



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

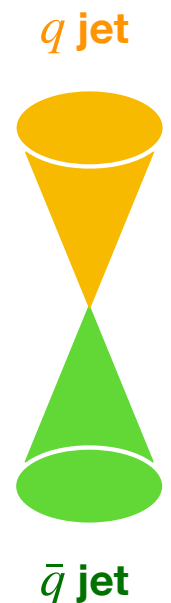
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CEPC Physics and Detector Plenary Meeting

December 14, 2022

Outline

- **Jet Charge Introduction & CEPC Samples**
- **Methods & Dependences**
 - ★ **Leading Particle method (LPJC)**
 - ★ **Weighted Charge method (WCJC)**
- **Combination:**
 - ★ **Decision level combination**
 - ★ **Tagger level combination**
 - ★ **Total combination**
- **Conclusion**



Jet charge experiments & methods

	Experiments	Methods
LEP SLC	17 (0.6) million Z decays at LEP (SLC) Z pole	prompt lepton weighted jet and vtx charge Kaon
BABAR	integrated luminosity of 425.7 fb ⁻¹ , Y (4S) resonance.	category based method with NN
Belle2	integrated luminosity of 62.8 fb ⁻¹ , Y(4S) resonance	category based method & DNN $\epsilon_{\text{eff}}(B^0)=30.05\%$
LHCb	integrated luminosity of 3 fb ⁻¹ , $\sqrt{s} = 8\text{TeV}$	OS(e, μ , K, charm, Q_{vtx}) Taggers SS(SS π , SS ρ , SSK) Taggers
ATLAS CMS	integrated luminosity of 14.3(19.7) fb ⁻¹ , $\sqrt{s} = 8\text{TeV}$	weighted jet charge
CEPC	integrated luminosity of 100 ab ⁻¹ , Z pole	leading particle method - e, μ , K, π , ρ weighted jet charge (for Bs: OS SSK)

CEPC Z pole & Sample

Applications of Jet Charge:

- *Electroweak measurements of A_{FB} , $\sin^2 \theta_W$*
- *Time dependent CP measurements in neutral B/D system*
- *Differential measurements*

CEPC Advantages:

- **High productivity of b/c hadrons**
- **Clean collision environment**
- **Good VTX/tracking and PID system**

*Our work: jet charge performance at CEPC Z pole
using leading particle method & weighted charge method in each jet - test of principle*

Samples : CEPC Z pole (91.2 GeV) heavy flavor jet :

Sample	Whizard195	Herwig	Sherpa
Z→bb	1×10^7	1×10^6	1×10^5
Z→cc	1×10^7	1×10^6	1×10^5

Definition of effective tagging power

$$\varepsilon = \frac{N^{\text{tag}}}{N}$$

$$N_{B^0}^{\text{tag}} = \varepsilon(1 - w)N_{B^0} + \varepsilon w N_{\bar{B}^0}$$

$$N_{\bar{B}^0}^{\text{tag}} = \varepsilon(1 - w)N_{\bar{B}^0} + \varepsilon w N_{B^0}$$

$$a_{\text{CP}}^{\text{obs}} = \frac{N_{B^0}^{\text{tag}} - N_{\bar{B}^0}^{\text{tag}}}{N_{B^0}^{\text{tag}} + N_{\bar{B}^0}^{\text{tag}}} = (1 - 2w) \cdot \frac{N_{B^0} - N_{\bar{B}^0}}{N_{B^0} + N_{\bar{B}^0}} = (1 - 2w) \cdot a_{\text{CP}} \quad r \equiv |1 - 2w|$$

$$\delta a_{\text{CP}} = \frac{\delta a_{\text{CP}}^{\text{obs}}}{1 - 2w} \quad \delta a_{\text{CP}}^{\text{obs}} \stackrel{N_{B^0}^{\text{tag}} \approx N_{\bar{B}^0}^{\text{tag}}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N^{\text{tag}}}}$$

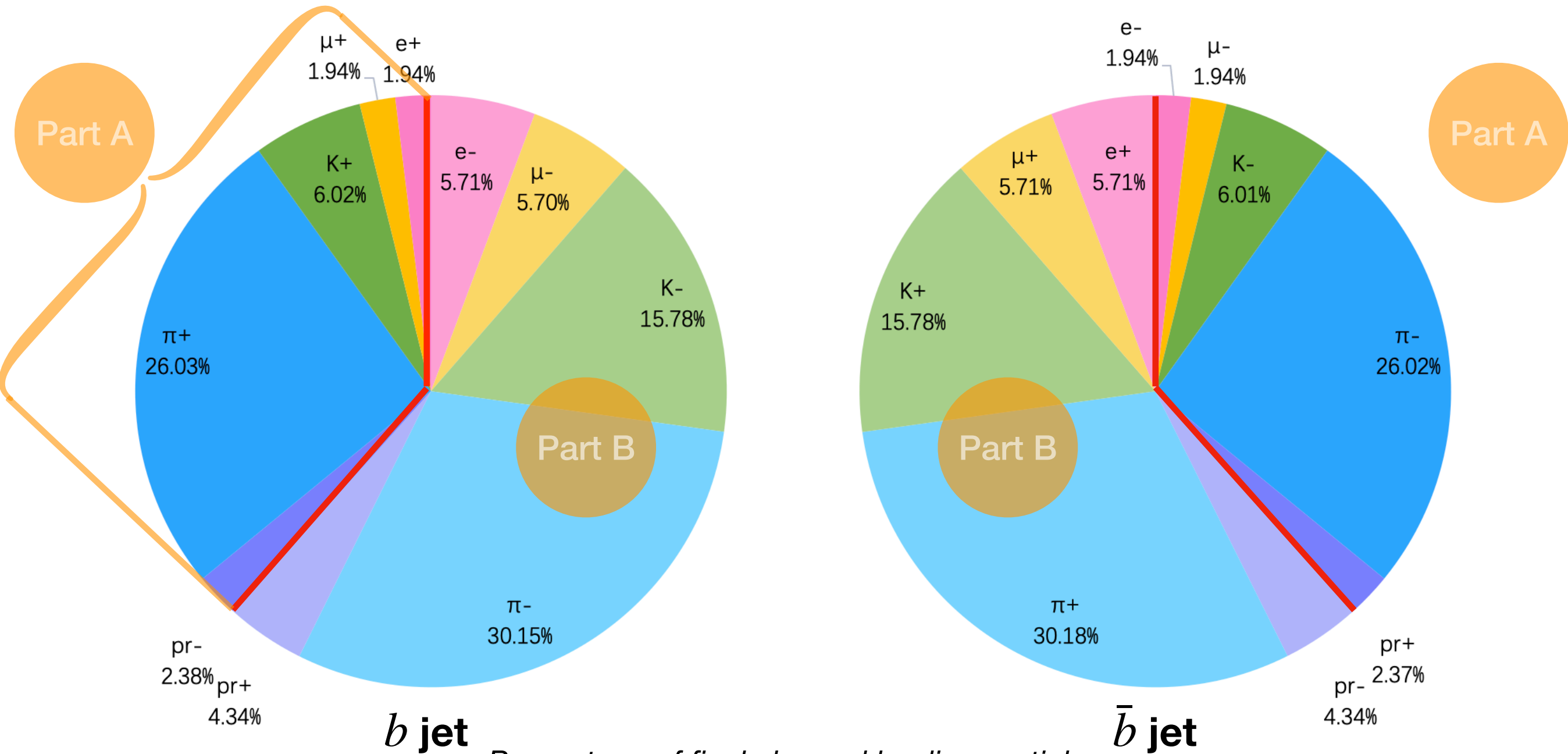
$$\delta a_{\text{CP}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N^{\text{tag}}}(1 - 2w)}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{eff}} = \frac{N^{\text{tag}}}{N} \cdot (1 - 2w)^2 = \varepsilon \cdot r^2$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{eff}} = \sum_i \varepsilon_{\text{eff},i} = \sum_i \varepsilon_i \cdot (1 - 2w_i)^2$$

$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

How to calculate misjudgment rate ω



Percentage of final charged leading particles

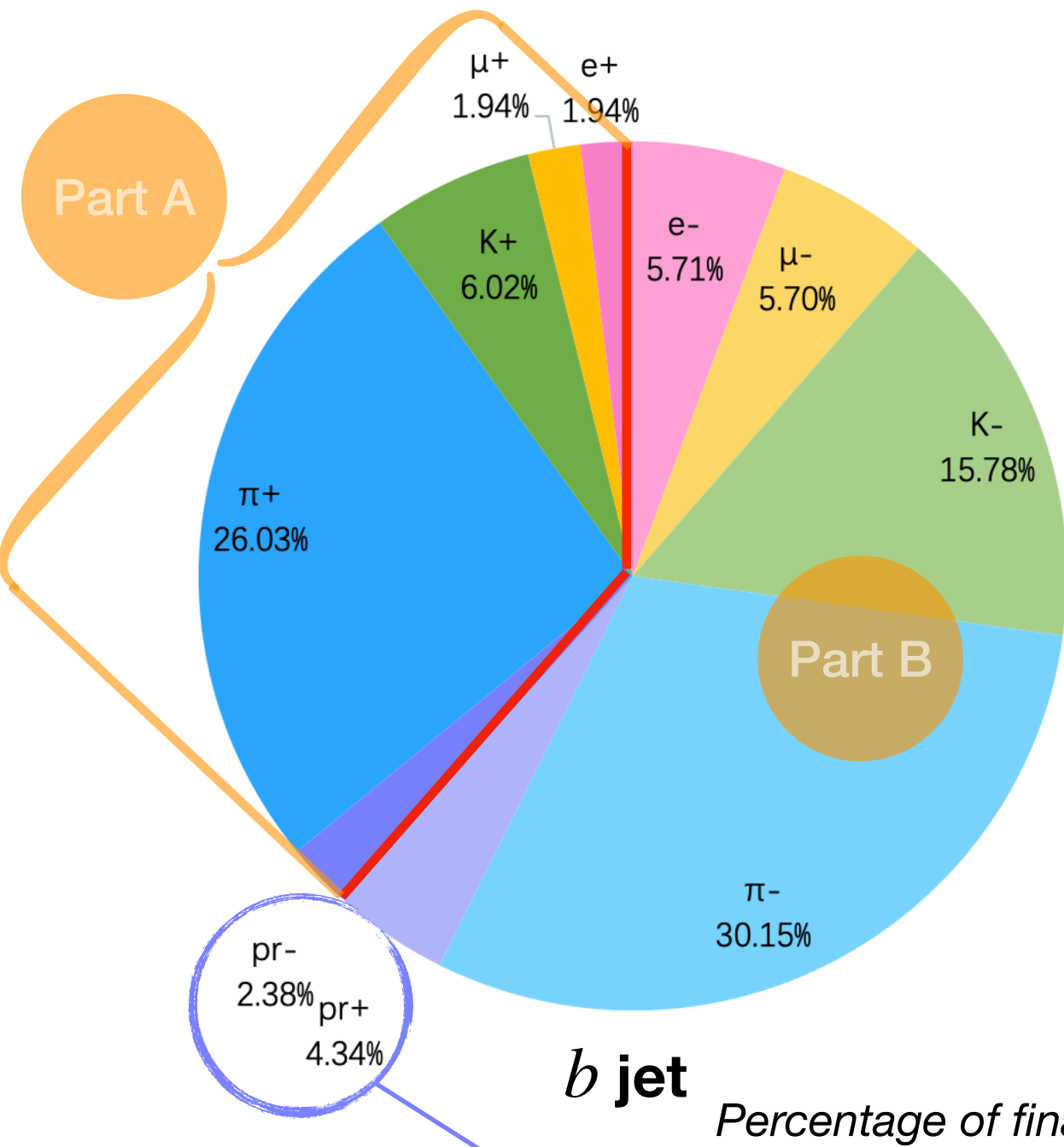
$$P(b | final_i) = \frac{P(final_i | b) \cdot P(\text{the final particle in } b \text{ jet is } final_i)}{P(final_i | b) + P(final_i | \bar{b})}$$

