

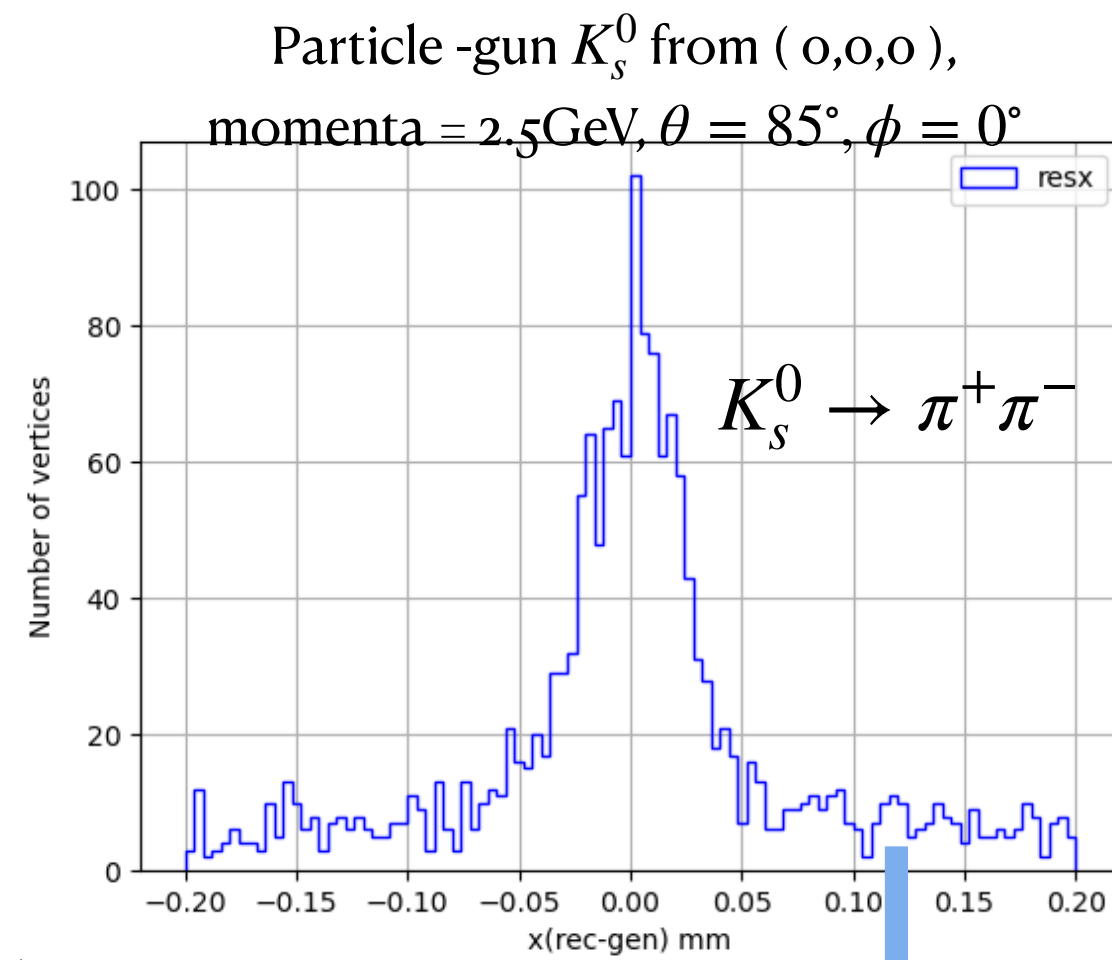
Vtx, PID

C.Zhang/23Dec2024

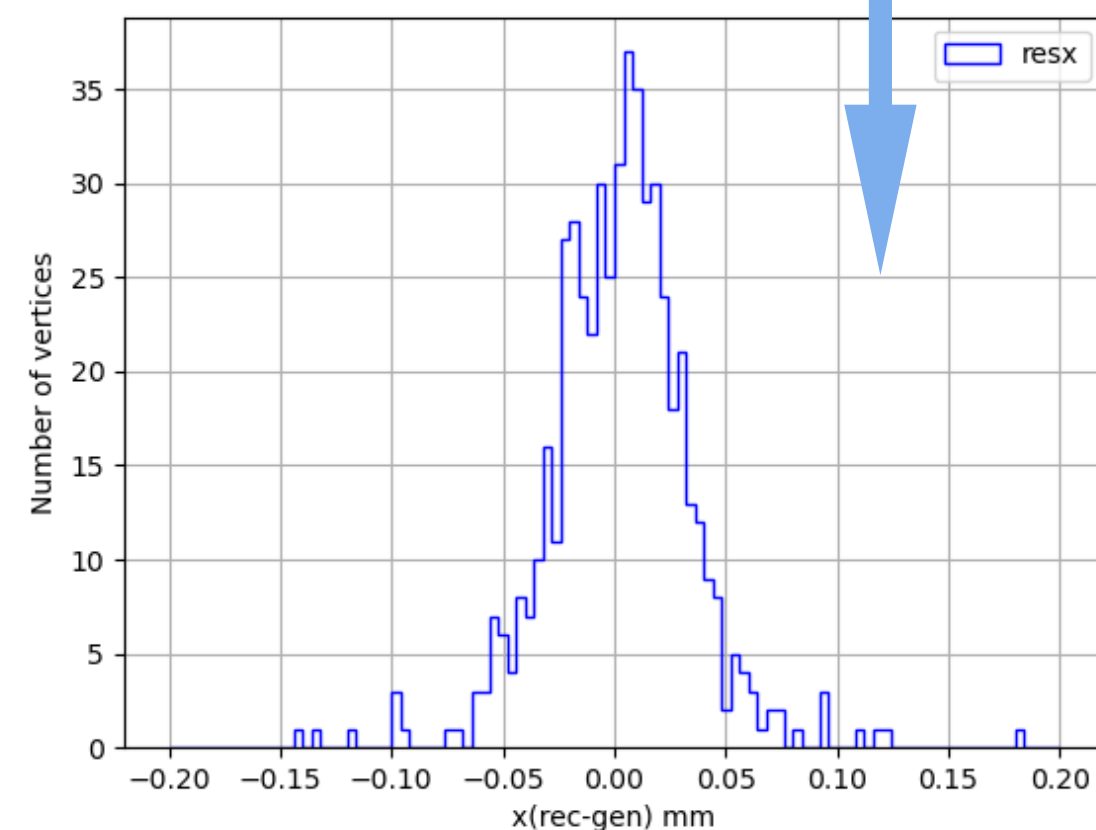
Precision of secondary-vertex

- Remaining question about SV precision

- With $K_s^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ events, SV precision is worse by one order of magnitude compared to the primary vertex, and pull distribution has long tails
- The long tails are due to the missing first hit

