Inspection of Tracks in a b-jet with FPCCD

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Performance evaluation of flavor tagging

- using FPCCD and FPCCDTrackFinder
- considering pair-BG
- Sample: Z → bb, cc, qq @ 250 GeV
- Flavor Tagging Algorithm: LCFIPlus
 - sample: 2000 events individually
 - training sample: 14000 events individually

Degradation from pair BG

setup	b-tag purity [%] @ efficiency 80 %	c-tag purity [%] @ efficiency 60 %
CMOS + std tracking (without pairs)	82.5	44
CMOS + FPCCDTrackFinder (without pairs)	83	42.7
with pairs	40.7	21.5
FPCCD + FPCCDTrackFinder (without pairs)	85	50
with pairs	21.5	18.5

I checked how pairs deteriorated flavor tagging

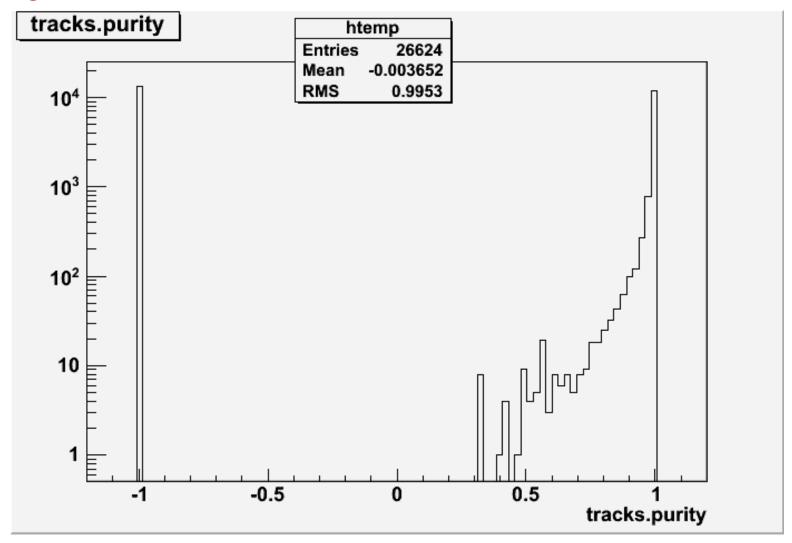
Setup for checking tracks in b-jets

- Sample: Z \rightarrow bb @ 250 GeV with pair BG
- CMOS + FPCCDTrackFinder
 - I assume that the reason purity degrades is the same as the case of FPCCD
- analyze tracks in b-jets
 - # of b-jets: 1102
 - # of tracks in b-jets: 26624

Term Definition for Track

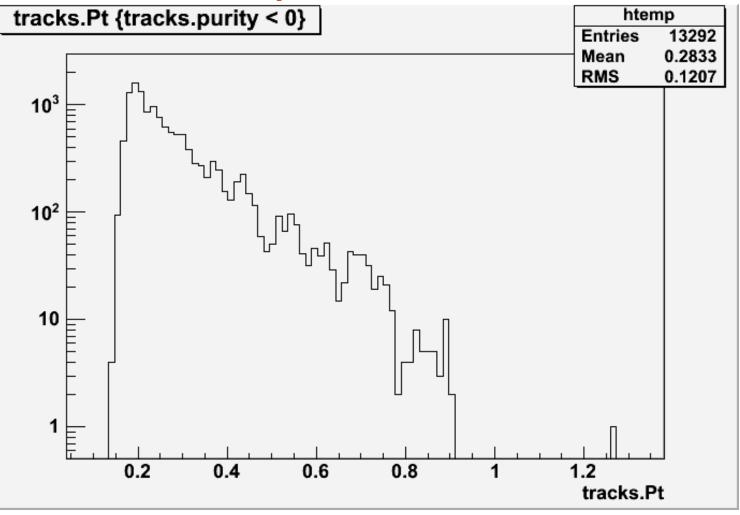
- purity \equiv (# of true assigned hits)/(# of all assigned hits)
- purity == -1 : named pair BG track in this slide
 - the track which comprises only pair BG hits, but those hits are not assured to originate from just only one pair BG

