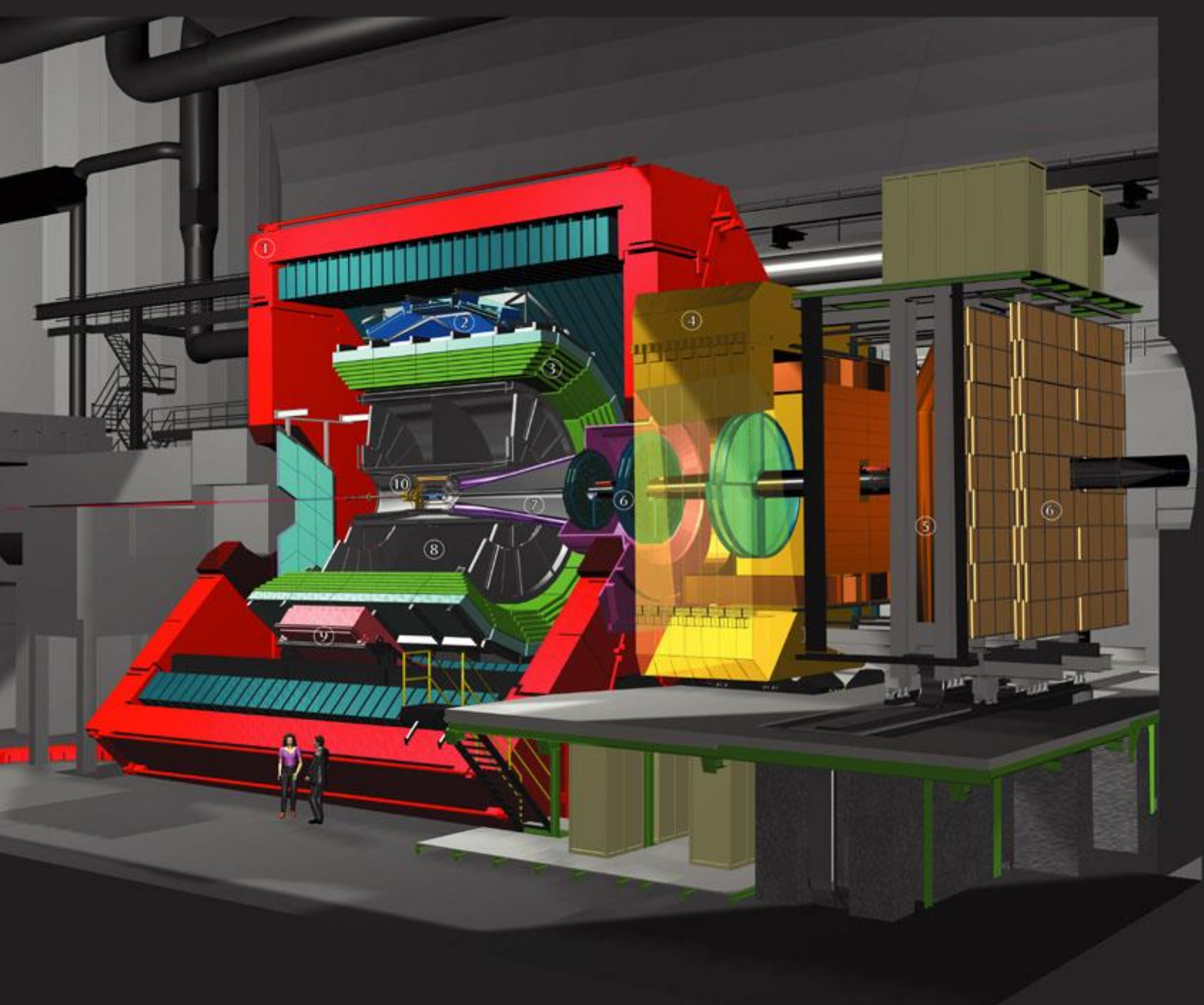


Electron-hadron separation by Neural-network

Yonsei university

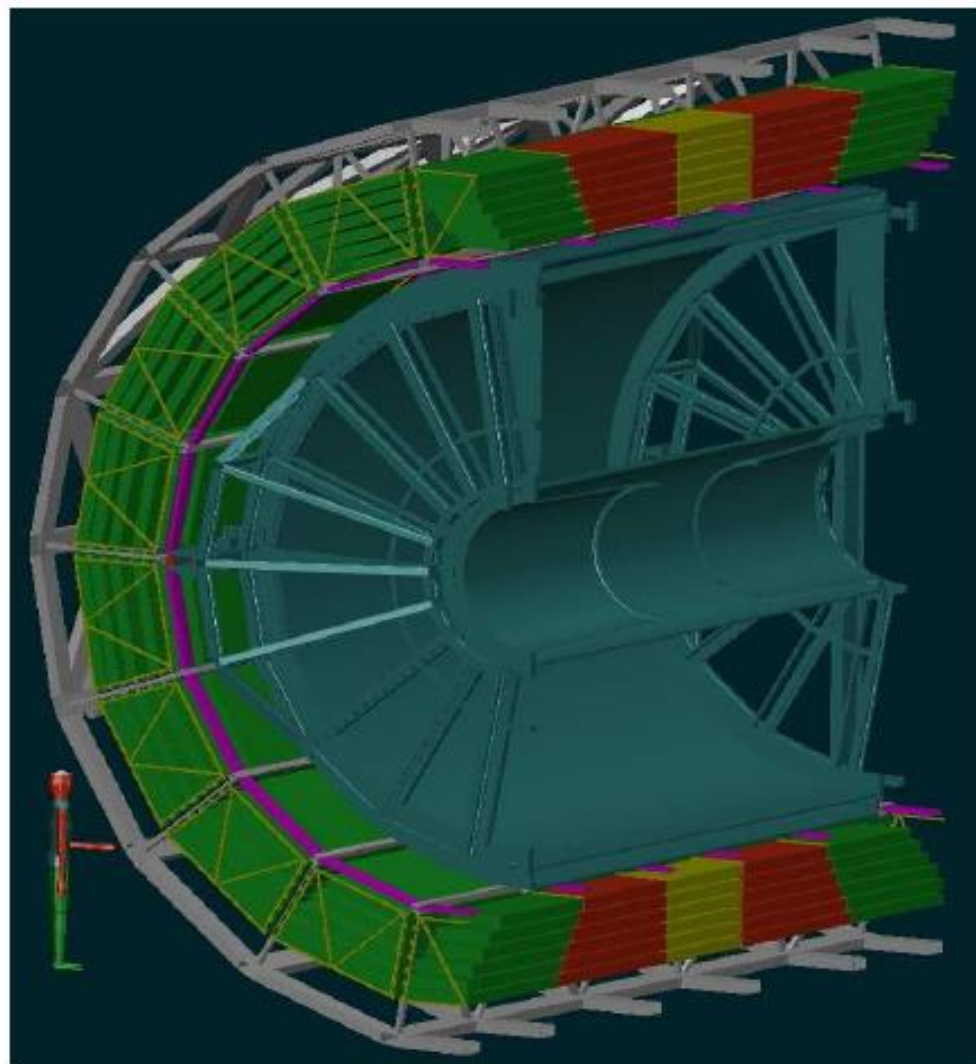


- 1• L3 MAGNET
- 2• HMPID
- 3• TOF
- 4• DIPOLE MAGNET
- 5• MUON FILTER
- 6• TRACKING CHAMBER
- 6'• TRIGGER CHAMBER
- 7• ABSORBER
- 8• TPC
- 9• PHOS
- 10• ITS



TRD(Transition Radiation Detector)

- $|\eta| < 0.9$, $45^\circ < \theta < 135^\circ$
- 18 supermodules in Φ sector
- 6 Radial layers
- 5 z-longitudinal stack
 - total 540 chambers
 - 750m² active area
 - 28m³ of gas
- In total 1.18 million read-out channels



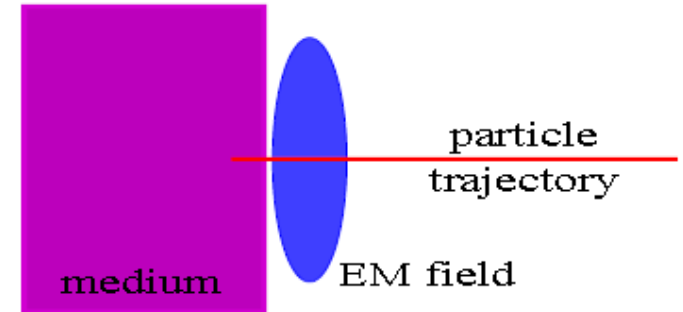
TRD(Transition Radiation Detector)

(What is transition radiation?)

