

Physics Performance at CEPC



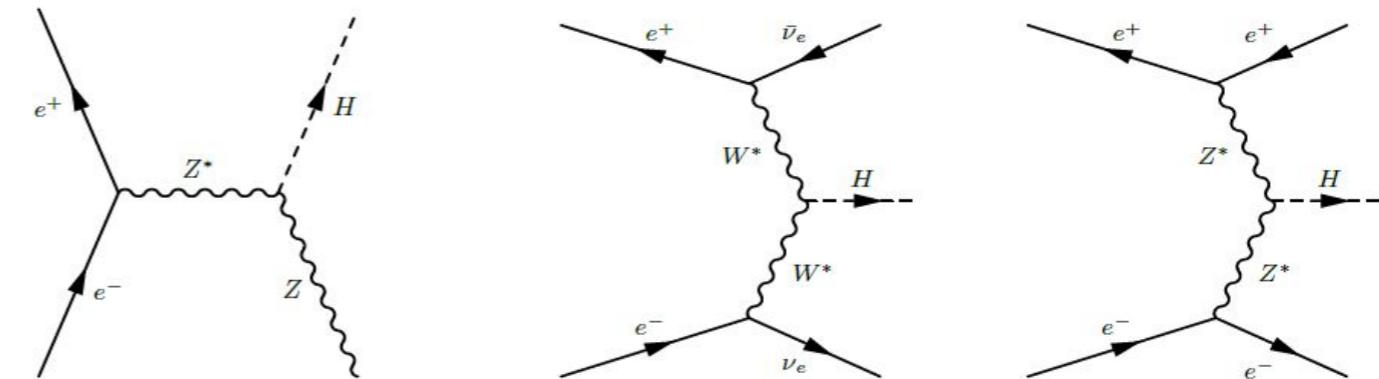
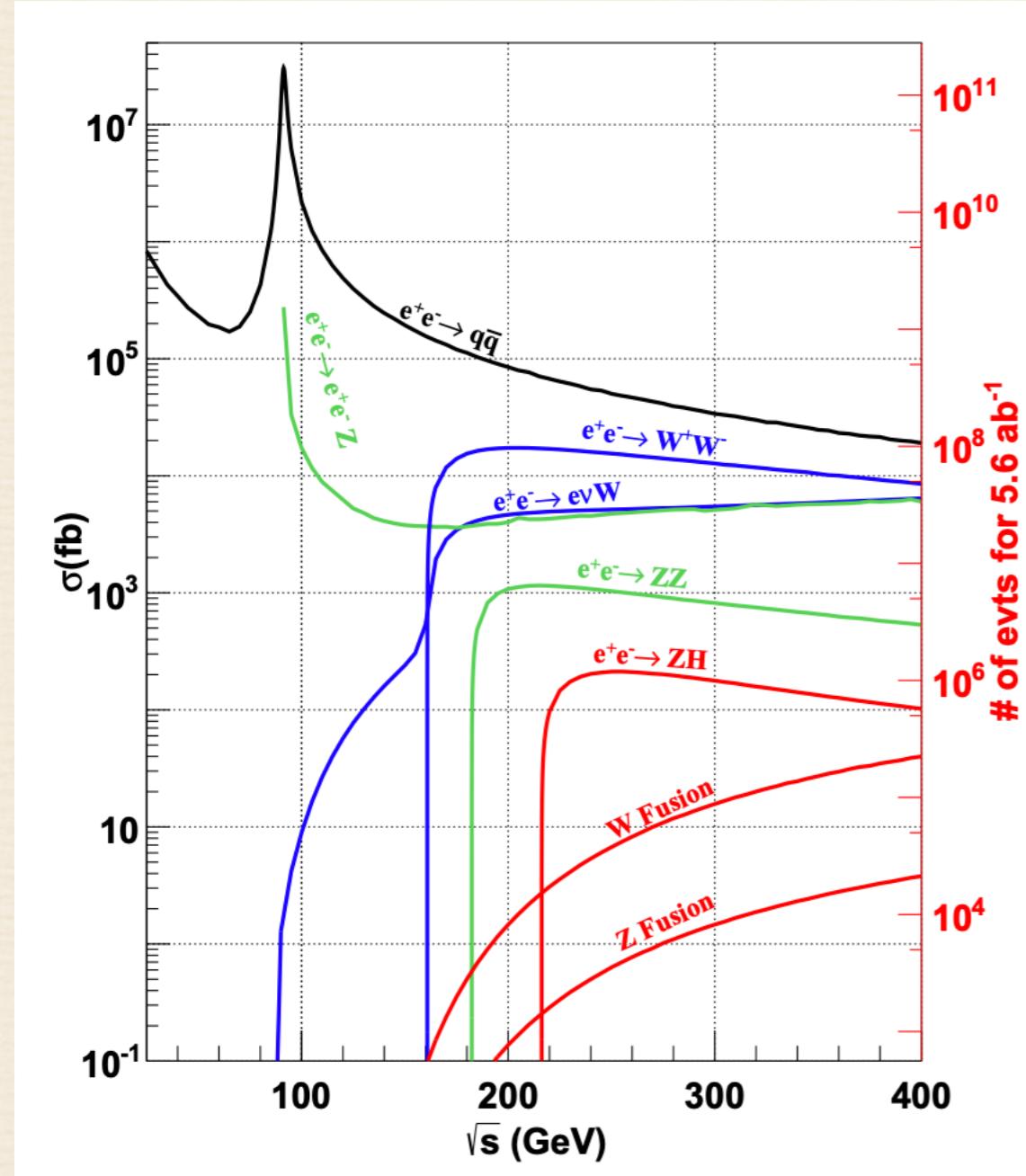
*CEPC Workshop 2020
Dan YU*



中国科学院高能物理研究所
Institute of High Energy Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences



Introduction to CEPC

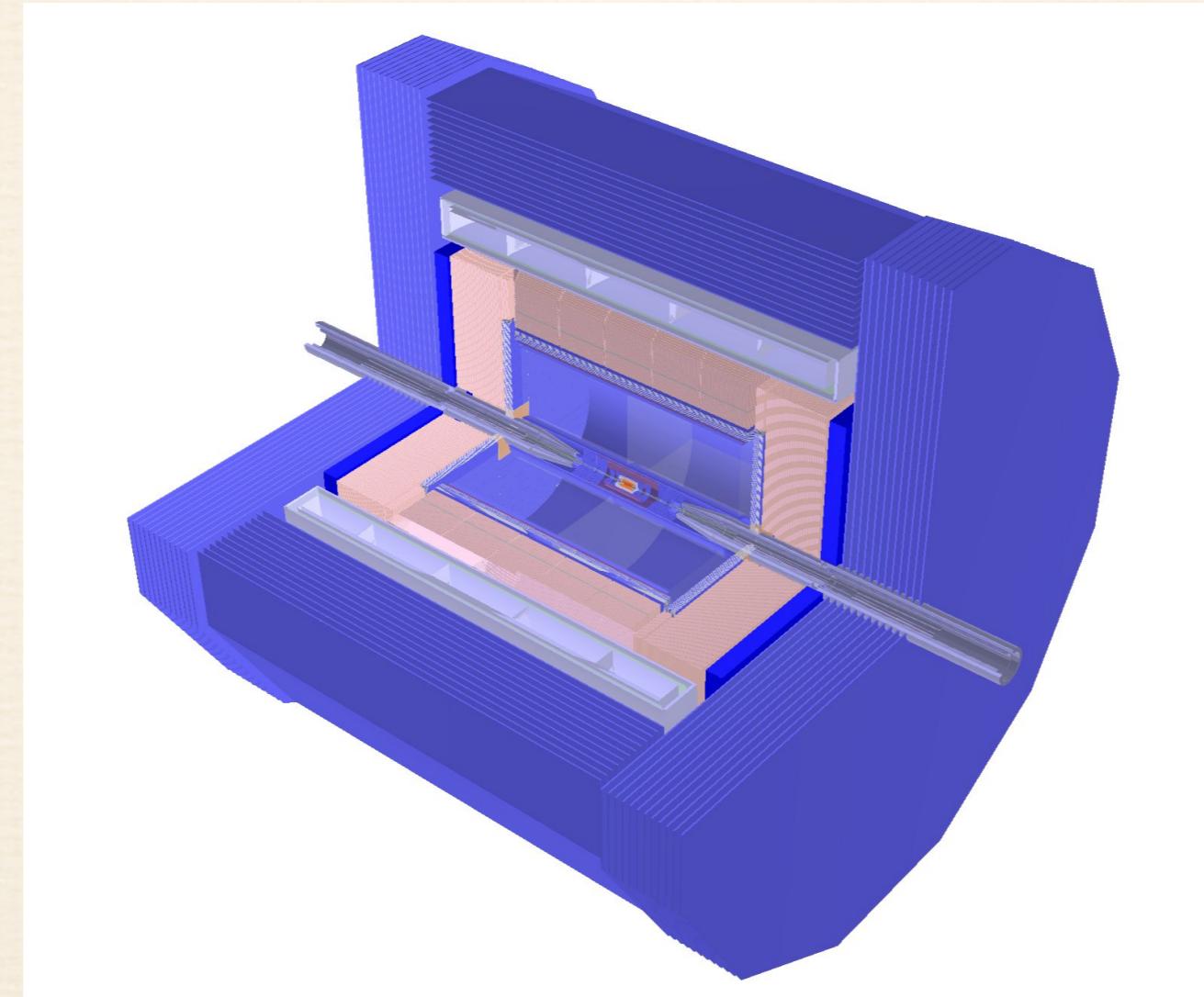


- Higgs factory: 240 GeV, 10^6 Higgs,
 - ❖ Advantage: Clean, Known initial states
 - ❖ Measurements: Higgs boson mass, cross section, decay modes, branching ratio
- Z factory: 91 GeV, 6×10^{11}
 - ❖ EW precision physics
- WW threshold runs, ~ 160 GeV, 10^8
 - ❖ W mass/width measurement

CEPC CDR (released 2018): arxiv:1811.10545 White Paper: arxiv:1810.09037

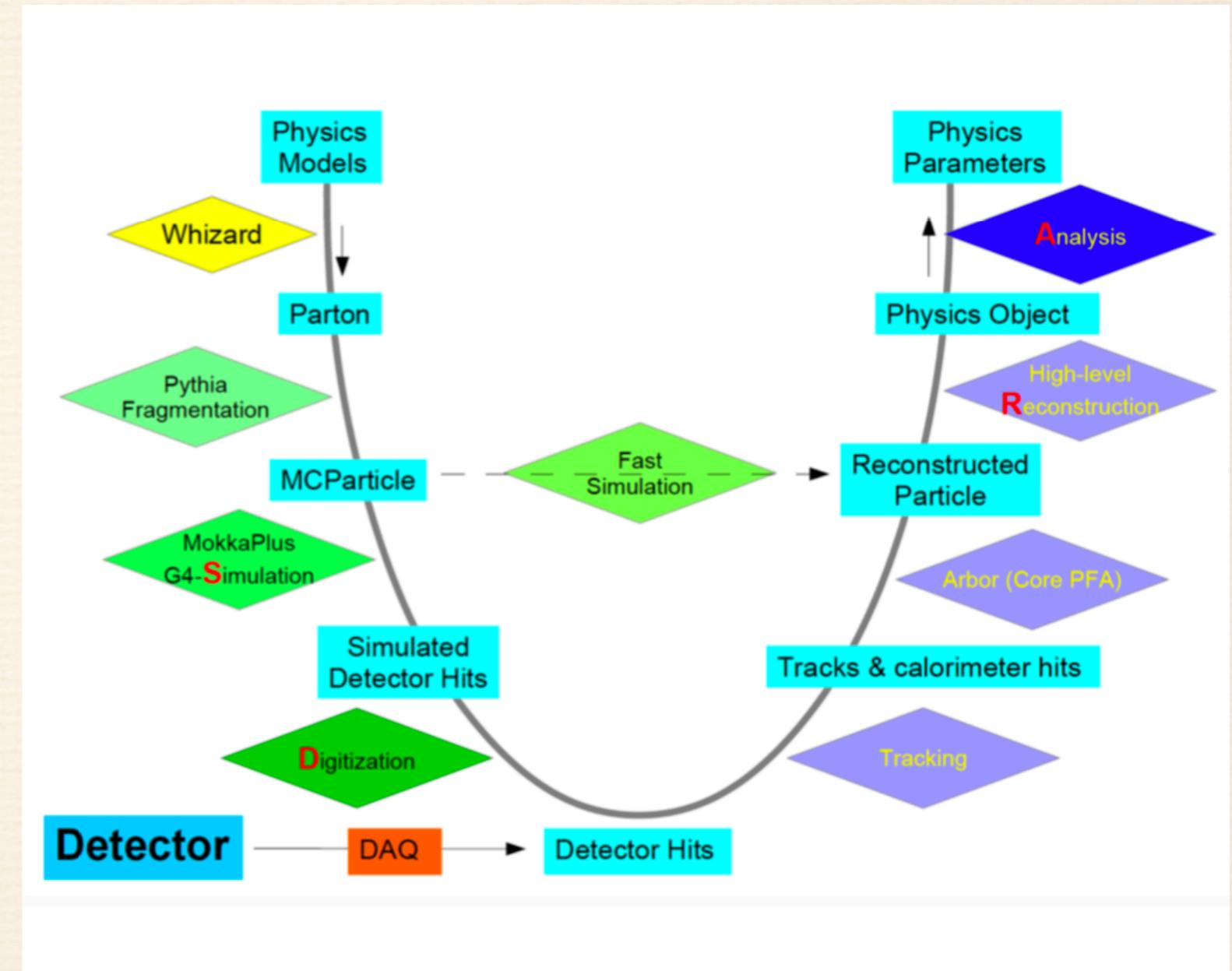
CEPC Detector Baseline

- ❖ PFA Oriented concept using High Granularity Calorimeter + TPC
(Option: full silicon tracker)
- ❖ Alternative: Innovative Detector for Electron-positron Accelerator (IDEA)



