



# Tau Reconstruction in the MAIA Detector

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MAIA Detector and 10 TeV Studies

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# Generated Tau Events

- Generated 15,000  $\tau^-$  events in LCIO file with Python script
  - 1  $\tau^-$  per event
- $0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi$  rad
- $10^\circ \leq \theta \leq 170^\circ$
- $20 \leq pT \leq 320$  GeV/c

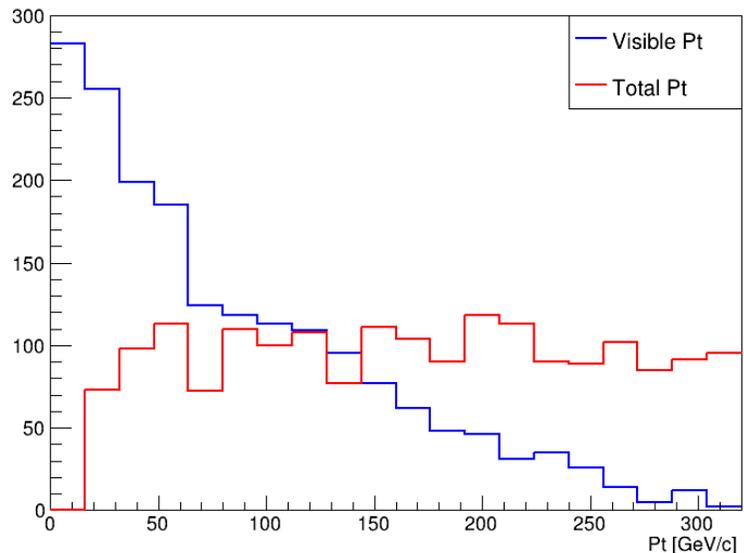
# Simulated Tau Events

- Taus simulated in MAIA detector with ddsim from Fermilab 2024 tutorial
- 1-prong (0 neutrals) decays make up ~12.29% of simulated decay modes
- 3-prong (0 neutrals) decays make up ~10.89% of simulated decay modes
- Neutrinos appear to be taking away larger fraction of energy from 1-prong taus

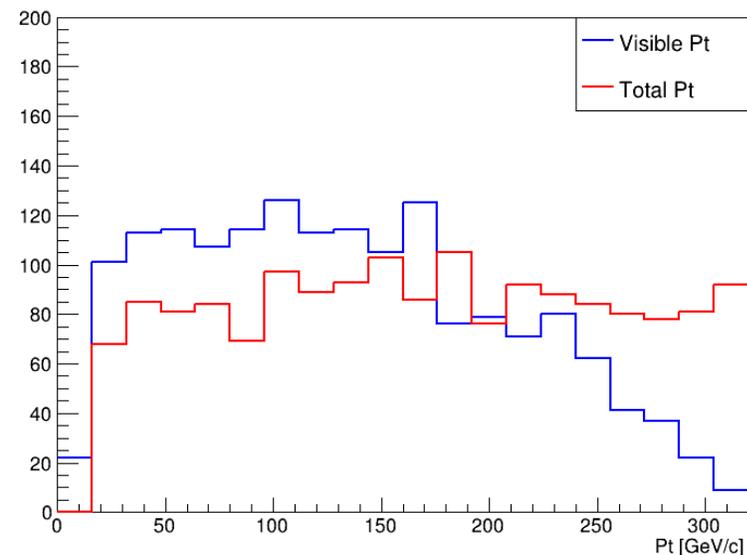
Simulated Branching Ratios

Decay Mode	Branching Ratio (%)
$\pi^- \nu_\tau$	12.29
$\pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	28.40
$\pi^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	9.86
$\pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau$	10.89
$\bar{\nu}_e e^- \nu_\tau$	19.39
$\bar{\nu}_\mu \mu^- \nu_\tau$	19.17

