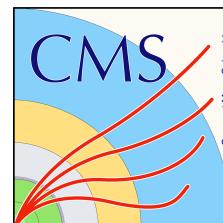


NTUA Top Tagger

Tag & Probe methodology

G. Bakas, K. Kousouris, I. Papakrivopoulos, G. Tsipolitis



Motivation

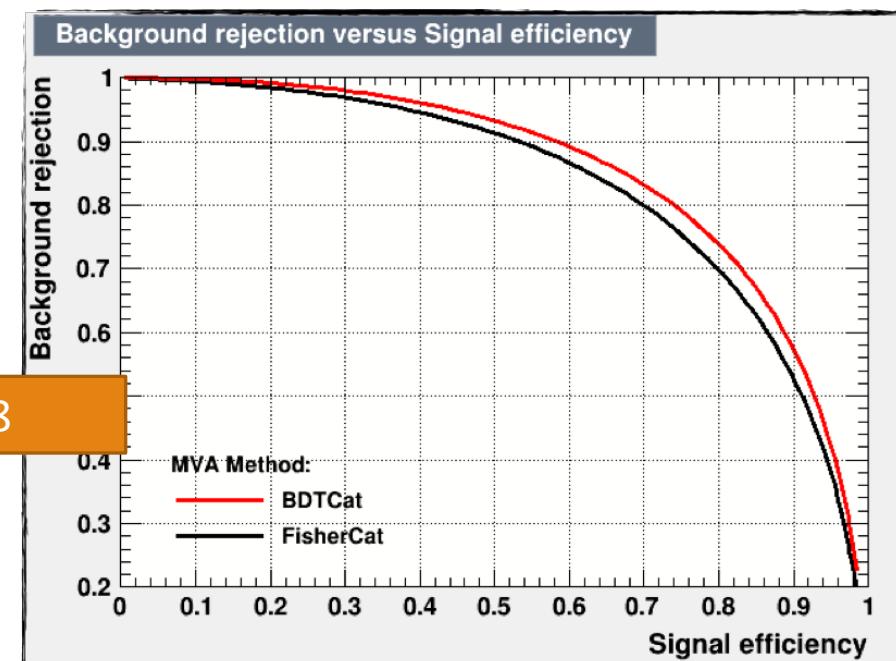
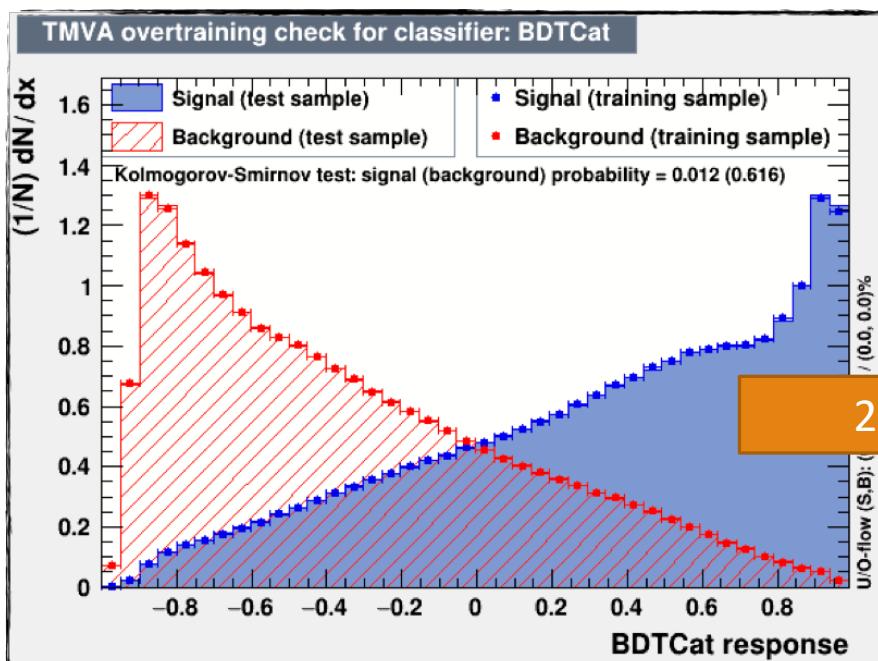
- The main background for this analysis is QCD
- A data driven method is used for subtracting it
- The method relies on the assumption that by inverting the b-tagging requirement in the signal region (SR) we can have the shape of the QCD contribution
- The tagger is required **not to** use b-tagging information and the full range of the subjet mass
 - An in-house BDT was developed to overcome this limitation
 - DeepAK8 uses b-tagging
 - Older top taggers use jet mass cuts

CMS top tagger $R = 0.8$	HEPTOPTAGGER $R = 1.5$	OptimalR $R = 0.5-1.5$
$\delta_p > 0.05$	$f_{\text{drop}} = 0.8$	$m_{23}/m_{123} > 0.35$
$A = 0.0004$	$m_{\text{cut}} = 30 \text{ GeV}$	$0.2 < \arctan \frac{m_{13}}{m_{12}} < 1.3$
$N_{\text{sub}} \geq 3$	$R_{\text{filt}}^{\max} = 0.3$	$f_W = 0.15$
$m_{\min} > 50 \text{ GeV}$	$N_{\text{filt}} = 5$	$140 < m_{123} < 220 \text{ GeV}$
$140 < m_{\text{jet}} < 220 \text{ GeV}$	$p_{T,\text{sub}} > 30 \text{ GeV}$	$p_{T,\text{sub}} > 30 \text{ GeV}$

BDT Output

- In house developed top tagger, for top candidate jets
 - BDT based
 - Input variables:
 - N-subjetness: τ_1, τ_2, τ_3
 - Energy correlation functions (ECF) ECFB1N2, ECFB1N3, ECFB2N2, ECFB2N3
 - Soft drop mass of the leading and subleading subjets
 - Fraction of the jet over the of all the jets in the event
 - **No b-tagging requirements**
- Phase space split in categories based on the pt of the jet:
 - [400, 600) GeV
 - [600, 800) GeV
 - [800, 1200) GeV
 - [1200, Inf) GeV
- Different training and working point for each year (Signal) and QCD (Bkg) samples used in the training

The use of DeepAK8 was investigated but it uses b-tagging so it is not applicable in our use case



Overview

- BDT Input and Output in the SR_B Region
 - SR_B: Baseline selection + tight Mass Cut (120,220) GeV, no TopTagger Selection
 - Leading + subleading in different pT regions:
 - [400,600], [600,800], [800, Inf)
 - [400,500], [500,600], [600, Inf)
 - Find Data vs MC Input and Output for UL our Analysis [here](#)
- Top Tagger Scale Factors
 - Data is subtracted QCD and Subdominant bkg (MC) so that the data sample is pure

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{Tight \& SR}}{\text{Tight \& Probe}} = \frac{\# (\text{1 jet pass baseline + Tight TopTagger Cut AND 1 jet pass SR})}{\# (\text{1 jet pass baseline + Tight TopTagger Cut AND 1 jet pass only baseline})}$$

- Implemented Randomization (check random jet) to fill histogram to avoid pT bias
- Divide the phase space into pT regions: [400-600]GeV, [600-800]GeV, [800-Inf]GeV
- For the QCD estimation, we perform a fit in both regions (Tight & Probe, Tight & SR):
 - Shape of QCD is estimated from Data while inverting btagging requirement
 - # QCD events in each region is calculated from fit using the Leading JetMassSoftDrop variable
 - To scale the ttbar → fit the Leading JetMassSoftDrop in each region and get the signal strength
 - For the evaluation of Signal distribution from data, we do the following:

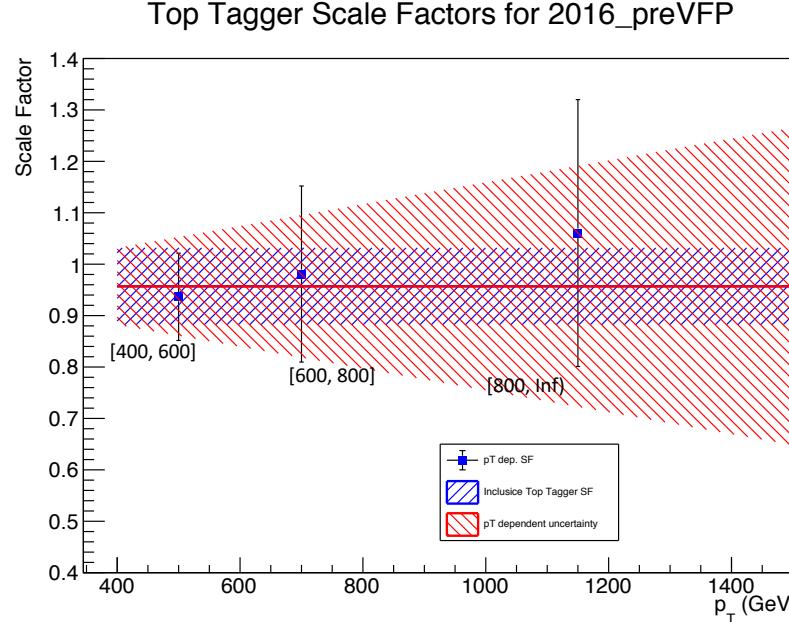
$$\forall \text{region}: S(x) = D(x) - N_{QCD} d_0(x) - \text{Sub. Bkg}(x)$$

Fraction of events used in the cross section measurement that are also used in the Top Tagger SF measurement is of the order of 35%

