

JLEE DSC180B Project Demo

January 26, 2022

```
[1]: import uproot
import numpy as np
import os
import random
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import altair as alt
from collections import Counter

%matplotlib inline
```

```
[36]: def path_generator(t:str, eda=True) -> list:
    '''
    Approximately (size of 50 QCD dataset) == (size of 14 Hbb dataset)
    '''
    lst = []

    if t.upper() == 'QCD':
        main = '/home/h8lee/teams/DSC180A_FA21_A00/a11/train_mass_qcd/\
QCD_HT{low}to{high}_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraph-pythia8/'
        if eda:
            num_data = 10

        bounds = [
            [1000,1500],
            [1500,2000],
            [2000, 'Inf'],
            [500,700],
            [700,1000]
        ]

        for bound in bounds:
            low, high = bound
            fp = main.format(low=low, high=high)
            all_files = os.listdir(fp)
            samples = random.sample(all_files, k=num_data)
```

```

        # There's this one hidden file under (700-1000) bound
        while '.nano_mc2017_174_Skim.root.ViGCY0' in samples:
            samples = random.sample(all_files, k=num_data) # Re-sample

        files = [os.path.join(fp, sample) for sample in samples]
        lst += files # In total, randomly generate filepaths to 50
        →different QCD .root files
        elif t.upper() == 'SIGNAL':
            main = '/home/h8lee/teams/DSC180A_FA21_A00/a11/train_mass_hbb/\
BulkGravitonToHHTo4Q_MX-600to6000_MH-15to250_part{ }_TuneCP5_13TeV-madgraph_pythia8/
        →'

            if eda:
                num_data = 4

            parts = [1,2]

            for part in parts:
                # Since files in Hbb directory1 are smaller than those in Hbb
                →directory2,
                # sample more from directory1 to balance size of samples generating
                →from
                # directory2
                # (11 .root files in dir1) == (3 .root files in dir2)

            # if part==1:
            #     num_data = 11
            # else:
            #     num_data = 3

            fp = main.format(part)
            all_files = os.listdir(fp)
            samples = random.sample(all_files, k=num_data)
            files = [os.path.join(fp, sample) for sample in samples]

            lst += files
        return lst

```

```

[37]: qcd_eda_sets = path_generator('QCD', eda=True)
      signal_eda_sets = path_generator('signal', eda=True)

```

```

[38]: def load_jet_features(fps):
        '''
        For all files at defined filepaths,
        extract jet features from each of them as well as their type
        '''
        jet_features = []

```

```

unnecesssary_attrs = [
    'fj_idx',
    'fj_genRes_mass',
    'fj_lsf3'
]
df = pd.DataFrame()

for i in range(len(fps)):
    path = fps[i]
    f = uproot.open(path)
    tree = f['Events']

    if i==0:
        attrs = [branch.name for branch in tree.branches]
        jet_features += list(filter(lambda x:x.startswith('fj'), attrs))
        jet_features = [feat for feat in jet_features if feat not in ↪
unnecesssary_attrs] # drop sterile attributes

        features = tree.arrays(jet_features, library='np')
        df = pd.concat([df, pd.DataFrame(features)], axis=0)

df = df.reset_index(drop=True)

return df

```

Validating the labels of QCD/signal jet samples

```

[39]: df_qcd = load_jet_features(qcd_eda_sets)
display(df_qcd.head())
print('\n', f'{df_qcd.shape[0]} randomly generated QCD jet samples')

```

	fj_pt	fj_eta	fj_phi	fj_mass	fj_msoftdrop	fj_deepTagMD_H4qvsQCD	\
0	572.5	0.799072	0.082703	127.8750	85.125000	-1000.0	
1	347.0	-0.325134	-2.830566	84.8125	3.986328	-1000.0	
2	578.0	-0.938354	0.759888	133.7500	4.753906	-1000.0	
3	315.0	-2.022949	-2.620117	215.5000	222.250000	-1000.0	
4	528.0	0.015053	-1.083008	59.1250	1.471680	-1000.0	

	fj_deepTag_HvsQCD	fj_PN_H4qvsQCD	fj_PN_XbbvsQCD	fj_genjetmsd	...	\
0	-1000.0	0.117758	0.000385	83.062500	...	
1	-1000.0	0.000004	0.000995	5.769531	...	
2	-1000.0	0.000013	0.003182	12.640625	...	
3	-1000.0	0.000773	0.000216	292.500000	...	
4	-1000.0	0.000069	0.002145	3.216797	...	

