

Development of ATLAS B-taggers based on BDT

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ATLAS B-tagging Meeting
May 6, 2009

Outline

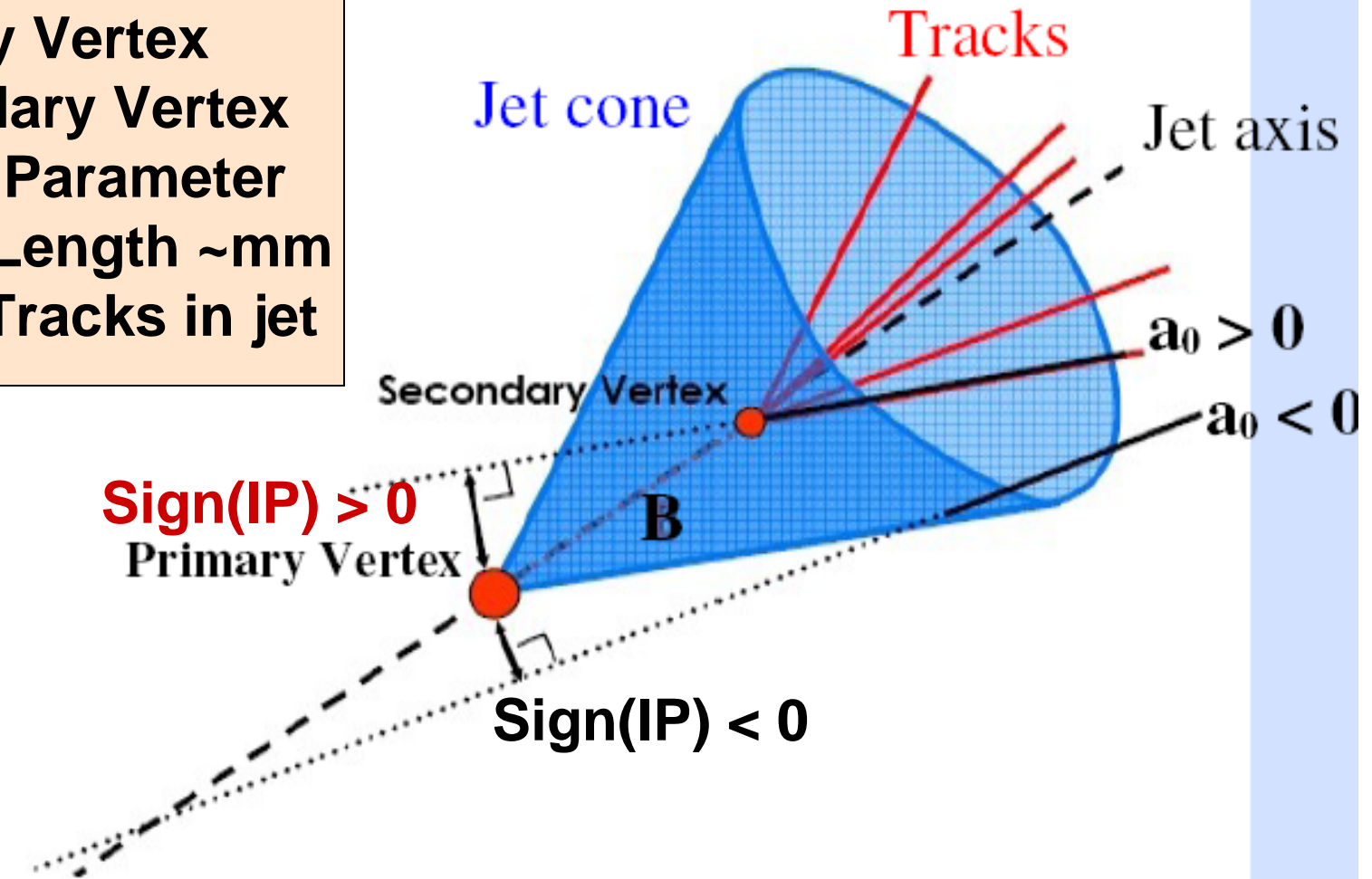
- Introduction
- B-jet decays with 'long' life-time
- MC samples (ttbar, WH120, WH400)
- B-tagging discriminating variables
- BDT B-taggers (for light-jets, C-jets, τ -jets)
- Performance comparison of ATLAS B-taggers
- Cross checks of ATLAS B-taggers
- Further improvement by combining B-taggers
- Summary

Introduction

- Goal: To develop ATLAS B-taggers using BDT and to evaluate B-tagging performance using various B-tagger classifications (Likelihood, ANN, BDT).
- Our starting point: using the same set of variables as an initial try and to confirm results documented in a previous ATLAS note
 - Ref: J. Bastos, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2007-019
 - H. Yang, talk at ATLAS B-tagging meeting on 02/09/09 based on ATLAS MC V13 samples
- Building a set of new discriminating variables to improve the b-tagging performance.
- Test the b-tagging performance using V14 MC samples

B-jet decays with 'long' life-time

- Primary Vertex
- Secondary Vertex
- Impact Parameter
- Decay Length \sim mm
- No. of Tracks in jet



MC Data Samples

- Ttbar (DS105200) based on release V14.
- Using WH(120), WH(400 GeV) with $H \rightarrow bb, cc, uu$ for test
- Preselection cuts: $E_t(\text{jet}) > 15 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2.5$

Jets	Training	For Performance Test		
		Ttbar	WH120	WH400
$E_t > 15 \text{ GeV}, \eta < 2.5$	Ttbar	Ttbar	WH120	WH400
B jets	150001	327222	74235	95854
C jets	31549	68610	160120	203140
τ jets	19120	42507	N/A	N/A
Light jets	223332	486742	545190	738951

Input variables for BDT b-tagging algorithm

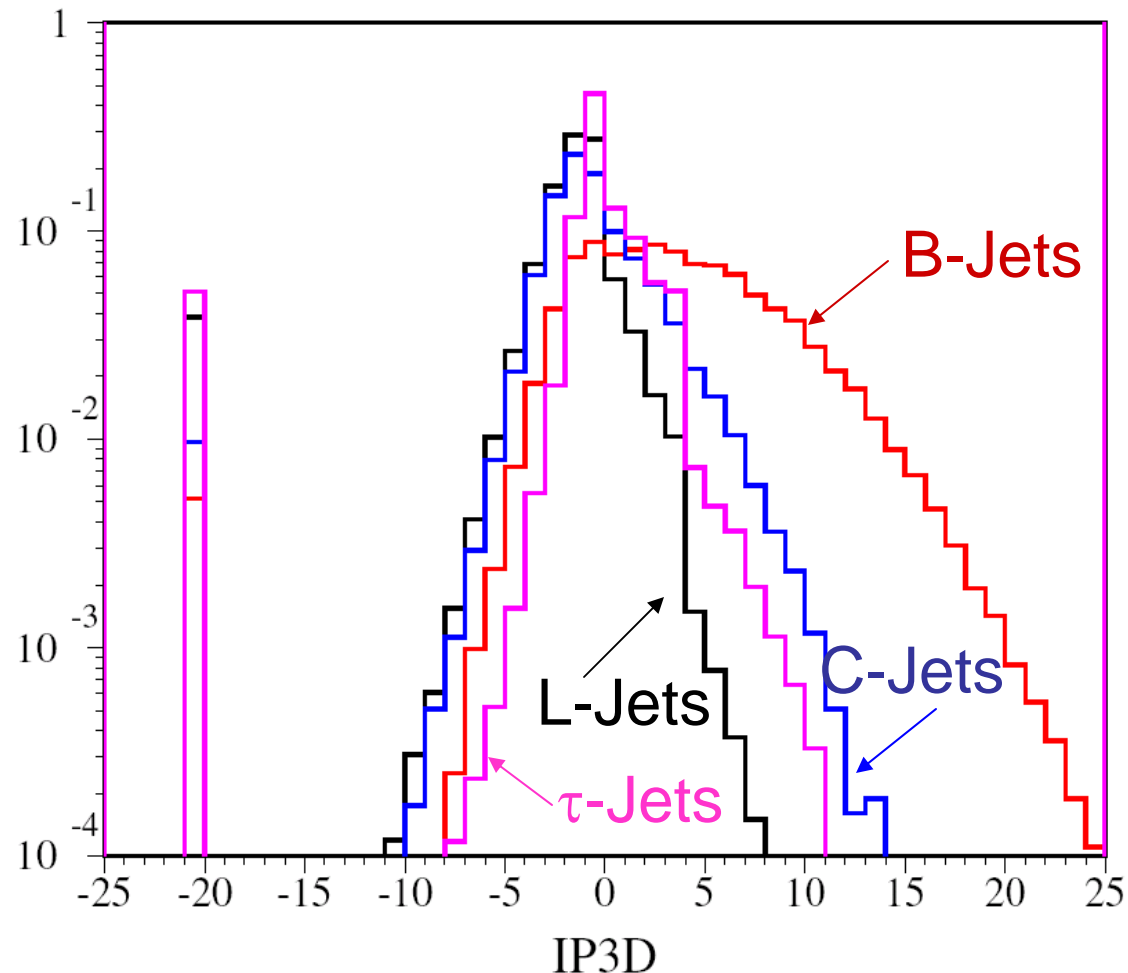
- **Performance of BDT algorithm depends on**
 - selecting a set of discriminating variables;
 - using advanced training process.
- **Existing variables for an initial try, 11/17 are selected:**
 - IP2D, IP3D, SV1: jet weights from IP and secondary vertices
 - Softe: jet weight from soft electron based tagger
 - jet-mass: mass of particles which participate in the vertex fit
 - Efrac: ratio between the total energy of charged particles in the vertex and the total energy of all particles in the jet
 - d0sig_max, z0sig_max: the largest transverse and longitudinal impact parameter significance of tracks in the jet
 - ptTrk_max: the largest transverse momentum of tracks in the jet
 - Nvertex_2track: Number of two-track vertices
 - Ntrack: Number of tracks in the jet

NEW variables for BDT b-tagging algorithm

- **Building additional 27 new variables, 9 / 27 are selected:**
 - Ntrack_distance_150: number of tracks in the jet with distance between PV and track-jet cross point greater than 150 microns
 - Ntrack_z0_100: number of tracks in the jet with longitudinal IP greater than 100 microns
 - Ntrack_z0_05: number of tracks in the jet with longitudinal IP significance greater than 0.5
 - 2d_dl: 2D decay length of the jet (mm)
 - d0sig_avg: average of transverse IP significance from two leading tracks which have the largest d0sig
 - d0_avg: average of transverse IP from two leading tracks
 - d0_avg: average of longitudinal IP from two leading tracks
 - Sumtrkpt_jetE: ratio between sum of track Pt w.r.t jet axis direction and jet energy
 - SumEpt_jetE: ratio between sum of Electron Pt w.r.t jet axis direction and jet energy

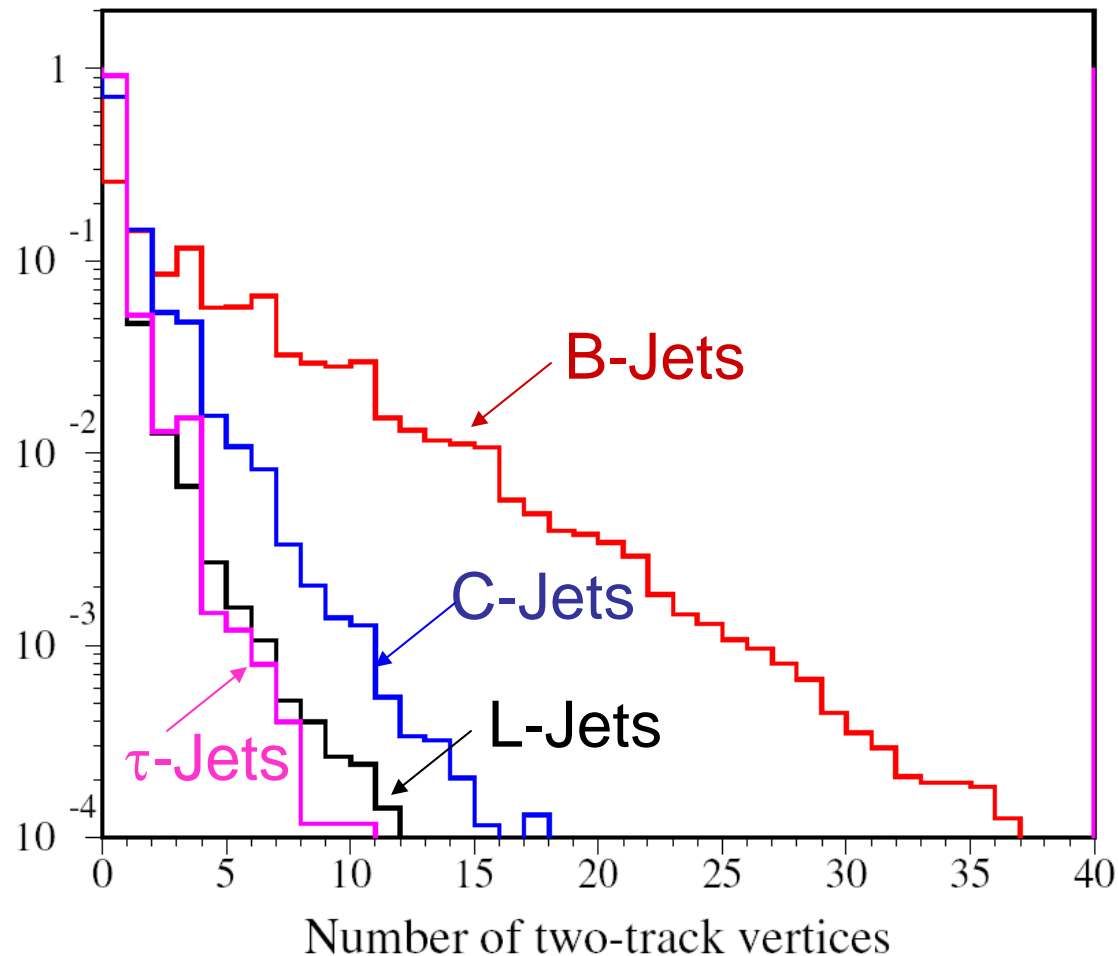
Jet Weight from 3D Impact Parameters

B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)



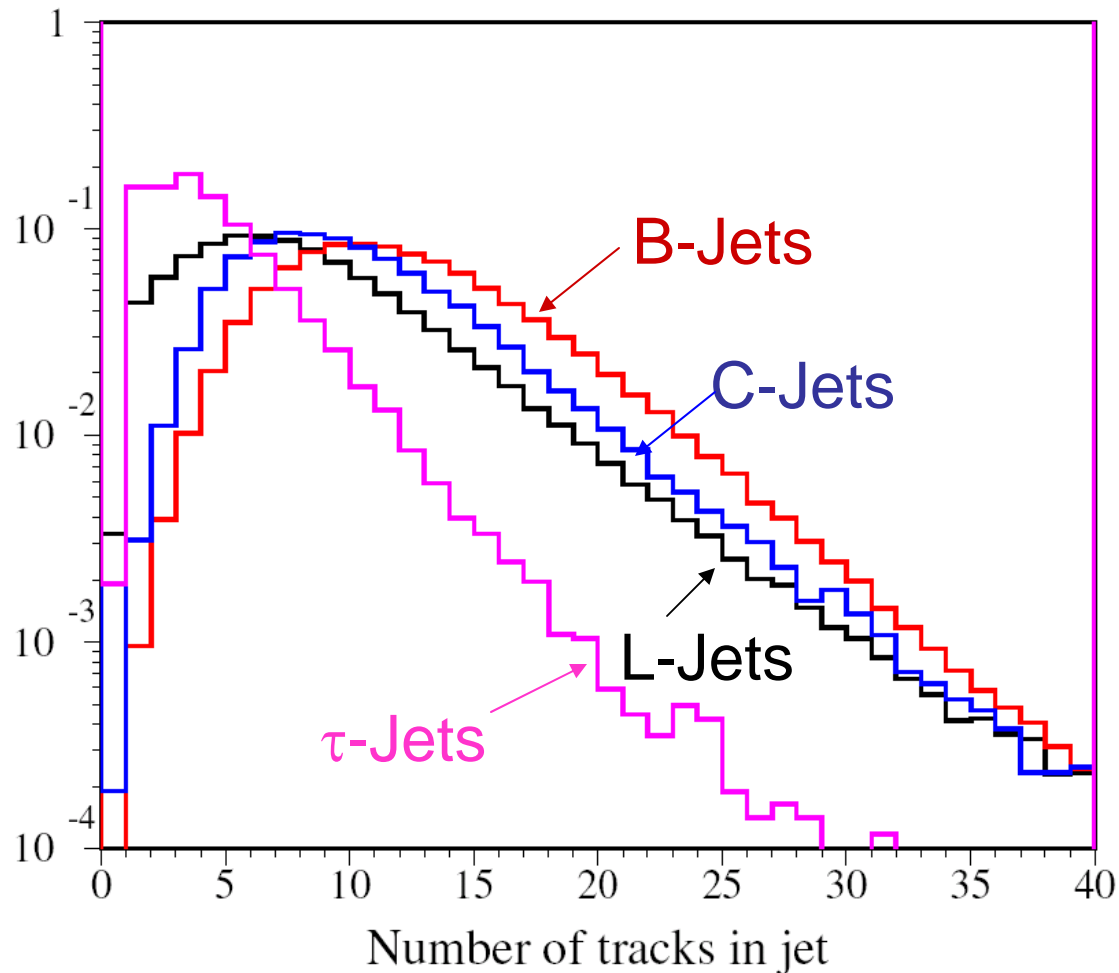
Number of 2-track vertices

B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)



