

# Event generator for TCS using a quasi-real photon beam and a transversally polarized target

## Input file of the event generator

- Beam = **electron or real photon**
- Free parameters in cross sections: range in  **$E_\gamma$ ,  $-t$ ,  $Q'^2$ ,  $\theta_{CM}$ ,  $\Phi_{CM}$**
- With an electron beam:  $E_e$  (11 GeV),  $Q^2_{max}$  (0.3 GeV<sup>2</sup>)
- Electron / real photon beam polarization (-0.8)
- **Target polarization**: longitudinally or transversally polarized + degree
- Target length and nuclei (15 cm LH2)
- N events

## Generated events:

Initial state:  $e P$  or  $\gamma P$

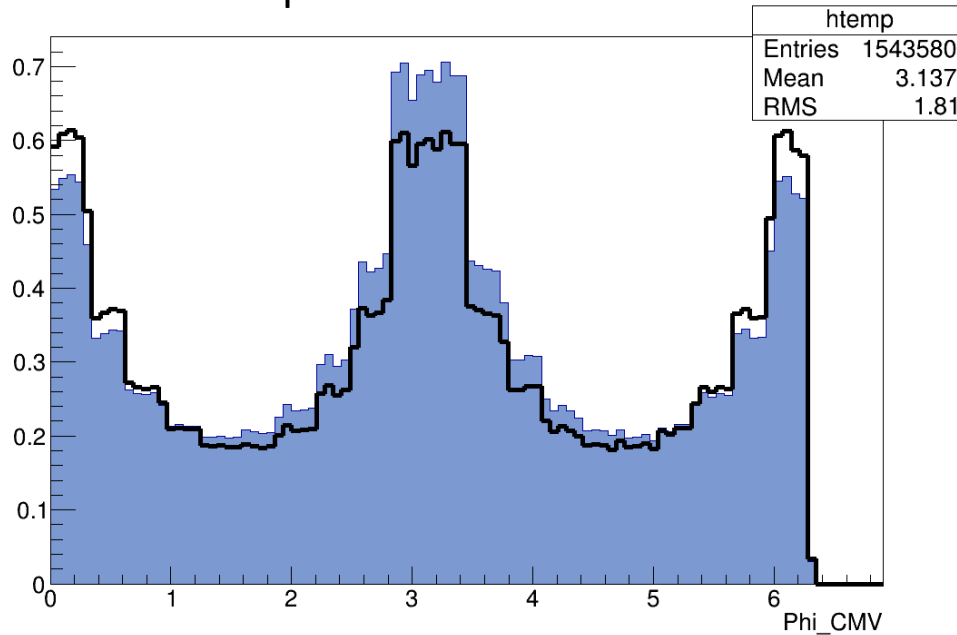
Final state:  $P e^+e^-$  (or  $\mu^+\mu^-$ ) ( $e'$ )

With an electron beam, 2 kind of events, generated according to the probabilities of:

- **Photon comes from interaction with a proton and is quasi-real ( $Q^2 < 0.3 \text{ GeV}^2$ )**
- **Photon comes from bremsstrahlung in the target**