$P(\text{according to } final_i, \text{ we consider this is } b \text{ jet})$

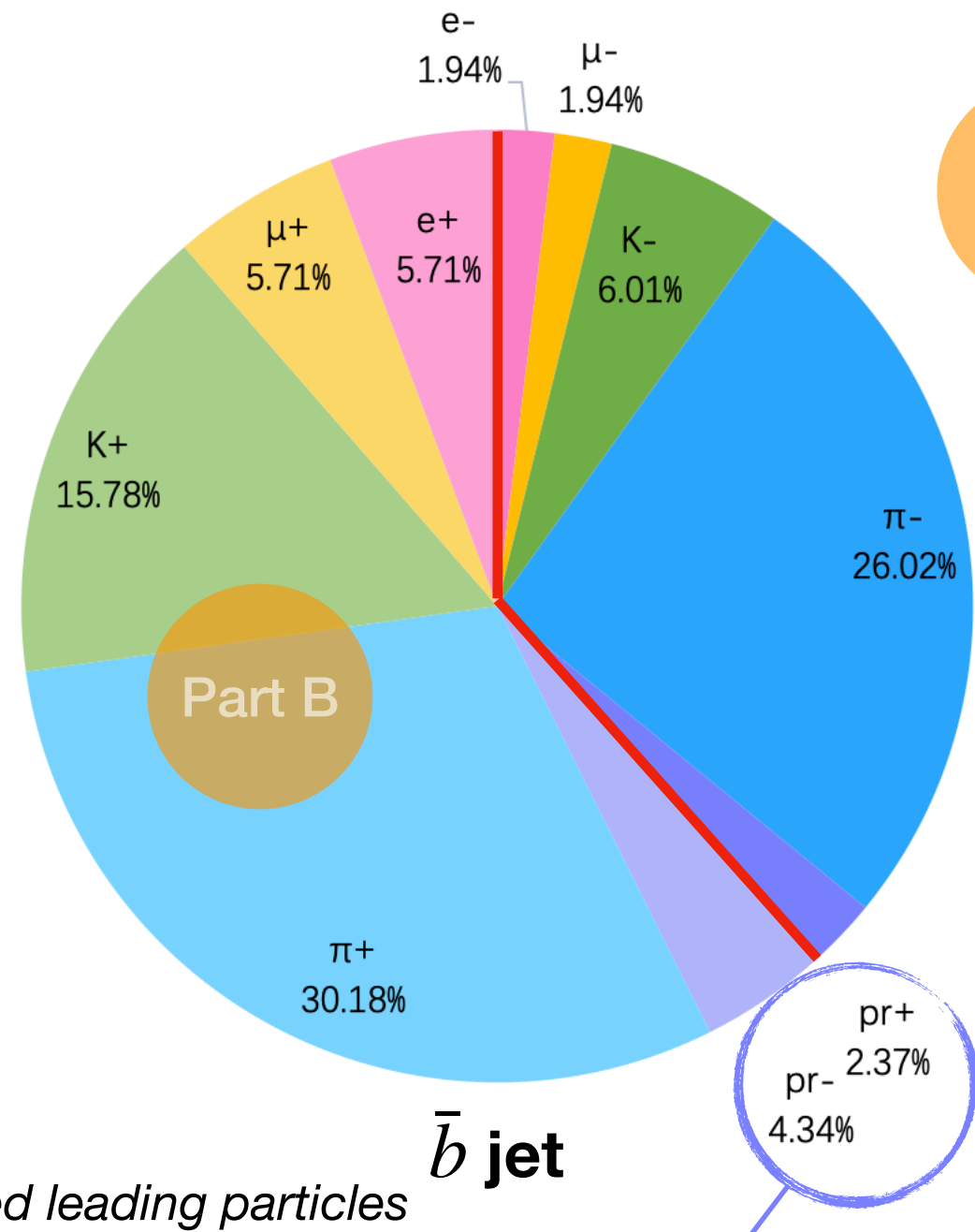
$$\omega = 1 - P(b | final_i) = \frac{P(final_i | \bar{b})}{P(final_i | b) + P(final_i | \bar{b})} = \frac{\text{Number of Part A}}{\text{Number of Part (A + B)}}$$

$Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$

Dependence on leading particle type



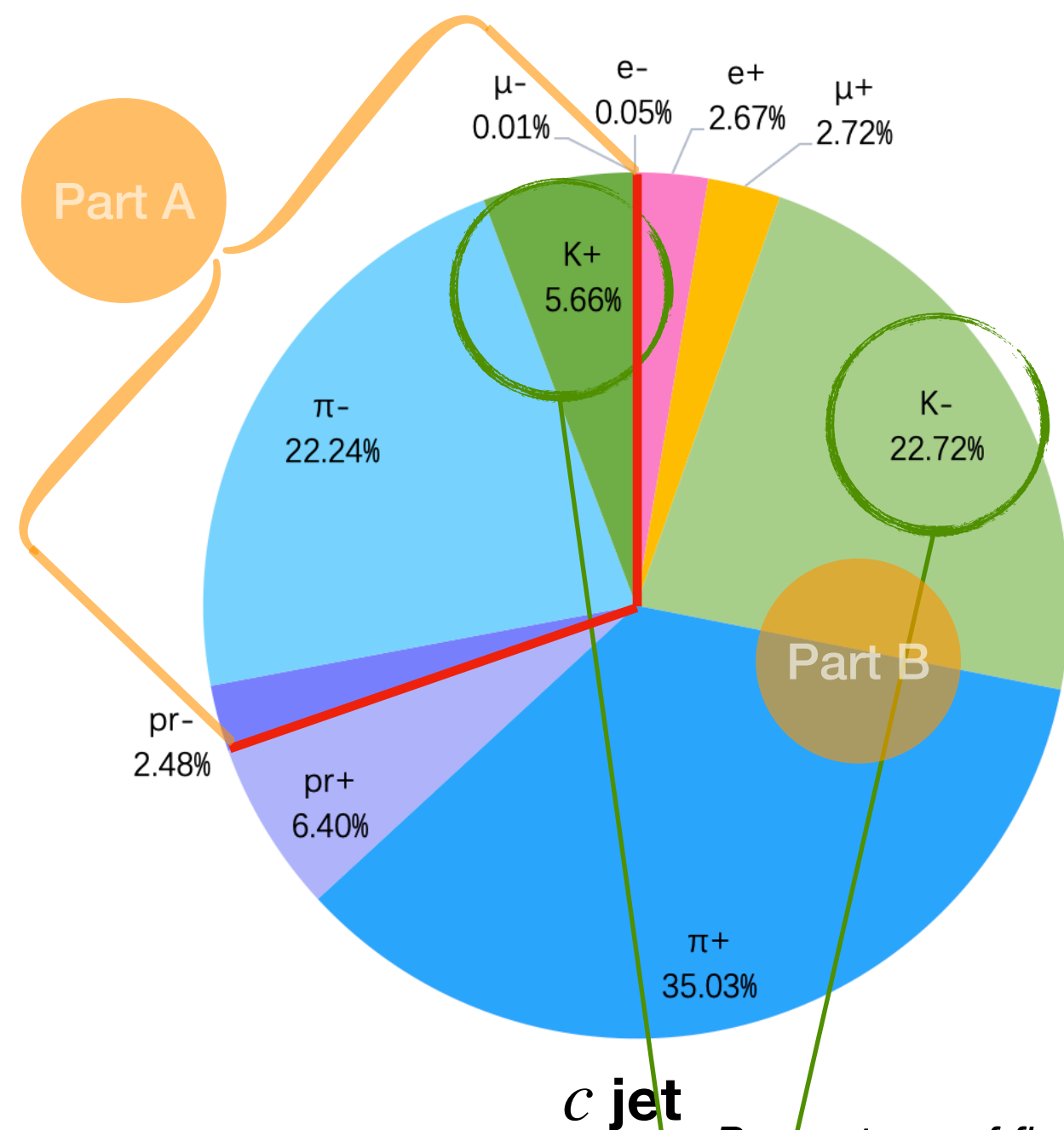
$\omega(\text{using only charge}) = 0.403$
 $\omega(\text{using charge \& PID}) = 0.383$



