

### Vier Physizierende mit Schluckauf...

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### große Bins, Datensatz A-D



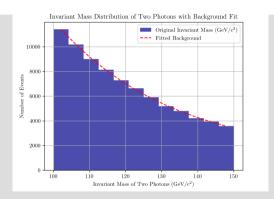


Abb. Der gesamte Datensatz wurde mit photon\_isTightID == True & photon\_ptcone30 < 5 gefiltert und mit einer Background Funktion von  $a*e^{b*x} + c*x + d$  modelliert.

### große Bins, Datensatz A-D



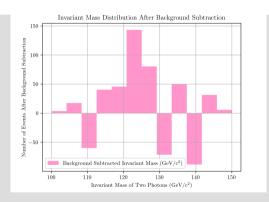


Abb. Wenn der Background abgezogen wird entsteht eine grobe Gauss Verteilung um 125  $GeV/c^2$  zentriert.

#### **Manual Filters**



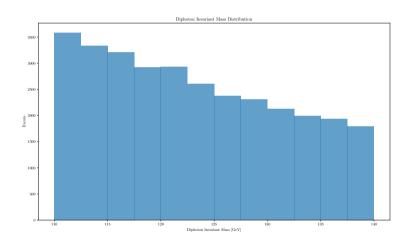


Abb. gefilterte Datensätze A-D mit photon\_isTightID == True & jet\_n == 0 & met\_et/1000 < 25

#### **Manual Filters**



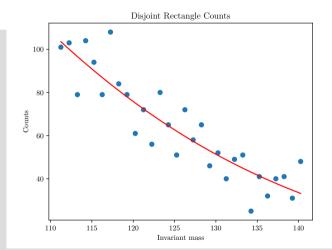


Abb. applied moving average with disjoint rectangles, trend fit with  $a \exp(bx + cx^2)$ 

# Manual Filters: Sliding



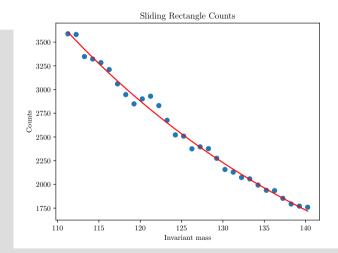


Abb. applied moving average with rectangular kernel, trend fit with  $a \exp(bx + cx^2)$ 

## Manual Filters: Sliding & Epanechnikov



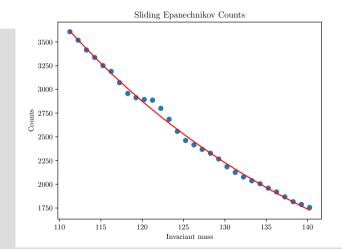


Abb. applied weighted moving average with Epanechnikov kernel, trend fit with  $a \exp(bx + cx^2)$ 

## Manual Filters: Sliding & Epanechnikov detrended



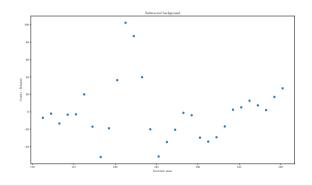


Abb. manually filtered, applied weighted moving average with Epanechnikov kernel, detrended with exp-polynomial of degree 2

## Manual Filters: Sliding & Epanechnikov detrended



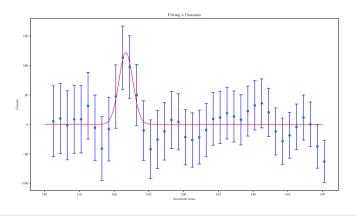


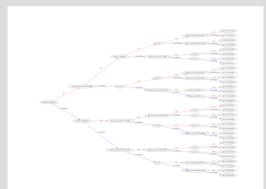
Abb. manually filtered, applied weighted moving average with Epanechnikov kernel, detrended with poly-exponential of degree 2, fitted Gauß-curve

#### XGB decision tree



Training eines Decision-trees zur Unterscheidung zwischen Background und Higgs-Event.

Parameter: photon\_trigMatched, jet\_n, lep\_n, met\_et, photon\_isTightID, photon\_ptcone30, photon\_etcon20



### **Decision Tree, Feature importance**



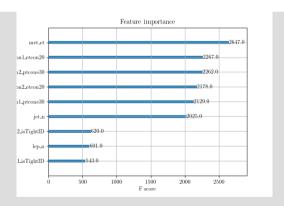


Abb. Feature importance

### **Decision Tree, Data Separation**



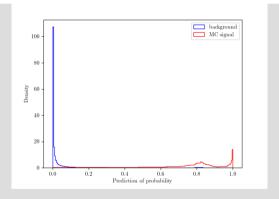


Abb. Separation of signal and background.

## **Decision Tree, Data Separation**



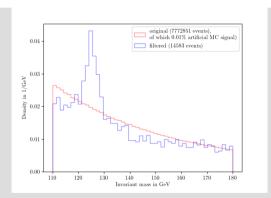


Abb. with 0.01% artificial signal

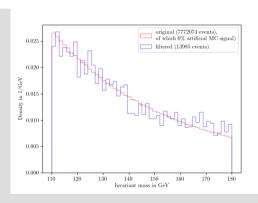


Abb. without artificial signal

# XGB decision tree & Sliding Epanechnikov



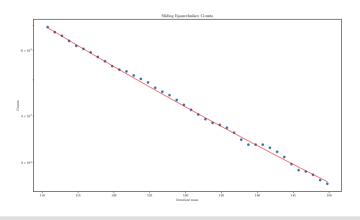


Abb. filtered data with XGB decision tree, applied weighted moving average with Epanechnikov kernel, trend fit with  $a \exp(bx + cx^2)$ 

# XGB decision tree & Sliding Epanechnikov, Detrended



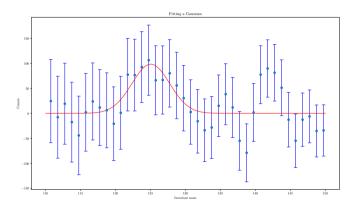


Abb. filtered data with XGB decision tree, applied weighted moving average with Epanechnikov kernel, detrended with poly-exponential of degree 2, fitted Gauß-curve

# p-Wert & Signifikanz



- Über Poisson-Näherung: im Bereich [120,124]
- p = 0.008, Z = 2.38
- Über simulierte Verteilung:
- $p = 1.018 \cdot 10^{-5}, Z = 4.26$
- Mit Vorsicht zu genießen!
- Besser: Nun auf unbekannten Daten testen!

#### Einsatz von ChatGPT



- Erklärung der verschiedenen Parameter der Diphoton-Events
- Finden relevanter Parameter zur Higgs-Event-Filterung
- Generieren von Code-Logik bis zu einem gewissen Grad hilfreich, oft Debugging nötig (verwendet zB falsche Variablen zum Filtern)
  - ightarrow falls genaue Vorstellung von Codeaufbau, ist Eigenentwicklung oft schneller
- Generieren von Plotting-Code