

# ECCE unpolarized TMD measurements impact paper preparation

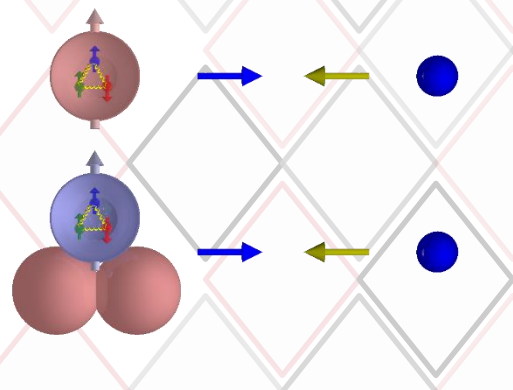
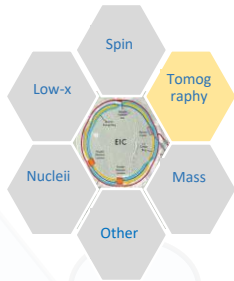
**ECCE bi-weekly meeting  
April 11, 2022**

**Ralf Seidl (RIKEN)**

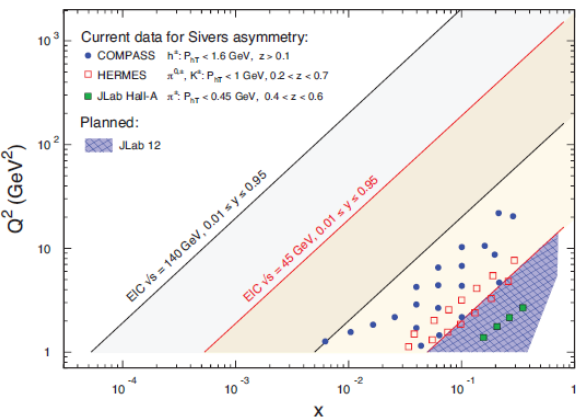
**Theory/Pheno contributions:**

**Alexey Vladimirov  
(Regensburg)**

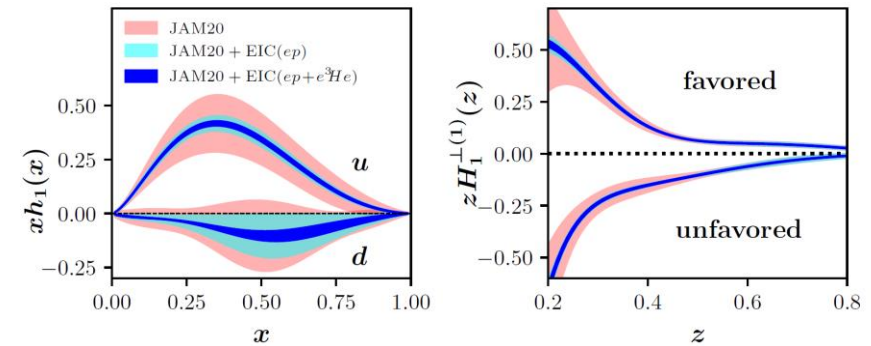
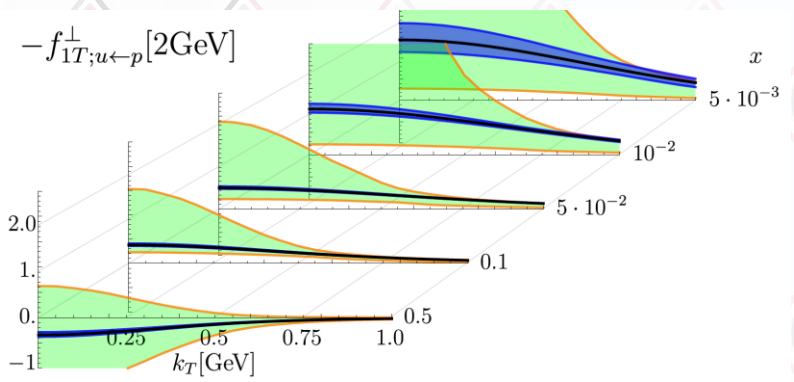
# Motivation: 3D Transverse spin and momentum structure



