

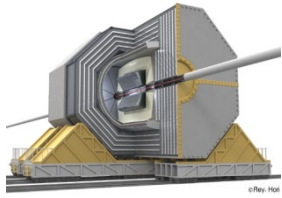
Study with a cheated PFA

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ALCPG07, October 2007

This talk is based on a paper, [arXiv:0709.3147](https://arxiv.org/abs/0709.3147)
by Sumie Yamamoto (Graduate School for Advanced Study),
Keisuke Fujii, Akiya Miyamoto (KEK)



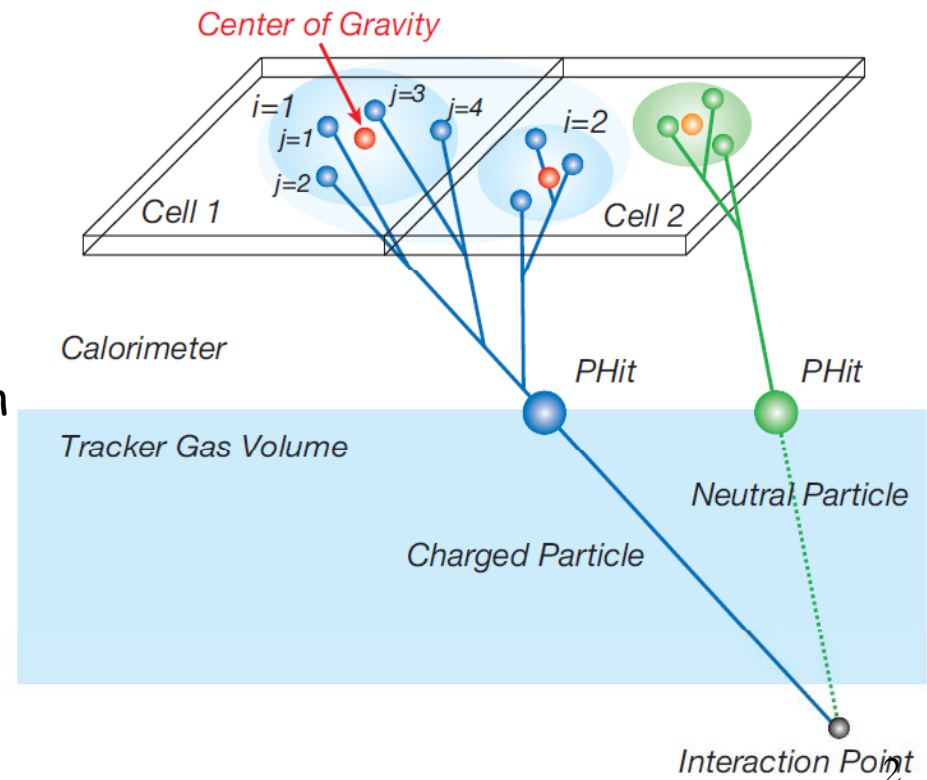
Introduction

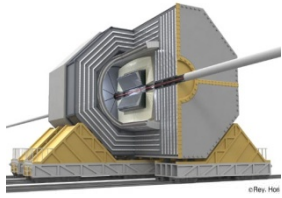
■ Purpose of this study

- ◆ To clarify what limits the jet energy resolution. It will help optimize PFA
- ◆ Know the ultimate jet energy resolution attainable with an ideal PFA algorithm

■ What is "Cheated PFA" ?

- ◆ Track reconstruction:
Cheated finder + Kalman Fitter
- ◆ Calorimeter clustering and
Track-Cluster matching:
Based on MC truth information

