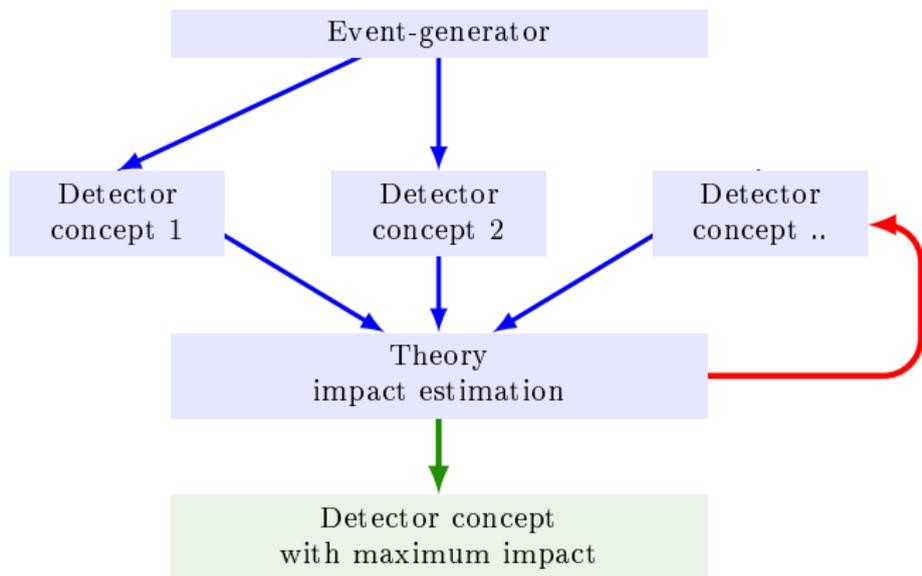


Report:  
impact studies for EIC  
unpolarized TMDs and TMD evolution

A.Vladimirov



Universität Regensburg



- ▶ Processes to study: TMD evolution, Siverts asymmetry (+ ...)
- ▶ **Current stage:** 1 iteration, unpolarized TMD data  $\Rightarrow$  TMD evolution (+ unpolarized TMD),
- ▶ **Most important:** Setup the framework

## Data

Repository: [https://github.com/VladimirovAlexey/EIC\\_YR\\_TMD](https://github.com/VladimirovAlexey/EIC_YR_TMD)

For this presentation I used data by Elke and Charlotte ( $10\text{fb}^{-1}$ )

Usual TMD cut:  $q_T < 0.25Q$ ,  $Q > 2$  (and  $z > 0.05$  for technical reasons)

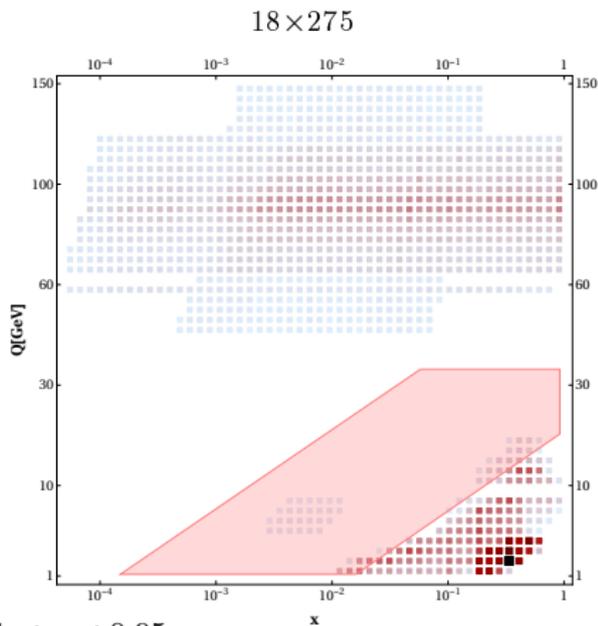
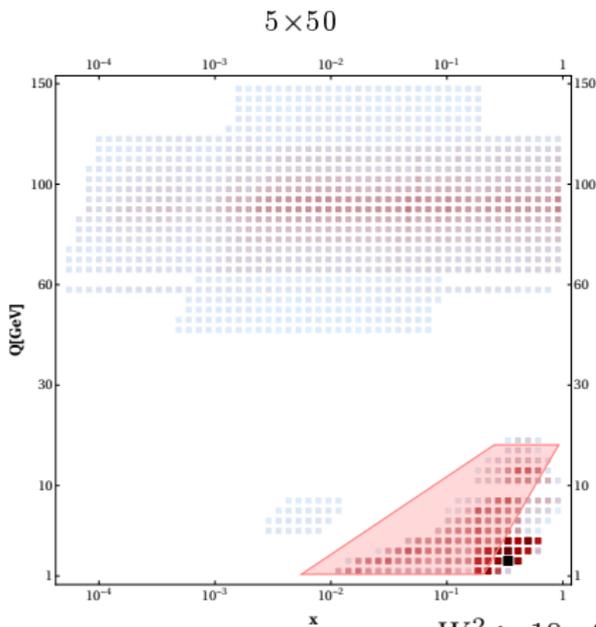
- ▶ (high energy beam)  $18 \times 275$  : 11146 points  $\xrightarrow{\text{cut}}$  1820 points
- ▶ (low energy beam)  $5 \times 50$  : 9759 points  $\xrightarrow{\text{cut}}$  1841 points
- ▶ (compare to global analysis)  $\sim 1000$  points ( $\sim 450$  DY +  $\sim 550$  SIDIS)

## Data summary

- Kinematic cuts:  $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$  and  $0.01 < y < 0.95$  and  $W^2 > 10 \text{ GeV}^2$
- Cuts on scattered lepton:  $p_e > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$  and  $-4 < \text{rapidity} < 4$  (effectively satisfied by above, kinematic cuts)
- Cuts on hadrons:  $p_H > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$  and from PID:

rapidity	pion momentum [GeV]	kaon momentum [GeV]	proton momentum [GeV]
$-3.5 < \text{rapidity} < -1.0$ (RICH)	$0.5 < p_H < 5.0$	$1.6 < p_H < 5.0$	$3.0 < p_H < 8.0$
$-1.5 < \text{rapidity} < -1.0$ ( $dE/dx$ )	$0.2 < p_H < 0.6$	$0.2 < p_H < 0.6$	$0.2 < p_H < 1.0$
$-1.0 < \text{rapidity} < 1.0$ (DIRC and $dE/dx$ )	$0.2 < p_H < 4.0$	$0.2 < p_H < 0.7$ $0.8 < p_H < 4.0$	$0.2 < p_H < 1.1$ $1.5 < p_H < 4.0$
$1.0 < \text{rapidity} < 3.5$ (RICH)	$0.5 < p_H < 50.0$	$1.6 < p_H < 50.0$	$3.0 < p_H < 50.0$
$1.0 < \text{rapidity} < 1.5$ ( $dE/dx$ )	$0.2 < p_H < 0.6$	$0.2 < p_H < 0.6$	$0.2 < p_H < 1.0$

- Unfolding with respect to events without cut on the scattered lepton (effectively momentum and rapidity cuts are applied due to kinematic cuts) and for hadrons without momentum cuts and with rapidity between  $-4$  and  $4$ .



