

Reconstruction methods in NC

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1. Impact of barrel neutron and K_L using Jacquet-Blondel (JB) method

- Argument of Hcal in barrel region

2. Comparison of reconstruction methods

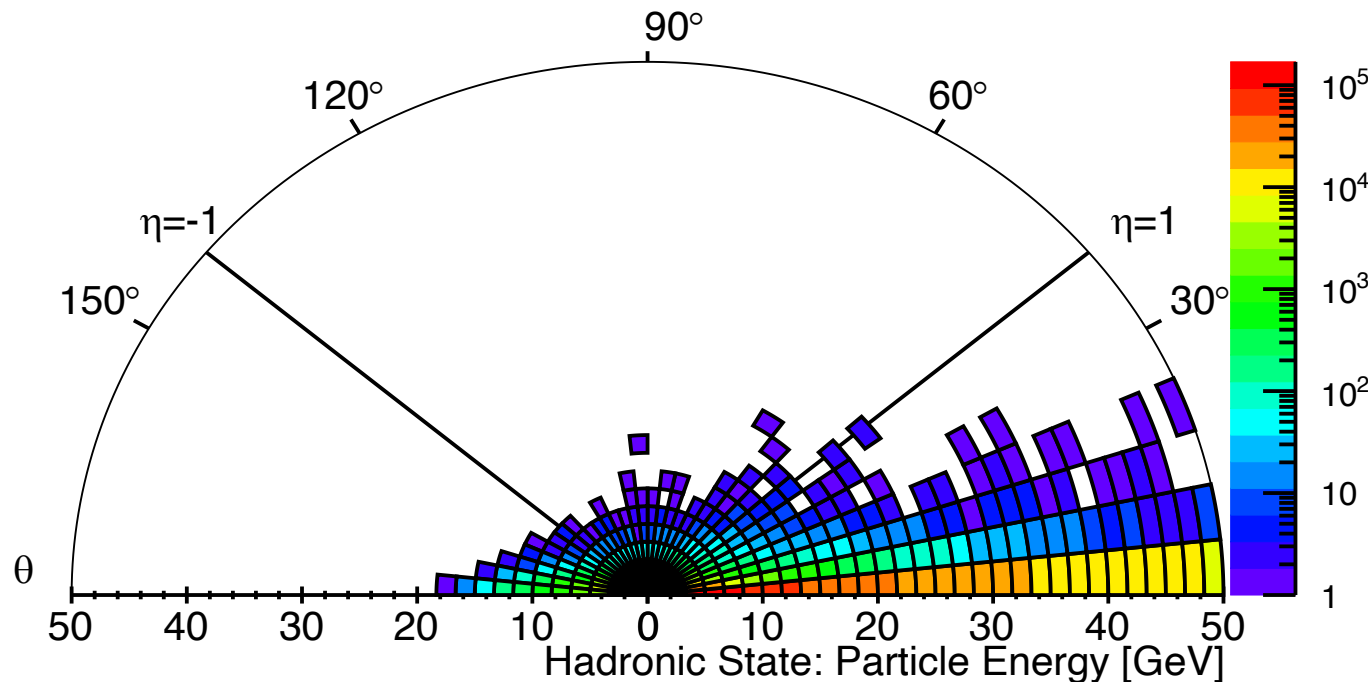
Inclusive WG meeting

Final state particles hit map for JB

Data sample: NC from Pythia, ep 18×275 GeV, $Q^2 > 2 \text{ GeV}^2$

Jacquet-Blondel method: $y^{rec} = \frac{\sum_h (E_h - p_{z,h})}{2E_e}$

final hadronic state: charged hadron + γ + n + K_L + e (except the scattered electron)



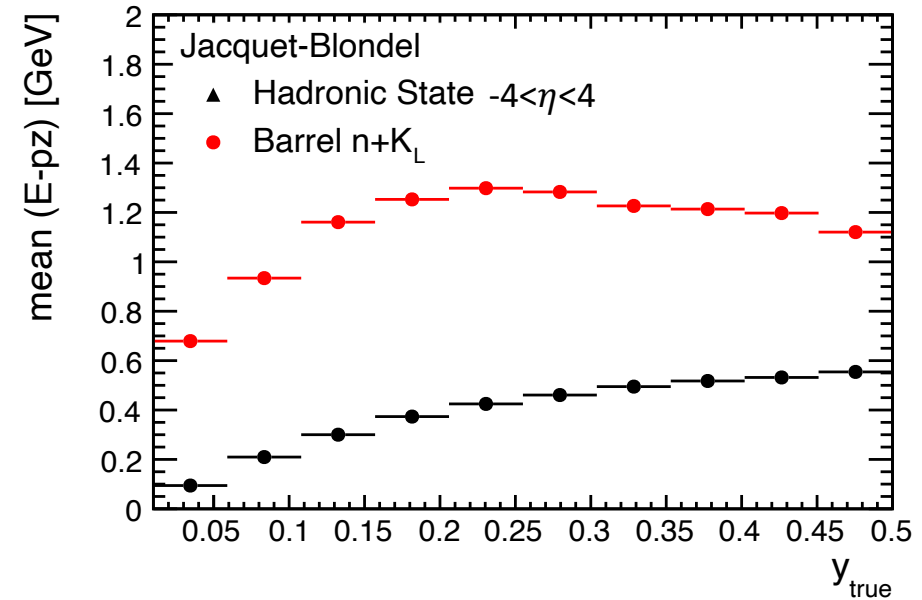
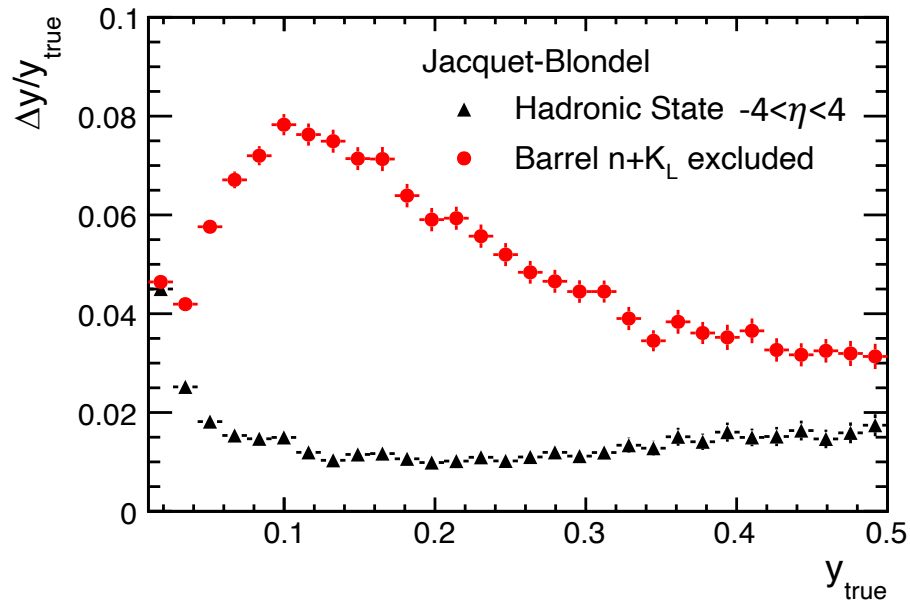
Neutrons and K_L relative cross section

