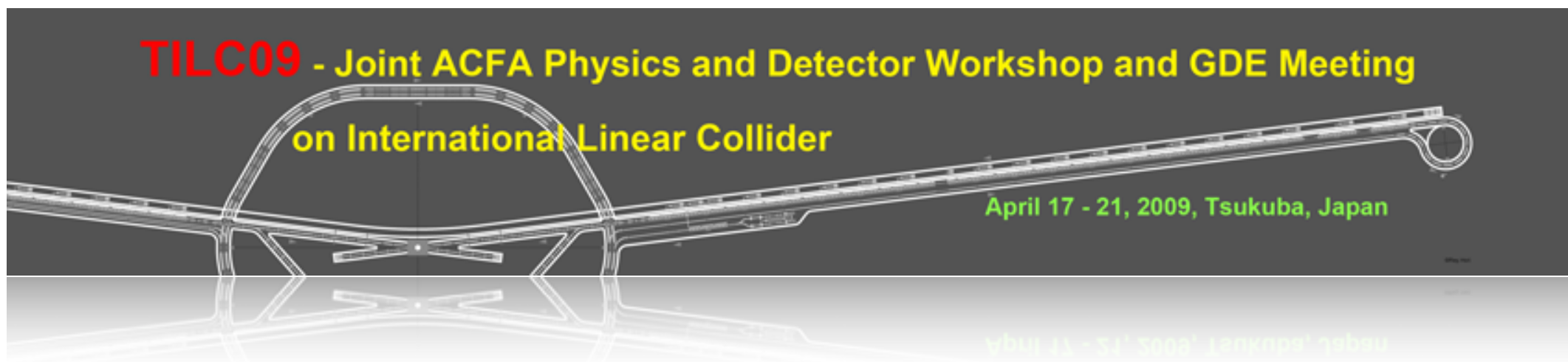




# Flavour tagging performance studies at ILD

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Roberval Walsh  
University of Edinburgh



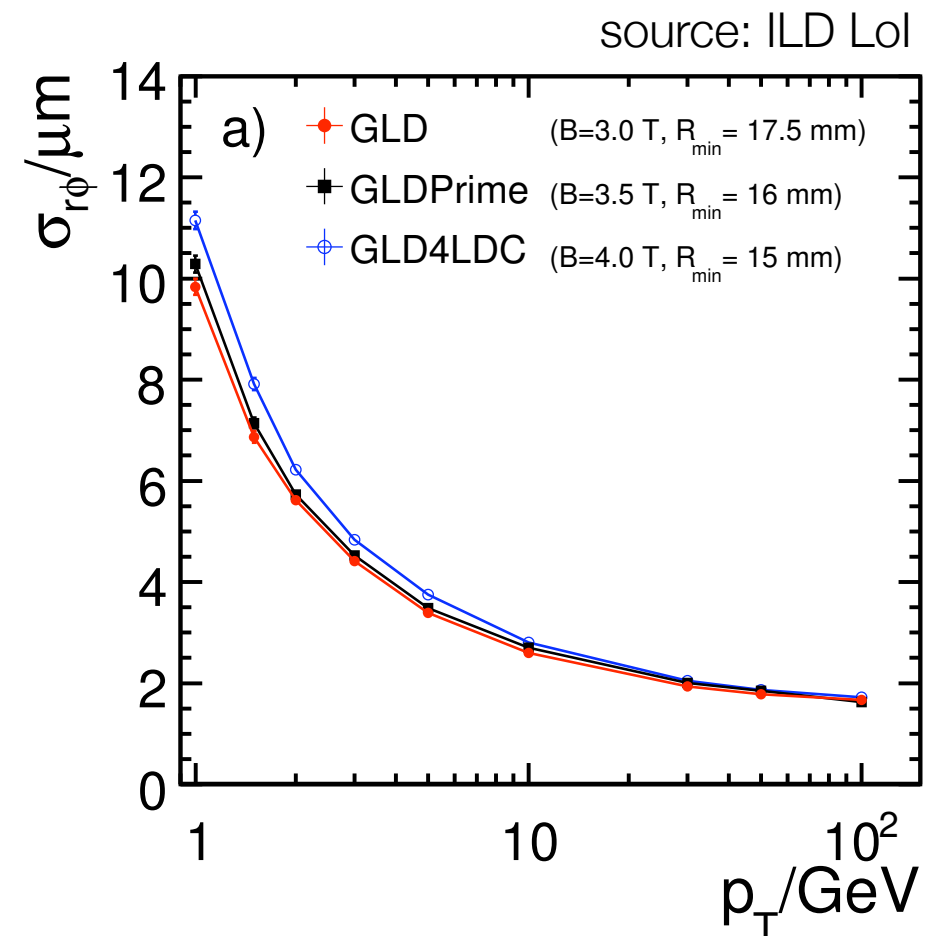
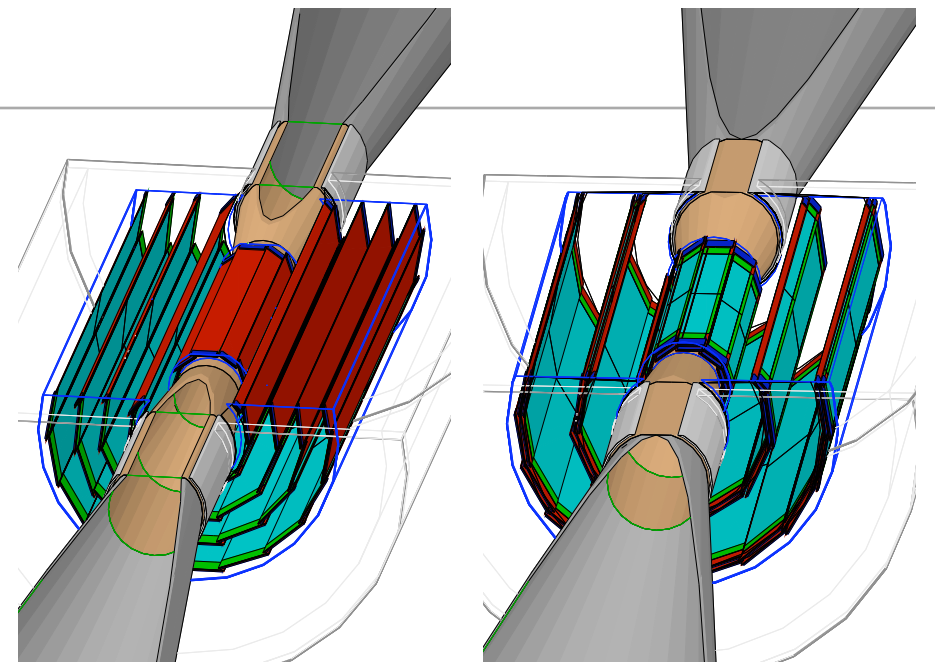
# Outline

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- Introduction
- LCFIVertex package
- Flavour tagging
- Ongoing studies
- To do's
- Summary

# Introduction

- Flavour tagging is an important piece within the ILC physics programme.
- Flavour tagging primary dependencies: vertex geometry and impact parameter resolution.
- Studies were performed to optimise the LCFIVertex parameters more sensitive to global detector parameters.
- 8 different detector models within the GLD, LDC and ILD concepts were investigated.
- Z-pole was used as a benchmark process to evaluate the flavour tagging performance.



# LCFIVertex package



- The LCFIVertex package is a software package developed by the LCFI Collaboration that uses the vertex-detector information for high-level event reconstruction at the ILC:
  - The ZVTOP vertex finder (D. Jackson, NIM A388, 247);
  - A flavour tagging algorithm based on neural networks approach (R. Hawking, LC-PHSM-2000-021);
  - Vertex charge determination for heavy flavour jets.
- The codes are based on Marlin and uses LCIO for input and output.
- Codes and neural networks are available from a CVS repository under marlinreco and tagnet, respectively:  
<http://www-zeuthen.desy.de/lc-cgi-bin/cvsweb.cgi>
- Paper recently submitted by the LCFI Collaboration to NIM.

