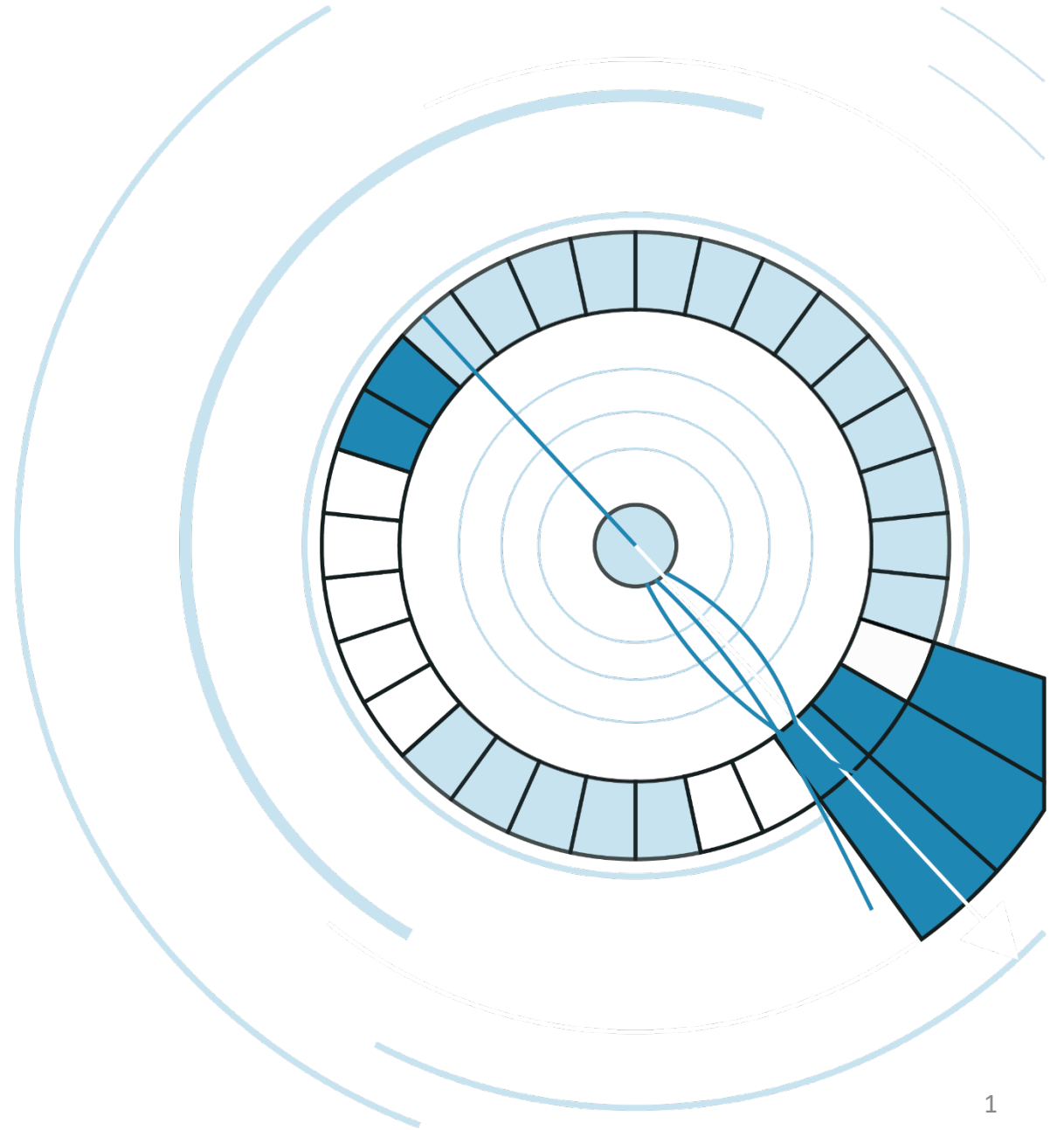


# Jets for 3D imaging

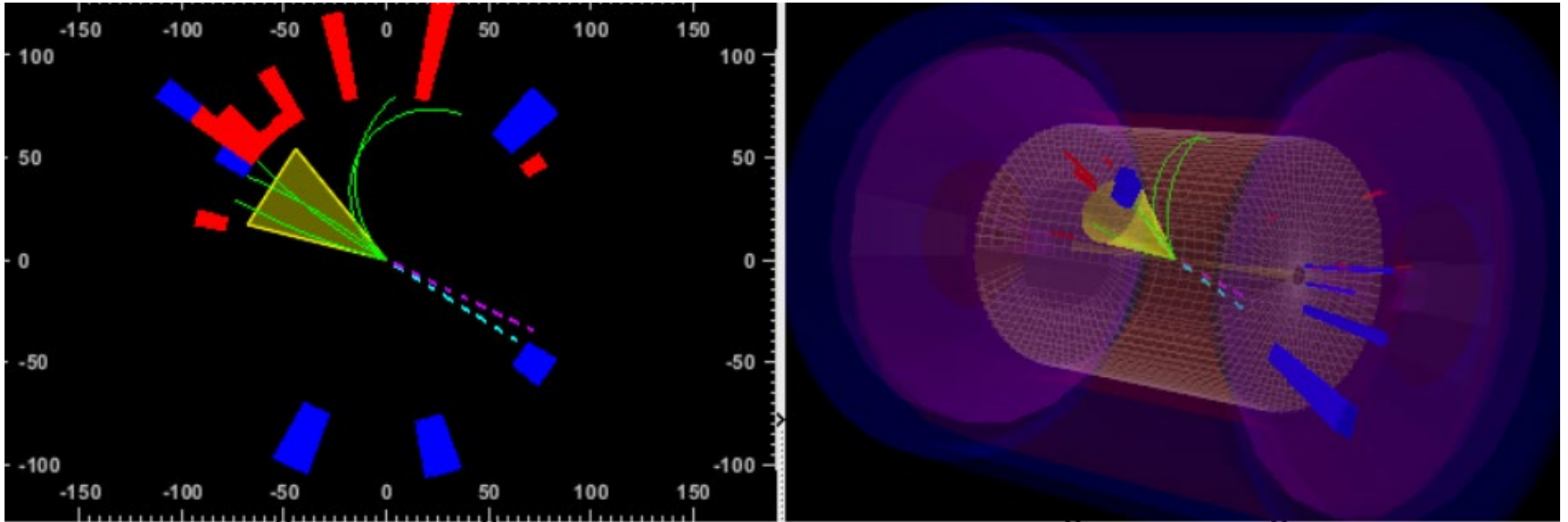
Miguel Arratia



Calorimetry group, May 19<sup>th</sup> 2020



# Charged-current DIS at the EIC



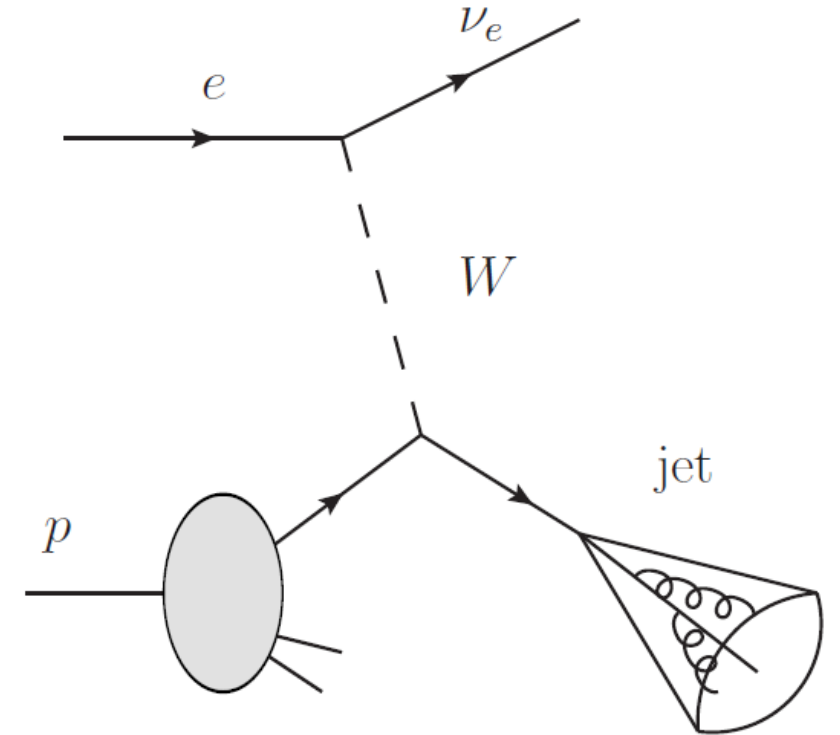
Delphes fast simulation of an EIC detector and Pythia8 charged-current DIS event

# “Jacquet-Blondel Method”

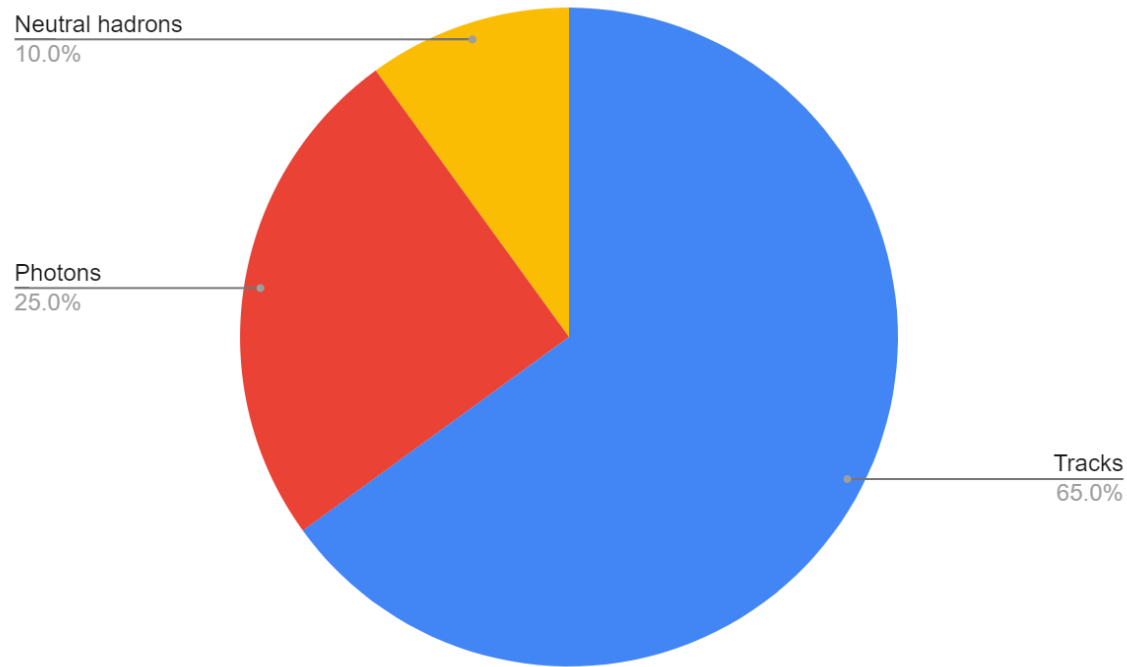
$$y_{\text{JB}} = \frac{\sum_i (E_i - p_{Z,i})}{2 E_e}, \quad Q_{\text{JB}}^2 = \frac{(p_T^{\text{miss}})^2}{1 - y_{\text{JB}}} \quad \text{and} \quad x_{\text{JB}} = \frac{Q_{\text{JB}}^2}{s y_{\text{JB}}},$$

I would rather call it “Missing Energy method”

- I propose we treat “Missing-Transverse-Energy” as a “physics object”, just like a jet (as done in HEP).
- Becomes evident what are the requirements: full calorimeter coverage, low thresholds.
- Natural object for TMD studies.



