

Studies of parton shower and TMDs distribution in e-p collision

Tymoteusz Stróżniak

Supervisors:

- Hannes Jung
- Qun Wang

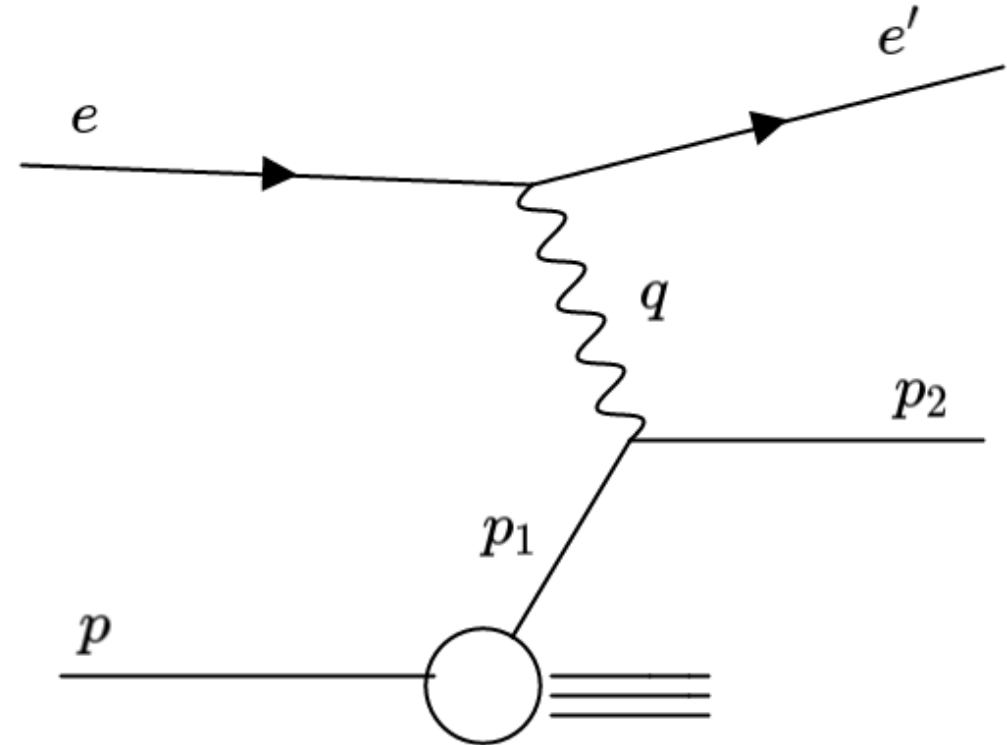
Project task:

- Using PYTHIA8 and RAPGAP for DIS with the old, prepared data
- new data processing
- Writing Rivet plug-in for σ reduced with combined data
- comparing the PS effect
- Comparing histograms σ reduced with PYTHIA 8 and RAPGAP generator for new data
- Comparing intrinsic k_T and k_T with PS for small and big Q^2 range

Deep inelastic scattering:

- probe the insides of hadrons
- Initial mass is not equal to final mass
- Kinetic energy of final state and initial state is not conserve
- $Q^2 \gg M^2$

- $$x = \frac{Q^2}{2M\nu}$$



Some calculation:

