

# **Fast simulation of CEPC Detector and analysis with Delphes framework**

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CEPC Theory Workshop

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# Outline

- ✓ **Introduction**
- ✓ **Delphes card for CEPC simulation**
  - Tracks, photons, and neutral hadrons
  - Jet clustering: exclusive mode
- ✓ **Validation**
  - Tracking Resolution
  - Jets
- ✓ **Analysis examples**
  - ✓  $e^+e^- \rightarrow qqH, H \rightarrow qq$
  - ✓  $e^+e^- \rightarrow qqH, H \rightarrow \mu\mu$
- ✓ **New add-on**
  - Flavor Tagging
- ✓ **Summary and future plan**

# Introduction

Delphes is a C++ framework to simulate detector response. The detector includes a tracking and calorimetric system embedded into a magnetic field, as well as a muon system.

- ✧ **Modular design, interfaces to external package ... easy to use**
- ✧ **Well documented and maintained, “ticket” scheme for bug-report and trace**

Website: <https://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/projects/delphes>

Code : “git clone <https://github.com/delphes/delphes.git>”

结果 (1 - 10 共 516)

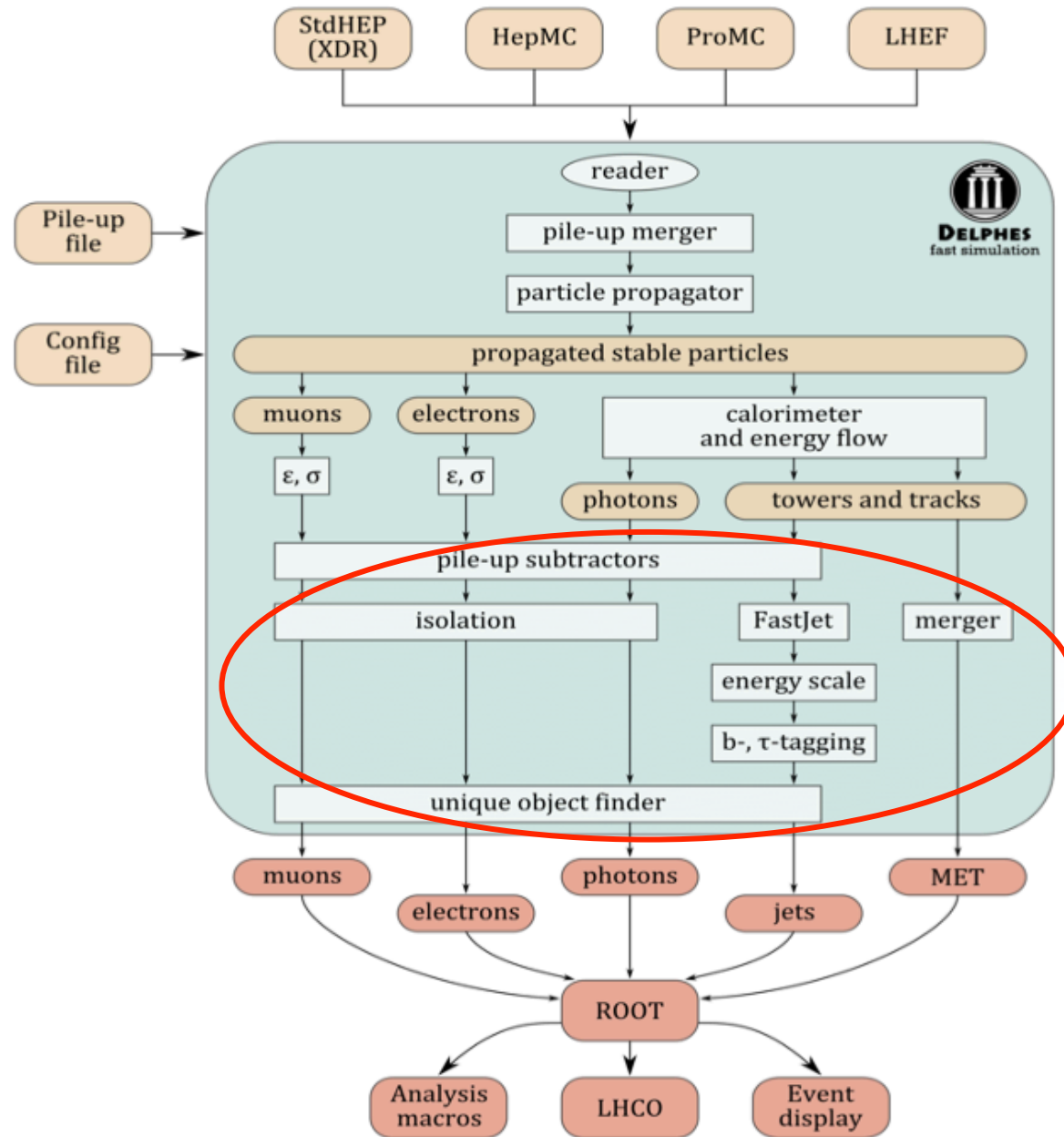
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 →

任务单	处理结果	概述	报告人	状态	优先级	修改 ▾
#1135		Leptons Faking Photons using JetFakeParticle Module	shomiller	new	minor	11小时
#1136		Can't open the configuration file	srimanob	new	minor	12小时
#1134		error with compiling Delphes-3.4.0	sarvin	new	critical	3天
#1133		Building error with Delphes	marest	new	critical	6天
#1130		Information from pixel detector by using delphes	quantumapple	new	major	8天
#1131		DephesSTDHEP Crash on MacOS Sierra 10.12	macsierra	new	major	10天
#1132		About a bug and a temporary debug in MacOS and clang	tangyilei	new	major	10天
#1129		Delphes with pythia8 in lxplus	lata	new	major	10天
#1127		Fail to run DelphesHepMC to convert .hepmc to .root	ytchien	new	major	5周
#1122	17/7/14	DelphesPythia8 with Pythia 8.226	apdf	new	minor	5周

