

Medium-induced flavor conversion and kaon spectra in electron-ion collisionsNing-Bo Chang,¹ Wei-Tian Deng,² and Xin-Nian Wang^{1,3}¹*Key Laboratory of Quark and Lepton Physics (MOE) and Institute of Particle Physics, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, China*²*School of Physics, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, China*³*Nuclear Science Division, Mailstop 70R0319, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94740, USA*

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Multiple scattering and induced parton splitting lead to a medium modification of the QCD evolution for jet fragmentation functions and final hadron spectra. Medium-induced parton splittings not only lead to energy loss of leading partons and suppression of leading hadron spectra, but also modify the flavor composition of a jet due to induced flavor conversion via gluon emission and quark pair production and annihilation. Through a numerical study of the medium-modified QCD evolution, leading K^- strange meson spectra are found to be particularly sensitive to the medium-induced flavor conversion in semi-inclusive deeply inelastic scatterings (SIDIS) off a large nucleus. The induced flavor conversion can lead to an increased number of gluons and sea quarks in a jet shower and, as a consequence, enhance the leading K^- spectrum to counter the effect of parton energy loss in SIDIS with large momentum fractions x_B , where the struck quarks are mostly valence quarks of the nucleus.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the study of quark gluon plasma (QGP) produced in relativistic heavy-ion collisions, jet quenching has been established as evidence of the formation of a strongly coupled QGP in experiments at both the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) and the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [1,2]. The phenomenon, as manifested in the suppression of jets and final hadron spectra at large transverse momenta, is a consequence of parton energy loss induced by multiple scatterings during the propagation of initial hard partons through the dense QGP medium [3–10]. A similar phenomenon is also predicted to happen in semi-inclusive deeply inelastic scatterings (SIDIS) off a large nucleus [10–12], in which multiple scatterings between the struck quark and the cold nuclear medium can lead to suppression of the final leading hadron (with a large momentum fraction z) spectra [13–16]. Phenomenological studies of experimental data on parton energy loss can yield important information on properties of the hot or cold nuclear medium [17].

Suppression of final large transverse momentum hadron spectra in heavy-ion collisions and leading hadron spectra in SIDIS can both be described by a medium modification of fragmentation functions (FFs) of a propagating parton. The modification is governed by a set of medium-modified QCD evolution equations that incorporate multiple parton scatterings and induced gluon bremsstrahlung through medium-modified parton splitting functions [11,18–20]. These medium-modified splitting functions lead to energy loss of the leading parton within a jet and suppression of hadrons with large fractional momenta in the final jet. They also give rise to an enhancement of soft or nonleading hadrons through hadronization of radiated gluons and partons from induced pair production. Together with flavor-conversion processes of leading partons [10,21,22], induced radiation and pair production can also change the hadron flavor composition of a modified jet. Inclusion of these flavor-conversion processes is critical for a precise description of jet

quenching effects on identified hadron spectra and extraction of medium properties in high-energy heavy-ion and electron-ion collisions.

In this article, we will study the effect of induced flavor conversion on final leading hadron spectra in SIDIS off a large nucleus within the framework of the high-twist approach to multiple parton scatterings and modified parton fragmentation functions. We will numerically solve a set of medium-modified Dokshitzer-Gribov-Lipatov-Altarelli-Parisi (mDGLAP) evolution equations for parton fragmentation functions that include flavor conversion through induced gluon emission and pair production. We examine in detail how identified hadron spectra are modified. For moderate and large values of the struck quark momentum fraction x (equals x_B in leading-order perturbative QCD), fragmenting partons in SIDIS are dominated by valence quarks (u and d) from the target nucleus. Since constituent quarks (s , \bar{u}) in K^- strange mesons can only come from pair production in the shower evolution of a u or d quark, their spectra are particularly sensitive to the medium-induced flavor conversion during the propagation of the struck valence quark in the nucleus. We will show that the medium-induced flavor conversion can enhance K^- spectra with large momentum fraction to counter the effect of parton energy loss in SIDIS with moderate and large values of x_B . Experimental observation of such an enhancement will be the first direct evidence of flavor conversion induced by jet-medium interaction.

This article is organized as follows. In Sec. II, we briefly review our framework for calculating medium modified fragmentation functions (mFFs) from medium-modified QCD evolution equations. In Sec. III, we present numerical solutions for medium modified fragmentation functions and in particular the enhancement of K^- spectra in some selected kinematic regions. We will also discuss theoretical errors from parametrizations of vacuum FFs and nuclear parton distribution functions (nPDFs). Finally a summary and discussions are given in Sec. IV.

II. MEDIUM-MODIFIED FRAGMENTATION FUNCTIONS

Within the generalized collinear factorization [23–25], one can calculate contributions to the differential cross section of SIDIS,

$$e^-(L) + A(p) \rightarrow e^-(L') + h(p_h) + X, \quad (1)$$

from the leading order (LO) (in α_s) high-twist processes in which a quark from the target nucleus is struck by the virtual photon $\gamma^*(q)$ with momentum $q = L - L' = (-Q^2/2q^-, q^-, \vec{0}_\perp)$ and virtuality Q^2 . In the infinite momentum frame, each nucleon inside the target nucleus carries a momentum $p = (p^+, 0, \vec{0}_\perp)$. The struck quark with an initial momentum fraction $x_B = Q^2/2p^+q^-$ then undergoes multiple scatterings with the remnant of the target nucleus before fragmenting into a final hadron with momentum $p_h = (0, z_h q^-, \vec{0}_\perp)$. The final differential cross section at LO can be expressed in terms of a collinear hard part of photon-quark scattering and a medium-modified fragmentation function (mFF) $\tilde{D}_q^h(z_h, Q^2)$ [10,26].

