

Understanding Seasonal variation plots

Étienne Bourbeau

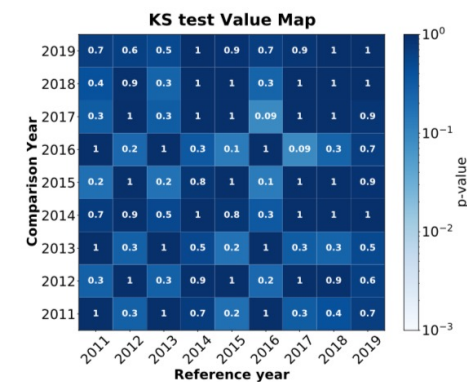
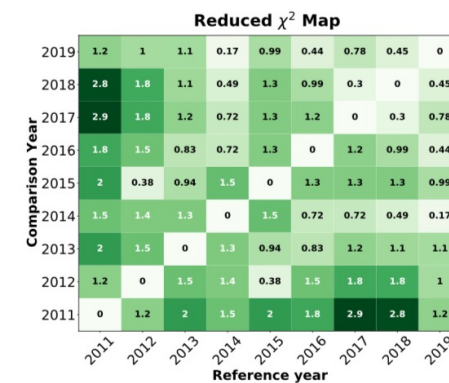
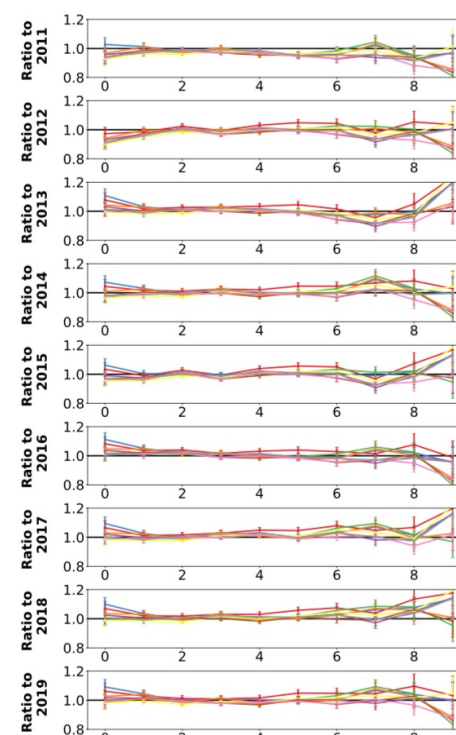
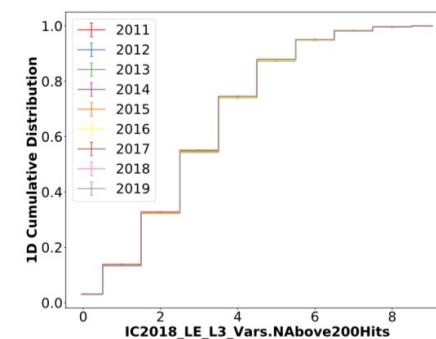
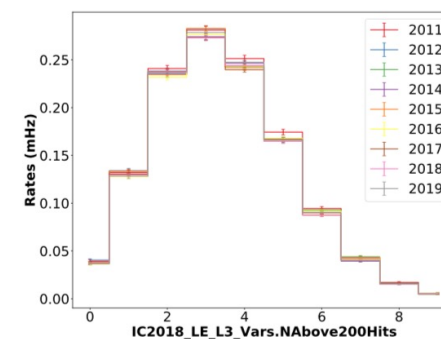
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1D distribution plots

Every variable is looked at in five different ways:

