

Cluster Finding Comparisons

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Clustering Studies

- This report studies clustering in the EM calorimeter, using SLIC simulated $t\bar{t}$ events at 500 GeV in the acme0605 detector
- The focus is on finding and identifying photons. Hadronic studies more difficult, not done yet.
- Attempt is to characterize performance of different clustering algorithms, and identify problem areas in photon finding

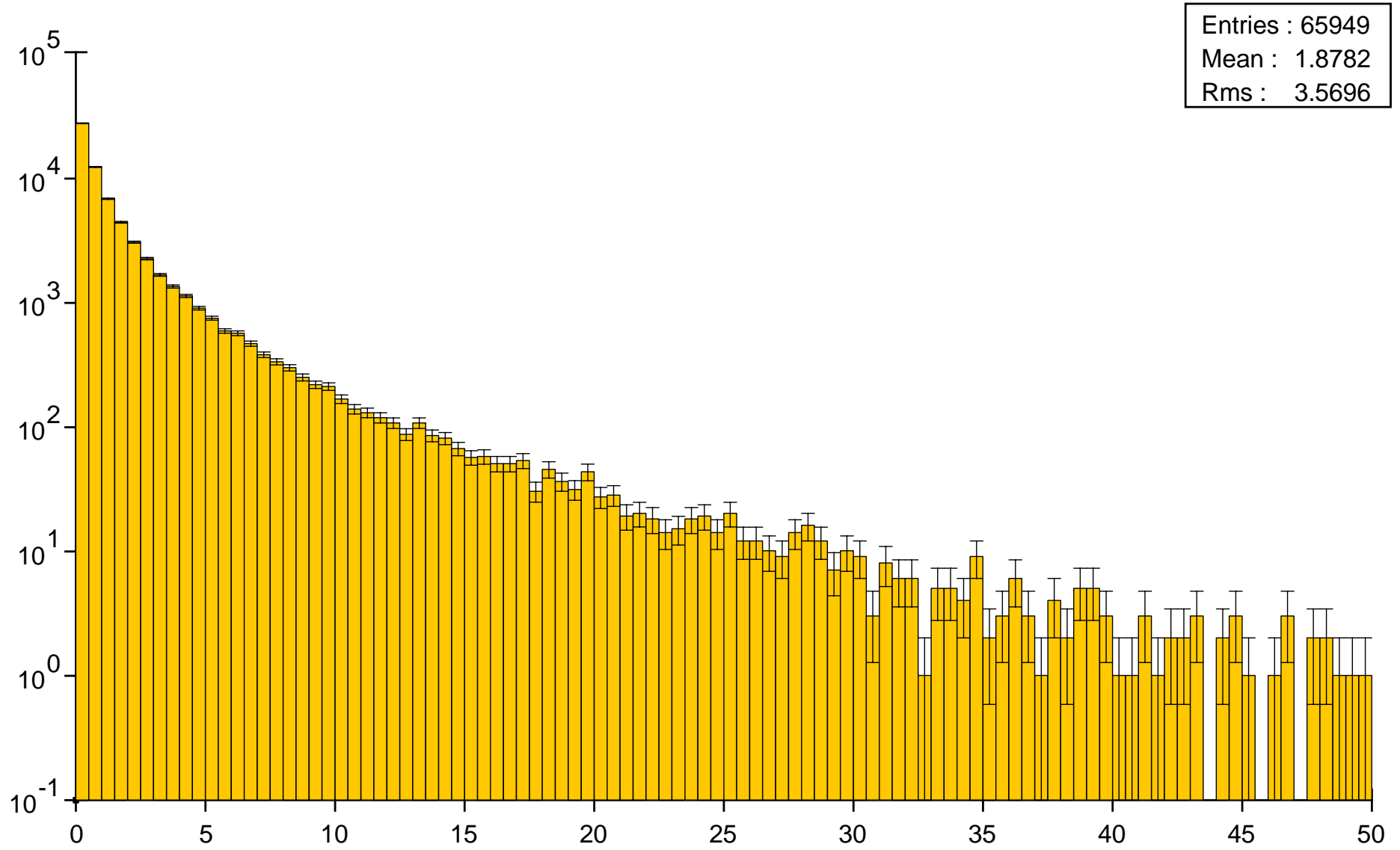
Clusterers available in org.lcsim

- Cheater
- NearestNeighbor – combines adjacent cells into clusters. Definition of adjacent can be set independently in 3 directions: u,v,layer
- MST – Minimum spanning tree. Default metric is distance, so should be very close to NN with appropriate parameters. Only studied with default parameters in this report
- Fixed Cone – should be fast but takes more than an order of magnitude more cpu than other clusterers. Problem being studied, but excluded from this report
- Directed Tree – uses local hit densities to do clustering. Still contains a memory leak, so # of events limited

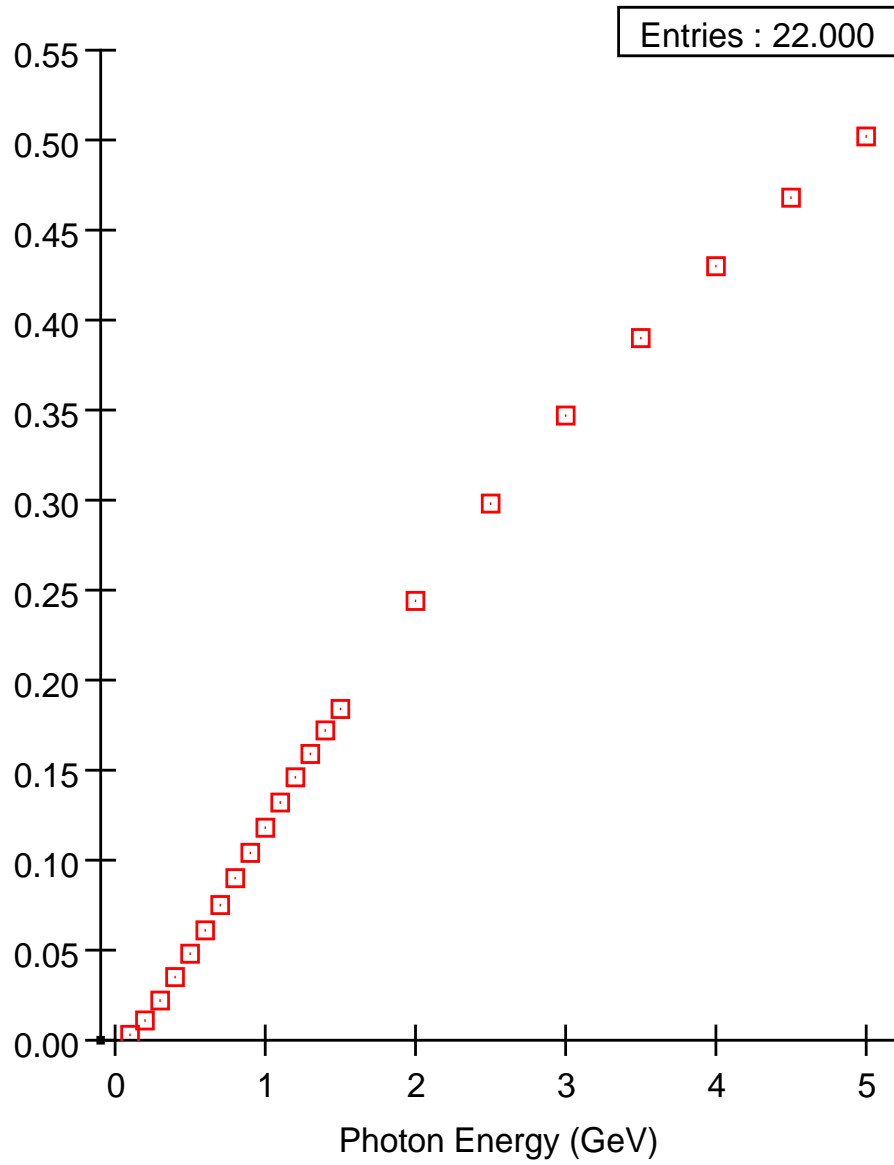
Photons in $t\bar{t}b\bar{a}r$ events at 500 GeV

- The amount of information available to separate photons from hadrons decreases with energy
- Some initial cluster energy and #hits cut will be necessary
- Look at photon energy distributions to see what is being cut

