

Return the comments for the referees on the report JINST_006P_0219

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Abstract

Thanks for the comments from both referees, we did some minor revisions, and this document is used to describe the feedback and comments.

Keywords:

1. The feedback and comments for referee 1

Thank you for your encouragement and comments. For some points you mention in the report, describing as follows:

- The note on the impact of HCAL granularity on jet-substructure variables at a future 100 TeV pp collider is a very interesting read. It is well written and structured and together with the single particle studies done in ref. [7] provides good evidence for investing in a hadron calorimeter with fine granularity.
→Answer: Yes, thanks! We based on the same detector and did more studies on them.
- There are, however, a few shortcomings that impact the jet substructure more than the previously studied single particles: One such point is already raised in the concluding section 6: Apparently the reduction of HCAL cell size from 5×5 cm² to 1×1 cm² does not improve the ROC curves anymore and in certain cases even worsens them for moderate signal efficiencies. This as mentioned in the conclusions is likely due to the details of the calorimeter clustering used prior to forming the jets studied here.
→Answer: Yes, we thought about the clustering issue and will do more researches them.

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- The problem is that none of the relevant clustering parameters (size, dynamic growth, separation/merging criteria, etc.) are mentioned in the paper.
→Answer: We added the sentence(next line) in section "Simulation of detector response" of the paper for this problem
→Sentence:The criteria for clustering in the calorimeter were discussed in [1] and used for the SiD detector design [2] optimized for high-granularity HCAL with the cell sizes $1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^2$
→We pointed to the paper [1] and [2] to mention the criteria for clustering parameters.
- To my mind, the study should be extended by an investigation of clustering properties and their optimizations in the light of different granularity choices for the HCAL (and ECAL).
→Answer: Yes, since it is the preliminary study, and now the different granularities choices are not optimized, also the clustering properties, that will be our future tasks and wait for probing them.
- The second point is the source of correlated noise in the calorimeter cells in the form of showers stemming from additional pp interactions observed together with the pp collision of interest (so-called pile-up). The distinction made between signal and background in the paper is in fact between two different signal sources, $Z' \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ for background and either $Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ or $Z' \rightarrow WW$ for signal. The jets formed by these do not suffer from the additional pp interactions, which in reality would be a major concern in reconstructing jet substructure reliably.
→Answer: Yes, because we wanted to simplify the case that excluded the complicated jet conditions, we only focused on this three types of processes, including QCD jets ($Z' \rightarrow q\bar{q}$), two-prong jets($Z' \rightarrow WW$) and three-prong jets($Z' \rightarrow t\bar{t}$). It can help us to see the exactly HCAL performance for different subjets without the containment jets. The condition mixed with pile-up could be our next step for probing the jet performance of HCAL.
- Still it is valuable to compare the jet substructure variables of these very high p_T jets, given that the impact of pile-up would harm mostly lower energetic jets. I would like to encourage the authors to continue their studies along these two points (clustering and addition of pile-up). Despite the caveats just mentioned I find the results shown very encouraging in terms of highly granular hadron calorimeters and while the presented material is not the end of the story I recommend publishing the paper.
→Answer: Thanks! We will take these two points into account and they could be our next step for research.

2. The feedback and comments for referee 2

Thank you for your encouragement and comments. For some points you mention in the report, describing as follows:

- This paper presents studies for optimizing the hadronic calorimeter granularity to account for very collimated jets of very large energies. The paper is in general clearly written and the result appears valid. I recommend the paper be published after the following, presumably minor, questions are satisfactorily addressed.
→Answer: Thanks! I will describe the revision as following points.
- General questions: Is there a magnetic field assumed? Please state it in the text as that would help to open the collimated jets.
→Answer: Yes, it is based on the paper we published before, and we added the sentence(next sentence) in the section "Simulation of detector response" of the paper.
→Sentence: The baseline detector discussed in [3] includes a silicon-tungsten electromagnetic calorimeter with the transverse cell size of $2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$, a steel-scintillator hadronic calorimeter with a transverse cell size of $5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$, and the solenoid out of the ECAL and HCAL that provides the 5 T magnetic field.
- References: The FCC/HE-LHC CDR have been released in January, I would then suggest adding/change when needed.
→Answer: We finished adding the reference in the section "Introduction" of the paper.
→Sentence: Future circular pp colliders [4] such as the European initiatives, FCC-ee [5], FCC-hh [6], high-energy LHC (HE-LHC) [7], and the Chinese initiative, SppC [8]
- Abstract: The values for the granularity given in the abstract are not motivated, especially the starting value. Because not only the eta/phi should matter, but also the longitudinal granularity, thus I would suggest to simply say with reducing the cell size from a hadronic calorimeter by factor 4.
→Answer: We modified the texts in the section of "abstract" of the paper.
→Sentence:with reducing cell size of a hadronic calorimeter from $\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi = 0.087 \times 0.087$, the cell sizes of the calorimeters of LHC experiments, by a factor of four, to 0.022×0.022 .
- 1.Introduction: Add the reference to HE-LHC CDR Volume 4, change the reference to FCC-hh CDR Volume 3
→Answer: Solved in problems of "References".
- 2.Simulation:
(1)It is not very clear from the text that you only change the granularity of the HCAL. I would suggest that you explicitly say the ECAL configuration you are using before talking about the HCAL and its segmentation.
→Answer: For question(1), we added the sentence1(next line) in the section "Simulation of detector response" of the paper.
→Sentence1: "The baseline detector discussed in [3] includes a silicon-tungsten electromagnetic calorimeter with the transverse cell size of $2 \times 2 \text{ cm}^2$" for ECAL configuration.