- Collinear

$$q + p_1 = p_2$$

$$p_1 = \xi p$$

$$(q + \xi)^2 = p_2^2$$

$$q^2 + 2q\xi p + (\xi p)^2 = p_2^2$$

$$p_1 = p_2 = 0$$

$$2q\xi p = -q^2$$

$$\xi = \frac{Q^2}{2qp} \Rightarrow \xi = x$$

- TMD

$$p_1^2 = -k_\perp^2$$

$$p_1 = \xi p$$

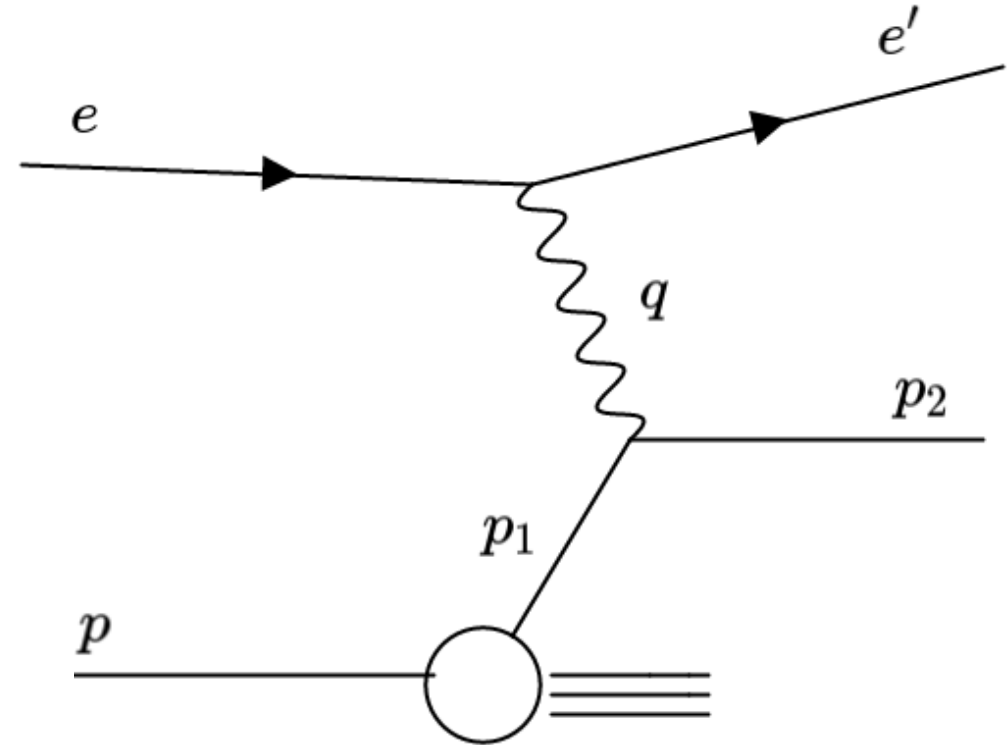
$$(q + \xi)^2 = p_2^2$$

$$q^2 + 2q\xi - k_\perp^2 = p_2^2$$

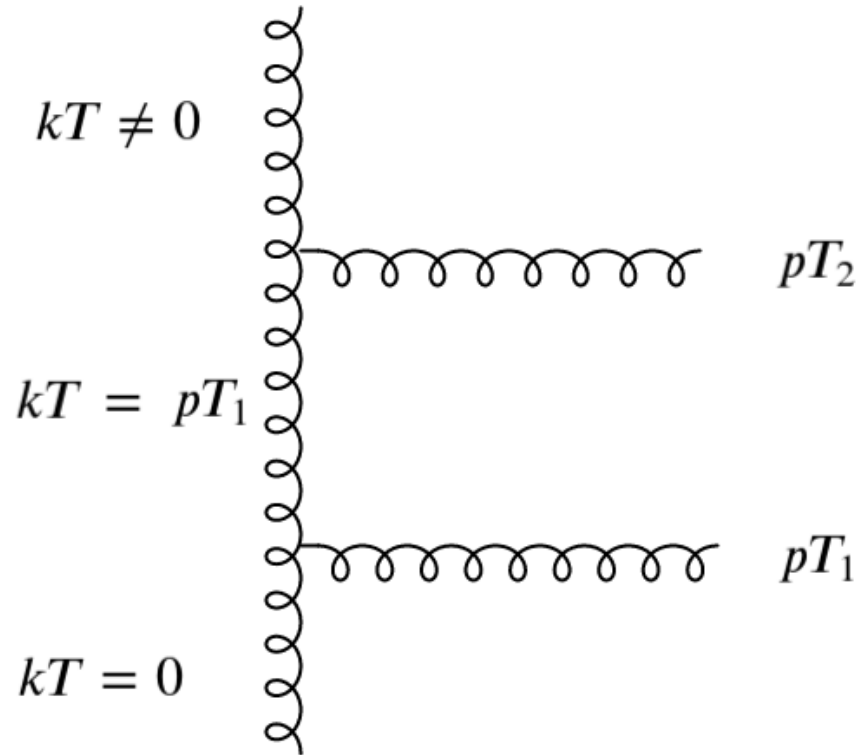
$$p_1 = p_2 = 0$$

$$2\xi pq = -q^2 + k_\perp^2$$

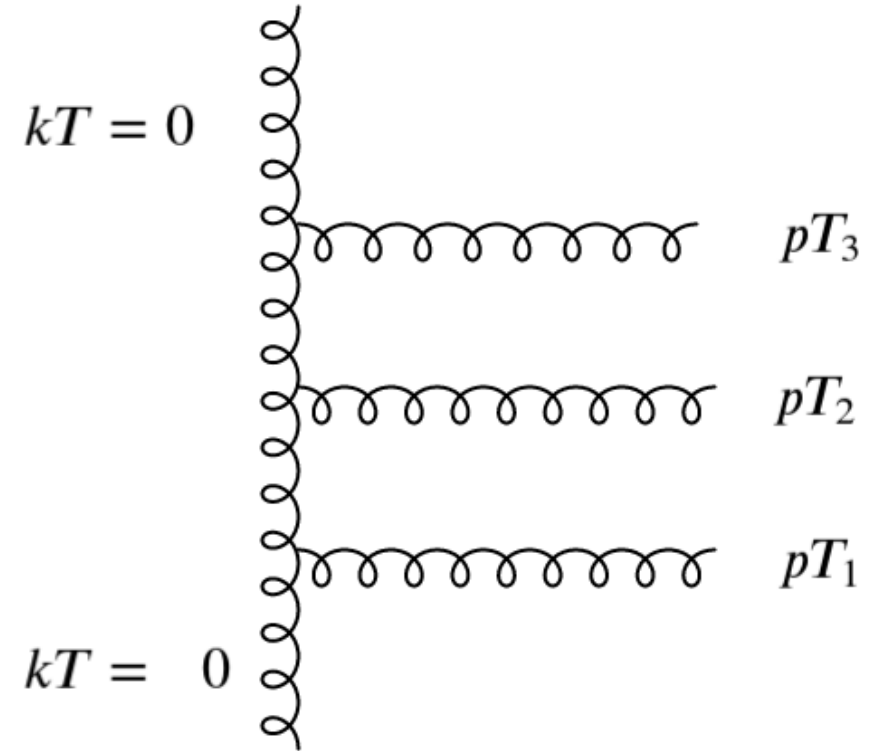
$$\xi = \frac{-q^2}{2pq} \left(1 - \frac{k_\perp^2}{p^2}\right) \Rightarrow \xi = x \left(1 - \frac{k_\perp^2}{p^2}\right)$$



