



Fake rate

F. lemmi

Introduction

UL2016
preVFP +
postVFP

Fake rates in 2016

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QCD-enriched control region (CR)



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- QCD is major 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
- **Revert the request on the number of b tagged jets in the event**

	N_{τ_h}	N_ℓ	N_{jets}	N_{bjets}
$1\tau 0L$	1	0	≥ 8	≥ 2
$1\tau 0L$ ctrl	1	0	≥ 8	0

- $N_{\text{bjets}} = 0$ is meant to reject all the top-related processes



- Estimate the background completely from data by doing

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

- $\text{FR}(p_T, \eta)$ is computed in the CR: enriched in fake taus
- $N_{F, \bar{T}}(p_T, \eta)$ is computed in the application region (AR): just the SR but with fakeable taus
- Parametrize as a function of p_T, η of fakeable tau
- Binning in (p_T, η) : $p_T \in [20, 30, 75, 150, 300, \text{Inf}]$; $\eta \in [0, 1.5, 2.3]$



	$t\bar{t}t\bar{t}$	$t\bar{t}$	QCD	$t\bar{t}+X$
1τ 0L SR	8	4186	1902.53	120
1τ 0L CR	0	222	3567	5

- **The CR is QCD-dominated**
- QCD events form 94% of the events in CR
- The **large QCD simulated yield** that we get **in CR comes from fake taus** (i.e., QCD jets misidentified as hadronic taus)

Closure test in MC QCD



- Compute FR in CR, **apply the method in the same CR**
- **Compare with number** of events in CR **you count from MC**
- These numbers should close

	Value	Raw entries
Counting	3264 ± 450	471
Fake rate method	3384 ± 804	–

- Values are in **agreement** within the uncertainties, **closure is not perfect** (3% discrepancy)
 - **Due to approximations** in weighting and summing TEfficiency objects
 - See my discussion with ROOT developer Lorenzo Moneta [here](#)
 - Also **not applying SFs!!!**

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- Compute FR in CR, **apply the method in the application region** (same as signal region, but use fakeable-not-tight taus)
- **Compare with number of events in SR you count from MC**

	Value	Raw entries
Counting	2223 ± 454	331
Fake rate method	1834 ± 534	–

- Values are in **agreement within the uncertainties**
- Uncertainties are big due to poor statistics in MC samples



- Compute FR in CR, **apply the method in** the same **CR**
- **Compare with number** of events in CR **you count from data**
- This should close

	Value	Raw entries
Counting	8084 ± 90	8084
Fake rate method	8084 ± 329	–

- Values are in **agreement** within the uncertainties, **perfect closure**
 - No weighting of any kind of objects is needed for data



- Compute FR in CR, **apply the method in the application region** (same as signal region, but use fakeable-not-tight taus)
- **Do not compare with number** of events in SR **you count from data: we are blinded**
- **IMPORTANT!:** take care of **subtracting $t\bar{t}$ and $t\bar{t}+X$ from $N_{F,\bar{T}}(p_T, \eta)$**

	Value	Raw entries
Counting	–	–
Fake rate method	5617 ± 246	–

- **4% uncertainty on yield**

1tau0L (UL2016, MC QCD)

