

Upgrade VBF $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ analysis

IHEP

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Physics background

Upgrade LHC at $\sqrt{s} = 14\text{TeV}$ has different cross section and performance compared with 13TeV

Do some MC simulation in VBF $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ events to analysis the influences of these differences

MC sample

➤ Row Monte Carlo sample:

Signal: VBF

mc15_14TeV.160024.PowhegPythia8_AU2CT10_VBFH125_gamgam.merge.DAOD_TRUTH3.e1337_p2768

Background:

ggH event:

mc15_14TeV.341000.PowhegPythia8EvtGen_CT10_AZNLOCTEQ6L1_ggH125_gamgam.merge.DAOD_TRUTH3.e5529_p2768

QCD

process:mc15_14TeV:mc15_14TeV.181782.MadGraphPythia8_AU2CTEQ6L1_GammaGammaJetJet.merge.DAOD_TRUTH3.e2473_p2768

Event reconstruction and selection

➤ Smearing function

Use Upgrade Performance Function

Detector layouts: reference scenario with Lol strips, Lol-VF pixels to $\eta=4.0$, sFCal, new BI RPC and sMDT

Average pileup values: $\langle\mu\rangle = \frac{\mathcal{L} \times \sigma_{inel}}{n_b \times f_r} \sim \mathcal{L} = 200$

Electron performance:

- Working point: looseElectron
- Requiring $p_T > 10$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.47$, and remove eta crack region [1.37, 1.52]
- including fake electron from HS jet

Photon performance:

- Working point: tightPhoton
- Requiring $p_T > 25$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.37$, remove eta crack region [1.37, 1.52]
- Including fake photon from electron, HS jet, PU jet

Event reconstruction and selection

➤ Smearing function

Muon performance

- tight muon
- Requiring $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2.7$

Jet performance

- Hard scattering jets and pile up jets all require $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 4.5$, track confirmation

Event reconstruction and selection

➤ Overlap removal

Remove objects in close region to prevent potential double-counting of objects in the detector

Order:

1. Remove electrons within $\Delta R = 0.4$ of any photon
2. Remove muons within $\Delta R = 0.4$ of any photon
3. Remove jets within $\Delta R = 0.4$ of any photon
4. Remove jets within $\Delta R = 0.2$ of any electron
5. Remove electrons within $\Delta R = 0.4$ of any jet
6. Remove muons within $\Delta R = 0.4$ of any jet

Event reconstruction and selection

➤ $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma + jj$ event selection

Cut-based selection for $\gamma\gamma + jj$ event

- Number of jets ≥ 2
- Number of photon ≥ 2
- $\frac{pT_{leading\ photon}}{m_{\gamma\gamma}} > 0.35$
- $\frac{pT_{sub-leading\ photon}}{m_{\gamma\gamma}} > 0.25$
- $105\ GeV < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 160\ GeV$

MVA VBF category

➤ Preselection:

$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 2, |\eta_{\gamma\gamma}^{Zep\bar{p}}| < 5$ to help BDT focus on VBF event phase-space

➤ BDT training

VBF vs Madgraph background training

type	Sample	Number of events
Signal	VBF	28721
Background	MC Madgraph QCD	9063
we abandoned ggH background in training because of its low cross section*branching ratio The samples are separated into 2 trees apart for training(70%) and testing(30%)		