$$\frac{\text{middle rapidity } n + K_L}{tol} < 1\%$$

y resolution (unsmearred)

$$y_{JB} = \frac{\sum(E - p_z)}{2E_e} \quad \text{Using final hadronic state in } -4 < \eta < 4$$

$$\text{mean } |(y_{rec} - y_{true})| / y_{true}$$

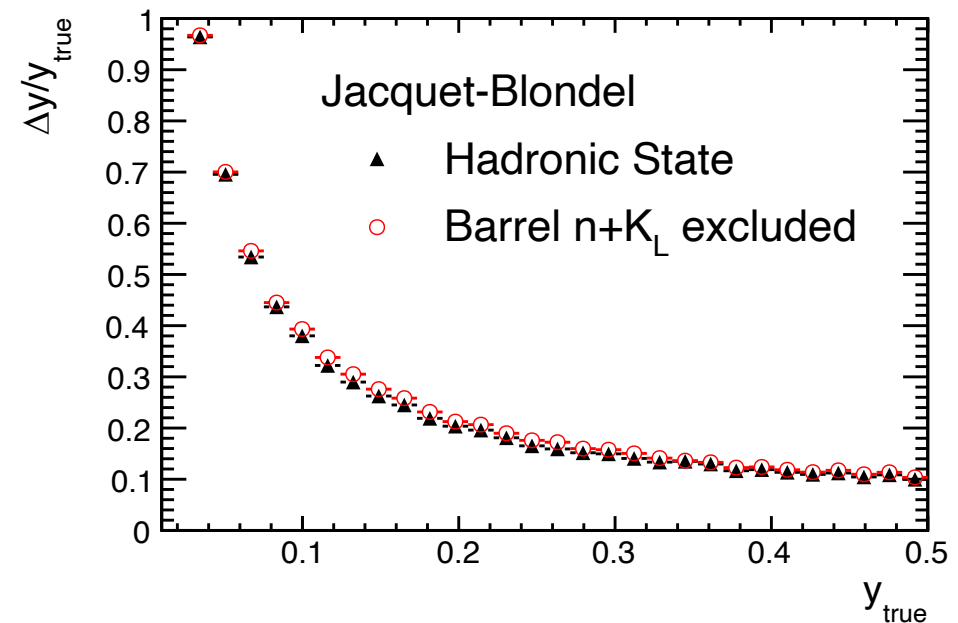
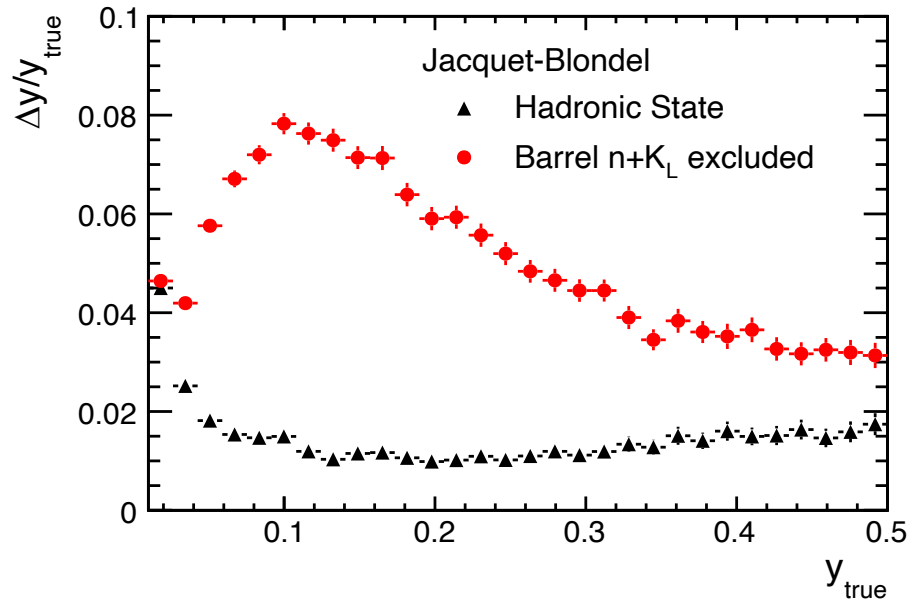


- Without detector smearing, the contribution of barrel neutron and K_L is not negligible: cross section of barrel n + K_L is < 1%, however the contribution to y resolution is up to 7%
- E-pz is large for barrel n + K_L, it makes significant difference when reconstructing y without smearing

y resolution (smeared, using HCal)

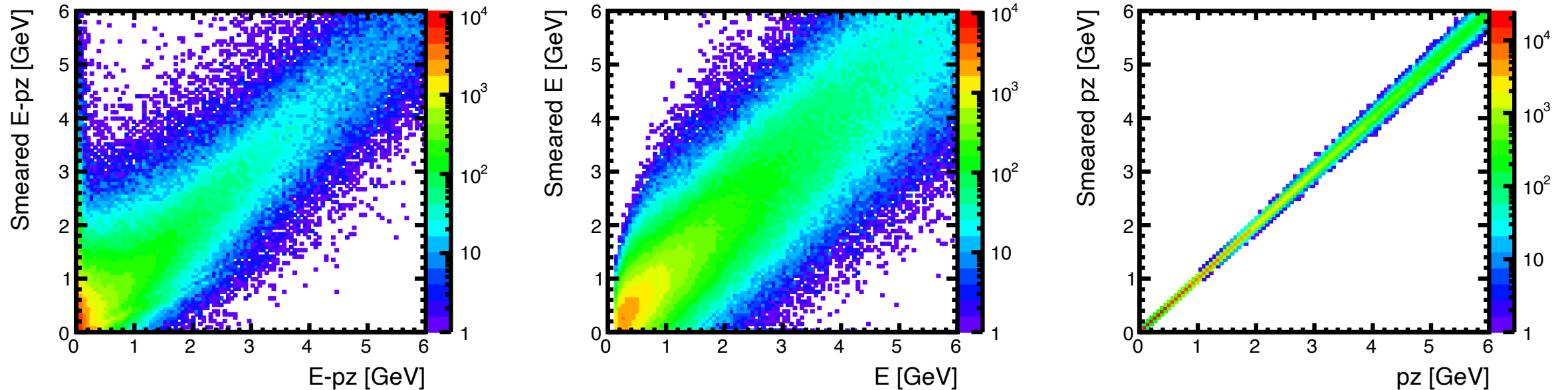
$$y_{JB} = \frac{\sum(E - p_z)}{2E_e} \quad \text{Using final hadronic state in } -4 < \eta < 4$$

$$y_{JB} = \frac{\sum(E - p_z)}{2E_e} \quad \text{Using final hadronic state after smearing}$$



