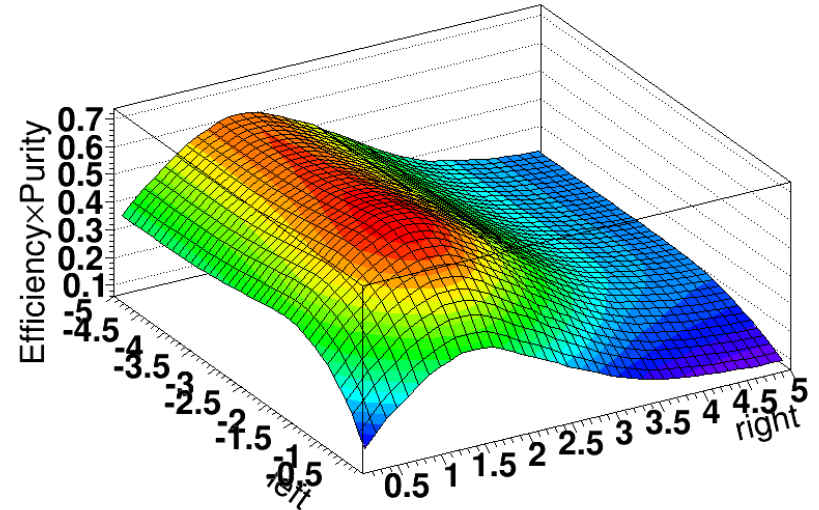
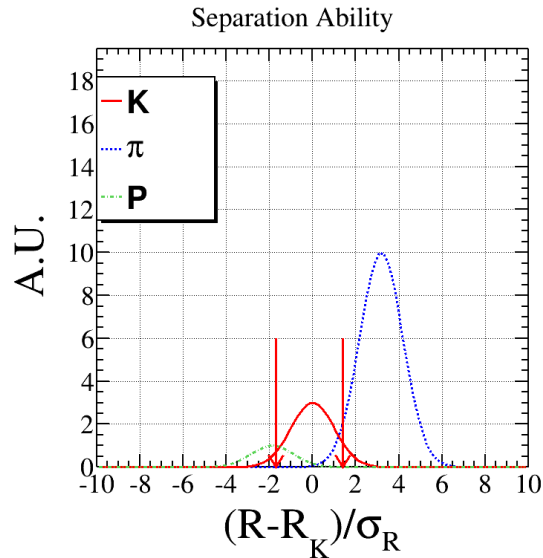


# PID efficiency study

## ❖ TPC PID workflow in SW

- Apply optimal cut with maximum efficiency times purity [j.nima.2022.167835](https://arxiv.org/abs/j.nima.2022.167835)
- Cut optimization method in Reference improves  $K$  efficiency a lot (**0.11**), improves  $K$  purity a little (**0.01**) at  $(\cos\theta, p) = (0.3, 12\text{GeV})$
- Apply this method to other samples
  - Release version: CEPCSW\_tdr24.10.0
  - Samples: single  $\pi/K/p$  samples at  $p((1 - 10\text{GeV}), 12\text{GeV})$  and  $\theta((45^\circ, 85^\circ), 72^\circ)$ , (10000, 20000) events generated by ParticleGun