# Jet/MET budget

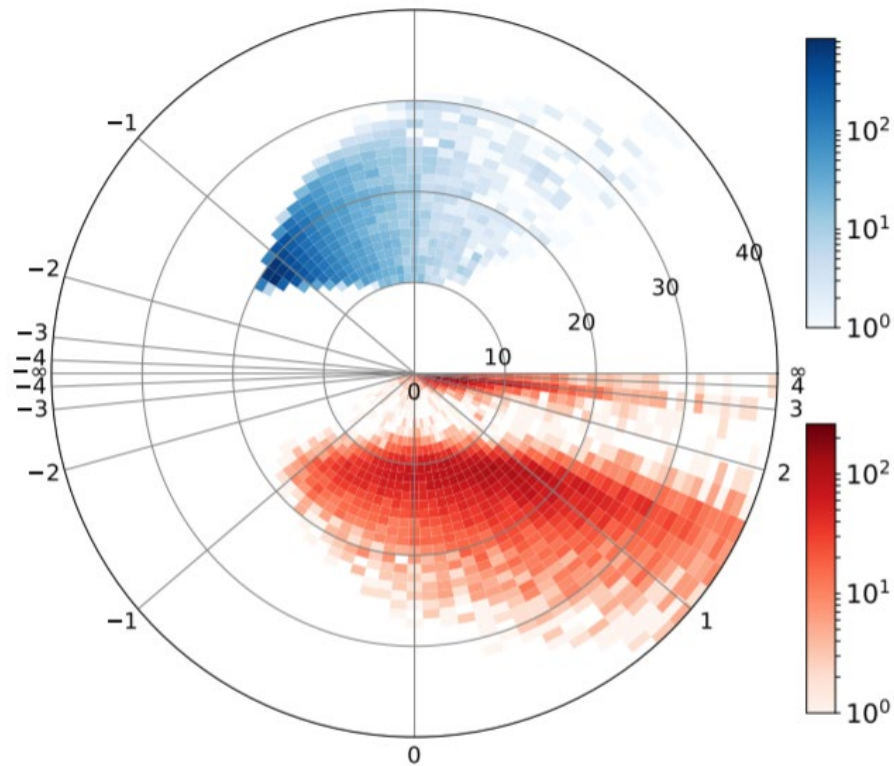


- For accurate jet and MET measurements, we need to be able to capture everything.
- Full HCAL coverage crucial: neutral hadrons, the last 10%, drive the resolution.
- Thresholds on both tracking and calorimetry are crucial.
- Tracking resolution negligible.
- ECAL resolution for photons will not be dominant.
- ECAL&HCAL resolution for neutral hadrons will be dominant

# Jet kinematics

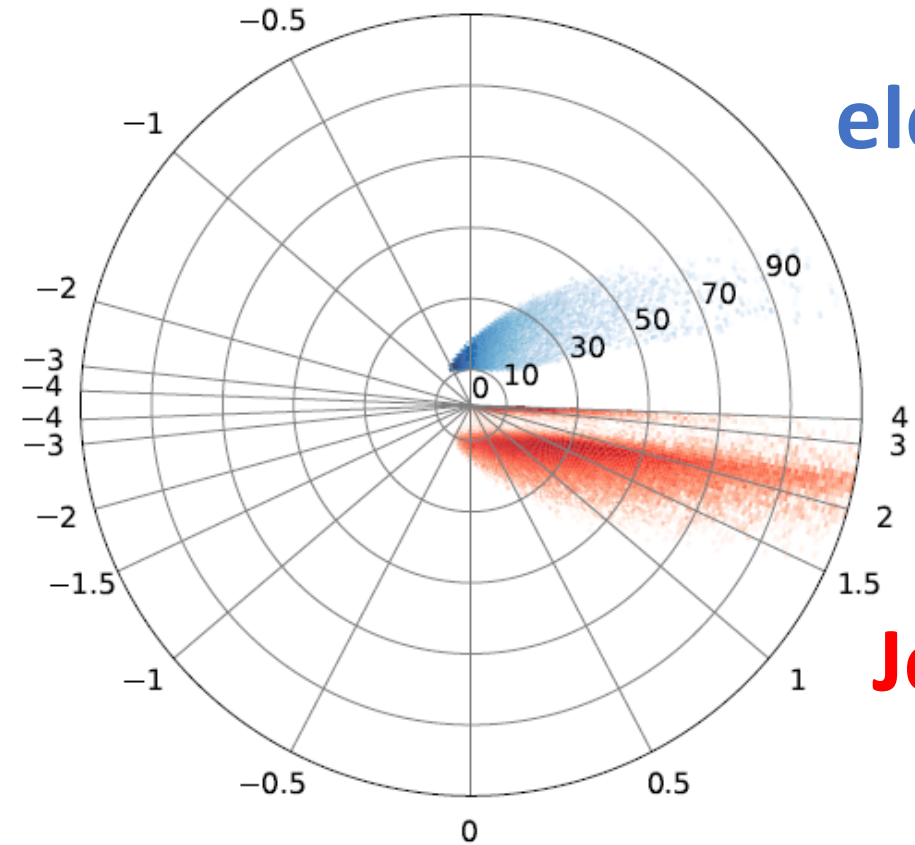
**18+100 GeV**

$$0.1 < y < 0.85, 10 < p_T^{electron} < 30 \text{ GeV}/c$$
$$|\phi^{jet} - \phi^e - \pi| < 0.4, Q^2 > 100 \text{ GeV}^2$$



**10+275 GeV**

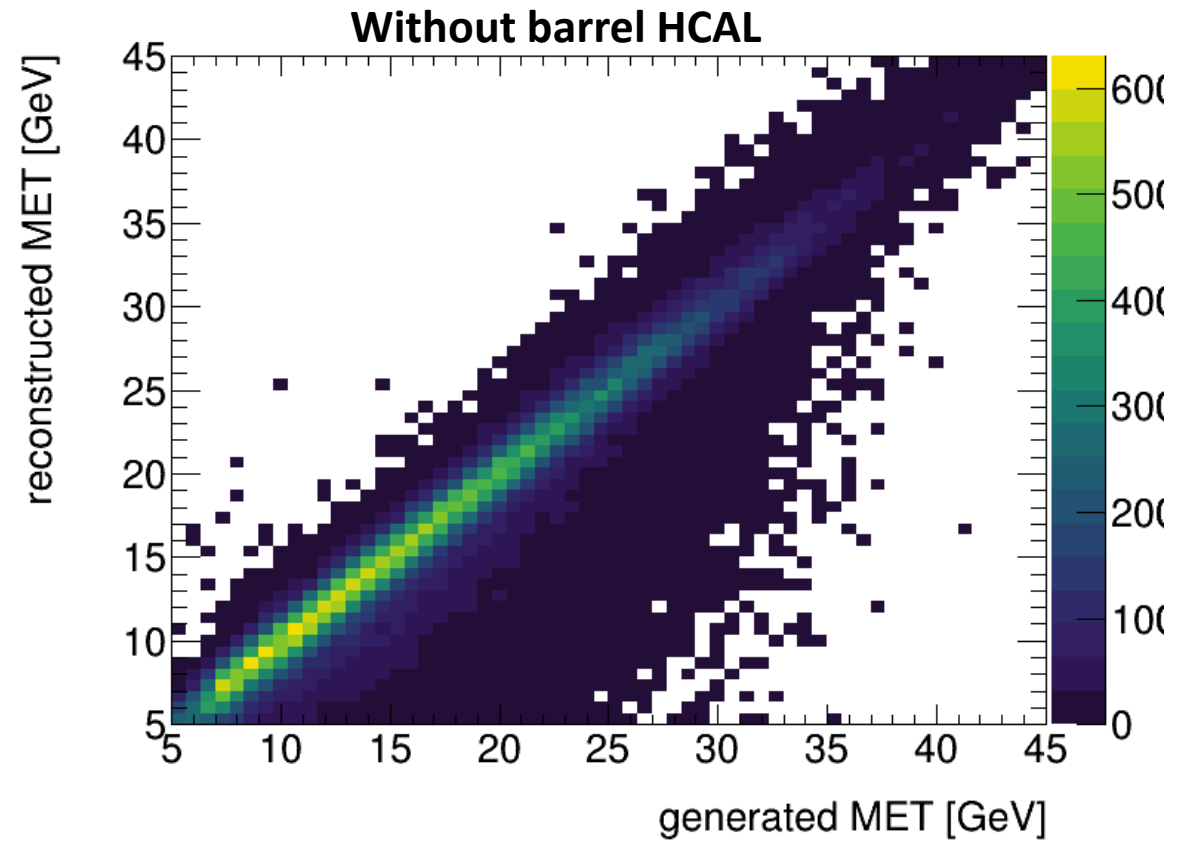
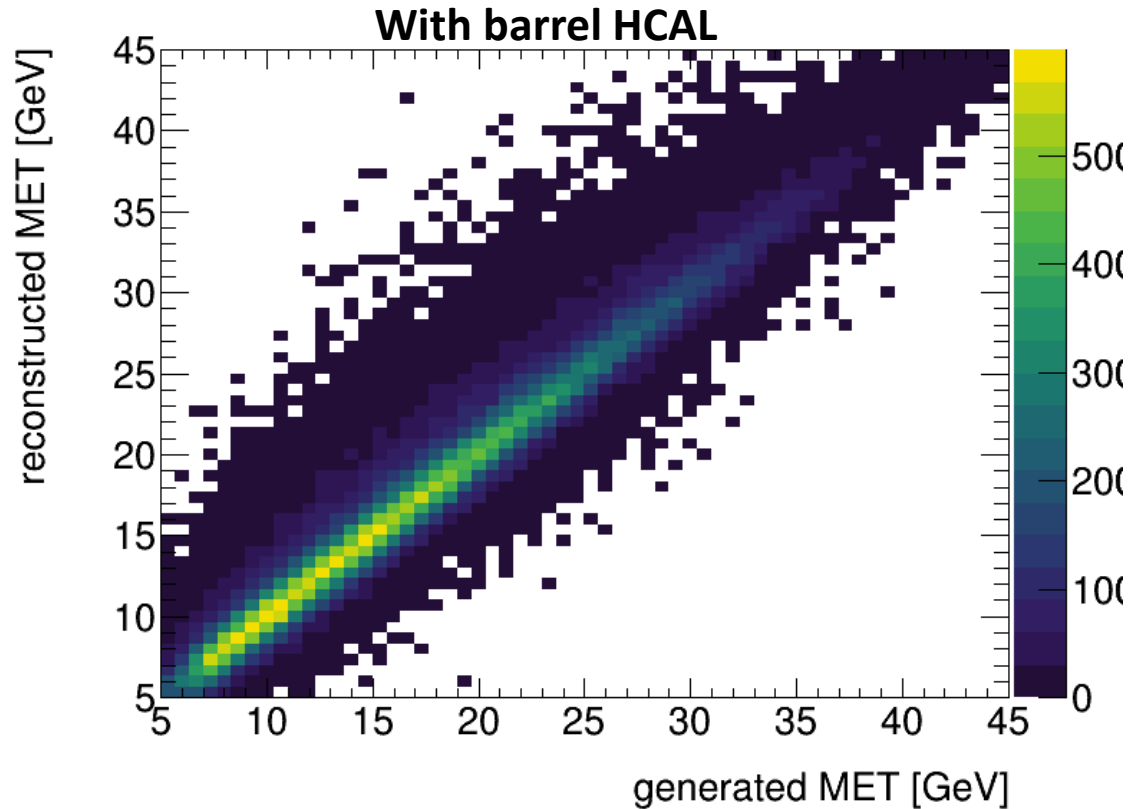
$$0.1 < y < 0.85, p_T^e > 10 \text{ GeV}$$