$W^2 > 10, 0.01 < y < 0.95$

Picture is approximate!

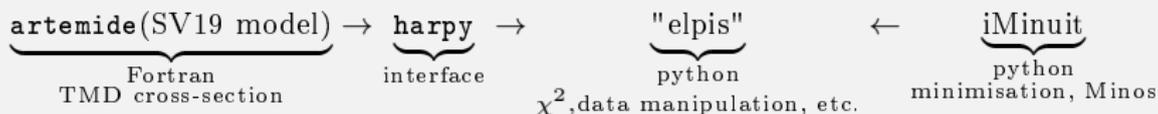


Yet, we **do not have** different detectors and Sivers pseudo-data.  
However, there are tasks/questions to theoreticians to answer.

- ▶ Prepare framework
  - ▶ **Fast and accurate** impact estimation for large data-sets
- ▶ Designation of most important kinematic regions
- ▶ Impact of  $y$ -cut
- ▶ Impact of systematic uncertainty
- ▶ ... (suggest)

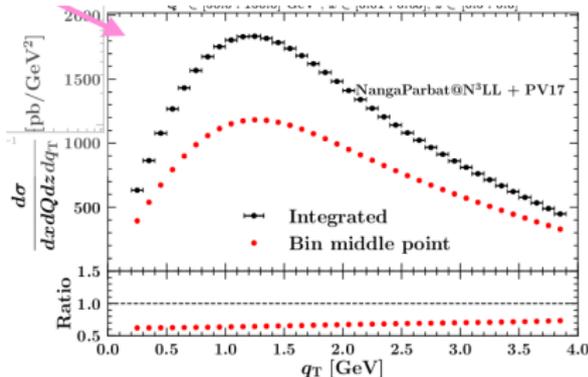
In what follows errors are:  
statistical + acceptance error (by CVH),  
+ uncorrelated sys.error ( $\sim 3\%$ )  
+ correlated lum.error 1.5%.

Numerics is done by:



Analysis of TMD data is sloooooowwww...

- ▶ Reweighting does not work  $\Rightarrow$  run fitting
- ▶ SV19 analysis ( $\sim 1000$  points): error-estimation takes  $\sim 3 - 5$  days
- ▶ Now, we deal with  $\sim 3000 - 4000$  points, and many samples  $\Rightarrow$  we must cut something
- ▶ Too much simplification gives **unstable and inadequate** result



(picture by Marco Radici)

### I0-approximation

- ▶ Full-integration over  $Q$
- ▶ Simplified (5 point) integration over  $p_T$
- ▶ Central values for  $z$  and  $x$

### Timing:

- ▶ **Hesse:**  $\sim 4-6$  min for 12 param.
- ▶ **Minos:**  $\sim 10$  hours for 12 param.
- ▶ **Bootstrap (100 rep):**  $\sim 13$  hours for 12 param.



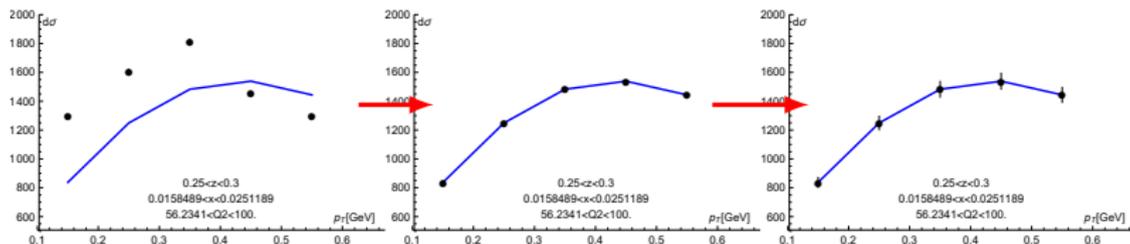
Universität Regensburg

## Theory driven pseudo-data

$$\sigma_{MC} \pm \delta\sigma_{\text{stat.}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad r \times \sigma_{th.} \pm w \times \delta\sigma_{\text{stat.}} \pm \delta\sigma_{\text{sys.}} (+ \text{corr.uncert.})$$

▶  $r$  is RND with  $\delta\sigma_{\text{stat.}}$

▶  $w$  is  $\sigma_{th.}/\sigma_{MC}$



Remainder  
SIDIS cross-section within TMD factorization

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T} = \sigma_0 |C_V(Q^2)|^2 \int d^2b e^{i(q_T b)} \left( \frac{Q^2}{\zeta_Q[\mathcal{D}]} \right)^{-\mathcal{D}(b,Q)} \sum_q e_q^2 F_{q \leftarrow h_1}(x, b) D_{q \rightarrow h_2}(z, b) \quad (1)$$

**3 NP functions** one for each kinematic variable +  $b$  or  $p_T$

- ▶ TMD evolution ( $\mathcal{D} \equiv \text{RAD}$ ) ( $Q, b$ )
- ▶ TMD PDF ( $\equiv F$ ) ( $x, b$ )
- ▶ TMD FF ( $\equiv D$ ) ( $z, b$ )

Perturbative + non-perturbative

$$F(x, b) = \int C(x, b) \otimes f(x) f_{NP}(x, b)$$

- ▶ Perturbative input: NNLO
- ▶  $f_{NP}(\lambda)$  with  $\lambda = \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots\}$  parameters to fit (taken from SV19 = [I.Scimemi, AV, 1912.06532])

