

Multiclassification of Production Modes of Higgs Bosons Using TMVA

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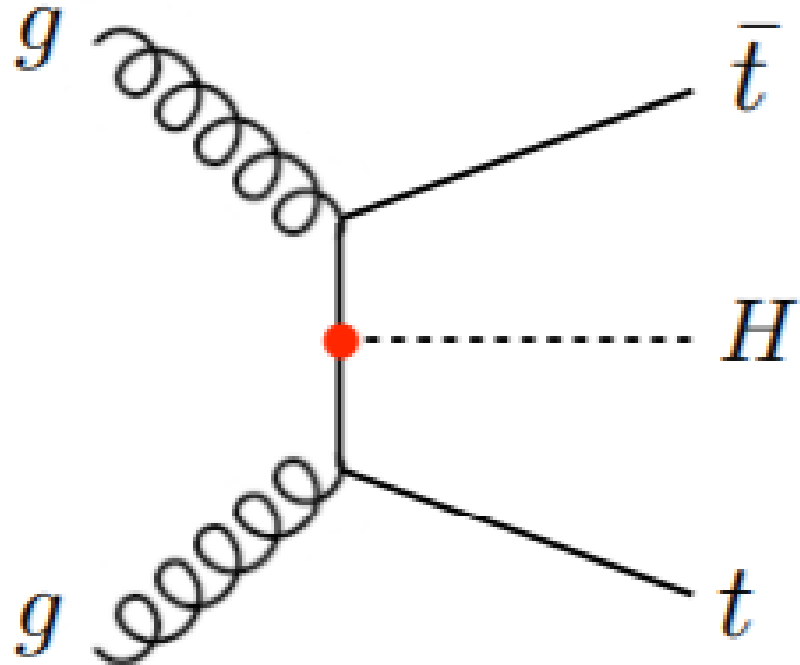
Junior undergraduate student

- I visited the UC Berkeley at this spring semester, and I am doing some research at the ATLAS group(HGamma subgroup) at LBNL.
- I am mainly working on two projects:
 - The study of the CP property of Higgs bosons
 - The multiclassification of production modes of Higgs bosons
- Today, I will focus on the second project

Outline

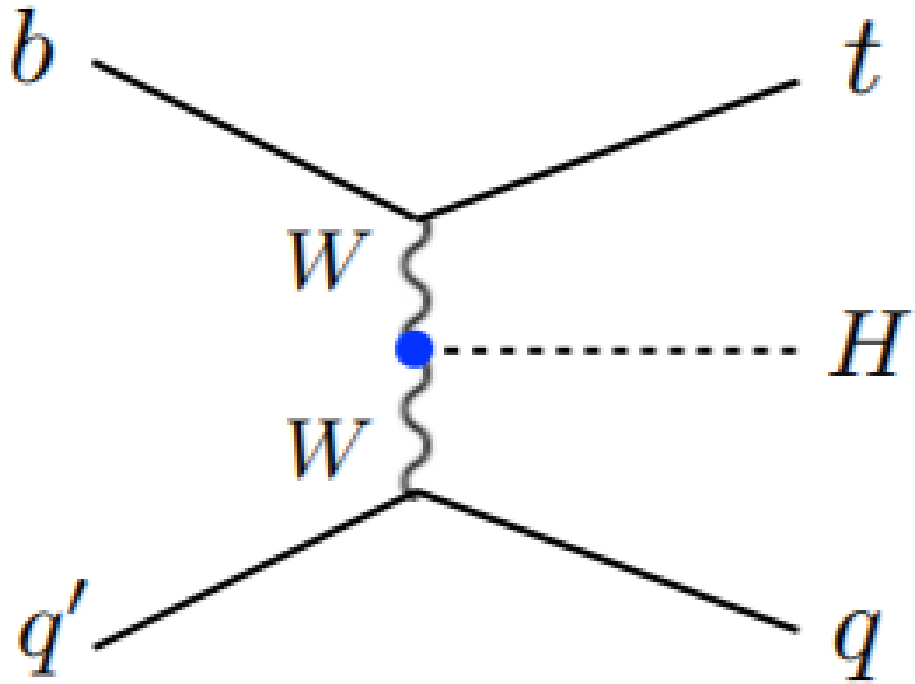
- The motivation of multiclassification of production modes of Higgs
- The brief introduction to the Decision Tree
- The brief introduction to the work flow of the multiclassification

Motivation



- The $t\bar{t}H$ production mode is preferred in the study of Higgs property:
 - 1. the b-tagging algorithm to reconstruct top quark is mature, and the reconstruction efficiency is high(60%)
 - 2. it's relatively easy to distinguish $t\bar{t}H$ with the background

Motivation

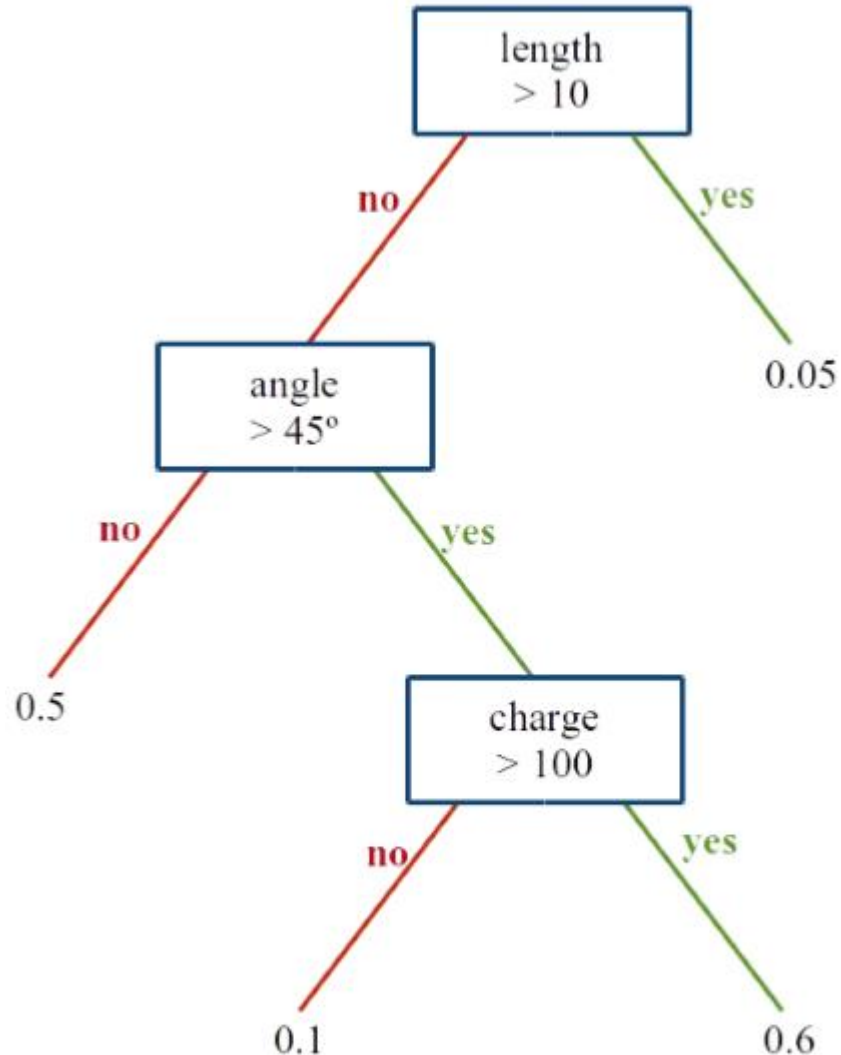


- the previous researches don't distinguish the tH and ttH, for that:
 - 1. strictly search for ttH mode would cause low reconstruction efficiency ($0.6 \times 0.6 = 0.36$)
 - 2. tH mode has much smaller cross section than the ttH
 - 3. in most cases, it's not necessary

Motivation

- During the study of CP property of Higgs, it seems to be necessary to have category which is rich in $t\bar{t}H$ and category which is rich in tH
- Professor at LBNL asked me to setup a framework to multi-classify the $t\bar{t}H$, tH and the background.

Brief Introduction to the Decision Trees



- Such trees with different structure and weight will form an ensemble.
- Each tree in the ensemble will give the probability of how likely the input is belong to each category.
- Finally, the ensemble will give the final probability of belonging to different categories according to the weight of the tree.

