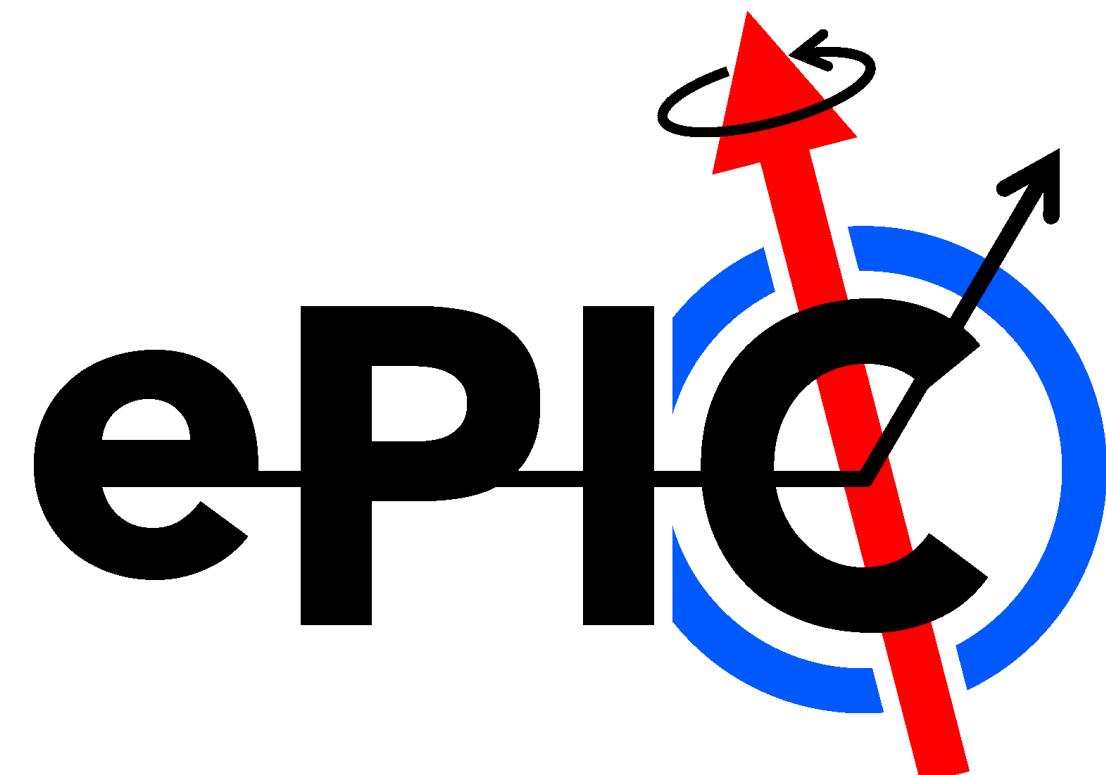


# Inclusive cross sections with “real” electron ID

Tyler Kutz

ePIC joint physics/software meeting

June 26, 2024



# Cross section from simulation files

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dx_B dQ^2} = \frac{N}{C_{acc} \cdot C_{bin} \cdot L \cdot \Delta x_B \Delta Q^2}$$

$$\sigma_{red} = \left( \frac{d\sigma}{dx_B dQ^2} \right) \cdot \frac{Q^4 x_B}{2\pi\alpha^2 Y_+ \hbar^2 c^2}$$

$$Y_+ = 1 + (1 - y)^2$$

- Acceptance and bin migration corrections from simulation

$$C_{acc} = \frac{N_{rec}(x_{gen}, Q_{gen}^2)}{N_{gen}(x_{gen}, Q_{gen}^2)} \quad C_{bin} = \frac{N_{rec}(x_{rec}, Q_{rec}^2)}{N_{rec}(x_{gen}, Q_{gen}^2)}$$

- Scale counts to integrated luminosity of  $L = 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ .
- Bin volumes  $\Delta x_B \Delta Q^2$  from Monte Carlo (account for cuts)
- Using same simulated events for analysis and corrections...  
*by definition* will obtain the generated distributions
- Detector and reconstruction performance determines  
*size of the corrections*

# Currently implemented electron ID

- Start with all reconstructed particles with negative charge
- Select particles with  $0.9 < E/p < 1.2$ 
  - Reconstructed  $E$  and  $p$
  - Truth track-cluster matching
- Take electron with largest  $E - p_z$ 
  - Reconstructed  $E$  and  $p$
  - Truth (hadron) PID
- Shortcomings:
  - Still using truth information
  - Calculated values of  $E/p$  and  $E - p_z$  not saved in output

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- Shortcomings:
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- Evaluating performance
  - How often does reconstruction-based electron ID select the correct particle? Are most failures due to no identified particles, or mis-identified particles?
  - What is the impact of eID on corrections and bin stability/purity?

# Details of the reconstruction and analysis

- Tag 24.06.0
- NC DIS events only!
- Electron track reconstruction only  
(focus on eID performance)
- Repeat analysis twice using reconstruction-based electron ID (eID) and truth-based electron ID (true ID).
- Kinematic cuts:
  - $Q^2 > 4 \text{ GeV}^2$ .
  - $W^2 > 10 \text{ GeV}^2$ .
  - $0.05 < y < 0.95$

# eID success/failure rates

- Percentage of luminosity-weighted events (no kinematic cuts)
  - Success (eID identifies same reconstructed particle as true ID)
  - Fail, no ID (eID fails to identify reconstructed particle)
  - Fail, wrong ID (eID identifies different reconstructed particle than true ID)

	Success	Fail, no ID	Fail, wrong ID
<b>5x41 GeV</b>	87.3%	9.9%	2.8%
<b>10x100 GeV</b>	91.5%	6.5%	2.0%
<b>18x275 GeV</b>	80.7%	16.0%	3.3%

# eID success/failure rates

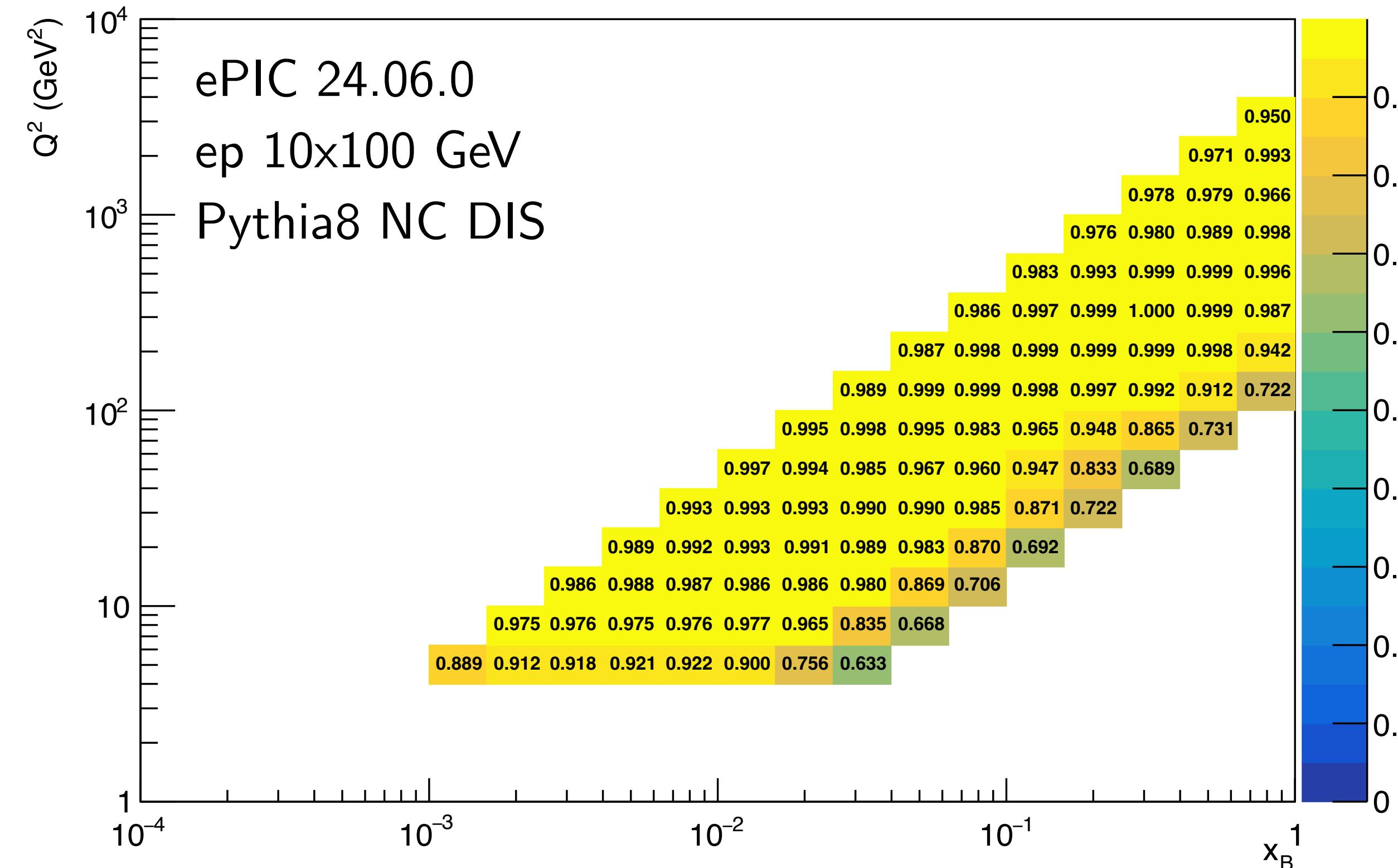
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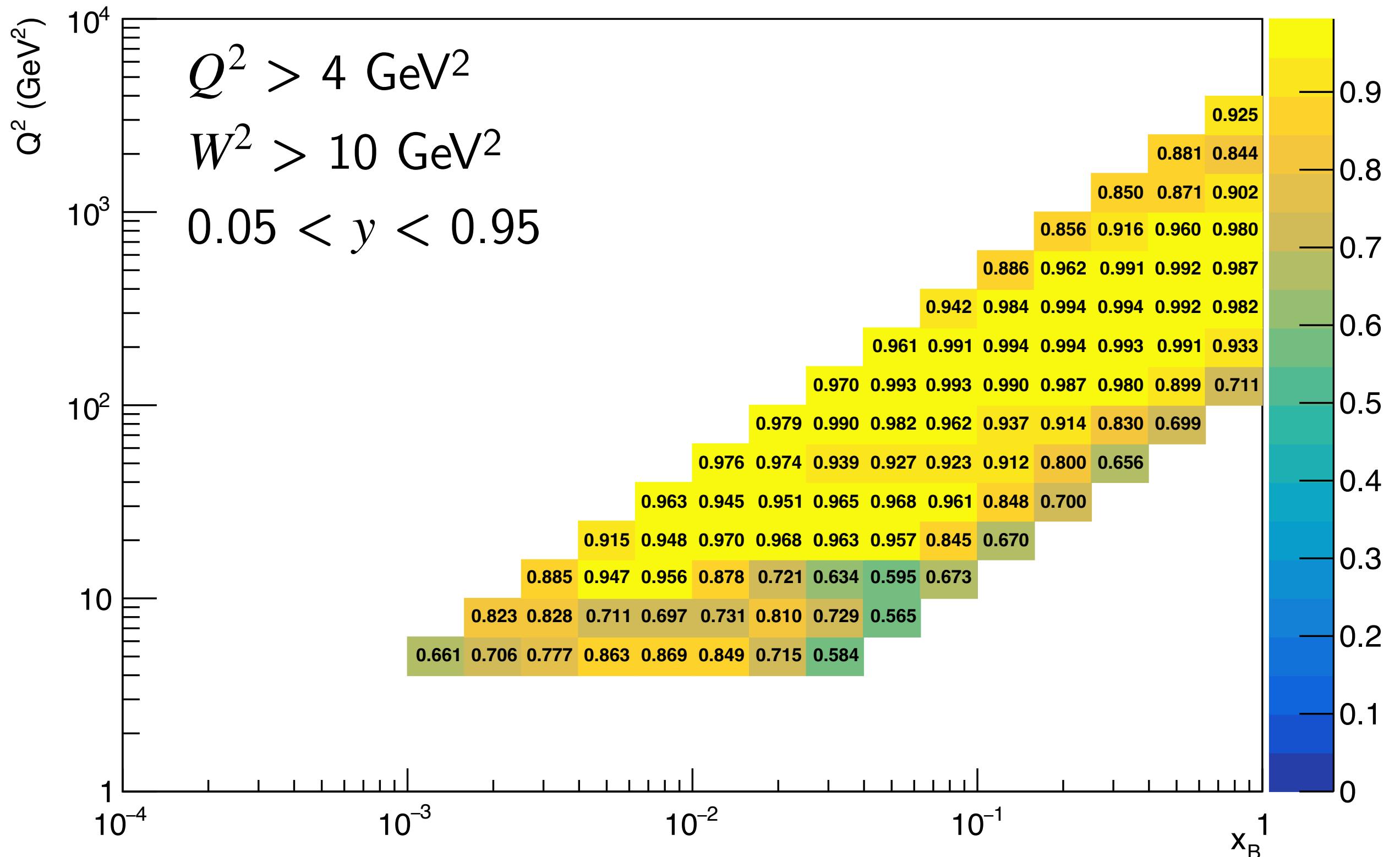
- Expect largest impact on acceptance
- To be done: examine dependence of success/failure rates on kinematic/electron variables

