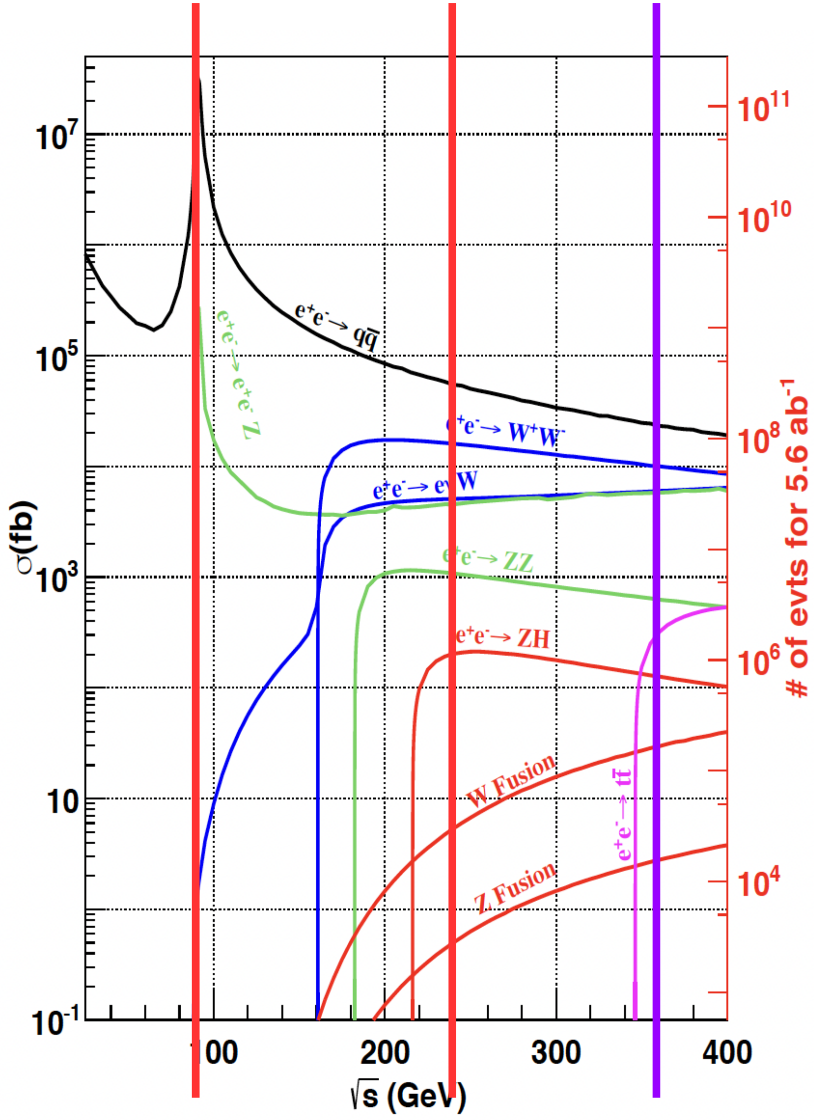
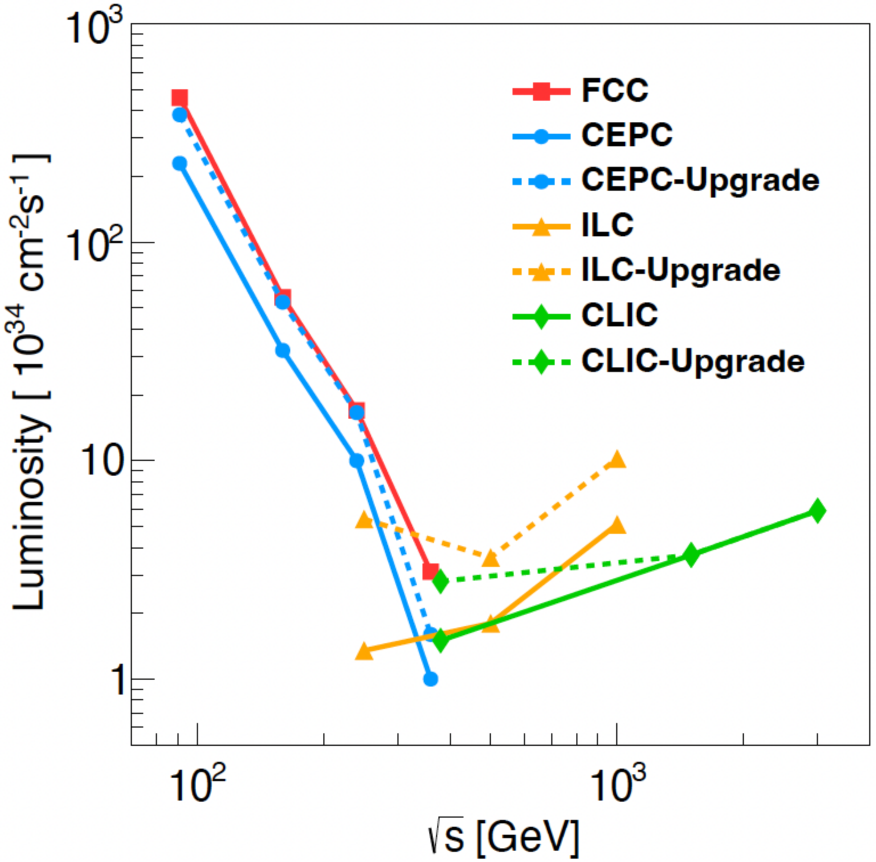
Jet origin identification: AI enhanced reconstruction for Higgs factory

Manqi Ruan

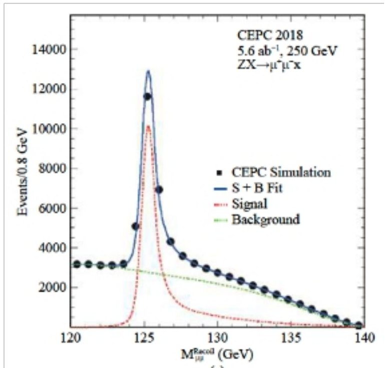
Yields ~ Xsec * Lumi * Time



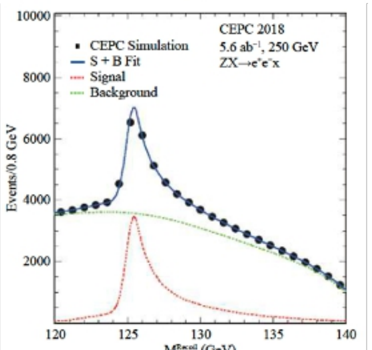


- 4 Million Higgs (10 years)
- ~ 1 Giga W (1 year) + 4 Tera Z (2 years)
- Upgradable: Top factory (500 k ttbar)

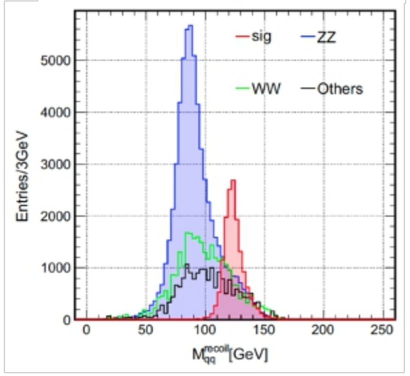
CEPC Physics study

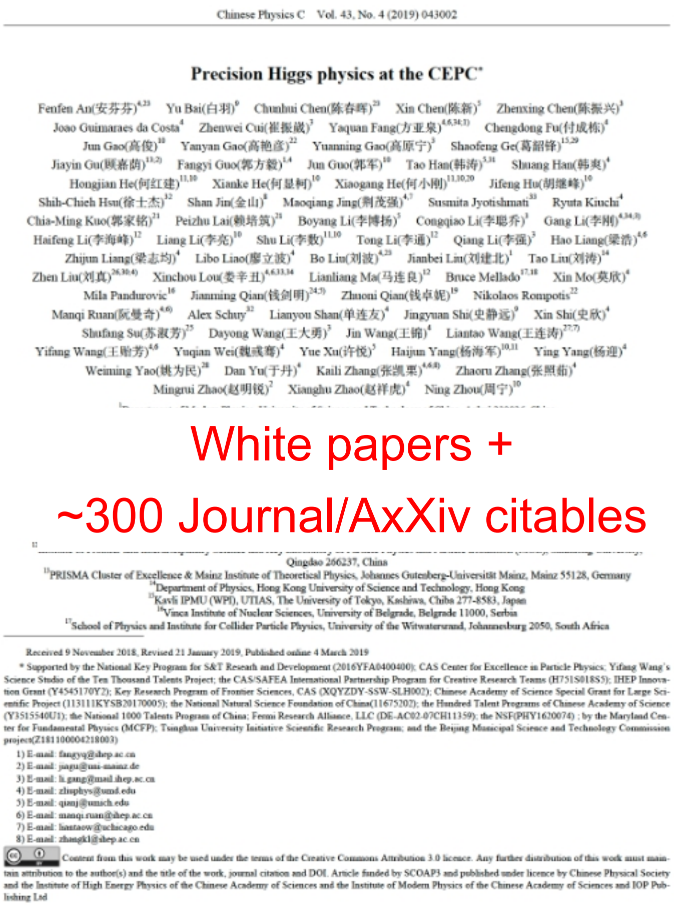


(a)



(b)





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Precision Higgs physics at the CEPC*

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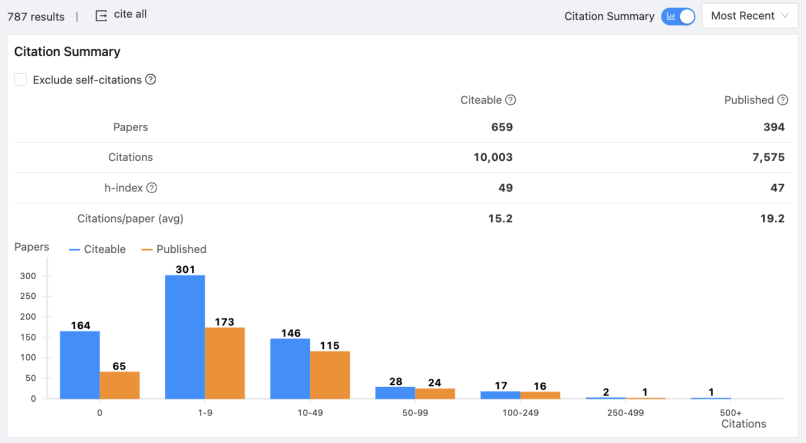

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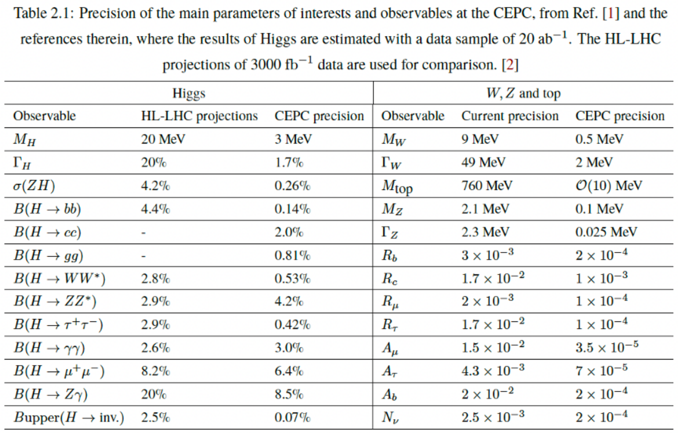


Table 2.1: Precision of the main parameters of interests and observables at the CEPC, from Ref. [1] and the references therein, where the results of Higgs are estimated with a data sample of 20 ab^{-1}. The HL-LHC projections of 3000 fb^{-1} data are used for comparison. [2]

Higgs			W, Z and top		
Observable	HL-LHC projections	CEPC precision	Observable	Current precision	CEPC precision
M_H	20 MeV	3 MeV	M_W	9 MeV	0.5 MeV
Γ_H	20%	1.7%	Γ_W	49 MeV	2 MeV
$\sigma(ZH)$	4.2%	0.26%	M_{top}	760 MeV	$\mathcal{O}(10)$ MeV
$B(H \to bb)$	4.4%	0.14%	M_Z	2.1 MeV	0.1 MeV
$B(H \to cc)$	-	2.0%	Γ_Z	2.3 MeV	0.025 MeV
$B(H \to gg)$	-	0.81%	R_b	3×10^{-3}	2×10^{-4}
$B(H \to WW^*)$	2.8%	0.53%	R_c	1.7×10^{-2}	1×10^{-3}
$B(H \to ZZ^*)$	2.9%	4.2%	R_μ	2×10^{-3}	1×10^{-4}
$B(H \to \tau^+\tau^-)$	2.9%	0.42%	R_τ	1.7×10^{-2}	1×10^{-4}
$B(H \to \gamma\gamma)$	2.6%	3.0%	A_μ	1.5×10^{-2}	3.5×10^{-5}
$B(H \to \mu^+\mu^-)$	8.2%	6.4%	A_τ	4.3×10^{-3}	7×10^{-5}
$B(H \to Z\gamma)$	20%	8.5%	A_b	2×10^{-2}	2×10^{-4}
Bupper$(H \to$ inv.$)$	2.5%	0.07%	N_ν	2.5×10^{-3}	2×10^{-4}

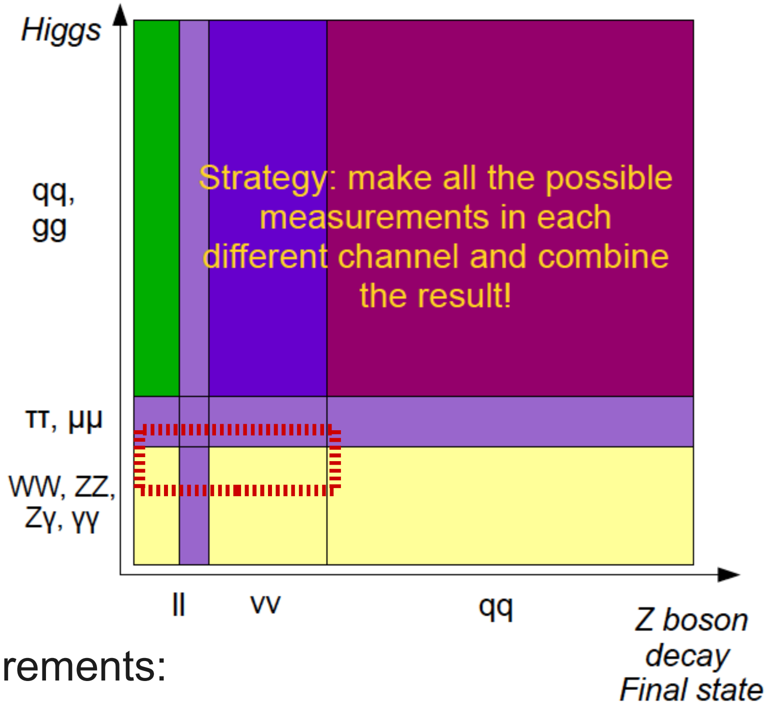
Scientific Significance quantified by **CEPC physics** studies, via full simulation/phenomenology studies:

- Higgs: Precisions exceed HL-LHC ~ 1 order of magnitude.
- EW: Precision improved from current limit by 1-2 orders.
- Flavor Physics, sensitive to NP of 10 TeV or even higher.
- Sensitive to varies of NP signal.
- …

Performance requirements

- To reconstruct all kinds of Physics Object
  - Identification & Measurements
  - Objects:
    - Lepton, Photons, Kaon,
    - pi-0, Tau, Lambda, Kshort,
    - Heavy flavor hadrons,
    - Jets
    - Missing energy/momentum
    - Exotics...

- Massive Four in Standard Model:
  - Z & W: ~ 70% goes to a pair of jets
  - Higgs: ~90% final state with jets (ZH events)
  - Top: t → W + b



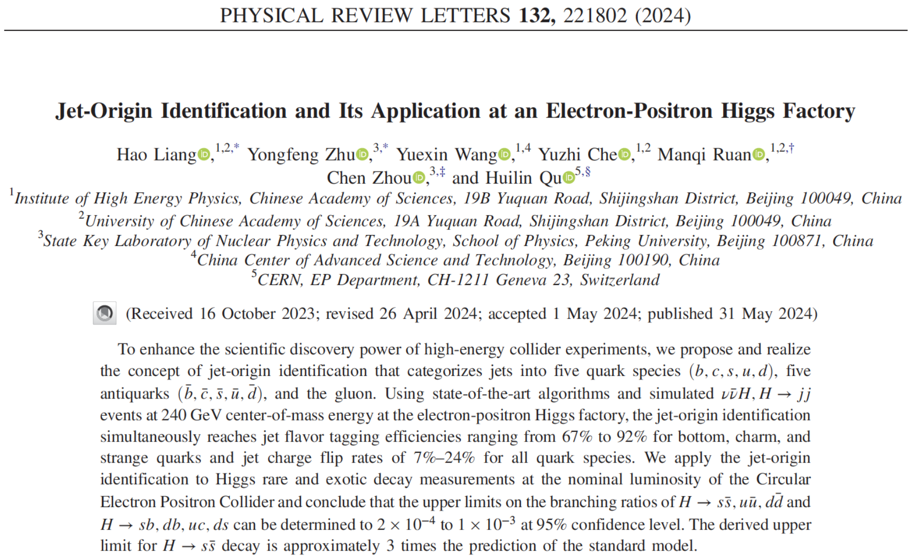
Strategy: make all the possible measurements in each different channel and combine the result!

- Requirements:
  - **1-1 correspondence**

    Excellent pattern. Reco. & Object id
  - Larger acceptance, Excellent intrinsic resolutions, Extremely stable...
- Be addressed by detector design, technology, and reconstruction algorithm

Jet origin id

Hao Liang, Yongfeng Zhu, Yuzhi Che, Yuexin Wang, Huiling Qu, Cen Zhou, etc



PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS **132,** 221802 (2024)

Jet-Origin Identification and Its Application at an Electron-Positron Higgs Factory

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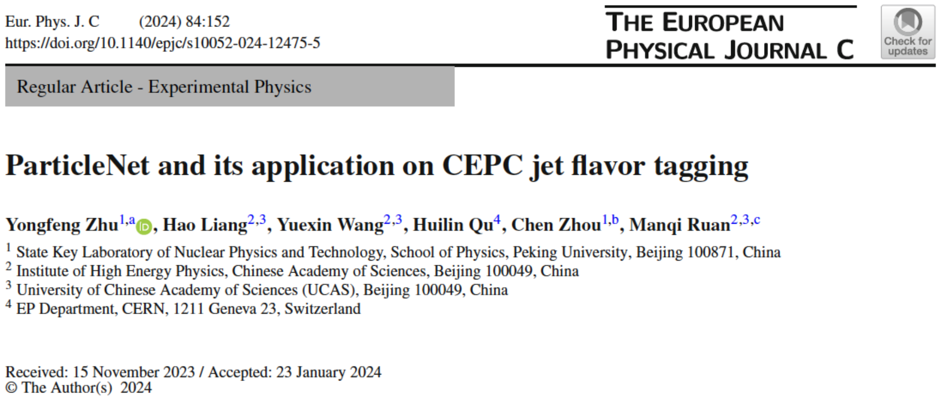
To enhance the scientific discovery power of high-energy collider experiments, we propose and realize the concept of jet-origin identification that categorizes jets into five quark species (b, c, s, u, d), five antiquarks $(\bar{b}, \bar{c}, \bar{s}, \bar{u}, \bar{d})$, and the gluon. Using state-of-the-art algorithms and simulated $\nu\bar{\nu}H, H \to jj$ events at 240 GeV center-of-mass energy at the electron-positron Higgs factory, the jet-origin identification simultaneously reaches jet flavor tagging efficiencies ranging from 67% to 92% for bottom, charm, and strange quarks and jet charge flip rates of 7%–24% for all quark species. We apply the jet-origin identification to Higgs rare and exotic decay measurements at the nominal luminosity of the Circular Electron Positron Collider and conclude that the upper limits on the branching ratios of $H \to s\bar{s}, u\bar{u}, d\bar{d}$ and $H \to sb, db, uc, ds$ can be determined to 2×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-3} at 95% confidence level. The derived upper limit for $H \to s\bar{s}$ decay is approximately 3 times the prediction of the standard model.



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THE EUROPEAN
PHYSICAL JOURNAL C

Regular Article - Experimental Physics

ParticleNet and its application on CEPC jet flavor tagging

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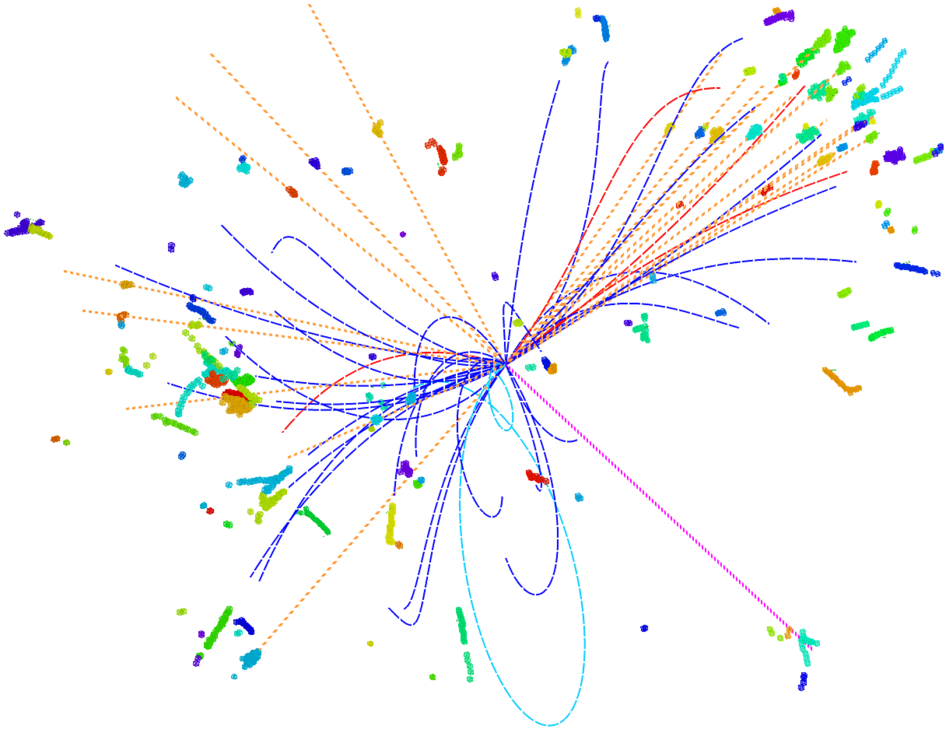
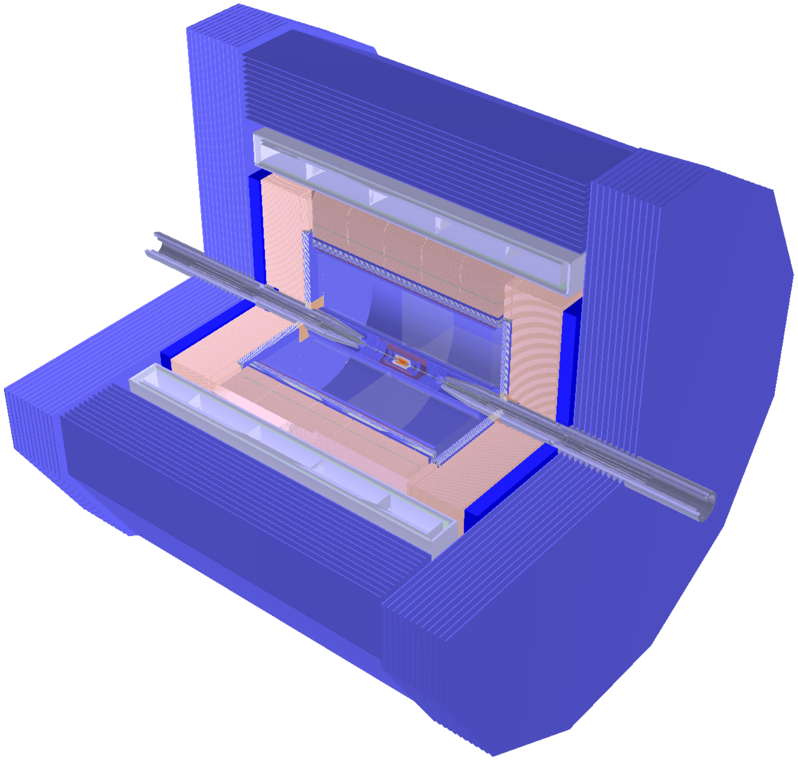
Received: 15 November 2023 / Accepted: 23 January 2024

https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.03440

https://arxiv.org/abs/2309.13231

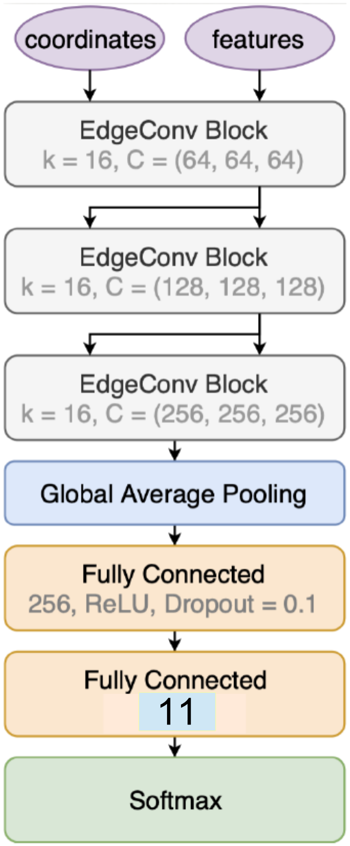
Geo. & Tools

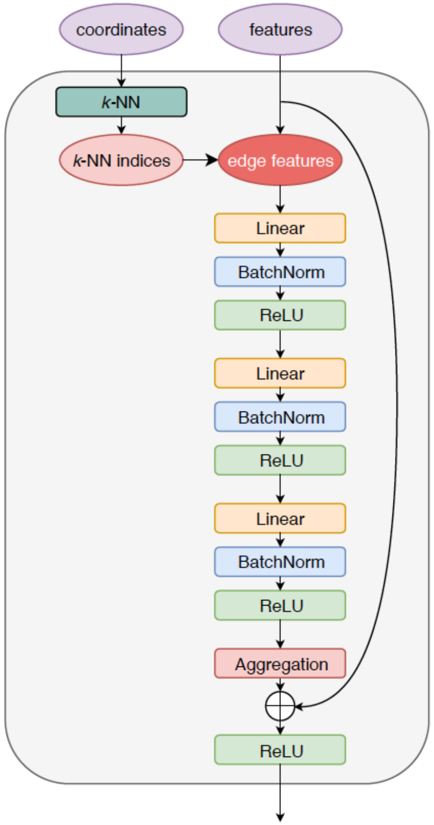


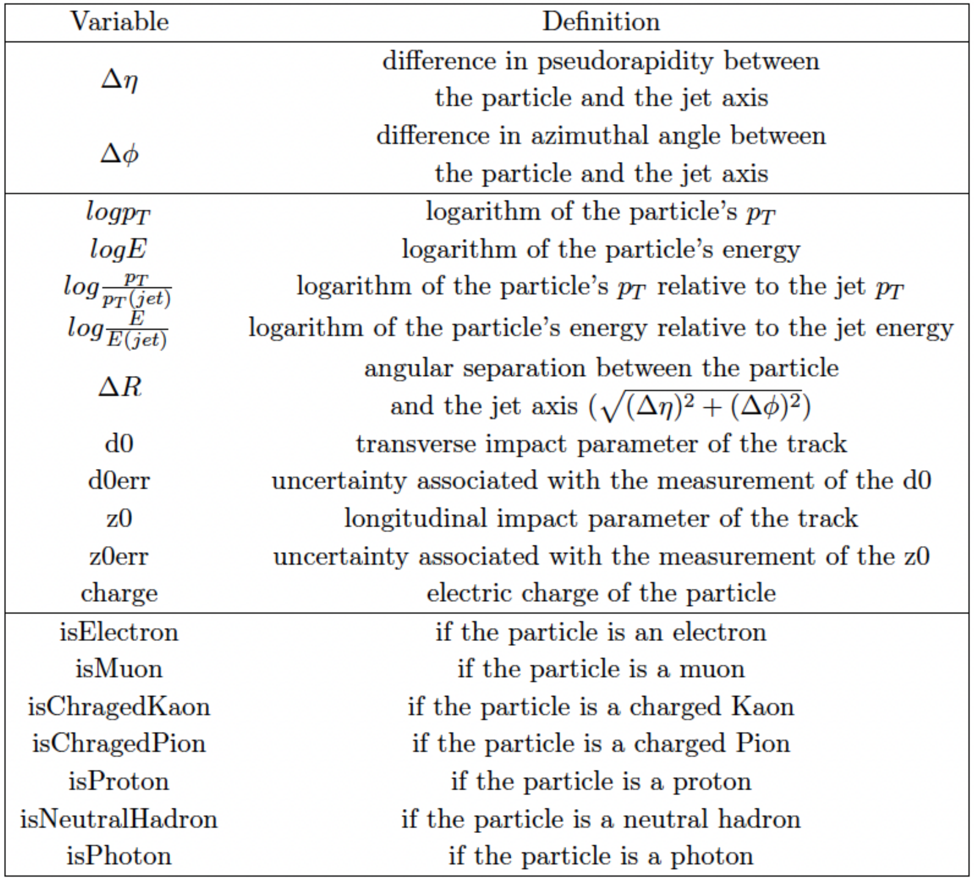


- **Jet origin identification: 11 categories (5 quarks + 5 anti quarks + gluon)**
  - Jet Flavor Tagging + Jet Charge measurements + s-tagging + gluon tagging...
- Full Simulated vvH, Higgs to two jets sample at CEPC baseline configuration: CEPC-v4 detector, reconstructed with **Arbor + ParticleNet (Deep Learning Tech.)**
- 1 Million samples each, 60/20/20% for training, validation & test