- Whether barrel neutron and K_L included or not, the resolution is not very good due to bad resolution of Hcal
- Energy of the n+K_L obtained from Hcal: smearing effect can be found in the backup
- Energy of charged hadrons: choose to obtain from Hcal or reconstruct by mass (PID) and momentum (tracking)

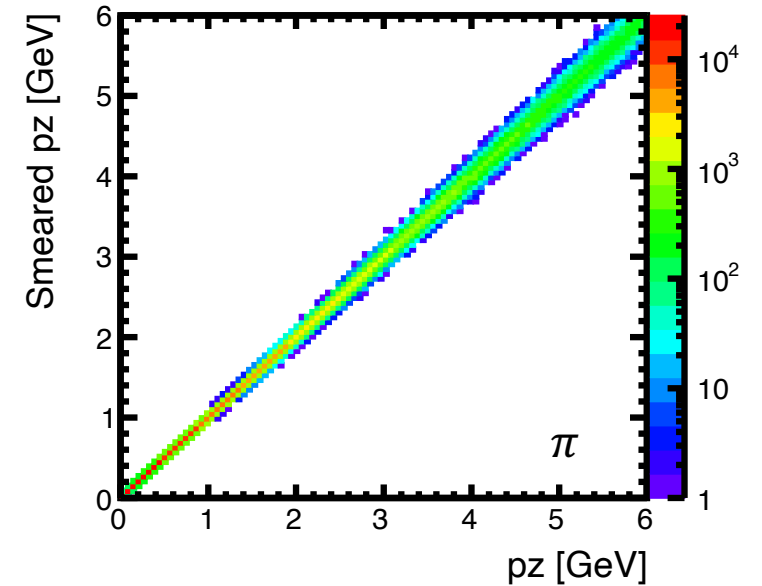
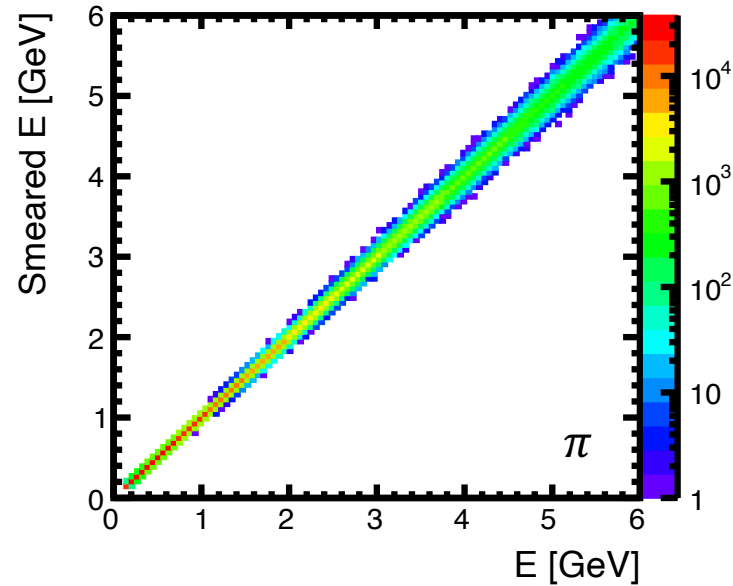
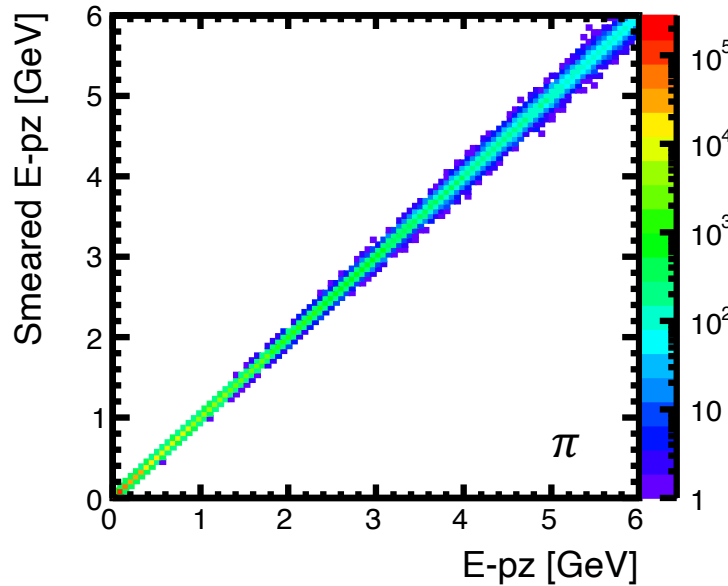
How does EICsmear work for π by HCal



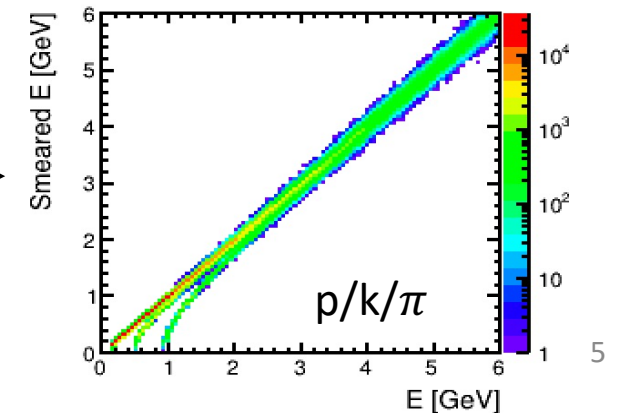
- The energy of charged hadron obtained from Hcal, momentum obtained from tracking
- Large smearing effect induced by Hcal in terms of the energy

$$\text{Barrel Hcal } \eta = -1 - 1: \sigma_E \sim \sqrt{\text{pow}(0.07 * E, 2) + \text{pow}(0.85, 2) * E}$$