# Acceptance correction (10x100 GeV)

True ID



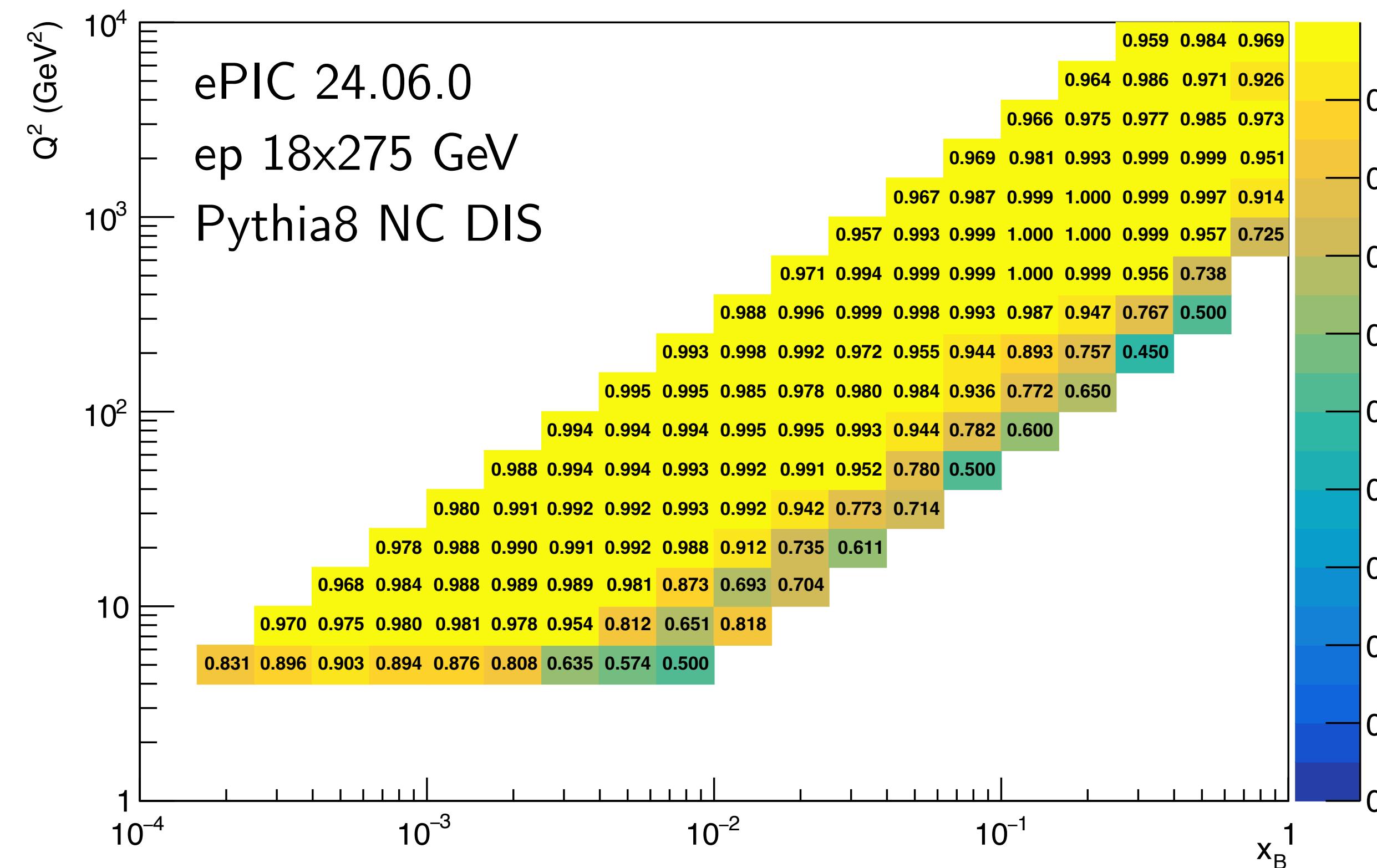
eID



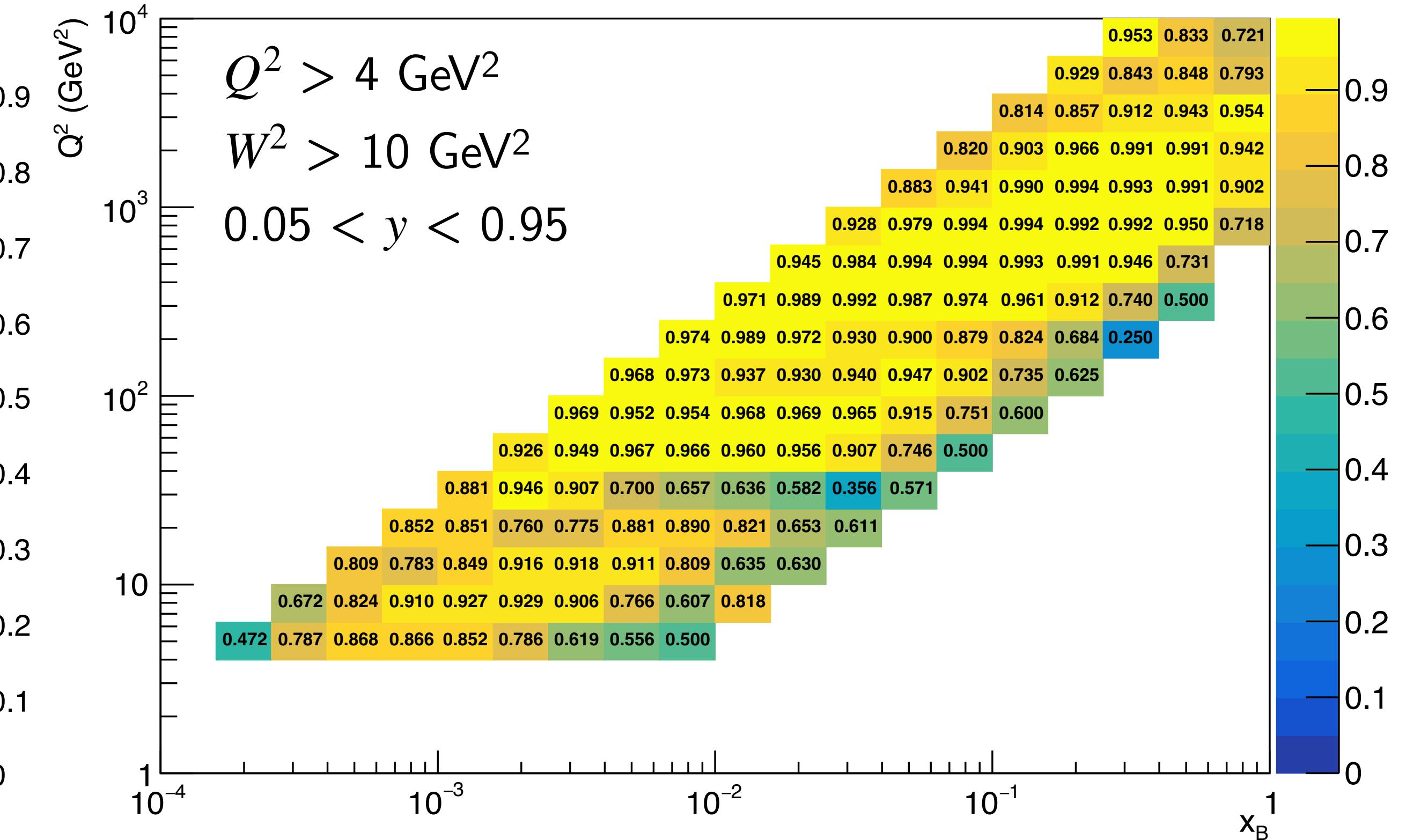
$$C_{acc} = \frac{N_{rec}(x_{gen}, Q_{gen}^2)}{N_{gen}(x_{gen}, Q_{gen}^2)}$$

# Acceptance correction (18x275 GeV)

True ID



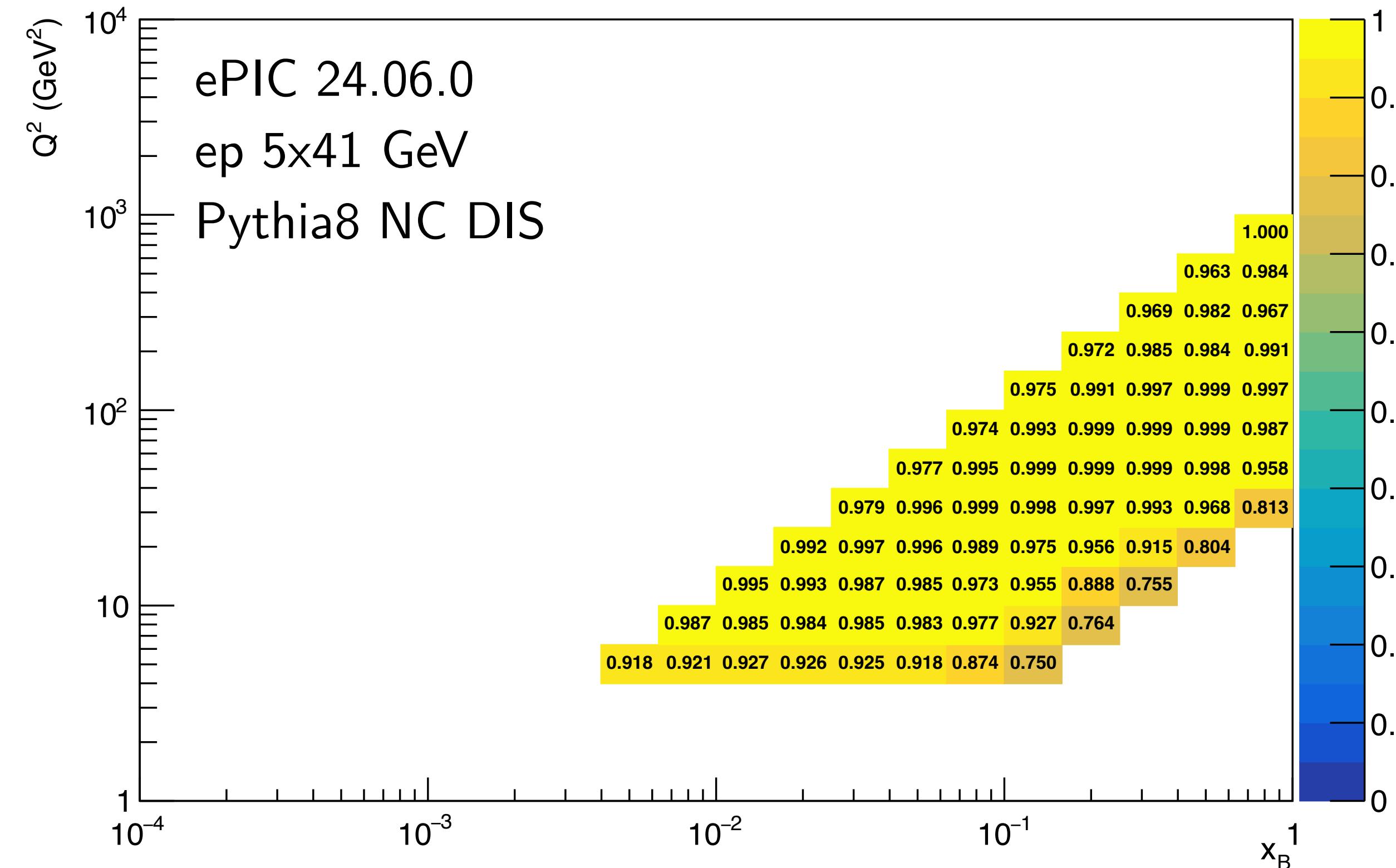
eID



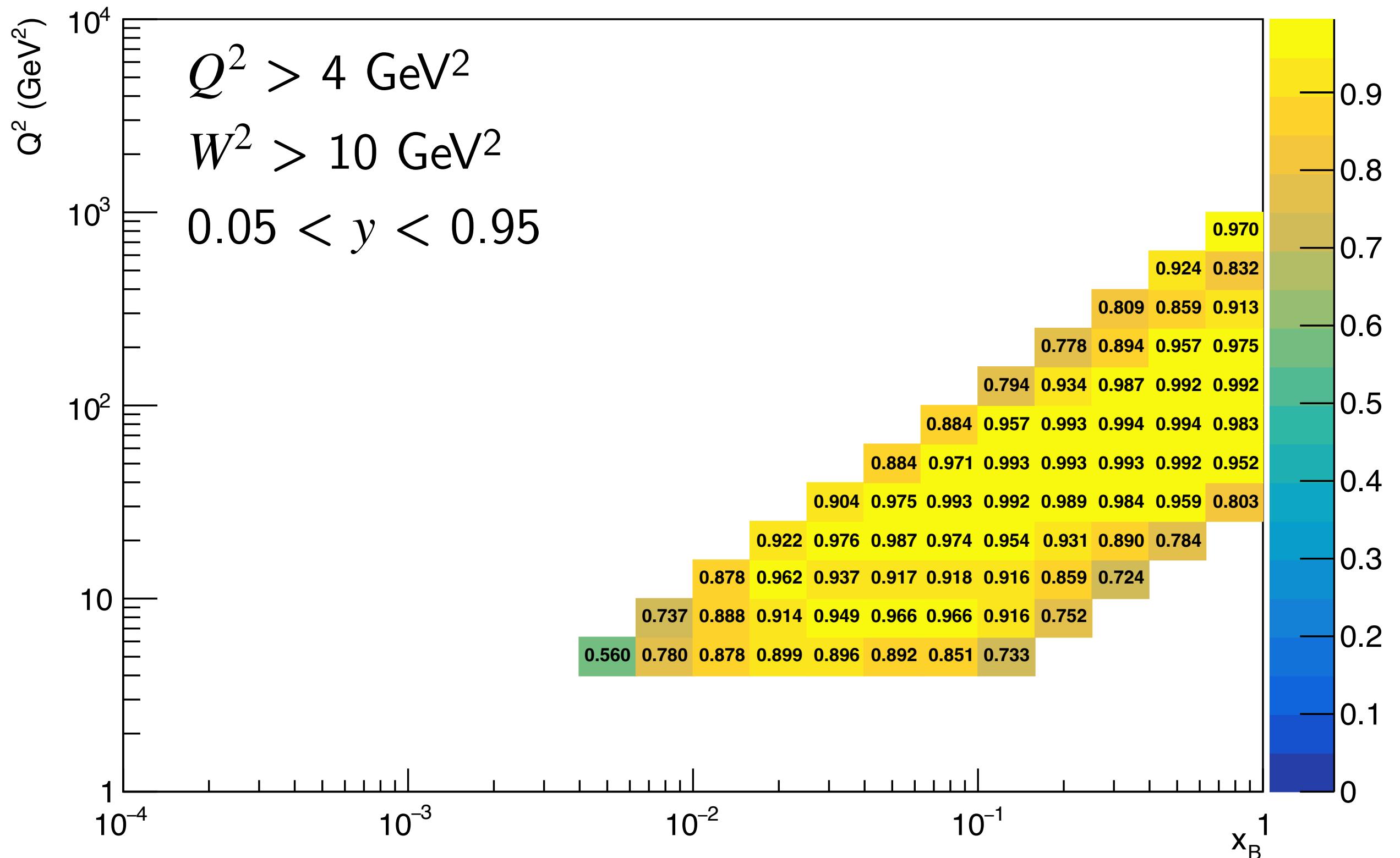
$$C_{acc} = \frac{N_{rec}(x_{gen}, Q_{gen}^2)}{N_{gen}(x_{gen}, Q_{gen}^2)}$$

