
PID cut optimization and automation

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- Try to find an automatic PID method
- Variables optimization
- MC PID performance quantification

Raw PID method

➤ Method

➤ Use two variables:

- Fractal dimension
- Average hit energy

➤ Artificial cut

➤ Advantage:

➤ Easy

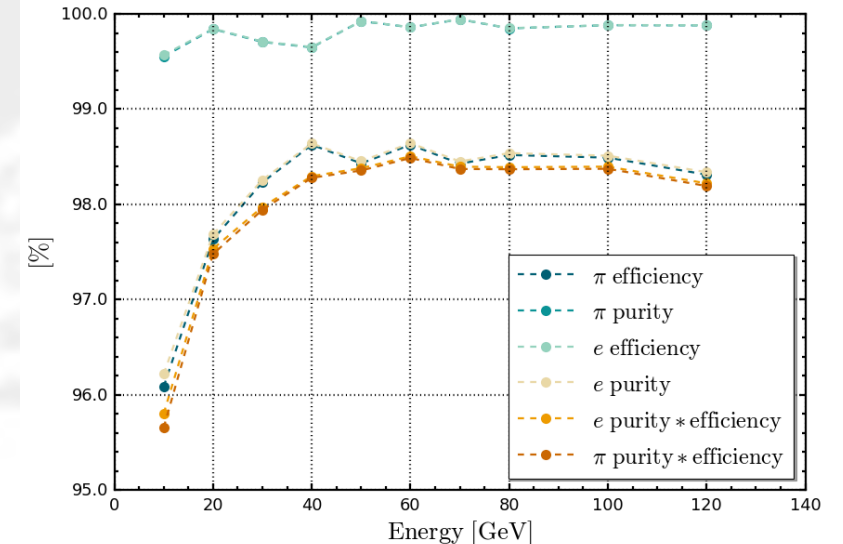
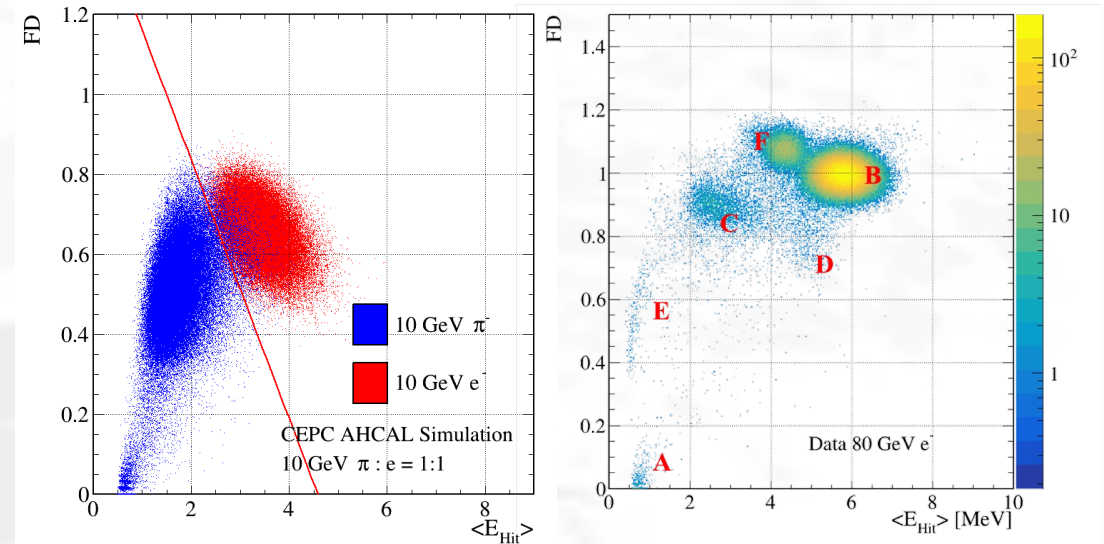
➤ clearly distinguish different components in the beam

➤ Disadvantage

➤ Time-consuming

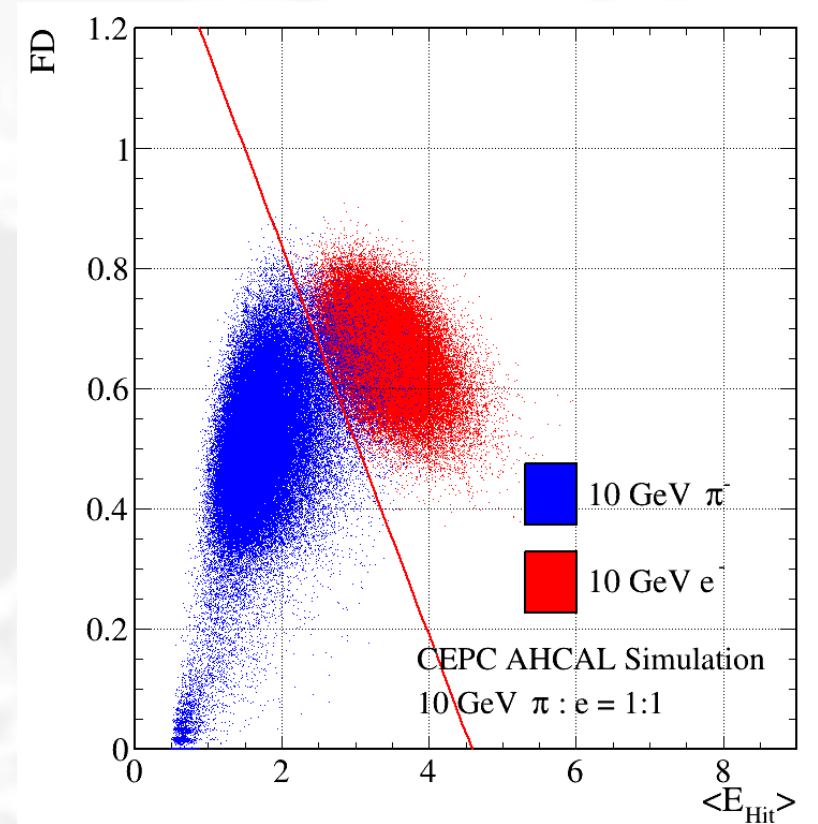
➤ with a certain degree of arbitrariness

➤ did not achieve the optimal level of PID performance for this method.



Misjudgment rate minimization

- Step 1: prepare MC sample
 - 1:1 (100k pion + 100k electron)
 - ratio of e and pi in real data (obtained by Minuit fit)
- Step 2: define misjudgment rate
 - Linear cut: $FD = k * \langle E_{\text{Hit}} \rangle + b$
 - Mis-id-num = $(\text{pi_all} - \text{pi_select}) + (\text{e_all} - \text{e_select})$
= Func (k, b)
- Step 3: minimize misjudgment rate
 - Minuit (fail)
 - Brute force
 - Other method



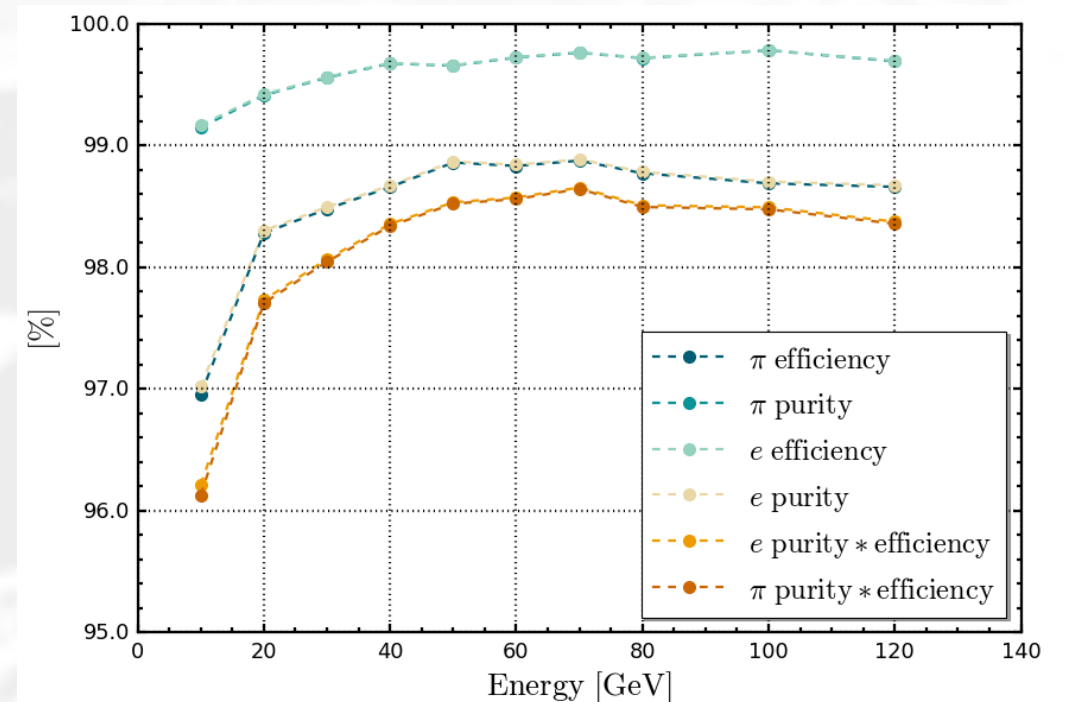
Brute force

- Parameter
 - For k: range (-0.6, -0.005), number = 100
 - For b: range (1, 3), number = 100
 - 100×100 array
- $(k, b) \rightarrow \text{Mis-id-num}$
- $\text{Result} = \text{Min}(\text{Mis-id-num}) \rightarrow k, b$
- Time: $\sim 10\text{s}$

