

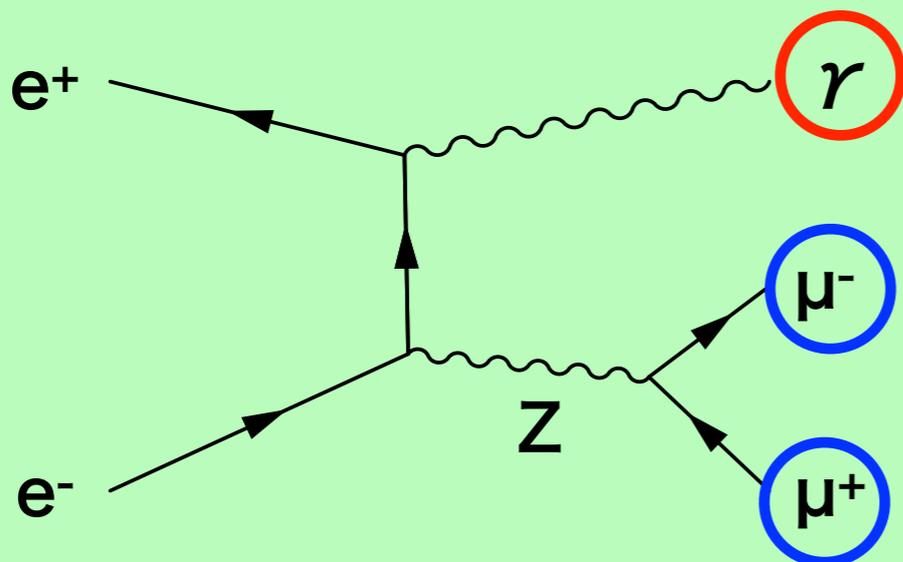
Status on $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma Z$ process Jet Energy Calibration

Takahiro Mizuno

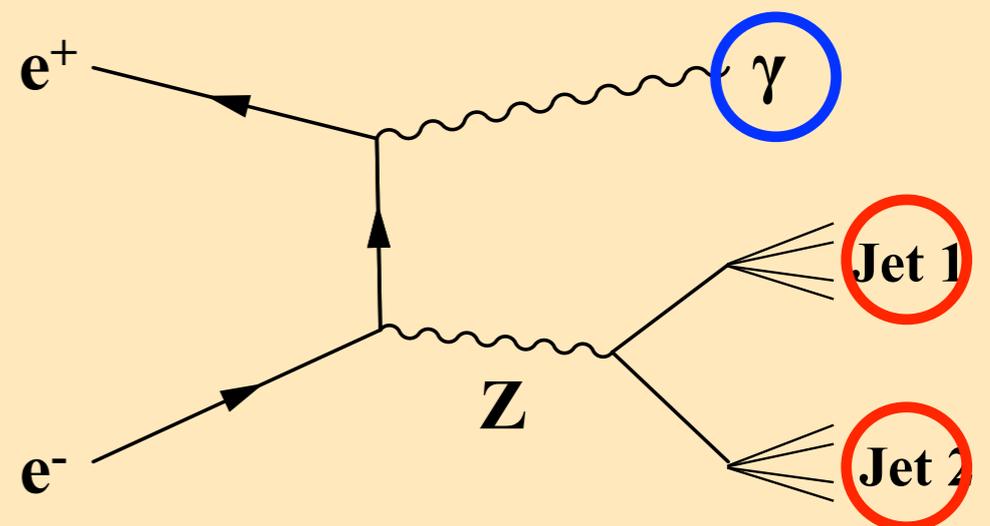
Introduction

- In the photon energy calibration, photon energy can be reconstructed using measured direction of γ and μ^- , μ^+ or additionally muon mass information in the $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma Z$ process.
- Using similar energy reconstruction methods, jet energies in the $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma Z, Z \rightarrow 2\text{Jets}$ can be reconstructed.
- If the jet energies can be correctly reconstructed, the $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma Z$ process is useful for the jet energy calibration.

Photon Energy Scale Calibration

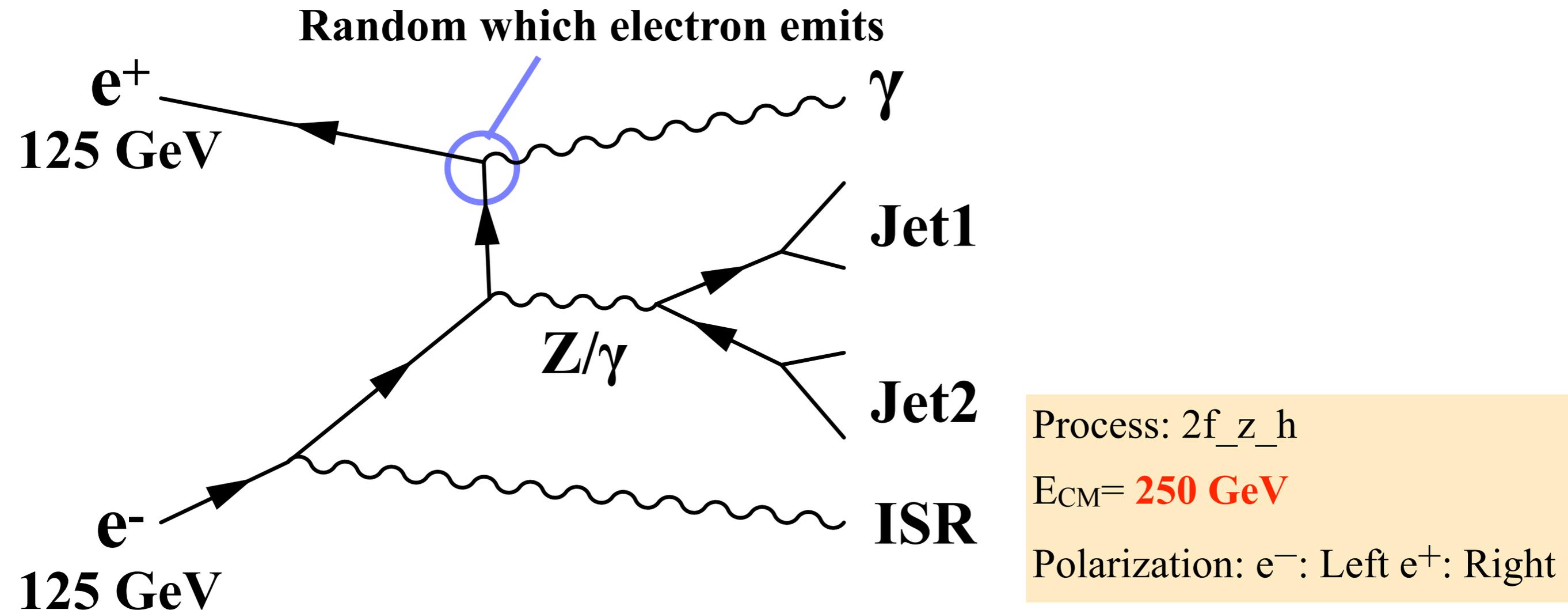


Jet Energy Scale Calibration



Shift to the 250 GeV analysis

- In order to perform 250 GeV analysis, we decided to use DBD samples instead of 500 GeV samples until new sample is validated.
- To make things clear, overlay removal by MCTruth link is implemented.



Full simulation

(ILCSOFT version v01-16-02)

Event Selection

Signature of the events: 1 energetic photon + 2 jets

In order to choose the signal photon,

1. choose neutral particles with particle ID = 22 (Pandora PFA ID)
2. energy > 50 GeV
3. choose the particle closest to 108.4 GeV

If another photon is inside the cone (with the angle $\cos\theta > 0.998$ from the signal photon), it is merged with the signal photon.

Jet Clustering

- All PFOs other than the selected photon are clustered into 2 jets with Durham algorithm (done by LCFIPlus)
- The higher energy jet (in PFO) is defined as “jet 1” and lower one as “jet 2”
- For comparison with MCtruth, all final state particles from 2 quarks are clustered into 2 jets

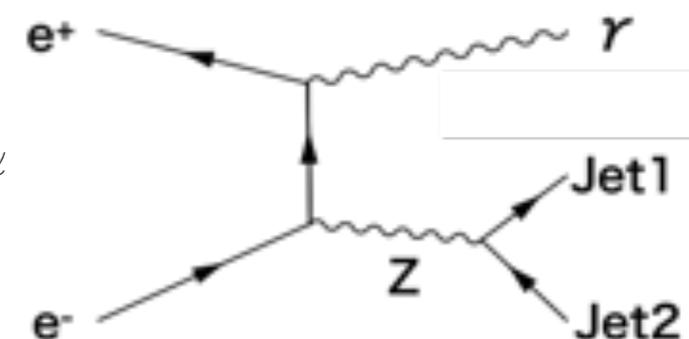
Reconstruction Method

Based on 4-momentum conservation

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{P_{J1}^2 + m_{J1}^2} + \sqrt{P_{J2}^2 + m_{J2}^2} + |P_\gamma| + |P_{ISR}| = 500 \\ P_{J1} \sin\theta_{J1} \cos\phi_{J1} + P_{J2} \sin\theta_{J2} \cos\phi_{J2} + P_\gamma \sin\theta_\gamma \cos\phi_\gamma + |P_{ISR}| \sin\alpha = 500 \sin\alpha \\ P_{J1} \sin\theta_{J1} \sin\phi_{J1} + P_{J2} \sin\theta_{J2} \sin\phi_{J2} + P_\gamma \sin\theta_\gamma \sin\phi_\gamma = 0 \\ P_{J1} \cos\theta_{J1} + P_{J2} \cos\theta_{J2} + P_\gamma \cos\theta_\gamma \pm |P_{ISR}| \cos\alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

Beam Crossing Angle $\equiv 2\alpha : \alpha = 7.0$ mrad

- ISR photon = **additional** unseen photon
- Several reconstruction methods (Method **1**, **2'**, **2**, and **3**) are considered.



Direction Angle
 θ : polar angle
 ϕ : azimuthal angle

Method **1**: Ignore ISR

Using $(\theta_{J1}, \theta_{J2}, \theta_\gamma, \phi_{J1}, \phi_{J2}, \phi_\gamma, m_{J1}, m_{J2}) \rightarrow$ Determine $(P_{J1}, P_{J2}, P_\gamma)$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{P_{J1}^2 + m_{J1}^2} + \sqrt{P_{J2}^2 + m_{J2}^2} + |P_\gamma| = 500 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta_{J1} \cos\phi_{J1} & \sin\theta_{J2} \cos\phi_{J2} & \sin\theta_\gamma \cos\phi_\gamma \\ \sin\theta_{J1} \sin\phi_{J1} & \sin\theta_{J2} \sin\phi_{J2} & \sin\theta_\gamma \sin\phi_\gamma \\ \cos\theta_{J1} & \cos\theta_{J2} & \cos\theta_\gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{J1} \\ P_{J2} \\ P_\gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 500 \sin\alpha \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

Matrix A $\xrightarrow{\text{Inverse}}$

Reconstruction Method

Method 2': Use measured P_γ as input and Ignore ISR
 Using $(\theta_{J1}, \theta_{J2}, \theta_\gamma, \phi_{J1}, \phi_{J2}, \phi_\gamma, m_{J1}, m_{J2}, P_\gamma)$ -> Determine (P_{J1}, P_{J2})

$$\begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta_{J1}\cos\phi_{J1} & \sin\theta_{J2}\cos\phi_{J2} \\ \sin\theta_{J1}\sin\phi_{J1} & \sin\theta_{J2}\sin\phi_{J2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{J1} \\ P_{J2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 500\sin\alpha - \sin\theta_\gamma\cos\phi_\gamma P_\gamma \\ -\sin\theta_\gamma\sin\phi_\gamma P_\gamma \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

Method 2: Use measured P_γ as input and Ignore ISR
 Using $(\theta_{J1}, \theta_{J2}, \theta_\gamma, \phi_{J1}, \phi_{J2}, \phi_\gamma, m_{J1}, m_{J2}, P_\gamma)$ -> Determine $(P_{J1}, P_{J2}, P_{ISR})$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{P_{J1}^2 + m_{J1}^2} + \sqrt{P_{J2}^2 + m_{J2}^2} + |P_\gamma| + |P_{ISR}| = 500 \quad \textcircled{1} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta_{J1}\cos\phi_{J1} & \sin\theta_{J2}\cos\phi_{J2} & \sin\alpha \\ \sin\theta_{J1}\sin\phi_{J1} & \sin\theta_{J2}\sin\phi_{J2} & 0 \\ \cos\theta_{J1} & \cos\theta_{J2} & \pm\cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{J1} \\ P_{J2} \\ |P_{ISR}| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 500\sin\alpha - \sin\theta_\gamma\cos\phi_\gamma P_\gamma \\ -\sin\theta_\gamma\sin\phi_\gamma P_\gamma \\ -\cos\theta_\gamma P_\gamma \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

