

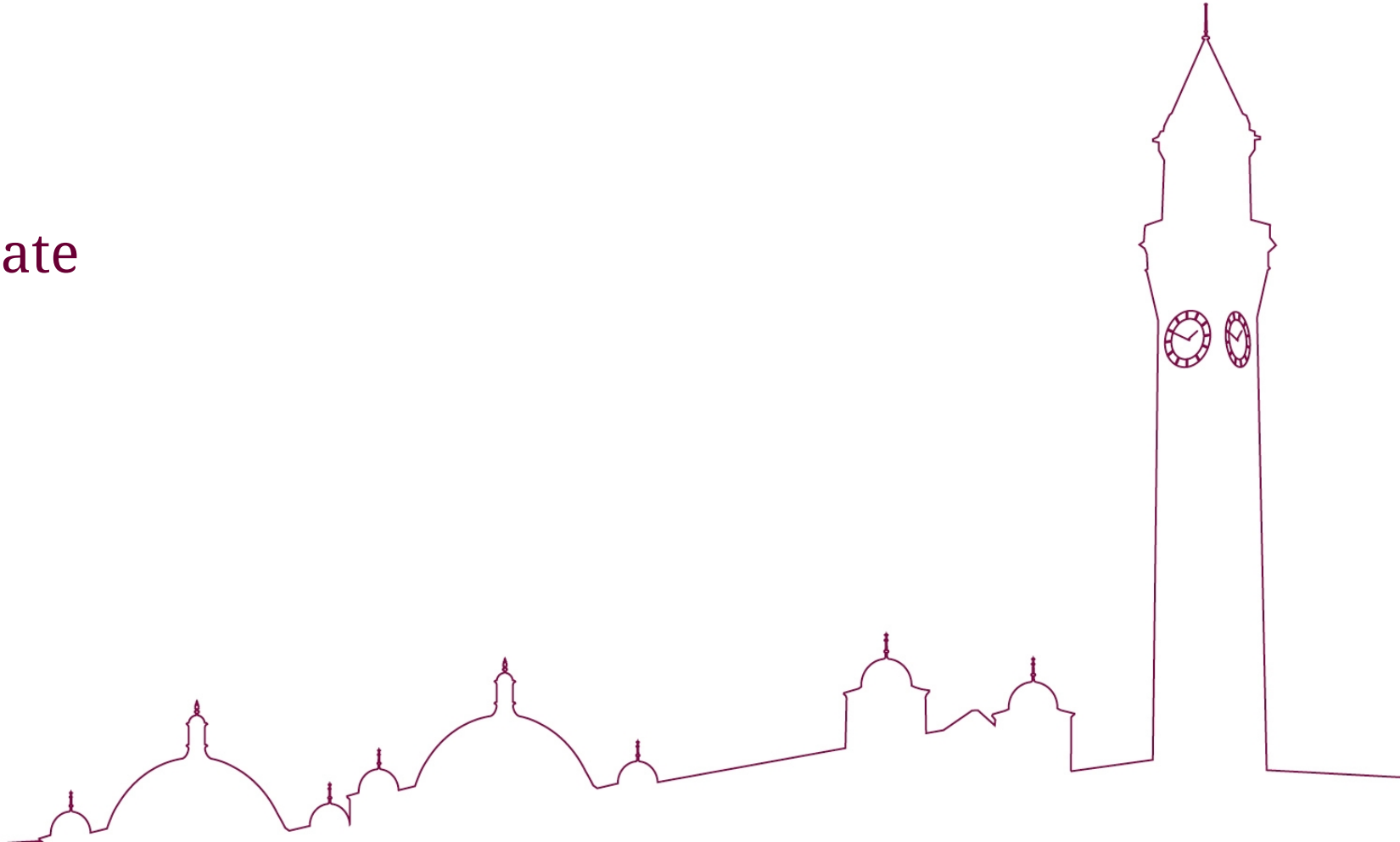


UNIVERSITY OF  
BIRMINGHAM

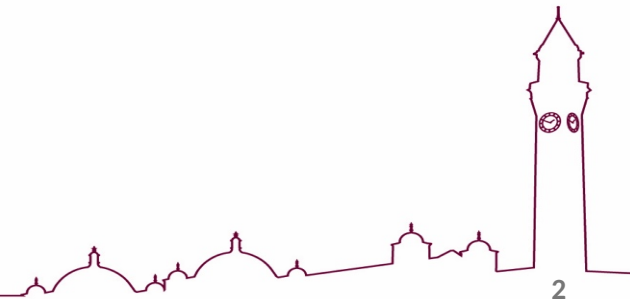
SCHOOL OF  
PHYSICS AND  
ASTRONOMY

# Djangoh Update

S. Maple

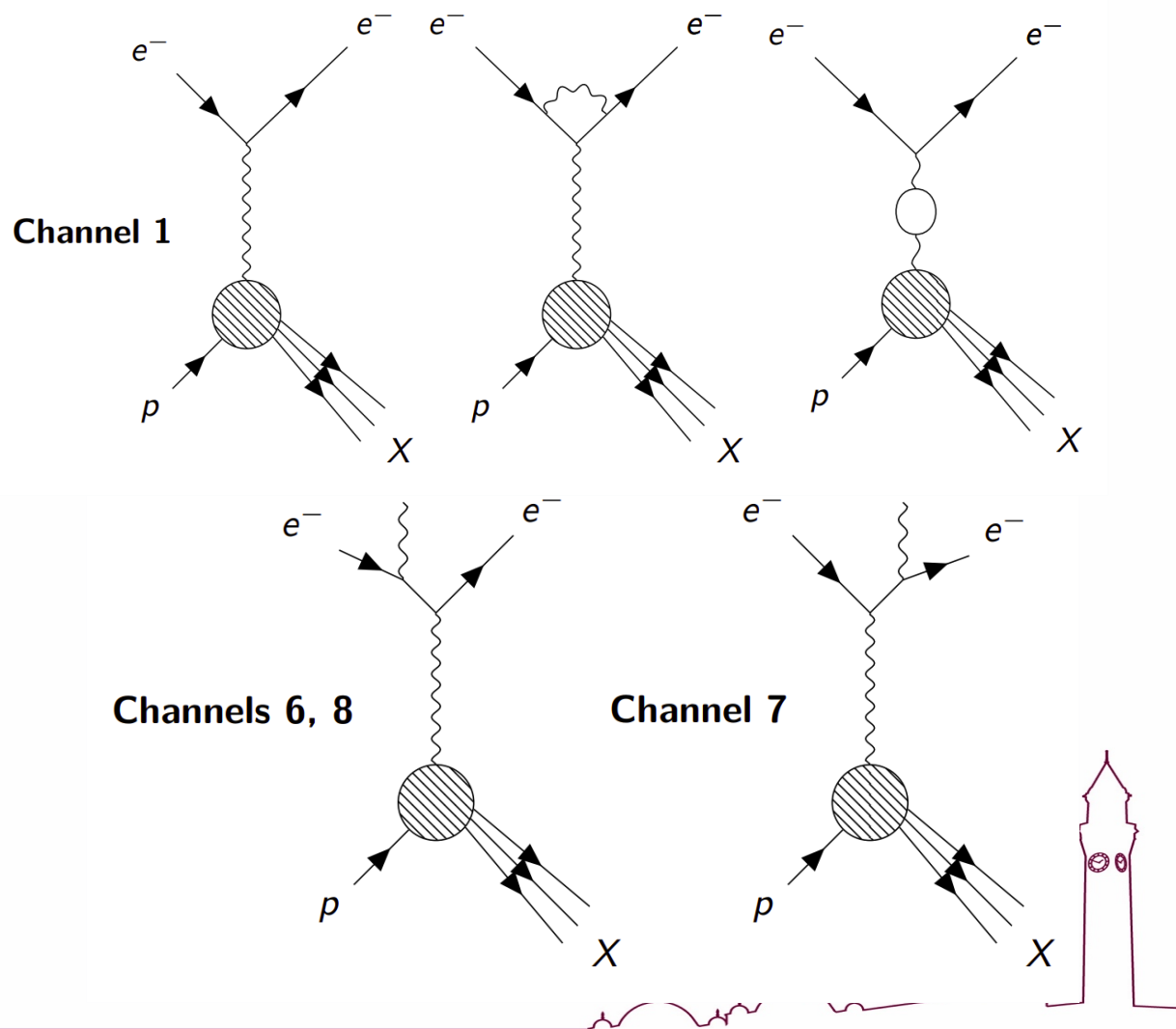


# Recap



# Event generation

- Djangoh 4.6.21 used to generate  $18 \times 275 \text{ GeV}^2$  e-p events
  - ISR/FSR=ON and OFF
  - $Q^2 > 1, 10, 100, 1000$
  - $W > 3 \text{ GeV}$
- Channel 1: Non Radiative NC
- Channel 6: ISR
- Channel 7: FSR
- Channel 8: “Compton event”



# Simulation and Reconstruction

- Simulated and reconstructed samples in eic-shell version 25.09.0-stable
- Calculate reconstructed kinematics manually from ReconstructedParticles branch
- Radiative truth kinematics from InclusiveKinematicsTruth
- Born truth kinematics manually calculated from scattered/beam electron four-vectors (and radiated photon four-vectors where applicable)
- Radiative events identified by looking for final state photons with either the beam or scattered electron as its parent