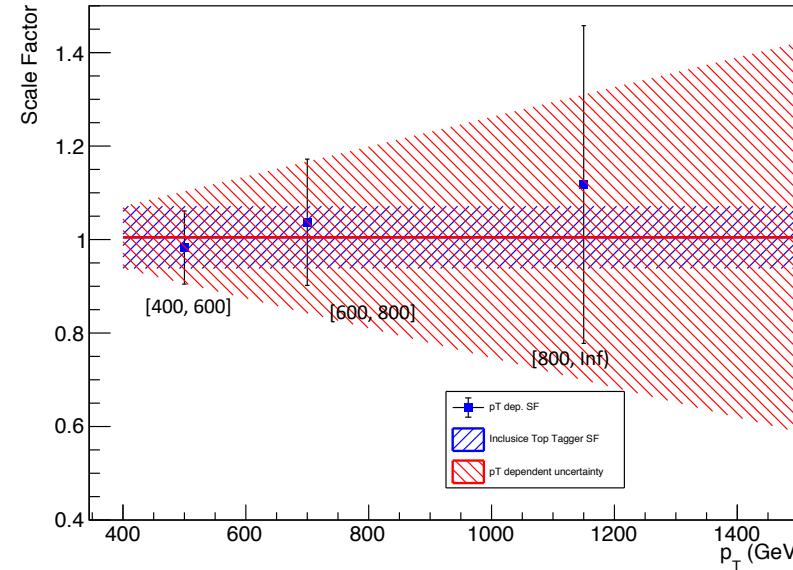


Scale Factors

2016 preVFP

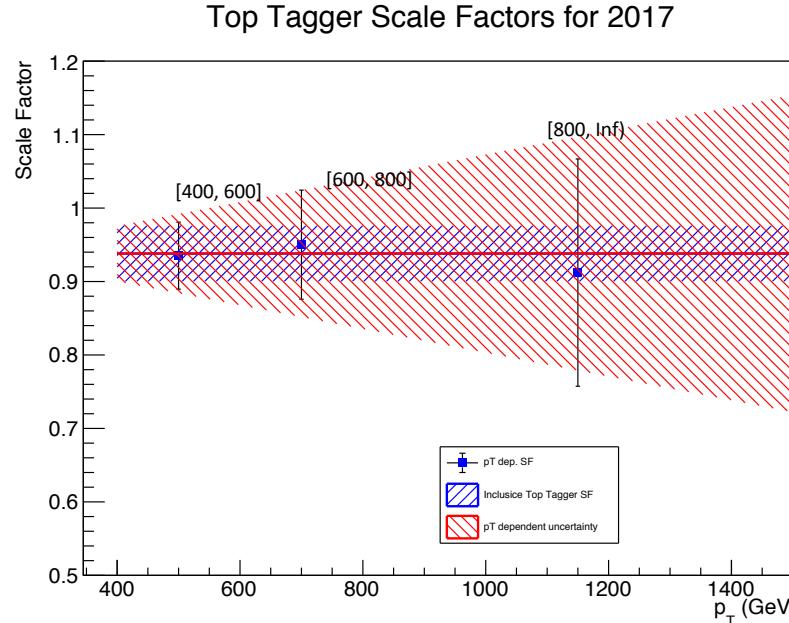


Top Tagger Scale Factors for 2016_postVFP

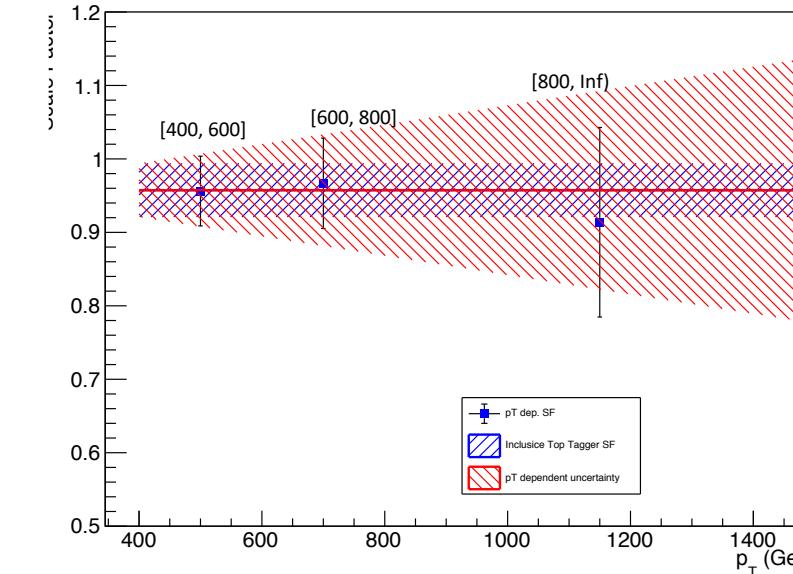


2016 postVFP

2017



Top Tagger Scale Factors for 2018

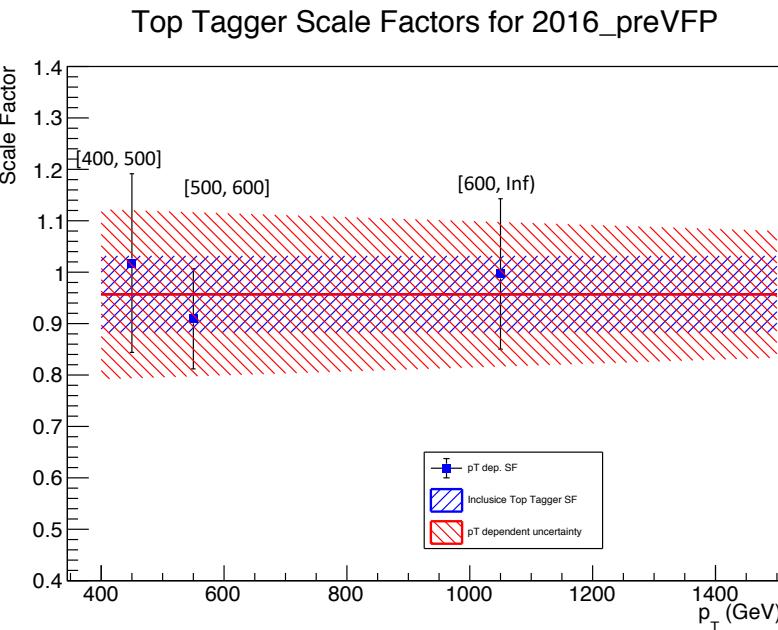


2018

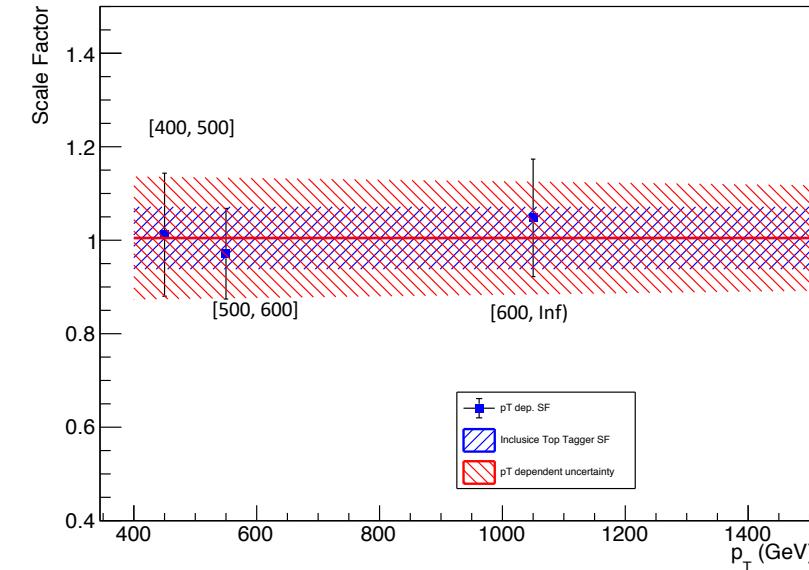


Scale Factors

2016 preVFP

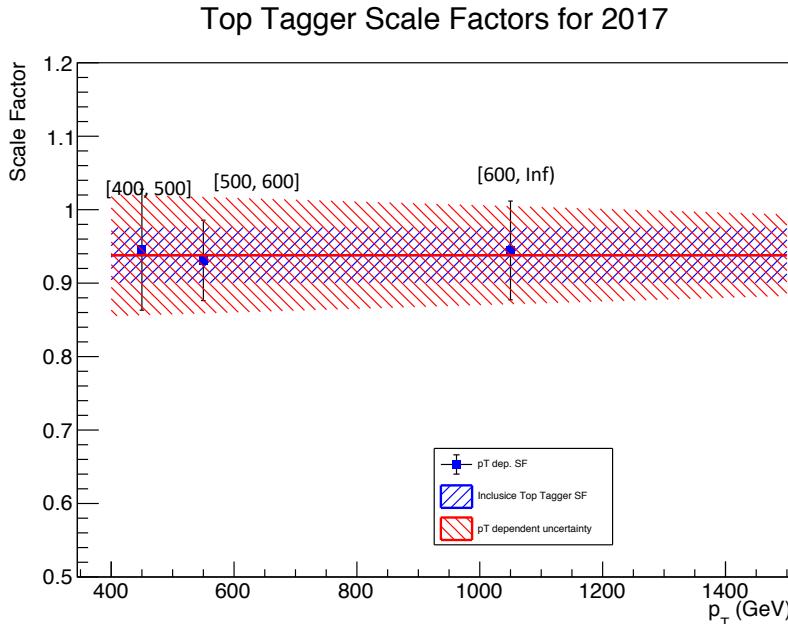


Top Tagger Scale Factors for 2016_postVFP

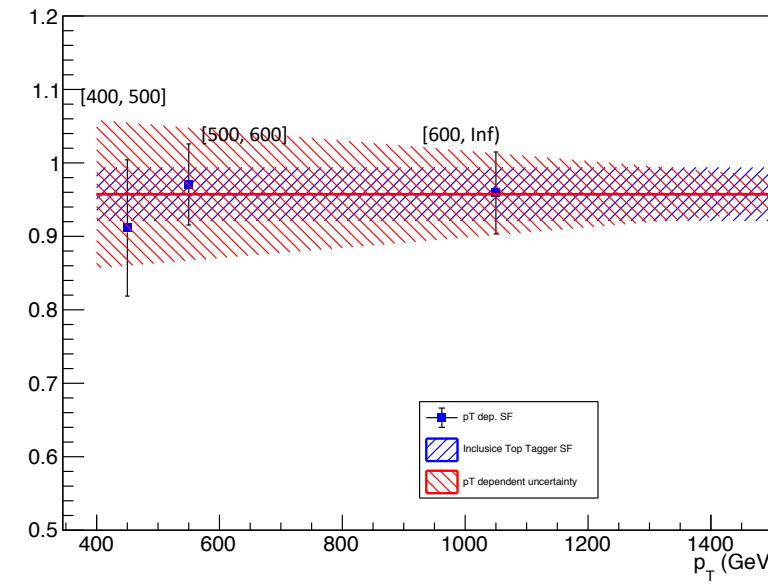


2016 postVFP

2017



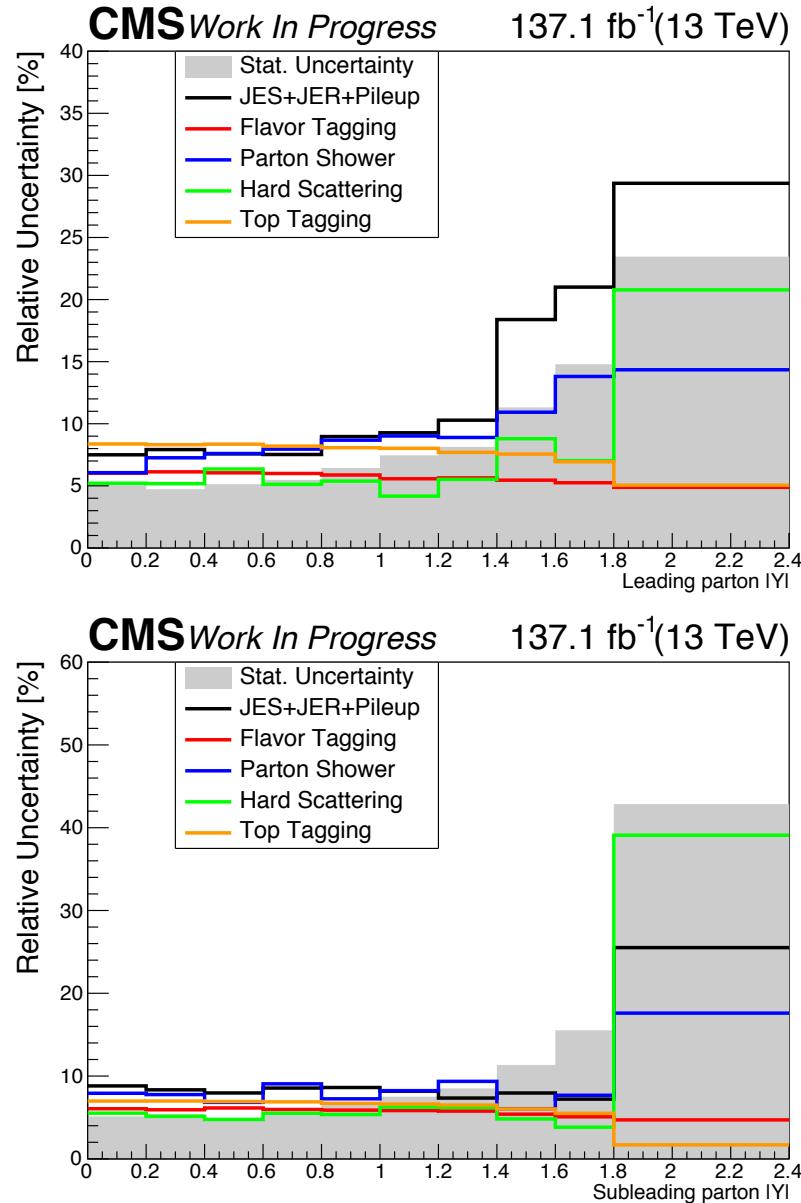
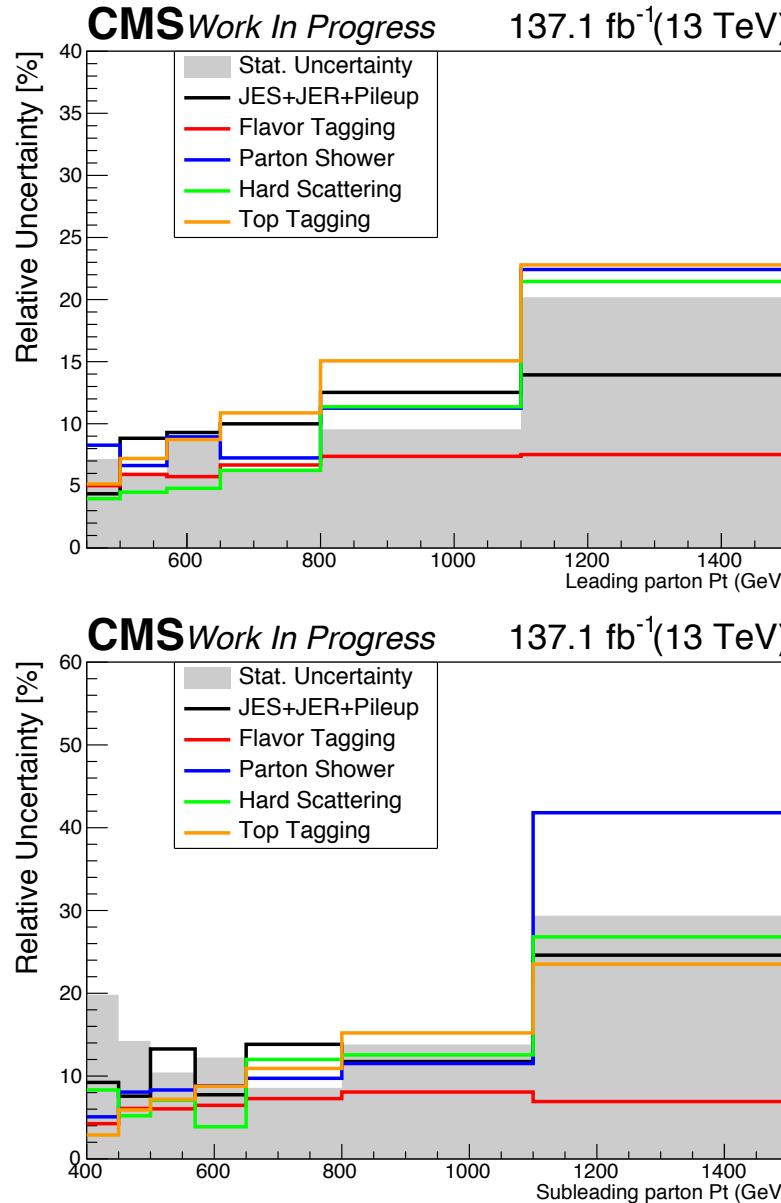
Top Tagger Scale Factors for 2018



2018



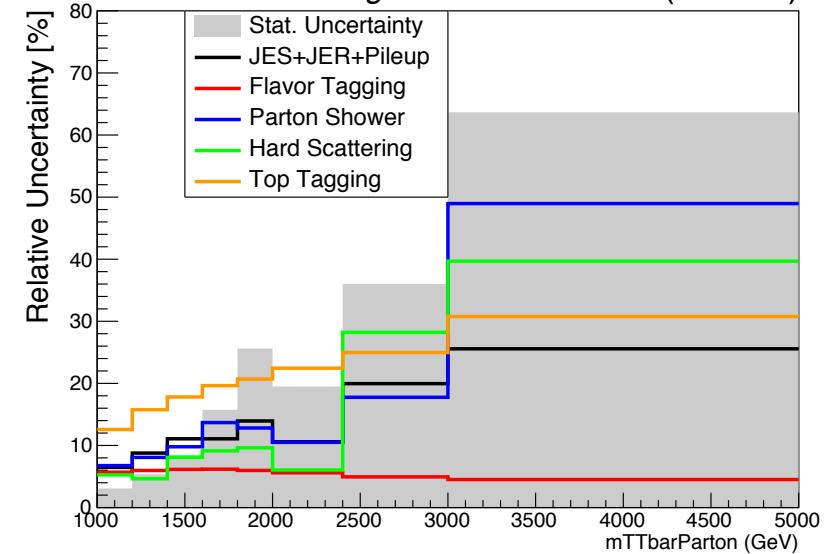
Systematic Uncertainties Breakdown



Systematic Uncertainties Breakdown

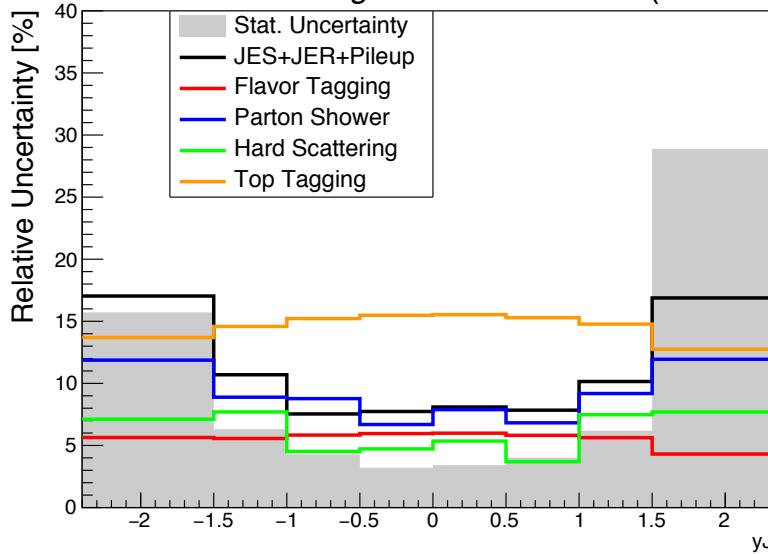
CMS Work In Progress

137.1 fb⁻¹(13 TeV)



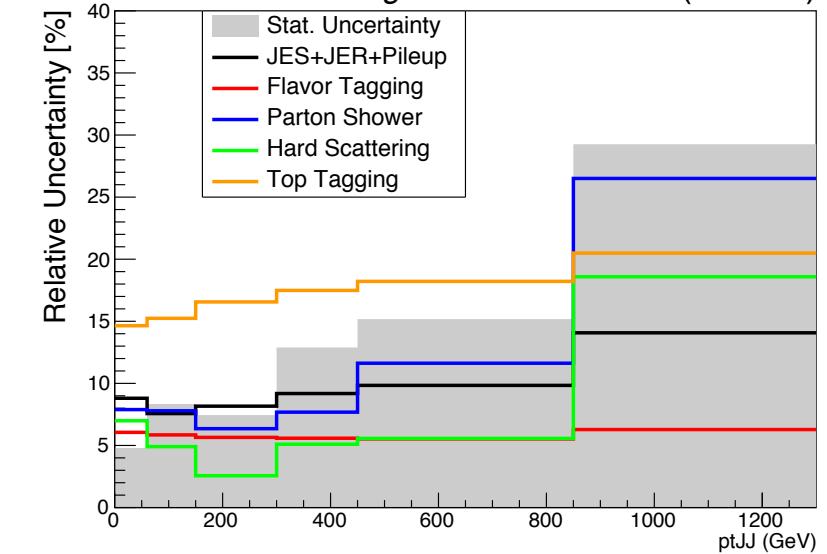
CMS Work In Progress

137.1 fb⁻¹(13 TeV)