Following the approach for evolution of renormalized FFs in vacuum, we can also sum leading-logarithm and twist-four medium corrections and arrive at mDGLAP evolution equations for mFFs [10,18,27],

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{D}_q^h(z_h, Q^2)}{\partial \ln Q^2} &= \frac{\alpha_s(Q^2)}{2\pi} \int_{z_h}^1 \frac{dz}{z} \left[\tilde{\gamma}_{q \rightarrow qg}(z, Q^2) \tilde{D}_q^h\left(\frac{z_h}{z}, Q^2\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \tilde{\gamma}_{q \rightarrow gq}(z, Q^2) \tilde{D}_g^h\left(\frac{z_h}{z}, Q^2\right) \right], \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{D}_g^h(z_h, Q^2)}{\partial \ln Q^2} &= \frac{\alpha_s(Q^2)}{2\pi} \int_{z_h}^1 \frac{dz}{z} \left[\tilde{\gamma}_{g \rightarrow gg}(z, Q^2) \tilde{D}_g^h\left(\frac{z_h}{z}, Q^2\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{q=1}^{2n_f} \tilde{\gamma}_{g \rightarrow q\bar{q}}(z, Q^2) \tilde{D}_q^h\left(\frac{z_h}{z}, Q^2\right) \right], \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

which are similar to DGLAP equations for vacuum FFs. The differences here from vacuum DGLAP equations are the medium-modified splitting functions $\tilde{\gamma}_{a \rightarrow bc}$,

$$\tilde{\gamma}_{a \rightarrow bc}(z, Q^2) = \gamma_{a \rightarrow bc}(z) + \Delta\gamma_{a \rightarrow bc}(z, Q^2), \quad (4)$$

which contain both parton splittings in vacuum $\gamma_{a \rightarrow bc}(z)$ and medium-induced ones $\Delta\gamma_{a \rightarrow bc}(z, Q^2)$, whose detailed expressions can be found in Refs. [18,27]. Note that medium-induced splitting functions $\Delta\gamma_{a \rightarrow bc}$ depend on the jet transport parameter \hat{q} integrated over the path length of the quark propagation. For example,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\gamma_{q \rightarrow qg}(z, \ell_T^2) &= \frac{1}{\ell_T^2 + \mu_D^2} [C_A(1-z)(1+(1-z)^2)/z \\ &\quad + C_F z(1+(1-z)^2)] \\ &\quad \times \int dy^- \hat{q}(y^-) 4 \sin^2(x_L p^+ y^- / 2) \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

is the medium-induced quark splitting function, where ℓ_T is the relative transverse momentum of the final partons, $x_L = \ell_T^2/2p^+q^-z(1-z)$ is the fractional light-cone momentum carried by the hard parton from the target nucleus that induces the parton splitting, y^- is the light-cone coordinate

of the target nucleon involved in the secondary scattering, and μ_D represents the beam partons' average intrinsic transverse momentum inside a nucleon. The jet transport parameter \hat{q} here arises from the twist-four quark-gluon correlation function in a factorized form as assumed in Ref. [18]. In the next-to-leading order (NLO) calculation of transverse momentum broadening in SIDIS [24,25], one can derive the QCD evolution equation for \hat{q} . The energy and scale dependence of \hat{q} from such an evolution equation can be used together with the NLO results to provide a consistent prediction of the energy and scale dependence of the transverse momentum broadening of final hadrons in SIDIS. Within the LO high-twist approach, we will assume, however, a constant \hat{q} for the phenomenological study in this article. Medium-induced quark-to-gluon and gluon-to-quark splitting functions in Eqs. (2) and (3) couple quark and gluon fragmentation functions through mDGLAP equations. These are where the medium-induced flavor conversion occurs and will lead to a change in the flavor composition in mFFs of quark jets in SIDIS.

To solve mDGLAP evolution equations in Eqs. (2) and (3), we have to provide initial conditions of mFFs at a given initial scale Q_0 . These initial conditions are not calculable in perturbative QCD (pQCD) and have to be given by a model assumption. Instead of using vacuum FFs for the initial conditions [28], we proposed a *convoluted* model [20] in order to take into account of parton energy loss for partons with virtualities below Q_0^2 . The *convoluted* initial conditions are obtained from the convolution of vacuum FFs $D_a^h(z, Q^2)$ at an initial scale Q_0^2 and the quenching weight due to induced gluon radiation,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{D}_g^h(z, Q_0^2) &= \int_0^1 d\epsilon P_g(\epsilon, Q_0^2) \frac{1}{1-\epsilon} D_g^h\left(\frac{z}{1-\epsilon}, Q_0^2\right) \\ &\quad + \int_0^1 d\epsilon G^g(\epsilon, Q_0^2) \frac{1}{\epsilon} D_g^h\left(\frac{z}{\epsilon}, Q_0^2\right), \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{D}_q^h(z, Q_0^2) &= \int_0^1 d\epsilon P_q(\epsilon, Q_0^2) \frac{1}{1-\epsilon} D_q^h\left(\frac{z}{1-\epsilon}, Q_0^2\right) \\ &\quad + \int_0^1 d\epsilon G^q(\epsilon, Q_0^2) \frac{1}{\epsilon} D_g^h\left(\frac{z}{\epsilon}, Q_0^2\right), \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