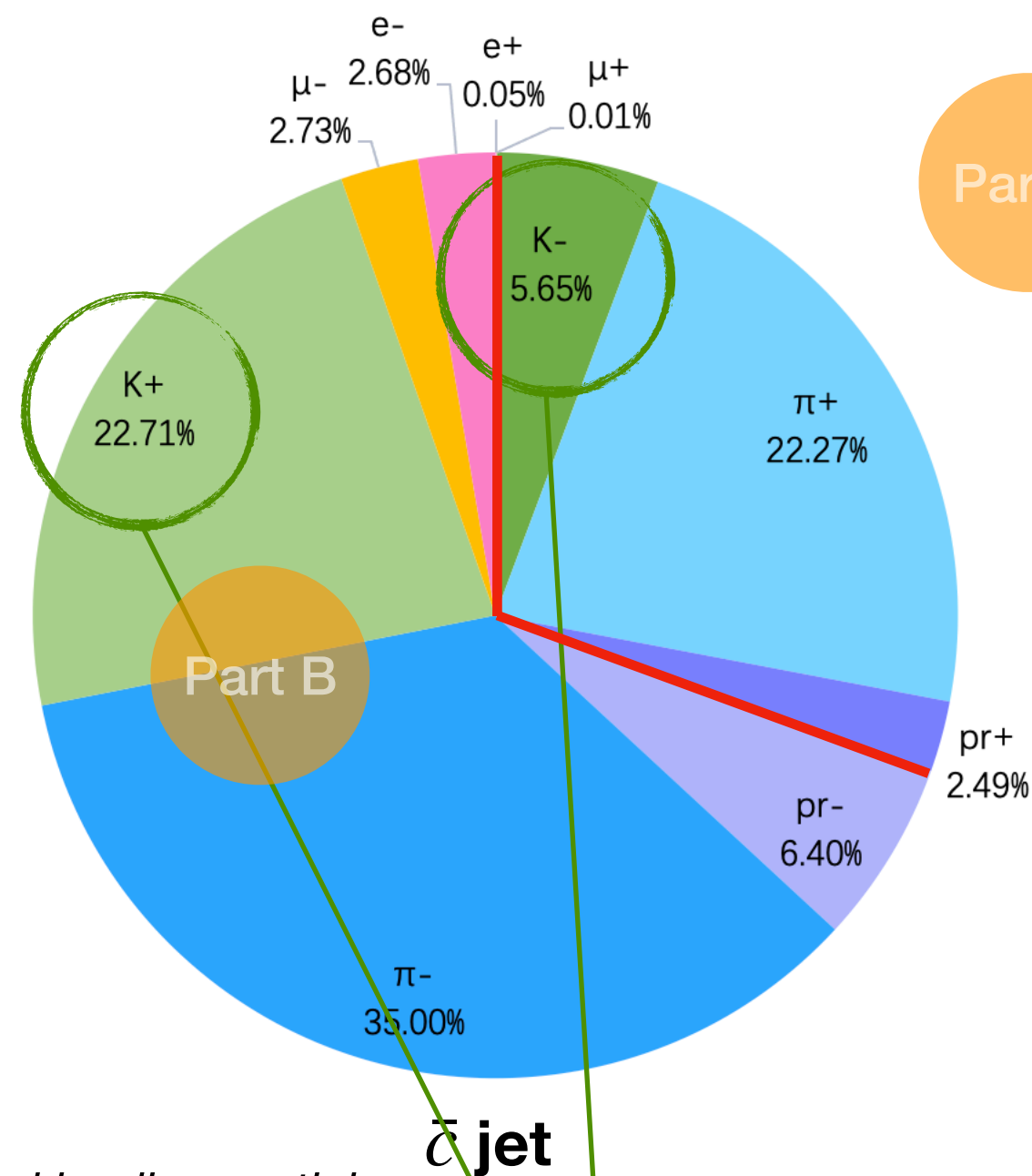
$\omega(\text{using only charge}) = 0.402$
 $\omega(\text{using charge \& PID}) = 0.383$

$Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$

Dependence on leading particle type



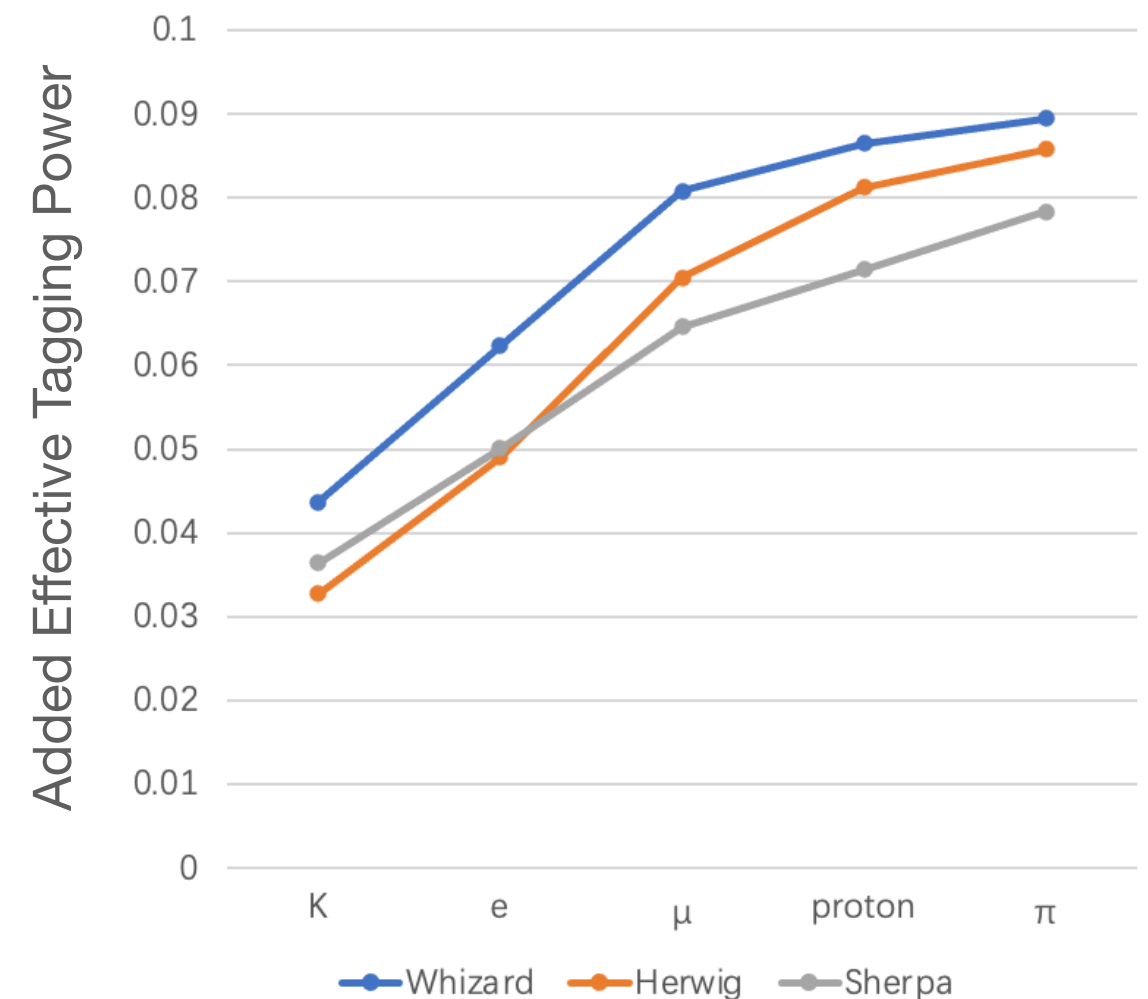
$\omega(\text{using only charge}) = 0.473$
 $\omega(\text{using charge \& PID}) = 0.304$



$\omega(\text{using only charge}) = 0.475$
 $\omega(\text{using charge \& PID}) = 0.305$

Leading particle method (LPJC)

LP	Whizard	Herwig	Sherpa
e	0.019	0.018	0.015
μ	0.018	0.021	0.015
K	0.045	0.033	0.036
π	0.003	0.005	0.006
p	0.005	0.007	0.006
Tot	0.089	0.084	0.078



