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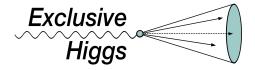
Non-Parametric Data-Driven Background Modelling using Conditional Probabilities

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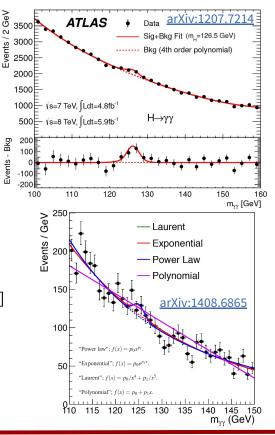
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Motivation

- → Background modelling is one of the main challenges in particle physics analyses
- → Common techniques of background modelling:
 - MC simulation:
 - Not always possible to model background with sufficient accuracy
 - Often computationally costly to produce large samples → significant statistical uncertainties
 - Parametric Models:
 - Does the true shape belong to the family of curves parametrised by the chosen function?
 - Taken into account as "spurious signal" systematic uncertainty [1, 2]
 - Discrete profiling of an ensemble of parametric forms [3, 4, 5]

[arXiv:1207.7214 (1), arXiv:2007.07830 (2), arXiv:1408.6865 (3), arXiv:2002.06398 (4), arXiv:2009.04363 (5)]



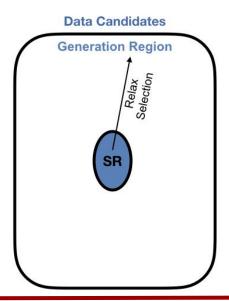


→ Non-parametric data-driven background modelling:



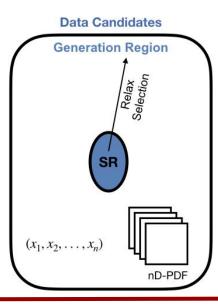


- → Non-parametric data-driven background modelling:
 - 1. Obtain sample of data events enriched in background by relaxing event selection requirements (Generation Region)



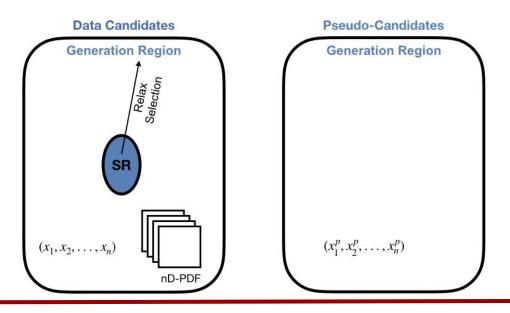


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 - 1. Obtain sample of data events enriched in background by relaxing event selection requirements (Generation Region)
 - 2. Obtain conditional PDF of relevant variables $(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$

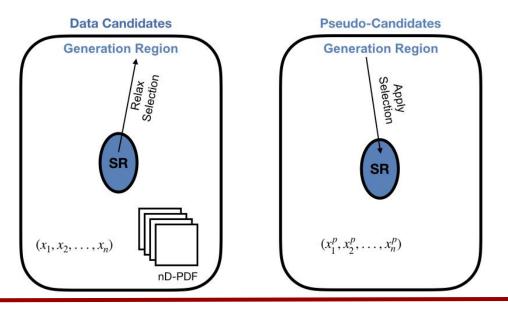




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 - 1. Obtain sample of data events enriched in background by relaxing event selection requirements (Generation Region)
 - 2. Obtain conditional PDF of relevant variables $(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$
 - 3. Generate sample of pseudo-candidates

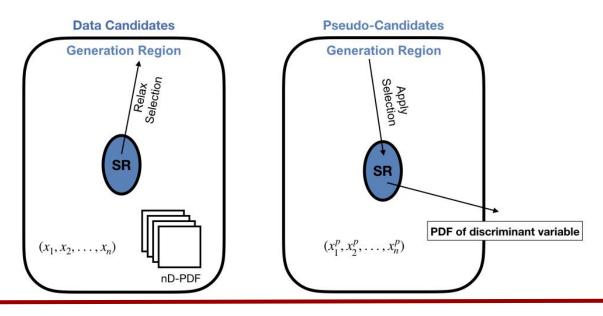


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 - 4. Apply Signal Region requirements to pseudo-candidates sample

