

# Update in VBF

# H- $\rightarrow$ yy HGTD

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FANGYI GUO

# What's new

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## New UpgradePerformanceFunction

- Updated the jet efficiency

## New config and scenarios

- Cfg1: study the overall significance
  - For jets  $|\eta| < 3.8$ , require  $p_T > 30\text{GeV}$  with Track Confirmation(TC)
  - For jets  $3.8 < |\eta| < 4.4$ , require  $p_T > 70\text{GeV}$ , jet efficiency  $\epsilon_{jet} = 1$
- Cfg2: focus on HGTD region
  - Only remain jet in  $|\eta| < 3.8$ ,  $p_T > 30\text{GeV}$ , with TC
- Scenarios: ITK(default), HGTD(UseHGTD0=true), remove all PU(based on ITK)

# Event reconstruction and selection(same as before)

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MC sample: only VBF vs. ggH (same as before)

- VBF: 14TeV Powheg+Pythia8, AU2CT20, VBFH125 gamgam process, truth sample
- ggH: 14TeV Powheg+Pythia8, CT10, ggH125 gamgam process, truth sample

Event reconstruction: with UpgradePerformanceFunction

- Reconstructed photons, jets, electrons and muons with smearing and efficiency in default layout Step1p6
- Add the pile-up with  $\langle \mu \rangle = 200$

Event selection: 2 loose photons, 2 jets, relative pT requirement, mass window  $[105,160]\text{GeV}$ ,  $\Delta\eta_{jj} > 2$ ,  $|\eta_{\gamma\gamma}^{Z\text{ep}\gamma}| < 5$

# Cut flow config1

cut flow	ggH	VBF
2 photons	23.082%	26.877%
Rel.pT	93.240%	89.157%
Mass window	97.363%	95.403%
2 jets	13.354%	43.231%
$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 2$	41.459%	76.512%
$ \eta_{\gamma\gamma}^{Zepp}  < 5$	99.362%	99.890%
Total	1.153%	7.554%
Scale to 3 ab-1	4291.533	2200.596

cut flow	ggH	VBF
2 photons	23.082%	26.877%
Rel.pT	93.240%	89.157%
Mass window	97.363%	95.403%
2 jets	13.617%	44.925%
$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 2$	41.862%	77.248%
$ \eta_{\gamma\gamma}^{Zepp}  < 5$	99.347%	99.888%
Total	1.187%	7.925%
Scale to 3 ab-1	4417.744	2308.805

cut flow	ggH	VBF
2 photons	23.080%	26.827%
Rel.pT	93.207%	89.271%
Mass window	97.407%	95.430%
2 jets	10.217%	39.036%
$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 2$	39.264%	80.279%
$ \eta_{\gamma\gamma}^{Zepp}  < 5$	99.869%	99.940%
Total	0.840%	7.158%
Scale to 3 ab-1	3125.481	2085.311

-  ITK
-  HGTD
-  rmPU

# Cut flow config2

cut flow	ggH	VBF
2 photons	23.082%	26.877%
Rel.pT	93.240%	89.157%
Mass window	97.363%	95.403%
2 jets	13.059%	41.212%
$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 2$	40.177%	74.984%
$ \eta_{\gamma\gamma}^{Z\text{epp}}  < 5$	99.572%	99.921%
Total	1.095%	7.059%
Scale to 3 ab-1	4075.598	2056.553

cut flow	ggH	VBF
2 photons	23.082%	26.877%
Rel.pT	93.240%	89.157%
Mass window	97.363%	95.403%
2 jets	13.323%	42.894%
$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 2$	40.620%	75.817%
$ \eta_{\gamma\gamma}^{Z\text{epp}}  < 5$	99.550%	99.917%
Total	1.129%	7.429%
Scale to 3 ab-1	4202.925	2164.221

cut flow	ggH	VBF
2 photons	23.080%	26.827%
Rel.pT	93.207%	89.271%
Mass window	97.407%	95.430%
2 jets	10.124%	37.152%
$\Delta\eta_{jj} > 2$	38.621%	78.868%
$ \eta_{\gamma\gamma}^{Z\text{epp}}  < 5$	99.866%	99.940%
Total	0.818%	6.693%
Scale to 3 ab-1	3046.181	1949.759

-  ITK
-  HGTD
-  rmPU

# BDT categorization

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BDT training: no re-training, use the previous xml file

VBF vs. QCD background training result.

(QCD is the main background in the analysis, and 2 step BDT helps very little)

Categorization:

- Use  $\sigma_{VBF} = \sqrt{2 \times ((N_{VBF} + N_{ggH}) \times \ln\left(1 + \frac{N_{VBF}}{N_{ggH}}\right) - N_{VBF})}$  to split the sample in to 2 categories: tight and loose

# BDT categorization

Cfg and scenario	Combined significance
Cfg1 ITK	$35.59 \pm 0.25$
Cfg1 HGTD	$36.81 \pm 0.26$
Cfg1 rmPU	$38.07 \pm 0.29$
Cfg2 ITK	$34.01 \pm 0.25$
Cfg2 HGTD	$35.26 \pm 0.26$
Cfg2 rmPU	$36.00 \pm 0.28$