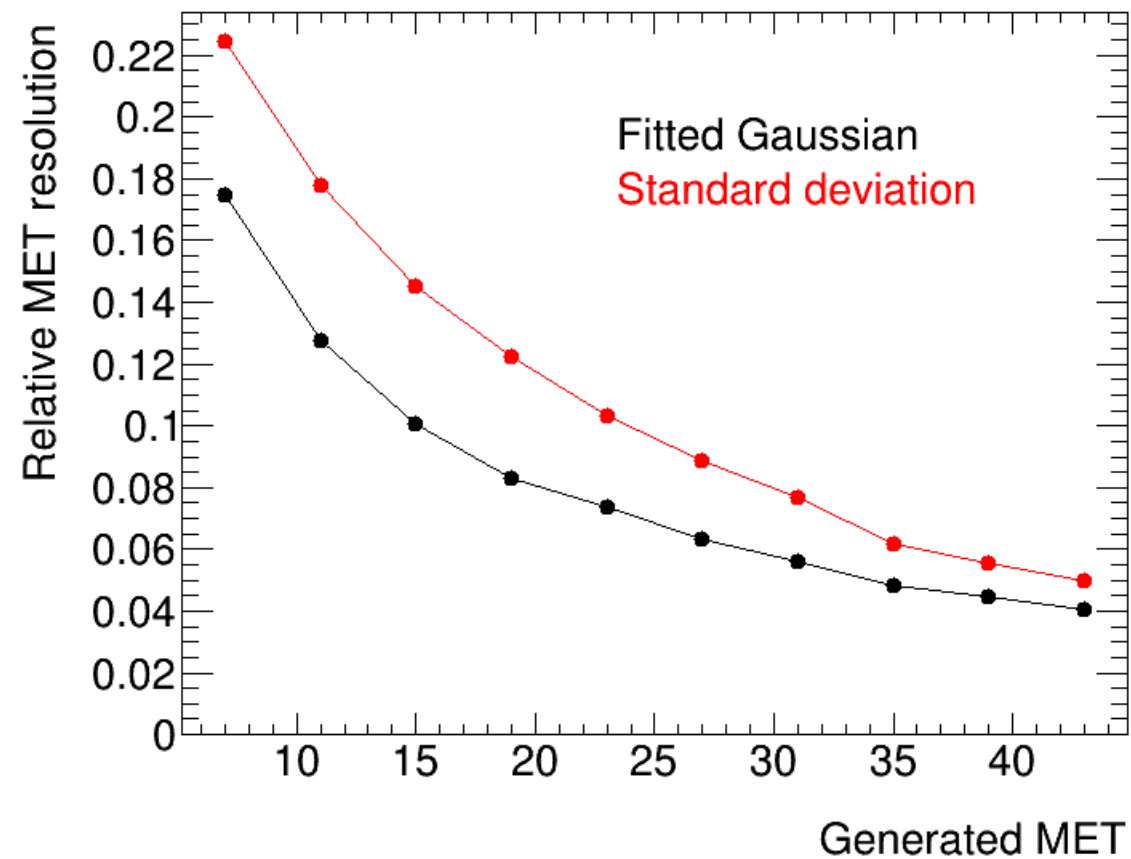
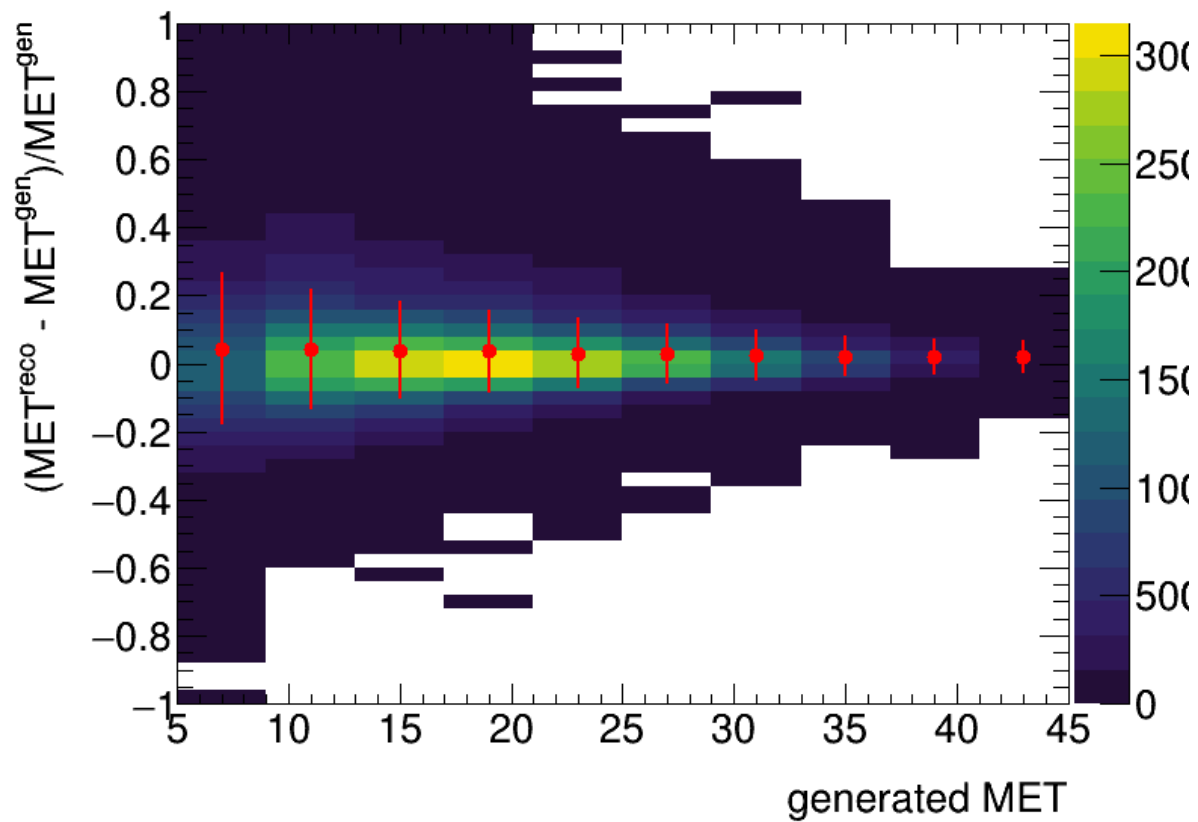
electron