MVA VBF category

➤ Selection efficiency

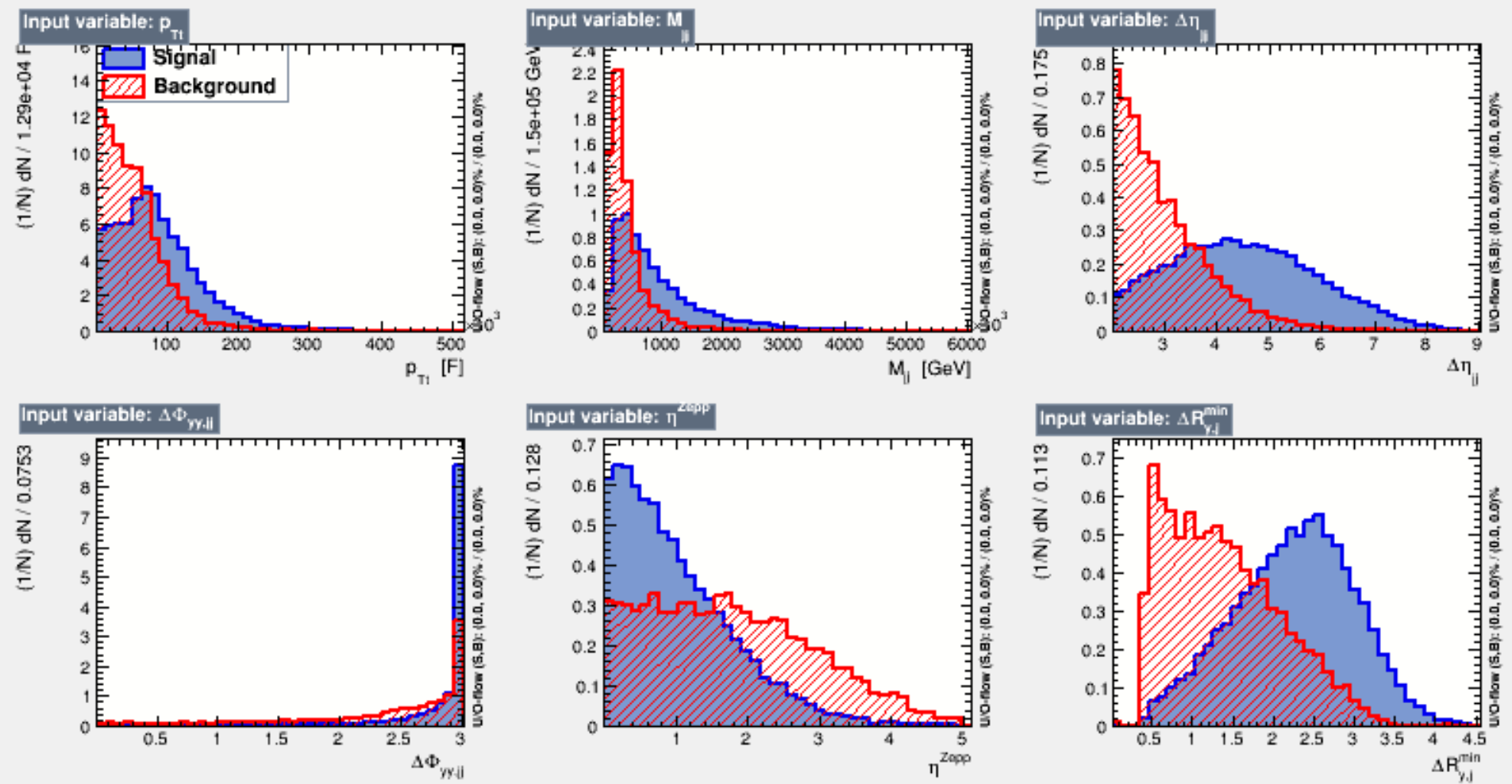
	VBF	ggH	QCD background
$N_\gamma \geq 2$	0.273	0.235	0.215
$\frac{pT}{m_{\gamma\gamma}} \geq 0.35(0.25)$	0.891	0.931	0.795
$105 < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 160$	0.954	0.974	0.262
$N_{jet} \geq 2$	0.423	0.091	0.583
$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 2$	0.836	0.414	0.281
$ \eta_{\gamma\gamma}^{Z\epsilon p p} < 5$	0.999	0.996	0.992
Total	0.082	0.008	0.007

MVA VBF category

6 BDT training variables

Variable	Description
m_{jj}	Invariant mass of leading 2 jets
$\Delta\eta_{jj}$	Pseudorapidity separation between the leading 2 jets
p_{Tt}	Diphoton pT projected perpendicular to the diphoton thrust axis
$\Delta\phi_{\gamma\gamma,jj}$	Azimuthal angle between the diphoton and dijet systems
$\Delta R_{\gamma,j}^{min}$	Minimum ΔR between leading/subleading photon and the leading/subleading jet
$\eta_{\gamma\gamma}^{Zepp}$	Zeppenfeld variable $\eta_{\gamma\gamma} - (\eta_{j1} + \eta_{j2})/2$

MVA VBF category



Distribution of input variables

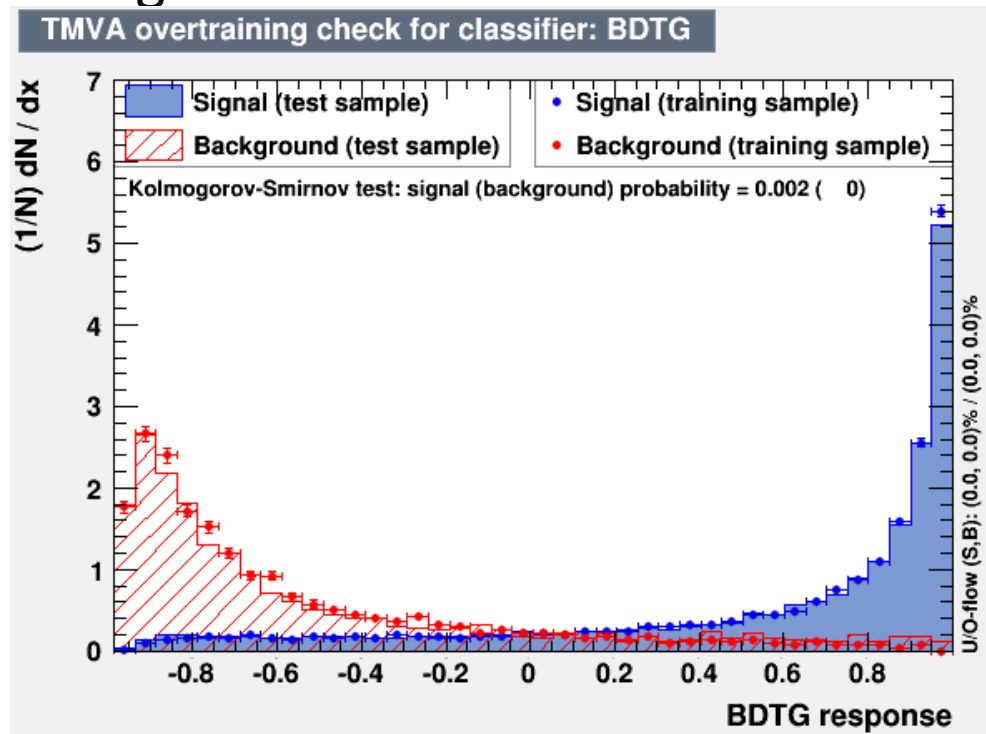
MVA VBF category

BDT training options:

NTrees=900: nEventsMin=50: BoostType=Grad: Shrinkage=0.06:

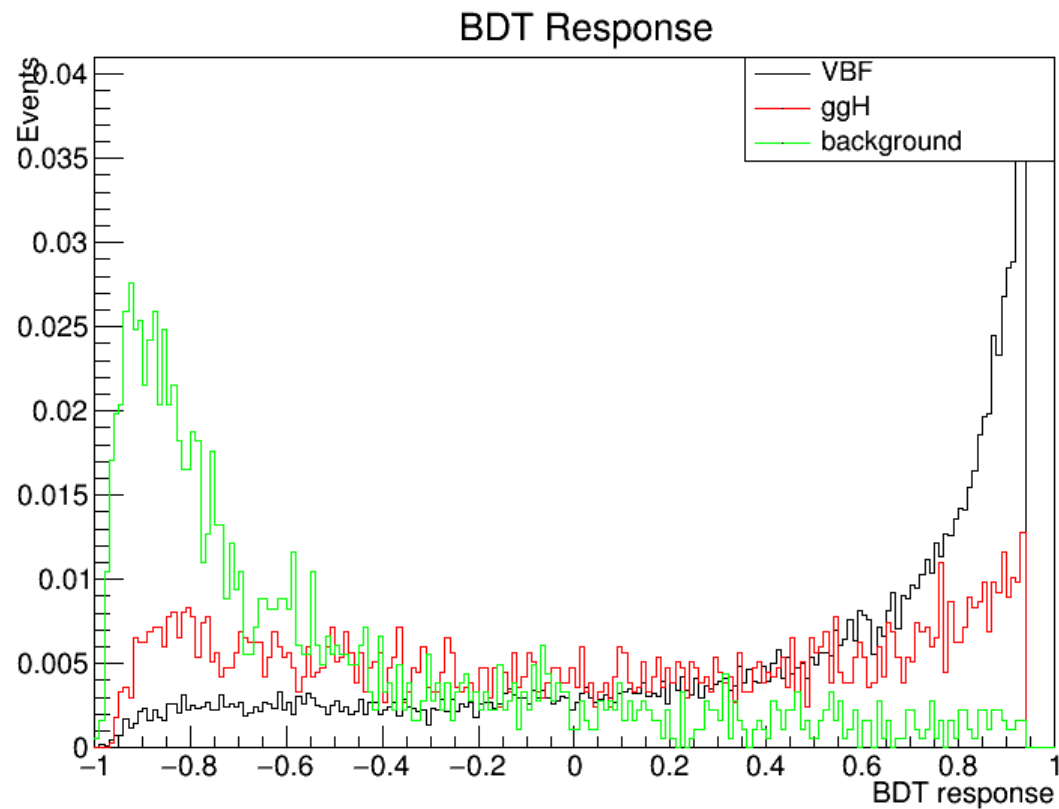
UseBaggedGrad: GradBaggingFraction=0.6: nCuts=20: MaxDepth=4

Output of training



MVA VBF category

➤ BDT out of three samples



MVA VBF category

➤ Choice of optimal BDTG event categorization

Scan Kcut on BDTG response to maximize VBF significance

$$\sigma_{VBF} = \sqrt{2 \times ((N_{VBF} + N_{ggH} + N_{bkg}) \times \ln \left(1 + \frac{N_{VBF}}{N_{ggH} + N_{bkg}} \right) - N_{VBF}}$$

N_{VBF} : VBF event number satisfying BDTG > Kcut in $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ window [120,130] GeV

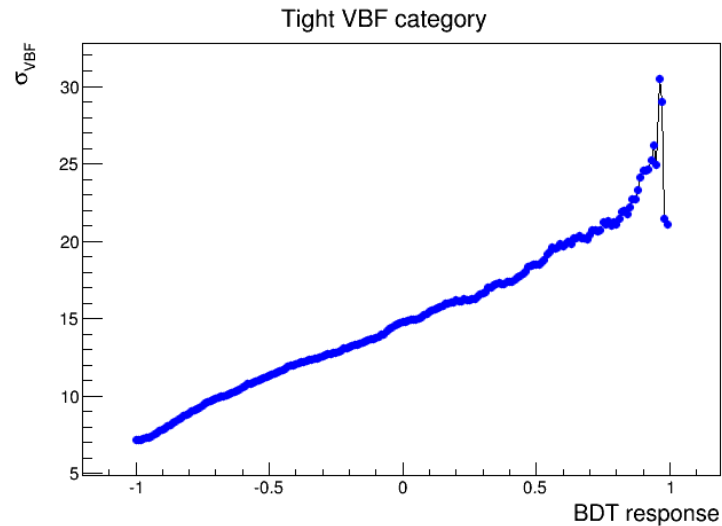
N_{ggH} : ggH event number satisfying BDTG > Kcut in $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ window [120,130] GeV

