

Run 3 Electron ID for HZZ analysis

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Training setup

BDT input

ele_oldsigmaietaieta	ele_oldsigmaiphiiphi	
ele_oldcircularity	ele_olldr9	
ele_scletawidth	ele_sclphiwidth	
ele_oldhe	ele_kfhits	
ele_kfchi2	ele_gsfchi2	
ele_fbrem	ele_gsfhits	
ele_expected_inner_hits	ele_conversionVertexFionVertexFitProbability	
ele_ep	ele_eelepout	
ele_loEmlop	ele_deltaetain	
ele_deltaphiin	ele_deltaetaseed	ele_rho

ele_psEoverEraw		

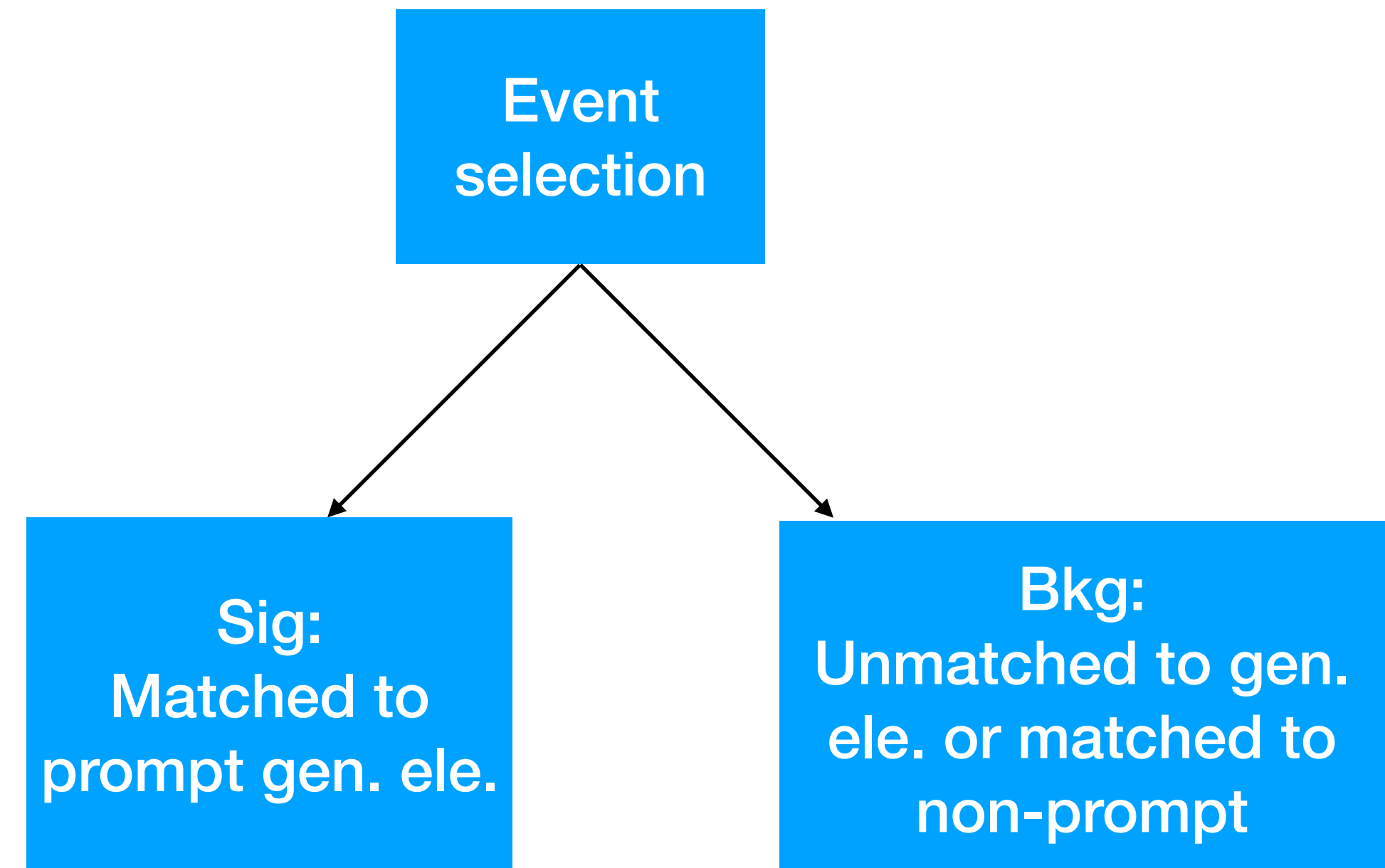
ele_pfPhotonIso	ele_pfChargedHadIso	ISOLATION
ele_pfNeutralHadIso		