	fj_genW_decay	fj_genWstar_decay	fj_evt_met_covxx	fj_evt_met_covxy	\
--	---------------	-------------------	------------------	------------------	---

0	-99.0	-99.0	1604.0	265.0
1	-99.0	-99.0	1604.0	265.0
2	-99.0	-99.0	2176.0	1028.0
3	-99.0	-99.0	2176.0	1028.0
4	-99.0	-99.0	1002.0	-610.0

	fj_evt_met_covyy	fj_evt_met_dphi	fj_evt_met_pt	fj_evt_met_sig \
0	822.0	2.690247	46.284767	1.890625
1	822.0	-0.679670	46.284767	1.890625
2	2640.0	-3.082642	219.364868	14.039062
3	2640.0	0.297363	219.364868	14.039062
4	1880.0	-2.609357	17.122852	0.212280

	fj_evt_pupmet_pt	fj_evt_pupmet_dphi
0	44.854141	2.516418
1	44.854141	-0.853498
2	205.903931	-3.108032
3	205.903931	0.271973
4	22.418184	-2.543439

[5 rows x 57 columns]

371331 randomly generated QCD jet samples

```
[40]: df_signal = load_jet_features(signal_eda_sets)
display(df_signal.head())
print('\n', f'{df_signal.shape[0]} randomly generated signal jet samples')
```

	fj_pt	fj_eta	fj_phi	fj_mass	fj_msoftdrop	fj_deepTagMD_H4qvsQCD \
0	430.50	-1.148926	-1.613525	344.750	342.000000	-1000.0
1	430.50	-0.531250	1.475342	126.750	12.109375	-1000.0
2	409.25	1.776855	-0.478271	171.125	167.000000	-1000.0
3	382.25	1.072266	2.770996	157.125	151.000000	-1000.0
4	587.00	-0.079727	-0.807129	466.750	474.000000	-1000.0

	fj_deepTag_HvsQCD	fj_PN_H4qvsQCD	fj_PN_XbbvsQCD	fj_genjetmsd	...	\
0	-1000.0	0.423500	0.921231	302.250000	...	
1	-1000.0	0.002387	0.557630	21.734375	...	
2	-1000.0	0.004376	0.929233	155.500000	...	
3	-1000.0	0.007784	0.003990	159.625000	...	
4	-1000.0	0.040538	0.001870	477.500000	...	

	fj_genW_decay	fj_genWstar_decay	fj_evt_met_covxx	fj_evt_met_covxy \
0	-99.0	-99.0	632.0	86.75
1	-99.0	-99.0	632.0	86.75
2	-99.0	-99.0	2552.0	-606.00

3	-99.0	-99.0	2552.0	-606.00
4	-99.0	-99.0	2728.0	-594.00

	fj_evt_met_covvy	fj_evt_met_dphi	fj_evt_met_pt	fj_evt_met_sig \
0	1892.0	-1.440186	30.616550	1.472656
1	1892.0	1.754133	30.616550	1.472656
2	1200.0	-3.110578	65.651611	1.567383
3	1200.0	-0.076660	65.651611	1.567383
4	2208.0	-0.319824	53.534805	1.097656

	fj_evt_pupmet_pt	fj_evt_pupmet_dphi
0	30.935398	-0.855713
1	30.935398	2.338605
2	44.169460	3.101318
3	44.169460	-0.147949
4	56.205227	-0.374023

[5 rows x 57 columns]

487040 randomly generated signal jet samples

Data validation Validate the type of jets in our samples; each jet should only be associated to one unique type of QCD/signal

```
[41]: # QCD
# For this checkup, we only need label attribute

IS_QCDB = 'fj_isQCDB'
IS_QCDOthers = 'fj_isQCDOthers'
all_attrs = df_qcd.columns.tolist()
start_idx = all_attrs.index(IS_QCDB)
end_idx = all_attrs.index(IS_QCDOthers)+1

qcd_labels = all_attrs[start_idx:end_idx]
```

```
[42]: df_qcd_labels = df_qcd[qcd_labels]
display(df_qcd_labels.head())
```

	fj_isQCDB	fj_isQCDBb	fj_isQCDC	fj_isQCDCc	fj_isQCdleP	fj_isQCDOthers
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	1	0

```
[43]: # We want each jet corresponding to exactly one type
```

```
print(f'Each jet corresponds to exactly one type:\n\n{len(df_qcd_labels.sum(axis=1).unique()) == 1}')\n
```

