

Documentation of the project: ISR jet tagging

Author:

Andrés Felipe García Albarracín

Advisor:

Juan Carlos Sanabria, Ph.D.

July 3, 2015

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Simulation chain	3
2.1	Usage of MadGraph 5.2	4
2.2	Usage of Pythia 8.2	7
2.2.1	Code Usage	7
2.2.2	The code	10
2.2.3	Pythia ntuple generation	11
2.3	Usage of Delphes 3.2	12
2.4	Integration of MadGraph 5.2 + Pythia 8.2 + Delphes 3.2 . . .	13
2.5	Example of the integration scripts	15
3	Analysis codes	17
3.1	Preparation of the codes	17
3.2	The ISR jet tagging method	20
3.2.1	The method	20

3.2.2	From probability density functions to normalized histograms	22
3.2.3	The Algorithm	23
3.2.4	The code	25
3.3	Matching algorithm	26
3.4	ISR jet analysis code	28
3.5	Histograms code	29
3.6	Example of the usage of the codes	30
Appendices		31
A Simulation codes		32
A.1	Pythia code	32
A.2	Integration scripts	38
A.2.1	Configuration script: <code>config_Integration.ini</code>	38
A.2.2	Execution script: <code>script_Integration.sh</code>	40
B Analysis codes		44
B.1	Tagging algorithm	44
B.2	Matching algorithm	68
B.3	ISR jet analysis	79
B.4	Creating histograms	107
Bibliography		123

Chapter 1

Introduction

During the last semester of 2014, I made my Undergraduate Thesis Project entitled “*Design of algorithms to identify high momentum Initial State Radiation (ISR) Jets in proton – proton collision events*”, under the supervision of Juan Carlos Sanabria, Ph.D.. As the name suggests, the project consisted in the proposal of an algorithm to identify ISR jets. Due to the promising results, I was employed during the first semester of 2015 under the charge “Joven Investigador” of COLCIENCIAS in order to improve the initially obtained results. Throughout this time, several codes and programs were developed. To encourage the continuation of this project, this report has been written with a summary of all the technical work done so far.

In practical matters, one of the main drawbacks of Quantum Field Theory (QFT) is the inherent difficulty of its calculations. Feynman diagrams are not easy to solve and specially when high orders are involved. Consequently, the usage of algorithms and computer simulations have played an important role in the prediction of numerical results thanks to the great calculation power of modern computers. Several programs have been written with this purpose and today there exists a machinery which combines QFT, statistical models and Monte Carlo methods to reproduce High Energy Physics experiments.

In this project, three of those programs were used: MadGraph 5.2 (MadEvent) [1], Pythia 8.2 [2] [3] and Delphes 3.2 [4] with the aim of simulating proton - proton collision events. The description of those programs and their

particular purposes in the project are described in chapter 2. In addition, chapter 2 includes the explanation of the codes and the scripts that were developed both to integrate those programs, and to run the simulations under specific conditions.

In despite of the fact that those simulations demanded a huge amount of computational time, they just served as inputs of the algorithms written throughout the project, which contain the main proposed analysis and ideas. Altogether, four algorithms were elaborated. Each of them are explained in chapter 3, where their documentation and an overall description are presented.

Finally, chapter four includes a brief description of some software tools that were introduced to the project. Specifically, this project used C++ codes which included root libraries instead of root macros. This transition reduced the execution time of the algorithms six times. Additionally, the development environment *Eclipse* was also introduced, which made easier the programming process. Overall, these tools dramatically improved the technical work of the project.

Chapter 2

Simulation chain

“Divide et impera”,
“Divide and conquer”

Philip II of Macedon

At first glance, it is not clear why it is necessary to use three programs at the simulation stage instead of just one. The answer is quite simple: each one of those programs has been developed to run a specific task in the simulation process, and therefore, each one has been optimized to do so as accurate and fast as possible. While MadGraph and Pythia are responsible for the simulation of high energy collision’s Physics, Delphes takes the final state particles produced by the former programs, and determines what would be the corresponding response of a detector. This scheme is useful as it maintains the detector apart from the main calculations of the simulation. Additionally, it makes the change of experiment parameters as simple as modifying Delphes execution specifications.

As presented before, MadGraph and Pythia handle the Physics of the collision. Again, there is more than a single program for this task, and now the reason to use two programs lies on the limits of the theoretical models. At the very first moment of the collision when the Energy Density of the System is high enough, perturbative Quantum Chromo-Dynamics (pQCD), Quantum Electro-Dynamics (QED) and ElectroWeak Theory are the most

accurate models known so far. MadGraph, and specifically MadEvent, use them to calculate the transverse sections of a particular channel defined by the user. From this calculation and the Monte Carlo models, it randomly establishes the kinematic variables of the resulting particles of the collision.

Once the energy density of the collision has been reduced significantly, the models used by MadGraph are not valid, and then Pythia appears in the scene. The particles resulting from MadGraph are taken by Pythia, which makes the evolution to a multi-hadronic final state [2]. The task run by Pythia involves the usage of Monte Carlo techniques to simulate hadronization, decays and showers. Finally, the particles obtained at the end of the Pythia simulation are the inputs for the Delphes simulation.

Although the usage of several programs for the simulation means better results, it also implies the challenge of connecting them. This task has already been done inside the MadGraph package, which connects MadEvent + Pythia 6 + Delphes / PGS¹. However, the version of Pythia included there (v.6) is old and does not offer the possibility of controlling ISR emissions as the last one (v.8) does. As ISR emissions were the main focus of the project, it was convenient to use Pythia 8 instead of Pythia 6 and therefore to develop the integration of MadGraph 5.2 with Pythia 8.2 and Delphes 3.2.

Throughout this chapter, the codes and scripts written to achieve the simulation will be explained. One section is devoted to each program and another one presents the script that connects the three programs. Finally, the last section of this chapter presents a simulation example where such script is used.

2.1 Usage of MadGraph 5.2

The most basic procedure to simulate collision events using MadGraph is by means of its executable program. Follow the next steps to run a set of simulations of the channel $p p \rightarrow t \bar{t}$. It is important that MadGraph has

¹*Pretty Good Simulation*, PGS, is another program for detector simulation

been correctly installed ².

1. In the folder where MadGraph has been installed, type:
`./bin/mg5_aMC`
2. Once MadGraph has been initialized, import the Standard Model parameters:
`import model sm`
3. Generate the event $p p \rightarrow t \bar{t}$:
`generate p p > t t~`
4. Create an output folder where all the simulation files will be saved, in this case `test_t_tbar`:
`output test_t_tbar`
5. Launch the Feynman diagrams production:
`launch -m`
 and select the number of cores you want to use for the simulation
6. Turn off Pythia and other programs³. You can switch off and on by typing the number before the program (type 1 to toggle pythia, for instance). Then, press enter.
7. Modify the `run_card.dat` file by typing 2. Write `:32` and press enter to go to line 32, then type `i` and press enter to modify the file. Change the number of events from 10000 to 1000. Press `Esc` and write `:wq` to write and quit.
8. Press enter to run the simulation

Although simple, the latter approach is not the best as it requires the user interaction several times to configure the simulation, which is not desirable when more than a single simulation will be performed. In such situations,

²A full set of instructions to install MadGraph and other High Energy Physics programs can be found at <http://goo.gl/vigBdj>

³This project uses the last version of Pythia (8.2) instead of the sixth version that uses MadGraph

all the configuration parameters can be defined through an input file. For the previous example, the input file would be:

```
import model sm
generate p p > t t~
output test_t_tbar -f
launch -m
2
pythia=OFF
Template/L0/Cards/run_card.dat
models/sm.v4/param_card.dat
```

where 2 corresponds to the number of cores used in the simulation, `run_card.dat` is the default file of MadGraph and `param_card.dat` contains the Standard Model parameters and values. Here, these two files correspond to the default ones that MadGraph provide. In order to use another set of configuration parameters, the files should be copied to another location and modified according to desired simulation conditions.

The input file may be saved as `mg5_input.mg5` and the simulation can be executed as:

```
./bin/mg5_aMC -f mg5_input.mg5 4
```

As a result of the simulation by MadGraph, the output folder contains several folders with all the information related to the simulation. The folder **Cards** for instance, contains some parameter cards used in the simulation, while the folder **HTML**, and specially the file `info.html` present the Feynman diagrams created by MadGraph. The events resulting from the simulation are found in the folder **Events/run_01** in the form of two files: a root file called `unweighted_events.root` and a compressed Les Houches Event file with name `unweighted_events.lhe`.

⁴Observe that it is supposed that `mg5_input.mg5` is located at the MadGraph folder and that the command is run from the same directory. If not, the execution instruction and the input file should contain the full path accordingly.

2.2 Usage of Pythia 8.2

The simulation carried out by MadGraph is now passed to Pythia, which takes the file `unweighted_events.lhe` as input. Pythia uses the information contained in such file to develop the hadronization, and produces another file with the kinematic variables of the resulting particles. The task performed by Pythia can be summarized in the Black Box of Fig. 2.1, where in addition to the file produced by MadGraph, a plain text file with extension `.cmd` is passed by parameter to configure the simulation.

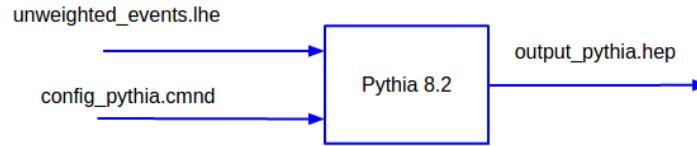


Figure 2.1

The functionality of the black box of 2.1 is done by a program written in C++, which is based on the examples provided by Pythia developers [3]. The code is called `hadronization02.cc`, was written in C++ and can be found at Appendix A.1. It performs specific requirements for this project that will be mentioned soon. Before presenting the operations performed by the program, it is convenient to describe how this code should be compiled and used.

2.2.1 Code Usage

To use `hadronization02.cc`, it is necessary to have installed Pythia⁵ and StdHep⁶ [5]. Once installed, go to the `examples` folder located at the Pythia directory⁷. Inside such folder, copy the code `hadronization02.cc` and

⁵Again, information to install Pythia 8.2 and HepMC can be found at <http://googl/vigBdj>

⁶StdHep can be downloaded from <http://cepa.fnal.gov/psm/stdhep/getStdHep.shtml>. It is enough to type `make` to install it

⁷If `examples` is not exactly there, it may be in `share/Pythia8`

then modify the `Makefile` in order to compile it. It is enough to insert the following lines at the beginning of the `Makefile`:

```

1 # Include STDHEP libraries. The following 5 lines were
   sent by Mrenna.
2 STDHEP_DIR = <STDHEP Directory>
3 MCFIO_DIR = $(STDHEP_DIR)
4 SINC=$(STDHEP_DIR)/src/inc
5 INCS = -I$(SINC) -I$(STDHEP_DIR)/mcfio/src
6 LOCAL = -L$(STDHEP_DIR)/lib -lstdhepC -lFmcfio -lstdhep
   -lm

```

changing `<STDHEP Directory>` in line 2 by the local installation directory of `StdHep`. Furthermore, these other lines should be included at the end of the `Makefile`:

```

1 # Hadronization. (To compile files that read .lhe files
   and produce stdhep files)
2 # No further modifications are needed to compile the
   class UserHooks
3 hadronization% : hadronization%.cc $(PREFIX_LIB)/
   libpythia8.a
4      $(CXX) $^ -o $@ $(CXX_COMMON) $(INCS) $(LOCAL) -
      L$(PREFIX_LIB) -Wl,-rpath $(PREFIX_LIB) -
      lpythia8

```

After doing so, the code is compiled by typing on terminal:

```
make hadronization02
```

As a result, the executable file `hadronization02` is created in the current folder. It may be copied and used in other directory. The instruction to run this program is:

```
./hadronization02 input.cmnd [output.hep]
```

where `input.cmnd` is the full name (with the path) of the configuration file, and `output.hep` is an optional parameter that corresponds to the name of the output file.

Continuing with the $t\bar{t}$ production example of the previous section, the following file may be saved as `input.cmd` and used as input of the Pythia simulation:

```

1  ! Hadronization from a .lhe file
2  ! This file contains commands to be read on a Pythia8
   run.
3  ! Lines not beginning with a letter or digit are
   comments.
4
5  // Specify statistics parameters.
6  Main:numberOfEvents      = 1000  ! number of events
   generated (It needs to be <= Number of events
   generated in MG)
7  Init:showChangedParticleData = off ! not useful info
8  Next:numberShowInfo      = 1    ! 1 to show info, 0 to not
9  Next:numberShowEvent    = 0    ! Especificy the number of
   events that will be listed as output
10
11 // Read .lhe file
12 Beams:frameType = 4 ! To take a MG file as input
13 Beams:LHEF = unweighted_events.lhe ! MG .lhe file
14
15 ! Hadronization:
16 PartonLevel:FSR = off ! switch final state radiation
17 PartonLevel:ISR = on ! switch initial state radiation
18 PartonLevel:MPI = off ! switch off multiparton
   interactions
19 Random:setSeed = on ! For random seed
20 Random:seed = 1 ! any number between 1 and 900,000,000

```

Each line of this file is a different command, each of which is described after the exclamation mark character '!'. As it can be seen, 1000 events are hadronized, the file `unweighted_events.lhe` from MadGraph is read, and only ISR emissions are allowed.

2.2.2 The code

Having explained the procedure to compile and use the hadronization program, this subsection presents the code and what it does. As stated before, the code can be found in the Appendix A.1 and also, in the repository of the project: https://github.com/andresfgarcia150/ISR_tagging_project, at the folder `/Codes/Simulation/Pythia.Codes/`, where the modified Makefile is also included.

Overall, the code can be described in terms of two procedures: the configuration and the execution of the simulation. The first of them, that corresponds to lines 76 - 106 in Appendix A.1, establishes all the parameters needed for the simulation. It starts with the definition of some Strings to be used by the StdHep methods, and an object of class `Pythia` in line 82. Then, in lines 84-93, the names of the input file (`.cmd` file) and the output file are read from the execution instruction by means of `**argv`. Next, lines 95-98 define some variables to control the hadronization: `nEvent` corresponds to the number of events to be hadronized, while `nAbort` and `iAbort` are the maximum and current numbers of allowed events that present an error. Finally, the simulation configuration ends with some necessary functions to handle StdHep files (lines 100-102) and with the definition of an object of the class `MyUserHooks`.

The latter definition is extremely important for this project as it contains the restriction on the ISR emission. The object defined in line 105 belongs to the class `MyUserHooks`, which is written at the beginning of the code (lines 37-67). This class, in turn, inherits from `UserHooks` and just two of its methods are re-written: `canVetoISREmission()` and `doVetoISREmission()`. Each time an ISR emission is produced during the simulation of an event, the first of those methods stops the simulation and executes the second one, which counts the number of ISR partons produced so far and veto all the emissions in case that already exists one. This way, only one (or zero) ISR parton is produced in each event.

With the definition of the pointer `myUserHooks` and its inclusion in the object `pythia`, the configuration stage finishes. Then, the execution starts by initializing the simulation at line 109. Basically, the simulation consists of the *for* loop of lines 111-125, where each iteration corresponds to the generation

of a new event through the call of method `pythia.next()`. Observe that if the latter method returns `false`, either pythia has reached the end of the input file (from MadGraph), or an error has happened and the execution should stop if the maximum number of errors is reached. Once this has been verified, each cycle ends by writing the event in the output `.hep` file.

After the simulation has been completed, the StdHep file is closed in line 127, some statistics of the simulation are published (line 128) and the pointer `MyUserHooks` is deleted. These lines conclude the code that develops the hadronization process.

2.2.3 Pythia ntuple generation

Although the file produced by the latter code is passed directly to Delphes, it cannot be read by ROOT. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a conversion from `.hep` to `.root`, which is performed by `ExRootAnalysis`. After having it properly installed, go to the installation directory and run the executable file `ExRootSTDHEPConverter` by typing:

```
./ExRootSTDHEPConverter output_pythia.hep output_pythia.root
```

where `output_pythia.hep` is the full path name of the file produced by the hadronization code and `output_pythia.root` is the output `ntuple`. This procedure makes possible the reading of the pythia simulation when executing C++ codes with Root libraries.

To summarize, it has been shown how to carry out simulations with MadGraph and Pythia 8.2. As a result of the simulation of MadGraph, the file `unweighted_events.lhe` is produced. Pythia receives that file as parameter and creates the file `output_pythia.hep`. To complete the simulation process, the next section will introduce Delphes, that takes the file generated by Pythia and performs the detector simulation.

2.3 Usage of Delphes 3.2

Because High Energy Experiments such as the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) and A Toroidal LHC ApparatuS (ATLAS) are already created and there is not much we can do to modify them, the simulation of those detectors is a simple task. To use Delphes, for instance, it is enough to have it installed and use the existent cards.

For the CMS simulation of the $t\bar{t}$ production example that has been used throughout this chapter, go to the Delphes installation directory and use the execution file `DelphesSTDHEP`. To do so, type on the terminal:

```
./DelphesSTDHEP cards/delphes_card_CMS.tcl output_delphes.root
output_pythia.root
```

taking care that each one of the parameters should be replaced by the full path name of each file. With this instruction, `delphes_output.root` is generated and the files: `output_pythia.root` from the Pythia simulation, and `delphes_card_CMS.tcl` with CMS experiment specs are taken as inputs.