N_{bkg} : Madgraph QCD background event number satisfying BDTG > Kcut in $m_{\gamma\gamma}$ window [120,130] GeV

MVA VBF category

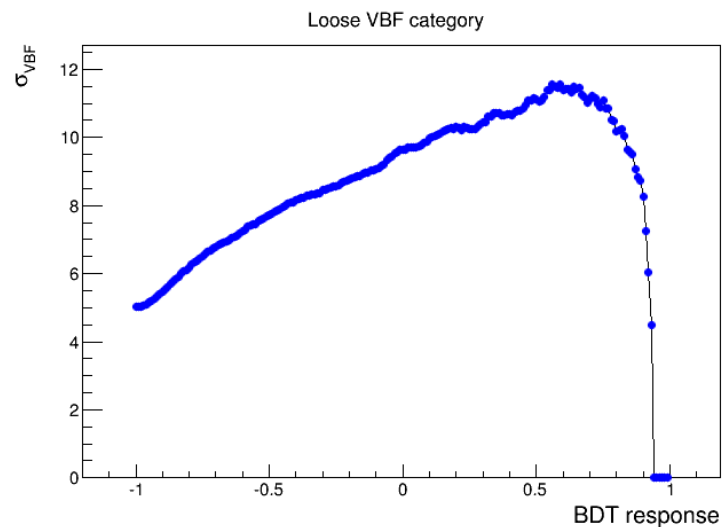
Tight VBF category:
determine $kCut_{tight}$
with maximum σ_{VBF} using
all events (abandon
oscillation nearby 1)

0.94



Loose VBF category:
determine $kCut$ in the
same way using events
with $BDTG < kCut_{tight}$

0.56



MVA VBF category

➤ Results

	Loose(0.56<BDTG<0.94)	Tight(BDTG>0.94)
VBF signal	10124.2	8049.89
ggH	84575.9	25382.1
background	679113	66435
VBF purity	10.690	24.080
VBF significance	11.56	26.19
combined significance	28.63	

The event number are calculated in mass window [120,130]GeV, weighted to $\int L = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ luminosity. Combined significance is the quadratic sum of significance in loose and tight VBF categories

Further work

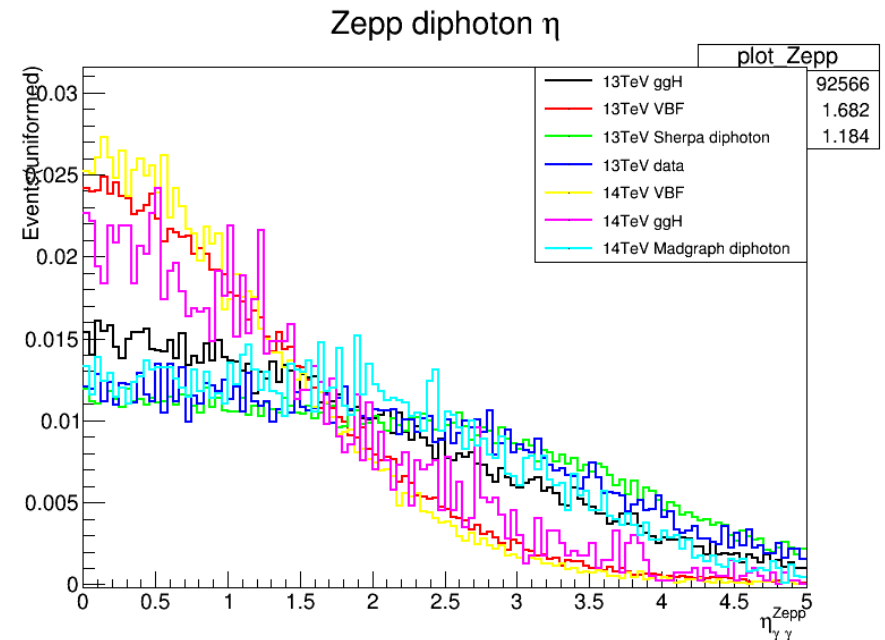
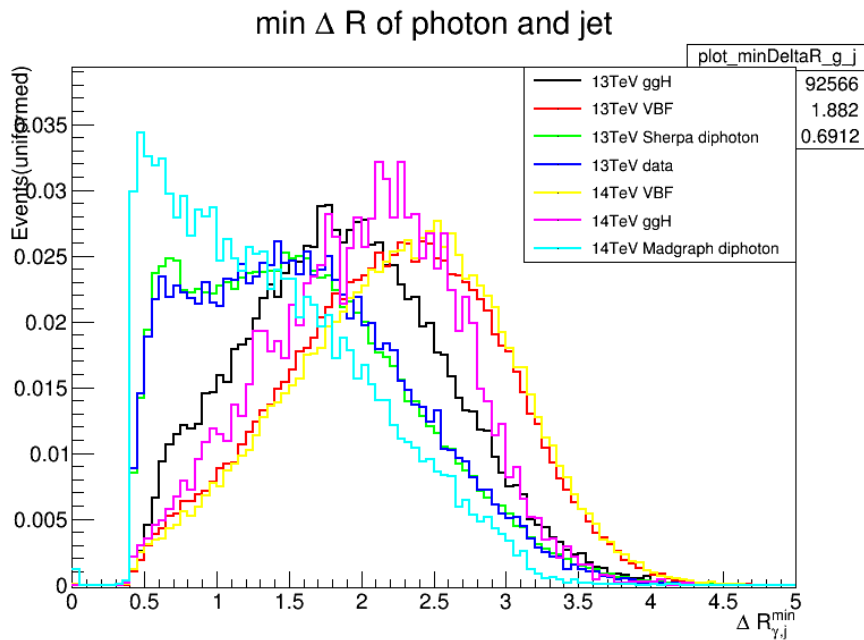
➤ Tuning BDT to seek better performance

