

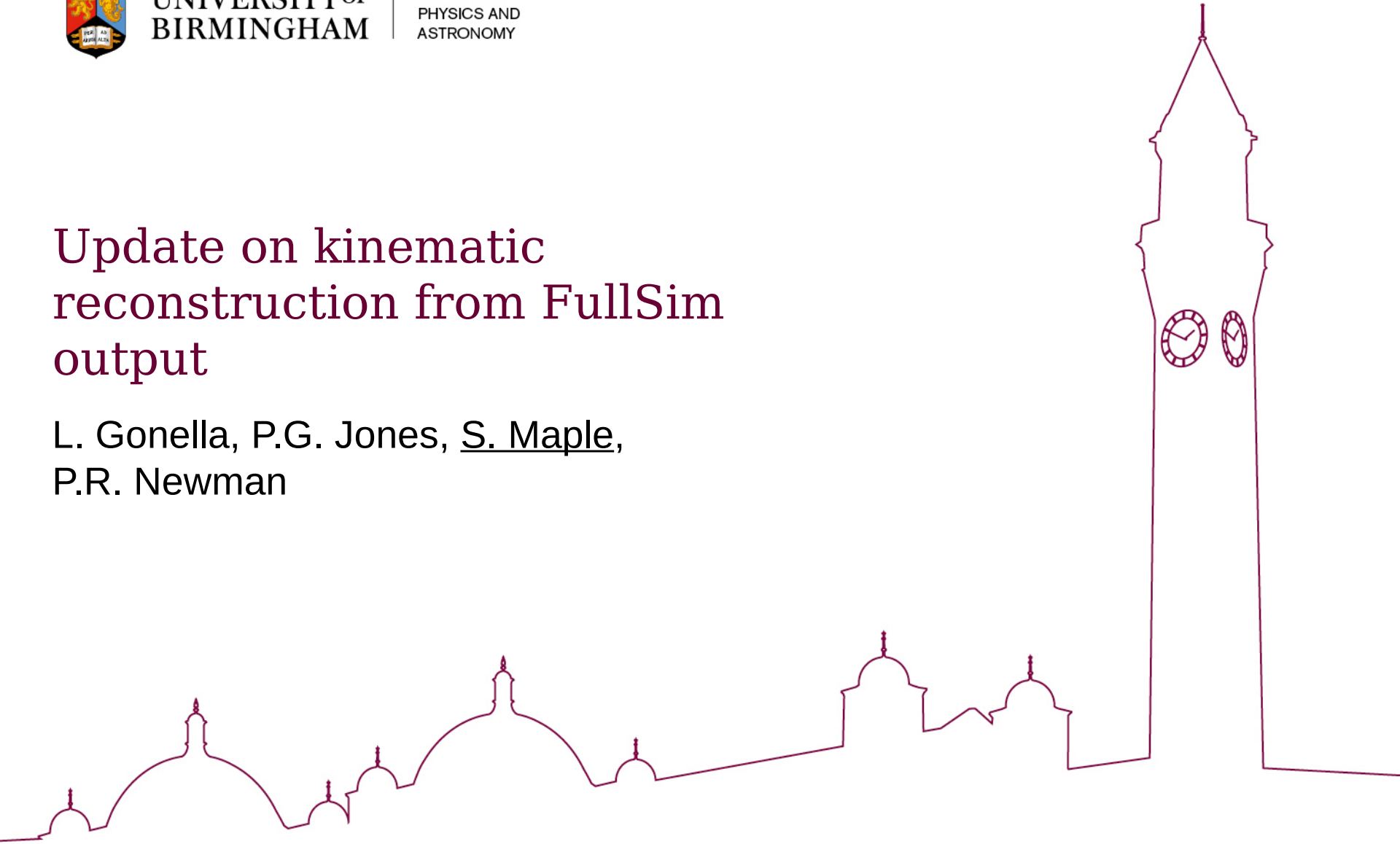


UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM

SCHOOL OF
PHYSICS AND
ASTRONOMY

Update on kinematic reconstruction from FullSim output

L. Gonella, P.G. Jones, S. Maple,
P.R. Newman

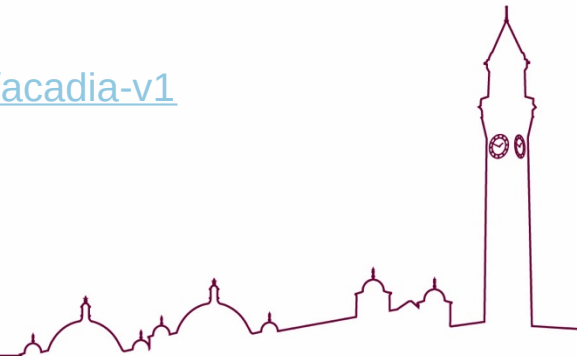


Investigating SIDIS framework reconstruction

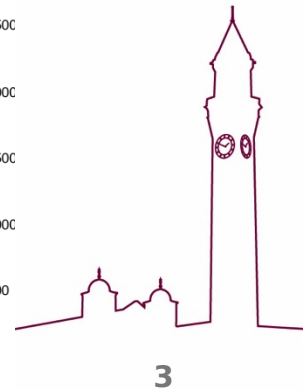
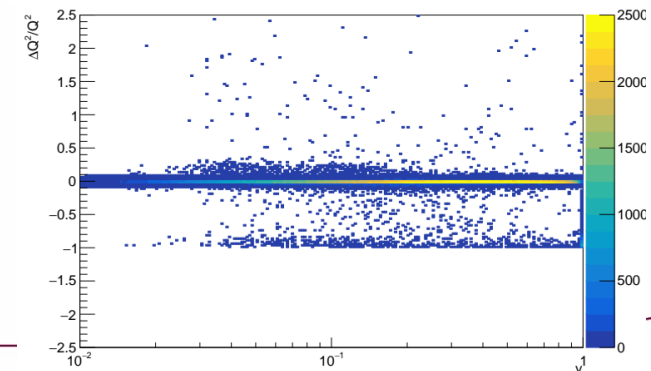