# Acceptance correction (5x41 GeV)

True ID



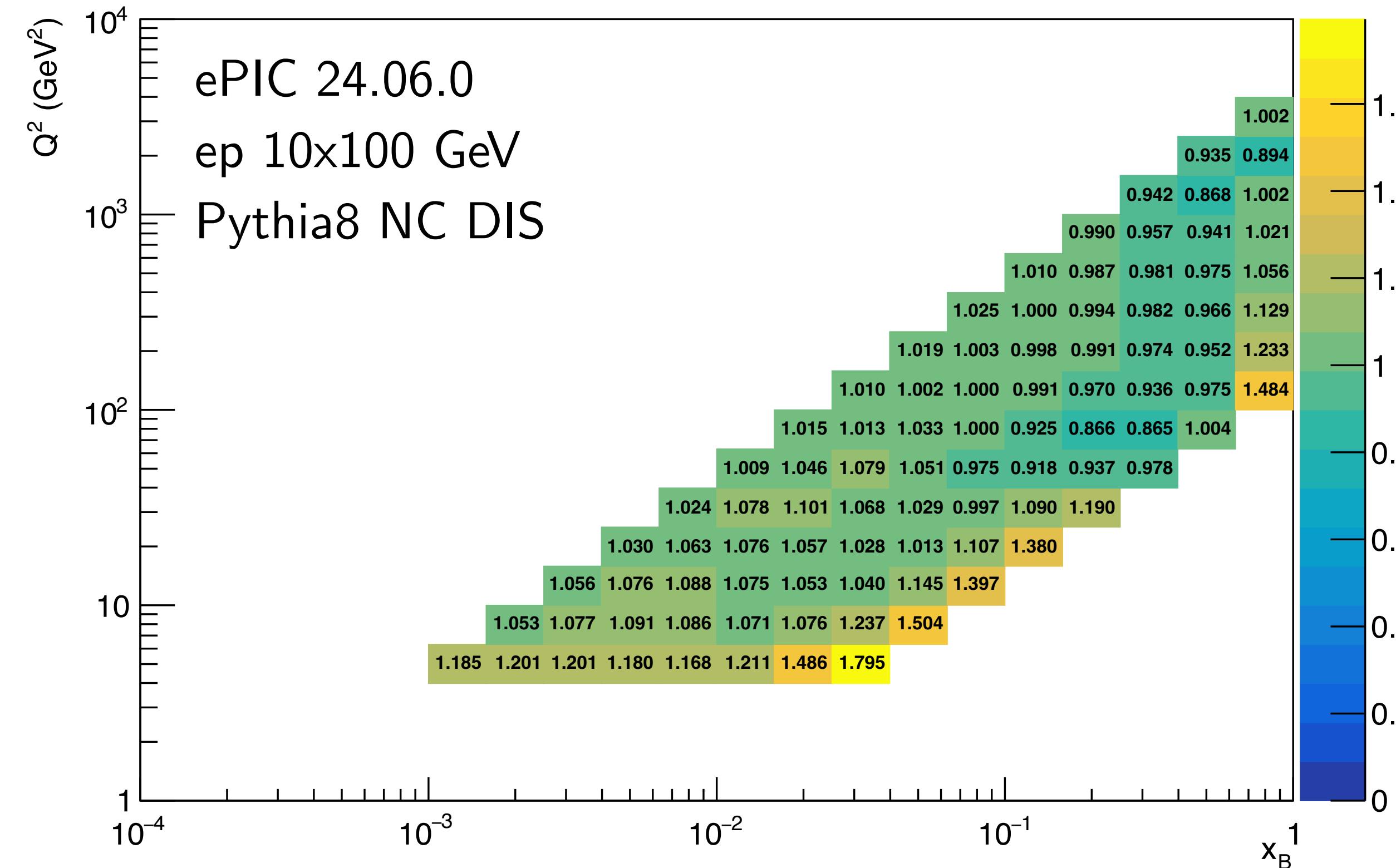
eID



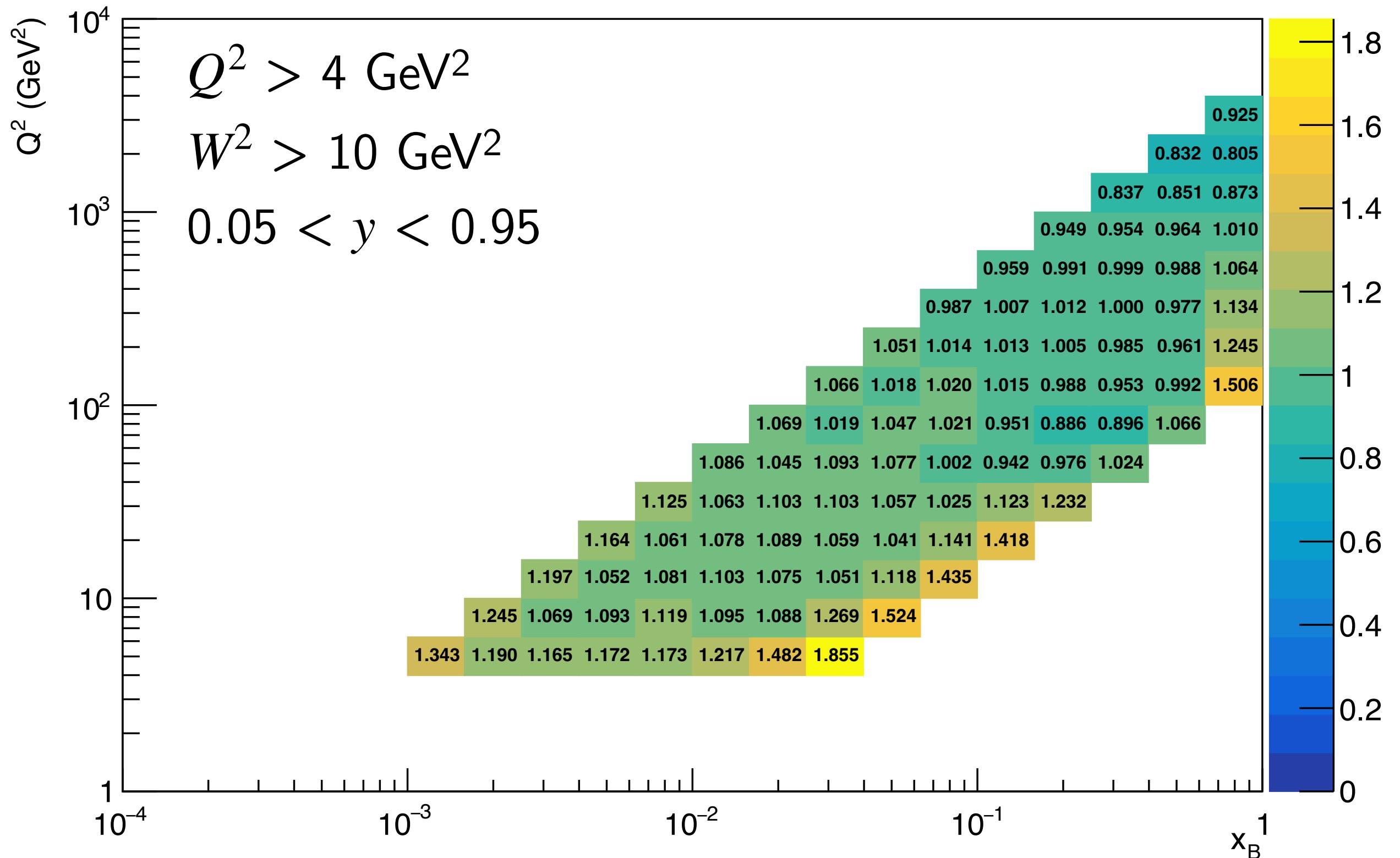
$$C_{acc} = \frac{N_{rec}(x_{gen}, Q_{gen}^2)}{N_{gen}(x_{gen}, Q_{gen}^2)}$$

# Bin migration correction (10x100 GeV)

True ID



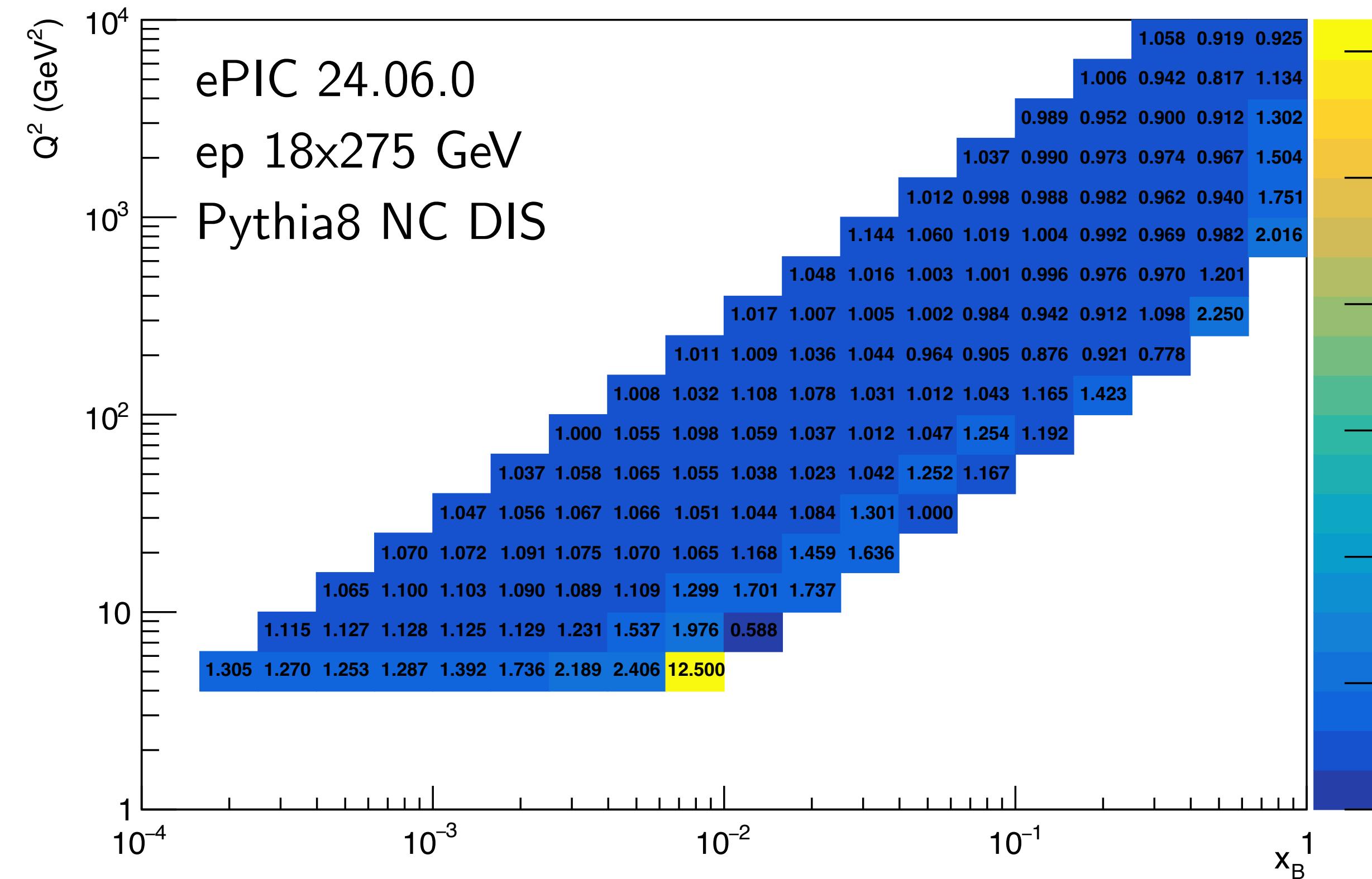
eID



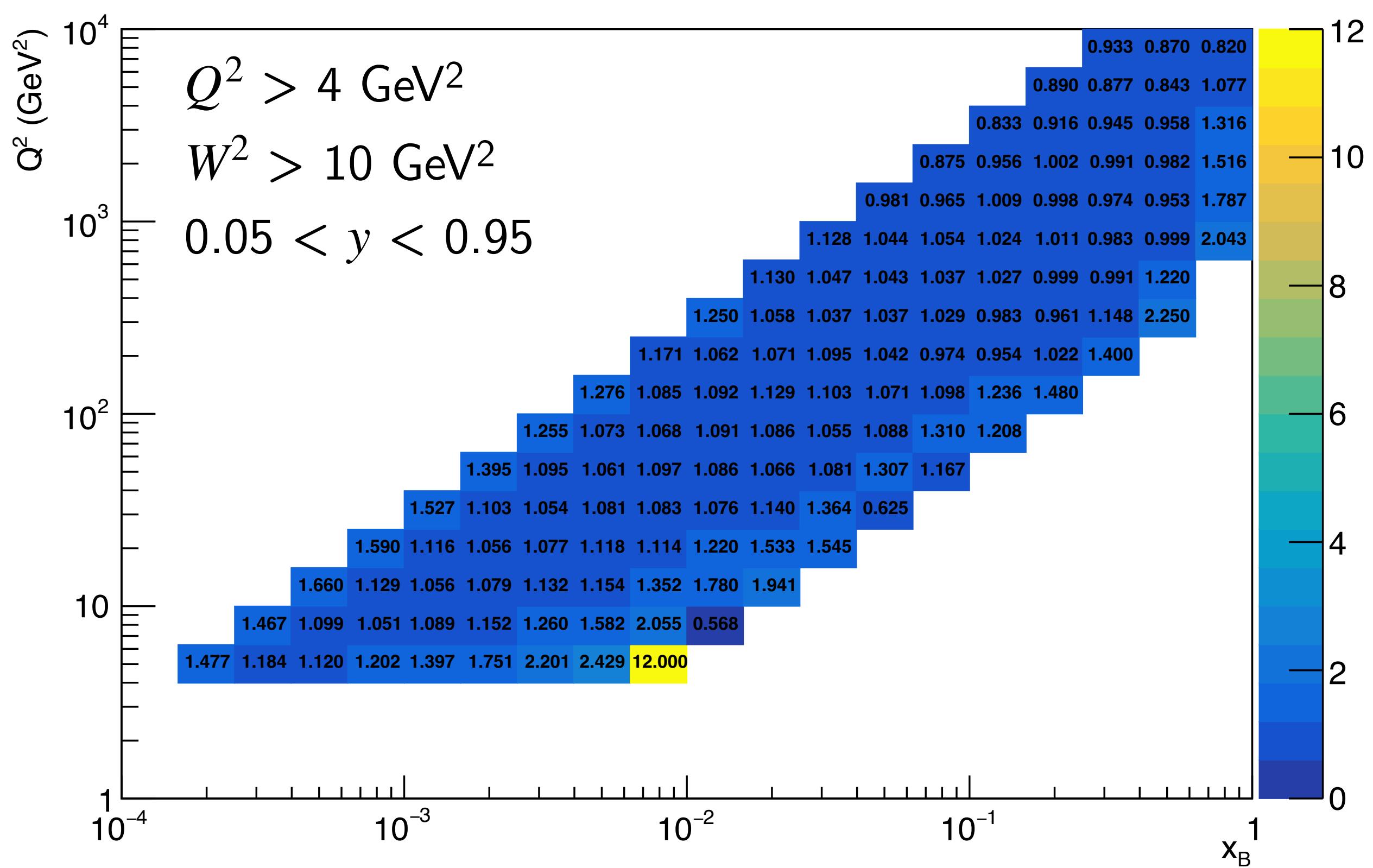
$$C_{bin} = \frac{N_{rec}(x_{rec}, Q_{rec}^2)}{N_{rec}(x_{gen}, Q_{gen}^2)}$$

