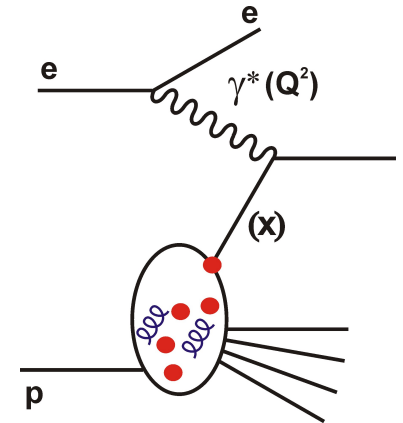


Complementarity of the Electron-Ion Collider and the (High Luminosity)-Large Hadron Collider



Paul Newman
(University of Birmingham)



- 1) Where did HERA leave us?
- 2) High x partons and LHC energy frontier discovery
- 3) Medium x partons and LHC precision
- 4) Flavour decomposition
- 5) Low x partons and novel parton dynamics
- 6) Possibilities from EIC

- The only ever collider of electron beams with proton beams:

$$\sqrt{s_{ep}} \sim 300 \text{ GeV}$$

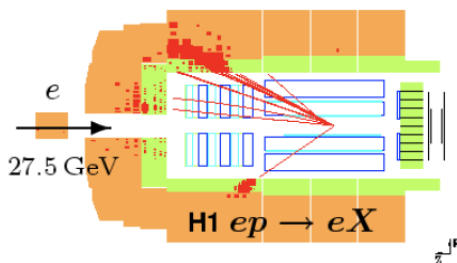
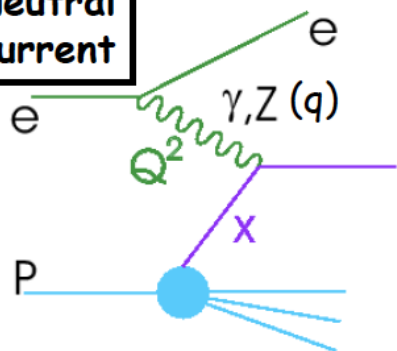
- $\sim 0.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ per exp't

- Both lepton charges and polarisations

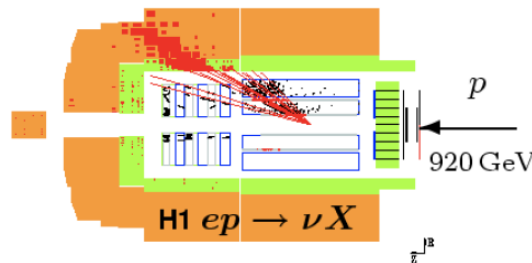
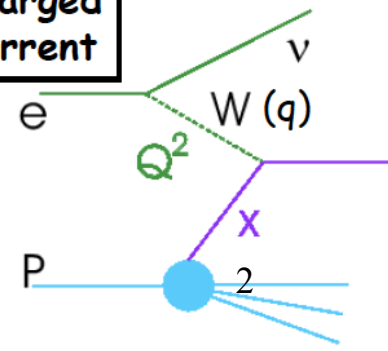
- Protons unpolarised



Neutral Current

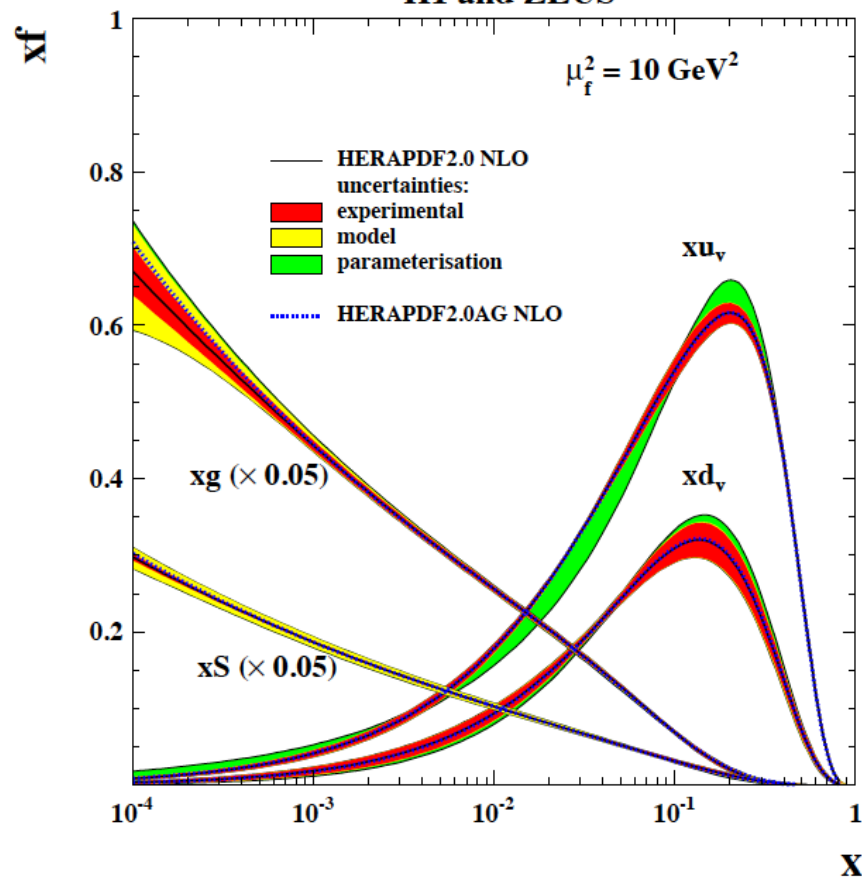


Charged Current

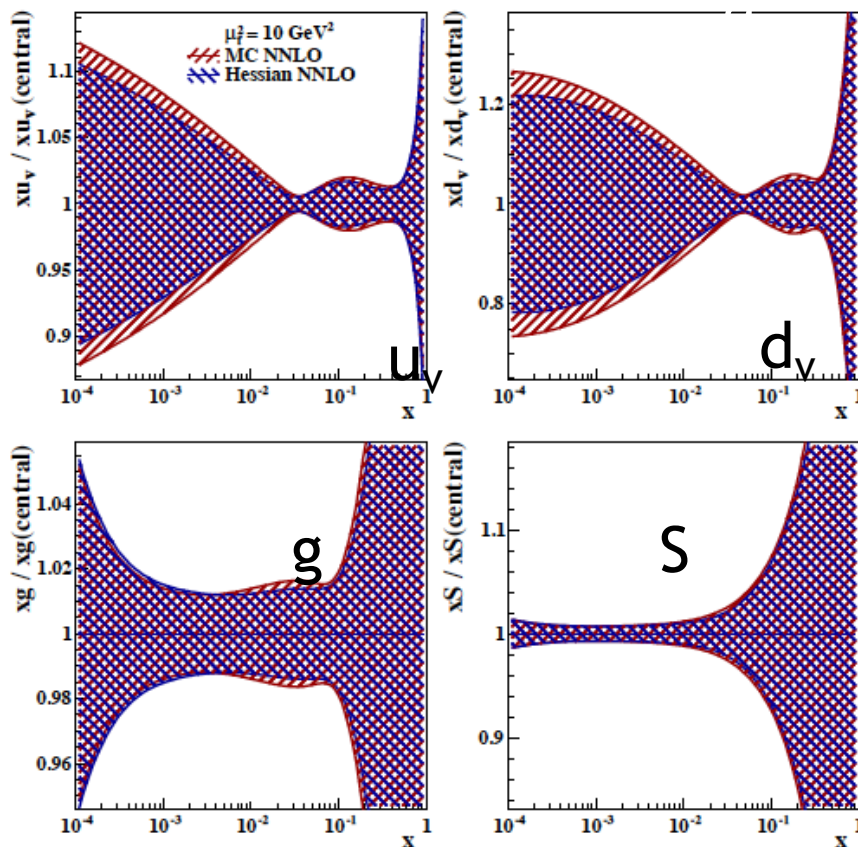


Final HERA Picture of Proton (HERAPDF2.0)

H1 and ZEUS



H1 and ZEUS



- ~2% gluon precision, 1% on sea quarks for $x \sim 10^{-2}$
- Uncertainty explodes above $x=10^{-1}$ and below $x=10^{-3}$
- Low x gluon rising in a non-sustainable way at large Q^2 ...

[Note 'Standard' presentation is at $Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$]

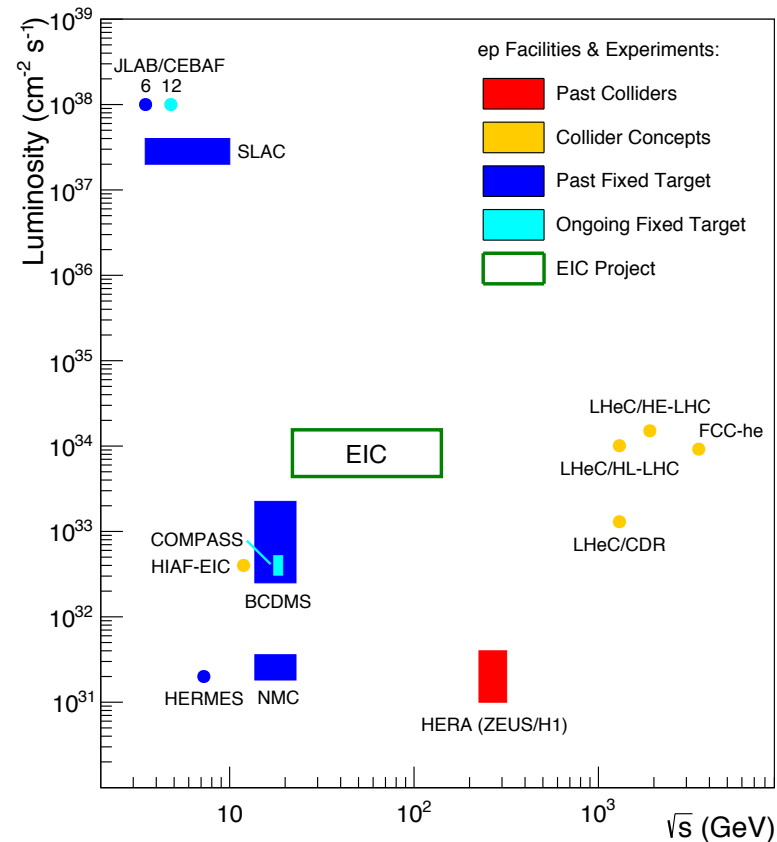
HERA's Limitations

- Limited lumi $\rightarrow$ restricts searches and precision at high x , Q^2
- Lack of Q^2 lever-arm at low $x \rightarrow$ restricts low x interpretation
- No deuterons $\rightarrow$ limited quark flavour decomposition
- No nuclei $\rightarrow$ insensitive to nuclear effects
- No polarised targets (except HERMES) $\rightarrow$ limited access to spin, transverse structure

ALL of these limitations are addressed by complementary proposed future DIS projects

EIC particularly sensitive to 3D structure, flavour, high x , nuclear effects, low x in eA

