



Update on jet reconstruction and calorimeter simulation

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Introduction

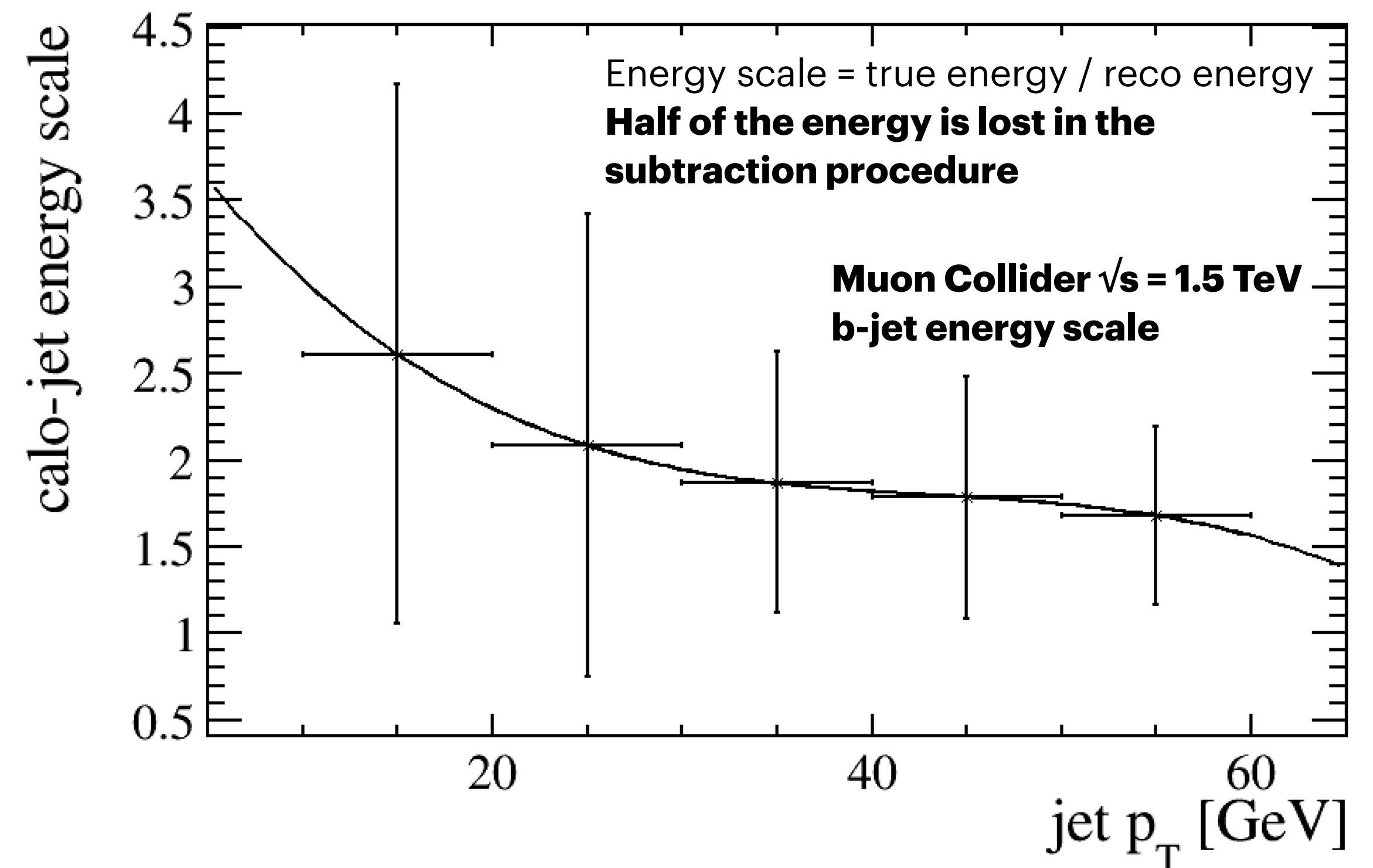
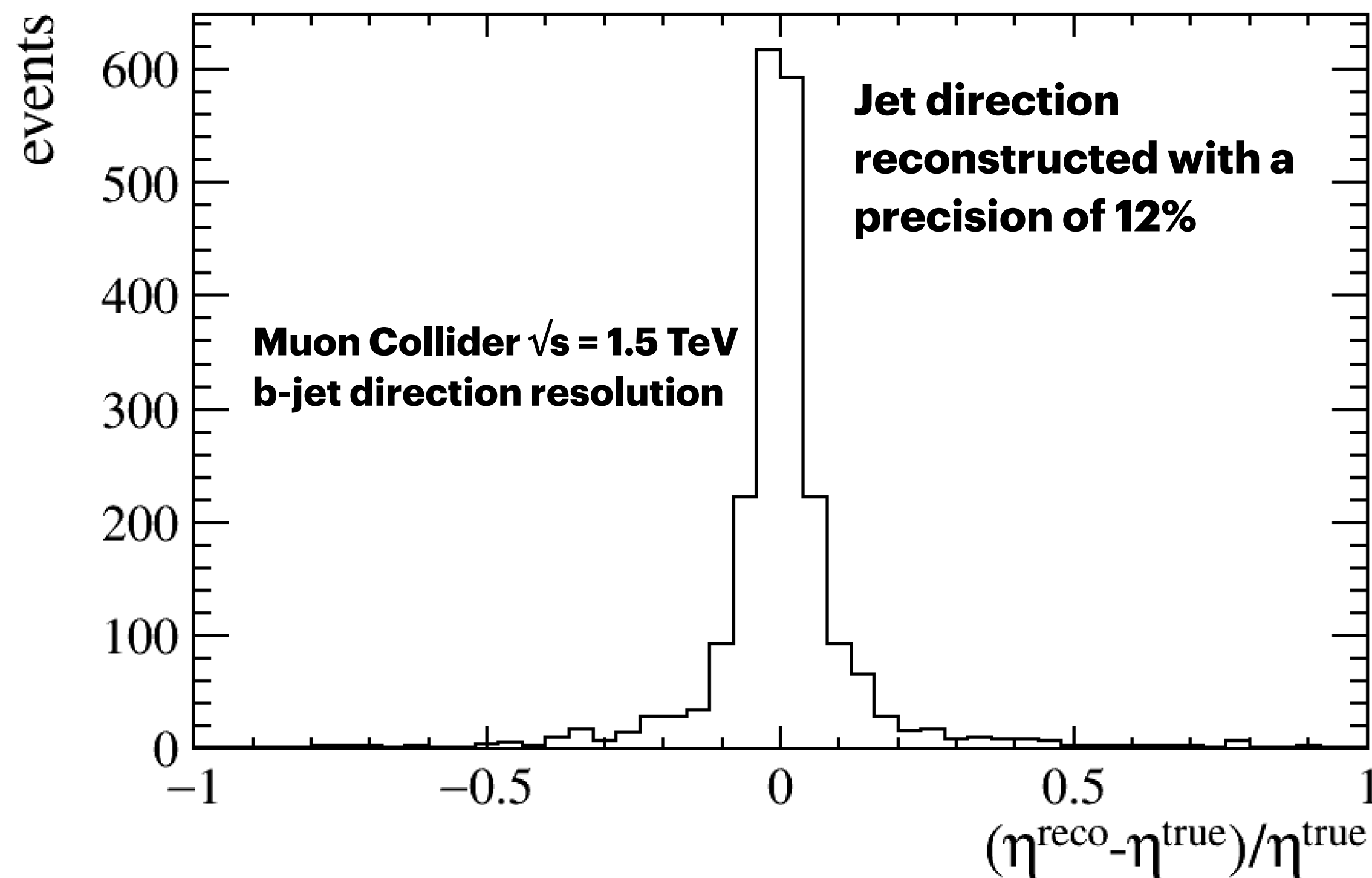
- Many updates prepared for the APS April meeting 2021.
- I am going to review the most relevant aspects, **adding plots and studies not presented at APS.**
- We can discuss about plans for the next future.

Generated samples

- We have generated **inclusive b, c and light dijet samples** with Pythia 8 in six $p_T(b_1/c_1/l_1)+p_T(b_2/c_2/l_2)$ bins: [0,40], [40,80], [80,120], [120,160], [160,200], [200, ∞] GeV.
- We have simulated 30 BIB events at $\sqrt{s} = 1.5$ TeV, to be used in turn in the signal+BIB overlay.
- In these slides: results on 1500 bb-dijet+BIB events in the bin [120,160] GeV.

Jet reconstruction in calorimeters

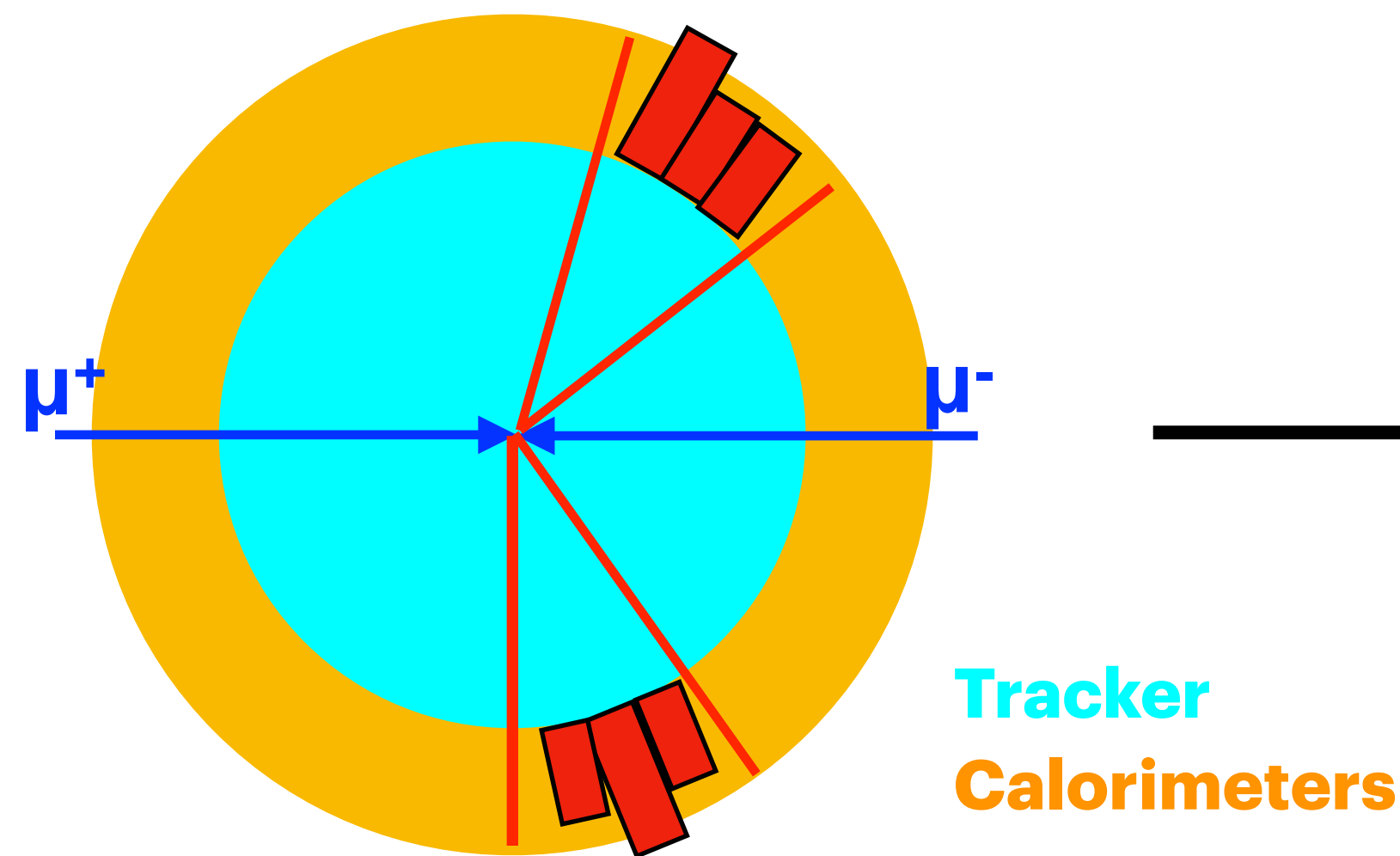
- **BIB subtraction in ECAL barrel applied.** ECAL endcaps are not used. HCAL barrel and endcaps are employed without any subtraction.
- ECAL and HCAL clusters are reconstructed with **PandoraPFA**.
- Calorimeters jets are clustered with the kt algorithm, radius $R=0.5$.