- 2-D BDT to enhance VBF purity

➤ Fit diphoton mass distribution and do other measurements

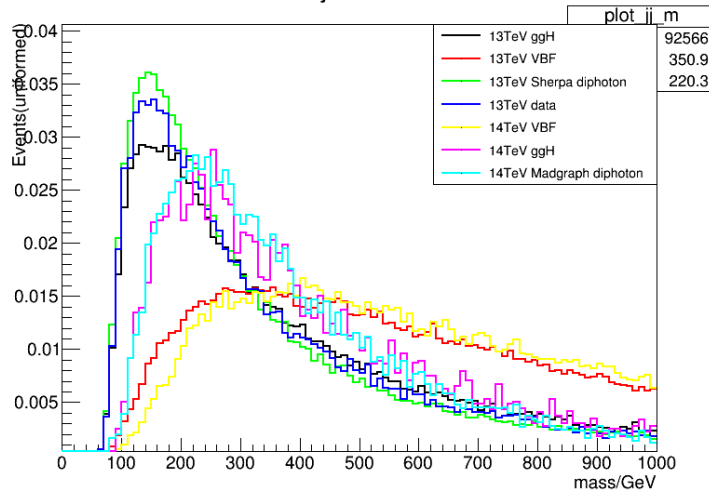
Back up

➤ Variable distribution(including 13TeV)

