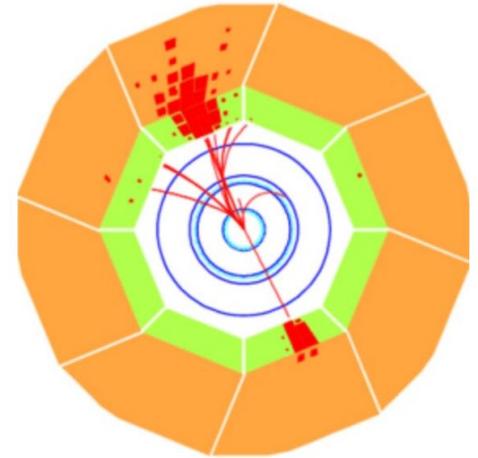


# Jet-based TMD measurements with H1 data, unfolded using machine-learning techniques

Miguel Arratia,  
on behalf of the H1 Collaboration



ML4Jets 2021 , July 2021

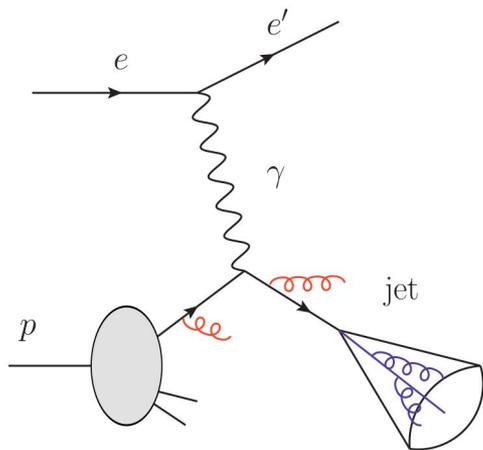
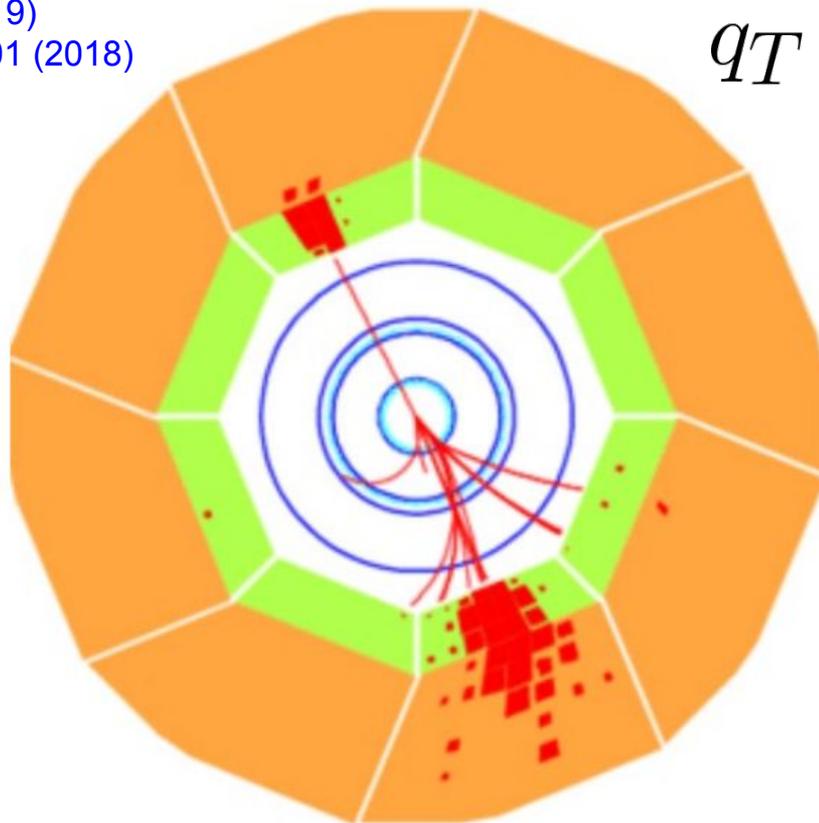


# A new channel to probe for quark TMDs and evolution

Liu et al. PRL. 122, 192003 (2019)

Gutierrez et al. PRL. 121, 162001 (2018)

$$q_T = |\vec{k}_{l\perp} + \vec{p}_{\perp}^j|$$



# Motivation

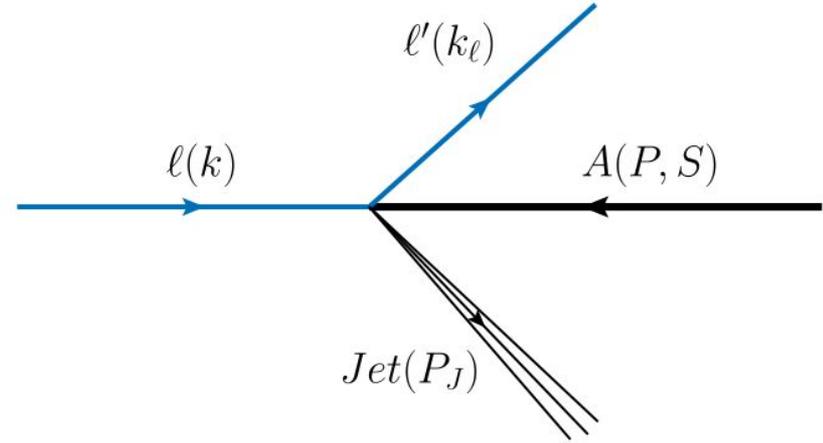
Lepton-jet imbalance  $q_T = |\vec{k}_{l\perp} + \vec{p}_{\perp}^j|$

In Born-level configuration

Probes quark TMD PDFs

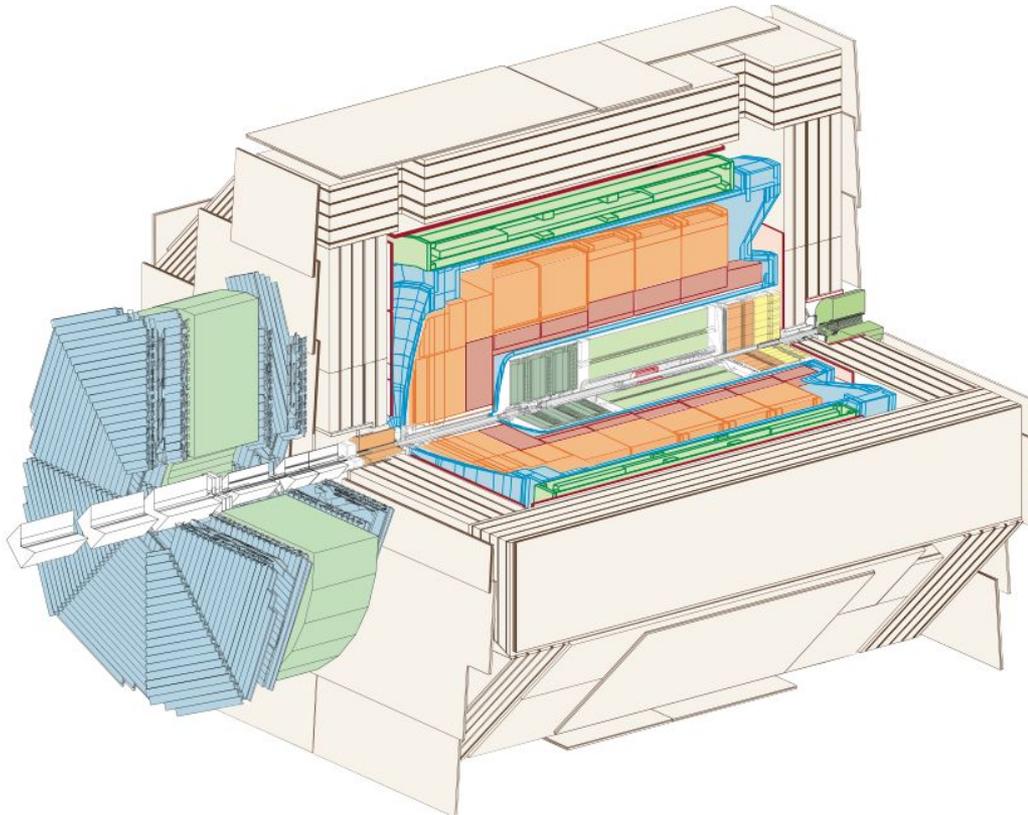
Liu et al. PRL. 122, 192003 (2019)

Gutierrez et al. PRL. 121, 162001 (2019)



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^5 \sigma(\ell p \rightarrow \ell' J)}{dy_\ell d^2 k_{\ell\perp} d^2 q_\perp} &= \sigma_0 \int d^2 k_\perp d^2 \lambda_\perp x f_q(x, k_\perp, \zeta_c, \mu_F) \\ &\times H_{\text{TMD}}(Q, \mu_F) S_J(\lambda_\perp, \mu_F) \\ &\times \delta^{(2)}(q_\perp - k_\perp - \lambda_\perp). \end{aligned}$$