# Bin migration correction (18x275 GeV)

True ID

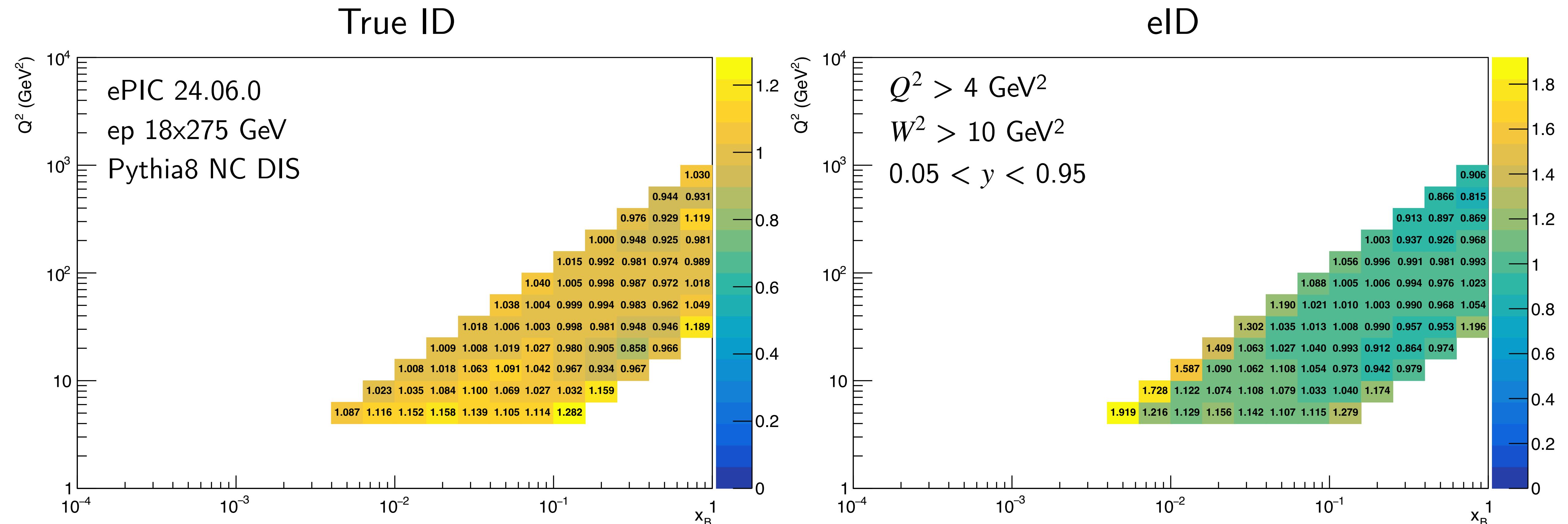


eID



$$C_{bin} = \frac{N_{rec}(x_{rec}, Q^2_{rec})}{N_{rec}(x_{gen}, Q^2_{gen})}$$

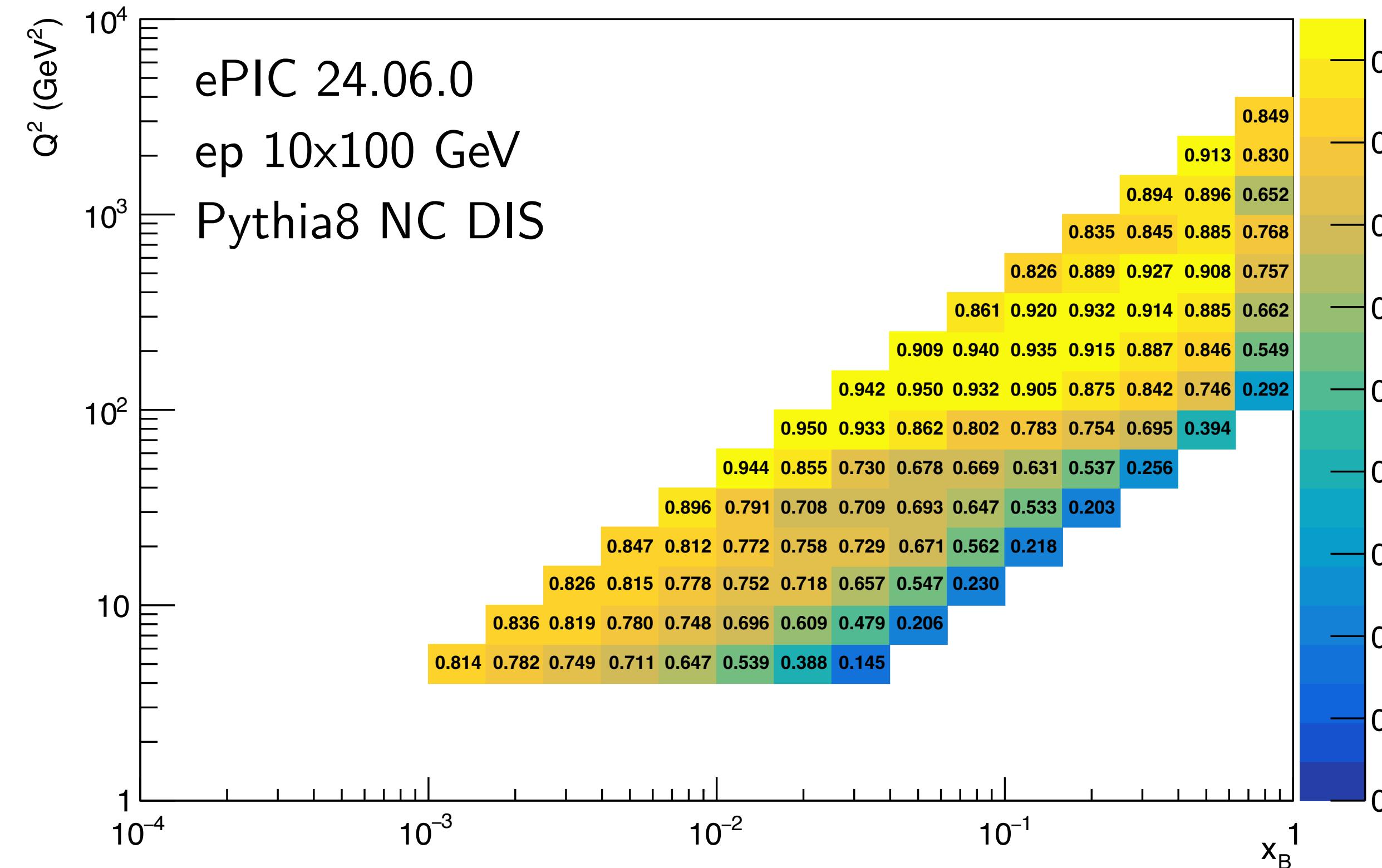
# Bin migration correction (18x275 GeV)



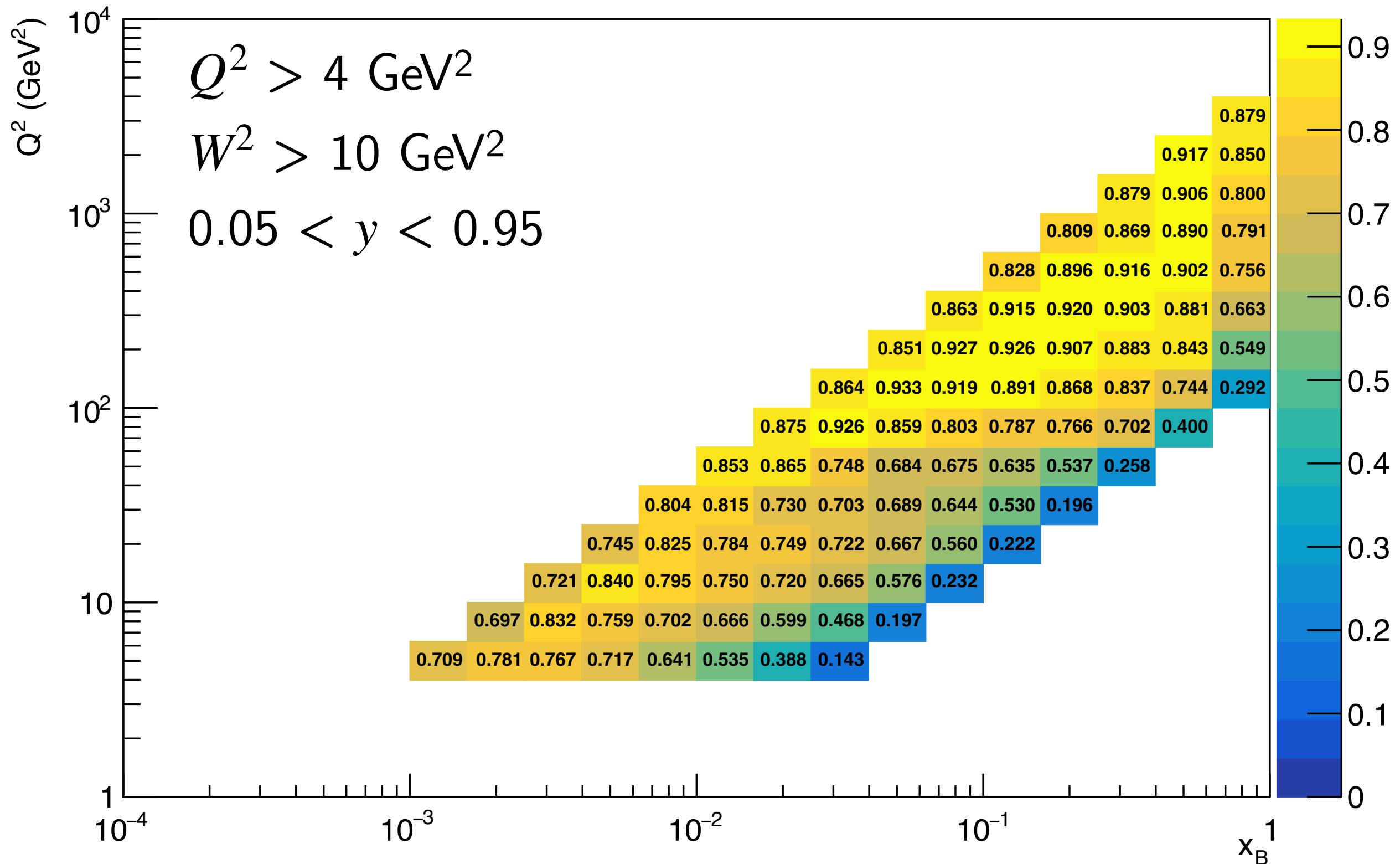
$$C_{bin} = \frac{N_{rec}(x_{rec}, Q^2_{rec})}{N_{rec}(x_{gen}, Q^2_{gen})}$$