Particle Net: IO







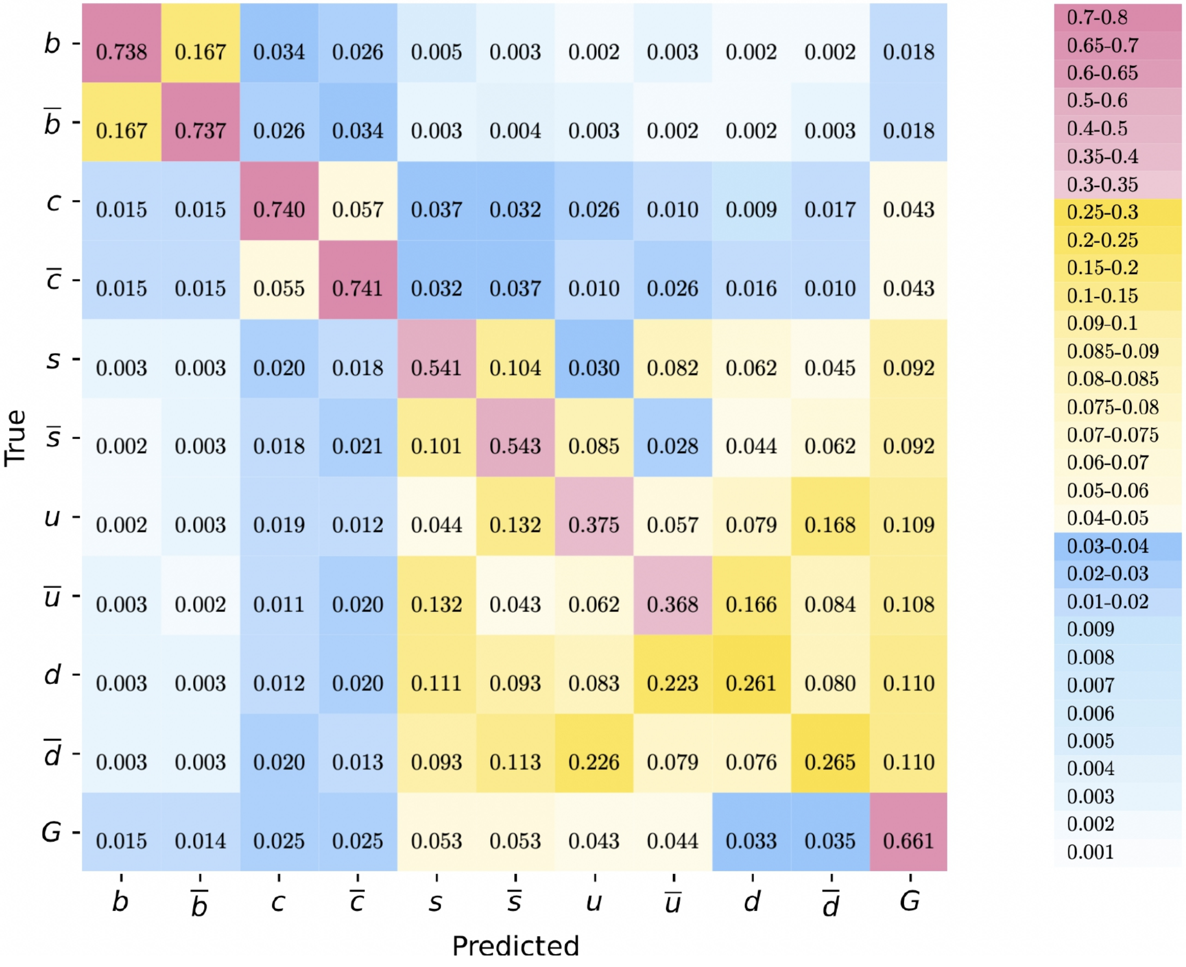
Variable	Definition
$\Delta\eta$	difference in pseudorapidity between the particle and the jet axis
$\Delta\phi$	difference in azimuthal angle between the particle and the jet axis
$log p_T$	logarithm of the particle's p_T
$log E$	logarithm of the particle's energy
$log \frac{p_T}{p_T(jet)}$	logarithm of the particle's p_T relative to the jet p_T
$log \frac{E}{E(jet)}$	logarithm of the particle's energy relative to the jet energy
ΔR	angular separation between the particle and the jet axis ($\sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2}$)
d0	transverse impact parameter of the track
d0err	uncertainty associated with the measurement of the d0
z0	longitudinal impact parameter of the track
z0err	uncertainty associated with the measurement of the z0
charge	electric charge of the particle
isElectron	if the particle is an electron
isMuon	if the particle is a muon
isChragedKaon	if the particle is a charged Kaon
isChragedPion	if the particle is a charged Pion
isProton	if the particle is a proton
isNeutralHadron	if the particle is a neutral hadron
isPhoton	if the particle is a photon

Table 3. The input variables used in ParticleNet for jet flavor tagging at the CEPC.

- Input: measurable information of all reconstructed jet particles
- Output: 10(11)-likelihoods to different categories

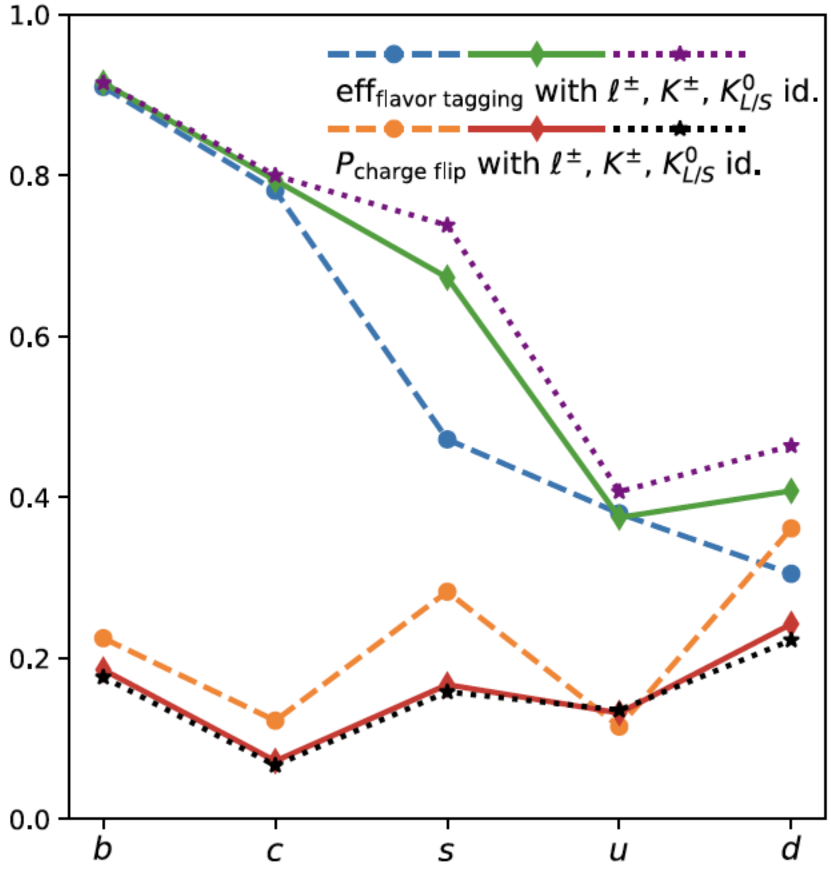
11-dim migration behavior

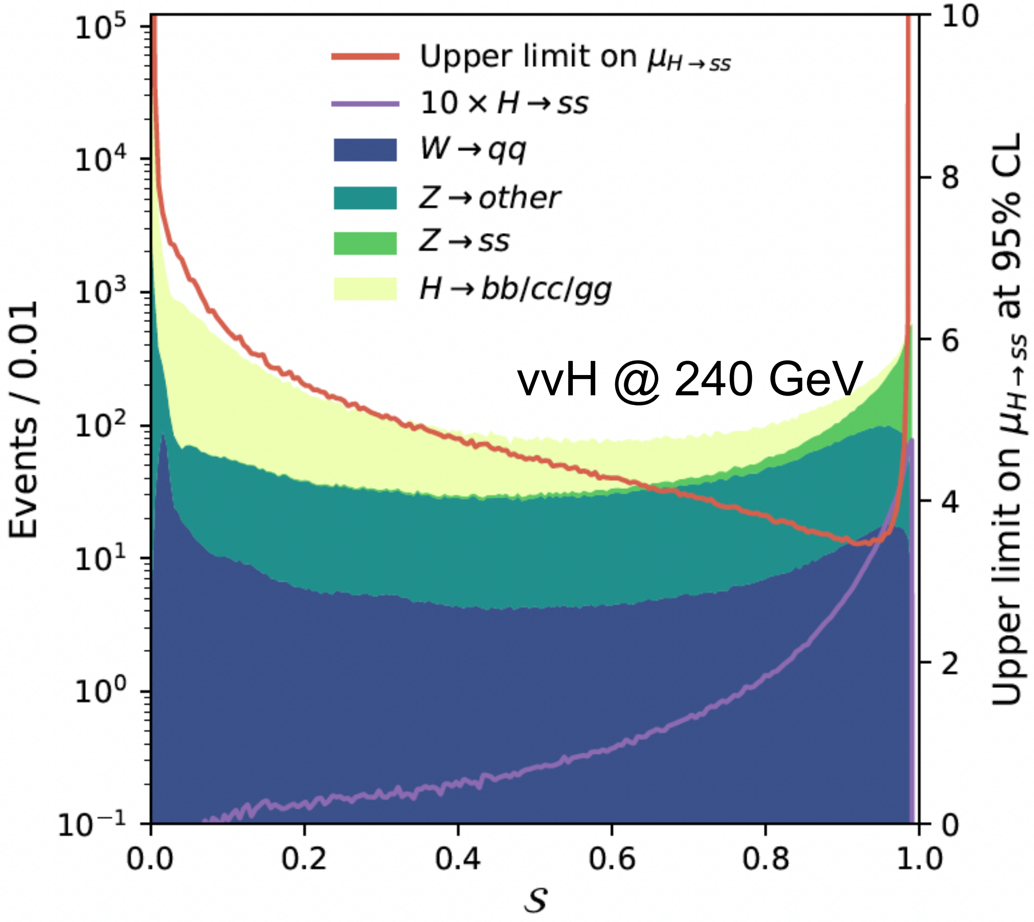
- Let the jet be identified as the category with highest likelihood:
- Pid: ideal Pid – three categories
  - Lepton identification
  - **Charged Kaon identification**
  - Neutral Kaon identification
- Patterns:
  - ~ Diagonal at quark sector...
  - P(g→q) < P(q→g)...
  - Light jet id...



	b	$\bar{b}$	c	$\bar{c}$	s	$\bar{s}$	u	$\bar{u}$	d	$\bar{d}$	G
b	0.738	0.167	0.034	0.026	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.018
$\bar{b}$	0.167	0.737	0.026	0.034	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.018
c	0.015	0.015	0.740	0.057	0.037	0.032	0.026	0.010	0.009	0.017	0.043
$\bar{c}$	0.015	0.015	0.055	0.741	0.032	0.037	0.010	0.026	0.016	0.010	0.043
s	0.003	0.003	0.020	0.018	0.541	0.104	0.030	0.082	0.062	0.045	0.092
$\bar{s}$	0.002	0.003	0.018	0.021	0.101	0.543	0.085	0.028	0.044	0.062	0.092
u	0.002	0.003	0.019	0.012	0.044	0.132	0.375	0.057	0.079	0.168	0.109
$\bar{u}$	0.003	0.002	0.011	0.020	0.132	0.043	0.062	0.368	0.166	0.084	0.108
d	0.003	0.003	0.012	0.020	0.111	0.093	0.083	0.223	0.261	0.080	0.110
$\bar{d}$	0.003	0.003	0.020	0.013	0.093	0.113	0.226	0.079	0.076	0.265	0.110
G	0.015	0.014	0.025	0.025	0.053	0.053	0.043	0.044	0.033	0.035	0.661

Performance with different PID scenarios & H→ss measurements



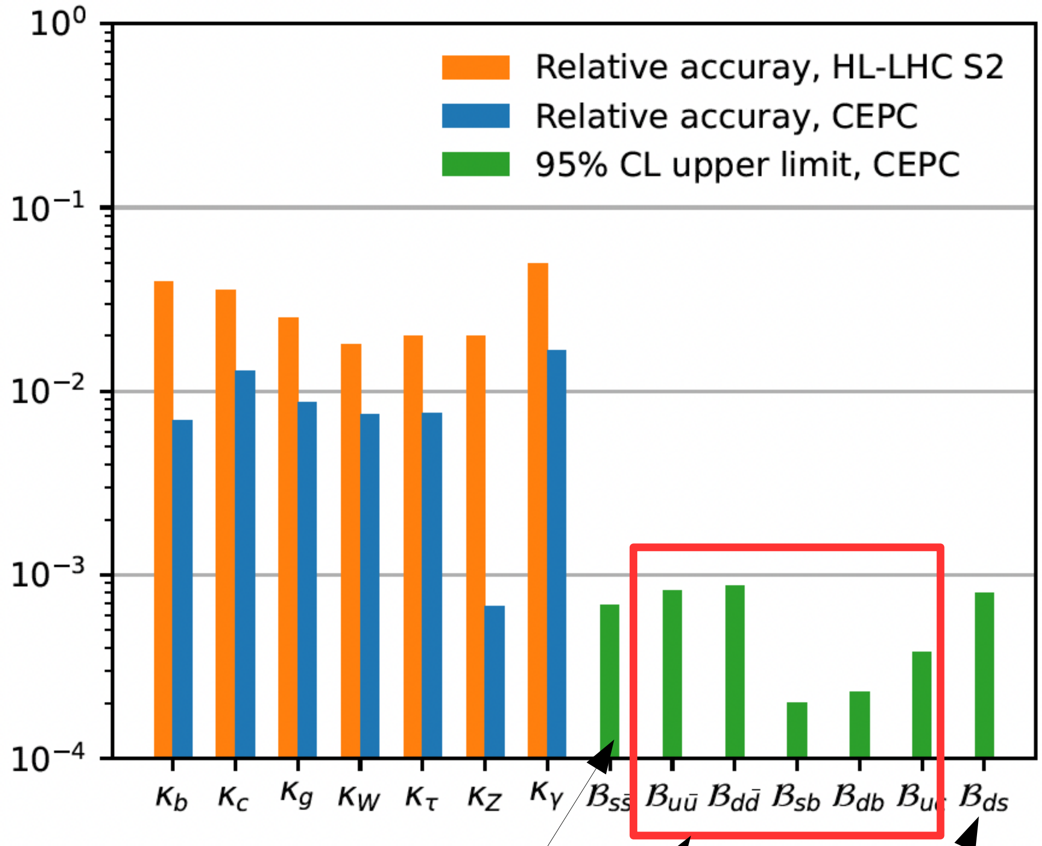


Flavor tagging: type that maximize {L_q + L_q_bar, L_g}

If quark jet: jet charge ~ compare {L_q, L_q_bar}

Remark: current jet flavor tagging efficiency & jet charge flip rates are projections of the 11-dim arrays produced by Jet origin id

Benchmark analyses: Higgs rare/FCNC



Improved by ~3 times

Improved by 1-2 orders of magnitudes

Presumably... firstly quantified

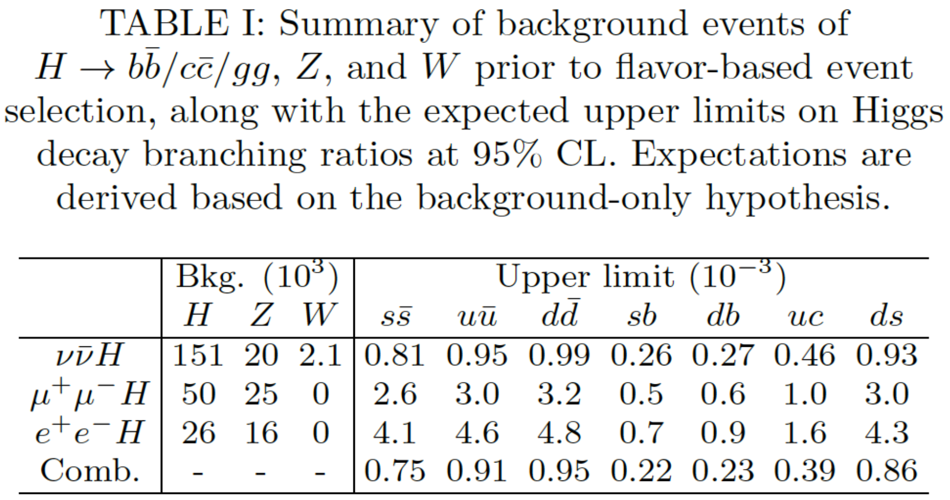
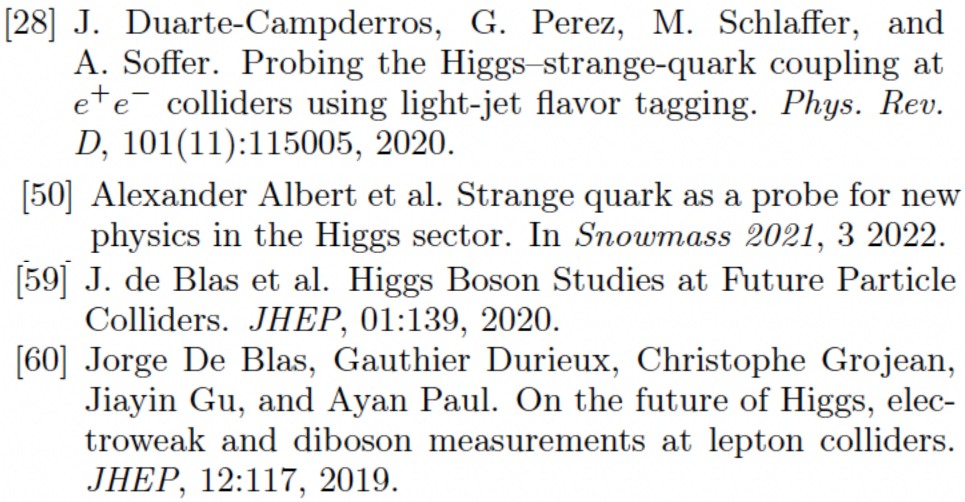


TABLE I: Summary of background events of $H \to b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}/gg$, Z, and W prior to flavor-based event selection, along with the expected upper limits on Higgs decay branching ratios at 95% CL. Expectations are derived based on the background-only hypothesis.

	Bkg. (10^3)			Upper limit (10^{-3})						
	H	Z	W	$s\bar{s}$	$u\bar{u}$	$d\bar{d}$	sb	db	uc	ds
$\nu\bar{\nu}H$	151	20	2.1	0.81	0.95	0.99	0.26	0.27	0.46	0.93
$\mu^+\mu^-H$	50	25	0	2.6	3.0	3.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	3.0
e^+e^-H	26	16	0	4.1	4.6	4.8	0.7	0.9	1.6	4.3
Comb.	-	-	-	0.75	0.91	0.95	0.22	0.23	0.39	0.86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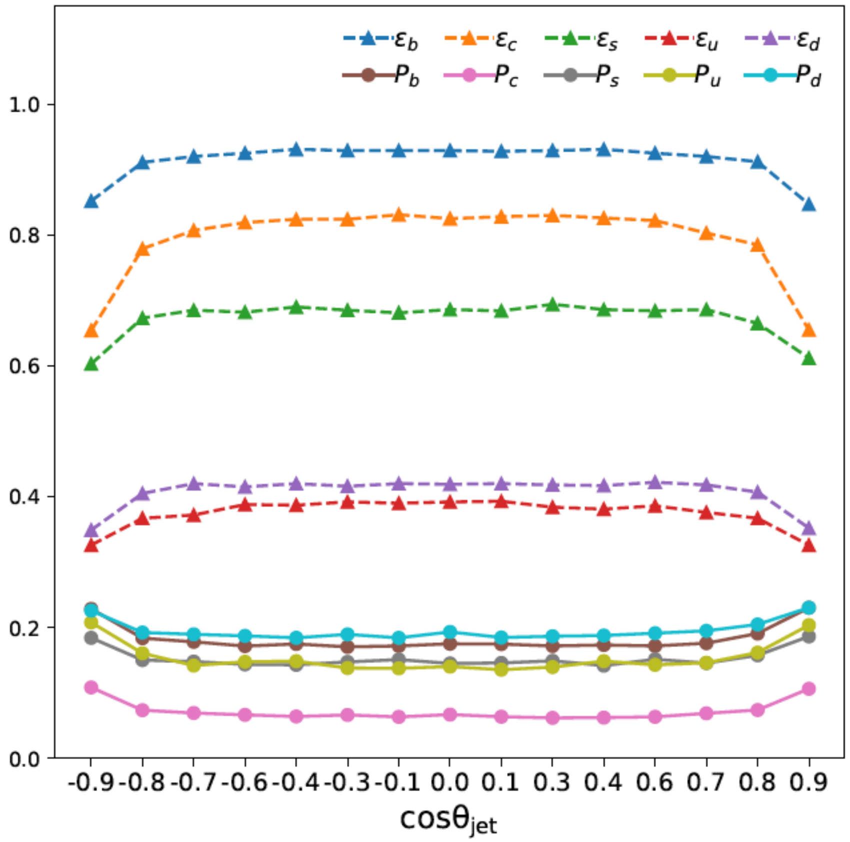
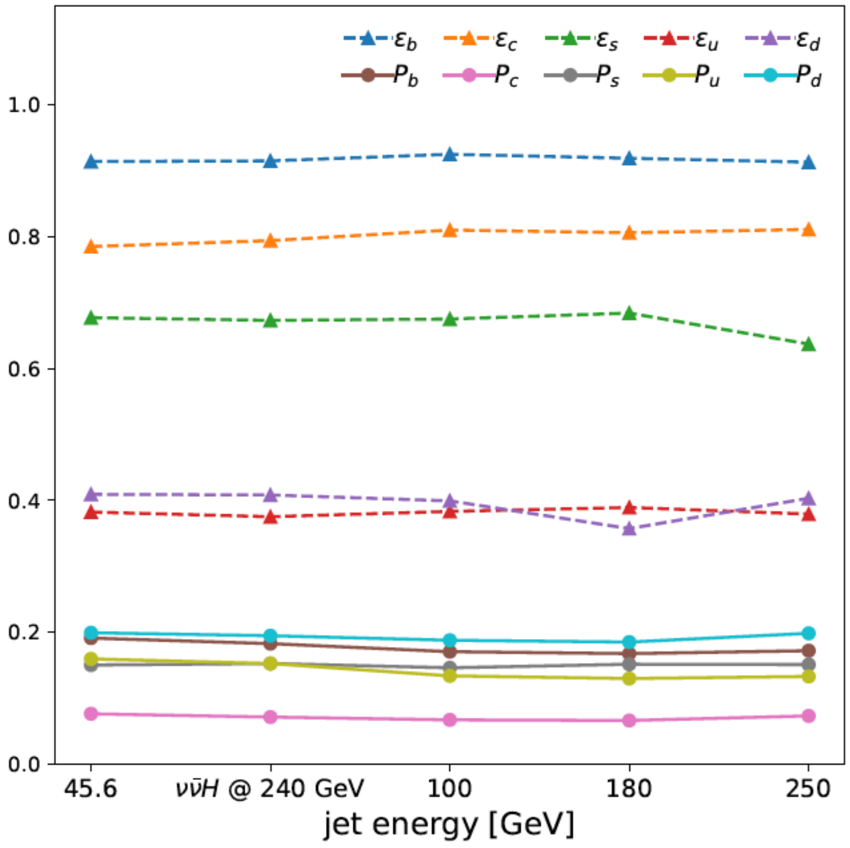
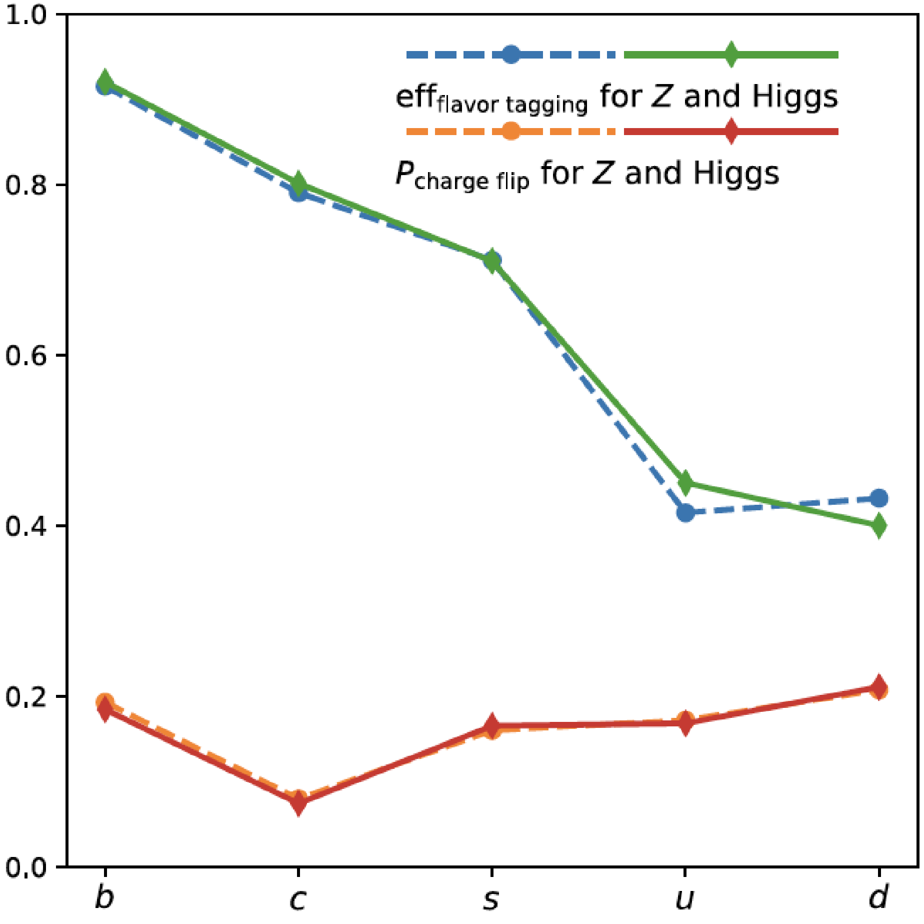
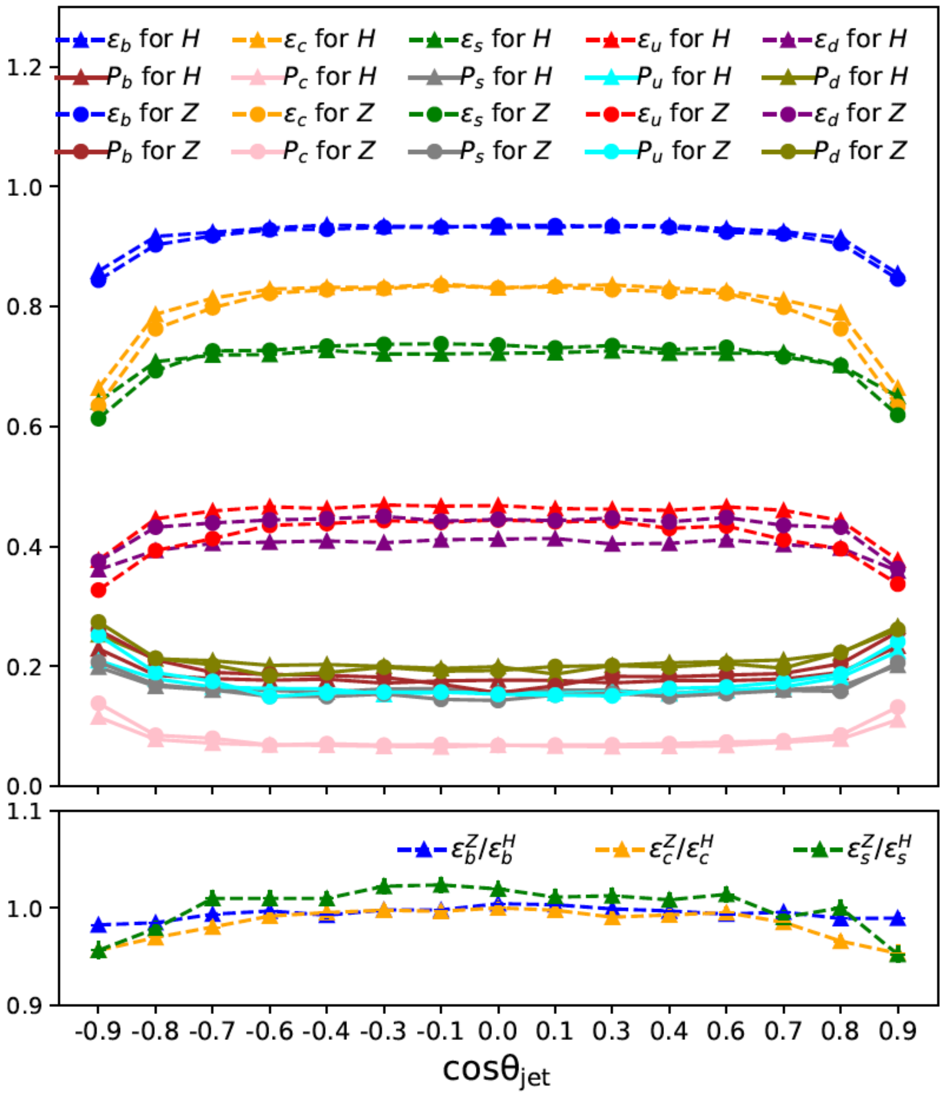
Performance V.S. Jet Kinematics