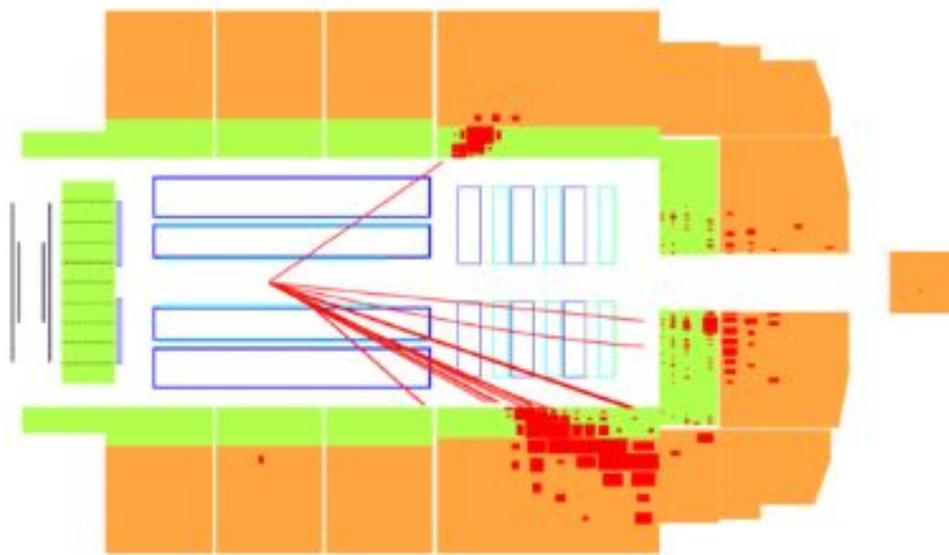
# The H1 experiment at HERA



- Tracking system  
(silicon tracker, jet chambers,  
proportional chambers)
- LAr calorimeter (em/had)
- Scintillating fiber  
calorimeter

Both combined using  
an energy flow algorithm

# Accurate and precise jet and lepton measurements



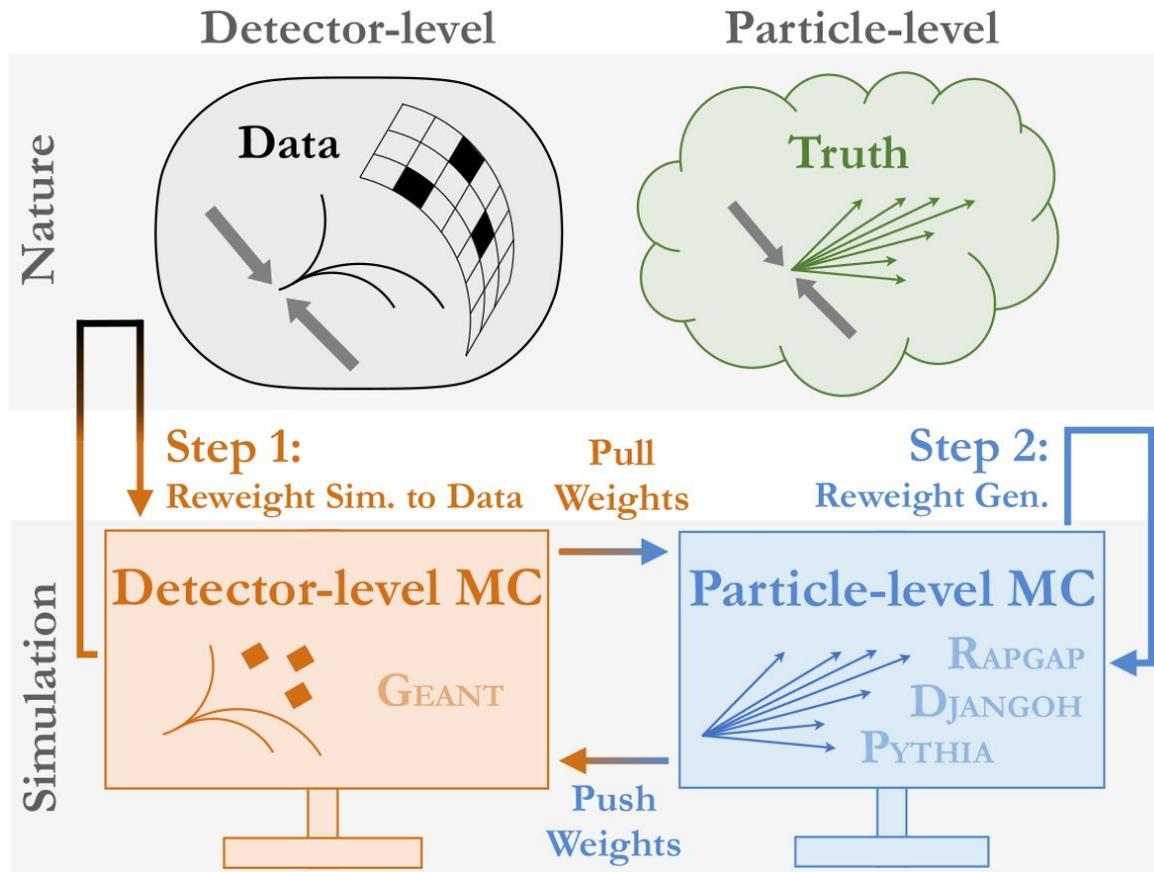
Neural-net based in-situ jet calibration for data and MC.

1% Jet energy scale

0.5-1% lepton energy scale

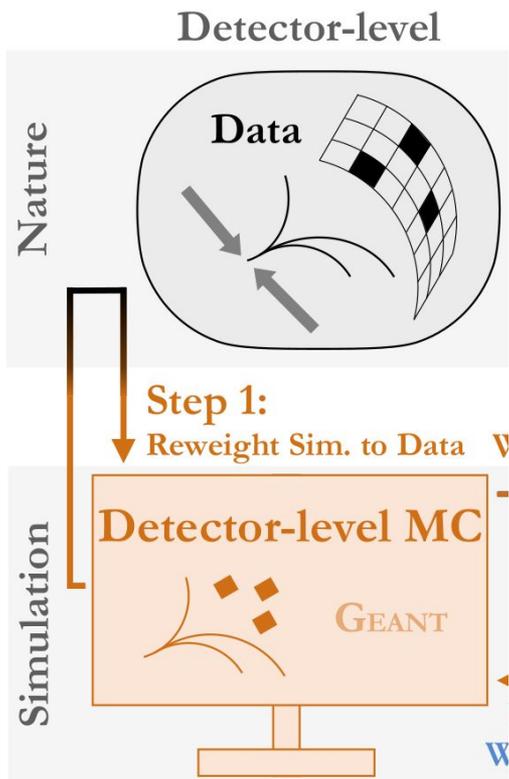
# Unfolding with Omnifold (via machine-learning).

Andreassen et al. PRL **124**, 182001 (2020)



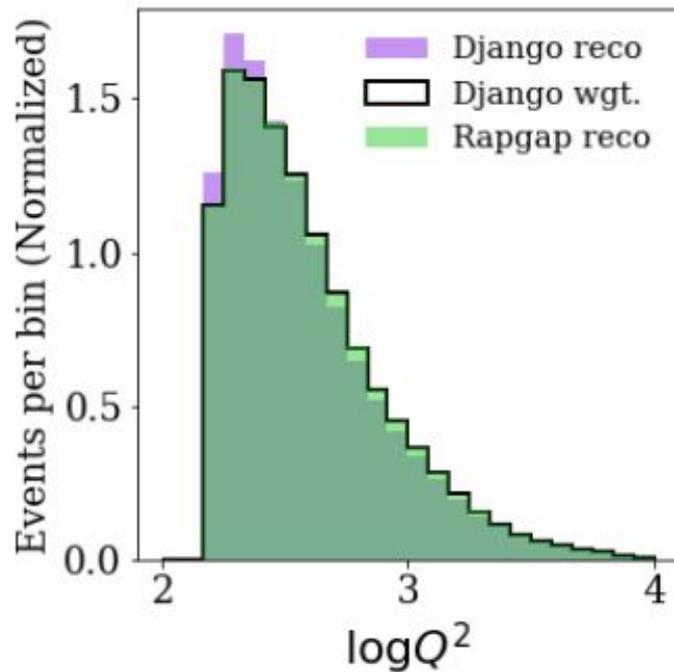
This is the **first-ever** measurement that uses machine-learning to correct for detector effects.