Each jet corresponds to exactly one type: True

```
[44]: # How many jets are there for different QCD types?
```

```
display(df_qcd_labels.sum(axis=0).sort_values(ascending=False).\n    ↳to_frame(name='Count'))\n
```

	Count
fj_isQCDothers	225829
fj_isQCDlep	80905
fj_isQCDcc	26058
fj_isQCDc	25787
fj_isQCDb	6543
fj_isQCDbb	6209

```
[45]: # Signal jets
```

```
# For this checkup, we only need label attribute
```

```
IS_HBB = 'fj_H_bb'\nIS_HQQ = 'fj_H_qq'\nall_attrs = df_signal.columns.tolist()\nstart_idx = all_attrs.index(IS_HBB)\nend_idx = all_attrs.index(IS_HQQ)+1\n\nsignal_labels = all_attrs[start_idx:end_idx]\n
```

```
[46]: df_signal_labels = df_signal[signal_labels]
```

```
# We're only going to include signal jets\n# of types H_bb, H_cc, H_qq for performing EDA
```

```
df_signal_labels = df_signal_labels[\n    (df_signal_labels['fj_H_bb'] == 1) |\n    (df_signal_labels['fj_H_cc'] == 1) |\n    (df_signal_labels['fj_H_qq'] == 1)\n]\n
```

```
# Drop observations that are associated to more than single type
```

```
df_signal_labels['temp'] = df_signal_labels['fj_H_bb'] +_\n    ↳df_signal_labels['fj_H_cc'] + df_signal_labels['fj_H_qq']\nprint(f'Before filtering: {df_signal_labels.shape[0]} rows', '\n')\n
```

```
df_signal_labels = df_signal_labels[df_signal_labels['temp'] == 1].
↳drop(columns='temp')
print(f'After filtering: {df_signal_labels.shape[0]} rows')
```

Before filtering: 460901 rows

After filtering: 460875 rows

```
[47]: # We want each jet corresponding to exactly one type
```

```
print(f'Each jet corresponds to exactly one type:\
{len(df_signal_labels.sum(axis=1).unique()) == 1}')
```

Each jet corresponds to exactly one type: True

```
[48]: # How many jets are there for each signal type?
```

```
display(df_signal_labels.sum(axis=0).sort_values(ascending=False).
↳to_frame(name='Count'))
```

	Count
fj_H_bb	154163
fj_H_cc	154125
fj_H_qq	152587

EDA #1 Plot distribution of our target attribute(fj_genjetmsd), generator-level soft drop mass, of QCD jets according to their type

```
[49]: # Filtering using the validation results
```

```
signal_idx = df_signal_labels.index.tolist()
df_signal = df_signal.filter(items=signal_idx, axis=0)
```

```
[50]: # Create temporary `class` label to differentiate QCD jets from signal jets
# Then concatenate QCD dataset to signal dataset
```

```
df_qcd['Type'] = 'QCD'
df_signal['Type'] = 'Signal'

df_qcd_and_signal = pd.concat([df_qcd, df_signal], axis=0)
display(df_qcd_and_signal.head())
```

	fj_pt	fj_eta	fj_phi	fj_mass	fj_msoftdrop	fj_deepTagMD_H4qvsQCD \
0	572.5	0.799072	0.082703	127.8750	85.125000	-1000.0
1	347.0	-0.325134	-2.830566	84.8125	3.986328	-1000.0

2	578.0	-0.938354	0.759888	133.7500	4.753906	-1000.0
3	315.0	-2.022949	-2.620117	215.5000	222.250000	-1000.0
4	528.0	0.015053	-1.083008	59.1250	1.471680	-1000.0

	fj_deepTag_HvsQCD	fj_PN_H4qvsQCD	fj_PN_XbbvsQCD	fj_genjetmsd	...	\
0	-1000.0	0.117758	0.000385	83.062500	...	
1	-1000.0	0.000004	0.000995	5.769531	...	
2	-1000.0	0.000013	0.003182	12.640625	...	
3	-1000.0	0.000773	0.000216	292.500000	...	
4	-1000.0	0.000069	0.002145	3.216797	...	

