



# Using Machine Learning to Increase Significance ( $\sigma$ ) of our measurement of $WW\gamma$

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## How we're getting "signals":

### DETECT


The detector records data from results of multiple collisions

### SORT

The events are sorted via certain parameters as either likely a signal or discarded

### ANALYSE

We can look at characteristics of the "signal" data and analyse trends



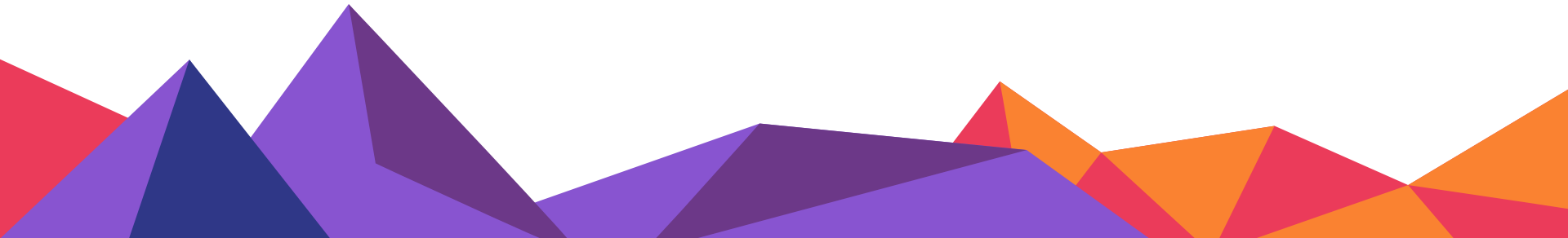
usually sorted using a "rough chop" method initially, which is faster but excludes some would-be signals

ex: discarding all events without a transverse momentum of at least 20 GeV

## Let's talk about Significance ( $\sigma$ ):

def: Describes how much variability there is in a given set of data around a mean or average.

In our case: whether an event is statistically significant enough to be considered separate from the “background”, i. e. all the other possible combinations that are not the one combination we're interested in ( $WW\gamma$ ).



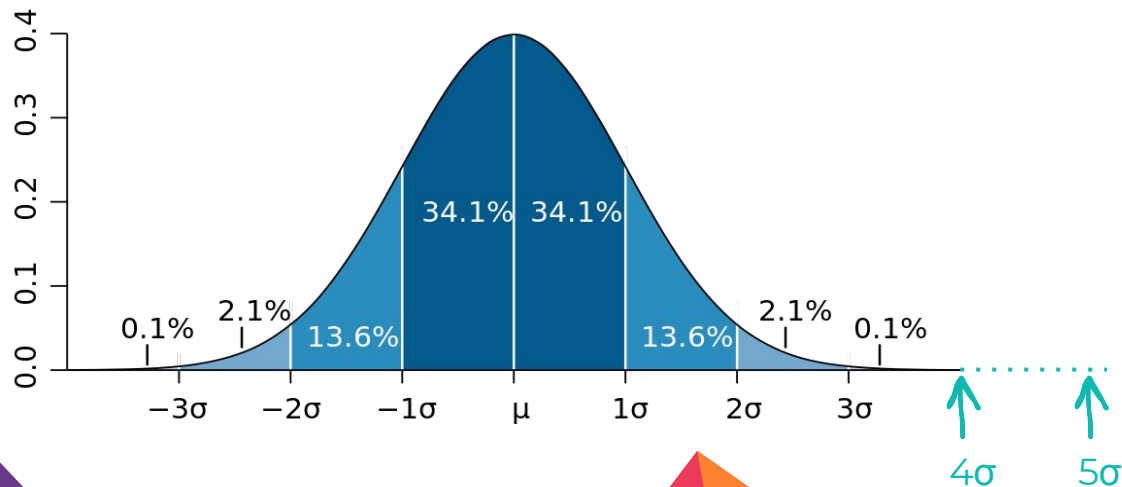
# Let's talk about Significance ( $\sigma$ ):

$$\sigma = \frac{s}{\sqrt{b}}$$

s = signal  
b = background

What is sigma though?

- 3  $\sigma$  for evidence = 1 in 770 chance
- 5  $\sigma$  for discovery = 1 in 3.5 million chance





## Why go higher than $5\sigma$ ?

- lower error
- reaffirm or deviate from Standard Model?  
→ how so? new physics?
- what trends does it show?  
→ do these trends follow the same pattern as other combinations produced by  $pp^*$  collisions?

\* “pp collisions” is short for proton-proton collisions, which is the type of collision being studied at CERN

## A Different $\sigma$ : Cross-Section

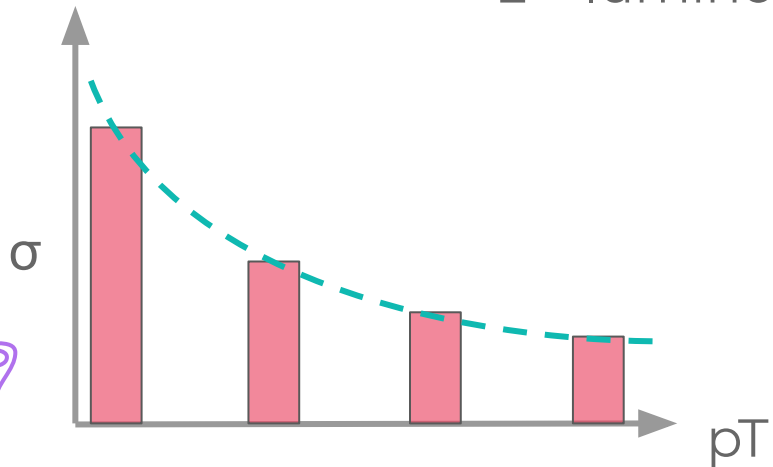
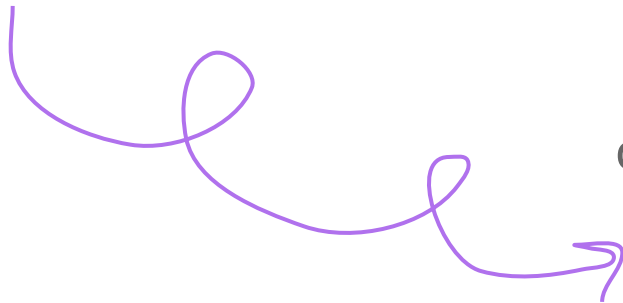
$$N = \sigma L \rightarrow \sigma = \frac{N}{L}$$

Example:

100 signals total

- 60 with  $p_T$  between 20-30
- 20 with  $p_T$  between 30-40
- 10 with  $p_T$  between 40-50
- 10 with  $p_T > 50$

$N$  = # of events  
 $\sigma$  = cross-section  
 $L$  = luminosity





## My Project:

I'll be using Machine Learning to better sort detections so as to **raise the significance** of our measurement of  $WW\gamma$  thereby **lowering the error** of the measurement and **allowing us to look at trends** shown by this specific combination.

I'll most likely **use the TMVA package** as it is already a part of ROOT but will branch out if need be.





## Credits

- ◀ Presentation template by [Slidesgo](#)





**Questions?**