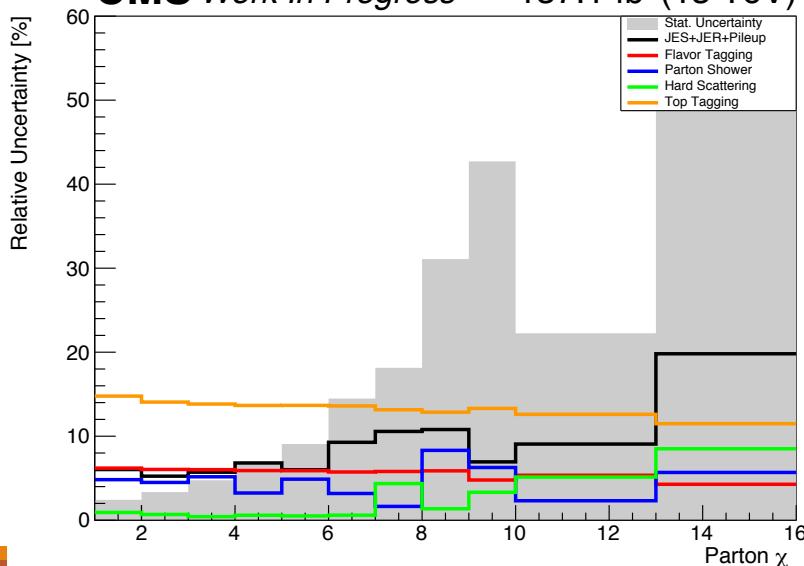
CMS Work In Progress

137.1 fb⁻¹(13 TeV)



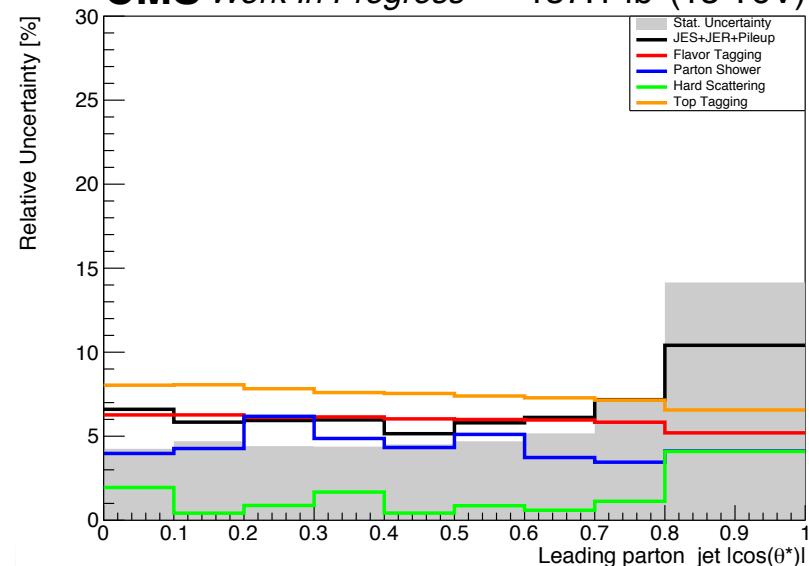
CMS Work In Progress

137.1 fb⁻¹(13 TeV)



CMS Work In Progress

137.1 fb⁻¹(13 TeV)

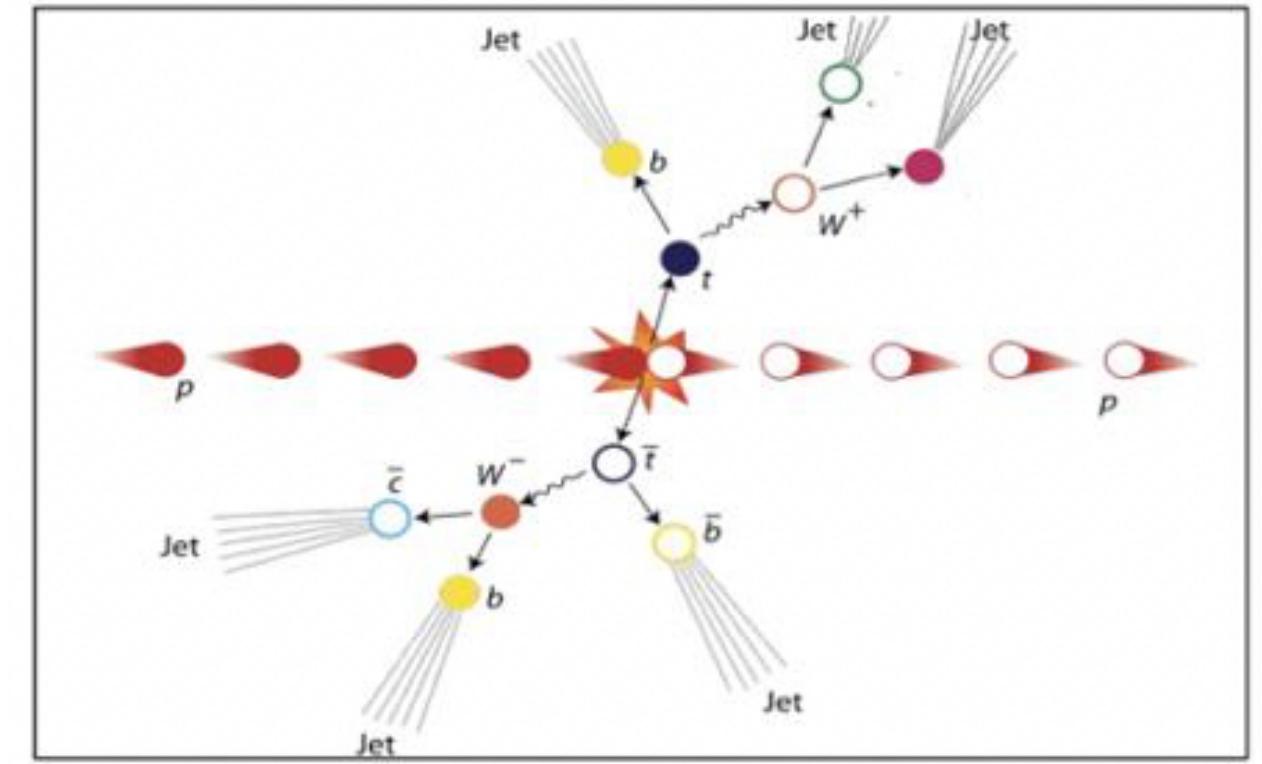
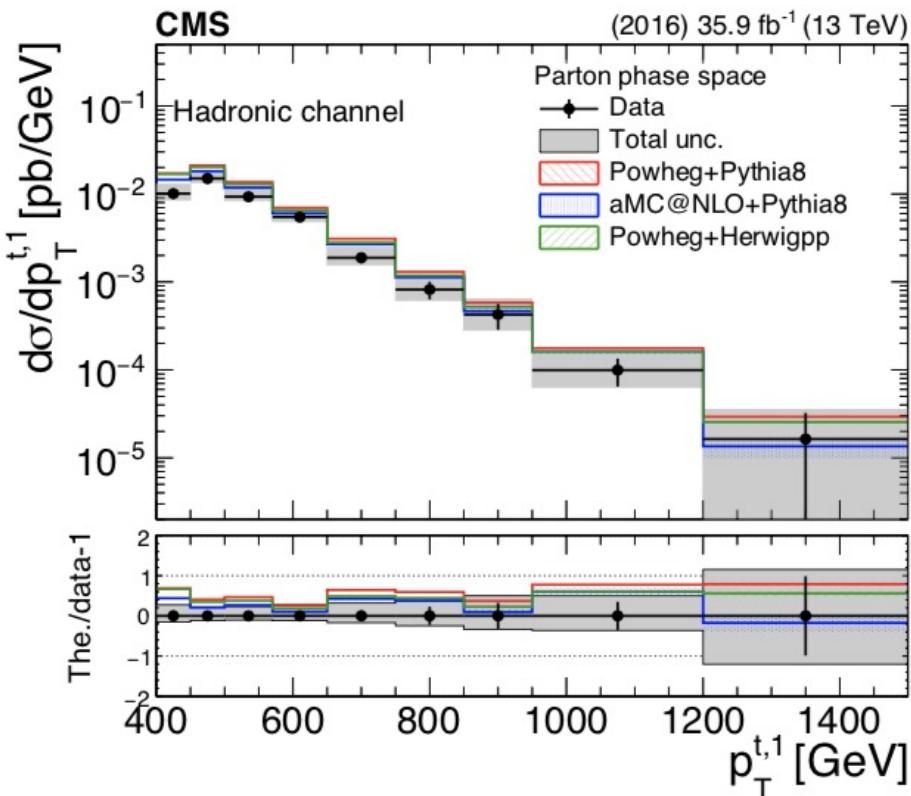


Backup



Analysis Overview

- Differential cross section for boosted ttbar pair fully hadronic final state
- Trying to identify two big jets that contain the products of the top/anti-top decay.



- A NN, for tagging ttbar events was used in TOP-18-013
- A BDT for tagging jets as tops is used in this analysis



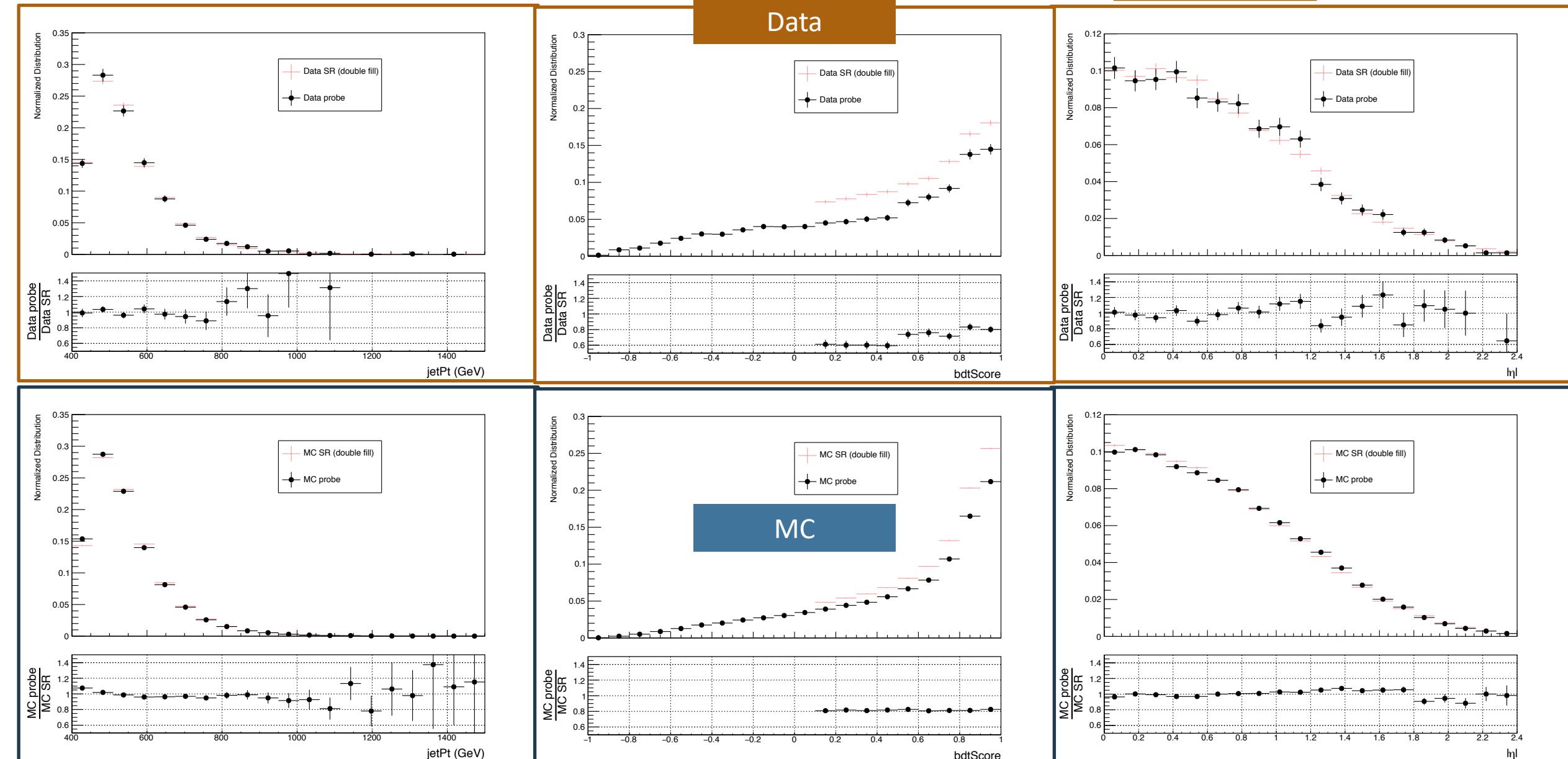
Motivation

- The main background for this analysis is QCD
- A data driven method is used for subtracting it
- The method relies on the assumption that by inverting the b-tagging requirement in the signal region (SR) we can have the shape of the QCD contribution
- This can be verified by a set of closure tests
- The tagger is required to not use b-tagging information
- The use of DeepAK8 was investigated but it uses b-tagging so it is not applicable in our use case
- An in-house BDT was developed to overcome this limitation



Shape Comparison of the probe jet and the jets used for the measurement (double Filled)

2018



Signal Selection

Variables	Selected Cut
pT leading jets	> 450 GeV
pT 2 nd leading jets	> 400 GeV
Njets	> 1
N leptons	= 0
eta (both leading jets)	< 2.4
mJJ	> 1000 GeV
jetMassSoftDrop (only for fit)	(50,300) GeV
Top Tagger	> 0.2
B tagging (2 btagged jets)	> Medium WP
Signal Trigger	