## Some results

Disclaimer 1: true picture is 4D

Disclaimer 2: model bias

Disclaimer 3: **work in progress**



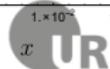
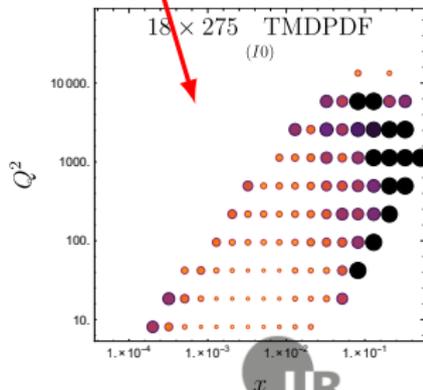
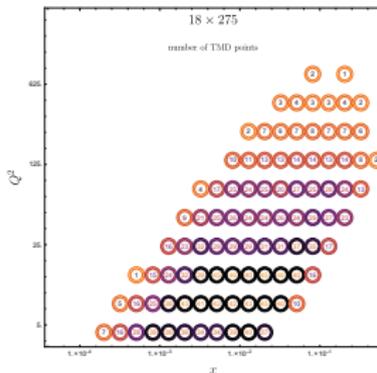
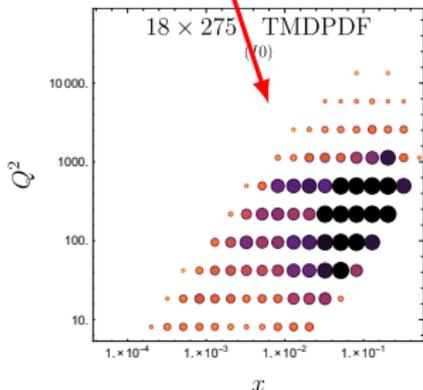
Inspecting the most important regions

What is plot?!

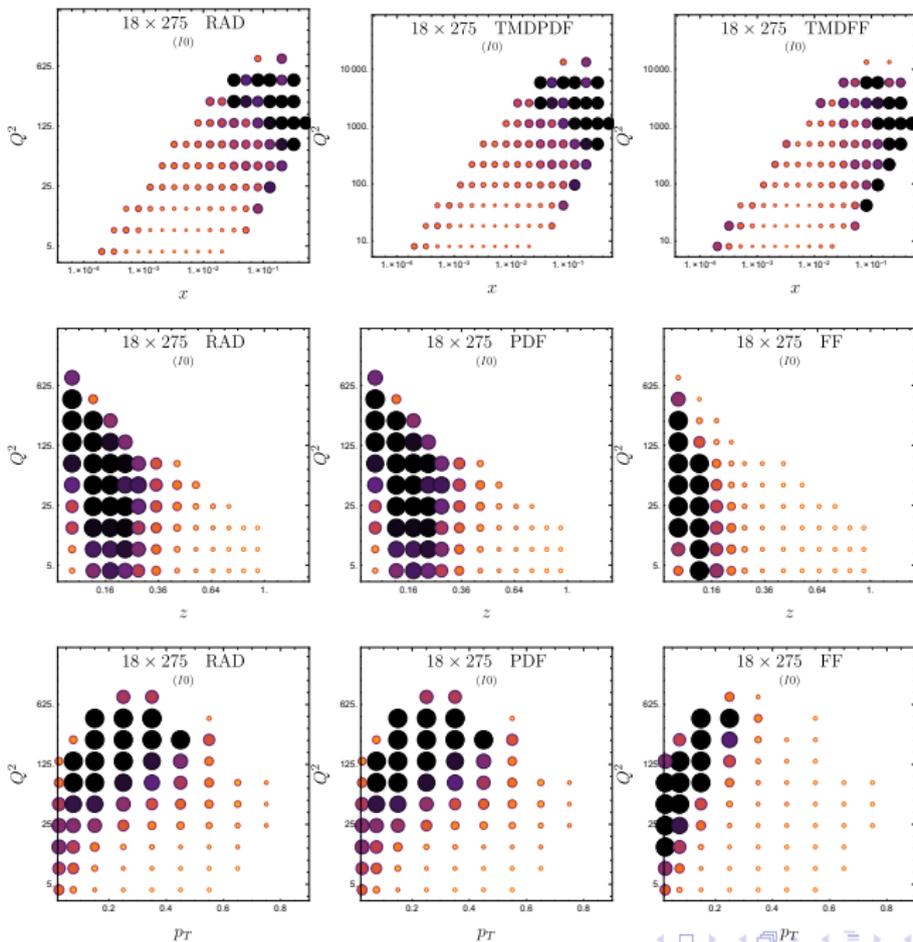
$$\delta\chi_{\text{point},\lambda}^2 = \frac{(\sigma(\lambda) - \sigma(\lambda \pm \delta\lambda))^2}{\delta\sigma^2} \quad (2)$$

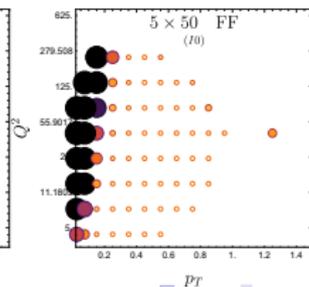
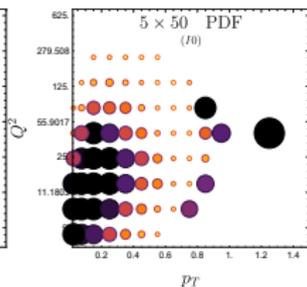
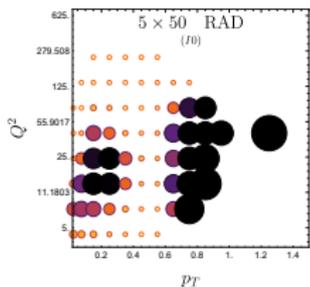
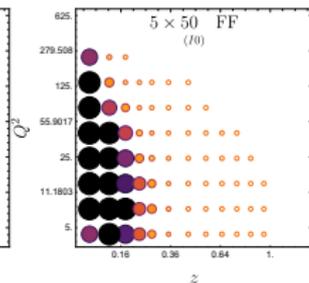
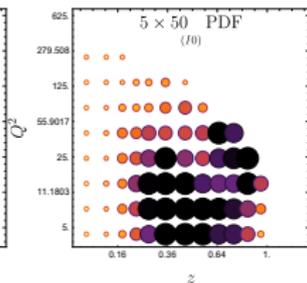
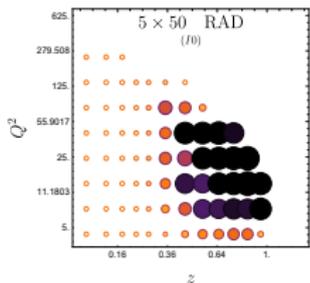
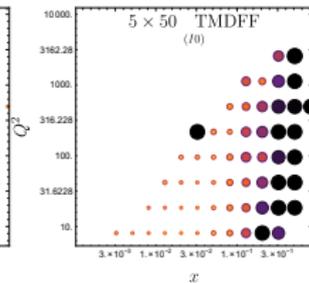
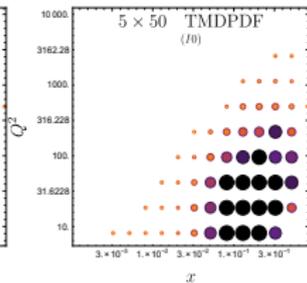
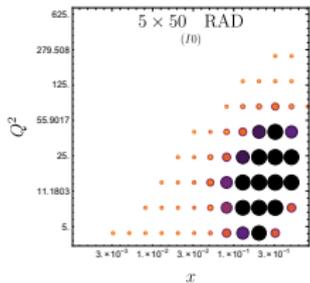
size of circle  $\simeq \sum_{\lambda,p \in \text{bin}} \delta\chi_{p,\lambda}^2$

