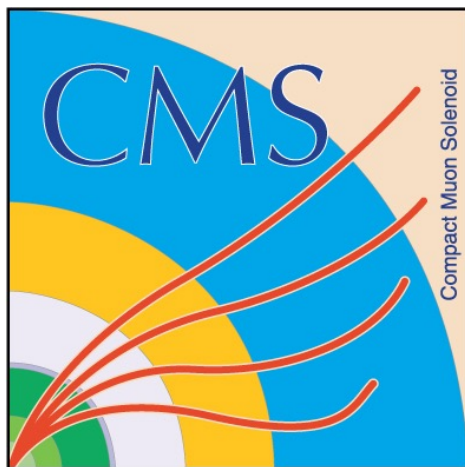


# 2022年5-8月考核报告

张镇轩

导师：陈明水

2,Sept 2022



中国科学院高能物理研究所  
*Institute of High Energy Physics*  
*Chinese Academy of Sciences*



# Outline:

## ① Physics Analysis

### 1. Resonant $HH \rightarrow WW\gamma\gamma$

#### ➤ HiggsDNA framework:

- Object selection & Event selection & GEN study
- Preliminary limit result

### 2. $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ mass measurement with full Run2 dataset

#### ➤ Diphoton BDT Retraining

## ② HGCAL project:

### ➤ HGCAL gantry assemble works

- Vacuum system update
- Glue system update

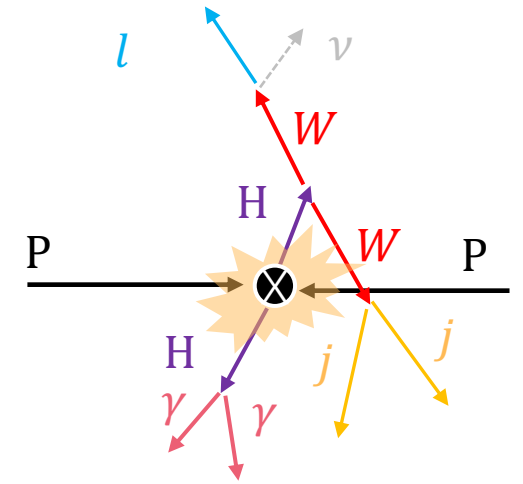
## ③ Plans for near future

Resonant  $HH \rightarrow WW\gamma\gamma$



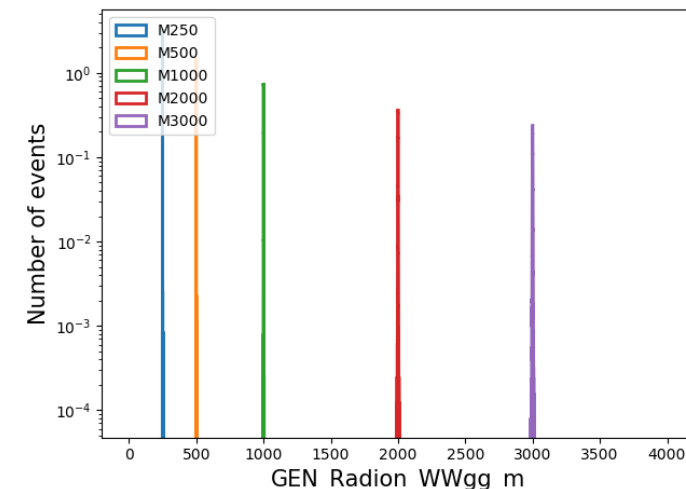
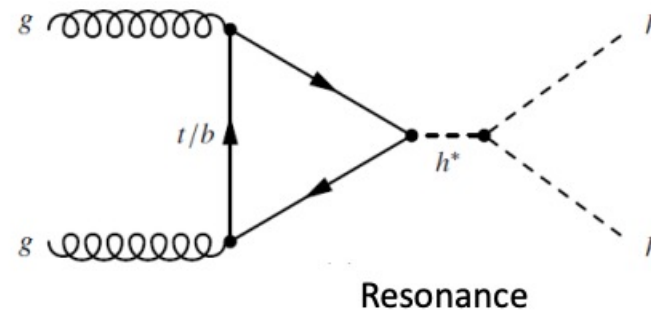
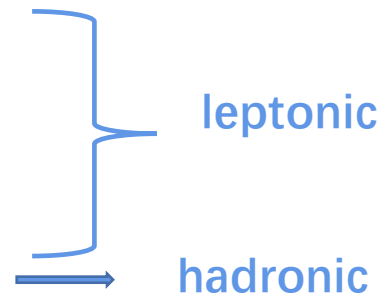
# Physics Motivation

- Search for resonant di-Higgs production at LHC
  - Many BSM theories predict direct or indirect production of new resonances with enhanced cross-section : such as Warped extra dimension (WED), Next-to-minimal supersymmetric standard model(NMSSM) with Radion(spin0) or KK-Graviton(spin2)
  - direct coupling with Higgs boson
- Resonant  $HH \rightarrow WW\gamma\gamma$  has not been studied yet
- $WW\gamma\gamma$  final state:
  - $WW$  has second large BR in Higgs decay
  - $\gamma\gamma$  has good mass resolution, easy to trigger and good efficiency



## W decay modes:

- $W \rightarrow e\bar{\nu}_e$  (BR = 10.7%)
- $W \rightarrow \mu\bar{\nu}_\mu$  (BR = 10.63%)
- $W \rightarrow \tau\bar{\nu}_\tau$  (BR = 11.38%)
- $W \rightarrow q\bar{q}$  (BR = 67.41%)





# Object selection & Event selection & GEN study

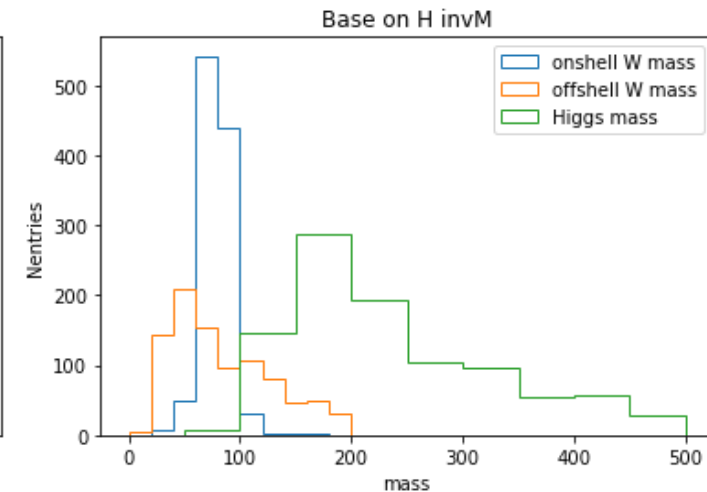
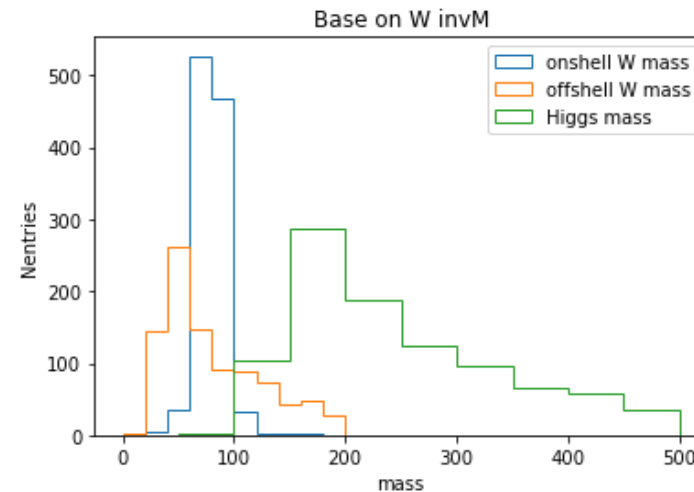
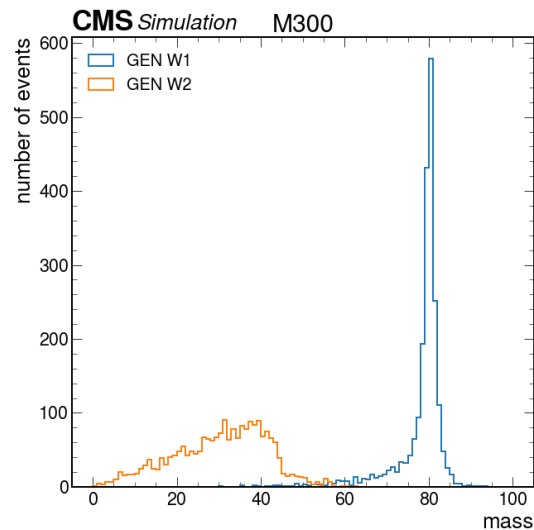
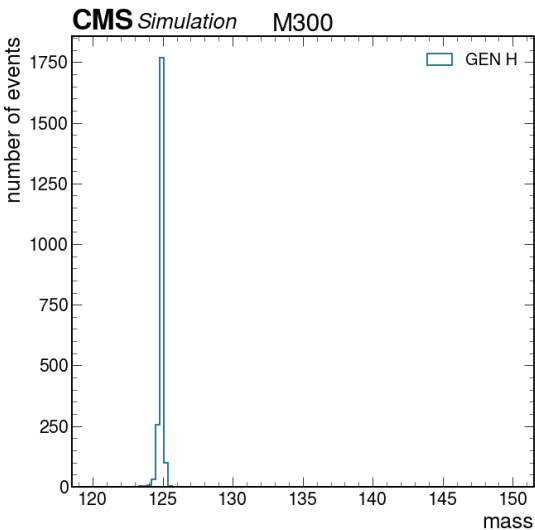
## ➤ Add our object selection and event selection in HiggsDNA

- Created a tagger for  $HH \rightarrow WW\gamma\gamma$  preliminary selection (same as [previous presentation \(2022.04.15\)](#) selection criteria)

## ➤ Add GEN study in HiggsDNA

- Created a gen\_selection function based on numba to get the gen information for the DNN training
- Form the 4 gen quarks (reco jets) as W boson based on invariant mass based on awkward array

