

A PID Framework for FHF's

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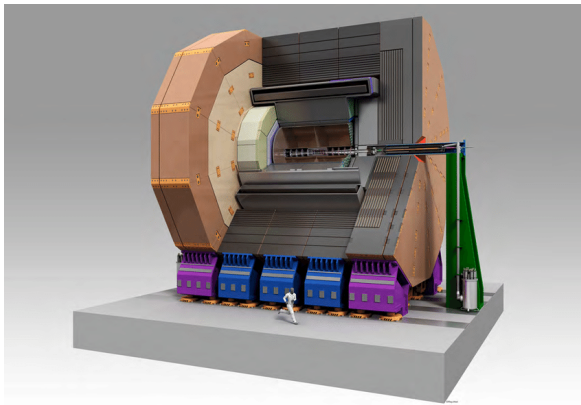
First ECFA Workshop

06.10.2022 Hamburg

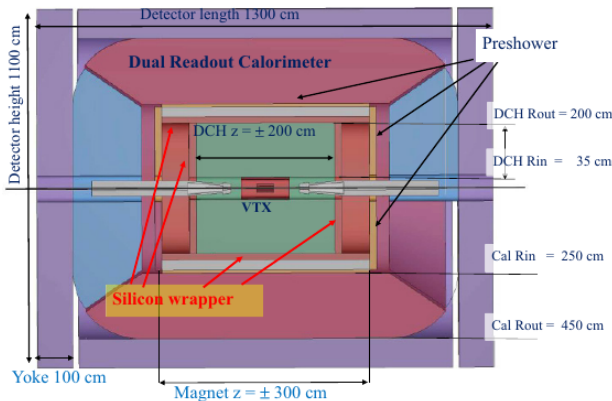
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PID at Future Higgs Factories

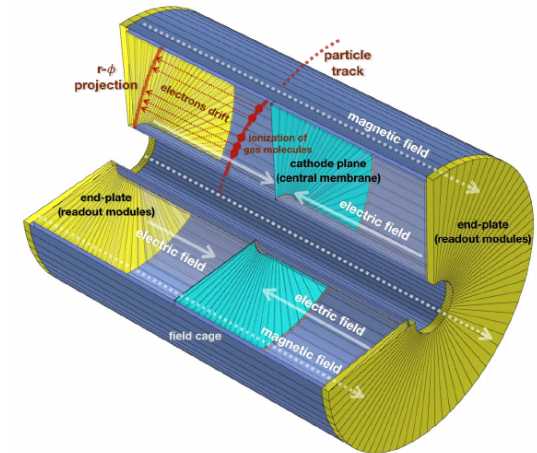
- Increasing understanding that PID, in particular charged hadron PID, is a very valuable observable at a FHF
- Recent studies focus on 90-250 GeV and precision flavour physics instead of direct (BSM) detection at at TeV range
→ PID is more effective and more relevant in these studies



ILD



IDEA



CEPC-det

Examples for charged-hadron PID applications at ILD

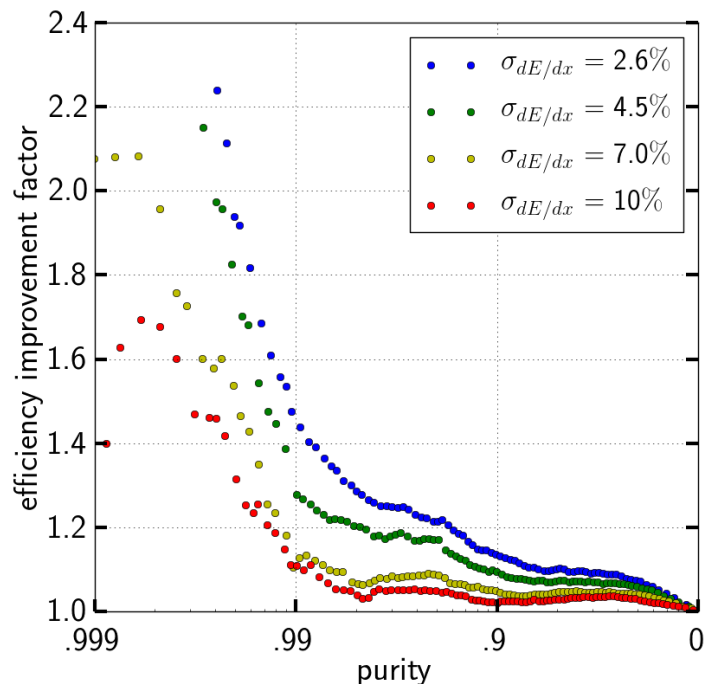
- Z and W hadronic decay branching fractions via flavour tagging: P. Malek, UE
- Forward-backward asymmetry in $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$: R. Pöschl, F. Richard, S. Bilokin, A. Irlles, Y. Okugawa, J. Marquez, e.a.
- $H \rightarrow s\bar{s}$ with s-tagging: M. Basso, V. Cairo
- Kaon mass with TOF: UE
- Track refit with correct particle mass: Y. Radkhorrami, B. Dudar
- All these show the effectiveness of PID, but can we quantify this?