Matrix A **Inverse**

2 solutions for each sign of P_{ISR}

-> choose the best answer which satisfies $\textcircled{1}$ better

Reconstruction Method

Method 3: Consider ISR and solve the full equation

Using $(\theta_{J1}, \theta_{J2}, \theta_{\gamma}, \phi_{J1}, \phi_{J2}, \phi_{\gamma}, m_{J1}, m_{J2}) \rightarrow$ Determine $(P_{J1}, P_{J2}, P_{\gamma}, P_{ISR})$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{P_{J1}^2 + m_{J1}^2} + \sqrt{P_{J2}^2 + m_{J2}^2} + |P_{\gamma}| + |P_{ISR}| = E_{CM} \text{ ①} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta_{J1}\cos\phi_{J1} & \sin\theta_{J2}\cos\phi_{J2} & \sin\theta_{\gamma}\cos\phi_{\gamma} \\ \sin\theta_{J1}\sin\phi_{J1} & \sin\theta_{J2}\sin\phi_{J2} & \sin\theta_{\gamma}\sin\phi_{\gamma} \\ \cos\theta_{J1} & \cos\theta_{J2} & \cos\theta_{\gamma} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{J1} \\ P_{J2} \\ P_{\gamma} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (E_{CM} - |P_{ISR}|)\sin\alpha \\ 0 \\ \pm|P_{ISR}|\cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

Matrix A Inverse

Irrational equation for each sign of the ISR \rightarrow 8 possible solutions

Choose the solution with

- (i) Real and positive value with $< E_{CM}/2$
- (ii) $\sqrt{P_{J1}^2 + m_{J1}^2} > 0$ and $\sqrt{P_{J2}^2 + m_{J2}^2} > 0$
- (iii) $P_{J1}, P_{J2}, P_{\gamma} > 0$
- (iv) solved P_{γ} closest to the measured P_{γ}

Reconstruction Method

Method 3: Consider ISR and solve the full equation

Using $(\theta_{J1}, \theta_{J2}, \theta_{\gamma}, \phi_{J1}, \phi_{J2}, \phi_{\gamma}, m_{J1}, m_{J2}) \rightarrow$ Determine $(P_{J1}, P_{J2}, P_{\gamma}, P_{ISR})$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{P_{J1}^2 + m_{J1}^2} + \sqrt{P_{J2}^2 + m_{J2}^2} + |P_{\gamma}| + |P_{ISR}| = E_{CM} \text{ ①} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta_{J1}\cos\phi_{J1} & \sin\theta_{J2}\cos\phi_{J2} & \sin\theta_{\gamma}\cos\phi_{\gamma} \\ \sin\theta_{J1}\sin\phi_{J1} & \sin\theta_{J2}\sin\phi_{J2} & \sin\theta_{\gamma}\sin\phi_{\gamma} \\ \cos\theta_{J1} & \cos\theta_{J2} & \cos\theta_{\gamma} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{J1} \\ P_{J2} \\ P_{\gamma} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (E_{CM} - |P_{ISR}|)\sin\alpha \\ 0 \\ \pm|P_{ISR}|\cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

Matrix A Inverse

Irrational equation for each sign of the ISR \rightarrow 8 possible solutions

Had to solve two quartic equations and choose the best answer!

\rightarrow Are there any easier expression?

Reconstruction Method

Jet mass “m” can be expressed as “ $P/\gamma\beta$ ” (P: momentum of the jet)

-> Irrational equation ① is reduced to be a linear equation!

Method 4: Represent the equation with P_{ISR}

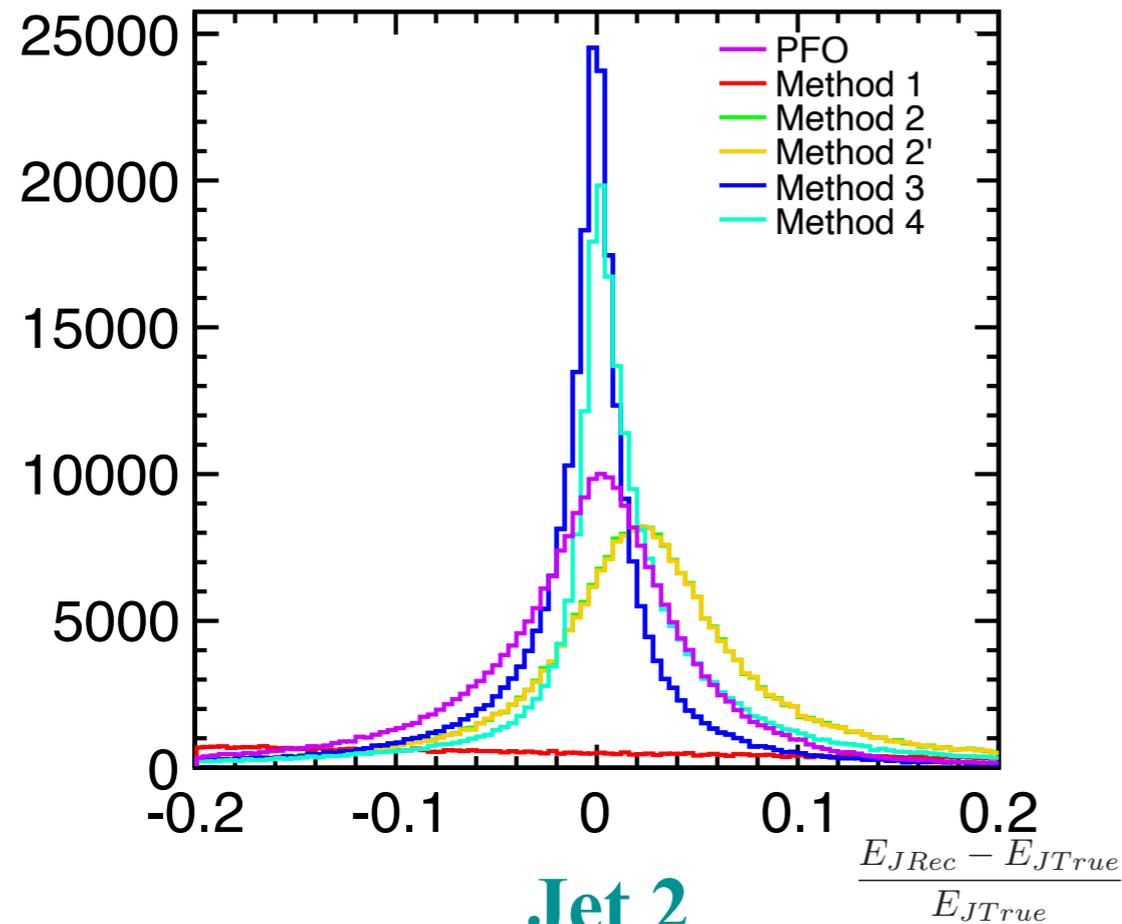
Using $(\theta_{J1}, \theta_{J2}, \theta_\gamma, \phi_{J1}, \phi_{J2}, \phi_\gamma, \gamma\beta_{J1}, \gamma\beta_{J2})$ -> Determine $(P_{J1}, P_{J2}, P_\gamma, P_{ISR})$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |P_{J1}| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{(\gamma\beta)_{J1}^2}} + |P_{J2}| \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{(\gamma\beta)_{J2}^2}} + P_\gamma + |P_{ISR}| = E_{CM} \quad \text{①} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta_{J1}\cos\phi_{J1} & \sin\theta_{J2}\cos\phi_{J2} & \sin\theta_\gamma\cos\phi_\gamma \\ \sin\theta_{J1}\sin\phi_{J1} & \sin\theta_{J2}\sin\phi_{J2} & \sin\theta_\gamma\sin\phi_\gamma \\ \cos\theta_{J1} & \cos\theta_{J2} & \cos\theta_\gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_{J1} \\ P_{J2} \\ P_\gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (E_{CM} - |P_{ISR}|)\sin\alpha \\ 0 \\ \pm|P_{ISR}|\cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

