

# Simulated annealing in the IOWA clustering

- Physics: pseudo-events with one charged hadron
  - scoring vs. cone algorithms
- Combinatorial complexity: multiple charged hadrons
- Comparison original clustering \ simulated annealing
- Further plan
- Conclusion

# Simulated annealing

Physically motivated method to quickly approximate the global minimum of a function (“cost”) of a discrete system.

**Variant: Threshold Accepting (TA).**

choose **initial configuration**;

for (**threshold  $T = T_0 \geq T_1 \geq T_2 \geq \dots \geq T_n = 0$** ) {

    choose **new configuration** which is small perturbation of the old configuration;

    if (  $\text{cost}(\text{new configuration}) < \text{cost}(\text{old configuration}) + T$  )

        old configuration = new configuration;

}

(journal of computational physics 90, 161 1990)

# Threshold accepting: implementation in the hadronic clustering

## **initial configuration:**

assign all clusters to some track

## **new configuration:**

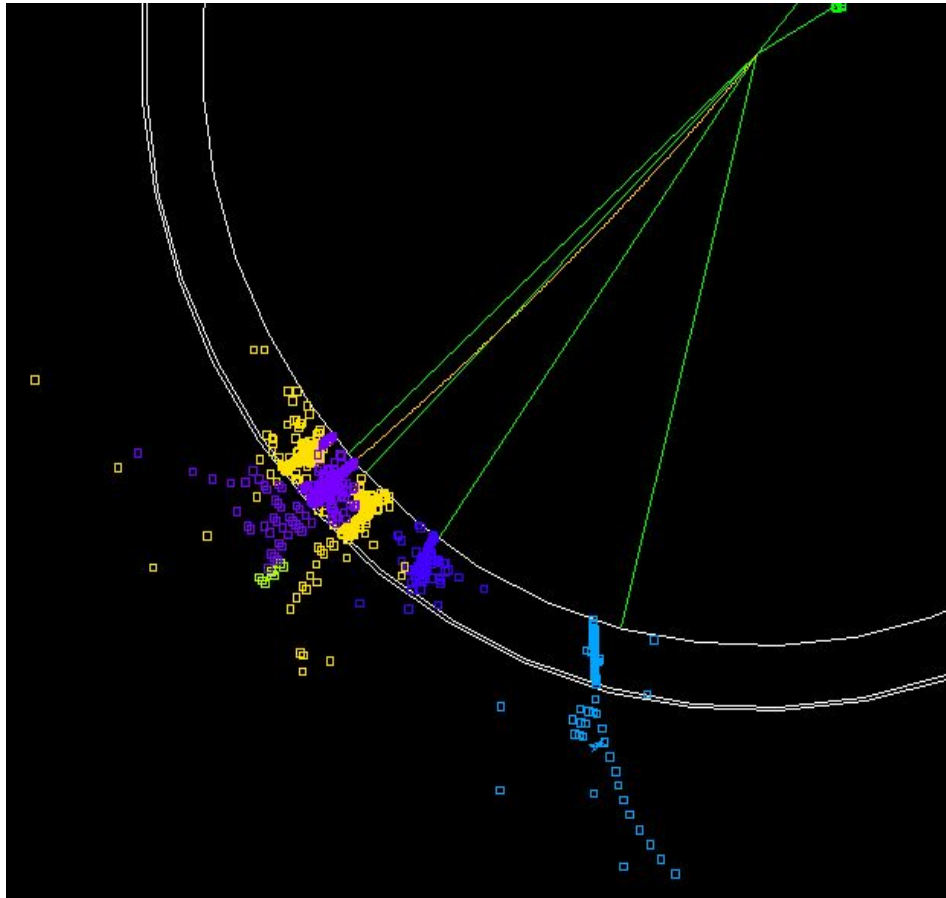
randomly associate some cluster to some track,  
or un-associate