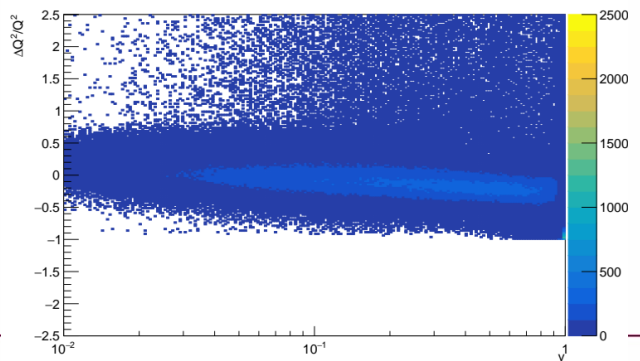
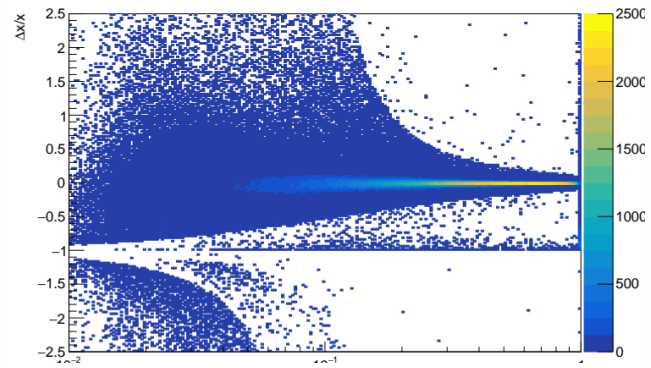
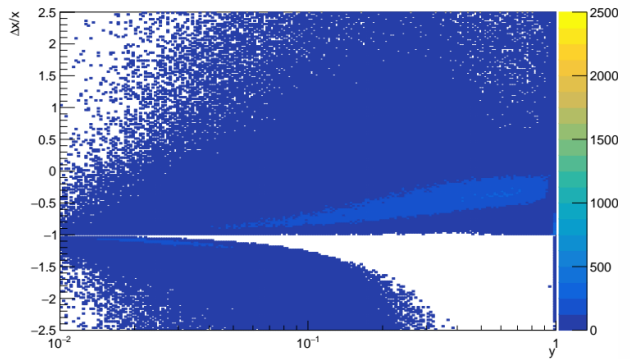
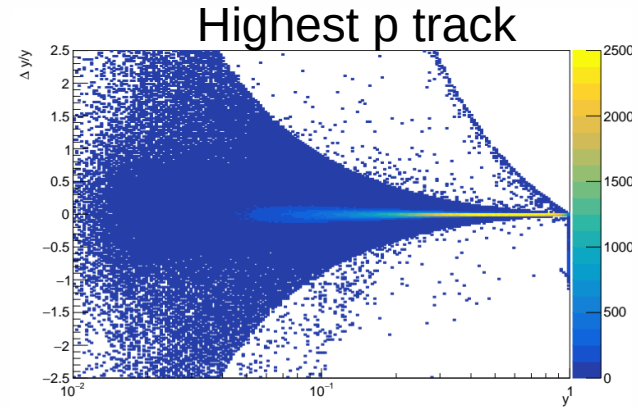
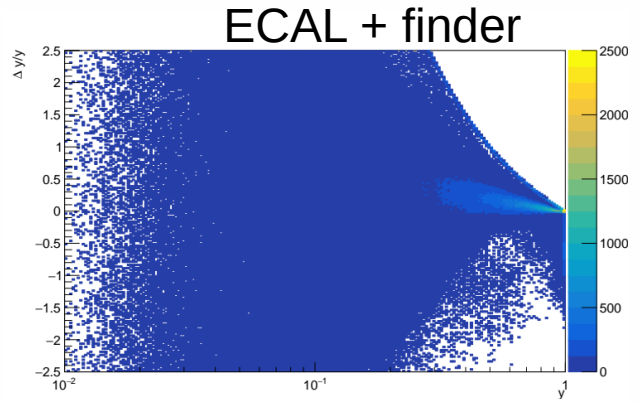
- Electron method using ECAL + “electron finder” vs electron method using tracks + truth PID
- Σ_h seemingly defined as $E_e - p_{ze}$
- Progress towards a working hadronic reconstruction