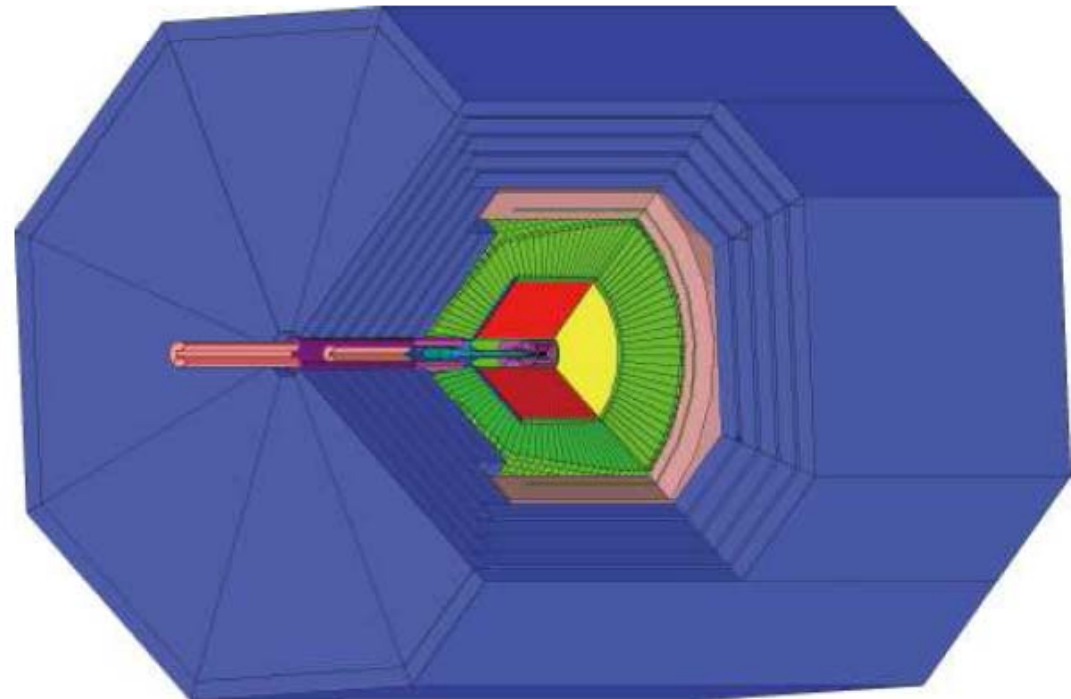
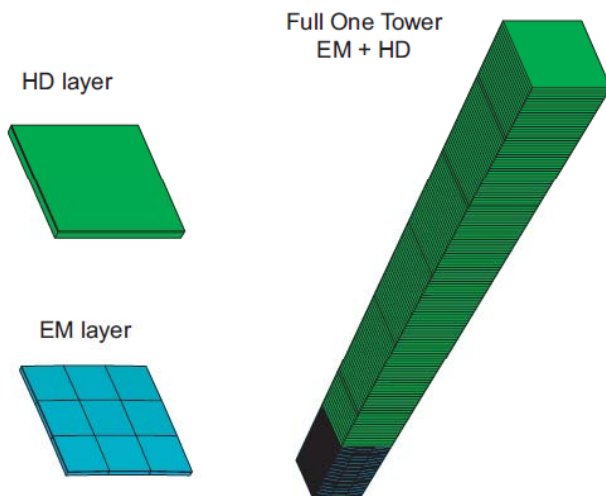


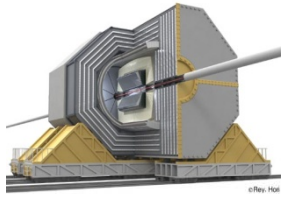


Detector Model

- Detector model: Similar to *GLD*, except Calorimeter
- Calorimeter: Tower structure
ECAL: $27.1X_0$ (38 layers of 4mm Pb+ 1mm Scint.), $R_{in} = 2.1m$
 $\sigma_E / E \approx 0.15 / \sqrt{E(GeV)}$ (single particle)

HCAL: 6.4λ (130 layers of 8mm Pb ; 2mm Scint.)
 $\sigma_E / E \approx 0.43 / \sqrt{E(GeV)}$ (single particle)



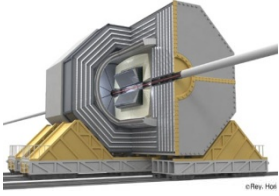


Study of performance

- Z0 events
 - ◆ Kink treatment
 - ◆ Detector resolution effects

- Boosted Z0: using ZZ events

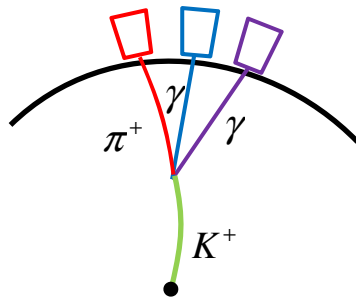
- ZH events



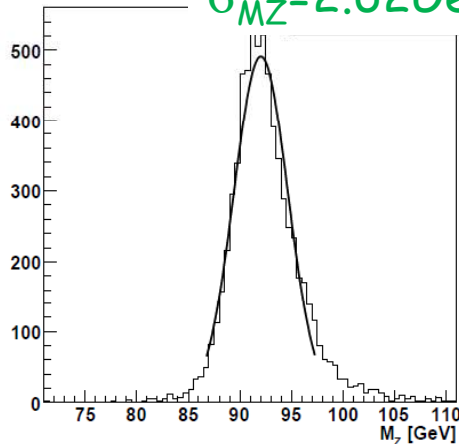
Kink Treatment-Study using Z0

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}(\text{uds only, no ISR})$$