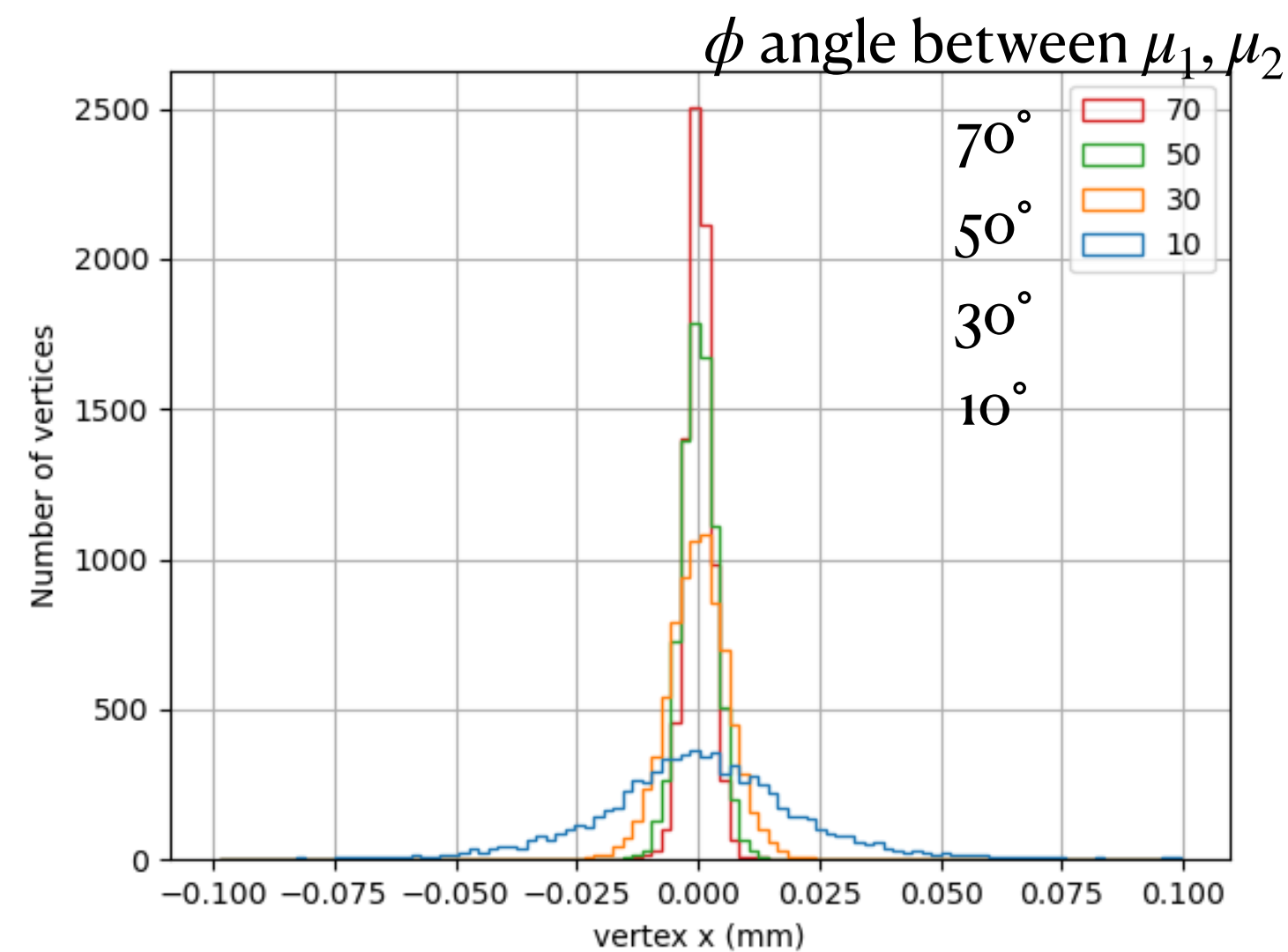


Ask SV transverse position
 $R < 15\text{mm}$ (inside VXD-L2)



- After removing the first missing hit issue, SV precision is still worse than the primary vertex

