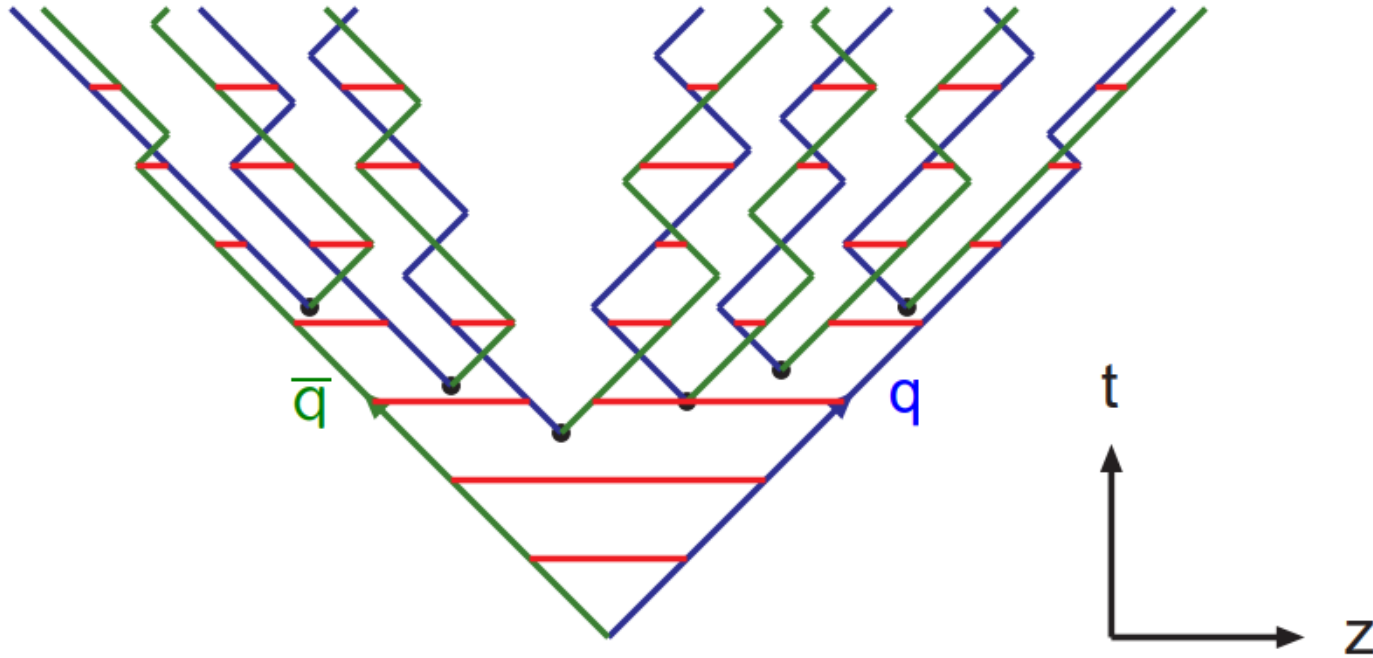

Inclusive Jet Reconstruction at EicC

Senjie Zhu

10th March, 2023

Hadronization and jet at pythia(ep collision)



- The string of the initial $q_0\bar{q}_1$ system breaks up and produced $q_2\bar{q}_2$.
- $q_0\bar{q}_2$ forms a hadron and carries out energy of q_0 .
- The string of $q_2\bar{q}_1$ will break up when q_2 and $\bar{q}_1$ fly away...
- The hadron formed by $q_0\bar{q}_2$ doesn't take away all the energy of q_0 . The remaining energy of q_0 are taken by $q_2\bar{q}_1$ system which continues to fragment. In another word, fragmentation is also a process of interaction between multi partons. Here, energy of q_0 is taken by $\bar{q}_1$ when fragmenting.