Brief Introduction to the Decision Trees

- The decision tree is based on the variables that would suggest the difference between different categories that we want to classify.
- The essence of decision trees is that different categories are clustered at different positions of the hyper-space whose basis is the variables

Work Flow

ROOT file of certain category

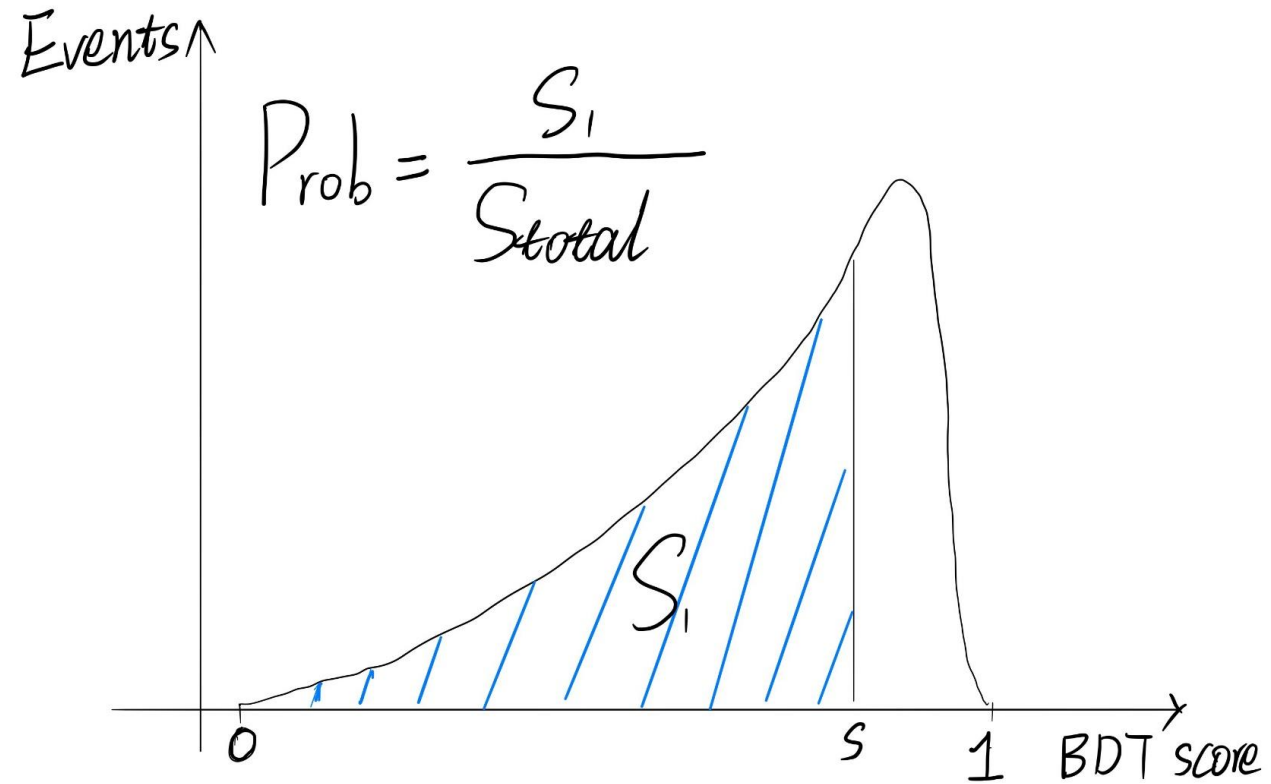
50%
validation

25%
testing

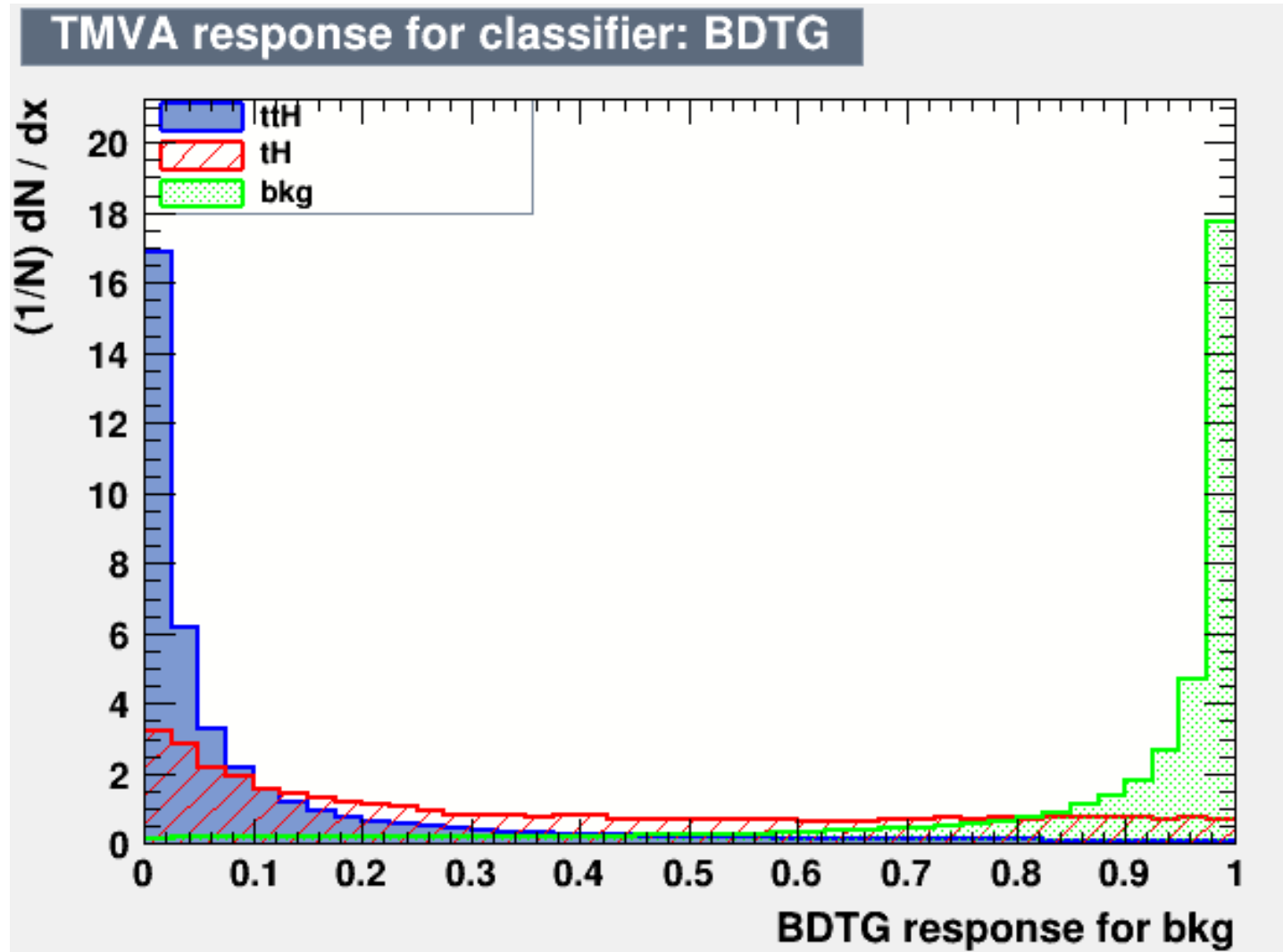
25%
training

Work Flow

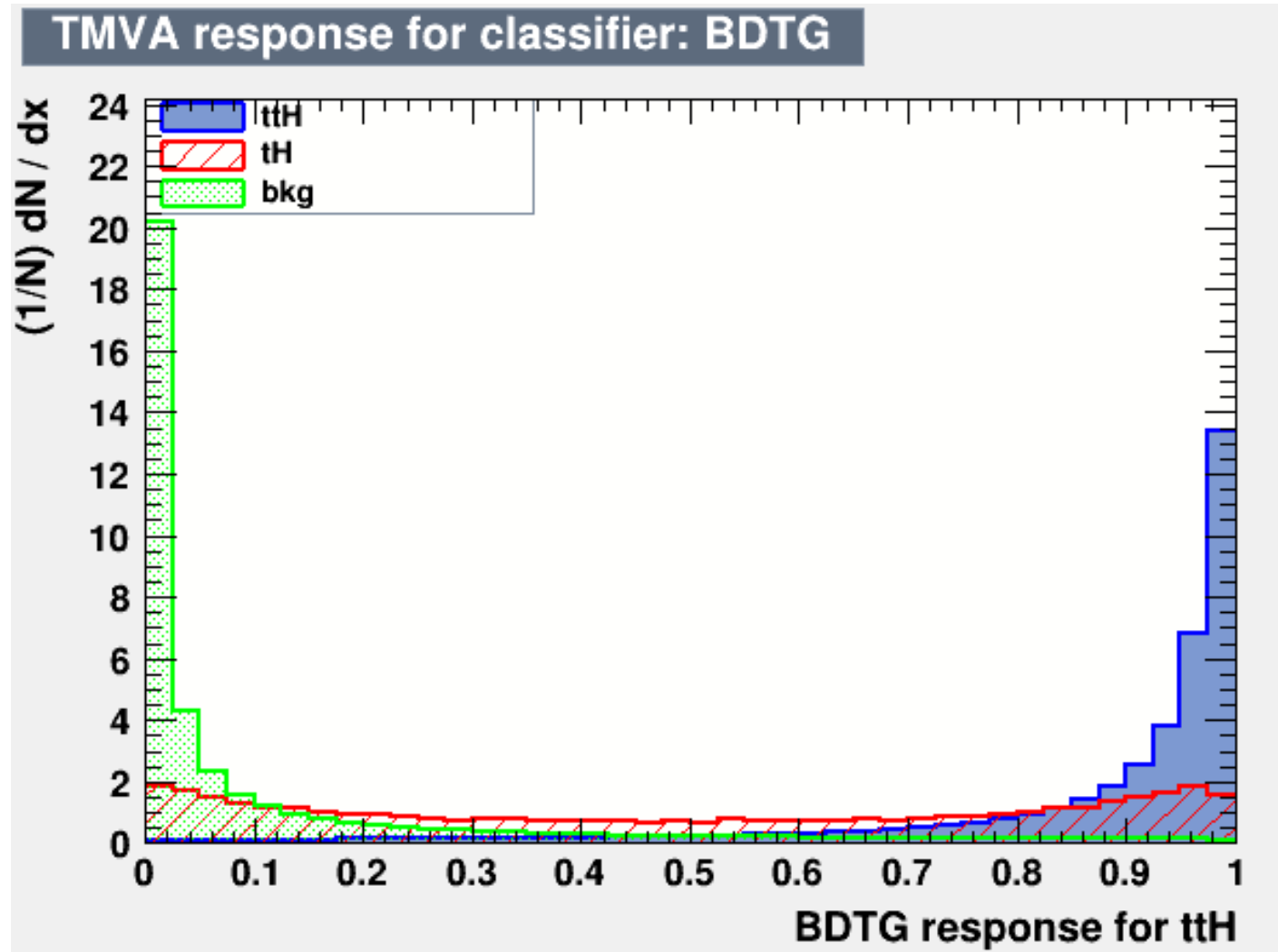
- The method to calculate the probability based on the BDT score distribution



