Flavour TAGging &

Particle IDentification

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Introduction & Motivation

- Flavor tagging: very powerful tool, serving Physics purpose
 - Key for e⁺e⁻ program!
 - Access Higgs-boson properties, hardly accessible at the (HL-)LHC
 - Challenging decay modes like cc, ss, 1st generation fermions, gg?
 - Precise determination of top-quark
 properties provided sufficient COM energy
 - Mass, width, Yukawa
 - QCD: strong coupling, hadronization modeling, tuning of MC, etc...



$E_{CM} = 240 \text{ GeV} [10.8 \text{ ab}^{-1}, 4 \text{ IP}]$ $Z(\rightarrow LL)H(\rightarrow jj)$ $Z(\rightarrow vv)H(\rightarrow jj)$ $Z(\rightarrow jj)H(\rightarrow jj)$ Decay Combination mode [%] [%] [%] H→bb 0.55 0.24 0.20 0.15 H→cc 3.35 1.77 2.38 1.20 H→ss 280 296 93 80

0.75

Loukas' Talk @FCC Week 2024

1.63

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H→gg

1.86

0.65

Flavor-Tagging Principles

- Bottom & charm tagging based on:
 - Large lifetime (~1/0.1 ps) & decay length (~500 μm)
 - Displaced vertices/tracks
 - Tertiary vertex for B hadrons decaying to C hadron
 - Relatively large invariant mass
 - Large track multiplicity (~5 charged particles on average)
 - Non-isolated charged leptons from semileptonic decays: 20(10)% in B(C)-hadrons decays
- Strange tagging
 - Exploiting enhanced Kaon fraction with large momentum share
 - Charged requiring K/ π separation, neutral K_S-> $\pi\pi$, K_L
 - Benefitting from good PID: timing detectors, Cherenkov detectors, charged energy loss (silicon/ gas)



The ParticleNet Tagger

- Graph-based tagger, where each jet is treated as a "cone" of reconstructed particles traversing the detector
- Particle-flow (PF) principle: particle candidates are mutually exclusive and have lots of info associated with
 - E/p, position
 - Impact parameters, particle type
 - Timing
- Experiments at the LHC moving(ed...) towards particlebased jet tagging, exploiting the whole information directly related to PF candidates
 - Full info, reco (one day...) potential & det granularity
- Jets are unordered sets of particles with correlations & relationships. Graph-Neural-Network architecture for ParticleNet:
 - Identify properties of "particle cloud", represented as a graph
 - Learn local structures -> move to global ones







Flavour Tagging & PID

- Count number of primary ionization clusters along track path (dN/dx)
- ToF results in good K/π separation at lowmomenta
- dN/dx brings most of the gain additional gain w/ TOF (30ps resolution)
 - Minor gains from better time precision (3ps)
 - dN/dx + TOF (30ps) is ~as performant as a perfect PID!

-> Updated & complementary PID performance studies on bottom, charm & strange tagging



The IDEA for Tagger Studies & Setup

- Generate 5 jet flavors in vvH Higgs decay (Whizard)
 - *bb, cc, ss, qq(=uu,dd), gg*
- Simulate through IDEA detector fast simulation (Delphes)
 - Different PID configurations studied:
 - no PID,
 - **TOF only** (not evaluated before),
 - dN/dx only,
 - IDEA (dN/dx+TOF(30ps)),
 - dN/dx+TOF(**3ps**),



- Ideal PID, charged hadrons PDG ID from truth MC record.
- Process key4hep files to get ntuples, inputs to flavor-tagger trainings
- Perform trainings (on GPUs) for different tracker scenarios & evaluate gain/ drop in tagging performance
- These steps (simulate->process->retrain->evaluate) are repeated for each single detector-configuration variation
 - Exploited 200k/1M jets per flavor (1/5M jets in total), depending on training