Choose the solution with solved P_γ closest to the measured P_γ

Relative diff. of energy in each method

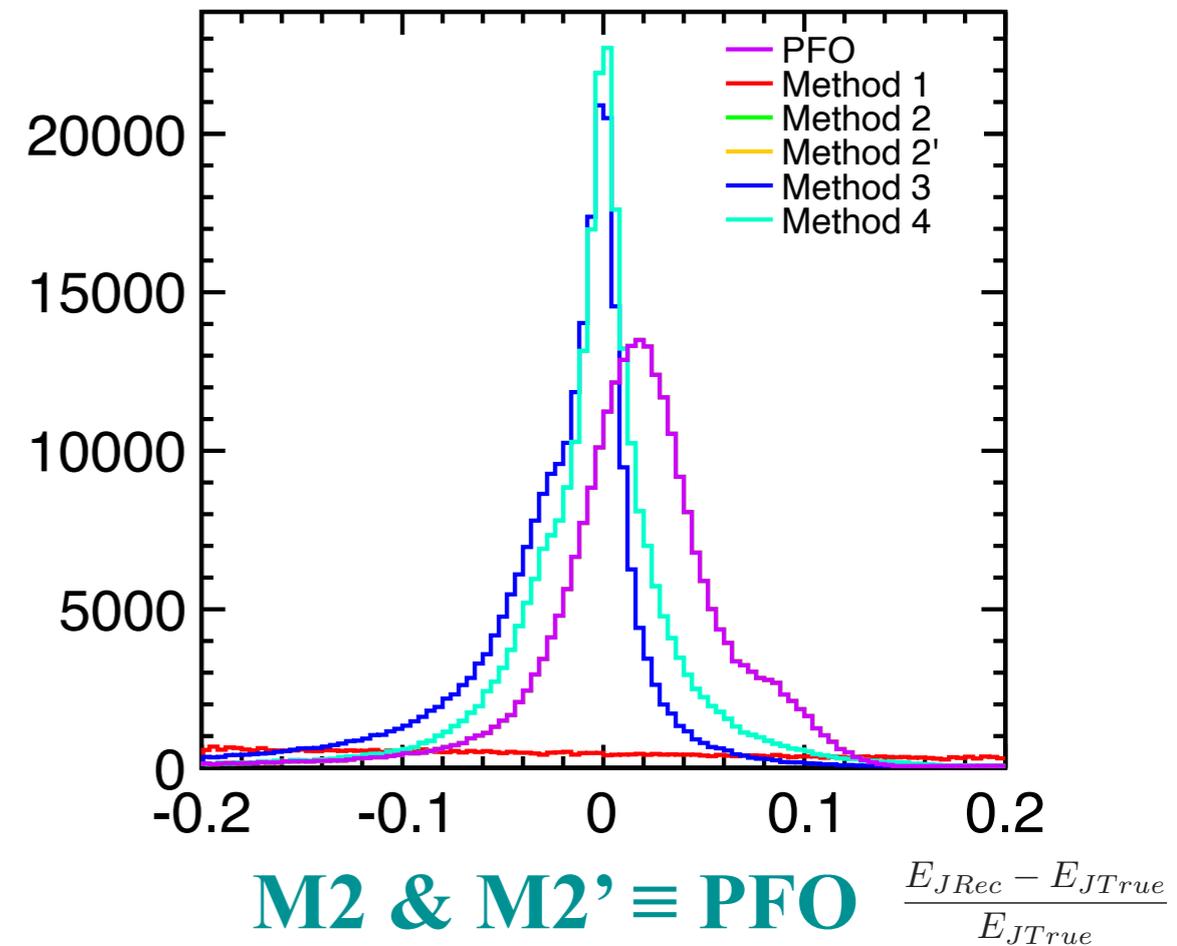
Jet 1



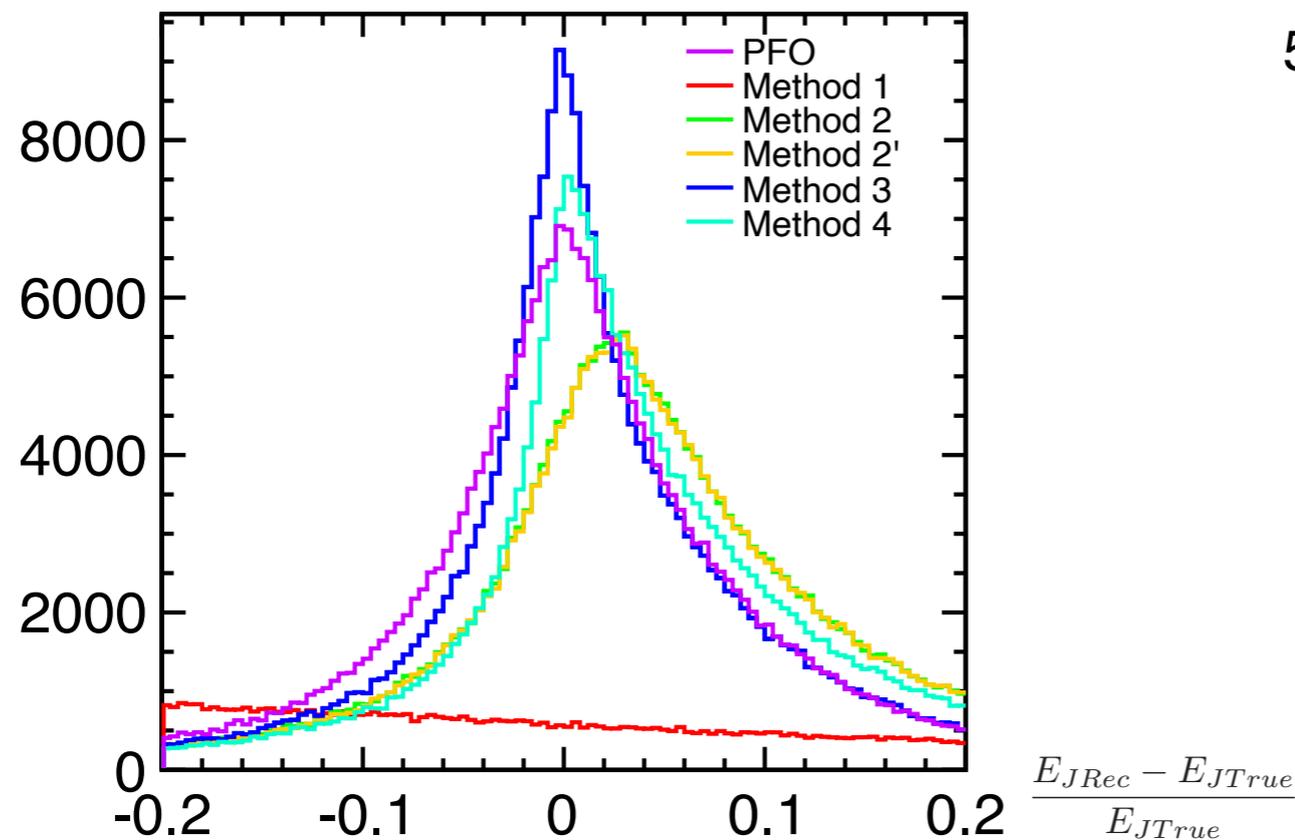
MC Cut:

**Correct photon selection
Method 3 has answer**

Photon



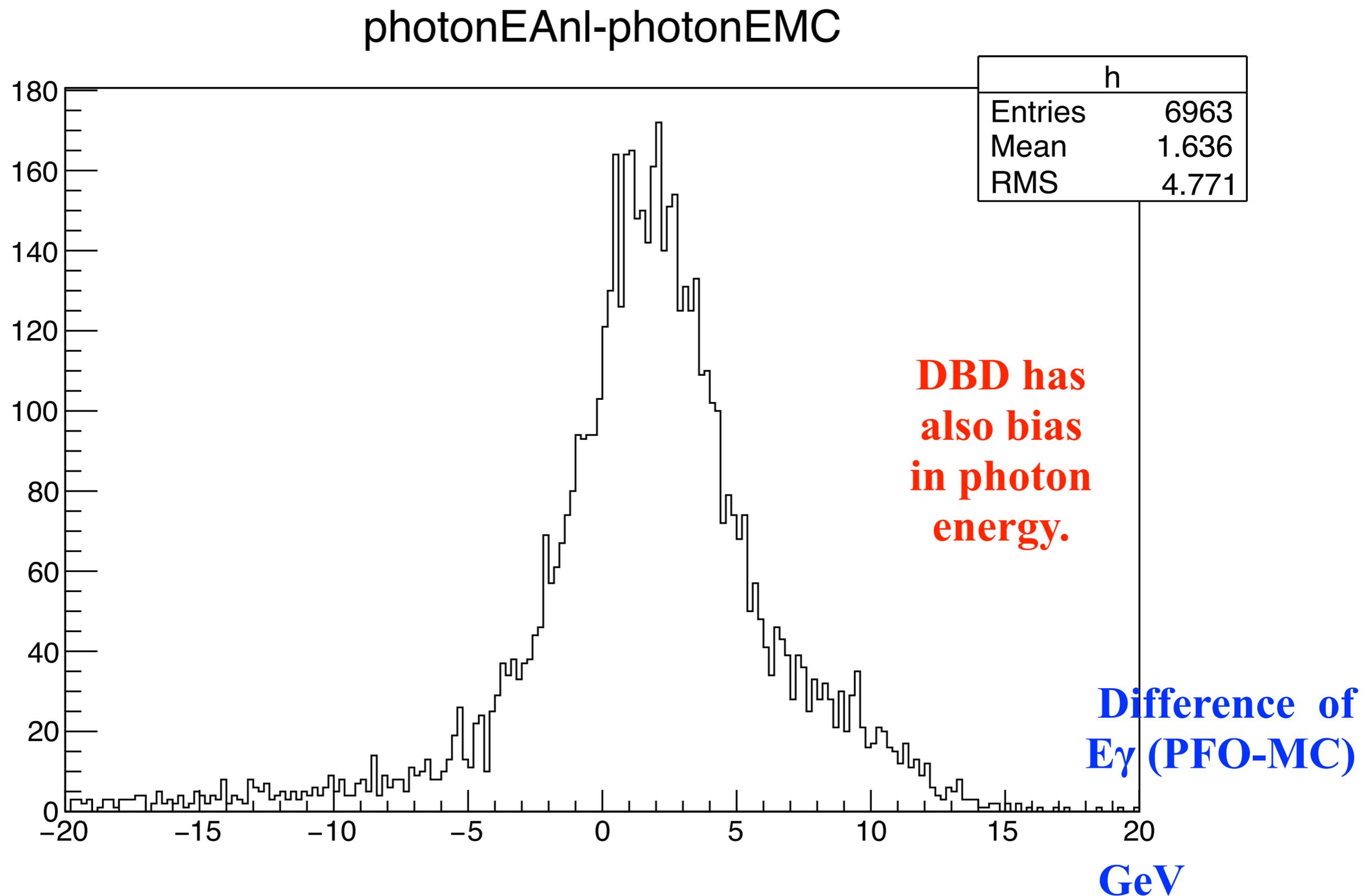
Jet 2



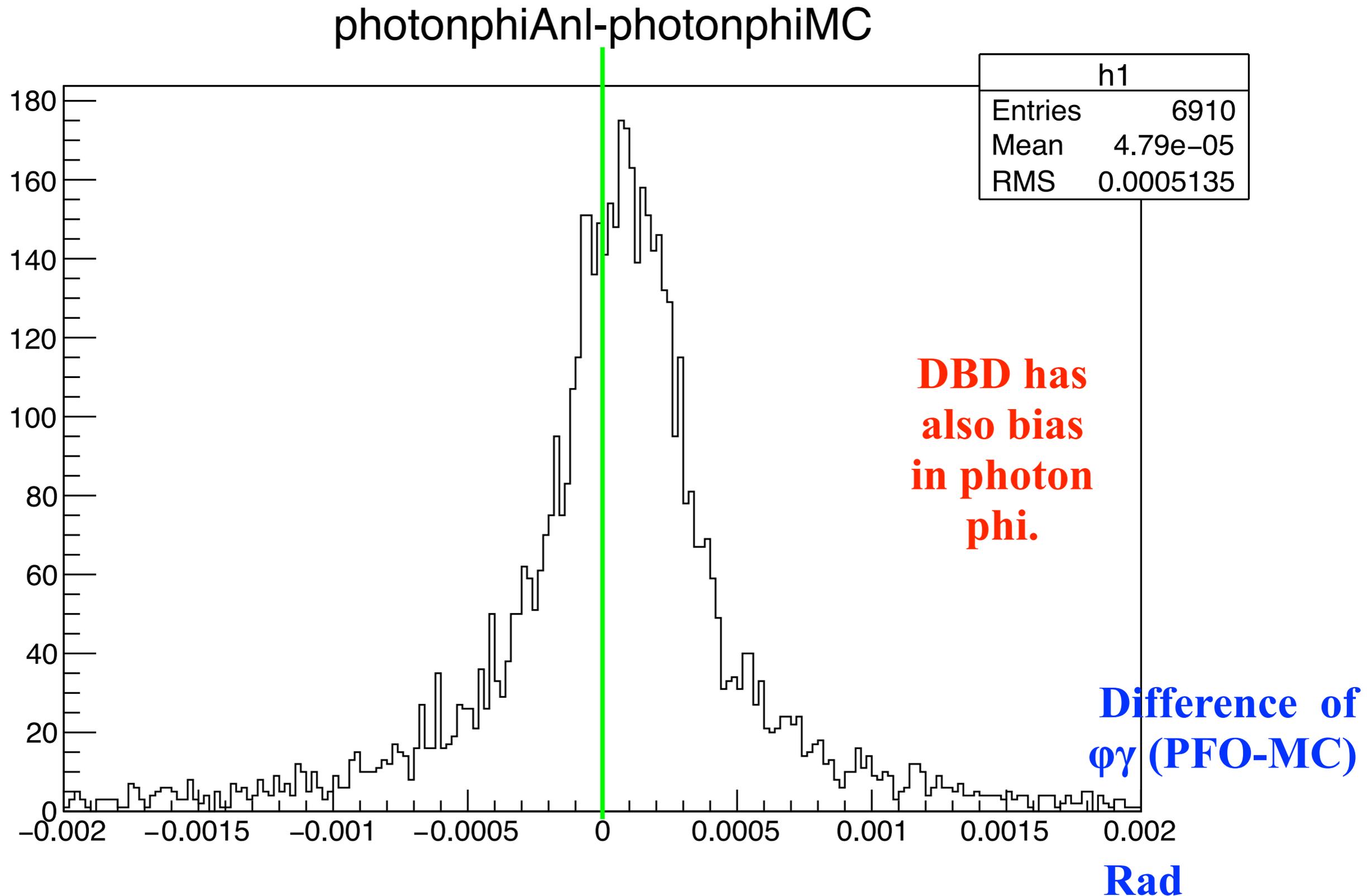
**Method 2 and 2' are
biased.**

M2 & M2' \equiv PFO

Photon energy bias in DBD

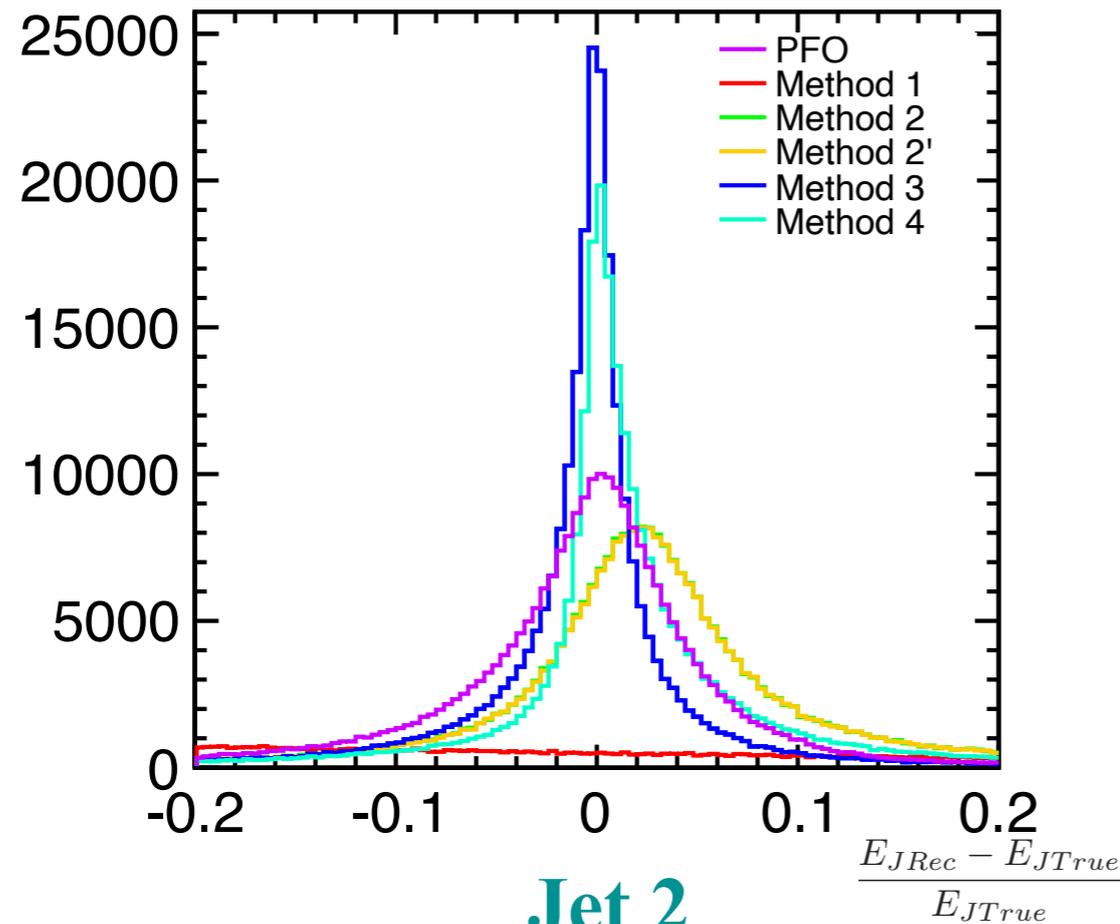


Photon phi bias in DBD



Relative diff. of energy in each method

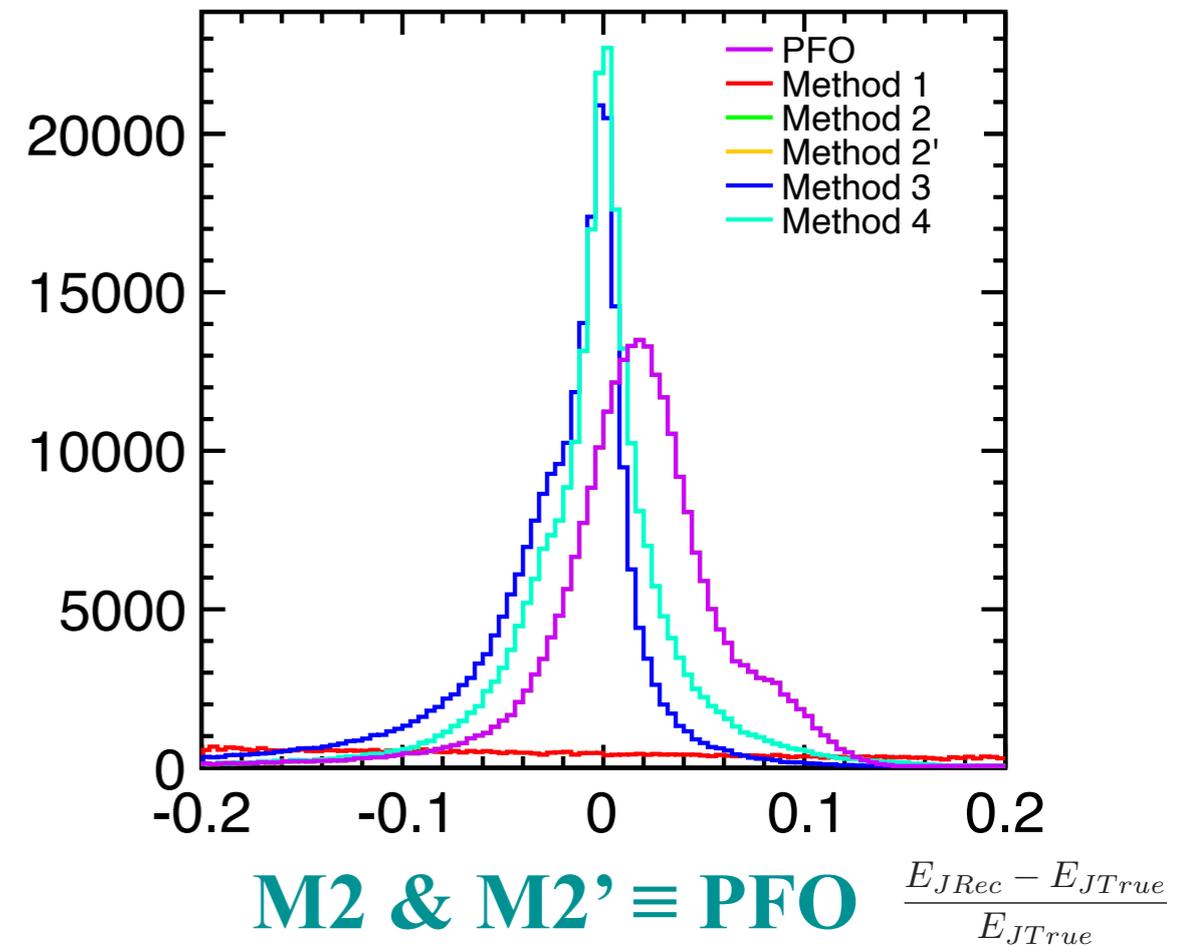
Jet 1



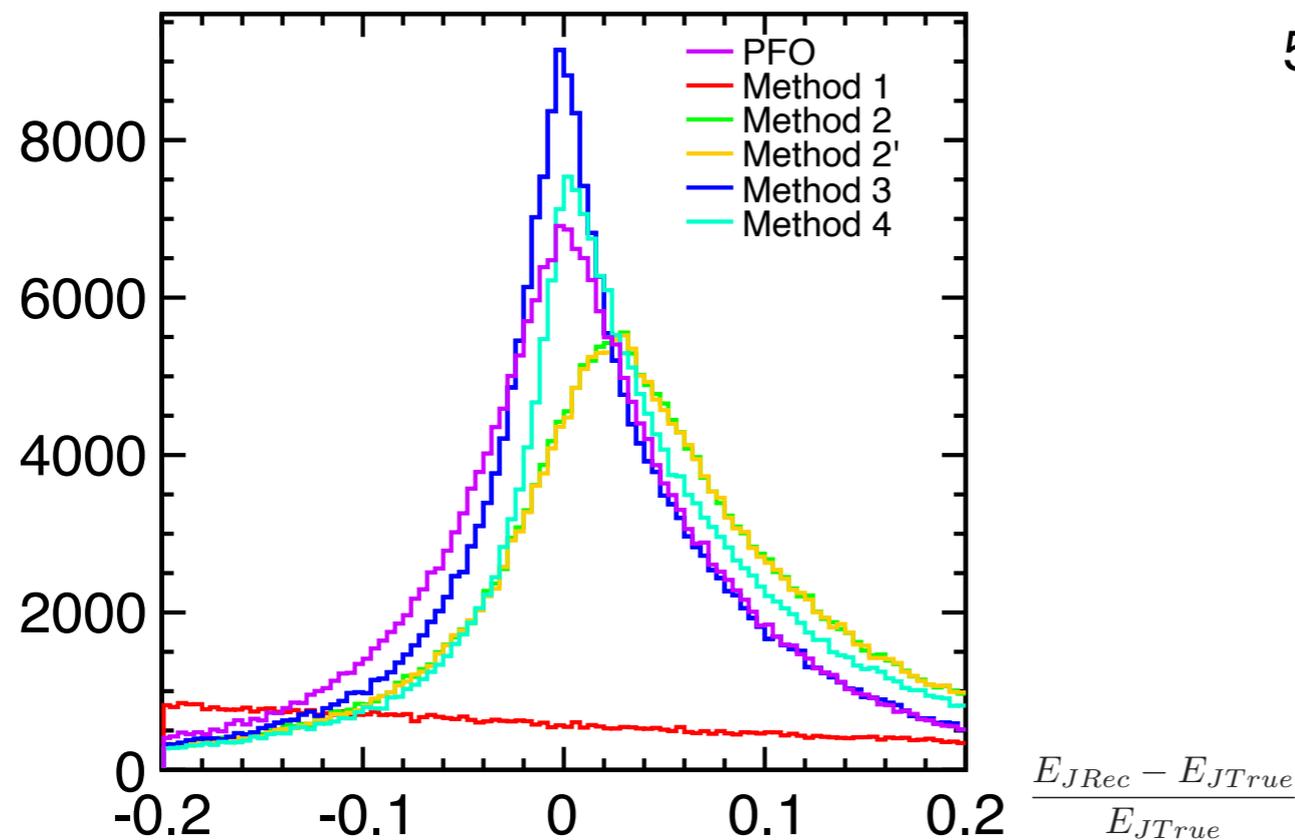
MC Cut:

**Correct photon selection
Method 3 has answer**

Photon



Jet 2



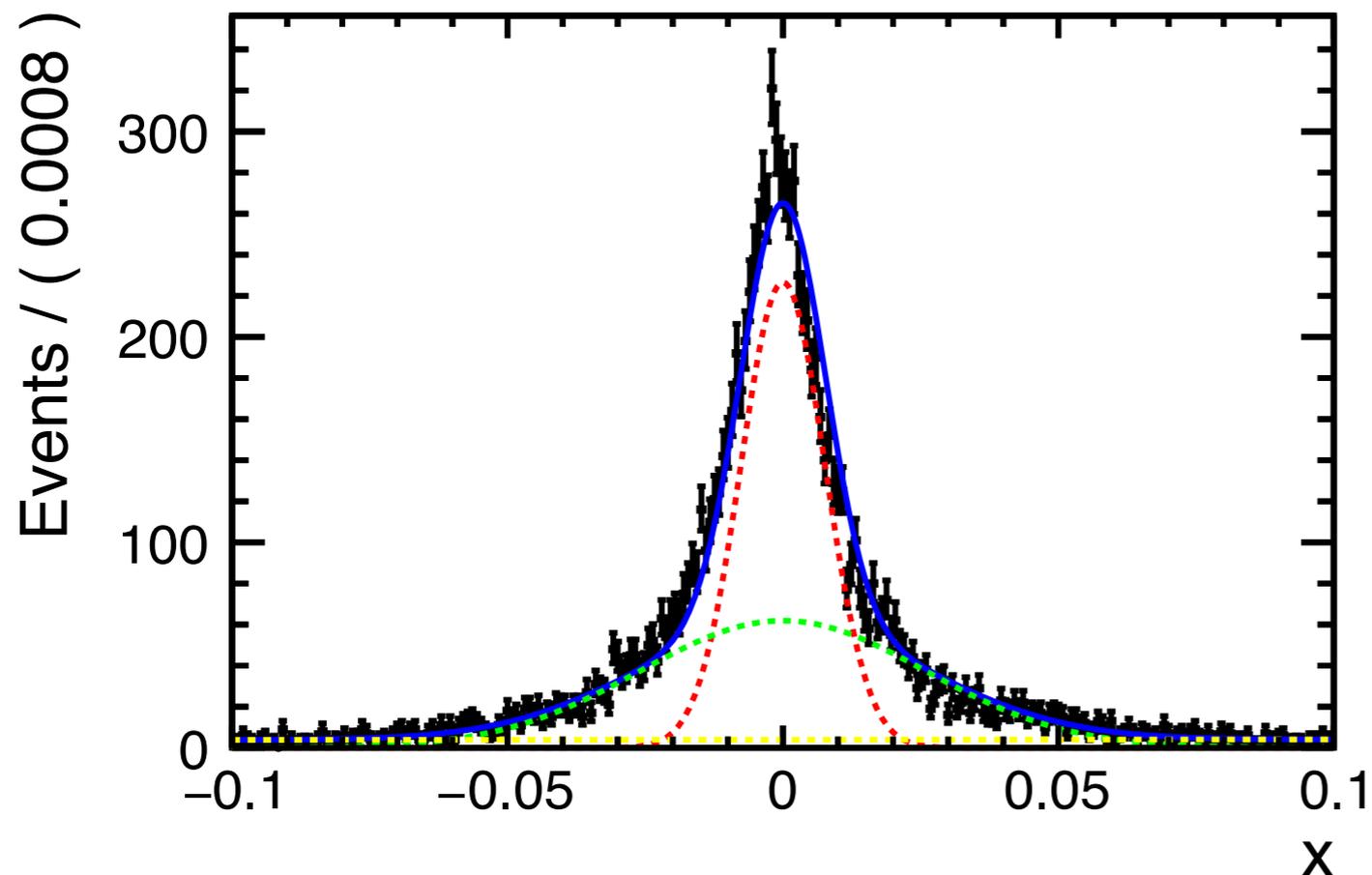
**Method 3 is the best
judging from peak height
and symmetry.**

Relative difference of reconstructed jet energy dependence on jet θ and φ

To perform the calibration, angle dependence of Method 3 reconstructed jet energy is checked.

