



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



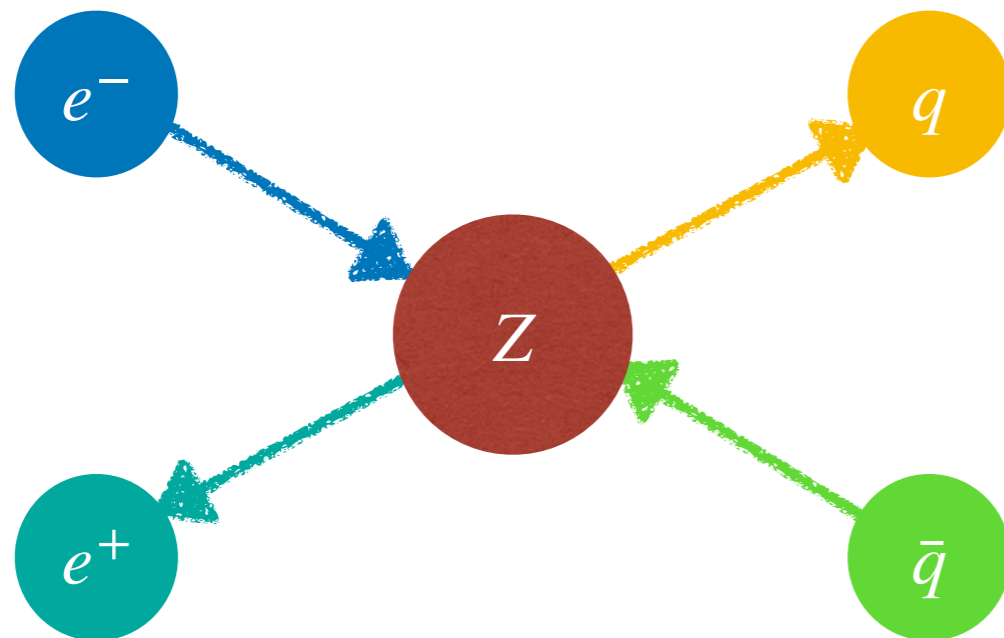
# Jet Charge at CEPC

Hanhua Cui, Manqi Ruan  
cuihanhua@ihep.ac.cn

*Joint Workshop of the CEPC Physics, Software and New Detector Concept, April 16, 2021*

# Outline

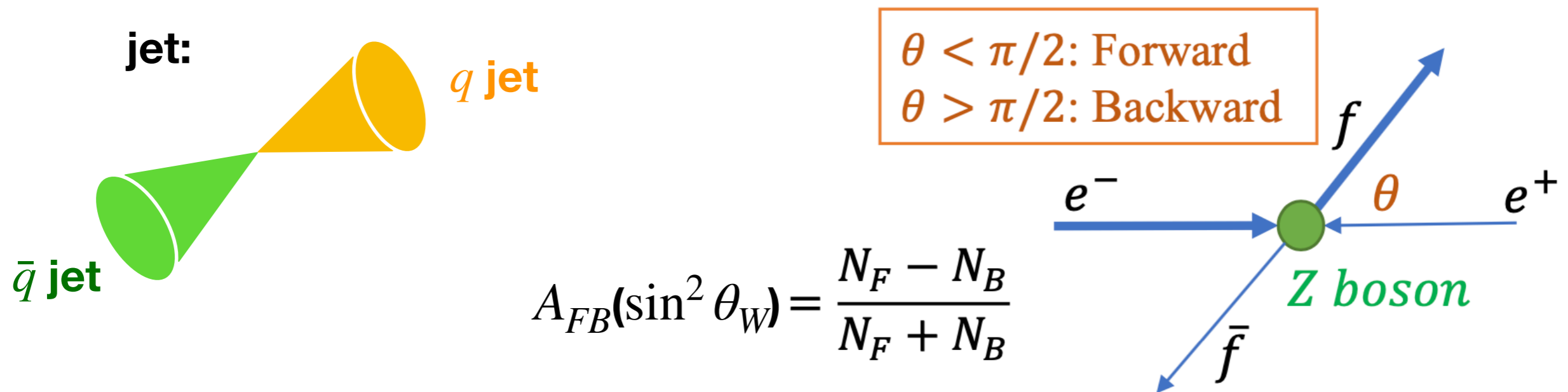
- Introduction of Jet Charge
- Samples and Method
- Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level
  - Study of  $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  event
  - Study of  $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$  event
- Conclusion



# Introduction

# Introduction of Jet Charge

*We already have flavor tagging algorithm, Jet Charge can help find more physics*



## What is Jet Charge?

- To determine initial jet charge, namely  $b$  quark v.s.  $\bar{b}$  quark /  $c$  quark v.s.  $\bar{c}$  quark

## Application of Jet Charge:

- The precision of  $A_{FB}$  (Forward and Backward Asymmetry) and  $\sin^2 \theta_W$  (electroweak mixing angle) measurement
- The precision of **CP** Violation measurement
- ...

# Jet Charge at CEPC

## High productivity

- $3 \times 10^{11} - 10^{12}$  Z bosons in 2 years
- $b\bar{b}$  branching fraction: 15.2%
- $0.152 \times 10^{11} - 10^{12}$   $b\bar{b}$

## Why CEPC?

## Good detector system

- Good VTX reconstruction
- Good PID system

## Clean environment

## Different particle flavors

- $\sin^2 \theta_W^b$
- $\sin^2 \theta_W^c$



Flavor production at different experiments

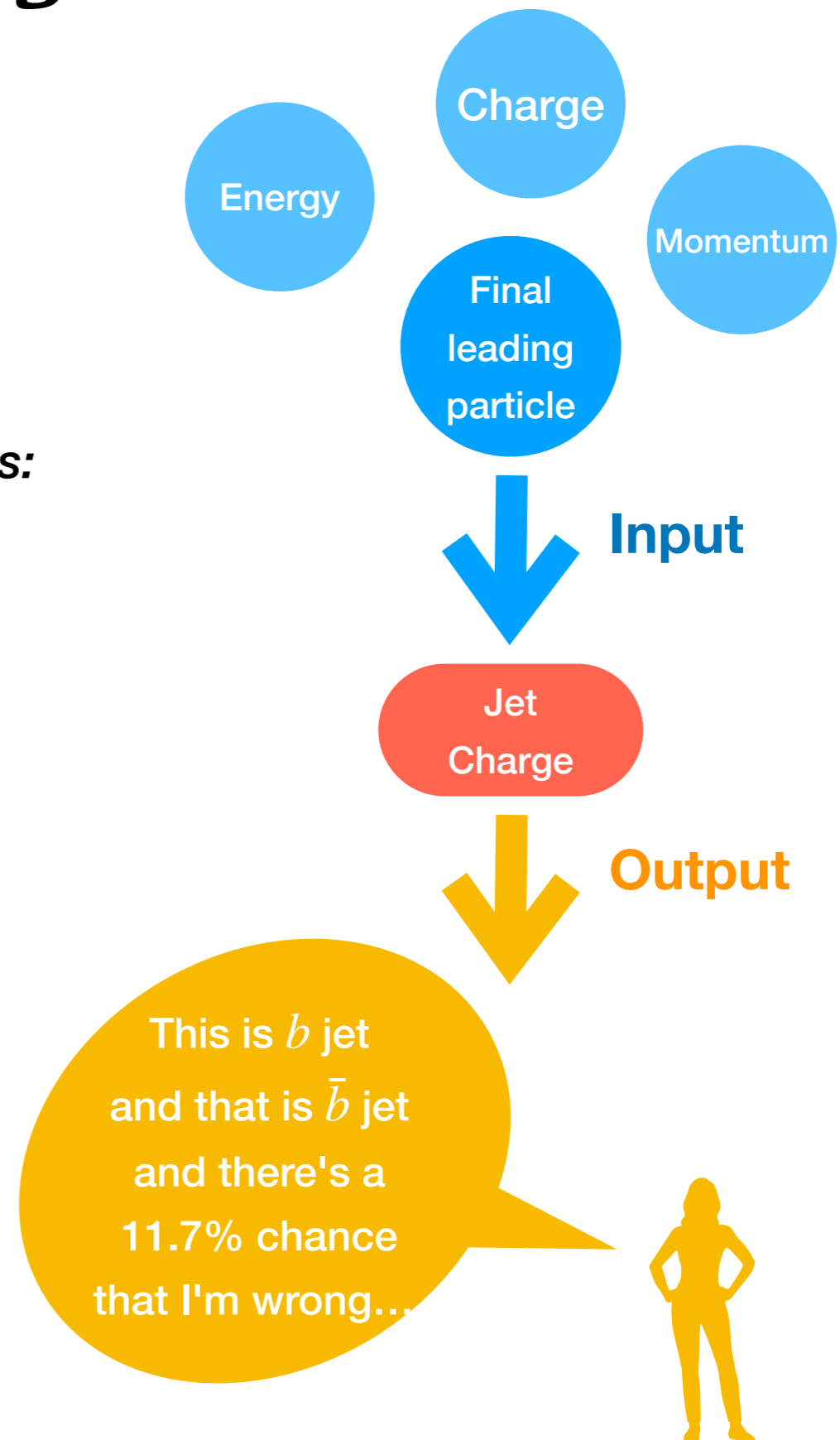
Particle	Tera-Z	Belle II	LHCb
<b>b hadrons</b>			
$B^+$	$6 \times 10^{10}$	$3 \times 10^{10}$ (50 $\text{ab}^{-1}$ on $\Upsilon(4S)$ )	$3 \times 10^{13}$
$B^0$	$6 \times 10^{10}$	$3 \times 10^{10}$ (50 $\text{ab}^{-1}$ on $\Upsilon(4S)$ )	$3 \times 10^{13}$
$B_s$	$2 \times 10^{10}$	$3 \times 10^8$ (5 $\text{ab}^{-1}$ on $\Upsilon(5S)$ )	$8 \times 10^{12}$
<b>b baryons</b>			
$\Lambda_b$	$1 \times 10^{10}$		$1 \times 10^{13}$
<b>c hadrons</b>			
$D^0$	$2 \times 10^{11}$		
$D^+$	$6 \times 10^{10}$		
$D_s^+$	$3 \times 10^{10}$		
$\Lambda_c^+$	$2 \times 10^{10}$		
$\tau^+$	$3 \times 10^{10}$	$5 \times 10^{10}$ (50 $\text{ab}^{-1}$ on $\Upsilon(4S)$ )	

From CEPC CDR 2018

# Jet Charge Algorithm

## Jet Charge Algorithm at Truth Level:

- *Input:*
  - *Information of final leading particles:*
    - *charge*
    - *energy*
    - *momentum*
    - ...
- *Output:*
  - *The charge of each jet*
  - *Description of Jet Charge*
    - *Misjudgment rate  $\omega$*
    - *effective tagging power*

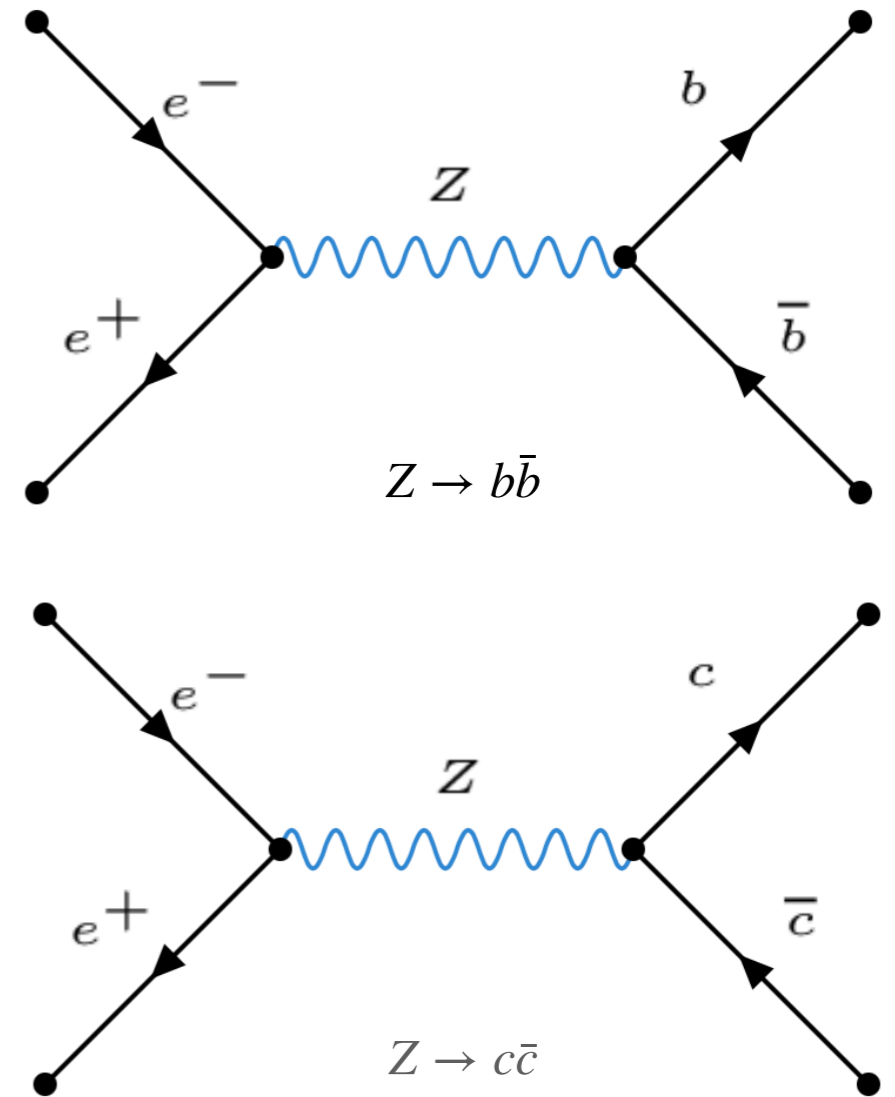


# **Samples**

# Samples

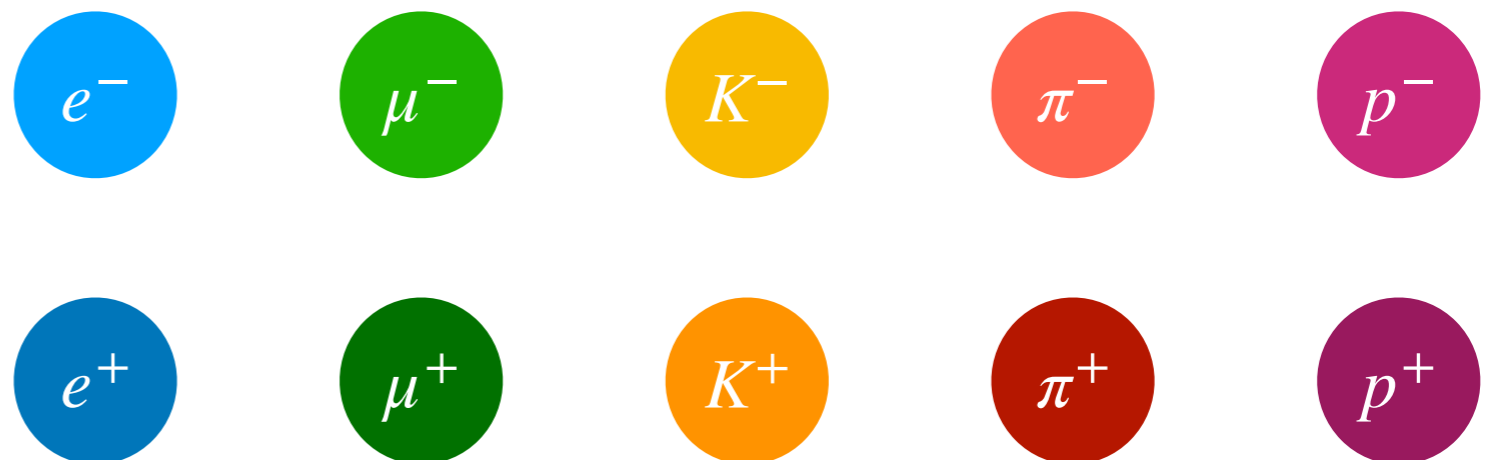
## Samples:

- *WHIZARD*
- *CEPC Z pole (91.2 GeV) at Truth level*
- *20 million  $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  events:*
  - *easy to select*
  - *high sensitivity for  $A_{FB}(\sin^2 \theta_W)$  v.s. energy*
- *20 million  $Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$  events:*
  - *simpler decay behavior*



## Final particles we consider:

- *leptons:  $e^+e^-$ ,  $\mu^+\mu^-$*
- *Kaons:  $K^+K^-$*
- *pions:  $\pi^+\pi^-$*
- *protons:  $p^+p^-$*





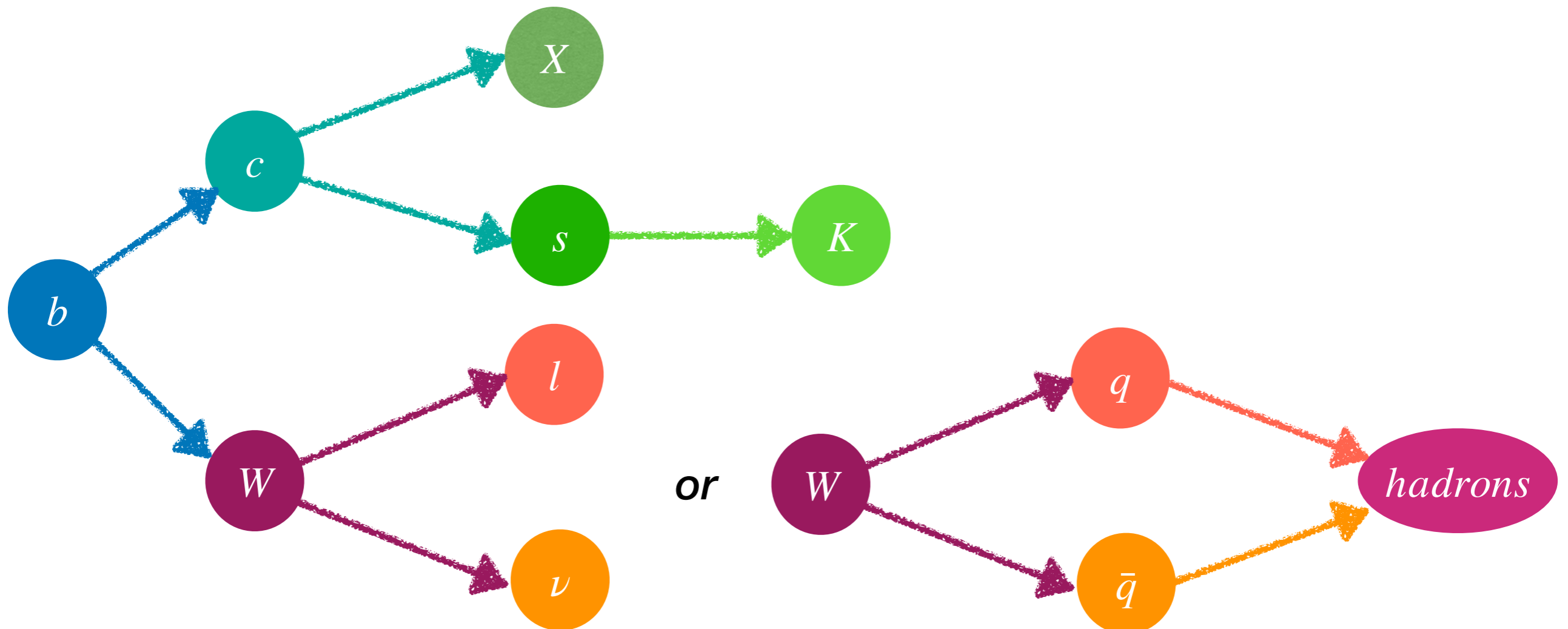
# b quark decay & c quark decay

- **Dominant decay:**

- $b \rightarrow c + W$

- $c \rightarrow X + s \rightarrow X + K$

- $W \rightarrow l + \nu$  (semi-leptonic decay) or  $W \rightarrow qq \rightarrow hadrons$  (hadronic decay)