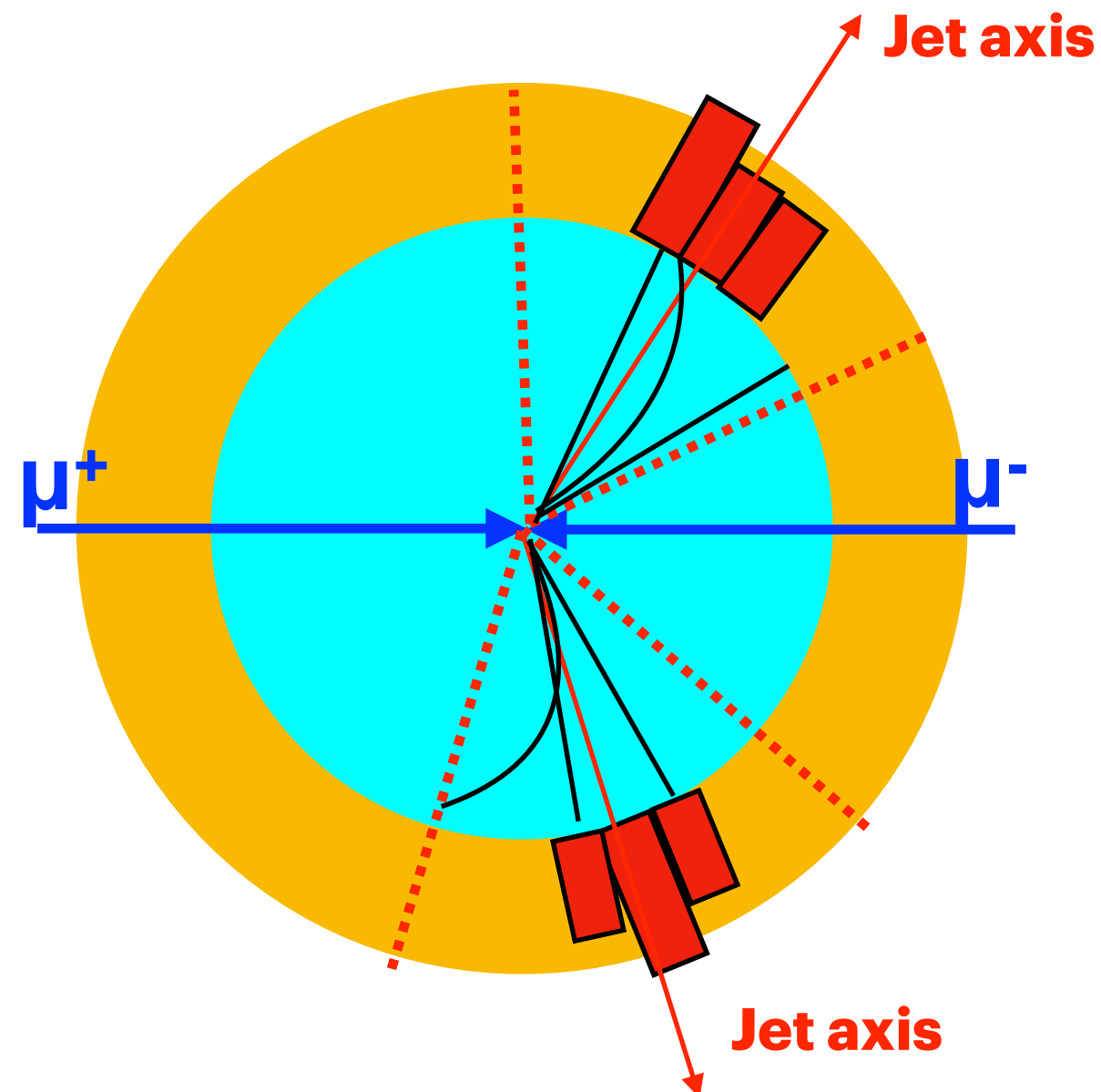
Full jet reconstruction algorithm

- In order to reduce the tracking combinatorial problem, a regional tracking strategy is employed.
- Motivated by the Physics, **it is also useful to save a lot of CPU time.**

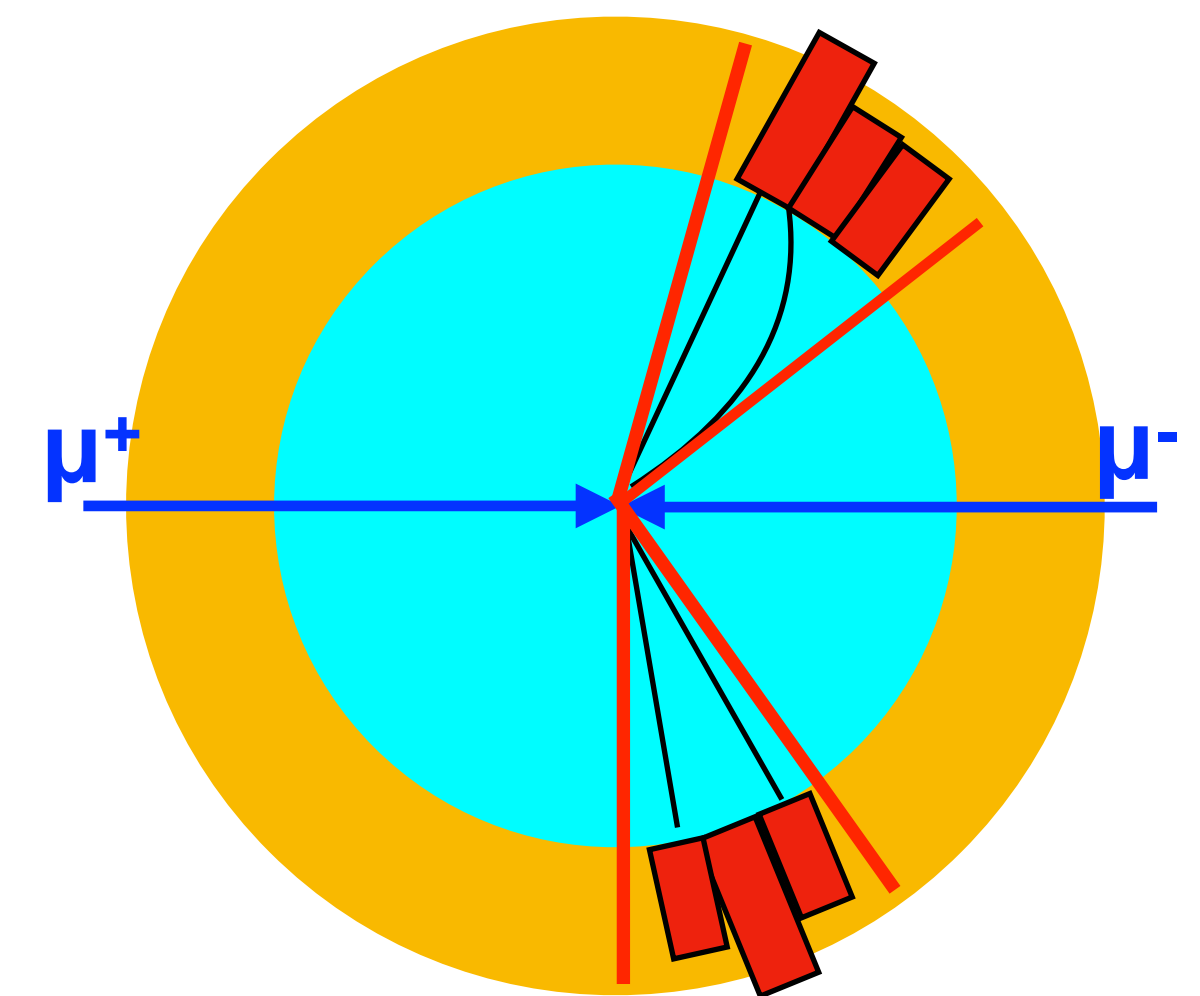
Step 1: calorimeter jet reconstruction with PandoraPFA and kt ($R=0.5$)



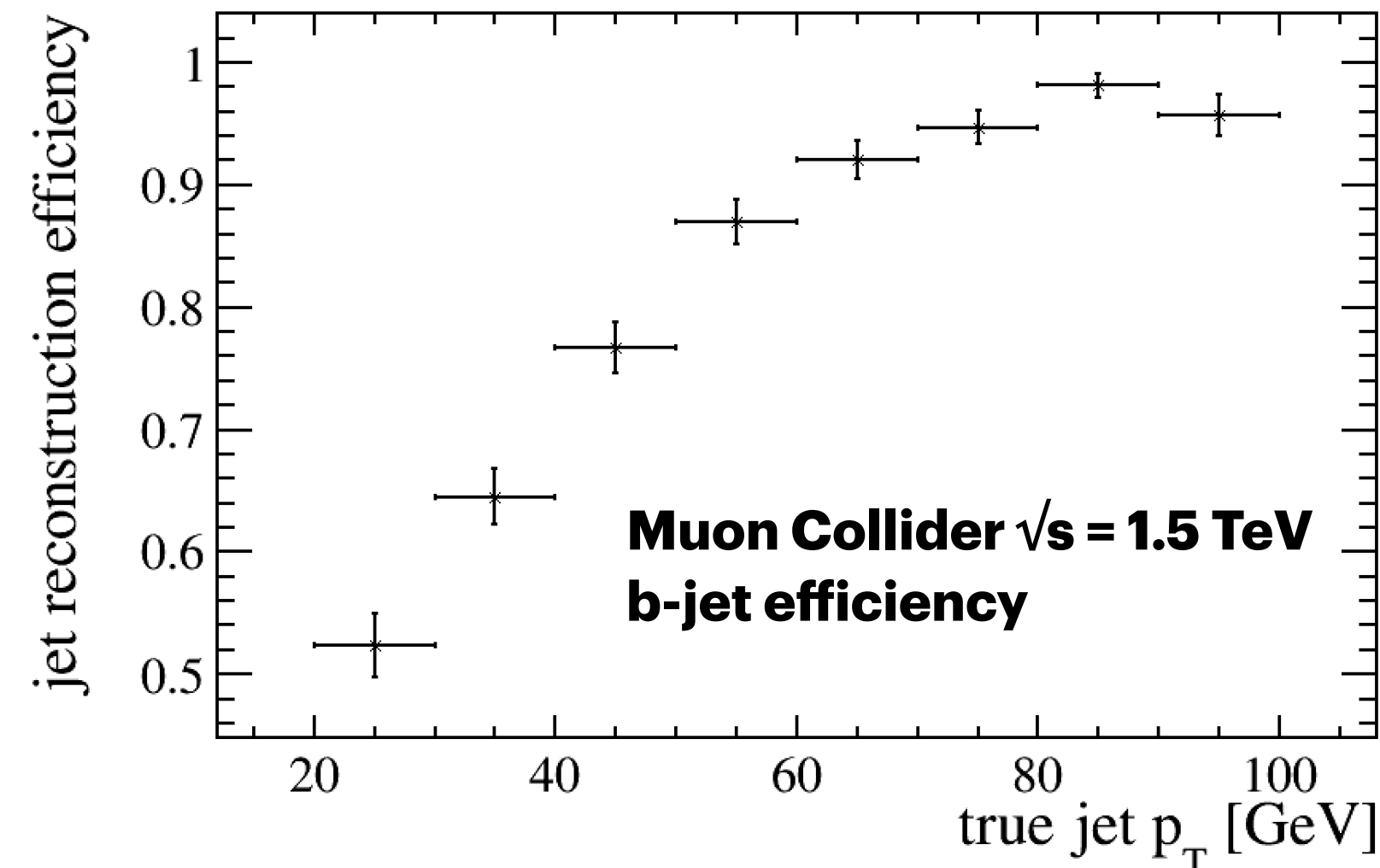
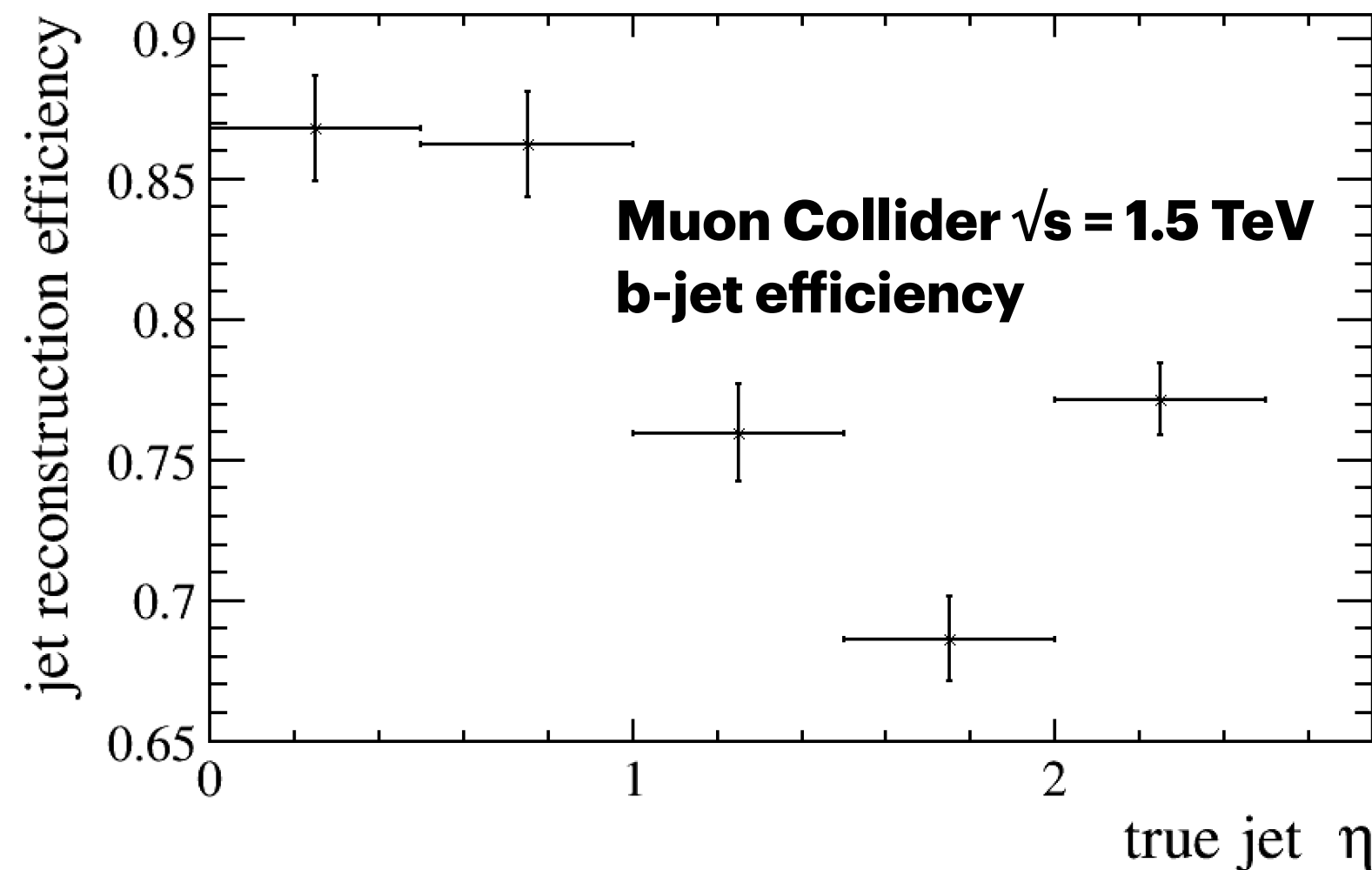
Step 2: regional tracking in cones ($R=0.7$) defined by the calorimeter jet directions