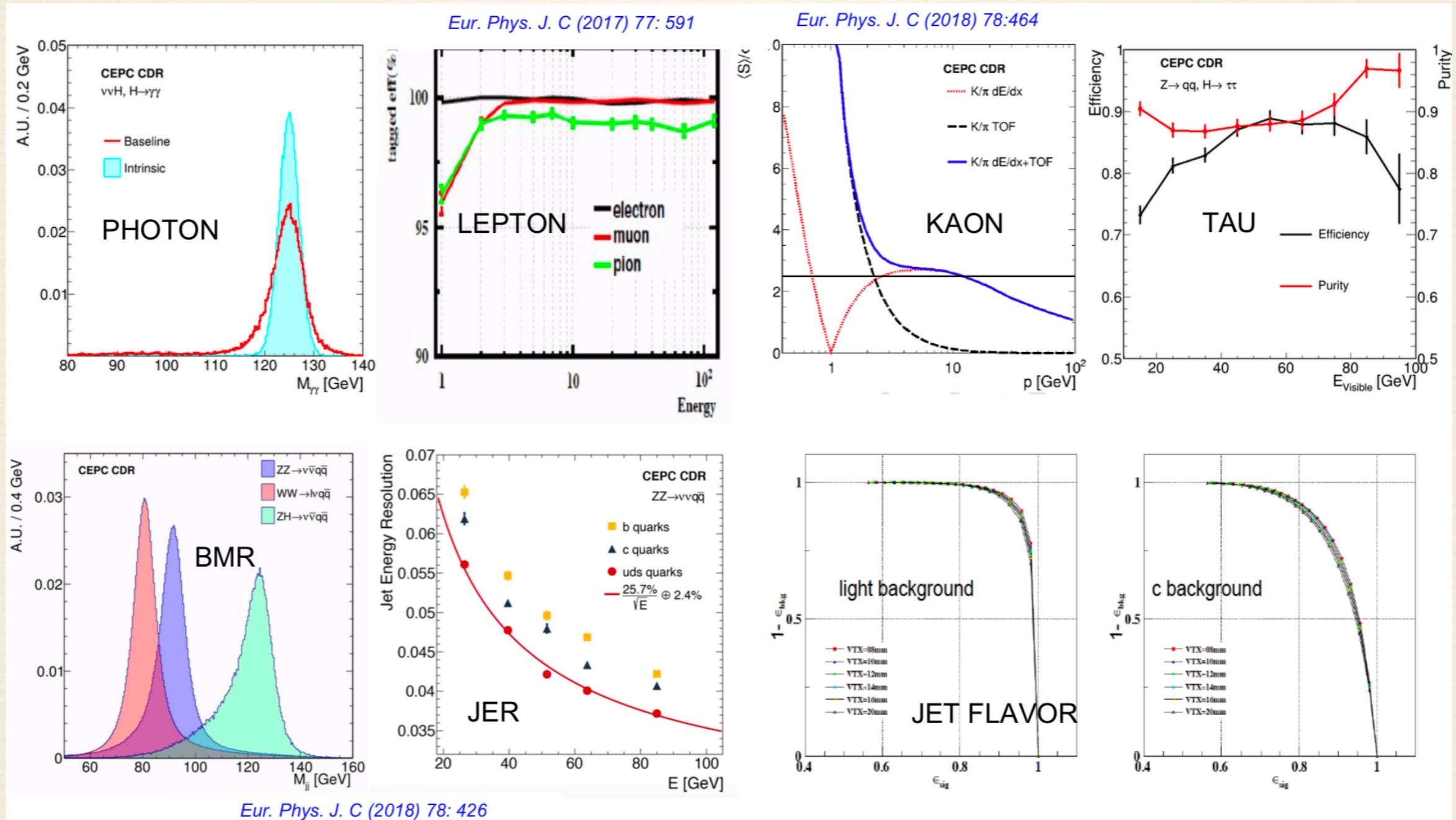
CEPC Full Simulation

- ❖ Software chain
- ❖ CDR Samples:
 - Full simulated Higgs signal
 - small cross-section(<20 fb): simulated to a minimal statistic of 100k
 - 4 fermion background Full simulated
 - 2 fermion background: 20% simulated



PFA - Objects

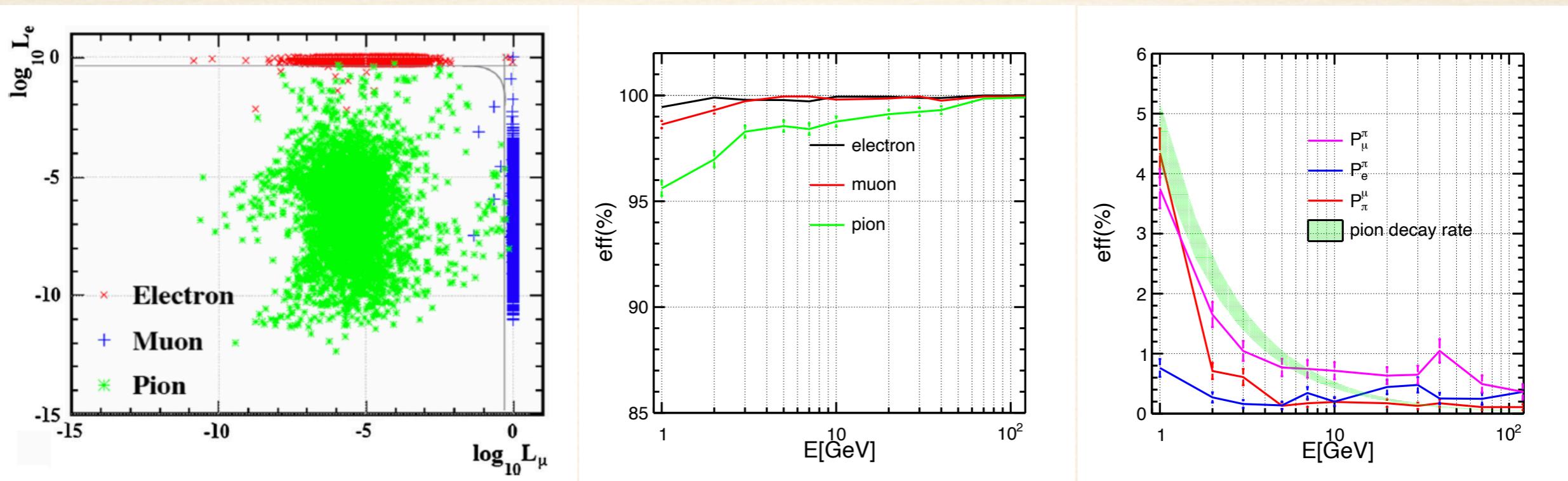
- ZH final states: $(ll, vv, qq) \times (\gamma\gamma, ZZ/WW, ll, vv, qq/gg)$
Make all the possible measurement in different channel and combine the result



Lepton ID: Isolate Leptons

by Dan YU

- LICH uses TMVA methods to summarize 24 input variables into two likelihoods, corresponding to electrons and muons.
- The efficiency for electron and muon is higher than 99.5% ($E>2$ GeV). Pion efficiency $\sim 98\%$.



Migration Matrix at 40GeV (LICH)

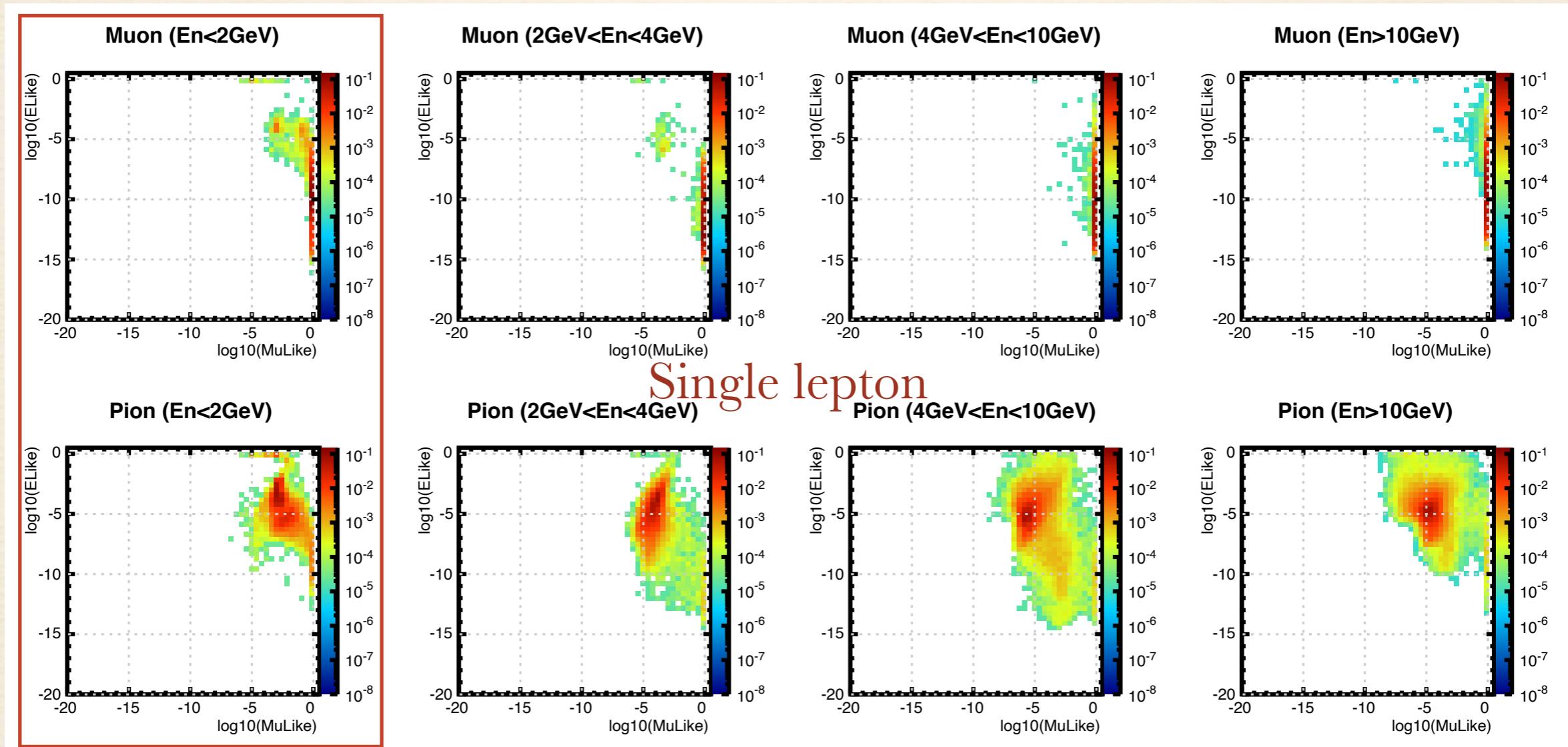
Type	e^- -like	μ^- -like	π^+ -like
e^-	99.71 ± 0.08	< 0.07	0.21 ± 0.07
μ^-	< 0.07	99.87 ± 0.08	0.05 ± 0.05
π^+	0.14 ± 0.05	0.35 ± 0.08	99.26 ± 0.12

Migration Matrix for ALEPH PID (> 2 GeV) (Eur.Phys.J.C20:401-430, 2001)

Type	e^- -like	μ^- -like	π^+ -like	undefined
e^-	99.57 ± 0.07	< 0.01	0.32 ± 0.0	0.09 ± 0.04
μ^-	< 0.01	99.11 ± 0.08	0.88 ± 0.08	0.01 ± 0.01
π^+	0.71 ± 0.04	0.72 ± 0.04	98.45 ± 0.06	0.12 ± 0.03

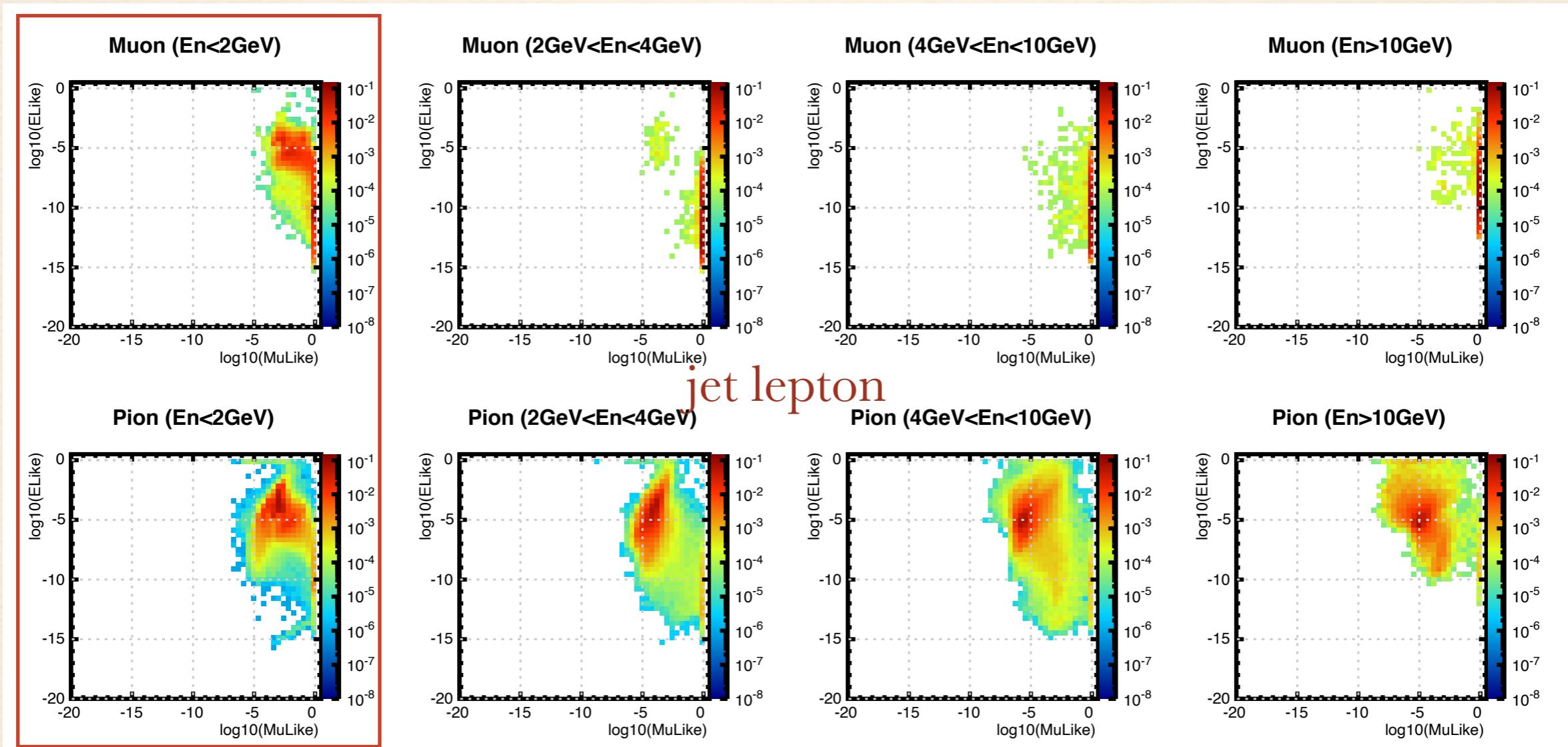
Likelihood vs Energy

- ❖ For higher energy, still nice separation
- ❖ For lower energy, pion mixed with muon