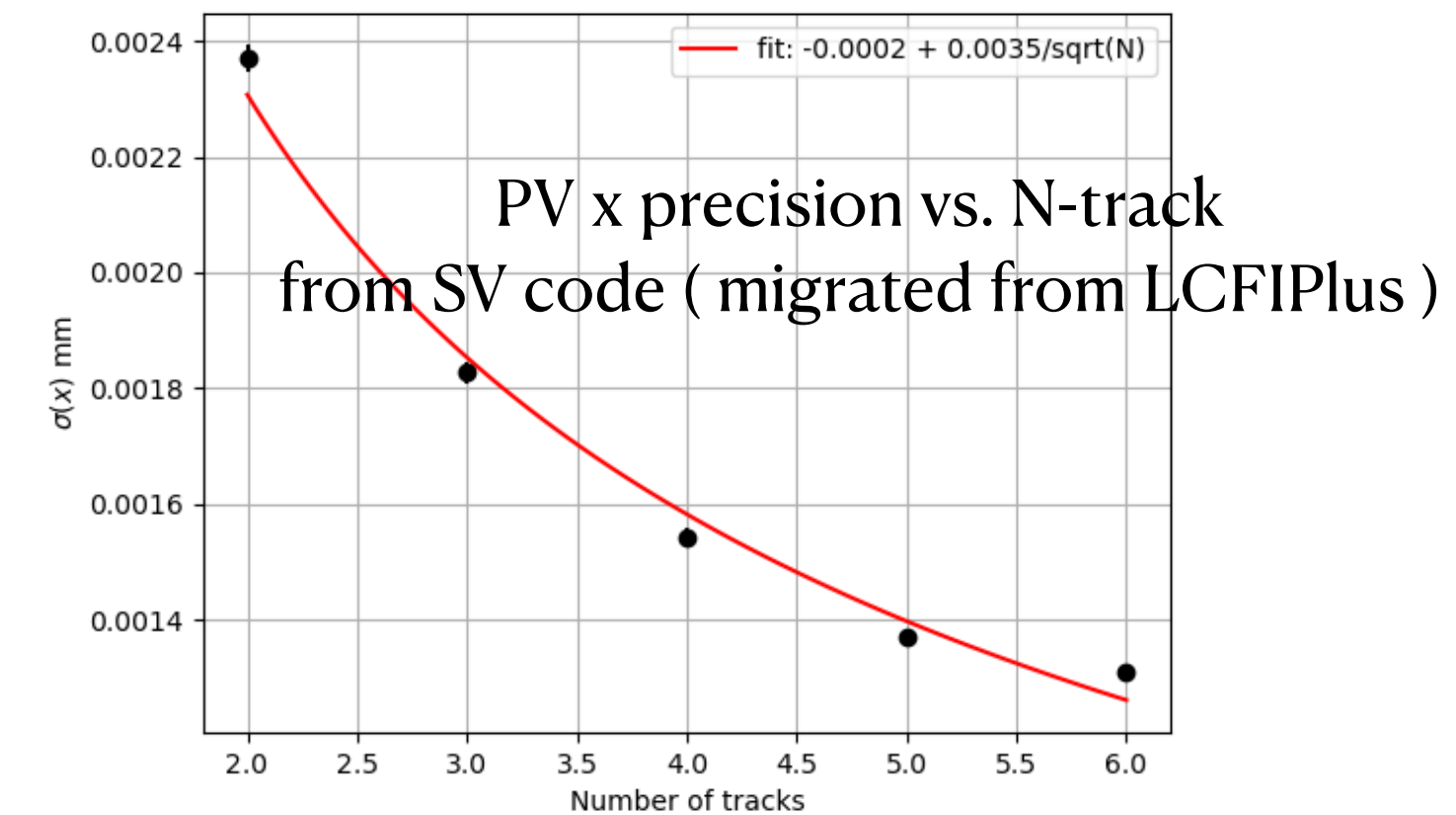
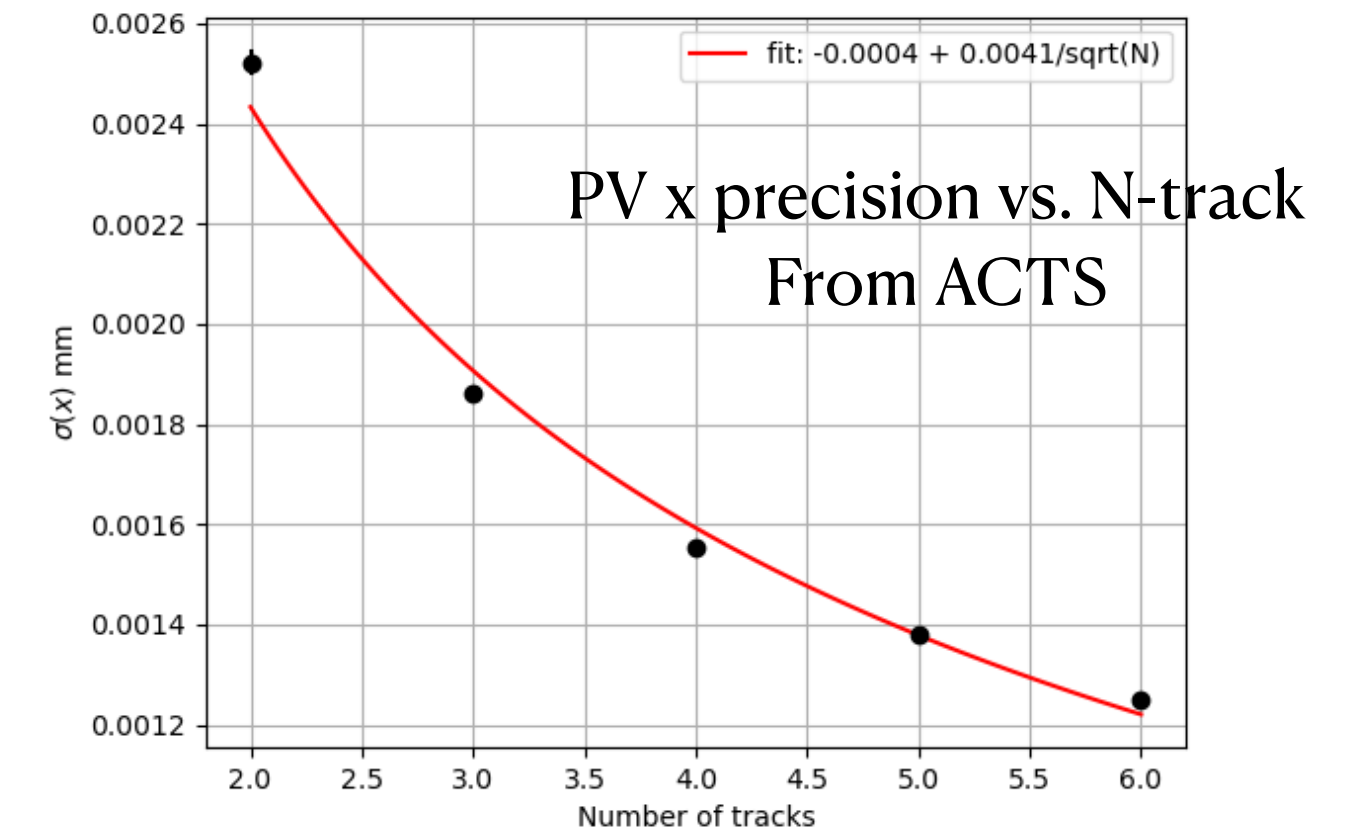
- Precision vs. angle between tracks
- In the PV study, particle-gun phi direction was separated evenly, $\phi = 0^\circ \sim 60^\circ \sim 120^\circ \sim 180^\circ \sim \dots$
- Particle-gun muon pair
 - $\mu_1: \theta = 85^\circ, \phi = 0^\circ \sim 10^\circ$
 - $\mu_2: \theta = 85^\circ, \phi = i \times 10^\circ \sim (i+1) \times 10^\circ, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$