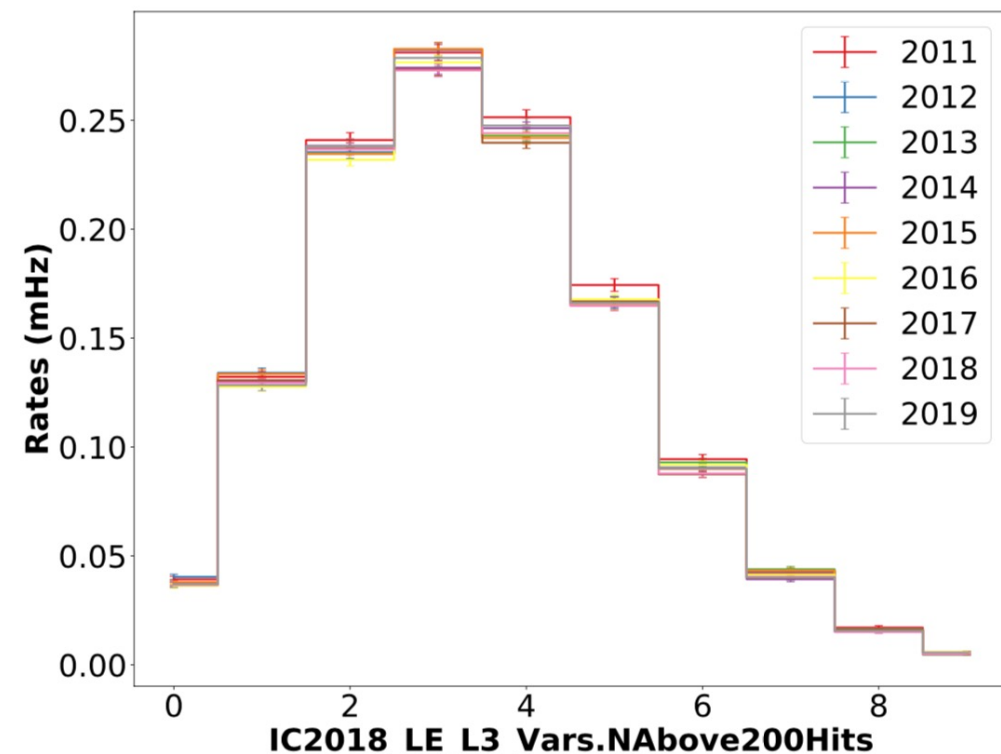
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1D Distribution

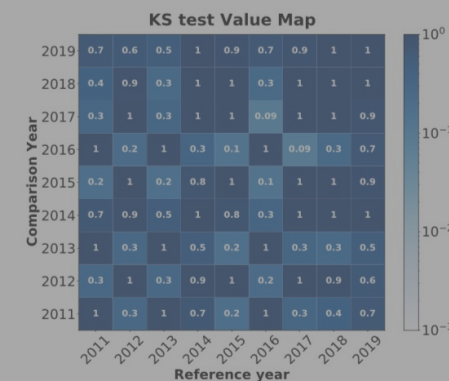
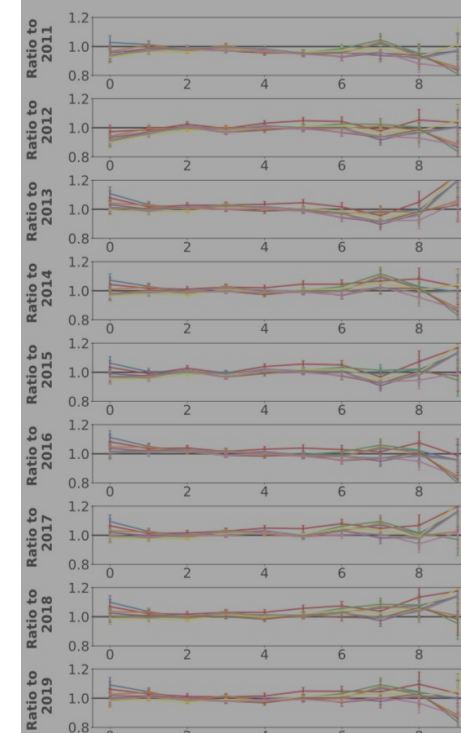
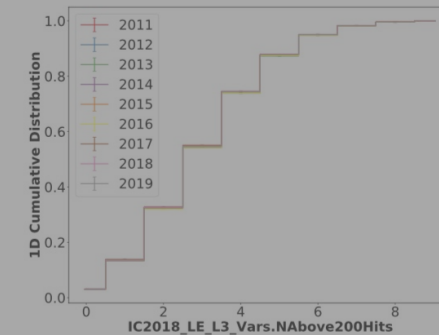
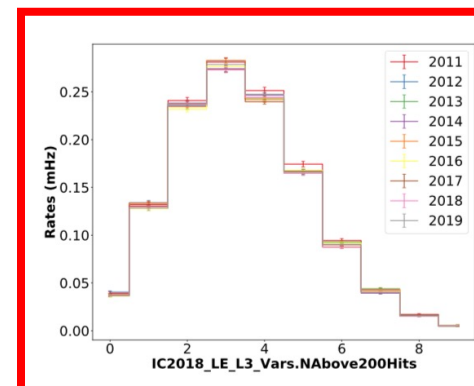
Every variable is looked at in five different ways:

1. 1D distribution of the variable



- *Good first glance at distribution*
- *Can check the rates make sense*

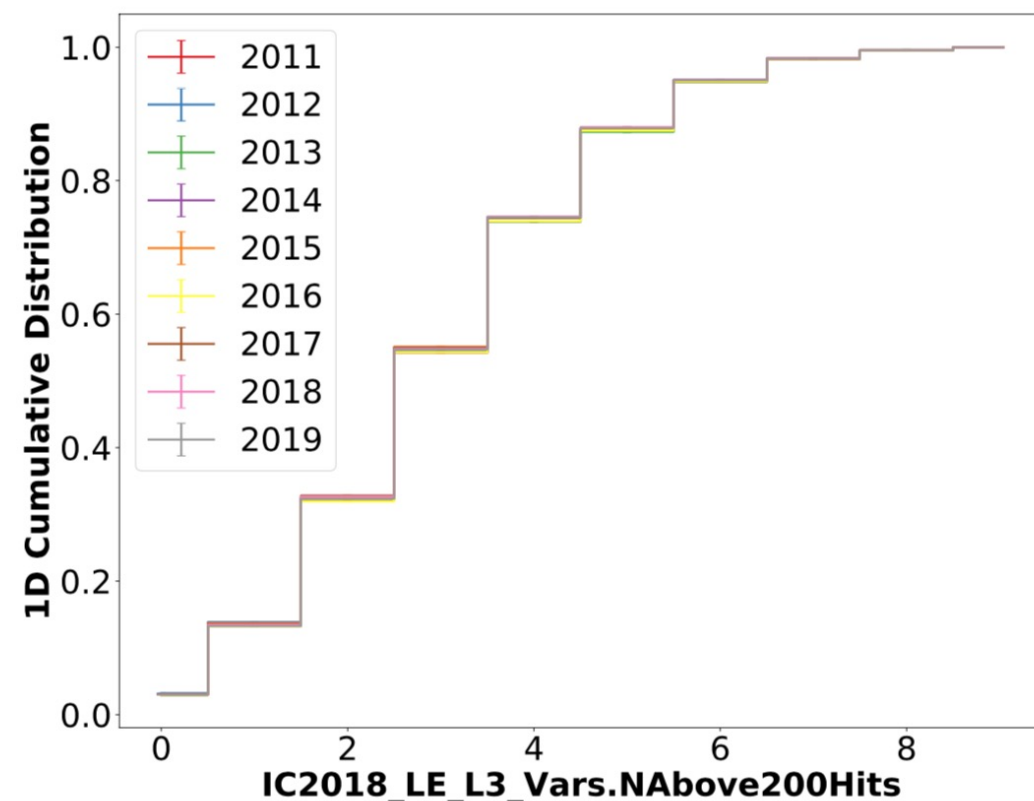
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1D distributions