No Kink Treatment

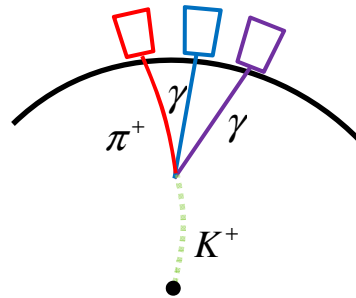


$\sigma_{MZ}=2.62\text{GeV}$

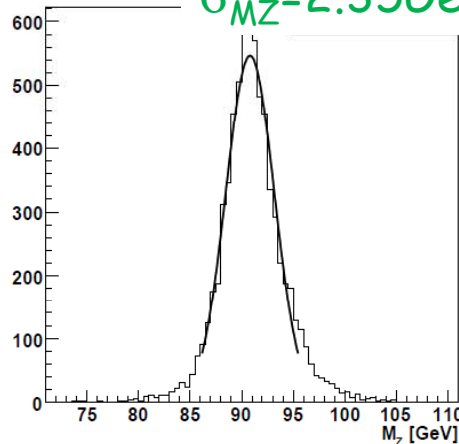


Problem: double count

Kink Daughter

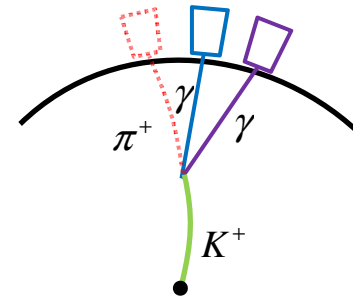


$\sigma_{MZ}=2.35\text{GeV}$

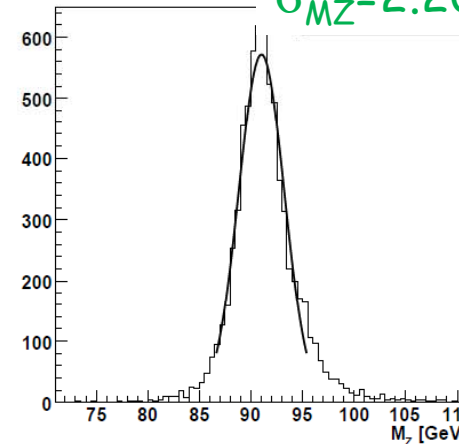


Problem: ν ($K \rightarrow \mu\nu$)

Kink Mother
(neglect charged PFOs)

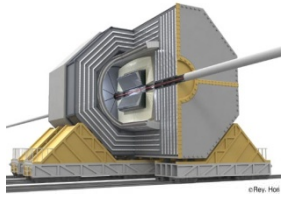


$\sigma_{MZ}=2.20\text{GeV}$



Kink mother scheme works better for Z0 events

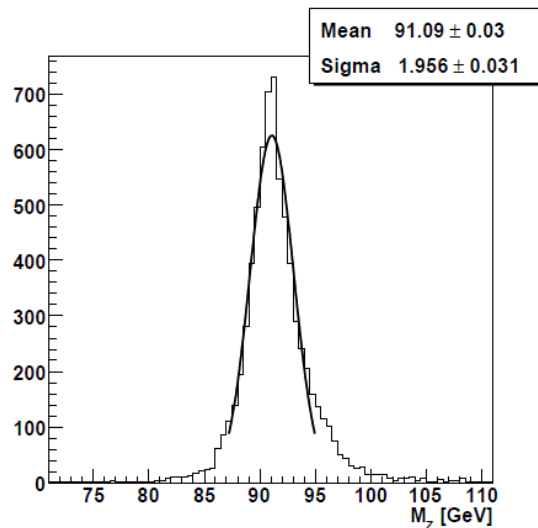
VO treatment: no significant effect on Z0 mass resolution