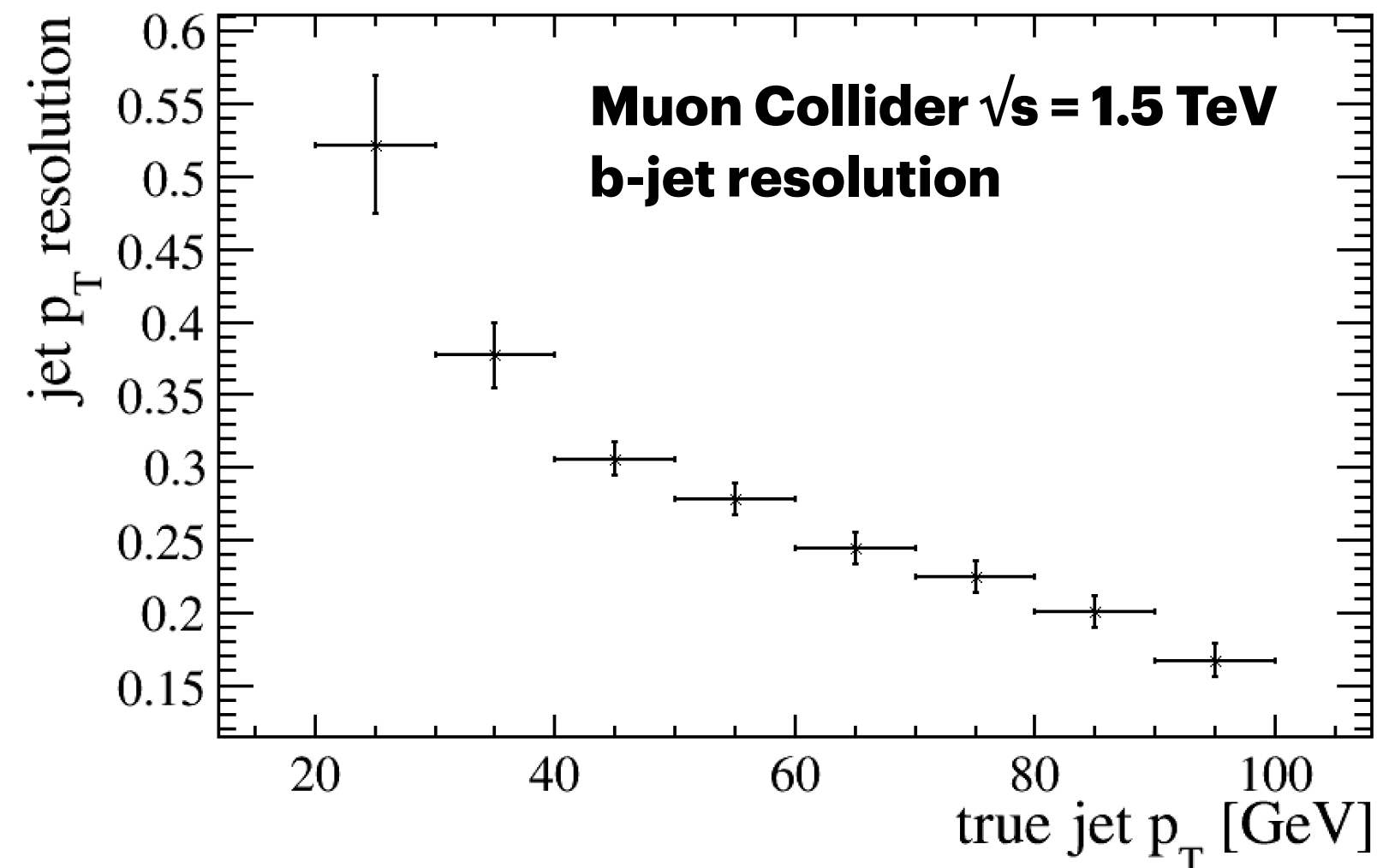
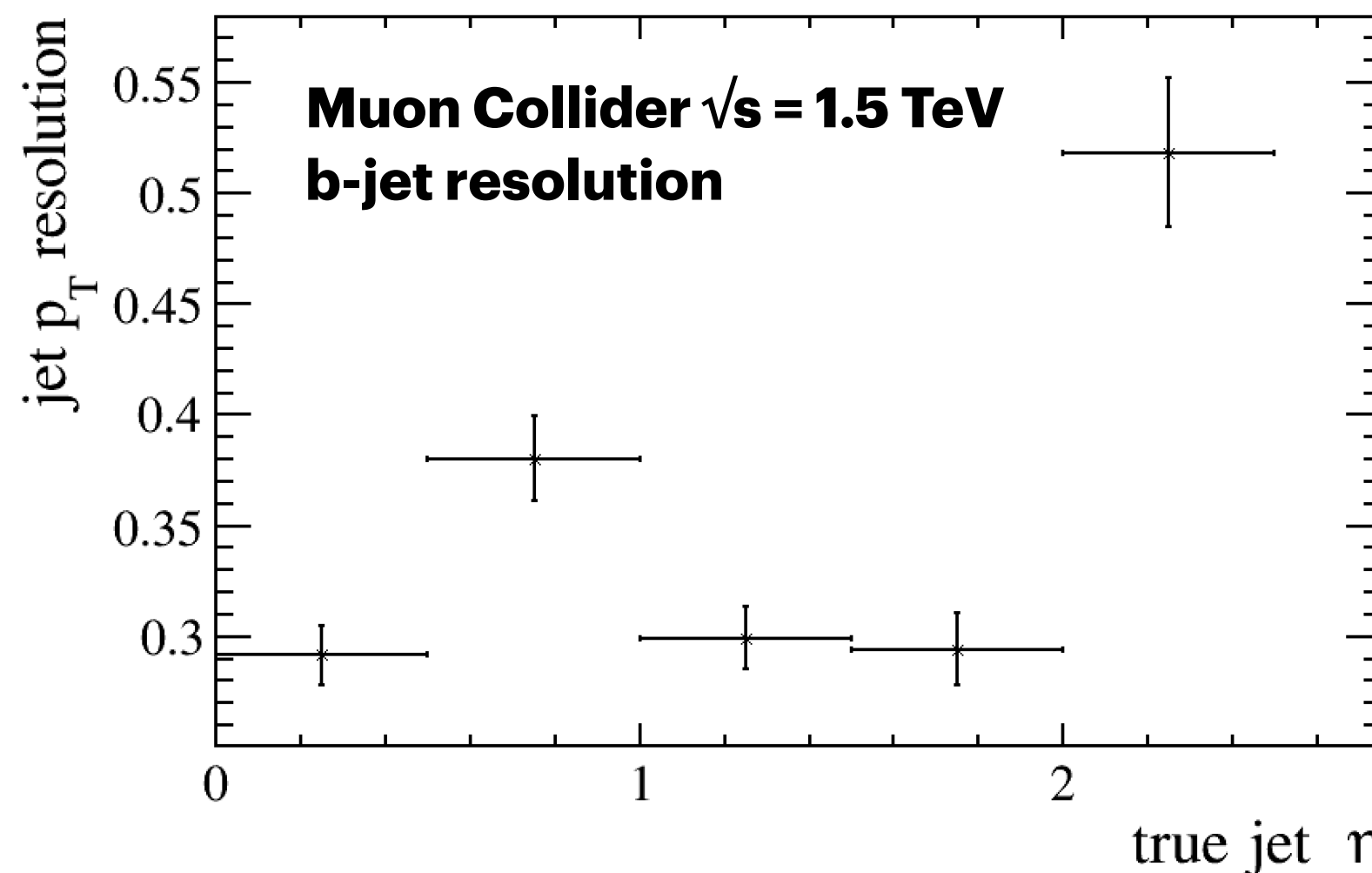
Step 3: final jet clustering using calorimeter clusters and tracks with PandoraPFA and kt ($R=0.5$)