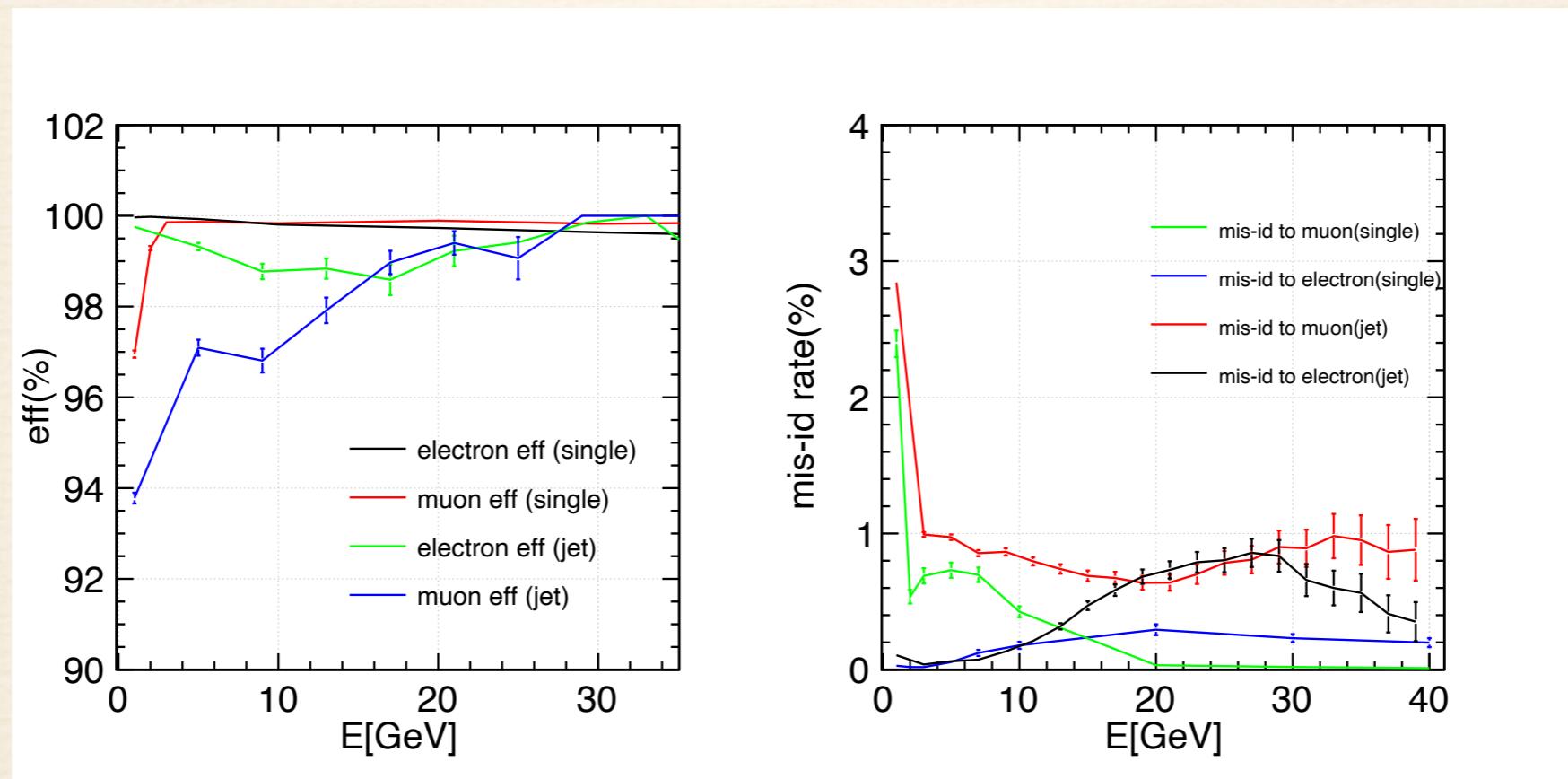
Likelihood vs Energy

- ❖ For higher energy, still nice separation
- ❖ For lower energy, pion mixed with muon



Lepton in jets

- ❖ The performance for lepton in jets degrades comparing to the single particle results
- ❖ Application: $Bc \rightarrow \tau\nu$ (arxiv:2007.08234 by Taifan ZHENG)
- ❖ Further: more flavor physics such as lepton flavor universality, etc.



Clustering Performance

- ❖ Use clustering
 - ❖ efficiency (correct collected hits/particle hits)
 - ❖ purity (correct collected hits/cluster hits)

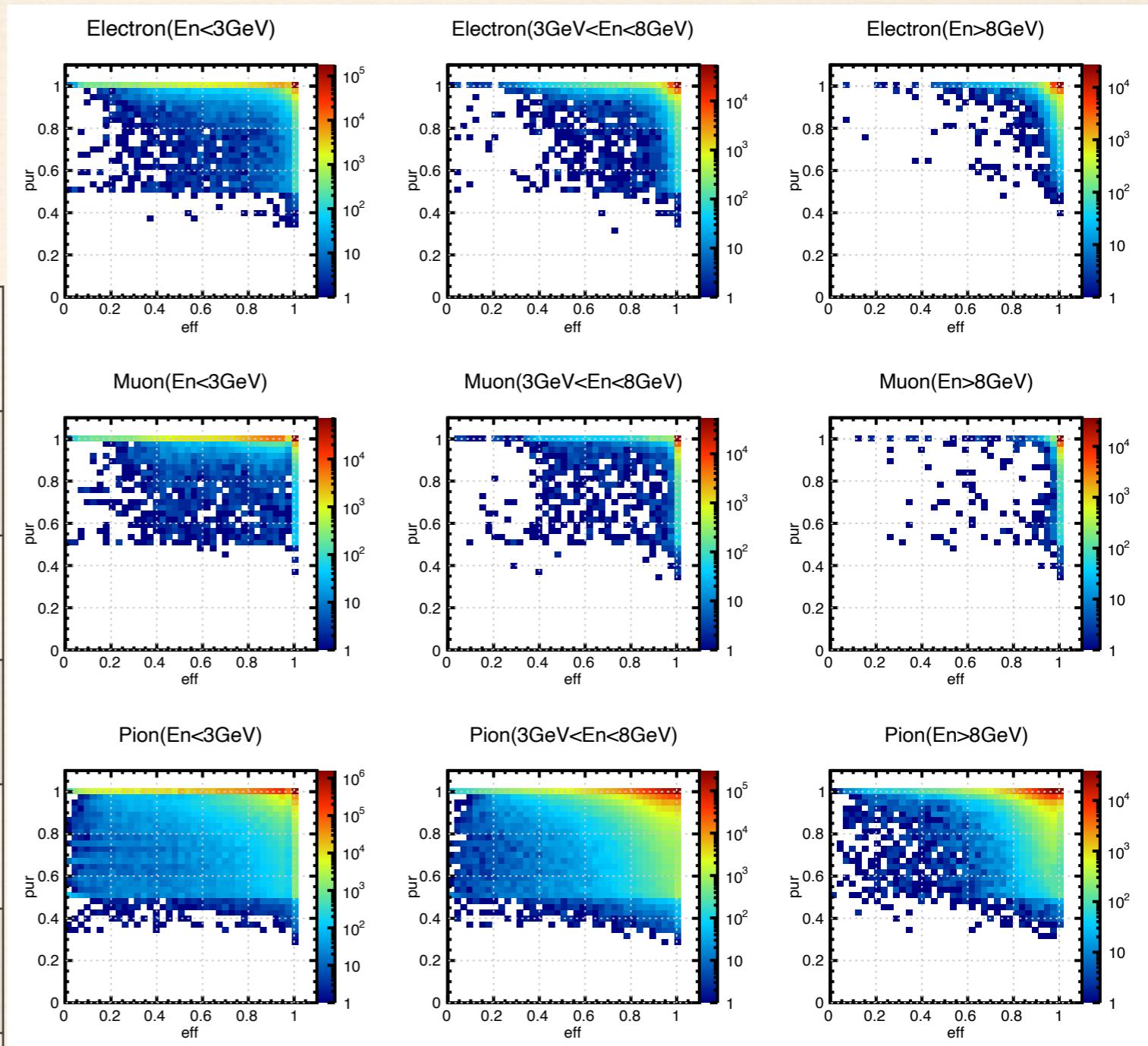
to characterize clustering performance



Clustering Performance

- ❖ Higher energy, better clustering performance

	ratio(%)	<3GeV	3-8GeV	>8GeV
e	1	71.06	65.16	50.85
	<0.9	18.87	9.84	6.64
μ	1	54.55	81.68	82.53
	<0.9	31.45	5.75	3.55
π	1	52.84	24.75	13.45
	<0.9	26.77	32.68	30.52

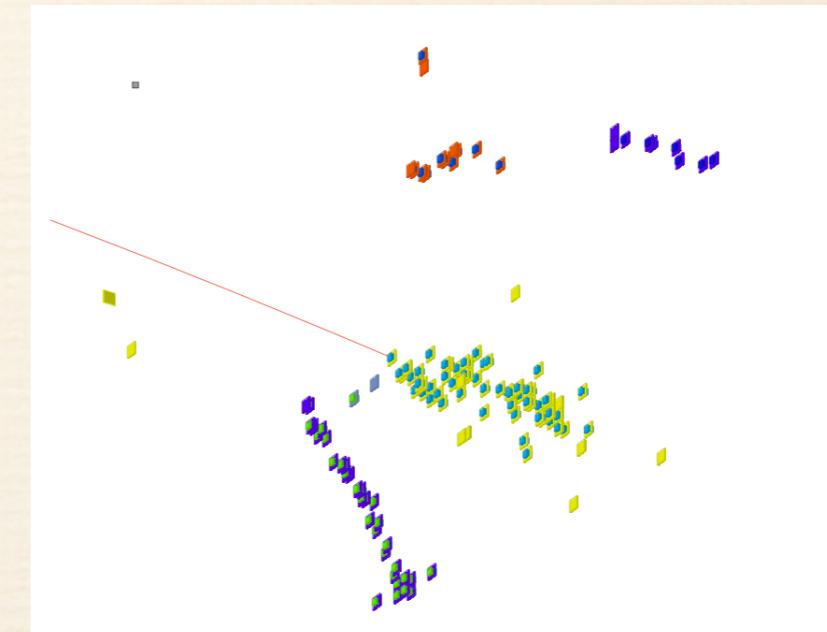
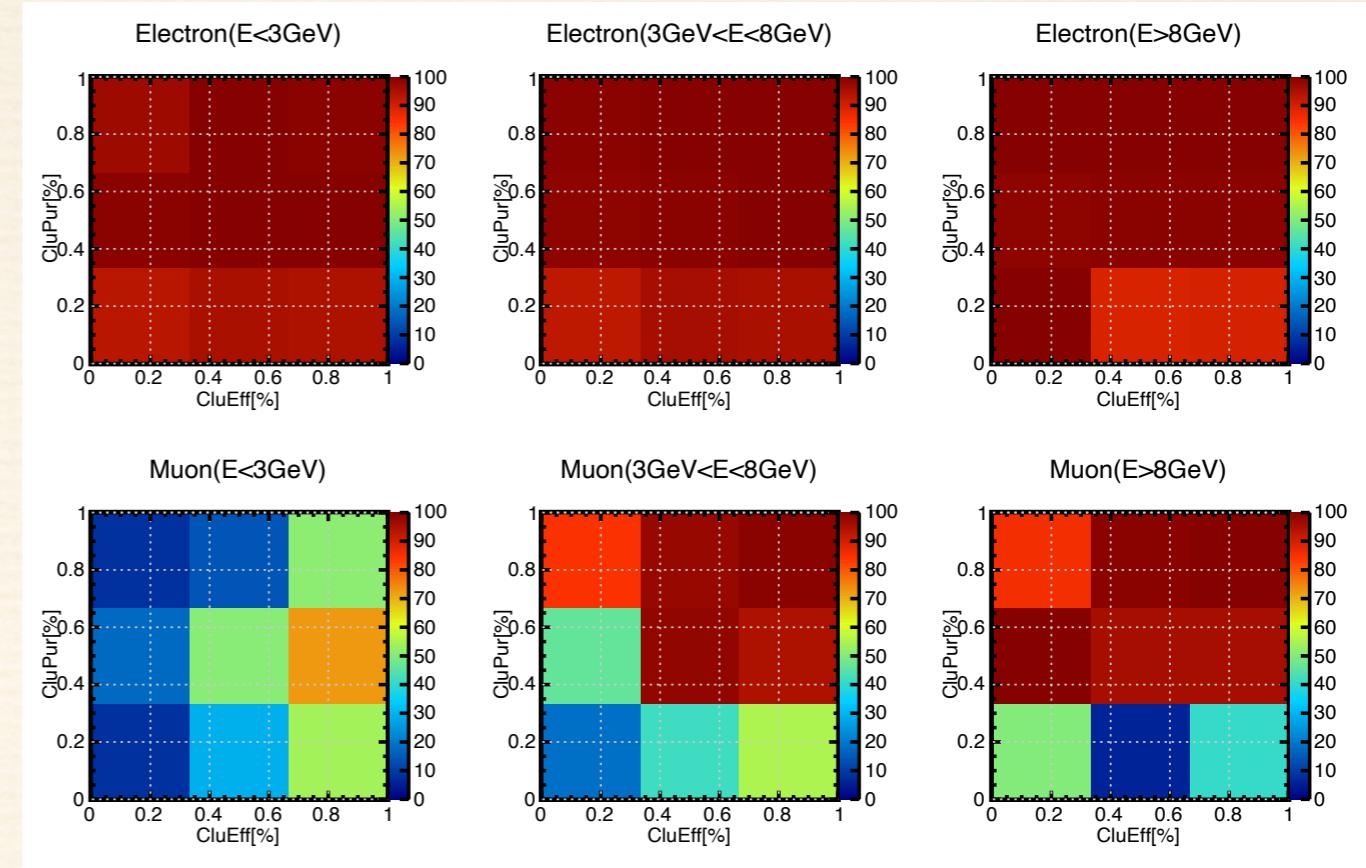