→ Run2

For Run3 we switched from
particle to cluster-based
isolation variables

ele_ealPFClusterIso
ele_hcalPFClusterIso
ele_dR03TkSumPt

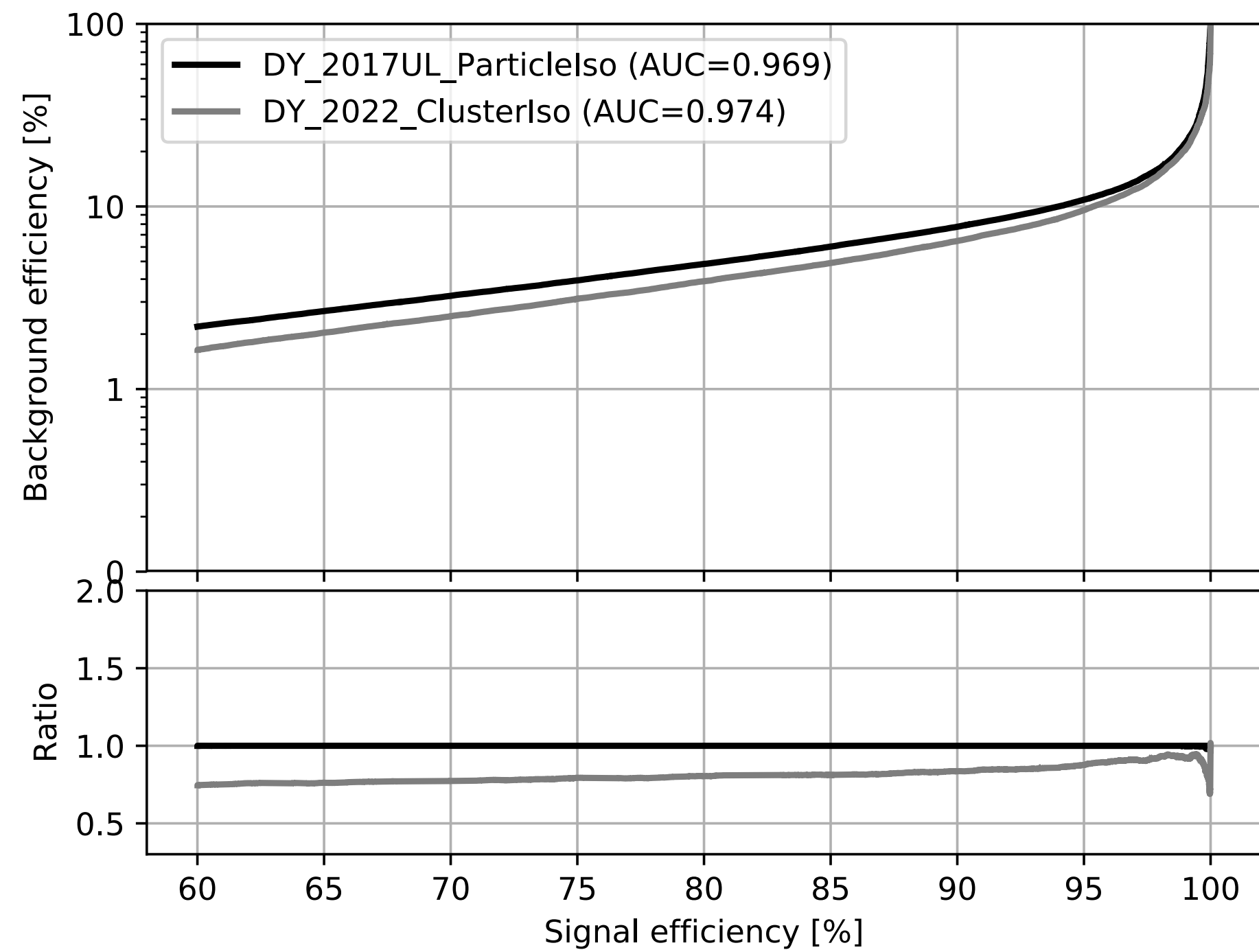
- Use DY MC to target HZZ analysis
- Split training into 6 categories based on electron p_T and η