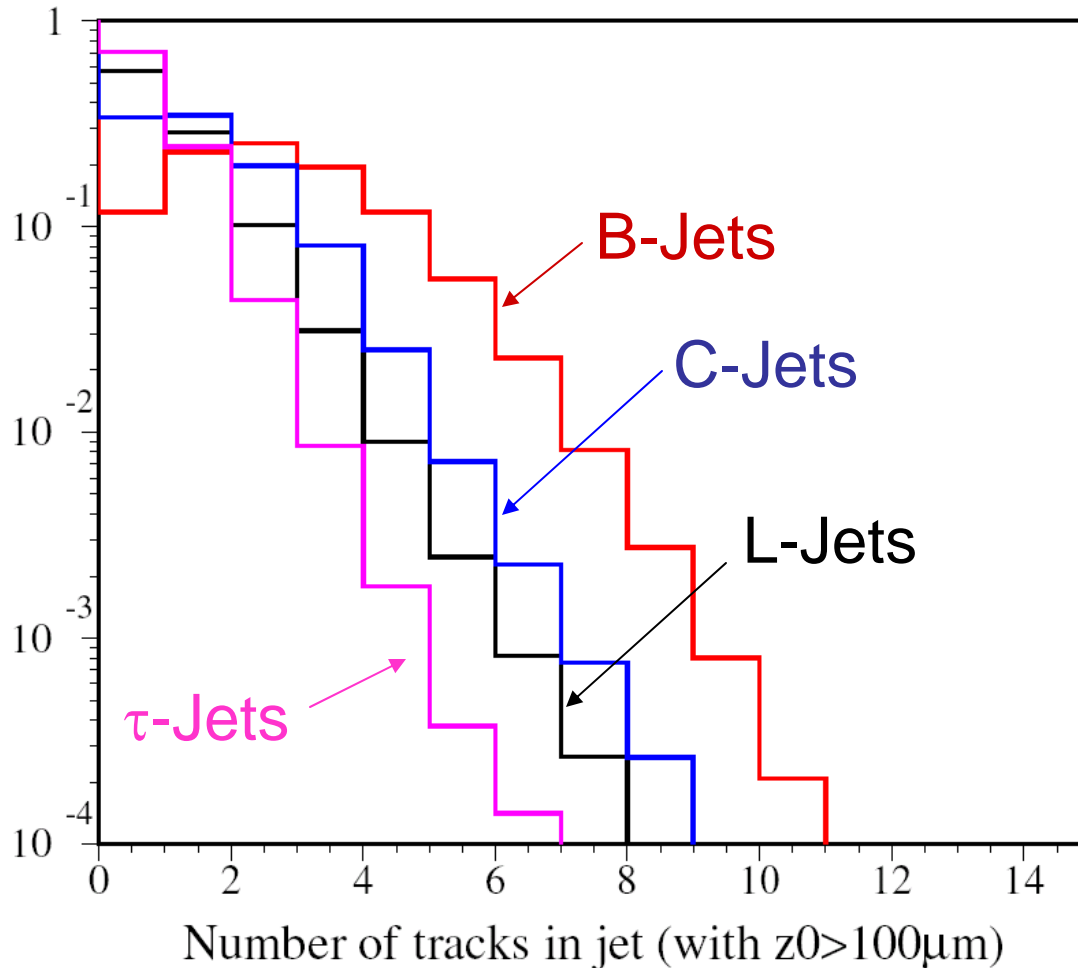
Number of tracks in jet

B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)



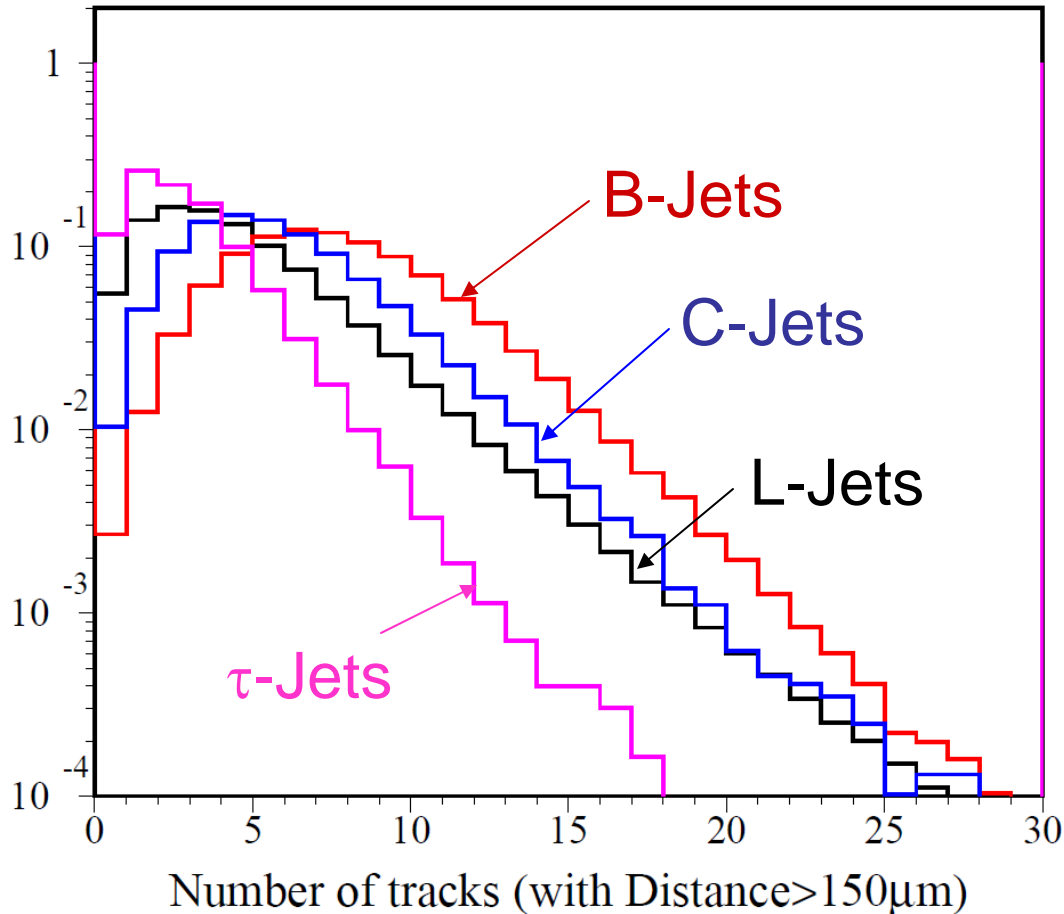
Number of tracks in jet with longitudinal IP > 100 microns (new)

B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)



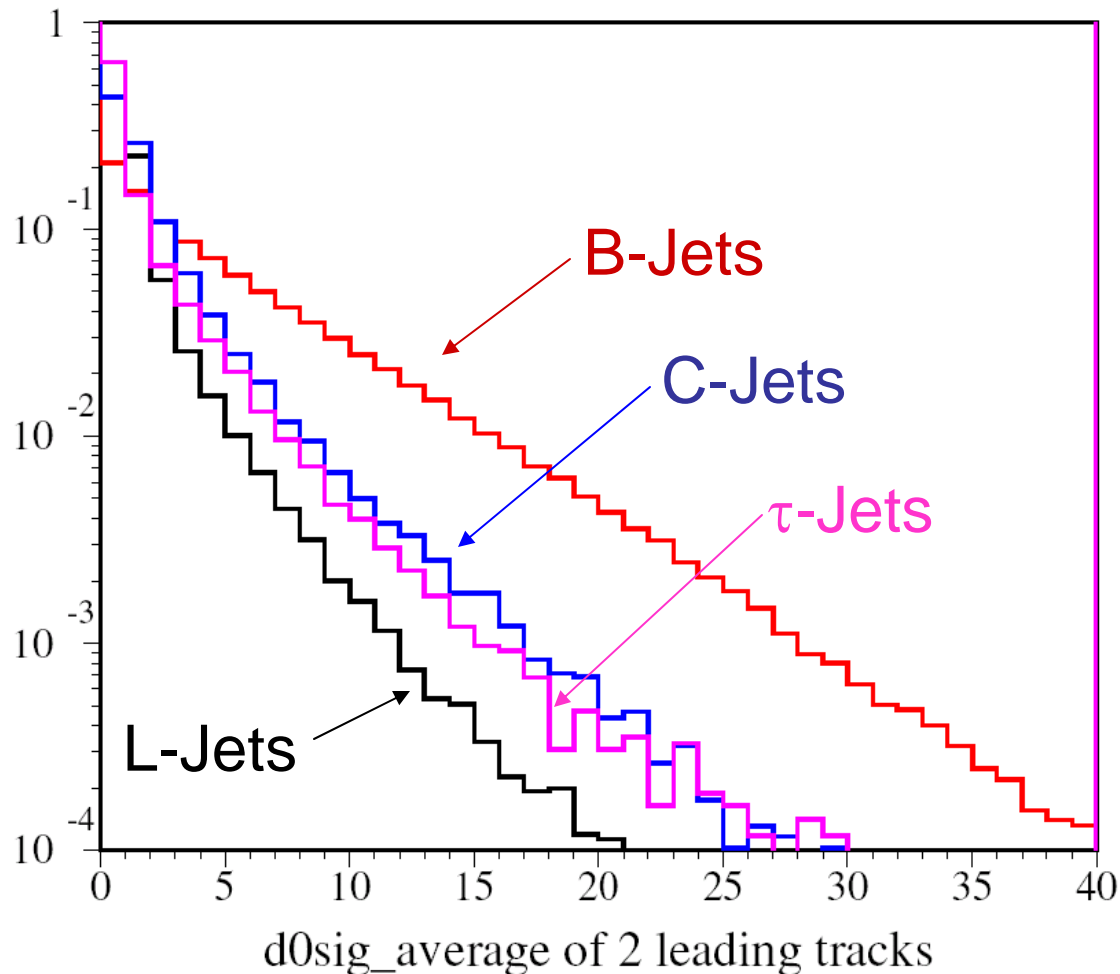
Number of tracks with distance from PV to track-jet cross point $> 150\mu\text{m}$ (new)

B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)



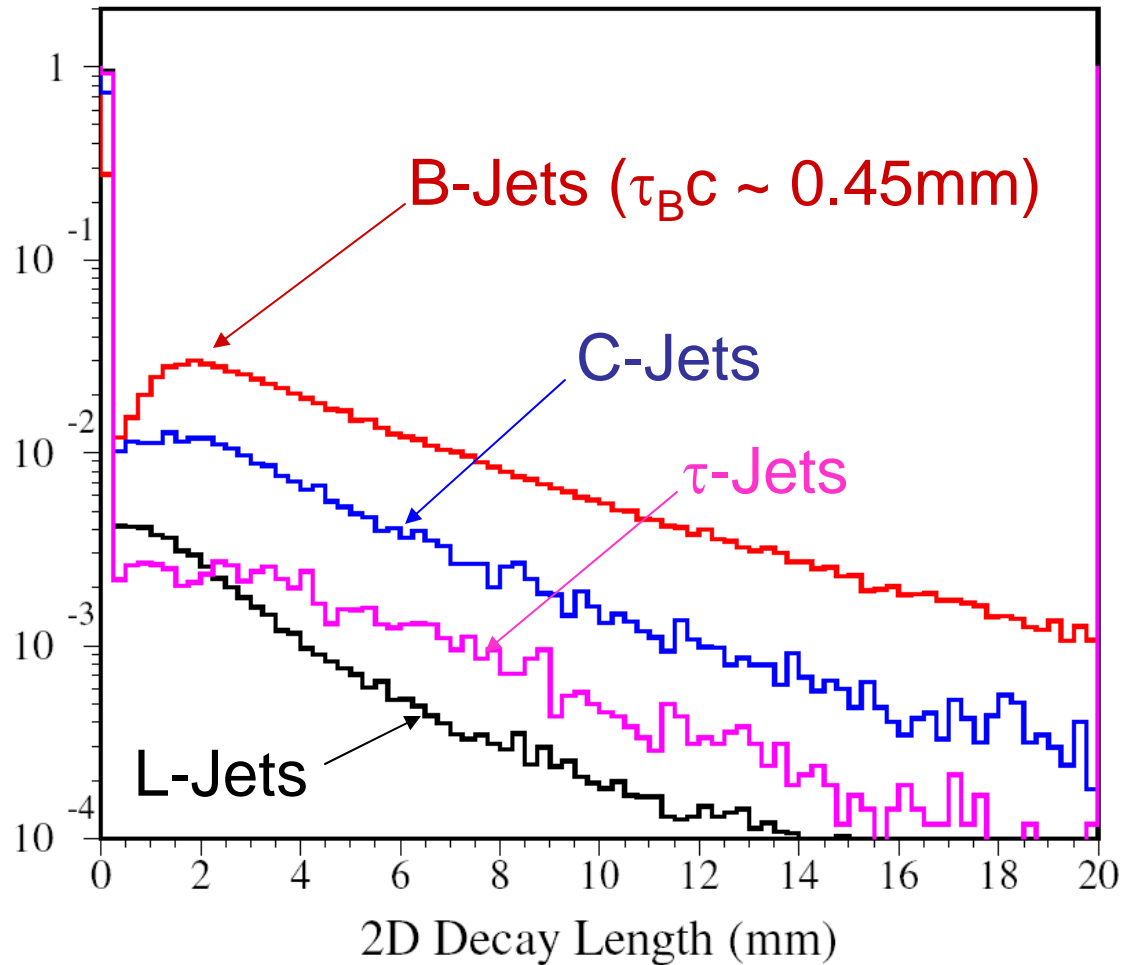
Average of impact parameter significance from two leading tracks in jet (new)

B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)



2D Decay Length (new)

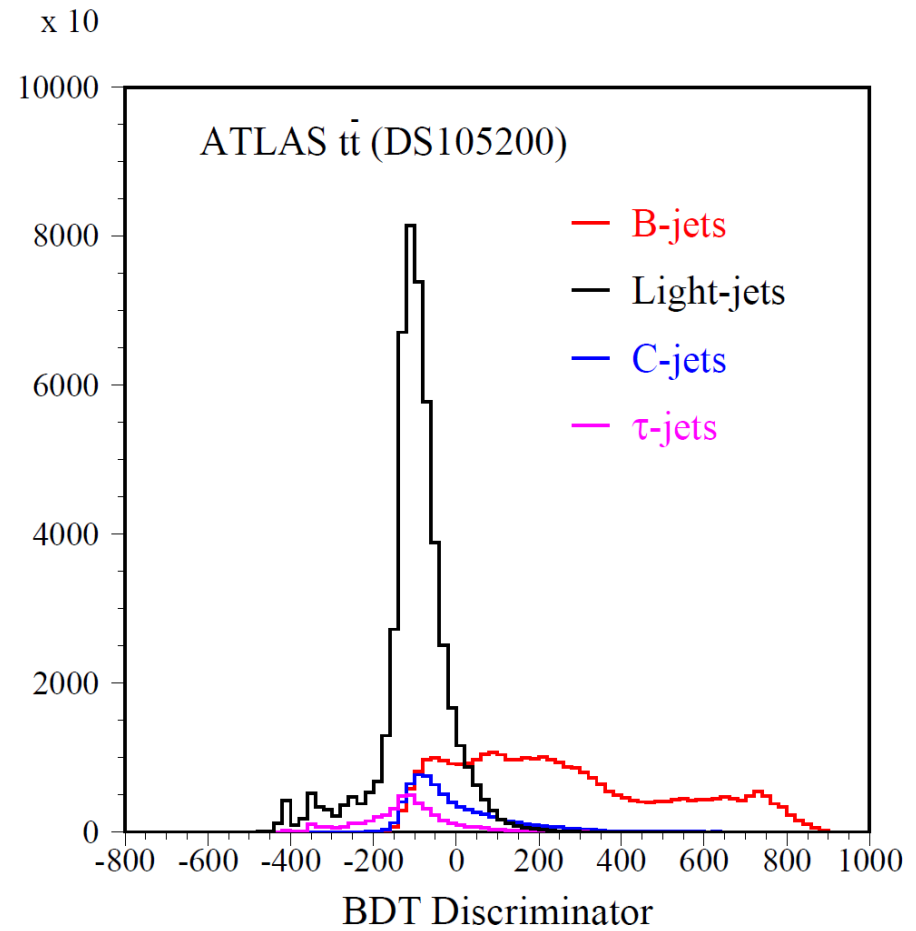
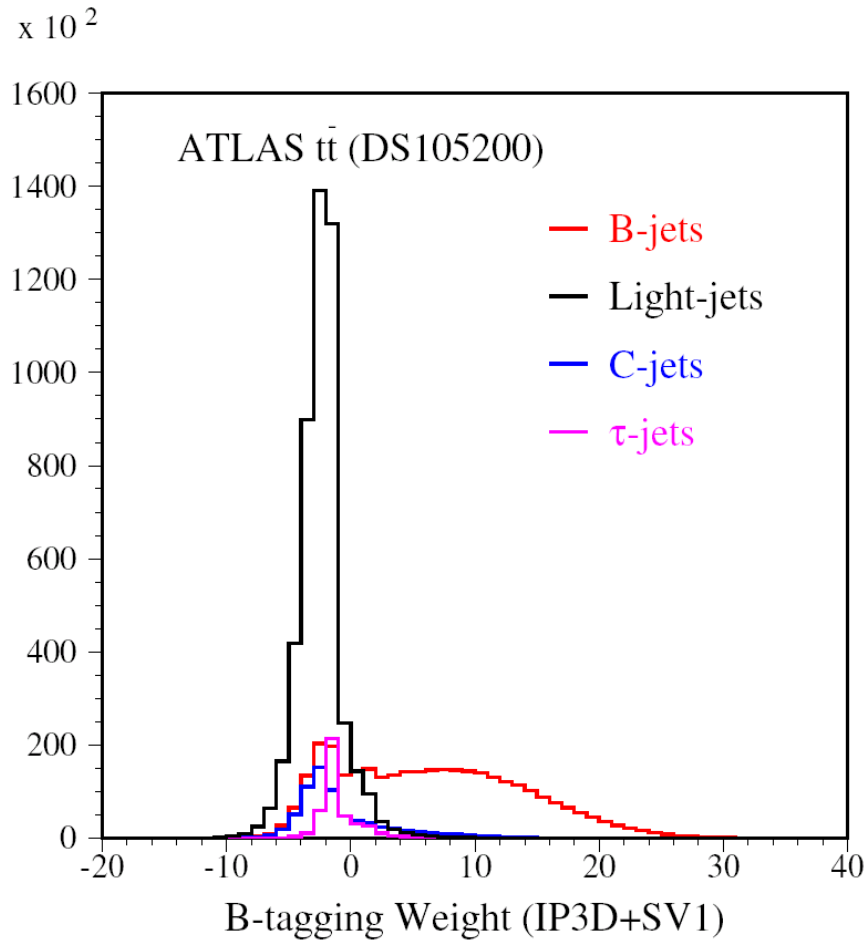
B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)