This talk (mostly) restricted to collinear PDFs



EIC and LHC in common time-frame

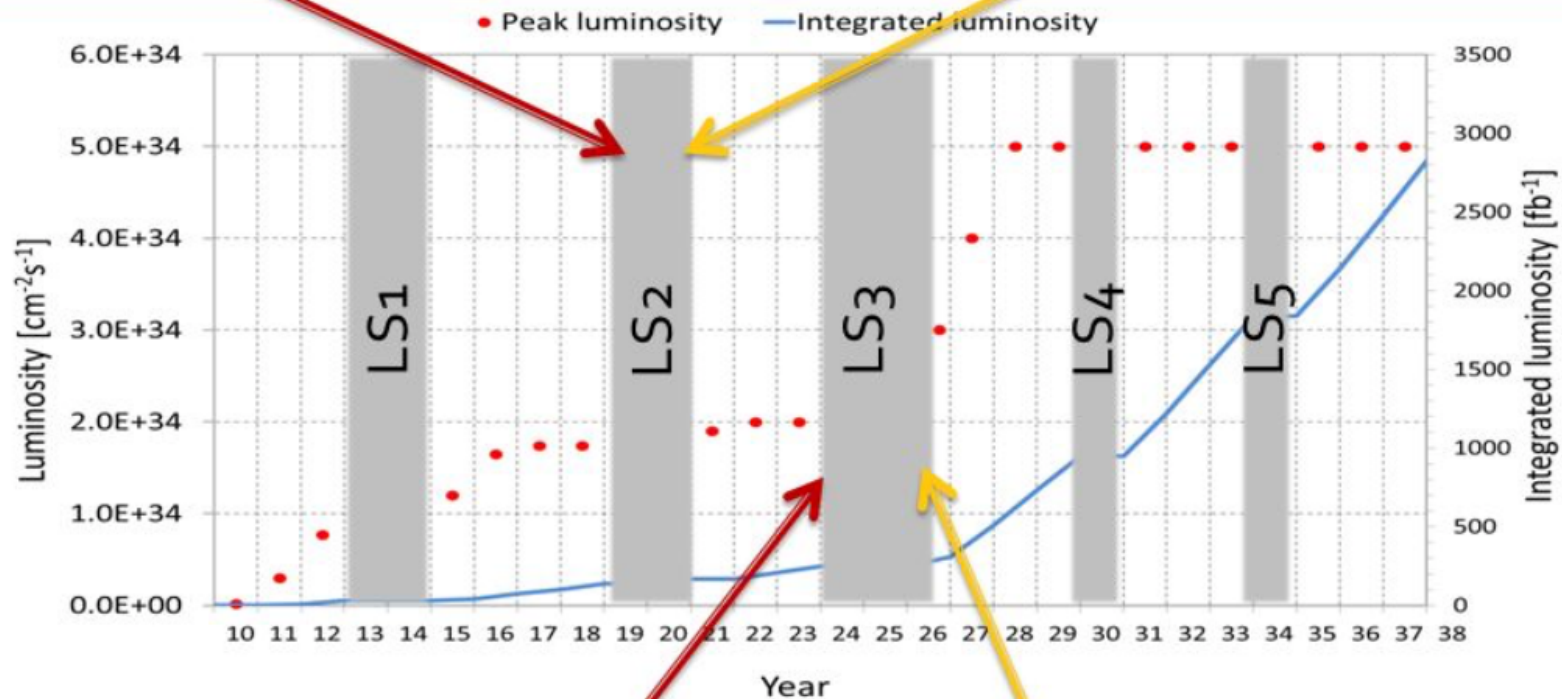
Long Term LHC Schedule



PHASE I Upgrade

ALICE, LHCb major upgrade
ATLAS, CMS, minor upgrade

- LHC Injector Upgrade
- Heavy Ion Luminosity
from 10^{27} to 7×10^{27}

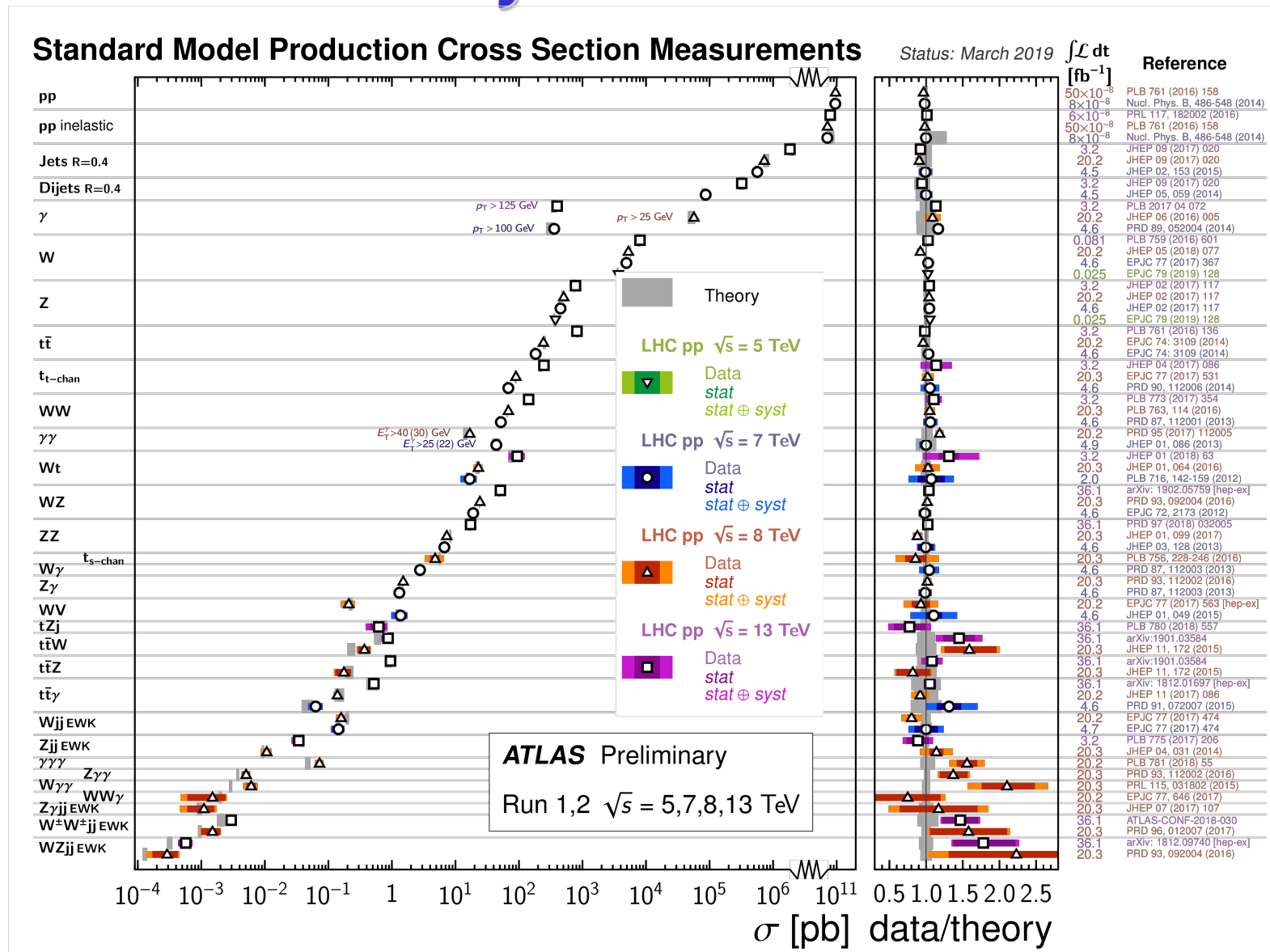


PHASE II Upgrade

ATLAS, CMS major upgrade

HL-LHC, pp luminosity
from 2×10^{34} (peak) to 5×10^{34} (levelled)

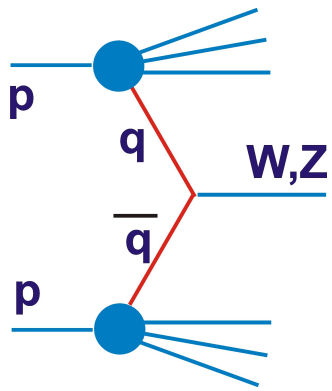
Theory v Data at LHC



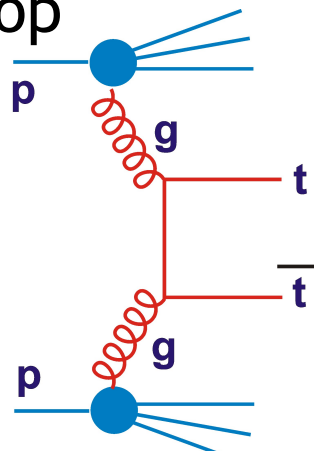
- PDFs are a vital ingredient in almost all predictions
- Factorisation between ep and pp works!

Closer look at Quality of LHC Predictions...