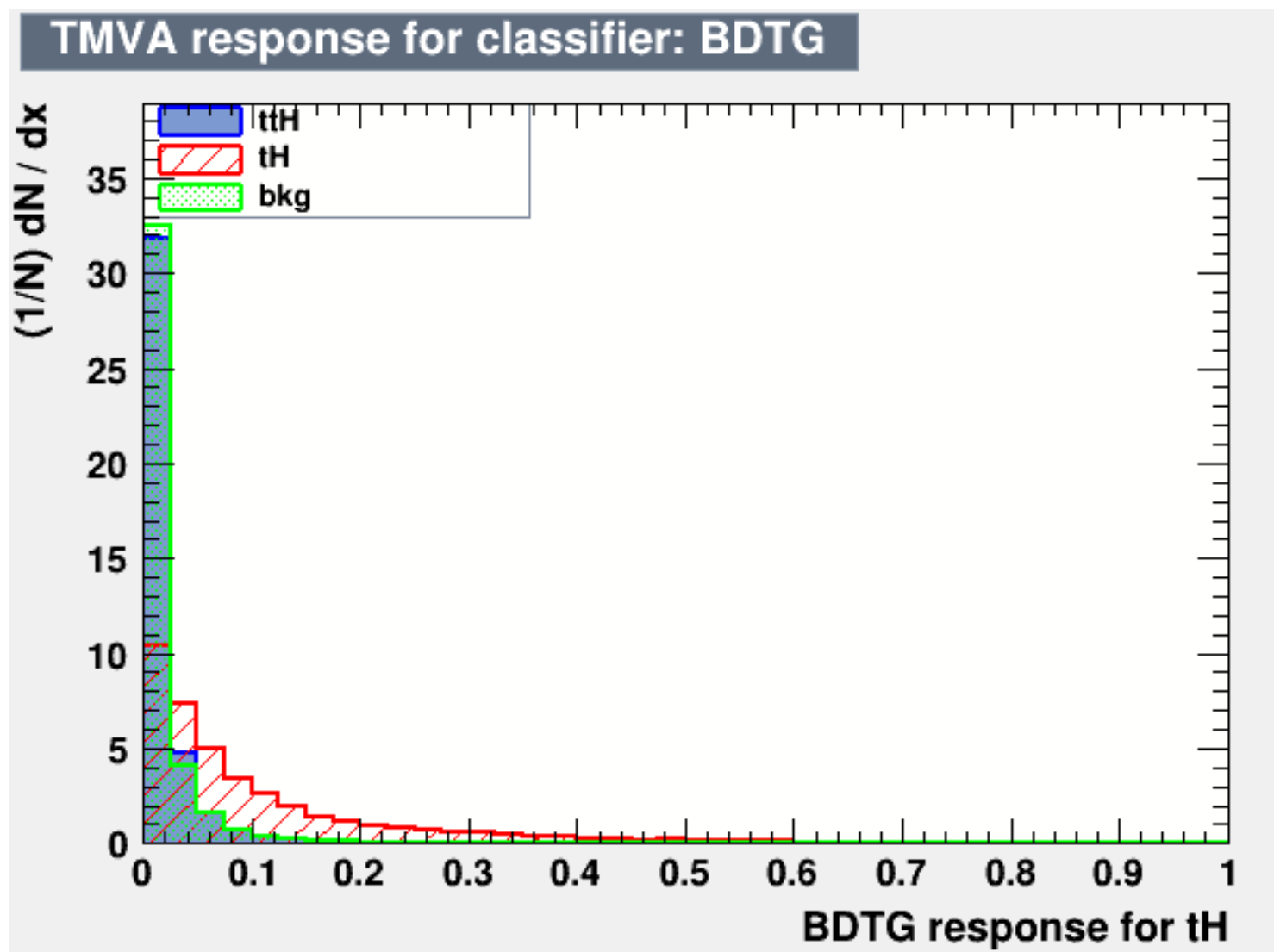
The Current Result



The Current Result

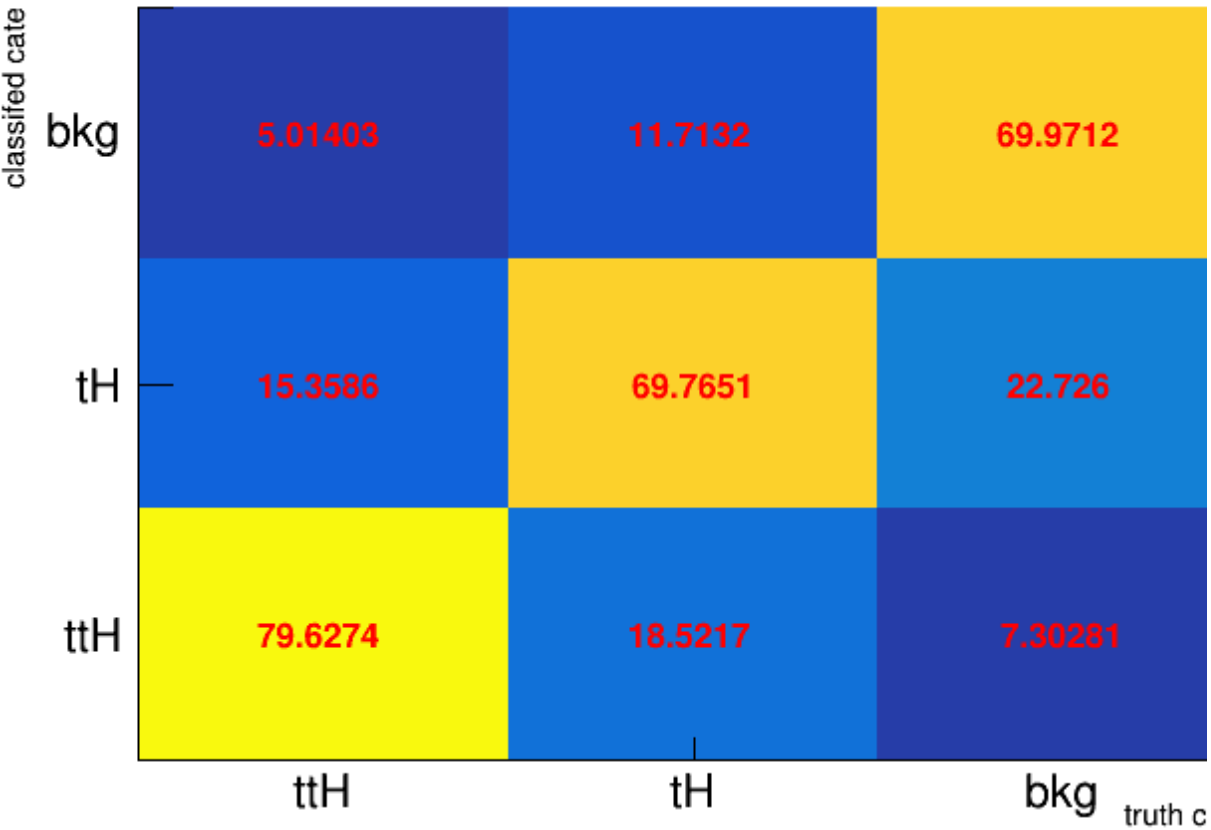


The Current Result