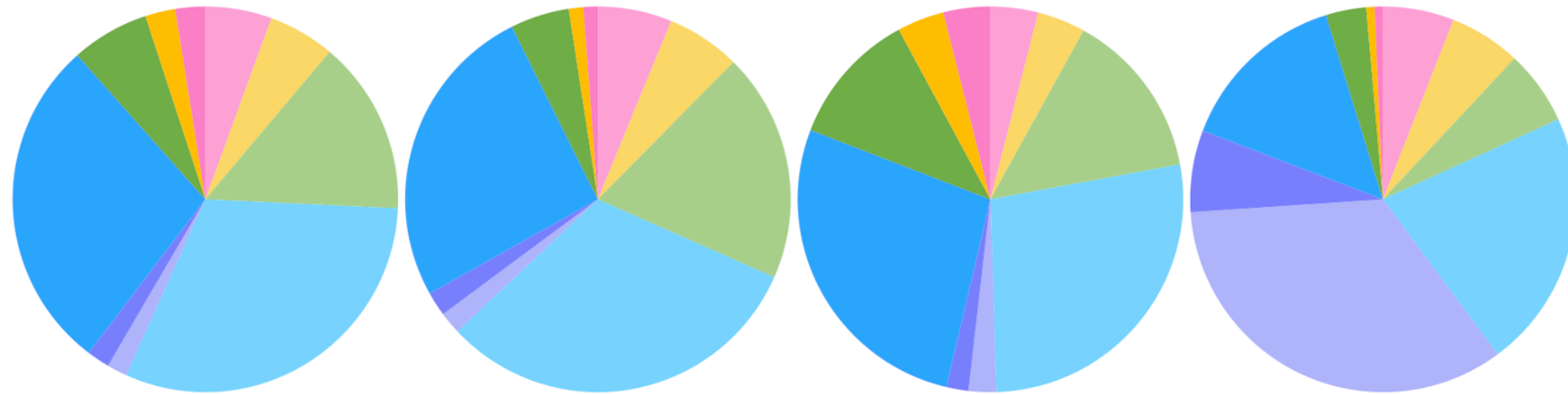
Dependence on leading particle type

Dependence on b/c hadron type

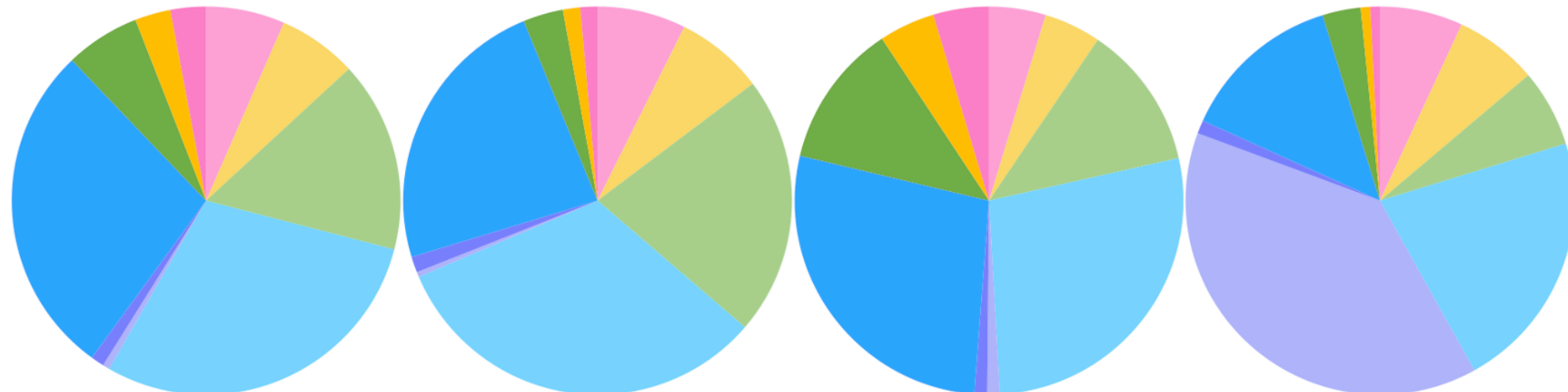
Dependence on decay source of leading particle: hadron or QCD.

Percentage of leading particles (*b* jet, Whizard195)

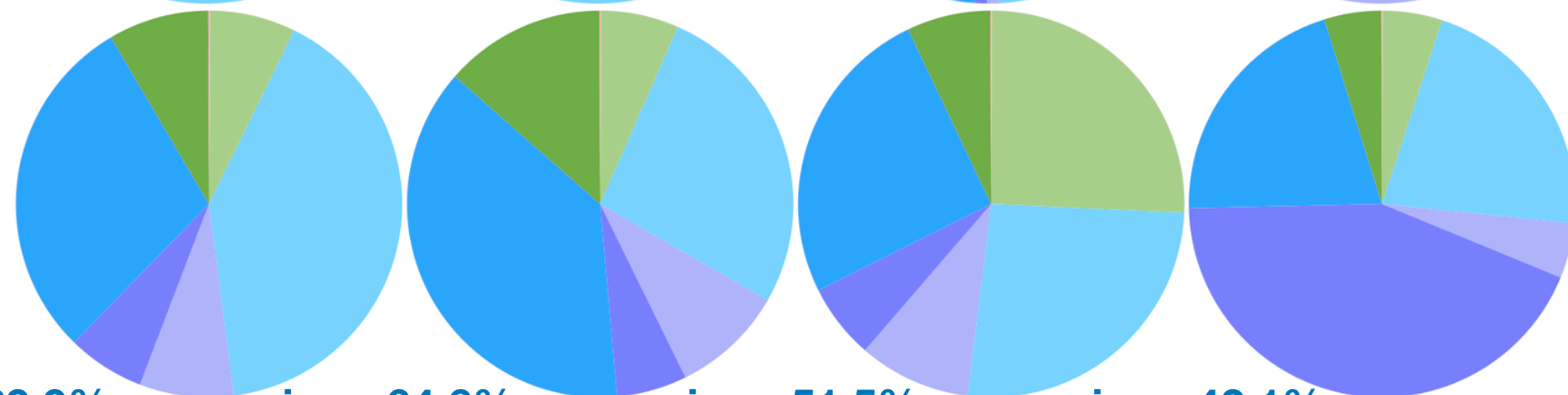
All leading particles



Leading particles
from leading hadron
~83.1%



Leading particles
from QCD
~16.9%



pion ~69.9%

Kaon ~15.6%

proton ~14.3%

\bar{B}^0

pion ~64.6%

Kaon ~20.0%

proton ~15.3%

B^-

pion ~51.5%

Kaon ~32.7%

proton ~15.7%

\bar{B}_s^0

pion ~42.1%

Kaon ~9.7%

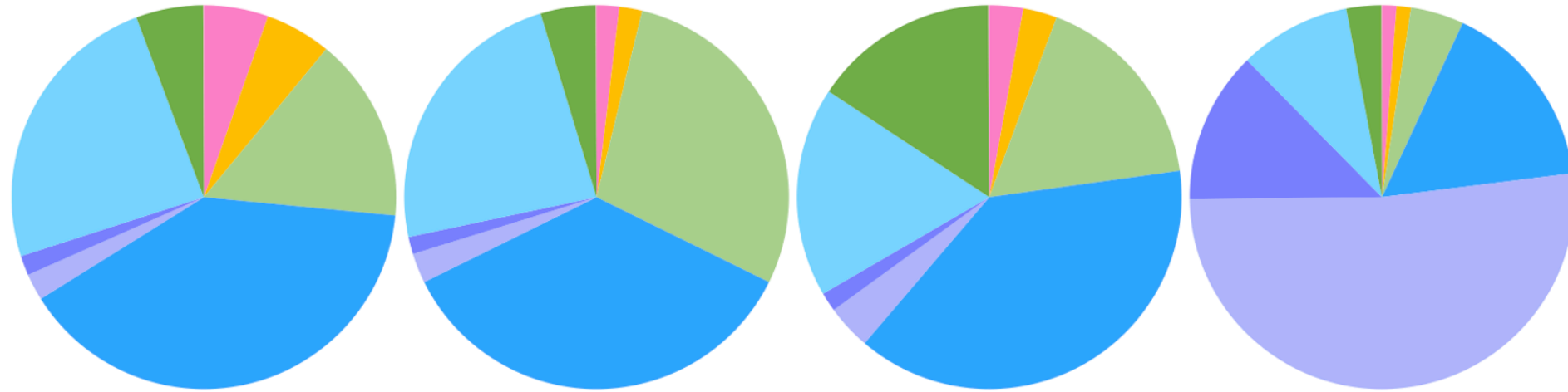
proton ~48.0%

Λ_b

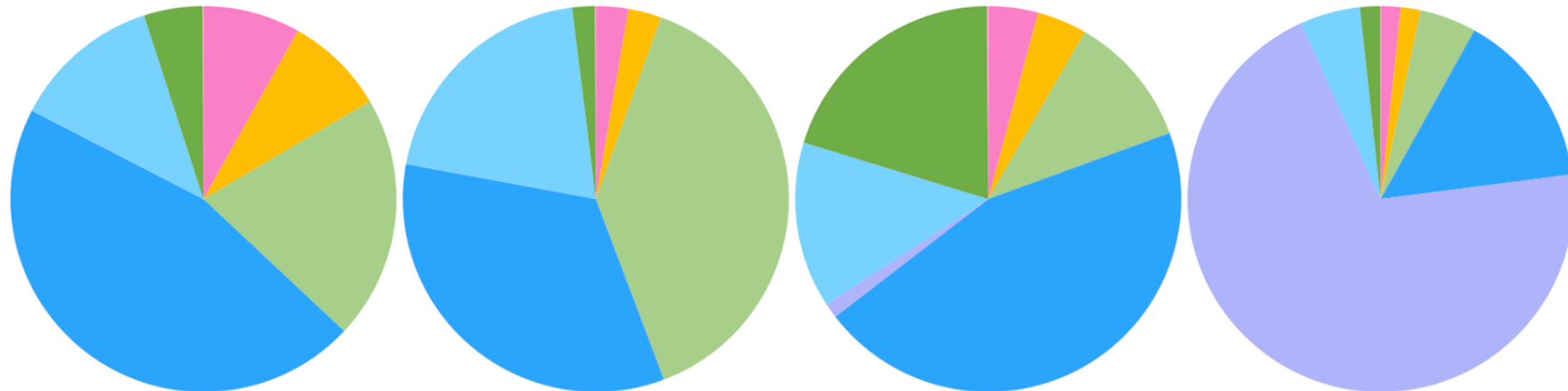
by *WHIZARD195*

Percentage of leading particles (*c* jet, Whizard195)