** references
in backup!*

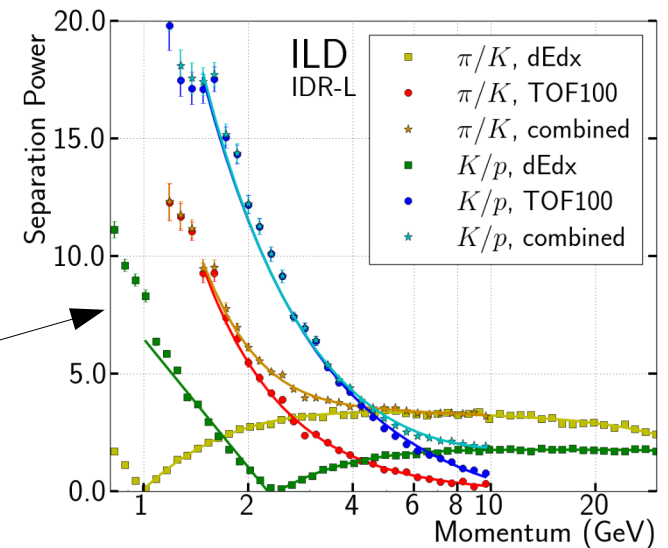


How do we evaluate the impact of PID?

- Plot: for a particular flavour tagging analysis (separation of d/u vs. s/c decays of Ws), what is the improvement in efficiency over purity when adding dE/dx information, depending on the dE/dx resolution?
- Very specific case: one channel, one set of PID observables, one metric
 - How can we create a more general assessment of PID performance?
- Optimise detectors and compare them
 - Is Silicon dE/dx worth considering?
 - At what timing resolution starts TOF to be relevant for flavour tagging?
 - How does **my** physics result depend on the dE/dx resolution?
 - What if we add a RICH to SiD?