MC sample 1 : 1 mixture + Brute force

-- Results

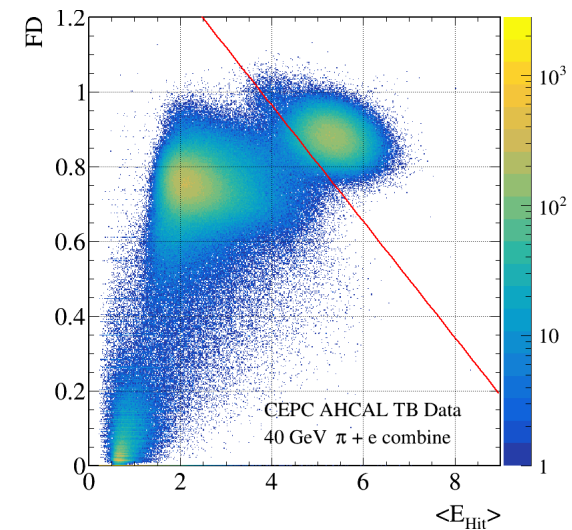
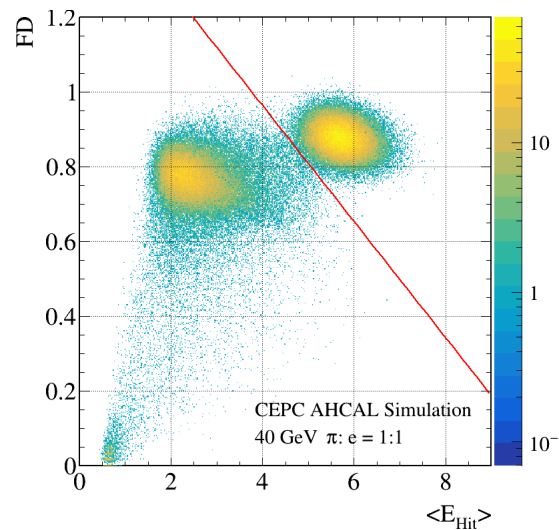
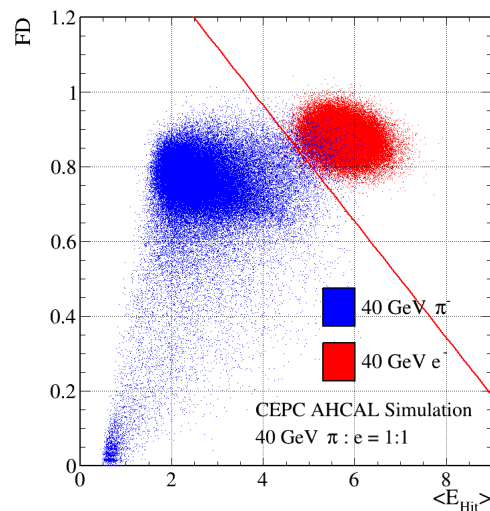
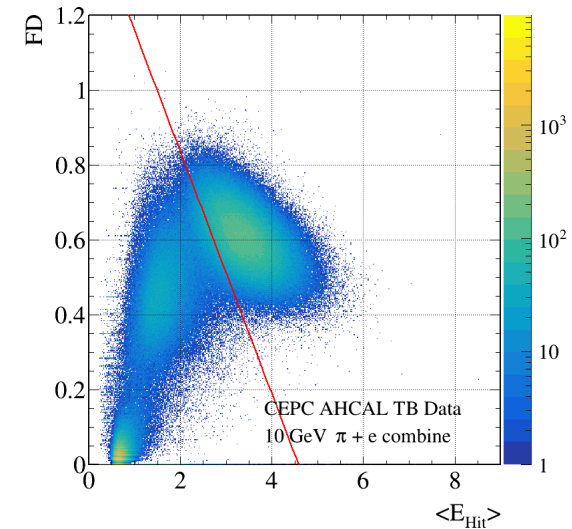
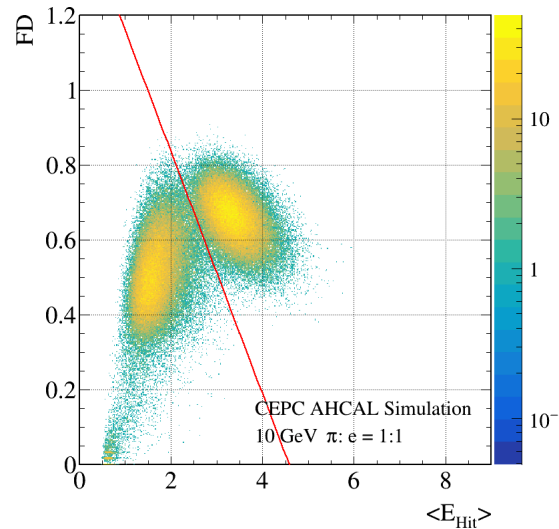
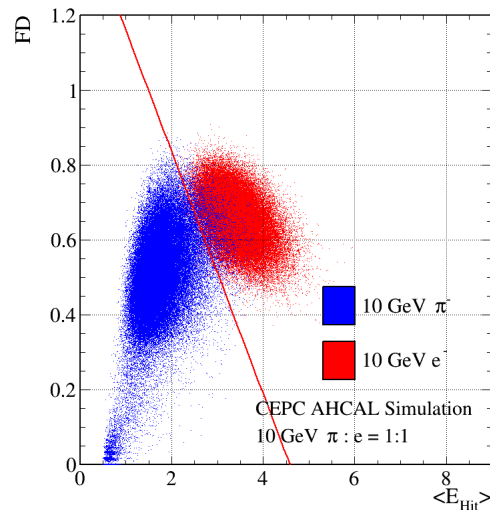
- For pion:
 - Efficiency $> 97\%$; Purity $> 99\%$.
 - Efficiency can be improved with larger energy and enters a plateau region when the energy reaches more than 40 GeV.
 - Purity is relatively stable.
- For electron:
 - Efficiency $> 99\%$; Purity $> 97\%$.
- Pion efficiency behaves similarly to electron purity, and electron efficiency behaves similarly to pion purity.
- PID performance improves with energy.