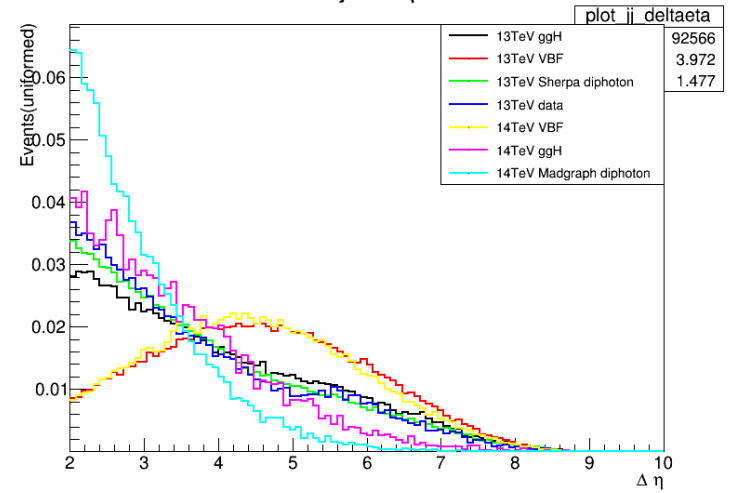


Back up

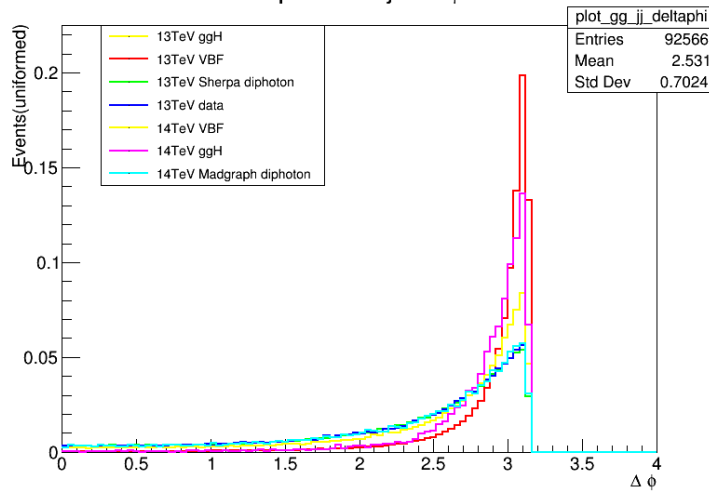
dijet mass



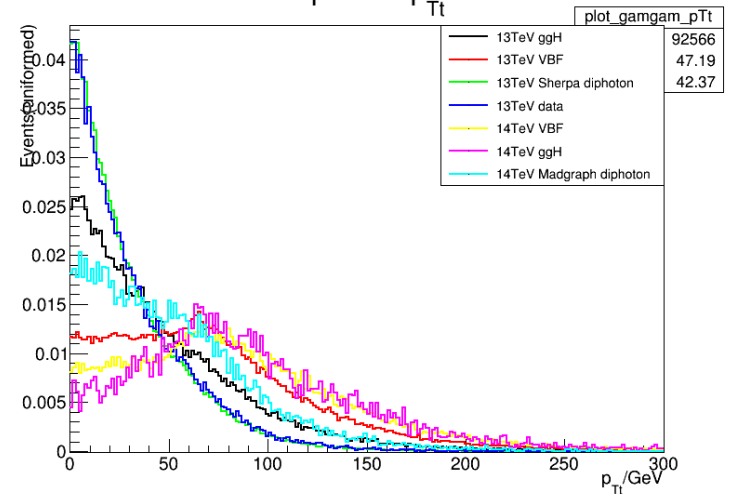
dijet $\Delta \eta$



diphoton-dijet $\Delta \phi$

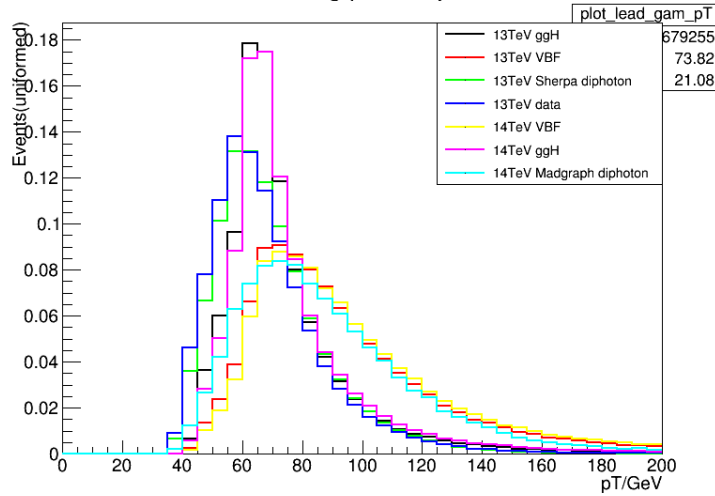


diphoton p_{Tt}