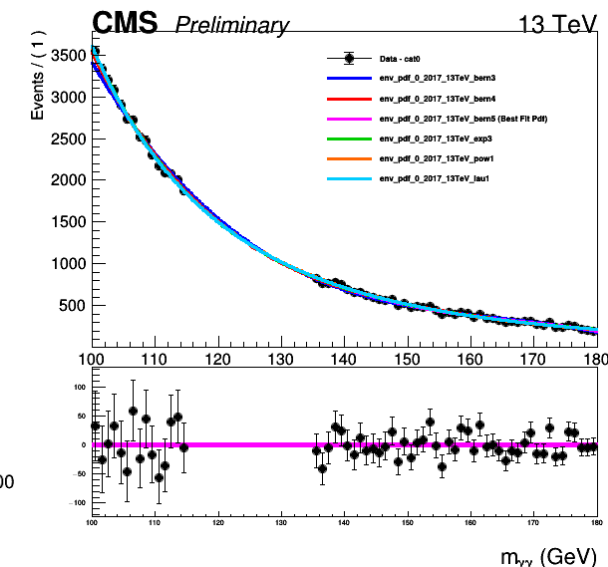
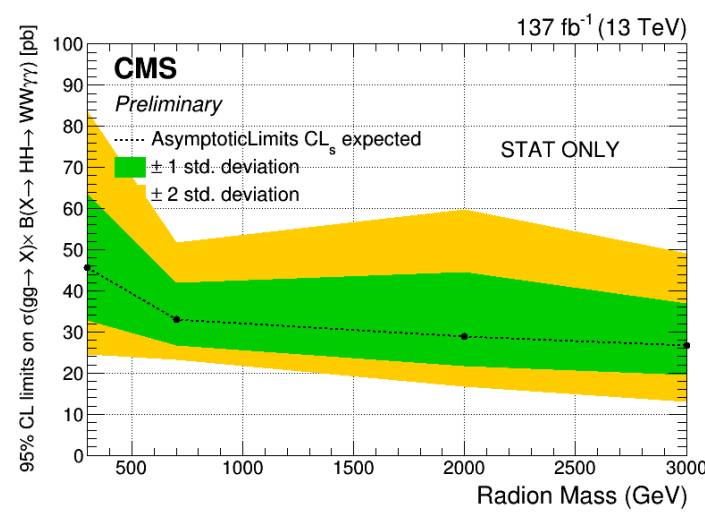
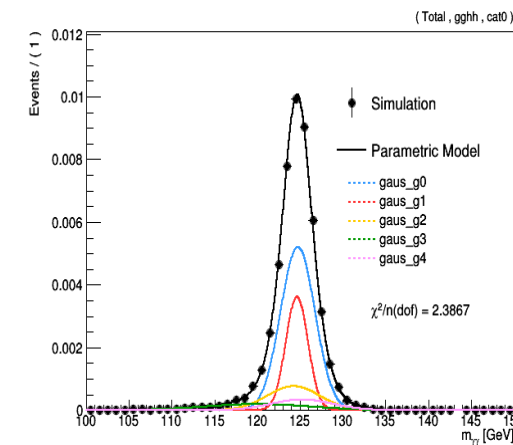
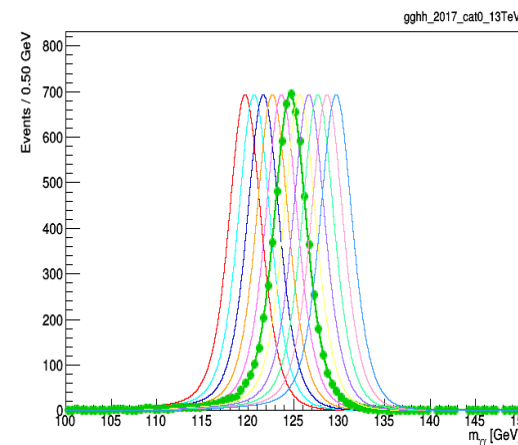
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]
```





# Preliminary limit result

- Flashgg final fit framework
- FullyHadronic channel
- plots mass point 300,700,1250,3000 manually, will try to write a script to run all mass points at once.
- Signal modeling:
  - only 125 GeV mass point with the best  $\chi^2/n(dof)$  score
- Background modeling:
  - Perform f-Test to decide which functions (I require (weak) goodness-of-fit criteria)
  - choice of bkg pdf treated as additional discrete nuisance parameter
- Limit result:

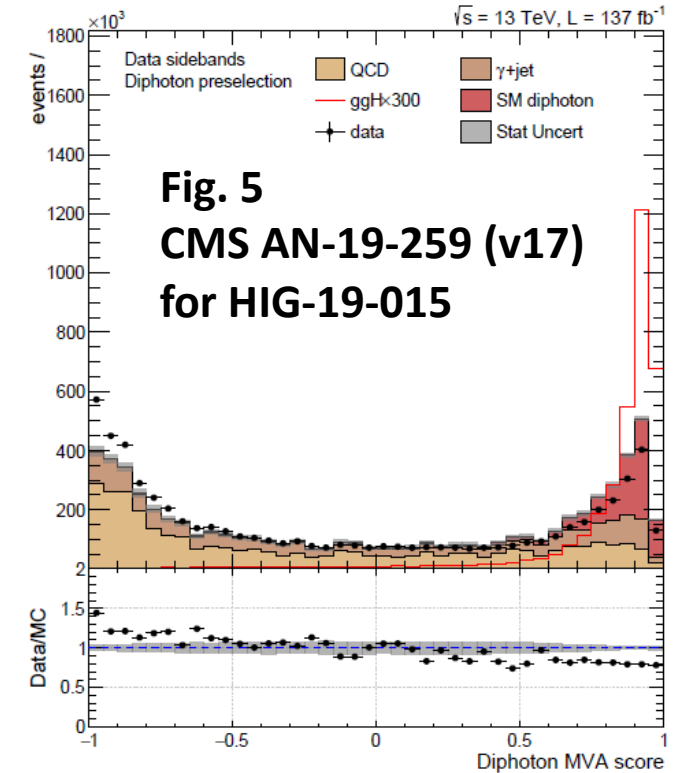


**$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  mass measurement  
with full Run2 dataset**



# Introduction:

- Diphoton BDT used in HIG-19-015 and currently implemented in flashgg, was trained with
  - XGBoost
  - **MC samples** from Legacy16 + UL17 + ReReco18
    - pp from diphoton+jets MC
    - pf + ff from GJets and QCD MC
    - QCD samples **down-weighted** by a factor of 25 to prevent overtraining due to the high weights of QCD dijet samples
  - so-called “**default**” training in the following slides
- Trying to **retrain diphoton BDT** for each UL16, UL17 and UL18 with
  - Data-driven QCD+Gjets (ff+pf)
  - Two API:
    - TMVA BDT in ROOT: so-called ‘**TMVA**’ in the following slides
    - XGBoost : so-called ‘**XGBoost**’ in the following slides
- Present the retraining results for **UL17&UL18** today

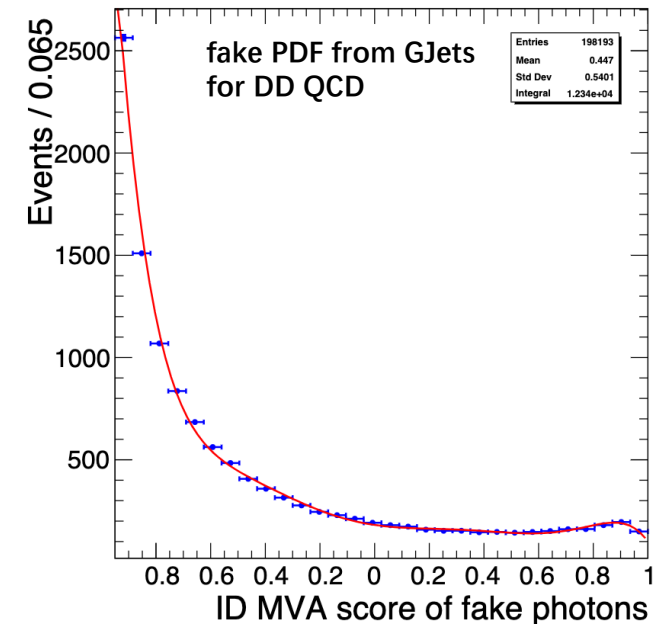
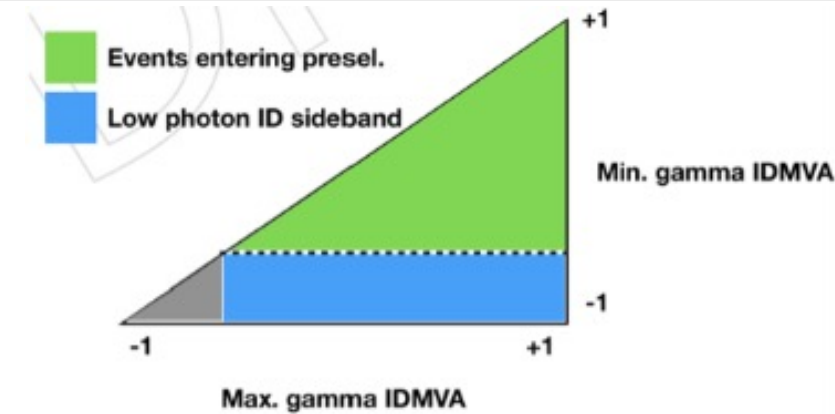






# Data-Driven QCD

- Similar strategy as [HIG-19-013] ( $ttH(\gamma\gamma)$ )
- Events which fail the pre-selection cut on minimum photon ID MVA in data:
  - “low photon ID sideband” :  $\max ID > -0.9$  and  $-0.95 < \min ID < -0.9$