Delphes is the last link of the simulation chain and at the end, there are three ntuples to be used by the analysis algorithms:

1. `unweighted_events.root`: The ntuple produced by MadGraph. It contains the kinematic variables of the hard partons resulting from Feynman diagram calculations.
2. `output_pythia.root`: The ntuple generated by Pythia. It contains the information of all particles after hadronization and showering. In addition to final state particles, this file also stores a copy of all intermediate particles created during the hadronization process. It should be convenient to check the documentation about the particles' status [3] for more information.

3. `output_delphes.root`: The ntuple created by Delphes. It presents the simulation information as a detector should report, i.e. in terms of jets, photons, electrons, etc.

These three files are the final result of the simulation and as it will be presented later, the latter two will be used in this project. The procedure to obtain them has been presented and despite being straightforward, it is cumbersome as it requires several times the user intervention. Simulating would be a tedious task when several runs need to be executed such as the situation that this project deals with. Therefore, it was necessary to create an script that involved the three steps of the simulation. This script, originally written by Diego A. Sanz⁸ to run MadGraph alone, was modified to include Pythia 8.2 and Delphes 3.2, and it is the topic of the next section.

2.4 Integration of MadGraph 5.2 + Pythia 8.2 + Delphes 3.2

To integrate MadGraph 5.2 with Pythia 8.2 and Delphes 3.2 two scripts were written, which can be found in the Appendix A.2 and in the repository of the project⁹ at the folder `Codes/Simulation/MG_pythia8_delphes_parallel`. Those scripts allow parallel simulations taking advantage of the computing capabilities of the machine where the user is working.

Basically, the first script sets all the parameters needed for the simulation, which is executed by the second script. Thus, the user needs to modify all the variables in `config_Integration.ini` according to the local installation directories and the folders where the run and param cards are located. After doing so, it is sufficient to execute `script_Integration.sh` in order to run the simulation:

```
./script_Integration.sh
```

This way, there is not risk of accidentally changing the execution script.

⁸d-sanz@uniandes.edu.co

⁹https://github.com/andresfgarcia150/ISR_tagging_project

Although both scripts are well documented, it is worth mentioning some words about them:

- Because the scripts execute parallel simulations, it is necessary to specify two folders where they will be saved: `EVENTSFOLDER` is the name of the head directory where all simulations will be saved, and `NAMESUBFOLDER` is the generic name of the folders that contain each simulation and that are located at `EVENTSFOLDER`. Thus, simulation #3 is saved in `EVENTSFOLDER/NAMESUBFOLDER3`.
- In total, each execution of `script_Integration.sh` run simulations from `INIRUN` to `ENDRUN`. Each of them consists of `NUMEVENTSRUN` events and its seed is the simulation number.
- Because MadGraph can develop some parallel calculations, `CORESNUMBER` is the number of cores devoted to each MadGraph run. Be aware that the total number of parallel runs times `CORESNUMBER` needs to be less or equal than the number of cores of your machine. Once MadGraph has been executed, only one core of `CORESNUMBER` is used to run Pythia and Delphes, because they only manage one thread.
- There are two sequences inside `script_Integration.sh`. The first one copies and modifies the run and param cards according to each simulation (it changes the seed, for instance). At the end of this sequence, those copies are located at the folders `/RunCards/` and `/ParamCards/` inside `EVENTSFOLDER`. When configuring `config_Integration.ini`, it is extremely important to use the templates of the files:

```

- run_card.dat
- mgFile.mg5
- input_pythia.cmd

```

provided at the folder `Codes/Simulation/MG_pythia8_delphes_parallel/RunCard_Template` of the repository, as the script looks for certain variables defined in such templates and replace them with the specific parameters of each simulation.

- The second sequence inside `script_Integration.sh` runs the simulations. As it can be verified in Appendix A.2.2, it:

1. Runs Madgraph
2. Uncompresses the .lhe.gz file produced by MadGraph
3. Executes Pythia
4. Executes Delphes
5. Makes the conversion `output_pythia.hep -> output_pythia.root`
6. Remove unnecessary files.

Contrary to the first sequence, this second one is run in parallel using the program `Parallel` [6].

2.5 Example of the integration scripts

The example that was presented when each one of the programs was explained will now be repeated with the scripts introduced in above. Follow the next instructions to simulate 100000 events of the channel $p p \rightarrow t \bar{t}$, where additionally one W boson resulting from the tops' decays is required to decay hadronically while the other is forced to a leptonic decay:

1. Install the three programs and compile the code `hadronization02` of Pythia.
2. Download the folder `MG_pythia8_delphes_parallel` from the repository of the project.
3. Open the file `config_Integration.ini` and write all the installation folders in front of the corresponding variables. Use the path of the downloaded folder `RunCard_Template` as the directory of `RUNCARDFOLDER`, `MADGRAPHFILEFOLDER`, `PYTHIAPARAMFOLDER` and `DELPHESCARDFOLDER`. For the variable `PARAMCARDFOLDER` use the directory where MadGraph is installed, followed by the folder `/models/sm_v4`.
4. In the file `config_Integration.ini`, modify the variables:
 - `CORESNUMBER=2` (To execute each run with 2 cores)
 - `NUMEVENTSRUN=10000` (To simulate 10000 events per run)

- INIRUN=1 (The first simulation goes with seed = 1)
- ENDRUN=10 (The last simulation goes with seed = 10)

5. Take a look of each one of the input files:

- (a) Open `/RunCard_Template/mgFile.mg5` and check the details of the MadGraph simulation. Observe, for instance, line 4 where the channel is specified.
- (b) Open `run_card.dat` and verify that the energy per beam is 6500GeV in lines 41 and 42.
- (c) In the file `input_pythia.cmd`, observe the same parameters presented in subsection 2.2.1. Additionally, the file includes some necessary settings to perform the *matching* procedure between MadGraph and Pythia. More information about it can be found at [7].

6. Execute the script by typing¹⁰:

```
./script_Integration.sh
```

¹⁰Possibly, you might want to run the simulation in background. In such case, type `screen`, then execute the simulation instruction and once it has started, type `Ctrl + a + d` to leave it in the background. If you want to return to the simulation, type on the terminal: `screen -r`.

Chapter 3

Analysis codes

The simulations presented before are very important for this project as they serve to prove the ideas proposed to identify ISR jets. Now its time to present those ideas and the codes that were written to develop them.

3.1 Preparation of the codes

All the codes that will be presented in this chapter are included in Appendix B and in the repository of the project, at the folder `Codes/Codes_analysis`. Each of them is stored inside a different folder with other files that contain functions used by the corresponding code. In order to compile each program, follow the next instructions:

1. Download the corresponding folder from the repository of the project.
2. Inside each folder, modify the `Makefile` according to your local c++ compiler and program installation folders. Change lines 23 to 49 of each `Makefile` to do so.
3. To compile each code, it is enough to type:
`make_compile_ROOT_Delphes`

Some important parameters of each program are defined in the form of global variables at the beginning of the corresponding code (lines 46 - 57). These parameters are not supposed to be modified frequently but are easy to change if necessary. A brief description of them is now presented:

- Variable `channel` is used to select if the channel under analysis corresponds to tops' or stops' production.
- `ISR_or_NOT` defines if the simulation presents or not an ISR jet.
- `Matching` is a boolean variable that should be set true if a matching has been performed between MadGraph and Pythia [7].
- Similar variables to those of the previous items exist for the histograms' files. (Those histograms will be explained soon). They specify the channel of the simulations performed to fill the histograms and if the matching procedure has been done in those simulations.
- Because sometimes I worked at the server and others at my pc, I used `atServer` to change easily between them. By toggling this variable, the user specifies the head folders where the histograms' files, the simulation for analysis and the matching results of such simulation are located. Furthermore, it also controls where will be the location of the tagging results.

All these variables are important as they allow handling with different simulations easily. However, this needs that the names of the folders as well as the name of the files follow a strict convention. In Table 3.1 the convention used to name files and folders is presented. A few rules should be taken into account when checking the name structure presented in Table 3.1:

1. Each 's' before the word Tops should be either a 's' if the channel under analysis is stop pair production, or a '_' if the studied channel is top pair production.
2. 'WI' corresponds to the case when there is an ISR jet in the simulated events. It changes to 'SI' if there are not ISR jets.

Item	Description/Contents	Name structure
Simulation head folder	Simulations' run folders of the same channel	sTops_Events_WI_Matching
Simulation run folder	Simulations' files of a particular run	sTops_MG_1K_AG_WI-004
Matching folder	All the matching head folders	matching_Results
Matching head folder	Matching result files of a particular simulation	sTops_matches_WI_Matching
Matching file	Matching information of a specific run	ISR_jetssTops_WI-005.bn
Histograms' folder	All histograms' head folders	histo_folder
Histograms' head folder	Histograms' files of a particular simulation (channel)	sTops_histos_WI_Matching
Histograms' files	Information of the N-dimensional histograms. Each histogram consists of 4 files: A binary and a plain text file for both ISR and Non ISR jets.	array_histo_ISR_0.1.2.bn array_histo_Non_ISR_0.1.2.bn info_histo_ISR_0.1.2.txt info_histo_Non_ISR_0.1.2.txt
Tagging folder	All tagging head folders	resultsTagging
Tagging head folder	Tagging result files of a particular simulation	sTops_result_WI_Matching
Tagging result files	Efficiency of the tagging algorithm for a particular channel and a specific selection of analysis variables.	sTops_WI-Overall_0.1.2.txt sTops_WI_hpt-050_0.1.2.txt sTops_WI_MET_pt_050_k_2.0_0.1.2.png

Table 3.1: Naming convention of folders and files

3. ‘*_Matching*’ appears if the matching procedure between MadGraph and Pythia has been done. If not, it does not appear in the name.
4. The sequence of numbers ‘_0_1_2’ corresponds to the set of variables used for the analysis (Those variables will be explained later on).

Take into account these rules for managing files produced and read by the programs. Feel free to change this convention but remember that it should be changed in all codes. Other details to execute each program will be explained in the following sections, where additionally, the functionalities of each program are presented.

3.2 The ISR jet tagging method

The ISR jet tagging algorithm is the most important program of this project. It seeks to find the ISR jet in an event, in case it exists. Because of its importance, a complete explanation is presented below.

3.2.1 The method

Let’s suppose that there exists a kinematic variable y that distinguishes between ISR jets and Non ISR jets. The information of such variable is known by means of the distribution functions for each type of jet (f^{ISR} , $f^{Non\ ISR}$). Therefore, if a measurement of the variable y for a particular jet is y_0 , then $f^{ISR}(y_0)$ and $f^{Non\ ISR}(y_0)$ are known, as it is presented in Fig. 3.1.

The difference between both distributions could be used to write the probability of such jet being ISR or not. In fact, the probability of being ISR should be proportional to the ISR distribution function at the measurement. Likewise, the probability of being non ISR should be proportional to the Non ISR distribution function:

$$P^{ISR}(y_0) \propto f^{ISR}(y_0), \quad (3.1)$$

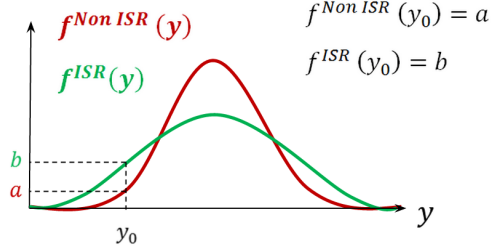


Figure 3.1: Probability distributions of a variable that distinguishes between ISR and Non ISR jets

$$P^{Non\ ISR}(y_0) \propto f^{Non\ ISR}(y_0). \quad (3.2)$$

In addition to the information offered by the density functions, another important consideration to take into account is the *a priori* probability of being ISR. If just one jet of the N_{jets} in the event is ISR, the *a priori* probability of any jet being ISR is:

$$P_{apriori}^{ISR}(y_0) = \frac{1}{N_{jets}}, \quad (3.3)$$

and similarly, the *a priori* probability of any jet being Non ISR is:

$$P_{apriori}^{Non\ ISR}(y_0) = \frac{N_{jets} - 1}{N_{jets}}. \quad (3.4)$$

Combining both assumptions, the probabilities of being ISR and Non ISR could be written as:

$$P^{ISR}(y_0) = \alpha f^{ISR}(y_0) \frac{1}{N_{jets}}, \quad (3.5)$$

$$P^{Non\ ISR}(y_0) = \alpha f^{Non\ ISR}(y_0) \frac{N_{jets} - 1}{N_{jets}}, \quad (3.6)$$

where α is a constant that results from the normalization of the probabilities:

$$1 = P^{ISR}(y_0) + P^{FSR}(y_0), \quad (3.7)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{N_{jets}}{f^{ISR}(y_0) + (N_{jets} - 1)f^{Non\ ISR}(y_0)}. \quad (3.8)$$

If there are more than a single variable which differentiate between ISR and Non ISR jets, the previous analysis can be extended easily. In fact, it is enough to replace the single variable probability density functions by multidimensional probability densities. The formulas would take the same form as the probability density distributions are scalar functions, regardless they depend on a single variable y or on a vector \vec{y} . Therefore, in a multidimensional case, the formulas would be:

$$P^{ISR}(\vec{y}_0) = \alpha f^{ISR}(\vec{y}_0) \frac{1}{N_{jets}}, \quad (3.9)$$

$$P^{Non\ ISR}(\vec{y}_0) = \alpha f^{Non\ ISR}(\vec{y}_0) \frac{N_{jets} - 1}{N_{jets}}, \quad (3.10)$$

3.2.2 From probability density functions to normalized histograms

As the latter formulas show, the probabilities of each jet depend on the probability density distributions. In practical matters, these functions are replaced by normalized histograms whose entries are collected from simulations where the ISR jet is known.

However, the replacement is just an approximation because a bin of the histogram does not correspond exactly to the value of the probability density function. Instead, the histogram results from an integration of the probability distribution:

$$H(y_i) = \int_{\Omega_i} f(y) dy, \quad (3.11)$$

where Ω_i is the range of the bin, as it is presented in Fig. 3.2.

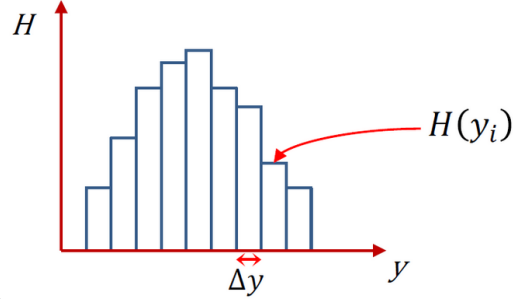


Figure 3.2: Shape of a histogram which does not exactly correspond with the probability density function

If the size of the bin is small enough, the expression 3.11 can be approximated by:

$$H(y_i) \approx f(y_i)\Delta y, \quad (3.12)$$

Using this approximation, the practical expressions of the probabilities of being ISR or Non ISR are:

$$P^{ISR}(\vec{y}_0) = \alpha H^{ISR}(\vec{y}_0) \frac{1}{N_{jets}}, \quad (3.13)$$

$$P^{Non\ ISR}(\vec{y}_0) = \alpha H^{Non\ ISR}(\vec{y}_0) \frac{N_{jets} - 1}{N_{jets}}. \quad (3.14)$$

To sum up, the usage of these formulas implies the necessity of running simulations of several events (with the scheme of chapter 2), identifying theoretically the ISR jet in each event, and filling a N-dimensional histogram for each type of jet (Non ISR and ISR).

3.2.3 The Algorithm

Once the method has been prepared by selecting the distinguishing variables and by filling the histograms, the algorithm of Fig. 3.3 is applied for each

event. First, each jet in the event is studied and its probabilities of being ISR and Non ISR are determined from its kinematical variables and expressions 3.9 and 3.10.

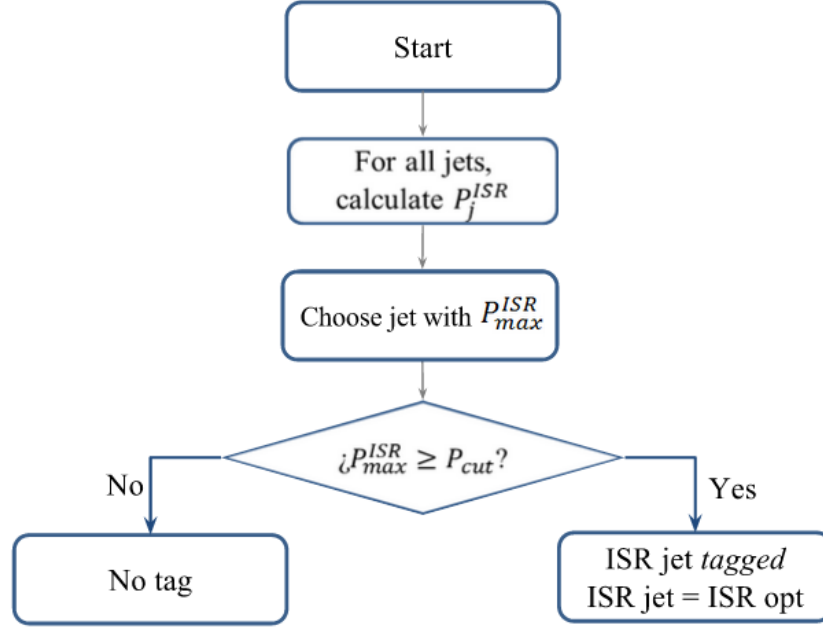


Figure 3.3: ISR jet tagging algorithm

Then, the jet with greatest probability of being ISR P_{max}^{ISR} is selected as ISR candidate. Finally, P_{max}^{ISR} is compared to a certain cut P_{cut} , in order to ensure that the algorithm is conclusive. For example, if $P_{max}^{ISR} < 1/N_{jets}$, the probability of the ISR candidate is fewer than the *a priori* probability, and therefore no tag should be imposed. The cut is written in terms of a variable k that corresponds to the minimum factor that the probability of the ISR candidate should be greater than the *a priori* probability:

$$P_{cut} = \frac{k}{N_{jets}} \quad (3.15)$$

This way, the ISR jet is tagged in each event based exclusively on preliminary histograms and simple probability considerations.

