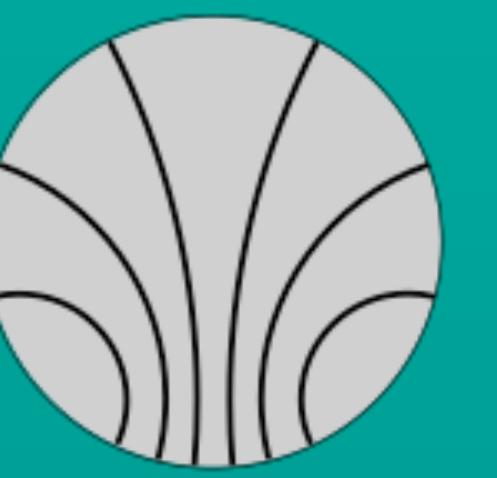




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“Data-Driven” BG Estimate

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Overview

| Low- E_T selection: | | Main data Main data: "normal" CR Triggers | BIB | BIB data: CR Triggers with failed BIB removal |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Scale | B2F | BIB |
| Preselection: | trigger, ≥ 2 clean jets $\sum \Delta R_{\min} > 0.5$ | 40 743 867 28 248 024 | 2 200 854 1 399 351 | $CR \times 5 / 108.33$ eff_{CR} |
| Event cleaning: | low-E_T BDT > 0.05 Trigger matching $-3 < t < 15$ ns $\log_{10}(E_H/E_{EM}) > -1.5$ for jet ^{sig₁} , jet ^{sig₂} , jet ^{bib₁} , jet ^{bib₂} $ \eta \notin [1.45, 1.55]$ for jet ^{sig₁} , jet ^{sig₂} | 1 288 596 1 138 961 1 123 239 1 038 019 976 805 965 748 315 530 73 484 3375 307 23 3 220 61 | 44 035 36 266 35 245 33 100 31 292 30 712 10 048 2810 93 10 0 0 7 3 | -- eff_{CR} -- SQRT[eff_{CR}] SQRT[eff_{CR}] SQRT[eff_{CR}] -- -- -- -- -- -- 0.0072 (SM mJ), 0.0116 (BIB), 0.7531 (Signal) |
| Low-E_T selection: | $H_T^{\text{miss}}/H_T < 0.6$ $p_T(\text{jet}^{\text{sig}_1}) > 80 \text{ GeV}$ $p_T(\text{jet}^{\text{sig}_2}) > 80 \text{ GeV}$ $\sum_{\text{jet}^{\text{sig}_1}, \text{jet}^{\text{sig}_2}} \log_{10}(E_H/E_{EM}) > 2 > 1$, for jet(sig1) Low- E_T NN product $> 0.7 > 0.95$ | | | 1647 104 |
| Region A: Region B: Region C: Region D: | Is the low-ET selection what we actually want? Skip ABCD stuff? [Our signal yield will be likely $\lesssim 100$] | | | See details in the spreadsheet |

1. Pre-Selection

| | Low- E_T selection: | Main data | BIB |
|--|--|---|--|
| Preselection: | trigger, 2 ¹ clean jets $\sum \Delta R_{\min} > 0.5$ | 40 743 867 28 248 024 | 2 200 854 1 399 351 |
| Event cleaning: | low- E_T BDT > 0.05 Trigger matching $-3 < t < 15\text{ns}$ $\log_{10}(E_H/E_{EM}) > -1.5$ for jet ^{sig₁} , jet ^{sig₂} , jet ^{bib₁} , jet ^{bib₂} $ \eta \notin [1.45, 1.55]$ for jet ^{sig₁} , jet ^{sig₂} | 1 288 596 1 138 961 1 123 239 1 038 019 976 805 | 44 035 36 266 35 245 33 100 31 292 |
| Low-E_T selection: | $H_T^{\text{miss}}/H_T < 0.6$ $p_T(\text{jet}^{\text{sig}_1}) > 80\text{ GeV}$ $p_T(\text{jet}^{\text{sig}_2}) > 80\text{ GeV}$ $\sum_{\text{jet}^{\text{sig}_1}, \text{jet}^{\text{sig}_2}} \log_{10}(E_H/E_{EM}) > 2 > 1$, for jet(sig1) Low- E_T NN product $> 0.7 > 0.95$ | 965 748 315 530 73 484 3375 307 | 30 712 10 048 2810 93 10 |
| Region A: | | 23 | 0 |
| Region B: | | 3 | 0 |
| Region C: | | 220 | 7 |
| Region D: | | 61 | 3 |