Jet reconstruction performance

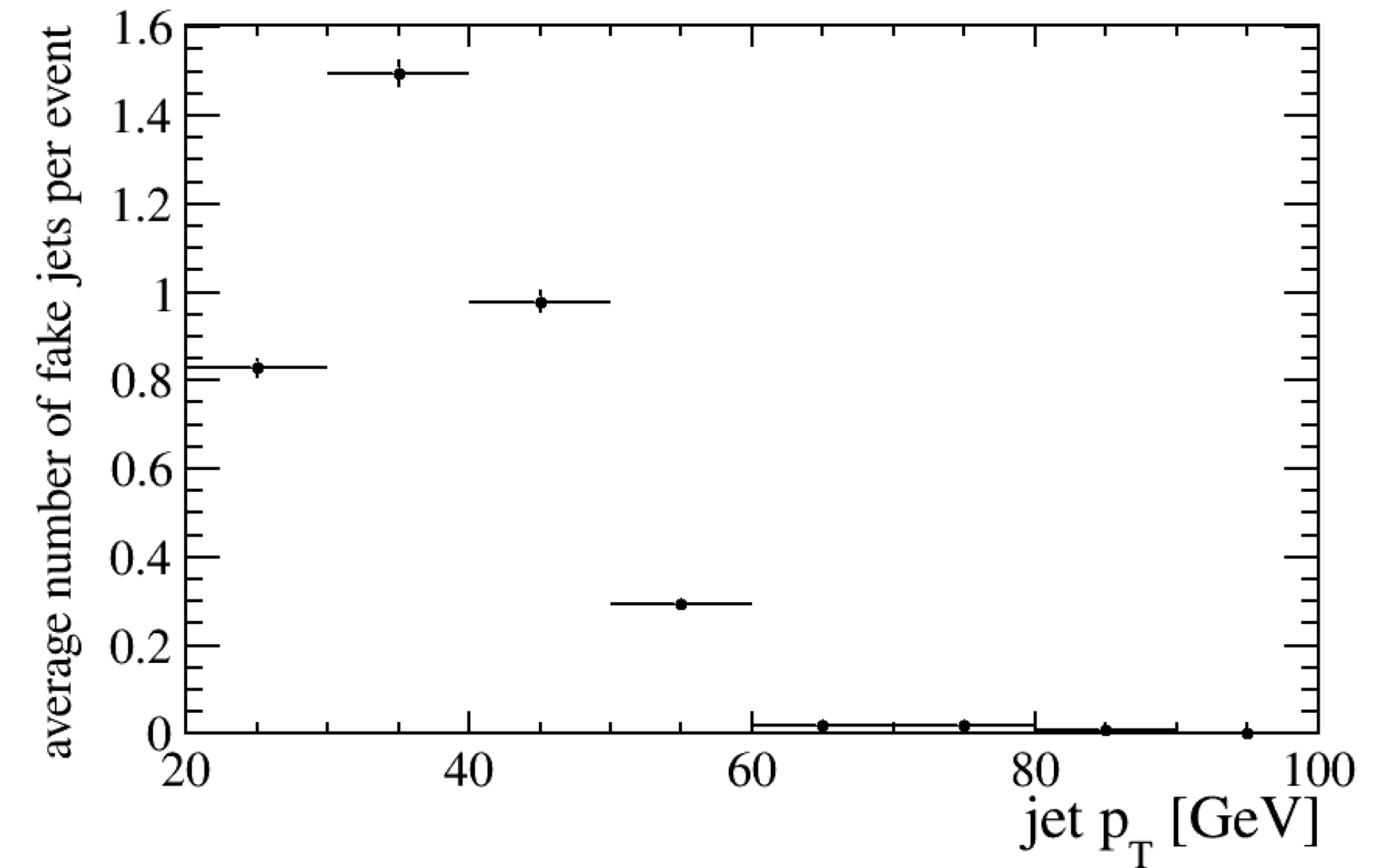
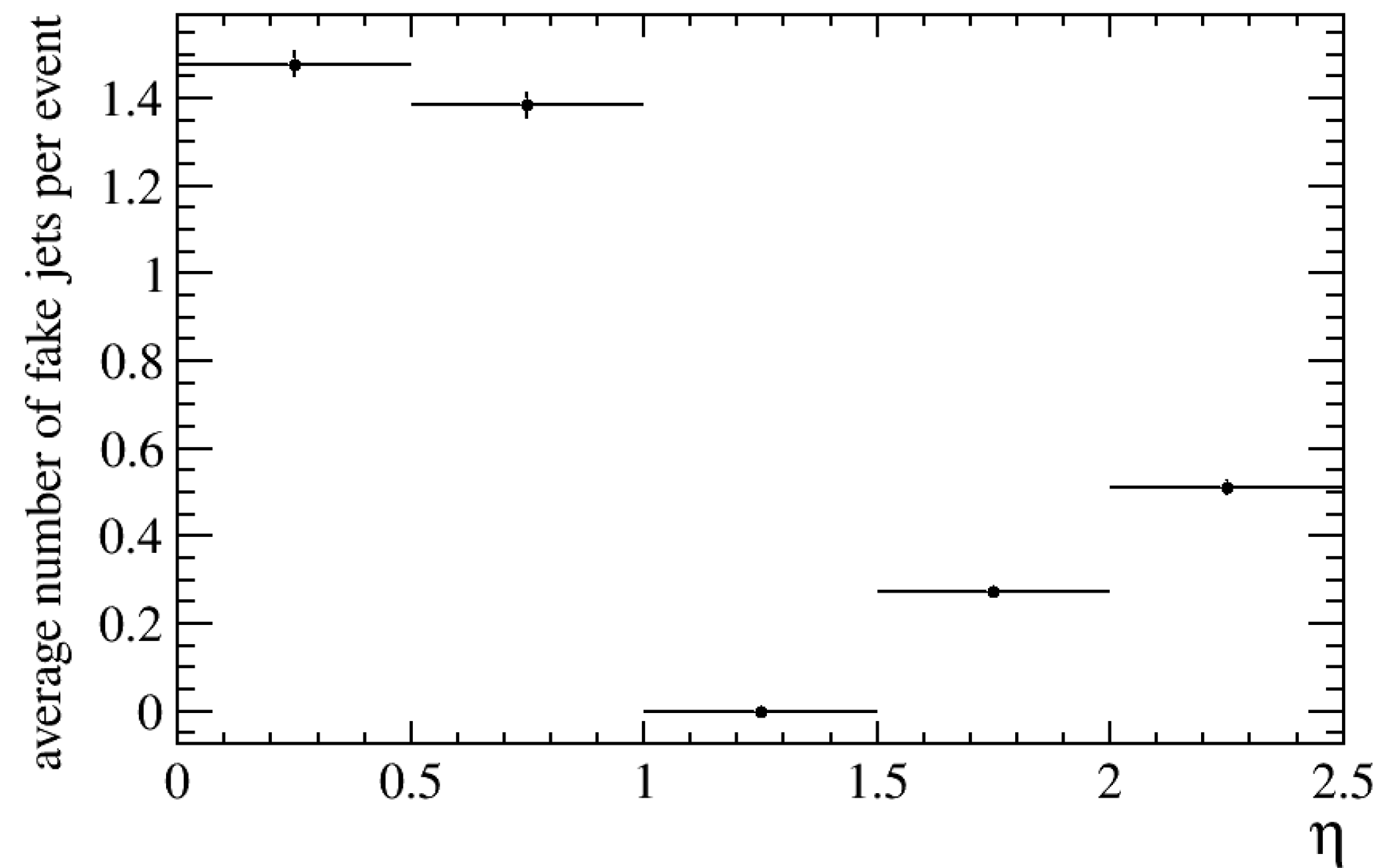


- **Good reconstruction efficiency at high transverse momentum (p_T) and low rapidities (η).**



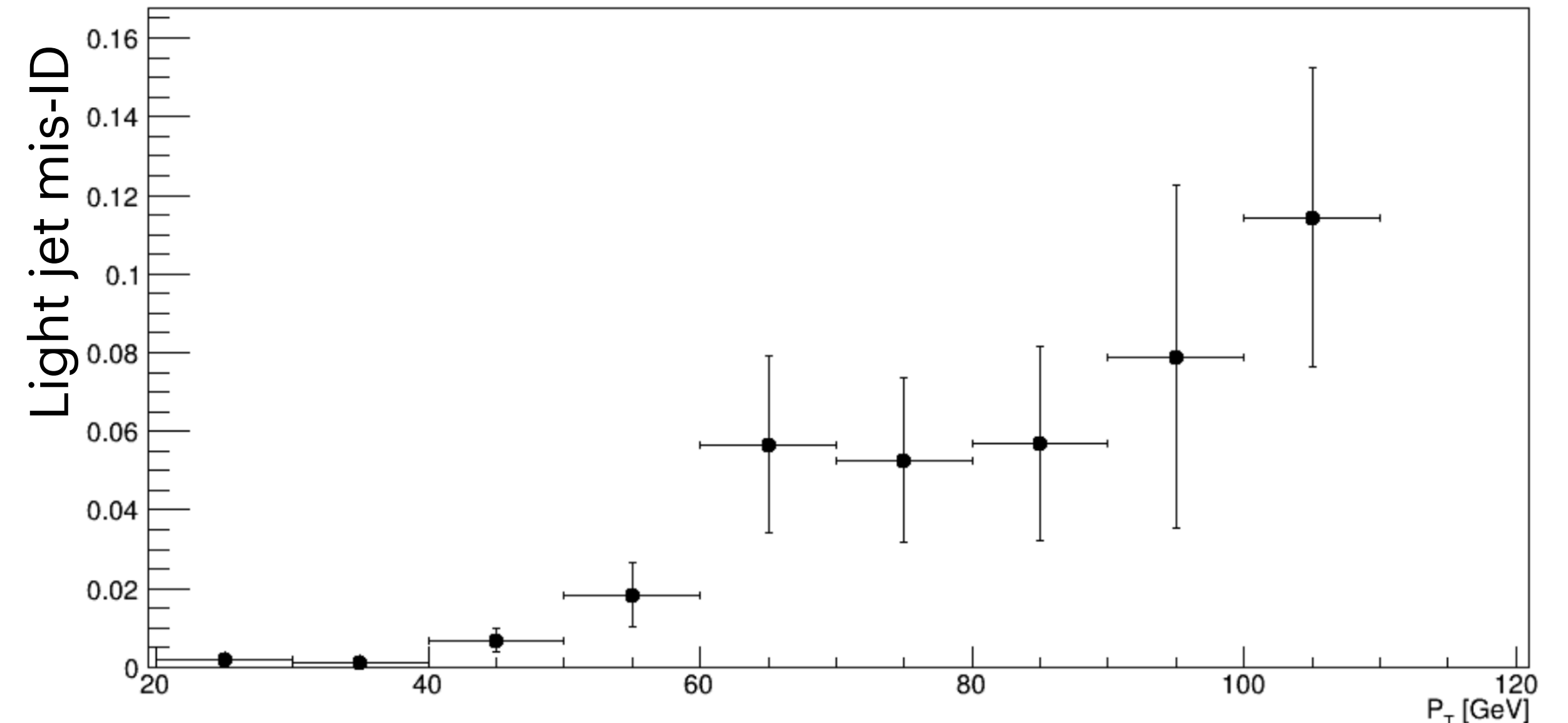
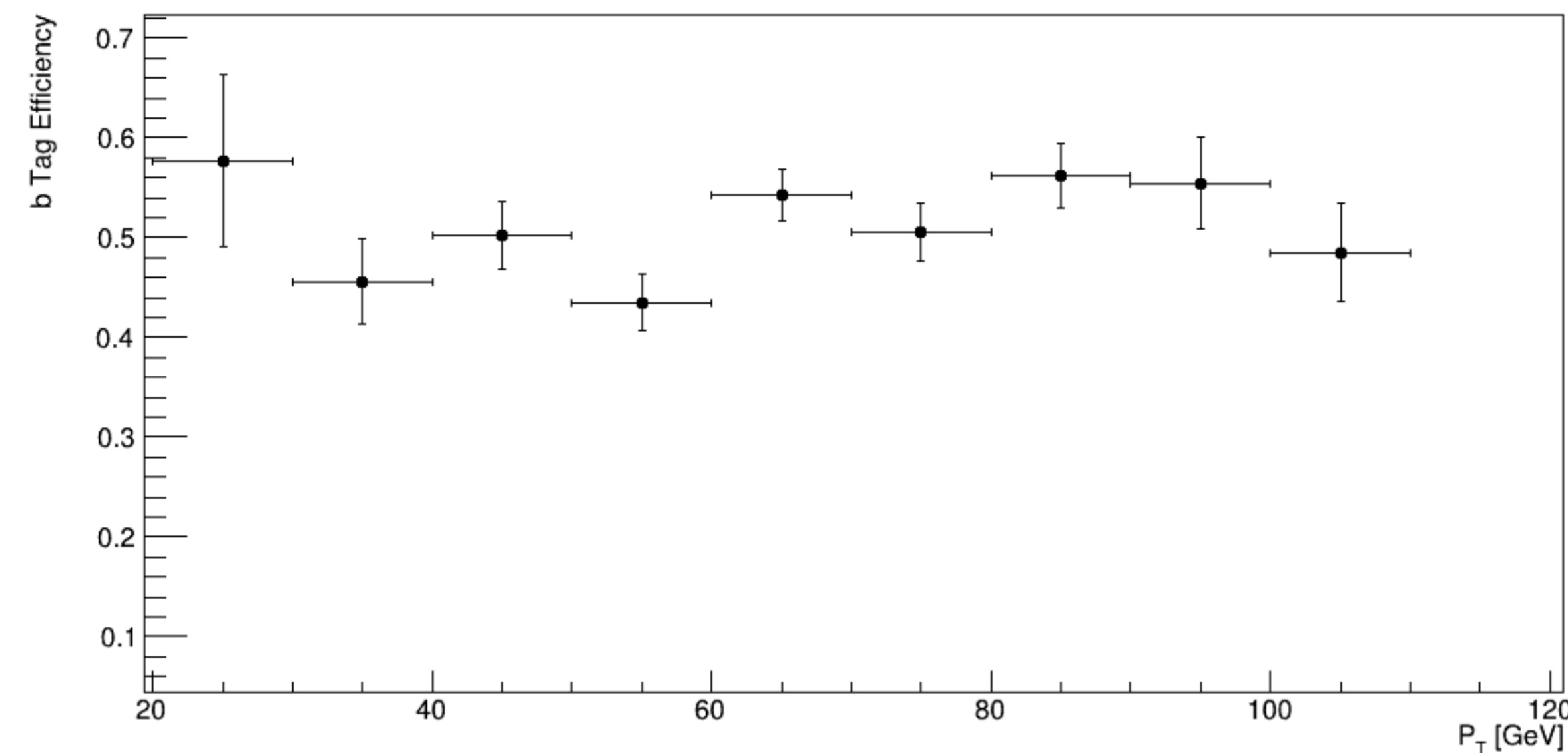
- **A jet energy correction dependent from η and p_T is applied.**
- **15% p_T resolution at high p_T . The p_T resolution worsen in the region near the nozzles.**

Fake jet rate



- **Fake jets are unphysical, produced by the BIB combinatorial.**
- They have low p_T , but most of them are located in the central region.
- **Jet identification cuts should be studied in order to remove them**, it is probably necessary to exploit the jet substructure.