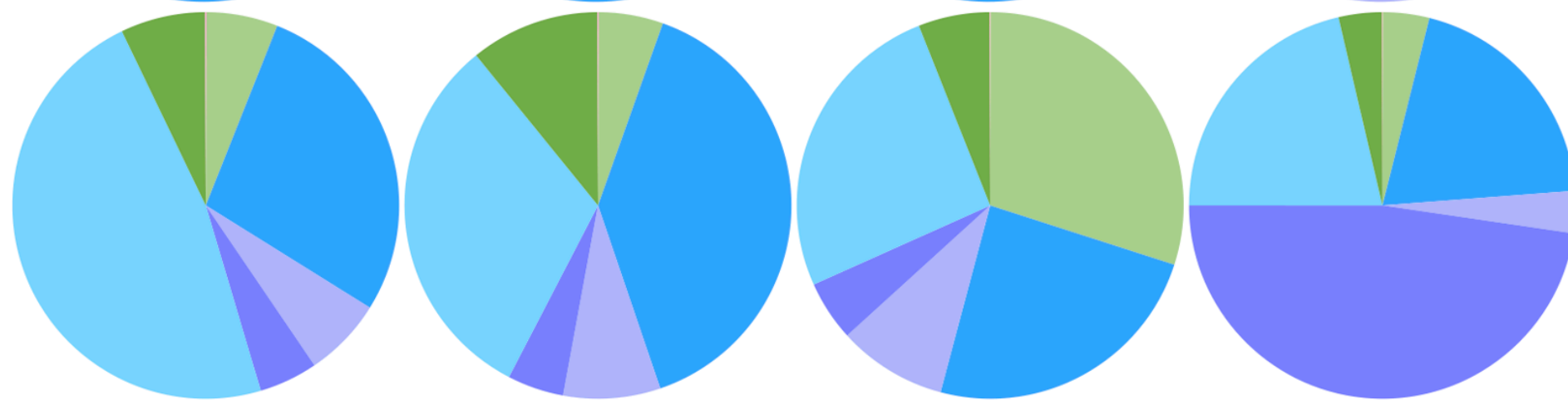
All leading particles



Leading particles from leading hadron



Leading particles from QCD



D^+

D^0

D_s^+

Λ_c^+

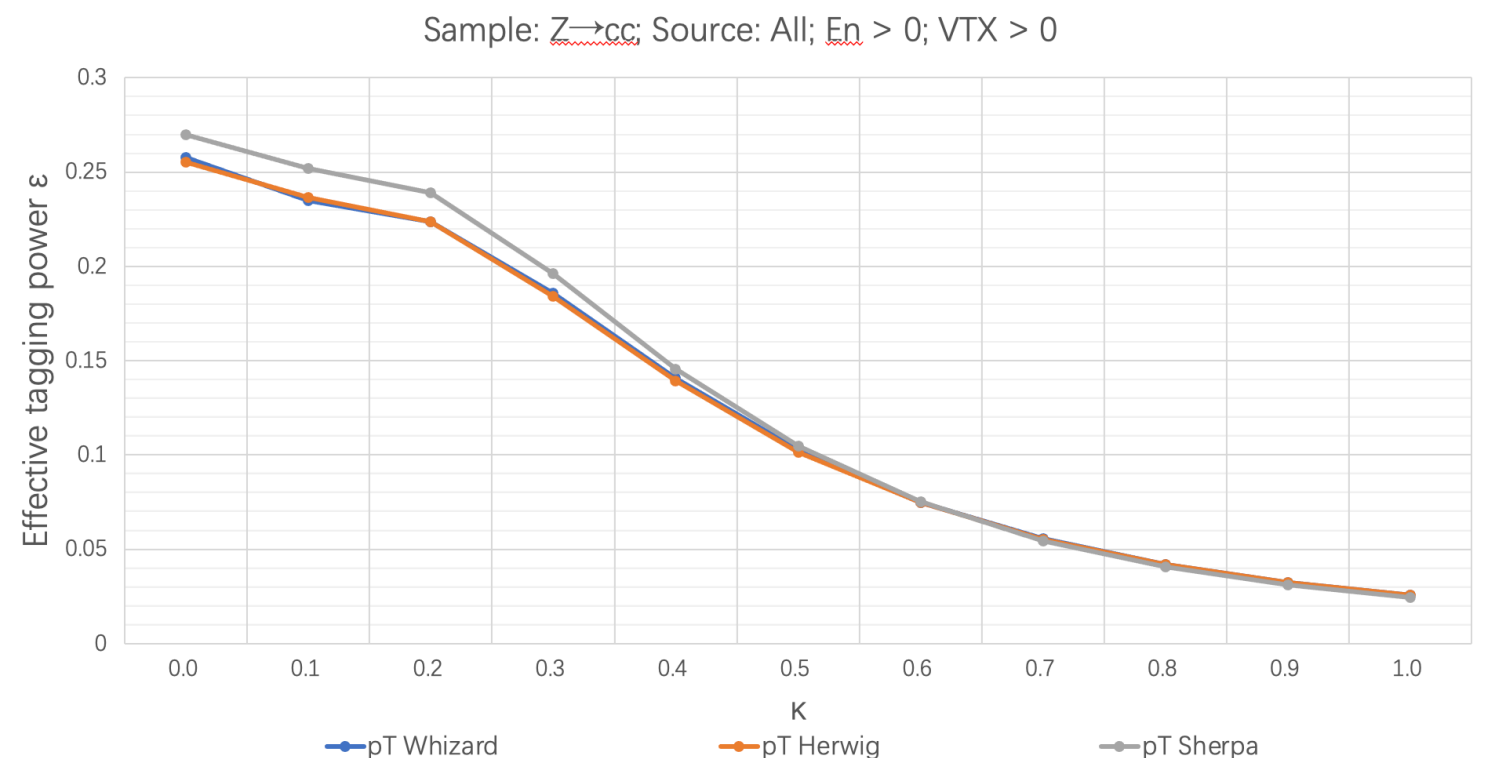
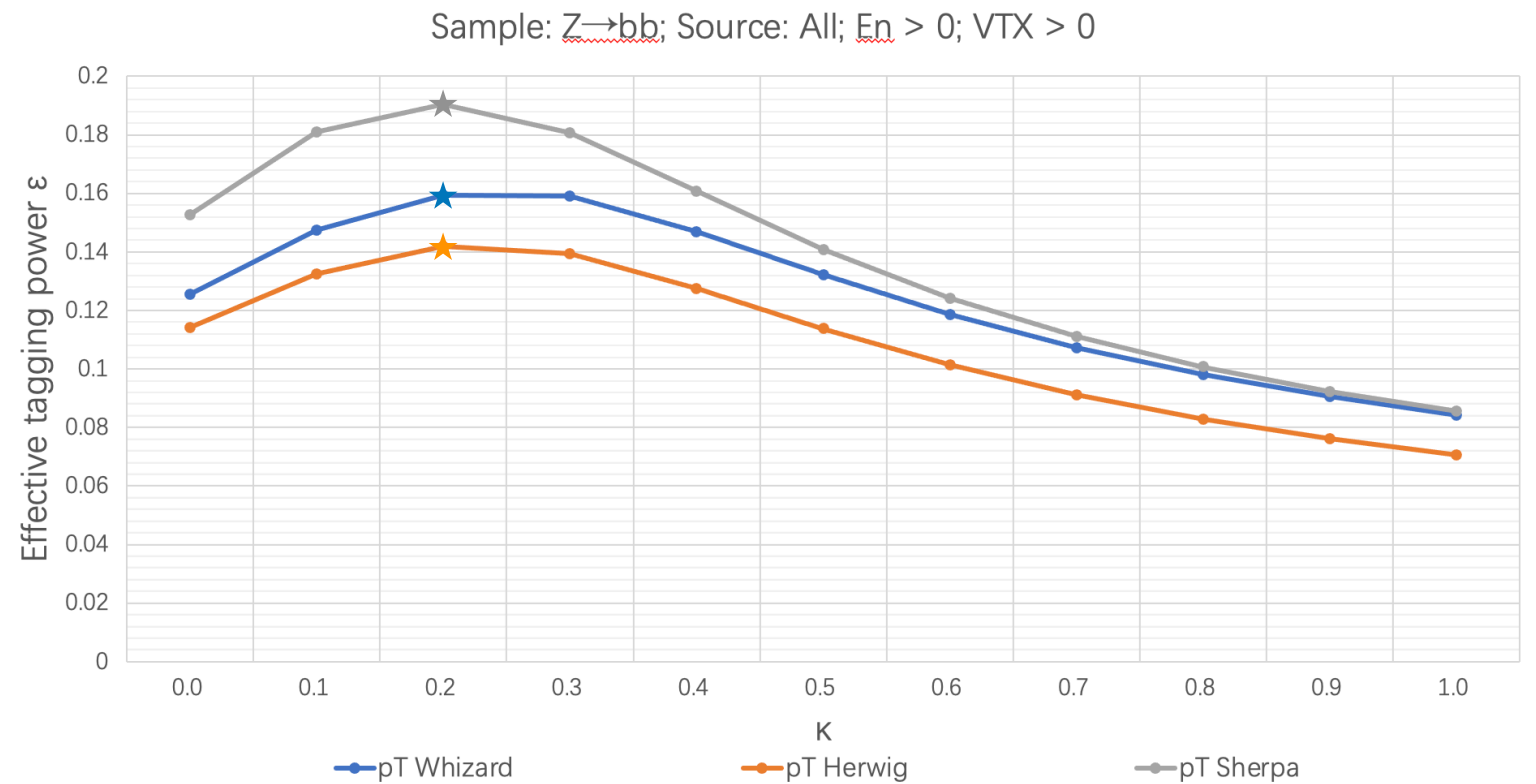
by WHIZARD195

Weighted charge method (WCJC)

$$Q_{jet}^{\kappa} = \frac{\sum_i (E_i)^{\kappa} Q_i}{\sum_i (E_i)^{\kappa}}$$

- Use the charge and momentum of all final charged particles in a jet with a weight parameter κ to calculate Q_{jet}^{κ} .
- if $Q_{jet}^{\kappa} < 0$, we consider this is a b quark, and vice versa.
- the weight parameter κ is different for each hadron type.