size of circle  $\simeq \frac{1}{N_{p \in \text{bin}}} \sum_{\lambda,p \in \text{bin}} \delta\chi_{p,\lambda}^2$

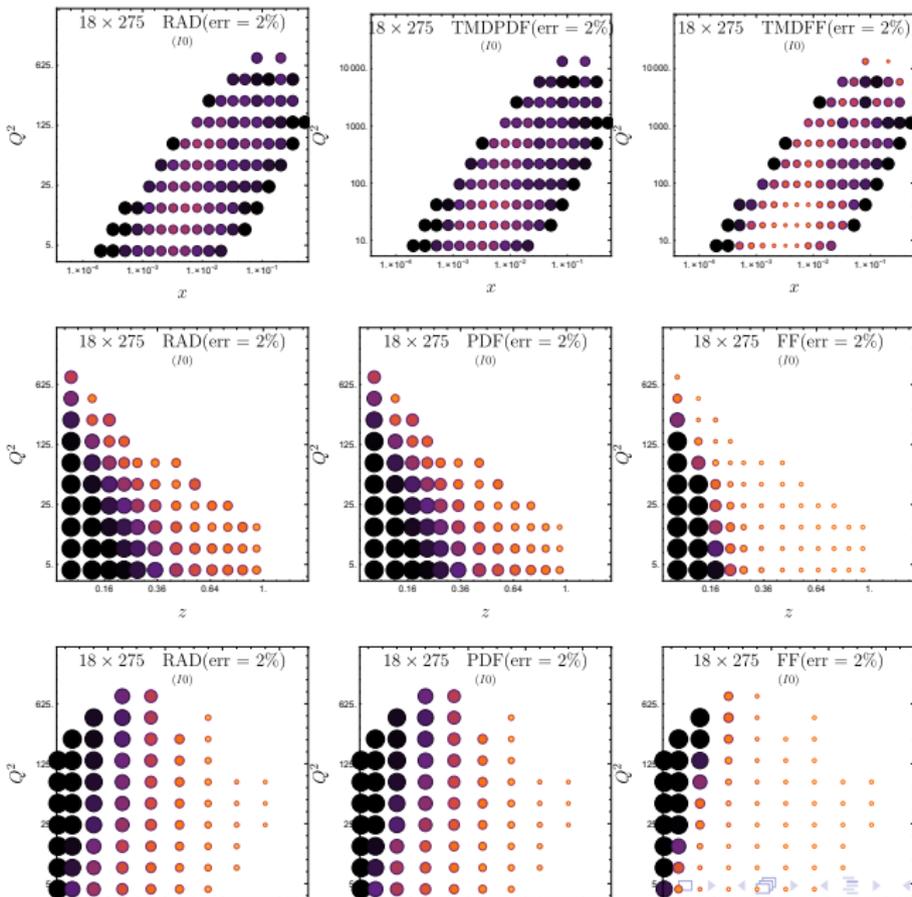


Universität Regensburg



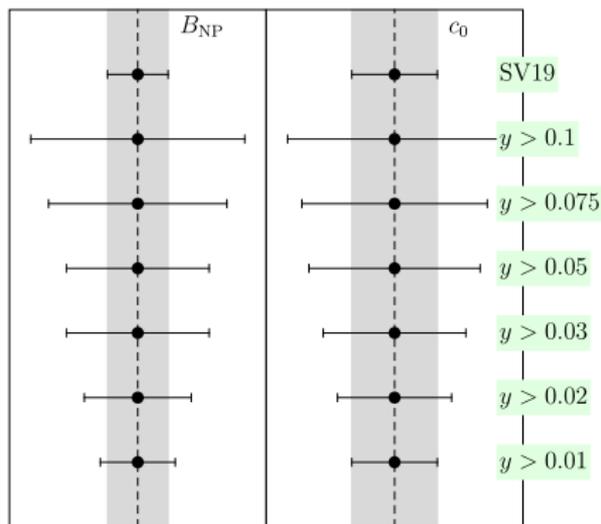


To inspect possible model-bias do the same plot with 2% error everywhere

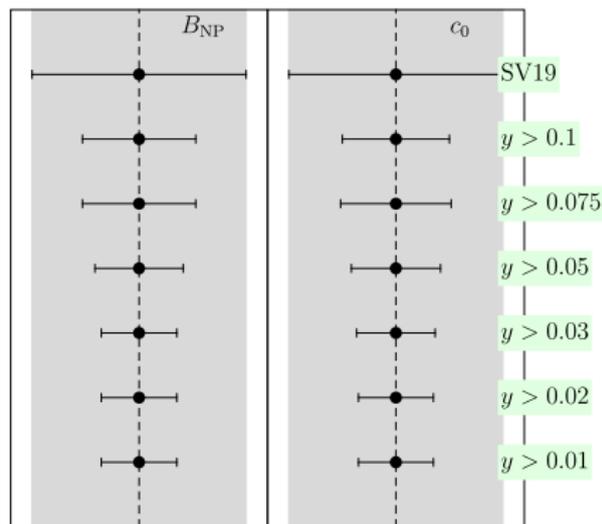


## y-cut impact on TMD evolution

$18 \times 275$



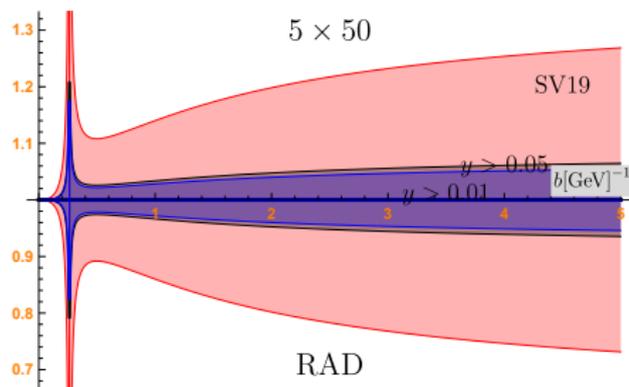
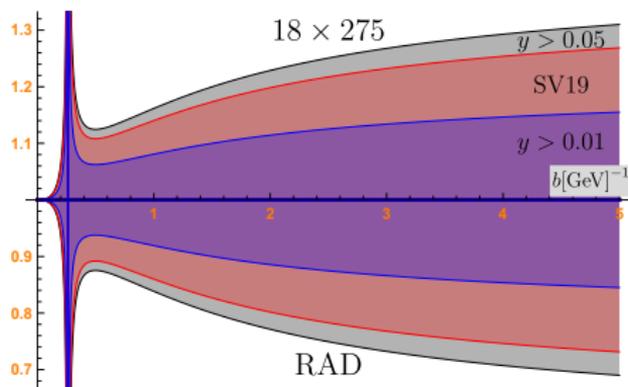
$5 \times 50$



Not to forget!

- ▶ This is EIC data vs. global data
- ▶ The model is "tuned" to lower-energies
- ▶ SV19 uncertainty estimation is done by replica method

## y-cut impact on TMD evolution



Not to forget!

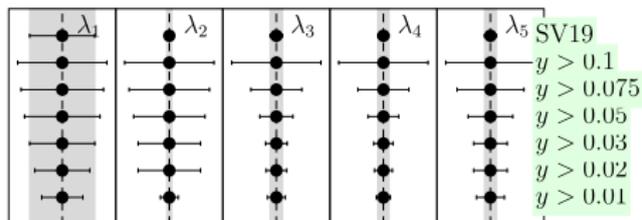
- ▶ This is EIC data vs. global data
- ▶ The model is "tuned" to lower-energies
- ▶ SV19 uncertainty estimation is done by replica method