purity distribution



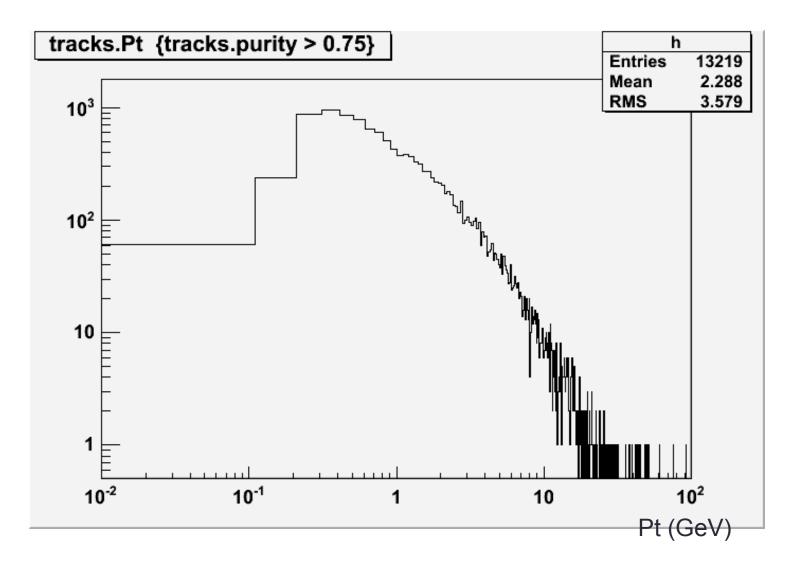
 \rightarrow Half of the tracks in b-jet are pair BG tracks