# Reweighting the reco-level distributions

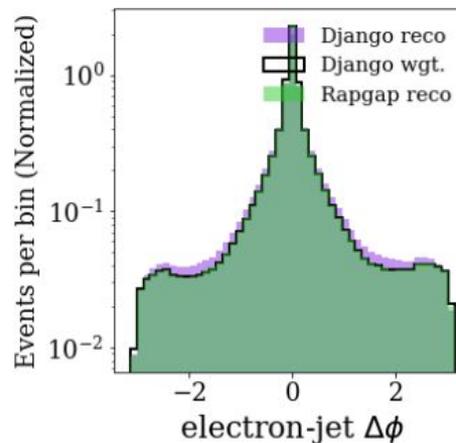
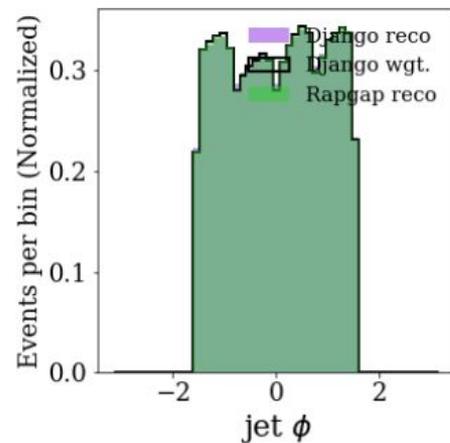
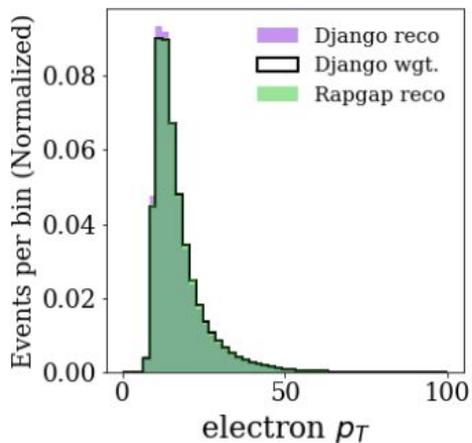
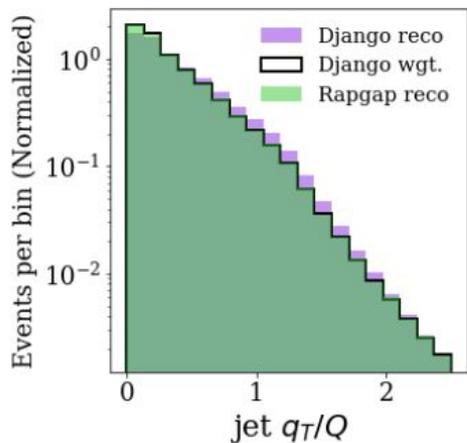
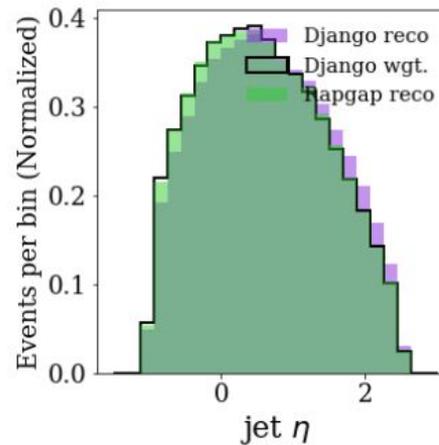
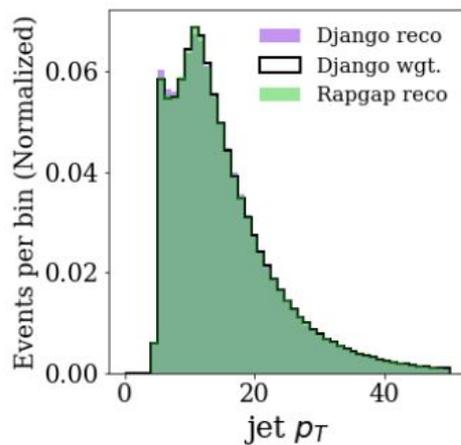
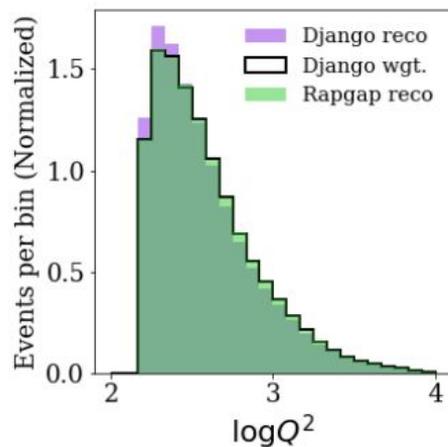
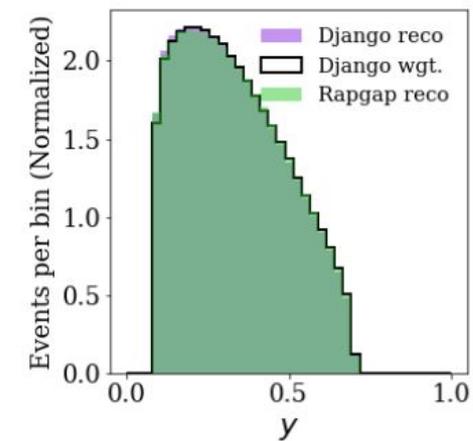


We use simple fully connected networks with a few hidden layers.

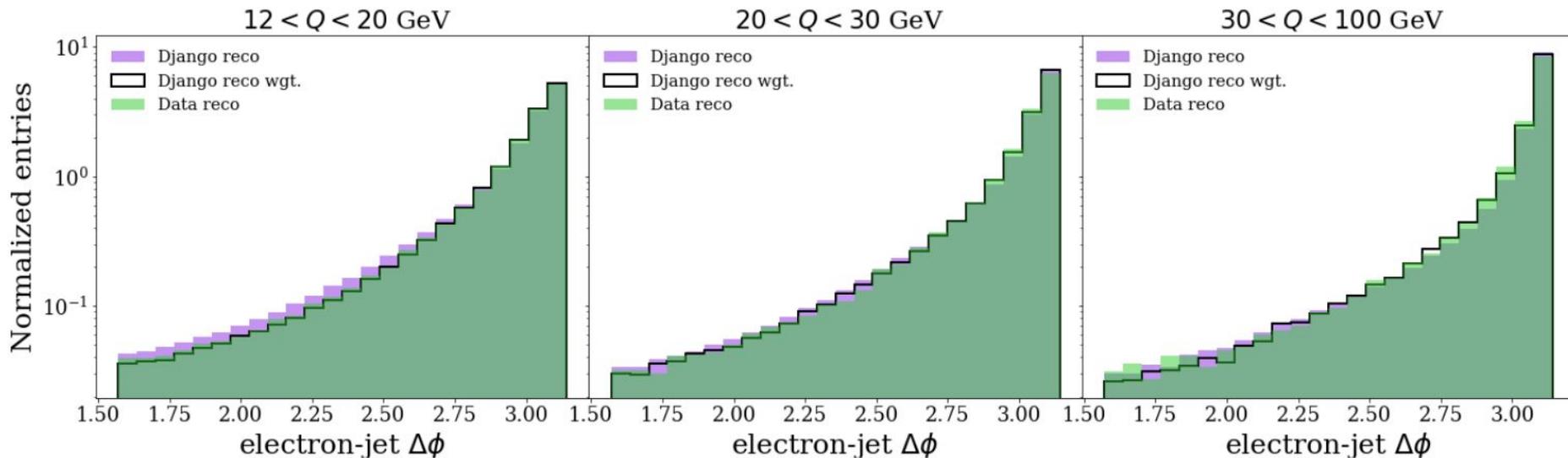
The distribution is binned for illustration, but the reweighting is unbinned.