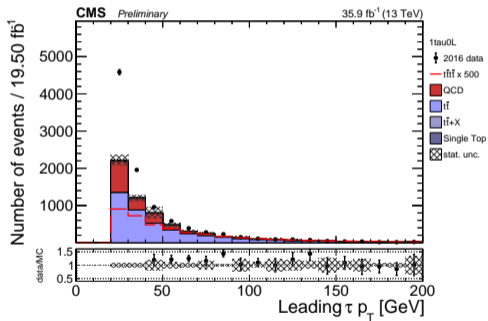


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```
===== taus_1pt 1tau0L =====  
Data events: 9789  
signal events: 7.88975  
ttbar events: 4186.48  
QCD events: 1902.53  
tt+X events: 120.151  
single top events: 0.193993  
total MC events: 6209.36  
data/MC agreement: 57.6491%
```

1tau0L (UL2016, DATA QCD)

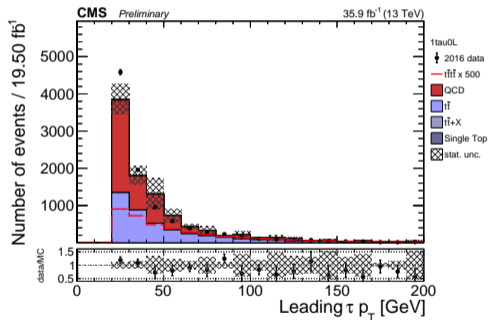


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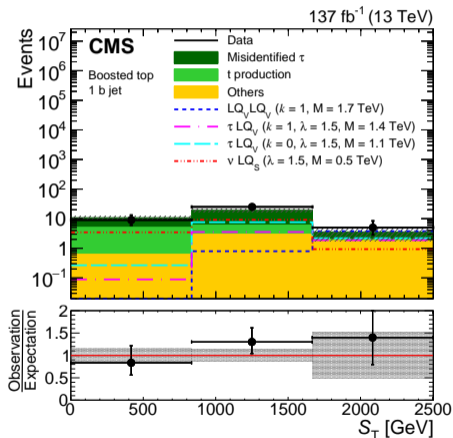


```
===== taus_1pt 1tau0L =====
Data events: 9789
signal events: 7.88975
ttbar events: 4186.48
QCD events: 5617
tt+X events: 120.151
single top events: 0.193993
total MC events: 9923.83
data/MC agreement: -1.35864%
```

Uncertainties on FR method



- Idea is to perform **validation of the FR method in a region with similar background composition to the signal region**
- Validation is a **data/MC agreement** check on the variable they are going to use in final fit
- Something similar is done in [EXO-19-015](#)



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Definition of the validation region



- As a **reminder**: we **compute fake rates** in the so-called **control region** (CR): same requirements as SR, but no b tagged jets
- I defined the **validation region (VR)** to be both close to CR and SR: same definition of SR but **exactly 1 b tagged jet**
- **Orthogonal to both CR and SR**
- Being orthogonal to SR, we can look at data here (not blinded)

	N_{τ_h}	N_ℓ	N_{jets}	N_{bjets}
CR	1	0	≥ 8	0
VR	1	0	≥ 8	1
SR	1	0	≥ 8	≥ 2

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Definition of the validation region



- The **VR background composition is similar to the one in the SR**: lots of QCD, non-negligible $t\bar{t}$, some $t\bar{t}+X$

