



# $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ updates

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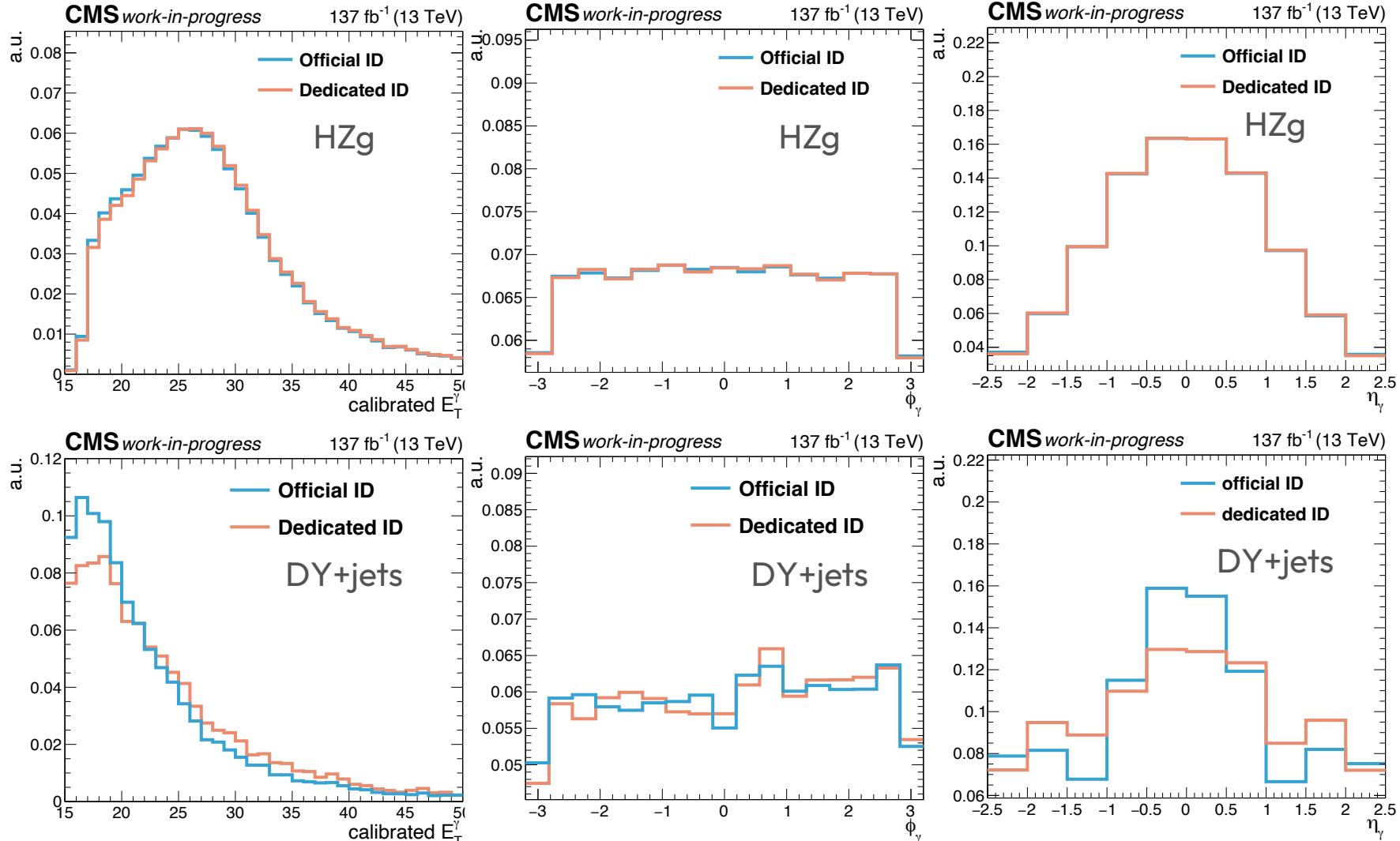
# Status

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- Dedicated photon identification is implemented due to its strong discrimination between signal and background based on previous studies (by Yu-Sheng).
- MVAs are trained to separate the signal and background events by their kinematic differences.
  - $M_{\text{ll}\gamma}$  resolution is considered as the weight of signal samples in training.
  - The training is done by XGBoost in combined channel( $e+\mu$ ).
  - The results with official/dedicated photon ID are compared.