- Generating a new value of the minimum photon ID MVA in the range  $[-0.9, \max \text{ photon ID MVA}]$  randomly, with probability for each value dictated by the **fake PDF from fake photons in  $\gamma$ +jets MC** (“pf” with  $\max ID > -0.9$  and  $\min ID > -0.95$ )
- To have the proper shape for the maximum photon ID MVA distribution, events are assigned an additional, individual weight



$$w = \frac{\int_B^{\max \gamma \text{ ID}} \text{fake PDF}}{\int_A^B \text{fake PDF}}$$

$A \equiv$  minimum value of photon ID MVA in the low photon ID sideband =  $-0.9$   
 $B \equiv$  preselection cut value on minimum photon ID MVA =  $-0.7$

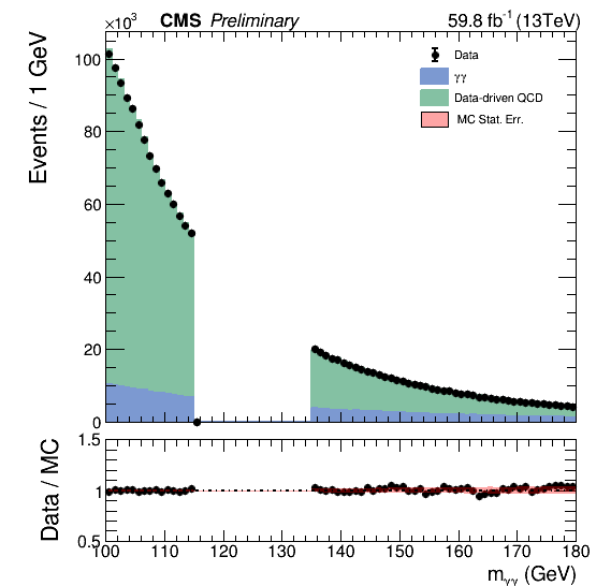
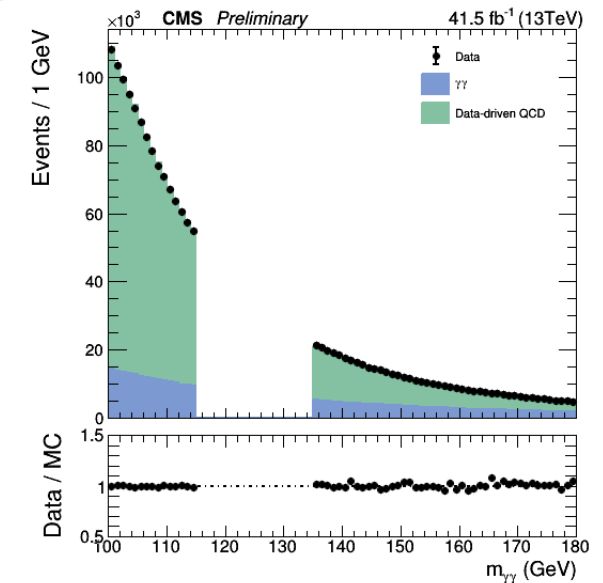


$$W = \frac{\int_{-0.9}^{\max ID} \text{fake PDF}}{\int_{-0.95}^{-0.9} \text{fake PDF}}$$



# Normalization and reweighting

- Normalization SFs of MC pp and data-driven pf+ff: 2D fit on min. and max. ID MVA
- Min ID MVA photon  $\sigma_E/E$  reweighting:  $\sigma_E/E$  distribution in data-driven pf+ff reweighted to that of “data-MC  $\gamma\gamma$ ”, to obtain better data/MC agreements on the mass resolutions ( $\sigma_{rv}$  and  $\sigma_{wv}$ )
- Photon PT reweighting: 2D pT of (min ID-MVA  $\gamma$ , max ID-MVA  $\gamma$ ) in data-driven pf+ff reweighted to “data-MC  $\gamma\gamma$ ”, to obtain better data/MC agreements on pT/mass for each photon candidate
- Checked data/MC comparisons for all input training variables, with data/MC mass-sideband events : next slide
  - Events passing  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  preselection





# Diphoton BDT Retraining(UL17 & UL18):

## ➤ Samples :

- Signal: 125 GeV ggH, VBF, VH, ttH signal events
- Backgrounds: MC pp (Diphoton+jets) plus data-driven pf+ff

## ➤ Training strategy closely follows that in HIG-16-040/HIG-19-015

- Same selections and 10 input variables to train the classifier
- Signal events is weighted, to assign a higher score for the events with a better mass resolution

