

Status update

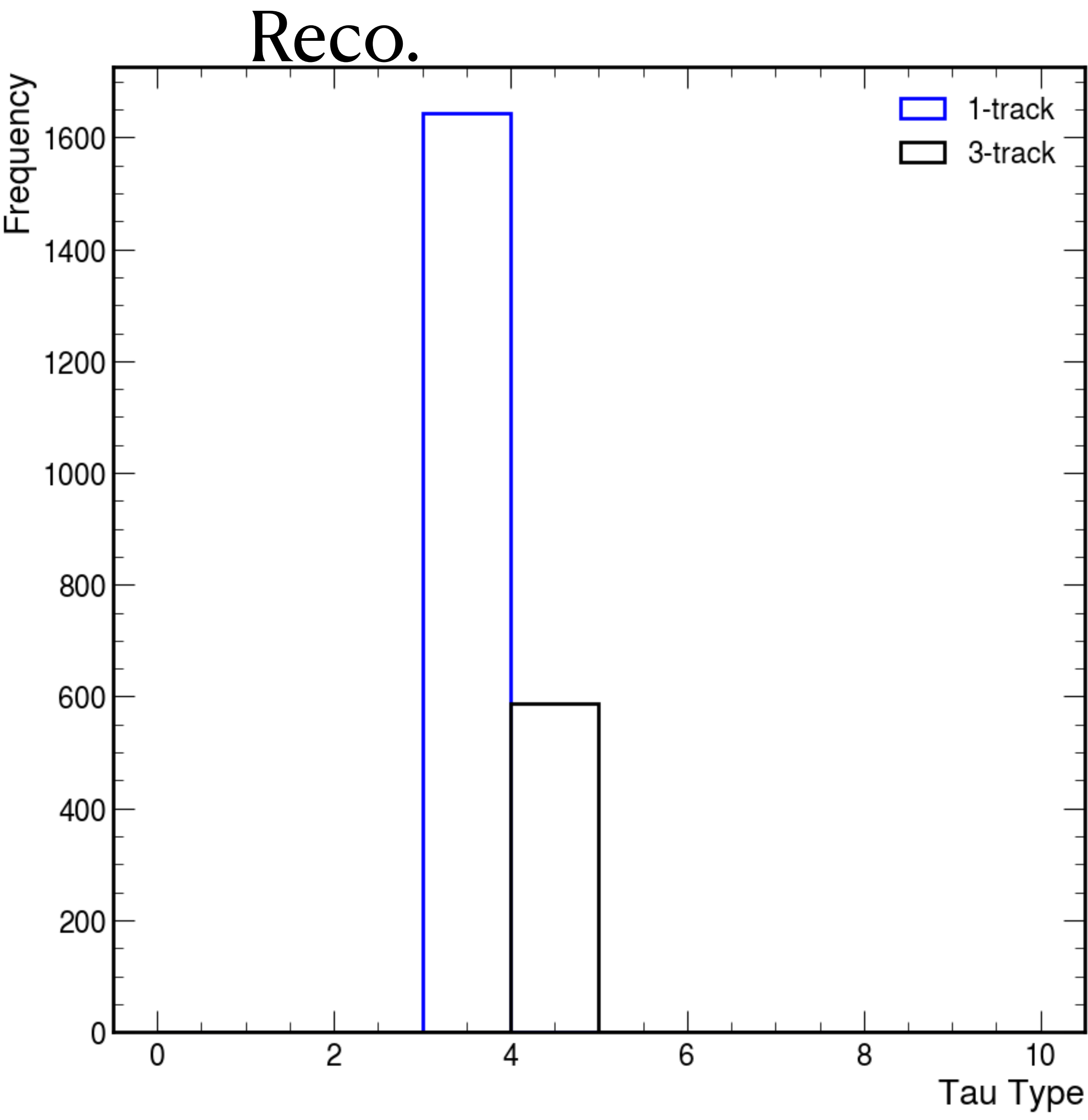
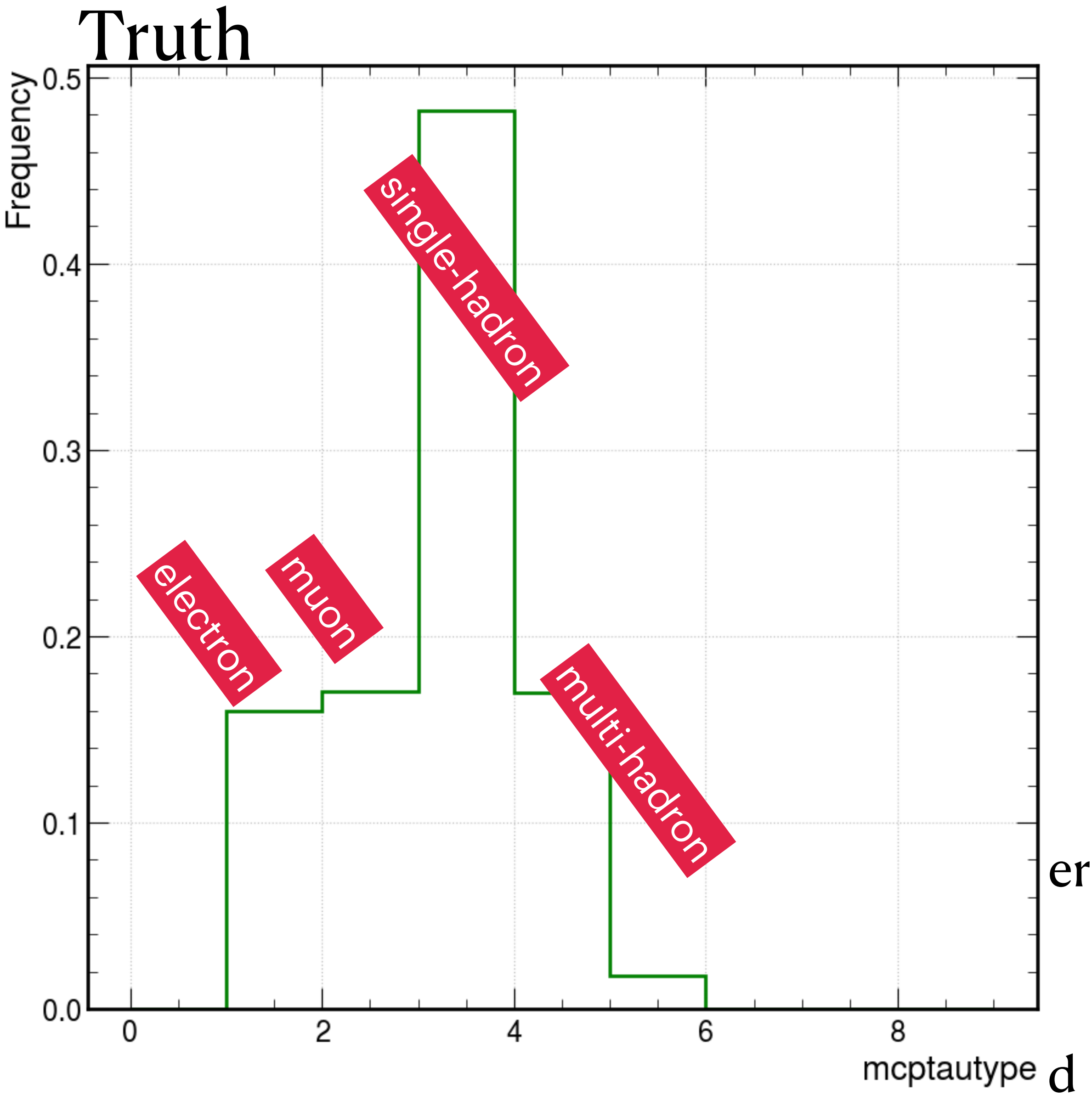
$\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$ **reconstruction in traditional way**

Chenguang Zhang / 06Jun2025

Intro.