## **threshold $T =$**

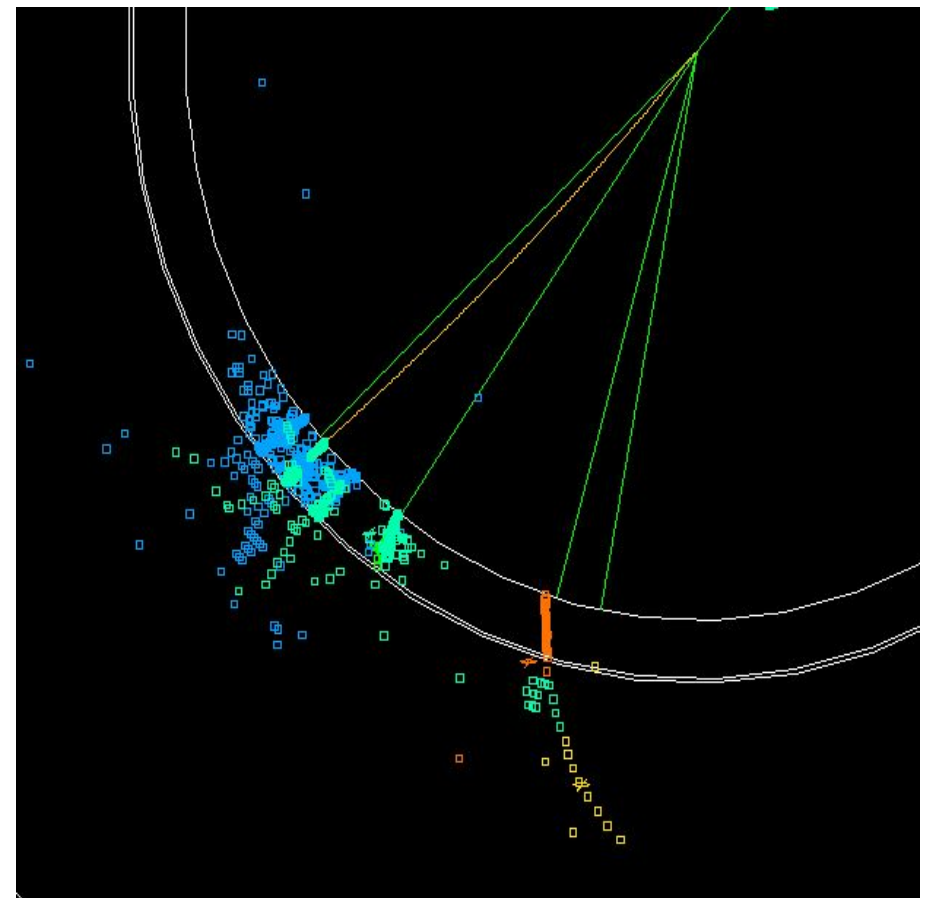
35 (100 times) ... 20 (100 times), 15 (200 times),  
10 (300 times), 5 (400 times), 0 (100 times) .