# Method

# How to develop Jet Charge?

## Steps of Jet Charge:

- Use Jet Clustering to divide final leading particles into **two jets**
- Find the relationship between **observables** of final leading particles and **jet charge**:
  - For  $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  samples:
    - $e^-, \mu^-, K^-, \pi^-, p^+$  are closer to  $b$  jet
    - $e^+, \mu^+, K^+, \pi^+, p^-$  are closer to  $\bar{b}$  jet
  - For  $Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$  samples:
    - $e^+, \mu^+, K^-, \pi^+, p^+$  are closer to  $c$  jet
    - $e^-, \mu^-, K^+, \pi^-, p^+$  are closer to  $\bar{c}$  jet
- Combine the information of final leading particles of two jets
- Use those **observables** of final leading particles to measure jet charge
- Use **Misjudgment rate  $\omega$**  and **effective tagging power** to describe Jet Charge

# How to describe Jet Charge?

## Misjudgment rate $\omega$ :

- To describe the probability of **misjudging** the jet charge

$$\omega = \frac{\text{Number of selected particles that incorrectly reflect the charge flow of } b \text{ jet to } \bar{b} \text{ jet}}{\text{Number of all final leading particles}}$$

## Efficiency:

- To describe the **selection efficiency** of  $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  or  $Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$  samples:

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Number of selected final leading particles}}{\text{Number of all final leading particles}}$$

- The selected final leading particles are particles with typical **flavor** and **energy** cut and the **charges** of two leading particles of each jet are verse

## Effective tagging power ETP:

- To consider **both** misjudgment rate  $\omega$  and efficiency to describe the total performance of Jet Charge

$$\text{Effective tagging power} = \text{Efficiency} * (1 - 2 * \omega)^2$$

# Results

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

We find that:

- For  $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  samples:
  - The *lepton and Kaon* can deliver better misjudgment rate  $\omega$  than pion and proton
- For  $Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$  samples:
  - The *lepton, Kaon and proton* can deliver better misjudgment rate  $\omega$  than pion

We categorize the hadronic Z decay events according to the **flavors** of the final leading charged particles at each jet

$b$  or  $\bar{b}$  jet: ( $e, \mu, K$ ) & ( $\pi, proton$ )

$c$  or  $\bar{c}$  jet: ( $e, \mu, p, K$ ) & ( $\pi$ )

We also changed the **energy threshold** for the final leading charged particles

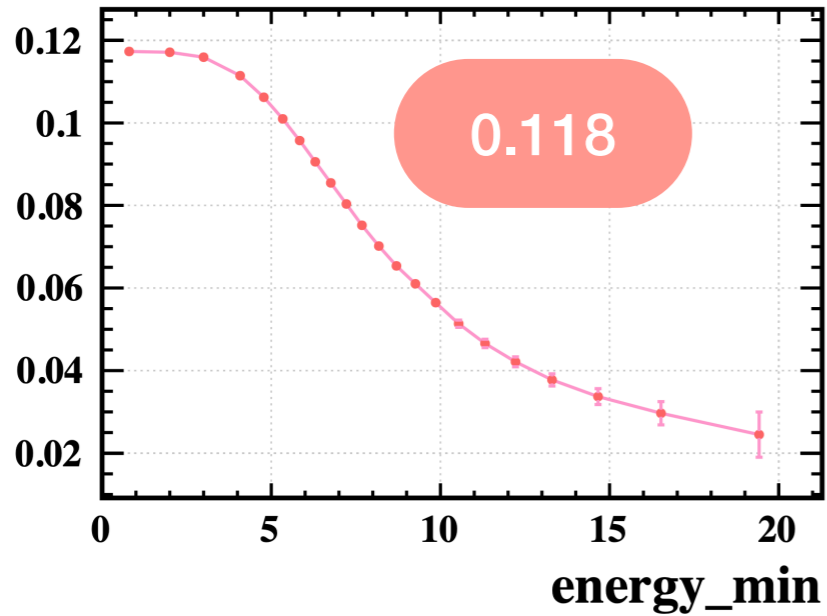
$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Misjudgment rate  $\omega$  of 4 categories of particle flavors*

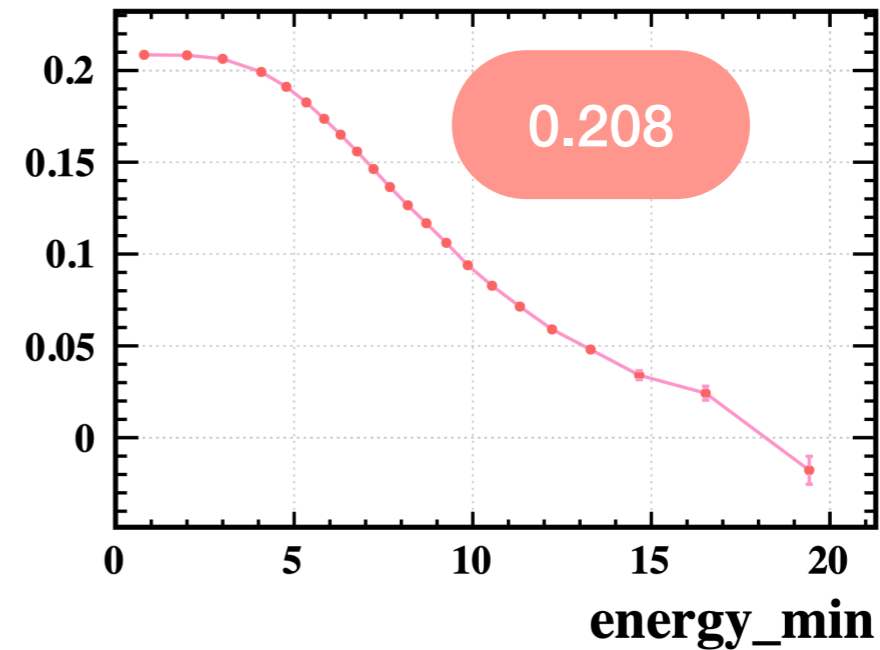
$b \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K)$

Misjudgment rate  $\omega$



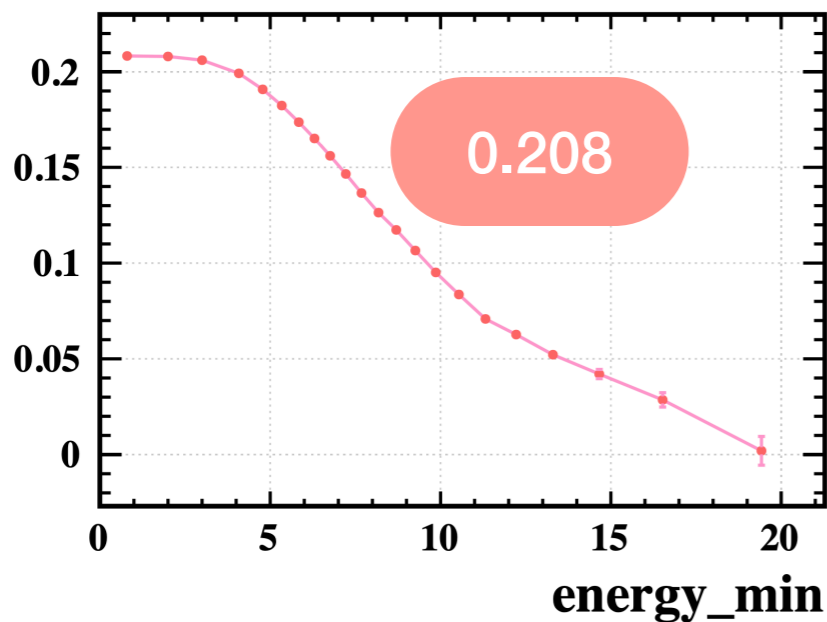
$b \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton})$

Misjudgment rate  $\omega$



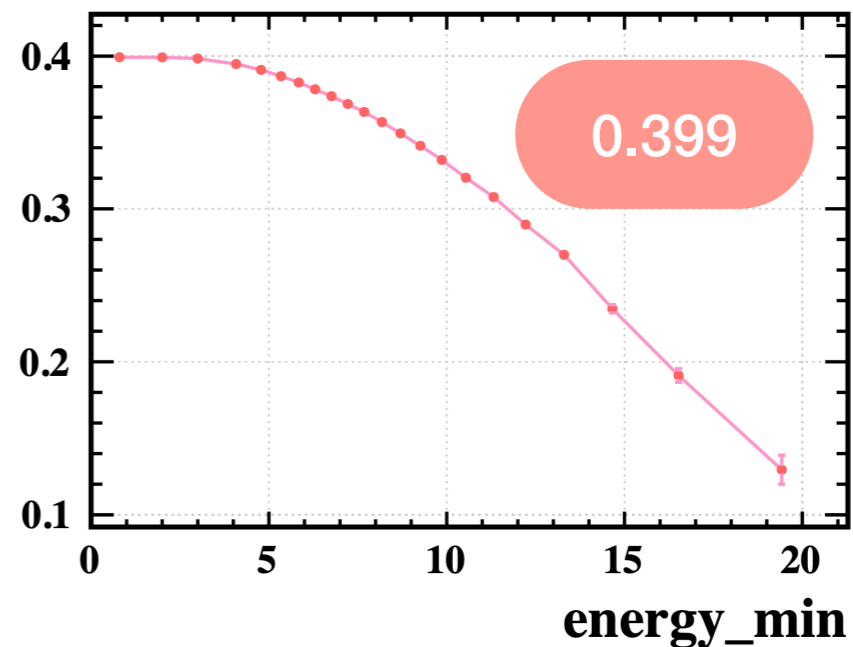
$b \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton}) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K)$

Misjudgment rate  $\omega$



$b \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton}) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton})$

Misjudgment rate  $\omega$



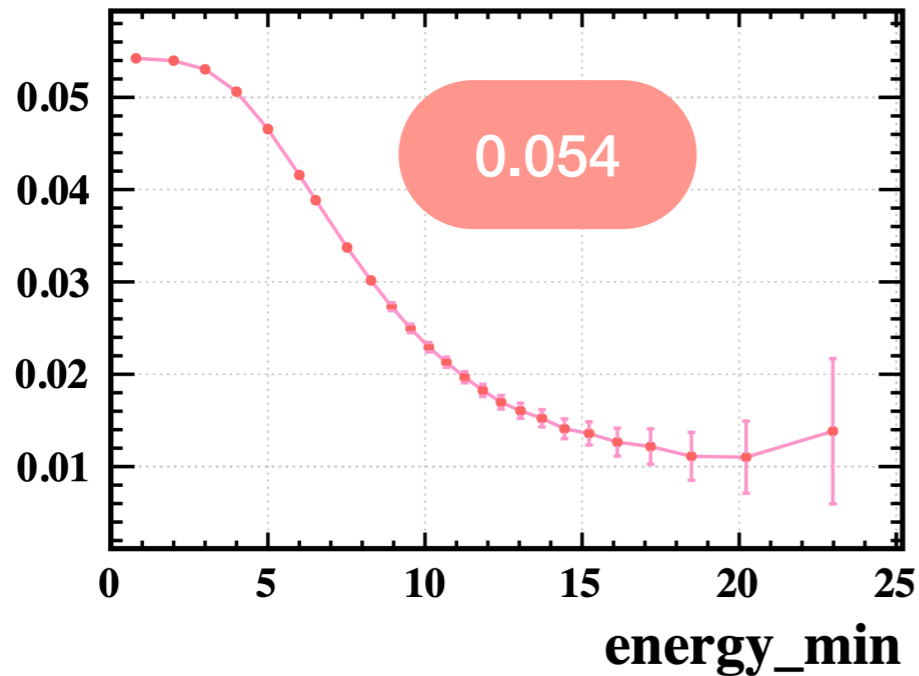
$Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Misjudgment rate  $\omega$  of 4 categories of particle flavors*

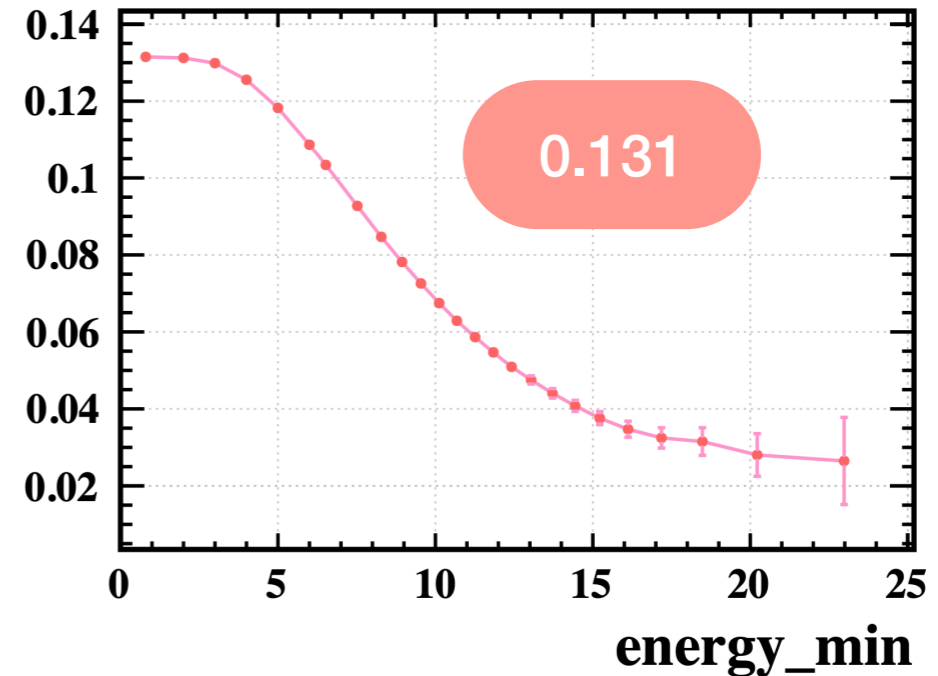
$c \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K)$

Misjudgment rate  $\omega$



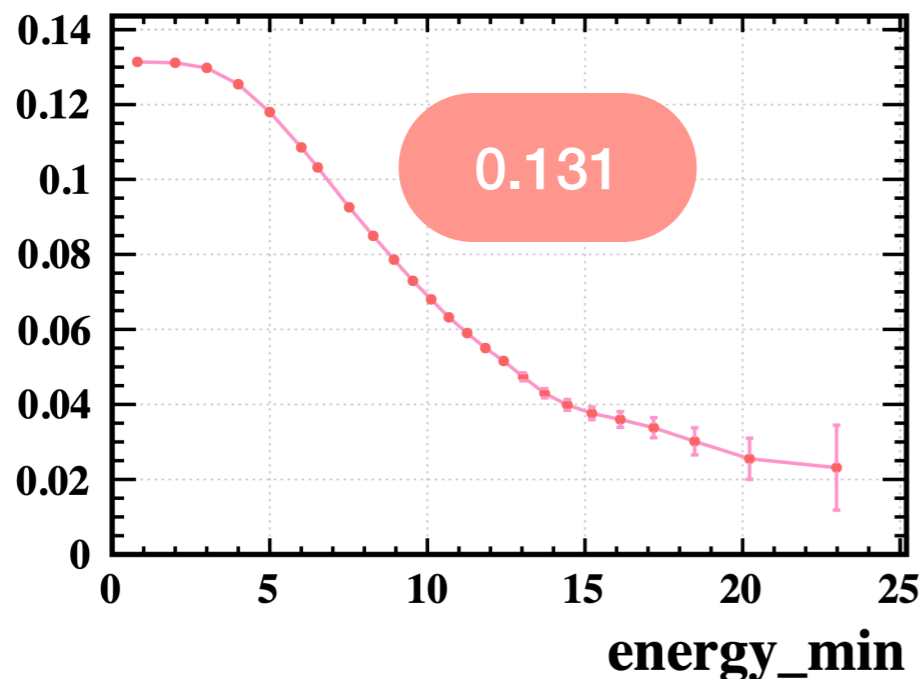
$c \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(\pi)$

Misjudgment rate  $\omega$



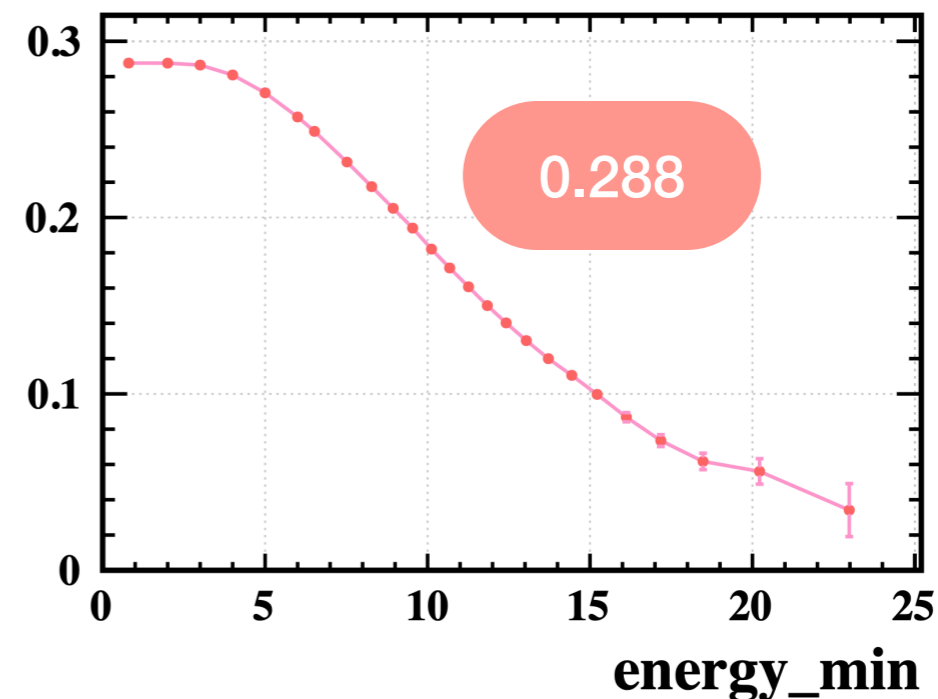
$c \text{ jet}(\pi) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K)$