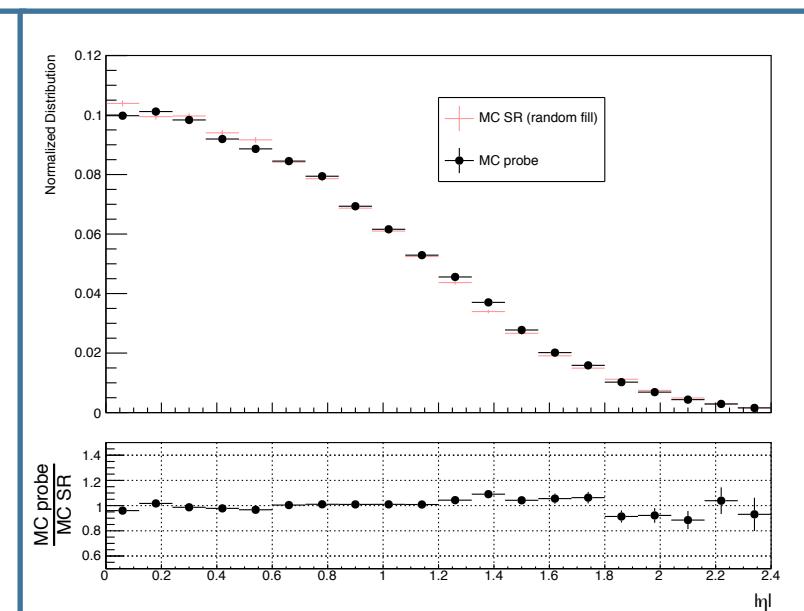
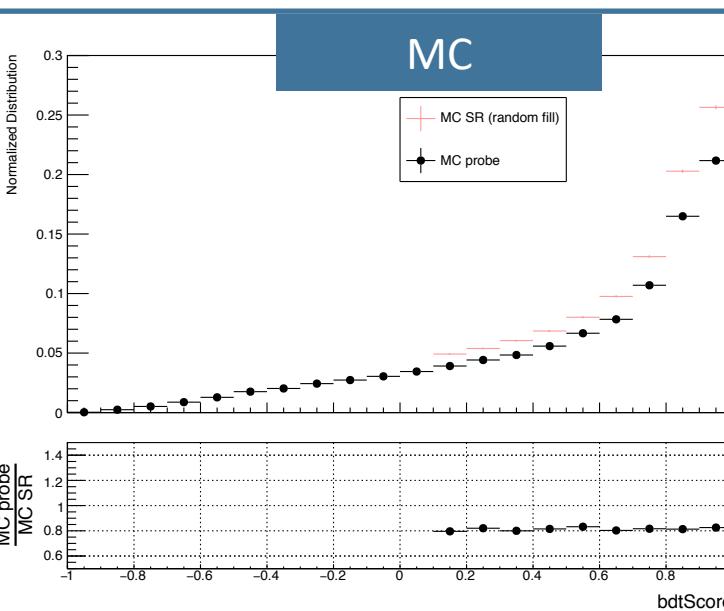
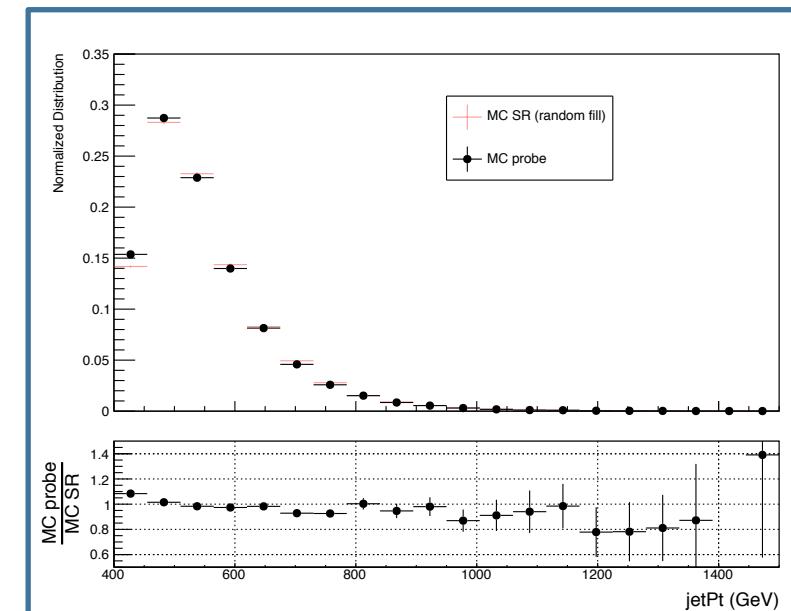
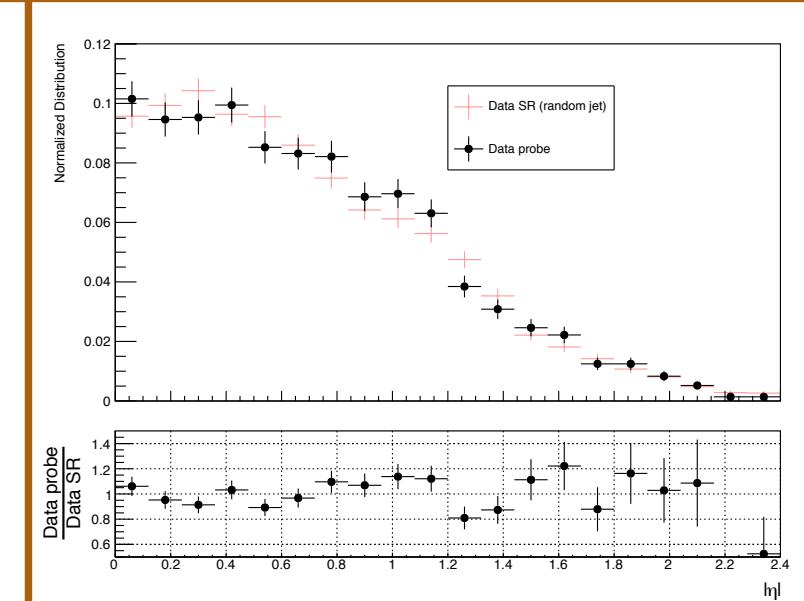
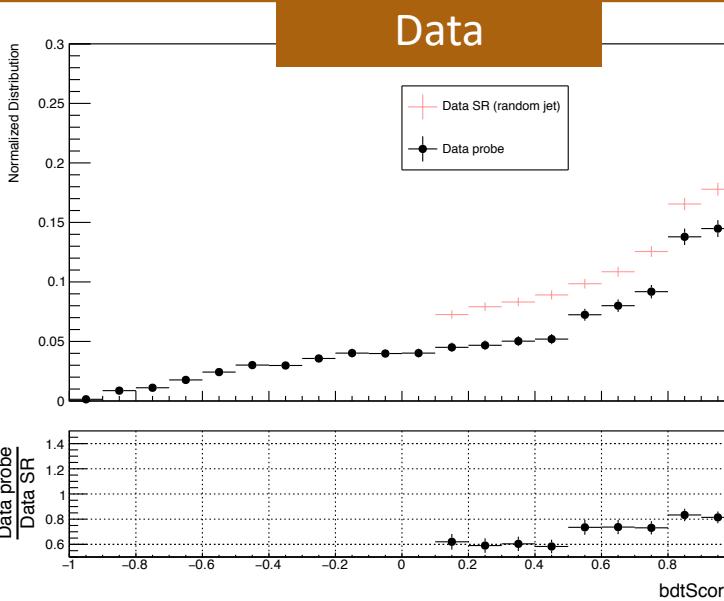
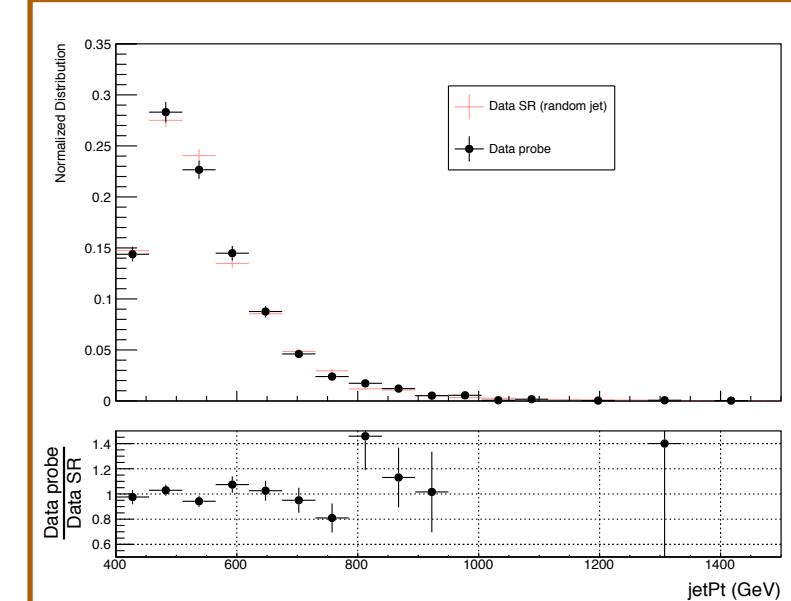
Control Region Selection

Variables	Selected Cut
pT leading jets	> 450 GeV
pT 2 nd leading jets	> 400 GeV
N leptons	= 0
eta (both leading jets)	< 2.4
mJJ	> 1000 GeV
jetMassSoftDrop (only for fit)	(50,300) GeV
Top Tagger	> 0.2
B tagging (0 btagged jets)	< Medium WP
Control Trigger	



