



HIGGS SELF-COUPPLING ANALYSIS WITH $H \rightarrow WW^*$

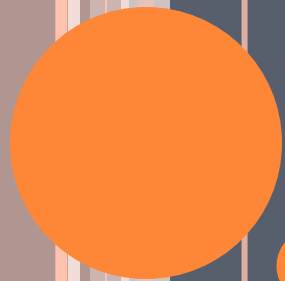
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1

STATUS

- dE/dx – working with Astrid to digitize the dE/dx correctly
- Shower profile – going on
 - Correct some bugs
 - Start to apply shower profile to lepton ID
 - Trying to integrate Ecal/Hcal correctly
 - So far, Hcal is not considered correctly
 - Not yet included because there are some problems
- Trying jet paring using Bayesian approach
 - Include angle information
 - Jet pairing for $WW \rightarrow jjjj$
 - Jet pairing for $ZH \rightarrow bbbb$



dE/dX



3



dE/dX

- working with Astrid to digitize the dE/dx correctly
 - Check the Landau tail effect
 - Does Landau tail effect input correctly on simulation?
 - Check the fluctuation of dE/dx – not yet
 - With several particles and momentum range

- dE/dx definition:

- $\frac{dE}{dx} = \frac{\text{energy deposit}}{\text{flight path in the hit(TPC)}}$

- dE/dx can be calculated at any hit point
- Truncated mean is calculated as track dE/dx

$$\left\langle \frac{dE}{dx} \right\rangle = \sum_i^n \frac{dE_i}{dx_i} \quad \text{upper 30\%, lower 8\% hits are discarded}$$

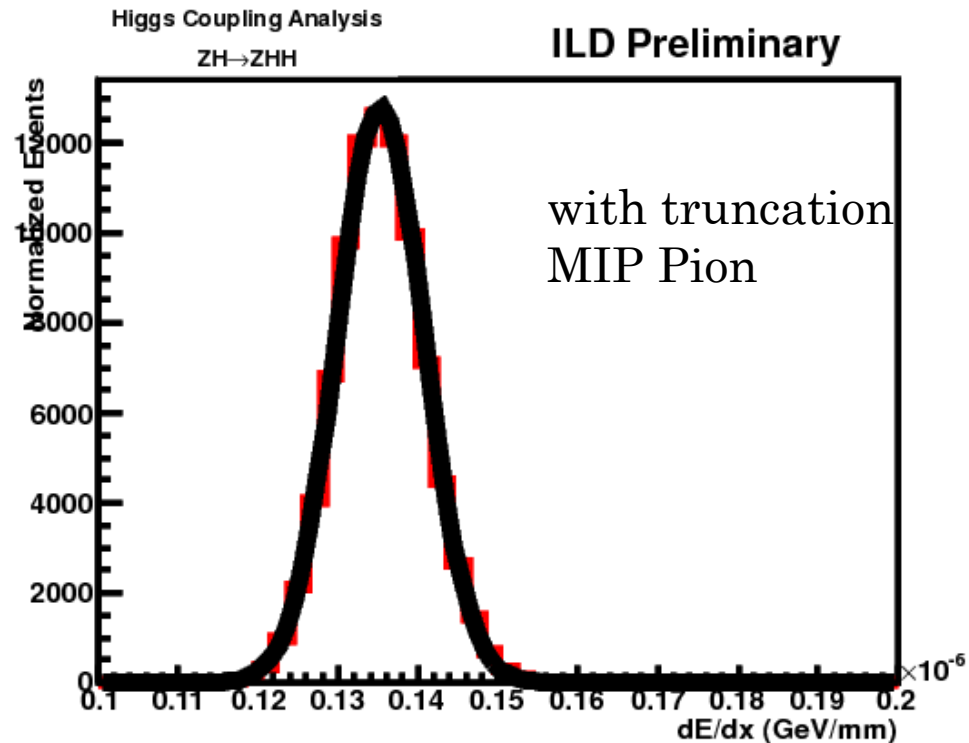
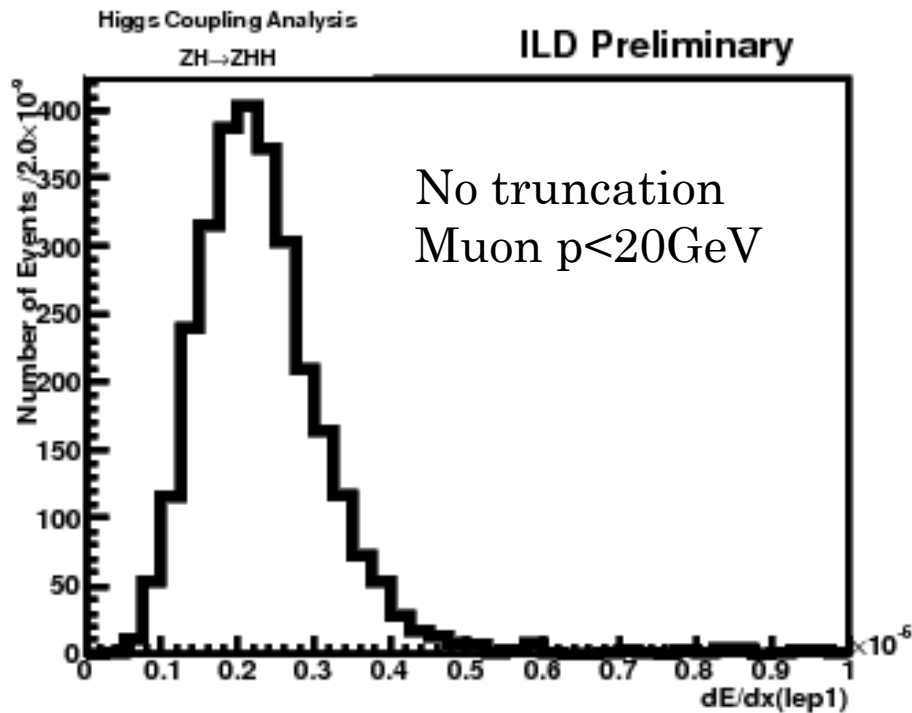
to avoid Landau tail

