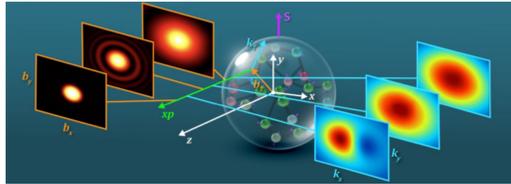


Main Goal

3D nucleon tomography

- **Beyond 1D Structure:** While standard parton distributions (PDFs) address the longitudinal momentum of partons, they do not expose details of their transverse motion (k_T) and spatial position (b_T). To understand the origin of nucleon spin and mass, such **3D maps** are needed.
- **Mapping the Phase Space:** The **Electron Ion Collider (EIC)** provides a complete **tomographic scan of the nucleon**, bridging two complementary views not directly connected by a Fourier Transform.

Impact Parameter (b_T): Spatial tomography accessed via exclusive processes.



Transverse Momentum (k_T): Momentum tomography accessed via semi-inclusive processes.

- **Unlocking Momentum Space:** Semi-inclusive measurements allow us to reconstruct the **right panel** scenarios, revealing the confined motion of quarks and their crucial link to **Orbital Angular Momentum**.

Method

The Golden Channel: Semi-Inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering (SIDIS)

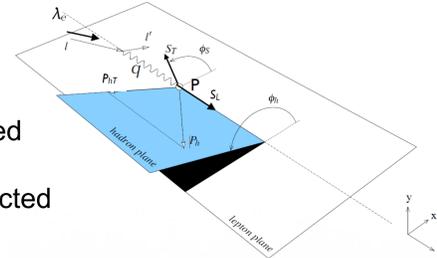
The Process:

$$e(k) + p(P) \rightarrow e'(k') + h(P_h) + X$$

Unlike inclusive Deep Inelastic Scattering (DIS), detecting a final-state hadron h connects the experimental observable P_{hT} to the intrinsic quark motion k_T .

Key Variables:

- x, Q^2 : Probe resolution and parton momentum fraction.
- z : Energy fraction carried by the detected hadron.
- P_{hT} : Transverse momentum of the detected hadron



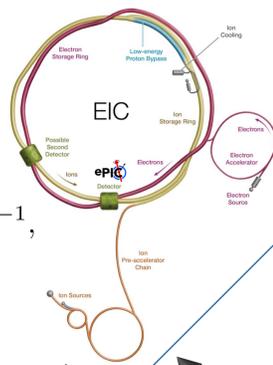
- **Access Strategy:** P_{hT} is the key scale to access **Transverse-Momentum dependent parton Distributions (TMDs)**.

The Facility: from RHIC to EIC

World's First: located at **Brookhaven National Lab (BNL)**, the **Electron Ion Collider (EIC)** transforms the **RHIC** complex into the only collider of **polarized electrons** and **polarized ions**, capable of exploring the sea quark frontier.

Extreme Luminosity: Reaching $\mathcal{L} \approx 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, it delivers the massive statistics required for the **multi-dimensional binning** (x, Q^2, z, P_{hT}) essential to TMD extraction.

Wide Reach: Variable CM energy ($\sqrt{s} \approx 20 - 140 \text{ GeV}$) and high beam polarization ($\sim 70\%$) provide **unique access to the nucleon's spin structure**.



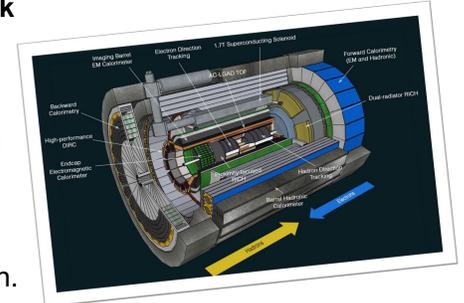
The Tool: ePIC detector

Full Acceptance: A **hermetic design** ensures detection of the scattered electron and the full hadronic final state.

Flavour Hunter: State-of-the-art PID (RICH + ToF) distinguishes π, K, p over a wide range, unlocking **Quark Flavour Separation**.

Precision Tracking:

High-resolution vertexing captures the delicate transverse momentum (P_{hT}) kicks essential for TMD extraction.