## Example of an event containing FSR

P ID ParentID PDG

```
E 0 17 31 @ -6.5024151476483341e-02 -3.2340523959240464e-03 7.2836286194717754e+00 -1.1102591305812023e+01
U GEV MM
W 1.000000000000000000000000e+00
A 0 GenCrossSection 1.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 -1 -1
P 1 0 11 4.2508797487305905e-03 -5.8584259099664689e-03 -1.7998543321755243e+01 1.7998544777182211e+01 5.0999998347833753e-04 4
P 2 1 23 -1.498710277775796e+00 3.0605648596599666e-01 -8.2423872424536387e-02 1.6787012230887466e-02 -1.5317679643630981e+00 21
P 3 0 2212 -6.9311465581052065e+00 5.4207924557558296e-02 2.7497615832191337e+02 2.7506509088589996e+02 9.3830001354217529e-01 4
P 4 1 11 8.4569052695003066e-01 -1.8006336808800588e-01 -1.0062361416782567e+01 1.0099441918012110e+01 5.1099999109283090e-04 1
P 5 4 22 6.5727062928571922e-01 -1.3185154379459121e-01 -7.8537580325481429e+00 7.8823159503240765e+00 0.0000000000000000e+00 1
P 6 3 2 1.6633901664053902e-02 -9.6425321126547961e-02 1.2190123779769774e+01 1.2190516144475161e+01 -0.0000000000000000e+00 21
P 7 6 2 1.6633901664053902e-02 -9.6425321126547961e-02 1.2190123779769774e+01 1.2190516144475161e+01 -0.0000000000000000e+00 21
```

# Simulation and Reconstruction

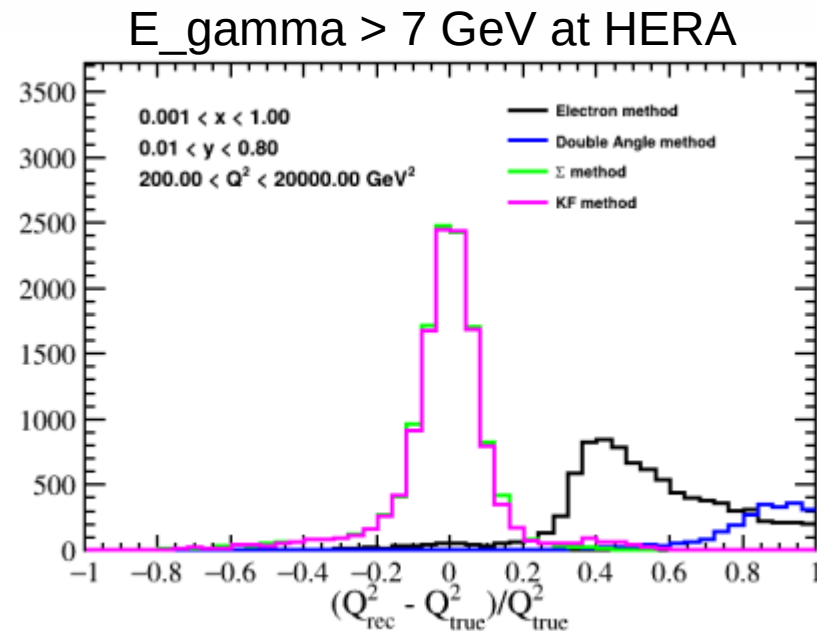
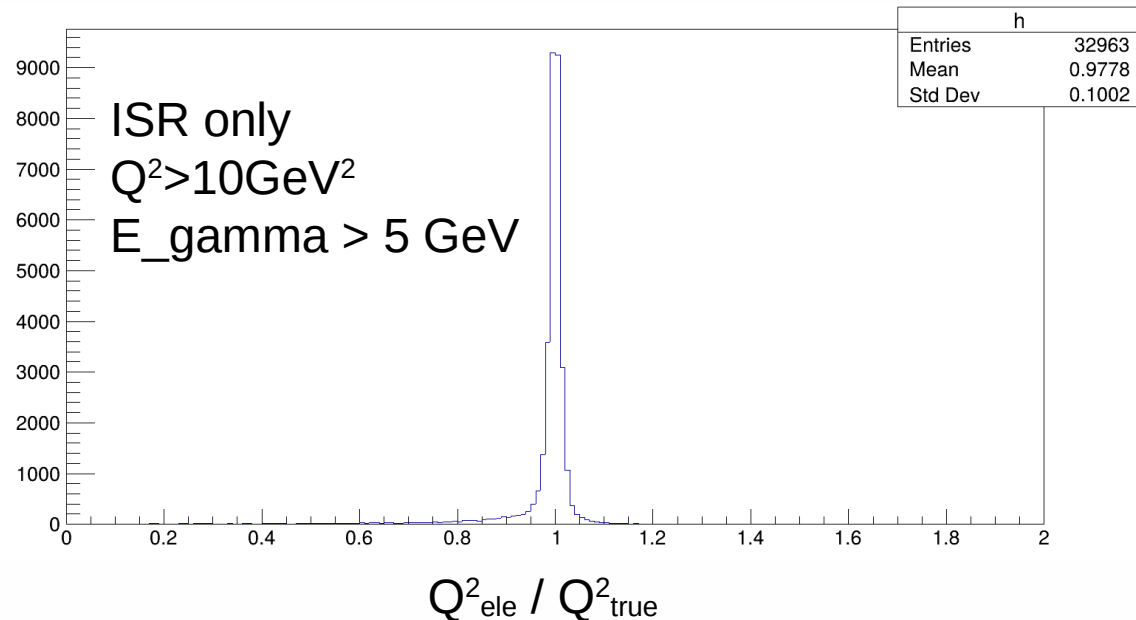
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- Radiative events identified by looking for final state photons with either the beam or scattered electron as its parent

## Example of an event containing ISR

P ID ParentID PDG

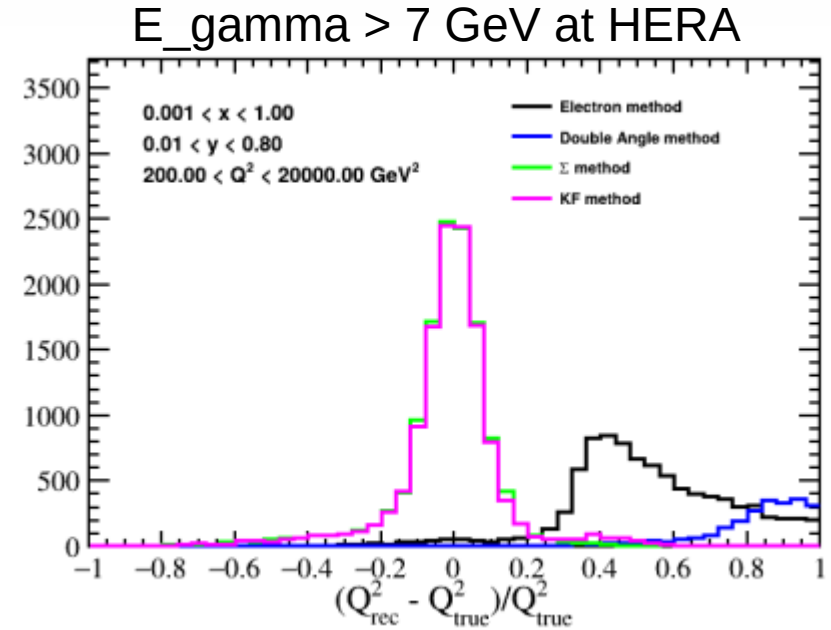
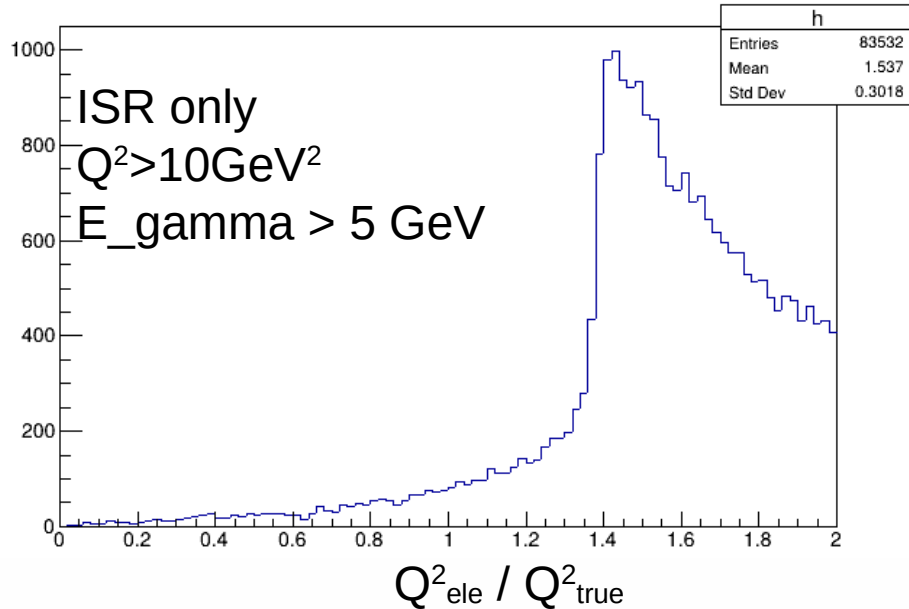
```
E 7 64 147 @ 1.6012185733788062e-01 -4.7490747321960415e-03 -2.0748446038297086e+00 1.0020203454212252e+01
U GEV MM
W 1.000000000000000000000000e+00
A 0 GenCrossSection 1.000000000e+00 0.000000000e+00 -1 -1
P 1 0 11 2.5068112324858061e-03 4.1249875436205254e-03 -1.7998604003829065e+01 1.7998604651091053e+01 5.0999998347833753e-04 4
P 2 1 23 1.3006943859613391e+00 5.3136958329518003e-01 -1.2044042330374824e+01 1.1799994981284147e+01 -2.7916390895843506e+00 21
P 3 0 2212 -6.8885281123426703e+00 8.9282705102835924e-02 2.7497708540380222e+02 2.7506495621145075e+02 9.3830001354217529e-01 4
P 4 1 11 -1.3023291964206973e+00 -5.2736128534009141e-01 -3.9226089551434651e+00 4.1666572915681410e+00 5.1099999109283090e-04 1
P 5 1 22 8.7200722271252307e-04 1.1668950423773378e-04 -2.0319517183883327e+00 2.0319519015206349e+00 0.0000000000000000e+00 1
P 6 3 21 -5.5575237362920493e+00 2.6065923383987660e-01 2.3122515536748480e+02 2.3129208541825975e+02 -0.0000000000000000e+00 21
P 7 6 21 9.5443660479677683e-01 8.5441304671546270e-01 1.6073344261683296e+00 5.7413160236073968e-01 -1.9735870361328125e+00 21
```