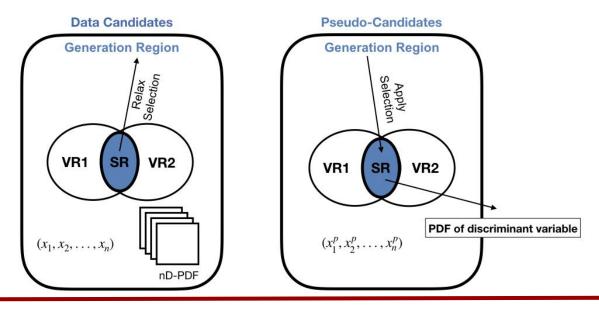




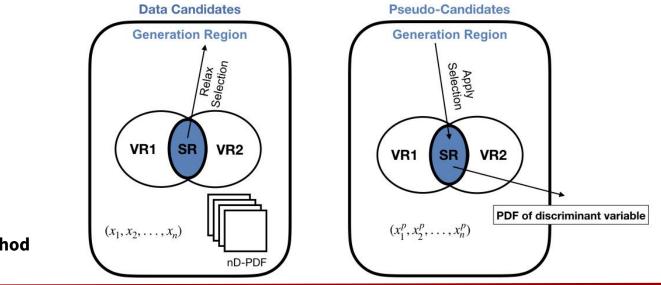
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 - Intermediate Validation Regions to check method



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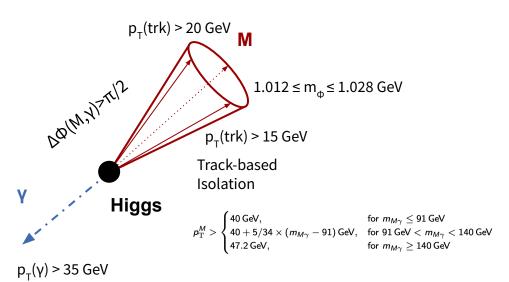
Today will present 2 implementations of the method

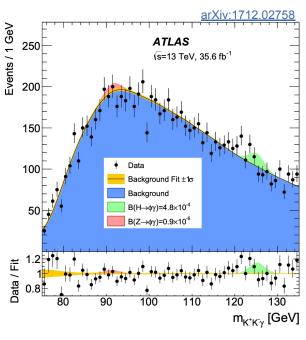
Ancestral Sampling



Case Study: H→Φγ

- → $H \rightarrow \phi(K^+K^-)\gamma$ has potential to probe **Higgs coupling to strange quark**
 - Distinct experimental signature: pair of collimated high-p_T isolated tracks recoiling against isolated photon
 - Main background : photon + jet and dijet
 - difficult to model accurately using MC ideal use case for method
 - photon + jet MC sample used to exemplify model application