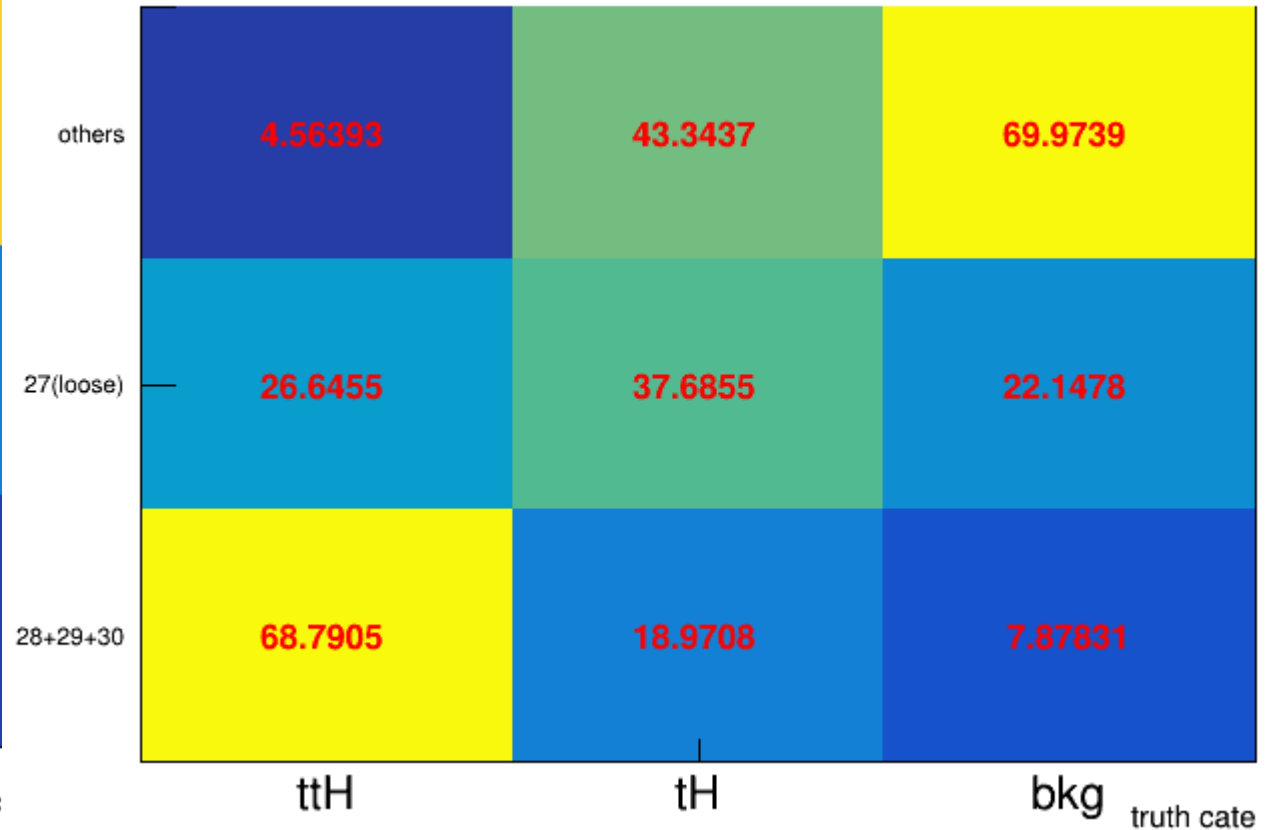


The Current Result

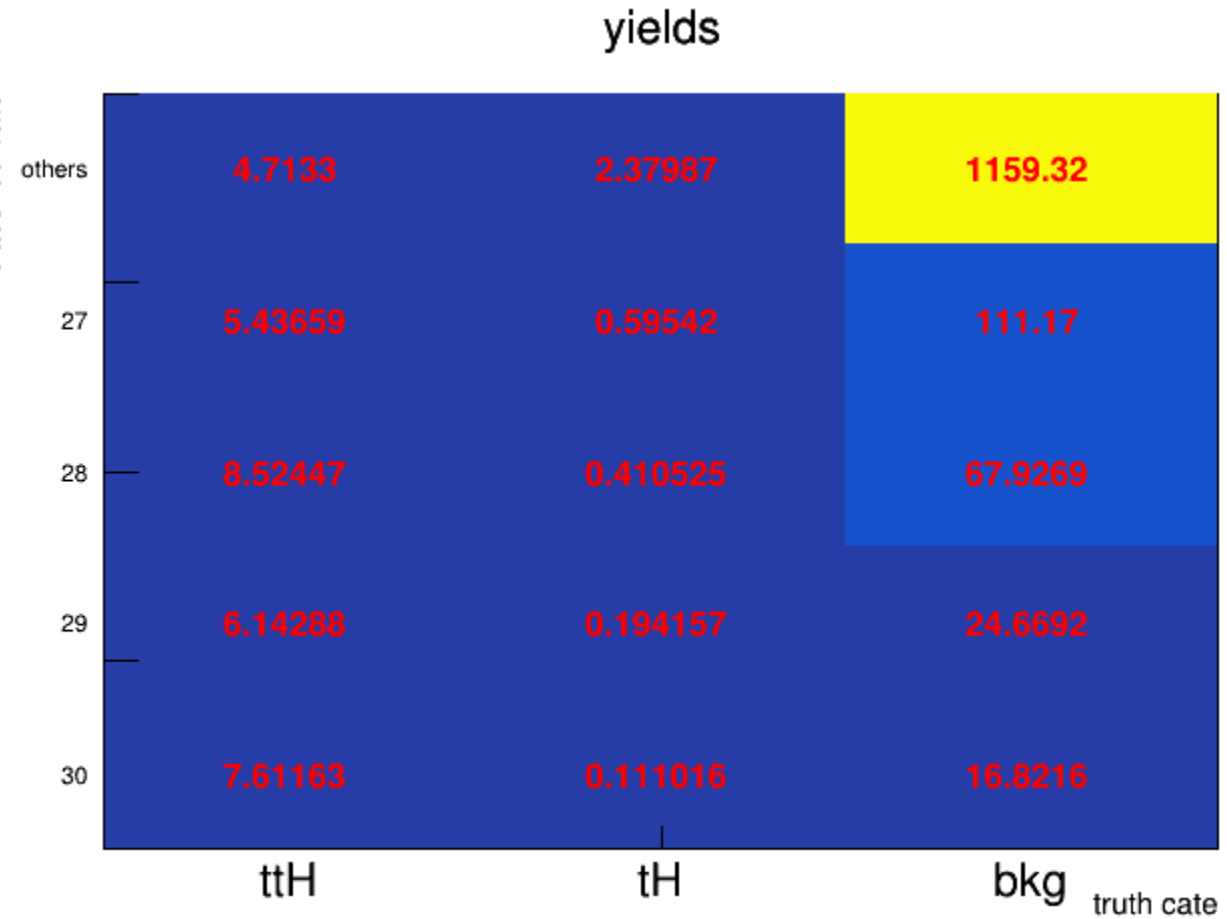
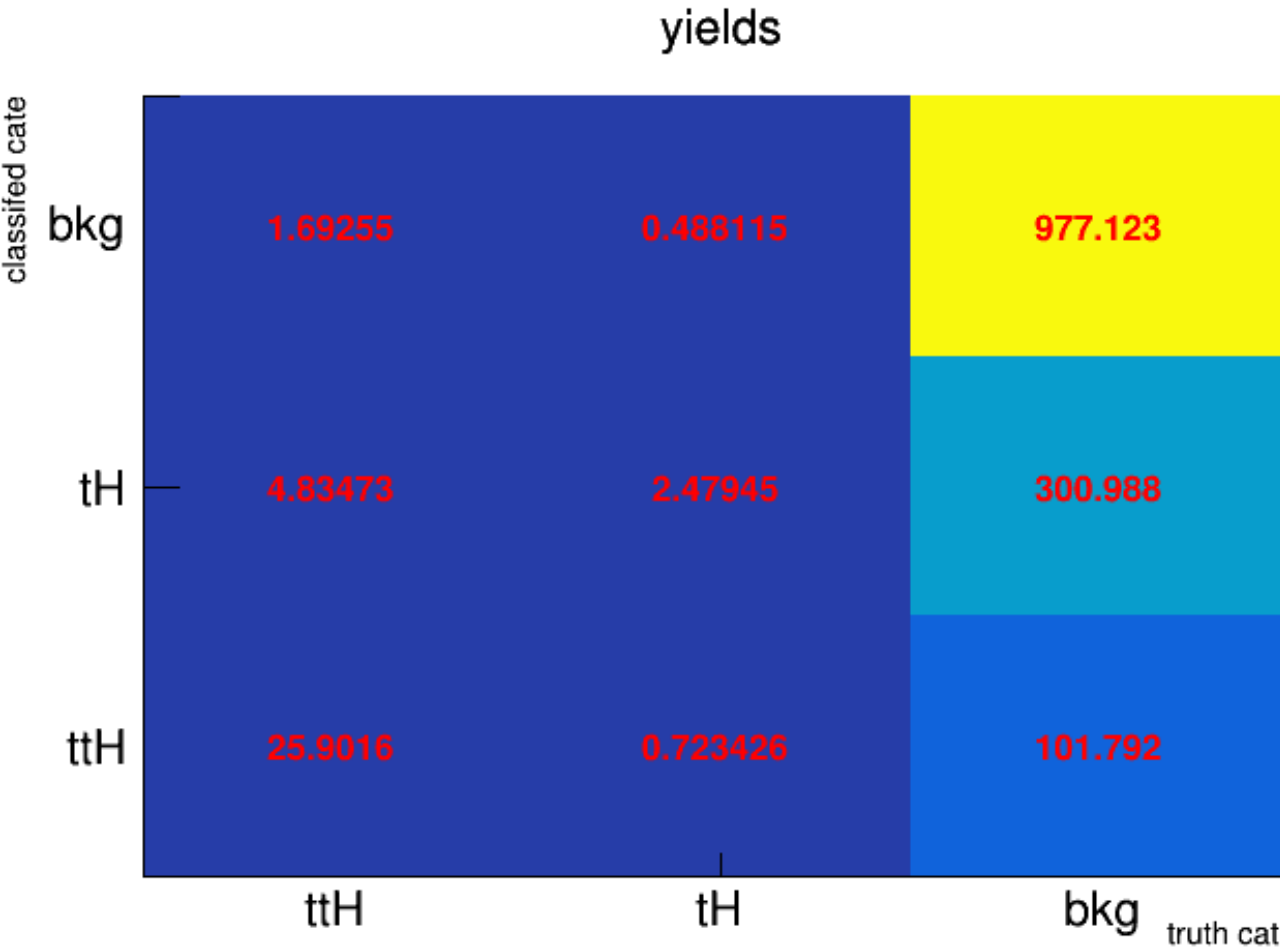
multiclassifacation result