# Optimal cut with maximum efficiency times purity



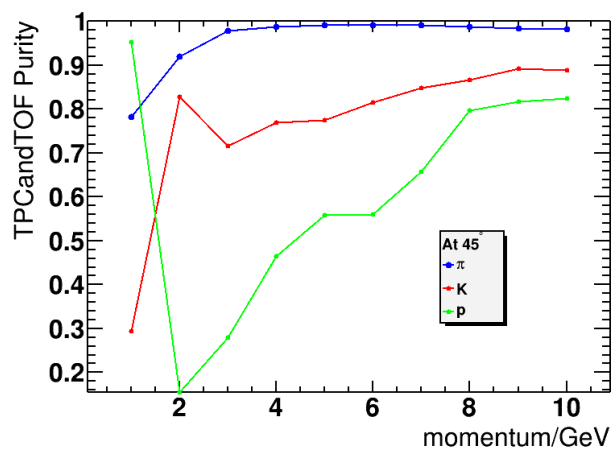
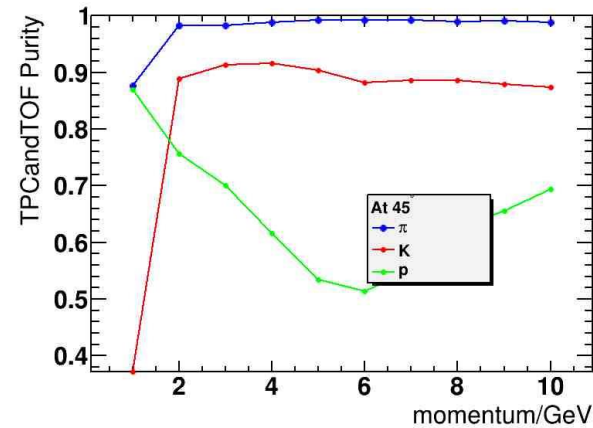
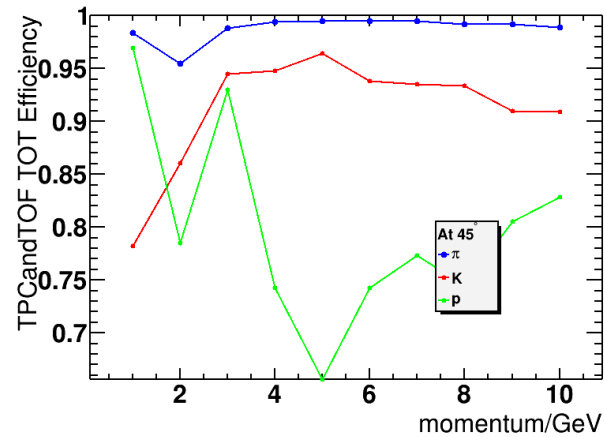
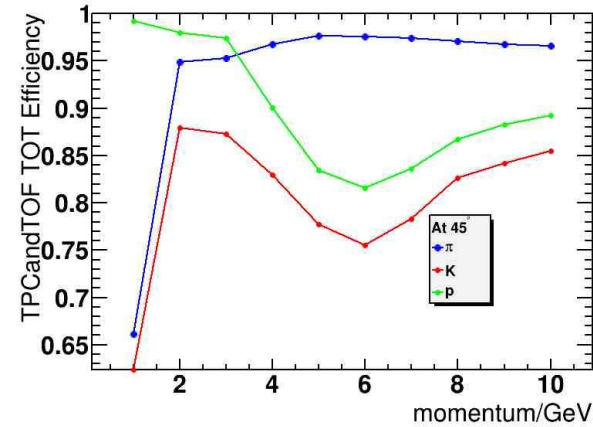
Ideal weighted  $\chi_{TPC}(i \rightarrow K)$  distribution

cut optimization

❖ Cut optimization at  $(\cos\theta, p) = (0.3, 12\text{GeV})$

- Maximize efficiency times purity for  $\chi_{TPC}(i \rightarrow K)$  distribution to select  $K$
- $R$  is  $(dN/dx)_{\text{meas}}$ ,  $R_K$  is  $(dN/dx)_{\text{exp}}^K$ ,  $\sigma$  is  $\sigma_{(dN/dx)_{\text{meas}}}$ ,  $\pi: K: p = (10: 3: 1)$
- Maximum point at  $-1.7 < \chi_{TPC}(K) < 1.4$ , corresponding  $K$  efficiency is **0.874**,  $K$  purity is **0.775**,  $K$  efficiency improves a lot (+0.11),  $K$  purity improves a little (+0.01)
- If we choose the minimum  $\chi^2$  to select  $K$ ,  $K$  efficiency is **0.765**,  $K$  purity is **0.765**