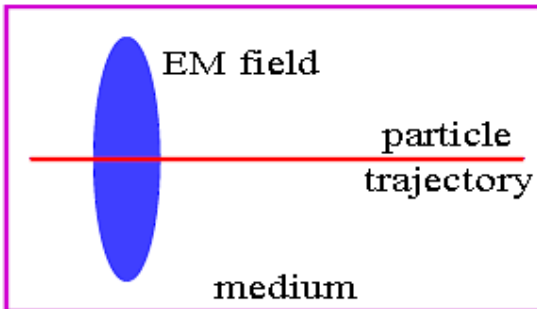
“Transition radiation is emitted whenever a charged particle crosses an interface between two media with different dielectric functions.”

- L.Durand, Phys. Rev. D 11, 89(1975)

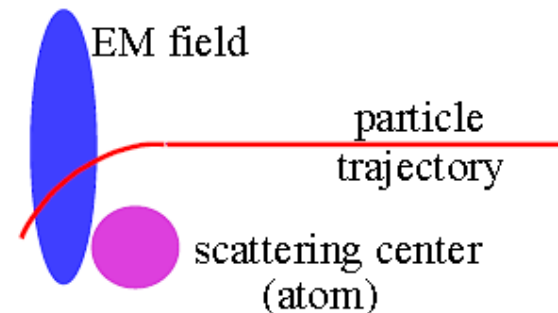
- Predicted : Ginzburg & Frank, 1946
- Observed : Goldsmith & Jelly, 1959(optical)
- It's sizeable(X-rays) for relativistic particles.

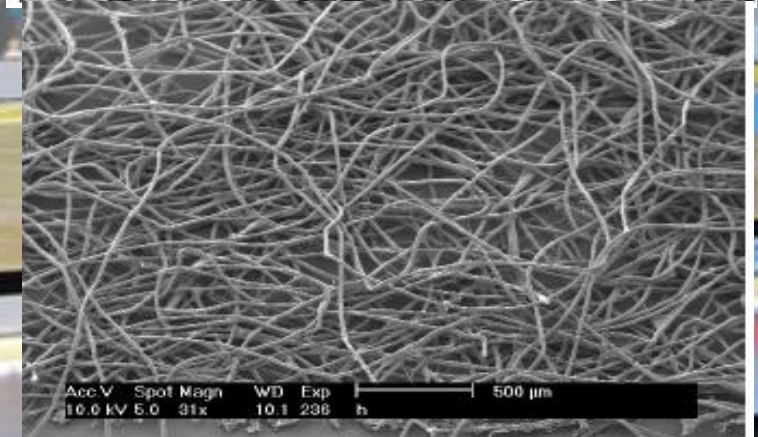
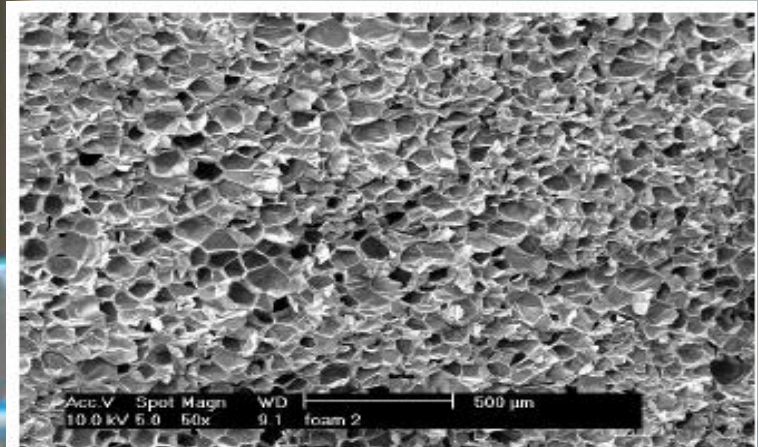
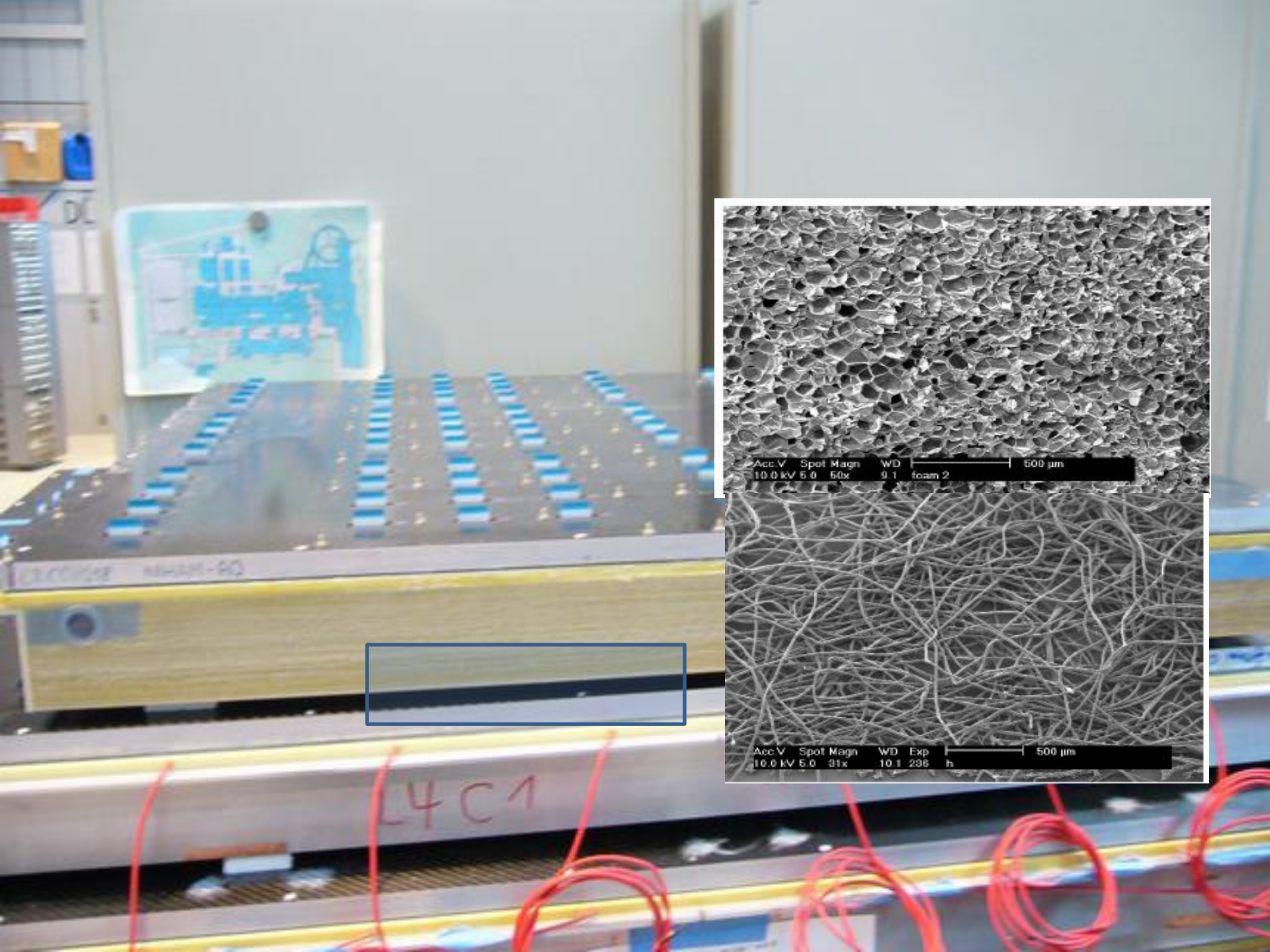