multiclassifacation result_merged



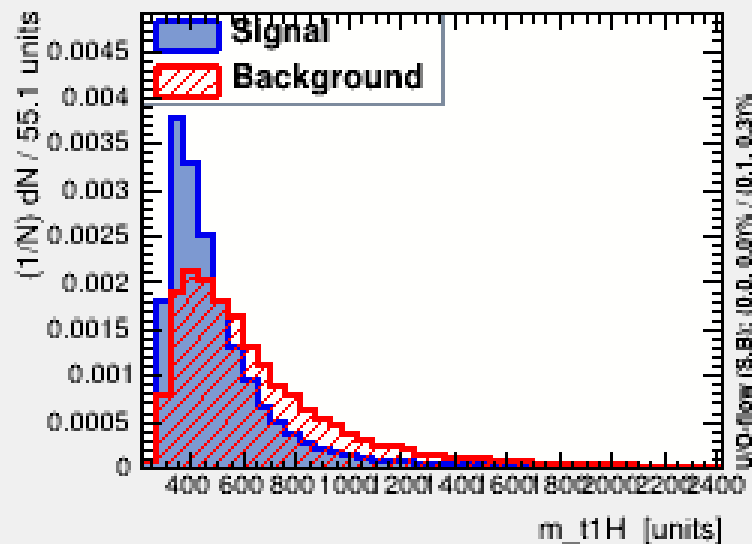
The Current Result



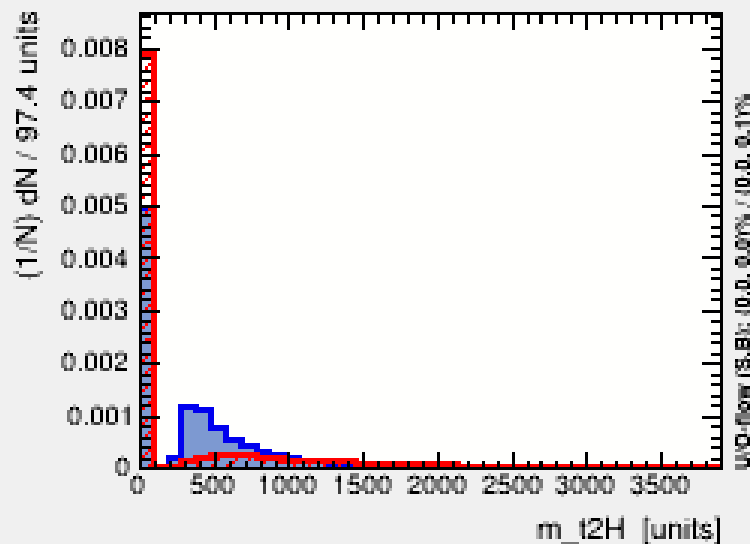
Thanks!

Back up

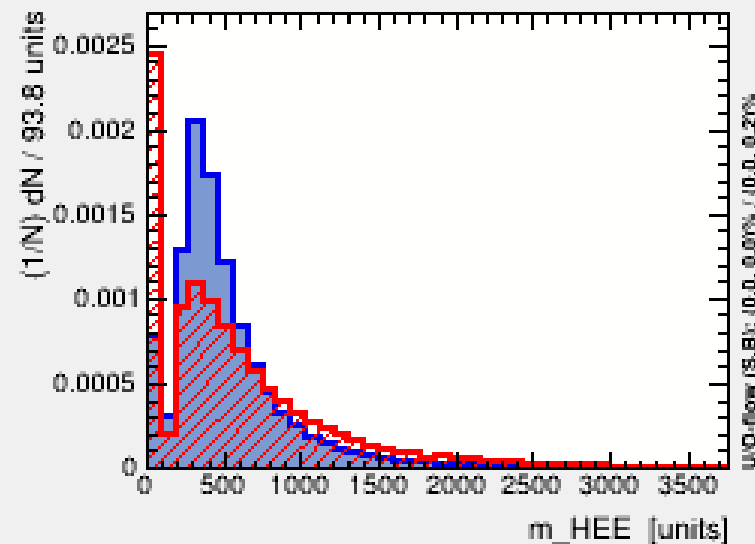
Input variable: m_t1H



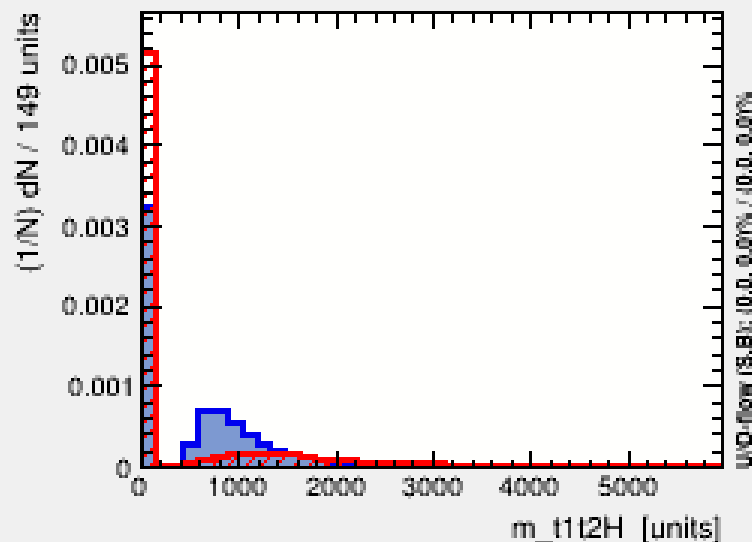
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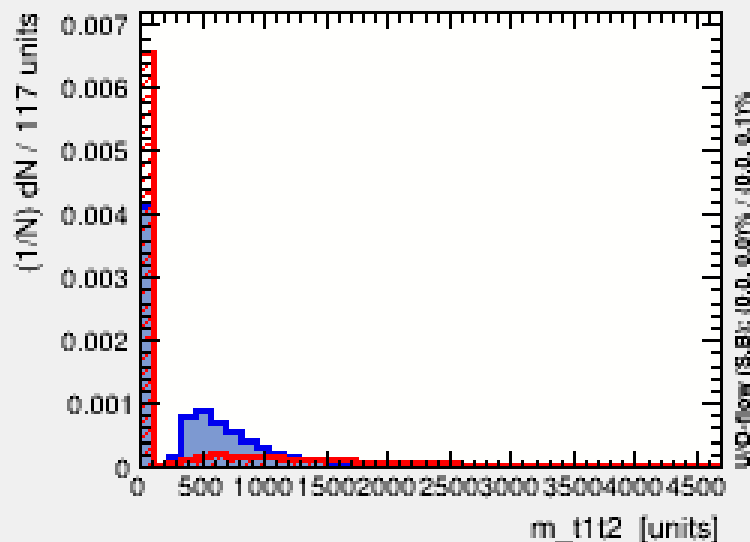
Input variable: m_HEE



