B-Jet Identification in Boosted Topologies at CMS BTV-13-001

Ivan Marchesini (University of Hamburg) on behalf of the CMS Collaboration





B-Tagging in Boosted Topologies

B-tagging at CMS traditionally developed on isolated AK5 jets, mostly suitable for the non-boosted regime.

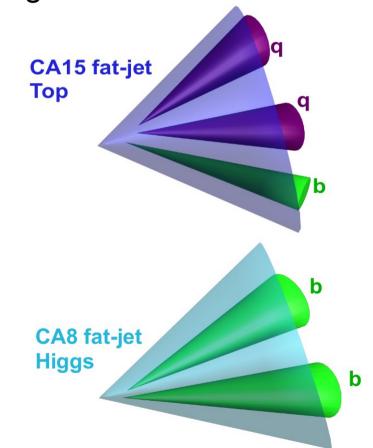
The work here presented is the first study at CMS dedicated to btagging in the boosted regime. Two topologies considered:

Boosted top, hadronic decay:

 →b-jet clustered in large fat-jet, together with W decay products
 →top decay selected using
 HEPTopTagger, based on CA15
 jet collection
 →studies based on CA8 cone size and CMSTopTagger underway

Boosted Higgs→bb:

 →2 b-jets clustered together in large fat-jet
 →studies based on CA8 collection



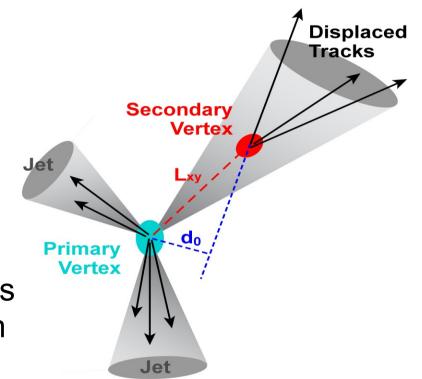
B-Quark Signatures

B-quarks hadronize in B-hadrons, forming jets.



tracks with large impact parameter.

Large mass, ~5 GeV: decay products have large p_{Trel}, transverse momentum relative to jet-axis.



3

B-quark fragmentation function: high p_{T} of the b-hadron relatively to the jet p_{T} .

The B-decay produces often leptons: soft muon or electron within jet.

B-Tagging at CMS

JTA

→jet-tracks association: static cone ∆R(tracks,jet) < 0.3</p>



→apply tight selection on tracks, mainly for pileup rejection



→determine b-tagging observables

→calculate b-tagging discriminators
 →several operating points defined for taggers, selecting different regions of purity/efficiency:

- loose L;
- medium **M**;
- tight **T**;

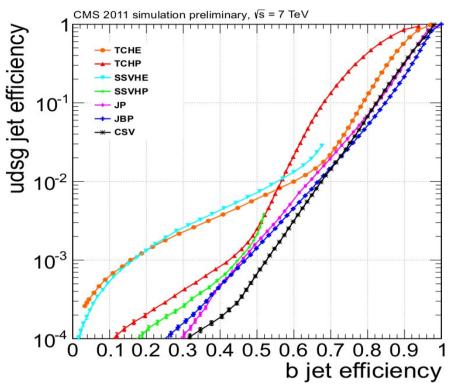
10% 1% 0.1% misidentification from light quarks/gluons

4

B-Tagging Algorithms

Boosted studies based on the Combined Secondary Vertex CSV tagger:

- ikelihood ratio combination
 of secondary vertex +
 single track information;
- currently the best tagger in CMS, improvements ongoing.



For performance measurements used also Jet-Probability JP tagger:

- Ikelihood estimate of the probability that the jet-tracks come from the PV, based on the IP significance of all jet-tracks;
- Calibrated on data from tracks with negative IP.

Boosted B-Tagging Scenarios

Scenarios considered for boosted topologies:

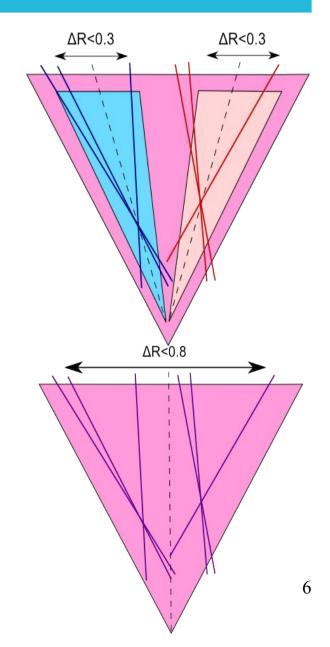
→ subjet CSV:

 standard CSV b-tagger applied to subjets of the fat-jet (2 b-tags for Higgs-tagging, ≥1 for toptagging);

• standard track selection, ΔR <0.3.

→ fat-jet CSV:

- standard CSV b-tagger applied to the Higgs/top candidate fat-jet;
- extended track selection, ∆R<0.8 or 1.5 according to jet size.



Monte Carlo Studies

Higgs Channel

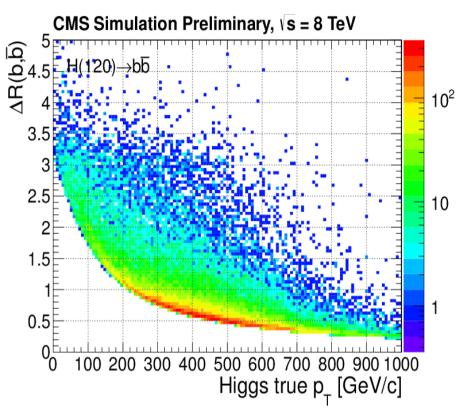
Based on CA8 jet collection: boosted regime for $p_{\tau} > 300$ GeV.

Signal: B' → bH pair production.
B-tagging studied on H → bb.

Inclusive mistag from QCD and mistags from hadronicallydecaying W/Z/top.

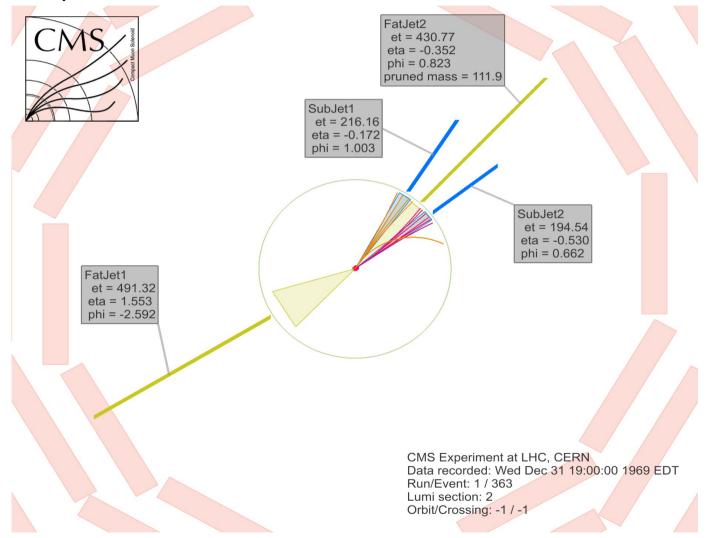
Subjet b-tagging based on pruned subjets:

→cut on pruned jet mass can be combined with b-tagging requirement (see next slides).