How does EICsmear work for hadron by tracking



- Using mass and momentum of the charged hadrons to reconstruct the energy instead of obtaining energy from Hcal
- Mass is used as charged particle's PDG mass:
 - Condition (1) perfect PID applied: proton, kaon, pion identified (above 3 plots)
 - Condition (2) using pion mass for proton, kaon and pion



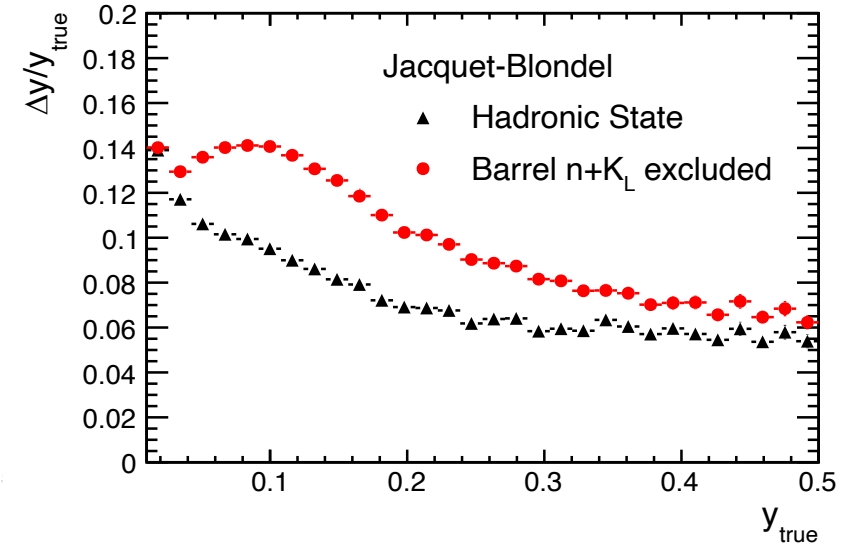
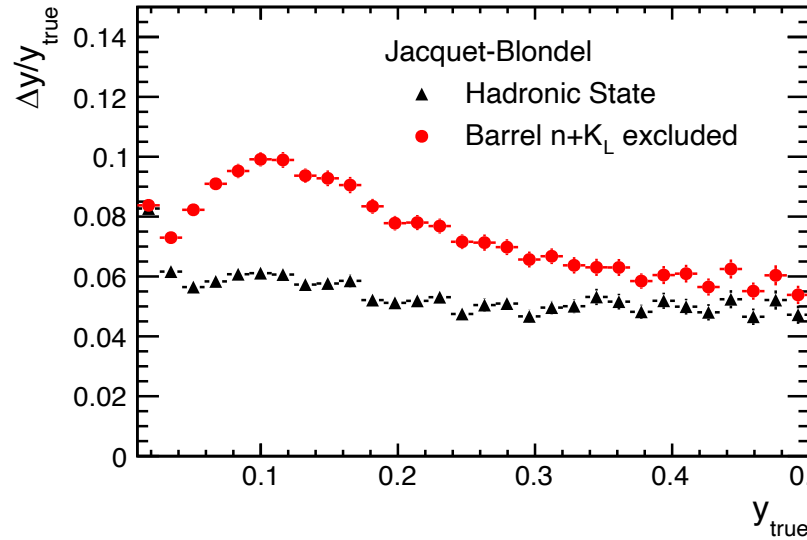
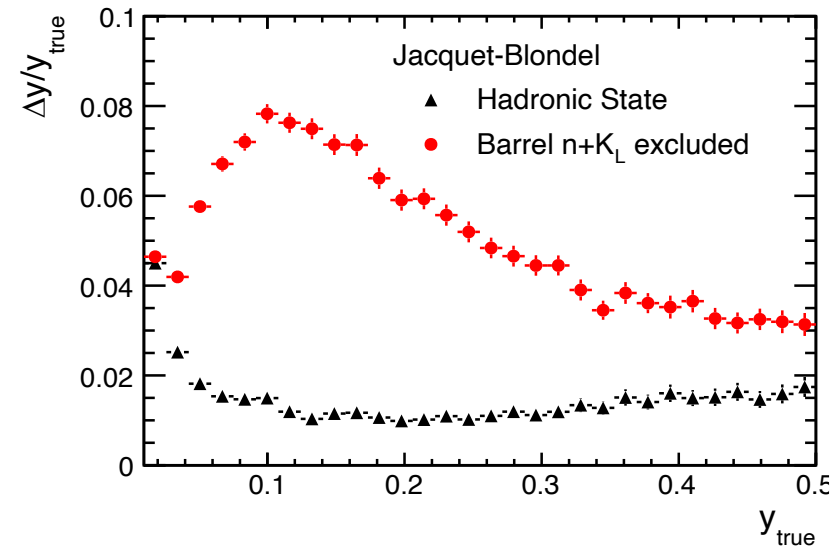
y resolution (smeared, by tracking)

$$y_{JB} = \frac{\sum(E - p_z)}{2E_e}$$

Using final hadronic state in $-4 < \eta < 4$

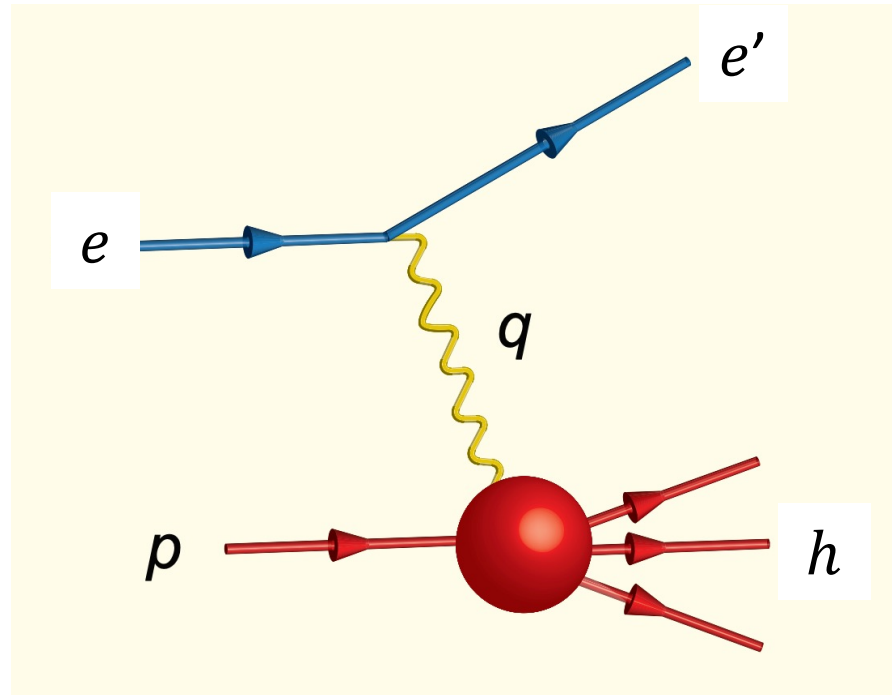
Using final hadronic state after smearing with condition (1)