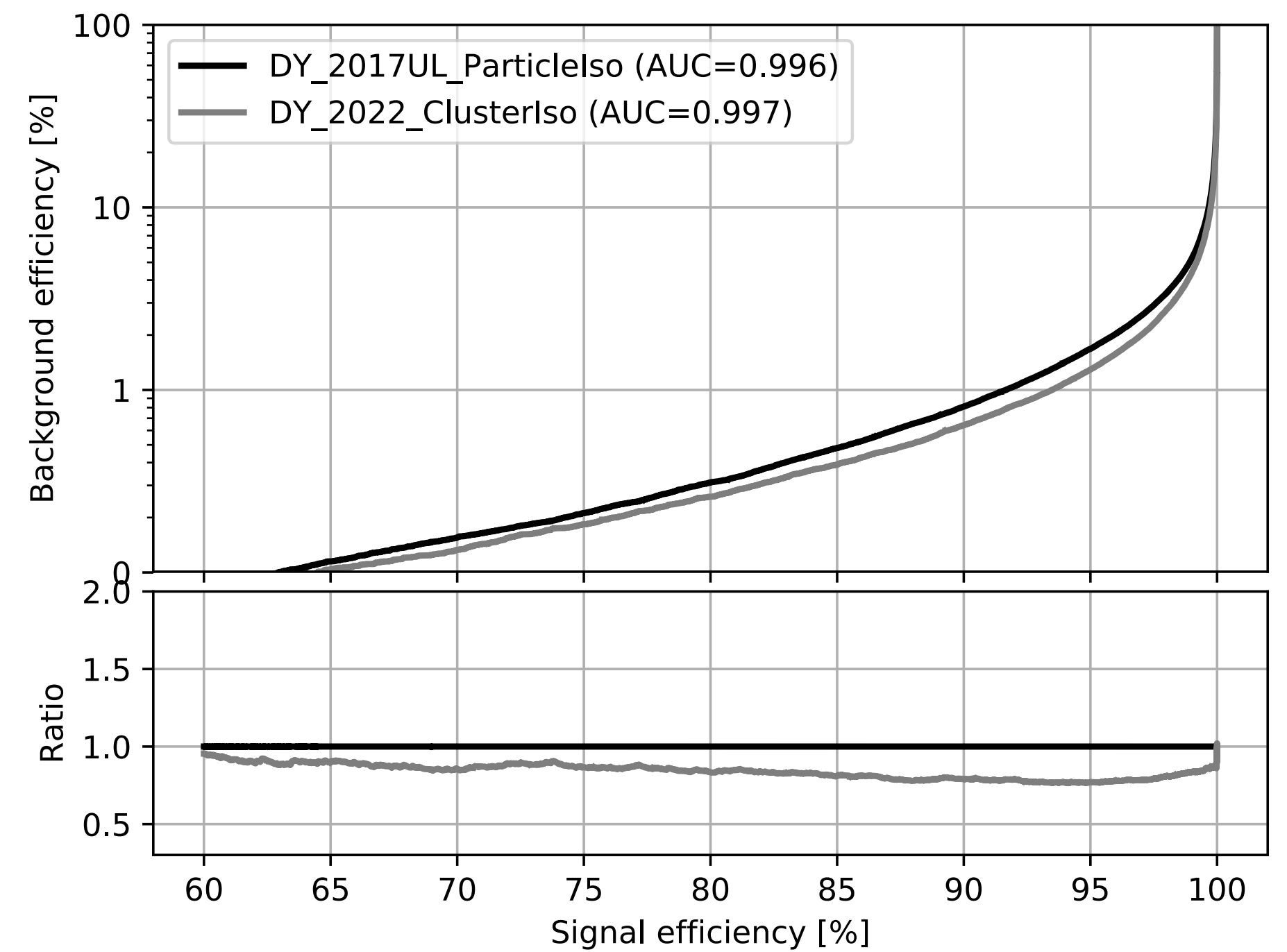
Training workflow and datasets

- **Reuse training setup from Run 2 (xgbo+bayesian optimization)**
- **Compare 2017UL vs 2022 results to reproduce previous results and check if machinery works (check Ana's presentation [here](#))**
- **Compare Run2 vs Run3 training variable distributions**
- **2017UL: /DYJetsToLL_M-50_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/
RunII Summer20UL17MiniAODv2-106X_mc2017_realistic_v9_ext1-v1**
- **2022 - 3 datasets merged: /DYJetsToLL_M-50_TuneCP5_13p6TeV-madgraphMLM-pythia8/
Run3 Winter22MiniAOD-122X_mcRun3_2021_realistic_***