BDT B-taggers

1. **BDT_bl: B Jets vs Light Jets**
2. BDT_bc: B Jets vs C Jets
3. BDT_bt: B Jets vs τ Jets

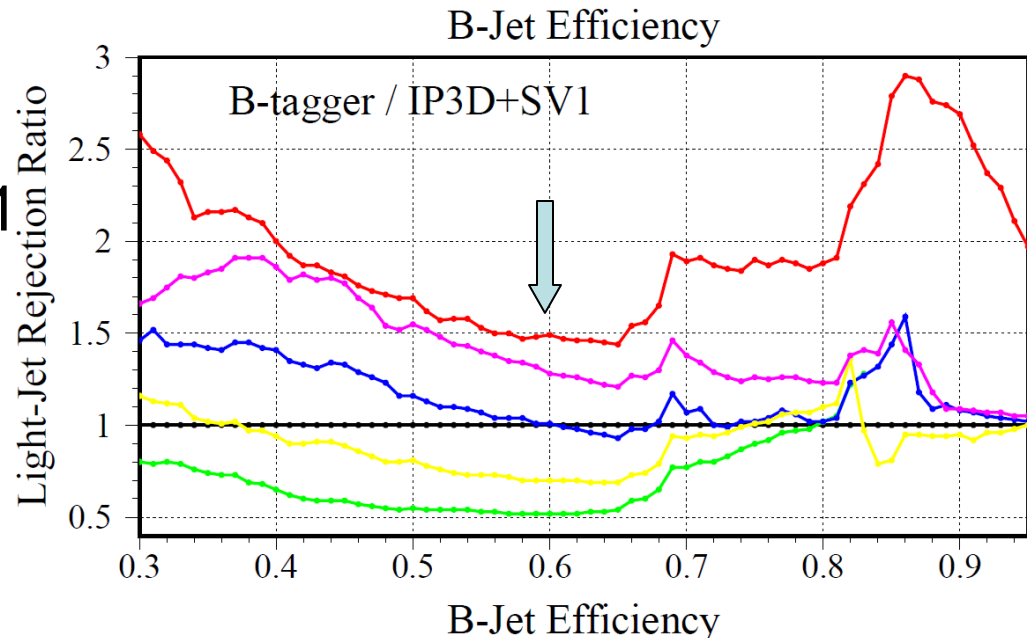
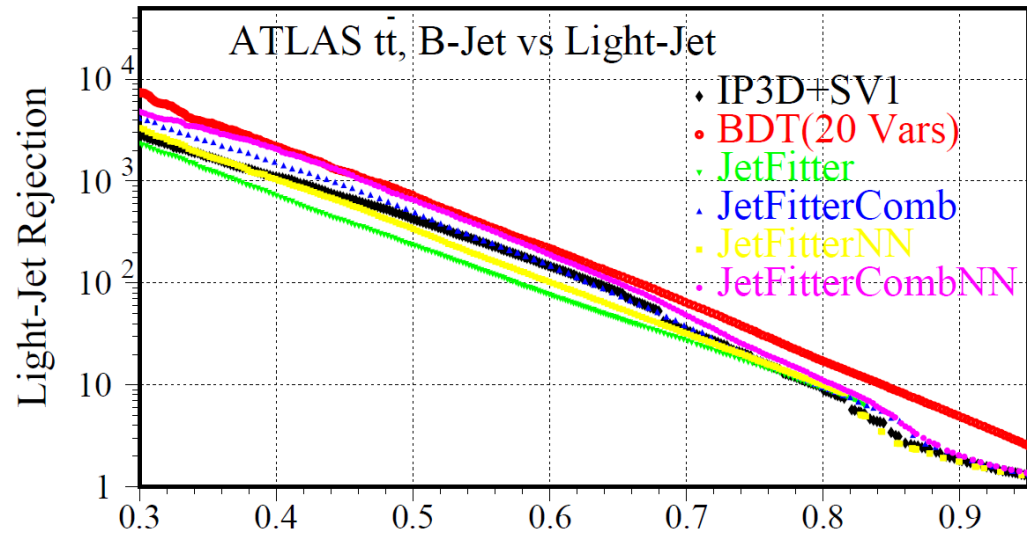
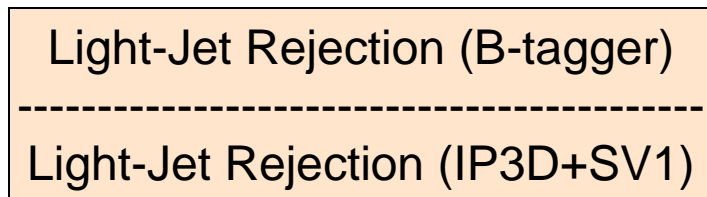
Btaggers: IP3D+SV1 and BDT_bl



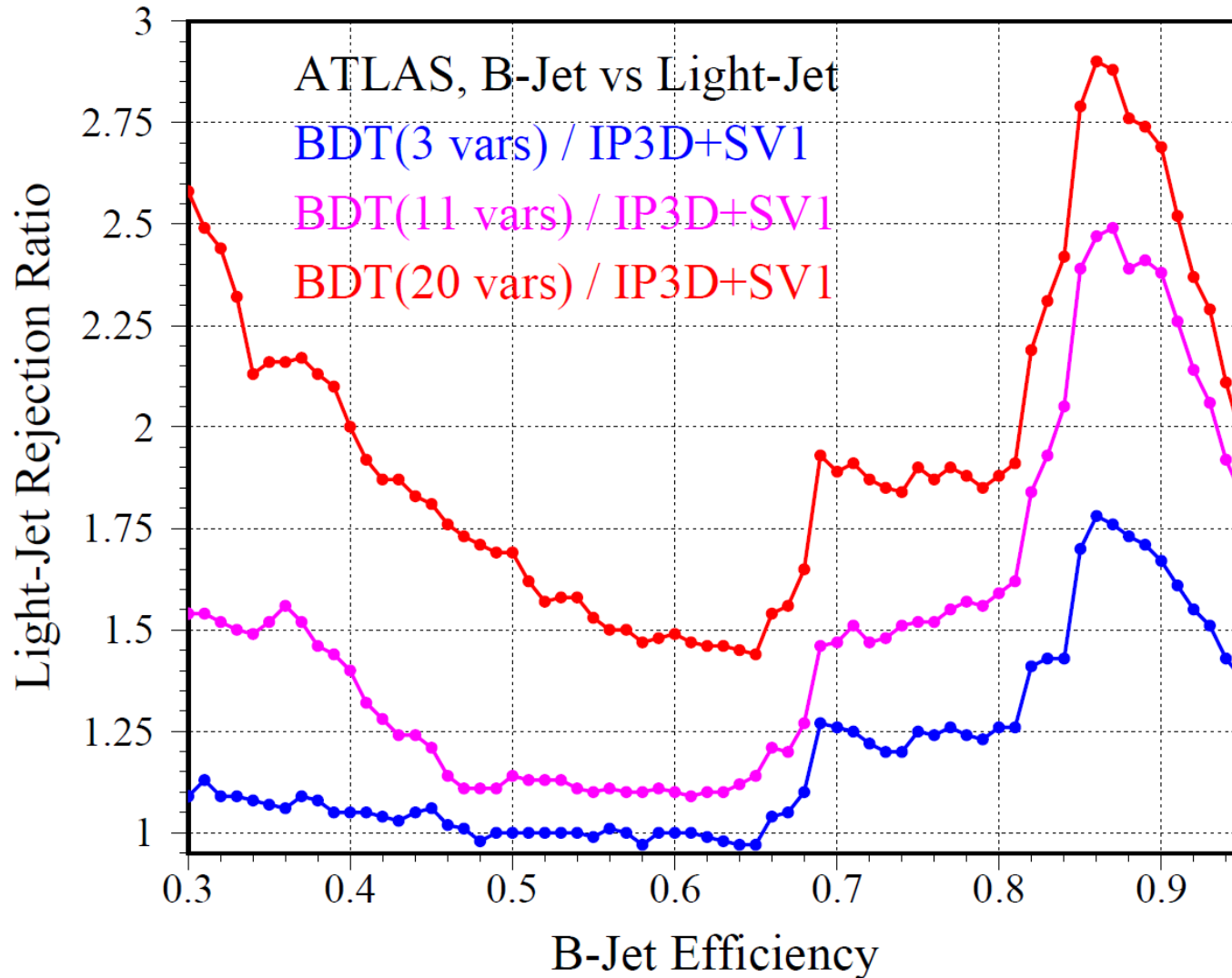
ttbar Samples

Light jet rejection vs b-tagging efficiency

→ For 60% B-Jet Efficiency, BDT B-tagger has ~ 50% improvement over IP3D+SV1



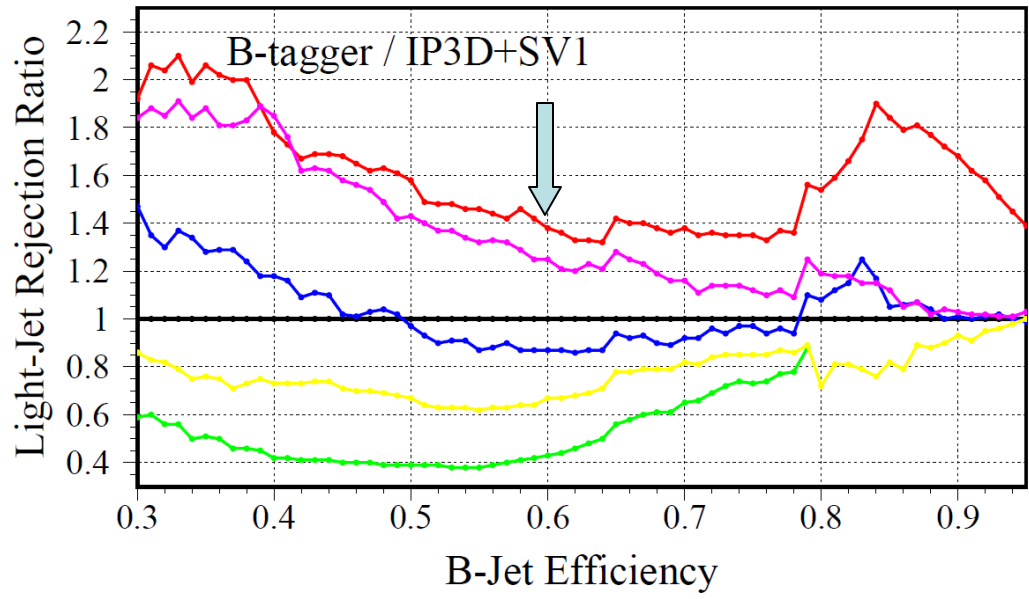
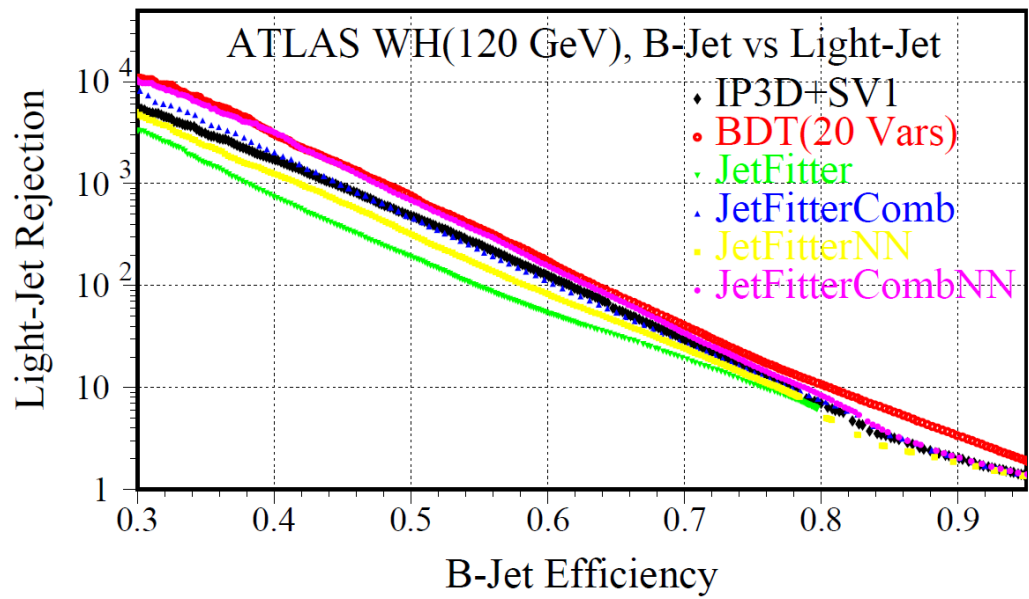
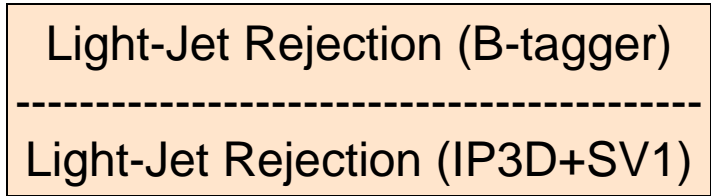
BDT Performance vs Variables Used in BDT



WH120 Samples

Light jet rejection vs b-tagging efficiency

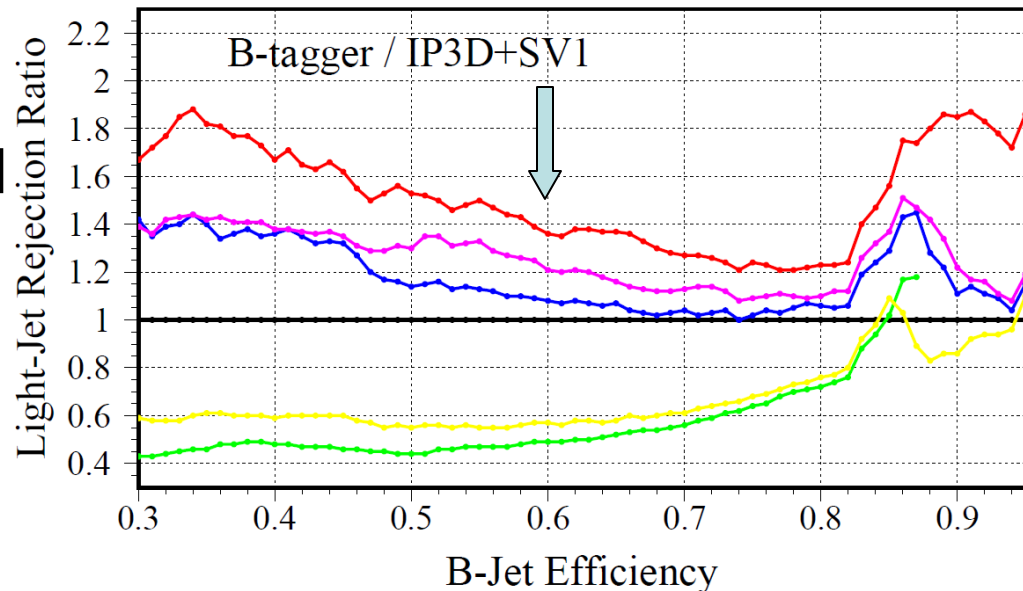
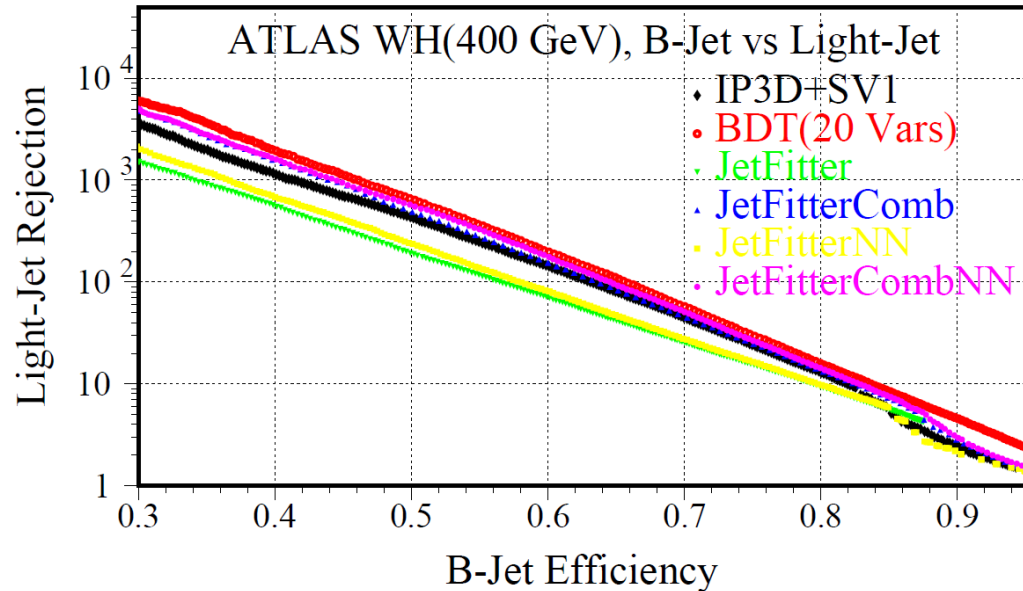
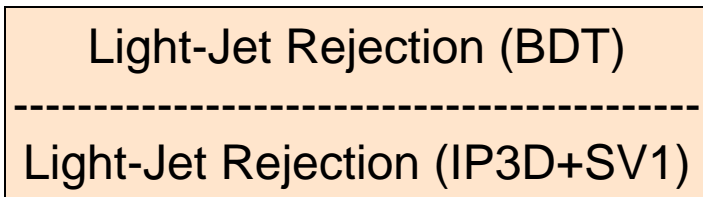
→ For 60% B-Jet Efficiency, BDT B-tagger has ~ 40% improvement over IP3D+SV1