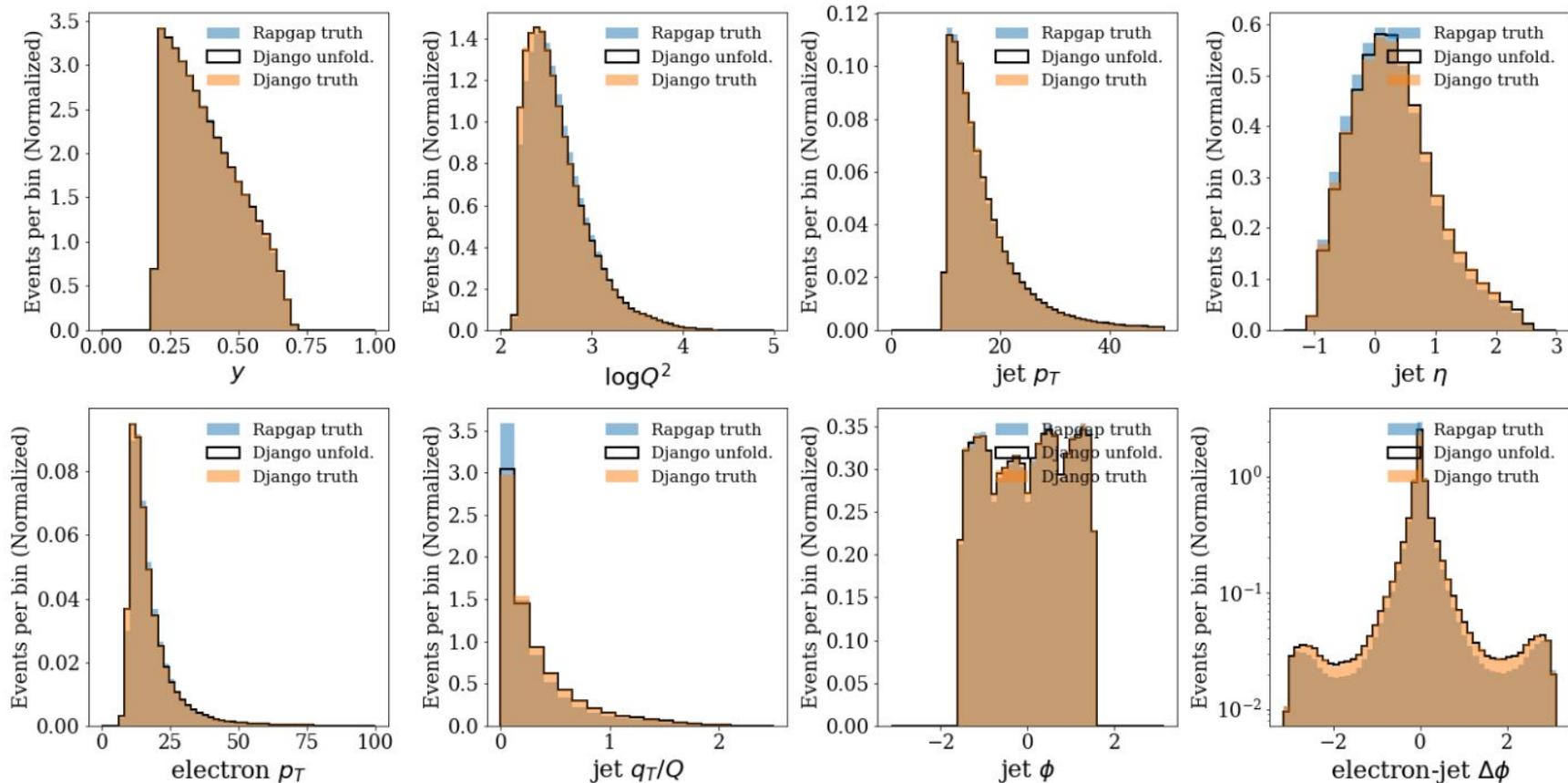
# All these distributions are simultaneously reweighted



# Weighting works well multidimensionally (unbinned)



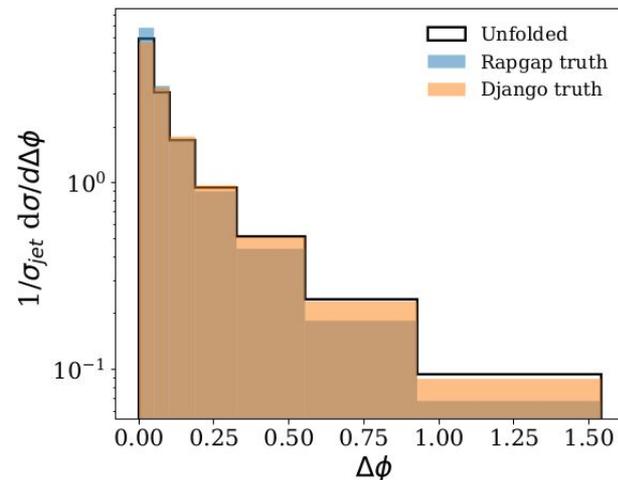
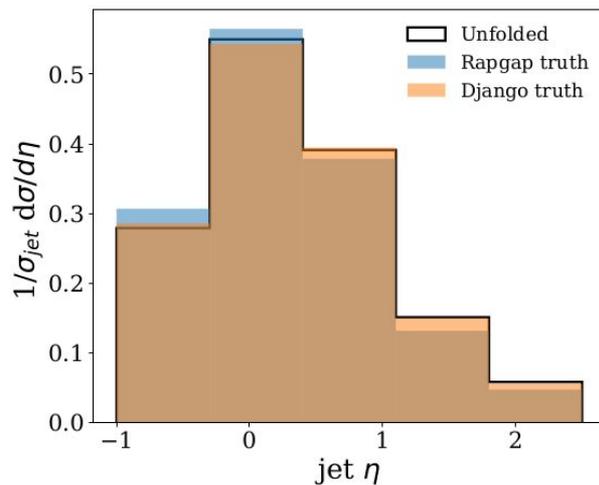
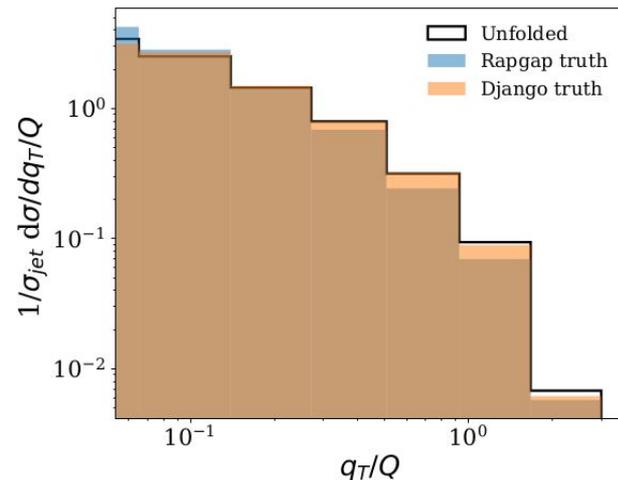
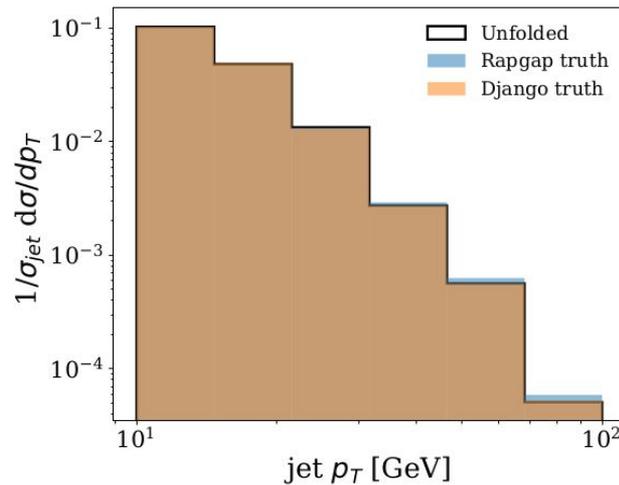
# Closure tests (Pseudodata: Django, Response: Rapgap)



# Closure tests

Pseudodata: Django

Response: Rapgap

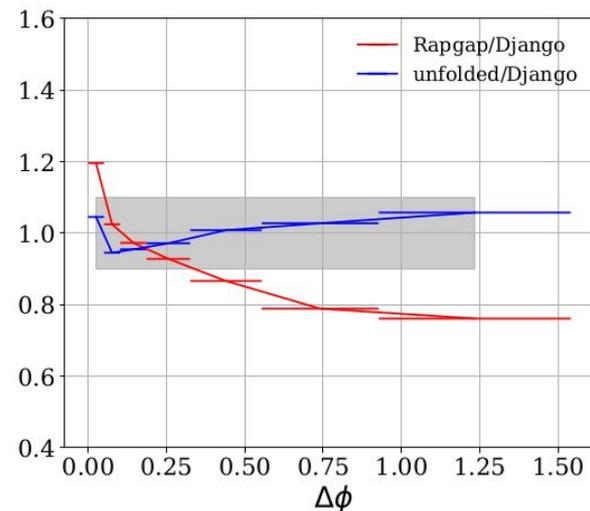
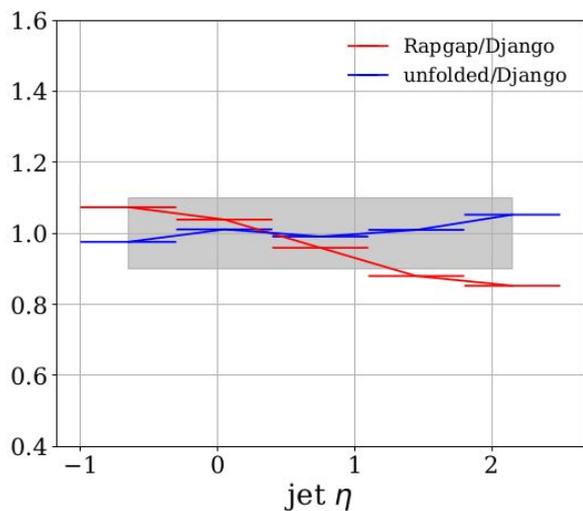
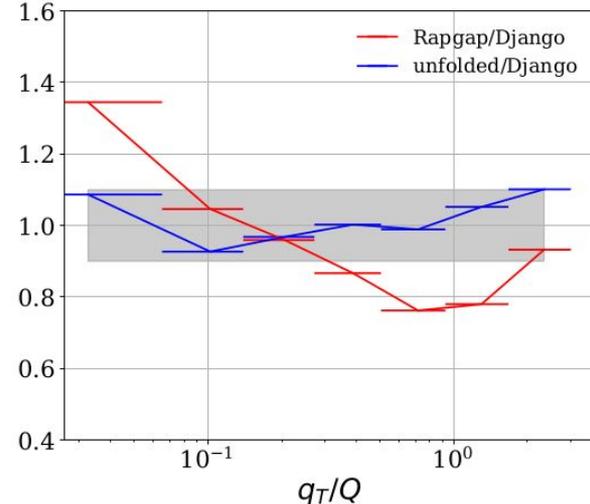
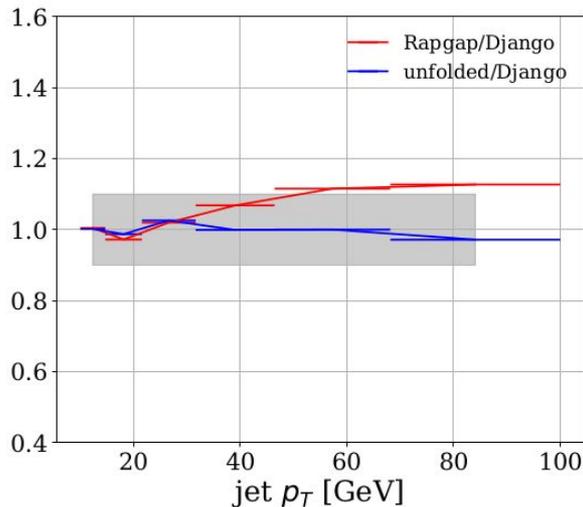