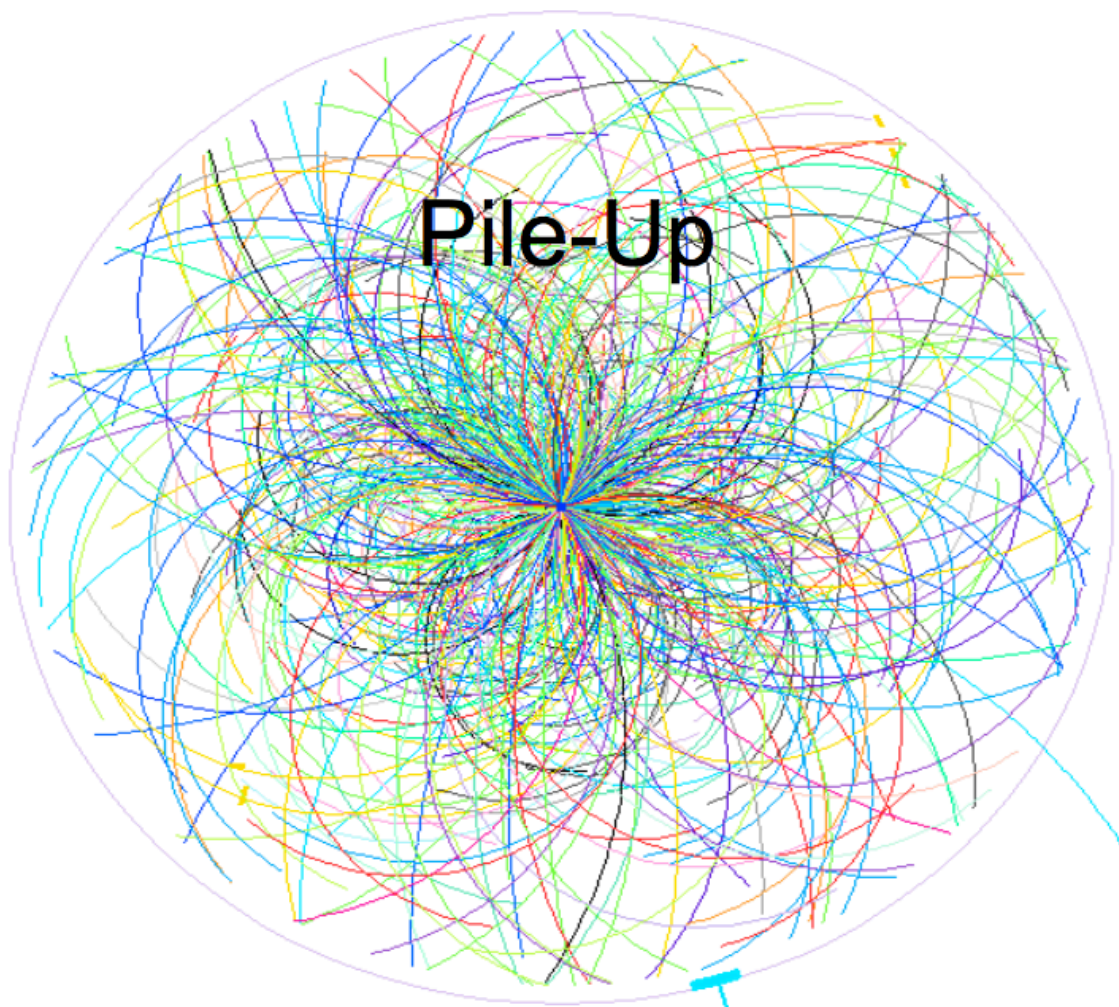
CEPC Thoery workshop

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 →

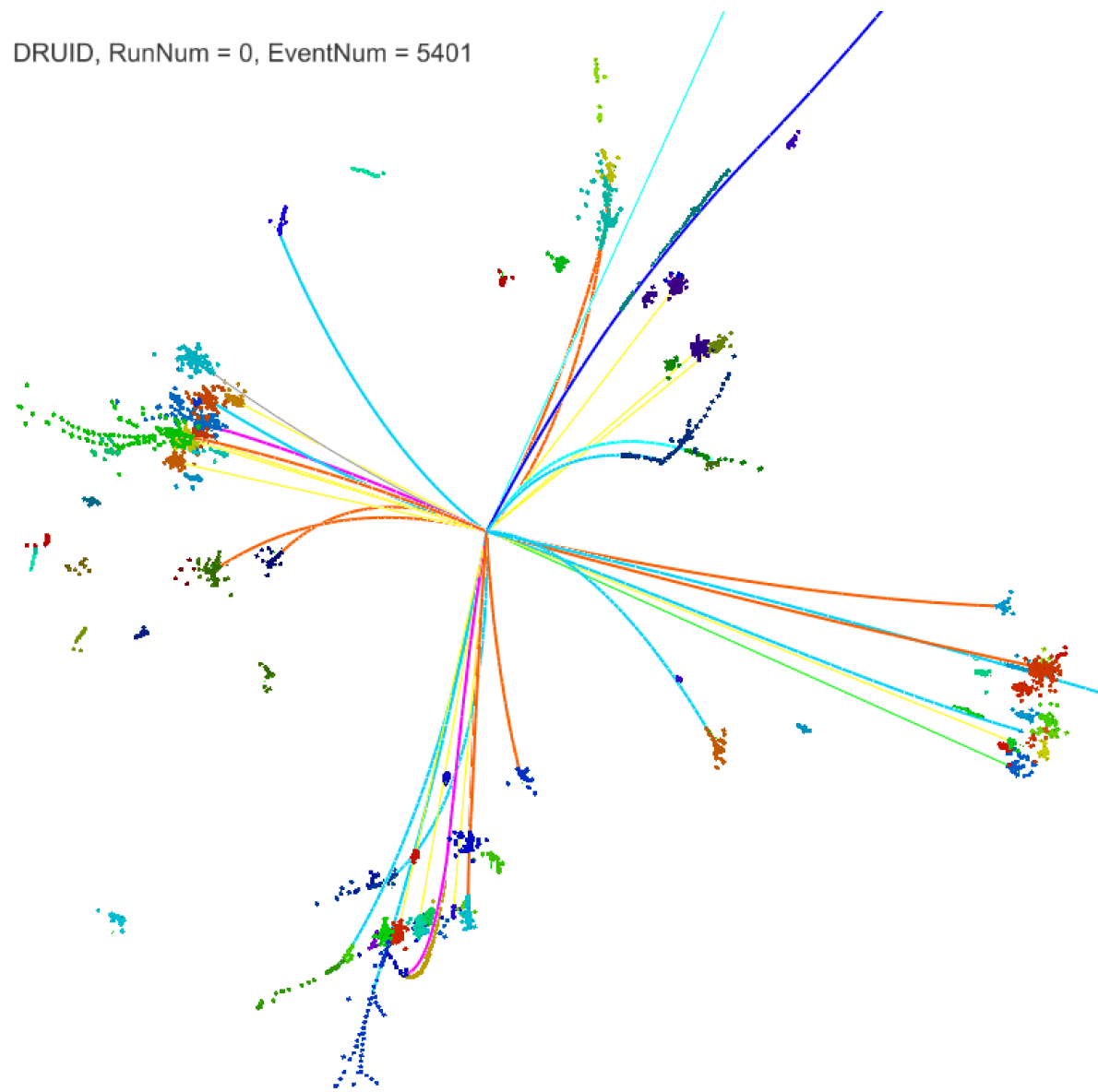
Designed for  
hadron  
collider  
experiments  
--- Inclusive  
analysis,  
usually not all  
the final  
particles will  
be used