MC-Level cut is imposed: Correct photon selection & Method 3 has answer

Normalized to 900fb^{-1} for each eLpR and eRpL events and integrated



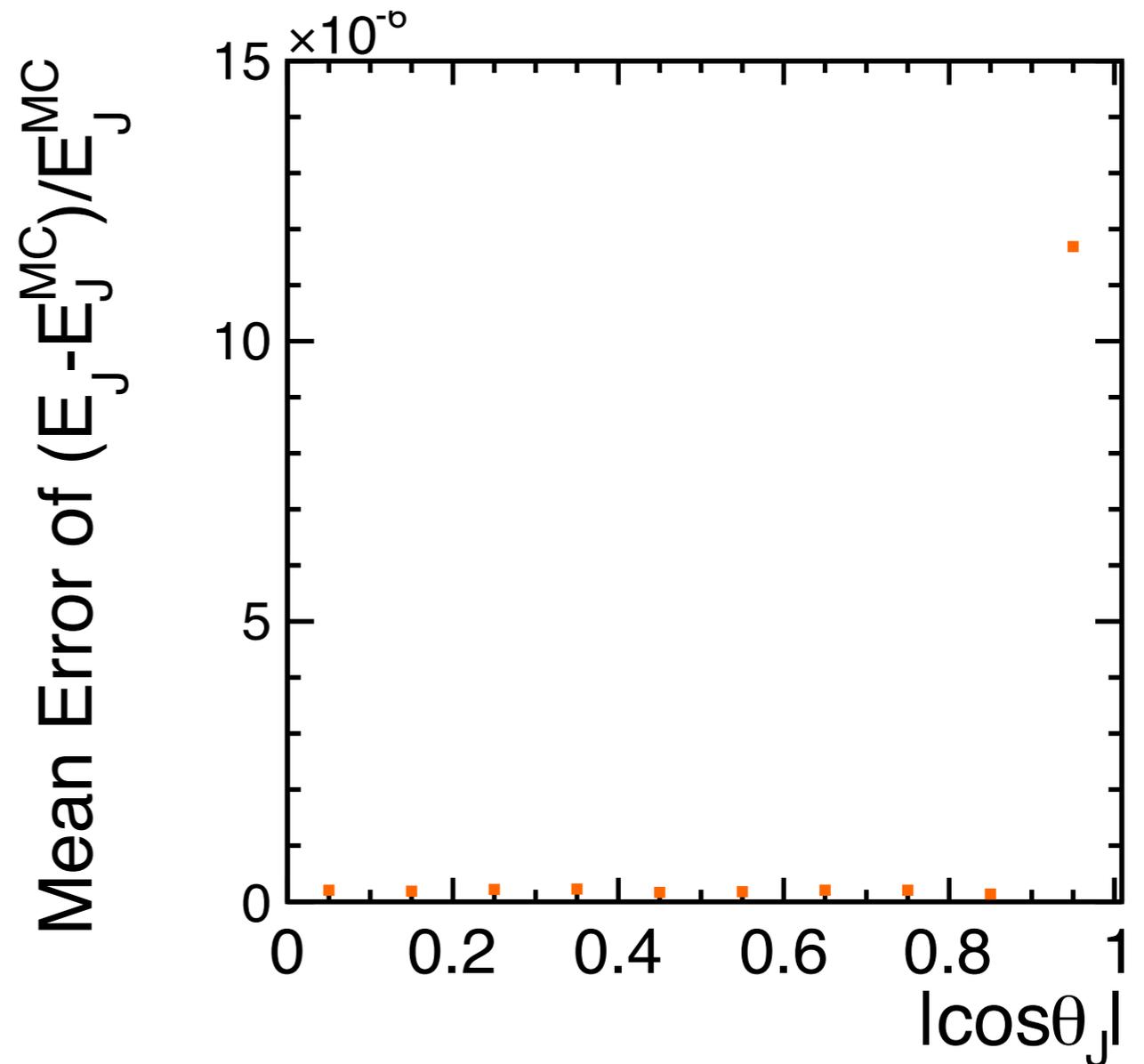
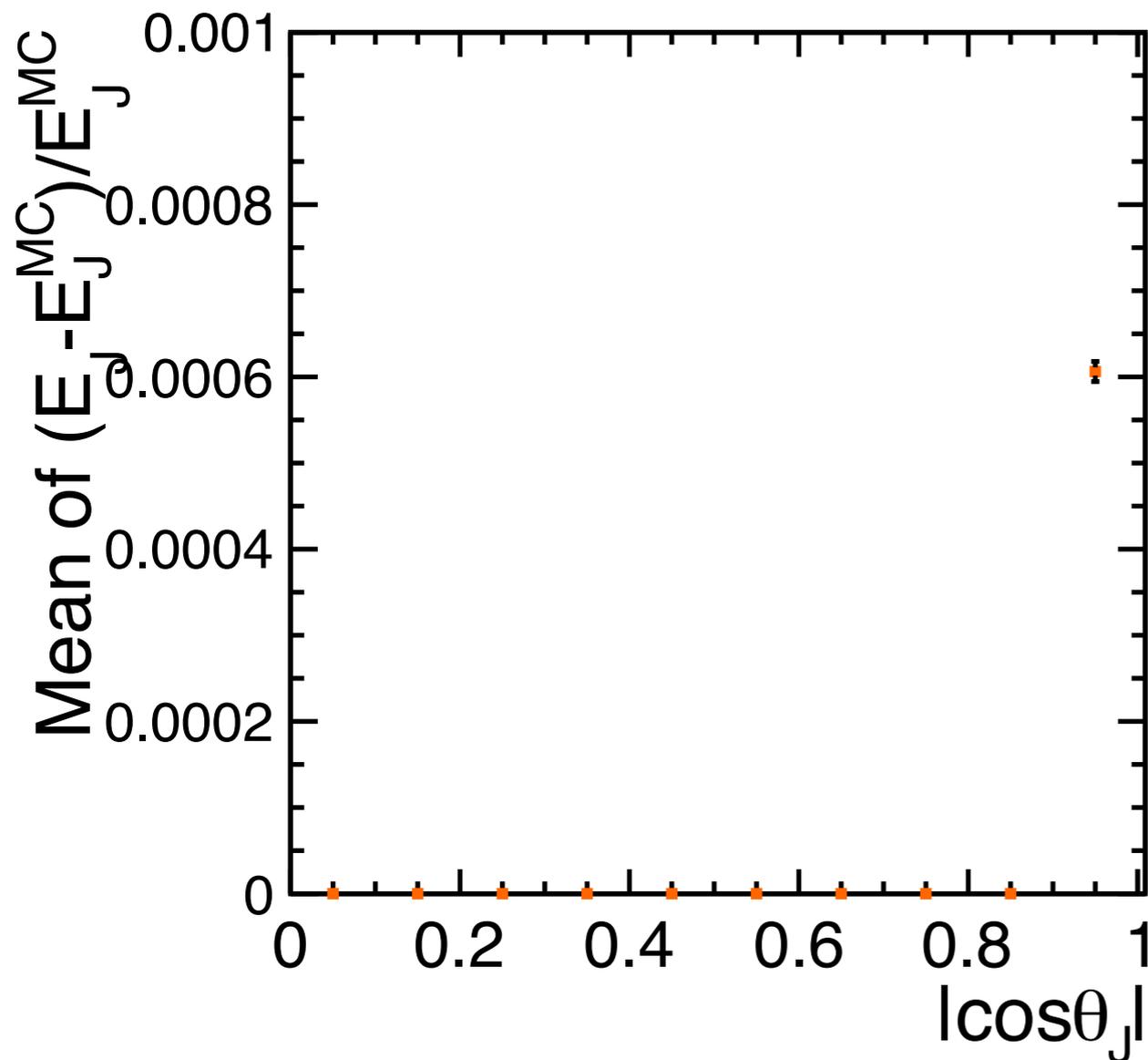
Fit the relative difference of reconstructed jet energy with **gaus+gaus+linear func.** Mean of the 2 Gaussians are set to be same.

Method 3 Jet 1 energy resolution

θ dependence

Mean of $\frac{E_{JRec} - E_{JTrue}}{E_{JTrue}}$

Error of mean

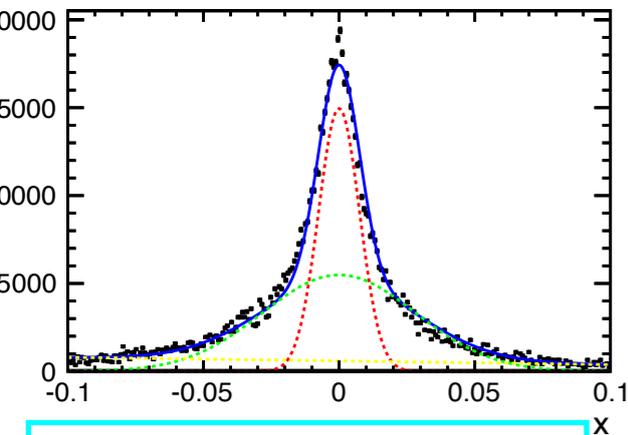


Drastically bad in very forward and backward region.

