_quadrupole2_inner	Transportation
13	-556	20.7	1.16e+04	1.39e+05	0	2.4e+03	1.16e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_quadrupole2_back	Transportation
14	-556	20.7	1.16e+04	1.39e+05	0	2e-07	1.16e+04	root	Transportation
15	-604	22.5	1.26e+04	1.39e+05	0	1e+03	1.26e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_quadrupole3_front	Transportation
16	-604	22.5	1.26e+04	1.39e+05	0	2e-07	1.26e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_quadrupole3_inner	Transportation
17	-662	24.7	1.38e+04	1.39e+05	0	1.2e+03	1.38e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_quadrupole3_back	Transportation
18	-662	24.7	1.38e+04	1.39e+05	0	2e-07	1.38e+04	root	Transportation
19	-700	26.1	1.46e+04	1.39e+05	0	800	1.46e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_solenoid1_front	Transportation
20	-700	26.1	1.46e+04	1.39e+05	0	2e-07	1.46e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_solenoid1_inner	Transportation
21	-815	30.4	1.7e+04	1.39e+05	0	2.4e+03	1.7e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_solenoid1_back	Transportation
22	-815	30.4	1.7e+04	1.39e+05	0	2e-07	1.7e+04	root	Transportation
23	-853	31.8	1.78e+04	1.39e+05	0	793	1.78e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole2_front	Transportation
24	-853	31.8	1.78e+04	1.39e+05	0	2e-07	1.78e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole2_inner	Transportation
25	-900	33.5	1.87e+04	1.39e+05	0	967	1.88e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole2_inner	Decay

G4Track Information: Particle = proton, Track ID = 6, Parent ID = 4

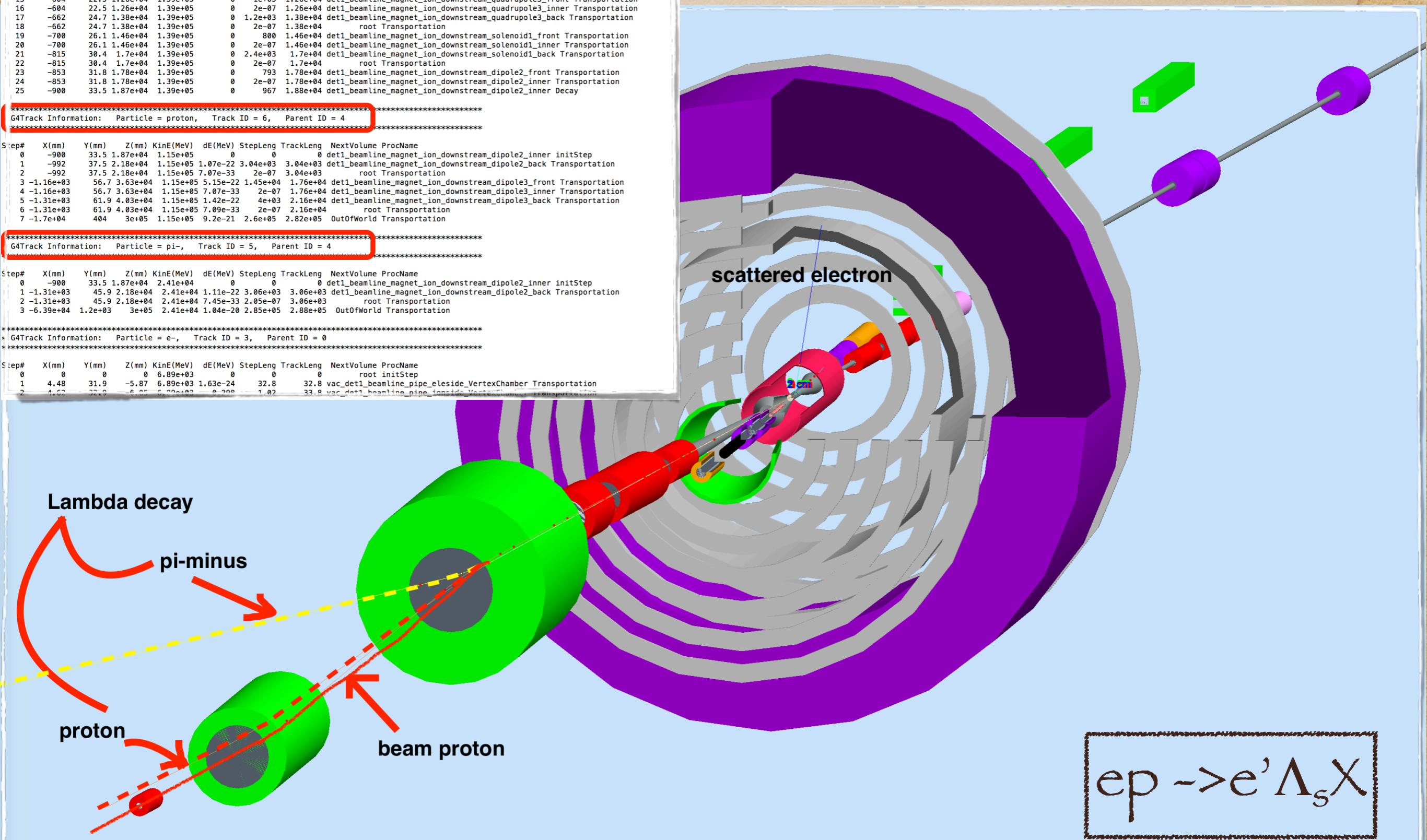
Step#	X(mm)	Y(mm)	Z(mm)	KinE(MeV)	dE(MeV)	StepLeng	TrackLeng	NextVolume	ProcName
0	-900	33.5	1.87e+04	1.15e+05	0	0	0	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole2_inner	initStep
1	-992	37.5	2.18e+04	1.15e+05	1.07e-22	3.04e+03	3.04e+03	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole2_back	Transportation
2	-992	37.5	2.18e+04	1.15e+05	7.07e-33	2e-07	3.04e+03	root	Transportation
3	-1.16e+03	56.7	3.63e+04	1.15e+05	5.15e-22	1.45e+04	1.76e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole3_front	Transportation
4	-1.16e+03	56.7	3.63e+04	1.15e+05	7.07e-33	2e-07	1.76e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole3_inner	Transportation
5	-1.31e+03	61.9	4.03e+04	1.15e+05	1.42e-22	4e+03	2.16e+04	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole3_back	Transportation
6	-1.31e+03	61.9	4.03e+04	1.15e+05	7.09e-33	2e-07	2.16e+04	root	Transportation
7	-1.7e+04	404	3e+05	1.15e+05	9.2e-21	2.6e+05	2.82e+05	OutOfWorld	Transportation

G4Track Information: Particle = pi-, Track ID = 5, Parent ID = 4

Step#	X(mm)	Y(mm)	Z(mm)	KinE(MeV)	dE(MeV)	StepLeng	TrackLeng	NextVolume	ProcName
0	-900	33.5	1.87e+04	2.41e+04	0	0	0	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole2_inner	initStep
1	-1.31e+03	45.9	2.18e+04	2.41e+04	1.11e-22	3.06e+03	3.06e+03	det1_beamline_magnet_ion_downstream_dipole2_back	Transportation
2	-1.31e+03	45.9	2.18e+04	2.41e+04	7.45e-33	2.05e-07	3.06e+03	root	Transportation
3	-6.39e+04	1.2e+03	3e+05	2.41e+04	1.04e-20	2.85e+05	2.88e+05	OutOfWorld	Transportation

G4Track Information: Particle = e-, Track ID = 3, Parent ID = 0

Step#	X(mm)	Y(mm)	Z(mm)	KinE(MeV)	dE(MeV)	StepLeng	TrackLeng	NextVolume	ProcName
0	0	0	0	6.89e+03	0	0	0	root	initStep
1	4.48	31.9	-5.87	6.89e+03	1.63e-24	32.8	32.8	vac_det1_beamLine_pipe_eleside_VertexChamber	Transportation
2	4.62	32.2	-6.05	6.89e+03	0.208	1.02	33.8	vac_det1_beamLine_pipe_ionside_VertexChamber	Transportation



scattered electron

Lambda decay

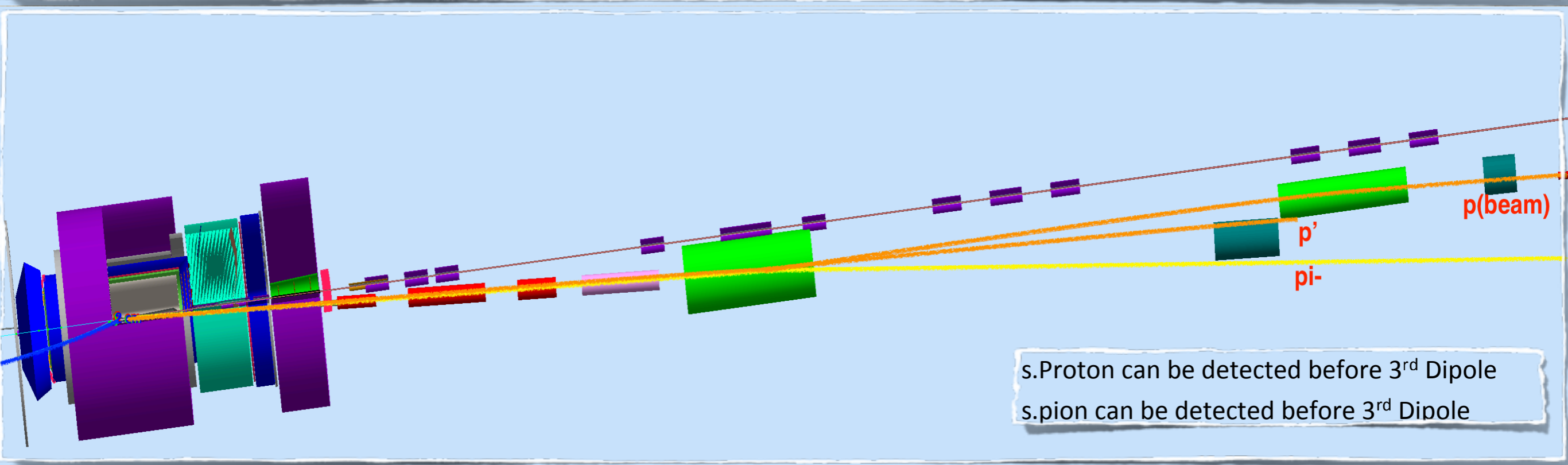
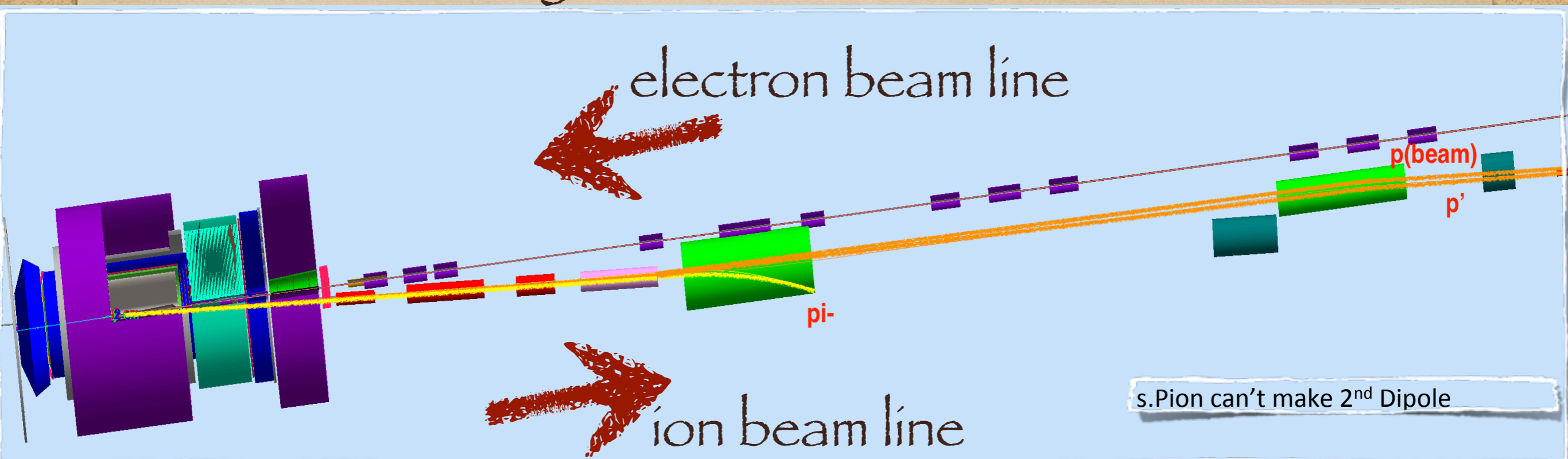
pi-minus

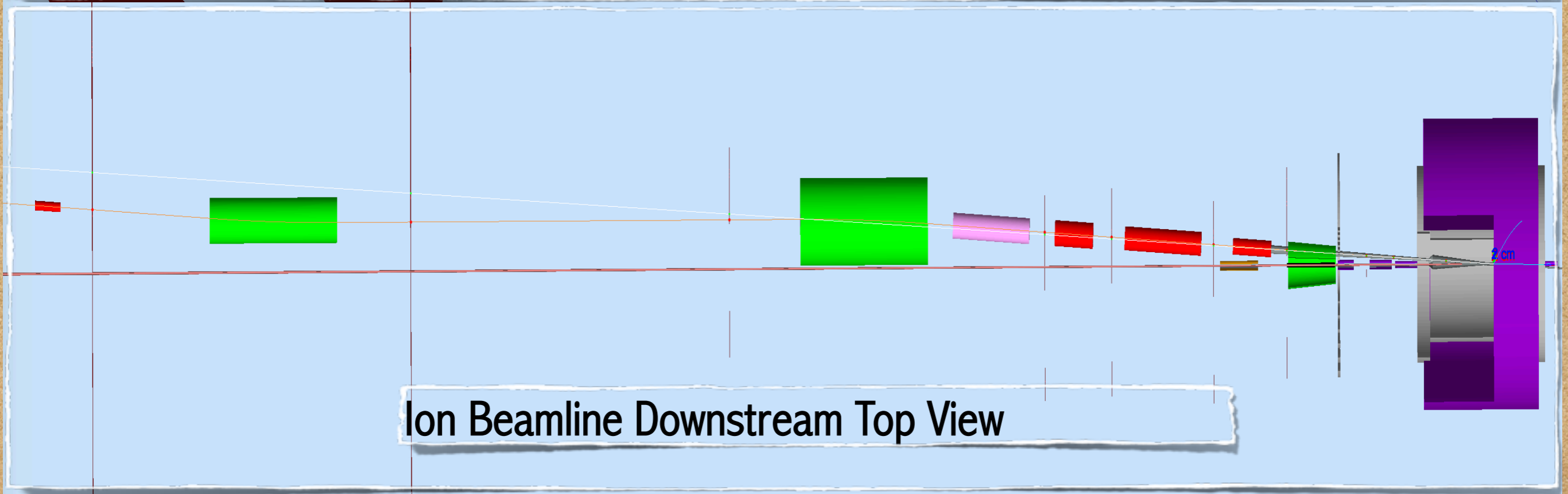
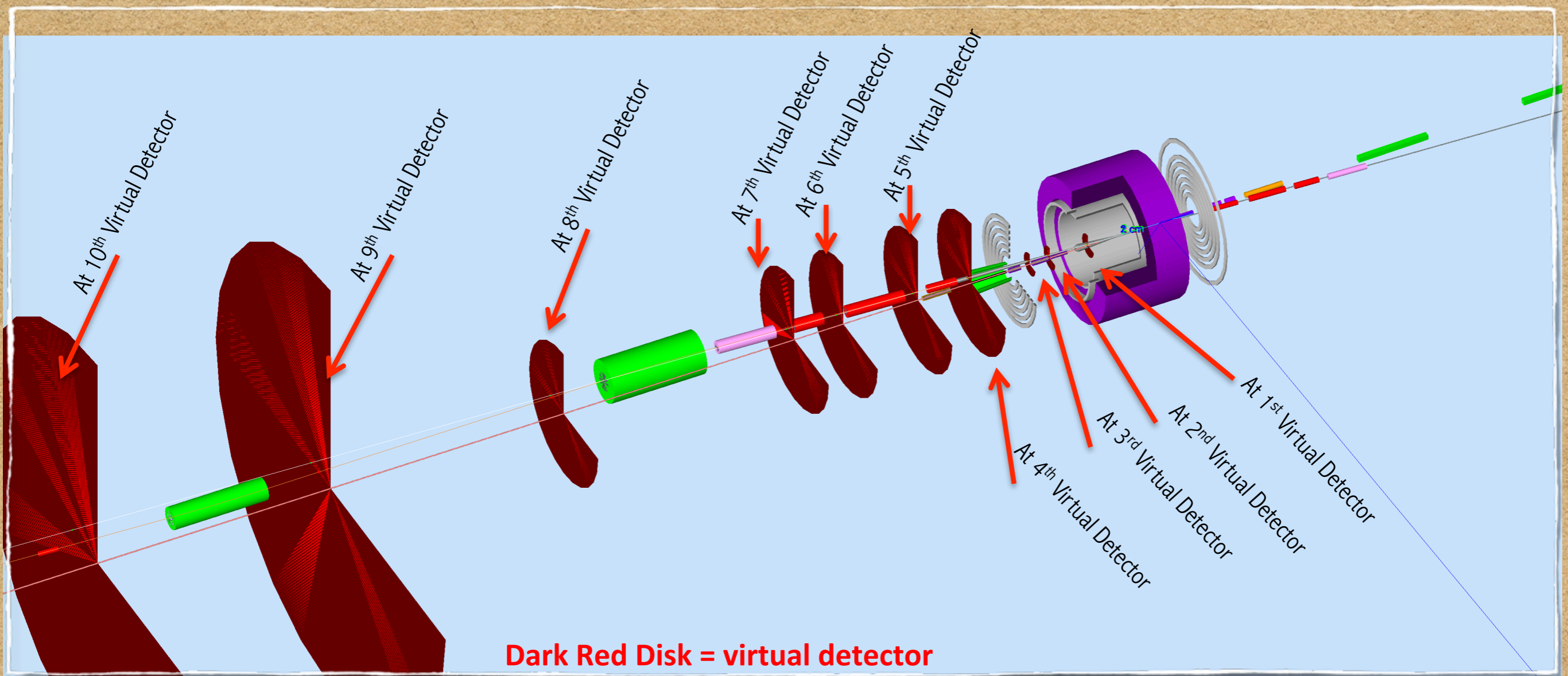
proton