Jet  $R=1.0$

# Missing transverse-energy

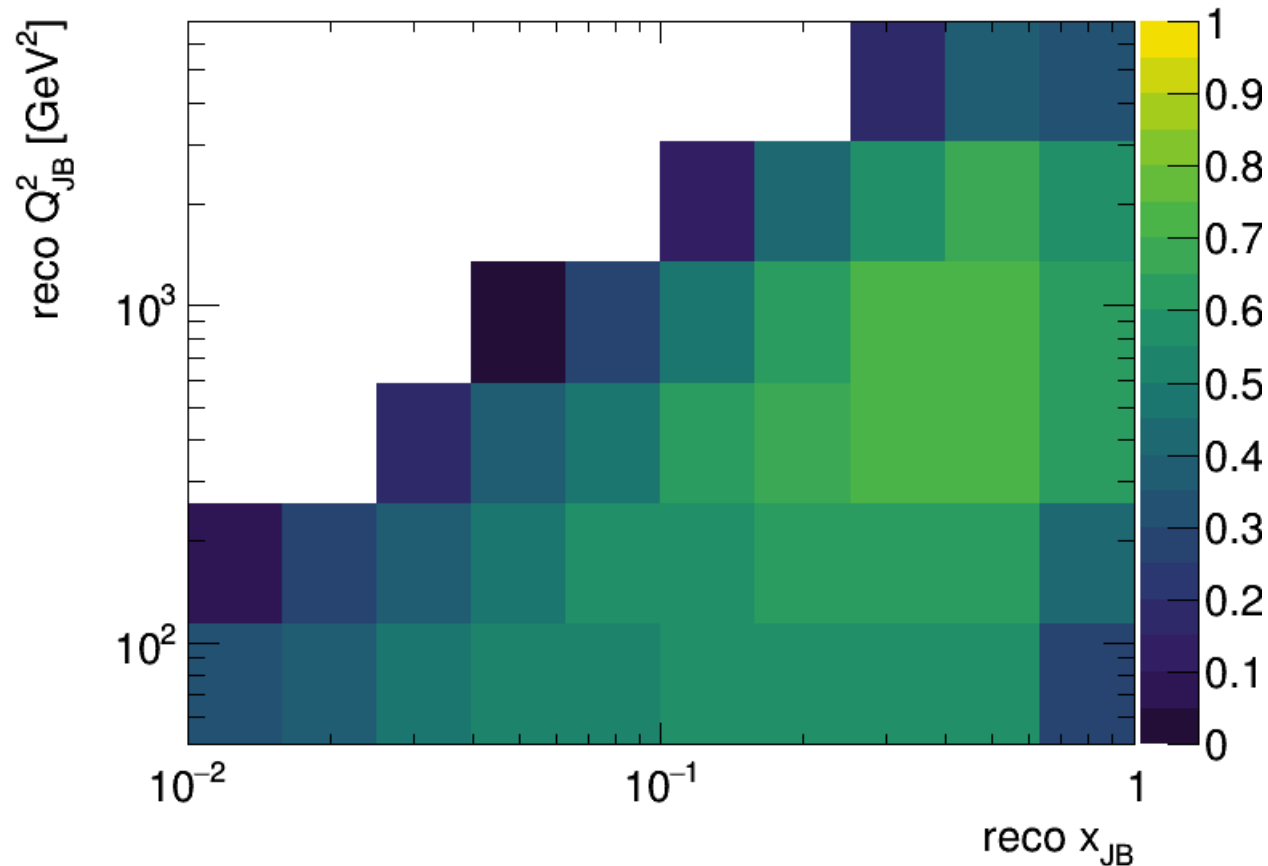


# Neutrino pT



# Jacquet-Blondel Purity

$$\text{purity} = (N_{gen} - N_{out}) / (N_{gen} - N_{out} + N_{in})$$

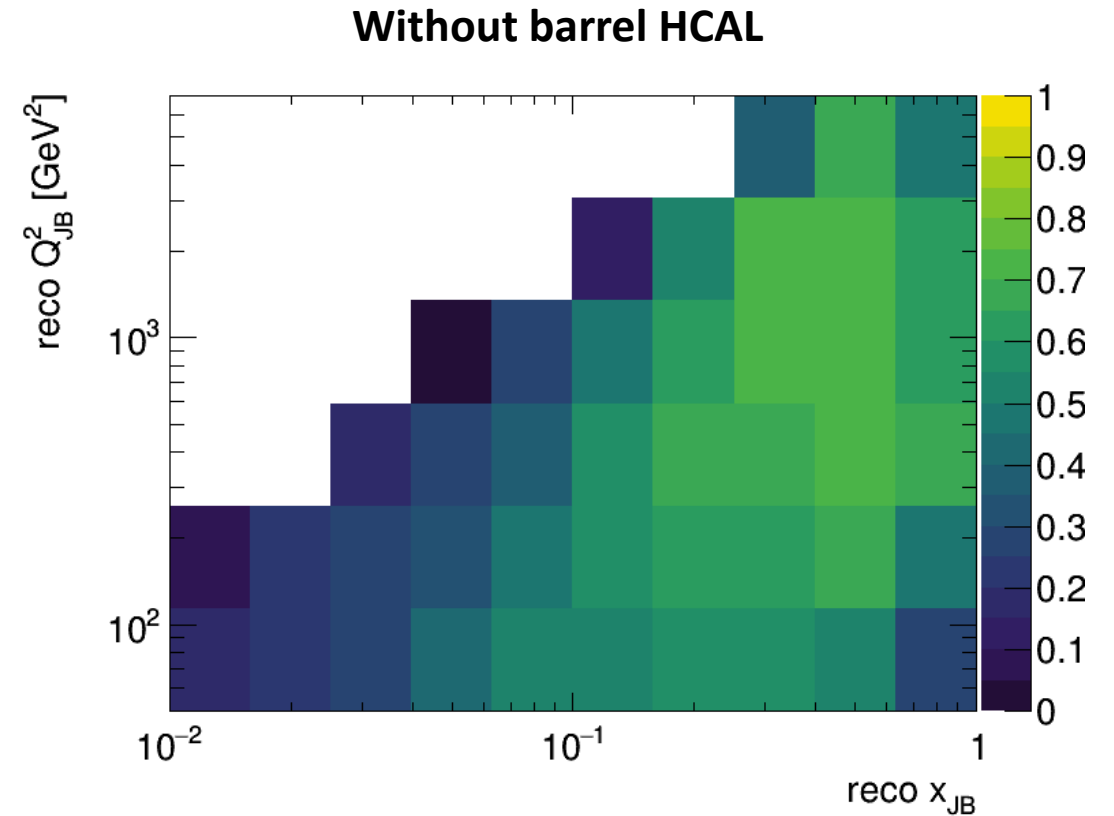
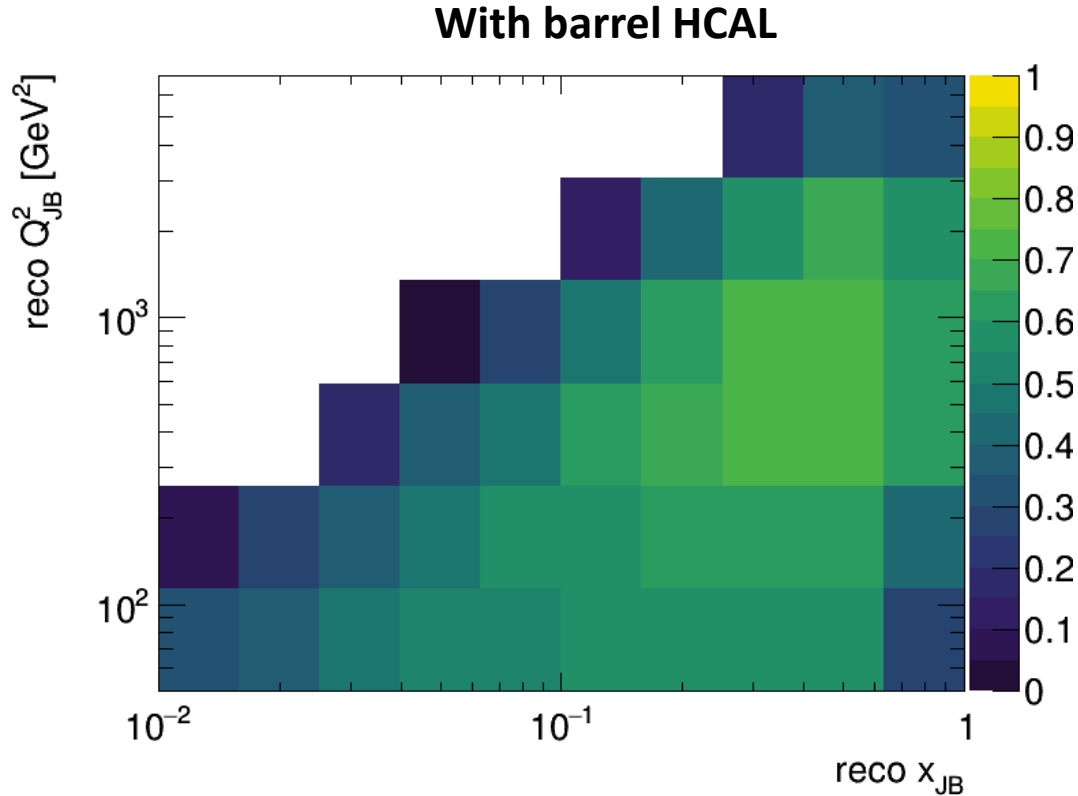


- Reasonable purity reached at high- $x$  and high  $Q^2$ . (similar conclusion reached in Aschenauer et al. Phys. Rev. D 88, 114025 (2013))
- This is one figure of merit, but one should not forget to consider non-Gaussian tails in response...



# Jacquet-Blondel Purity

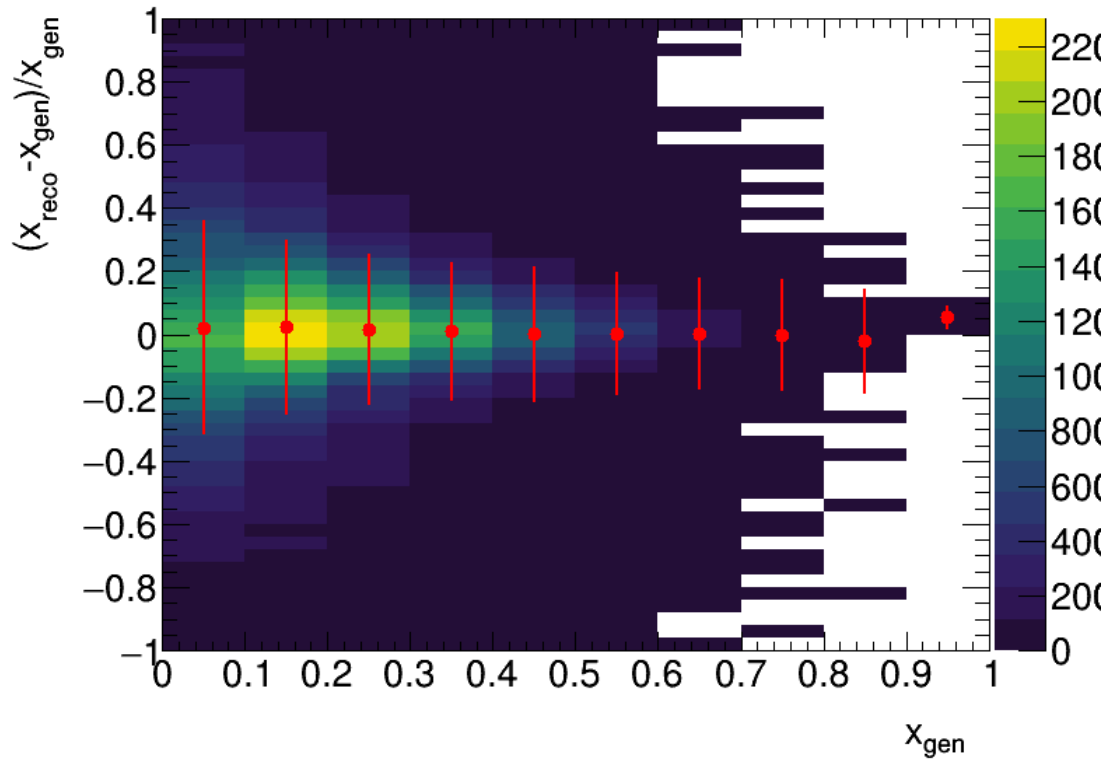
$$\text{purity} = (N_{gen} - N_{out}) / (N_{gen} - N_{out} + N_{in})$$



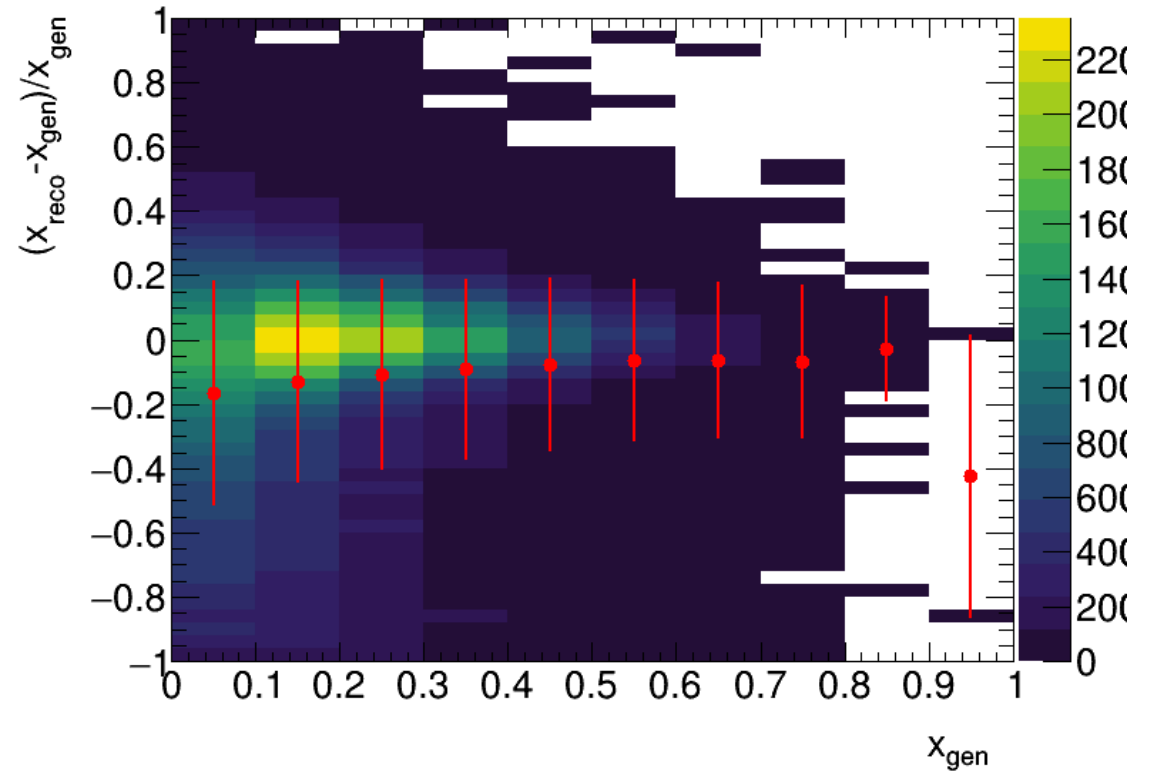
# Bjorken x performance

$$y_{\text{JB}} = \frac{\sum_i (E_i - p_{Z,i})}{2 E_e}, \quad Q_{\text{JB}}^2 = \frac{(p_T^{\text{miss}})^2}{1 - y_{\text{JB}}} \quad \text{and} \quad x_{\text{JB}} = \frac{Q_{\text{JB}}^2}{s y_{\text{JB}}},$$