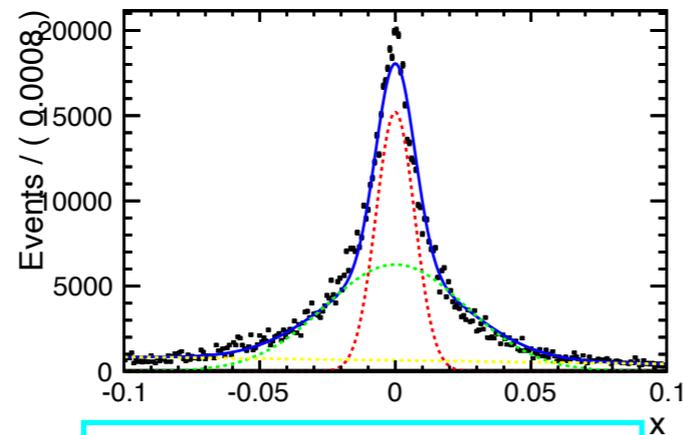
Method 3 Jet 1 energy resolution

φ dependence

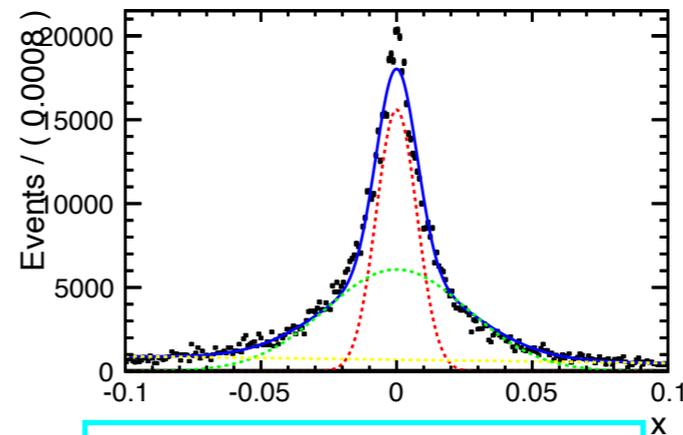
$$-\pi < \varphi_{J1} < -0.8\pi$$



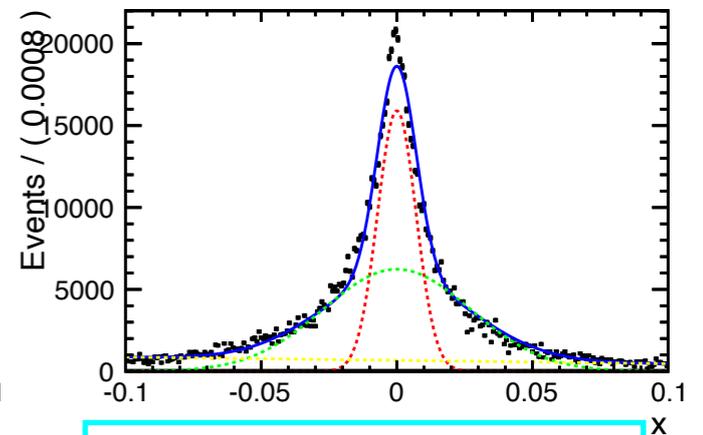
$$-0.8\pi < \varphi_{J1} < -0.6\pi$$



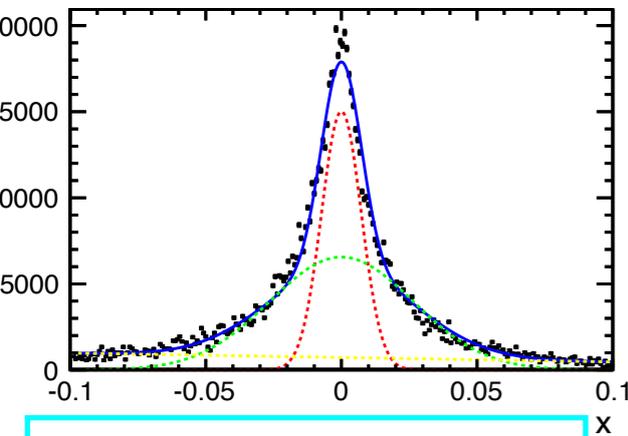
$$-0.6\pi < \varphi_{J1} < -0.4\pi$$



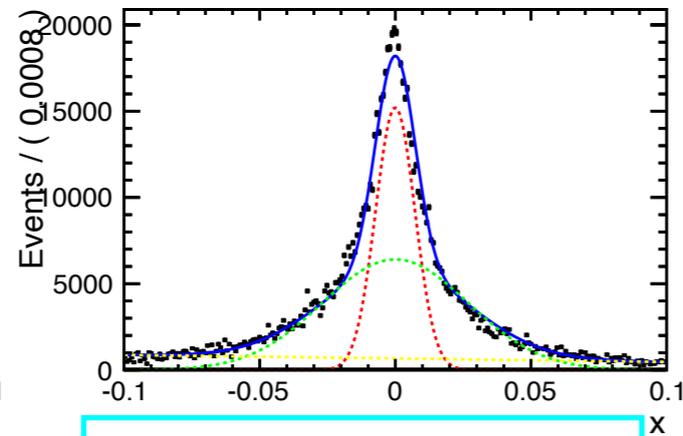
$$-0.4\pi < \varphi_{J1} < -0.2\pi$$



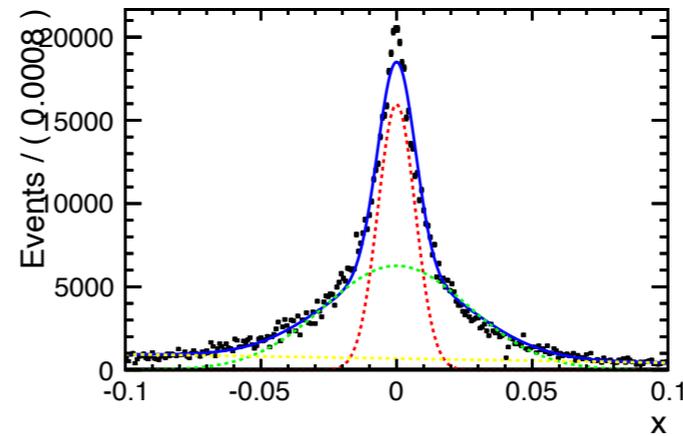
$$-0.2\pi < \varphi_{J1} < 0$$



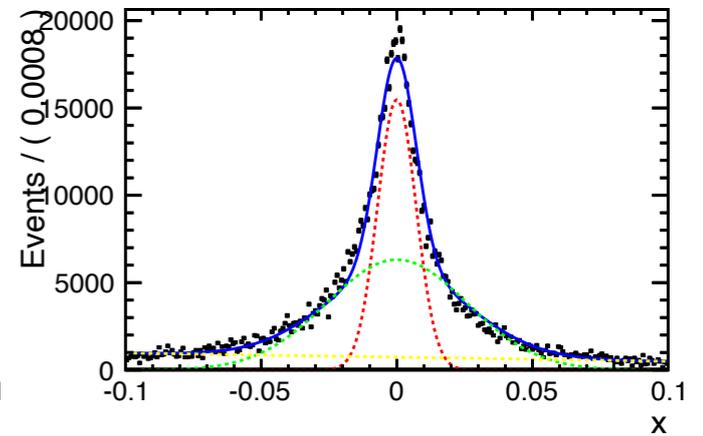
$$0 < \varphi_{J1} < 0.2\pi$$



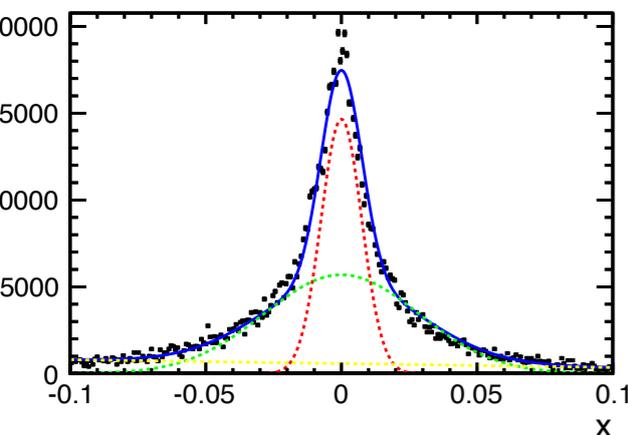
$$0.2\pi < \varphi_{J1} < 0.4\pi$$



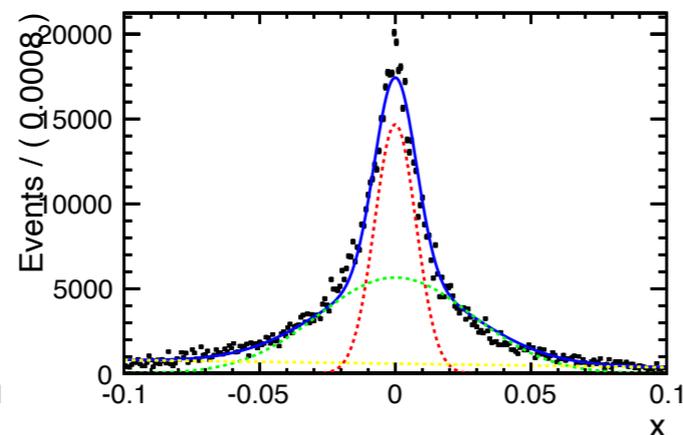
$$0.4\pi < \varphi_{J1} < 0.6\pi$$



$$0.6\pi < \varphi_{J1} < 0.8\pi$$



$$0.8\pi < \varphi_{J1} < \pi$$

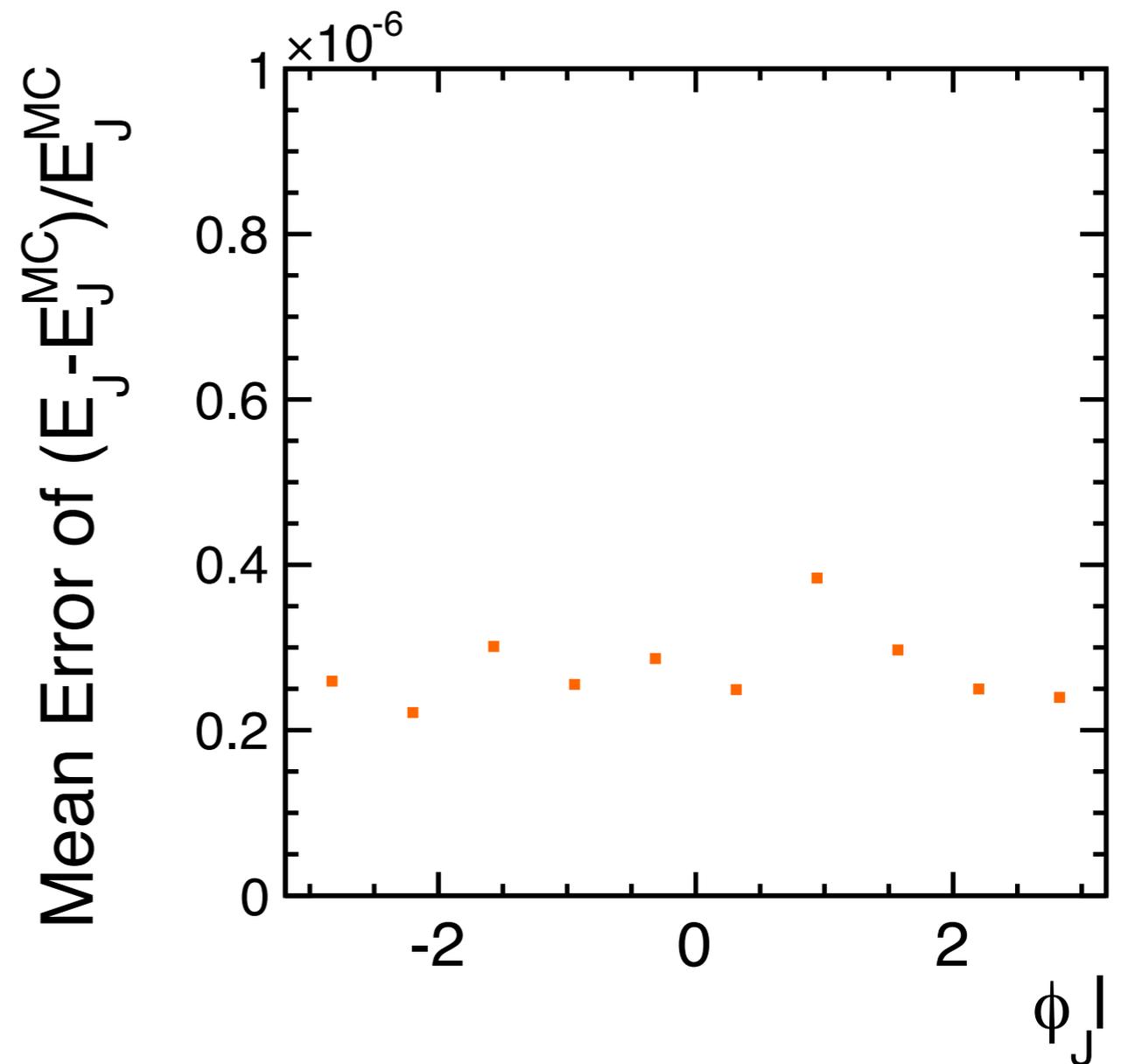
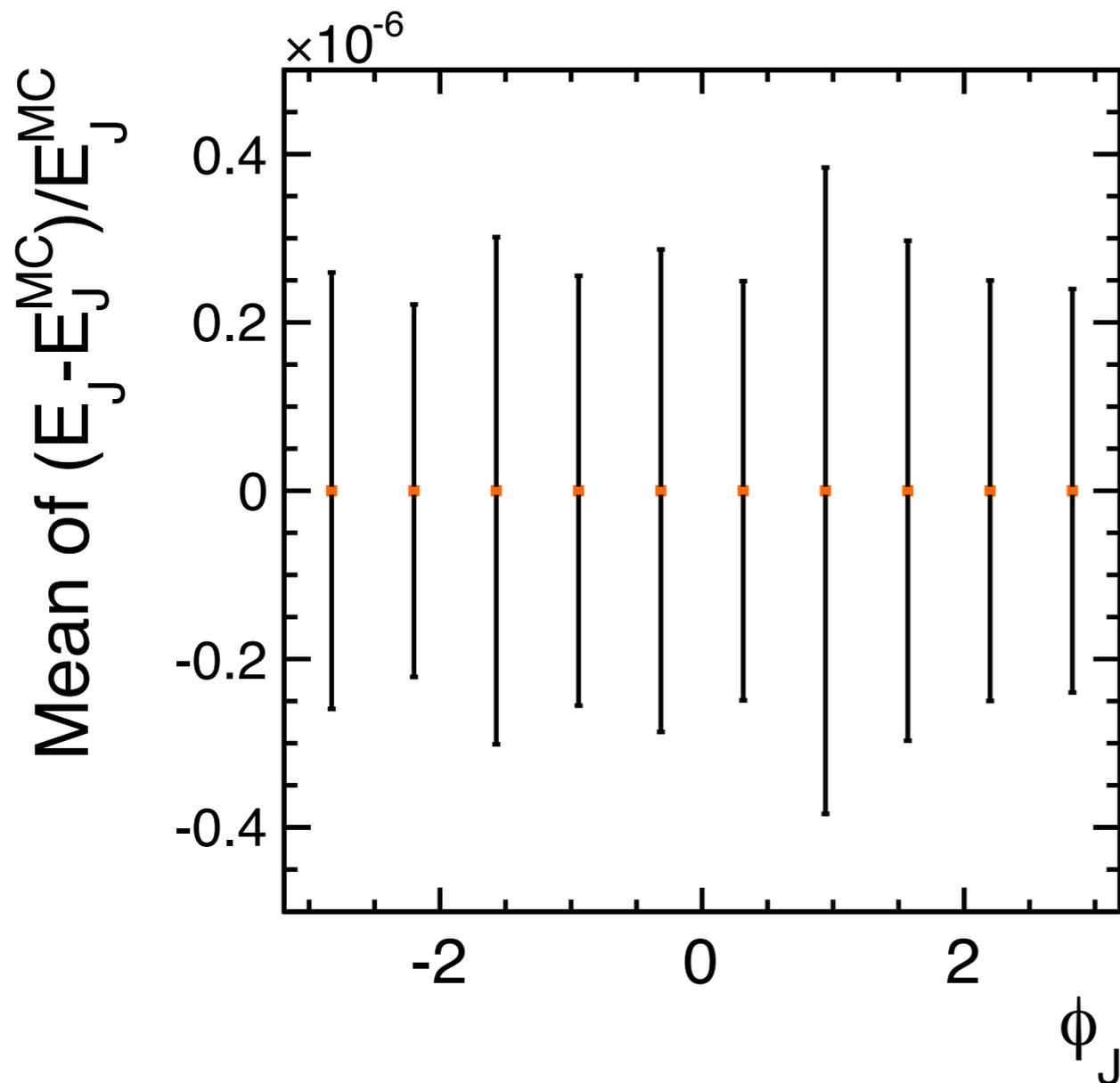


