#### Status of 4Top analysis

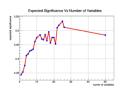
Huiling Hua<sup>1</sup>, Fabio lemmi<sup>1</sup>, Ducan Leggat<sup>2</sup>, Hongbo Liao<sup>1</sup>, Hideki Okawa<sup>2</sup>, Yu Zhang<sup>2</sup>

1,IHEP, 2,Fudan University

April 20, 2022

## Review Huiling's significance curve







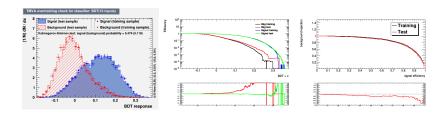
#### We need to understand:

- Why the significance jumps from 11 to 20 variables
- Whether the peak at 25 variables is reliable
- How we choose the optimal binning
- Statistics

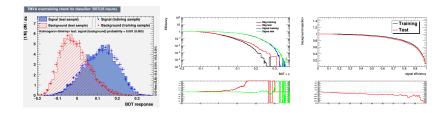
• Signal: 95703

Background: 37267

### Overtraining check —10 variables



### Overtraining check —25 variables



## Cut-and-Count significance

- The histograms are 11 bins from -0.8 to 0.8 and almost all the background and signal are in bin 5 to 8 (-0.21 to 0.36).
- Calculate the bin-by-bin significance and error since the "Combine" tool does not provide error of significance.

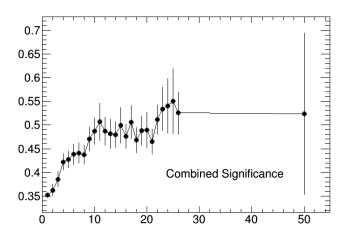
$$\sigma = \sqrt{2((s+b)\log(1+s/b) - s)}$$

$$\Delta\sigma = \sqrt{(A\delta s)^2 + (B\delta b)^2}$$

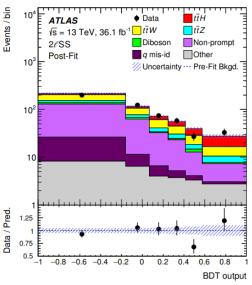
$$A = \partial\sigma/\partial s = \log(1+s/b)/\sigma$$

$$B = \partial\sigma/\partial b = (\log(1+s/b) - s/b)/\sigma$$

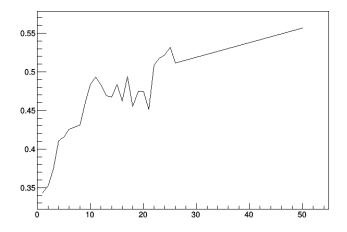
## Cut-and-Count significance



# Binning of ATLAS ttH analysis



## Significance vs number of variables with 6 bins



#### Next step

- Find optimal binning of each set of variables by scanning the bin edge.
- Check the significance vs number of variables to determine the number of variables.