WH400 Samples

Light jet rejection vs b-tagging efficiency

→ For 60% B-Jet Efficiency, BDT B-tagger has ~ 35% improvement over IP3D+SV1



Comparison of B-taggers

(only show the best three)

L- jet Rejection		IP3D+SV1	JetFitterCombNN	BDT_b1
B-jet Efficiency		Rejection	Rejection	Rejection
Ttbar:	Eff_b = 70%	34.5 ± 0.3	47.8 ± 0.5	65.3 ± 0.8
Ttbar:	Eff_b = 60%	146 ± 3	188 ± 4	219 ± 5
Ttbar:	Eff_b = 50%	429 ± 13	663 ± 24	725 ± 28
WH120:	Eff_b = 70%	29.4 ± 0.2	34.1 ± 0.3	40.7 ± 0.4
WH120:	Eff_b = 60%	125 ± 2	156 ± 3	173 ± 3
WH120:	Eff_b = 50%	485 ± 15	691 ± 25	764 ± 29
WH400:	Eff_b = 70%	45.0 ± 0.4	50.7 ± 0.4	57.3 ± 0.5
WH400:	Eff_b = 60%	144 ± 2	175 ± 3	196 ± 3
WH400:	Eff_b = 50%	432 ± 10	560 ± 16	660 ± 20

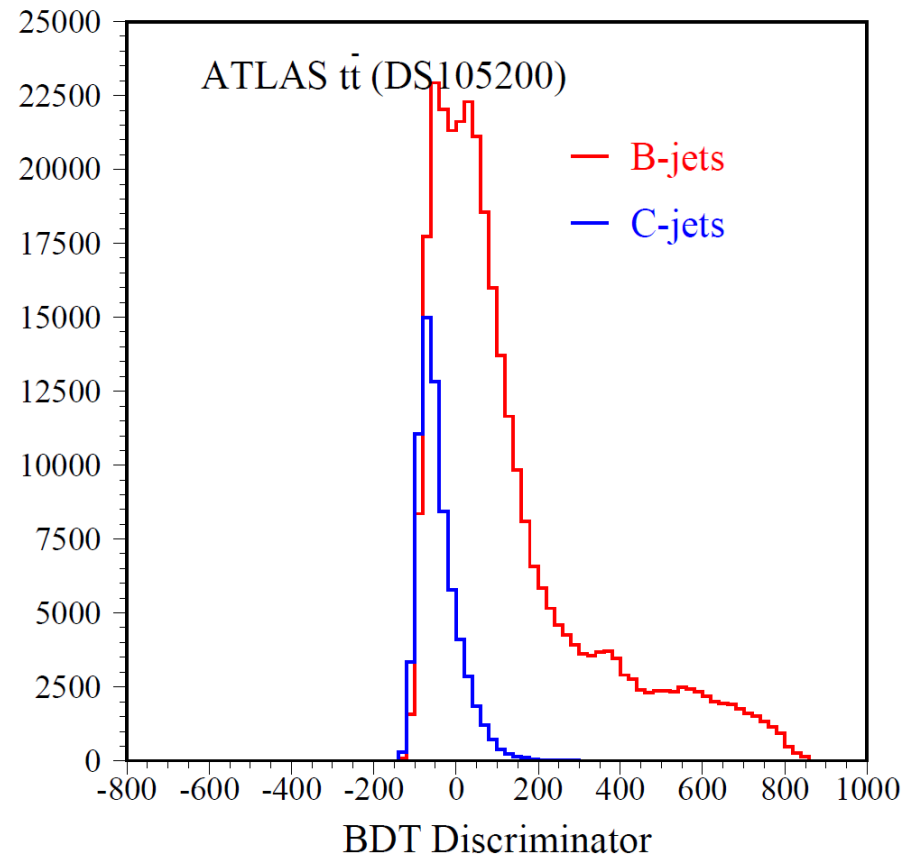
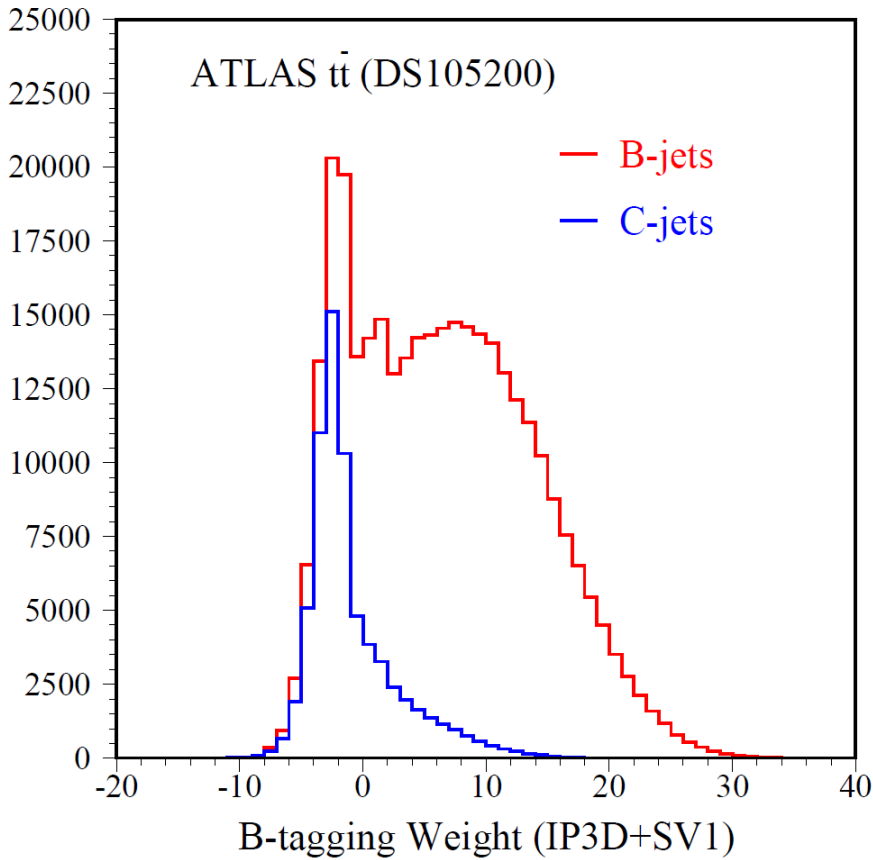
BDT B-taggers

1. BDT_bl: B Jets vs Light Jets

2. BDT_bc: B Jets vs C Jets

3. BDT_bt: B Jets vs τ Jets

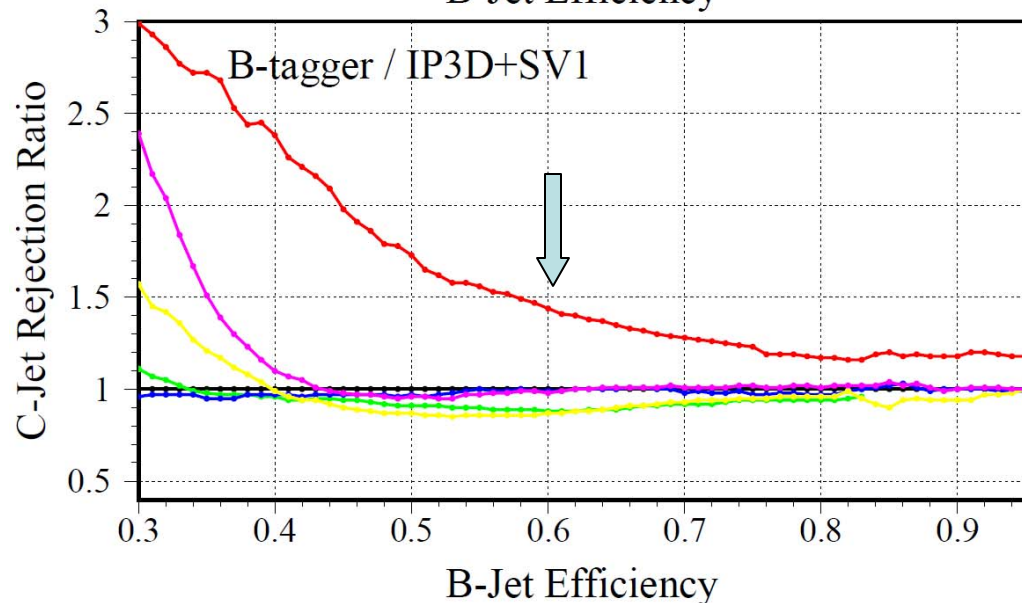
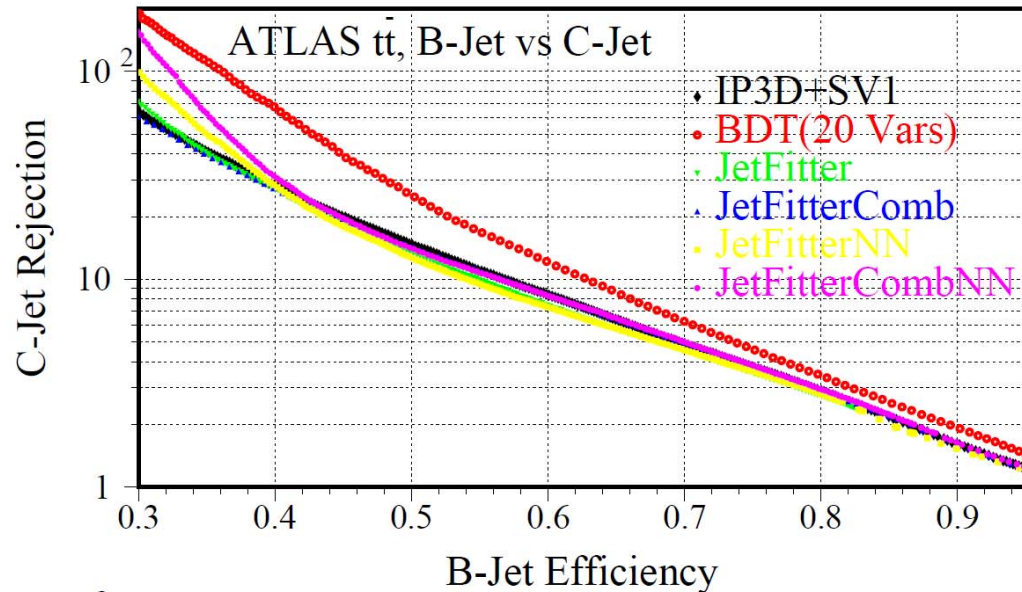
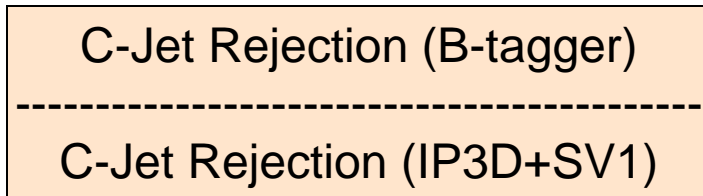
Btaggers: IP3D+SV1 and BDT_bc



ttbar Samples

C jet rejection vs b-tagging efficiency

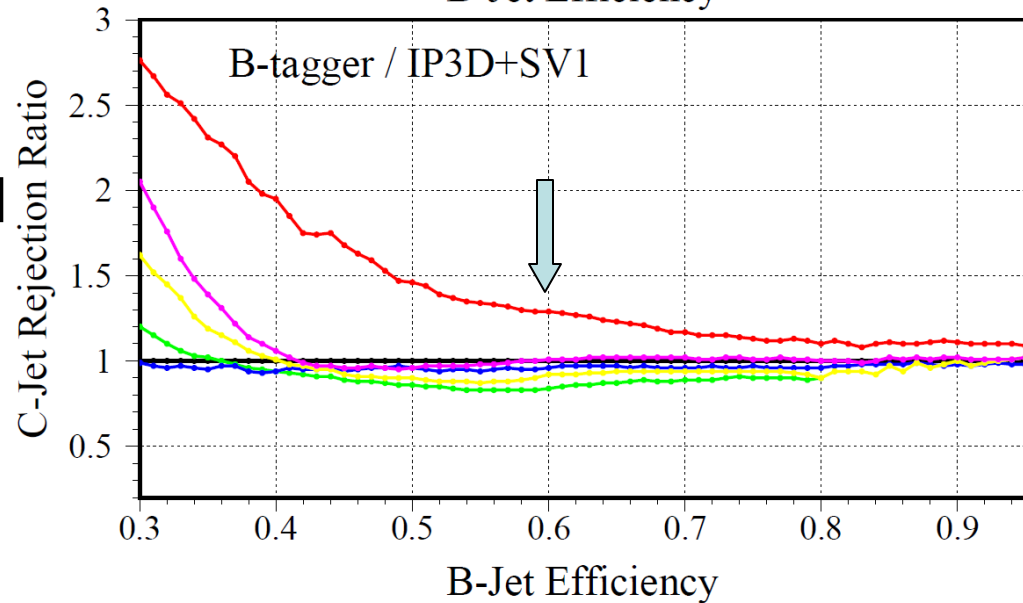
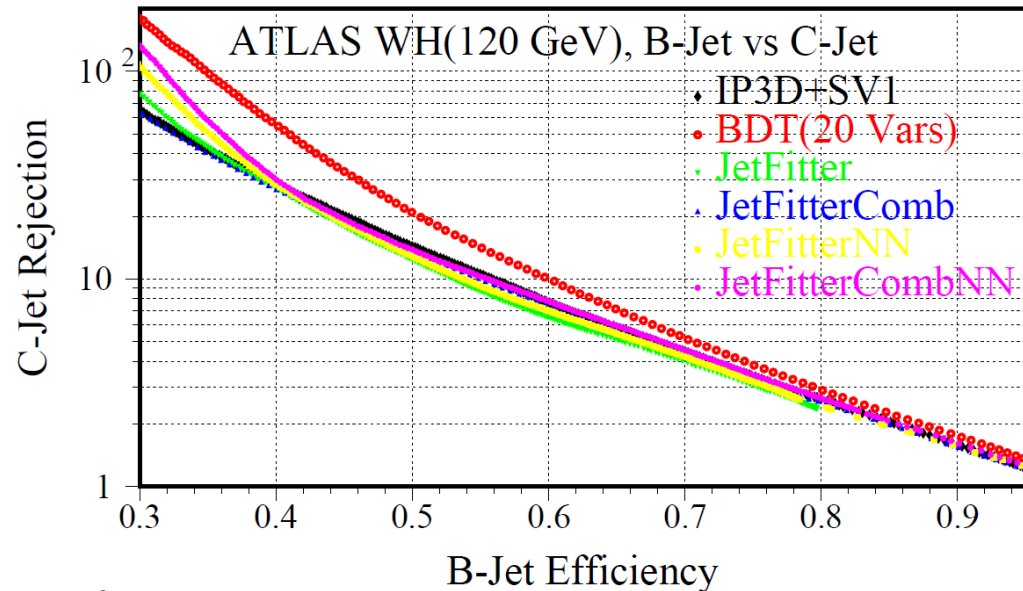
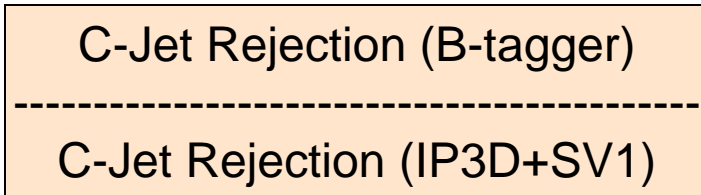
→ For 60% B-Jet Efficiency, BDT B-tagger has ~ 40% improvement over IP3D+SV1