	fj_genWstar_decay	fj_evt_met_covxx	fj_evt_met_covxy	fj_evt_met_covyy	\
0	-99.0	1604.0	265.0	822.0	
1	-99.0	1604.0	265.0	822.0	
2	-99.0	2176.0	1028.0	2640.0	
3	-99.0	2176.0	1028.0	2640.0	
4	-99.0	1002.0	-610.0	1880.0	

	fj_evt_met_dphi	fj_evt_met_pt	fj_evt_met_sig	fj_evt_pupmet_pt	\
0	2.690247	46.284767	1.890625	44.854141	
1	-0.679670	46.284767	1.890625	44.854141	
2	-3.082642	219.364868	14.039062	205.903931	
3	0.297363	219.364868	14.039062	205.903931	
4	-2.609357	17.122852	0.212280	22.418184	

	fj_evt_pupmet_dphi	Type
0	2.516418	QCD
1	-0.853498	QCD
2	-3.108032	QCD
3	0.271973	QCD
4	-2.543439	QCD

[5 rows x 58 columns]

```
[51]: avg_mass = df_qcd_and_signal.groupby('Type')['fj_genjetmsd'].mean()
avg_mass_qcd = round(avg_mass.loc['QCD'], 2)
avg_mass_signal = round(avg_mass.loc['Signal'], 2)

text = f'Average mass of Signal jets: {avg_mass_signal:.5f}\n\
Average mass of QCD jets: {avg_mass_qcd:.5f}'
```

```
[52]: # Used `.displot()` from seaborn for visualization

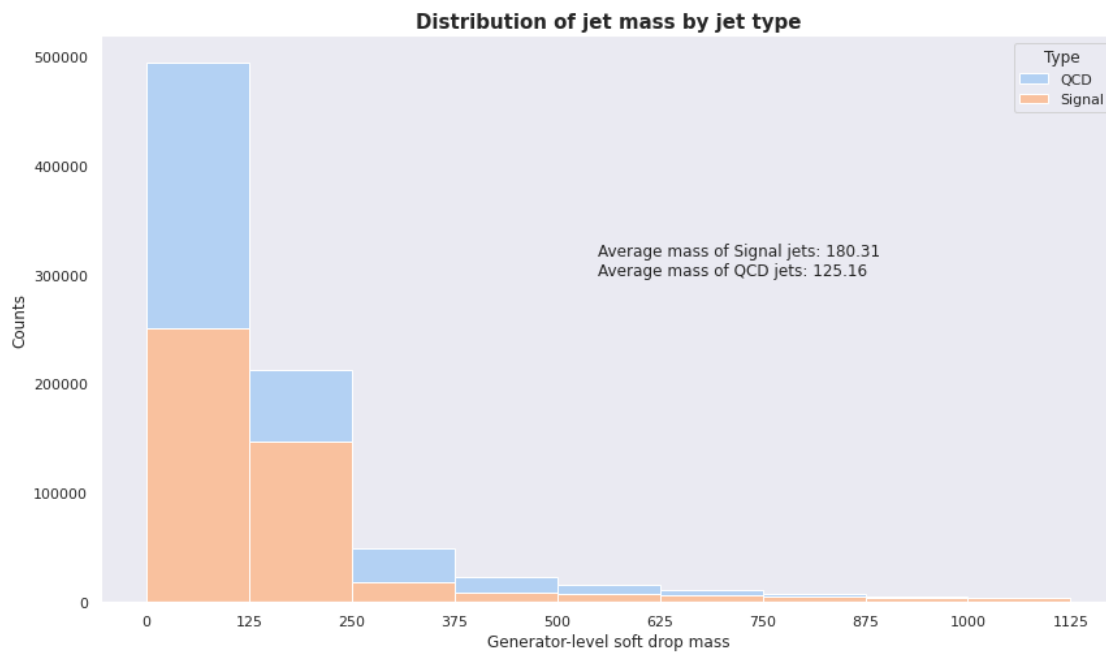
_ = sns.set(context='notebook', rc={'figure.figsize':(14,8)},
            style='dark', palette='pastel')
ax = sns.histplot(x='fj_genjetmsd', data=df_qcd_and_signal, hue='Type',
                  bins=range(0, 1250, 125), multiple='stack')
```



```

_ = ax.set_title('Distribution of jet mass by jet type', fontdict={'size':15,
↳ 'weight': 'bold'})
_ = ax.set_xlabel('Generator-level soft drop mass')
_ = ax.text(550, 300000, text)
_ = ax.set_xticks(range(0,1250,125))
_ = ax.set_ylabel('Counts')