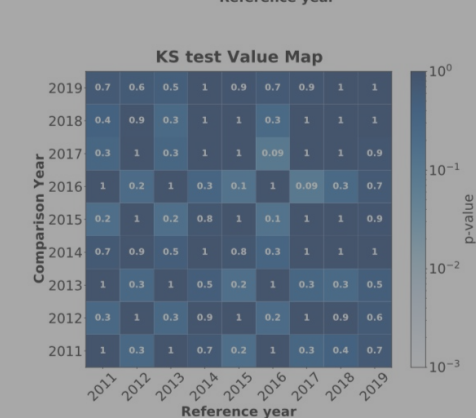
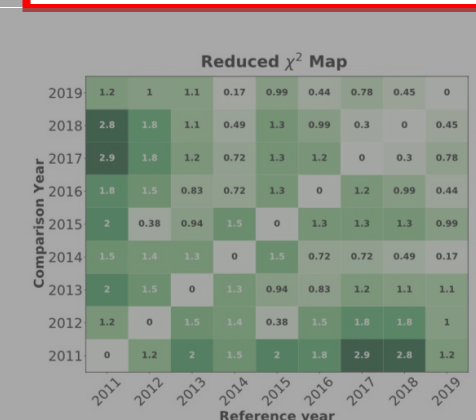
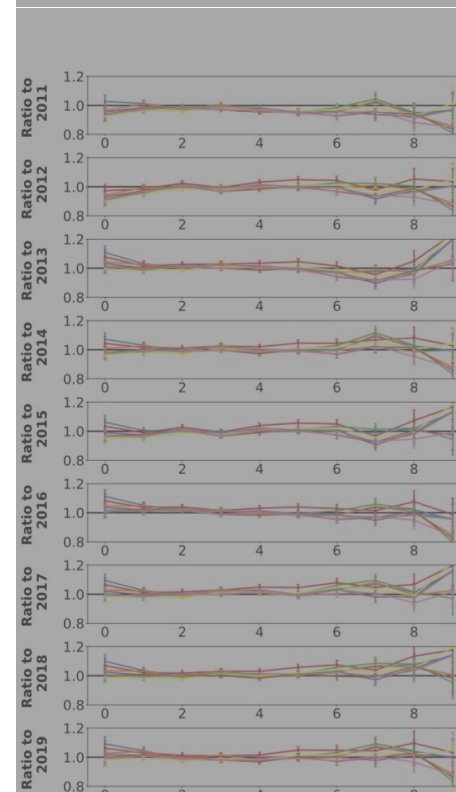
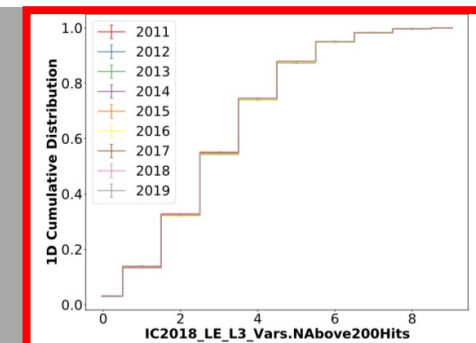
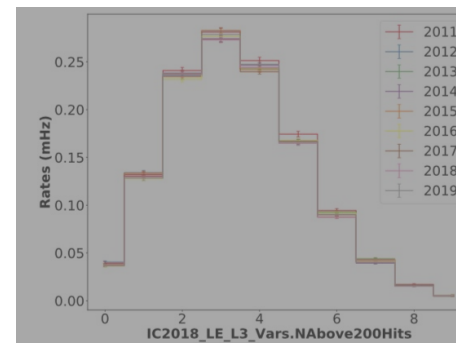
Every variable is looked at in five different ways:

2. 1D CDF distributions for each year



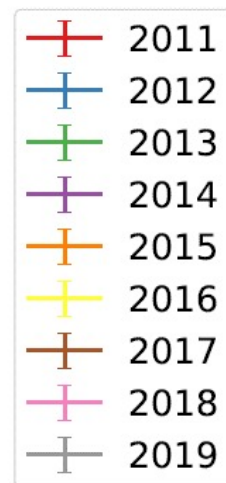
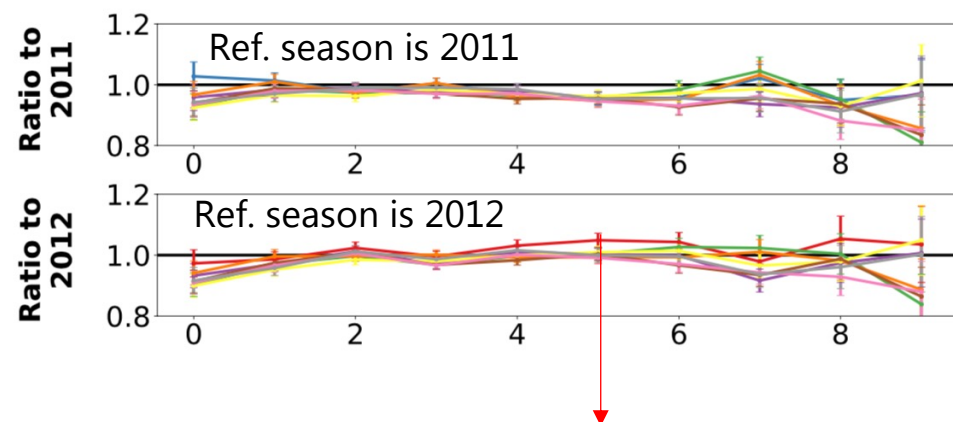
Ensure we cover full range of the variable