Example

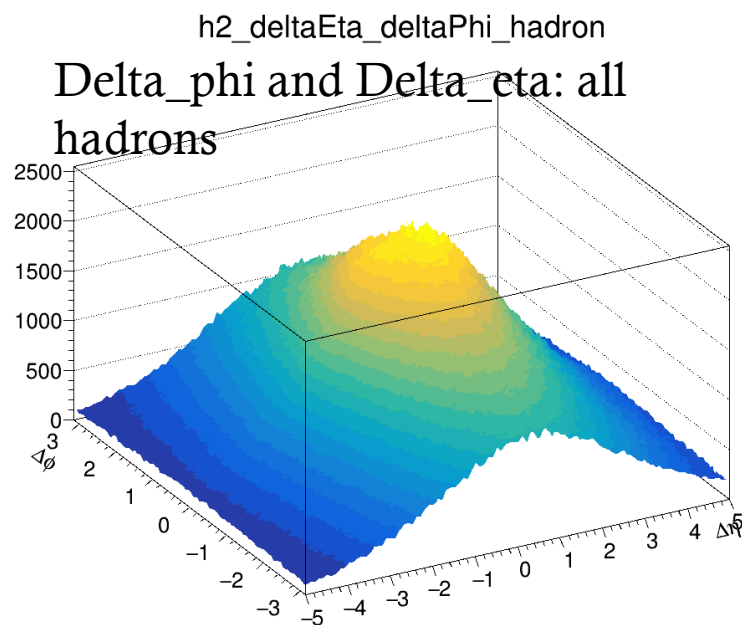
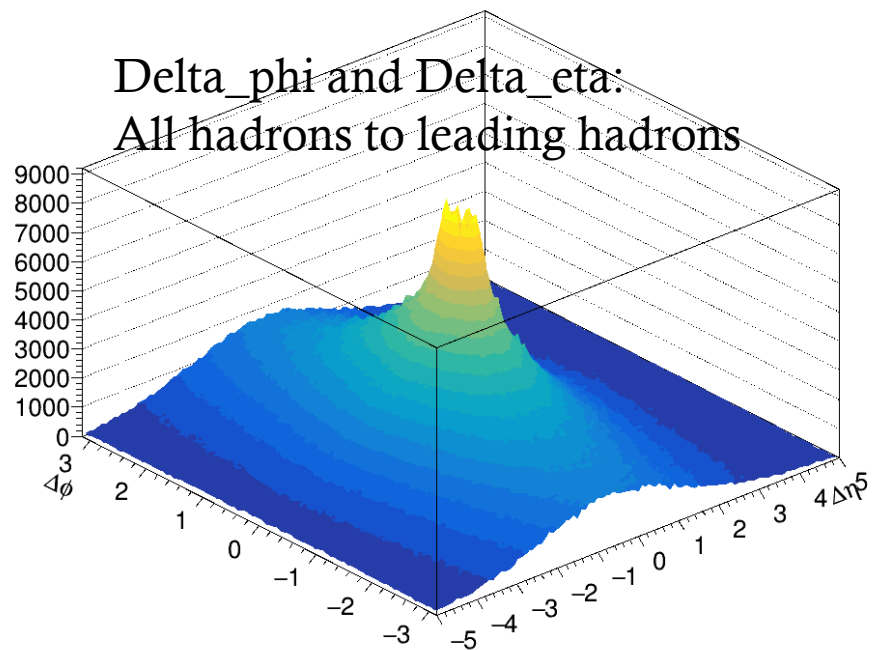
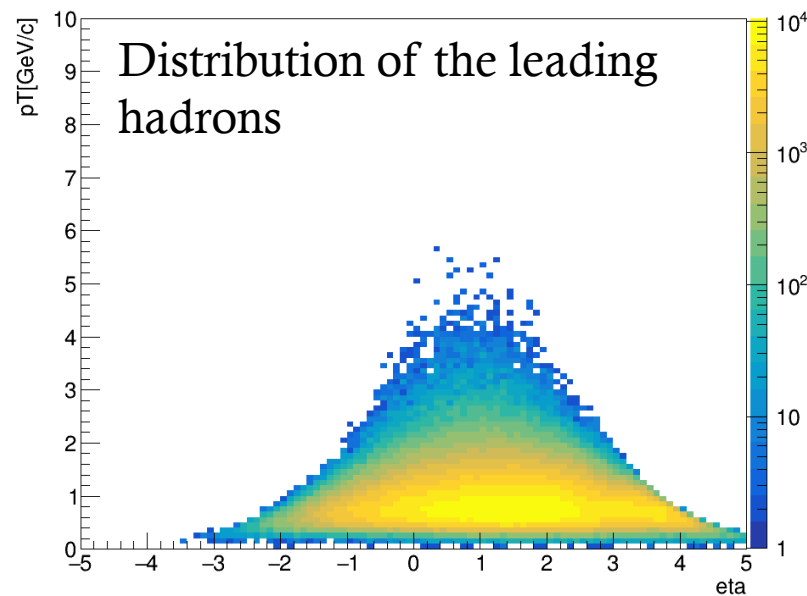
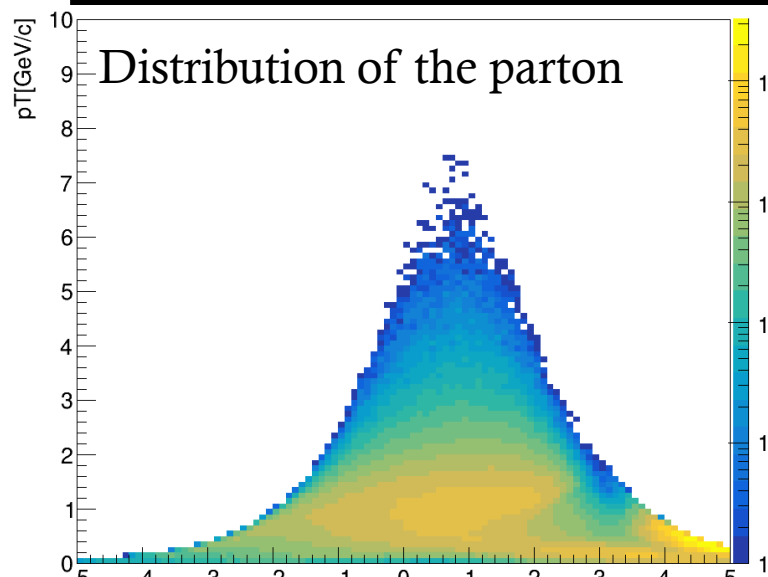
I	KS	id	orig	daughter	ldaughter	px	py	pz	E	m	xv	yv	zv
1	21	11	0	3	4	0	0	-3.5	3.5	0.00051	0	0	0
2	21	2212	0	5	0	-0	0	20	20.022	0.93827	0	0	0
3	21	11	1	0	0	1.8302	0.070403	-3.00101	3.51577	0.00051	0	0	0
4	21	22	1	0	0	-1.8302	-0.070403	-0.498953	-0.015735	-1.89823	0	0	0
5	21	2212	2	0	0	-0	-0	20	20.022	0.93827	0	0	0
6	21	22	4	0	0	-1.91152	-0.073531	-0.197041	0.308006	-1.89823	0	0	0
7	21	2	5	0	0	0.014501	0.000558	3.51229	3.51232	0	0	0	0
8	21	22	6	0	0	-1.91152	-0.073531	-0.197041	0.308006	-1.89823	0	0	0
9	21	2	7	0	0	0.014501	0.000558	3.51229	3.51232	0	0	0	0
10	21	2	9	0	0	-1.89702	-0.072973	3.31525	3.82033	0	0	0	0
11	1	11	3	0	0	1.8302	0.070403	-3.00101	3.51577	0.00051	0	0	0
12	12	2	10	15	17	-1.47395	0.204901	2.01559	2.50541	0	0	0	0
13	11	2101	5	15	17	-0.356247	-0.275304	17.4854	17.5008	0.57933	0	0	0
14	11	92	12	15	17	-1.8302	-0.070403	19.501	20.0062	4.07493	0	0	0