$$\frac{E_{JRec} - E_{JTrue}}{E_{JTrue}}$$

Method 3 Jet 1 energy resolution ϕ dependence

Mean of $\frac{E_{JRec} - E_{JTrue}}{E_{JTrue}}$

Error of mean



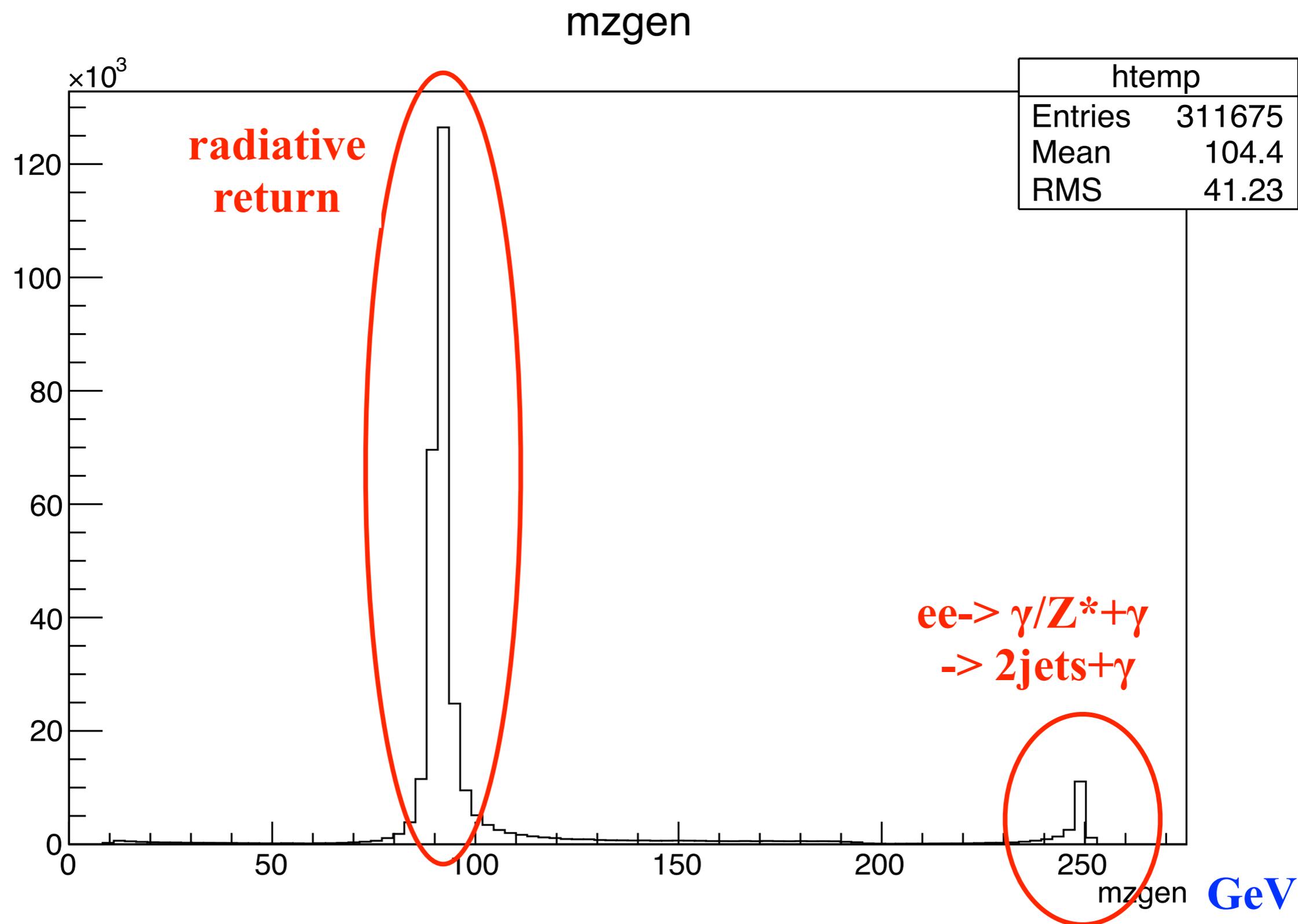
Seems to have no ϕ dependence.

Summary

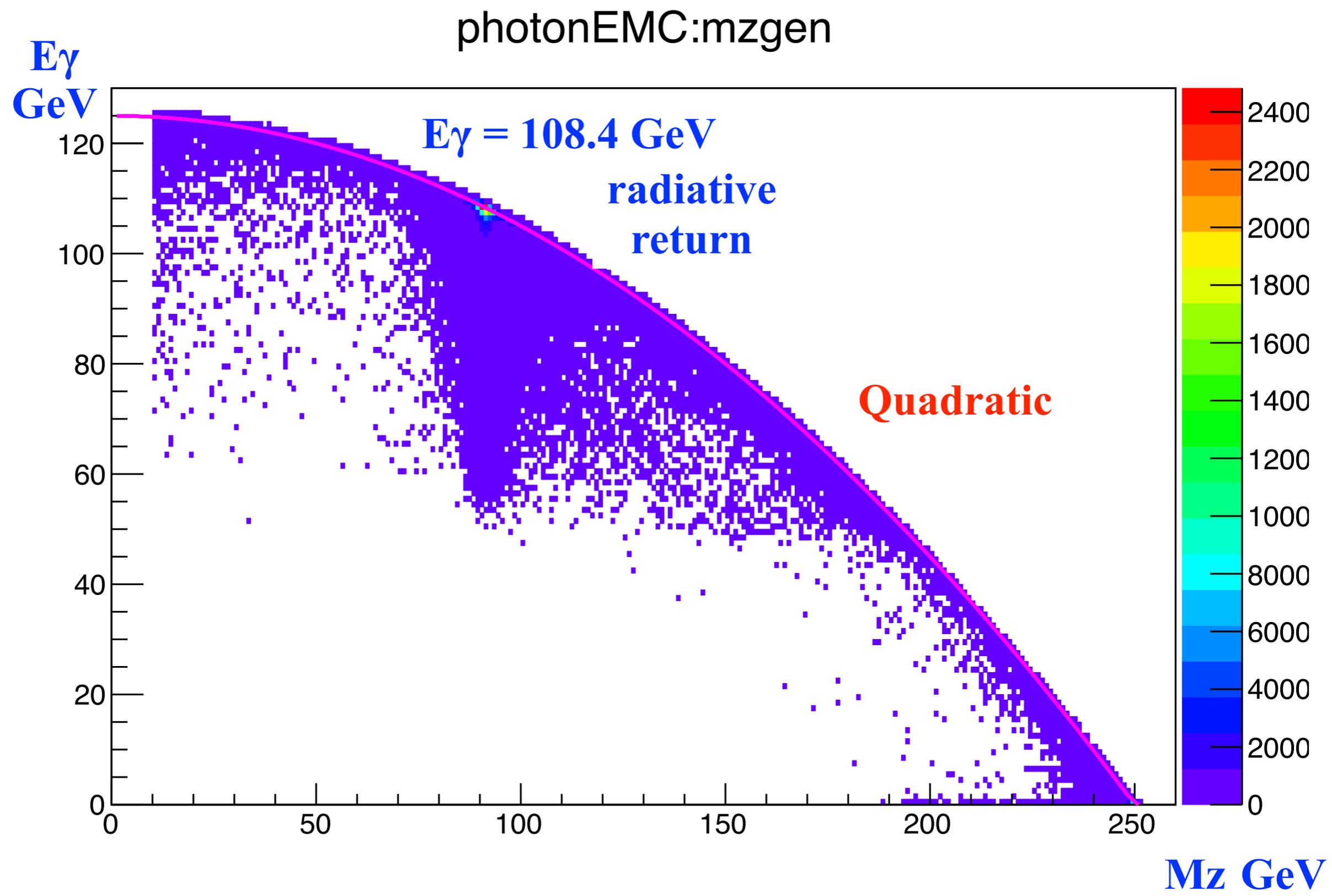
- In order to perform 250 GeV analysis, we decided to use DBD samples instead of current using samples until new sample is validated.
- The distributions of reconstructed jet energies using Method 2 and 2' have positive shift mainly because of the photon energy and angle biases in PFO.
- Method3 is the best among the 5 methods to reconstruct the jet energy due to the peak height and symmetry.
- Angle dependences of Method3 reconstructed jet energy are checked. No ϕ dependence is found while there found θ dependence.