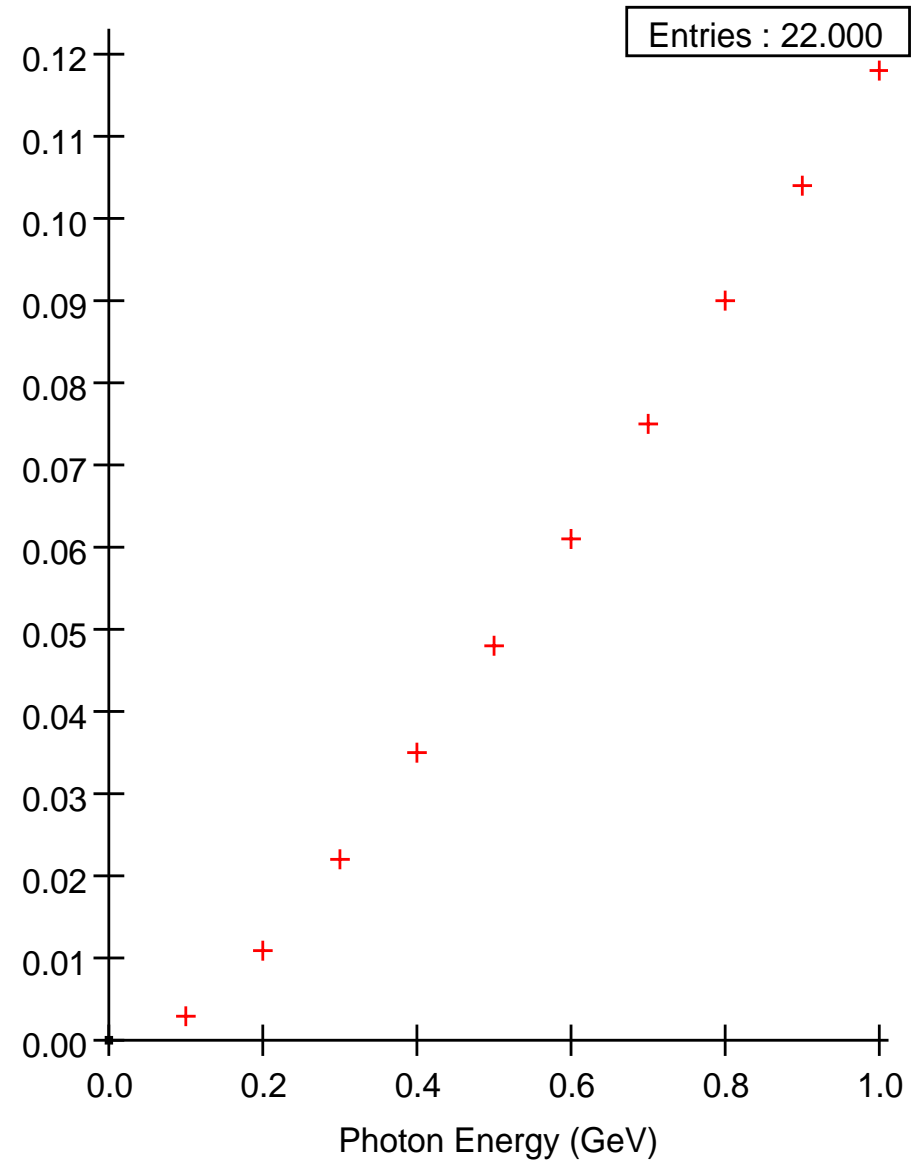
Gen FS photons:Energy



Normalized integral of photon E



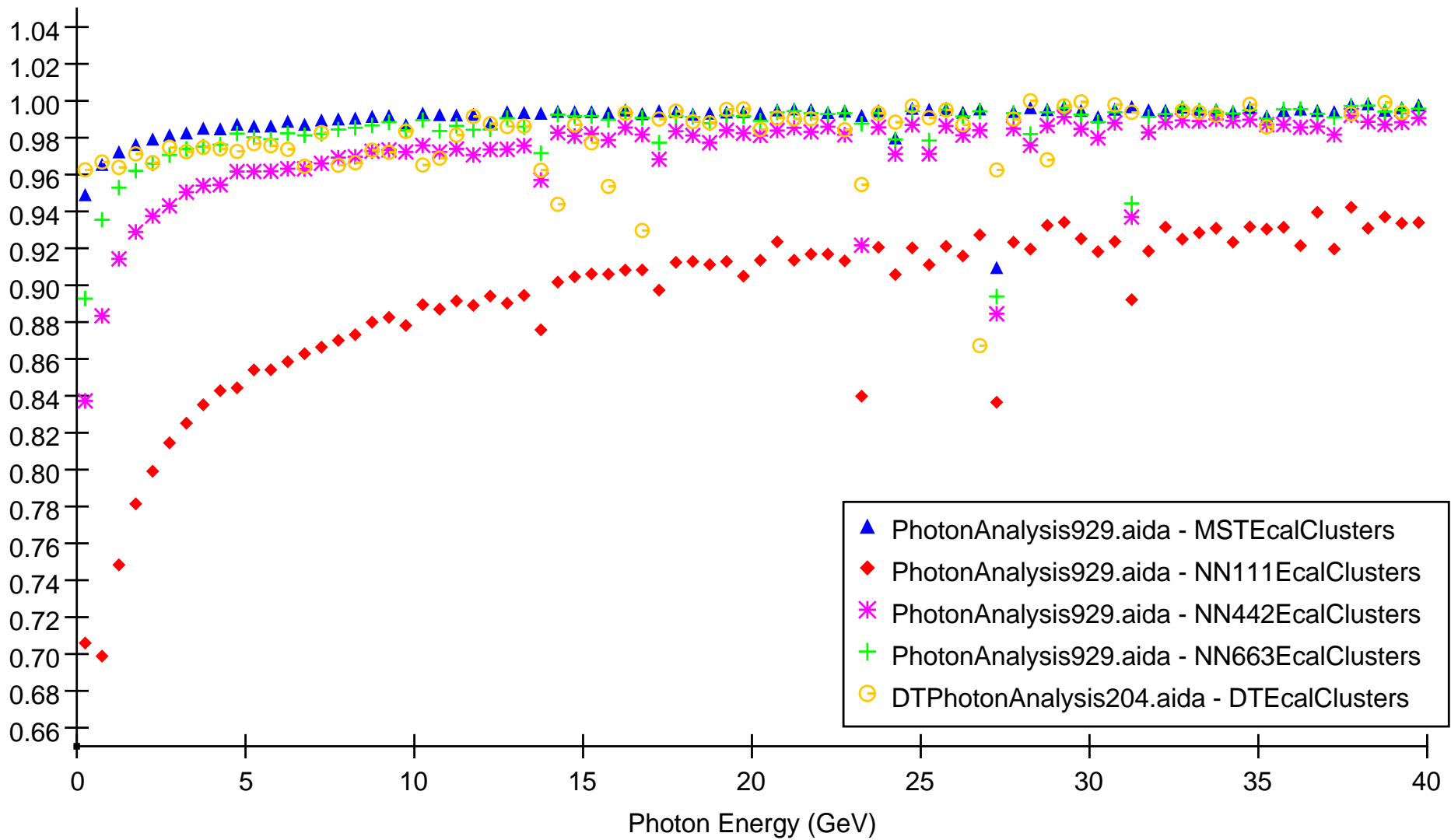
Normalized integral of photon E



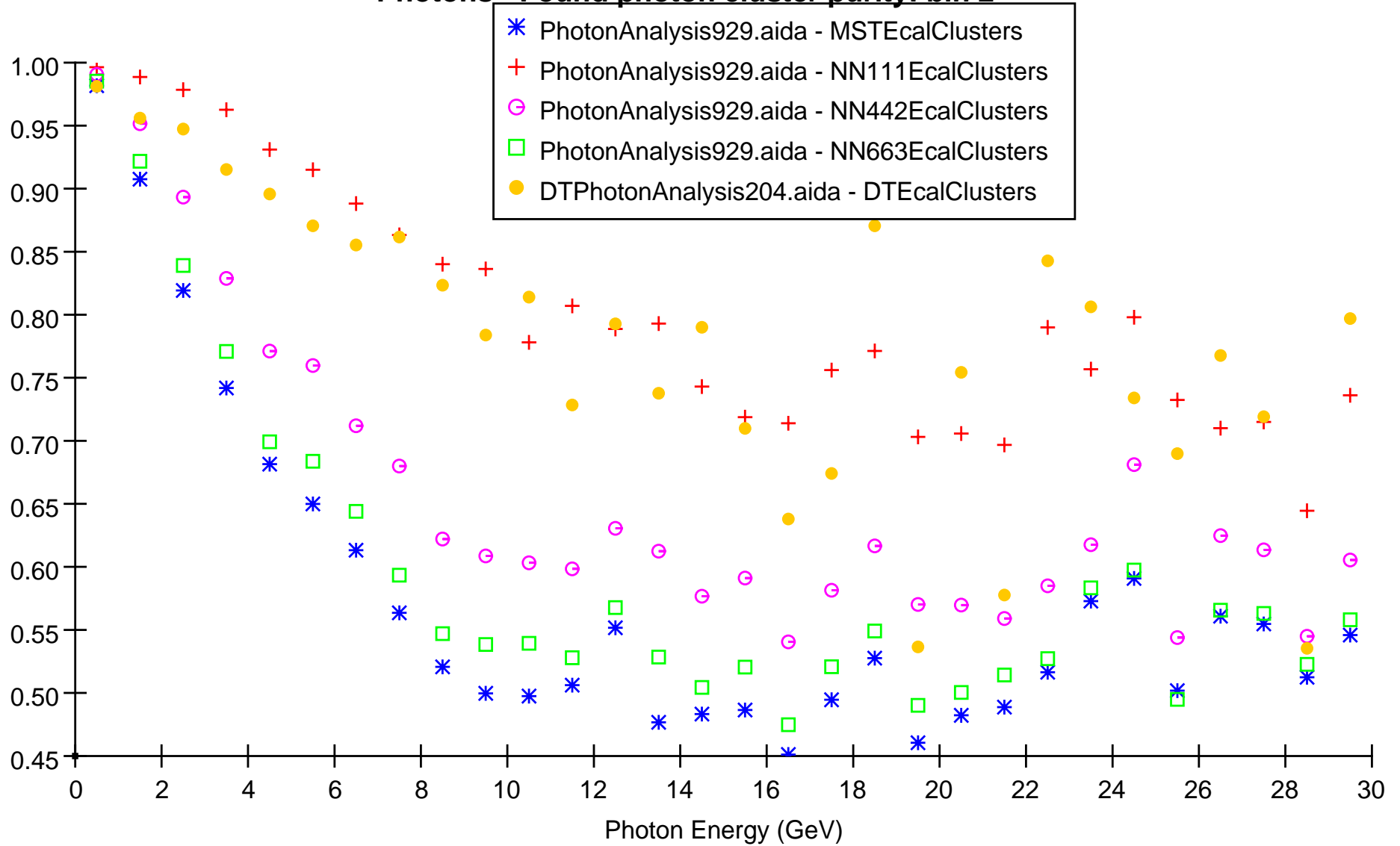
Analysis definitions

- For each cluster, the particle association is determined by the maximum energy contribution to that cluster.
- Each particle may contribute to multiple clusters. The max cluster for each particle is simply the cluster to which that particle contributes the most energy.
- For each cluster, if it is the max cluster for the particle associated with it, it is a primary. Otherwise a fragment.
- Each cluster is then put in 1 of 5 categories: EM primary, neutral Hadron primary, charged Hadron primary, EM fragment, or Hadron fragment
- For primaries: Cluster efficiency = (Particle contribution to cluster)/(Total energy deposited by particle in calorimeter). Cluster purity = (Particle contribution to cluster)/(cluster energy)

Photons - Found photon cluster efficiency: bin 1



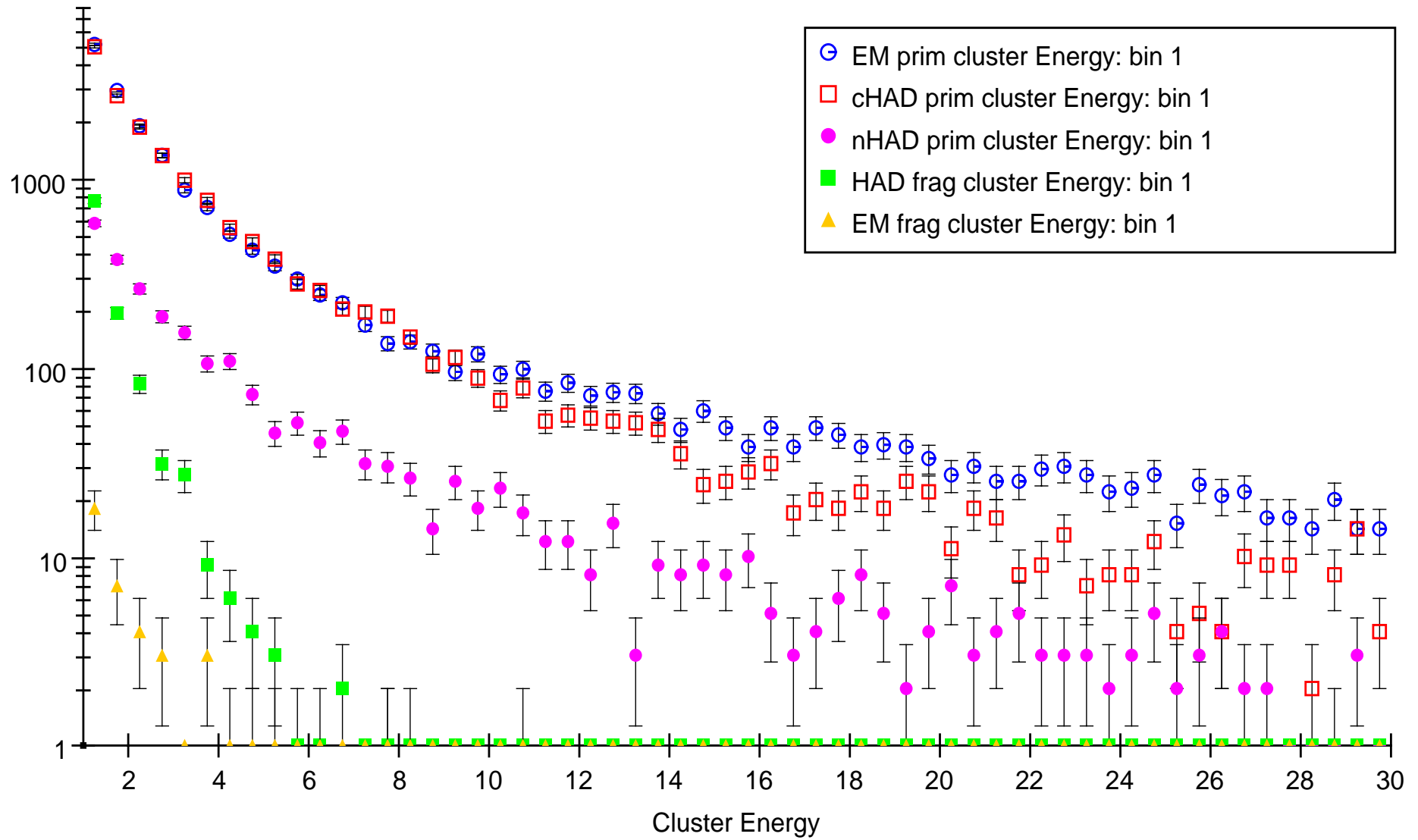
Photons - Found photon cluster purity: bin 2