Deliverables	Observables	What we learn	Stage I	Stage II
Sivers & unpolarized TMD quarks and gluon	SIDIS with Transverse polarization; di-hadron (di-jet)	Quantum Interference & Spin-Orbital correlations	3D Imaging of quarks valence+sea	3D Imaging of quarks & gluon; $Q^2$ ( $P_{hT}$ ) range QCD dynamics
Chiral-odd functions: Transversity; Boer-Mulders	SIDIS with Transverse polarization	3 <sup>rd</sup> basic quark PDF; novel hadronization effects	valence+sea quarks	$Q^2$ ( $P_{hT}$ ) range for detailed QCD dynamics



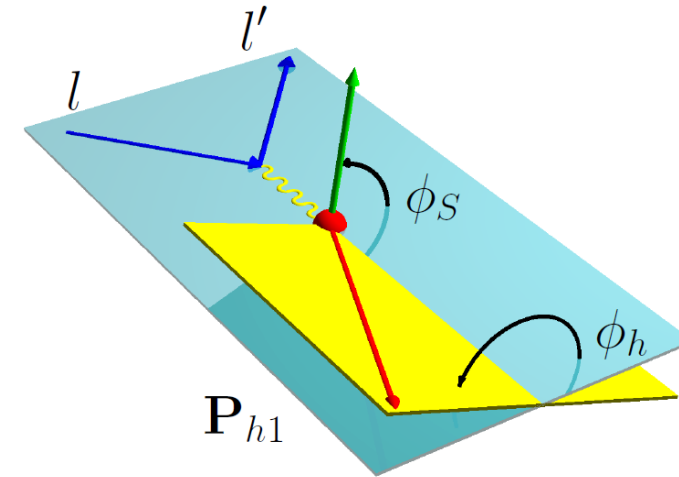
From EIC Yellow Report:



[Gamberg et al \*Phys.Lett.B\* 816 \(2021\) 136255](#)

# Motivation

- Unpolarized TMD distribution and Fragmentation functions are the baseline for all polarized TMD measurements
- Relevant even to heavy boson production (H, W, Z) at LHC
- Also relevant to low-x physics
- Scale dependence in TMD regime still poorly known (as TMD evolution contains non-perturbative parts)
- Understanding the regions of applicability between TMD, collinear frameworks and target fragmentation, etc



- SIDIS sensitive to convolution of intrinsic transverse momenta from PDF and FF
- Unlike jets (PDF only), detected SIDIS pions/kaons/etc provide flavor sensitivity



# ECCE simulation setup and binning

- pythiaRHIC (Pythia 6) simulations for e+p collisions at 4 energies similar to YR
- Generator output simulated through GEANT4 (prop4)
- Analyzed via slightly modified EventEvaluator TTrees
- Scattered lepton ( $|\eta| < 3.5$ ) DIS kinematic reconstruction using reco track momenta (assuming perfect eID)
- DIS cuts:  $0.01 < y < 0.95$ ,  $Q^2 > 1$ ,  $W^2 > 10 \text{ GeV}^2$
- SIDIS cuts: pions and kaons ( $|\eta| < 3.5$ ), using true PID (assuming successful unfolding)
- $25 \times 13 \times 12 \times 12$  kinematic bins ( $x, Q^2, z, P_T$ )