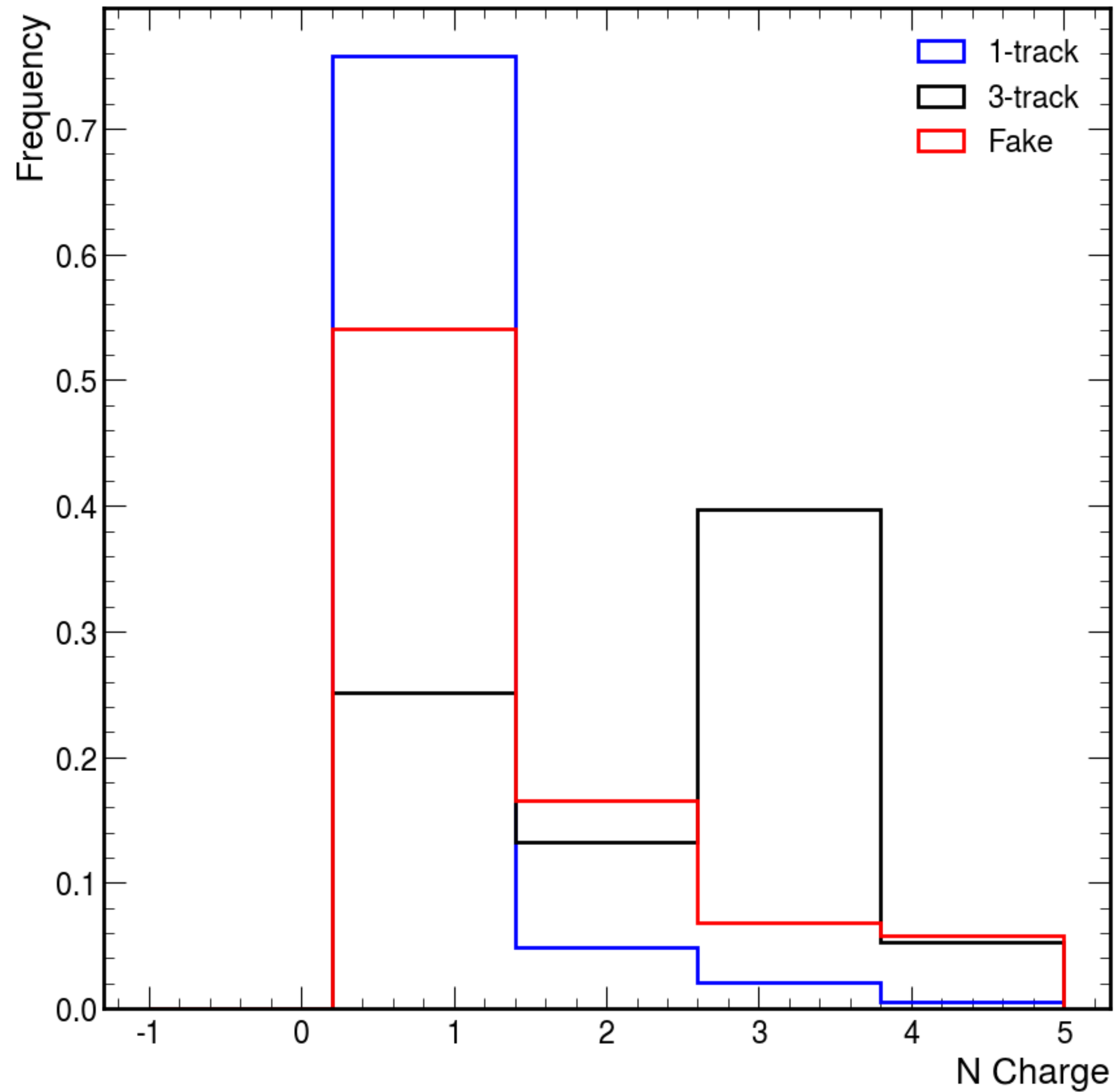
- The algorithm follows the CEPC CDR
- Starting from a charged hadron track with $E > 1.5$ GeV
 - Form a jet with visible objects in $\Delta R < 0.12$
 - ISO: $\frac{E_{0.12 < \Delta R < 0.31}}{E_{\Delta R < 0.12}}$
- Iterate over all tracks [hadron] with $E > 1$ GeV
 - If the later one shares components with a former
 - replace it with the later if the later has a smaller tau-iso
- $\tau\tau HX$ events from Kali; $qqH\tau\tau$ is being generated
- Truth tau-leptons are categorised as:
 - Cat1(2), ($N_e=1(0) \mid N_{\mu}=0(1)$) & $N_h=0$
 - Cat3, ($N_e=0$ & $N_{\mu}=0$) & $N_h=1$
 - Cat4, ($N_e=0$ & $N_{\mu}=0$) & $N_h>1$
 - Cat5, Other
- Match the seeding track with mcp using hits
- If the seeding track's mcp has tau-mother-particle, tag the tau-seed to the corresponding category.

Intro.