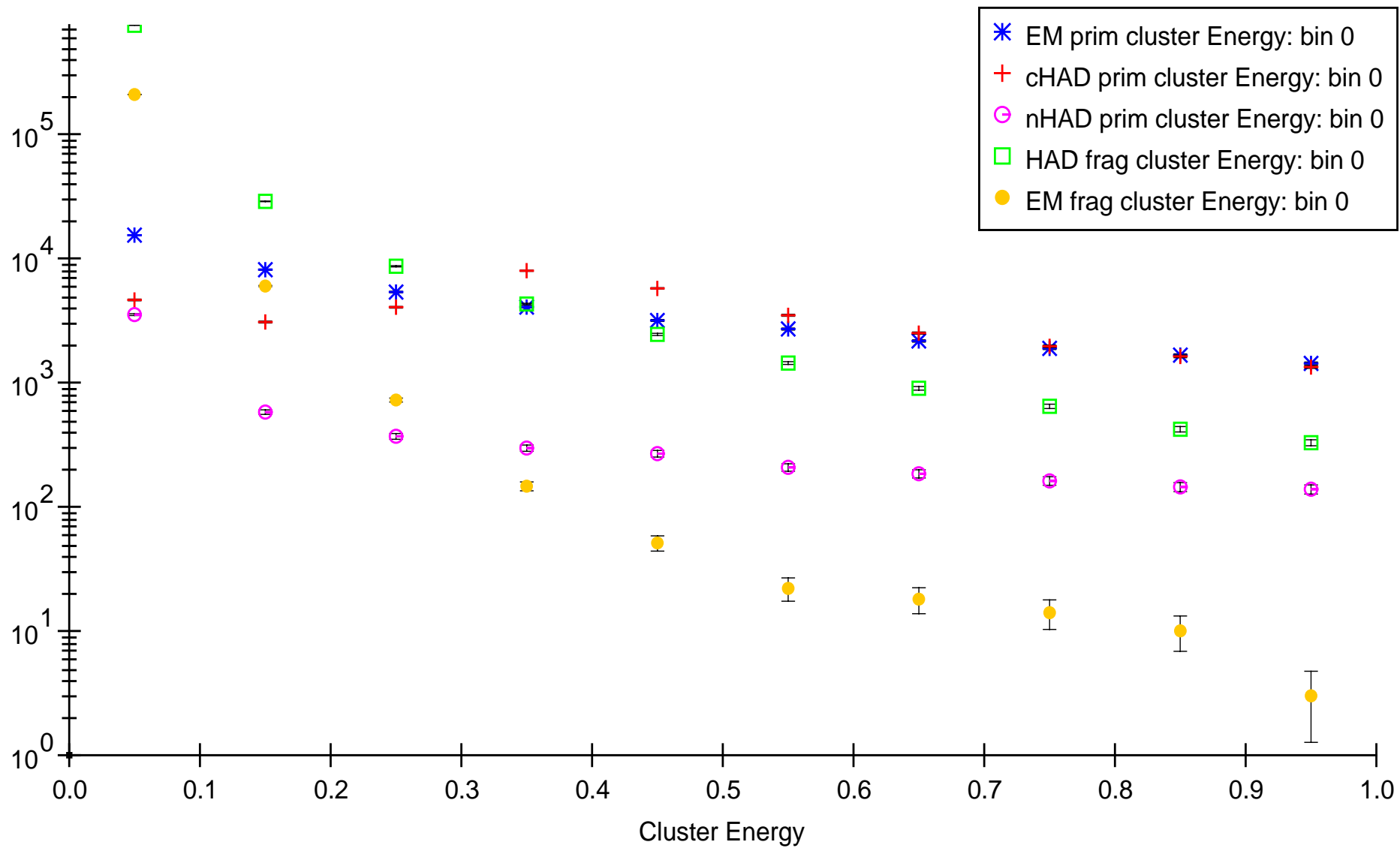
Cluster Identification

- Problem of separating photon clusters from other clusters varies with energy
- Above 5 GeV, about equal number of photon clusters and charged hadron clusters, ~ 10% neutral hadron clusters, and virtually no fragments
- Below 1 GeV, hadronic fragments are significant, and dominate below .3 GeV