WH120 Samples

C jet rejection vs b-tagging efficiency

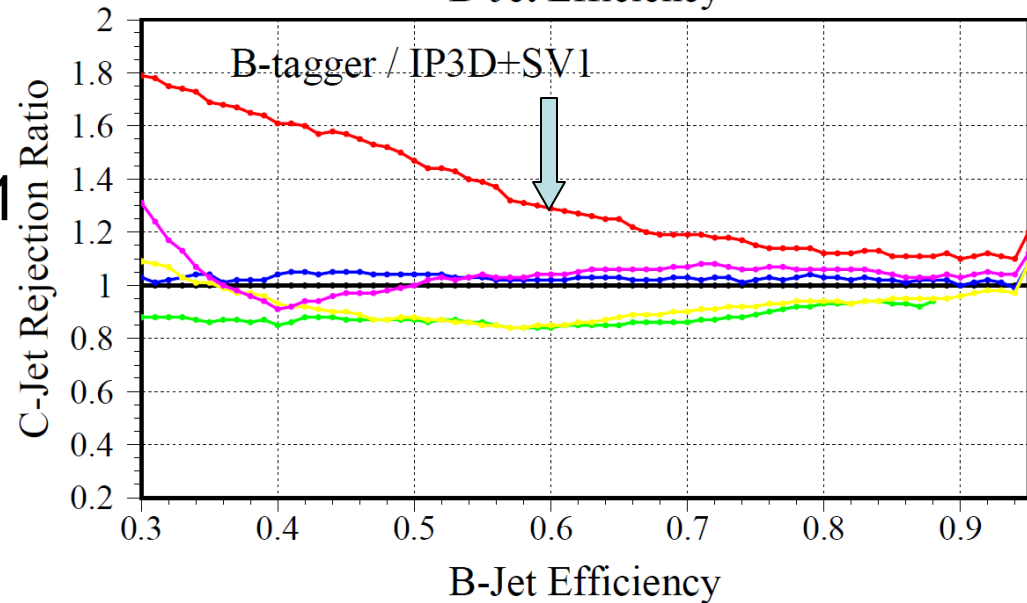
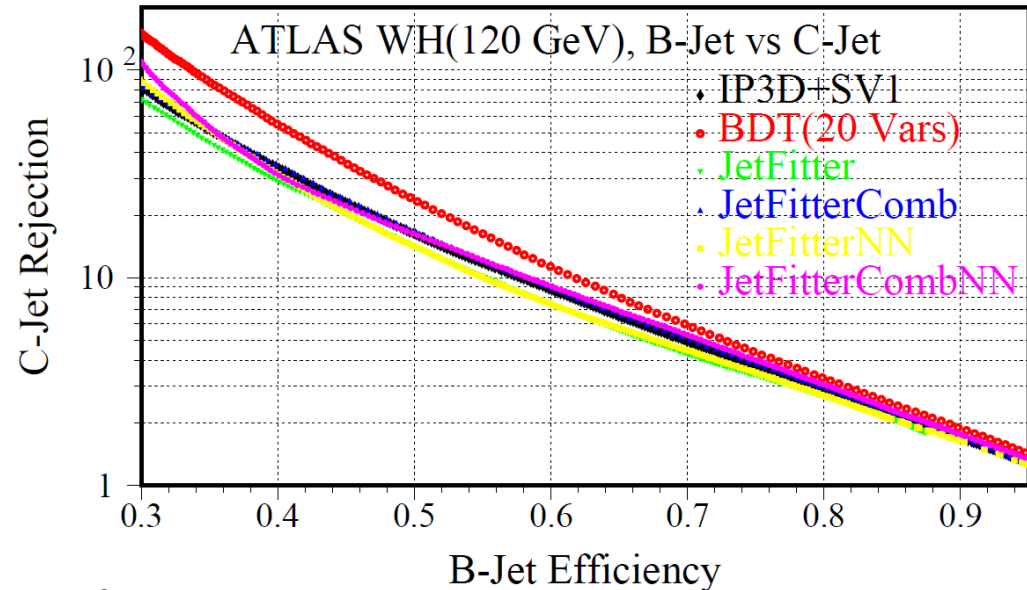
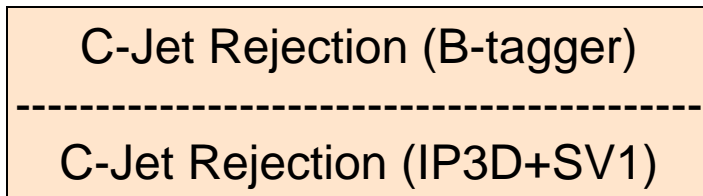
→ For 60% B-Jet Efficiency, BDT B-tagger has ~ 30% improvement over IP3D+SV1



WH400 Samples

C jet rejection vs b-tagging efficiency

→ For 60% B-Jet Efficiency, BDT B-tagger has ~ 30% improvement over IP3D+SV1



Comparison of B-taggers

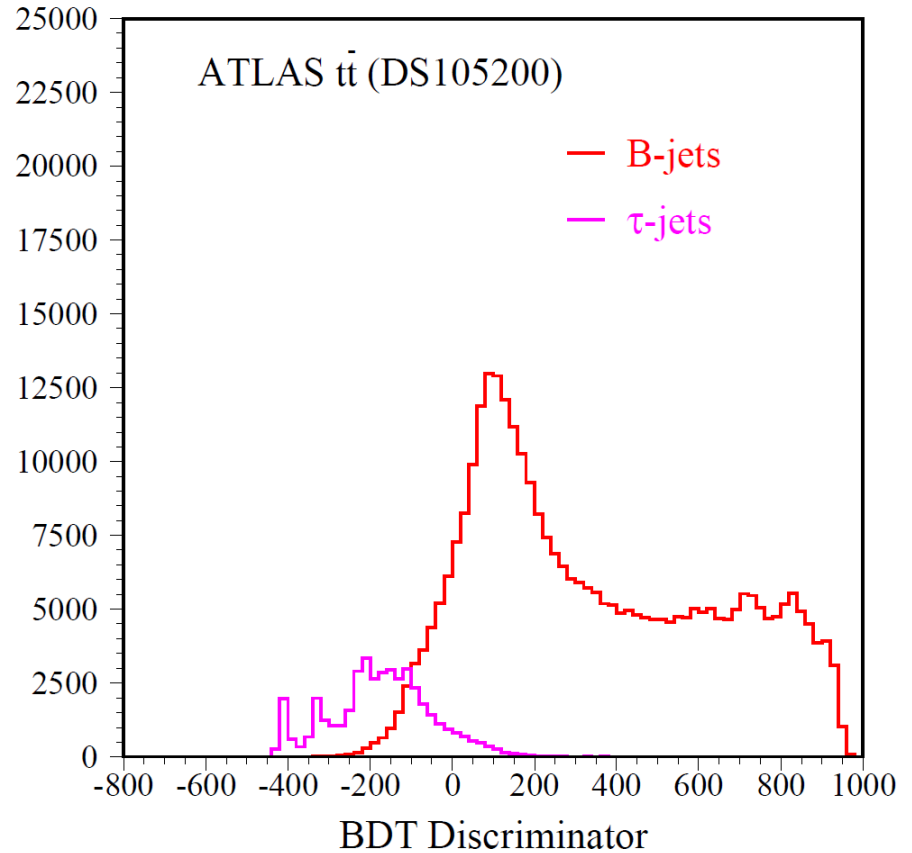
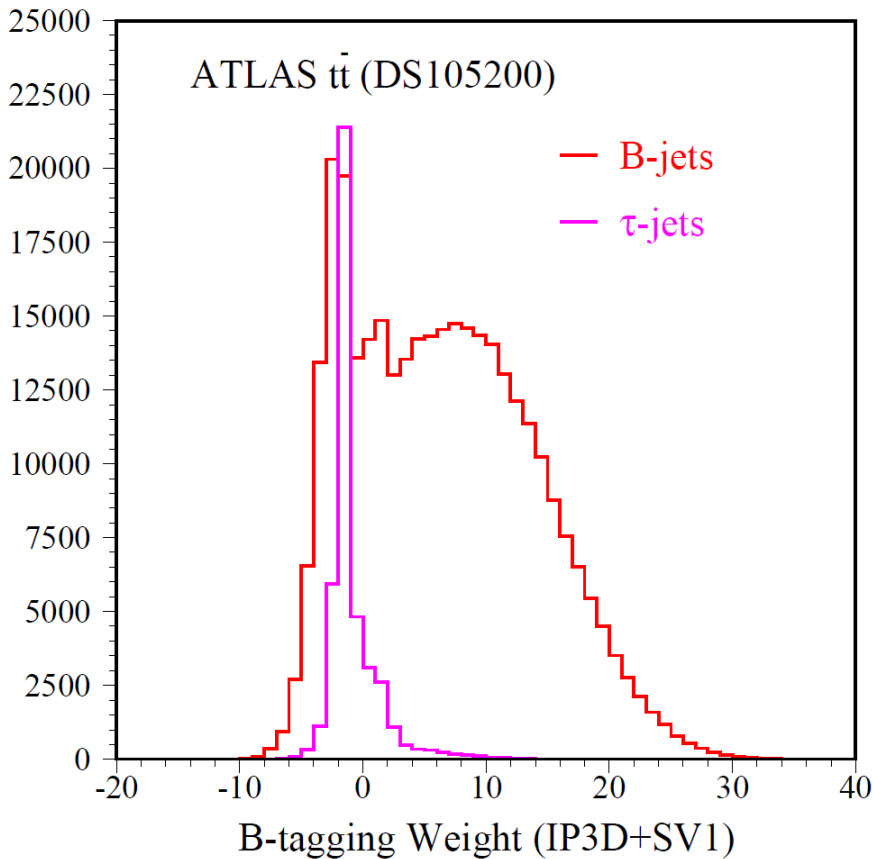
(only show the best three)

C- jet Rejection		IP3D+SV1	JetFitterCombNN	BDT_bc
B-jet Efficiency		Rejection	Rejection	Rejection
Ttbar:	Eff_b = 70%	4.9 ± 0.04	5.0 ± 0.04	6.3 ± 0.06
Ttbar:	Eff_b = 60%	8.4 ± 0.09	8.3 ± 0.09	12.1 ± 0.16
Ttbar:	Eff_b = 50%	14.7 ± 0.22	14.0 ± 0.20	25.5 ± 0.49
WH120:	Eff_b = 70%	4.5 ± 0.02	4.5 ± 0.02	5.2 ± 0.03
WH120:	Eff_b = 60%	7.7 ± 0.05	7.8 ± 0.05	9.9 ± 0.08
WH120:	Eff_b = 50%	14.3 ± 0.14	13.8 ± 0.13	20.9 ± 0.24
WH400:	Eff_b = 70%	4.9 ± 0.02	5.3 ± 0.03	5.9 ± 0.03
WH400:	Eff_b = 60%	8.8 ± 0.06	9.1 ± 0.06	11.3 ± 0.08
WH400:	Eff_b = 50%	16.2 ± 0.14	16.1 ± 0.14	23.8 ± 0.26

BDT B-taggers

1. BDT_bl: B Jets vs Light Jets
2. BDT_bc: B Jets vs C Jets
3. **BDT_bt: B Jets vs τ Jets**

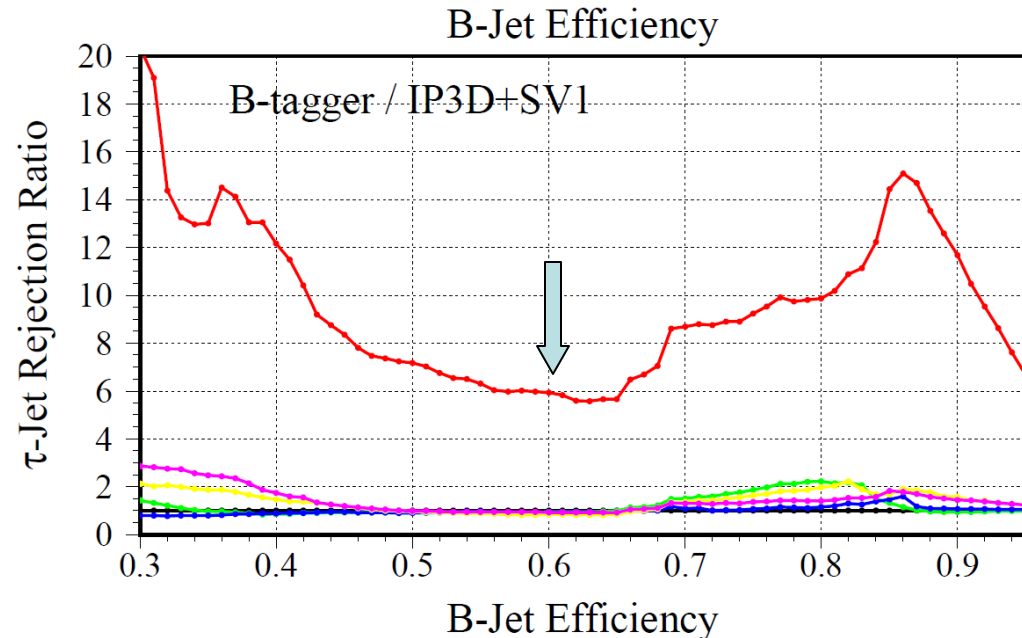
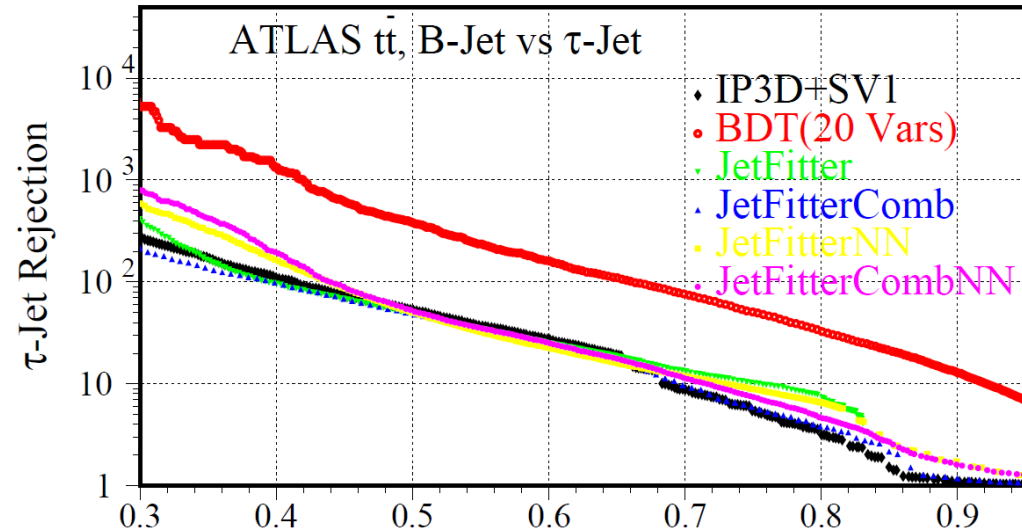
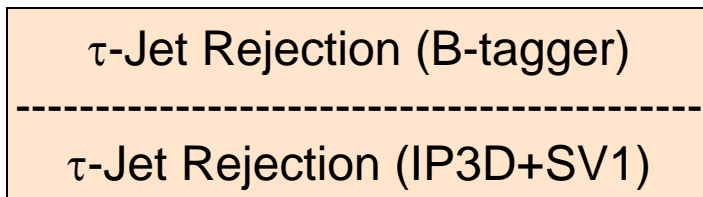
Btaggers: IP3D+SV1 and BDT_bt



ttbar Samples

τ -jet rejection vs
b-tagging efficiency

→ For 60% B-Jet Efficiency,
BDT B-tagger has $>\sim 500\%$
improvement over IP3D+SV1



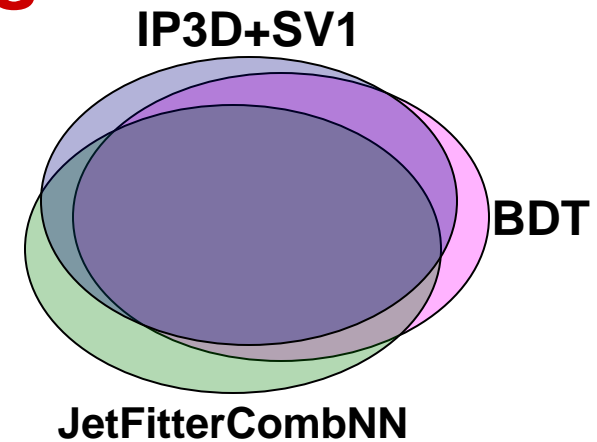
Comparison of B-taggers

(only show the best three)

τ - jet Rejection B-jet Efficiency		IP3D+SV1	JetFitterCombNN	BDT_bt
		Rejection	Rejection	Rejection
Ttbar:	Eff_b = 70%	8.8 \pm 0.1	11.3 \pm 0.2	76 \pm 3.2
Ttbar:	Eff_b = 60%	27.1 \pm 0.7	25.1 \pm 0.6	161 \pm 10
Ttbar:	Eff_b = 50%	53.2 \pm 2.0	52.6 \pm 2.0	382 \pm 36

Cross checks of ATLAS Btaggers: Overlapped B-jets

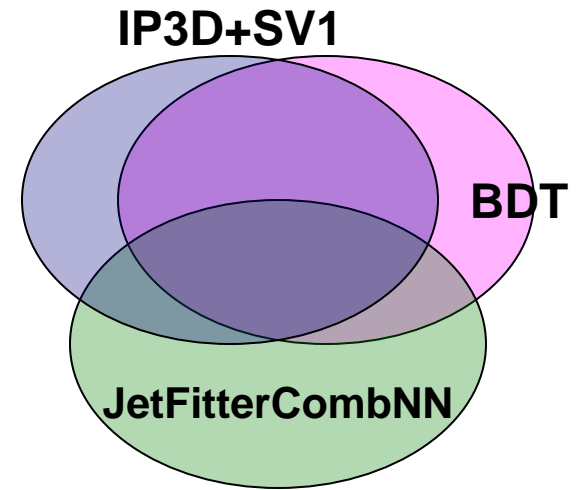
- Apply cuts for IP3D+SV1, BDT and JetFitterCombNN with 60% of B jet efficiency, respectively.
- Then calculate the overlapped B-jets passed these cuts. **Overlapped efficiency** = $(A.and.B) / (A.or.B)$



No. of B-jets	IP3D+SV1	JetFitterCombNN	BDT_bl
IP3D+SV1	198196	182993/213399 = 85.8%	190827/205564 = 92.8%
JetFitterCombNN		198196	182386/214006 = 85.2%
BDT_bl			198196