# Comparison of optimal cut results and former results

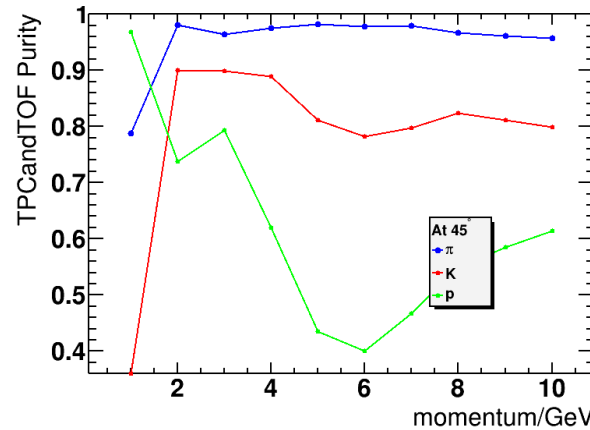
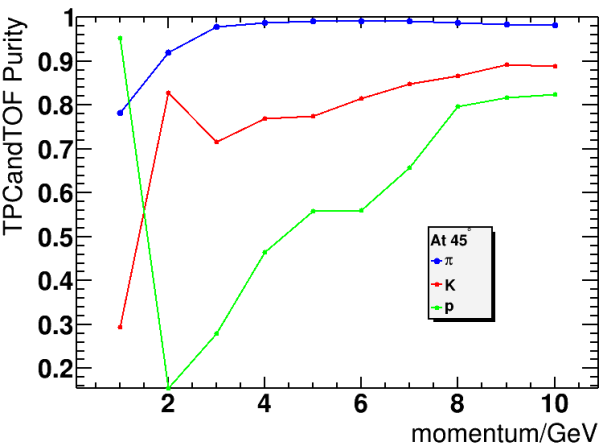
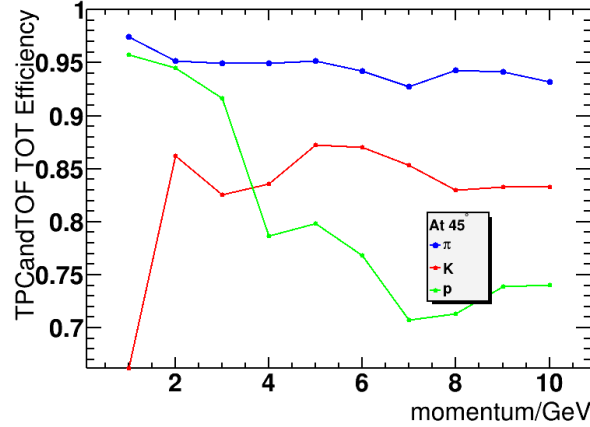
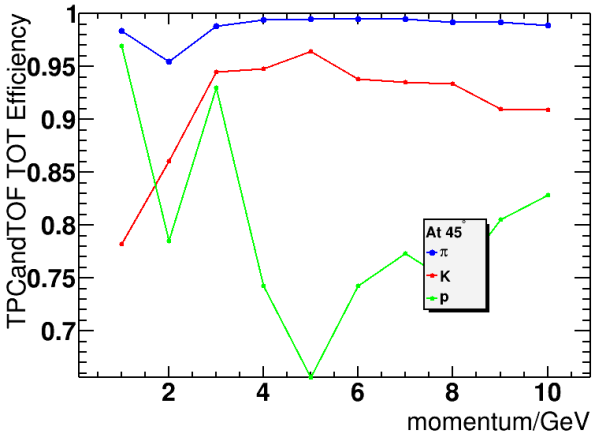


former results

optimal cut results

- ❖ Optimal cut maximizes efficiency times purity for  $\chi_{TPC}(i \rightarrow K)$  distribution to select  $K$
- ❖ Former results choose the minimum  $\chi^2$  to select  $K$

# Optimal cut results using combined dN/dx and t



optimal cut results using  
dN/dx only

optimal cut results using  
combined dN/dx and t

- ❖ Combined  $\chi_i = \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{dN}{dx}\right)_{\text{meas}}^2 + t_{\text{meas}}^2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{dN}{dx}\right)_{\text{exp}}^2 + t_{\text{exp}}^2}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{(dN/dx)\text{meas}}^2 + \sigma_{t_{\text{meas}}}^2}}$
- ❖ Find a better way to combine? We cannot get ideal gaussian distributions

# Backup

$$\chi_{\text{TPC}}(i) = \frac{(dN/dx)_{\text{meas}} - (dN/dx)_{\text{exp}}^i}{\sigma_{(dN/dx)_{\text{meas}}}}, i = \pi/K/p$$

$$\chi_{\text{TOF}}(i) = \frac{t_{\text{meas}} - t_{\text{exp}}^i}{\sigma_{t_{\text{meas}}}}, \sigma_{t_{\text{meas}}} = \sqrt{0.05^2 + 0.02^2}$$

$$\chi^2(i) = \chi_{\text{TOF}}^2(i) + \chi_{\text{TPC}}^2(i)$$

$$\chi(i) = \sqrt{\chi^2(i)}$$

$$\text{Efficiency}_{\text{tot}}(i) = \text{Efficiency}_{\text{trk}}(i) \times \text{Efficiency}_{\text{PID}}(i)$$

$$\text{Efficiency}_{\text{trk}}(i) = \frac{N_i^{\text{reco}}}{N_i^{\text{gen}}}$$

$$\text{Efficiency}_{\text{PID}}(i) = \frac{N_i^{\text{reco}}(\chi^2(i) < \chi^2(j))}{N_i^{\text{reco}}} (j \neq i)$$