beam proton

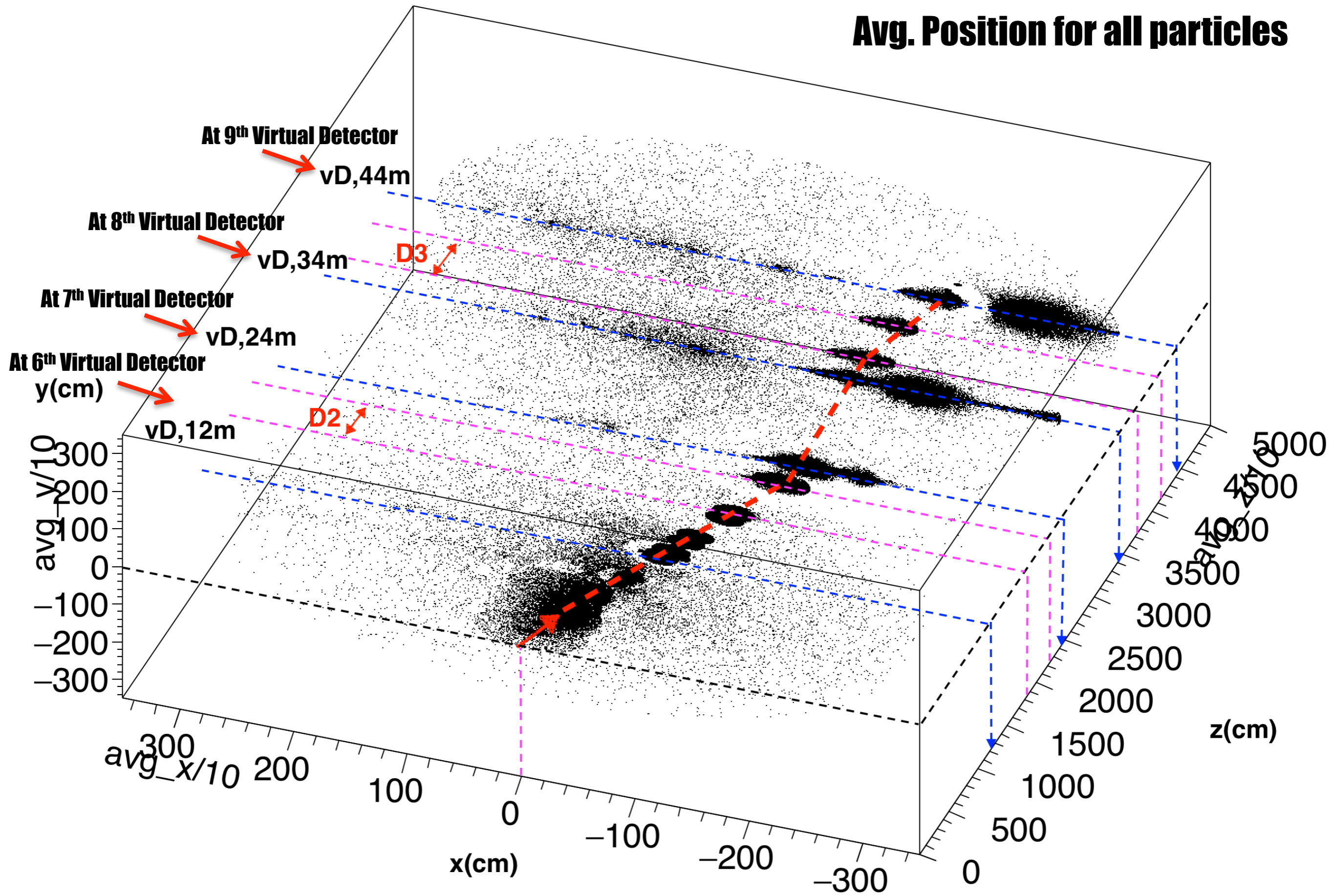
$$ep \rightarrow e' \Lambda_s X$$

Particle Trajectory

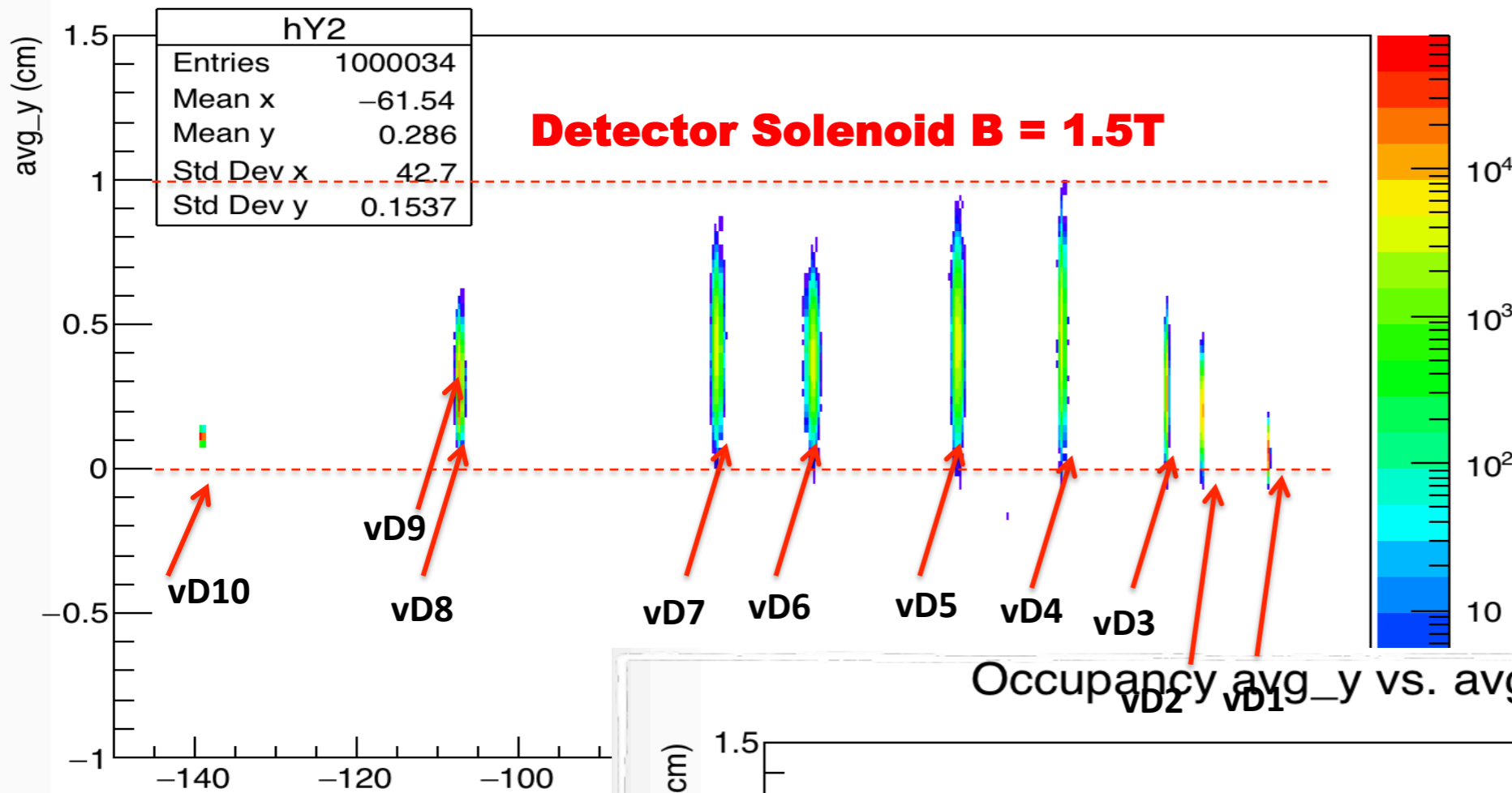




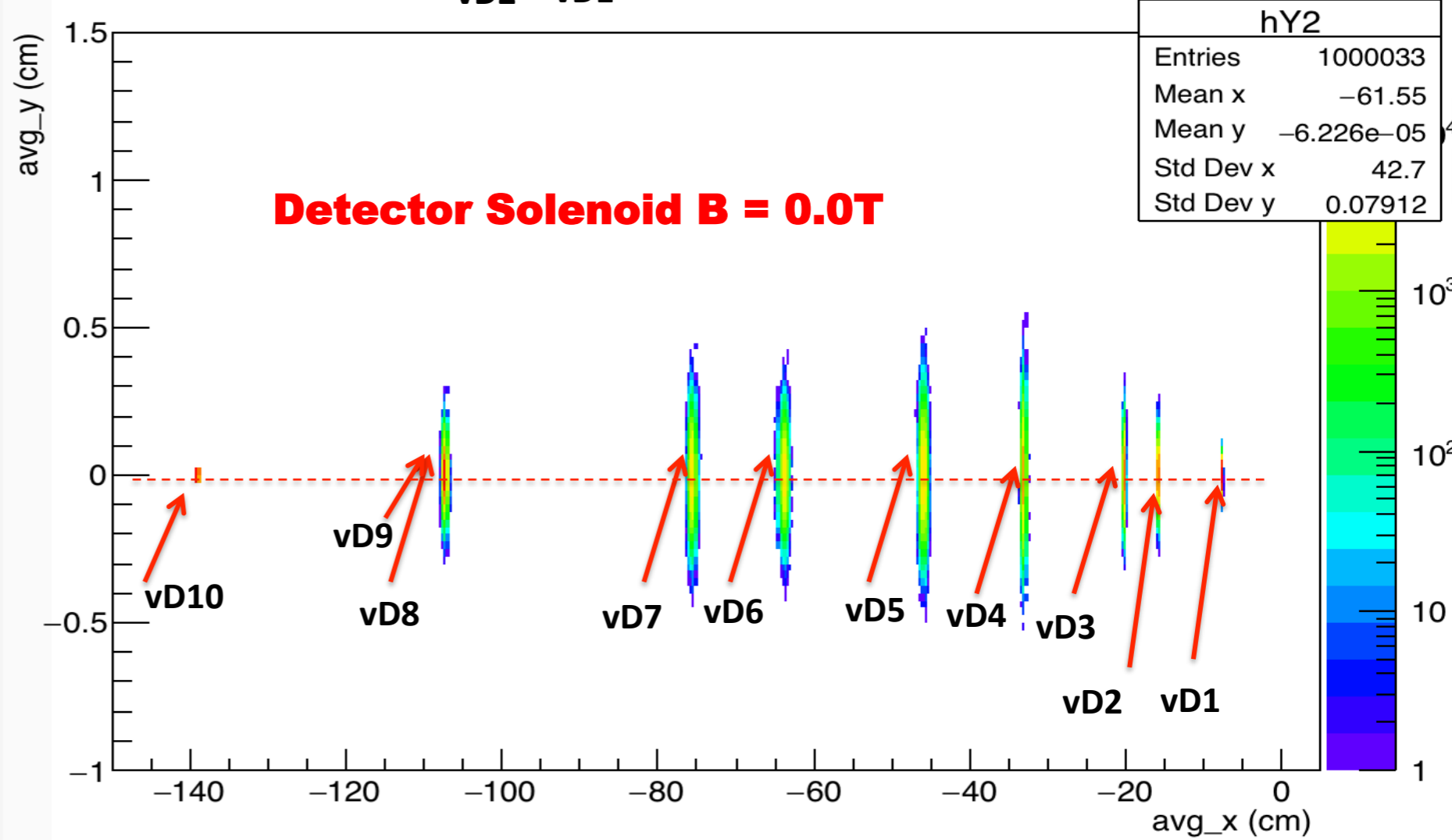
Avg. Position for all particles

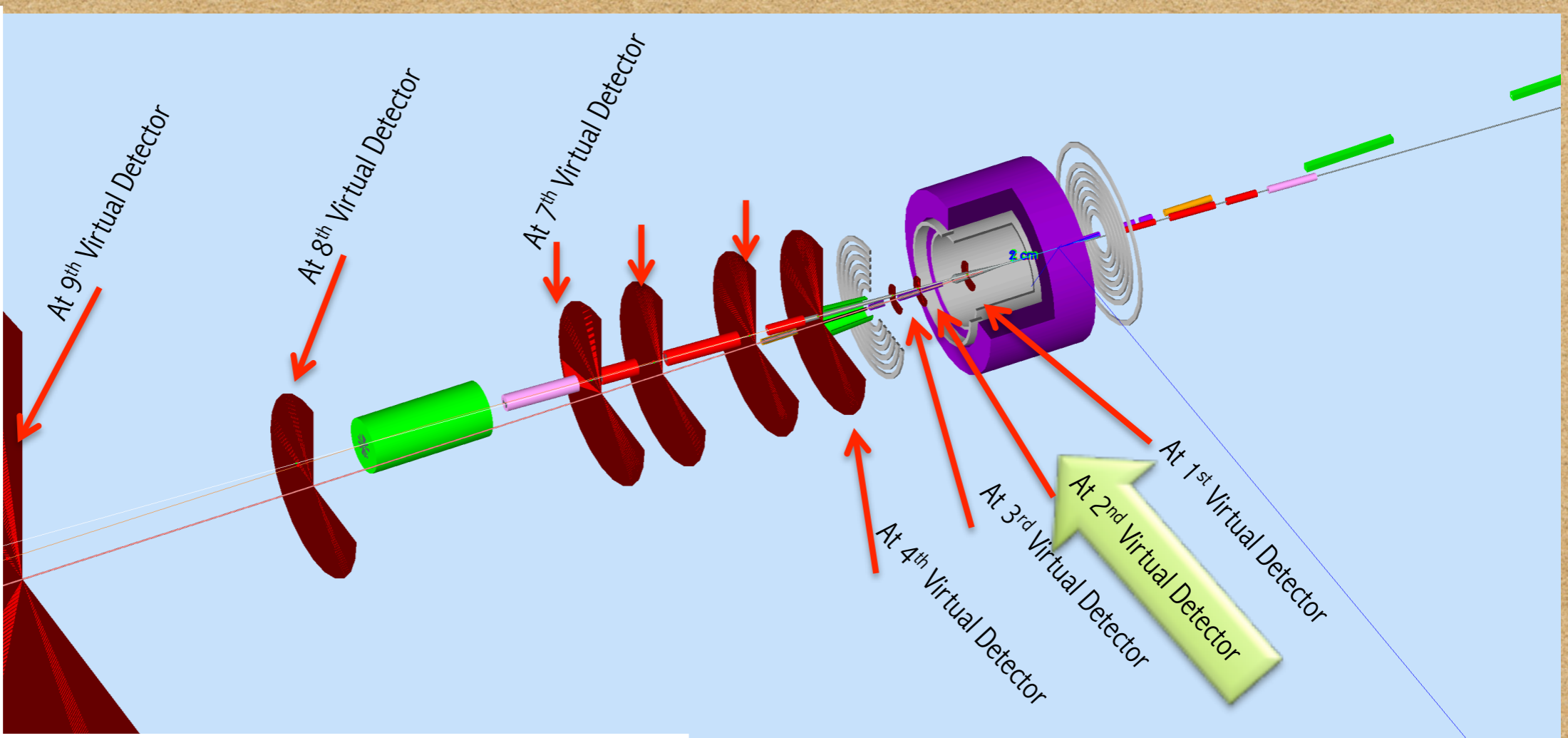
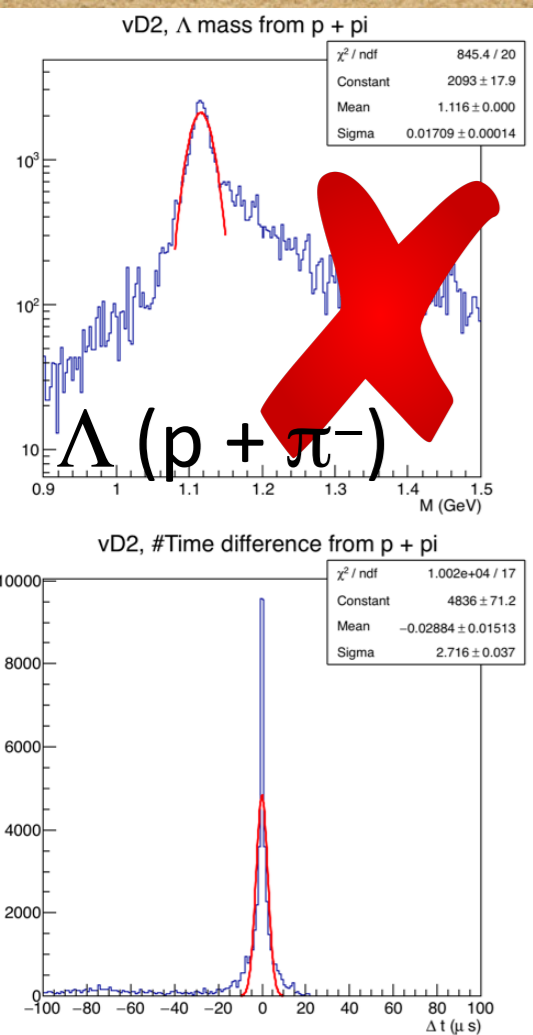


