



EIC fast Monte Carlo Overview

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EIC fast Monte Carlo



- C++ based fast MC which outputs root files and text file for GEMC input

Cpp Script(TDISMC_EIC.cpp)-requires as input: range of Q^2 and x and uses a header file for beam energy, beam polarization, structure function parameterization, physical constants, etc. Calls 4 quantities...

1. CTEQ6 PDF table
2. $f_{2\pi}$ with various parameterization (the header file defines the structure function)
3. F_{2N} , nucleon structure function (the header file defines the structure function)
4. Beam smearing function

Event generation

Random number generation uses TRandom3 (run3.SetSeed(#))

- Defining electron and proton/deuterium beam...
 - $k_{beamMC} = k_{beam} * \text{ran3.Gaus}(1, eD/k)$, where $eD/k = 7.1e-4$ is the fractional energy spread normalized emittance value
 - $k_{beamMCx} = k_{beamMC} * \text{ran3.Gaus}(0, \theta_{ex})$, where θ_{ex} is smearing
 - $P_{beamMC} = P_{beam} * \text{ran3.Gaus}(0, iDp/p)$, where $iDp/p = 3e-4$
 - $P_{beamMCx} = P_{beamMC} * \text{ran3.Gaus}(0, \theta_{ix})$

Breaking Down Important Scripts



Currently have different scripts for different physics processes

- TDISMC_EIC.cpp : pion structure function with ep scattering
- TDISMC_EICn.cpp : pion structure function with eD scattering
- TDISMC_EICK.cpp : kaon structure function with ep scattering

All gather physics from here

- cteq/ : cteqpdf.h and data based call files (c++ wrapper)
- cteq-tbls/ : nucleon PDFs table
- tim_hobbs/ : various regularization form for pion FF

Collider vs. fixed target



Careful with kinematic definitions

- Original code was written for fixed target – found and fixed several instances with restrictions that apply to fixed target, but not to collider
- Examples:
 - Measurable proton range (for fixed target given by TPC – imposes limits on k , z)
 - Removed fixed target restrictions on x for structure function calculations

Kinematic Variables

$$Q^2 = Q_{max}^2 uu + Q_{min}^2 (1 - uu)$$

$$uu = \text{ran3.Uniform}()$$

$$y_{\pi} = \frac{(pScatP ion)_{rest}(qV irt)_{rest}}{(pScatP ion)_{rest}(kIncident)_{rest}}$$

$$t_{\pi} = E_{\pi}^2 - |pScatP ion.v3|^2$$

$$x_{Bj} = (x_{min})^{1-uu} (x_{max})^{uu}$$

$$x_{\pi} = \frac{x_{TDIS}}{1-(p2)_z}$$

$$(p2)_z = gRandom \rightarrow \text{Uniform}(1)$$

$$x_D = x_{Bj} \left(\frac{M_{proton}}{M_{ion}} \right)$$

$$y_D = \frac{Q^2}{x_D(2p \cdot k)}$$

Generation of GEMC Input files

```
input_LUND="TDIS_lund_ek.txt"
output_EVIO="TDIS_lund_ek.evio"
gCARD="~/ResearchNP/gemc/detectors/gcard/det1_hybrid_full.gcard"
```

```
echo "Running input $input_LUND for geometry $gCARD"
eval "gemc -INPUT_GEN_FILE=\"LUND,$input_LUND\" -OUTPUT=\"evio, $output_EVIO\" -USE_GUI=0 $gCARD"
```