All studies used Full Simulation output files from

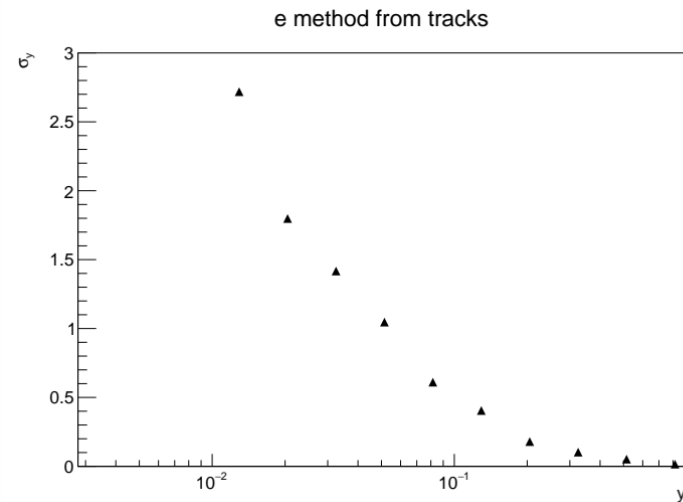
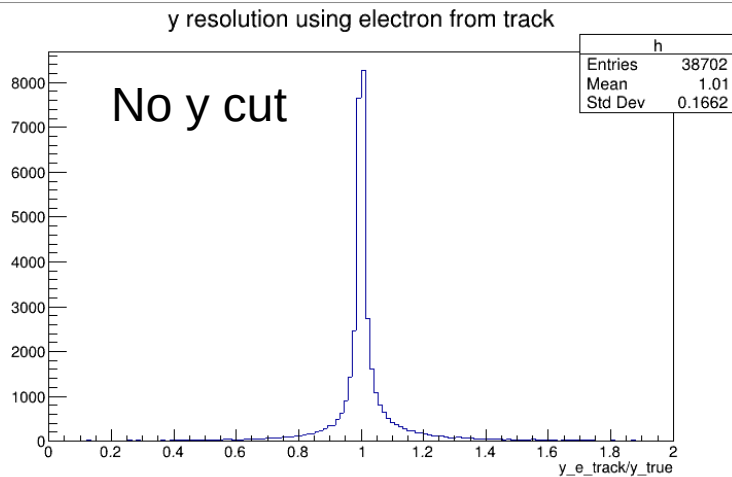
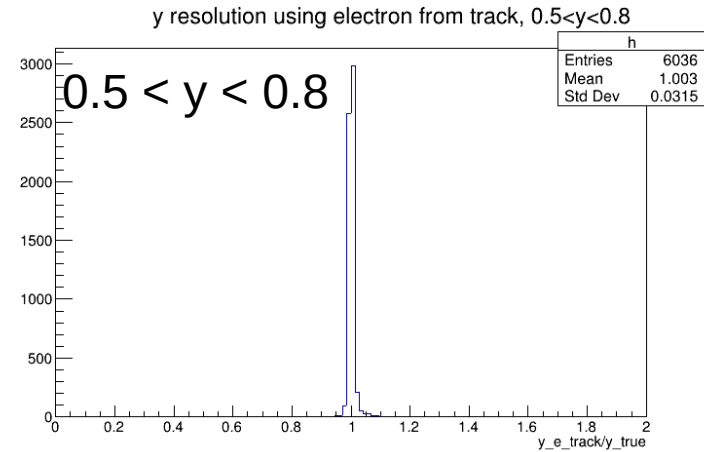
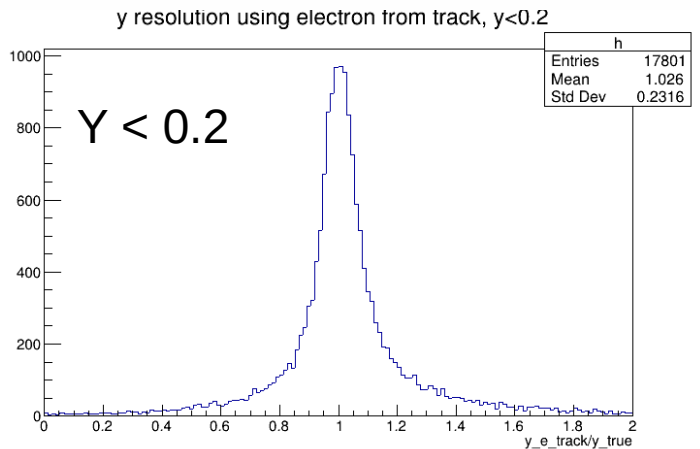
<https://dtn01.sdcc.bnl.gov:9000/minio/eictest/ATHENA/RECO/acadia-v1.0-alpha/DIS/NC/18x275/minQ2=100/>