Shape Comparison of the probe jet and the jets used for the measurement

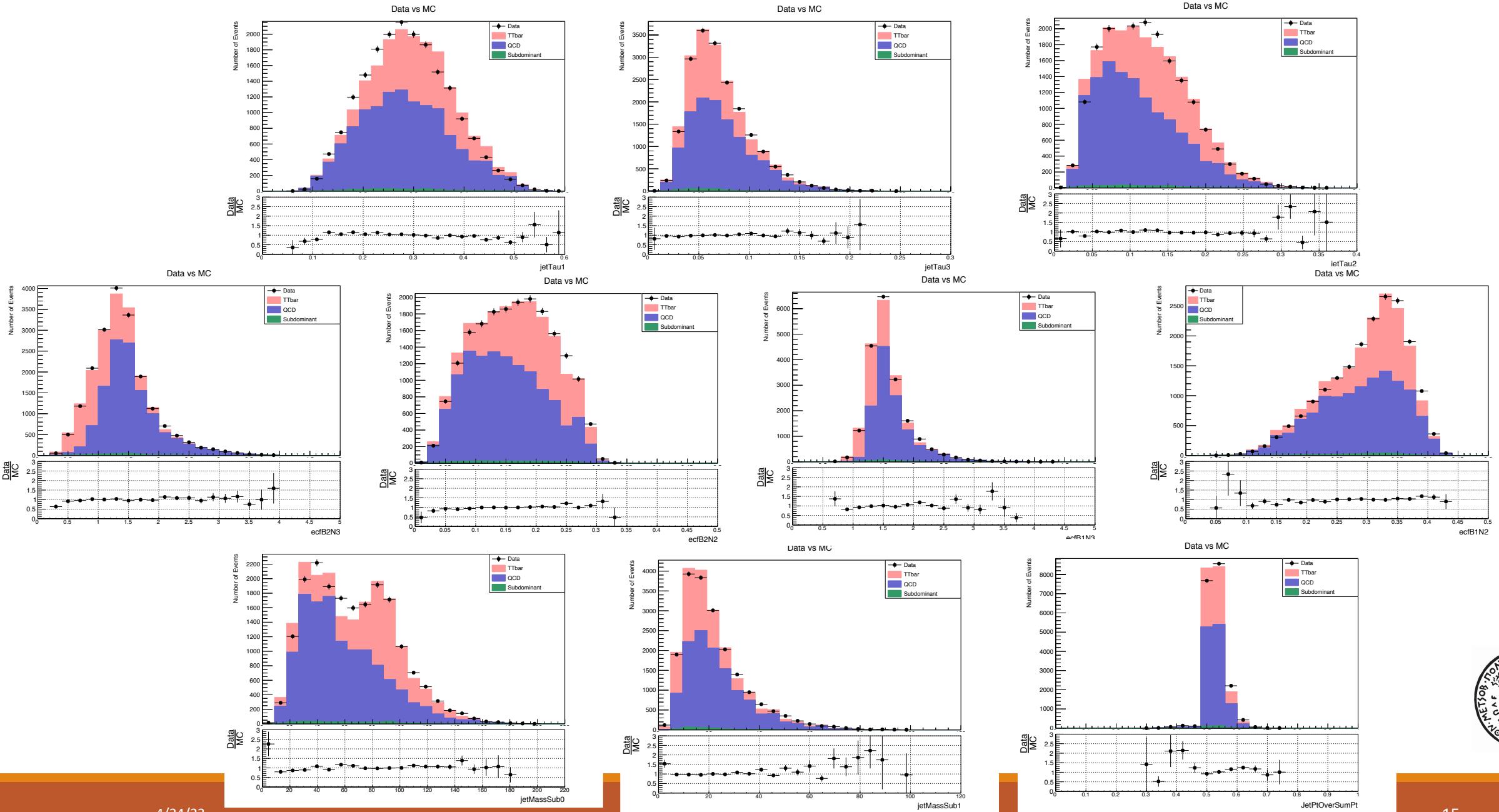
2018



Top Tagger Input Variables

2018

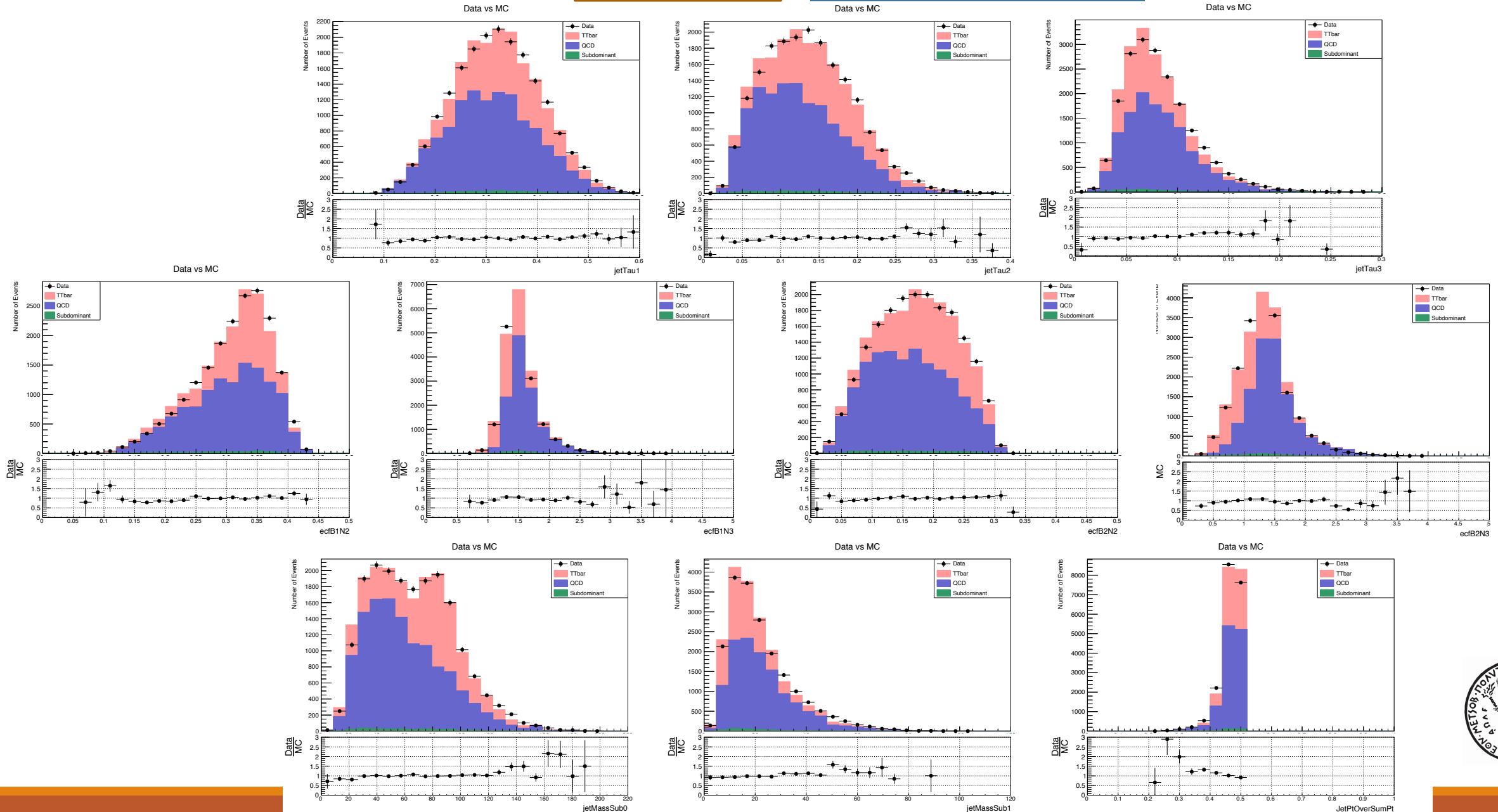
Leading jet



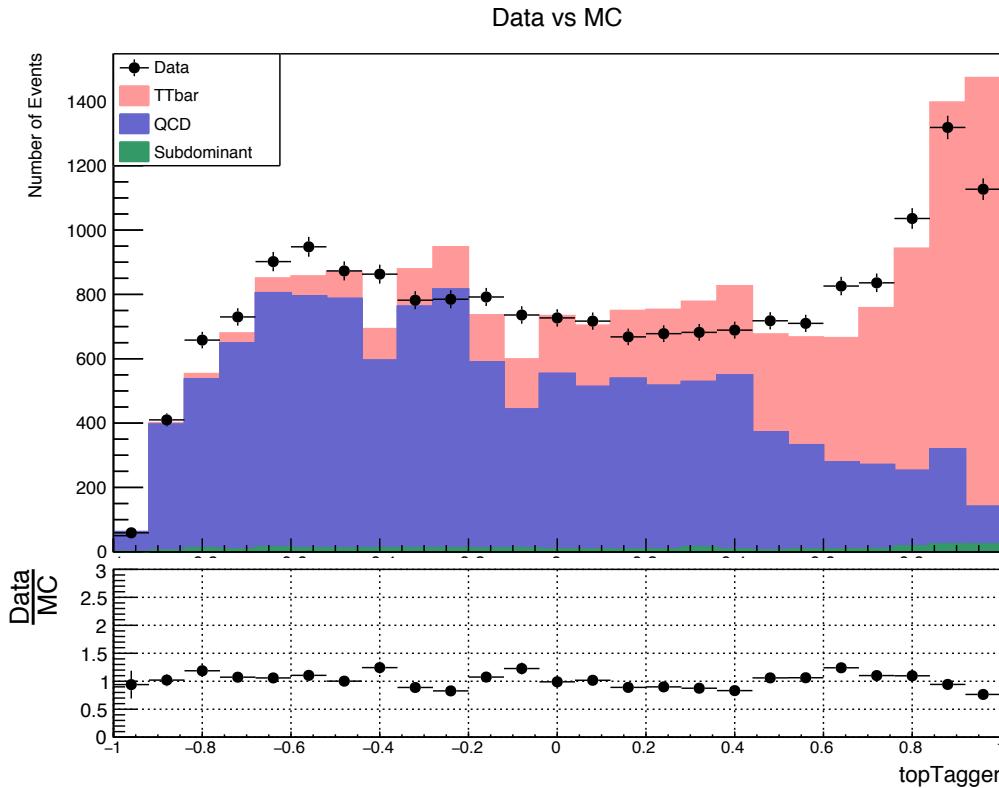
Top Tagger Input Variables

2018

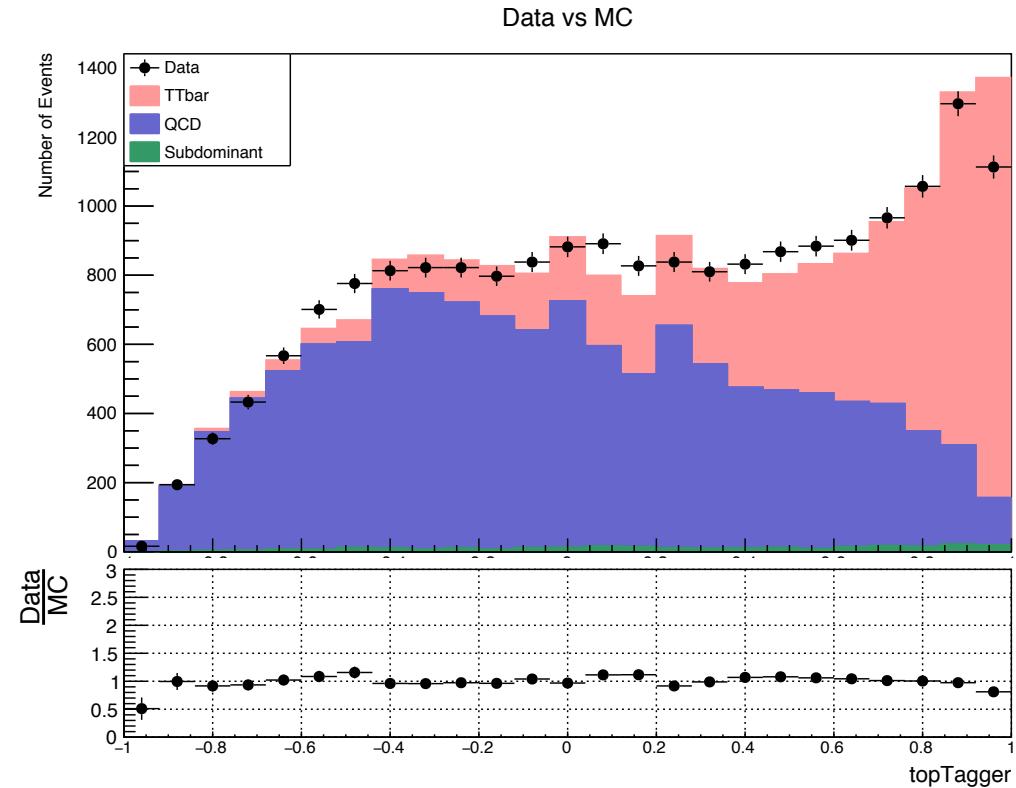
Second Leading Jet



Leading Jet

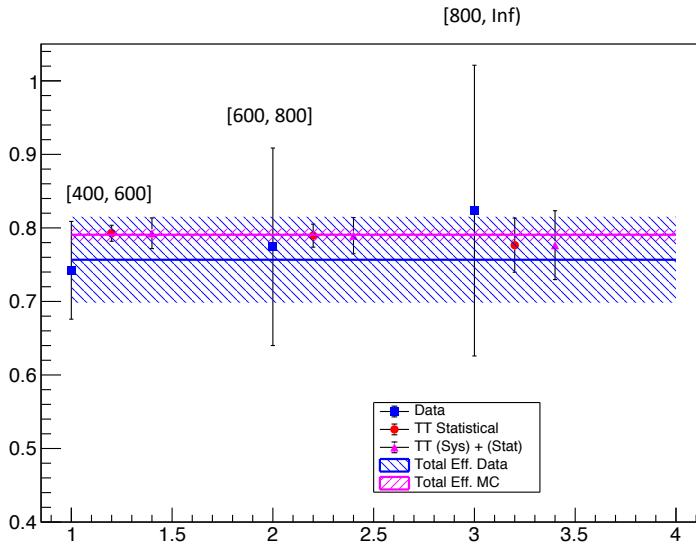


Second Leading Jet

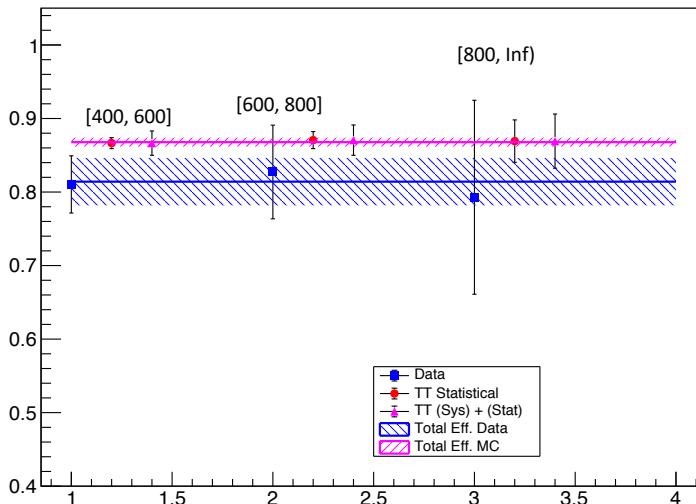


TagAndProbe Efficiency per Pt region

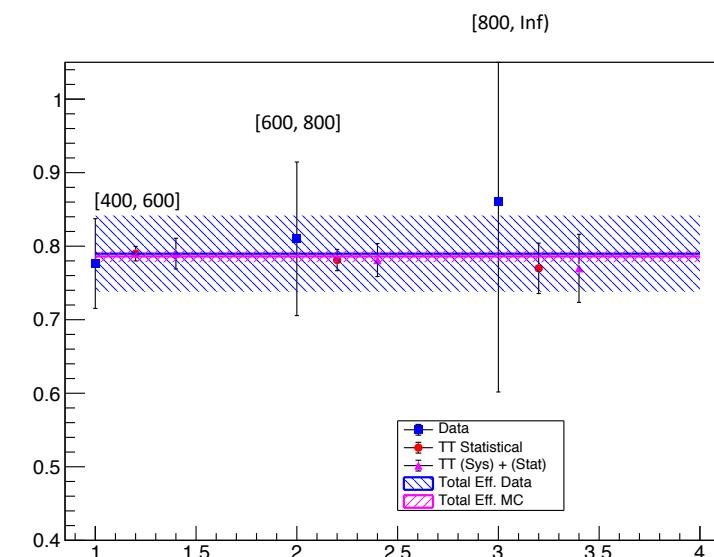
2016 preVFP



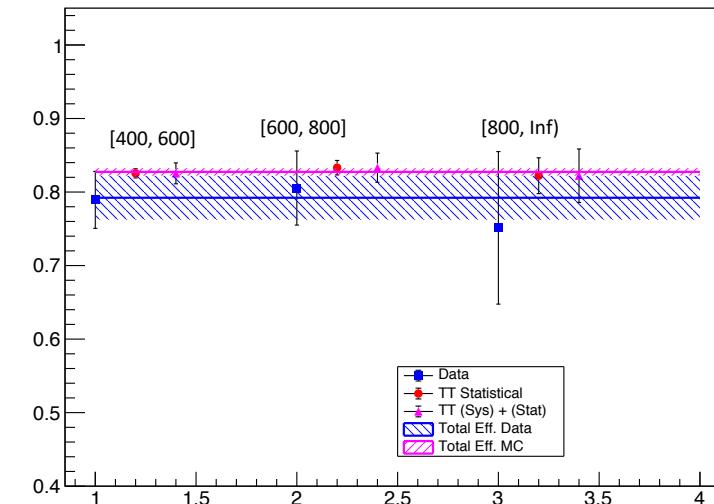
2017



2016 postVFP

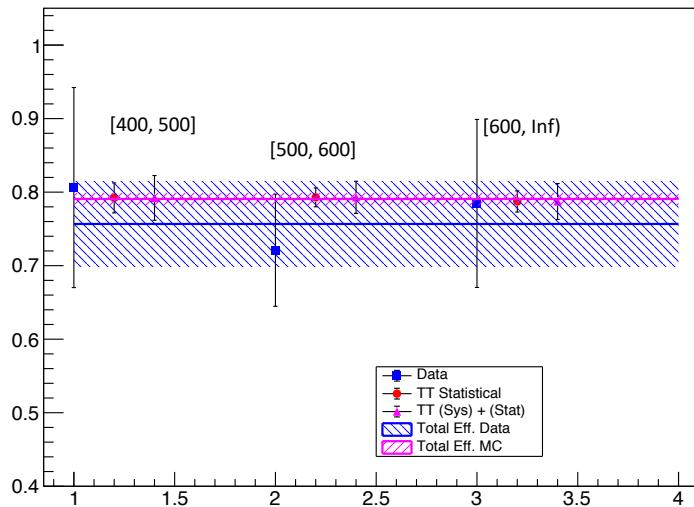


2018

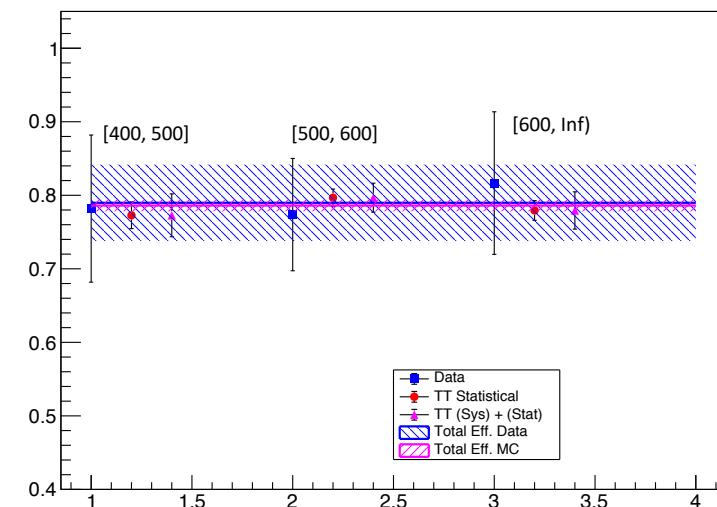


TagAndProbe Efficiency per Pt region (JMAR regions)