# Typical events at hadron collider and lepton collider



DRUID, RunNum = 0, EventNum = 5401

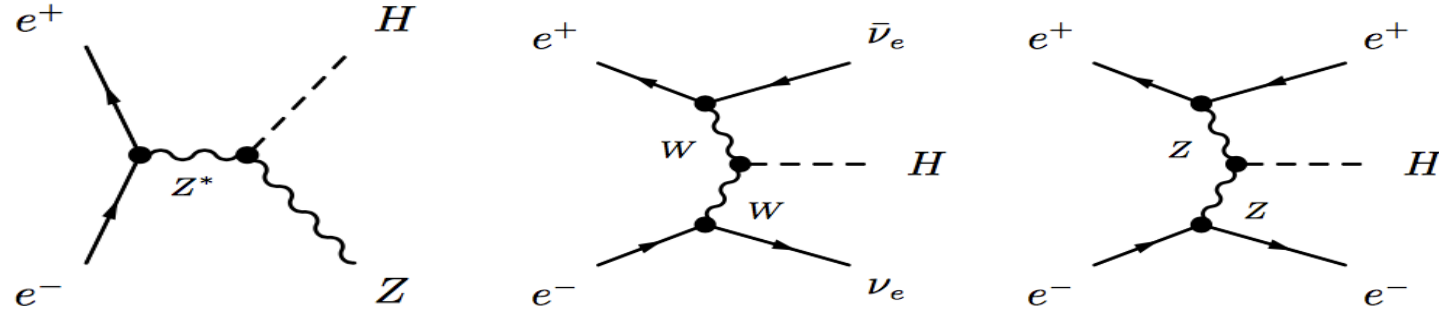
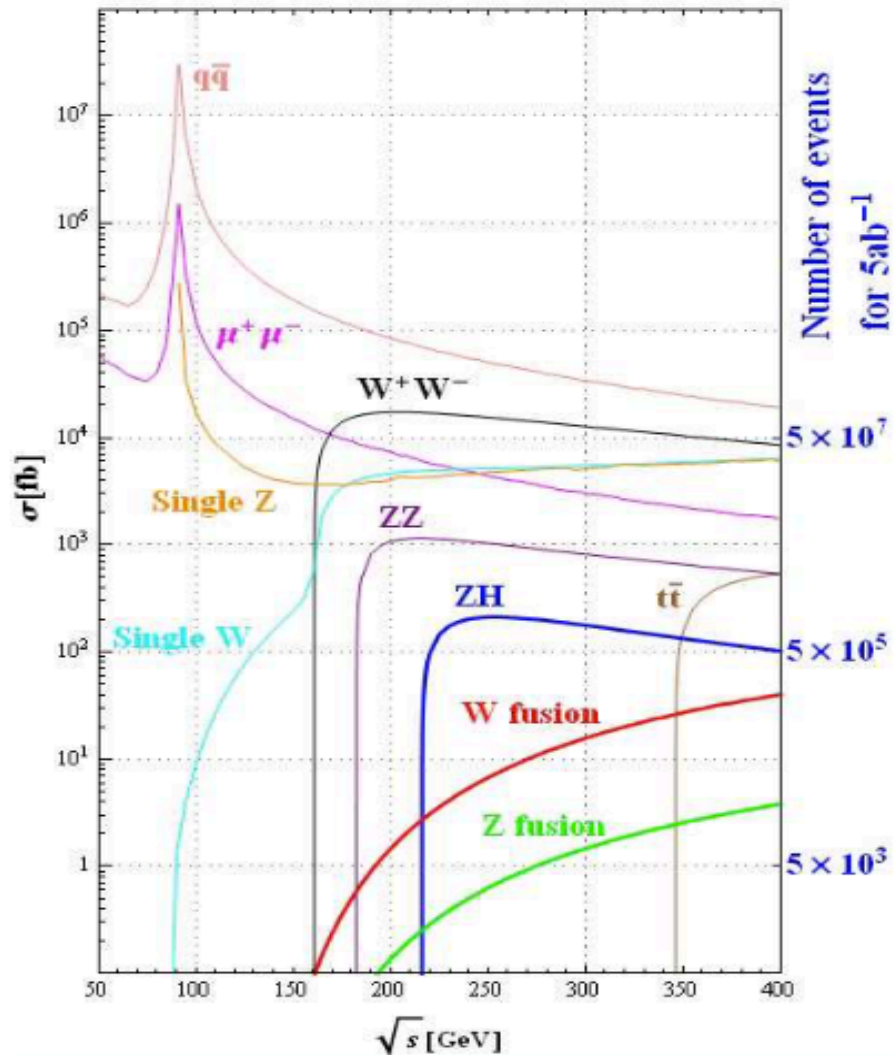


# $e^+e^-$ experiments

- Precisely defined initial P4,
- Much much less backgrounds,
- Pile-up free,
- Almost all final state particles recorded

--- exclusive analysis possible

All signal/backgrounds generated by Whizard1.95 in stdhep(5/ab)



Process	Cross section	No. of events in $5ab^{-1}$
<b>Higgs production cross section in fb</b>		
$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH$	212	$1.06 \times 10^6$
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}H$	6.27	$3.36 \times 10^4$
$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-H$	0.63	$3.15 \times 10^3$

Background cross sections in pb

$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$	25.1	$1.3 \times 10^8$
$e^+e^- \rightarrow qq$	50.2	$2.5 \times 10^8$
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu\mu(\text{or}\tau\tau)$	4.40	$2.2 \times 10^7$
$e^+e^- \rightarrow WW$	15.4	$7.7 \times 10^7$
$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZZ$	1.03	$5.2 \times 10^6$
$e^+e^- \rightarrow eeZ$	4.73	$2.4 \times 10^7$
$e^+e^- \rightarrow e\nu W$	5.14	$2.6 \times 10^7$

# Configuration of CEPC fast simulation

Object	Resolution (barrel)	Resolution (end-cap)	Efficiency ( $ \eta  < 3\%$ )	Efficiency ( $ \eta  > 3, \%$ )
Electron	$\sqrt{(0.001^2 + pt^2 \times 2 \times 10^{-5})}$	$\sqrt{(0.001^2 + pt^2 \times 2 \times 10^{-5})}$	100	0
Muon	$\sqrt{(0.001^2 + pt^2 \times 2 \times 10^{-5})}$	$\sqrt{(0.001^2 + pt^2 \times 2 \times 10^{-5})}$	100	0
Charged hadrons	$\sqrt{(0.001^2 + pt^2 \times 2 \times 10^{-5})}$	$\sqrt{(0.001^2 + pt^2 \times 2 \times 10^{-5})}$	100	0
Neutral hadrons	$\sqrt{(E^2 \times 0.01^2 + E^2 \times 0.6^2)}$		100	0
Photons	$\sqrt{(E^2 \times 0.005^2 + E^2 \times 0.2^2)}$		100	0
Jets(PFA)	3-4%		~100%	

P or E cut on particles affects jet energy scale

More details and validations can be found Cheng's talk in CEPC workshop at Wuhan:  
<http://indico.ihep.ac.cn/event/6433/session/19/contribution/91/material/slides/1.pdf>



# Jet-clustering at $e^+e^-$ collider

- Fastjet package used for jet-clustering in Delphes
- Only inclusive modes implemented: such as kt, anti-kt, and etc. reconstructing the jet candidates according to the user's requirement
- But  $e^+e^-$  experiment favors exclusive jet-clustering: clustering the input particles into a fixed number of jets as user requested, usually the input particle collection not including the isolated leptons and photons.
- It was put into Delphes by us, and will appear in the new official release

## Jet clustering algorithm at hadron collider

$$d_{ij} = \min(k_{ti}^{2p}, k_{tj}^{2p}) \frac{\Delta y^2 + \Delta \phi^2}{R^2} \quad d_{iB} = k_{ti}^{2p}$$