- CR Trigger (low ET or high ET)
 - B2F = CR / 108 due to jet-MET correlation
 - What about their high ET trigger?
- 1 clean jet with $pT > 40\text{ GeV}$
 - 1 clean jet = 2 clean jets $\times 5$, since $\frac{\sigma(p_T^{j_1} > 40)}{\sigma(p_T^{j_1} > 40 \wedge p_T^{j_2} > 40)} \sim 5$
 - Can we confirm this factor in data?
- ΔR_{\min} summed over all clean jets > 0.5
 - Although having only one jet in our selection, I think we can leave this cut as is

2. Event Cleaning

| | Low- E_T selection: | Main data | BIB |
|--|--|---|--|
| Preselection: | trigger, 2 ₁ clean jets $\sum \Delta R_{\min} > 0.5$ | 40 743 867 28 248 024 | 2 200 854 1 399 351 |
| Event cleaning: | low-E_T BDT > 0.05 Trigger matching $-3 < t < 15\text{ns}$ $\log_{10}(E_H/E_{EM}) > -1.5$ for jet ^{sig₁} , jet ^{sig₂} , jet ^{bib₁} , jet ^{bib₂} $ \eta \notin [1.45, 1.55]$ for jet ^{sig₁} , jet ^{sig₂} | 1 288 596 1 138 961 1 123 239 1 038 019 976 805 | 44 035 36 266 35 245 33 100 31 292 |
| Low-E_T selection: | $H_T^{\text{miss}}/H_T < 0.6$ $p_T(\text{jet}^{\text{sig}_1}) > 80\text{ GeV}$ $p_T(\text{jet}^{\text{sig}_2}) > 80\text{ GeV}$ $\sum_{\text{jet}^{\text{sig}_1}, \text{jet}^{\text{sig}_2}} \log_{10}(E_H/E_{EM}) > 2$ > 1 , for jet(sig1) Low- E_T NN product > 0.7 > 0.95 | 965 748 315 530 73 484 3375 307 | 30 712 10 048 2810 93 10 |
| Region A: | | 23 | 0 |
| Region B: | | 3 | 0 |
| Region C: | | 220 | 7 |
| Region D: | | 61 | 3 |

- No BDT cut
- Trigger Matching
 - doesn't depend on 1/2 jets
- Jet timing
- Individual EMF cut on the signal and BIB jet candidates
- Reject the transition region
 - CR applies these cuts on two jets, we only on one jet
 - Scale eff.'s by SQRT

3. Low ET Selection

| | Low- E_T selection: | Main data | BIB |
|--|---|---|---|
| Preselection: | trigger, 2 clean jets $\sum \Delta R_{\min} > 0.5$ | 40 743 867 | 2 200 854 |
| Event cleaning: | low-E_T BDT > 0.05 Trigger matching $-3 < t < 15\text{ns}$ $\log_{10}(E_H/E_{EM}) > -1.5$ for jet ^{sig₁} , jet ^{sig₂} , jet ^{bib₁} , jet ^{bib₂} $ \eta \notin [1.45, 1.55]$ for jet ^{sig₁} , jet ^{sig₂} | 28 248 024 1 288 596 1 138 961 1 123 239 1 038 019 976 805 | 1 399 351 44 035 36 266 35 245 33 100 31 292 |
| Low-E_T selection: | $H_T^{\text{miss}}/H_T < 0.6$ $p_T(\text{jet}^{\text{sig}_1}) > 80\text{ GeV}$ $p_T(\text{jet}^{\text{sig}_2}) > 80\text{ GeV}$ $\sum_{\text{jet}^{\text{sig}_1}, \text{jet}^{\text{sig}_2}} \log_{10}(E_H/E_{EM}) > 2$ > 1 , for jet(sig1) Low-E_T NN product > 0.7 > 0.95 | 965 748 315 530 73 484 3375 307 | 30 712 10 048 2810 93 10 |
| Region A: | | 23 | 0 |
| Region B: | | 3 | 0 |
| Region C: | | 220 | 7 |
| Region D: | | 61 | 3 |