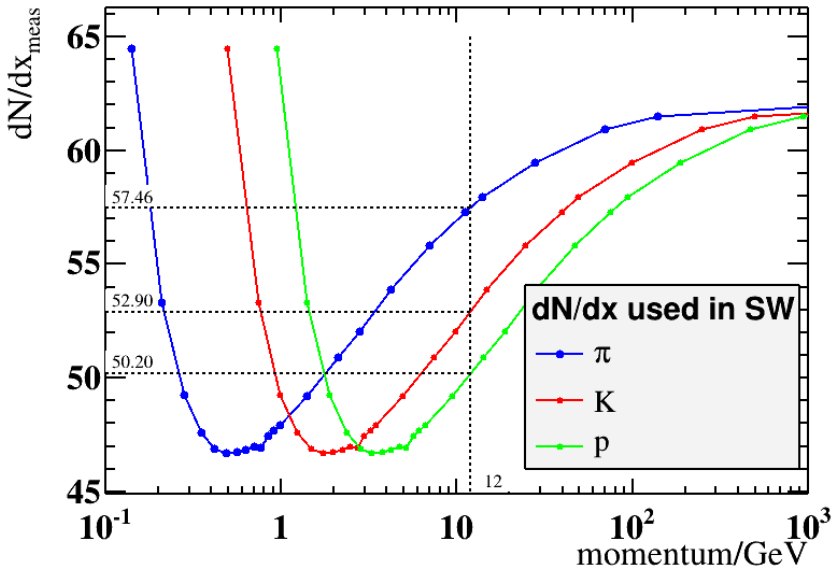
$$\text{purity}(K) = \frac{N_{K \rightarrow K}}{N_{K \rightarrow K} + N_{\pi \rightarrow K} + N_{p \rightarrow K}}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times \text{Efficiency}_{K \rightarrow K} + 10 \times \text{Efficiency}_{\pi \rightarrow K} + 1 \times \text{Efficiency}_{p \rightarrow K}}{3 \times \text{Efficiency}_{K \rightarrow K} + 10 \times \text{Efficiency}_{\pi \rightarrow K} + 1 \times \text{Efficiency}_{p \rightarrow K}}$$

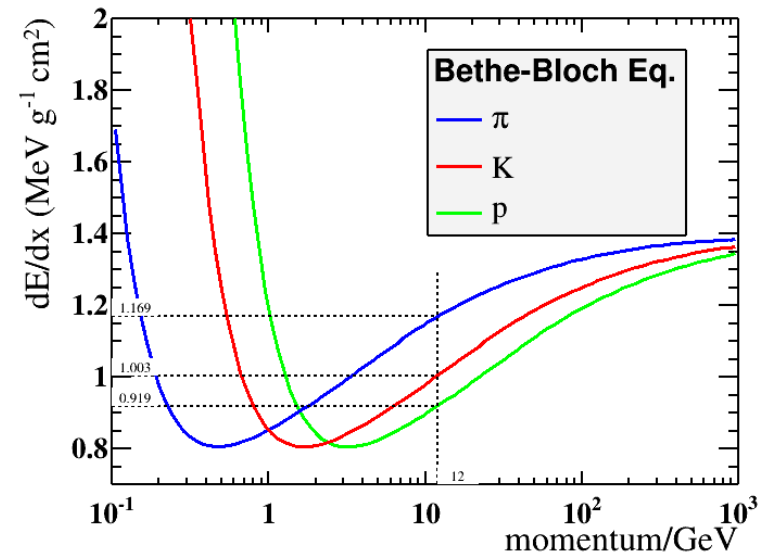
$$\text{Efficiency}_{\text{opti. PID}}(i) = \frac{N_i^{\text{reco}}(a < \chi(i \rightarrow i) < b)}{N_i^{\text{reco}}}$$

$$\text{purity}_{\text{opti.}}(K)$$

# Comparison in dN/dx and dE/dx



dN/dx curves from the LUT in SW



dE/dx curves from the Bethe-Bloch equation

❖ Bethe equation 
$$\left\langle -\frac{dE}{dx} \right\rangle = Kz^2 \frac{Z}{A} \frac{1}{\beta^2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2m_e c^2 \beta^2 \gamma^2 W_{\max}}{I^2} - \beta^2 - \frac{\delta(\beta\gamma)}{2} \right]. \quad (33.5)$$

- $K=0.3071$ ,  $Z/A=18/39.948$ ,  $z=1$ ,  $m_e=0.511 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ,  $bg=p/m_0(\text{GeV})$ ,  $c=1$ ,  $\beta=bg/\sqrt{1+bg^2}$
- $T_{\max}=851$
- $I=188.0$
- $\delta=0(x < 1.7635)$ ,