Misjudgment rate  $\omega$



$c \text{ jet}(\pi) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(\pi)$

Misjudgment rate  $\omega$



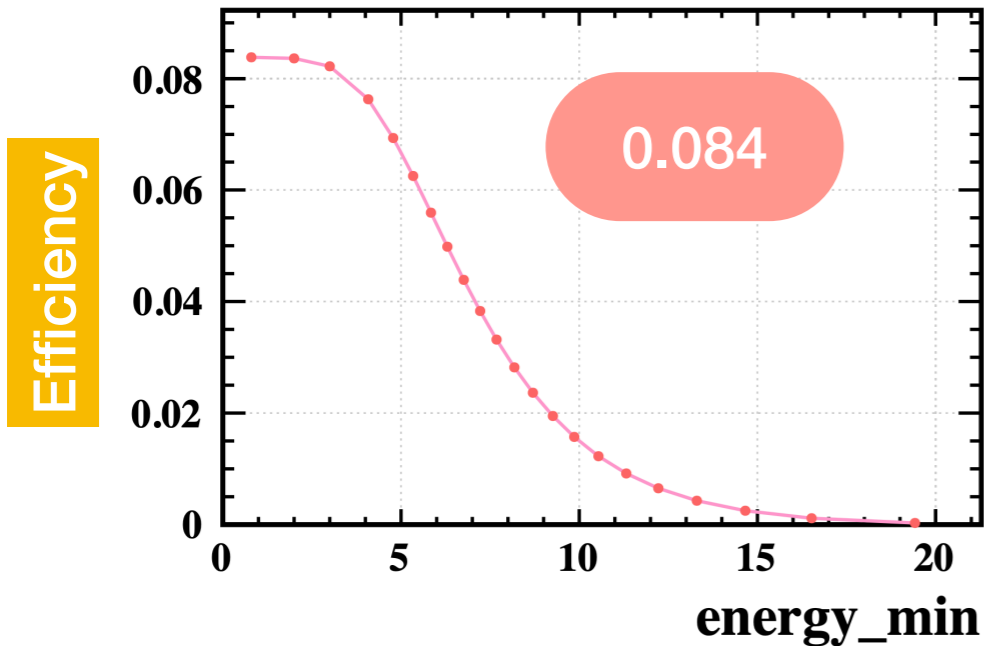


$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

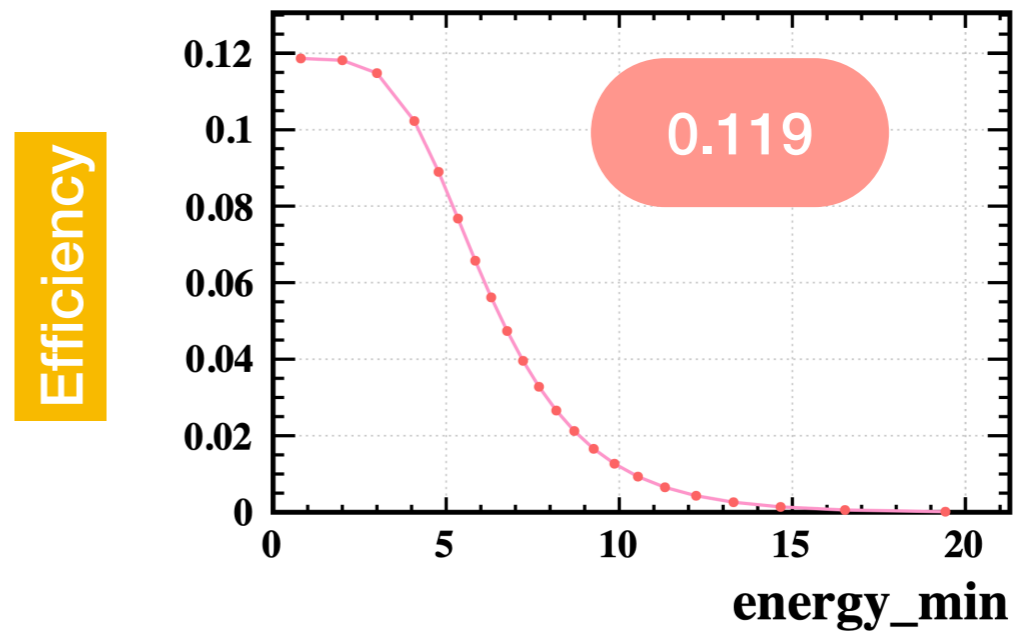
# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Efficiency of 4 categories of particle flavors, total efficiency = 0.519*

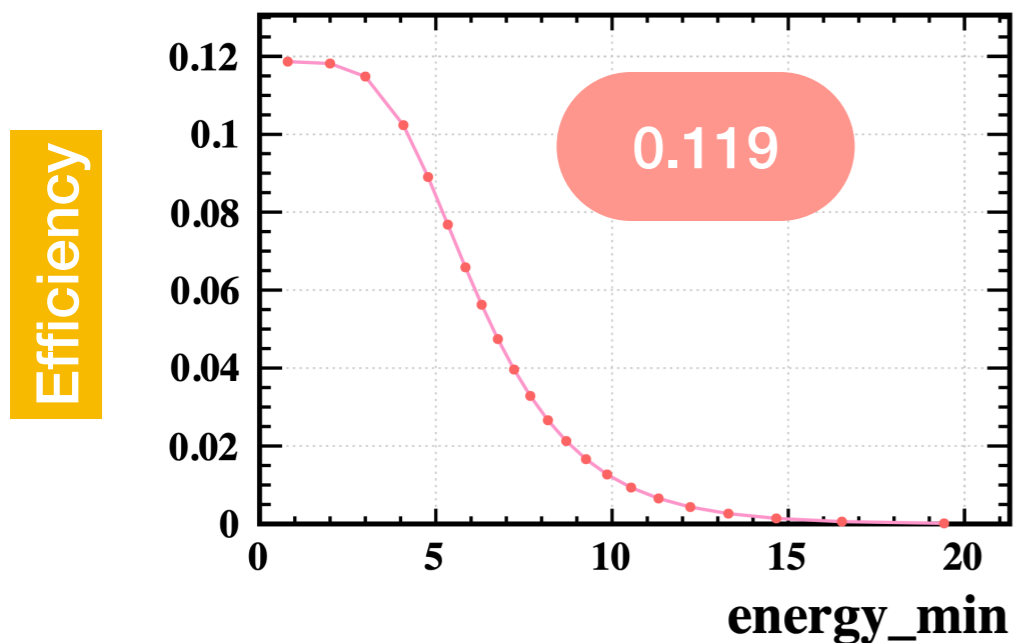
$b \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K)$



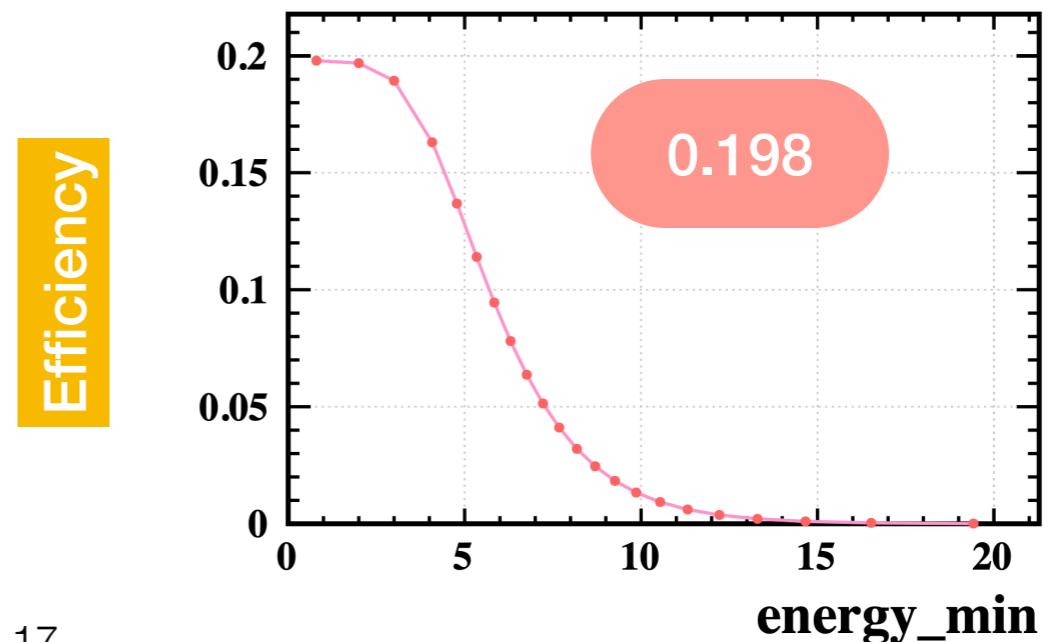
$b \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton})$



$b \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton}) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K)$



$b \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton}) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton})$



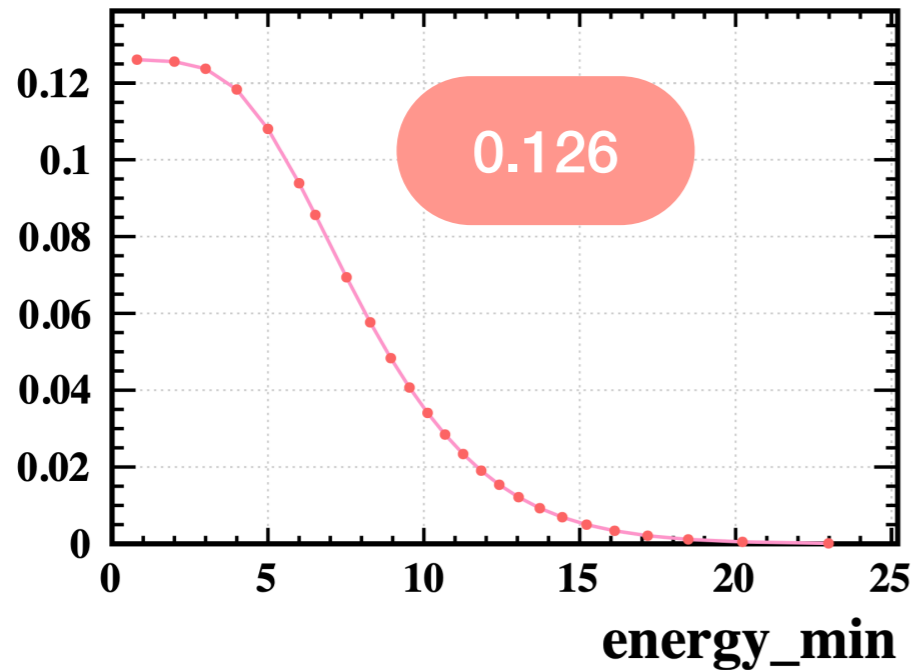
$Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Efficiency of 4 categories of particle flavors, total efficiency = 0.577*

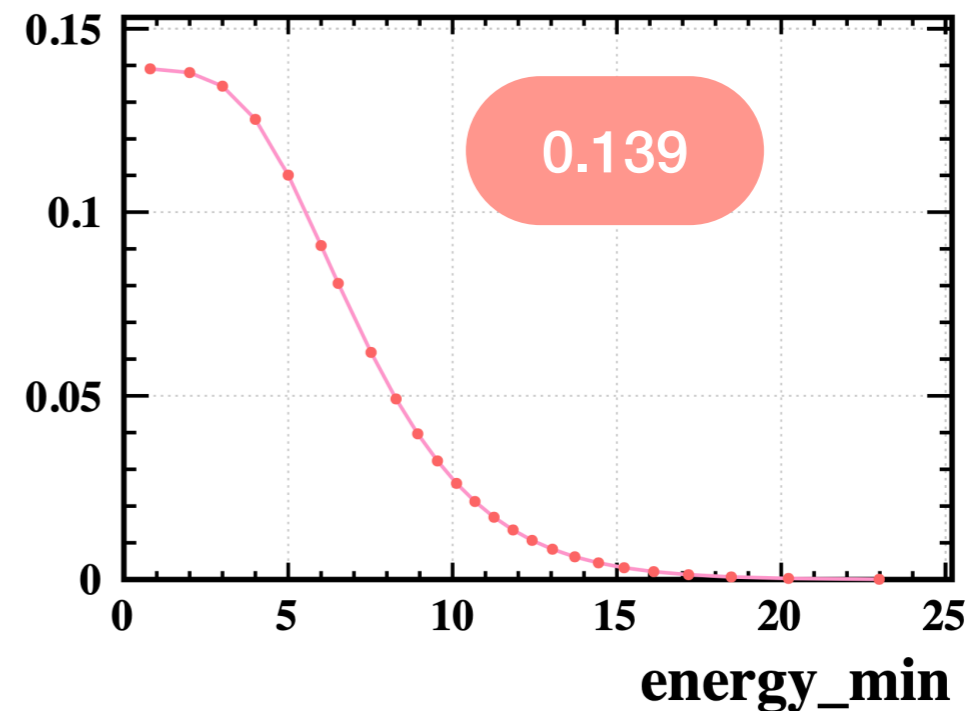
$c \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K)$

Efficiency



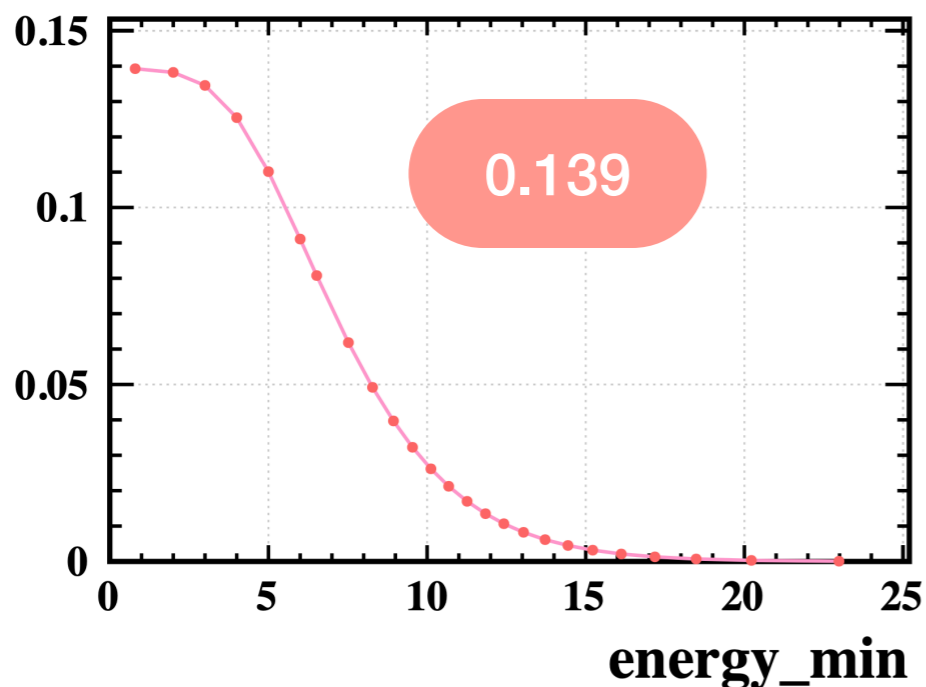
$c \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(\pi)$

Efficiency



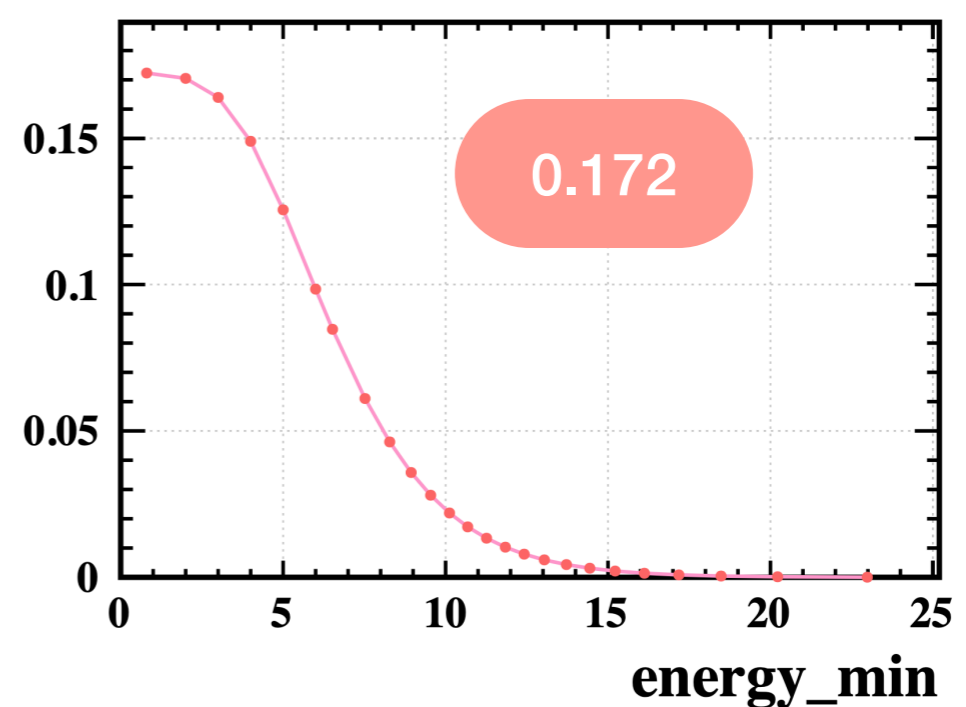
$c \text{ jet}(\pi) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K)$

Efficiency



$c \text{ jet}(\pi) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(\pi)$

Efficiency



$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

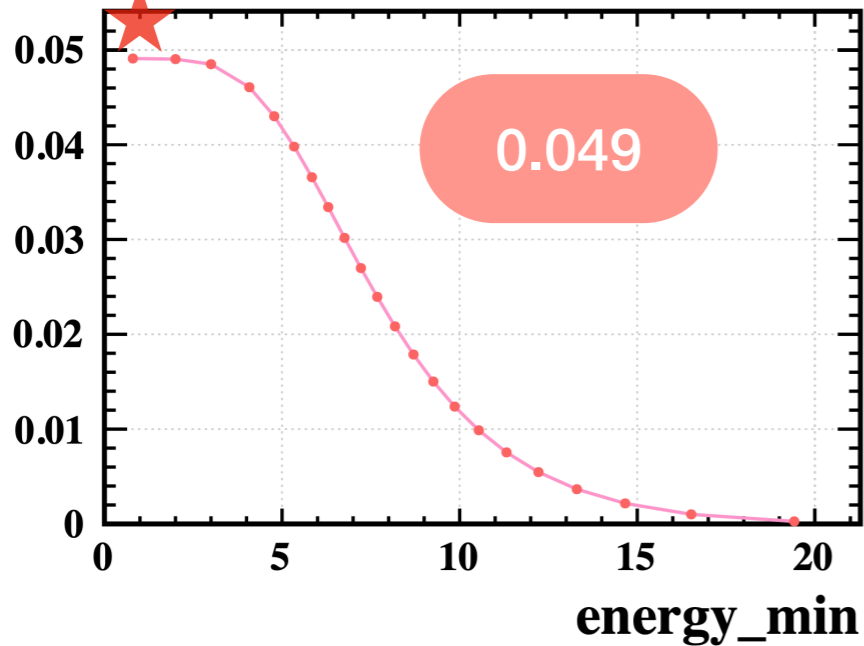
# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Effective tagging power of 4 categories of particle flavors*

*total effective tagging power = 0.138*

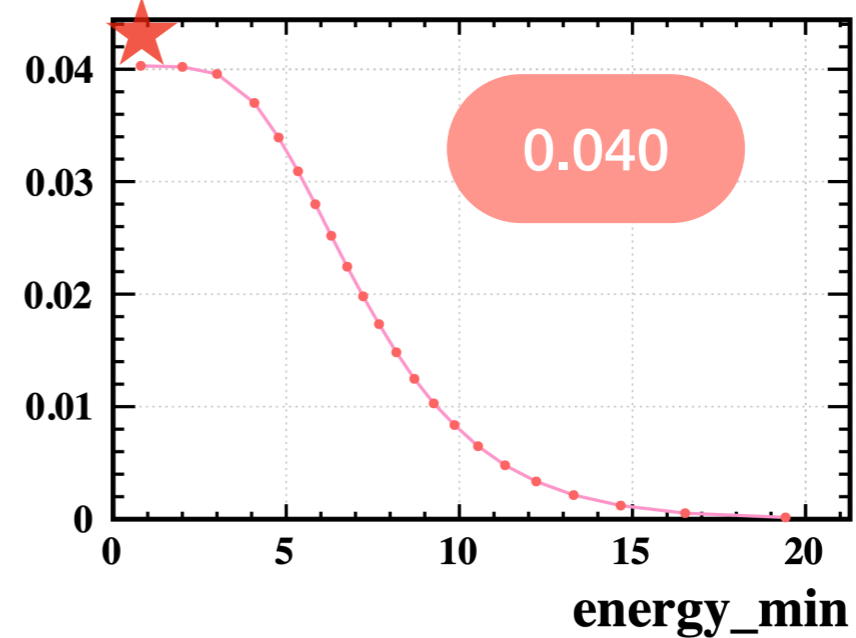
$b \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K)$