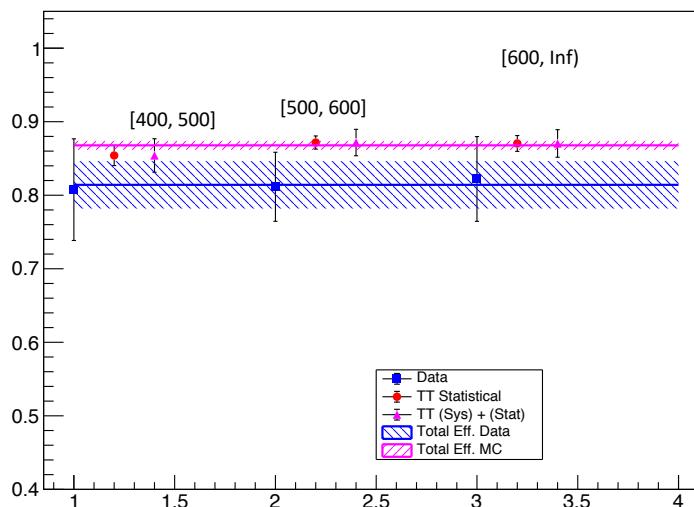
2016 preVFP



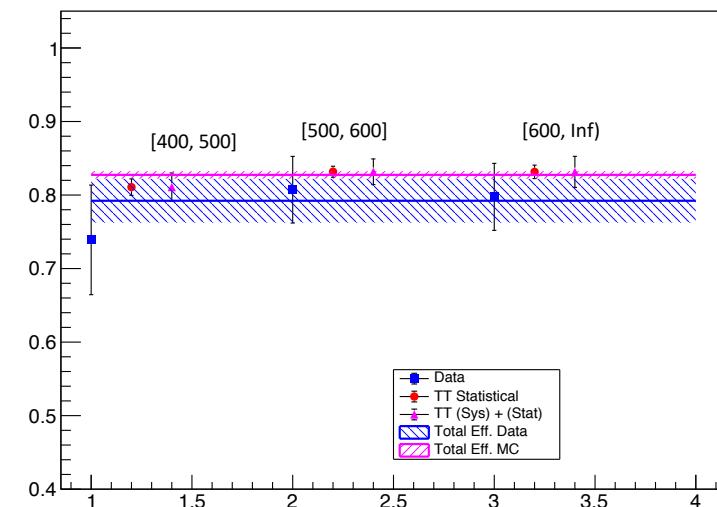
2016 postVFP



2017

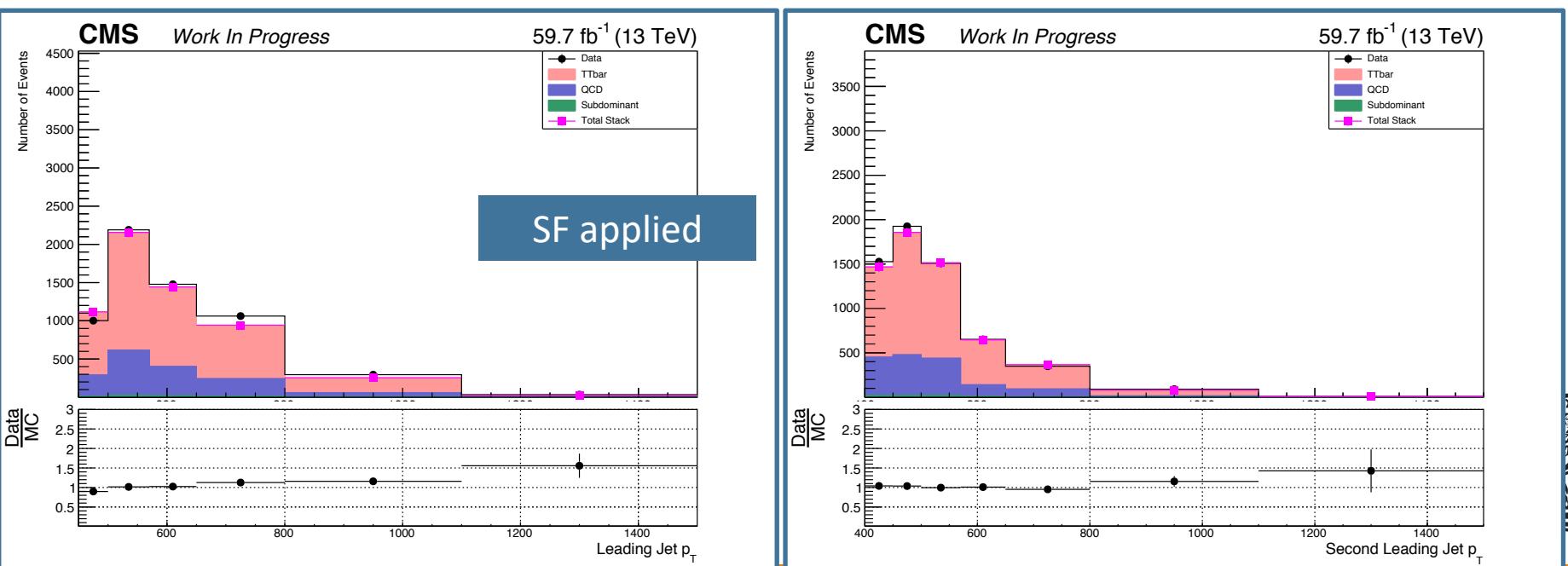
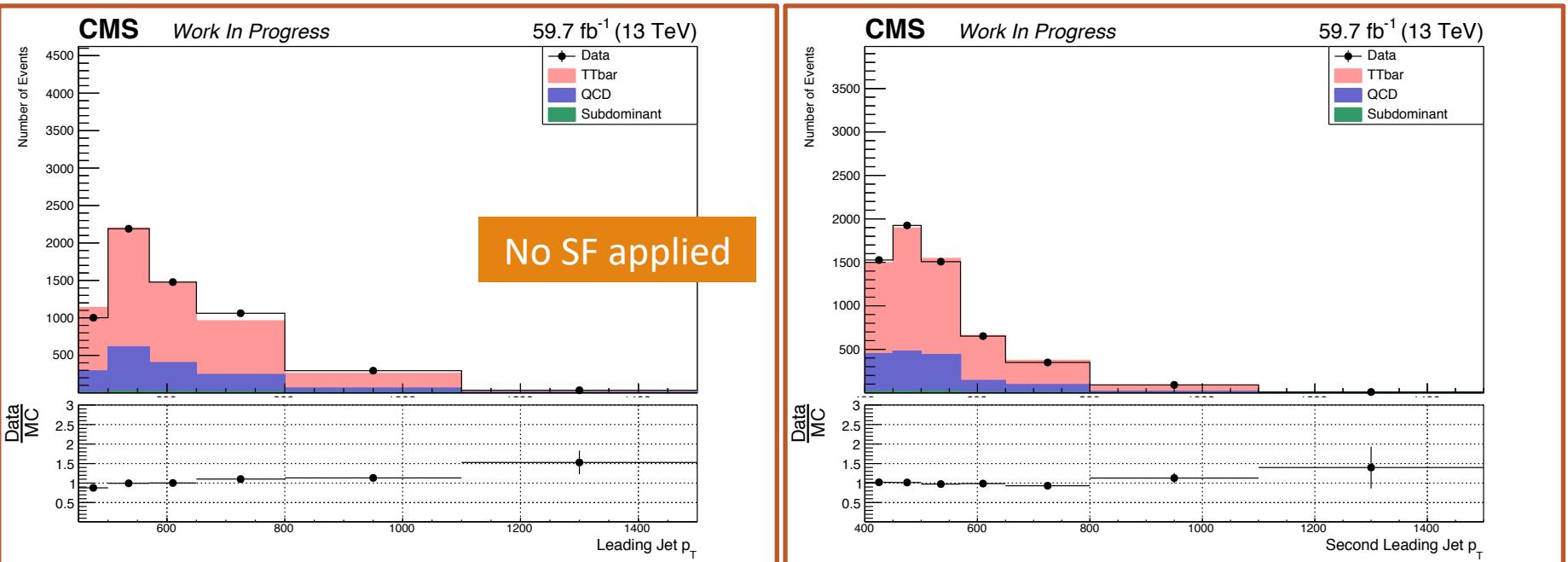


2018



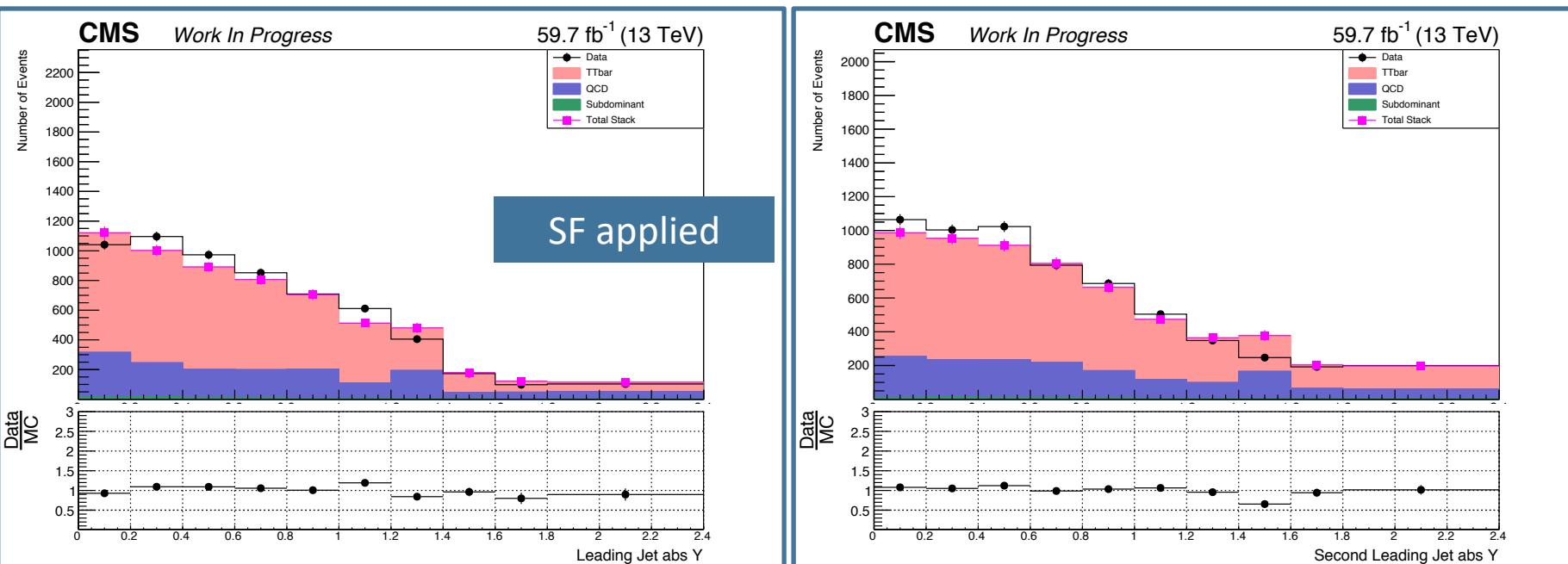
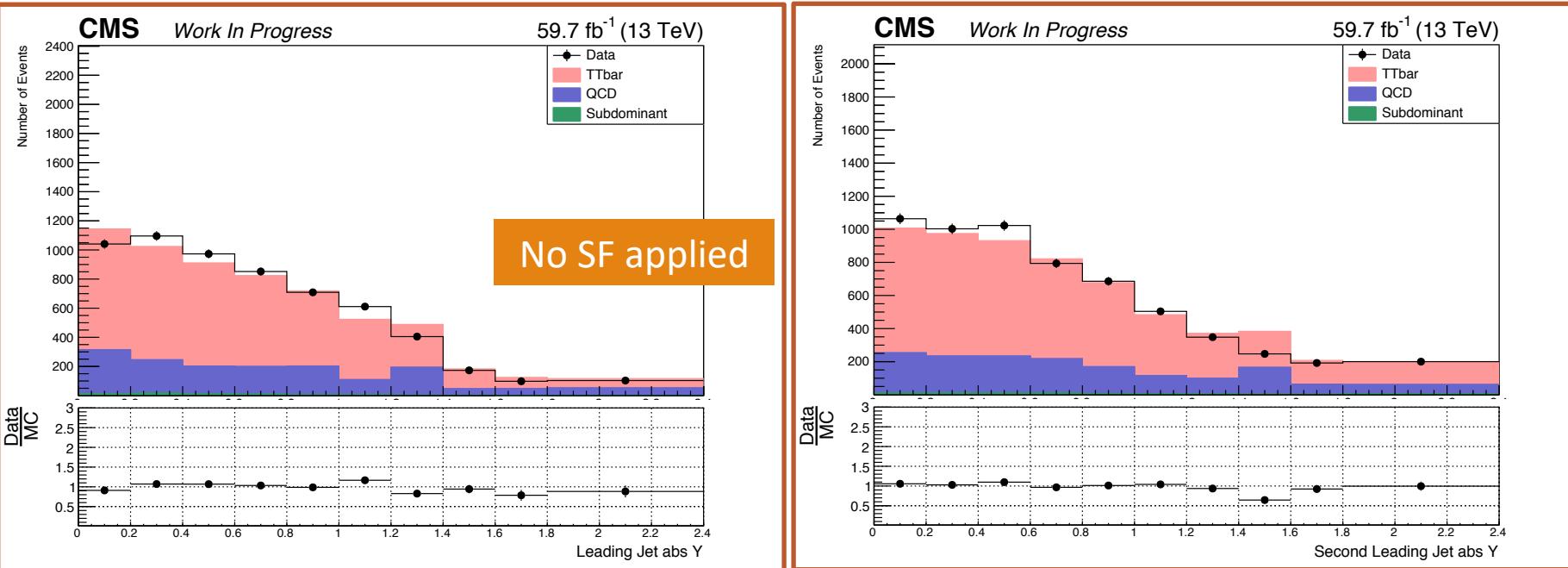
Data vs MC

2018



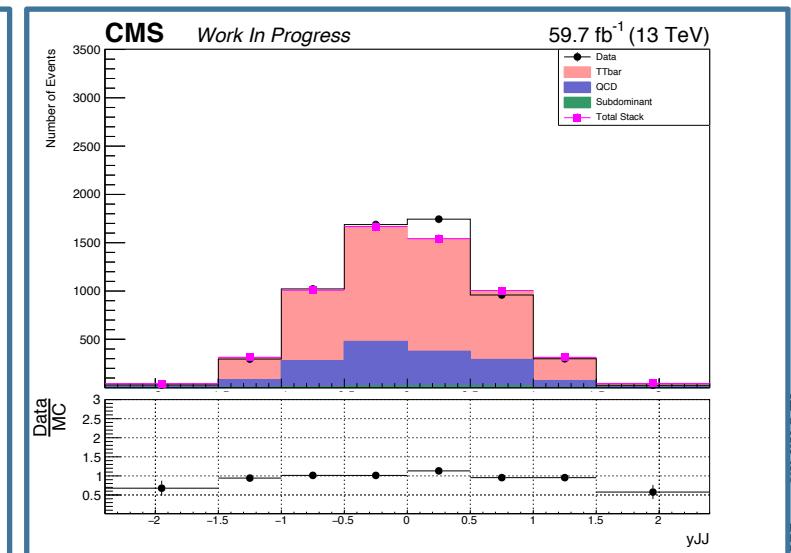
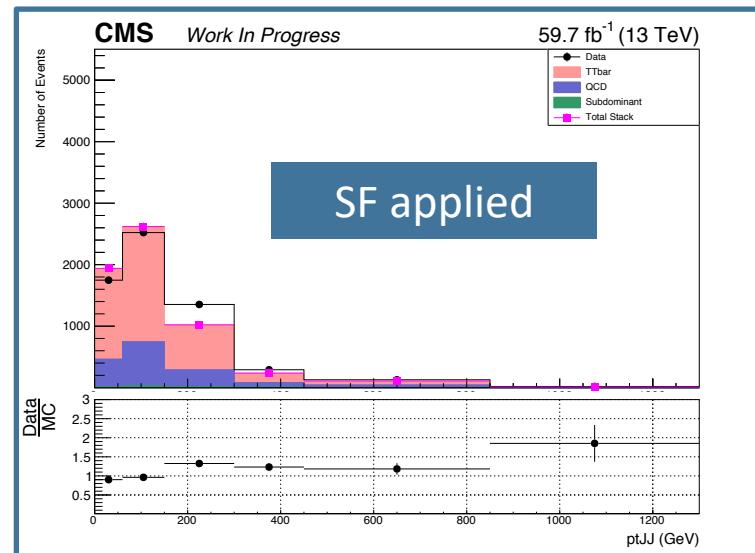
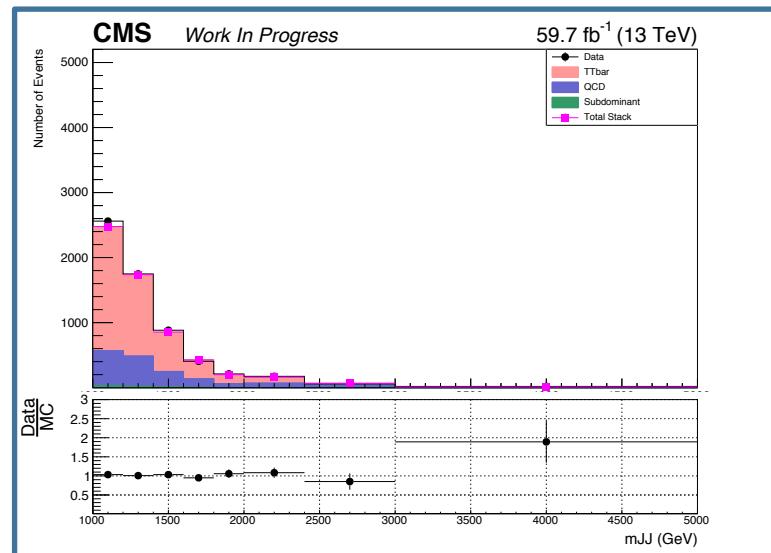
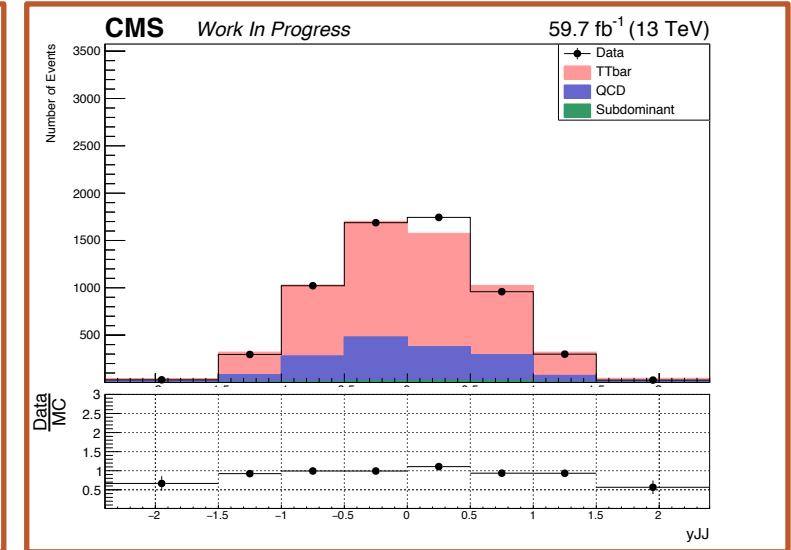
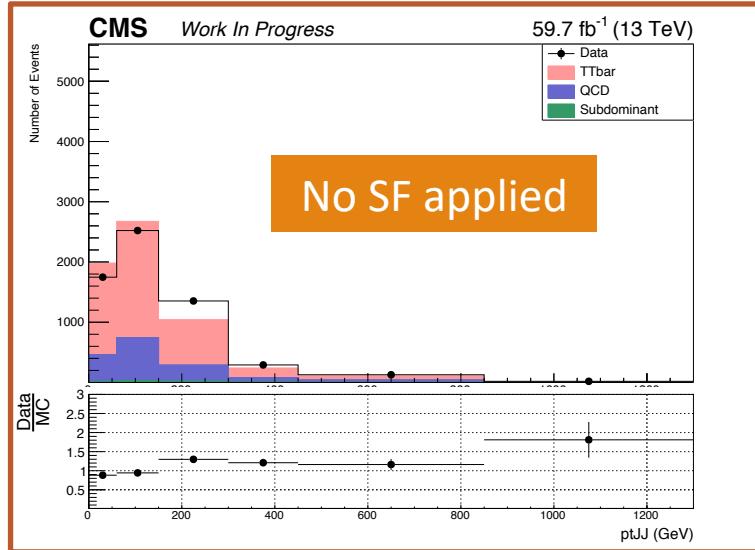
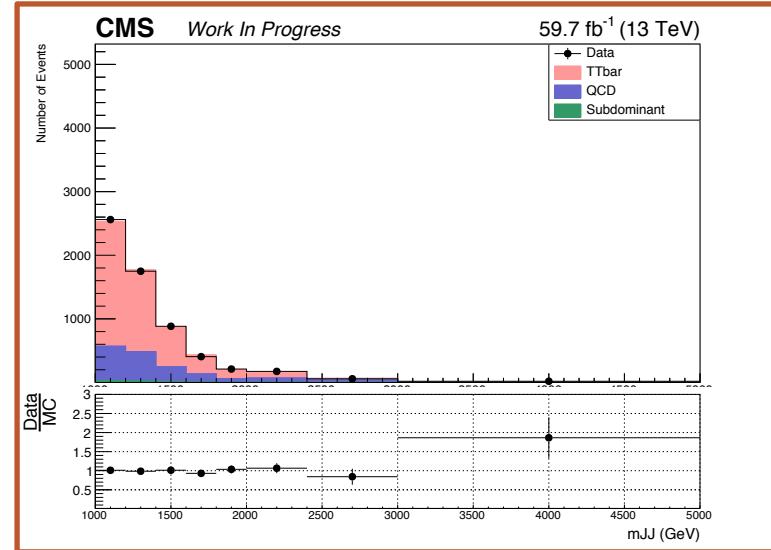
Data vs MC plots

