

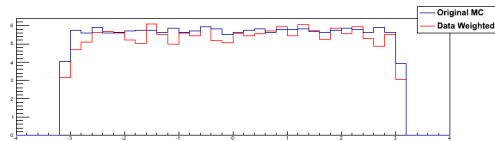
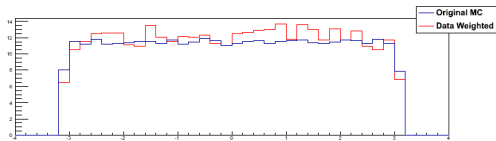
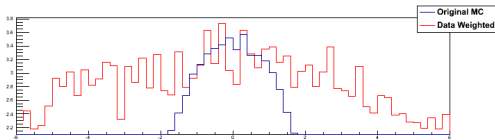
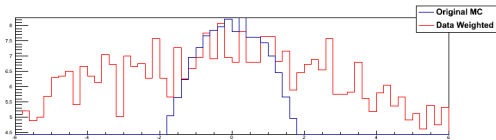
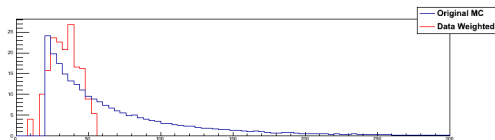
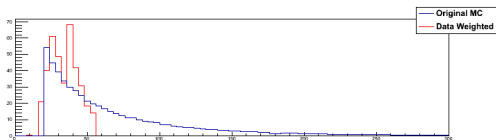
Resultados dos Testes

Miquéias M. Almeida

4 de julho de 2015

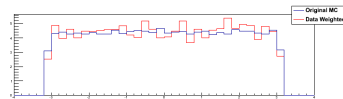
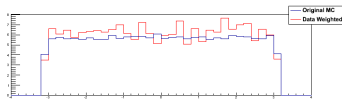
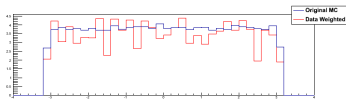
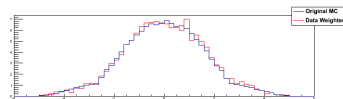
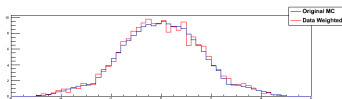
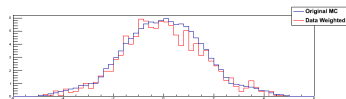
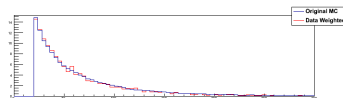
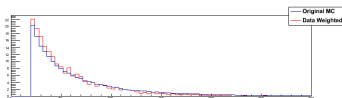
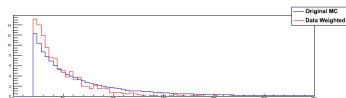
Peso para Eventos

- ▶ (Teste 1) Produzir eventos em torno do MC com mais vizinhos (DR = 10):
 - ▶ Ineficiente em encontrar tais eventos (run de 12h e nenhum evento com $DR < 10$ - com relação ao MC escolhido);
 - ▶ Teste com $DR < 22$ (com relação ao MC escolhido) mostra que a variável p_T é produzida apenas em certa região (para DR maior, η e ϕ também são cortados);
 - ▶ Ainda assim, pesos não reproduzem a distribuição de MC original;