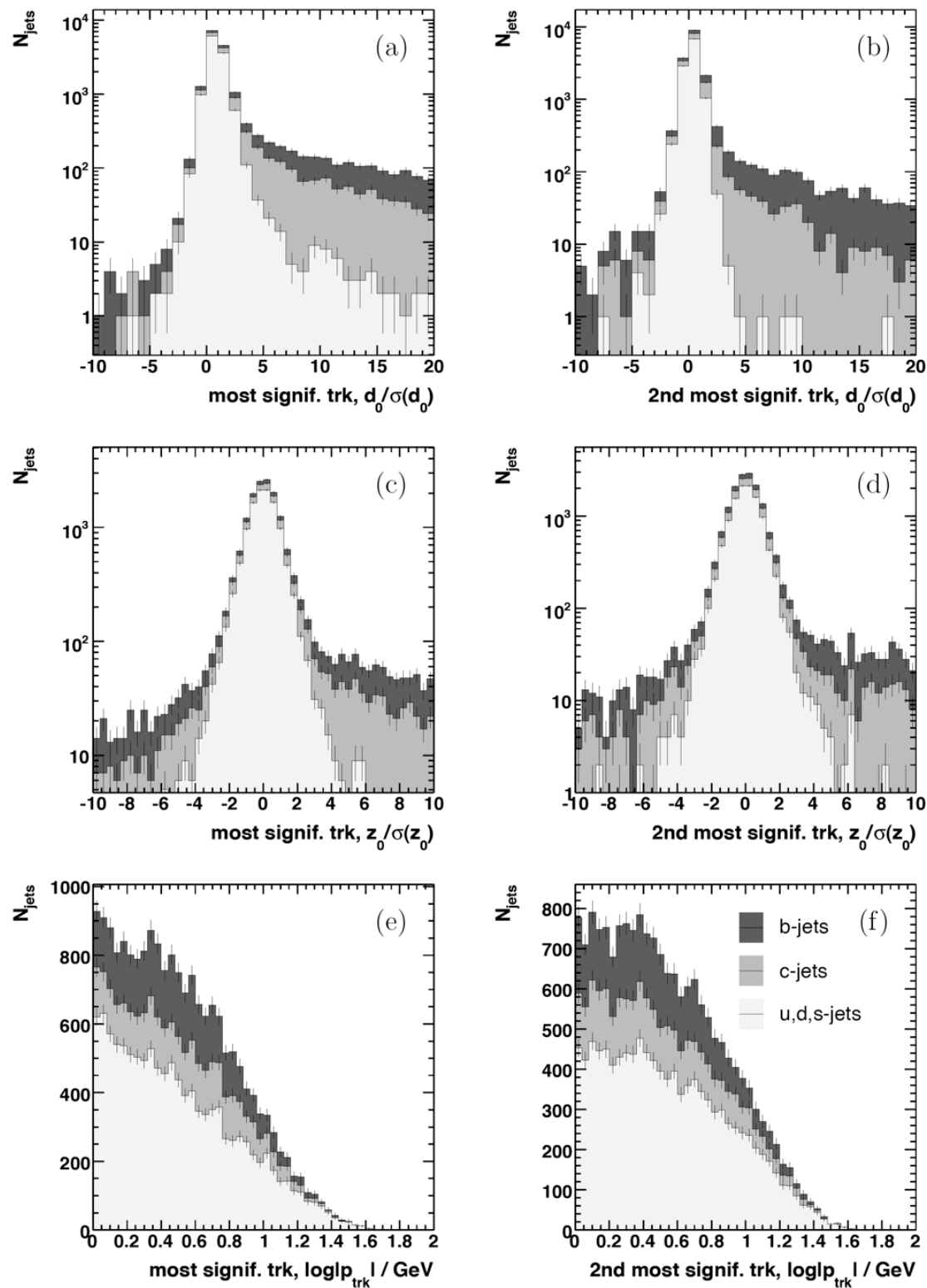
# Flavour tagging

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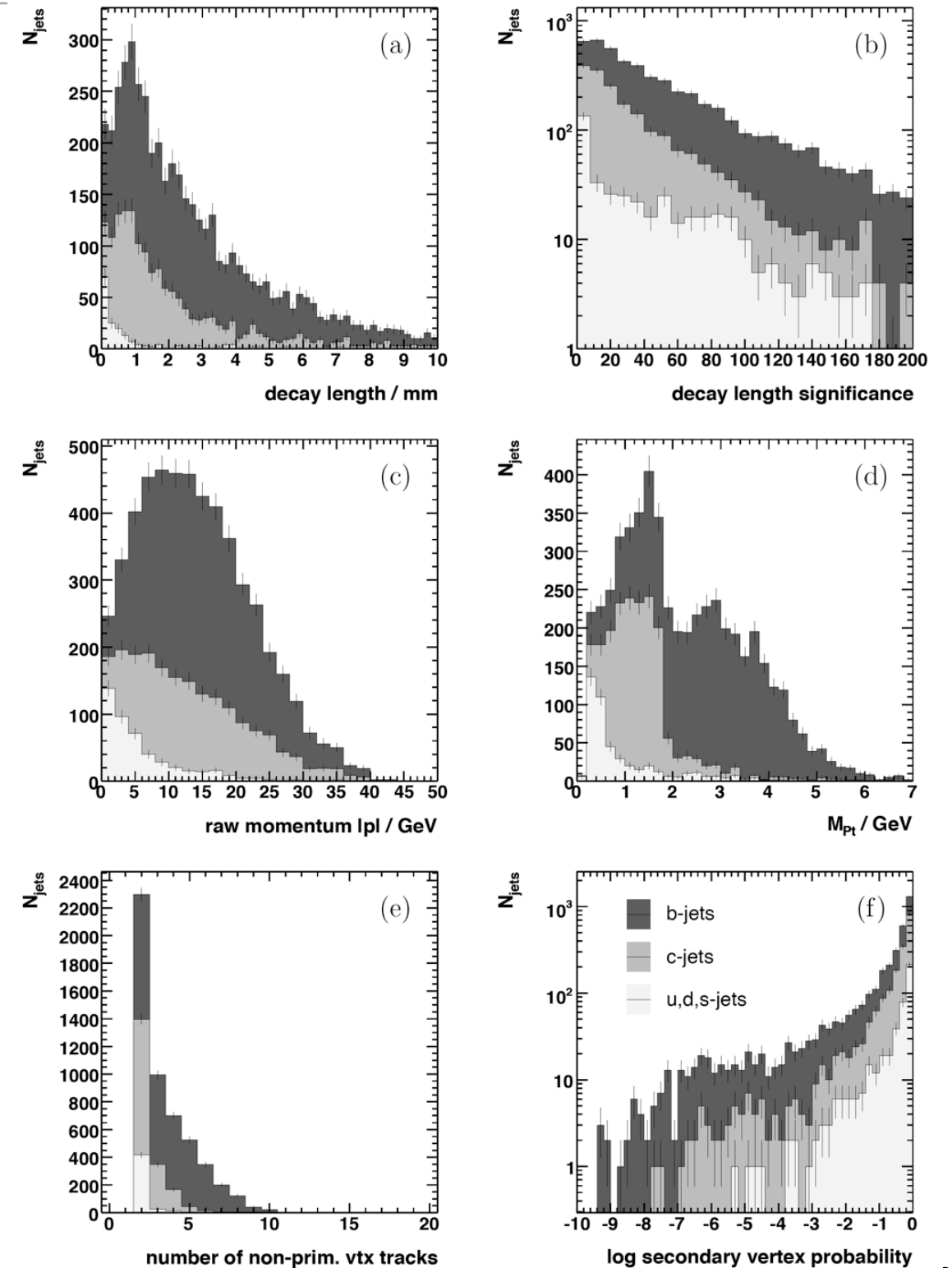
- The flavour tagging in the LCFIVertex package is based in a neural network approach to discriminate b-quark and c-quark jets from light-parton jets.
- 9 artificial neural networks (ANN) are used:
  - 3 **b-tag** ANNs: tag b-jets with 1, 2 or more than 2 vertices found in the jet;
  - 3 **c-tag** ANNs: tag c-jets with 1, 2 or more than 2 vertices found in the jet;
  - 3 **bc-tag** ANN: tag c-jets with 1, 2 or more than 2 vertices found in the jet with background composed of b-jets only.
- Neural network architecture:
  - Multilayer perceptron (NeuralNetTrainer processor);
  - $N = 8$  input discriminants;
  - 1 hidden layer with  $2N-2$  nodes;
  - Weights calculated with back propagation conjugate gradient algorithm.

# Flavour tagging - neural network inputs

jets with 1 vertex



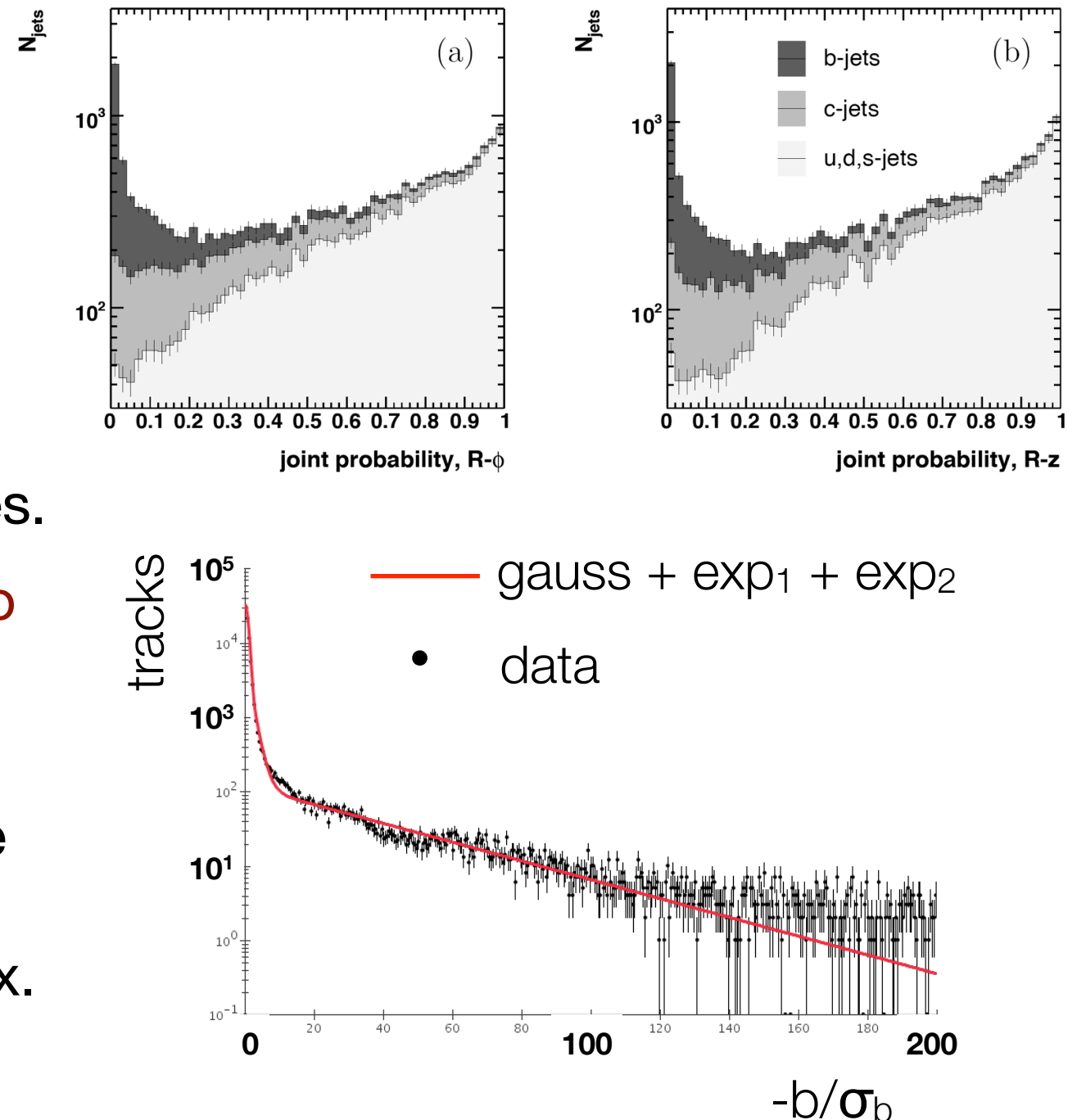
jets with >1 vertex



# Flavour tagging - neural network inputs

## joint probabilities

- In any case there are 2 more inputs:
  - The joint probabilities in  $R-\phi$  and  $R-z$  that all tracks in a jet come from the primary vertex.
  - The joint probabilities depend on parameters obtained by fitting the impact parameter significances.
  - Flavour tagging is very sensitive to the joint probabilities!
  - The parameters for the joint probabilities were obtained for the detector models in these studies using SignificanceFit in LCFIVertex.