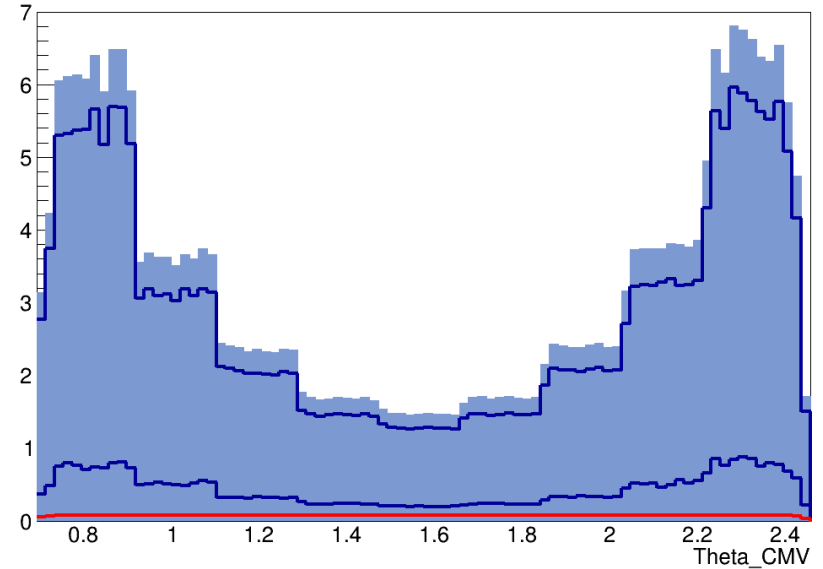
# Angles in virtual photon CM

phi



■ All ( $\pi - 0.2 < \vartheta < \pi + 0.2$ )  
 — BH contribution

theta

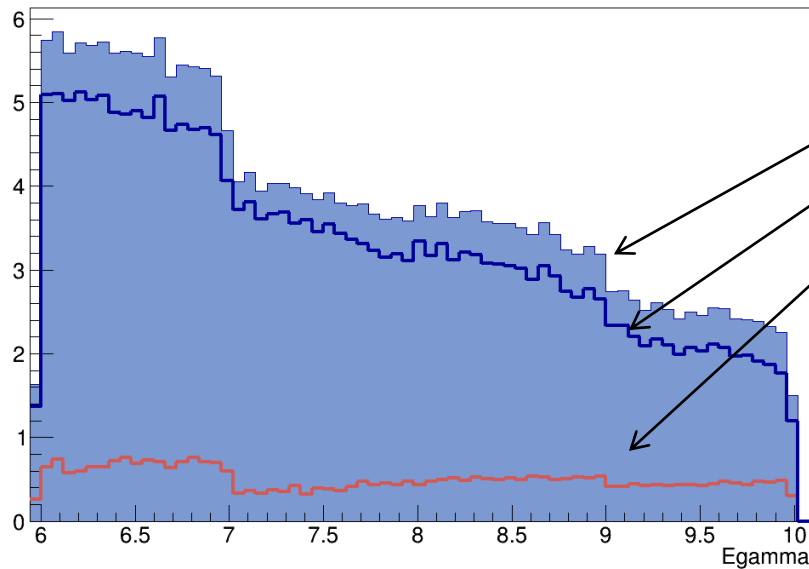
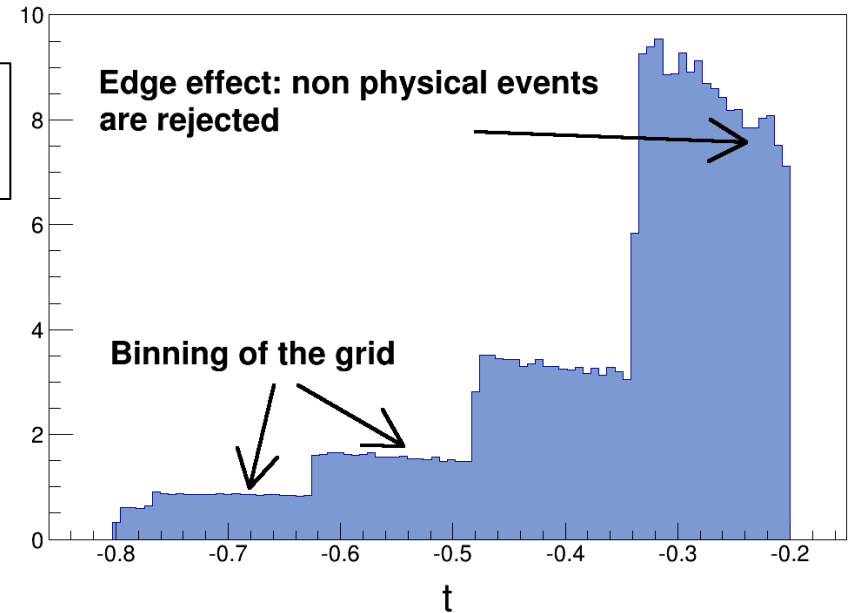
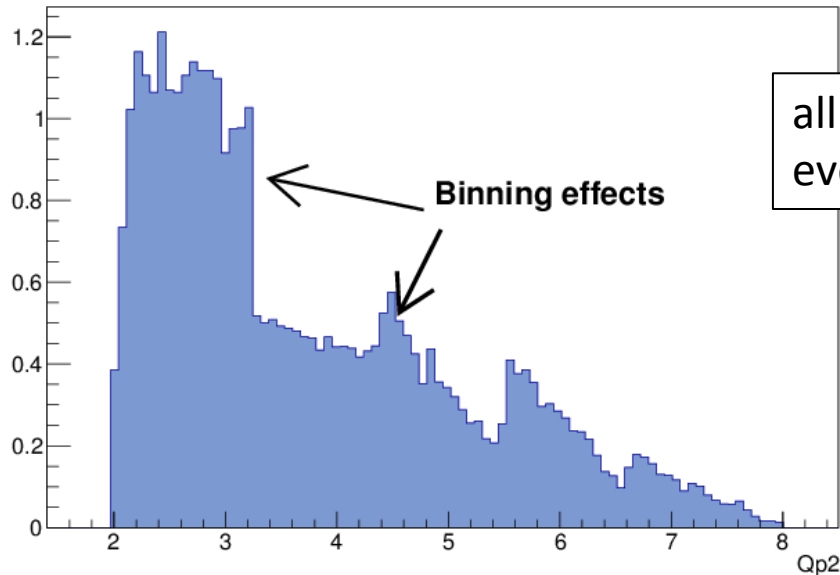