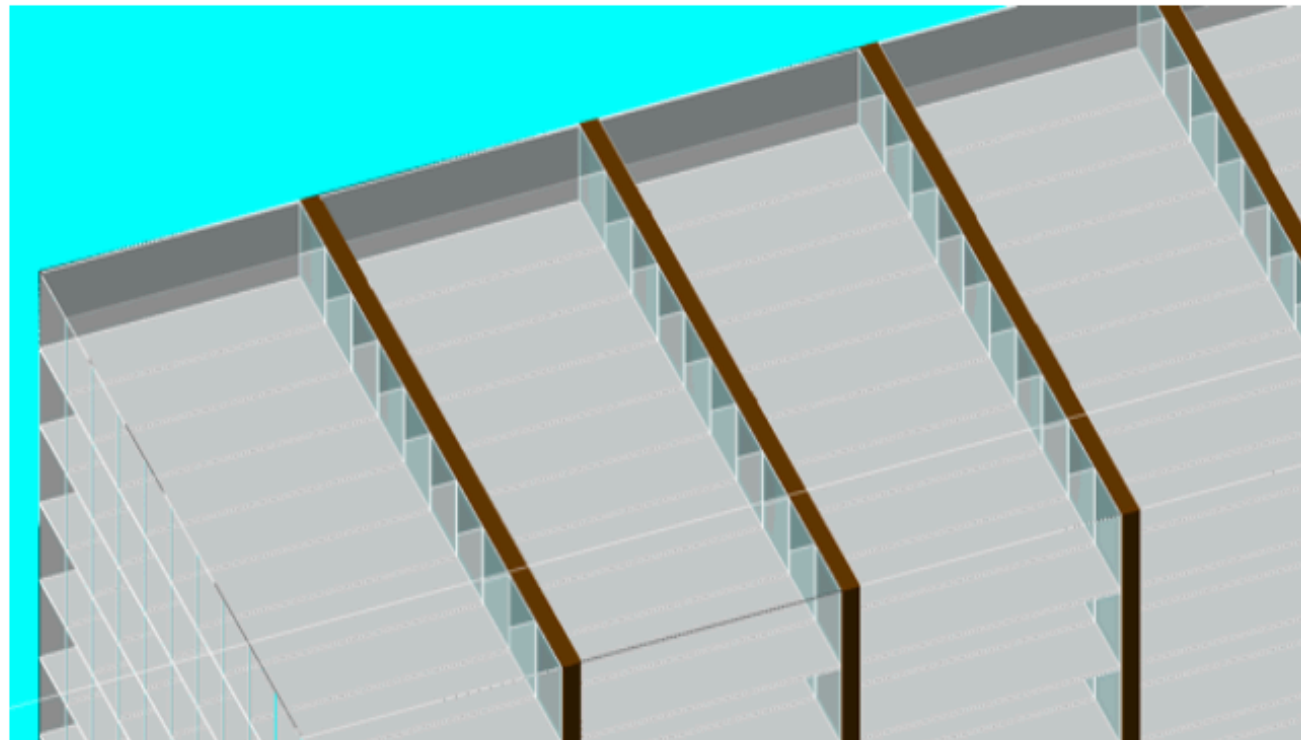
Secondary vertex reconstruction



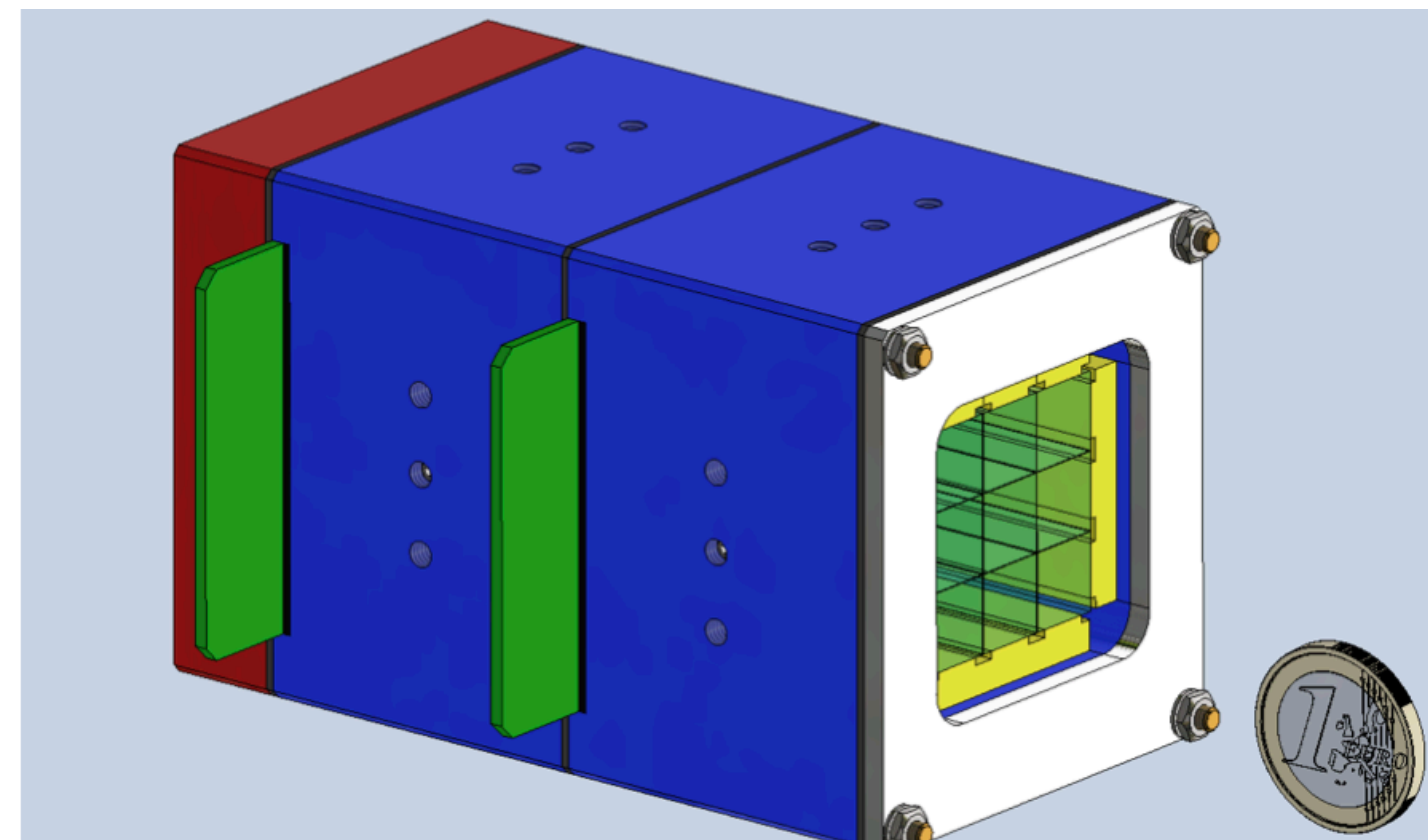
- **Secondary vertex reconstruction:** tracks selected by the regional tracking are used.
- b-tagging by requiring the SV inside the cone.
- Mis-ID obtained in the light jet+BIB sample.
- **Decent results even if BIB is present!**
- Not optimized yet, a standard set of cuts is applied.

CRYLIN calorimeter

- The idea is to test new calorimeter technologies in the Muon Collider simulation.
- **CRYLIN** (CRYstal calorimeter with Longitudinal Information): **idea by Ivano, specific design for Muon Collider ECAL.**
- Cherenkov light, **semi-homogeneous calorimeter**: PbF_2 + SiPM read-out.
- PbF_2 has good light yield (3 pe/MeV), fast signal (300 ps for muons, 50 ps for pions), radiation hard, relatively cheap.



Each cell is formed by 5 layers of:
4 cm of PbF_2 (BIB absorber)+
SiPM+
electronics



- **Prototype currently tested by Ivano's group at LNF.**
- DD4Hep implementation in Muon Collider simulation ongoing (for ECAL).

Future plans

- 1500 events of bb-dijets + BIB have been studied. cc-dijets and light jets are also available.
- **The idea is to put these samples (including all the collections: tracks, clusters, SV etc.) in a place accessible by everyone -> we are thinking how to do it.**
- **For sure there are many rooms of improvements**, at all stages.
- Since now we have a stable reconstruction configuration, **we can start testing the performance of new calorimeter technologies: the implementation of CRYLIN in the simulation package is ongoing.**