3.2.4 The code

The tagging code is presented in Appendix B.1 and in the repository of the project, at the folder `Codes/Codes_analysis/ISR_tagging_FV`. To compile it, follow the instructions of section 3.1. After compilation, the code can be executed by typing the instruction:

```
./ISR_tagging [N1] [N2] [N3] [pt_cut] [k_cut]
```

where all the parameters that follow `./ISR_tagging` are optional. Because the method uses three kinematic variables to distinguish ISR jets from Non ISR jets, the last three parameters correspond to the number of the variables the user wants for the analysis. There are eight possible variables defined in the program, that can be checked in the documentation at the beginning of the code. Although optional, the user cannot specify just one or two of them; it is important to execute the code by typing the three numbers or none of them. If no variables are written as inputs, the code takes by default the variables 0, 1 and 2.

On the other hand, the last two variables are used to perform an analysis of the tagging results. After executing the tagging algorithm with a probability cut `k_cut`, a selection of the tagged ISR jets is done by choosing those jets whose PT is larger than `pt_cut`. The performance of the algorithm is measured for this selection and plots of Missing Transverse Energy are generated.

Other important parameters of this code are the global variables mentioned in section 3.1. You can change them according to the rules presented before and compile the code again to use those modifications. Additionally, the tagging code allows the analysis of several runs, which is possible to control by means of the *for* loop of line 254.

Other technical details of the tagging program can be found in the comments of the code.

In order to execute the *tagging* algorithm, it is important to prepare it.

That is, it is necessary to fill first the N-dimensional histograms. Therefore, in addition to the code corresponding to the *tagging* algorithm, other three codes were written to prepare the *tagging: Matching algorithm*, *ISR jet analysis* and *Histograms' creation*. In the next sections, these codes and their functionalities will be presented.

3.3 Matching algorithm

Some pages above, it was said that the success of the *tagging* algorithm is based on the information contained by the N-dimensional histograms. Naturally, those histograms need to be filled with events where the ISR jet is known. Because Delphes reports the results as the experiment does, the kinematic variables of the histograms should be taken from jets reported by Delphes, which implies the necessity of knowing the ISR jet at the Delphes simulation stage.

However, the ISR emission is done by Pythia, which introduces ISR partons and hadronizes them. Only the final particles that result from the hadronization are taken by Delphes in order to simulate the detector and thus, it is impossible to know the ‘theoretical’ ISR jet with the Delphes simulation exclusively. Therefore, it is necessary to *match*¹ the ISR parton from Pythia with one of the jets from Delphes. Observe that this is a computational procedure that cannot be done with real data; it is only useful to identify the ISR jet in Delphes and then to fill the N-dimensional histograms.

The *matching* algorithm is presented in Fig. 3.4. In practical matters, after knowing the ISR parton in Pythia, it looks for the closest jet using the cone-algorithm. It not only considers the jets reported by Delphes, but also combinations between them (i.e. up to three of them). This considers the case when a parton results in more than a single jet because of the detector interpretation. After choosing the closest jet (or combination) to the ISR parton, the algorithm ensures that the optimum jet is inside a reasonable region around the ISR parton. If the matched jet is too far from the ISR parton or if it is a combination of several jets, the method does not report

¹We have called this procedure *matching*. Please do not confuse it with the algorithm carried out between MadGraph and Pythia, that has been mentioned in chapter 2 [7].

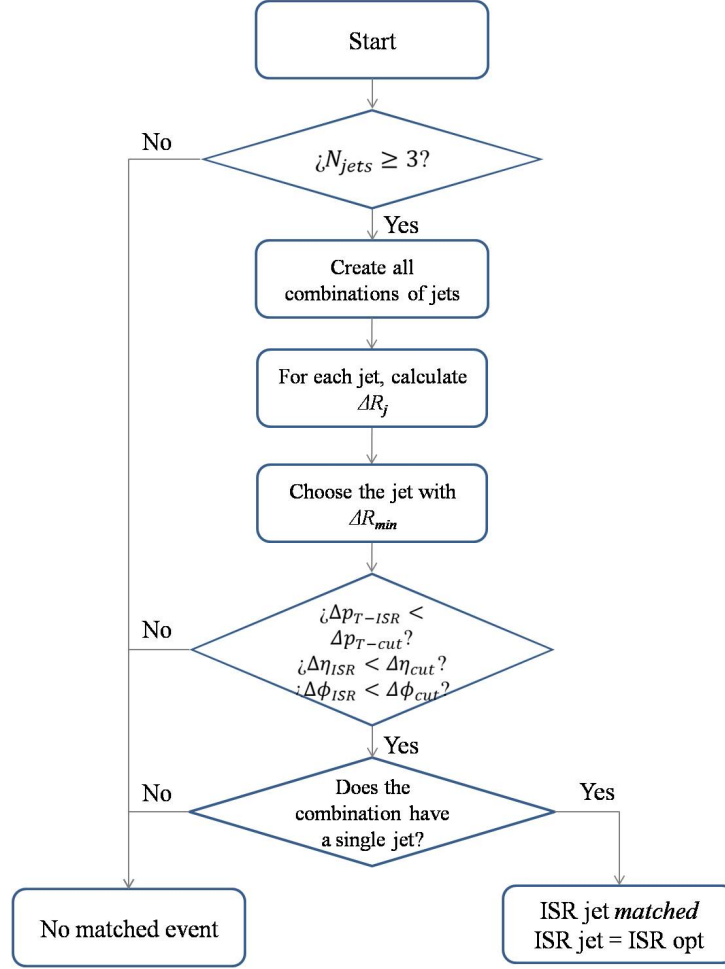


Figure 3.4: Matching algorithm between MadGraph and Pythia

any match as it is shown in the last two boxes of scheme 3.4.

As in the case of the tagging algorithm, follow the instructions of section 3.1 to compile and modify the global variables of the code, which can be found in Appendix B.2 and in the repository of the project. Once the code has been compiled, it can be executed by typing the instruction:

```
./ISR_matching [000]
```

where the last three digits are optional and correspond to the number of

the simulation (its seed) to which the user wants to execute the matching. If no parameter is written, the simulation for analysis has seed 003.

Observe that in contrast with the tagging code, the matching code does not execute the algorithm for several runs but only one. In consequence, a script has been written in order to perform several matching procedures. This script, called `script_several_matchings.sh`, is available in the repository (in the same folder of the matching code). In order to use it, modify line 8 according to the simulations to which you want to perform the matching and then, type the instruction:

```
./script_several_matchings.sh 2
```

As a result of executing the matching algorithm, a binary file containing a list with the ISR partons is generated. For those events without matching, the entry of the list is -1 . The file, with name `ISR_jetssTops_WI_005.bn` ³, is used as input by the other codes to know which is in ‘theory’ the ISR jet.

Finally, more documentation can be found in the comments of the code.

3.4 ISR jet analysis code

Several times throughout the project, it was necessary to compare ISR jets and Non ISR jets. The comparison between both kind of jets allowed the subsequent selection of suitable variables for the execution of the tagging algorithm. Due to this importance, a separate code was written in order to develop such comparison. Again, the code can be found in Appendix B.3 and in the repository of the project, at the folder `Codes/Codes_analysis/ISR_jet_analysis_FV`.

The program takes a group of simulations and their corresponding matching results as inputs. Then, it creates histograms⁴ of kinematic variables and compares the distributions of ISR and Non ISR jets. To do so, several

²Possibly, it is necessary to change the permissions of this script to execute it. Type `chmod a+x script_several_matchings.sh` to do so.

³Check the structure of the name in section 3.1

⁴Root TH1 histograms

functions that plot graphics were written. They can be found in the files `graphs_Funcs.cpp` and `graphs_Funcs.h`, which are located at the same directory where `ISR_jet_analysis_FV` is. All these codes are fully documented and the compilation can be done by following the instructions of section 3.1.

3.5 Code to create N-dimensional histograms

So far, the codes of the tagging algorithm, the matching procedure and a program for analysis have been presented. Now it is time to introduce the code that creates the N-dimensional histograms that are used by the tagging algorithm to differentiate between both kind of jets. Once again, check the repository of the project (folder `Codes/Codes_analysis/Creating_histos_FV`) and the Appendix B.4 to read the code.

Inside the same folder where the code is available, the files `histoN.cpp` and `histoN.h` are also located. These files contain the definition of the class `histoN` which handles N-dimensional histograms. Objects of this class are declared in `Creating_histo` in order to collect the histograms' information. Afterwards, similar objects are used in the tagging program to develop the algorithm of Fig.3.3.

The procedure that `Creating_histo` executes is illustrated in Fig. 3.5. After declaring the objects, a loop over the events of the performed simulations is executed. Inside such loop, the histograms are filled using kinematic variables of the already matched ISR and Non ISR jets. Finally, the accumulated information is stored in the files of the eight row of Table 3.1. Each histogram corresponds to both a binary file with the entries of the bins, and a plain text file with the parameters that define the histogram.

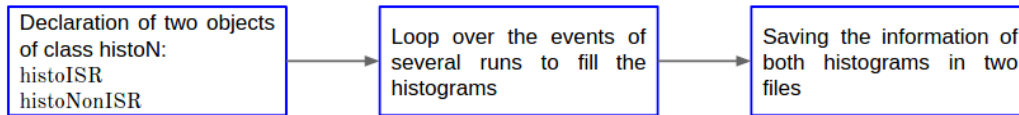


Figure 3.5: Procedure to create N-dimensional histograms

The compilation of the code is achieved by following the instructions of section 3.1. To execute the code, type:


```
./ Creating_histo [N1] [N2] [N3]
```

where the parameters at the end are optional and correspond again to the variables with which the histograms will be filled.

The explanation of the most important codes written in this project finishes here. An example that involves the execution of all codes will be presented in the following section.

3.6 Example of the usage of the codes

Follow the next instructions to execute the tagging algorithm to a sample of ISR jets in top pair production events:

1. Simulate 25 million events of the top pair production channel following the steps of section 2.5.
2. Apply the matching algorithm to this simulation
3. Check the difference between ISR and Non ISR jets by executing the `ISR_jet_analysis` program.
4. Fill histograms of Non ISR and ISR jets by running `Creating_histo`. Use variables 0, 3 and 4 for analysis (for instance).
5. Simulate another one million events of the same channel.
6. Run the matching procedure to these events.
7. Apply the tagging algorithm to the latter simulation taking as parameters the histograms resulting from the fourth instruction. The matching results of step six are also an input of the program as they serve to compare the tagging results. Remember to execute the tagging using the same variables with which the histograms were filled.

Appendices

Appendix A

Simulation codes and scripts

A.1 Pythia code: hadronization02.cc

```
1 // Copyright (C) 2015 Torbjorn Sjostrand.
2 // PYTHIA is licenced under the GNU GPL version 2, see
  // COPYING for details.
3 // Please respect the MCnet Guidelines, see GUIDELINES
  // for details.
4
5 /*
6 ----- Universidad de los Andes -----
7 ----- Departamento de Fisica -----
8 ----- Proyecto Joven Investigador -----
9 ----- Andres Felipe Garcia Albarracin -----
10 ----- Juan Carlos Sanabria Arenas -----
11
12 This code develops pythia hadronization. Takes as
13 parameter a .cmd file, where a .lhe file from MadGraph
14 and other parameters are specified. Then the code
15 produces .hep files after making the hadronization
16
17 Obs: The class MyUserHooks is written in order to
18 veto all the ISR emissions produced after the
19 first ISR parton. It is an extension of the code
```

```

20 hadronization01
21
22 run as ./hadronization02 input.cmnd [output.hep]
23
24 The MakeFile has been also modified to compile
25 this file
26 */
27
28 #include "Pythia8/Pythia.h"
29 #include "stdhep.h"
30 #include "stdcnt.h"
31 #include "stdhep_mcfio.h"
32 #include <string.h>
33
34 using namespace Pythia8;
35 void fill_stdhep(int i, Event &e);
36
37 // Write own derived UserHooks class.
38
39 class MyUserHooks : public UserHooks {
40
41 public:
42
43     // Constructor.
44     MyUserHooks() { }
45
46     // Destructor.
47     ~MyUserHooks() { }
48
49     // Allow a veto of ISR emissions
50     virtual bool canVetoISREmission(){
51         return true;    // Interrupts the initial shower
52                         // emission after each emission
53                         // and allow the emission to be vetoed by
54                         // the next method.
55     }
56
57     // Analyze each emission and asks for the number of
58     // the ISR emissions so far, in order
59     // to allow just 1 ISR parton per event

```

```

57     virtual bool doVetoISREmission(int sizeOld, const
      Event& event, int iSys){
58         // counts the number of ISR partons (i.e. the
           number of particles with status 43)
59         int ISR_part = 0;
60         for( int i = 0; i < event.size(); i++){
61             if (event[i].status() == 43 || event[i].status
                () == -43)
62                 ISR_part ++;
63         }
64         if (ISR_part > 1)
65             return true;
66         else
67             return false;
68     }
69 };
70
71 //=====
72
73
74 int main(int argc, char** argv) {
75
76     // Interface for conversion from Pythia8::Event to
       HepMC event.
77     char fileout[500], title[100];
78     strcpy(title, "output_pythia8\0");
79
80     // Set up generation.
81     // Declare Pythia object
82     Pythia pythia;
83
84     // Set simulation configurations. Read the file
       as parameter. If none, it reads hadro_input.
       cmdnd
85     if (argc > 1 ) pythia.readFile(argv[1]);
86     else {
87         cout << "ERROR: \n No parameters file has passed
           as parameter. Abort " << endl;
88         return 1;
89     }

```

```

90
91 // Specify the name of the output file
92 if (argc > 2 ) strcpy(fileout,argv[2]);
93 else strcpy(fileout,"output_pythia8.hep\0");
94
95 // Especificy the number of events
96     int nEvent = pythia.mode("Main:numberOfEvents");
97     // For reading only
98 int nAbort = 10; // Maximum number of failures
99     accepted
100 int iAbort = 0; // Abortions counter
101
102 // Necessary stdhep functions
103 int istr(0);
104 int ierr = StdHepXdrWriteOpen(fileout, title, nEvent,
105     istr);
106
107 // Set up to do a user veto and send it in.
108 MyUserHooks* myUserHooks = new MyUserHooks();
109 pythia.setUserHooksPtr( myUserHooks);
110
111 // Initialize simulation
112 pythia.init();
113
114 // Begin event loop; generate until none left in
115 // input file.
116 for (int iEvent = 0; iEvent < nEvent ; ++iEvent) {
117     // Generate events, and check whether generation
118     // failed.
119     if (!pythia.next()) {
120         // If failure because reached end of file then
121         // exit event loop.
122         if (pythia.info.atEndOfFile()) break;
123         // First few failures write off as "acceptable"
124         // errors, then quit.
125         if (++iAbort < nAbort) continue;
126         break;
127     }
128
129     // Fill stdhep file

```

```

123     fill_stdhep(iEvent+1,pythia.event);
124     ierr = StdHepXdrWrite(1,istr);
125 }
126
127 StdHepXdrEnd(istr);
128 pythia.stat();
129 cout << ierr;
130 delete myUserHooks;
131 return 0;
132
133 }
134
135 // This functions writes in stdhep format. It was
    written by Steve Mrenna
136 void fill_stdhep(int i, Event &e)
137 {
138     int num = e.size();
139     hepevt_.nevhep = i;
140     hepevt_.nhep = num;
141     for (int j = 0; j < num; j++) {
142         hepevt_.idhep[j] = e[j].id();
143         hepevt_.isthep[j] = e[j].statusHepMC();
144         hepevt_.jmohep[j][0] = (e[j].mother1()>0) ? e[j].
            mother1()+1 : 0;
145         hepevt_.jmohep[j][1] = (e[j].mother2()>0) ? e[j].
            mother2()+1 : 0;
146         hepevt_.jdahep[j][0] = (e[j].daughter1()>0) ? e[j]
            ].daughter1()+1 : 0;
147         hepevt_.jdahep[j][1] = (e[j].daughter2()>0) ? e[j]
            ].daughter2()+1 : 0;
148         hepevt_.phep[j][0] = e[j].px();
149         hepevt_.phep[j][1] = e[j].py();
150         hepevt_.phep[j][2] = e[j].pz();
151         hepevt_.phep[j][3] = e[j].e();
152         hepevt_.phep[j][4] = e[j].m();
153         hepevt_.vhhep[j][0] = e[j].xProd();
154         hepevt_.vhhep[j][1] = e[j].yProd();
155         hepevt_.vhhep[j][2] = e[j].zProd();
156         hepevt_.vhhep[j][3] = e[j].tProd();
157     }