MC sample 1 : 1 mixture + Brute force

-- FD- $\langle E_{\text{Hit}} \rangle$ plots

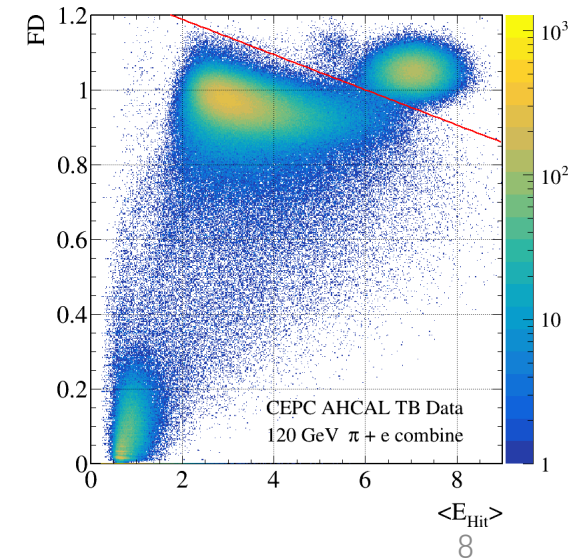
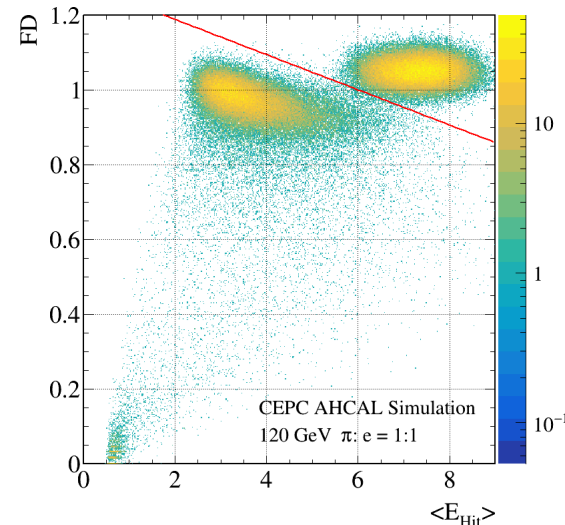
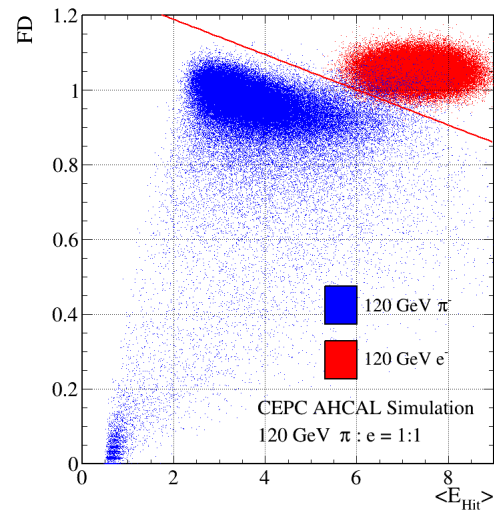
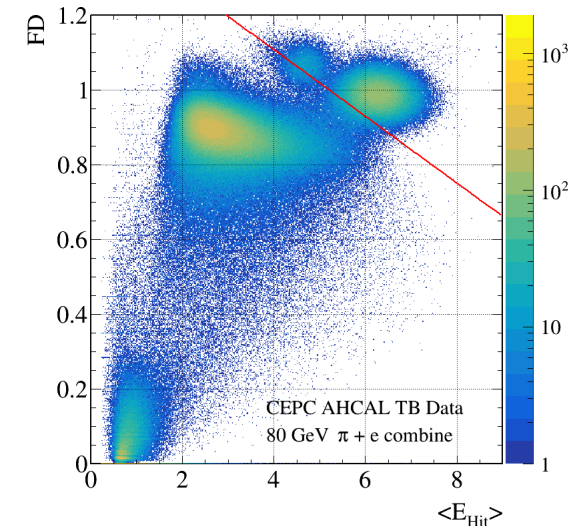
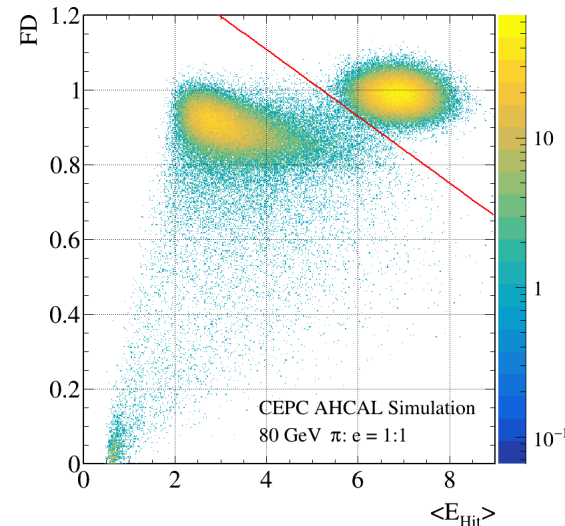
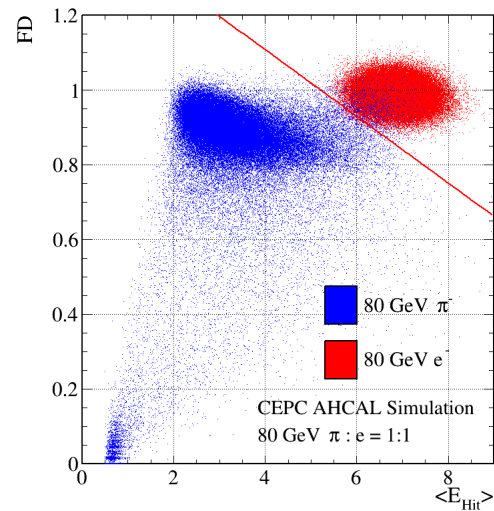
MC/Data
discrepancy, so the
cut for MC is not
suit for Data.
Especially at low
energy points.



MC sample 1 : 1 mixture + Brute force

-- FD- $\langle E_{\text{Hit}} \rangle$ plots

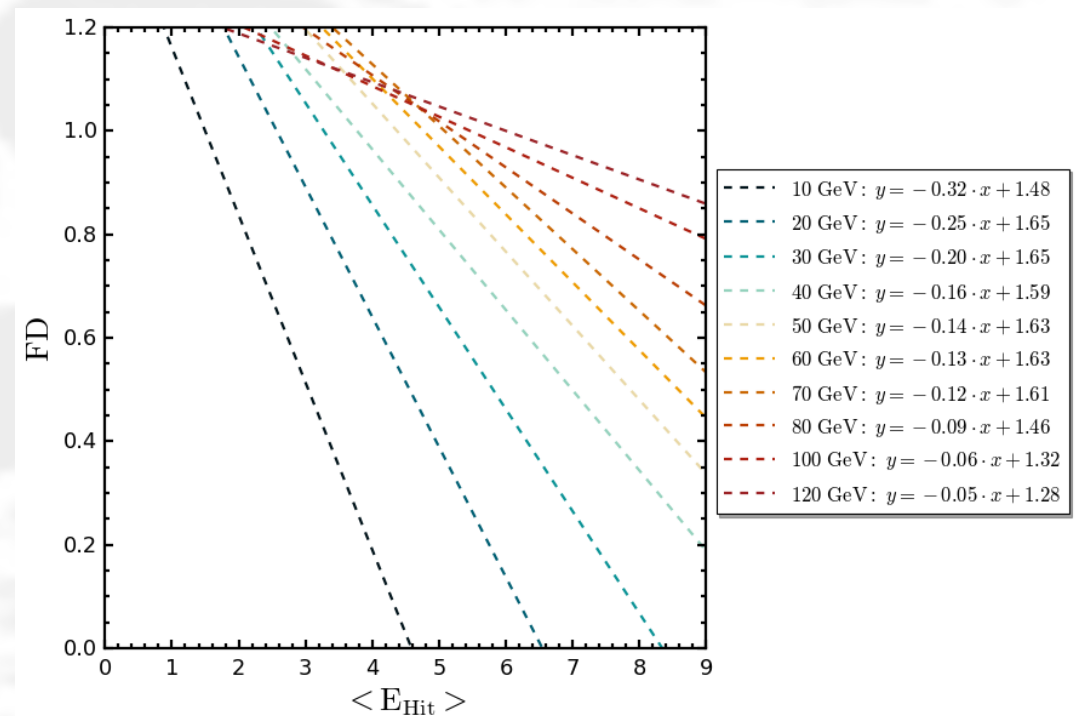
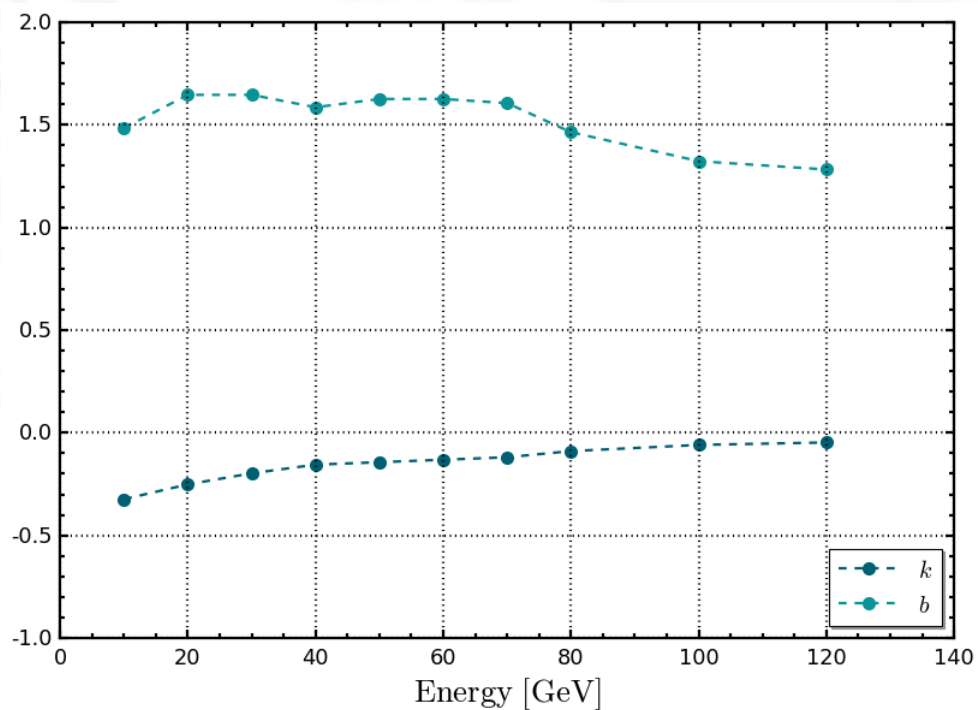
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MC sample 1 : 1 mixture + Brute force