Occupancy avg_y vs. avg_x for all Ptls

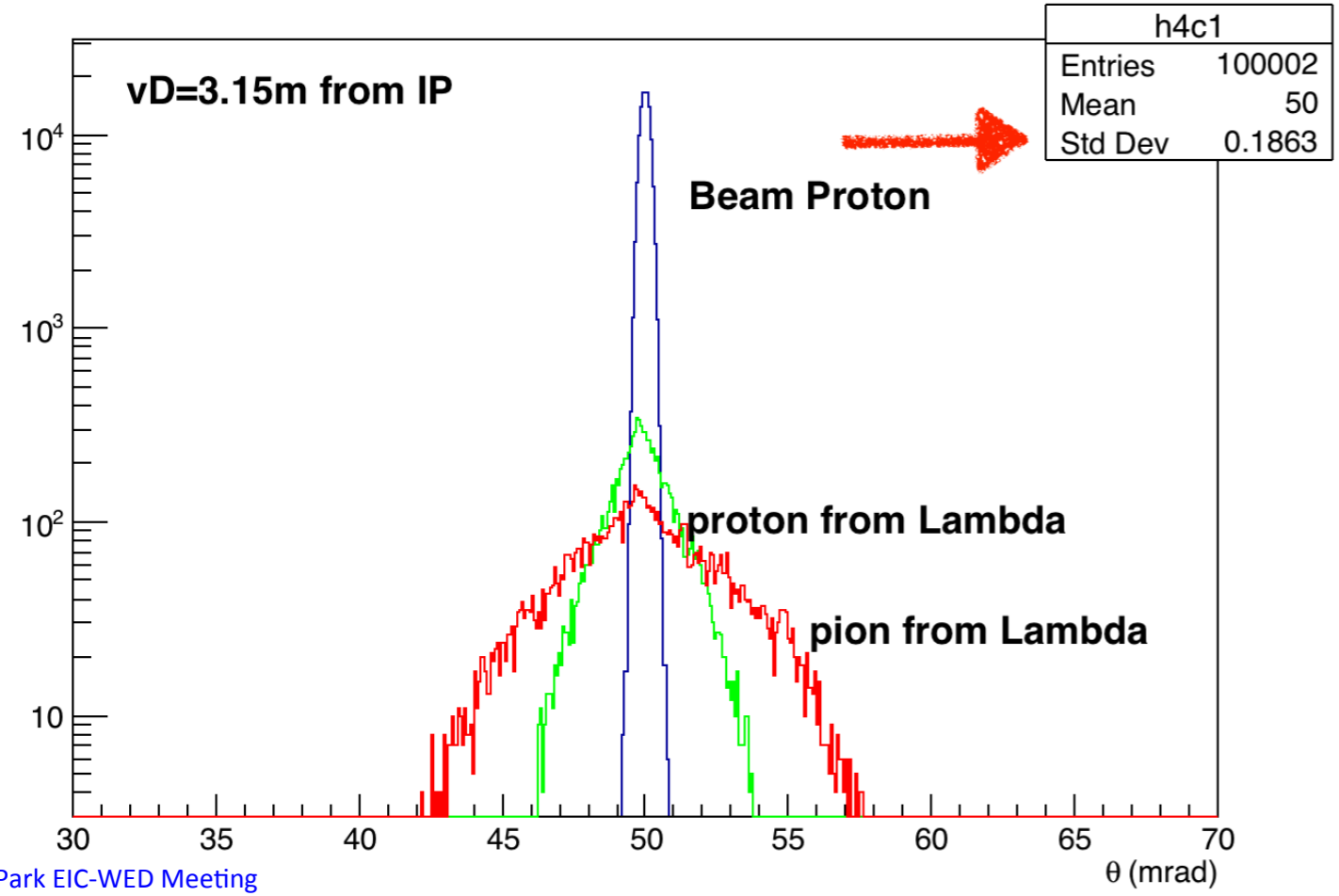


Occupancy avg_y vs. avg_x for all Ptls

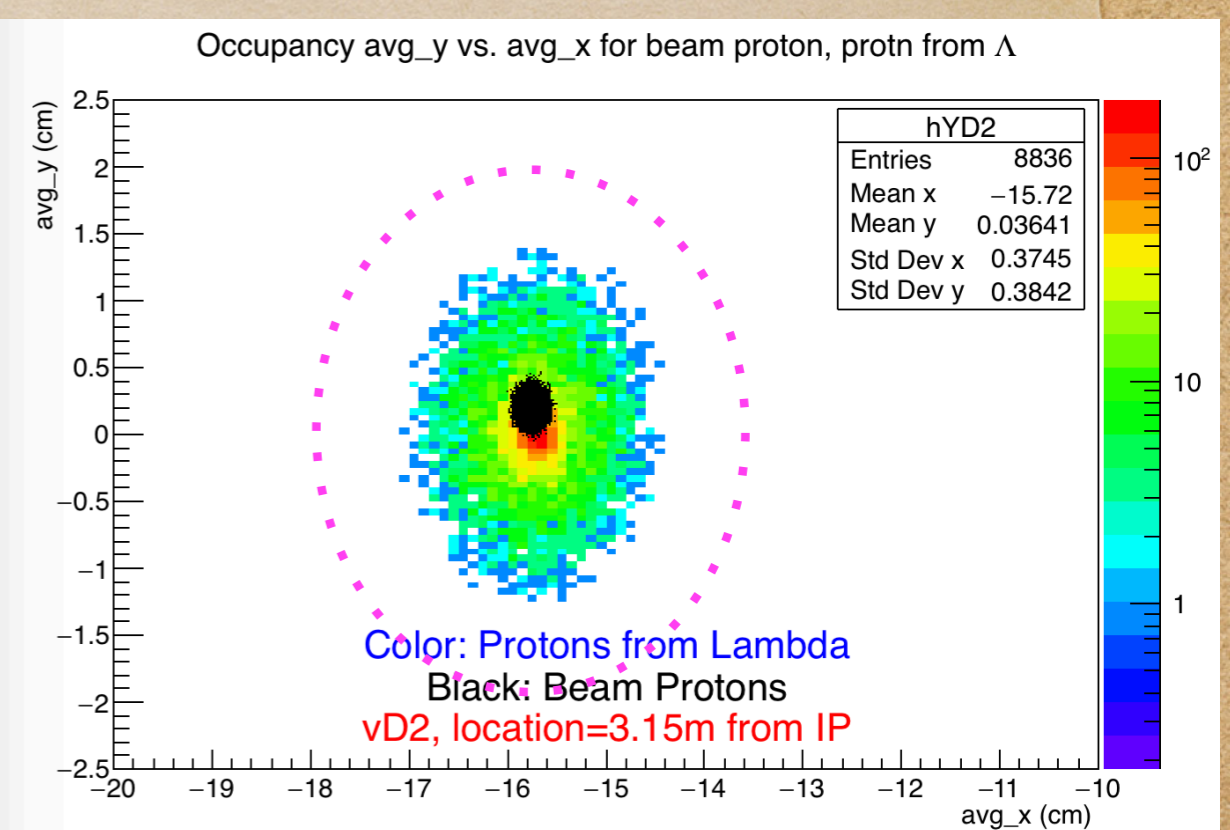


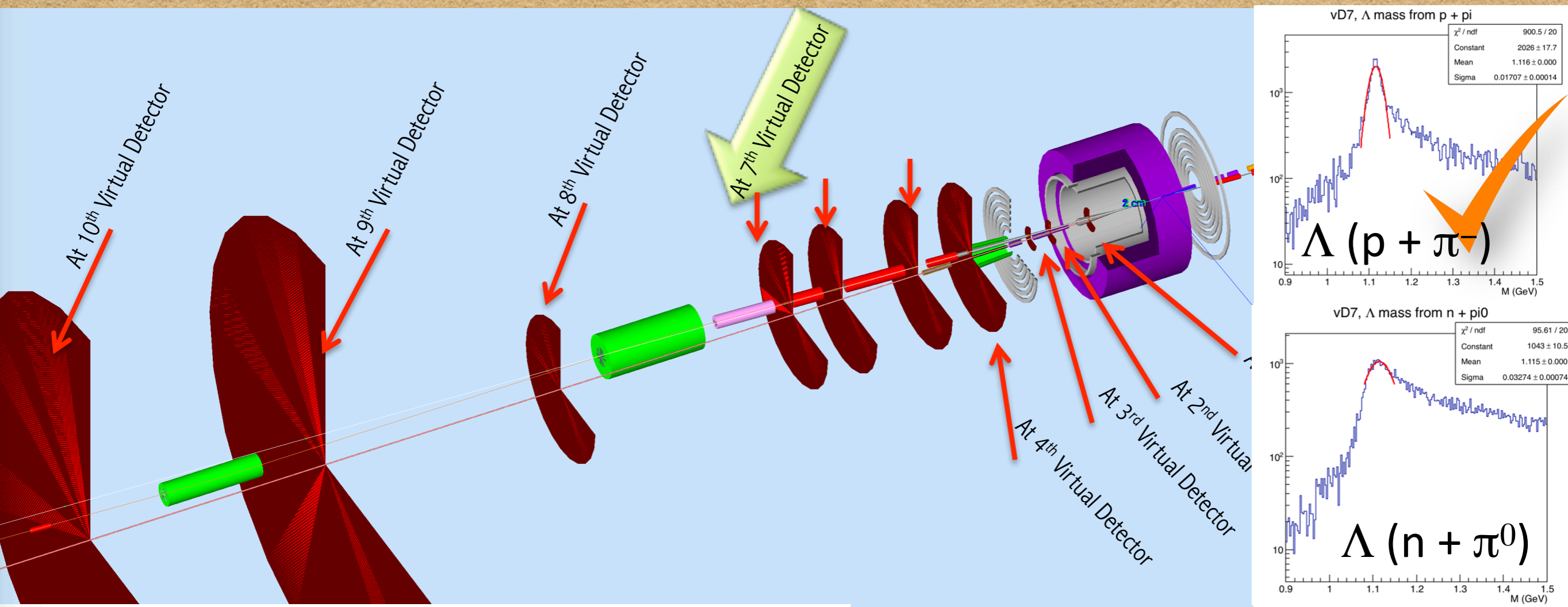


Occupancy θ beam proton

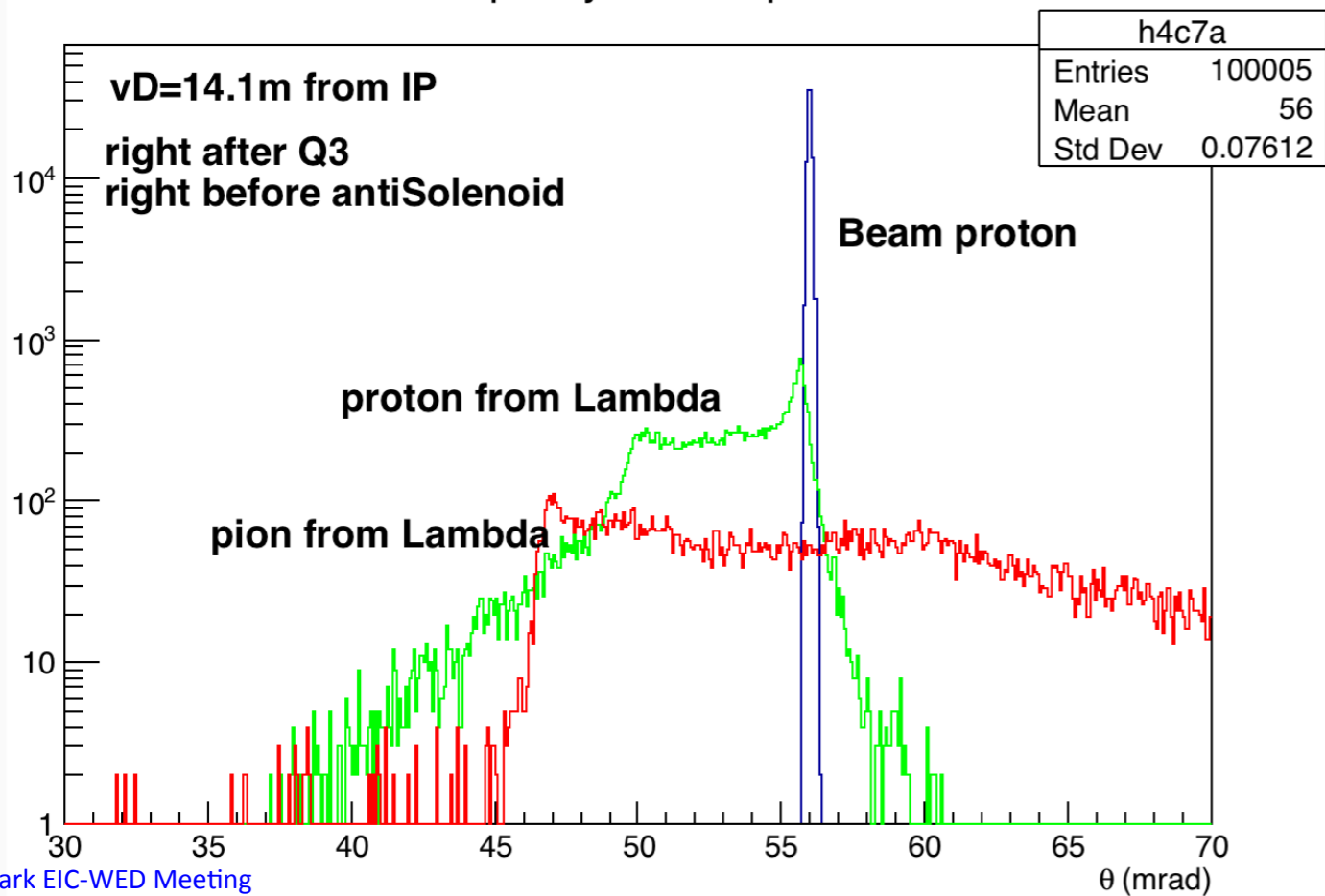


vD2

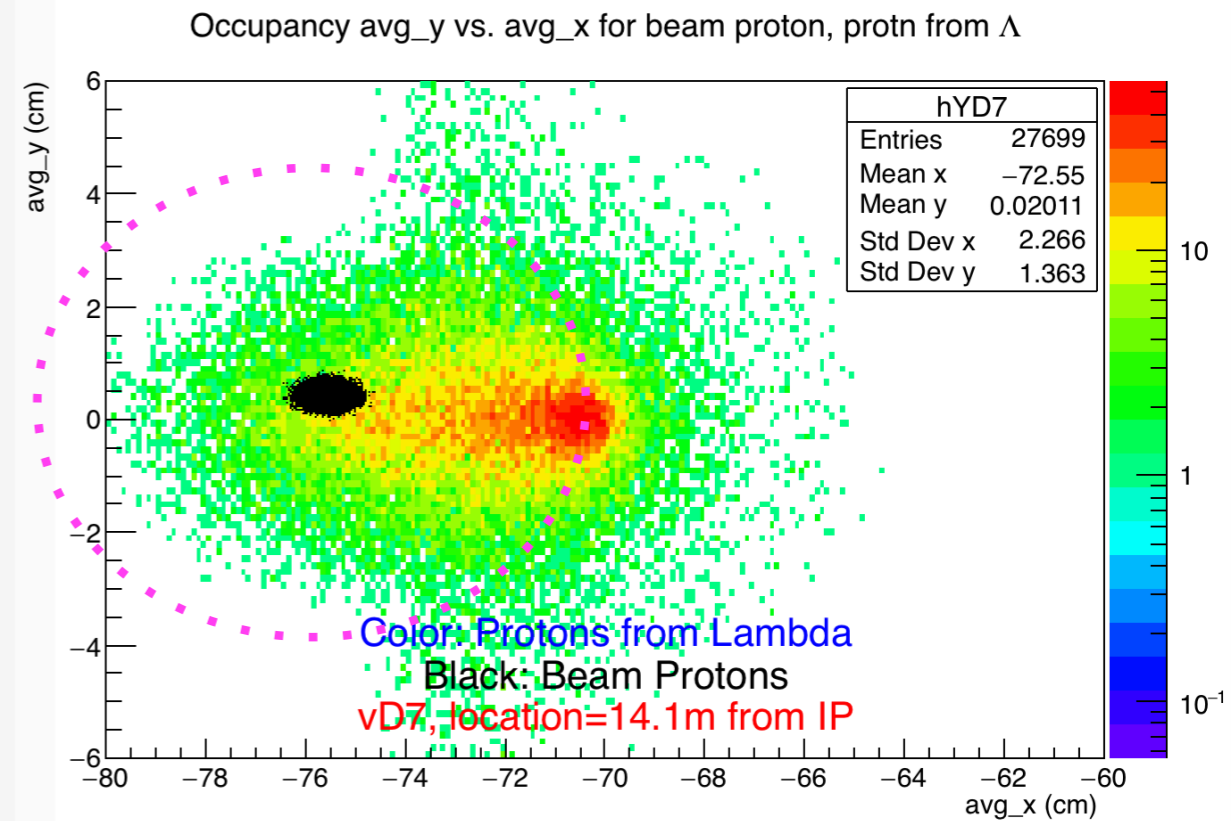


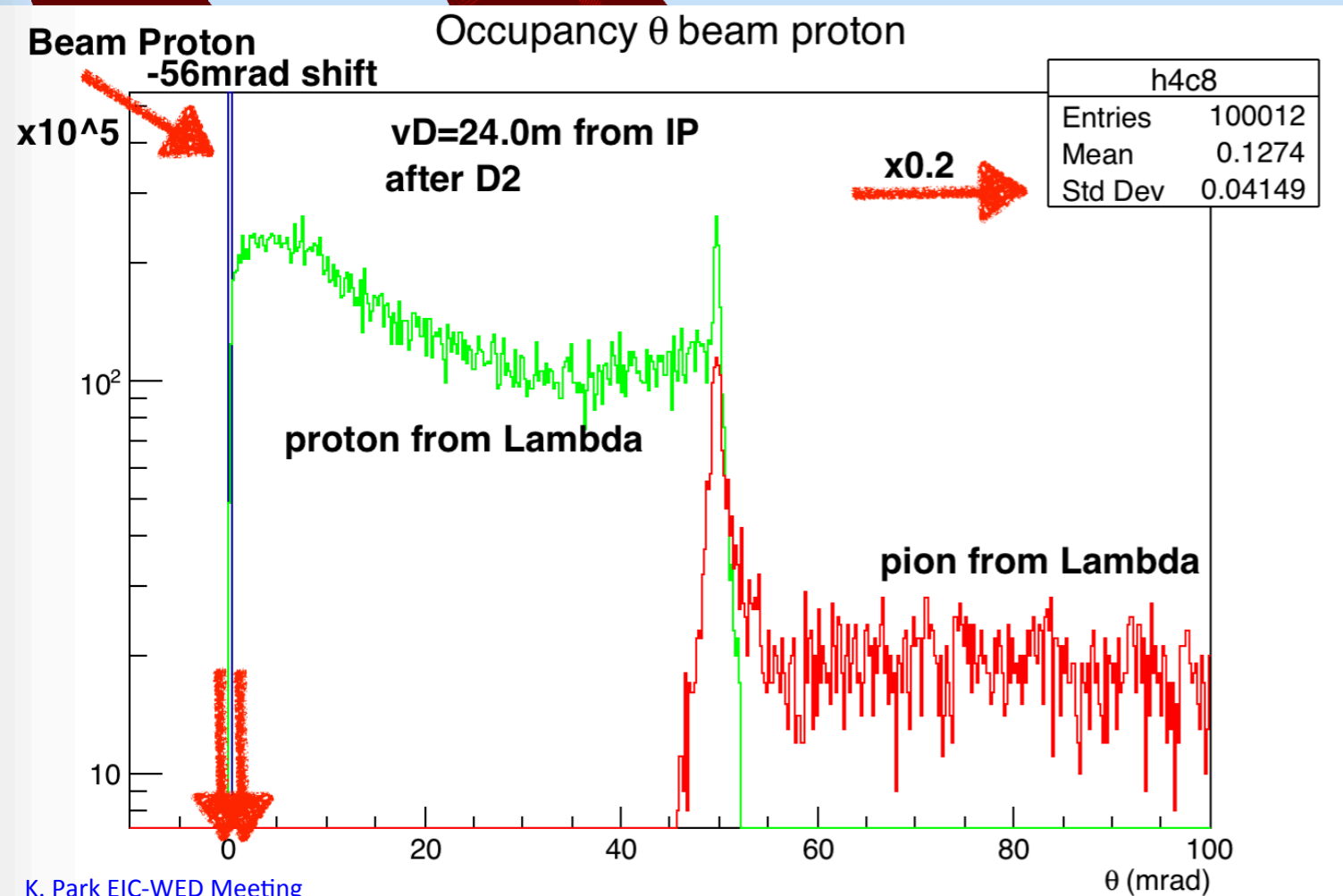
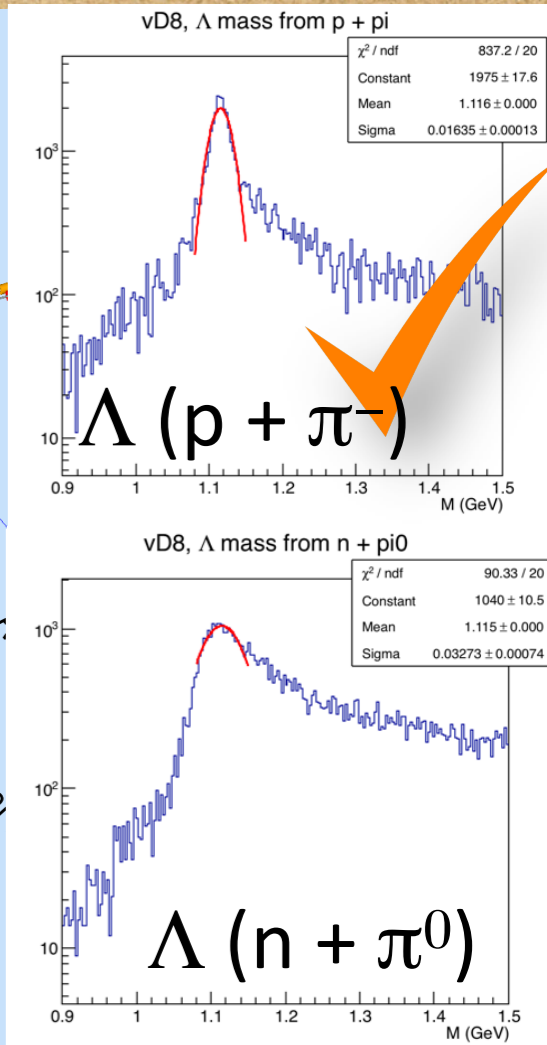
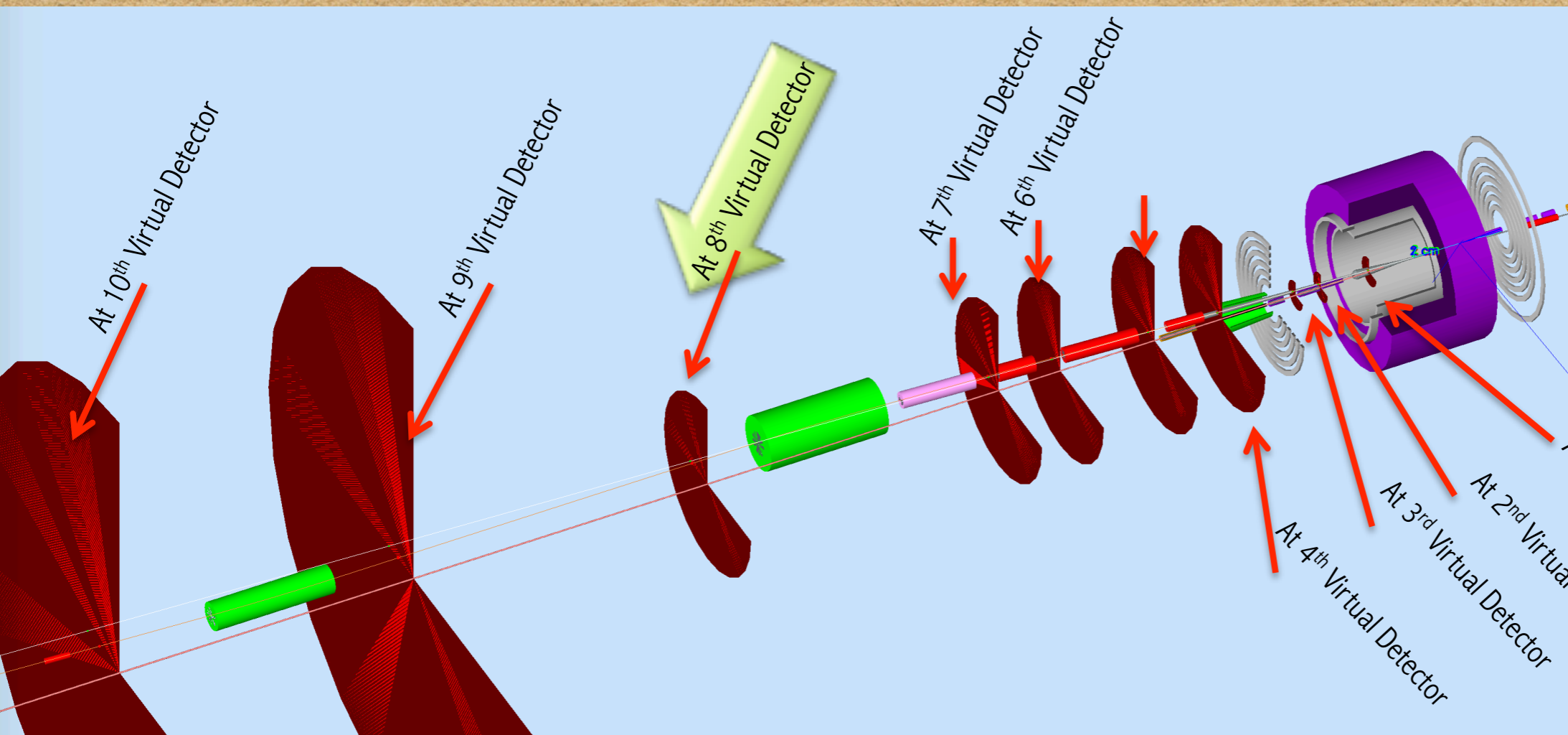