True One-Prong Tau Pt



True Three-Prong Tau Pt



# Reconstructing Tau Events

1. Tau decay products reconstructed with ACTS and Pandora
  - Marlin workflow from Fermilab 2024 tutorial
  - Outputs PandoraPFOs collection (reconstructed tau decay products)
2. TauFinder (MarlinReco algorithm) runs on PandoraPFOs
  - i. Charged particle seeded as  $\tau$  candidate based on  $p_T$
  - ii. Search cone formed around seed
  - iii. Charged particles within search cone added to  $\tau$  candidate, adjusting direction of cone for new combined momentum
  - iv. Neutral particles are added to  $\tau$  candidate in same fashion
  - v. Momenta and energies of particles associated to  $\tau$  candidate are combined into reconstructed  $\tau$
  - vi. Outputs collection of  $\tau$  ReconstructedParticles
    - Think of these as  $\tau$  PFOs that have links to associated  $\tau$  decay product PFOs

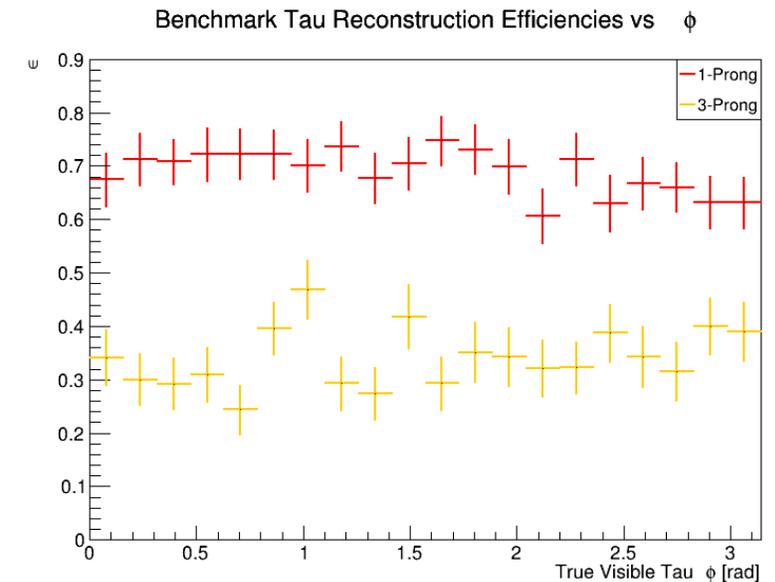
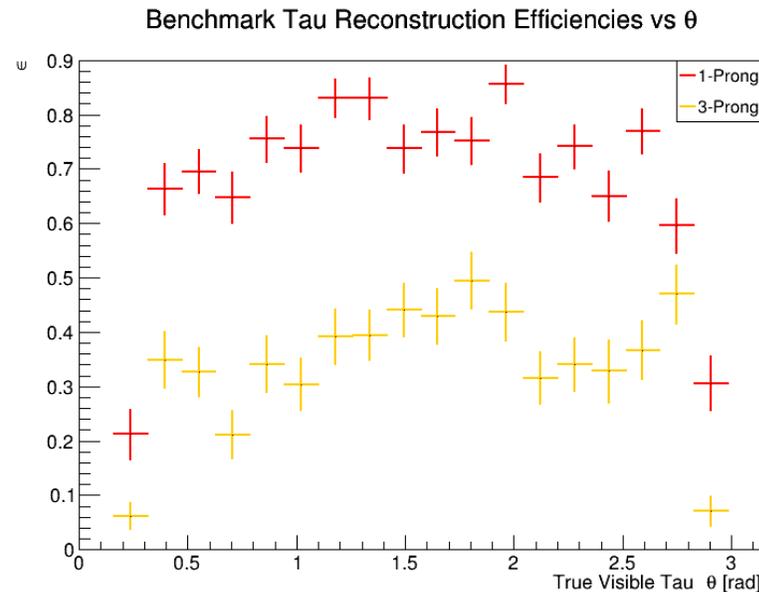
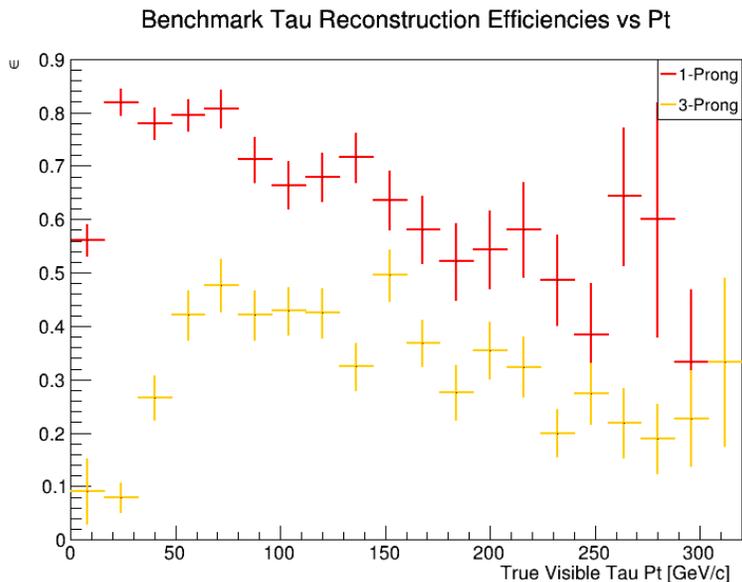
# TauFinder Default Selection Cuts