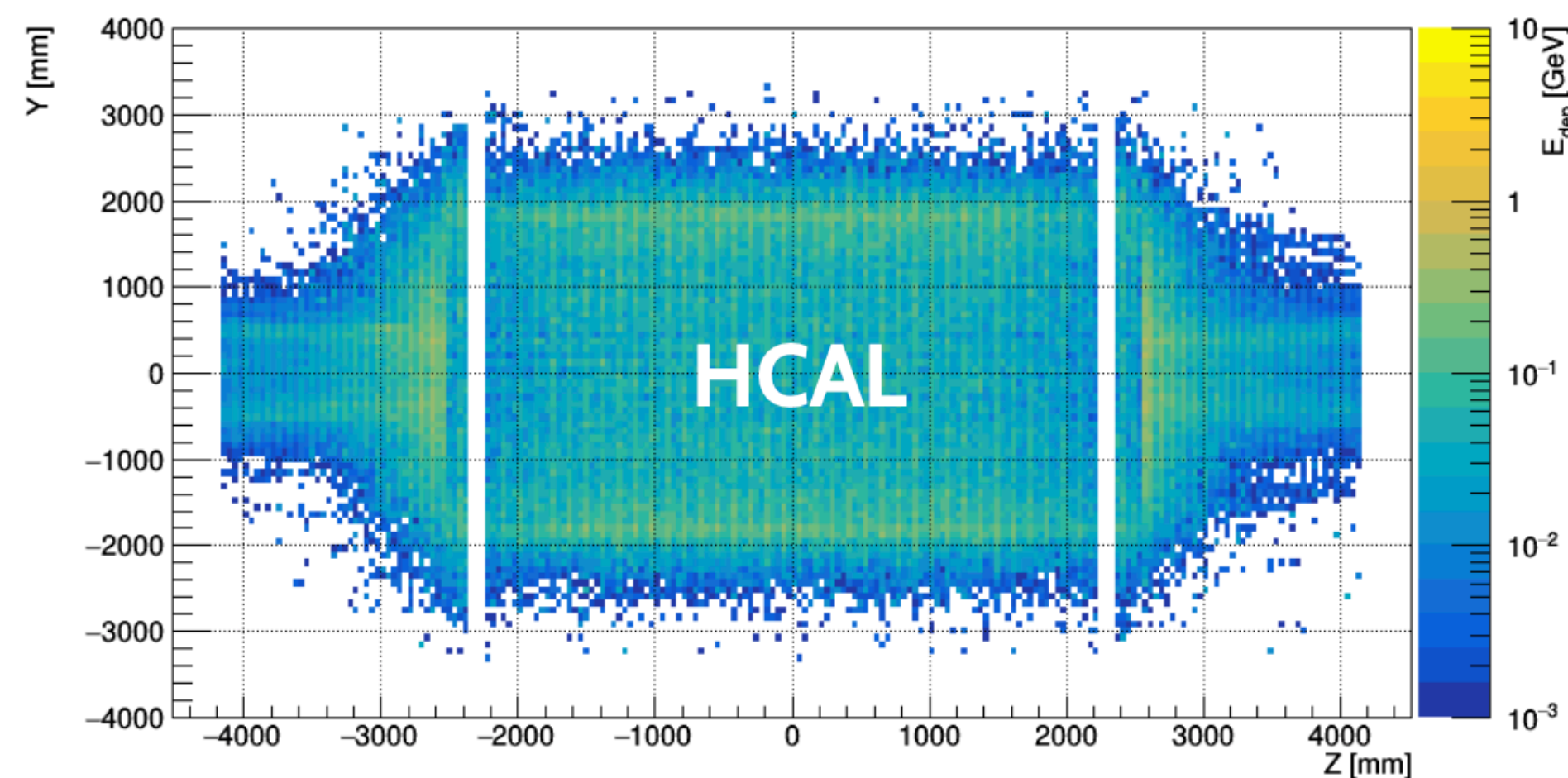
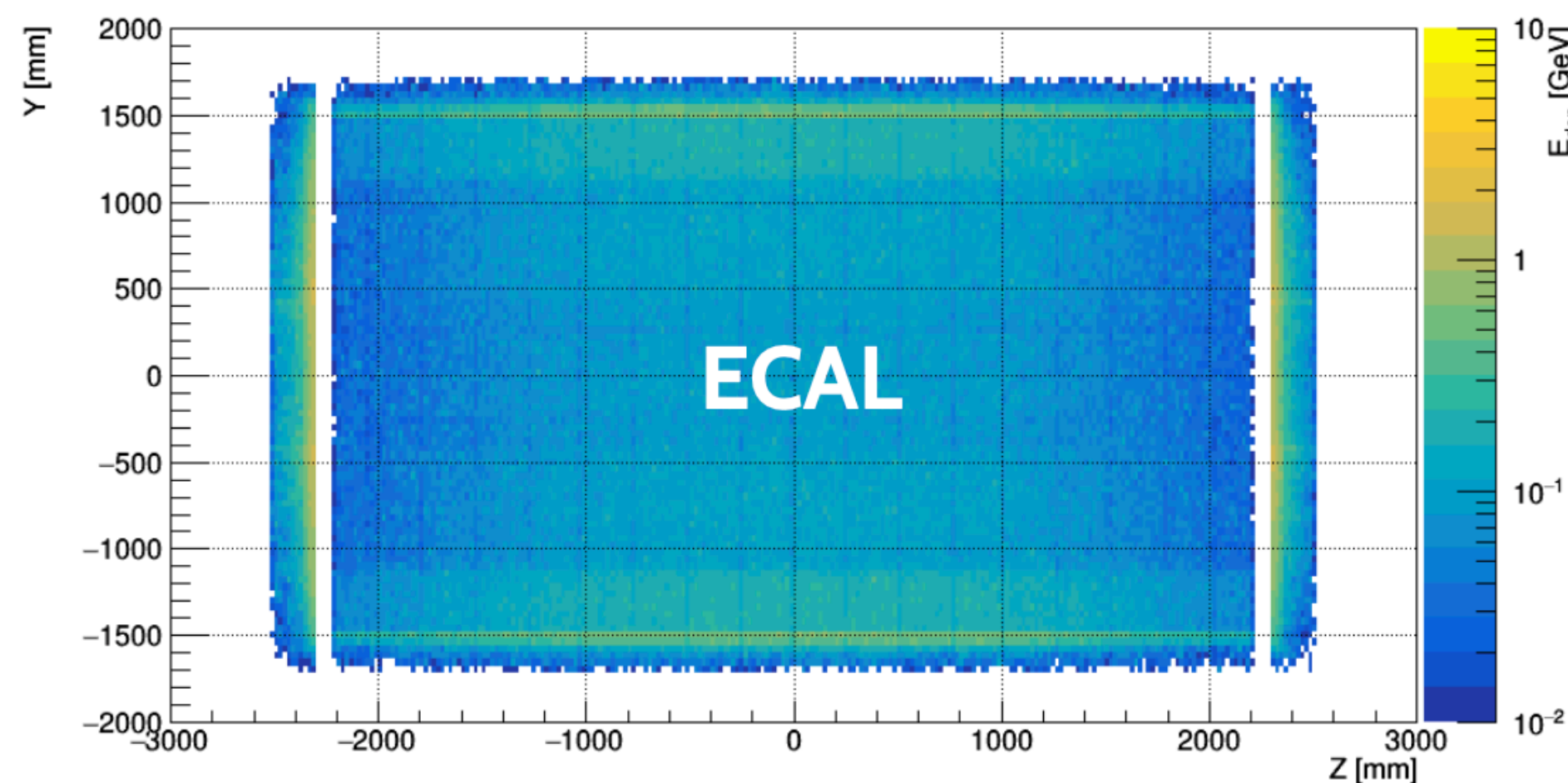
The background features abstract, layered geometric shapes in various shades of blue (light blue, medium blue, and dark blue) on a white background. These shapes are primarily located in the corners and along the edges, creating a modern, dynamic feel.

Thanks for your attention!

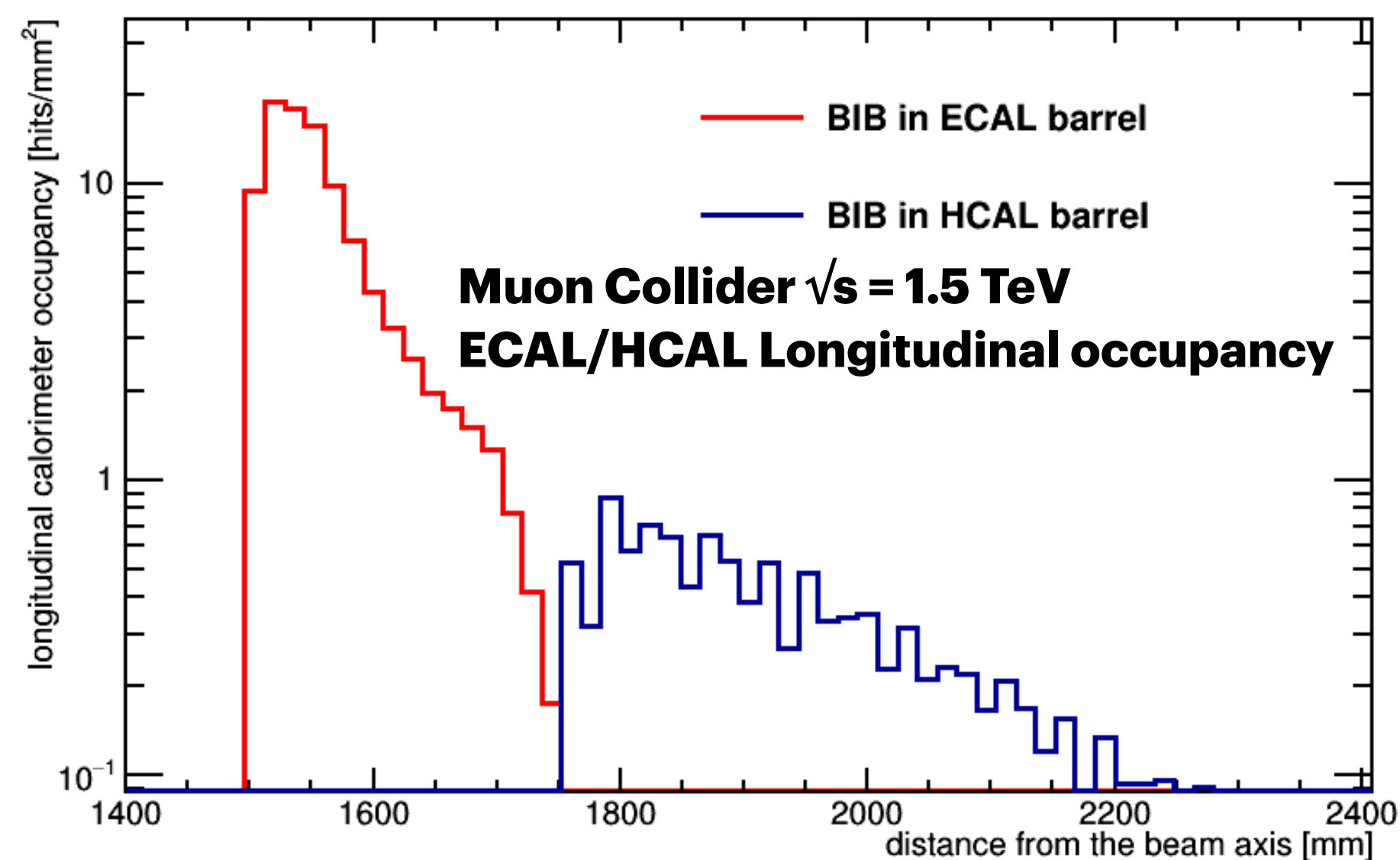
The background features a series of overlapping, angular shapes in various shades of blue (from light sky blue to a deeper cerulean) against a white background. These shapes are positioned in the corners and along the edges, creating a sense of depth and movement. The word "Backup" is centered in a bold, teal-colored font.