With barrel HCAL



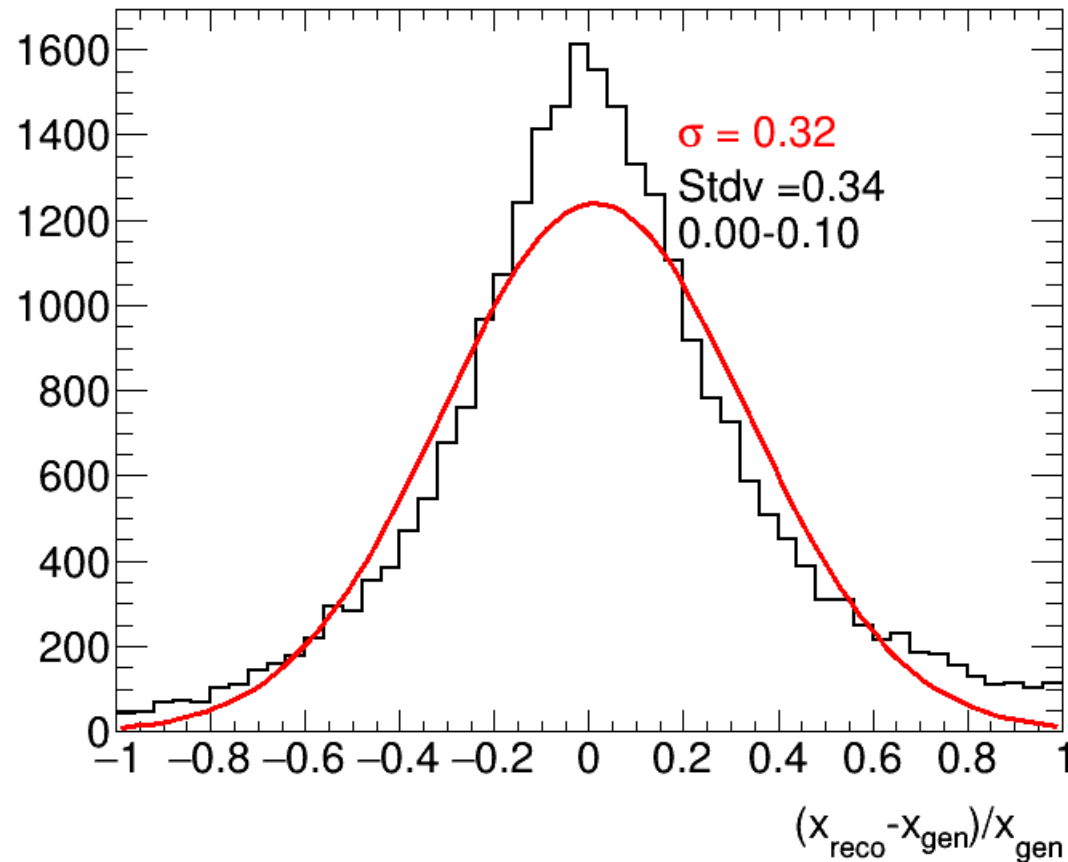
Without barrel HCAL



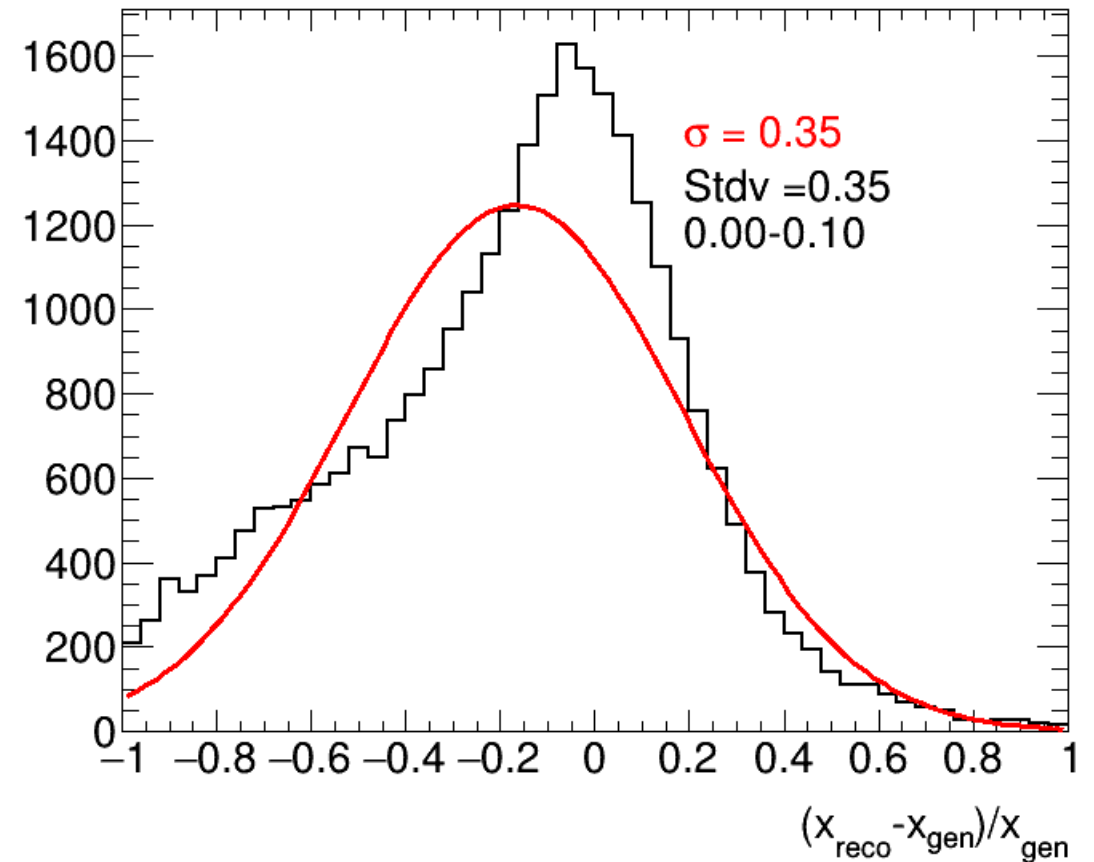
**Strong bias at low x  
(low jet energy)**

# Bjorken x reconstruction

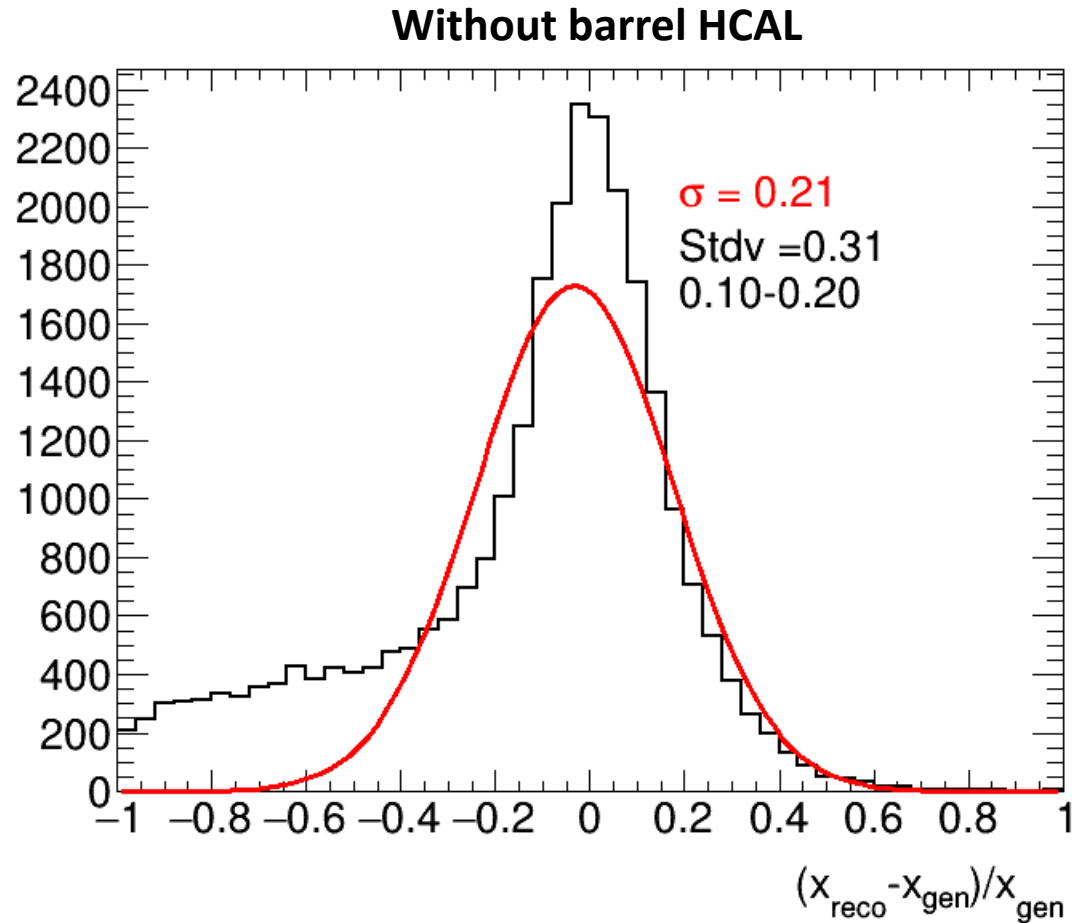
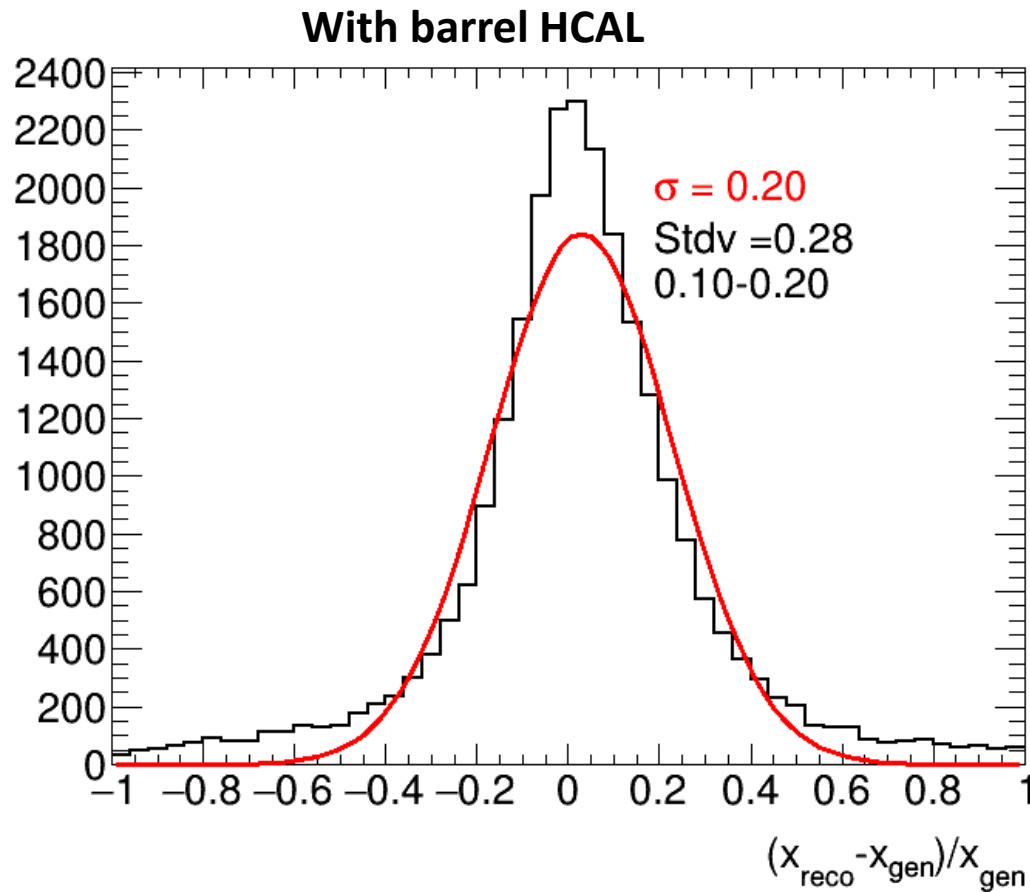
With barrel HCAL