# Physics: one charged hadron

50 GeV single d, artificially 1 charged hadron



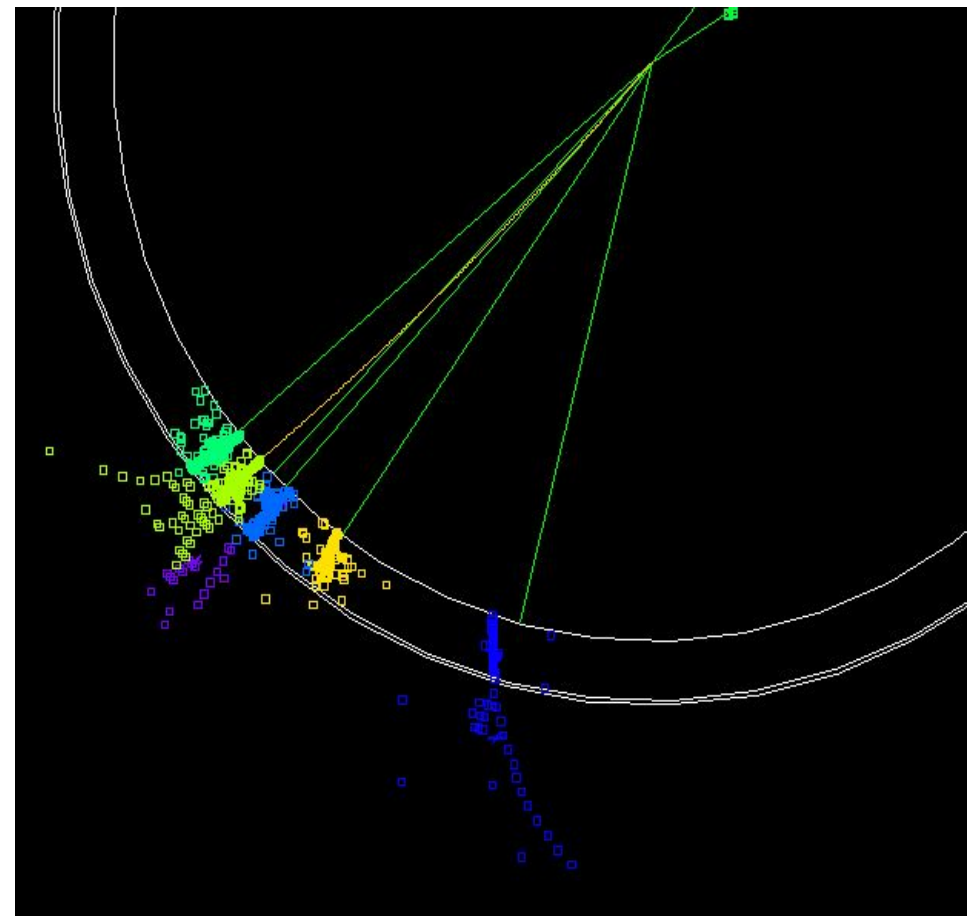
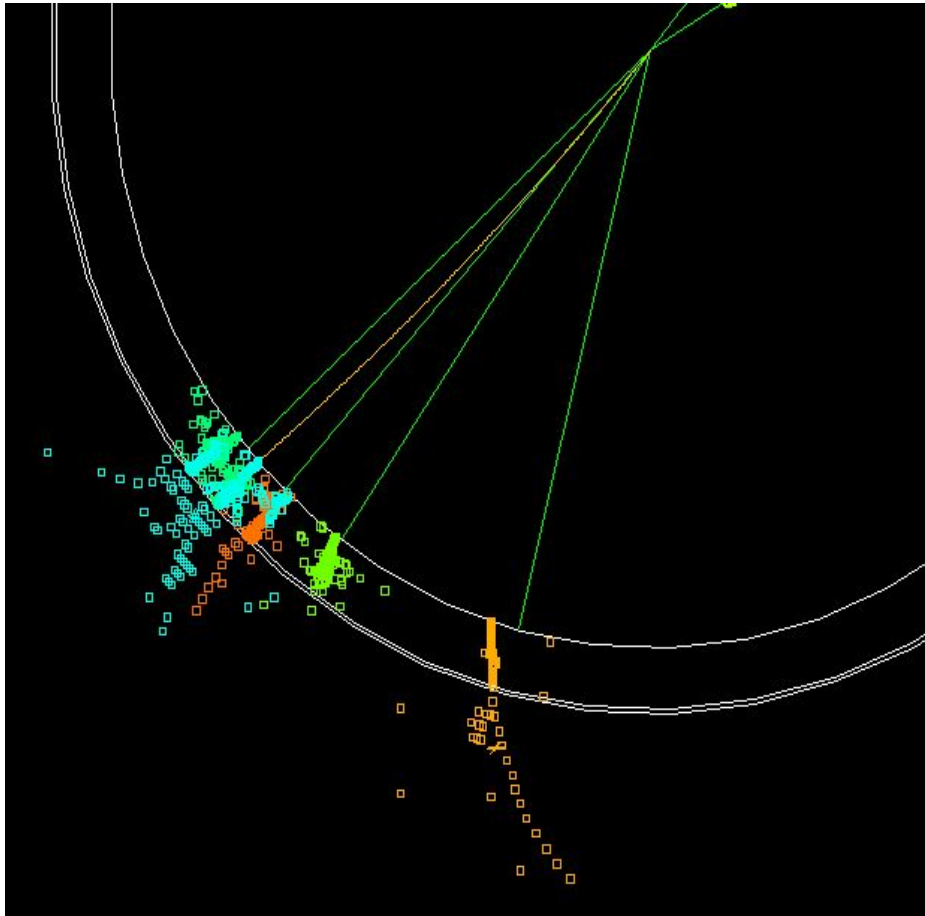
- IOWA clustering