Cherenkov



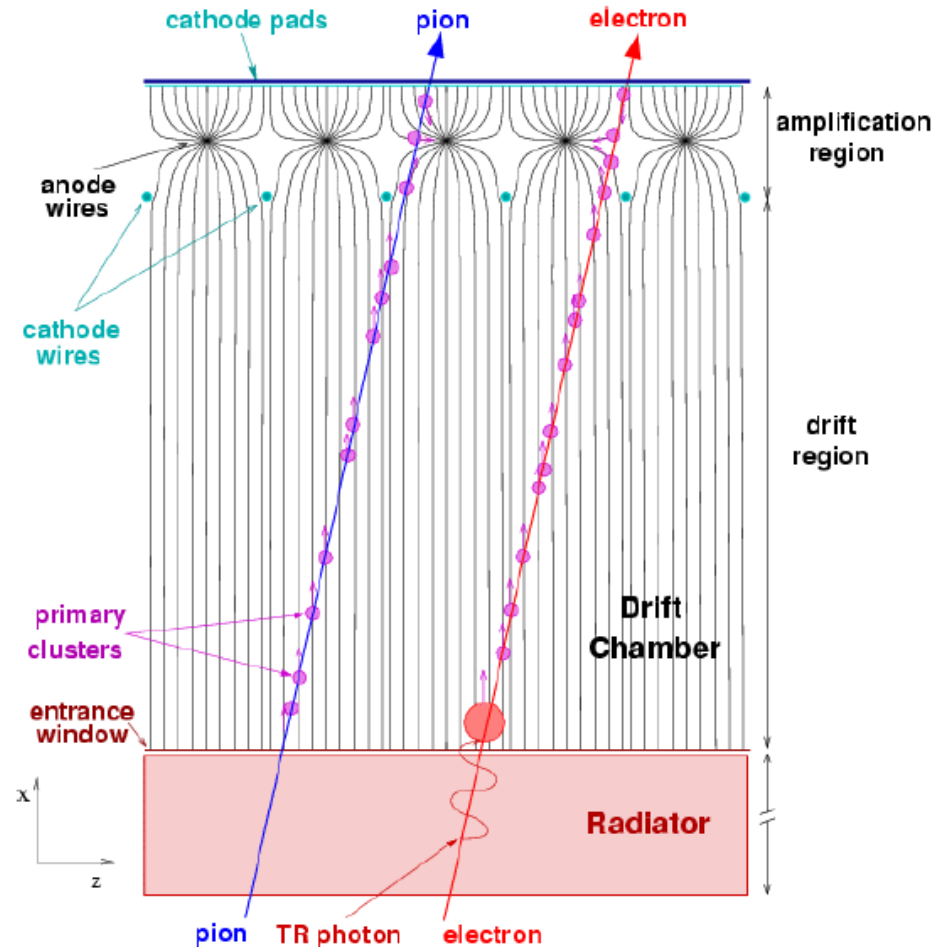
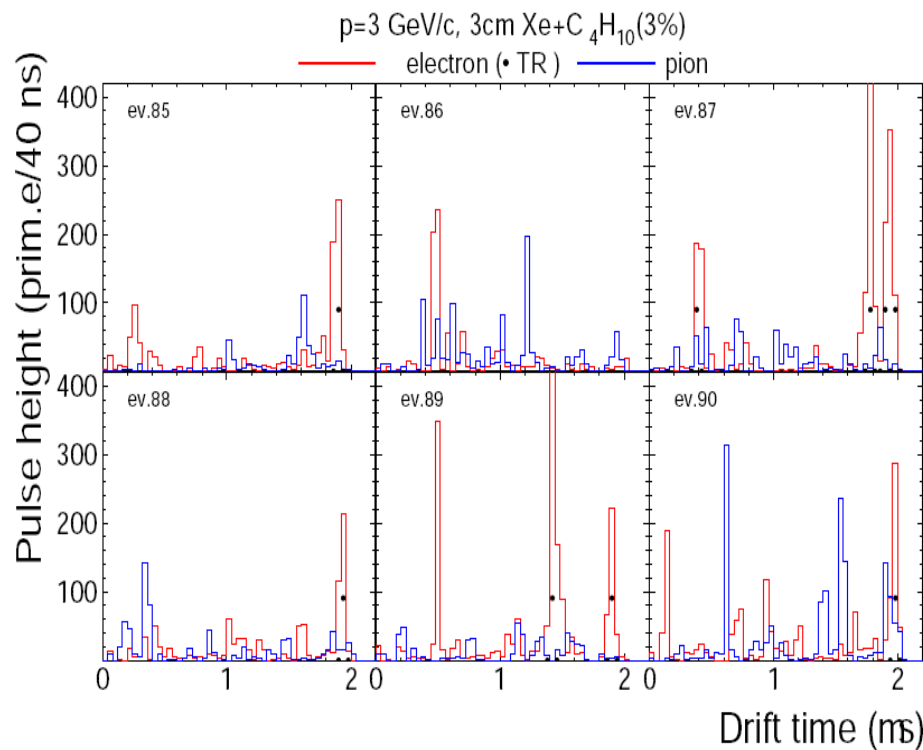
Bremsstrahlung