# Bin purity (10x100 GeV)

True ID



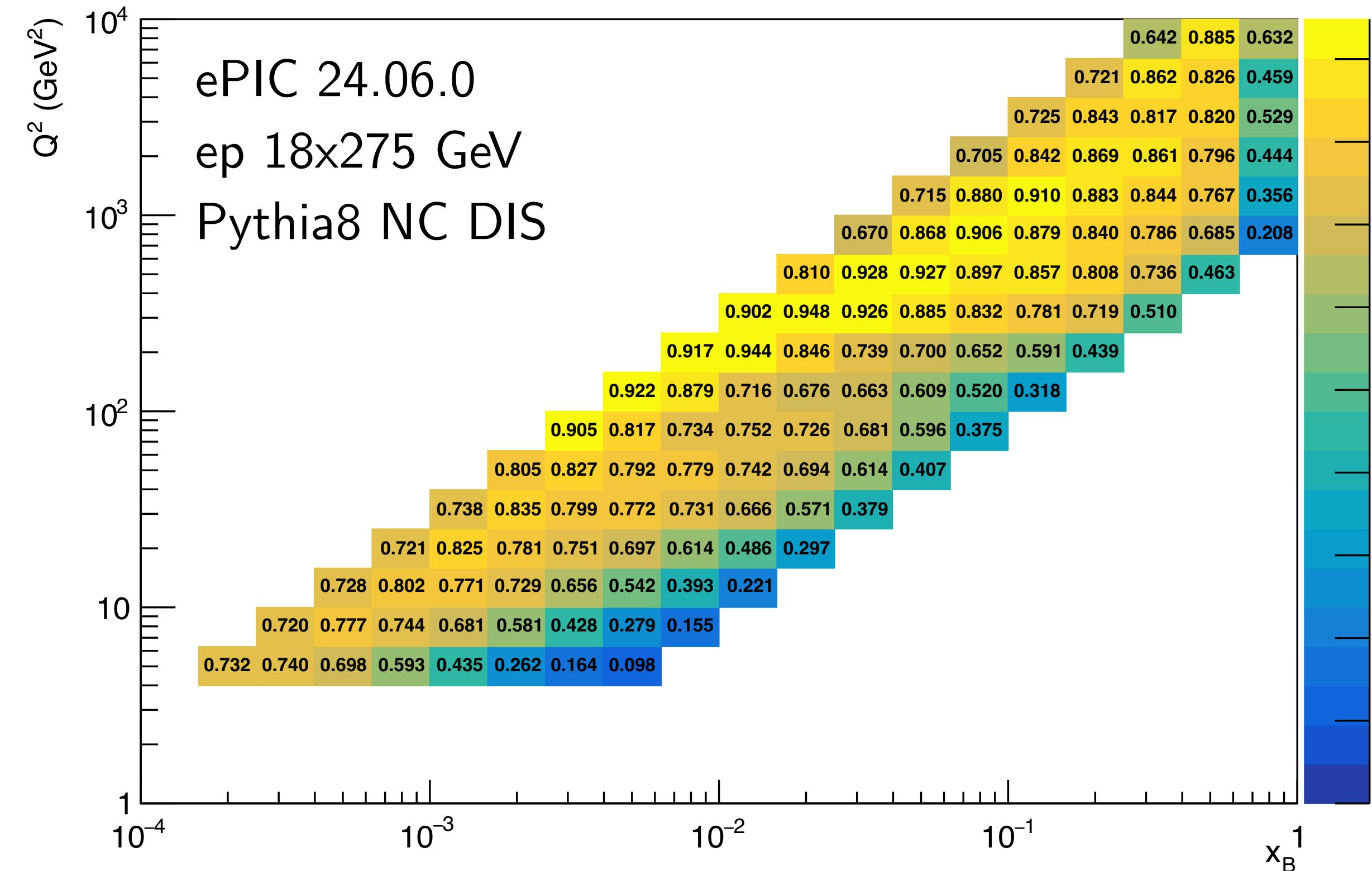
eID



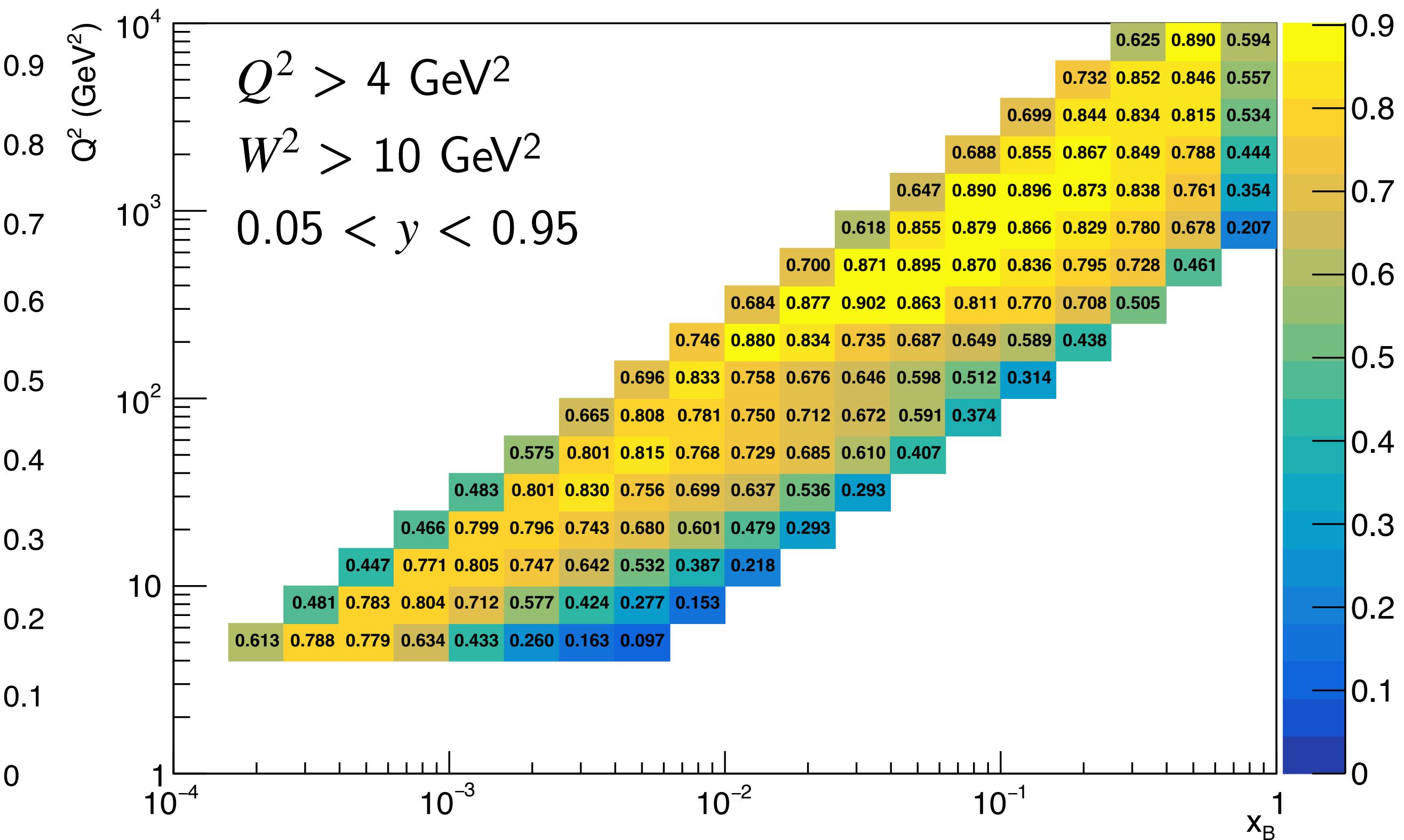
$$P = \frac{N_{gen+rec}}{N_{rec}}$$

# Bin purity (18x275 GeV)

True ID



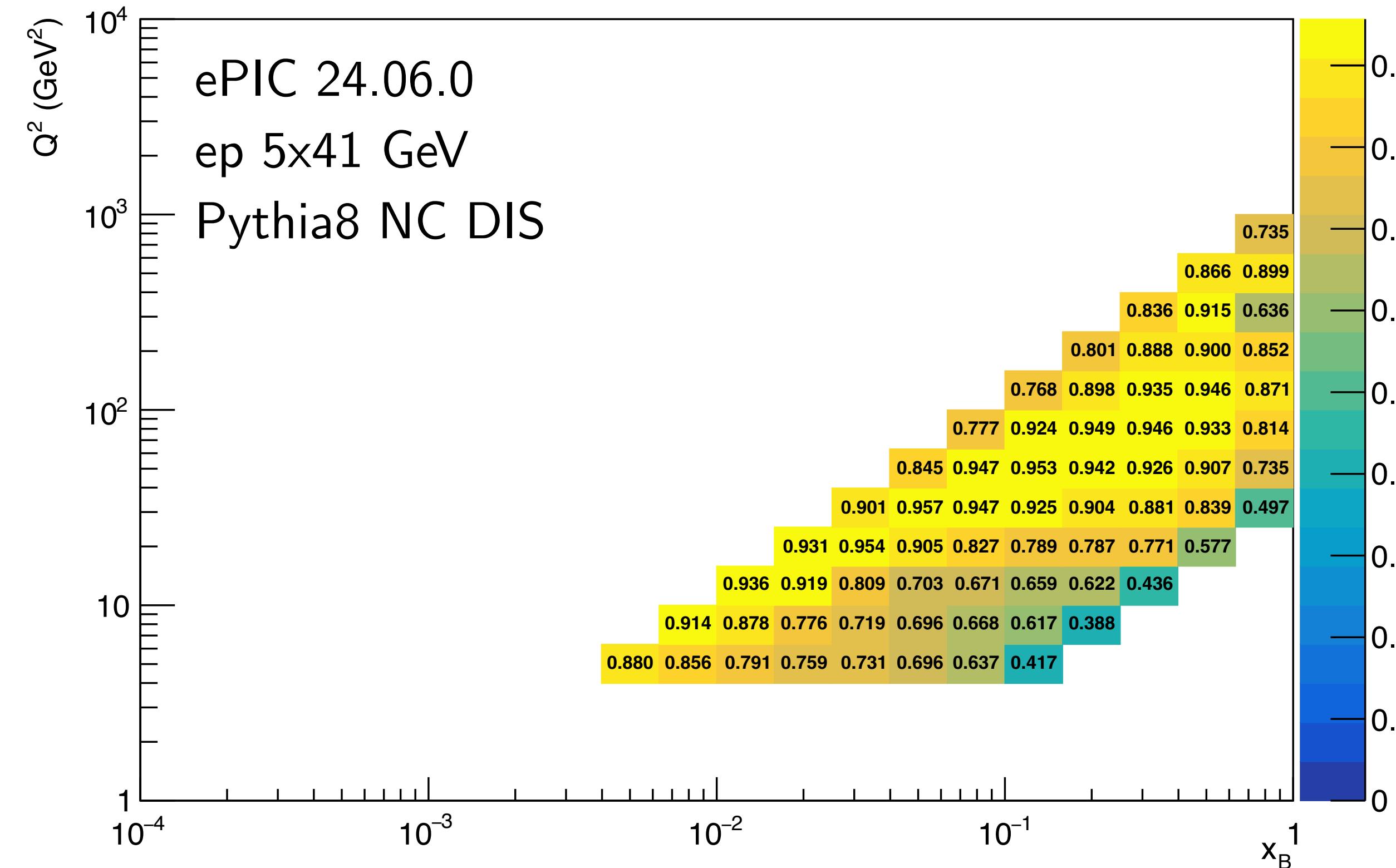
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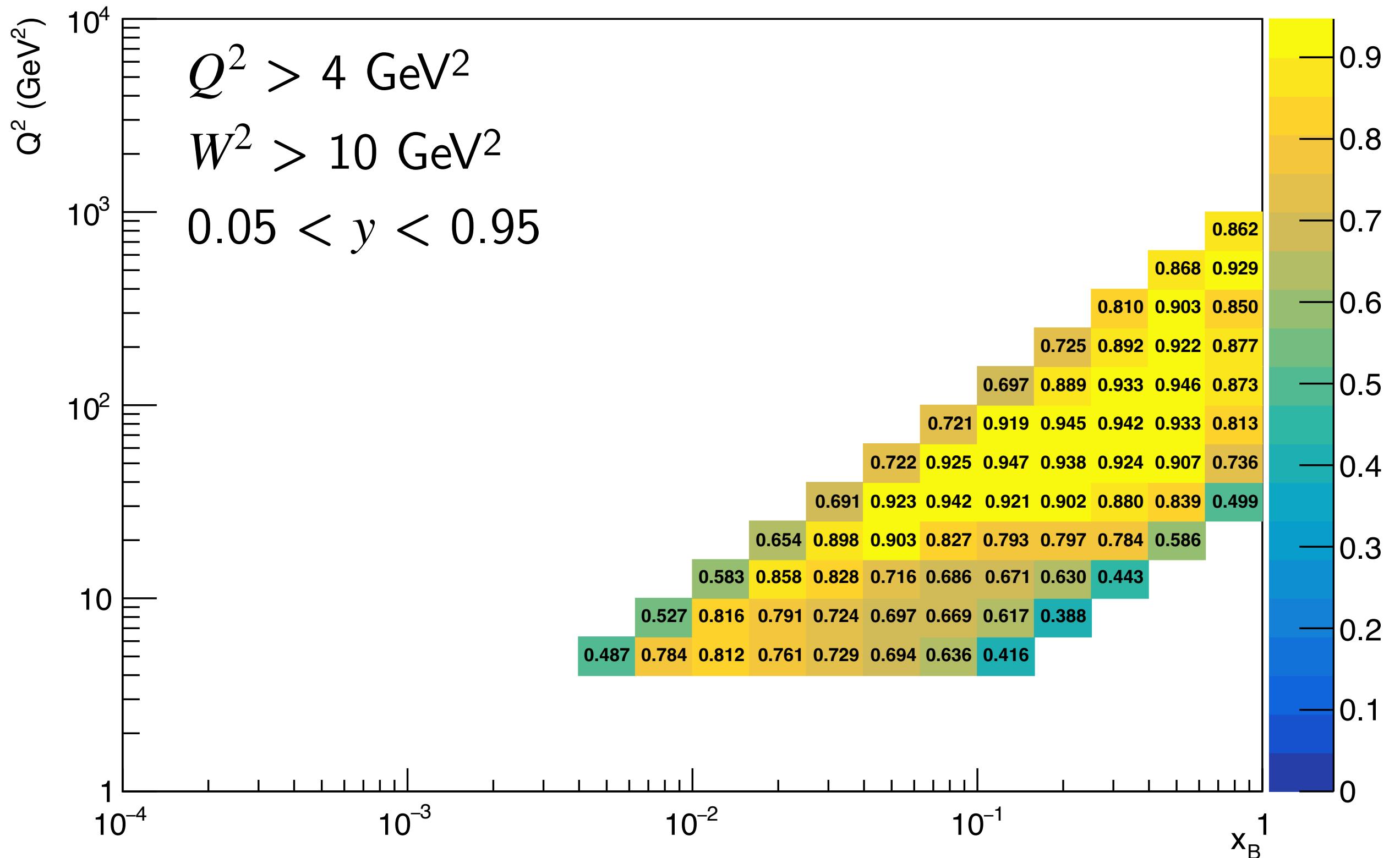
$$P = \frac{N_{gen+rec}}{N_{rec}}$$