Methods	Optimized κ					
Generator	Whizard		Herwig		Sherpa	
source	all	from B/D	all	from B/D	all	from B/D
All b hadrons	$(\kappa=0.2)$	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=0.2)$	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=0.2)$	$(\kappa=0)$
B0/B0bar	$(\kappa=0.2)$	$(\kappa=0.6)$	$(\kappa=0.2)$	$(\kappa=0.6)$	$(\kappa=0.3)$	$(\kappa=0.6)$
B+/B-	$(\kappa=0.3)$	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=0.4)$	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=0.3)$	$(\kappa=0)$
Bs/Bsbar	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=0.2)$	$(\kappa=1.0)$
Bc+/Bc-	$(\kappa=0.2)$	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=0.7)$	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=0.6)$	$(\kappa=0)$
$\Lambda_b/\Lambda_b\bar{b}$	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=1.0)$	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=0.9)$	$(\kappa=0)$	$(\kappa=0)$



Combination

Decision level combination of two methods

LPJC		Per	$\xi = +1$	$\xi = +1$	$\xi = -1$	$\xi = -1$	$\xi = +1$	$\xi = -1$	Only two decisions			Only one dicision			Total
WCJC			$\xi = +1$	$\xi = -1$	$\xi = +1$	$\xi = -1$	$\xi = 0$	$\xi = 0$	ω	ϵ_{tag}	ϵ_{eff}	ω	ϵ_{tag}	ϵ_{eff}	ϵ_{eff}
b jet	e	7.65%	15.71%	9.64%	6.63%	68.03%	0.00%	0.00%	18.76%	6.40%	0.025				0.025
	μ	7.65%	15.68%	9.72%	6.62%	67.97%	0.00%	0.00%	18.75%	6.40%	0.025				0.025
	K	21.81%	15.53%	12.09%	10.93%	61.45%	0.00%	0.00%	20.18%	16.79%	0.060				0.060
	π	56.18%	20.55%	25.77%	11.17%	42.51%	0.00%	0.00%	32.59%	35.43%	0.043				0.043
	ρ	6.72%	6.09%	16.54%	11.49%	28.24%	12.81%	24.82%	17.75%	2.31%	0.010	34.04%	2.53%	0.003	0.012
	Total	100.00%	17.74%	19.70%	10.44%	49.58%	0.78%	4.11%	25.45%	67.32%	0.162	34.04%	2.53%	0.003	0.165
c jet	e	2.72%	91.76%	6.33%	0.35%	1.55%	0.01%	0.00%	1.66%	2.54%	0.024				0.024
	μ	2.73%	93.09%	6.44%	0.08%	0.39%	0.01%	0.00%	0.41%	2.55%	0.025				0.025
	K	28.38%	43.59%	10.32%	10.95%	2.60%	26.14%	6.41%	5.62%	13.11%	0.103	19.69%	9.24%	0.034	0.137
	π	57.28%	33.49%	7.84%	20.90%	5.23%	19.84%	12.70%	13.50%	22.18%	0.118	39.04%	18.64%	0.009	0.127
	ρ	8.88%	62.43%	9.65%	14.79%	13.13%	0.01%	0.00%	17.38%	6.71%	0.029				0.029
	Total	100.00%	42.14%	8.63%	16.41%	4.95%	18.05%	1.66%	10.17%	47.09%	0.299	30.38%	27.87%	0.043	0.342

by Whizard

Tagger level combination of two methods

Input final particle candidate i

get its PID

get $\omega_i(j=LPJC)$, $\omega_i(j=WCJC)$, decision $\xi_i(j=LPJC)$, $\xi_i(j=WCJC)$

for method j , if $\xi_{i,j} = 0$, $s_{i,j} = 0$

if two $\xi_{i,j} \neq 0$, for smaller $\omega_{i,j}$, $s_{i,j} = 1$, for larger $\omega_{i,j}$, $s_i = 0$

put $s_{i,j}$, $\xi_{i,j}$, $\omega_{i,j}$ in this formula and get combined ϵ_{eff}

$$\epsilon_{ETP_{comb}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{candidate}} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{method}} s_{i,j} |\xi_{i,j}| (1 - 2\omega_{i,j})^2$$

$s_{i,j}$ is the decision weight of j -th method for i -th candidate.

$\omega_{i,j}$ is the mis-judgment rate ω of j -th method for i -th candidate.

$\xi_{i,j}$ is the tagging decision of j -th method for i -th candidate.

The tagging decision ξ_i takes the value of

- +1 when the candidate is tagged as \bar{b} jet
- -1 when the candidate is tagged as b jet
- 0 when the candidate is untagged

Tagger level combination of two methods

Method	Tagger	κ	$\epsilon_{\text{tag}}=N_{\text{tag}}/N$	$\omega_i=N_w/N_{\text{tag}}$	$\bar{\omega}$	r^2	ϵ_{eff}
LPJC	e		7.70%	25.45%		0.241	0.019
	μ		7.70%	25.53%		0.239	0.018
	K		21.97%	27.45%		0.203	0.045
	π		56.33%	46.34%		0.005	0.003
	p		6.30%	36.45%		0.073	0.005
	Total		100.00%	38.35%	35.06%	0.089	0.089
WCJC	All	2	100.00%	30.04%		0.159	0.159
WCJC combined with LP PID	e	4	7.70%	22.36%		0.306	0.024
	μ	4	7.70%	22.35%		0.306	0.024
	K	4	21.97%	26.32%		0.224	0.049
	π	2	56.33%	31.61%		0.135	0.076
	p	0	3.92%	27.94%		0.195	0.008
	Total		97.62%	28.13%	28.52%	0.185	0.180
Total Combined	e		7.65%	22.33%	22.36%	0.306	0.023
	μ		7.65%	22.31%	22.35%	0.306	0.023
	K		21.81%	26.46%	26.32%	0.224	0.049
	π		56.18%	31.72%	31.61%	0.135	0.076
	p		6.72%	30.40%	30.57%	0.151	0.010
	Total		100.00%	29.05%	28.68%	0.182	0.182

Tagger level combination of two methods

Method	Tagger	κ	$\epsilon_{\text{tag}}=N_{\text{tag}}/N$	$\omega_i=N_w/N_{\text{tag}}$		r^2	ϵ_{eff}
LPJC	e		2.75%	1.90%		0.926	0.025
	μ		2.76%	0.47%		0.981	0.027
	K		28.70%	19.73%		0.367	0.105
	π		57.56%	38.79%		0.050	0.029
	ρ		8.22%	28.00%		0.194	0.016
	Total		100.00%	30.36%	27.49%	0.203	0.203
WCJC	All	0	67.39%	19.07%		0.383	0.258
WCJC combined with LP PID	e	10	2.75%	7.89%		0.709	0.020
	μ	10	2.76%	6.84%		0.745	0.021
	K	0	19.36%	18.99%		0.385	0.074
	π	0	38.80%	19.11%		0.382	0.148
	ρ	3	8.22%	22.77%		0.297	0.024
	Total		71.89%	13.37%	18.41%	0.399	0.287
Total Combined	e		2.72%	1.91%	1.90%	0.926	0.025
	μ		2.73%	0.46%	0.47%	0.981	0.027
	K		28.38%	19.32%	19.18%	0.380	0.108
	π		57.28%	25.77%	21.49%	0.325	0.186
	ρ		8.88%	22.78%	22.77%	0.297	0.026
	Total		100.00%	22.33%	19.49%	0.372	0.372

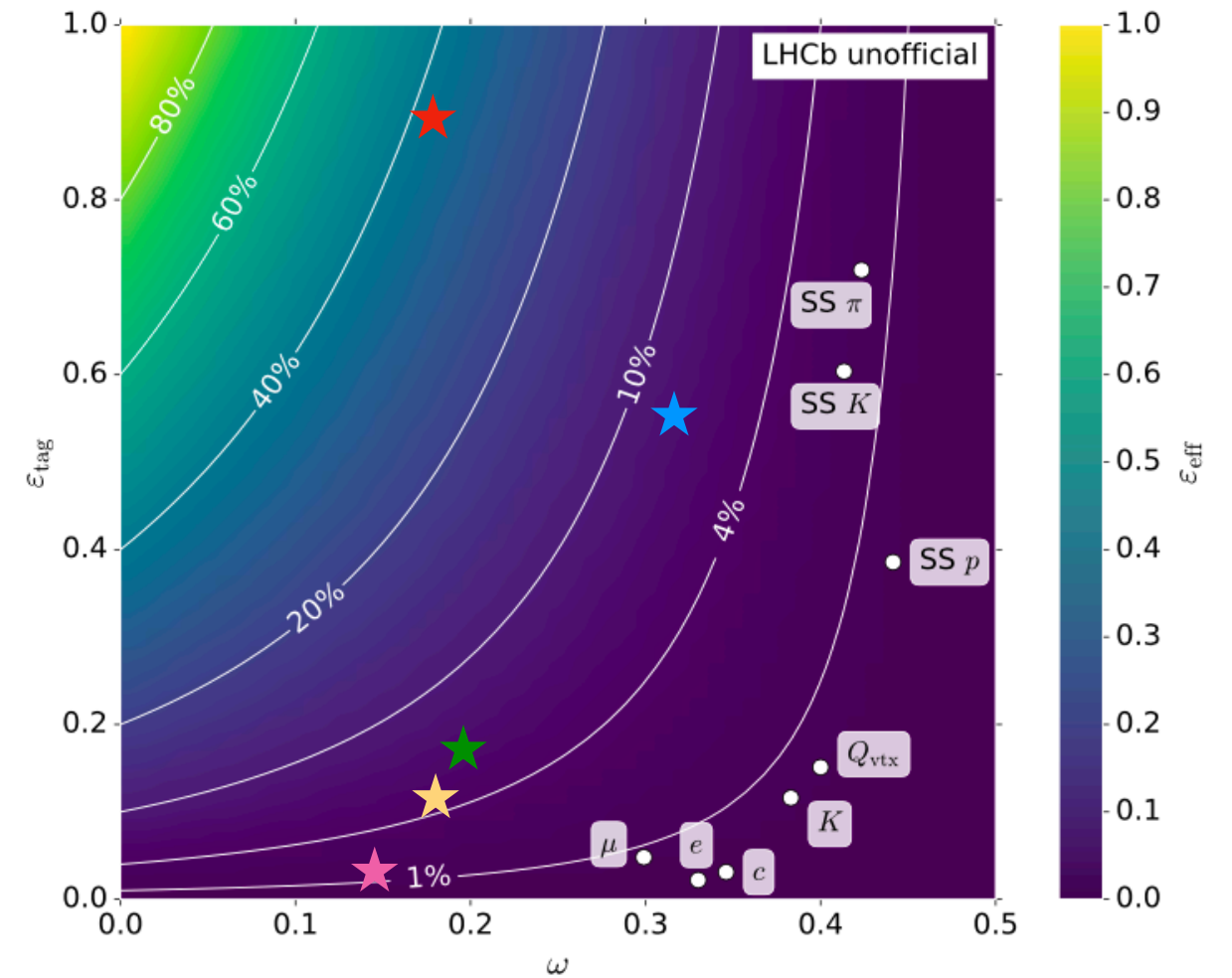
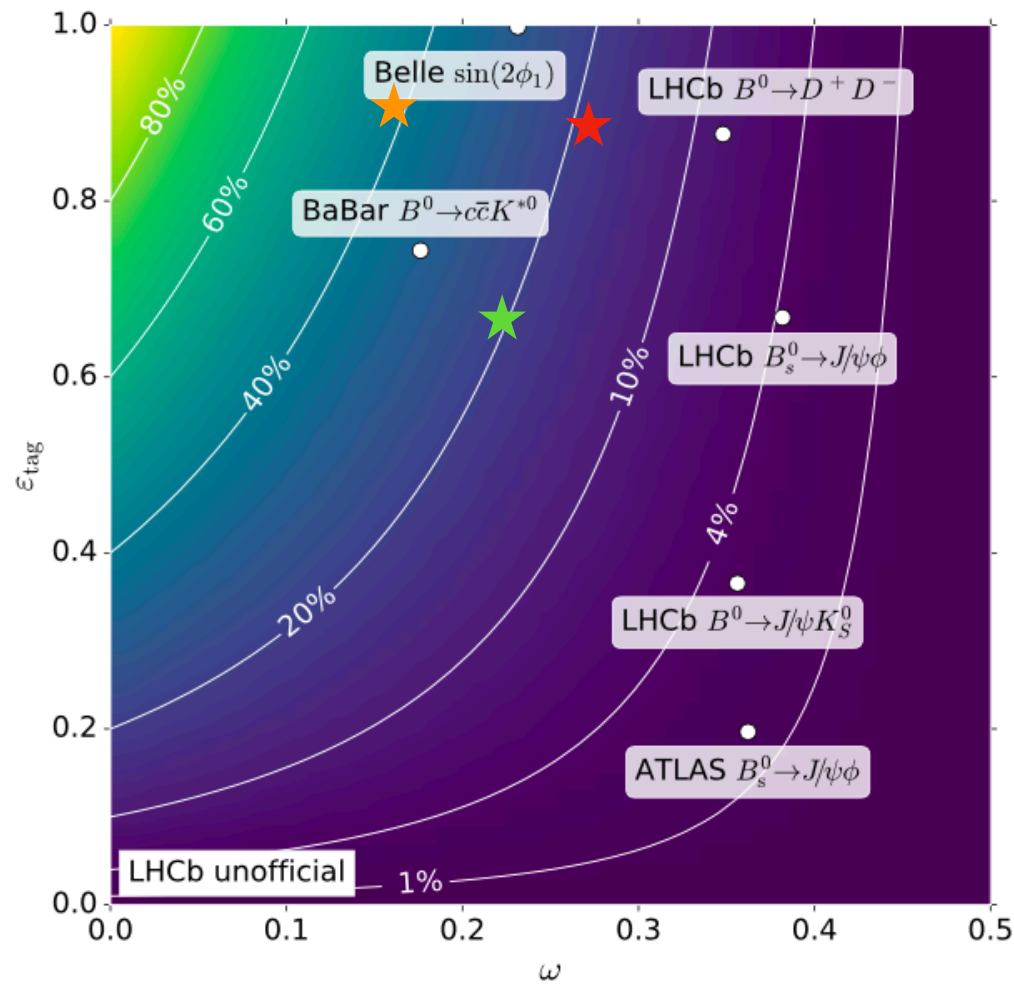
Total combination results