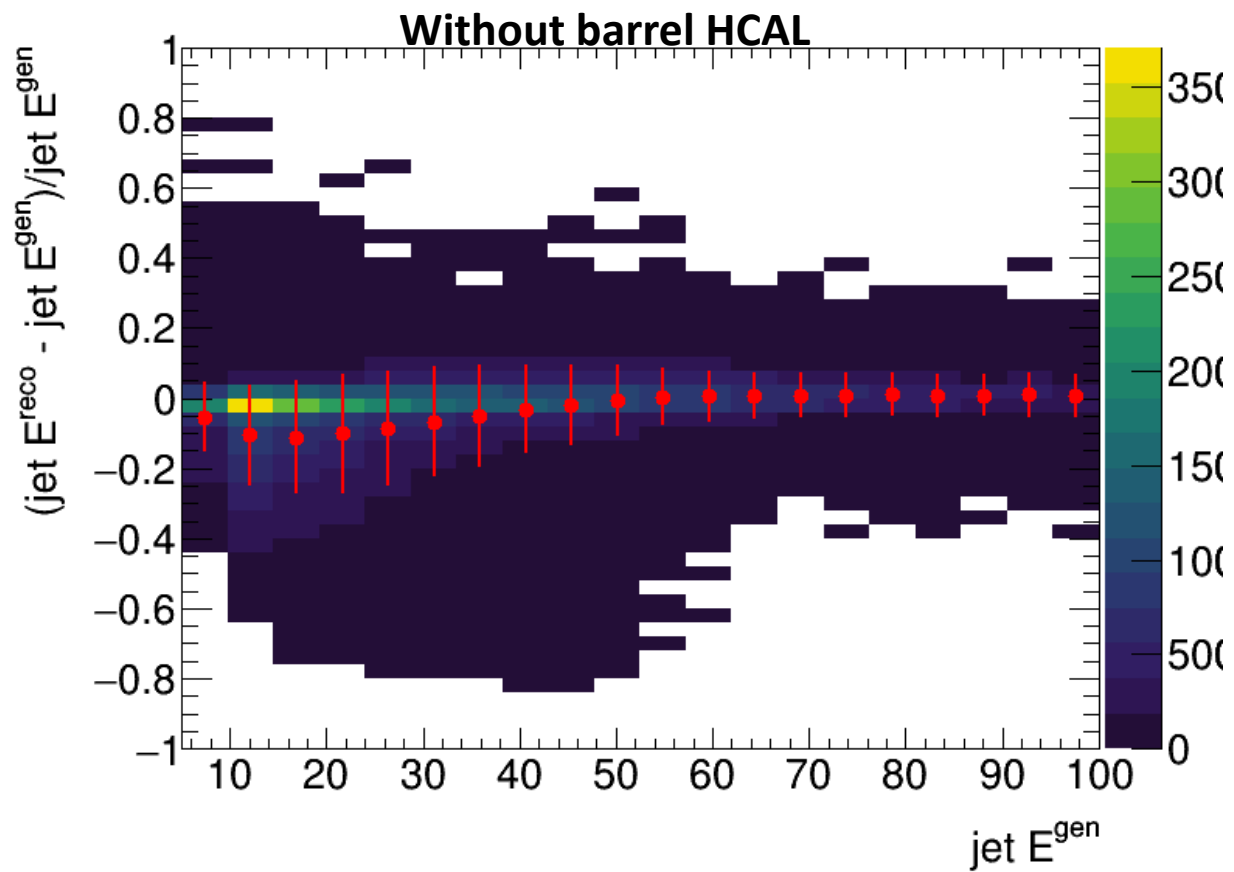
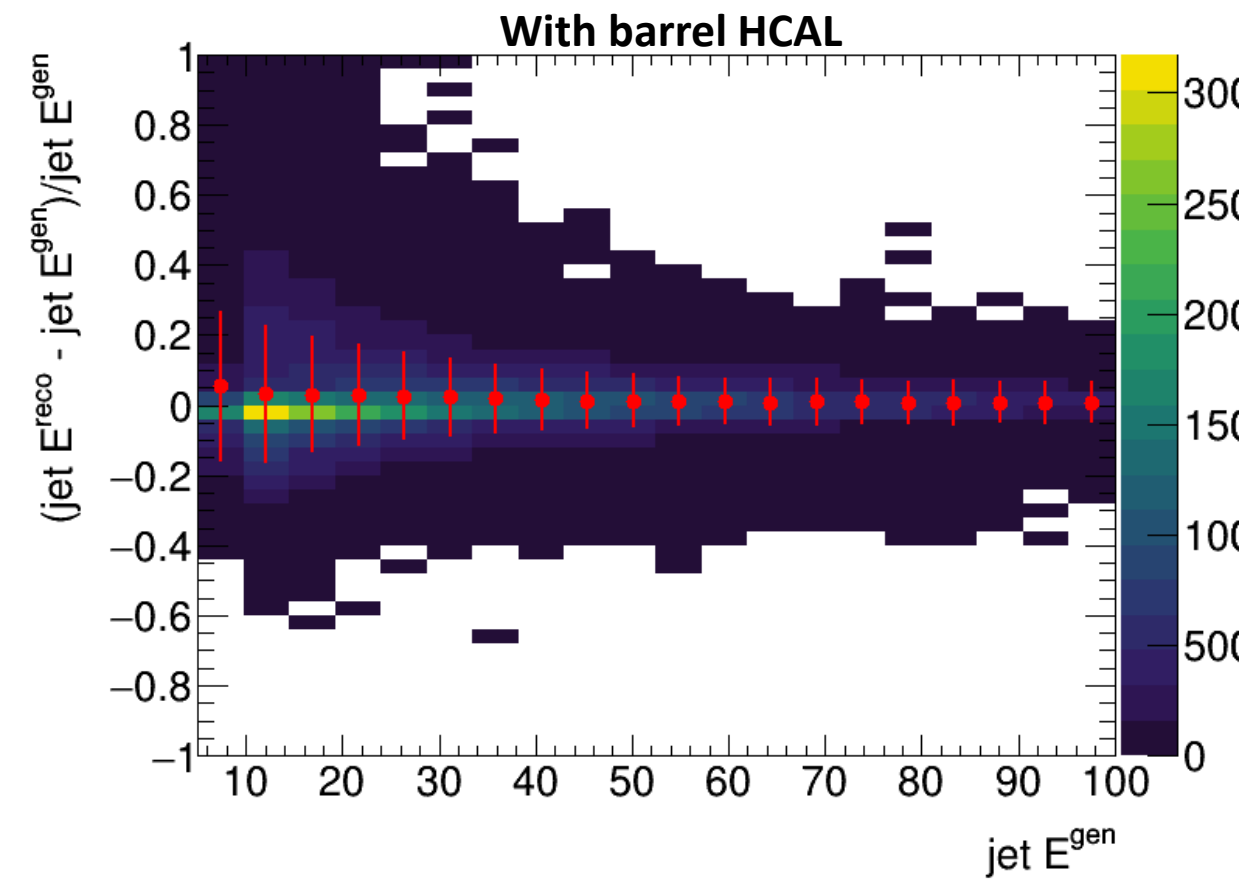
Without barrel HCAL



# Bjorken x reconstruction



# Jet energy resolution

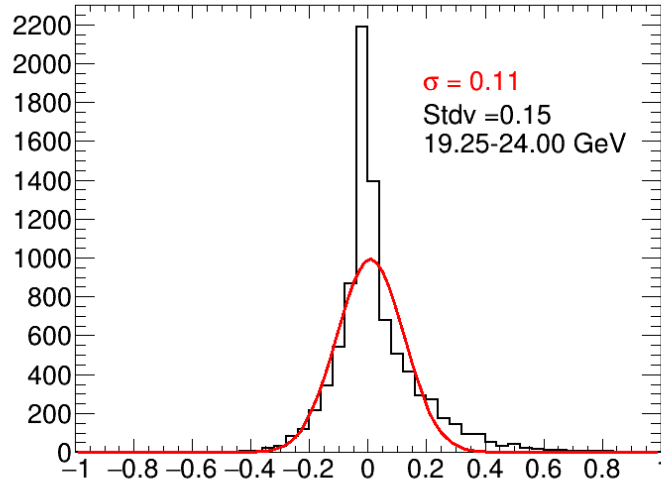


**Strong bias at low jet energy**

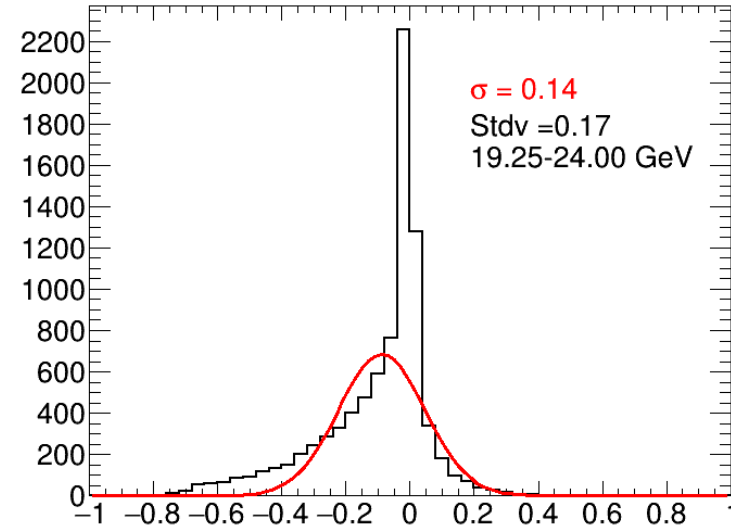
# Jet energy resolution

~20  
GeV

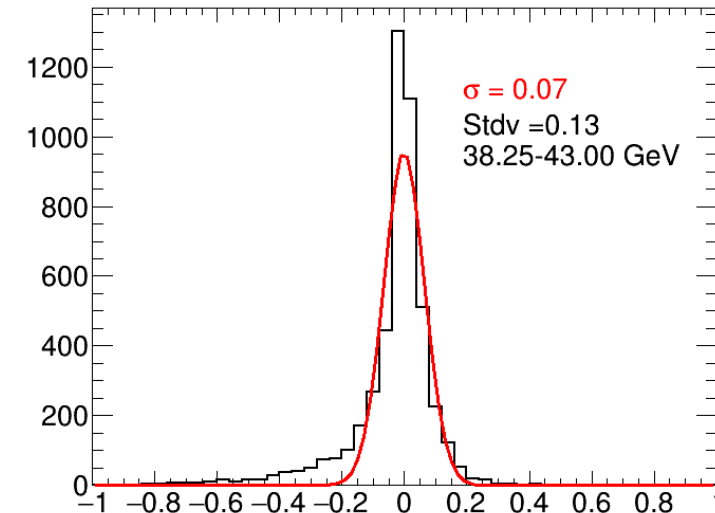
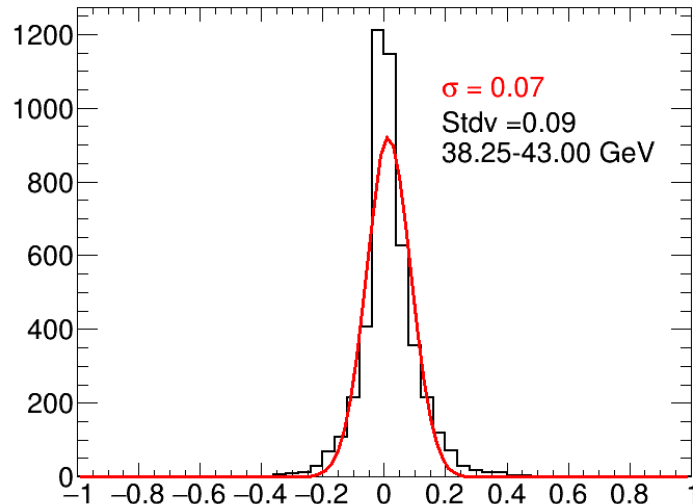
With barrel HCAL