15	1	211	12	0	0	-1.29185	0.224176	1.6764	2.13282	0.13957	0	0	0
16	1	-211	13	0	0	-0.263579	-0.140269	4.65637	4.66802	0.13957	0	0	0
17	1	2212	13	0	0	-0.27477	-0.154309	13.1682	13.2054	0.93827	0	0	0

```

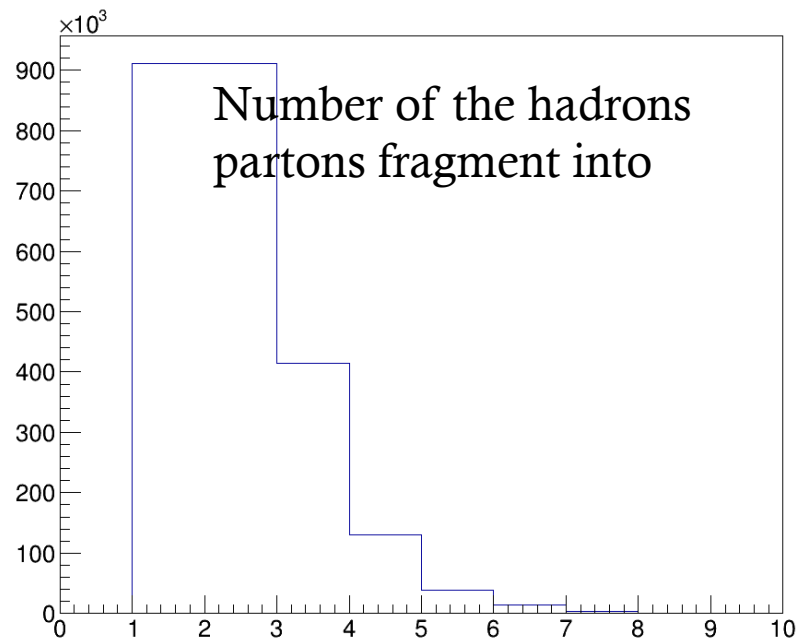
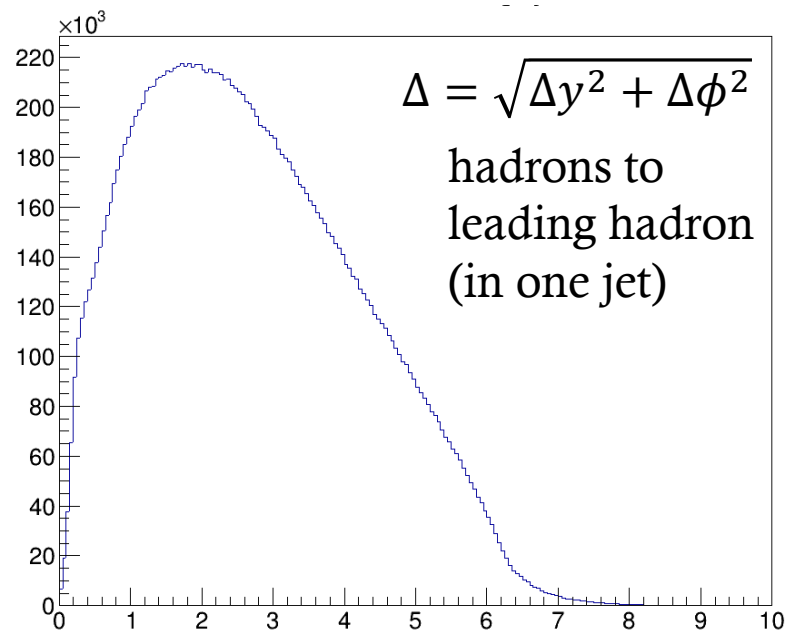
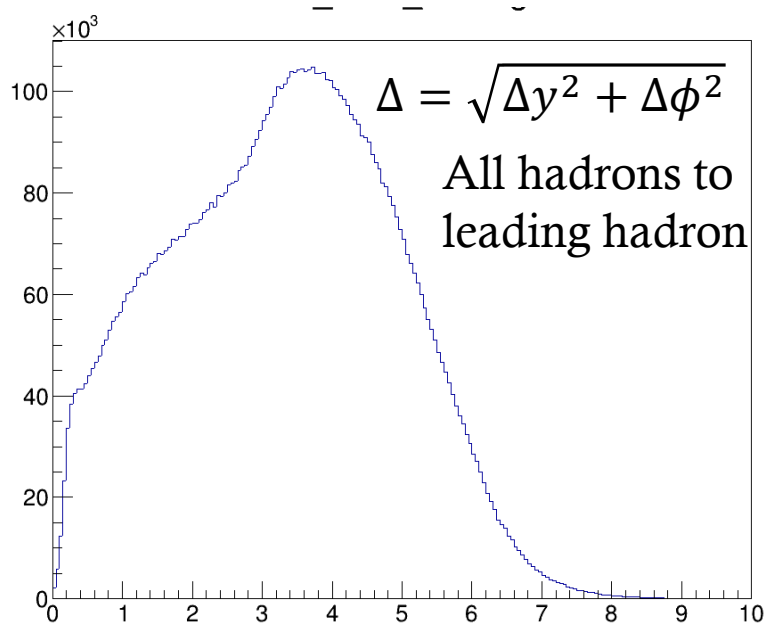
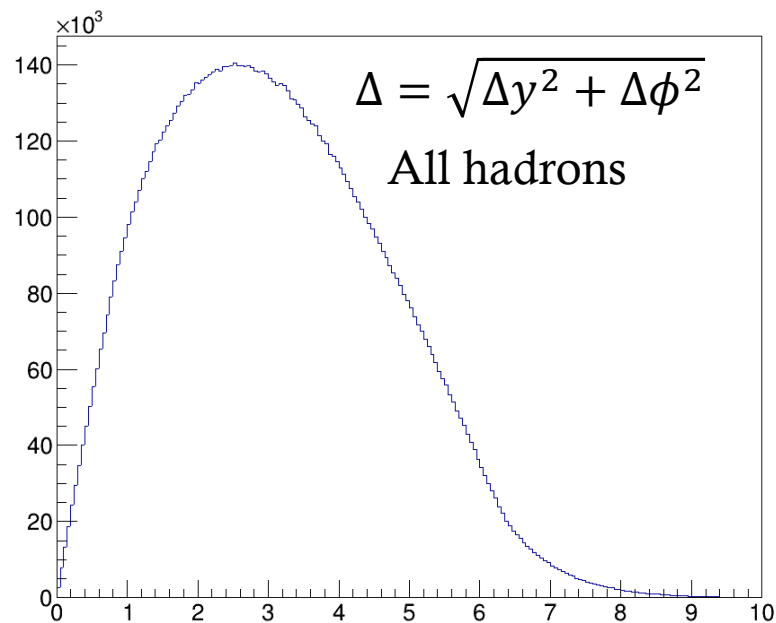
(x,y,z,t)=(-1.473950,0.204901,2.015586,2.505414) (P,eta,phi,E)=(2.505414,1.111217,3.003463,2.505414)
2
(x,y,z,t)=(-0.356247,-0.275304,17.485425,17.500811) (P,eta,phi,E)=(17.491220,4.352684,-2.483665,17.500811)
2101
(x,y,z,t)=(-1.291848,0.224176,1.676405,2.132825) (P,eta,phi,E)=(2.128253,1.065318,2.969772,2.132825)
parentID 2 id 211
(x,y,z,t)=(-0.263579,-0.140269,4.656368,4.668018) (P,eta,phi,E)=(4.665931,3.441131,-2.652541,4.668018)
parentID 2101 id -211
(x,y,z,t)=(-0.274770,-0.154309,13.168238,13.205383) (P,eta,phi,E)=(13.172008,4.425853,-2.629892,13.205383)
parentID 2101 id 2212
E_particle/E_parton 0.851286