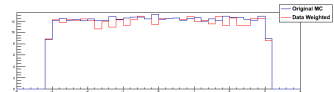
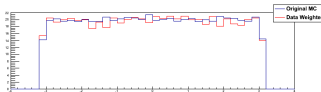
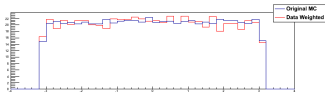
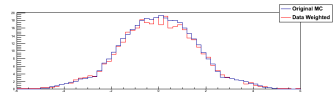
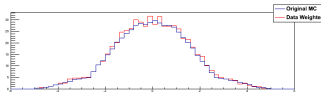
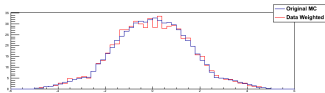
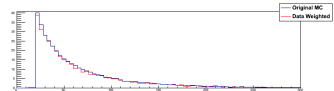
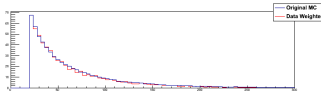
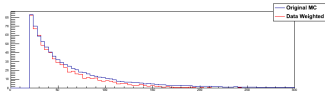
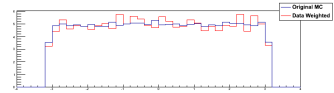
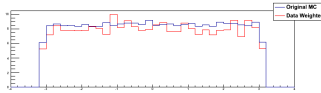
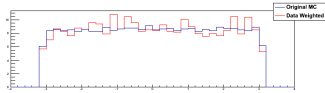
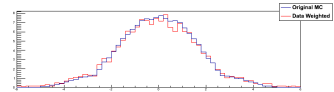
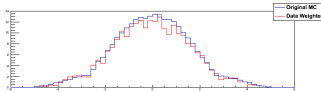
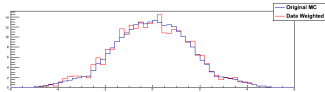
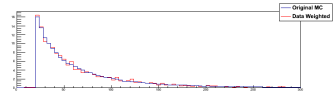
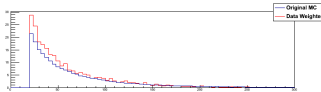
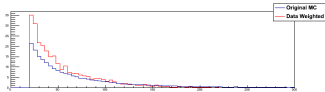
Peso para Eventos

- ▶ (Teste 2) Obter peso com MCs diferentes de mesma natureza (ex. 2 amostras de sinais):
 - ▶ $DR = 10$ muito pouca estatística;
 - ▶ DRs = 15, 25, 50 (esquerda p direita);
 - ▶ Shape testado: p_T , η e ϕ (cima p baixo);



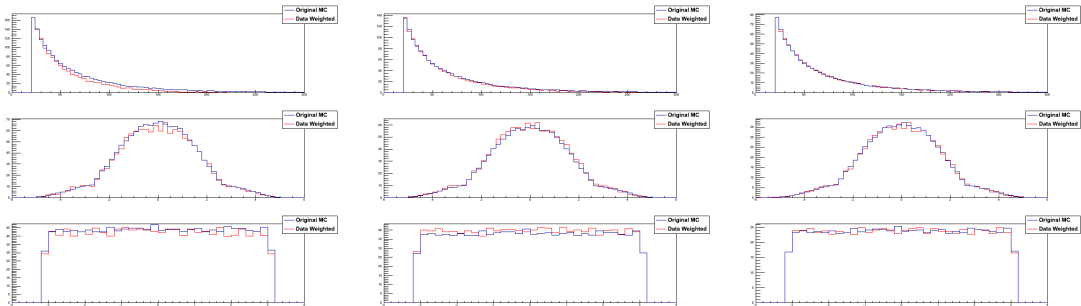
Peso para Eventos (*Nova Idéia)

- ▶ (Teste 3) Mesclar eventos de Sig com eventos Normais. Obter peso com outro MC Sig e pesar os eventos mesclados:
 - ▶ Teste para diferentes proporções de Sig: 10%, 25% e 50% (cima p baixo);
 - ▶ DRs = 15, 25, 50 (esquerda p direita);

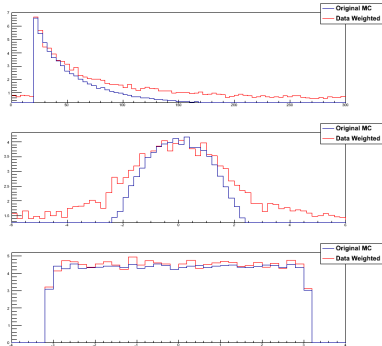


Peso para Eventos (*Nova Idéia)

► Continuação...