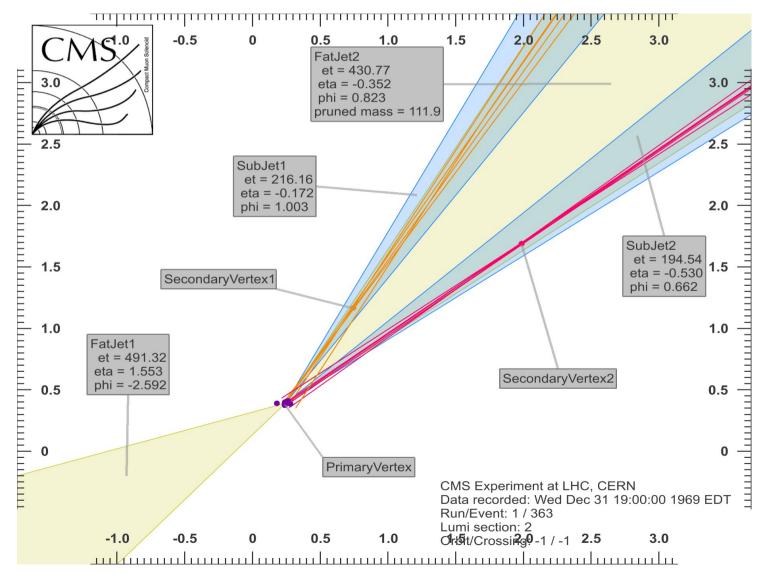
Event Display (MC)

Radion (1.5 TeV)→HH→bbbb



Event Display (MC): Zoom

Radion (1.5 TeV)→HH→bbbb



Top Channel

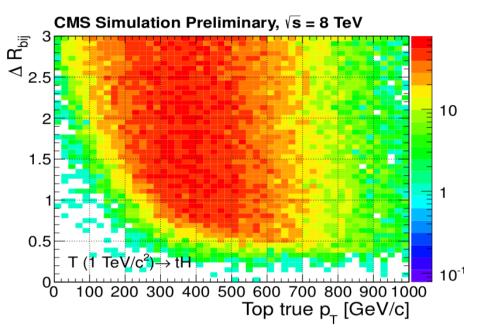
Based on CA15 collection, default for HEPTopTagger.

Large cone-size allows to reach lower p₁'s (~200GeV) without switching from merged-top to unmerged top selection.

Signal: T'→tH pair production. Consistency of the results checked also on SM ttbar production.

Inclusive mistag from QCD.

HEPTopTagger forces 3 filtered subjets: used for subjet btagging.

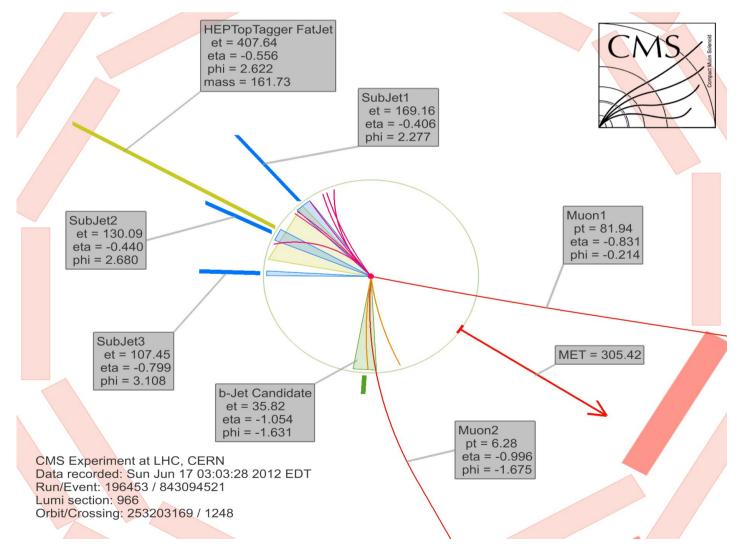


spread between top decay products (T' \rightarrow tH)

11

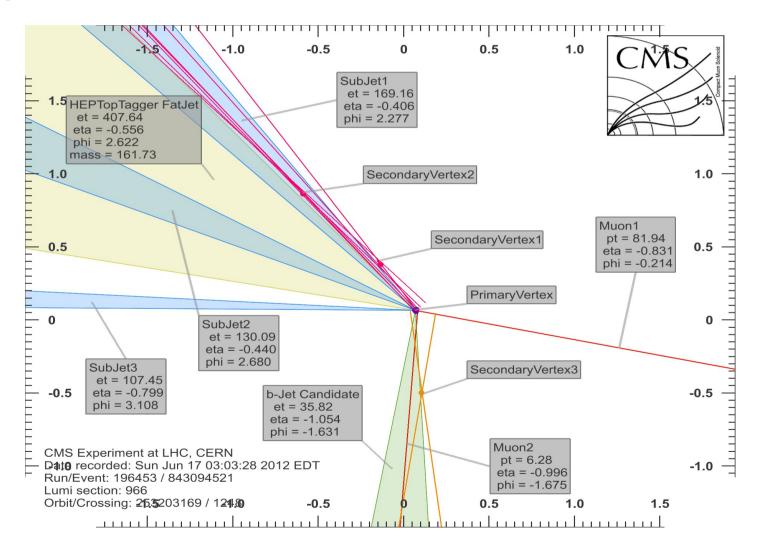
Event Display (Data)

Semileptonic ttbar



Event Display (Data): zoom

Semileptonic ttbar



B-Tagging Performance

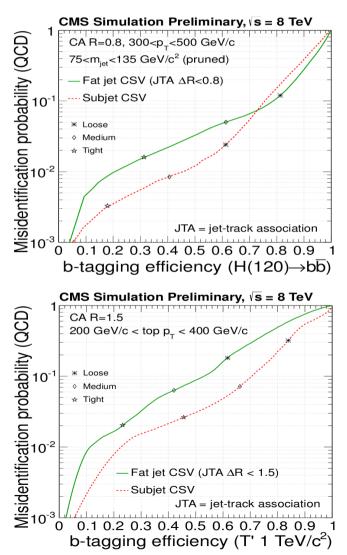
Higgs channel Subjet btagging performs better