$$w_{sig} = \frac{p_{vtx}}{\sigma_{rv}} + \frac{1 - p_{vtx}}{\sigma_{wv}}$$

- Also re-weight events to equalize the sum of weights of the signal and background for XGBoost

## ➤ Retraining with two different API:

- TMVA BDT : ROOT api, identical configurations as in HIG-16-040, used for the cross check of the retraining performance
- XGBoost : python library, sklearn api

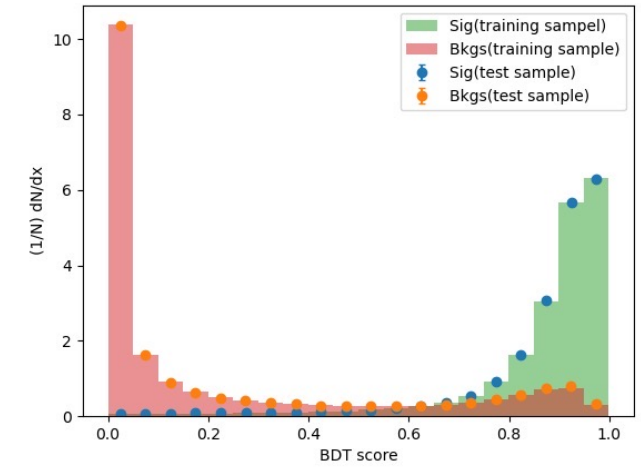
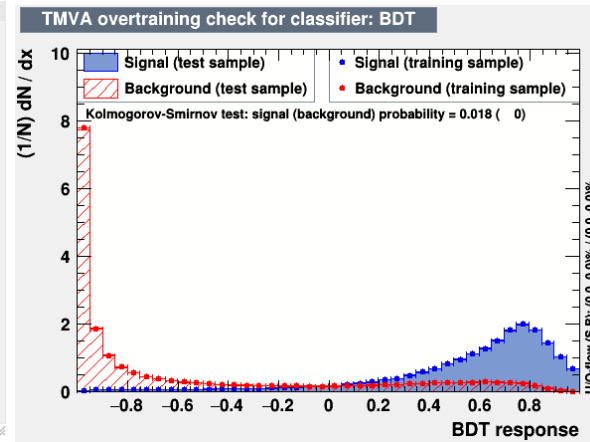
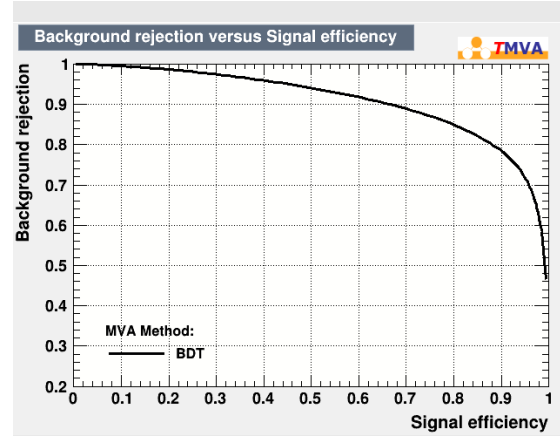
## ➤ 70% of events for training and the rest 30% of events for testing, for both sig and bkg



# Training results

## ➤ TMVA BDT: ROC curve & score distributions

!H:!V:!CreateMVAPdfs:BoostType=Gradient:UseBaggedBoost:GradBaggingFraction=0.6:SeparationType=GiniIndex:nCuts=2000:MinNodeSize=0.125:Shrinkage=0.1:NTrees=2000:!UseYesNoLeaf:MaxDepth=3



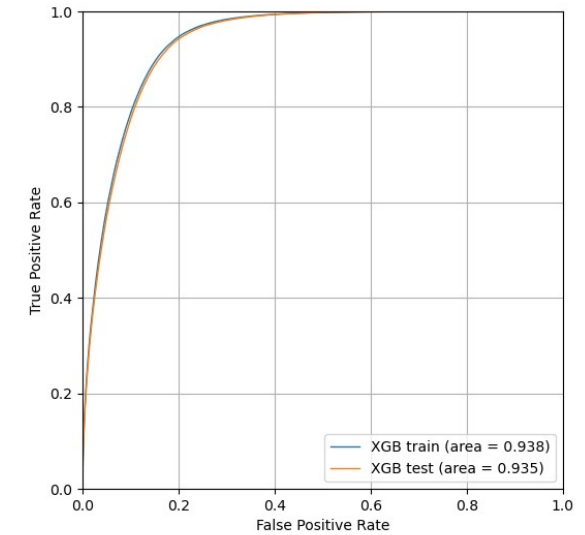
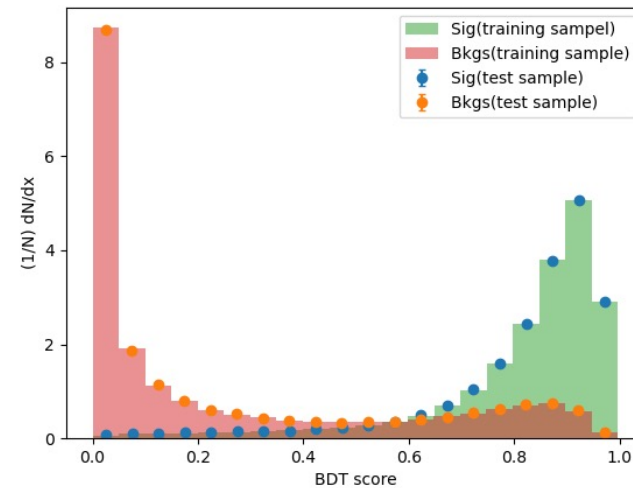
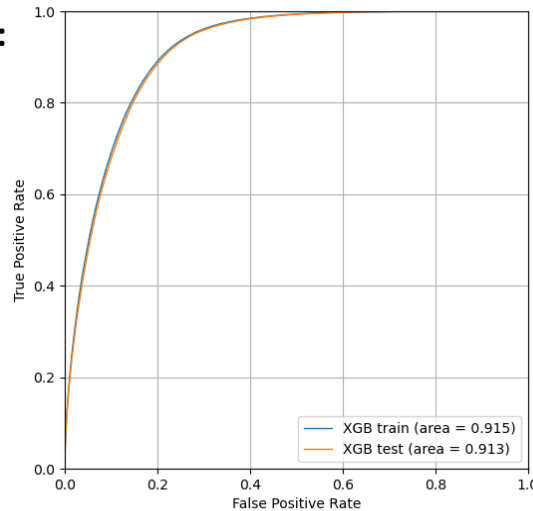
Same as in HIG-16-040

## ➤ XGBoost: ROC curve & score distributions

### ➤ Bayesian optimization:

tune the hyperparameters to make sure ROC score for training set always within  $\sim 0.5\%$  of test set (no overtraining)

have the best test AUC at the same time



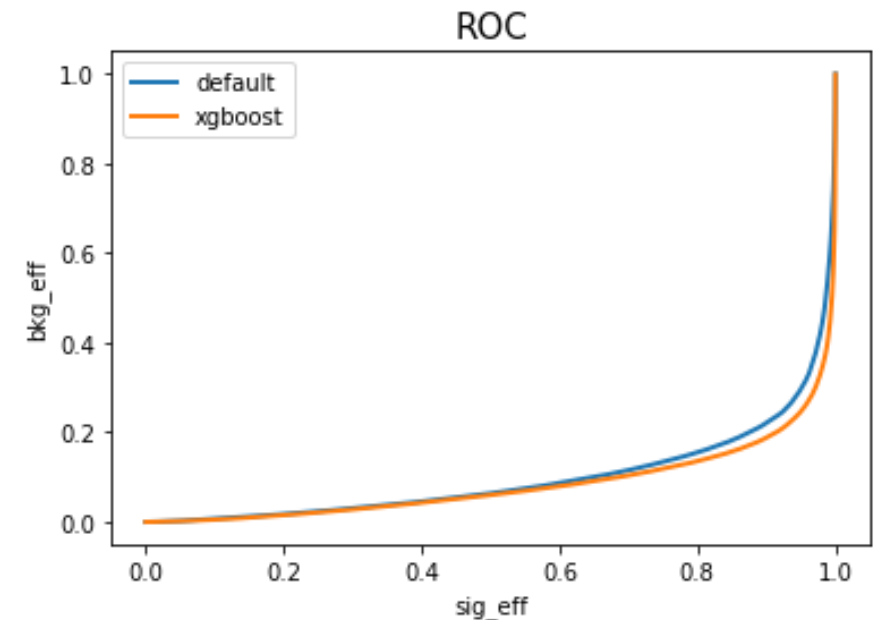
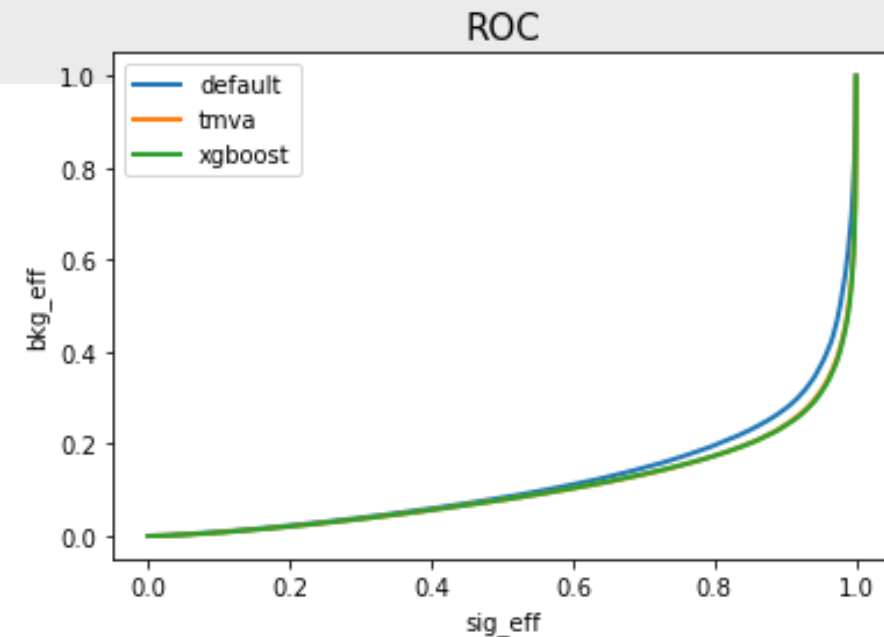


# Performance comparisons

- Signal: all 125 GeV signals events
- Bkg: MC pp plus data-driven pf+ff
- AUC values:

UL17	UL18
Default AUC: 0.87807	Default AUC: 0.9025
TMVA AUC: 0.89251	XGB better than TMVA, so UL18 didn't cross check with TMVA
XGB AUC: 0.89284	XGB AUC: 0.9159

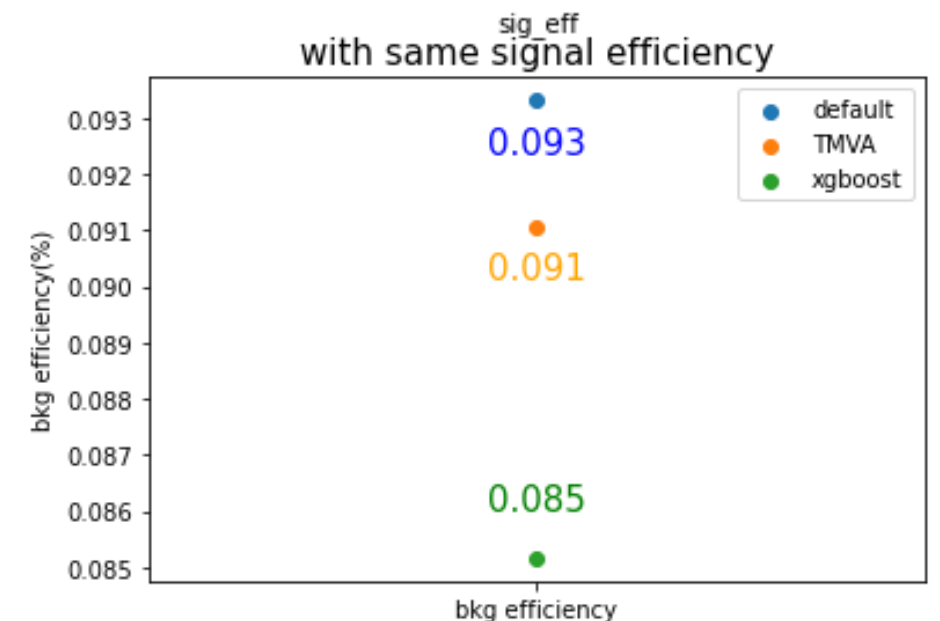
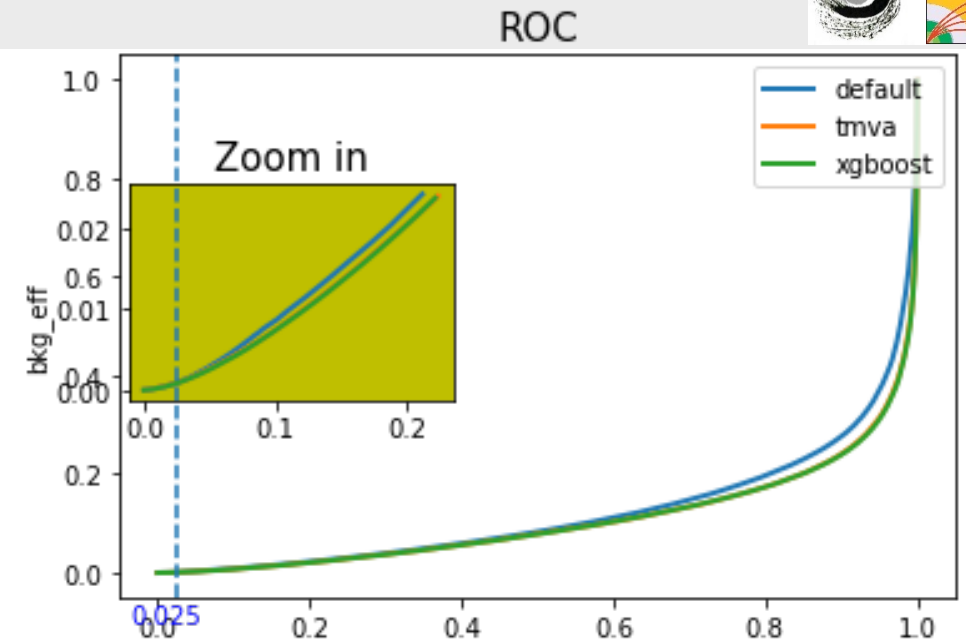
- Better performance from the retraining compared to the exist “default” training
- Almost identical performance between “TMVA” and “XGBoost” retraining
  - A tiny better performance with “XGBoost”