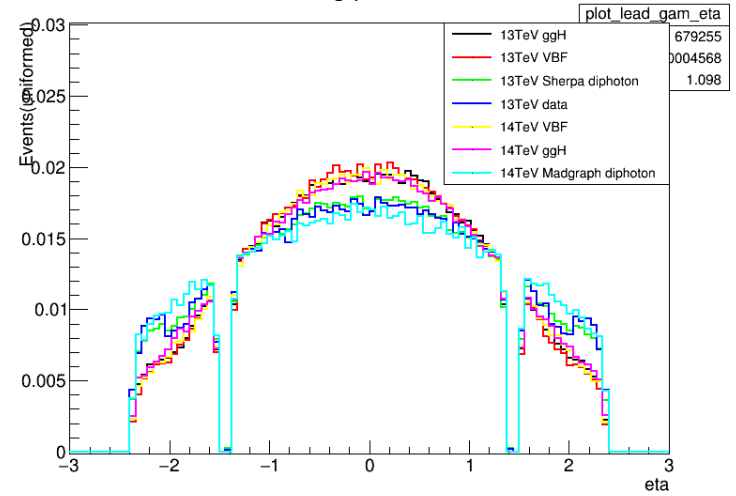


Back up

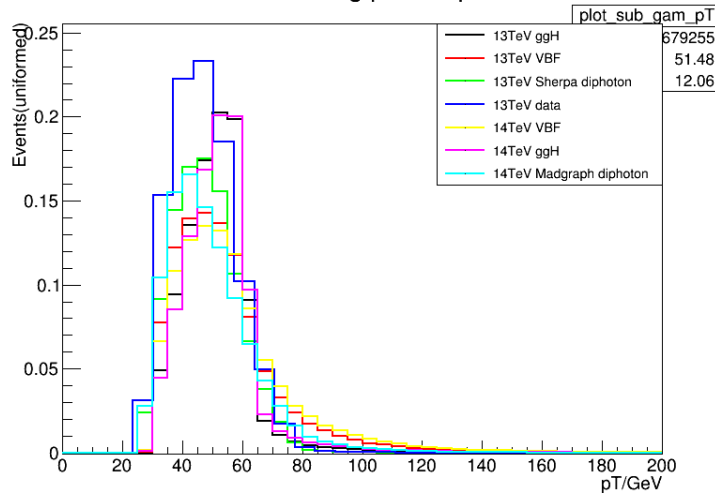
leading photon pT



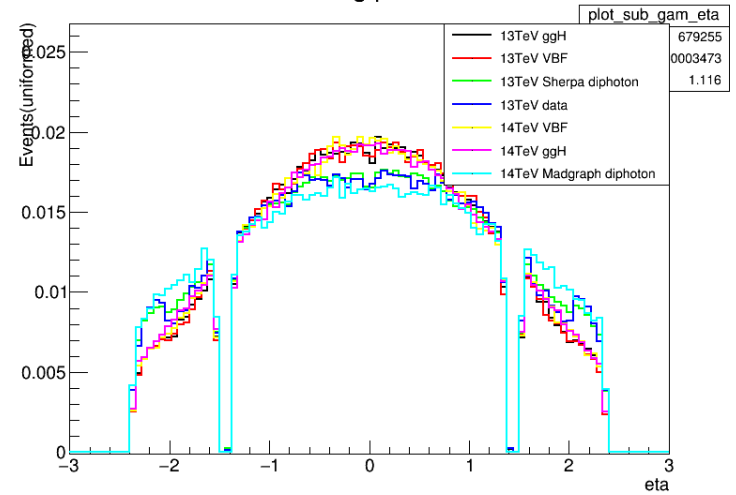
leading photon eta



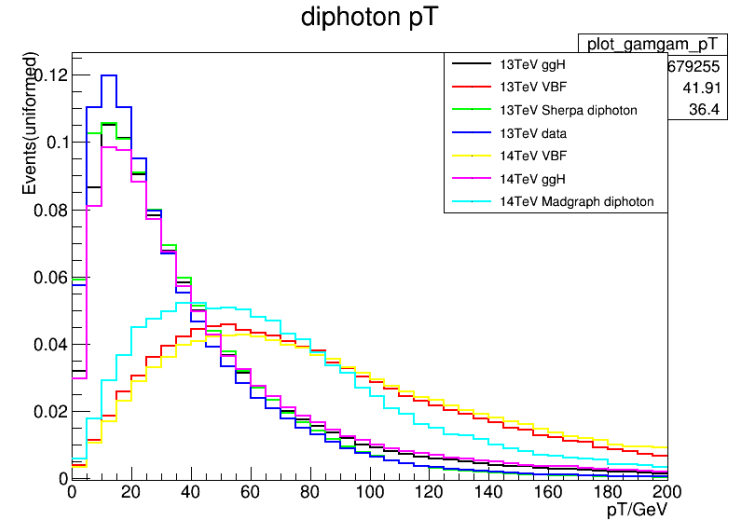
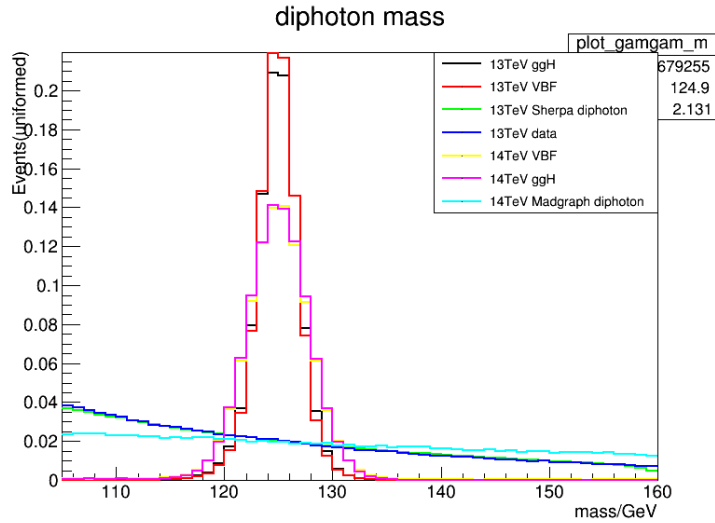
subleading photon pT