# Kinematics reconstruction (last time)



- Expect to see more skewing in reconstructed  $Q^2 \rightarrow$  likely that the “true” kinematics are being calculated using the beam electron pre ISR emission
- Need to correct for this
  - subtract ISR photon from beam electron before calculating truth kinematics in ISR events
  - Add FSR photon to scattered electron before calculating truth kinematics in FSR events

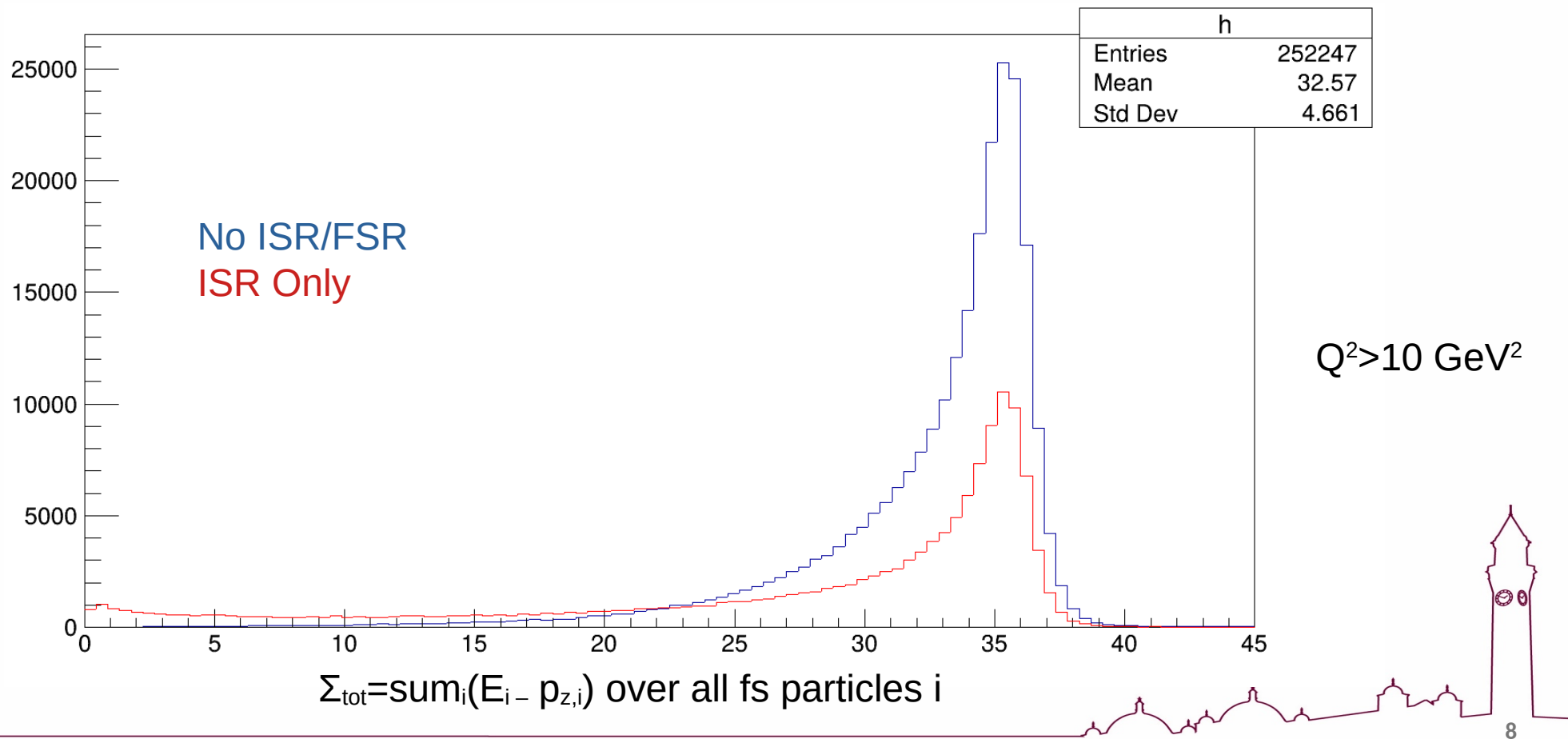
# Kinematics reconstruction (now)



- Updated to store separate values for born truth and radiative truth
  - i.e. whether or not the radiated photon is merged with the radiating electron

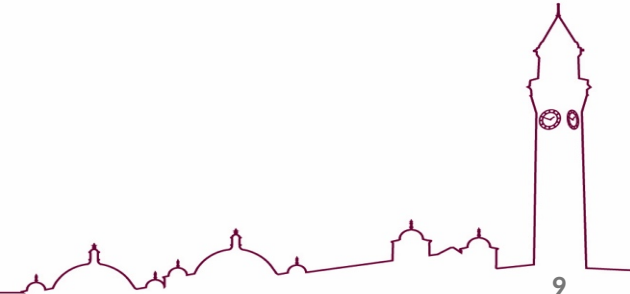
# Total E-pz

For now I'll cut on  $32 < \Sigma_{\text{tot}} < 40$  GeV



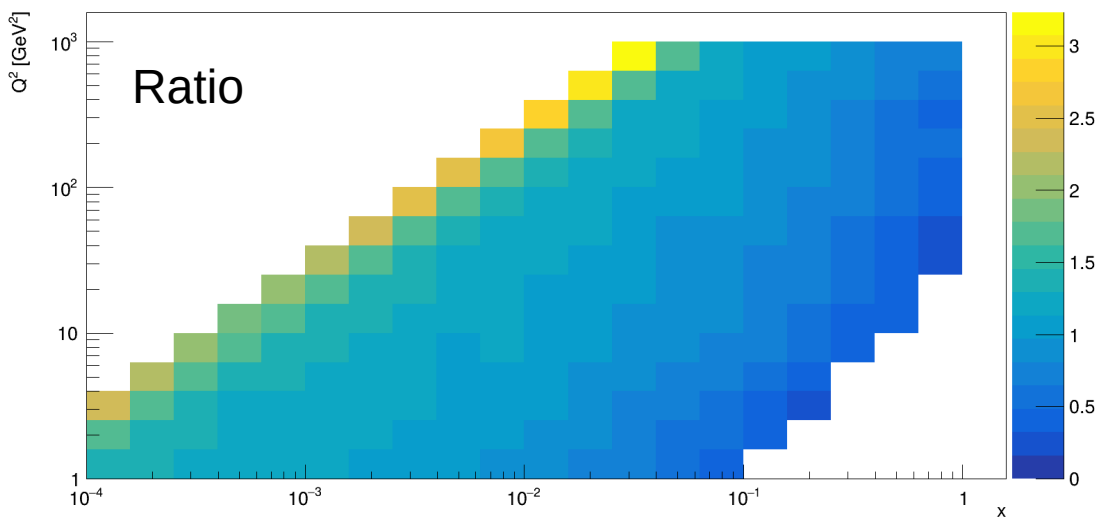
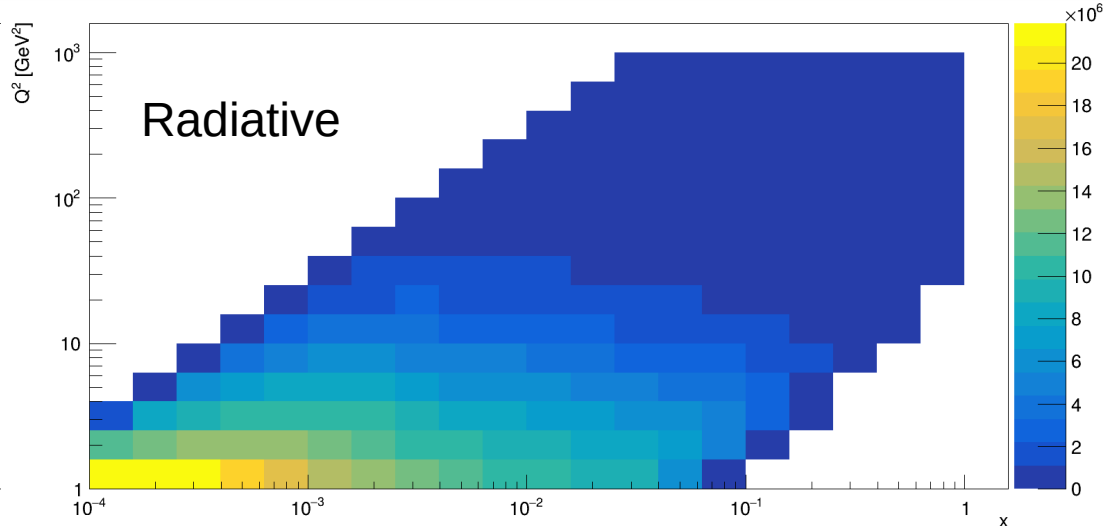
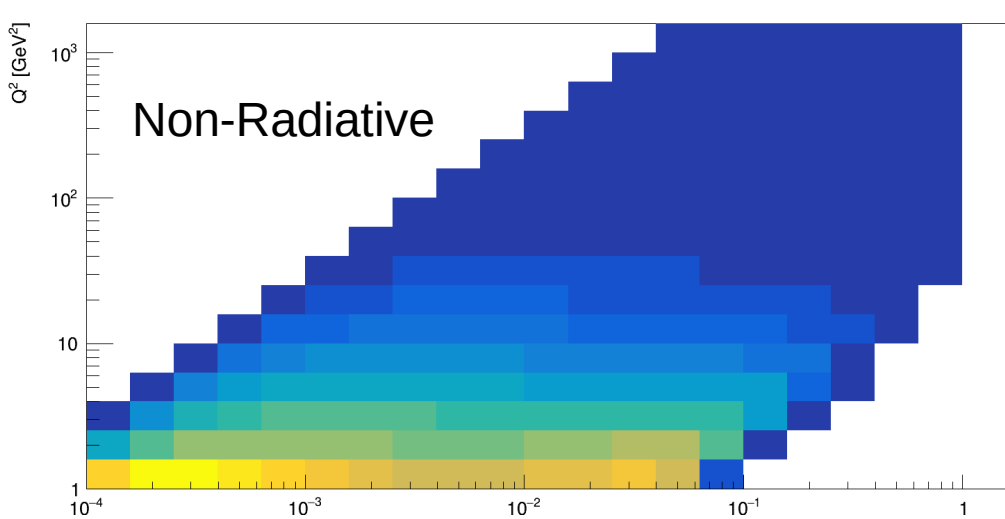