Using final hadronic state after smearing with condition (2)



- Difference between w/o barrel n+K_L change from $\leq 0.07 \rightarrow \leq 0.04$ after smearing
 - energy of charged hadron is obtained from tracking
 - charged hadrons' PID affects the resolution at low y
- A barrel Hcal will improve y resolution of maximum at a level of 0.04 (if unfolding applied, there will be some corrections)

Method comparison



Electron method:

$$y^{rec} = 1 - \frac{E'_e}{E_e} \cos^2 \left(\frac{\theta'}{2} \right)$$

Jacquet-Blondel method:

$$y^{rec} = \frac{\sum_h (E_h - p_{z,h})}{2E_e}$$

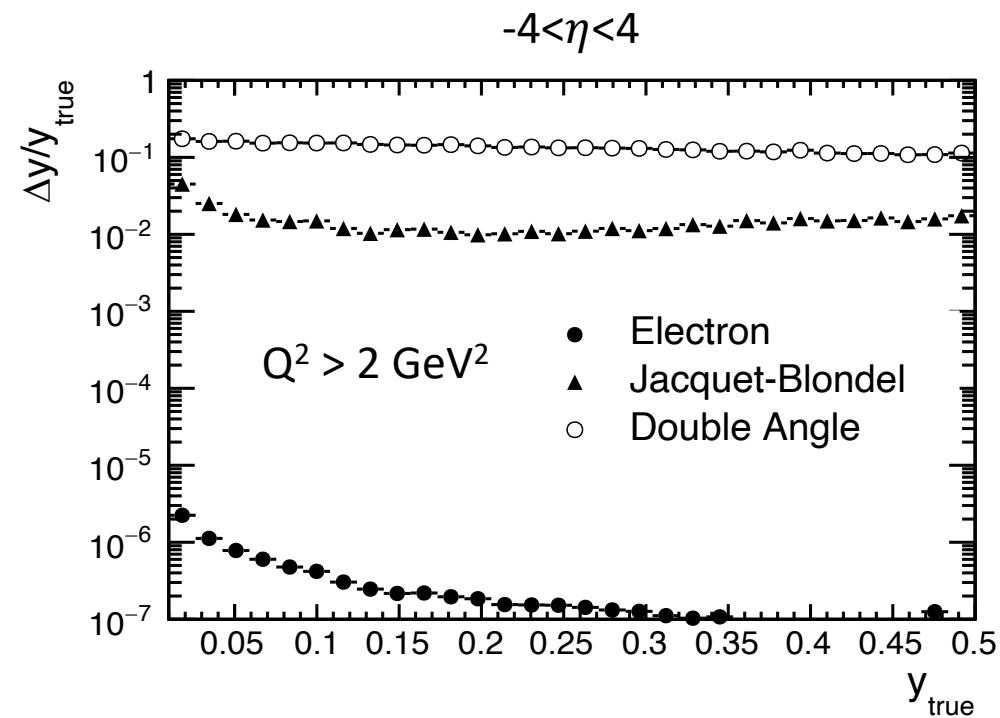
Double Angle method: (JHEP01 (2010) 109)

$$y^{rec} = \frac{\tan\left(\frac{\theta_h}{2}\right)}{\tan\left(\frac{\theta_{e'}}{2}\right) + \tan\left(\frac{\theta_h}{2}\right)}$$

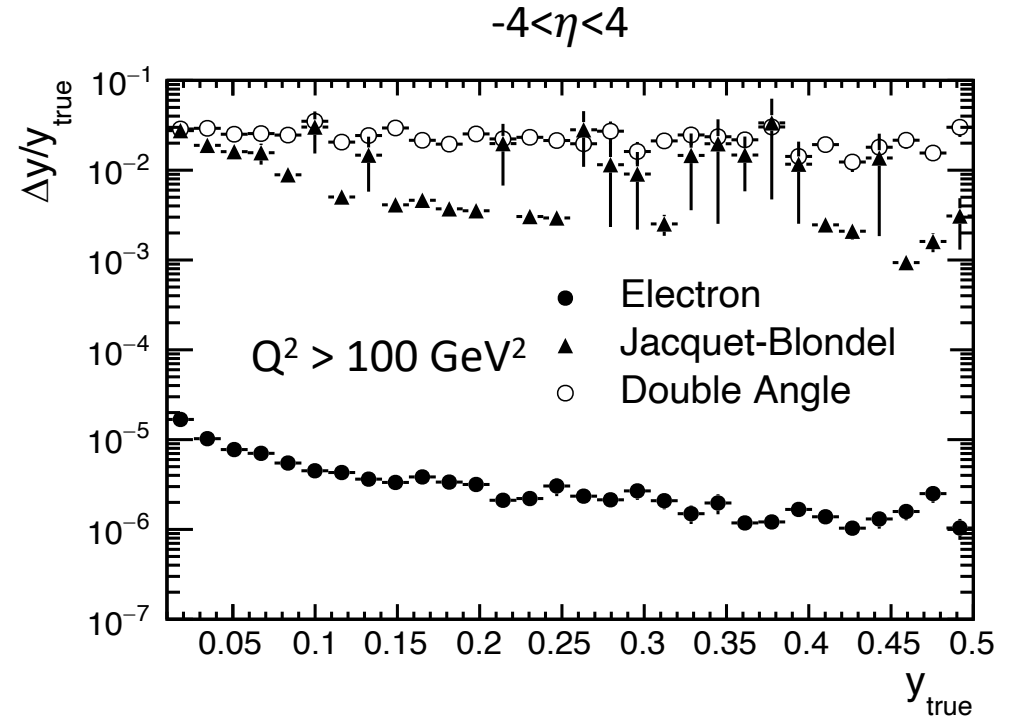
$$\cos(\theta_h) = \frac{\sum_h p_{x,h} + \sum_h p_{y,h} - \sum_h (E_h - p_{z,h})}{\sum_h p_{x,h} + \sum_h p_{y,h} + \sum_h (E_h - p_{z,h})}$$