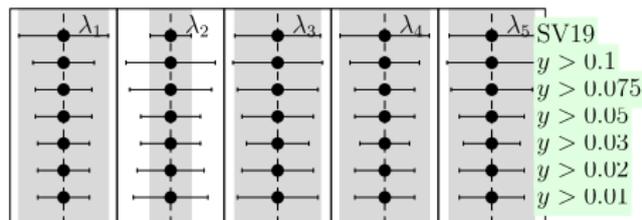
Universität Regensburg

## y-cut impact on TMD PDF

18×275



5×50



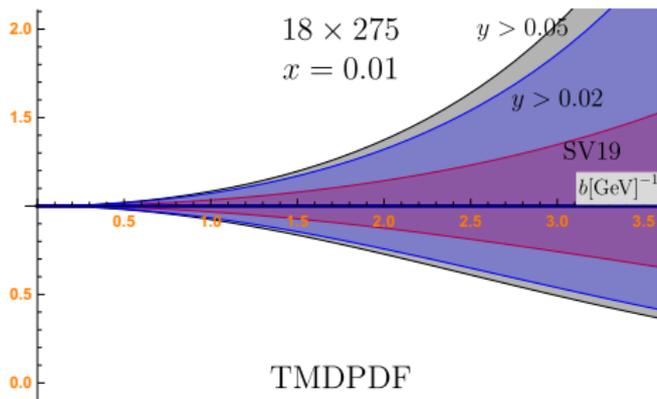
Not to forget!

- ▶ This is EIC data vs. global data
- ▶ The model is "tuned" to lower-energies
- ▶ SV19 uncertainty estimation is done by replica method



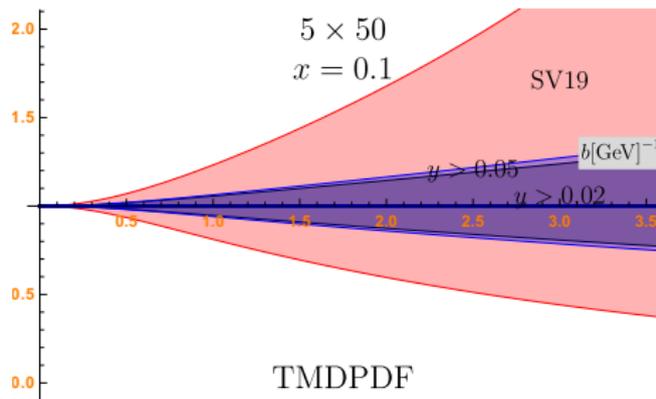
Universität Regensburg

## y-cut impact on TMD PDF



TMDPDF

(difficult to compete with LHC)



TMDPDF

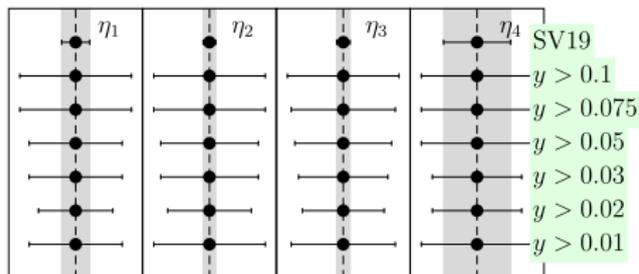
(DY data are not restrictive)

### Not to forget!

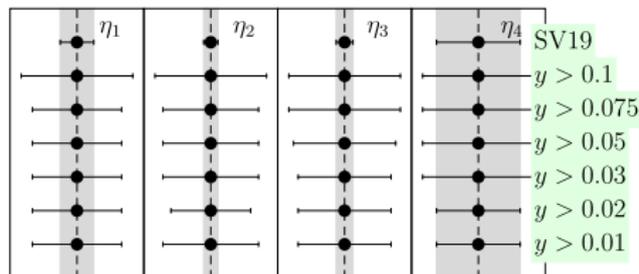
- ▶ This is EIC data vs. global data
- ▶ The model is "tuned" to lower-energies
- ▶ SV19 uncertainty estimation is done by replica method

## y-cut impact on TMD FF

18×275



5×50



**UNCERTAINTIES WERE ESTIMATED BY DIFFERENT METHODS...**  
...under investigation...

Not to forget!