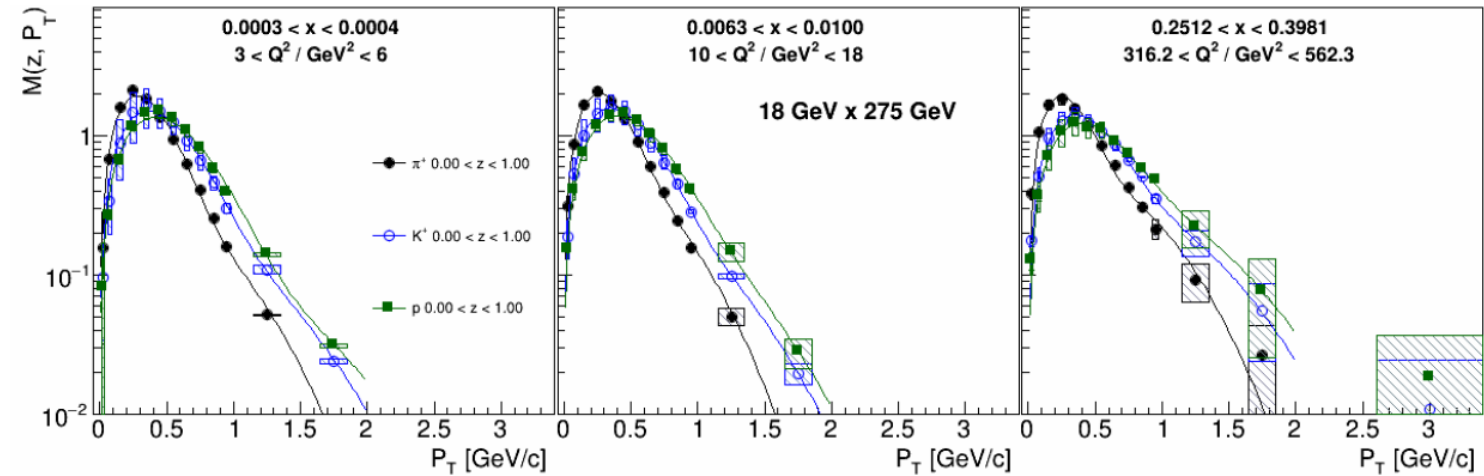
Energy	$Q^2$ range	events	Luminosity ( $\text{fb}^{-1}$ )
18x275	1 - 100	38.71M	0.044
	> 100	3.81M	1.232
18x100	1 - 100	14.92M	0.022
	> 100	3.72M	2.147
10x100	1 - 100	39.02M	0.067
	> 100	1.89M	1.631
5x41	1 - 100	39.18M	0.123
	> 100	0.96M	5.944

Kinematic variable	Bin boundaries
$x$	$1.0 \times 10^{-5}, 1.59 \times 10^{-5}, 2.51 \times 10^{-5}, 3.98 \times 10^{-5}, 6.31 \times 10^{-5},$ $1.0 \times 10^{-4}, 1.59 \times 10^{-4}, 2.51 \times 10^{-4}, 3.98 \times 10^{-4}, 6.31 \times 10^{-4},$ $1.0 \times 10^{-3}, 1.59 \times 10^{-3}, 2.51 \times 10^{-3}, 3.98 \times 10^{-3}, 6.31 \times 10^{-3},$ $1.0 \times 10^{-2}, 1.59 \times 10^{-2}, 2.51 \times 10^{-2}, 3.98 \times 10^{-2}, 6.31 \times 10^{-2},$ $1.0 \times 10^{-1}, 1.59 \times 10^{-1}, 2.51 \times 10^{-1}, 3.98 \times 10^{-1}, 6.31 \times 10^{-1},$ 1.0
$Q^2$	$1.0 \times 10^0, 1.78 \times 10^0, 3.16 \times 10^0, 5.62 \times 10^0,$ $1.0 \times 10^1, 1.78 \times 10^1, 3.16 \times 10^1, 5.62 \times 10^1,$ $1.0 \times 10^2, 1.78 \times 10^2, 3.16 \times 10^2, 5.62 \times 10^2,$ $1.0 \times 10^3, 1.0 \times 10^4$
$z$	0., 0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0
$P_T$	0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 4.0