Pt distribution of pair BG tracks



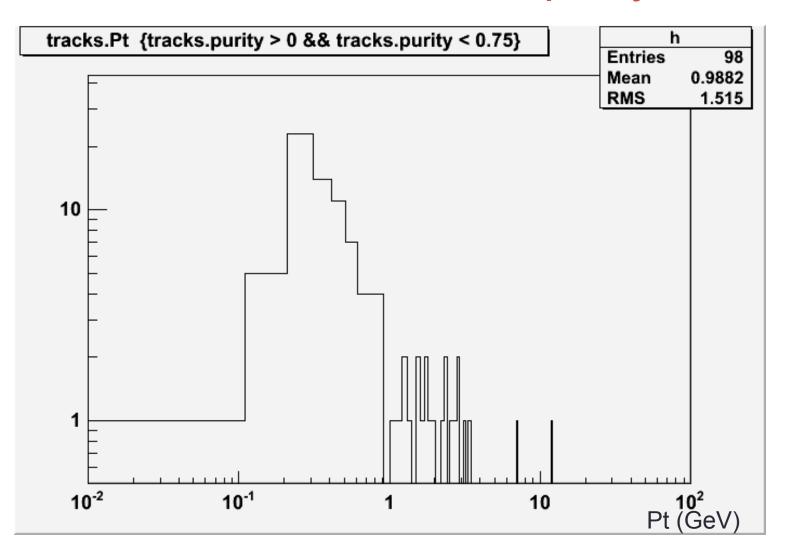
Pair BGs in b-jets have low Pt

Pt distribution of tracks with purity > 0.75

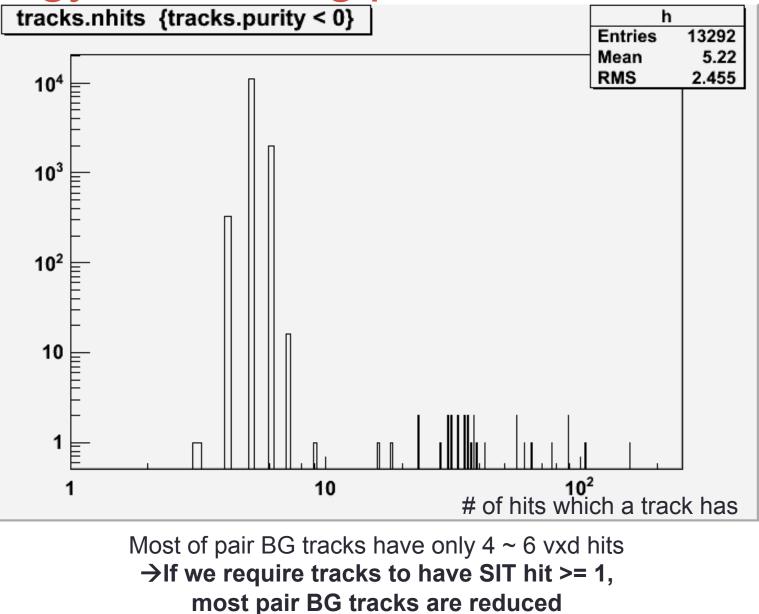


 \rightarrow A lot of low Pt tracks with purity > 0.75 are used

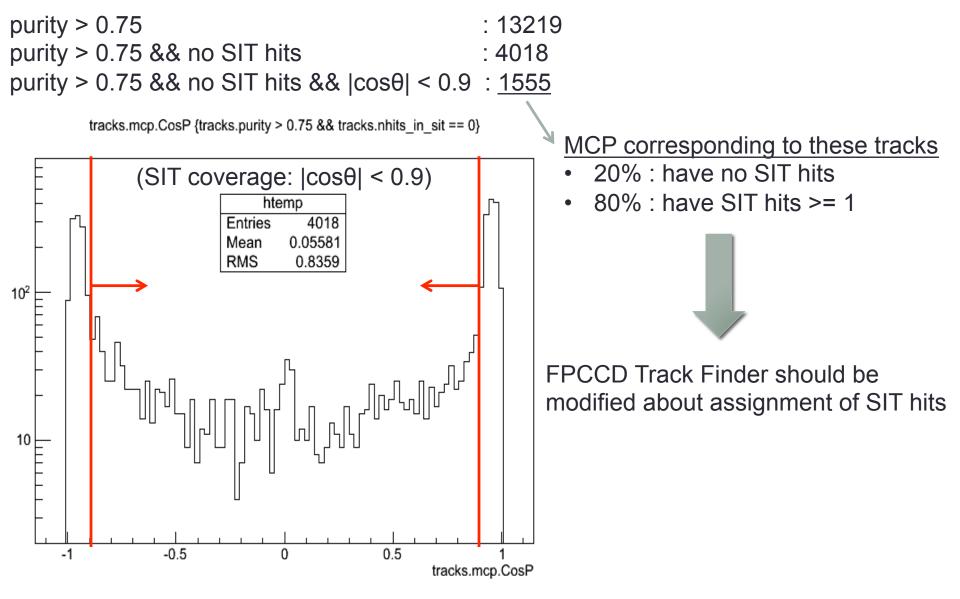
Pt distribution of tracks with 0 < purity < 0.75



Strategy of reducing pair BG tracks



Checking how many tracks with purity > 0.75 have no SIT hits



Summary and Plan

Summary

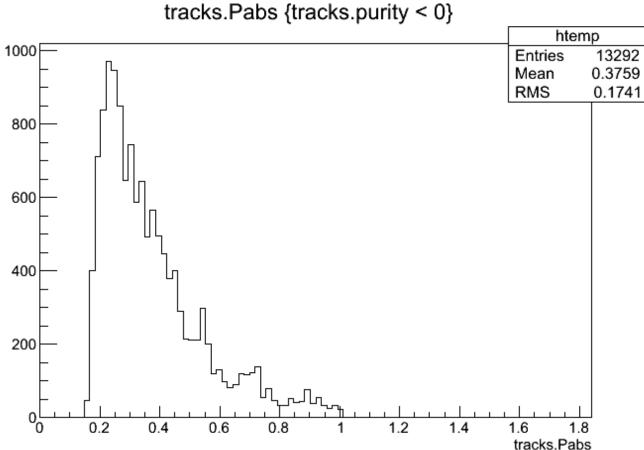
- 50 % of tracks in b-jet are pair BG tracks
 - Those tracks have Pt < 1 GeV
- Most pair BG tracks don't have SIT hit
 - We should require tracks to have SIT hits