```

158 }

A.2 Integration scripts: MadGraph + Pythia + Delphes

A.2.1 Configuration script: config_Integration.ini

```

1 # -----
2 # ----- Universidad de los Andes -----
3 # ----- Departamento de Fisica -----
4 # ----- Joven Investigador -----
5 # ----- Andres Felipe Garcia Albarracin -----
6 # ----- Diego Alejandro Sanz Becerra -----
7 # ----- Juan Carlos Sanabria Arenas -----
8 # -----
9 # This file configures the inputs for MadGraph execution
10 # Based on Diego Sanz's configuration file:
11 #     configMGParallel.ini
12 ## EVENTSFOLDER IS THE NAME OF THE FOLDER WHERE ALL RUNS
13 #    WILL BE SAVED
14 EVENTSFOLDER="current_dir/_Channel_Events"
15 ## NAMESUBFOLDER IS THE NAME-STEM OF ALL THE RUNS. THE
16 #    SUBFOLDERS INSIDE EVENTSFOLDER WILL START WITH THIS
17 NAMESUBFOLDER="_Channel_Sim_"
18 ## MADGRAPHFOLDER IS THE LOCATION WHERE MADGRAPH IS
19 #    INSTALLED. USER SHOULD CHANGE THIS TO HIS MADGRAPH
20 #    INSTALLATION FOLDER
21 MADGRAPHFOLDER=
22 ## RUNCARDFOLDER IS THE LOCATION WHERE THE RUN_CARD
23 #    FRAME USED FOR ALL THE RUNS IS
24 RUNCARDFOLDER=
25 ## PARAMCARDFOLDER IS THE LOCATION WHERE THE PARAM_CARD
26 #    FOR ALL THE RUNS IS (check at the Madgraph folder: /
27 #    models/sm_v4, for instance)
28 PARAMCARDFOLDER=
29 ## MADGRAPHFILEFOLDER IS THE LOCATION WHERE THE MADGRAPH
30 #    -SCRIPT FRAME IS
31 MADGRAPHFILEFOLDER=

```

```

24  ## RUNCARDFILE IS THE NAME OF THE RUN_CARD FRAME USED
    FOR ALL THE RUNS
25  RUNCARDFILE="run_card.dat"
26  ## PARAMCARDFILE IS THE NAME OF THE PARAM_CARD USED FOR
    ALL THE RUNS
27  PARAMCARDFILE="param_card.dat"
28  ## MADGRAPHFILE IS THE NAME OF THE MADGRAPH-SCRIPT FRAME
    USED FOR ALL THE RUNS
29  MADGRAPHFILE="mgFile.mg5"
30  ## CORESNUMBER IS THE NUMER OF CORES USED FOR EACH RUN
31  CORESNUMBER=2
32  ## NUMEVENTSRUN IS THE NUMBER OF EVENTS FOR EACH OF THE
    RUNS
33  NUMEVENTSRUN=100000
34  ## INIRUN IS THE INITIAL SEED USED FOR THE PARALLEL RUNS
35  INIRUN=20
36  ## ENDRUN IS THE FINAL SEED USED FOR THE PARALLEL RUNS
37  ENDRUN=20
38
39  ## *** Pythia 8
40  ## DIRECTORY OF PYTHIA 8 EXECUTABLE (WHERE
    hadronization02 IS LOCATED)
41  PYTHIA8FOLDER=
42  ## PYTHIA 8 .EXE
43  PYTHIA8EXE="hadronization02"
44  ## PYTHIAPARAMFOLDER IS THE NAME OF THE FOLDER WHERE THE
    PYTHIA PARAMETER FILE IS LOCATED
45  PYTHIAPARAMFOLDER=
46  ## PYTHIAPARAM IS THE NAME OF THE .cmnd FILE THAT SERVES
    AS PARAMETER TO PYTHIA
47  PYTHIAPARAM="input_pythia.cmnd"
48
49  ## *** Delphes
50  ## DIRECTORY OF DELPHES EXECTUABLE
51  DELPHESFOLDER=
52  ## DELPHES .EXE
53  DELPHESEXE="DelphesSTDHEP"
54  ## DELPHESCARDFOLDER IS THE NAME OF THE FOLDER WHERE THE
    DELPHES CARD IS LOCATED (check at the Delphes folder
    : /cards/)

```

```

55 DELPHESCARDFOLDER=
56 ## DELPHESCARD IS THE NAME OF THE .lct FILE THAT SERVES
   AS PARAMETER TO DELPHES
57 DELPHESCARD="delphes_card_CMS.tcl"
58
59 ## EXROOTANALYSIS
60 ## DIRECTORY OF EXROOTANALYSIS
61 EXROOTFOLDER=
62 ## EXROOT .EXE (STDHEP ---> .ROOT)
63 EXROOTEXE="ExRootSTDHEPConverter"

```

A.2.2 Execution script: script_Integration.sh

```

1  #!/bin/bash
2  # -----
3  # ----- Universidad de los Andes -----
4  # ----- Departamento de Fisica -----
5  # ----- Joven Investigador -----
6  # ----- Andres Felipe Garcia Albarracin -----
7  # ----- Diego Alejandro Sanz Becerra -----
8  # ----- Juan Carlos Sanabria Arenas -----
9  # -----
10 # This file executes parallel simulations with the
   programs: MadGraph 5.2 + Pythia 8.2 + Delphes 3.2
11 # Based on Diego Sanz's execution file:
   scriptMGParallelV2.sh
12
13 # Load the parameter file
14 source config_Integration.ini
15 ## make the RunCards Folder in the EVENTSFOLDER
16 mkdir ${EVENTSFOLDER}/RunCards
17 ## make the ParamCard Folder in the EVENTSFOLDER
18 mkdir ${EVENTSFOLDER}/ParamCard
19 ## copy the param card supplied to the EVENTSFOLDER/
   ParamCard and name it param_card.dat
20 cp ${PARAMCARDFOLDER}/${PARAMCARDFILE} ${EVENTSFOLDER}/
   ParamCard/param_card.dat
21
22 ## first sequence for each run, where the madgraph files
   and the run cards are created

```

```

23 sequ () {
24     ## copy the run card frame to the RunCards directory
      and append the seed (counter $i)
25     cp ${RUNCARDFOLDER}/${RUNCARDFILE} ${EVENTSFOLDER}/
      RunCards/run_card_${i}.dat
26     ## copy the MadGraph file to the RunCards directory
      as mgParallelFile_${i}
27     cp ${MADGRAPHFILEFOLDER}/${MADGRAPHFILE} ${
      EVENTSFOLDER}/RunCards/mgFile_${i}.mg5
28     ## copy the parameter pythia file to the RunCards
      directory
29     cp ${PYTHIAPARAMFOLDER}/${PYTHIAPARAM} ${EVENTSFOLDER
      }/RunCards/input_pythia_${i}.cmnd
30     ## copy the delphes card to the RunCards directory
      *** Delphes card is the same for all runs
31     cp ${DELPHESCARDFOLDER}/${DELPHESCARD} ${EVENTSFOLDER
      }/RunCards/${DELPHESCARD}
32     ## change all the instances of SEED to the counter $i
      on the file run_card_${i}.dat
33     sed -i "s/SEED/${i}/g" ${EVENTSFOLDER}/RunCards/
      run_card_${i}.dat
34     ## change all the instances of SEED to the counter $i
      on the file mgParallelFile_${i}.mg5
35     sed -i "s/SEED/${i}/g" ${EVENTSFOLDER}/RunCards/
      mgFile_${i}.mg5
36     ## change all the instances of SEED to the counter $i
      on the file input_pythia_${i}.cmnd
37     sed -i "s/SEED/${i}/g" ${EVENTSFOLDER}/RunCards/
      input_pythia_${i}.cmnd
38     ## change all the instances of RUNEVENTSNUM to
      $NUMEVENTSRUN on the file run_card_${i}.dat
39     sed -i "s/RUNEVENTSNUM/$NUMEVENTSRUN/g" ${
      EVENTSFOLDER}/RunCards/run_card_${i}.dat
40     ## change all the instances of FOLDEREVENTS to
      $EVENTSFOLDER on the file mgParallelFile.mg5
41     sed -i "s|FOLDEREVENTS|$EVENTSFOLDER|g" ${
      EVENTSFOLDER}/RunCards/mgFile_${i}.mg5
42     ## change all the instances of NUMBERCORES to
      $CORESNUMBER on the file mgParallelFile.mg5

```

```

43     sed -i "s|NUMBERCORES|$CORESNUMBER|g" ${EVENTSFOLDER
    }/RunCards/mgFile_${i}.mg5
44     ## change all the instances of SUBFOLDERNAME to
    $NAMESUBFOLDER on the file mgParallelFile_${i}.mg5
45     sed -i "s|SUBFOLDERNAME|$NAMESUBFOLDER|g" ${
    EVENTSFOLDER}/RunCards/mgFile_${i}.mg5
46     ## change all the instances of RESULTSFolder to the
    name of the folder where the results are located
47     sed -i "s|RESULTSFolder|${EVENTSFOLDER}/${
    NAMESUBFOLDER}_${i}/Events/run_01|g" ${EVENTSFOLDER
    }/RunCards/input_pythia_${i}.cmd
48     ## change all the instances of RUNEVENTSNUM to
    $NUMEVENTSRUN on the file parameter pythia file
49     sed -i "s|RUNEVENTSNUM|$NUMEVENTSRUN/g" ${
    EVENTSFOLDER}/RunCards/input_pythia_${i}.cmd
50 }
51
52 ## second sequence for each run, where the madgraph is
    called for each of the madgraph files (
    mgParallelFile_i.mg5). Pythia8 and Delphes are also
    executed
53 sequ2 () {
54     source config_Integration.ini
55     ## run madgraph with the corresponding madgraph
    file .mg5. all the messages are thrown to /
    dev/null
56     ## Madgraph execution
57     $1/bin/mg5_aMC -f $2/RunCards/mgFile_${4}.mg5 # &> /dev
    /null
58     ## sleep for 1s. Important, for the wait order
    to work
59     sleep 1s
60     ## wait for previous subprocesses to finish
61     wait
62     # Uncompress .lhe.gz file
63     gzip -d $2/$3_${4}/Events/run_01/unweighted_events.lhe.
    gz
64
65     ## Pythia 8 execution

```

```

66     ${PYTHIA8FOLDER}/${PYTHIA8EXE} $2/RunCards/
        input_pythia_$4.cmd $2/$3_$4/Events/run_01/
        output_pythia8.hep # &> /dev/null
67
68     ## Delphes execution
69     ${DELPHESFOLDER}/${DELPHSEXE} $2/RunCards/${
        DELPHESCARD} $2/$3_$4/Events/run_01/output_delphes
        .root $2/$3_$4/Events/run_01/output_pythia8.hep
70
71     ## ExRootAnalysis execution
72     ${EXROOTFOLDER}/${EXROOTEXE} $2/$3_$4/Events/run_01/
        output_pythia8.hep $2/$3_$4/Events/run_01/
        output_pythia8.root
73
74     ## Remove unnecessary files
75     rm $2/$3_$4/Events/run_01/output_pythia8.hep
76
77 }
78
79 export -f sequ
80 export -f sequ2
81 ## start PARAMETERS variable
82 PARAMETERS=""
83 ## loop to execute sequence "sequ" for all the values
        from $INIRUN to $ENDRUN
84 for i in `seq ${INIRUN} ${ENDRUN}`; do # {21,28}; do ##
        `seq ${INIRUN} ${ENDRUN}`; do
85         ## execute sequ
86         sequ
87         ## concatenate the variable PARAMETERS with the
            current value of $i
88         PARAMETERS="$PARAMETERS ${i}"
89 done
90
91 ## execute gnuparallel. Use %% as the replacement string
        instead of {}.
92 parallel -0 -I %% --gnu "sequ2 ${MADGRAPHFOLDER} ${
        EVENTSFOLDER} ${NAMESUBFOLDER} %" ::: $PARAMETERS

```

Appendix B

Analysis codes

B.1 Tagging algorithm

```
1  /*
2  -----
3  -----      Universidad de los Andes      -----
4  -----      Departamento de Fisica        -----
5  -----      Joven Investigador            -----
6  -----      Andres Felipe Garcia Albarracin -----
7  -----      Juan Carlos Sanabria Arenas    -----
8  -----
9
10 This algorithm tags ISR jet in a certain sample.
11 It takes 2 N-dimensional histograms which contain
12 information about ISR and Non ISR Jets as input
13 and developes the ISR tagging in another sample.
14
15 The user can choose 3 of 8 variables for
16 developing the algorithm
17 1. PT
18 2. Abs(Eta) // Eta is a pair function
19 3. Delta Phi_MET
20 4. PT_ratio
21 5. Delta Eta_aver
```

```

22 6. Delta Phi_MET_others
23 7. Delta PT_others
24 8. Delta Eta_others
25
26 In order to choose them, the code should be run as
27 ./ISR_tagging N1 N2 N3, where N1 N2 and N3 are
28 the index of the 3 variables. If no parameter is
29 passed as parameter, N1 N2 and N3 will be 0,1 and 2
30 by default.
31
32 Additionally, the user can define a pt_cut and
33 probability cut k_cut to study the behavior of the
34 algorithm in a certain pt selection and to check
35 the MET boosting. In such case, the code should be
36 run as ./ISR_tagging N1 N2 N3 pt_cut k_cut
37 */
38
39
40 #include "ROOTFunctions.h"
41 #include "graphs_Funcs.h"
42 #include "functions.h"
43 #include "histoN.h"
44 #include "DelphesFunctions.h"
45
46 // Global Variables
47 const Double_t PI = TMath::Pi();
48
49 // Other simulations parameters
50 const Char_t channel = '_'; // 's' for sTops and '_' for
    Tops
51 const Char_t ISR_or_NOT[] = "WI"; // "WI" with ISR, "SI"
    without (Here it does not make any sense), "bb"
    bjets production
52 const Bool_t Matching = true; // True if a matching has
    been done between MG and Pythia, false otherwise
53
54 const Char_t channel_histo = '_'; // 's' for sTops and '
    _' for Tops (Which channel fills the histogram)
55 const Char_t ISR_or_NOT_histo[] = "WI"; // "WI" with ISR
    , "SI" without (Here it does not make any sense), "bb

```



```

    " bjets production (Which channel fills the
    histogram)
56 const Bool_t Matching_histo = true; // True if a
    matching has been done between MG and Pythia, false
    otherwise
57 const Bool_t atServer = true; // True if it is run at
    the server, false at the university's pc
58
59 int main(int argc, char **argv){
60     std::cout.precision(4);
61     // Counting time
62     Double_t initialTime = clock();
63     Double_t pt_cut = 0.0;
64     Double_t Jet_cut = 2;
65
66     cout << "\n *** Running the tagging Algorithm *** \n"
        << endl;
67
68     // Variables for initializing histograms
69     Int_t dims = 3;
70
71     /*
72     * Read inputs and set variables for analysis
73     */
74     Int_t var_index[3] = {0,1,2}; // Index of the 3
        variables for analysis. By default 0, 1 and 2
75     string variables[8] = {"PT","Abs(Eta)","Delta Phi_MET
        ","PT_ratio","Delta Eta_aver","Delta
        Phi_MET_others","Delta PT_leading","Delta
        Eta_leading"};
76     Double_t var_values[8] =
        {0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0}; // Vector with
        the values of the 8 variables
77
78
79     if (argc == 1) {
80         cout << "Running the algorithm with the default
            variables:" << endl;
81     }
82

```

```

83     if (argc >= 4){
84         cout << "Running the algorithm with the variables:
            " << endl;
85         for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < 3; ind ++){
86             var_index[ind] = atoi(argv[ind+1]);
87         }
88     }
89     if (argc >= 5) {
90         pt_cut = atof(argv[4]);
91     }
92     if (argc >= 6) {
93         Jet_cut = atof(argv[5]);
94     }
95
96     if ((argc >= 7) || (argc < 4 && argc > 1)) {
97         cout << "Error at calling this algorithm. Use as:"
            << endl;
98         cout << "\t ./ISR_tagging N1 N2 N3 [Pt_cut] [K_cut
            ] or just ./ISR_tagging" << endl;
99         cout << "Read the documentation at the beginning
            of the code for further information\n" << endl;
100        return 1;
101    }
102
103    cout << "Transverse momentum of the ISR: " << pt_cut
        << endl;
104
105    cout << "Var \t\t min_Value \t max_Value" << endl;
106    for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < 3; ind ++){
107
108        cout << var_index[ind] << ". " << variables[
            var_index[ind]] << endl;
109    }
110    cout << endl;
111
112    /*
113     * Initializing the 3-dimensional histogram
114     */
115    // Defining the names of the files

```

```

116     Char_t combination[] = "_____"; // Combination of
        variables
117     for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < dims; ind++){
118         *(combination+(ind*2)+1) = (Char_t) (0x30 +
            var_index[ind]); // Int to char
119     }
120
121     Char_t *local_path_histos;
122     local_path_histos = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
        Char_t));
123     if (atServer)
124         strcpy(local_path_histos, "/home/af.garcia1214/
            PhenoMCsamples/Results/histo_folder/"); // At
            the server
125     else
126         strcpy(local_path_histos, "/home/afgarcia1214/
            Documentos/Results_and_data/histo_folder/"); //
            At the University's pc
127
128     Char_t *head_folder_histos;
129     head_folder_histos = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
        Char_t));
130     if (Matching_histo)
131         strcpy(head_folder_histos, "
            _Tops_histos_WI_Matching/");
132     else
133         strcpy(head_folder_histos, "_Tops_histos_WI/");
134     head_folder_histos[0] = channel_histo;
135     head_folder_histos[13] = ISR_or_NOT_histo[0];
136     head_folder_histos[14] = ISR_or_NOT_histo[1];
137
138     Char_t *info_ISR_name;
139     info_ISR_name = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)*512);
140     strcpy(info_ISR_name, local_path_histos);
141     strcat(info_ISR_name, head_folder_histos);
142     strcat(info_ISR_name, "info_histo_ISR");
143     strcat(info_ISR_name, combination);
144     strcat(info_ISR_name, ".txt");
145
146     Char_t *array_ISR_name;