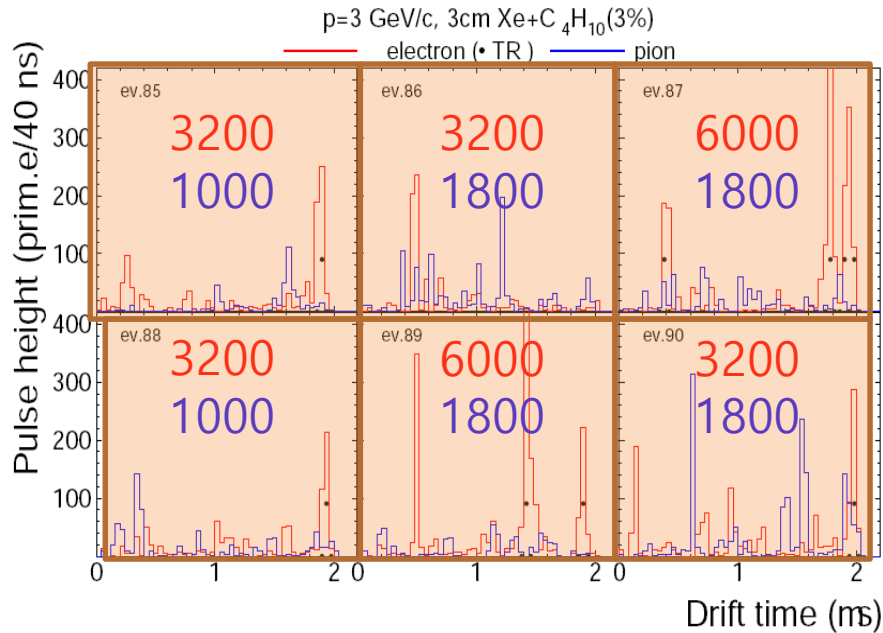


L4C1

1 Event signals of Electron and Pion



e/ π -Separation

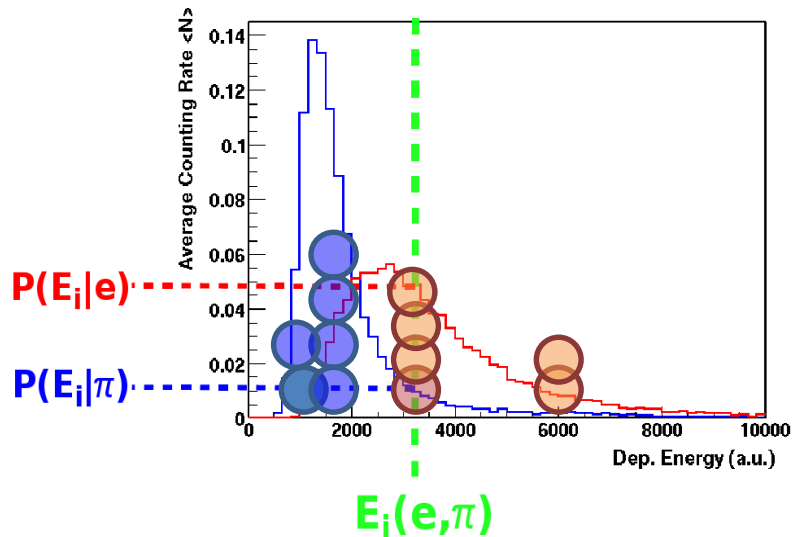


Likelihood to be electrons

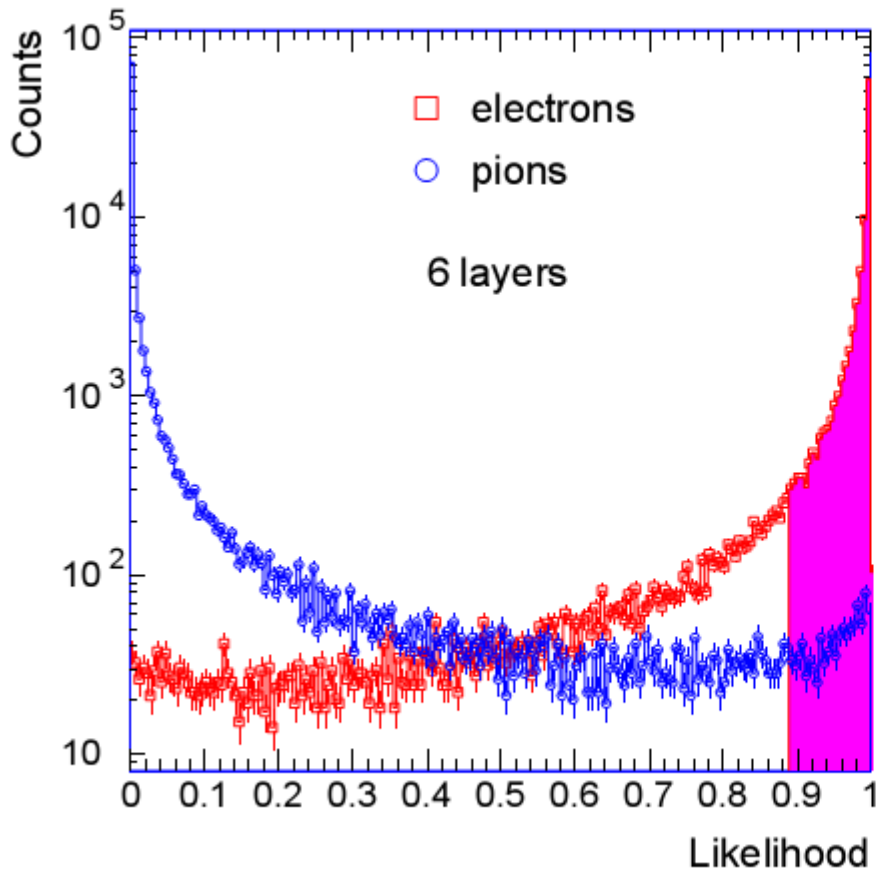
$$L = \frac{P_e}{P_e + P_\pi}$$

$$P_e = \prod_{i=1}^N P(X_i|e)$$

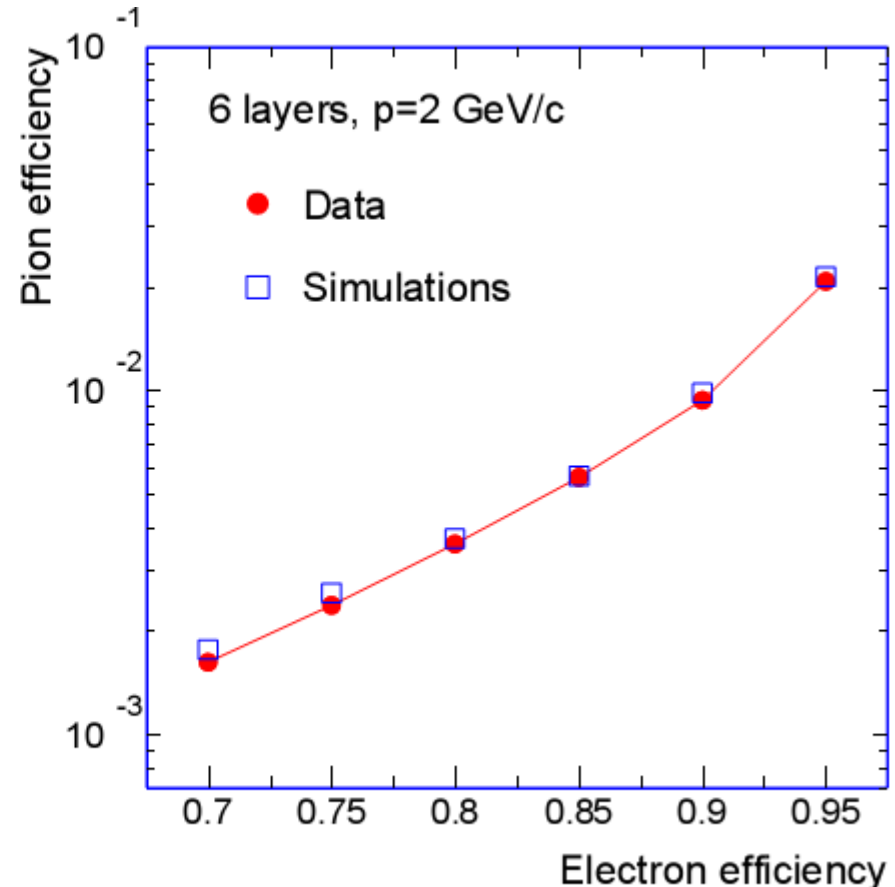
$$P_\pi = \prod_{i=1}^N P(X_i|\pi),$$



e/ π -Separation-Classical Methods

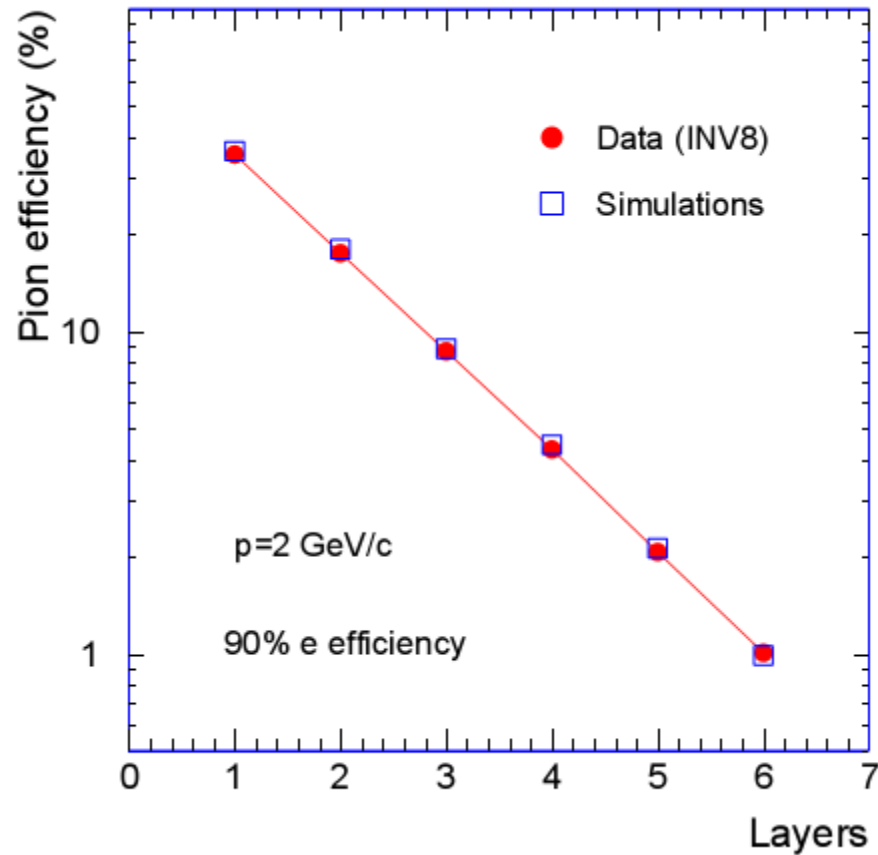


Distributions of the likelihood for electrons and pions of 2GeV/c, obtained from the total energy deposit.