θ_h is the hadronic scattering angles

Method comparison at true level



True level, without smearing, low Q^2

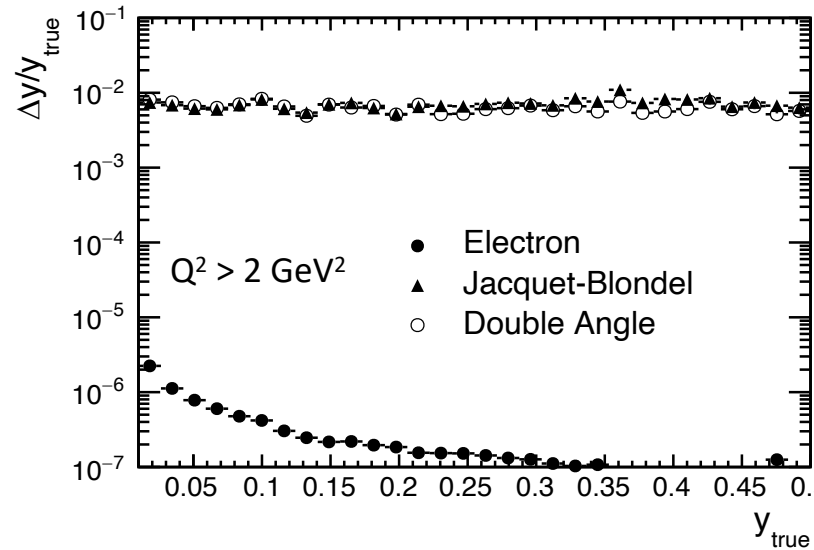


True level, without smearing, high Q^2

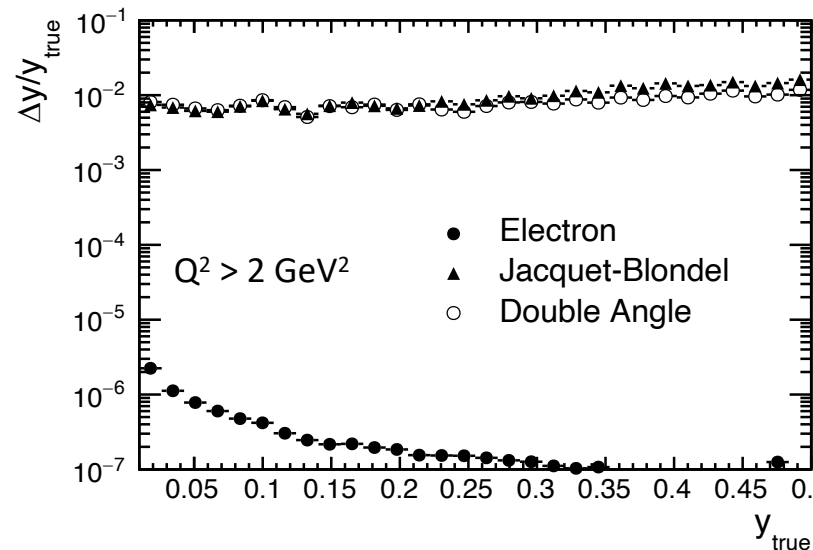
- Double Angle method: off at low Q^2 ; requires high precision tracking at very forward when Q^2 is low

Check η cut at true level

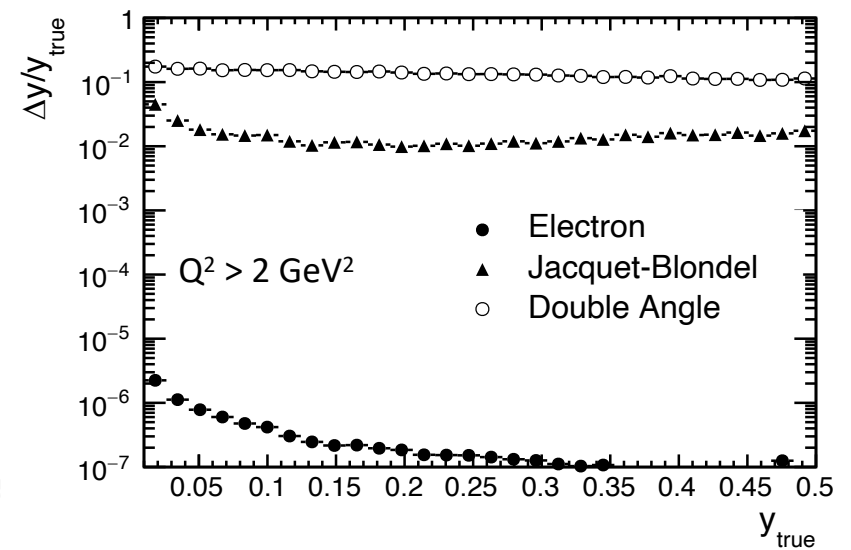
No cut



$-4 < \eta$



$-4 < \eta < 4$



No cut:

Electron method: the scattered electron without any cut

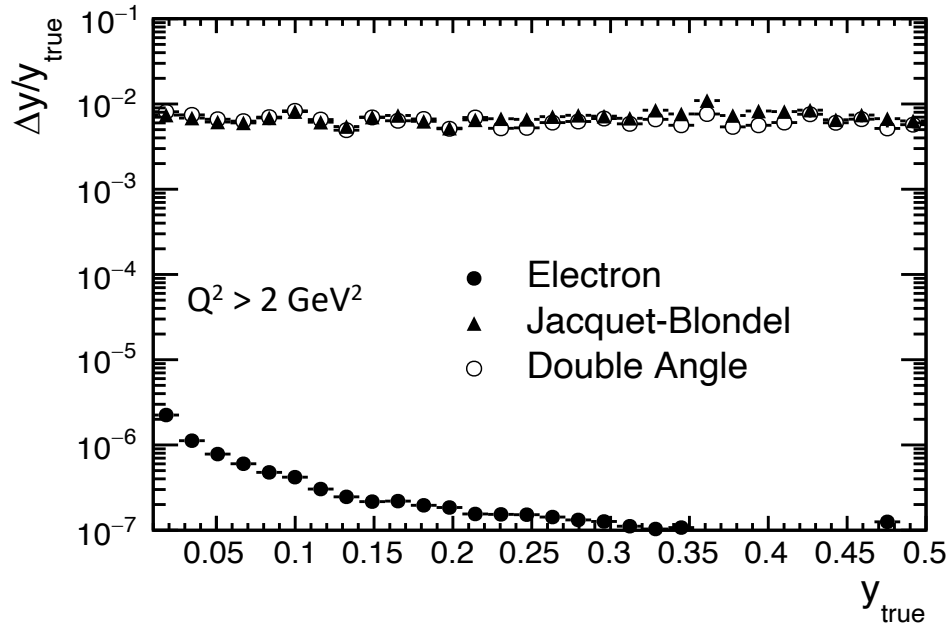
Jacquet Blondel and Double Angle method: charged hadron + γ + n + K_L + e (except the scattered electron) without any cut