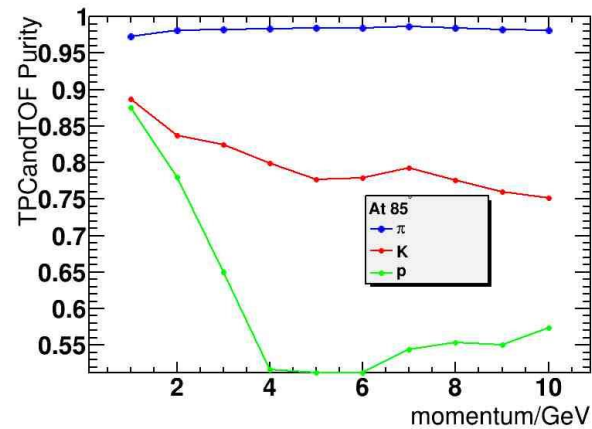
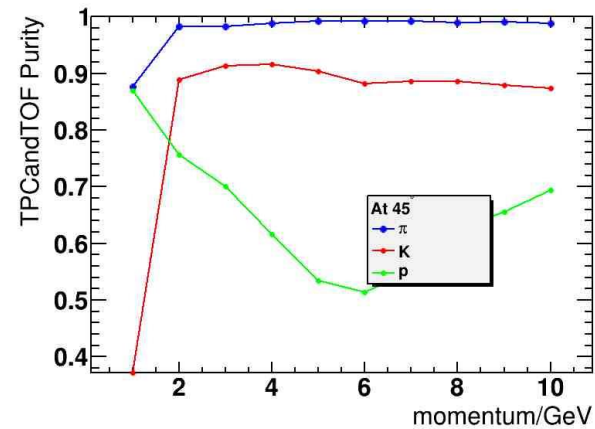
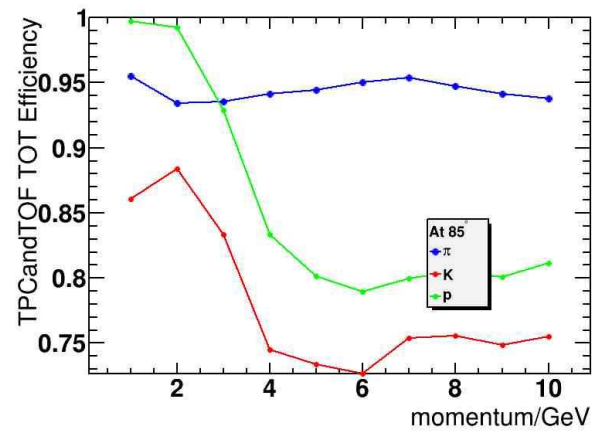
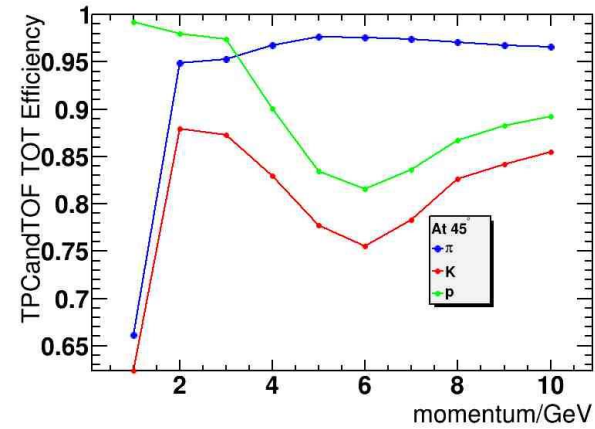
$$2\ln(bg) + 0.19714 \cdot (4.4855 - x)^{2.9618} - 11.9480 \quad (1.7635 < x < 4.4855),$$