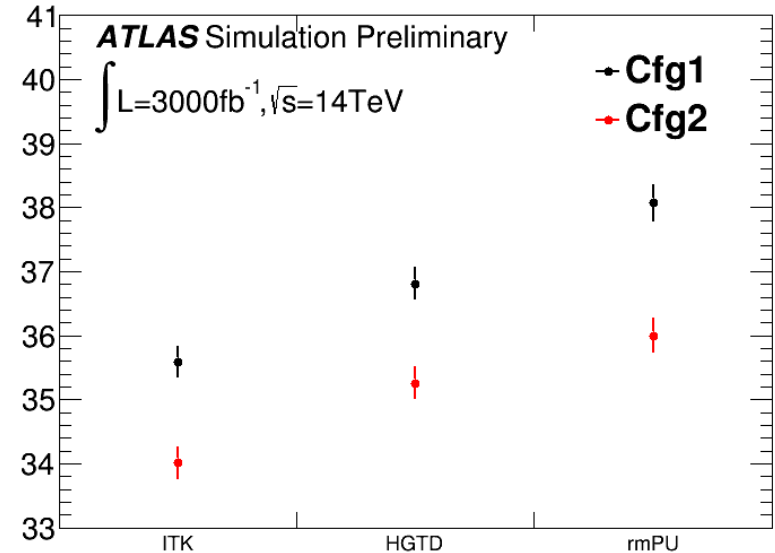


Table and plot: combined significance of 2 categories in different config and scenarios

# Conclusion

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Finally a positive result: HGTD could contribute in VBF/ggH distinguishment. With HGTD there could be less ggH events in VBF categories.

- Globally 3.4% improvement could be achieved with HGTD, while 7% is the maximum(remove all PU).
- 3.7% improvement when focusing on HGTD region.
- Since ggH is not the main background in VBF analysis, these influence might not be visible in final results. (Based on my previous results)

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# Back up

# BDT categorization

	<b>tight</b>	<b>Loose</b>
VBF	1432.81±7.722	641.697±5.168
ggH	1409.17±22.91	2627.34±31.28
VBF purity	50.42%	19.63%
Significance	33.49±0.27	12.06±0.115
Combined	35.59±0.25	

Cfg1 ITK

	<b>tight</b>	<b>Loose</b>
VBF	1523.35±7.96	653.39±5.21
ggH	1475.81±23.44	2677.60±31.57
VBF purity	50.79%	19.62%
Significance	34.74±0.27	12.16±0.11
Combined	36.81±0.26	

Cfg1 HGTD

# BDT categorization

	<b>tight</b>	<b>Loose</b>
VBF	1400.93±7.64	565.61±4.85
ggH	1118.40±20.41	1834.34±26.13
VBF purity	55.61%	23.57%
Significance	35.92±0.3	12.60±0.13
Combined	38.07±0.29	

Cfg1 rmPU

	<b>tight</b>	<b>Loose</b>
VBF	1523.35±7.96	653.39±5.21
ggH	1475.81±23.44	2677.60±31.57
VBF purity	50.79%	19.62%
Significance	34.74±0.27	12.16±0.11
Combined	36.81±0.26	

Cfg2 rmPU

# BDT categorization

	<b>tight</b>	<b>Loose</b>
VBF	1314.11±7.40	625.22±5.10
ggH	1318.32±22.15	2515.65±30.60
VBF purity	49.92%	19.91%
Significance	31.82±0.27	12.00±0.12
Combined	34.01±0.25	

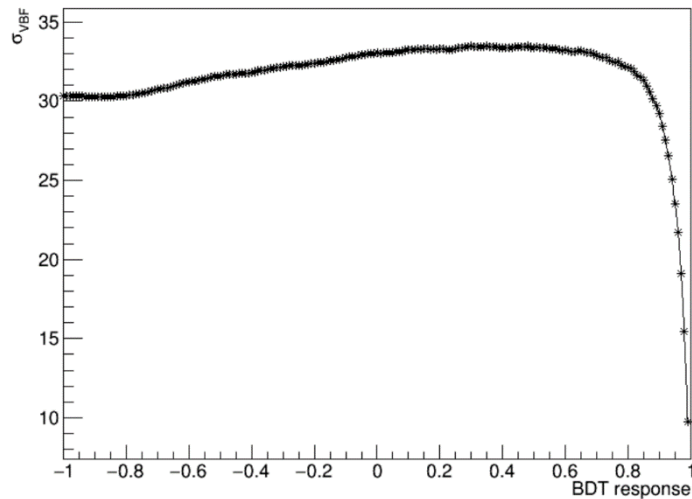
Cfg2 ITK

	<b>tight</b>	<b>Loose</b>
VBF	1403.47±7.64	637.49±5.15
ggH	1383.11±22.69	2569.26±30.93
VBF purity	50.37%	19.88%
Significance	33.12±0.27	12.10±0.12
Combined	35.26±0.26	

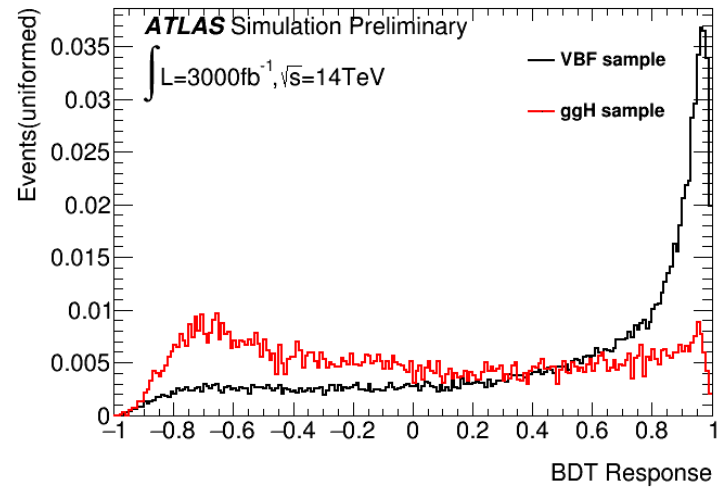
Cfg2 HGTD

# BDT response

cfg1 ITK as example



$\sigma_{VBF}$  with different  
BDT cut



BDT response  
distribution in tight cat.