A PID Framework for FHFs

Uli Einhaus

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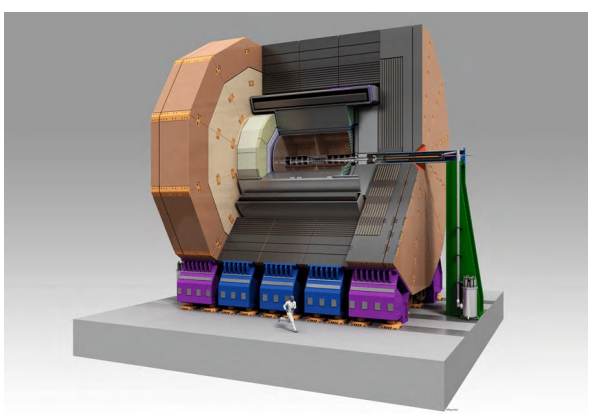
HELMHOLTZ
RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES

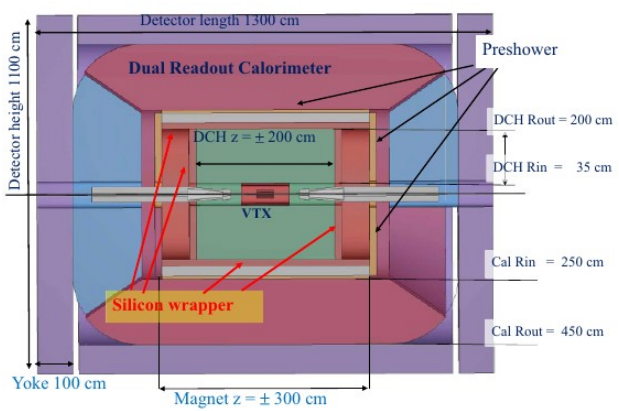
DESY.

PID at Future Higgs Factories

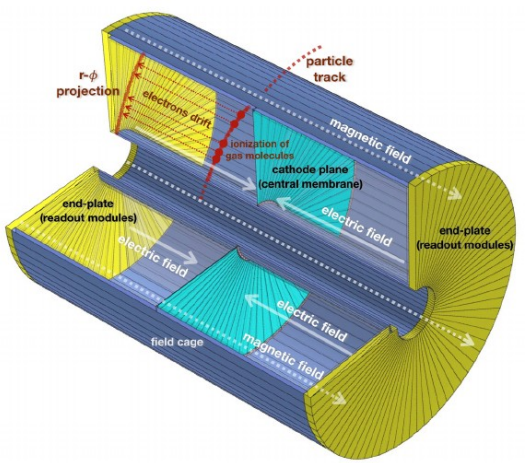
- Increasing understanding that PID, in particular charged hadron PID, is a very valuable observable at a FHF
- Recent studies focus on 90-250 GeV and precision flavour physics instead of direct (BSM) detection at at TeV range
  → PID is more effective and more relevant in these studies



ILD



IDEA



CEPC-det

Examples for charged-hadron PID applications at ILD

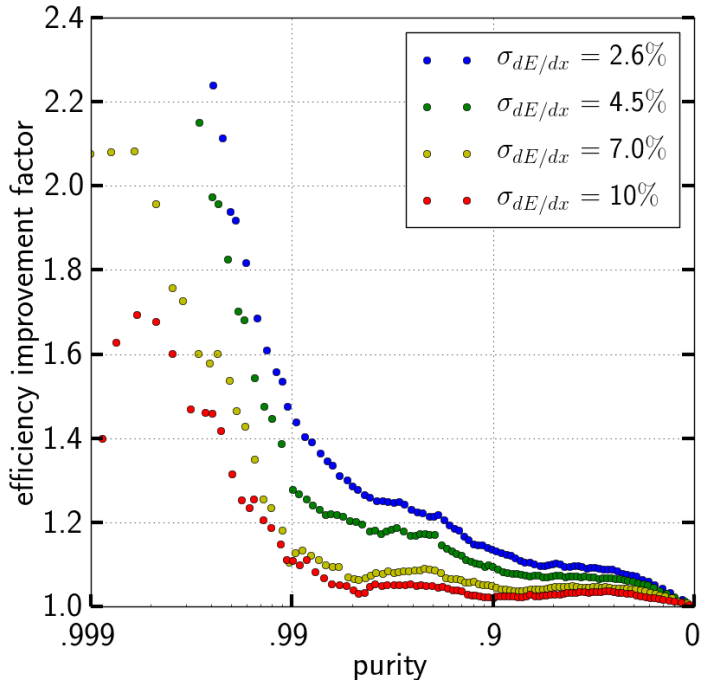
- Z and W hadronic decay branching fractions via flavour tagging: P. Malek, UE
- Forward-backward asymmetry in $e^+e^- \to q\bar{q}$: R. Pöschl, F. Richard, S. Bilokin, A. Irles, Y. Okugawa, J. Marquez, e.a.
- $H \to s\bar{s}$ with s-tagging: M. Basso, V. Cairo
- Kaon mass with TOF: UE
- Track refit with correct particle mass: Y. Radkhorrami, B. Dudar