Backup

Beam induced background in calorimeters



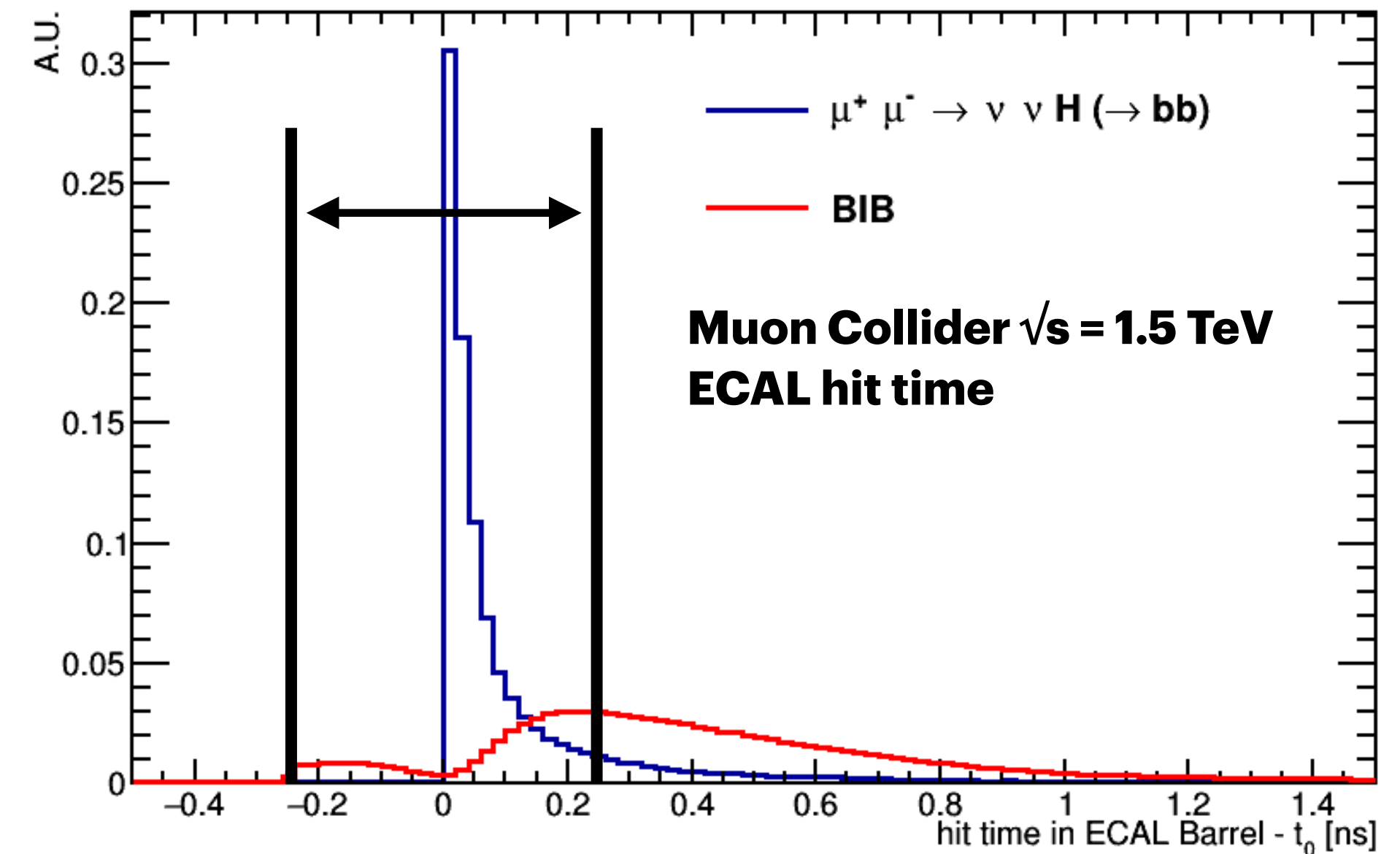
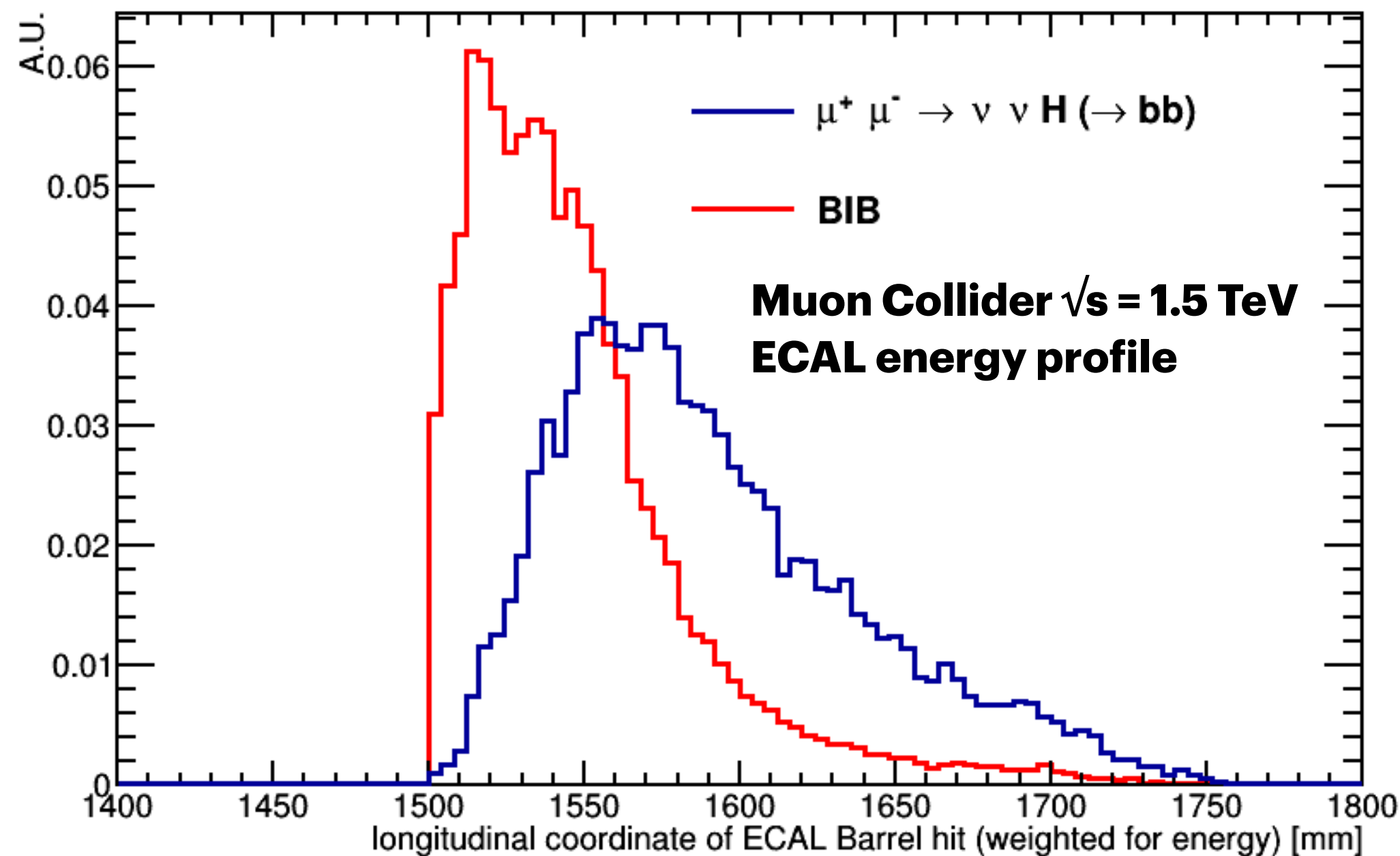
Energy deposition in calorimeters per bunch crossing



- **BIB is diffused in the calorimeters:** at the ECAL barrel surface the flux is 300 particles/cm², most of them are photons with $\langle E \rangle = 1.7$ MeV.
- BIB occupancy is lower in HCAL with respect to ECAL.

Beam induced background in calorimeters

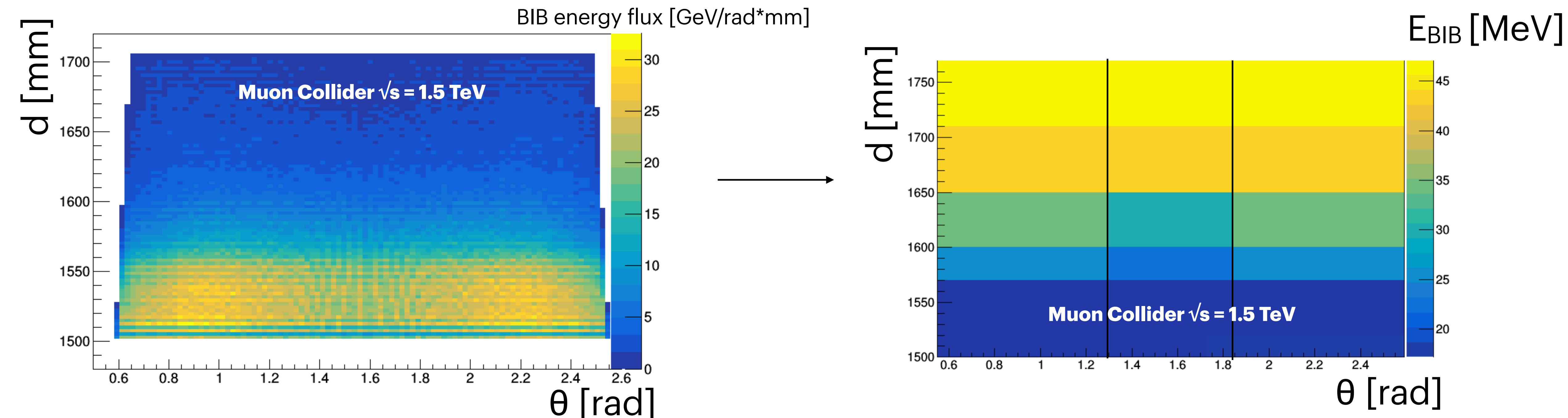
- **BIB is out-of-time with respect to bunch-crossing.**
- An acquisition time window of **[-0.25,+0.25] ns** is assumed for the following studies.



- The released energy distribution of signal showers in the longitudinal direction shows different features with respect to BIB.
- **It is clear that timing and longitudinal measurements play a key role in the BIB suppression.**

BIB subtraction in ECAL for jet reconstruction

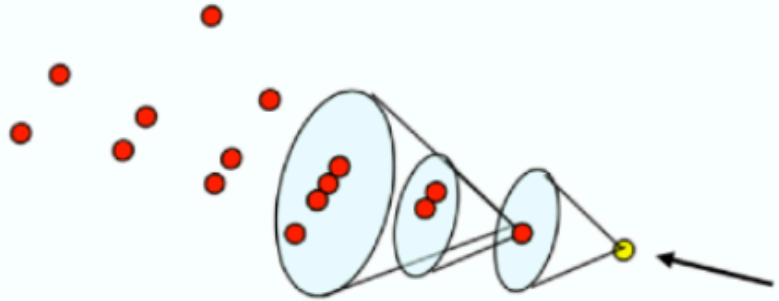
- ECAL is divided in **(θ, d) regions**: θ angle wrt z-axis, d distance wrt beam axis.
- In each region the average BIB hit energy E_{BIB} and standard deviation σ_{BIB} is determined.
- In signal+BIB reconstruction an ECAL hit is accepted if $E_{\text{HIT}} > E_{\text{BIB}} + 2\sigma_{\text{BIB}}$.
- The energy of the accepted hit is corrected: $E_{\text{HIT}} \rightarrow E_{\text{HIT}} - E_{\text{BIB}}$.



PandoraPFA

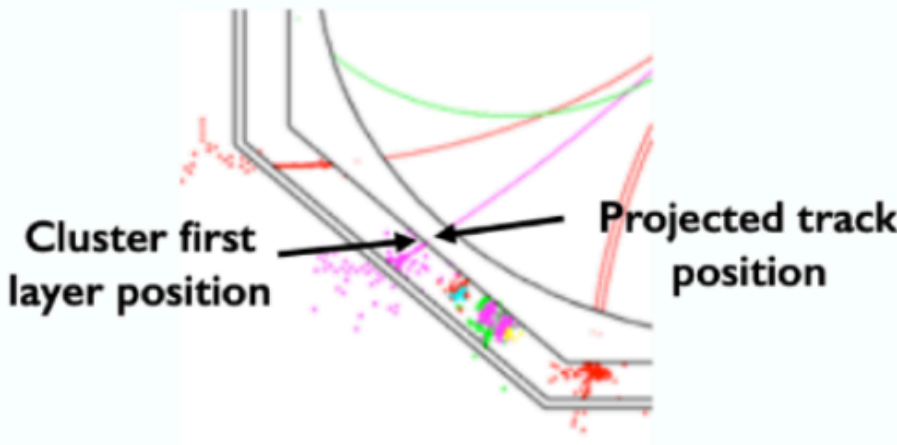
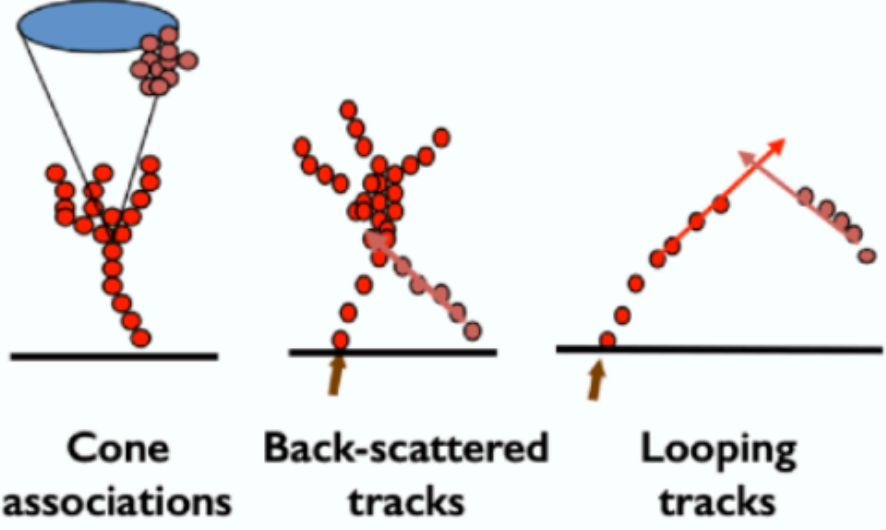
M. A. Thomson
[Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A611:25-40,2009](#)