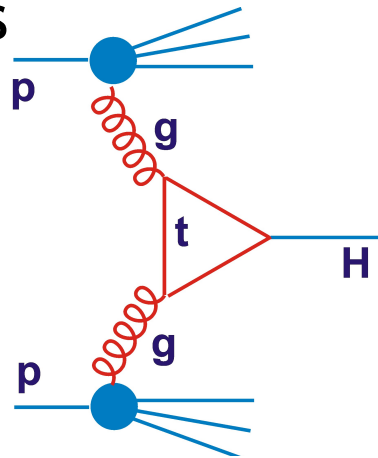
EW SM



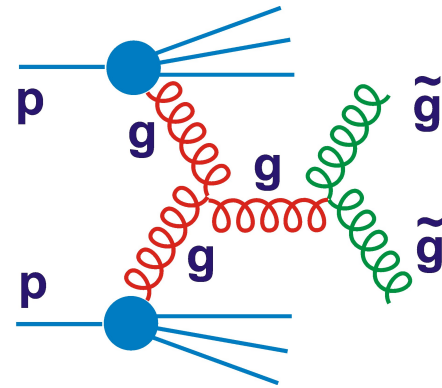
Top



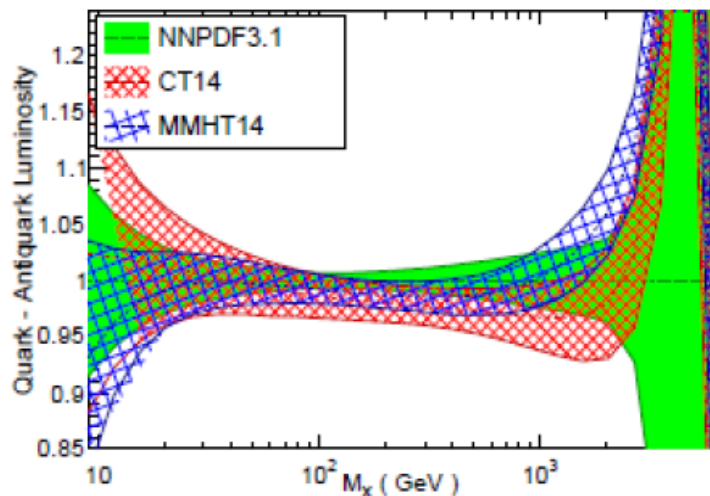
Higgs



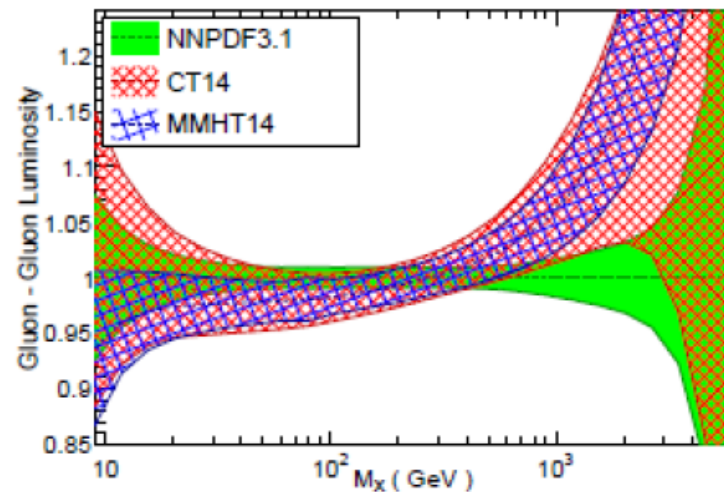
Exotics



LHC 13 TeV, NNLO

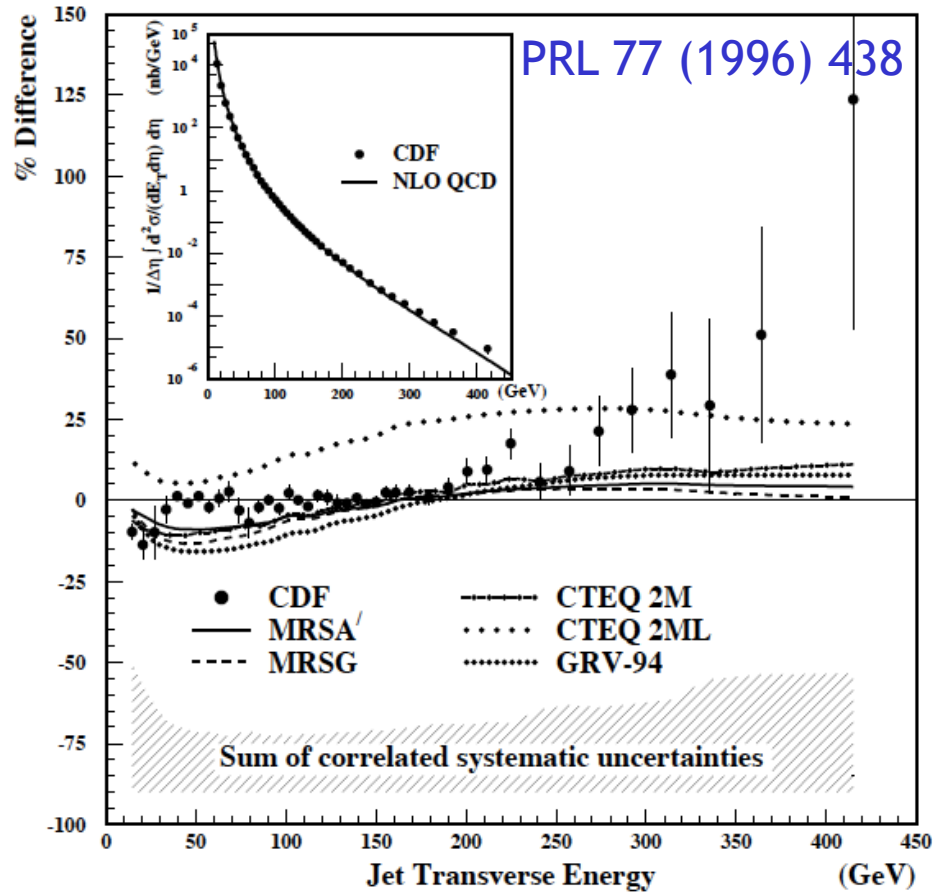


LHC 13 TeV, NNLO



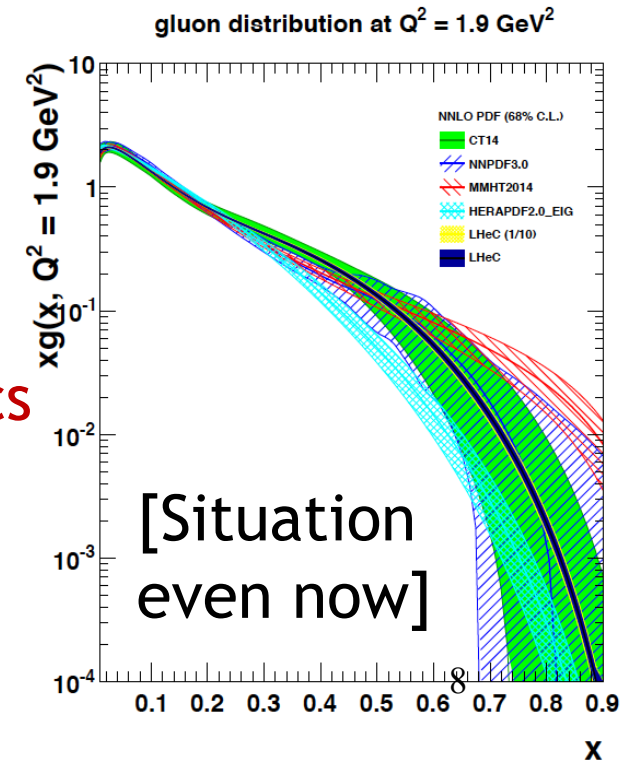
- Pretty good at electroweak scales (intermediate x)
- Still some differences ($\sim 5\%$) between global fits
- More limited at low and high x

Precision at High x Matters ...



Ancient history (HERA v Tevatron)

- Apparent excess in large E_T jets at Tevatron turned out to be well within uncertainties on high x gluon ...

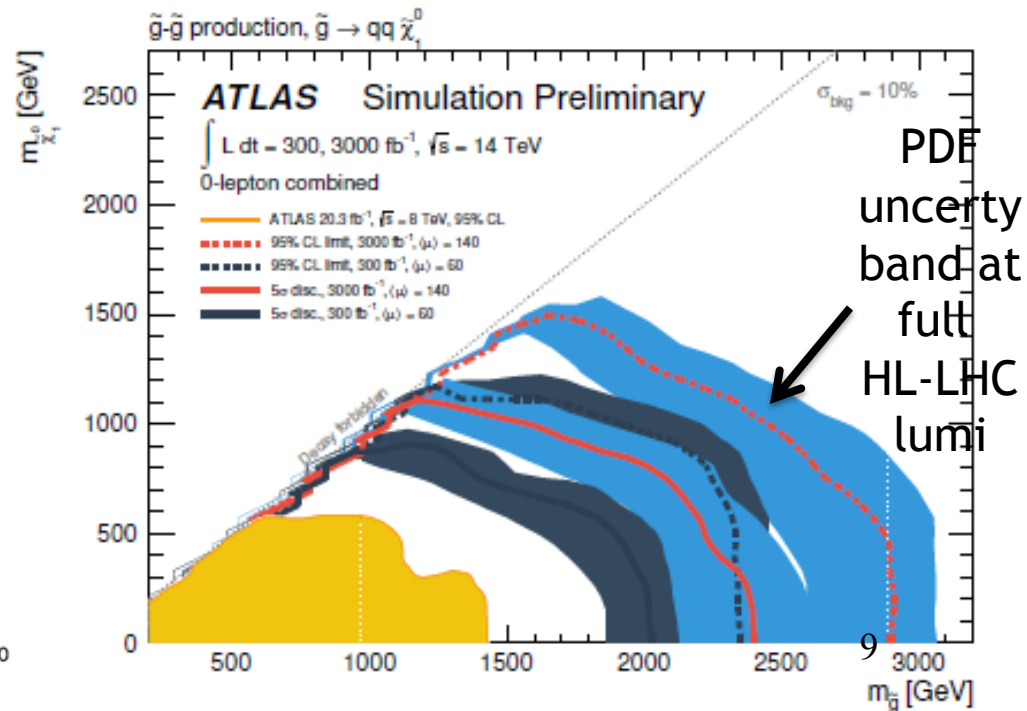
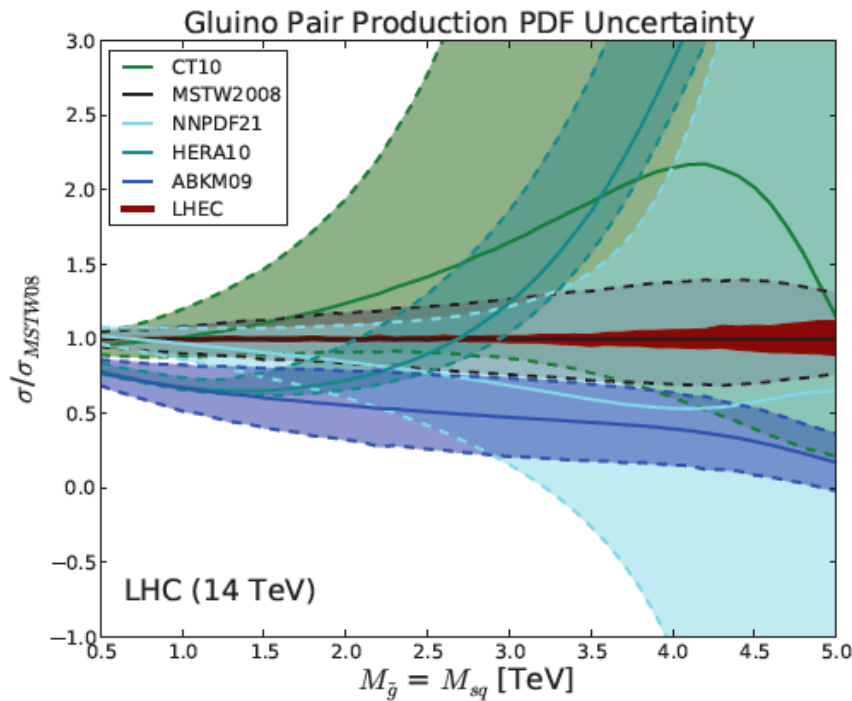
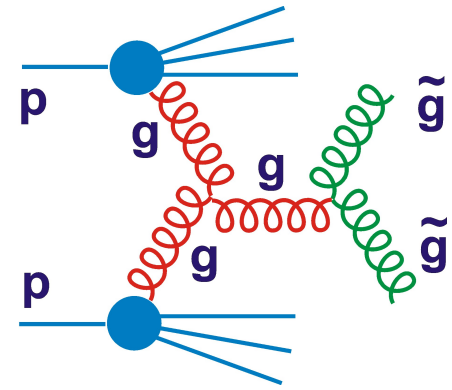


- Confirmation of (non-resonant) new physics near kinematic limit will require breakdown of factorisation between ep and pp ...