- All these show the effectiveness of PID, but can we quantify this?

How do we evaluate the impact of PID?

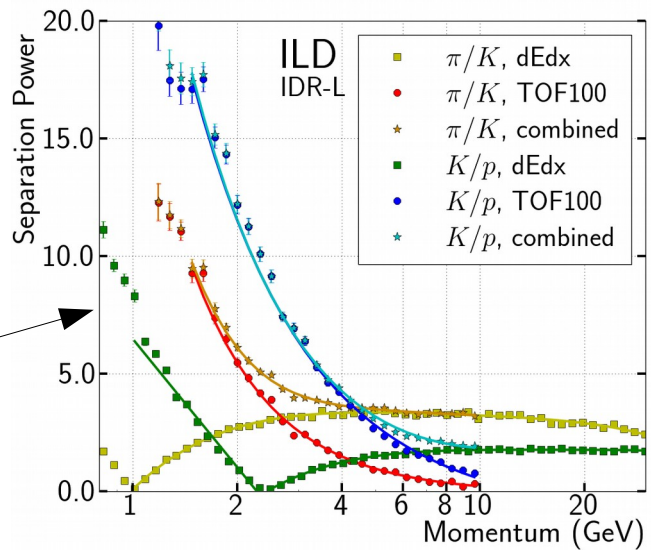
- Plot: for a particular flavour tagging analysis (separation of d/u vs. s/c decays of Ws), what is the improvement in efficiency over purity when adding dE/dx information, depending on the dE/dx resolution?
- Very specific case: one channel, one set of PID observables, one metric

  → How can we create a more general assessment of PID performance?
- Optimise detectors and compare them
  - Is Silicon dE/dx worth considering?
  - At what timing resolution starts TOF to be relevant for flavour tagging?
  - How does **my** physics result depend on the dE/dx resolution?
  - What if we add a RICH to SiD?