Btaggers: Overlapped Light-jets

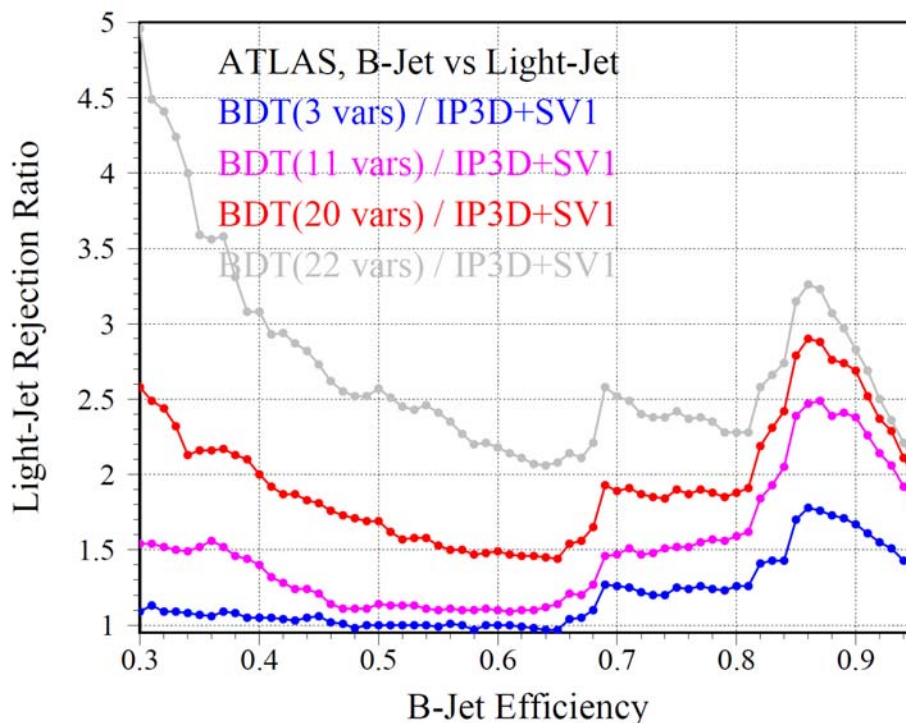
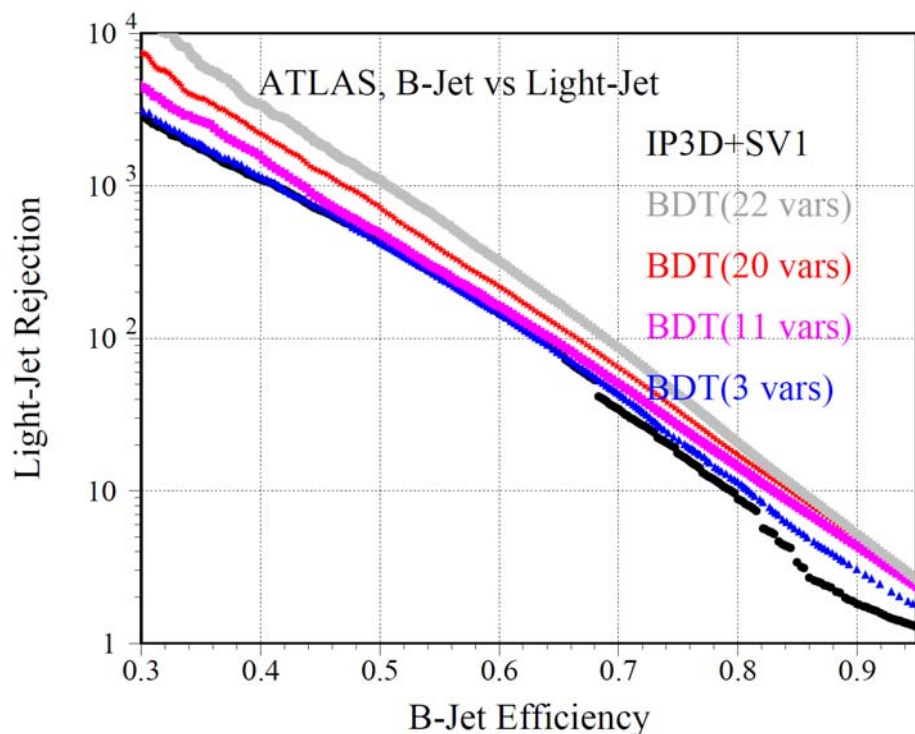
- Apply cuts for IP3D+SV1, BDT and JetFitterCombNN with 60% of B jet efficiency, respectively.
- Then calculate the overlapped light-jets passed these cuts. **Overlapped efficiency** = $(A.and.B) / (A.or.B)$



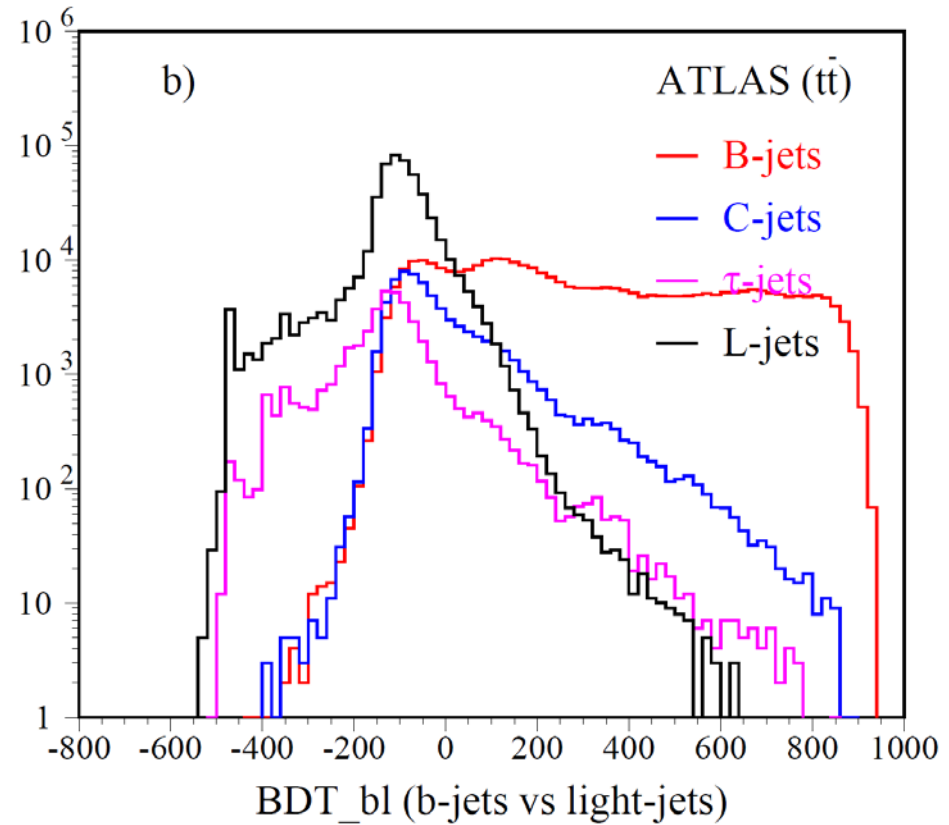
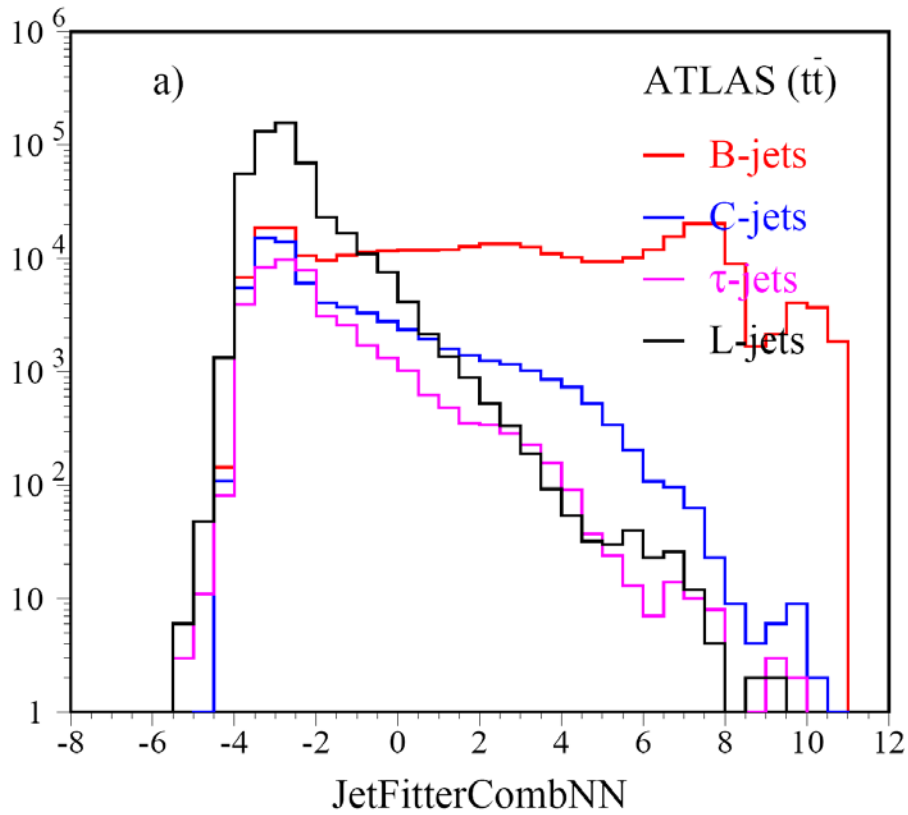
No. of L-jets	IP3D+SV1	JetFitterCombNN	BDT_bl
IP3D+SV1	3536	1446/4875=30%	2027/3886=52%
JetFitterCombNN		2785	1178/3984=30%
BDT_bl			2377

BDT B-tagger: Further Improvement

- 3 vars: IP2D, IP3D and SV1
- 11 vars: 11 existing variables
- 20 vars: 11 existing variables plus 9 new variables
- 22 vars: 20 vars plus IP3D+SV1 and JetFitterCombNN



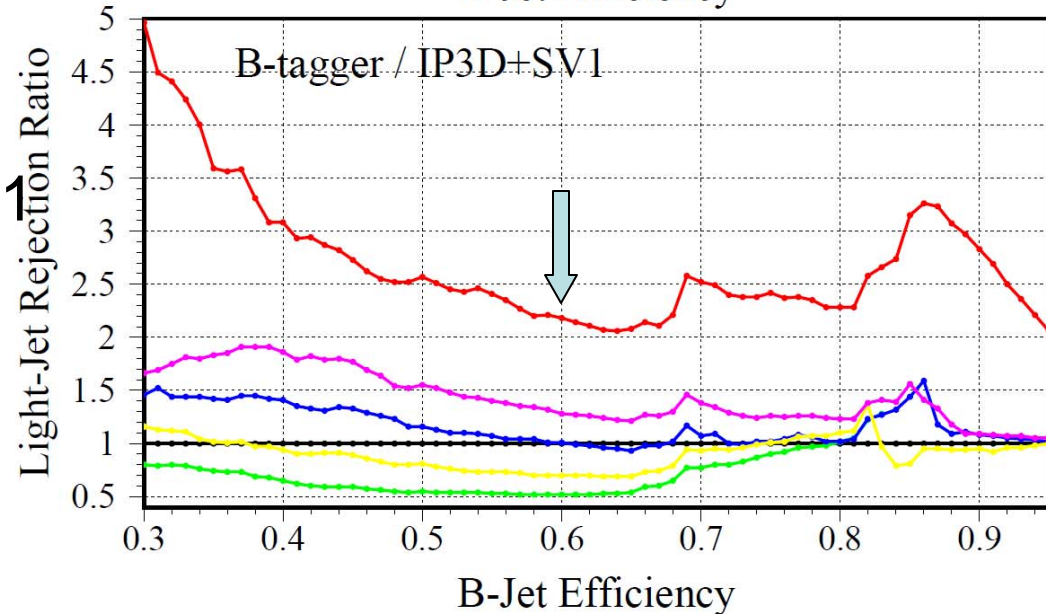
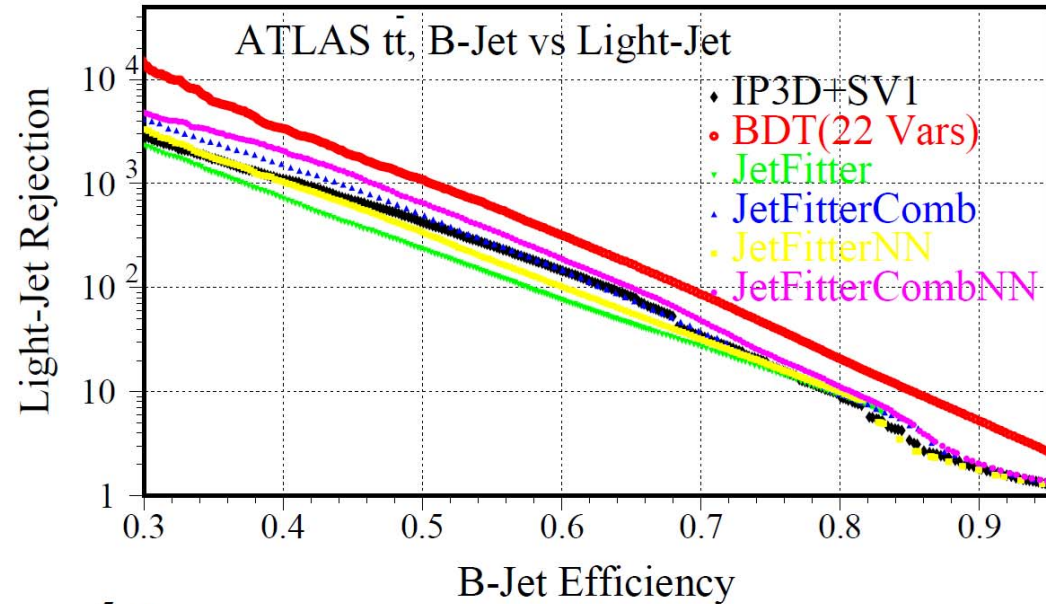
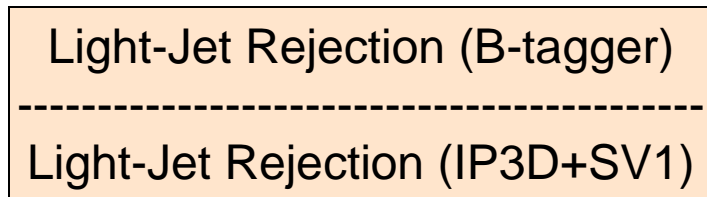
JetFitterCombNN and BDT_bl



ttbar Samples

Light jet rejection vs b-tagging efficiency

→ For 60% B-Jet Efficiency, BDT B-tagger has ~ 120% improvement over IP3D+SV1



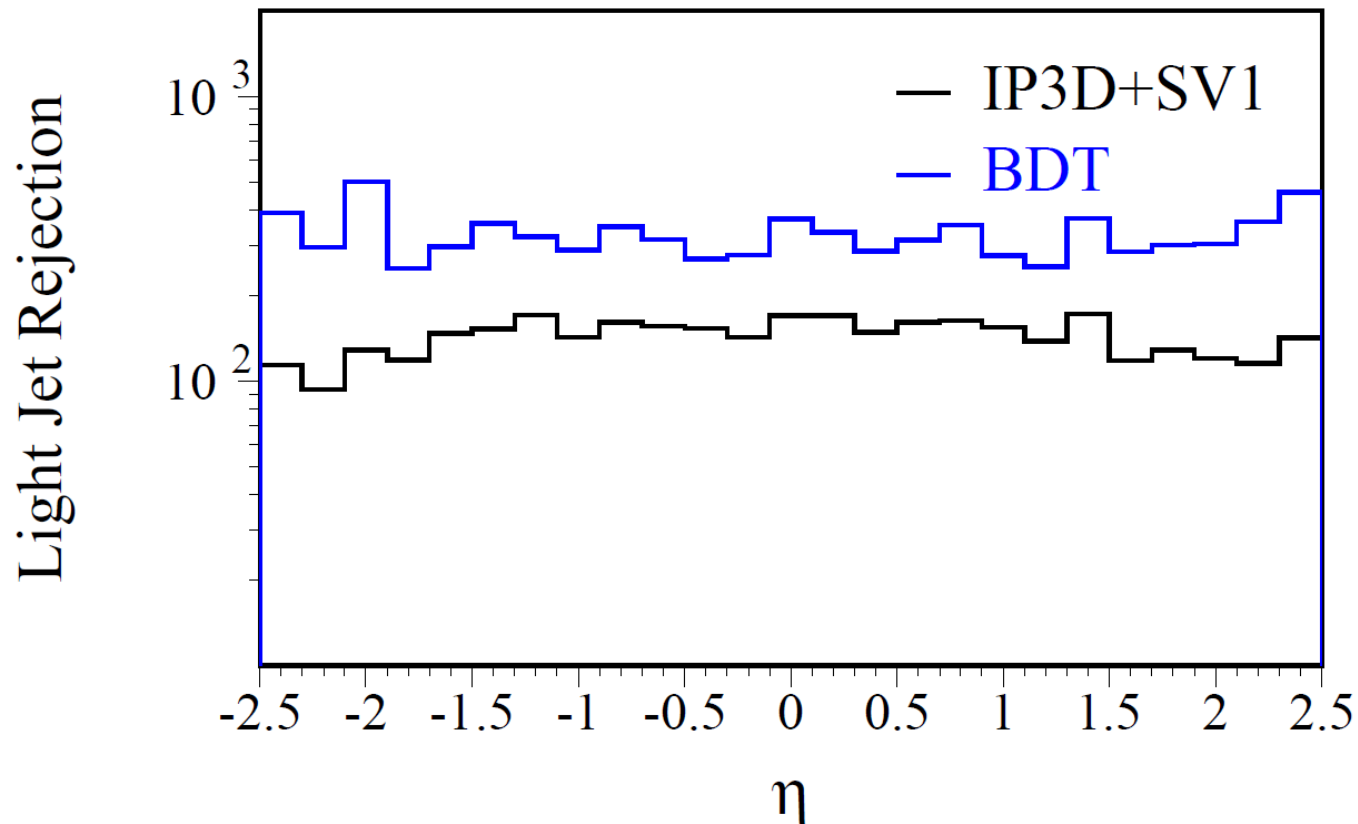
Comparison of B-taggers

(only show the best three)