```



```

[53]: # BELOW COULD BE USED FOR VALIDATION OF signal jets DATASET

# Hbb jets are known to be the most common type of
# jet that contains Higgs boson
# This is because Higgs boson is more likely to decay into
# *exactly* two b-quarks in a single proton-proton event
# These b quarks are known for their relatively heavier weights
# compared to other elementary particles
# which gives them longer lifespan
# One conspicuous characteristic of Hbb jets
# is hence their long lifespan
# which is enabled by heavy weights of Higgs boson and its decay product, b_
↳ quarks
# Let's now explore if this finding holds in our dataset
# using `fj_genjetmsd` attribute

```

```
# Does above trend hold for QCD jets also?
# i.e. Do certain types of QCD jet tend to be heavier than otehr types?
```

0.0.1 EDA #2 – QCD

Does presence of secondary vertices in a jet have any effect on jet mass?

```
[54]: def load_num_sv(fps, jet_type='QCD'):
    '''
    For all files at defined filepaths,
    extract secondary vertex features from
    each of the file
    '''
    NUMPY = 'np'
    SV_PT_LOG = 'sv_pt_log'
    FJ_GENJETMSD = 'fj_genjetmsd'
    num_svs = []
    jet_mass = []

    for i in range(len(fps)):
        path = fps[i]
        f = uproot.open(path)
        tree = f['Events']
        sv_pt_logs = tree.arrays(SV_PT_LOG, library=NUMPY)[SV_PT_LOG]
        num_sv = list(map(lambda sublst: len(list(filter(lambda x: x != 0,
↪sublst))), sv_pt_logs))
        num_svs += num_sv

        # Jet masses(target)
        masses = tree.arrays(FJ_GENJETMSD, library=NUMPY)[FJ_GENJETMSD].tolist()
        jet_mass += masses

    # df = df.reset_index(drop=True)

    return num_svs, jet_mass
```

QCD

```
[55]: qcd_num_svs, qcd_jet_mass = load_num_sv(qcd_eda_sets)

avg_qcd_num_svs = np.mean(qcd_num_svs)
avg_qcd_jet_mass = np.mean(qcd_jet_mass)

med_qcd_num_svs = np.median(qcd_num_svs)
med_qcd_jet_mass = np.median(qcd_jet_mass)

qcd_num_svs_counter = Counter(qcd_num_svs)
```

```
temp = qcd_num_svs_counter.items()
qcd_num_svs_counts = sorted(temp, reverse=True, key=lambda x:x[1])
# Later create 2 x 2 dataframe; indexing QCD and Signal, columns of mean, median
```

```
[56]: df_qcd_num_svs_counts = pd.DataFrame(qcd_num_svs_counts,
                                           columns=['# of SVs in a jet', 'counts'],
                                           ).set_index('# of SVs in a jet')

display(df_qcd_num_svs_counts)
print(f'Majority of QCD jets in our data has no to only few secondary vertex\
recorded', '\n')
```

	counts
# of SVs in a jet	
0	134975
1	120403
2	65650
3	29871
4	12337
5	5004
6	1886
7	1205

Majority of QCD jets in our data has no to only few secondary vertex recorded

```
[57]: qcd_dict = {
        '# of SVs recorded':qcd_num_svs,
        'generator-level soft drop mass':qcd_jet_mass
    }

qcd_df = pd.DataFrame(qcd_dict)
display(qcd_df.head())
```