→ optimization is necessary

EFFECT OF LANDAU TAIL

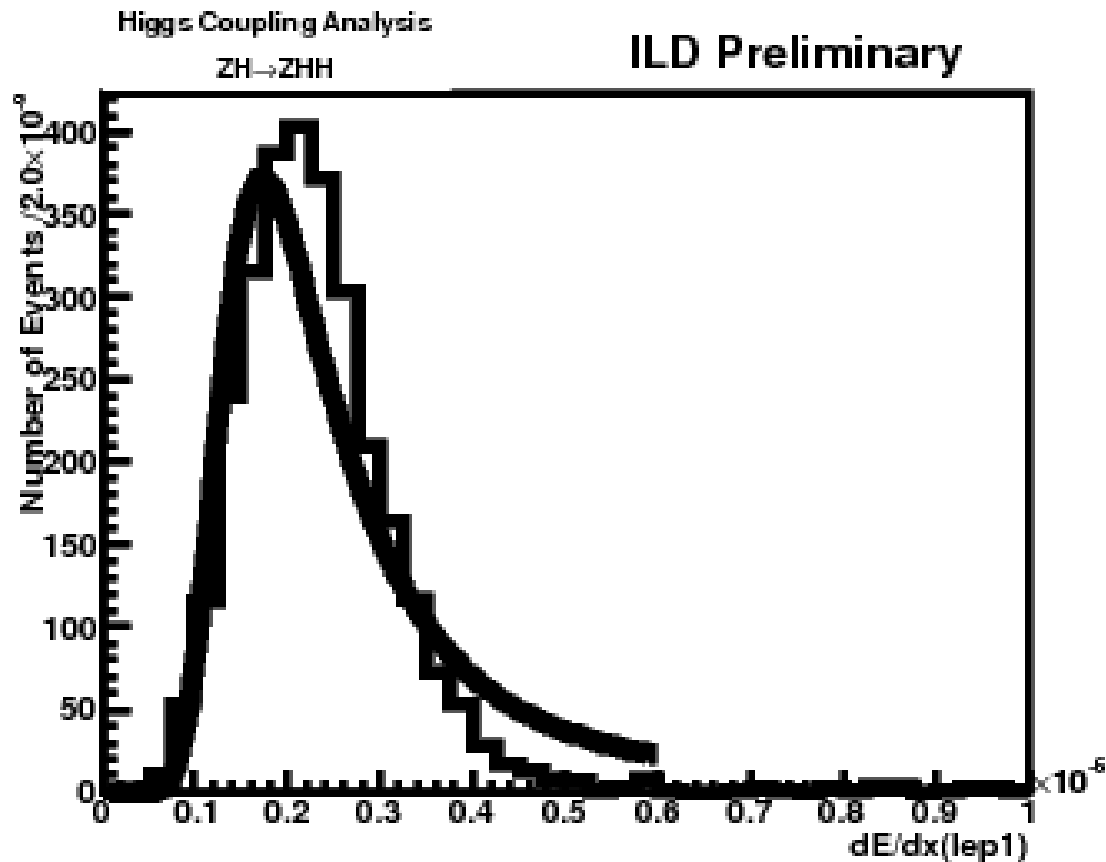
○ Landau tail effect

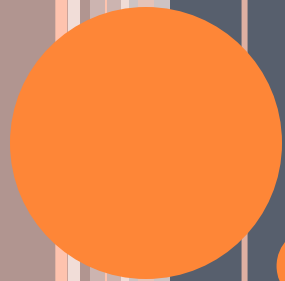
- Mean of w/w.o. truncation
- Tail can be seen in the case of no truncation



BUT...

- The distribution doesn't fit well to Landau function...
 - Why?
 - Simulation is wrong?