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1D Distributions

3. Ratio Plots

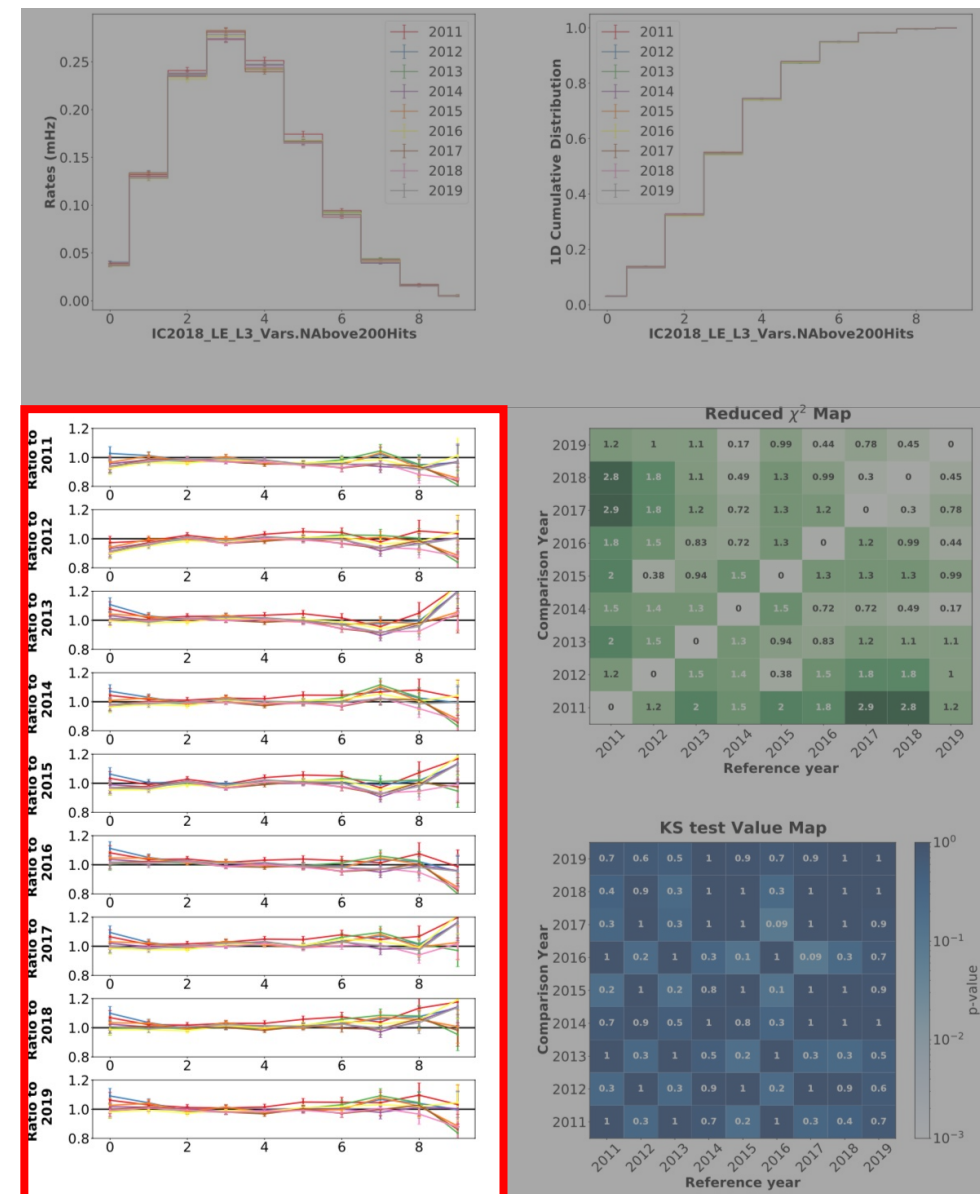


Red line here means : $\frac{2011 \text{ Rates} \times 2012 \text{ Livetime}}{2012 \text{ Counts}}$

C : Event count in season
 T : Livetime of the season

• Main plots used to gauge the variation

• Ratio is computed as follow: $R = \frac{C_i \cdot r_{i,ref}}{C_{ref}}$ where $r_{i,ref} = \frac{L_{ref}}{L_i}$