60+ algorithms for fine-granularity detectors



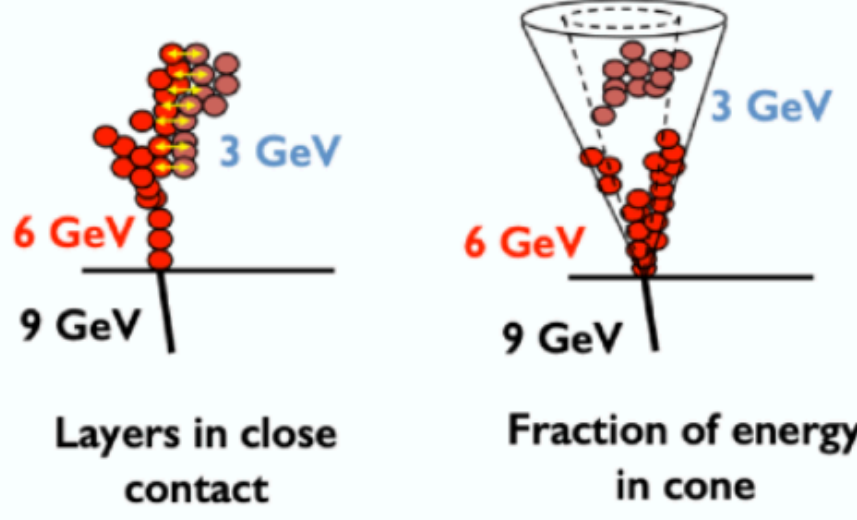
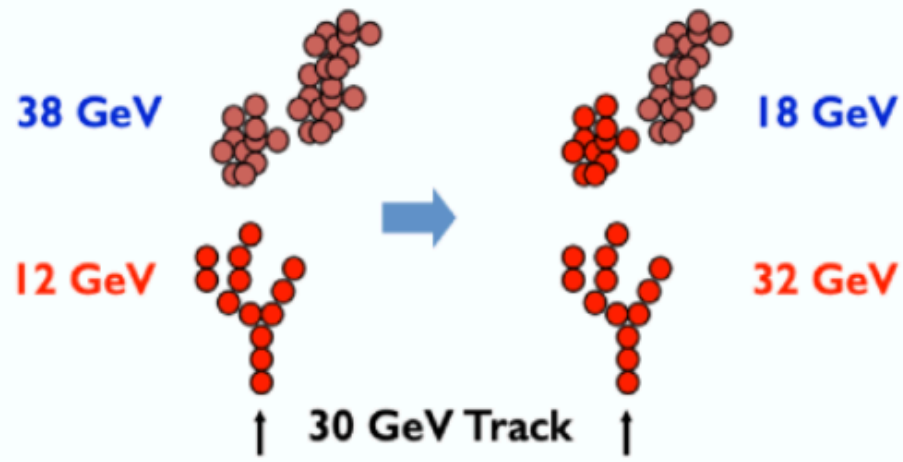
ConeClustering
Algorithm

Topological
Association
Algorithms



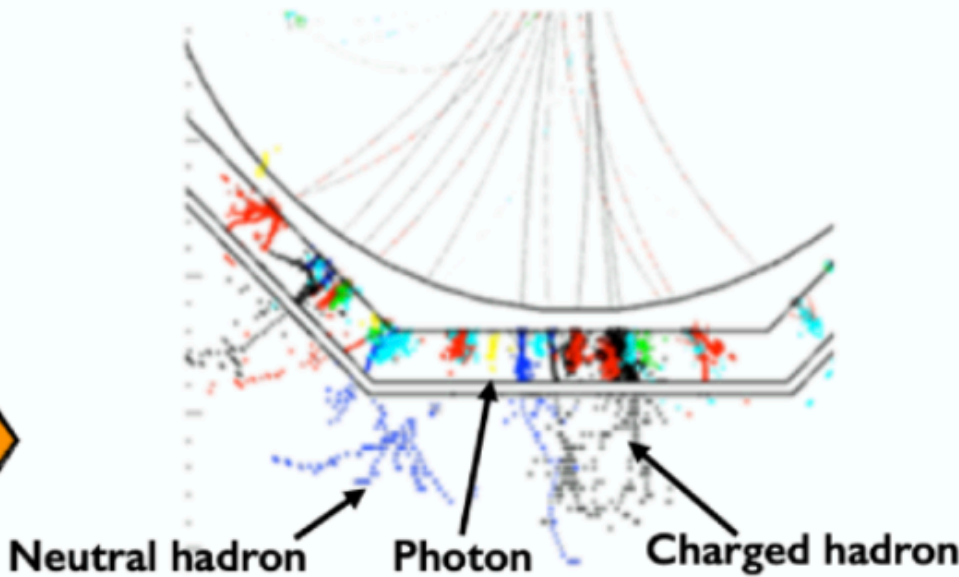
Track-Cluster
Association
Algorithms

Reclustering
Algorithms



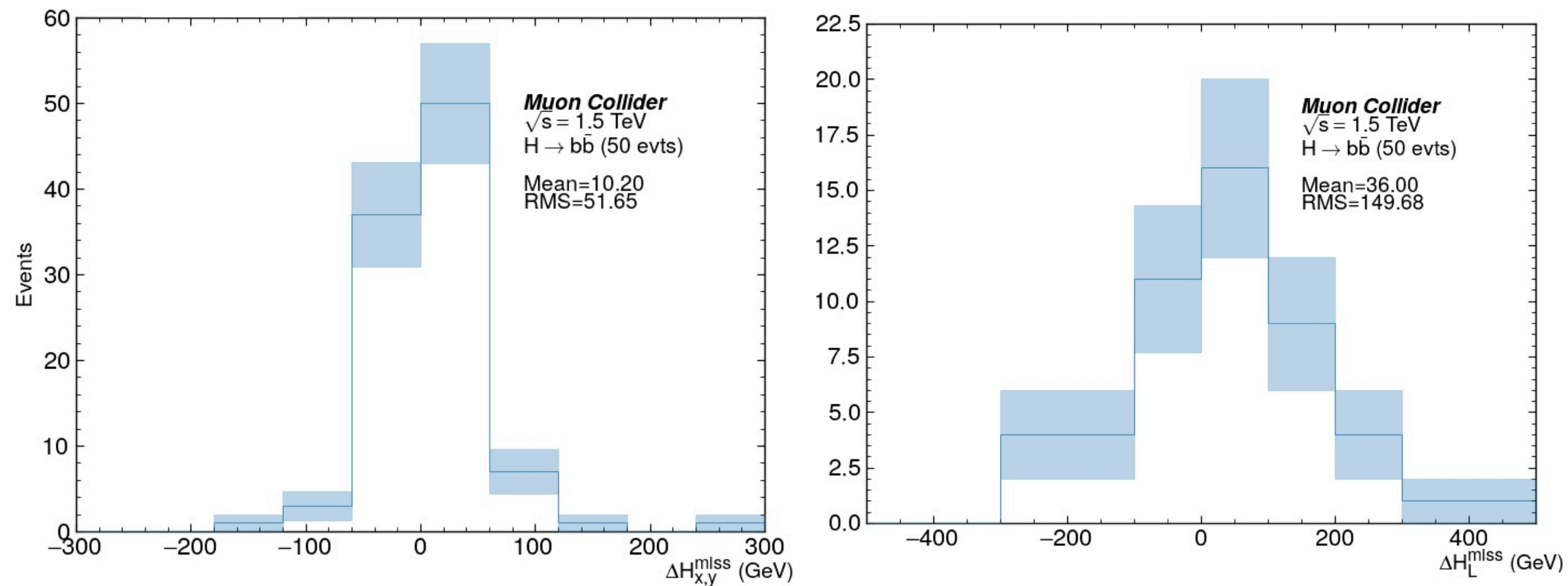
Fragment Removal
Algorithms

PFO Construction
Algorithms

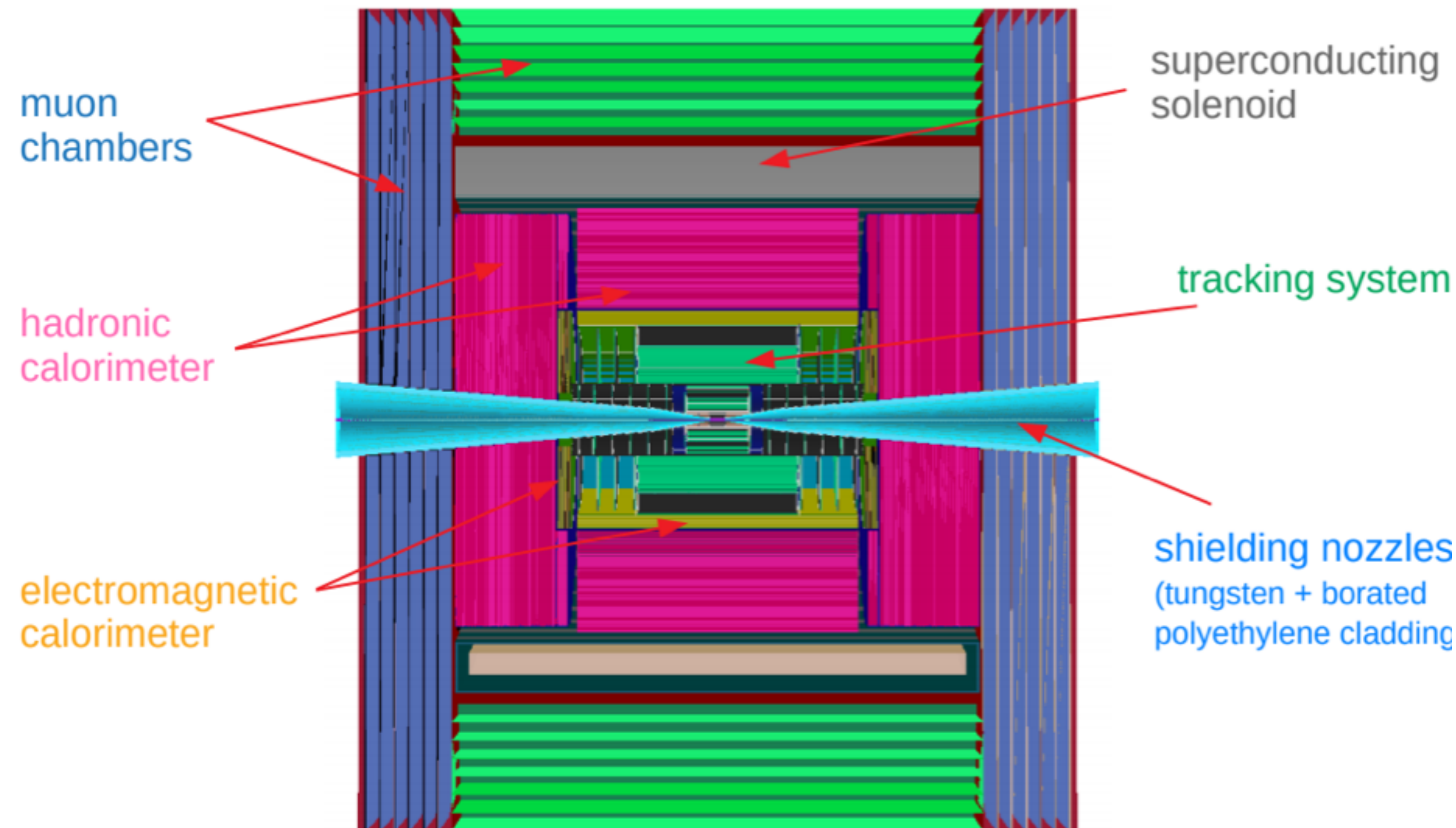


Missing energy

- The calorimeter-jet configuration has been considered for studies on the missing energy measurement.
- $\Delta H^{\text{miss}} = H^{\text{miss}}_{\text{BIB}} - H^{\text{miss}}_{\text{noBIB}} \rightarrow$ calculated in the transverse and longitudinal plane.
- Preliminary studies show that **the measurement in the transverse plane is more precise.**



Design a detector at $\sqrt{s} = 1.5 \text{ TeV}$



Vertex Detector (VXD)

- 4 double-sensor barrel layers $25 \times 25 \mu\text{m}^2$
- 4+4 double-sensor disks "

Inner Tracker (IT)

- 3 barrel layers $50 \times 50 \mu\text{m}^2$
- 7+7 disks "

Outer Tracker (OT)

- 3 barrel layers $50 \times 50 \mu\text{m}^2$
- 4+4 disks "

Electromagnetic Calorimeter (ECAL)

- 40 layers W absorber and silicon pad sensors, $5 \times 5 \text{ mm}^2$

Hadron Calorimeter (HCAL)

- 60 layers steel absorber & plastic scintillating tiles, $30 \times 30 \text{ mm}^2$

Check [Simone's talk tomorrow](#) for a full overview of the Muon Collider detector. For simulation software check [Nazar's talk](#).