Fat-jet btagging suitable at very high p_{τ}

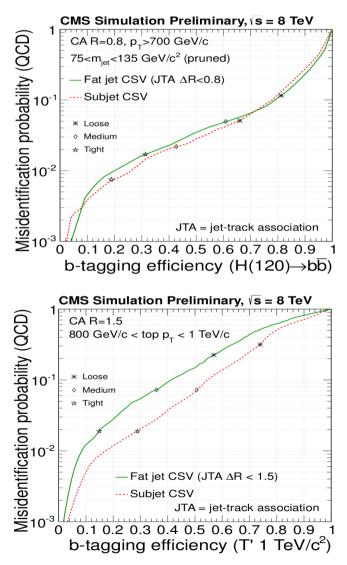
Top channel

Overall subjet btagging performs better

medium boost regime



large boost regime

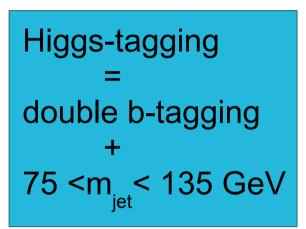


Tagging Performance

double b-tagging

CMS Simulation Preliminary, vs = 8 TeV

Higgs channel



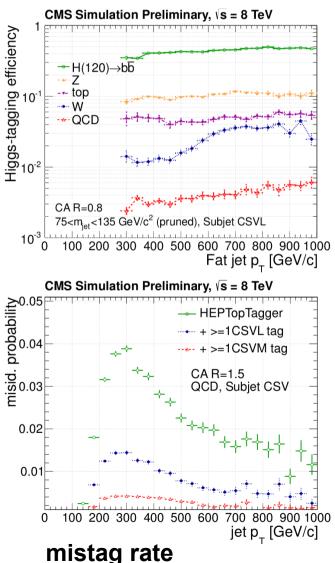
Top channel

QCD mistag rate reduced up to a factor 10 with minor loss of efficiency

Double-b-tagging efficiency → H(120)→bb - - Z --- topW --- QCD CA R=0.8 75<m_{iet}<135 GeV/c² (pruned), Subjet CSVL 10⁻³ 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 Fat jet p_ [GeV/c] CMS Simulation Preliminary, $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV 0.8 tagging efficiency HEPTopTagger 0.7 + >=1CSVL tag 0.6 + >=1CSVM tag 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 CA R=1.5 0.1 $T(1 \text{ TeV/c}^2) \rightarrow tH, \text{ Subjet CSV}$ 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 0 Top p₋ [GeV/c]

tagging efficiency

Higgs tagging



Validation on Data

Validation

Slight discrepancies in b-tagging performance between data and Monte Carlo \rightarrow corrected applying to simulated events Scale Factors:

- → SF_b: b-tagging;
- → **SF**_{light}: misidentification from light flavors;
- → **SF**²: misidentification from charm.

Can we apply the standard Scale Factors, measured on isolated b-jets, in boosted event topologies? Validation in two steps:

- STEP 1. Check agreement between data and Monte Carlo in the boosted topologies, for relevant b-tagging observables.
- → STEP 2. Dedicated measurement of the scale factors in boosted topologies and comparison with standard ones.

Validation Sample: Higgs Channel

Challenging definition of the control sample. Similar topology: gluon splitting jets, two closeby b's clustered in the same fat-jet.

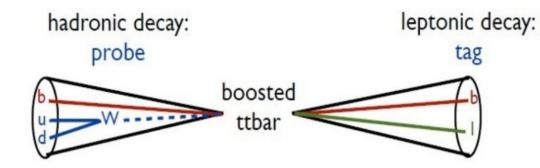
Event selection:

- → 1 CA8 jet, p₁>400 GeV, |η|<2.4;
- $\Delta R(subjets) > m_{iet}/p_T$: remove infrared unsafe configurations;
- → MC samples: inclusive and muon-enriched QCD, tt, $Z \rightarrow qq$.

Muon-tag to b-enrich subjets sample: require muon with p_{τ} >5GeV within subjet cone.

Sample of CA8 fat-jets enriched in gluon splitting, requiring **both subjets to be muon-tagged**: **Higgs-like sample**.

Validation Sample: Top Channel



ttbar semi-leptonic decays.

Leptonic decay:

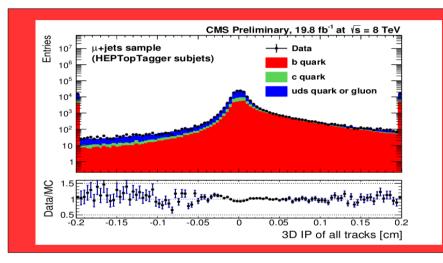
- → isolated muon;
- → 1 standard b-tag.

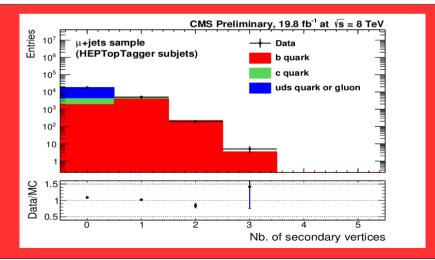
Hadronic decay selected using HEPTopTagger.

MC samples: ttbar + all SM backgrounds (single-top, Z/W+jets).

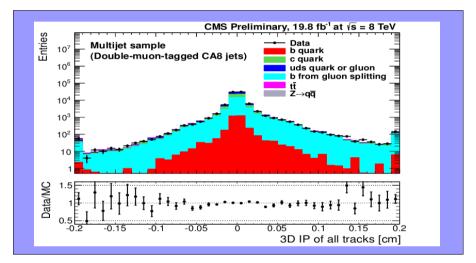
B-Tagging Observables

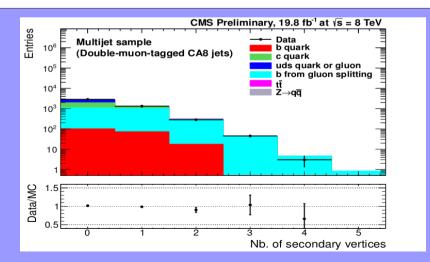
Checking data/Monte Carlo agreement for b-tagging quantities.