Plan

 Requirement that "SIT hits >= 1 || TPC >= 1 || FTD hits >= 1" will be implemented in FPCCDTrackFinder

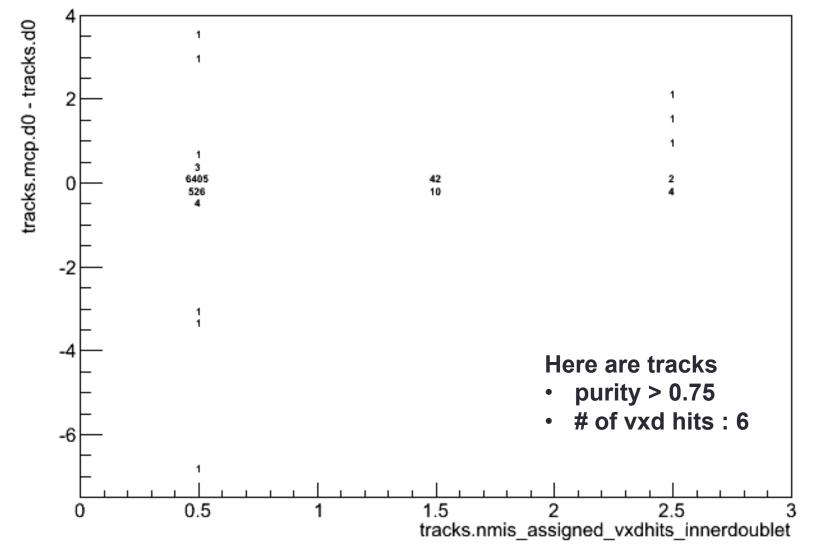
Backup

Pabs distribution (purity == -1)



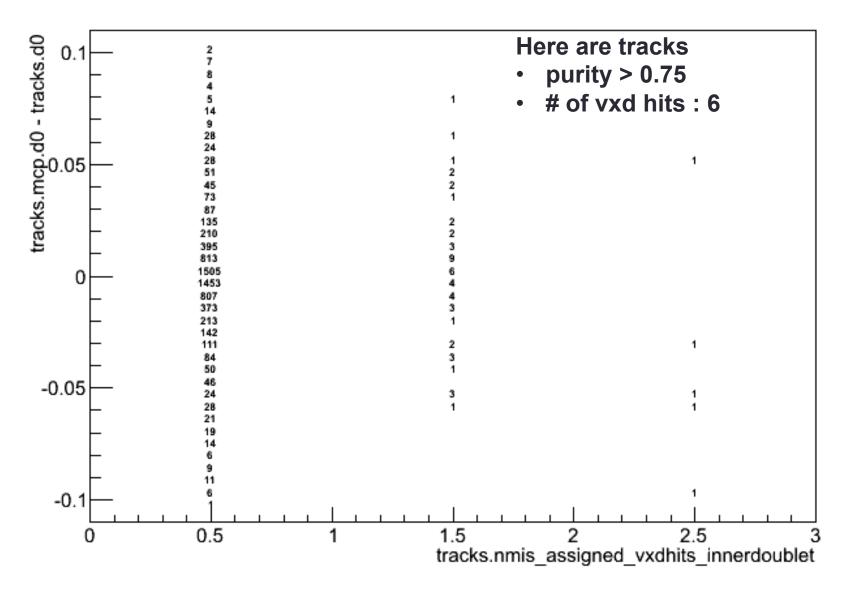
Relation between impact parameter and vxd hit

