

## Top LHC France

b-Jet energy scale calibration using  $t\bar{t}$  lepton+jets events in ATLAS

April 6th, 2021

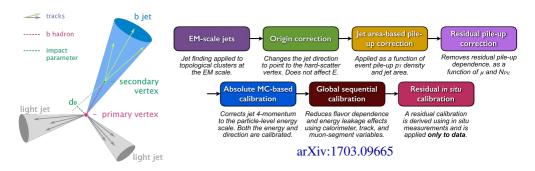
https://indico.in2p3.fr/event/23801/overview

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**bJES = b-Jet Energy Scale =** Correction of b-jet energy applied after data acquisition to compensate the imperfect calibration of the ATLAS detector and jet calibration procedure



b-jets play a leading role in many analyses for instance main decay of the Higgs is H  $\rightarrow b\bar{b}$   $\Rightarrow$  Need for a dedicated calibration of b-jet energy

$$ightharpoonup$$
 Energy scale factor ( $\alpha$ ):  $E'_b = (1 + \alpha)E_b$ ,  $p'_{Tb} = (1 + \alpha)p_{Tb}$ 

Compare reconstructed  $m_{qab}$  invariant mass distributions

 $t o \mathtt{W} b o q q' b$  in Data and MC simulation to determine  $\alpha$ 

- ightharpoonup Compute  $m_{qqb}$  distribution for Data
- ightharpoonup Create MC templates  $m_{qqb}$  distribution shifting b-jet energy by:

$$(1+\alpha_i) \rightarrow$$
 one  $m_{qqb}$  distribution per value  $\alpha_i$ 

$${E'}_b^{\rm MC}(\alpha_i) = (1+\alpha_i) E_b^{\rm MC}, \qquad {p'}_{Tb}^{\rm MC}(\alpha_i) = (1+\alpha_i) p_{Tb}^{\rm \ MC}$$

- $\succ$  Compute  $\chi^2(\alpha_i)$  between MC template and (Pseudo-)Data using  $m_{qqb}$  distributions
  - $\rightarrow$  find minimum  $\alpha_{\min}$  of  $\chi^2(\alpha)$  curve
- $\triangleright$  Determine statistical and systematic uncertainties:  $\delta \alpha^{\text{stat}} \& \delta \alpha^{\text{syst}}$

NB: Shift of b-jet energy is performed in MC samples but the final correction will be applied in Data

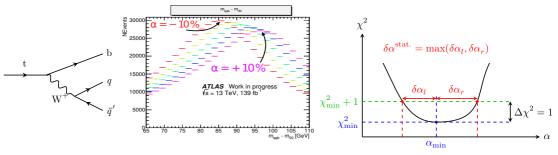
$$E_b^{\rm Data~corrected} = E_b^{\rm Data}/(1+\alpha_{\rm min}), \quad p_{Tb}^{\rm ~Data~corrected} = p_{Tb}^{\rm ~Data}/(1+\alpha_{\rm min})$$

**NEW METHOD:** bJES measurement using  $t\bar{t}$  lepton+jets was never performed in ATLAS  $\Rightarrow$  Test procedure using Pseudo-Data then use Data

Previously: light jet calibration was used to calibrate b-jets and uncertainties related to bJES were estimated from MC simulations

## MC templates for $m_{qqb} - m_{qq}$ distribution & Statistical error determination $\delta \alpha^{\rm stat}$

Use  $m_{qqb}-m_{qq}$  instead of  $m_{qqb}$  to reduce sensitivity to light jet calibration Shift of b-jet energy  $\Rightarrow$  shift on the reconstructed  $m_{qqb}-m_{qq}$ 

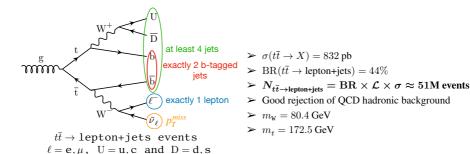


 $\chi^2 \rightarrow$  compare shifted MC template and (Pseudo-)Data

$$\chi^2(\alpha_i) = \sum_k \frac{(O_k - E_k(\alpha_i))^2}{O_k} = \sum_k \frac{(N_k^{\text{Data}} - N_k^{\text{MC}}(\alpha_i))^2}{N_k^{\text{Data}}}$$

$$\chi^2_{\min} := \chi^2(\alpha_{\min})$$

To increase precision on  $\alpha_{\min} \pm \delta \alpha^{\mathrm{stat}}$  use penalized spline ( $\approx$  mix between fit and interpolation) with smoothing parameter  $\lambda$ 



## Selection criteria

$$> p_T^{\rm lepton} \ge 40 \, {\rm GeV} \qquad \qquad > p_T^{\rm miss} \ge 30 \, {\rm GeV} \qquad \qquad > m_T^{\rm W} + p_T^{\rm miss} \ge 60 \, {\rm GeV}$$

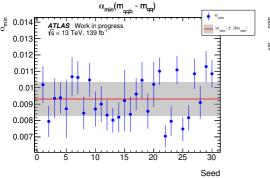
- ➤ Exactly 4 jets:
  - Exactly two light jets:  $q_1$  and  $q_2$
  - Exactly 2 b-tagged jets: among the 2 b-tagged jets, select the b-jet such that the invariant mass  $m_{q_1q_2b,\mathrm{min}}$  is the closest to the top quark mass:

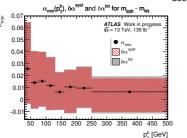
$$\left| m_t - m_{q_1 q_2 b_{\min}} \right| = \min_{b_k, k=1, 2} \left| m_t - m_{q_1 q_2 b_k} \right|$$

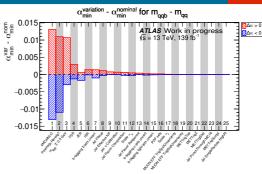
> Additionally require:

$$\left|m_{\rm W}-m_{q_1q_2}\right| \leq 50~{\rm GeV} \qquad {\rm and} \qquad 130~{\rm GeV} \leq m_{q_1q_2b_{\rm min}} \leq 210~{\rm GeV}$$

## Inclusive & Differential measurement in Data Inclusive: $\alpha_{\min} \pm \delta \alpha^{\text{stat}} \pm \delta \alpha^{\text{syst}} = 0.94\% \pm 0.10\% \pm^{+2.10\%}_{-1.81\%}$







- ➤ Main systematic uncertainties are related to modelling and top mass uncertainties
- Inclusive and differential measurement are in agreement
- > Good precision on the energy scale factor
- First time in situ b-jet energy scale factor is measured in Data