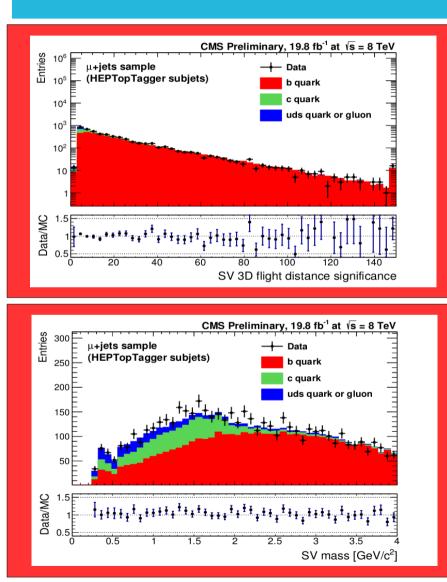
Top channel

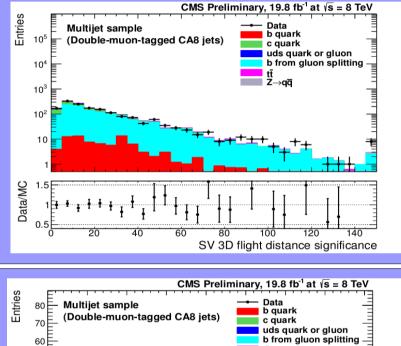


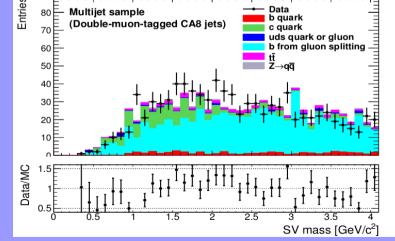


Gluon splitting

B-Tagging Observables



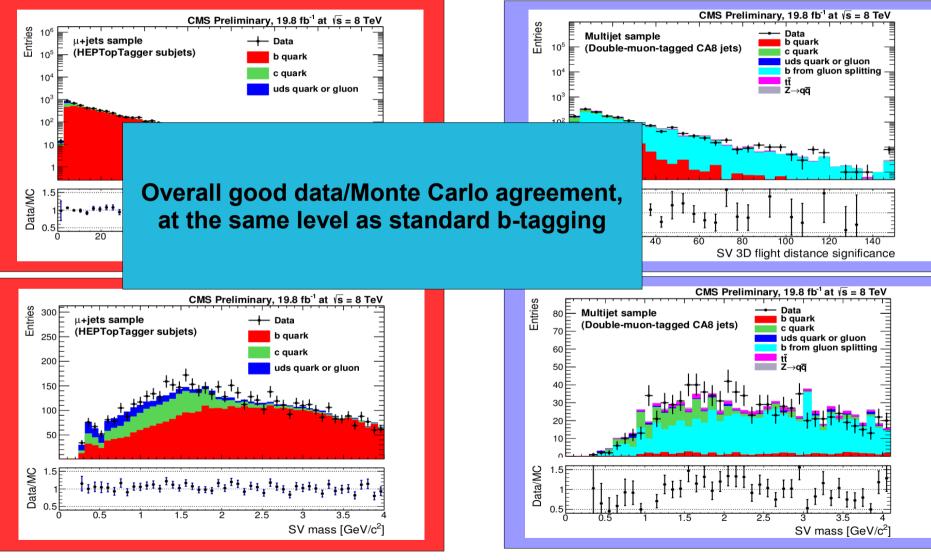




Gluon splitting

Top channel

B-Tagging Observables



Top channel

Gluon splitting

Scale Factor Measurement: Higgs

Lifetime Tagger Method

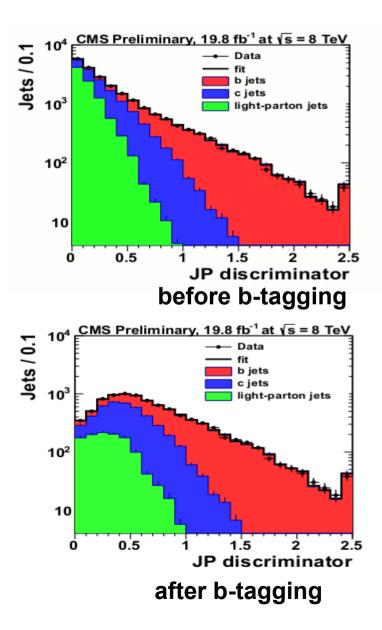
Method based on Jet-Probability btagger. Advantage:

- JP discriminant can be defined for most jets (>90%);
- → calibrated on data.

Template fit to JP discriminant, before and after applying CSV. Discriminant shape from MC, while relative flavor fractions are free

parameters.

Tagging efficiency in data given by (C_b is fraction of jets for which JP computable): $\varepsilon_b^{tag} = \frac{C_b \cdot f_b^{tag} \cdot N_{data}^{tag}}{f_b^{before tag} \cdot N_{data}^{before tag}}$

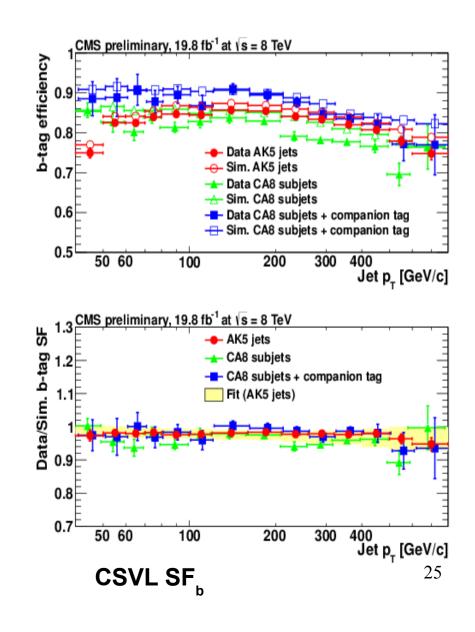


B-tagging Scale Factor

LT method applied to individual muon-tagged subjets of CA8 fat jets (w/ and w/o the companion subjet b-tagged).

Very good agreement with the standard scale factors.

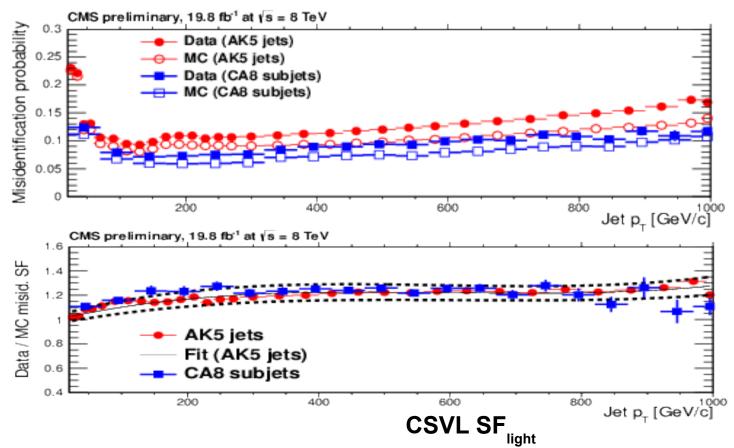
Results for the loose operating point of CSV.



Mistag Scale Factor

Measurement of mistag rate SF_{light} for CA8 subjets based on negative taggers, which use tracks with negative impact parameter.

Very good agreement with the standard scale factors.



Scale Factor Measurement: Top

Flavor Tag Consistency Method

Method based on distribution of number of b-tags for the 3 subjets of CA15 HEPTopTagged fat-jet: expected distribution fitted to data, with scale factors as free parameters.

Expected number n of tags for ttbar signal can be expressed as:

$$\langle N_n \rangle = \mathcal{L} \cdot \sigma_{t\bar{t}} \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \sum_{i,j,k} F_{ijk} \sum_{i'+j'+k'=n}^{i' \le i,j' \le j,k' \le k} [C_i^{i'} \varepsilon_b^{i'} (1-\varepsilon_b)^{(i-i')} C_j^{j'} \varepsilon_c^{j'} (1-\varepsilon_c)^{(j-j')} C_k^{k'} \varepsilon_l^{k'} (1-\varepsilon_l)^{(k-k')}]$$

 $\rightarrow \varepsilon_{\mu}, \varepsilon_{\mu}, \varepsilon_{\mu}$ are the tagging efficiencies;

 $\rightarrow C^{a}_{b}$ are the binomial coefficients;

→Fijk are the fractions of events with i b-subjets, j c-subjets and k light-subjets: taken from MC.

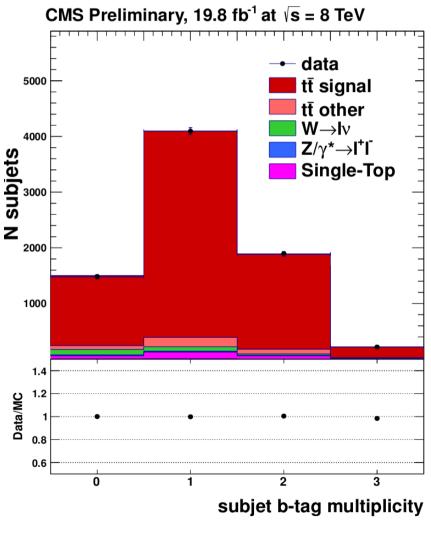
>backgrounds included in the fit.