Clustering vs PID

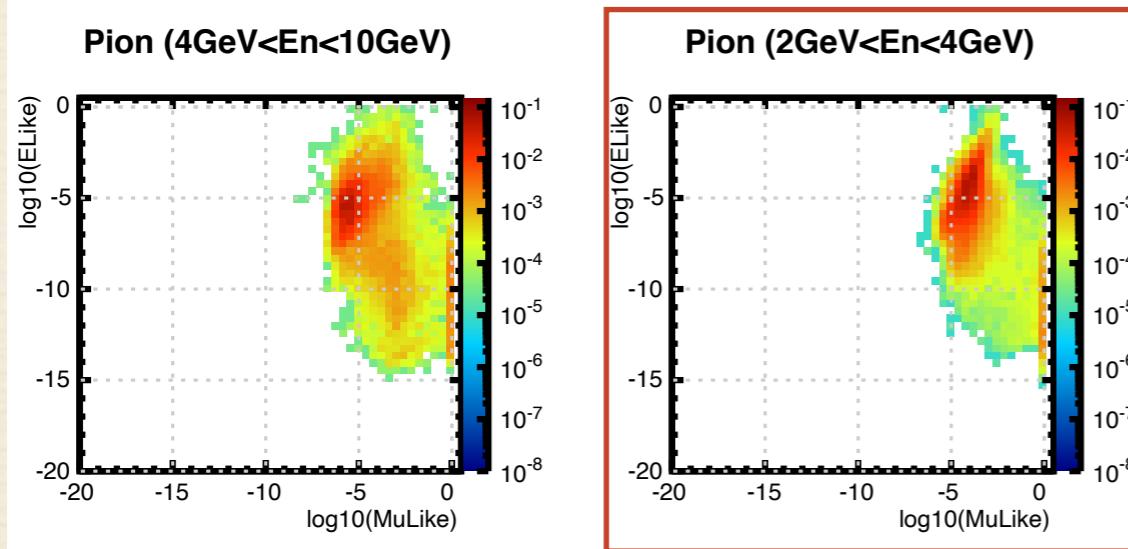
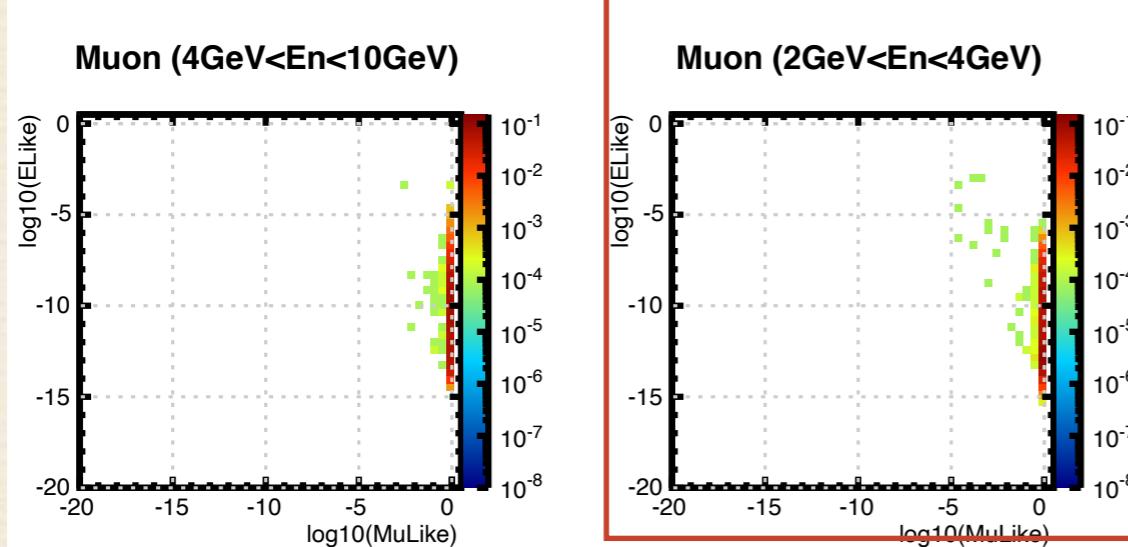
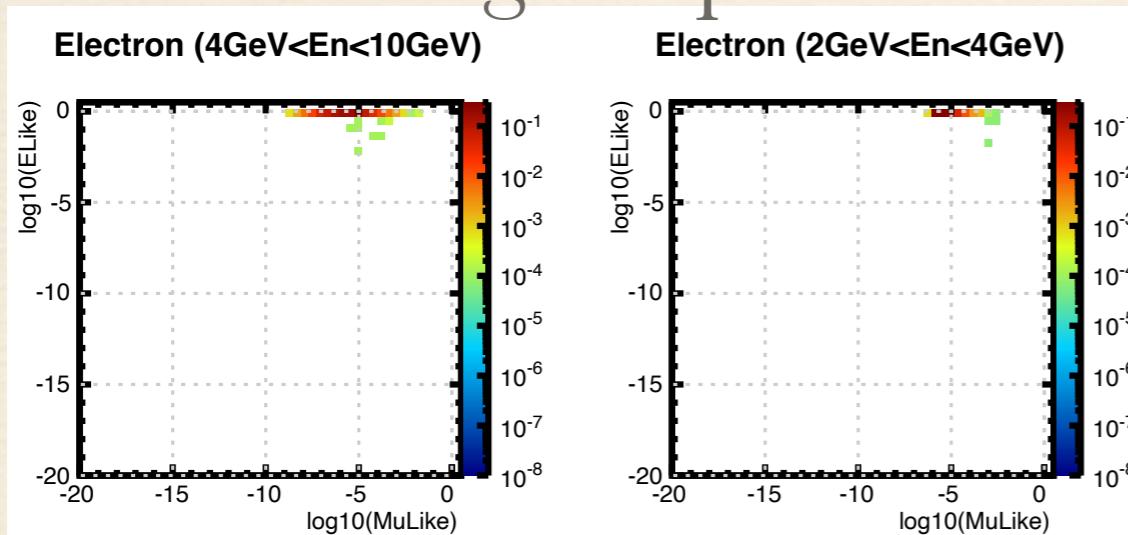
- ❖ Electrons:
 - ❖ low energy: dE/dx dominate
 - ❖ clusters are compact, the splitting clusters still electron-like

- ❖ Muon:
 - ❖ cluster is not MIP-like if mixed with other hits
 - ❖ muon likeliness is lost when the muon cluster splits into small pieces

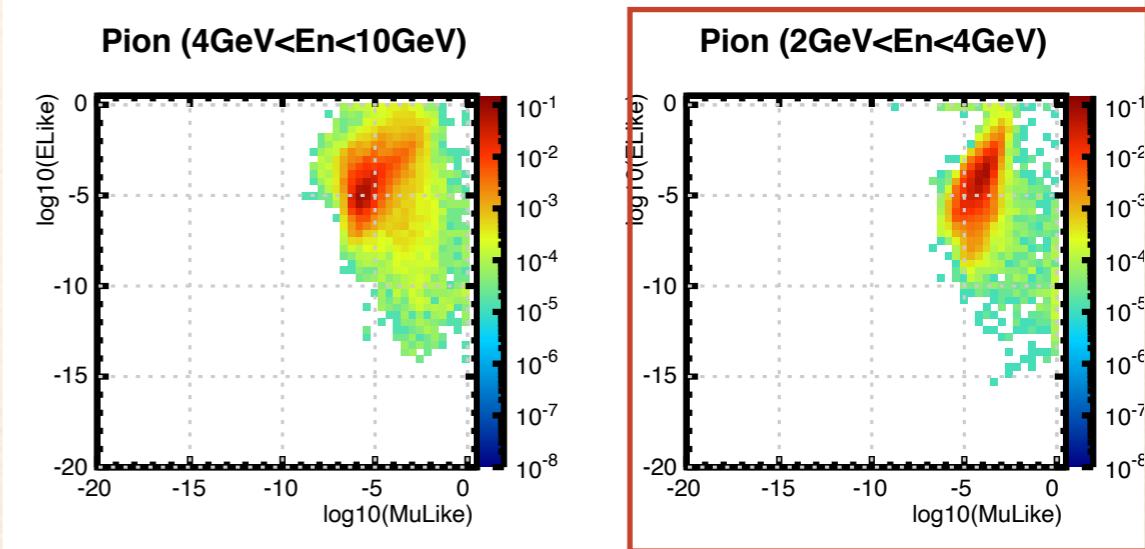
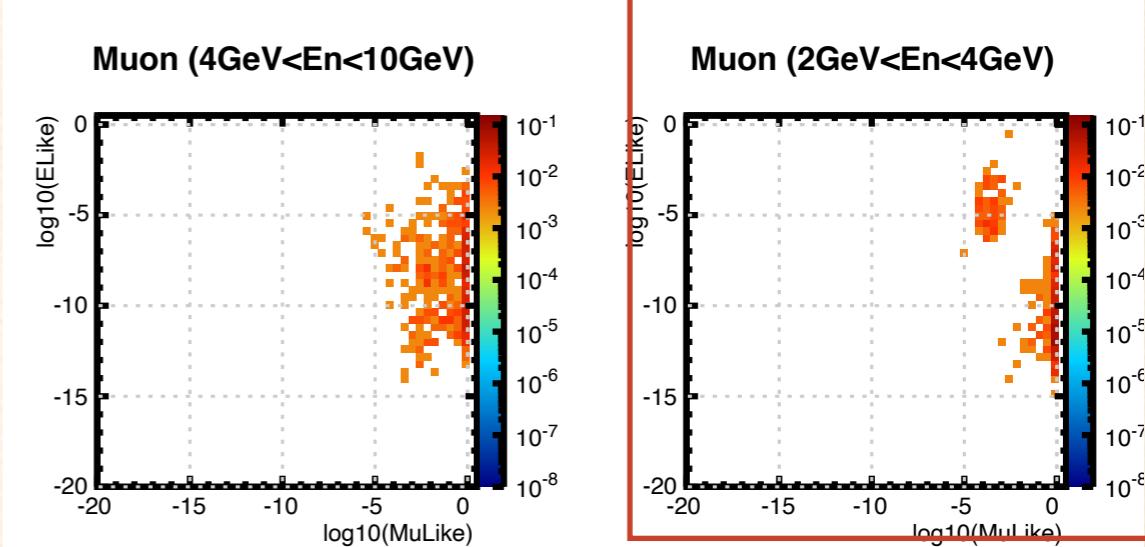
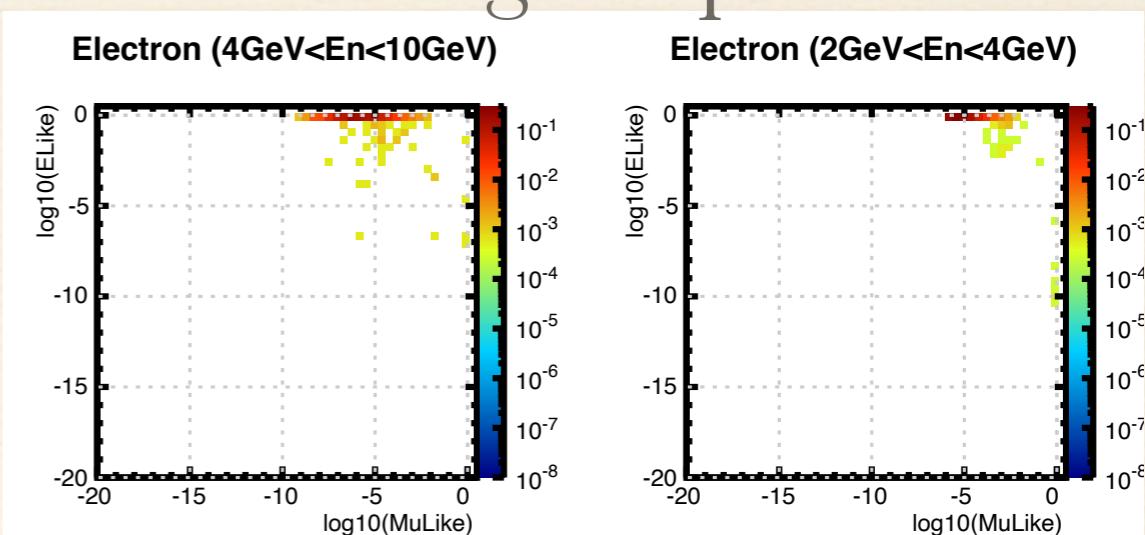
- ❖ Pion:
 - ❖ likely to be a EM cluster with some branches
 - ❖ more likely to be mis-identified as an electron for lower clustering efficiency