2D plots

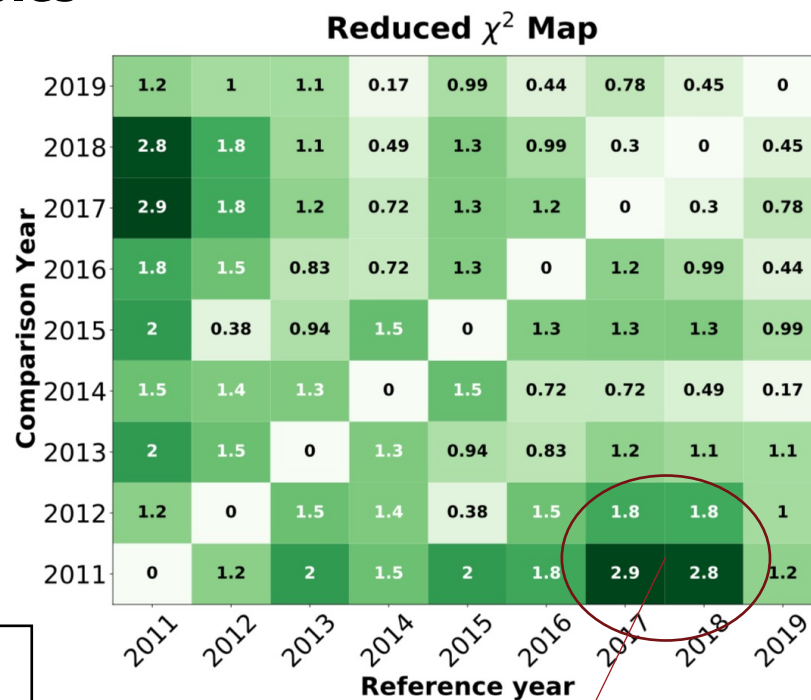
4. Reduced Chi2 Tables

- Sensitive to statistically significant differences in normalisation*

Sum over non-empty bins i
(comparison year)

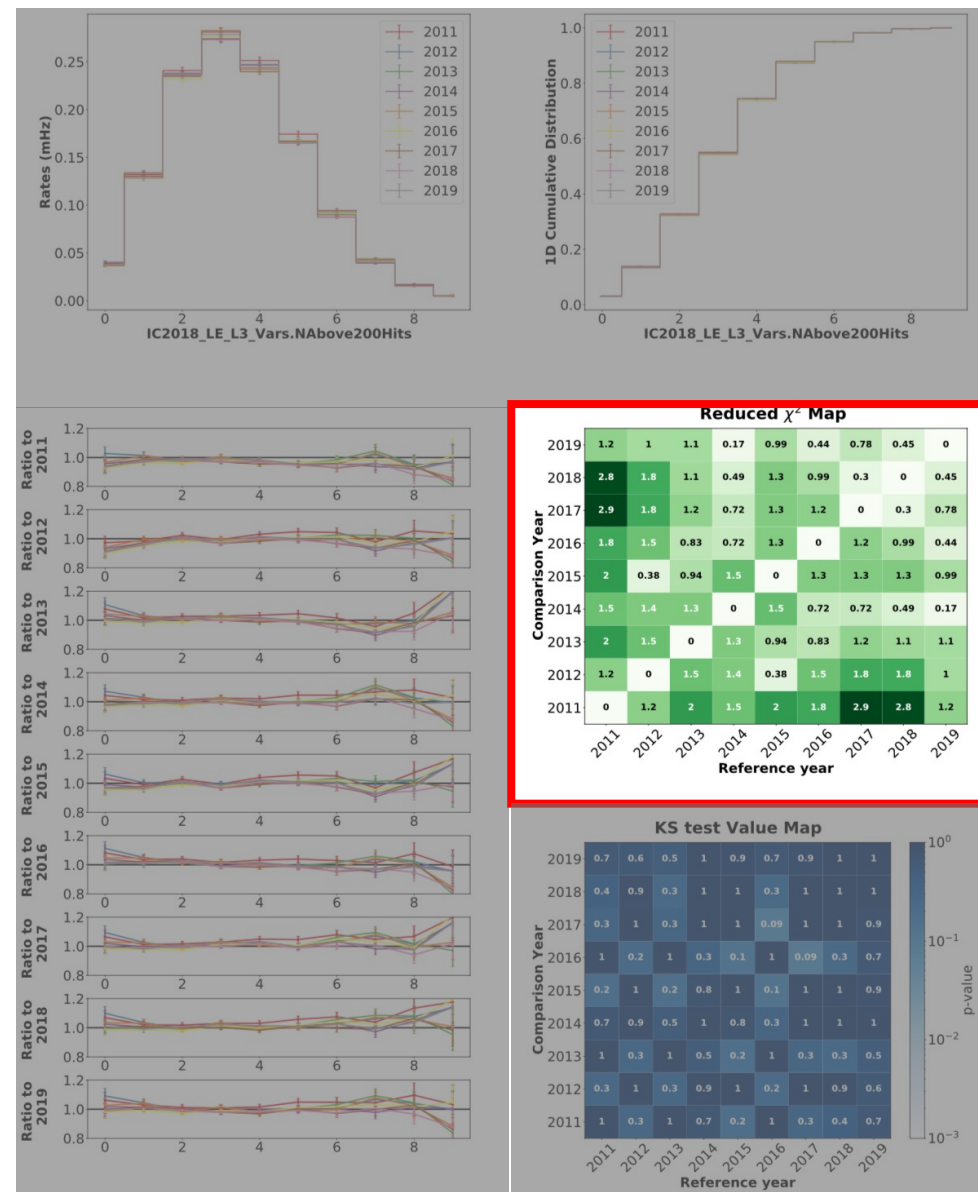
$$\chi_{y,ref}^2 = \frac{1}{n_{dof}} \sum_i \frac{(C_{i,y} - C_{i,ref})^2}{C_{i,ref} + C_{i,y}}$$