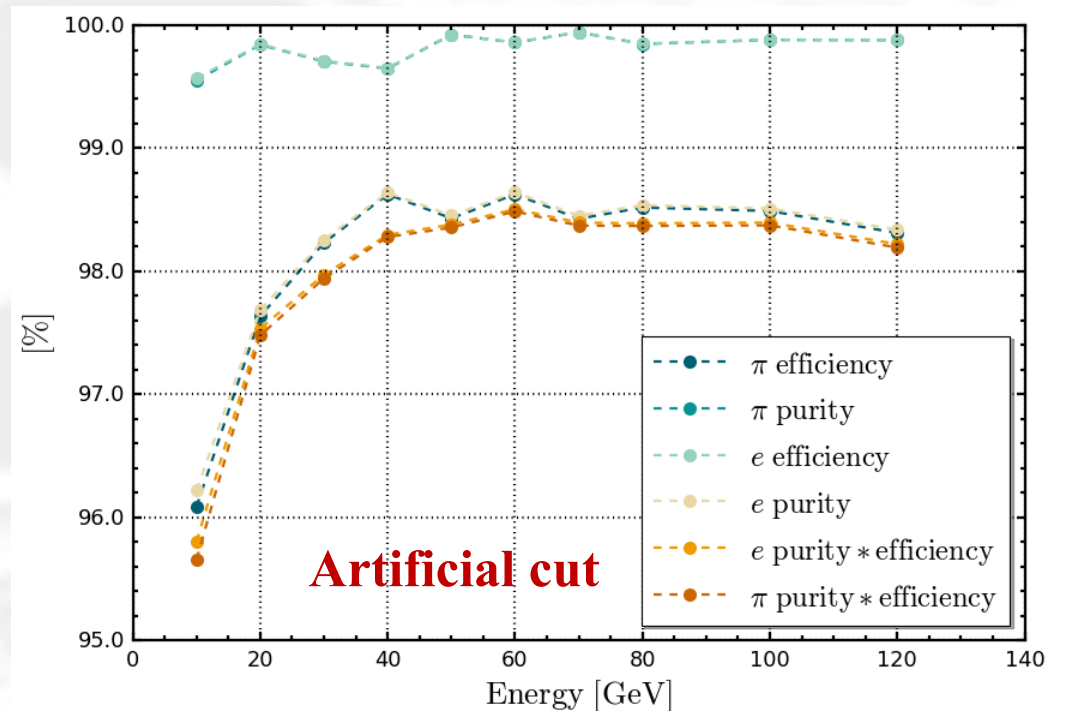
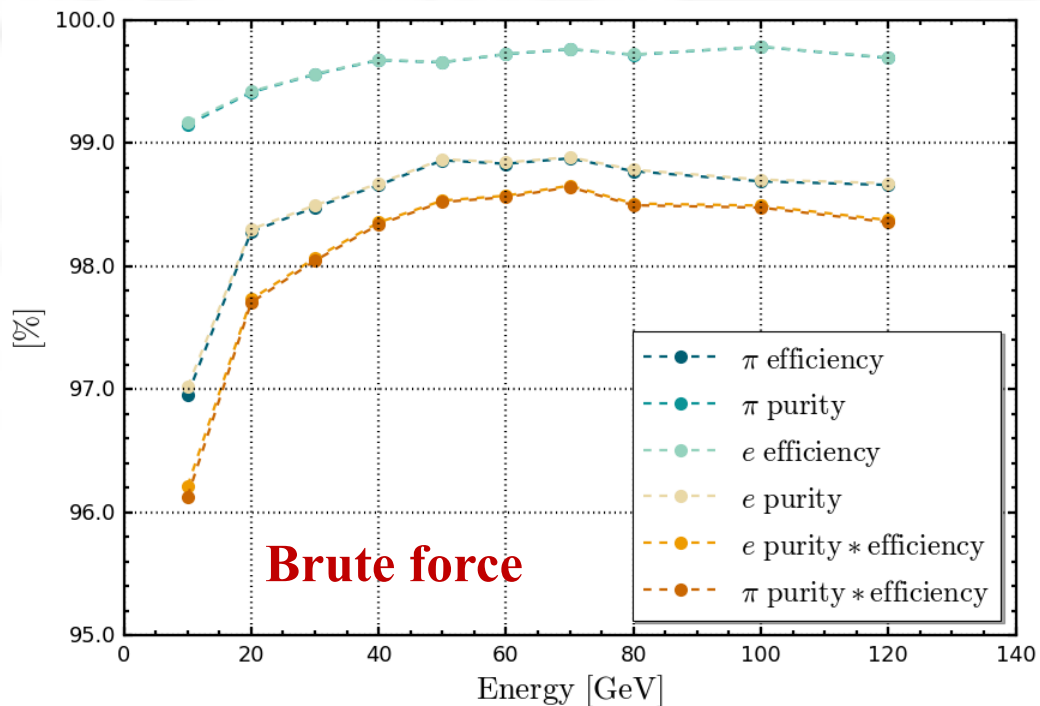
-- cut

The cut that varies with energy.



Comparison between Brute force and Artificial cut

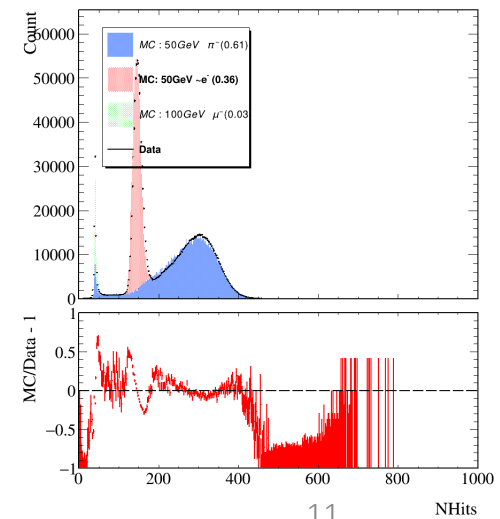
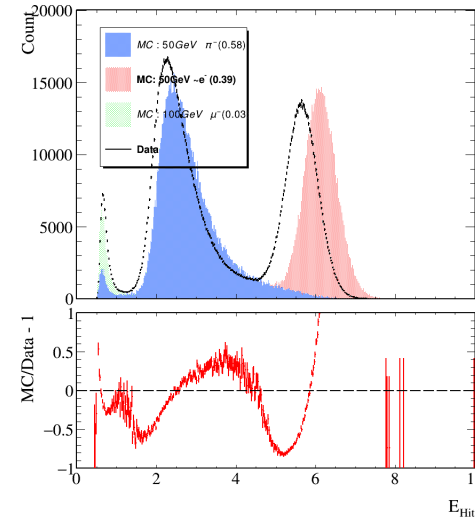
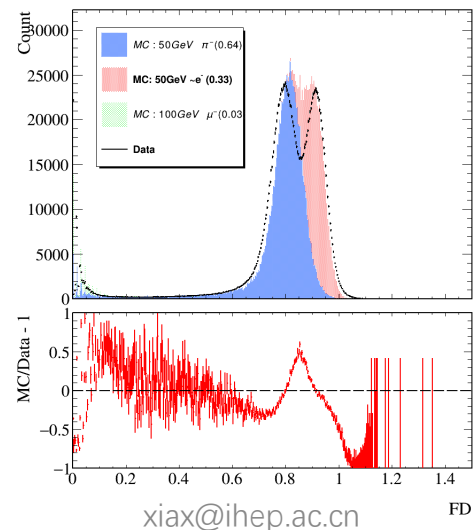
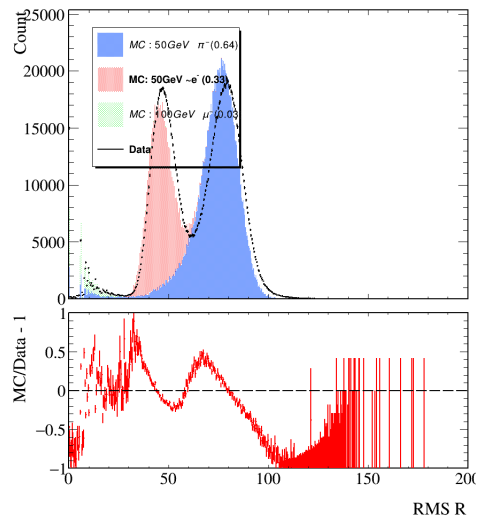
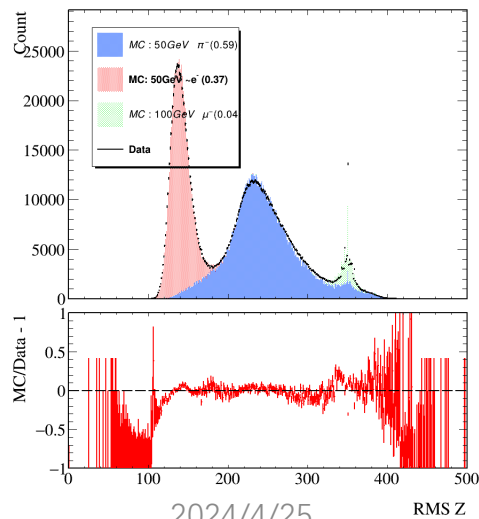
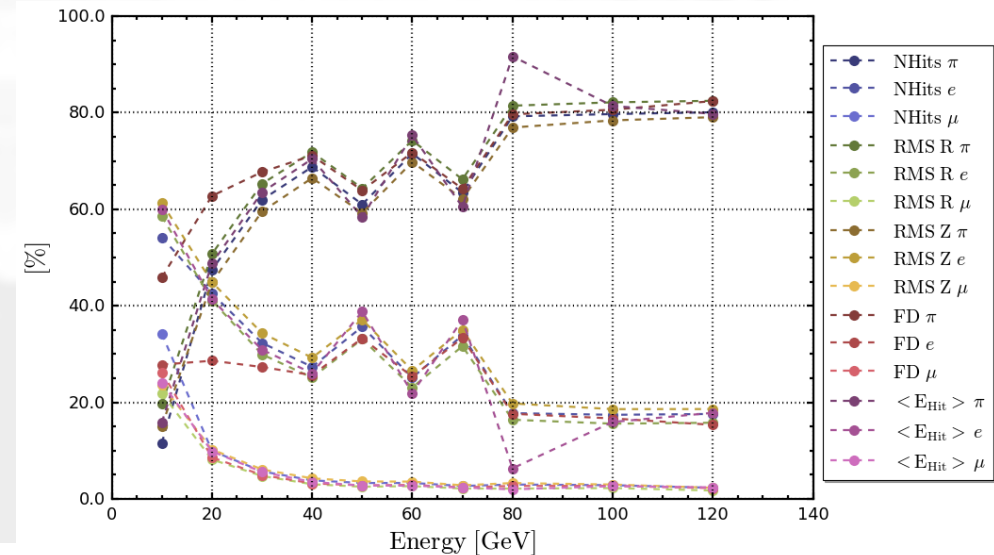
The performance of Brute force method is $\sim 1\%$ better than Artificial cut.