# Closure tests

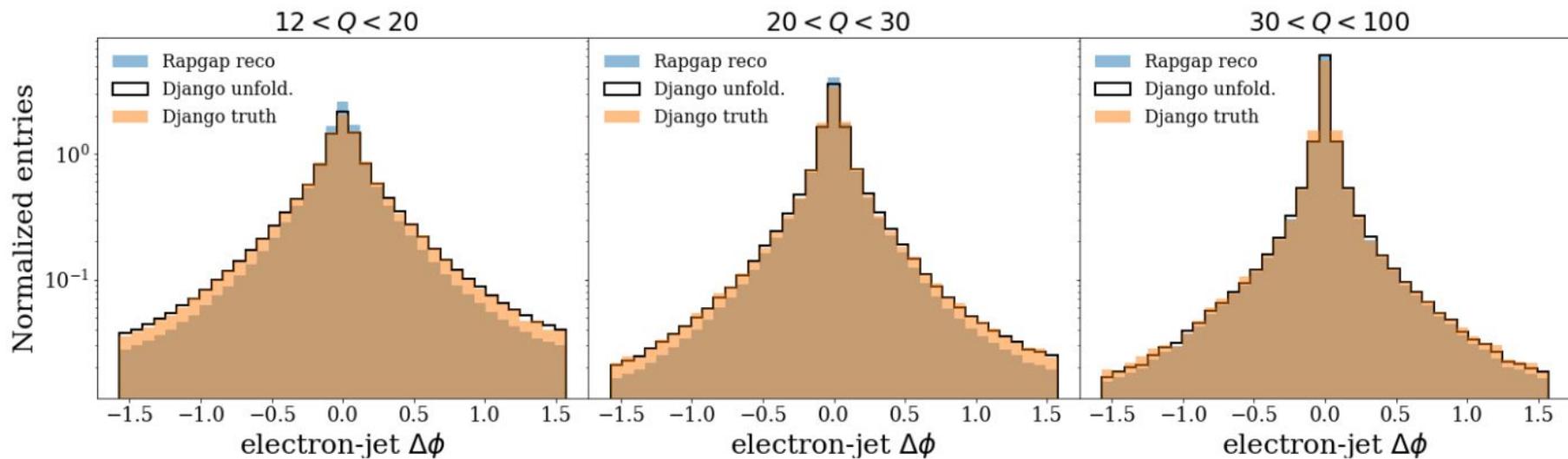
Pseudo Data: Djangoh

Response: Rapgap

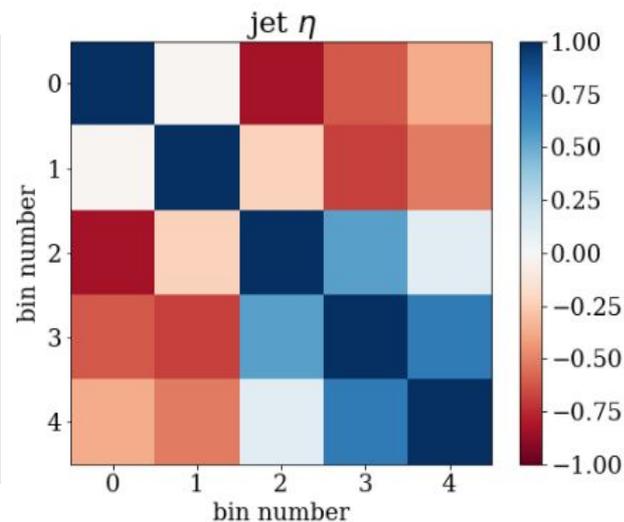
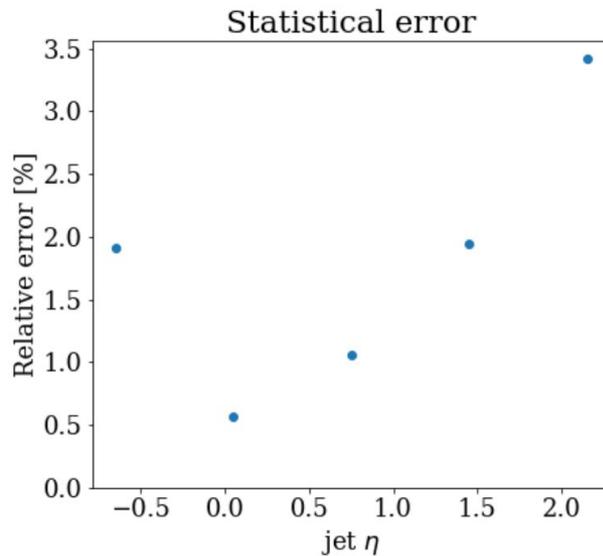
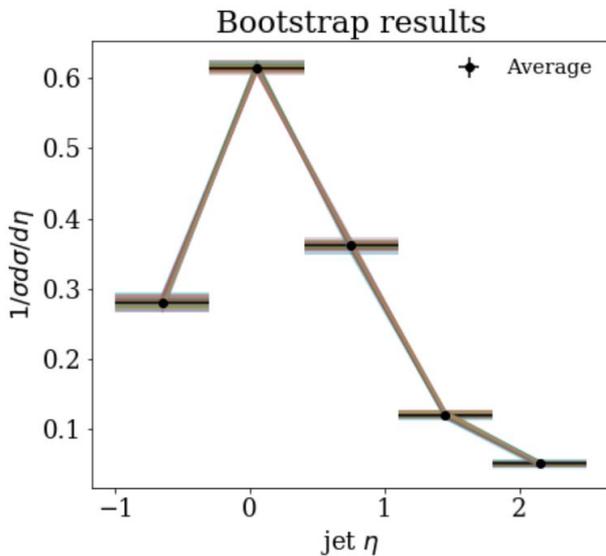
**Closure to within 10% or less in all distributions**  
**Similar results obtained**  
**With Rapgap as pseudo data**