Distinguish between global recoil and dipole recoil

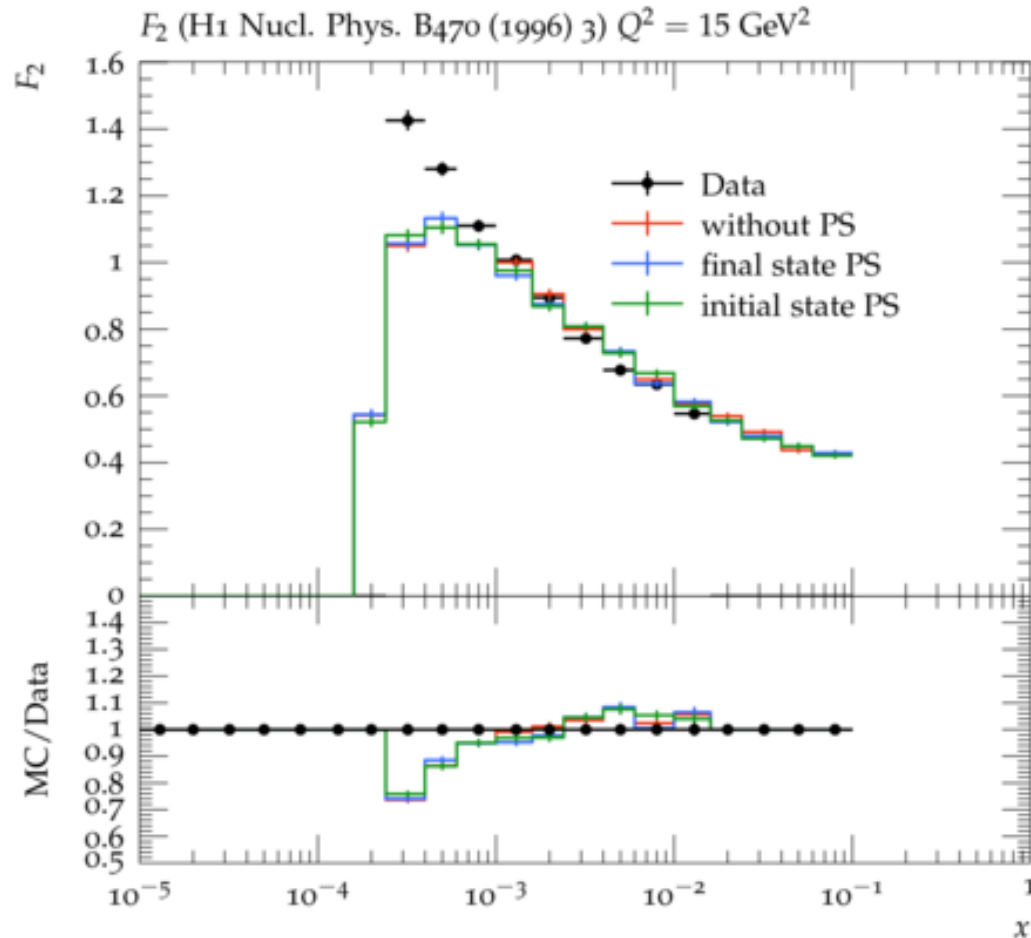


- Default shower

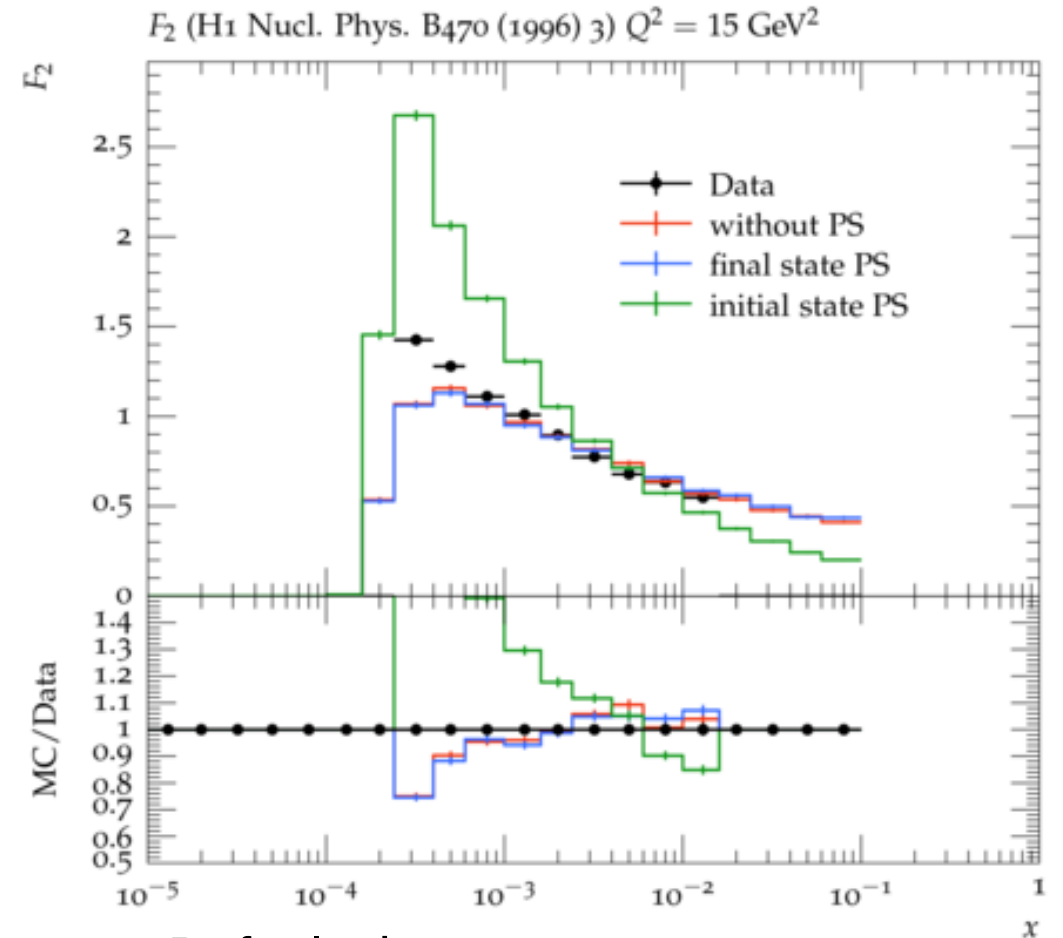


- Dipole recoil

F_2 function for old data in $Q^2 = 15 \text{ GeV}^2$ with Pythia 8 generator

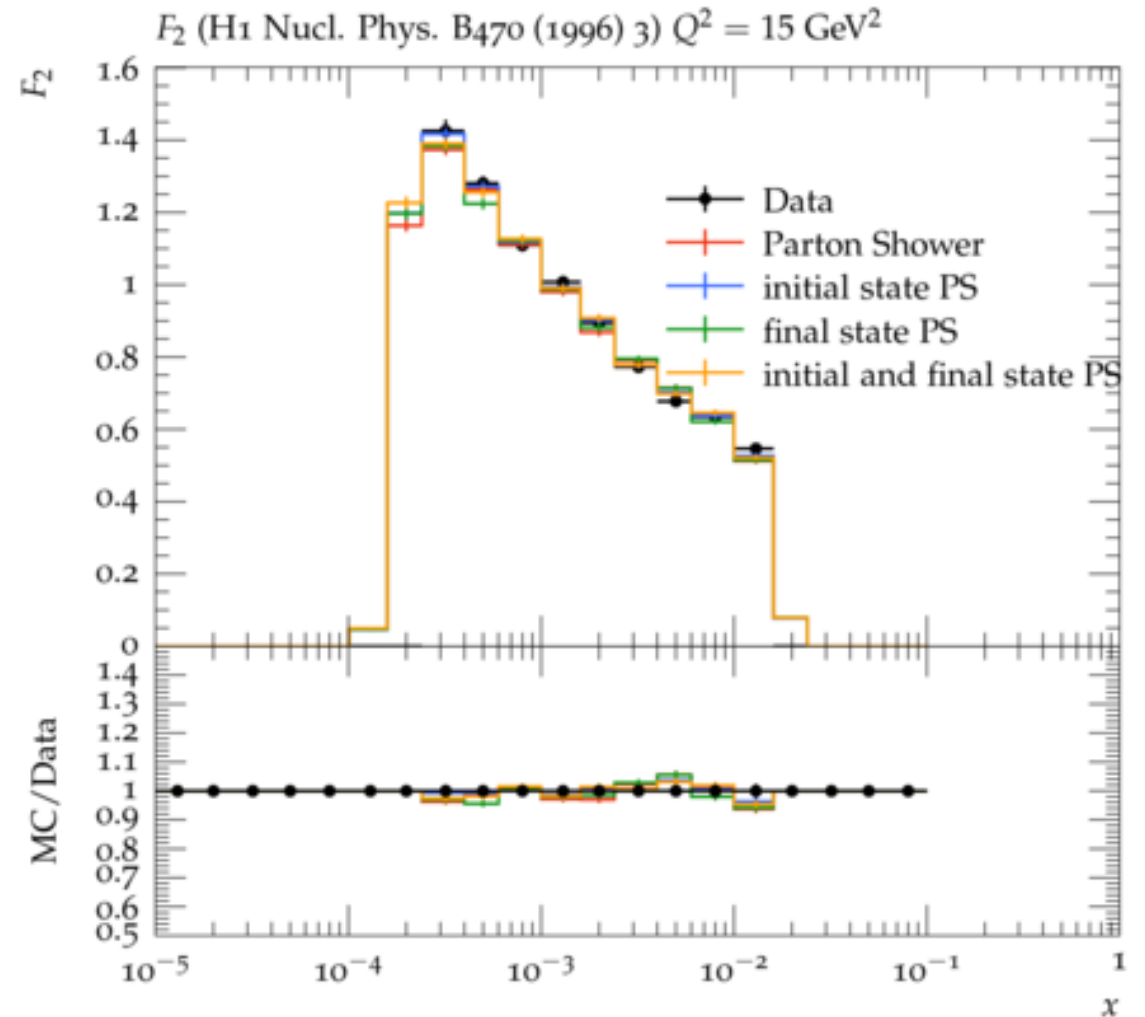


- Dipole Recoil



- Default shower

F_2 function with RAPGAP generator, $Q^2 = 15 \text{ GeV}^2$



Data processing (from .txt to .yoda)