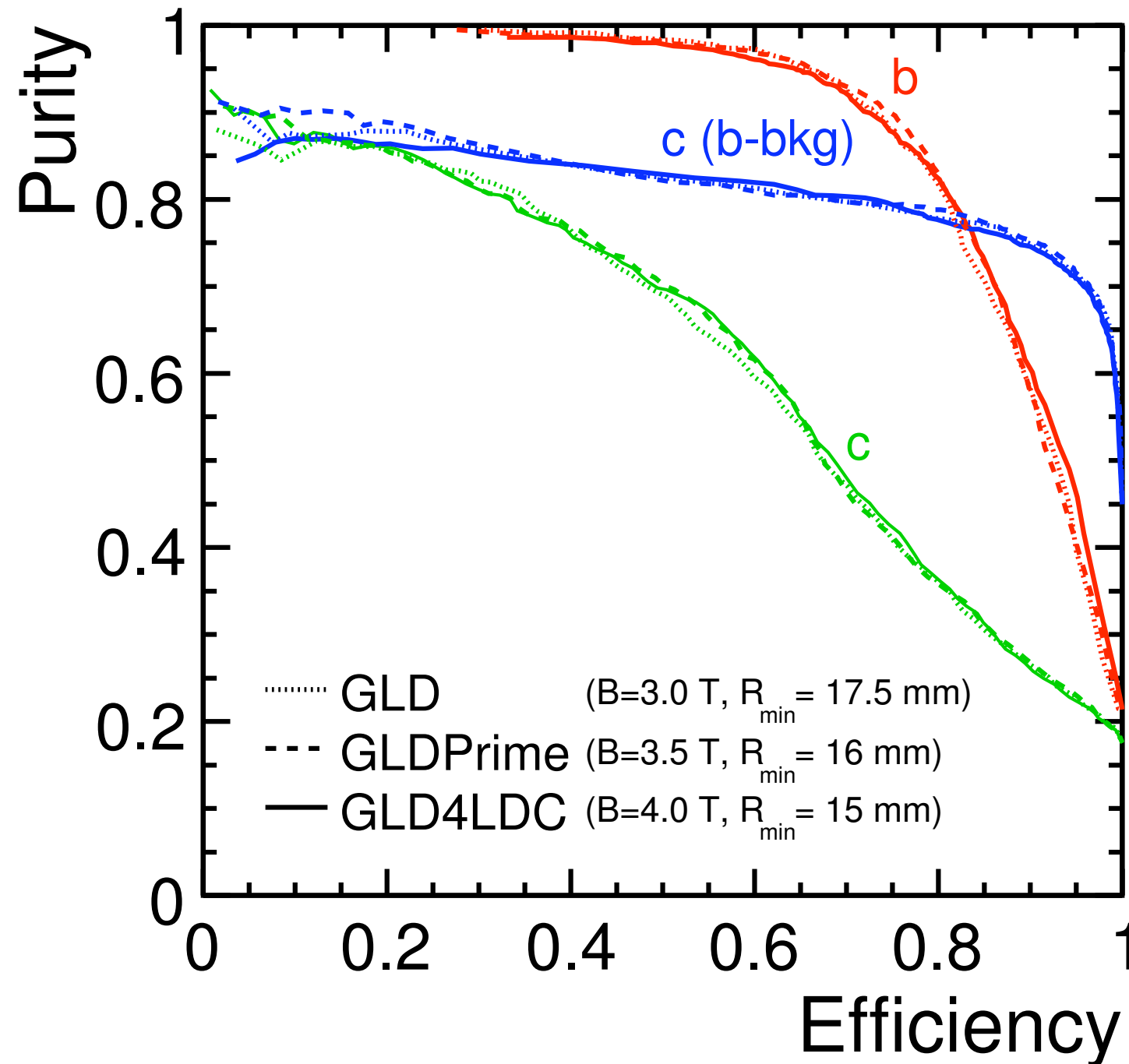
# Flavour tagging - training neural networks

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- Dedicated neural networks training for the detector models in these studies.
- Training samples (Pythia):  $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$  @  $\sqrt{s} = 91$  GeV
  - ~ 50k generated events  $Z \rightarrow bb$
  - ~ 50k generated events  $Z \rightarrow cc$
  - ~ 50k generated events  $Z \rightarrow uu, dd, ss$
- Test samples (Pythia):  $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$  @  $\sqrt{s} = 91$  GeV:
  - ~ 10k generated events  $Z \rightarrow qq$ , follows  $Z$  branching ratios.
- Events were simulated with Mokka (at DESY) or Jupiter (at KEK) and fully reconstructed with MarlinReco, PandoraPFA and LCFIVertex. Final states were forced into 2 jets.
- NeuralNetTrainer processor of LCFIVertex package used.

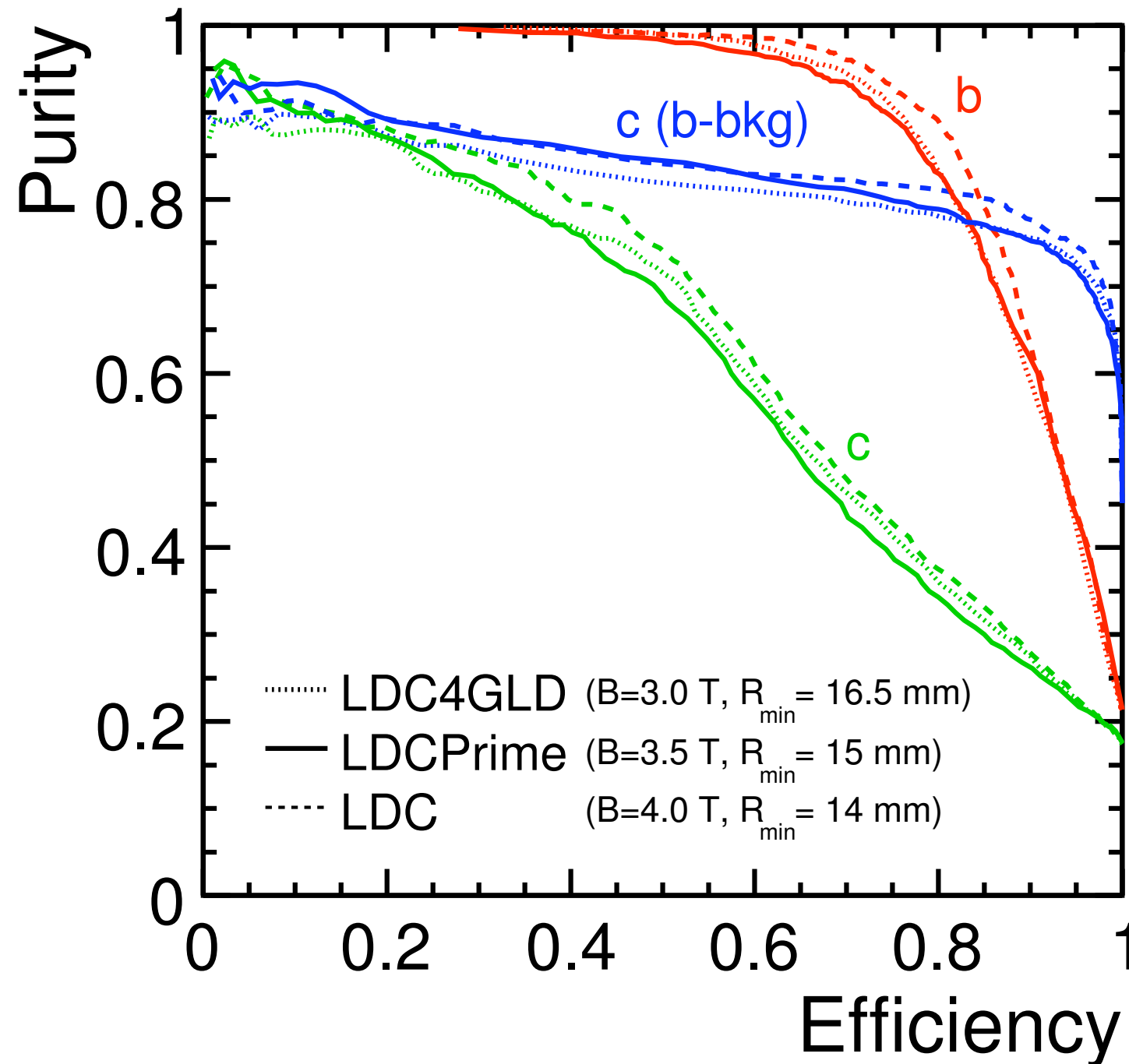


# Flavour tagging performance - GLD



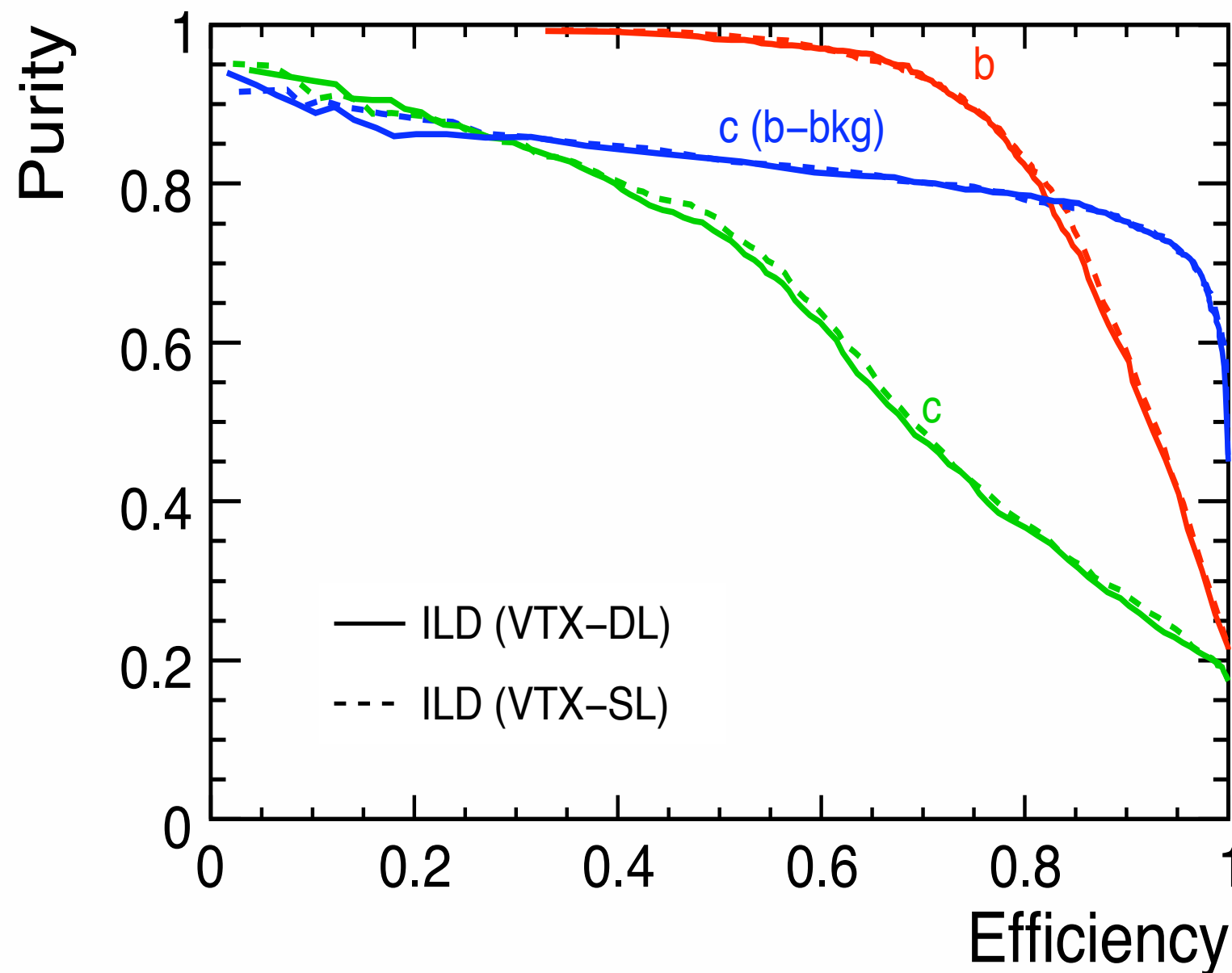
- All three GLD detector models show similar performances for flavour tagging, as expected since the differences in the impact parameter resolutions are not large.
- A slight preference for larger fields is observed.
- Estimated uncertainties  $\leq 2\%$ .