Building the model for $H \rightarrow \Phi \gamma$

Relax Selection 1. Relax $p_{\tau}(M)$ and Iso(M) requirements

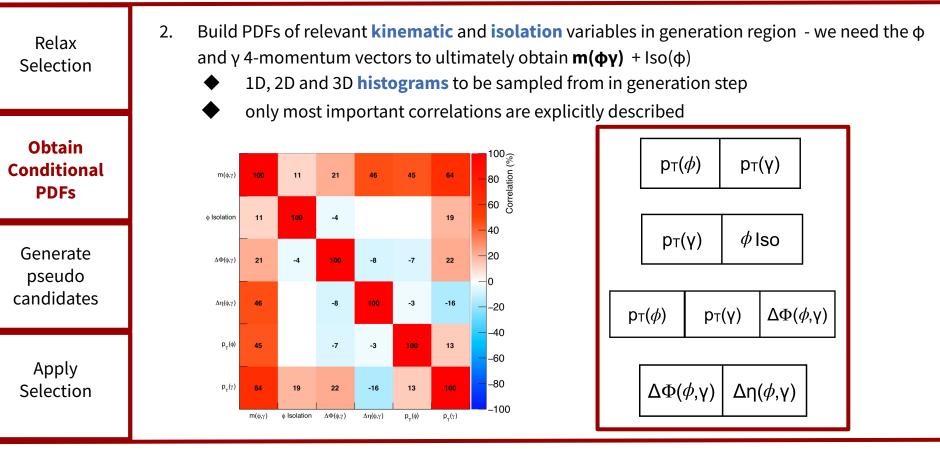
Obtain Conditional PDFs

Generate pseudo candidates

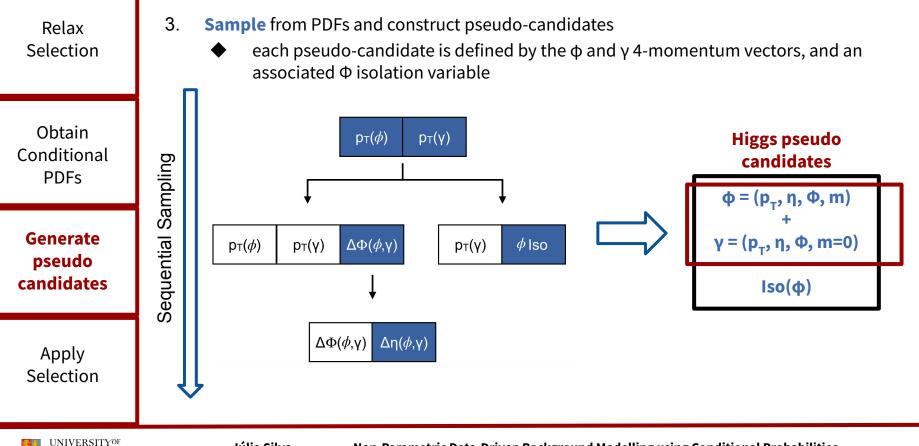
Apply Selection

Region	p _T (M) cut	lso(M) cut
GR	х	х
VR1	\checkmark	х
VR2	x	\checkmark
SR	\checkmark	\checkmark

Building the model for $H{\rightarrow}\Phi\gamma$



Building the model for $H \rightarrow \Phi \gamma$



BIRMINGHAM

Building the model for $H \rightarrow \Phi \gamma$

Obtain Conditional PDFs

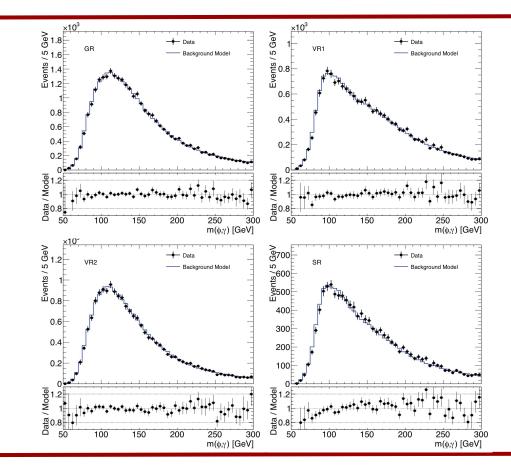
Relax

Selection

Generate pseudo candidates

Apply Selection

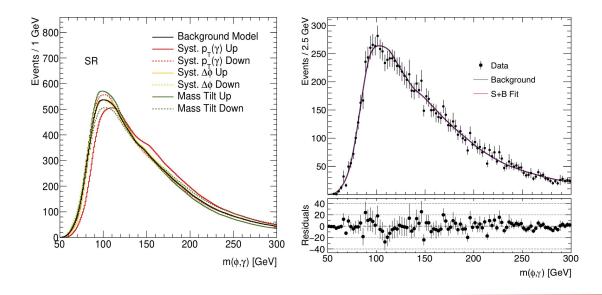
- Apply p_T(M) and Iso(M) requirements to sample of pseudo-candidates
 - obtain PDF of m(φγ) for statistical analysis in Signal and Validation Regions





Implementation in Statistical Analysis

- → Systematic uncertainties are provided through variations of the nominal PDFs
 - selected to capture different modes of potential deformations of the background shape
- → Maximum likelihood fit to invariant mass
 - each variation controlled by a nuisance parameter directly constrained by data in fit



Parameter	Value	Uncertainty $(\pm 1\sigma)$
$\mu_{ m signal}$	-0.03	± 0.55
$\mu_{ m bkgd}$	1.01	± 0.01
Shape: $p_{\rm T}(\gamma)$ shift	0.27	± 0.15
Shape: $\Delta \Phi(\phi, \gamma)$ tilt	0.26	± 0.43
Shape: $m(\phi, \gamma)$ tilt	0.11	± 0.24

