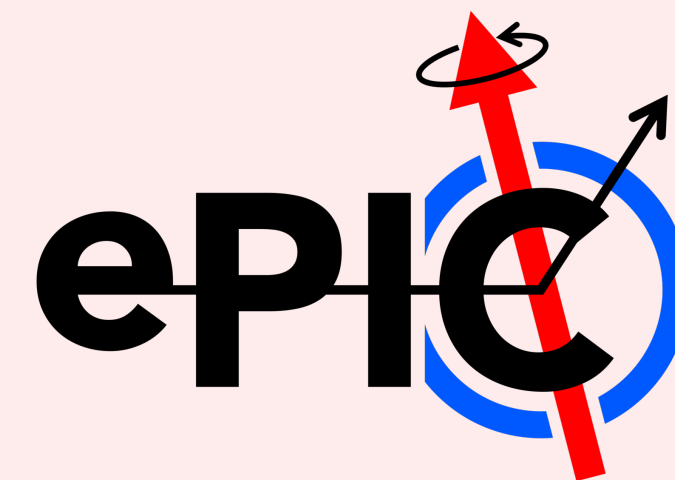
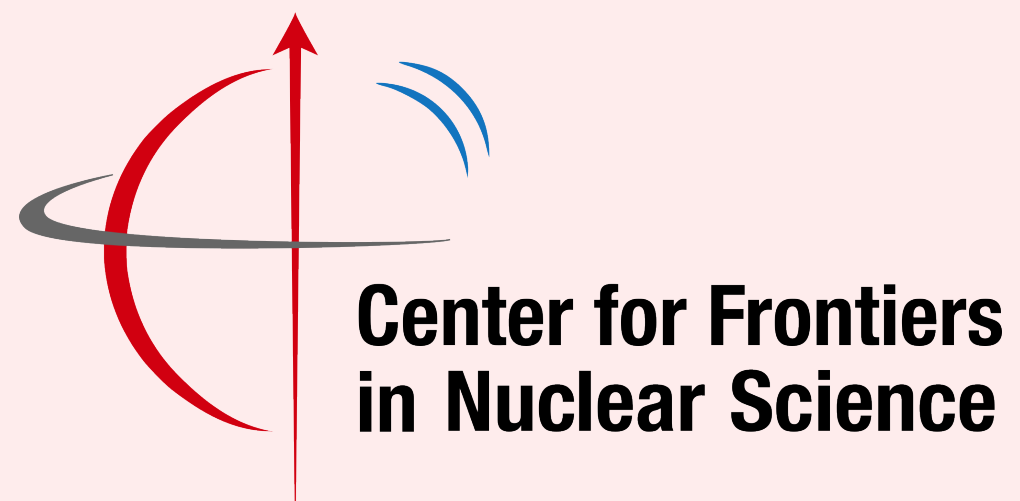


Electron reconstruction and A_1^n , $A_1^3\text{He}$ update

Win Lin
Stony Brook University

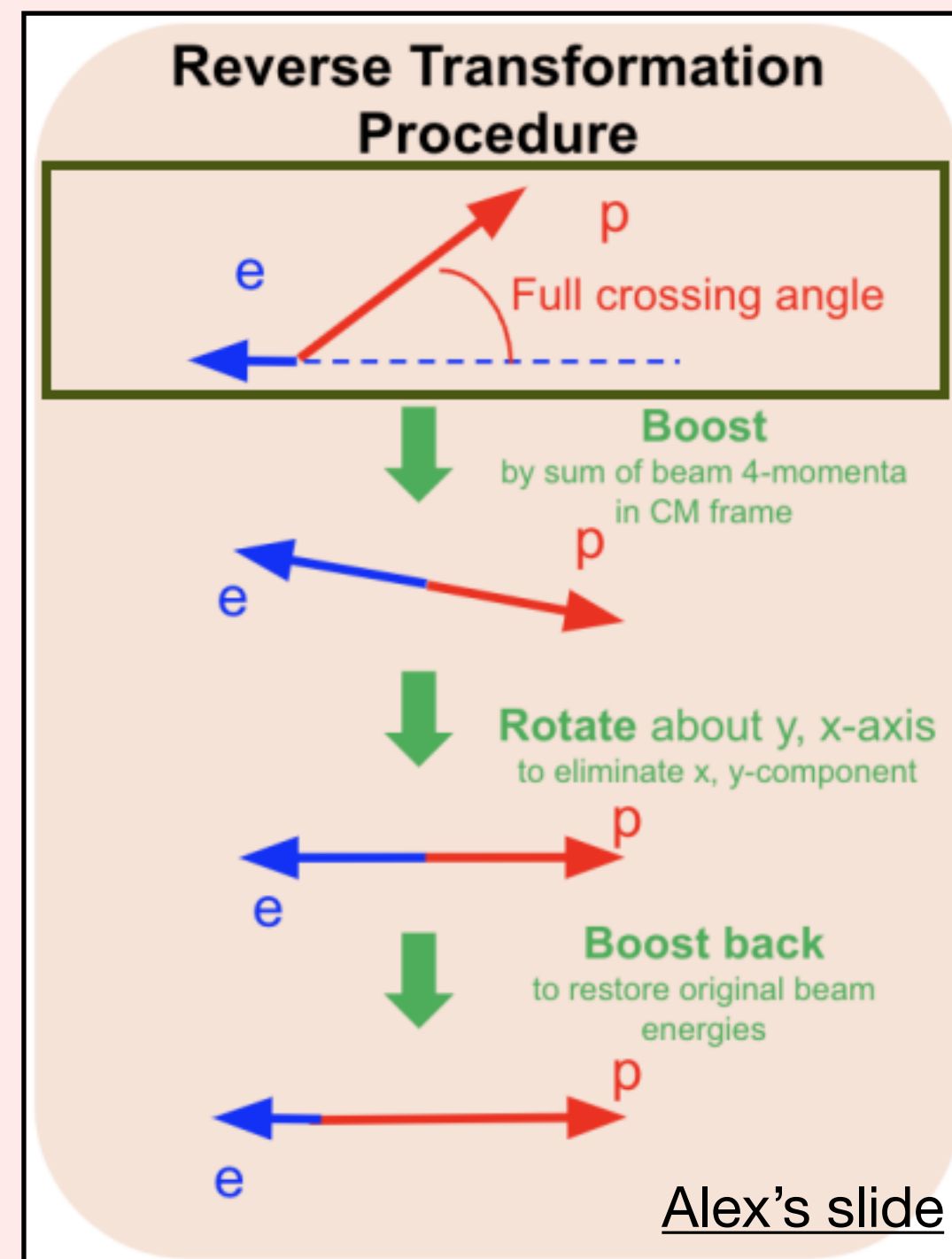
Joint inclusive/EWBSM PWG meeting
05/20/2025



Testing more realistic electron reconstruction:

- new analysis is based on Tyler's electron finder library and Stephen's inclusive kinematic reconstruction tutorial
- Tried all reconstruction methods available in EICrecon
- mcID: use all generator information, including incoming beam, no detector info
- TruthID: use generator info for eID, then use rec. info for kinematic reconstruction
- det. based ID: use detector recon. Info for eID and reconstruction

I also use my own
boost.h instead of the
existing one in EICrecon



Current detector-based electron ID

Tyler's slide

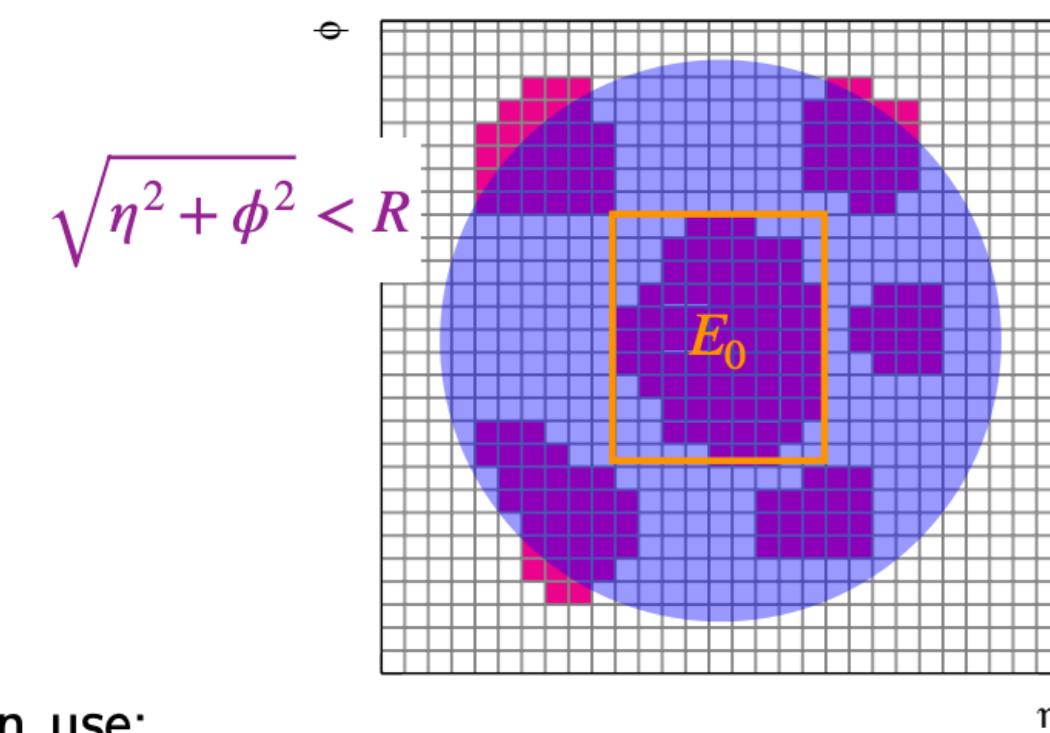
```
edm4eic::ReconstructedParticleCollection ElectronID::FindScatteredElectron()
```

- Loop over all reconstructed particles, and apply cuts on:

- Require negative tracks
- $0.9 < E/p < 1.2$
- Isolated cluster

$$R = 0.4$$

$$E_0 / \Sigma E_R < 0.9$$

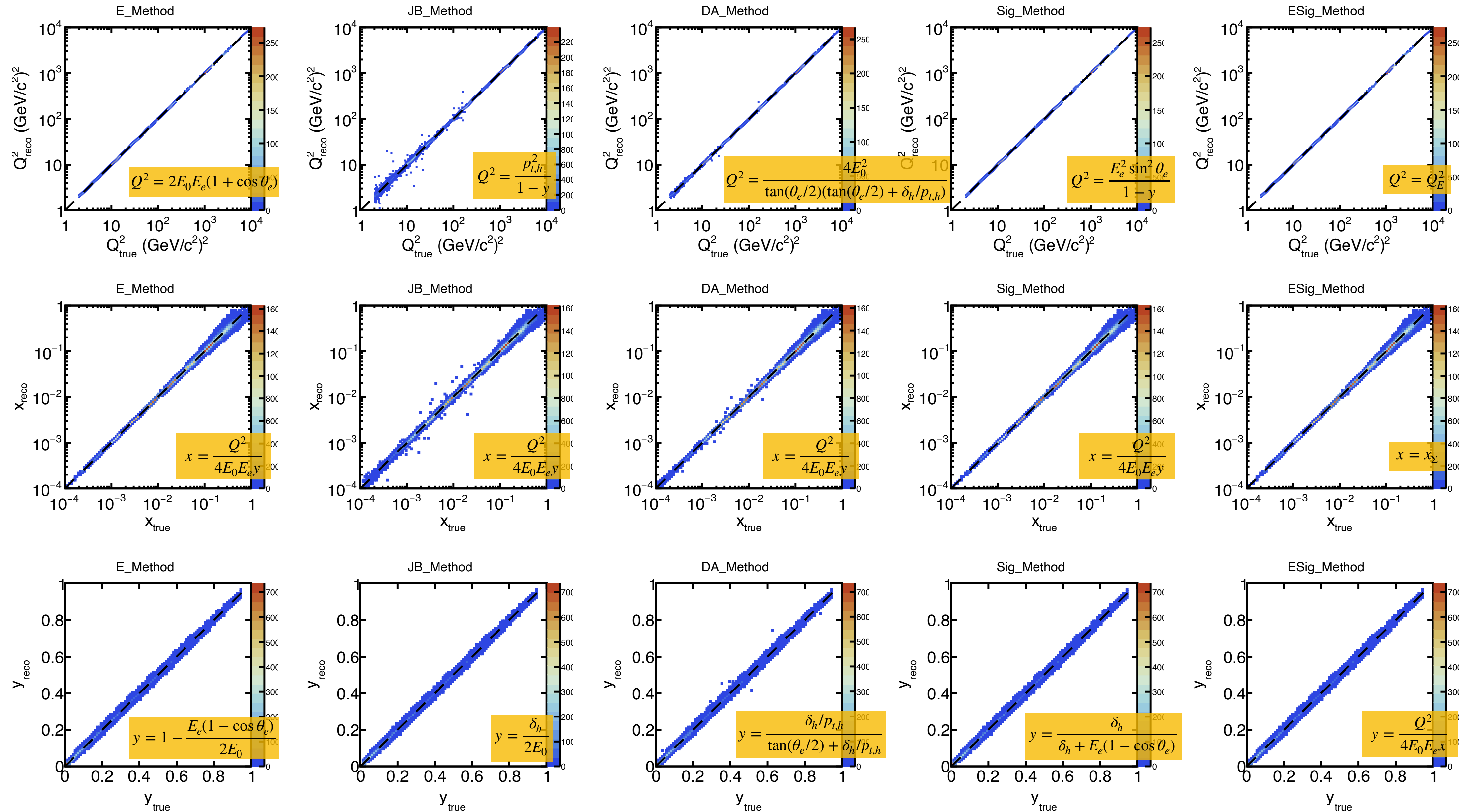


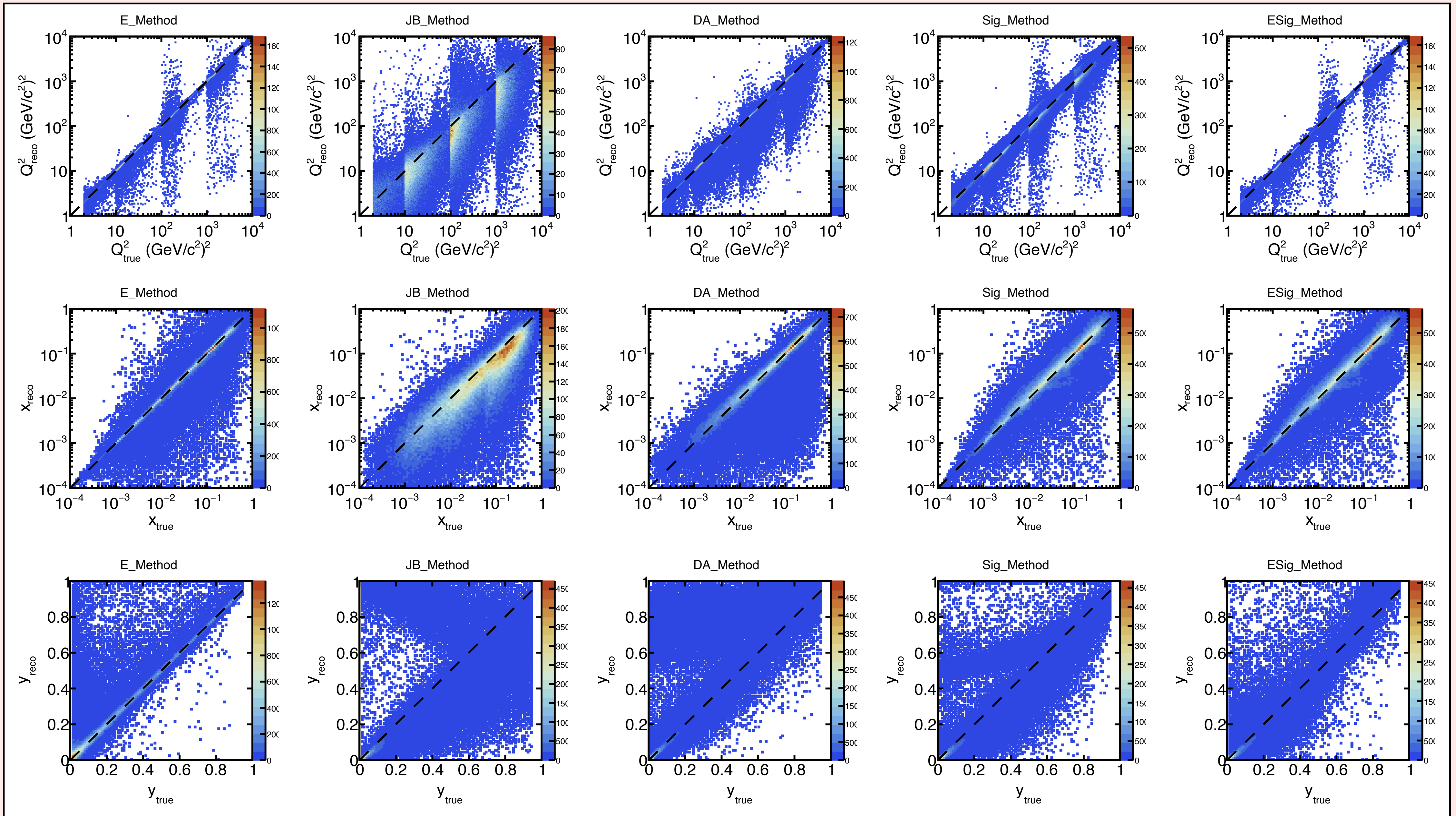
- If > 1 particles in collection, can use:

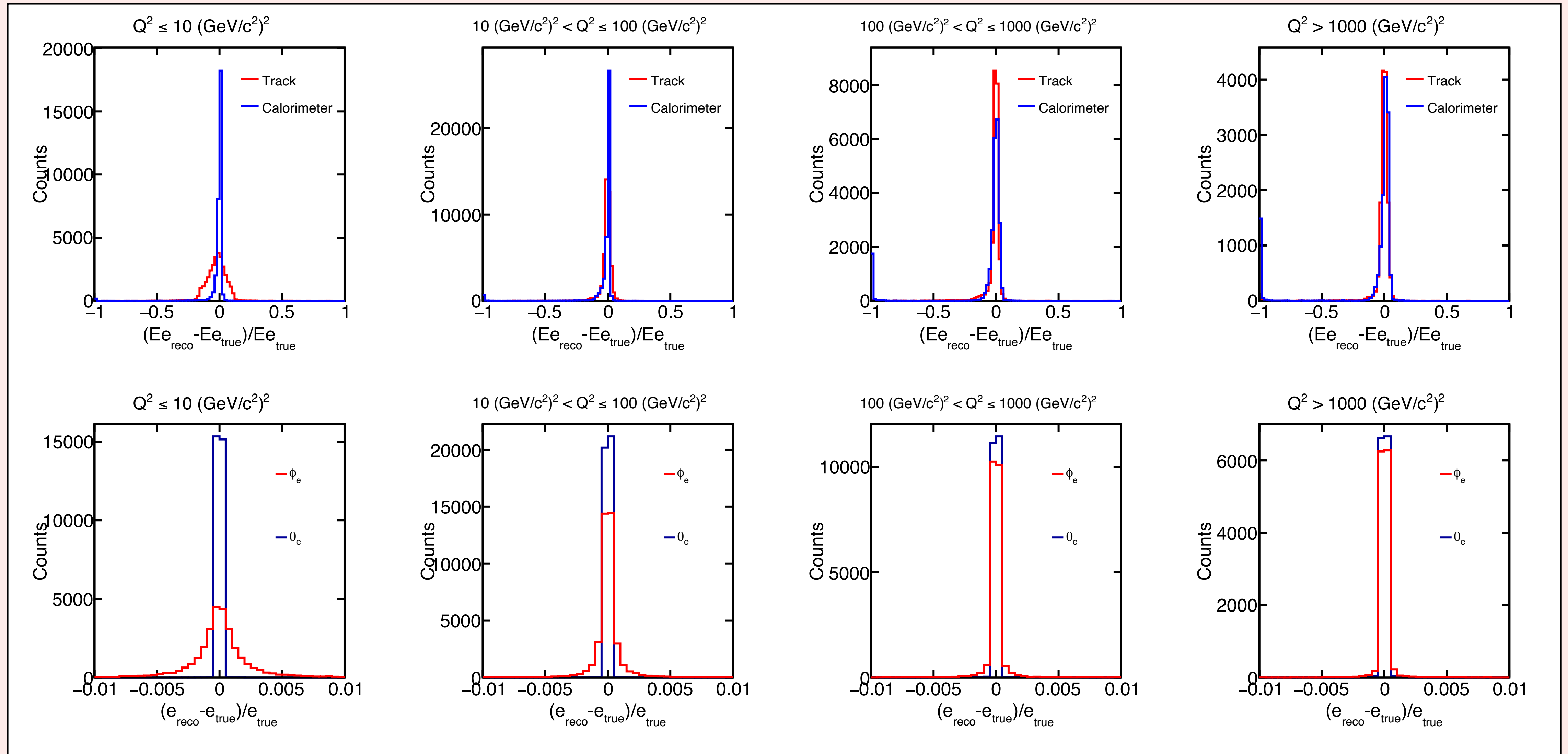
```
edm4eic::ReconstructedParticle
```

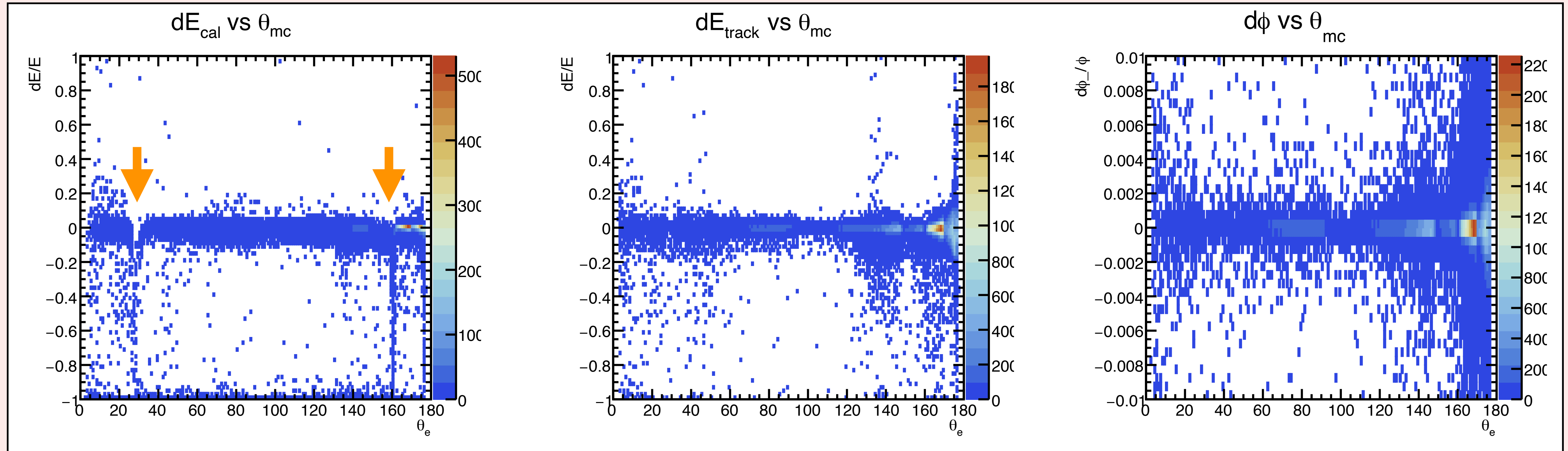
```
SelectHighestPT(edm4eic::ReconstructedParticleCollection)
```