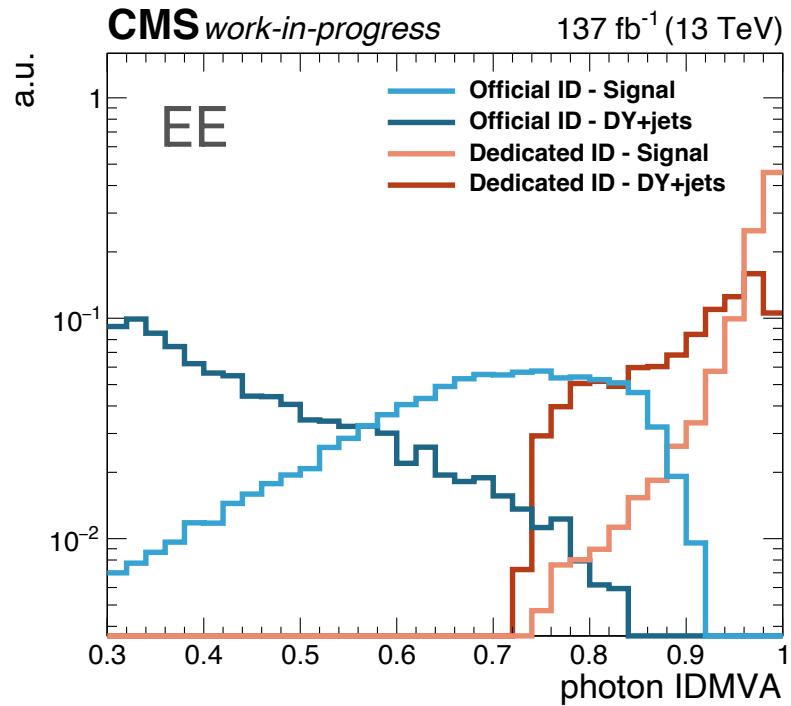
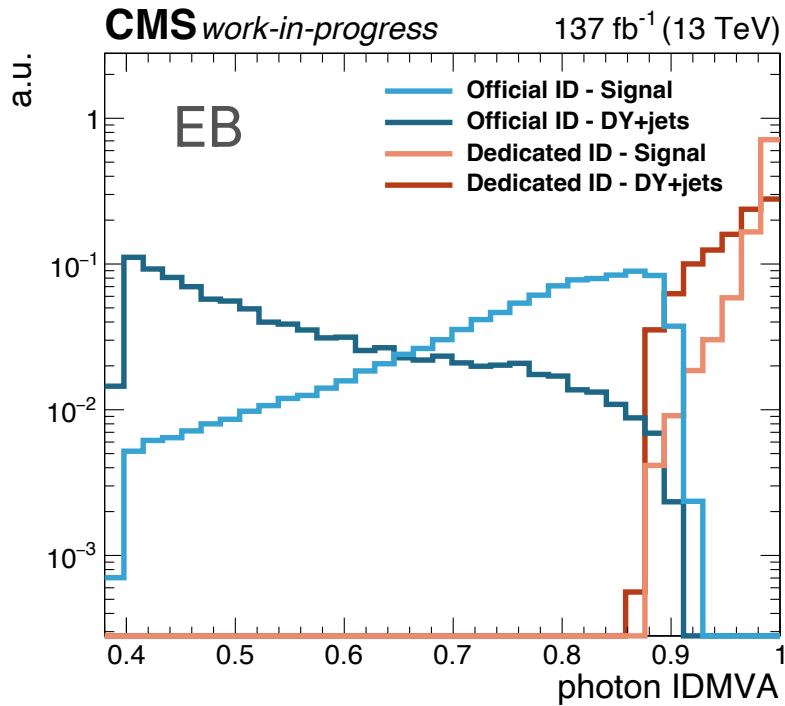
# Photon kinematics

- More hard and forward photons are selected from dedicated ID.