where the quenching weight $P_a(\epsilon, Q_0^2)$ represents the probability of total fractional energy loss ϵ by the initial parton a due to induced gluon radiation and $G^a(\epsilon)$ represents the spectrum distribution of radiated gluons with fractional energy ϵ . The quenching weight $P_a(\epsilon, Q_0^2)$ is calculated from a Poisson convolution of the single gluon spectrum dN_g^a/dz at scale Q_0^2 ,

$$\begin{aligned} P_a(\epsilon, Q_0^2) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \prod_{i=1}^n \int_0^1 dz_i \frac{dN_g^a(Q_0^2)}{dz_i} \delta\left(\epsilon - \sum_{i=1}^n z_i\right) \\ &\quad \times \exp\left[-\int_0^1 dz \frac{dN_g^a(Q_0^2)}{dz}\right], \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

under the assumption that the number of independent gluon emissions satisfies the Poisson distribution. We use Monte Carlo simulations to calculate the quenching weight $P_a(\epsilon, Q_0^2)$. This method also enables us to record the energy fraction of each radiated gluon and then obtain the gluon energy

spectrum $G^a(\epsilon)$ from multiple induced emissions. With $G^a(\epsilon)$, we can include contributions from fragmentation of radiated gluons to the initial condition and also ensure the momentum conservation at the same time. Using such initial conditions for mDGLAP equations, we can describe the HERMES data [15] better than other models for initial conditions. Details can be found in Ref. [20].

III. MEDIUM-INDUCED FLAVOR CONVERSION IN SIDIS

Jet quenching in SIDIS is measured experimentally via the suppression of leading hadron spectra. The nuclear modification factor R_A^h for hadron spectra is defined in terms of a ratio of hadron yields per DIS event N^h/N^e for a nuclear target A to that for a deuterium target D [13–16],

$$R_A^h(\nu, Q^2, z) = \left[\frac{N^h(\nu, Q^2, z)}{N^e(\nu, Q^2)} \right]_A / \left[\frac{N^h(\nu, Q^2, z)}{N^e(\nu, Q^2)} \right]_D. \quad (9)$$

Hadron yields per DIS event N^h/N^e from LO pQCD can be related to nuclear modified FFs $\tilde{D}_q^h(z, Q^2)$ from mDGLAP evolution equations in Eqs. (2) and (3),

$$\left. \frac{N^h(\nu, Q^2, z)}{N^e(\nu, Q^2)} \right|_A = \left. \frac{\sum e_q^2 q(x_B, Q^2) \tilde{D}_q^h(z, Q^2)}{\sum e_q^2 q(x_B, Q^2)} \right|_A, \quad (10)$$

where $q(x, Q^2)$ is the quark distribution function inside the nucleus and e_q is the quark's charge. The mFFs $\tilde{D}_q^h(z, Q^2)$ are obtained from the numerical solution of mDGLAP equations for a given propagation path or interaction point of the photon-quark scattering inside the nucleus which is then averaged over the nucleus' volume,

$$\tilde{D}_q^h(z, Q^2) = \frac{1}{A} \int d^2b dy_0 \tilde{D}_q^h(z, y_0, b, Q^2) \rho_A(y_0, b), \quad (11)$$

where $\rho_A(y, b)$ is the Woods-Saxon nuclear density distribution which is normalized as $\int dy d^2b \rho_A(y, b) = A$. The jet transport parameter \hat{q} along the propagation path of the struck quark is assumed to be proportional to the nuclear density, $\hat{q}(y, b) = \hat{q}_0 \rho_A(y, b) / \rho_A(0, 0)$, where \hat{q}_0 is the value of \hat{q} at the center of the nucleus. With the *convoluted* initial conditions, we were able to describe the HERMES data on hadron suppression [15] well and obtained $\hat{q}_0 = 0.020 \pm 0.005 \text{ GeV}^2/\text{fm}$ [18–20] from a χ^2 fit. We will use the central value of \hat{q}_0 from this fit for all numerical calculations in this study.

In search for a clear signal of the medium-induced flavor conversion in the final hadron spectra, we choose the charged strange meson K^- since its constituent quarks (s and \bar{u}) are not the same as any of the struck valence quarks (u and d) of the target nucleus. In Fig. 1, we show vacuum FFs of different partons to K^- as a function of the momentum fraction z from two different parametrizations. The first parametrization is by Hirai, Kumano, and Nagai (HKN) [29], which was used in the past for the study of final hadron suppression due to parton energy loss in cold nuclei [18–20]. However, HKN parametrization of FFs is known to describe poorly the proton and kaon spectra in SIDIS off a proton target [16], mainly because of the approximate SU(3) flavor symmetry imposed on the parametrization of the kaons' FFs from the constituent quarks. As seen in Fig. 1(b), the