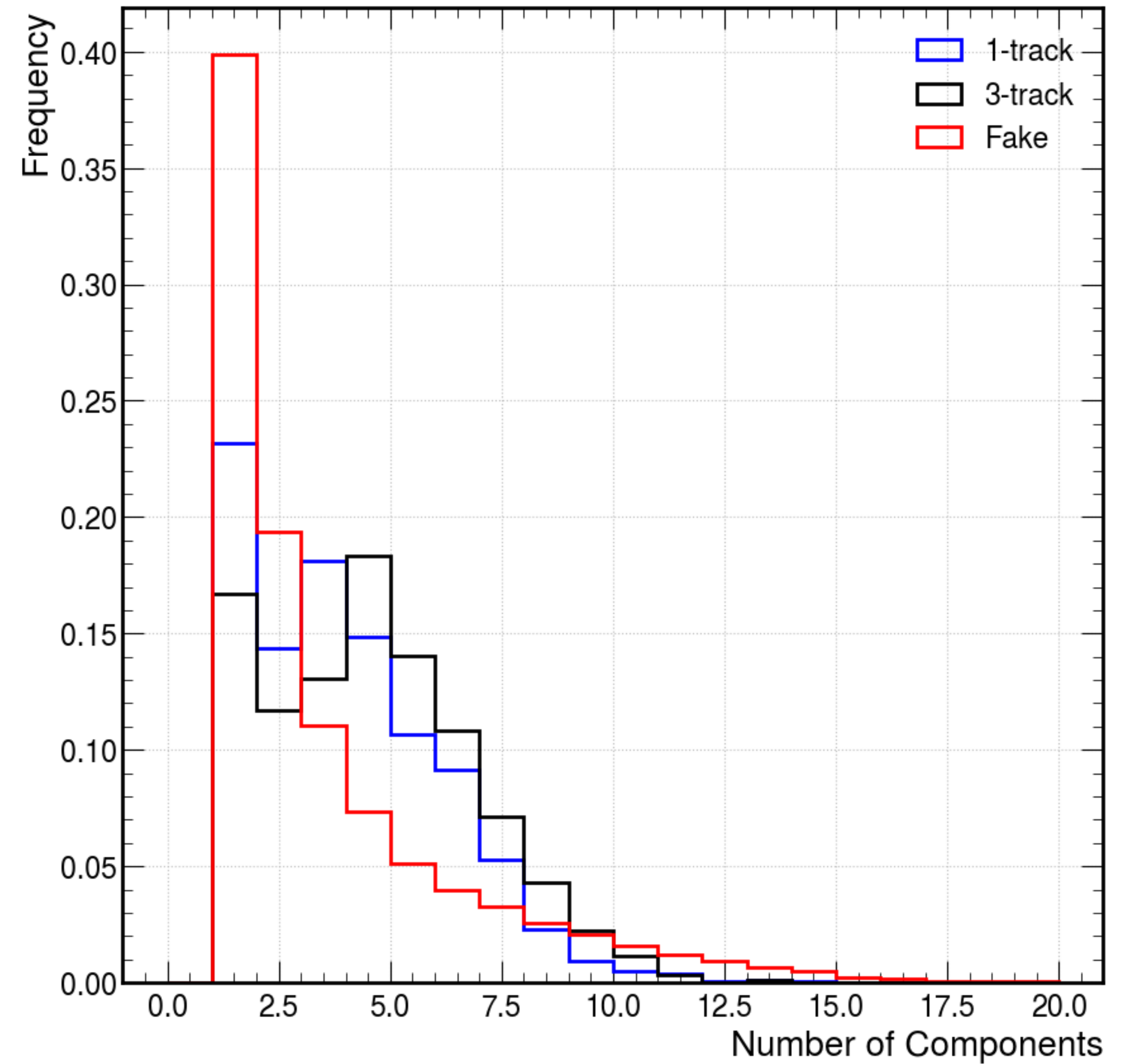


Sanity plot

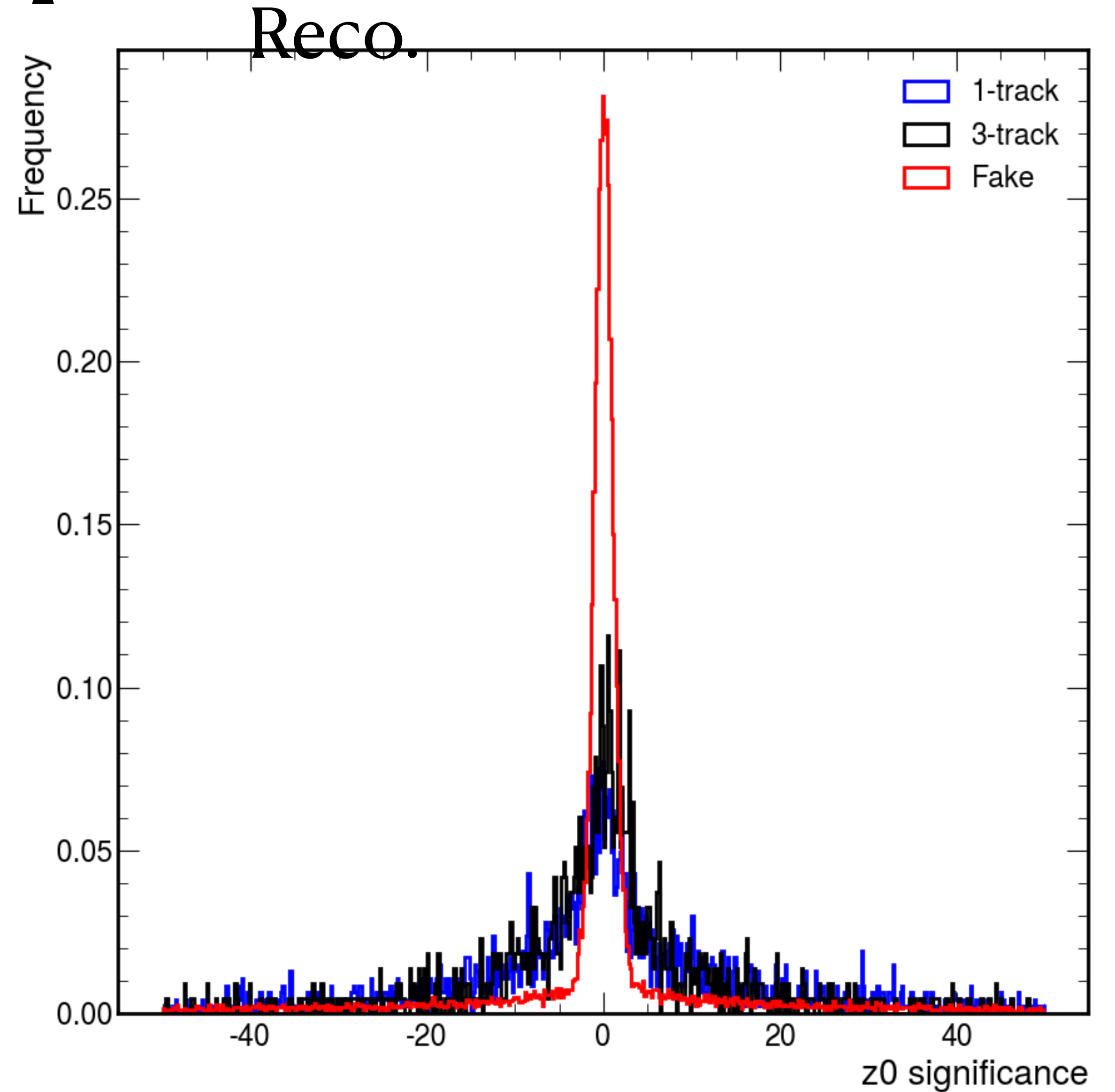
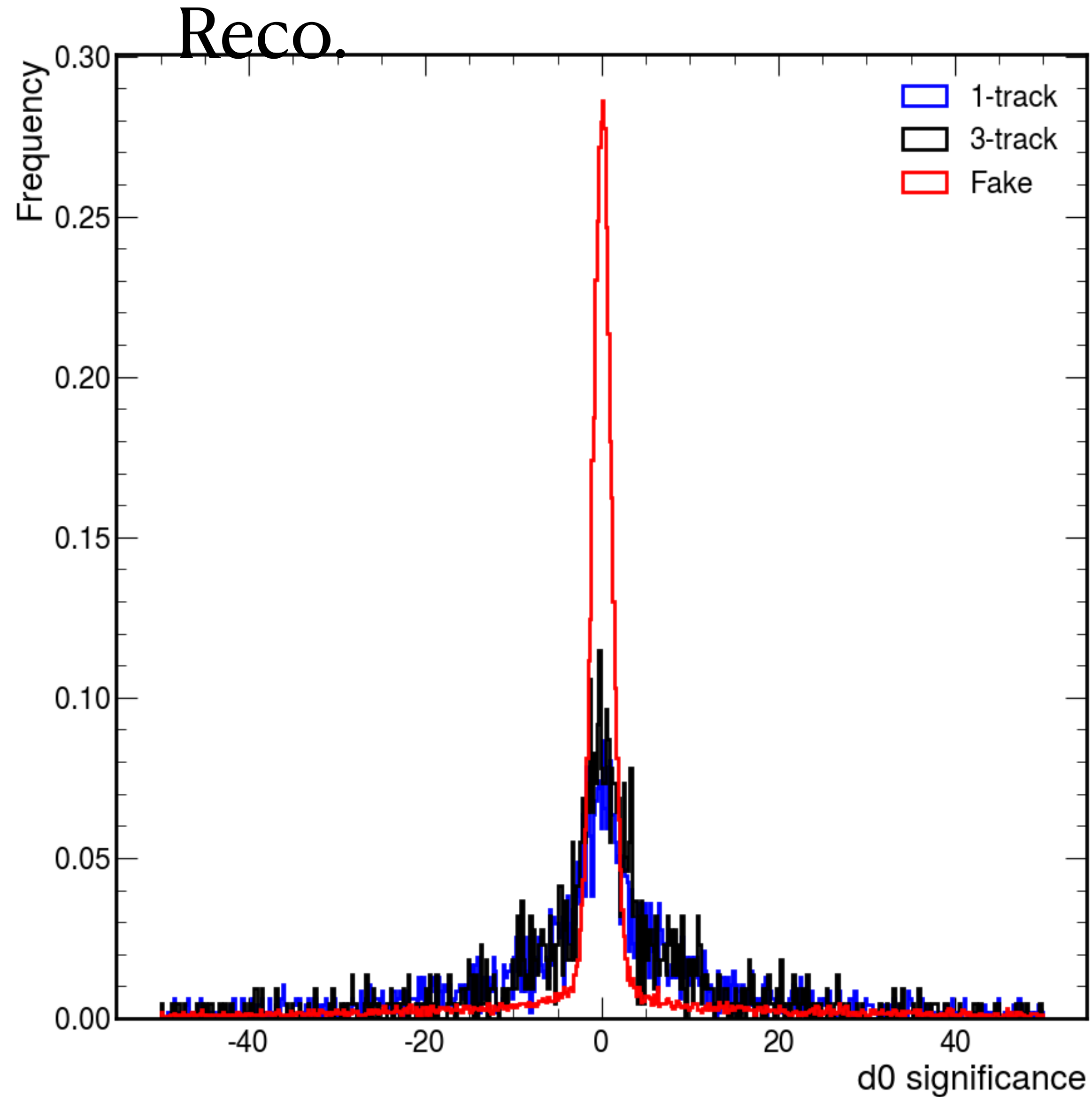
Reco.