Occupancy θ beam proton

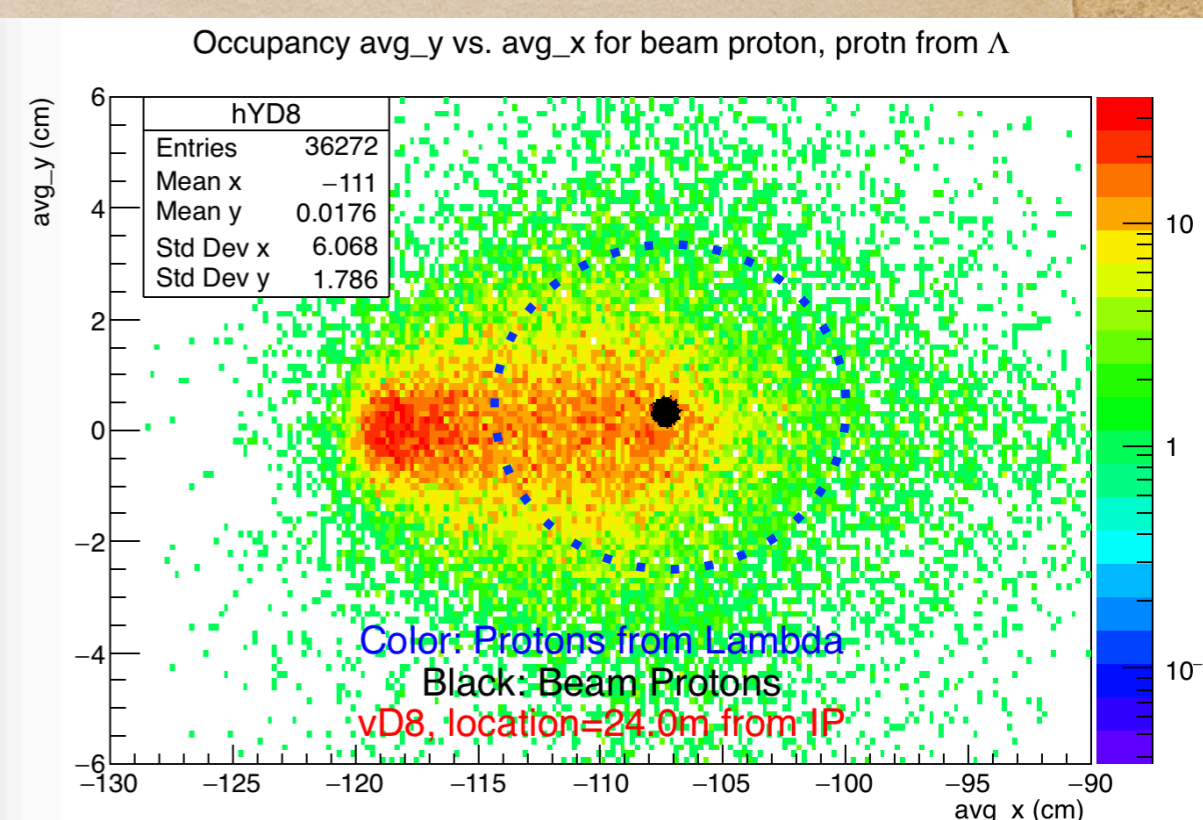


vD7





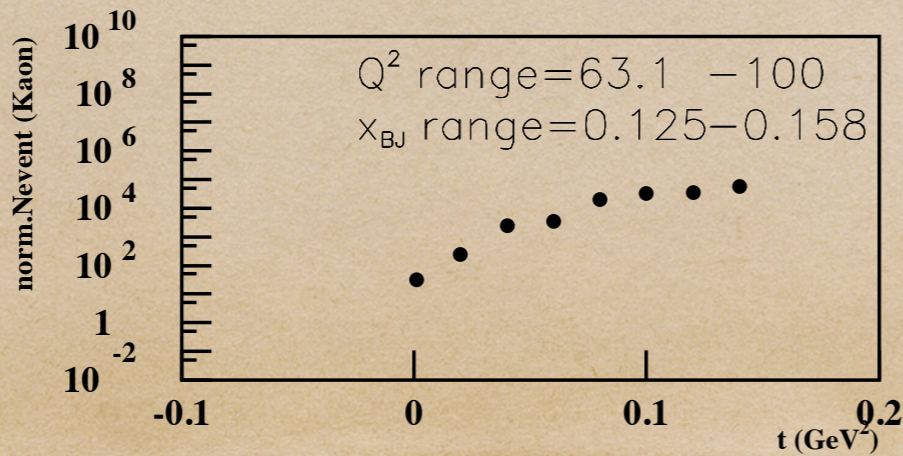
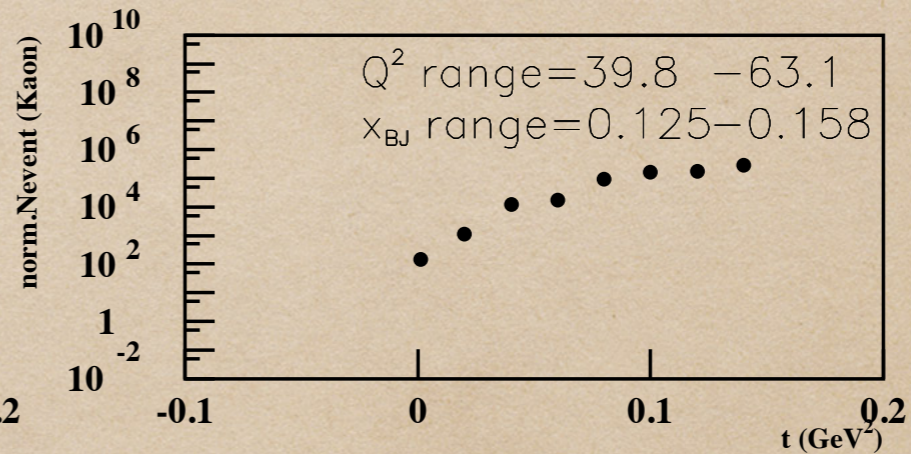
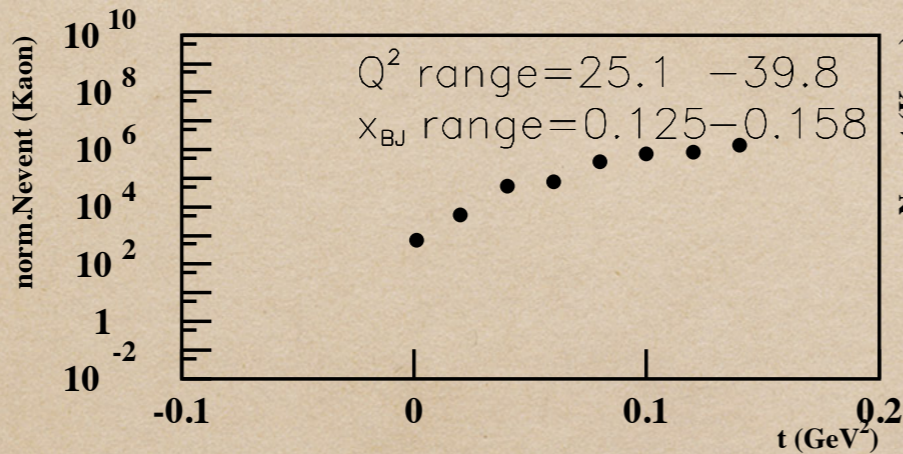
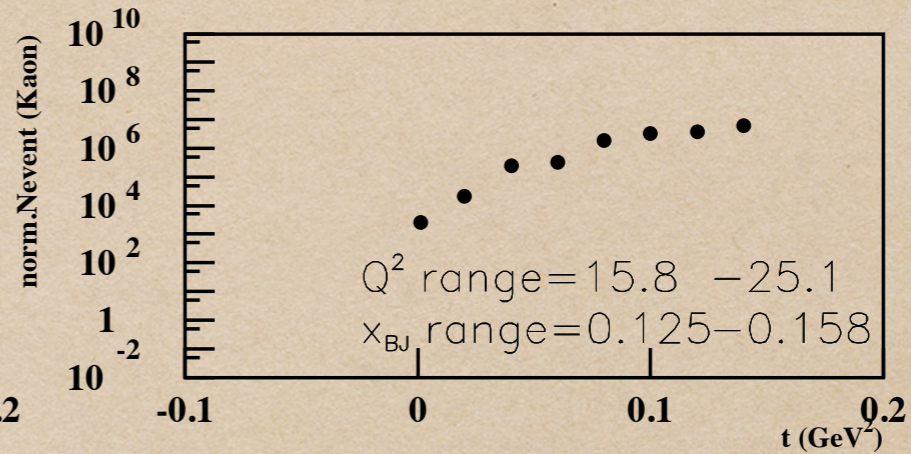
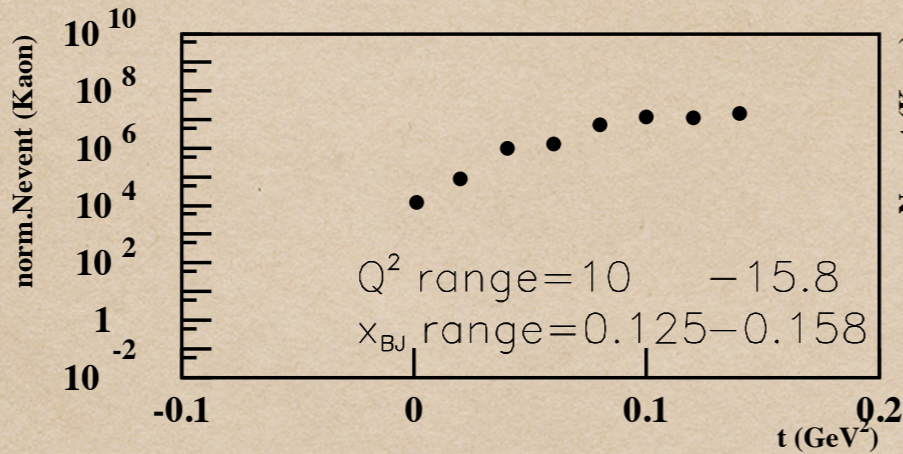
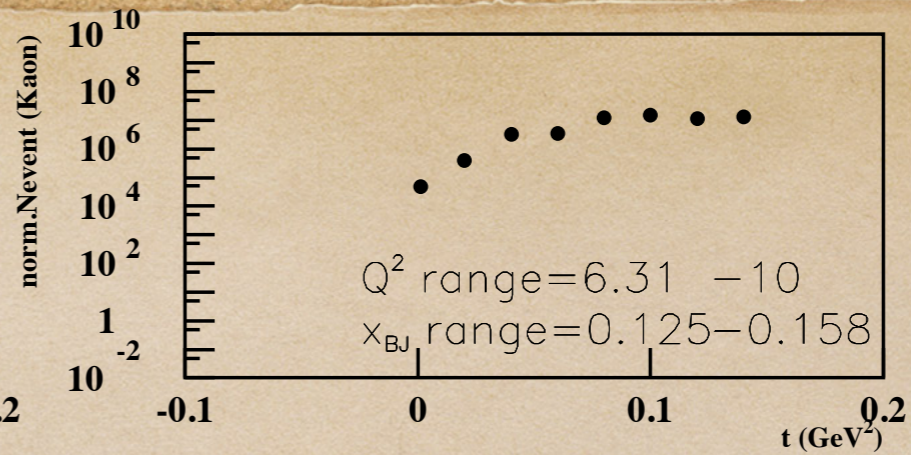
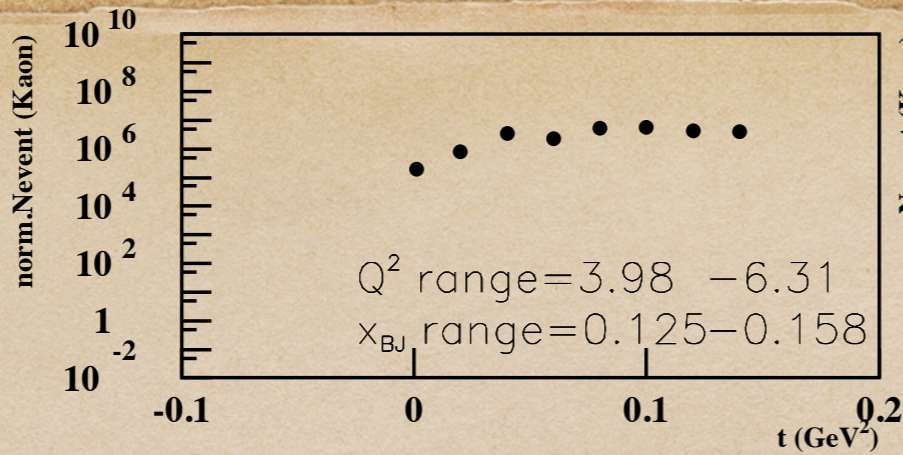
vD8



Summary

- * Tagged DIS (TDIS) technique optimized to probe the partonic components of the meson cloud of the nucleon
 - Limited (π) / no (K) experiment at all
 - Address what part of the nucleon pdf comes from the mesonic component
 - Help to understand flavor asymmetry of the nucleon sea
- * Facilitates extraction of the π and K structure functions
 - Fundamental QCD
 - The result of the studies is that one can use the Sullivan process to probe π/K structure.
 - Important to verify x_B shape



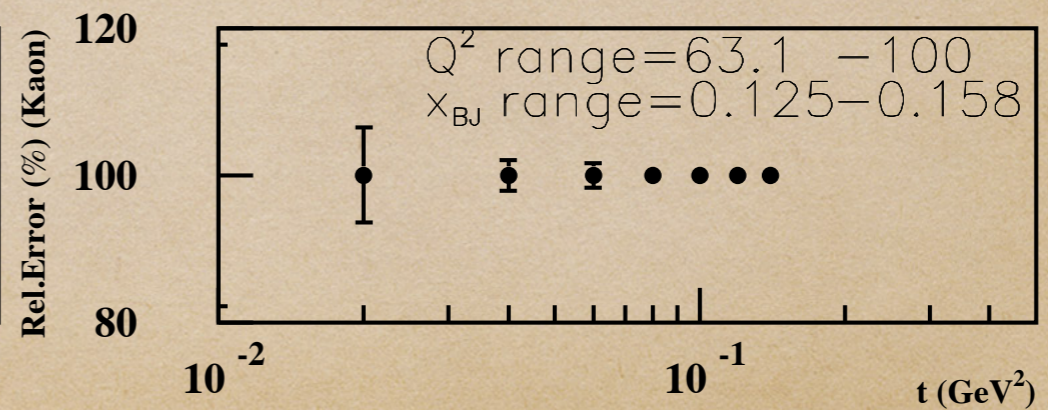
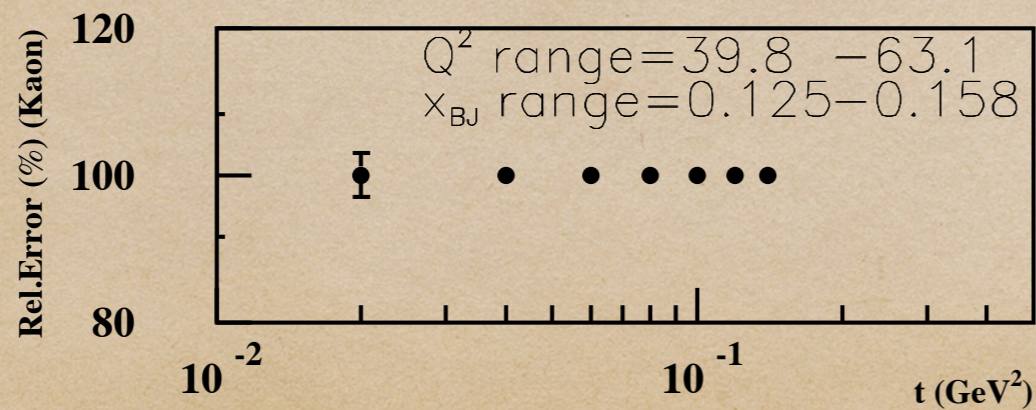
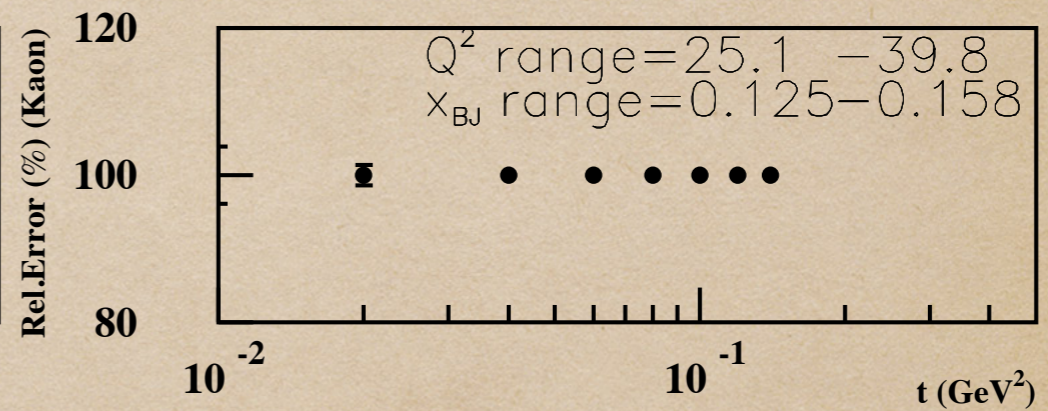
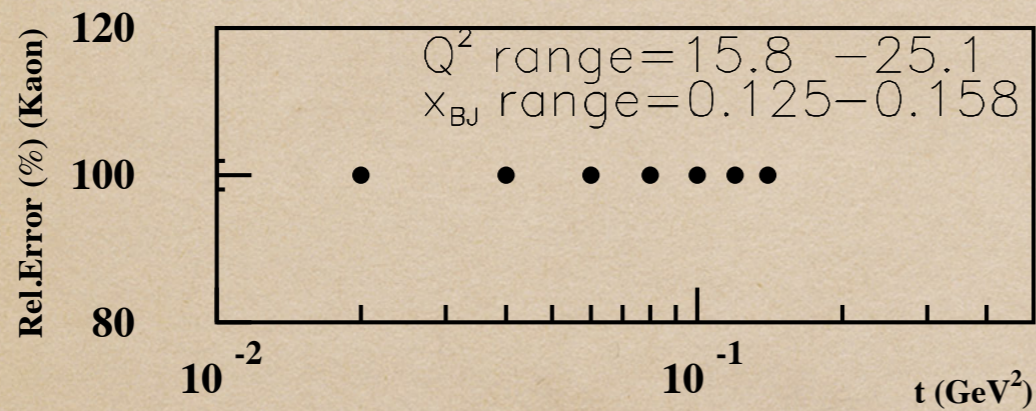
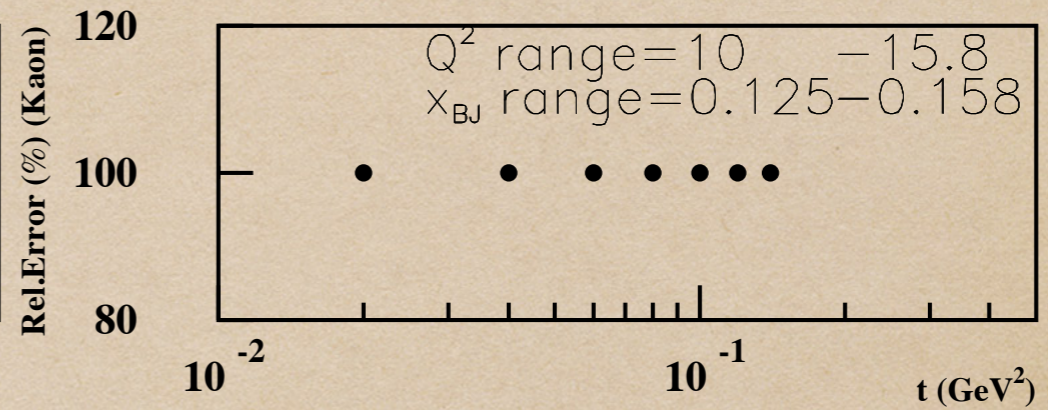
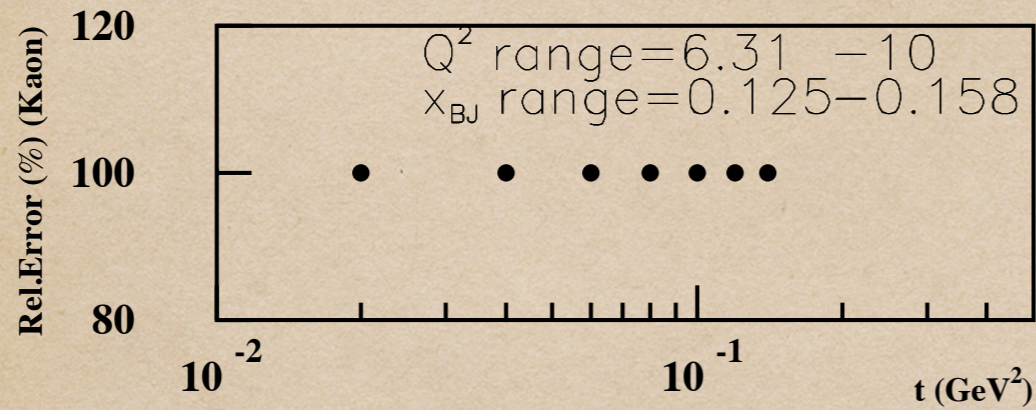
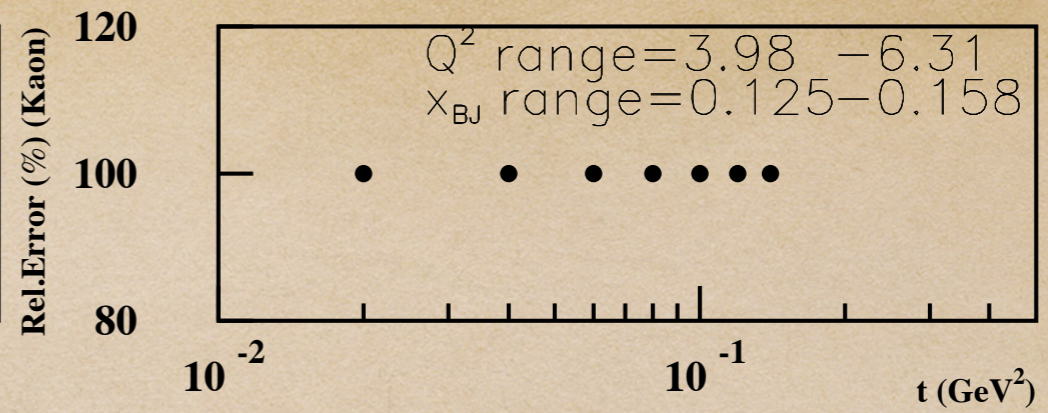
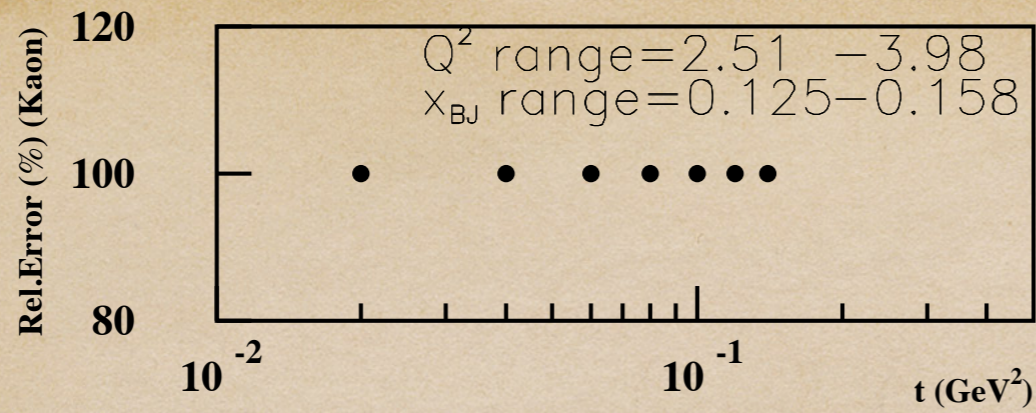


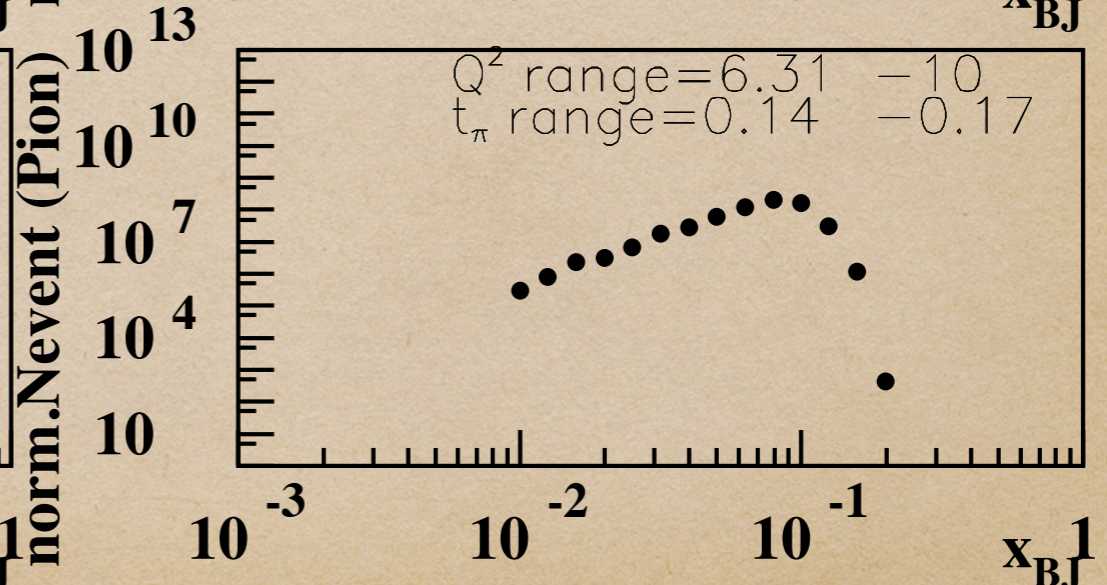
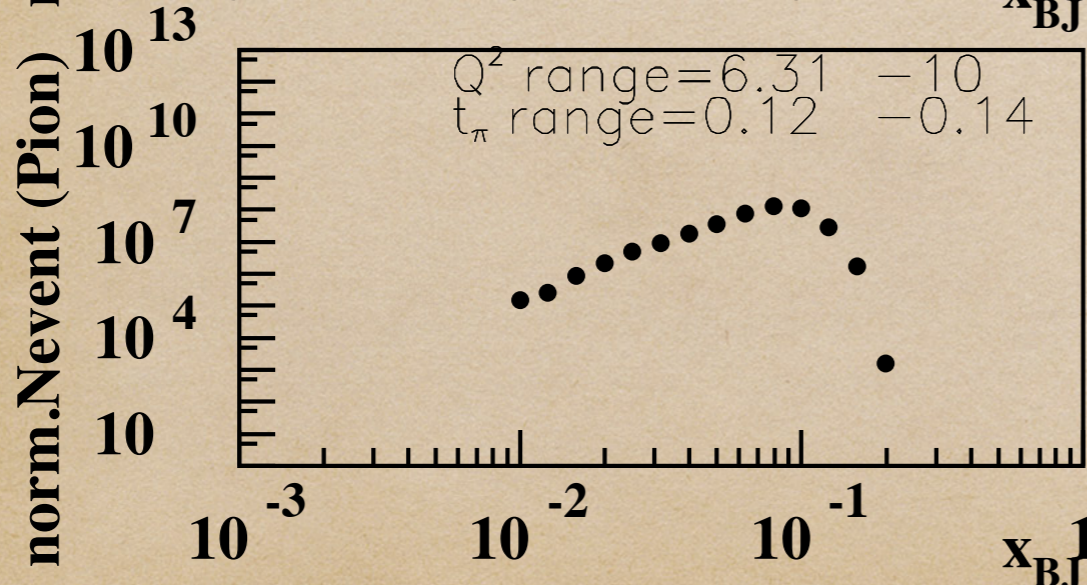
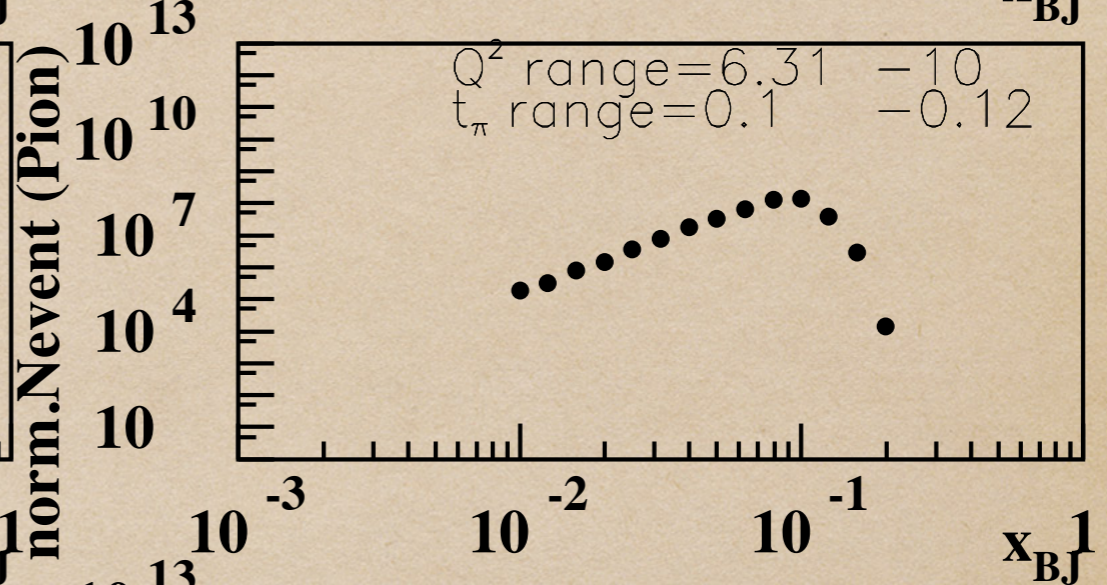
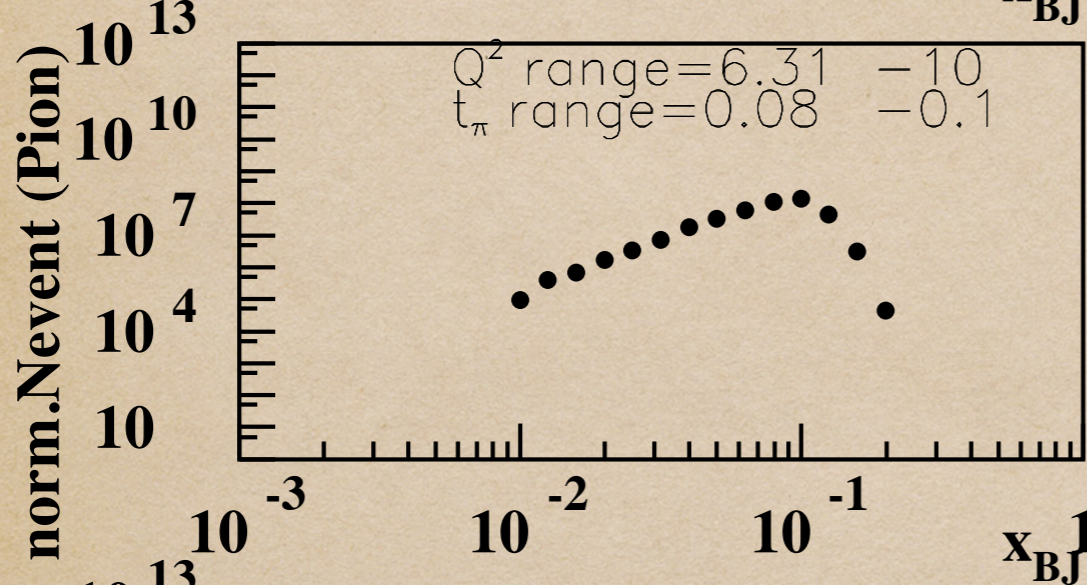
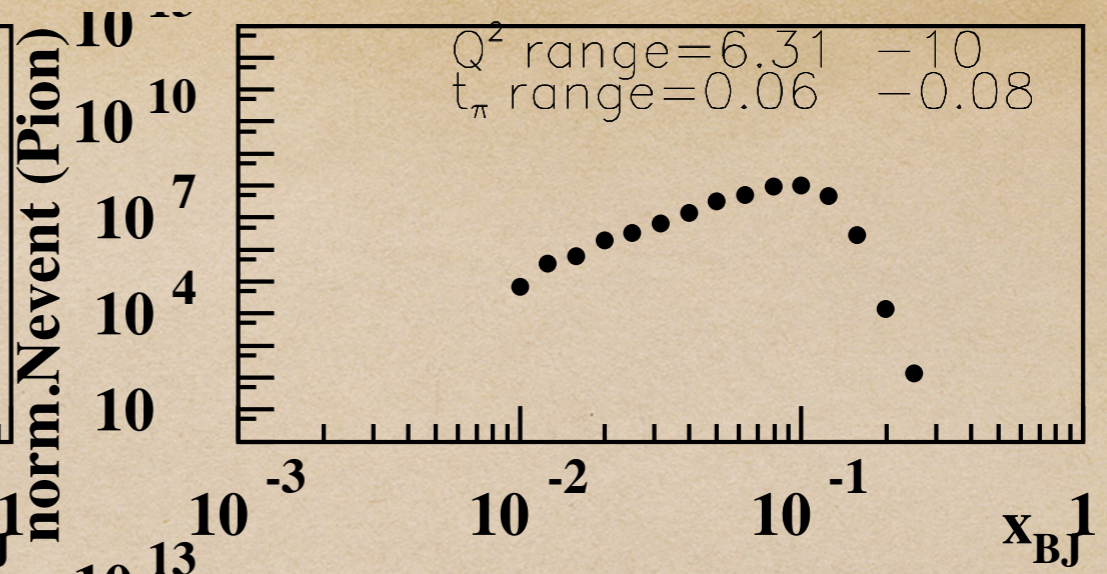
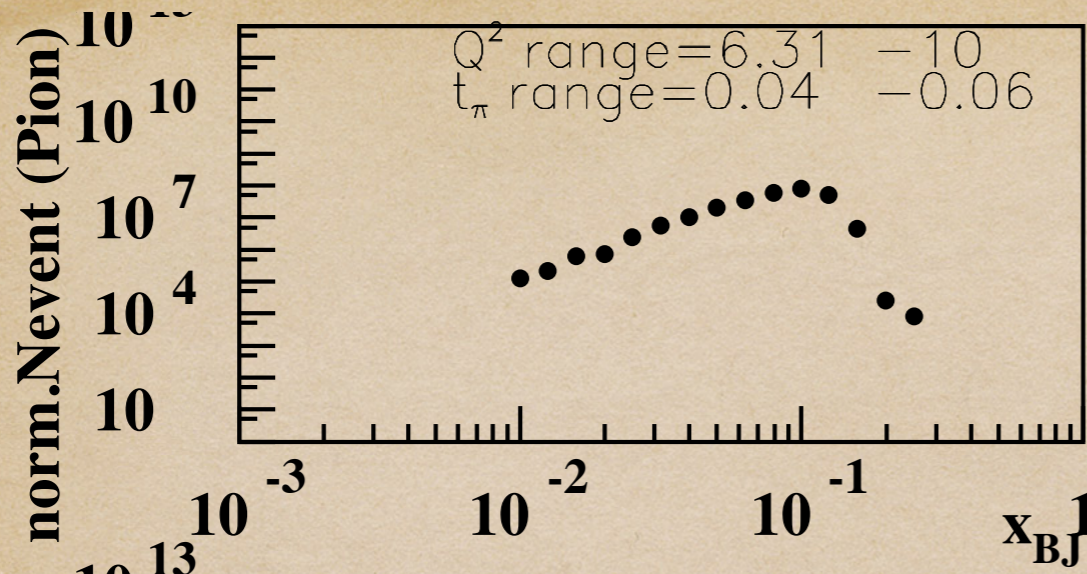
kaon