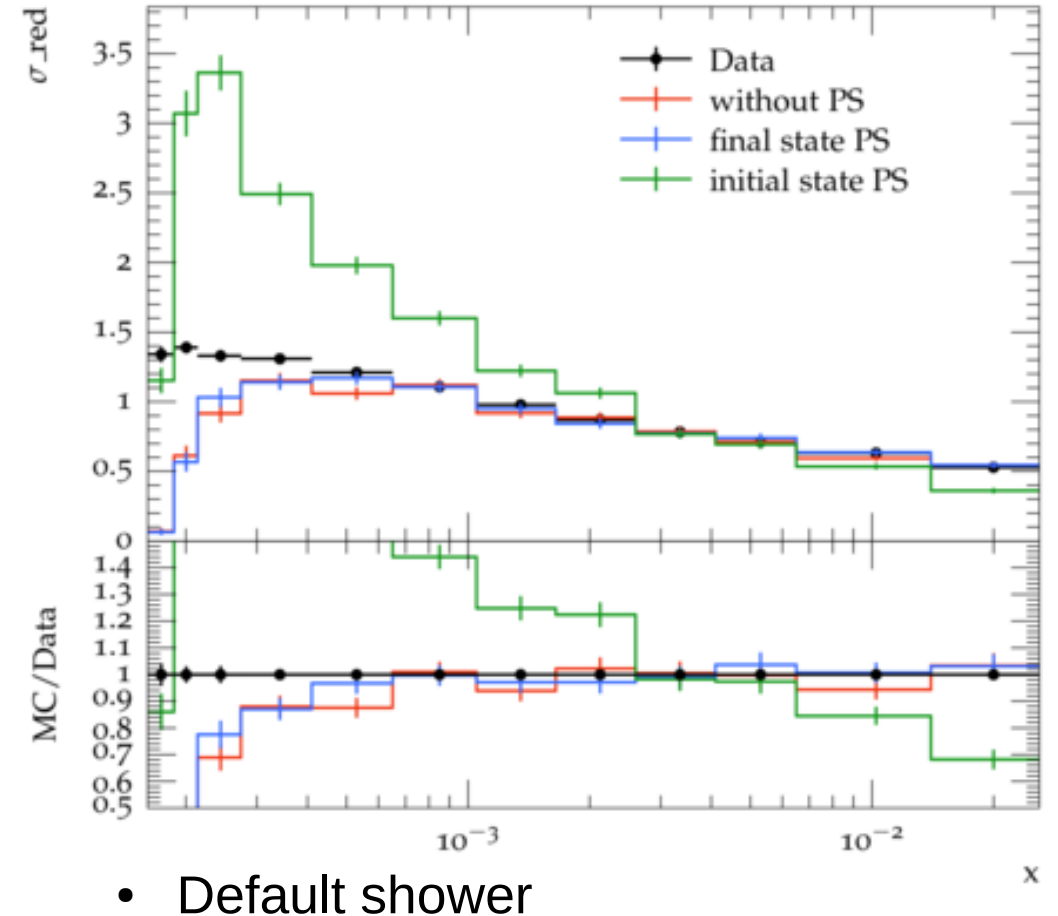
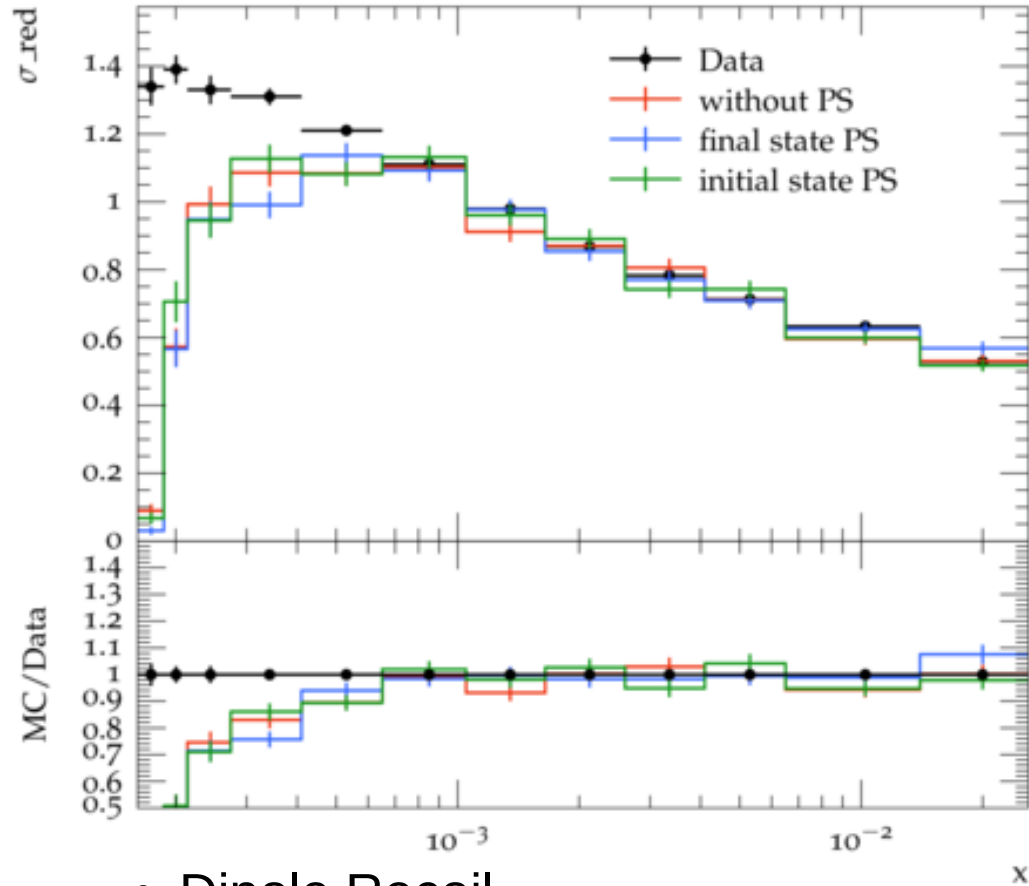
```
range_Q2[32] = ( Q2>=10000. && Q2< 15000. );
range_Q2[33] = ( Q2>=17000. && Q2< 24770. );
range_Q2[34] = ( Q2>=25000. && Q2< 42000. );
range_Q2[35] = ( Q2>=45000. && Q2< 70000. );

//          Q2          x          x_min  x_max  sigma  sigma_min  sigma_max
input_file>>Q2>>data[0]>>data[1]>>data[2]>>data[3]>>data[4]>>data[5]>>data[6]>>data[7];
//errors calculation
x_min=x_max;
x_max=( (x_buffer[i+1]- x_buffer[i]) /2);
if(x_max<0) x_max=x_min;

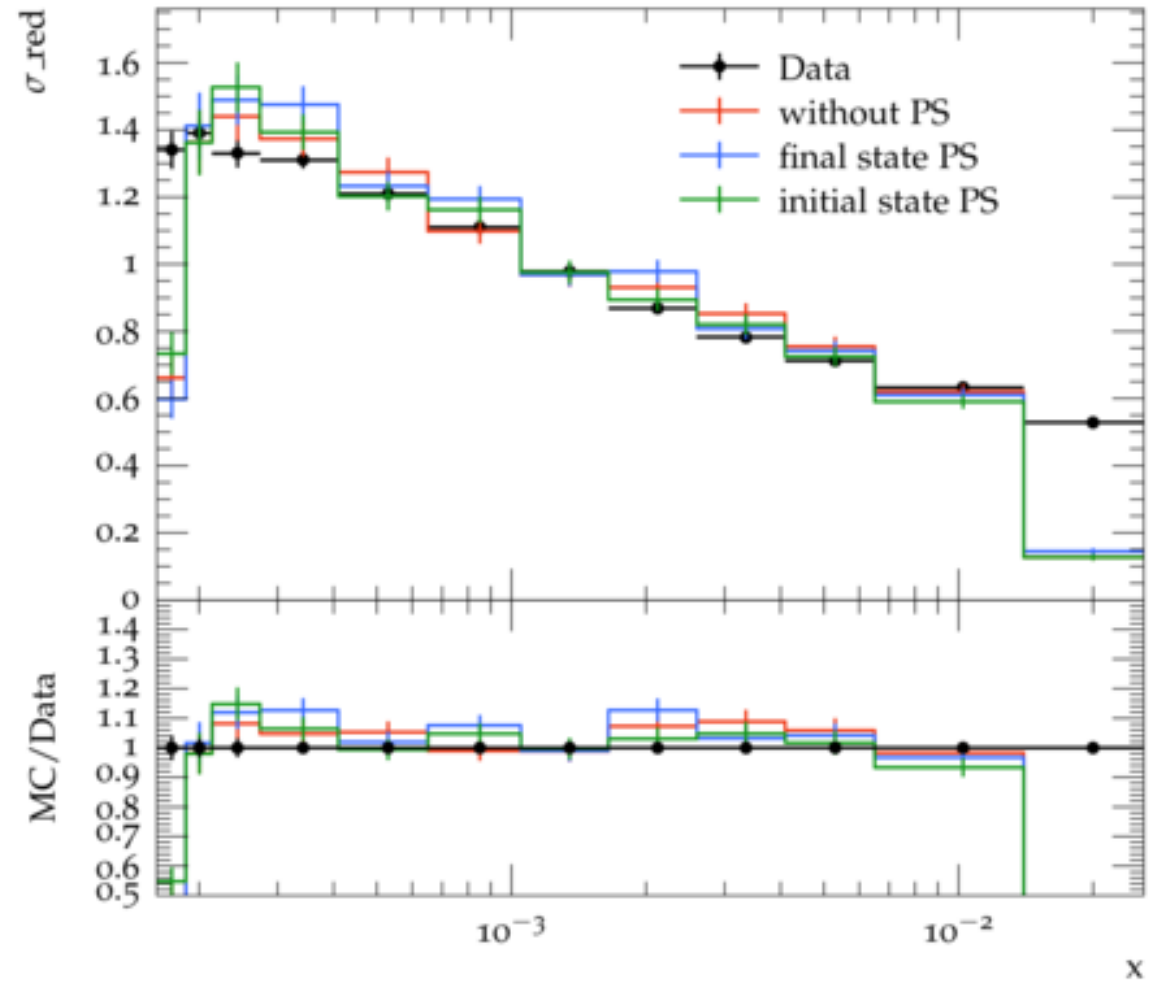
for(int j=0; j<histogram_number; j++)
{
    if(range_Q2[j])
    {
        if(counter2 != j )
        {
            counter2 = j;
            //title,path, type..
            if(j!=0) output_file<<"END YODA_SCATTER2D_V2"<<endl;
            if(j>=0 && j<9) output_file<<"\nBEGIN YODA_SCATTER2D_V2 /REF/H1_2015_I1377206/d01-x01-y0"<<to_string(counter2+1)|
            else output_file<<"\nBEGIN YODA_SCATTER2D_V2 /REF/H1_2015_I1377206/d01-x01-y"<<to_string(counter2+1)<<endl;
            output_file <<"IsRef: 1"<<endl;
            output_file <<"Variations: []"<<endl;
            if(j>=0 && j<9) output_file <<"Path: /REF/H1_2015_I1377206/d01-x01-y0"<<to_string(counter2+1)<<endl;
            else output_file <<"Path: /REF/H1_2015_I1377206/d01-x01-y"<<to_string(counter2+1)<<endl;
            output_file <<"Type: Scatter2D"<<endl;
            output_file <<"---"<<endl;
            output_file <<"# xval          xerr-  xerr+  yval"<<endl;

            //x errors calculation for first x
            x_min = x_max;
        }
        output_file<<scientific<<data[2]<<"\t"<<x_min<<"\t"<<x_max<<"\t"<<data[5]<<"\t"<<data[6]<<"\t"<<data[7]<<endl;
    }
}
```