Reco.

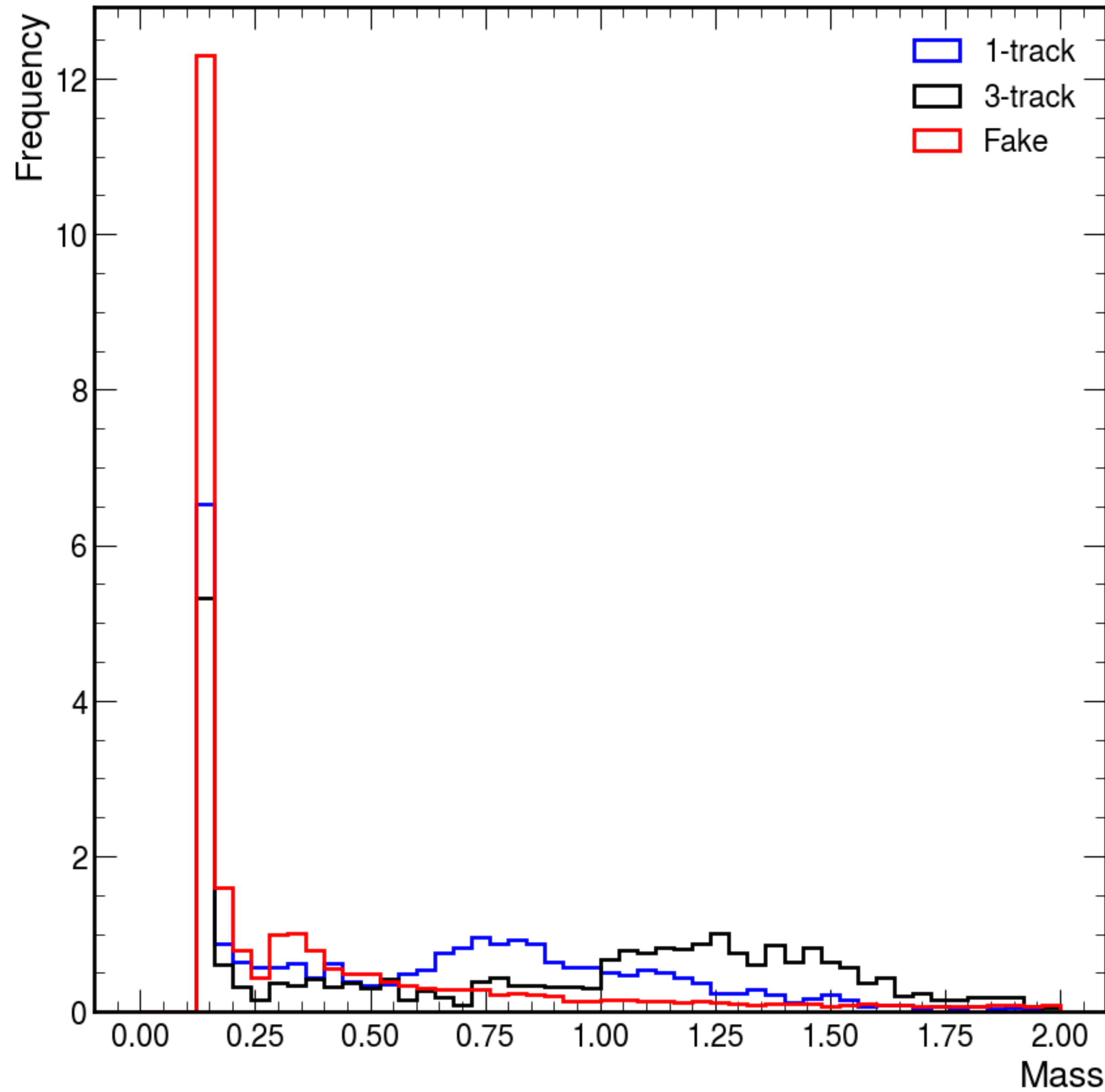


Sanity plot

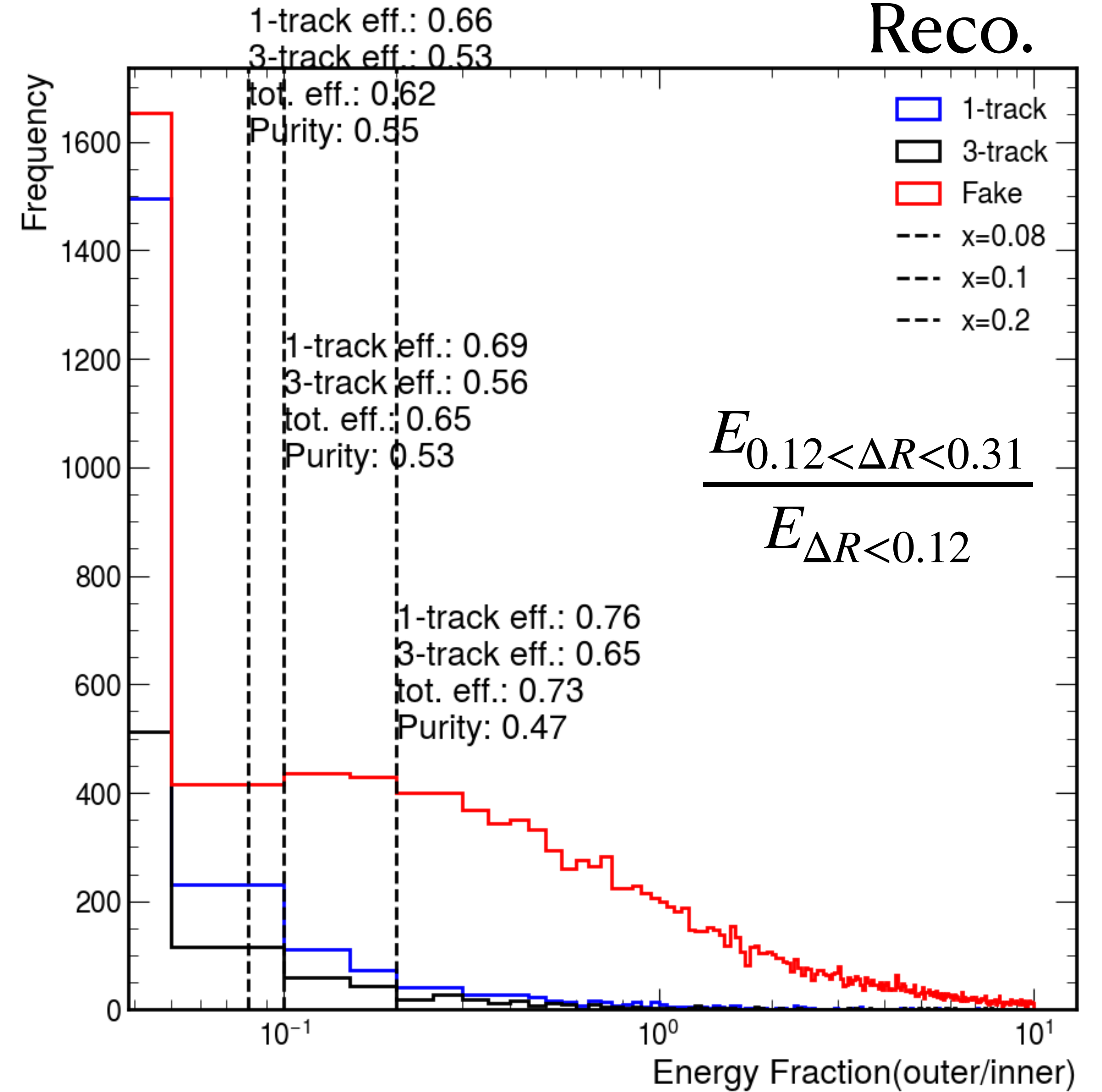