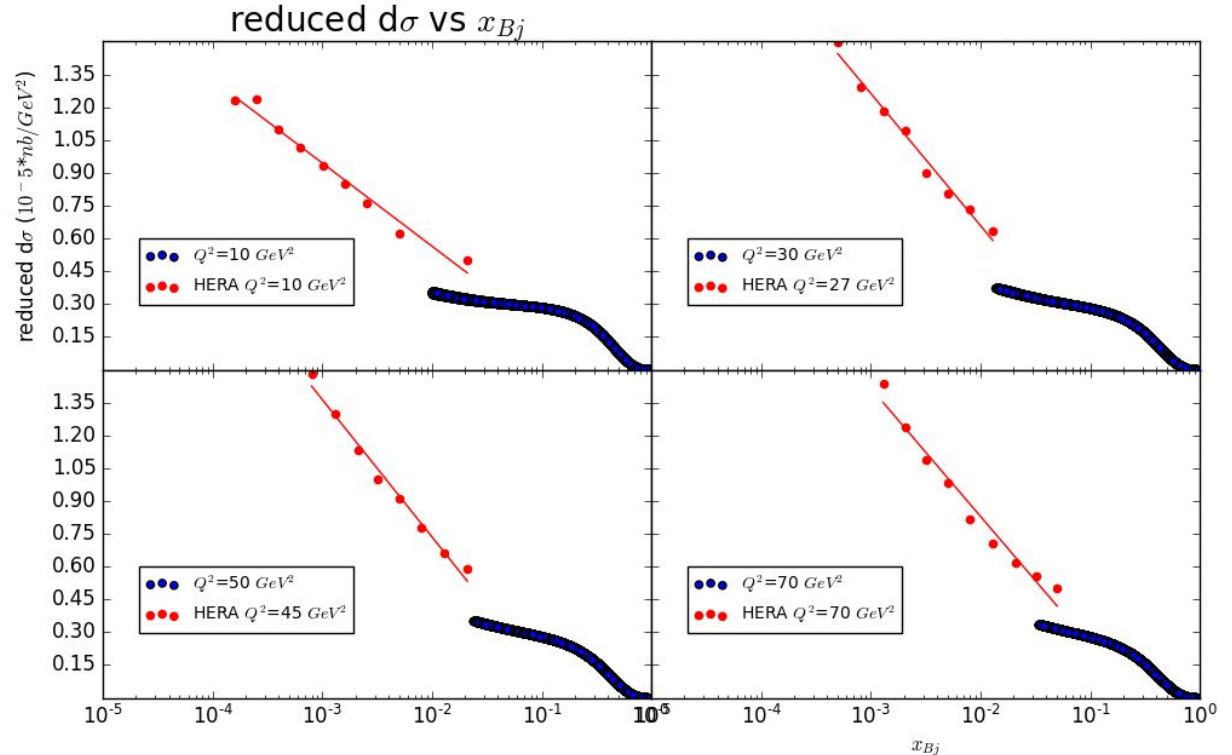
```
echo "Converting $output_EVIO to root file"
eval "evio2root -INPUTF=$input_EVIO"
```

1	3.424325e-01	8.101021e+01	1.998974e+03	1.0	4.09074
2	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0	1	-1.124053e-01
3	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0	1	-4.978166e+00
4	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0	1	8.083976e+00
5	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0	1	-6.112175e+00
6	0.000000e+00	2.209909e-02	9.247694e+00	1.997787e+03	
7	0.000000e+00	1	11	0	1
8	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0	1	-1.059573e-02
9	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0	1	-5.012030e+00
10	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0	1	2.671578e+00
11	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0	1	-2.665217e+01

Validation: Reduced cross section compared with HERA

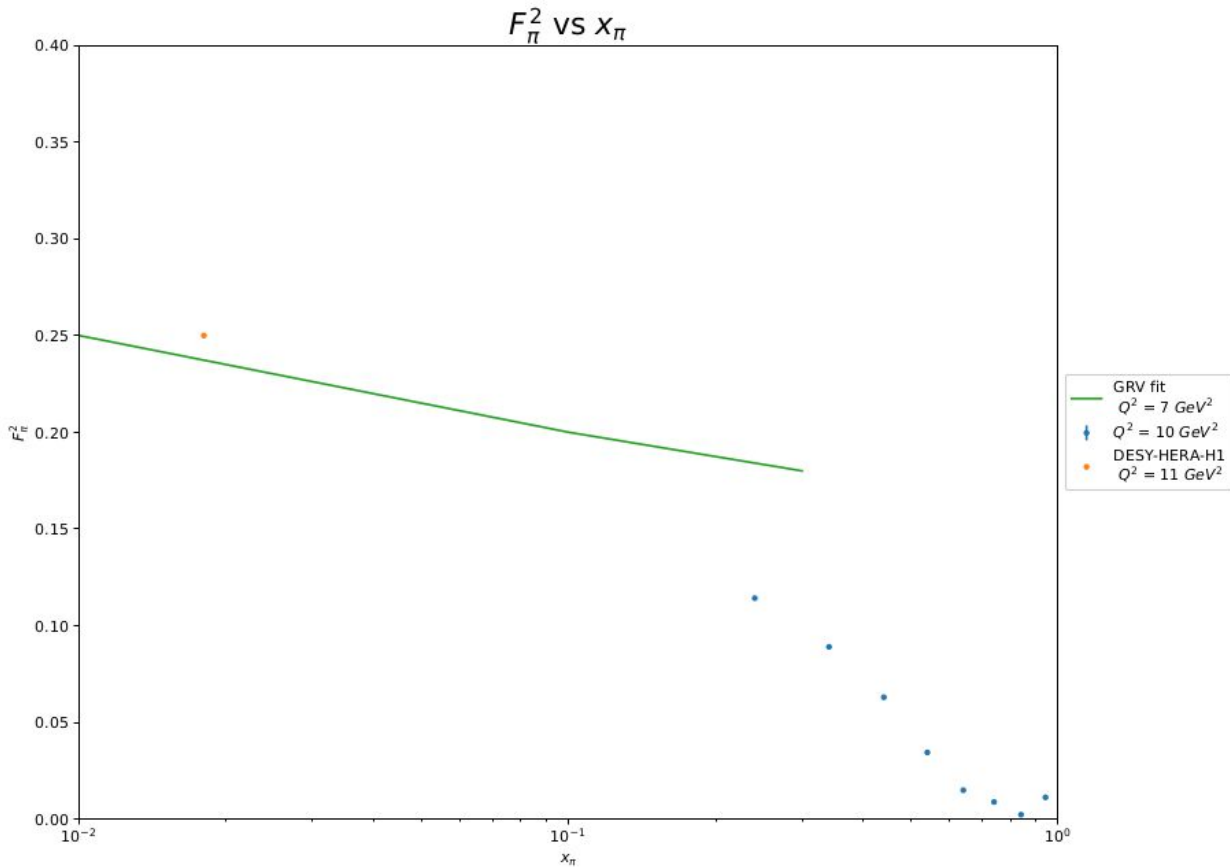
- HERA data from ZEUS collab, *Eur. Phys. J. C* 21 (2001)
- Proton beam = 100 GeV/c
- Electron beam = 5 GeV/c
- $x_{Bj} = (0.01-1.0)$
- $Q^2 = (10-100)$