- No cuts on HTmiss, pT of jet(s)
- Summed EMF cut
 - Quite tricky to disentangle, but if we assume that the main contribution comes from two equally displaced jets, then we potentially could use

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\sum_{j=1}^2 \log_{10}\left(\frac{E_{\text{had}}}{E_{\text{EM}}}\right)_j > 2\right) \approx \mathcal{P}\left(\log_{10}\left(\frac{E_{\text{had}}}{E_{\text{EM}}}\right)_j > 1\right)^2$$
 - In this case, our BG would scale with SQRT of CR
- NN cut
 - In CR the NN score is used as input for the BDT, and a sharp cut is applied on the NN score product of the two jets
 - For B2F, we cut at NN score > 0.95 , which reduces Background by
 - SM multijets:
 - BIB:
 - S = 0.7531
 - B = 0.0072
 - S/B = 105
 - S/sqrt[B] = 8.9

Backup

L1 Background Suppression

$$\frac{B_{B2F,R2}}{B_{CR,R2}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \times \frac{\int_{40}^{100} \text{MET}}{\int_0^{100} \text{MET}} \approx \frac{1}{\pi} \times 0.029 = 0.0094 \quad \checkmark$$

MET must be correlated in φ

MET must exceed 40 GeV
 → We can look up Zerobias MET distributions in <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2005.09554.pdf> and <https://www.hepdata.net/record/ins1796953> (N.B. only for Run-2, i.e. PU ~ 55, and at HLT level)