Sanity plot

Reco.

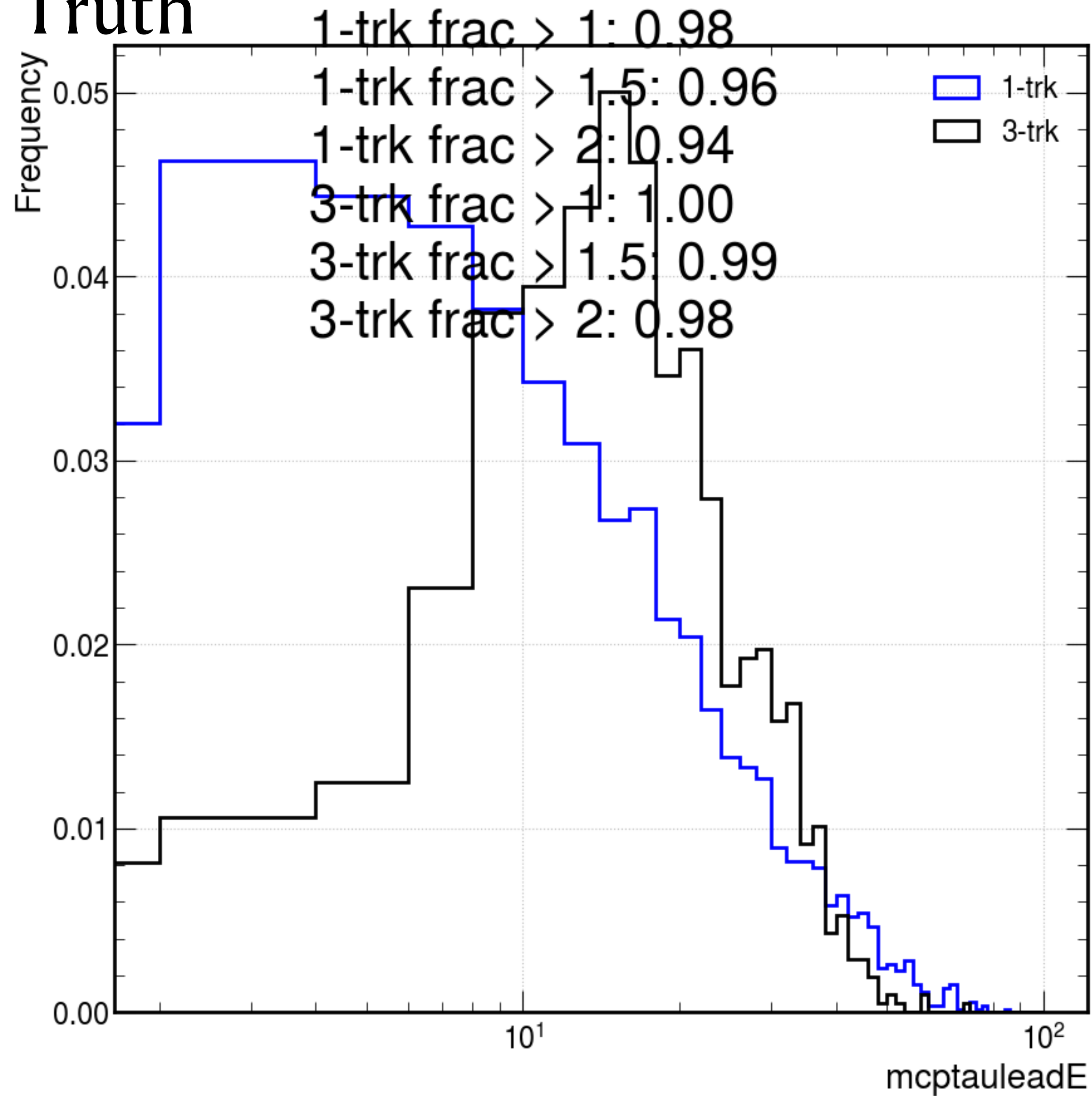


Reco.