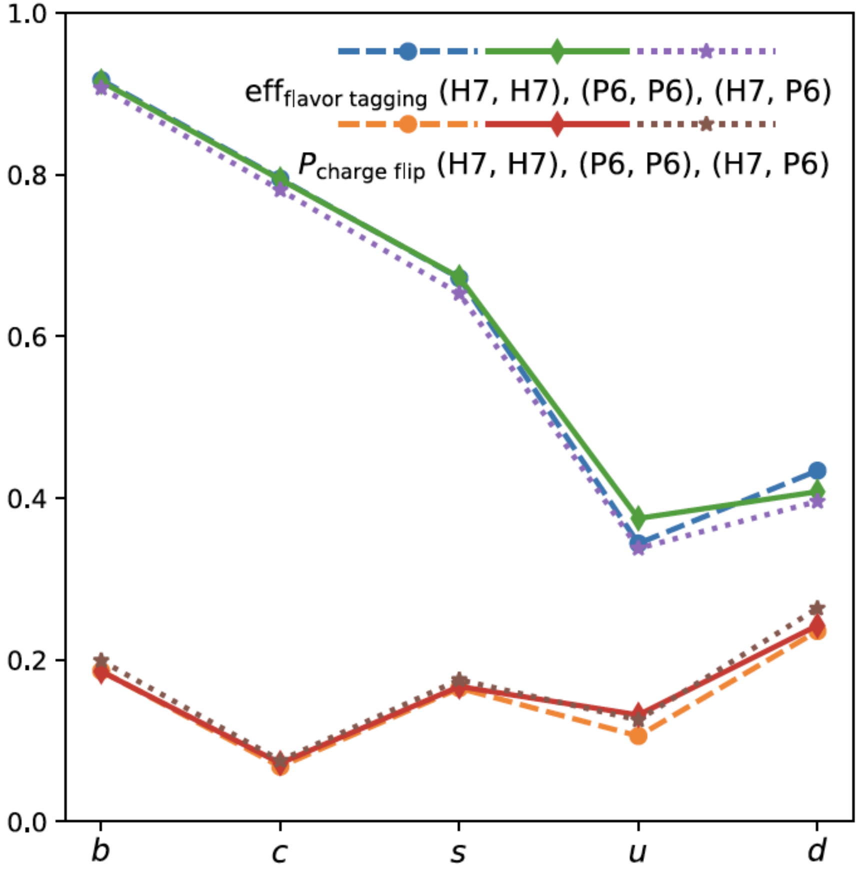
Performance @ Z and Higgs

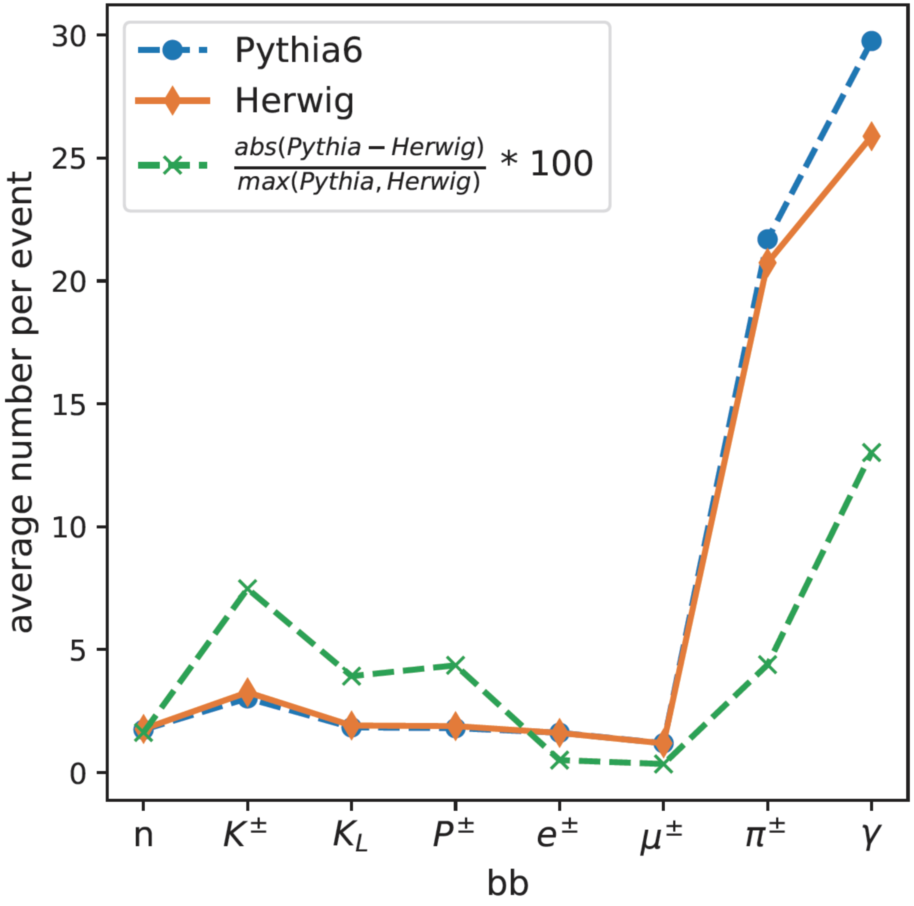




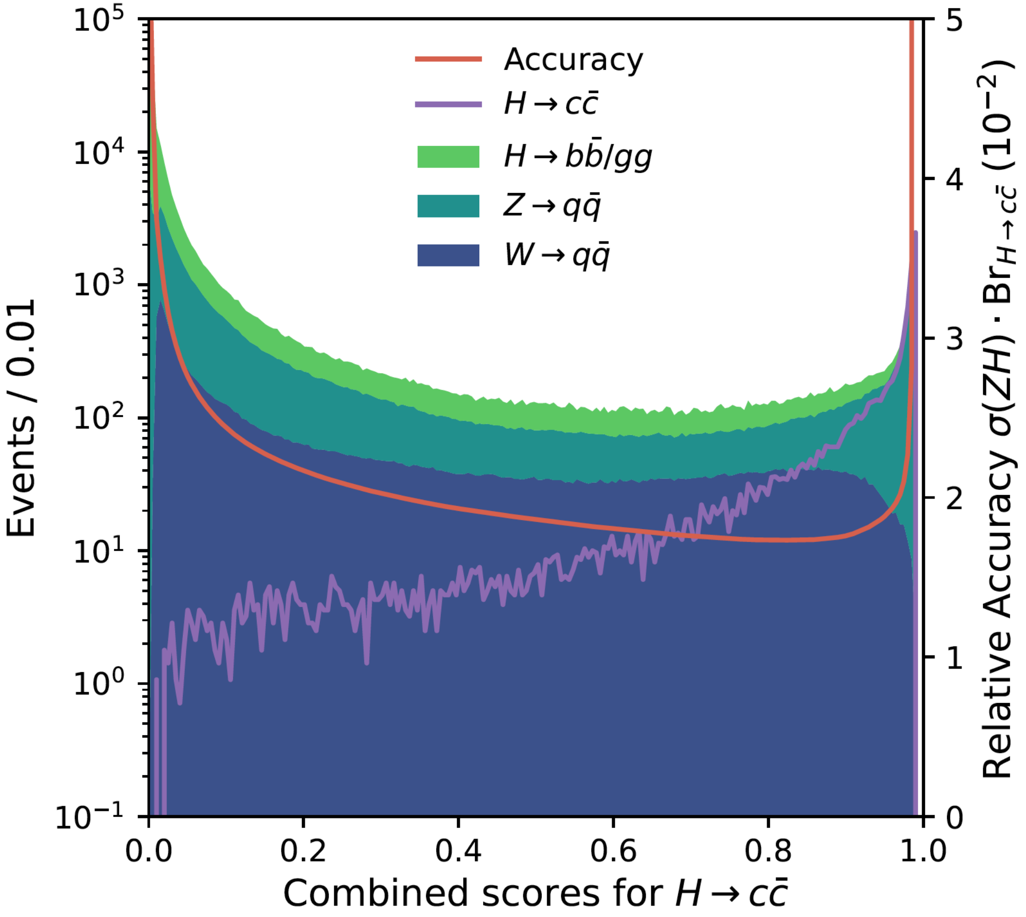
- *M10 instead of M11*

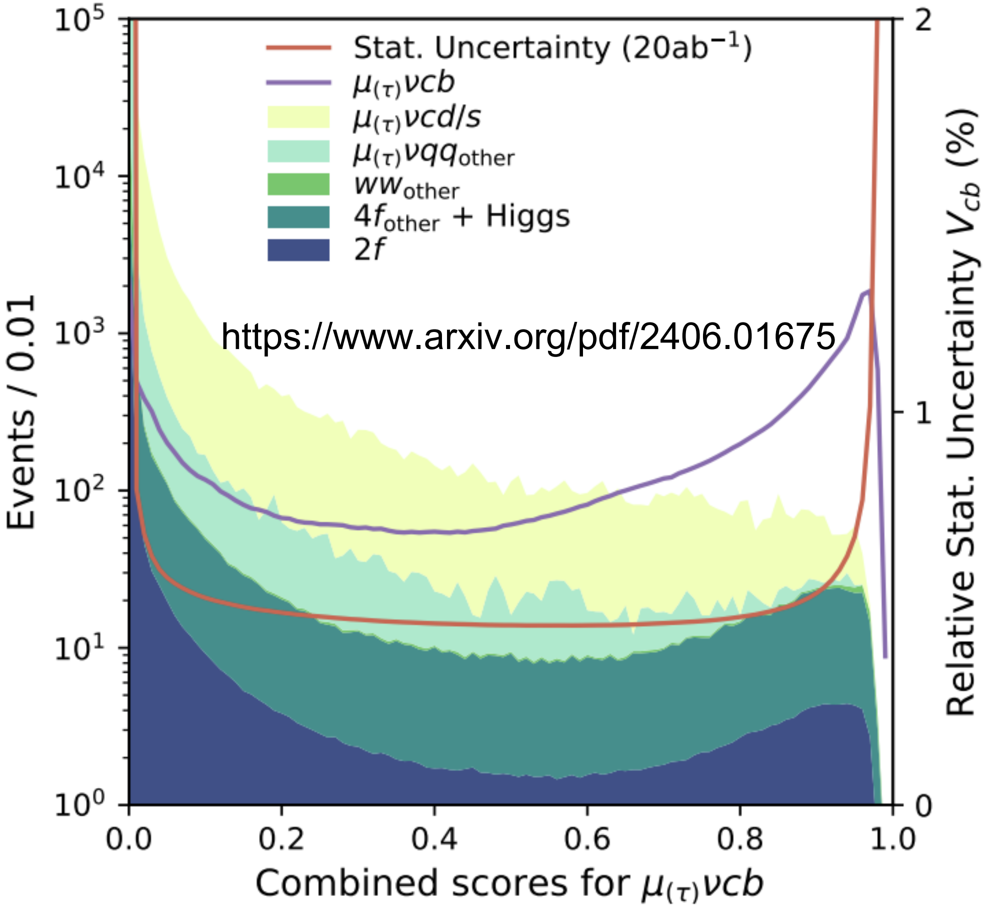
V.S. Hadronization models





Recent update at more benchmarks





https://www.arxiv.org/pdf/2406.01675

- From Jet Flavor Tagging to Jet Origin ID:
  - vvH, H→cc: 3% → 1.7% (**Preliminary**)
  - Vcb: 0.75% → 0.45% (muvqq channel. evqq: 0.6%, combined 0.4%)

Updated result on $\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{l}$ measurement

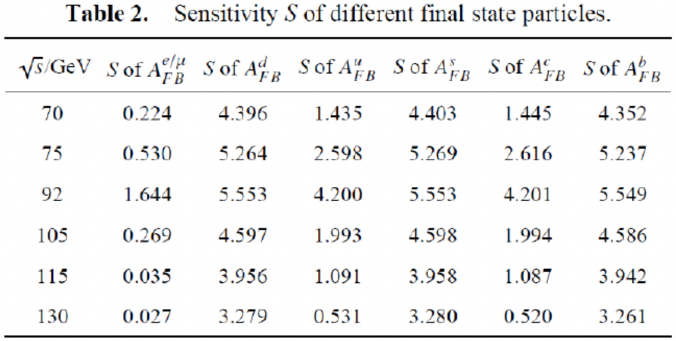


Table 2. Sensitivity S of different final state particles.

$\sqrt{s}$/GeV	S of $A_{FB}^{e/\mu}$	S of A_{FB}^{d}	S of A_{FB}^{u}	S of A_{FB}^{s}	S of A_{FB}^{c}	S of A_{FB}^{b}
70	0.224	4.396	1.435	4.403	1.445	4.352
75	0.530	5.264	2.598	5.269	2.616	5.237
92	1.644	5.553	4.200	5.553	4.201	5.549
105	0.269	4.597	1.993	4.598	1.994	4.586
115	0.035	3.956	1.091	3.958	1.087	3.942
130	0.027	3.279	0.531	3.280	0.520	3.261

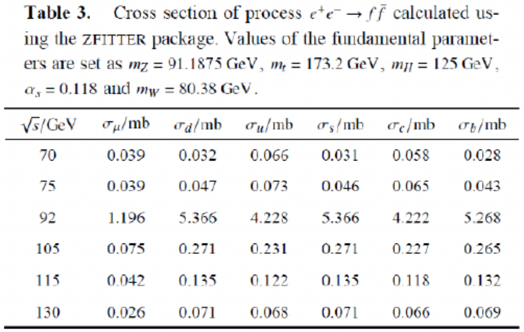


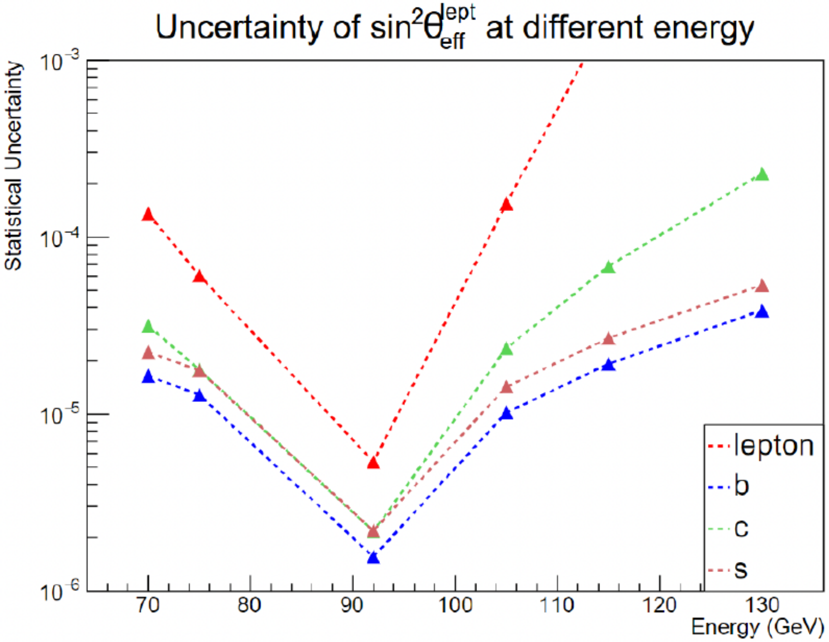
Table 3. Cross section of process $e^+e^- \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ calculated using the ZFITTER package. Values of the fundamental parameters are set as $m_Z = 91.1875$ GeV, $m_t = 173.2$ GeV, $m_H = 125$ GeV, $\alpha_s = 0.118$ and $m_W = 80.38$ GeV.

$\sqrt{s}$/GeV	σ_μ/mb	σ_d/mb	σ_u/mb	σ_s/mb	σ_c/mb	σ_b/mb
70	0.039	0.032	0.066	0.031	0.058	0.028
75	0.039	0.047	0.073	0.046	0.065	0.043
92	1.196	5.366	4.228	5.366	4.222	5.268
105	0.075	0.271	0.231	0.271	0.227	0.265
115	0.042	0.135	0.122	0.135	0.118	0.132
130	0.026	0.071	0.068	0.071	0.066	0.069

Verify the RG behavior… using ~1 month of data taking

Expected statistical uncertainties on $\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{l}$ measurement.

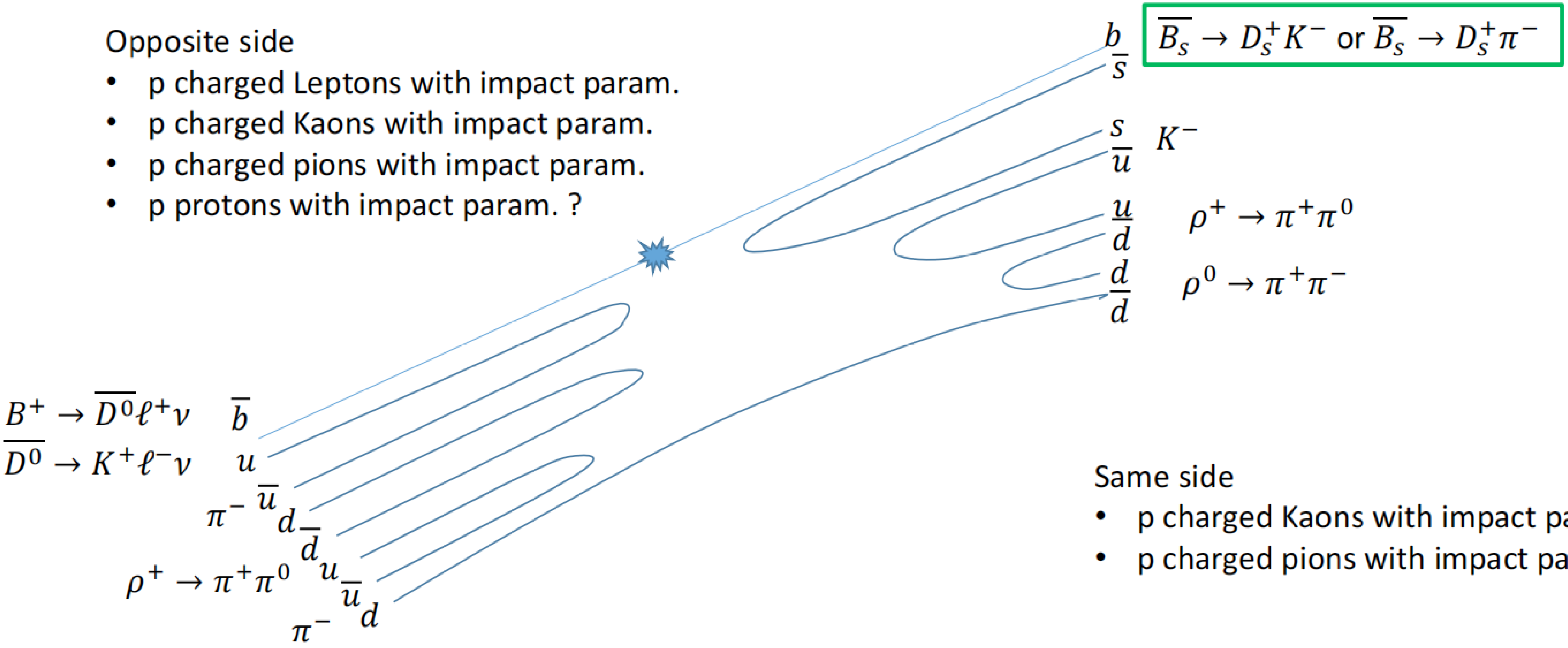
(Using one-month data collection, ~ *4e12/24 Z events* at Z pole)



$\sqrt{s}$	b	c	s
70	1.6×10^{-5}	3.2×10^{-5}	2.2×10^{-5}
75	1.3×10^{-5}	1.8×10^{-5}	1.8×10^{-5}
92	1.6×10^{-6}	2.2×10^{-6}	2.2×10^{-6}
105	1.0×10^{-5}	2.4×10^{-5}	1.4×10^{-5}
115	1.9×10^{-5}	6.8×10^{-5}	2.7×10^{-5}
130	3.9×10^{-5}	2.3×10^{-4}	5.4×10^{-5}

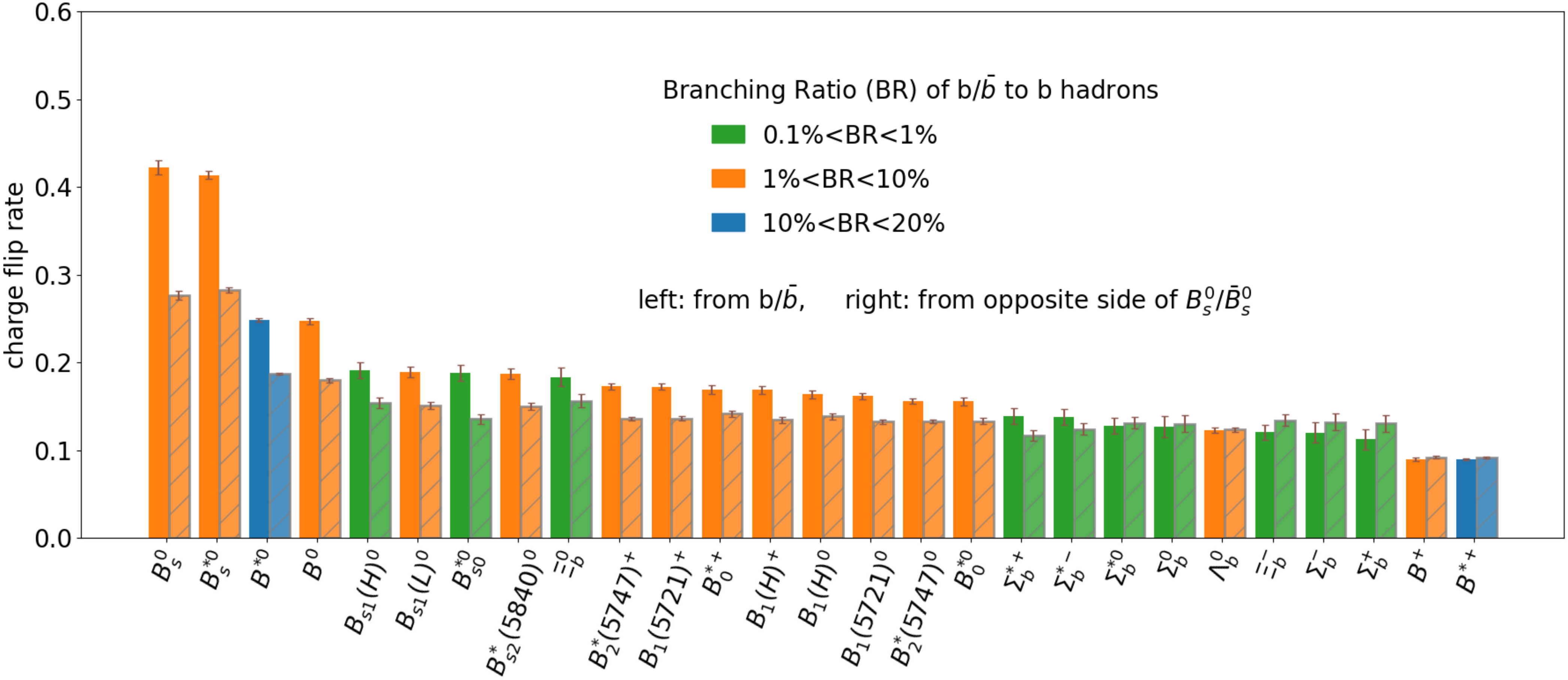
B-charge flip rate: Bs oscillations

Opposite side
- p charged Leptons with impact param.
- p charged Kaons with impact param.
- p charged pions with impact param.
- p protons with impact param. ?