 - So far, checking bugs...

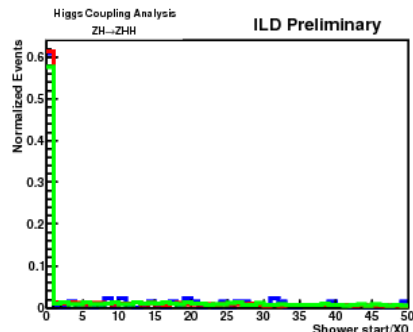
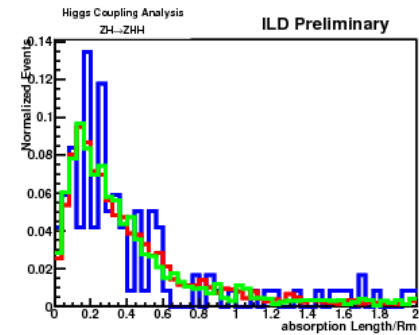
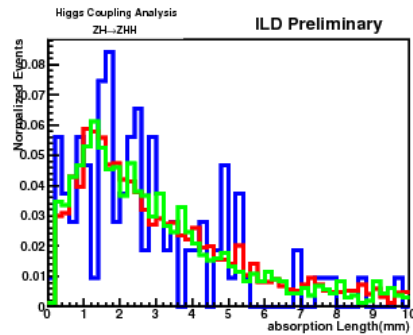
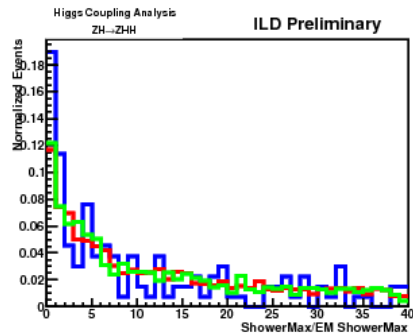
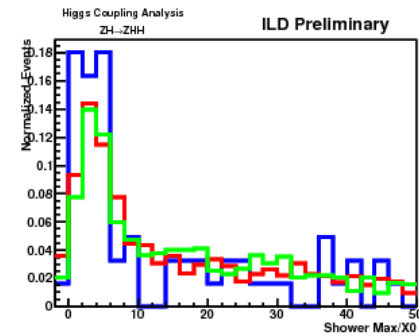
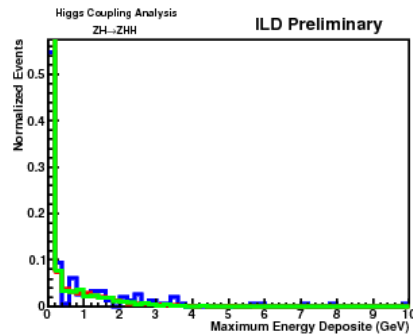
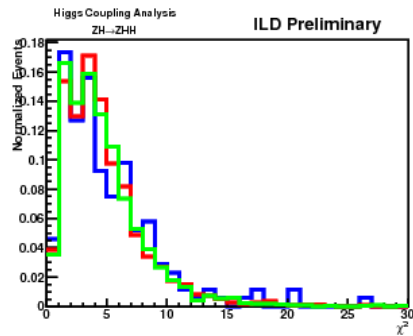