ROC curve comparison, inner barrel

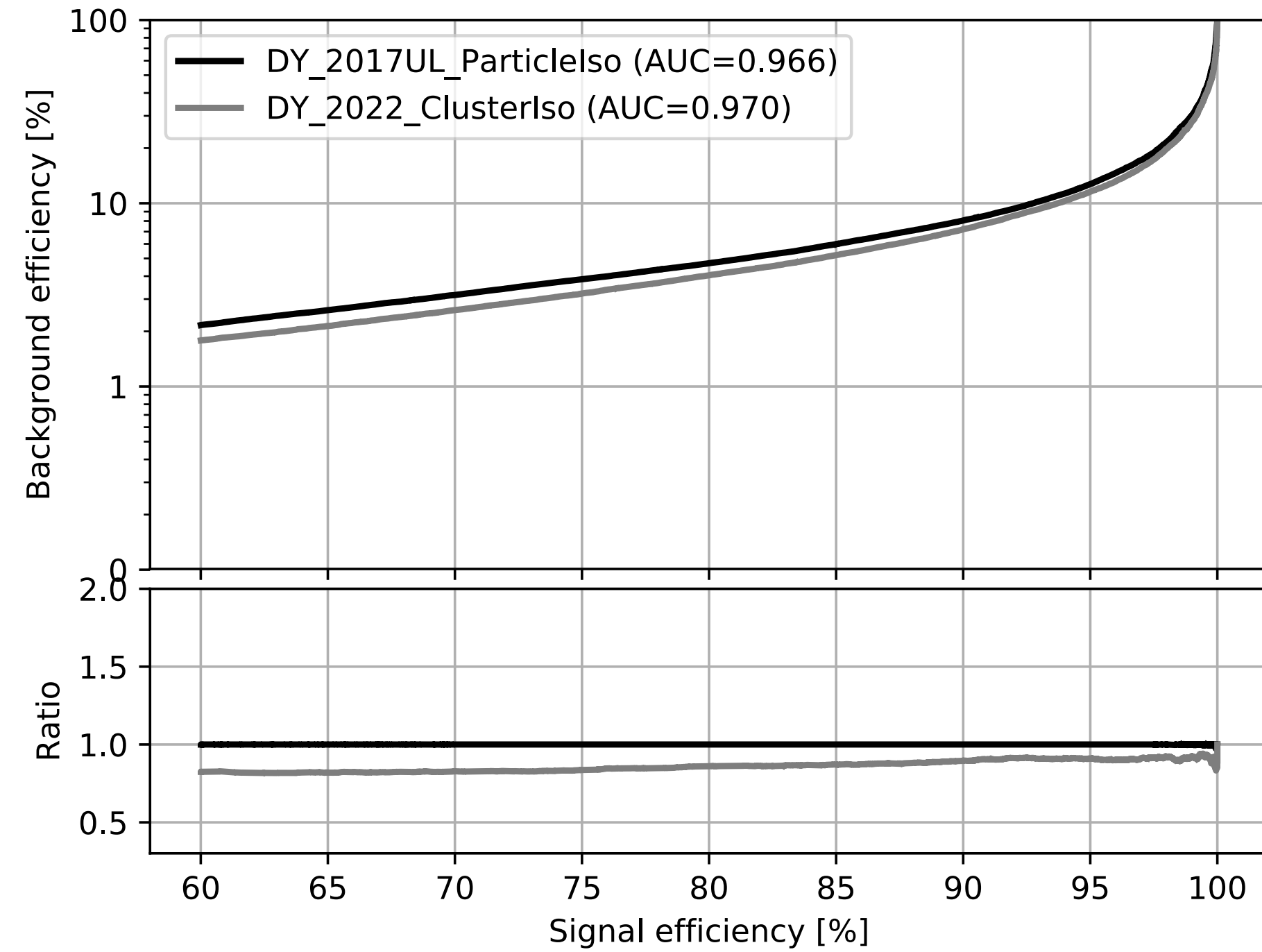


$p_T < 10$ GeV

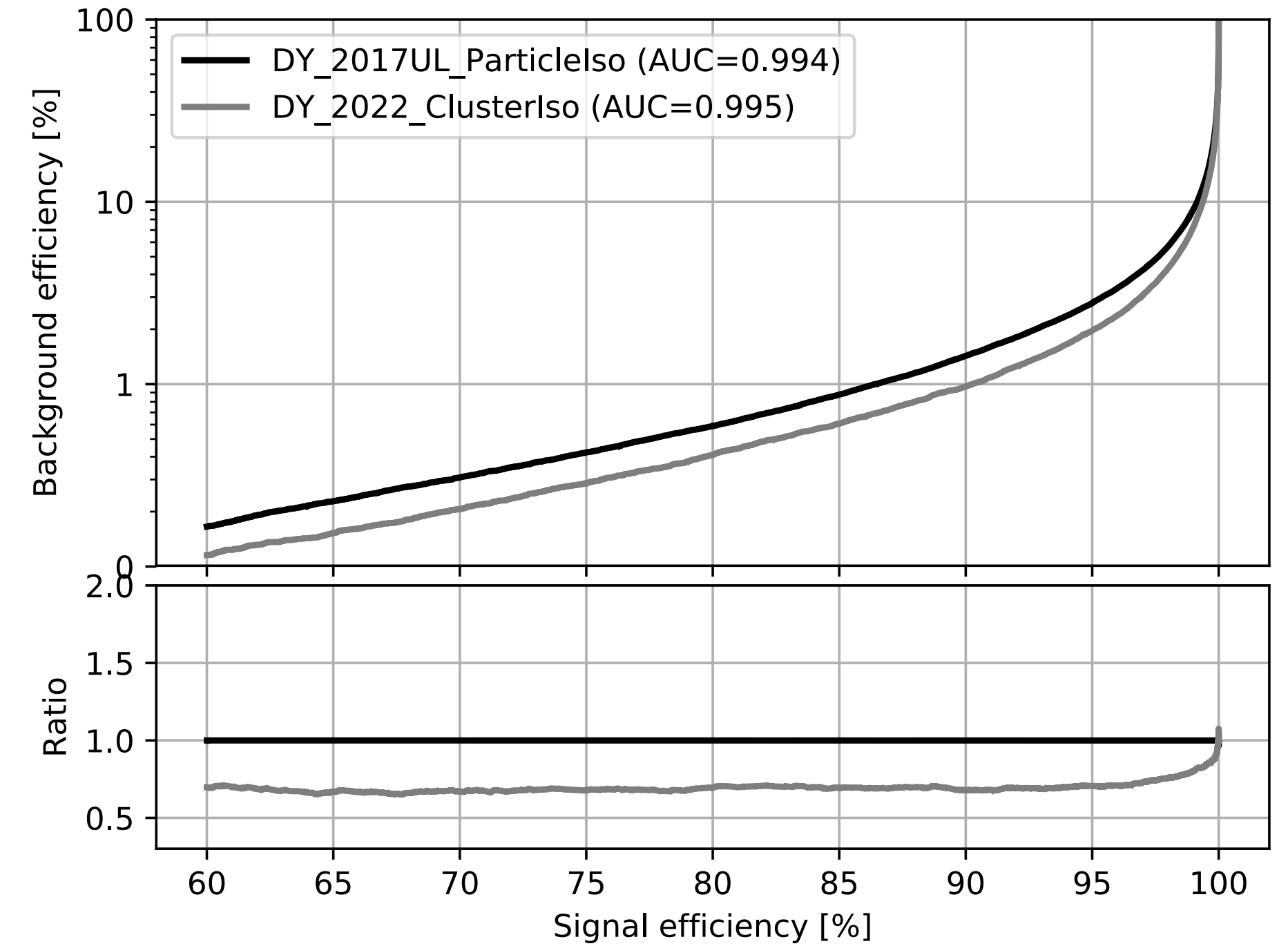


$p_T > 10$ GeV

ROC curve comparison, outter barrel

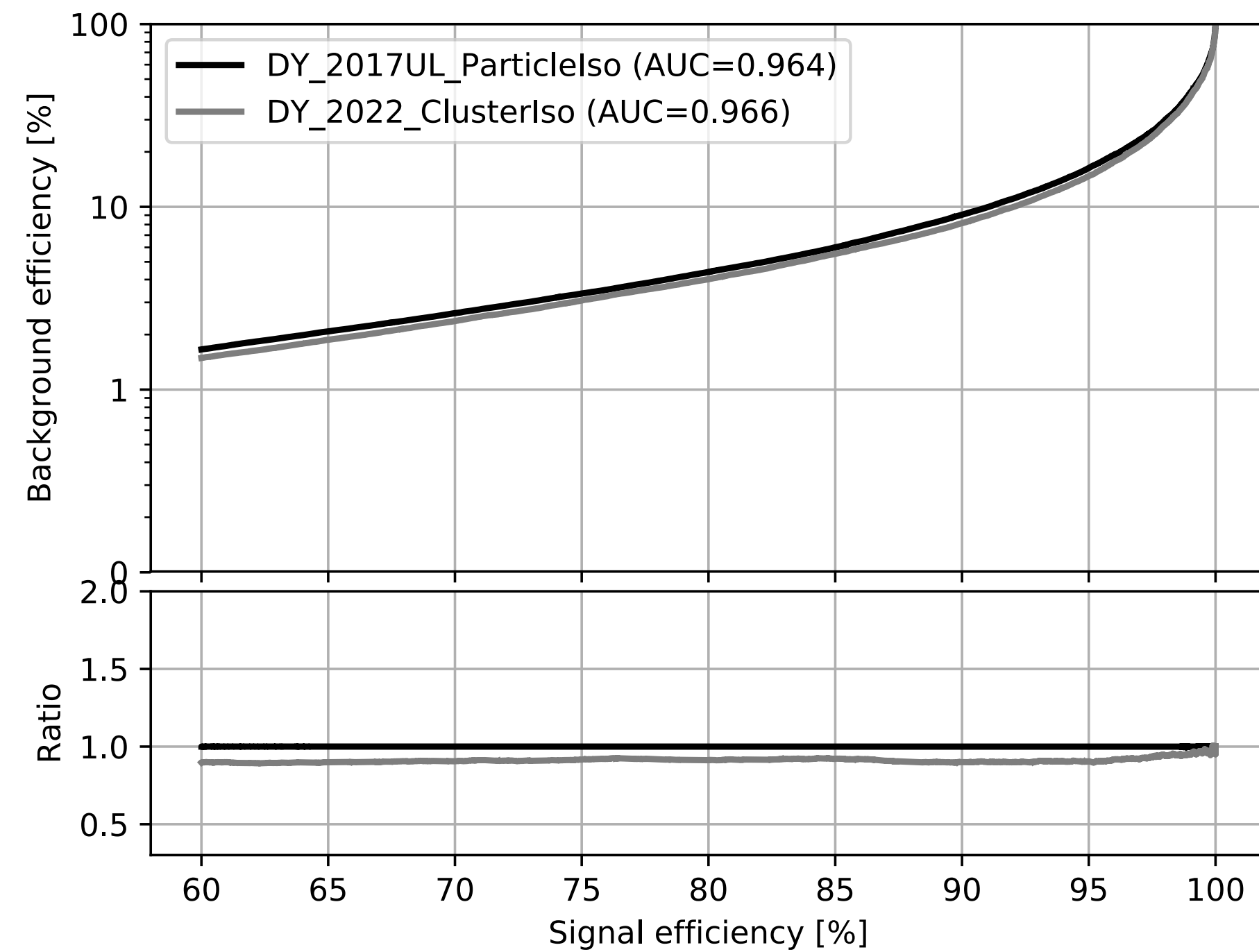


$p_T < 10$ GeV

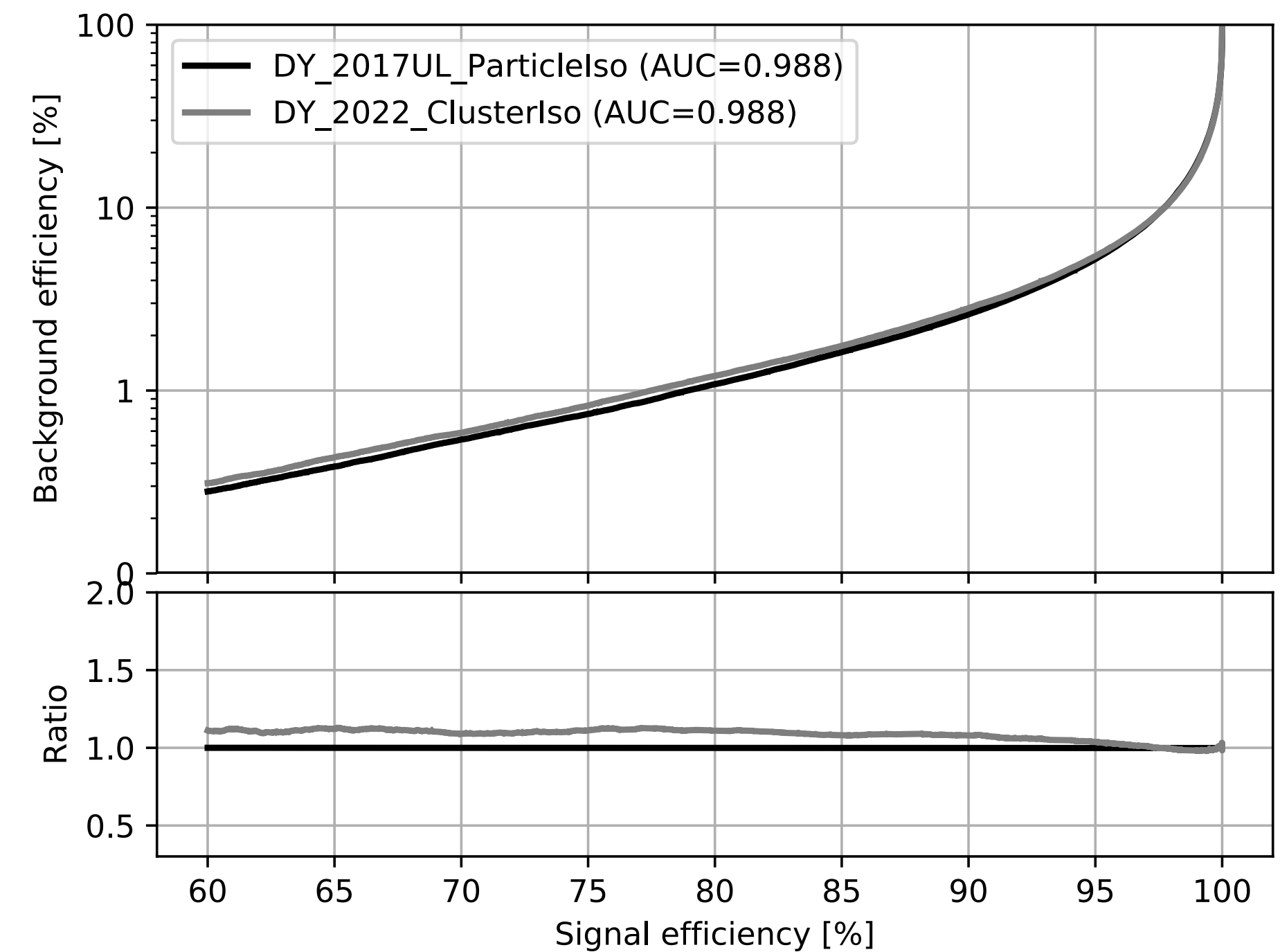


$p_T > 10$ GeV

ROC curve comparison, endcap



$p_T < 10$ GeV



$p_T > 10$ GeV

2017UL vs 2022 for target signal efficiency

Region	Sig. eff. target	2017UL bkg. eff.	2022 bkg. eff. particle iso	2022 bkg. eff. cluster iso
EB1_5	81.64 %	5.18%	5.89%	4.2%
EB1_10	97.44%	2.87%	2.84%	2.27%
EB2_5	80.31%	4.77%	5.63%	4.11%
EB2_10	96.68%	3.92%	3.48%	2.83%
EE_5	74.38%	3.25%	3.99%	2.97%
EE_10	96.62%	7.36%	8.46%	7.46%