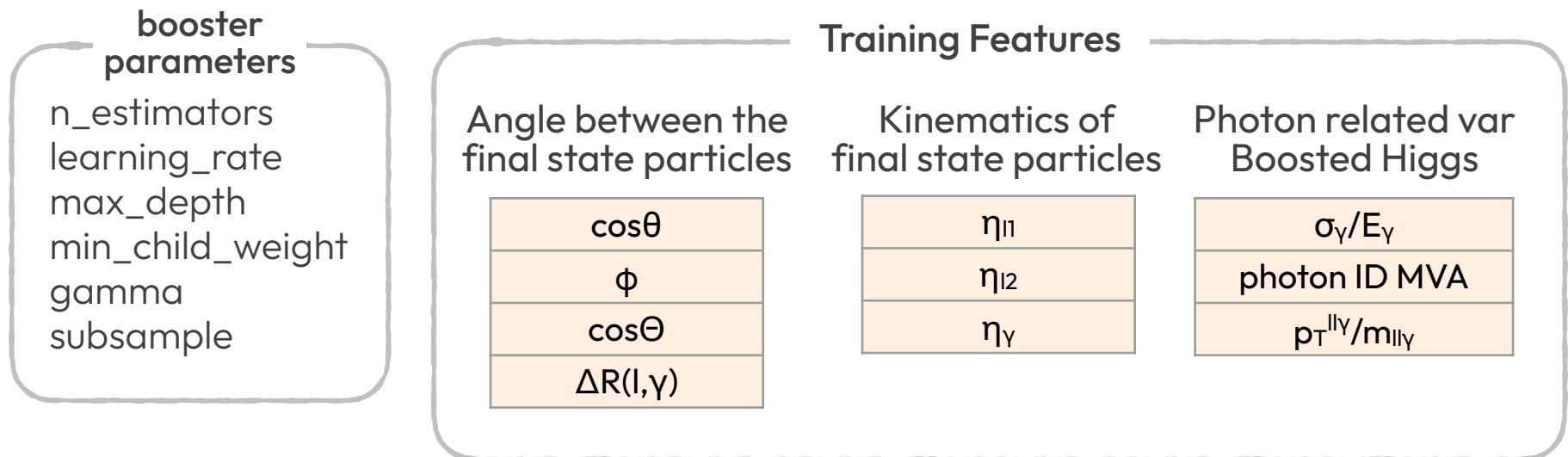
# Photon ID comparison

- The signal and DY+jets distributions with official and dedicated photon ID are compared.



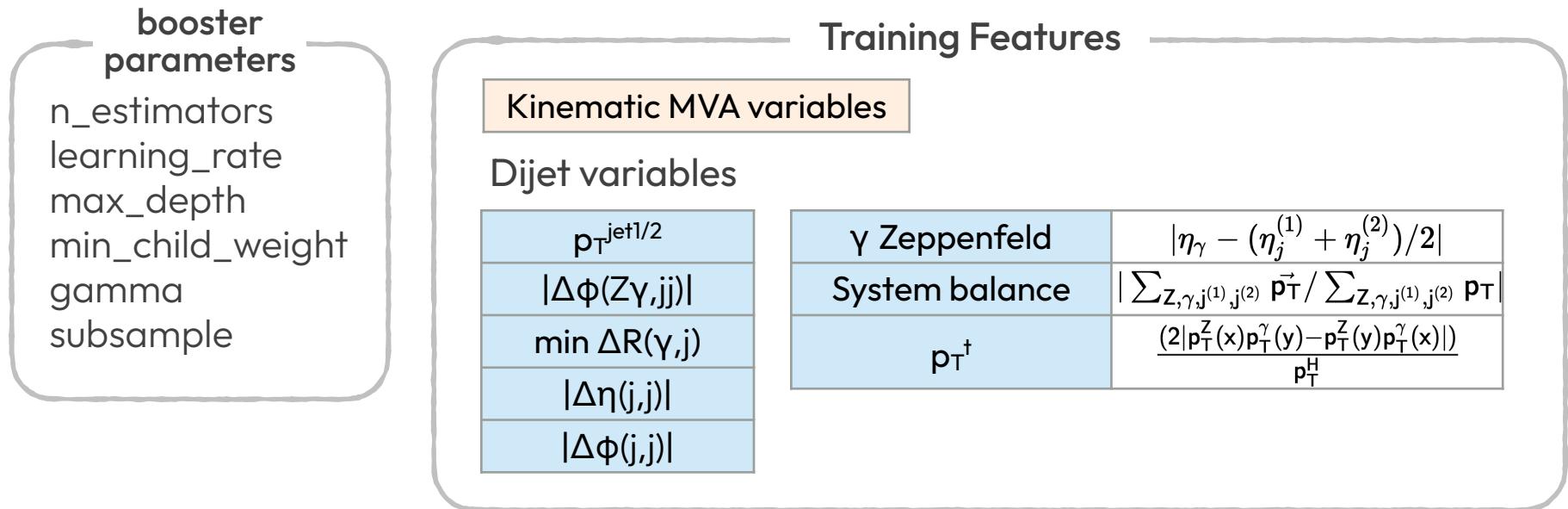
# Kinematic MVA - setup

- Run-2 UL(Summer20) MC samples are used:
  - signal samples:** ggF, VBF, WH, ZH, ttH
  - background samples:** SM Zg, Z+jets
- The events are required to pass Run-2 event selection and  $m_{\text{ll}\gamma}$  in 105-170 GeV.
  - The untagged events are excluded from the lepton-tagged and dijet-tagged events.