# Bin purity (5x41 GeV)

True ID



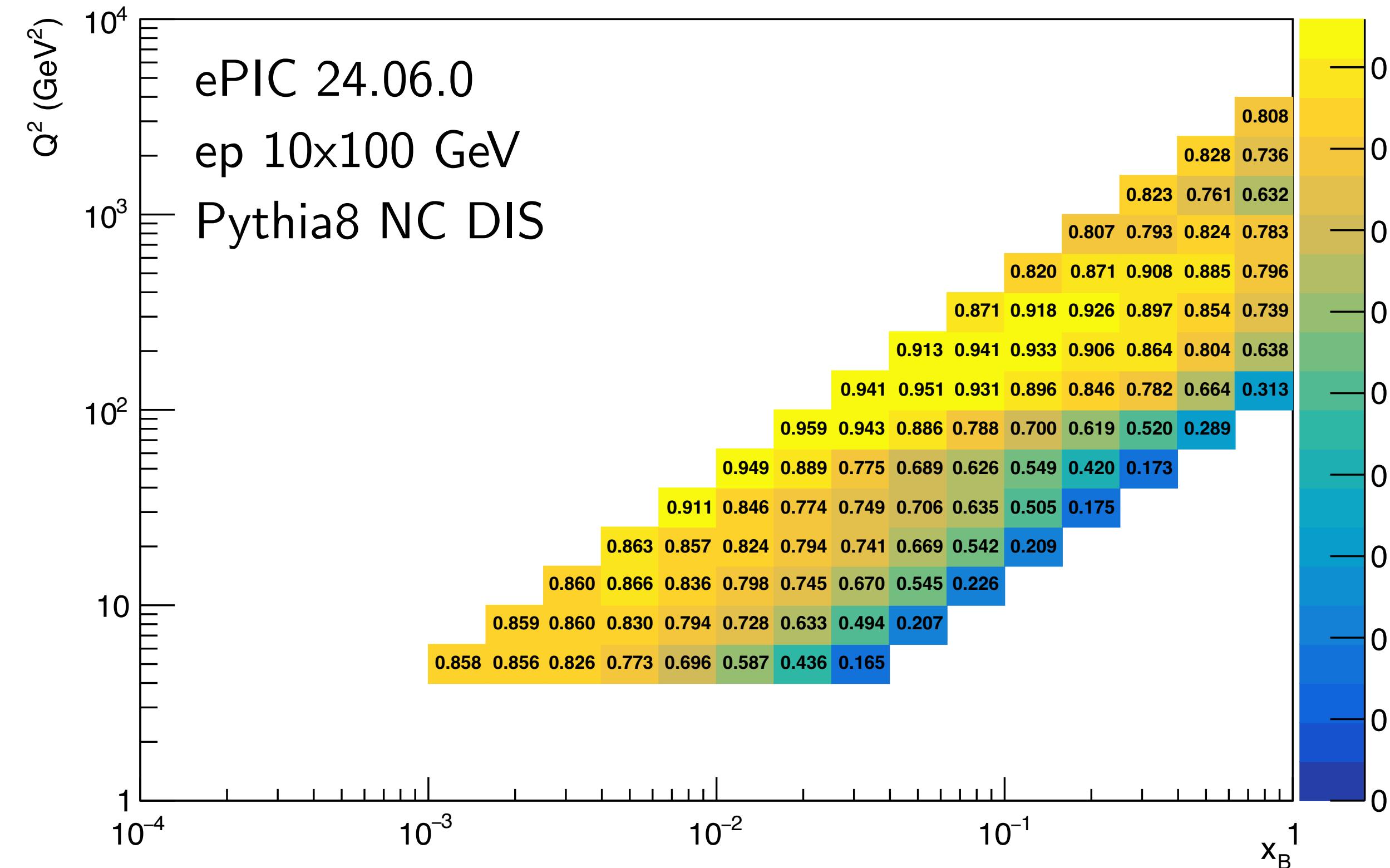
eID



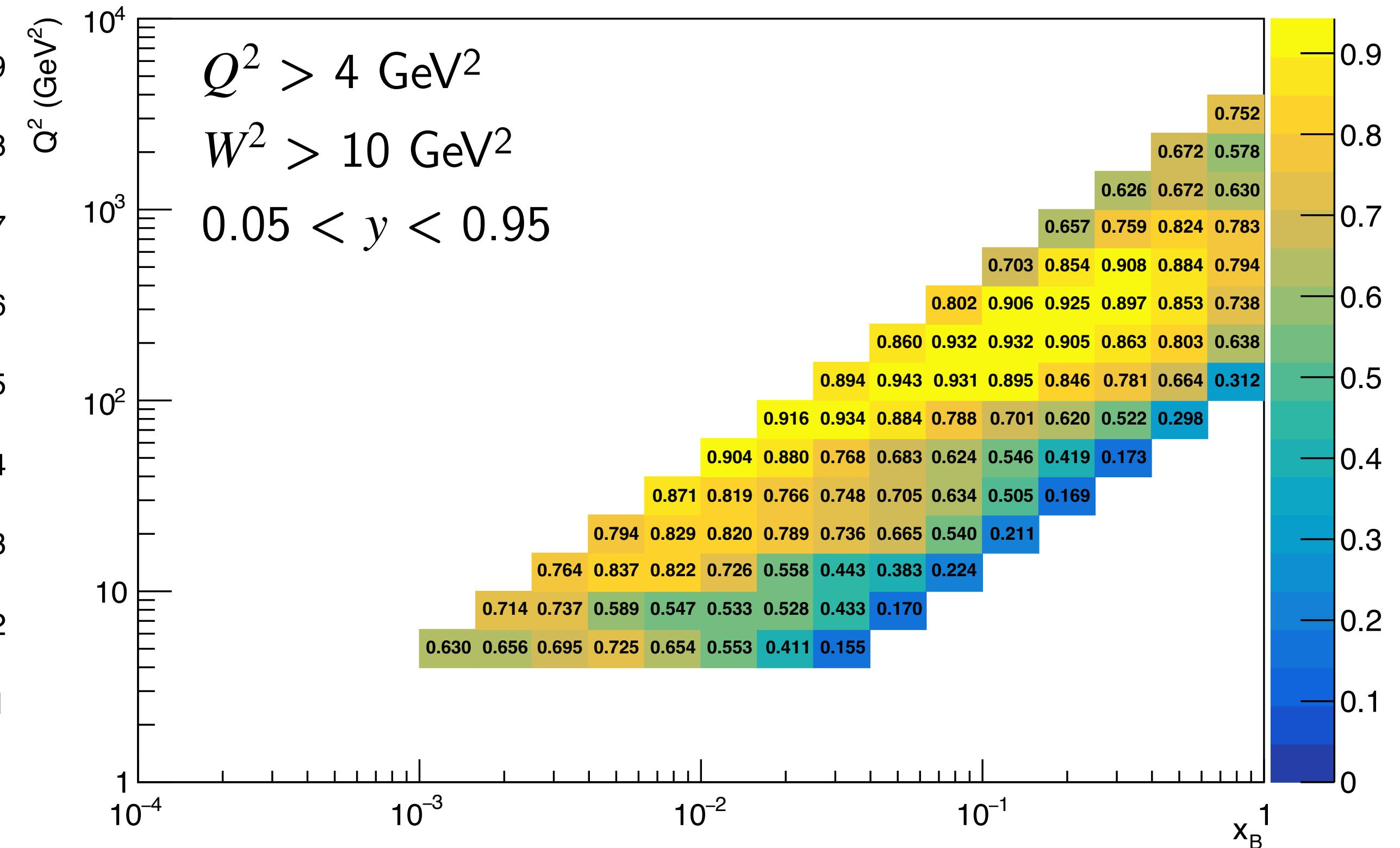
$$P = \frac{N_{gen+rec}}{N_{rec}}$$

# Bin stability (10x100 GeV)

True ID



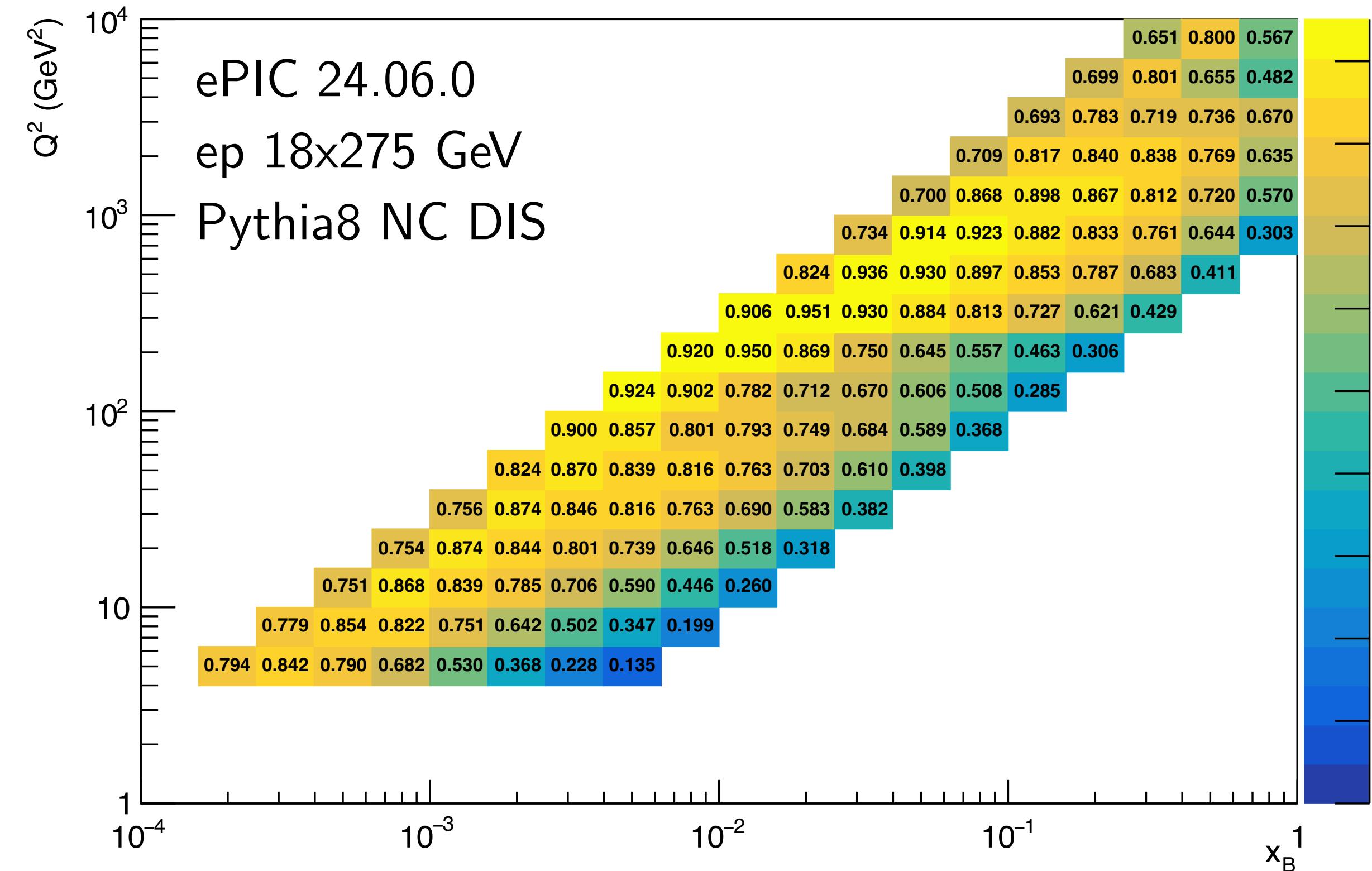
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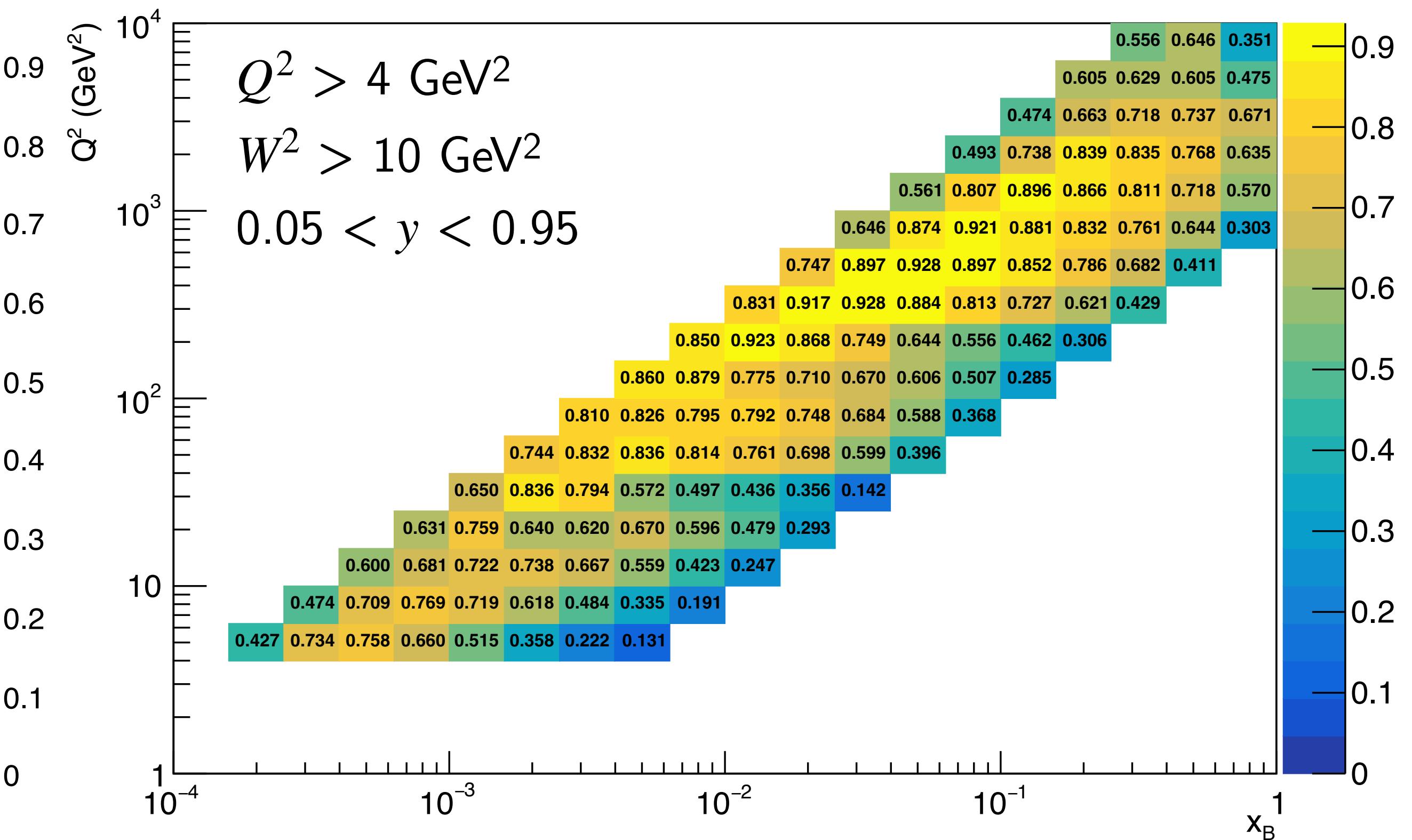
$$S = \frac{N_{gen+rec}}{N_{gen}}$$