Strange Tagging & Light Rejection



- Most of achievable gain from PID confirmed to come from dN/dx
- Very limited impact of TOF mass measurement (even with dream resolution) on strange tagging
 - Benchmark: 60% efficiency -> light rejection 2.5 (mTOF) vs. 7.5 (dN/dx) vs. 8 (dN/dx+mTOF)
- Ideal PID shows visible enhancement, especially at low efficiency
 - Benchmark: 60% efficiency -> light rejection 8 (dN/dx+mTOF) vs. 10.5 (+truth MC PID)

Charm Tagging & Light Rejection



- dN/dx dominates again, as expected from kinematic regime of ZH events
- Visible contribution from TOF, in absence of dN/dx

Bottom Tagging & Light Rejection



- Most of PID gain from dN/dx, but...
- Significant contribution from TOF, with and without dN/dx!
 - Benchmark: 80% efficiency -> light rejection 4400 (dN/dx) vs. 5100 (dN/dx+mTOF)

Multiplicity of K[±] & Leading K[±] Momentum



- Similar *K*[±] multiplicity for *b*, *c* & *s* jets, much smaller in light jets
- Hierarchy of TOF impact on light rejection for b, c & s-tagging reflected by spectra of leading K[±] in jet
- Generally, harder spectrum in strange jets, more evident for leading charged hadrons

Leading Charged Hadron K[±] Momentum



- Momentum of charged Kaons, when leading charged hadron in jet
- Significantly higher jet momentum fraction in strange jets

- Significant degradation observed in efficiency(rejection) at fixed rejection(efficiency), when dropping PID information
 - Given kinematic regime, dN/dx dominates PID performance enhancements across the board
- Significant effects in bottom- and charm-tagging as well!
 - Impact of TOF measurement larger in *b*-tagging, where larger fraction of *K*[±] populate dN/dx dip momentum range
 - Focused on light rejection, where effects are more significant, more ROC curves are in <u>backup</u> for the record
- Working on documentation of these and previous (<u>link1 link2 link3</u>) detector variation studies in a FCC note
 - Including impact on Higgs (all-hadronic and invisible ZH) analyses



Why is Retraining Necessary?



- Obviously, given a detector configuration, ParticleNet would be trained against it
- Re-training allows recovering of (a significant) part of drop in performance
 - Need re-training for fair & meaningful performance assessment of each point in the detector-configuration space

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Current Detector Concepts

Current Detector Concepts



- Well established design
 - II C -> CLIC detector -> CLD
- Full Si vtx + tracker
- CALICE-like calorimetry;
- Large coil, muon system
- Engineering still needed for operation with continuous beam (no power pulsing)
 - Cooling of Si-sensors & calorimeters
- Possible detector optimizations
 - σ_p/p, σ_E/E
 - PID (O(10 ps) timing and/or RICH)?



- A bit less established design
 - But still ~15y history
- Si vtx detector; ultra light drift chamber with powerful PID; compact, light coil;
- Monolithic dual readout calorimeter;
 - Possibly augmented by crystal ECAL
- Muon system
- Very active community
 - Prototype designs, test beam campaigns,

From Marc-André's talk



- Si vtx det., ultra light drift chamber (or Si)
- High granularity Noble Liquid ECAL as core
 - Pb/W+LAr (or denser W+LKr)
- CALICE-like or TileCal-like HCAL;
- Coil inside same cryostat as LAr, outside ECAL
- Muon system.
- Very active Noble Liquid R&D team
 - Readout electrodes, feed-throughs, electronics, light cryostat, ...
 - Software & performance studies

Brookhaven National Laboratory FCC-ee CDR: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1140/epjst/e2019-900045-4

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Strange Tagging

Strange Tagging & Light Rejection (Zoomed)



Strange Tagging & Light Rejection (logY)



Charm Tagging

Charm Tagging & Strange Rejection



Charm Tagging & Gluon Rejection



Charm Tagging & Bottom Rejection



Bottom Tagging

Bottom Tagging & Strange Rejection



Bottom Tagging & Gluon Rejection



Bottom Tagging & Charm Rejection