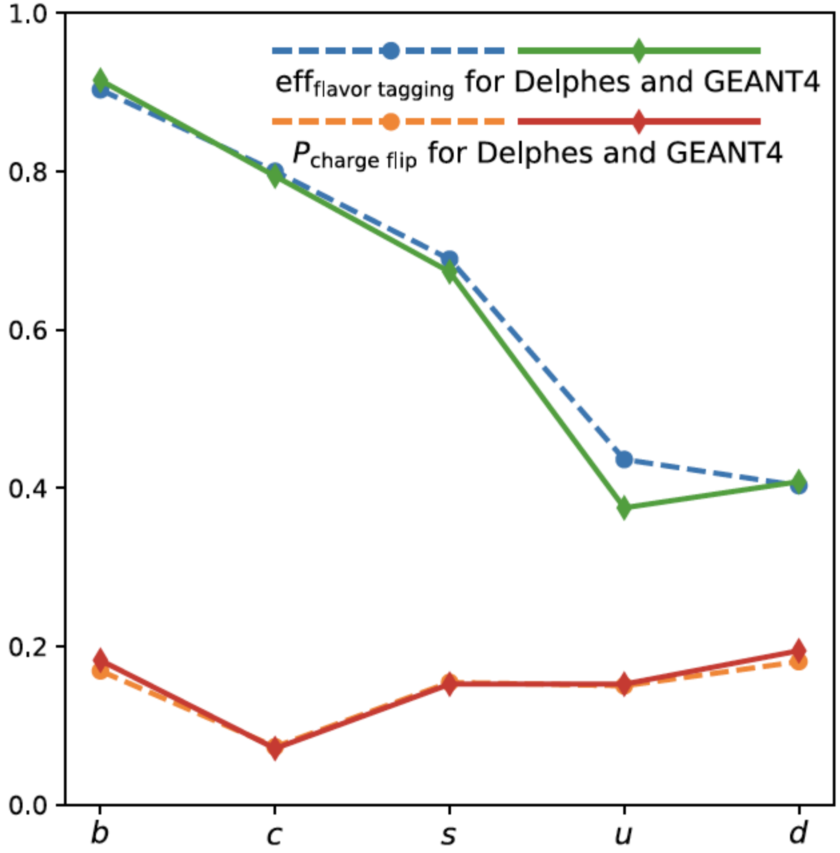
Same side
- p charged Kaons with impact param
- p charged pions with impact param.

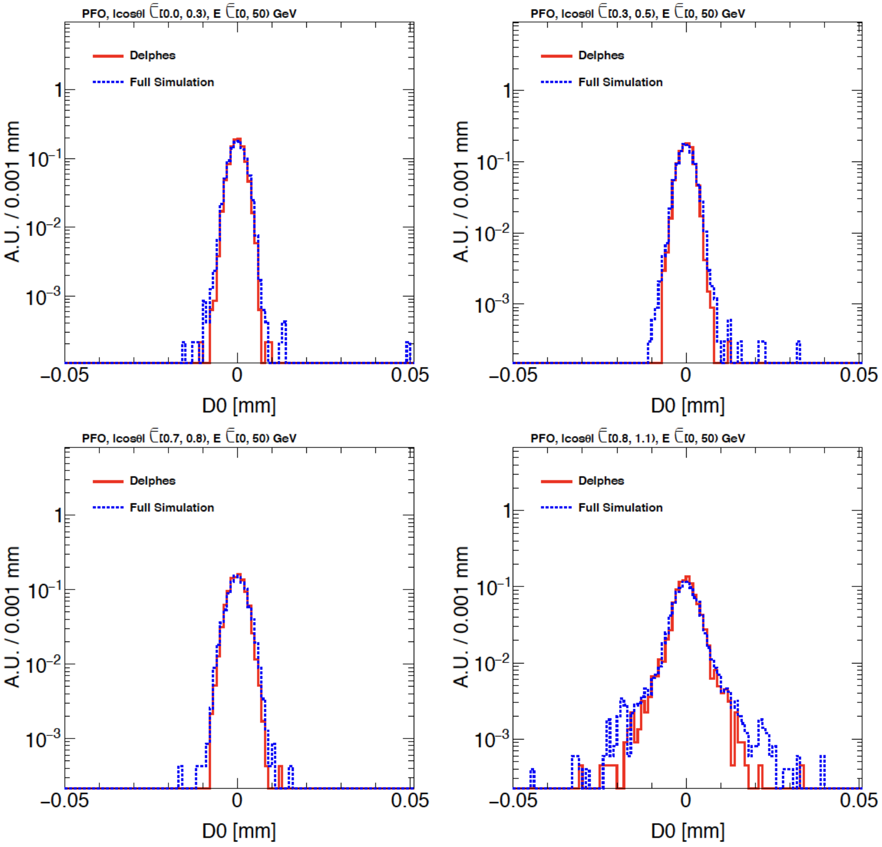
B-charge flip rate: Bs oscillations



- Flip rate ~ 15%, Eff. Tagging power > 40%

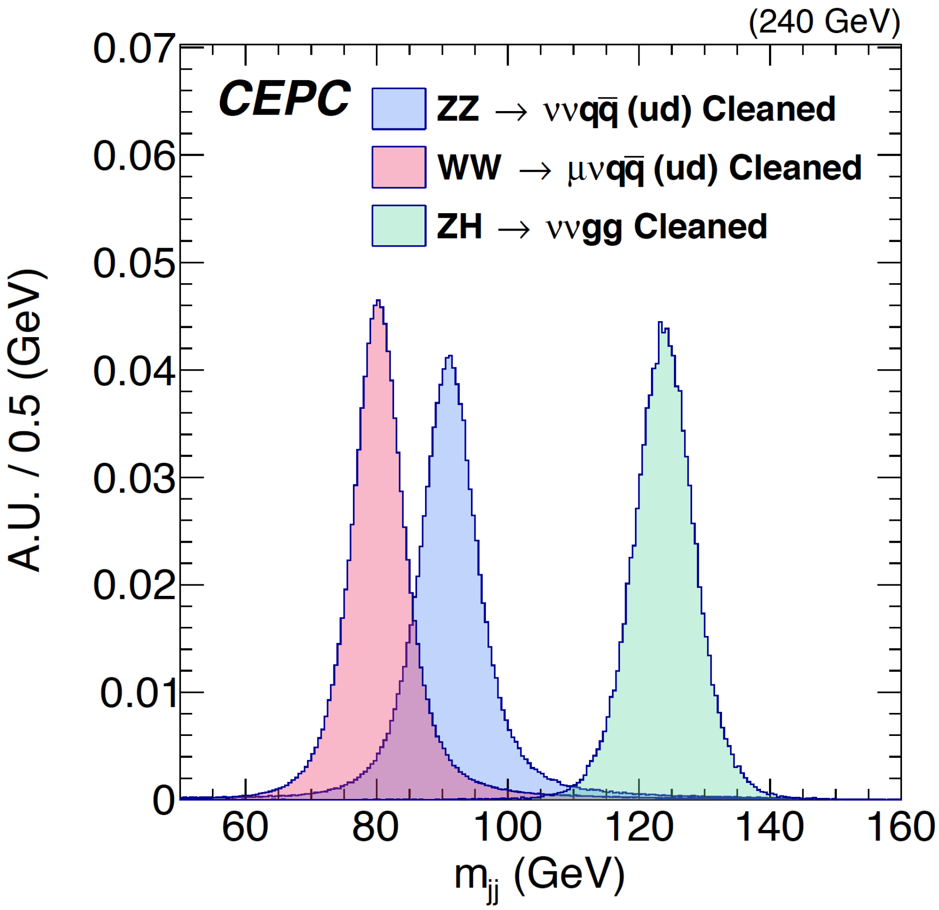
Fast/Full Simulation

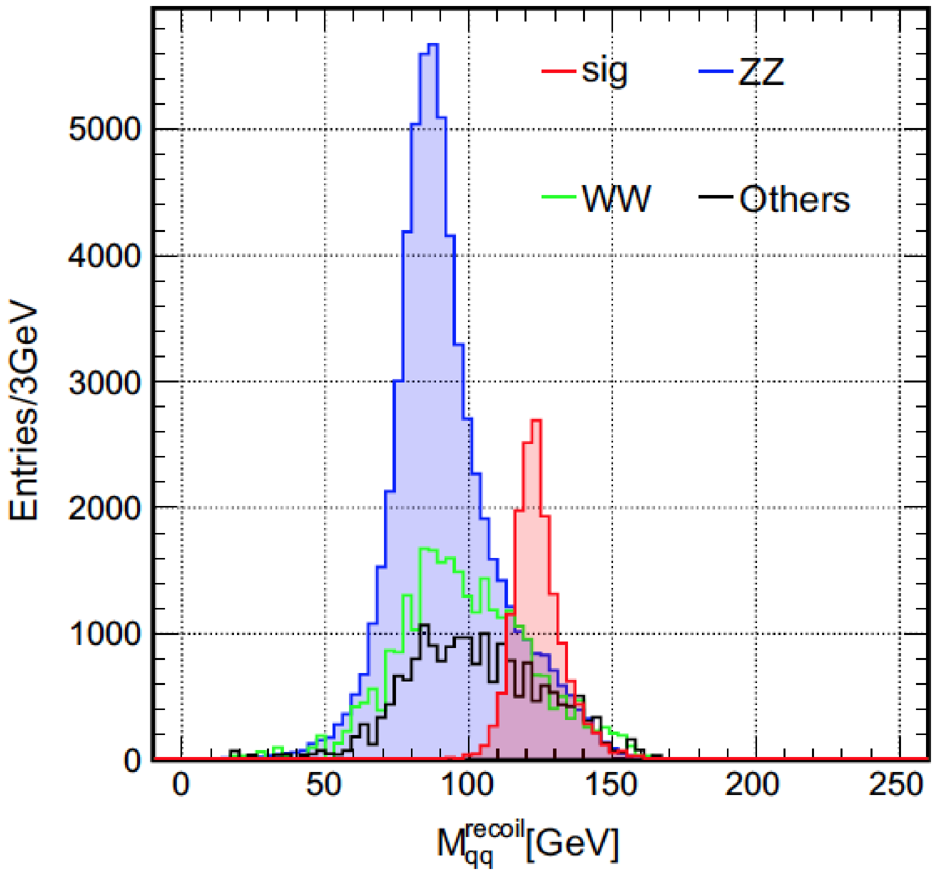



Z->μμ (91.2 GeV)

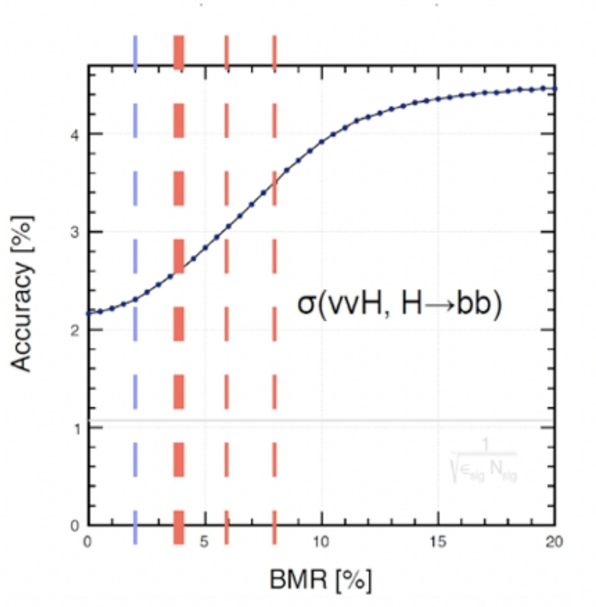
- Delphes ~ Perfect PFA (1 – 1 correspondence..)

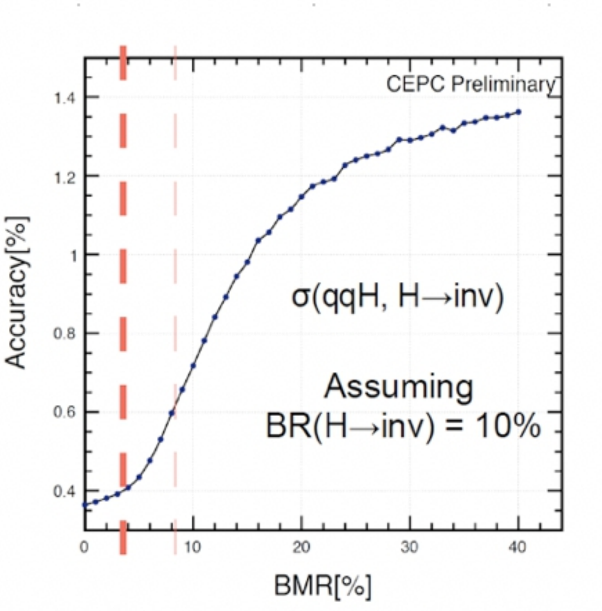
Arbor + AI: @ Boson Mass Resolution

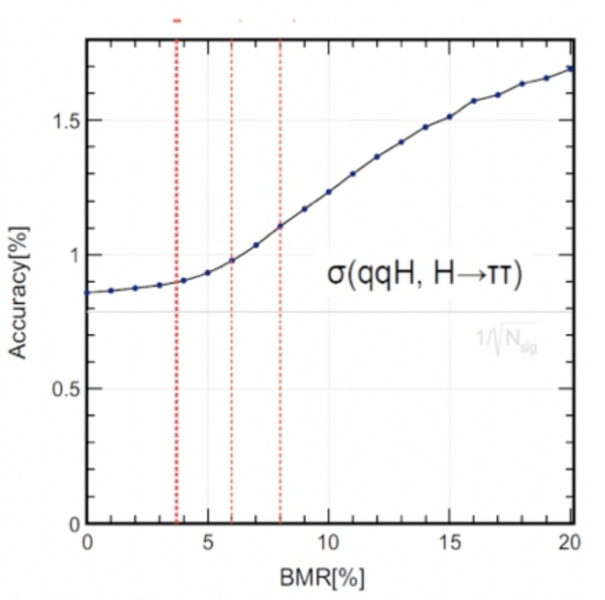


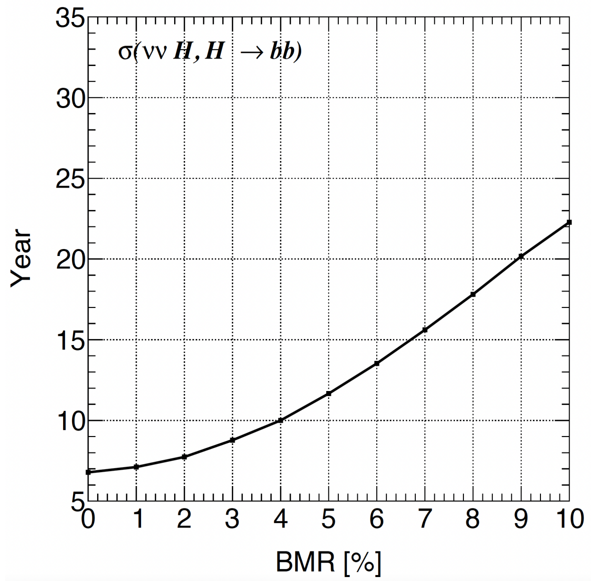


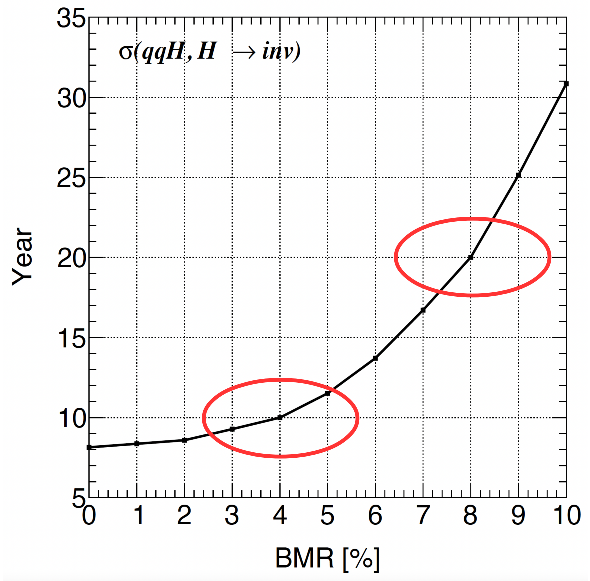
BMR: impact on critical measurements

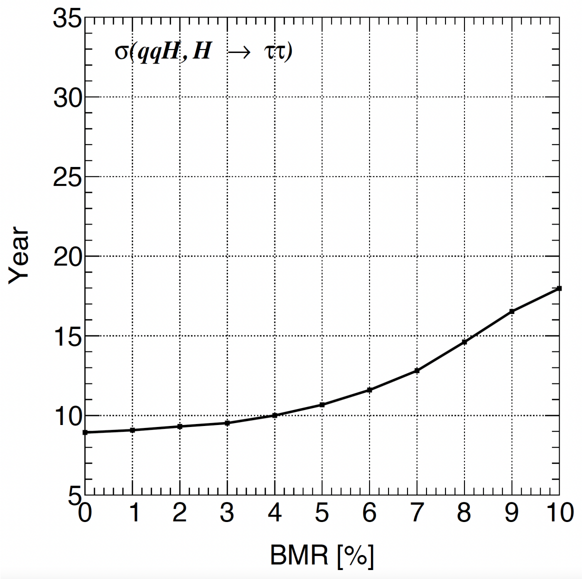




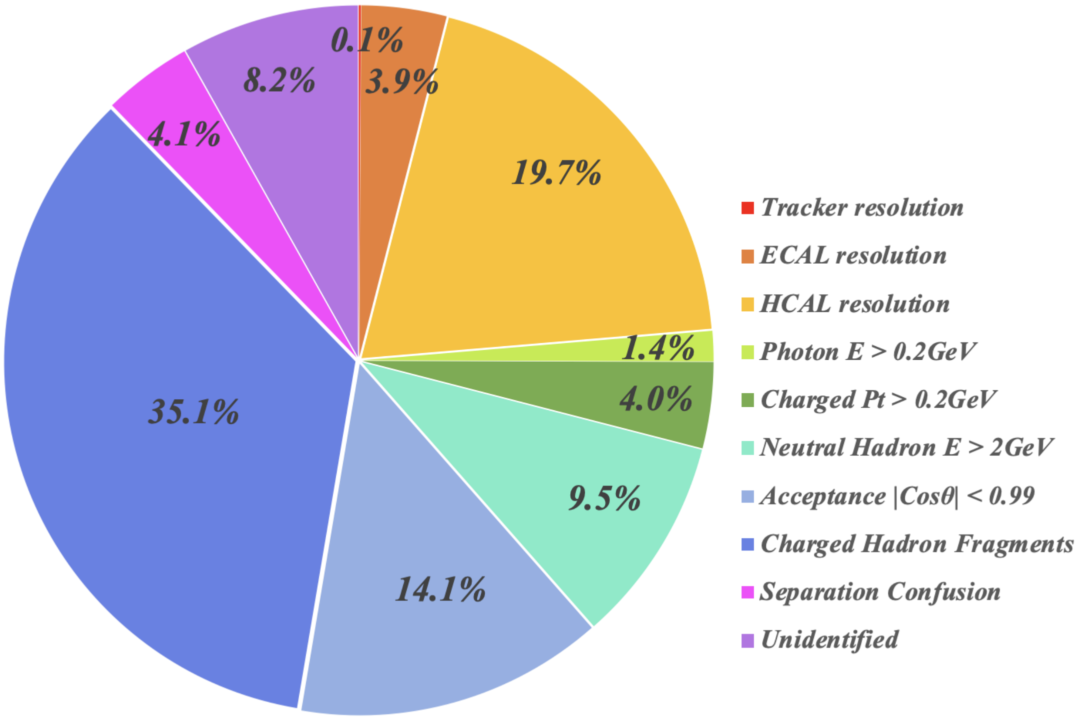






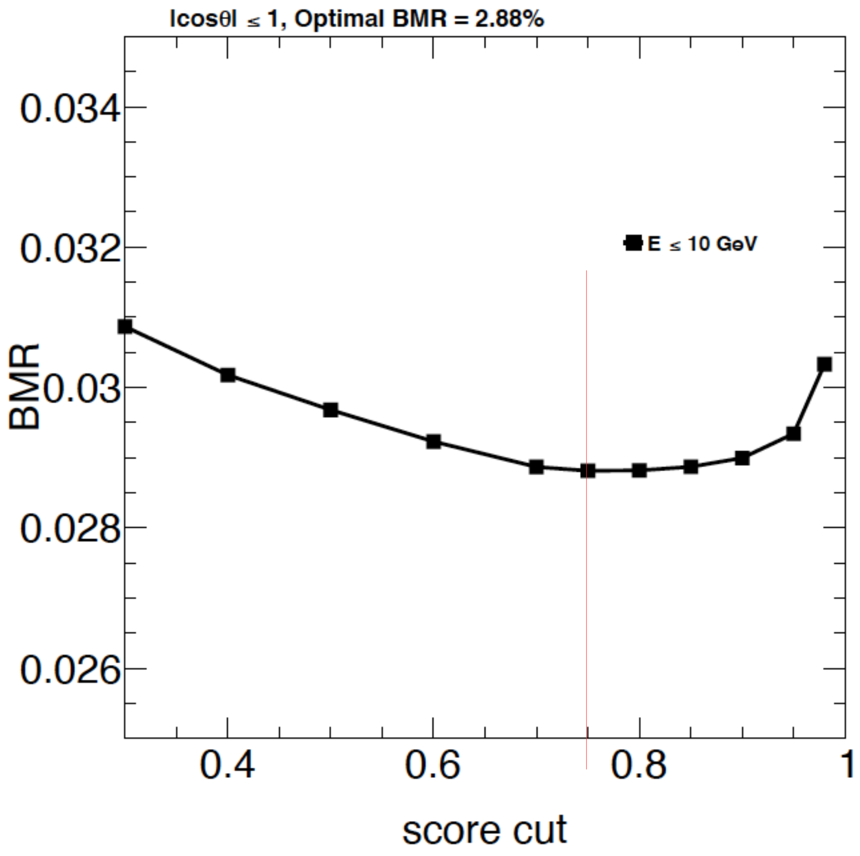


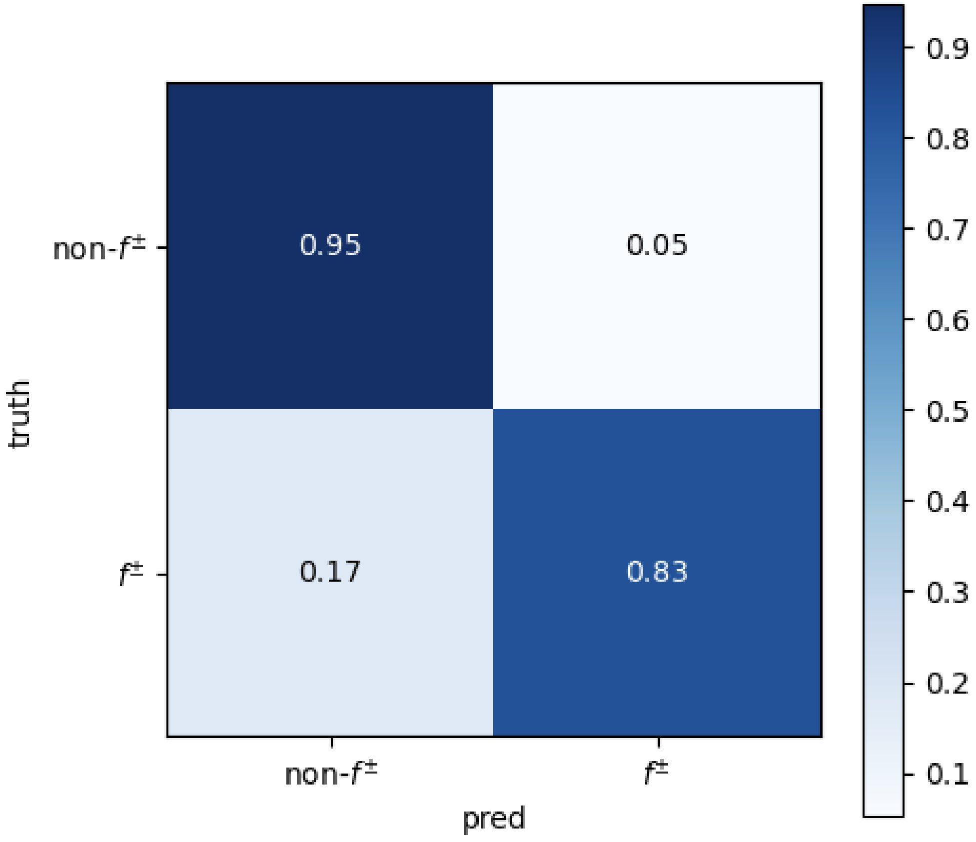
BMR decomposition @ CDR baseline



- *1st, Ultimate Precision ~ 2.8 with CDR baseline3rd, HCAL*
- *2nd, HCAL resolution dominant the uncertainties from intrinsic detector resolution: need better HCAL*
- *3rd Leading contribution: Confusion from shower Fragments (fake particles), need better Pattern Reco.*