# Update



# Non-Radiative vs Radiative Truth ( $x-Q^2$ )

Ratio = Num Radiative /  
Num Non-Radiative in bin

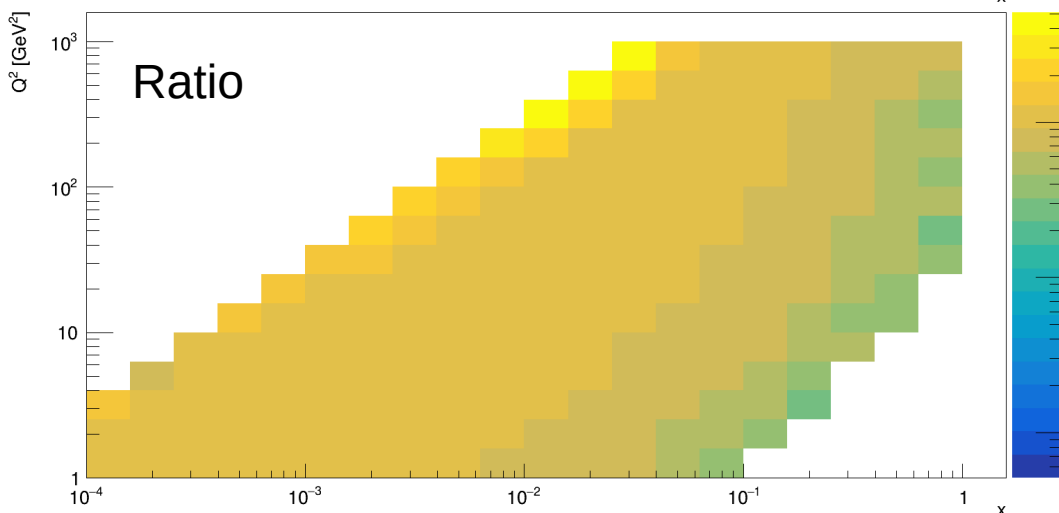
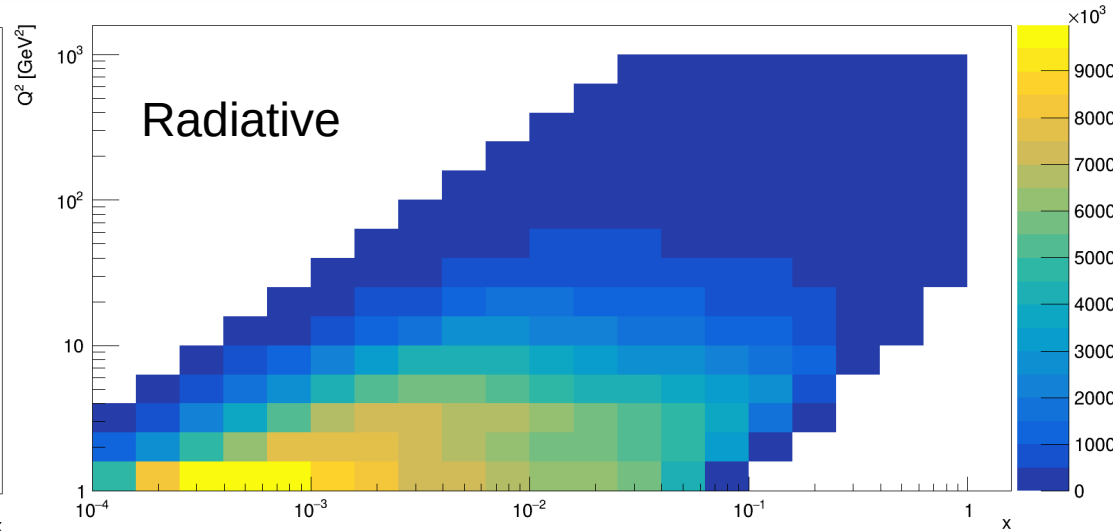
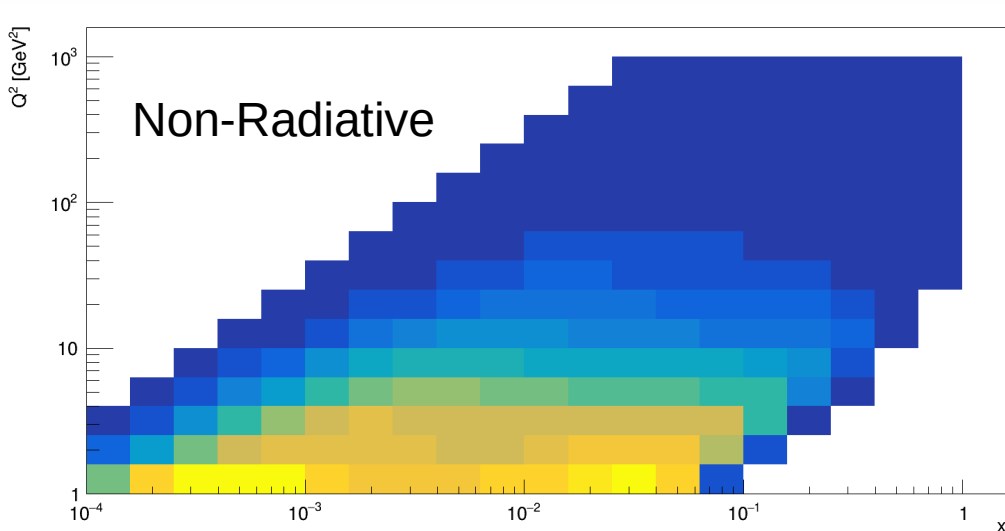


■ Radiative events shift kinematics to higher  $y$

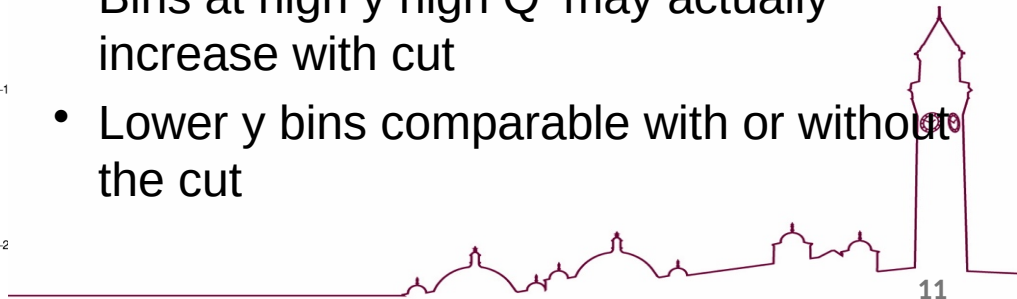
■ Up to  $\sim 3x$  as many events at high  $y$  (and  $Q^2$ )  $\rightarrow$  highest  $y$  bins will be removed by  $y < 0.9 - 0.95$  cut  $\rightarrow$  more like  $2x$