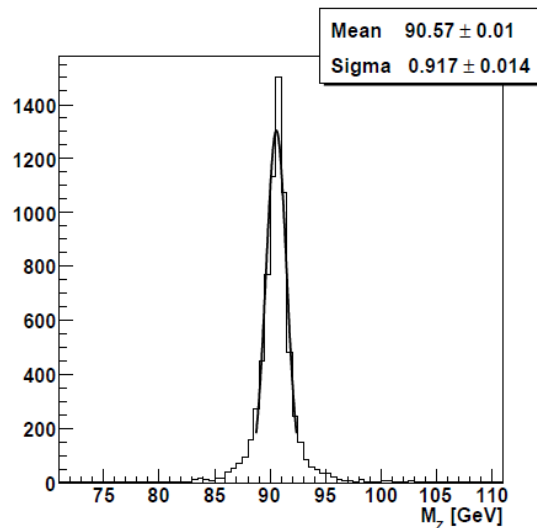
Effect of detector resolution

- Replace 4 momenta of PFOs by MC truth. → See detector resolution effects.

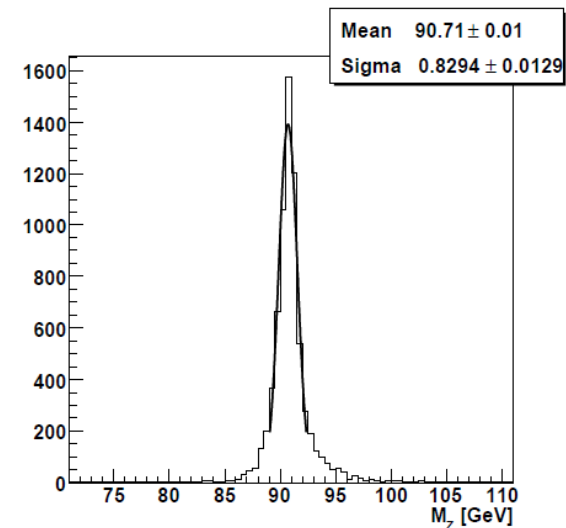
ECAL=MC Truth



E/HCAL=MC Truth



CAL&Track=MC Truth



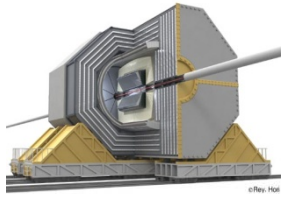
ECAL Contrib.:1.02GeV

HCAL Contrib.:1.73GeV

Track Contrib.:0.39GeV

Remaining contribution (Acceptance, Neutrino, energy double counting)
: 0.829 GeV

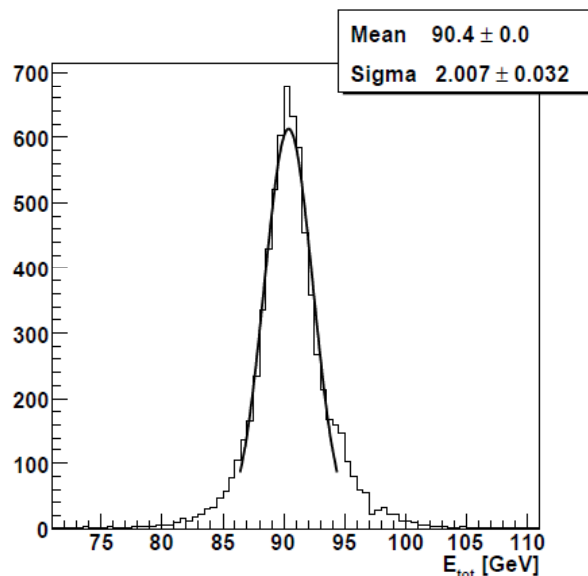
- Undetected particle: tail on the lower mass side
- Double counting : tail on the higher mass side (Neutral kink daughters of particle masses kicked out from the detector materials)