for $C_{i,y} > 10$ and $C_{i,ref} \neq 0$



occasional disagreements fine,
several high χ^2 regions
need more scrutiny

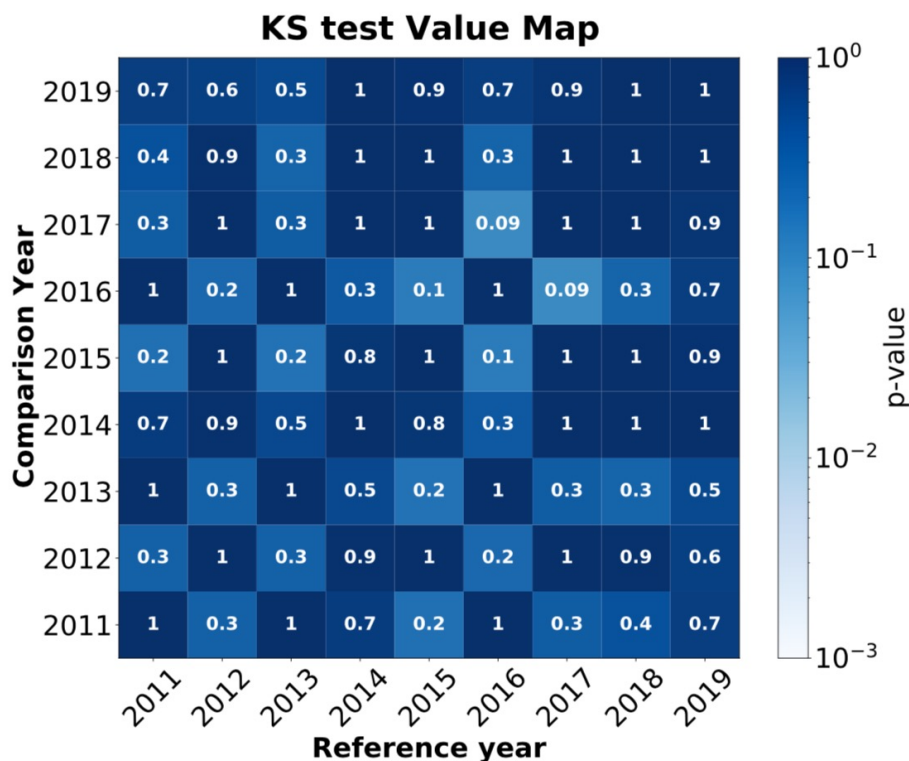
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2D plots

5. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

- *Sensitive to statistically significant differences in distribution shapes*
- *Main plots for making decisions*



we want high p-values

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