Electron-method ECAL (with e finder) vs tracks (highest momentum pid=11 track)

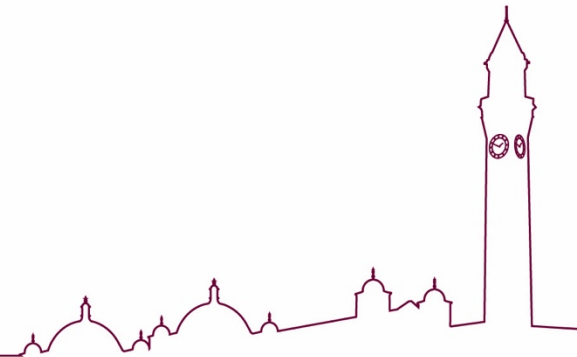


Y resolution (e method from track)



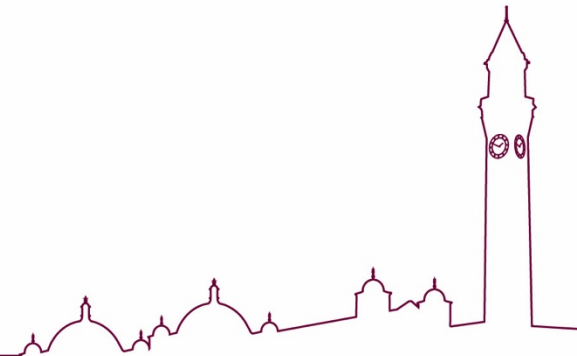
σ_y from standard deviation of $y_{\text{true}} - y_{\text{rec}} / y_{\text{true}}$ where $\mu=0$

- Using calorimeter information and electron finder leads to dramatic differences when compared to track information
 - Some peaks seemingly offset from zero
- Problems occur at high y for calorimeter+finder → could the cut of scattered electron energy $> 10\%$ of beam energy be the culprit?



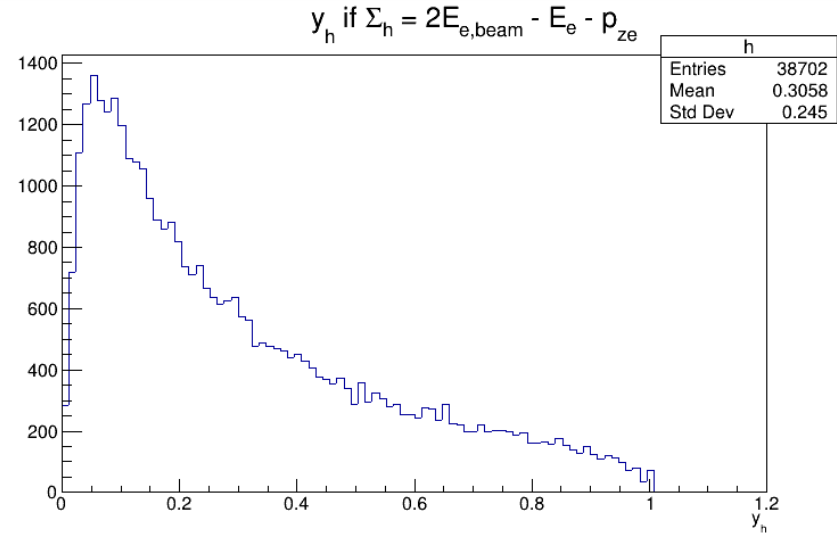
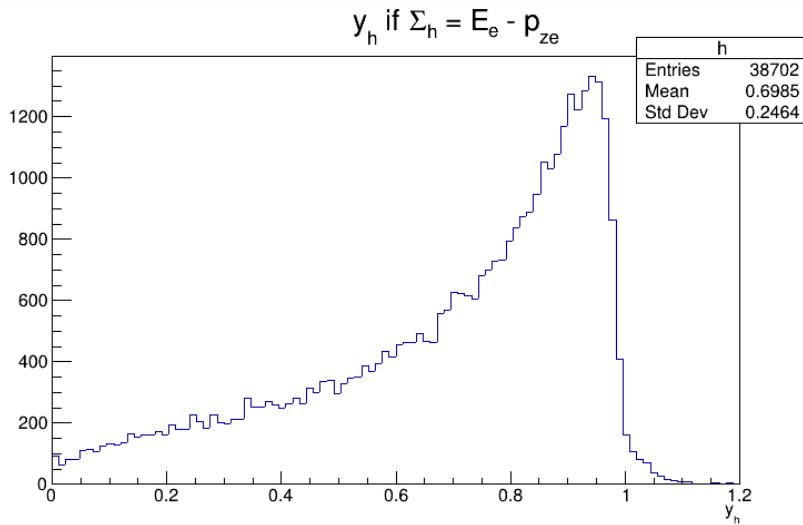
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- Progress towards a working hadronic reconstruction