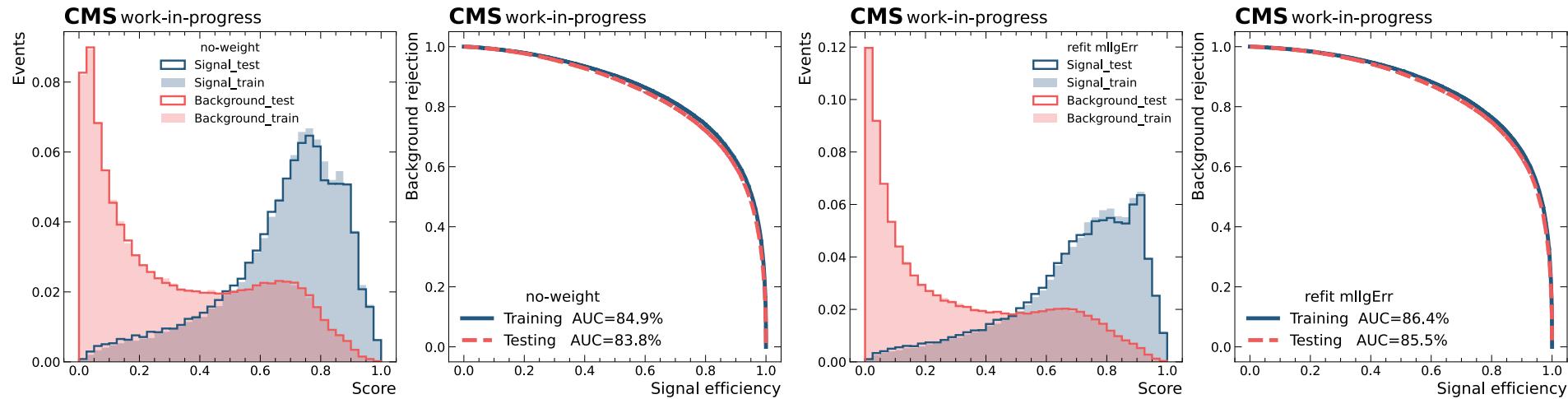
# Dijet MVA - setup

- Run-2 UL(Summer20) MC samples are used:
  - **signal samples:** VBF
  - **background samples:** SM Zg, Z+jets, ggF
- The events are required to pass Run-2 event selection and  $m_{\gamma\gamma}$  in 105-170 GeV.
  - The events with additional dijet are used in this MVA study.