- ▶ This is EIC data vs. global data
- ▶ The model is "tuned" to lower-energies
- ▶ SV19 uncertainty estimation is done by replica method

## Conclusion

- ▶ Framework is set up
- ▶ Problem with uncertainty estimation
- ▶ Some first statements:
  - ▶ Important kinematic regions
  - ▶  $y > 0.02$  and systematics 2-4%
- ▶ Ready for smeared data
- ▶ (Almost) Ready for Sivers

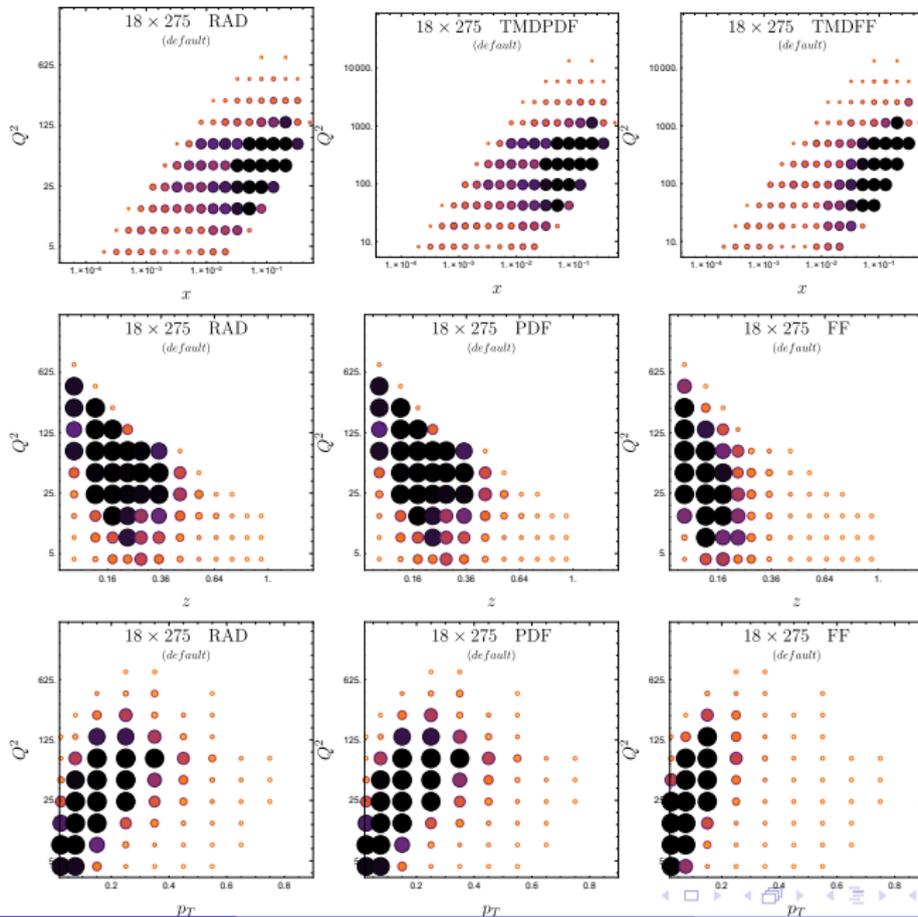


# BACKUP

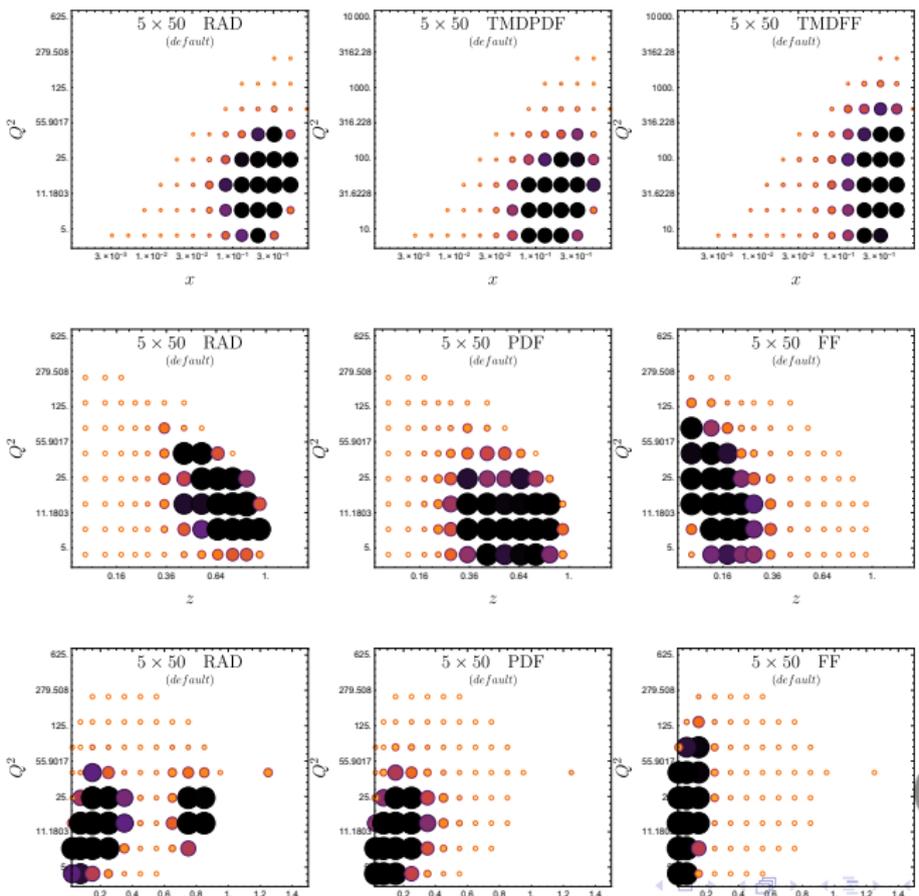


Universität Regensburg

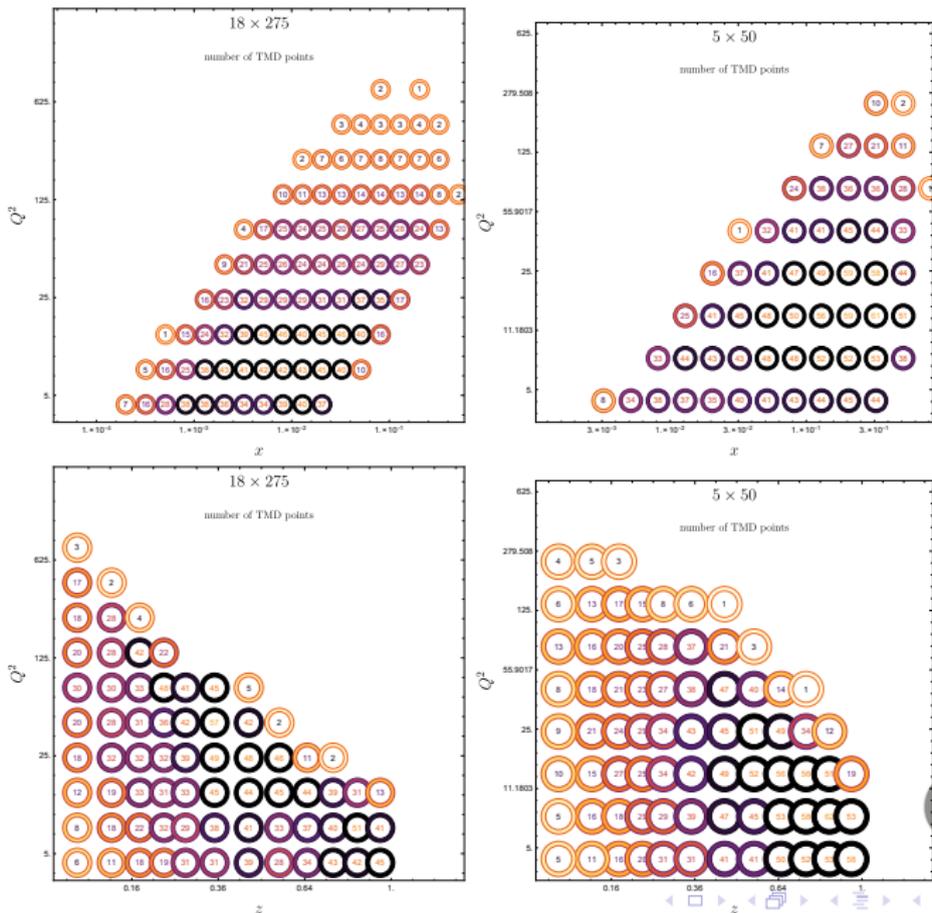