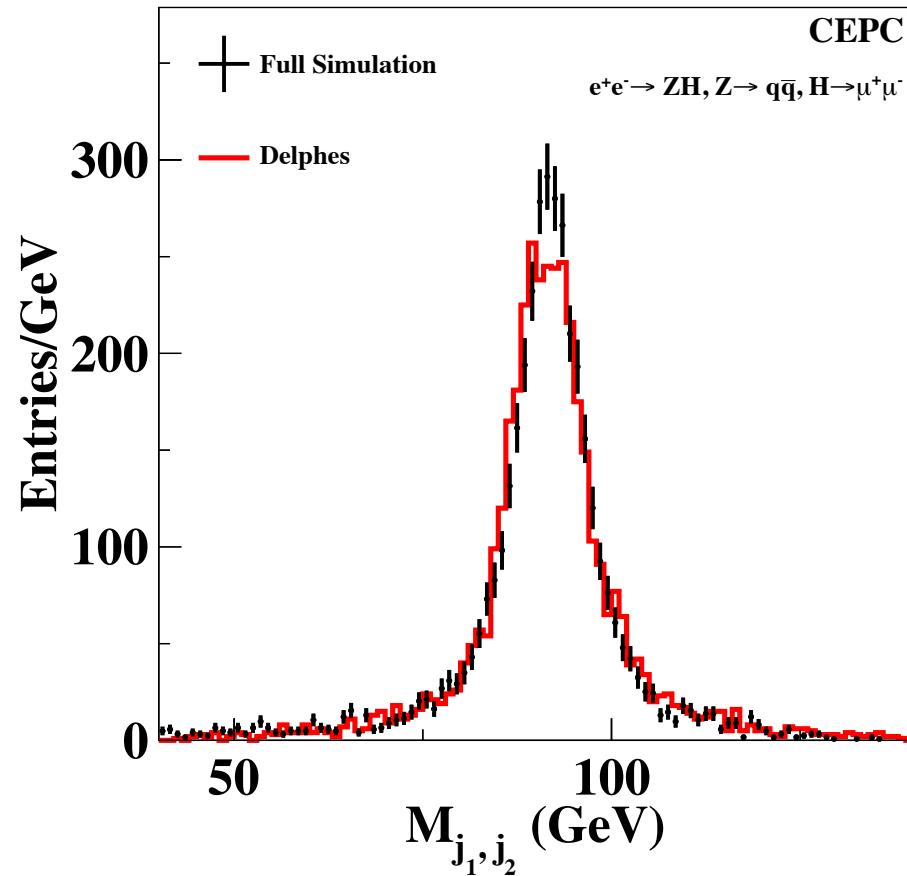
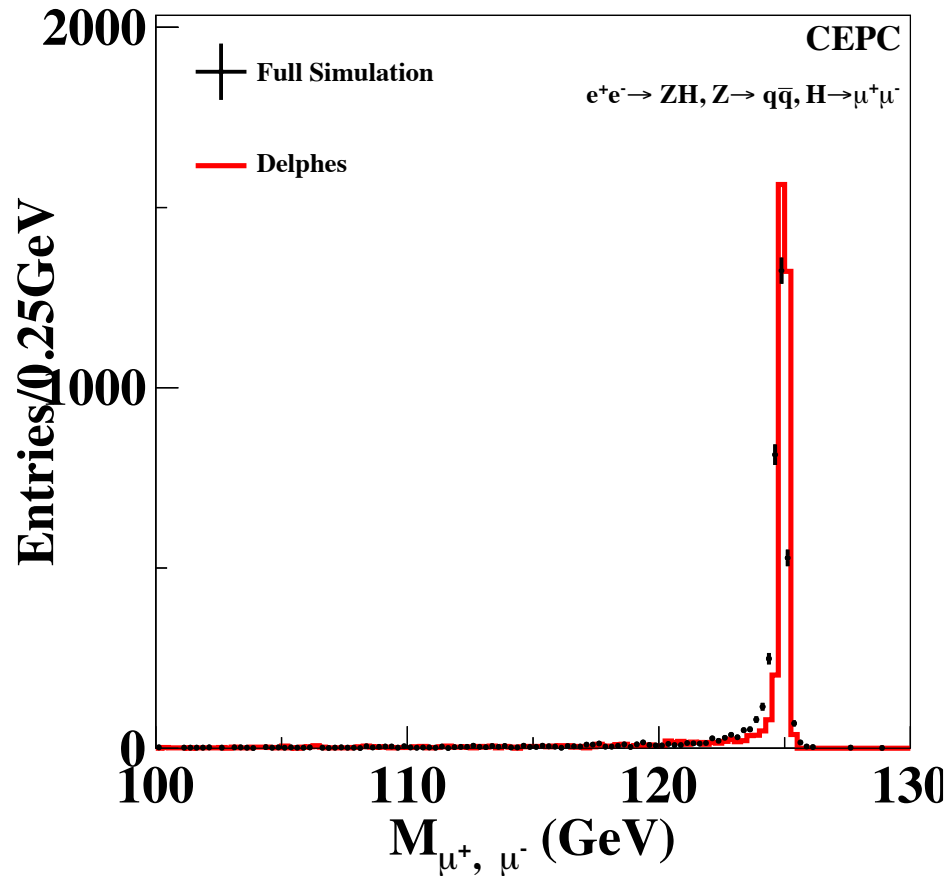
for CEPC, beam jets negligible

ee\_kt\_algorithm

S. Catani, Y. L. Dokshitzer, M. Olsson, G. Turnock and B. R. Webber, Phys. Lett. B 269, 432 (1991)

name	$d_{ij} =$	$d_{iB} =$	remark
ee_kt_algorithm	$2(1 - \cos \theta_{ij}) \frac{\min(E_i^2, E_j^2)}{s}$	-	also known as Durham
kt_algorithm	$\min(p_{t,i}^2, p_{t,j}^2) \frac{(y_i - y_j)^2 + (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2}{R^2}$	$p_{t,i}^2$	$y$ is pseudorapidity
cambridge-aachen	$\min(p_{t,i}^0, p_{t,j}^0) \frac{(y_i - y_j)^2 + (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2}{R^2}$	$p_{t,i}^0$	no energy weighting
antikt_algorithm	$\min(p_{t,i}^{-2}, p_{t,j}^{-2}) \frac{(y_i - y_j)^2 + (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2}{R^2}$	$p_{t,i}^{-2}$	start with merging high energy particles