► Teste para $DR = 250$ com a amostra Sig+Normal (10% Sig):

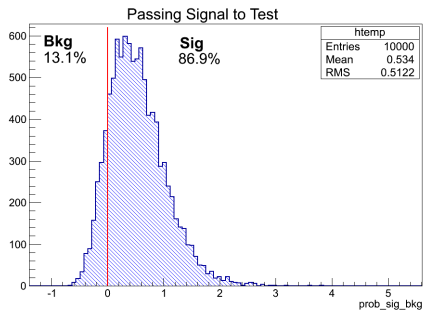
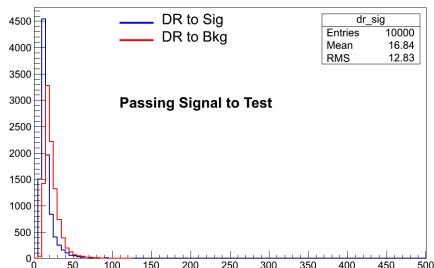


Testes Discriminador

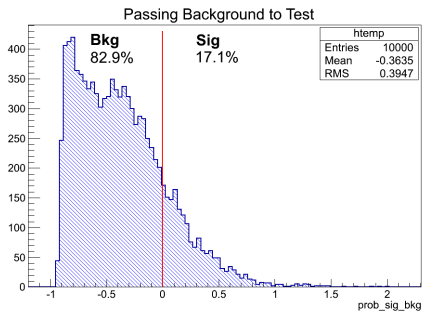
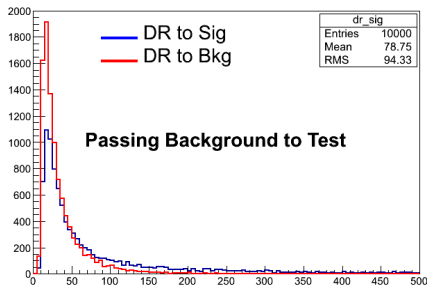
- ▶ Baseado na ideia do FastME usa-se a topologia dos eventos;
- ▶ Critério usado: evento mais próximo de MC Sig/Bkg?
- ▶ Variável: $P(S/B) = \frac{DR_{min}^{Bkg}}{DR_{min}^{Sig}} - 1$:
 - ▶ Se $P(S/B) > 0 \rightarrow$ Evento de Sinal;
 - ▶ Se $P(S/B) < 0 \rightarrow$ Evento de Background;
 - ▶ Se $P(S/B) = 0 \rightarrow$ Indistinguível;
- ▶ Variáveis usadas: p_T , η e ϕ :
 - ▶ Usar E ou tirar p_T reduz a pureza do método;
- ▶ Eventos usados:
 - ▶ MCs com máx. $1.E4$ eventos;

Teste 1: Pureza (MC Sig e Bkg_EW #Ev. igual)

► Passando Sinal...

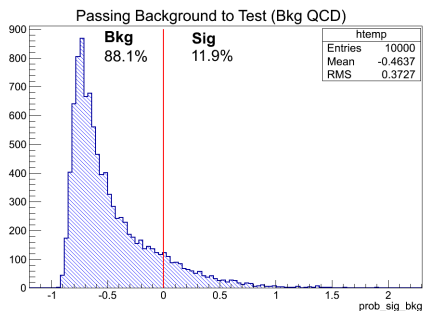
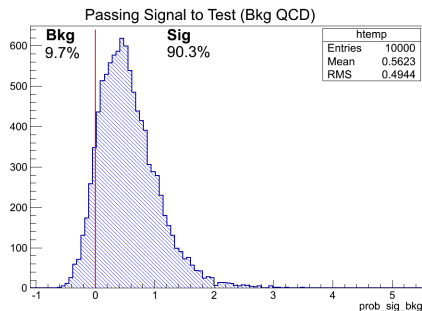


► Passando Background...