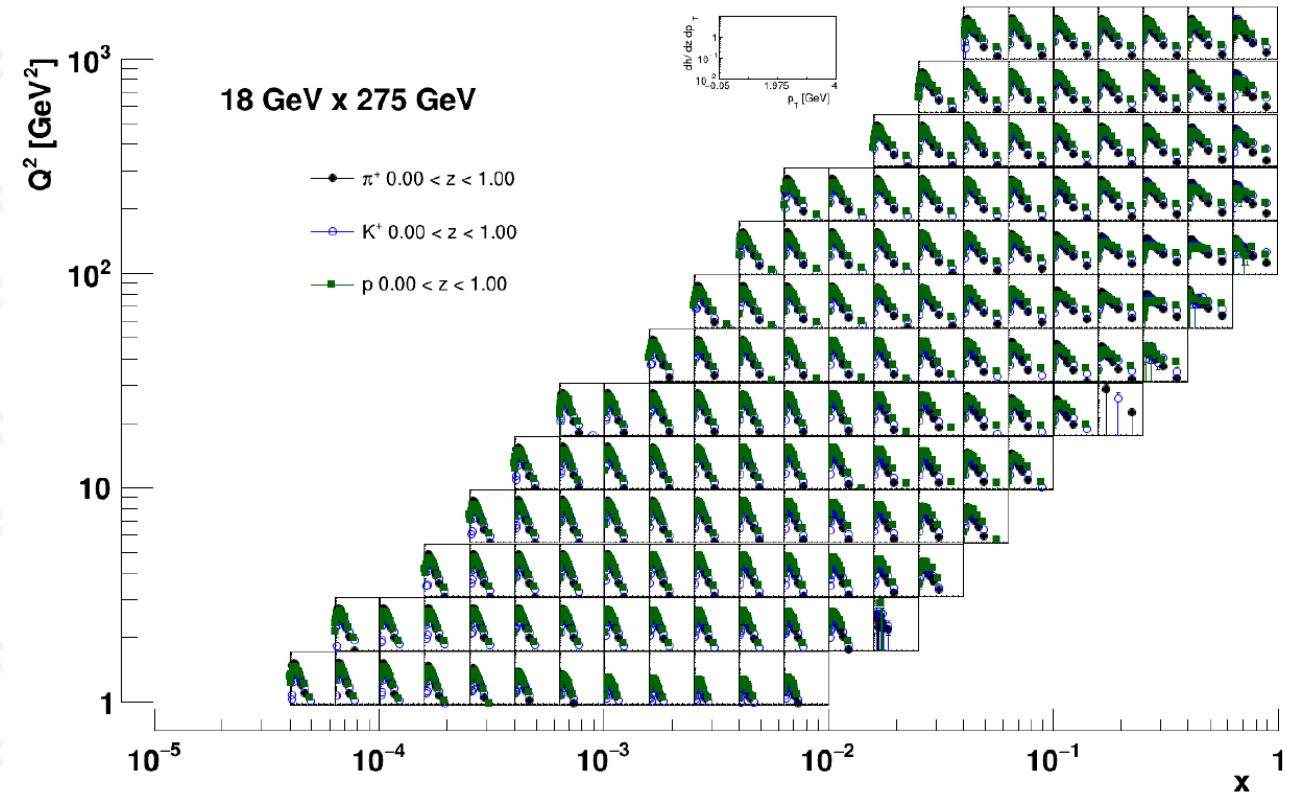
# Example figures

- Examples in 3  $x$  and  $Q^2$  bins: Multiplicities for pions, kaons and protons vs  $P_T$  (integrated over  $z$ )
- Fits of double-Gaussians for low/high  $P_T$  behavior also shown