Effective tagging power



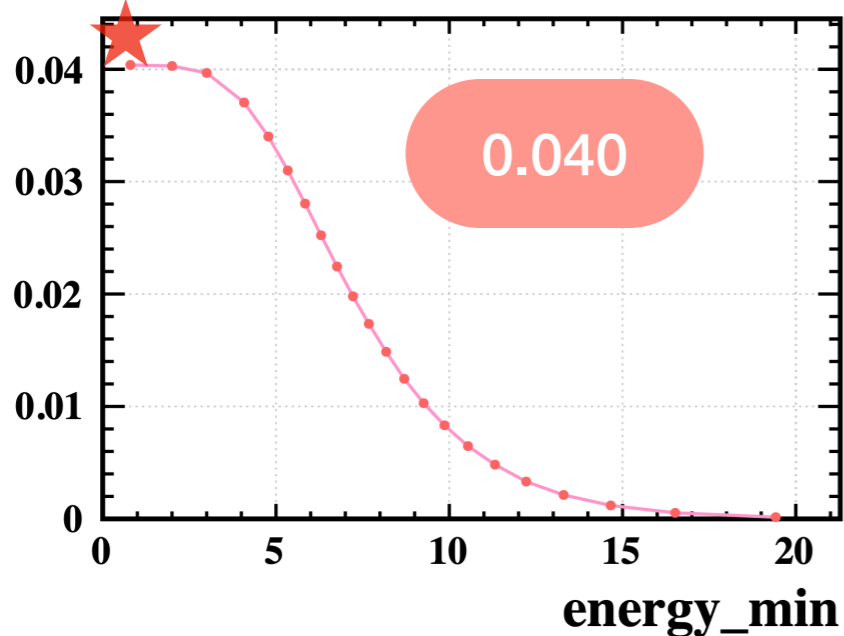
$b \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton})$

Effective tagging power



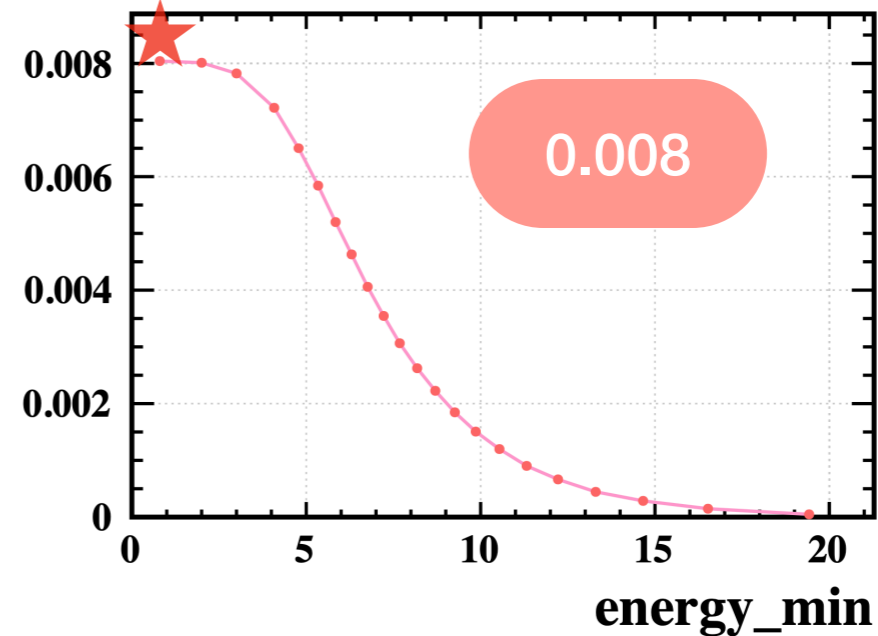
$b \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton}) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K)$

Effective tagging power



$b \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton}) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton})$

Effective tagging power



$Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$

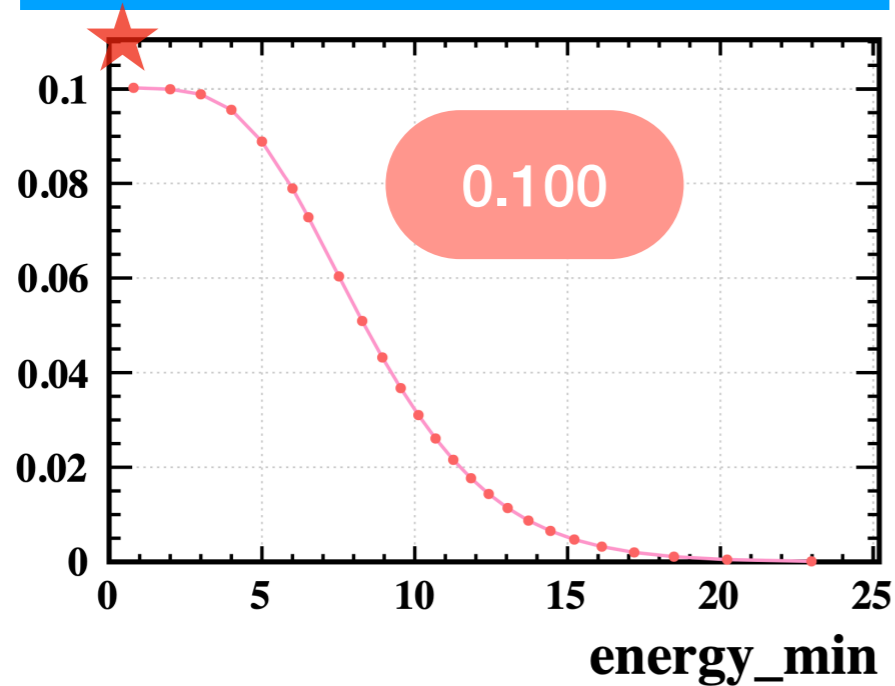
# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Effective tagging power of 4 categories of particle flavors*

*total effective tagging power = 0.283*

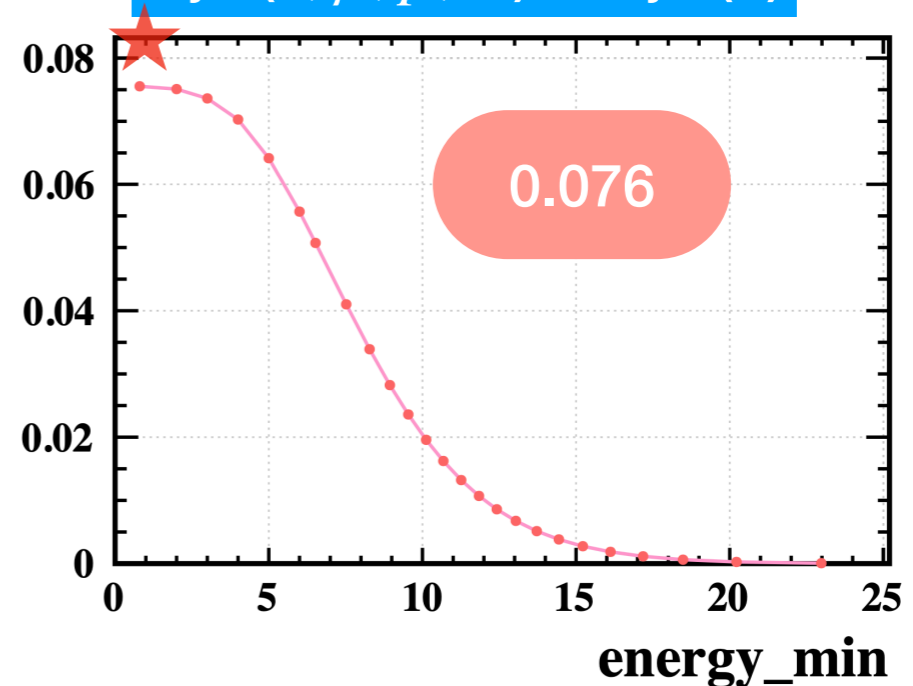
Effective tagging power

$c \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K)$



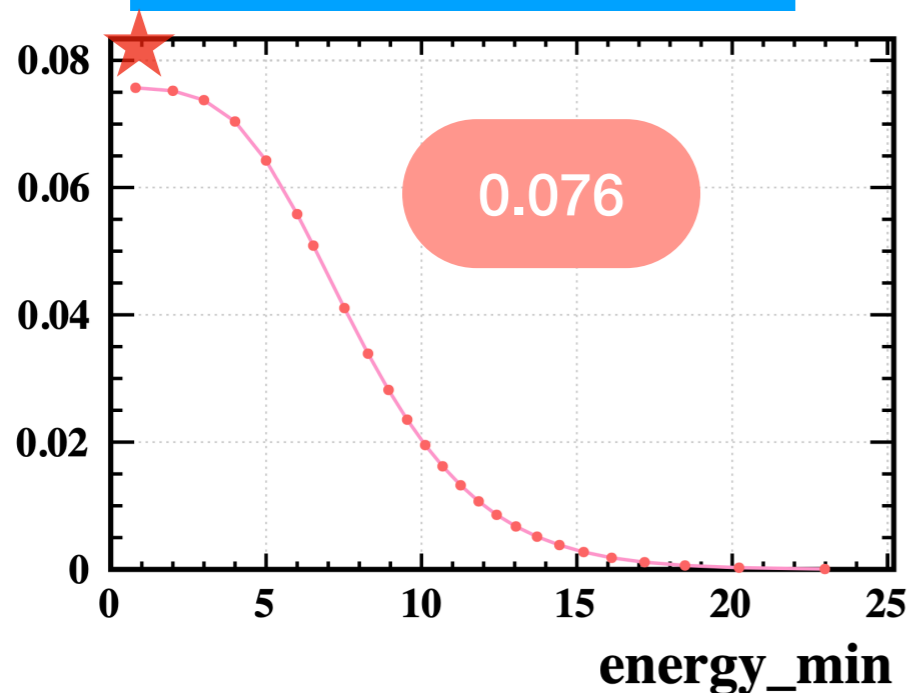
Effective tagging power

$c \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(\pi)$



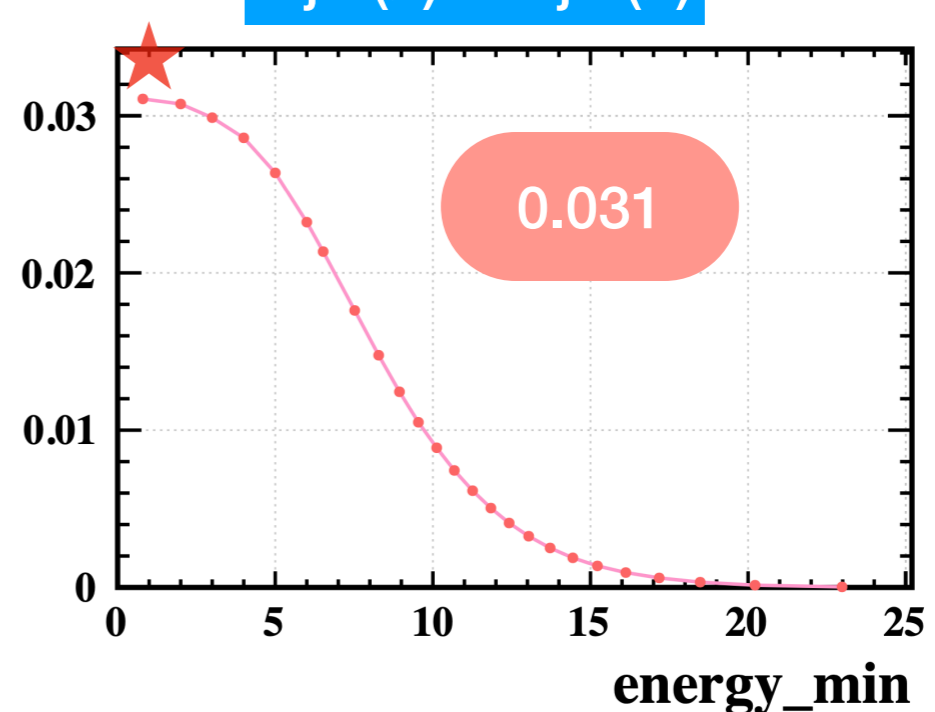
Effective tagging power

$c \text{ jet}(\pi) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K)$



Effective tagging power

$c \text{ jet}(\pi) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(\pi)$



# Conclusion

## Main results of Jet Charge at Truth level

- For  $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  samples:
  - Total effective tagging power = **0.138**
  - The **lepton and Kaon without energy cut** can deliver better effective tagging power
- For  $Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$  samples:
  - Total effective tagging power = **0.283**
  - The **lepton, Kaon and proton without energy cut** can deliver better effective tagging power
- $Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$  deliver better misjudgment rate  $\omega$  and effective tagging power than  $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

## Future:

- 👉 Jet Charge in typical channel (e.g.  $B_s$ , ...)
- 👉 Jet Charge at Full Simulation level → Compare Truth level and Full Simulation level → CEPC detector performance
- 👉 Apply Jet Charge to the precision measurement of relative benchmark

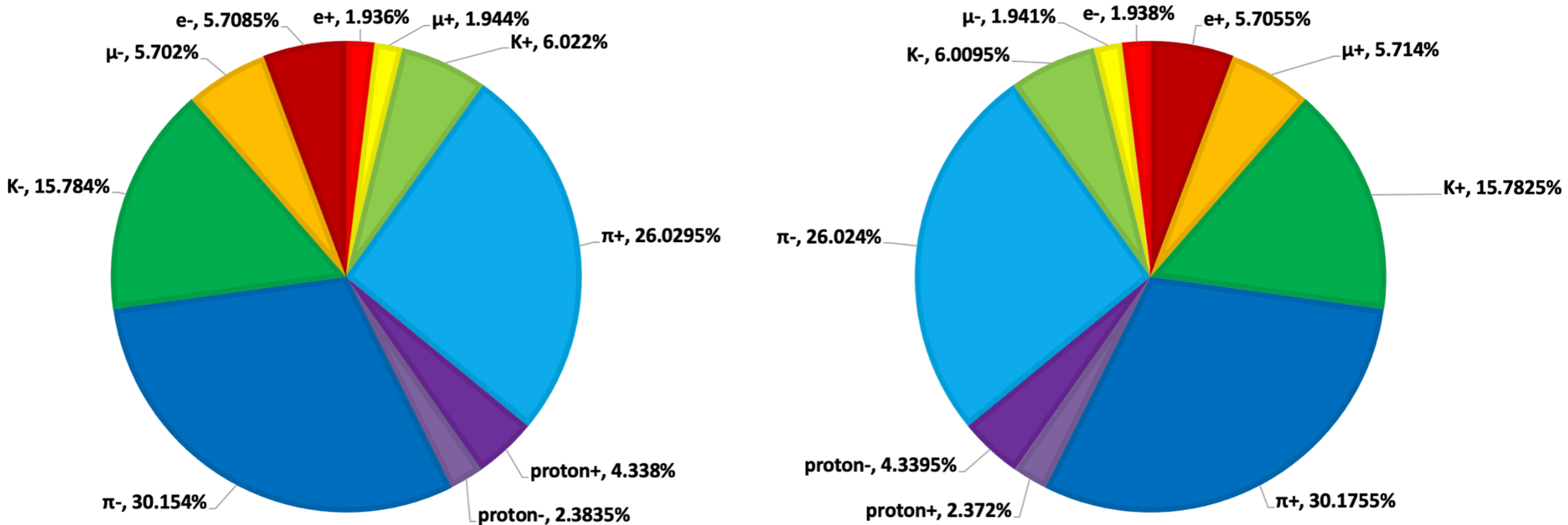
**Thanks!**

# Backup

$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Percent of final charged leading particles of  $b$  jet and  $\bar{b}$  jet*



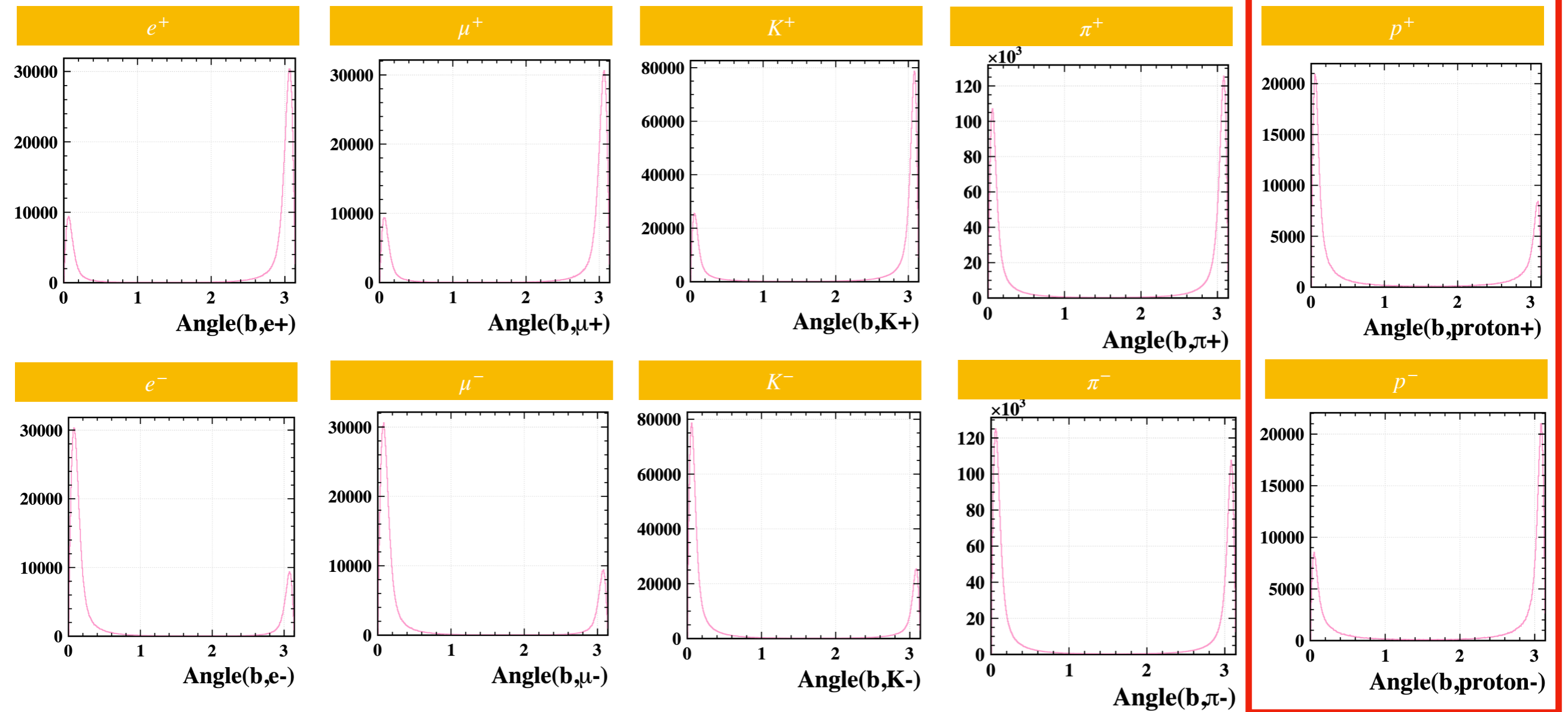
## Point:

- ☞ The distribution of each charged particle of two jets is *asymmetry*
- ☞ The percent of that the final leading particle of *both jet* is  $e, \mu, K$  is *13.75%*
- ☞ The percent of the each flavor of final leading particles *varies with energy threshold*

$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Angle distribution of each flavor of final leading particles*