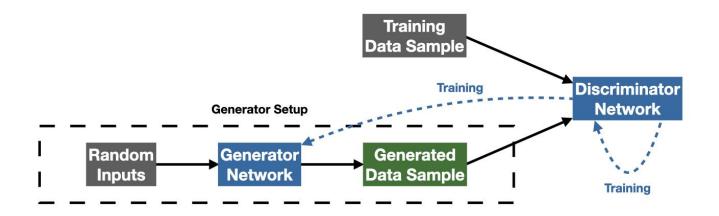


Conditional Generative Adversarial Networks



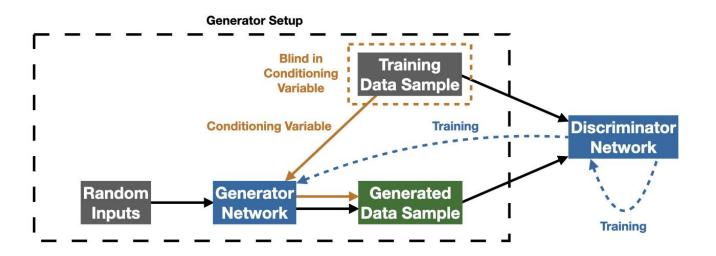
Generative Adversarial Networks

- → Challenge for ancestral sampling:
 - application in multivariate analyses
 - signal region blinding
- → Generalisation of method: use **GANs trained on data** to produce background model
 - Generator learns generative model from data sample
 - Discriminator simultaneously trained to discriminate the generator output from data



Conditional Generative Adversarial Networks

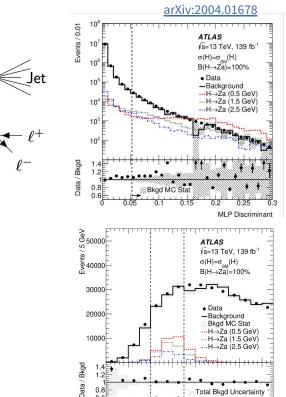
- → Possible **signal contamination** in training data:
 - Condition GAN (cGAN) on a blinding variable, allowing SR to be blinded during training cGAN extrapolates prediction into SR





Case Study: H→Za

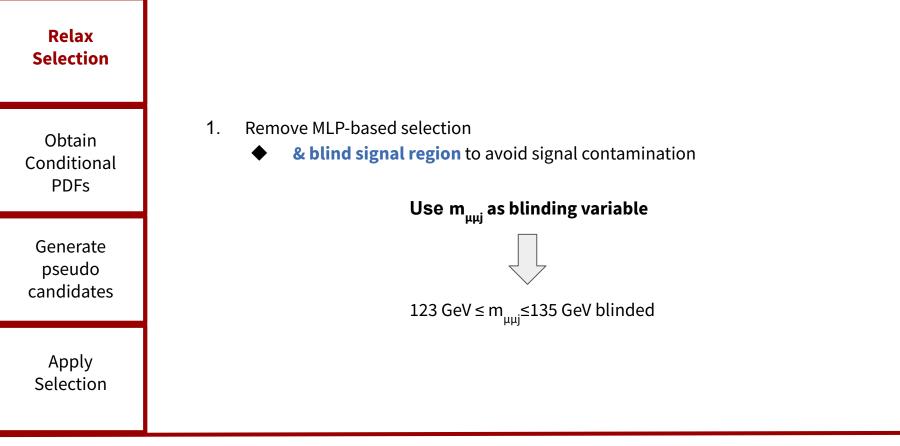
- → Light pseudo-scalars produced in Higgs decays feature in BSM theories like two-Higgs-doublet model and the 2HDM with additional scalar singlet
- → Search for $H \rightarrow Z(ll) + a$, with $a \rightarrow hadrons$:
 - Main background: **Z + jets**
 - background discrimination relies on MVA techniques, using jet substructure variables
 - ideal case study for implementation of background modelling using cGANs
 - systematics arising by limited stats in MC simulation (arXiv:2004.01678)
 - use of MVA techniques makes it impractical to use ancestral sampling
- → Z + jets MC sample used to exemplify model application





 h_{125}

Building the model for H→Za



Building the model for H→Za

Relax Selection

Obtain Conditional PDFs

Generate pseudo candidates

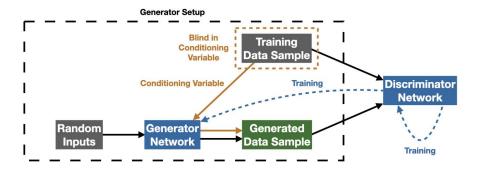
Apply Selection

2. cGans trained using blinded data

- learn generative model of the conditional probability distribution of the data, given value of blinding variable
- Use **ensemble** of cGANs and take average:
 - 100 cGANs trained, 5 best based on χ^2 metric kept for analysis