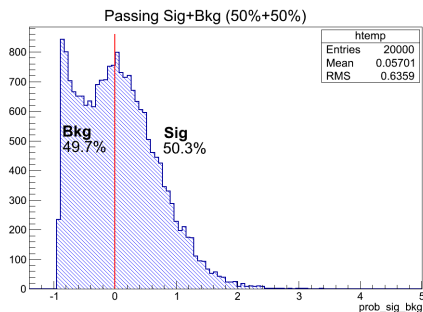
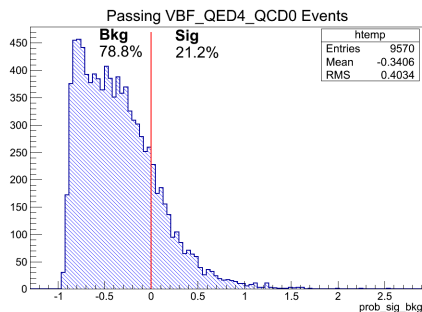


Teste 1: Pureza (#Ev. Sig = #Ev. Bkg, 1.e4 Ev.)

► Passando Sinal e Background...

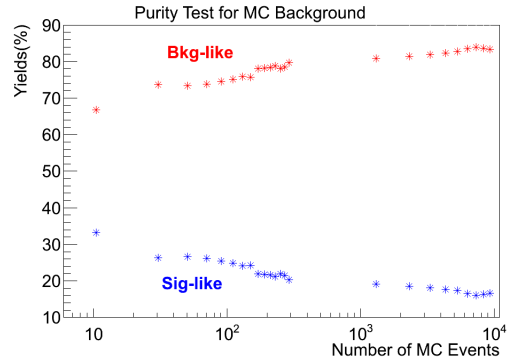
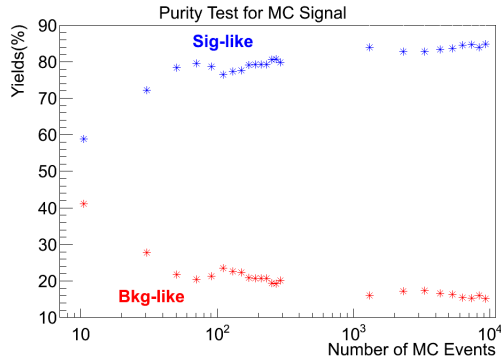


► Passando VBF_QED4_QCD0 (EW+QCD) e Sig+Bkg...

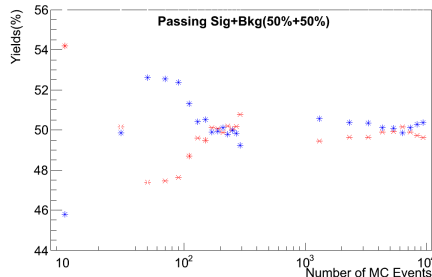


Teste 2: Pureza (Variando #Ev. Sig e Bkg)

► Variando Sig e Bkg juntos...

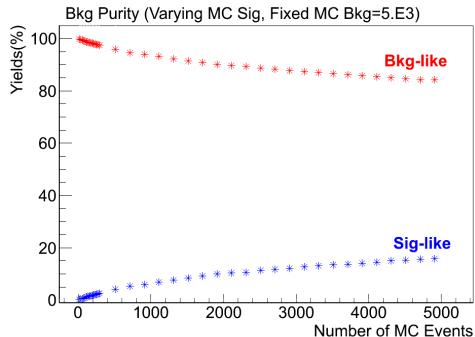
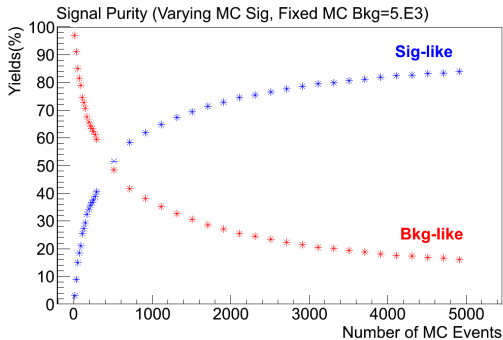


****** Teste com a amostra Sig+Bkg(50% cada) mostrou estabilidade do discriminante, com rendimentos em torno de 50% (variação média de 0.125% para $NMC > 10^3$);