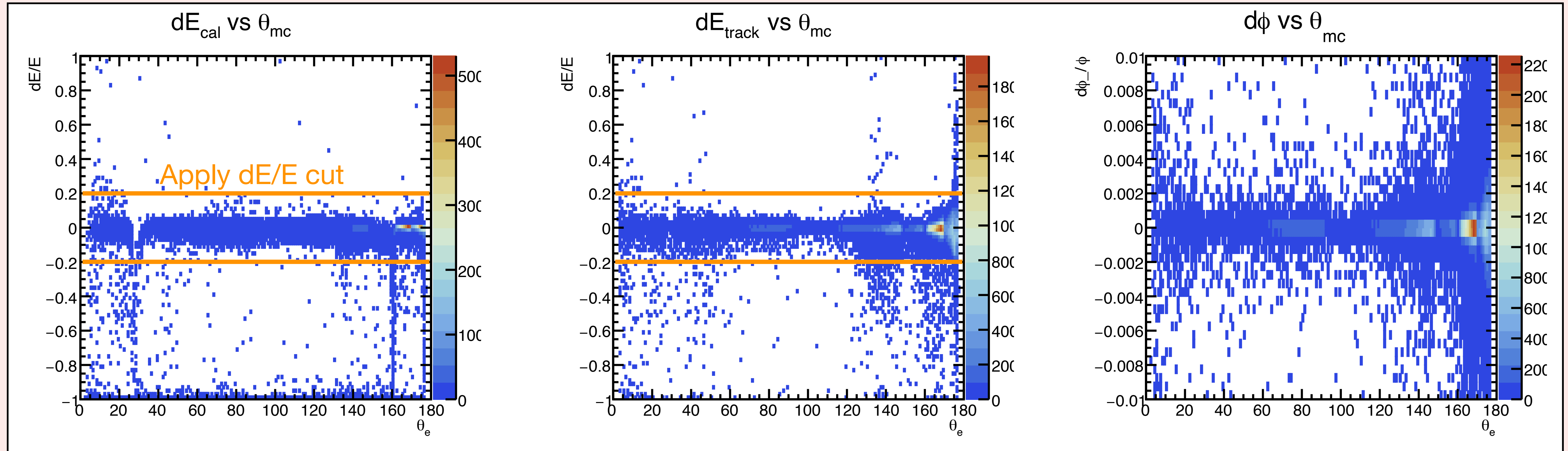
$$p_{t,h}^2 = (\sum_h p_{x,h})^2 + (\sum_h p_{y,h})^2 \quad \delta_h = \sum_h E_h - p_{z,h}$$