Double Angle method is very sensitive to hadronic state which belongs to very forward region:

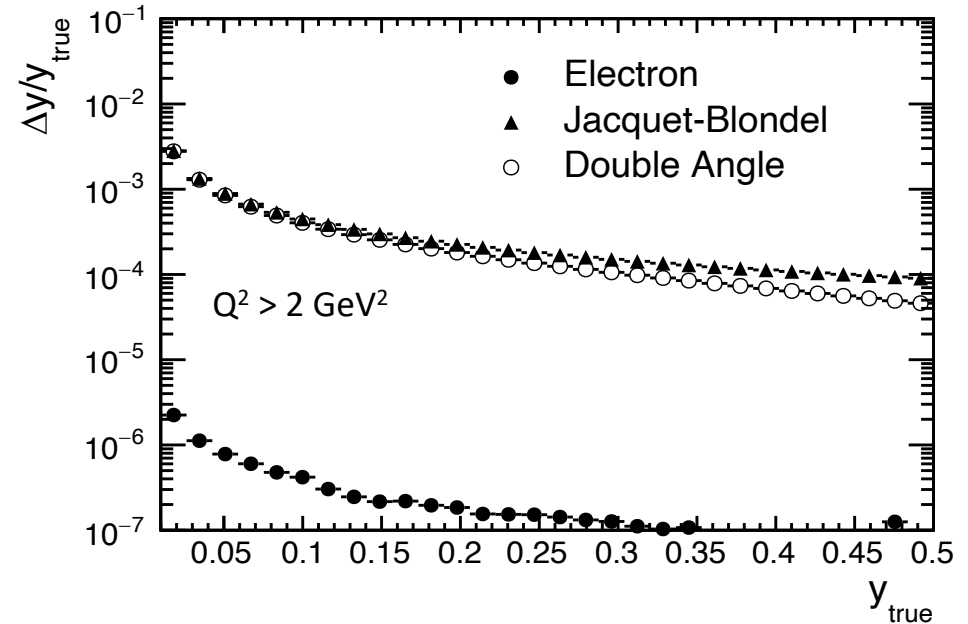
Difference is around a factor of 20 w/o forward particle with $\eta > 4$

Check PID at true level

No cut



Perfect detector



No cut:

Electron method: the scattered electron without any cut

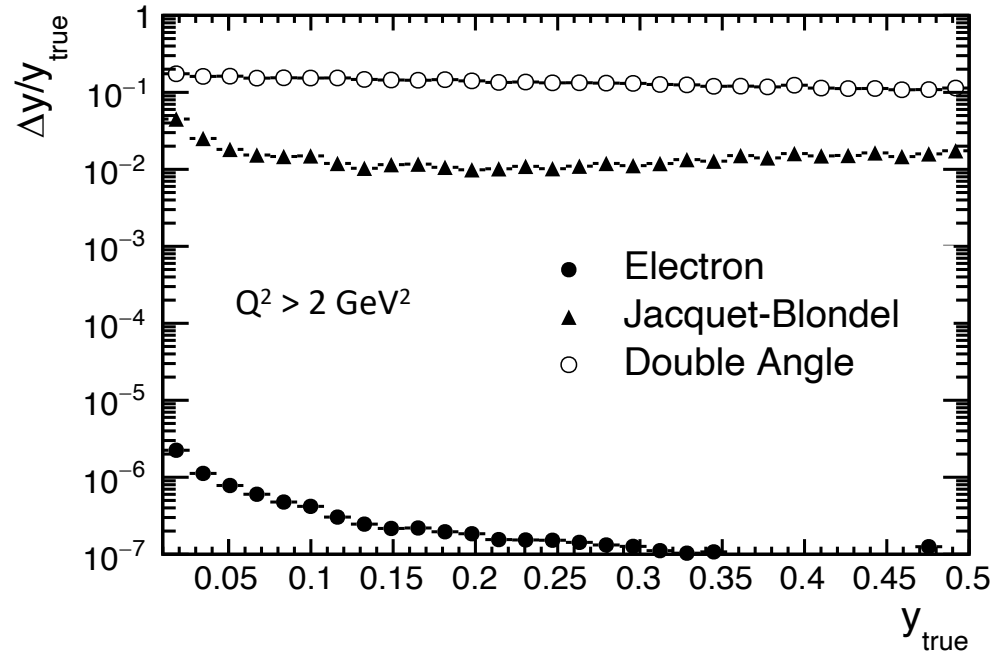
Jacquet Blondel and Double Angle method: charged hadron + γ + n + K_L + e (except the scattered electron) without any cut

Perfect detector:

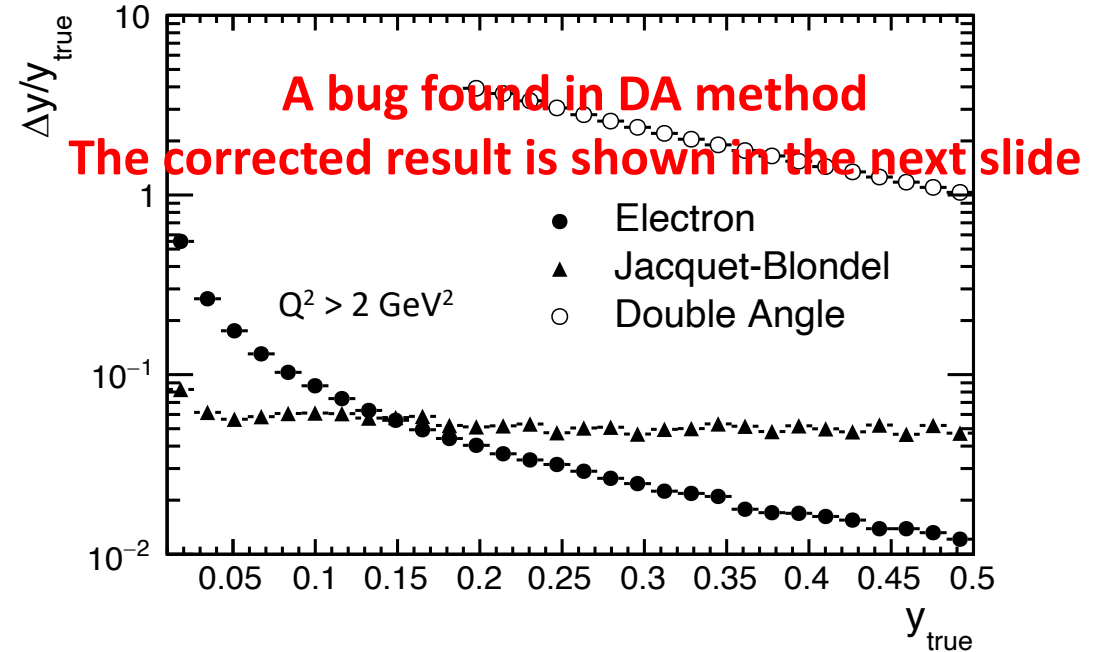
Jacquet Blondel and Double Angle method: everything except scattered electron