Without barrel HCAL



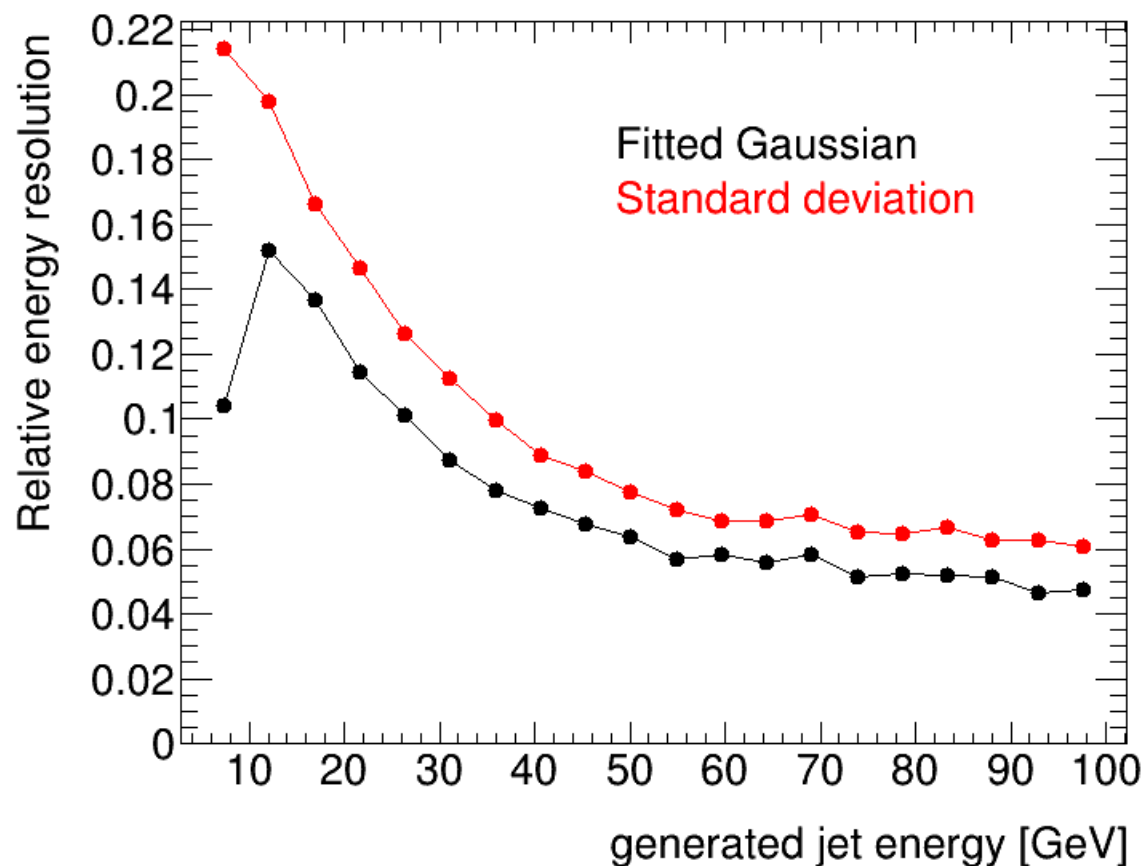
~40  
GeV



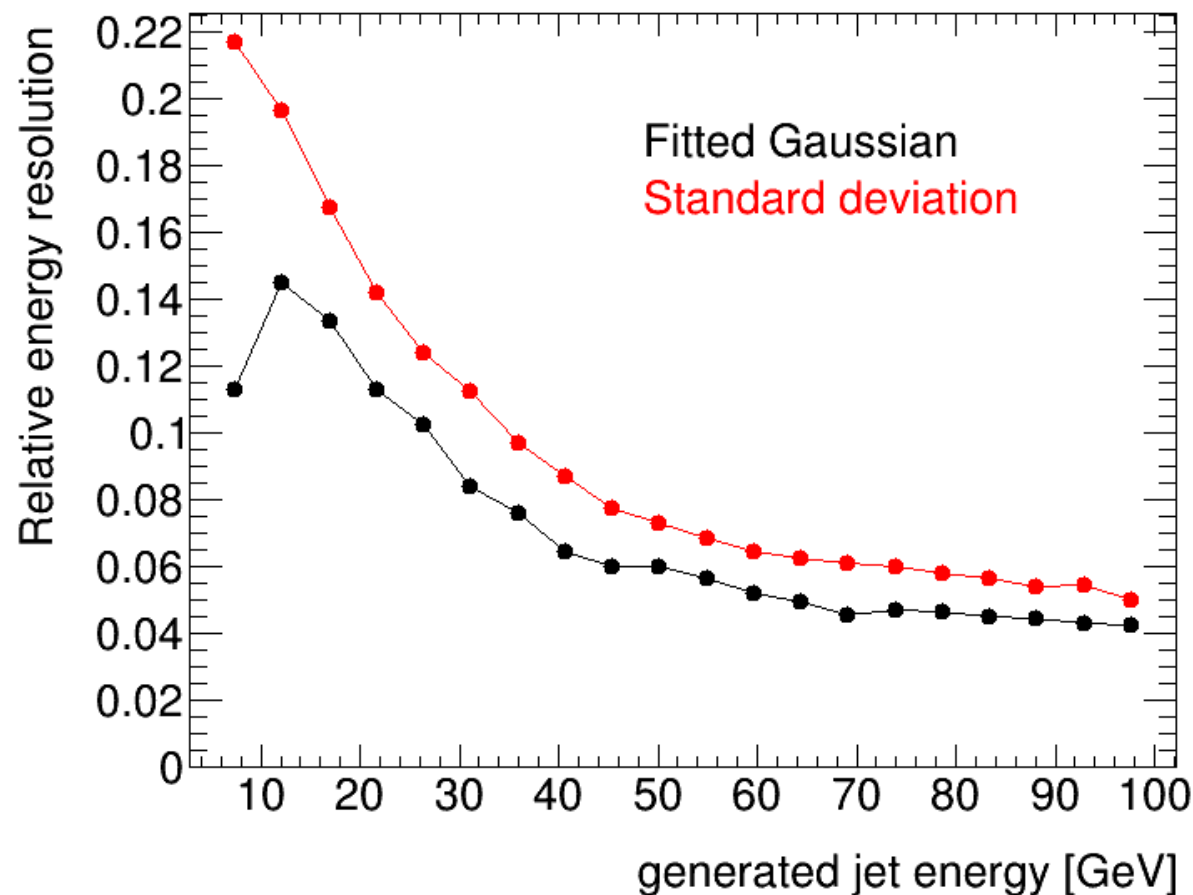
Similar  
conclusions  
than  
Page et al. PRD  
101, 072003  
(2020)

# Jet energy resolution

$50\%/\sqrt{E} + 10\%$



$50\%/\sqrt{E} + 5\%$



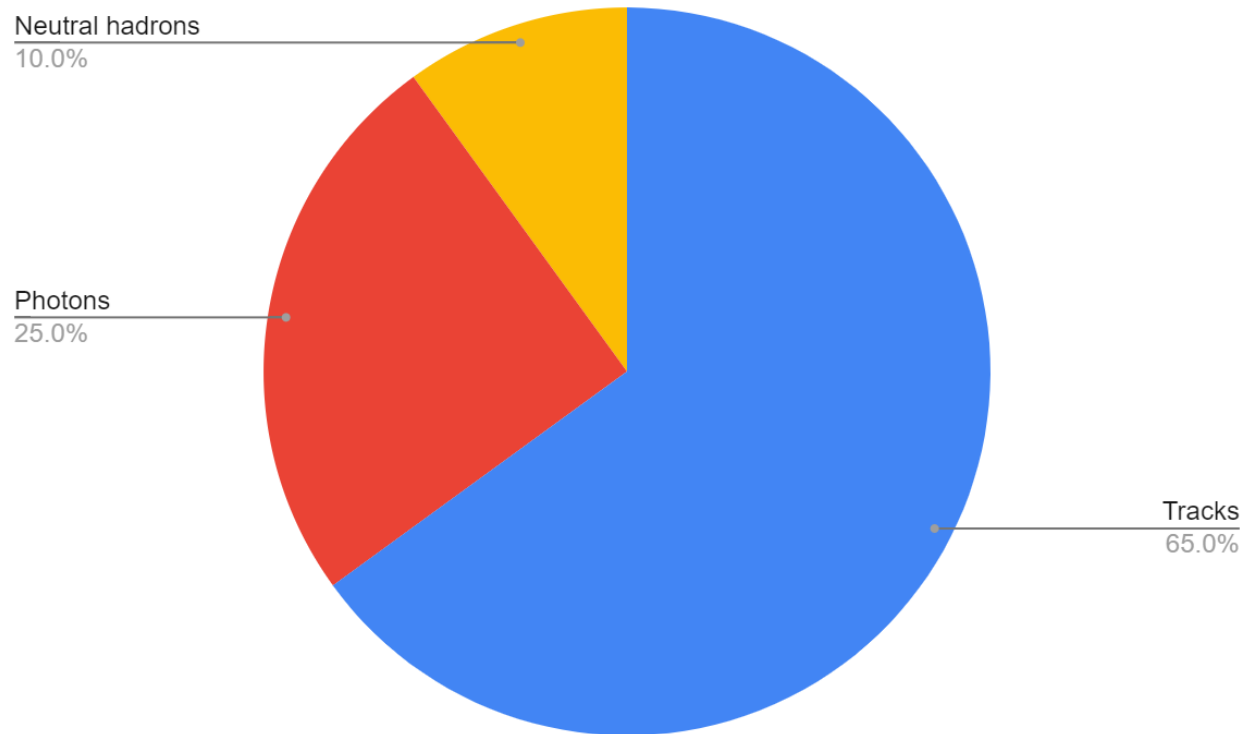
Not strong effect, but need to revisit with more realistic tracking resolution

# What happens if you do not measure neutral hadrons in barrel?

Your response gets highly non-diagonal (non-Gaussian response).