■ All ( $\pi - 0.2 < \vartheta < \pi + 0.2$ )  
 — top: event from quasi-real  
 photon, bottom: event from  
 real brm. Photon  
 — TCS contribution

Option in output file: weights for "BH only", "TCS only", "BH+TCS"  
 → compare counting rates to TCS/BH ratio in different bins

- CM angles are the same for both contributions : as expected
- Follow the form of the theoretical predictions

# Kinematics



All  
Quasi-real photons contribution  
Bremsstrahlung photons  
(proba depends on energy  $\rightarrow$  ok)

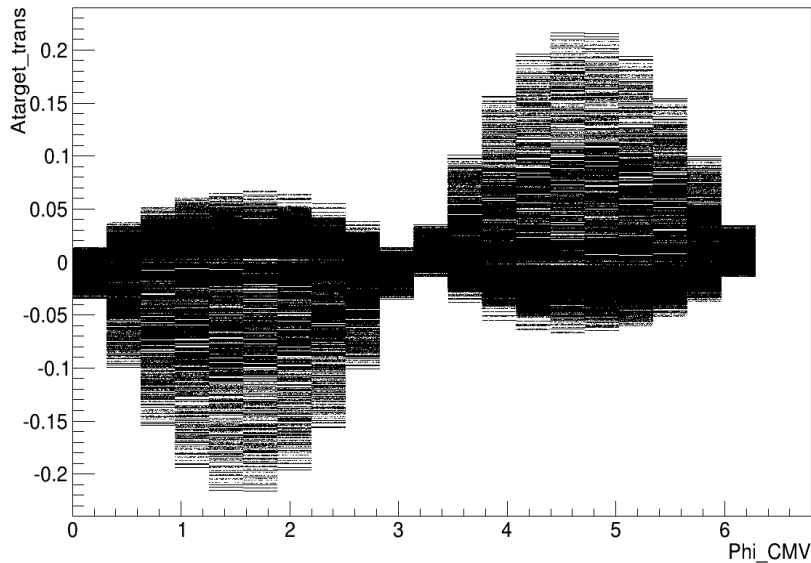
- Curves follow theoretical predictions
- Need a cross section table with thinner bins (still running on calculation grid)

# Transverse Target Spin Asymmetries

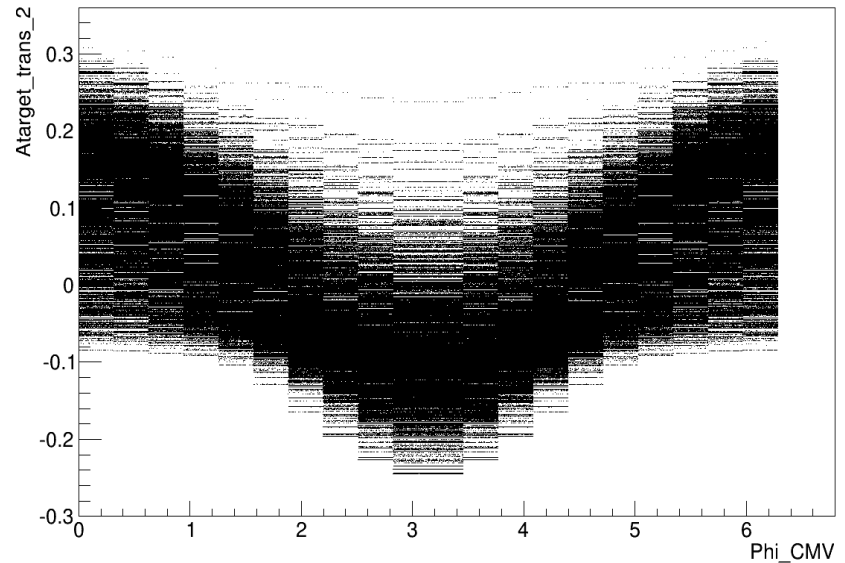
zero for BH  $\rightarrow$  reflects interference TCS+BH