$$\tilde{\sigma}^{e^+p} = \left[\frac{2\pi\alpha^2}{xQ^4} Y_+ \right]^{-1} \frac{d^2\sigma_{\text{Born}}^{e^+p}}{dx dQ^2}$$

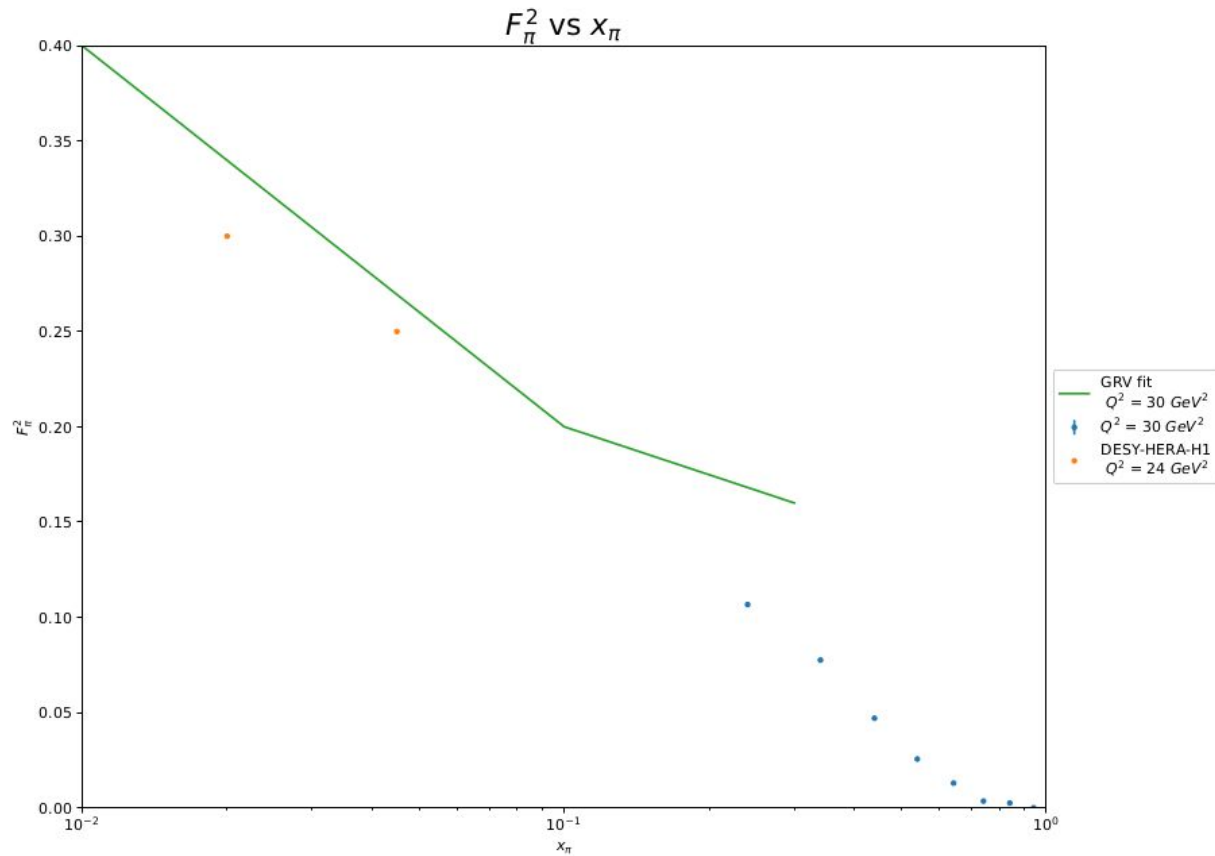


Validation: F_2^π with GRV fit/DESY-HERA-H1 data [$Q^2 = 10(7/11)$ GeV]

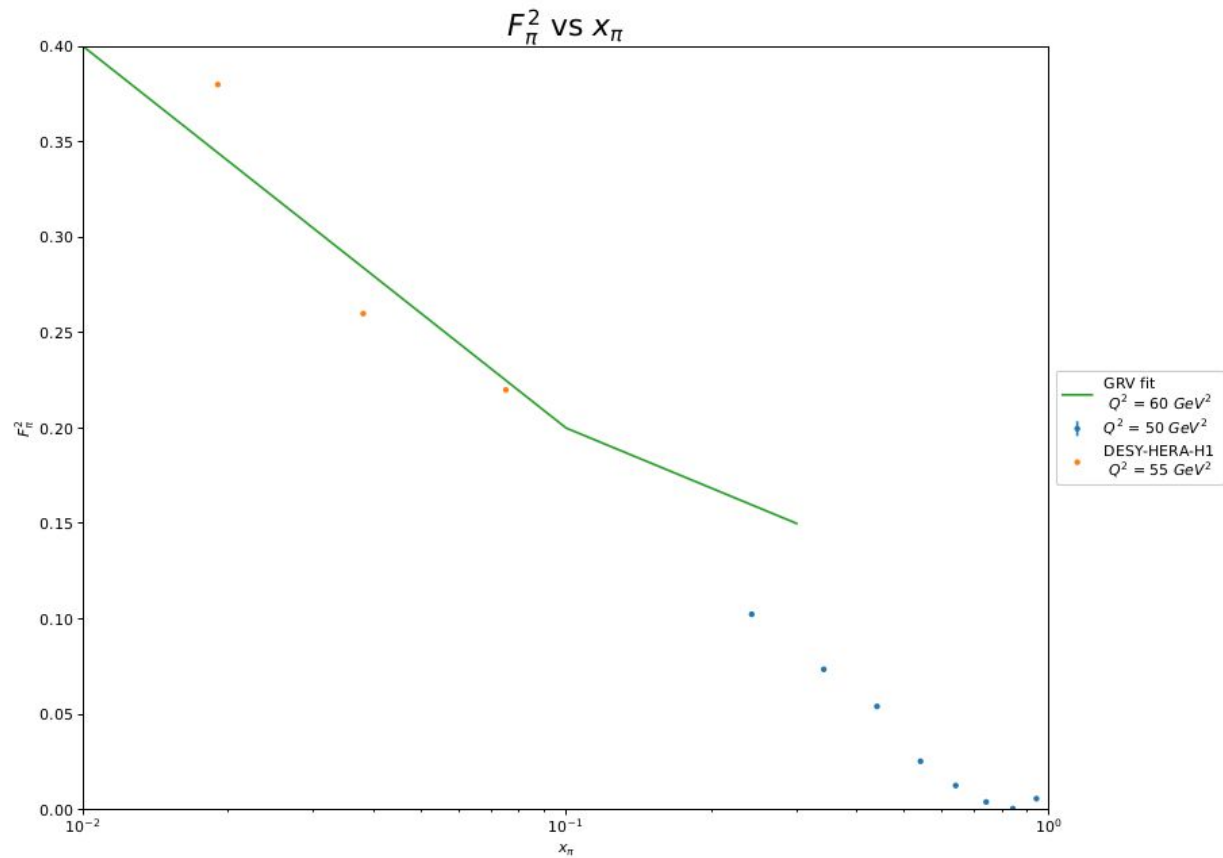
- $F_2^\pi = (0.461) * F_2^p$
 - (ZEUS Parameterization)
- DESY-HERA-H1 data and GRV fit (for three points) were eyeballed from plots
 - *J. Lan et. al., arXiv preprint (2019) arXiv:1907.01509*
- HERA F_2^π data appear to be consistent with the MC projections though the x -dependence seems stronger at higher x