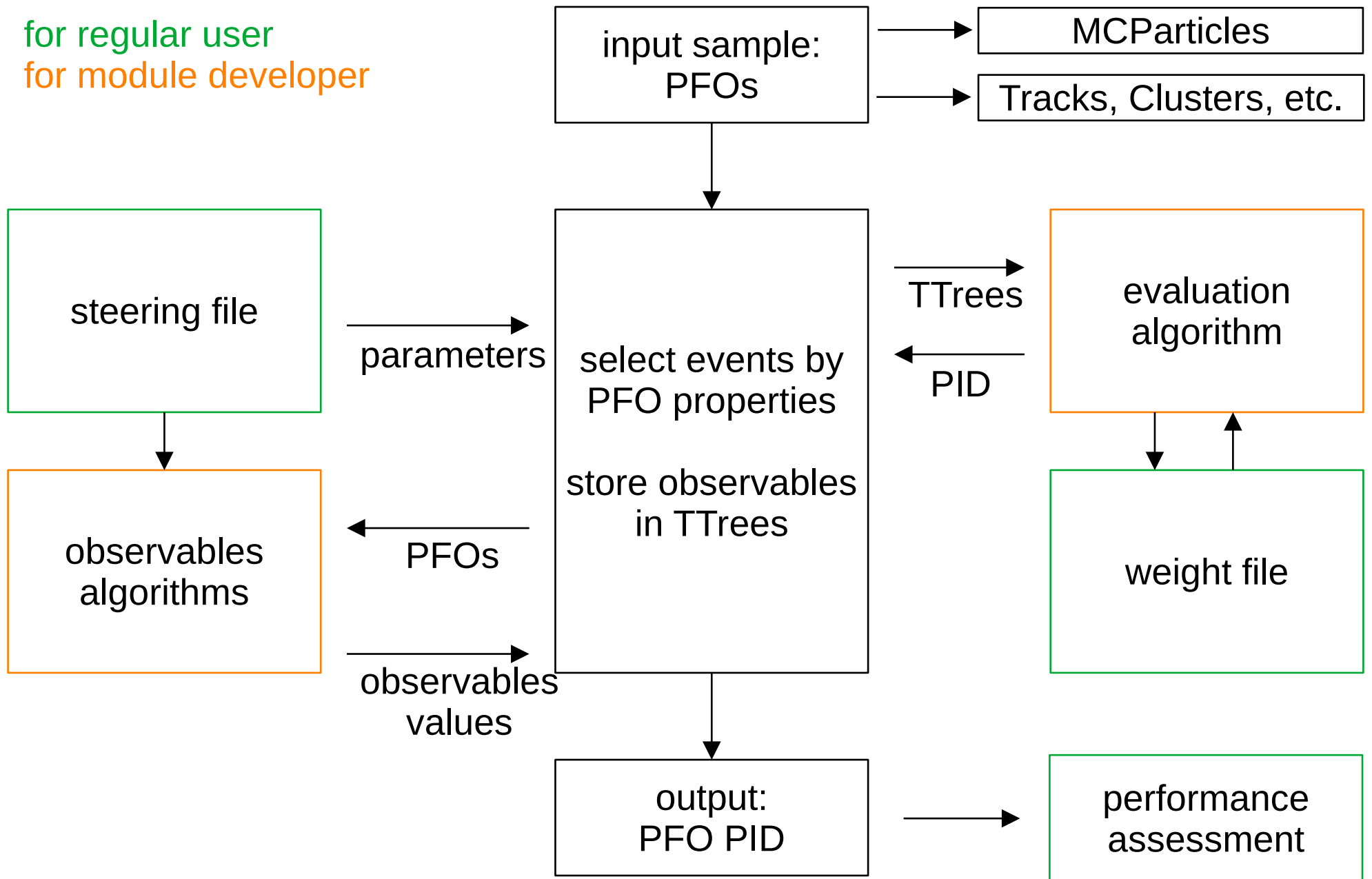
- LikelihoodPIDProcessor
 - dE/dx (TPC)
 - Cluster shapes (calorimeter)
 - Low momentum muon ID (forward system)
- Rigid, complicated to adapt, needs work on core code
- Complicated to train → training done by experts once per MC production with calibration sample
- Time-of-flight newly added to ILD, not to LikelihoodPID → left to analysers to use, combination done ‘by hand’



- 'Comprehensive PID Processor'
- For now, being implemented in LCIO / Marlin
 - immediately usable in Key4HEP via 'Marlin wrapper'
 - target: implement in EDM4HEP, make available to whole FHF's community
- Modular:
 - observables algorithms
 - training methods / evaluation algorithms
- Core code takes care of book keeping
 - simple, well defined data structures for storage (TTree) and interfaces (std::vector)

