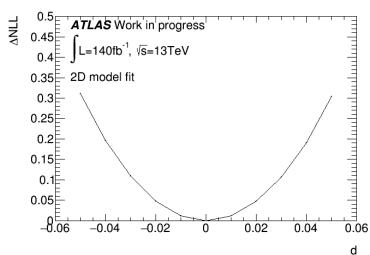
Weekly report

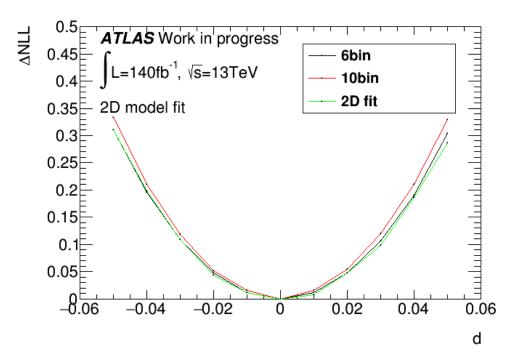
FANGYI GUO

Comparison of different fit methods

- Likelihood function: $\ln(\mathcal{L}(\mu, \boldsymbol{\theta}|x_i)) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \ln(f(x_i|\mu, \boldsymbol{\theta}))$.
- \circ Traditionally, we fix NP and get the best-fit POI by maximum likelihood fit. Binning = independently measure POI several times, so $\mathcal{L}=\prod_{i=1}^{N_{bins}}\mathcal{L}$, and $\sigma(\mu)=\frac{1}{\sum_{\sigma}}$.
- In this test, the POI \tilde{d} isn't μ/θ . It's a part of dataset $\{x_i\}$. Theoretically binning has no relation to the better performance.



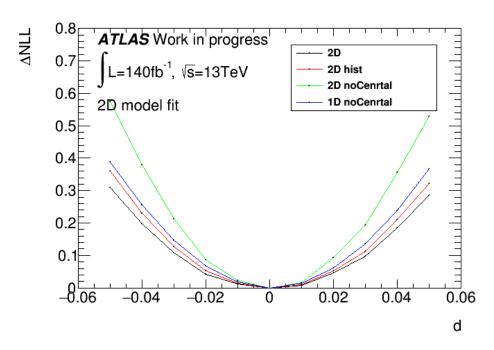
Comparison of different fit methods



Float the signal strength, and fit in 1D/2D model. Comparing with 6bin 1D fit, neither 10 bins nor 2D shows significant improvement.

2020/7/13

Comparison of different fit methods



2D: functional 2D model

2D hist: HistPdf in OO

2D noCentral: exclude [-3, 3] OO region when extracting NLL.

1D noCentral: fit 1D OO in $m_{\gamma\gamma} \in$ [120, 130] GeV, exclude OO in [-3, 3].

2020/7/13

Brief summary

- Removing central OO region can reject many background events, so it can provide improvement.
- Binfit method needs optimization in binning. (Huirun may do this).
- Internal note: start to write. https://gitlab.cern.ch/atlas-physics-office/HIGG/ANA-HIGG-2020-08/ANA-HIGG-2020-08-INT1

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