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## Particle Flow Algorithm for Long Crystal Bar ECAL

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The precise measurements of the Higgs, W and Z boson properties at future electron-positron collider will provide critical tests of the Standard Model (SM) and are essential in the exploration of new physics beyond the SM (BSM). To distinguish the hadronic decays of W and Z bosons, a 3-4% jet energy resolution is required. The particle flow approach, which aims to measure individual particles in jets using imaging calorimeter system, is a very promising method to achieve the unprecedented jet energy resolution.

A novel electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL) with orthogonally arranged crystal bars has been proposed. The crystal bar design is expected to provide optimal intrinsic energy resolution and three-dimensional shower information for the particle flow algorithm (PFA). Additionally, the long bar design will significantly reduce the cost of electronics. However, the crystal bar ECAL also presents challenges, such as the potential ambiguity problem for multiple particles due to the perpendicular arrangement of crystal bars in adjacent layers and increased shower overlap from different particles caused by the larger  $R_M$  and  $X_0/I$  for crystals.

This report presents recent progress on the new PFA dedicated to the crystal bar ECAL. The ambiguity problem has been addressed through the implementation of multiple optimized pattern recognition approaches, while the issue of shower overlap has been mitigated by an energy splitting module. The development of the PFA takes into account various aspects including electronics, heat dissipation, mechanical support, and digitization processes of ECAL. The algorithm's performance, including a boson mass resolution of approximately 3.9%, will be demonstrated. These results underscore the potential of the proposed ECAL design and the PFA in enhancing detector capabilities and reconstruction methodologies for future electron-positron collider experiments.

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