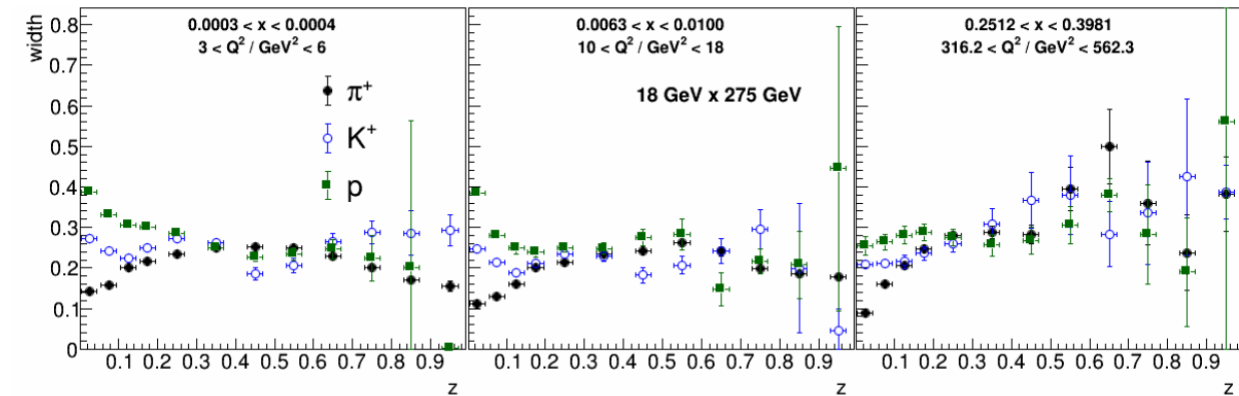
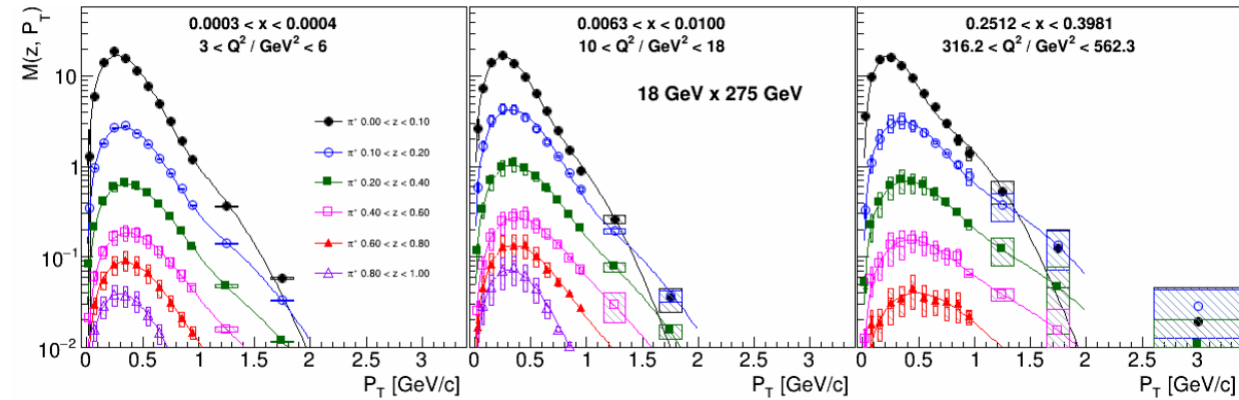
# All Multiplicities at highest energies

- Pion, kaon and proton multiplicities shown in all  $x$ - $Q^2$  bins as a function of  $P_T$  (integrated over  $z$ )