Pion efficiency as a function of electron efficiency for a 6 layer likelihood on total energy, for momentum of 2GeV/c. The values corresponding to measured data are compared simulations.

e/π -Separation-Classical Methods



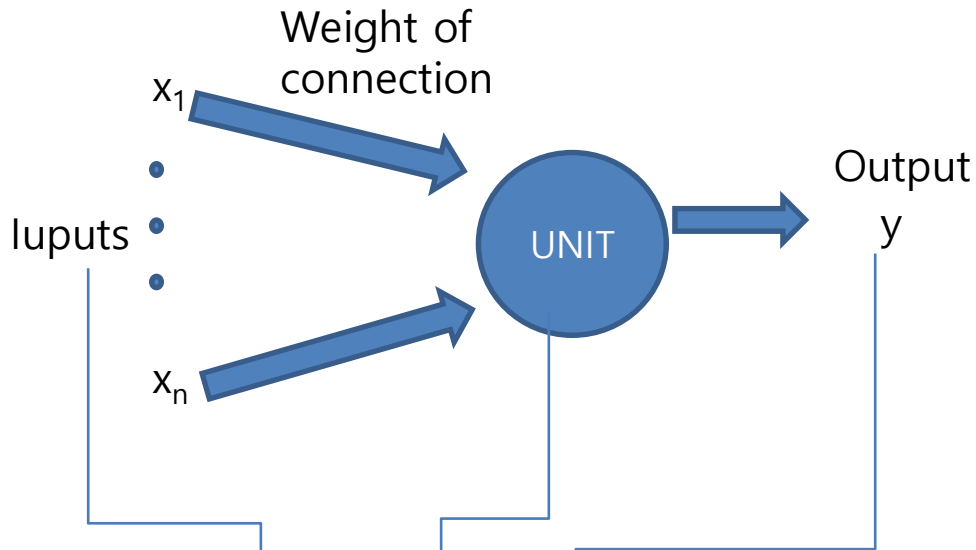
Pion efficiency as a function of number of layers for a momentum of 2GeV/c

Other method?

Neural-network

- A simple Modeling of the biological neuron system
- Being used in various fields for data analysis and classification
- Examples : Image analysis
 - Financial movement's prediction
 - Sales forecast
 - In particle physics

Modeling of neuron

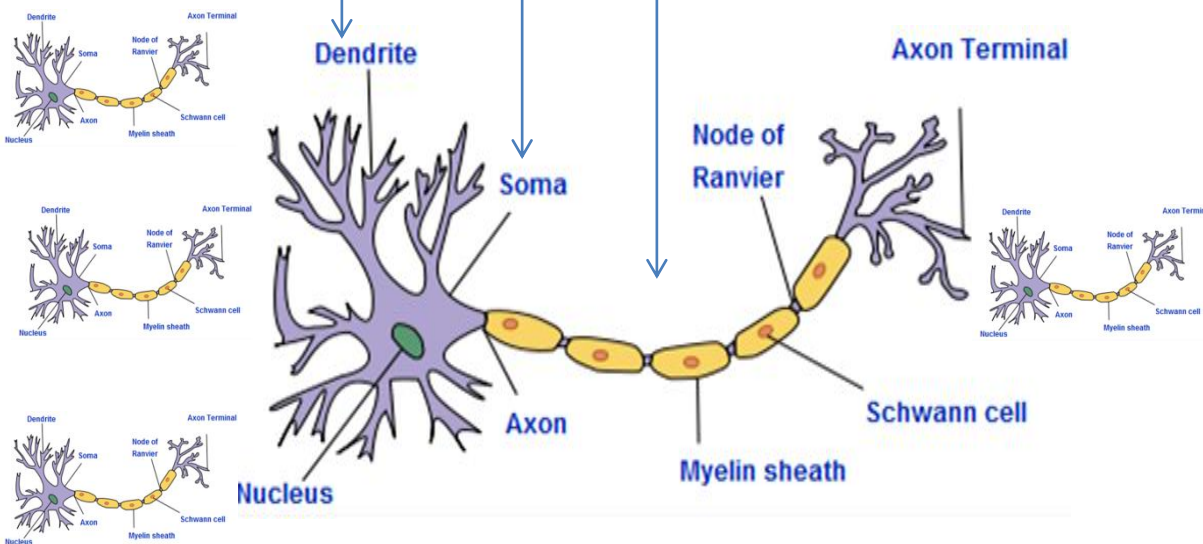


$$X = [x_1, x_2, x_3 \dots, x_n]$$

$$W = [w_1, w_2, w_3 \dots, w_n]$$

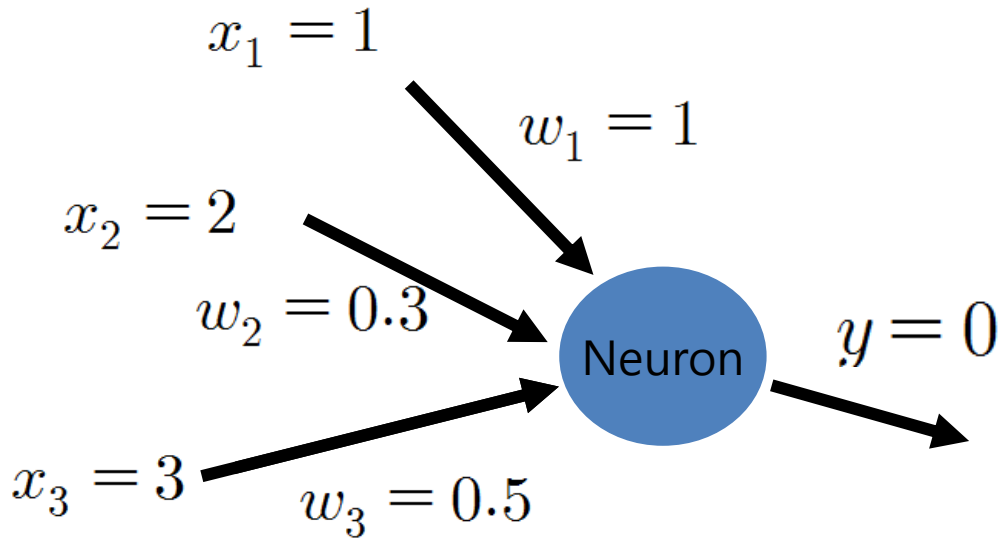
$$NET = XW^T$$

$$y = f(NET)$$



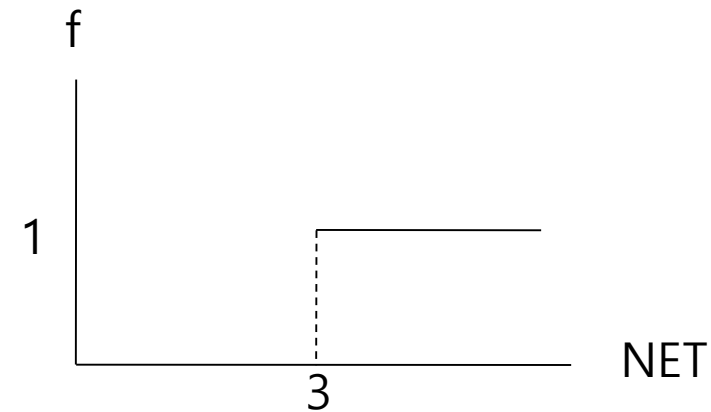
NN-Example

Training sample
($x_1=1$, $x_2=2$, $x_3=3$, $y=1$)