Remaining Contributions

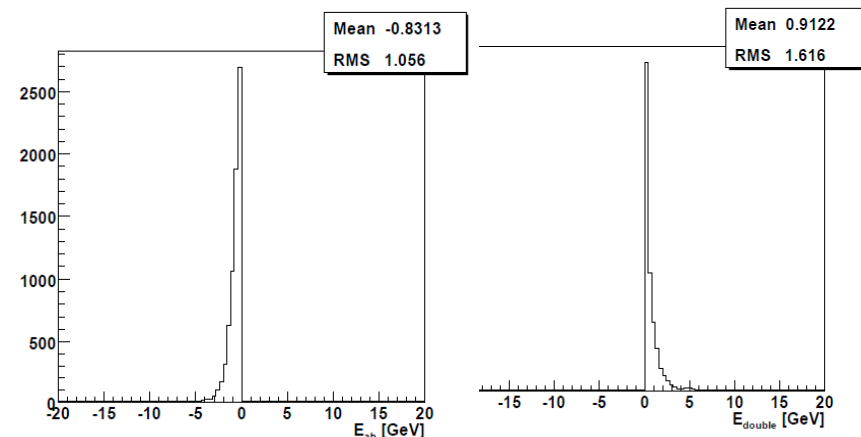
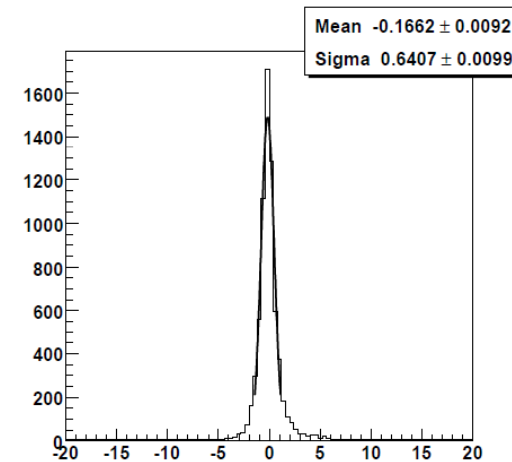
- Tracing break points of particle trajectories,

Eliminate double counted energies:

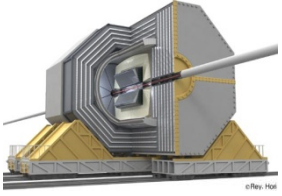


$$\sigma = 2.20 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow 2.01 \text{ GeV}$$

Double count contribution $\sim 0.92 \text{ GeV}$
 (Double count only $\sim 0.45 \text{ GeV}$, but with
 detector resolution effect $\sim 0.92 \text{ GeV}$)