- TA, cost function =  $|E-P|$

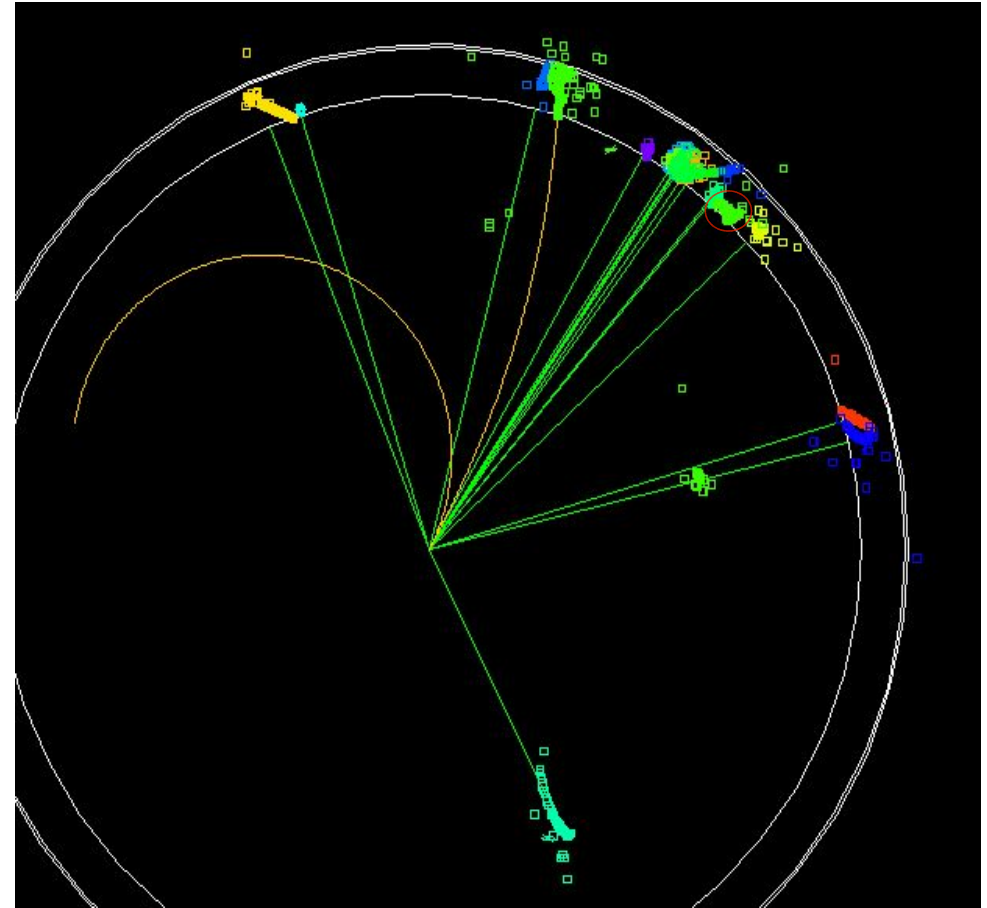
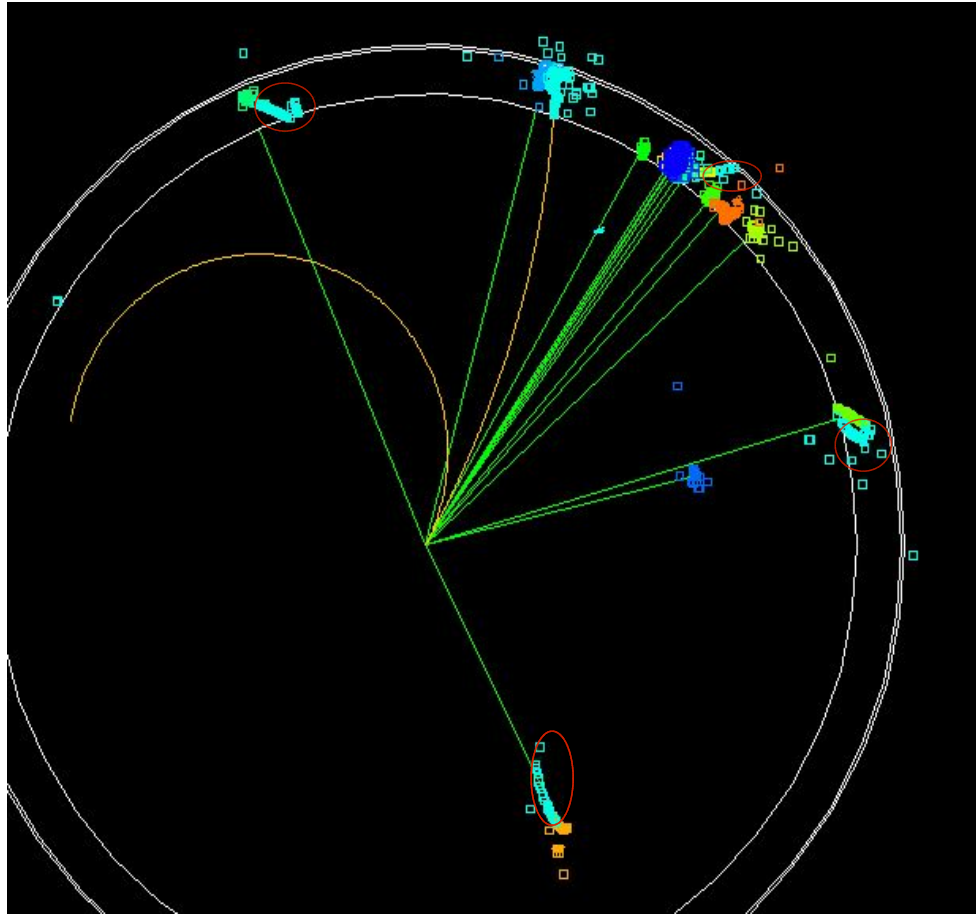
# Physics: one charged hadron