# Flavour tagging performance - LDC



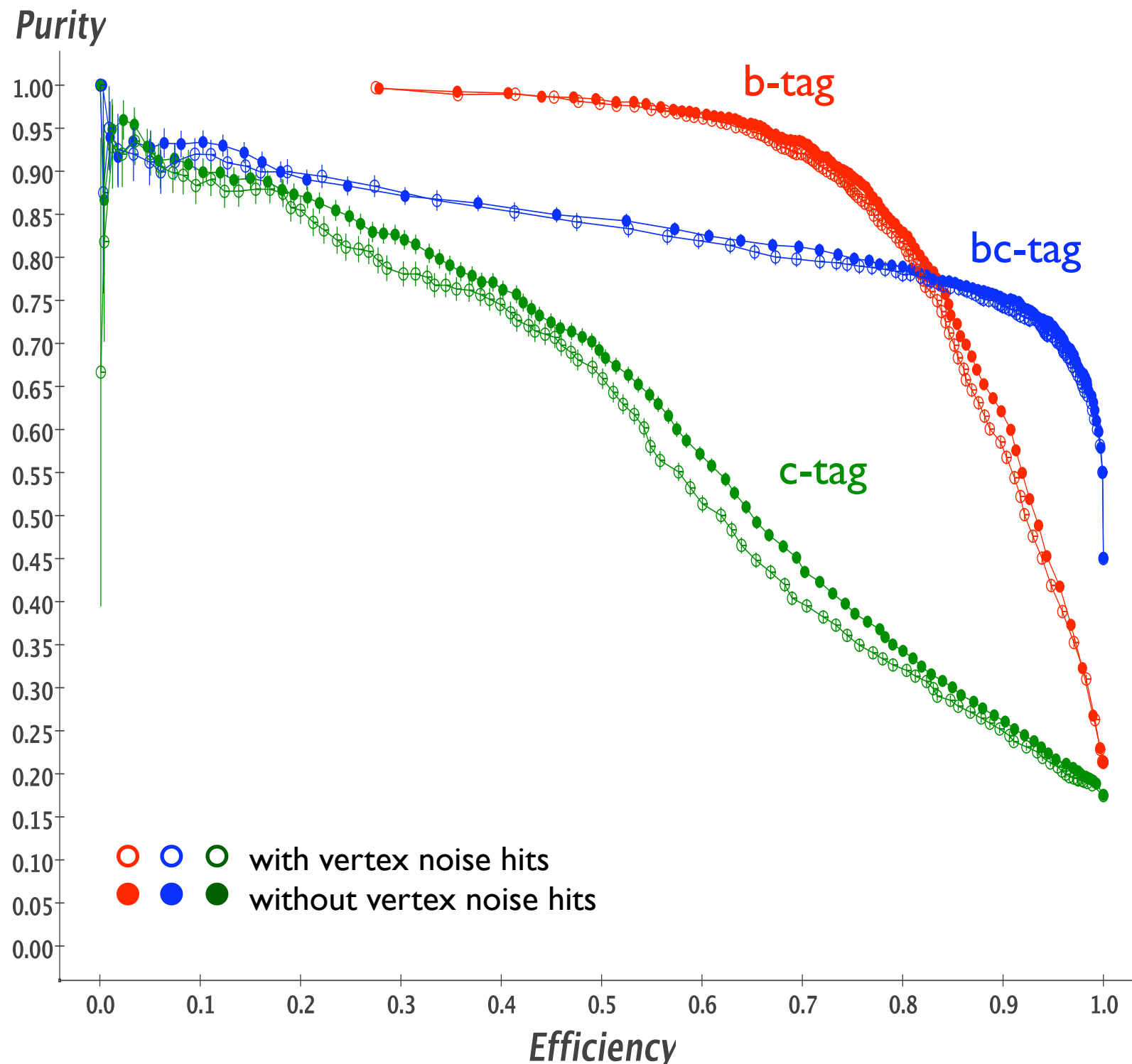
- All three LDC detector models show similar  $\leq 4\%$  performances for flavour tagging, with a preference for LDC (4T field).
- LDCPrime slightly worse than LDC4GLD but differences within errors.
- Estimated uncertainties  $\leq 2\%$ .

# Flavour tagging performance - ILD



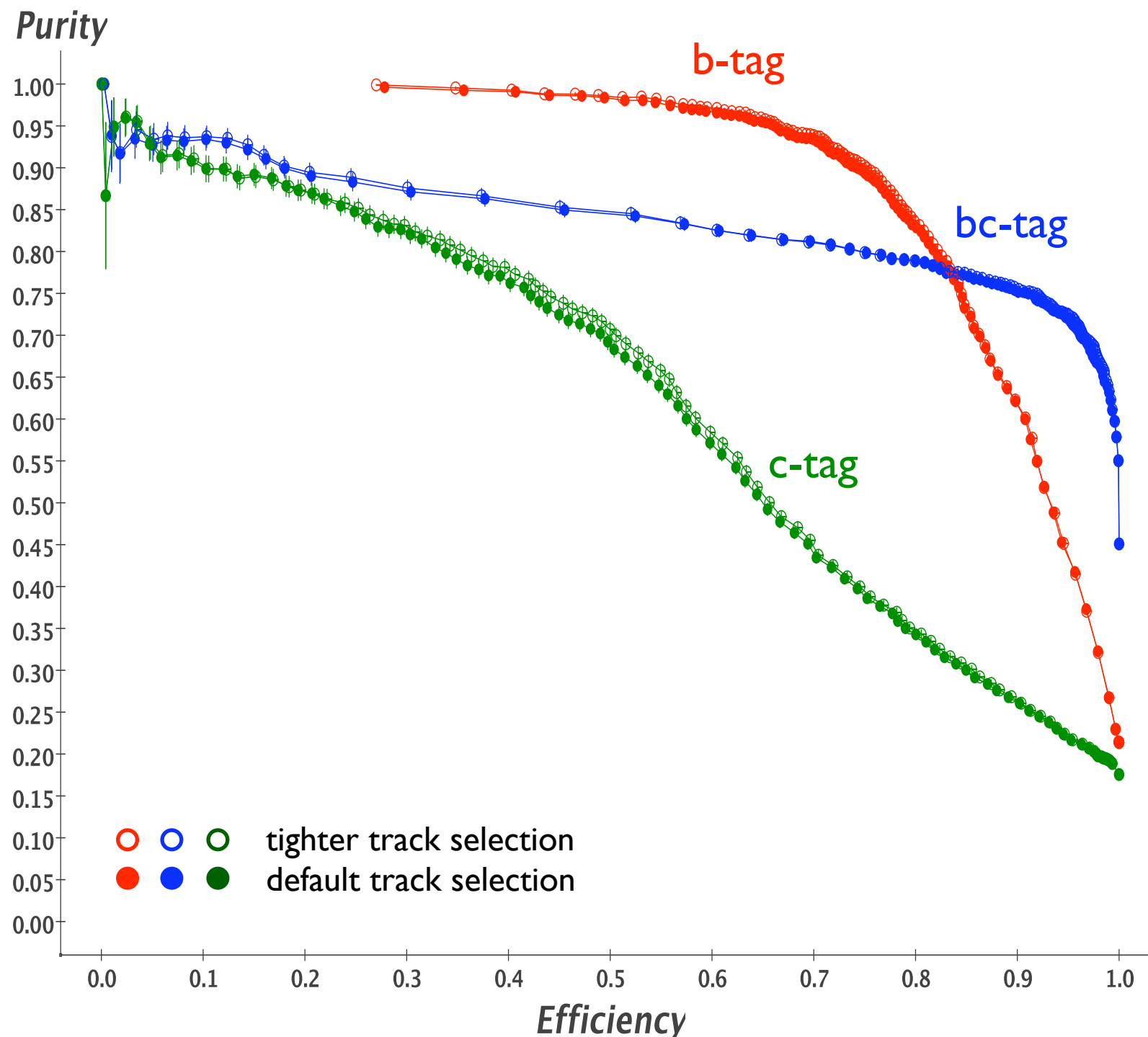
- Performance for ILD with a 3 double-layer vertex detector and with the optional vertex detector with 5 layers.
- Same neural networks of the baseline detector was used in the modified one. Input distributions were very similar.
- More studies needed for VTX-DL optimisation.
- Estimated uncertainties  $\leq 2\%$ .

# Ongoing studies - backgrounds



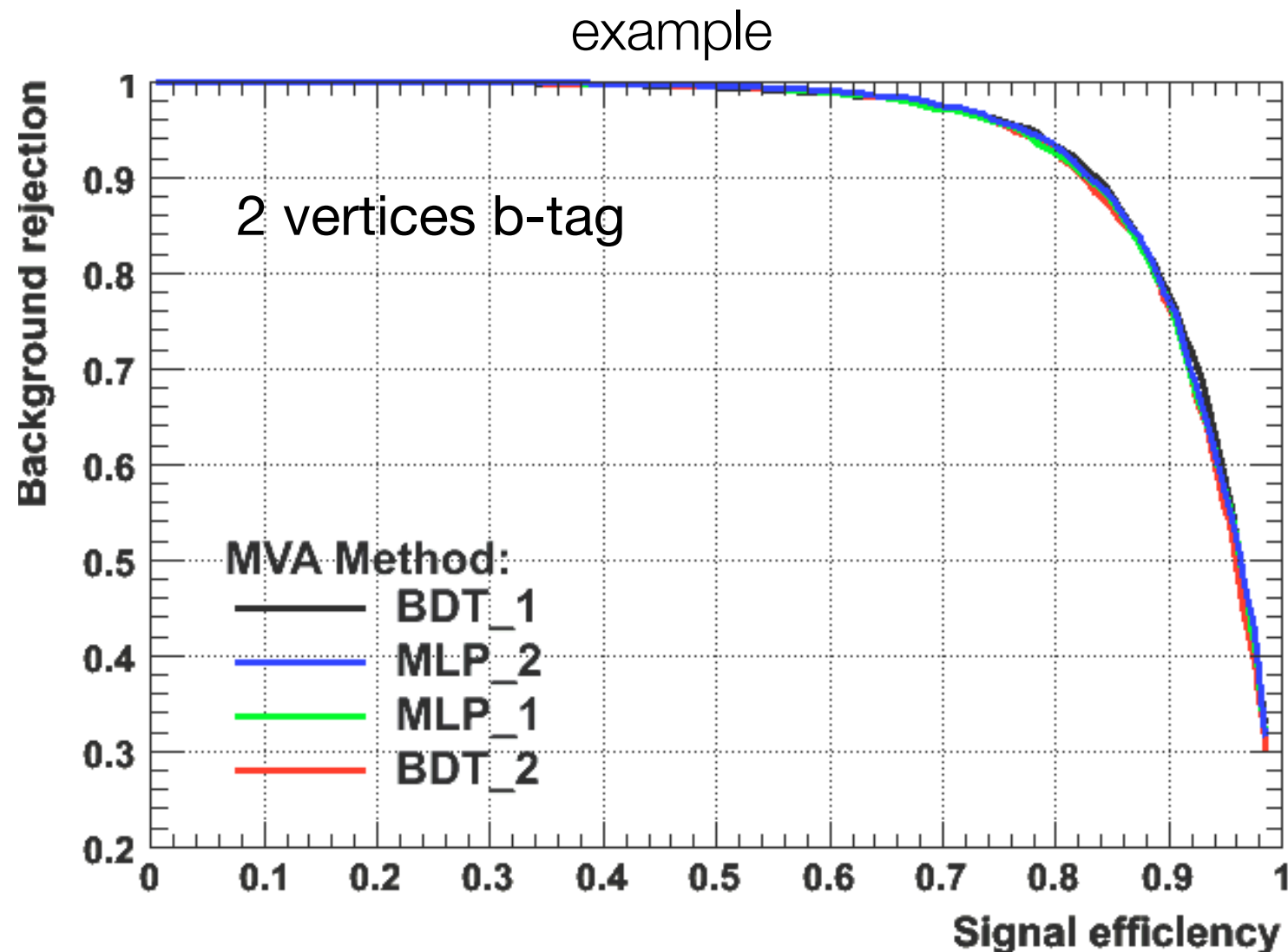
- LDCPrime\_02Sc (VTX-SL)
- ‘Salt & Pepper’ hits.
- Low noise mode (~4x less than realistic background):
  - Hit densities (100 BX) from inner to outer layer:  
**100. 10. 4. 1. 1.**
- No track pre-selection before PandoraPFA so far!
- Further studies needed!