- Needs best possible precision and careful uncertainty analysis

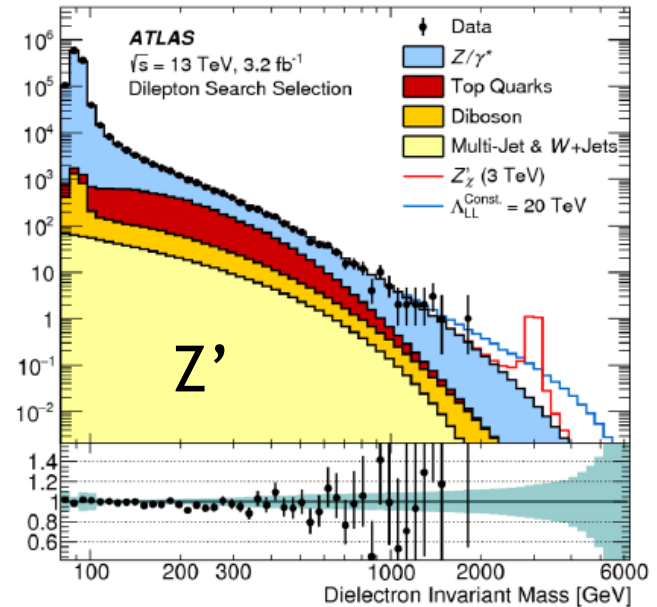
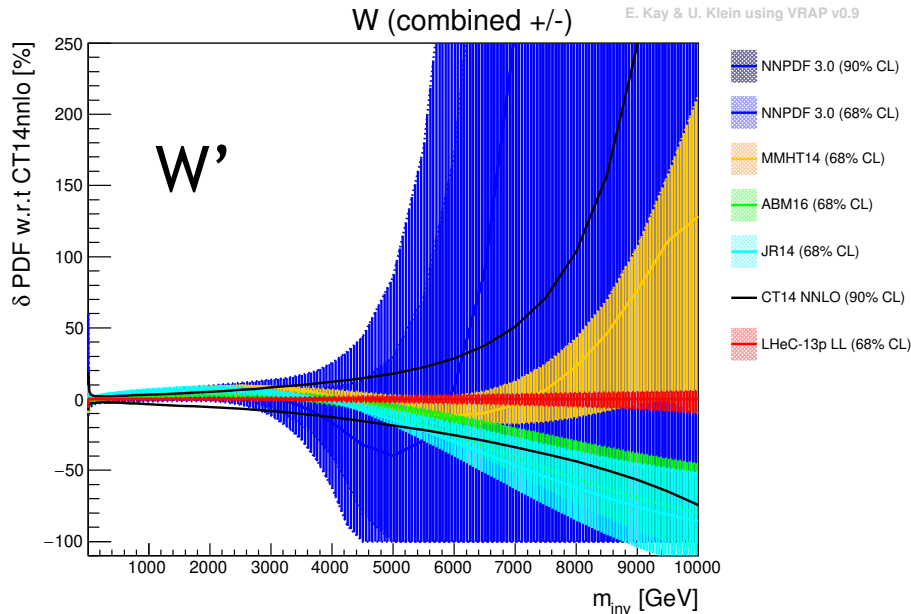
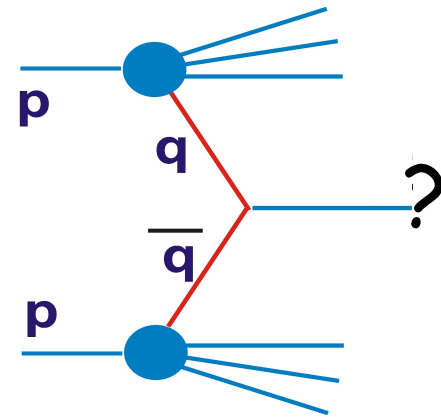
e.g. High Mass 2 Gluino Production

- Signature is excess @ large invariant mass over SM background (e.g. from $gg \rightarrow gg$)
- Both signal & background uncertainties driven by error on high x gluon density ... essentially unknown for masses much beyond 2 TeV
- Translates into a reduction in the mass range of sensitivity



High x (anti)- quarks

- Sensitivity to BSM heavy W boson through excess in high mass lv or jj already limited by PDFs through background prediction (high x valence quark and antiquark entering Drell-Yan)

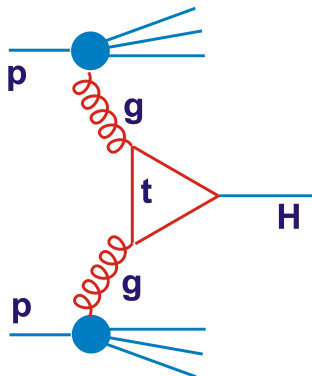


Many more examples in recent 'Report on the Physics at the HL-LHC ...', ATLAS and CMS, CERN-LPCC-2019-01

... much of the LHC search programme will become limited by high x parton density uncertainties as time progresses

Higgs X-Section / Coupling PDF Uncertainties

... much of Higgs sector becomes PDF limited in HL-LHC era ... ($\times \sim 10^{-2}$)



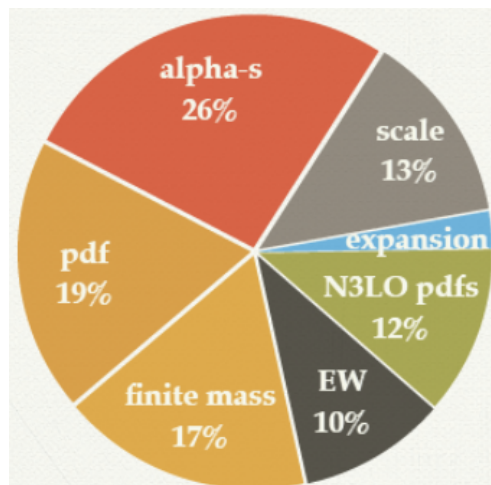
Theoretical Uncertainties

After N³LO calculation of gluon-fusion Higgs cross section:

... largest sources of uncertainty:

- PDFs
- 'N³LO PDFs'
- α_s

Anastasiou et al [1503.06056]

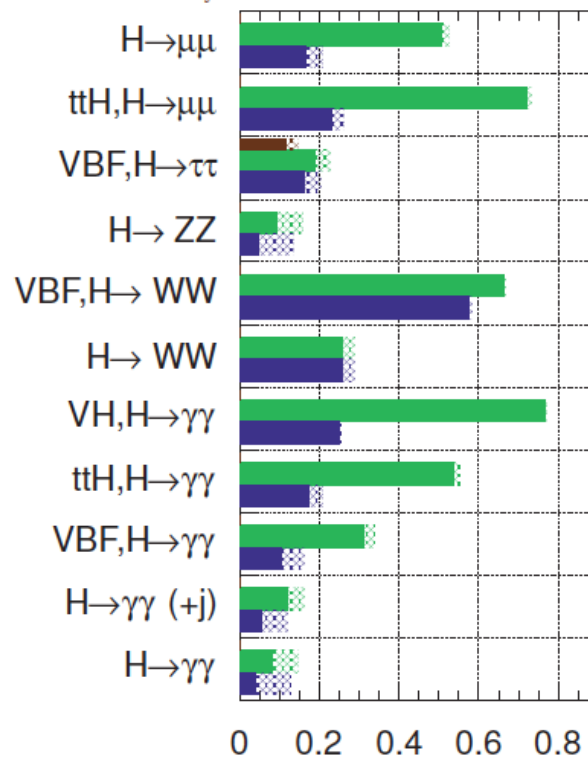


Projected Experimental Uncertainties

ATLAS Simulation

$\sqrt{s} = 14$ TeV: $\int L dt = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$; $\int L dt = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$\int L dt = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ extrapolated from 7+8 TeV



[Dashed regions = scale & PDF contributions]

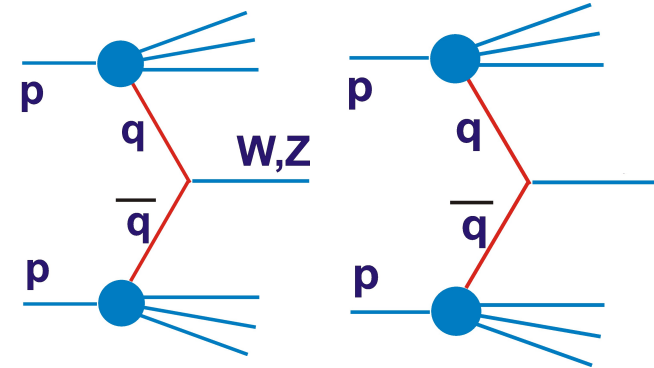
$\frac{\Delta\mu}{\mu}$

Why not constrain PDFs with LHC Data?...



- Many pp processes are sensitive to PDFs ...

- Electroweak gauge boson production

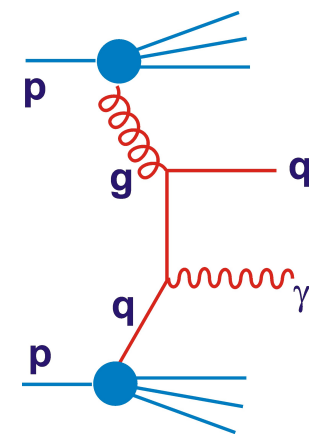
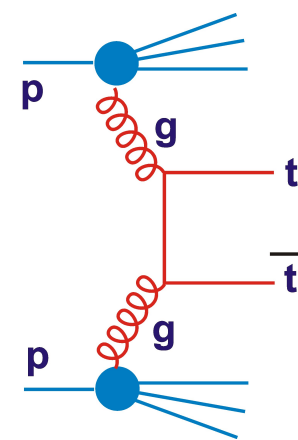
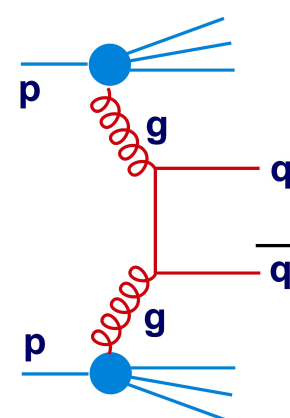


- Drell Yan (away from Z pole)