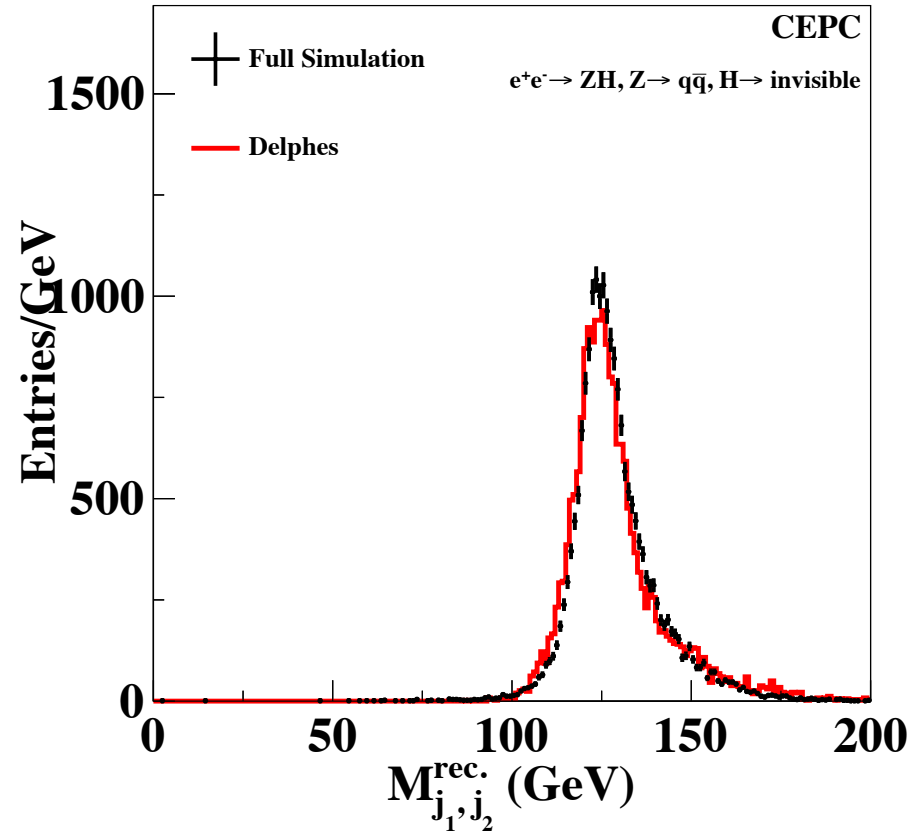
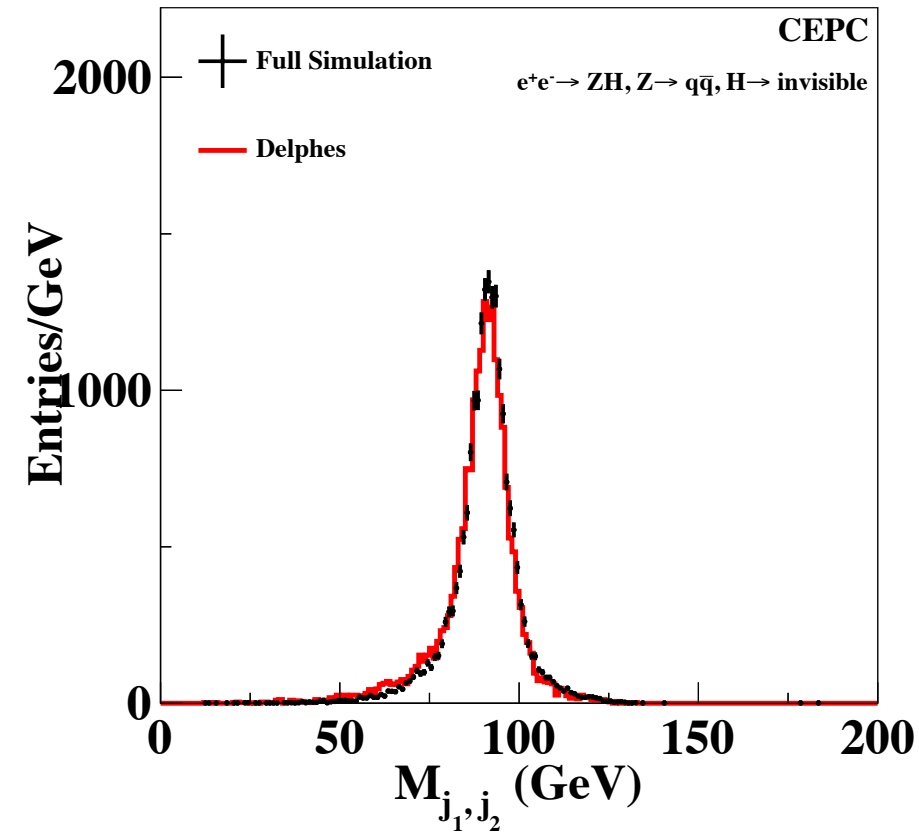
# Delphes vs. CEPC Full simulation Tracking and jet energy resolution



Jet-clustering algorithm:

$e^+e^-$   $k_t$  algorithm

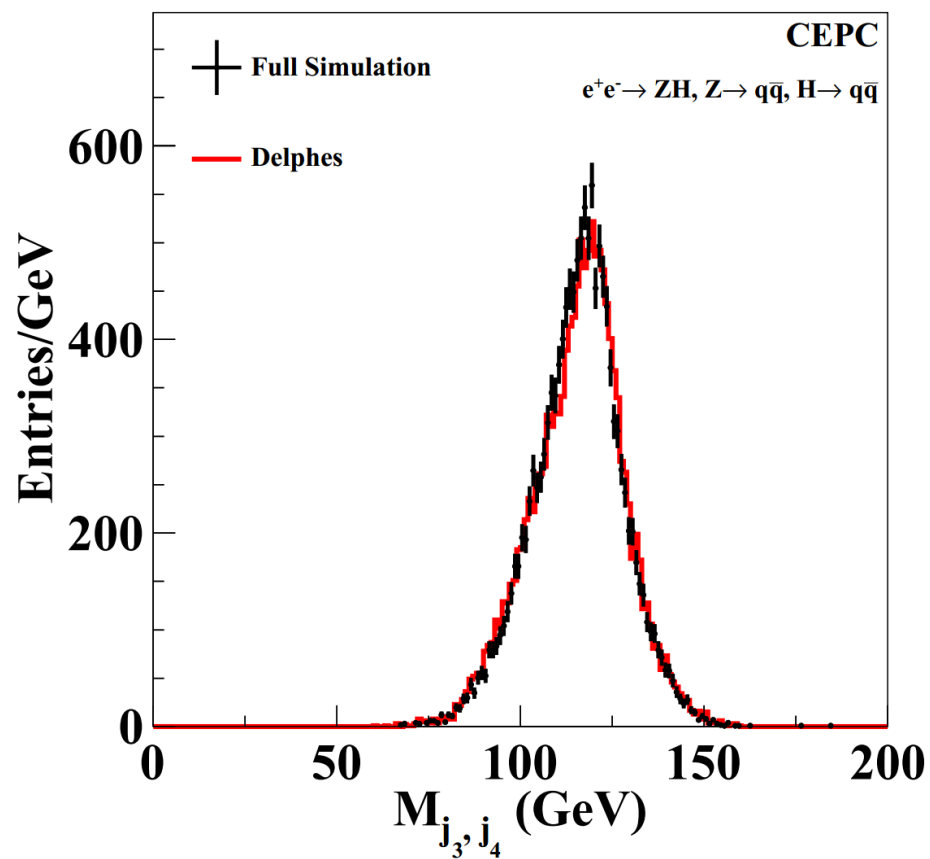
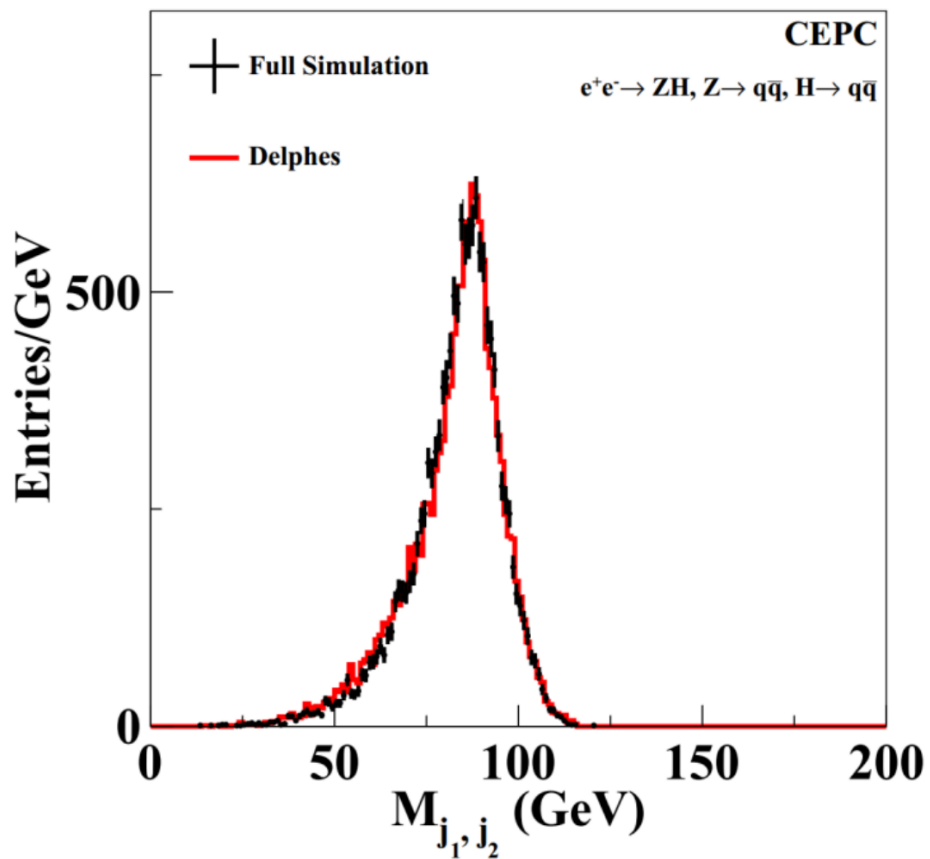
# Delphes vs. CEPC Full simulation jet energy resolution