```

Parton MC ep3.5x20 pythiaeRHIC



Parton MC ep3.5x20 pythiaeRHIC



Algorithm

$$d_{ij} = \min(k_{ti}^{2p}, k_{tj}^{2p}) \frac{\Delta_{ij}^2}{R^2}, \quad \text{Anti-kT } p=-1$$

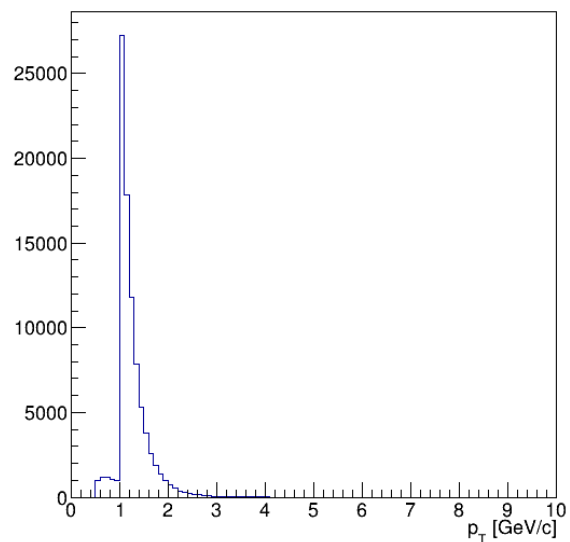
$$d_{iB} = k_{ti}^{2p},$$

where $\Delta_{ij}^2 = (y_i - y_j)^2 + (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2$ and k_{ti} , y_i and ϕ_i are respectively the transverse momentum, rapidity and azimuth of particle i . In addition to the usual radius parameter R , we have added a parameter p to govern the relative power of the energy versus geometrical (Δ_{ij}) scales.