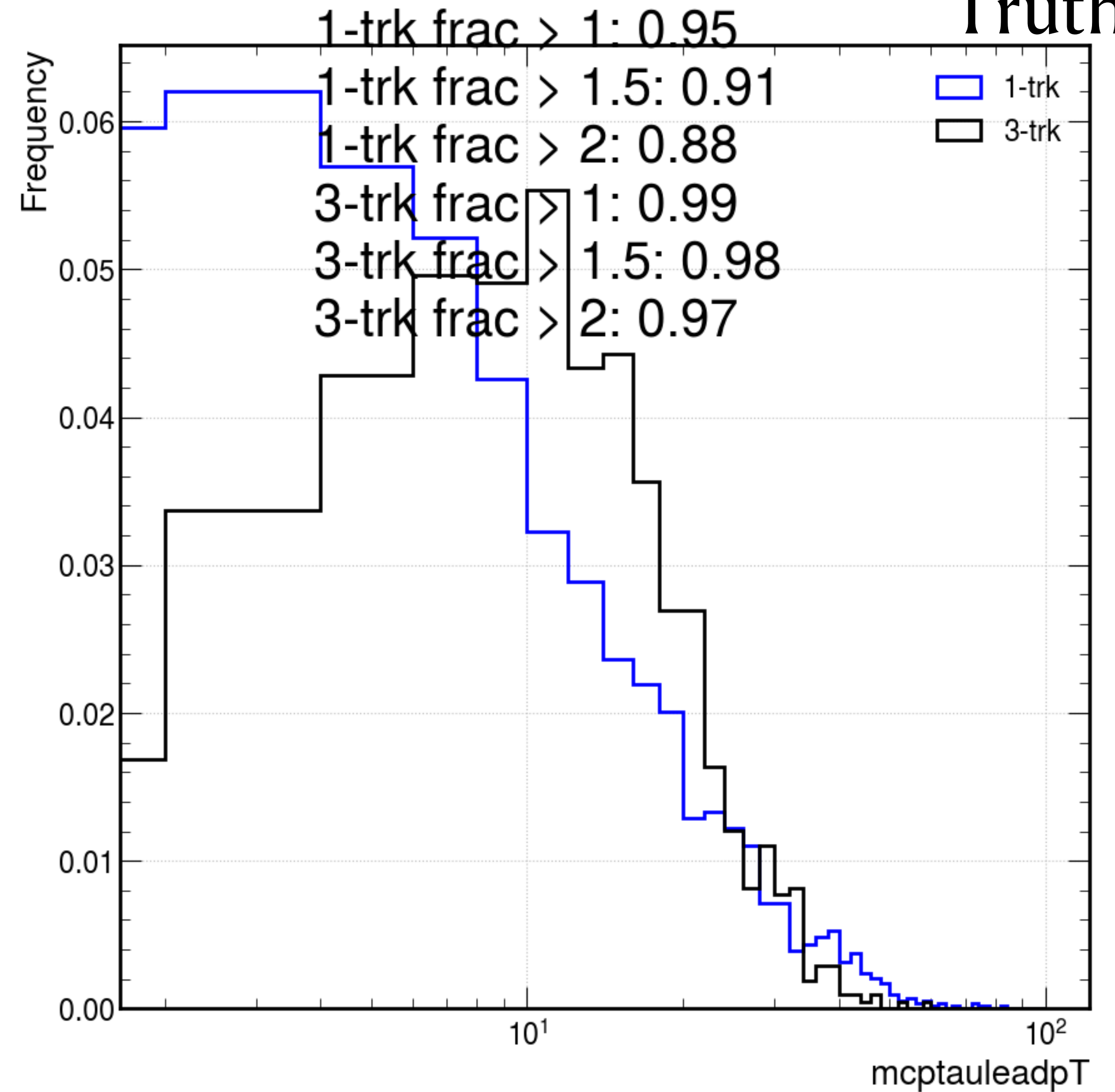


Sanity plot

Truth

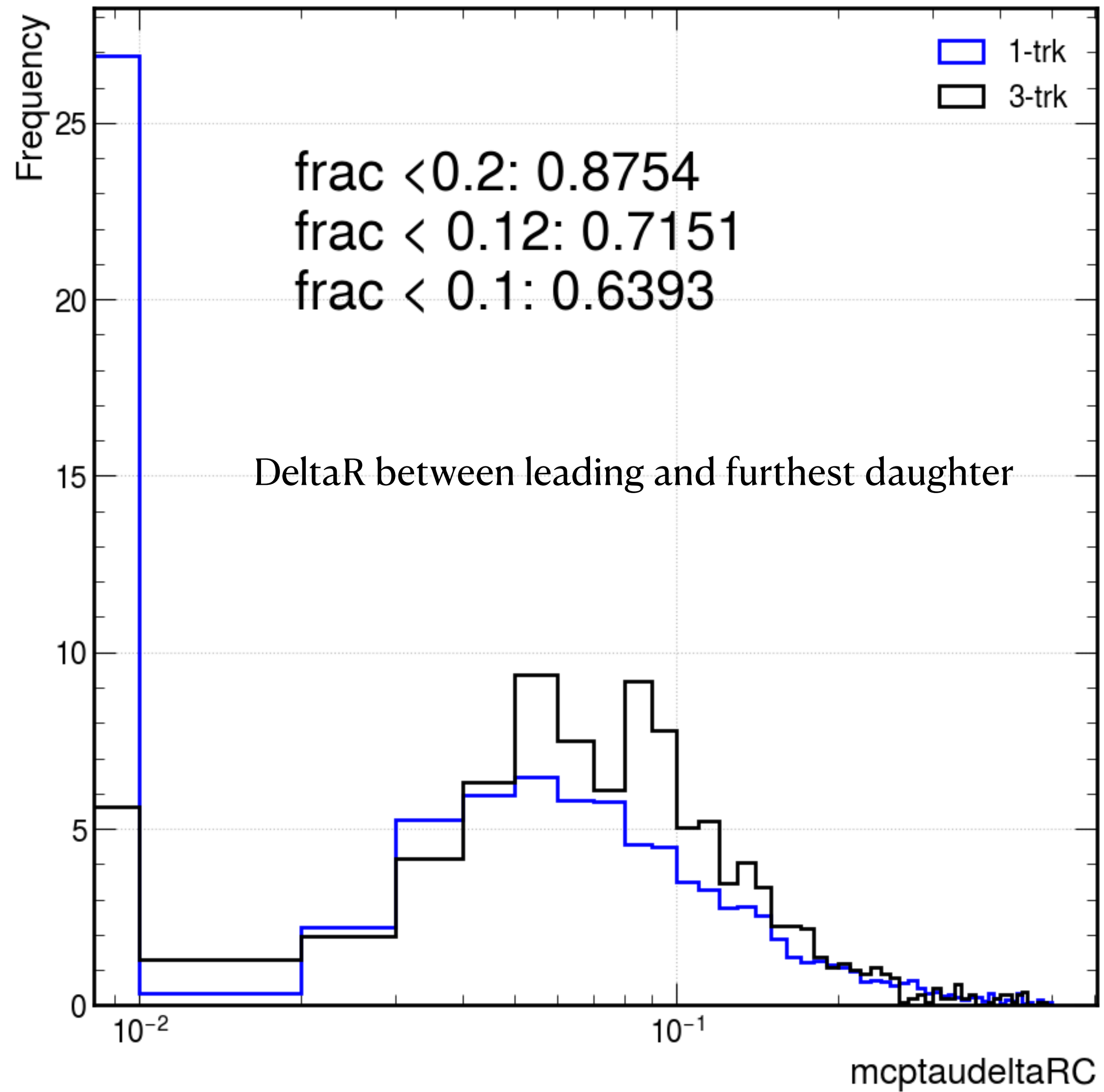


Truth

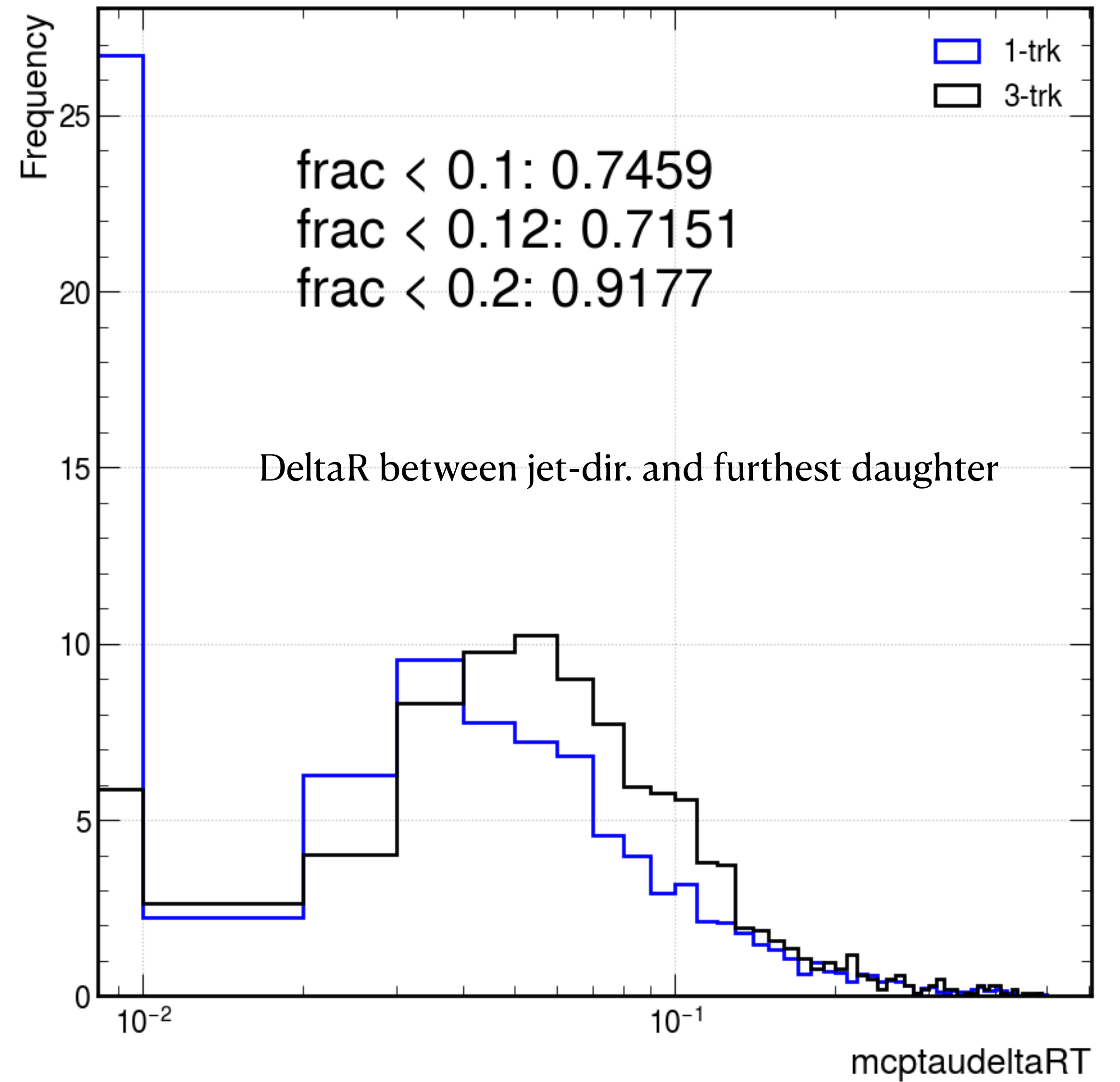


Sanity plot

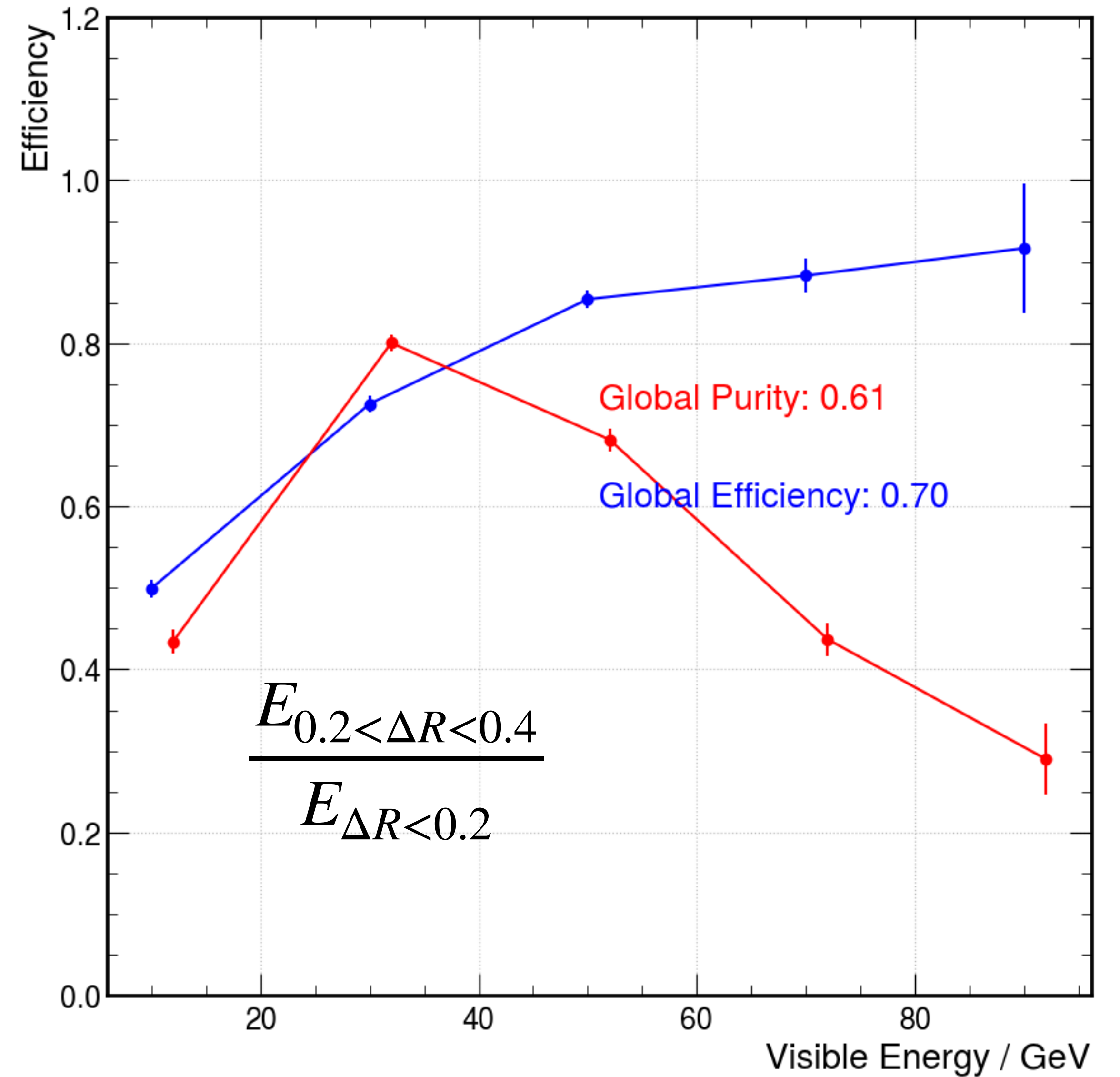
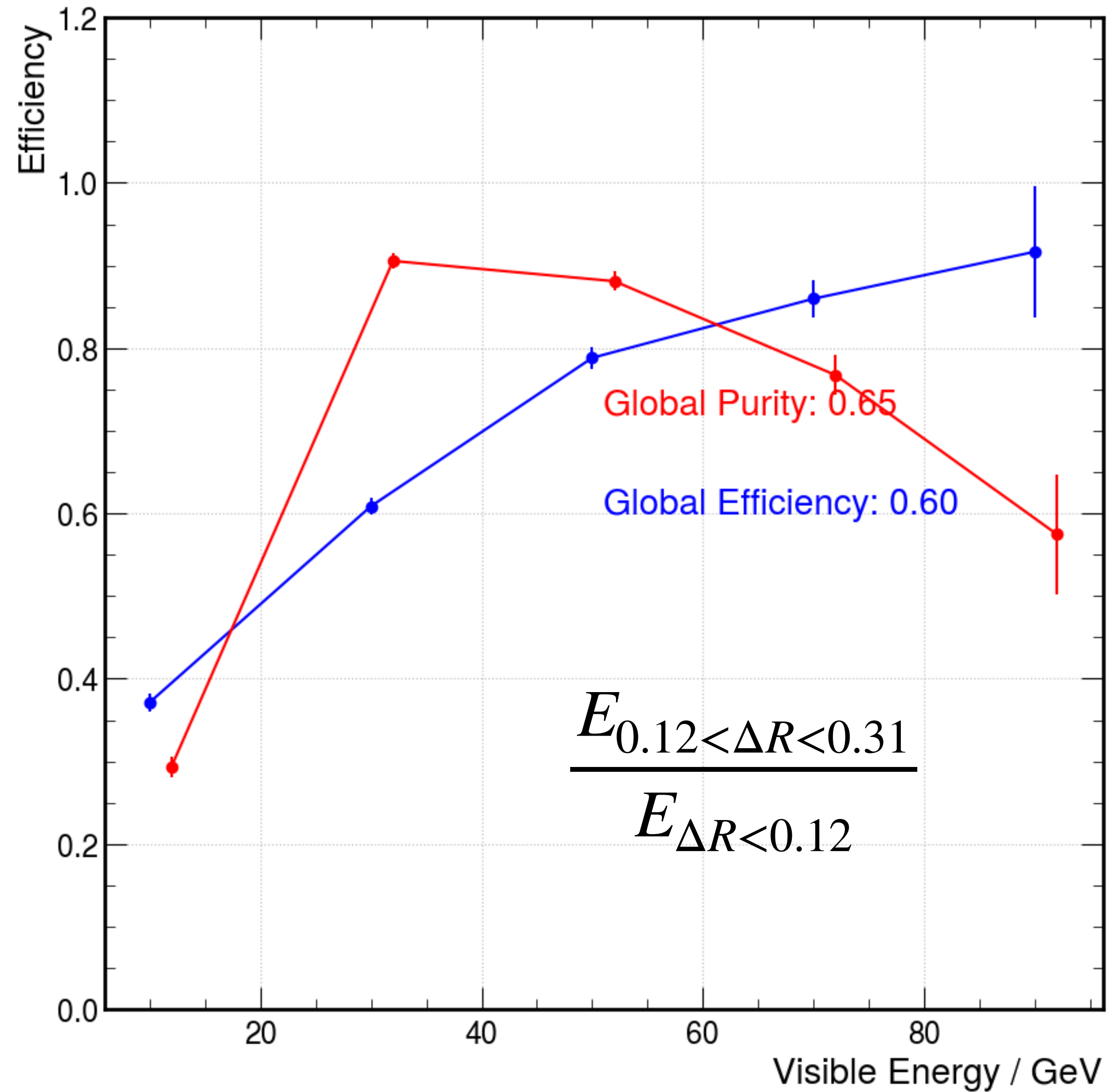
Truth



Truth



Sanity plot



Summary&Todo

- Expect a better performance in $qqH\tau\tau$ events
- Better performance with BDT is foreseeable

Backup

decay mode	fit result	coefficient
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\tau)$	0.1739 ± 0.0004	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau)$	0.1782 ± 0.0004	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \nu_\tau)$	0.1082 ± 0.0005	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau)$	0.00696 ± 0.00010	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau)$	0.2549 ± 0.0009	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau)$	0.00433 ± 0.00015	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0))$	0.0926 ± 0.0010	1.0022