Jet-clustering algorithm:

$e^+e^- k_t$  algorithm

## Delphes vs. CEPC Full simulation

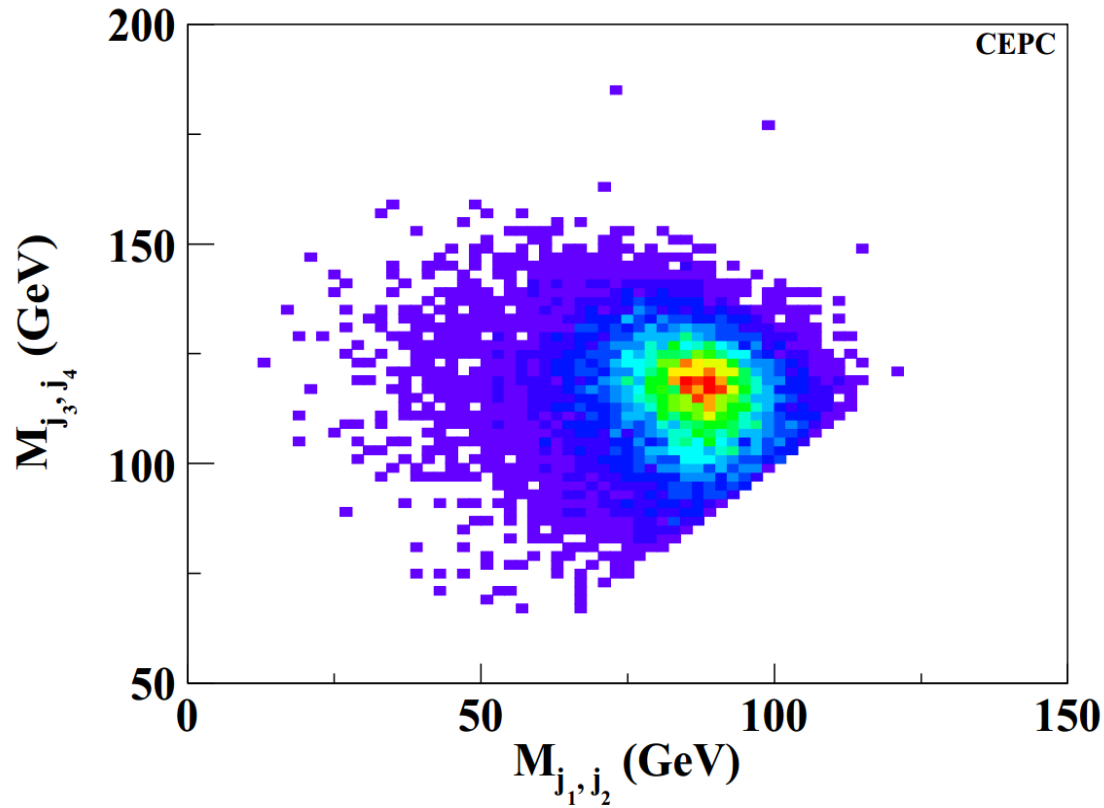


Jet-clustering algorithm:

$e^+e^- k_t$  algorithm

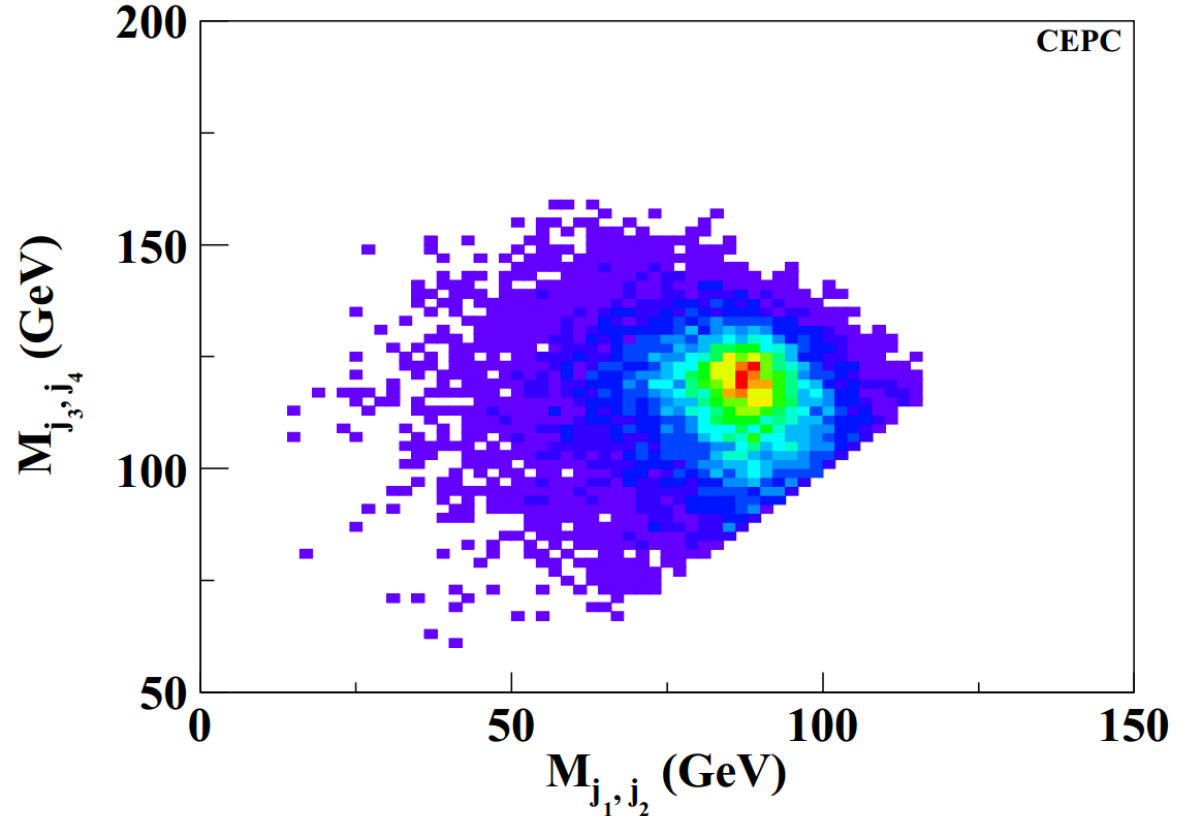
# Delphes vs. Full simulation

## Jet pairing



full simulation

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH, Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}, H \rightarrow q\bar{q}$$



fast simulation

## Example 1: $e^+e^- \rightarrow qqH, H \rightarrow qq$

- All final particles are from 4 jets, if neglect ISR photons
- Feed all final objects to ee-kt, force them into 4-jets w/o parameter
- Loose Pt cut
- Mass pairing with 4-jets, take the best pairing scheme which fits Z/H mass
- Suppress background with  $y_{ij}$  parameters, which are from the jet-clustering algorithm

```
#####  
# Jet finder  
#####  
module FastJetFinder FastJetFinder {  
  set InputArray EFlowMerger/eflow  
  set OutputArray jets  
  set Exclusive exclusive  
  # algorithm: 1 CDFJetClu, 2 MidPoint, 3 SIScone, 4 kt, 5 Cambridge/Aachen, 6 antikt, ..., 9 ee-kt  
  set JetAlgorithm 9  
  set NumberOfJet 4  
  set JetPTMin 0.0  
}
```

