A data-driven background estimation method in $H o Z\gamma$

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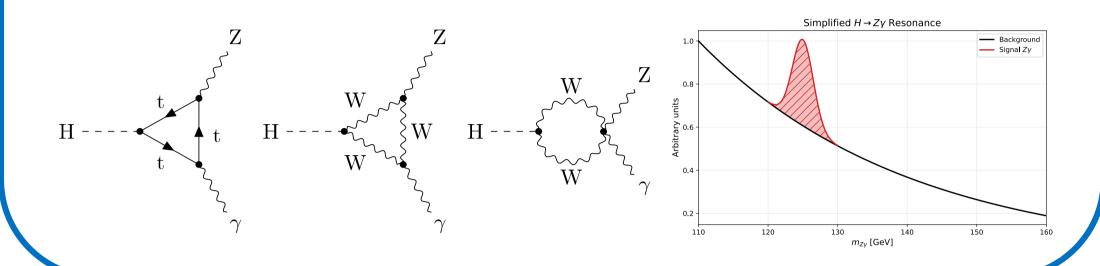




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Introduction

- \blacktriangleright Higgs decays into $Z+\gamma$ due to loop diagram is rare with branch fraction 0.15%
- \succ The $Z+\gamma$ signal features an evident peek on a smooth background.

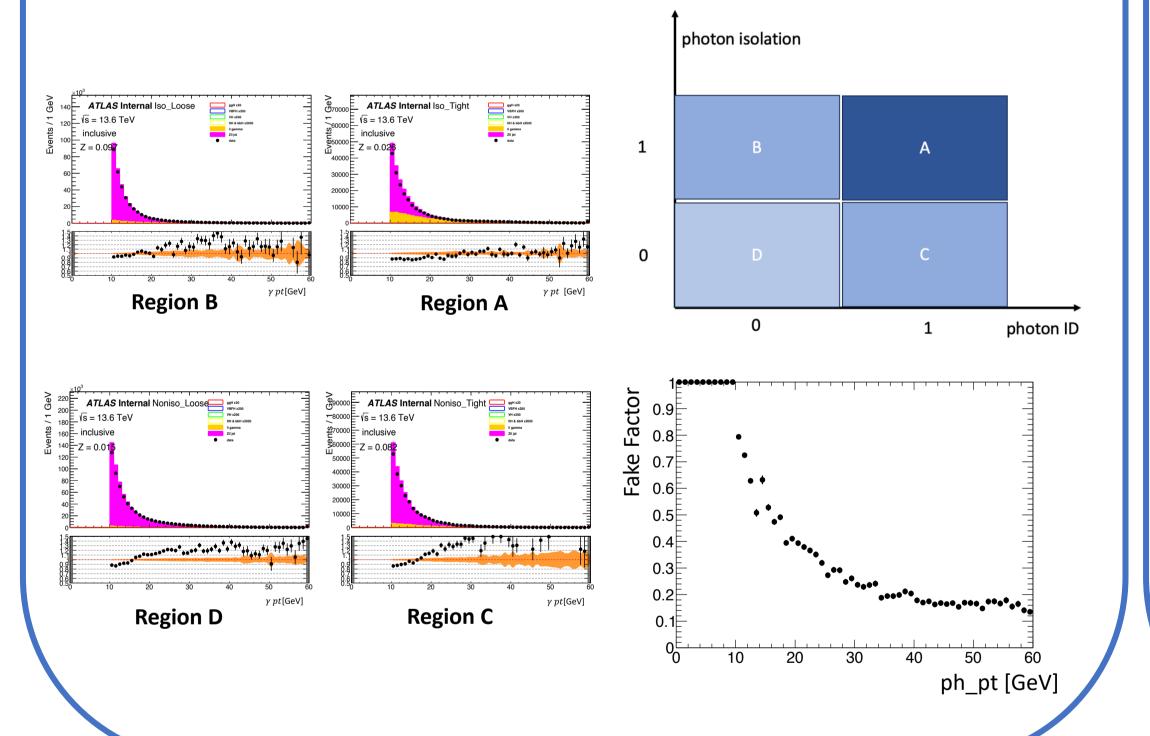


Z + jets (Data-Driven Fake Factor)

$> Z(l^+l^-) + jets$ background estimation (jet $\rightarrow \gamma$)

> ABCD method:

- Four categories built according to the photon ID and isolation states.
- The data in the "C" region (non-Iso but tight-ID) is used to estimate the background in the "A" region (signal region, isolated and tight-ID).
- The Scale Factors from C to A (Fake Factors) are obtained from the "B" and "D" regions (loose-ID regions).
- The Fake Factor (FF) is expressed as a function of $\gamma \ pt$



Motivation

- \succ The signal is searched with the $l^+l^-\gamma$ final state.
- > Two main backgrounds:
- $Z(l^+l^-) + jets$: A jet misidentified as a photon.
 - $Z(l^+l^-) + \gamma$: Irreducible background.