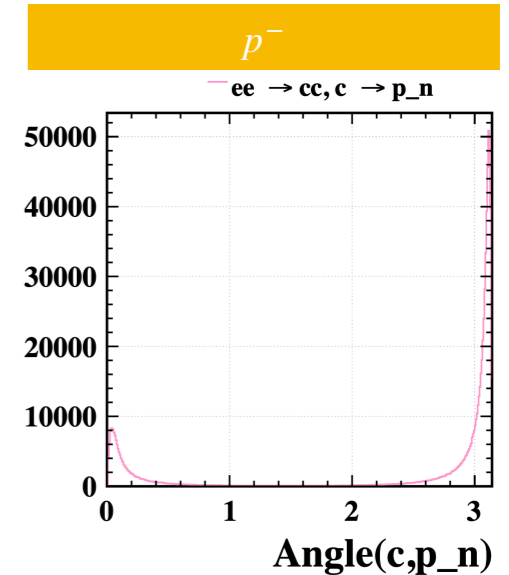
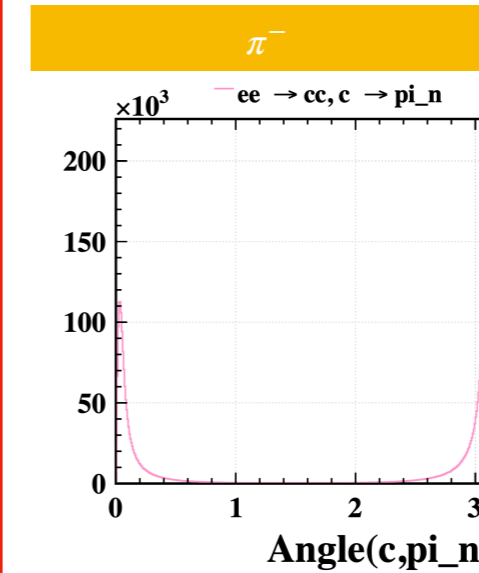
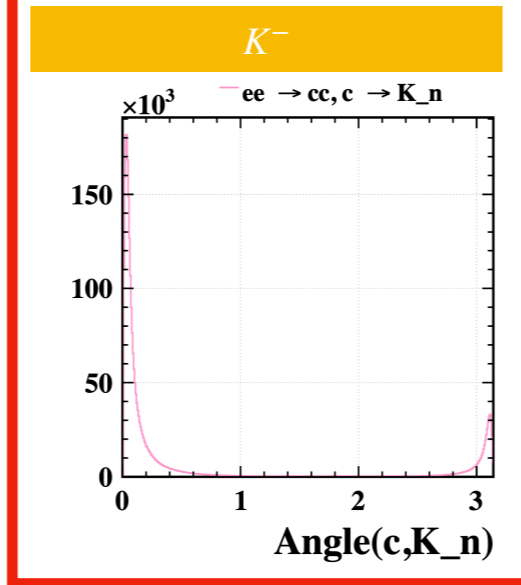
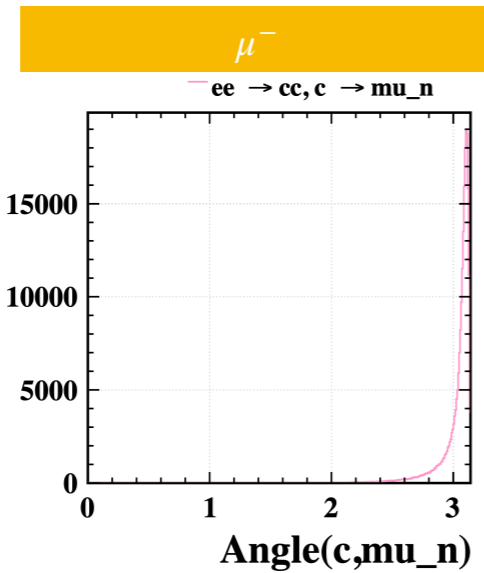
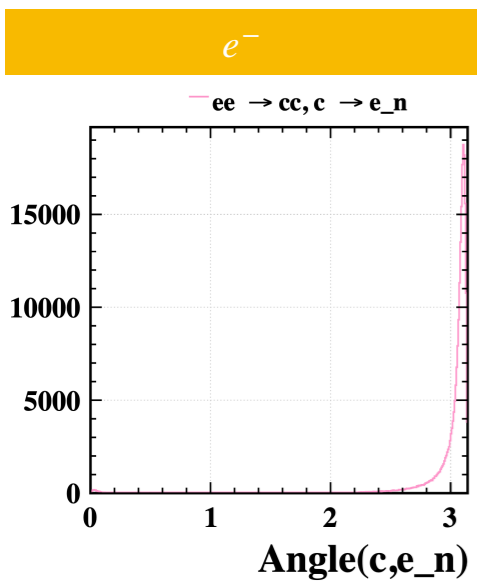
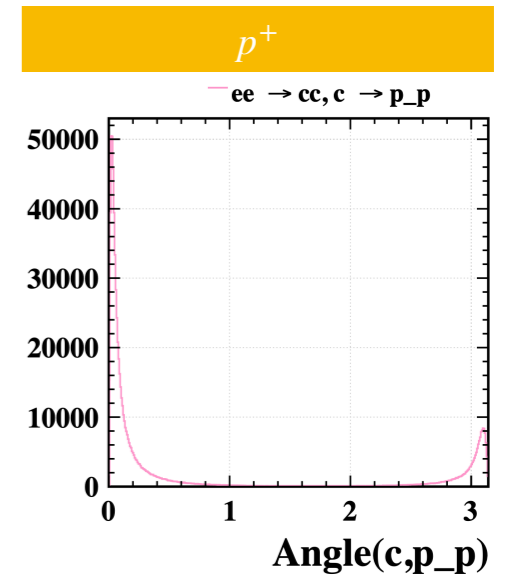
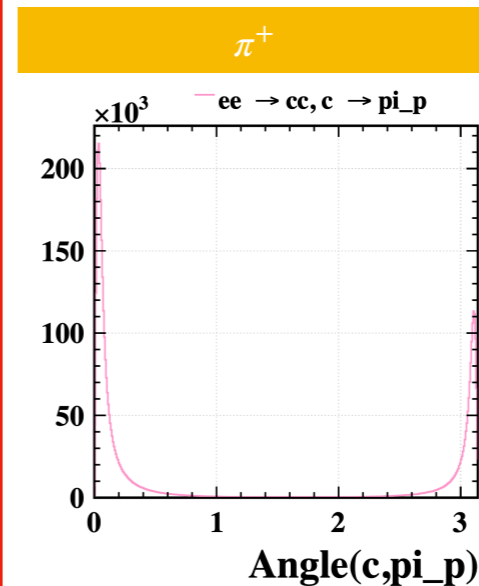
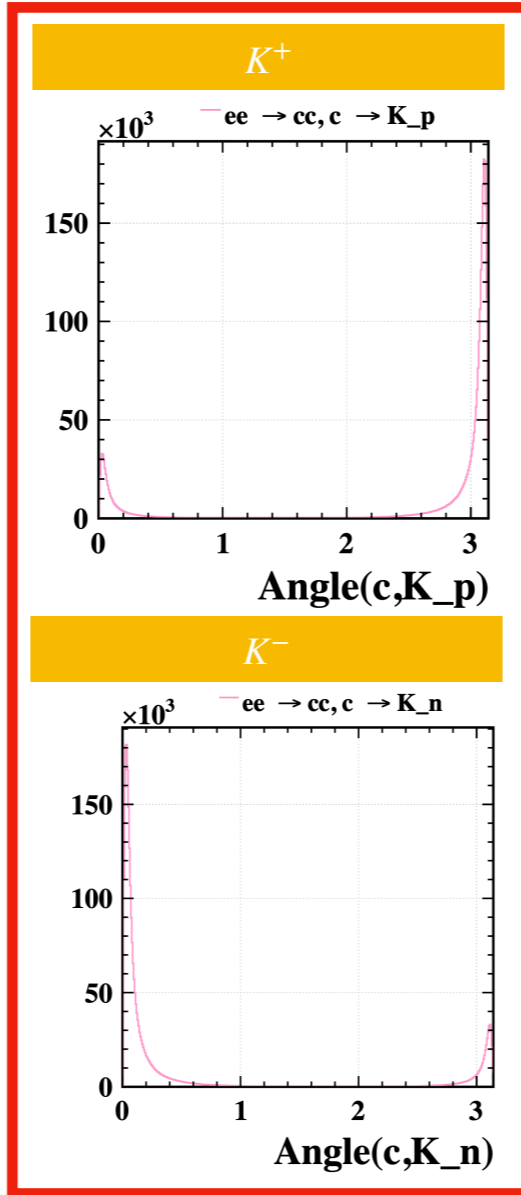
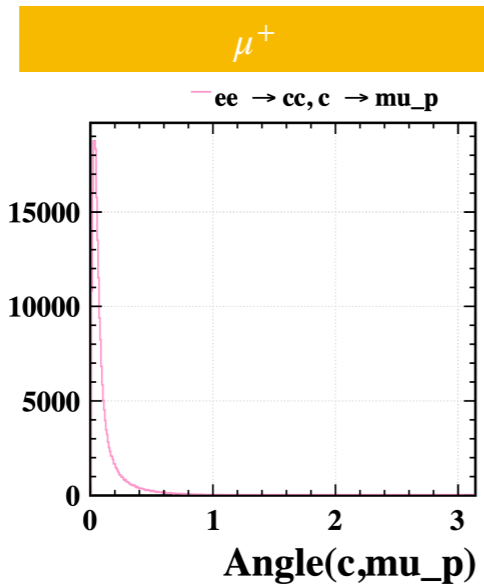
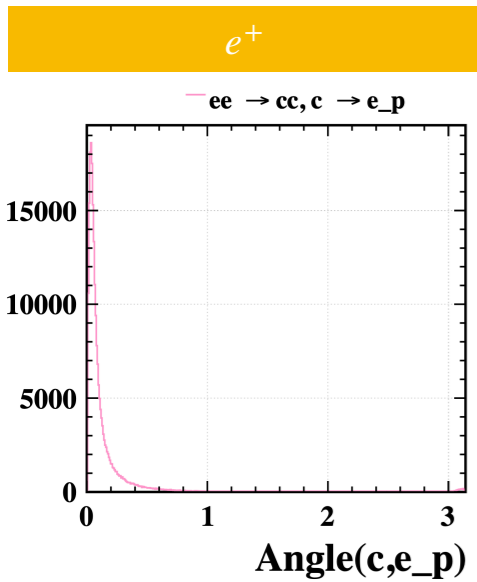
- ☞ Angle distribution of two jets is **asymmetry**
- ☞ The more asymmetrical, the more accurate
- ☞ The **lepton and Kaon** is more asymmetrical than pion and proton
- ☞ **Proton** behaves different from others



$Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Angle distribution of each flavor of final leading particles*



- 👉 Angle distribution of two jets is **asymmetry**
- 👉 The more asymmetrical, the more accurate
- 👉 The **lepton and Kaon** is more asymmetrical than pion and proton
- 👉 **Kaon** behaves different from others

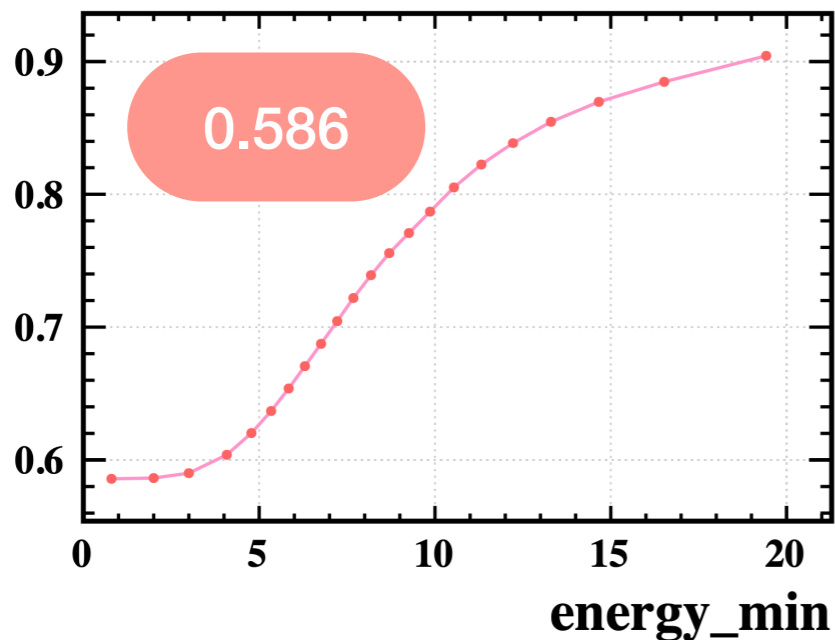
$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

$(1 - 2 * \omega)^2$  of 4 categories of particle flavors

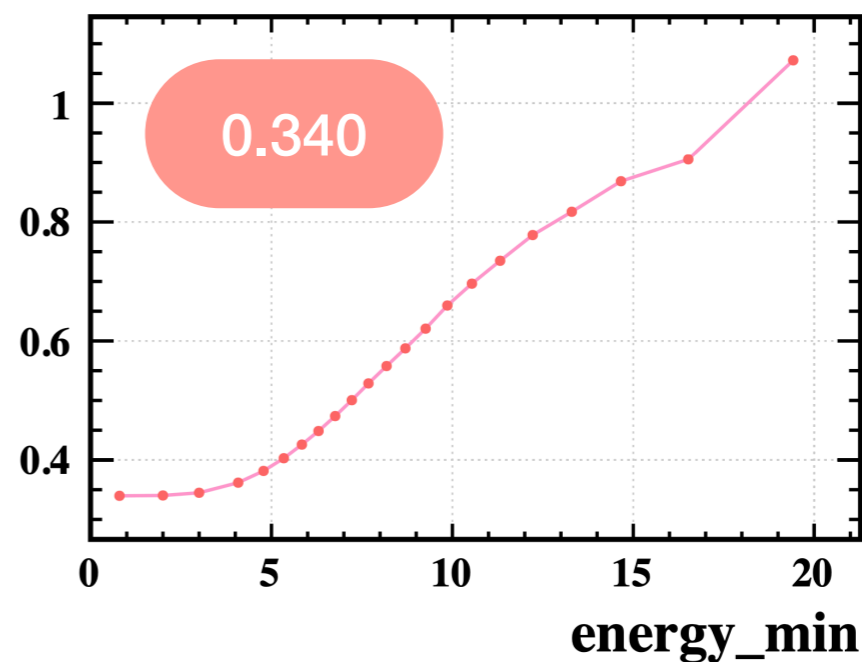
$b \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K)$

$(1 - 2 * \omega)^2$



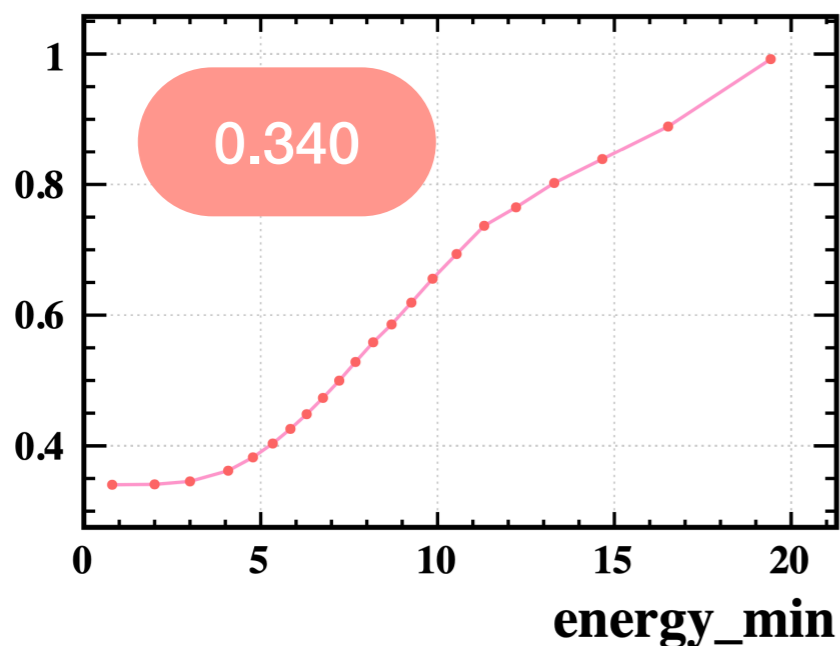
$b \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton})$

$(1 - 2 * \omega)^2$



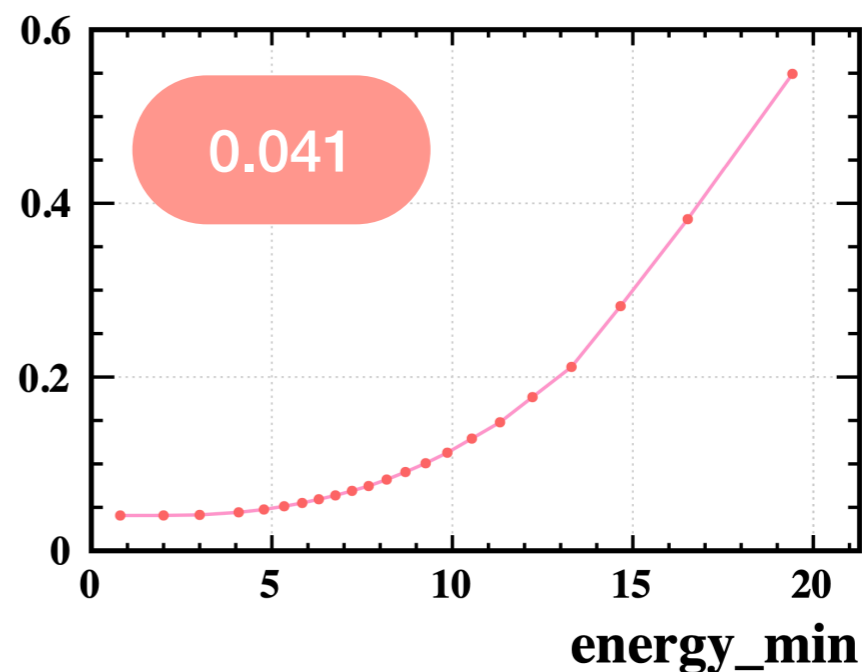
$b \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton}) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, K)$

$(1 - 2 * \omega)^2$



$b \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton}) \ \& \ \bar{b} \text{ jet}(\pi, \text{proton})$

$(1 - 2 * \omega)^2$



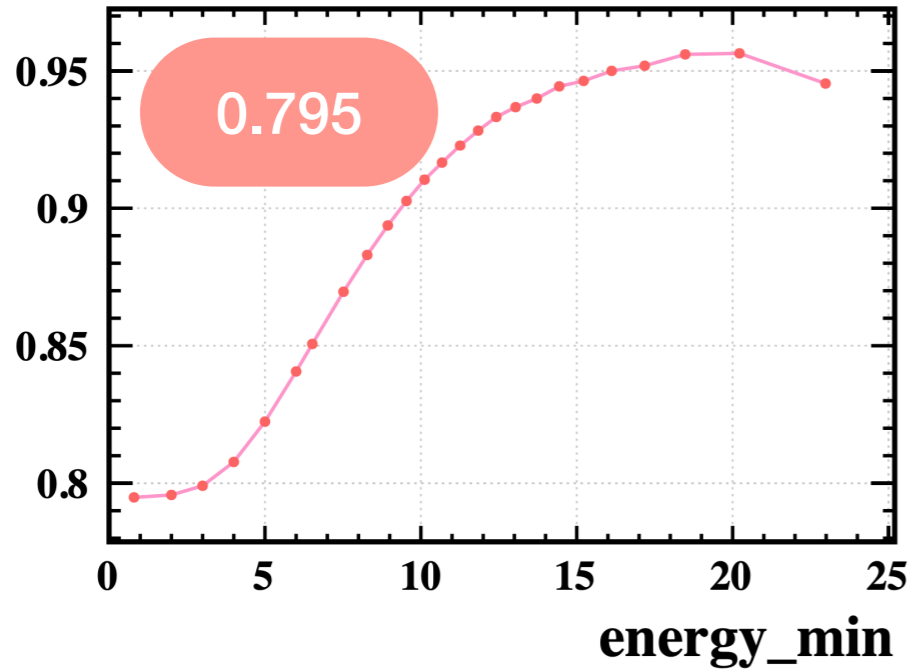
$Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