# Example 2: $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH, Z \rightarrow qq, H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

✓ First Step: Selecting the muon pair first

- muon:  $E > 30\text{GeV}$  and isolated (not very necessary)
- Take the one with  $M(\mu^+\mu^-) \sim 125\text{GeV}$  when multi-entry occurs

✓ The results

- A muon pair, and
- The remain particles  $\rightarrow$  jet-clustering

```
#####  
# Muon      filter  
#####  
module PdgCodeFilter MuonFilter {  
  set InputArray EFlowMerger/eflow  
  set OutputArray1 WoMuonPair  
  set OutputArray2 MuonPair  
  add EnMin      {30.0}  
  add MassRes    {125}  
  add NP         {2}  
  
  add PdgCode    {13}  
  add PdgCode    {-13}
```



# Second step: jet-clustering

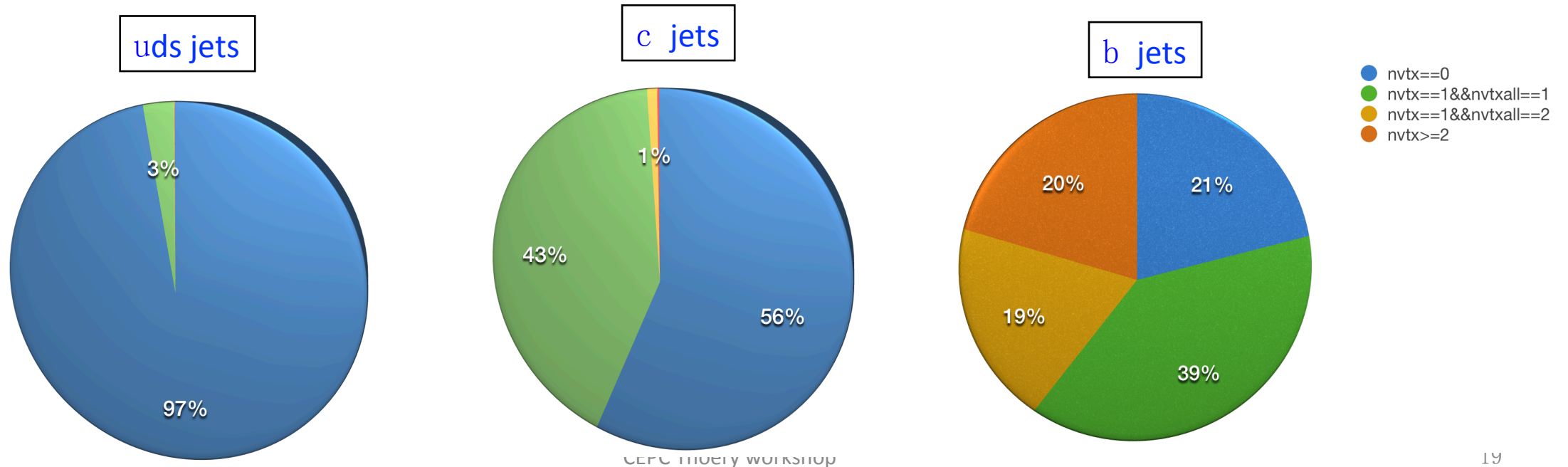
```
#####  
# Jet finder  
#####  
module FastJetFinder FastJetFinder {  
  set InputArray MuonFilter/WoMuonPair  
  set OutputArray jets  
  set Exclusive exclusive  
  
  # algorithm: 1 CDFJetClu, 2 MidPoint, 3 SIScone, 4 kt, 5 Cambridge/Aachen, 6 antikt, ..., 9 ee-kt  
  set JetAlgorithm 9  
  set NumberOfJet 2  
  set JetPTMin 0.0  
}
```

Force the remain particle into two output jets with ee-kt method and exclusive jet mode.

You got them: two muons and two jets, no duplication

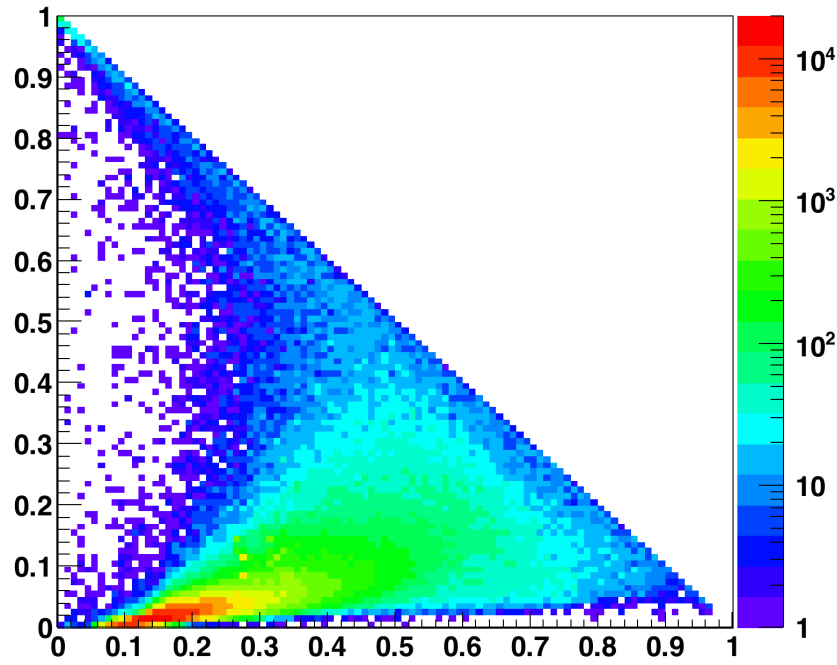
# Flavor tagging in fast simulation

- Delphes only attaches two integers to each jets according to efficiency and fake rate from user
- In full simulation and real experiments, flavor tagging benefits from precise vertex measurements and PFA philosophy
- CEPC uses machine learning (BDT) method to provide two numbers for each jets: b-likeness and c-likeness