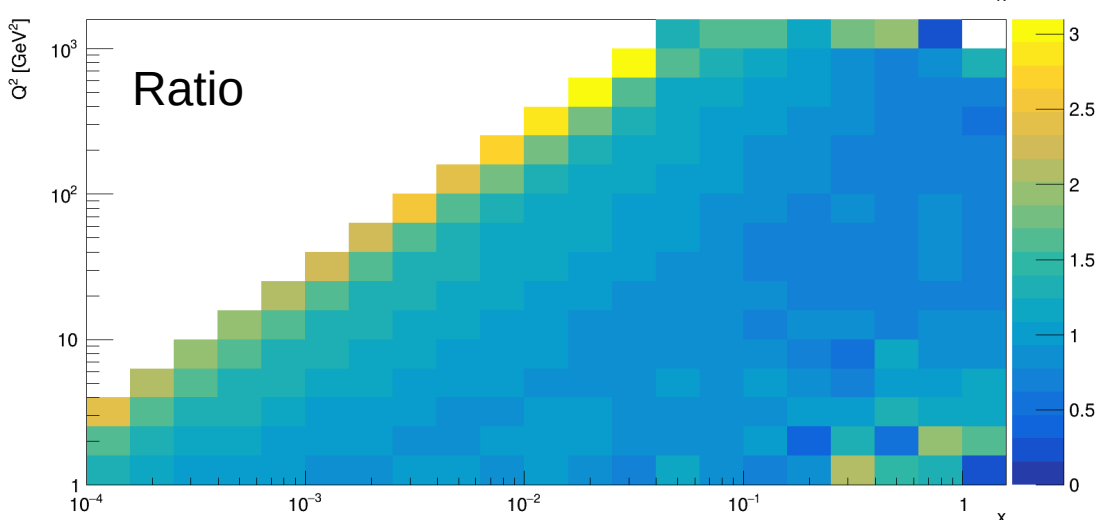
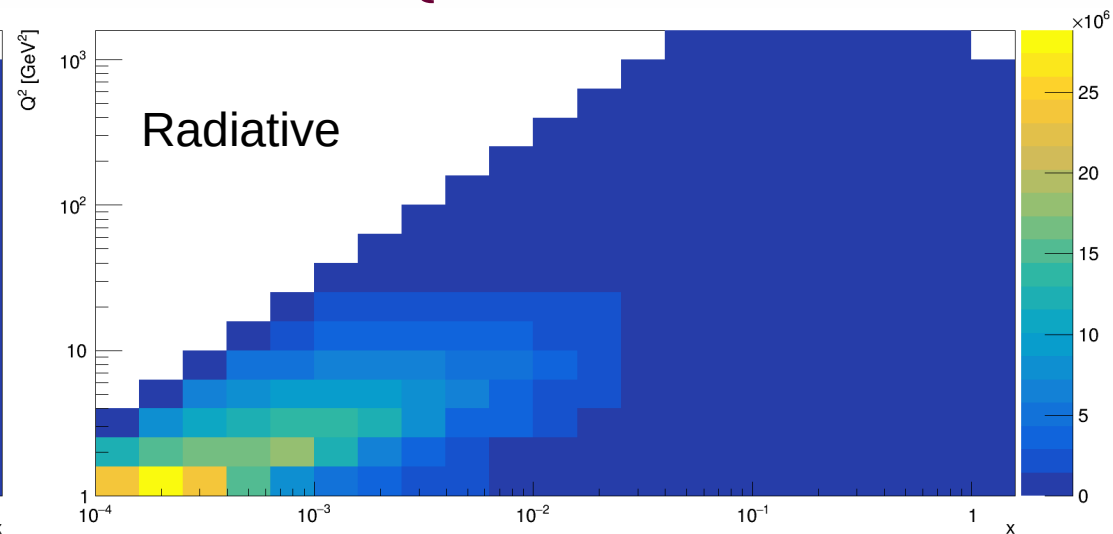
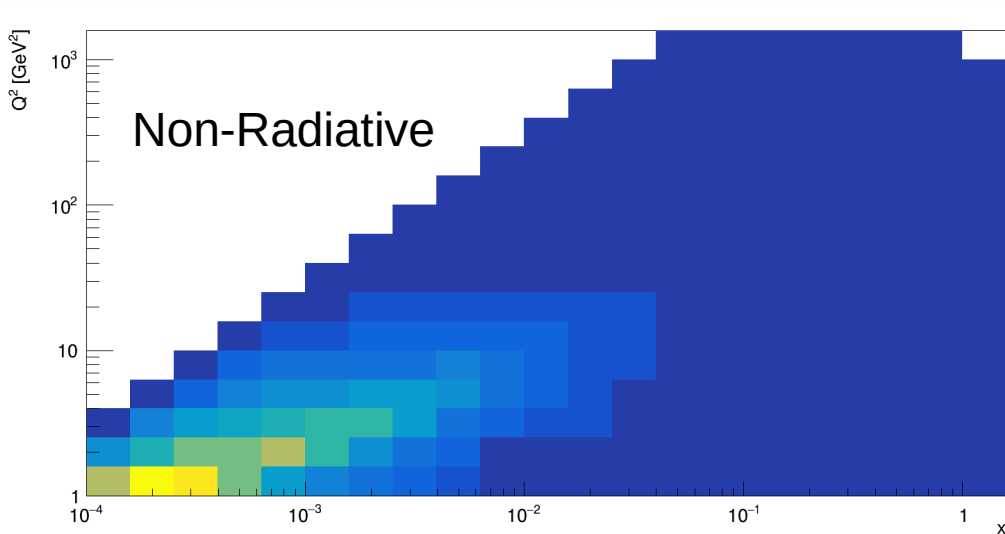
# Non-Radiative vs Radiative Truth (E- $p_z$ cut) ( $x$ - $Q^2$ )



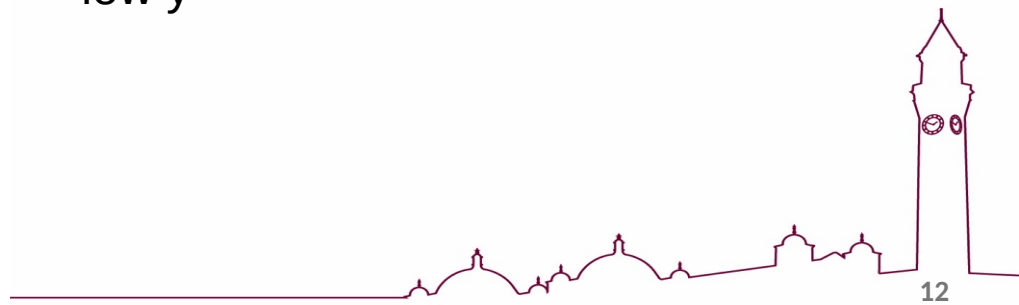
- Log scale on ratio for visibility
- Typically ratio is  $\sim 1$
- Bins at high  $y$  high  $Q^2$  may actually increase with cut
- Lower  $y$  bins comparable with or without the cut



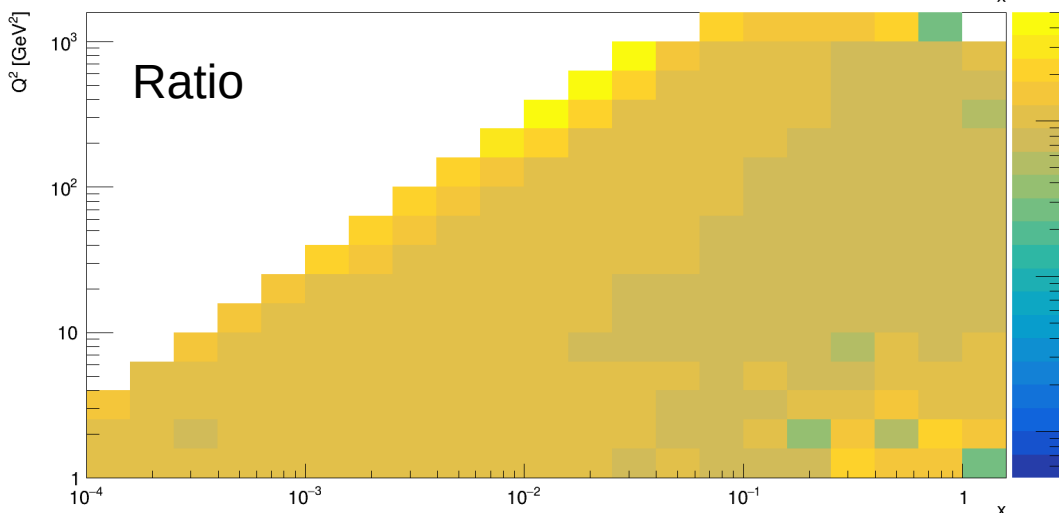
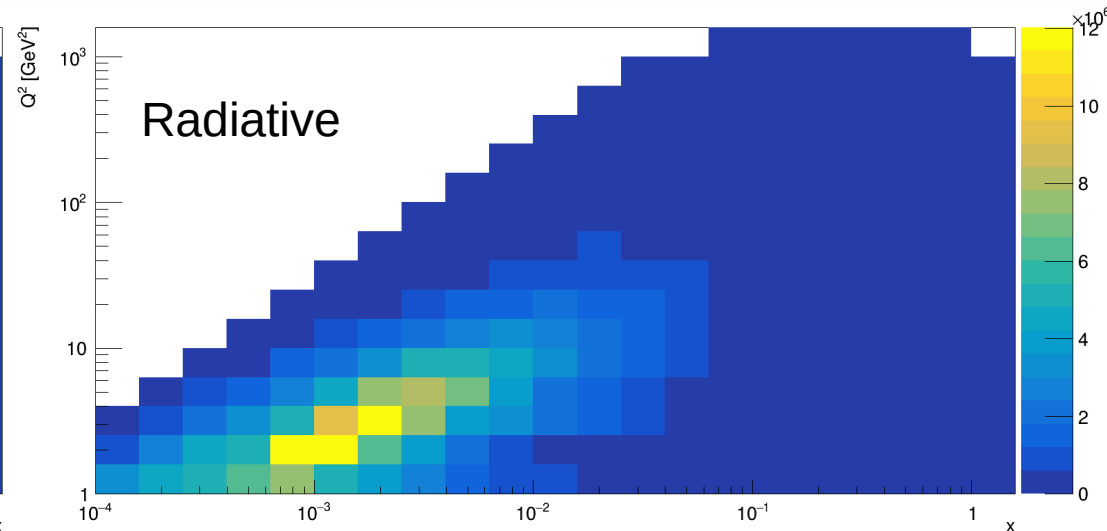
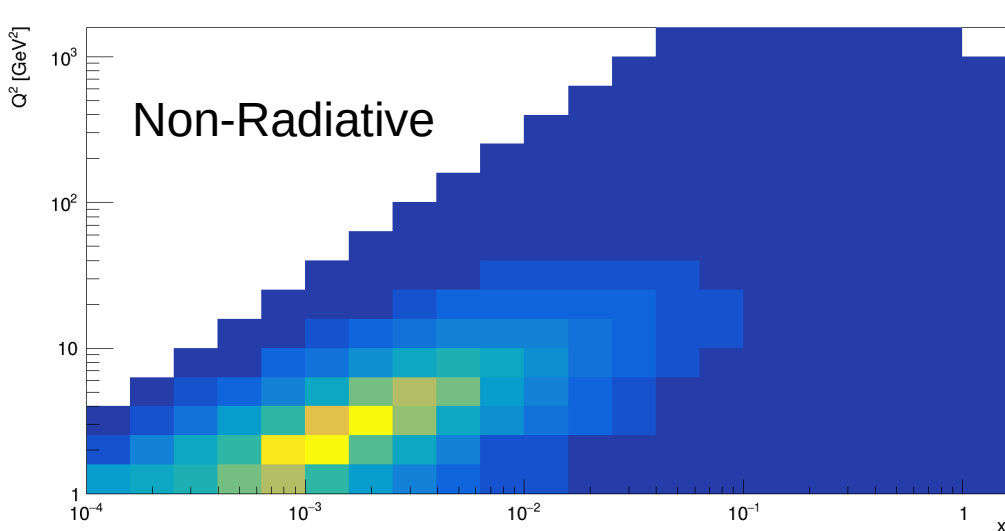
# Non-Radiative vs Radiative: Ele method ( $x$ - $Q^2$ )