# z-dependence of multiplicities and widths

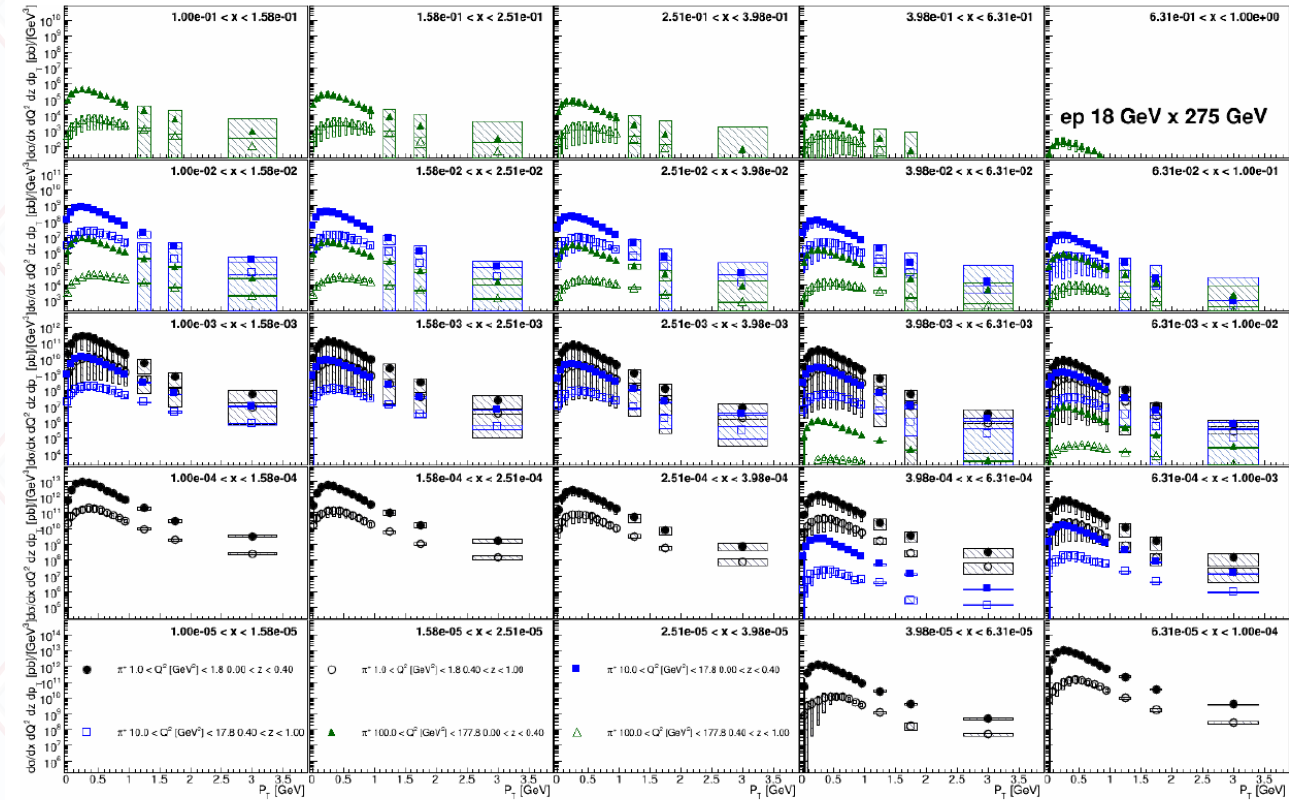
- Top: Explicit z dependence of select pion multiplicities in 3 x- $Q^2$  bins, including the double-Gaussian fits
- Bottom: behavior of the narrow Gaussian widths vs z for pions, kaons and protons
- Small z discrepancies likely due to target fragmentation