> Great challenge:

• Find a good empiric function to model the background in each signal category.

Proposal:

 A data-driven method is proposed to estimate these two main backgrounds.

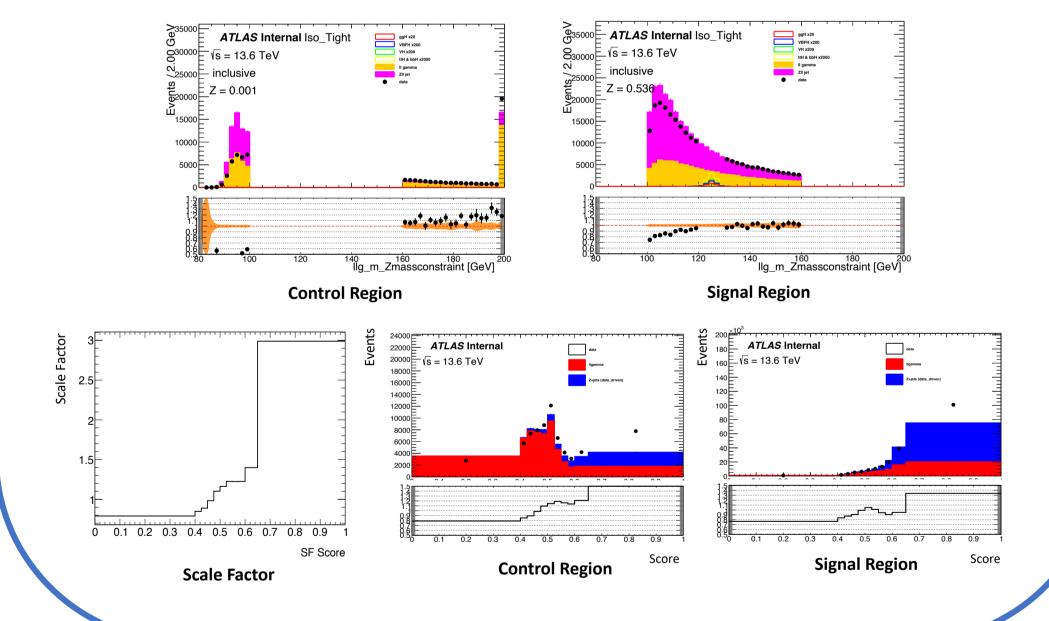
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ (BDT Scale Factor)

$> Z(l^+l^-) + \gamma$ background estimation

- > MC modified by Scale Factors (SF):
 - Control Region (far-sideband): $M_{Z\gamma} < 100~GeV$ or $M_{Z\gamma} > 160~GeV$.
 - Used to extract Scale Factor
 - o Dominated by the $Z(l^+l^-) + \gamma$ background.
 - Scale Factors: Obtained from the "far-sideband" control region.
 - It is based on a BDT model.
 - Application to Signal Region: $100 < M_{Z\gamma} < 160 \; {\rm GeV}$

> How to do that?

- BDT uses multiple variables as inputs including lepton and photon information since we may have mismodeling on both lepton and photon.
- The BDT-based SF is obtained from the far-sideband CR and applied to the SR.
- The $Z + \gamma$ SF is expressed as a function of a BDT score.



Results ATLAS Internal Iso_Tight [−]√s = 13.6 TeV $\sqrt{s} = 13.6 \text{ TeV}$ $\sqrt{s} = 13.6 \text{ TeV}$ - inclusive inclusive inclusive Z = 0.001Z = 0.001SF FF 10000 ****** lg_m_Zmassconstraint [GeV] 40 160 180 Ilg_m_Zmassconstraint [GeV] 40 160 180 | llg_m_Zmassconstraint [GeV] (a)CR (b)CR (c)CR ATLAS Internal Final iso_tigh ATLAS Internal Iso_Tight √s = 13.6 TeV √s = 13.6 TeV √s = 13.6 TeV inclusive inclusive inclusive = Z = 0.53615000 FF 40 160 180 Ilg m Zmassconstraint [GeV] llg_m_Zmassconstraint [GeV] (b)SR (c)SR (a)SR **Figures** (a): The nominal distributions from Data and MC.

- (b) : The Z+jets background is estimated using data in the control region with the Fake Factors.
- (c) : The $l^+l^-\gamma$ background MC is reweighted with the BDT-based Scale Factors.

Conclusion & Outlook

> Conclusion:

- $Z + \gamma$ background MC is modified by data-driven BDT-based Scale Factors.
- Z + jets background is estimated using data in Control Region with Fake Factors.
- Data and MC are in agreement within 15%.

Outlook:

- More detailed study of photon ID and isolation variable to validate the ABCD method.
- Spurious signal test based on the background template from our method.
- Try to tune the hyperparameters in the training model.