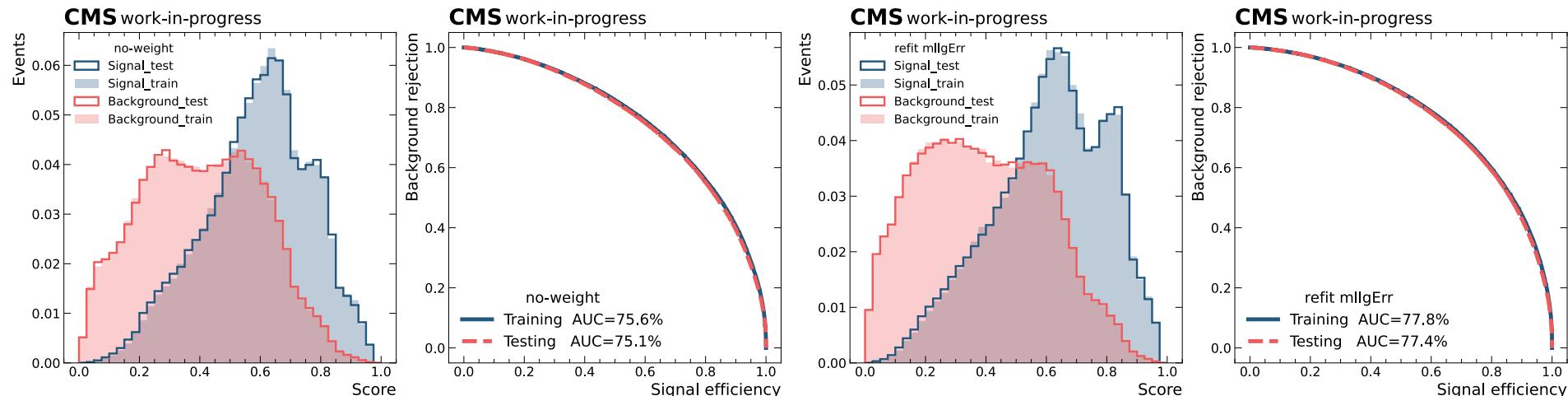


# Kinematic MVA - BDT score & ROC curve

Official photon ID - with/without additional weight

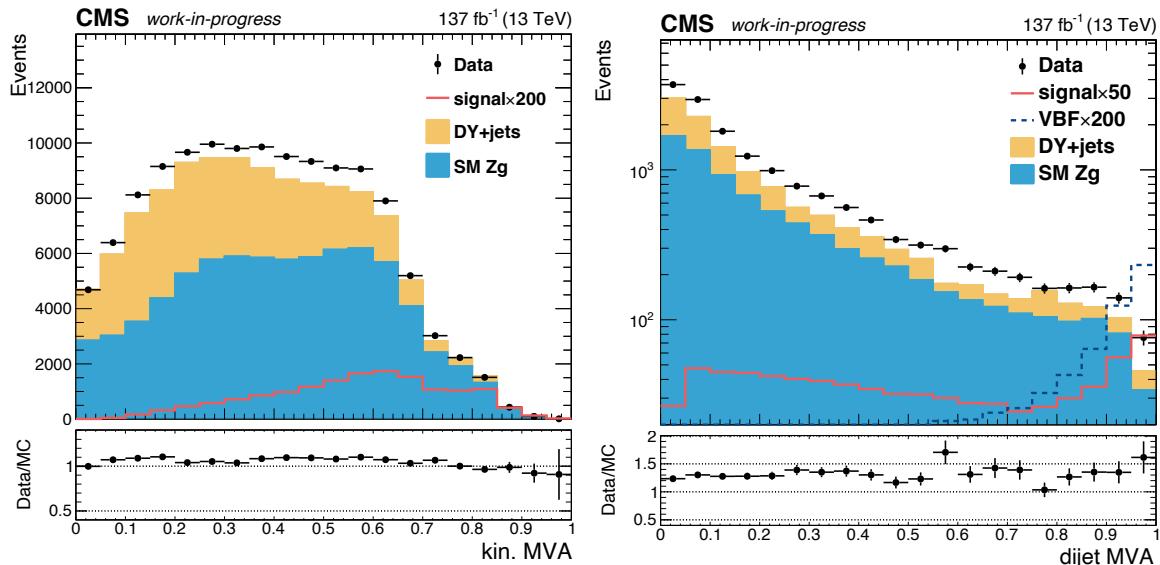
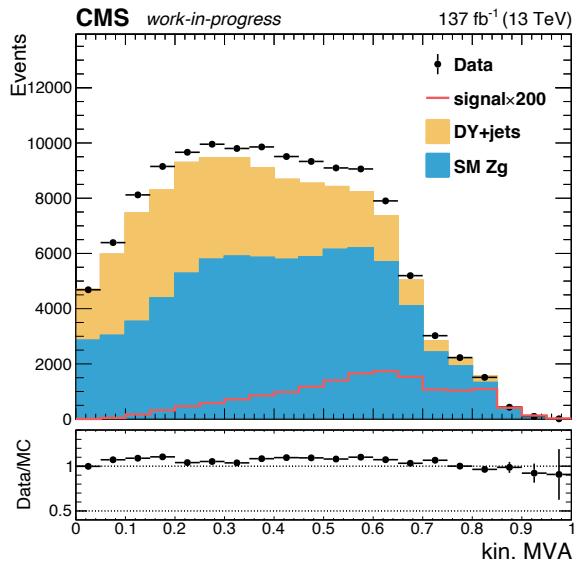
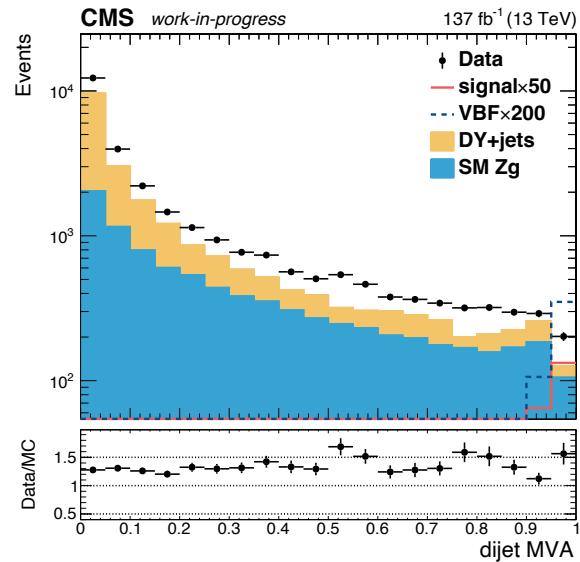
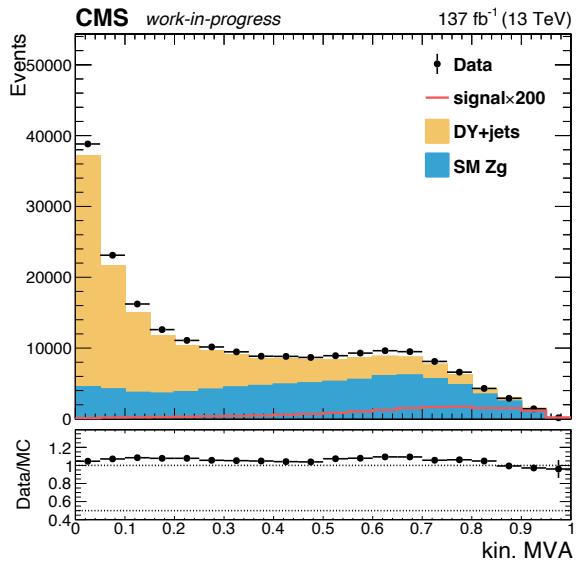


Dedicated photon ID - with/without additional weight



# Kinematic/dijet MVA score

Results with  
official photon ID



# Results

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- The contribution from DY+jets process is significantly suppressed.
- After the categorization with kin./dijet MVAs, the combined signal and background ratio Z<sub>95</sub> are increased in all categories.