Clustering eff*pur=1

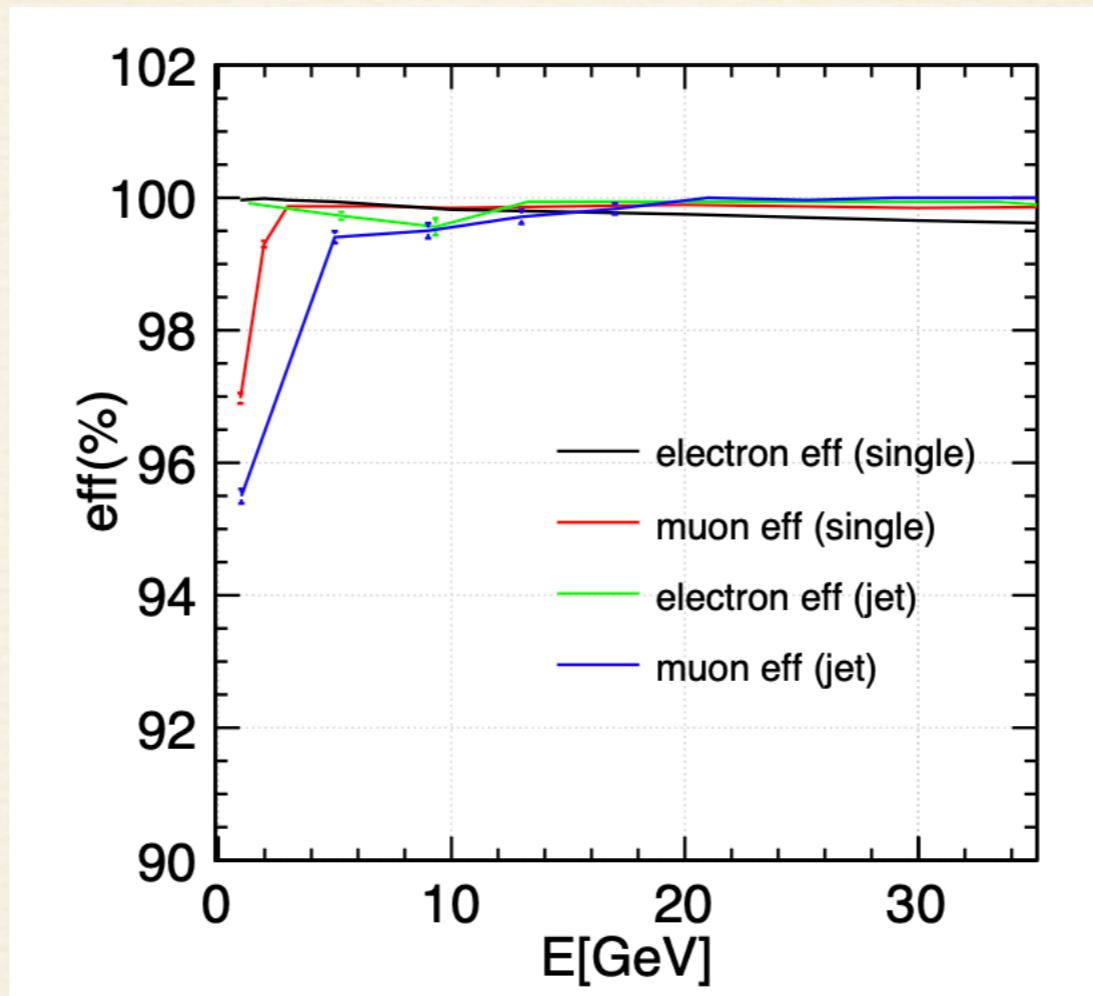


Clustering eff*pur<0.9



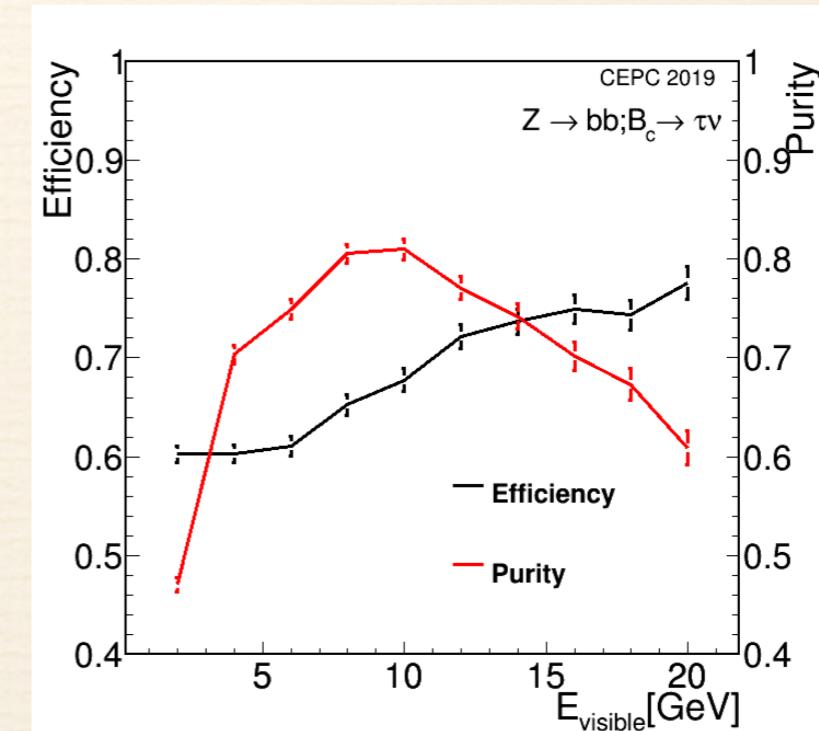
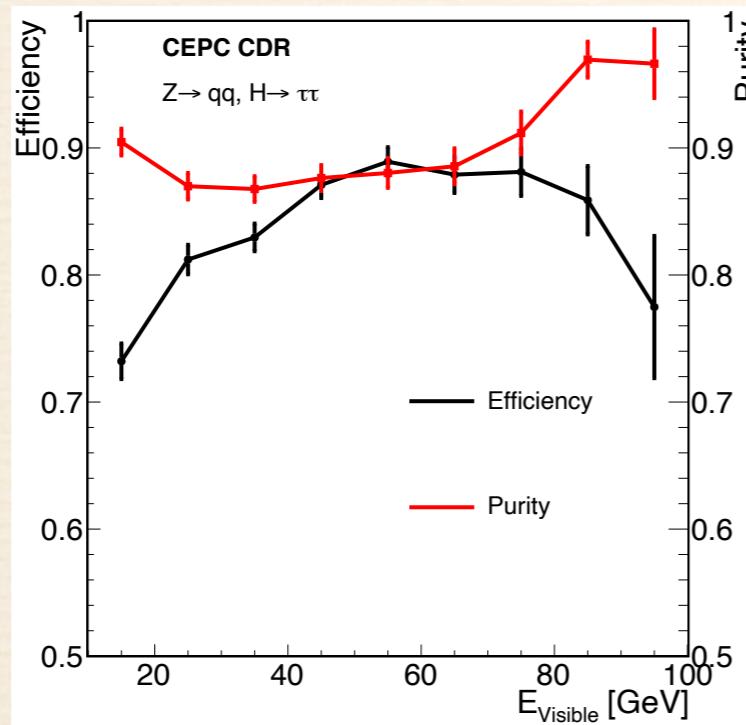
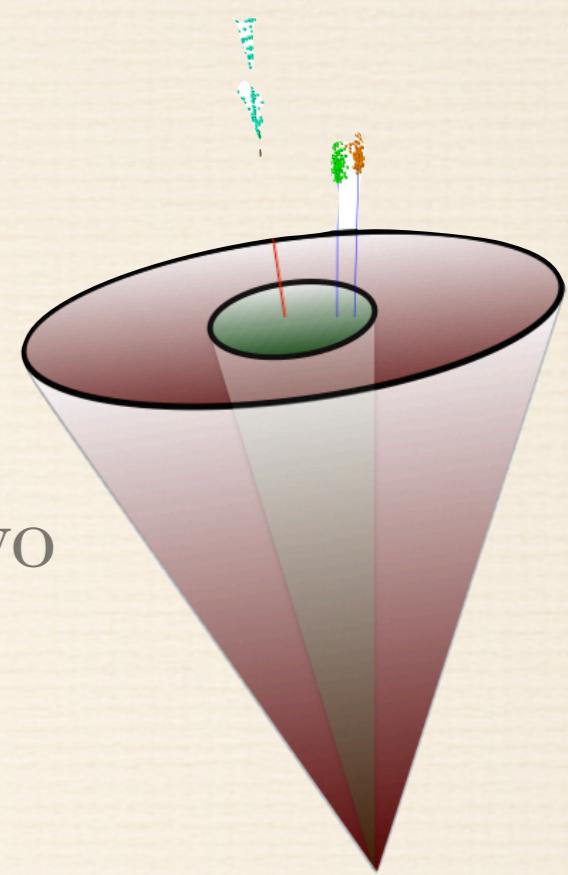
Comparison

- ❖ Comparison of lepton identification performance for perfect clusters and the performance of single particle



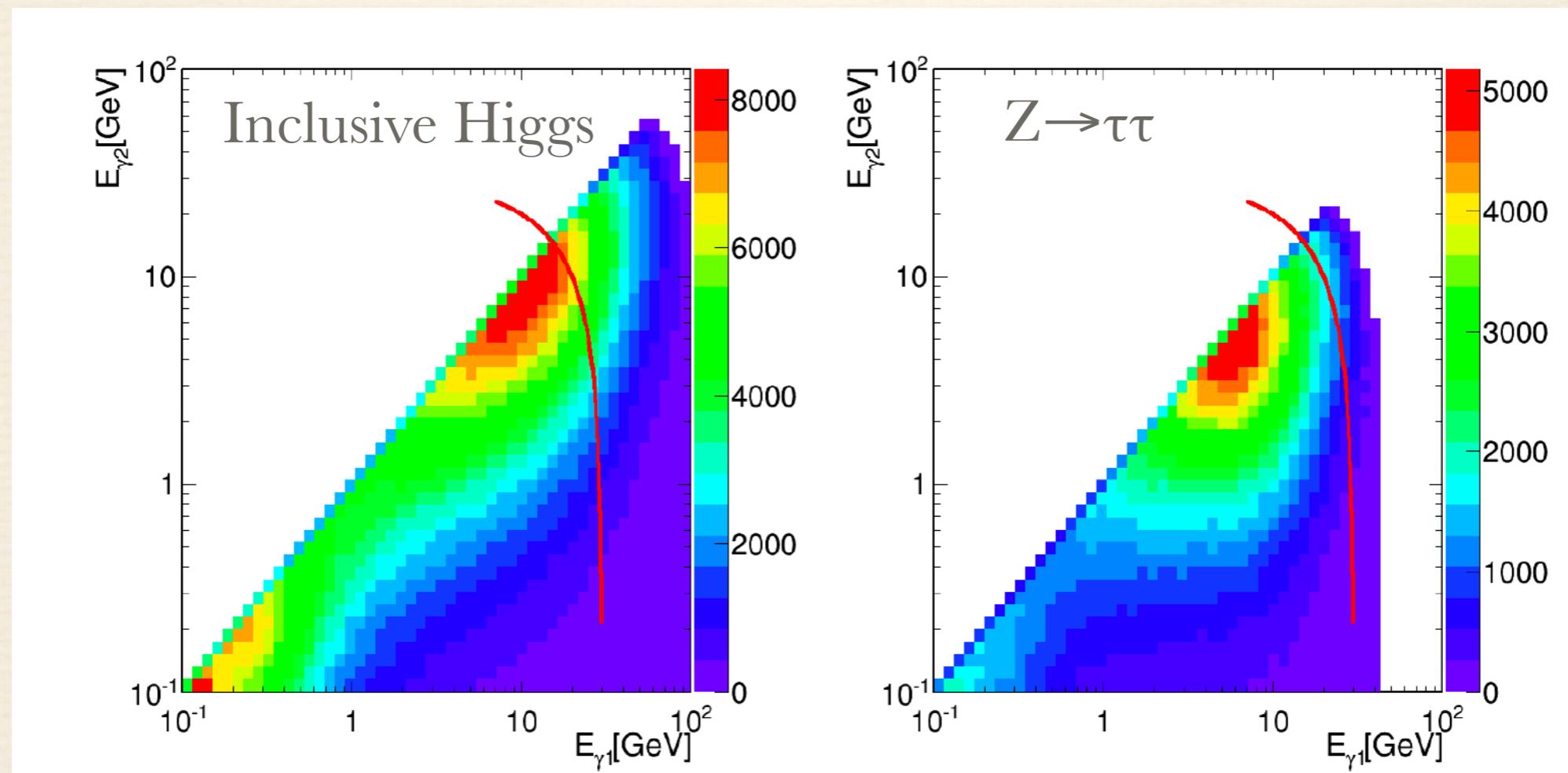
Taurus

- Double cone based algorithm
 - Use the multiplicity, energy ratio between two cones, invariant mass for τ tagging
- $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ has been analyzed



π^0 Reconstruction in Physics Events

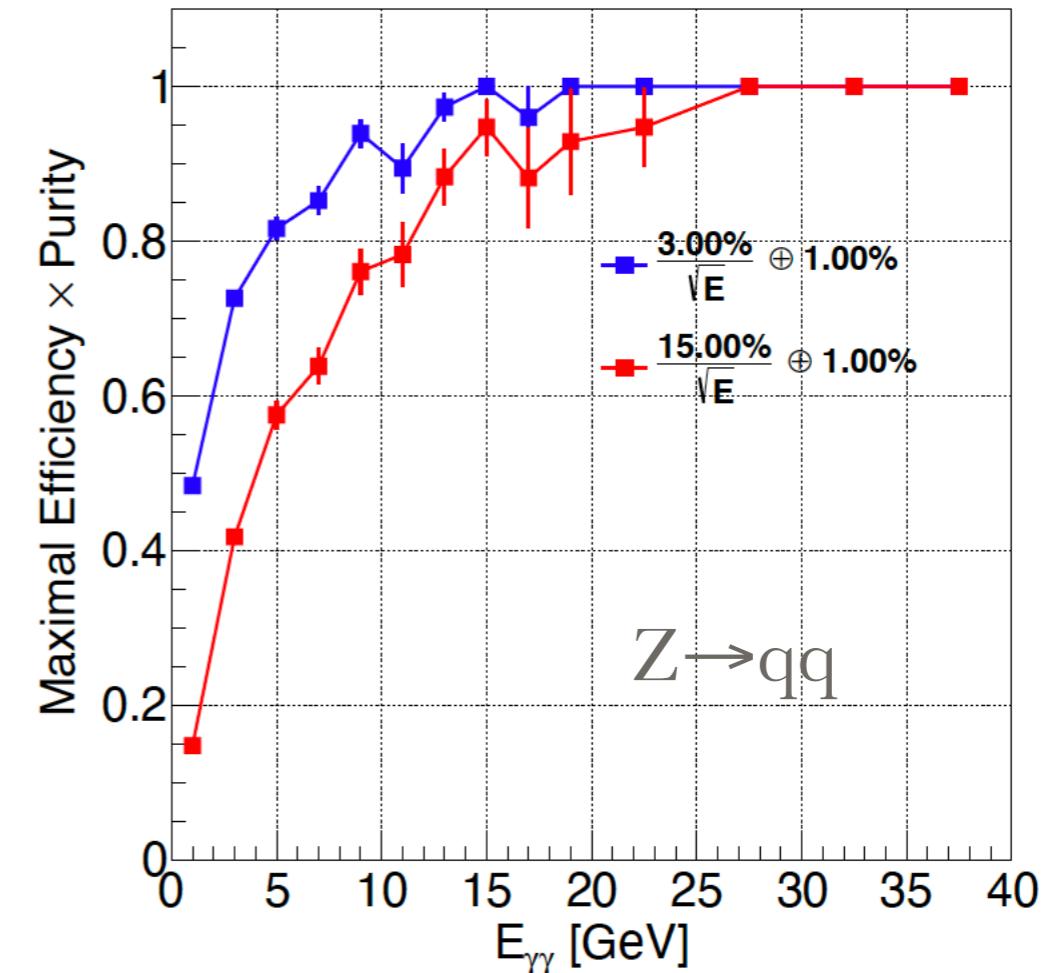
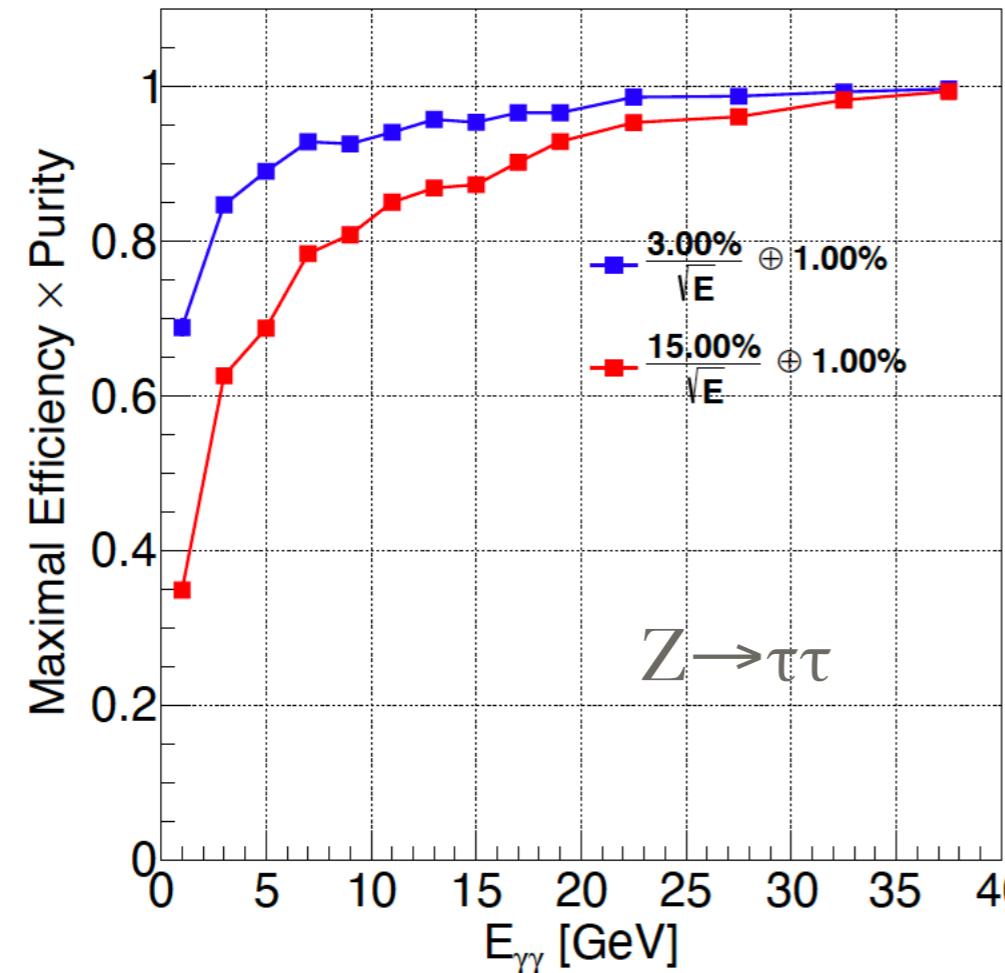
- ❖ π^0 important in τ , flavor, energy reconstruction...
- ❖ Energy distribution of photon decayed from π^0