# Closure test works well when binned in Q...



# Statistical uncertainties estimated with bootstrap, e.g





H1prelim-21-031  
April 5, 2021

# Preliminary Results

## Measurement of lepton-jet correlations in high $Q^2$ neutral-current DIS with the H1 detector at HERA

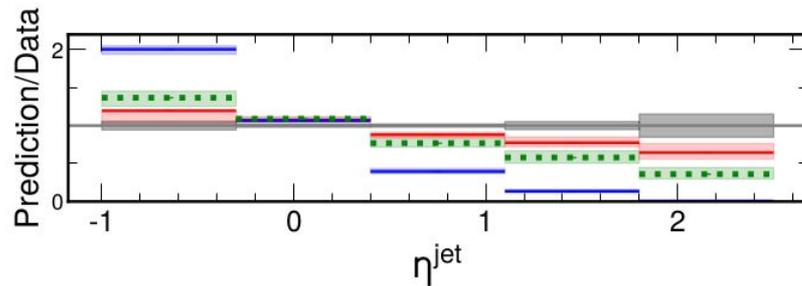
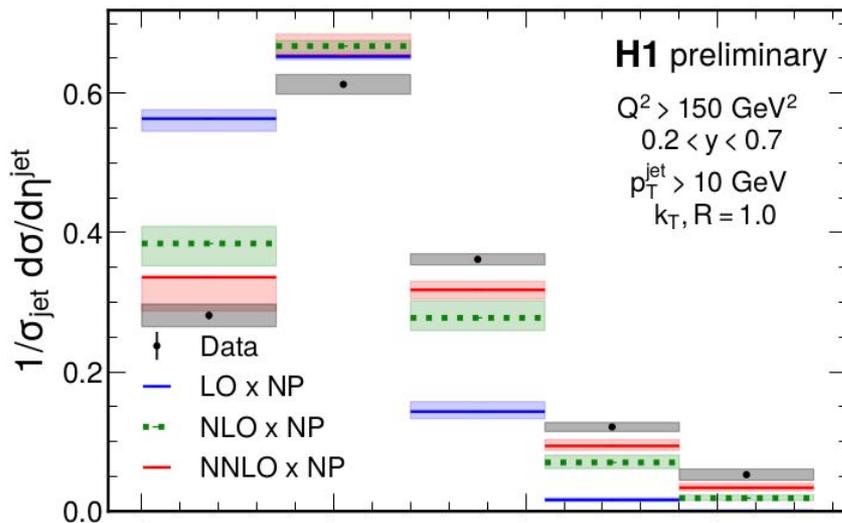
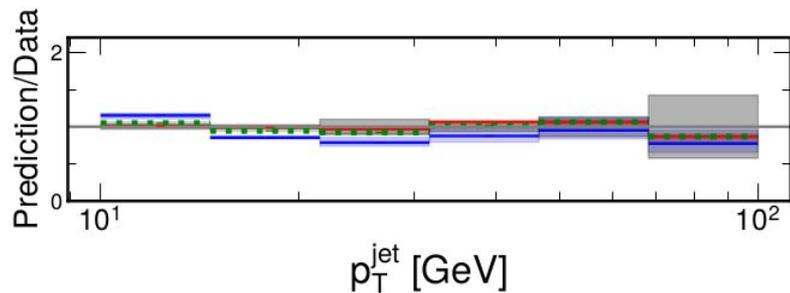
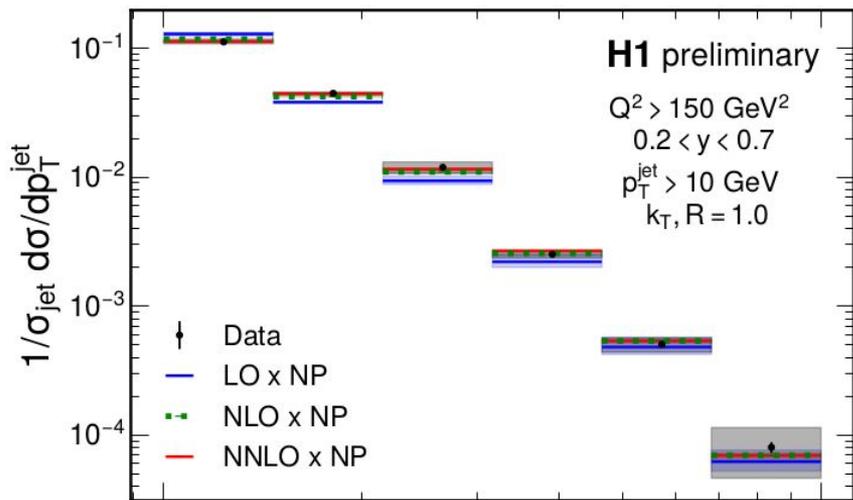
The H1 Collaboration

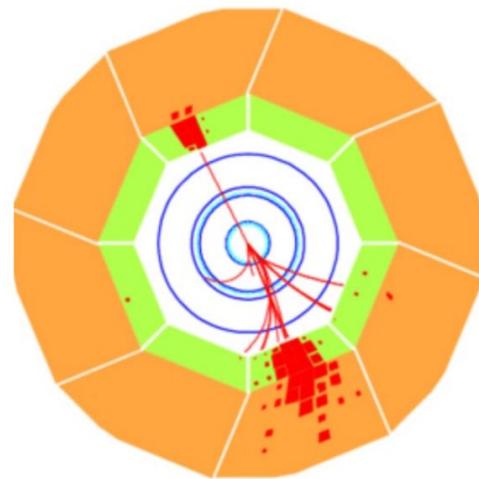
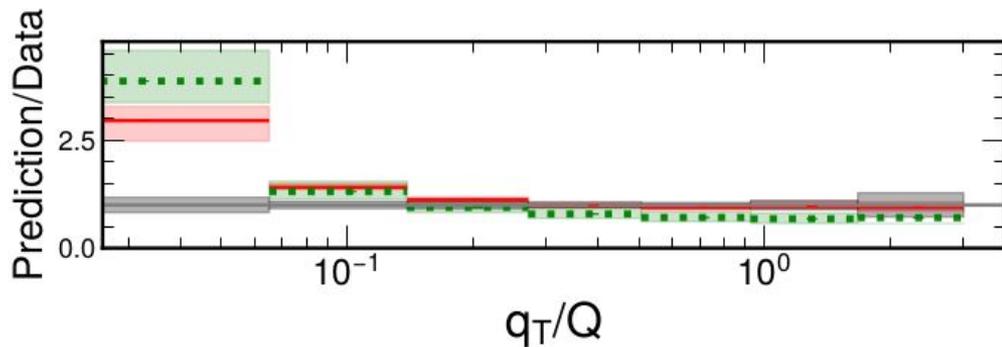
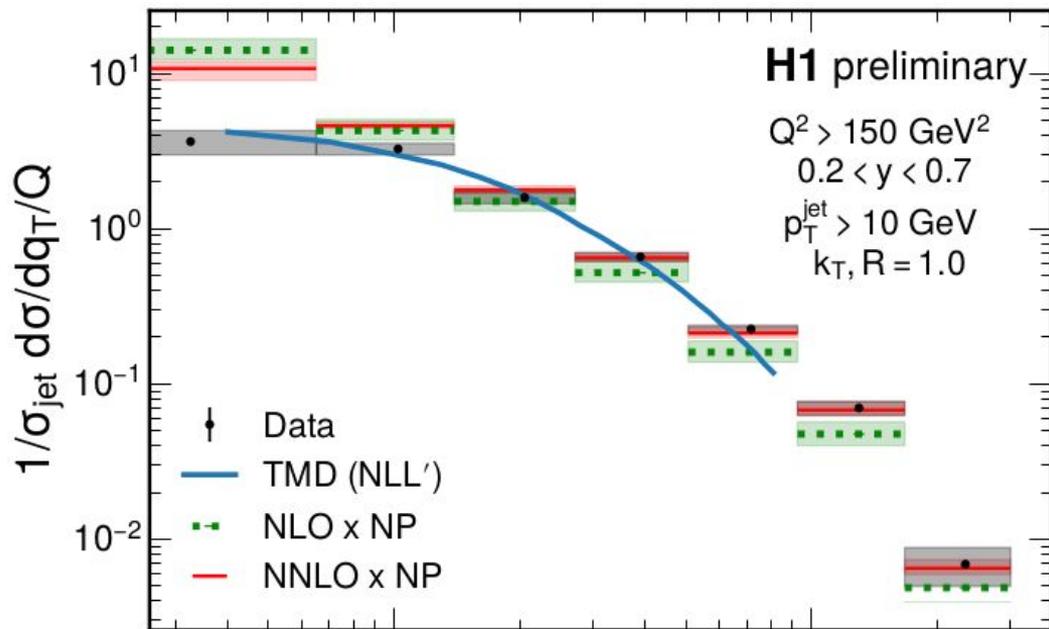
<https://www-h1.desy.de/h1/www/publications/html1prelim-21-031.long.html>

### Abstract

A measurement of jet production in high  $Q^2$  neutral-current DIS events close to the Born-level configuration  $\gamma^* a \rightarrow a$  (Born kinematics) is presented. This cross section is measured differentially as