Yield		Lepton tag	Dijet tag	Untagged
Signal (S <sub>95</sub> )		0.3 <span style="color: green;">-7%</span>	11.5 <span style="color: green;">-5%</span>	58.8 <span style="color: green;">-5%</span>
Background (B <sub>95</sub> )	DY+jets	32.2 <span style="color: green;">-63%</span>	453.4 <span style="color: green;">-68%</span>	5191.0 <span style="color: green;">-66%</span>
	SMZg	57.8 <span style="color: green;">-14%</span>	814.4 <span style="color: green;">-11%</span>	9692.6 <span style="color: green;">-10%</span>
$\sqrt{2((S+B)\ln(1+S/B) - S)} \text{ (Z}_{95}\text{)}$		0.04 <span style="color: red;">33%</span>	0.24 <span style="color: red;">63%</span>	0.83 <span style="color: red;">2%</span>

# Summary

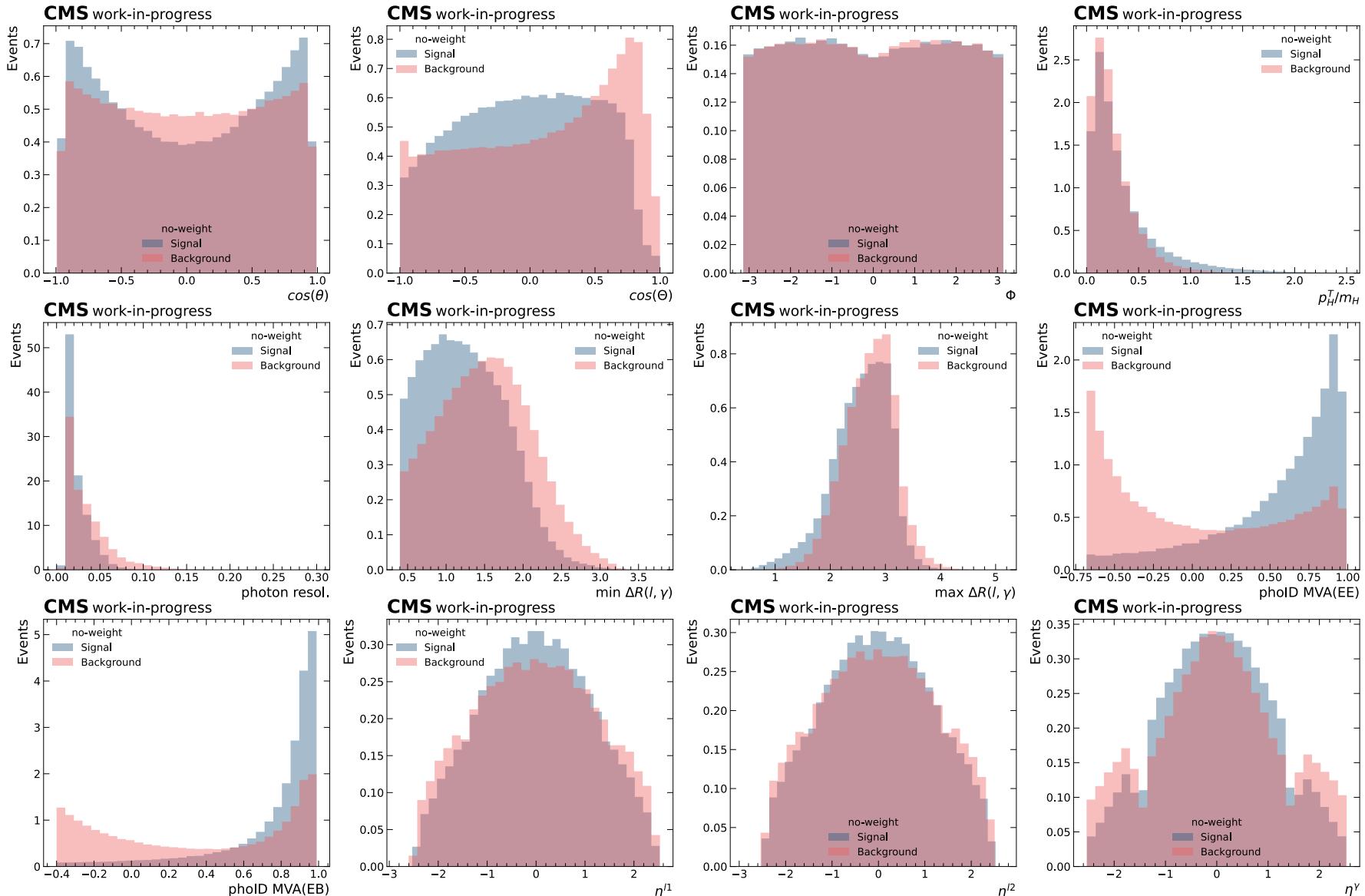
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- Photon kinematics with 2 types of ID are shown.
- The kinematic and dijet MVA with the weight of mass resolution.
- The improvement after applying the dedicated photon ID and MVA studies is presented.