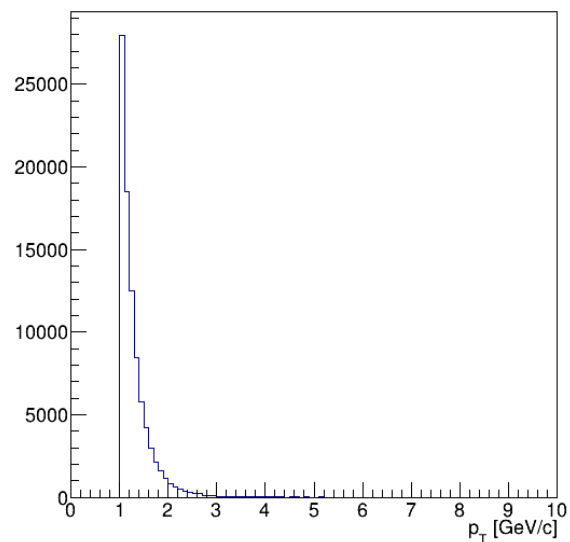
In the “inclusive” formulation of the k_t algorithm [9], the d_{ij} and d_{iB} distances are the same as above. The only difference is that when a d_{iB} is smallest, then i is removed from the list of particles/pseudojets and added to the list of final “inclusive” jets (this is instead of being incorporated into a beam jet). There is no d_{cut} threshold and the clustering continues until no particles/pseudojets remain. Of the final jets, generally only those above some transverse momentum are actually used.³ Because the distance measures are the same in the inclusive and exclusive algorithms, the clustering sequence is common to both formulations (at least up to d_{cut}), a property that will be reflected in **FastJet**’s common interface to both formulations.