σ reduced for different PS with PYTIA8 for $Q^2=15 \text{ GeV}^2$

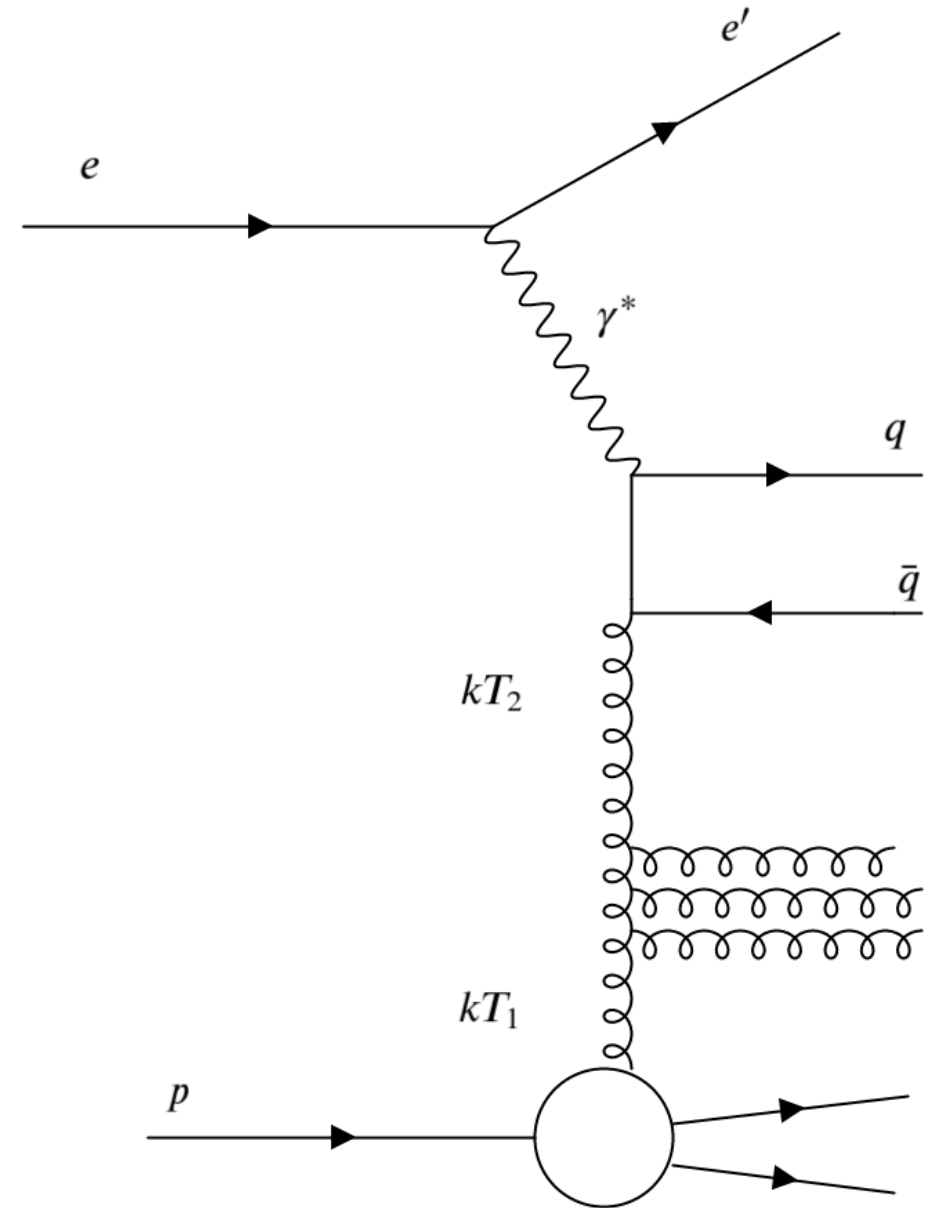


σ reduce for
different PS with
RAPGAP $Q^2 = 15$
 GeV^2

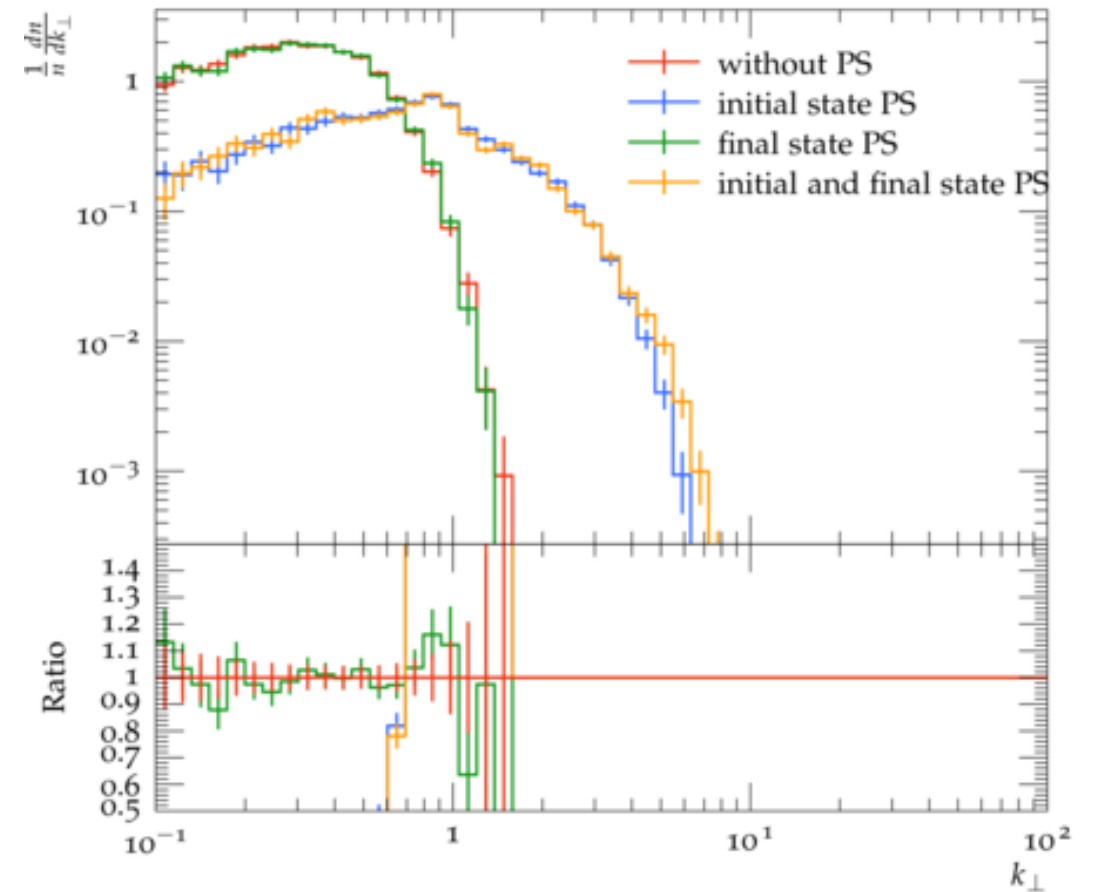
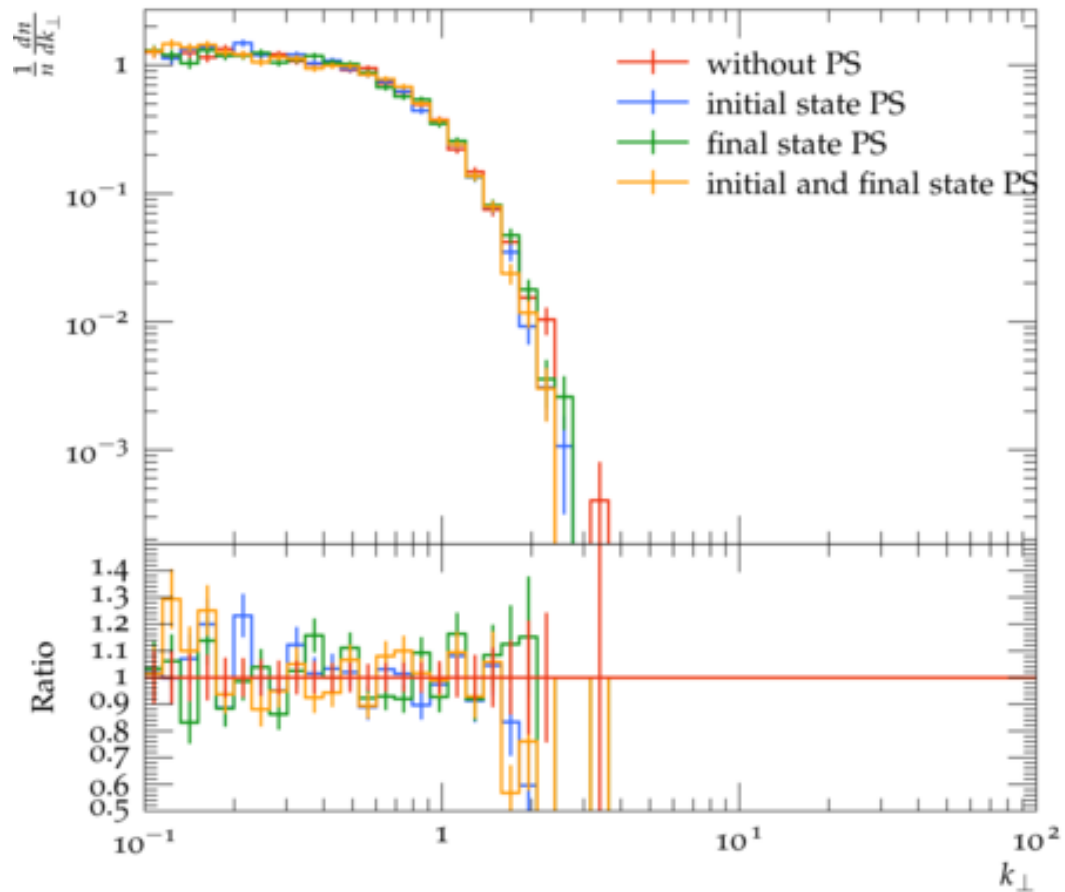