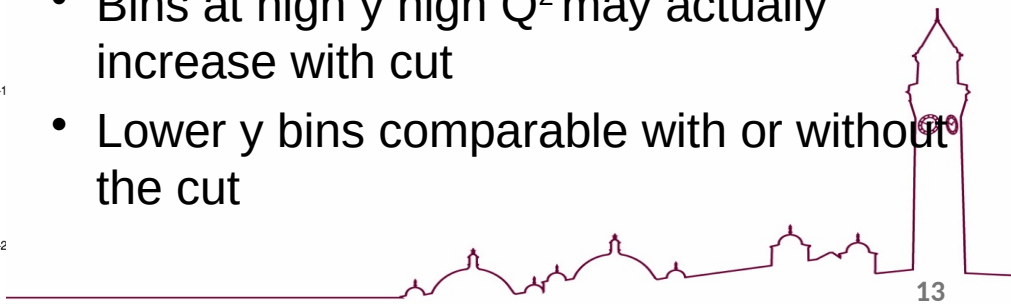
- Ratio mostly  $\sim 1$
- Some deviation at high  $y$  high  $Q^2$  and low  $y$



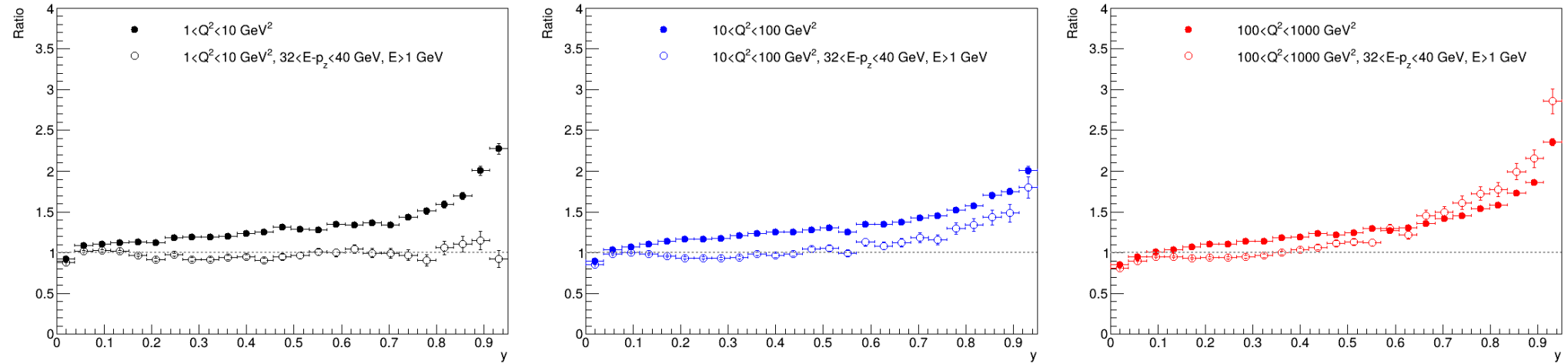
# Non-Radiative vs Radiative: Ele method (E- $p_z$ cut) ( $x$ - $Q^2$ )



- Log scale on ratio for visibility
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- Bins at high  $y$  high  $Q^2$  may actually increase with cut
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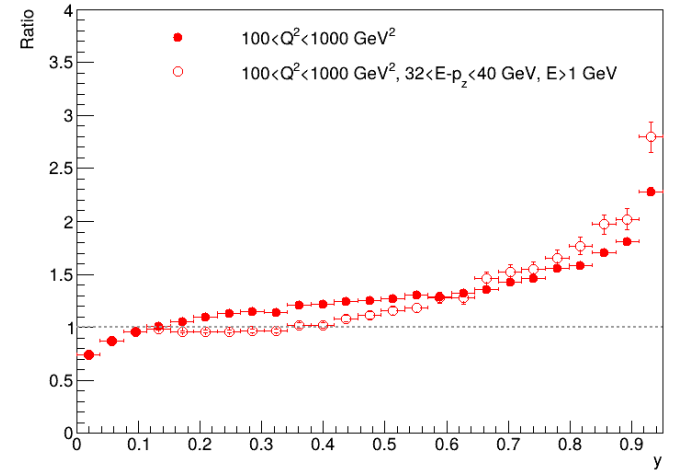
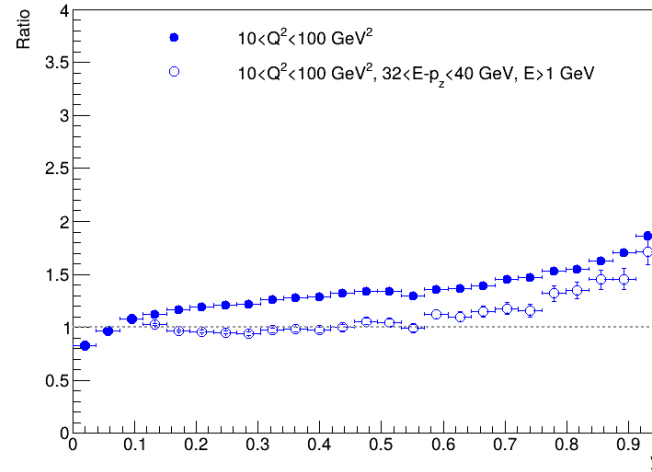
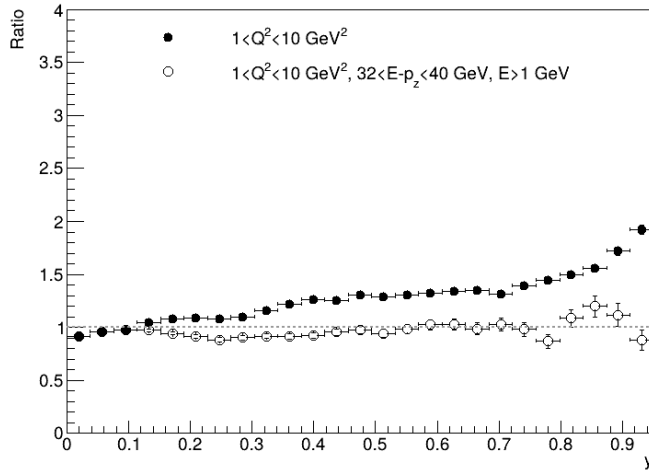


# Ratio with and without E- $p_z$ cut: Truth (vs $y$ )



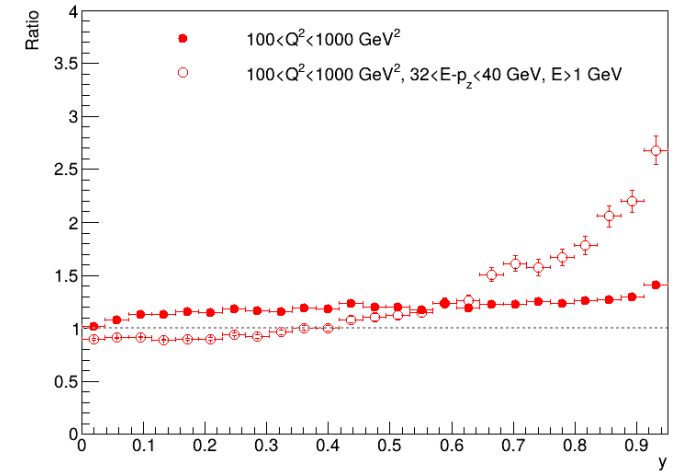
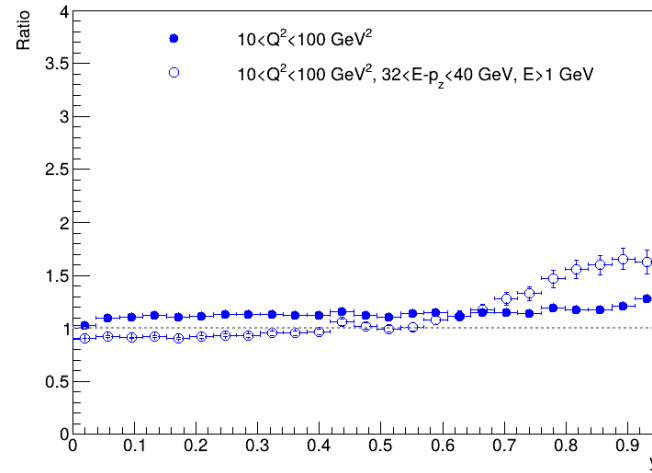
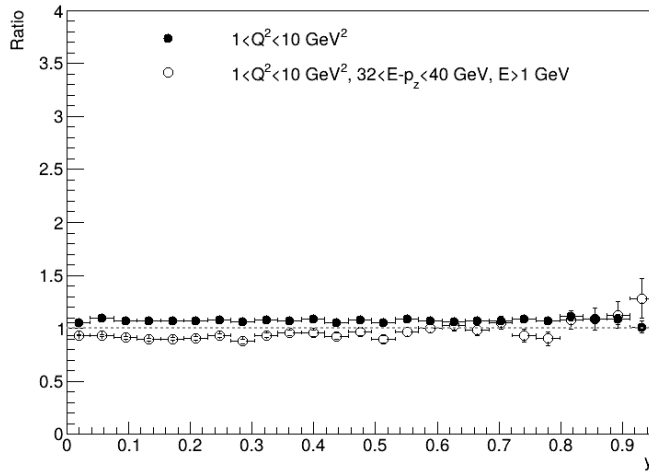
- Low  $Q^2$  looks pretty good  $\rightarrow$  E- $p_z$  cut corrects to  $\sim 1$
- For higher  $Q^2$  the ratio starts at 1 with the E- $p_z$  cut then increases with  $y$  from  $y \sim 0.5$
- E- $p_z$  cut actually increases ratio at high  $y$  for  $Q^2 > 100$