Fit Modalities

2 parameters fit:

→ σ_{tt}, SF_b are free parameters.
 Fixed SF_c = SF_b and fixed
 SF_{light} to SF_{light} for standard b tagging on AK5 jets.
 3 parameters fit:
 → σ_{tt}, SF_b and SF_{light} are free
 parameters. Fixed SF_c = SF_b.

Excellent data/MC agreement after fit of subjet btag multiplicity.



Post-fit distribution

Scale Factors

Measured SF_b for boosted top subjets are in agreement with standard SF_b for AK5 jets.

No significant deviation at high top-p_T of the measured SF_b.
 Mistag SF_{light} are in agreement with standard SF_{light} for AK5 jets.

-			CSVL	CSVM	CSVI
SF _b	ſ	<i>SF</i> _b for non-boosted jets	1.010 ± 0.013	0.970 ± 0.013	$0.950 {\pm} 0.015$
	ſ	$SF_{\rm b}$ for HEPTopTagger subjets	1.003 ± 0.026	$0.979 {\pm} 0.023$	$0.960 {\pm} 0.036$
05	r	$150 \le p_{\rm T} < 350 {\rm GeV}/c$		$0.978\substack{+0.023\\-0.023}$	_
SF _b pT depender	\mathbf{A}	$p_{\rm T} \ge 350 { m GeV}/c$		$0.993\substack{+0.034\\-0.034}$	_
		$p_{\mathrm{T}} \geq 450 \mathrm{GeV}/c$		$0.997^{+0.067}_{-0.067}$	_
-	٢	SF _{light} for non-boosted jets	$1.080^{+0.063}_{-0.072}$	$1.136\substack{+0.090\\-0.110}$	$1.088\substack{+0.039\\-0.086}$
SF _{light}	1	SF _{light} for HEPTopTagger subjets	1.185 ± 0.080	$1.580 {\pm} 0.47$	_

Conclusions

First step into integration of b-tagging and subtructure techniques used in boosted topologies.

Monte Carlo studies have identified subjet b-tagging as the optimal b-tagging technique in the boosted regime.

Dedicated samples defined to study subjet b-tagging in boosted top and boosted Higgs-like topologies.

A detailed study of track and secondary vertex variables for subjet b-tagging confirms a similar level of data/MC agreement as for the standard b-tagging.

Standard scale factors for AK5 jets and measured scale factors for the considered boosted topologies show an excellent agreement.

Thank You!

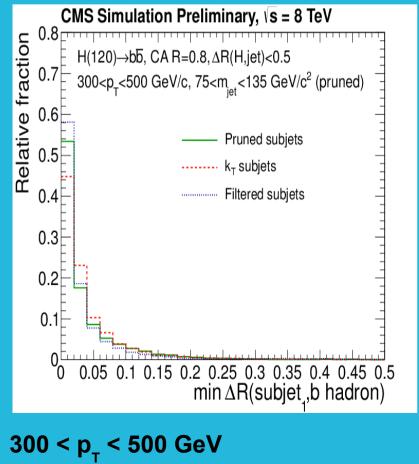
Public twiki: https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResul tsBTV13001

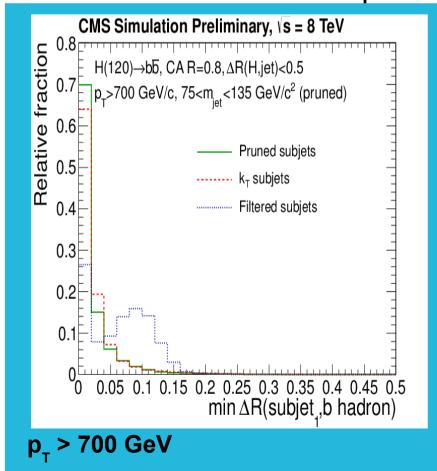
Additional Slides

Subjets Alignment: H→bb

MC study on the alignment of subjets with b-hadron direction, for different subjet clustering techniques.

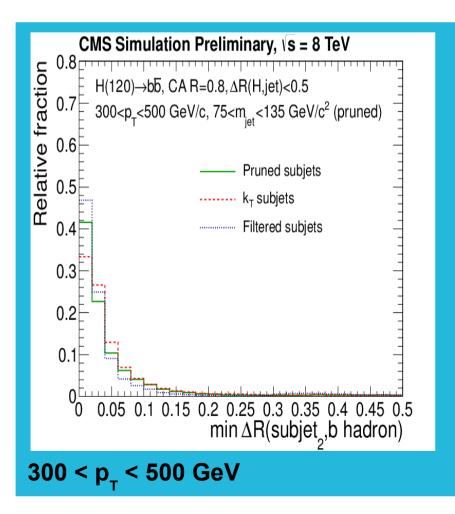
Pruned subjets reproduce overall at best the b-hadron direction.
Filtering with fixed cone size: dynamic cone size could improve.

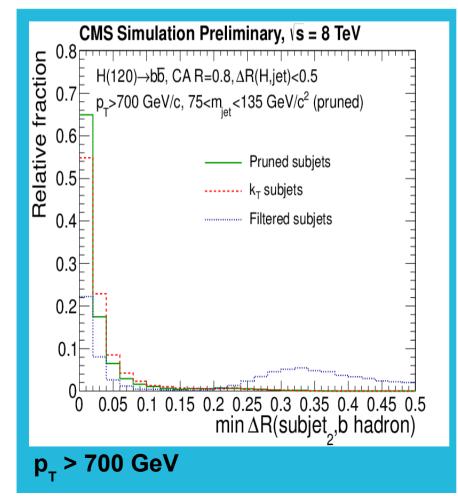




Subjets Alignment: H→bb

Second subjet.

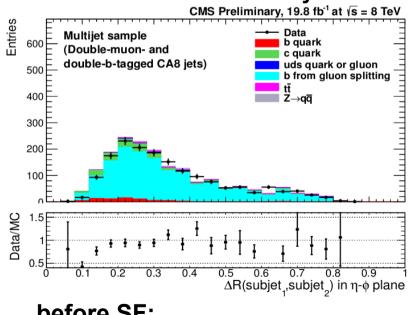




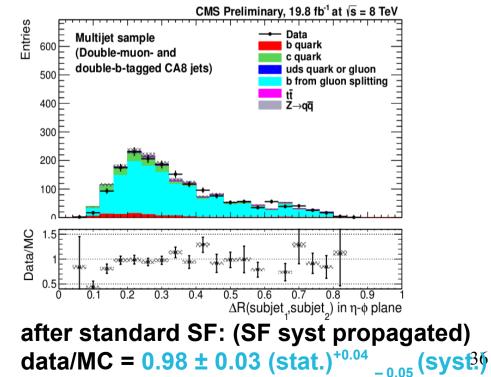
Additional Cross-Check

Select a sample of double-muon-tagged fat jets enriched in gluon splitting b-jets, likely to contain two b-quarks in a single fat jet, as a control sample.

- Require double CSVL b-tag.
- Data/MC ratio consistent with unity after applying standard SF for AK5 jets.
 CMS Preliminary, 19



before SF: data/MC = 0.94 ±0.03 (stat.)