Tagger			ϵ_{tag}	ω	ϵ_{eff}
b jet	e	Decision Level	6.40%	18.75%	0.025
	μ	Decision Level	6.40%	18.75%	0.025
	K	Decision Level	16.79%	20.11%	0.060
	π	Tagger Level	56.18%	31.61%	0.076
	p	Decision Level	2.31%	13.96%	0.012
	Total		88.08%	26.29%	0.198
c jet	e	Tagger Level	2.72%	2.10%	0.025
	μ	Tagger Level	2.73%	0.29%	0.027
	K	Decision Level	22.35%	10.85%	0.137
	π	Tagger Level	57.28%	21.51%	0.186
	p	Decision Level	6.71%	17.13%	0.029
	Total		91.80%	16.83%	0.404

by Whizard

Comparison with other experiments

$$\text{Red Star} = \text{Orange Star} + \text{Green Star} + \text{Blue Star} + \text{Pink Star}$$



CEPC b jet (inclusive) 19.8%

CEPC c jet (inclusive) 40.4%

CEPC $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ 20.2% (by Mingrui)

CEPC b jet (inclusive) 19.8%

CEPC b quark \rightarrow lepton 5.0%

CEPC b quark \rightarrow Kaon 6.0%

CEPC b quark \rightarrow pion 7.6%

CEPC b quark \rightarrow proton 1.2%

Conclusion

Analysis of jet charge performance for single jet at CEPC Z pole:

★ *Effective tagging power:*

★ *LPJC method: 0.089 / 0.203 for b/c jet*

★ *WCJC method: 0.159 / 0.258 for b/c jet*

★ *Decision level combination: 0.165 / 0.342 (improve 3.8% / 32.6%) for b/c jet*

★ *Tagger level combination: 0.182 / 0.372 (improve 14.5% / 44.2%) for b/c jet*

★ *Total combination: 0.198 / 0.404 (improve 24.5% / 56.6%) for b/c jet*

★ *Dependences:*

- *High dependence on leading particle type.*
- *High dependence on b/c hadrons type, especially for B_s (Mingrui), Λ_b , Λ_c , ...*
- *High dependence on the decay source of leading particle.*

Valuable suggestions from everyone:

Take into account hadron decay

Include charged 2rd/3rd vertex

Understand fragmentation method of diff. generator

Jet charge vs c.m.s energy

Analysis on the dependency of detector performance.

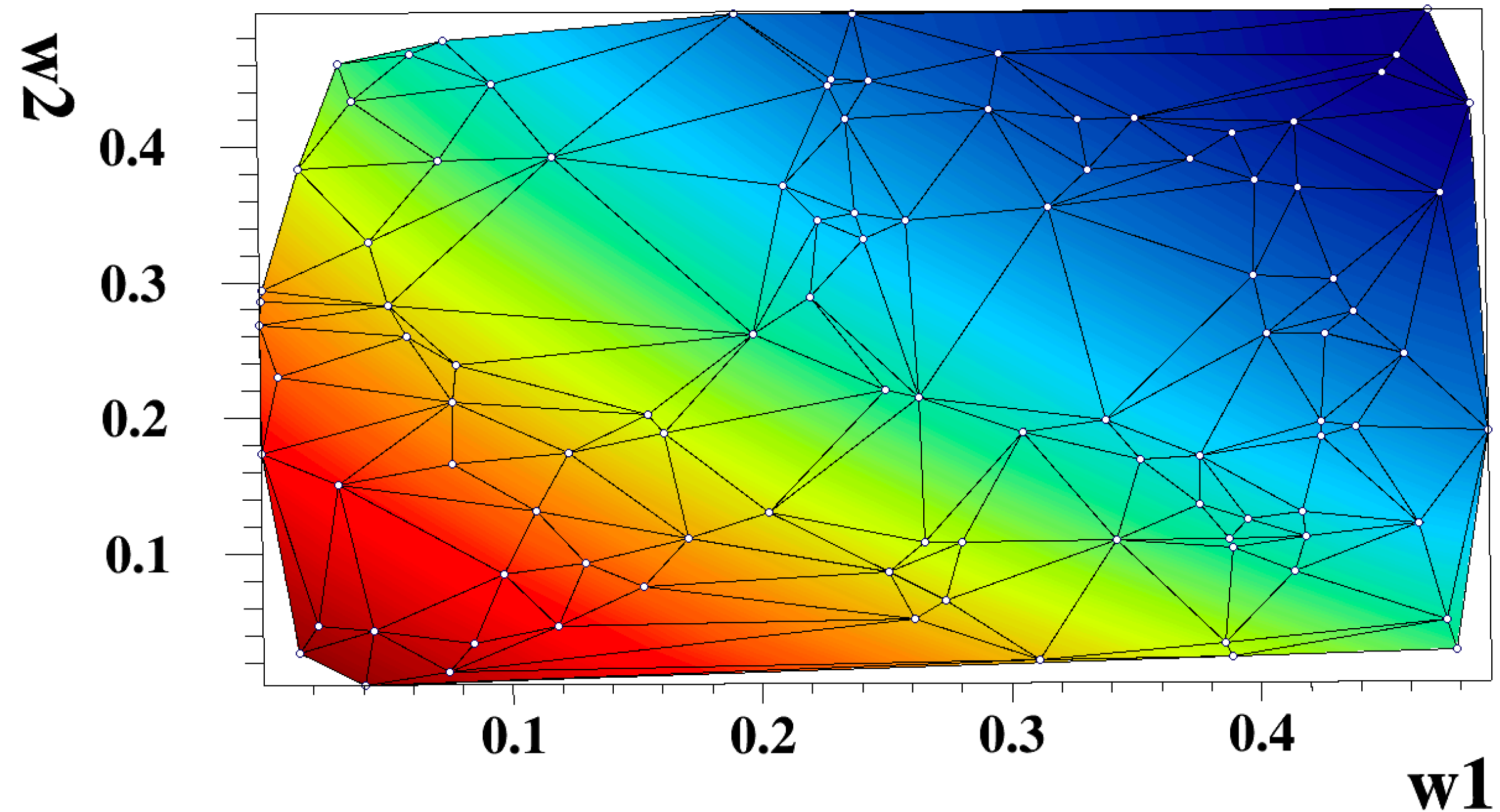
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Back Up