$(1 - 2 * \omega)^2$  of 4 categories of particle flavors

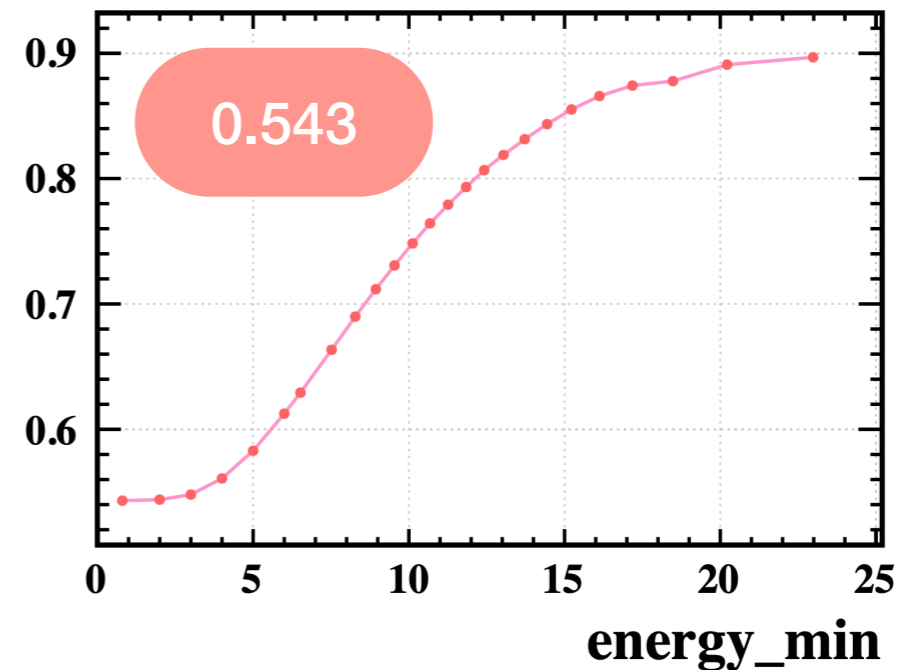
$c \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K)$

$(1 - 2 * \omega)^2$



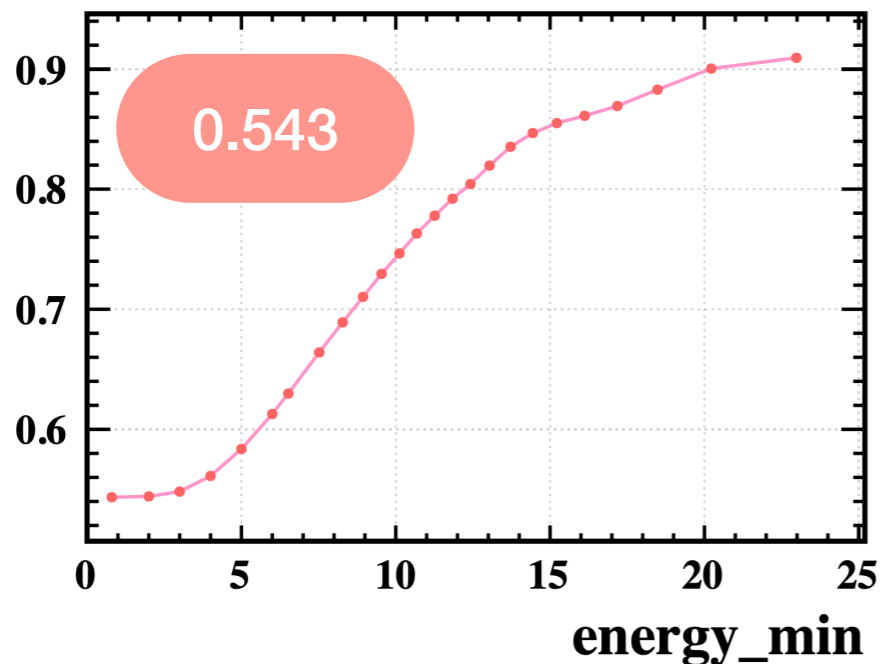
$c \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(\pi)$

$(1 - 2 * \omega)^2$



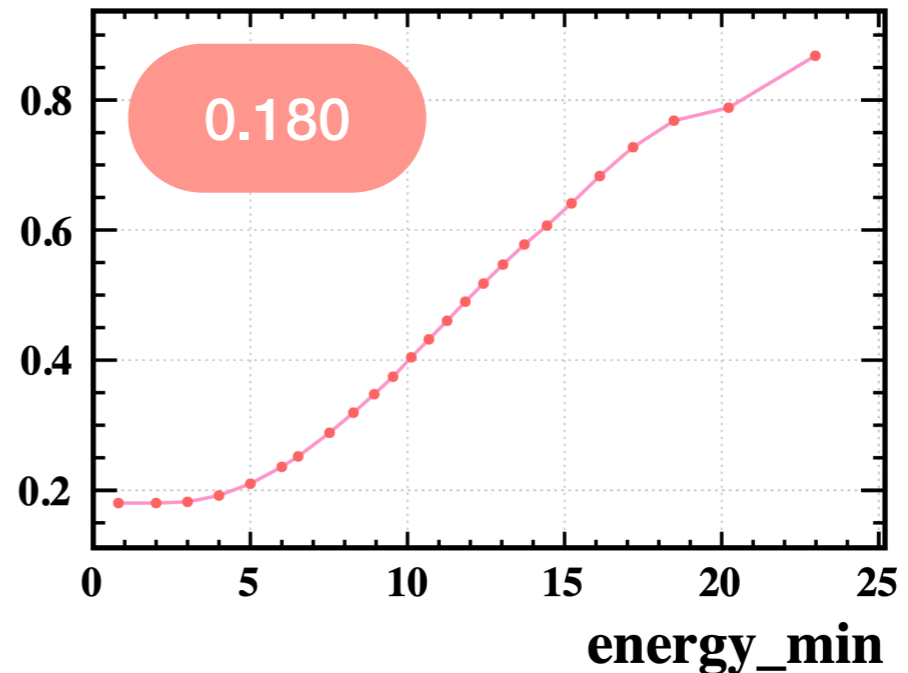
$c \text{ jet}(\pi) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(e, \mu, p, K)$

$(1 - 2 * \omega)^2$



$c \text{ jet}(\pi) \ \& \ \bar{c} \text{ jet}(\pi)$

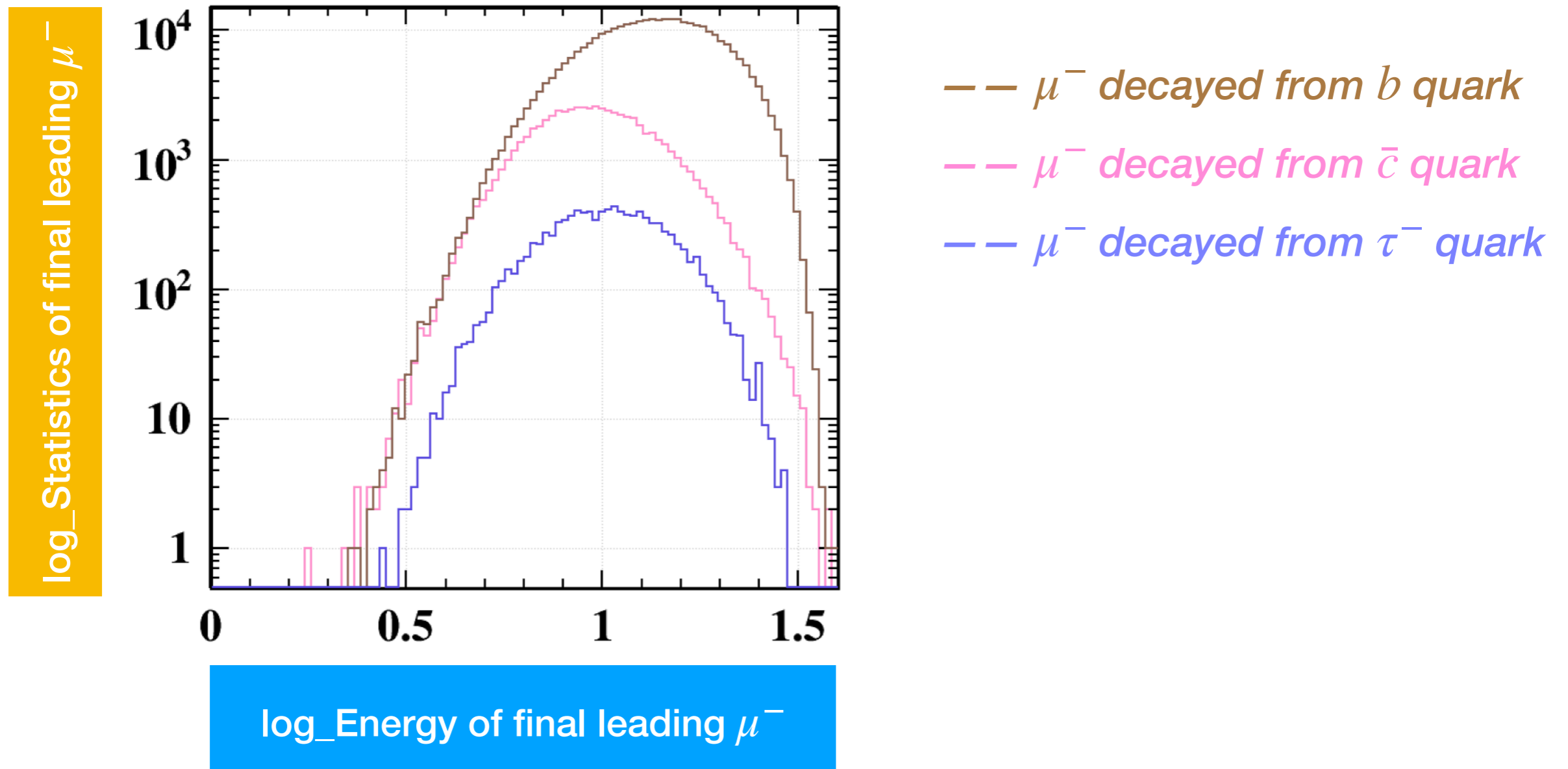
$(1 - 2 * \omega)^2$



$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Energy spectrum of final leading  $\mu^-$  from different decay modes*



☞ Energy spectrum of final leading  $\mu^-$  from different decay modes is different

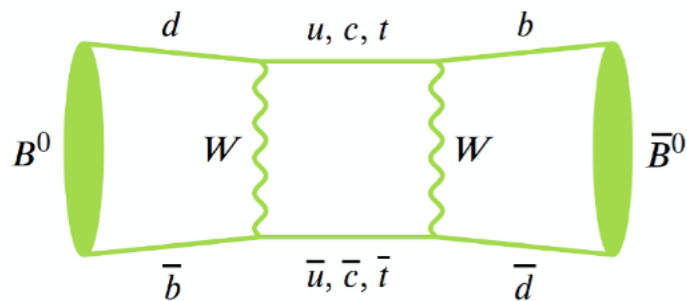
☞ Energy spectrum of final leading  $\mu^-$  from different decay modes **varies with energy threshold**

$$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

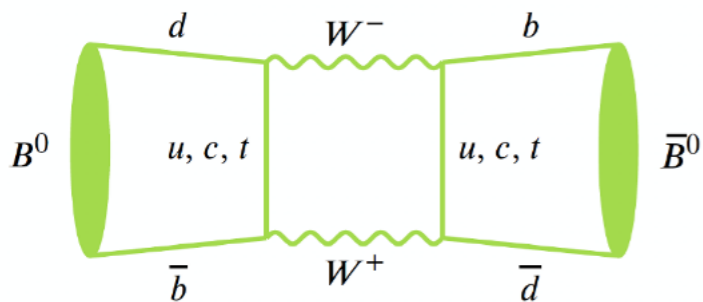
# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Percent of final leading  $\mu^-$  from different decay modes*

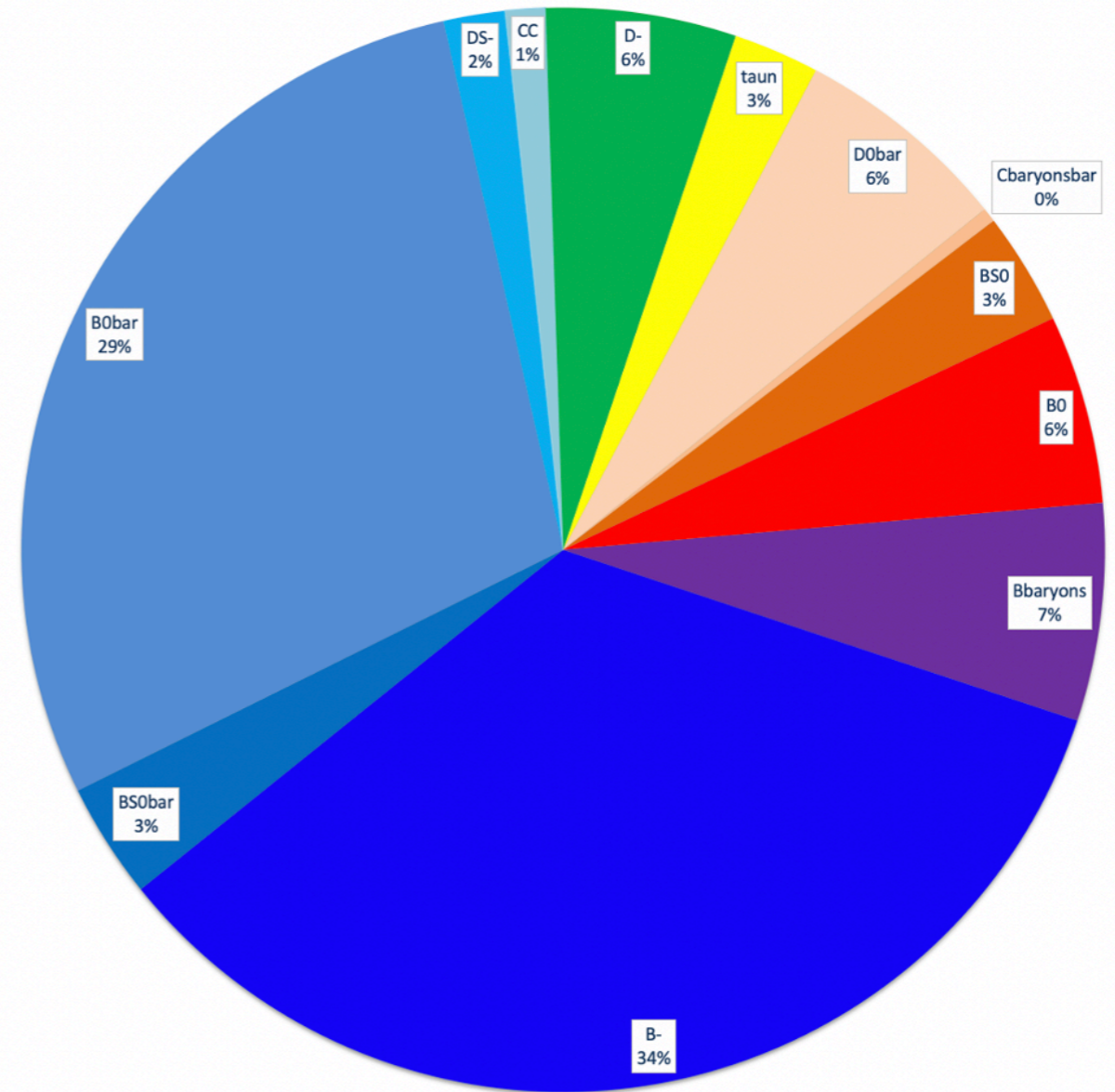
*b jet*



*$B^0 - \bar{B}^0$  mixing*



*b-bar jet*



☞ The **purple** end final leading  $\mu^-$  is closer to **b jet**

☞ The **green** part final leading  $\mu^-$  is neither closer to b jet nor closer to b-bar jet

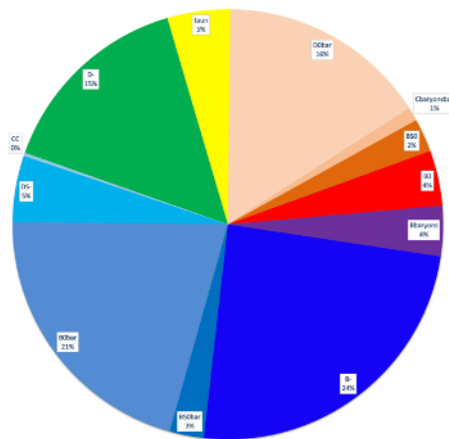
☞ The **red** end final leading  $\mu^-$  is closer to **b-bar jet**

$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

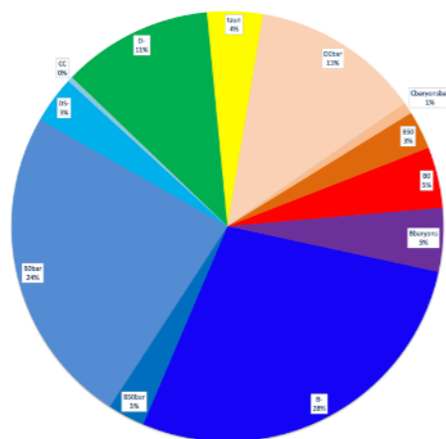
# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Percent of final leading  $\mu^-$  from different decay modes v.s. Energy Threshold*

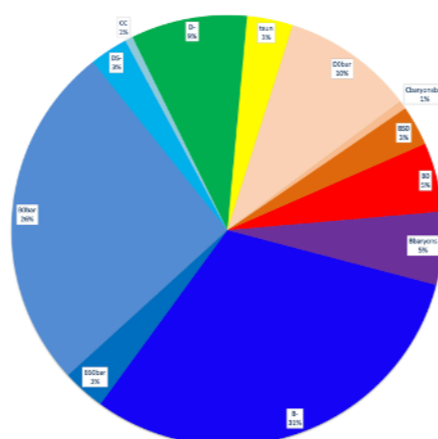
Energy (0.8,7.33)



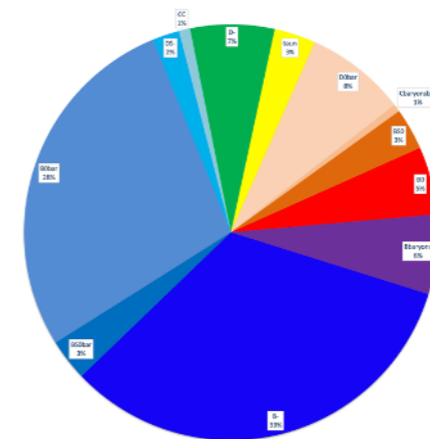
Energy (7.33,8.80)



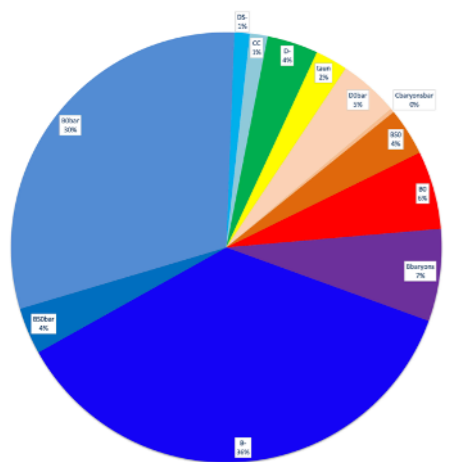
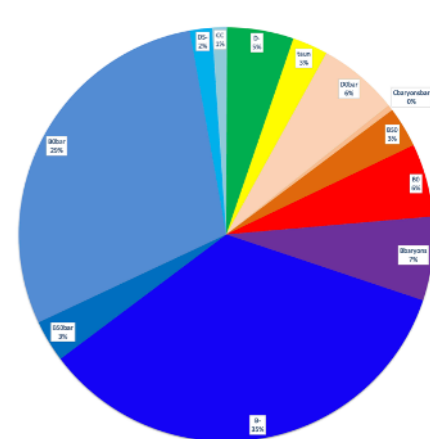
Energy (8.80,10.09)