You can try to “correct” for the missing neutral hadrons using MC, but then you become sensitive to things that are very difficult to model accurately:

- Physics modelling (fragmentation pattern)
- Detector modelling (material, etc)

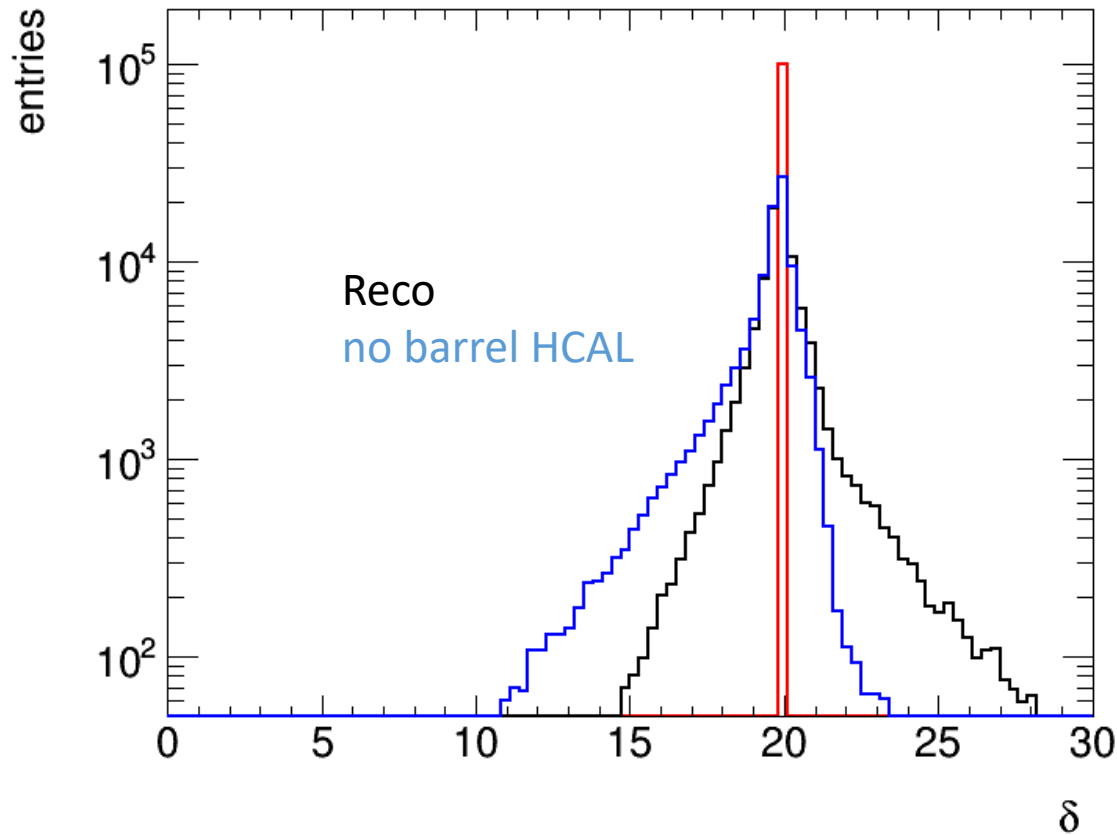




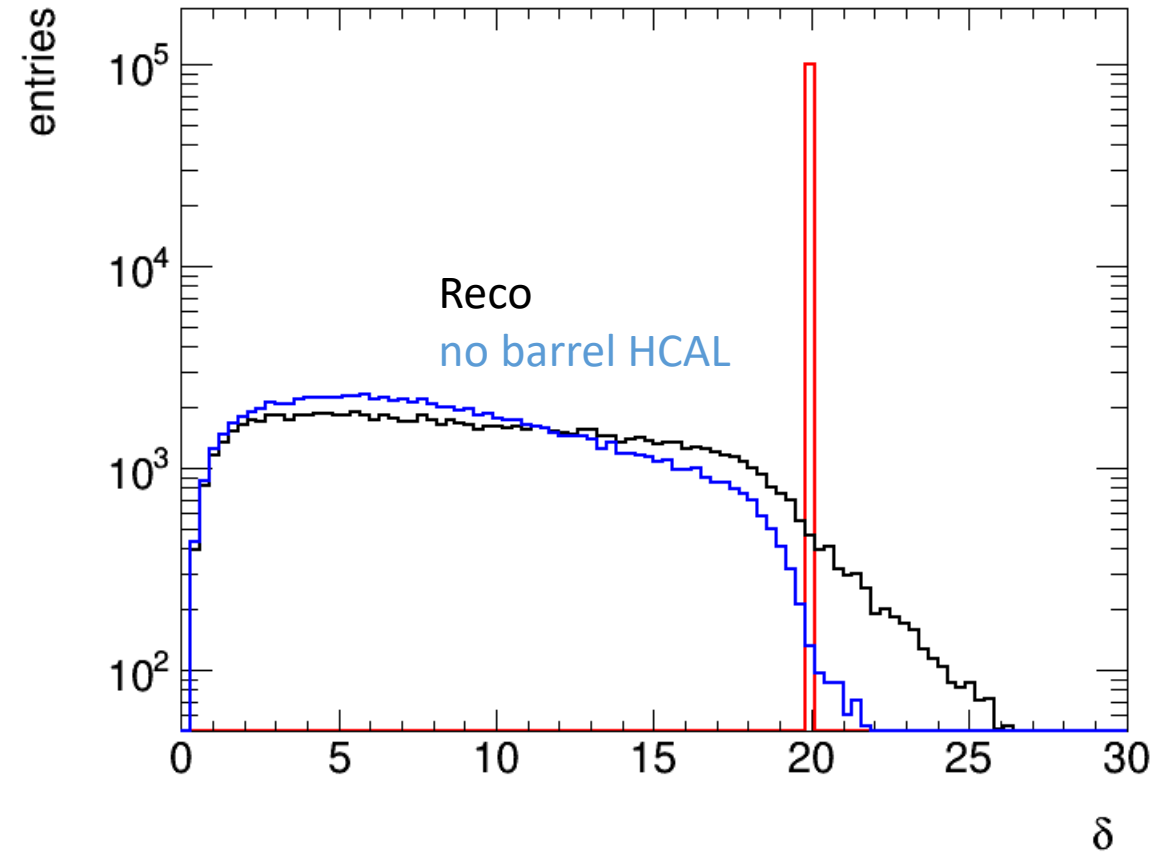
# Background rejection

$$\delta = \sum_i E_i (1 - \cos \theta_i)$$

**NC DIS**

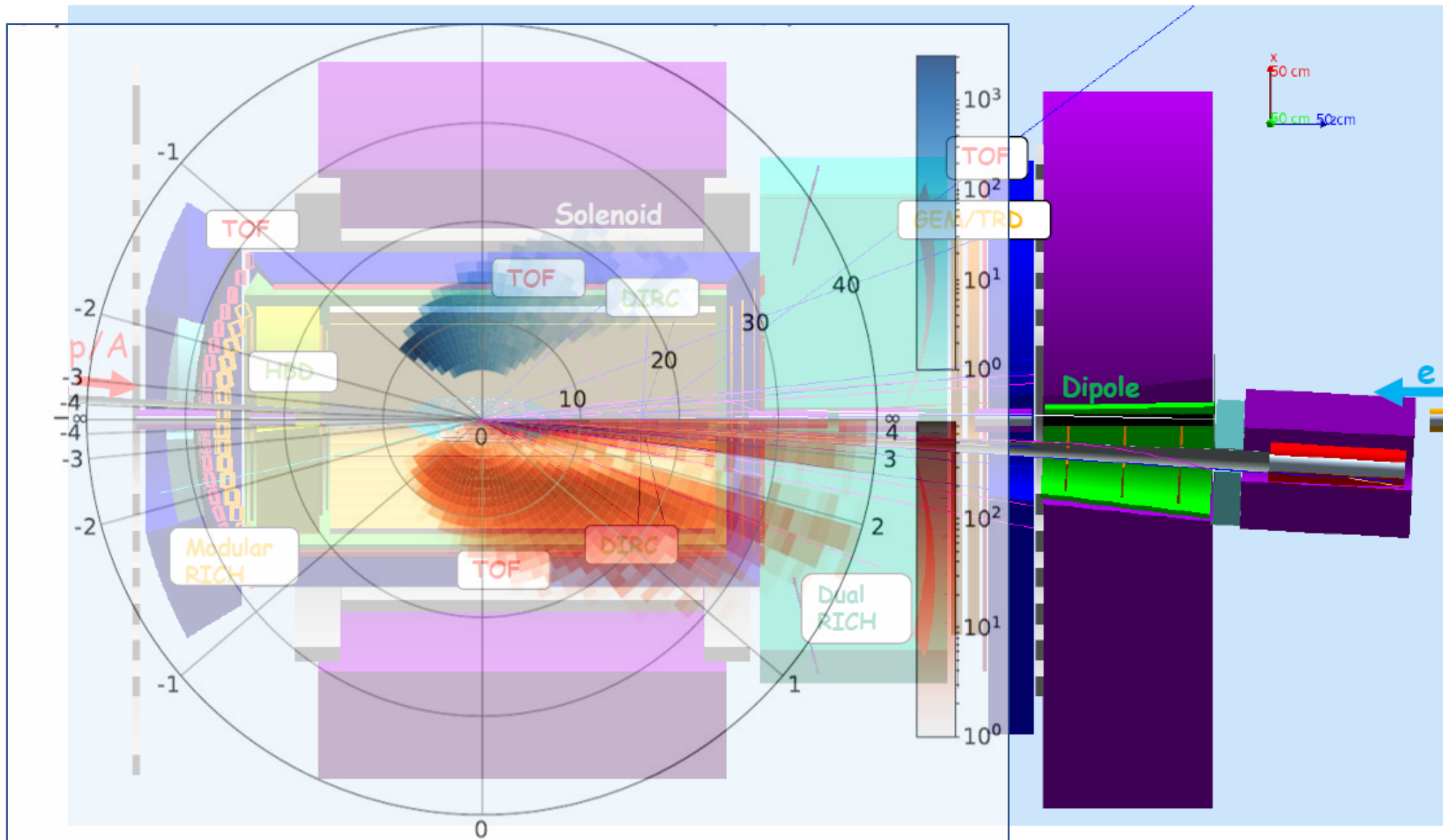


**CC DIS**



- If one misses track of electron but measures cluster (or viceversa), delta-cut useful to veto NC DIS. Ongoing studies to quantify impact in cross-section

# Mind the gap



# Backup

# EIC detector in Delphes

[https://github.com/miguelignacio/delphes\\_EIC/blob/master/delphes\\_card\\_EIC.tcl](https://github.com/miguelignacio/delphes_EIC/blob/master/delphes_card_EIC.tcl)

Tracking resolution, EMCAL resolution and HCAL resolution as in EIC detector handbook.

In addition:

- $B=1.5$  T,  $R=0.80$  m,  $L = 1$  m
- EMCAL granularity ( $d\phi \times d\eta$ ):  
 $0.02 \times 0.02$  for  $|\eta| < 3.5$
- HCAL granularity ( $d\phi \times d\eta$ ):  
 $0.1 \times 0.1$  for  $|\eta| < 1.0$   
 $0.025 \times 0.025$  for  $1.0 < |\eta| < 4.0$   
( $10 \times 10$  cm<sup>2</sup> at 3.6 m)
- HCAL resolution:  
 $100\%/\sqrt{E} + 10\%$  in barrel ( $0.0—1.0$ )  
 $50\%/\sqrt{E} + 10\%$  in endcap ( $1.0—4.0$ )
- Tracking threshold 100 MeV pT;  
EMCAL threshold of 100 MeV; (noise  $\sim 30$  MeV per tower)  
HCAL threshold of 500 MeV; (noise  $\sim 100$  MeV per tower)
- No PID yet, but it can be included (LHCb is in Delphes).  
Need parametrization of efficiency and mis-identification matrix