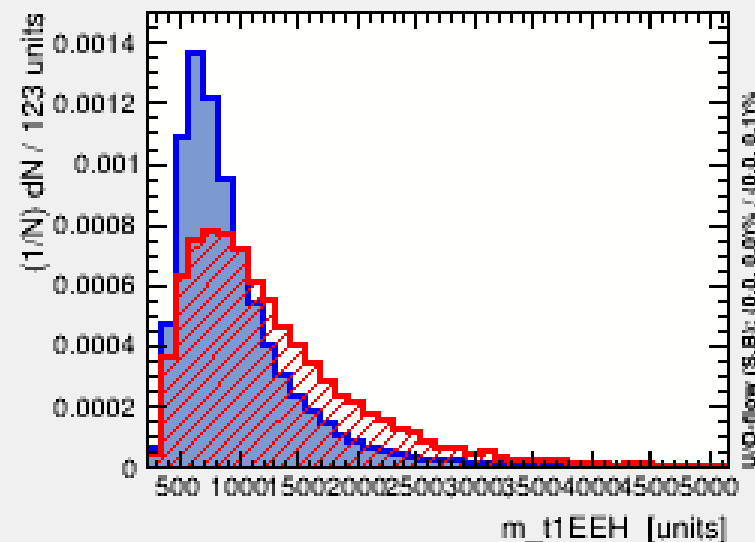
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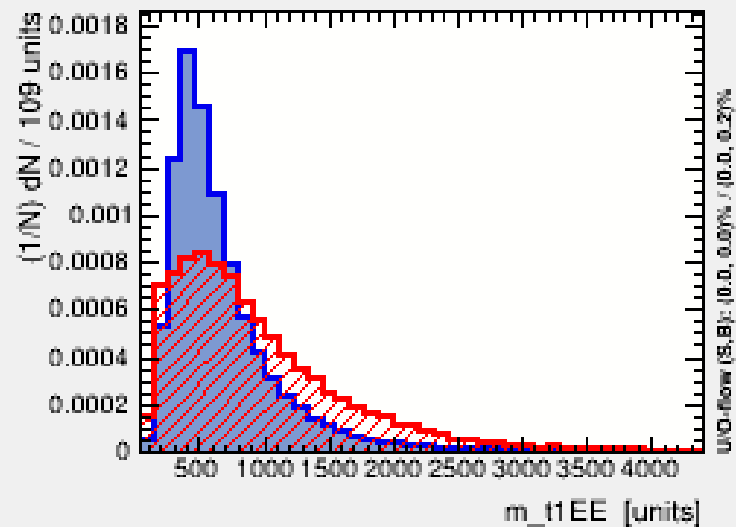
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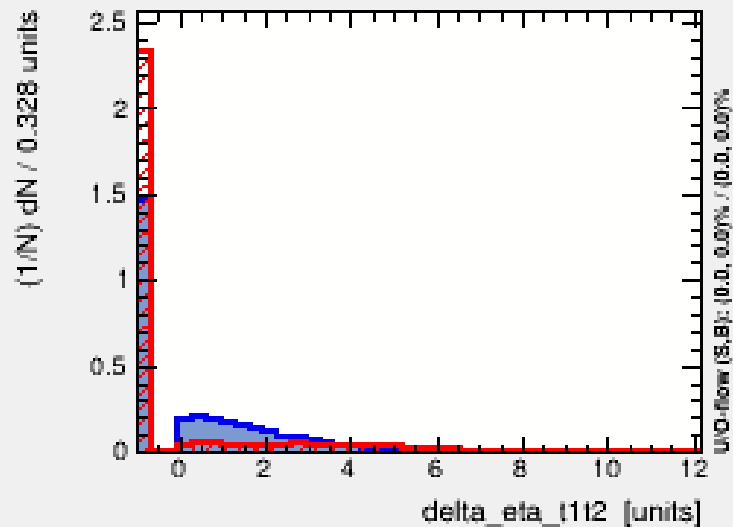
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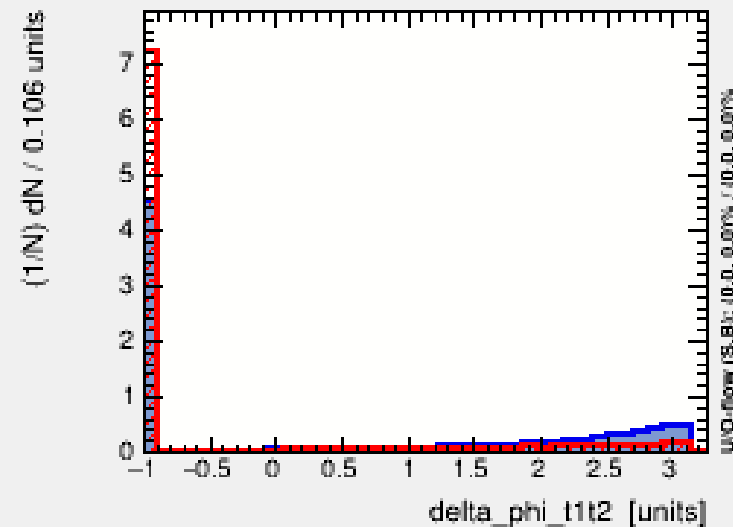
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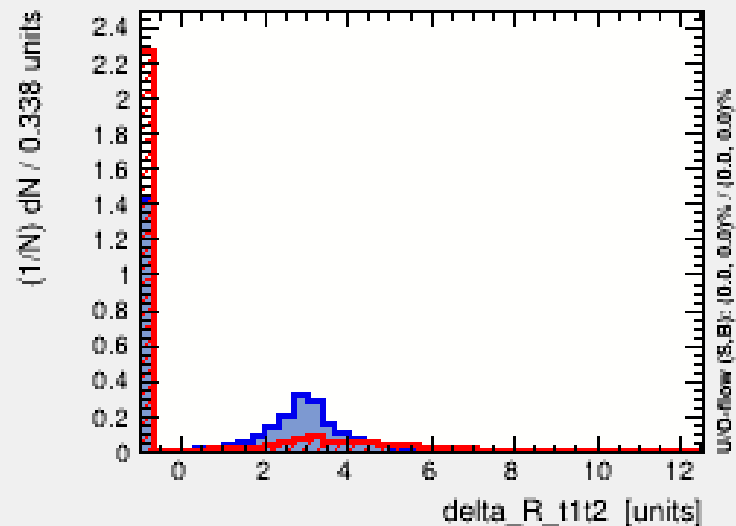
Input variable: delta_eta_t1t2