# Performance comparisons for UL17:

- For the best event category of the mass measurement, as the preliminary results presented by Neil ([link](#)) (with the **transformed** “default” diphoton BDT  $> 0.932$ ), the **sig eff** is  **$\sim 2.5\%$**  with respect to the preselection
- With the same sig eff, compared bkg eff:
  - “default” training: **0.093%**
  - “TMVA” retraining: **0.091%**
  - “XGBoost” retraining: **0.085%**
- Compared to the “default” training, “XGBoost” retaining can improve  $S/\sqrt{B}$  by  **$\sim 5\%$**





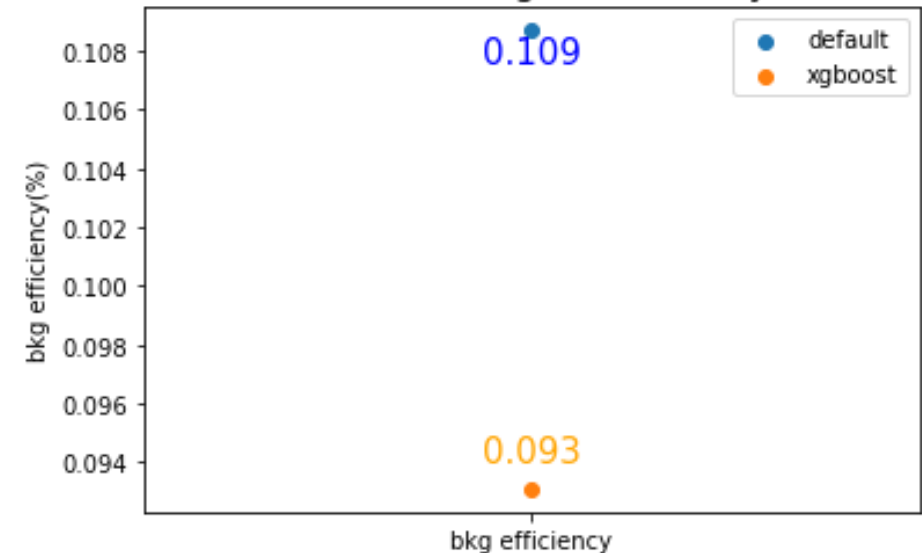
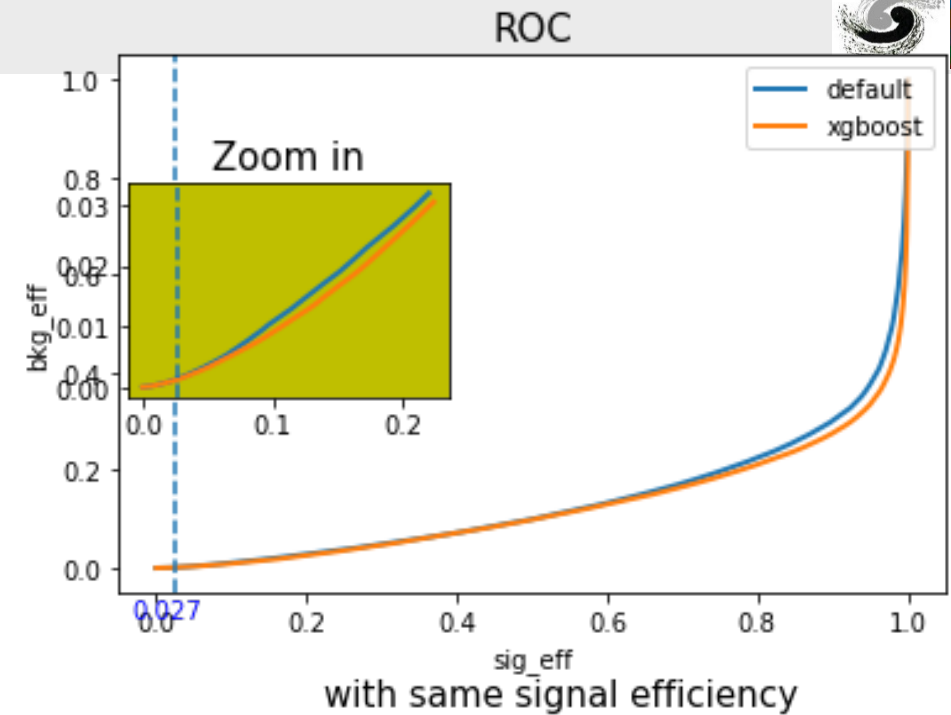
## Performance comparisons for UL18

➤ For the best event category of the mass measurement, as the preliminary results presented by Neil ([link](#)) (with the **transformed** “default” diphoton BDT > **0.926**(**common boundary**), the **sig eff** is **~2.7%** with respect to all events passing the preselection

➤ With the same sig eff, compared bkg eff:

- “default” training: **0.109%**
- “XGBoost” retraining: **0.093%**

➤ Compared to the “default” training, “XGBoost” retaining can improve  $S/\sqrt{B}$  by **~8%** and  $AMS(=\sqrt{2((S+B)\ln(1+\frac{S}{B})-S)})$  by **~5%**





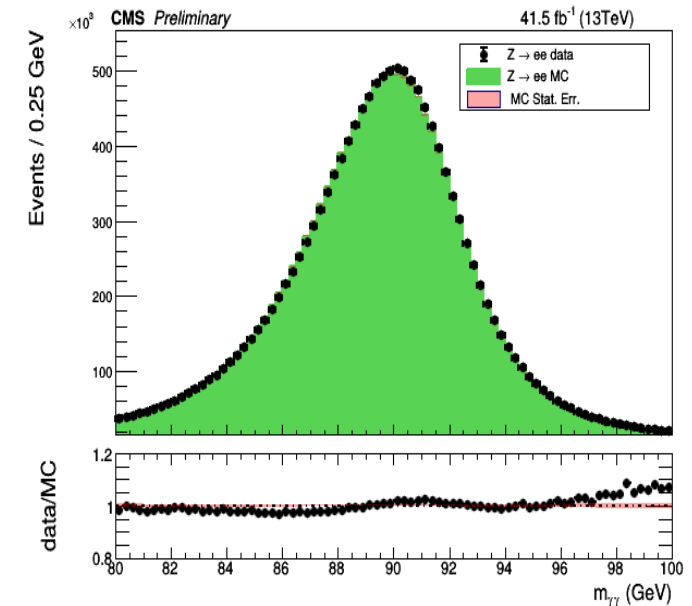
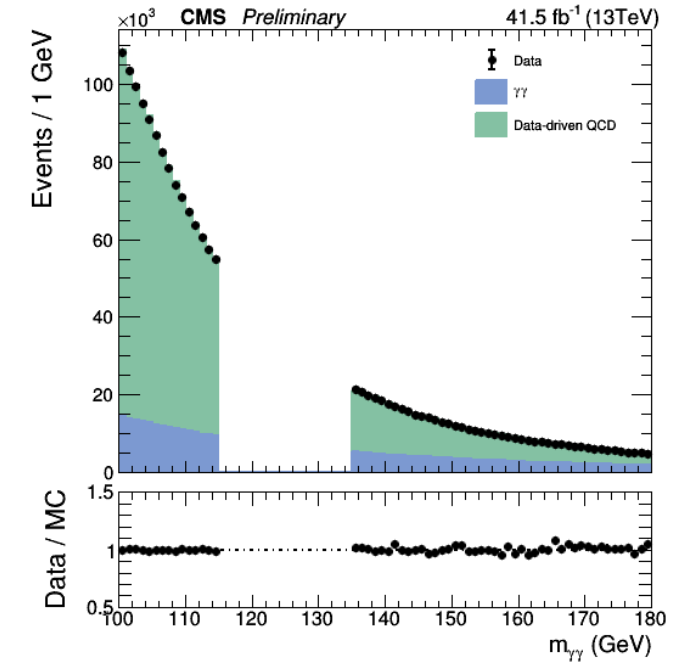
# Validations

## ➤ Validations with Data/MC events in mass side-band

- UL2017 “DoubleEG” data
- MC: MC pp plus data-driven pf+ff
- Events passing  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  preselection

## ➤ Validations with $Z \rightarrow ee$ events

- Samples: UL2017 “SingleElectron” data triggered with “HLT\_Ele32\_WPTight\_Gsf\*”, and DY MC
- Events passing  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  preselection, but with inverted electron veto requirement
- Mass of diphoton candidates: [80,100] GeV

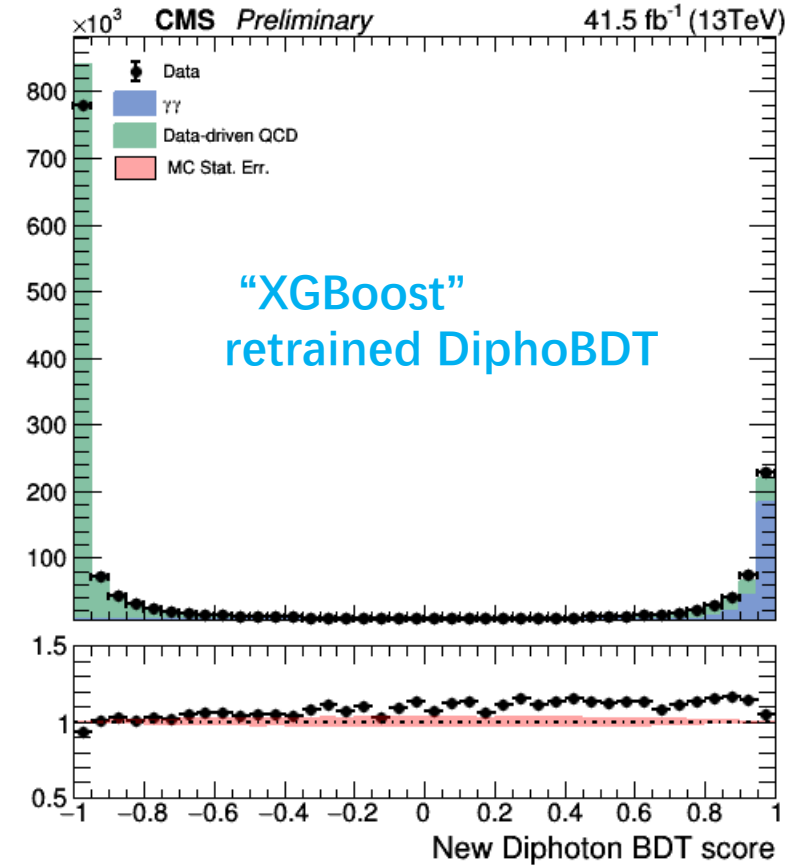
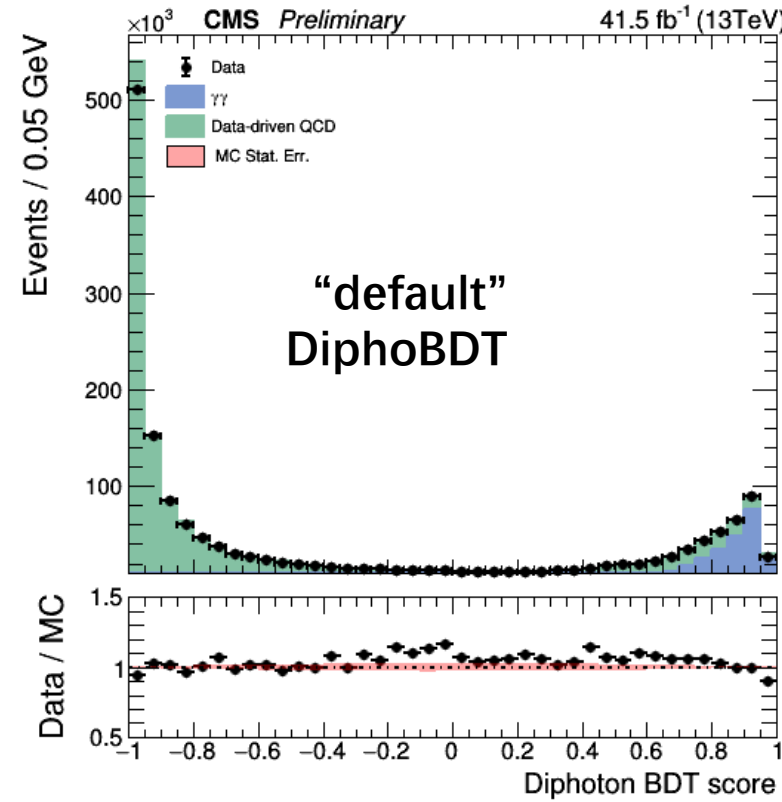
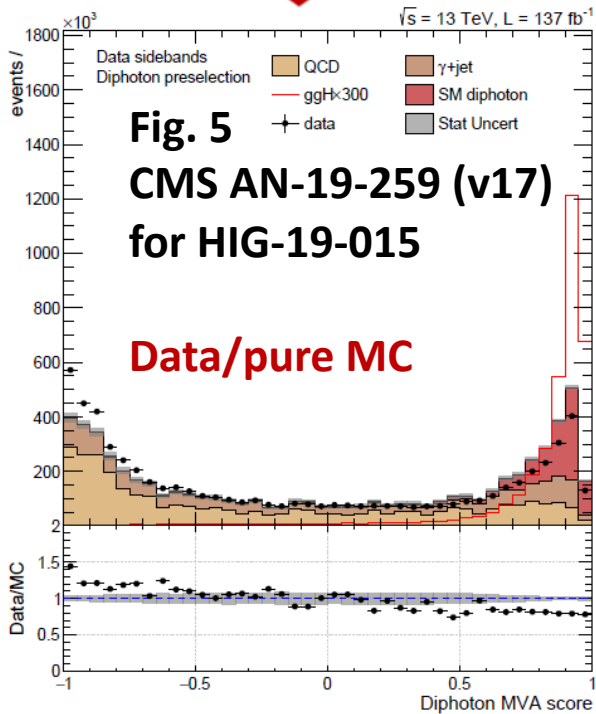






# Data/MC Validations UL17

- Good data/MC agreement
- Agreements better than the data/pure MC comparison



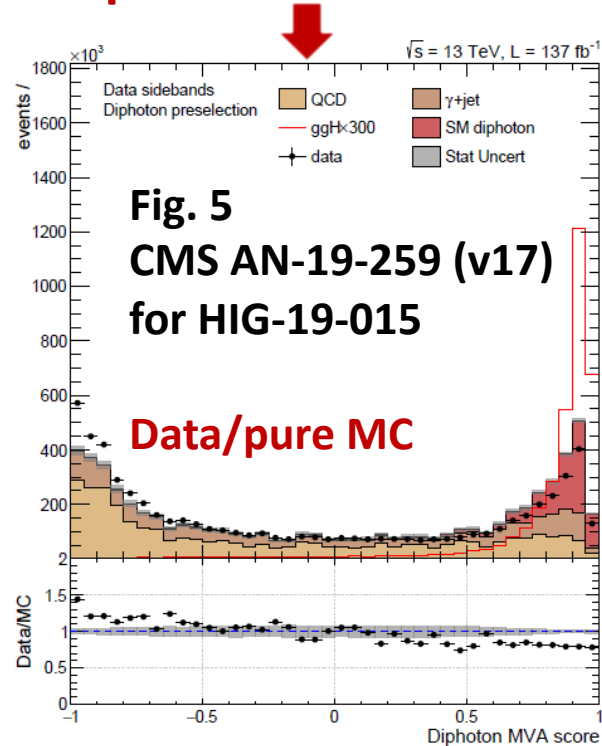