2018



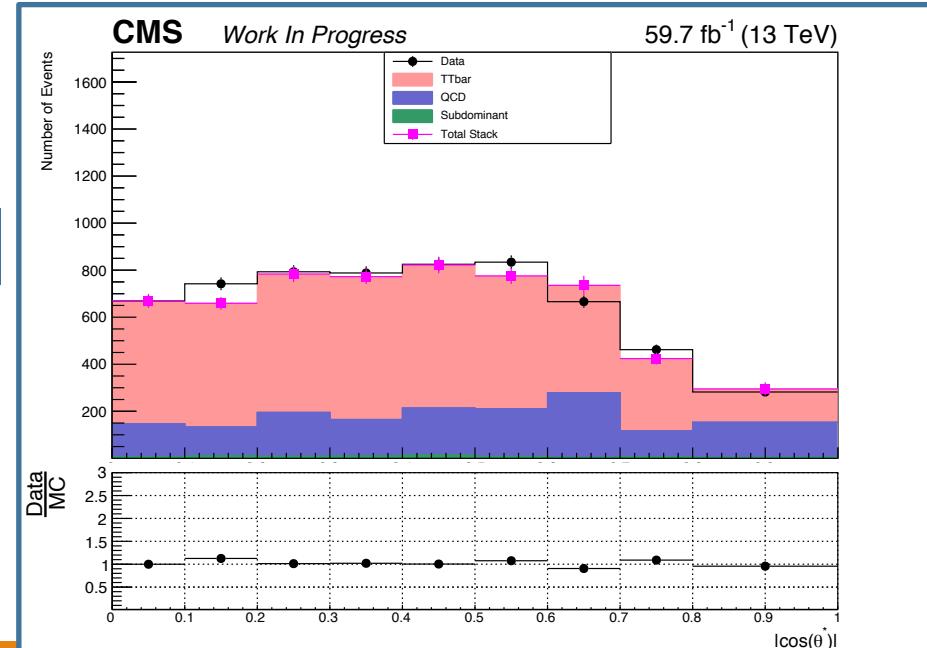
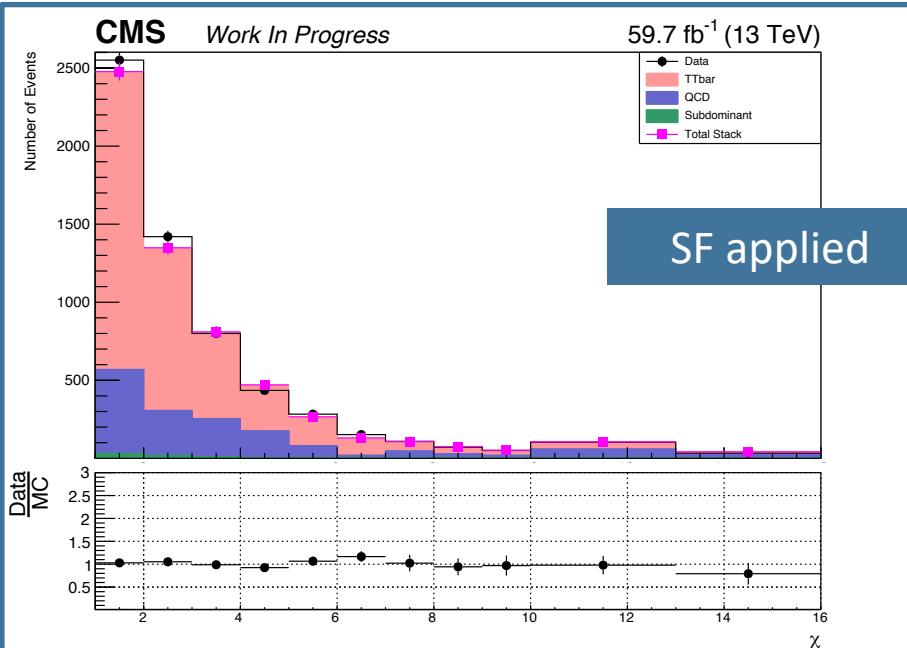
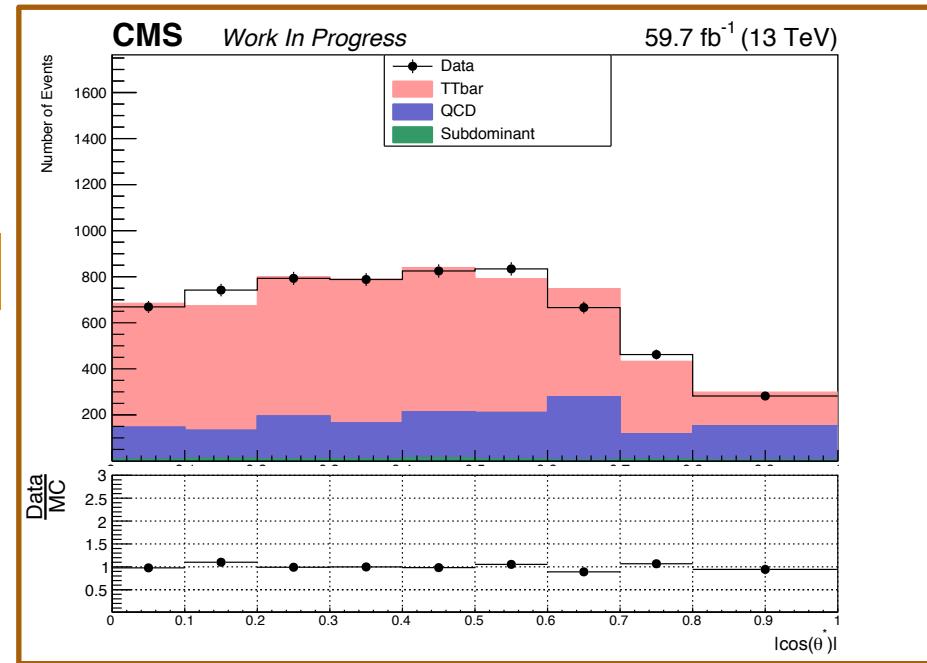
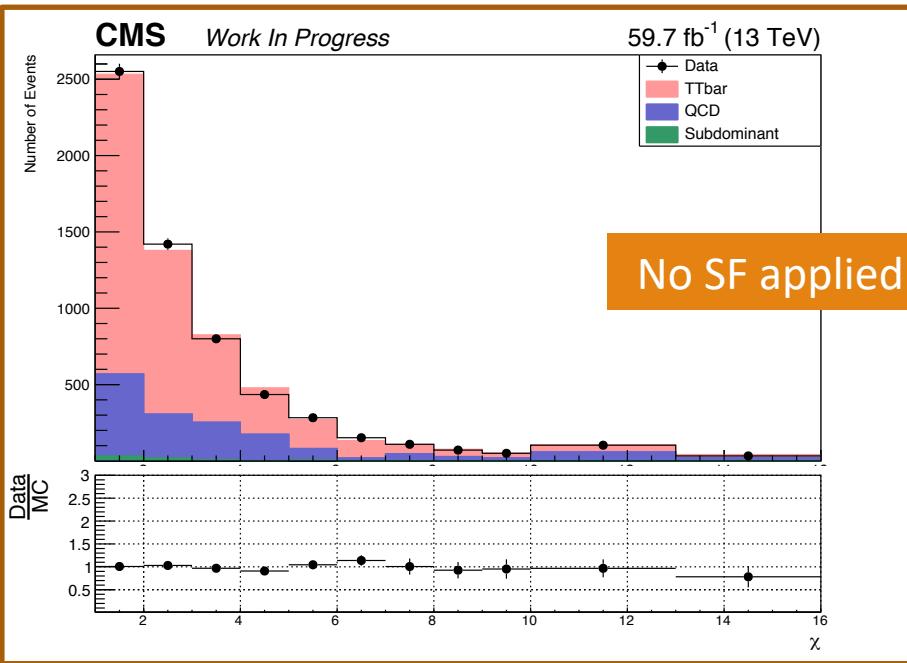
Data vs MC plots