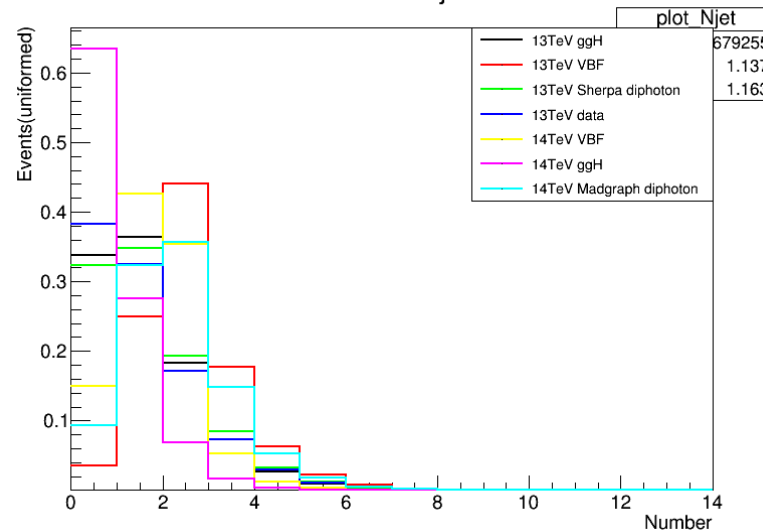
subleading photon eta



Back up

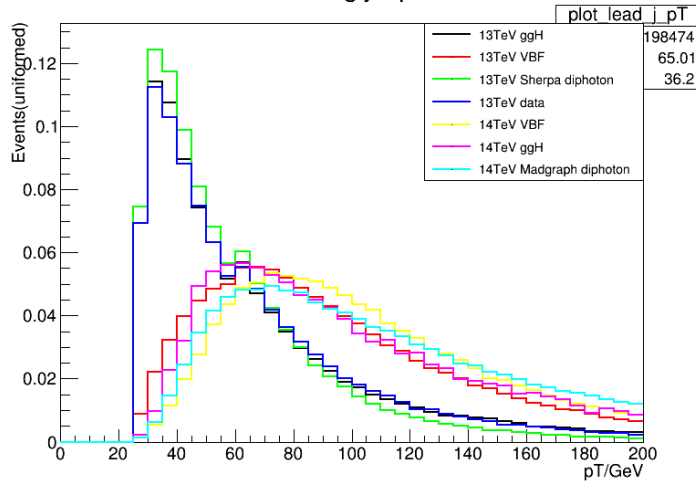


Number of jets

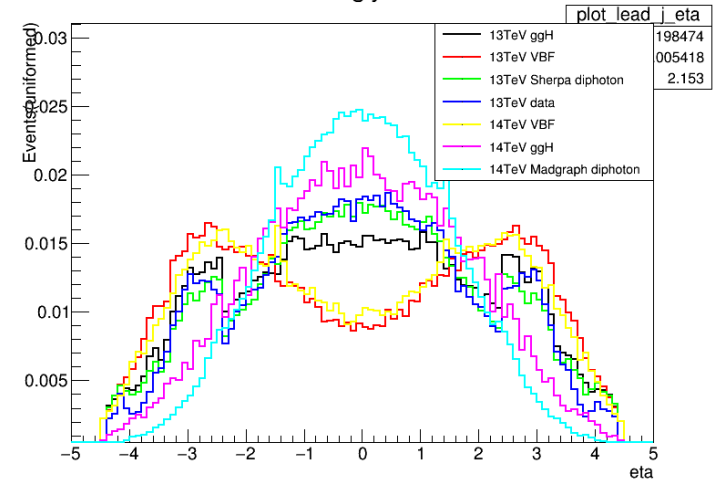


Back up

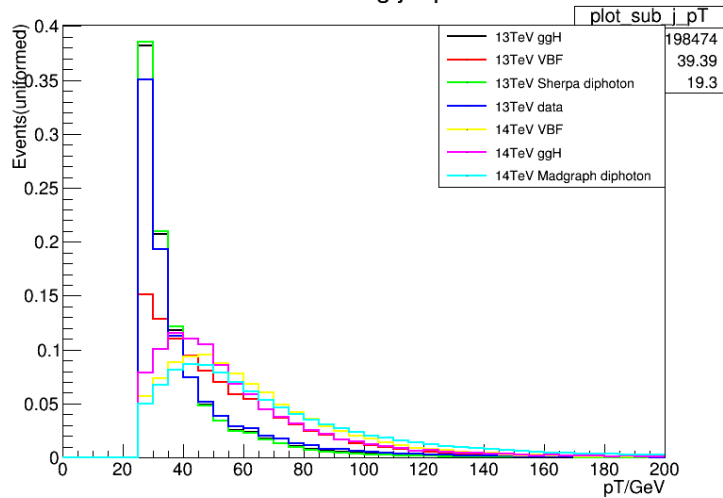
leading jet pT



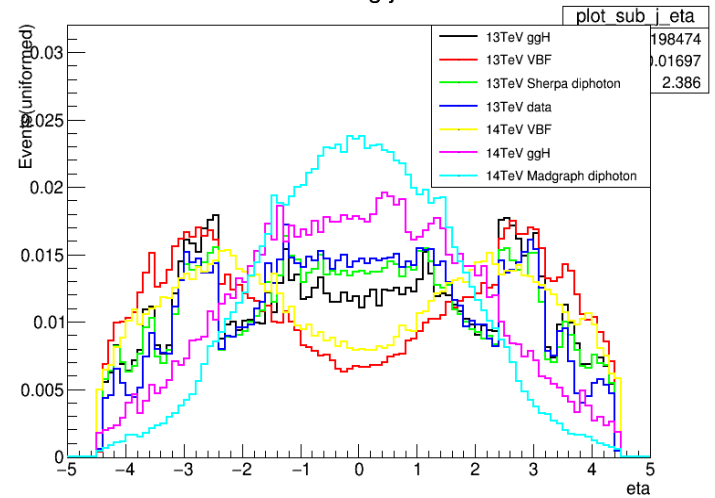
leading jet eta



subleading jet pT



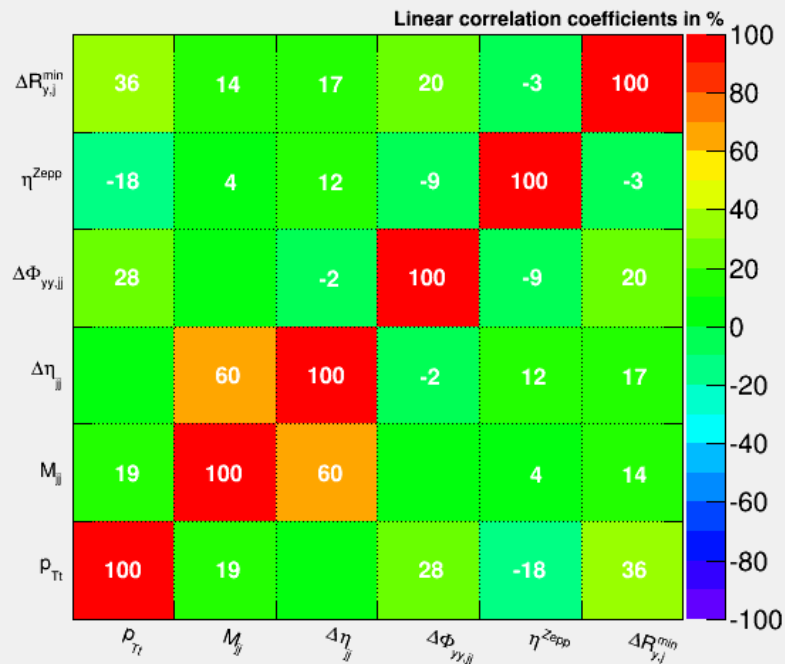
subleading jet eta



Back up

➤ BDT variable correlation matrix

Correlation Matrix (background)



Correlation Matrix (signal)