```

```

147     array_ISR_name = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)*512);
148     strcpy(array_ISR_name,local_path_histos);
149     strcat(array_ISR_name,head_folder_histos);
150     strcat(array_ISR_name,"array_histo_ISR");
151     strcat(array_ISR_name,combination);
152     strcat(array_ISR_name,".bn");
153
154     Char_t *info_Non_ISR_name;
155     info_Non_ISR_name = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)
        *512);
156     strcpy(info_Non_ISR_name,local_path_histos);
157     strcat(info_Non_ISR_name,head_folder_histos);
158     strcat(info_Non_ISR_name,"info_histo_Non_ISR");
159     strcat(info_Non_ISR_name,combination);
160     strcat(info_Non_ISR_name,".txt");
161
162     Char_t *array_Non_ISR_name;
163     array_Non_ISR_name = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)
        *512);
164     strcpy(array_Non_ISR_name,local_path_histos);
165     strcat(array_Non_ISR_name,head_folder_histos);
166     strcat(array_Non_ISR_name,"array_histo_Non_ISR");
167     strcat(array_Non_ISR_name,combination);
168     strcat(array_Non_ISR_name,".bn");
169
170     histoN* histoISR = new histoN(info_ISR_name,
        array_ISR_name);
171     histoN* histoNonISR = new histoN(info_Non_ISR_name,
        array_Non_ISR_name);
172
173     cout << "Entradas ISR: " << histoISR->getEntries() <<
        endl;
174     cout << "Entradas FSR: " << histoNonISR->getEntries()
        << endl;
175
176     // Input variables of each histogram
177     Double_t values[3] = {0.0,0.0,0.0};
178
179     /*
180     * MET histograms

```

```

181  */
182  TH1 *h_MET = new TH1F("Missing ET","All events"
    ,300,0,2000);
183  Char_t *name_histo_MET;
184  name_histo_MET = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)*512);
185  strcpy(name_histo_MET,"ISR jet PT > ");
186  Char_t pt_str[] = " ";
187  pt_str[0] = 0x30 + int(pt_cut/100)%10;
188  pt_str[1] = 0x30 + int(pt_cut/10)%10;
189  pt_str[2] = 0x30 + int(pt_cut)%10;
190  strcat(name_histo_MET,pt_str);
191  strcat(name_histo_MET,"-k = ");
192  Char_t k_str[] = " ";
193  k_str[0] = 0x30 + int(Jet_cut)%10;
194  k_str[1] = '.';
195  k_str[2] = 0x30 + int(Jet_cut*10)%10;
196  strcat(name_histo_MET,k_str);
197  TH1 *h_MET_hpt1 = new TH1F(name_histo_MET,"Missing ET
    high_ISR_pt-1",300,0.0,2000);
198
199  if (argc == 6)
200      cout << "The algorithm will evaluate the MET for a
        sample with PT > " << pt_str << " at k = " <<
        k_str << endl;
201  /*
202   * Tagging variables
203   */
204
205  cout << "Jet cut, k = " << Jet_cut << endl;
206
207  // Arrays with the number of tags, Misstags and
    events rejected
208  // Probability cut
209  Double_t Prob_cut = 0;
210  Double_t k_min = 1.2; // Minimum probability cut =
    k_min/num_jets
211  Double_t k_max = 3.0; // Maximum probability cut =
    k_max/num_jets
212  Int_t k_bins = 100; // Number of values of k between
    k_min and k_max

```

```

213 Double_t k_step = (Double_t) (k_max-k_min)/k_bins;
214 Double_t k_values[k_bins];
215 for(Int_t ind = 0; ind < k_bins; ind++){
216     k_values[ind] = k_min + k_step*ind;
217 }
218
219 // Tagging results
220 Int_t Num_Tags = 0;
221 Int_t Num_MissTags = 0;
222 Int_t Num_Rejected = 0;
223
224 Double_t Num_Tags_array[k_bins];
225 Double_t Num_MissTags_array[k_bins];
226 Double_t Num_Rejected_array[k_bins];
227 Double_t Num_Total_Jets[k_bins];
228
229 Double_t Num_Tags_array_hpt[k_bins];
230 Double_t Num_MissTags_array_hpt[k_bins];
231 Double_t Num_Rejected_array_hpt[k_bins];
232 Double_t Num_Total_Jets_hpt[k_bins];
233
234
235 for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < k_bins; ind++){
236     Num_Tags_array[ind] = 0;
237     Num_MissTags_array[ind] = 0;
238     Num_Rejected_array[ind] = 0;
239     Num_Total_Jets[ind] = 0;
240     Num_Tags_array_hpt[ind] = 0;
241     Num_MissTags_array_hpt[ind] = 0;
242     Num_Rejected_array_hpt[ind] = 0;
243     Num_Total_Jets_hpt[ind] = 0;
244 }
245
246 // Variables of the ISR tagging algorithm
247 Double_t H_ISR, H_Non_ISR, alpha;
248 Double_t prob_max = 0;
249 Double_t probISR = 0;
250 Double_t k_ISR = 0;
251 Double_t k_ISR_pos = 0; // Position of the ISR in the
    vector

```

```

252     Int_t ISR_tag_index = -1;
253
254     // Cycle over several runs. iRun corresponds to the
255     // seed of the current run
256     for(int iRun = 1; iRun < 11; iRun++){
257         // Create chains of root trees
258         TChain chain_Delphes("Delphes");
259
260         // Loading simulations from Delphes
261         Char_t *local_path;
262         local_path = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t));
263         if (atServer)
264             strcpy(local_path, "/home/af.garcia1214/
265             PhenoMCsamples/Simulations/
266             MG_pythia8_delphes_parallel/"); // At the
267             server
268         else
269             strcpy(local_path, "/home/afgarcia1214/
270             Documentos/Simulations/"); // At the
271             University's pc
272
273         Char_t *head_folder;
274         head_folder = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t))
275         ;
276         if (Matching)
277             strcpy(head_folder, "_Tops_Events_WI_Matching/");
278         ;
279         else
280             strcpy(head_folder, "_Tops_Events_WI/");
281         head_folder[0] = channel;
282         head_folder[13] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
283         head_folder[14] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
284
285         Char_t current_folder[] = "_Tops_MG_1K_AG_WI_003/"
286         ;
287         current_folder[0] = channel;
288         current_folder[15] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
289         current_folder[16] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
290
291         Char_t unidad = 0x30 + iRun%10;

```

```

283     Char_t decena = 0x30 + int(iRun/10)%10;
284     Char_t centena = 0x30 + int(iRun/100)%10;
285
286     current_folder[18] = centena;
287     current_folder[19] = decena;
288     current_folder[20] = unidad;
289
290     Char_t *file_delphes;
291     file_delphes = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t)
292     );
293     strcpy(file_delphes,local_path);
294     strcat(file_delphes,head_folder);
295     strcat(file_delphes,current_folder);
296     strcat(file_delphes,"Events/run_01/output_delphes.
297         root");
298
299     cout << "Studying run: " << centena << decena <<
300         unidad << endl;
301     cout << "\nReading the file: \nDelphes: " <<
302         file_delphes << endl;
303
304     chain_Delphes.Add(file_delphes);
305     // Objects of class ExRootTreeReader for reading
306     // the information
307     ExRootTreeReader *treeReader_Delphes = new
308         ExRootTreeReader(&chain_Delphes);
309
310     Long64_t numberOfEntries = treeReader_Delphes->
311         GetEntries();
312
313     // Get pointers to branches used in this analysis
314     TClonesArray *branchJet = treeReader_Delphes->
315         UseBranch("Jet");
316     TClonesArray *branchMissingET = treeReader_Delphes
317         ->UseBranch("MissingET");
318
319     cout << endl;
320     cout << " Number of Entries Delphes = " <<
321         numberOfEntries << endl;
322     cout << endl;

```



```

313
314 // particles, jets and vectors
315 MissingET *METpointer;
316 TLorentzVector *vect_currentJet = new
    TLorentzVector;
317 TLorentzVector *vect_auxJet = new TLorentzVector;
318 TLorentzVector *vect_leading = new TLorentzVector;
319 Jet *currentJet = new Jet;
320 Jet *auxJet = new Jet;
321
322 // Temporary variables
323 Double_t MET = 0.0; // Missing transverse energy
324 Double_t delta_phi = 0.0; // difference between
    the phi angle of MET and the jet
325 Double_t transverse_mass = 0.0; // Transverse mass
326 Double_t delta_PT_jet = 0.0; // |PT-<PT>|
327 Double_t PT_sum = 0.0; // sum(PT)
328 Double_t PT_aver = 0.0; // <PT>
329 Double_t Delta_eta_aver = 0.0; // sum_i|eta-eta_i
    |/(Nj-1)
330 Double_t Delta_phi_sum = 0.0; // sum delta_phi
331 Double_t Delta_phi_other_jets = 0.0; // Average of
    delta phi of other jets
332 Double_t PT_ratio = 0.0; // PT/PT_others
333 Double_t Delta_PT_leading = 0.0; // PT -
    PT_leading
334 Double_t Delta_Eta_leading = 0.0; // |Eta -
    Eta_leading|
335
336 // Jet with greatest PT
337 Double_t PT_max = 0;
338 Int_t posLeadingPT = -1;
339 Int_t ISR_greatest_PT = 0;
340 Double_t MT_leading_jet = 0.0; // Transverse mass
341
342 /*
343  * Some variables used through the code
344  */
345 Int_t ISR_jets[numberOfEntries];
346 Int_t NumJets = 0;

```

```

347
348     Char_t *local_path_binary;
349     local_path_binary = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
350         Char_t));
351     if (atServer)
352         strcpy(local_path_binary, "/home/af.garcia1214/
353             PhenoMCsamples/Results/matching_Results/");
354         // At the server
355     else
356         strcpy(local_path_binary, "/home/afgarcia1214/
357             Documentos/Results_and_data/matching_Results
358             /"); // At the University's pc
359
360     Char_t *head_folder_binary;
361     head_folder_binary = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
362         Char_t));
363     if (Matching)
364         strcpy(head_folder_binary, "
365             _Tops_matchs_WI_Matching/");
366     else
367         strcpy(head_folder_binary, "_Tops_matchs_WI/");
368     head_folder_binary[0] = channel;
369     head_folder_binary[13] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
370     head_folder_binary[14] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
371
372     Char_t matching_name[] = "ISR_jets_Tops_WI_003.bn"
373         ;
374     matching_name[8] = channel;
375     matching_name[14] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
376     matching_name[15] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
377
378     matching_name[17] = centena;
379     matching_name[18] = decena;
380     matching_name[19] = unidad;
381
382     Char_t * fileName;
383     fileName = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t));
384     strcpy(fileName, local_path_binary);
385     strcat(fileName, head_folder_binary);
386     strcat(fileName, matching_name);

```

```

379
380     if (ISR_or_NOT[0] != 'S'){ // != S means bb or WI
381         ifstream ifs(fileName,ios::in | ios::binary);
382
383         for (Int_t j = 0; j<numberOfEntries; j++){
384             ifs.read((Char_t *) (ISR_jets+j),sizeof(
                Int_t));
385         }
386         ifs.close();
387     }
388     else if (ISR_or_NOT[0] == 'S'){
389         for (Int_t j = 0; j<numberOfEntries; j++){
390             ISR_jets[j] = -2; // There is not ISR jet
                but also there is not matching
391         }
392     }
393
394     /*
395     * Main cycle of the program
396     */
397     numberOfEntries = 100000;
398     for (Int_t entry = 0; entry < numberOfEntries; ++
        entry){
399         // Progress
400         if(numberOfEntries>10 && (entry%((int)
            numberOfEntries/10))==0.0){
401             cout<<"progress = "<<(entry*100/
                numberOfEntries)<<"%\t";
402             cout<< "Time : "<< (clock()-initialTime)/
                double_t(CLOCKS_PER_SEC)<<"s"<<endl;
403         }
404
405         // Load selected branches with data from
            specified event
406         treeReader_Delphes->ReadEntry(entry);
407
408         // MET
409         METpointer = (MissingET*) branchMissingET->At
            (0);
410         MET = METpointer->MET;

```

```

411
412     NumJets=branchJet->GetEntries();
413
414     // checking the ISR
415     if (NumJets < 3 || ISR_jets[entry] == -1)
416         continue;
417
418     h_MET->Fill(MET);
419
420     if (ISR_jets[entry] >= NumJets){
421         cout << "Error en el matching" << endl;
422         return 1;
423     }
424
425     // 3 PT ratio
426     PT_aver = 0.0;
427     PT_sum = 0.0;
428     PT_ratio = 0.0;
429
430     // 4 Delta Eta aver
431     Delta_eta_aver = 0.0;
432
433     // 5 Delta Phi others
434     Delta_phi_sum = 0.0;
435     Delta_phi_other_jets = 0.0;
436
437     // 6 Delta PT leading
438     PT_max = 0.0;
439     Delta_PT_leading = 0.0;
440     delta_PT_jet = 0.0; // If needed
441
442     // 7 Delta Eta leading
443     Delta_Eta_leading = 0.0;
444
445     // Reset Var_values (Not necessary)
446     for(Int_t ind = 0; ind < 8; ind++){
447         var_values[ind] = 0.0;
448         if (ind < dims) values[ind] = 0.0;
449     }
450

```

```

451         // Preliminary for. It is used to calculate
           PT_aver and Delta_phi_sum
452     for (Int_t iJet = 0; iJet<NumJets; iJet++){
453         currentJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(iJet);
454         vect_currentJet->SetPtEtaPhiM(currentJet->PT
           ,currentJet->Eta,currentJet->Phi,
           currentJet->Mass);
455         PT_sum += vect_currentJet->Pt();
456         delta_phi = deltaAng(vect_currentJet->Phi(),
           METpointer->Phi());
457         Delta_phi_sum += delta_phi;
458         // PT Leading jet
459         if(PT_max < vect_currentJet->Pt()){
460             PT_max = vect_currentJet->Pt();
461             posLeadingPT = iJet;
462         }
463     }
464
465     //PT_aver
466     PT_aver = PT_sum/NumJets;
467
468     // Leading PT
469     currentJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(posLeadingPT)
           ;
470     vect_leading->SetPtEtaPhiM(currentJet->PT,
           currentJet->Eta,currentJet->Phi,currentJet->
           Mass);
471
472     // The best ISR candidate
473     TLorentzVector *vect_optimum = new
           TLorentzVector;
474
475     // Reset variables
476     probISR = 0.0;
477     k_ISR = 0.0;
478     prob_max = 0;
479     ISR_tag_index = -1;
480
481     for (Int_t iJet = 0; iJet<NumJets; iJet++){
482         currentJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(iJet);

```

```

483      vect_currentJet->SetPtEtaPhiM(currentJet->PT
      ,currentJet->Eta,currentJet->Phi,
      currentJet->Mass);
484
485      // 2 Delta Phi MET
486      delta_phi = deltaAng(vect_currentJet->Phi(),
      METpointer->Phi);
487
488      // PT ratio
489      PT_ratio = vect_currentJet->Pt()*(NumJets-1)
      /(PT_sum-vect_currentJet->Pt());
490
491      // 4 Delta Eta Aver
492      Delta_eta_aver = 0.0;
493      // For cycle used to calculate
      Delta_eta_aver
494      for(Int_t iJet2 = 0; iJet2<NumJets; iJet2++)
      {
495          auxJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(iJet2);
496          vect_auxJet->SetPtEtaPhiM(auxJet->PT,
          auxJet->Eta,auxJet->Phi,auxJet->Mass);
497          if (iJet2 != iJet) Delta_eta_aver +=
          TMath::Abs(vect_auxJet->Eta()-
          vect_currentJet->Eta());
498      }
499      Delta_eta_aver = Delta_eta_aver/(NumJets-1);
500
501      // 5 Delta Phi MET Others
502      Delta_phi_other_jets = (Delta_phi_sum-
      delta_phi)/(NumJets-1);
503
504      // 6 Delta PT leading
505      Delta_PT_leading = vect_leading->Pt()-
      vect_currentJet->Pt();
506
507      // 7 Delta Eta leading
508      Delta_Eta_leading = TMath::Abs(
      vect_currentJet->Eta()-vect_leading->Eta
      ());
509

```

```

510         // Other variables
511         delta_PT_jet = TMath::Abs(vect_currentJet->
            Pt()-PT_aver);
512         transverse_mass = sqrt(2*vect_currentJet->Pt
            ()*MET*(1-cos(delta_phi)));
513
514         // Filling the array with the variables'
            values
515         var_values[0] = vect_currentJet->Pt();
516         var_values[1] = TMath::Abs(vect_currentJet->
            Eta());
517         var_values[2] = delta_phi;
518         var_values[3] = PT_ratio;
519         var_values[4] = Delta_eta_aver;
520         var_values[5] = Delta_phi_other_jets;
521         var_values[6] = Delta_PT_leading;
522         var_values[7] = Delta_Eta_leading;
523
524         for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < dims; ind++){
525             int pos = *(var_index+ind);
526             values[ind] = *(var_values+pos);
527         }
528
529         // Comparing with histos
530         H_ISR = histoISR->getProbVal(values);
531         H_Non_ISR = histoNonISR->getProbVal(values);
532
533         if (H_ISR > 3e-7 || H_Non_ISR > 3e-7){
534             alpha = NumJets/(H_Non_ISR*(NumJets-1)+
                H_ISR);
535             probISR = alpha*H_ISR/NumJets;
536
537             if(probISR > (1.0 + 1.0e-10)){
538                 cout << setprecision(20) << "\n\t ***
                    ERROR: La probabilidad no puede ser
                    mayor a 1 ***" << endl;
539                 return 1;
540             }
541
542             if (probISR >= prob_max){