```
===== jets_HT 1tau0L_VR =====
Data events: 10582
signal events: 0.644113
ttbar events: 1733.67
QCD events: 8739
tt+X events: 34.1828
single top events: -0.0105877
total MC events: 10506.8
data/MC agreement: 0.715339%
```

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QCD shape estimation: general idea



- First, we **need a QCD-dominated region** which is sufficiently close to the VR
 - **We have it already, it's the CR** used in the FR method
 - 96% QCD purity in the CR
- Take the **QCD shape from the CR in data**
- **Correct for kinematic differences between CR and VR using the simulation**
- Take the ratio of H_T shapes in VR and CR, fit it and **get a transition function from CR to VR**
- **Apply the transition function** to the data distribution in CR **to get the final shape in the VR**

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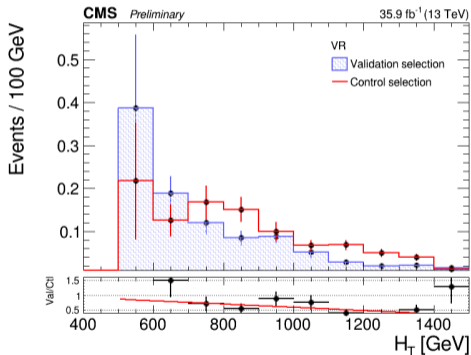
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Transition function



- **Just compare shapes:**
normalize areas to 1
- Of course, QCD spikes are present here, so we cannot hope for a precise ratio
- Smoothen the ratio by **fitting with a straight line**
- This straight **transition factor is applied to the H_T distribution of data in the CR** to obtain the final shape



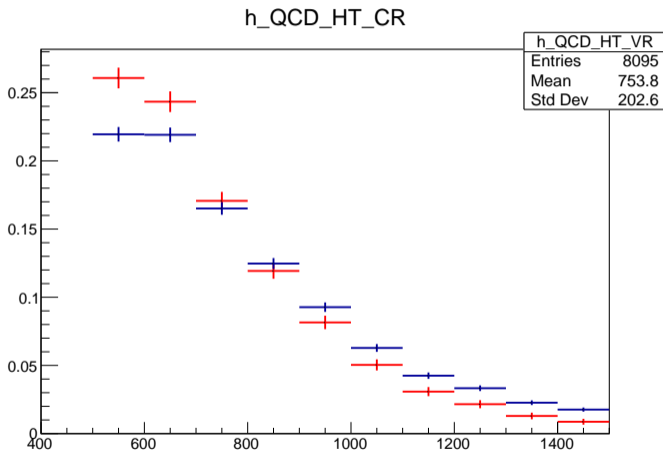
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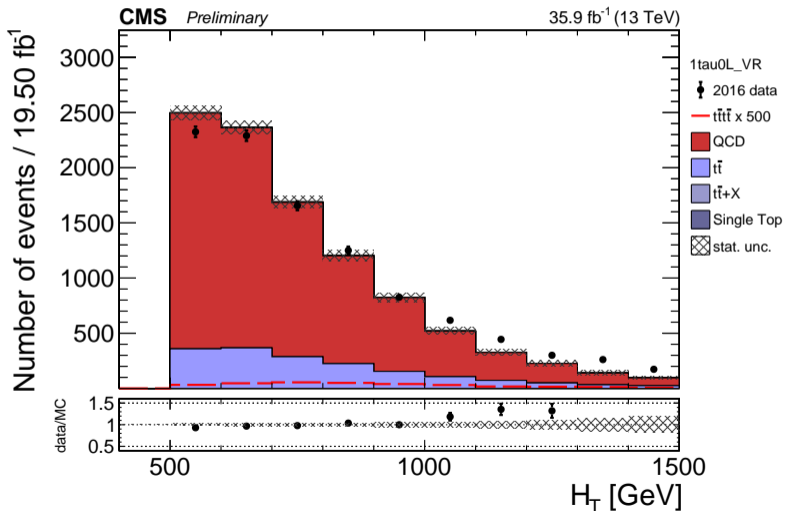
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Corrected data shape



- **Blue:** H_T shape from data in CR; **red:** H_T shape from data in CR corrected

Validation of the FR method: QCD shape from data



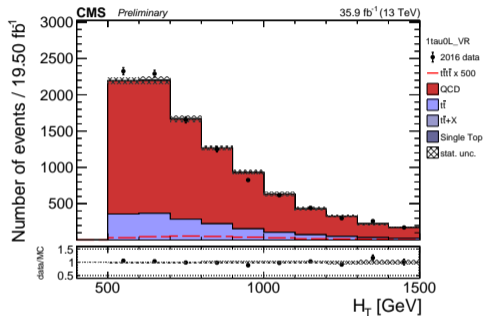
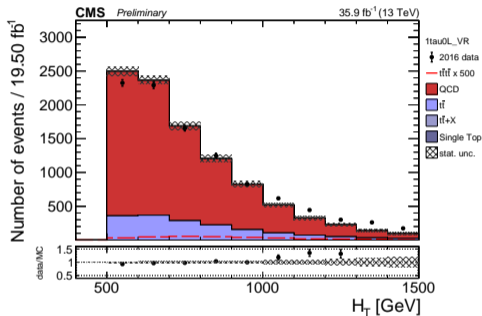
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Using the shape from CR (no correction)



- Left: corrected; right: uncorrected
- Agreement is better when using uncorrected shape!
- I wonder how reliable is the QCD simulation even for the TF computation

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