



Recent Developments on the Statistical Treatment of Flavour Tagging Uncertainties in ATLAS

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Flavour tagging calibration & uncertainties in ATLAS

1. b-tagging Scale Factor (SF)

B-tagging is an algorithm to identify b-jets. Its efficiency for b-flavour jets is defined as:

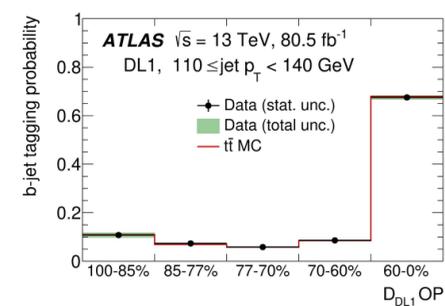
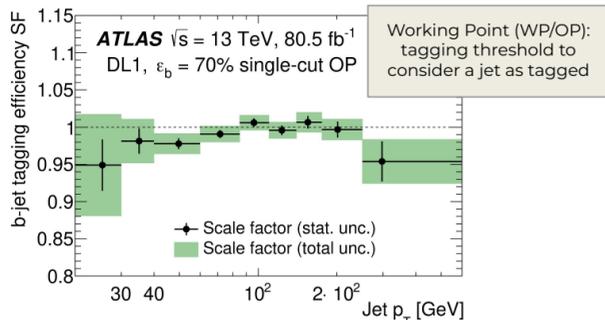
$$\epsilon_f = \frac{\text{\# of jets identified as b-jets}}{\text{Total \# of jets}}$$

Similar quantities for charm and light jets are referred to as the mis-tag rates.

The efficiency in MC is corrected by the scale factors to match that in data:

$$SF(p_T) = \frac{\epsilon_{\text{data}}(p_T)}{\epsilon_{\text{MC}}}$$

U corresponds to the uncertainties associated with SF.

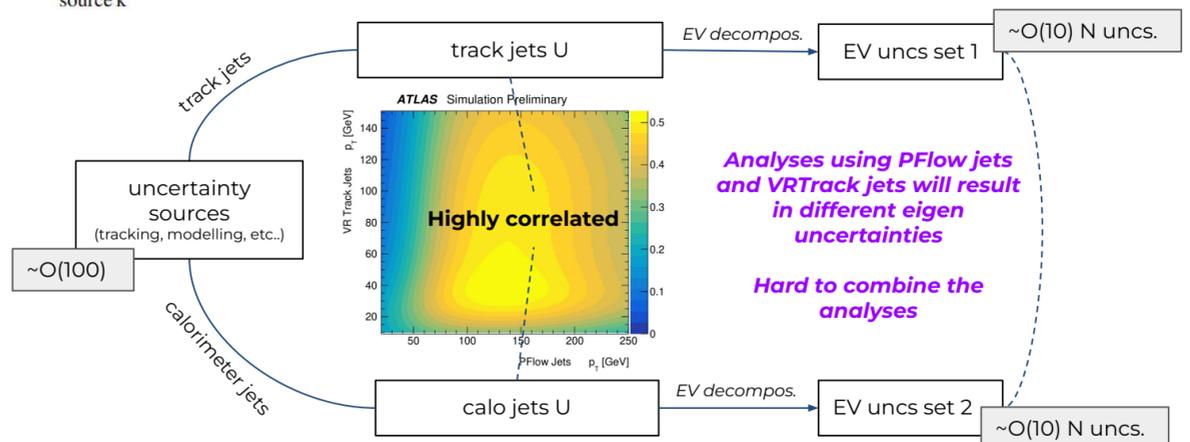


Pseudo-continuous WP, classify jets into 5 categories according to their score.

2. Eigenvector Decomposition

- A Method to reduce the number of b-tagging uncertainties in physics analyses.
- Eigenvector decomposition applied to the covariance matrix V built from the systematic variations U.
- The resulting eigenvector (EV) uncertainties preserve correlations among uncertainties.

$$V_{ij} = \sum_{\text{source } k} U_{\text{pt bin } i, \text{ source } k} U_{\text{pt bin } j, \text{ source } k} \rightarrow V = U^T U \xrightarrow{\text{Eigenvector decomposition}} \text{Eigenvector uncertainties}$$



Eigenvector recomposition

- Need lower # of b-tagging uncs. & original b-tagging uncertainties \Rightarrow Eigenvector recomposition
- Eigenvector recomposition (EVR): Recovering the original SF uncs. in the analysis likelihood, starting from the eigenvector uncertainties.
- In practice: **eigenvector nuisance parameters** θ can be expressed as a combination of **original nuisance parameters** η in physics analysis likelihood \Rightarrow the b-tagging uncertainties can thus be correlated among physics analyses. \Rightarrow helpful in downstream **combination analyses**.

