



# Estimation of the QCD background yield in the $1\tau 0L$ category

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- **QCD simulations are not reliable**, especially at high jet multiplicity
  - Large uncertainties on the theoretical cross sections
  - You usually have low selection efficiency  $\implies$  few events to use in the analysis
- Find a **QCD-enriched region** (control region, CR) **in data**
- **Important properties** for a good CR:
  - It should be verified that it's indeed **QCD-enriched**
  - It should be **depleted from signal and other backgrounds**
  - It should be as kinematically **close** as possible **to the signal region (SR)**
  - It should be **orthogonal to the SR**



- QCD is only dominant in  $1\tau 0L$  category
  - $\approx 50\%$  of the background yield in  $1\tau 0L$
- All the remaining **major backgrounds** ( $t\bar{t}$  and  $t\bar{t}+X$ ) **and signal involve top quarks**, i.e., **bottom quarks** in the final state
- First try: **revert the request on the number of b tagged jets in the event**

|                | $N_{\tau_h}$ | $N_\ell$ | $N_{\text{jets}}$ | $N_{\text{bjets}}$ |
|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| $1\tau 0L$     | 1            | 0        | $\geq 8$          | $\geq 2$           |
| $1\tau 0L$ ctl | 1            | 0        | $\geq 8$          | 0                  |

- $N_{\text{bjets}} = 0$  is meant to reject all the top-related processes
- Since setup is ready, check this for each VSjet DeepTau WP



- Signal region

|      | VVT  | VT   | T    | M    | L     | VL    | VVL   | VVVL  |
|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| tttt | 4    | 6    | 7    | 10   | 13    | 20    | 27    | 23    |
| tt   | 2146 | 3074 | 4384 | 6371 | 9861  | 17860 | 29339 | 25721 |
| QCD  | 368  | 2378 | 4842 | 7461 | 15443 | 32927 | 61744 | 57889 |
| tt+X | 74   | 102  | 140  | 192  | 279   | 460   | 725   | 653   |

- Control region

|      | VVT | VT   | T    | M    | L     | VL    | VVL   | VVVL  |
|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| tttt | 0   | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| tt   | 96  | 143  | 202  | 294  | 468   | 901   | 1550  | 1347  |
| QCD  | 958 | 2411 | 4581 | 8087 | 15054 | 46772 | 89186 | 81403 |
| tt+X | 4   | 5    | 6    | 8    | 12    | 25    | 46    | 41    |



- Inspired by [EXO-19-015](#)
- The **large QCD simulated yield** that we get in **CR** should come from fake **taus** (do we agree on this? Important!)
- Estimate the background completely from data by doing

$$N_{\text{fake-}\tau} = \sum_{p_T, \eta} N_{\text{fake-}\tau}(p_T, \eta) = \sum_{p_T, \eta} \left[ N_{F, \bar{T}}(p_T, \eta) \times \frac{\text{FR}(p_T, \eta)}{1 - \text{FR}(p_T, \eta)} \right]$$

- Using same  $(p_T, \eta)$  binning of EXO-19-015:  $p_T \in [20, 30, 75, 150, \text{Inf}]$ ;  
 $\eta \in [0, 1.5, 2.3]$



- **Compute  $FR(p_T, \eta)$  in my QCD CR**
- Compute  $N_{F,T}$  in the so-called application region (**AR**), i.e., **SR with the exception of fakeable-not-tight taus**
- **But before that:** try **closure test on MC QCD**
  - Compute FR in CR, **apply the method in the same CR** (AR == CR)
  - **Compare with number of events in CR you count from MC**
  - This should close (at least approximately, I think)

```
[fabioiemmi@lxslc713 fake_rate]$ python printQCDYield.py
Fake rate method has been applied in the CR
Number of events by counting: 7978.89217198
Number of events from fake rate method: 8635.58006458
```



- **Computed FR in CR and applied the fake rate method in the very same CR**
- Expect closure
- **MC and FR prediction differ by  $\approx 8\%$**
- **Can we claim for closure?**
- If so, shall I move to data?
  - Get FR from CR, apply in AR