MC sample real ratio mixture + Brute force

-- Ratio estimate

- Data: combine all the runs at the same energy
- Method: single variable + Minuit
 - Here we compared five different variables:
NHits, RMS R, RMS Z, $\langle E_{\text{Hit}} \rangle$, FD
- Difference in $\sim 5\%$.
- For RMS Z, Best consistency between MC and data.
So we choose the fit result obtained by using RMS Z.



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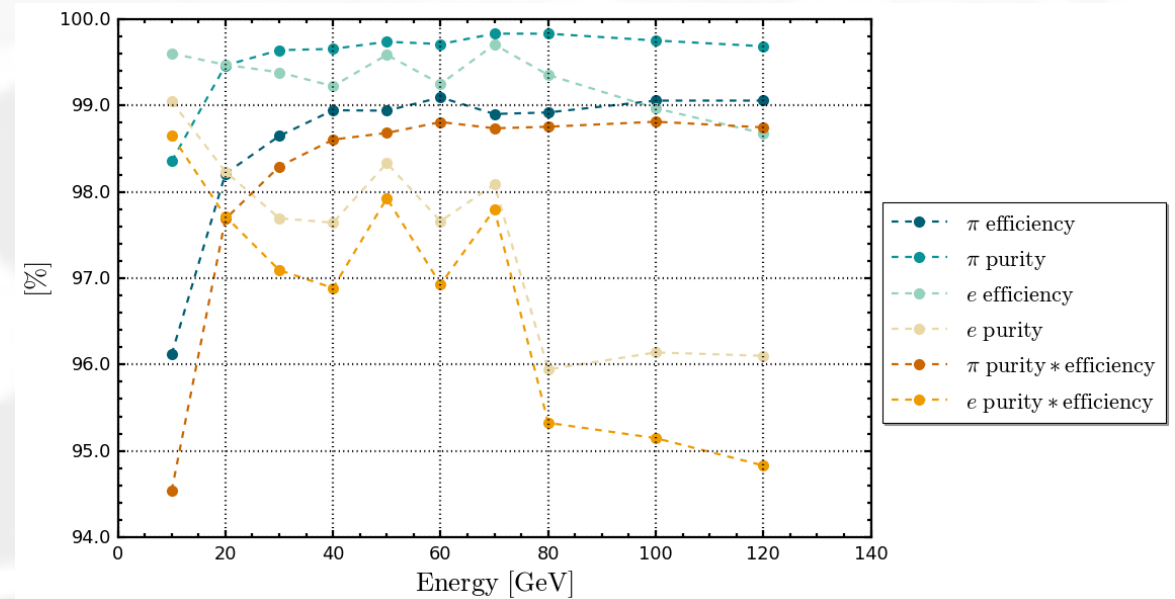
11

NHits

MC sample real ratio mixture + Brute force

-- Results

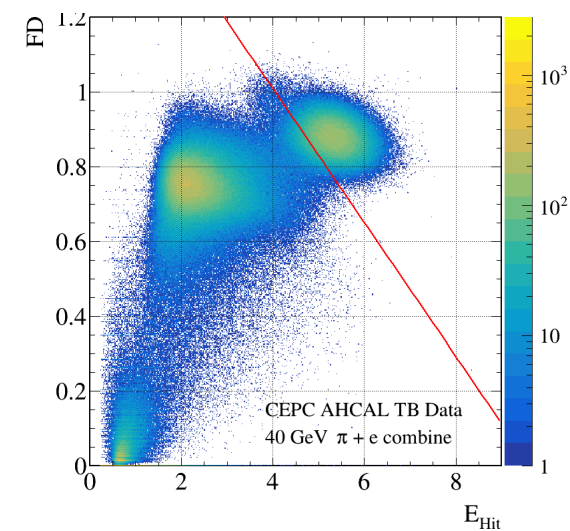
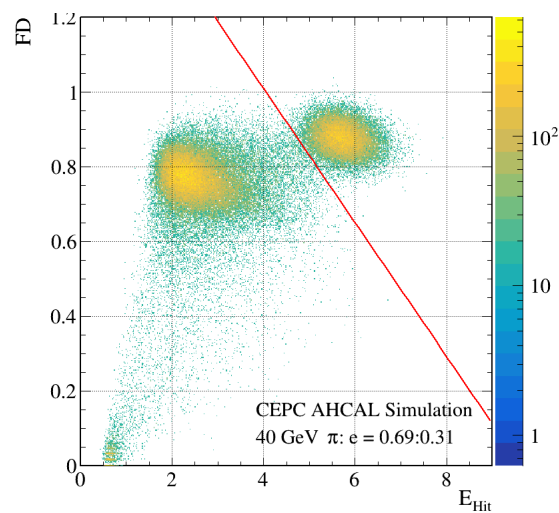
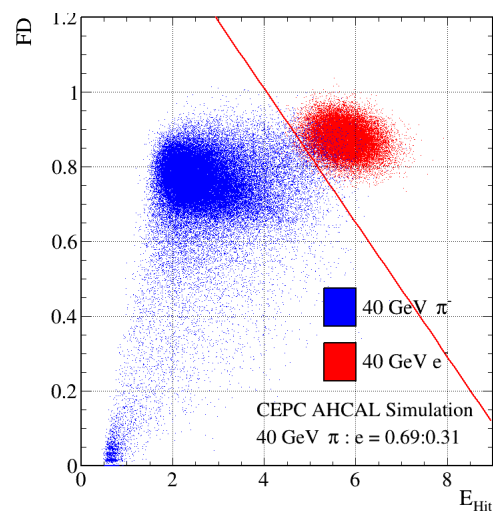
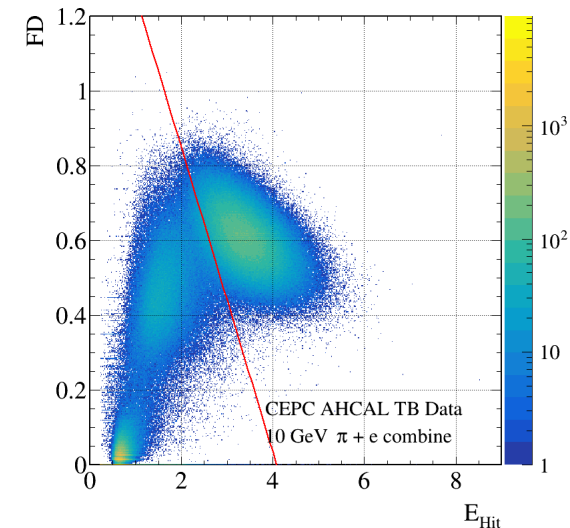
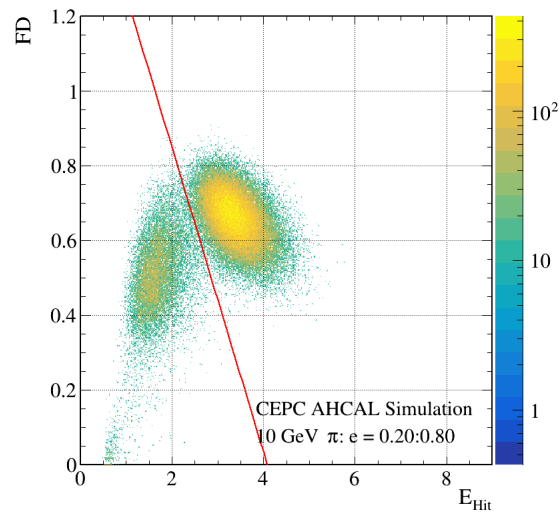
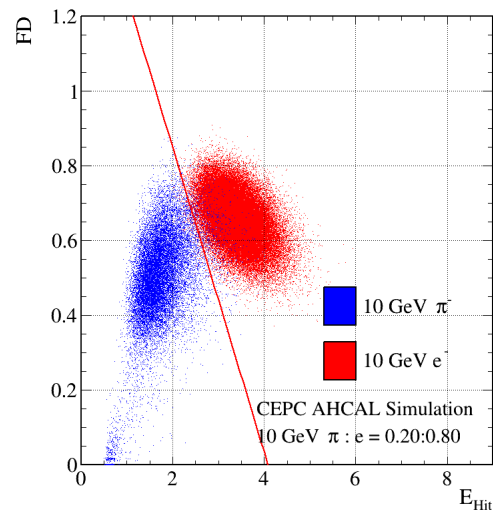
- For pion:
 - Efficiency $> 96\%$; Purity $> 98\%$.
 - Efficiency can be improved with larger energy and enters a plateau region when the energy reaches more than 40 GeV.
 - Purity is relatively stable.
- For electron:
 - Efficiency $> 98\%$; Purity $> 96\%$.
 - As the energy increases, the purity decreases.
 - Efficiency is relatively stable.



MC sample real ratio mixture + Brute force

-- FD- $\langle E_{\text{Hit}} \rangle$ plots

Performance same
as 1 : 1 mixture.