# Ongoing studies - LCFIVertex track selection



- LCFIVertex provides parameters for track selection in vertex reconstruction and flavour tag inputs.
- Studies to check flavour tagging performance with tighter tracks selection.
- Aim for suppression of background effects and improve performance.

# Ongoing studies - other multivariate methods



- Other multivariate methods such as Boosted Decision Trees, etc could help improve the performance, also in the presence of background or higher energy jets.
- Linking the LCFIVertex to TMVA package\* available in ROOT.
- To be available soon on CVS!

\* <http://tmva.sourceforge.net>

# To do's

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- More studies to be done:
  - **Impact of beam backgrounds in the flavour tagging performance;**
  - Optimisation of track selection and parameters for vertex reconstruction and for neural network input variables;
  - Further investigation double-layer vs single-layer geometries, in particular in the presence of backgrounds;
  - Other techniques for flavour tagging: Boosted Decision Trees etc. Processor linked to TMVA to be available soon in LCFIVertex;
  - Lepton identification (PFOID) from leptonic decays in heavy flavour jets;
  - Optimise flavour tagging of high-energy jets;



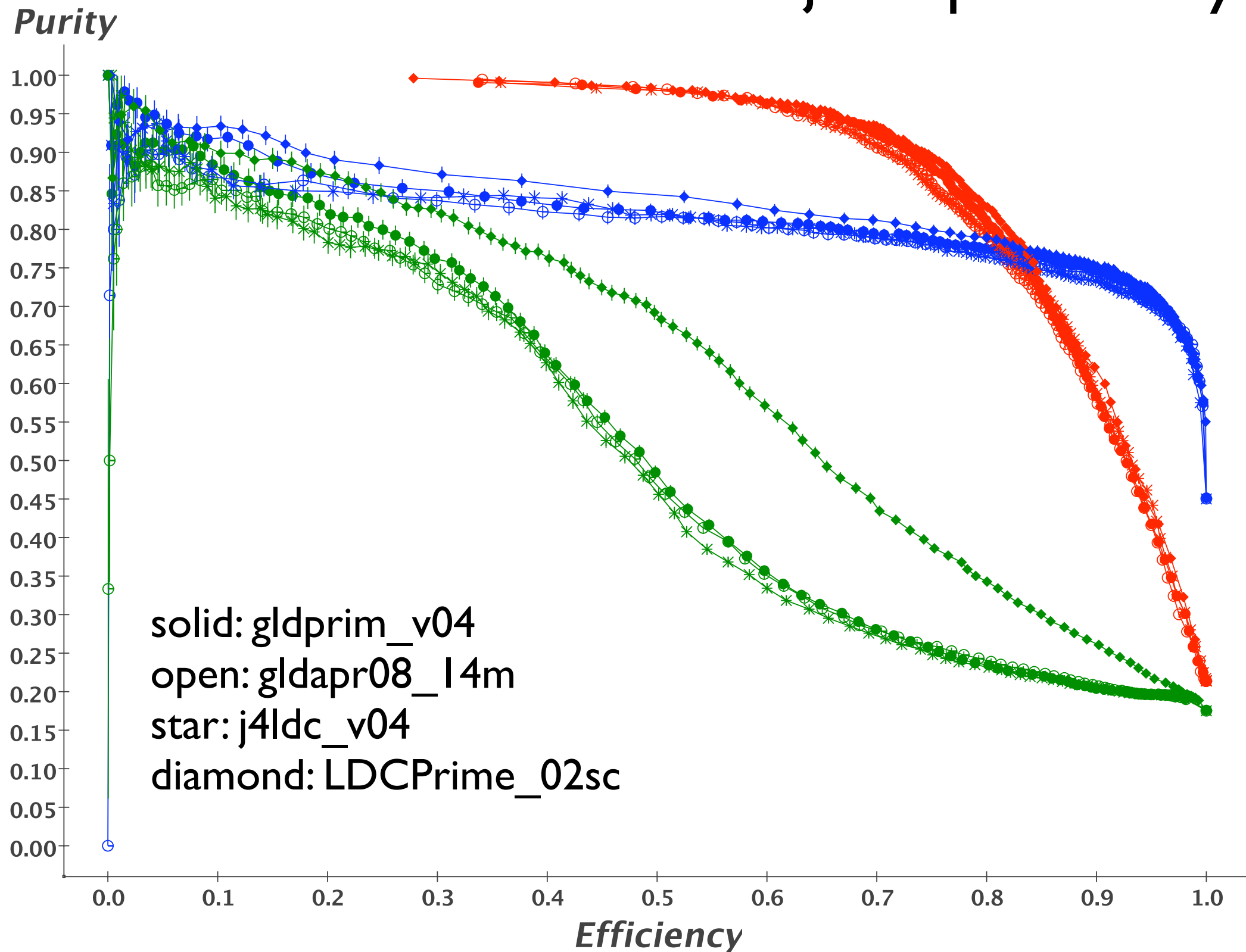
# Summary

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- The performance of the flavour tagging and its dependence on global parameters for different detector models within the GLD, LDC and ILD detector concepts were investigated.
- Parameters of the flavour tagging procedure in LCFIVertex optimised for each detector model.
- Similar flavour tagging performance obtained for all detector models.
- Slight preference for large B-fields is observed.
- Many studies still need to be done, most important...
- **A complete investigation of background effects in flavour tagging performance must be the priority!**

extra slides

# Using LDC' neural nets and parameters for the joint probability...

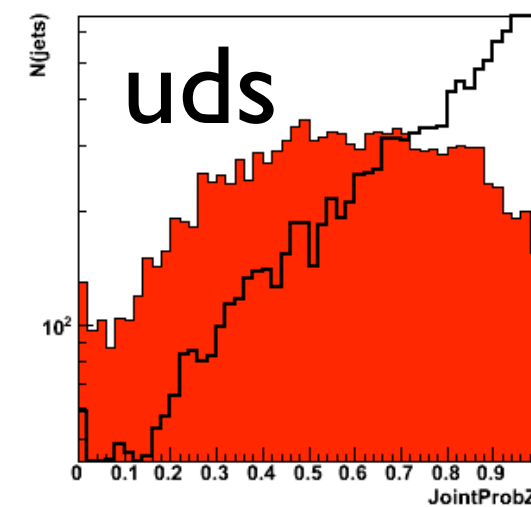
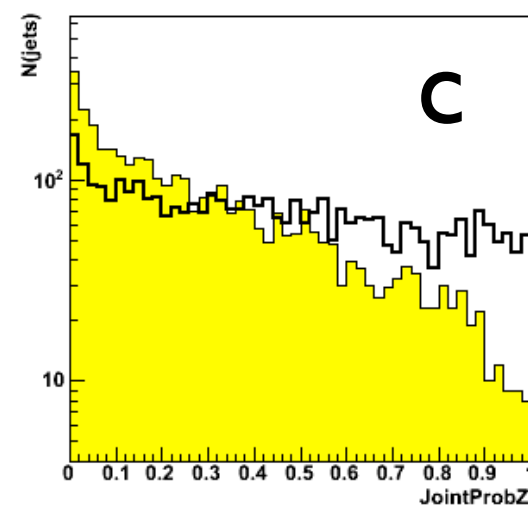
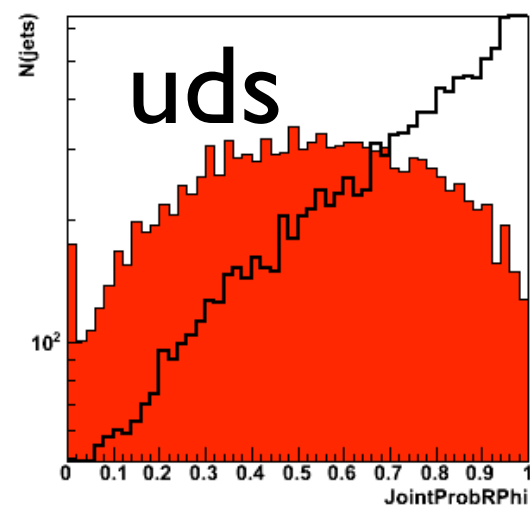
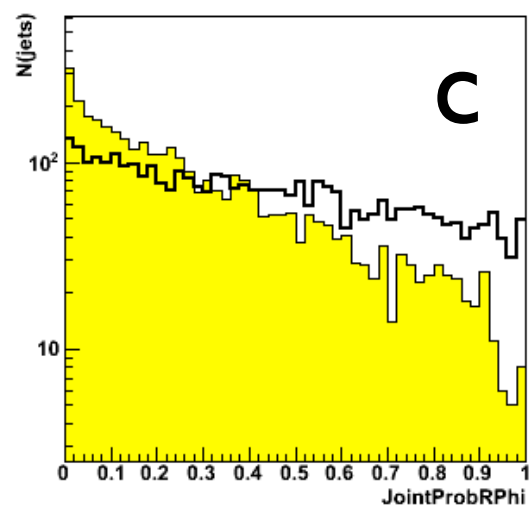
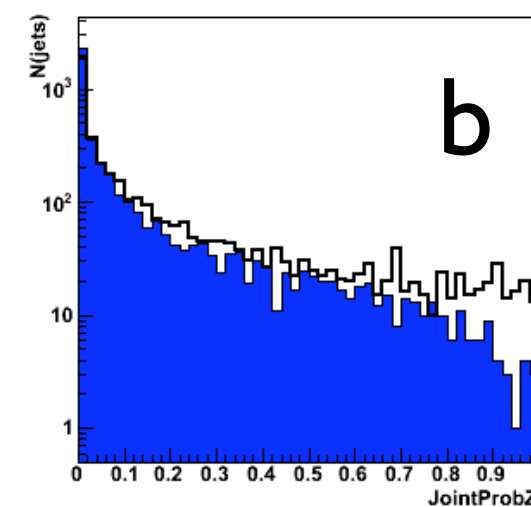
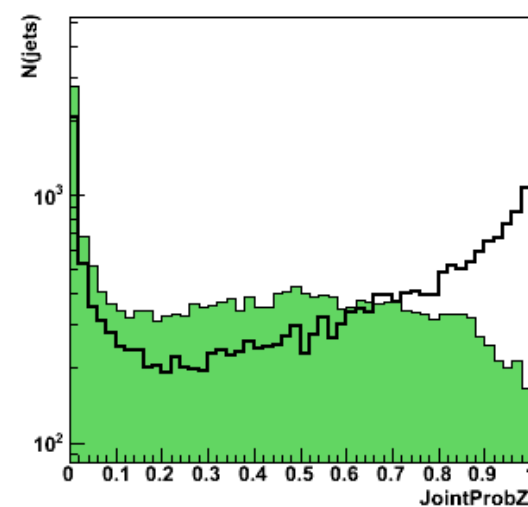
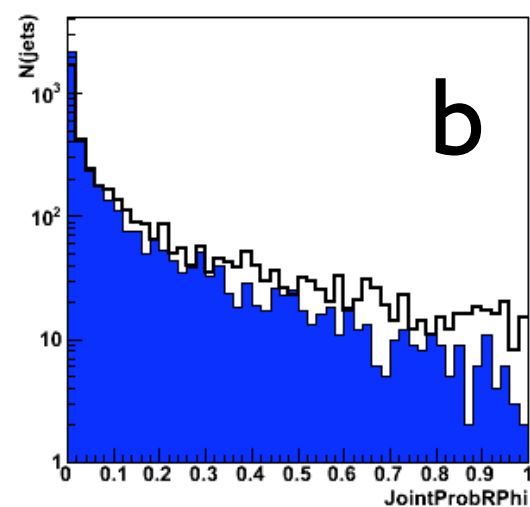
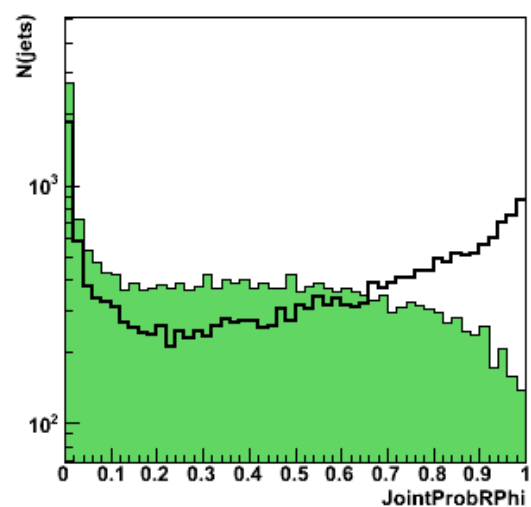