# Ratio with and without E- $p_z$ cut: Electron method (vs $y$ )



- Low  $Q^2$  looks pretty good  $\rightarrow$  E- $p_z$  cut corrects to  $\sim 1$  as with truth
- For higher  $Q^2$  the ratio starts at 1 with the E- $p_z$  cut then increases with  $y$  from  $y \sim 0.5$
- E- $p_z$  cut actually increases ratio at high  $y$  for  $Q^2 > 100$

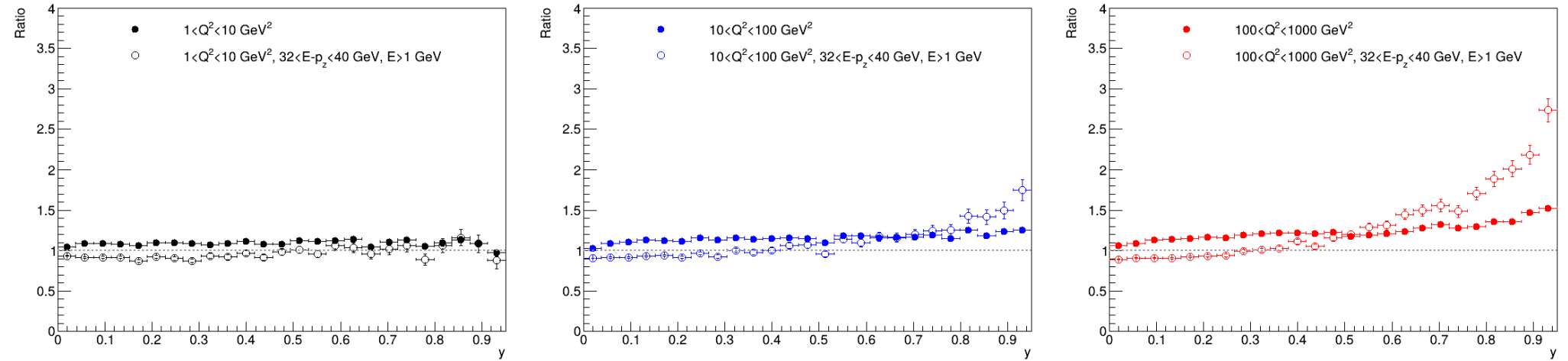
# Ratio with and without E- $p_z$ cut: DA method (vs $y$ )



- E- $p_z$  cut seemingly not that helpful
- Ratio  $\sim 1$  at low  $Q^2$  regardless of cut
- For higher  $Q^2$  the cut actually makes things worse at high  $y$



# Ratio with and without E- $p_z$ cut: $\Sigma$ method (vs $y$ )



- E- $p_z$  cut seemingly not that helpful
- Ratio  $\sim 1$  at low  $Q^2$  regardless of cut
- For higher  $Q^2$  the cut actually makes things worse at high  $y$

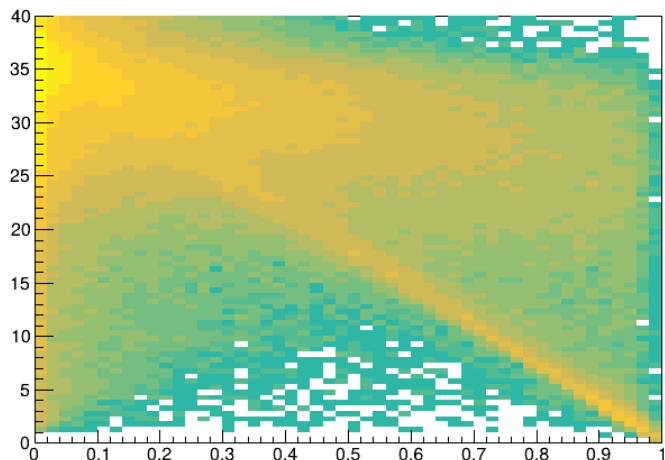
# E- $p_z$ vs $y$ in different $Q^2$ ranges

Top: Rad=On

Bottom: Rad=Off

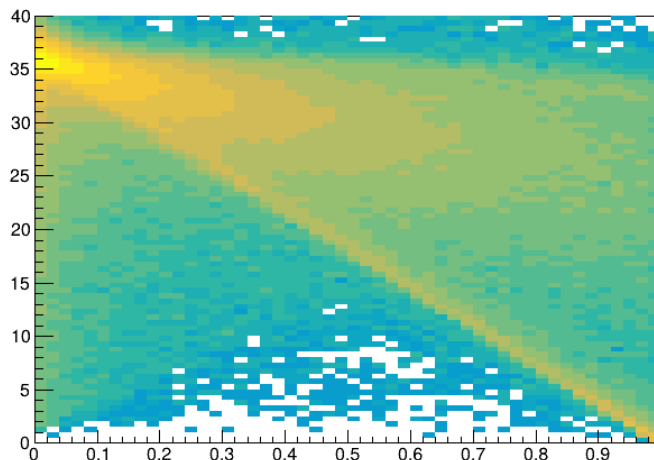
$Q^2$  bin increases left to right

$\sigma_{h+E}(1 - \cos(\theta)) : y_{\text{rad\_truth}} \{ \text{weight} * (Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} > 1 \ \&\& \ Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} < 10) \}$



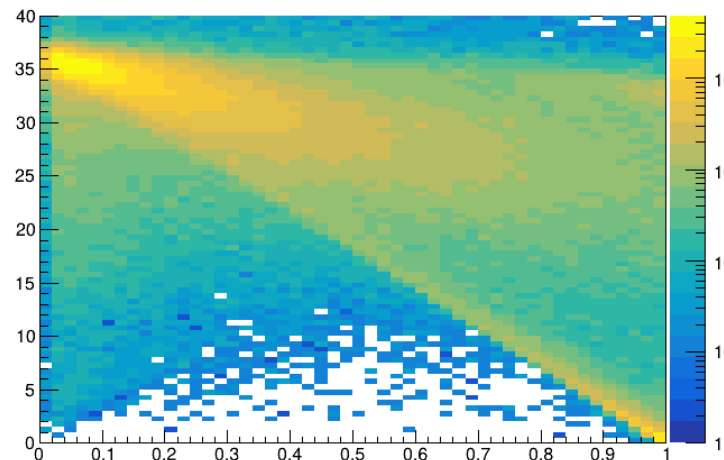
$\sigma_{h+E}(1 - \cos(\theta)) : y_{\text{rad\_truth}} \{ \text{weight} * (Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} > 1 \ \&\& \ Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} < 10) \}$

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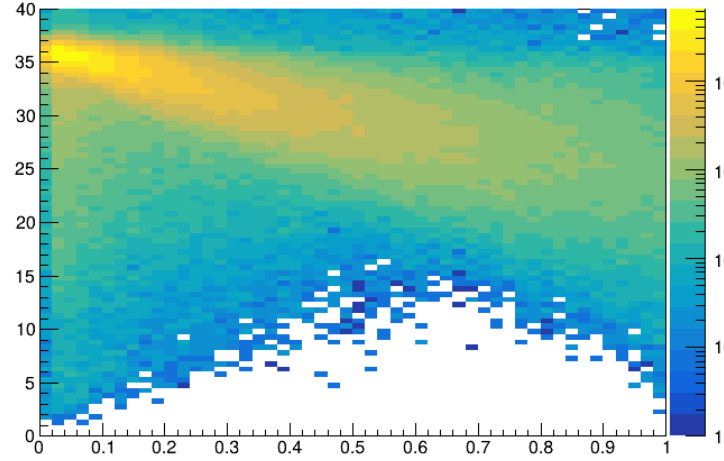
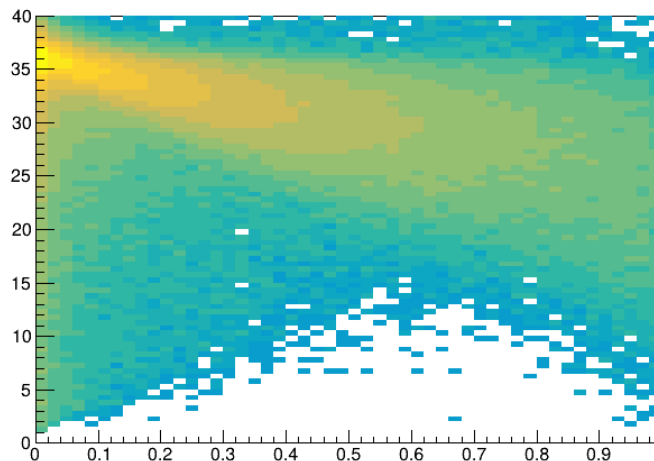
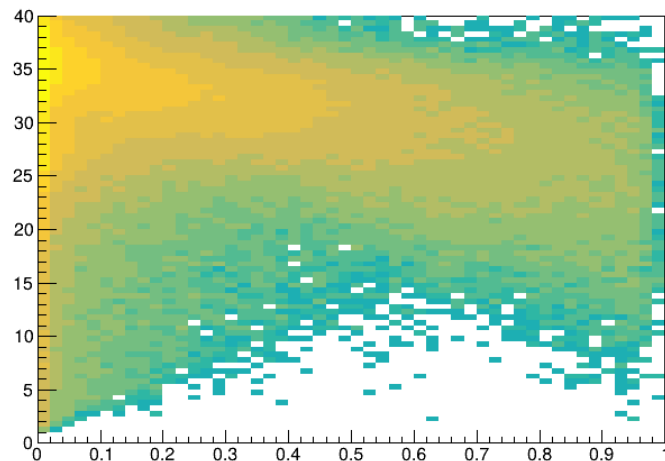