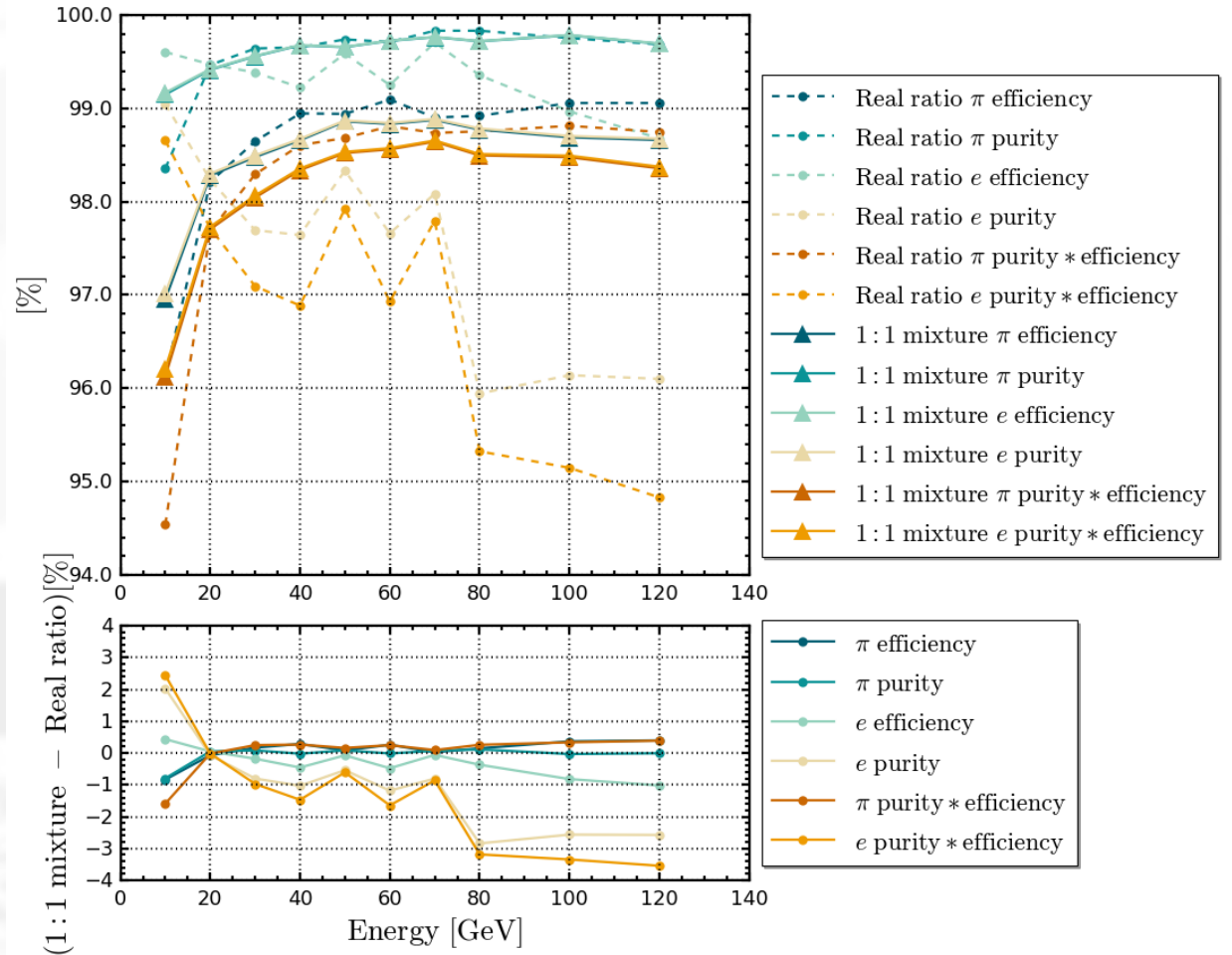


Comparison between 1:1 mixture and real ratio mixture

-- Performance

➤ Difference

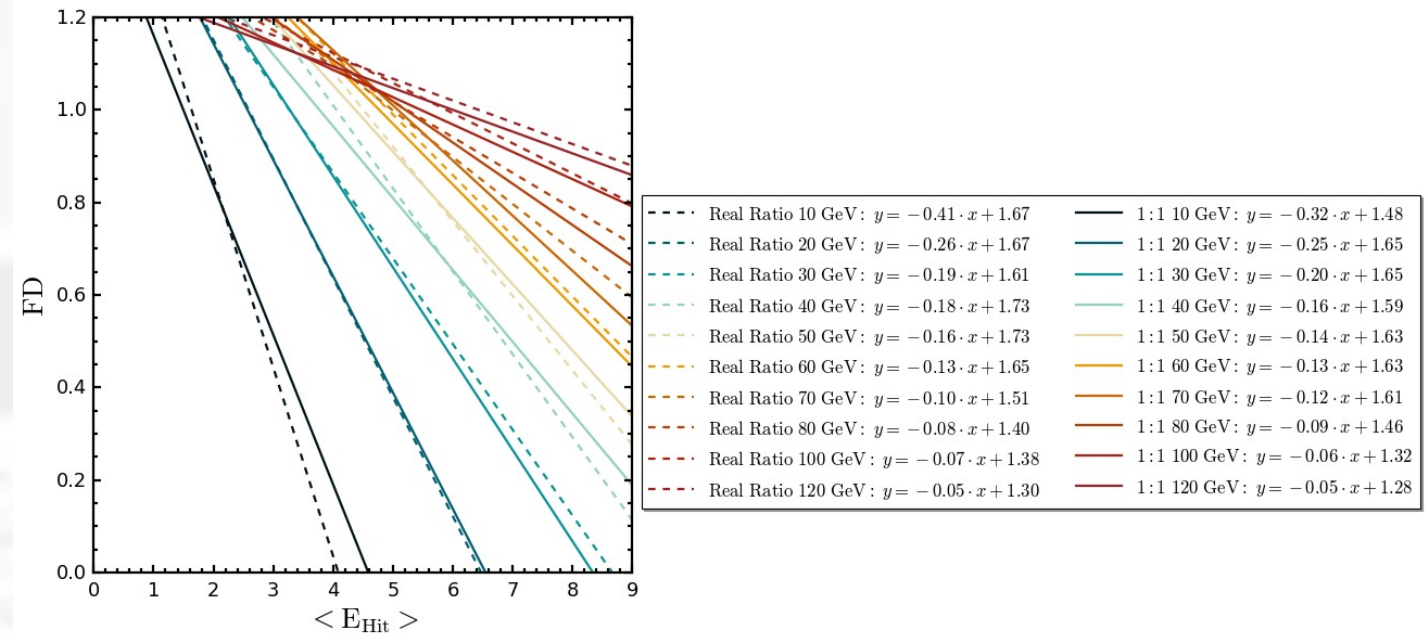
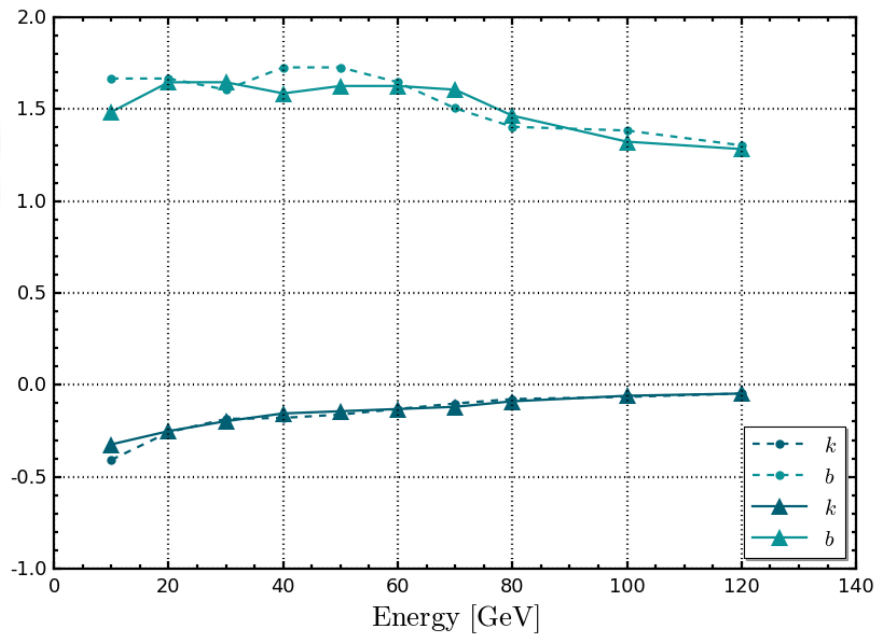
- Efficiency: in 1%
- Purity: in 3%
- Efficiency* Purity: in 4%