Summary & To do

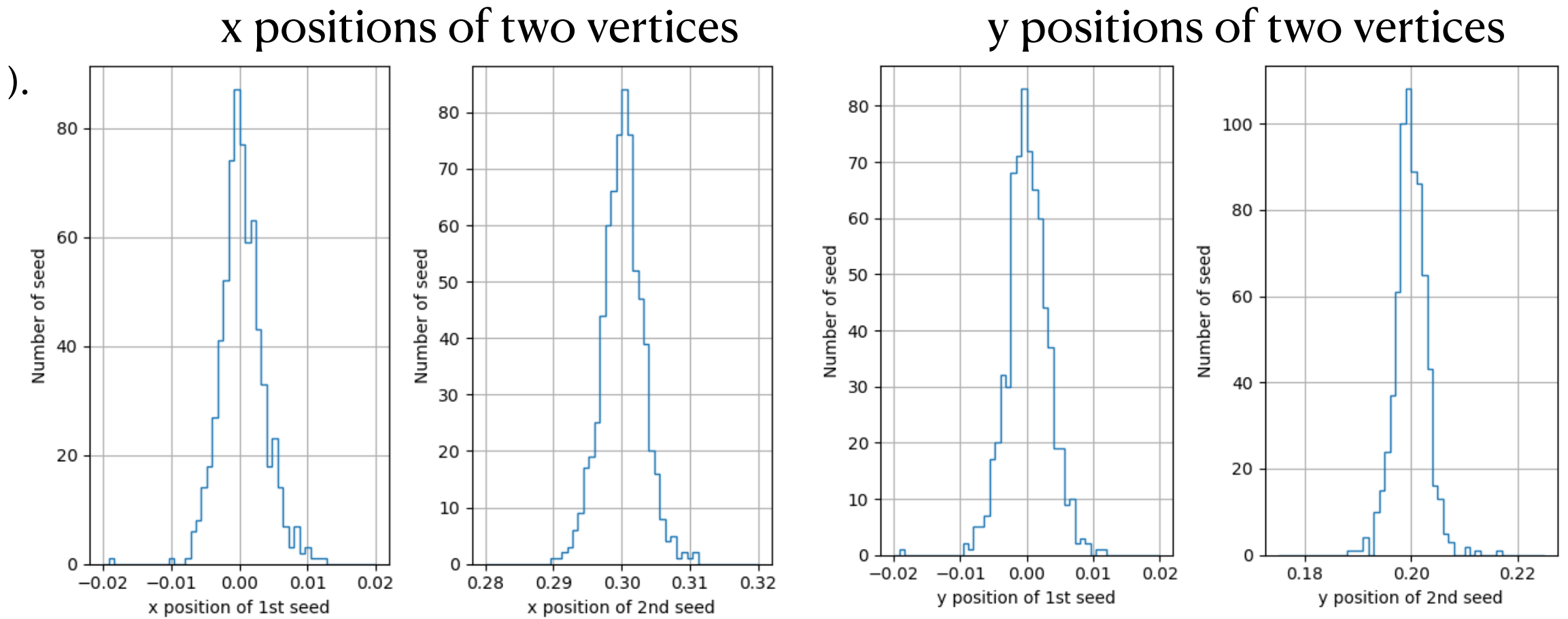
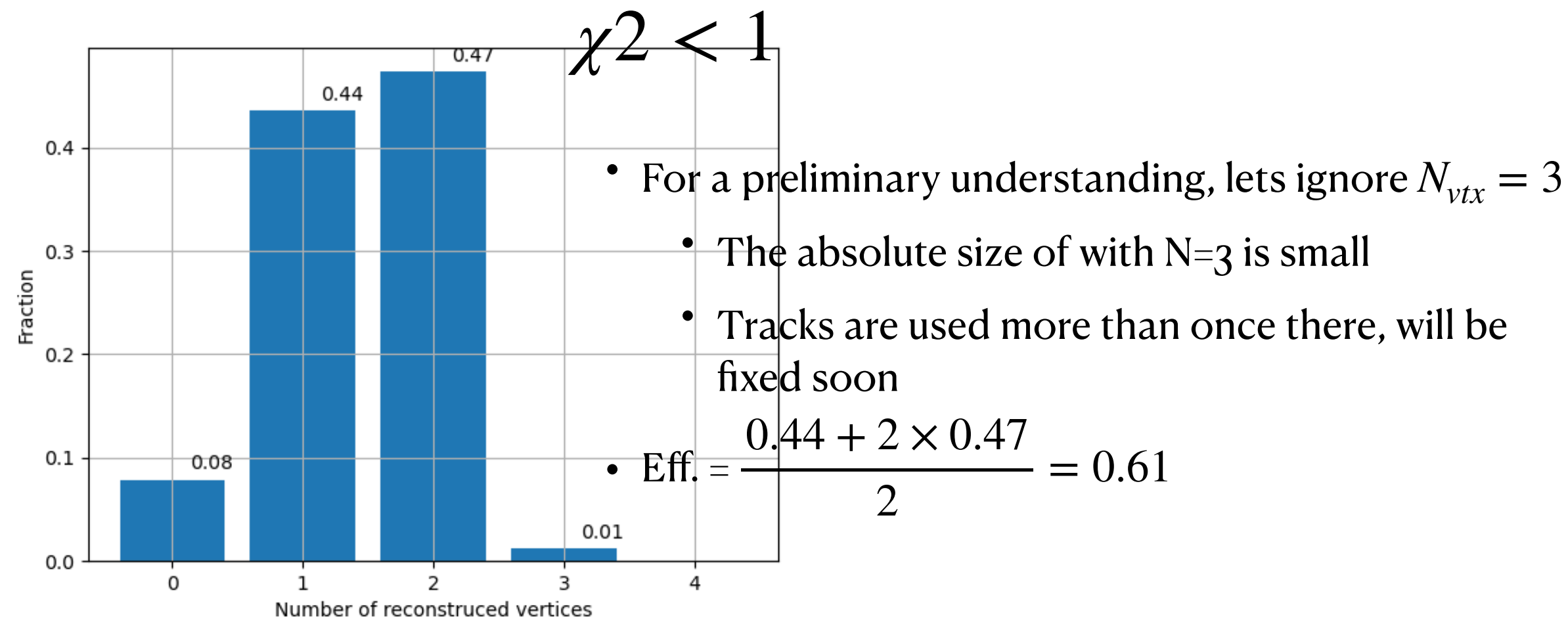
- Study the missing first hit issue
- To understand how vertex precision changes with angles make plots for them
 - As already observed the precision of x, y and z is sensitive to ϕ, θ in different ways