- cost function =  $|E-P| + \lambda \cdot 0.005$  for every breaking\joining of a link above threshold 0.7



- cheating on scoring

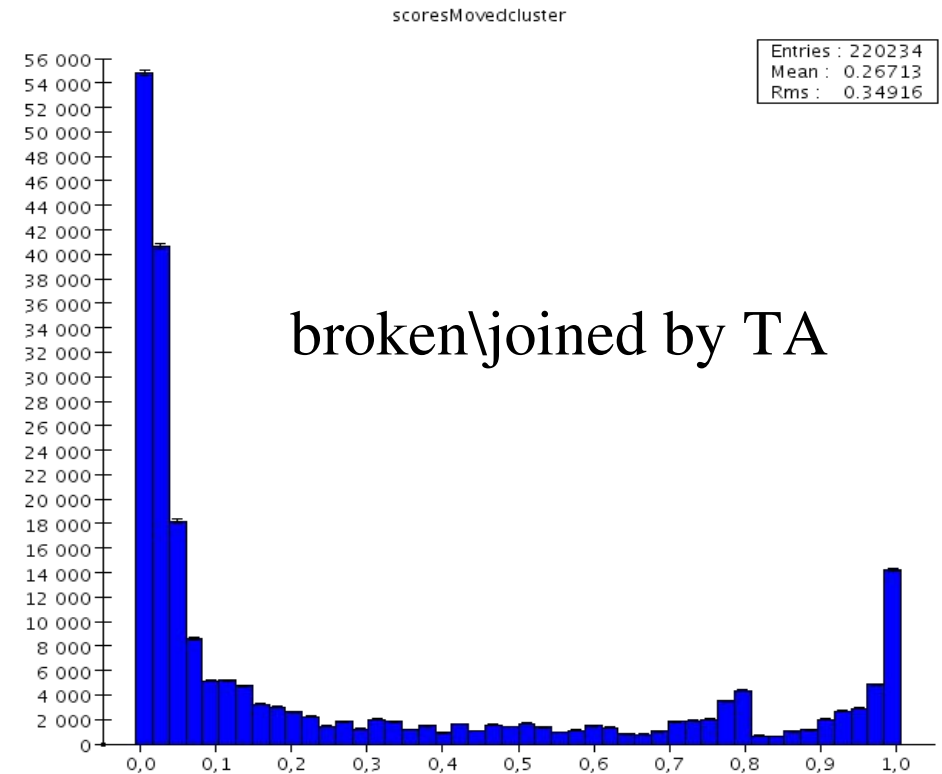