EB1_5:

$$5 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 0.8$$

EB1_10:

$$p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| < 0.8$$

EB2_5:

$$5 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}, 0.8 < |\eta| < 1.479$$

EB2_10:

$$p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}, 0.8 < |\eta| < 1.479$$

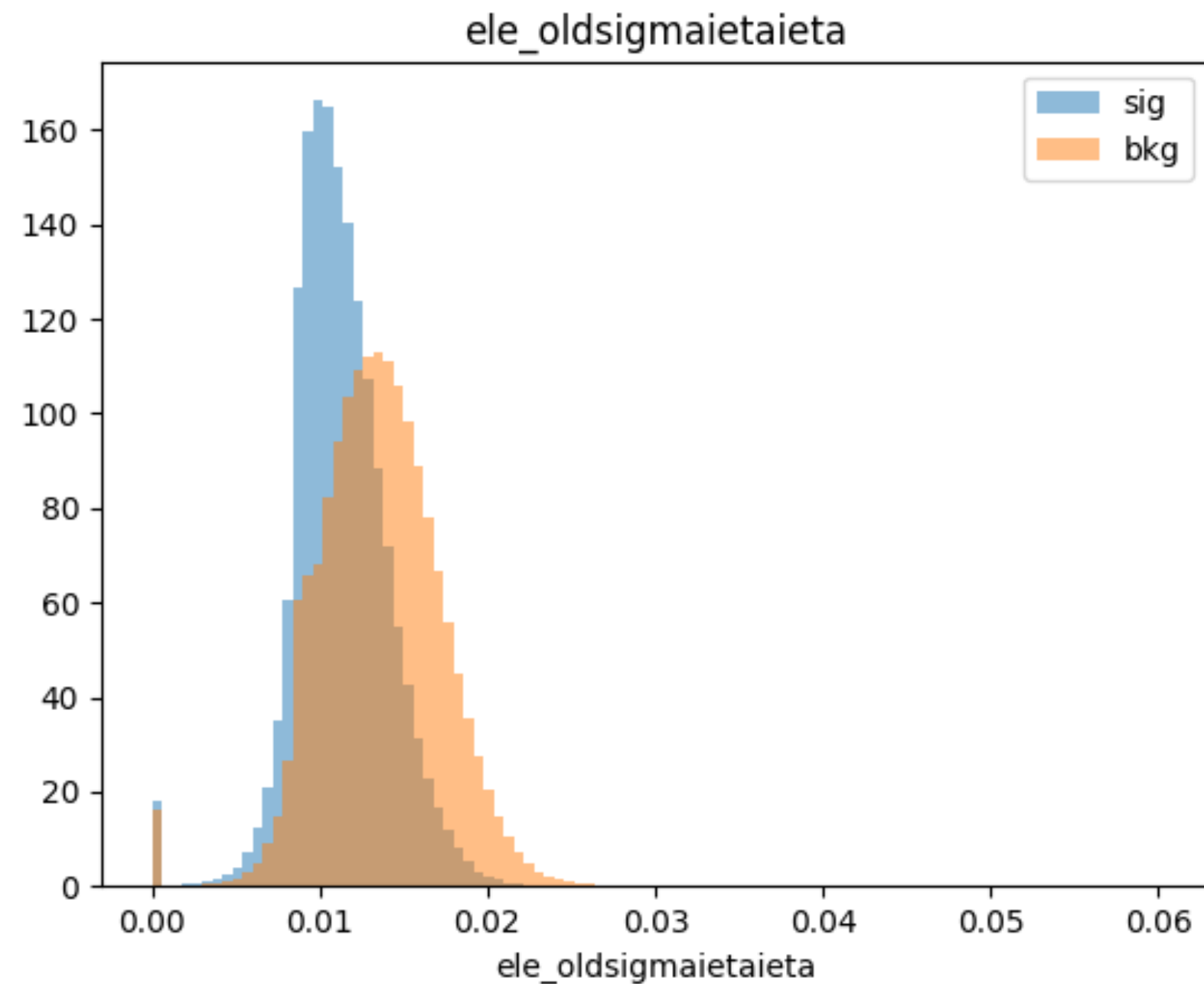
EE_5:

$$5 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| > 1.479$$

EE_10:

$$p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}, |\eta| > 1.479$$

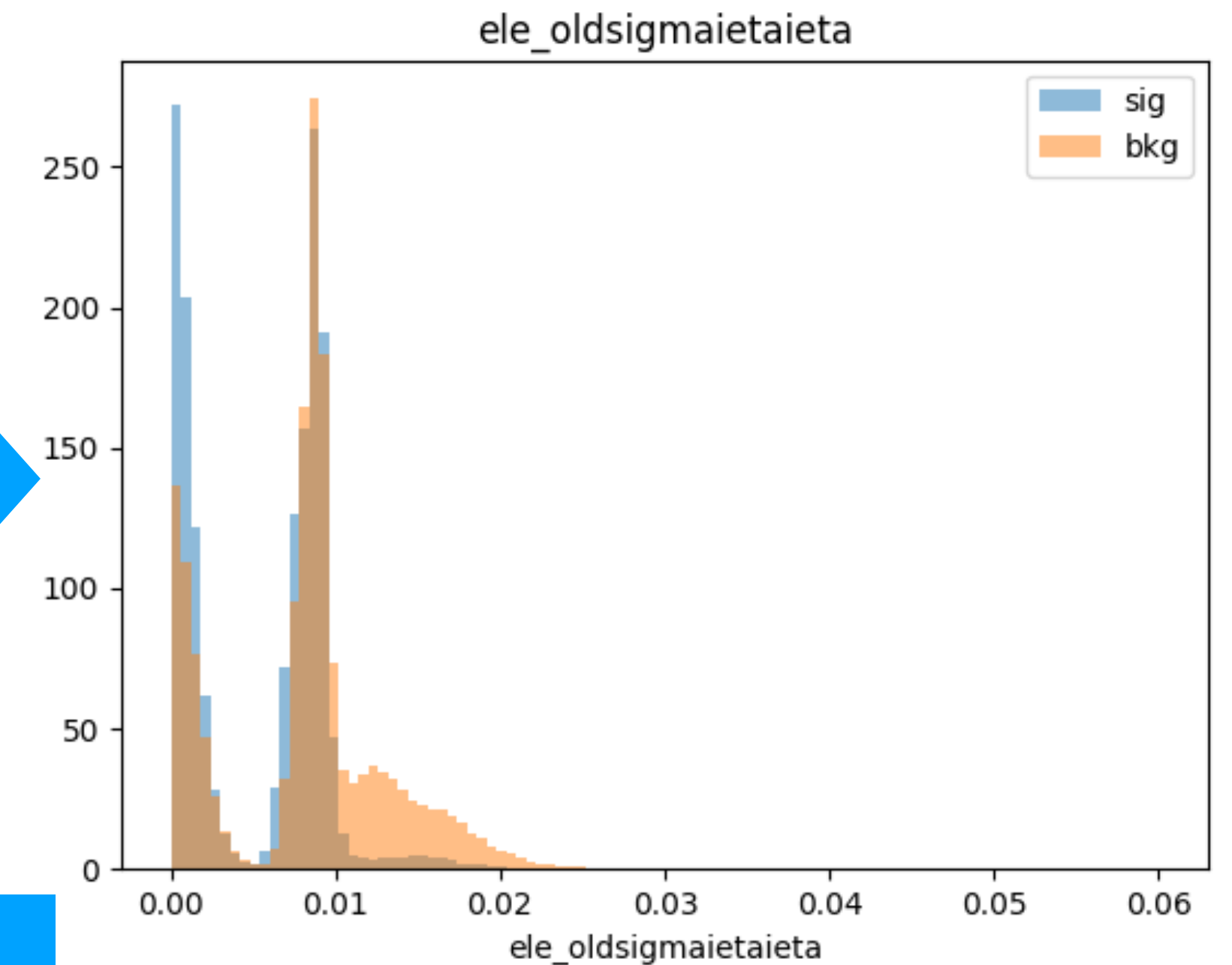
Training variable distributions



2017 UL, inner barrel, $p_T < 10$ GeV

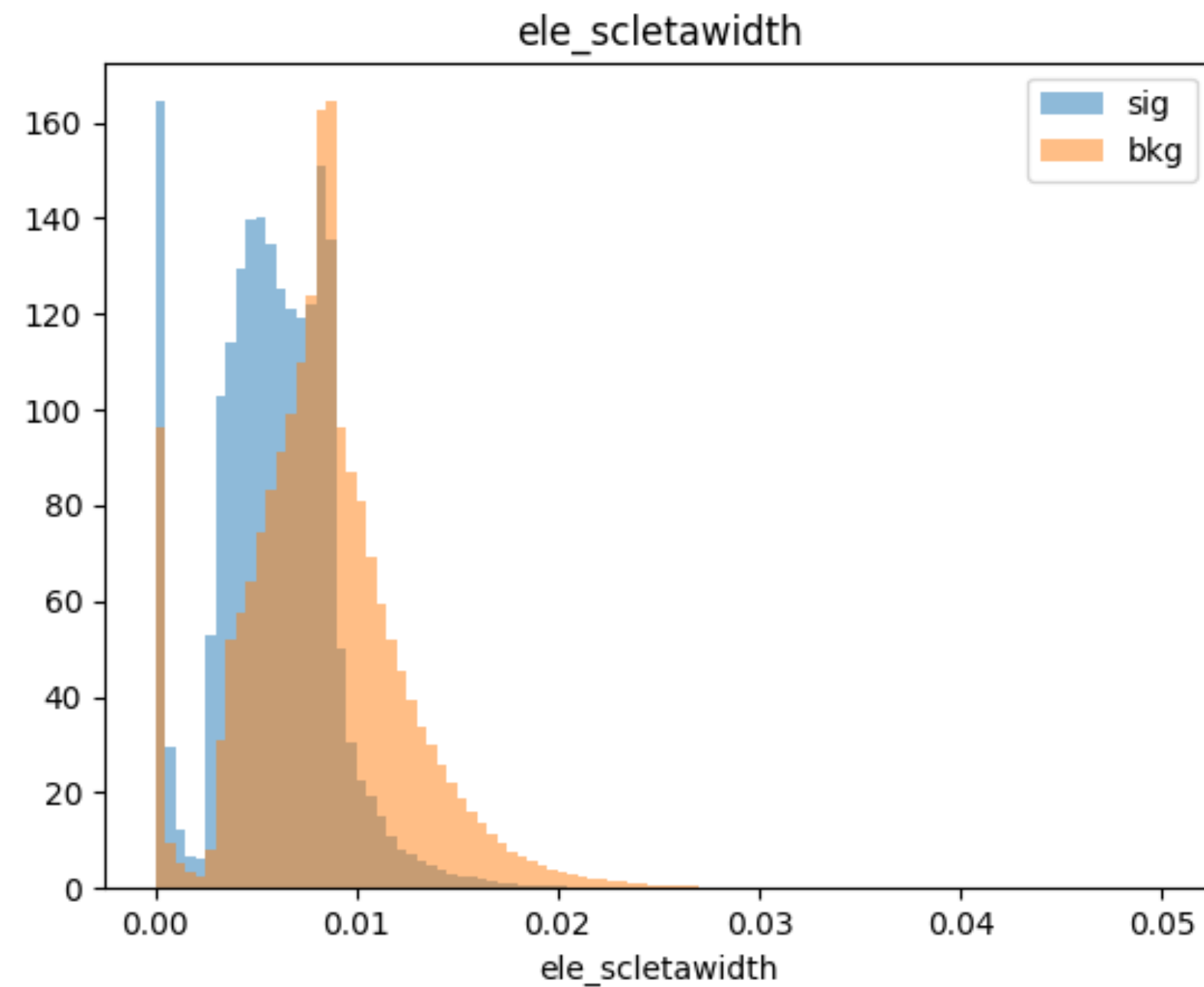
Crystal thresholds raised

Thresholds increased to cope with higher pileup -> more crystals have energy set to 0, check the details of redefinition [here](#)



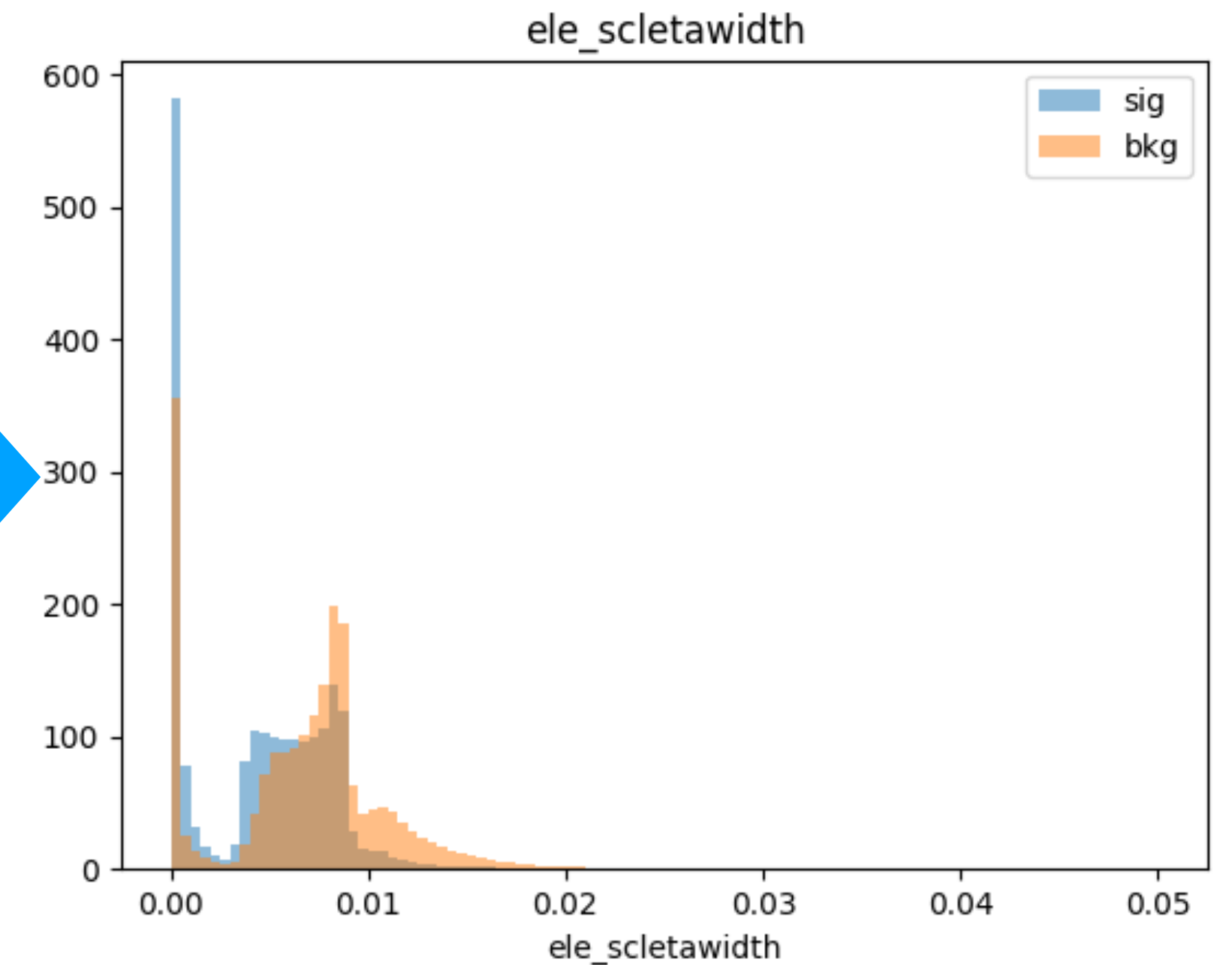
2022, inner barrel, $p_T < 10$ GeV

Training variable distributions



2017 UL, inner barrel, $p_T < 10$ GeV

Crystal thresholds raised



2022, inner barrel, $p_T < 10$ GeV

Summary and outlook

- Shower shape distributions affected by raised thresholds
- Performance boost when switched from particle to cluster-based isolation variables
- Check distributions of all 2017 UL and 2022 training variables
- Add this BDT (version trained on cluster isolation variables) to next nanoAOD production
- Use in analysis targeting Run3 results