```

```

543         prob_max = probISR;
544         vect_optimum->SetPtEtaPhiM(
            vect_currentJet->Pt(),
            vect_currentJet->Eta(),
            vect_currentJet->Phi(),
            vect_currentJet->M());
545         ISR_tag_index = iJet;
546     }
547 }
548 }
549
550 k_ISR = prob_max*NumJets;
551
552 // Check the tagging results
553 k_ISR_pos = findPosition(k_min,k_max,k_bins,
    k_ISR);
554
555 if(k_ISR == 0.0) k_ISR_pos = -1;
556
557 if (ISR_jets[entry] != -1 && ISR_or_NOT[0] != '
    S'){ // != S means bb or WI
    // A comparison can be handled
558     for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < k_ISR_pos + 1; ind
        ++){
559         if (ISR_tag_index == ISR_jets[entry])
560             Num_Tags_array[ind]++;
561         else
562             Num_MissTags_array[ind]++;
563     }
564     for (Int_t ind = k_ISR_pos+1; ind < k_bins;
        ind++){
565         Num_Rejected_array[ind]++;
566     }
567 }
568 }
569 else if (ISR_jets[entry] == -2 && ISR_or_NOT[0]
    == 'S'){
570     for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < k_ISR_pos + 1; ind
        ++){
571         Num_MissTags_array[ind]++;
572     }

```



```

573         for (Int_t ind = k_ISR_pos+1; ind < k_bins;
574               ind++){
575             Num_Rejected_array[ind]++;
576         }
577     }
578     if (ISR_tag_index != -1 && vect_optimum->Pt() >
579         pt_cut && ISR_or_NOT[0] != 'S'){ // != S
580         means bb or WI
581         for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < k_ISR_pos + 1; ind
582               ++){
583             if (ISR_tag_index == ISR_jets[entry])
584                 Num_Tags_array_hpt[ind]++;
585             else
586                 Num_MissTags_array_hpt[ind]++;
587         }
588         for (Int_t ind = k_ISR_pos+1; ind < k_bins;
589               ind++){
590             Num_Rejected_array_hpt[ind]++;
591         }
592     }
593     Prob_cut = Jet_cut/NumJets;
594     if(prob_max >= Prob_cut){
595         if (ISR_tag_index == ISR_jets[entry] &&
596             ISR_or_NOT[0] != 'S') // != S means bb
597             or WI
598             Num_Tags++;
599         else
600             Num_MissTags++;
601
602         // Cheching MET boosting
603         if(vect_optimum->Pt() > pt_cut){
604             h_MET_hpt1->Fill(MET);
605         }
606     }
607     else
608         Num_Rejected++;
609 }

```

```

606
607     cout<<"progress = 100%\t";
608     cout<<"Time : "<< (clock()-initialTime)/double_t(
        CLOCKS_PER_SEC)<<"s"<<endl;
609
610 } // End run's for cicle
611
612 /*
613  * Tagging results
614  */
615
616 Int_t Num_Studied = Num_Tags + Num_MissTags +
        Num_Rejected;
617
618 cout << "Number of compared events (between the
        matching and tagging algorithms) : " <<
        Num_Studied << endl;
619 cout << "Per. Tags: \t" << ((Double_t)Num_Tags/
        Num_Studied)*100 << "%" << endl;
620 cout << "Per. MissTags: \t" << ((Double_t)
        Num_MissTags/Num_Studied)*100 << "%" << endl;
621 cout << "Per. Rejected: \t" << ((Double_t)
        Num_Rejected/Num_Studied)*100 << "%" << endl;
622
623 // Calculating percentages
624 for (Int_t ind=0; ind < k_bins; ind++){
625     Num_Total_Jets[ind] = Num_Tags_array[ind] +
        Num_MissTags_array[ind] + Num_Rejected_array[
        ind];
626     Num_Tags_array[ind] = Num_Tags_array[ind]/
        Num_Total_Jets[ind];
627     Num_MissTags_array[ind] = Num_MissTags_array[ind]/
        Num_Total_Jets[ind];
628     Num_Rejected_array[ind] = Num_Rejected_array[ind]/
        Num_Total_Jets[ind];
629     Num_Total_Jets_hpt[ind] = Num_Tags_array_hpt[ind]
        + Num_MissTags_array_hpt[ind] +
        Num_Rejected_array_hpt[ind];
630     Num_Tags_array_hpt[ind] = Num_Tags_array_hpt[ind]/
        Num_Total_Jets_hpt[ind];

```

```

631     Num_MissTags_array_hpt[ind] =
        Num_MissTags_array_hpt[ind]/Num_Total_Jets_hpt[
            ind];
632     Num_Rejected_array_hpt[ind] =
        Num_Rejected_array_hpt[ind]/Num_Total_Jets_hpt[
            ind];
633 }
634
635 /*
636  * Writing results
637  */
638 Bool_t archivoExiste = false;
639
640 Char_t *local_path_results;
641 local_path_results = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
    Char_t));
642 if (atServer)
643     strcpy(local_path_results, "/home/af.garcia1214/
        PhenoMCsamples/Results/resultsTagging/"); // At
        the server
644 else
645     strcpy(local_path_results, "/home/afgarcia1214/
        Documentos/Results_and_data/resultsTagging/");
        // At the University's pc
646
647 Char_t *head_folder_results;
648 head_folder_results = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
    Char_t));
649 if (Matching)
650     strcpy(head_folder_results, "
        _Tops_result_WI_Matching/");
651 else
652     strcpy(head_folder_results, "_Tops_result_WI/");
653 head_folder_results[0] = channel;
654 head_folder_results[13] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
655 head_folder_results[14] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
656
657 Char_t outName[] = "_Tops_WI_Overall";
658 outName[0] = channel;
659 outName[6] = ISR_or_NOT[0];

```

```

660     outName[7] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
661
662     Char_t outNamept[] = "_Tops_WI_hpt-100";
663     outNamept[0] = channel;
664     outNamept[6] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
665     outNamept[7] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
666     outNamept[13] = 0x30 + int(pt_cut/100)%10;
667     outNamept[14] = 0x30 + int(pt_cut/10)%10;
668     outNamept[15] = 0x30 + int(pt_cut)%10;
669
670     Char_t *outFileTotal;
671     outFileTotal = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)*512);
672     strcpy(outFileTotal, local_path_results);
673     strcat(outFileTotal, head_folder_results);
674     strcat(outFileTotal, outName);
675     strcat(outFileTotal, combination);
676     strcat(outFileTotal, ".txt");
677
678     Char_t *outFileTotalpt;
679     outFileTotalpt = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)*512);
680     strcpy(outFileTotalpt, local_path_results);
681     strcat(outFileTotalpt, head_folder_results);
682     strcat(outFileTotalpt, outNamept);
683     strcat(outFileTotalpt, combination);
684     strcat(outFileTotalpt, ".txt");
685
686     ifstream my_file(outFileTotal);
687     if(my_file.good()){
688         archivoExiste = true;
689     }
690     my_file.close();
691
692     ofstream ofs_over(outFileTotal, ios::out);
693     if(!archivoExiste){
694         // If file already exists
695     }
696
697     ofs_over << "# Number of Tags, Misstags and Rejected
        as a function of k" << endl;

```

```

698     ofs_over << "# Number of Events " << Num_Total_Jets
        [0] << endl;
699     ofs_over << "# k_cut \t Tags \t MissTags \t Rejected
        \t Total_Events " << endl;
700
701
702     for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < k_bins; ind++){
703         ofs_over << setiosflags(ios::fixed) <<
            setprecision(6) << setw(6) << k_values[ind]
704             << "\t" << Num_Tags_array[ind] << "\t" <<
                Num_MissTags_array[ind] << "\t" <<
                Num_Rejected_array[ind]
705             << "\t" << setprecision(0) << Num_Total_Jets
                [ind] << endl;
706     }
707
708     if (argc >= 5){
709         ofstream ofs_pt(outFileTotalpt,ios::out);
710         ofs_pt << "# Number of Tags, Misstags and Rejected
            as a function of k. The ISR has pt > " <<
            pt_cut << endl;
711         ofs_pt << "# Number of Events " <<
            Num_Total_Jets_hpt[0] << endl;
712         ofs_pt << "# k_cut \t Tags \t MissTags \t Rejected
            \t Total_Events " << endl;
713         for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < k_bins; ind++){
714             ofs_pt << setiosflags(ios::fixed) <<
                setprecision(6) << setw(6) << k_values[ind]
715                 << "\t" << Num_Tags_array_hpt[ind] << "\t"
                    << Num_MissTags_array_hpt[ind] << "\t"
                    << Num_Rejected_array_hpt[ind]
716                 << "\t" << setprecision(0) <<
                    Num_Total_Jets_hpt[ind] << endl;
717         }
718         ofs_pt.close();
719     }
720
721     if (argc == 6){
722         Char_t outNameMET[] = "_Tops_WI_MET_pt_000_k_2.0";
723         outNameMET[0] = channel;

```

```

724     outNameMET[6] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
725     outNameMET[7] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
726     outNameMET[16] = pt_str[0];
727     outNameMET[17] = pt_str[1];
728     outNameMET[18] = pt_str[2];
729     outNameMET[22] = k_str[0];
730     outNameMET[23] = k_str[1];
731     outNameMET[24] = k_str[2];
732
733     Char_t *outFileMET;
734     outFileMET = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)*512);
735     strcpy(outFileMET, local_path_results);
736     strcat(outFileMET, head_folder_results);
737     strcat(outFileMET, outNameMET);
738     strcat(outFileMET, combination);
739
740     Char_t *outFilehist;
741     outFilehist = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)*512);
742     strcpy(outFilehist, outFileMET);
743     strcat(outFilehist, ".root");
744
745     TFile* hfile = new TFile("histos.root", "RECREATE"
746                               );
747     TCanvas *C = new TCanvas(outFileMET, "MET in a
748                               sample with high PT ISR jets", 1280, 720);
749     Present(h_MET, h_MET_hpt1, C, 2, "MET [GeV]", "Num.
750           Jets / Total");
751     C->Write();
752     C->Close();
753     hfile->Close();
754
755     ofs_over.close();
756
757     cout<<"Fin :)"<<endl;
758
759     return 0;
760 }

```

B.2 Matching algorithm

```

1  /*
2  -----
3  -----      Universidad de los Andes      -----
4  -----      Departamento de Fisica        -----
5  -----      Joven Investigador            -----
6  -----      Andres Felipe Garcia Albarracin -----
7  -----      Juan Carlos Sanabria Arenas    -----
8  -----
9
10 This algorithm looks for the ISR parton into the
11 pythia8 simulation file and then finds the
12 corresponding ISR jet
13
14 It also stores in a binary file the matching
15 results
16 */
17
18 #include <iostream>
19 #include "ROOTFunctions.h"
20 #include "graphs_Funcs.h"
21 #include "functions.h"
22 #include "DelphesFunctions.h"
23
24 using namespace std;
25 // Global Variables
26 const Double_t PI = TMath::Pi();
27
28 // Other simulations parameters
29 const Char_t channel = 's'; // 's' for sTops and '_' for
    Tops
30 const Char_t ISR_or_NOT[] = "WI"; // "WI" with ISR, "SI"
    without (Here it does not make any sense), "bb"
    bjets production
31 const Bool_t atServer = true; // True if it is run at
    the server, false at the university's pc
32 const Bool_t Matching = true; // True if a matching has
    been done between MG and Pythia, false otherwise
33

```

```

34 int main(int argc, char **argv){
35     std::cout.precision(4);
36     // Counting time
37     Double_t initialTime = clock();
38
39     // Create chains of root trees
40     TChain chain_Pythia("STDHEP");
41     TChain chain_Delphes("Delphes");
42
43     // Loading simulations from Delphes
44     Char_t *local_path;
45     local_path = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t));
46     if (atServer)
47         strcpy(local_path, "/home/af.garcia1214/
            PhenoMCsamples/Simulations/
            MG_pythia8_delphes_parallel/"); // At the
            server
48     else
49         strcpy(local_path, "/home/afgarcia1214/Documentos/
            Simulations/"); // At the University's pc
50
51     Char_t *head_folder;
52     head_folder = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t));
53     if (Matching)
54         strcpy(head_folder, "_Tops_Events_WI_Matching/");
55     else
56         strcpy(head_folder, "_Tops_Events_WI/");
57     head_folder[0] = channel;
58     head_folder[13] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
59     head_folder[14] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
60
61     Char_t current_folder[] = "_Tops_MG_1K_AG_WI_003/";
62     current_folder[0] = channel;
63     current_folder[15] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
64     current_folder[16] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
65
66     Char_t unidad = '3'; Char_t decena = '0'; Char_t
        centena = '0';
67
68     if (argc > 1){

```



```

69     cout << "The number of the simulation should
       consist of 3 digits" << endl;
70     centena = argv[1][0];
71     decena = argv[1][1];
72     unidad = argv[1][2];
73     current_folder[18] = centena;
74     current_folder[19] = decena;
75     current_folder[20] = unidad;
76 }
77
78 Char_t *file_pythia;
79 file_pythia = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t));
80 strcpy(file_pythia, local_path);
81 strcat(file_pythia, head_folder);
82 strcat(file_pythia, current_folder);
83 strcat(file_pythia, "Events/run_01/output_pythia8.root
       ");
84
85 Char_t *file_delphes;
86 file_delphes = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t));
87 strcpy(file_delphes, local_path);
88 strcat(file_delphes, head_folder);
89 strcat(file_delphes, current_folder);
90 strcat(file_delphes, "Events/run_01/output_delphes.
       root");
91
92 if (argc > 1){
93     cout << "\nReading the files: \nPythia8: " <<
          file_pythia << "\nDelphes: " << file_delphes <<
          endl;
94 }
95 else
96     cout << "\nReading the default files: \nPythia8: "
          << file_pythia << "\nDelphes: " <<
          file_delphes << endl;
97
98 chain_Pythia.Add(file_pythia);
99 chain_Delphes.Add(file_delphes);
100

```

```

101 // Objects of class ExRootTreeReader for reading the
102 // information
103 ExRootTreeReader *treeReader_Pythia = new
104     ExRootTreeReader(&chain_Pythia);
105 ExRootTreeReader *treeReader_Delphes = new
106     ExRootTreeReader(&chain_Delphes);
107
108 Long64_t numberOfEntries = treeReader_Pythia->
109     GetEntries();
110 Long64_t numberOfEntries_Delphes = treeReader_Delphes->
111     GetEntries();
112
113 // Get pointers to branches used in this analysis
114 TClonesArray *branchParticlePythia =
115     treeReader_Pythia->UseBranch("GenParticle");
116 TClonesArray *branchJet = treeReader_Delphes->
117     UseBranch("Jet");
118 TClonesArray *branchMissingET = treeReader_Delphes->
119     UseBranch("MissingET");
120
121 cout << endl;
122 cout << " Number of Entries Pythia = " <<
123     numberOfEntries << endl;
124 cout << " Number of Entries Delphes = " <<
125     numberOfEntries_Delphes << endl;
126 cout << endl;
127
128 // particles, jets and vectors
129 TRootGenParticle *particle_pythia;
130 TRootGenParticle *ISR_particle;
131 MissingET *METpointer;
132 TLorentzVector *vect_ISR_particle = new
133     TLorentzVector;
134
135 // Temporary variables
136 Bool_t ISR_parton_found = false; // true if the
137     initial ISR_parton (with status 43) was found
138 Int_t pos_ISR = -1; // position of the ISR_parton
139     into the branchParticlePythia array
140 Double_t MET = 0.0; // Missing transverse energy

```

```

128
129  /*
130   * Some variables used through the code
131   */
132  Int_t NumEvents1ISRJet = 0;      // Number of events
133        where the number of ISR jets is 1
134  Int_t NumMatches = 0;          // Number of matches
135  Int_t NumJets = 0;
136  Int_t ISR_match_index = -1;
137  Double_t Cut_matching_DPT = 50.0;
138  Double_t Cut_matching_DEta = 0.4;
139  Double_t Cut_matching_DPhi = 0.4;
140  Double_t Cut_matching_Dy = 0.4;
141  Int_t ISR_jets[numberOfEntries];
142
143  /*
144   * Main cycle of the program. Cycle over the events
145   */
146  numberOfEntries = 100000;
147  for (Int_t entry = 0; entry < numberOfEntries; ++
148      entry){
149      // Progress
150      if(numberOfEntries>10 && (entry%((int)
151          numberOfEntries/10))==0.0){
152          cout<<"progress = "<<(entry*100/numberOfEntries
153              )<<"%\t";
154          cout<< "Time : "<< (clock()-initialTime)/
155              double_t(CLOCKS_PER_SEC)<<"s"<<endl;
156      }
157
158      // Load selected branches with data from specified
159      event
160      treeReader_Pythia->ReadEntry(entry);
161      treeReader_Delphes->ReadEntry(entry);
162
163      // By default, the ISR jet was not matched
164      ISR_jets[entry] = -1;
165
166      // MET
167      METpointer = (MissingET*) branchMissingET->At(0);