	# of SVs recorded	generator-level soft drop mass
0	0	83.062500
1	1	5.769531
2	0	12.640625
3	2	292.500000
4	0	3.216797

```
[58]: # Boxplot to show relationship between them

_ = sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(12,8)})

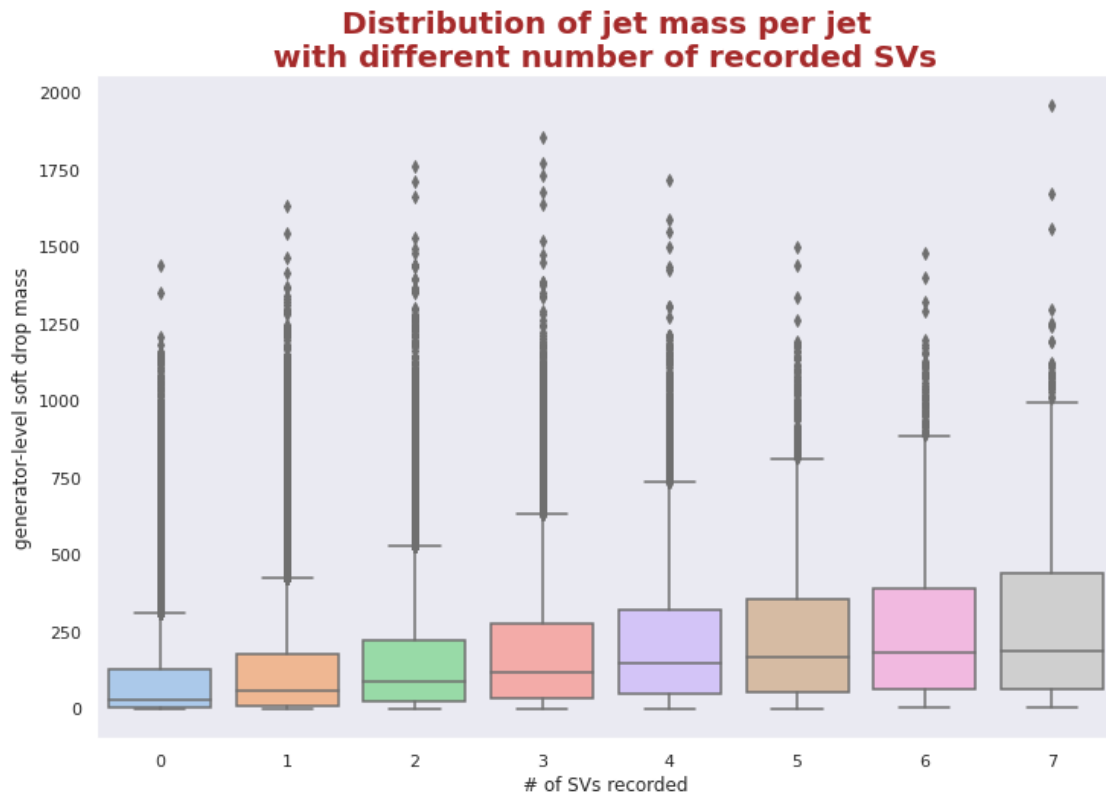
qcd_box = sns.boxplot(x='# of SVs recorded',
```

```

y='generator-level soft drop mass',
data=qcd_df, palette='pastel')

_ = qcd_box.grid(False)
TITLE = 'Distribution of jet mass per jet\nwith different number of recorded_
↪SVs'
_ = qcd_box.set_title(TITLE, fontdict={'size':20, 'weight':'bold', 'color':
↪'brown'})

```



Signals

```

[59]: signal_num_sv, signal_jet_mass = load_num_sv(signal_eda_sets)

avg_signal_num_sv = np.mean(signal_num_sv)
avg_signal_jet_mass = np.mean(signal_jet_mass)

med_signal_num_sv = np.median(signal_num_sv)
med_signal_jet_mass = np.median(signal_jet_mass)

signal_num_sv_counter = Counter(signal_num_sv)

```

```
temp = signal_num_svs_counter.items()
signal_num_svs_counts = sorted(temp, reverse=True, key=lambda x:x[1])
```

```
[60]: df_signal_num_svs_counts = pd.DataFrame(signal_num_svs_counts,
                                             columns=['# of SVs in a jet', 'counts']
                                             ).set_index('# of SVs in a jet')

display(df_signal_num_svs_counts)
print(f'Unlike QCD, majority of Signal jets in our data has at least 1
      ↪secondary vertices\
      recorded')
```

	counts
# of SVs in a jet	
1	134771
2	111269
0	96257
3	70523
4	38671
5	19256
6	9045
7	7248

Unlike QCD, majority of Signal jets in our data has at least 1 secondary vertices recorded

```
[61]: signal_dict = {
      '# of SVs recorded':signal_num_svs,
      'generator-level soft drop mass':signal_jet_mass
    }

signal_df = pd.DataFrame(signal_dict)
display(signal_df.head())
```

	# of SVs recorded	generator-level soft drop mass
0	5	302.250000
1	4	21.734375
2	2	155.500000
3	0	159.625000
4	1	477.500000