R=0.2

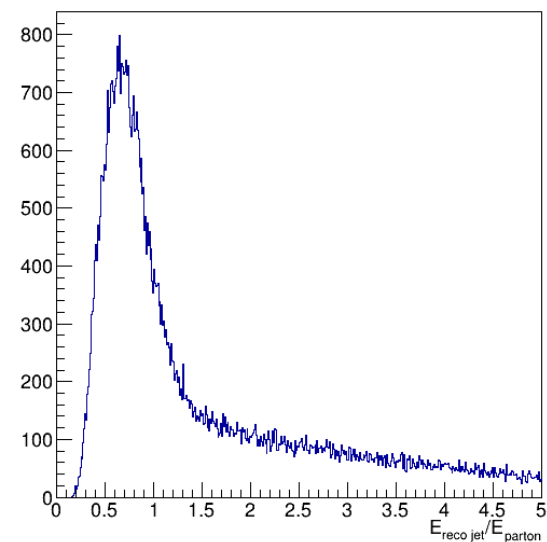
h1_pT_leading



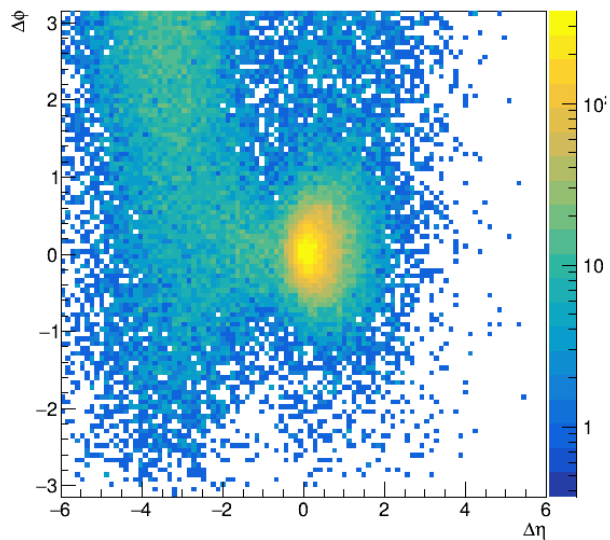
h1_pT_jet



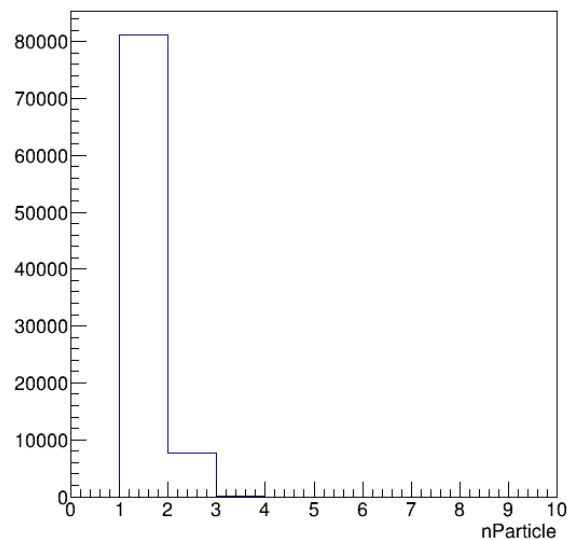
h1_fraction_eneegy_reconstructed



h2_deltaEta_deltaPhi



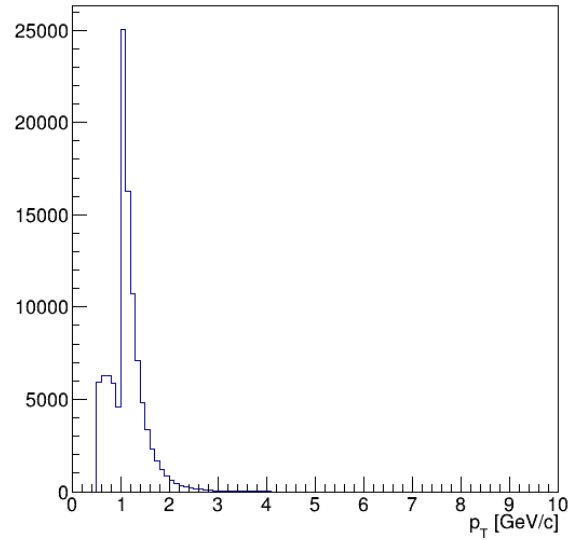
h1_nParticle_jet



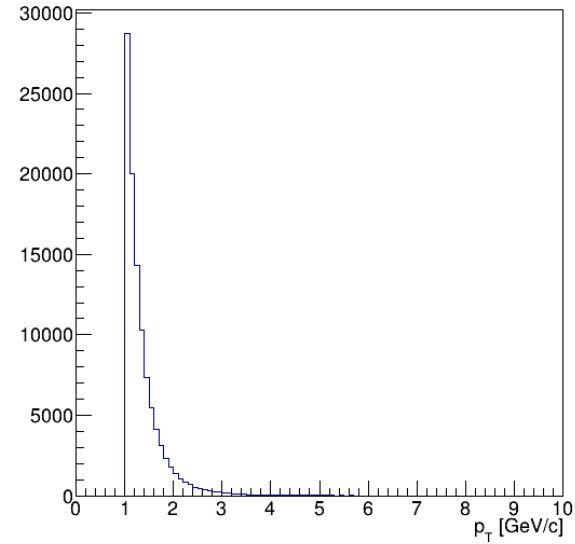
- Cut:
 - p_T of leading particle > 0.5 GeV/c
 - p_T of jets > 1 GeV/c