TauFinder Selection Cuts (Sequential)	
Each PandoraPFO (Input Collection) pT	$\geq 0.1 \text{ GeV}/c$
Charged Particle Seed pT	$\geq 5 \text{ GeV}/c$
Tau Invariant Mass	$\leq 2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
Number of Charged Tracks Associated to Tau	$\leq 4 \ \& \ > 0$
Number of Particles Associated to Tau	$\leq 10$
Tau Isolation Energy	$\leq 5 \text{ GeV}$
TauFinder Cone Angles	
Search Cone Angle	0.05 rad
Isolation Cone Angle	0.2 rad

- Values obtained from Lorenzo Valla
  - Studied for 3 TeV MuCol\_v1 geometry

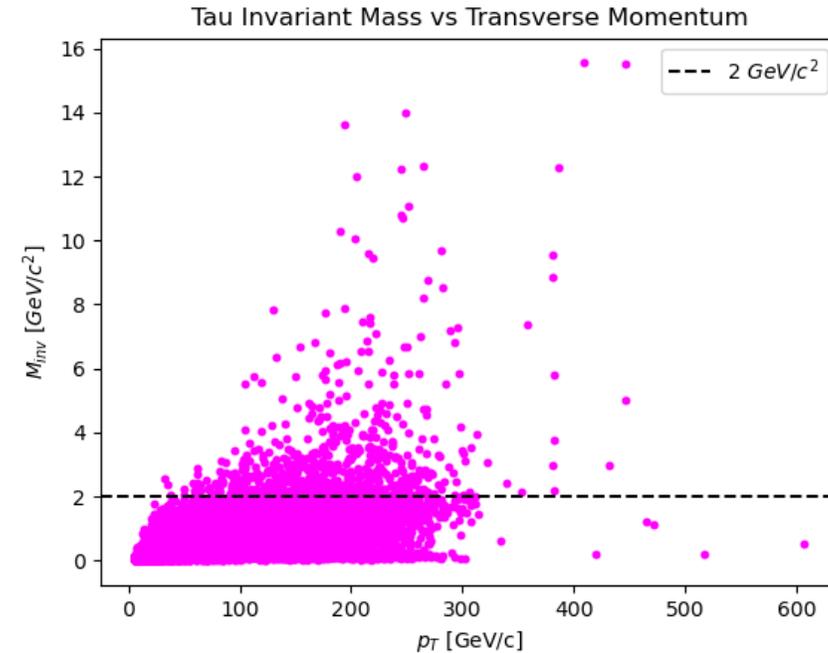
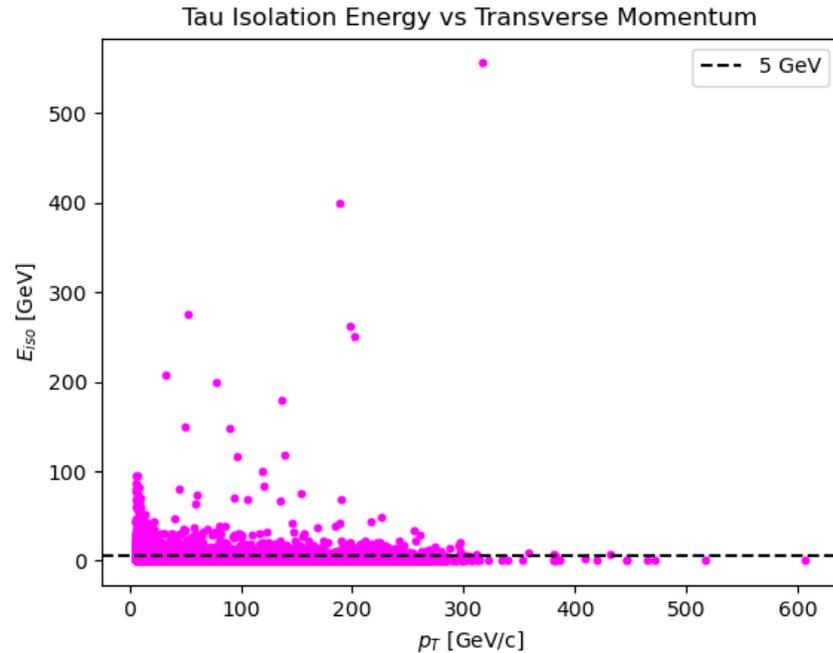
# Benchmark Reconstruction Performance