- A cross-check between ACTS and the code used by SV was performed



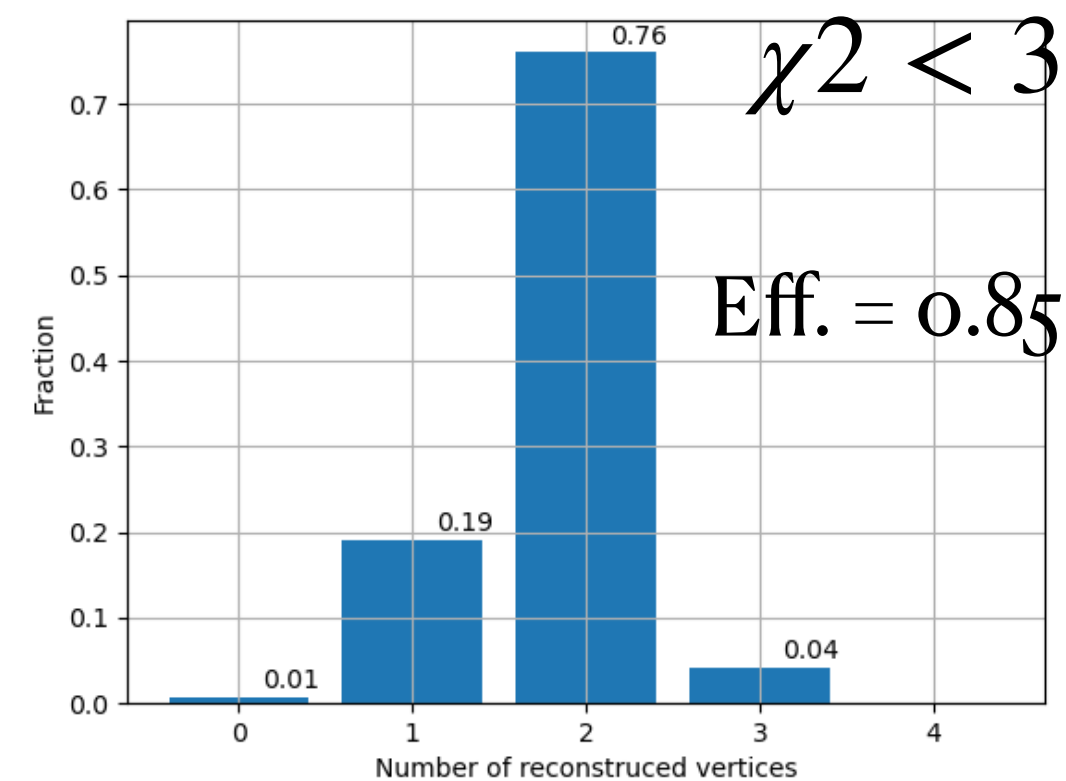
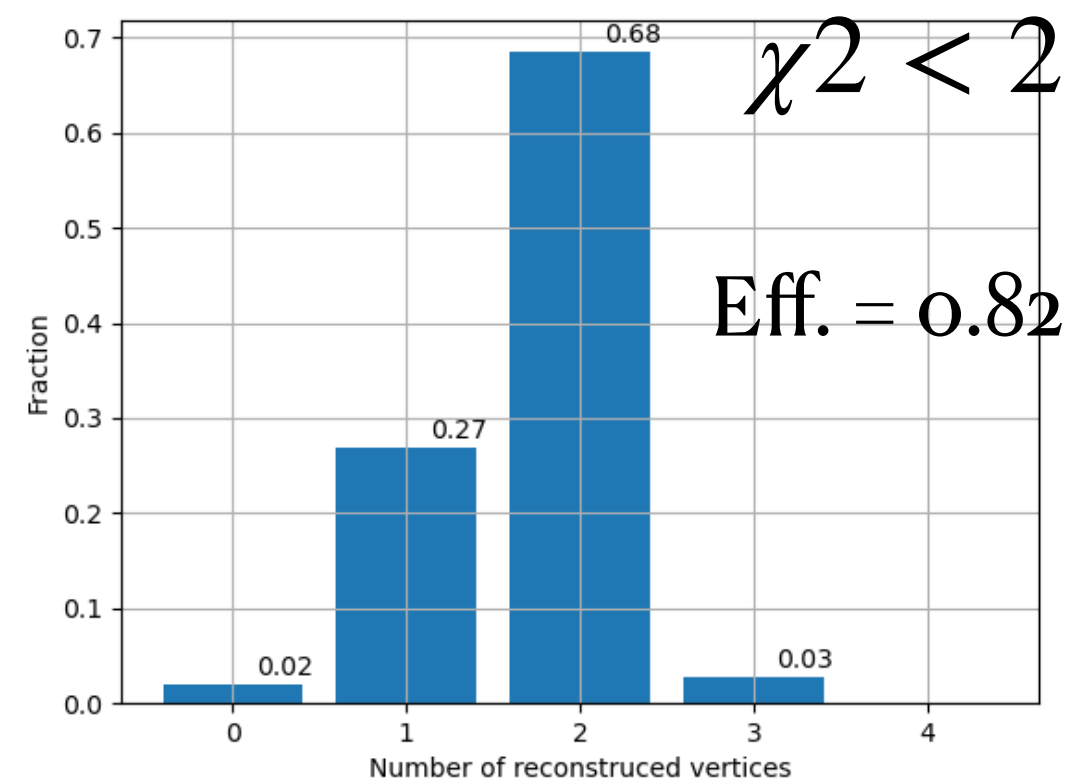
SV inclusive reconstruction in jet