Events in mass side-band  
 MC: MC pp plus data-driven pf+ff



# Data/MC Validations

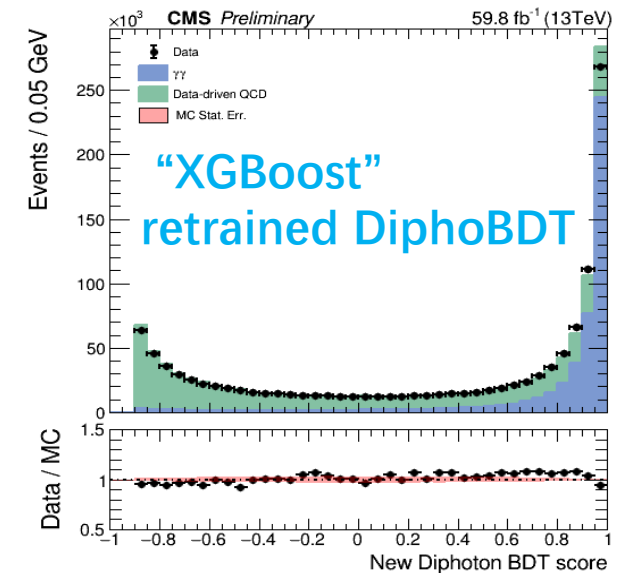
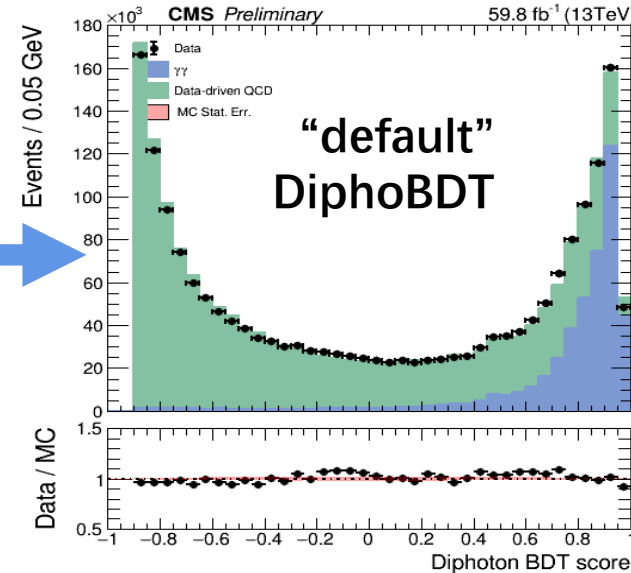
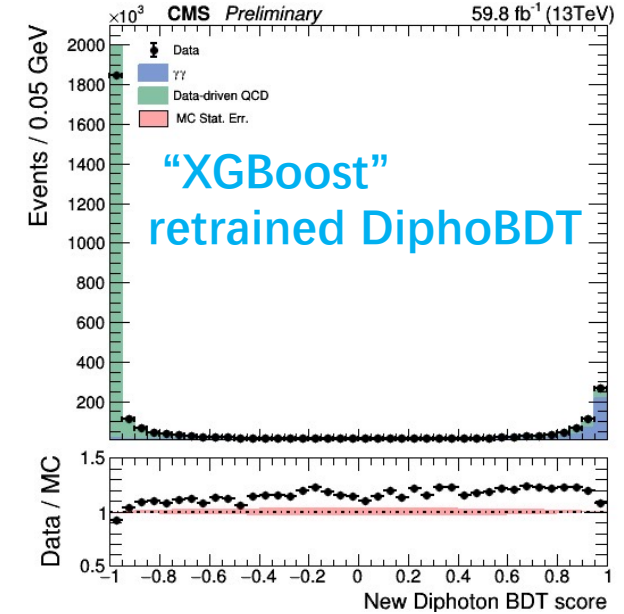
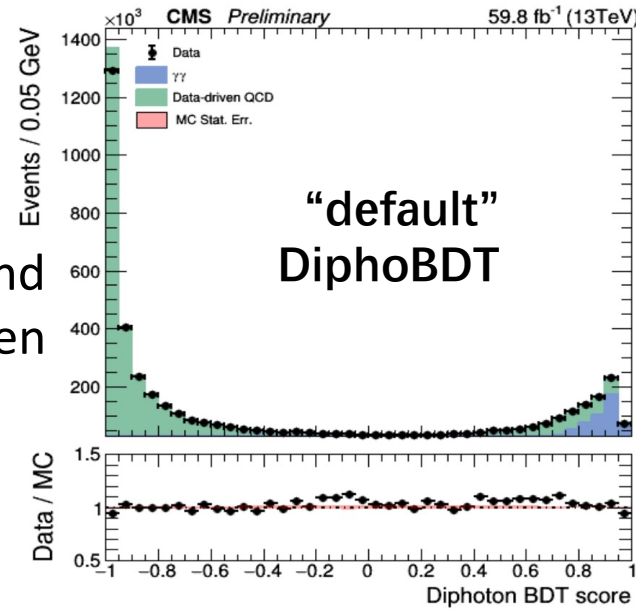
➤ Good data/MC agreement

➤ Agreements better than the data/pure MC comparison



Events in mass side-band MC: MC pp + data-driven pf+ff

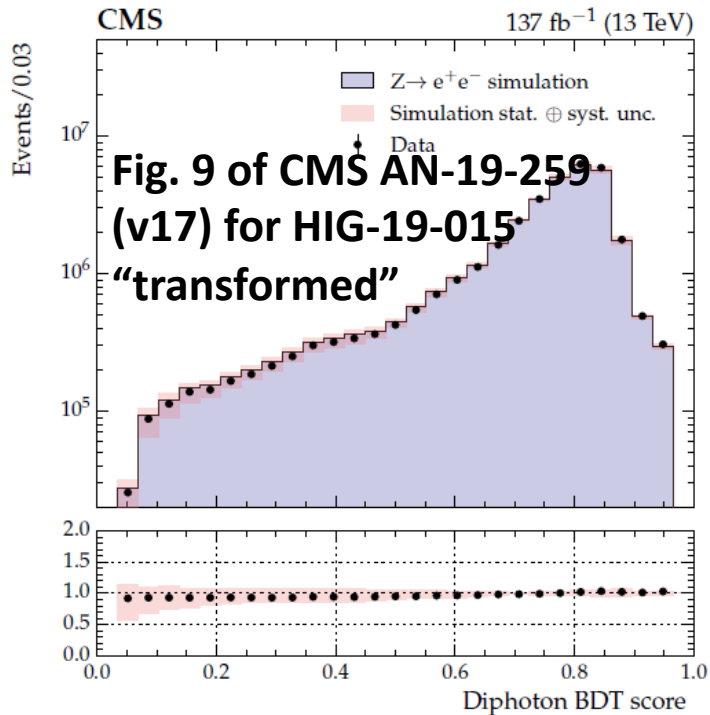
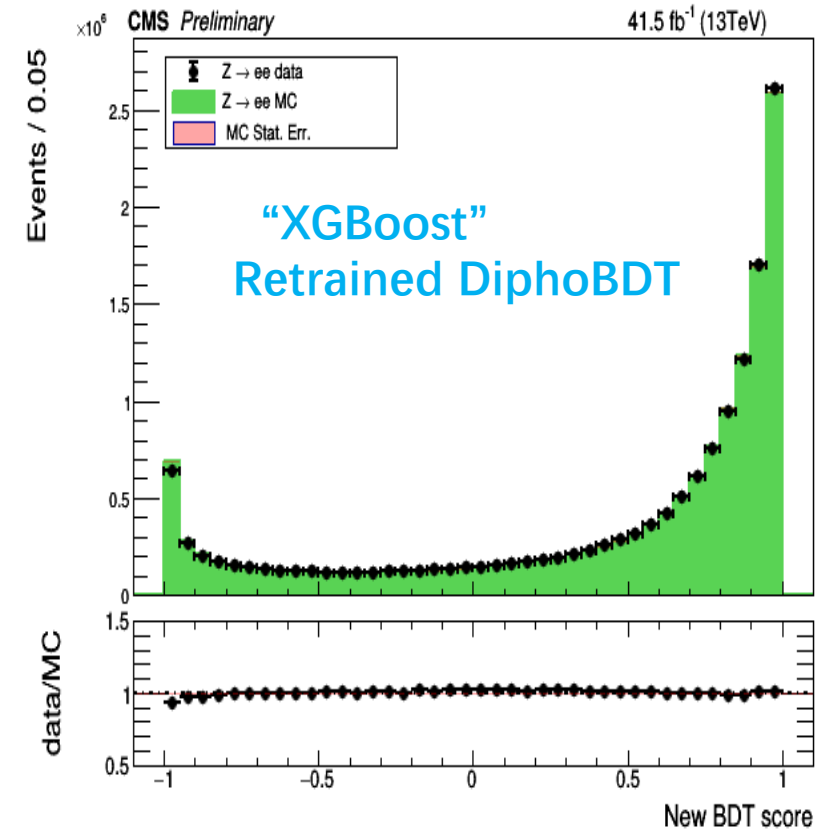
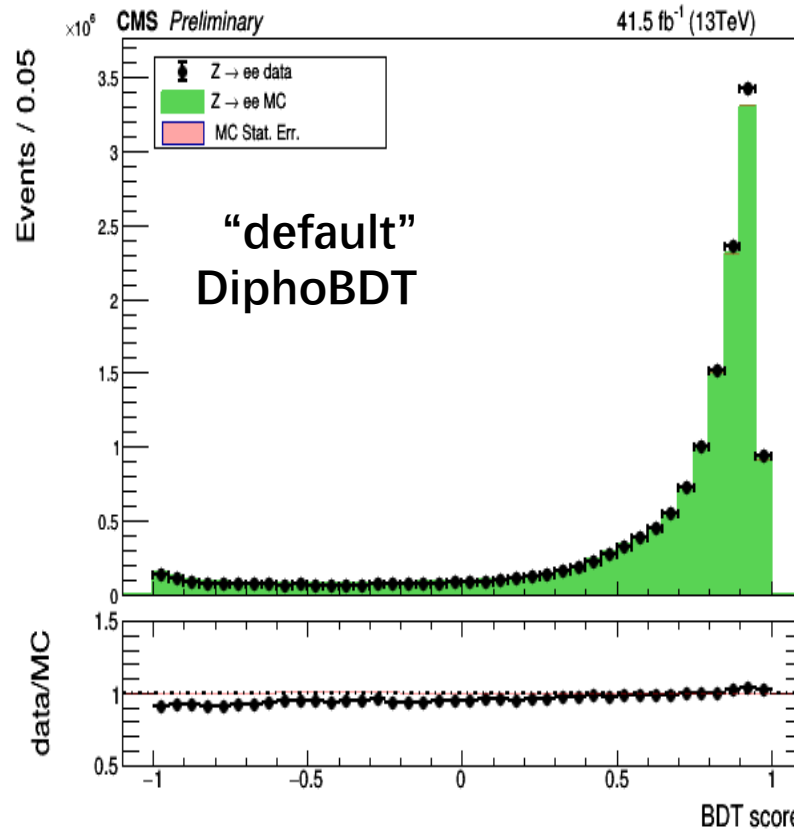
A looser cut with Diphoton BDT > -0.9 to reject lots of bkg events then redo the MC normalization according to Ndata





# Validations with $Z \rightarrow ee$ UL17

➤ **Good data/MC agreement**

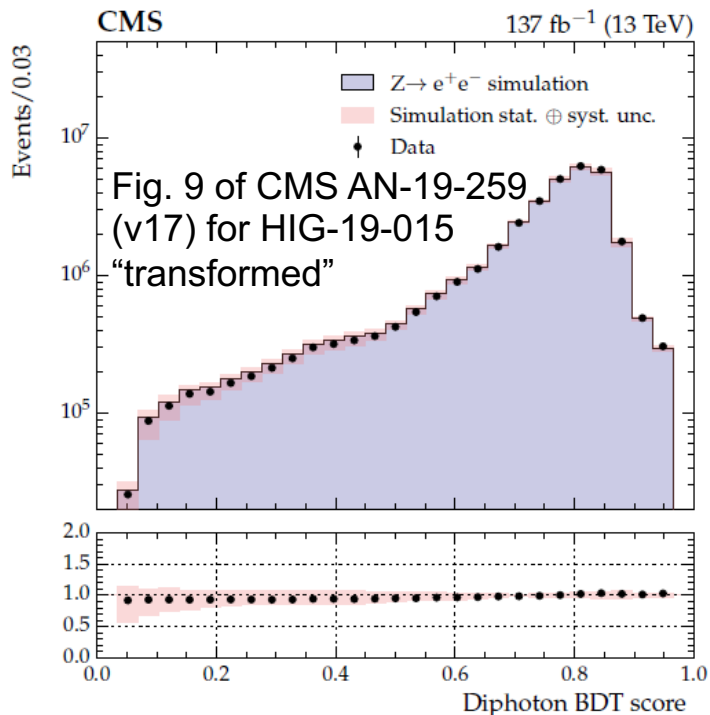
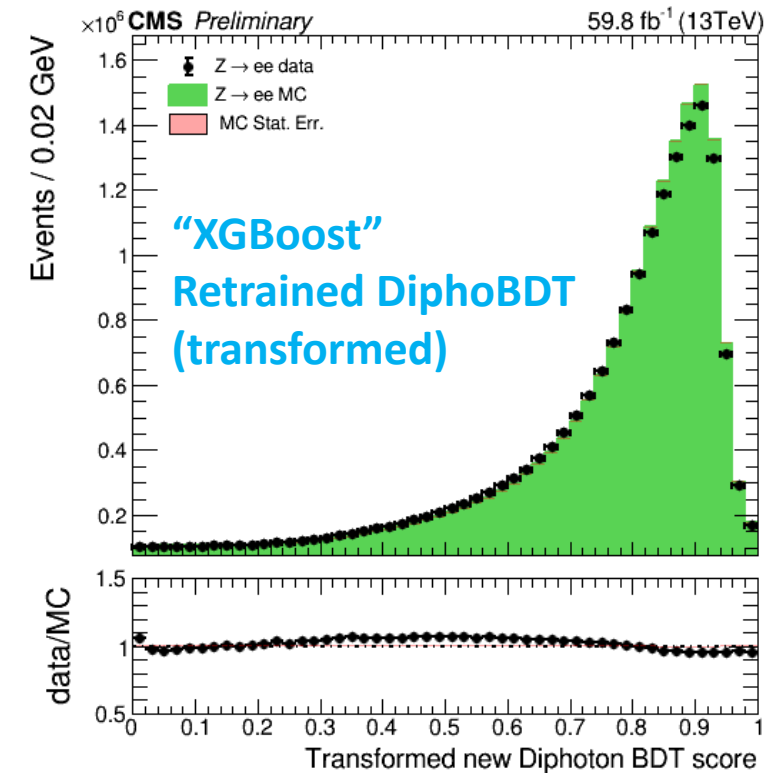
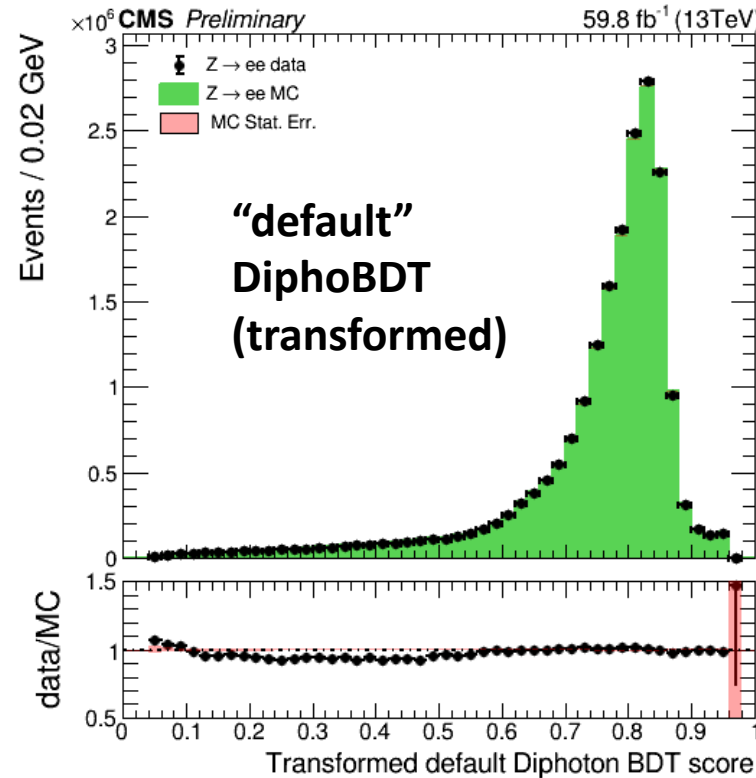


**Not yet include the systematics** from photon ID MVA and photon energy resolution  $\sigma_E/E$



# Validations of the inputs with UL18 $Z \rightarrow ee$ events (cont.)

➤ **Good data/MC agreement**



**Not yet include the systematics** from photon ID MVA and photon energy resolution  $\sigma_E/E$

# Hardware work



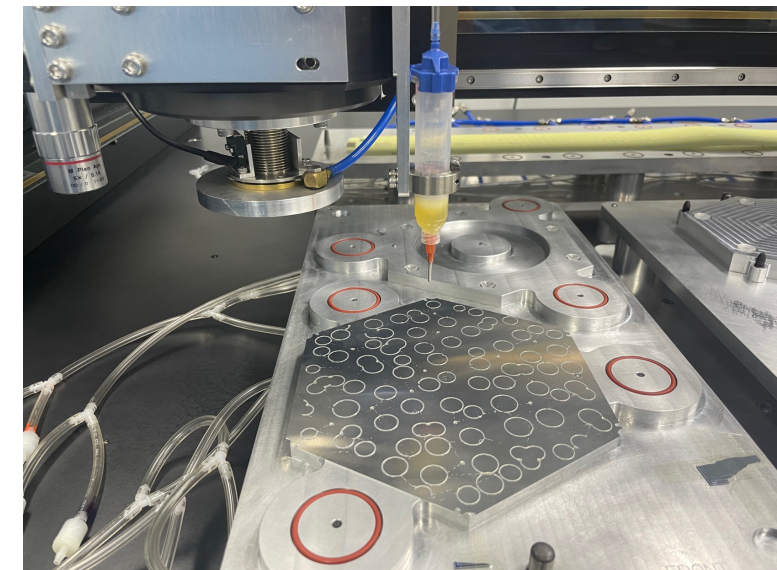
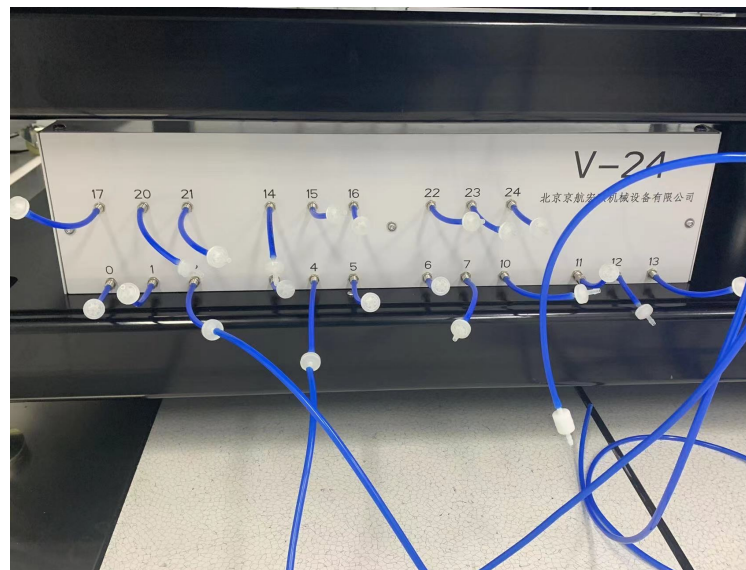
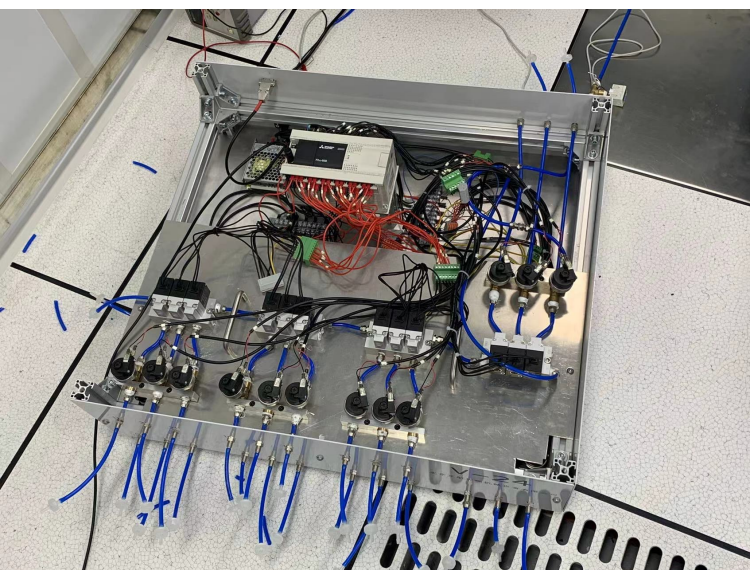
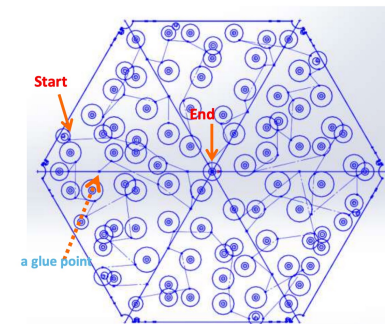
# HGCAL gantry works:

## ➤ Vacuum system update:

- In order to satisfy the official requirement of multiple assemble task, and out of the consideration of the stability and reliability of the vacuum system, we improve our vacuum system by:
  - Add more pipeline so that we can control more channel at the same time to meet the need of multiple assembling task
  - Quantify the rate of vacuum by using vacuum detector and check pipeline vacuum one by one to make sure the vacuum system work fine
  - Package the whole vacuum system to a box to avoid of accidentally touch

## ➤ Glue system update

- Since the module patter have some update, we need to update our glue pattern too