discrepancy of d0 vs # of mis-assigned vxd hits in innermost doublet layer



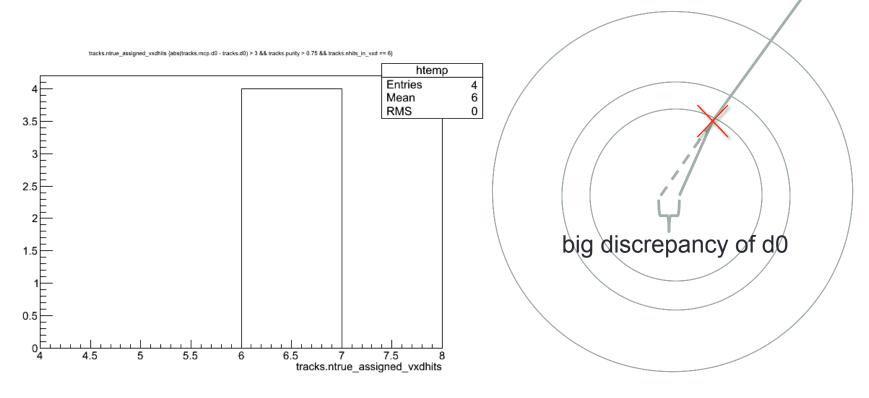
Close-up View

tracks.mp.d0 - tracks.d0 : bracks.mis_assigned_vedhits_innerticablel (site(tracks.mp.d0 - tracks.d0) < 0.1 && tracks.purity > 0.75 && tracks.nhits_in_ved == 6)



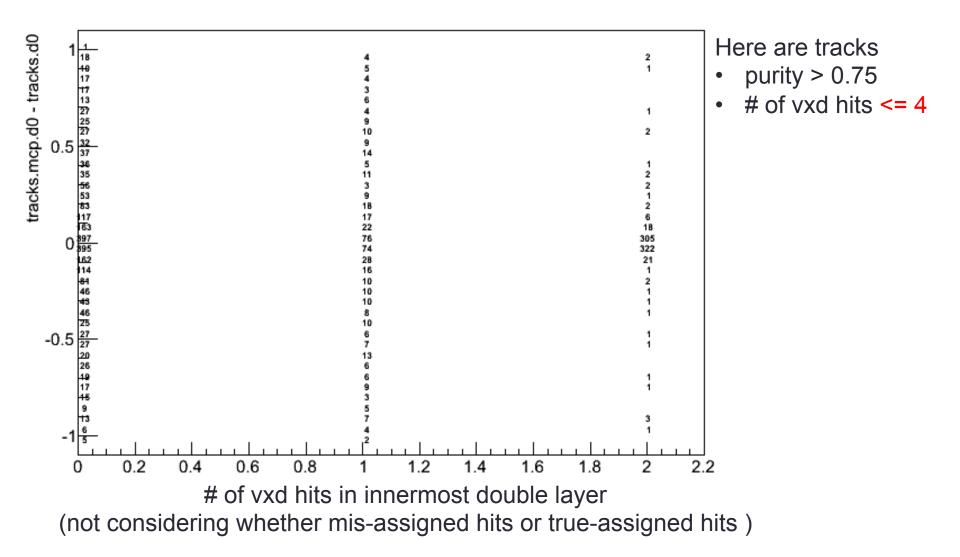
Things we found

- 99% of tracks having 6 vxd hits don't cause mis-assignment in innermost doublet layer
- There are tracks with |discrepancy of d0| > 3
 - These tracks have all true vxd hits (see lower plot), so maybe big multiple-scattering happens in innermost layer



discrepancy of d0 vs # of vxd hits in innermost doublet layer

- tracks map 40 - tracks.d0 - tracks.d0 - tracks.d0 - tracks.print_contract_mint_antigrad_vedhitt_intertaublet { tith/tracks.prop.d1 - tracks.d0 {< 1.84 maks.printy > 0.75 lith tracks.printy > 0.75 li



Comparison of d0 resolution

d0 resolution

condition	sigma d0 [mm]
0 inner doublet hit (purity > 0.75 && nvxd <= 4)	11.6
1 inner doublet hit	1.49
2 inner doublet hits	0.105
(EX) 2 inner doublet hits (purity > 0.75 && nvxd == 6)	0.0422

Conclusion:

The existence of inner doublet hits improve d0 resolution, but tracks having 6 vxd hits have better d0 resolution (0.0422 mm).

At least, when tracks have only less than 4 vxd hits, then we should probably require 2 vxd hits in innermost doublet layer.