- No prior assumption about the vertex is available. The main focus is on identifying the tracks that originate from a vertex
- Particle-gun shoots a pair to the left from (0,0,0), and the other pair to the right from (0.3,0.2,0.2).
- Judge if a track should be associated with a vertex by applying a cut on $\chi^2 = \frac{pca - vtx}{\sigma(pca + vtx)}$



Summary & To do

- **Try to find tools that can be used directly**
- For $N_{vtx} = 3$, some reconstructed vertices are actually the same one, should be merged
- Evaluate fake vertex ratio and performance of track association
- Reduce the distance between two vertices by one order of magnitude, from 300 um to 30 um
- Move to real jets, SV could be easy after jet clustering
 - Official jet object is not available



SV reconstruction in exclusive decay

- Tried to test the algorithm with particle gun $B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{D}^0$.

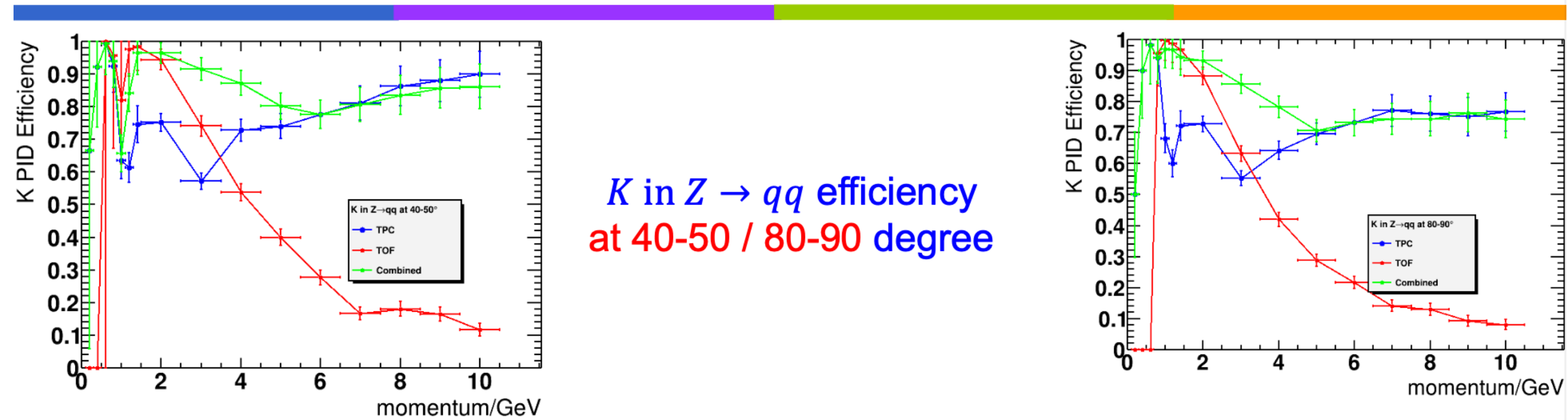
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MCParticle.time = 0.000000, 0.000840, 0.000840, 0.000840
MCParticle.mass = 0, 139.57, 134.977, 1864.84
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MCParticle.vertex.y = 0, -0.199971, -0.199971, -0.199971