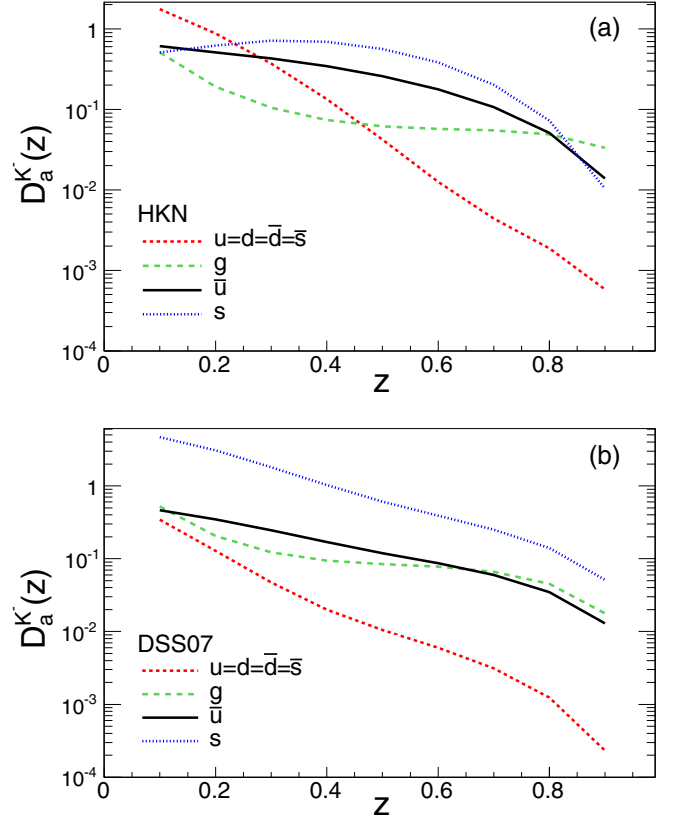


FIG. 1. (Color online) Parton fragmentation functions for K^- in vacuum at $Q^2 \approx 10 \text{ GeV}^2$ from (a) the HKN parametrization [29] and (b) DSS07 parametrization [30].

deFlorian-Sassot-Stratmann (DSS07) parametrization [30] do not have such flavor symmetry and can fit the K^+ spectra much better [16]. Neither of these two parametrizations can fit the K^- spectra from HERMES SIDIS data perfectly, with HKN overpredicting and DSS07 underpredicting the HERMES data at intermediate and small z . We will use both parametrizations for our study here and consider the difference in results as an overall theoretical uncertainty in addition to the errors in each parametrization.

As seen from Fig. 1, vacuum FFs of non-constituent quarks fall off exponentially at large z and are much smaller than that of gluon and constituent quarks, which are relatively flat. Because of the exponential fall-off of its vacuum FF, K^- production from an initial nonconstituent quark should be significantly suppressed at large z due to parton energy loss. On the other hand, contributions to the final K^- spectrum from gluons and constituent quarks that are produced via medium-induced flavor conversion become significant. They offset the suppression of K^- spectrum due to energy loss of an initial nonconstituent quark and can even lead to an enhancement of the final effective mFF for K^- at large z , as shown in Fig. 2, where we plot ratios of mFFs to FFs in vacuum for K^- from different initial partons. The enhancement of K^- spectra due to medium-induced flavor conversion is present in mFFs of initial nonconstituent quarks for both HKN and DSS07 parametrization of vacuum FFs.

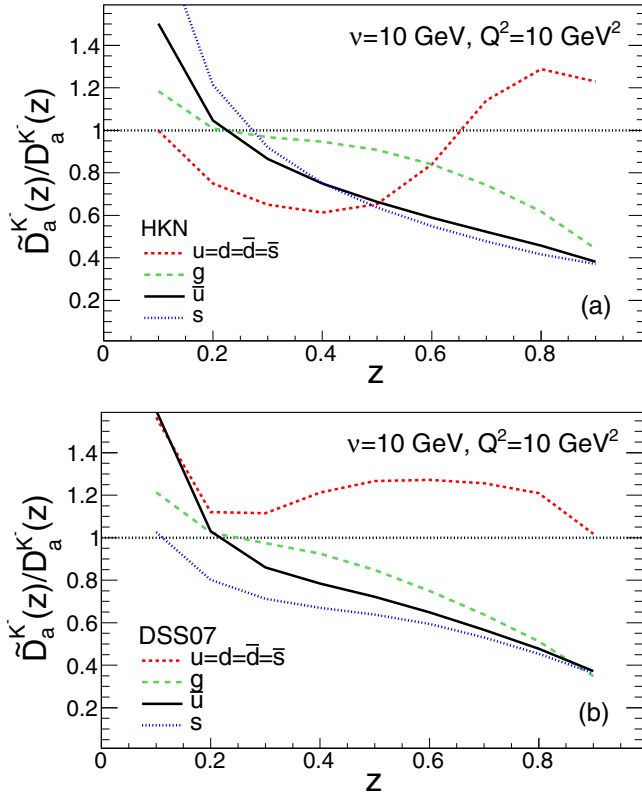


FIG. 2. (Color online) Ratios of mFFs to the vacuum ones for K^- from different partons with initial energy $\nu = 10$ GeV and $Q^2 = 10$ GeV² in SIDIS off a Pb target. (a) HKN and (b) DSS07 parametrizations of vacuum FFs are used in these calculations.

However, the enhancement is quantitatively different for these two parametrizations because of the difference in vacuum FFs for constituent quarks (\bar{u} and s). For HKN parametrization, the enhancement only appears at large z and mFFs at intermediate z are suppressed due to the dominance of the effect of parton energy loss of initial nonconstituent quarks. For DSS07 parametrization, the enhancement is present at both large and intermediate z because of the much large FF for strange quarks (s) and smaller slope of the exponential fall-off of vacuum FFs at intermediate z for nonconstituent quarks (see Fig. 1) which reduces the effect of parton energy loss.

Parton energy loss also leads to suppression of leading K^- production from an initial gluon or constituent quark jet. However, their contributions to the K^- spectrum are still much larger than that from medium-induced gluon and quark pairs due to the flat behavior of their vacuum FFs. The final effective mFFs for K^- from an initial gluon or constituent quark jet are therefore suppressed at both large and intermediate values of z , as seen in Fig. 2 for both parametrizations of vacuum FFs. At small z , all mFFs are enhanced by the medium-induced gluon emission and quark-pair production.