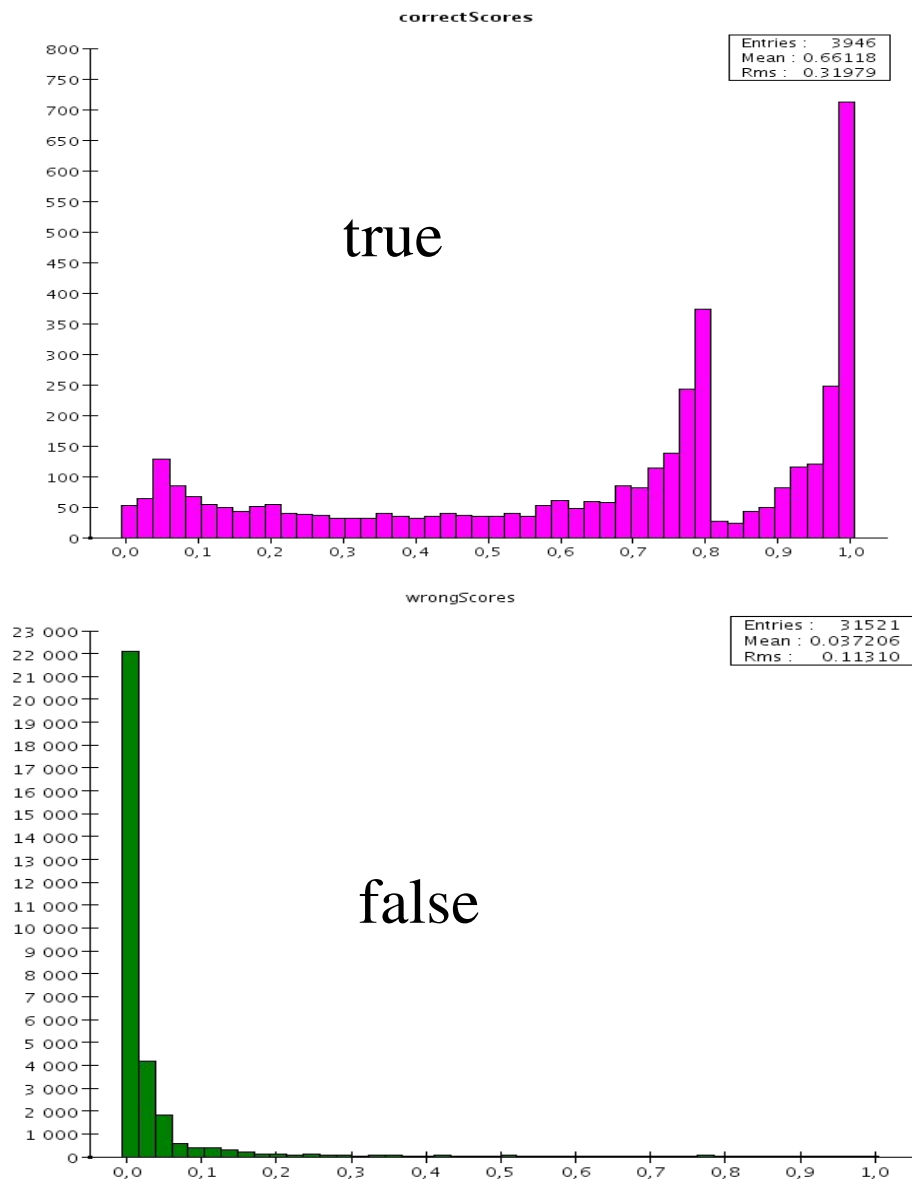
# Physics: one charged hadron



- cost function =  $|E-P| + \lambda \cdot 0.005$  for every breaking\joining of a link above threshold: “globe algorithm”