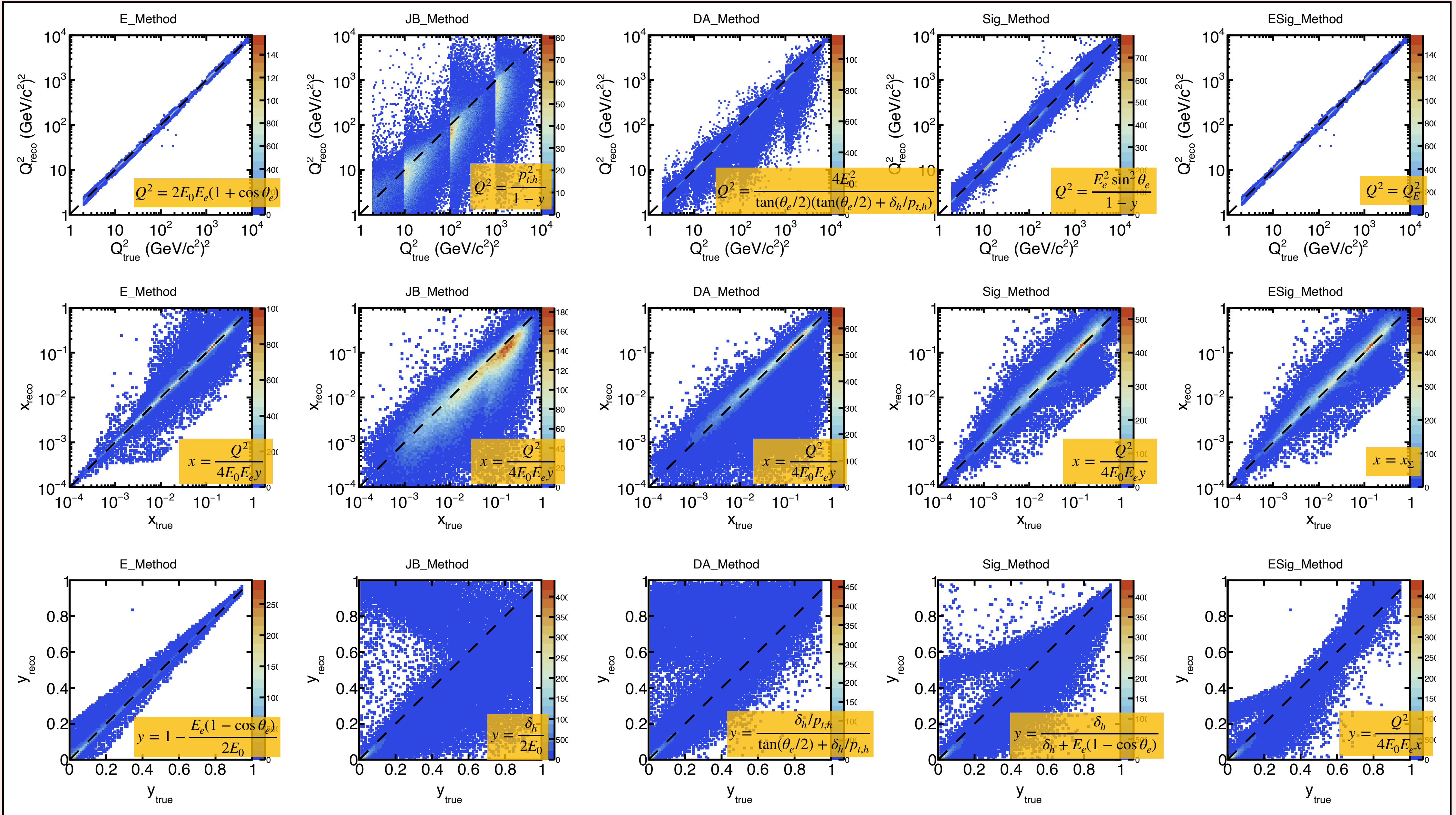


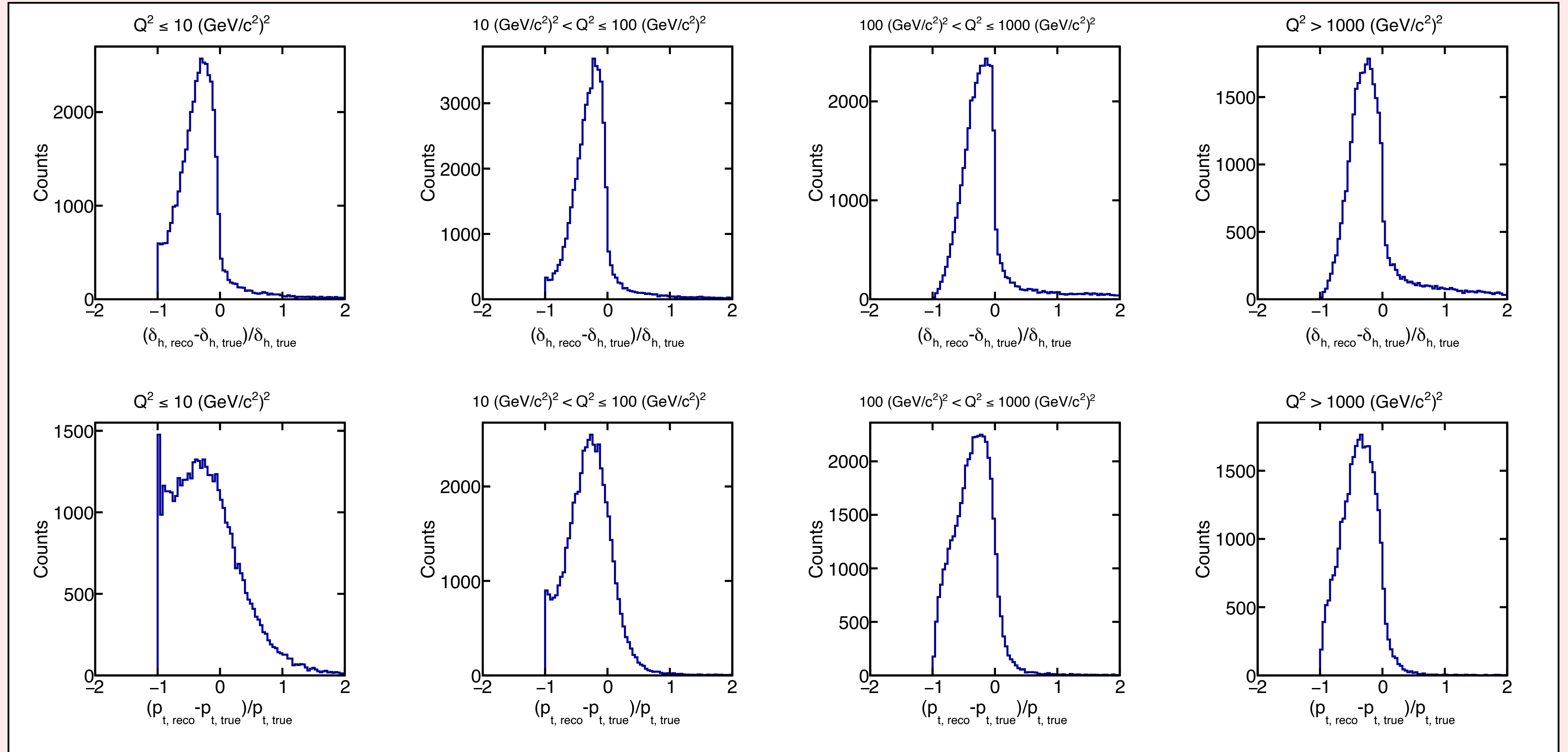


e recon. (Truth ID) - with dE/E cut

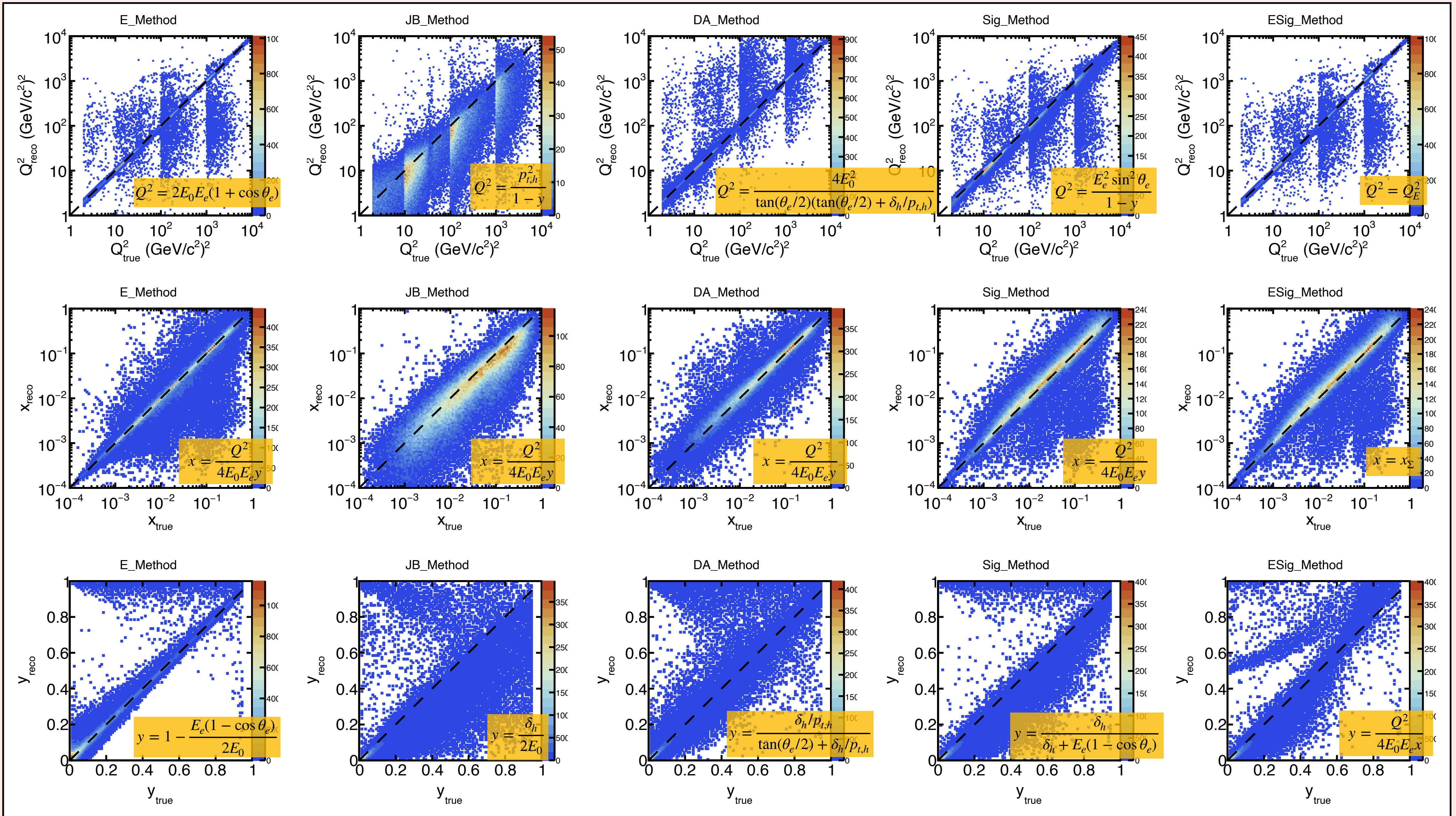
$$p_{t,h}^2 = (\sum_h p_{x,h})^2 + (\sum_h p_{y,h})^2 \quad \delta_h = \sum_h E_h - p_{z,h}$$

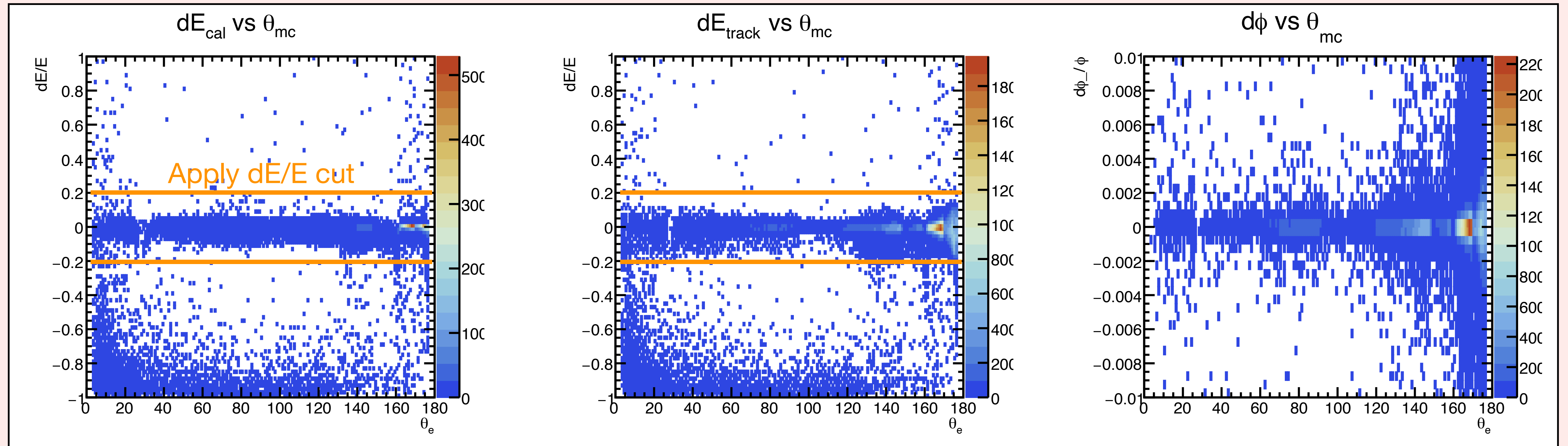
8





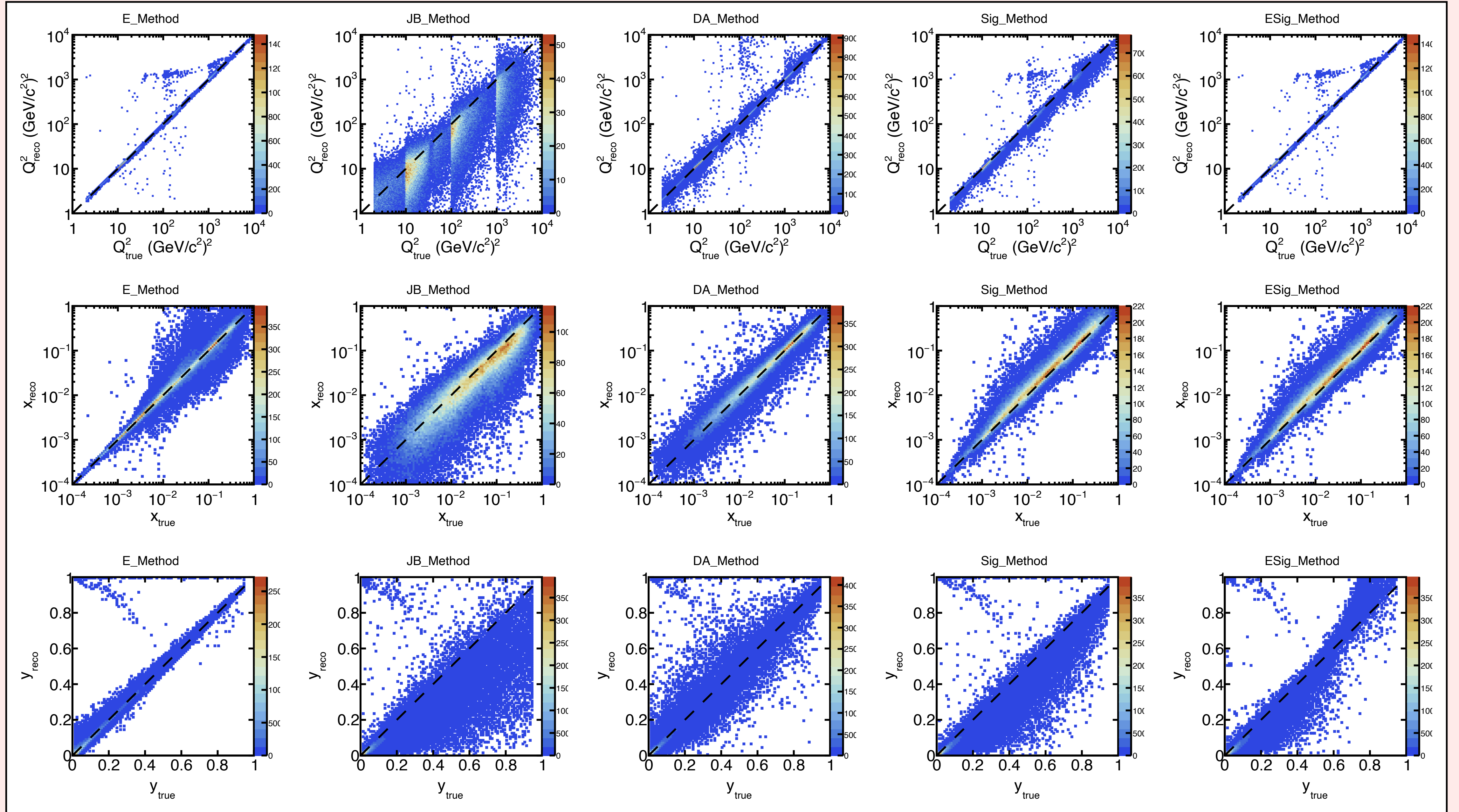
$$p_{t,h}^2 = (\sum_h p_{x,h})^2 + (\sum_h p_{y,h})^2 \quad \delta_h = \sum_h E_h - p_{z,h}$$