```

```

162     MET = METpointer->MET;
163
164     // Finding the ISR parton
165     ISR_parton_found = false;
166     pos_ISR = -1;
167     for(Int_t iPart = 0; iPart < branchParticlePythia
168         ->GetEntries(); iPart++){
169         particle_pythia = (TRootGenParticle*)
170             branchParticlePythia->At(iPart);
171         if( abs(particle_pythia->Status) == 43){
172             pos_ISR = iPart;
173             ISR_particle = (TRootGenParticle*)
174                 branchParticlePythia->At(pos_ISR);
175             ISR_parton_found = true;
176             // The following lines were used to check that
177             // everything was going well
178             // cout << pos_ISR << "\t\t" << ISR_particle->
179             // Status << "\t\t" << ISR_particle->PID
180             // << "\t\t" << ISR_particle->M1 << "\t\t"
181             // << ISR_particle->M2
182             // << "\t\t" << ISR_particle->D1 << "\t\t"
183             // << ISR_particle->D2 << endl;
184             }
185         }
186
187     // If there is not ISR parton, pass to the next
188     // event
189     if (ISR_parton_found == false){
190         continue;
191     }
192
193     // Finding the last copy of the ISR_parton
194     ISR_parton_found = false;
195     while (!ISR_parton_found){
196         if (ISR_particle->D1 != ISR_particle->D2)
197             ISR_parton_found = true;
198         else{
199             pos_ISR = ISR_particle->D1;
200             if(pos_ISR != -1) // To avoid an incoherent
201                 event

```

```

193         ISR_particle = (TRootGenParticle*)
                branchParticlePythia->At(pos_ISR);
194     else
195         ISR_parton_found = true; // To end up the
                while loop
196     }
197 }
198
199 if (pos_ISR == -1) // End the incoherent events
200     continue;
201
202 // Matching algorithm
203 // Matching between the ISR parton and a jet
204 // Auxiliary variables
205 Double_t R_min = 2.0;
206 Double_t r; // Current deltaR
207 ISR_match_index = -1;
208 Int_t mixJets = 0;
209 TLorentzVector *vect_Jet1 = new TLorentzVector();
                // Four-momentum of the jet of the 1st
                for
210 TLorentzVector *vect_Jetc = new TLorentzVector();
                // Four-momentum of the jet of the 2nd, 3
                rd ... for
211 TLorentzVector *vect_Jets = new TLorentzVector();
                // Four-momentum of the sum of jets
212 TLorentzVector *vect_Jeto = new TLorentzVector();
                // Four-momentum of the optimal
                combination
213 Jet *jet = new Jet();
214 Jet *jet2 = new Jet();
215
216 NumJets = branchJet->GetEntries();
217 vect_ISR_particle->SetPtEtaPhiE(ISR_particle->PT,
                ISR_particle->Eta, ISR_particle->Phi,
                ISR_particle->E);
218
219 if (NumJets < 3) // Minimum 3 jets per event
220     continue;
221

```

```

222     // Finding the jet with the minimum R to the ISR
      parton
223     for ( Int_t j = 0; j < NumJets; j++ ) {      //
      Loop over jets finding the one with the minimum
      R
224         jet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(j);
225         vect_Jet1->SetPtEtaPhiM(jet->PT, jet->Eta,
            jet->Phi, jet->Mass);
226         r = vect_ISR_particle->DeltaR(*vect_Jet1);
227         if ( r < R_min ) {
228             R_min = r;
229             ISR_match_index = j;
230             mixJets = 1;
231             *vect_Jeto = *vect_Jet1;
232         }
233         // Checking if there are two jets mixed
234         for ( Int_t k = j+1; k<NumJets; k++){
235             jet2 = (Jet*) branchJet->At(k);
236             vect_Jetc->SetPtEtaPhiM(jet2->PT, jet2->
                Eta, jet2->Phi, jet2->Mass);
237             *vect_Jets = *vect_Jet1 + *vect_Jetc;
238             r = vect_ISR_particle->DeltaR(*vect_Jets)
                ;
239             if ( r < R_min ) {
240                 R_min = r;
241                 ISR_match_index = j;
242                 mixJets = 2;
243                 *vect_Jeto = *vect_Jets;
244             }
245             // Checking if there are three jets mixed
246             for (Int_t m = k+1; m<NumJets; m++){
247                 jet2 = (Jet*) branchJet->At(m);
248                 vect_Jetc->SetPtEtaPhiM(jet2->PT, jet2->
                    Eta, jet2->Phi, jet2->Mass);
249                 *vect_Jets = *vect_Jets + *vect_Jetc;
250                 r = vect_ISR_particle->DeltaR(*vect_Jets)
                    ;
251                 if ( r < R_min ) {
252                     R_min = r;
253                     ISR_match_index = j;

```

```

254         mixJets = 3;
255         *vect_Jeto = *vect_Jets;
256     }
257     // Checking if there are four jets mixed
258     for (Int_t n = m+1; n<NumJets; n++){
259         jet2 = (Jet*) branchJet->At(n);
260         vect_Jetc->SetPtEtaPhiM(jet2->PT, jet2->
            Eta, jet2->Phi, jet2->Mass);
261         *vect_Jets = *vect_Jets + *vect_Jetc;
262         r = vect_ISR_particle->DeltaR(*vect_Jets)
            ;
263         if ( r < R_min ) {
264             R_min = r;
265             ISR_match_index = j;
266             mixJets = 4;
267             *vect_Jeto = *vect_Jets;
268         }
269     }
270     }
271     }
272     } // Loop over jets finding the one with the
        minimum R
273
274     if( (mixJets == 1) && (ISR_match_index >= 0) && (
        ISR_match_index < NumJets) ) {
275         NumEvents1ISRJet++;
276         Double_t Delta_PT = TMath::Abs(
            vect_Jeto->Pt() - vect_ISR_particle
            ->Pt());
277         Double_t Delta_Eta = TMath::Abs(
            vect_Jeto->Eta() - vect_ISR_particle
            ->Eta());
278         Double_t Delta_Phi = vect_Jeto->
            DeltaPhi(*vect_ISR_particle);
279         Double_t Delta_y = TMath::Abs(vect_Jeto
            ->Rapidity() - vect_ISR_particle->
            Rapidity());
280
281         if ( (Delta_PT > Cut_matching_DPT) || (
            Delta_Eta > Cut_matching_DEta) || (

```

```

282         Delta_Phi > Cut_matching_DPhi ) || (
283         Delta_y > Cut_matching_Dy) ) {
284             ISR_jets[entry] = -1;
285         }
286         else {
287             NumMatches++;
288             ISR_jets[entry] =
289                 ISR_match_index;
290         }
291     }
292     if (ISR_jets[entry] >= NumJets){
293         cout << "Error en el matching" << endl;
294         return 1;
295     }
296 } // End of the cycle over the events
297
298 cout<<"progress = 100%\t";
299 cout<< "Time :"<< (clock()-initialTime)/double_t(
300     CLOCKS_PER_SEC)<<"s"<<endl;
301
302 /*
303  * Writing results
304  */
305 Char_t *local_path_results;
306 local_path_results = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
307     Char_t));
308 if (atServer)
309     strcpy(local_path_results, "/home/af.garcia1214/
310         PhenoMCsamples/Results/matching_Results/"); //
311         At the server
312 else
313     strcpy(local_path_results, "/home/afgarcia1214/
314         Documentos/Results_and_data/matching_Results/");
315     // At the University's pc
316
317 Char_t *head_folder_results;
318 head_folder_results = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
319     Char_t));
320 if (Matching)

```



```

312     strcpy(head_folder_results, "
           _Tops_matches_WI_Matching/");
313 else
314     strcpy(head_folder_results, "_Tops_matches_WI/");
315     head_folder_results[0] = channel;
316     head_folder_results[13] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
317     head_folder_results[14] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
318
319     Char_t matching_name[] = "ISR_jets_Tops_WI_003.bn";
320     matching_name[8] = channel;
321     matching_name[14] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
322     matching_name[15] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
323
324     if (argc > 1){
325         matching_name[17] = centena;
326         matching_name[18] = decena;
327         matching_name[19] = unidad;
328     }
329
330     Char_t * fileName;
331     fileName = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t));
332     strcpy(fileName, local_path_results);
333     strcat(fileName, head_folder_results);
334     strcat(fileName, matching_name);
335
336     if (argc > 1)
337         cout << "*** Writing the binary file...:" <<
             fileName << endl;
338     else
339         cout<<"*** Writing the default binary file...:"
             << fileName << endl;
340
341     ofstream ofs(fileName, ios::out|ios::binary);
342     if (!ofs){
343         cout << "Problemas al escribir el archivo" << endl
             ;
344     }
345     else{
346         for(Int_t j = 0; j<numberOfEntries; j++){

```

```

347         ofs.write((Char_t *) (ISR_jets+j),sizeof(Int_t)
348             );
349     }
350     ofs.close();
351
352     cout << endl;
353     cout << "Number of events with a single ISR jet = "
354         << NumEvents1ISRJet <<endl;
355     cout << "Number of matches = " << NumMatches << endl;
356     cout << endl;
357     return 0;
358 }

```

B.3 ISR jet analysis

```

1  /*
2  -----
3  -----      Universidad de los Andes      -----
4  -----      Departamento de Fisica        -----
5  -----      Joven Investigador            -----
6  -----      Andres Felipe Garcia Albarracin -----
7  -----      Juan Carlos Sanabria Arenas    -----
8  -----
9
10 This algorithm studies the kinematic properties
11 of the ISR jets. It reads the results of the
12 matching algorithm
13 */
14
15
16 #include "ROOTFunctions.h"
17 #include "graphs_Funcs.h"
18 #include "functions.h"
19 #include "Rtypes.h"
20 #include "DelphesFunctions.h"
21
22 // Global Variables

```

```

23 const Double_t PI = TMath::Pi();
24
25 // Other simulations parameters
26 const Char_t channel = '_'; // 's' for sTops and '_' for
    Tops
27 const Char_t ISR_or_NOT[] = "WI"; // "WI" with ISR, "SI"
    without (Here it does not make any sense), "bb"
    bjets production
28 const Bool_t atServer = true; // True if it is run at
    the server, false at the university's pc
29 const Bool_t Matching = true; // True if a matching has
    been done between MG and Pythia, false otherwise
30
31
32 int main(int argc, char **argv){
33     std::cout.precision(4);
34     // Counting time
35     Double_t initialTime = clock();
36
37     /*
38      * Histograms
39      */
40     // All jets
41     TH1 *h_numberJet = new TH1F("Number Jets","Number
        Jets",11,-0.5,10.5);
42
43     // Non Isr jets
44     TH1 *h_jet_PT = new TH1F("Jet PT","Jet PT",
        201,0.0,600.0);
45     TH1 *h_jet_Eta = new TH1F("Jet Eta","Jet Eta",
        171,-5.0,5.0);
46     TH1 *h_jet_Phi = new TH1F("Jet Phi","Jet Phi",
        375,-3.5,3.5);
47     TH1 *h_jet_DPhi_MET = new TH1F("Jet - MET Delta_Phi",
        "Jet - MET Delta_Phi",300,0.0,4.0);
48     TH1 *h_jet_DPhi_MET_hpt = new TH1F("Jet - MET
        Delta_Phi_hpt","Jet - MET Delta_Phi_hpt"
        ,300,0.0,4.0);
49     TH1 *h_jet_MT = new TH1F("Jet Transverse mass","Jet
        Transverse Mass",201,0.0,600.0);

```

```

50 TH1 *h_jet_Delta_PT = new TH1F("Jet Delta-PT","Non
    ISR Delta-PT", 201,0.0,300.0);
51 TH1 *h_jet_PT_HT = new TH1F("Jet PT-HT ratio","Jet PT
    -HT ratio",201,-0.0025,1.0025);
52 TH1 *h_jet_PT_over_PT_others = new TH1F("Jet PT/
    PT_others","Jet PT/PT_others",401,-0.0025,2.0025);
53 TH1 *h_jet_Eta_over_Eta_others = new TH1F("Jet Eta/
    Eta_others","Jet Eta/Eta_others"
    ,401,-0.0025,2.0025);
54 TH1 *h_jet_DPhi_over_Phi_others = new TH1F("Jet Phi/
    Phi_others","Jet Phi/Phi_others"
    ,401,-0.0025,2.0025);
55 TH1 *h_jet_Delta_Eta = new TH1F("Jet Delta-Eta","Jet
    Delta-Eta", 171,0.0,5.0);
56 TH1 *h_jet_DPhi_MET_other = new TH1F("Jet - MET
    Delta_Phi other","Jet - MET Delta_Phi other"
    ,300,0.0,4.0);
57 TH1 *h_jet_multiplicity = new TH1F("Jet -
    Multiplicity","Jet - Multiplicity",101,-0.5,100.5)
    ;
58 TH1 *h_jet_DeltaR = new TH1F ("Jet - Delta_R","Jet -
    Delta_R",201,-0.0025,0.8025);
59 TH1 *h_jet_Delta_PT_leading = new TH1F("Delta PT:
    leading - Jet","Delta PT: leading - Jet",
    201,0.0,600.0);
60 TH1 *h_jet_Delta_Eta_leading = new TH1F("Delta Eta:
    Jet - leading","Delta Eta: Jet - leading",
    171,0.0,8.0);
61
62 TH2 *h2_jet_PTEta=new TH2F("Non_ISR_Jet_PT_Eta","Non
    ISR Jet PT Vs. Eta"
    ,201,-1.25,501.25,201,-4.02,4.02);
63
64 // ISR jets
65 TH1 *h_ISR_PT = new TH1F("ISR PT","ISR PT",
    201,0.0,600.0);
66 TH1 *h_ISR_Eta = new TH1F("ISR Eta","ISR Eta",
    171,-5.0,5.0);
67 TH1 *h_ISR_Phi = new TH1F("ISR Phi","ISR Phi",
    375,-3.5,3.5);

```

```

68 TH1 *h_ISR_DPhi_MET = new TH1F("ISR - MET Delta_Phi",
   "ISR - MET Delta_Phi",300,0.0,4.0);
69 TH1 *h_ISR_DPhi_MET_hpt = new TH1F("ISR - MET
   Delta_Phi_hpt","ISR - MET Delta_Phi_hpt"
   ,300,0.0,4.0);
70 TH1 *h_ISR_MT = new TH1F("ISR Transverse mass","ISR
   Transverse Mass",201,0.0,600.0);
71 TH1 *h_ISR_Delta_PT = new TH1F("ISR Delta-PT","ISR
   Delta-PT", 201,0.0,300.0);
72 TH1 *h_ISR_PT_HT = new TH1F("ISR PT-HT ratio","ISR PT
   -HT ratio",201,-0.0025,1.0025);
73 TH1 *h_ISR_PT_over_PT_others = new TH1F("ISR PT/
   PT_others","ISR PT/PT_others",401,-0.0025,2.0025);
74 TH1 *h_ISR_Eta_over_Eta_others = new TH1F("ISR Eta/
   Eta_others","ISR Eta/Eta_others"
   ,401,-0.0025,2.0025);
75 TH1 *h_ISR_DPhi_over_Phi_others = new TH1F("ISR Phi/
   Phi_others","ISR Phi/Phi_others"
   ,401,-0.0025,2.0025);
76 TH1 *h_ISR_Delta_Eta = new TH1F("ISR Delta-Eta","ISR
   Delta-Eta", 171,0.0,5.0);
77 TH1 *h_ISR_DPhi_MET_other = new TH1F("ISR - MET
   Delta_Phi other","ISR - MET Delta_Phi other"
   ,300,0.0,4.0);
78 TH1 *h_ISR_multiplicity = new TH1F("ISR -
   Multiplicity","ISR - Multiplicity",101,-0.5,100.5)
   ;
79 TH1 *h_ISR_DeltaR = new TH1F ("ISR - Delta_R","ISR -
   Delta_R",201,-0.0025,0.8025);
80 TH1 *h_ISR_Delta_PT_leading = new TH1F("Delta PT:
   leading - ISR","Delta PT: leading - ISR",
   201,0.0,600.0);
81 TH1 *h_ISR_Delta_Eta_leading = new TH1F("Delta Eta:
   ISR - leading","Delta Eta: ISR - leading",
   171,0.0,8.0);
82
83 TH2 *h2_ISR_PTEta=new TH2F("ISR_Jet_PT_Eta","ISR Jet
   PT Vs. Eta",201,-1.25,501.25,201,-4.02,4.02);
84
85 // MET

```

```

86  TH1 *h_MET = new TH1F("Missing ET","Missing ET"
      ,200,0,600);
87  TH1 *h_MET_hpt1 = new TH1F("Missing ET high_ISR_pt-1"
      ,"Missing ET high_ISR_pt-1",200,0.0,600.0);
88  TH1 *h_MET_hpt2 = new TH1F("Missing ET high_ISR_pt-2"
      ,"Missing ET high_ISR_pt-2",200,0.0,600.0);
89  TH1 *h_MET_hpt3 = new TH1F("Missing ET high_ISR_pt-3"
      ,"Missing ET high_ISR_pt-3",200,0.0,600.0);
90  TH1 *h_MET_hpt4 = new TH1F("Missing ET high_ISR_pt-4"
      ,"Missing ET high_ISR_pt-4",200,0.0,600.0);
91
92  TH2 *h2_dif_PTEta=new TH2F("
      FSR_ISR_Jet_PT_Eta_Difference","Difference between
      FSR and ISR Jet PT Vs. Eta distributions"
      ,201,-1.25,501.25,201,-4.02,4.02);
93  TH2 *h2_dif_lead_PTEta=new TH2F("
      Lead_ISR_Jet_PT_Eta_Difference","Difference
      between Lead and ISR Jet PT Vs. Eta distributions"
      ,201,-1.25,501.25,201,-4.02,4.02);
94
95  // Leading PT
96  TH1 *h_leading_PT = new TH1F("Leading PT","Leading PT"
      , 201,0.0,600.0);
97  TH1 *h_leading_MT = new TH1F("Leading Transverse mass"
      ,"Leading Transverse Mass",201,0.0,600.0);
98  TH1 *h_leading_Eta = new TH1F("Leading Eta","Leading
      Eta", 171,-5.0,5.0);
99  TH1 *h_leading_DPhi_MET = new TH1F("Leading - MET
      Delta_Phi","Leading - MET Delta_Phi",300,0.0,4.0);
100
101  TH2 *h2_leading_PTEta=new TH2F("Leading_Jet_PT_Eta","
      Leading Jet PT Vs. Eta"
      ,201,-1.25,501.25,201,-4.02,4.02);
102
103  // Other variables
104  TH1 *h_HT = new TH1F("HT","HT",201,0.0,600.0);
105  TH1 *h_HT_R1 = new TH1F("HT_R1","HT_R1"
      ,51,-0.01,1.01);
106  TH1 *h_HT_R2 = new TH1F("HT_R2","HT_R2"
      ,51,-0.01,1.01);