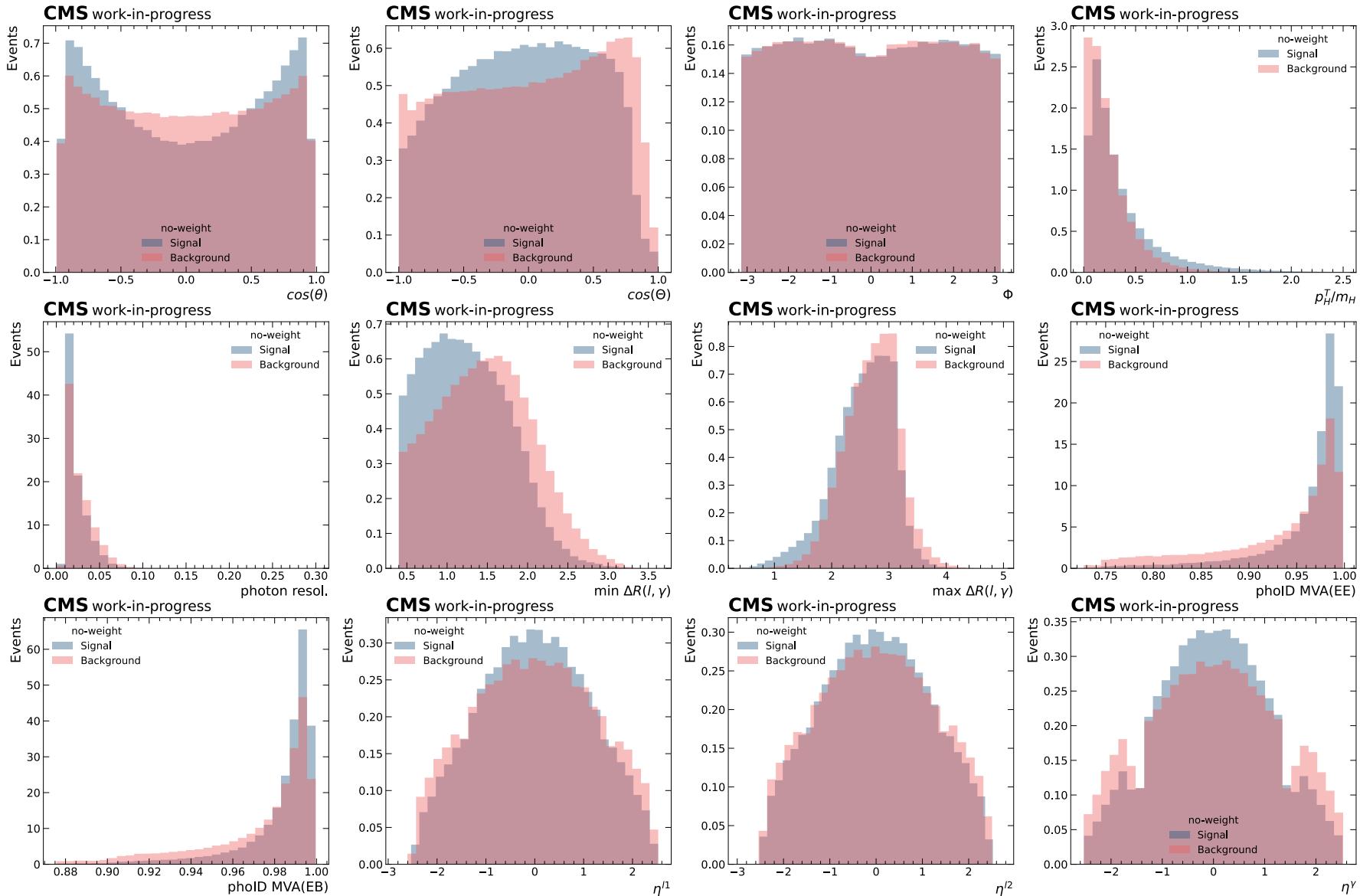
# Backup

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# Features - Official ID



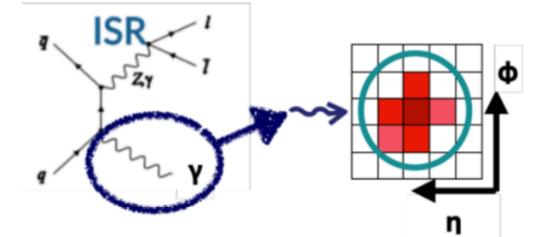
# Features - dedicated ID



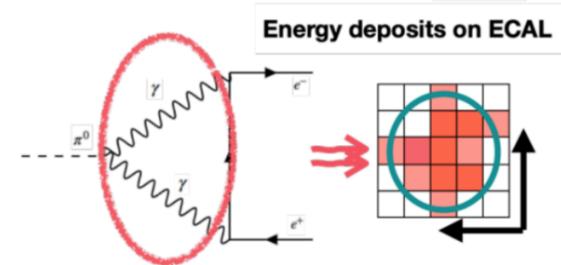
# Dedicated photon MVA ID - overview

- ❖ A XGBoost binary classification was employed to classify the prompt photons and jet-fake photons.