- High p_T jet production

- Top Quarks

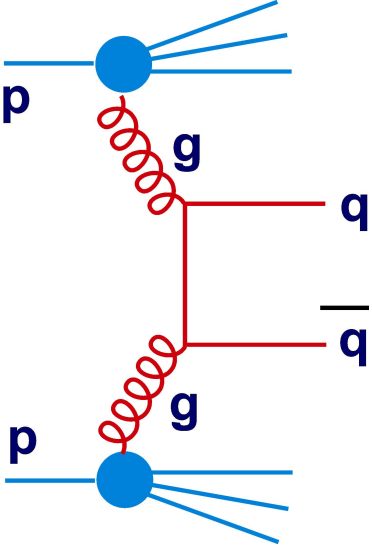
- Direct Photons



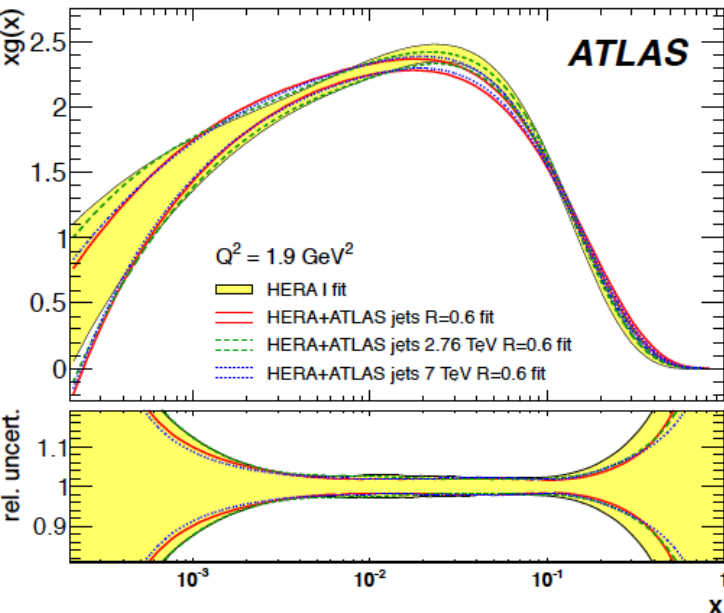
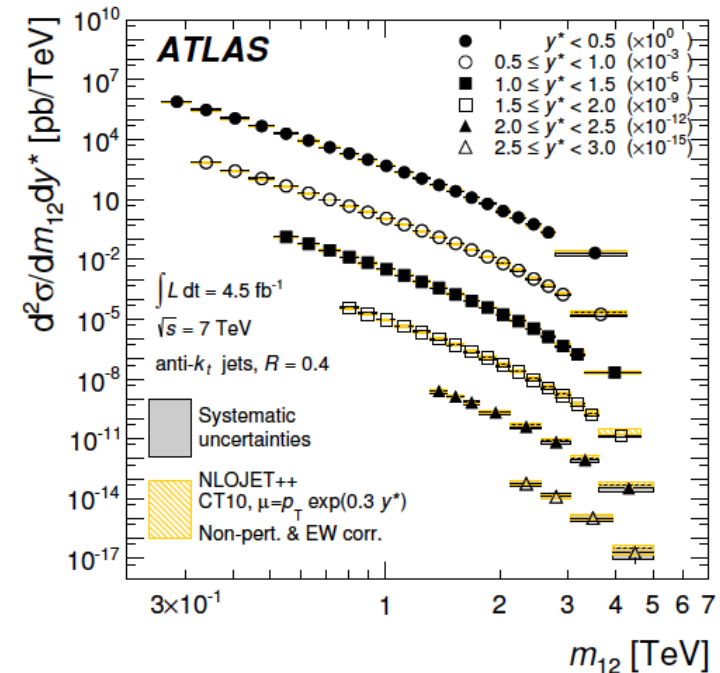
- ...

Serious ongoing programme to better constrain the PDFs with LHC data

e.g. LHC Jet Data and the Gluon



- Rates very high
- In principle sensitive to highest x
- Limited experimentally by jet Energy Scale Uncertainty
- Limited theoretically by no NNLO corrections, underlying event ...



Influence of LHC jets relative to HERA-only is to make gluon slightly harder and to reduce its uncertainty somewhat

... large uncertainties remain on the high x gluon, particularly at modest scales

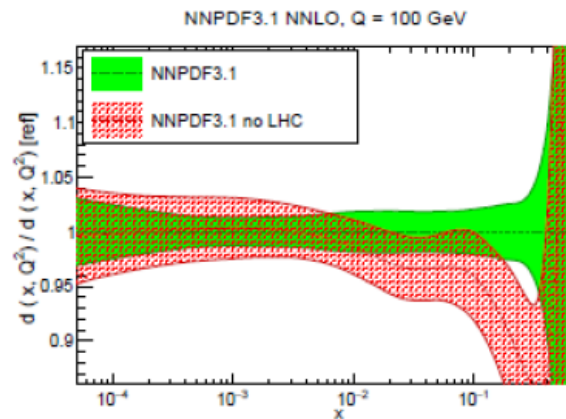
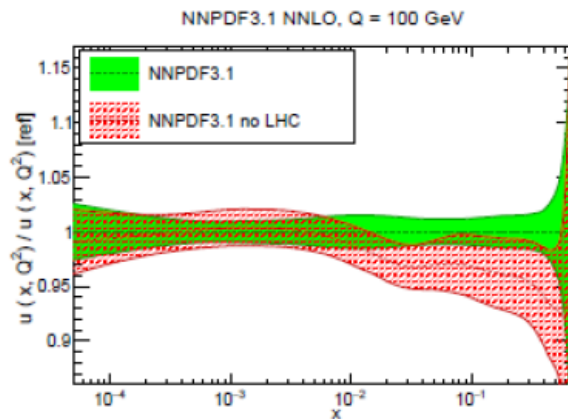
Quantitative Summary of LHC Impact

Theoretical Limitations:

- Hadronisation and Underlying Event
- Missing higher orders (QCD & EW)
- Large logs needing resummations

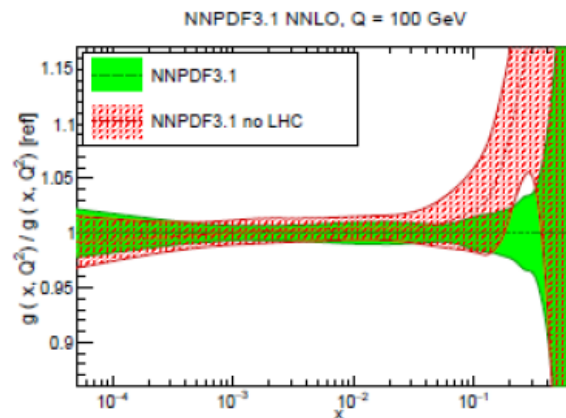
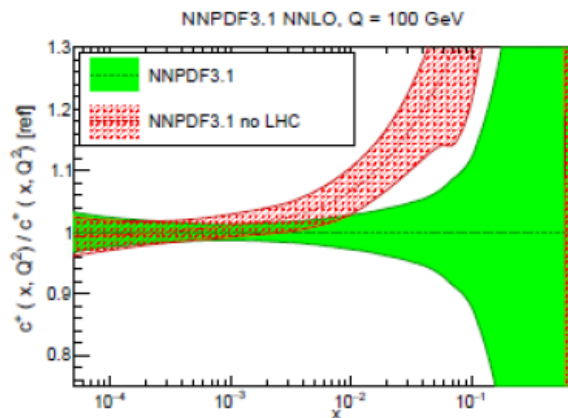
Experimental Limitations:

- Systematics (energy scale ...)
- Correlations between measurements



NNPDF3.1 includes
LHC W,Z, jets,top

PDFs with ν without
including LHC data



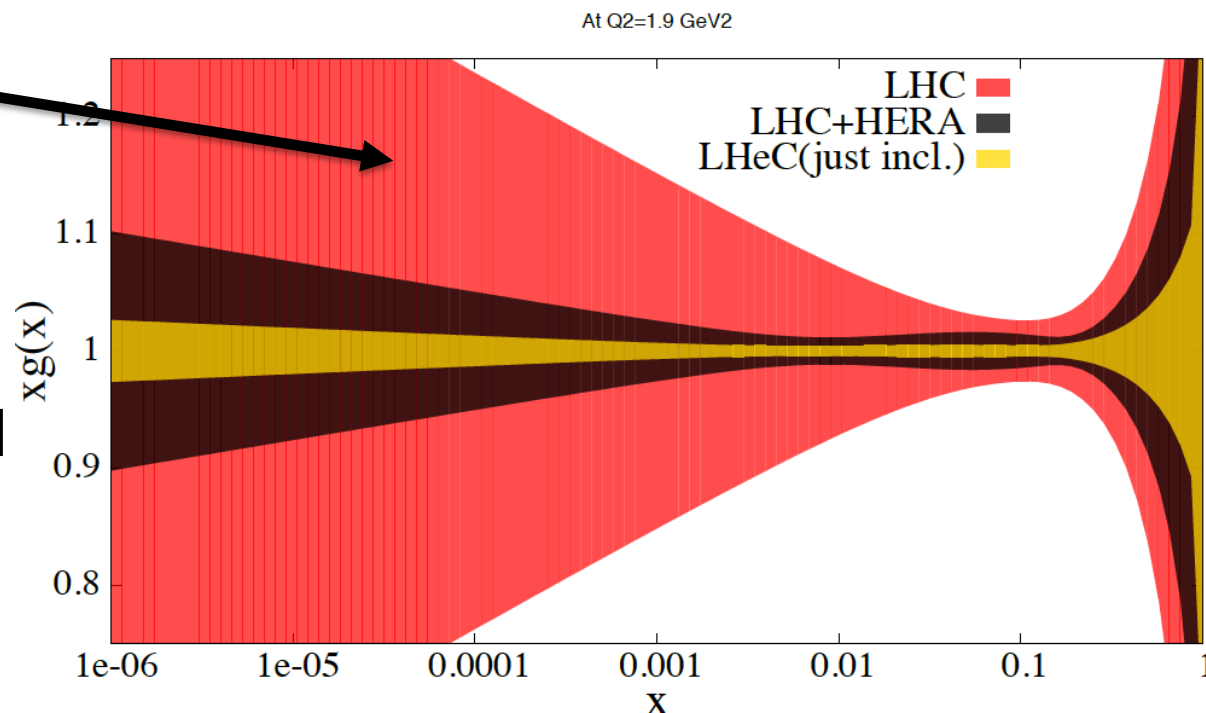
Some impact, but
not transformational

Some deviations ...

Asking the Question the Other Way Around

- “LHC” = current
LHC W, Z and jet
data

... Parton densities
are best constrained
in lepton-hadron
scattering

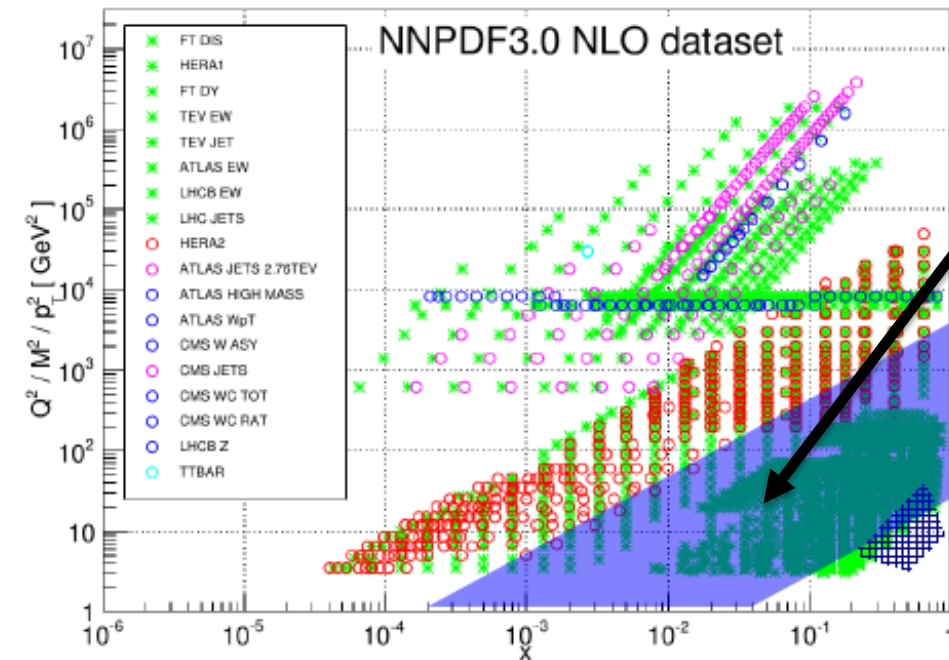


A more philosophical point ...