SHOWER PROFILE

FAKE LEPTON CHECK

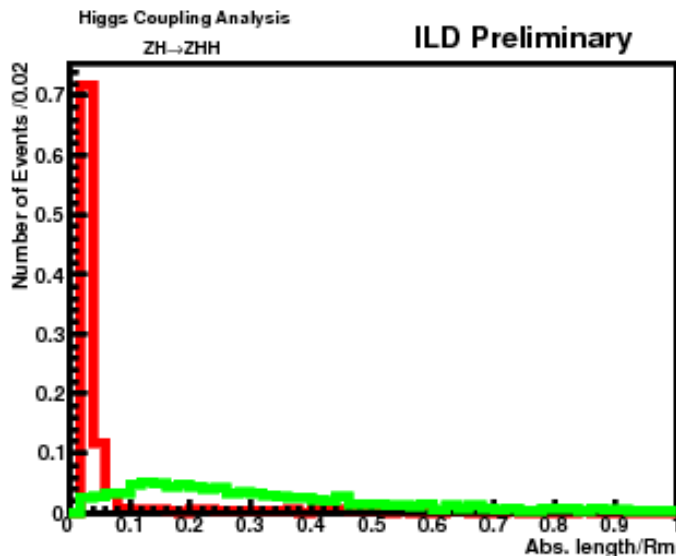
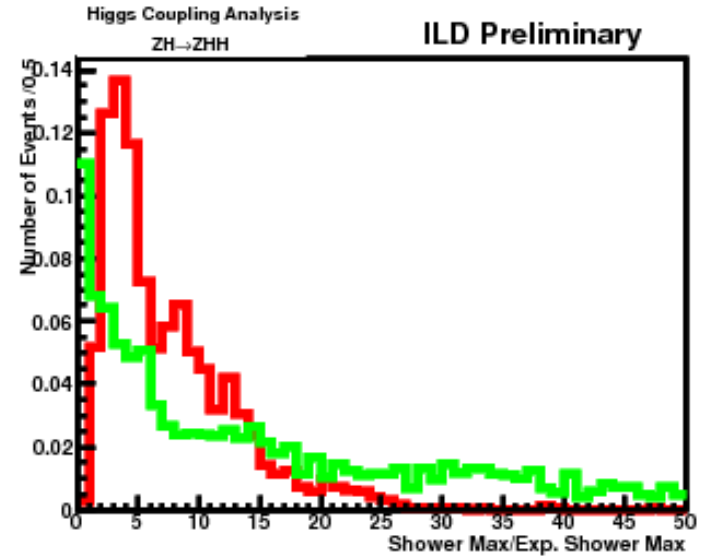
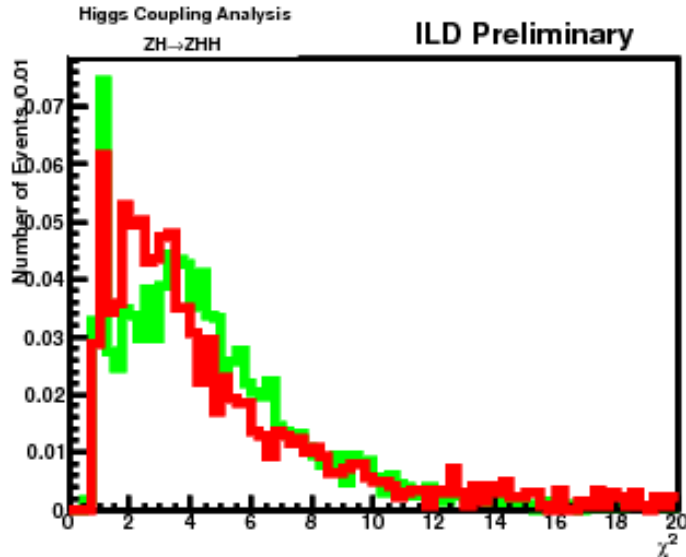
- Check the particle type of the fake lepton candidates
 - Electron type
 - No difference found – so far all-in-one as fake leptons