# Flavour tag inputs

LDCPrime\_02Sc (line) x gldprim\_v04 (histogram)

JointProbRPhi

JointProbZ



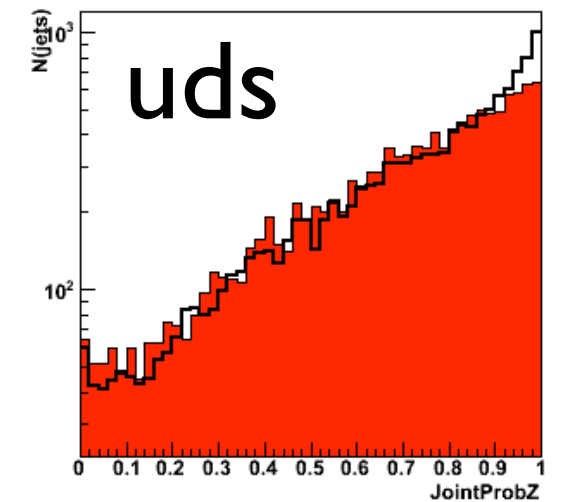
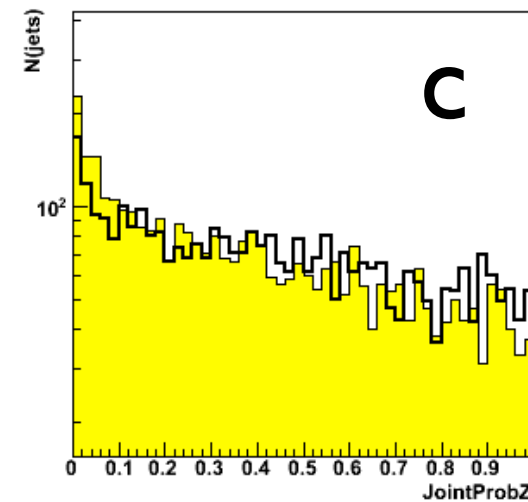
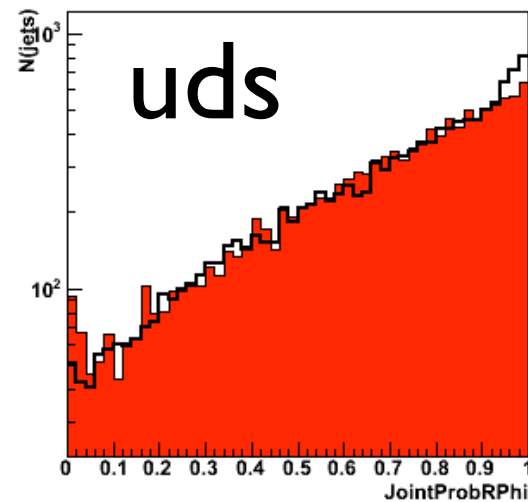
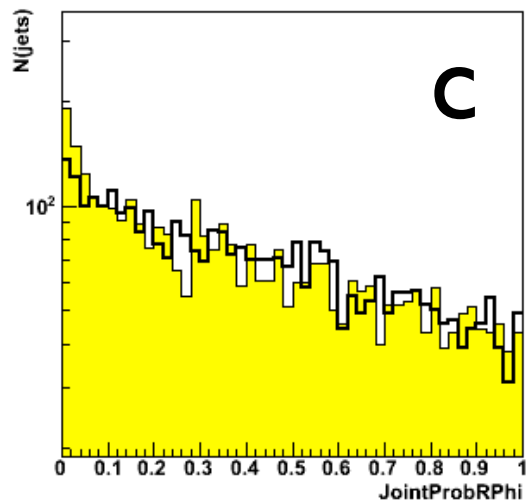
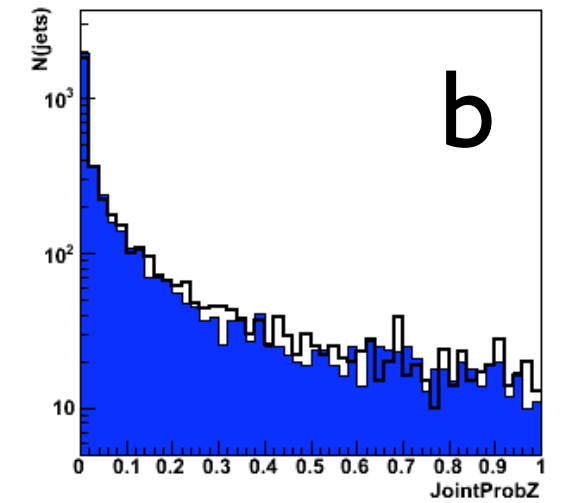
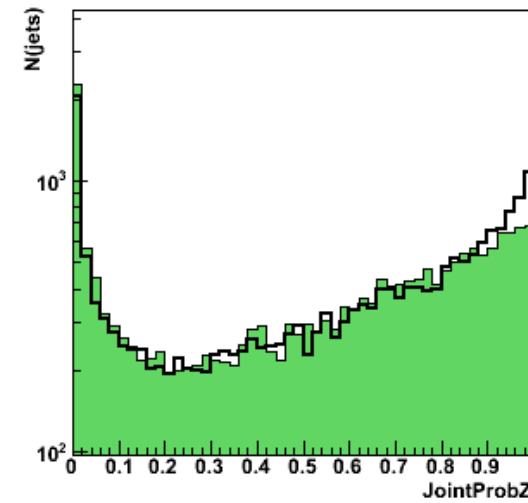
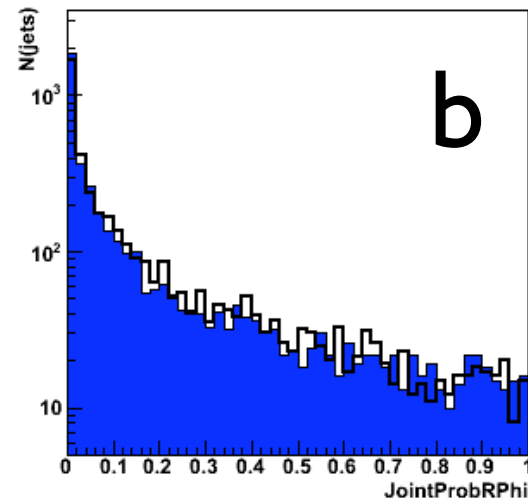
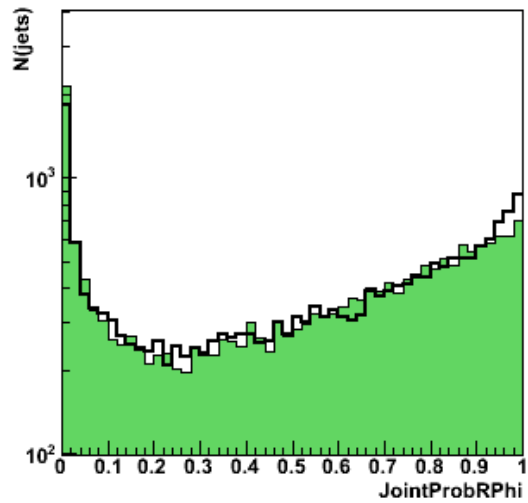
# Flavour tag inputs

(gldprim\_v04 w/ GLD JointProb parameters)