$$\epsilon = \frac{\text{Number of } 1P \text{ (3P) Reco } \tau \text{ Matched with } 1P \text{ (3P) MC } \tau}{\text{Total Number of } 1P \text{ (3P) MC } \tau}$$



- Average 1-prong reconstruction efficiency appears to be at  $\sim 70\%$
- Losing efficiency at low ( $< 30$  GeV/c) and high ( $> 100$  GeV/c) Pts
- Average 3-prong reconstruction efficiency appears to be at  $\sim 35\%$
- Losing efficiency at low ( $< 50$  GeV/c) and high ( $> 150$  GeV/c) Pts

# Investigation of TauFinder Selection Criteria



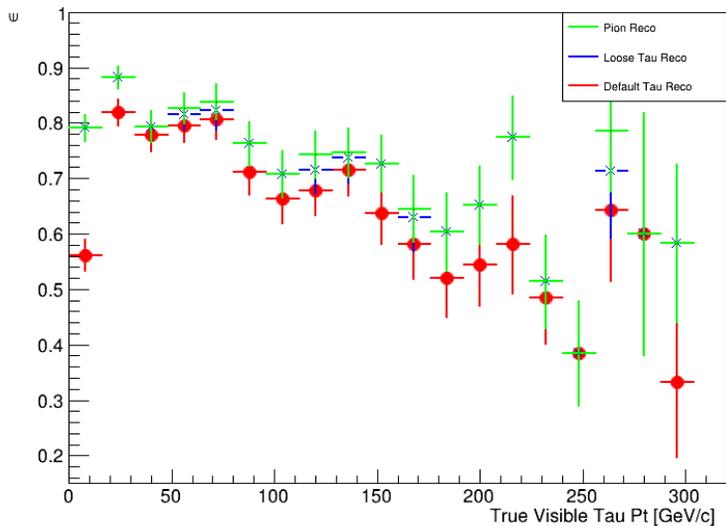
- Tau isolation energy threshold set at 5 GeV
  - Losing  $\sim 12\%$  of taus (mostly those with low  $p_T$ )
  - Planning to set a  $p_T$  dependent isolation energy threshold
- Tau invariant mass threshold set at  $2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 
  - Losing  $\sim 5\%$  of taus (mostly those with high  $p_T$ )
  - Planning to get rid of invariant mass selection cut all together