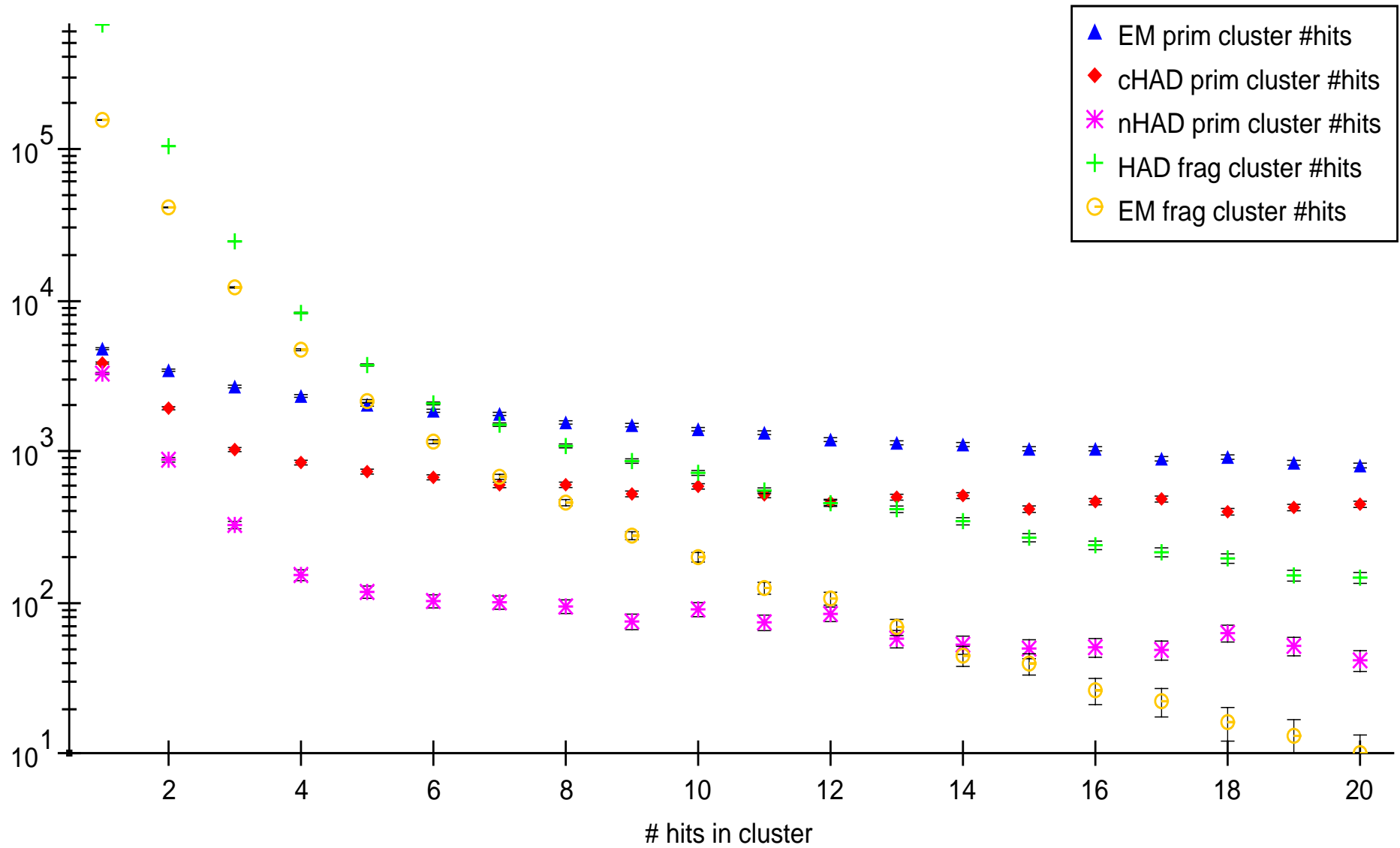
NN42 cluster Energy



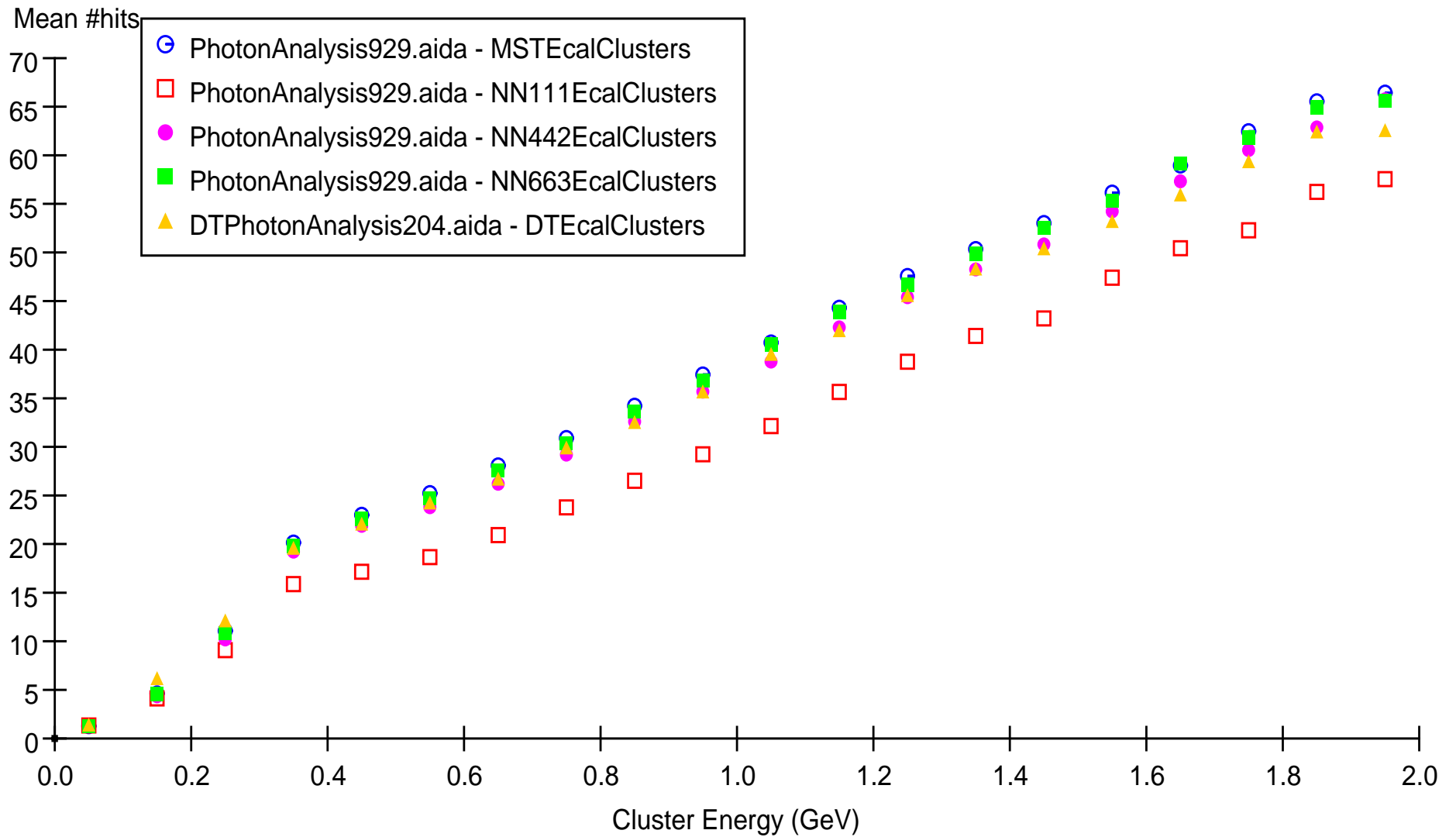
NN442 Cluster Energy



NN442 clusters: # hits



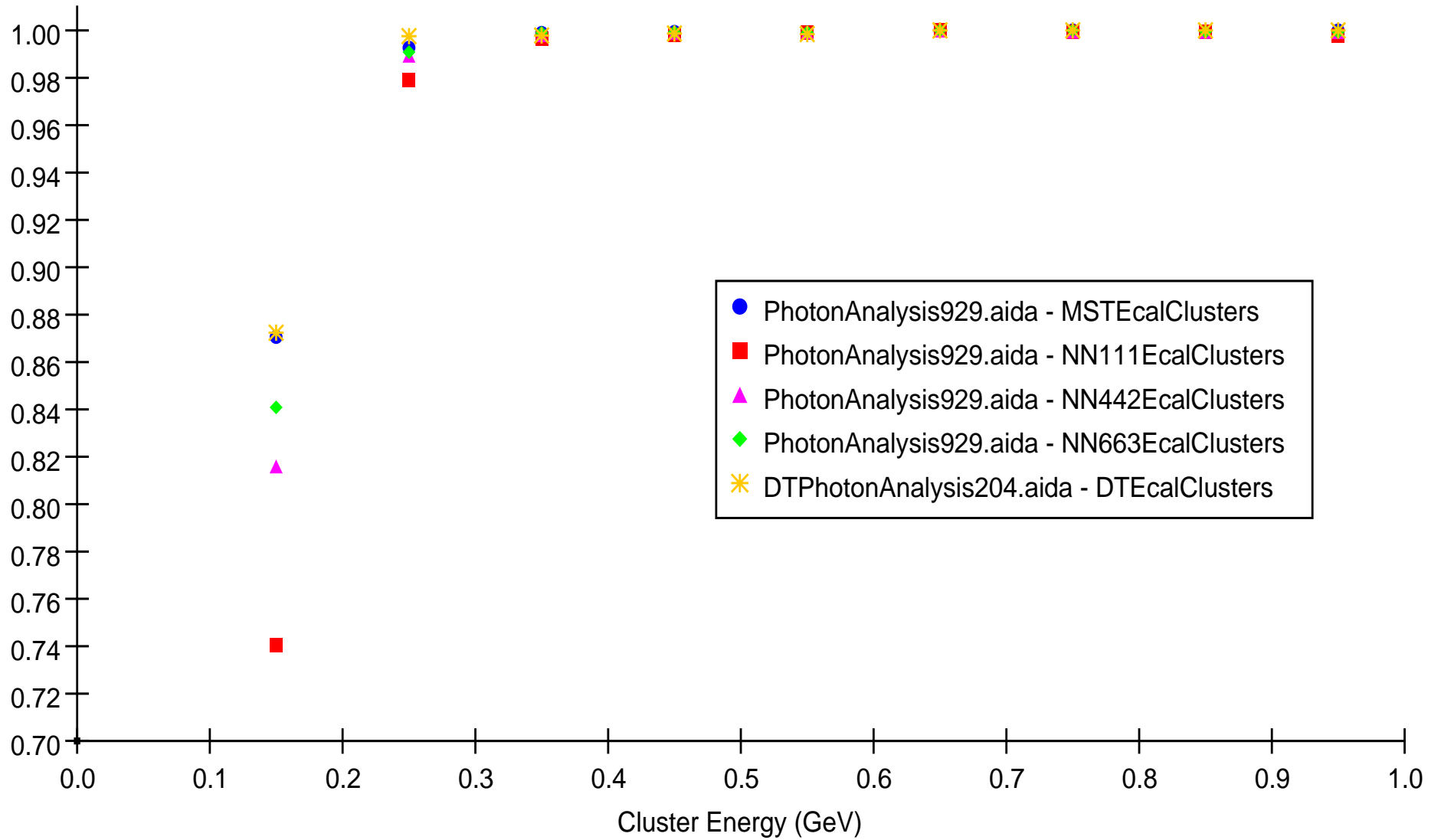
Clusters - Mean # hits vs cluster Energy



Loss accounting and cuts

- 1.67% of photon energy lost to “invisible” photons (beam pipe, conversions beyond the EM calorimeter, low energy with no EM hits)
- Require $\# \text{hits} > 5$, and $E > .1 \text{ GeV}$
- Leads to additional .5-.7% loss

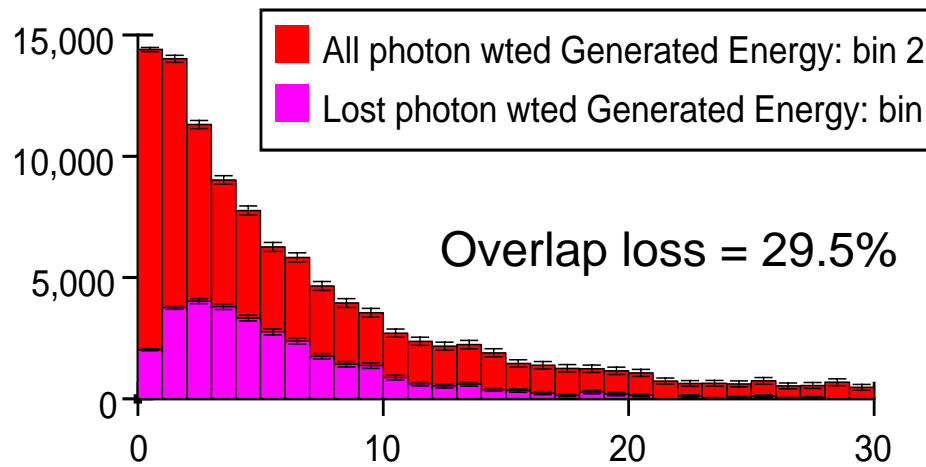
Clusters - Cut efficiency vs EM cluster energy: bin 0



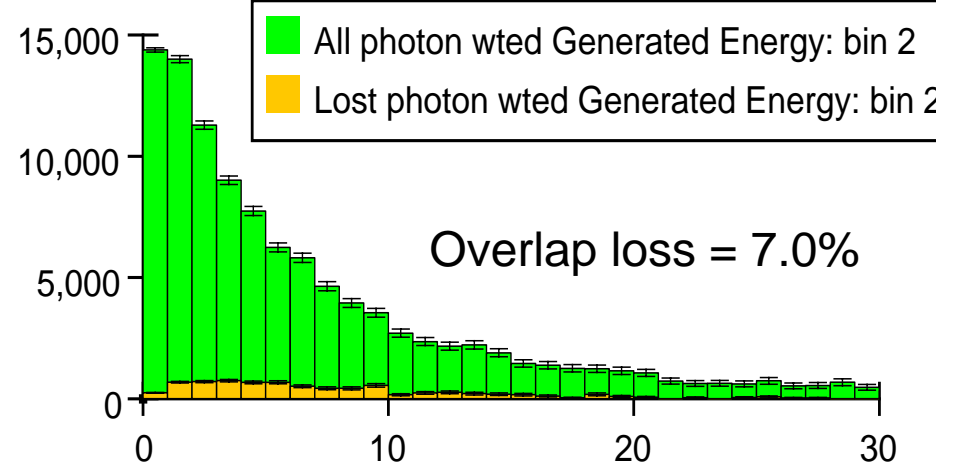
More losses

- If a particle is not the max contributor to its max cluster, declare the particle lost to overlap.
- Look at overlap losses

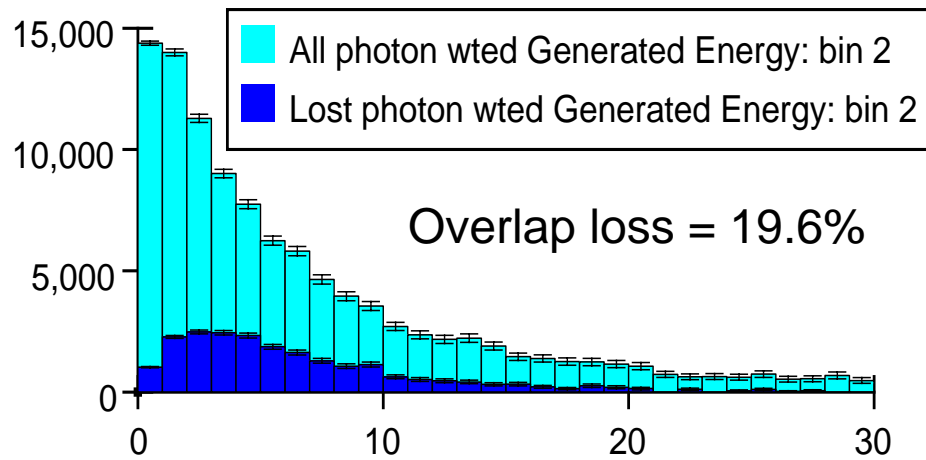
PhotonAnalysis929.aida - MSTEcalClusters - Photons



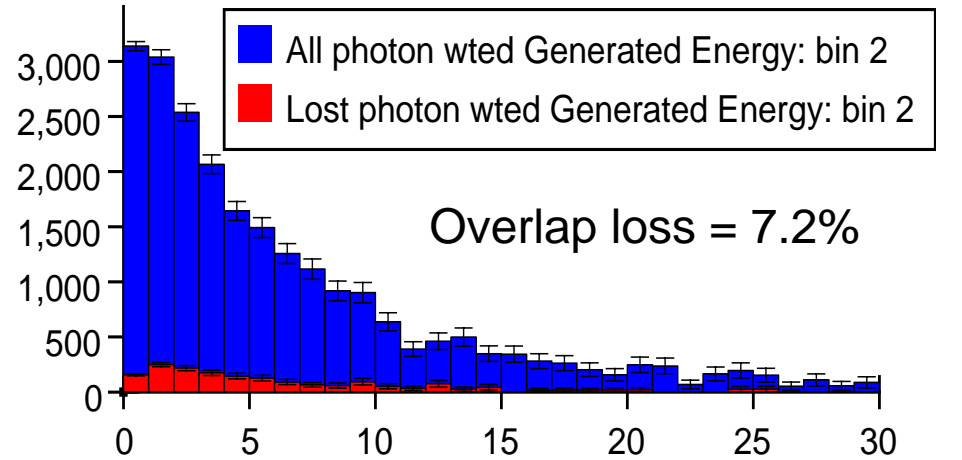
PhotonAnalysis929.aida - NN111EcalClusters - Photons



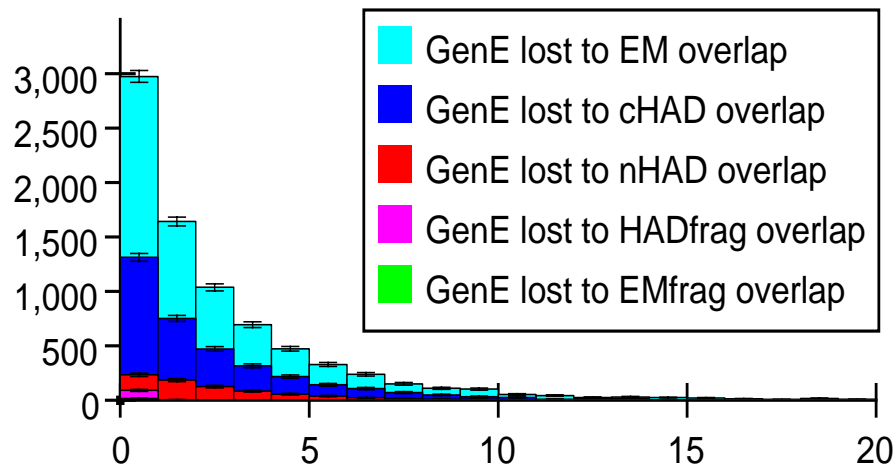
PhotonAnalysis929.aida - NN442EcalClusters - Photons