$$2\ln(bg) - 11.9480 \quad (x > 4.4855), \quad x = \ln(bg)/\ln(10)$$

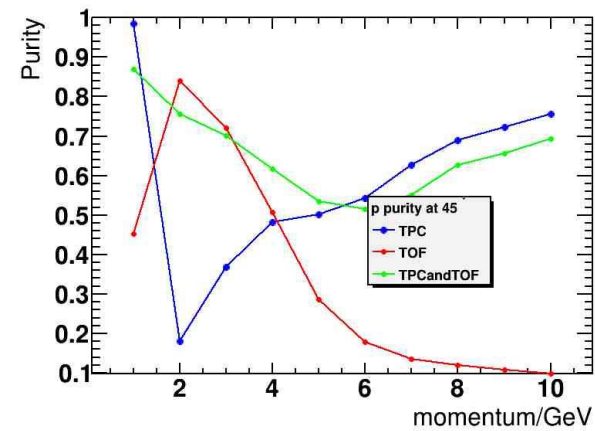
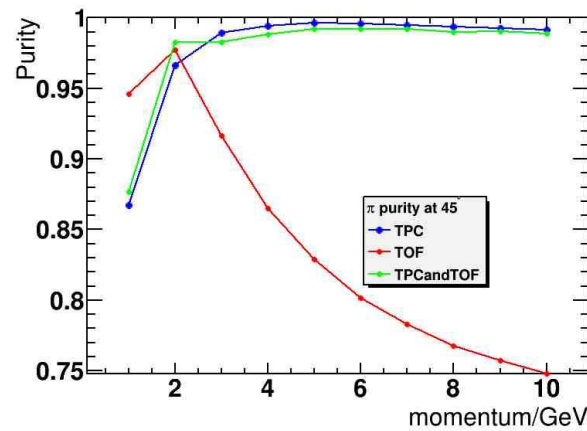
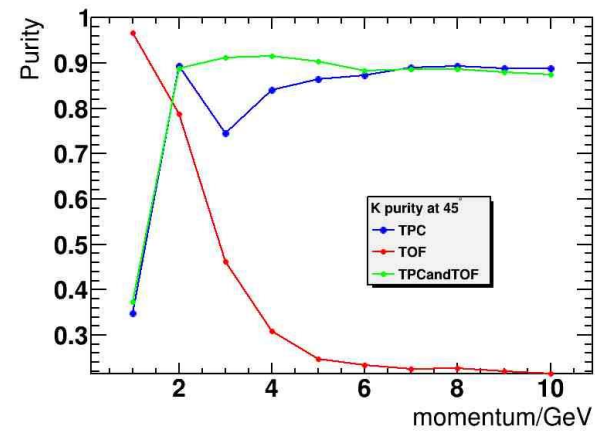
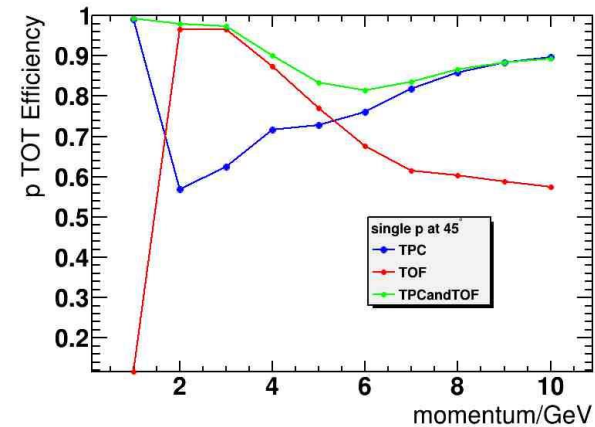
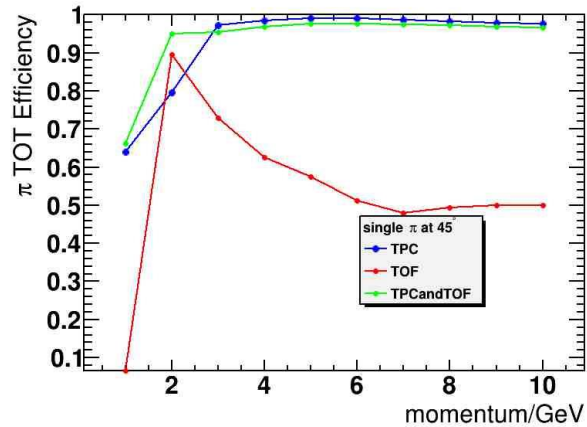
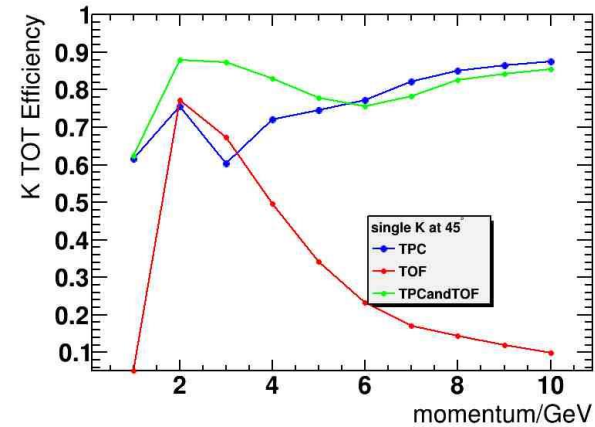
[10.1016/0092-640X\(84\)90002-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/0092-640X(84)90002-0)

[PhysRev.88.851](https://doi.org/10.1016/0092-640X(84)90002-0)

