

Statistical Methods for Particle Physics

Mini-project: statistical test for discovery

`indico.mitp.uni-mainz.de/event/118/`

`www.pp.rhul.ac.uk/~cowan/stat/mainz2018/project/`

`inss_stat_project.pdf`



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Project – discovering a small signal

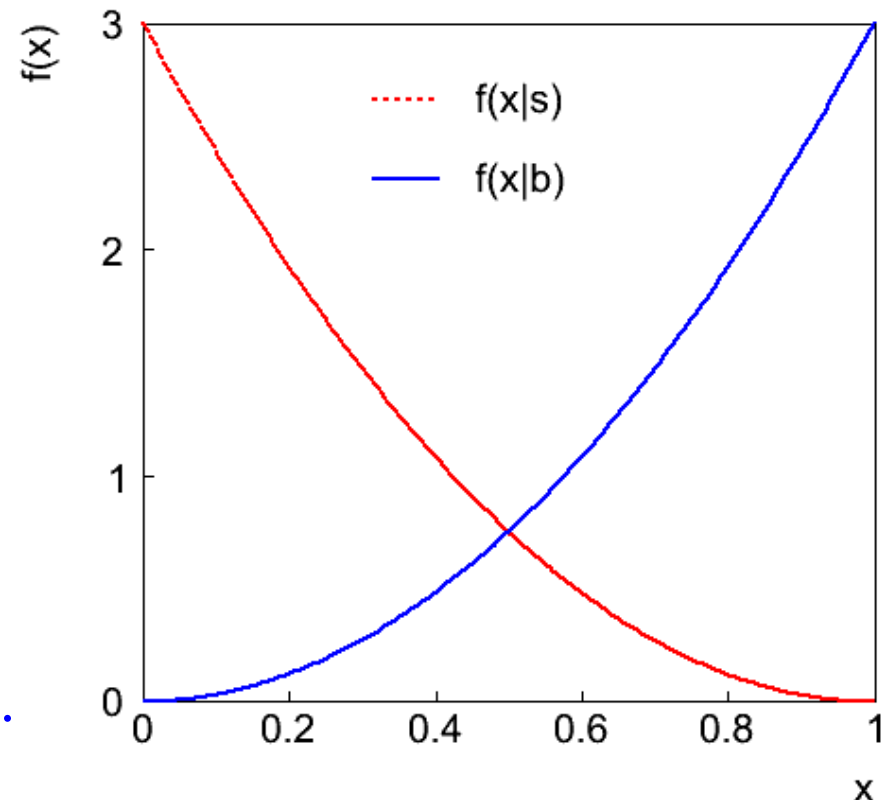
Detailed description of project on www.pp.rhul.ac.uk/~cowan/stat/mainz2018/project/inss_stat_project.pdf

Problem concerns searching for a signal by counting events. Suppose signal/background events are characterized by a variable x ($0 \leq x \leq 1$):

$$f(x|s) = 3(1-x)^2,$$

$$f(x|b) = 3x^2.$$

As a first step, test the background hypothesis for each event: if $x < x_{\text{cut}}$, reject background hypothesis.



Testing the outcome of the full experiment

In the full experiment we will find n events in the signal region ($x < x_{\text{cut}}$), and we can model this with a Poisson distribution:

$$P(n|s, b) = \frac{(s + b)^n}{n!} e^{-(s+b)}$$

Suppose total expected events in $0 \leq x \leq 1$ are $b_{\text{tot}} = 100$, $s_{\text{tot}} = 10$; expected in $x < x_{\text{cut}}$ are s , b .

Suppose for a given x_{cut} , $b = 0.5$ and we observe $n_{\text{obs}} = 3$ events. Find the p -value of the hypothesis that $s = 0$:

$$p = P(n \geq n_{\text{obs}} | s = 0, b) = \sum_{n=n_{\text{obs}}}^{\infty} \frac{b^n}{n!} e^{-b} = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{n_{\text{obs}}-1} \frac{b^n}{n!} e^{-b}$$

and the corresponding significance: $Z = \Phi^{-1}(1 - p)$

Experimental sensitivity

To characterize the experimental sensitivity we can give the median, assuming s and b both present, of the significance of a test of $s = 0$. For $s \ll b$ this can be approximated by

$$\text{med}[Z_b|s + b] = s/\sqrt{b}$$

A better approximation is:

$$\text{med}[Z_b|s + b] = \sqrt{2 \left((s + b) \ln \left(1 + \frac{s}{b} \right) - s \right)}$$

Try this for $x_{\text{cut}} = 0.1$ and if you have time, write a small program to maximize the median Z with respect to x_{cut} .

We will discuss these formulae in later lectures, including methods for treating uncertainty in b .

Using the x values

Instead of just counting events with $x < x_{\text{cut}}$, we can define a statistic that takes into account all the values of x . I.e. the data are: n, x_1, \dots, x_n . Later we will discuss ways of doing this with the likelihood ratio L_{s+b}/L_b , which leads to the statistic

$$q = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n \left[1 + \frac{s_{\text{tot}}}{b_{\text{tot}}} \frac{f(x_i|s)}{f(x_i|b)} \right]$$

Using www.pp.rhul.ac.uk/~cowan/stat/mainz2018/project/mc/invisibleMC.cc find the distribution of this statistic under the “ b ” and “ $s+b$ ” hypotheses.

From these find the median, assuming the $s+b$ hypothesis, of the significance of the b (i.e., $s = 0$) hypothesis. Compare with result from the experiment based only on counting n events.