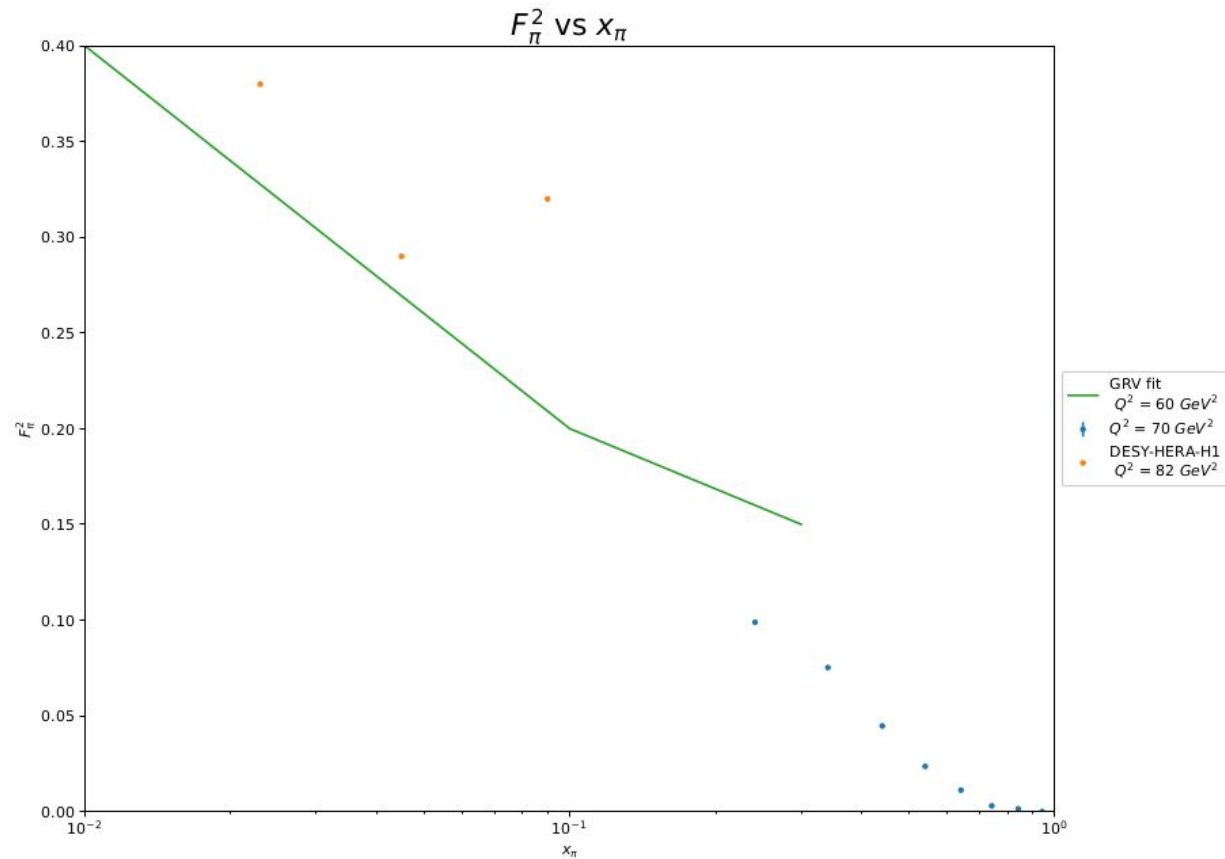
F2π with GRV fit/DESY-HERA-H1 data [$Q^2 = 30(30/24)$ GeV]



F2 π with GRV fit/DESY-HERA-H1 data [$Q^2 = 50(60/55)$ GeV]



F_{2π} with GRV fit/DESY-HERA-H1 data [Q²= 70(60/82) GeV]



Projected F2 π uncertainties – Rik's analytical estimates vs. MC



- The calculated values for f2 π , xpi, and the stat uncertainty are very similar especially at low x.
- The high x comparison falls off as my calculated stat uncertainties stay below 1%

Richard	Q2=10 GeV2	no cuts							
F2pi	nan	0.114	0.089	0.063	0.034	0.015	0.009	0.002	0.011
xpi	nan	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.75	0.85	0.95
stat uncern %	nan	0.45%	0.51%	0.54%	0.64%	0.69%	0.67%	0.71%	0.82%
Rik	Q2=9 GeV2	no cuts							
F2pi	0.152	0.140	0.110	0.088	0.060	0.039	0.020	0.008	nan
xpi	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	nan
stat uncern %	0.42%	0.45%	0.50%	0.55%	0.28%	0.80%	1.90%	3.00%	nan

Q^2 vs x_{Bj} Phase Space