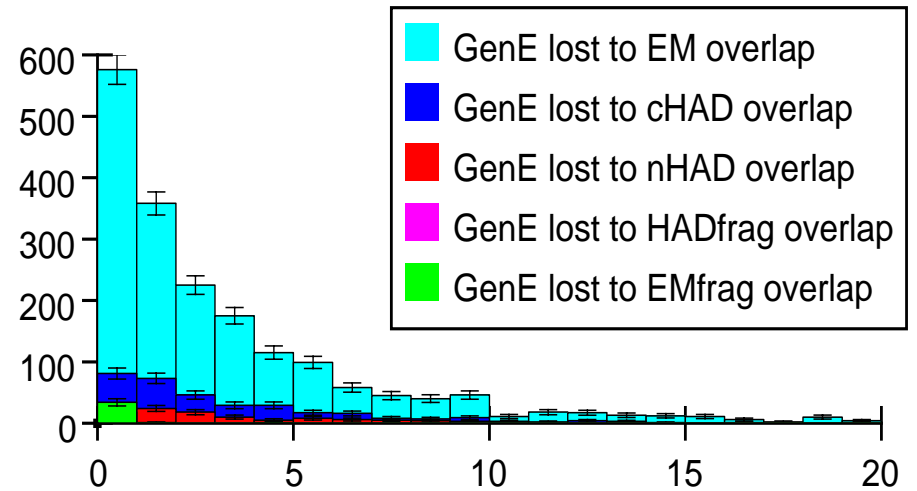
DTPhotonAnalysis204.aida - DTEcalClusters - Photons



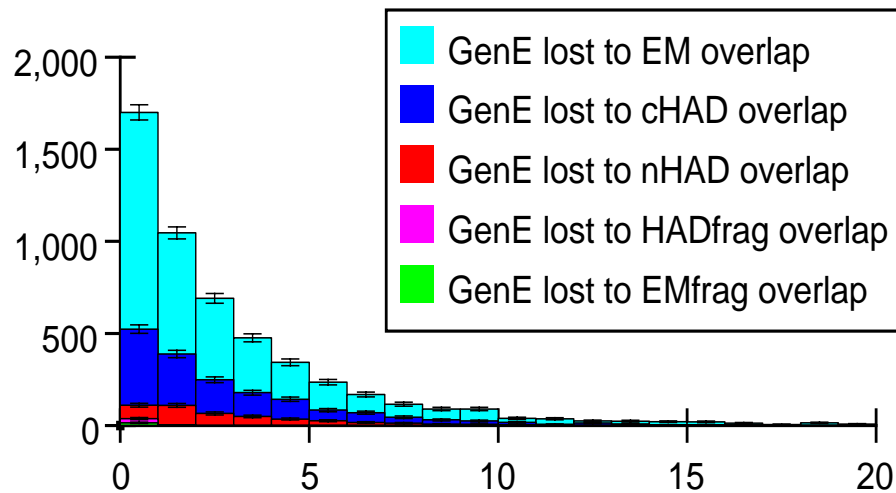
PhotonAnalysis929.aida - MSTEcalClusters - ...



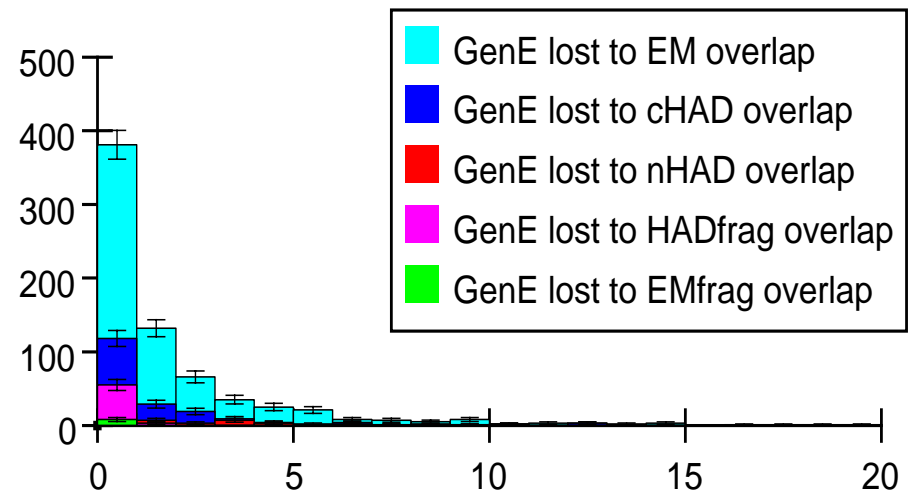
PhotonAnalysis929.aida - NN111EcalClusters - Photons



PhotonAnalysis929.aida - NN442EcalClusters - Photons



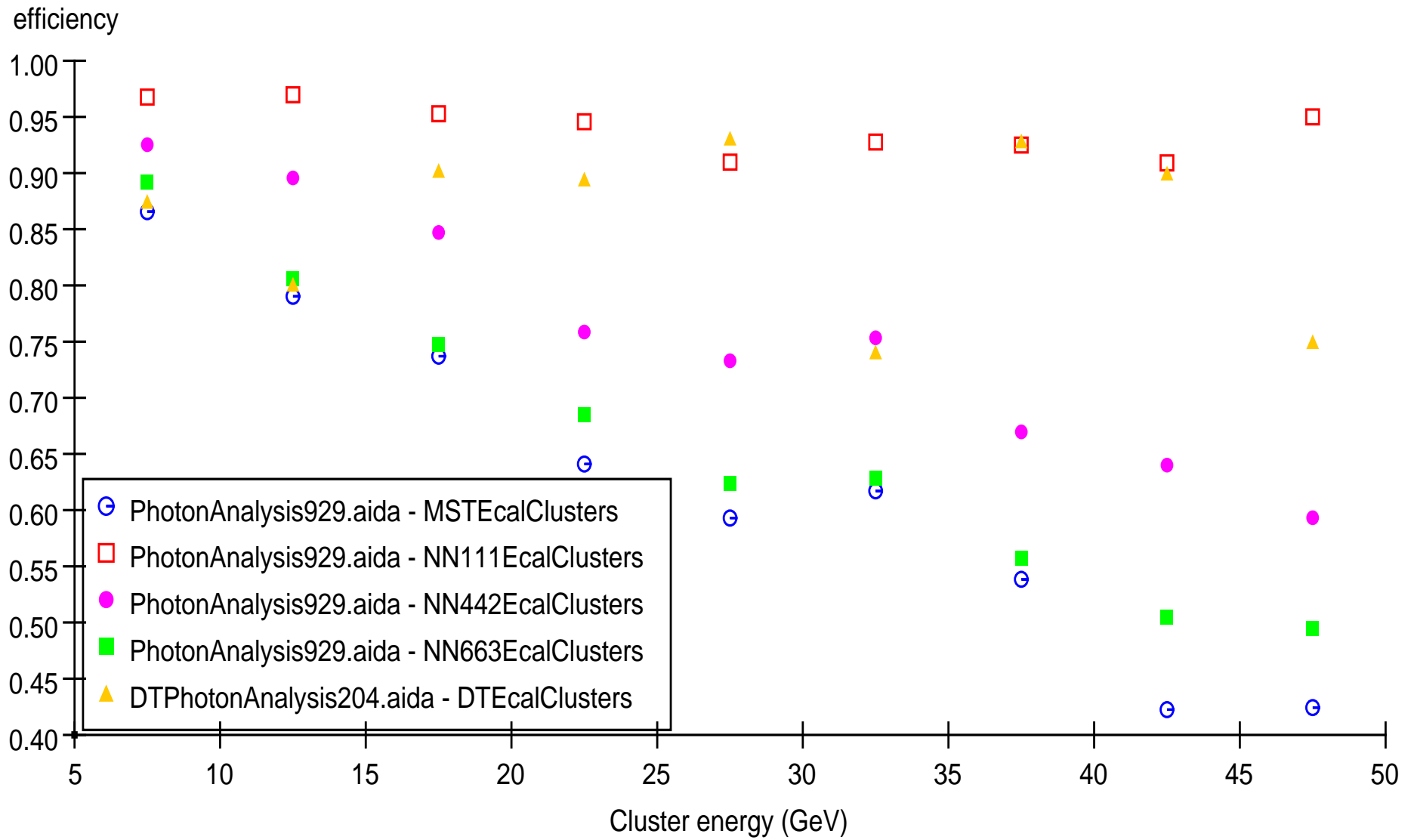
DTPhotonAnalysis204.aida - DTEcalClusters - Photons



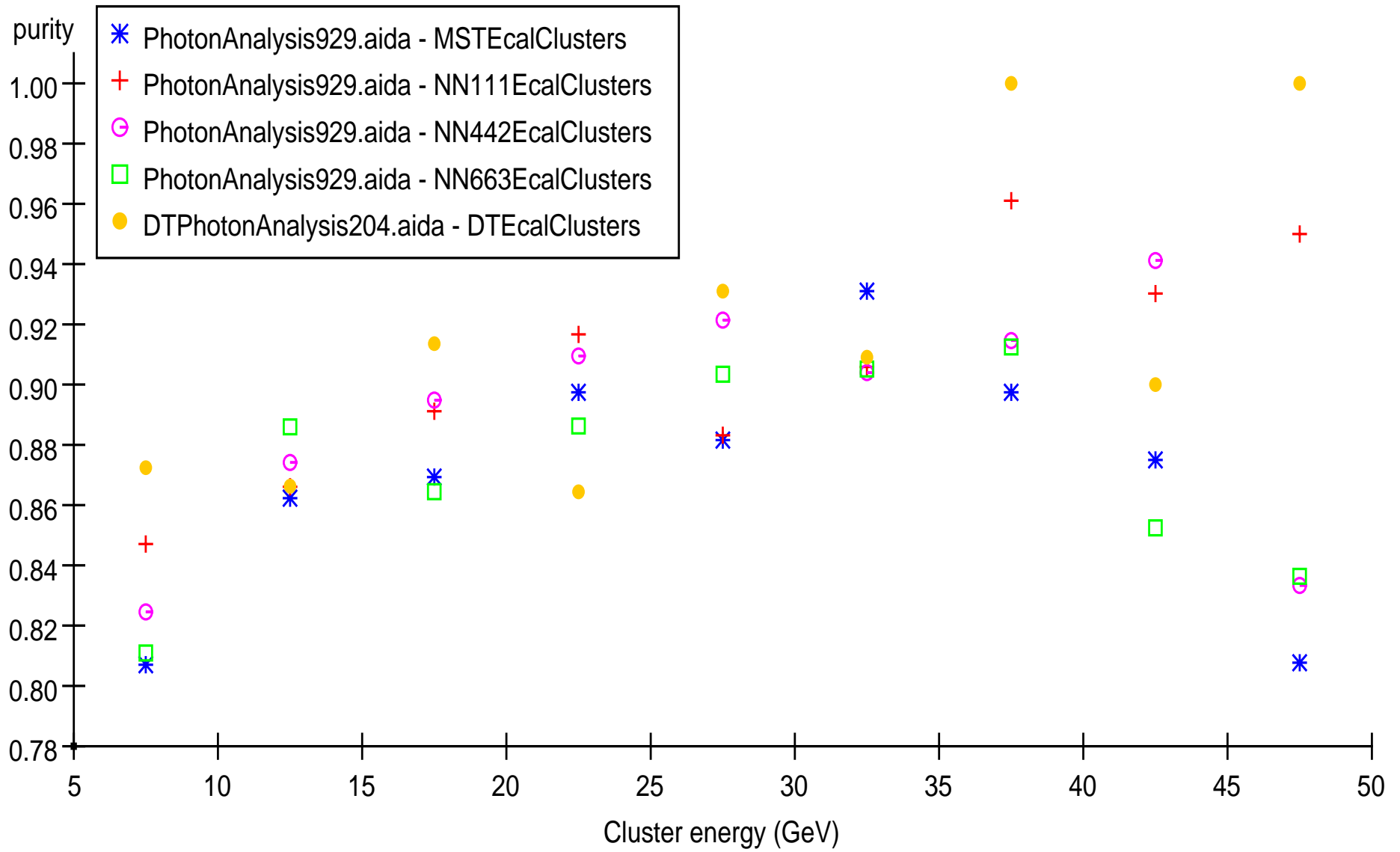
Photon ID

- Have shown general cluster properties assuming perfect identification.
- Add identification.
- Use HMatrix, and require first layer hit < 7 , and $\text{chisq} < 200$.
- Use cluster categories for efficiencies and purities