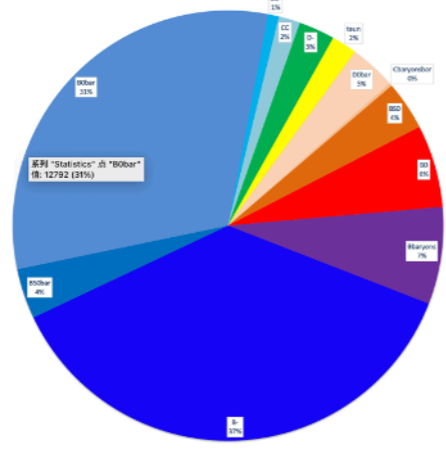
Energy (10.09,11.34)



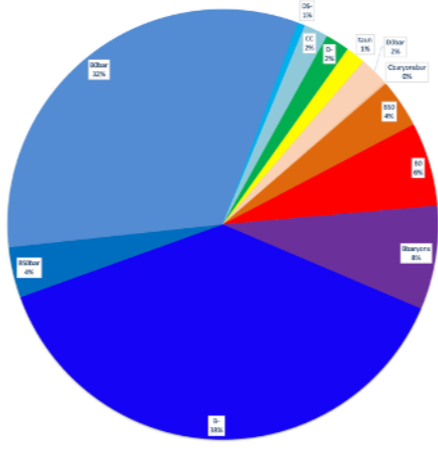
Energy (11.34,12.65)



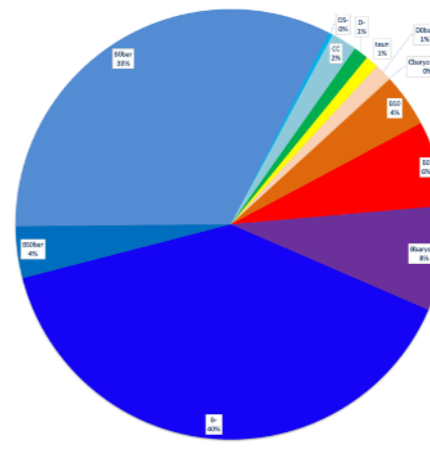
Energy (14.10,15.77)



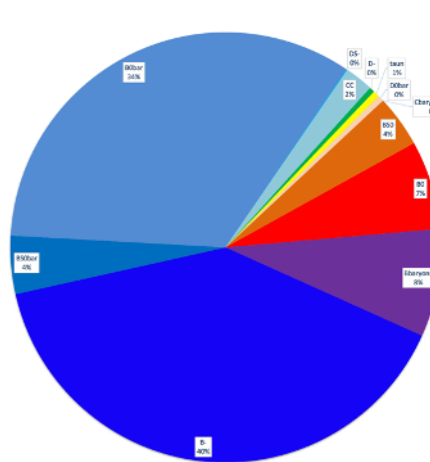
Energy (15.77,17.85)



Energy (17.85,20.85)



Energy (17.85,38.45)



☞ *Percent of final leading  $\mu^-$  from different decay modes varies with energy threshold*

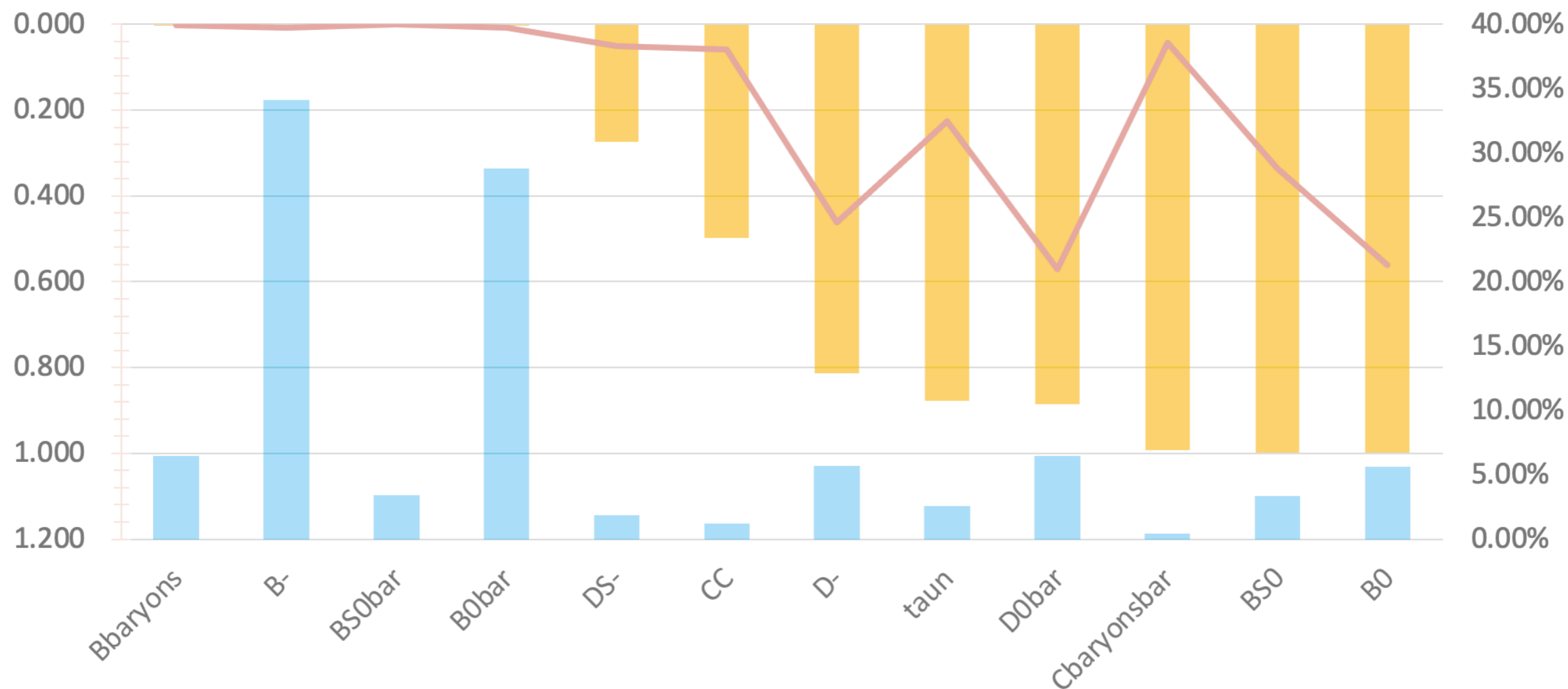
☞ *The purple end  $\mu^-$  (closer to  $b$  jet) increase as the energy threshold goes up*

☞ *The red end  $\mu^-$  (closer to  $\bar{b}$  jet) decrease as the energy threshold goes up*

$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Misjudgment rate  $\omega$  of final leading  $\mu^-$  from different decay modes v.s. Energy Threshold*



$b$  jet

$\bar{b}$  jet

■ p- ■ Percent — 10\*(Weighted p-)

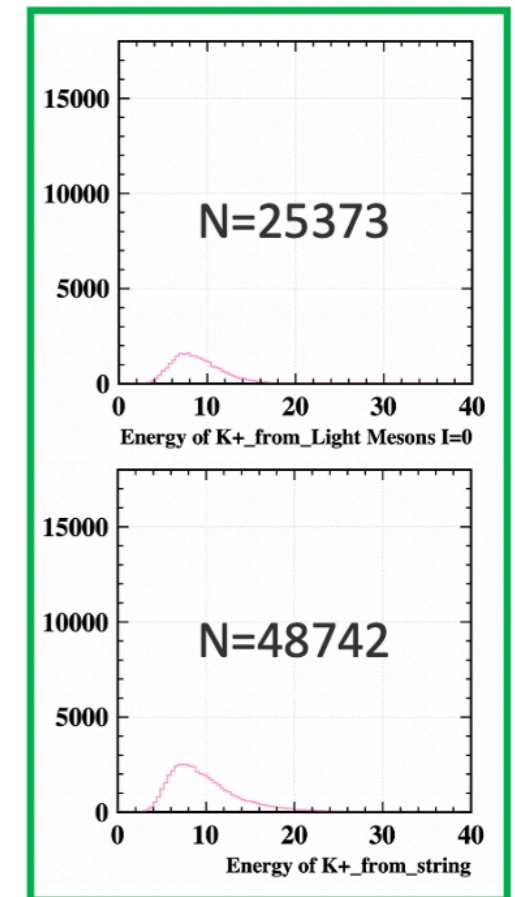
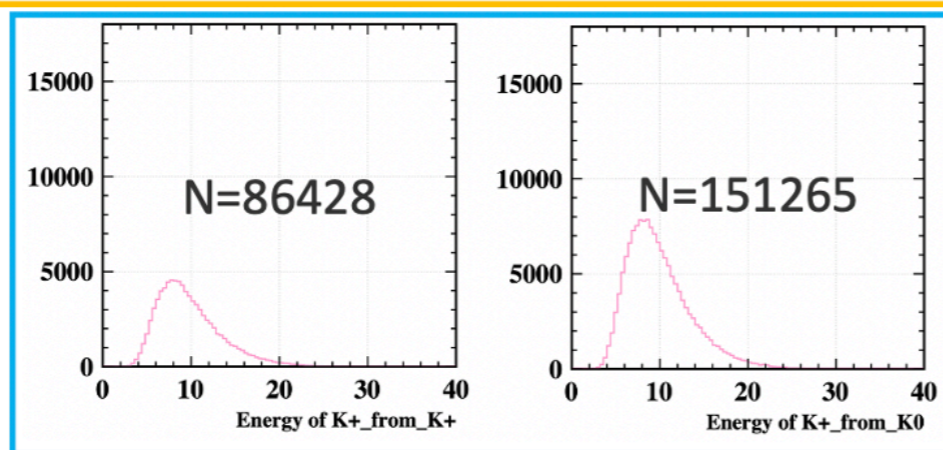
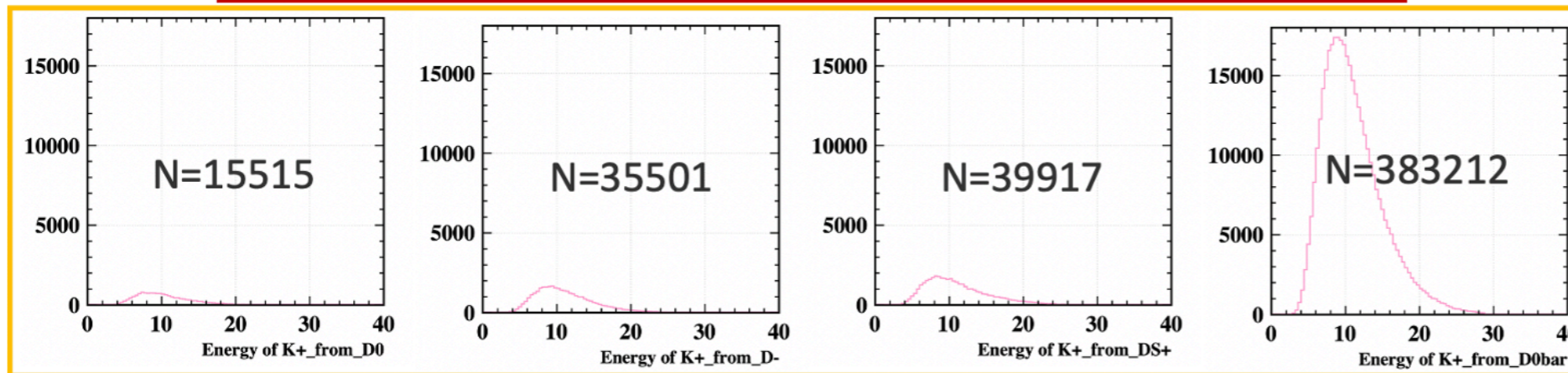
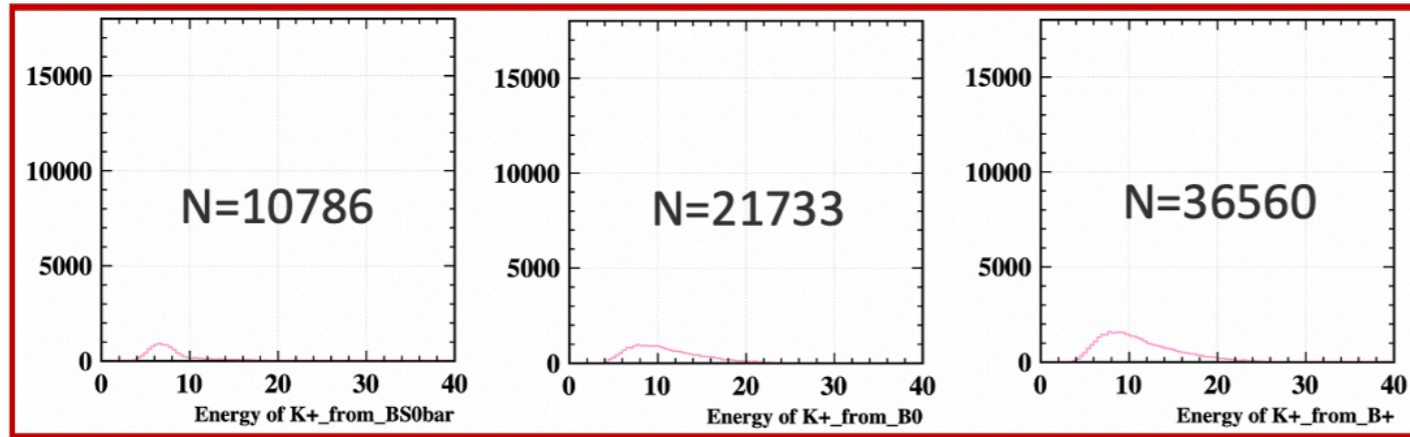
$$p_+ = \int_0^{\pi/2} \text{angle}(x,b), \quad p_- = \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \text{angle}(x,b), \quad \omega = \min(p_+, p_-)$$

$p_-$  close to 0 makes  $\mu^-$  closer to  $b$  jet,  $p_-$  close to 1 makes  $\mu^-$  closer to  $\bar{b}$  jet

$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Energy spectrum of final leading  $K^+$  from different decay modes*



☞ Energy spectrum of final leading  $K^+$  from different decay modes is different

☞ Energy spectrum of final leading  $K^+$  from different decay modes *varies with energy threshold*

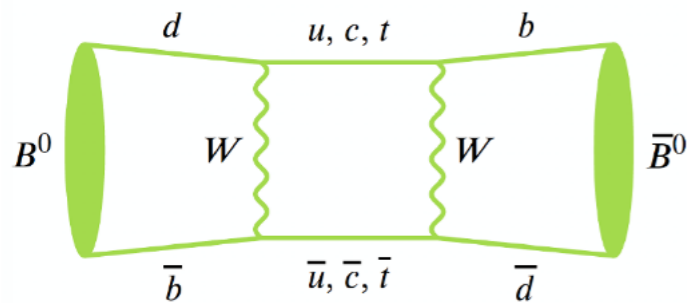


$$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

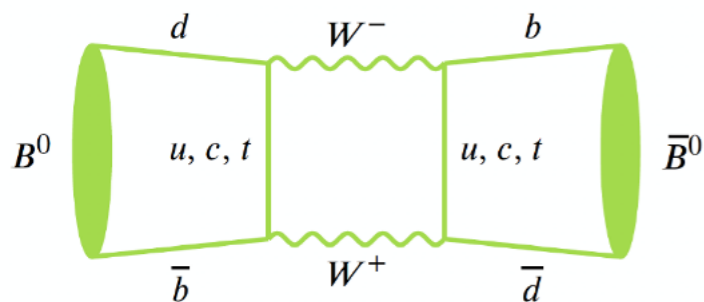
# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Percent of final leading  $K^+$  from different decay modes*

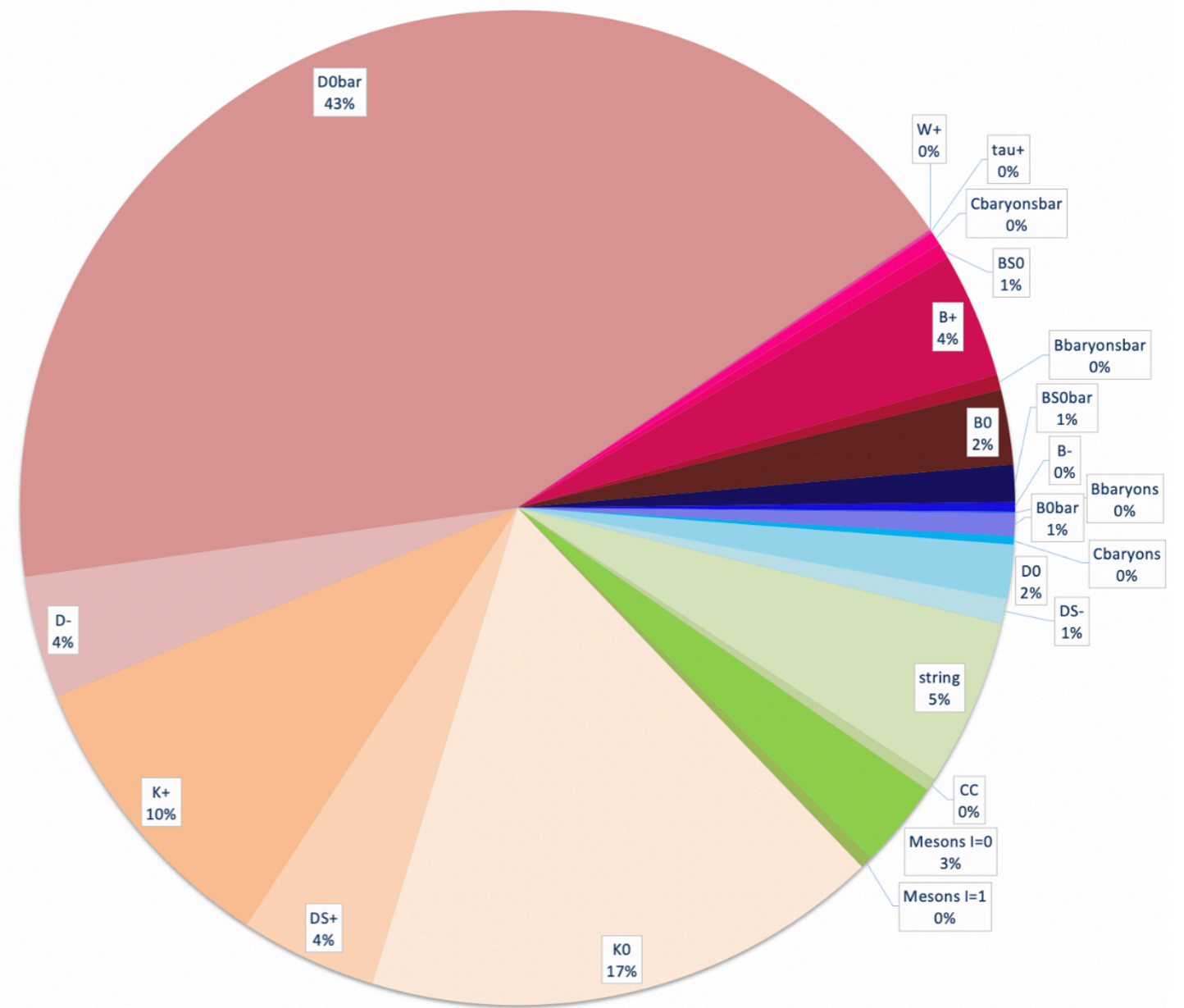
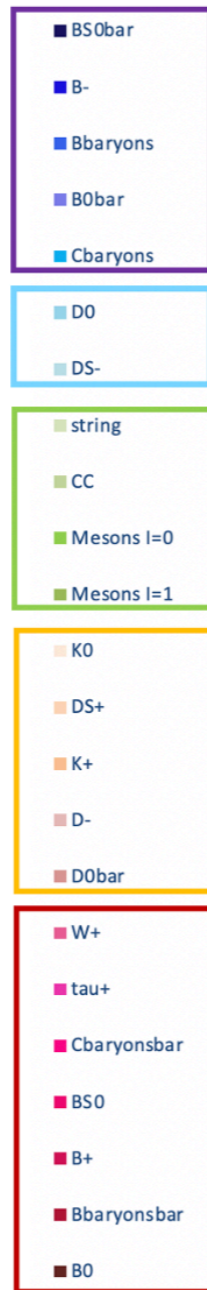
*b jet*