L- jet Rejection		IP3D+SV1	JetFitterCombNN	BDT_bi
B-jet Efficiency		Rejection	Rejection	Rejection
Ttbar:	Eff_b = 70%	34.5 ± 0.3	47.8 ± 0.5	87.1 ± 1.2
Ttbar:	Eff_b = 60%	146 ± 3	188 ± 4	319 ± 8.2
Ttbar:	Eff_b = 50%	429 ± 13	663 ± 24	1100 ± 52
WH120:	Eff_b = 70%	29.4 ± 0.2	34.1 ± 0.3	53.9 ± 0.5
WH120:	Eff_b = 60%	125 ± 2	156 ± 3	253 ± 5.5
WH120:	Eff_b = 50%	485 ± 15	691 ± 25	1133 ± 52
WH400:	Eff_b = 70%	45.0 ± 0.4	50.7 ± 0.4	82.4 ± 0.9
WH400:	Eff_b = 60%	144 ± 2	175 ± 3	281 ± 5.5
WH400:	Eff_b = 50%	432 ± 10	560 ± 16	945 ± 34

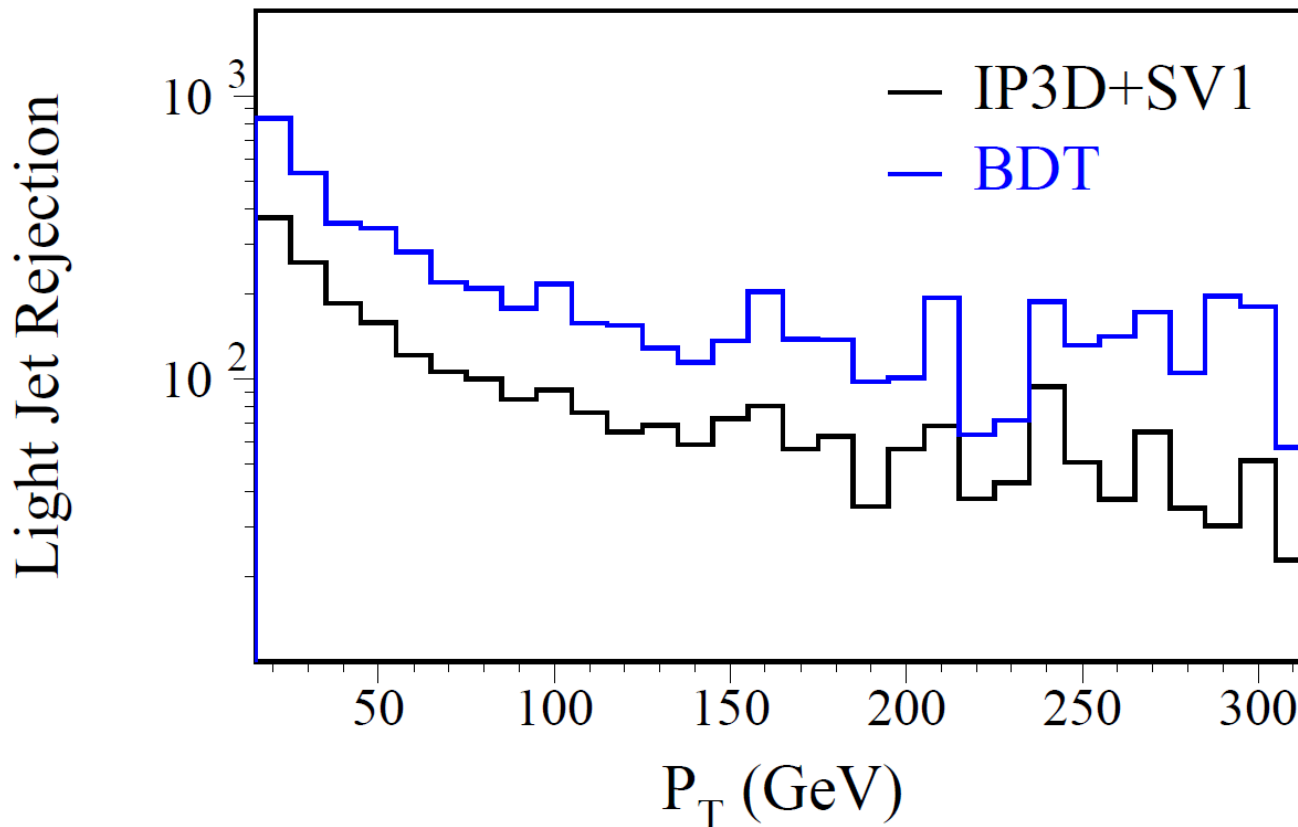
BDT_bl vs IP3D+SV1 (light jet rejection vs η)

$\text{Eff}_{\text{B-jet}} = 60\%$, IP3D+SV1 vs BDT



BDT_bl vs IP3D+SV1 (light jet rejection vs P_T)

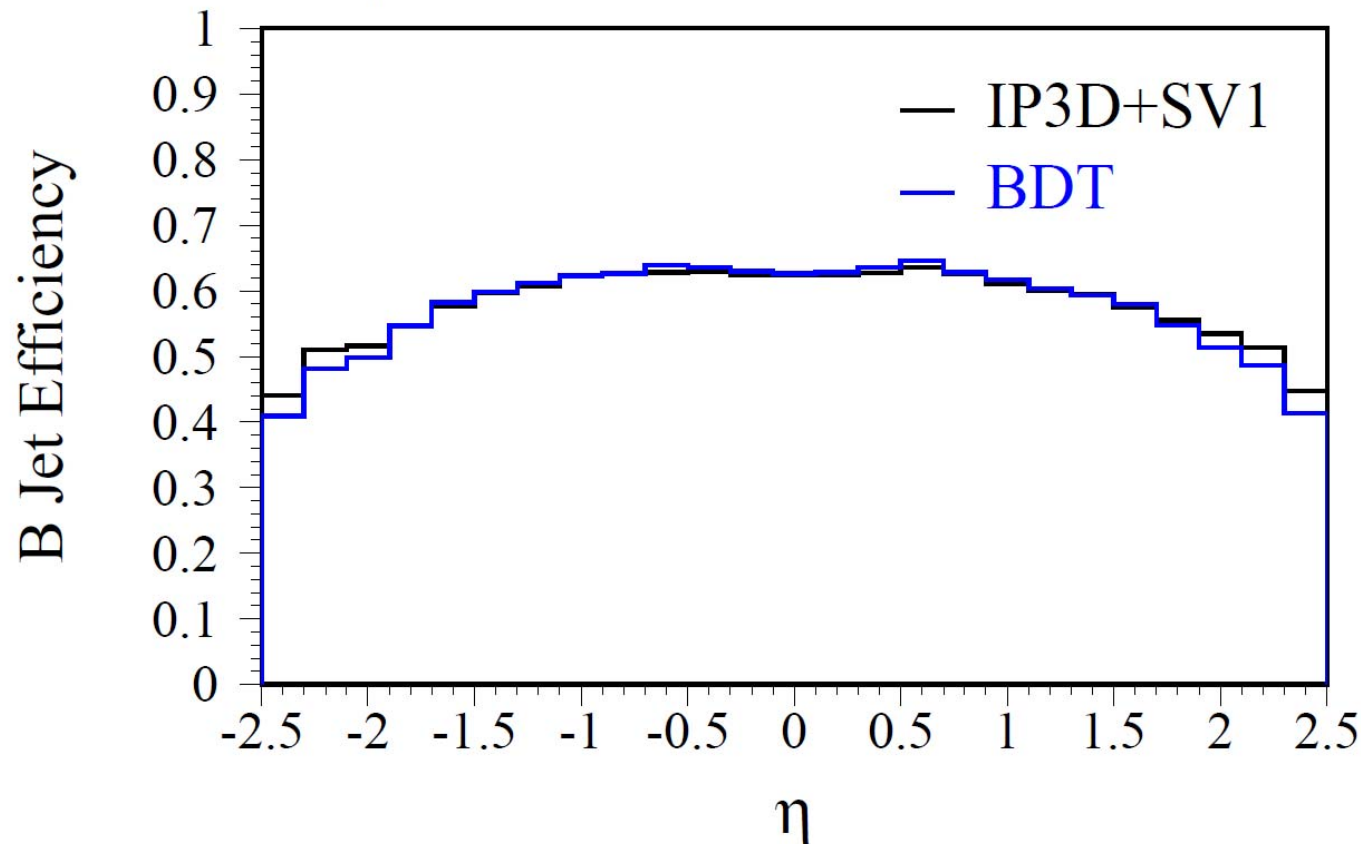
$\text{Eff}_{\text{B-jet}} = 60\%$, IP3D+SV1 vs BDT



BDT_bl vs IP3D+SV1

(B-Jet Efficiency vs η)

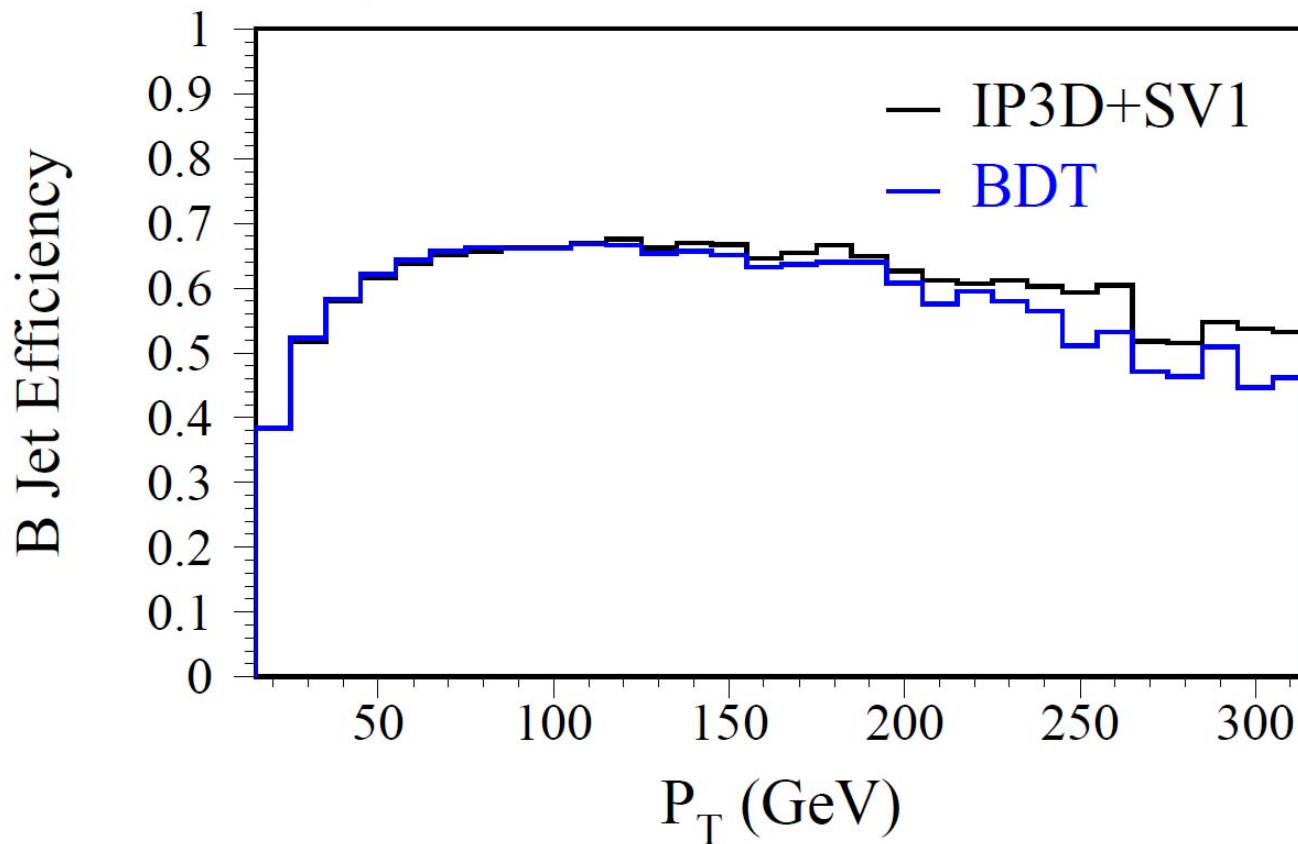
$\text{Eff}_{\text{B-jet}} = 60\%$, IP3D+SV1 vs BDT



BDT_bl vs IP3D+SV1

(B-Jet Efficiency vs P_T)

$\text{Eff}_{\text{B-jet}} = 60\%$, IP3D+SV1 vs BDT



Summary and Future Plan

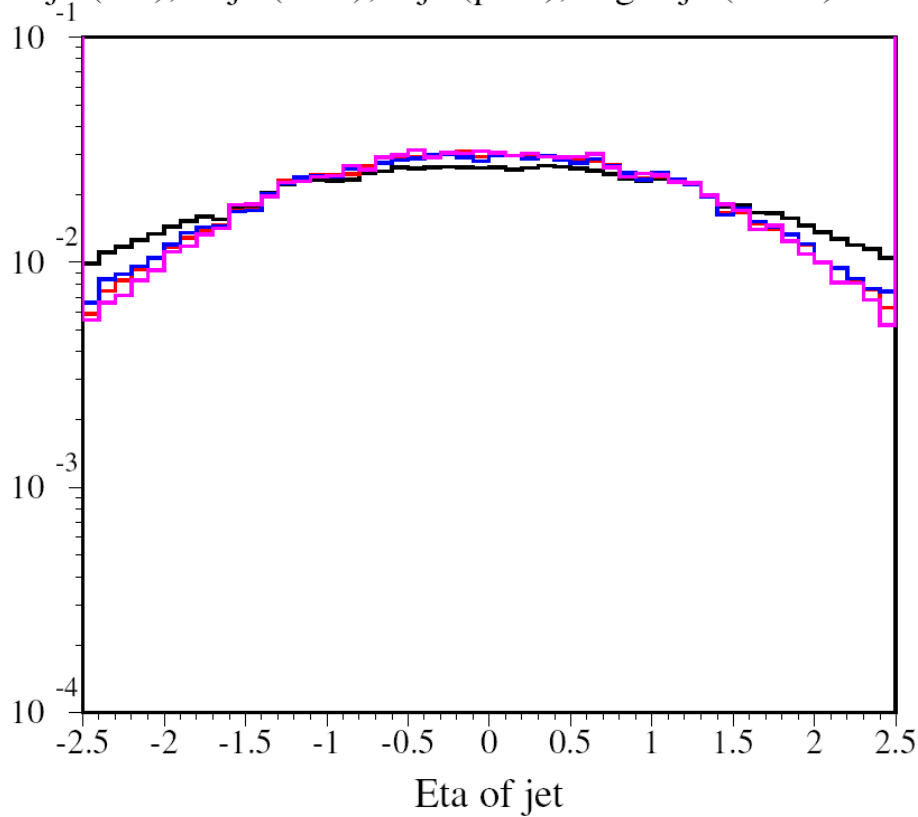
- B-tagger based on BDT technique has been developed and successfully implemented in offline Athena AnalysisExamples package.
- By building 9 new discriminating variables, BDT B-tagger improves light jet rejection by a factor of ~ 1.5 compared to ATLAS default B-tagger (IP3D+SV1).
- By combining JetFitterCombNN, the BDT B-tagger improves light jet rejection by a factor of ~ 2.2 compared to ATLAS default B-tagger (IP3D+SV1).
- We are preparing a note and planning to implement BDT B-taggers in the ATLAS official Jet-Tag package.