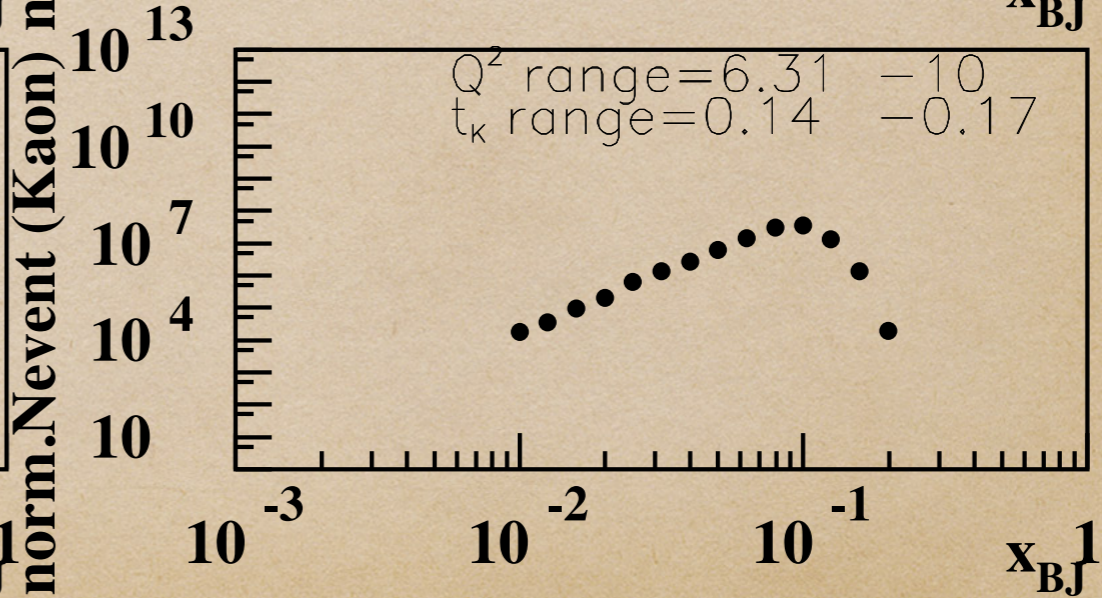
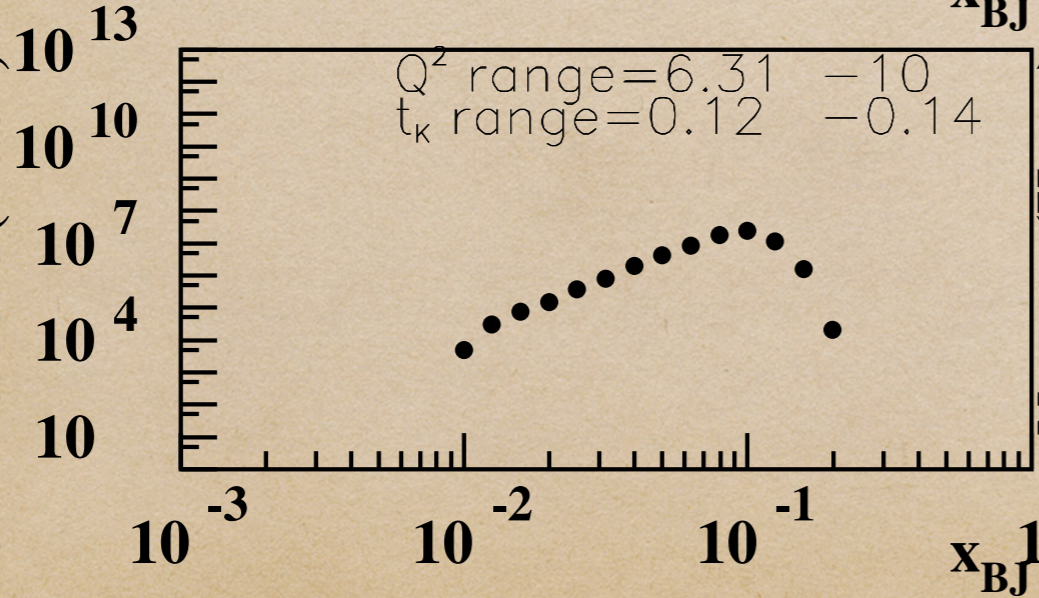
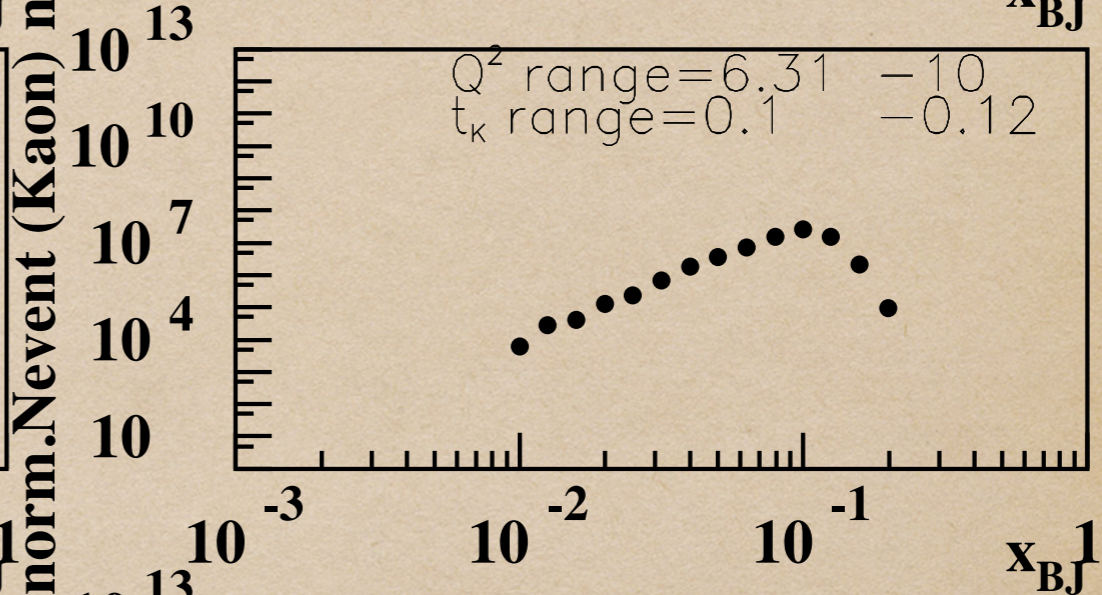
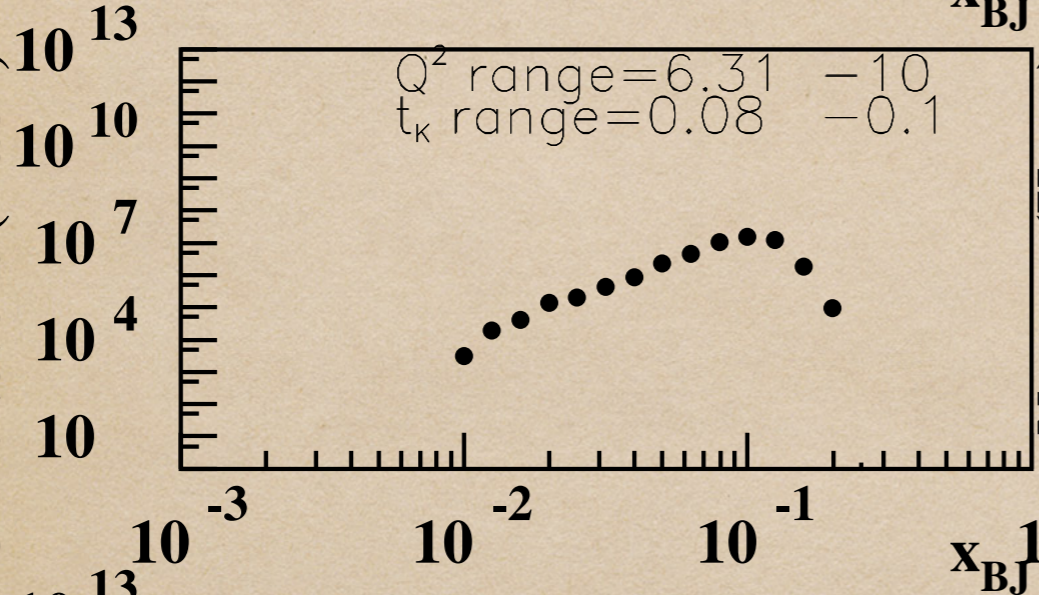
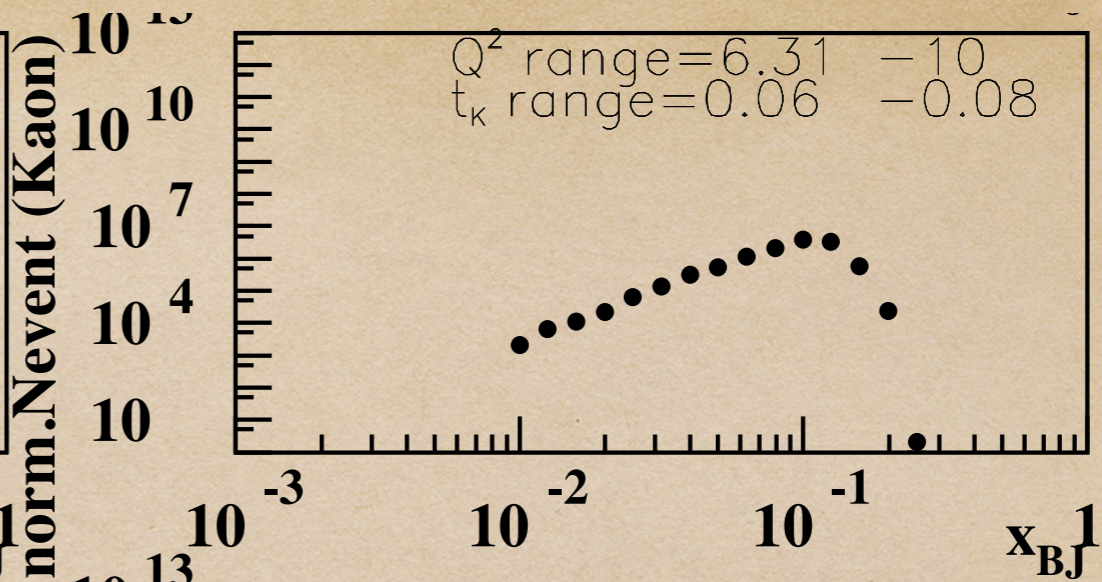
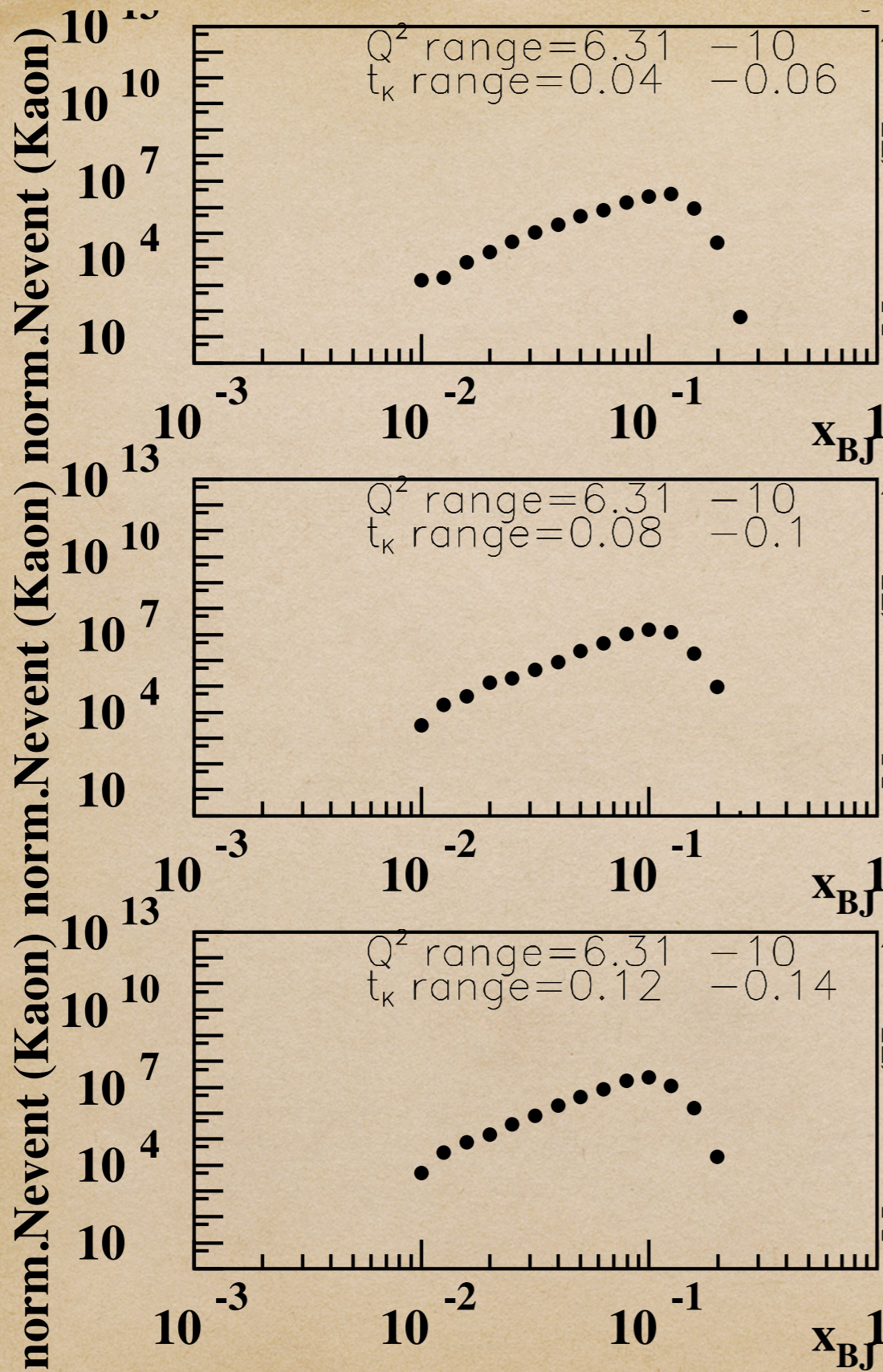
$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