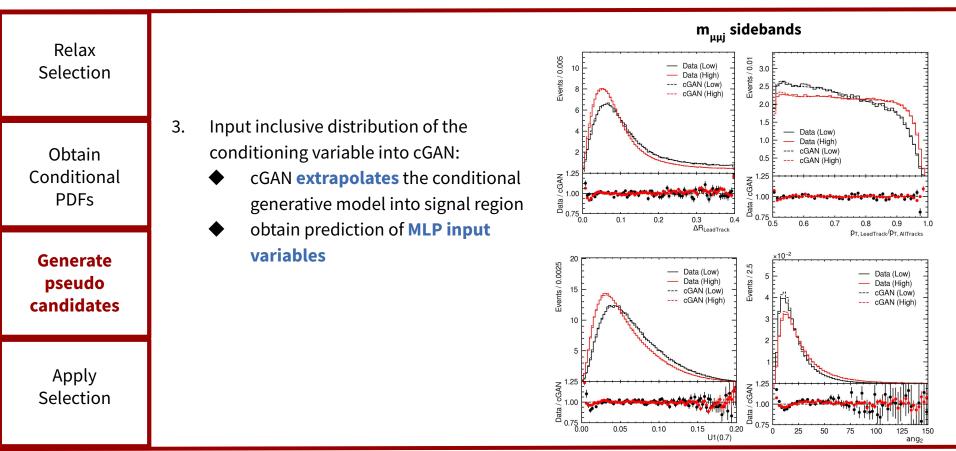
Generator and discriminator:

- 5 layers x 256 hidden nodes with leaky ReLU activation function
- binary cross entropy loss function and L2 regularisation