- You can't use the same data to constrain parton densities and to discover new physics through deviations from predictions using those PDFs
- New physics likely to be seen in tension between predictions with non-LHC PDFs and LHC data

PDFs and the EIC

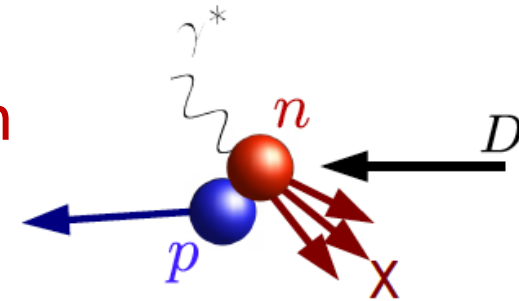
Approximate EIC coverage.



- High lumi $\rightarrow$ high x precision improved over HERA

- Some proton targets $\rightarrow$ avoid nuclear corrections

- Deuterons with and without spectator proton tagging $\rightarrow$ d/u unfolding with redundancy



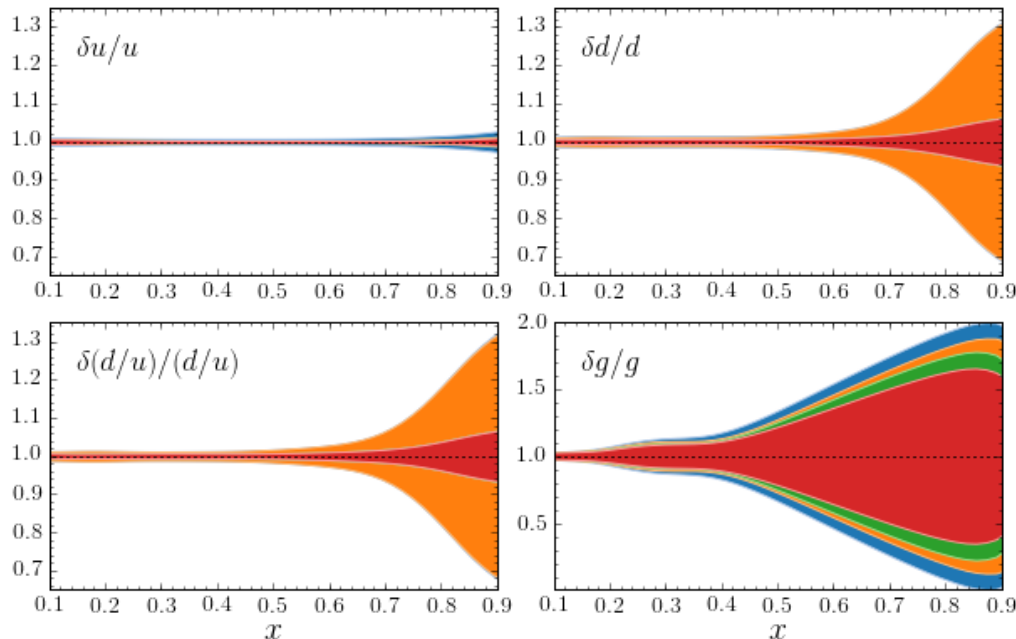
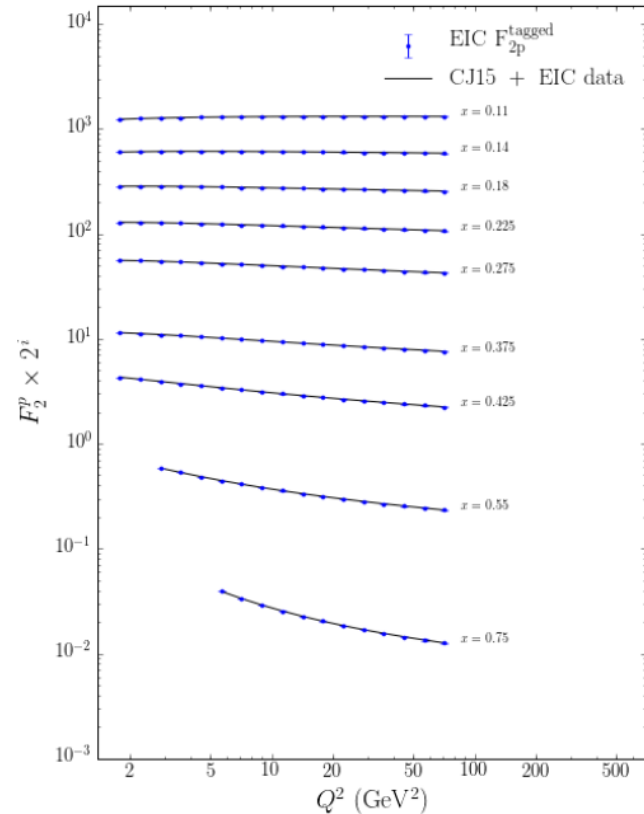
- Nuclei $\rightarrow$ understanding of nuclear effects (also for FT)

- Precision tracking, performant particle ID, charged current scattering $\rightarrow$ full flavor decomposition

... first studies have been performed ...

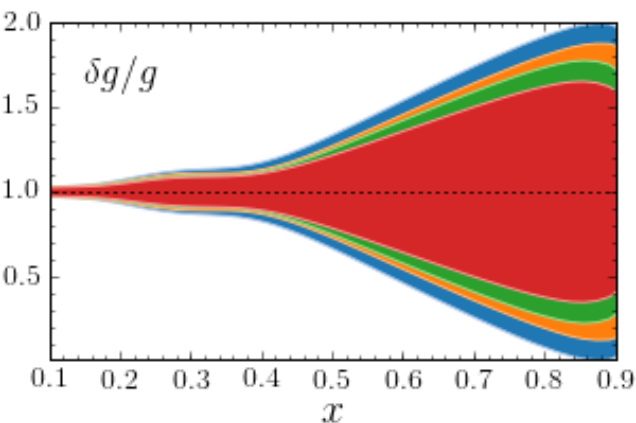
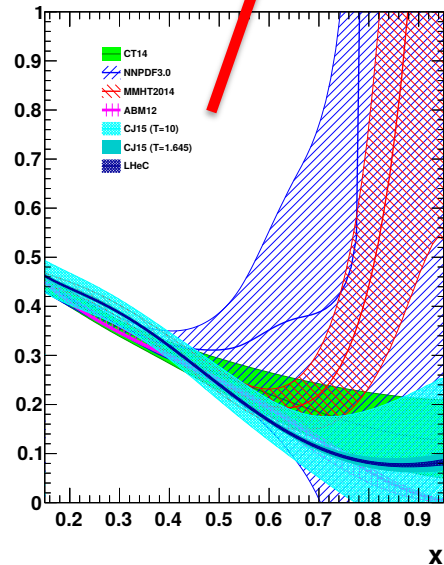
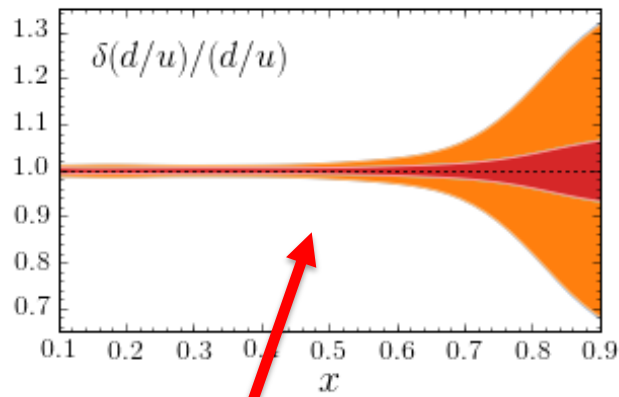
Recent dedicated High x Study

- Simulated inclusive high x EIC data
[$E_e = 10$ GeV, $E_p = 100$ GeV, 100fb^{-1}]
 - Proton,
 - Neutron from deuterons with tagged protons
 - Deuterons directly (p+n)
- CTEQ-Jlab (“CJ15”) fitting framework



- CJ15
- CJ15+F2p
- CJ15+F2p+F2ntag
- CJ15+F2p+F2ntag+F2d

High x results



- d quark precision reaches % level up to $x \sim 0.6$... resolves long-standing mystery of d/u as $x \rightarrow 1$

- $D/(p+n)$ in a single experiment is starting point to understand nuclear corrections.

- Gluon improvement too, but more modest (high x scaling violations driven by $q \rightarrow qg$, not $g \rightarrow qqbar$?)

... motivation for other gluon-sensitive observables (jets, charm...)