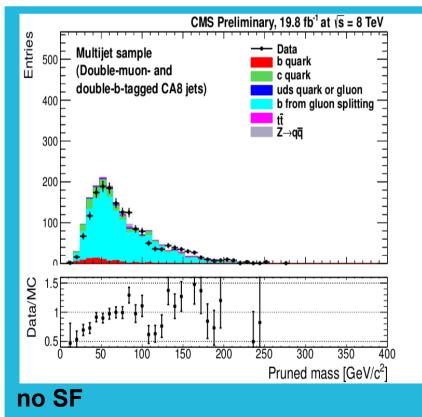


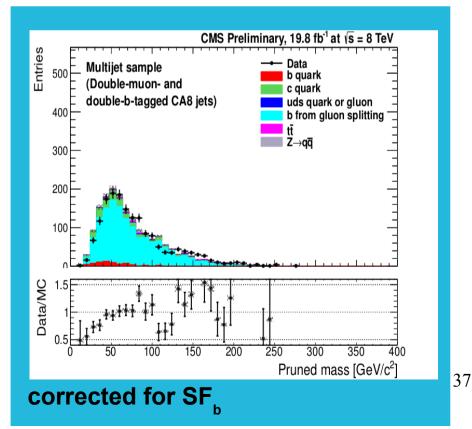
Pruned Mass: H→bb

CA8 fat-jet sample, with both subjets muon-tagged and CSVL b-tagged.

Left: no scale factors applied. Right: SF, applied. Only SF,

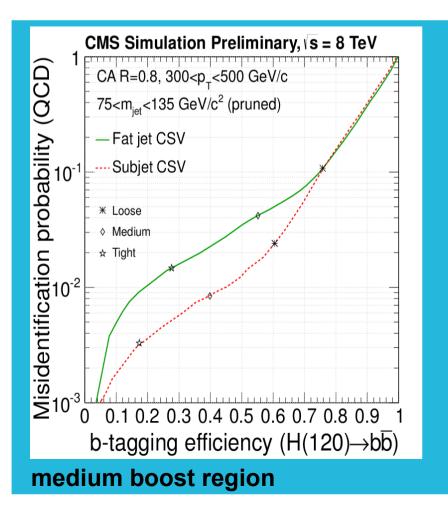
applied, as the sample is largely heavy flavor dominated, due to the double muon-tag.

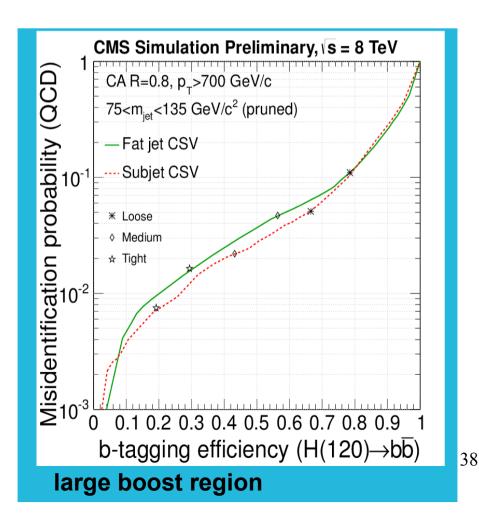




Standard Track Selection

Performance of subjet b-tagging and fat-jet b-tagging in the Higgs channel, using standard track selection for the fat-jet b-tagging ($\Delta R < 0.3$).

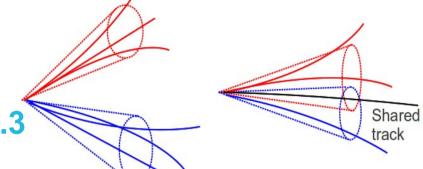




Track Sharing

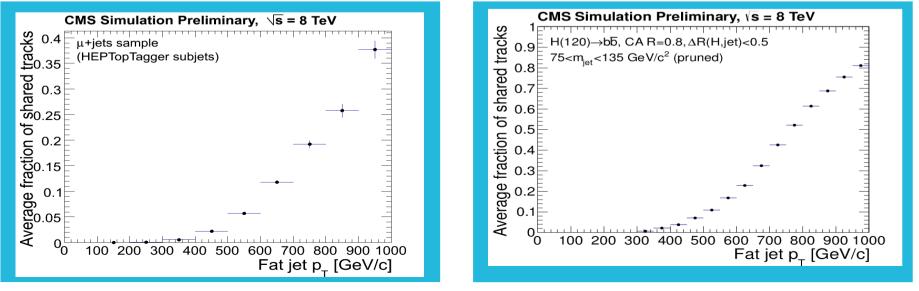
Cross-check of sharing of tracks selected for b-tagging between subjets.

Considere tracks in a cone of $\Delta R < 0.3$ around subjet axis (as used by CSV).

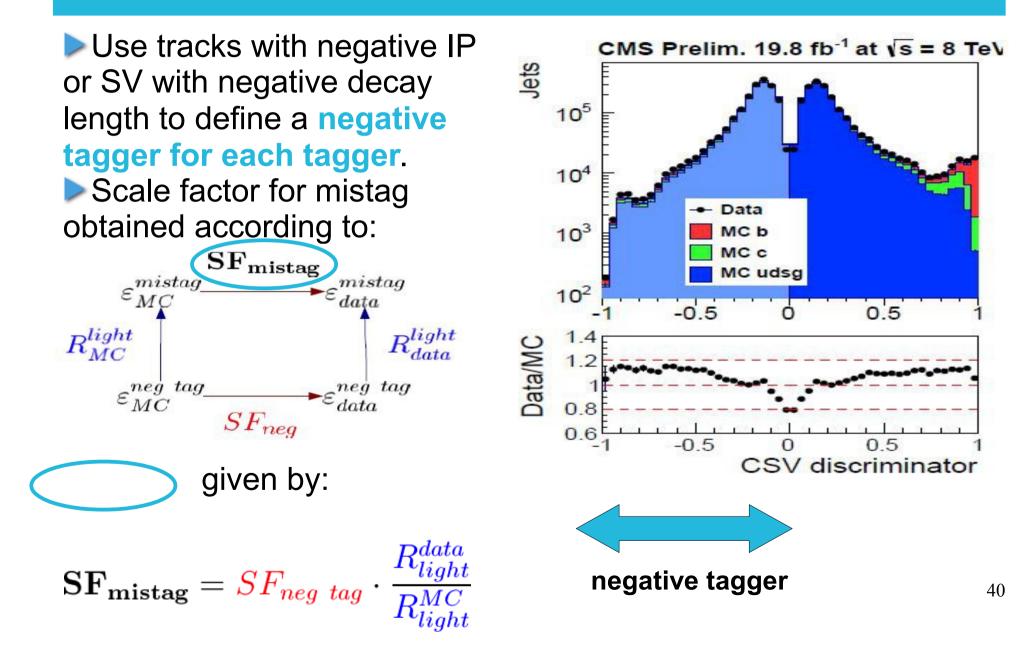


39

Track-sharing increases with p_{T} of the fat-jet. At very high boost, the level of track sharing becomes significantly large. One solution is to switch to fat-jet b tagging.



Mistag SF

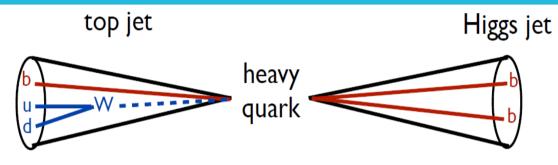


Traditional B-Tagging

B-tagging at CMS traditionally developed on **isolated AK5 jets**, mostly suitable for the **non-boosted regime**.