R=0.5

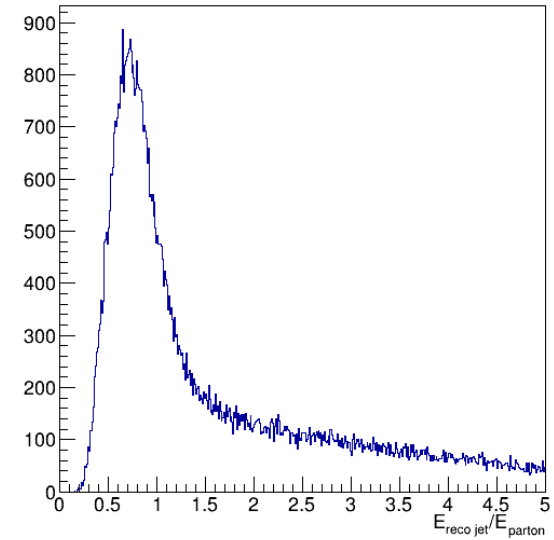
h1_pT_leading



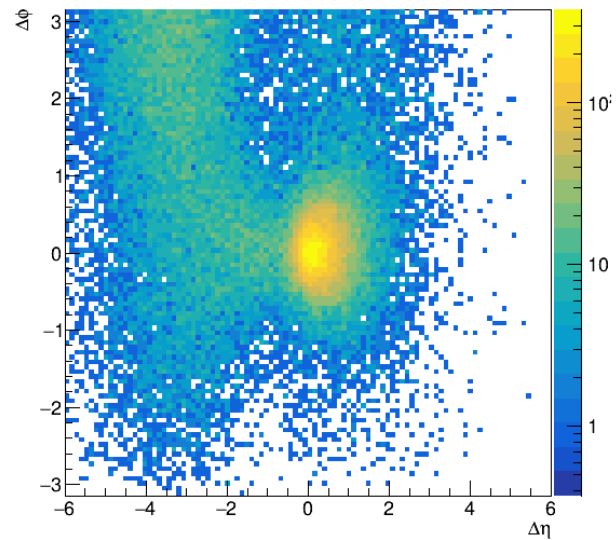
h1_pT_jet



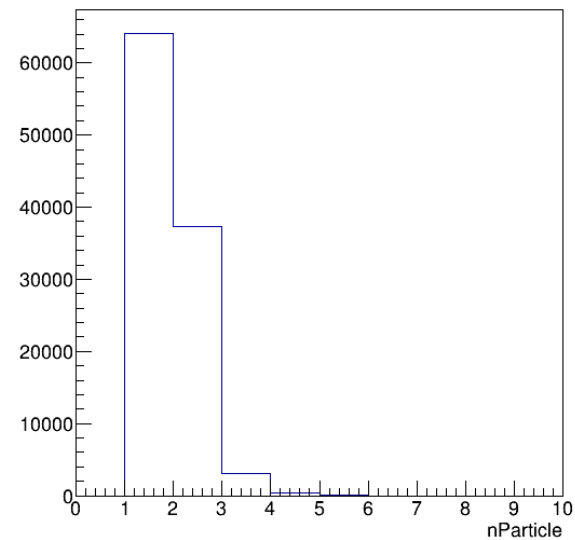
h1_fraction_energy_reconstructed



h2_deltaEta_deltaPhi

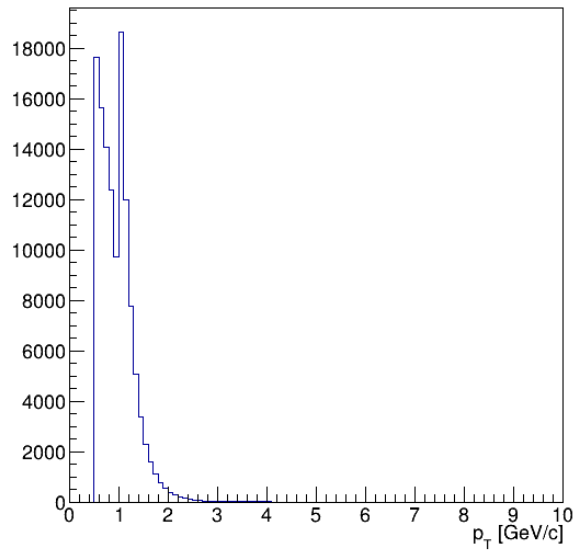


h1_nParticle_jet

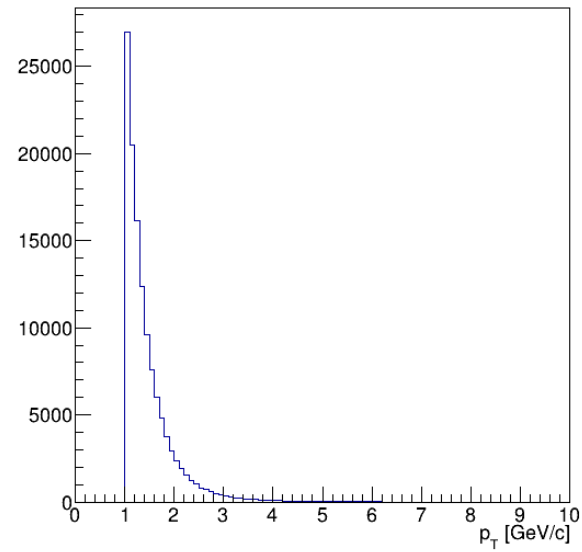


R=1

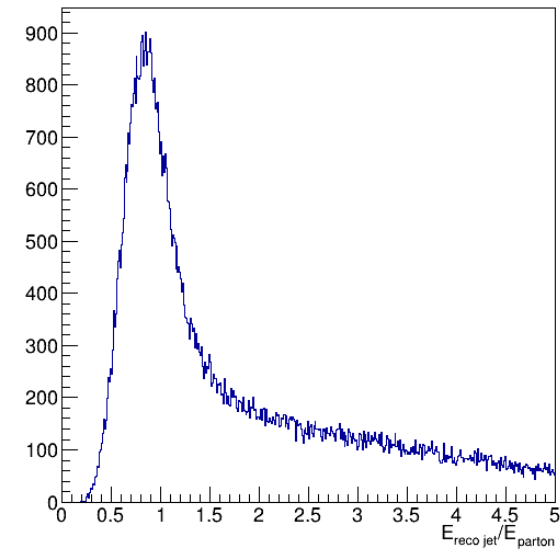
h1_pT_leading



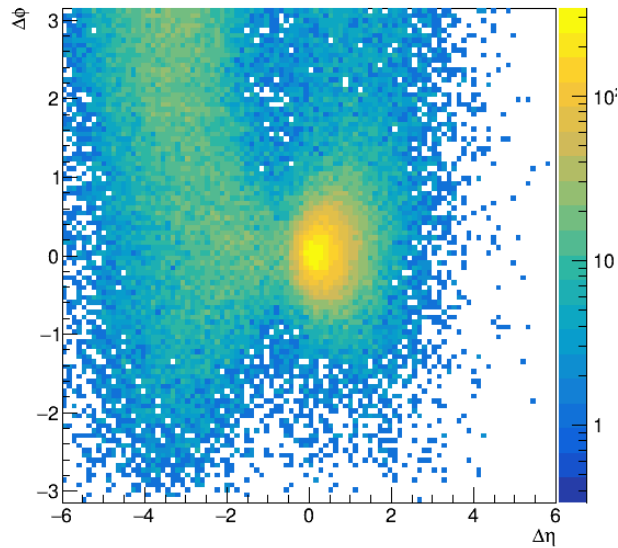
h1_pT_jet



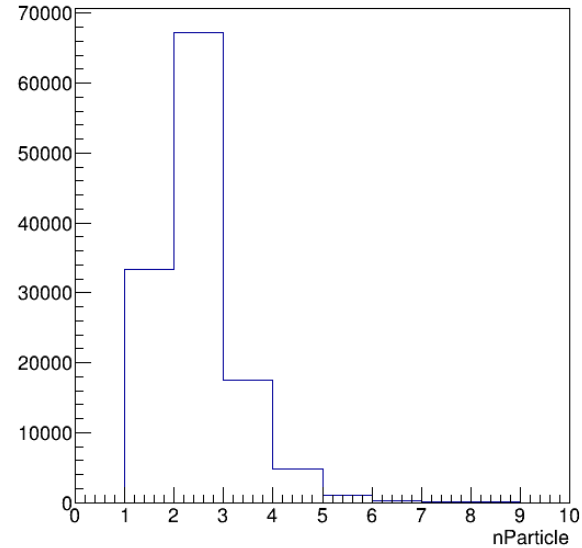
h1_fraction_energy_reconstructed



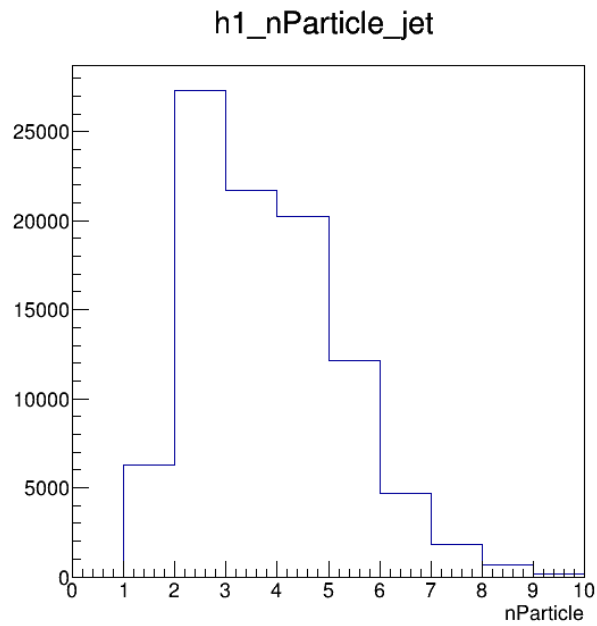
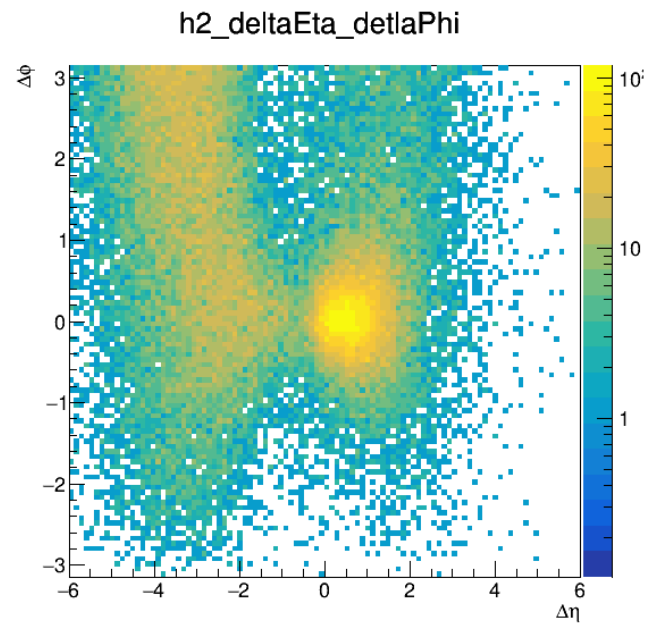
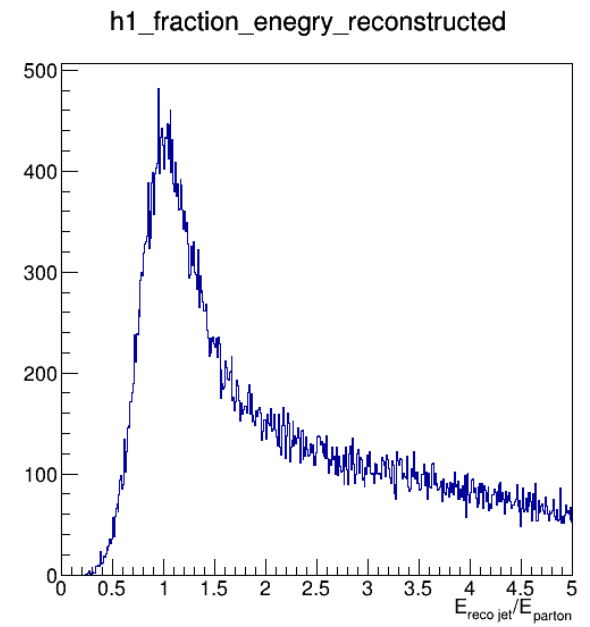
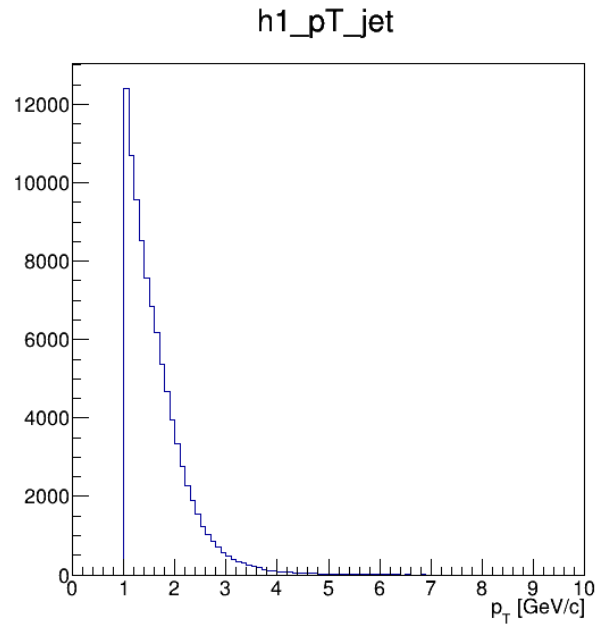
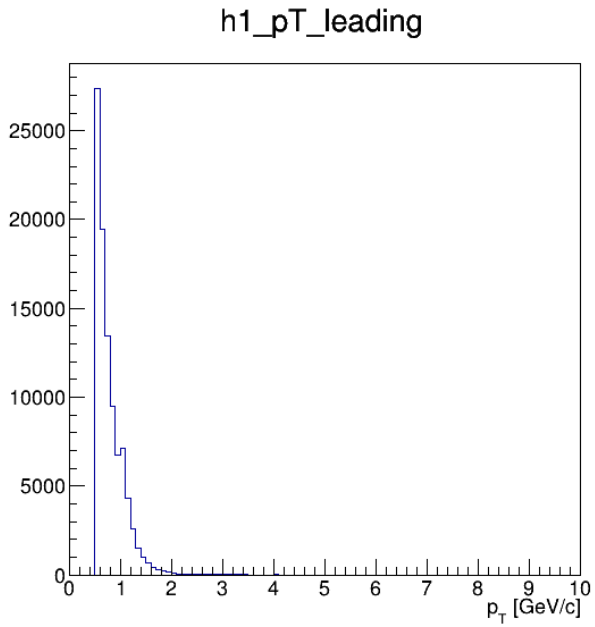
h2_deltaEta_deltaPhi