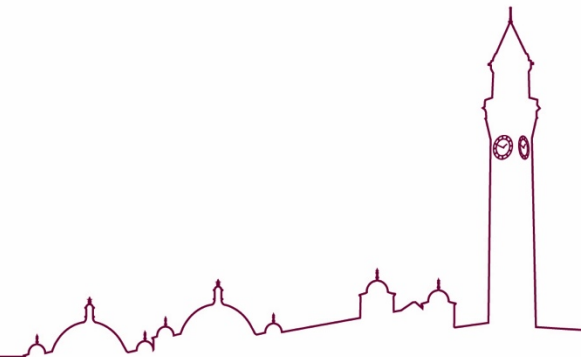
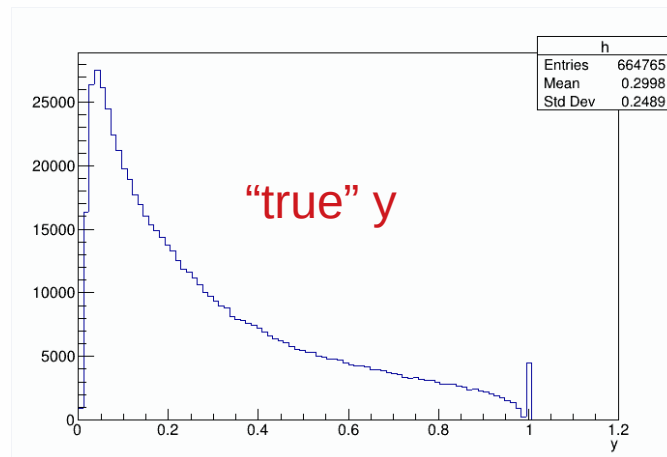


$$\Sigma_h = E - p_z \text{ (electron)}$$

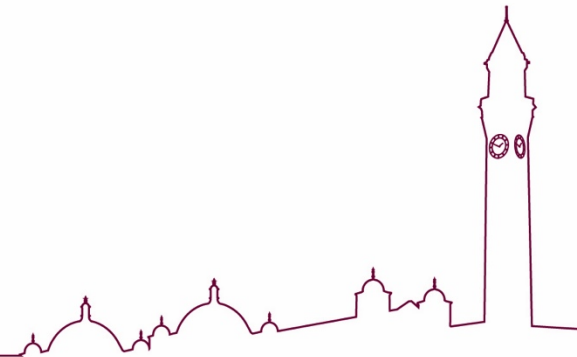
E, p from track information



Y distribution more accurate if $\Sigma = 2E_e - \Sigma_e$

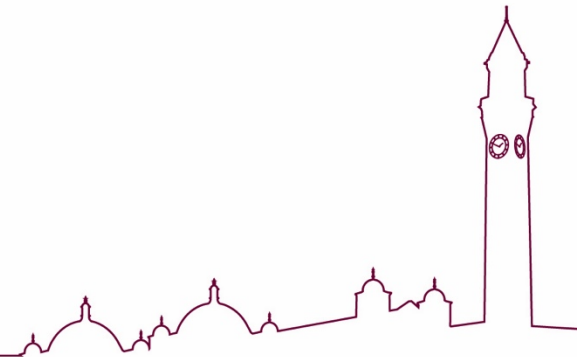


- Clearly Σ_h needs to be found using a different approach
- Issue has been opened at <https://github.com/c-dilks/largex-eic/issues/44>