C AK5 jets CA8 fat-jet W decay W Hadronic top decay: q a Top Top →we can apply standard b-tagging if b clustered in isolated AK5 jet AK5 jet AK5 jet b b →separate CA8 W fat-jet, or two AK5 jets from W decay AK5 jet AK5 jet Higgs→bb: b Higgs →traditional b-tagging possible if 2 separate AK5 b-jets

Motivation



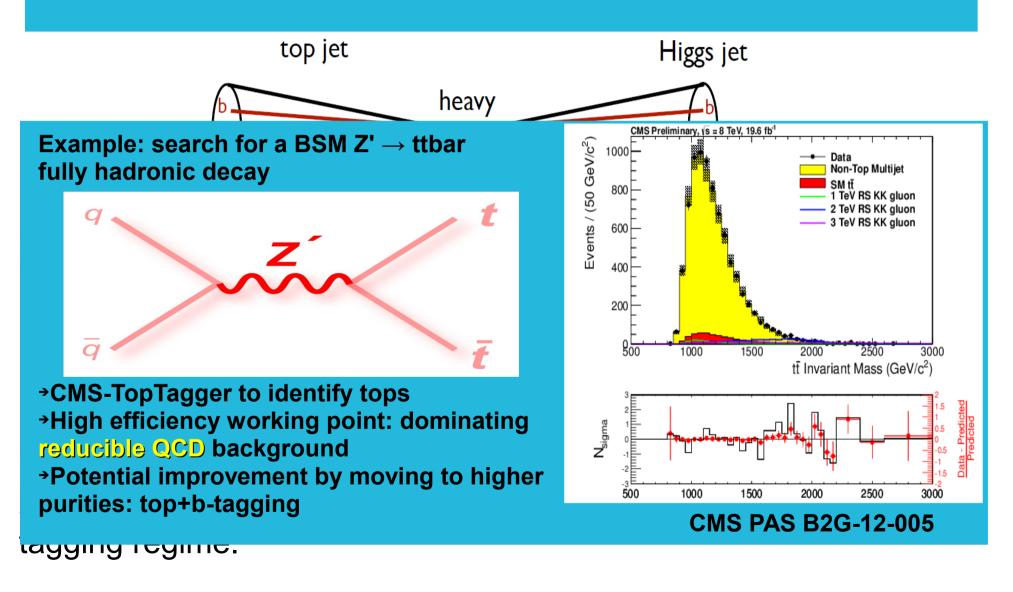
(similar for $Z \rightarrow$ hadrons)

- Several search channels feature boosted tops and Higgs:
 - → searches for heavy T/B quarks from vector-like 4th generation of quarks, decay mode T→tH, B→bH;
 - → boosted BSM resonances Z'→tt, W'→tb;
 - RS graviton and BSM heavy Higgs decaying into SM Higgs.

▶ 125 GeV Higgs gives large BR $H \rightarrow bb$: double b-tagging useful selection tool. Higgs boosted, b's can overlay, non-standard b-tagging regime.

Boosted tops: we have top-taggers, but additional b-tagging ⁴² can dramatically reduce QCD background.

Motivation



Boosted tops: we have top-taggers, but additional b-tagging ⁴³ can dramatically reduce QCD background.

Fit Modalities

2 parameters fit:

- → σ_{tt} , SF_b are free parameters. Fixed SF_c = SF_b and fixed SF_{light} to SF_{light} for standard b-tagging on AK5 jets.
- 2 parameters fit for different ranges of top fat-jet p_:

→ test deviations from standard SF in a very boosted sub-sample of tops.

3 parameters fit:

$$\sigma_{tt}$$
, SF_b and SF_{light} are free parameters. Fixed SF_c = SF_b

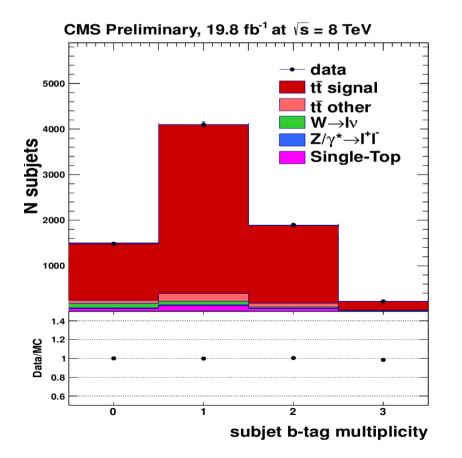
Systematic uncertainties considered:

- → 2% subjets with no assigned flavor;
- → 50% uncertainty on background normalization, 15% on ttbar normalization;
- \rightarrow uncertainties on SF_c and on SF_{light} (when fixed, 2 parameters fit).

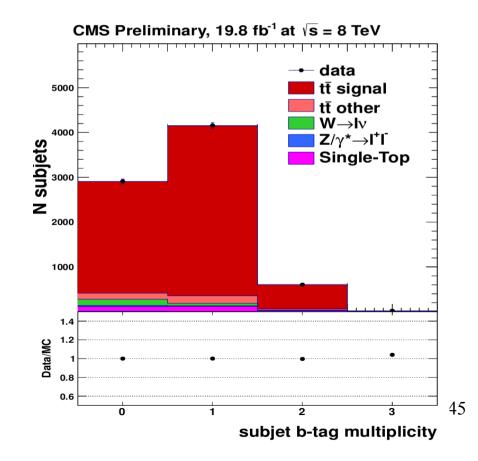
Subjet b-tag Multiplicity

After the fit very good agreement between data and Monte Carlo for the subjet b-tag multiplicity distributions (here for 3 parameters fit).

Loose operating point



Medium operating point



Validation Sample: Higgs Channel

Challenging definition of the control sample. Similar topology: gluon splitting jets, two closeby b's clustered in the same fat-jet.

Event selection:

- → 1 CA8 jet, p₁>400 GeV, |η|<2.4;
- $\rightarrow \Delta R(subjets) > m_{iet}/p_{T}$: remove infrared unsafe configurations;
- → MC samples: inclusive and muon-enriched QCD, tt, $Z \rightarrow qq$.

Muon-tag to b-enrich subjets sample: require muon with p_{τ} >5GeV within subjet cone.

3 samples with different flavor composition considered:

- → inclusive sample of CA8 fat-jets;
- → sample of muon-tagged subjets of CA8 fat-jets;
- sample of CA8 fat-jets enriched in gluon splitting, requiring both subjets to contain soft-muon: Higgs-like sample.