- Add a new function to add a glue point in the module
- Check the new glue pattern and it works fine



# Summary and plans

## ➤ Resonant $HH \rightarrow WW\gamma\gamma$ :

- Transform object selection, event selection, gen selection to HiggsDNA framework
- Have a preliminary limit result

## ➤ $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ mass measurement with full Run2 dataset:

- Retrain diphoton BDT for UL17 & UL18 and presented in CMS Hgg working meeting ( [07/07/2022](#) & [28/07/2022](#) )
- Improve the significance by 5% & 8% for UL17 & UL18

## ➤ Hardware works:

- Update vacuum system
- Update glue system



## ➤ Resonant $HH \rightarrow WW\gamma\gamma$ :

- follow the previous result to make a complete version and have a presentation in Higgs meeting

## ➤ $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ mass measurement with full Run2 dataset:

- retrain diphoton BDT for UL2016 preVFP and postVFP, with the same strategy (data-driven QCD and XGboost)
- focus more on the systematic part

## ➤ Hardware part:

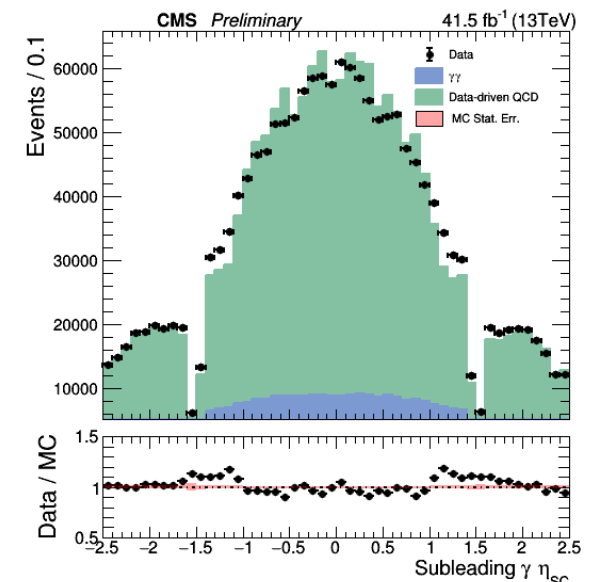
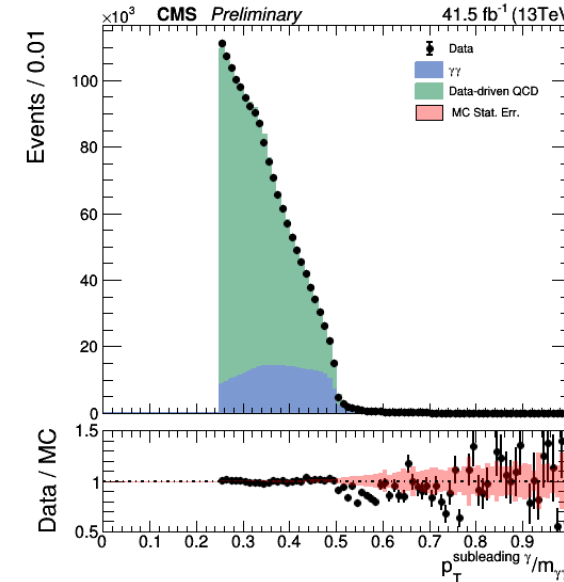
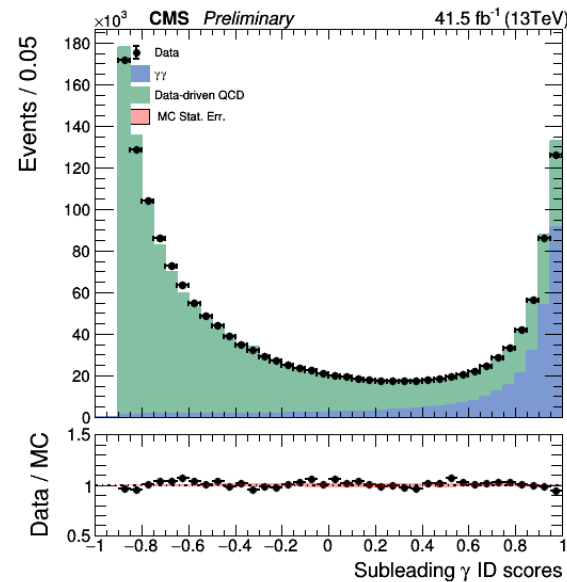
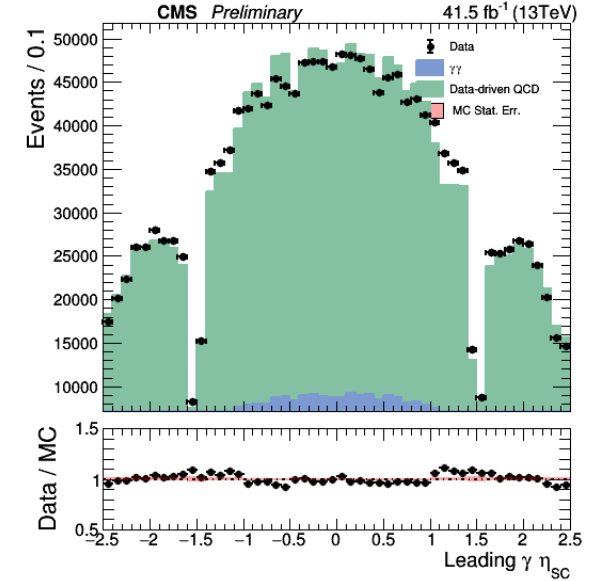
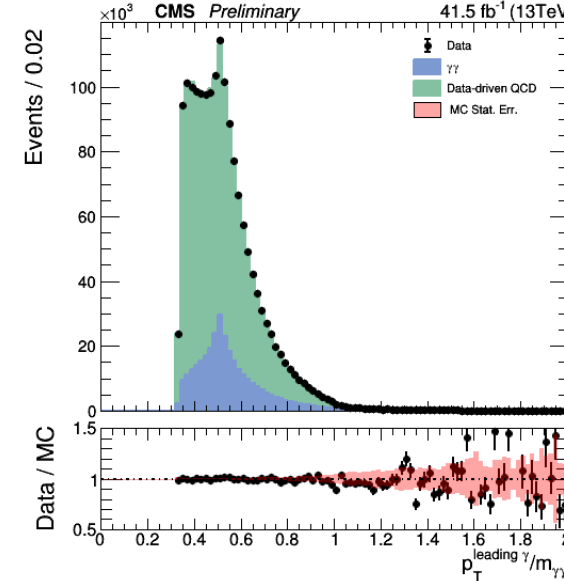
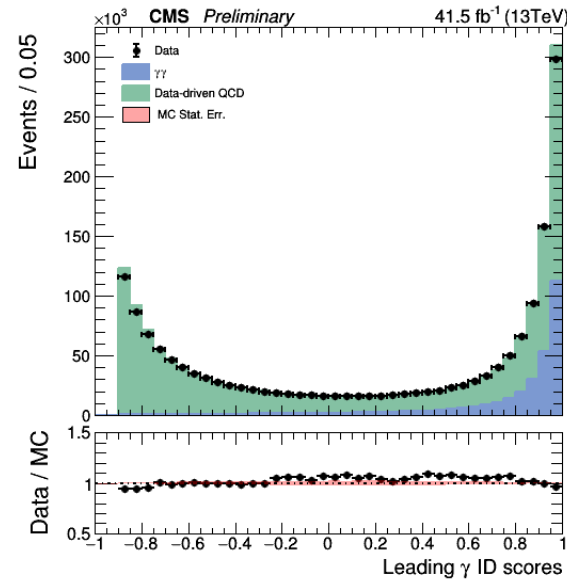
- ready for the assemble works
- focus more on teaching new students

**BACK UP**



# Data/MC comparisons of the 10 input features UL17

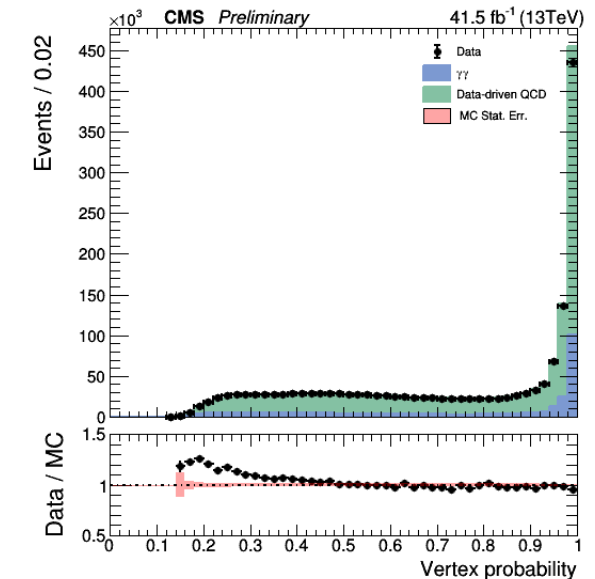
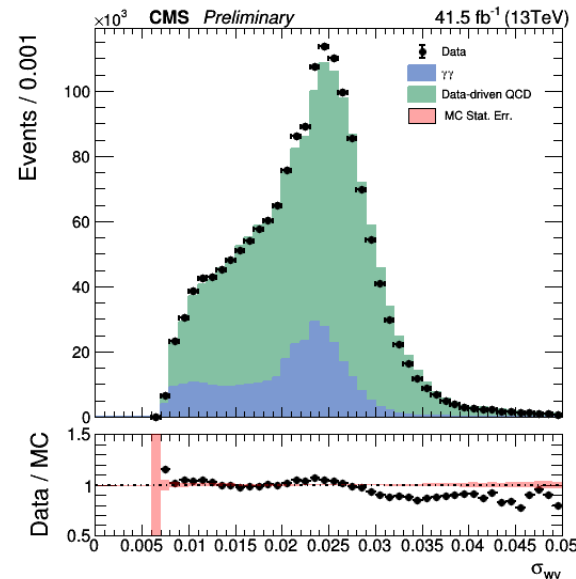
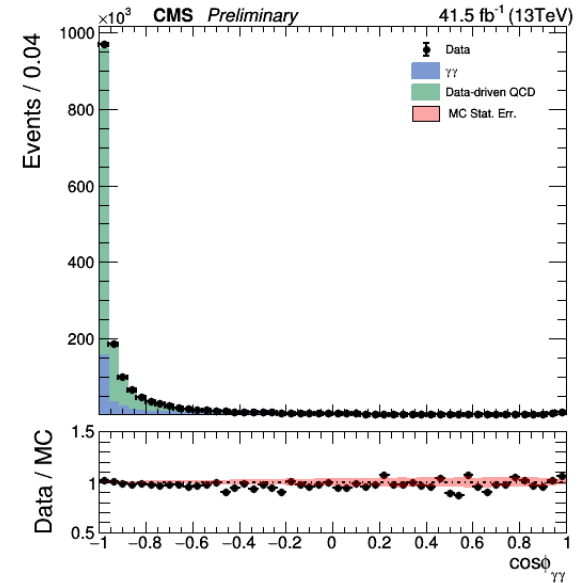
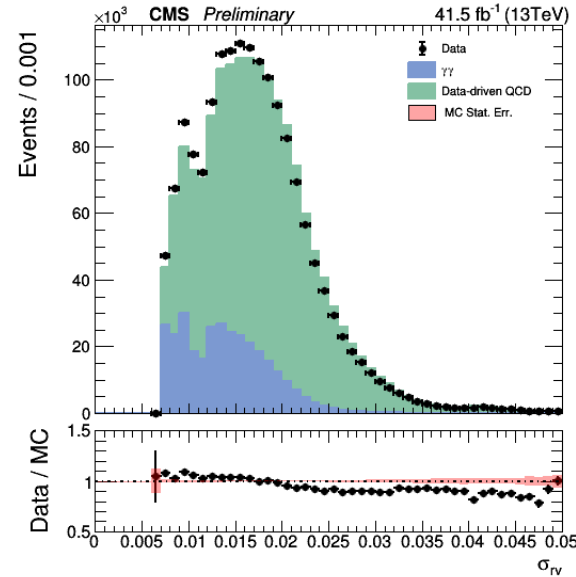
- Events in mass side-band, after  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  preselection
- MC: MC pp plus data-driven pf+ff
- **Good data/MC agreement**





# Data/MC comparisons of the 10 input features (UL17 cont.)

- Events in mass side-band, after  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  preselection