Preliminary: Identify & veto charged shower fragments using AI



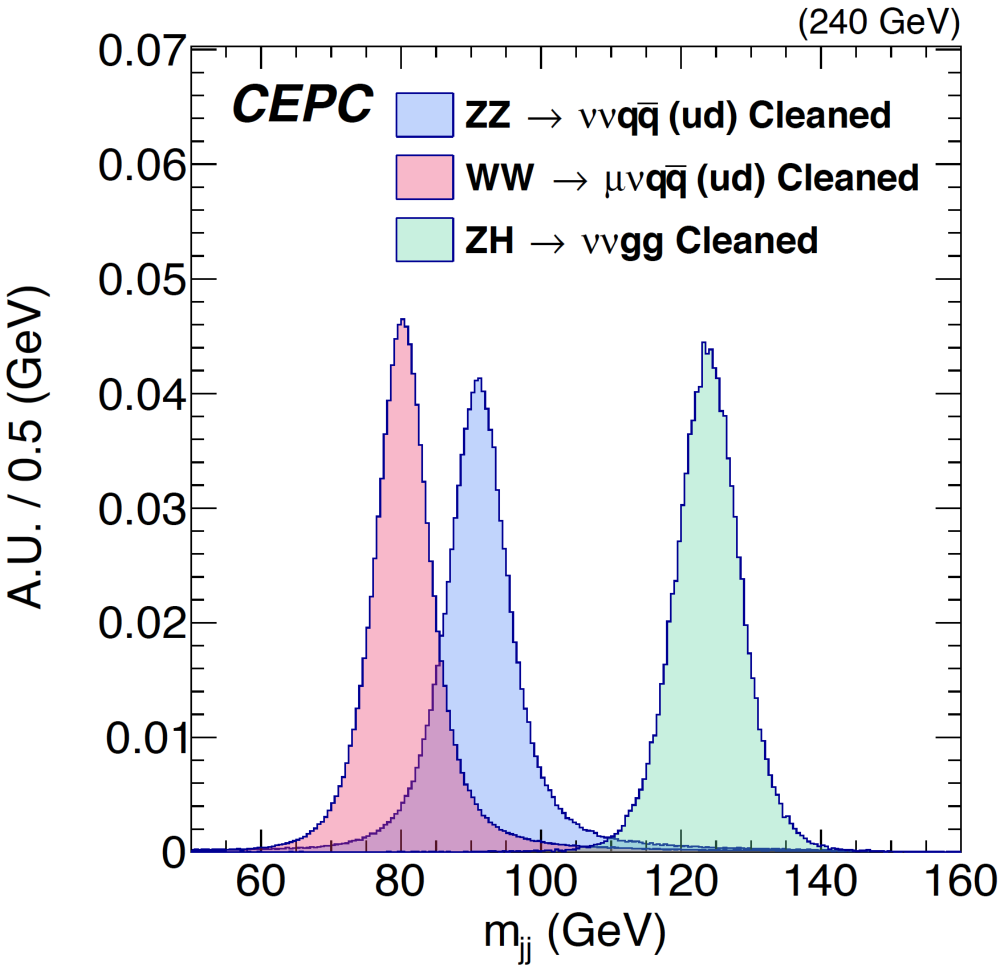


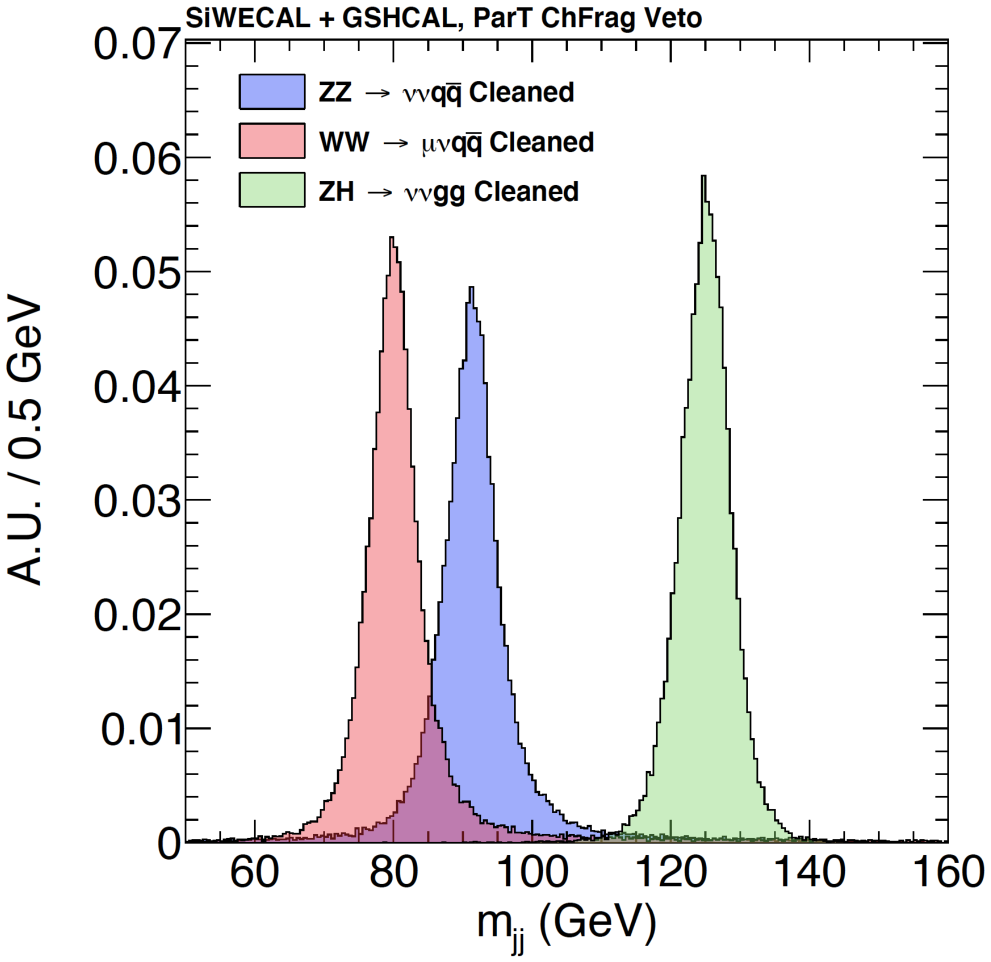
Trained at 12E4 events,

Test & Applied at 4E4 events

score > 0.75
efficiency ~83%
purity ~95%

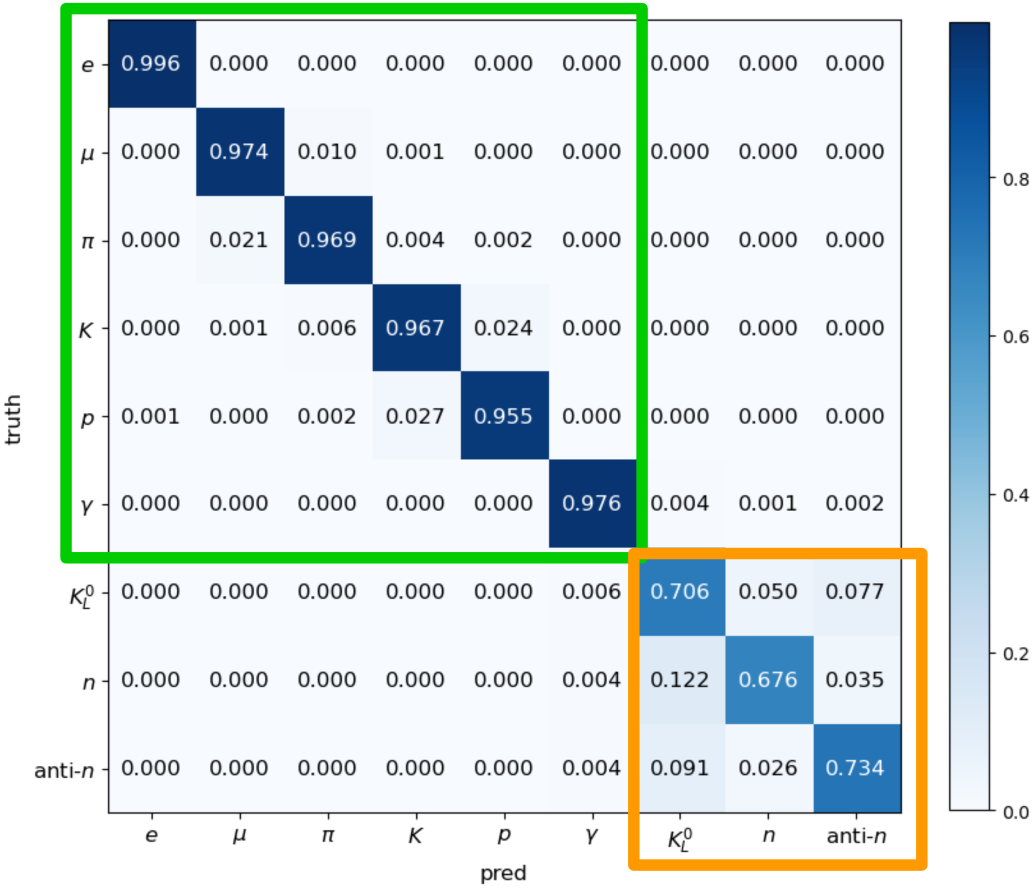
... At Bosons ...


(240 GeV)
CEPC
ZZ → ννqq̄ (ud) Cleaned
WW → μνqq̄ (ud) Cleaned
ZH → ννgg Cleaned
A.U. / 0.5 (GeV)
0.07
0.06
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0
60
80
100
120
140
160
m_jj (GeV)

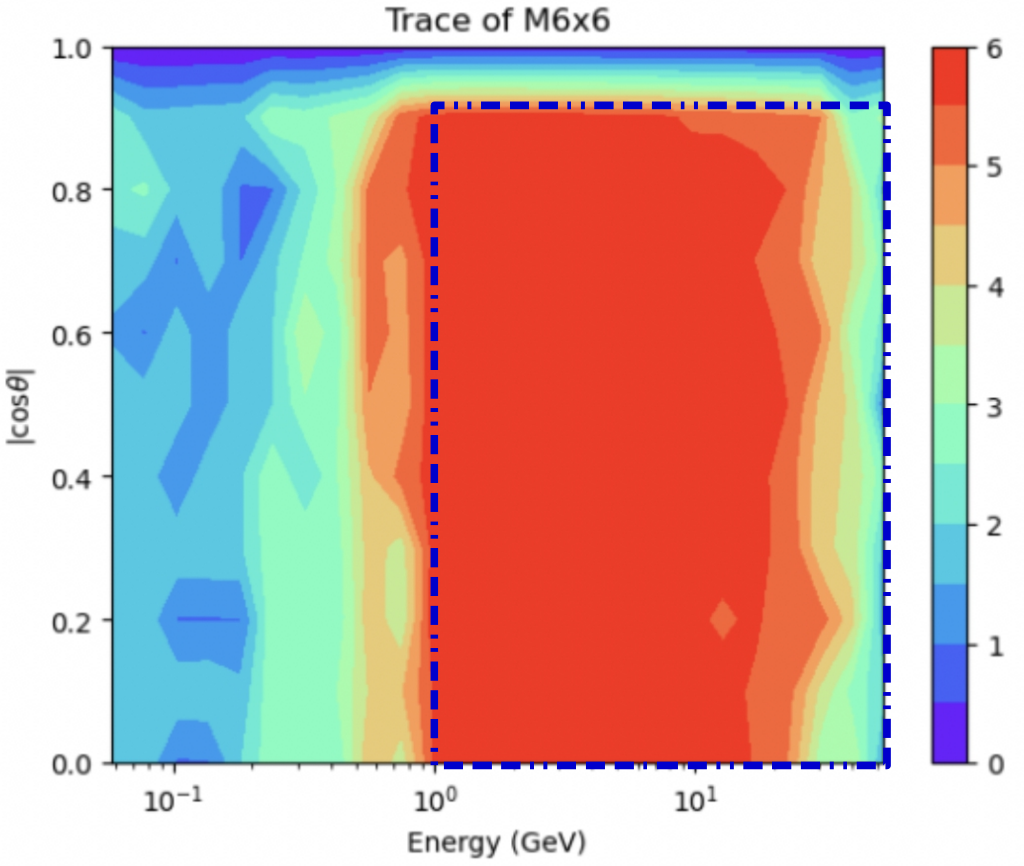

SiWECAL + GSHCAL, ParT ChFrag Veto
ZZ → ννqq̄ Cleaned
WW → μνqq̄ Cleaned
ZH → ννgg Cleaned
A.U. / 0.5 GeV
0.07
0.06
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0
60
80
100
120
140
160
m_jj (GeV)

1-1 correspondence: preliminary

nCluHit != 0 & E > 1 GeV & |cosθ| < 0.9



	e	μ	π	K	p	γ	K_L^0	n	anti-n
e	0.996	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
μ	0.000	0.974	0.010	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
π	0.000	0.021	0.969	0.004	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
K	0.000	0.001	0.006	0.967	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
p	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.027	0.955	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
γ	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.976	0.004	0.001	0.002
K_L^0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.706	0.050	0.077
n	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.122	0.676	0.035
anti-n	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.091	0.026	0.734



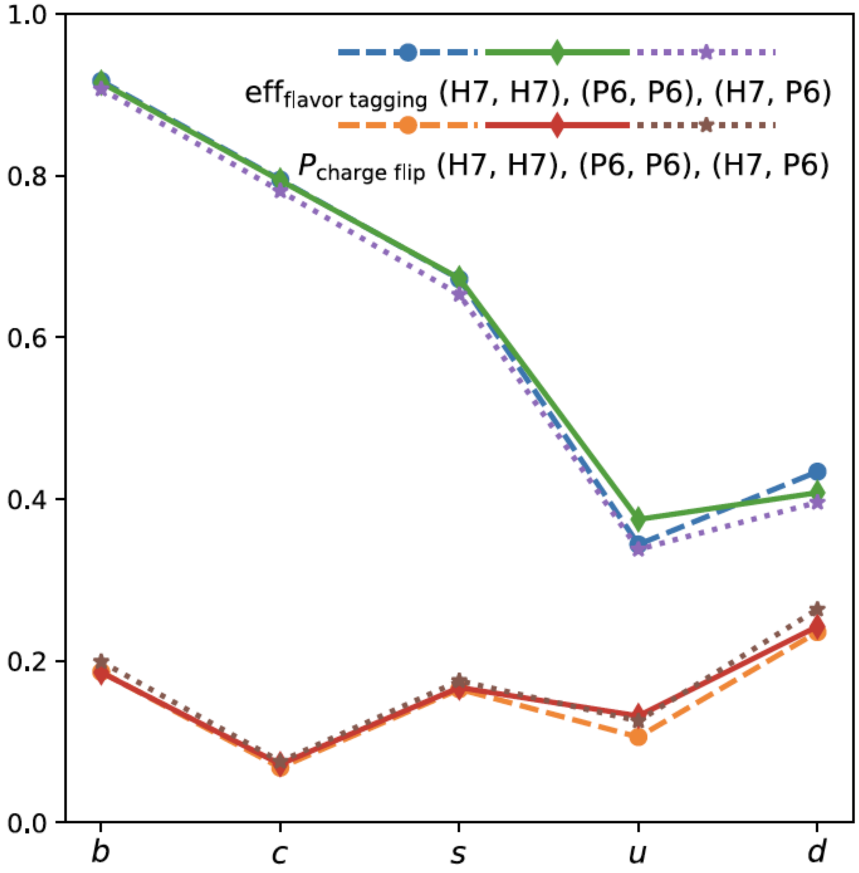
- Next step: to improve the neutral hadron reco & to optimize the detector configuration

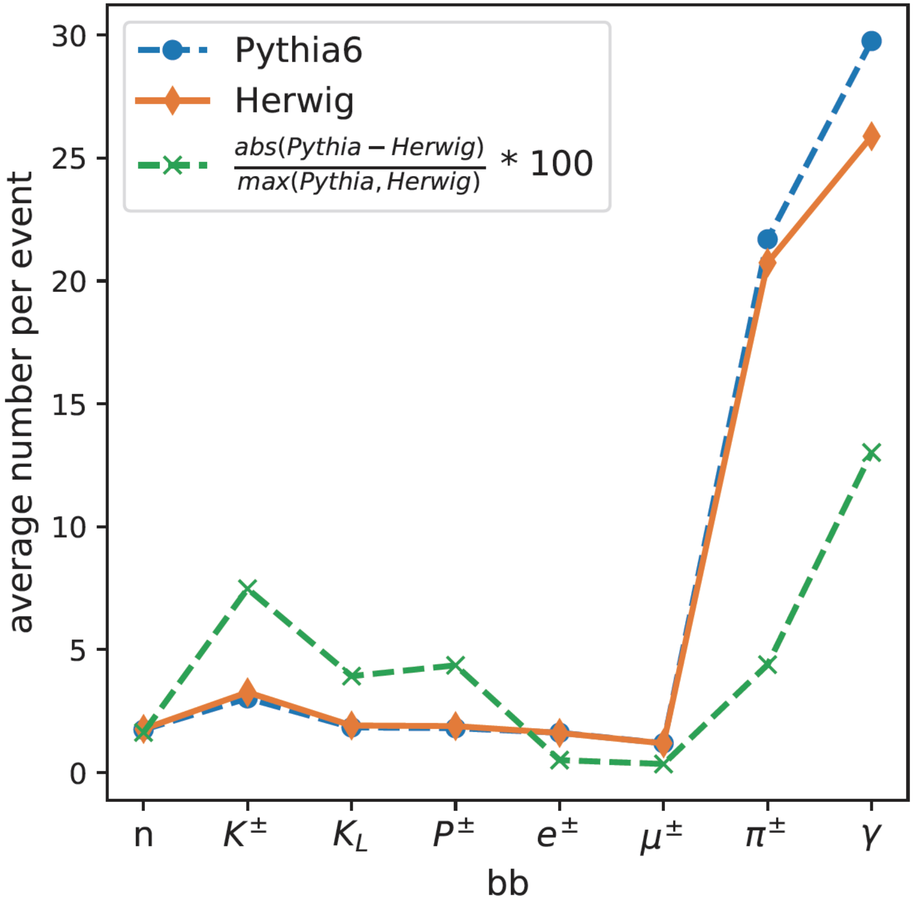
Summary

- Higgs factory: immense science merit...
- Jet origin id: efficiently separate different species of colored SM particle
  - A “game changer” and opens new horizon for precise flavor studies at all future experiments
- Significantly impact on physics
  - Higgs: improve H→ss, uu, dd, sb, uc, sd, db by 3-100 times, and H→cc by 2 times
  - Flavor: Improve Vcb precision by ~50%, effective tagging power for b-jet > 40%...
  - EW: Weak mixing angle...
  - QCD: Fragmentation relevant - **Road Map wanted**: towards better hadronization models + experimental validation (from both current data + GigaZ + TeraZ) + applications
  - NP: ...
- AI @ PFA: significantly reduce the confusing... and towards 1-1 correspondence reco.
- Long term version: 'see' gluon + quarks, as we see photon + leptons

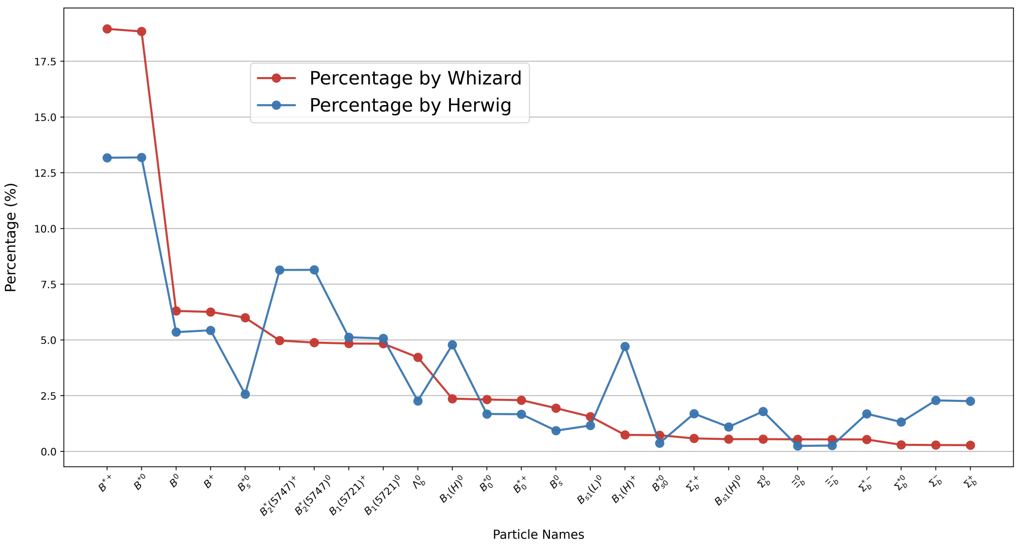
Back up

V.S. Hadronization models

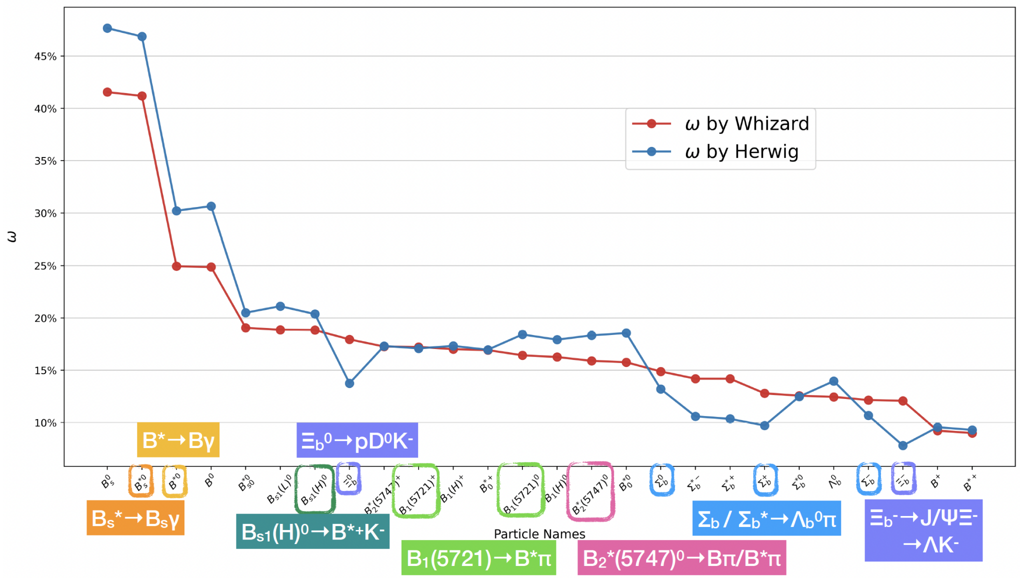




b-jet: leading b-hadrons & flip rates



Percentage of b hadrons by Whizard & Herwig



Charge Flip Rate ω of b hadrons by Whizard & Herwig

$B^* \to B\gamma$

$\Xi_b^0 \to pD^0K^-$

$B_s^* \to B_s\gamma$

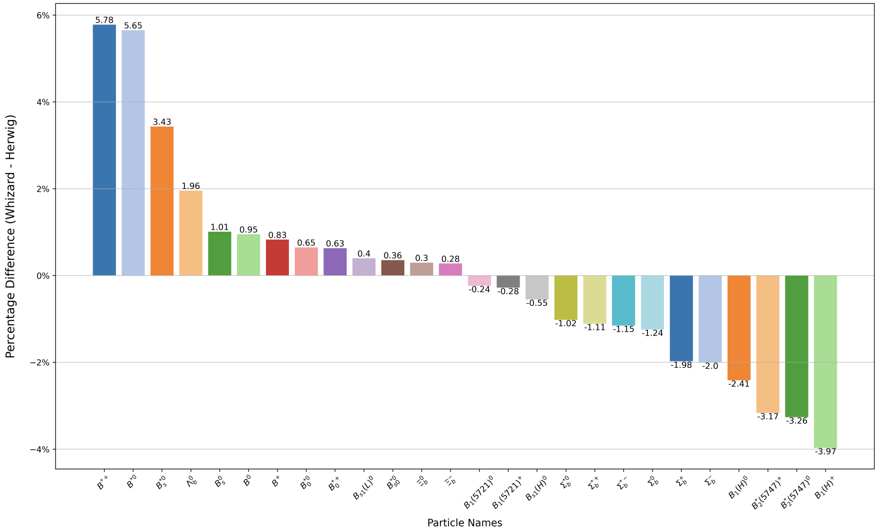
$B_{s1}(H)^0 \to B^{*+}K^-$

$B_1(5721) \to B^*\pi$

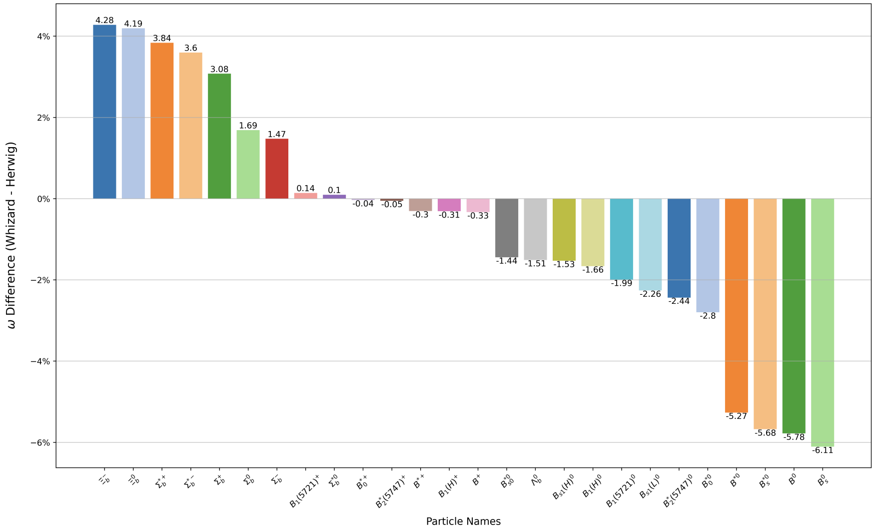
$B_2^*(5747)^0 \to B\pi/B^*\pi$

$\Sigma_b / \Sigma_b^* \to \Lambda_b^0\pi$

$\Xi_b^- \to J/\Psi\Xi^-$
$\to \Lambda K^-$

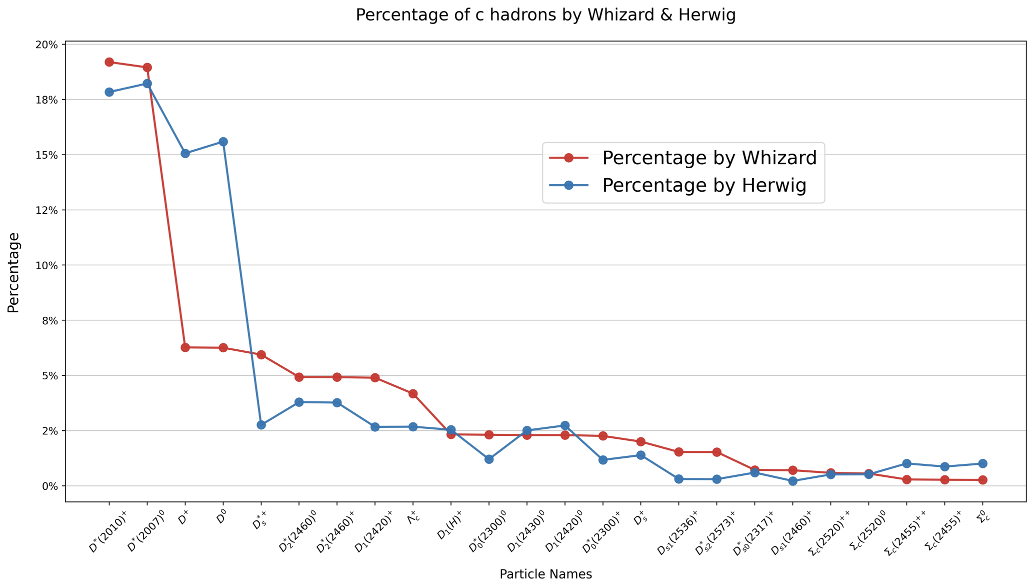


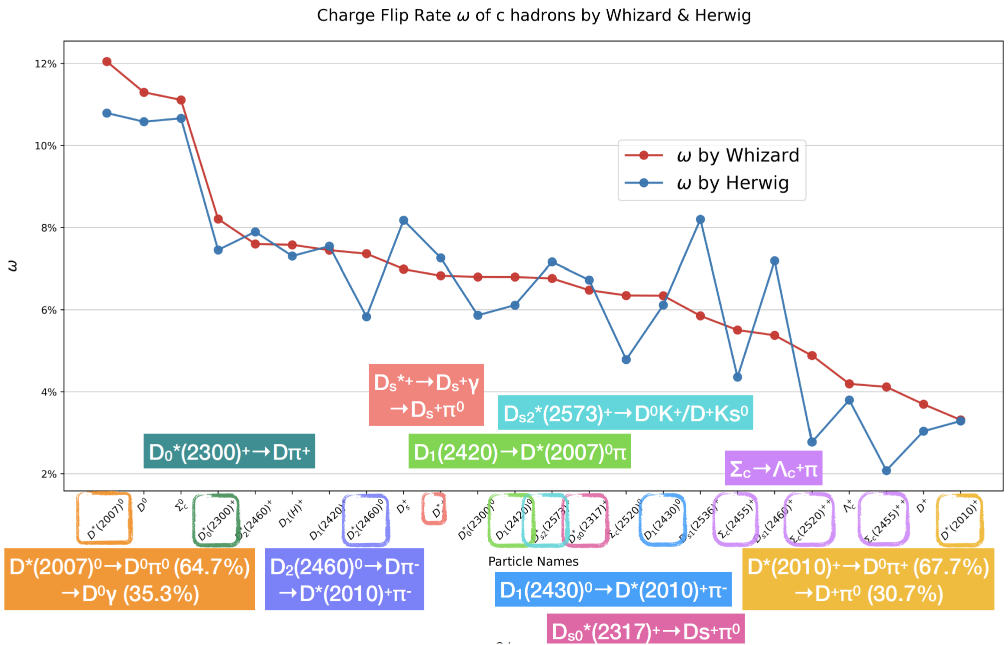
Difference in Percentage of b hadrons between Whizard and Herwig