Backup Slides

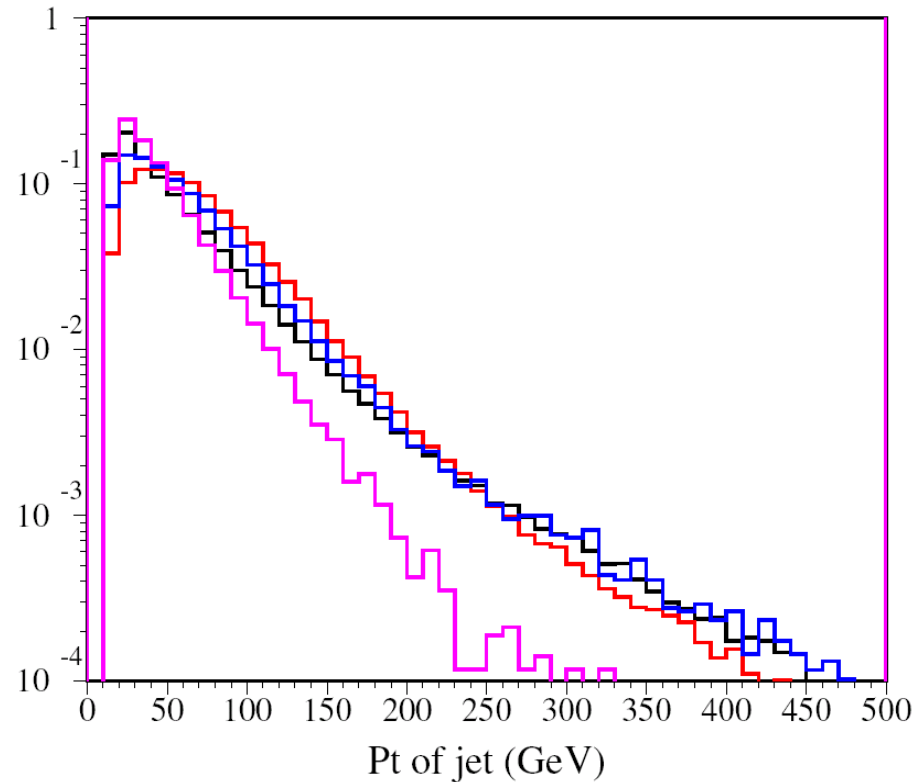
BDT Input Variables	Relative Gini Index Contribution (%)		
	BDT_bl(for light-jets)	BDT_bc(for C-jets)	BDT_bt(for τ -jets)
Eleven Existing Discriminating Variables			
IP2D	0.4	0.73	0.56
IP3D	26.3	12.75	1.97
SV1	42.24	55.18	20.06
softe	1.11	0.83	0.37
d0sig_max	0.4	0.65	0.55
z0sig_max	1.63	1.14	0.77
mass	0.18	8.75	8.14
efrac	13.39	1.16	1.54
pt_max	1.31	0.61	4.80
nvertex_2track	0.08	1.31	3.26
ntrack	2.84	0.60	45.43
Nine New Discriminating Variables			
ntrack_distance_150	5.76	2.56	2.46
ntrack_z0_100	1.44	0.26	1.93
ntrack_z0sig_05	0.12	0.38	1.62
2d_dl	0.76	4.76	1.98
d0sig_avg	0.36	0.63	0.36
d0_avg	0.20	1.04	1.14
z0_avg	0.41	4.77	2.09
sumtrkpt_jetE	0.39	0.29	0.30
sumept_jetE	0.67	1.60	0.69

Eta and Pt of Jets

B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)

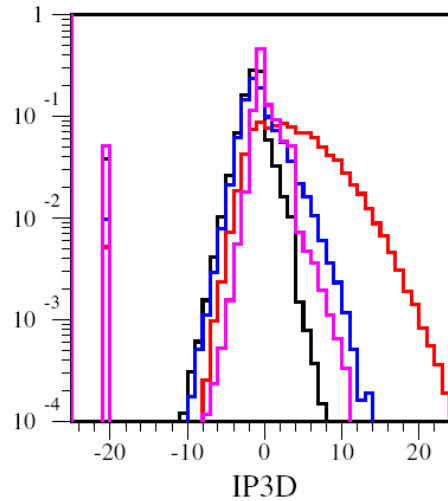
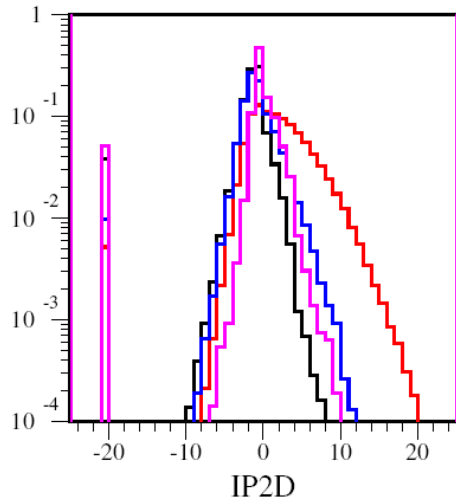


B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)

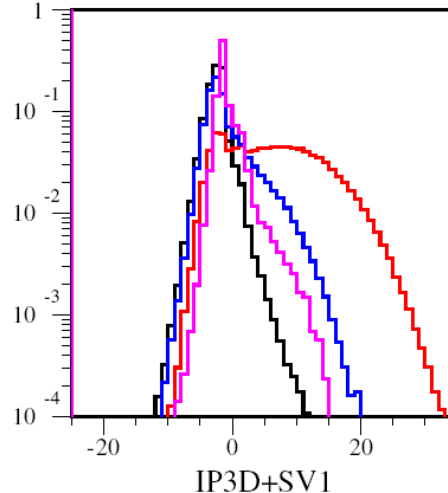
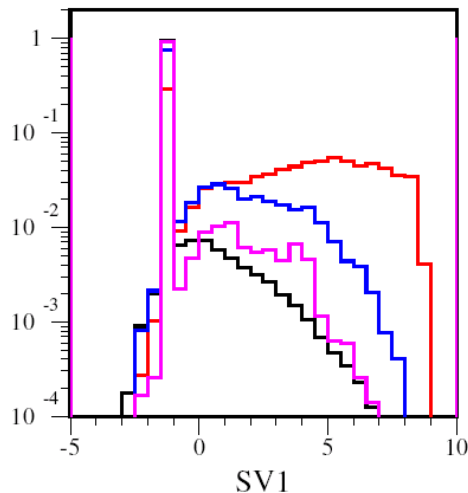


List of Existing Variables

B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)



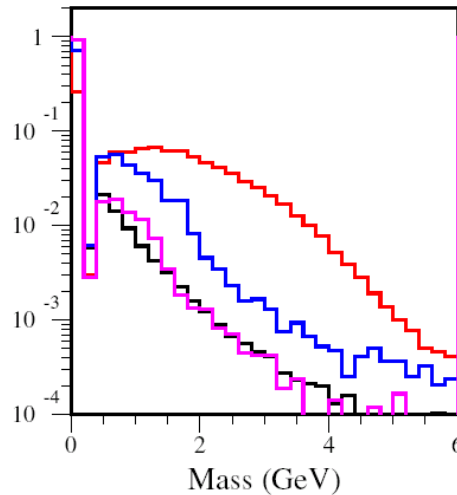
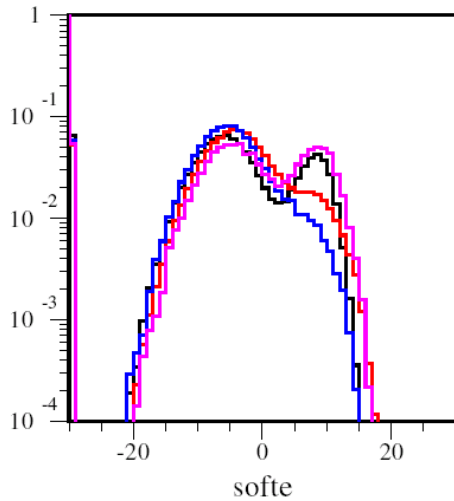
- IP2D – jet weight from transverse impact parameters
- IP3D – jet weight from 3D impact parameters



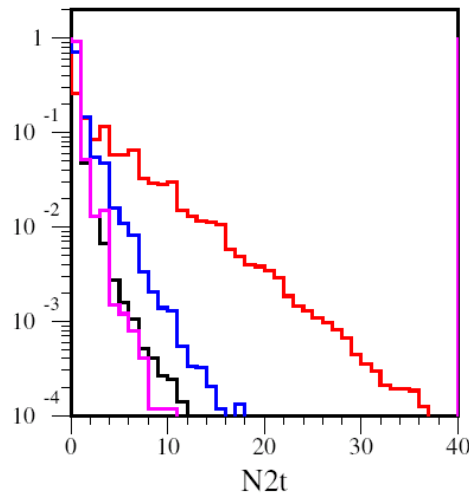
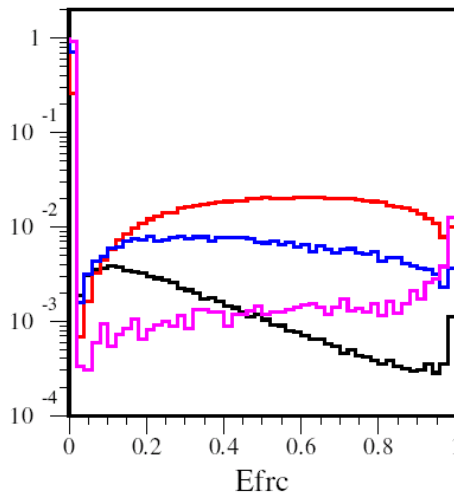
- SV1 – jet weigh from secondary vertices
- IP3D+SV1

More Existing Variables

B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)

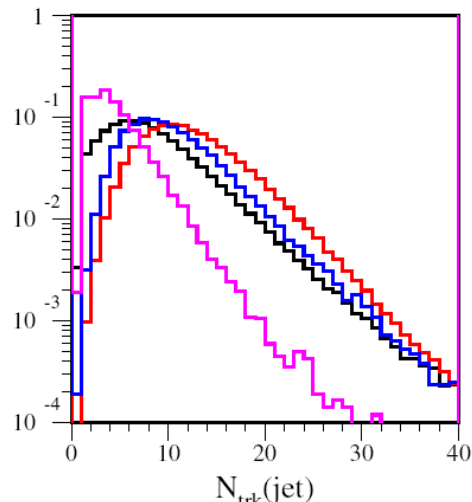
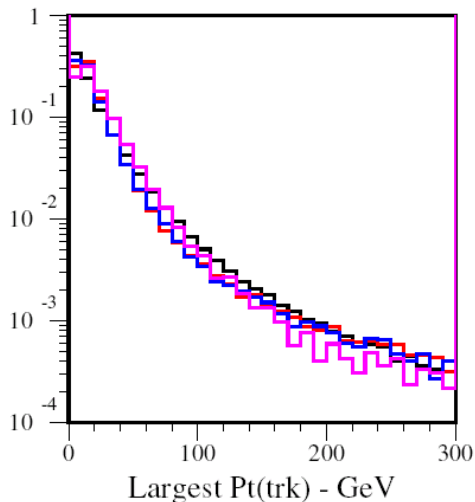
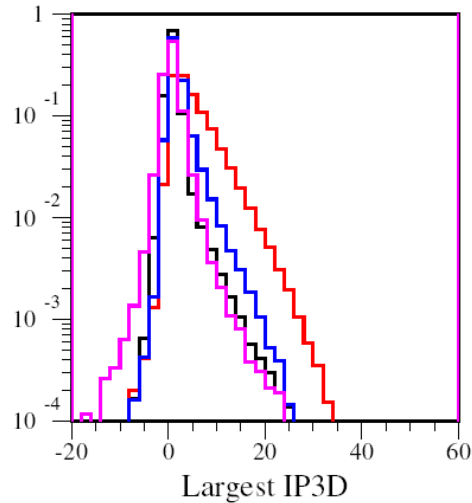
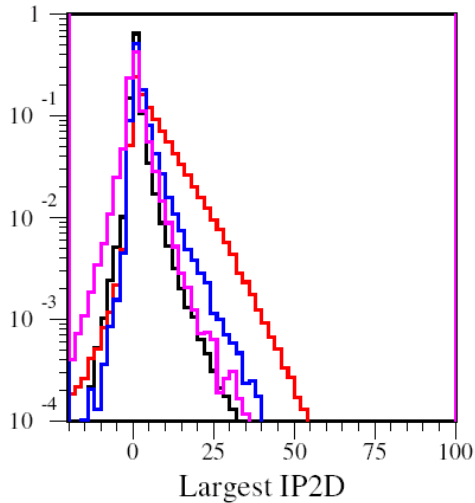


- Softe – soft electron based tagger
- Mass – mass of particles which participate in vertex fit
- Efrc – energy ratio between particles in vertex and in jet
- N2t – No. of 2-track vertices



More Existing Variables

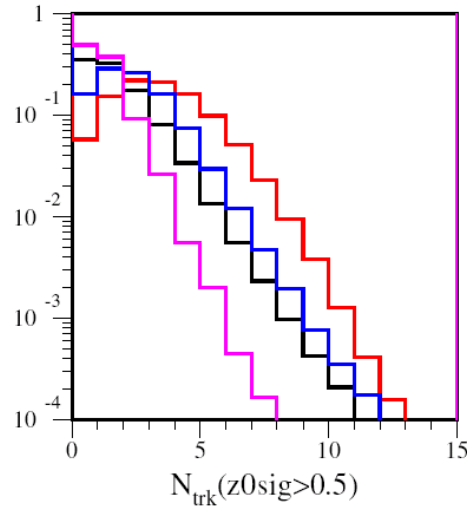
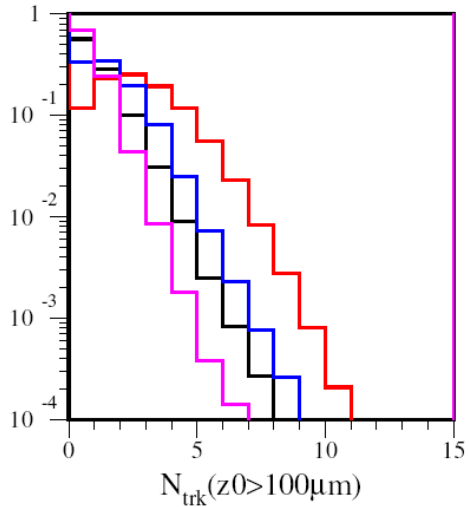
B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)



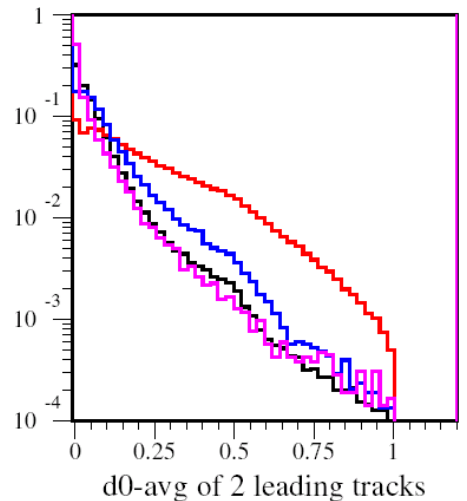
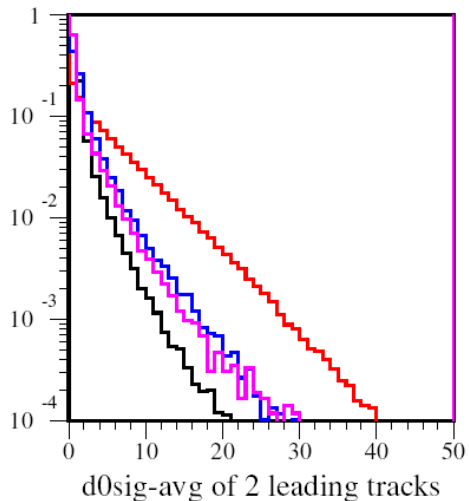
- Largest IP2D – largest transverse IP significance of tracks in the jet
- Largest IP3D – largest longitudinal IP significance of tracks in the jet
- Largest Pt – largest transverse momentum of tracks in the jet
- N_{trk}(jet) – track multiplicity in jet

New Variables

B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)

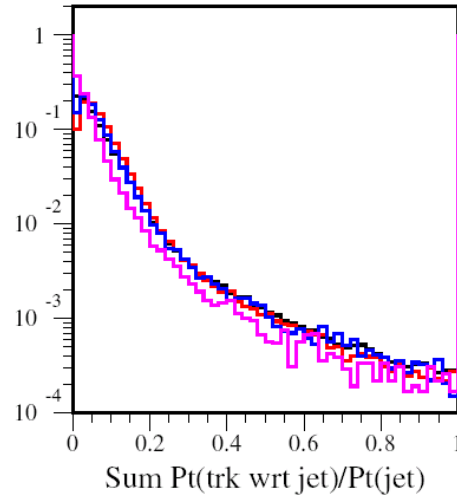
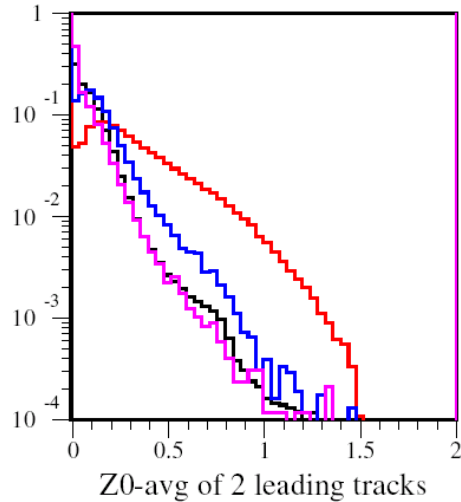


- $N_{\text{trk}}(z_0 > 100 \mu\text{m})$
- $N_{\text{trk}}(z_0 \text{sig} > 0.5)$
- $d_0 \text{sig}$ average of 2 leading tracks with maximum $d_0 \text{sig}$
- d_0 value average of 2 leading tracks with maximum $d_0 \text{sig}$

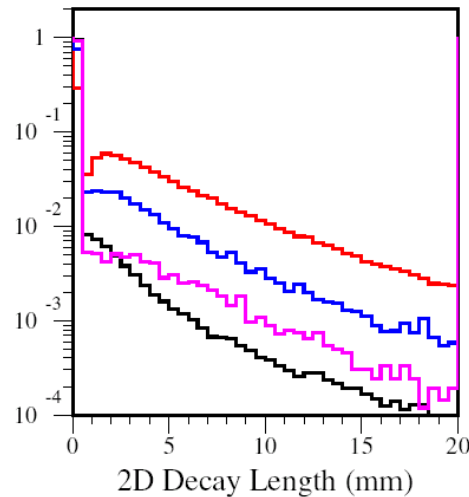
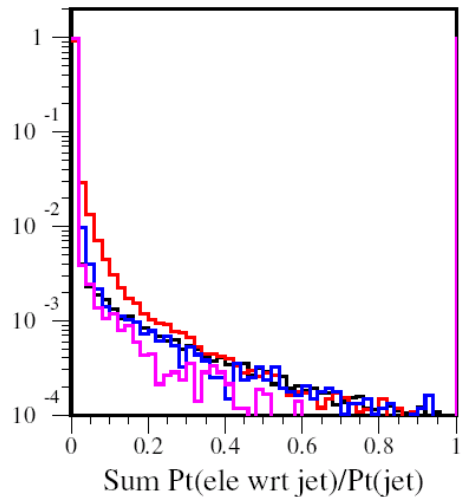


New Variables

B-jet(red), C-jet(blue), τ -jet(pink), Light-jet(black)



- Z0 value average of 2 leading tracks with maximum z0sig
- Sum Pt of tracks which are related to jet direction / E(jet)
- Sum Pt of electron which is related to jet direction / E(jet)
- 2D decay length (mm)



ATLAS B-taggers (Existing)

- IP3D+SV1 (combination of IP3D and SV1, default **weight**)
- IP2D (jet weight from 2D-transverse Impact Parameters)
- IP3D (jet weight from 3D Impact Parameters)
- JetFitter (only SV based, likelihood based)
- JetFitterComb (JetFitter combined with IP3D-SV+IP based, likelihood based)
- JetFitterNN (JetFitter standalone, NN based)
- JetFitterCombNN (JetFitter combined, NN based)

$$\text{Weight} = \log (\text{Prob}(\text{b-jet}) / \text{Prob}(\text{light-jet}))$$