1. **Prompt photons (Signal): ISR photons ( $H \rightarrow Z\gamma$ )**.



2. **Jet-fake photons (Background): Photons from neutral meson or pile-up ( $Z+Jets$ )**.



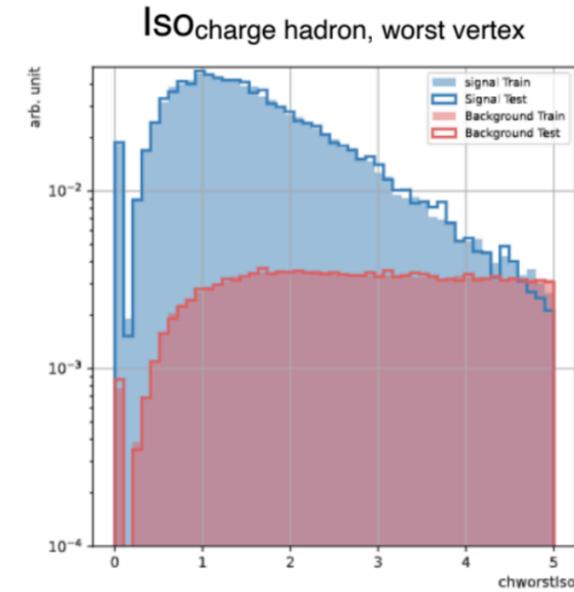
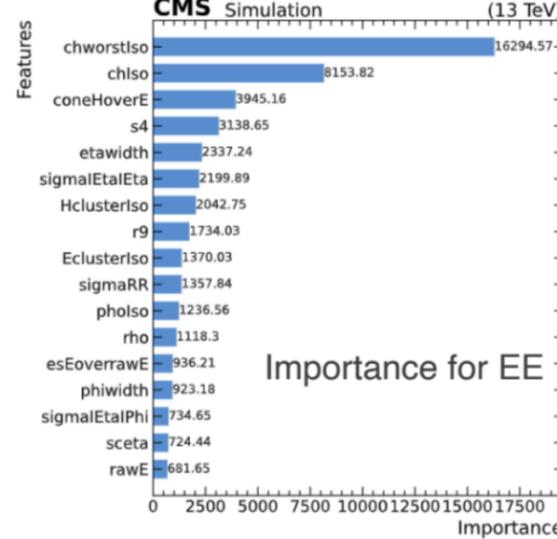
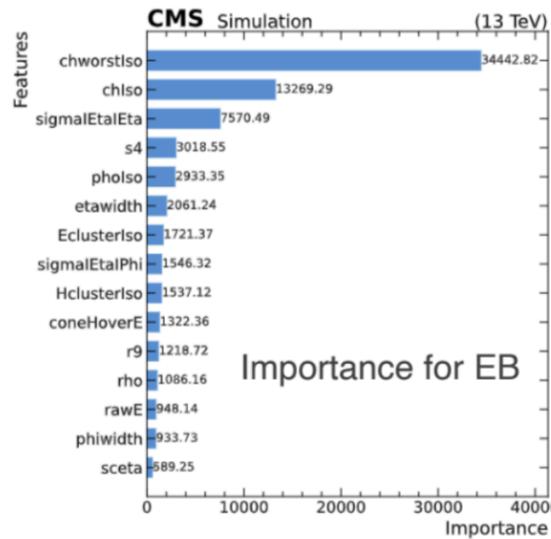
- ❖ Pre-selections:

1. Photon  $p_T > 15$  GeV, exclude ECAL gap region.
2. Conversion safe electron veto.
3.  $\Delta R(e \text{ or } \mu, \gamma) > 0.4$ .

# Dedicated photon MVA ID - features

- ❖ Shower shape variables and isolation variables were applied in both dedicated photon MVA ID and official photon ID.
- ❖ New training features for dedicated ID:  $\text{Iso}_{\text{ECAL}}$ ,  $\text{Iso}_{\text{HCAL}}$  and coned H/E.
- ❖ The most important feature is charge hadron isolation with worst vertex.

Importance: The contribution of a feature effecting the output MVA.



Blue: Signal

Red: Background

# Transformed BDT score

- The transformed BDT distribution is used to do category optimization.
  - Calculate the S/ $\sqrt{B}$  values in the mass window 120-130 GeV to decide the category boundary.
  - Try to use  $Z_{95}$  and different mass window in optimization.