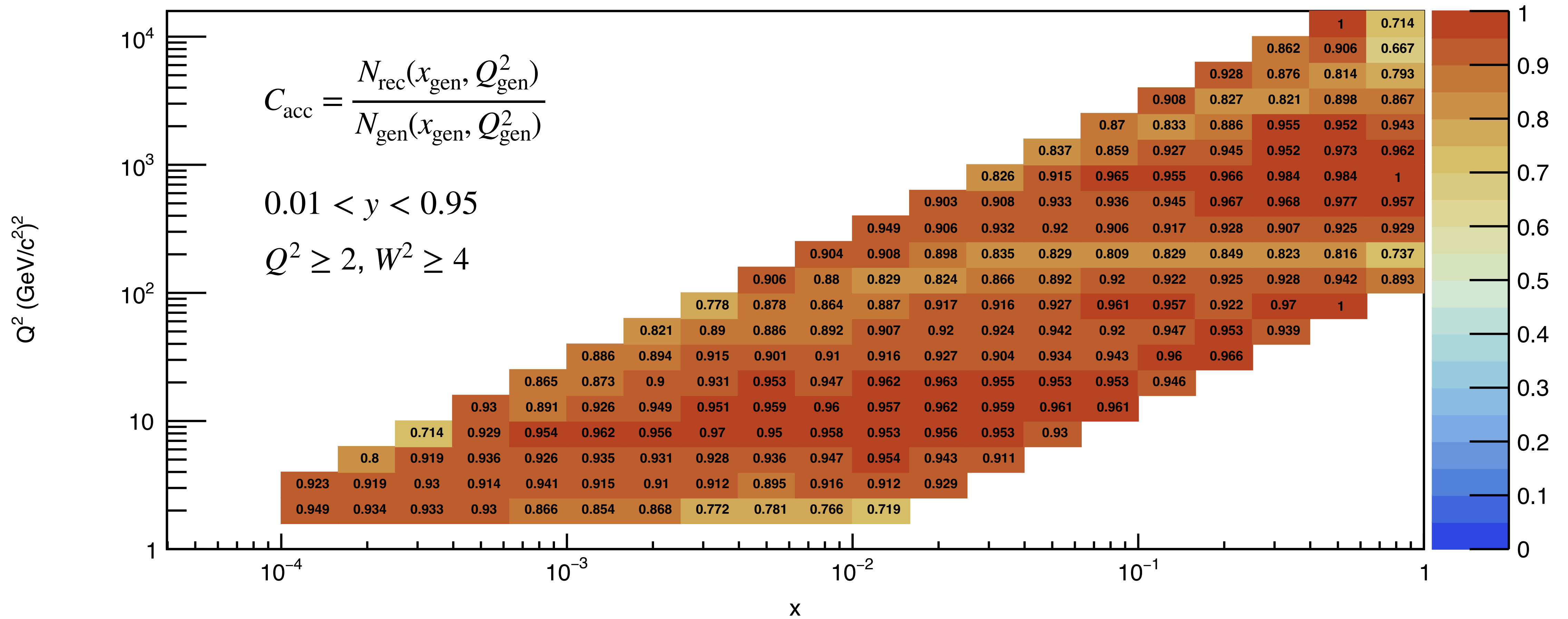


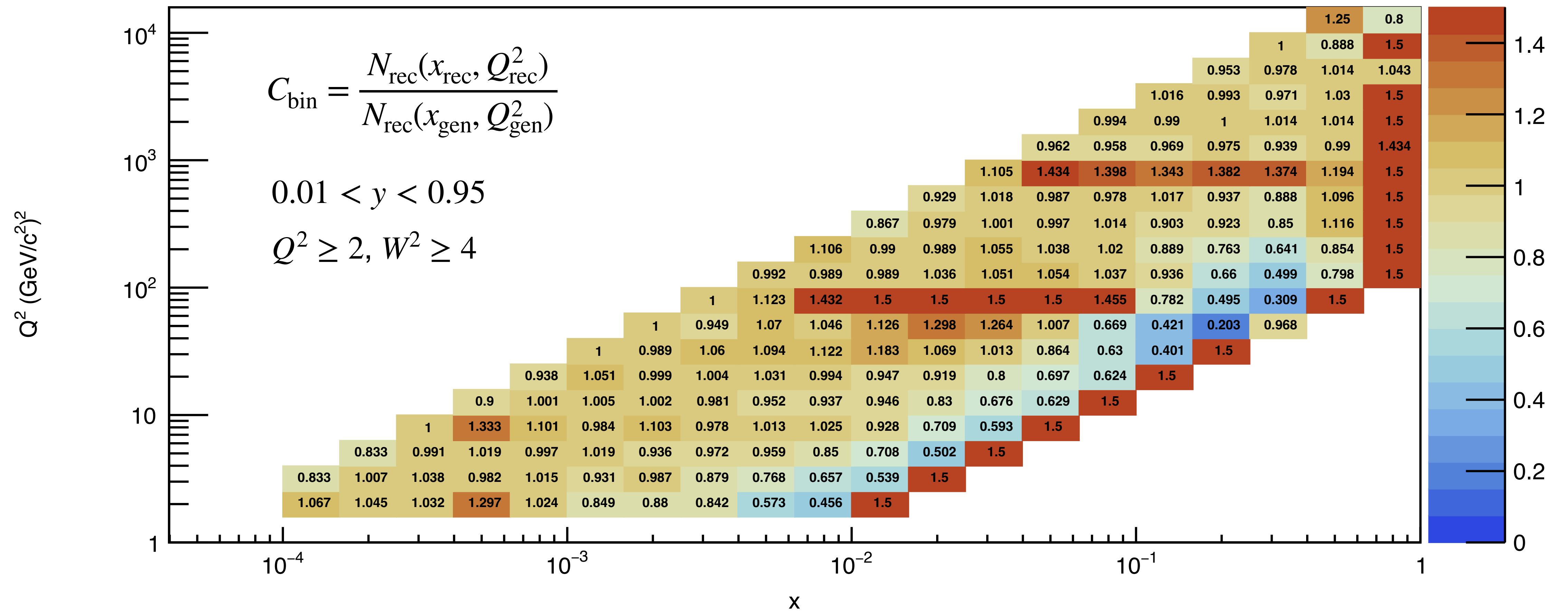


e recon. (det. based ID) - with dE/E cut

12







$A_1^{3\text{He}}$ for early science

$$A_1(x, Q^2) \equiv \frac{\sigma_{1/2} - \sigma_{3/2}}{\sigma_{1/2} + \sigma_{3/2}} = \frac{A_{\parallel}}{D(1 + \eta\xi)} - \frac{\eta A_{\perp}}{d(1 + \eta\xi)}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = 8.65 \text{ fb}^{-1}, P_e = P_n = 70 \%$$

Data split evenly between $A_{\parallel}$ and $A_{\perp}$

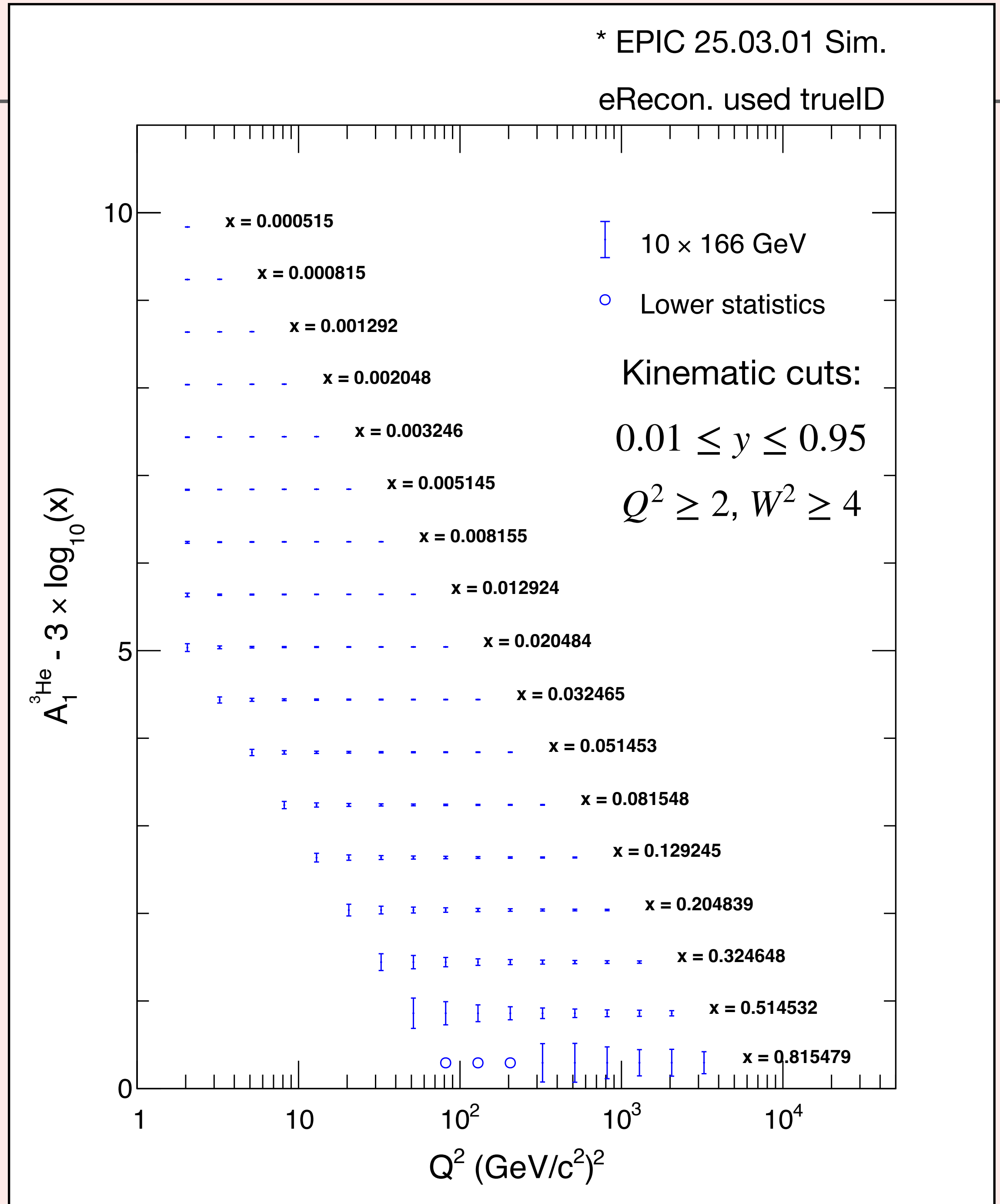
$$\delta A_{\parallel, \perp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N} P_e P_N}$$

$$A_1^{3\text{He}} = P_n \frac{F_2^n}{F_2^{3\text{He}}} A_1^n + 2P_p \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^{3\text{He}}} A_1^p$$

Bin A_1^n calculated from: [Doi: 10.2172/824895](https://doi.org/10.2172/824895)

$F_2^{3\text{He}} = F_2^D + F_2^p$, all F_2 's are taken from [JAM22](#)

Statistical uncertainty only, correction not yet applied



A_1^n from $e^3\text{He}$ DIS:

$$A_1(x, Q^2) \equiv \frac{\sigma_{1/2} - \sigma_{3/2}}{\sigma_{1/2} + \sigma_{3/2}} = \frac{A_{\parallel}}{D(1 + \eta\xi)} - \frac{\eta A_{\perp}}{d(1 + \eta\xi)}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = 8.65 \text{ fb}^{-1}, P_e = P_n = 70 \%$$