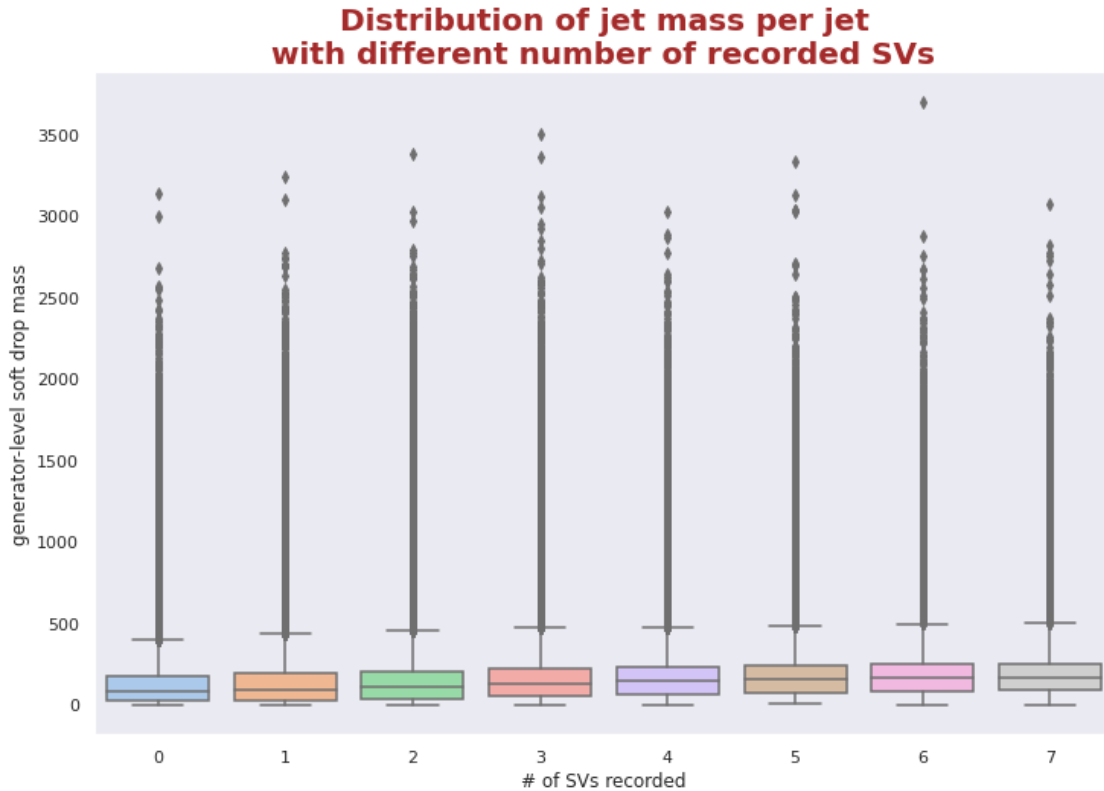
```
[62]: _ = sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(12,8)})

signal_box = sns.boxplot(x='# of SVs recorded', y='generator-level soft drop
      ↪mass',
                        data=signal_df, palette='pastel')
```

```

_ = signal_box.grid(False)
TITLE = 'Distribution of jet mass per jet\nwith different number of recorded_
↳SVs'
_ = signal_box.set_title(TITLE, fontdict={'size':20, 'weight':'bold', 'color':
↳'brown'})

```



As the presence of secondary vertices in a jet often indicates presence of heavy particles with longer lifespan, we expected number of secondary vertices recorded in a jet to have positive relationship with the jet mass. For instance, the two b-quarks produced from the decay of Higgs boson have relatively longer lifespan due to its heavier weight, which allow them to travel far enough from primary vertex and form secondary vertex. From above boxplots, we can see clear positive trend in jet mass for QCD jets as more secondary vertices are recorded in them. Surprisingly, signal jets failed to show as strong positive trend in jet mass with respect to increasing number of recorded secondary vertices. We strongly assume this has to do with presence of noise data in our dataset. But overall, there exist positive relationship between number of secondary vertices recorded in a jet and the mass of that jet.

```

[63]: summary_df = pd.DataFrame({
    'Average jet mass': [avg_mass_qcd, avg_mass_signal],
    'Median jet mass': [med_qcd_jet_mass, med_signal_jet_mass]

```

```
} , index=['QCD', 'Signal'])  
display(summary_df)
```

	Average jet mass	Median jet mass
QCD	125.160004	57.375
Signal	180.309998	109.250