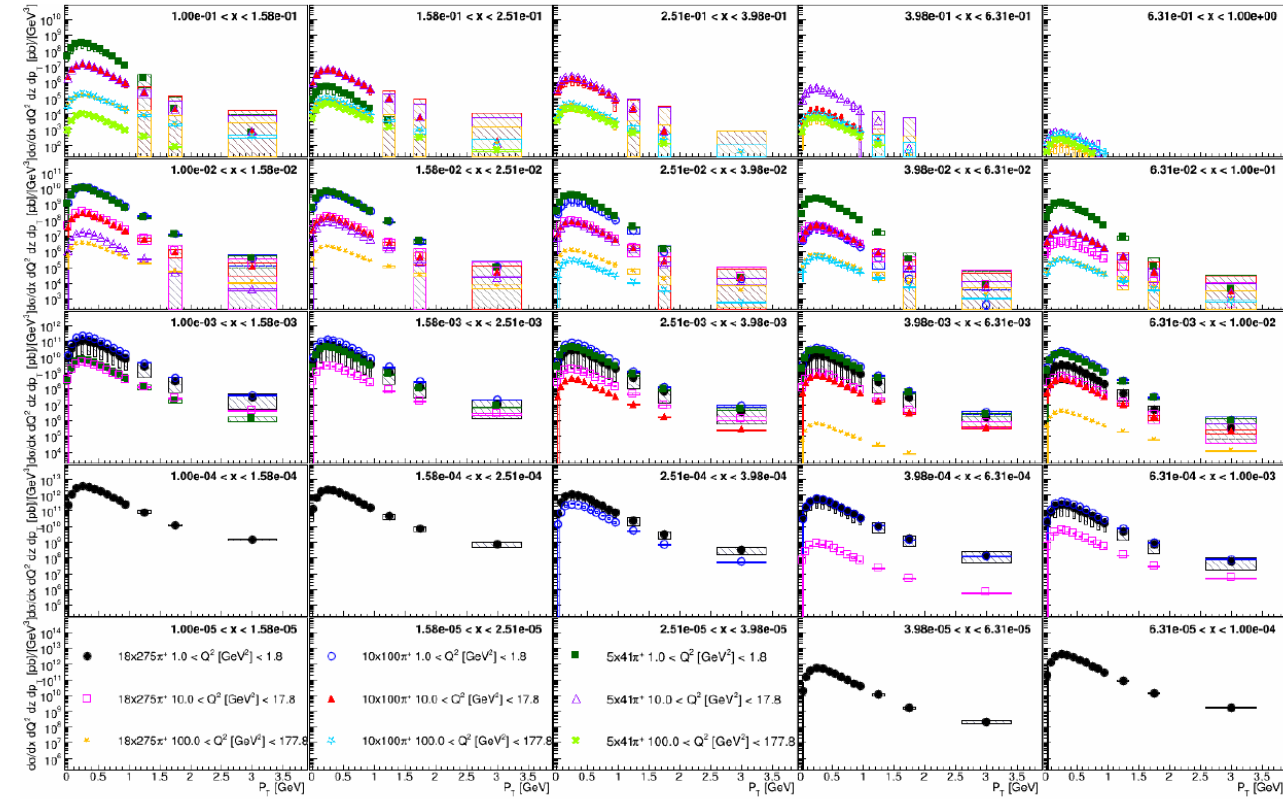
# Cross sections

- Example of  $P_T$  dependent cross sections for pions, separated into high/low  $z$  for several  $x$  and  $Q^2$  bins



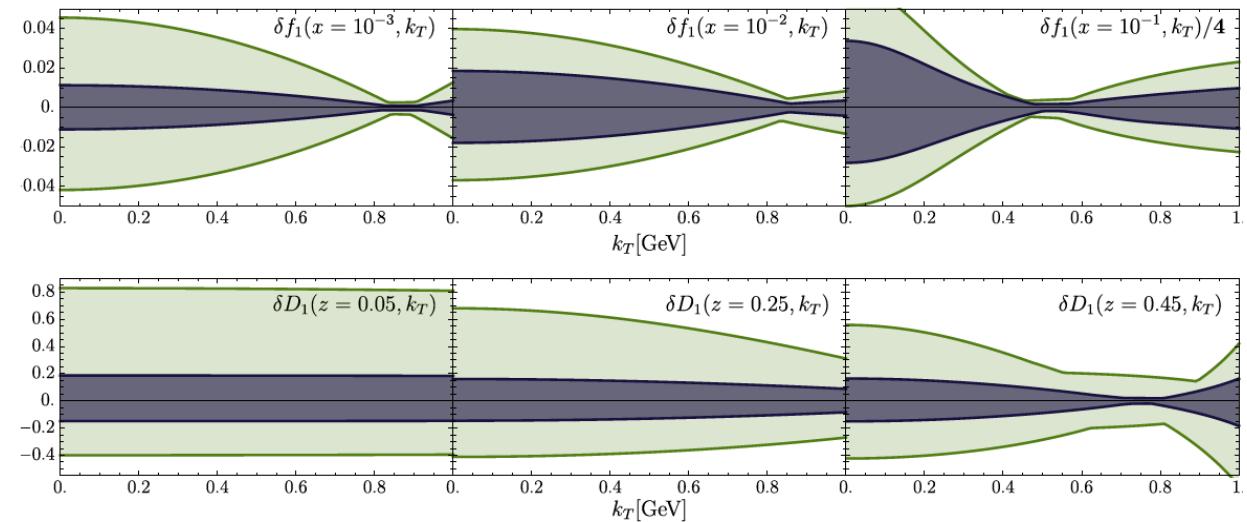
# Combination of several collision energies

- Z-integrated PT dependent cross sections for several x and Q<sup>2</sup> bins and various collision energies



# Impact for unpolarized TMD functions

- Similar to YR impact studies following the latest SV global fit (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.06532>) for the unpolarized TMDs based on the existing SIDIS +DY data
- Impact figure still that from YR, needs to be replaced (but little differences expected)





# Summary

- Unpolarized TMD SIDIS paper essentially ready
- Some reduction in introduction (removal of motivational figure 1 from note)
- Follow up on these studies as ECCE detector evolves and consider studying the proper unfolding of kinematic smearing as well as particle identification
- Consider more explicit TMD evolution studies
- Authorlist provided with paper template still leaves many institution names empty -- theory contributors added by hand