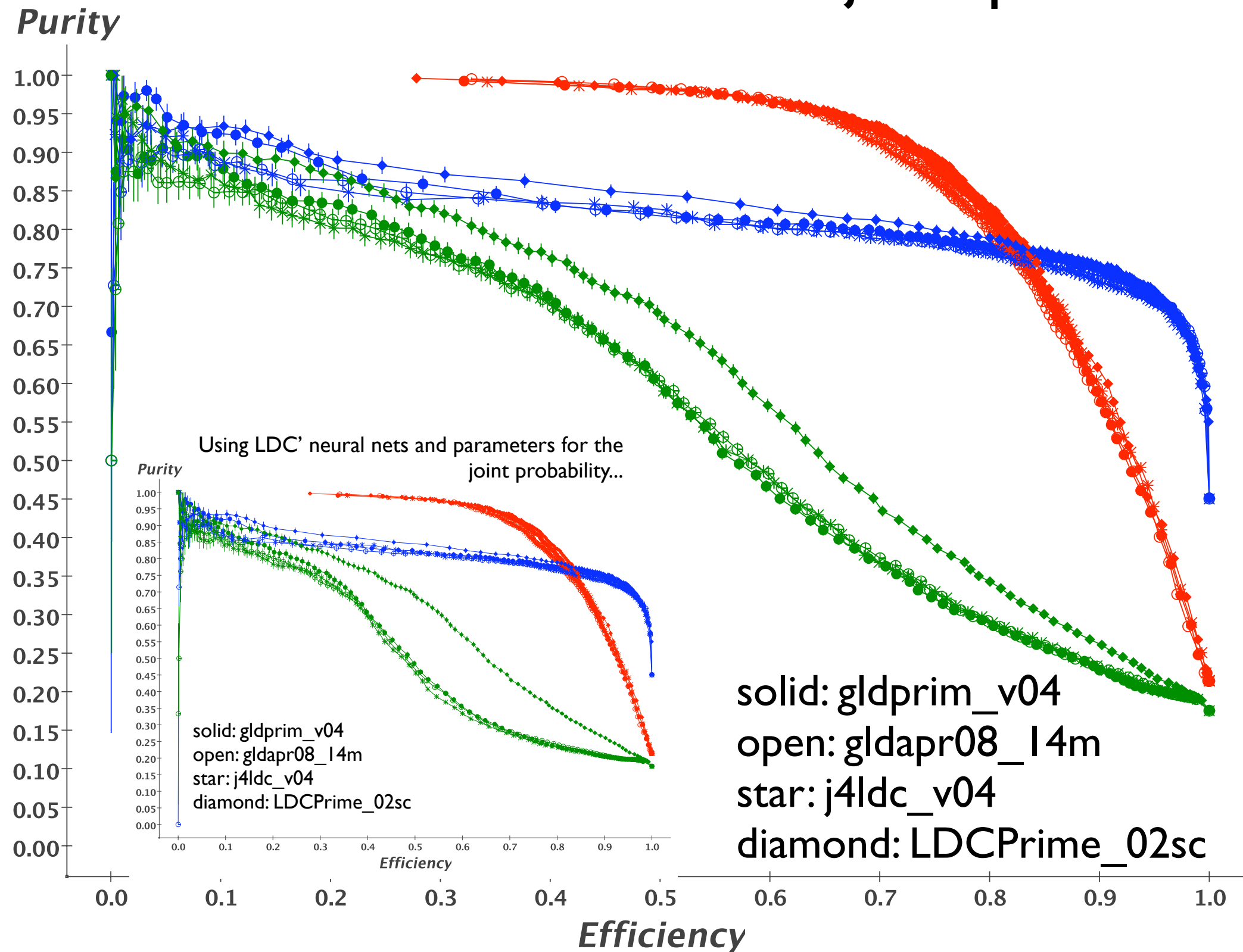
LDCPrime\_02Sc (line) x gldprim\_v04 (histogram)

JointProbRPhi

JointProbZ

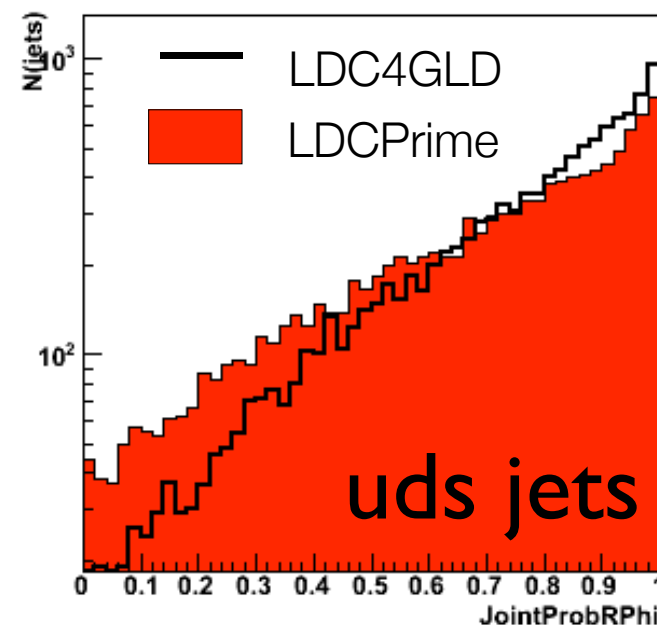
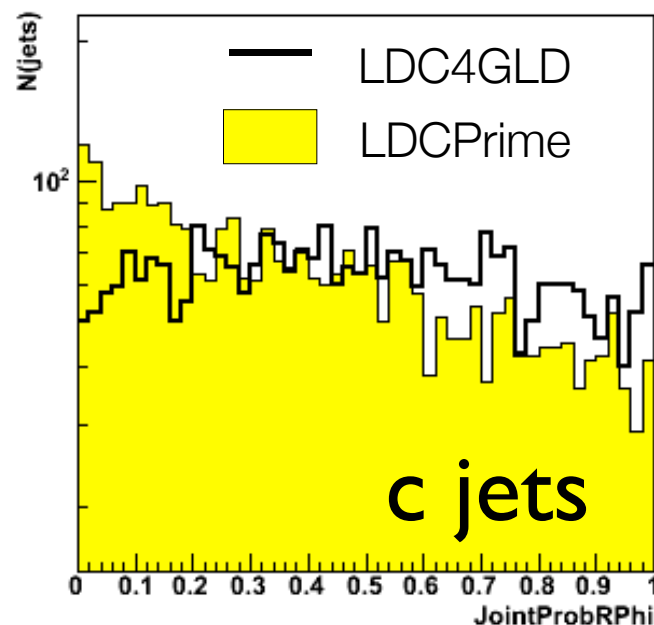
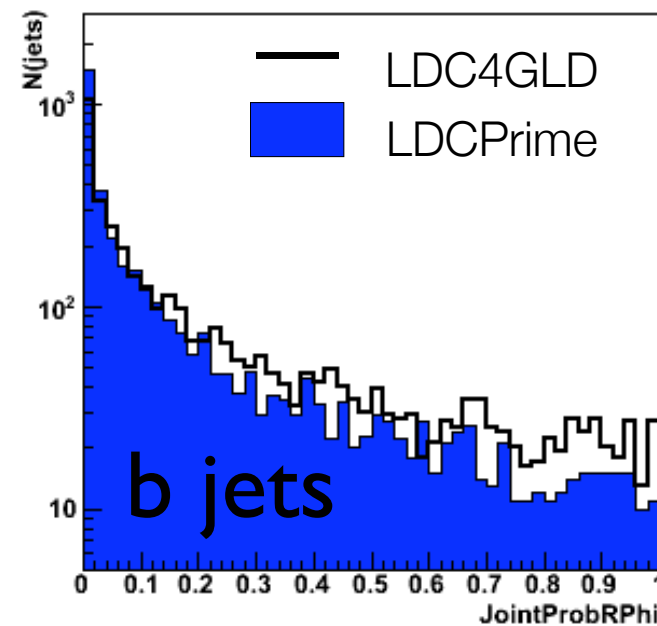
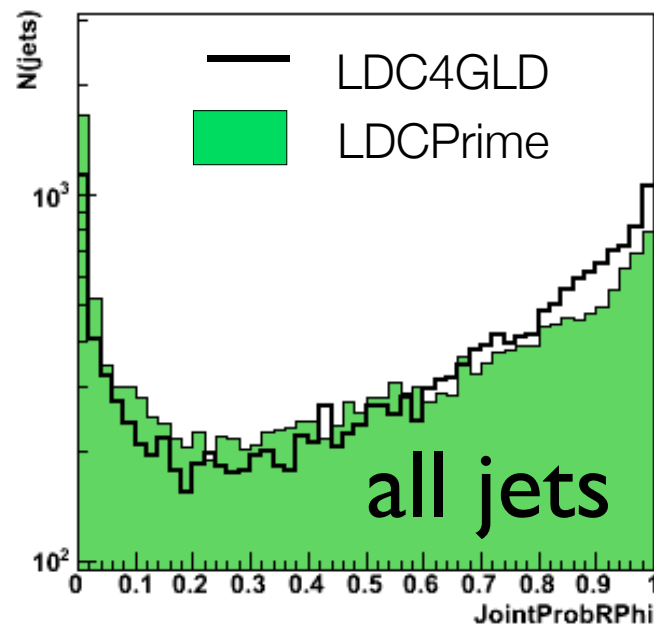