To investigate the sensitivity of charged kaon spectra to the medium-induced flavor conversion in SIDIS off a nucleus, we focus on SIDIS off a Pb nucleus at moderate and large x_B so that struck quarks are mostly valence quarks (u and d) from the nucleus. In this region of x_B , the quark distribution in a

TABLE I. Values of quark distributions inside a proton from the CTEQ6 parametrization [31] at $Q^2 = 10$ GeV², $x_B = 0.5$ and $Q^2 = 2$ GeV², $x_B = 0.1$, respectively.

$q(x_B, Q^2)$	\bar{s}, s	\bar{d}	\bar{u}	u	d
$x_B = 0.5$	0.0018	0.0029	0.0053	0.5331	0.1532
$x_B = 0.1$	0.4790	1.3961	0.9262	5.6736	3.7867

nucleon is indeed dominated by valence quarks according to the CTEQ6 parametrization [31], as shown in Table I. The small number of strange sea quarks (s) relative to valence quarks (u and d) at large x overcomes the large fragmentation function $D_s^{K^-}(z)$ relative to $D_{u,d}^{K^-}(z)$ (see Fig. 1) so that the final K^- spectrum at large z in large x_B SIDIS is still dominated by fragmentation of struck valence quarks (u and d) via pair production in the jet shower. Pair production in jet showers of struck valence quarks induced by jet-medium interaction can therefore lead to K^- enhancement in this kinematic region.

We should point out that the strange quark distribution at large values of x_B from CTEQ6 parametrization is shown to be significantly larger than the most recent extraction from HERMES experimental data on multiplicities of strange kaons in SIDIS [32]. Even though such change of strange quark distribution will not significantly influence our results on the nuclear modification of K^- spectra in this study, one should use future parametrizations that take this into account once it is available. We also for the moment neglect the effect of nuclear modification of parton distributions functions in a nucleus on hadron yields per DIS event and simply use vacuum parton distribution functions.

In Figs. 3 and 4, we show the nuclear modification factor for charged kaons as a function of momentum fraction z for different values of the initial quark energy $q^- = \nu$ at $x_B = 0.1$ for HKN and DSS07 parametrizations of vacuum FFs, respectively. The kinematics considered in these two figures are similar to that in the HERMES experiment [15]. The spectra of both kaons are suppressed due to parton energy loss in the nuclear medium. The suppression decreases and eventually gives way to an enhancement at small z due to the softening of mFFs from radiated gluons and induced pair production. However, the suppression of K^- is distinctly different from that of K^+ in part due to medium-induced flavor conversion. Quantitatively, the effect of medium-induced flavor conversion on the suppression factor for K^- depends on vacuum FFs that we use. With HKN parametrization, the K^- suppression at large z in Fig. 3 becomes flatter due to medium induced flavor conversion. For DSS07 parametrization, on the other hand, the suppression for K^- in Fig. 4 is reduced only slightly at intermediate z by the induced flavor conversion. This difference in suppression factors for K^+ and K^- is already present in the HERMES data [15,20] and is a strong indication of the onset of medium-induced flavor conversion. The effect is, however, not very significant at $x_B \leq 0.1$ because there are still finite fractions of initial quarks with the constituent flavor of K^- (see Table I) whose fragmentation dominates the K^- spectrum at large z in spite of their energy loss. Contributions

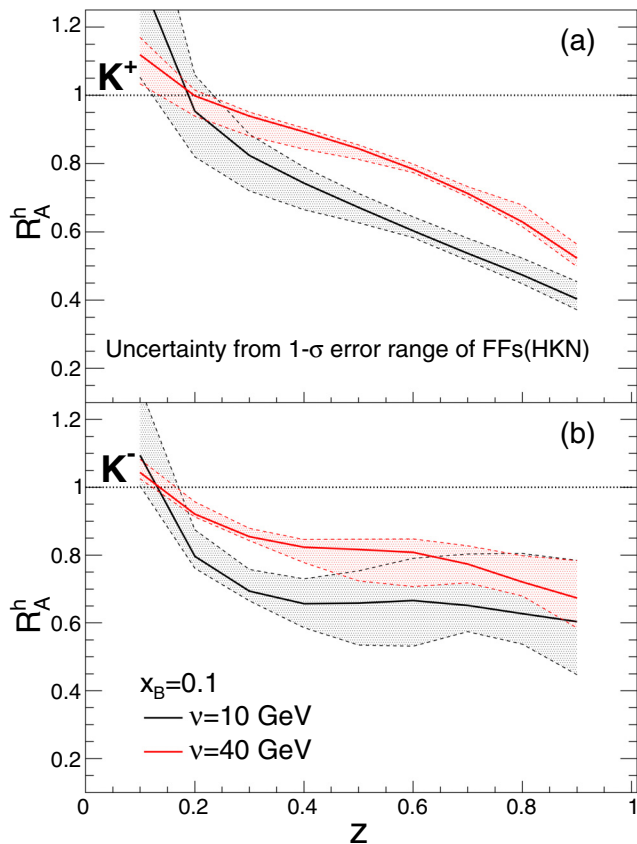


FIG. 3. (Color online) The nuclear modification factor for (a) K^+ and (b) K^- for different initial quark energy ν in SIDIS off a Pb target at $x_B = 0.1$ with HKN parametrization of vacuum FFs. Errors are from the HKN parametrization of vacuum FFs with 68% CL propagated through the mDGLAP evolution equations.

from the induced flavor conversion in nonconstituent initial quarks only offset partially the effect of energy loss of the initial constituent quarks and lead to a suppression factor for K^- that is flatter than K^+ .