Difference in Charge Flip Rate ω of b hadrons between Whizard and Herwig

c-jet: leading c-hadrons & flip rates


Percentage of c hadrons by Whizard & Herwig


Charge Flip Rate ω of c hadrons by Whizard & Herwig

$D_s^{*+} \rightarrow D_s^+\gamma$
$\rightarrow D_s^+\pi^0$

$D_{s2}^*(2573)^+ \rightarrow D^0K^+/D^+K_S^0$

$D_0^*(2300)^+ \rightarrow D\pi^+$

$D_1(2420) \rightarrow D^*(2007)^0\pi$

$\Sigma_c \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi$

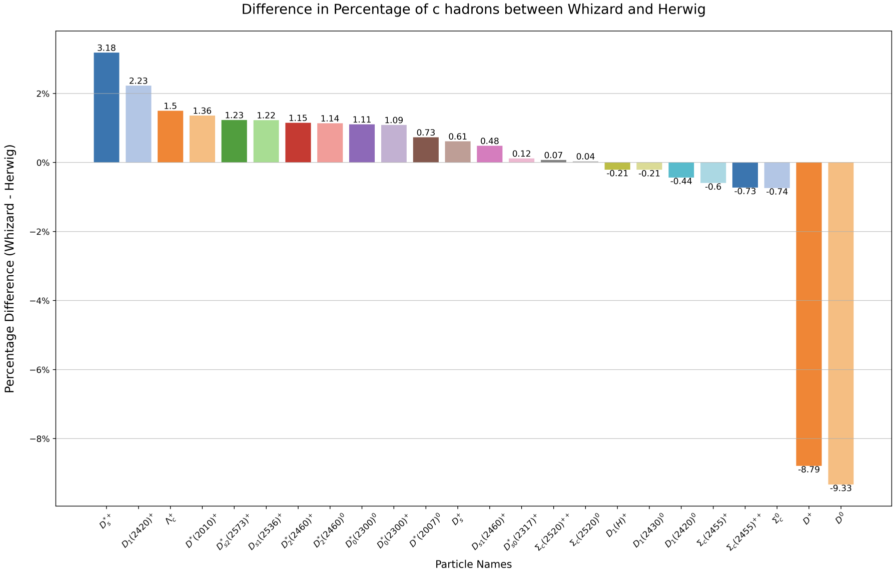
$D^*(2007)^0 \rightarrow D^0\pi^0$ (64.7%)
$\rightarrow D^0\gamma$ (35.3%)

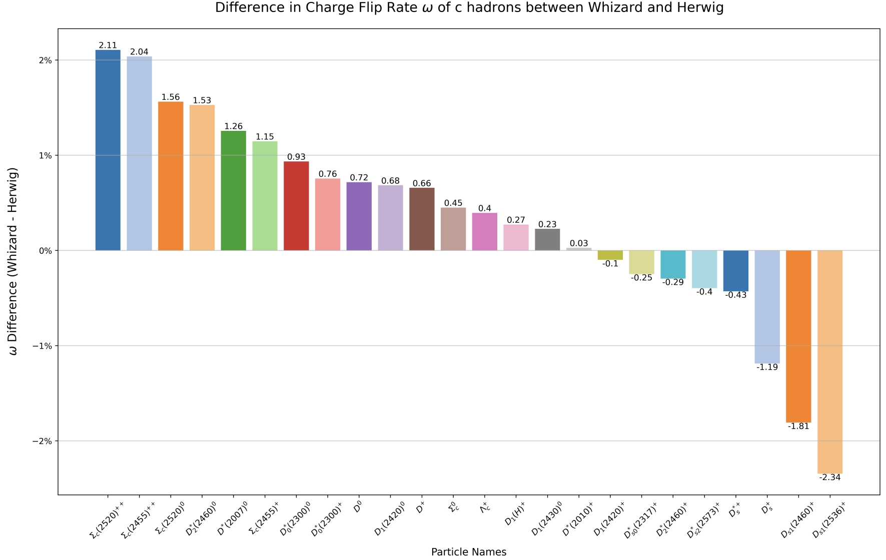
$D_2(2460)^0 \rightarrow D\pi^-$
$\rightarrow D^*(2010)^+\pi^-$

$D_1(2430)^0 \rightarrow D^*(2010)^+\pi^-$

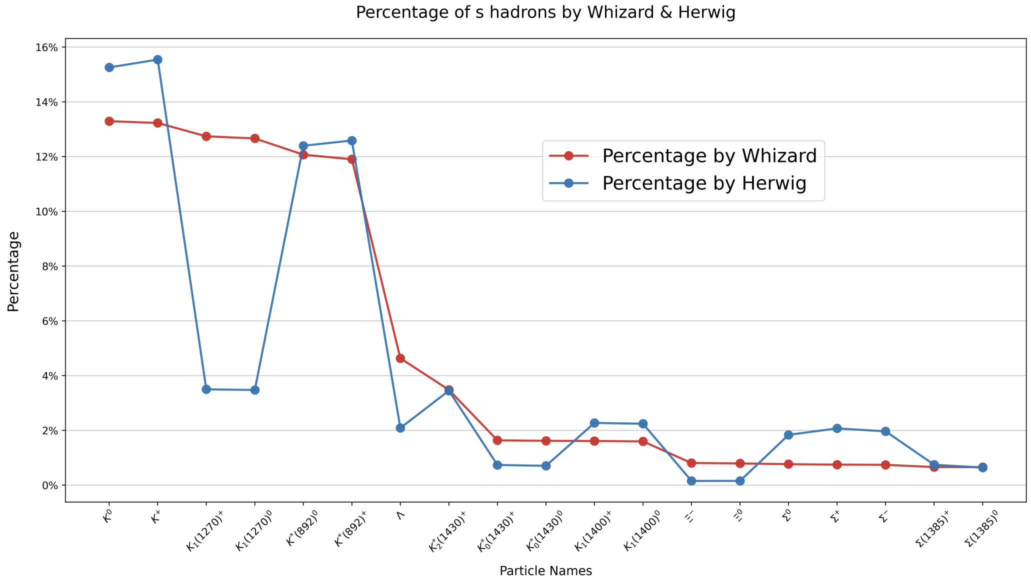
$D^*(2010)^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$ (67.7%)
$\rightarrow D^+\pi^0$ (30.7%)

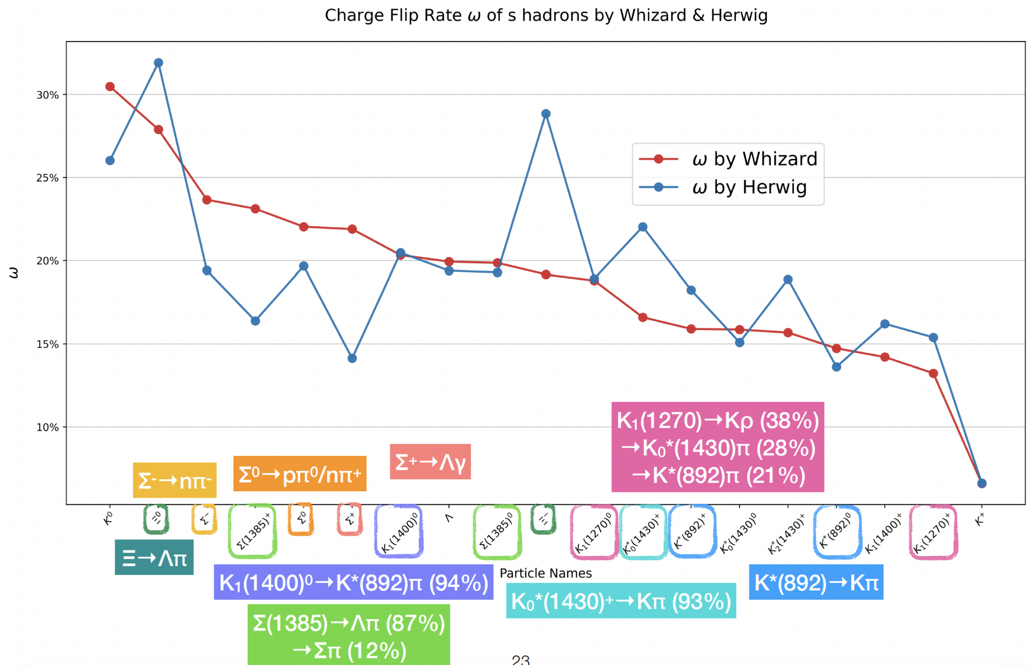
$D_{s0}^*(2317)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+\pi^0$


Difference in Percentage of c hadrons between Whizard and Herwig


Difference in Charge Flip Rate ω of $\hat{c}$ hadrons between Whizard and Herwig

s-jet: leading s-hadrons & flip rates





$\Sigma^- \to n\pi^-$

$\Sigma^0 \to p\pi^0/n\pi^+$

$\Sigma^+ \to \Lambda\gamma$

$K_1(1270) \to K\rho$ (38%)
$\to K_0^*(1430)\pi$ (28%)
$\to K^*(892)\pi$ (21%)

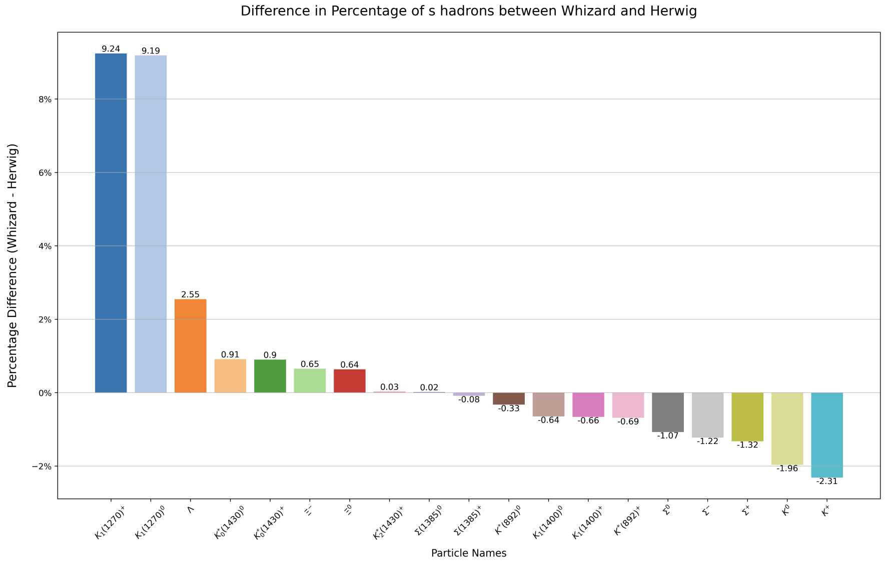
$\Xi \to \Lambda\pi$

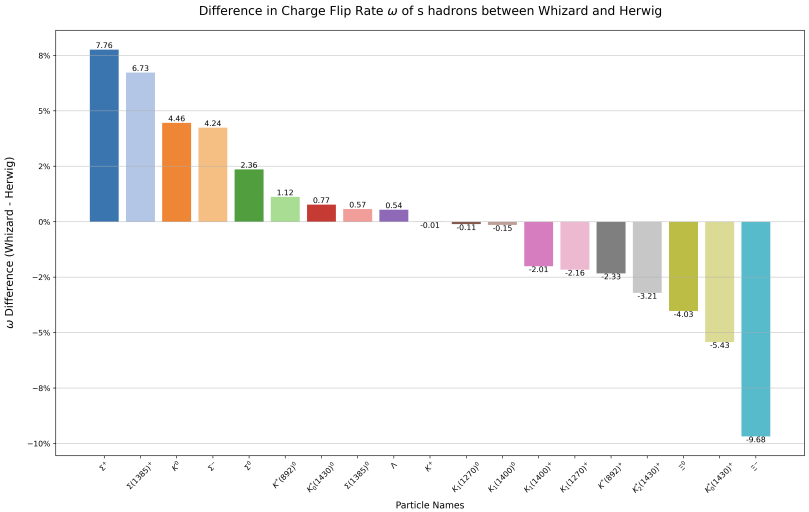
$K_1(1400)^0 \to K^*(892)\pi$ (94%)

$\Sigma(1385) \to \Lambda\pi$ (87%)
$\to \Sigma\pi$ (12%)

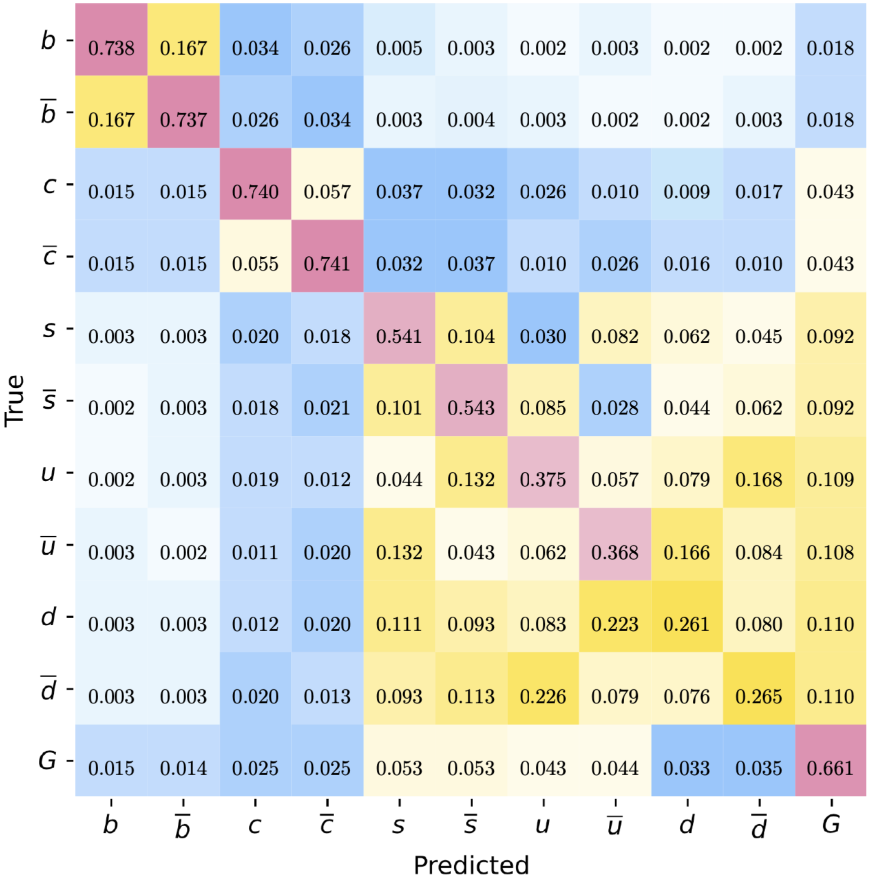
$K_0^*(1430)^+ \to K\pi$ (93%)

$K^*(892) \to K\pi$



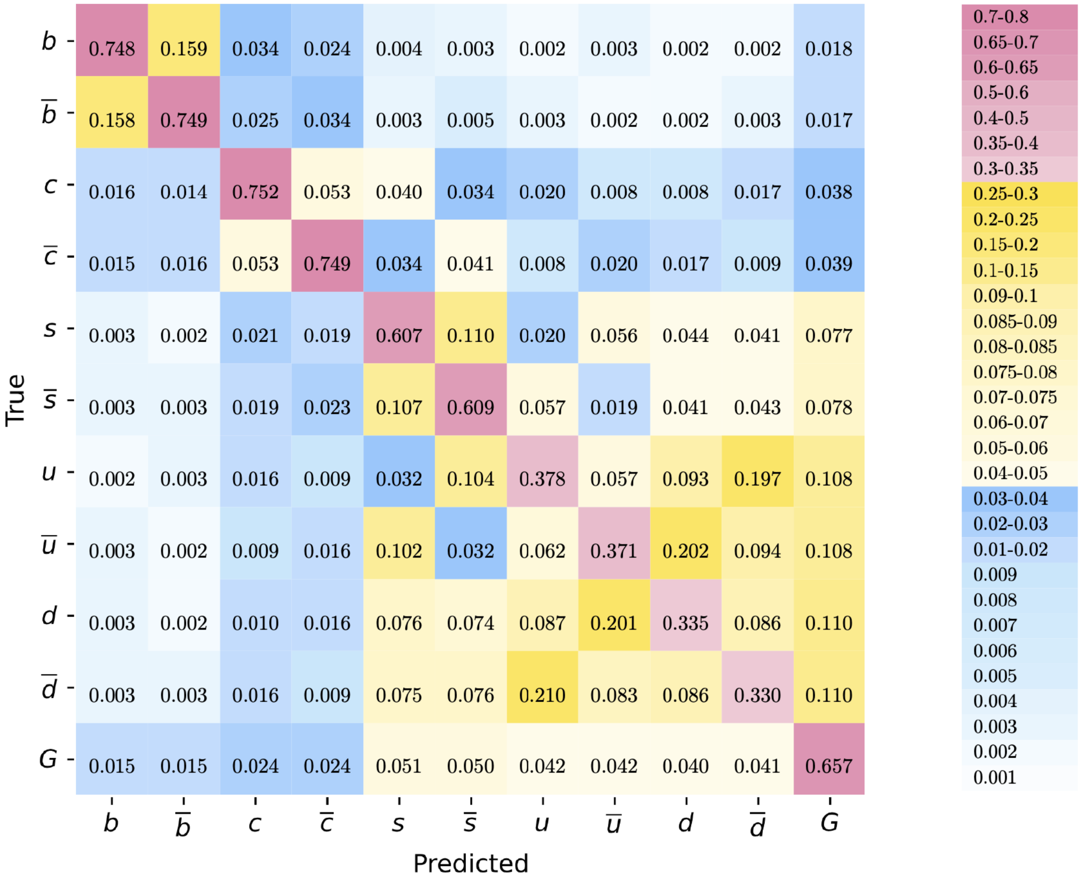


M11 2 with charged hadron



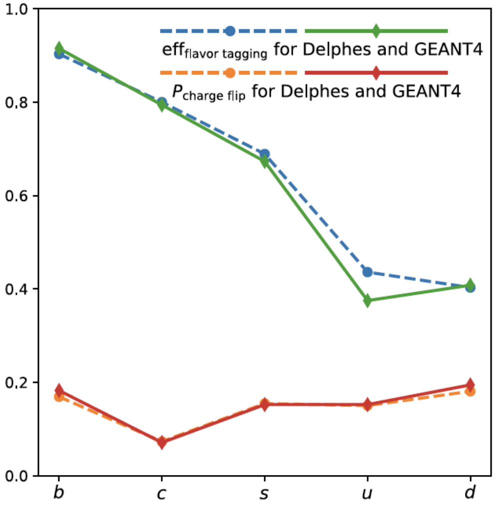
	b	$\bar{b}$	c	$\bar{c}$	s	$\bar{s}$	u	$\bar{u}$	d	$\bar{d}$	G
b	0.738	0.167	0.034	0.026	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.018
$\bar{b}$	0.167	0.737	0.026	0.034	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.018
c	0.015	0.015	0.740	0.057	0.037	0.032	0.026	0.010	0.009	0.017	0.043
$\bar{c}$	0.015	0.015	0.055	0.741	0.032	0.037	0.010	0.026	0.016	0.010	0.043
s	0.003	0.003	0.020	0.018	0.541	0.104	0.030	0.082	0.062	0.045	0.092
$\bar{s}$	0.002	0.003	0.018	0.021	0.101	0.543	0.085	0.028	0.044	0.062	0.092
u	0.002	0.003	0.019	0.012	0.044	0.132	0.375	0.057	0.079	0.168	0.109
$\bar{u}$	0.003	0.002	0.011	0.020	0.132	0.043	0.062	0.368	0.166	0.084	0.108
d	0.003	0.003	0.012	0.020	0.111	0.093	0.083	0.223	0.261	0.080	0.110
$\bar{d}$	0.003	0.003	0.020	0.013	0.093	0.113	0.226	0.079	0.076	0.265	0.110
G	0.015	0.014	0.025	0.025	0.053	0.053	0.043	0.044	0.033	0.035	0.661

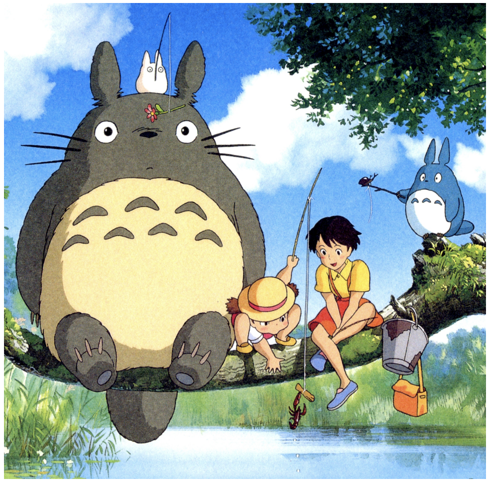
M11 3 with charged hadron and K_L K_S



	b	$\bar{b}$	c	$\bar{c}$	s	$\bar{s}$	u	$\bar{u}$	d	$\bar{d}$	G
b	0.748	0.159	0.034	0.024	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.018
$\bar{b}$	0.158	0.749	0.025	0.034	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.017
c	0.016	0.014	0.752	0.053	0.040	0.034	0.020	0.008	0.008	0.017	0.038
$\bar{c}$	0.015	0.016	0.053	0.749	0.034	0.041	0.008	0.020	0.017	0.009	0.039
s	0.003	0.002	0.021	0.019	0.607	0.110	0.020	0.056	0.044	0.041	0.077
$\bar{s}$	0.003	0.003	0.019	0.023	0.107	0.609	0.057	0.019	0.041	0.043	0.078
u	0.002	0.003	0.016	0.009	0.032	0.104	0.378	0.057	0.093	0.197	0.108
$\bar{u}$	0.003	0.002	0.009	0.016	0.102	0.032	0.062	0.371	0.202	0.094	0.108
d	0.003	0.002	0.010	0.016	0.076	0.074	0.087	0.201	0.335	0.086	0.110
$\bar{d}$	0.003	0.003	0.016	0.009	0.075	0.076	0.210	0.083	0.086	0.330	0.110
G	0.015	0.015	0.024	0.024	0.051	0.050	0.042	0.042	0.040	0.041	0.657

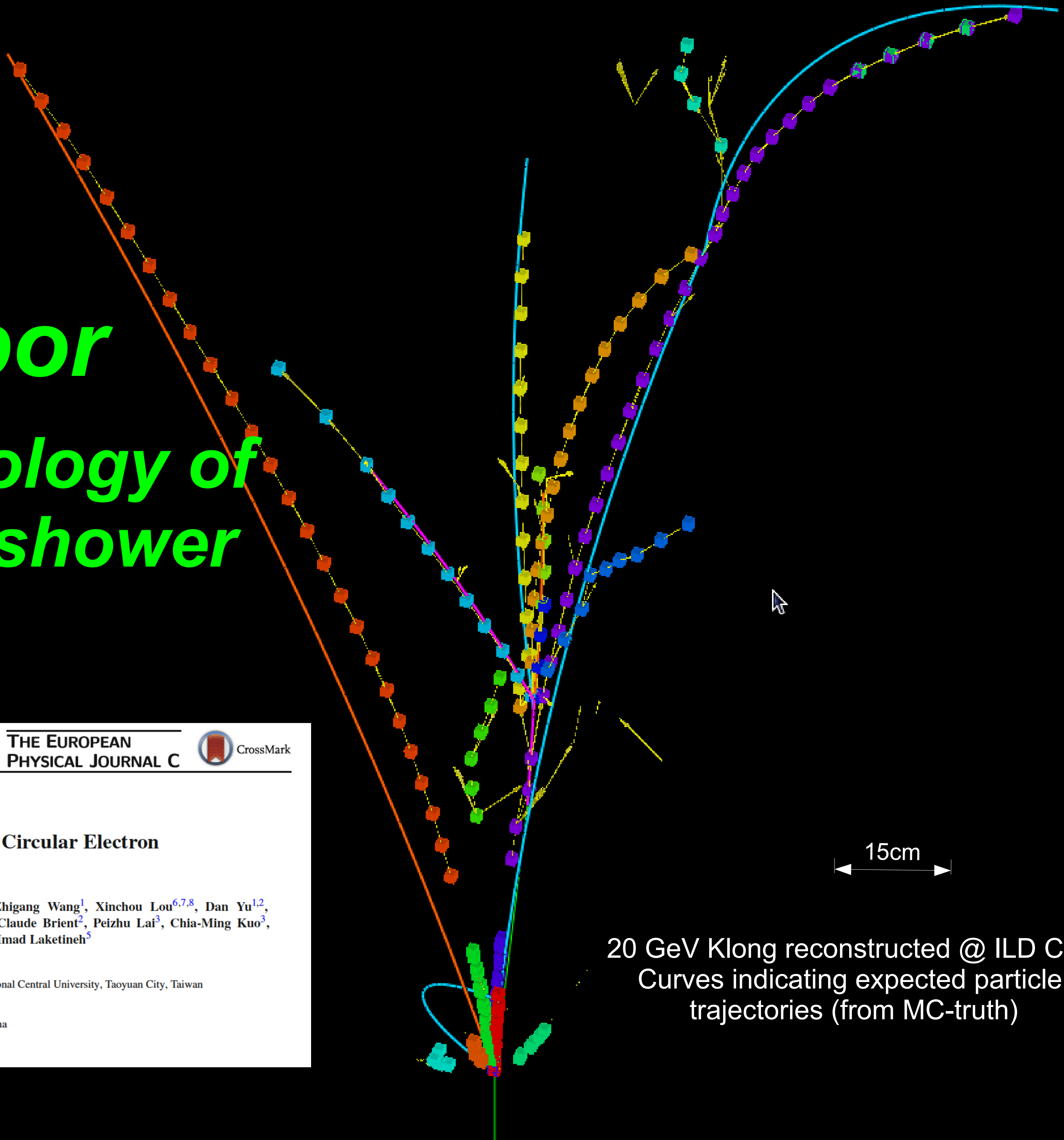
Arbor PFA: Towards one-to-one correspondence (Totoro)



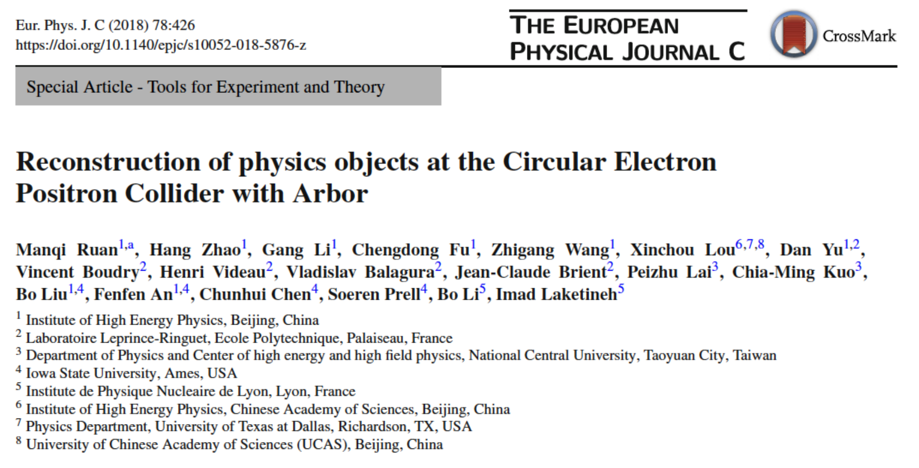


Arbor

Tree topology of particle shower



20 GeV Klong reconstructed @ ILD Calo
Curves indicating expected particle trajectories (from MC-truth)



Eur. Phys. J. C (2018) 78:426
https://doi.org/10.1140/epjc/s10052-018-5876-z

THE EUROPEAN PHYSICAL JOURNAL C

CrossMark

Special Article - Tools for Experiment and Theory

Reconstruction of physics objects at the Circular Electron Positron Collider with Arbor