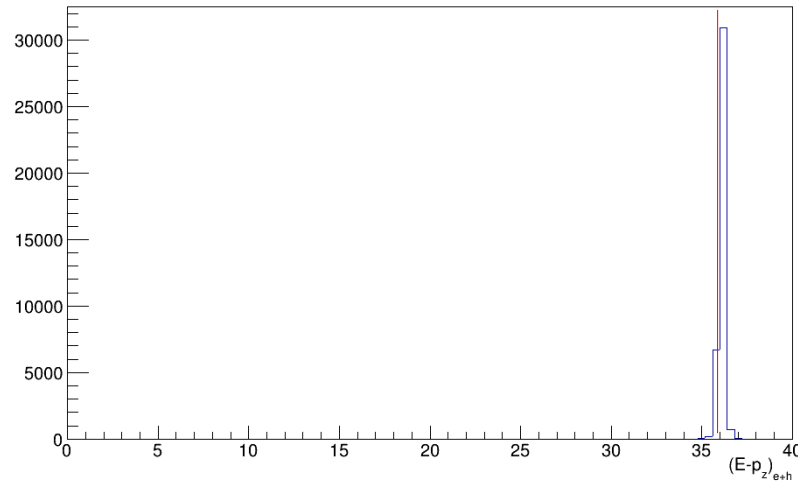
Investigating SIDIS framework reconstruction

- Electron method using ECAL + “electron finder” vs electron method using tracks + truth PID
- Σ_h seemingly defined as $E_e - p_{ze}$
- **Progress towards a working hadronic reconstruction**



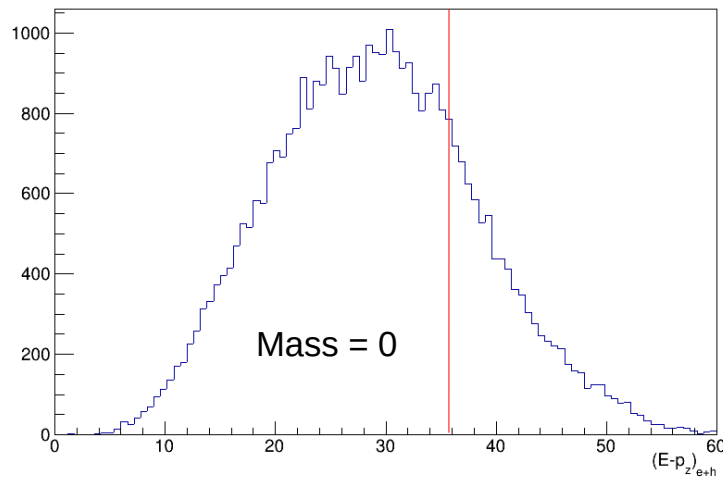
$(E-p_z)_{\text{total}}$

$(E-p_z)_{\text{total}}$ from mcparticles2



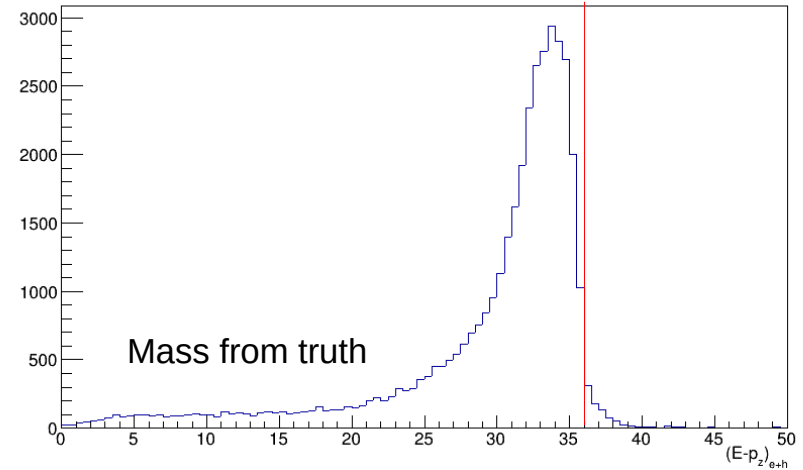
Expect total of $2E_{\text{ebeam}}$
 $\sim 36\text{GeV}$ for 18×275