Pion
Kaon
proton

SHOWER PROFILE TRIED FOR LEPTON ID

- Electron type



Isolated Lepton
Fake Lepton(Hadron track)
✖no soft lepton included

LEPTON ID USING SHOWER PROFILE

- Try to include shower profile to lepton ID
 - Lepton ID is based on the likelihood method
 - $L = \frac{\Pi s}{\Pi s + \Pi b}$ s and b are the p.d.f.s of signal and backgrounds
 - Compare the results at same signal efficiency
 - Same signal efficiency as the cut based lepton ID
 - Signal efficiency is ~98%
 - My target is the detection of the leptons from $HH \rightarrow (bb)(WW) \rightarrow bbl\nu jj$
- Preliminary results – electron type

	Cut based	Old likelihood	w/ Shower profile
signal	98.4	98.1	98.1
$HH \rightarrow (bb)(bb)$	-	2.3	1.9

- Background rejection improves well (~19%)
- Need to check with all hadronic top events



JET PAIRING

11

NAÏVE BAYES

- Bayesian probability – posterior probability when x is given

$$P(A|x) = \frac{P(x|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(x)}$$

$P(x | A)$: likelihood(probability when x is given from class A)

$P(A)$: prior probability of class A

$P(x)$: probability of x (sum of all the classes)

- Bayesian classifier – regard x as the element of class A ,
 - When $P(A | x)$ is largest of all the classes
 - e.g. x belongs to A when $P(A | x) > P(B | x)$, $P(A | x) > P(C | x)$, etc.

JET PARING USING NAÏVE BAYES

- Preparing binary classifier for all the combinations
 - e.g.) case of (bb)(bb) pairing – there are 6 combinations(1 is true(A) and 5 are false combinations)
 - 5 false combinations are ordered using cosine similarity – grouping in descending order(B1, B2,B3,B4,B5):

$$sim = \frac{v1 \cdot v2}{|v1||v2|}$$

- Preparing 5 binary classifiers – true combi. vs. 5 groups of false combi.
- Likelihood is based on the linear discriminant analysis and make p.d.f.
- True combination is regarded as the one which is:

- $P1(A|x) > P1(B1|x), P2(A|x) > P2(B2|x), P3(A|x) > P3(B3|x), P4(A|x) > P4(B4|x), P5(A|x) > P5(B5|x)$

- If there is no good combination or are some good combinations, the best combination is defined as:

- Maximum of

$$\frac{P1(A|x) \cdot P2(A|x) \cdot P3(A|x) \cdot P4(A|x) \cdot P5(A|x)}{P1(B1|x) \cdot P2(B2|x) \cdot P3(B3|x) \cdot P4(B4|x) \cdot P5(B5|x)}$$

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

○ WW→jjjj pairing case

- Also check maximum likelihood using LDA
- $\chi^2 = -2 \log BW(m(j_1 j_2) | m_W, \Gamma_W)$

Pairing type	χ^2	Just likelihood	Naïve Bayes
True positive(%)	60.2	70.1	74.7

- Good improvement can be obtained!

○ ZH→(bb)(bb) case

- $$\chi^2 = \frac{(m_1 - m_Z)^2}{\sigma_Z^2} + \frac{(m_2 - m_H)^2}{\sigma_H^2}$$

Pairing type	χ^2	Just likelihood	Naïve Bayes
True positive(%)	56.6	59.8	59.8

- Improve slightly thanks to the angle information
- But, need more improvement...
 - No improvement even if using naïve Bayes...