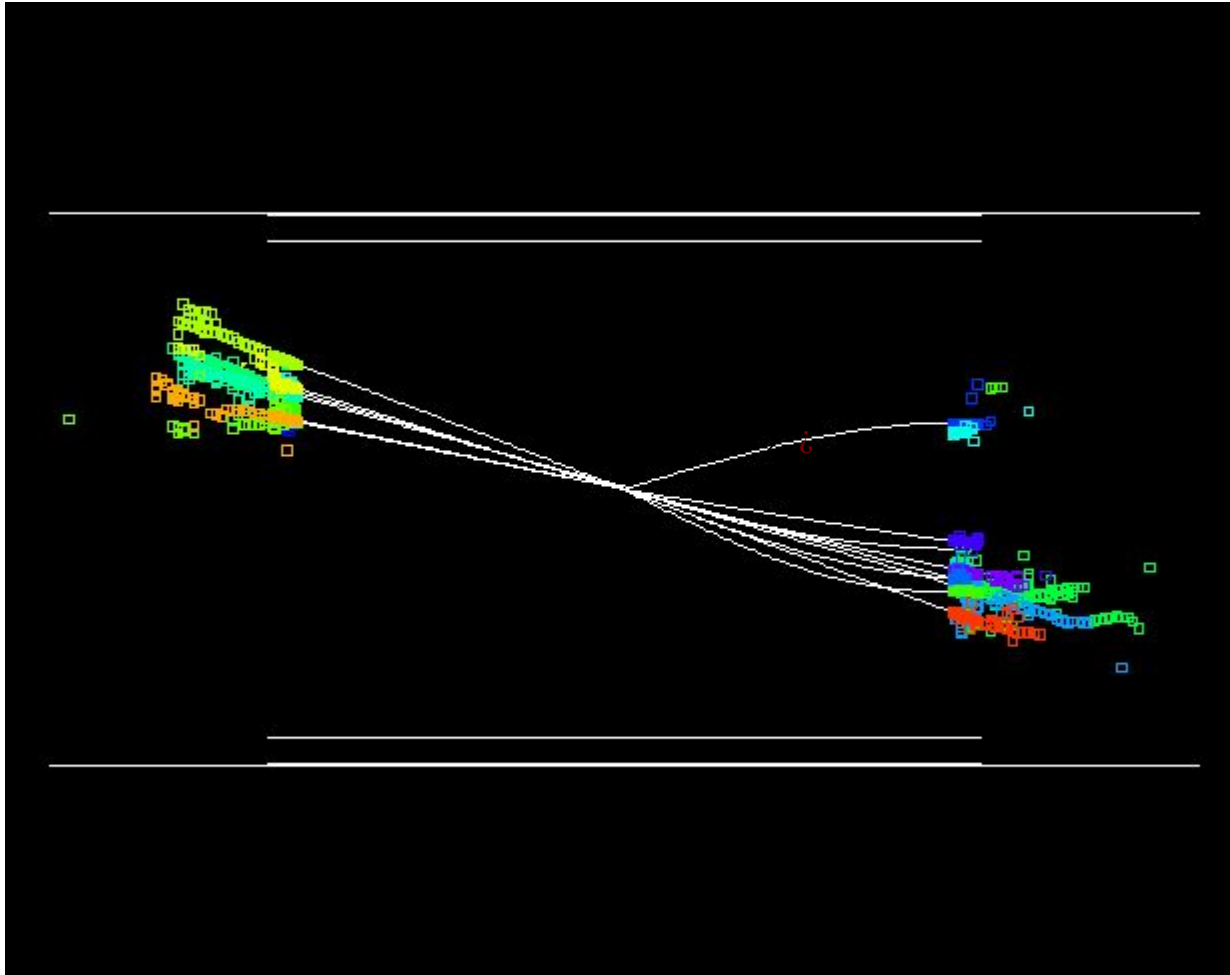
- cost function =  $|E-P| + \lambda \cdot 0.005$  ( $-\lambda + 0.014$ ) for link with score 1.0 (0.0).

# Physics: one charged hadron



TA could be framework to make maximum use of good scoring without prior to cone algorithms.

# Complexity: Multiple charged hadrons



100 GeV qq.

- cost function =  $\sum_i |E_i - P_i| / \sigma(E_i) + \lambda - 0.005(-\lambda + 0.014) \cdot \sqrt{P_i} / 11$  [GeV]



# Comparison

## Given clustering

- link threshold
- strict momentum ordering
- cone algorithms

## Threshold accepting

- soft linking
- no momentum ordering (so far)
- no aggressiveness, no “stealing” (in principle): equilibrium

# Plan

- Apply TA in 500 GeV  $qq$  for performance test
  - PFA “Jets”
  - handle punch-through
- Bottom-up:
  - quantitative studies and improvements
  - more complex events
  - improve dependence of cost function on link score, or score itself
  - neutral reconstruction in TA

# Conclusion

- An algorithm working in equilibrium can solve many problems:
  - track aggressiveness
  - cone aggressiveness
  - jet cause “track A steals critical part of track B”
  - imbalances (e.g. jet outlier)
  - negative mean reconstructed energy
- Link scores can be used further in this approach