MCParticle.vertex.z = 0, 0.0455068, 0.0455068, 0.0455068
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MCParticle.endpoint.z = 0.0455068, 2263.07, 0.0455278, -0.0177253
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MCParticle.momentum.y = -7.296922, -1.755202, -0.383862, -5.157839
MCParticle.momentum.z = 1.660535, 2.120303, 0.384929, -0.844697
MCParticle.momentumAtEndpoint.x = -0.776197, -0.000000, 0.535444, -0.702096
MCParticle.momentumAtEndpoint.y = -7.296903, -0.000000, -0.383862, -5.157839
MCParticle.momentumAtEndpoint.z = 1.660535, 0.000000, 0.384929, -0.844697
```

- Current SW doesn't record truth information for tertiary decays when the generator is set to be particle-gun
- To do: Will develop a tool to extract interesting events from Zqq. Like a real flavour analysis

Hadron PID

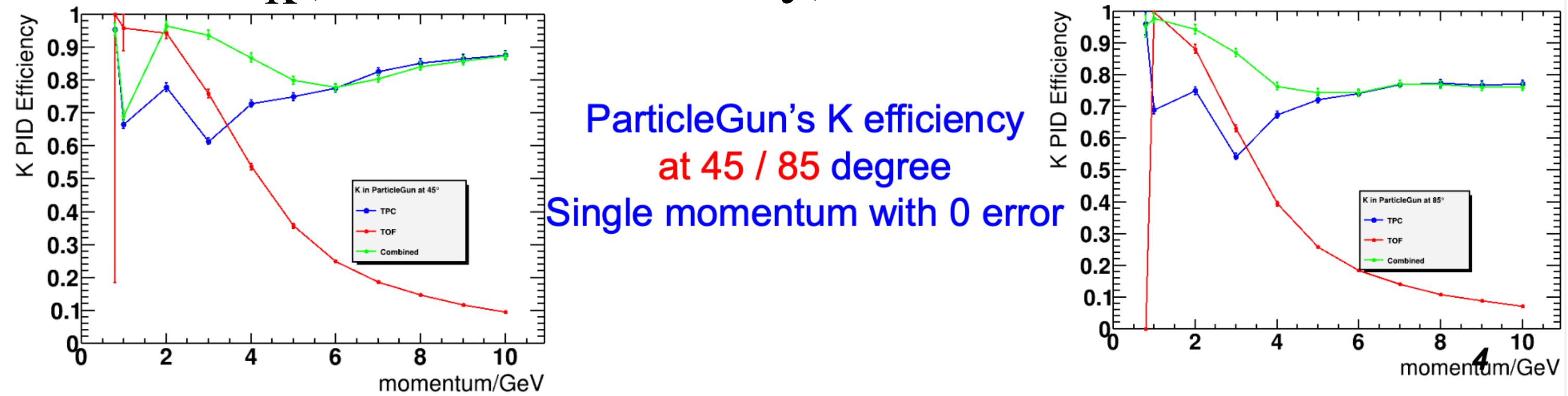
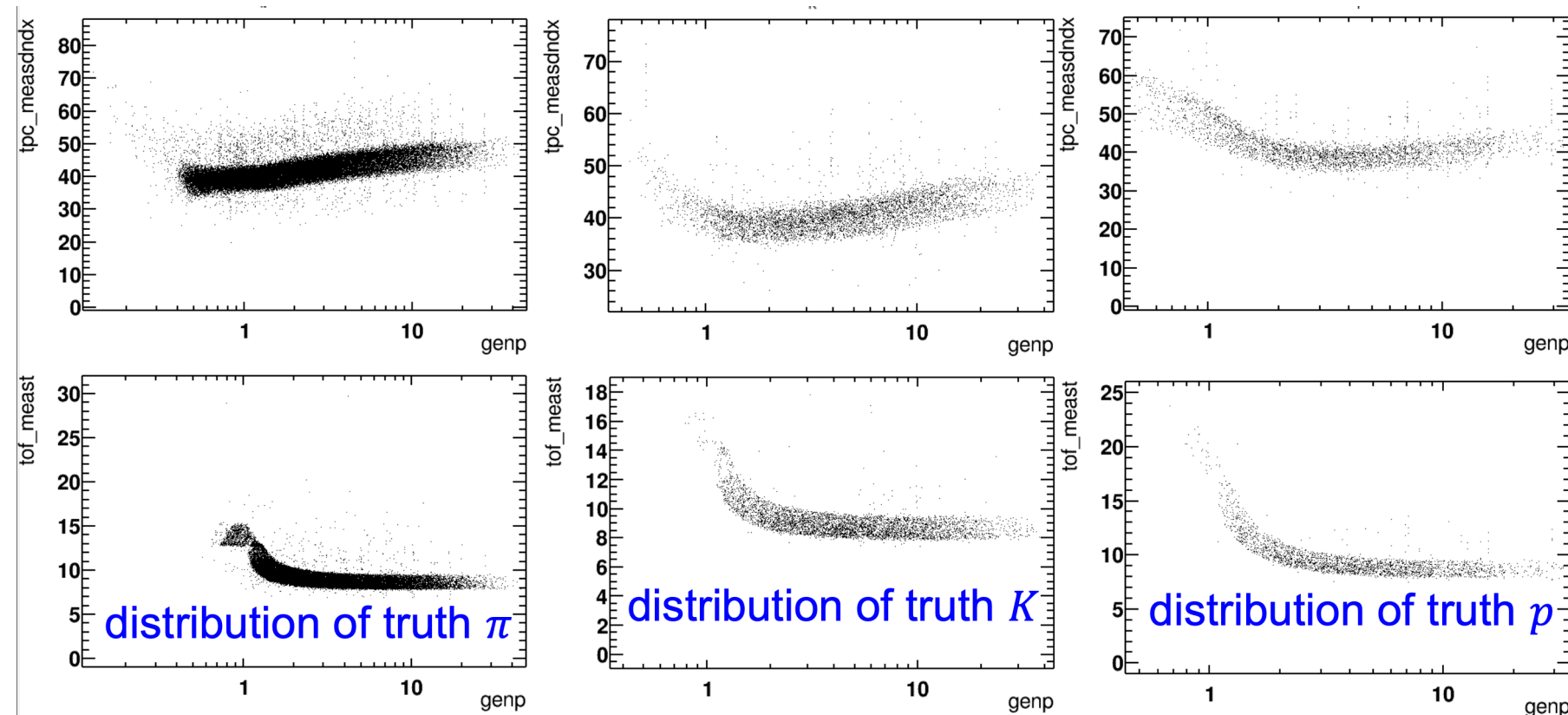
- Bug fix by Xiantian Ma for the code of ToF reconstruction
- PID performance between particle-gun and Zqq events is comparable
- To do
 - More concern for the low pT region
 - A strange behavior of ToF measurements has been observed in the low pT region
 - In high pT region combined PID is slightly worse than TPC only