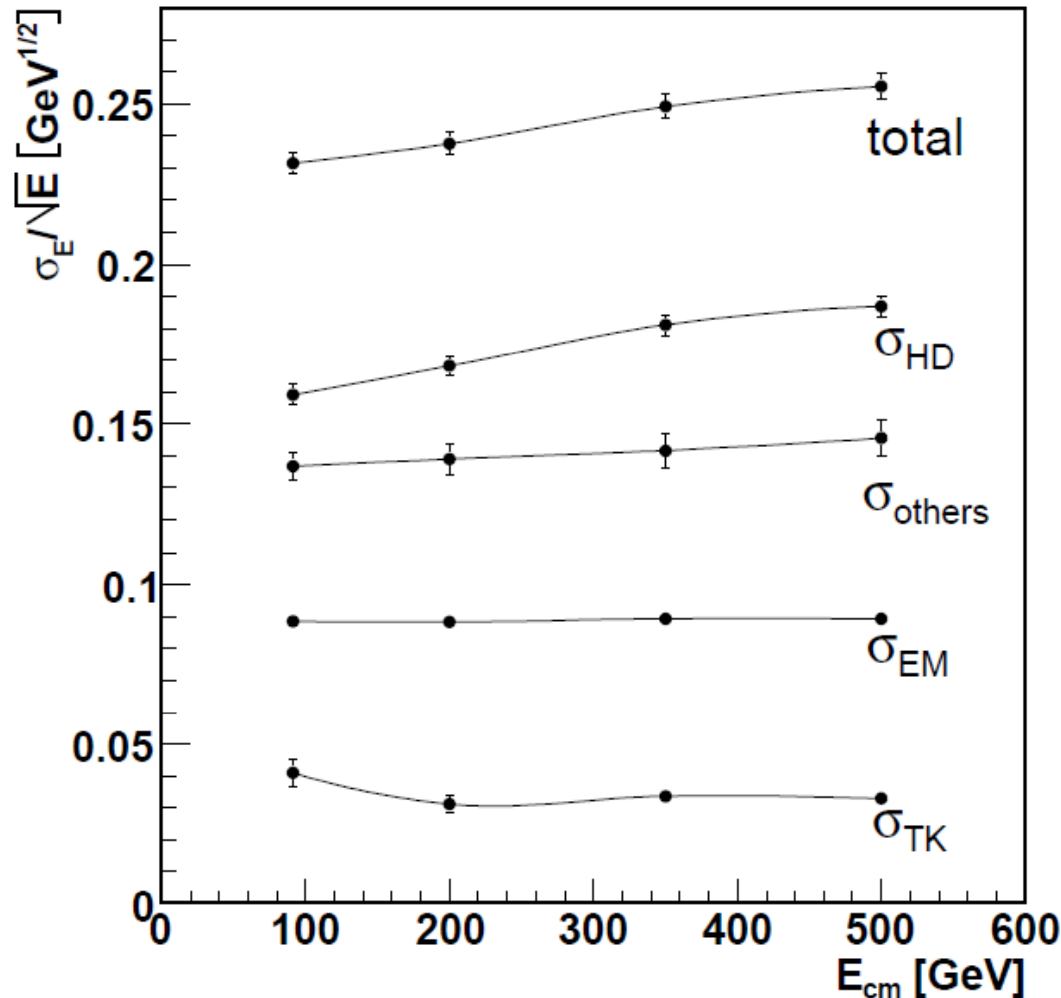


Un-detected only Double count only



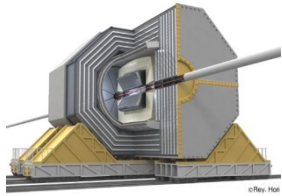
Energy Resolution of Jet energy

$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ at higher energies



$$\sigma_{E_{jet}} \approx 0.23 \times \sqrt{E_{jet}} \text{ (GeV)}$$

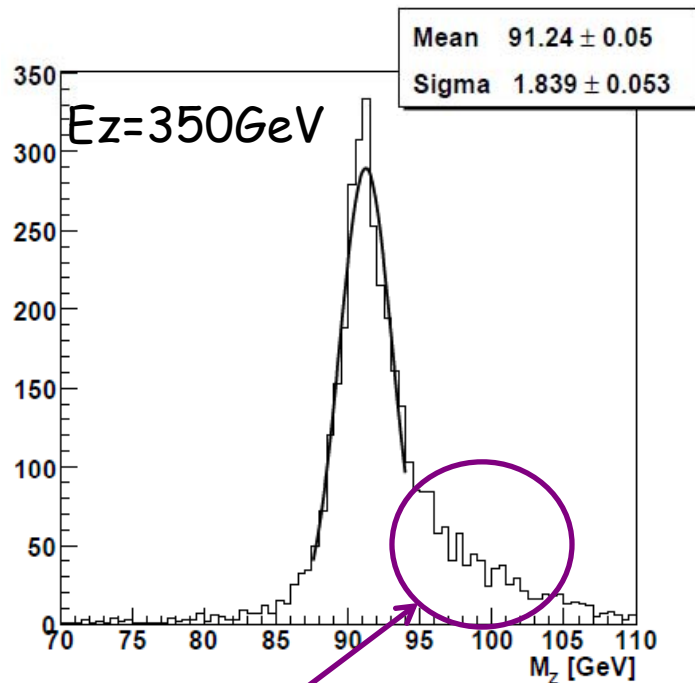
Slight increase in σ_{HD} is
Mainly un-corrected energy
dependence of calibration
constant of hadron calorimeter