Method comparison after smearing

$$-4 < \eta < 4$$



True level, without smearing

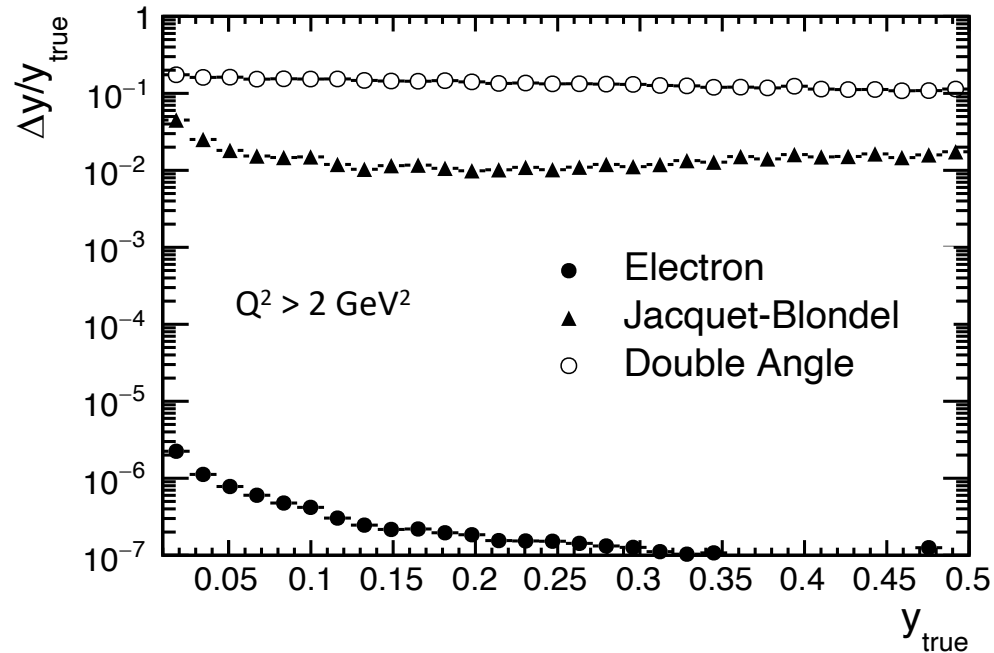


With smearing, Perfect PID for p/K/ π
Charged particles energy is obtained from tracking

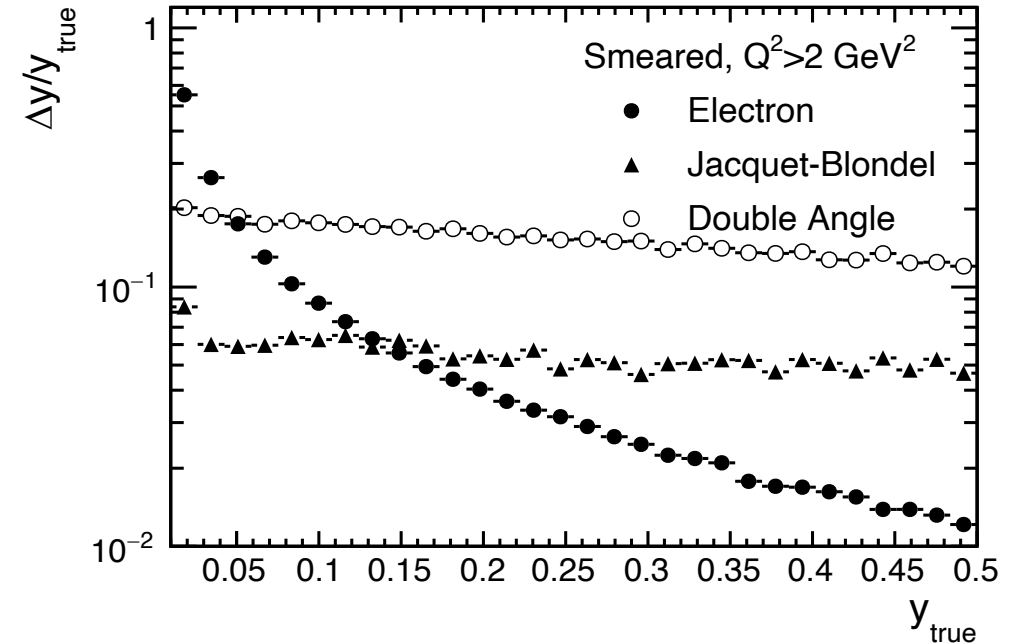
- Electron method: divergence at small y after including smearing
- Jacquet-Blondel method: good resolution when $y < 0.15$ after smearing
- Double Angle method at low Q^2 : totally off after smearing → **this statement should be corrected**

Method comparison after smearing

$-4 < \eta < 4$



True level, without smearing



With smearing, Perfect PID for p/K/ π
Charged particles energy is obtained from tracking

- Electron method: divergence at small y after including smearing
- Jacquet-Blondel method: good resolution when $y < 0.15$ after smearing
- Double Angle method is not as good as JB method

Summary

Whether barrel Hcal is necessary: after smearing,

- if changed hadron's energy is obtained from Hcal, resolution is bad for w/o barrel $n+K_L$
- If changed hadron's energy is obtained from tracking, by including barrel Hcal, maximum resolution improvement is $\sim 4\%$ (unfolding will have an impact)
- Need to check with better Barrel Hcal's energy resolution

Comparison of electron, JB and DA method:

- With EIC smearing included: electron method works at $y > 0.15$; JB is better at $y < 0.15$
- DA works at high Q^2 : the hadronic angle is less well-determined than the electron angle due to particle loss in the beampipe; requires high precision forward tracking and PID when Q^2 is low

Next step: sigma method, e-sigma method

EIC Smear for Muon? Use energy to reconstruct tracking?