- MC: MC pp plus data-driven pf+ff
- **Good data/MC agreement**



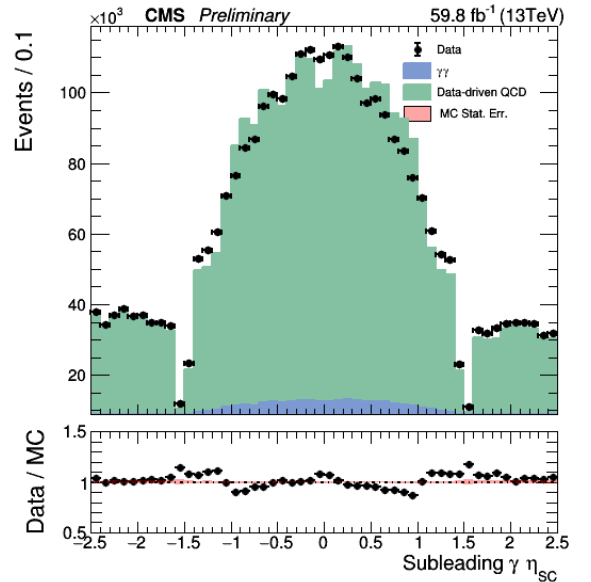
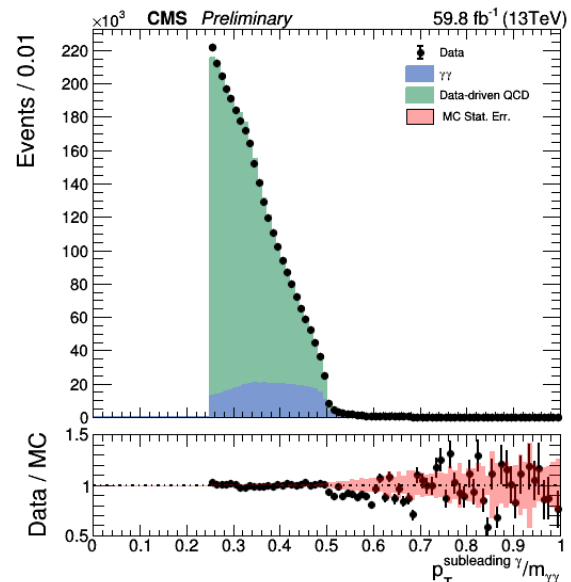
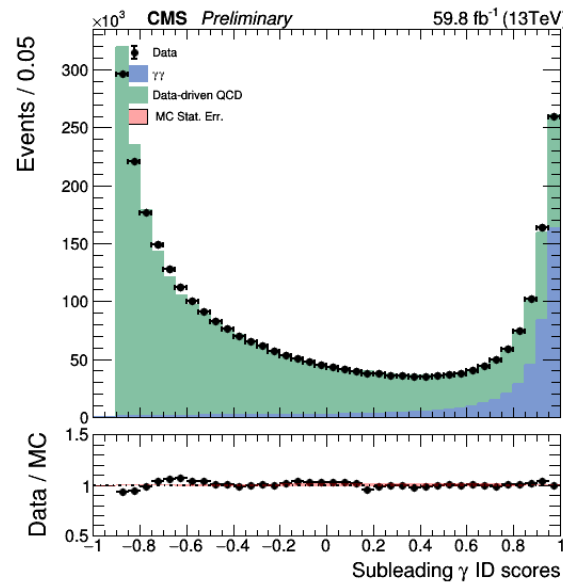
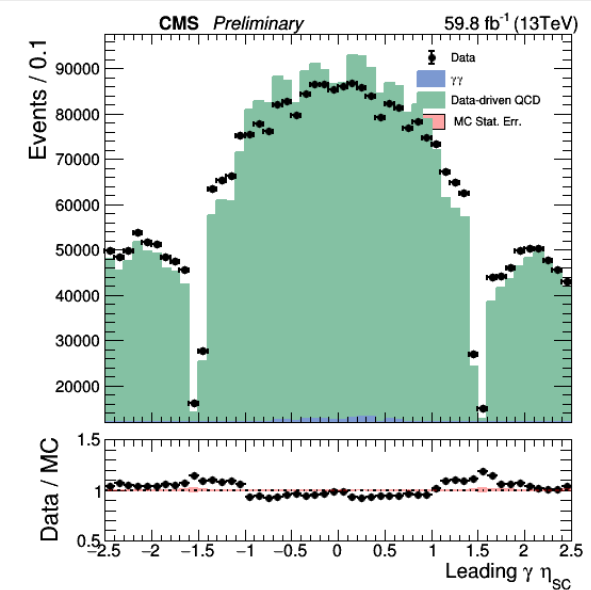
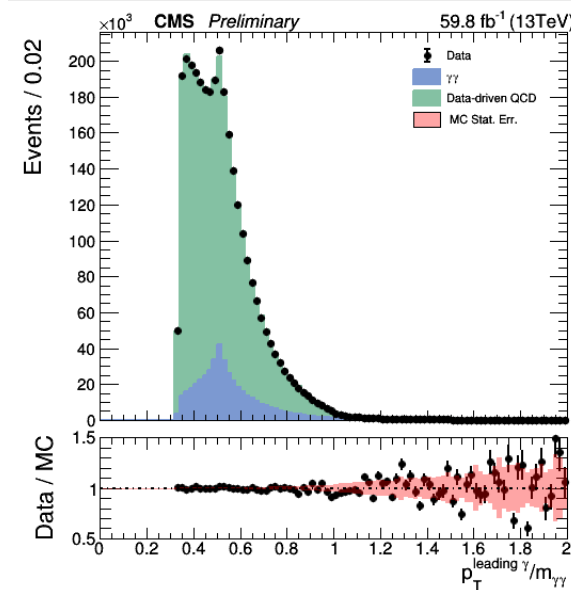
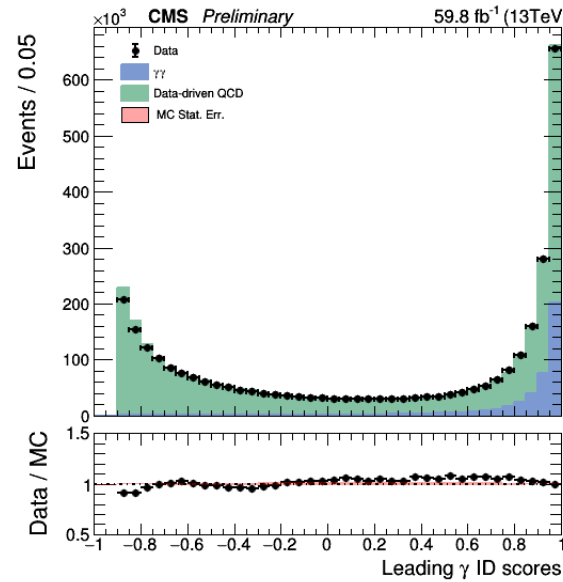


# Data/MC comparisons of the 10 input features UL18

➤ Events in mass side-band, after  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  preselection

➤ MC: MC pp plus data-driven pf+ff

➤ **Good data/MC agreement**



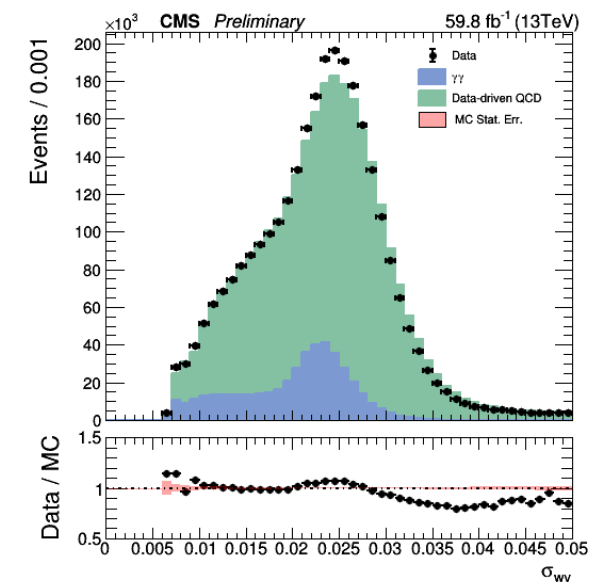
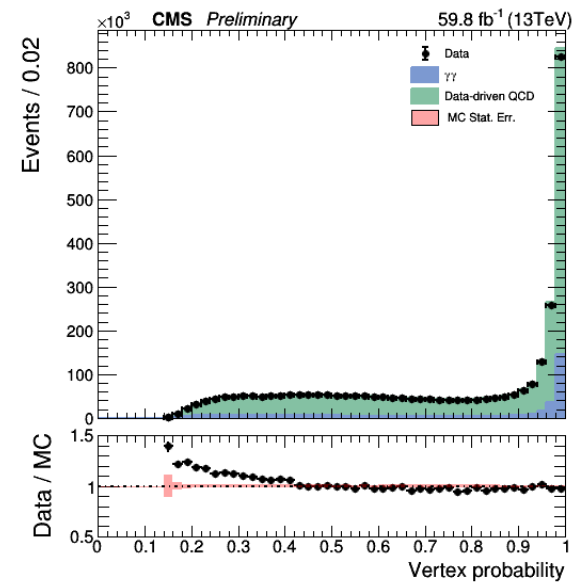
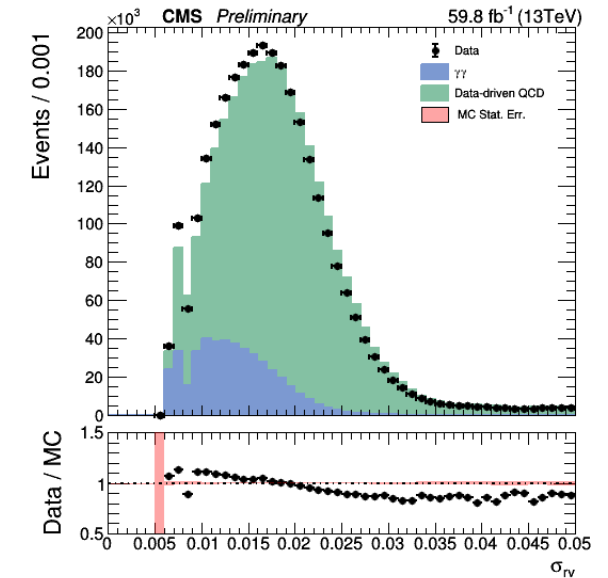
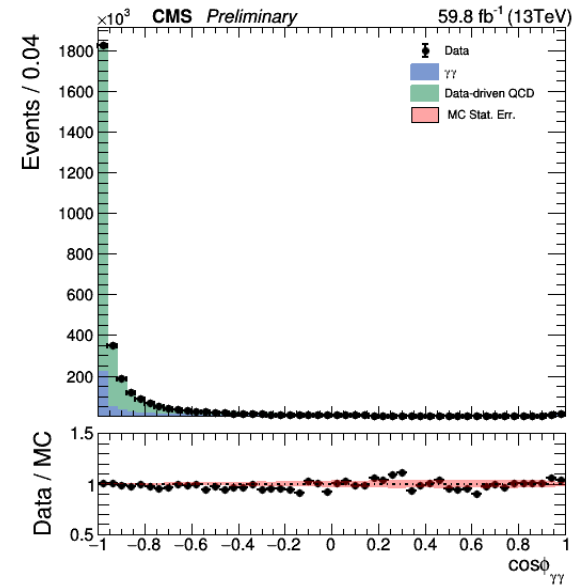


# Data/MC comparisons of the 10 input features (UL18 cont.)

➤ Events in mass side-band, after  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  preselection

➤ MC: MC pp plus data-driven pf+ff

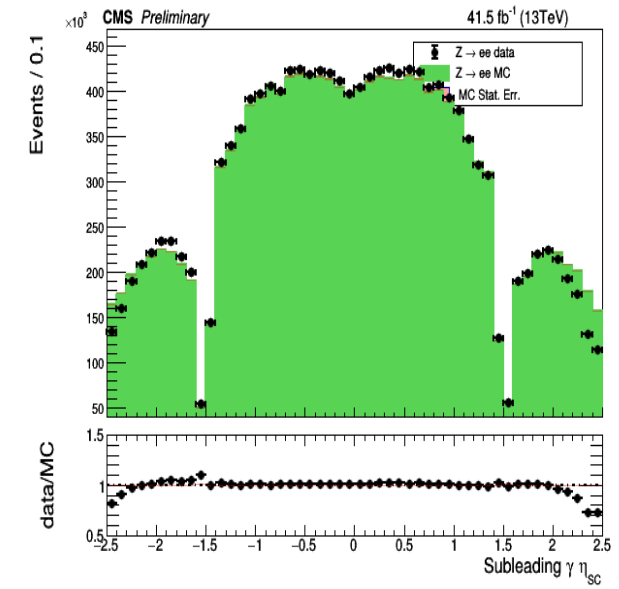
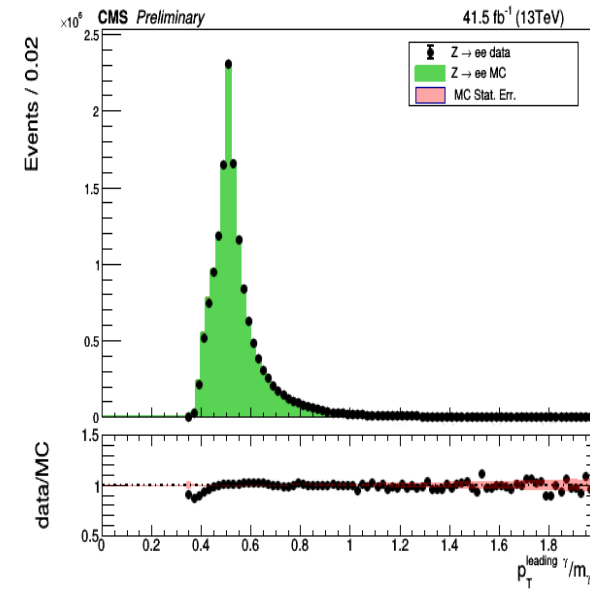
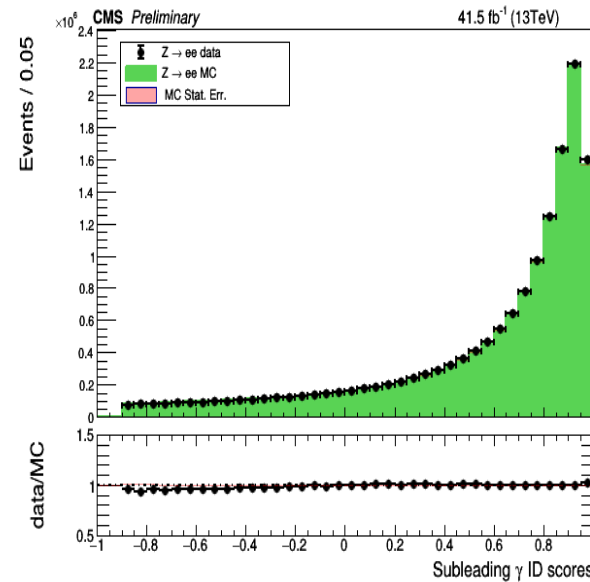
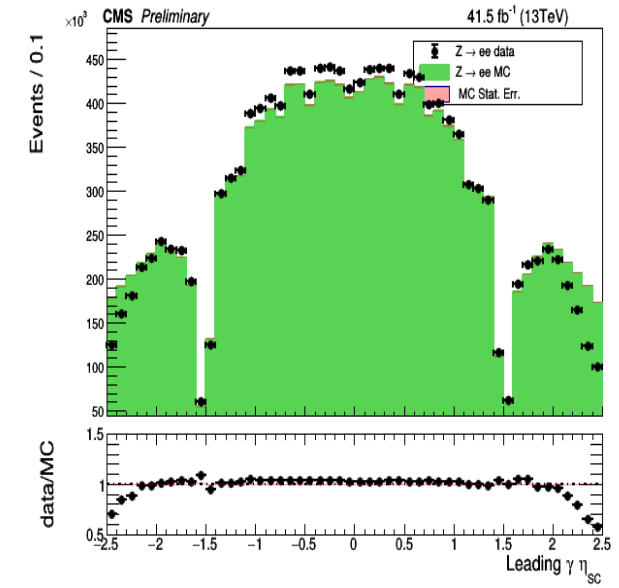
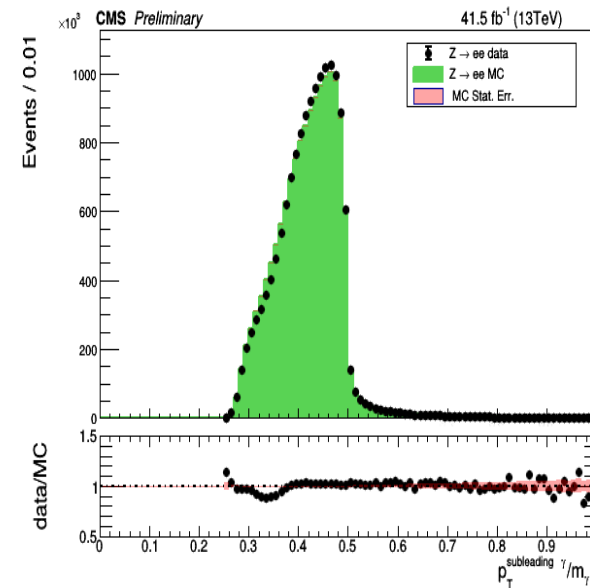
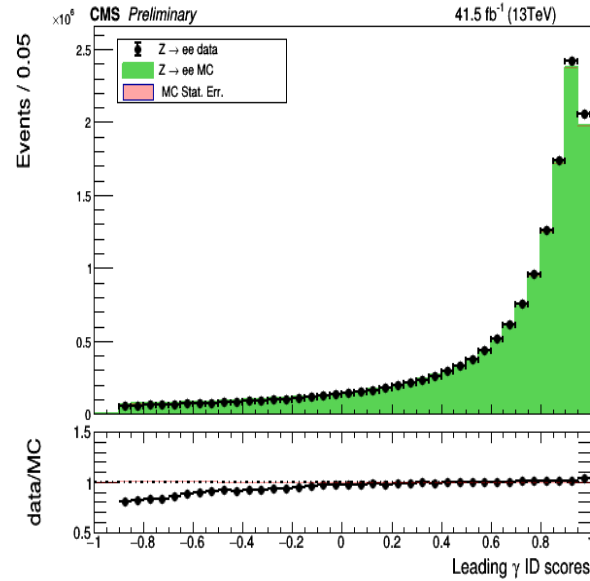
➤ **Good data/MC agreement**





# Validations of the inputs with $Z \rightarrow ee$ UL17

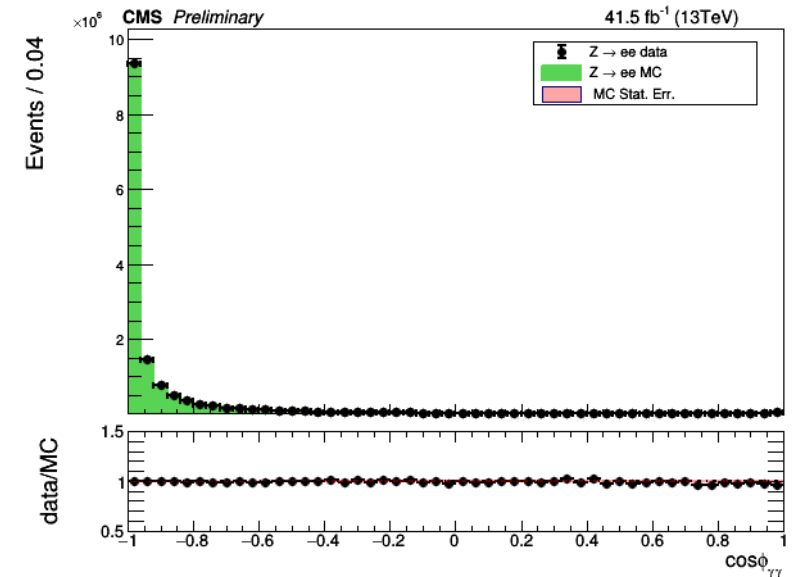
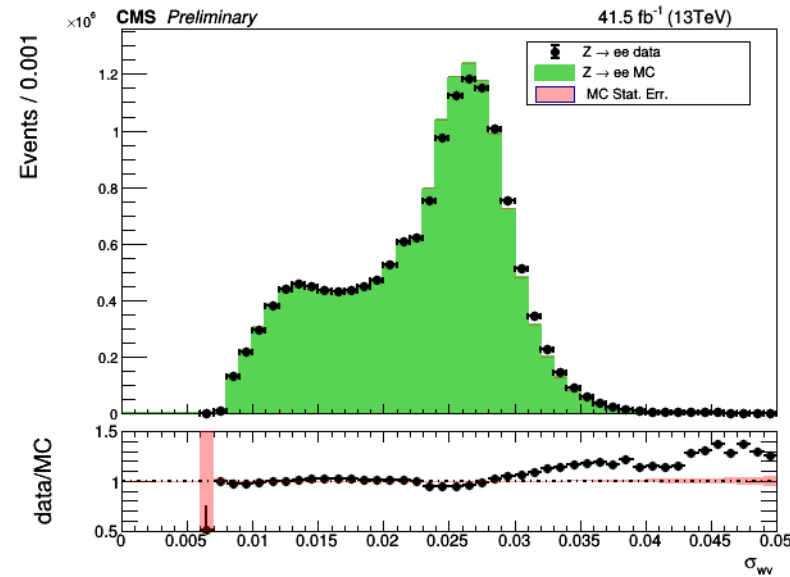
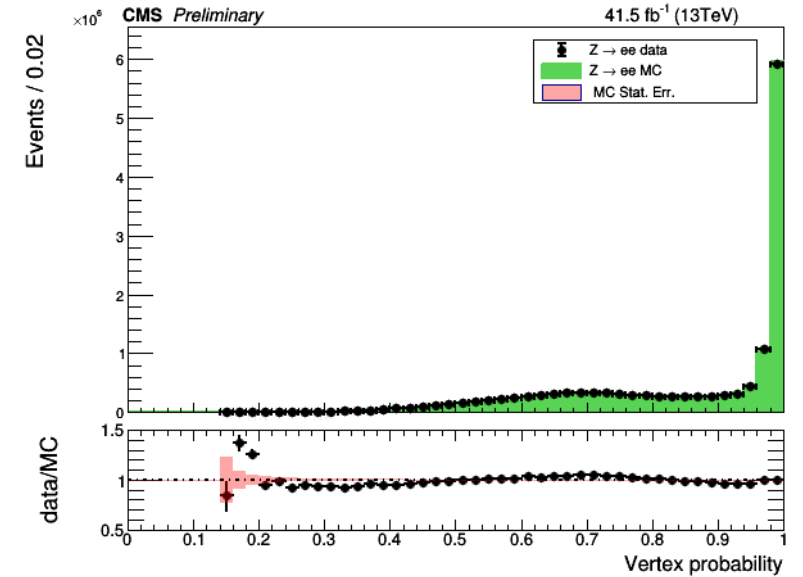
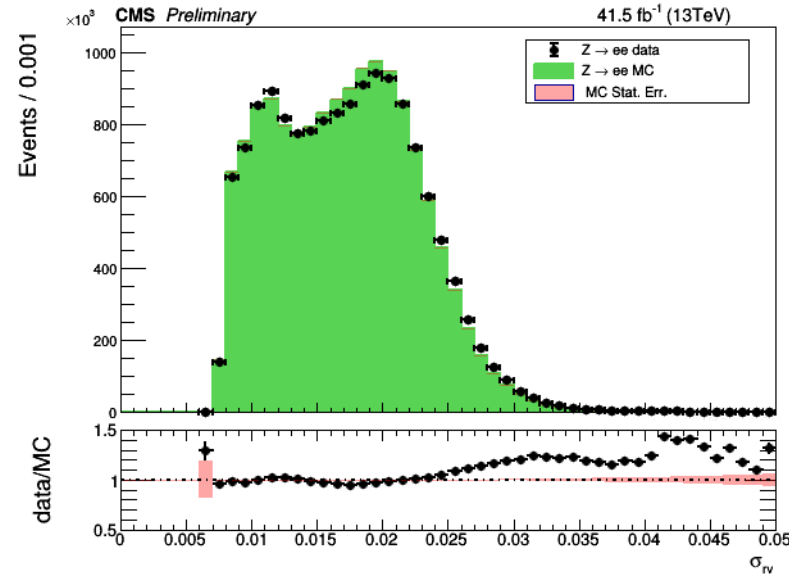
➤ Good data/MC agreement





# Validations of the inputs with $Z \rightarrow ee$ UL17 (cont.)

➤ Good data/MC agreement

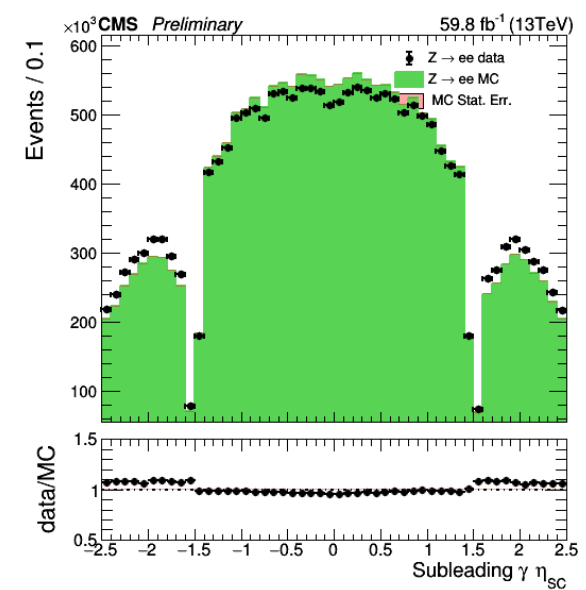
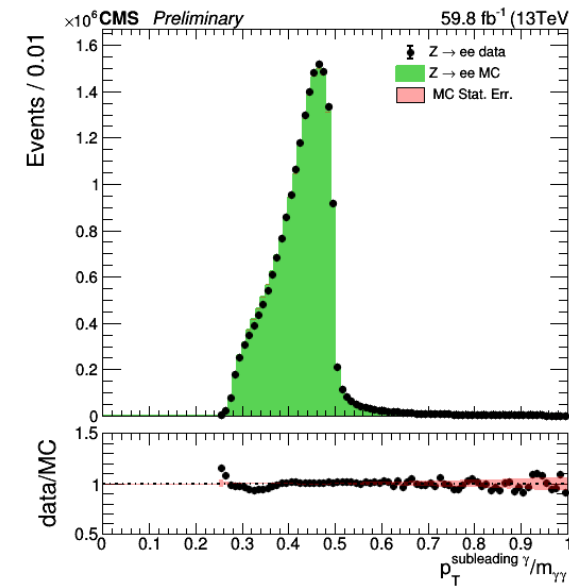
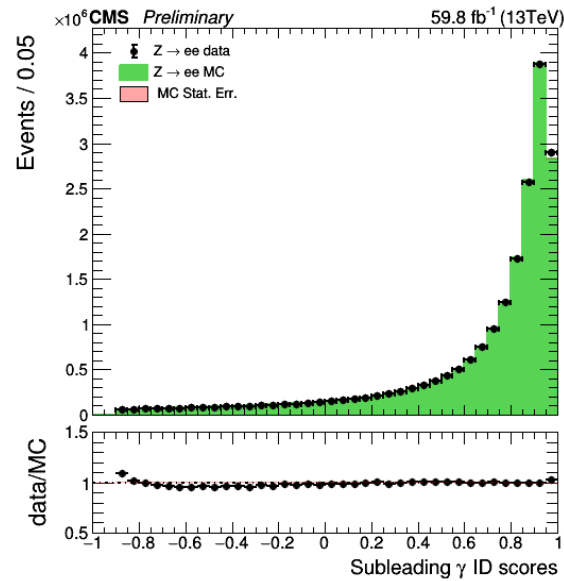
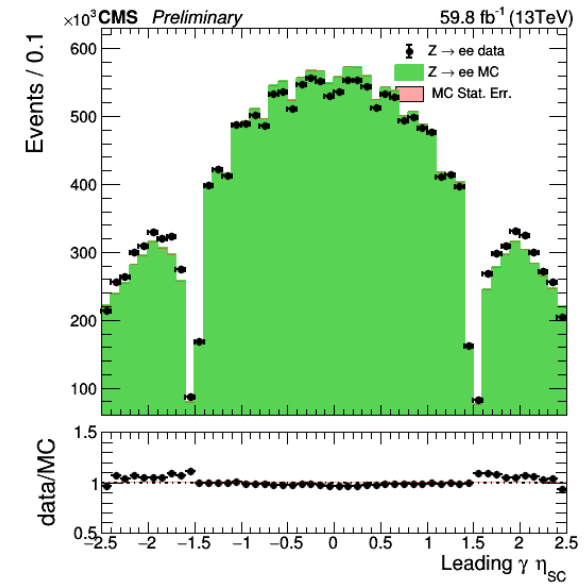
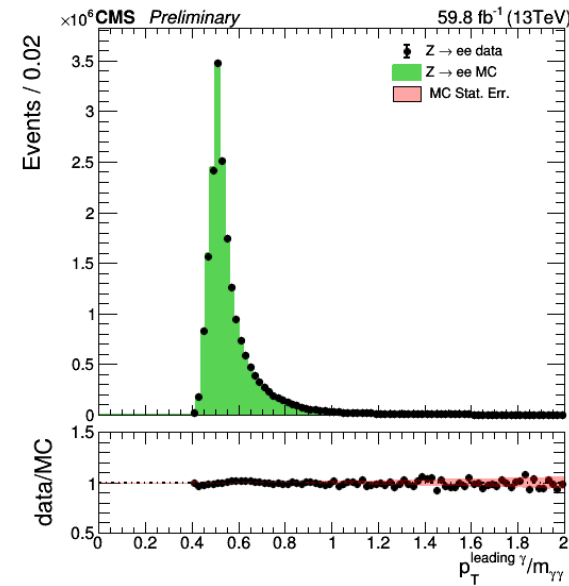
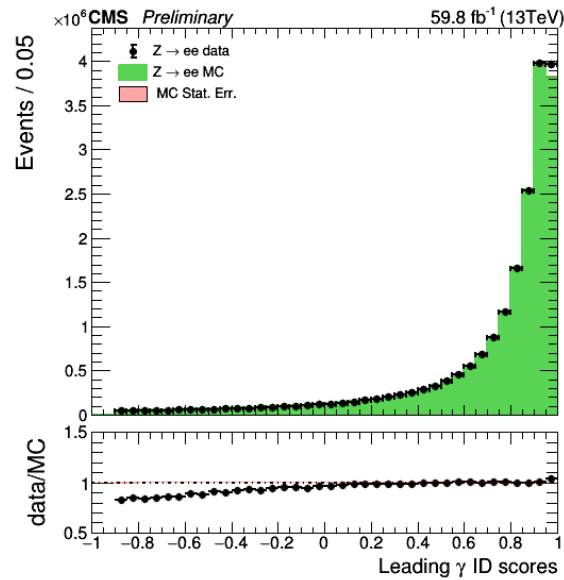






# Validations of the inputs with $Z \rightarrow ee$ UL18

➤ Good data/MC agreement





# Validations of the inputs with $Z \rightarrow ee$ UL18 (cont.)

➤ Good data/MC agreement