Recomposition matrix

$$\vec{\theta} = \vec{\eta} \cdot U \cdot \tilde{U}_{\text{right}}^{-1}$$

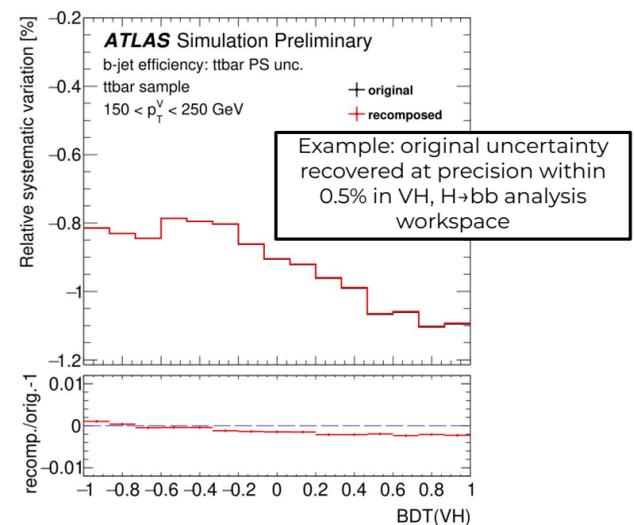
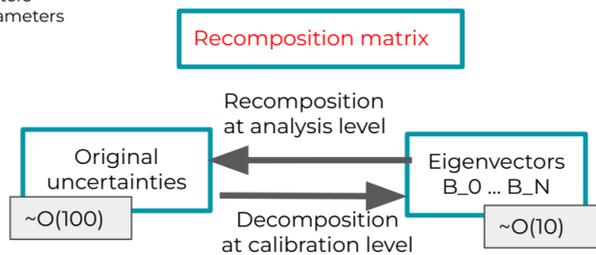
θ = EV nuisance parameters
 η = original nuisance parameters

Where $\tilde{U}_{\text{right}}^{-1}$ is derived from covariance matrix V.

The likelihood function based on b-tagging EV uncs can be modified to depend on η

$$\mathcal{L} = L(\vec{\mu}, \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_L) P(\theta_1) P(\theta_2) \dots P(\theta_L)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = L(\vec{\mu}, \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_M) P(\eta_1) P(\eta_2) \dots P(\eta_M)$$



high-pt extrapolation for the pseudo-continuous b-tagging calibration

For TeV scale jets, the data-based calibration uncertainties are complemented by MC-based extrapolation uncertainties:

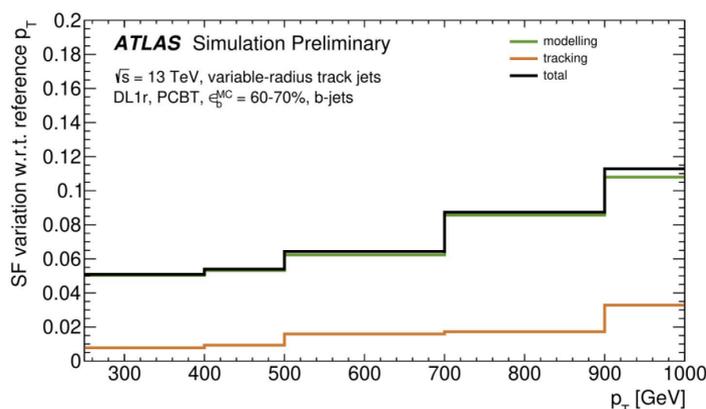
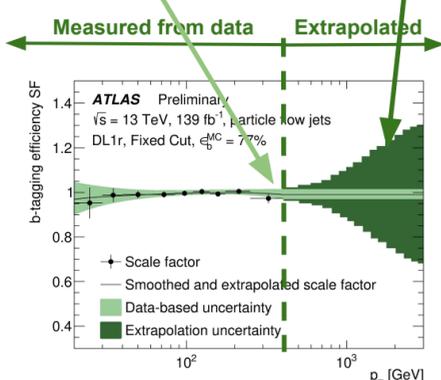
This method has been refined for the pseudo-continuous calibration to:

$$\Delta_{\text{rel}}(SF_{p_T}) = \Delta_{\text{rel}}(SF_{p_T, \text{ref}}) + \Delta_{\text{rel}}(\epsilon_{\text{MC}, p_T}) - \Delta_{\text{rel}}(\epsilon_{\text{MC}, p_T, \text{ref}})$$

SF uncertainty in the highest pT bin in data based calibration (reference point)

MC-based extrapolation term

$$\sigma_{\text{rel}}^2(SF_b(p_T)) = \sigma_{\text{rel}}^2(SF_b(p_{T, \text{ref}})) + \sum_{s \in S} \max_{p_T} [\delta \epsilon_{b,s}^{\text{MC}}(p_T) - \delta \epsilon_{b,s}^{\text{MC}}(p_{T, \text{ref}})]^2$$



Extrapolation terms for the b-jet calibrations. black: total contribution

In this new approach the sign of the single uncertainties preserved, to ensure:

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 \epsilon_{p_T}^i SF_{p_T}^i = 1$$

The new uncertainties are implemented as a set of NPs and the eigenvector decomposition is used to reduce their number in the analysis.