Manqi Ruan[1,a], Hang Zhao[1], Gang Li[1], Chengdong Fu[1], Zhigang Wang[1], Xinchou Lou[6,7,8], Dan Yu[1,2], Vincent Boudry[2], Henri Videau[2], Vladislav Balagura[2], Jean-Claude Brient[2], Peizhu Lai[3], Chia-Ming Kuo[3], Bo Liu[1,4], Fenfen An[1,4], Chunhui Chen[4], Soeren Prell[4], Bo Li[5], Imad Laketineh[5]

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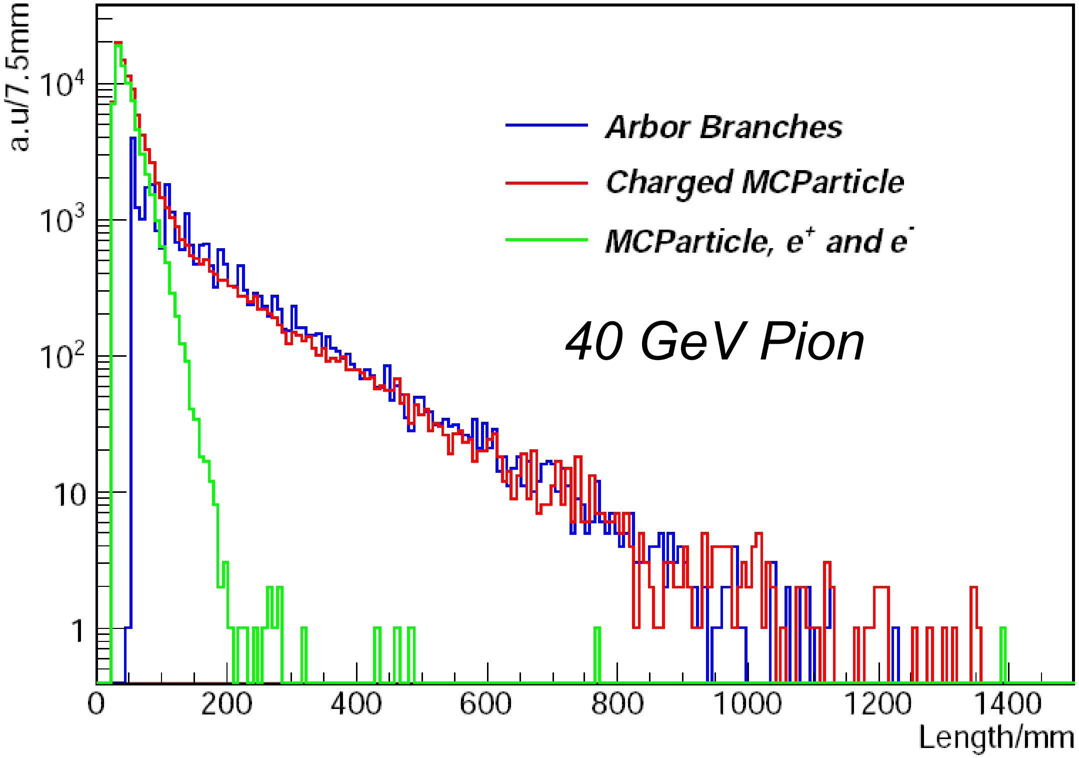
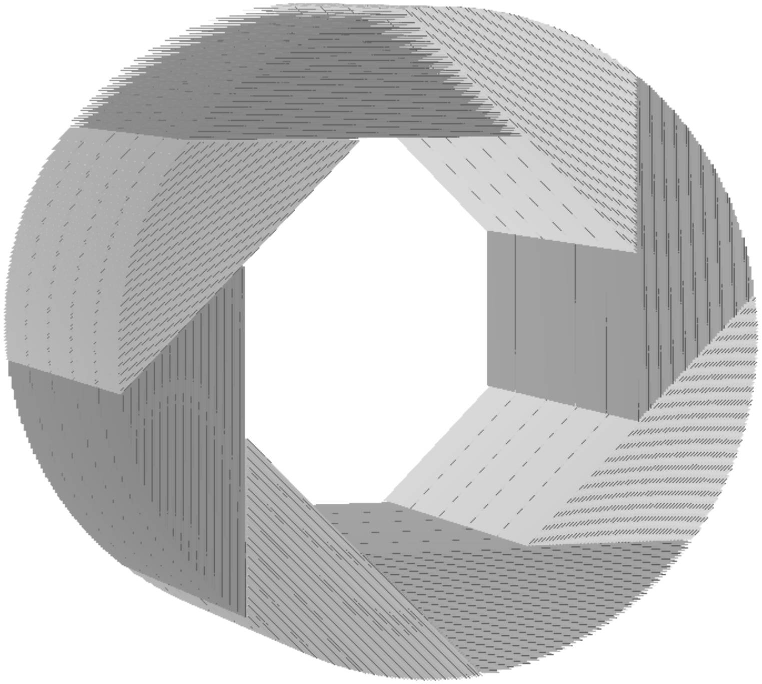
[4] Iowa State University, Ames, USA
[5] Institute de Physique Nucleaire de Lyon, Lyon, France
[6] Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
[7] Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, TX, USA
[8] University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (UCAS), Beijing, China

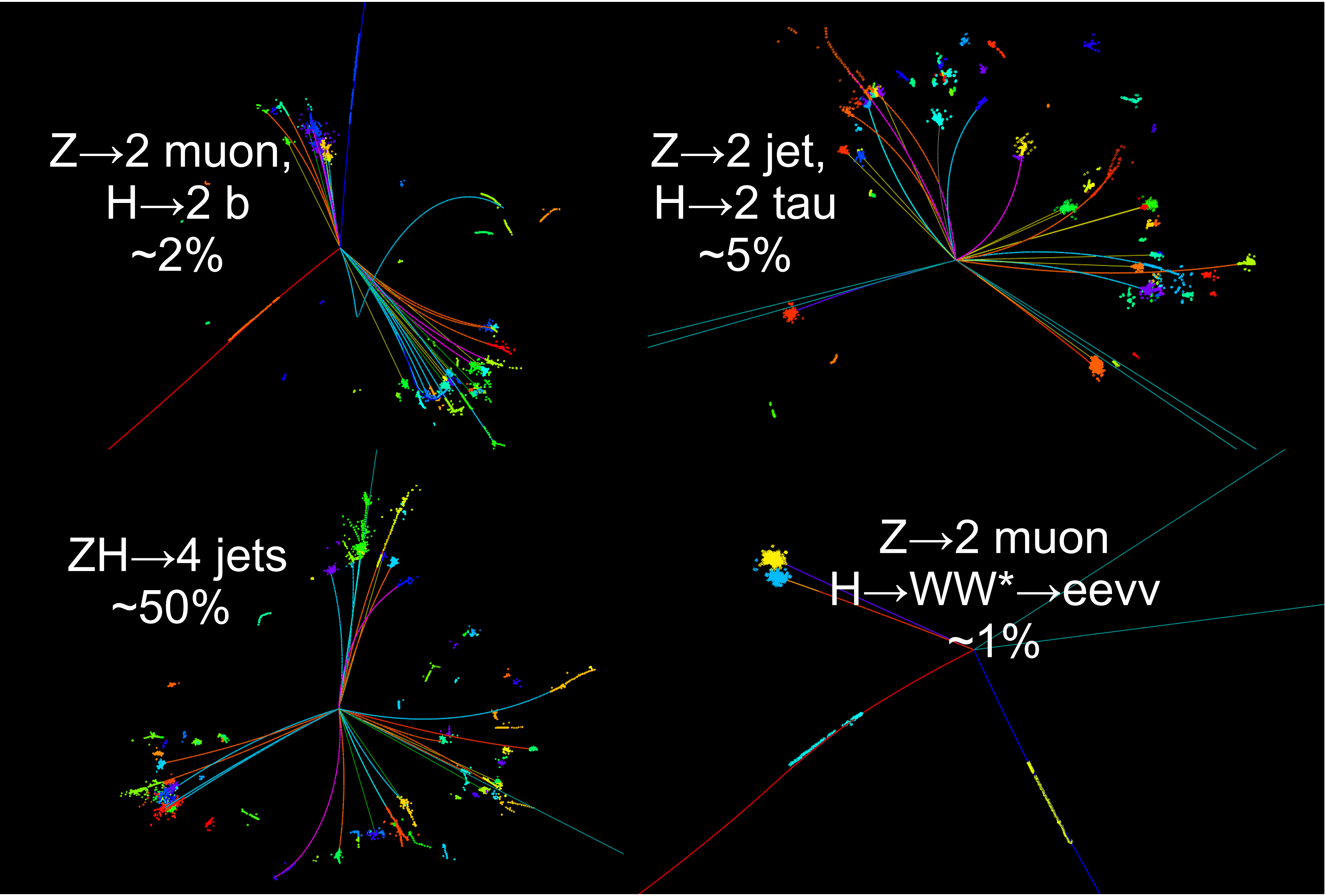
Validation: Arbor Branch Length Vs MC Truth





Arbor: successfully tag sub-shower structure

Samples: Particle gun event at ILD HCAL (readout granularity 1cm^2 & layer thickness 2.65cm)
Length:
Charged MCParticle: spatial distance between generation/end points
Arbor branch: sum of distance between neighboring cells

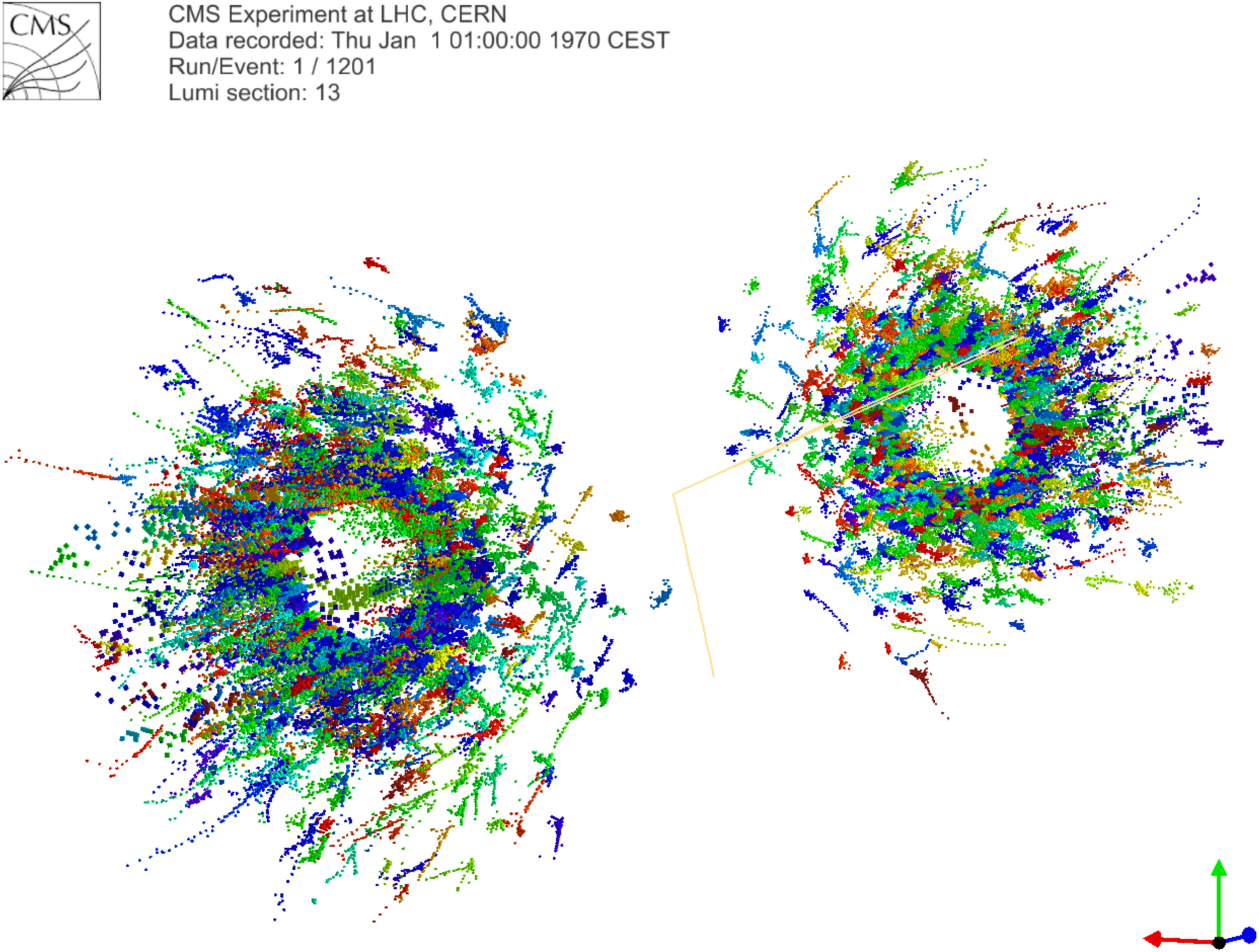


Z→2 muon,
H→2 b
~2%

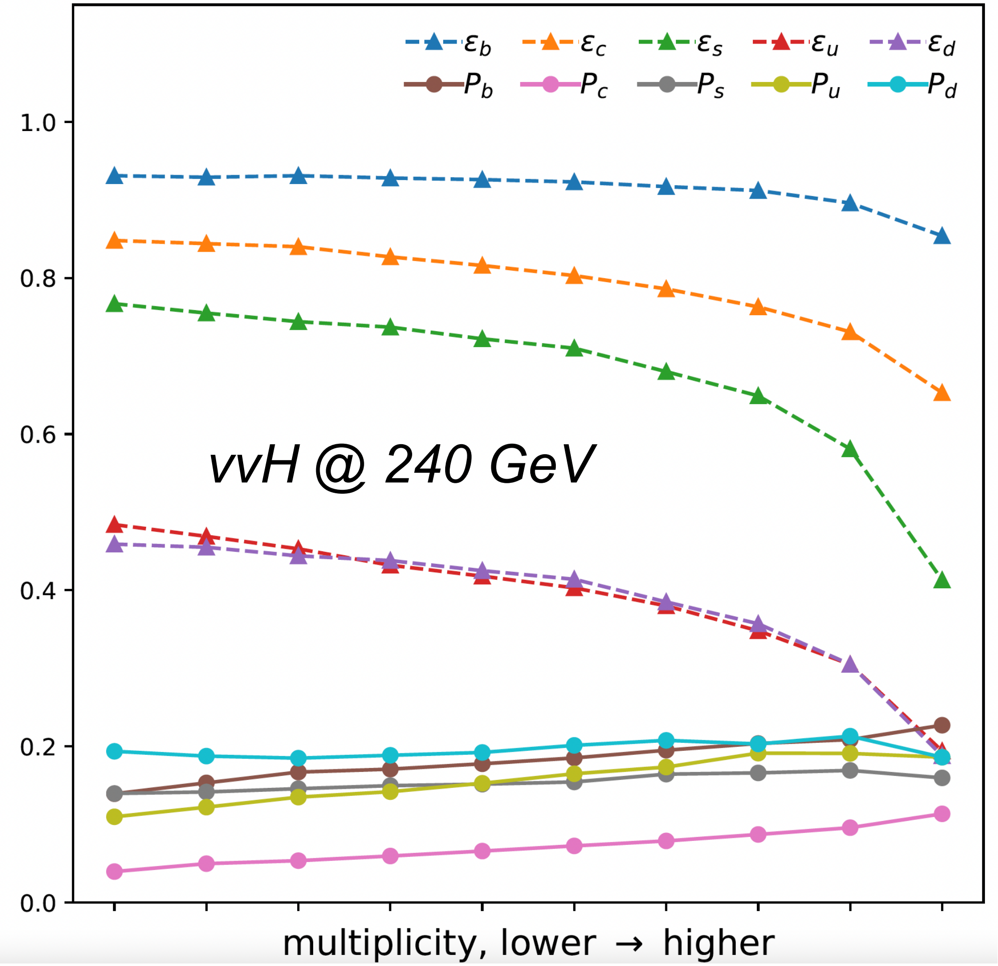
Z→2 jet,
H→2 tau
~5%

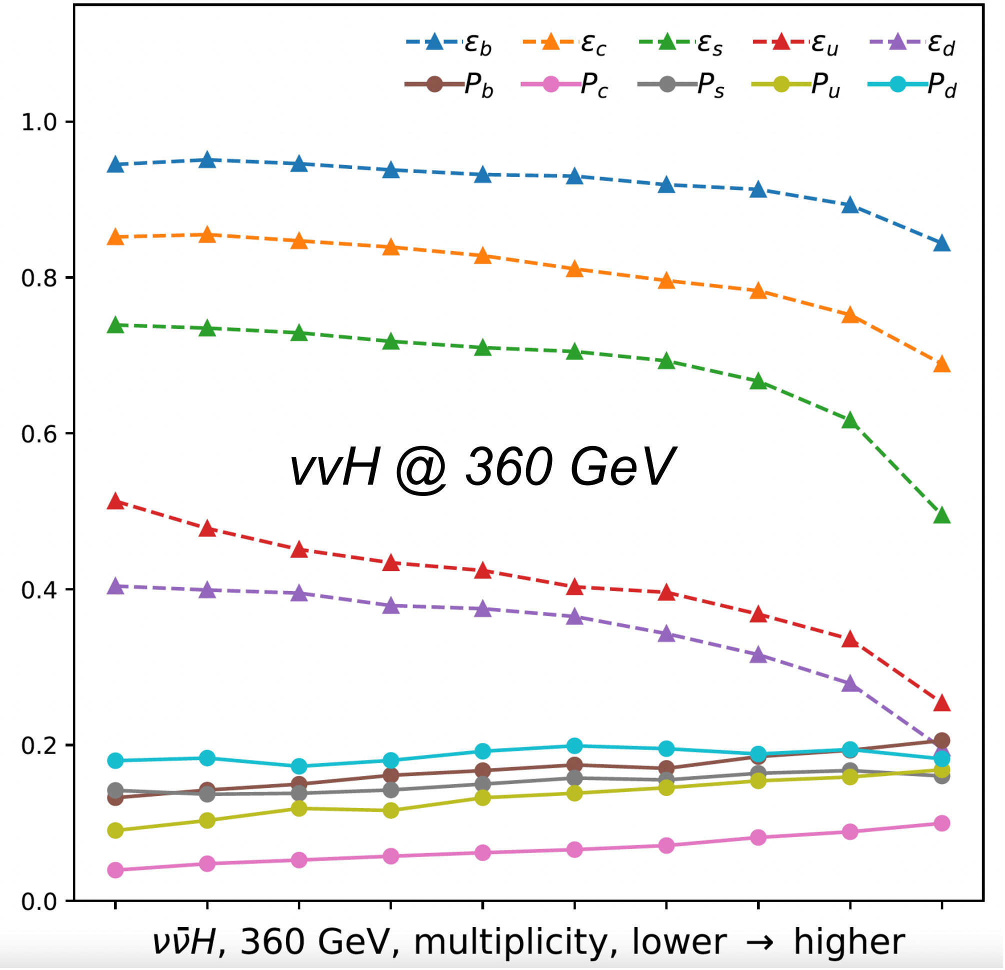
ZH→4 jets
~50%

Z→2 muon
H→WW*→eevv
~1%


CMS
CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Data recorded: Thu Jan 1 01:00:00 1970 CEST
Run/Event: 1 / 1201
Lumi section: 13

V.S. Multiplicity



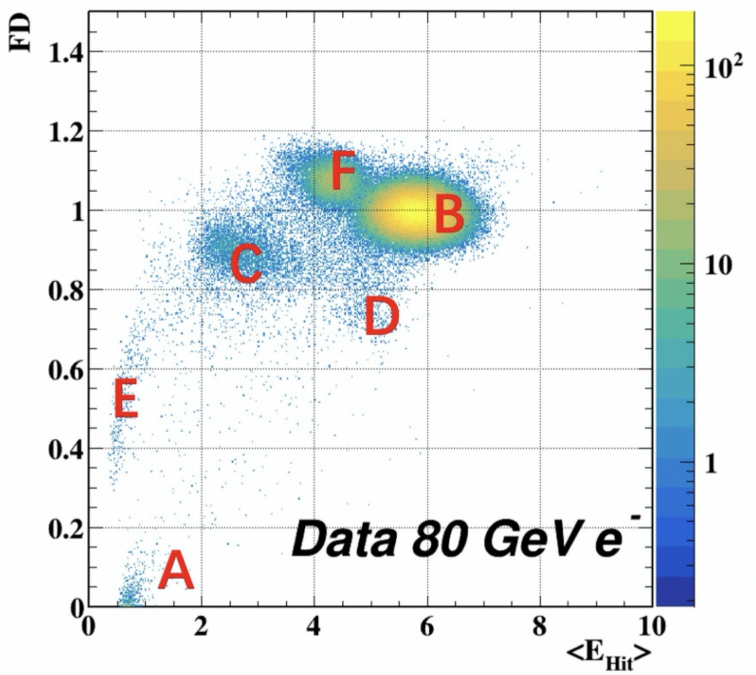


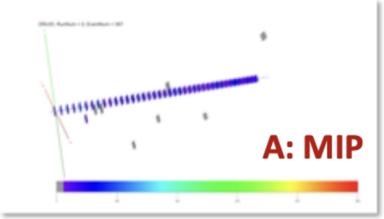
- *...many patterns need further understanding & towards further optimization...*

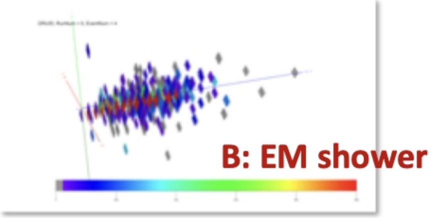
PID studies with beamtest data

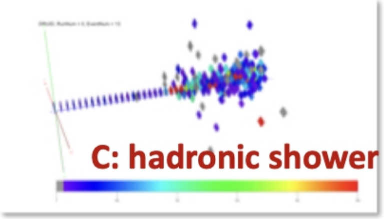
Xin Xia (IHEP)

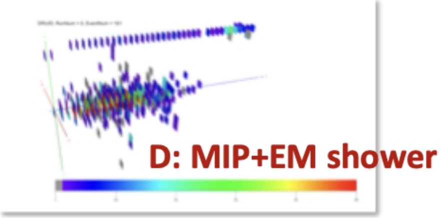
- FD characteristics of different beam particles
  - Imaging capability of high granularity calorimeter ()

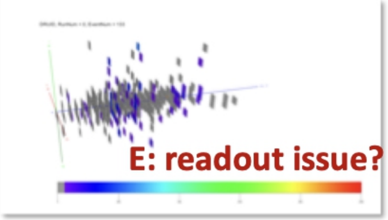


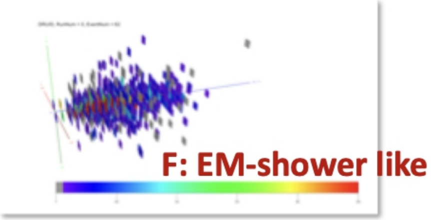

A: MIP


B: EM shower


C: hadronic shower


D: MIP+EM shower

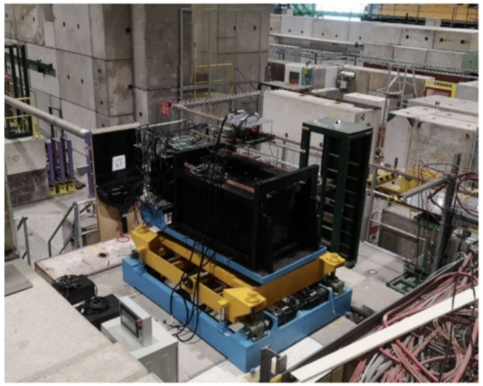

E: readout issue?


F: EM-shower like

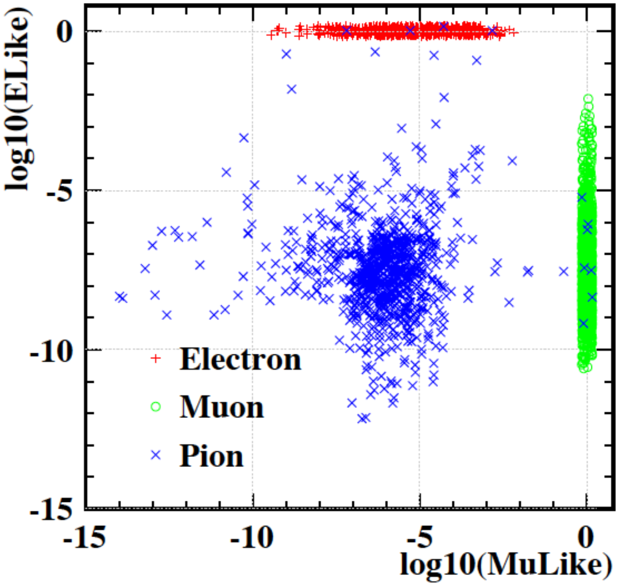
Oct 19 – Nov 2, 2022 — SPS H8 beamline

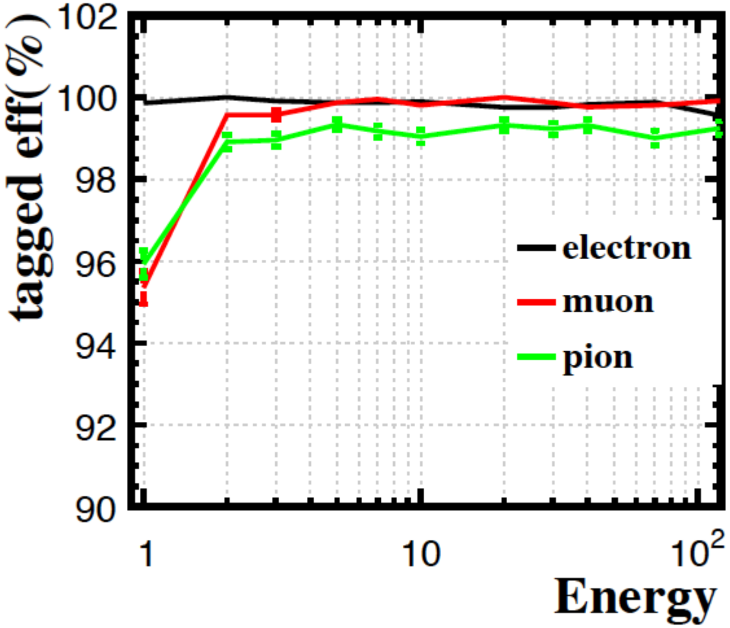
Apr 26 – May 10, 2023 — SPS H2 beamline

May 17 – 31, 2023 — PS T9 beamline

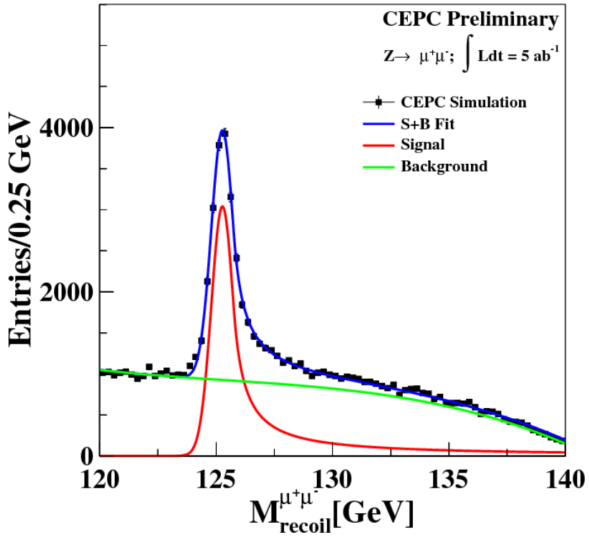


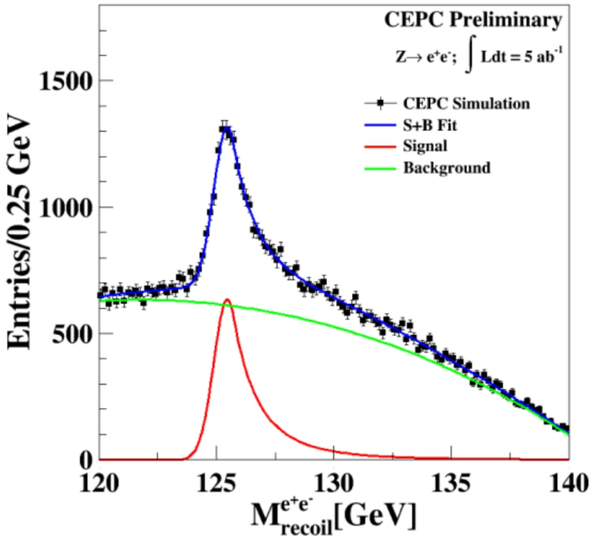
Lepton: isolated





BDT method using 4 classes of 24 input discrimination variables.