PID efficiency comparison with ParticleGun



K in $Z \rightarrow qq$ efficiency at 40-50 / 80-90 degree

$$\epsilon = \frac{N_K(\text{right ID})}{N_K(\text{has trk \& no decay})} \quad \text{has trk} = \text{ToF} || \text{TPC}$$



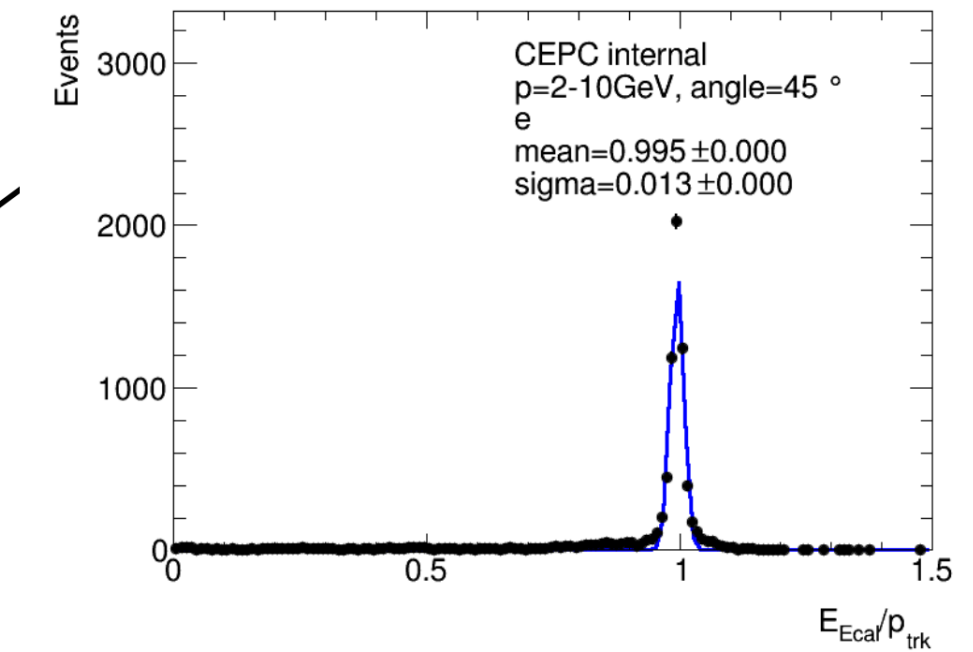
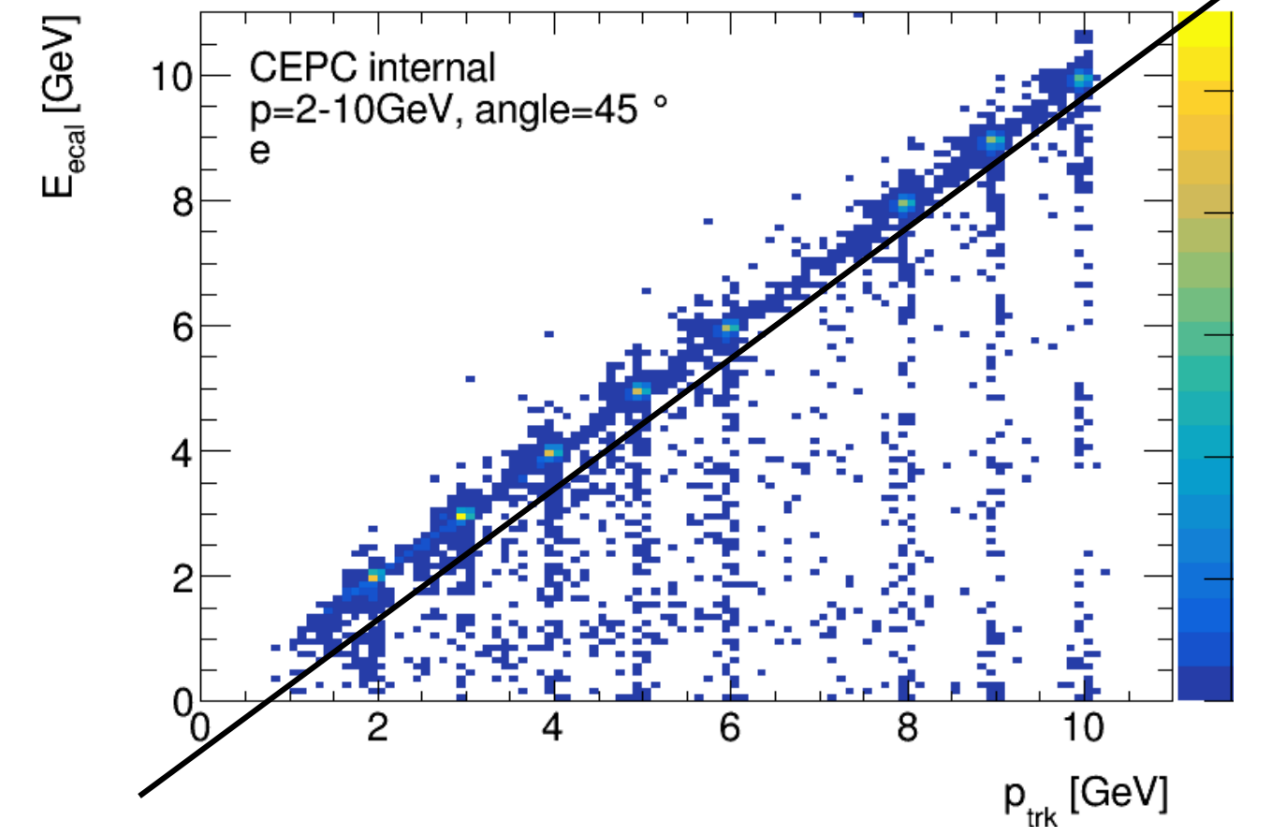
ParticleGun's *K* efficiency at 45 / 85 degree
Single momentum with 0 error

Lepton PID

Ligang Xia
(NJU)

- Identify electron using E_{ecal}/p_{trk} , muon using E_{Ecal}/E_{Hcal}
- Preliminary results look fine
- Todo
 - Some technique issues about truth-matching need to be understood
 - Discuss interface connecting this calorimeter PID with TPC+TOF PID

Electron Identification



Proposed Electron ID working point:

- definition: $E(e_{cal})/p(trk) > 0.9$
- efficiency: 81.8% at 2GeV and 82.7% at 10 GeV

Muon Identification

Proposed muon ID working point:

- definition: $\chi^2_{Ecal} < 3$ and $\chi^2_{Hcal} < 3$ (~3sigma region)
- efficiency (2GeV): 74% (81% and 91% respectively)
- efficiency (10GeV): 57% (73% and 79% respectively)

$$\chi^2_{Ecal}(2GeV) = \left(\frac{E_{Ecal} - 0.50}{0.083} \right)^2$$

$$\chi^2_{Hcal}(2GeV) = \left(\frac{E_{Hcal} - 0.348}{0.066} \right)^2$$