$$X = [x_1, x_2, x_3 \quad \dots \quad x_n]$$

$$W = [w_1, w_2, w_3 \quad \dots \quad w_n]$$



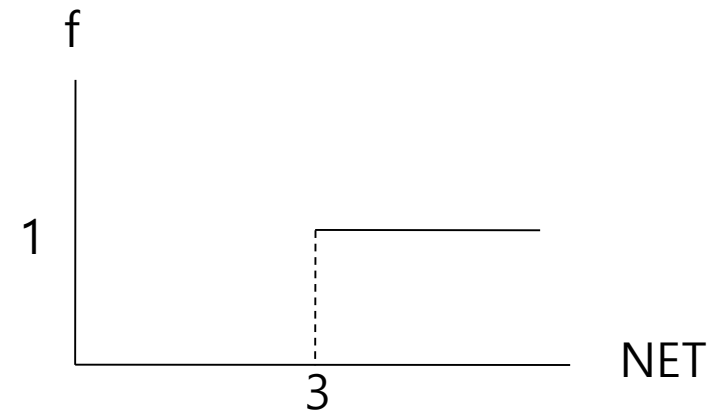
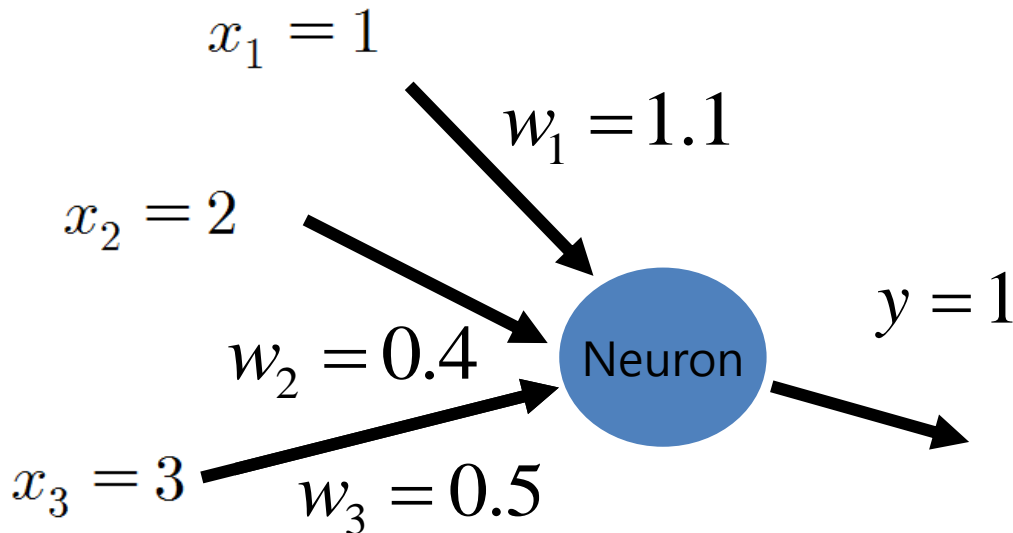
$$NET = XW^T = 2.6$$
$$y = f(NET) = 0$$

NN-Example

Training sample

($x_1=1$, $x_2=2$, $x_3=3$, $y=1$)

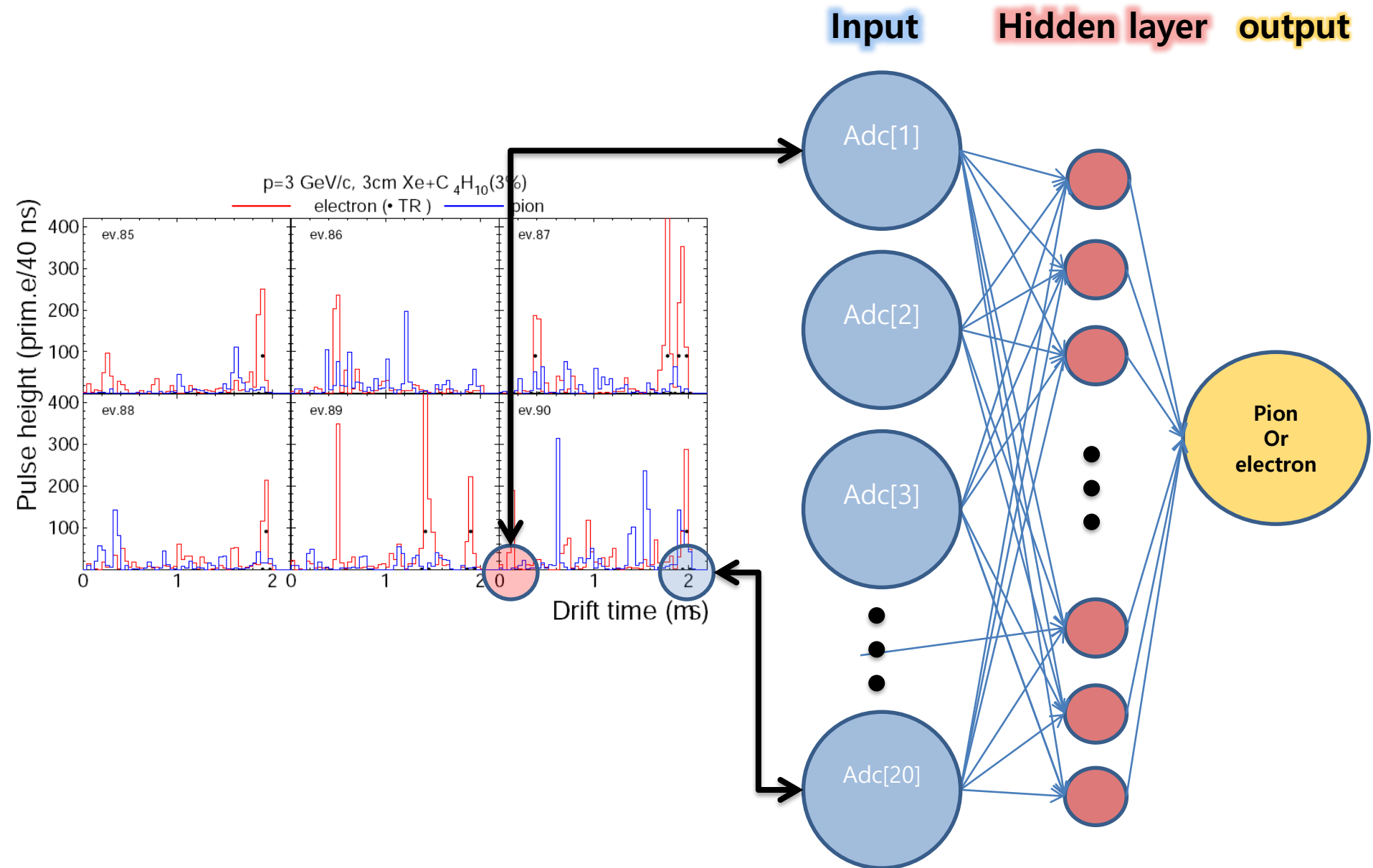
!! But we want the output to be 1
Change the W vector by some rules