# Jet transverse momentum and pseudorapidity

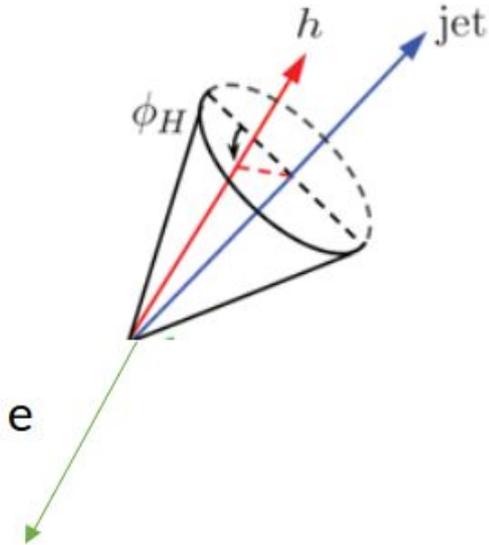




**TMD calculation does a great job at low  $q_T$ ; collinear calculation does a great job at large  $q_T$ .**

**Large overlap  $\rightarrow$  Data will help constrain matching between TMD and collinear pQCD frameworks**

# Outlook: azimuthal correlations of “hadron-in-jet” measurements in DIS. Can be 10+ D!



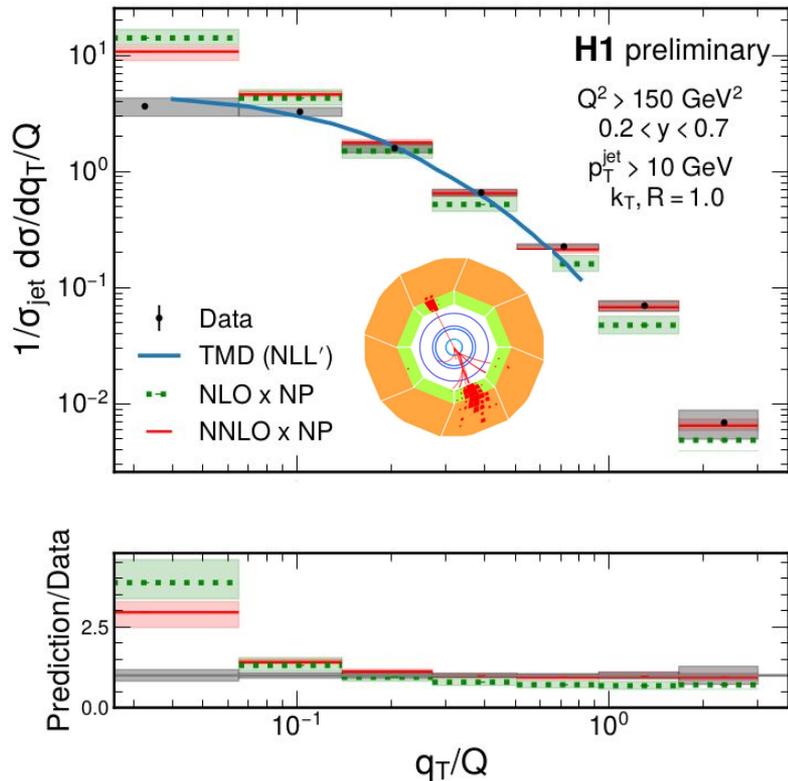
- These will be highly differential measurements, need to constrain angles between hadrons and jet and electrons  
Motivated in PRD 102, 074015 (2020)
- Have become practically possible with unbinned unfolding (Omnifold)
- Possible with H1 data, crucial reference for EIC program (which will add polarization and PID)

# **Outlook (for brave souls): unbinned measurement!**

See Ben's talk in PhysTeV 2021: <https://indico.in2p3.fr/event/24331/timetable/#20210614.detailed>

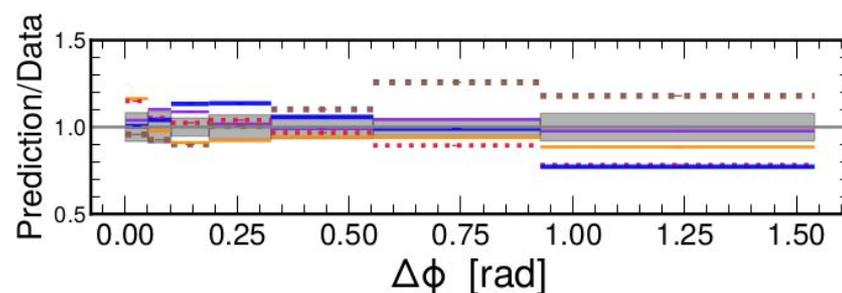
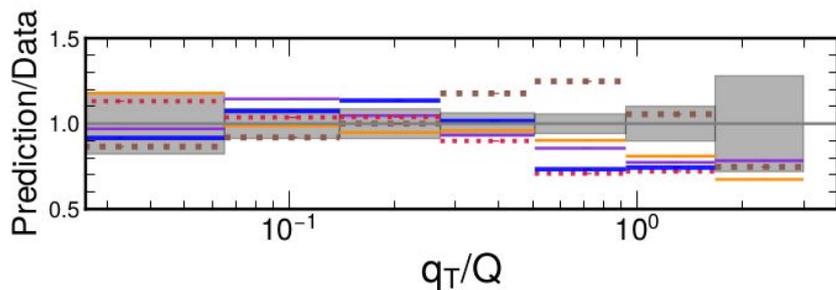
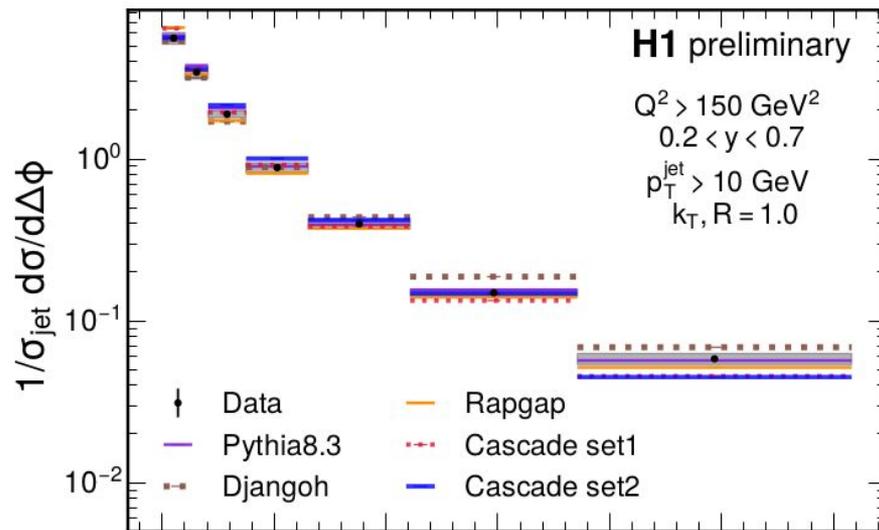
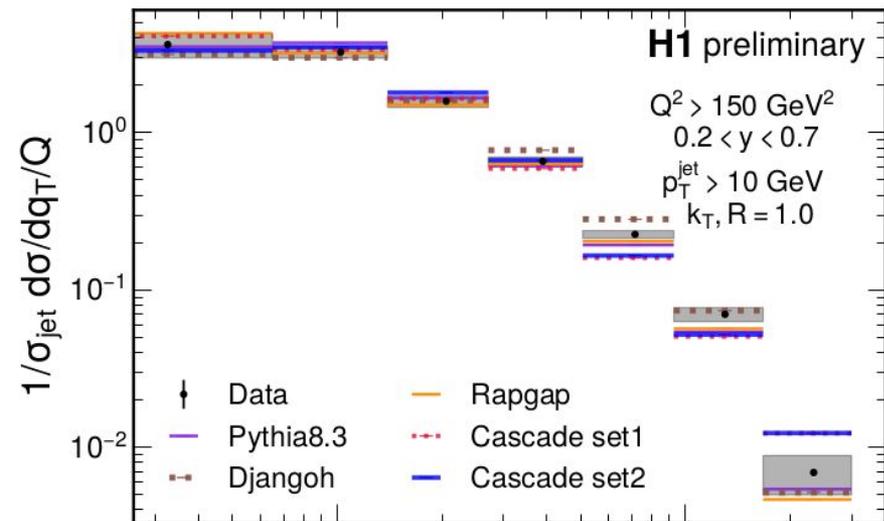
# Summary

- We report a measurement of lepton jet momentum and azimuthal imbalance in DIS, which provide a **new way to constrain TMD PDFs and their evolution**
- **First-ever measurement that uses machine-learning to correct for detector effects.** (using Omnifold method)
- This is the first measurement in a series of studies that aim at creating a **pathfinder program for the future EIC**



