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Pions SIDIS Multiplicity

Giovanni Angelini (GWU) **CLAS Collaboration Meeting - November 14 2019**





Why multiplicity ?



Most prominent leading twist observable on the Φ integrated cross-section is the unpolarized structure function Fuu. In the TMDs formalism the unpolarized structure function is:

$$F_{UU}(x, z, P_{hT}) = x \sum_{q} e_q^2 \int d^2 \mathbf{k}_T d^2 \mathbf{p}_T \delta^{(2)}(\mathbf{p}_T + z)$$

One prefer to measure multiplicity instead of the cross section:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 M^{\mathrm{h}}(x,Q^2,z,P_{\mathrm{hT}}^2)}{\mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}P_{\mathrm{hT}}^2} = \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^4 \sigma^{\mathrm{h}}}{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}Q^2 \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}P_{\mathrm{hT}}^2}\right) / \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \sigma^{\mathrm{DIS}}}{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}Q^2}\right).$$

In this way the electron acceptance cancels out in the ratio.

$$m_N^h(x, z, P_{hT}^2, Q^2) = \frac{\pi F_{UU,T}(x, z, P_{hT}^2, Q^2) + \pi \varepsilon F_{UU,L}(x, z, P_{hT}^2, Q^2)}{F_T(x, Q^2) + \varepsilon F_L(x, Q^2)}$$

The multiplicity n

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{v depends on the fragmentation function D1:} \\ n_N^h(x,z,\boldsymbol{P}_{hT}^2) = \frac{\pi}{\sum_a e_a^2 f_1^a(x)} \times \sum_a e_a^2 f_1^a(x) D_1^{a \rightarrow h}(z) \frac{e^{-\boldsymbol{P}_{hT}^2/\left(z^2 \langle \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp,a}^2 \rangle + \langle \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp,a \rightarrow h}^2 \rangle\right)}}{\pi\left(z^2 \langle \boldsymbol{k}_{\perp,a}^2 \rangle + \langle \boldsymbol{P}_{\perp,a \rightarrow h}^2 \rangle\right)} \end{aligned}$$

Where the standard approximation for a Gaussian distribution of the transverse momentum has been used.





 $(z \mathbf{k}_T - \mathbf{P}_{hT}) f_1^q(x, k_T^2) D_1^q(z, P_{hT}^2)$ (in parton model)



Cross Check for BSA



Hadron Efficiency/Acceptance from MC

$$BSA = \frac{N_{h}^{+} - N_{h}^{-}}{N_{h}^{+} + N_{h}^{-}} \frac{1}{P}$$

Same sample as BSA.

Common MC and Fiducial cuts with BSA. Similar time-line: we can aim for close publications.

From Collaboration meeting March 7 2019:

I will provide cross-check for BSA. I need to find an analyzer that will cross check mine.



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Where e'acceptances have been simplified from numerator and denominator

I produced MC for SIDIS 100 M inbending 20 M outbending

It is simple to extract BSA from my same sample, same hadrons kinematic, same fiducial cuts. I can provide cross-checks for the BSA publication.

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$Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ W > 2 GeV y < 0.8 In this presentation in addition I have used: 0.1 < xb< 0.9

- Electron Momentum between 2 and 8 GeV/c
- Charged hadrons selected form Reconstructed banks with Chi squared smaller than 3.
- The most energetic hadron has been selected, with a minimum threshold energy of 1.2 GeV/c
- Hadron angle cut: 5°< θh < 35 °

- For neutral pion, each photon has been required to have a PCAL signal, minimum energy of 400MeV, and an angle bigger than 3 degrees from the scattered electron. - Only photons in the same sector used.

> Standard approved cuts have been applied As fiducial cuts on PCAL and Drift Chambers









MC for SIDIS





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MC Reconstruction



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Kinematic distributions generated - reconstructed



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W LUND - W REC x4 0.020 0.040 -0.00 -0.10-0.05 0.15 0.05 0.10 Difference in W





Efficiency and acceptance are computed using the MC



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πО Π+ Π-0.60 0.70 0.80



Multiplicity for neutral pions





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Just as a proof of concept, while more MC statistics is been collected.

Multiplicities as function of z

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π+ Multiplicity

- By December I want to get 200 M inbending + 100M outbending to keep developing the analysis.
- **Needed amount of MC > 1Bilion. We have to wait for the final Software version for** publication.
- Will provide cross checks for BSA analysis.
- Similar time line of BSA.
- Some Low Lumi Files calibrated and cooked needed