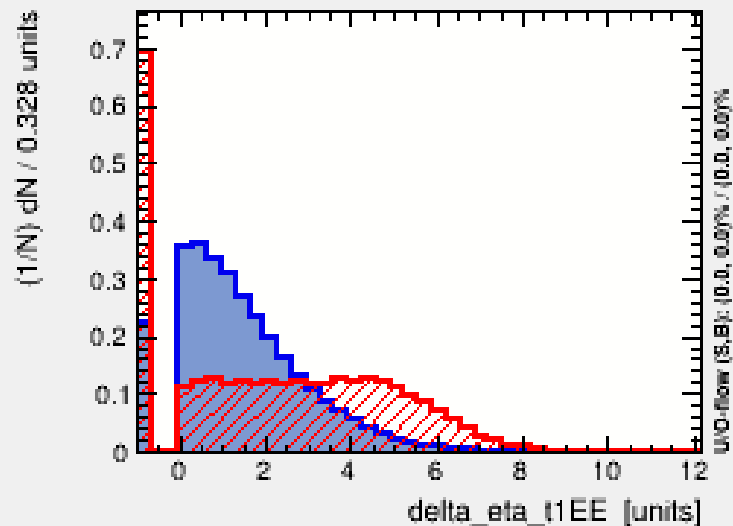
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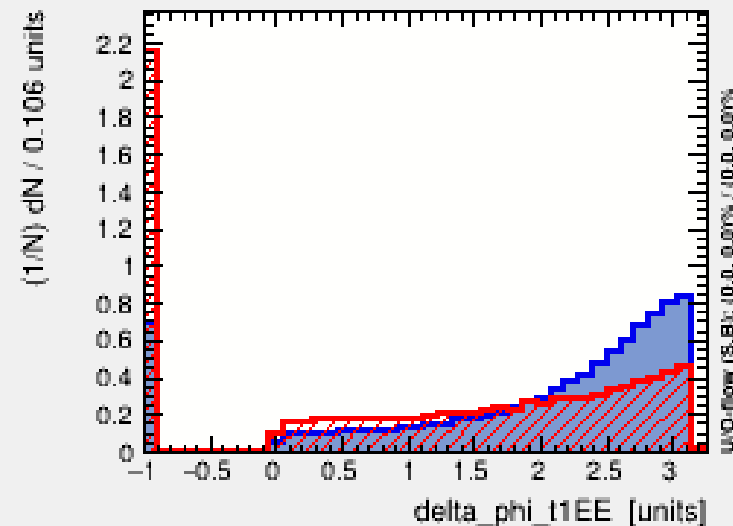
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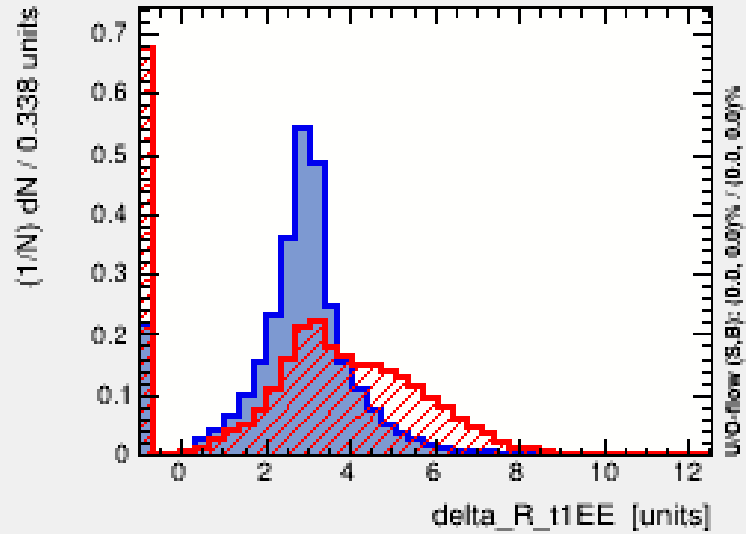
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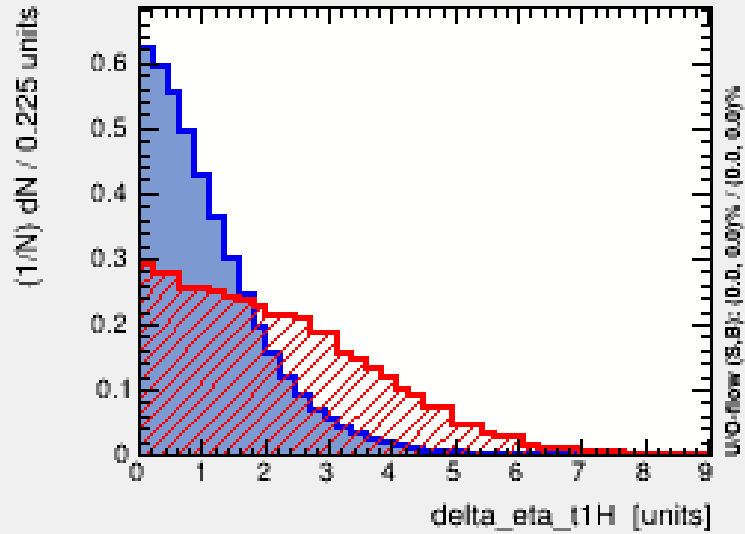
Input variable: delta_phi_t1EE



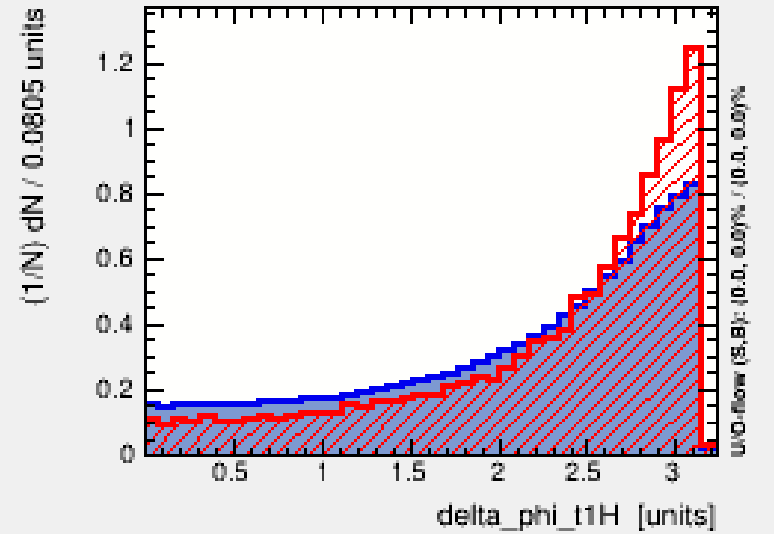
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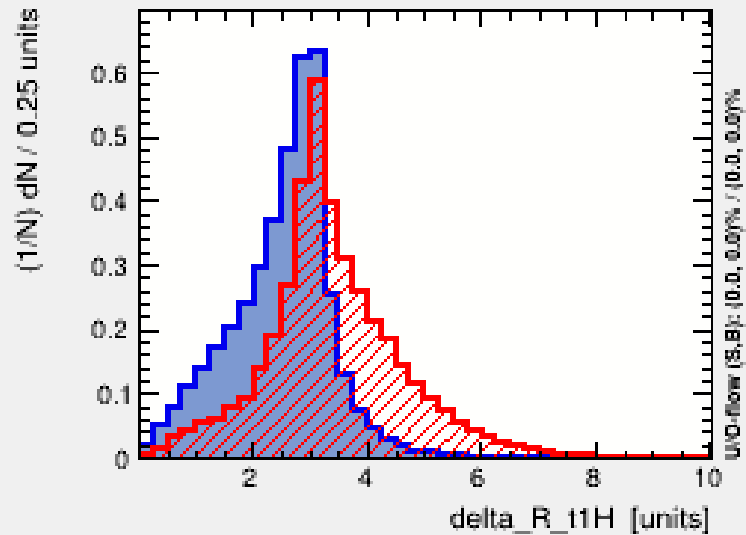
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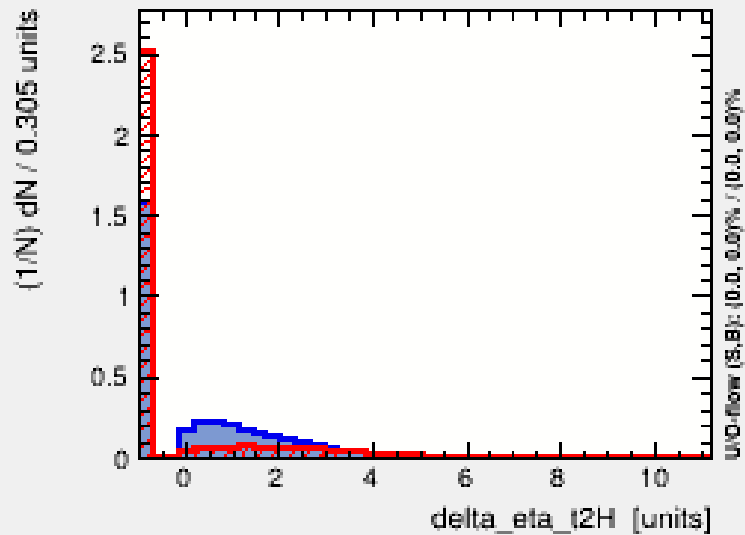
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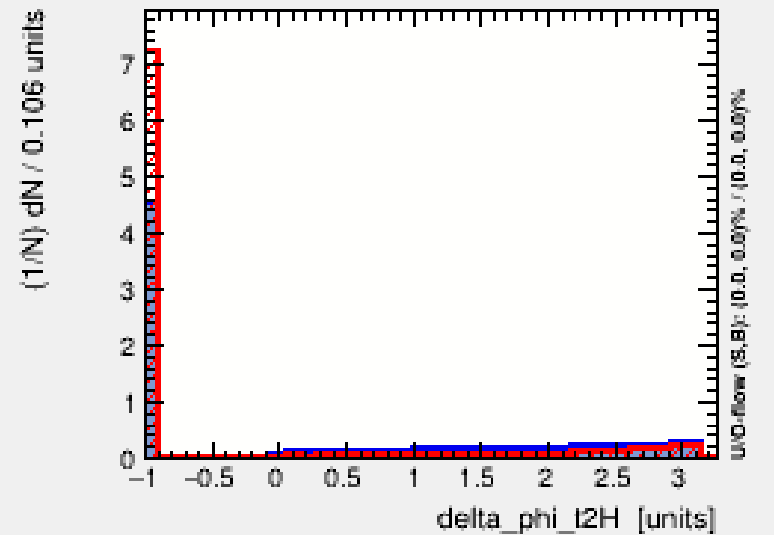
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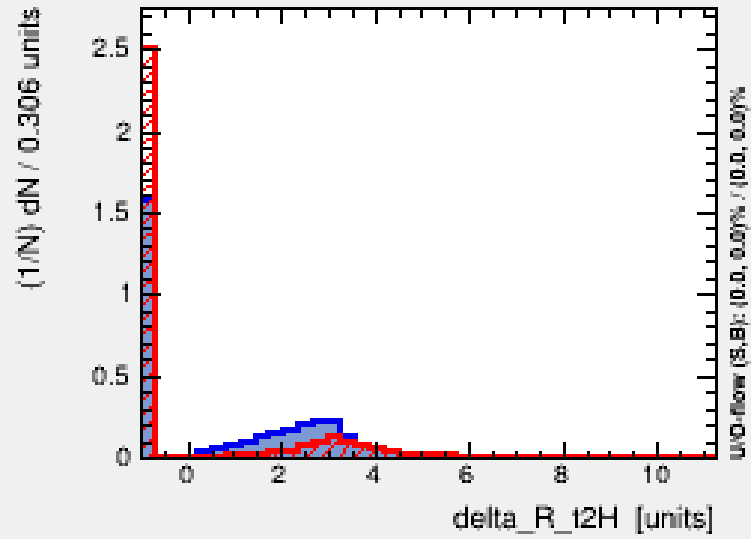
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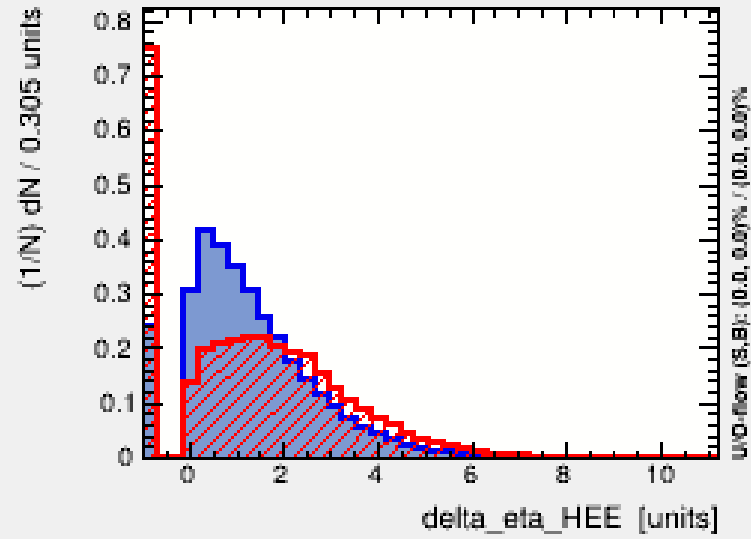
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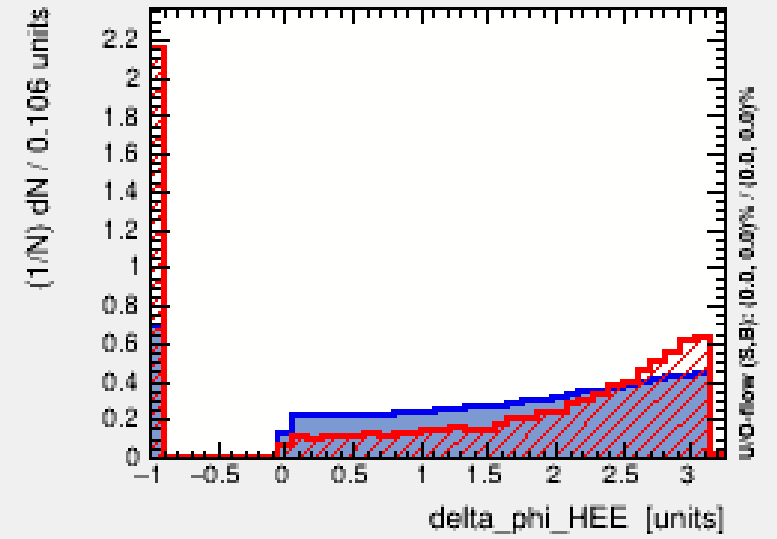
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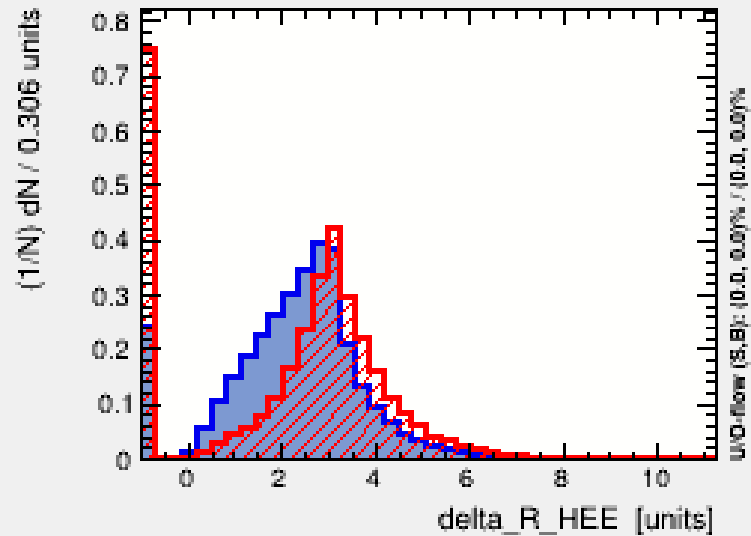
Input variable: delta_eta_HEE