Comparison between 1:1 mixture and real ratio mixture

-- Cut

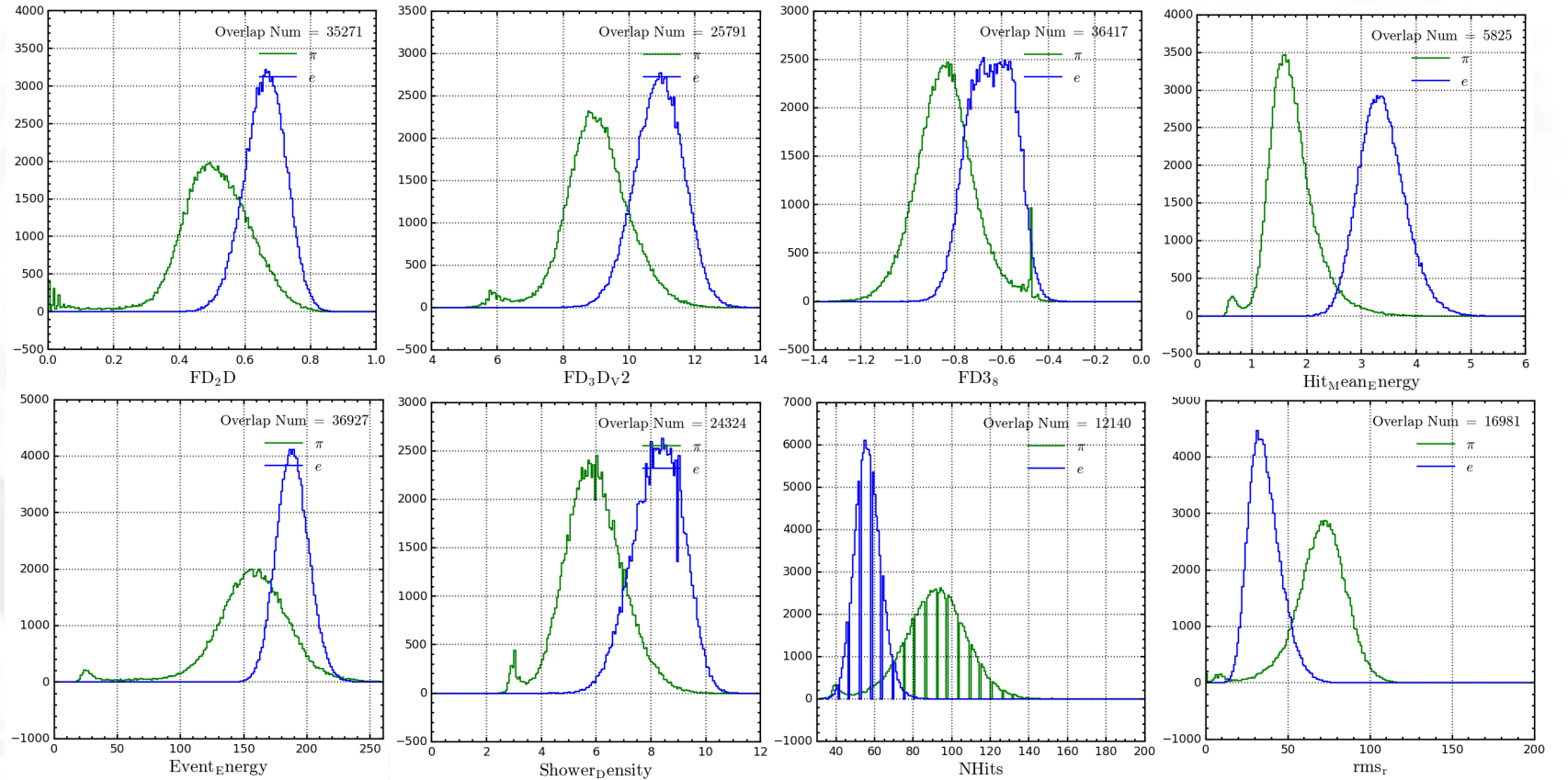
The cut that varies with energy.



Variables optimization and selection

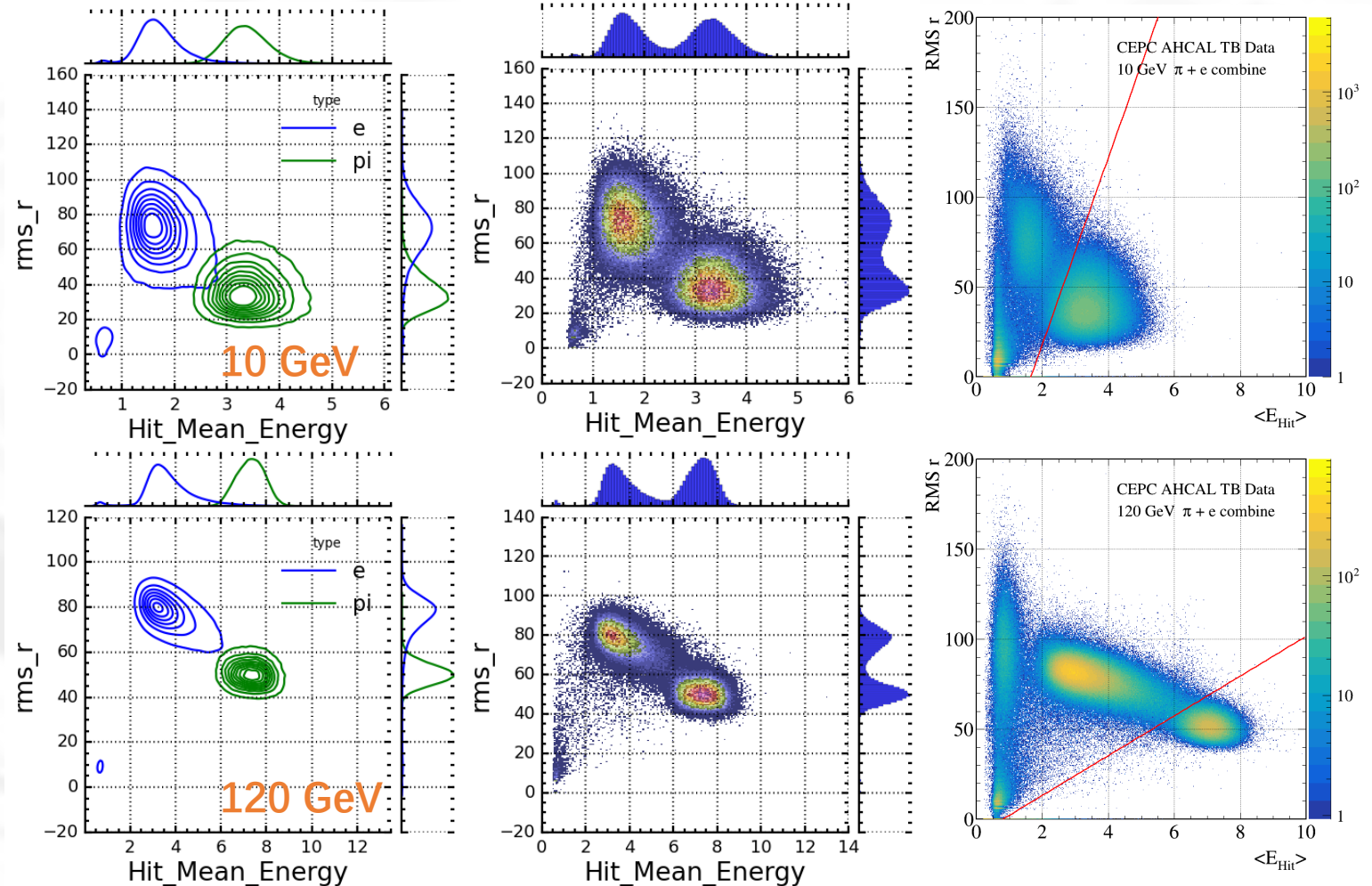
Separation power:

$\langle E_{\text{Hit}} \rangle > \text{NHits} > \text{RMS}_r$
 $> \text{shower density} > \text{FD} >$
Event energy