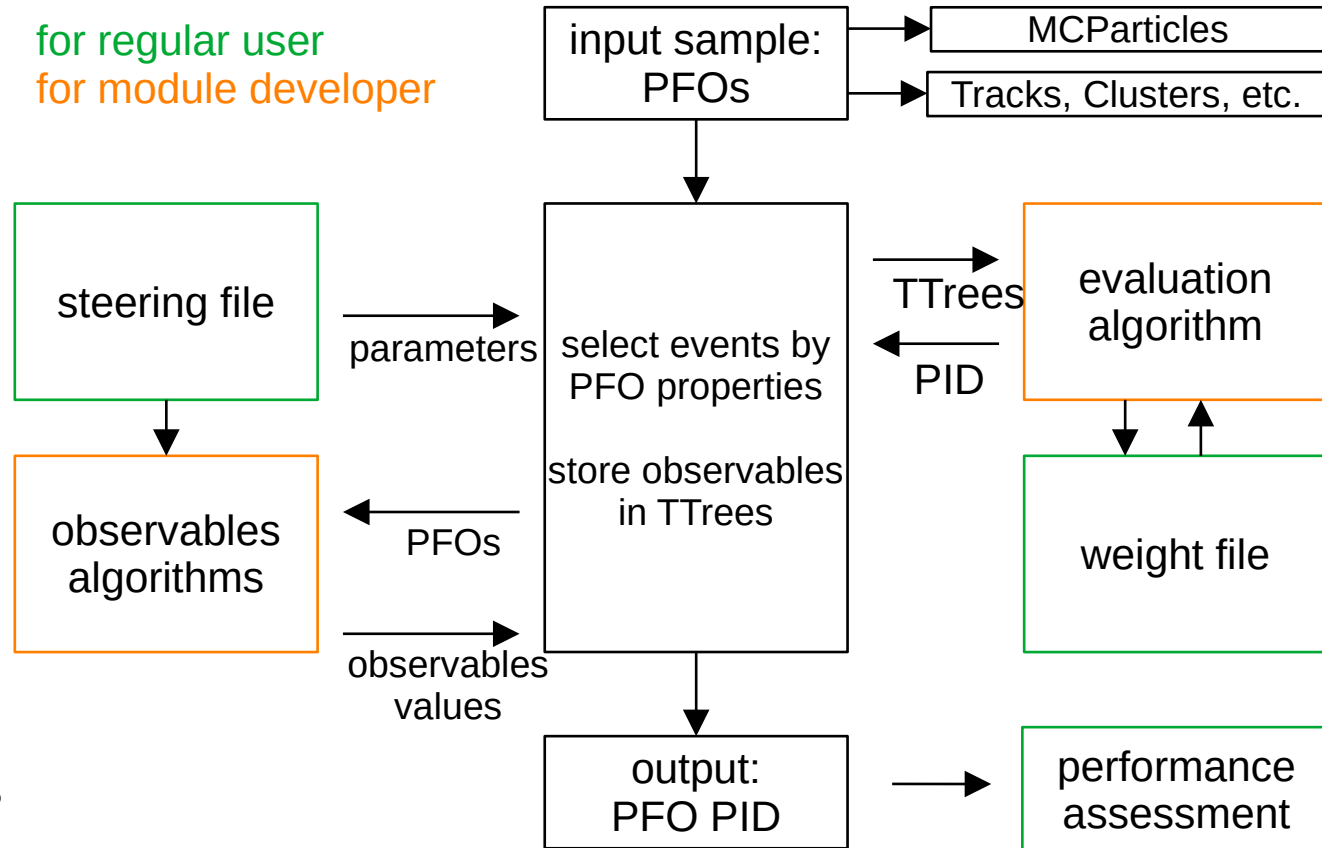


for regular user
for module developer



Proposal

- Steering file
 - input sample
 - observables algorithms
 - signal categories PDGs
 - evaluation algorithm
 - weight file
 - sample cuts etc.
- Possibility to store observables and do training separately (python etc.)
- Separate performance assessment for various plots incl. eff./pur. MC PDG vs. Reco PDG and separation power



- Use cluster shapes, dE/dx and TOF for generic separation of electrons, muons, pions, kaons and protons
 - train multi class TMVA on calibration sample, output general likelihood values for general analysis purposes
- Use cluster shapes, dE/dx and low-momentum muon ID to select only muons, based on a pre-selected sample in the very forward region
 - train simple signal/background on 10% of specific sample, use weights for 90% of sample for analysis
- Develop new observable module for RICH readout, match with novel neural network
 - train on SM sample, generate separation power plots to check overall effect of adding RICH

- Would this be useful to you?
- What observables are you using and what value types do they contribute?
- What training methods are you using / do you want to use?
 - How do the interfaces need to look?
 - Let's talk at coffee / poster session / via email!



Thanks!

Questions / Suggestions?



Backup - References

- Hadronic Z decay: P. Malek PhD thesis <https://ediss.sub.uni-hamburg.de/handle/ediss/9634>
- Hadronic W decay: U. Einhaus PhD thesis (in prep.), talk <https://agenda.linearcollider.org/event/8437/>
- Forward-backward asymmetry in $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$:
 - S. Bilokin PhD thesis <https://tel.archives-ouvertes.fr/tel-01826535>
 - $e^+e^- \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, 2019 <https://agenda.linearcollider.org/event/8147>
 - $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}, b\bar{b}$ 2019 <https://confluence.desy.de/download/attachments/42357928/ILD-PHYS-PUB-2019-007.pdf>
 - $e^+e^- \rightarrow c\bar{c}$, 2020 <https://arxiv.org/abs/2002.05805>
 - $e^+e^- \rightarrow b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}, s\bar{s}$ 2021 <https://agenda.linearcollider.org/event/9440> <https://agenda.linearcollider.org/event/9285>
 - $e^+e^- \rightarrow b\bar{b}/c\bar{c}$ 2021 <https://agenda.linearcollider.org/event/9211/contributions/49358/>
- $H \rightarrow s\bar{s}$ with s-tagging: M. Basso, V. Cairo e.a. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.07535>
- Kaon mass with TOF: U. Einhaus <https://pos.sissa.it/380/115/>
- Track refit with correct particle mass: Y. Radkhorrani, B. Dudar <https://agenda.linearcollider.org/event/8498/>