Maximal “transverse” asymmetries in the whole generator TCS phase space

TSA in hadronic plane



TSA perpendicular to hadronic plane

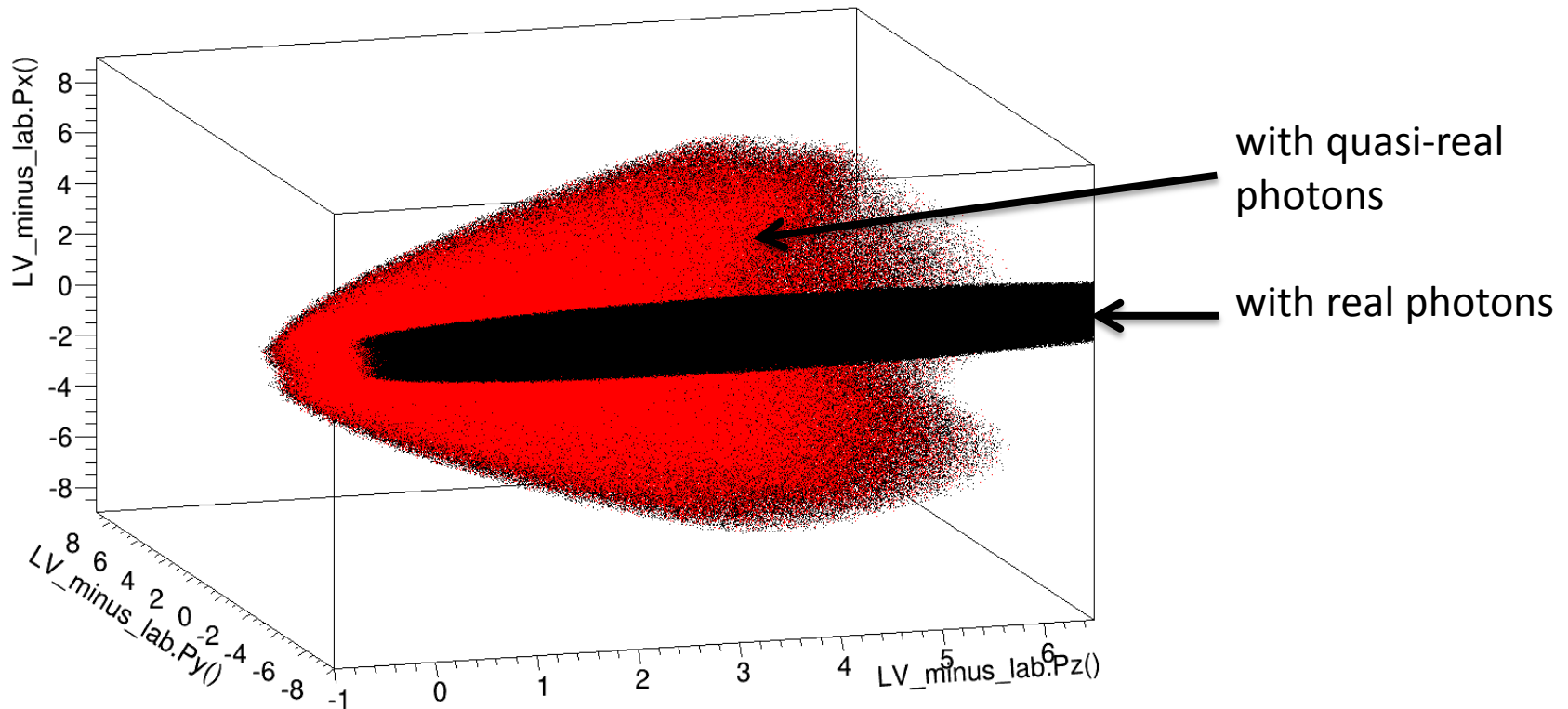


## Work in progress:

- compare (checks) cross sections and asymmetries “weights” with theoretical calculations
- take account mixing with the longitudinal polarization and x,y rotations  $\rightarrow$  “experimental asymmetry”
- systematic studies: asymmetries vs kinematic, maximal size of bins and comparison to acceptance

# Kinematic of outgoing particles

Pair electron momentum:  $p_x, p_y, p_z$



## To do:

- Checks: compare generator predictions with theory (in progress)
- New grid with more bins (is running)
- Check polarizations and polarized cross sections + polarization vectors rotations
- Include polarization rates in asymmetries prediction