Data split evenly between $A_{\parallel}$ and $A_{\perp}$

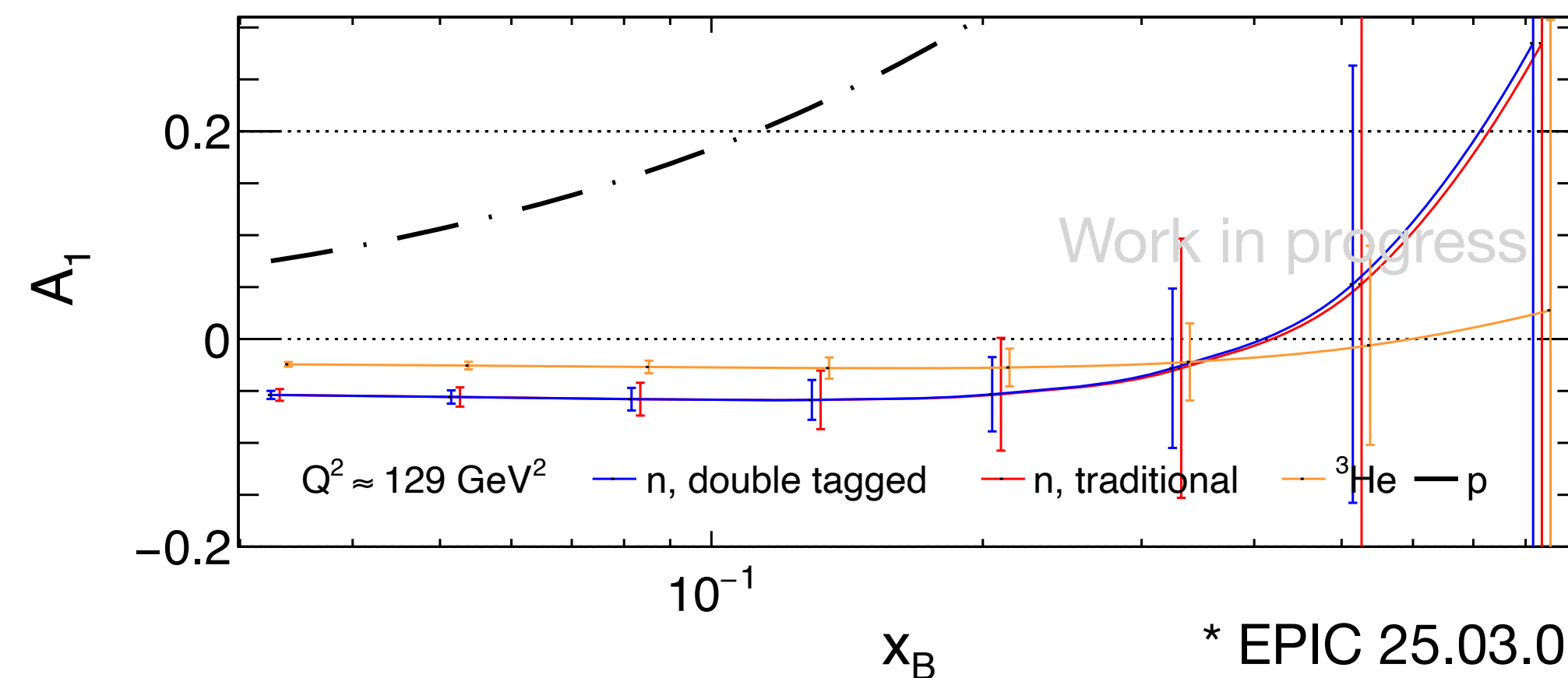
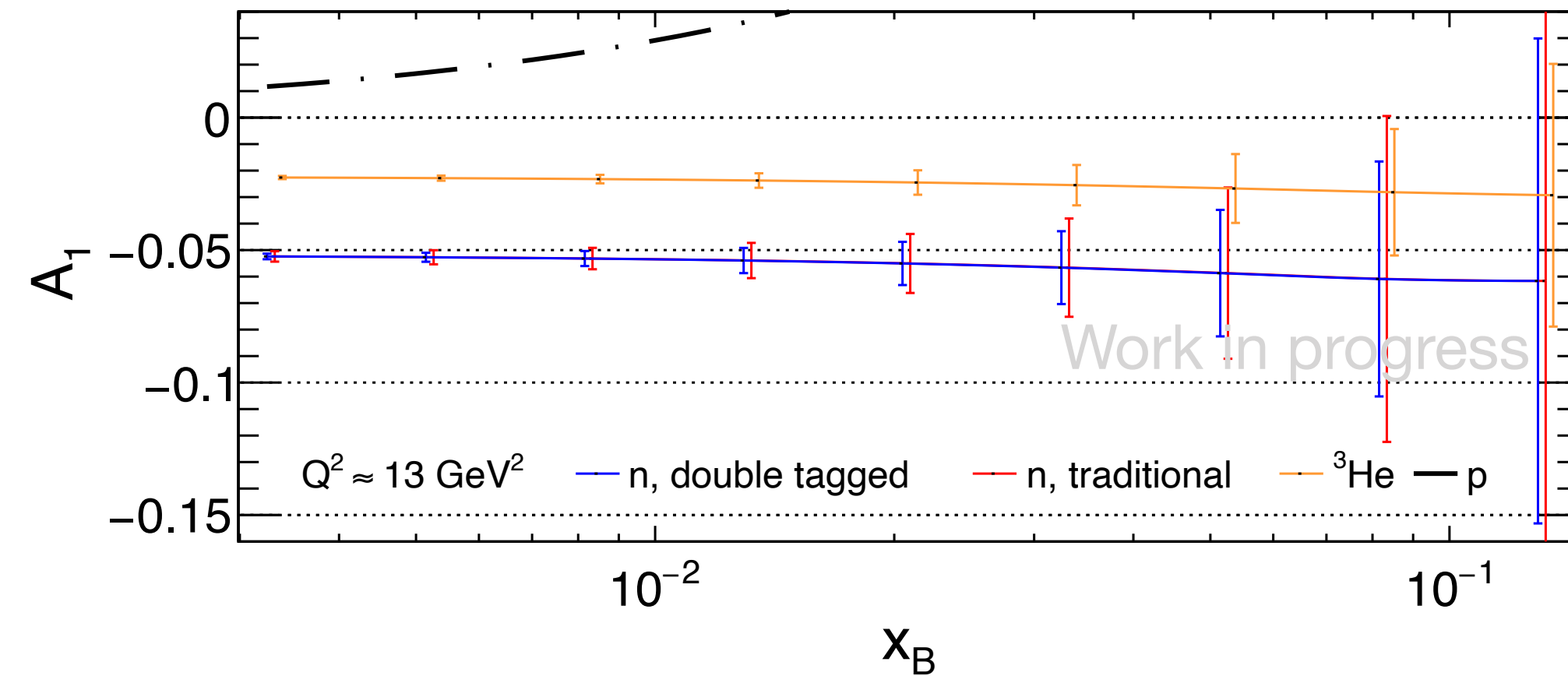
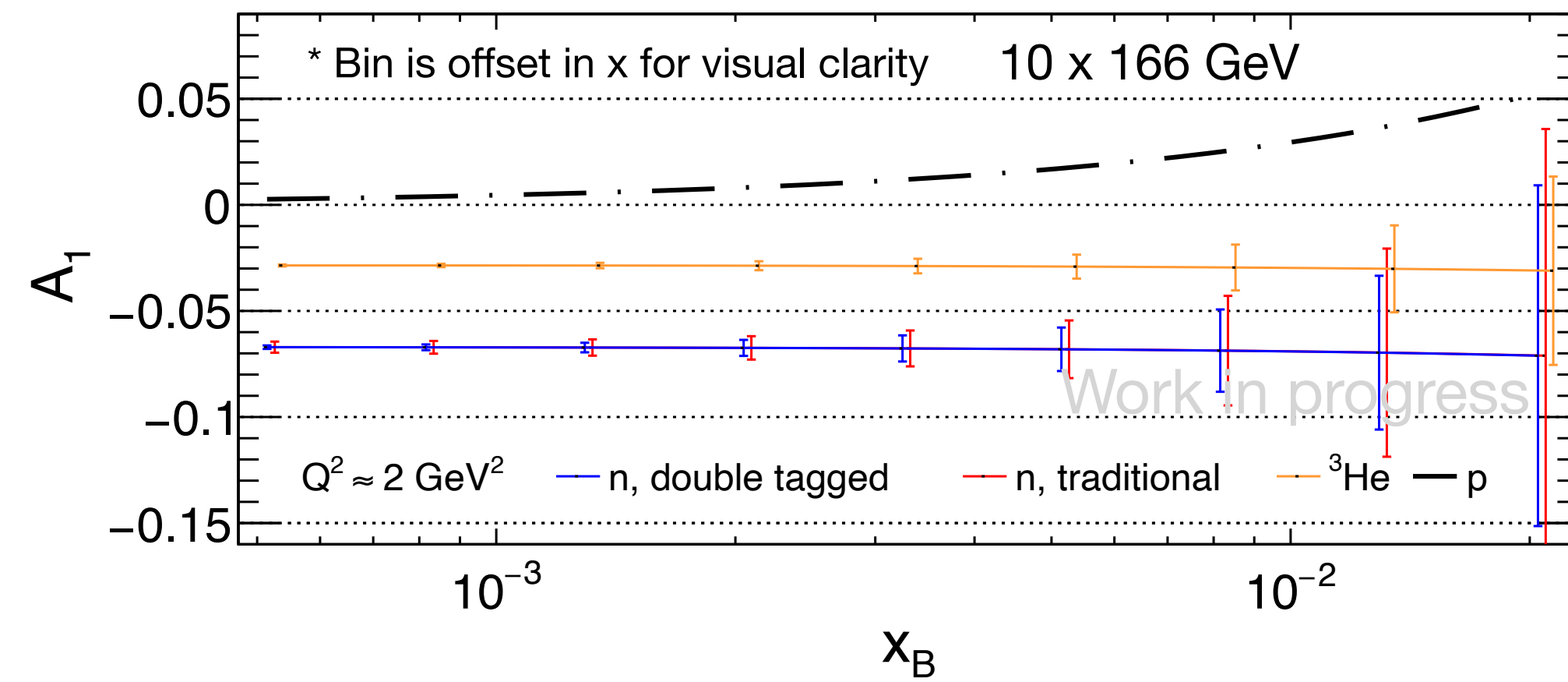
$$\delta A_{\parallel, \perp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N} P_e P_N}$$

$$A_1^{3\text{He}} = P_n \frac{F_2^n}{F_2^{3\text{He}}} A_1^n + 2P_p \frac{F_2^p}{F_2^{3\text{He}}} A_1^p$$