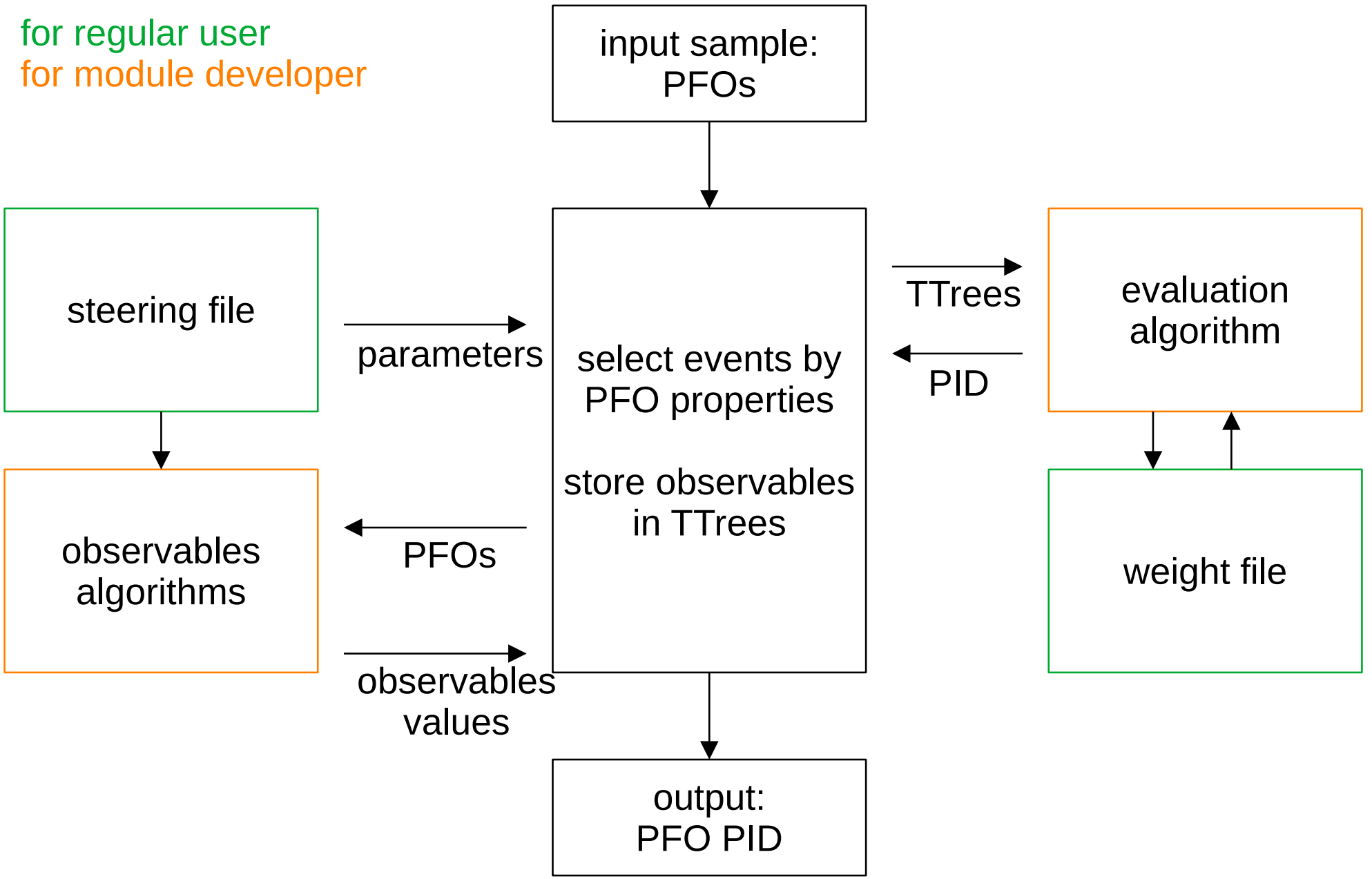
Status Quo in iLCSoft

- LikelihoodPIDProcessor
  - dE/dx (TPC)
  - Cluster shapes (calorimeter)
  - Low momentum muon ID (forward system)
- Rigid, complicated to adapt, needs work on core code
- Complicated to train → training done by experts once per MC production with calibration sample
- Time-of-flight newly added to ILD, not to LikelihoodPID → left to analysers to use, combination done ‘by hand’