π^0 Reconstruction - FastSim

by Yuexin Wang

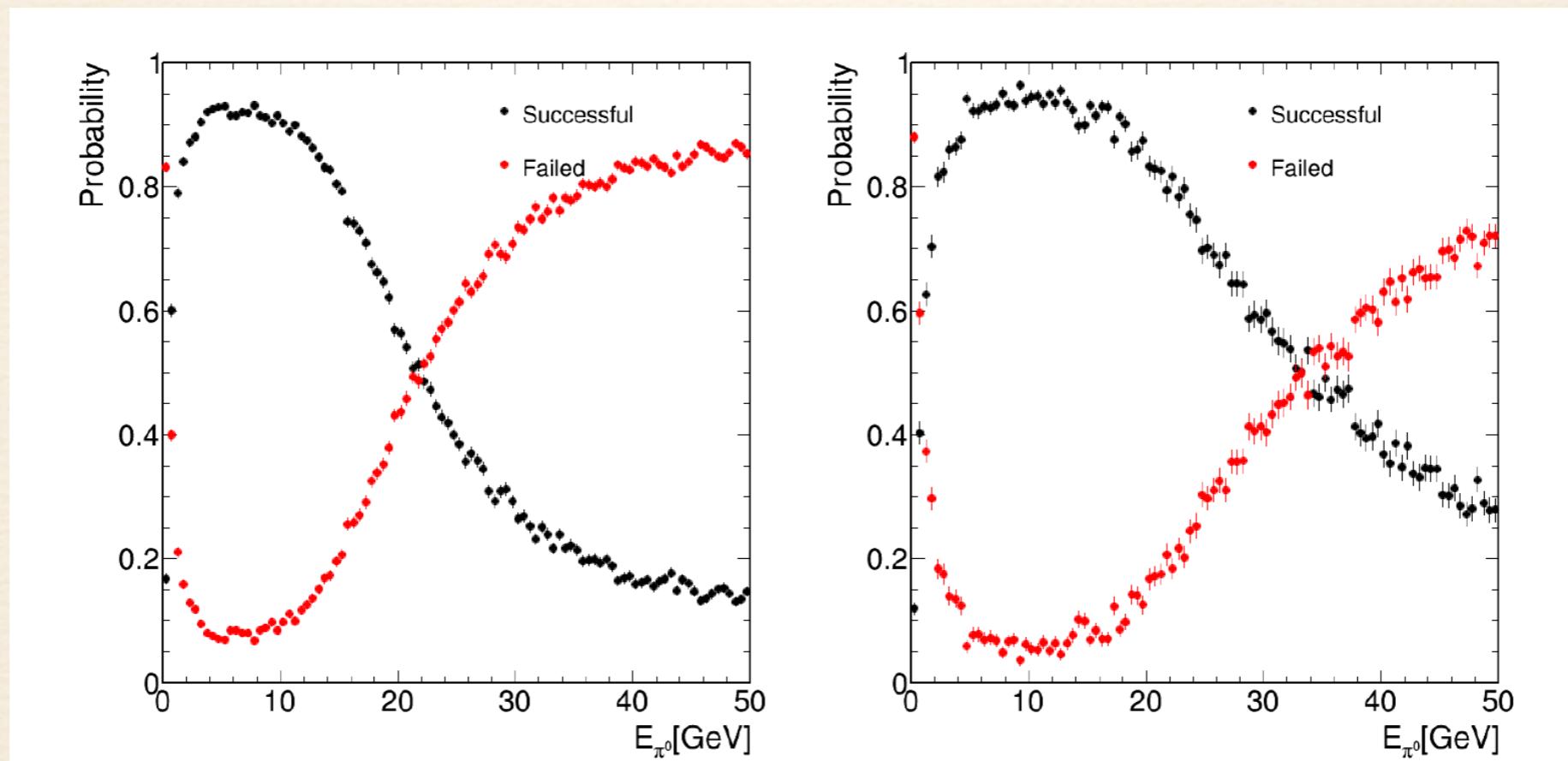
- ❖ Fast simulation analysis has been done to investigate the potential
- ❖ Perfect separation



π^0 Reconstruction Rate

by Yuqiao Shen

- ❖ The probability of successfully reconstructing π^0 in the barrel region and in the endcap region
- ❖ In the barrel region, 50% can be reconstructed when π^0 energy lower than 22 GeV.
- ❖ In the endcap region, 50% can be reconstructed when π^0 energy lower than 34 GeV.
- ❖ The lower energy degrading caused by photon identification and reconstruction.
- ❖ Most within the region with above 50% reconstruction rate

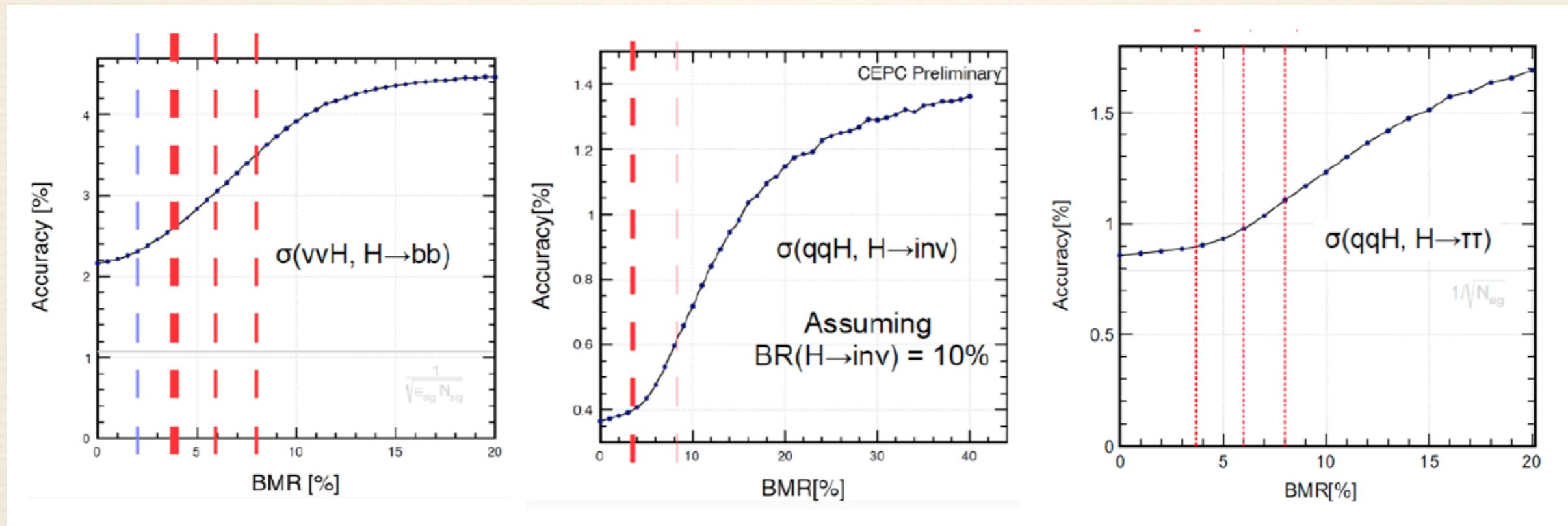


Jet Performance

- ❖ Jet performance: boson invariant mass resolution, jet energy and angular differential response, number of jets identification

Detector Optimization

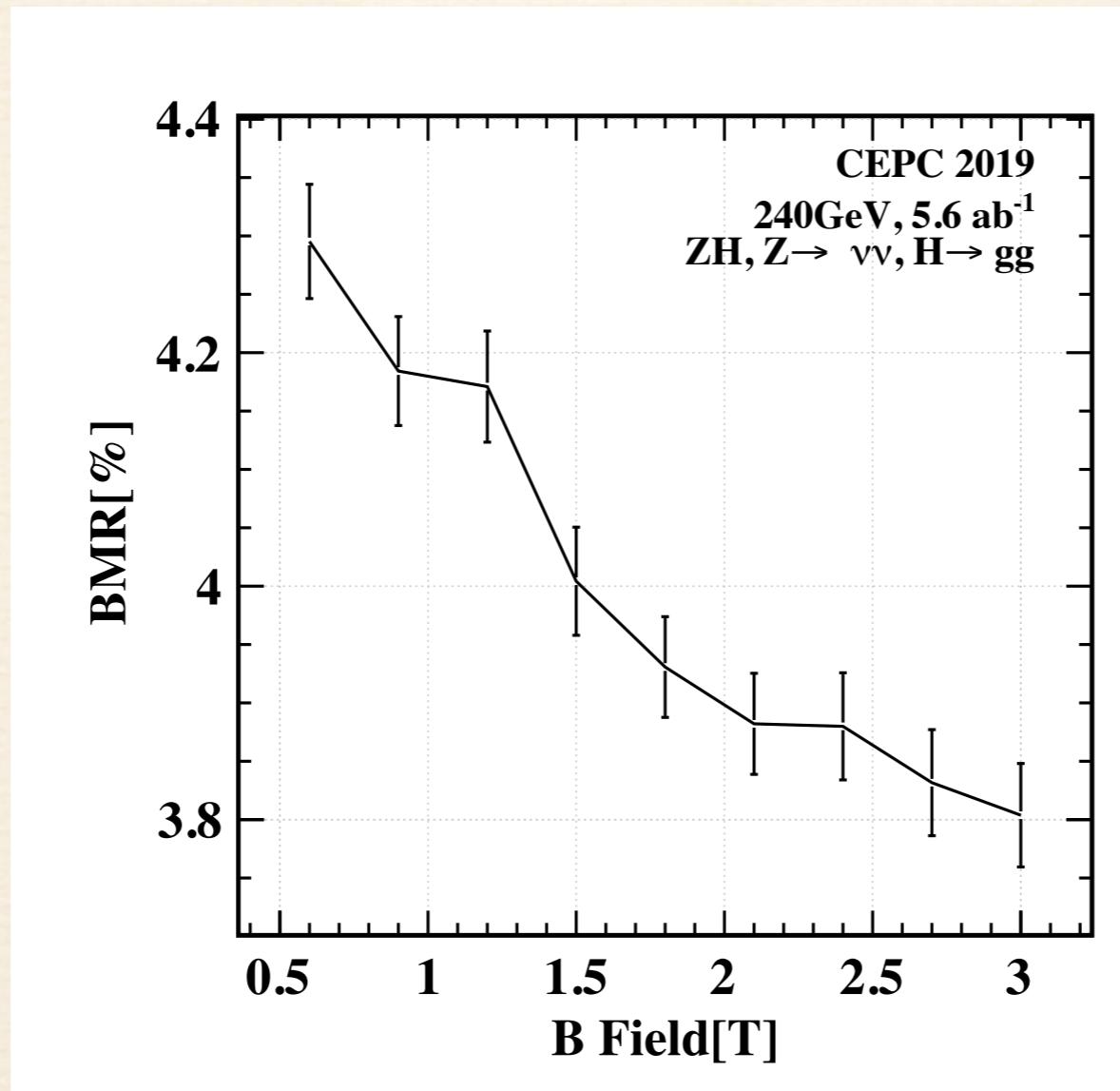
- ❖ BMR used for detector optimization
 - current: 3.7%
 - requirement: 4%
- ❖ Parameters for optimization: TPC size, B field, Ecal, Hcal, Solinoid, Detector acceptance



B Field

by Dan YU

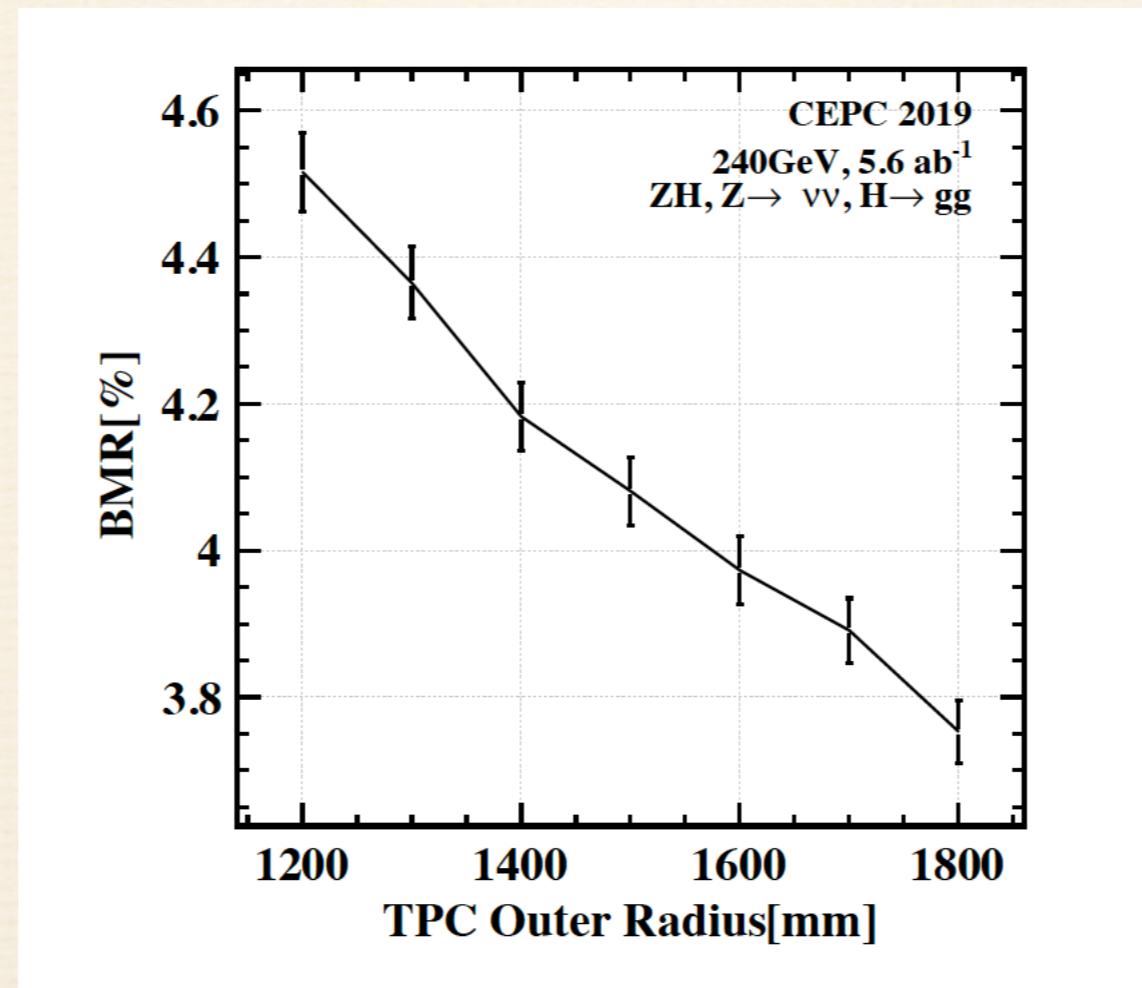
- ❖ B Field influence the separation of particles
- ❖ degrades by 13.16% at 0.6T
- ❖ 4% BMR: at least 1.5T