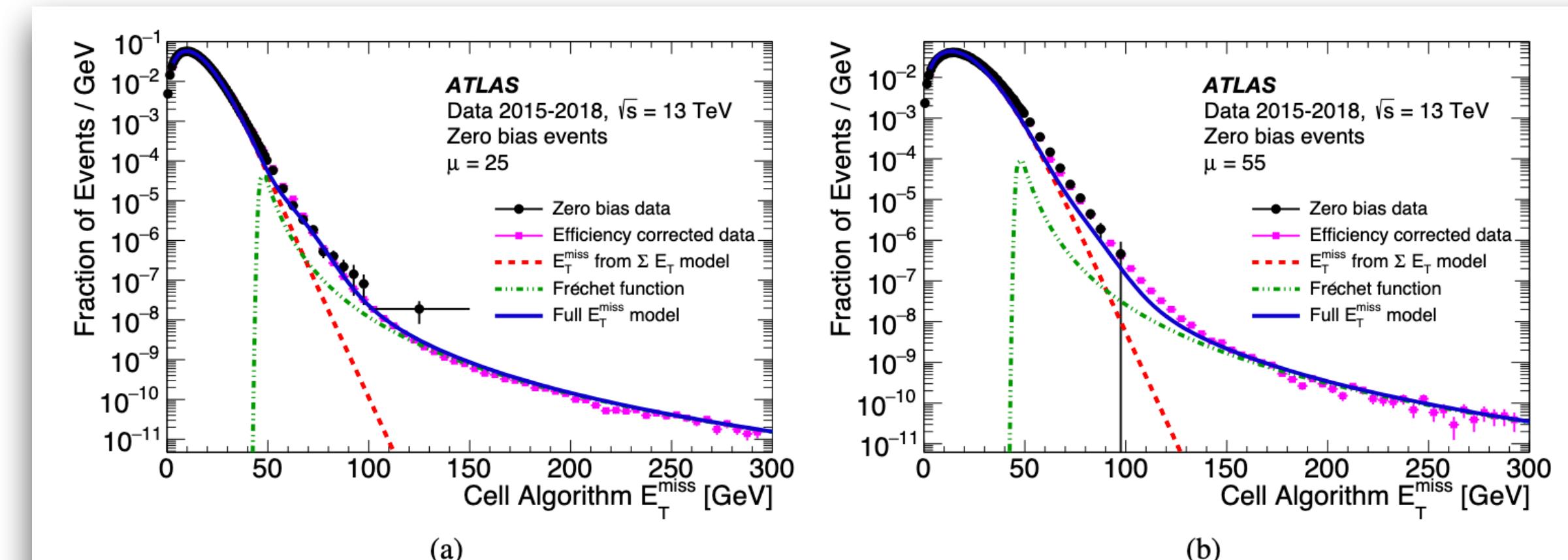
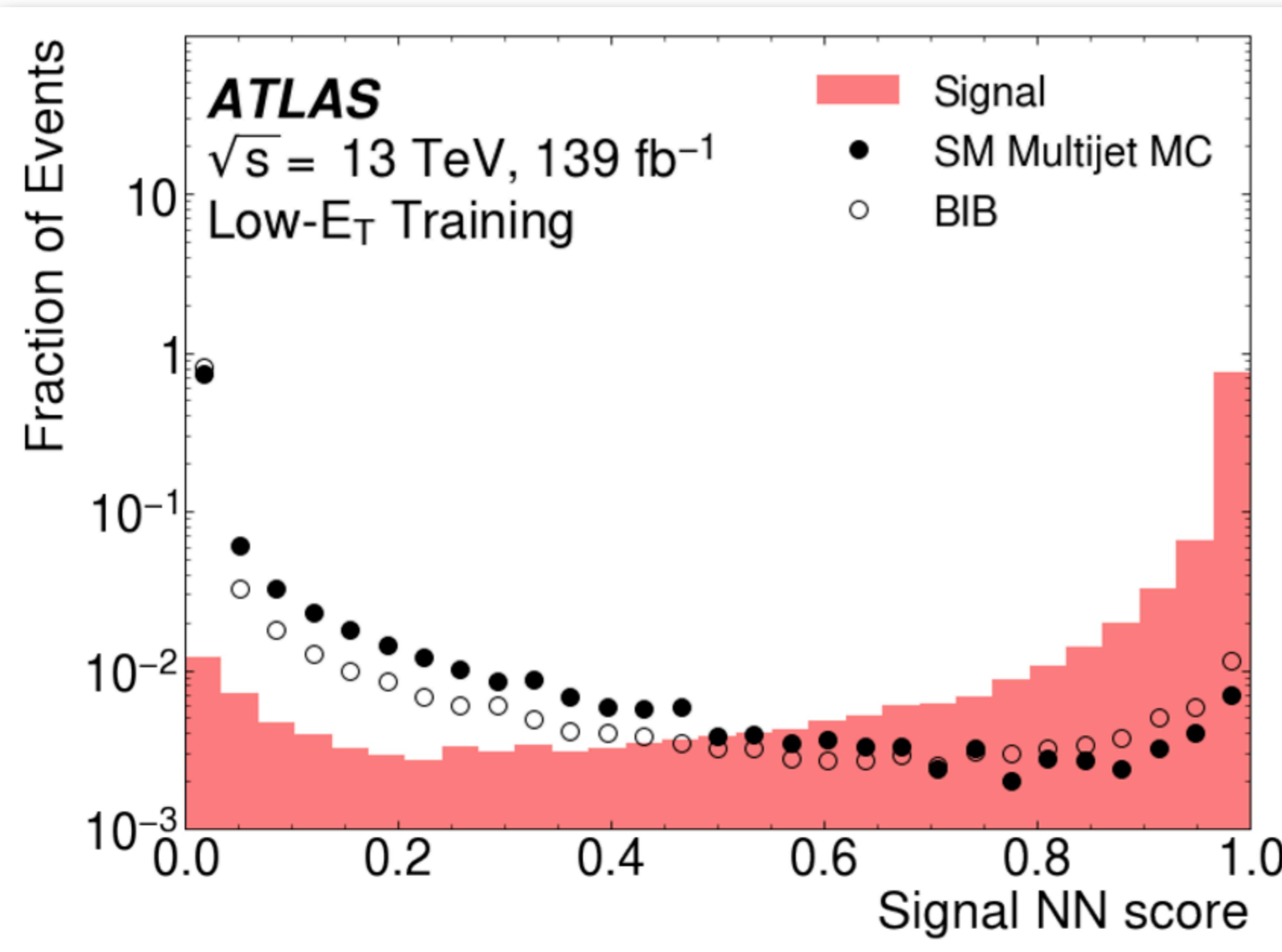