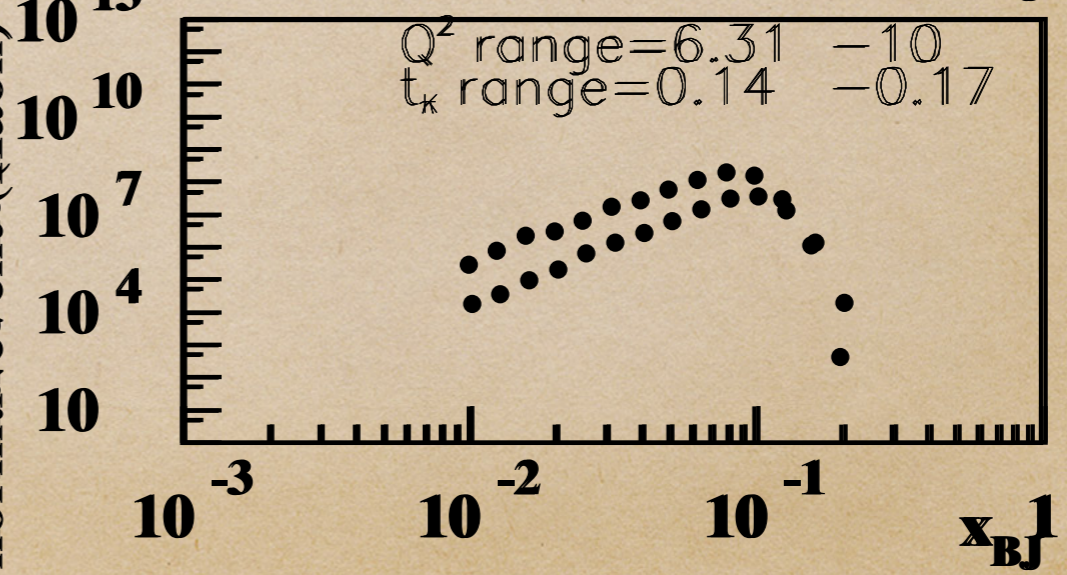
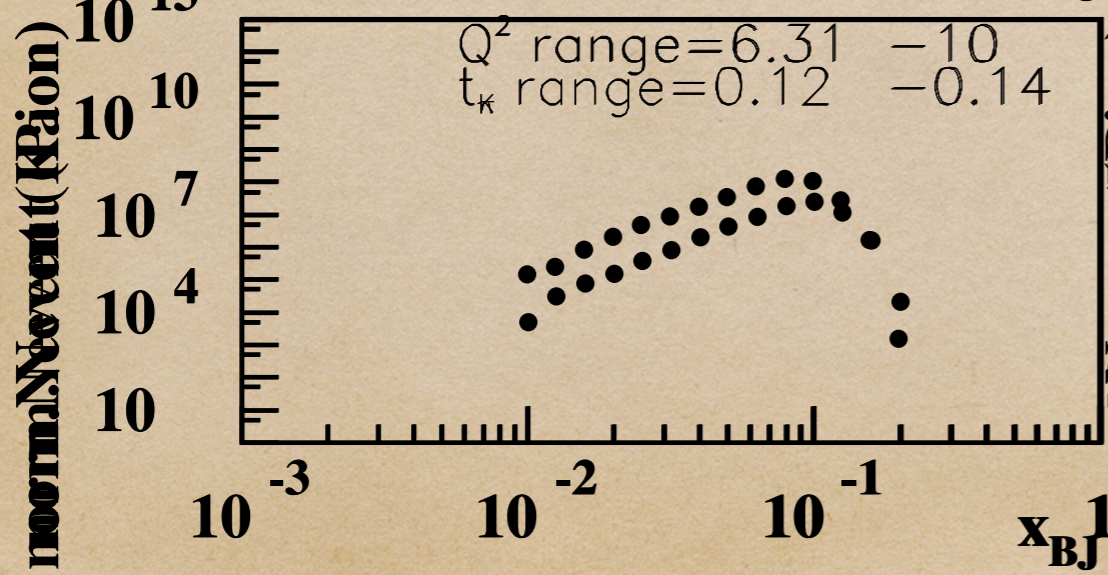
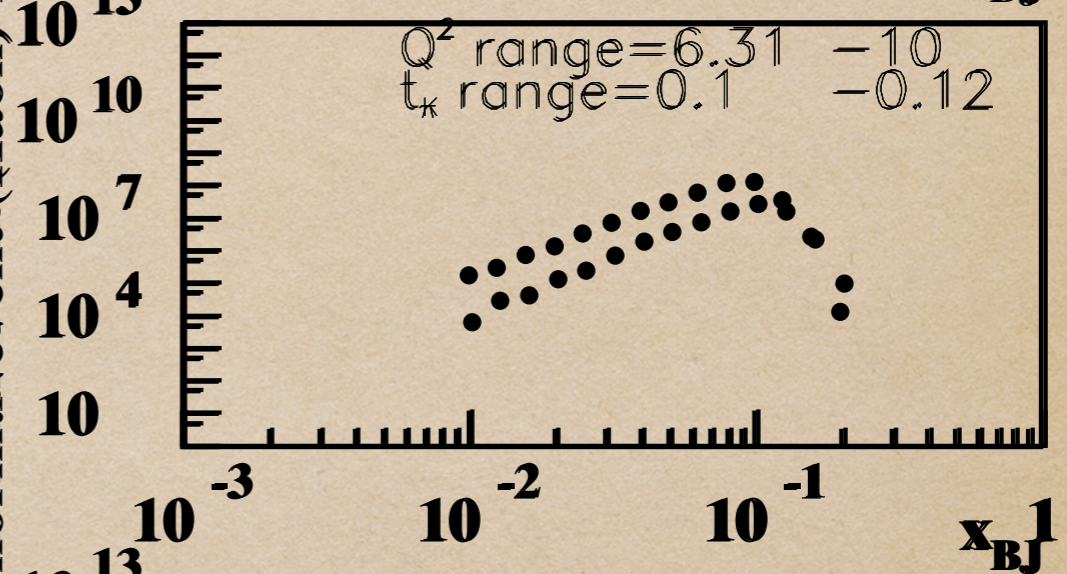
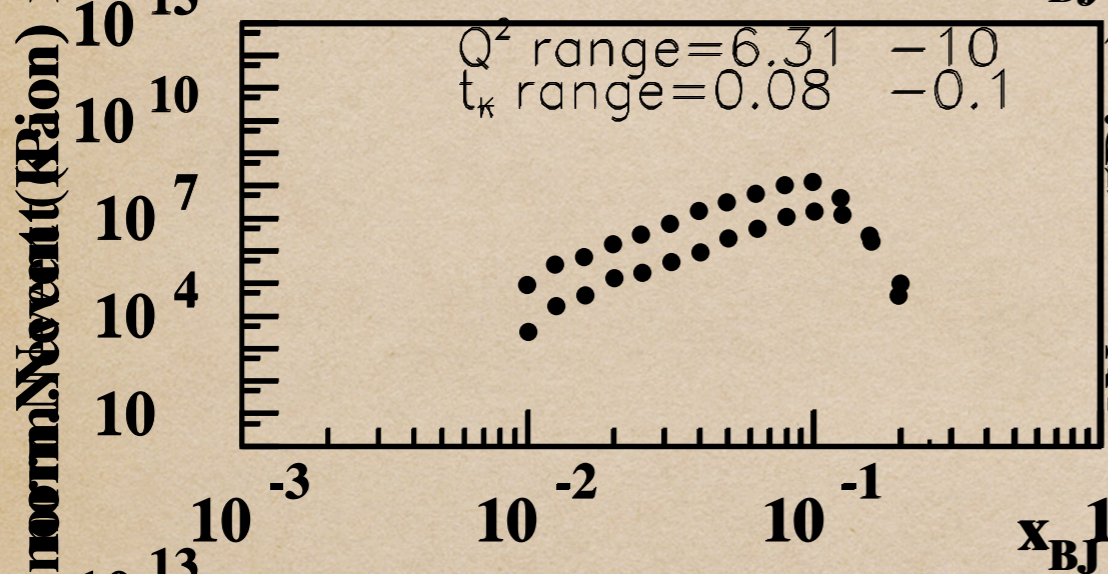
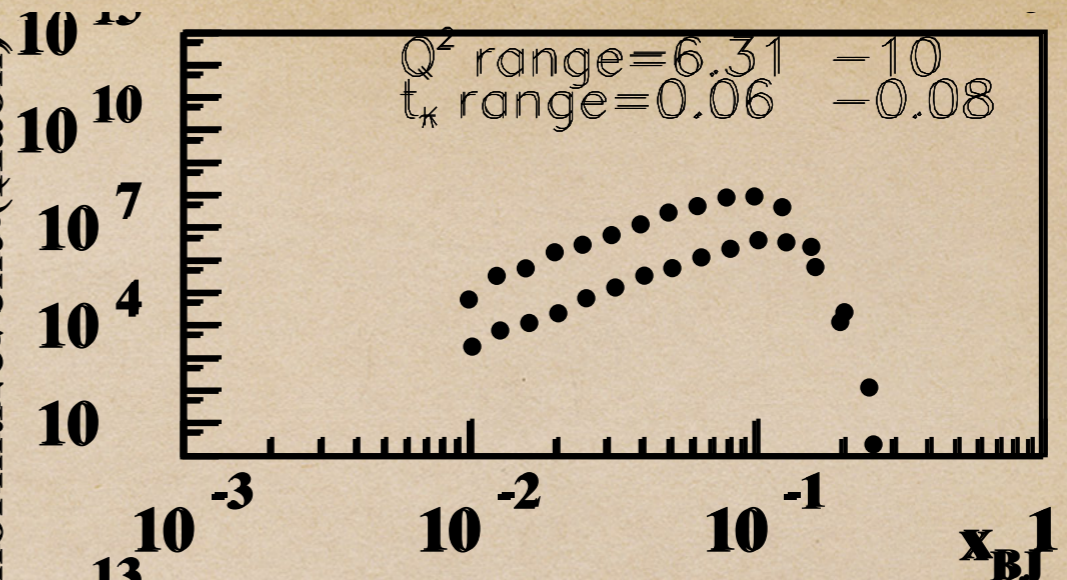
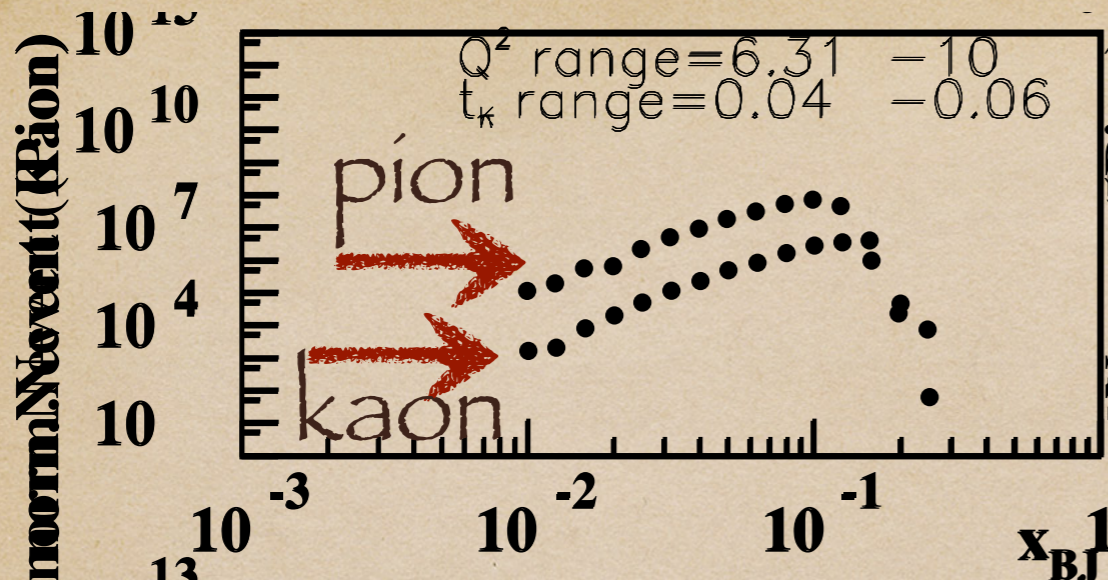
$$B_{Decay} = 0.64 (p, \pi^-)$$

1/sqrt(N)

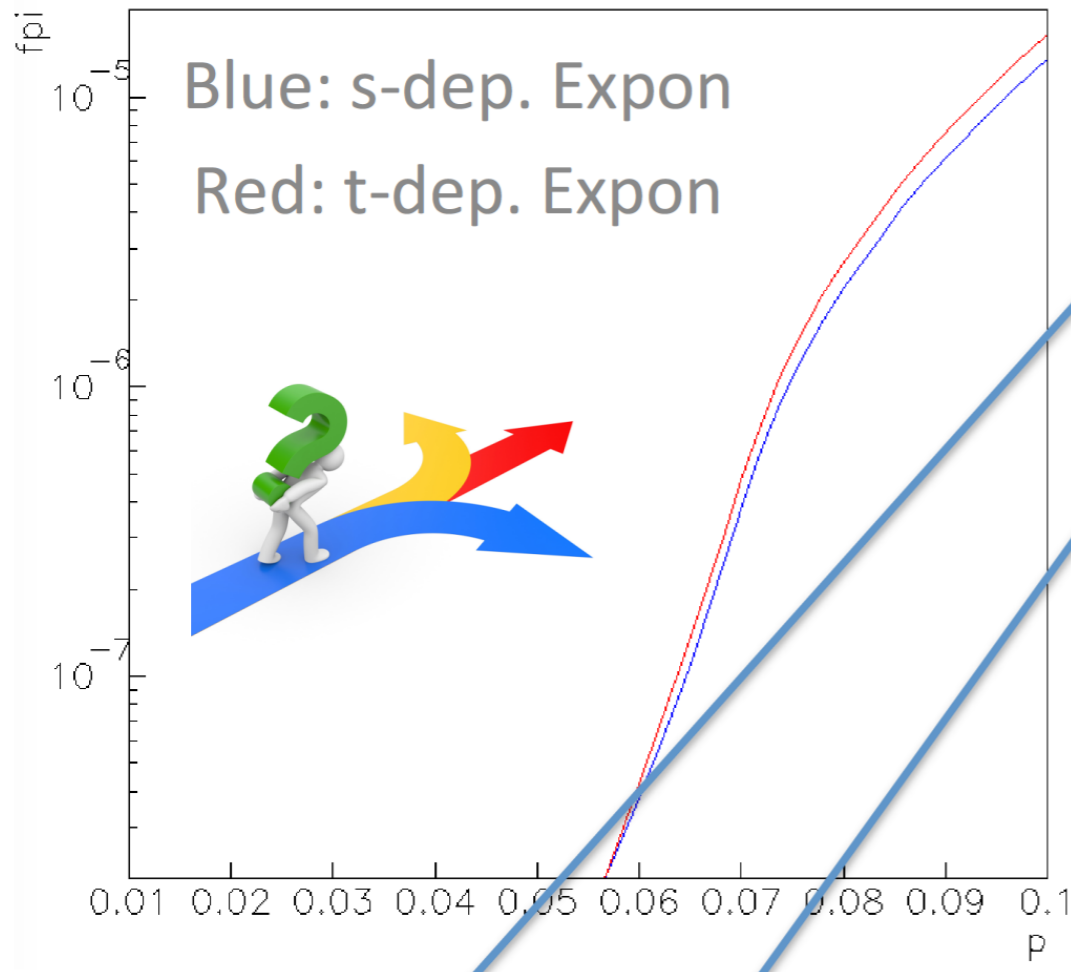








Model dependent Regularization Form



Pion exchange model

$$F = \exp \left[(t - m_\pi^2) / \Lambda^2 \right]$$

[t-dependent exponential],

$$F = \exp \left[(M^2 - s) / \Lambda^2 \right]$$

[s-dependent exponential],

$$F = \left[1 - \frac{(t - m_\pi^2)^2}{(t - \Lambda^2)^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

[Pauli-Villars].

$$F = y^{-\alpha_\pi(t)} \exp \left[(t - m_\pi^2) / \Lambda^2 \right]$$

[Regge exponential],

$$F = \left(\frac{\Lambda^2 - m_\pi^2}{\Lambda^2 - t} \right)$$

[t-dependent monopole].

This F.F. is also in the code

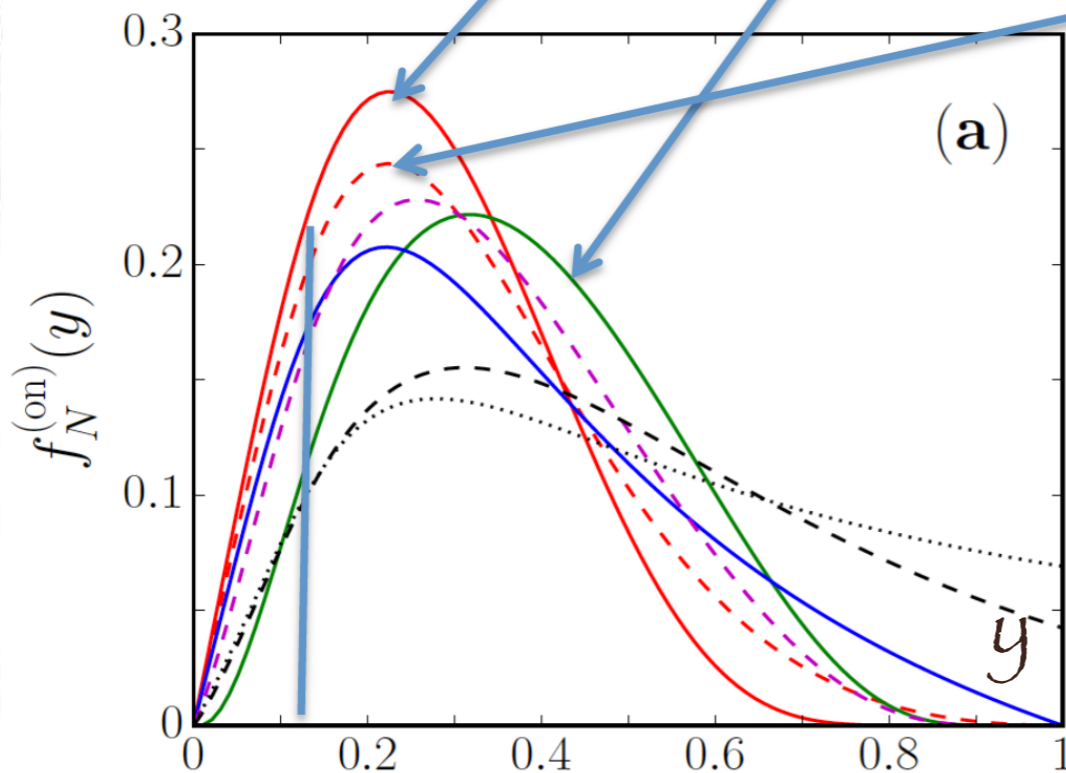
$$F = y^{-\alpha_\pi(t)}$$

[Bishari],

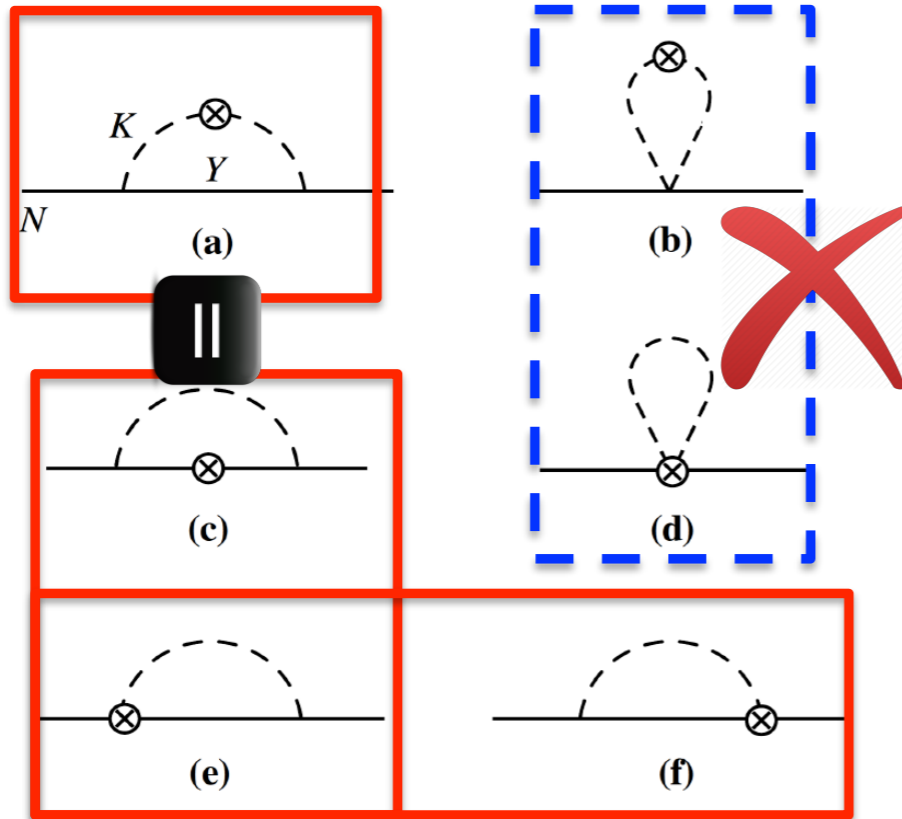
On-shell πN

splitting functions **(a)** $f_N^{(\text{on})}(y)$

$$y=z, x_F = 1-z, x_\pi = x_B j / (1-z)$$



Feynman Diagrams for KY



- (a) kaon rainbow
 $f_{KY}^{(rbw)}(y) = \kappa \left[f_Y^{(on)}(y) + f_K^{(\delta)}(y) \right]$
- (b) kaon bubble diagram (\bar{s} PDFs)
 $= f_K^{(bub)}(y)$
- (c) Hyperon rainbow
 $= f_{YK}^{(rbw)}(y)$
- (d) kaon tadpole (s PDFs)
 $= f_K^{(tad)}(y)$
- (e), (f) Kroll-Ruderman diagrams
 $= f_{YK}^{(KR)}(y)$

Fact:

$$f_K^{(tad)}(y) + f_K^{(bub)}(y) = 0$$

$$f_{YK}^{(rbw)}(y) + f_{YK}^{(KR)}(y) = f_{KY}^{(rbw)}(y)$$



Splitting Function for Lambda Hyperon

$$f_Y^{(on)}(y) = y \int dk_{\perp}^2 \frac{k_{\perp}^2 + (My + \Delta)^2}{(1-y)^2 D_{KY}^2} F$$

- D_{KY} : kaon virtuality for an on-shell hyperon intermediate state
 $= -\frac{1}{1-y} (k_{\perp}^2 - y(1-y)M^2 + yM_Y^2 + (1-y)m_K^2)$

P. Kroll and S. Goloskov, Eur. Phys. J **A47** 112 (2011).

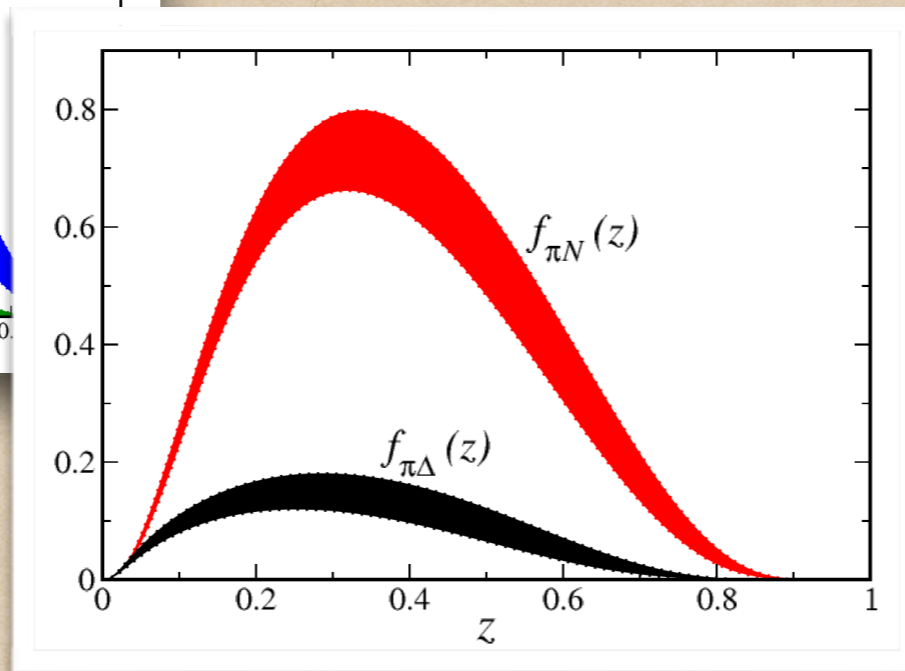
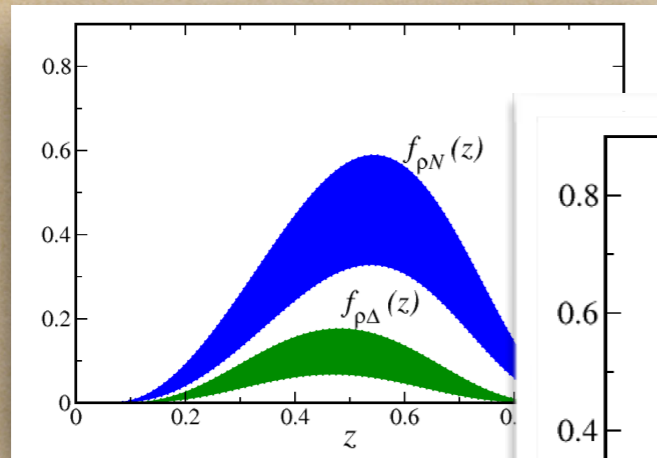
Model dependence: coupling constant