# Efficiency and purity

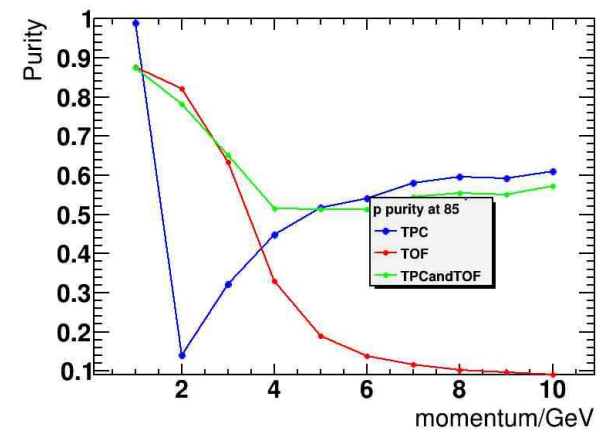
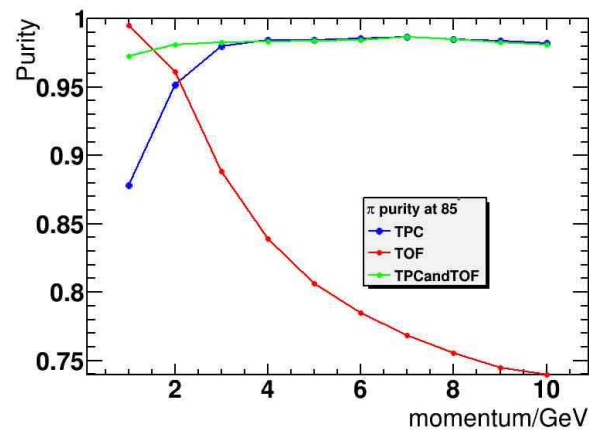
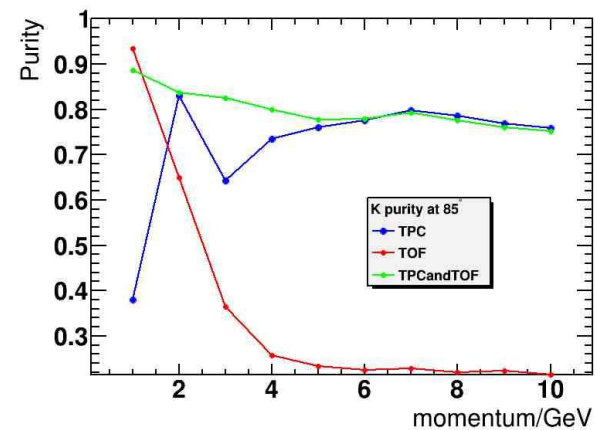
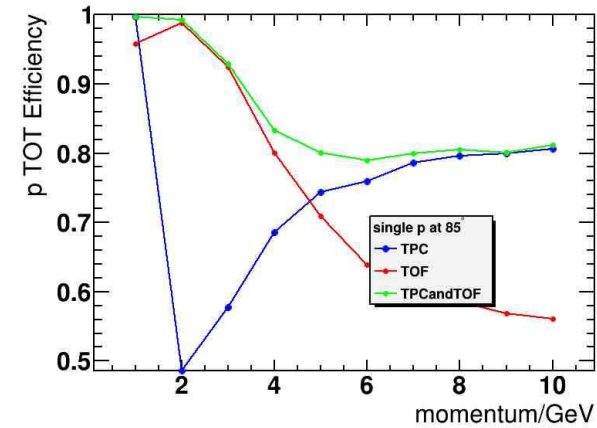
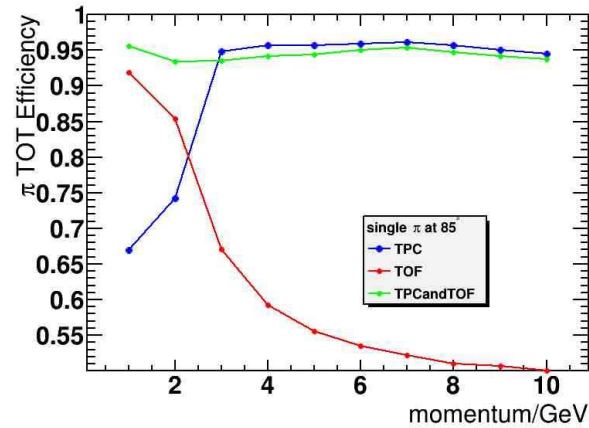
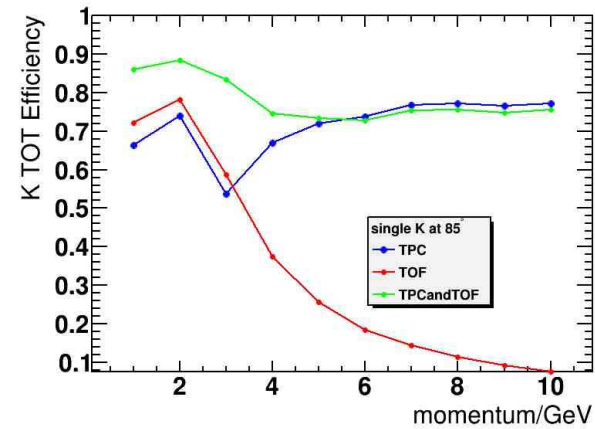