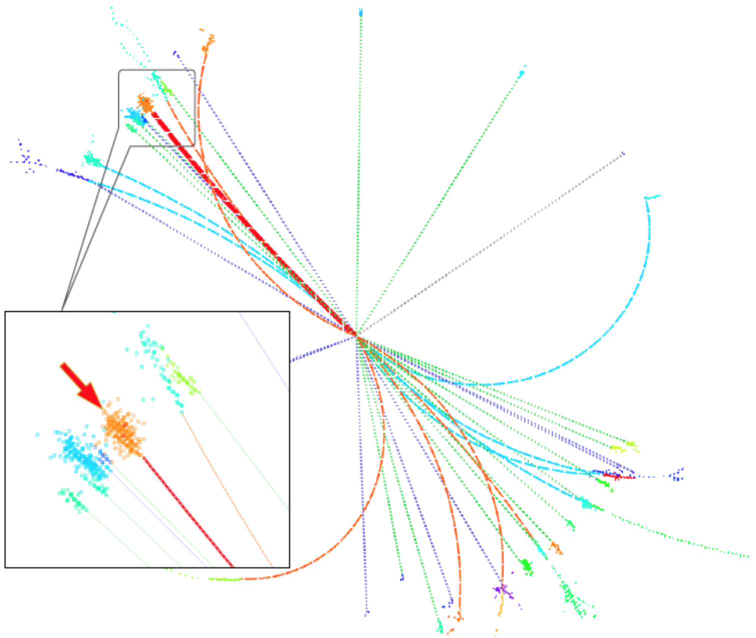


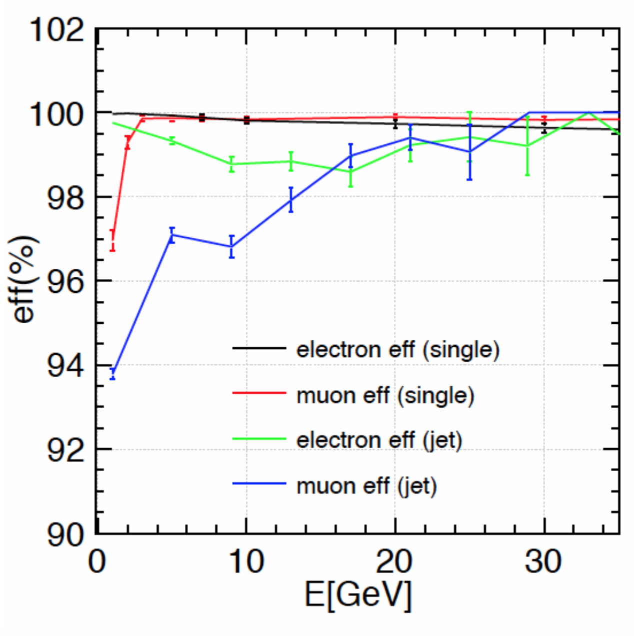


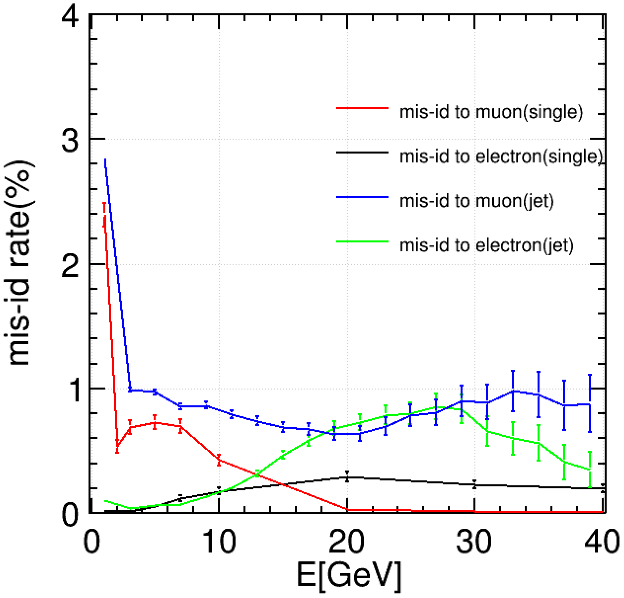
Test performance at: Electron = E_likeness > 0.5 ;
Muon = Mu_likeness > 0.5
Single charged reconstructed particle, for E > 2 GeV:
lepton efficiency > 99.5% && Pion mis id rate ~ 1%

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1140/epjc/s10052-017-5146-5
CEPC-DocDB-id:148, Eur. Phys. J. C (2017) 77: 591

Lepton: inside jet



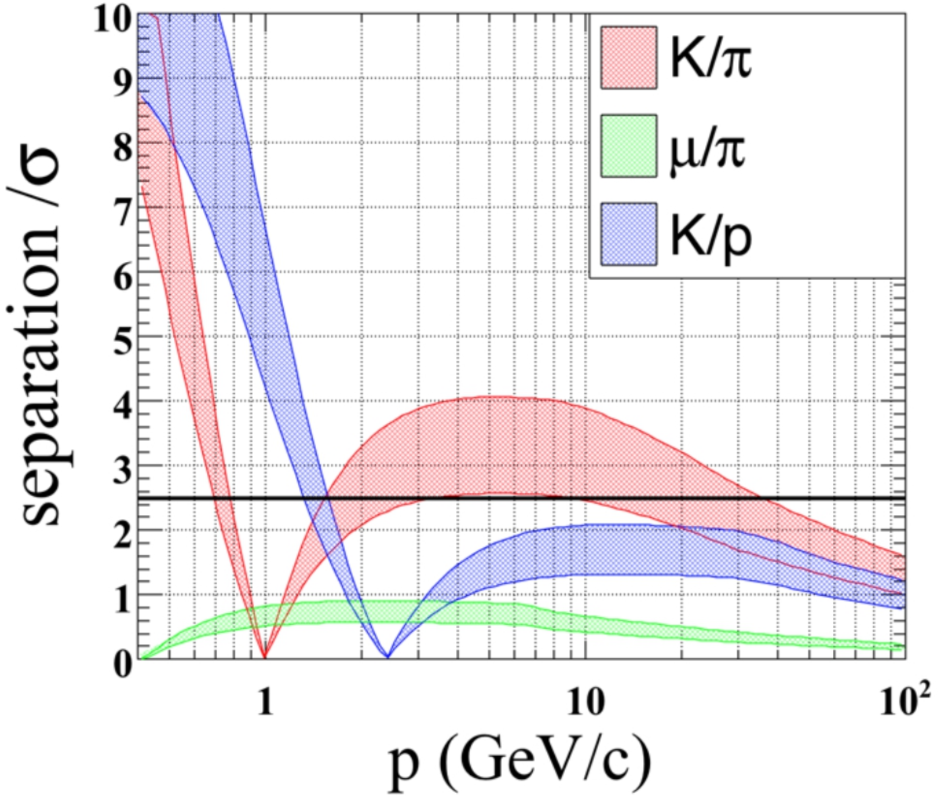


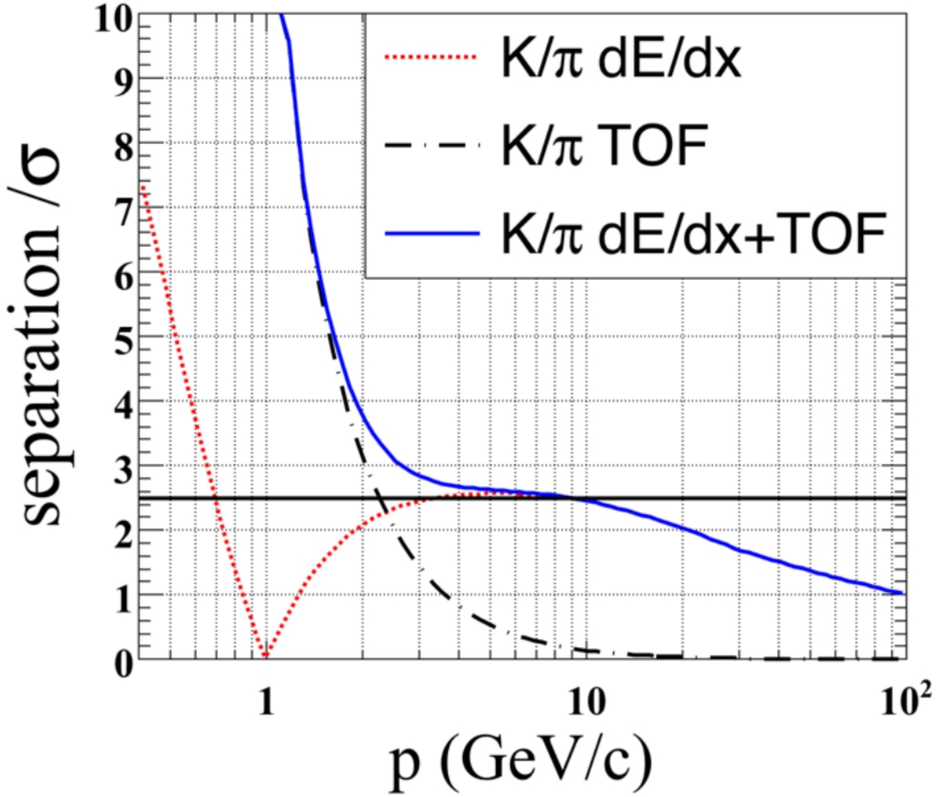


Compared the single particle sample, the jet lepton (at Z->bb sample at sqrt = 91.2 GeV) Performance will be slightly degraded – Due to the limited clustering performance (splitting & containimation).

At the same working point, the efficiency can be reduced by up to 3%; while mis-id rate increases up to 1%. Marginal Impact on Flavor Physics measurements as Bc->tauv.

Kaon





Highly appreciated in flavor physics @ CEPC Z pole

TPC dEdx + ToF of 50 ps

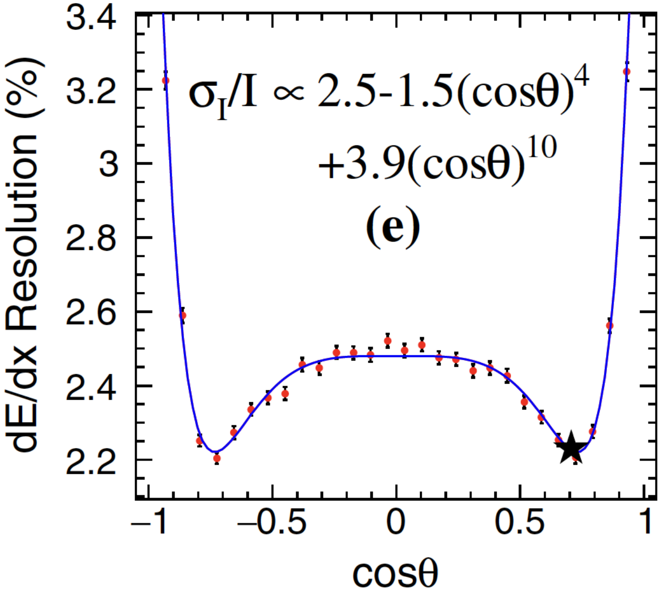
At inclusive Z pole sample:

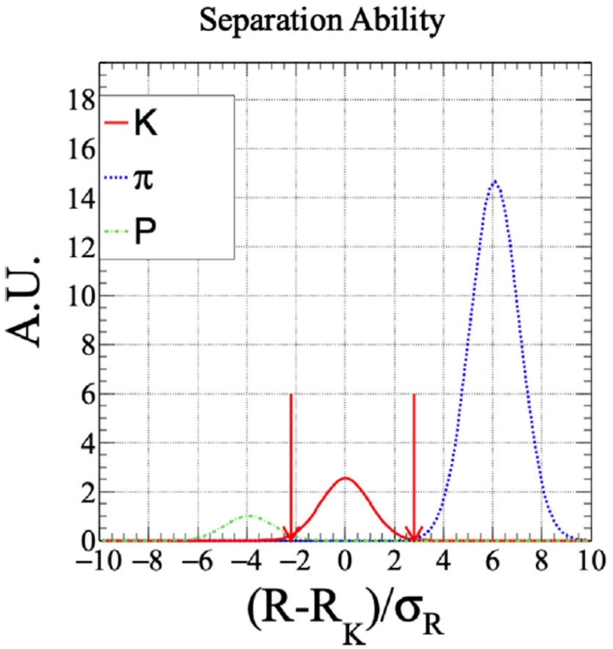
Conservative estimation gives efficiency/purity of 91%/94% (2-20 GeV, 50% degrading +50 ps ToF)

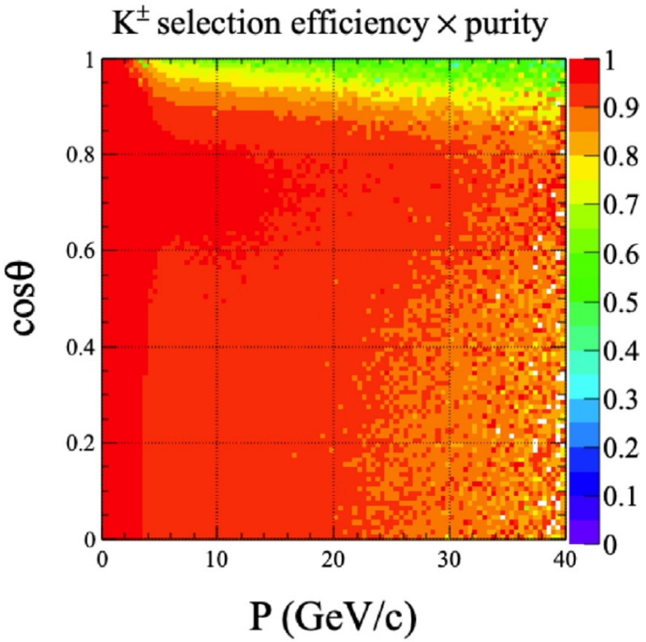
Could be improved to 96%/96% by better detector/DAQ performance (20% degrading + 50 ps ToF)

Eur. Phys. J. C (2018) 78:464

Pid performance





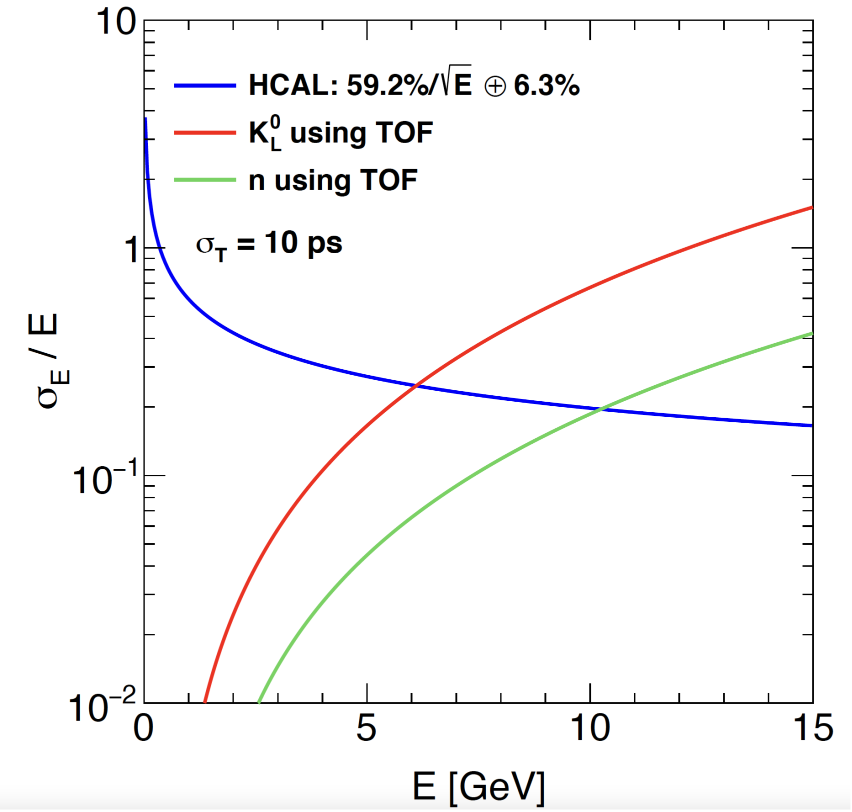


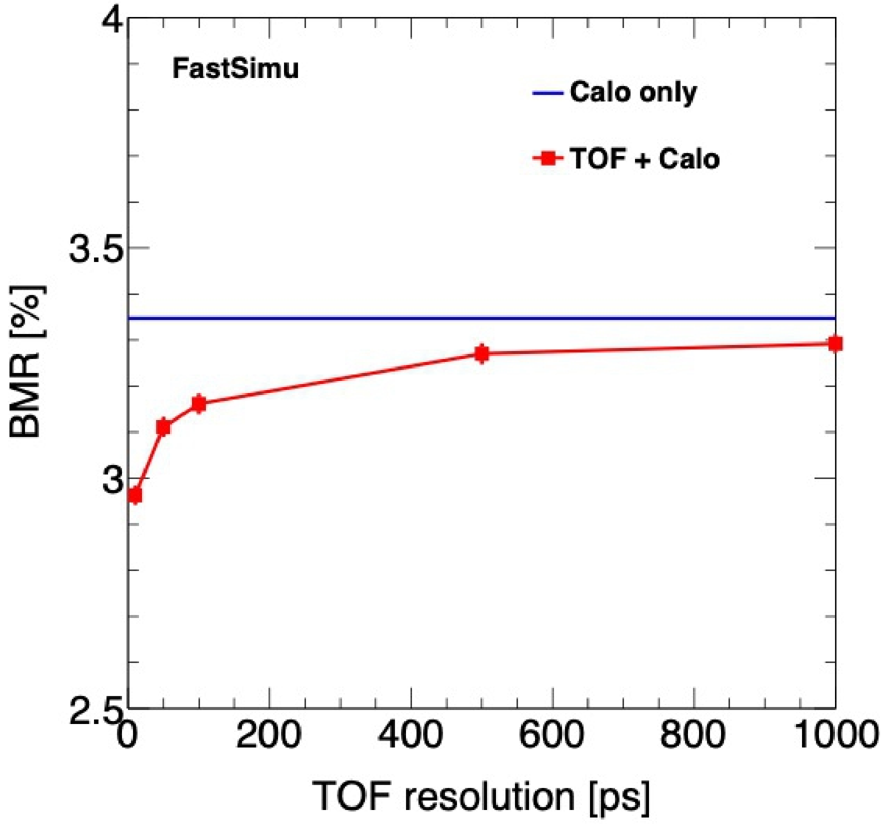
(b)

	factor	1.	1.2	1.5	2.
dE/dx	ϵ_K (%)	95.97	94.09	91.19	87.09
	$purity_K$ (%)	81.56	78.17	71.85	61.28
dE/dx & TOF	ϵ_K (%)	98.43	97.41	95.52	92.3
	$purity_K$ (%)	97.89	96.31	93.25	87.33

3% of dE/dx & dN/dx + 50 ps ToF: eff/purity of Kaon reco > 95%

Neutral Particle id: Very Preliminary

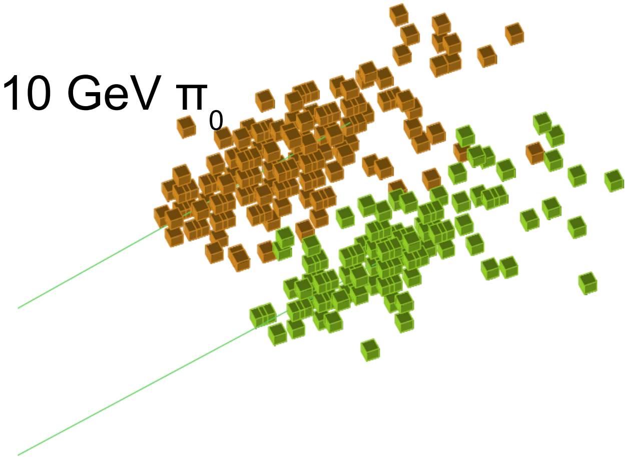


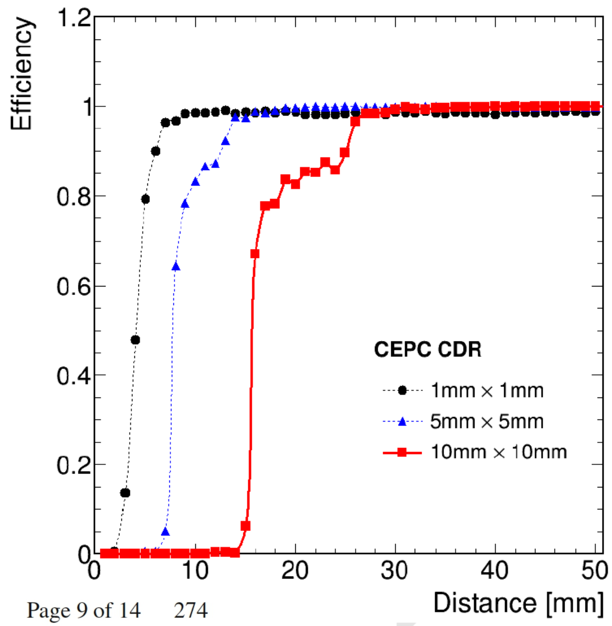


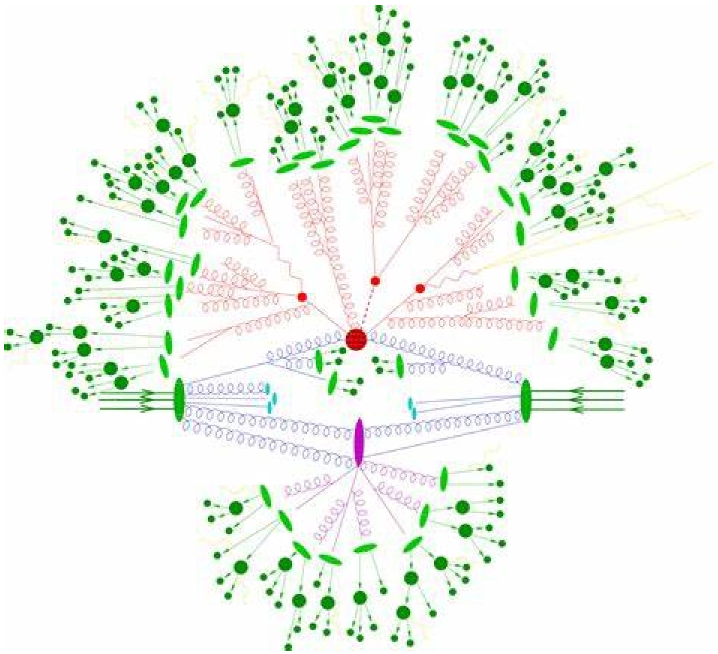
- Fast Sim Prediction: BMR: 2.9 → 2.6
  - Need excellent CALO + ToF ~ o(10 ps)
  - Need high efficiency neutral hadron reco (1-1 correspondence)

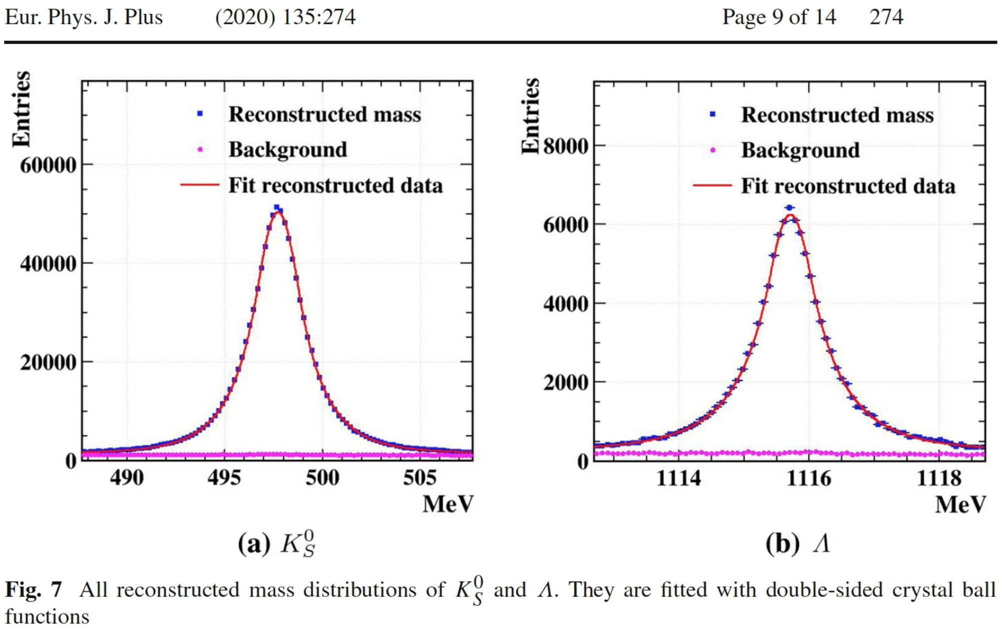
2-body decay particles and tau leptons

10 GeV π_0









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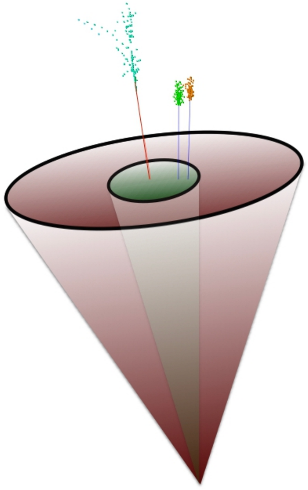
(a) K_S^0 **(b)** Λ

Fig. 7 All reconstructed mass distributions of K_S^0 and Λ. They are fitted with double-sided crystal ball functions



π_0: 60/30 GeV
with 5/10 mm cell.

Kshort, Lambda,
Phi, Tau, D meson...