$g_{\pi NN} = 13.1$	$g_{K+p\Lambda} = -13.3$	$g_{K+p\Sigma} = -3.5$
---------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

Model dependence: various regularization form

$F = \left(\frac{\Lambda_t^2 - m_K^2}{\Lambda_t^2 - t} \right)$	t -dependent monopole	In Code
$F = \exp[(M^2 - s)/\Lambda_s^2]$	s -dependent exponential	In Code

Optimized the kinematics kaon / pion



T. J. Hobbs et al.

arXiv:14038.5463v1 (2014)

H. Holtmann, A. Szczurek and J. Speth,
Nucl. Phys. A 596, 631 (1996)

W. Melnitchouk and A. W. Thomas,
Z. Phys. A 353, 311 (1995)

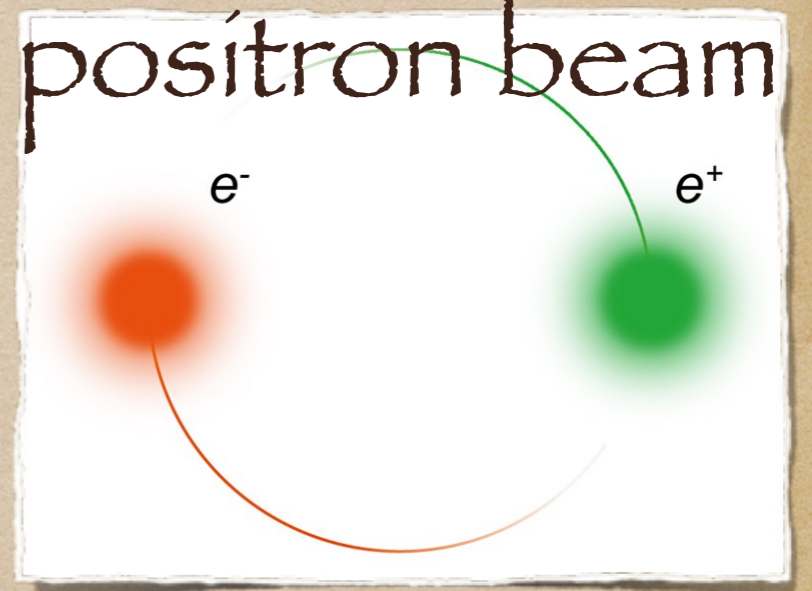
Kinematic Limits

- 1) $z \sim |k|/M$, where k is the meson momentum = $-p'$
- 2) $k = 60-400 \text{ MeV}/c$, which corresponds to $z < 0.2$
- 3) $x < z$
- 4) Low x_{Bj} , high W at 11 GeV , $Q^2 \sim 2 \text{ GeV}^2$

$$x_{pi} = x_{Bj} / (1 - z_{pi})$$

$$x_K = x_{Bj} / (1 - z_K)$$

π/K Structure Function with positron beam



Reaction Process

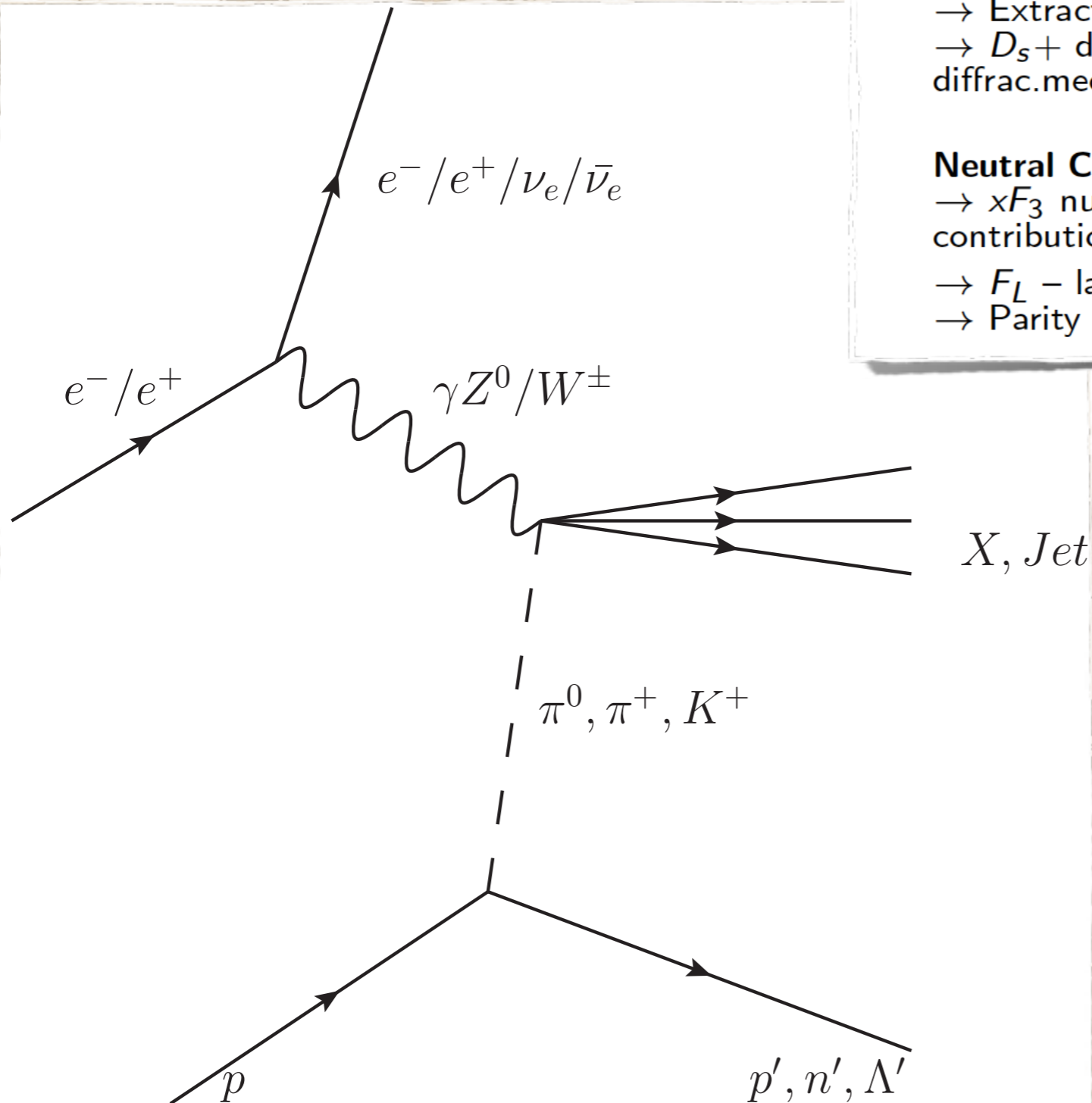
- Neutral/Charged Current Probe

Charged Current

- Up/Down flavors dependence
- Extract $s\bar{s}$ distribution in CC DIS charm production
- D_S diffractive CC DIS production → gluon structure of diffrac.mech. in QCD

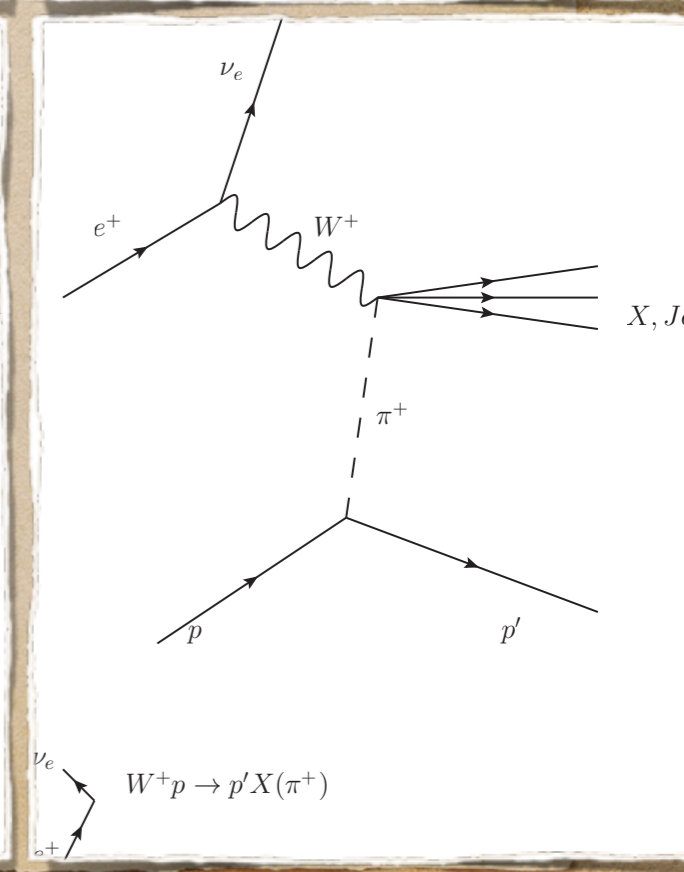
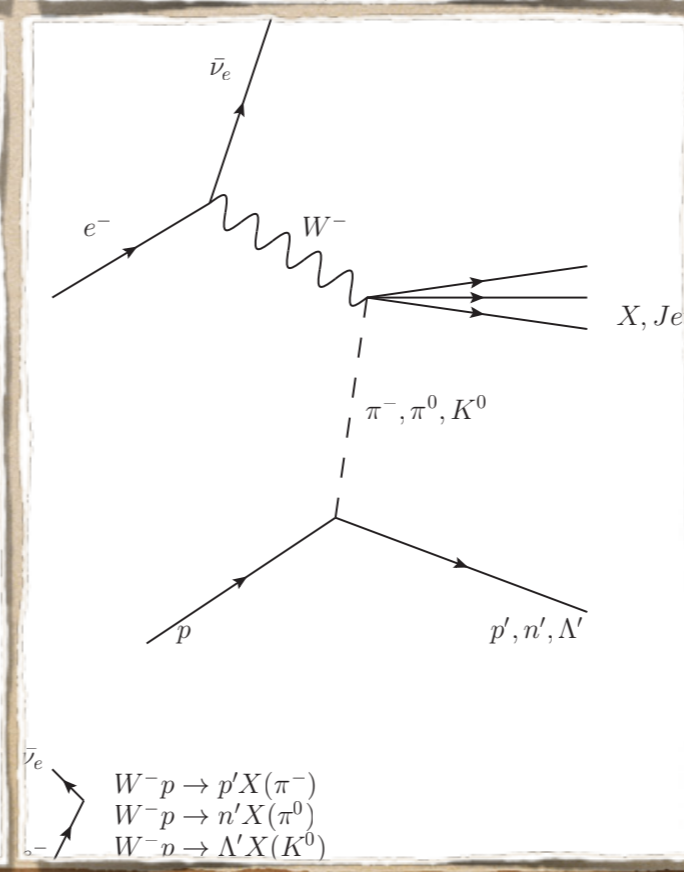
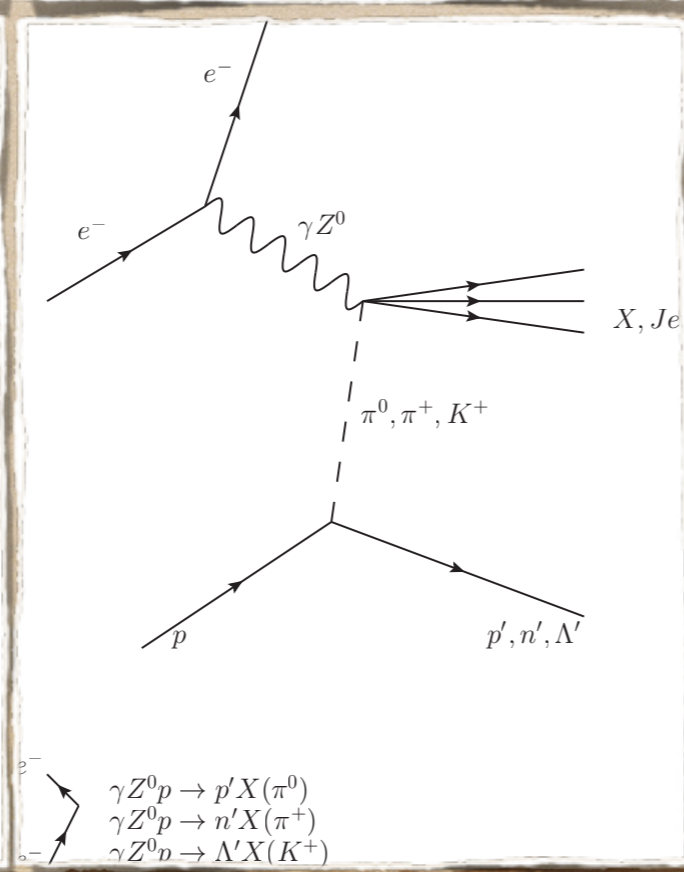
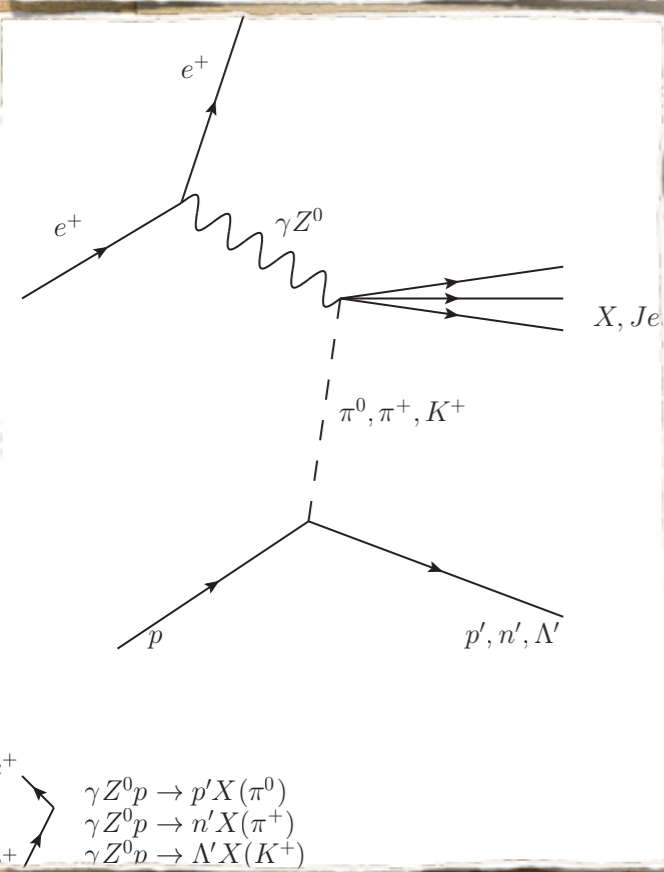
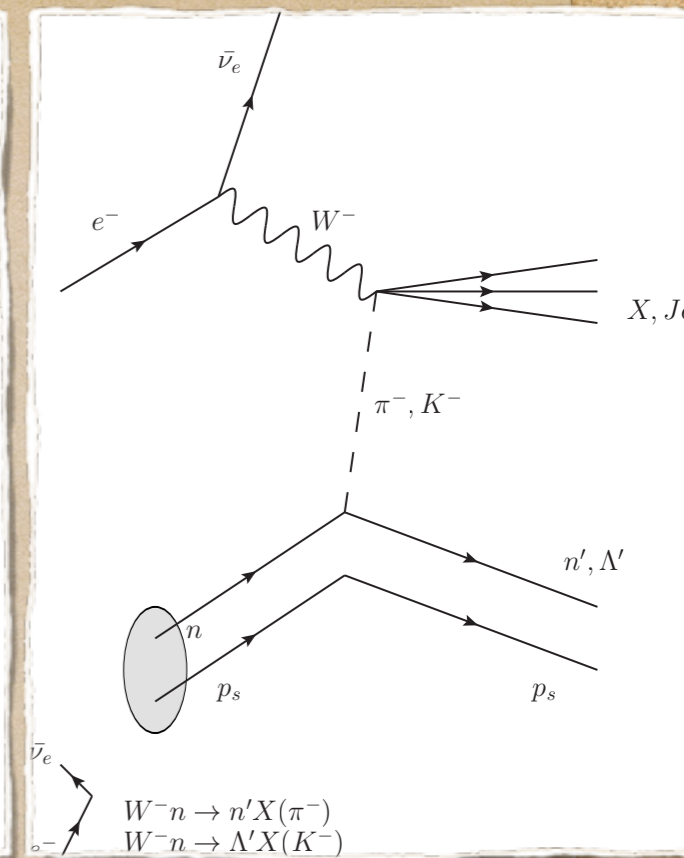
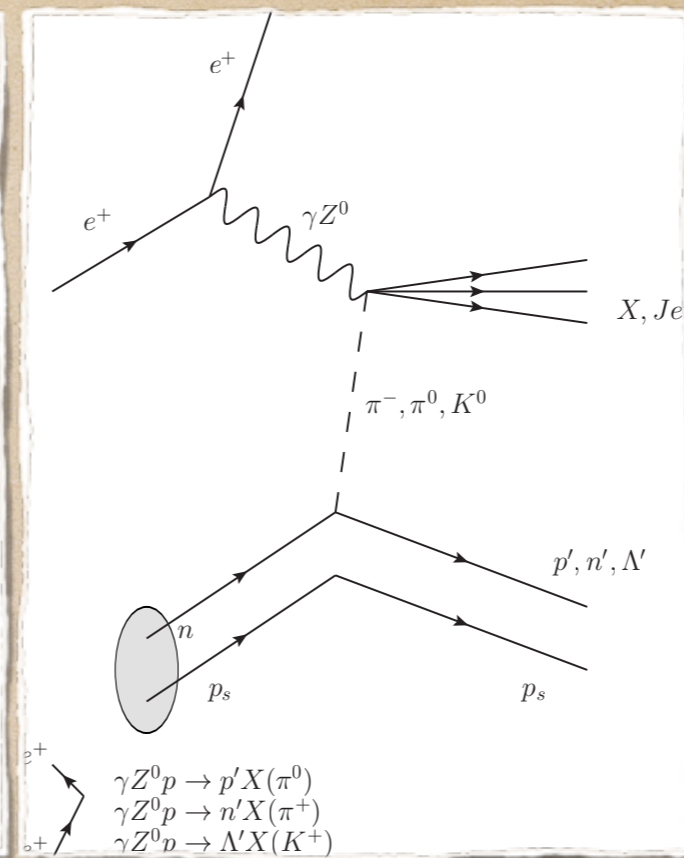
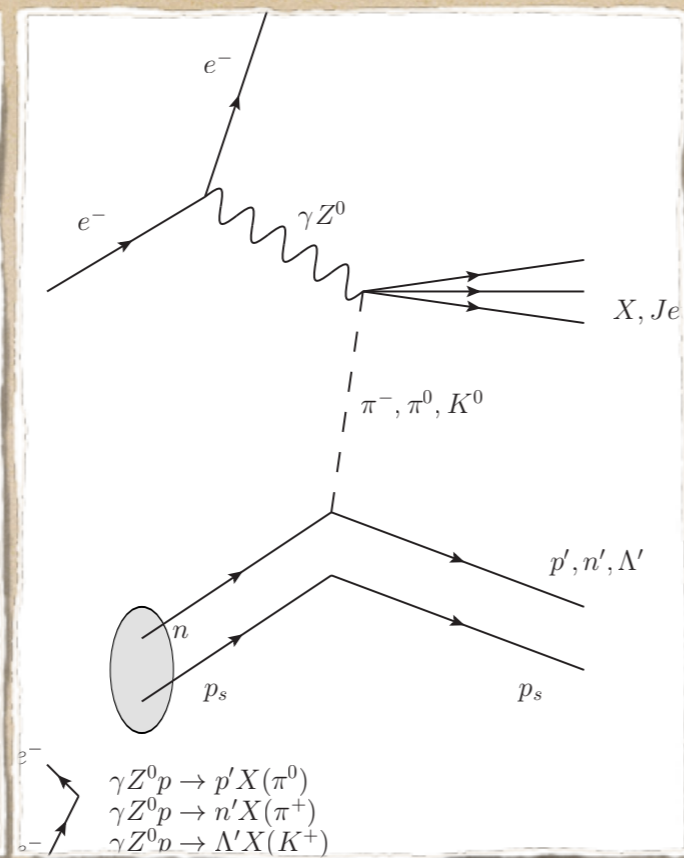
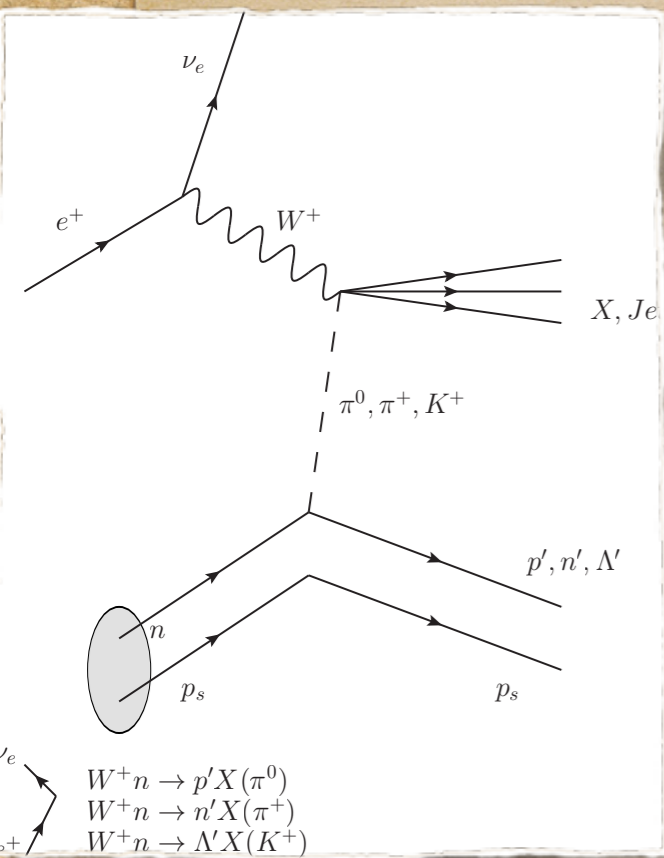
Neutral Current

- xF_3 nucleon structure function (γZ interference contribution)
- F_L – large background at high y (e^+ help for subtraction)
- Parity violation in weak neutral current