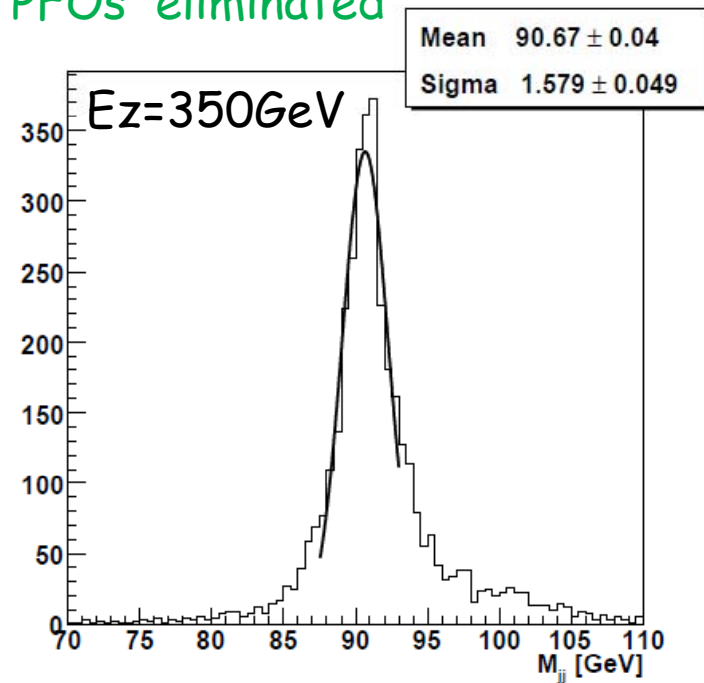
Resolution of boosted Z0

- Jet mass resolution as a function of Z momentum
- Using the process, $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^0Z^0 \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu} + q\bar{q}$ ($q = d, u, s$)
To see pure detector effects, ISR off, $\Gamma_{Z^0} = 0$

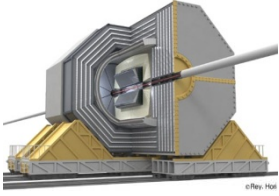
Standard Treatment



Double counted daughter
PFOs eliminated

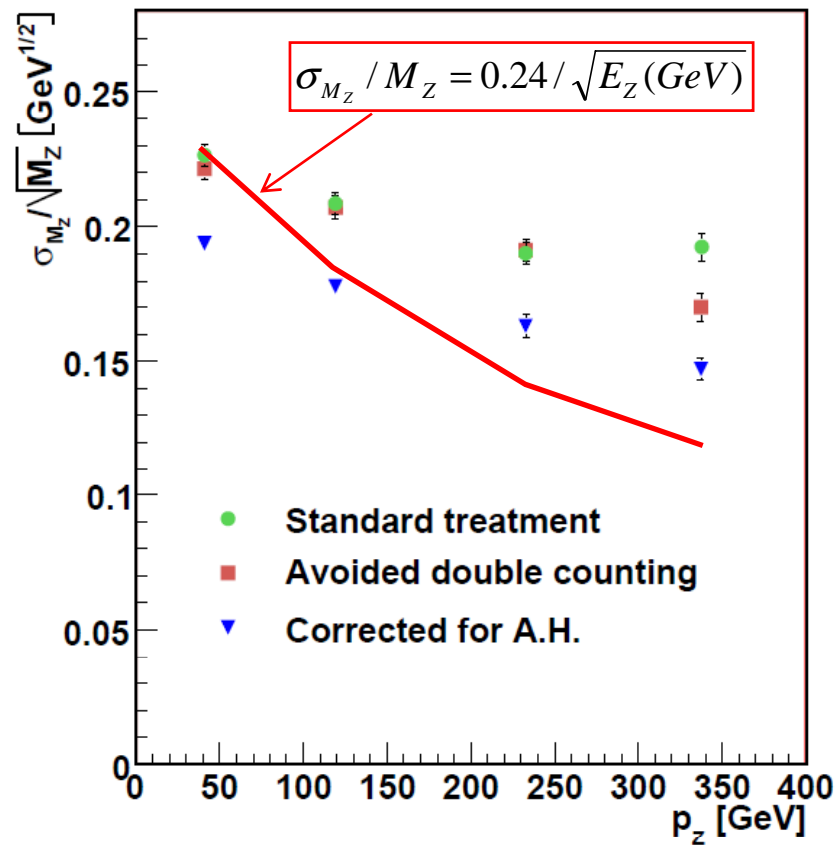


Due to secondaries produced by interactions
with detector materials



$\sigma(M_Z)$ vs E_Z

Jet mass resolution as a function of the momentum of Z

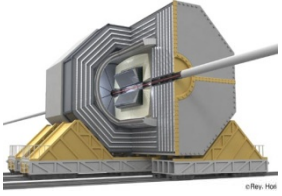


$$\frac{\sigma_M}{M} \approx \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_{E_1}}{E_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_{E_2}}{E_2}\right)^2}$$

$$\approx \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{E_1} + \frac{1}{E_2}}$$