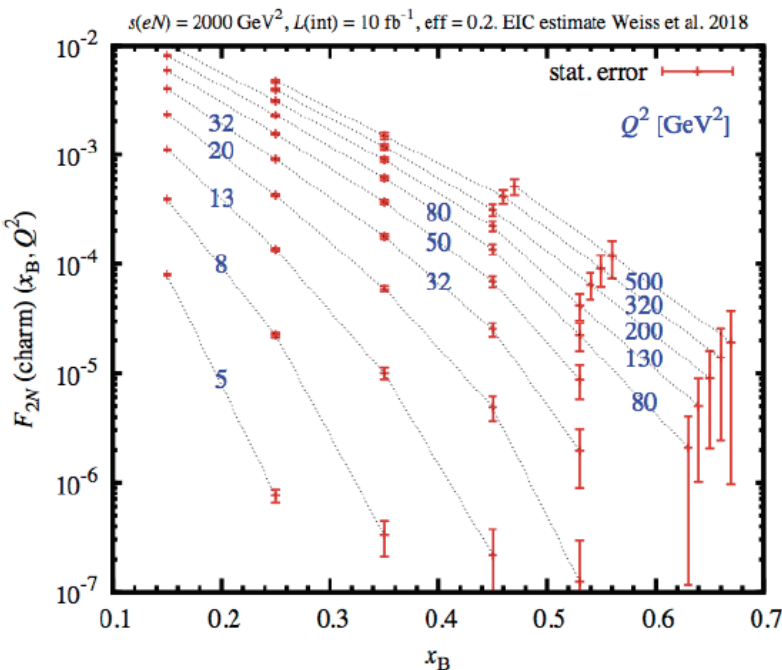
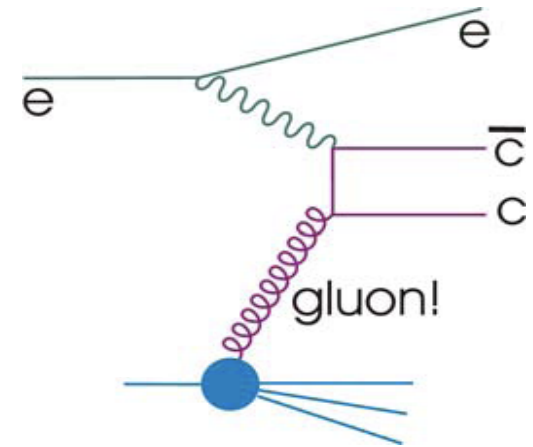
PDFs from Charm at EIC

- Charm cross sections sensitive to gluon density through boson-gluon fusion
- Also addresses question of intrinsic charm

- Production rates fall rapidly as $x \rightarrow 1$

Requires : High luminosity

: Excellent charm identification (exclusive D-meson reconstruction or inclusive secondary vertex tagging)



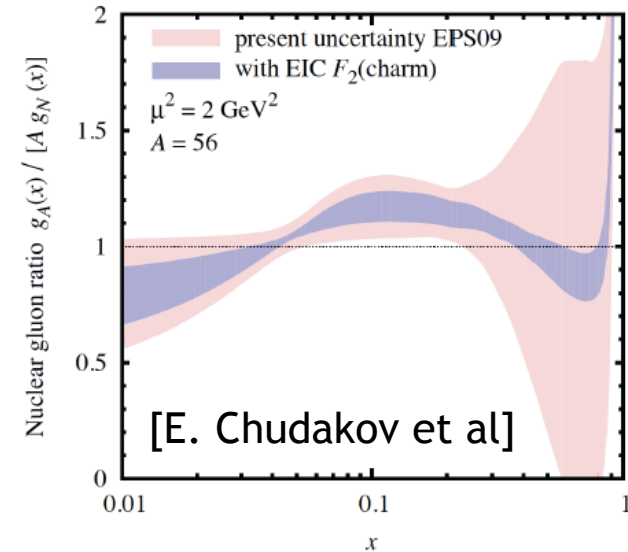
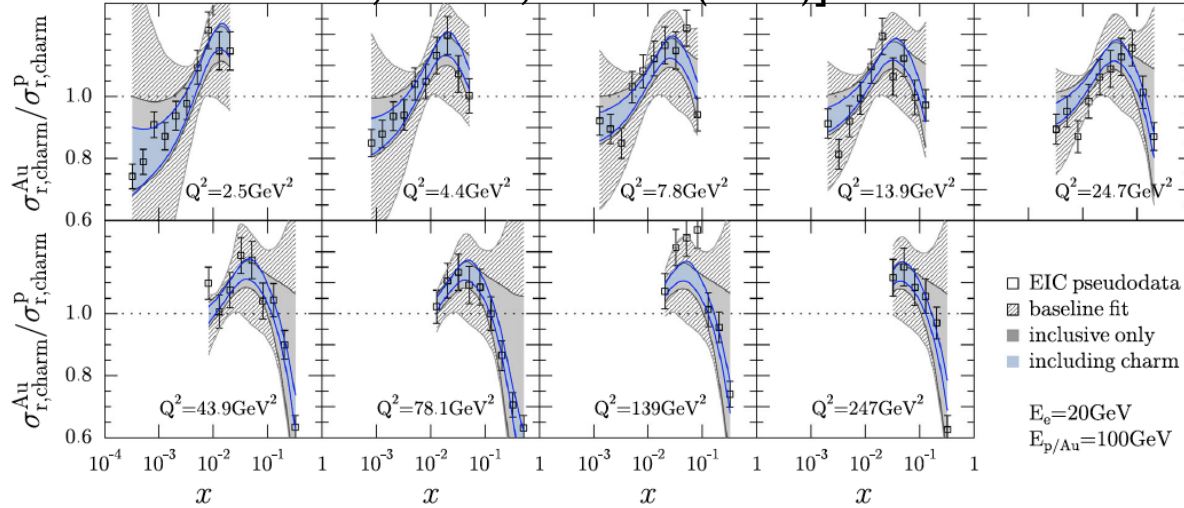
[F2(charm) = charm contribution to F2]

With sufficient lumi, high x charm can be tackled in ep at EIC
[impact on gluon density to be confirmed]

[E. Chudakov et al]

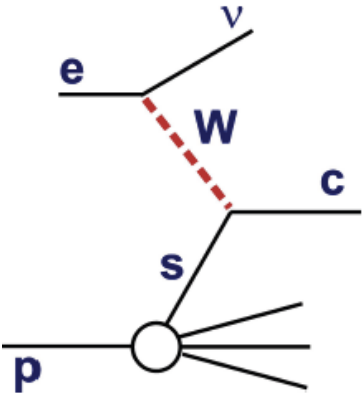
Charm and the Nuclear Gluon Density

[E. Aschenauer et al, PRD96, 114005 (2017)]

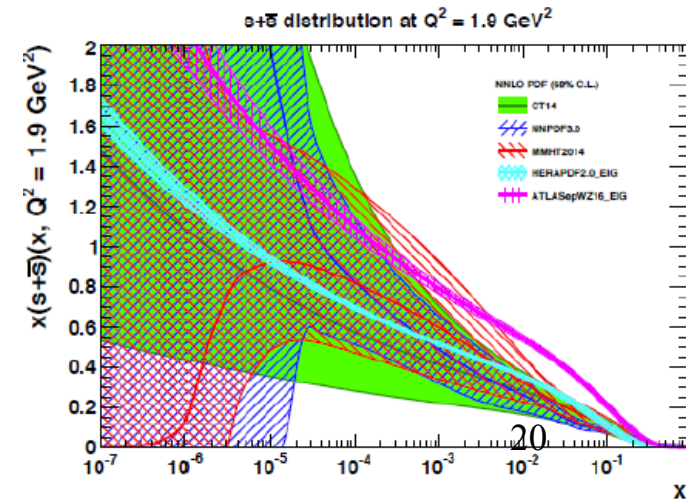


Ratio of charm cross section in eA / ep has a powerful impact on nuclear gluon density particularly at high x

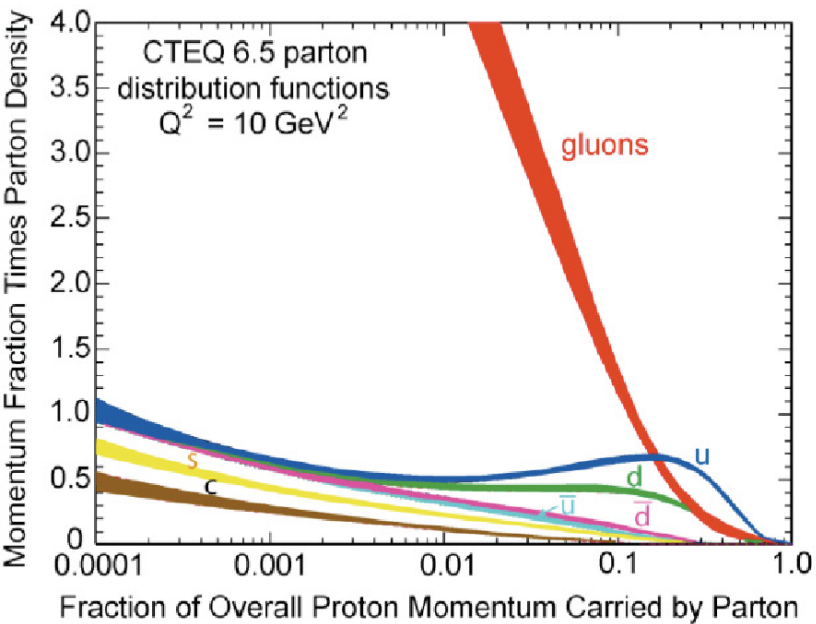
Charm in Charged Current



... tackles long-standing issue of strange density



Low x: the “Pathological” Gluon



New low x gluon-driven dynamics?

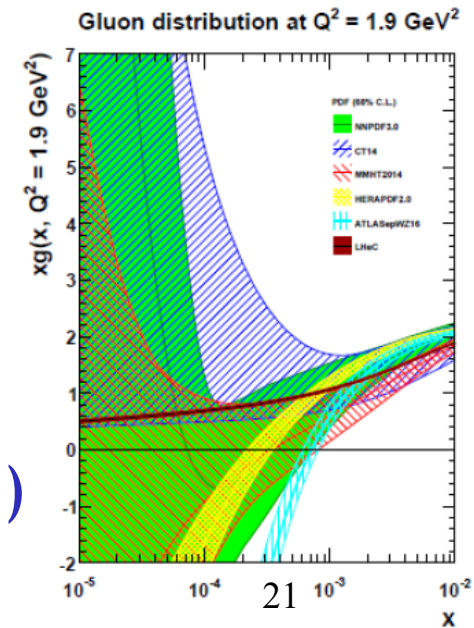
- Recombination ($gg \rightarrow g$) ?
- Resummation?
- Just N(N)LO DGLAP + HT?

→ towards new high density, small coupling, parton regime with non-linear parton evolution (e.g. CGC)?

→ HERA inconclusive

Constraints from LHC so far...