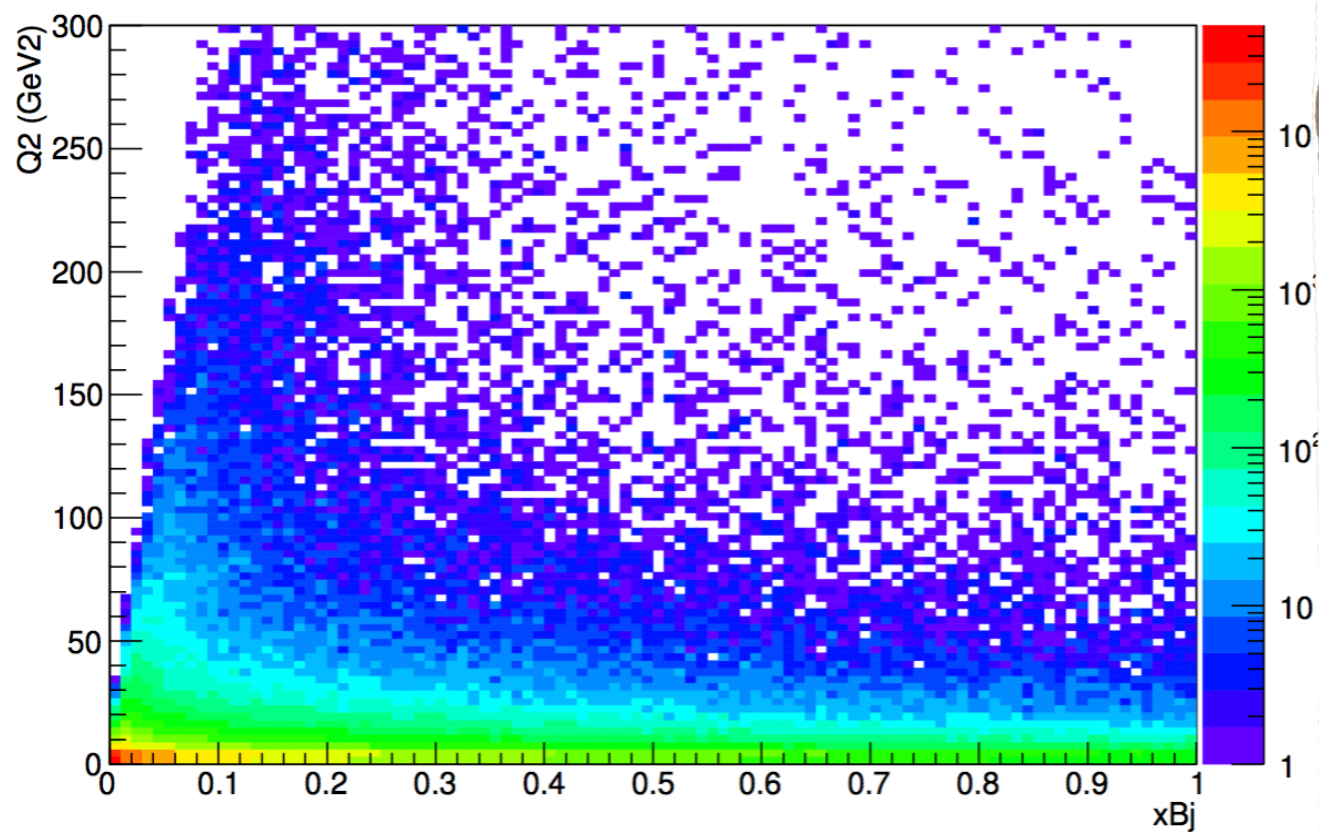
see Rik's Talk

Dissociation Mode

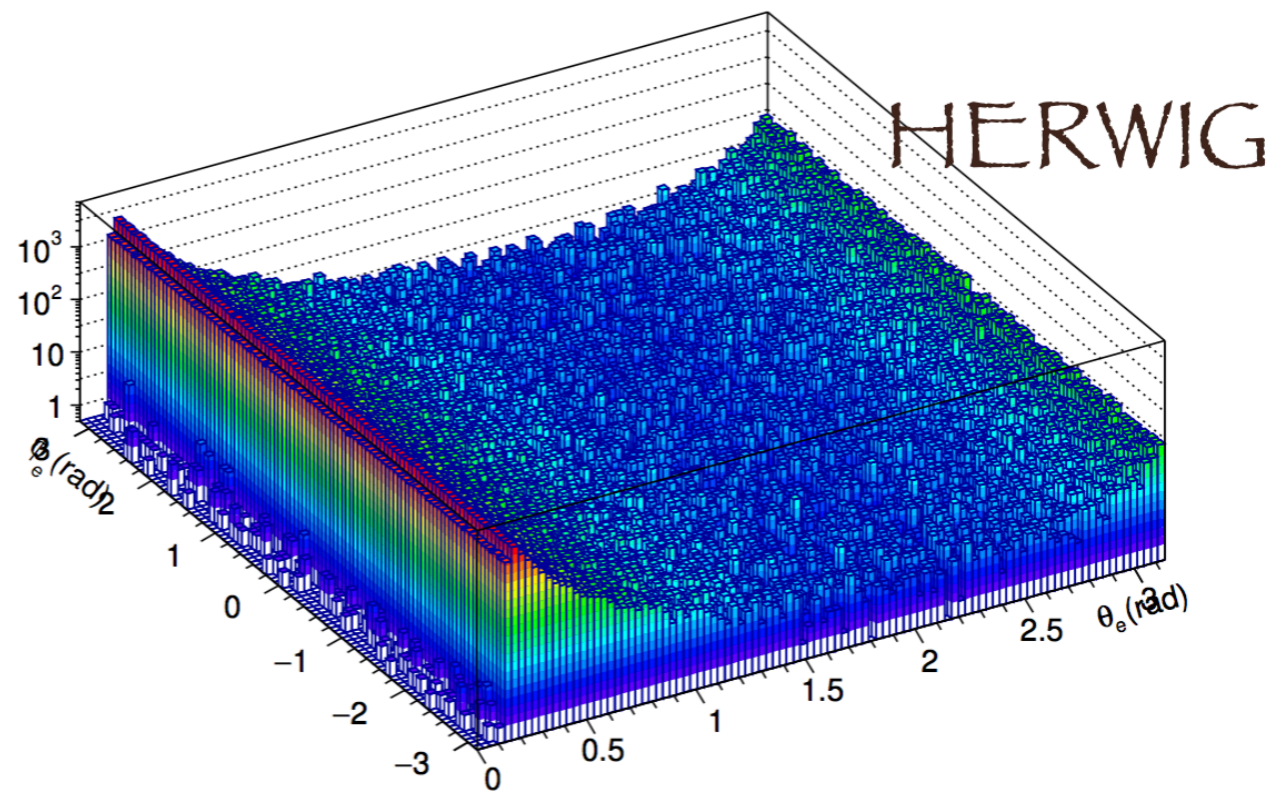


NC, $e^+p = 10 \times 100 \text{ GeV}^2$

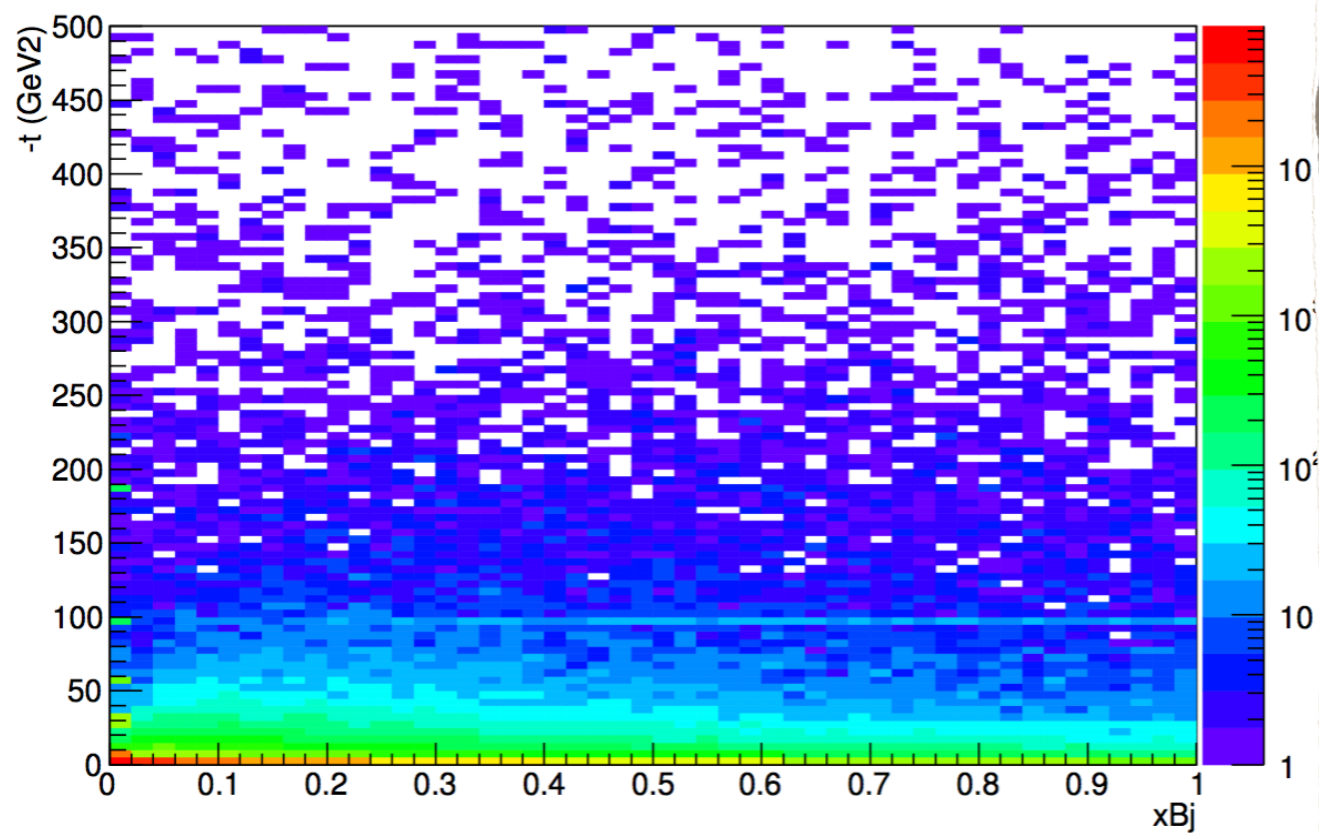
Gen_xBj_Q2



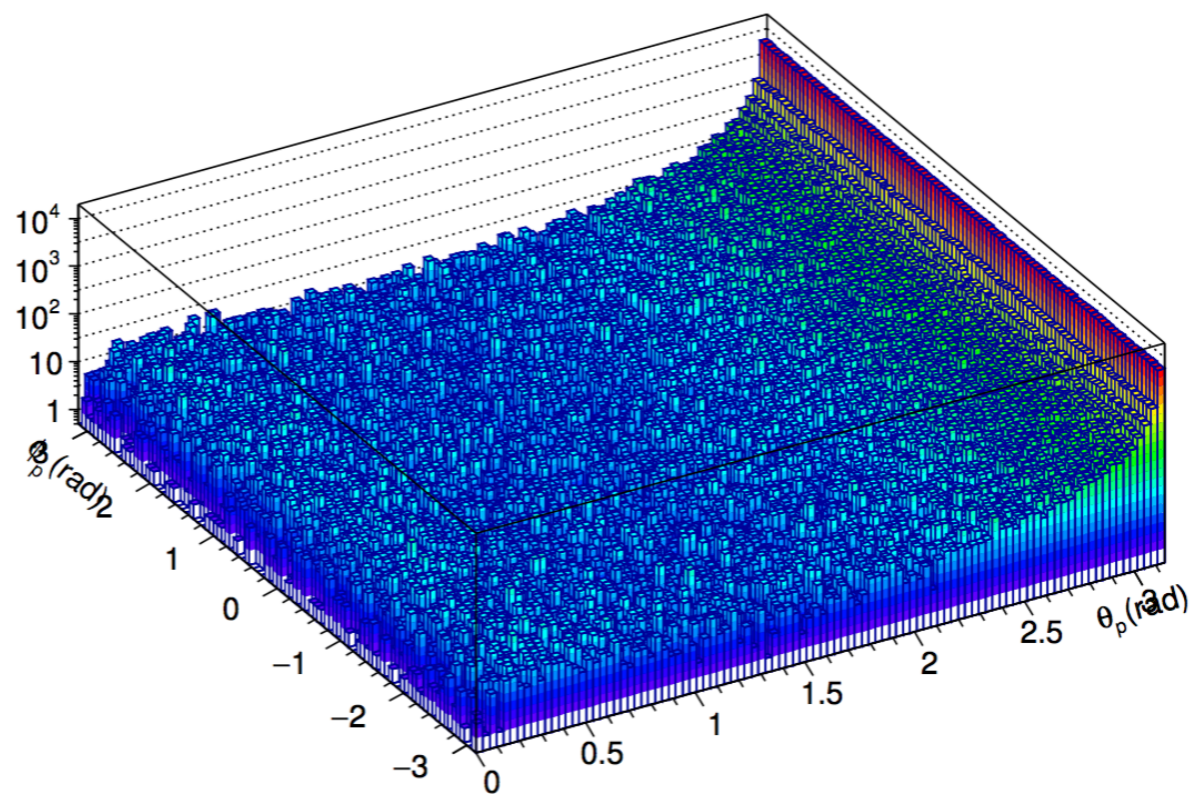
Gen_Theta_Phi for electron



Gen_xBj_tSpectator

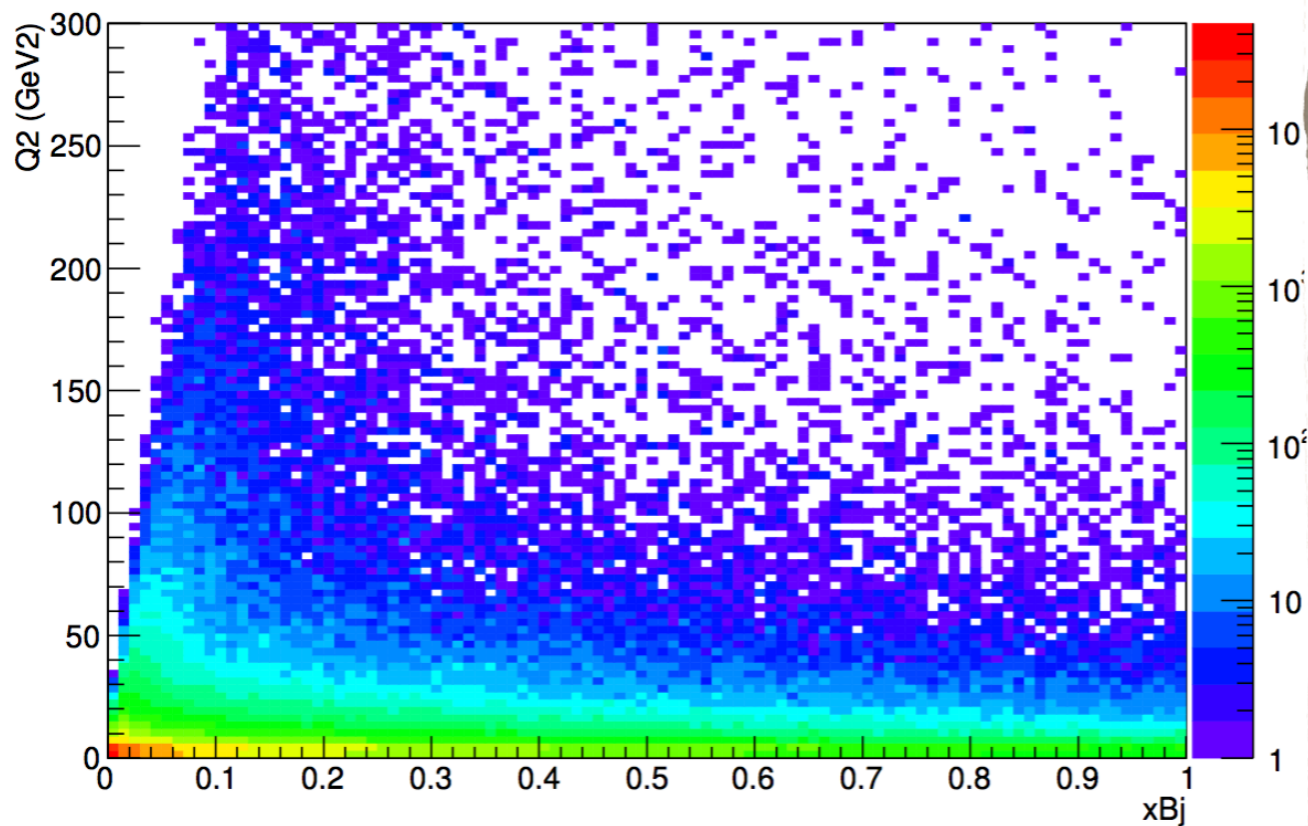


Gen_Theta_Phi for proton

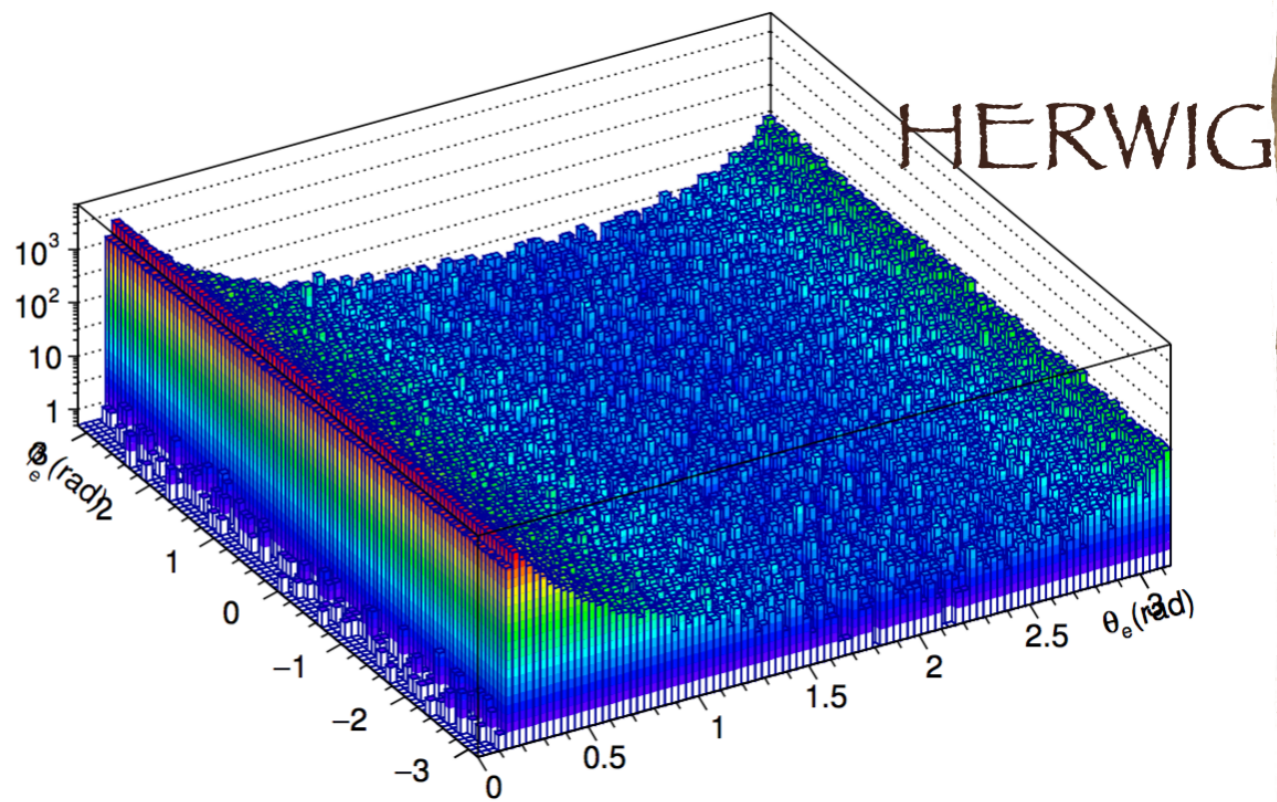


NC, $e^-p = 10 \times 100 \text{ GeV}^2$

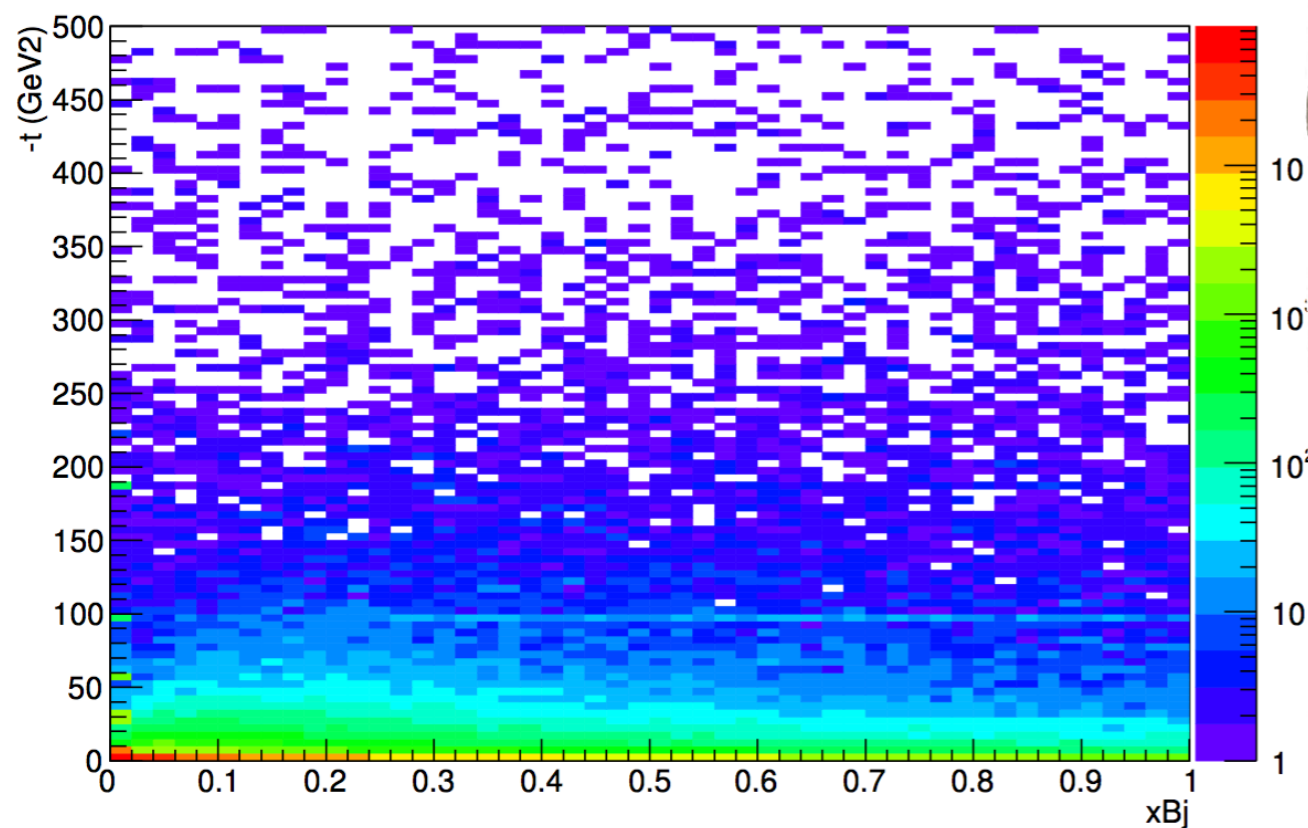
Gen_xBj_Q2



Gen_Theta_Phi for electron



Gen_xBj_tSpectator



Gen_Theta_Phi for proton