$\sigma_{h+E}(1 - \cos(\theta)) : y_{\text{rad\_truth}} \{ \text{weight} * (Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} > 10 \ \&\& \ Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} < 100) \}$

$\sigma_{h+E}(1 - \cos(\theta)) : y_{\text{rad\_truth}} \{ \text{weight} * (Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} > 100 \ \&\& \ Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} < 1000) \}$



$\sigma_{h+E}(1 - \cos(\theta)) : y_{\text{rad\_truth}} \{ \text{weight} * (Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} > 100 \ \&\& \ Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} < 1000) \}$

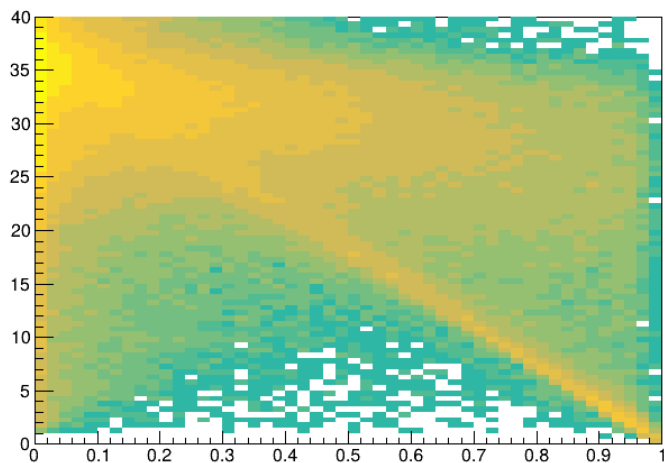


# E- $p_z$ vs $y$ in different $Q^2$ ranges

- Underestimation of HFS in both cases

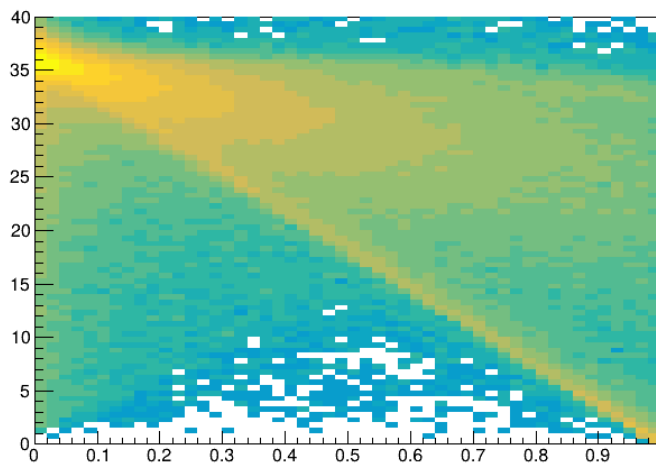
- Direct correlation for Rad=On?

$\sigma_{h+E}(1 - \cos(\theta)) : y_{\text{rad\_truth}} \{ \text{weight}^*(Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} > 1 \ \&\& \ Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} < 10) \}$



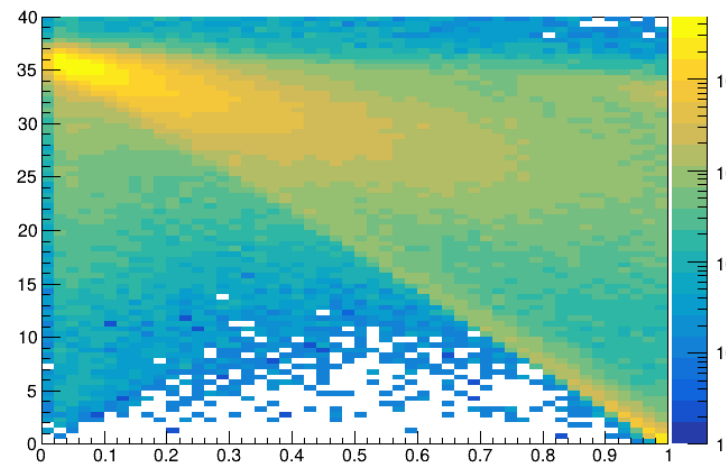
$\sigma_{h+E}(1 - \cos(\theta)) : y_{\text{rad\_truth}} \{ \text{weight}^*(Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} > 1 \ \&\& \ Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} < 10) \}$

$\sigma_{h+E}(1 - \cos(\theta)) : y_{\text{rad\_truth}} \{ \text{weight}^*(Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} > 10 \ \&\& \ Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} < 100) \}$

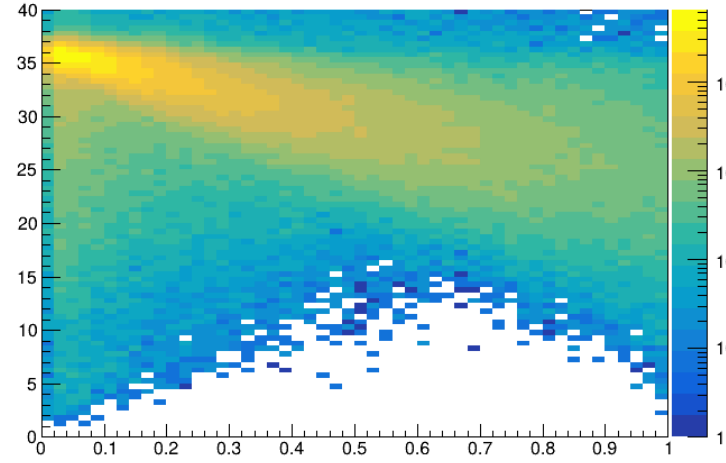
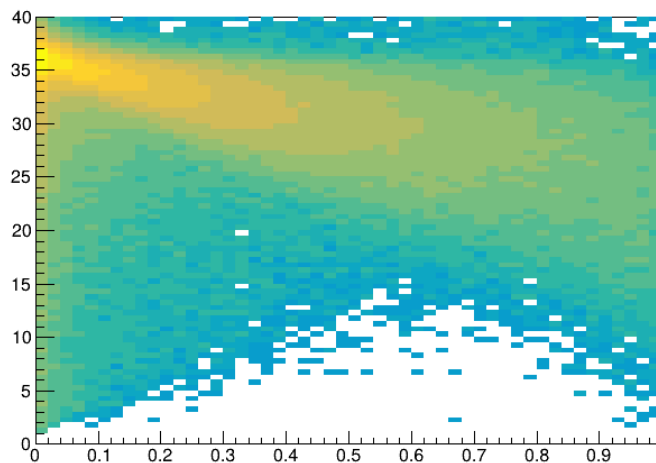
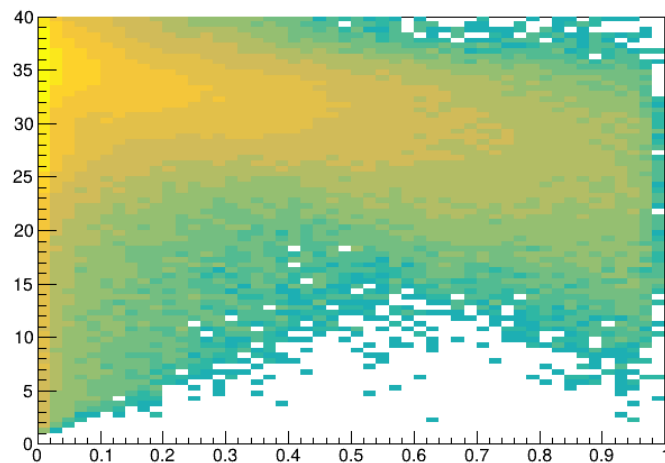


$\sigma_{h+E}(1 - \cos(\theta)) : y_{\text{rad\_truth}} \{ \text{weight}^*(Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} > 10 \ \&\& \ Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} < 100) \}$

$\sigma_{h+E}(1 - \cos(\theta)) : y_{\text{rad\_truth}} \{ \text{weight}^*(Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} > 100 \ \&\& \ Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} < 1000) \}$



$\sigma_{h+E}(1 - \cos(\theta)) : y_{\text{rad\_truth}} \{ \text{weight}^*(Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} > 100 \ \&\& \ Q2_{\text{rad\_truth}} < 1000) \}$



# Summary

- Fixed kinematic recon
- Aimed to differences between radiative and non-radiative samples by their number ratio vs  $x$ - $Q^2$  or  $y$
- Also study relationship between ratio and  $E$ - $p_z$  cut
- Reconstructed  $E$ - $p_z$  appears to show broad negative correlation with  $y$  for both Rad=On and Rad=Off samples
  - Rad sample shows broad negative correlation, and a strong second negative correlation that intercepts  $E$ - $p_z=0$   $y=1$