In Figs. 3 and 4, we have included errors in the suppression factor for kaon spectra due to errors in the parametrization of vacuum FFs propagated through mDGLAP evolution equations for mFFs. In HKN parametrization [29], the Hessian method is used for the error analysis and errors for FFs from each parton flavor are considered independent of each other. Errors in the DSS07 [30,33] parametrization are analyzed using the method of Lagrange multipliers. With this method, errors for FFs of different parton flavors are correlated. This is why errors from DSS07 parametrization on 90% CL are much smaller than that from HKN parametrization on 68% CL.

In DIS events with larger values of x_B , initial struck quarks are completely dominated by valence quarks of the nucleus. One should expect to see enhancement of K^- due to medium-induced flavor conversion in mFFs as shown in Fig. 2. This is indeed confirmed in Figs. 5 and 6, where we show nuclear modification factors for kaons at $x_B = 0.5$ with HKN and DSS07 parametrizations of vacuum FFs, respectively. The suppression of K^+ is about the same as that at $x_B = 0.1$ due to

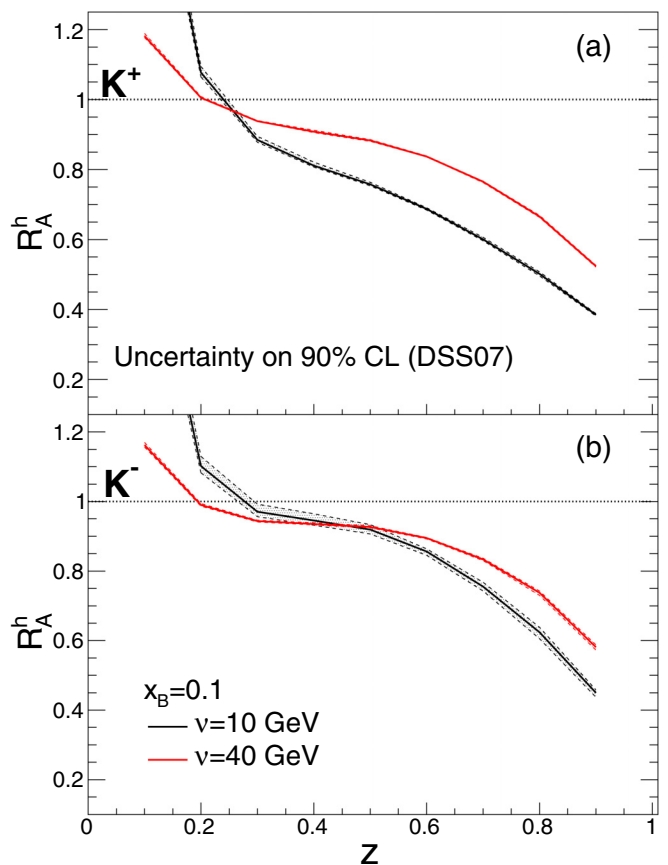
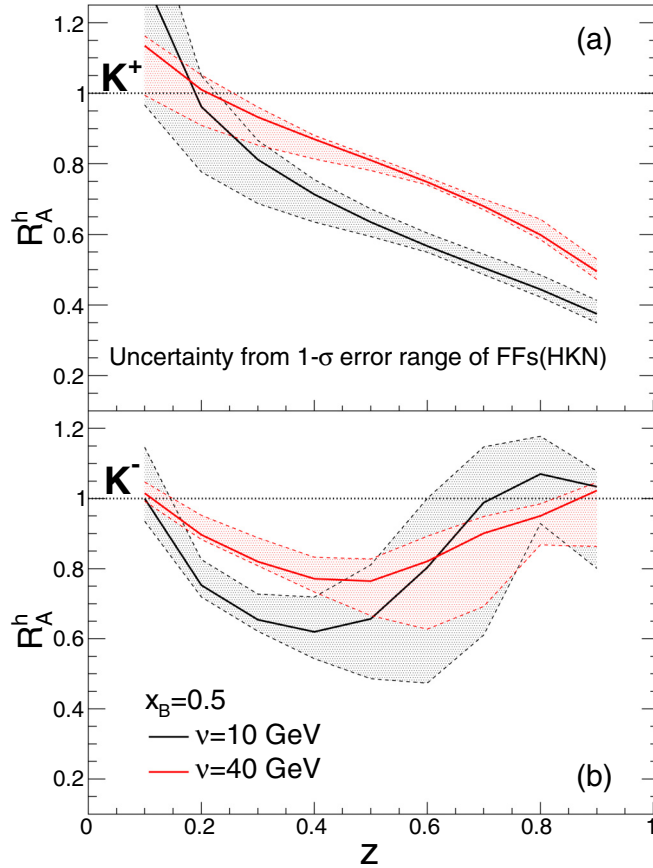


FIG. 4. (Color online) The nuclear modification factor for (a) K^+ and (b) K^- for different initial quark energy ν in SIDIS off a Pb target at $x_B = 0.1$ with DSS07 parametrization of vacuum FF's. Errors are from the DSS07 parametrization of vacuum FFs with 90% CL propagated through the mDGLAP evolution equations.