EMIdentification - Ided EM efficiency vs cluster E: bin 3

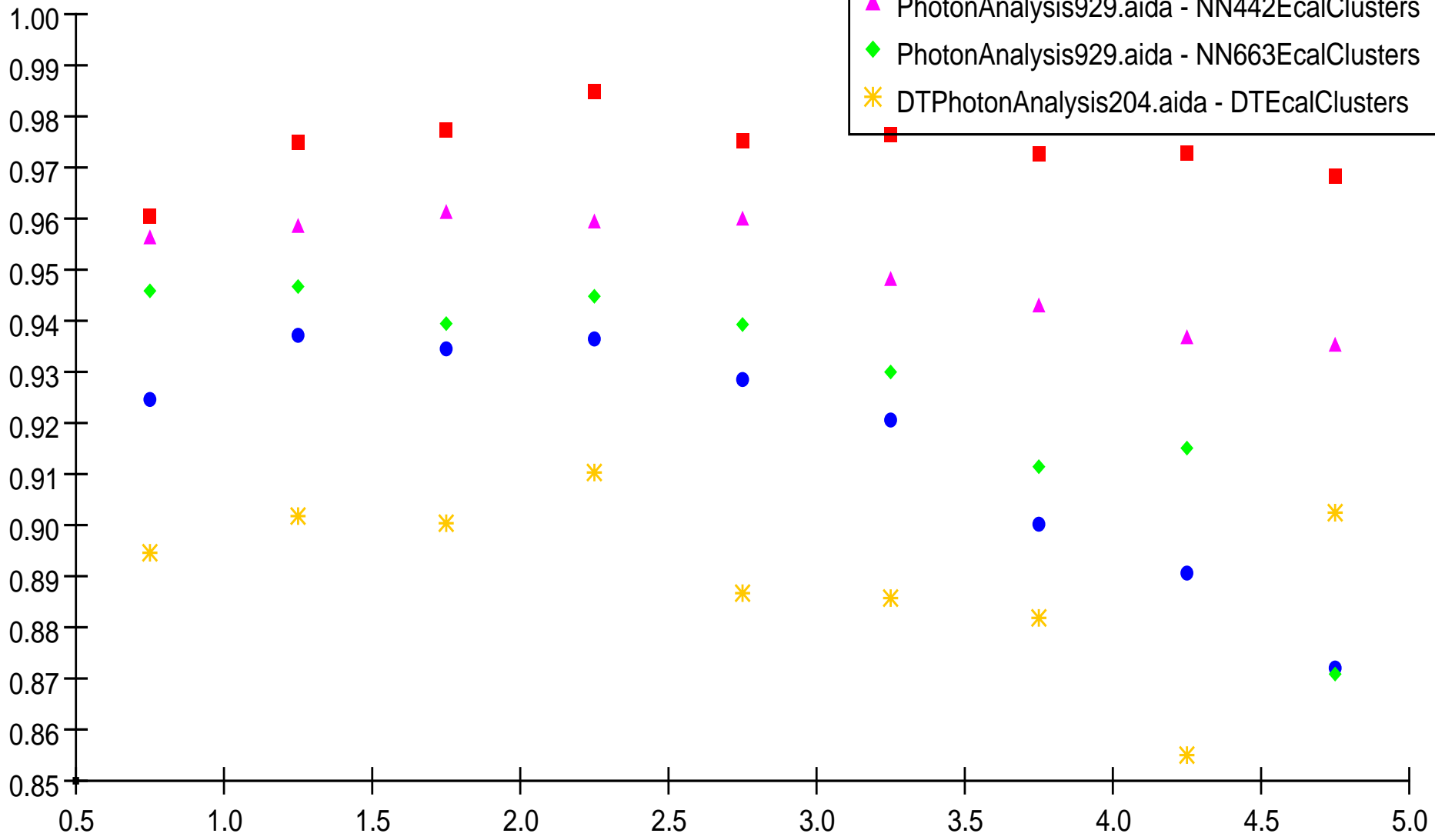


EMIdentification - Ided EM purity vs cluster E: bin3

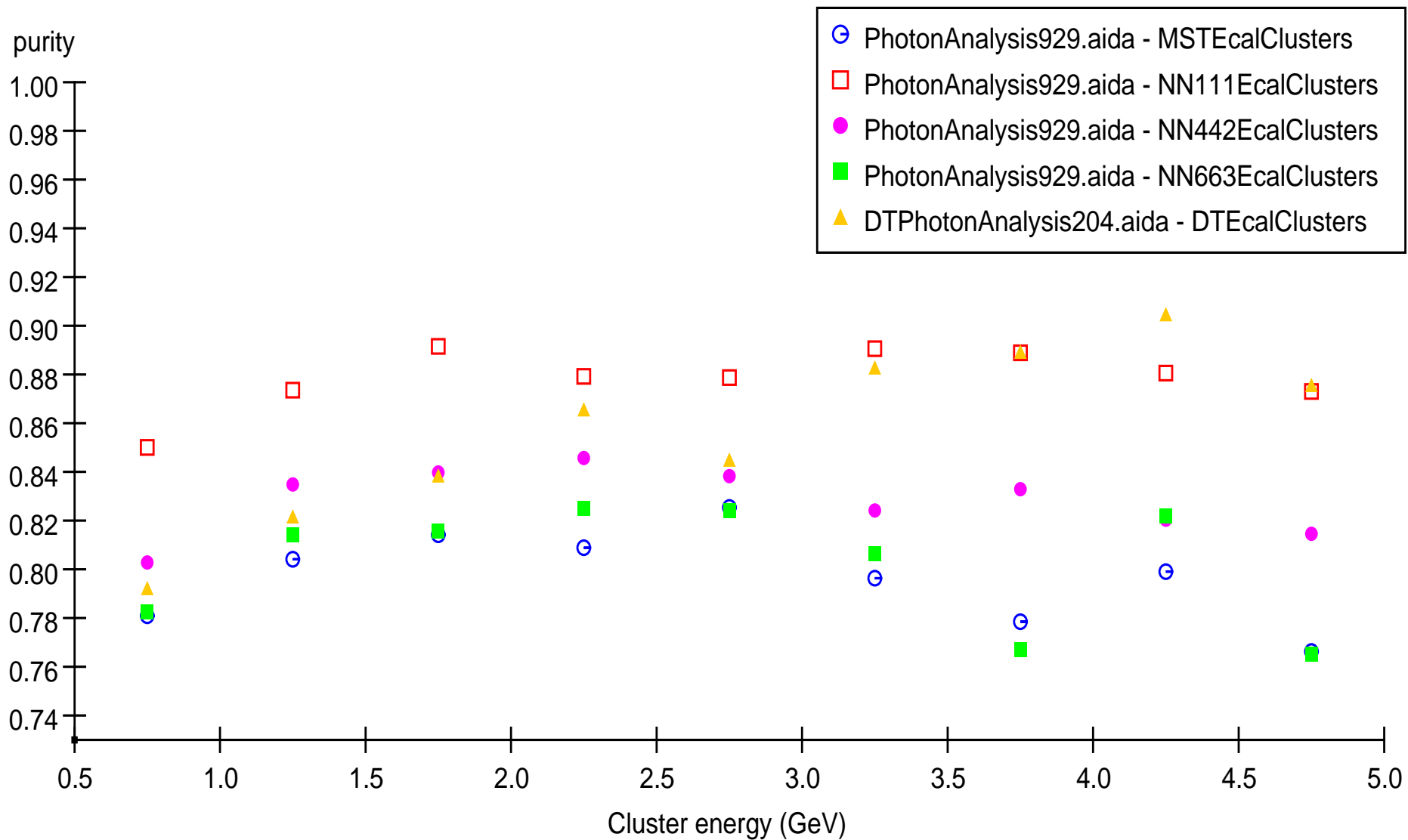


EMIdentification - Ided EM efficiency vs cluster E: bin 1

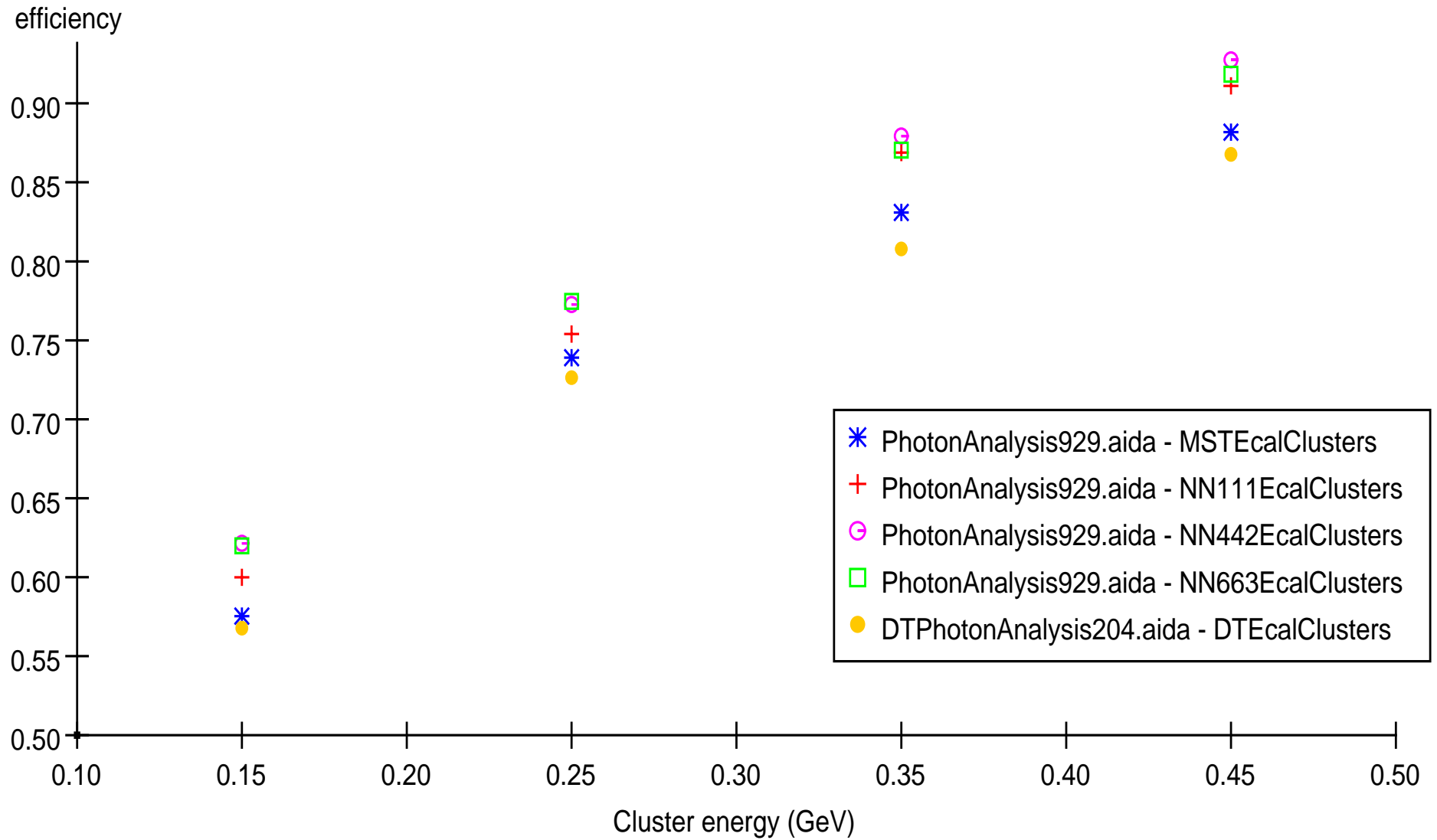
- PhotonAnalysis929.aida - MSTEcalClusters
- PhotonAnalysis929.aida - NN111EcalClusters
- ▲ PhotonAnalysis929.aida - NN442EcalClusters
- ◆ PhotonAnalysis929.aida - NN663EcalClusters
- * DTPhotonAnalysis204.aida - DTEcalClusters