TPC Size

by Hanhua Cui

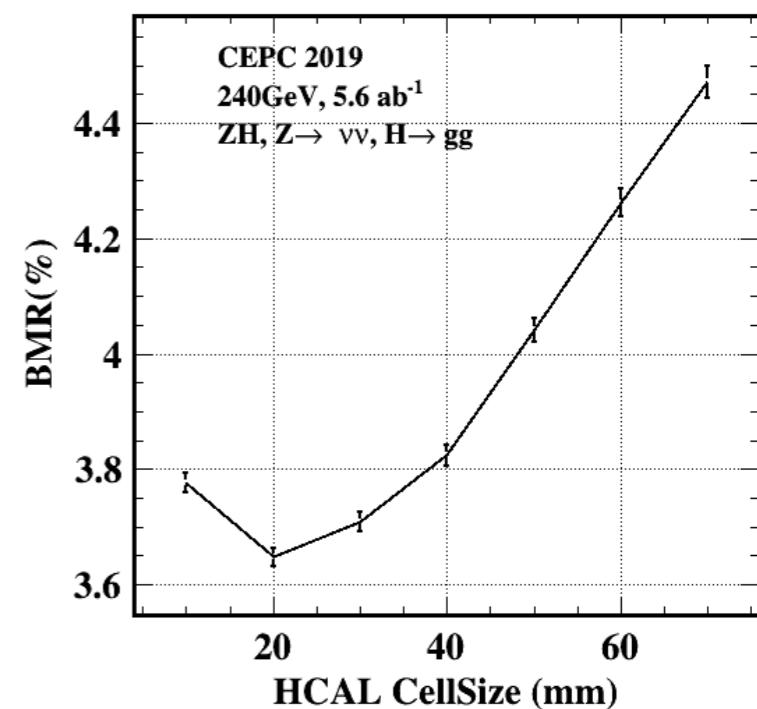
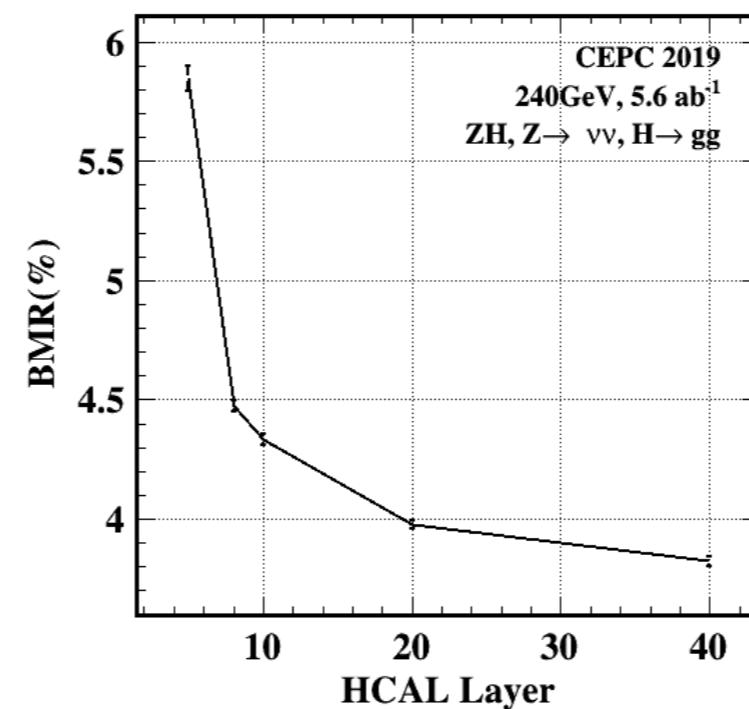
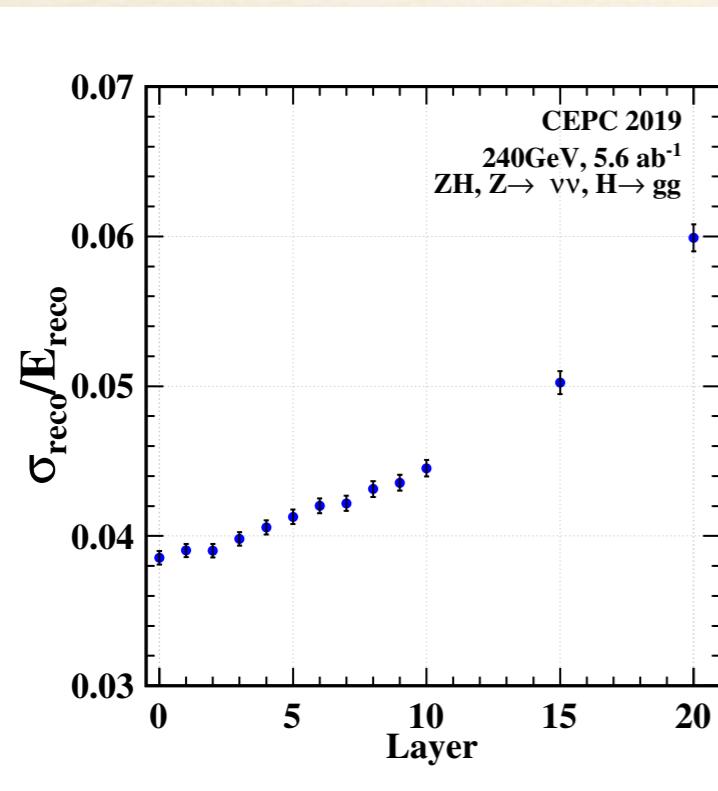
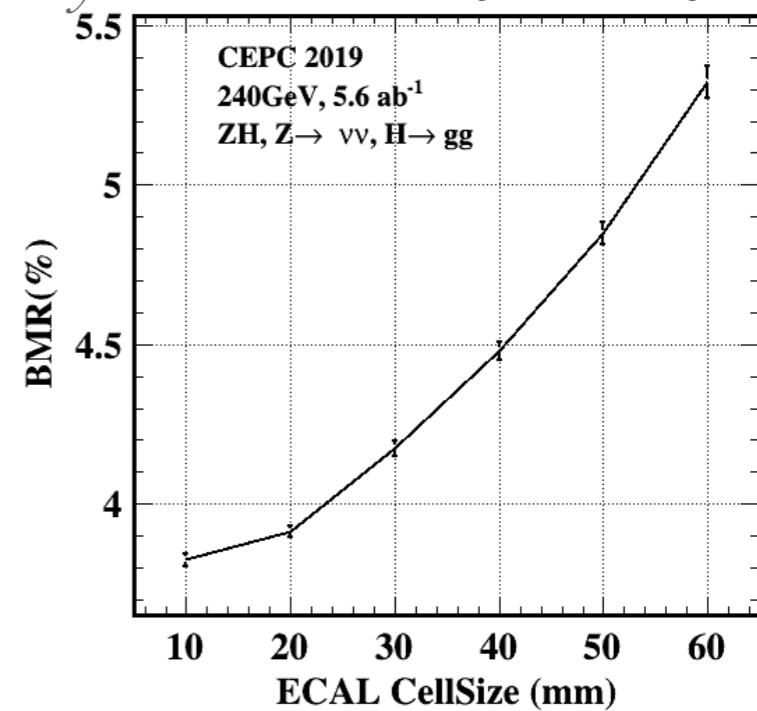
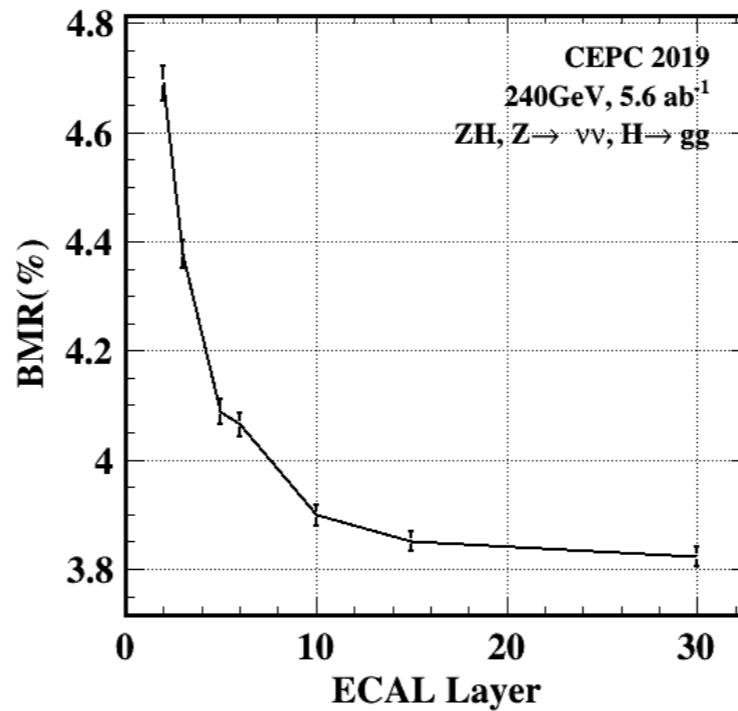
- ❖ Ratio R/Z fixed (already optimized)
- ❖ BMR degrades 20% when the radius of TPC reduces to 1200mm
- ❖ 4% BMR: $R > 1450\text{mm}$ $Z > 1600\text{mm}$



Calorimeters

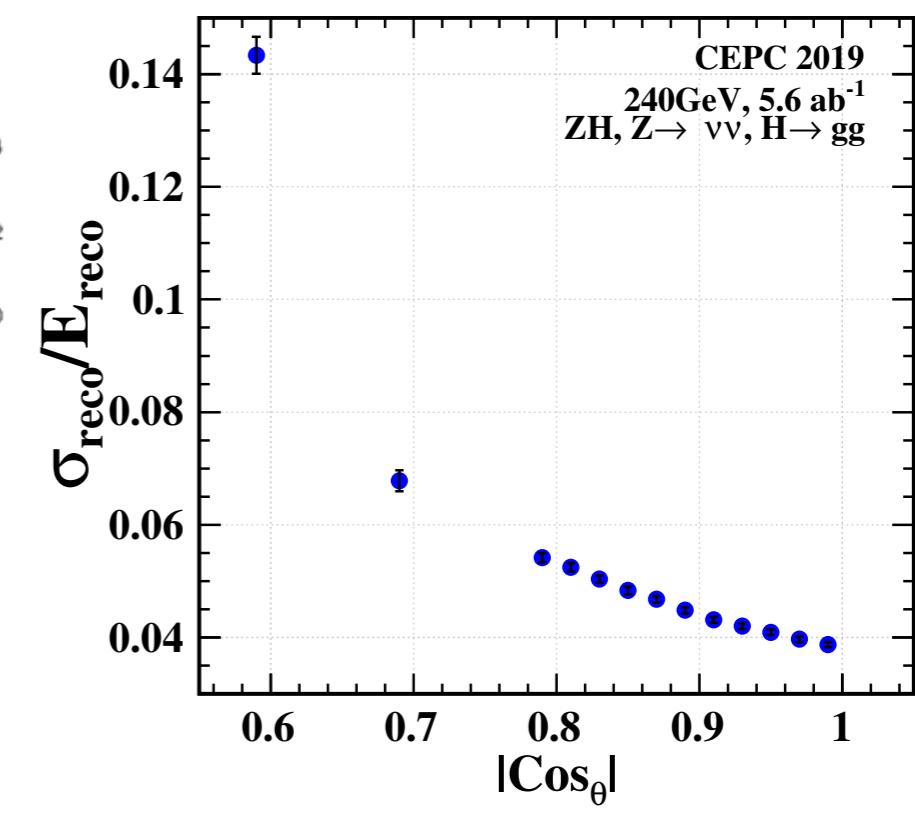
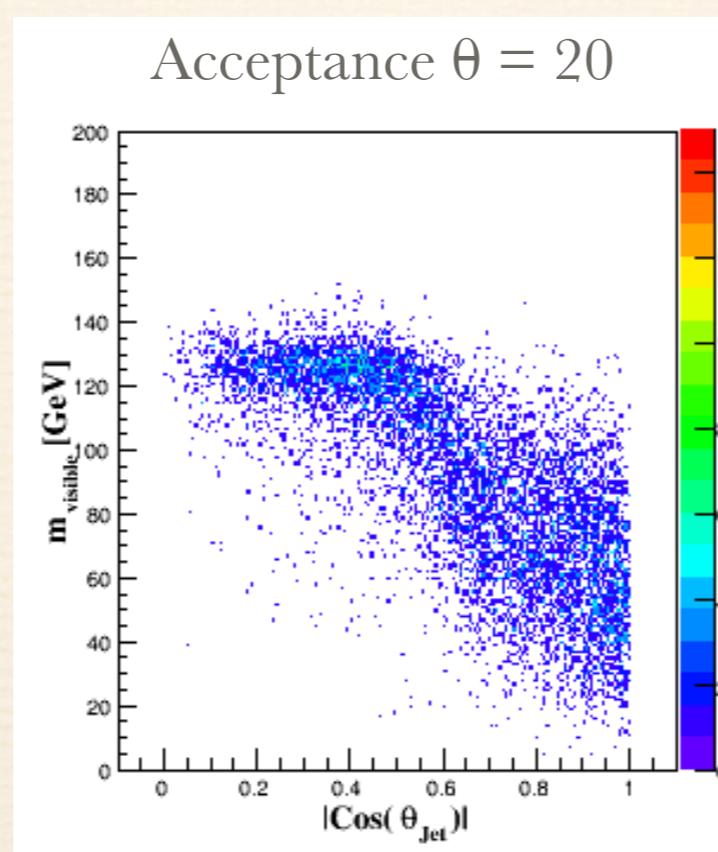
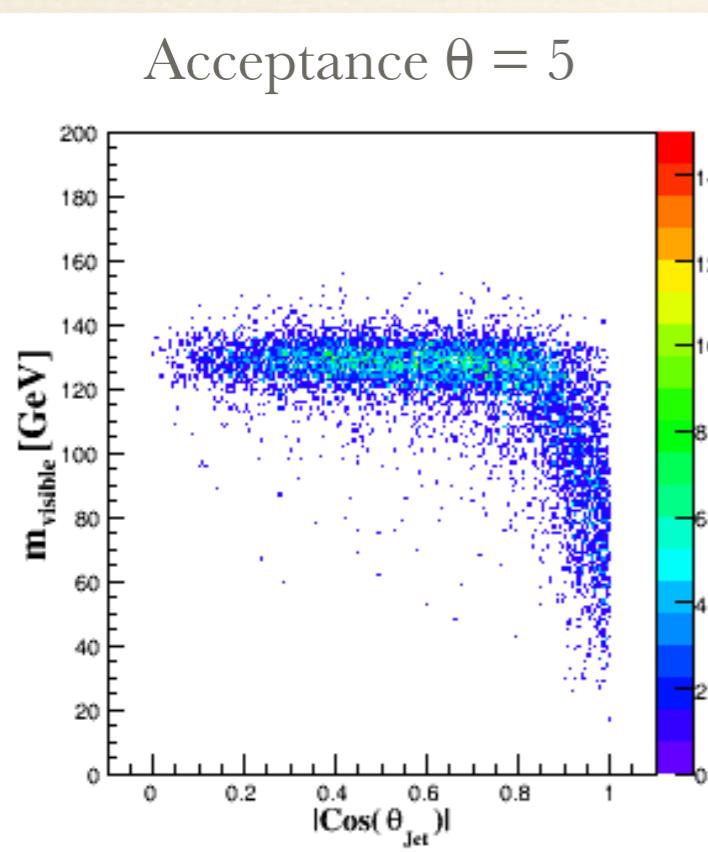
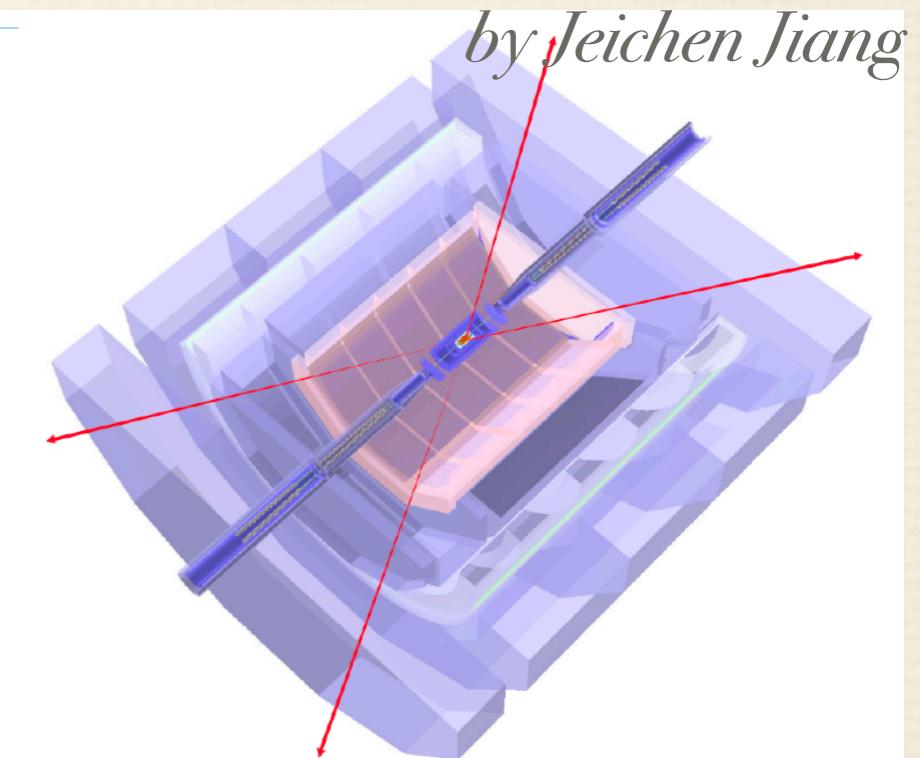
by Yukun Shi & Jeichen Jiang