(2)Add the reference to the Z model used and to Pythia8.

→Answer: For question(2), we added the reference in the section "Simulation of detector response" of the paper for the different processes in the sentence2 and sentence3(next line)

→Sentence2: The Z' bosons are forced to decay to two light-flavor quark ($q\bar{q}$) [9], W^+W^- [10] or $t\bar{t}$ [11] final states. Sentence3: PYTHIA8 generator [12].

- 3. Studies of jet properties:

(1)not explained in the text that only $Z' \rightarrow WW$ are used here.

→Answer: For question(1), We added the sentence1(next line) in the section "Studies of jet properties" of the paper.

→Sentence1:with the signal $Z' \rightarrow WW$ process only.

(2)I would not be so strict in the statement that cell sizes of LHC detectors are not suitable for tens of TeV jets. Indeed, it performs worse than better granularity, but still, the difference with lower granularity is not that large.

→Answer: For question(2), We added the sentence2(next line) to change the statement in the section "Studies of jet properties" of the paper.

→Sentence2: ".....and both of them now focus on the jet performance below tens-of-TeV. According to our study, we pay attention to the tens-of-TeV jets in HCAL performance for the future, and such the cell sizes are not optimized exactly now."

(3)I would also like you to comment that for the largest mass considered, no difference is observed.

→Answer: For question(3), We added the sentence3(next line) in the section "Studies of jet properties" of the paper to give the comments on it.

→Sentence3: "The extreme case with $M(Z') = 40$ TeV corresponds to very boosted jets, with roughly $p_T \simeq 20$ TeV for each jet. This case does not show differences between different detector configuration."

- Caption of Fig 2 →"granularities."

→Answer: Solved in the paper.

- 4.1 soft-drop: I would like some explanations on your choice of the two beta values for the study.

→Answer: We added the sentence(next line) in the section of "The technique of soft drop declustering" of the paper to explain.

→Sentence: For $\beta = 0$ [13, 14], the soft drop condition depends only on the z_{cut} and is angle-independent. For $\beta = 2$ [15], the condition is angle-dependent, which depends on the angular distance between the two subjects and z_{cut} and the algorithm becomes infrared and collinear safe. Both of them have different sensitivities to large angle radiation.

- 4.2 analysis method: Is the scan in mass done with the binning on Fig3,5,7,9?

seems like you would benefit from smaller bins in the bulk of the distribution, but seems you might run out of statistics though.

→Answer: We added the sentence(next line) in the section "Analysis method" of the "Detector performance with soft drop mass" of the paper to explain this problem.

→Sentence: While performing ROC scans, finer bin width optimized for the study is used. However, for the purpose of display, histograms with coarser binning are shown. We apply this condition in all plots includes Sect.5.

→Answer: We also add the sentence1(next line) in Sect.5 of the paper again.

→Sentence1: The display for ROC curves and histograms are the same as Sect.4.3, we show the bigger bin width for presenting the histograms, and use the finer bin width to do the analysis.

- 4.3 results:

(1)Label of figure 3,5,7,9 is not clear. Mention that the background is $Z' \rightarrow q\bar{q}$.

→Answer: For question(1), we mention in the caption of the figures with the sentence(next line)

→Sentence: "....." The signal (background) process is $Z' \rightarrow WW$ ($Z' \rightarrow q\bar{q}$)....."

(2)Again, it would be good to comment that for the very high mass of 40TeV, no difference can be seen.

→Answer: For question (2), the jet of three types of processes are too boosted that can't distinguish with the smallest detector cell size, and this mention in the sentence1(next line) of Sect. 4.3 results and conclusion:

→Sentence1: "Note that the separation between ROC curves depends on the physics variable and on the boost of the top quarks or the W bosons. For example, the similarity between the ROC curves shown in Fig. 6(a) is due to the insufficient boost of the top quarks. On the other hand, Fig. 6(d) does not show a difference between the ROC curves because the boost is too high."

- 5.1 N-subjetiness:

(1)Same comment for the scan of Fig 11, 13, 15 as before, seems the binning is a bit too coarse for a scan.

→Answer: For question(1), same as before, While performing ROC scans, finer bin width optimized for the study is used. However, for the purpose of display, histograms with coarser binning are shown. We apply this condition in all plots includes Sect.5.

(2)For the scan, you add the bin with the larger number of SIGNAL events to extend the mass window? Sorry, now I'm confused by the end of page 11 and the beginning of page 13. Which scanning method is used in the end to make the ROC curves?

→Answer: For question(2), Sorry for the confusion, since they had a very different way to do the study, we deleted the "Same as Sect.4.2" those texts and write its own way in the Sentence(next line), and can avoid confusing about which method we used.

→Sentence: Following the suggestion of Ref. [16], the requirement on the soft drop mass with $\beta = 0$ is applied before the study of N -subjettiness. For each detector configuration and resonance mass, the soft drop mass prerequisite window is determined as follows. The window is initialized by the median bin of the soft drop mass histogram from simulated signal events. Comparing the adjacent bins, the bin with the larger number of events is included to extend the mass window iteratively. The procedure is repeated until the prerequisite mass window cut reaches a signal efficiency of 75%.....

(3)How can you interpret the fact that larger cell size gives better results for low Z_{mass} ?? Seems like something is not optimized, as there is no reason to see this behavior, and that will be good to comment more on it.

→Answer: For question(3) because there are some soft-radiation jet just leak out and cut-off by the threshold with the PFA.

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