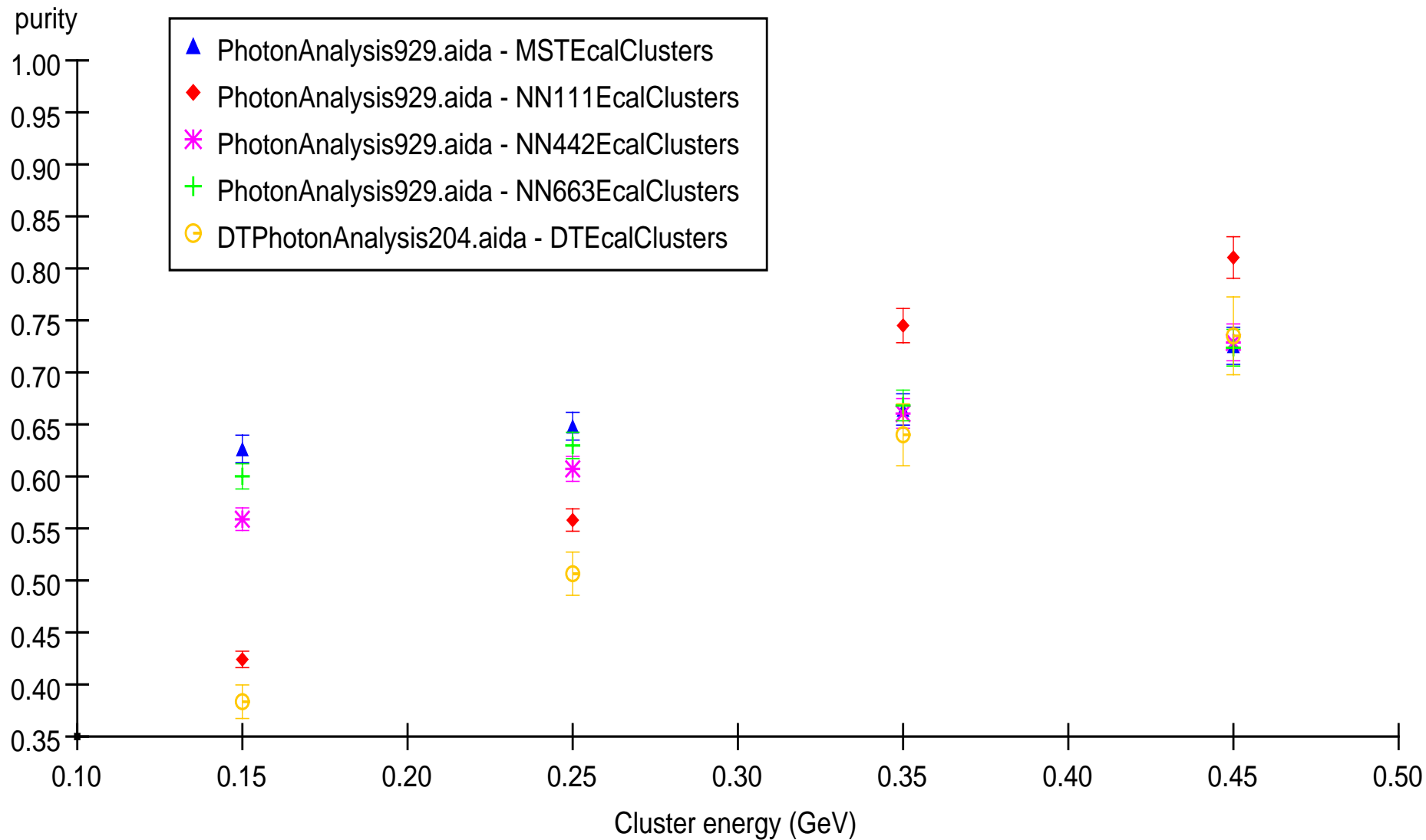
EMIdentification - Ided EM purity vs cluster E: bin1



EMIdentification - Ided EM efficiency vs cluster E: bin 0



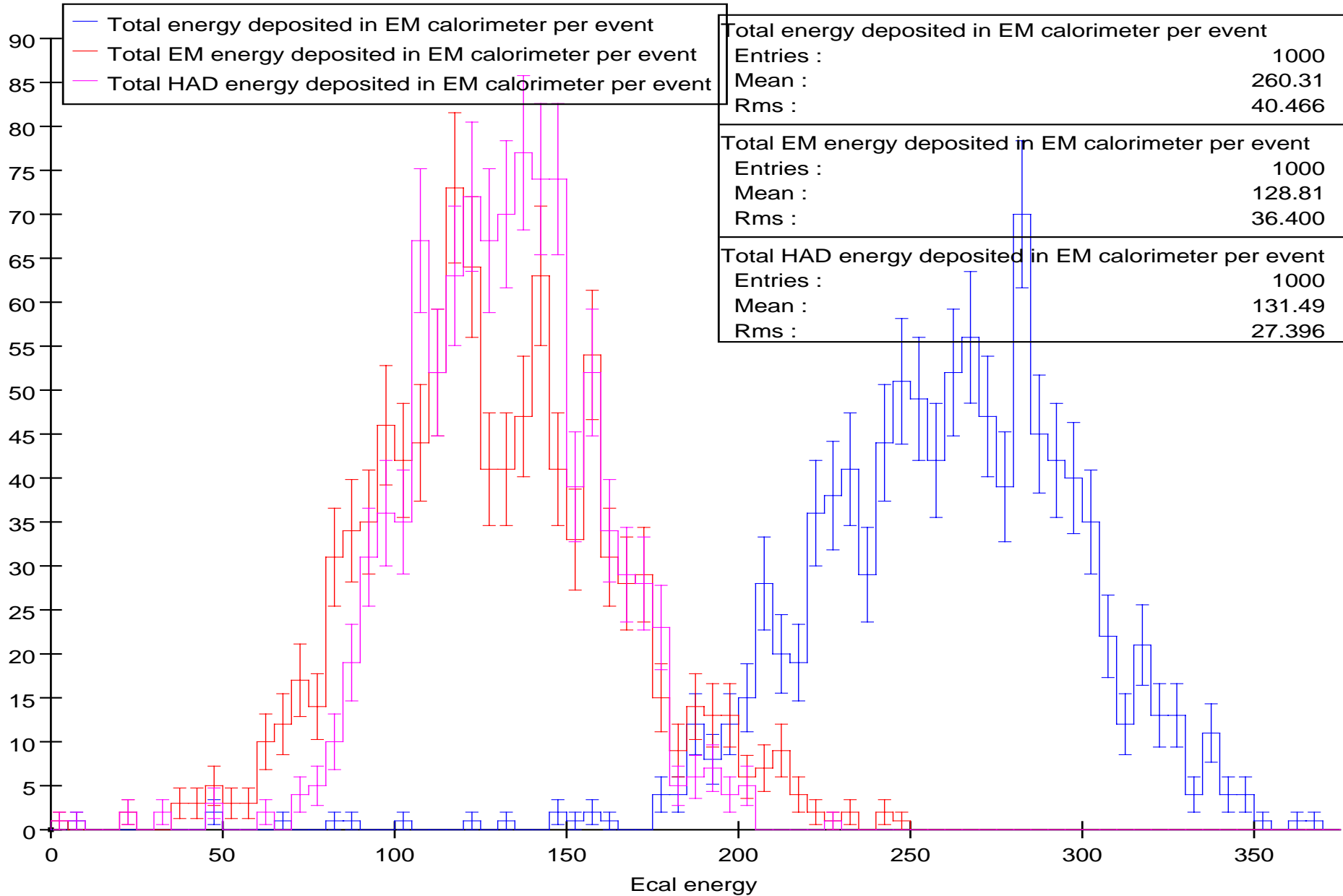
EMIdentification - Ided EM purity vs cluster E: bin0



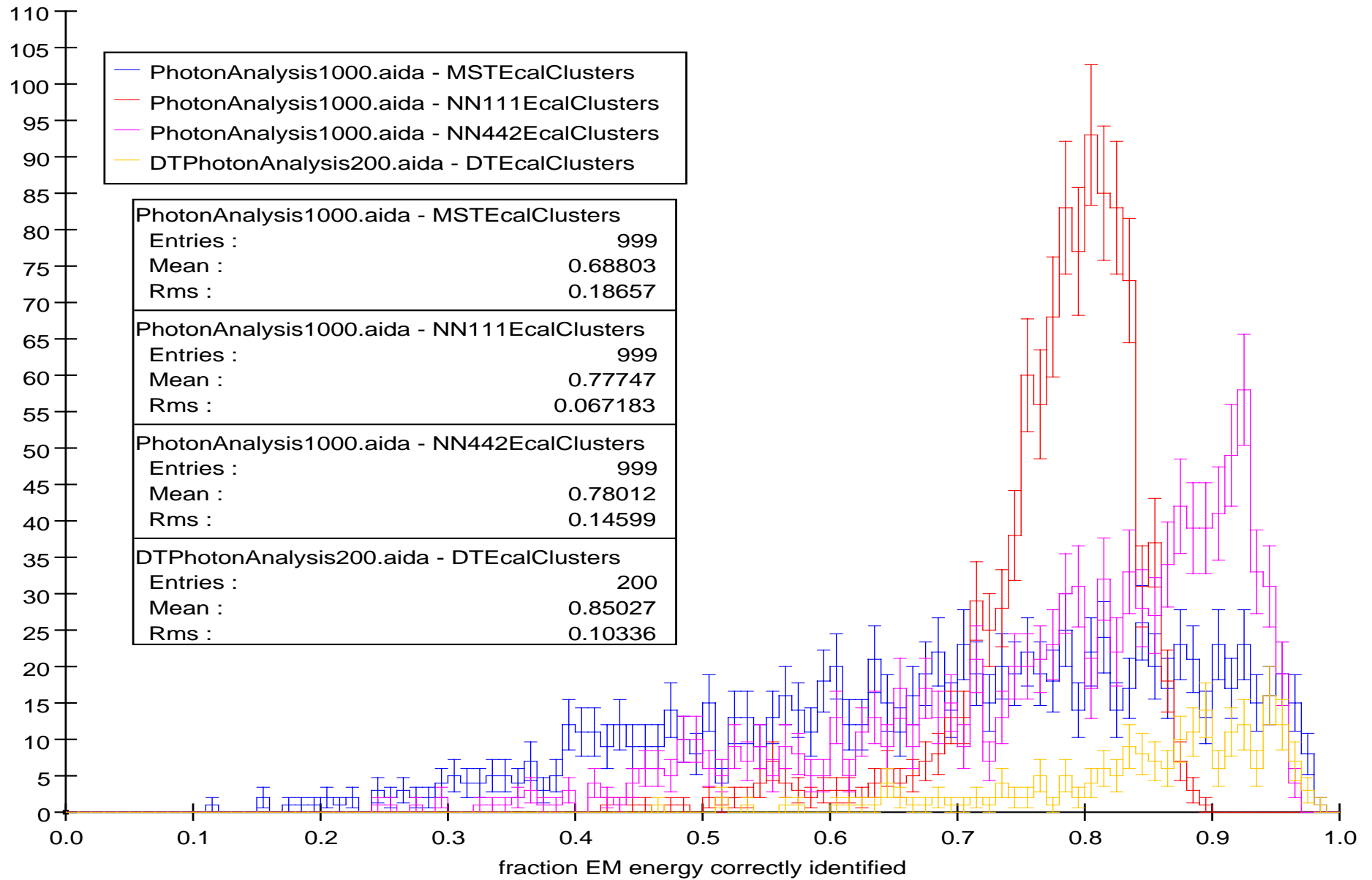
Event efficiency/purity

- Can also look at efficiency/purity per event (per jet would be more useful)
- Define photon event efficiency: $(\text{Total energy identified as EM from EM particles}) / (\text{Total EMcal energy from EM particles})$
- Define photon event purity: $(\text{Total energy identified as EM from EM particles}) / (\text{Total energy identified as EM})$