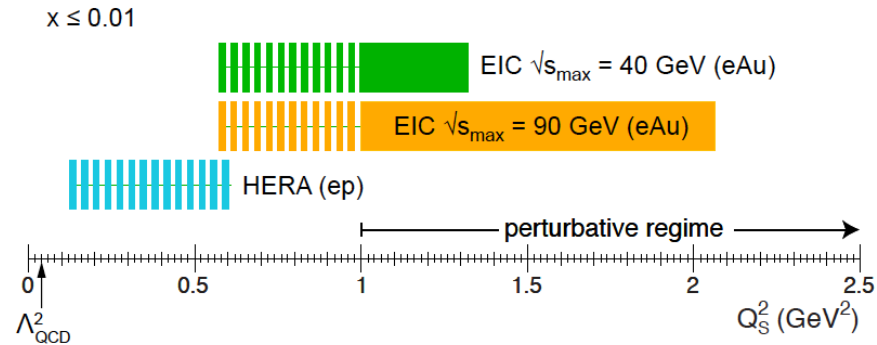
- Gluon density poorly known below $x \sim 10^{-3}$
- LHC has limited impact in standard PDF sets
 - more focused on high / medium x
 - Lack of good observables (maybe UPCs...)
- LHCb unique kinematics → increasing impact



Accessing High Density Low x Partons at EIC

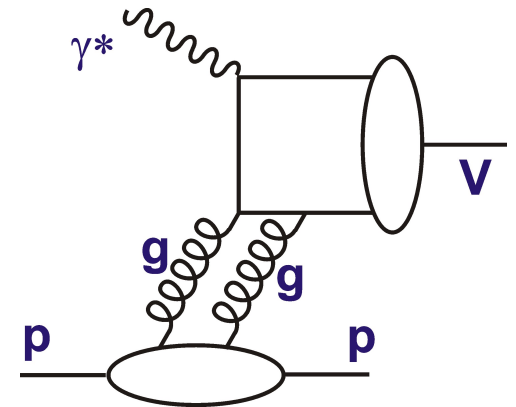
1) Use nuclear target

→ Overlap many sources;
enhance density $\sim A^{1/3} \sim 6$ for Au ...
[EIC may get to region where
saturation effects expected up to scales $Q_s^2 \sim 2 \text{ GeV}^2$]



2) Use diffractive observables

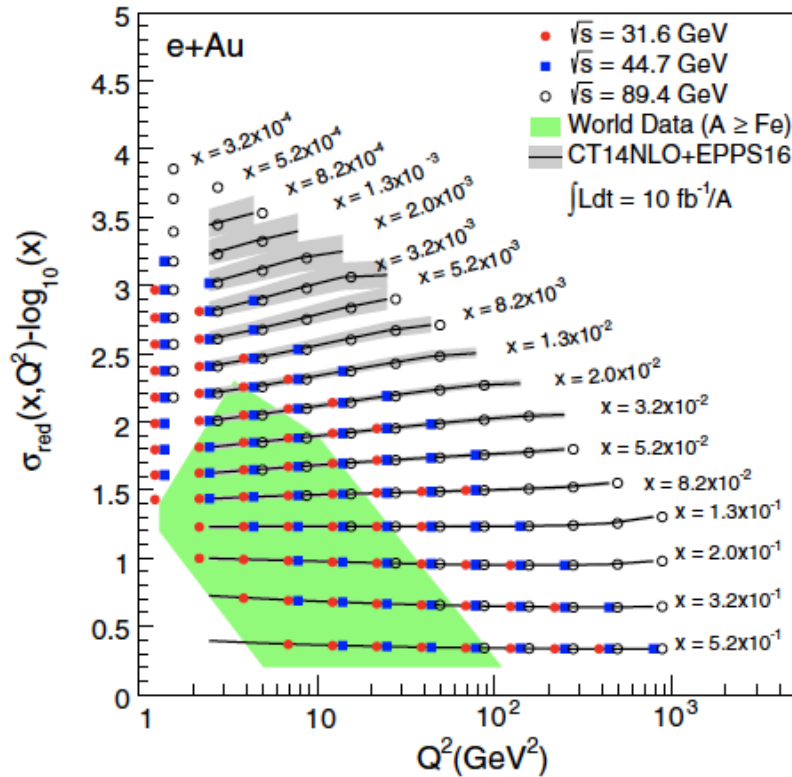
→ [Low-Nussinov] interpretation as 2 gluon exchange enhances sensitivity to low x gluon (at least for exclusives)



→ 4-momentum transfer squared (t) dependence
varies impact parameter and scans target transversely

Low x PDFs from eA at EIC

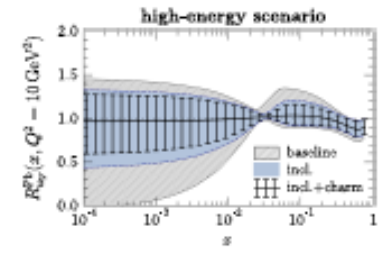
[E. Aschenauer et al, PRD96, 114005 (2017)]



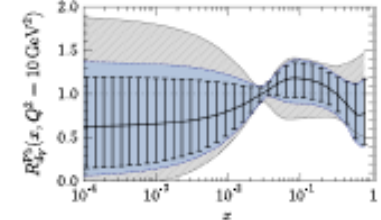
Coverage may extend to $x \sim 10^{-4}$ for $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$

EIC inclusive and charm pseudodata at various $\sqrt{s}$ included in EPPS16 nuclear PDF fitting framework

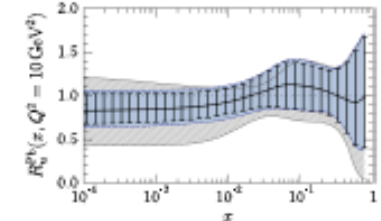
→ transformational impact on nuclear modification ratio



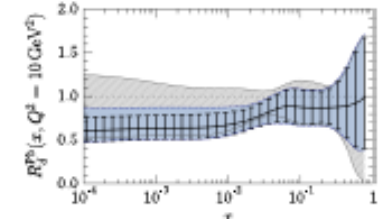
u_v



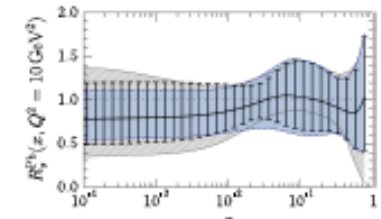
d_v



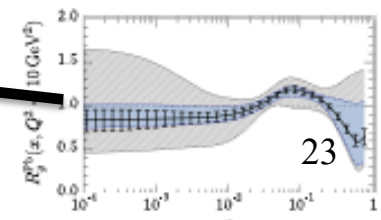
u



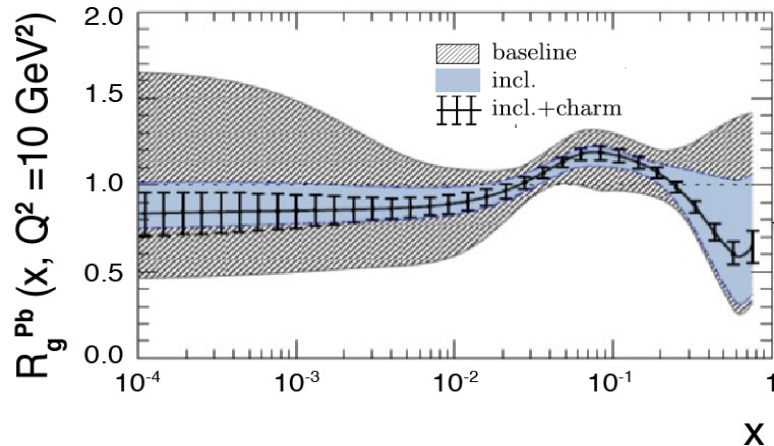
d



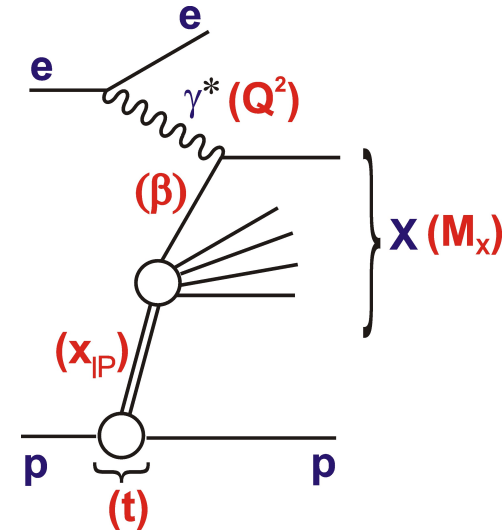
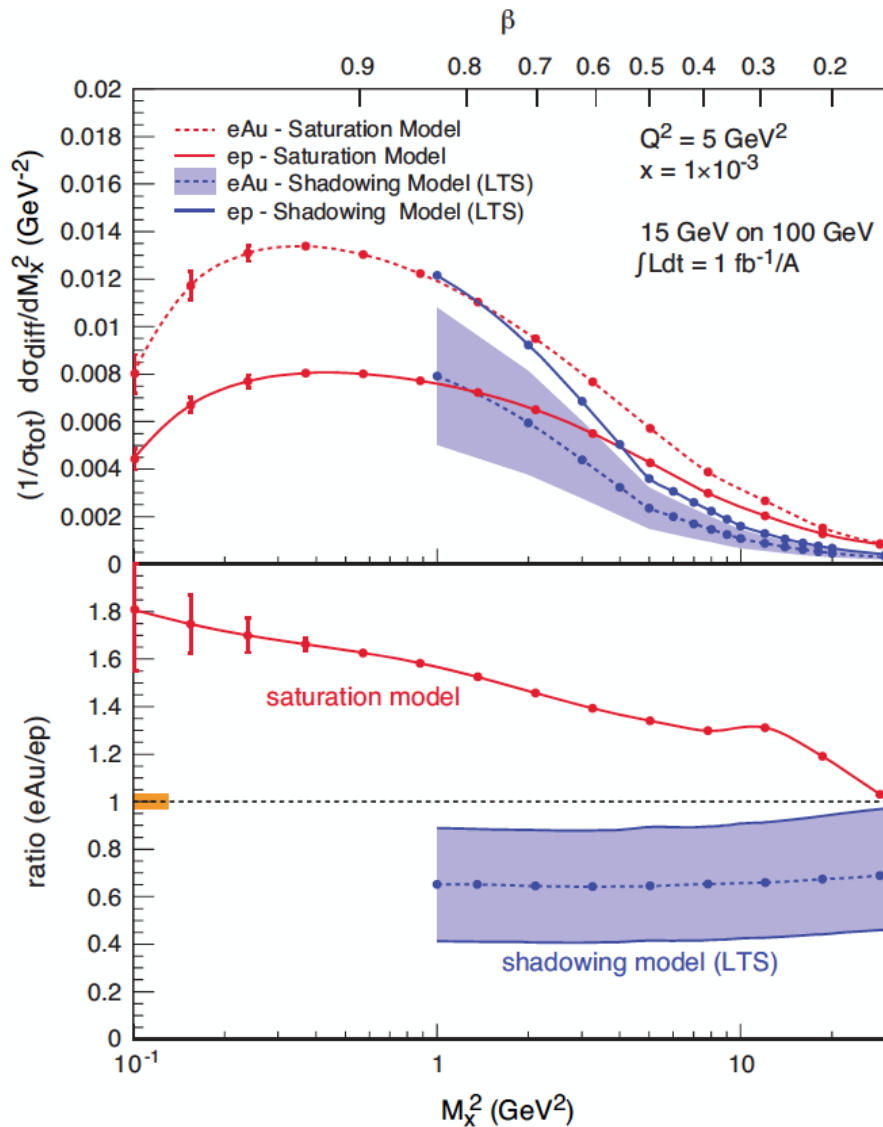
s



g



Low x Dynamics from Diffraction in early EIC data: one example



- Unfolding nuclear effects from new low x parton dynamics probably requires multiple observables ... eg diffractive to inclusive ratio in ep and eA ...

Summary

- Unpolarised collinear PDFs maybe not the most interesting way to characterise proton structure (see later talks), but highly relevant to high scale LHC physics
 - PDF uncertainties limit LHC searches for new heavy particles, dominate theory uncertainties in Higgs physics and limit precision measurements such as M_W
- A high lumi EIC can have a significant impact on LHC at large and intermediate x and in flavor decomposition, as well as on fundamental questions in nuclear / low x PDFs
 - First studies shown here - much more can be done
 - Lots of uncovered topics (diffraction, jets, multi-parton interactions, pion, kaon structure ...)