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0))$	$(0.65 \pm 0.22) \cdot 10^{-3}$	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- 3\pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0))$	0.0104 ± 0.0007	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow K^- 3\pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0, \eta))$	$(0.48 \pm 0.21) \cdot 10^{-3}$	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow h^- 4\pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0, \eta))$	0.0011 ± 0.0004	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \bar{K}^0 \nu_\tau)$	0.00838 ± 0.00014	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow K^- K^0 \nu_\tau)$	0.001486 ± 0.000034	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \bar{K}^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau)$	0.00382 ± 0.00013	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow K^- K^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau)$	0.00150 ± 0.00007	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \bar{K}^0 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0))$	$(0.26 \pm 0.23) \cdot 10^{-3}$	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- K_S^0 K_S^0 \nu_\tau)$	$(235 \pm 6) \cdot 10^{-6}$	2.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- K_S^0 K_L^0 \nu_\tau)$	0.00108 ± 0.00024	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau)$	$(18.2 \pm 2.1) \cdot 10^{-6}$	2.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- K_S^0 K_L^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau)$	$(0.32 \pm 0.12) \cdot 10^{-3}$	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 h^- h^- h^+ \nu_\tau)$	$(0.25 \pm 0.20) \cdot 10^{-3}$	1.0000
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0, \omega))$	0.0899 ± 0.0005	1.0022
$\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0, \omega))$	0.0274 ± 0.0007	1.0000