$\langle E_{\text{Hit}} \rangle + \text{RMS } r + \text{Brute Force}$

-- plots

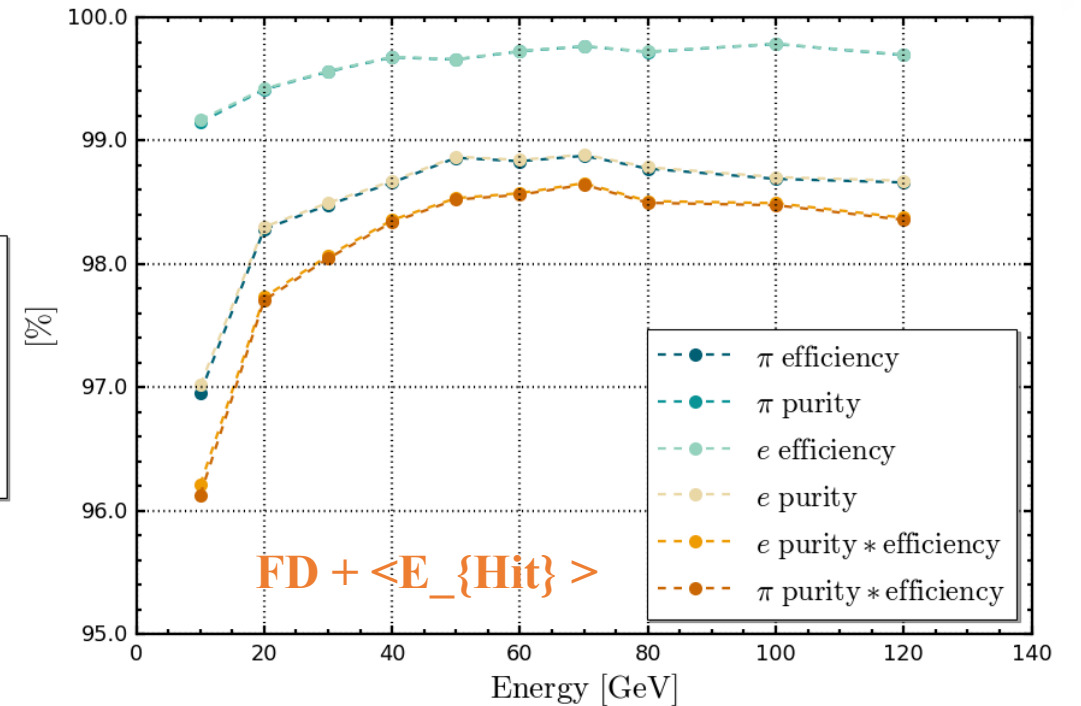
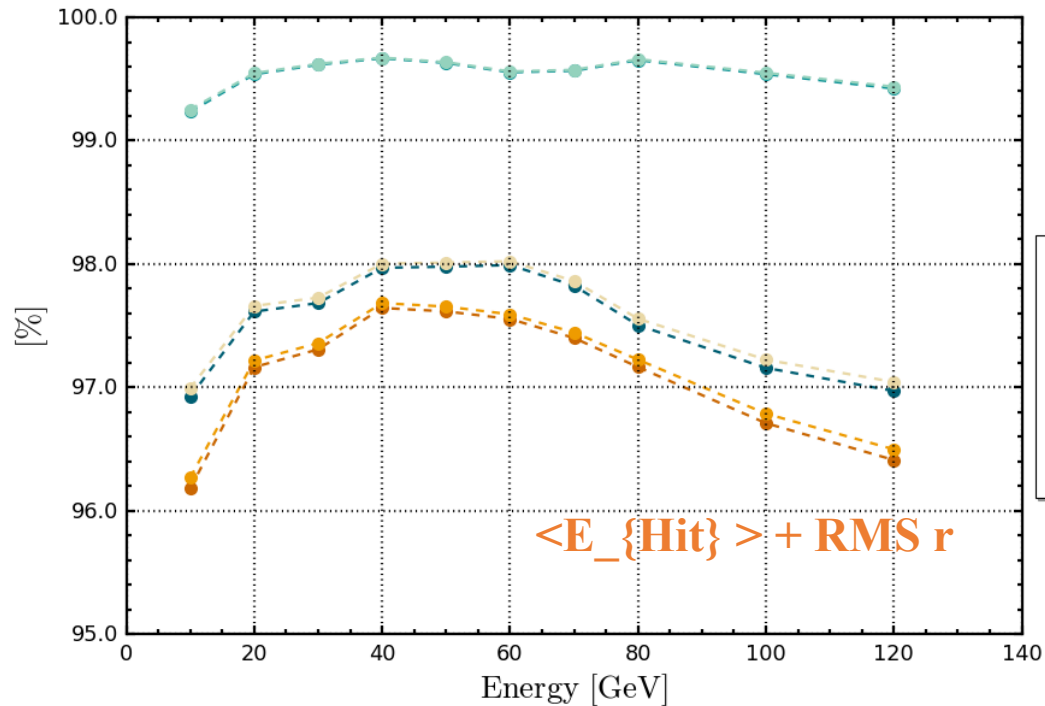


PID performance looks good.

$\langle E_{\text{Hit}} \rangle + \text{RMS } r + \text{Brute Force}$

-- performance

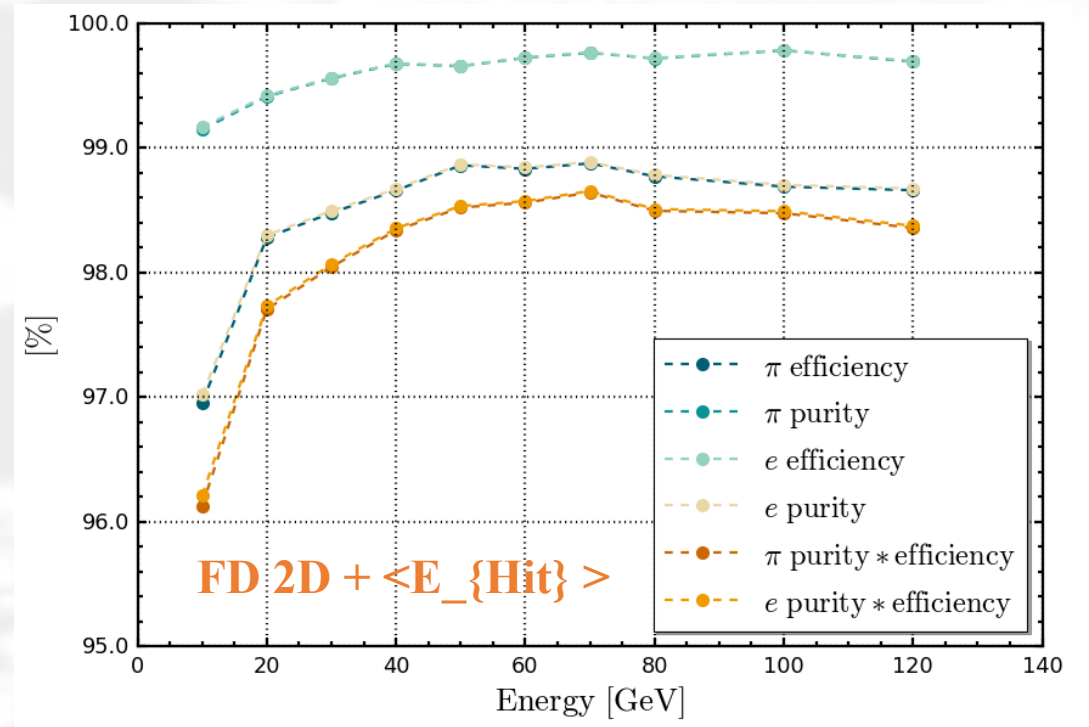
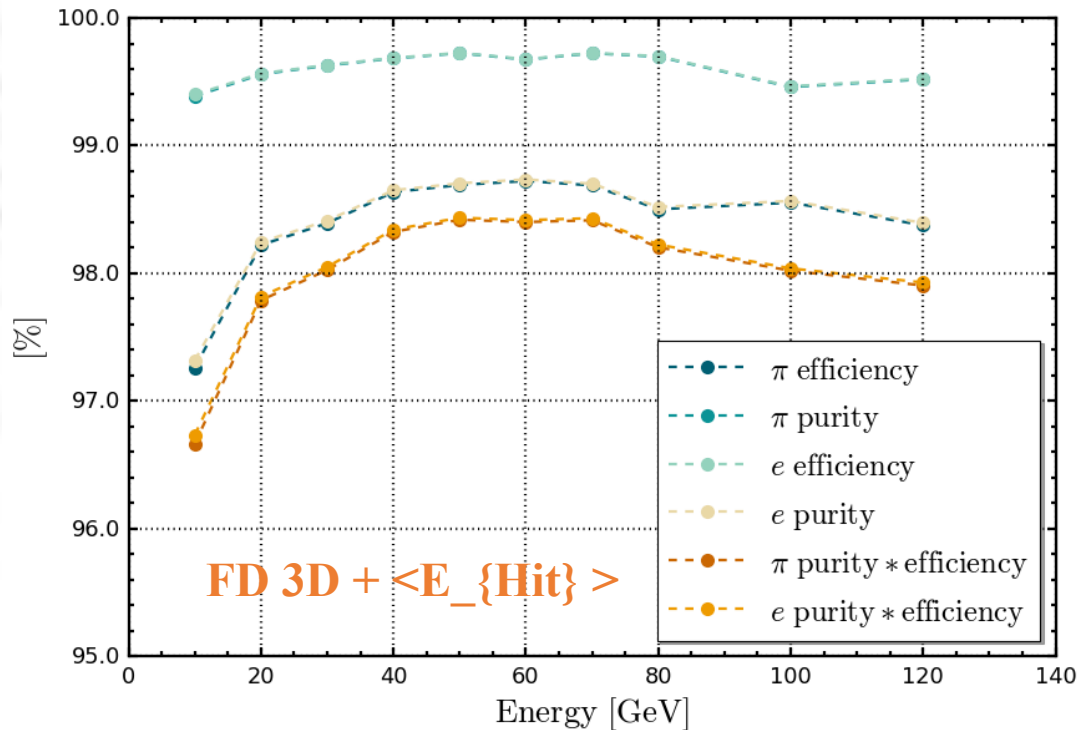
PID performance worse than FD + $\langle E_{\text{Hit}} \rangle$.



$\langle E_{\text{Hit}} \rangle + \text{FD 3D} + \text{Brute Force}$

-- performance

Low energy point FD 3D better than FD 2D, high energy point converse.
The performance of FD 3D is stable than FD 2D.



Summary

- A method for automatic PID cut has been developed.
 - FD 2D + $\langle E_{\text{Hit}} \rangle$ + Brute force
 - Efficiency and purity better than 97% (1:1 mixture) / 96% (real ratio mixture)
- Compare the separation power of different variables
- Try another PID variable
 - – RMS R, but the performance is worse than FD 2D + $\langle E_{\text{Hit}} \rangle$.
 - FD 3D, performance is similar with FD 2D



Thanks for your listening!

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