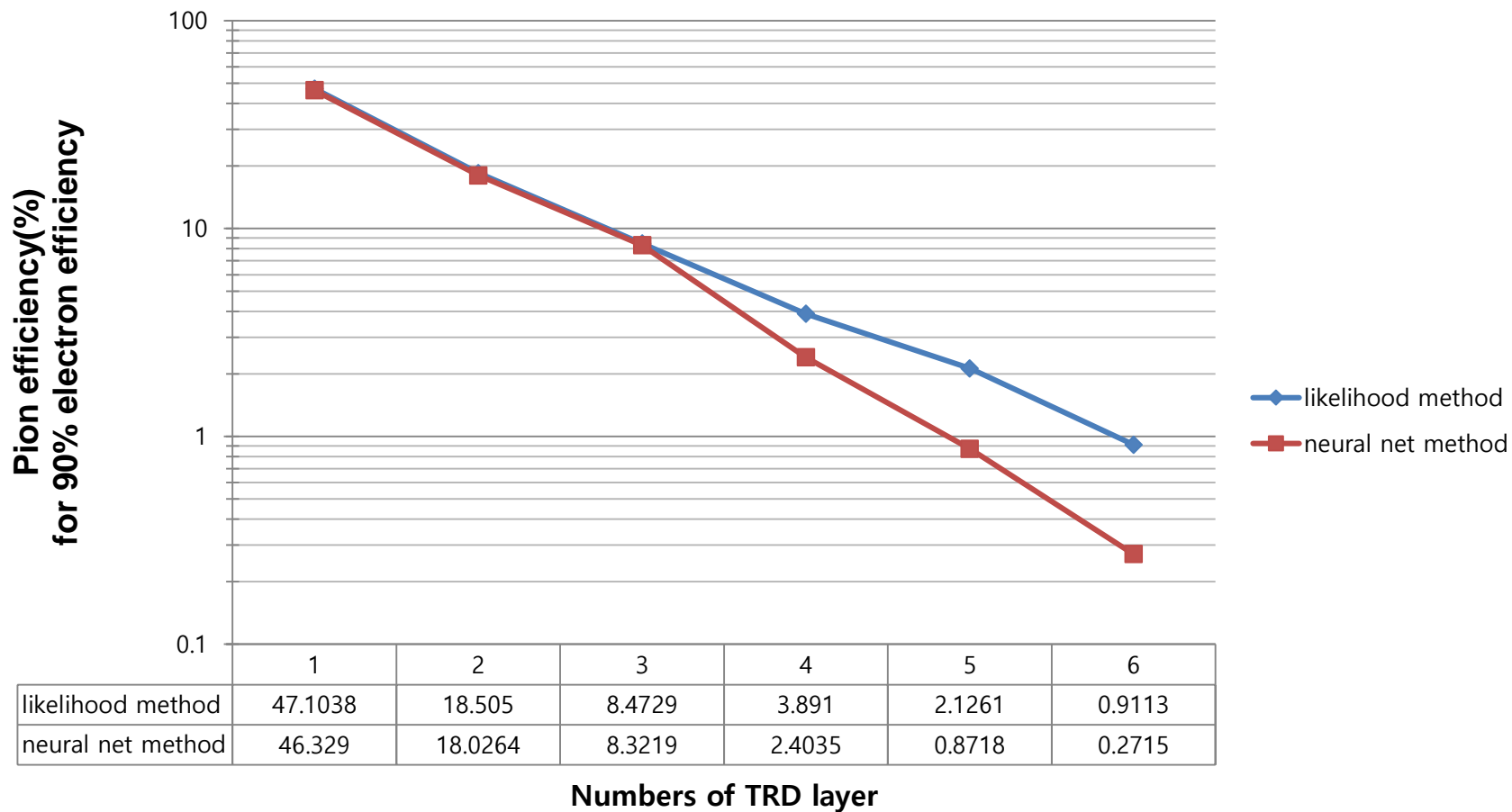
$$NET = XW^T = 3.4$$

$$y = f(NET) = 1$$

e/ π -Separation-Neural network



Comparison of methods

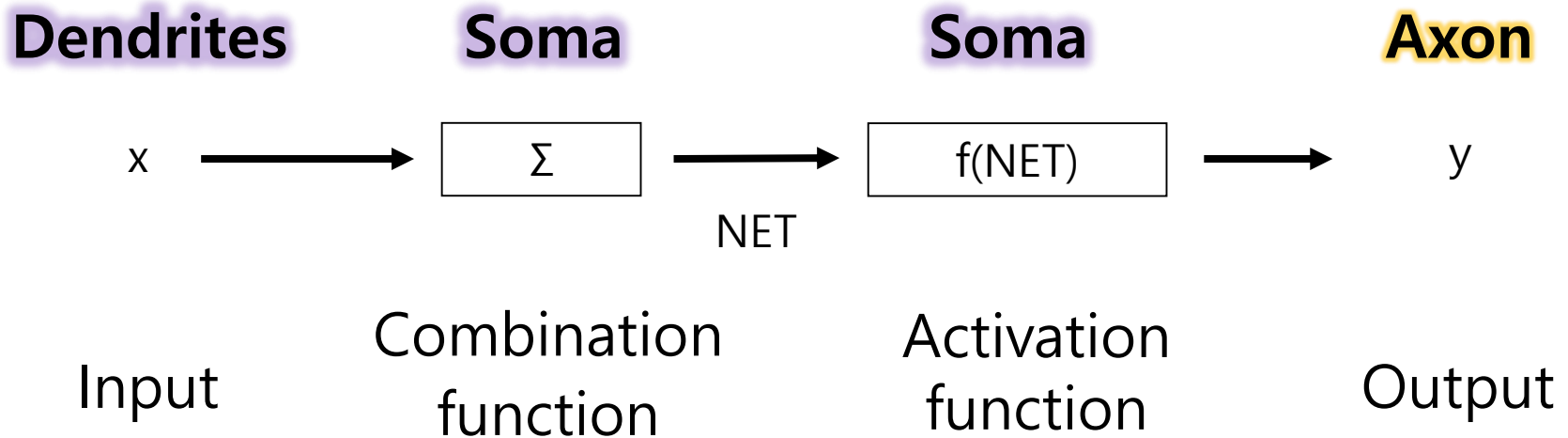
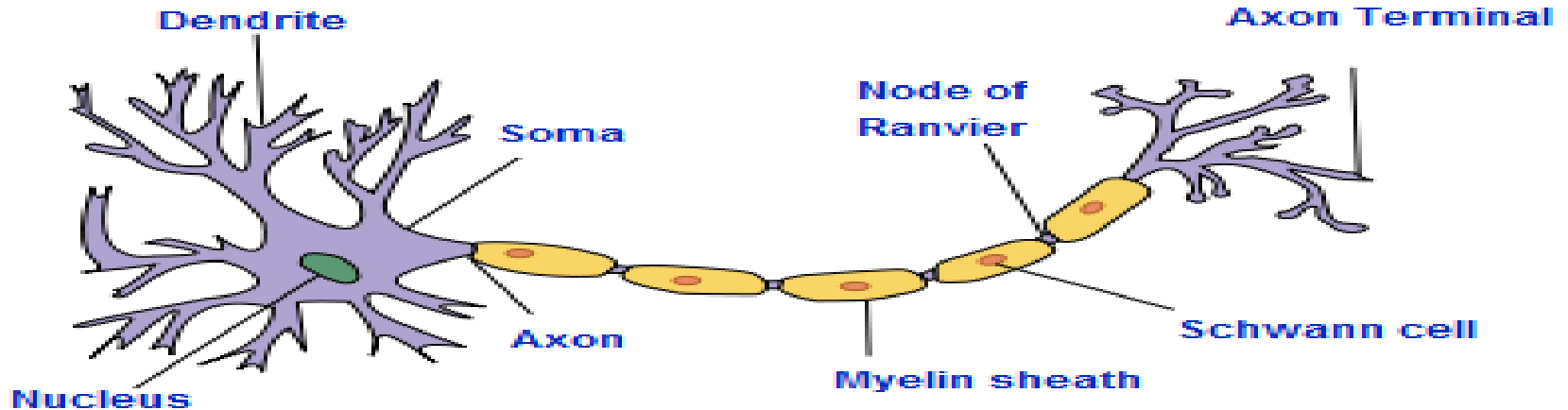


Summary

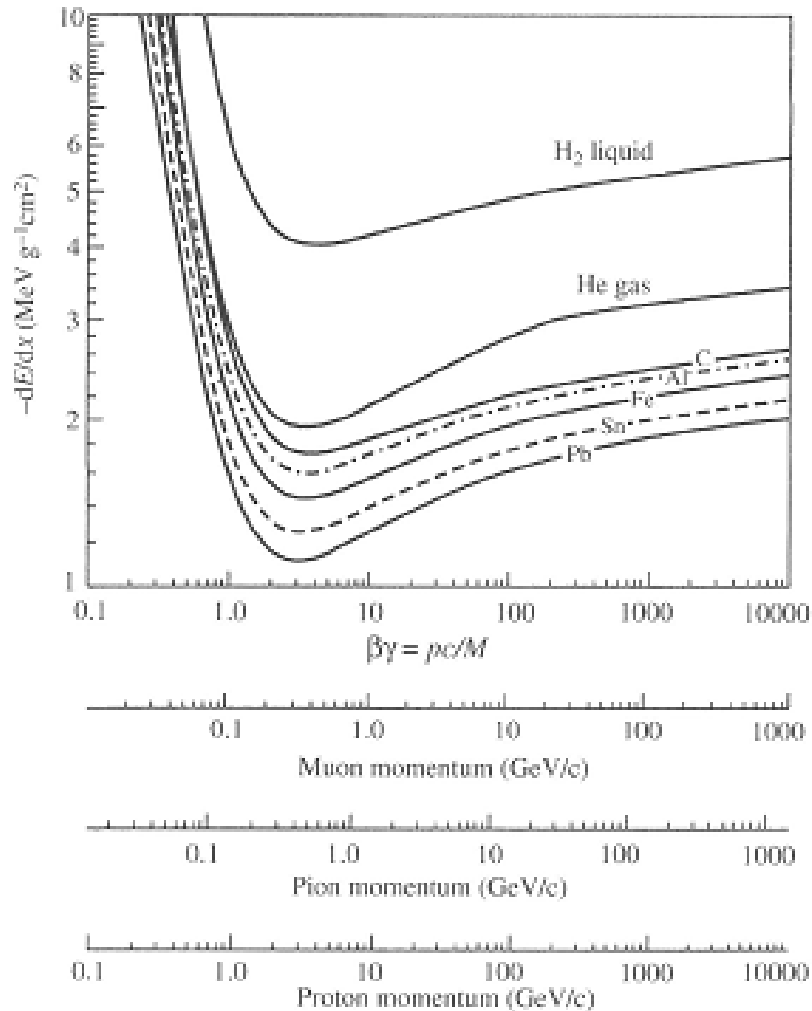
- The suppression factor was improved by about a factor of 3 by Neural net when compared with classical method.
- Need to be done
 - Application to the full simulation sample
 - Refined Neural Network
 - Other NN structures must be considered