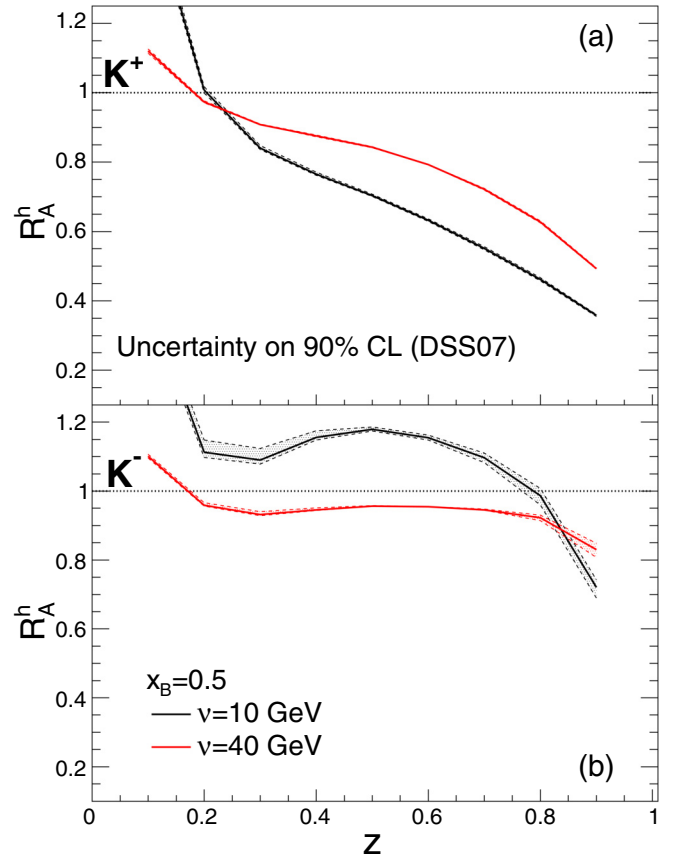
the weak dependence of medium modification on Q^2 [19,20]. The nuclear modification factor for K^- is, however, completely different and depends strongly on vacuum FFs. With HKN parametrization of vacuum FFs, the K^- spectrum shown in Fig. 5 is suppressed at intermediate values of z due to parton energy loss. But at large z the modification factor starts to increase and approaches or exceeds 1, due to contributions from gluons and constituent quarks via medium-induced flavor conversion. With DSS07 parametrization of vacuum FFs, medium-induced flavor conversion also significantly reduces the effect of parton energy loss and can even lead to enhancement of K^- at both intermediate and large values of z , as shown in Fig. 6. The effect of medium-induced flavor conversion on K^- spectra in both cases of vacuum FFs is stronger for smaller initial quark energy.

To further verify the effect of medium-induced flavor conversion on K^- spectra, one can turn off pair production ($g \rightarrow q + \bar{q}$) and flavor conversion ($q \rightarrow g + q$) processes induced by jet-medium interaction in mDGLAP equations [Eqs. (2) and (3)]. The enhancement of fragmentation functions to K^- from valence quarks in Fig. 2 and the rise of the nuclear modification factor for K^- at large z in Fig. 5


 FIG. 5. (Color online) The same as Fig. 3 except for $x_B = 0.5$.

or intermediate and large z in Fig. 6 indeed disappear. Since both parton energy loss and flavor conversion are proportional to jet-medium interaction, the behavior of the modification factor for K^- at intermediate and large z is sensitive to the jet transport parameter \hat{q} . Experimental studies of this phenomenon therefore provide another independent constraint on the jet transport parameter in the nuclear medium. The study can also be applied to \bar{K}^0 spectra. However, the effect in K_S^0 spectra will be reduced because it is a mixture of K^0 and \bar{K}^0 .

In Figs. 3–6, we have included errors from each of the parametrizations of vacuum FFs which are propagated through mDGLAP equations for mFFs. One, however, should take these errors with a grain of salt. As illustrated in Ref. [16], none of these two parametrizations can fit perfectly experimental data on K^- spectra in SIDIS, though DSS07 can fit K^+ spectra better. These two different parametrizations of vacuum FFs for K^- lead to quantitatively different nuclear modification factors for K^- . One should consider the difference as the largest theoretical uncertainty in our calculation of the nuclear modification factor which can only be reduced through better parametrization of vacuum FFs for K^- . Our theoretical study in this paper is thus only qualitative due to big differences between results using different parametrizations of vacuum fragmentation functions. However, the qualitative effect of


 FIG. 6. (Color online) The same as Fig. 4 except for $x_B = 0.5$.

medium-induced flavor conversion on K^- spectra at large z is unambiguous.

Additional errors from the parton distribution functions should also be included in future analyses. One should also consider nuclear modification of parton distributions inside a nucleus. At intermediate and large x_B , the EMC effect [36] on nuclear modification of parton distributions should in principle depend on the parton's flavor [37]. Therefore, it cannot be completely canceled out in the hadron yield per DIS event as defined in Eq. (10). Unfortunately, flavor dependence of the EMC effect, especially for sea quarks and gluons, is not known. The difference in the EMC effect for sea quarks, valence quarks, and gluons in existing parametrizations of nuclear parton distributions (nPDFs) such as ESP09 [34] and DSSZ [35] are quite arbitrary and are only loosely constrained by the momentum sum rule. For the K^- enhancement due to medium-induced flavor conversion in the large x_B region we are interested in, dominant contributions come from the flavor conversion in the medium-modified fragmentation of struck valence quarks (u and d). Since the flavor conversion in mDGLAP evolution equations of FFs is approximately independent of the flavor of the initial valence quark, the EMC effect in the nPDF will mostly cancel in the hadron yield per DIS event in Eq. (10). Shown in Figs. 7 and 8, are nuclear modification factors for K^- calculated with HKN and DSS07 parametrizations of vacuum FFs, respectively,