# One-Prong Reconstruction Performance

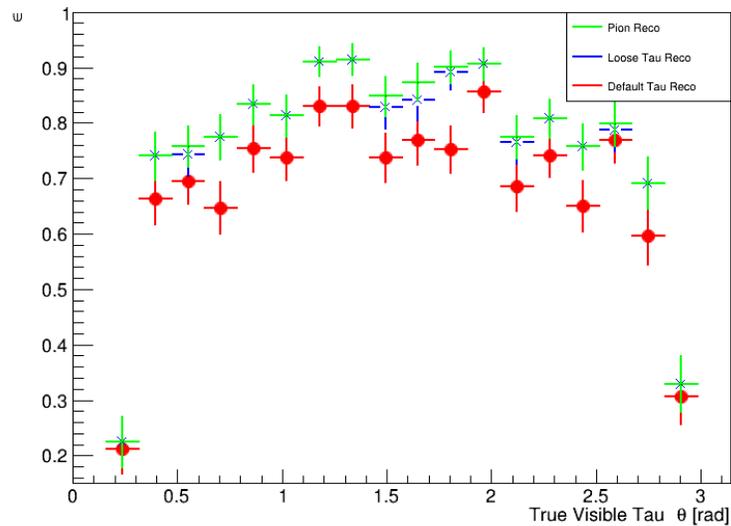
$$\epsilon_{\tau} = \frac{\text{Number of 1P Reco } \tau \text{ Matched with 1P MC } \tau}{\text{Total Number of 1P MC } \tau}$$

$$\epsilon_{\pi^{\pm}} = \frac{\text{Number of Reco } \pi^{\pm} \text{ Matched with MC } \pi^{\pm}}{\text{Total Number of MC } \pi^{\pm}}$$

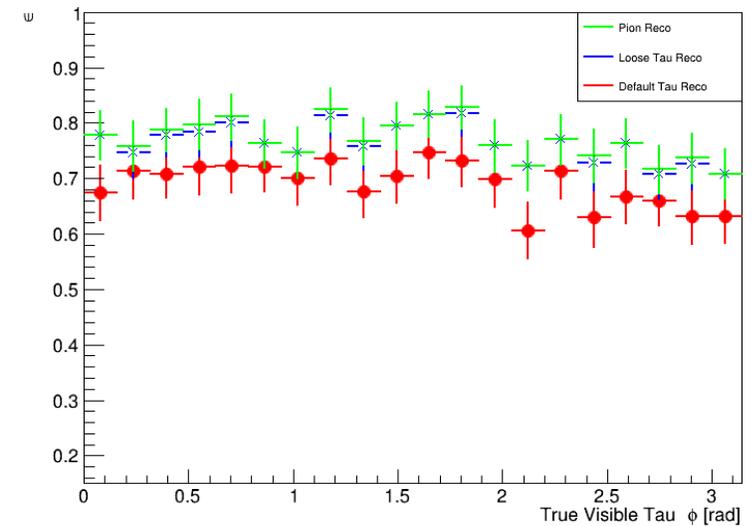
One-Prong Reconstruction Efficiencies vs Pt



One-Prong Reconstruction Efficiencies vs  $\theta$



One-Prong Reconstruction Efficiencies vs  $\phi$



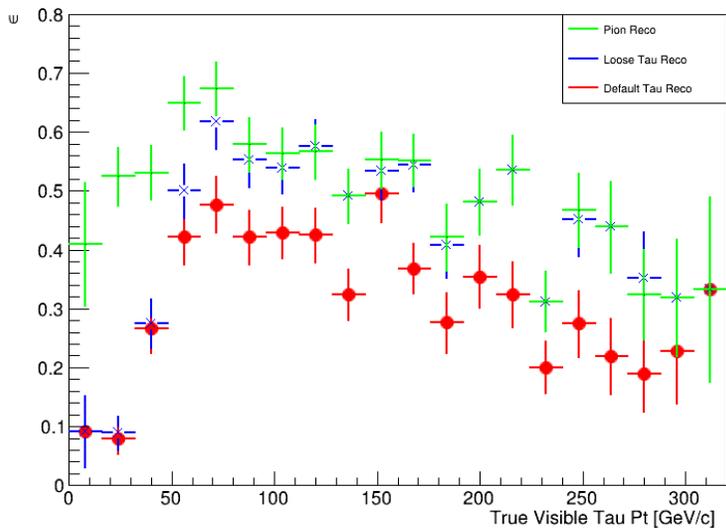
- Loosened tau isolation energy and invariant mass cuts such that they are negligible
  - Boosted 1-prong efficiency by  $\sim 5\%$  on average
  - At the level of pion reconstruction efficiency
- Drop in 1-prong efficiency at large Pt due to pion reconstruction efficiency