Backup

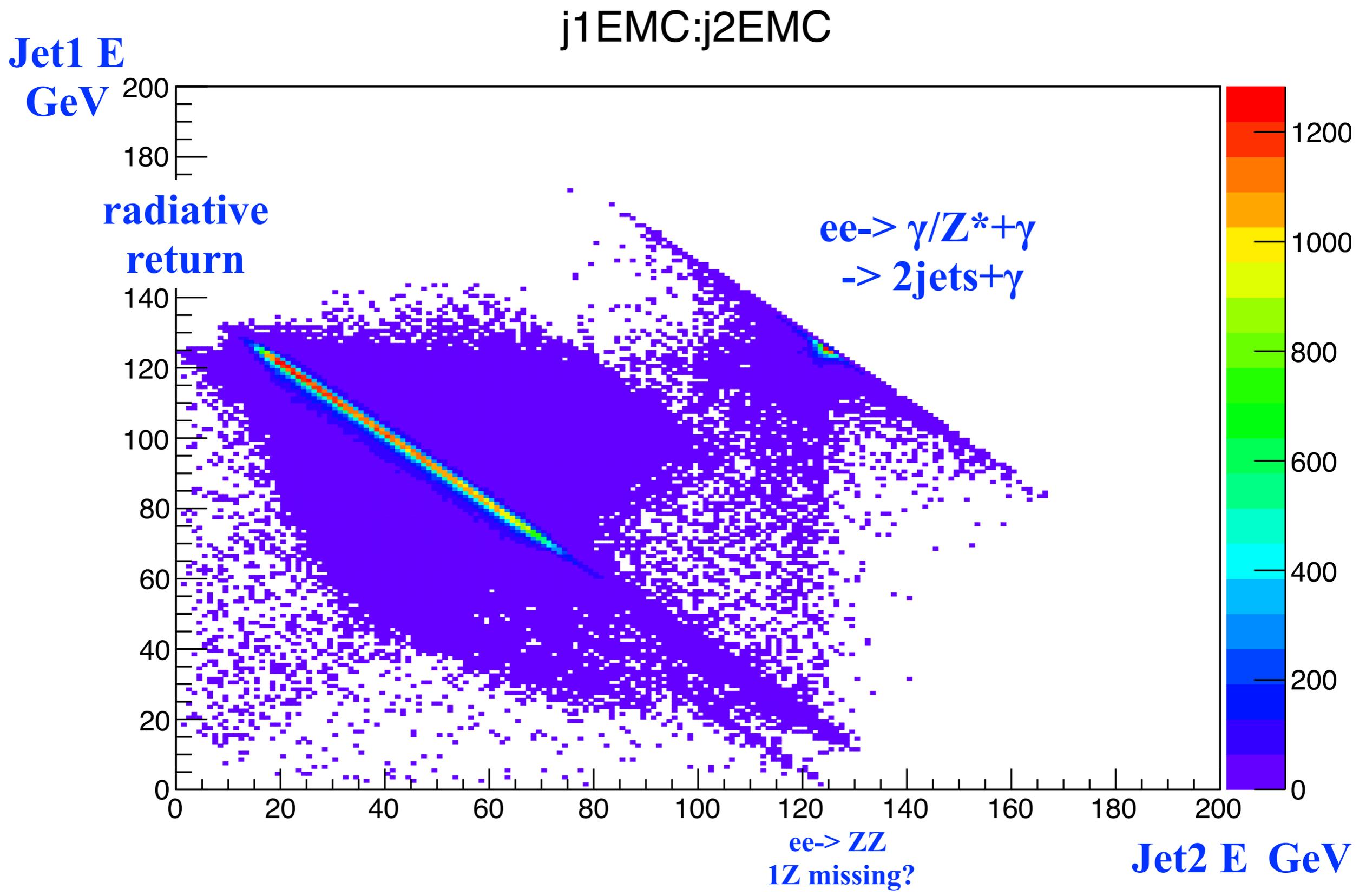
Mz distribution



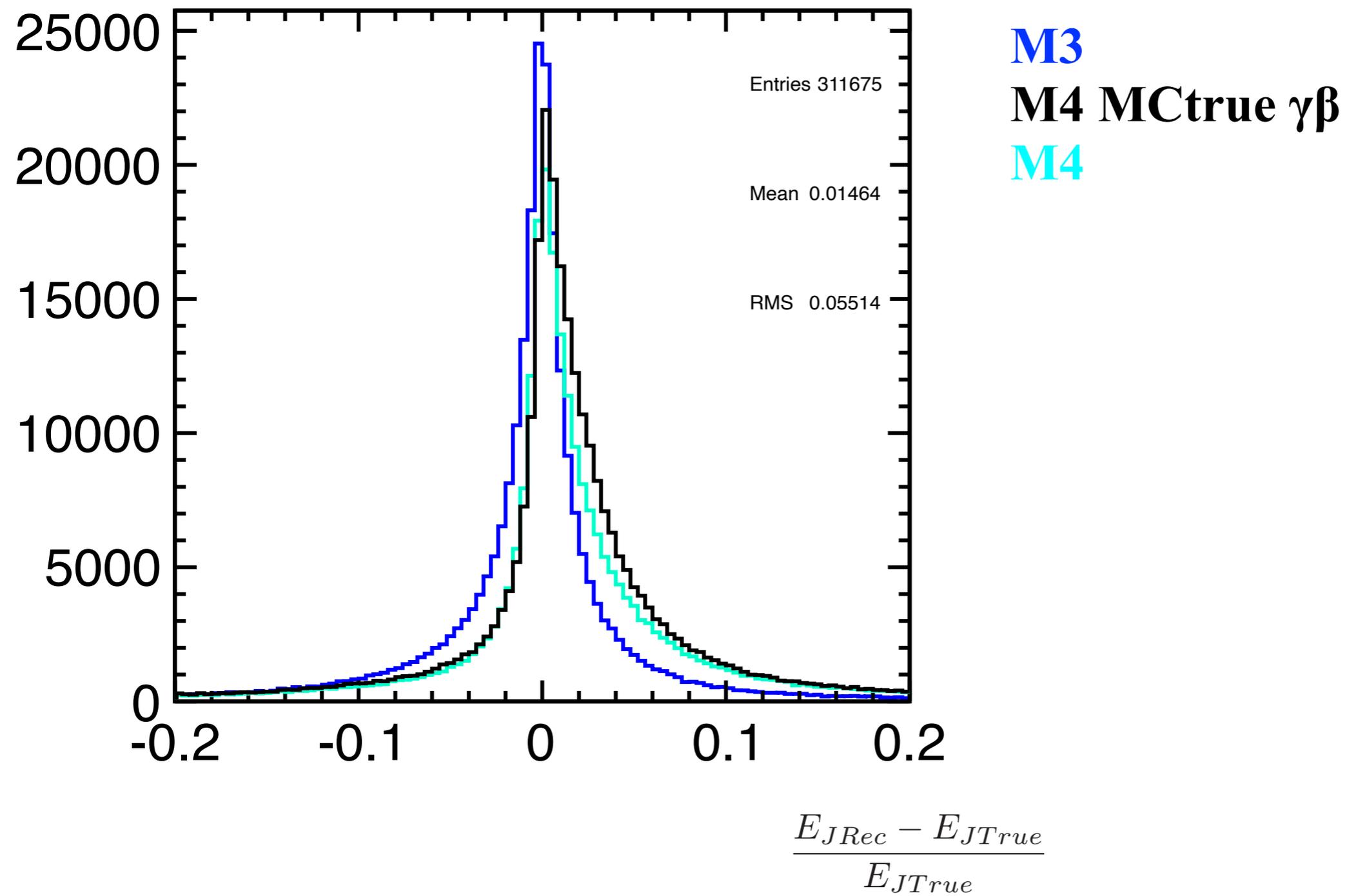
Photon energy & Mz distribution



MC jet energies distribution



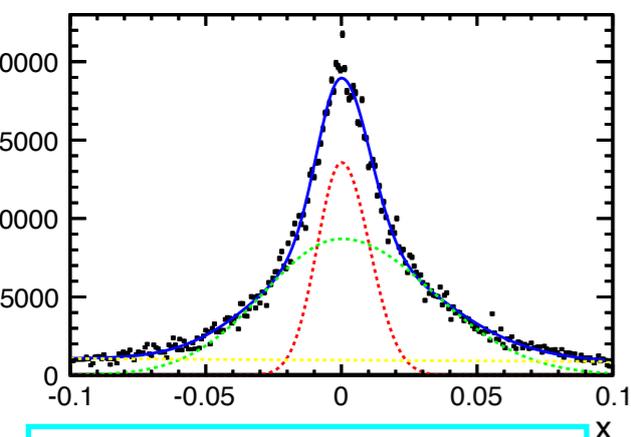
Backup



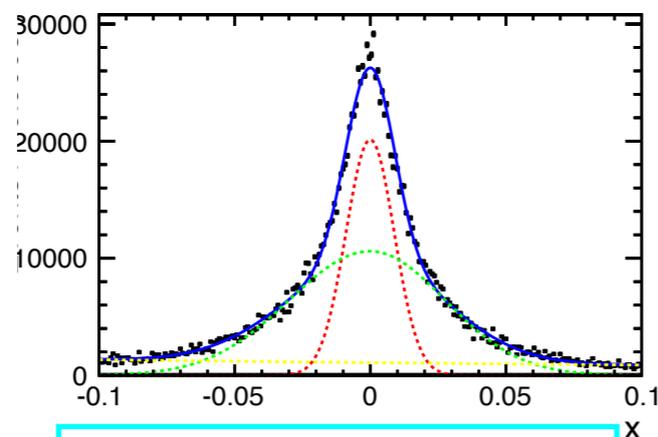
Method 3 Jet 1 energy resolution

E dependence

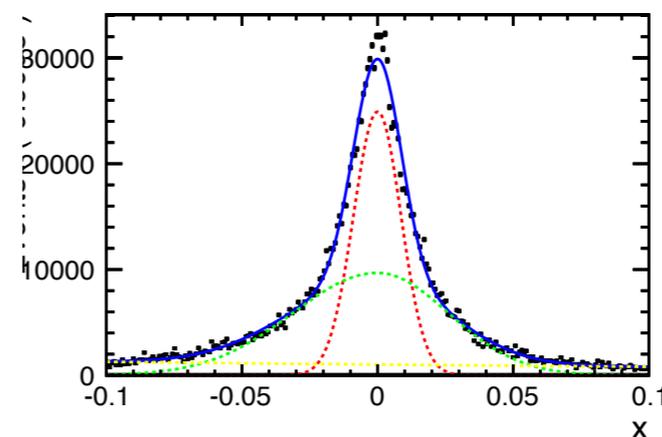
$70 < E_{J1} < 80$



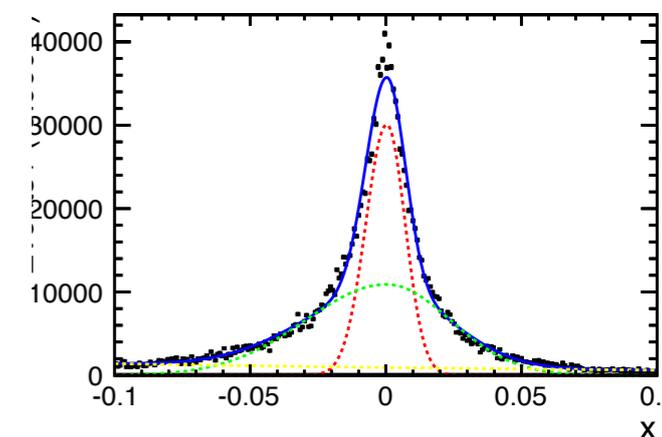
$80 < E_{J1} < 90$



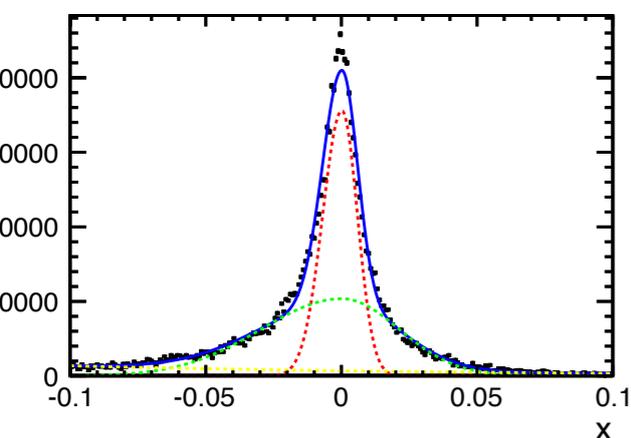
$90 < E_{J1} < 100$



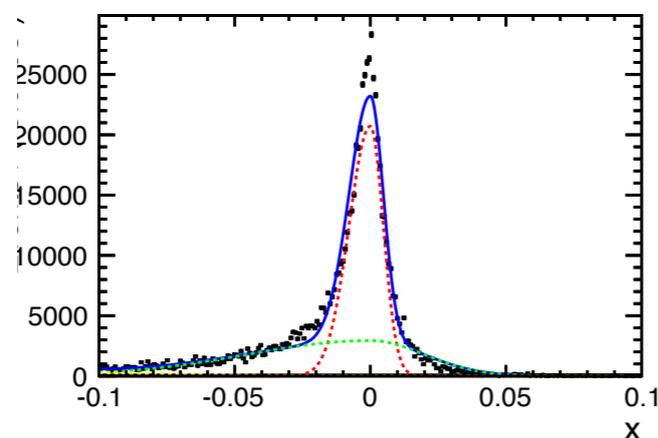
$100 < E_{J1} < 110$



$110 < E_{J1} < 120$



$120 < E_{J1} < 130$



$$\frac{E_{JRec} - E_{JTrue}}{E_{JTrue}}$$

Method 3 Jet 1 energy resolution

E dependence

Mean of $\frac{E_{JRec} - E_{JTrue}}{E_{JTrue}}$

Error of mean