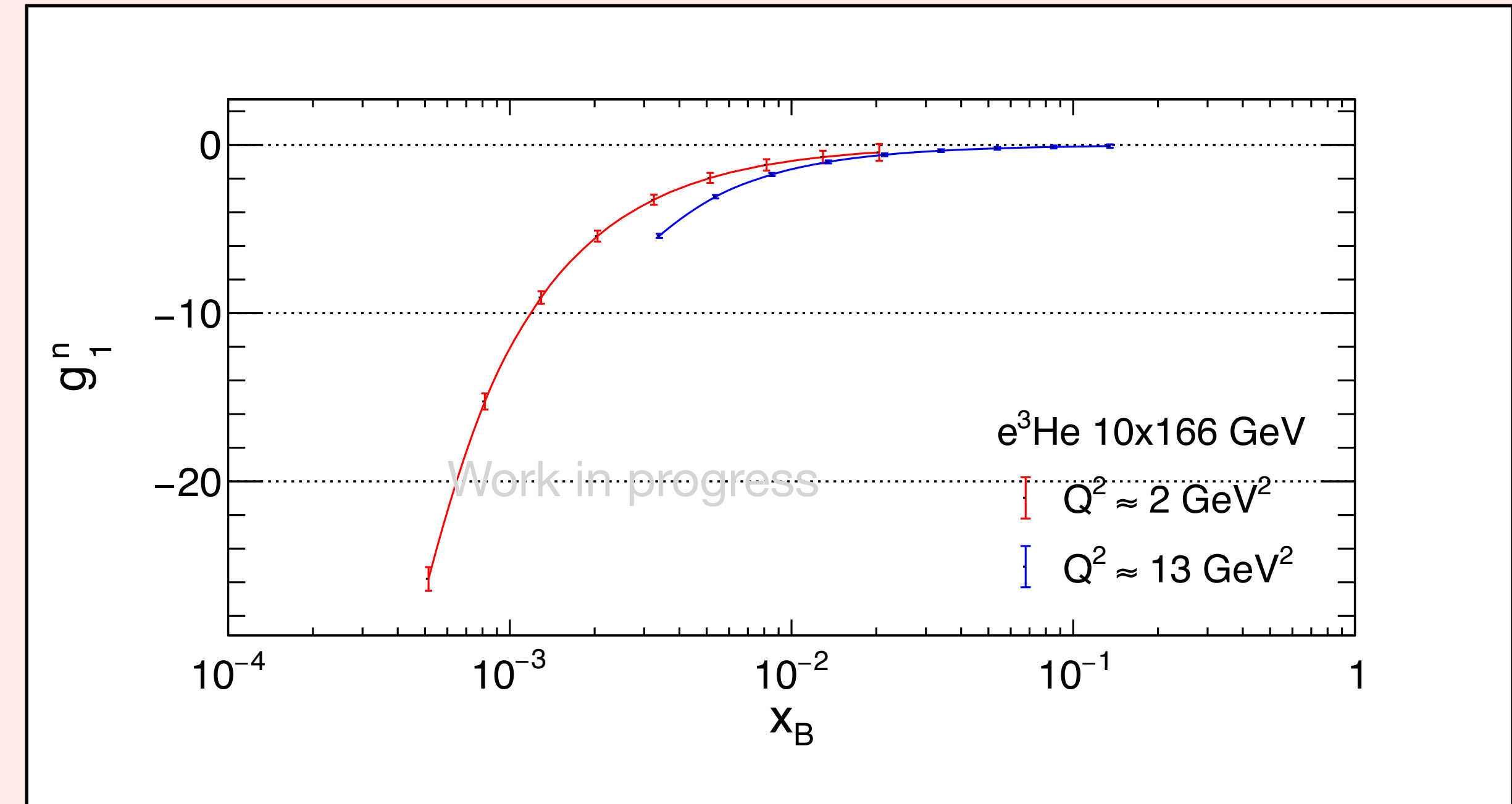
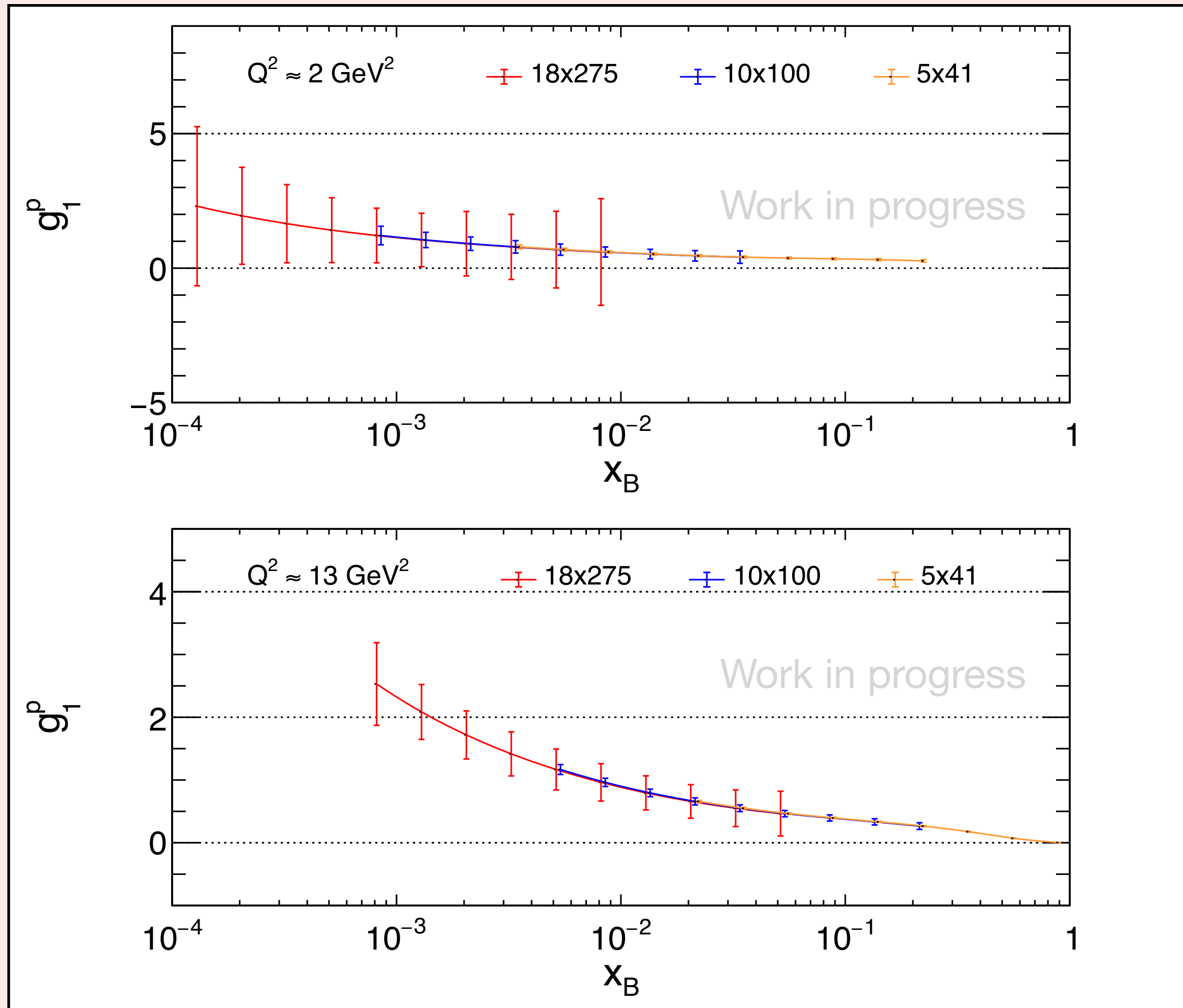
Bin A_1^n calculated from: [Doi: 10.2172/824895](https://doi.org/10.2172/824895)

$F_2^{3\text{He}} = F_2^D + F_2^p$, all F_2 's are taken from [JAM22](#)

Correction not yet applied

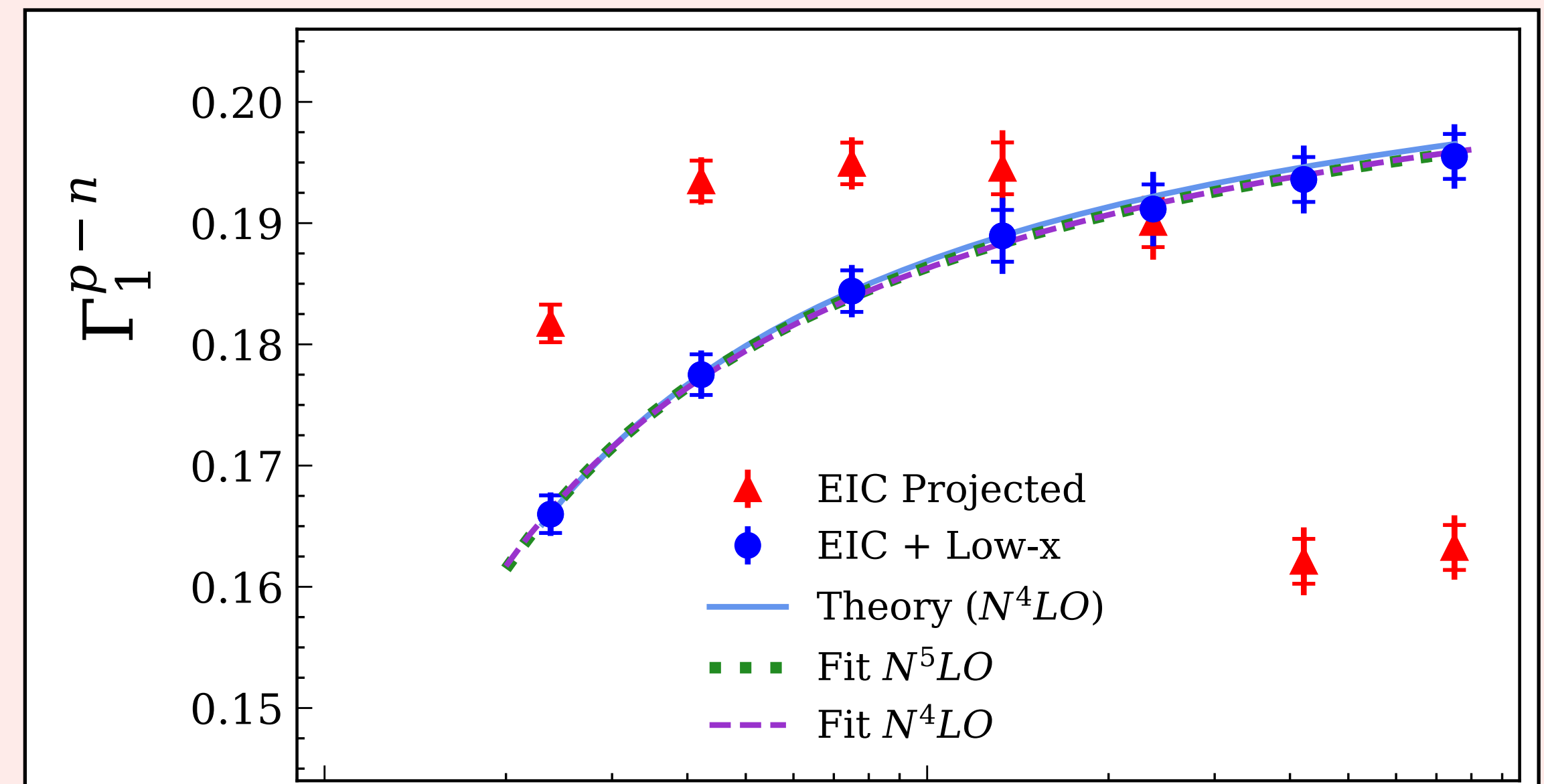
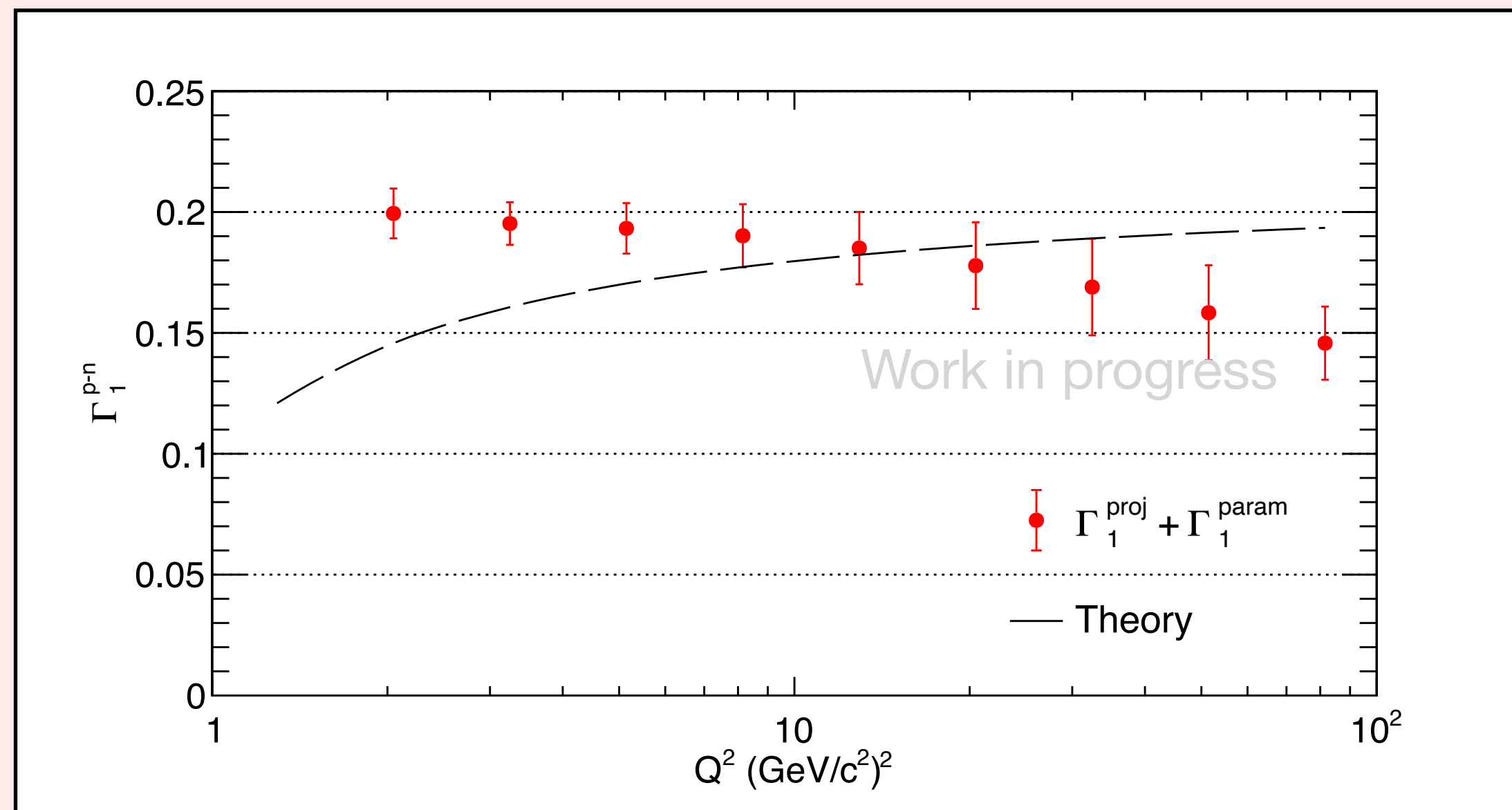