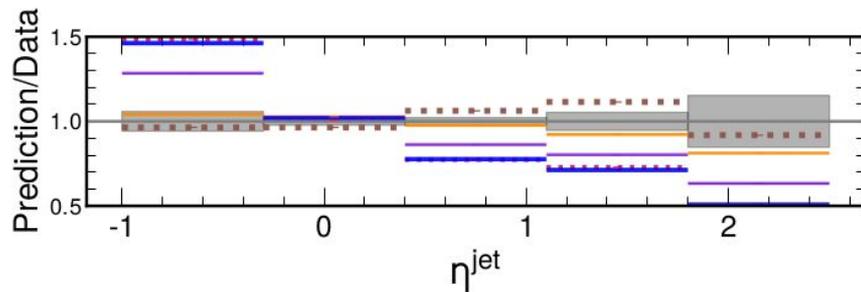
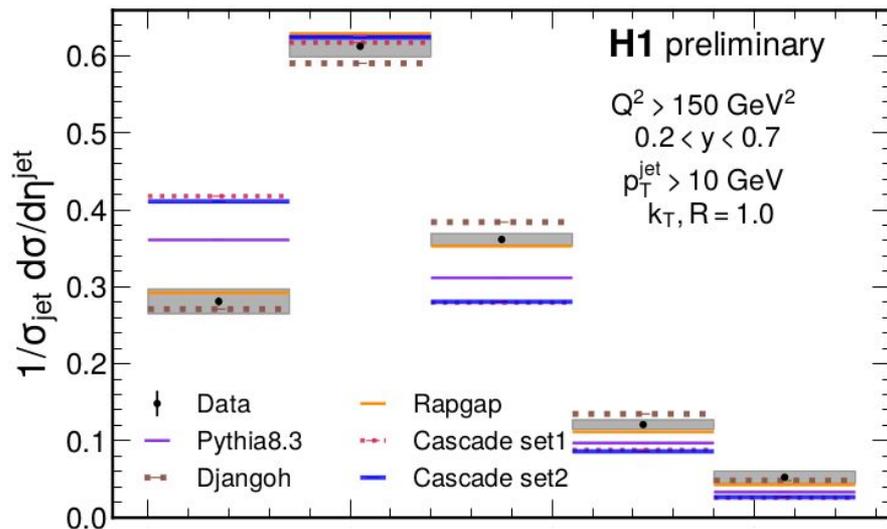
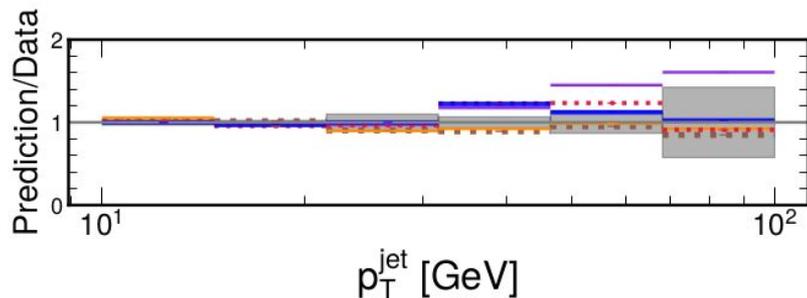
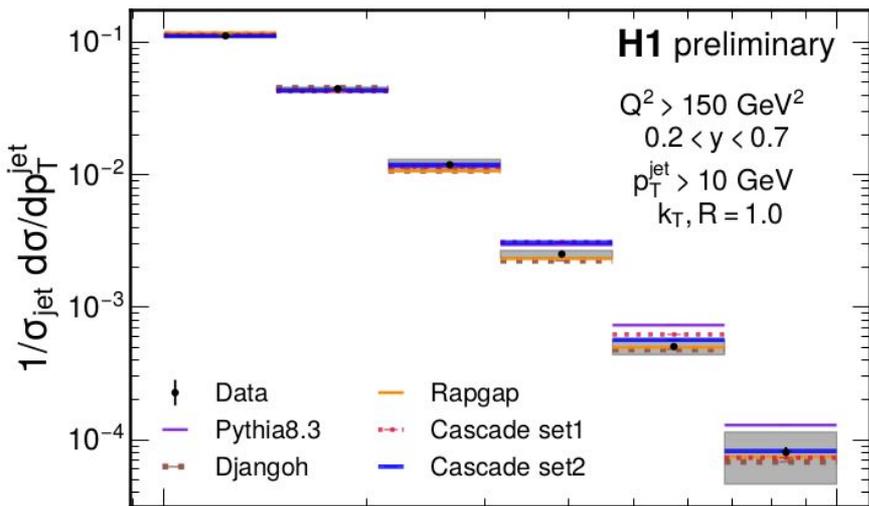
# Backup

# Data well described by MC generators, which “bracket data”

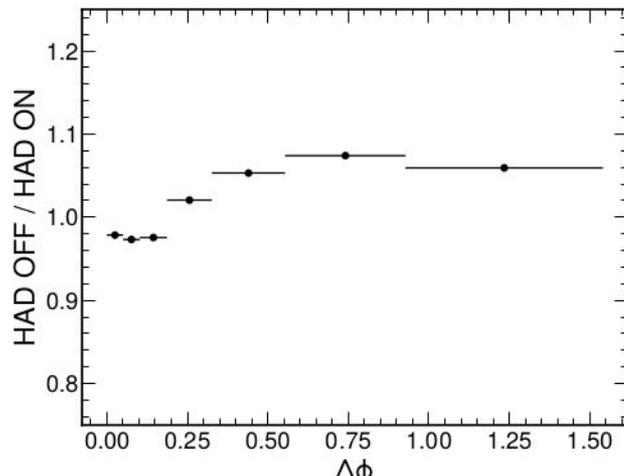
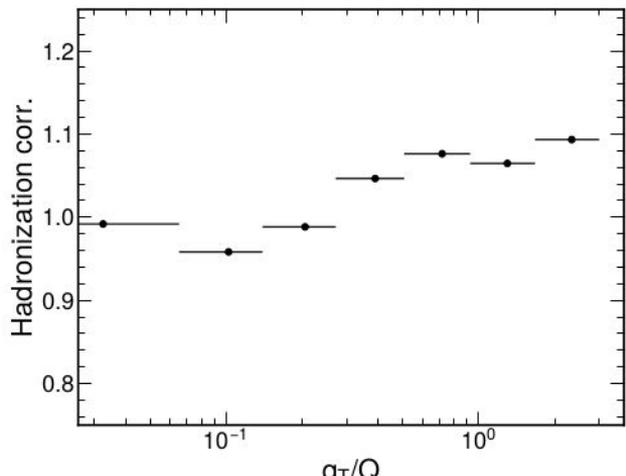
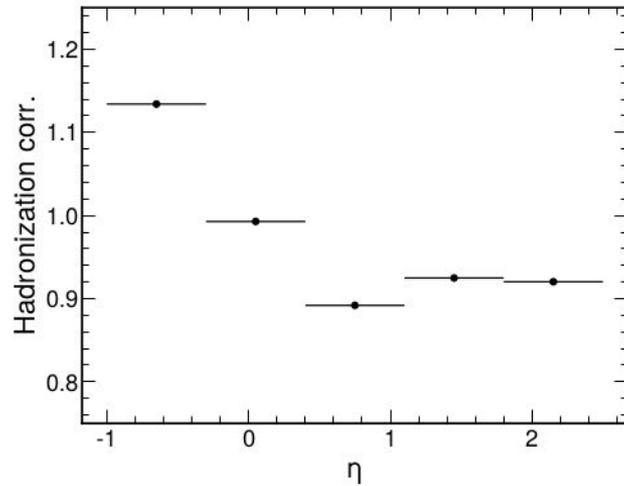
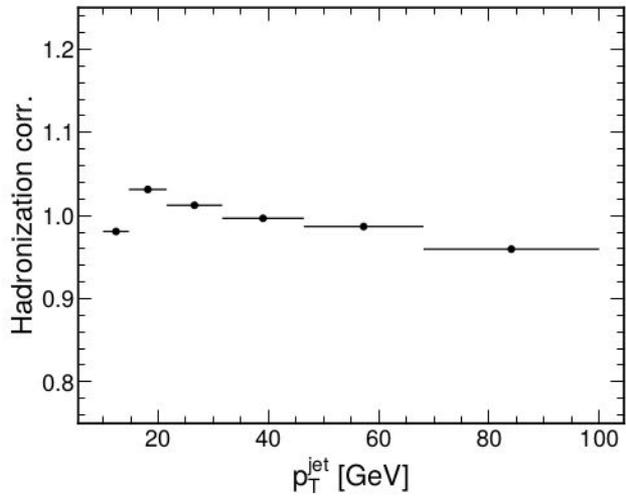


CASCADE (TMD-based) describes low values well but misses large values

# Jet transverse momentum and pseudorapidity



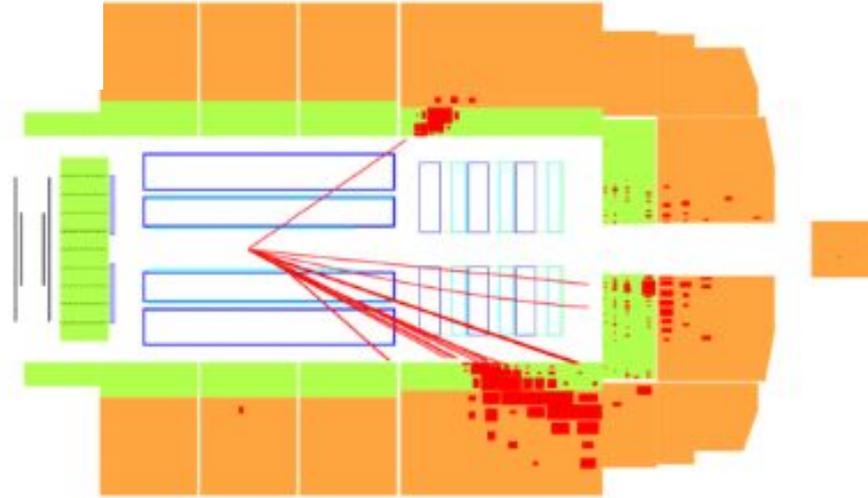
- Djangoh and Rapgap provide give good description; Pythia8, Cascade miss pseudorapidity<sub>23</sub>





# DIS kinematic reconstruction

$$y = \frac{\sum_{i \in had} (E_i - p_{i,z})}{\sum_{i \in had} (E_i - p_{i,z}) + E_{e'}(1 - \cos \theta_{e'})}$$
$$Q^2 = \frac{E_{e'} \sin^2 \theta_{e'}}{1 - y},$$



\*No QED rad. Corrections applied  
for this preliminary result