Figure 1: A comparison of the measured cell E_T^{miss} distribution with that predicted by the two-component model for two pile-up scenarios compared with data. The circular points show the data collected using zero bias triggers, but have insufficient luminosity to probe the higher E_T^{miss} portion of the distribution. The square points extend the measured distribution using $L1 E_T^{\text{miss}} > 30 \text{ GeV}$ and $L1 E_T^{\text{miss}} > 50 \text{ GeV}$ data. The uncertainties for the data points are statistical only, and much larger for the zero bias data due to the limited luminosity. The dashed (red) curve is the prediction from the calorimeter-resolution part of the model. The dash-dotted (green) curve is the high E_T^{miss} tail's probability distribution for the mean number of $p p$ interactions μ in each figure. The solid (blue) curve is the full model prediction computed by combining the E_T^{miss} from these two individual sources shown in red and green, each calculated for $\mu = \langle \mu \rangle$. The black points show the unbiased E_T^{miss} distribution measured in data. (a) corresponds to a prediction for $\langle \mu \rangle = 25$ while (b) corresponds to $\langle \mu \rangle = 55$.

NN Signal Score



- Use low ET Signal NN score to optimise
$$\frac{S}{B} = \frac{\int_{x_{\text{cut}}}^1 S dx}{\int_{x_{\text{cut}}}^1 MJ dx}$$
- It turns out that just taking the last bin gives the best S/B:
 - S = 0.7531
 - B = 0.0072
 - S/B = 105
 - S/sqrt[B] = 8.9
- For reference: CR makes a (sharp) cut for the Signal Score product (of both jets) at 0.7, and additionally uses the NN signal score as input for the event level BDT
- For BIB: Best S/B with cut at 0.95:
 - S = 0.7531
 - B = 0.0116
 - S/B = 65
 - S/sqrt[B] = 7.0

How To Disentangle 2 jet Probabilities

- $\mathcal{P}_0 := \mathcal{P} \left(f_{j_1}(x) > \text{cut} \wedge f_{j_2}(x) > \text{cut} \right) = \dots$
- $\dots = \mathcal{P} \left(f_{j_1}(x) > \text{cut} \right) \times \mathcal{P} \left(f_{j_2}(x) > \text{cut} | f_{j_1}(x) > \text{cut} \right)$
- $\dots = \mathcal{P} \left(f_{j_1}(x) > \text{cut} \right) \times \mathcal{P} \left(f_{j_2}(x) > \text{cut} \right)$
- $\dots = \left[\mathcal{P} \left(f_j(x) > \text{cut} \right) \right]^2$
- $\Rightarrow \mathcal{P} \left(f_j(x) > \text{cut} \right) = \sqrt{\mathcal{P}_0}$
- That is 1 jet probability scales with sqrt of 2 jet probabilities
- More complicated for summed quantise, such as summed dRmin and EMF cuts