$(E-p_z)_{\text{total}}$ from Calorimeters only



$$P_z = E \cos(\theta)$$

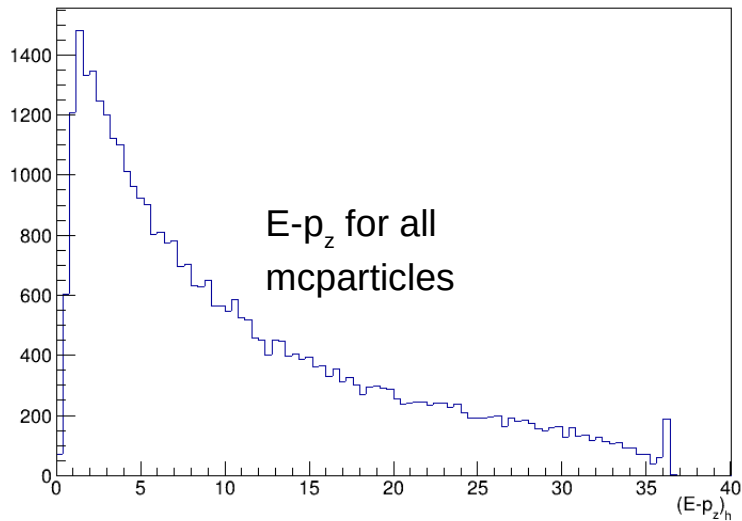
$(E-p_z)_{\text{total}}$ from Tracks only