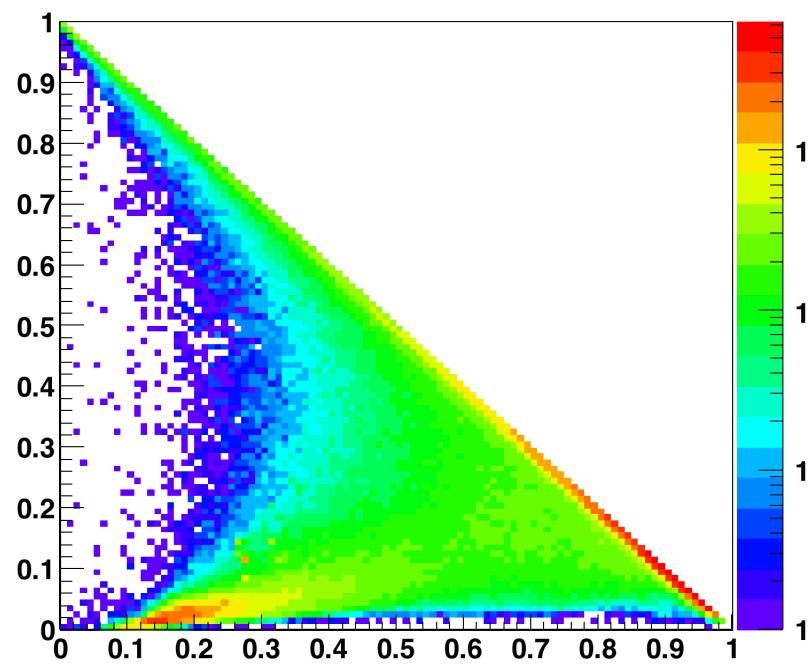


# b-likeness vs. c-likeness from full simulation

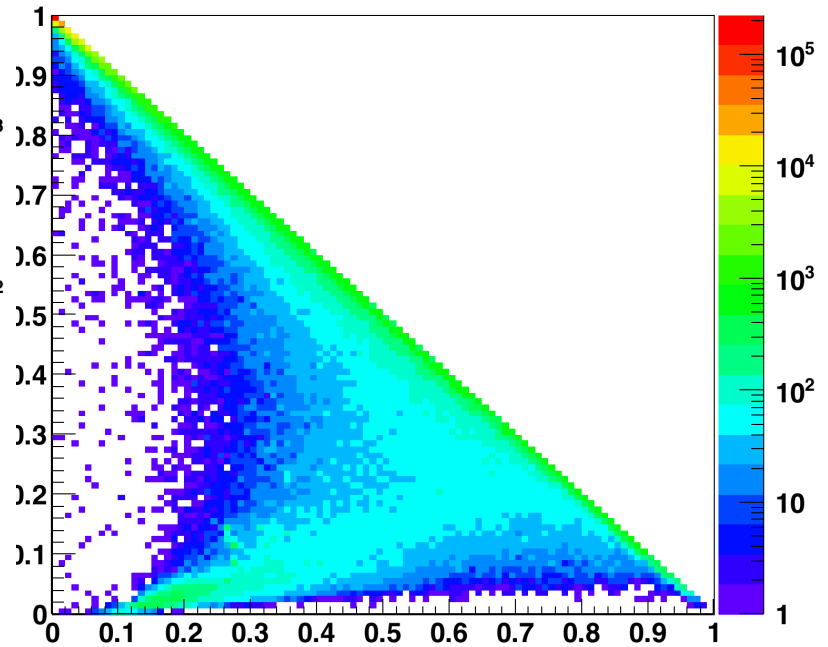
uds jets



c jets

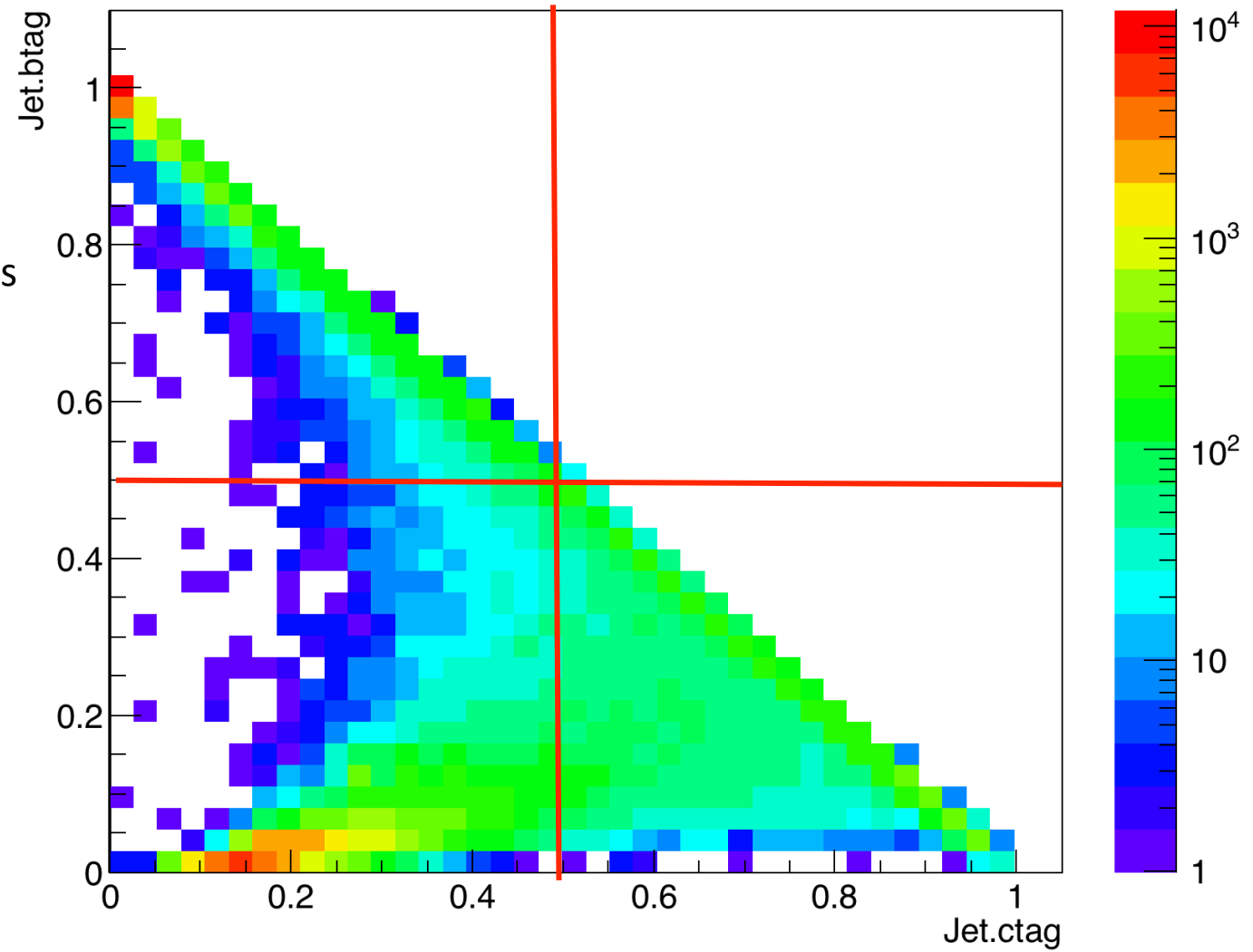


b jets



# Fast simulation

Now you can cut on these two variables to improve S/B ratio



# Summary and next to do

- ✧ CEPC fast simulation using Delphes works now after some necessary coding work
- ✧ New add-ons:
  - ❑ Jet-clustering using ee-kt and exclusive jet mode
  - ❑ Realized exclusive analysis method using Delphes modules
  - ❑ Flavor-tagging method: each jet attached probabilities of specific flavor, which is same as full simulation
- ✧ It was carefully checked and validated

## Next

- ✧ Release CEPC Delphes card and the code from Github
- ✧ Implement Kinematic fit, which will improve mass resolution.
- ✧ A note/paper with new implementations and validations will come out soon