# Three-Prong Reconstruction Performance

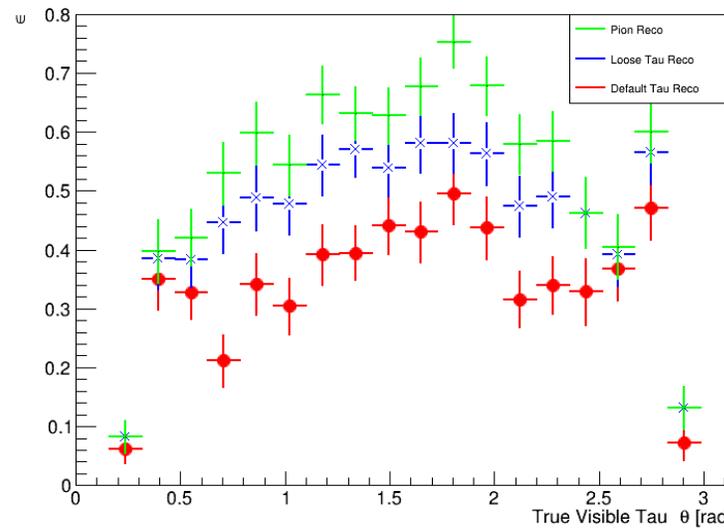
$$\epsilon_{\tau} = \frac{\text{Number of 1P Reco } \tau \text{ Matched with 1P MC } \tau}{\text{Total Number of 1P MC } \tau}$$

$$\epsilon_{\pi^{\pm}} = \frac{\text{Number of Reco } \pi^{\pm} \text{ Matched with MC } \pi^{\pm}}{\text{Total Number of MC } \pi^{\pm}}$$

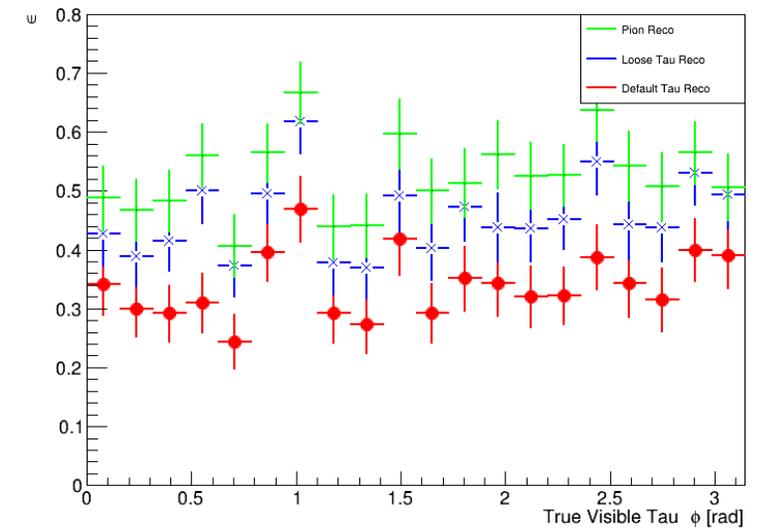
Three-Prong Reconstruction Efficiencies vs Pt



Three-Prong Reconstruction Efficiencies vs  $\theta$



Three-Prong Reconstruction Efficiencies vs  $\phi$



- Loosened tau isolation energy and invariant mass cuts such that they are negligible
  - Boosted 3-prong efficiency by  $\sim 10\%$  on average
  - At the level of pion reconstruction efficiency for high Pt
- Improvement of 3-prong efficiency to be made at low Pt
  - Need to study effect of widening search cone angle
  - Could be reconstructing three 1-prong taus instead of one 3-prong tau

# Conclusions

- 1-prong tau reconstruction is at the level of pion reconstruction
  - Currently achieving ~75% reconstruction efficiency on average
  - Next step is to overlay BIB
- 3-prong tau reconstruction needs to be studied further
  - Currently achieving ~35% reconstruction efficiency on average
  - At the level of pion reconstruction for high  $P_t$
  - Extremely low reconstruction efficiency at low  $P_t$ 
    - Next steps are to study effect of widening search cone angle and to check if tau candidates are being split