- ❖ The PFA needs high granularity to separate charged particles
- ❖ Longitudinal parameter limits resolution
- ❖ To reduce cost of detector, one consideration the solenoid between ECAL and HCAL



Detector Acceptance

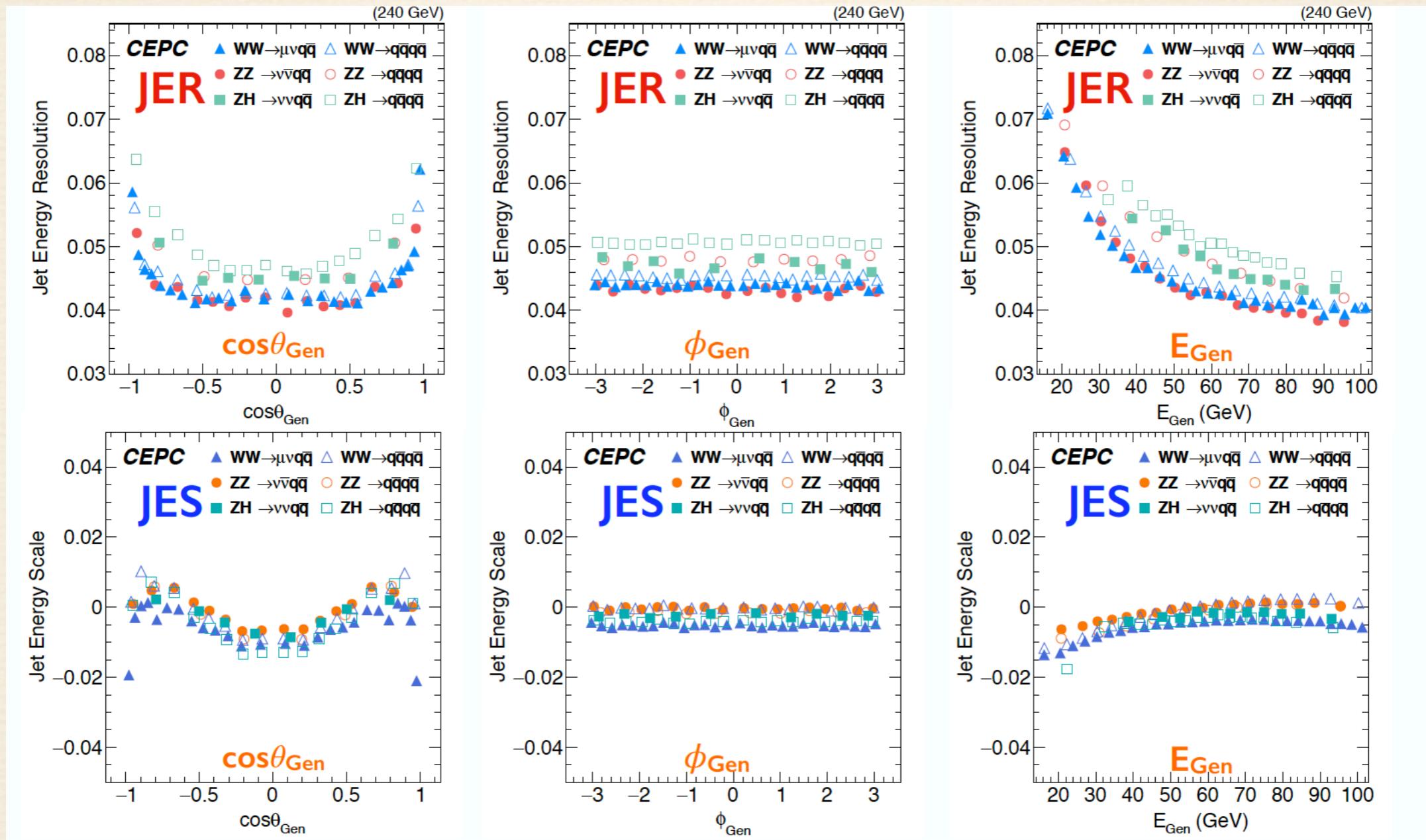
- ❖ Acceptance limits the performance
- ❖ Mute hits above acceptance



Jet Energy Resolution & Jet Energy Scale

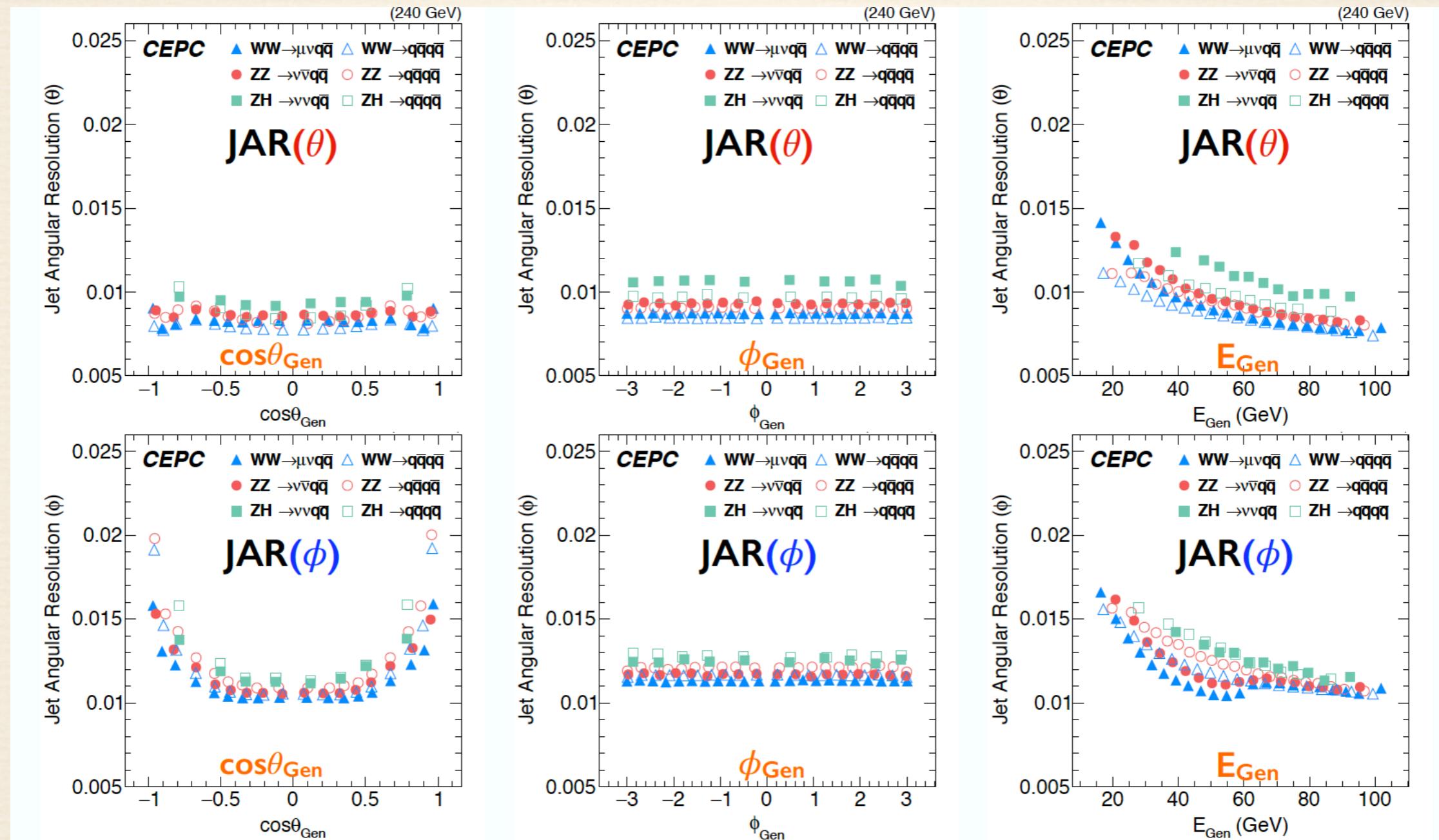
by Pei-Zhu Lai

- ❖ The difference between 2 and 4 jets final-state is controlled within 1% level



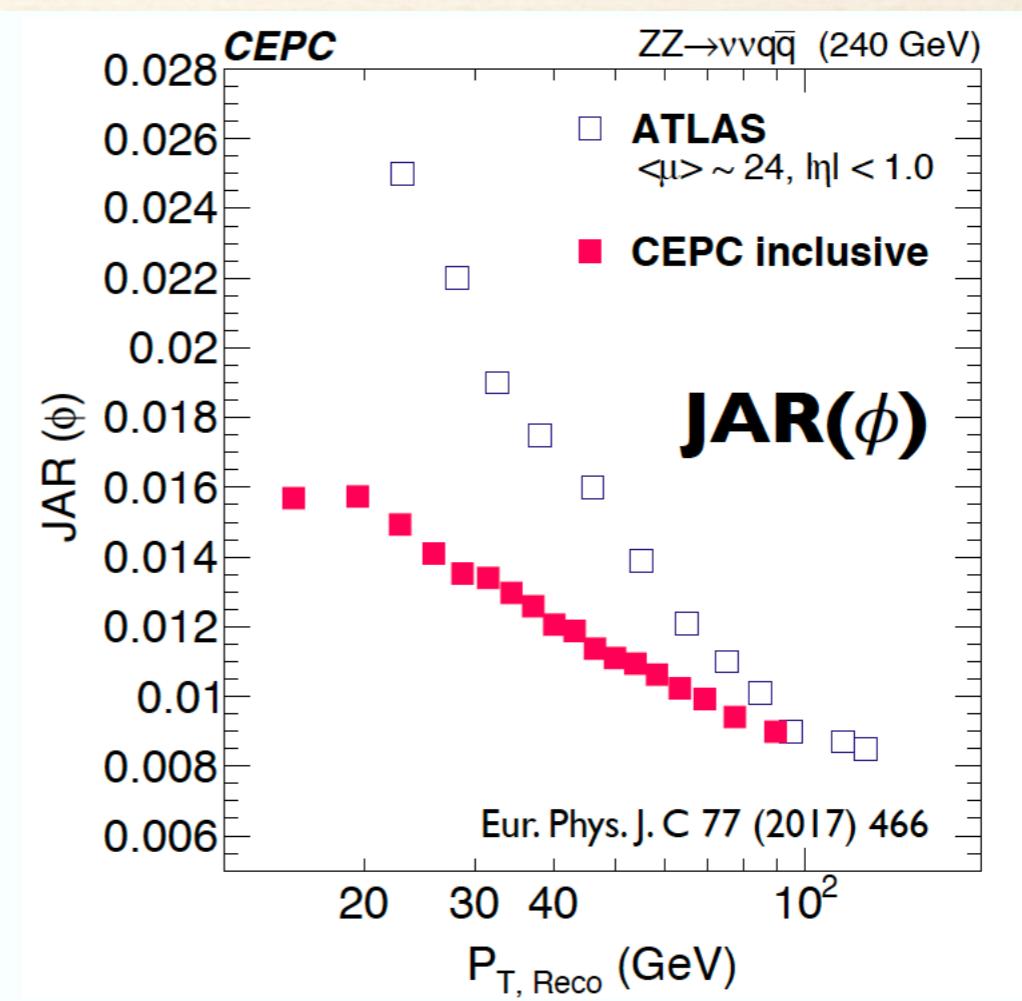
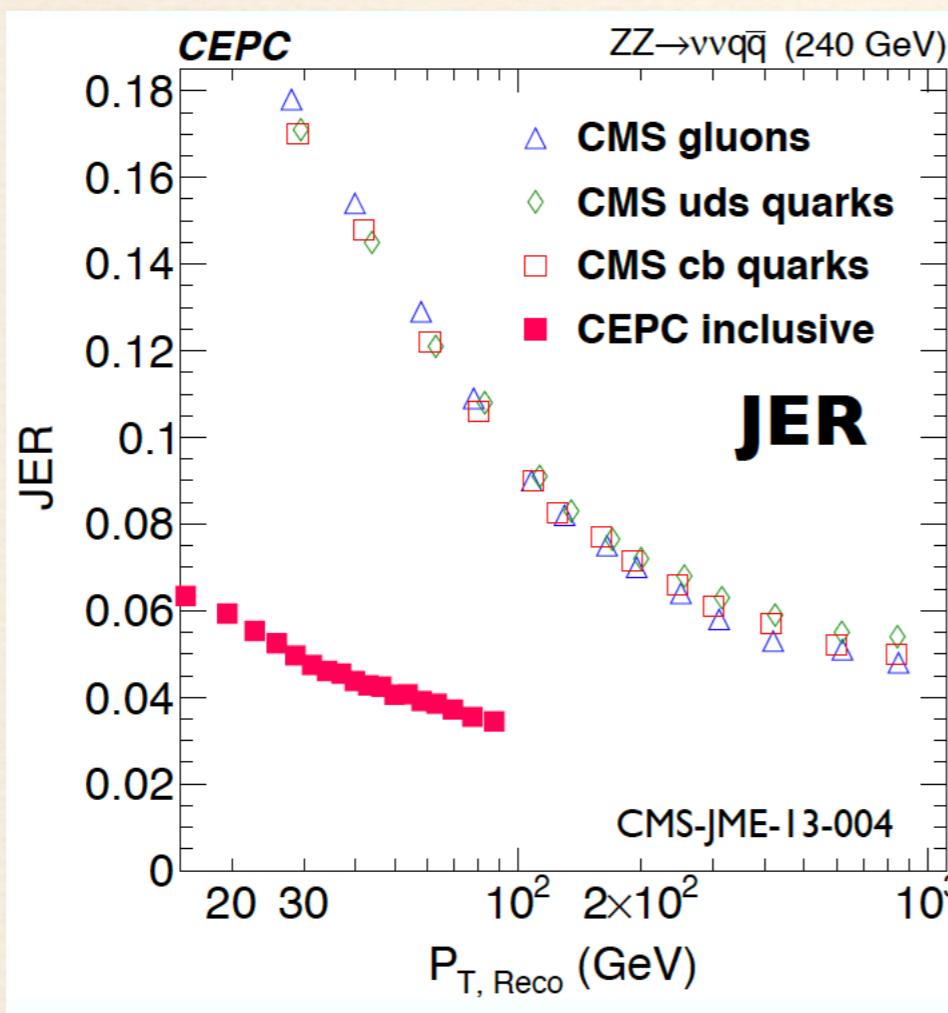
Jet Angular Resolution

- ❖ JAR is around 1% in barrel region



Compare to LHC

- ❖ JER: 3-4 times better
- ❖ JAR: 1.0-1.6 times
- ❖ W mass precision $\sim 10\text{GeV}$



Summary

- ❖ The CEPC physics objects are various and performances have been studied for the baseline
- ❖ For lepton identification, the performance of jet leptons is slightly degraded (1-2%) compare to the isolate case, due to the clustering confusion
- ❖ π^0 reconstruction analysis shows the CEPC baseline detector can reconstruct the π^0 with energy as high as 20 - 30 GeV (About 97% of the π^0 in $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$ events)
- ❖ Jet
 - BMR used in the detector optimization, providing evidence for the detector design
 - CEPC baseline JER $\sim 4\%$, JAR $\sim 1\%$

Thank you!

Backup