2018



Data vs MC plots

2018

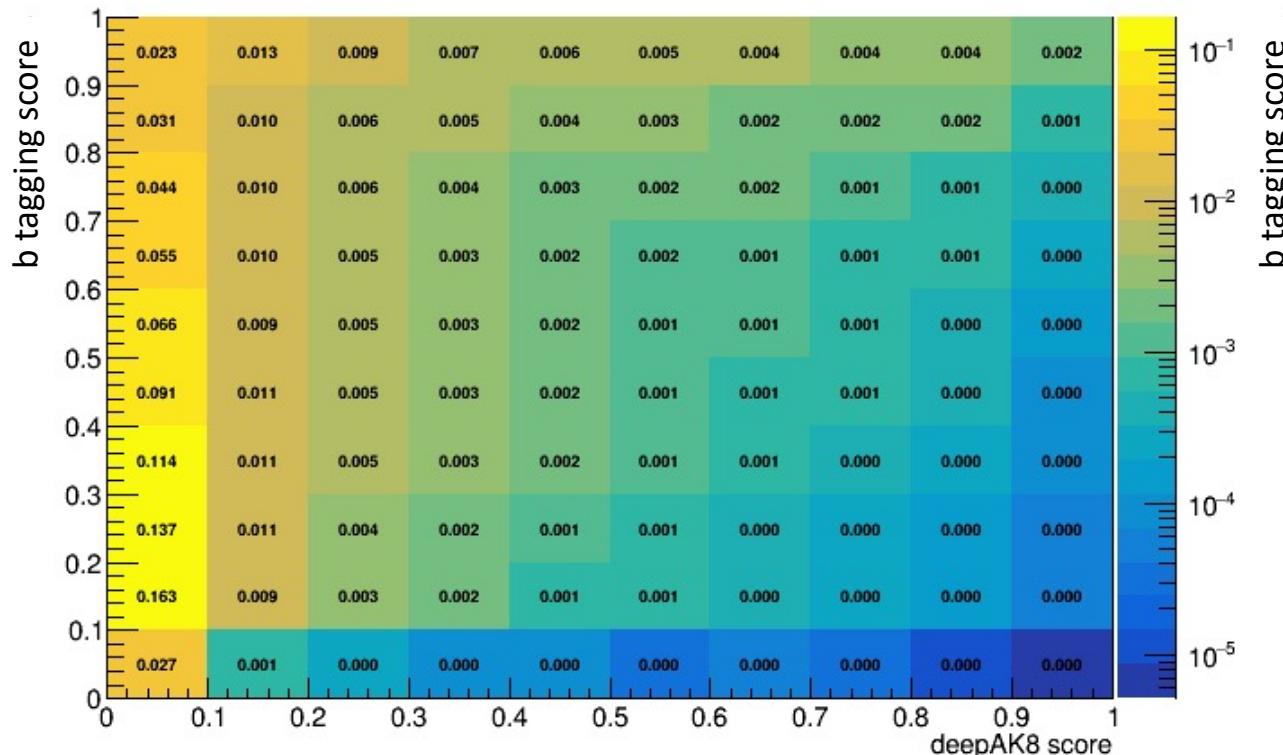


DeepAK8 backup

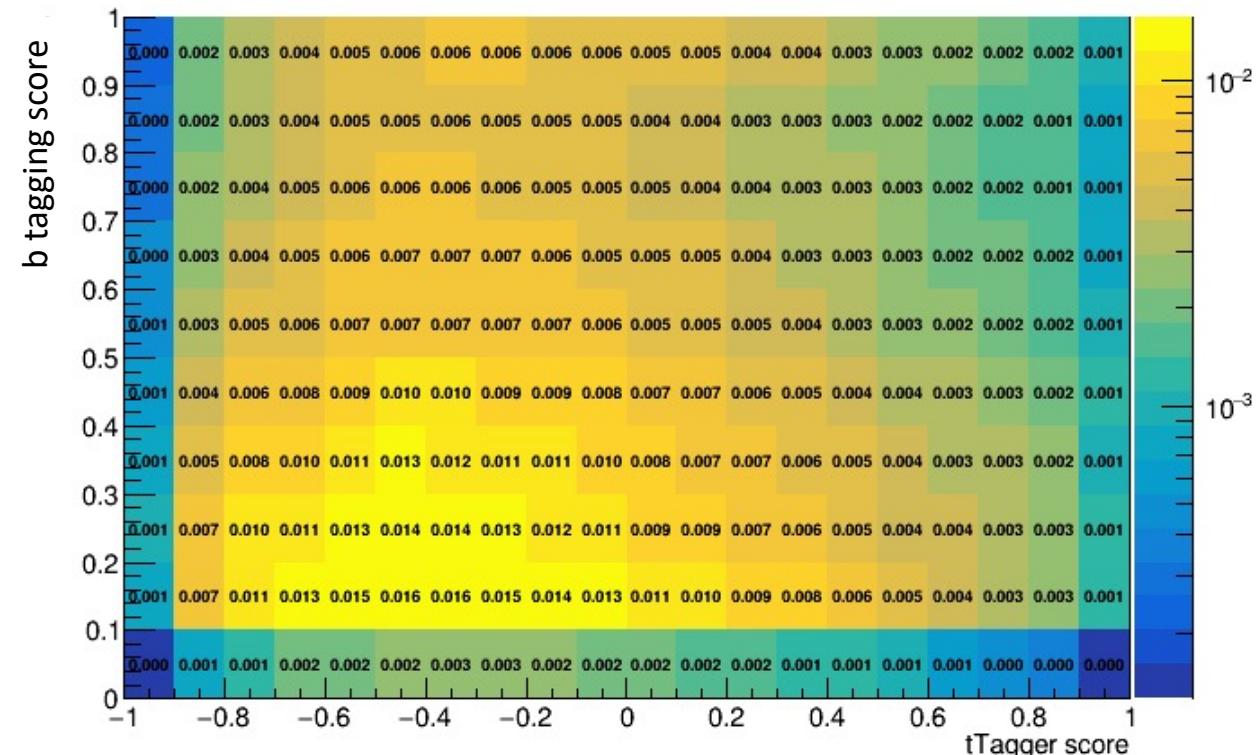


Btagging Correlation to DeepAK8 or TopTagger

deepAK8 b tagging correlation bkg sample

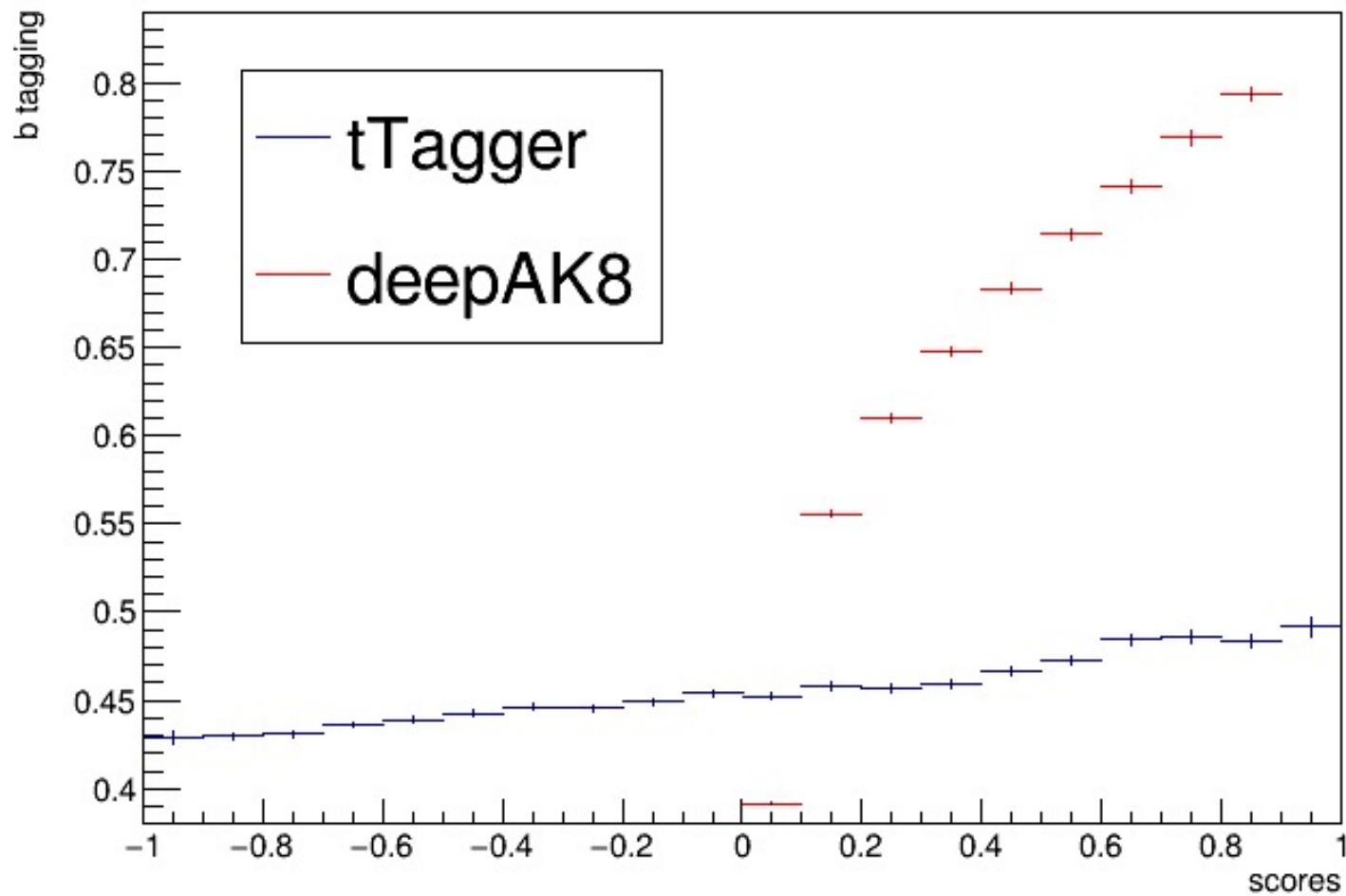


tTagger b tagging correlation bkg sample



Btagging Correlation to DeepAK8 or TopTagger profiles

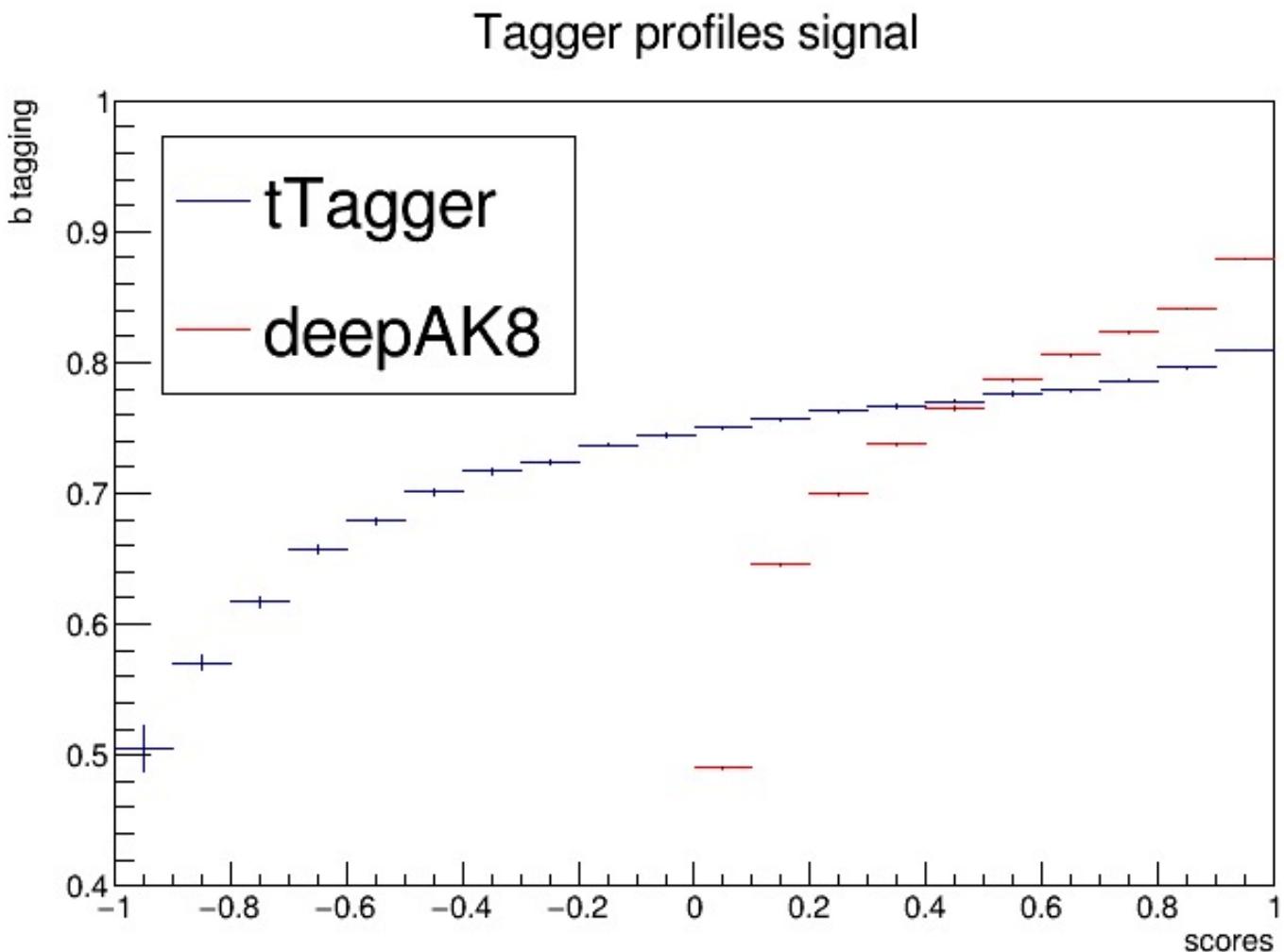
Tagger profiles bkg



b-tagging mean value
vs
top tagging values



Btagging Correlation to DeepAK8 or TopTagger profiles

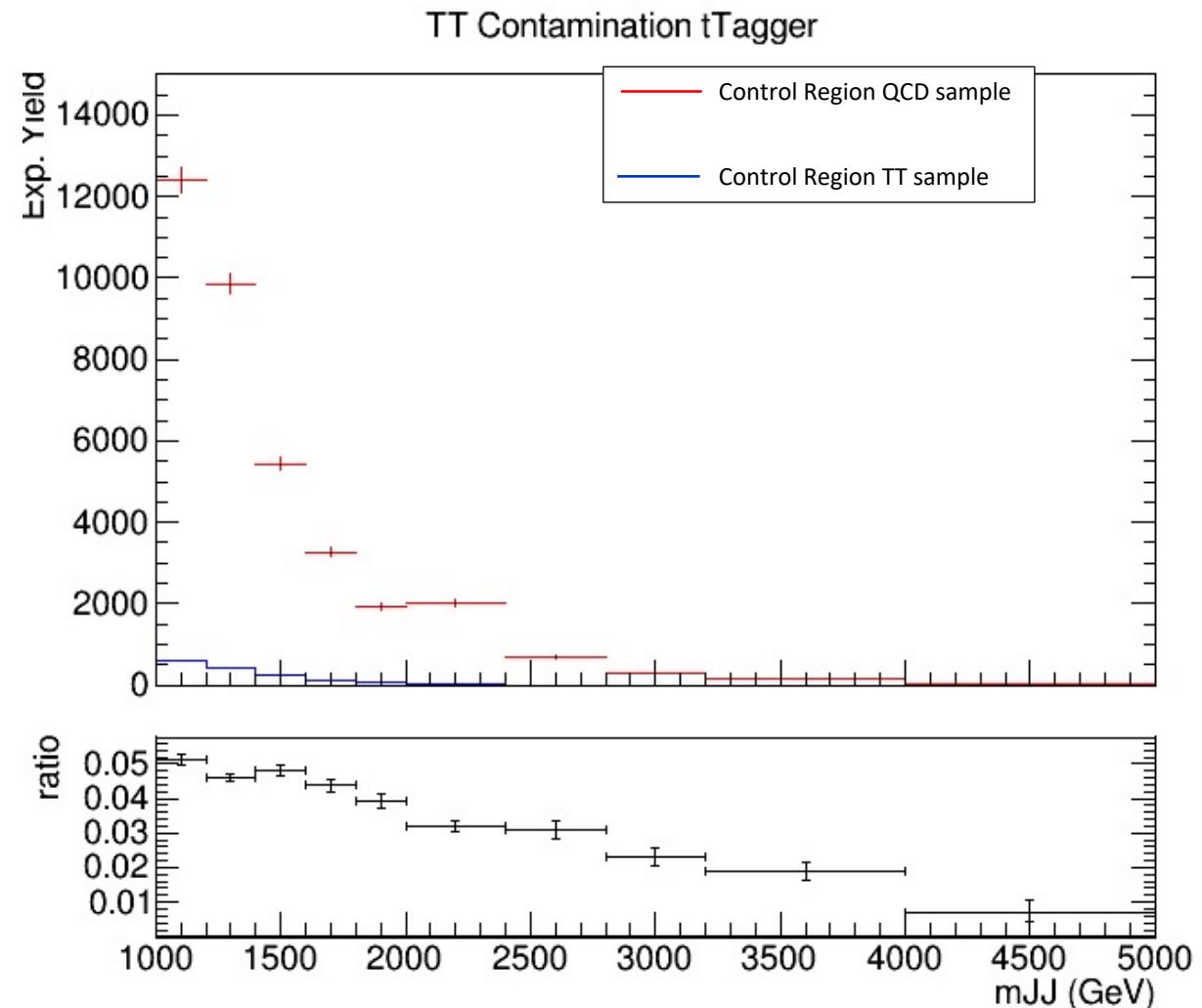
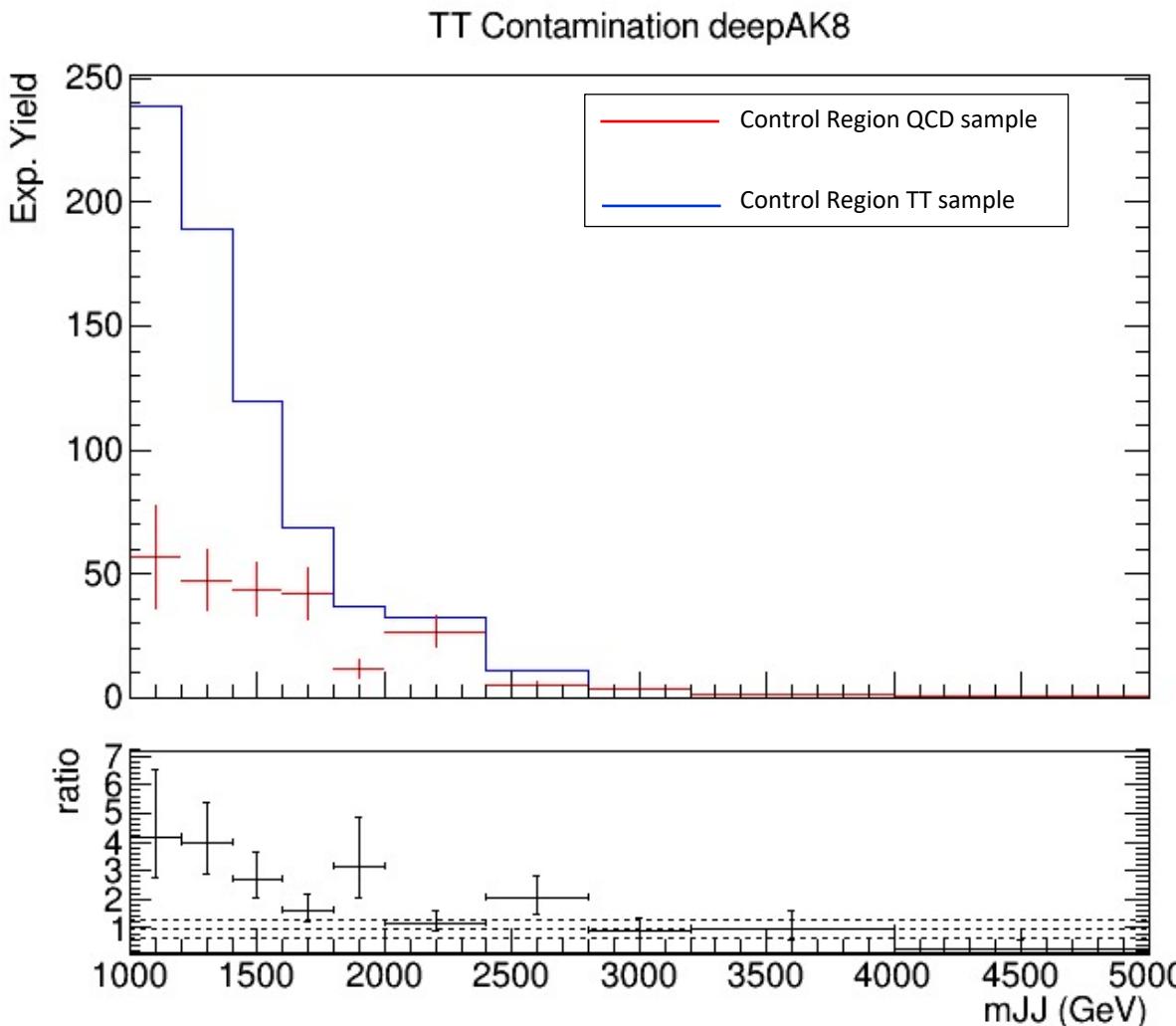


b-tagging mean value
vs
top tagging values



Control Region Contamination

- Expected yield from QCD Bkg samples and TT Signal sample in the CR ($b\text{tag} == 0$) vs m_{JJ}
- The QCD contribution is used to get the QCD shape



Control Region Contamination

- Expected yield from QCD Bkg samples and TT Signal sample in the CR (`btag == 0`) vs jetPt
- The QCD contribution is used to get the QCD shape