# NOT WEIGHTED BY NUMBER OF POINTS



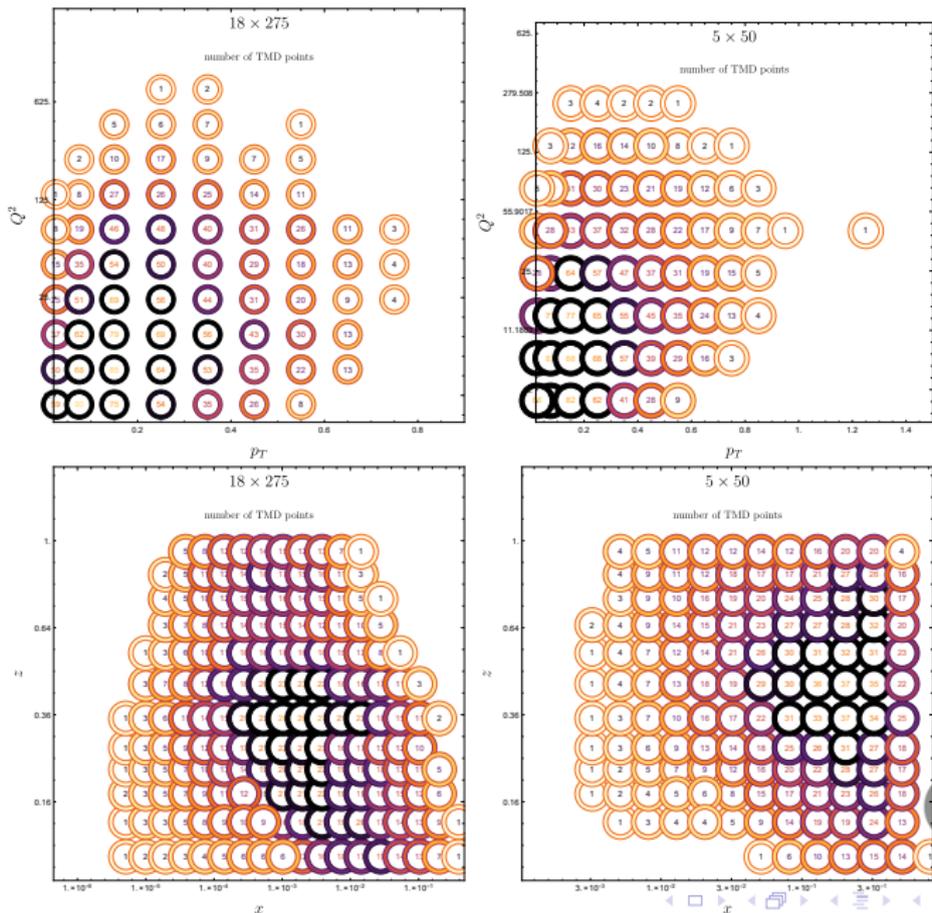
# NOT WEIGHTED BY NUMBER OF POINTS



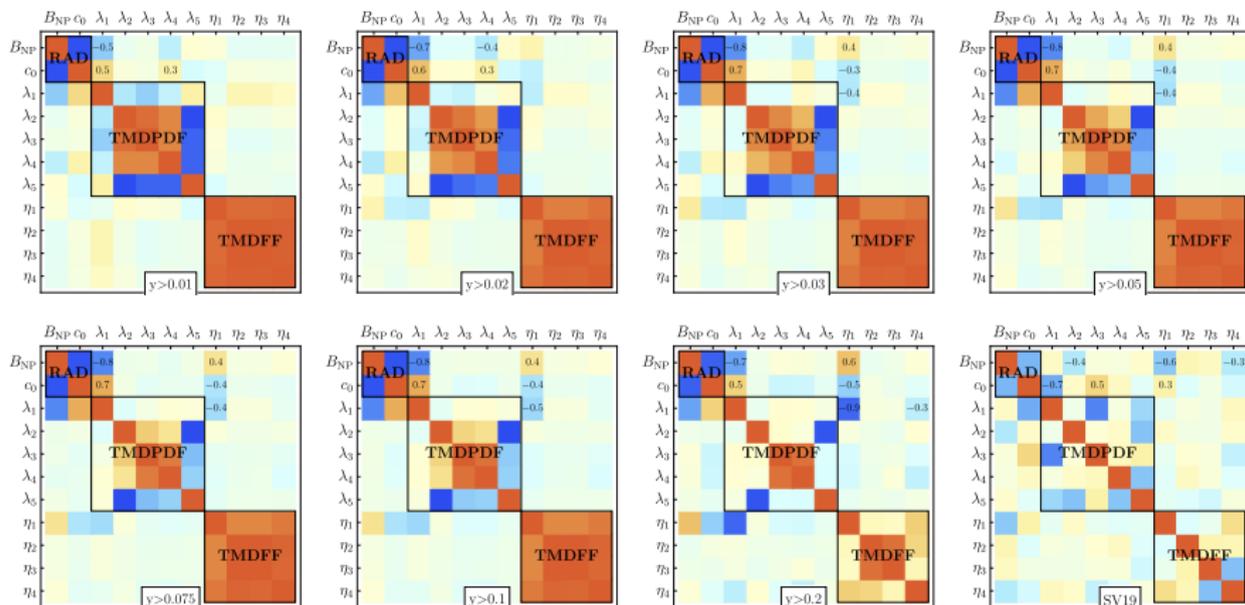
# NUMBER OF POINTS IN A BIN



# NUMBER OF POINTS IN A BIN



## y-cut impact on correlation

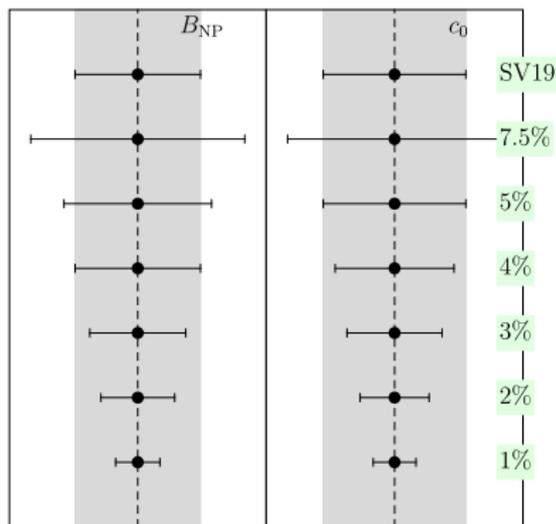


## Conclusion

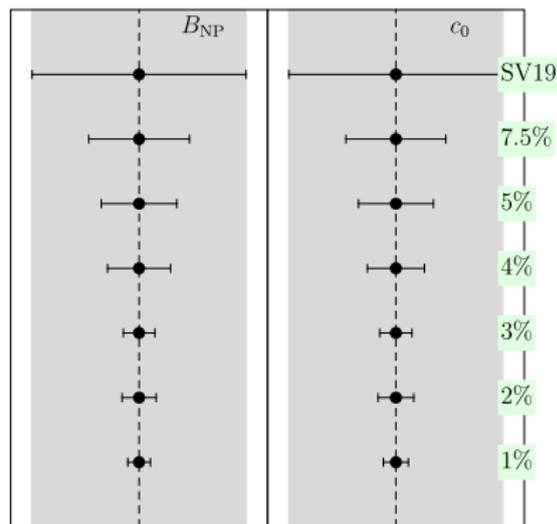
- ▶ Small  $y$  is important **especially for the evolution**
- ▶  $y > 0.02$  is OK

## systematic error impact on TMD evolution

$18 \times 275$



$5 \times 50$