# Bin stability (18x275 GeV)

True ID

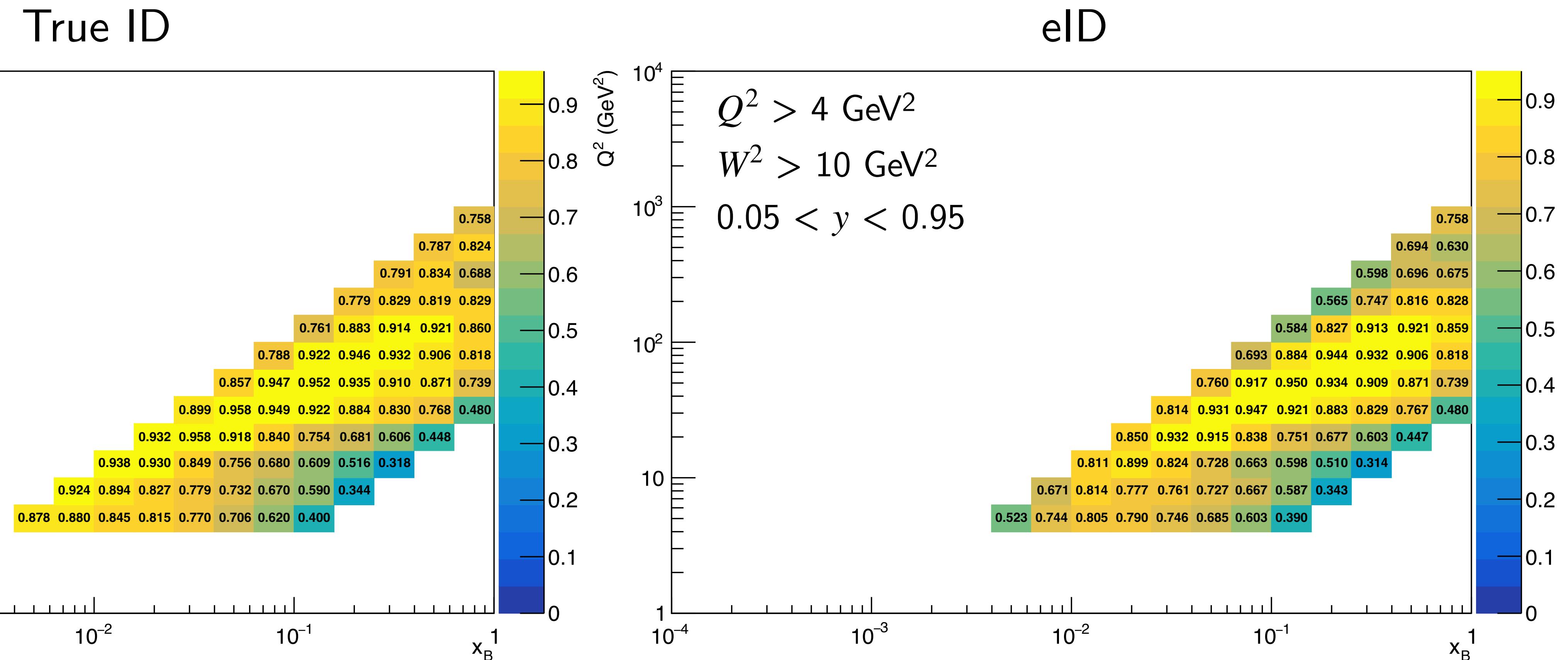


eID



$$S = \frac{N_{gen+rec}}{N_{gen}}$$

# Bin stability (5x41 GeV)



$$S = \frac{N_{gen+rec}}{N_{gen}}$$

# Reduced cross section (10x100 GeV)

$$\sigma_{red} = \left( \frac{d\sigma}{dx_B dQ^2} \right) \cdot \frac{Q^4 x_B}{2\pi\alpha^2 Y_+ \hbar^2 c^2}$$

ePIC 24.06.0

ep 10x100 GeV, 10 fb<sup>-1</sup>

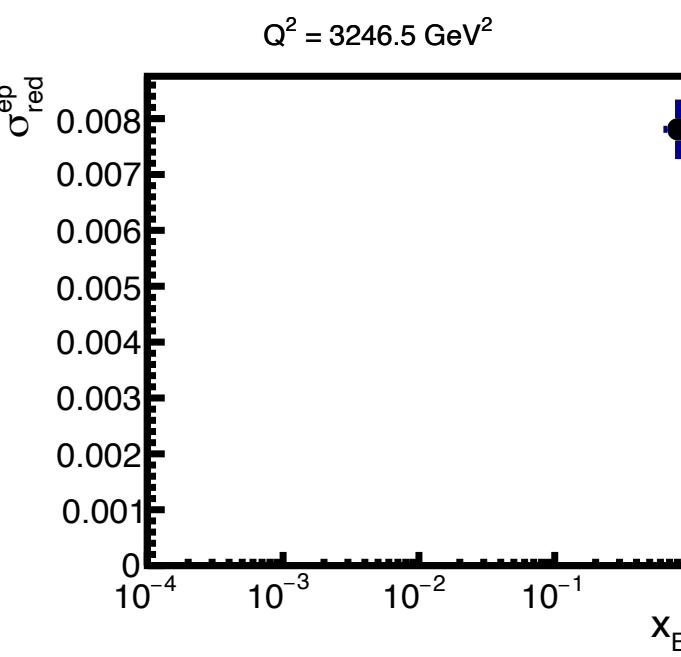
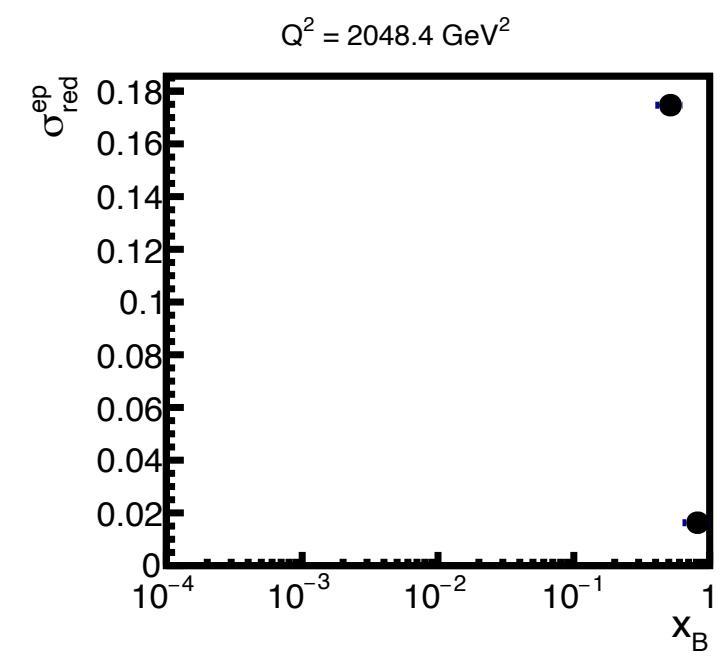
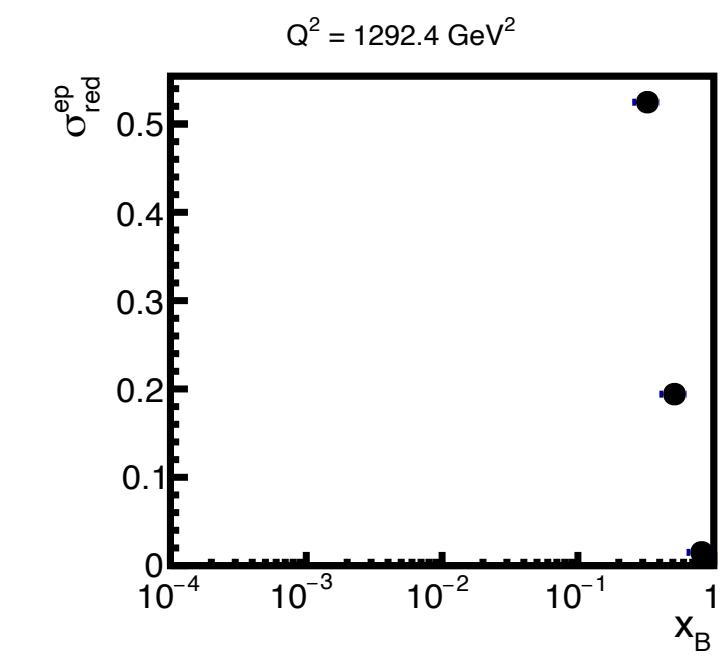
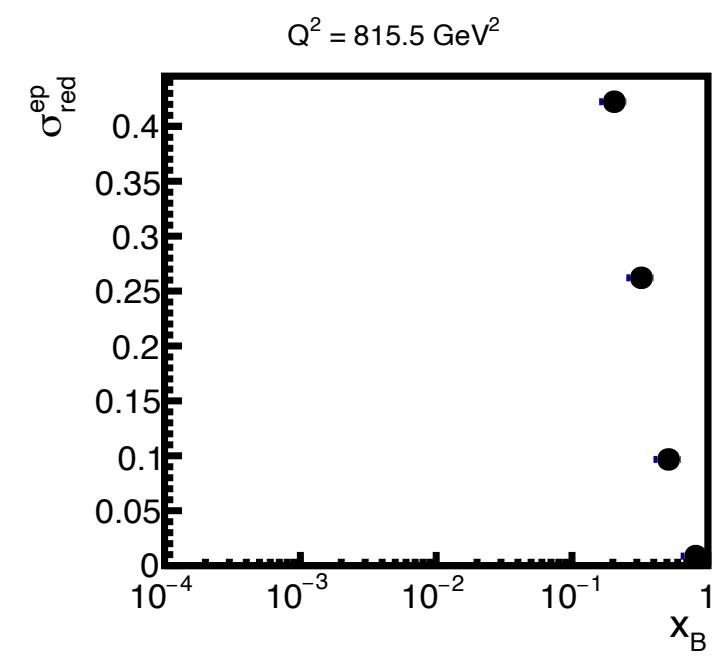
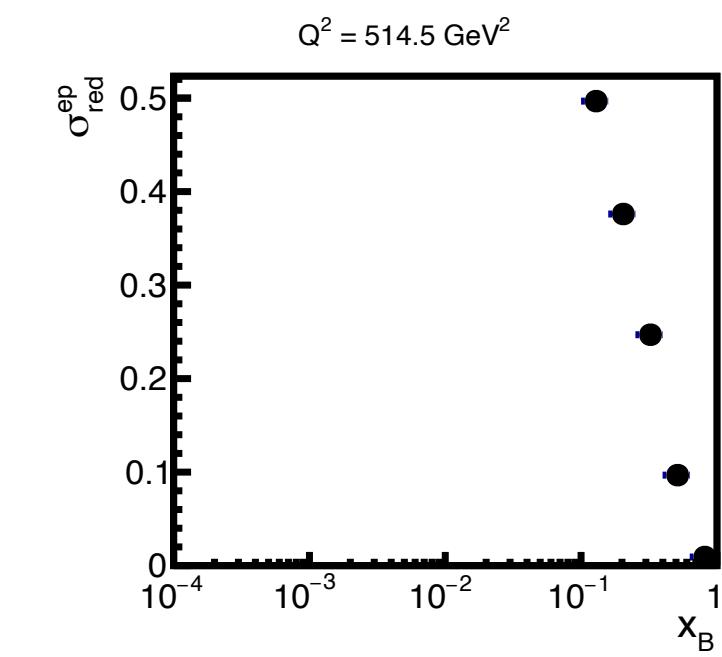
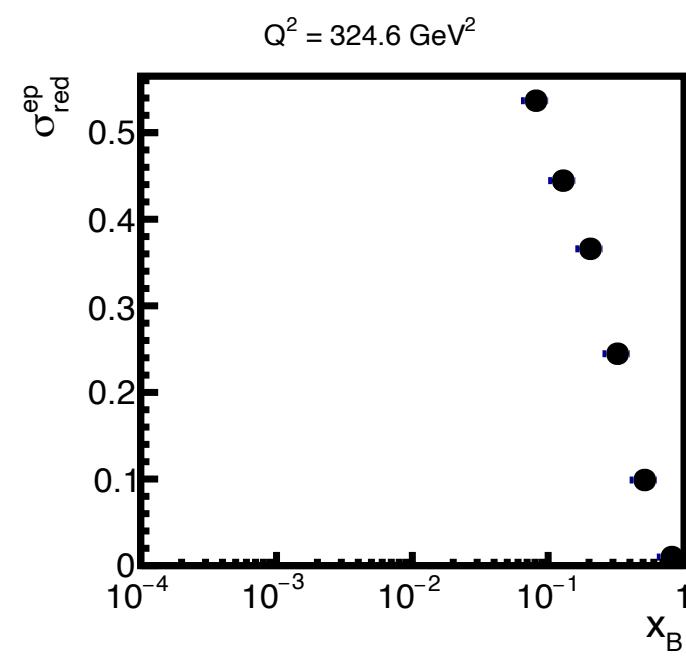
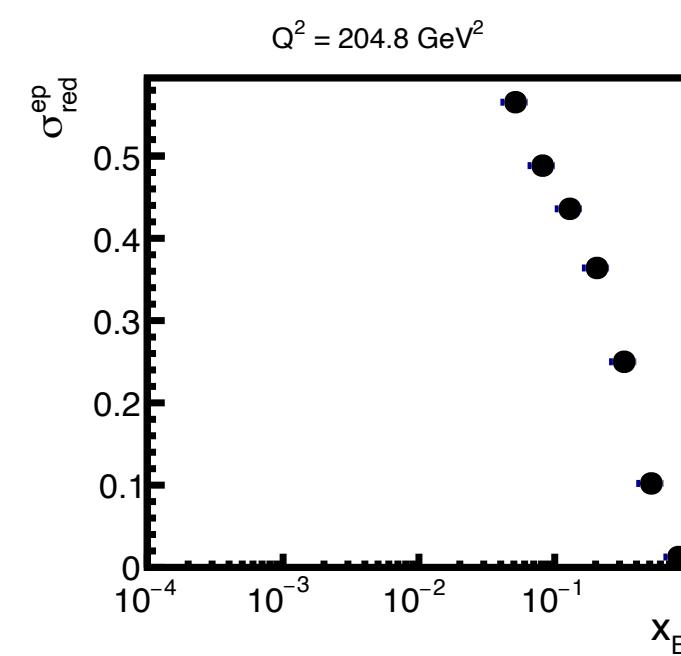
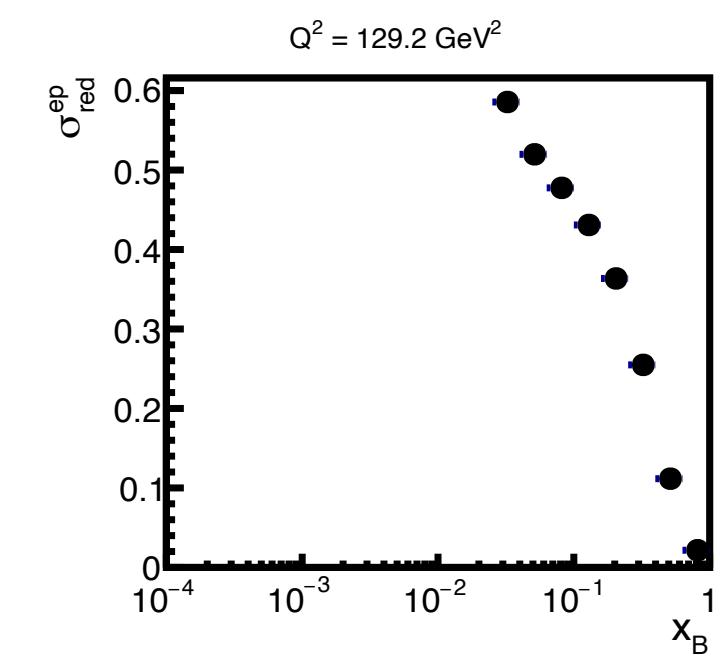
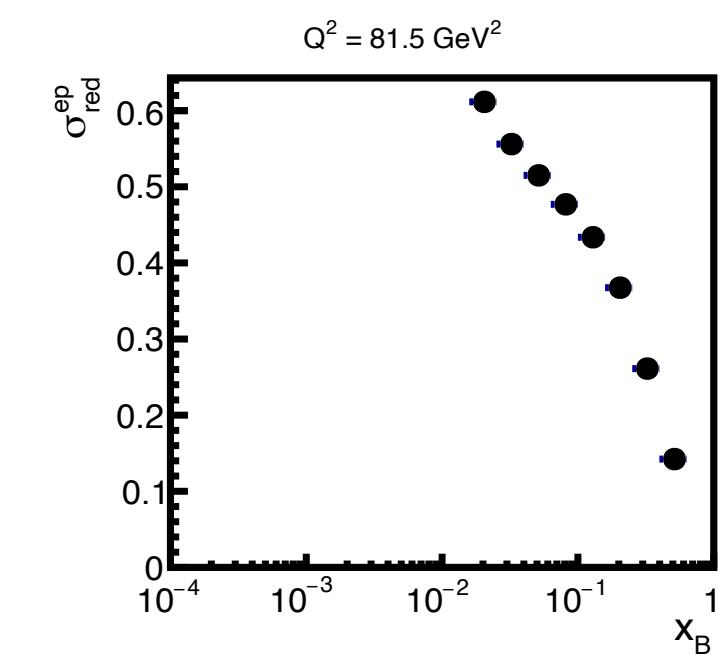
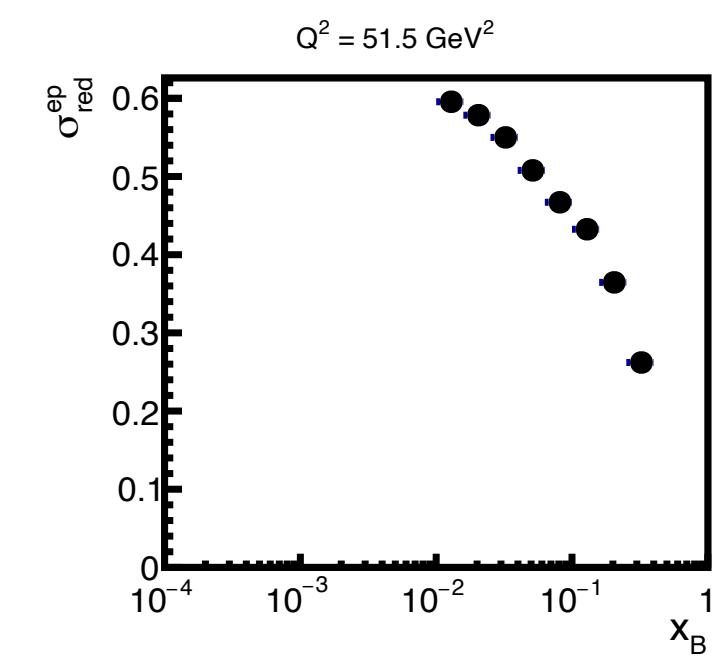
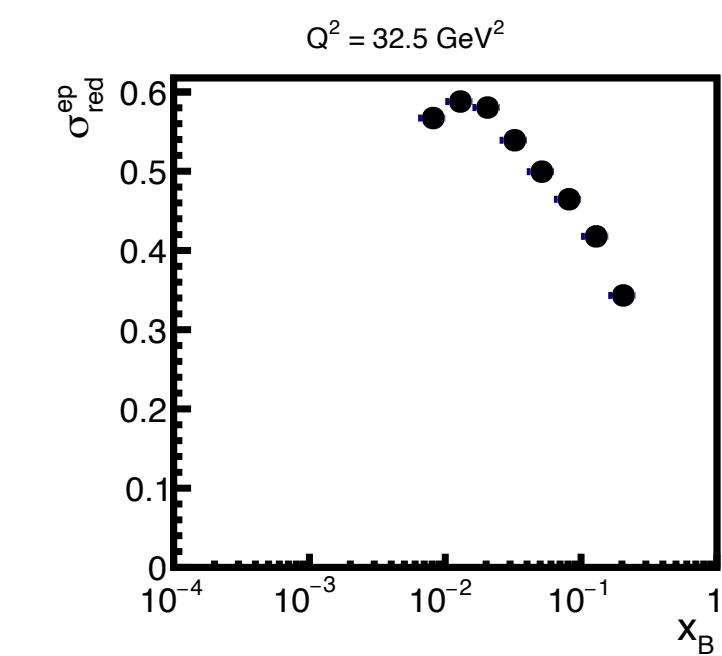
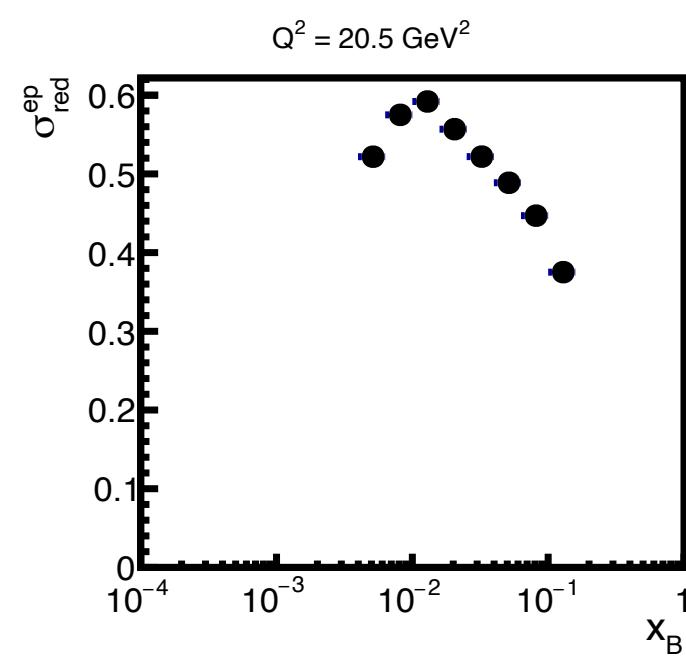
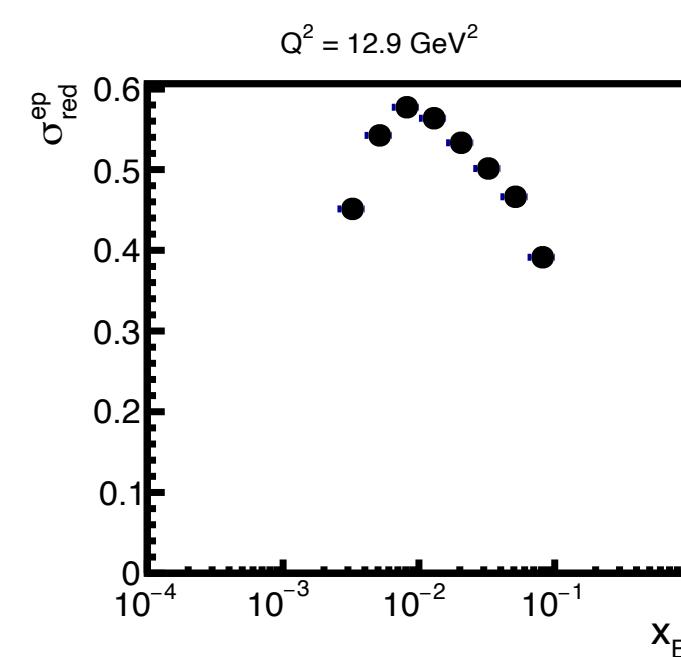
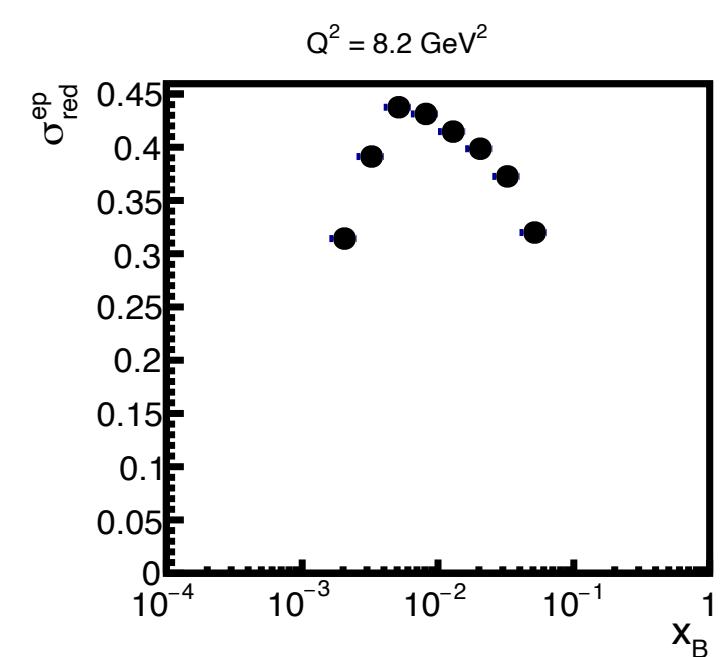
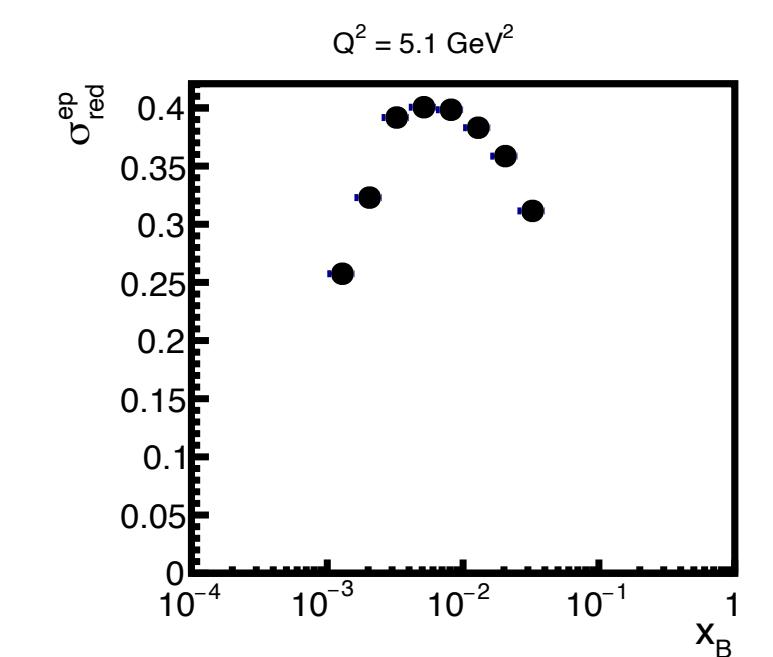
Pythia8 NC DIS