# 45 degree

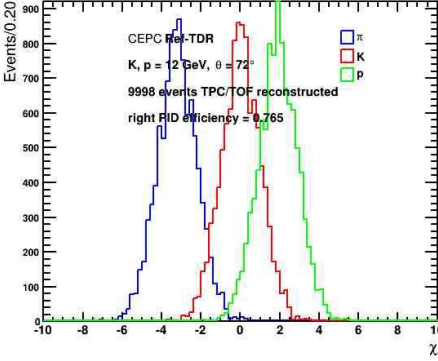
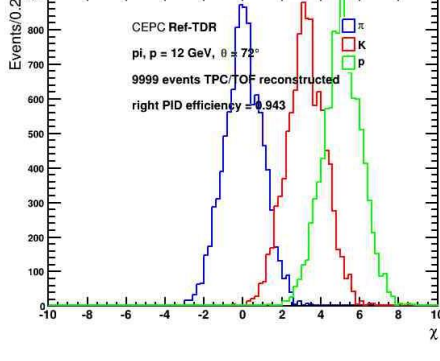
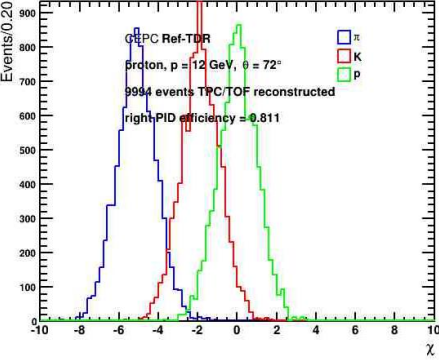
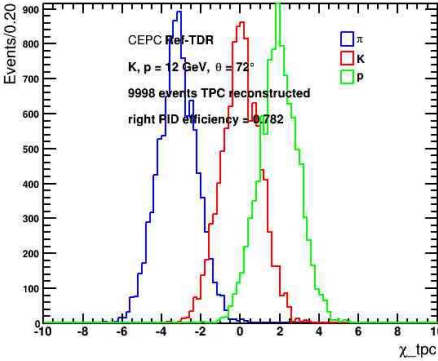
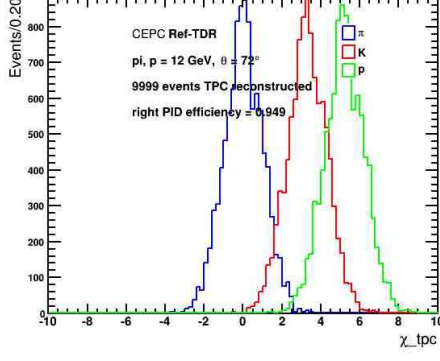
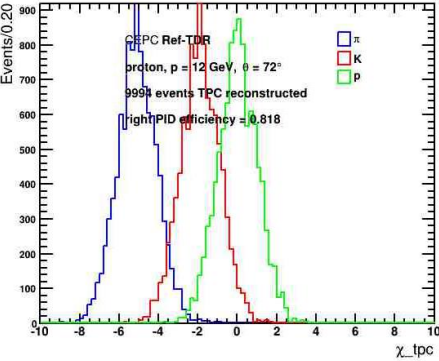
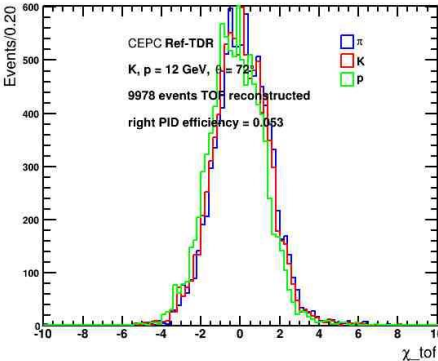
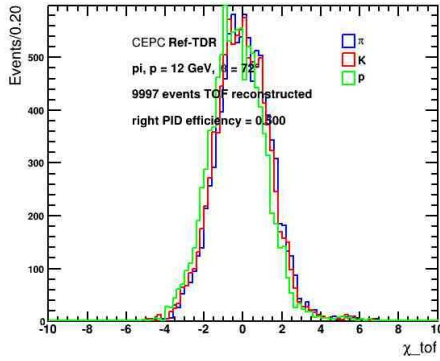
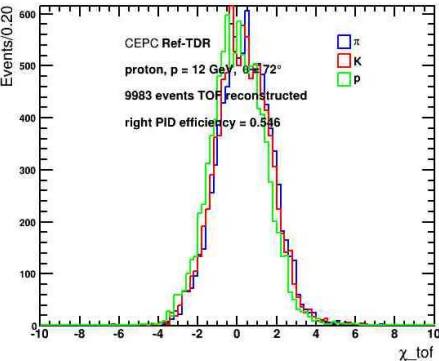




# 85 degree



# Combined chi distribution at 12GeV, 72degree



# Combined chi distribution at 2GeV, 45degree