The ePIC detector

Mapping the Nucleon in 3D

Theoretical framework: At leading twist, **eight TMDs** describe the nucleon structure, encoding correlations between the quark k_T and the quark and nucleon spins.

The **"zoo"**: the distributions are classified according to the polarization state of the parent nucleon (rows: Unpolarized, Longitudinal, Transverse) and the quark (columns: U, L, T).

Nucleon Polarization	Quark polarization		
	Unpolarized (U)	Longitudinally Polarized (L)	Transversely Polarized (T)
U	$f_1 = \odot$		$h_1^+ = \uparrow - \downarrow$
L		$g_1 = \ominus - \ominus$	$h_1^L = \uparrow - \downarrow$
T	$f_{1T}^+ = \odot - \ominus$	$g_{1T} = \ominus - \ominus$	$h_1 = \uparrow - \downarrow$ $h_{1T}^+ = \uparrow - \downarrow$

EIC Potential: **High luminosity and wide kinematic coverage** allow the simultaneous extraction also of exotic time-reversal odd effects (f_{1T}^+, h_1^+) with **unprecedented precision**.

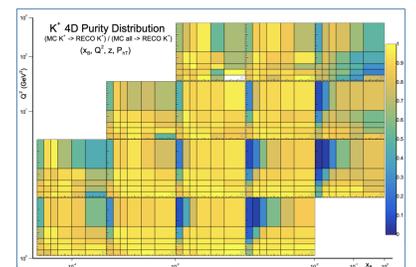


Flavour Tagging

Detector systems: **Full PID coverage** (0.5 - 50 GeV/c) is provided by **hpDIRC, pFRICH, dRICH** and **TOF**.

Performance

- **High Purity** (Fig.): Mandatory to suppress pion background and isolate the strange quark.
- **High Efficiency:** Values $> 90\%$ (not shown) ensure maximal statistics for the fit.



Impact on Physics: **High purity and efficiency** are mandatory for precise multi-dimensional binning, allowing to disentangle the flavour-dependent 3D nucleon structure.

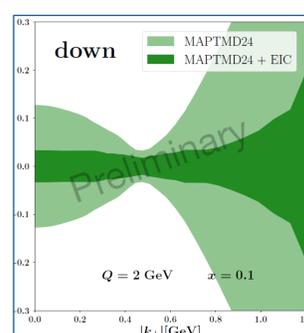
PID Performance

Towards Precision Tomography of Hadrons

Flavour-Dependent 3D Tomography

- **Physics Goal:** Investigating the non-perturbative QCD dynamics through the extraction of unpolarized TMDs. The objective is to determine the **flavour dependence of the k_T -distributions** of valence and sea quarks.
- **Nucleon Mapping:** The unpolarized TMD $f_1^q(x, k_T; Q)$ provides a **3D representation of the nucleon** in momentum space. Disentangling the k_T -widths for each quark species q is a crucial step towards a complete understanding of the internal nucleon structure.
- **Multi-flavour Baseline:** While current world data are limited by significant uncertainties, high-precision EIC data will enable the **first definitive, flavour-separated map of the k_T landscape** across a broad kinematic range.

Impact of ePIC projections on **unpolarized down-quark TMD** ($f_1^d(x, k_T; Q)$) as a representative case for the flavour-dependent analysis.



- **Light green band:** current uncertainty from the MAPTMD24 global fit
- **Dark green band:** projected precision achievable with the ePIC detector.

The Path to Precision

- **Impact quantification:** In order to quantify the ePIC sensitivity, the relative uncertainty on the TMD distribution is evaluated:

$$\frac{f_1(x, k_T; Q) - \langle f_1(x, k_T; Q) \rangle}{\langle f_1(x, k_T; Q) \rangle}$$

- **Experimental Requirements:** The dramatic reduction in the uncertainty bands is a direct consequence of ePIC's high-luminosity and advanced **Hadron Identification (PID)**. High purity in $\pi/K/p$ separation is mandatory to perform a clean flavour decomposition.
- **Outlook:** The EIC will enable the transition from a qualitative to a **high-precision quantitative era in 3D imaging**, providing the definitive test for flavour-dependent non-perturbative QCD effects.