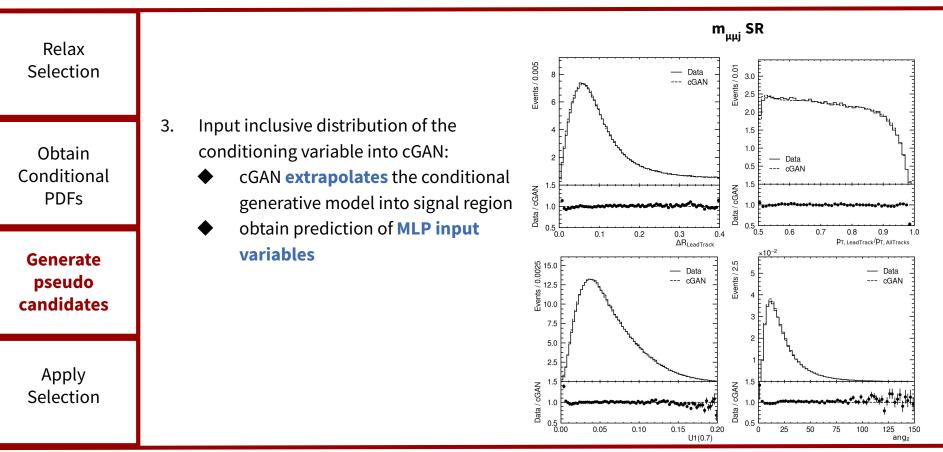


Building the model for $H \rightarrow Za$



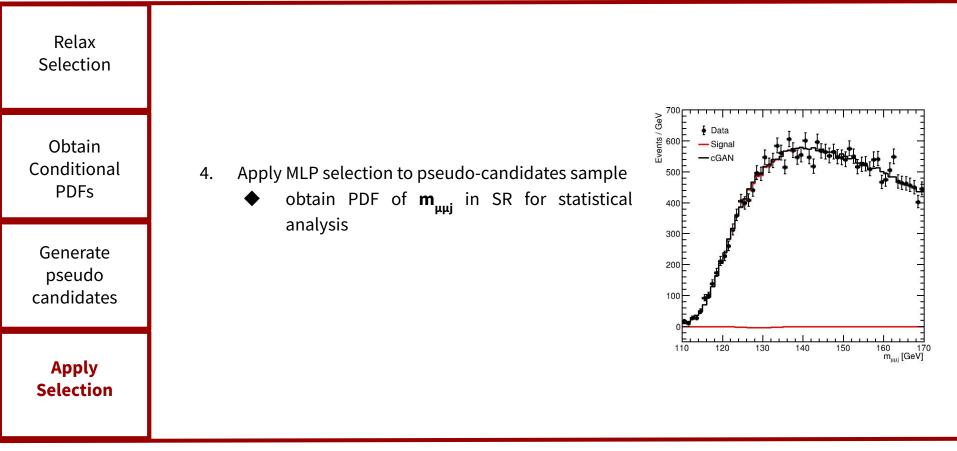


Building the model for $H \rightarrow Za$





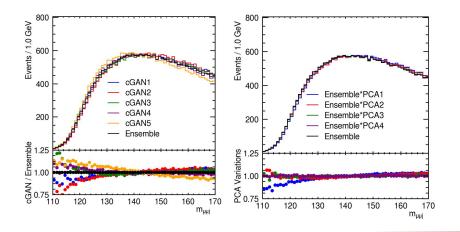
Building the model for $H \rightarrow Za$

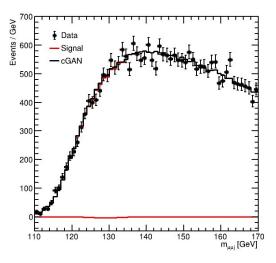




Implementation in Statistical Analysis

- → Systematic uncertainties are provided through shape variations:
 - Differences between ensemble and individual cGANs
 - Principal component analysis performed to orthogonalise differences
- → Maximum likelihood fit to Higgs invariant mass
 - each variation controlled by a nuisance parameter directly constrained by data in fit





Parameter	Value	Uncertainty $(\pm 1\sigma)$
$\mu_{ m signal}$	-0.003	± 0.010
$\mu_{ m bkgd}$	1.001	± 0.008
Shape uncertainty 1	-0.36	± 0.27
Shape uncertainty 2	-0.31	± 0.52

Summary

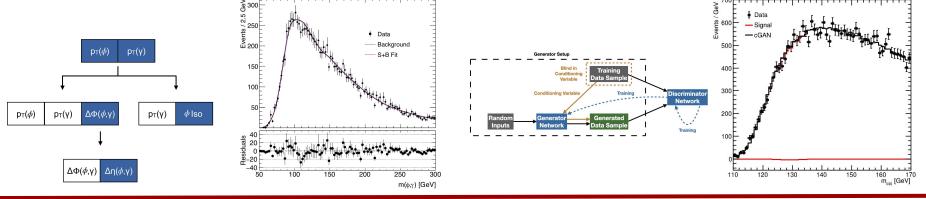
- → A novel **non-parametric**, **data-driven** background modelling technique was presented
 - Addresses typical shortcomings of often employed background modelling techniques
 - Dataset from a relaxed event selection to create a model based on conditional probabilities
 - Two distinct ways of building the conditional PDF:

Ancestral sampling

- Sample from histograms of relevant variables in data, built with respect to most important correlations
- Already used in multiple analysis! [Phys. Rev. Lett. 114 (2015) 121801, Phys. Rev. Lett. 117, 111802 (2016), JHEP 07 (2018) 127, Phys. Lett. B 786 (2018) 134]

Conditional Generative Adversarial Networks

- Generalisation of ancestral sampling
- Use GANs trained on data to produce background model
- Condition GAN (cGAN) on a blinding variable, allowing SR to be blinded during training





BACK-UP



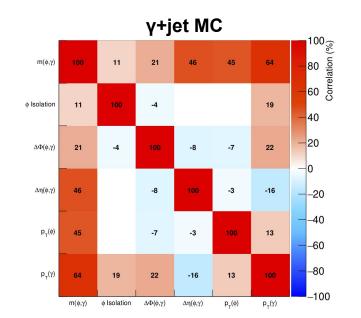
Building the model for $H \rightarrow \Phi \gamma$

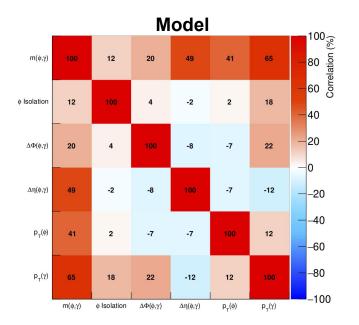
Obtain Conditional PDFs

Relax Selection

Generate pseudo candidates

Apply Selection





Ancestral Sampling

- → Background model is **robust under signal contamination**
 - Signal Injection tests to evaluate robustness