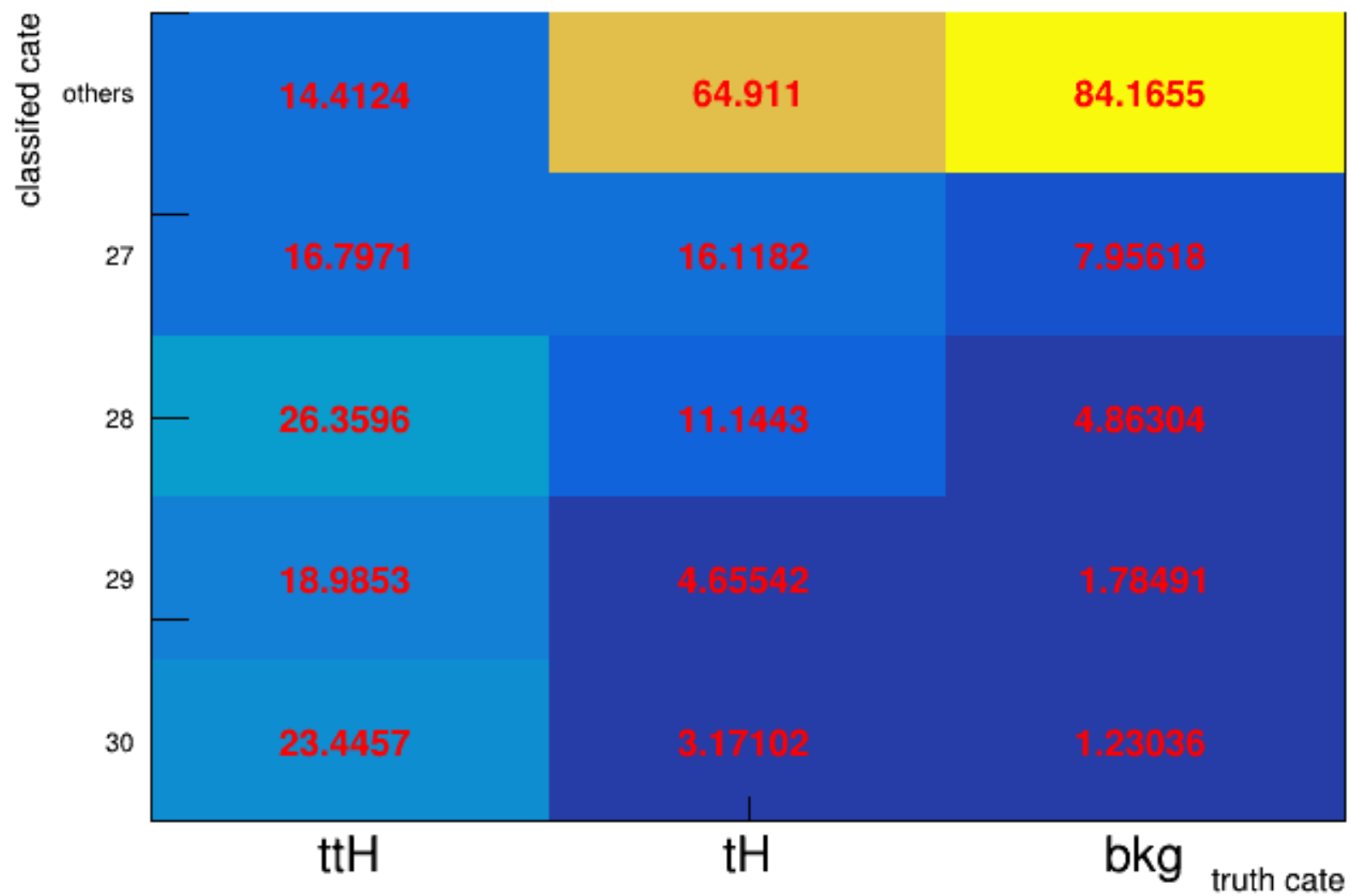
Input variable: delta_phi_HEE



Input variable: delta_R_HEE



multiclassifacation result



significance