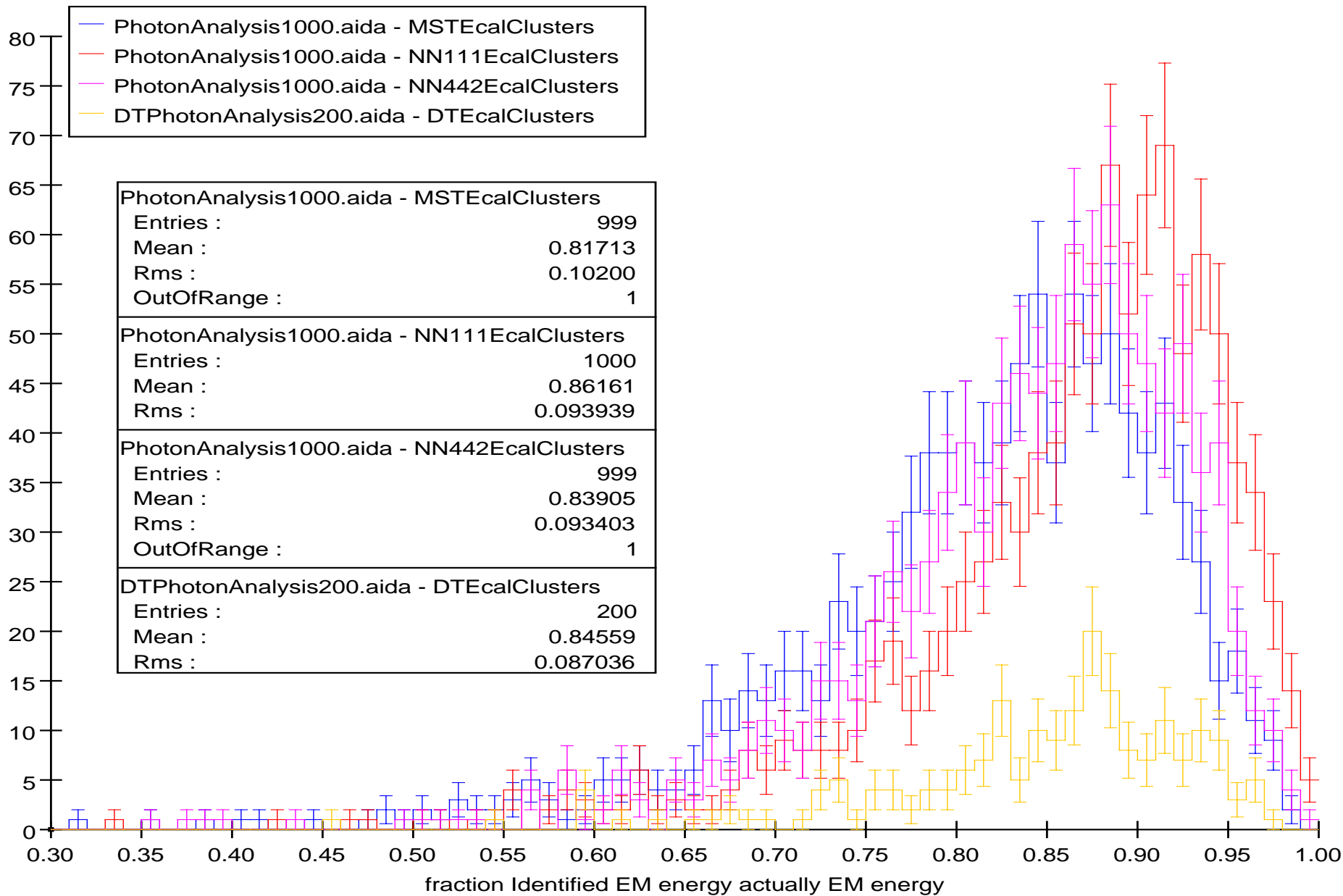
Ecal Energy per event



Event - Fraction EM energy ided EM per event

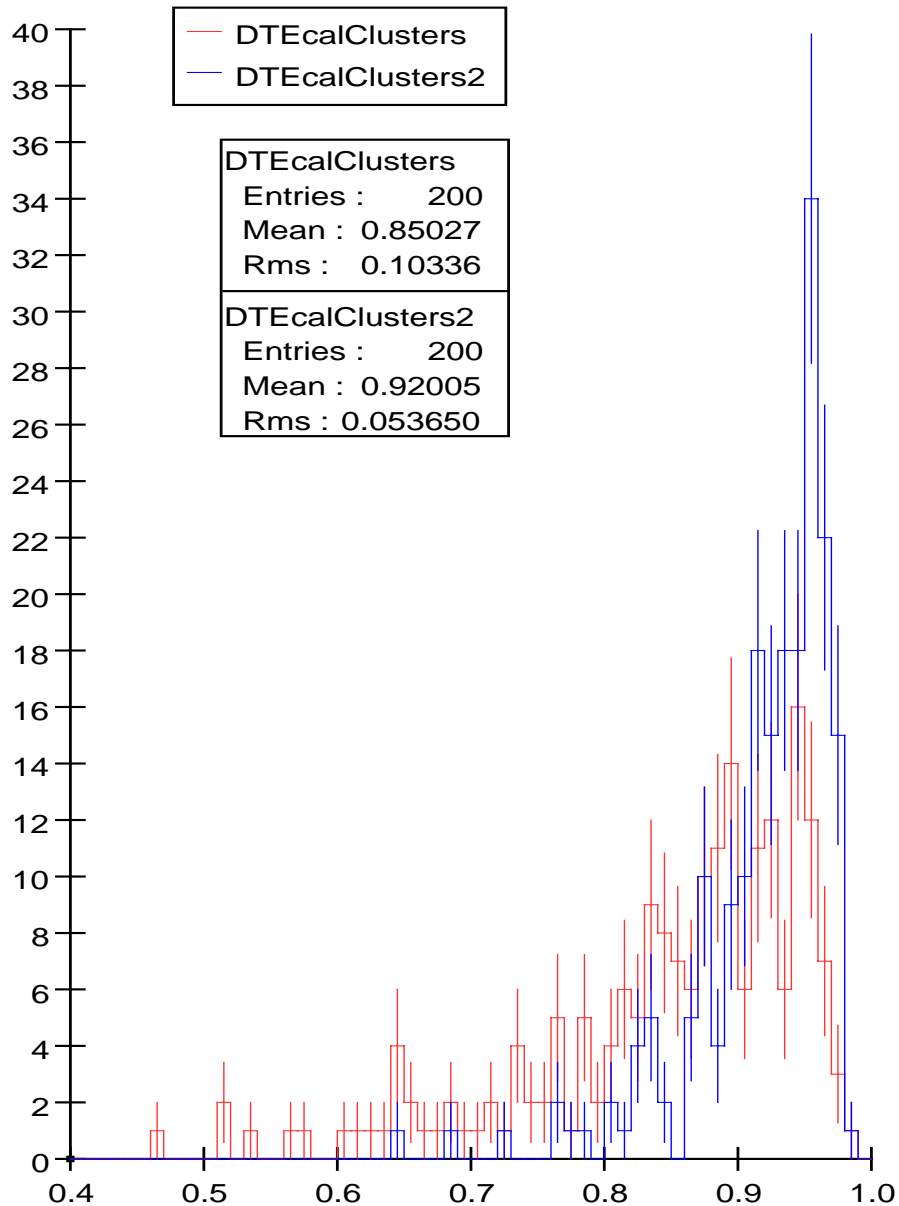


Event - Purity of ided EM energy per event

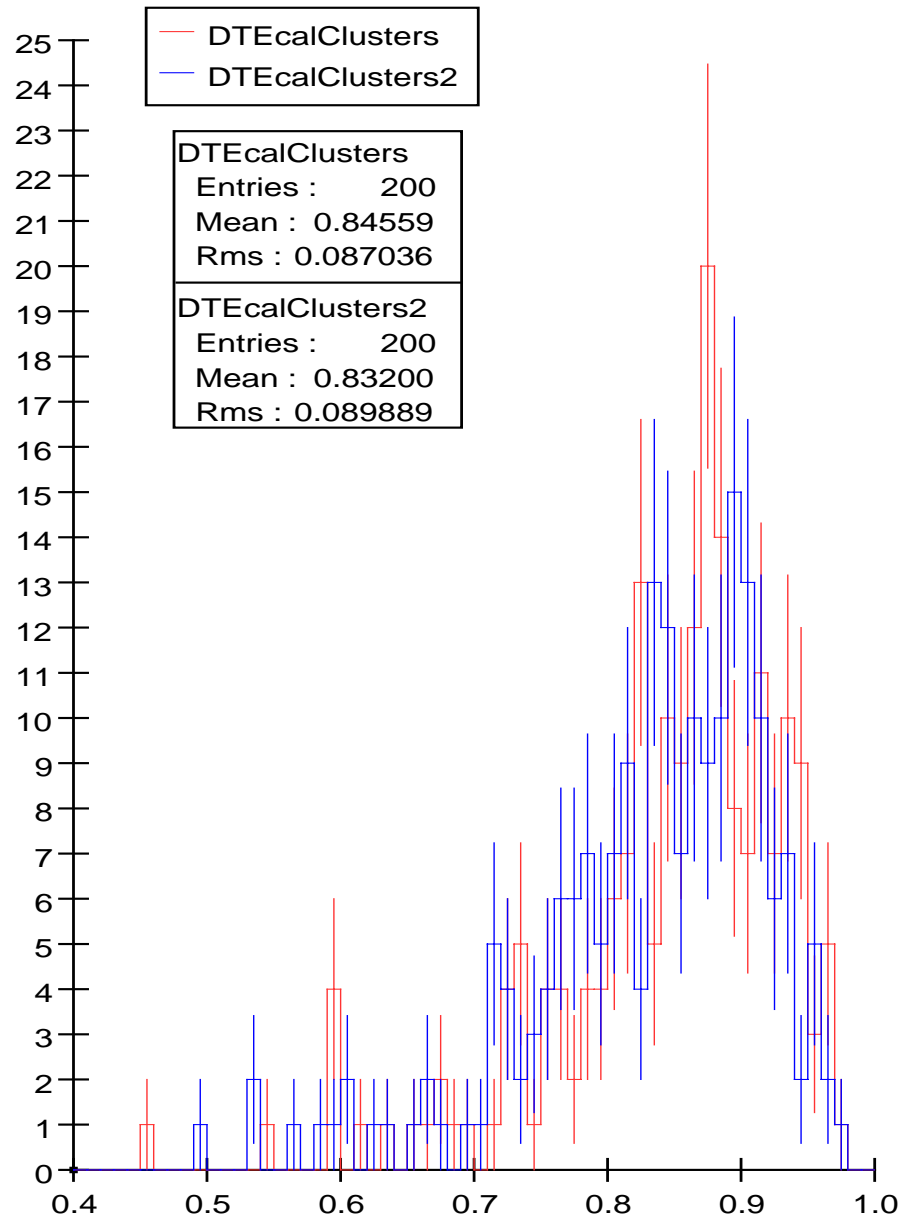


- Just for fun, use DT clustering but for IDing just use the core (NN111)

Identified EM efficiency



Identified EM purity



Photon ID

- Comparisons between clusterers not completely fair, photon ID would need individual optimization
- Tools available for studying such an optimization

Resolution

- I haven't done the studies, but tools exist
- Individual photon resolution: combination of intrinsic detector resolution, cluster efficiency and purity.
- Contribution to Jet energy resolution: identification efficiency and purity important

The tool

- This analysis package, specific to photons, should be in CVS by end of workshop.
- I encourage anyone doing PFA work without cheating on photons to use it, so at least you know what you are getting
- I will write a specific photon finder, and I encourage anyone else who writes one to analyze it with this package
- Usage examples will be put in the contrib area, including how to make your own plots