$$Y_+ = 1 + (1 - y)^2$$

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$$W^2 > 10 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$0.05 < y < 0.95$$



# Future/ongoing elD work

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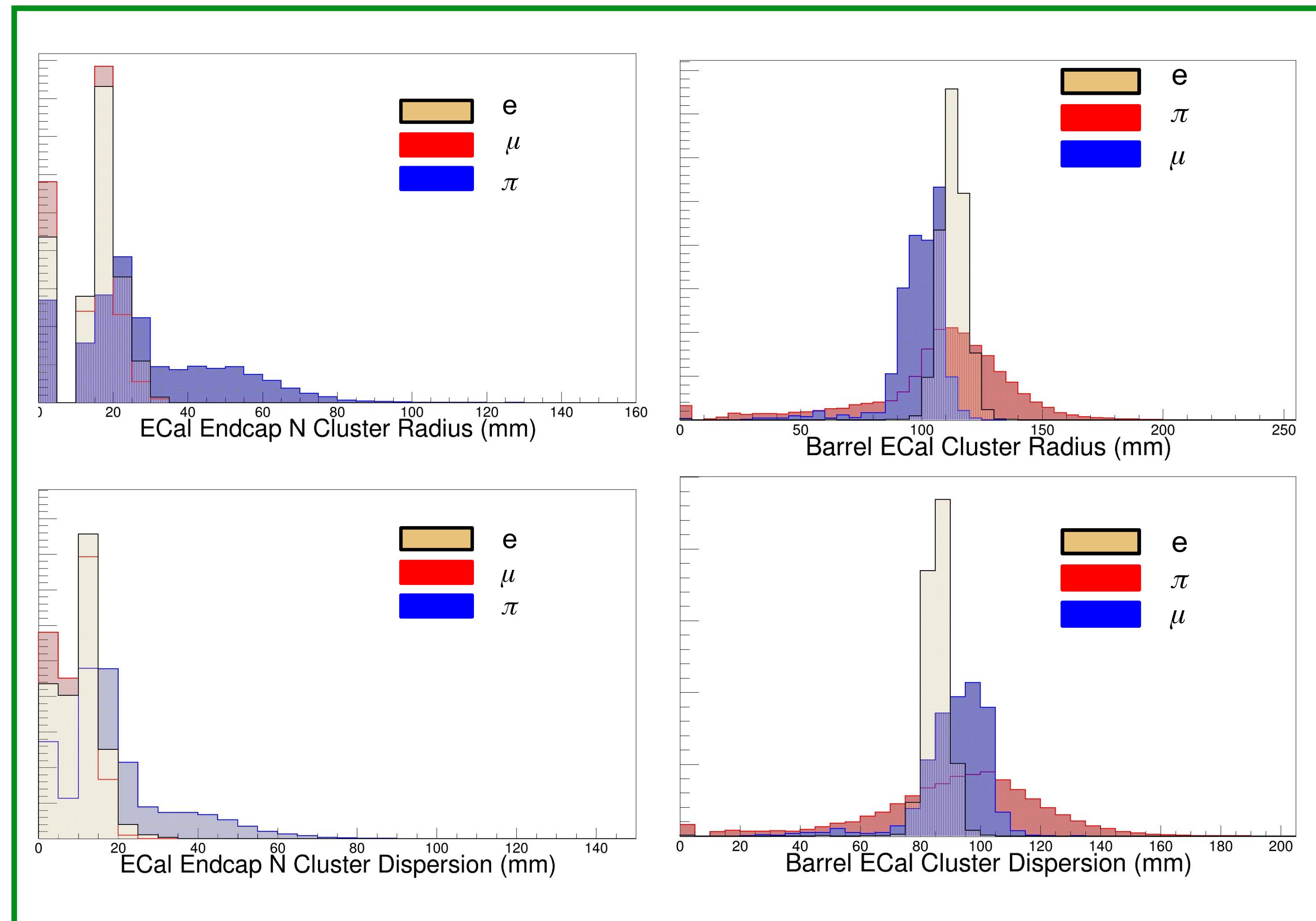
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  - Track-cluster matching  
(Aliaa Rafaat, AUC)
  - Hadron PID
- Optimize existing elD cuts on  $E/p$  and  $E - p_z$
- Develop further elD cuts on calorimeter shower shape  
(Andrew Hurley, UMass Amherst)



# Future/ongoing physics work

- Systematic studies
  - Kinematic resolutions
  - Energy calibration
  - Pion contamination
- Double-spin asymmetries (Win Lin, SBU)
- Need eA events (not possible with Pythia8...?)