h1_nParticle_jet

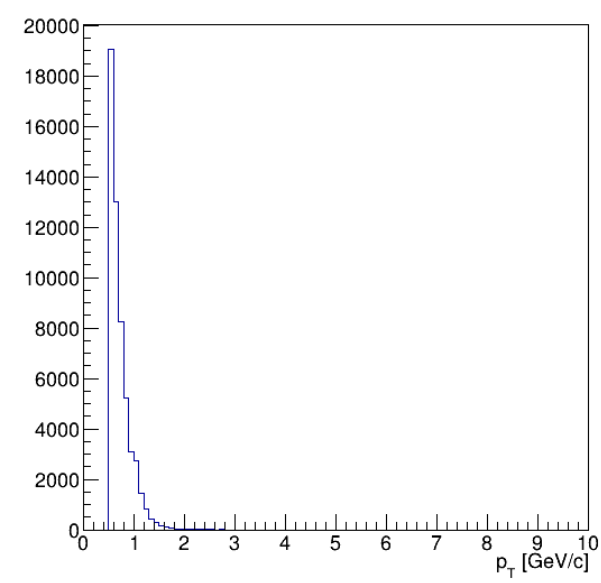


R=2

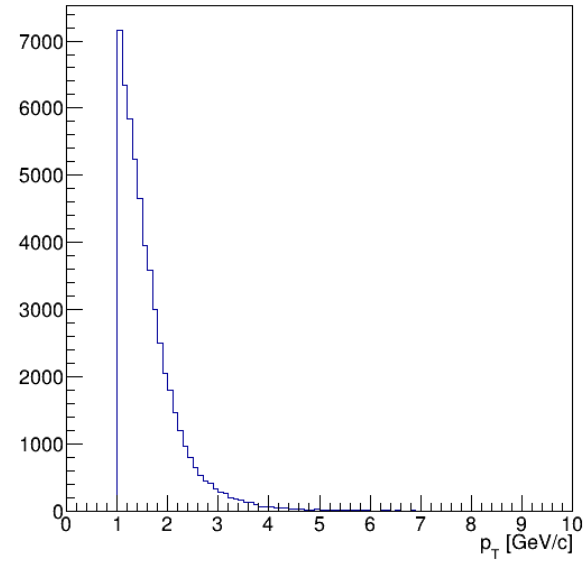


R=3

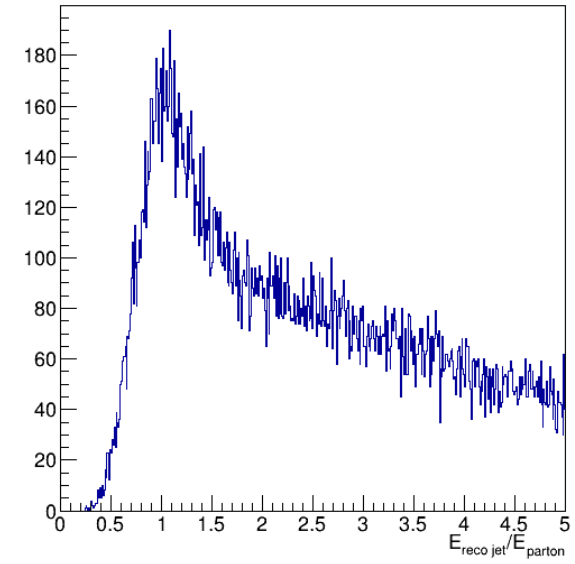
h1_pT_leading



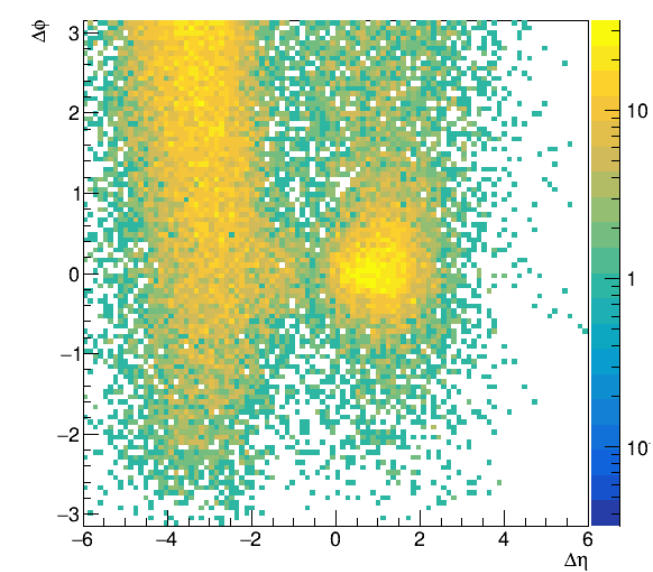
h1_pT_jet



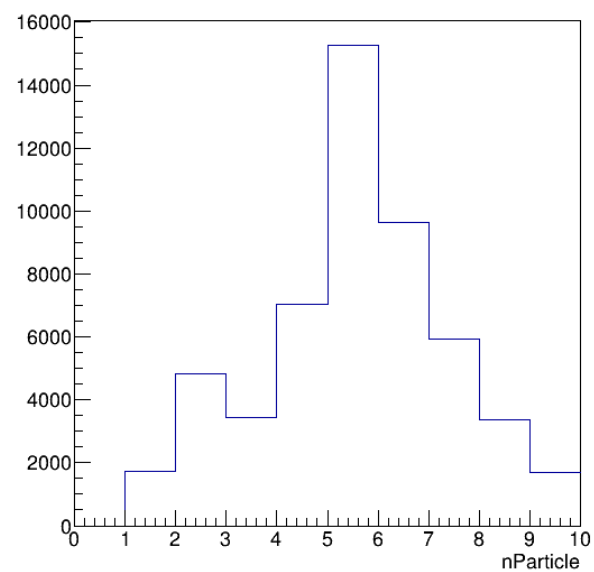
h1_fraction_energy_reconstructed



h2_deltaEta_detlaPhi

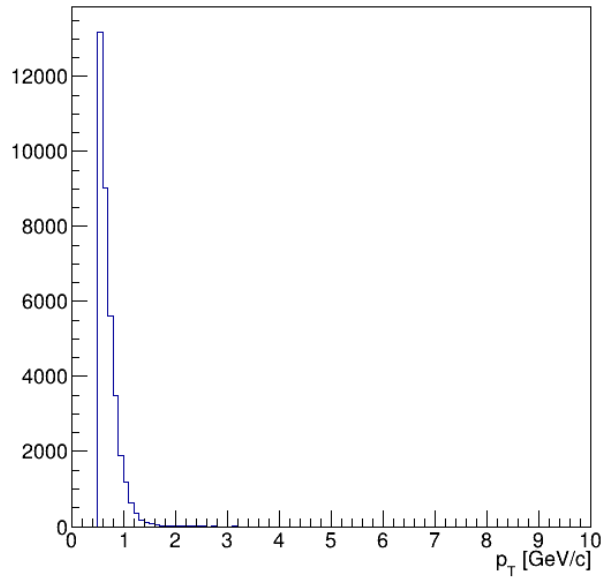


h1_nParticle_jet

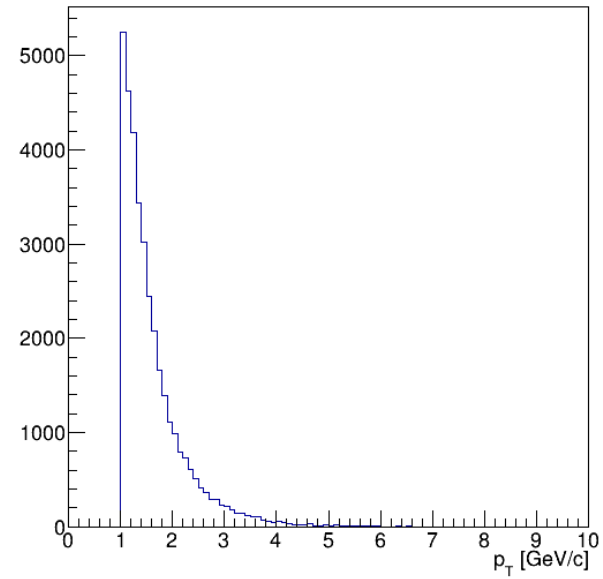


R=4

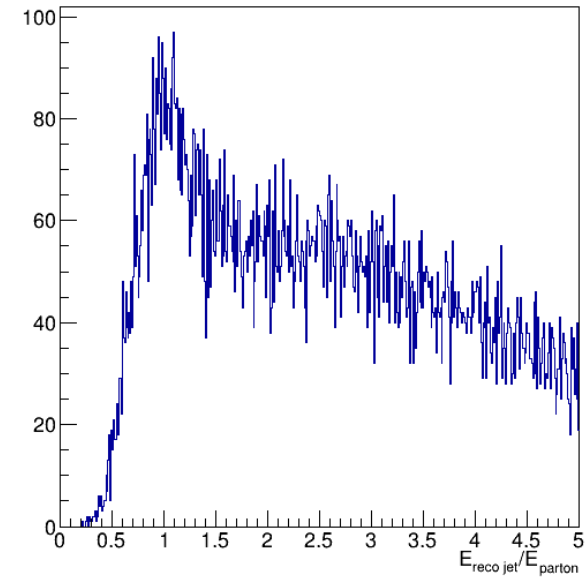
h1_pT_leading



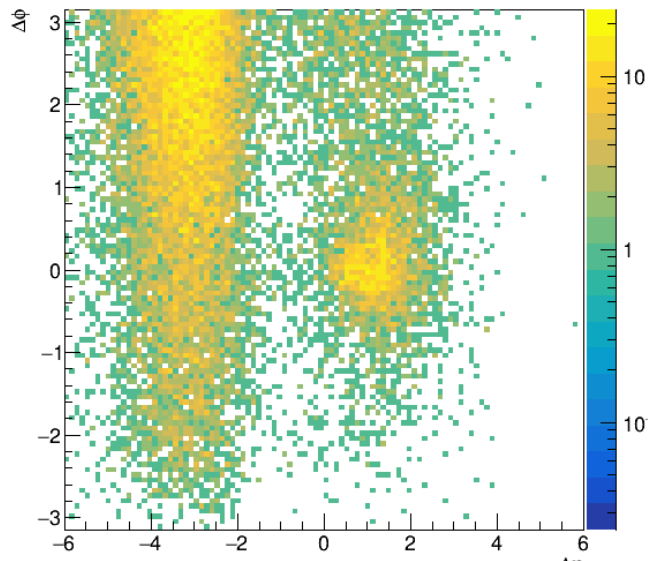
h1_pT_jet



h1_fraction_eneery_reconstructed



h2_deltaEta_detlaPhi



h1_nParticle_jet