B-tagging Observables

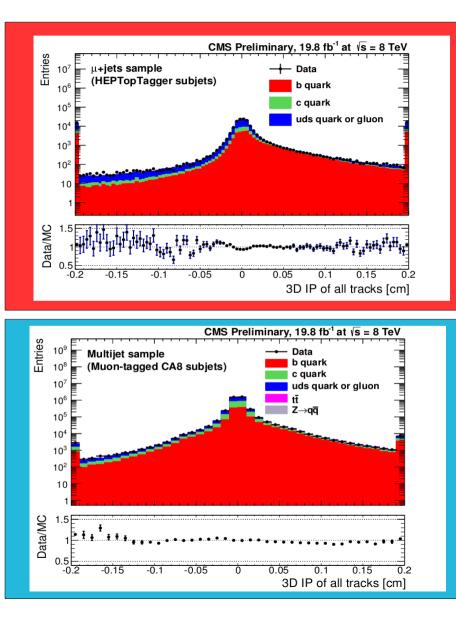
Checking data/Monte Carlo agreement for b-tagging quantities. Presentation ordering:

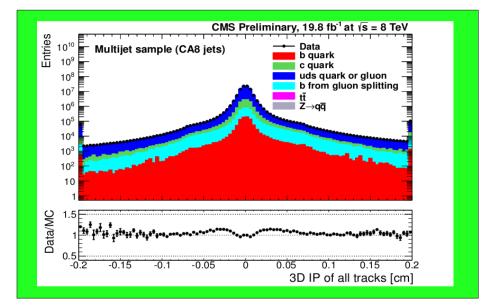
> Top channel validation: HEPTopTagger Subjets

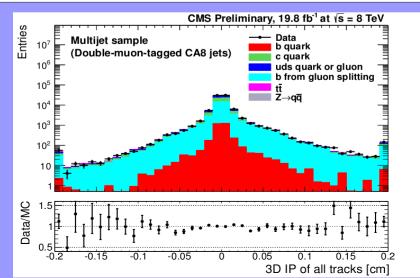
Higgs channel validation: Multijet sample (CA8 jets)

Higgs channel validation: Multijet sample (CA8 muon-tagged subjets) Higgs channel validation: Multijet sample (double muon-tagged CA8 jets)

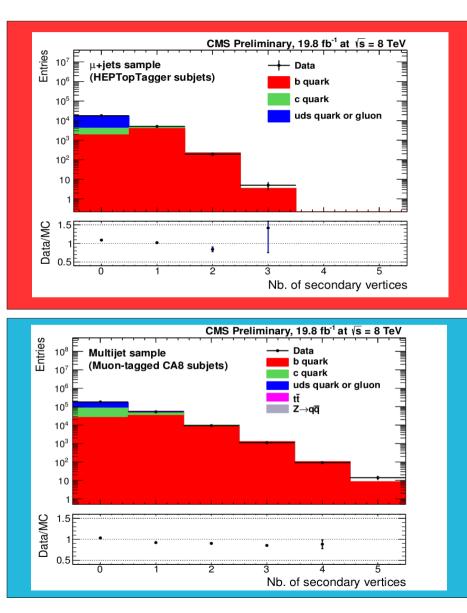
3D Impact Parameter

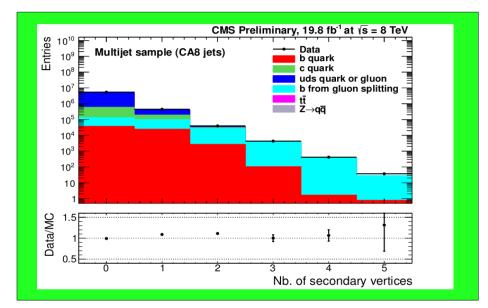


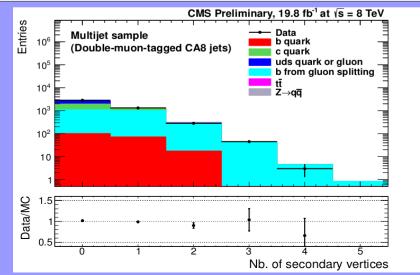




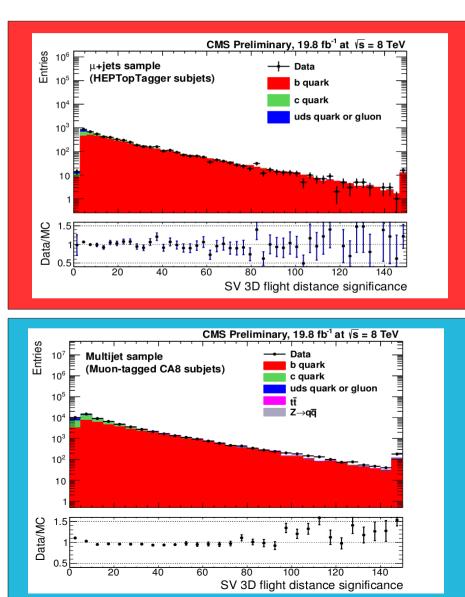
Secondary Vertex Multiplicity

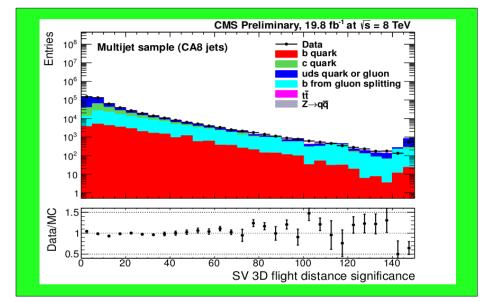


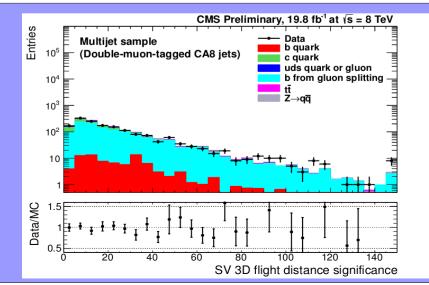




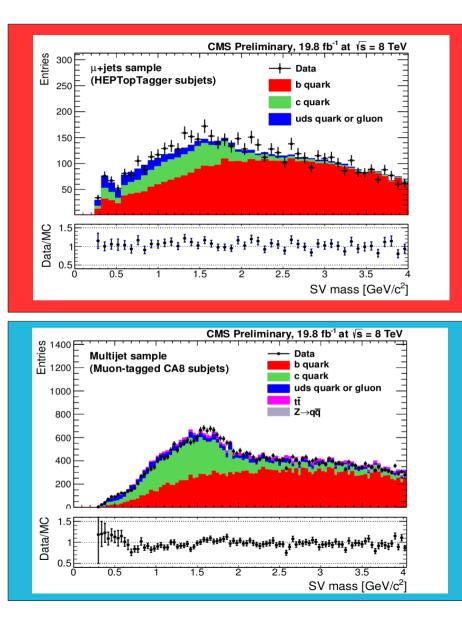
SV Flight Distance Significance

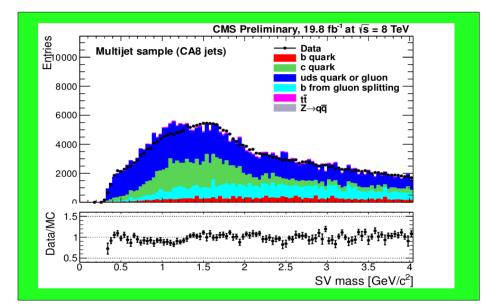


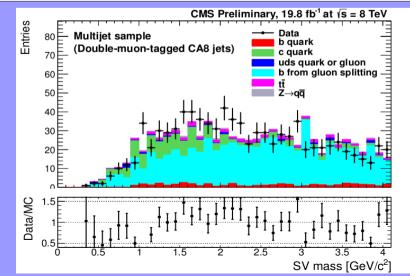




Secondary Vertex Mass







Secondary Vertex Mass