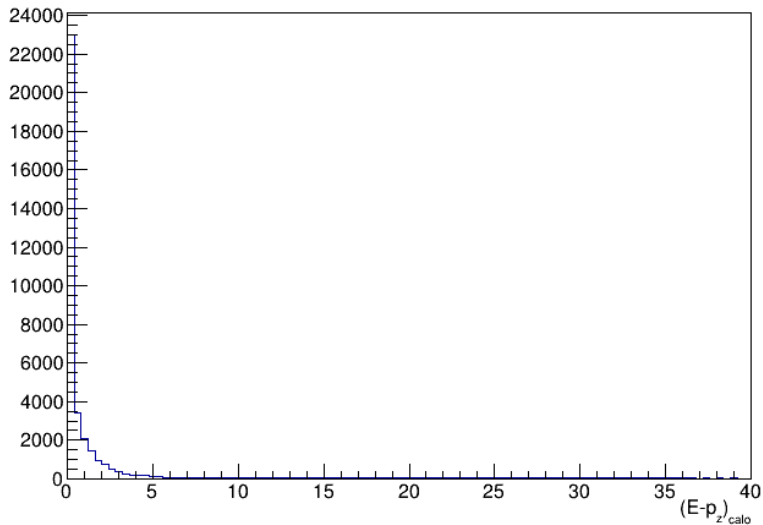
$$E = \sqrt{m^2 + p^2}$$

$$\Sigma = (E - p_z)_h$$

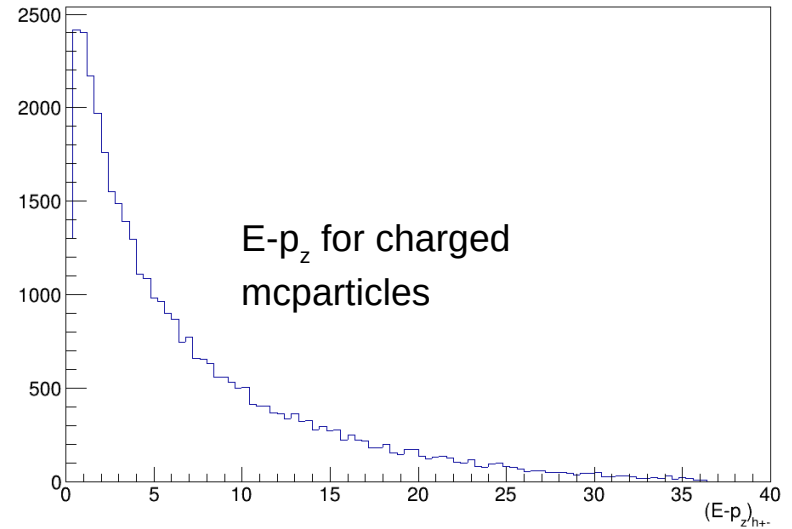
$(E - p_z)_h$ from mcparticles2



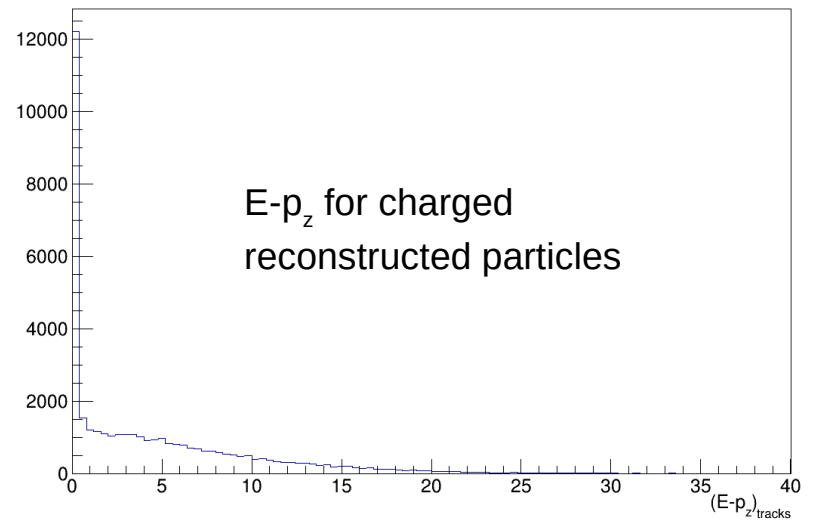
$(E - p_z)$ for calo clusters (using find_electron)



$(E - p_z)$ for charged particles from mcparticles (not including scattered electron)



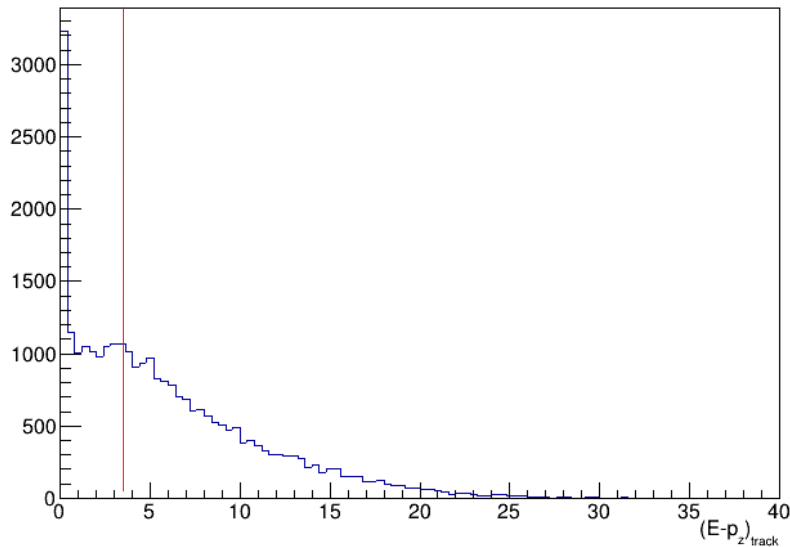
$(E - p_z)$ from reconstructed tracks



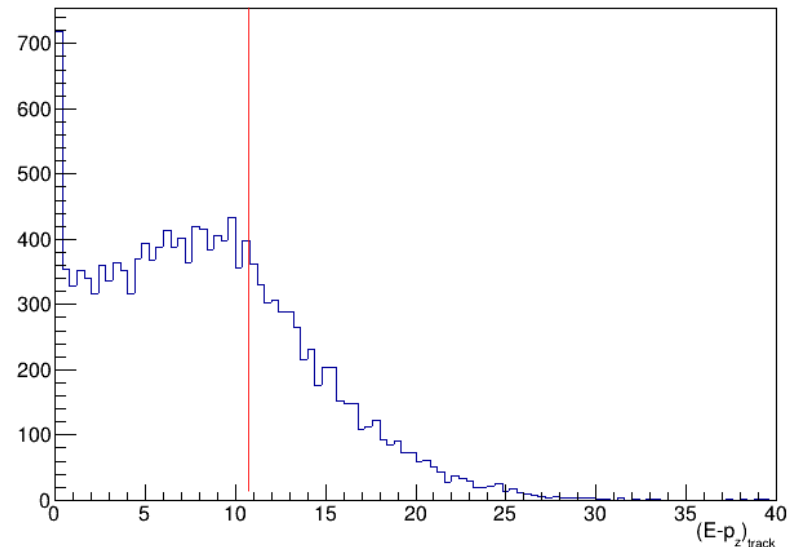
$E - p_z$ for charged reconstructed particles

$(E-p_z)_{\text{track}}$

$(E-p_z)_{\text{track}}$ for $y > 0.1$



$(E-p_z)_{\text{track}}$ for $y > 0.3$



Does the spike at zero come from events where no charged particles are seen? (excluding scattered electron)

Summary

- Electron method using tracks instead of calorimeters gives a reasonable reconstruction
- Σ_h currently not correctly implemented in largex-eic → ideas on how to resolve this are welcome!*
- Hadronic reconstruction with tracks only consistently underestimates $E-p_z$ → alternative approach may be needed

*Issue at
<https://github.com/c-dilks/largex-eic/issues/44>