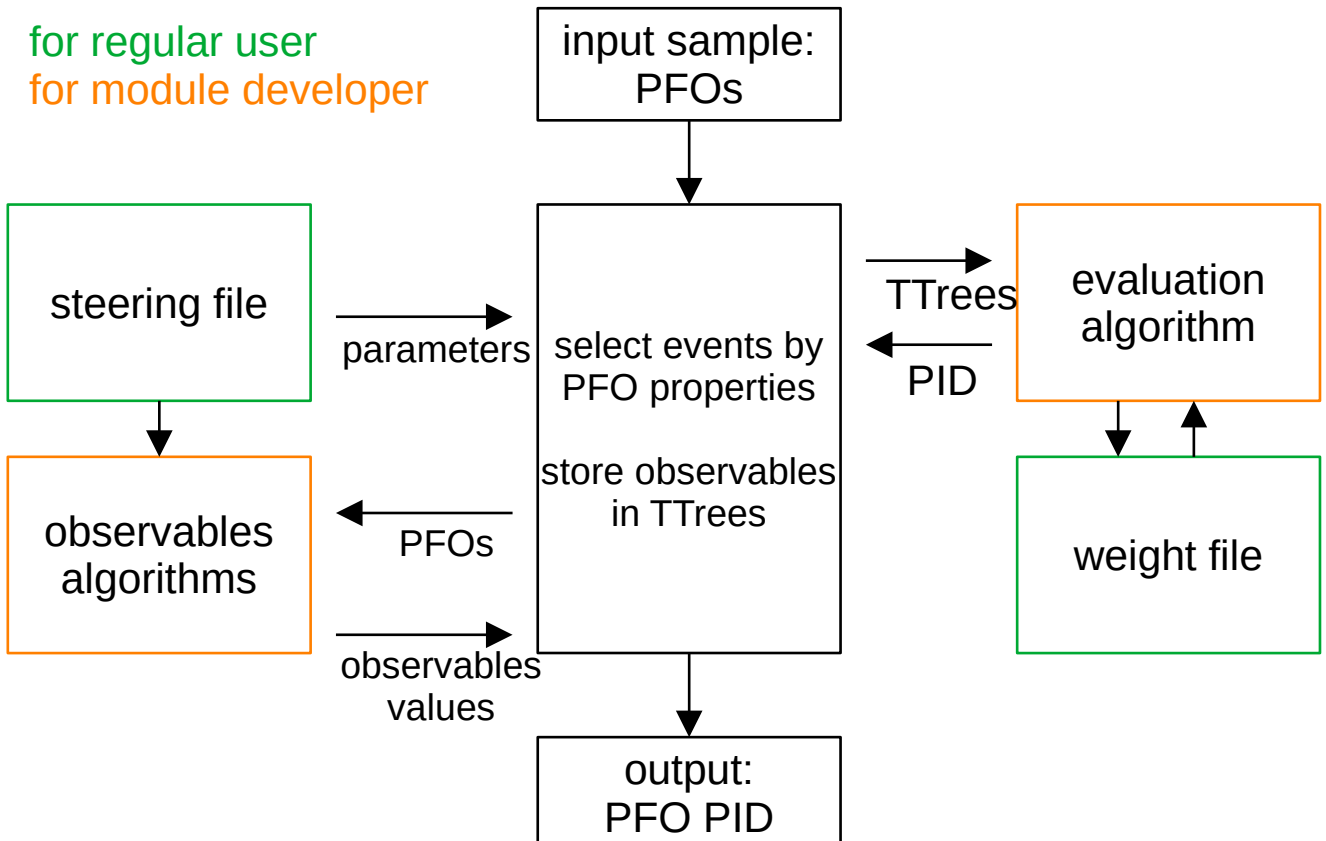
Proposal

- ‘Comprehensive PID Processor’
- For now, being implemented in LCIO / Marlin
  - target: Key4HEP / gaudi to enable usage within whole FHF community
- Modular:
  - observables algorithms
  - training methods / evaluation algorithms
- Core code takes care of book keeping
  - simple, well defined data structures for storage (TTree) and interfaces (std::vector)


for regular user
for module developer
input sample:
PFOs
steering file
parameters
select events by
PFO properties
store observables
in TTrees
TTrees
PID
evaluation
algorithm
observables
algorithms
PFOs
weight file
observables
values
output:
PFO PID

Proposal

- Steering file
  - input sample
  - observables algorithms
  - signal categories PDGs
  - evaluation algorithm
  - weight file
  - sample cuts etc.
- Possibility to store observables and do training separately (python etc.)
- Separate performance assessment for various plots incl. eff./pur. MC PDG vs. Reco PDG and separation power



Examples

- Use cluster shapes, dE/dx and TOF for generic separation of electrons, muons, pions, kaons and protons

  → train multi class TMVA on calibration sample, output general likelihood values for general analysis purposes

- Use cluster shapes, dE/dx and low-momentum muon ID to select only muons, based on a pre-selected sample in the very forward region

  → train simple signal/background on 10% of specific sample, use weights for 90% fof sample for analysis

- Develop new observable module for RICH readout, match with novel neural network

  → train on SM sample, generate separation power plots to check overall effect of adding RICH

Questions to Community

- Would this be useful to you?
- What observables are you using and what value types do they contribute?
- What training methods are you using / do you want to use?

  → How do the interfaces need to look?

Thanks!

Questions / Suggestions?