# Using LDC' neural nets and GLD parameters for the joint probability...



# Flavour tagging performance - LDC

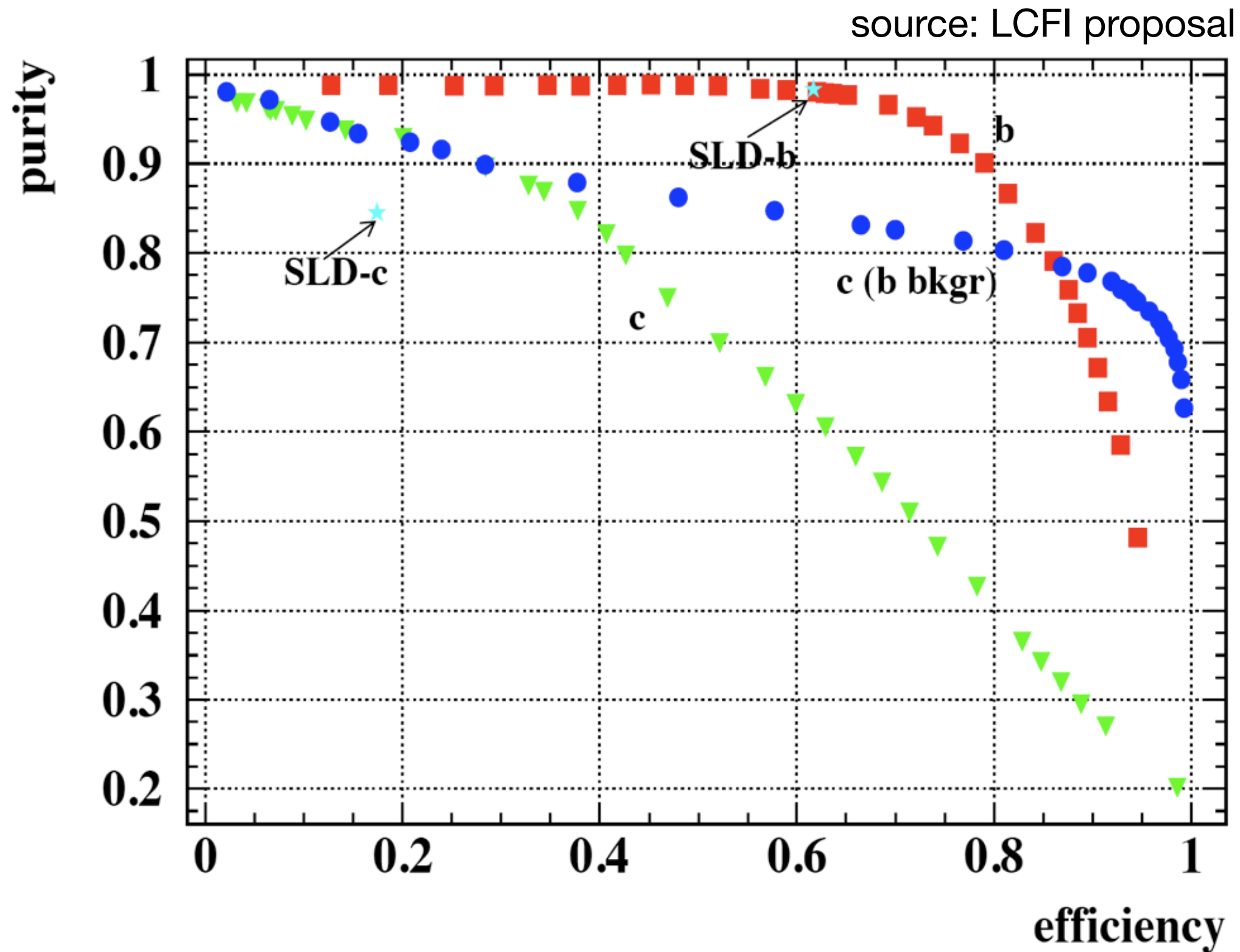
joint probability  $R\text{-}\varphi$



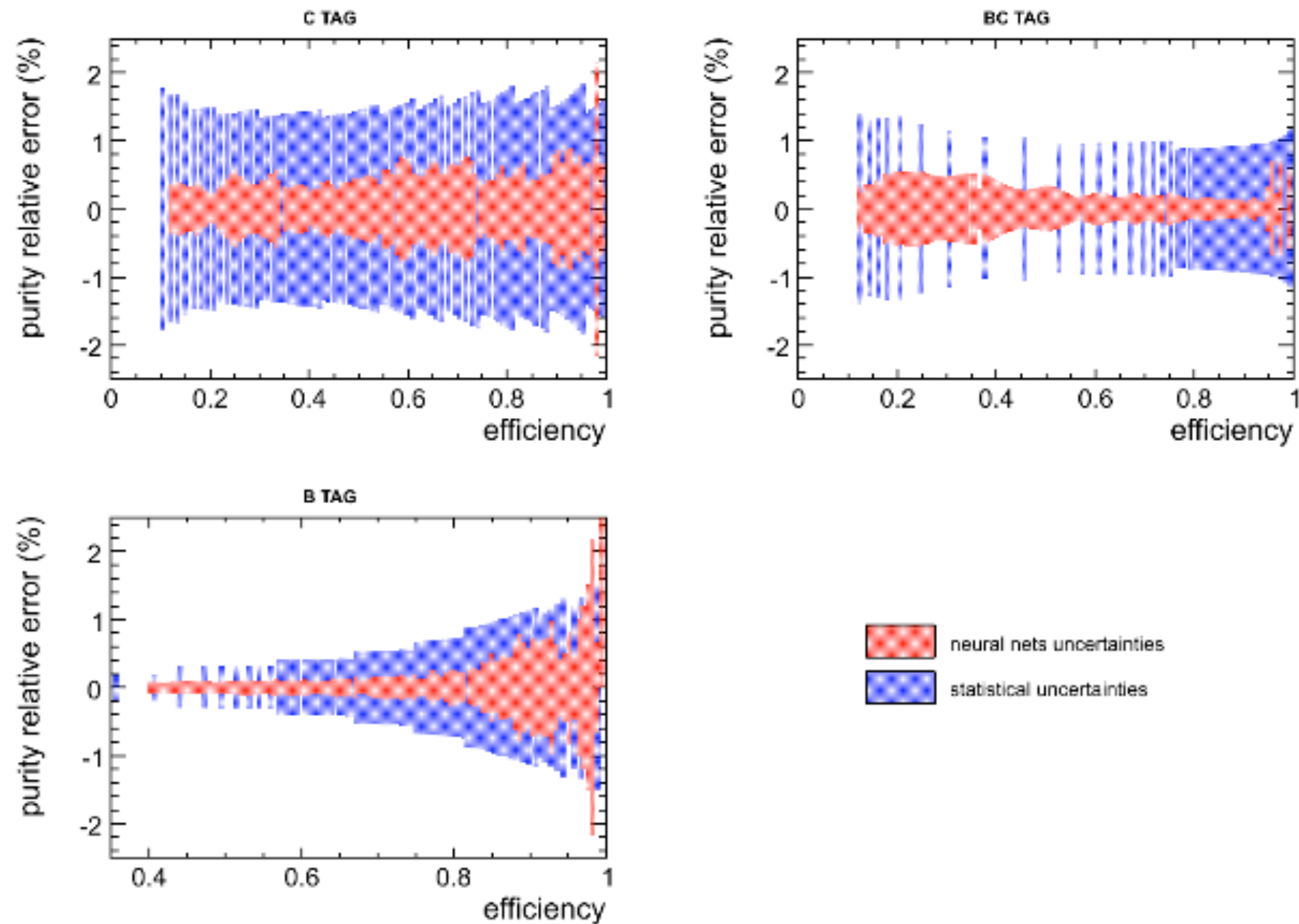
- Besides the uncertainties other factors may contribute to unexpected differences.
- In the LDC case, as expected the joint probabilities distributions are slightly better for LDCPrime compared to The joint probabilities



# Other old detectors - Tesla & SLD



# Estimative of uncertainties

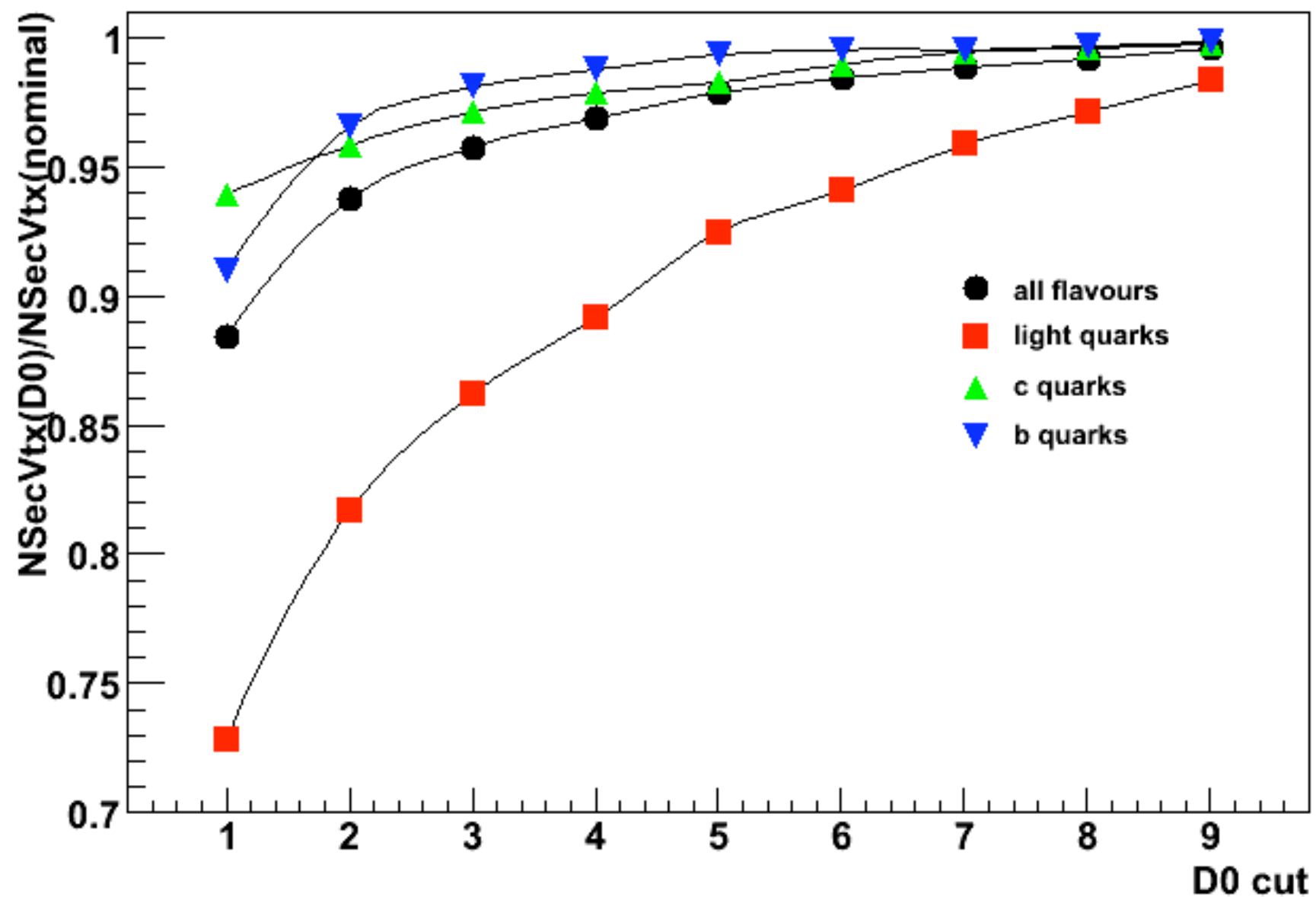


# LCFVIVertex: Default track selection parameters

Description	xml parameter names	Code default	ipfit.xml	zvres.xml	fti.xml
Cut on $\chi^2/\text{ndf}$ of track fit	a1_Chi2OverDOFEnable a2_Chi2OverDOFCutLowerThan a3_Chi2OverDOFCutValue	10	10 X	10 X	10 X
Cut on d0 (R $\phi$ impact parameter)	b1_D0Enable b2_D0CutLowerThan b3_D0CutValue	20	50 ✓ (mm)	10 ✓ (mm)	20 ✓ (mm)
Cut on d0 error	c1_D0ErrEnable c2_D0ErrCutLowerThan c3_D0ErrCutValue	0.25	0.025 X (mm)	0.25 ✓ (mm)	0.025 X (mm)
Cut on z impact parameter	d1_Z0Enable d2_Z0CutLowerThan d3_Z0CutValue	20	50 ✓ (mm)	20 ✓ (mm)	20 ✓ (mm)
Cut on error on z imp param	e1_Z0ErrEnable e2_Z0ErrCutLowerThan e3_Z0ErrCutValue	0.25	0.025 X (mm)	0.025 X (mm)	0.025 X (mm)
Cut on pT of track	f1_PTEnable f2_PTCutLowerThan f3_PTCutValue	0.1	0.1 X (GeV/c)	0.1 ✓ (GeV/c)	0.1 ✓ (GeV/c)
cut on Ks, $\Lambda$ decay tracks	h1_MCPIDEnable h2_CutPIDS h3_MonteCarloLCRelationCollection	0	X	✓ +- 310 +- 3122	✓ +- 310 +- 3122

X: disabled; ✓: enabled

# Track selection - remove fake vertices



# Using GLD neural nets and GLD parameters for the joint probability...