kT studies

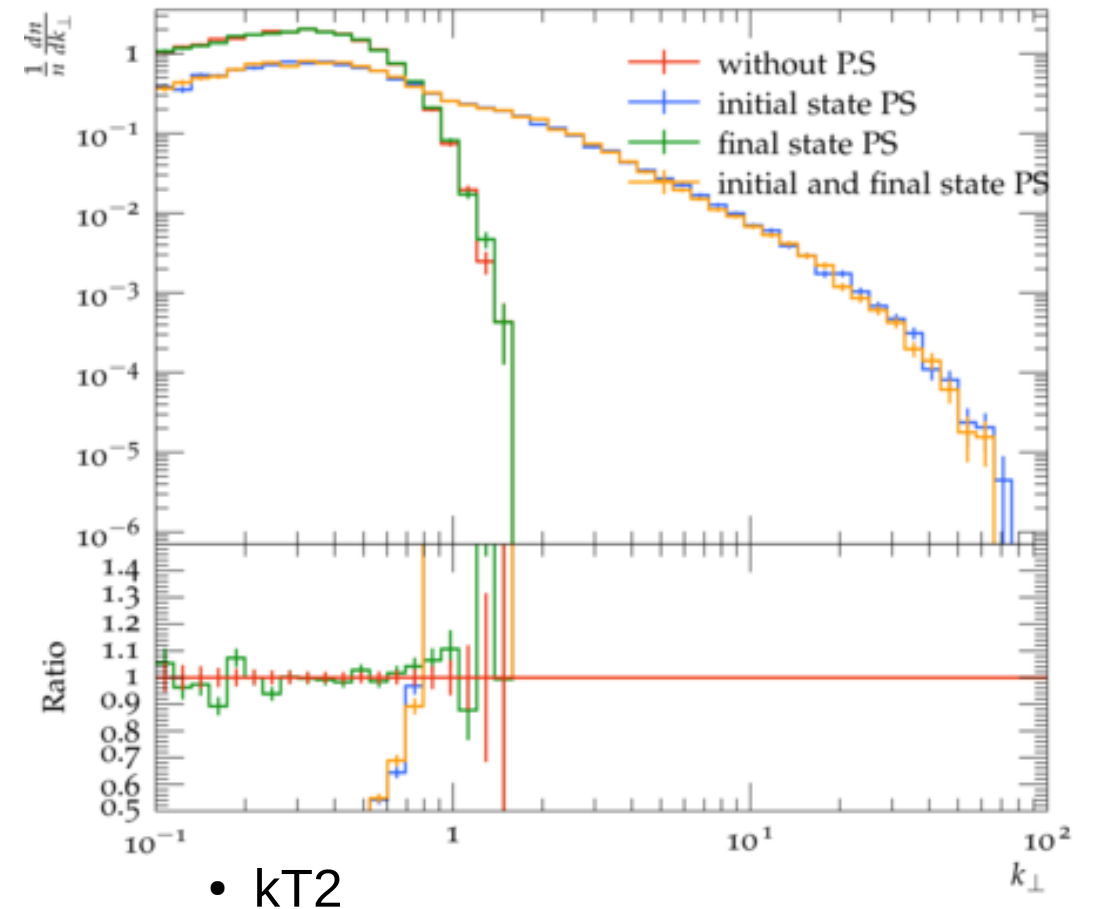
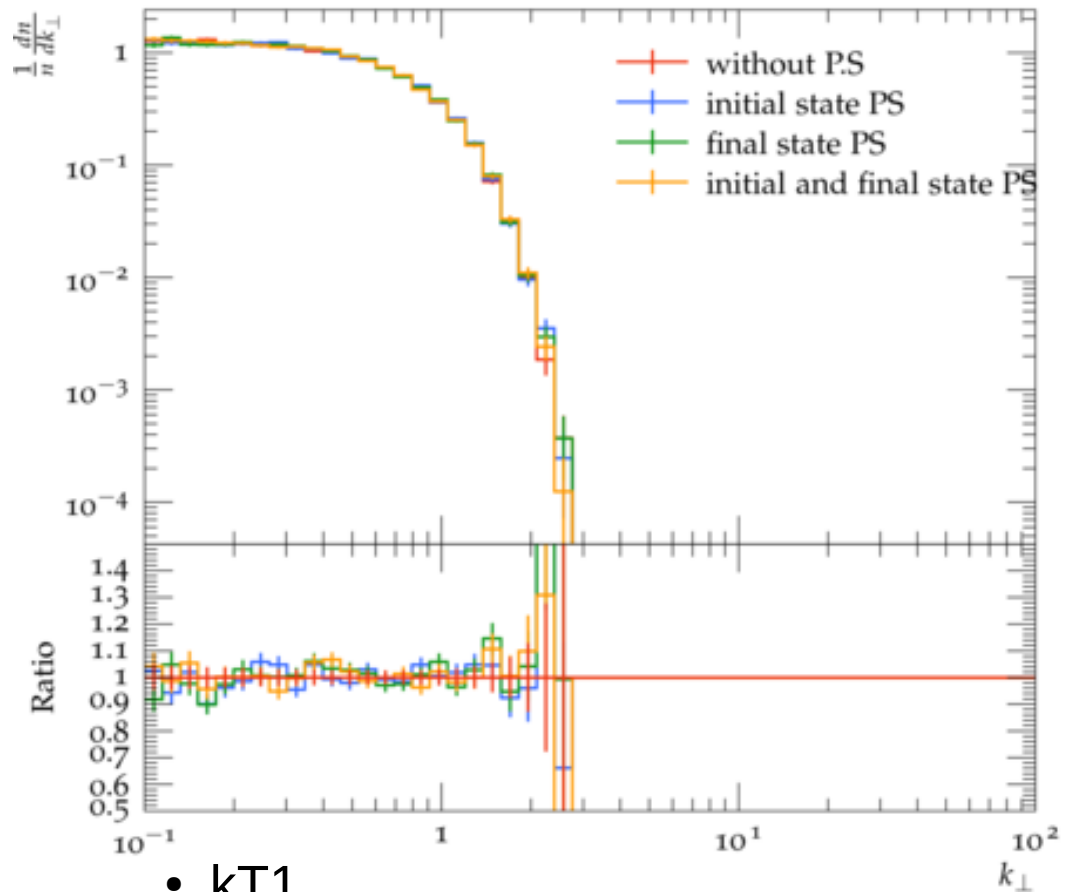
- $kT_1 \Rightarrow$ intrinsic kT
- $kT_2 \Rightarrow$ kT with the initial parton shower



Histograms of k_{T1} and k_{T2} for small Q^2 range (40 GeV^2 - 100 GeV^2)



Histograms of k_{T1} and k_{T2} for big small Q^2 range (25000 GeV^2 – 45000 GeV^2)



Summary:

- Significant parton shower effect
- Special treatment to count parton shower
- Significant difference between dipole recoil and default shower

Thank you.