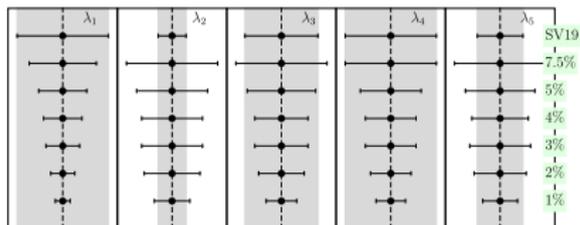


Not to forget!

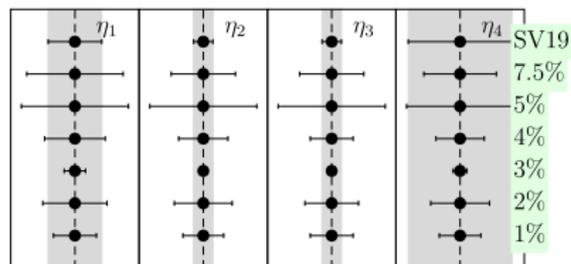
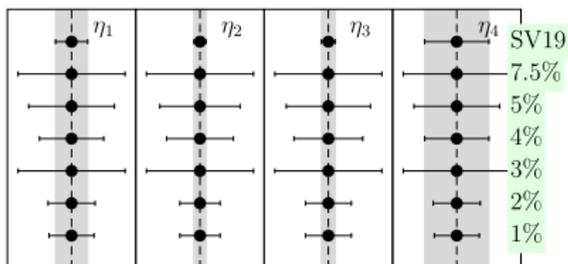
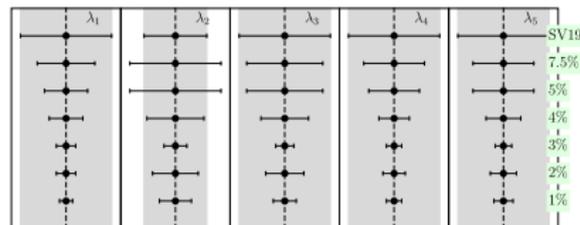
- ▶ This is EIC data vs. global data
- ▶ The model is "tuned" to lower-energies
- ▶ SV19 uncertainty estimation is done by replica method

## systematic error impact on TMD evolution

**18×275**



**5×50**



Not to forget!

- ▶ This is EIC data vs. global data
- ▶ The model is "tuned" to lower-energies
- ▶ SV19 uncertainty estimation is done by replica method