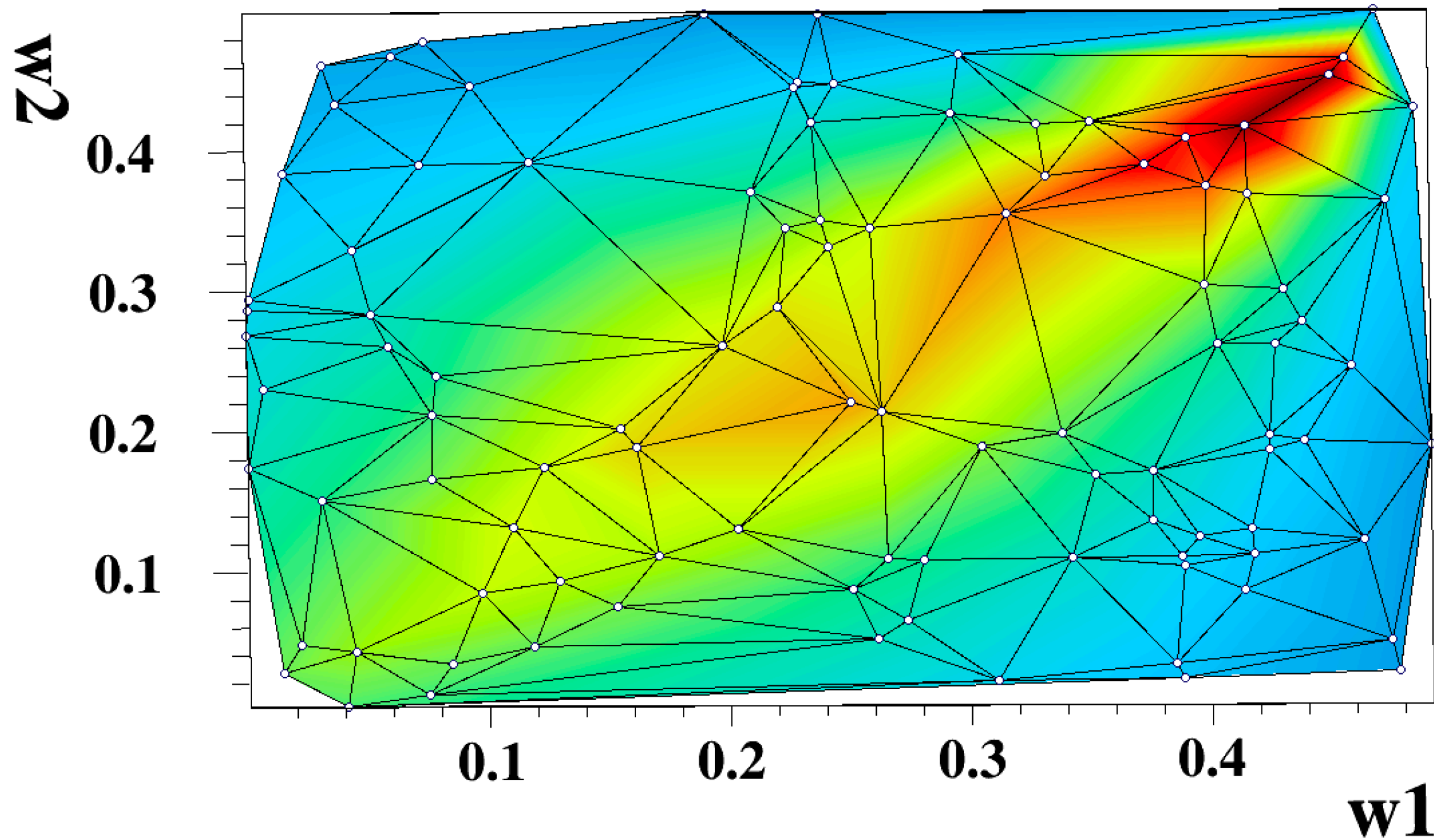
TF percentage of two methods

b jet	ξ_{LP} -1 (right)	ξ_{LP} +1 (wrong)	Total	c jet	ξ_{LP} +1 (right)	ξ_{LP} -1 (wrong)	Total
ξ_{weighted} -1 (right)	50.87%	20.22%	71.09%	ξ_{weighted} +1 (right)	58.43%	11.96%	70.39%
ξ_{weighted} +1 (wrong)	10.71%	18.21%	28.92%	ξ_{weighted} -1 (wrong)	22.75%	6.86%	29.61%
Total	61.58%	38.43%	100.01%	Total	81.18%	18.82%	100%

Decision level combined ε_{eff} vs ω_1 ω_2

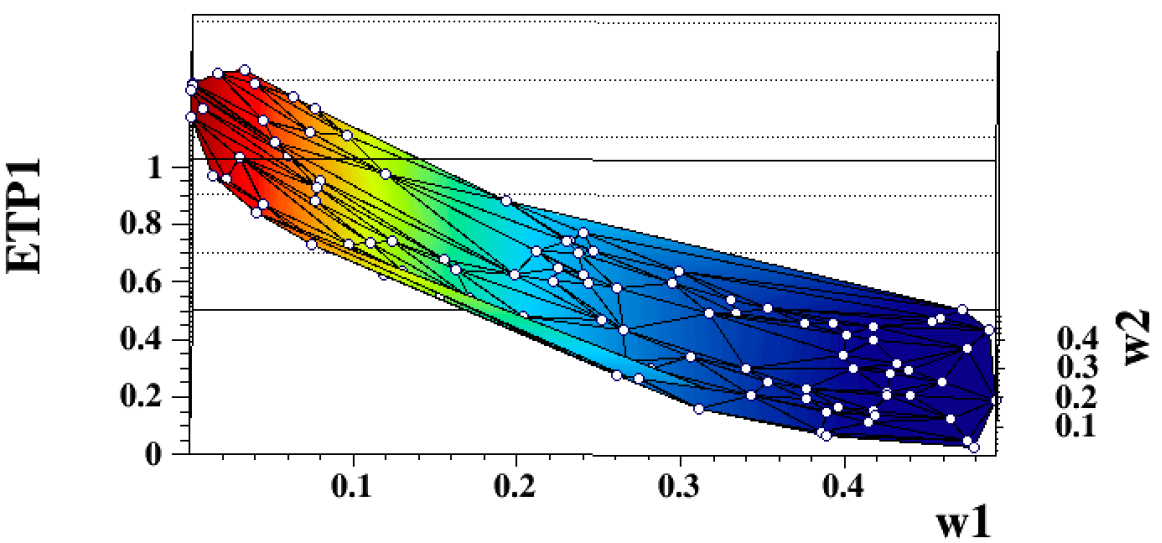


ε_{eff} ratio = $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}}(\text{combined})/\varepsilon_{\text{eff}}(\text{better single method})$ vs ω_1 ω_2

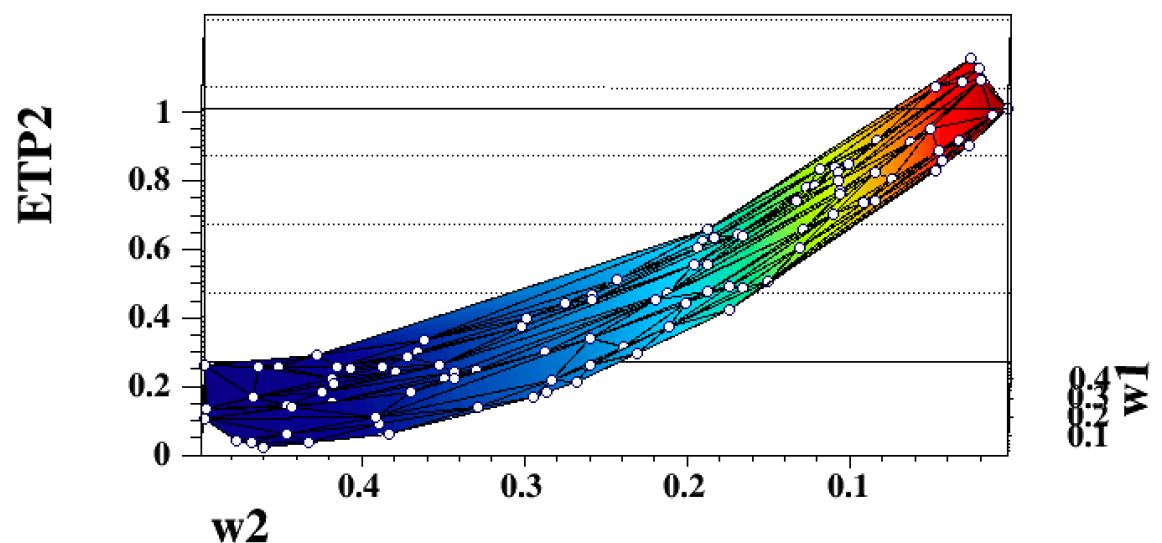


$\epsilon_{\text{eff}}(\text{method1}), \epsilon_{\text{eff}}(\text{method2}), \epsilon_{\text{eff}}(\text{combined}), \epsilon_{\text{eff}} \text{ ratio vs } \omega_1 \omega_2$

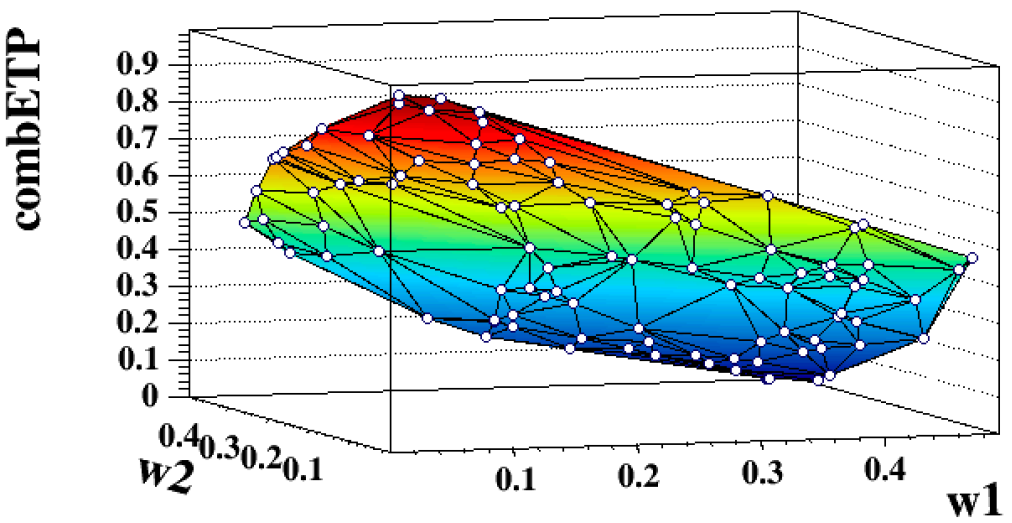
ETP1



ETP2



combETP



ETPratio