1

Modeling of Neuron



Ionization energy loss



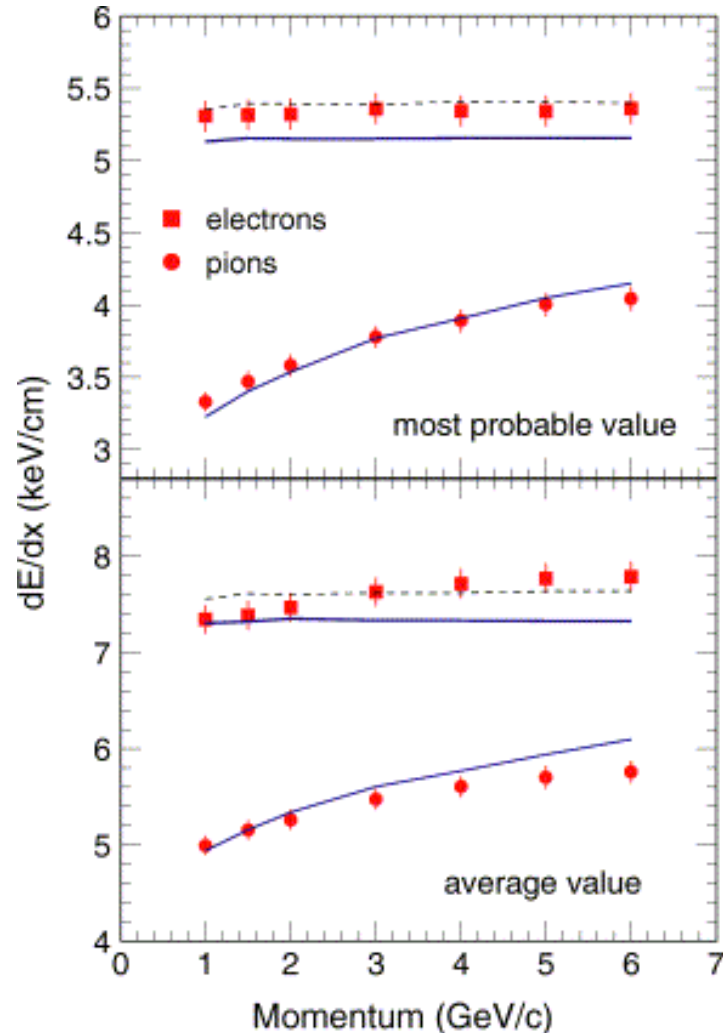
Ionization energy loss for muons and pions and protons on a variety of materials.

Bethe-Bloch formula

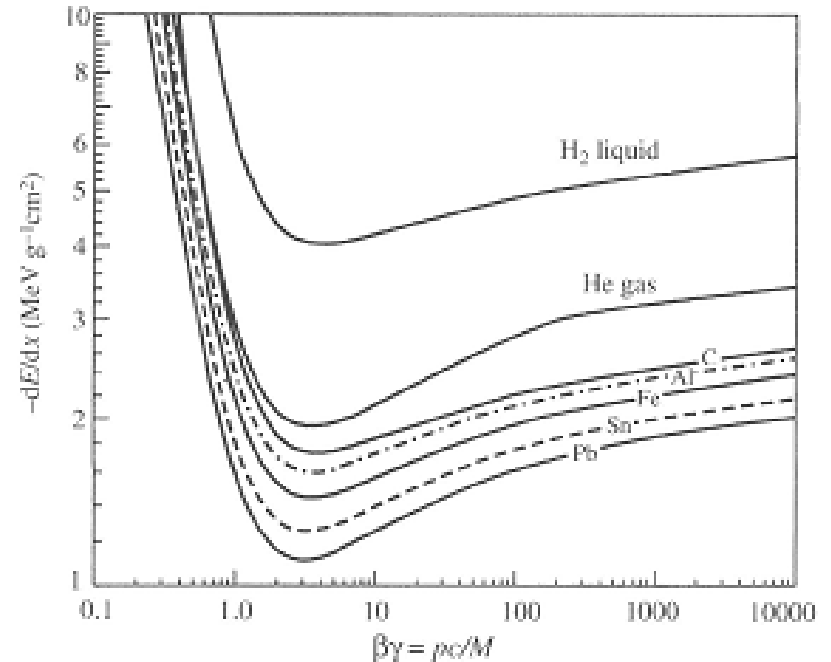
$$-\frac{dE}{dx} = \frac{Dq^2 n_e}{\beta^2} \left[\ln\left(\frac{2m_e c^2 \beta^2 \gamma^2}{I}\right) - \beta^2 \right]$$

$$D = 5.1 \times 10^{-25} \text{ MeV cm}^2$$

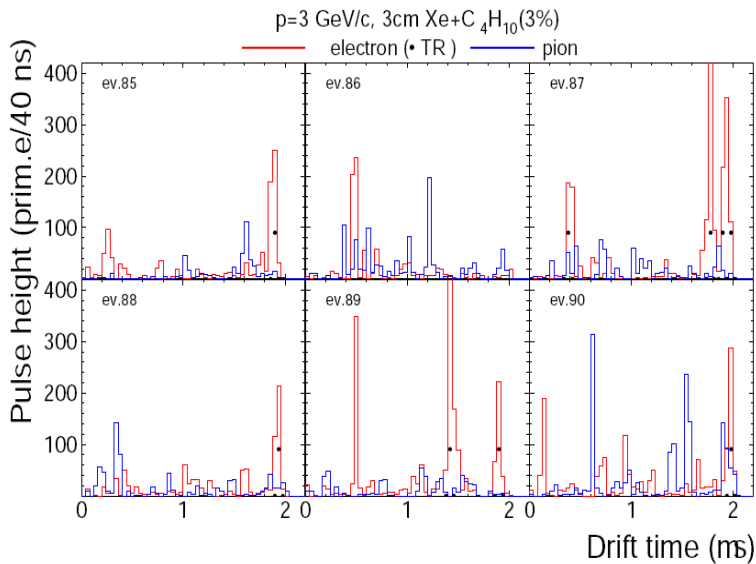
Ionization energy loss



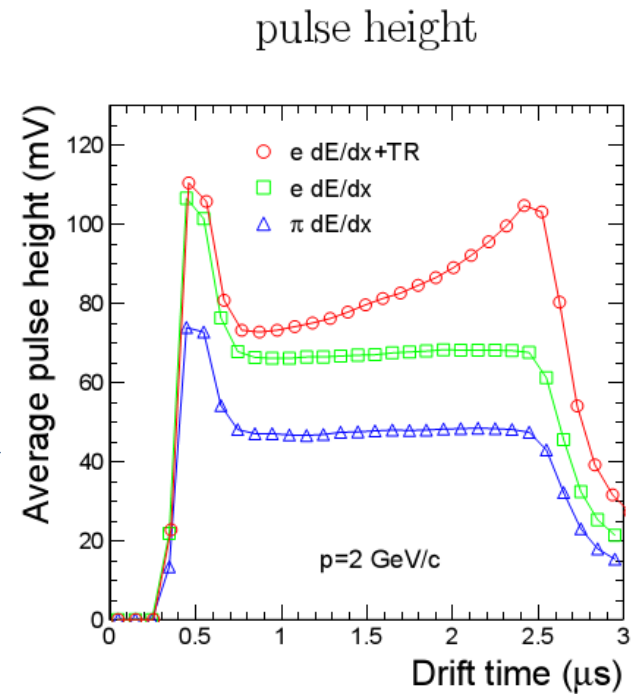
Momentum dependence of the most probable and the average values of the energy loss for pions and electrons. The symbols are measurements, the lines are calculations



Signals of Electron and Pion



Many Events
Averaged!!



Mean signal of Electron and Pion