$B^0 - \bar{B}^0$  mixing



*b-bar jet*



☞ The **purple** end final leading  $K^+$  is closer to **b jet**

☞ The **green** part final leading  $K^+$  is neither closer to **b jet** nor closer to **b-bar jet**

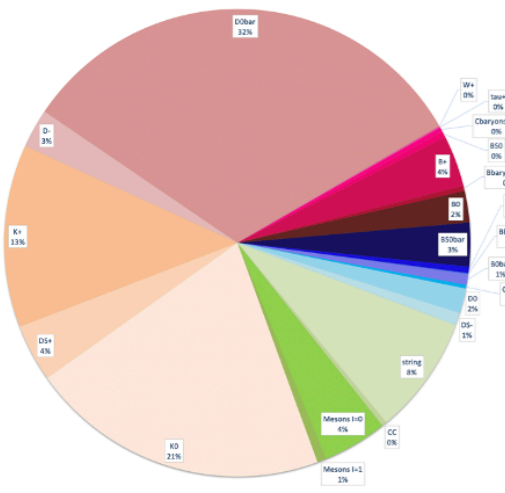
☞ The **red** end final leading  $K^+$  is closer to **b-bar jet**

$$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$$

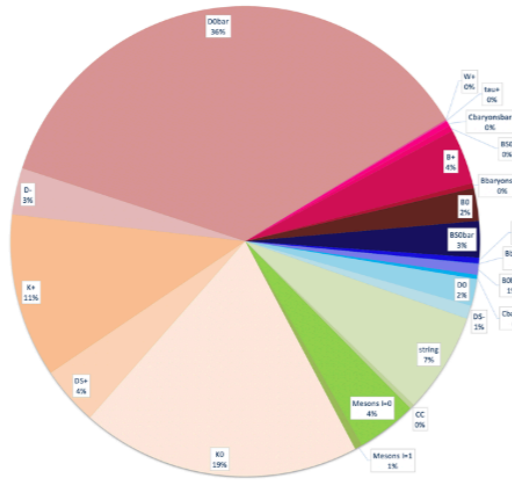
# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Percent of final leading  $K^+$  from different decay modes v.s. Energy Threshold*

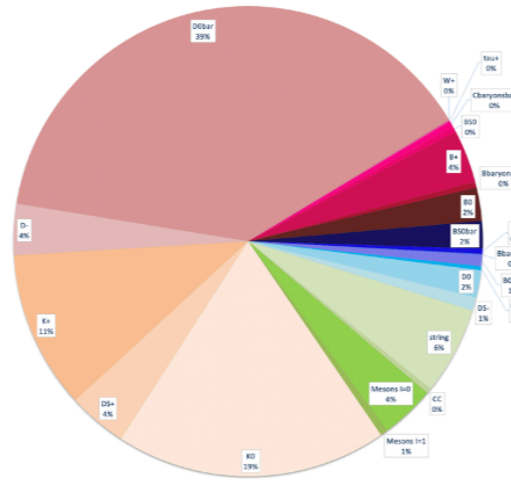
Energy (0.8,6.18)



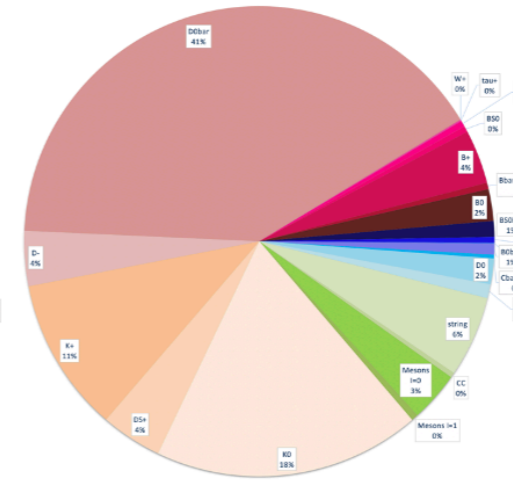
Energy (6.18,7.21)



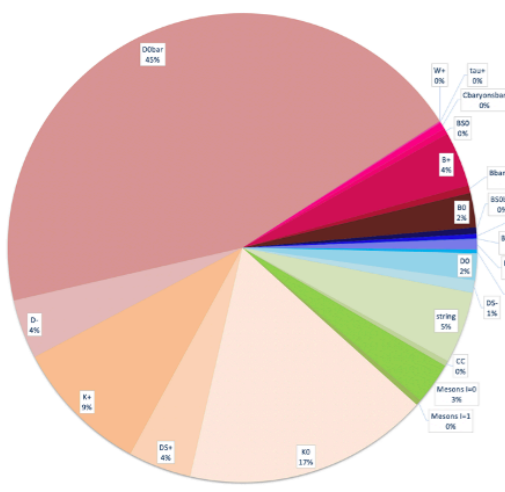
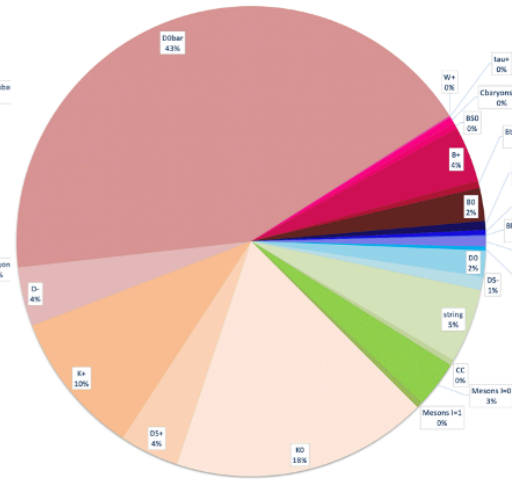
Energy (7.21,8.07)



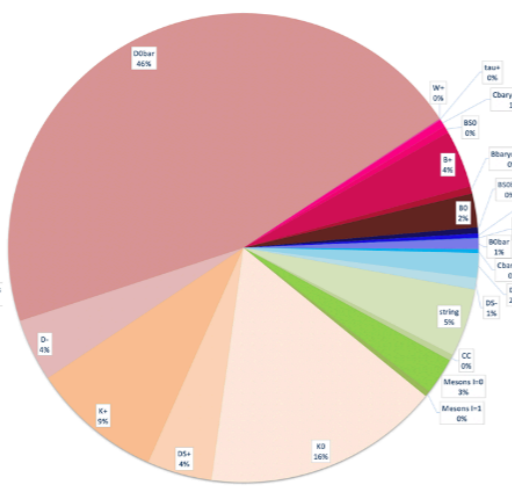
Energy (8.07,8.92)



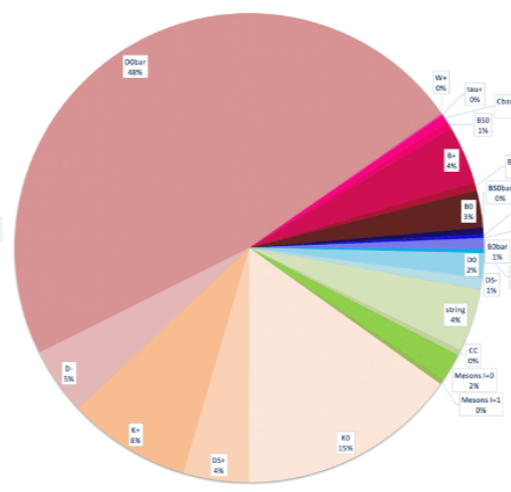
Energy (8.92,9.81)



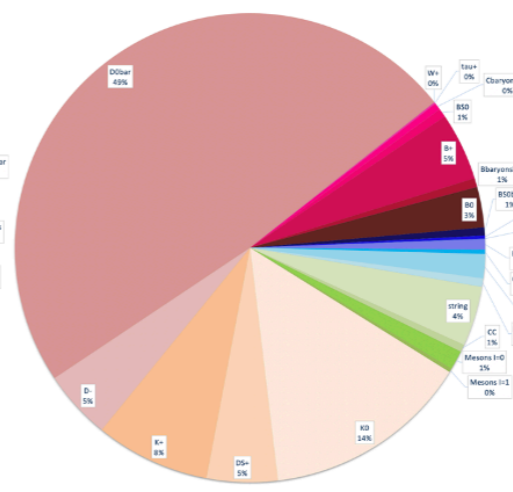
Energy (9.81,10.81)



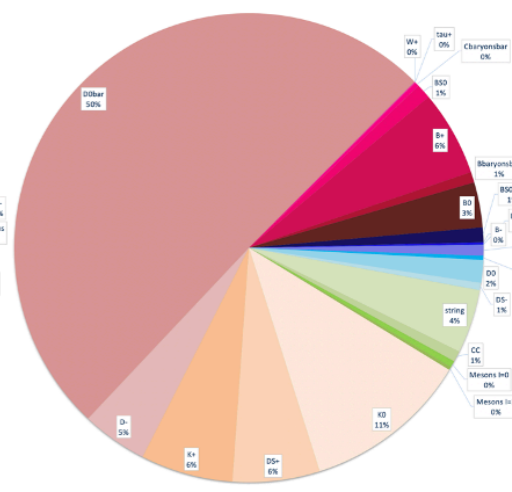
Energy (10.81,11.98)



Energy (11.98,13.55)



Energy (13.55,16.10)



Energy (16.10,28.85)

☞ *Percent of final leading  $K^+$  from different decay modes varies with energy threshold*

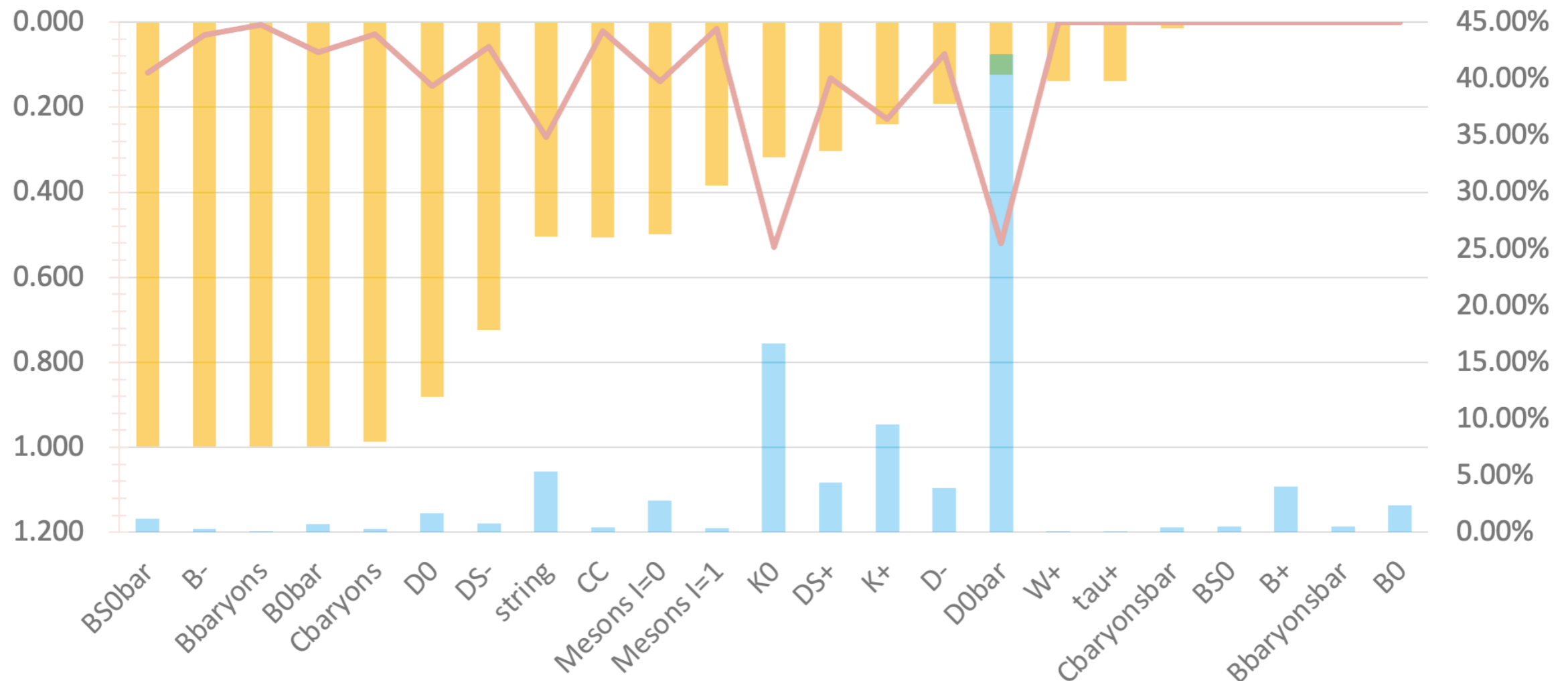
☞ *The purple end  $K^+$  (closer to  $b$  jet) increase as the energy threshold goes up*

☞ *The red end  $K^+$  (closer to  $\bar{b}$  jet) decrease as the energy threshold goes up*

$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

# Results of Jet Charge at Truth Level

*Misjudgment rate  $\omega$  of final leading  $K^+$  from different decay modes v.s. Energy Threshold*



$b$  jet

$\bar{b}$  jet

$p_+$  Percent  $10 \times (\text{Weighted } p_+)$

$$p_+ = \int_0^{\pi/2} \text{angle}(x,b), \quad p_- = \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \text{angle}(x,b), \quad \omega = \min(p_+, p_-)$$

$p_+$  close to 1 makes  $K^+$  closer to  $b$  jet,  $p_+$  close to 0 makes  $K^+$  closer to  $\bar{b}$  jet

$$A_{FB}(\sin^2 \theta_W)$$

$A_{FB}$  has roughly a **linear** relationship to  $\sin^2 \theta_W$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} \propto 1 + \cos^2\theta + \frac{8}{3} A_{FB}^b \cos\theta$$

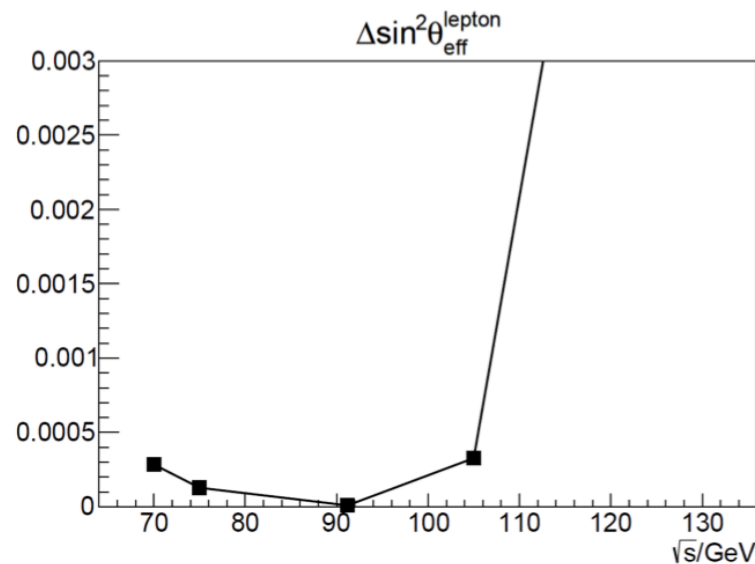
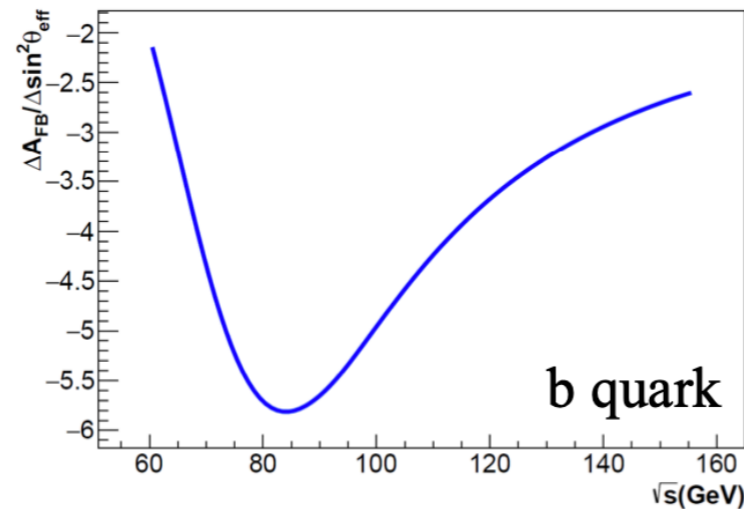
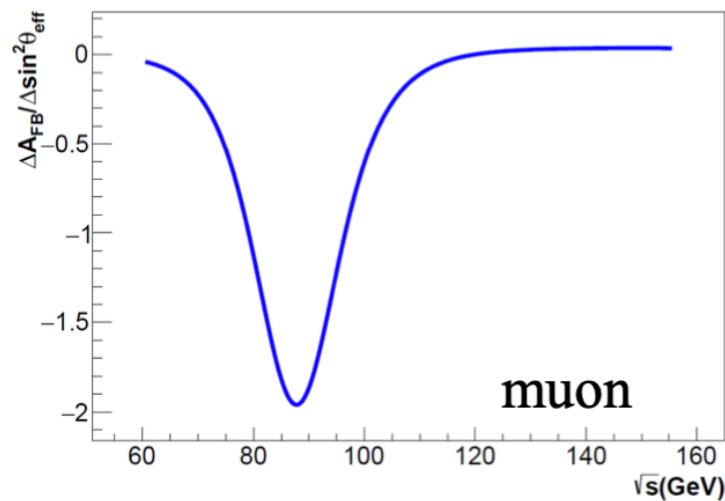
$$A_{FB}^{b,0} = \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{2g_V^e g_A^e}{(g_V^e)^2 + (g_A^e)^2} \right) \left( \frac{2g_V^b g_A^b}{(g_V^b)^2 + (g_A^b)^2} \right)$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{eff},f} = \frac{1}{4|q_f|} \left( 1 - \frac{g_V^f}{g_A^f} \right)$$

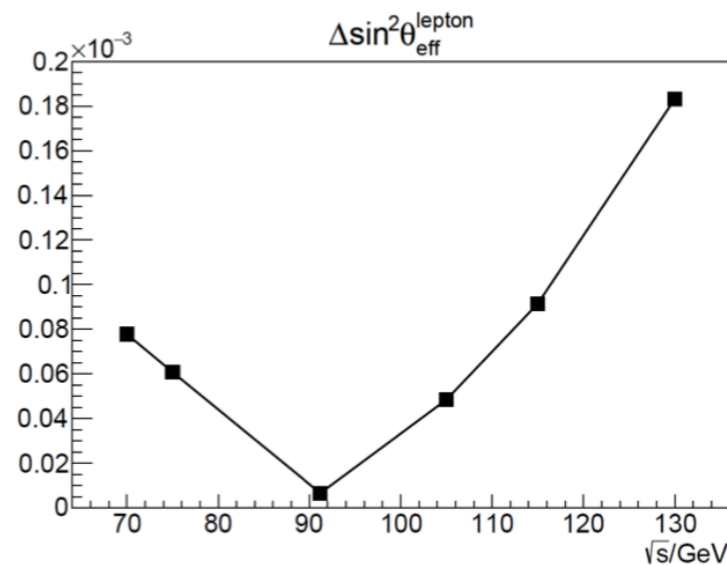
# Sensitivity of $A_{FB}(\sin^2 \theta_W)$

The sensitivity of  $A_{FB}$  to  $\sin^2 \theta_W$  depends on **center-of-mass energy** and **particle flavors**

$$\text{sensitivity} = S_{phy} := \frac{\Delta A_{FB}}{\Delta \sin^2 \theta_{eff}}$$



lepton final state  
( $ee + \mu\mu + \tau\tau$ )



b quark final state

$A_{FB}^b$ :  
Sensitive to  
 $\sin^2 \theta_{eff}$  at Z pole  
and off Z pole