

# $\Lambda_c$ production in the future EIC

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### Outline

- Motivation
- Simulation of  $\Lambda_c$  reconstruction in the future EIC
- Summary

### Motivation

- Hadronization
  - Heavy quarks:  $m_c \gg \Lambda_{QCD}$ , pQCD calculable
  - p+p collisions: enhanced  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  ratio w.r.t fragmentation baseline in e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup>

initial PDF hard process

- PYTHIA default: MPI-based color reconnection (MPI-CR)
  - newer: QCD-based color reconnection (QCD-CR)

 $\sigma = f_i(x) \otimes \sigma_{hard}^{ij}(x, Q^2) \otimes D_i^h$ 

introduction junction formation -> enhance baryon production

hadronization

- ep collision in future EIC
  - CR expected universal, never tested in ep
  - clean initial condition, high statistics





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non-perturbative

### All silicon tracking detector for EIC



All-silicon tracker geometry Details of the detector: arXiv:2102.08337

#### **Detector performance**

$\eta$	$\sigma_p/p$ - 3T (%)	$\sigma(\mathrm{DCA}_{\mathrm{r}\phi})~(\mu\mathrm{m})$	$p_{\rm max}^{\rm PID} \ ({\rm GeV}/c)$
(-3.0, -2.5)	$0.1{\cdot}p \oplus 2.0$	$60/p_T \oplus 15$	10
(-2.5, -2.0)	$0.02{\cdot}p\oplus 1.0$	$60/p_T \oplus 15$	10
(-2.0, -1.0)	$0.02{\cdot}p\oplus 1.0$	$40/p_T \oplus 10$	10
(-1.0, 1.0)	$0.02{\cdot}p\oplus 0.5$	$30/p_T \oplus 5$	6
(1.0, 2.0)	$0.02{\cdot}p\oplus 1.0$	$40/p_T \oplus 10$	50
(2.0, 2.5)	$0.02{\cdot}p\oplus 1.0$	$60/p_T \oplus 15$	50
(2.5, 3.0)	$0.1{\cdot}p \oplus 2.0$	$60/p_T \oplus 15$	50

https://physdiv.jlab.org/DetectorMatrix/

### Detector set up

- Pointing resolution
- PID ability
- Momentum resolution with B=3 T
- Primary vertex resolution
- Tracking efficiency

#### From full Geant4 simulation





### Event simulation and acceptance

- Events generated by PYTHIA6 with EIC tune;
- Apply detector performance;
- Reconstruction channel:

 $\Lambda_c^+ \to p K^- \pi^+$  (B.r.=6.28% PDG)  $D^0 \to K^- \pi^+$  (B.r.=3.95% PDG)

• Expect much lower combinatorial background w.r.t p+p collisions





### Topology performance and signal projection



4/15/21



- Improving signals with • topology variables;
- Best significance achieved • at  $|\eta| < 1$ .

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## Projected uncertainty for $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$ vs $p_T$



- Precise measurements of charm baryon in future EIC collider;
- Ability to separate two CR frameworks at low  $p_T$  with L=10 fb<sup>-1</sup>.

### Multiplicity dependence

- Multiplicity
  - correlated with density of quarks and gluons in the final state
- Enhanced  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  ratio at high multiplicity in p+p from ALICE - similar structure predicted by QCD-based CR in PYTHIA
- EIC: high tracking efficiency







 $\Lambda_{\rm c}/D^0$ 

### Projected uncertainty for $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$ vs multiplicity

- Nch: Number of charged particles at  $p_T$ >0.2 GeV/c within  $|\eta|$ <3
- Clear separation at high multiplicity with different CR frameworks



### Summary

- Heavy flavor hadronization in a better-known initial state systems
  - $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  university of CR framework in different collisions system

- MPI-CR same as fragmentation baseline, fails in p+p

- QCD-CR enhance baryon production in pp and high multiplicity ep collisions

- Charm baryon measurements in the future EIC
  - high statistics, cleaner background
  - better CR model separation power for  $\Lambda_c^+/D^0$  vs multiplicity w.r.t  $p_T$





### Fast simulation procedure and $\Lambda_c$ reconstruction

• ep 18x275 GeV events generated by PYTHIA6 with EIC tune

https://eic.github.io/software/pythia6.html

- Smear primary vertex and single tracks by fast simulation
- Reconstruction channel

Signal:  $\Lambda_c^+ \text{ decay in PYTHIA}$   $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+ \text{ non-resonant 3.4\%}$   $\rightarrow p\overline{K^{*0}} \sim 0.5\%$   $\rightarrow \Delta^{++}K^- \sim 0.65\%$   $\rightarrow \Lambda\pi^+ \text{ missing } \Lambda \rightarrow pK^-$  Combinatorial background  $-pK^-\pi^+ \text{ right-sign}$  Private  $\Lambda^+$  measures channel signals

- Reject  $\Lambda_c^+$  resonance channel signals