- $A_1 \approx g_1/F_1$ with F_1 calculated from JAM22
- Statistical + F_1 uncertainties. Other uncertainties and corrections are not yet applied



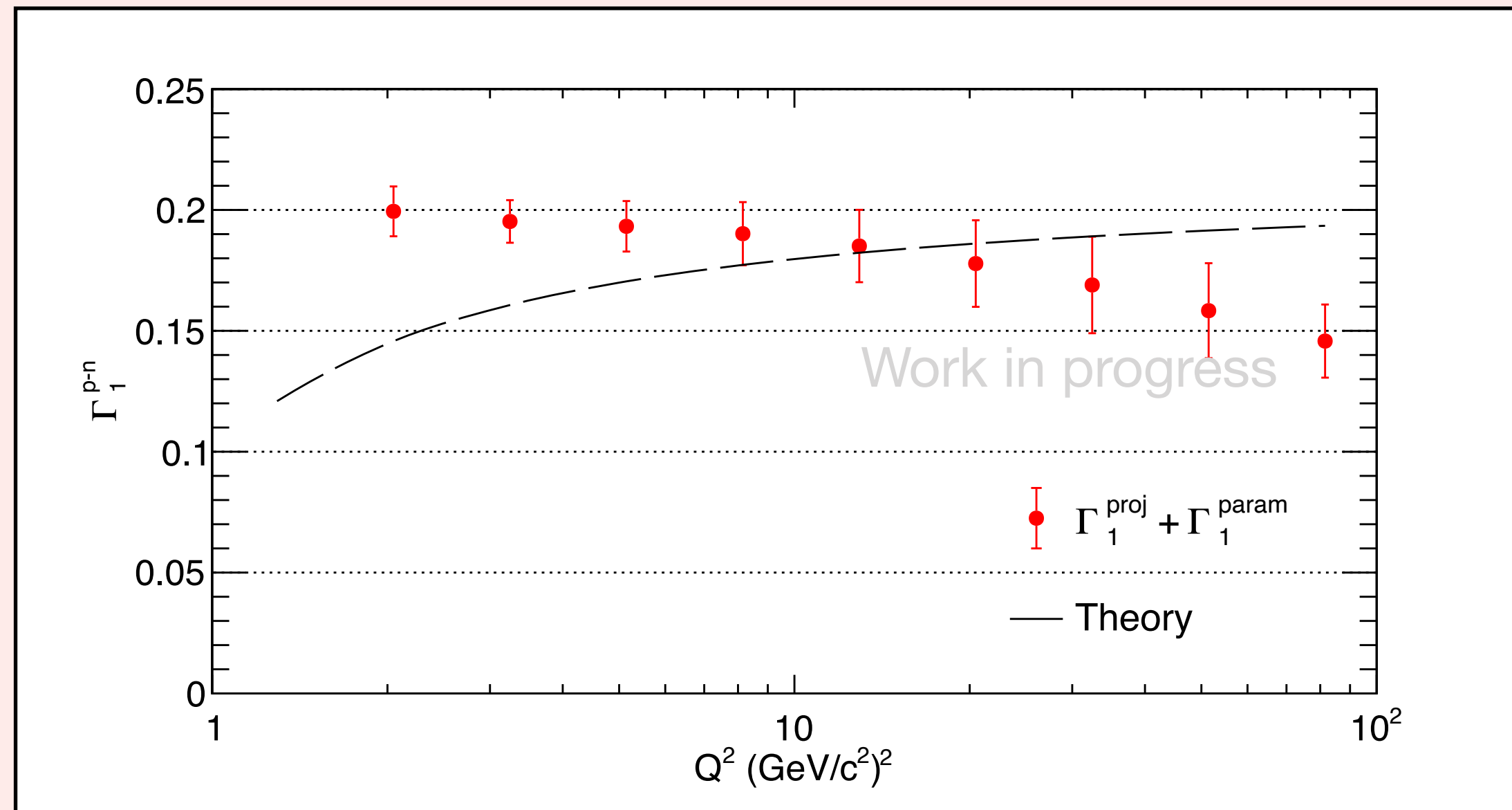
- $A_1 \approx g_1/F_1$ with F_1 calculated from JAM22
- Statistical + F_1 uncertainties. Other uncertainties and corrections are not yet applied

$$\Gamma_1^{p-n} \equiv \int_0^1 (g_1^p - g_1^n) dx$$

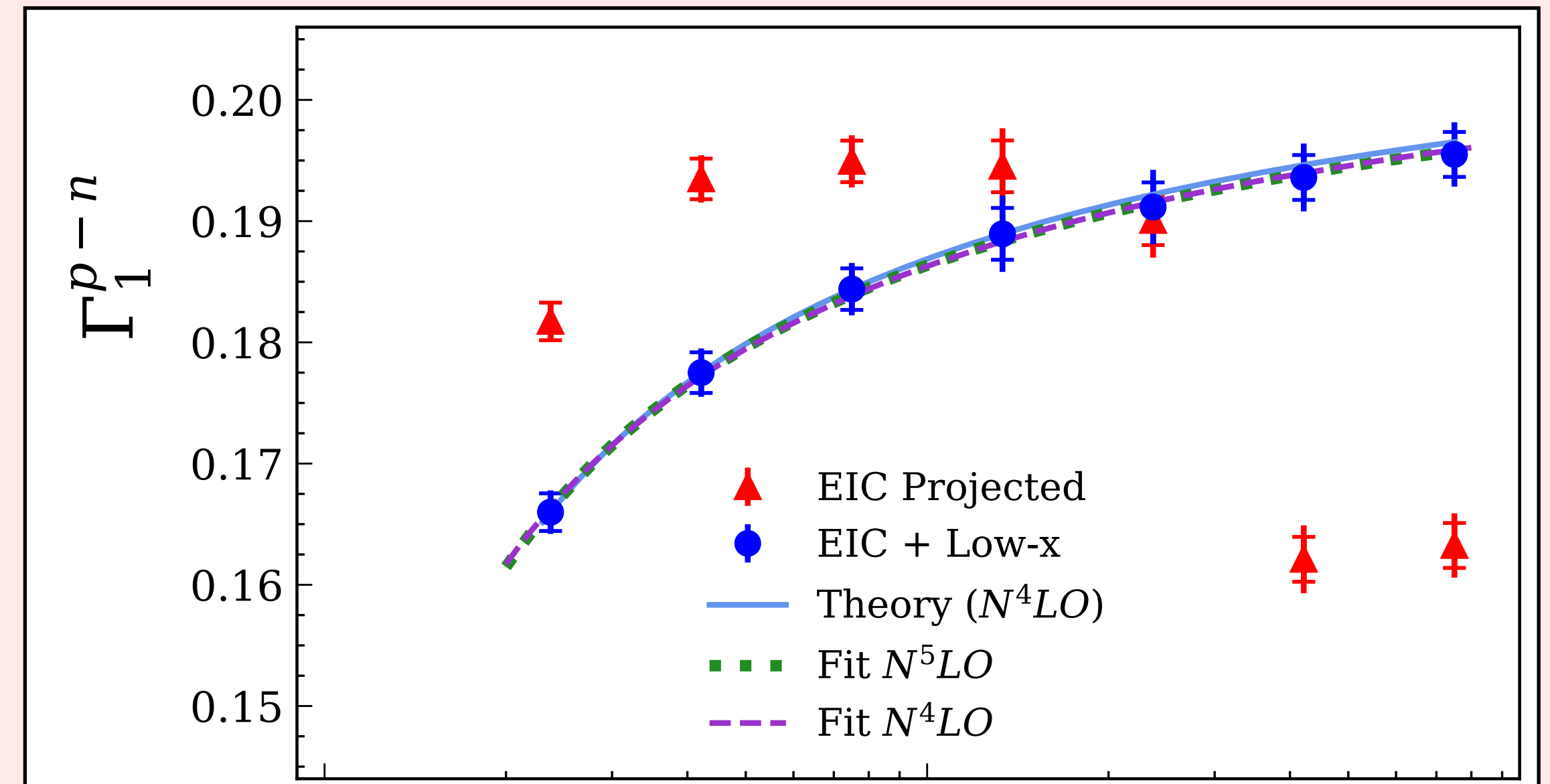


- $A_1 \approx g_1/F_1$ with F_1 calculated from JAM22
- Statistical + F_1 uncertainties. Other uncertainties and corrections are not yet applied

$$\Gamma_1^{p-n} \equiv \int_0^1 (g_1^p - g_1^n) dx$$



Systematic uncertainty?



<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2021.136726>