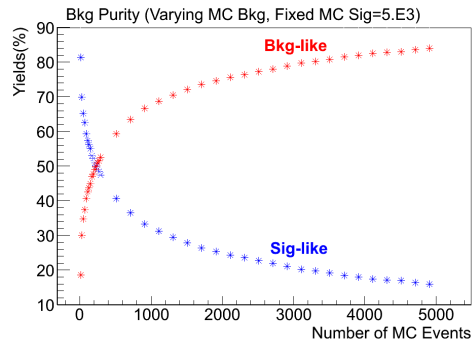
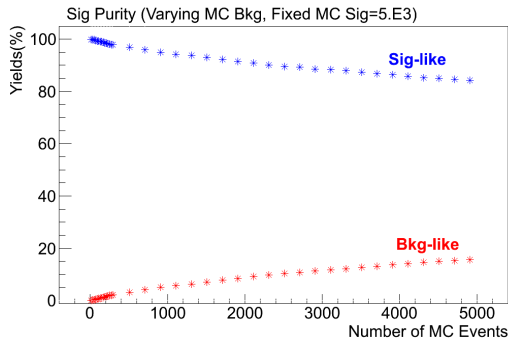


Teste 2: Pureza (Variando #Ev. Sig e Bkg)

► Variando #Sig e mantendo #Bkg fixo...

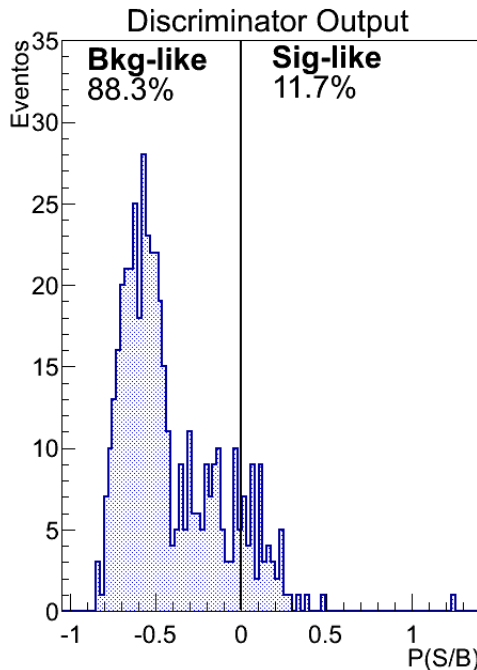
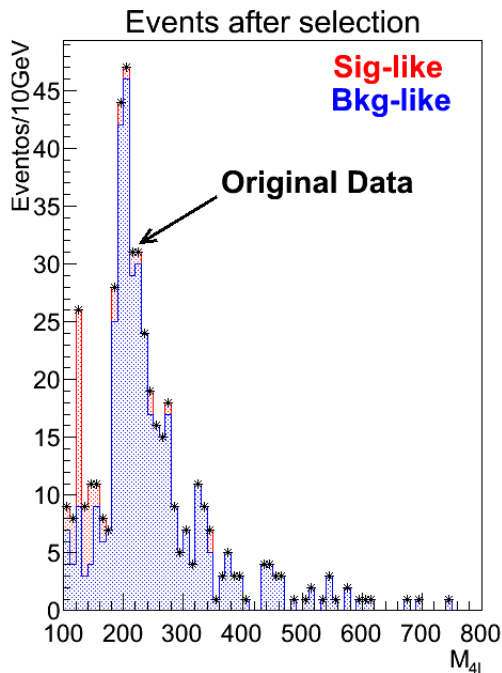


► Mantendo fixo #Sig e variando #Bkg...



Aplicação sobre Dados

- Separação coincide muito bem com o esperado!!



Correção para a Eficiência (NSig != NBkg)

- Independente do numero de eventos, para uma amostra com 50% Sig e 50% Bkg, o discriminador deve fornecer identificação de 50% para ambas componentes!
- Padrão encontrado na variação da identificação com a razão NSig/NBkg!