$$\approx 1/\sqrt{E_Z} \text{ if } E_1 = E_2$$

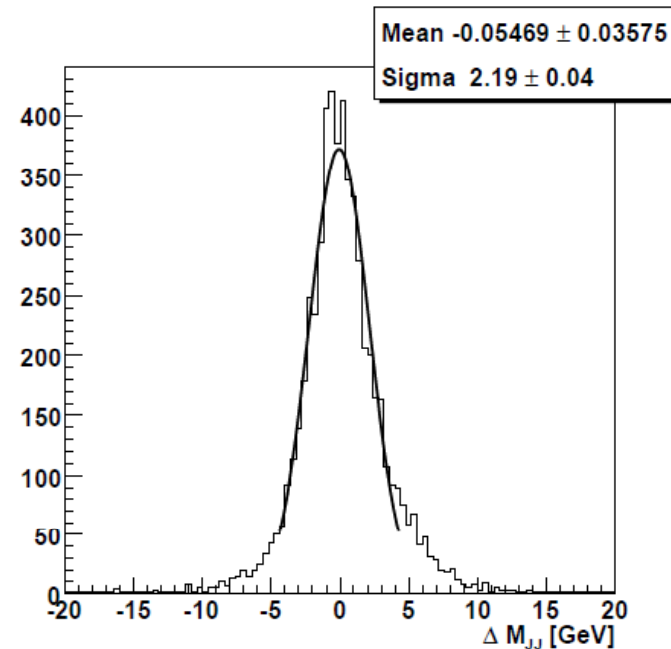
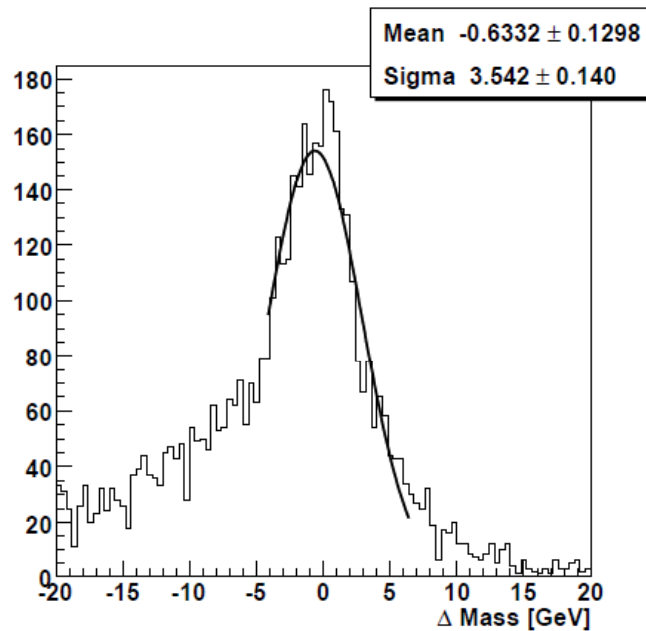
$\sigma(M_Z)$ improves with P_z , but not as quickly as $1/\sqrt{E_Z}$



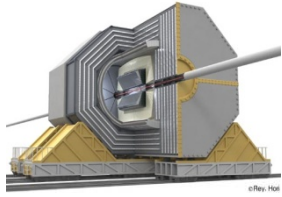
$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH$ process

- $E_{cm}=350\text{GeV}$, $M_h=120\text{GeV}$, $Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$; including BS& ISR
- M_h is calculated as the invariant mass of all visible particles.

Without any treatment

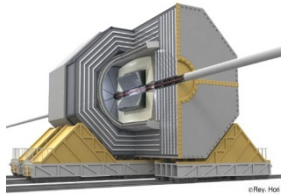


After all treatments
→ Consistent with Z0 studies



Factors which affect $\sigma(Mh)$

	σ_{Mh} (GeV)	σ improvement (GeV)
No treatment	3.54	
Eliminate double count daughters	3.12	1.67
Eliminate ISR γ s	2.90	1.15
Add energy of ν in Higgs decay	2.40	1.67
(tail in the distribution is removed)		
Add undetected particles	2.19	0.98



Summary

- PFA performance was studied using a cheated PFA
- For a model detector (similar size as GLD),
 - ◆ $\sigma(M_Z) \sim 2.2 \text{ GeV}$. ($\sim 0.23 / \sqrt{E}$)
 - ◆ Contributions to the resolutions are
 - Tracker: 3%, ECAL:21%, HCAL 62%,
Double-Count: 4%, Acceptance 10%
- From studies of high energy $q\bar{q}$ events, $\sigma(E_{\text{jet}}) \propto \sqrt{E_{\text{jet}}}$
- From studies of Boosted Z, $\sigma(M_Z)$ improves with E_Z , but not as quickly as $1/\sqrt{E_Z}$
- In the case of Mh study in $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH$ process, ISR γ s, ν and double counted daughters make contributions similar to HCAL.