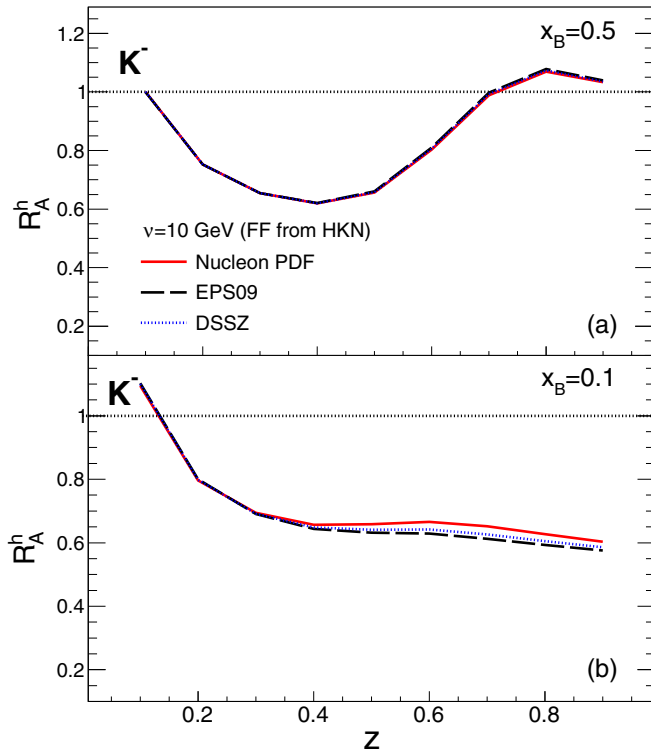


FIG. 7. (Color online) The nuclear modification factor for K^- for an initial quark energy $\nu = 10$ GeV in SIDIS off a Pb target at (a) $x_B = 0.5$ and (b) $x_B = 0.1$ with HKN parametrization of vacuum FFs and nucleon PDFs (solid), EPS09 (dashed) [34] and DSSZ (dotted) [35] parametrization of nPDFs.

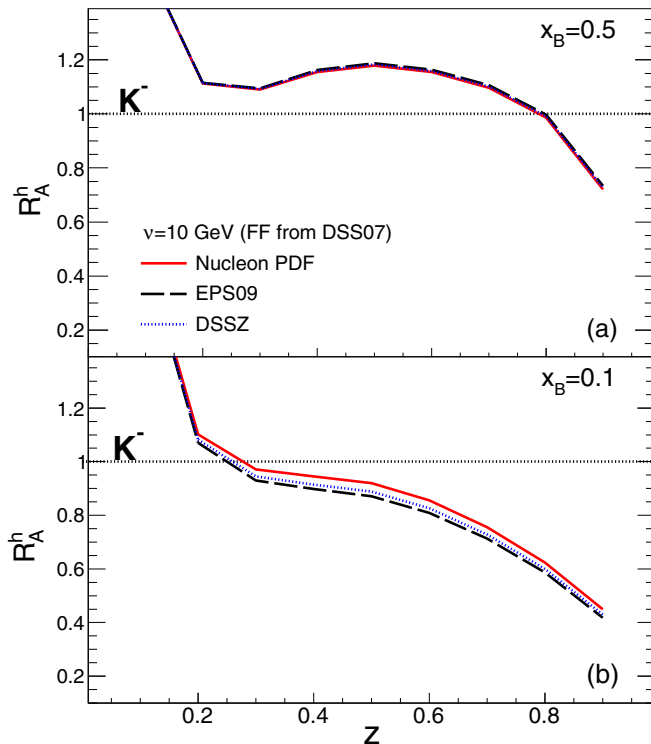


FIG. 8. (Color online) The same as Fig. 7 except with DSS07 parametrization of vacuum FFs.

using the nucleon PDF with proper isospin of the nucleus (solid), EPS09 (dashed) and DSSZ (dotted) parametrizations of nPDFs. The change to the nuclear modification factor for leading K^- spectra in DIS at $x_B = 0.5$ (upper panels) due to the EMC effect is less than 1%. At smaller $x_B = 0.1$, contributions from sea quarks become sizable, for those whose mFFs due to medium-induced flavor conversion and parton energy loss are somewhat different from that of valence quarks. The nuclear effect in nPDFs on the hadron yield per DIS event do not cancel completely. It reduces nuclear modification factor for K^- by about 5% as shown in Figs. 7(b) and 8(b).

IV. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

In conclusion, we have carried out a numerical study of the mDGLAP evolution of mFFs within a high-twist approach to parton propagation in medium. We discover that the nuclear modification factor for K^- in SIDIS at large x_B is very sensitive to the medium-induced flavor conversion. Instead of increased suppression like other hadrons (pions and K^+) due to parton energy loss of leading quarks, the nuclear modification factor for K^- is shown to rise and can exceed 1 at intermediate and/or large values of z due to the proliferation of constituent quarks (s and \bar{u}) and gluons from the medium-induced flavor conversion to counter the effect of parton energy loss. This novel behavior is also found to be sensitive to the value of the jet transport parameter. Therefore, experimental measurements of such a phenomenon in a future electron-ion collider (EIC) can provide another independent probe of properties of nuclear medium at high energies. It can also help us to understand the flavor hierarchy of jet quenching phenomena in high-energy heavy-ion collisions [38–40]. According to our calculations presented in this article, effects of both parton energy loss on pions and K^+ and the medium-induced flavor conversion on K^- spectra are most pronounced in SIDIS with small initial quark energy $\nu \sim 10$ GeV for a large nucleus target. This is also the lowest quark energy where the picture of quark propagation is still valid and one can approximately neglect effect of interaction between produced hadrons and nucleons inside the target. A major numerical uncertainty in our quantitative estimate of the effect of medium-induced flavor conversion on the final K^- spectrum at intermediate and/or large z is the parametrization of vacuum FFs for K^- . Such uncertainty can also be reduced by future experimental measurements at EIC in the large x_B regions.

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