```

```

107
108 // B tagging
109 TH1 *h_BTag = new TH1F("BTag","BTag",5,-0.5,4.5);
110 TH1 *h_BTag_PT = new TH1F("BTag PT","BTag PT",
111     201,0.0,600.0);
112 TH1 *h_BTag_Eta = new TH1F("BTag Eta","BTag Eta",
113     171,-5.0,5.0);
114 TH1 *h_BTag_DPhi_MET = new TH1F("BTag - MET Delta_Phi
115     ","BTag - MET Delta_Phi",300,0.0,4.0);
116 TH1 *h_BTags_per_Event = new TH1F("BTags per event","
117     BTags per event",5,-0.5,4.5);
118
119 // Further analysis
120 TH1 *h_ISR_PT_comp = new TH1F("ISR PT for comparison"
121     ,"ISR PT for comparison with histo", 20,0.0,800.0)
122     ;
123 TH1 *h_ISR_Eta_comp = new TH1F("ISR Eta for
124     comparison","ISR Eta for comparison with histo",
125     20,-4.2,4.2);
126 TH1 *h_ISR_DPhi_MET_comp = new TH1F("ISR Phi for
127     comparison","ISR Phi for comparison with histo",
128     20,0,PI);
129
130 // To check the histograms' creation
131 TH1 *hist_ISR_PT = new TH1F("ISR PT comp","ISR PT
132     comp", 20,0.0,800.0);
133 TH1 *hist_ISR_Abs_Eta = new TH1F("ISR Abs Eta comp","
134     ISR Abs Eta comp", 20,0.0,5.2);
135 TH1 *hist_ISR_DPhi_MET = new TH1F("ISR Delta Phi comp
136     ","ISR Delta Phi comp", 20,0.0,PI);
137 TH1 *hist_ISR_PT_ratio = new TH1F("ISR PT/PT_others
138     comp","ISR PT/PT_others comp",20,0.0,8.0);
139 TH1 *hist_ISR_Delta_Eta = new TH1F("ISR Delta-Eta
140     comp","ISR Delta-Eta comp", 20,0.0,7.0);
141 TH1 *hist_ISR_DPhi_MET_other = new TH1F("ISR - MET
142     Delta_Phi other comp","ISR - MET Delta_Phi other
143     comp",20,0.0,PI);
144 TH1 *hist_ISR_Delta_PT_leading = new TH1F("Delta PT:
145     leading - ISR comp","Delta PT: leading - ISR comp"
146     , 20,0.0,500.0);

```

```

128   TH1 *hist_ISR_Delta_Eta_leading = new TH1F("Delta Eta
      : ISR - leading comp","Delta Eta: ISR - leading
      comp", 20,0.0,6.5);
129   TH1 *hist_jet_PT = new TH1F("Jet PT comp","Jet PT
      comp", 20,0.0,800.0);
130   TH1 *hist_jet_Abs_Eta = new TH1F("Jet Abs Eta comp","
      Jet Abs Eta comp", 20,0.0,5.2);
131   TH1 *hist_jet_DPhi_MET = new TH1F("Jet Delta Phi comp
      ","Jet Delta Phi comp", 20,0.0,PI);
132   TH1 *hist_jet_PT_ratio = new TH1F("Jet PT/PT_others
      comp","Jet PT/PT_others comp",20,0.0,7.0);
133   TH1 *hist_jet_Delta_Eta = new TH1F("Jet Delta-Eta
      comp","Jet Delta-Eta comp", 20,0.0,8.0);
134   TH1 *hist_jet_DPhi_MET_other = new TH1F("Jet - MET
      Delta_Phi other comp","Jet - MET Delta_Phi other
      comp",20,0.0,PI);
135   TH1 *hist_jet_Delta_PT_leading = new TH1F("Delta PT:
      leading - Jet comp","Delta PT: leading - Jet comp"
      , 20,0.0,500.0);
136   TH1 *hist_jet_Delta_Eta_leading = new TH1F("Delta Eta
      : Jet - leading comp","Delta Eta: Jet - leading
      comp", 20,0.0,6.5);
137
138   for(int iRun = 1; iRun < 11; iRun++){
139       // Create chains of root trees
140       TChain chain_Delphes("Delphes");
141
142       // Loading simulations from Delphes
143       Char_t *local_path;
144       local_path = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t));
145       if (atServer)
146           strcpy(local_path,"/home/af.garcia1214/
              PhenoMCsamples/Simulations/
              MG_pythia8_delphes_parallel/"); // At the
              server
147       else
148           strcpy(local_path,"/home/afgarcia1214/
              Documentos/Simulations/"); // At the
              University's pc
149

```



```

150     Char_t *head_folder;
151     head_folder = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t))
        ;
152     if (Matching)
153         strcpy(head_folder, "_Tops_Events_WI_Matching/")
        ;
154     else
155         strcpy(head_folder, "_Tops_Events_WI/");
156     head_folder[0] = channel;
157     head_folder[13] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
158     head_folder[14] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
159
160     Char_t current_folder[] = "_Tops_MG_1K_AG_WI_003/"
        ;
161     current_folder[0] = channel;
162     current_folder[15] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
163     current_folder[16] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
164
165     Char_t unidad = 0x30 + iRun%10;
166     Char_t decena = 0x30 + int(iRun/10)%10;
167     Char_t centena = 0x30 + int(iRun/100)%10;
168
169     current_folder[18] = centena;
170     current_folder[19] = decena;
171     current_folder[20] = unidad;
172
173     Char_t *file_delphes;
174     file_delphes = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t)
        );
175     strcpy(file_delphes, local_path);
176     strcat(file_delphes, head_folder);
177     strcat(file_delphes, current_folder);
178     strcat(file_delphes, "Events/run_01/output_delphes.
        root");
179
180     cout << "\nReading the file: \nDelphes: " <<
        file_delphes << endl;
181
182     chain_Delphes.Add(file_delphes);

```

```

183     // Objects of class ExRootTreeReader for reading
184     // the information
185     ExRootTreeReader *treeReader_Delphes = new
186     ExRootTreeReader(&chain_Delphes);
187
188     Long64_t numberOfEntries = treeReader_Delphes->
189     GetEntries();
190
191     // Get pointers to branches used in this analysis
192     TClonesArray *branchJet = treeReader_Delphes->
193     UseBranch("Jet");
194     TClonesArray *branchMissingET = treeReader_Delphes
195     ->UseBranch("MissingET");
196
197     cout << endl;
198     cout << " Number of Entries Delphes = " <<
199     numberOfEntries << endl;
200     cout << endl;
201
202     // particles, jets and vectors
203     MissingET *METpointer;
204     TLorentzVector *vect_currentJet = new
205     TLorentzVector;
206     TLorentzVector *vect_auxJet = new TLorentzVector;
207     TLorentzVector *vect_leading = new TLorentzVector;
208     Jet *currentJet = new Jet;
209     Jet *auxJet = new Jet;
210     TRefArray array_temp;
211
212     // Temporary variables
213     Double_t MET = 0.0; // Missing transverse energy
214     Double_t delta_phi = 0.0; // difference between
215     // the phi angle of MET and the jet
216     Double_t transverse_mass = 0.0; // Transverse mass
217     Double_t HT = 0.0; // Sum of jets' PT
218     Double_t HT_R1 = 0.0; // Sum of jets' PT which are
219     // in the same hemisphere of the ISR jet
220     // hemisphere
221     Double_t HT_R2 = 0.0; // Sum of jets' PT which are
222     // in the opposite hemisphere of the ISR jet

```

```

212     hemisphere
213     Double_t ISR_Eta = 0.0; // Pseudorapidity of the
        ISR_jet
214     Int_t number_Btags = 0; // Number of B jets per
        event
215     Int_t ISR_Btags = 0; // Number of BTags which are
        also ISR jets
216     Double_t delta_PT_jet = 0.0; // |PT-<PT>|
217     Double_t PT_sum = 0.0; // sum(PT)
218     Double_t PT_aver = 0.0; // <PT>
219     Double_t Delta_eta_aver = 0.0; // sum_i|eta-eta_i
        |/(Nj-1)
220     Double_t Delta_phi_sum = 0.0; // sum delta_phi
221     Double_t Delta_phi_other_jets = 0.0; // Average of
        delta phi of other jets
222     Double_t PT_ratio = 0.0; // PT/PT_others
223     Double_t Eta_ratio = 0.0; // Eta/Eta_others
224     Double_t Eta_sum = 0.0; // sum(Eta)
225     Double_t Delta_R = 0.0; // Size of the jet
226     Double_t Delta_phi_ratio = 0.0; // Delta_phi/
        Delta_phi_others
227     Double_t Delta_PT_leading = 0.0; // PT -
        PT_leading
228     Double_t Delta_Eta_leading = 0.0; // |Eta -
        Eta_leading|
229     /*
230     * Some variables used through the code
231     */
232     Int_t ISR_jets[numberOfEntries];
233     Int_t NumJets = 0;
234
235     Char_t *local_path_binary;
236     local_path_binary = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
        Char_t));
237     if (atServer)
238         strcpy(local_path_binary, "/home/af.garcia1214/
        PhenoMCsamples/Results/matching_Results/");
        // At the server
239     else

```

```

240         strcpy(local_path_binary, "/home/afgarcia1214/
           Documentos/Results_and_data/matching_Results
           /"); // At the University's pc
241
242     Char_t *head_folder_binary;
243     head_folder_binary = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
           Char_t));
244     if (Matching)
245         strcpy(head_folder_binary, "
           _Tops_matchs_WI_Matching/");
246     else
247         strcpy(head_folder_binary, "_Tops_matchs_WI/");
248     head_folder_binary[0] = channel;
249     head_folder_binary[13] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
250     head_folder_binary[14] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
251
252     Char_t matching_name[] = "ISR_jets_Tops_WI_003.bn"
           ;
253     matching_name[8] = channel;
254     matching_name[14] = ISR_or_NOT[0];
255     matching_name[15] = ISR_or_NOT[1];
256
257     matching_name[17] = centena;
258     matching_name[18] = decena;
259     matching_name[19] = unidad;
260
261     Char_t * fileName;
262     fileName = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t));
263     strcpy(fileName, local_path_binary);
264     strcat(fileName, head_folder_binary);
265     strcat(fileName, matching_name);
266
267     ifstream ifs(fileName, ios::in | ios::binary);
268
269     for (Int_t j = 0; j<numberOfEntries; j++){
270         ifs.read((Char_t *) (ISR_jets+j), sizeof(
           Int_t));
271     }
272     ifs.close();
273

```

```

274     // Jet with greatest PT
275     Double_t PT_max = 0;
276     Int_t posLeadingPT = -1;
277     Int_t ISR_greatest_PT = 0;
278     Double_t MT_leading_jet = 0.0; // Transverse mass
279
280     /*
281     * Main cycle of the program
282     */
283     numberOfEntries = 100000;
284     for (Int_t entry = 0; entry < numberOfEntries; ++
         entry){
285         // Progress
286         if(numberOfEntries>10 && (entry%((int)
            numberOfEntries/10))==0.0){
287             cout<<"progress = "<<(entry*100/
                numberOfEntries)<<"%\t";
288             cout<< "Time : "<< (clock()-initialTime)/
                double_t(CLOCKS_PER_SEC)<<"s"<<endl;
289         }
290
291         // Load selected branches with data from
            specified event
292         treeReader_Delphes->ReadEntry(entry);
293
294         // MET
295         METpointer = (MissingET*) branchMissingET->At
            (0);
296         MET = METpointer->MET;
297         h_MET->Fill(MET);
298
299         NumJets=branchJet->GetEntries();
300         h_numberJet->Fill(NumJets);
301
302         // checking the ISR
303         if (ISR_jets[entry] == -1 || NumJets < 3)
304             continue;
305
306         PT_max = 0;
307         posLeadingPT = -1;

```

```

308     HT = 0;
309     HT_R1 = 0;
310     HT_R2 = 0;
311     number_Btags = 0;
312
313     delta_PT_jet = 0.0;
314     PT_aver = 0.0;
315     PT_sum = 0.0;
316     Delta_eta_aver = 0.0;
317     Delta_phi_sum = 0.0;
318     Delta_phi_other_jets = 0.0;
319     Delta_phi_ratio = 0.0;
320     Delta_PT_leading = 0.0;
321     Delta_Eta_leading = 0.0;
322
323     PT_ratio = 0.0;
324     Eta_ratio = 0.0;
325     Eta_sum = 0.0;
326
327     Delta_R = 0.0;
328
329     if (ISR_jets[entry] >= NumJets){
330         cout << "Error en el matching" << endl;
331         return 1;
332     }
333
334     // Preliminary for. It is used to calculate
335     // PT_aver and Delta_phi_sum
336     for (Int_t iJet = 0; iJet<NumJets; iJet++){
337         currentJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(iJet);
338         vect_currentJet->SetPtEtaPhiM(currentJet->PT
339             ,currentJet->Eta,currentJet->Phi,
340             currentJet->Mass);
341         delta_phi = deltaAng(vect_currentJet->Phi(),
342             METpointer->Phi);
343         PT_sum += vect_currentJet->Pt();
344         Eta_sum += vect_currentJet->Eta();
345         Delta_phi_sum += delta_phi;
346         // HT
347         HT += vect_currentJet->Pt();

```

```

344         // HT ratios
345         if((vect_currentJet->Eta()*ISR_Eta) > 0)
346             HT_R1 += vect_currentJet->Pt();
347         else
348             HT_R2 += vect_currentJet->Pt();
349         // PT Leading jet
350         if(PT_max < vect_currentJet->Pt()){
351             PT_max = vect_currentJet->Pt();
352             posLeadingPT = iJet;
353         }
354     }
355
356     //PT_aver
357     PT_aver = PT_sum/NumJets;
358
359     // Leading PT
360     currentJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(posLeadingPT)
361     ;
362     vect_leading->SetPtEtaPhiM(currentJet->PT,
363         currentJet->Eta,currentJet->Phi,currentJet->
364         Mass);
365
366     // ISR jet
367     currentJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(ISR_jets[
368         entry]);
369     vect_currentJet->SetPtEtaPhiM(currentJet->PT,
370         currentJet->Eta,currentJet->Phi,currentJet->
371         Mass);
372     ISR_Eta = vect_currentJet->Eta();
373
374     for (Int_t iJet = 0; iJet<NumJets; iJet++){
375         currentJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(iJet);
376         vect_currentJet->SetPtEtaPhiM(currentJet->PT
377             ,currentJet->Eta,currentJet->Phi,
378             currentJet->Mass);
379         delta_phi = deltaAng(vect_currentJet->Phi(),
380             METpointer->Phi);
381         transverse_mass = sqrt(2*vect_currentJet->Pt
382             ()*MET*(1-cos(delta_phi)));
383     }

```

```

374 // Correlated variables
375 delta_PT_jet = TMath::Abs(vect_currentJet->
    Pt()-PT_aver);
376 Delta_phi_other_jets = (Delta_phi_sum-
    delta_phi)/(NumJets-1);
377 PT_ratio = vect_currentJet->Pt()*(NumJets-1)
    /(PT_sum-vect_currentJet->Pt());
378 Eta_ratio = vect_currentJet->Eta()*(NumJets
    -1)/(Eta_sum-vect_currentJet->Eta());
379 Delta_phi_ratio = delta_phi*(NumJets-1)/(
    Delta_phi_sum-delta_phi);
380
381 Delta_Eta_leading = TMath::Abs(
    vect_currentJet->Eta()-vect_leading->Eta
    ());
382 Delta_PT_leading = vect_leading->Pt()-
    vect_currentJet->Pt();
383
384 Delta_eta_aver = 0.0;
385 // For cycle used to calculate
    Delta_eta_aver
386 for(Int_t iJet2 = 0; iJet2<NumJets; iJet2++)
    {
387     auxJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(iJet2);
388     vect_auxJet->SetPtEtaPhiM(auxJet->PT,
        auxJet->Eta,auxJet->Phi,auxJet->Mass);
389     if (iJet2 != iJet) Delta_eta_aver +=
        TMath::Abs(vect_auxJet->Eta()-
            vect_currentJet->Eta());
390 }
391 Delta_eta_aver = Delta_eta_aver/(NumJets-1);
392 Delta_R = sqrt(pow(currentJet->DeltaEta,2)+
    pow(currentJet->DeltaPhi,2));
393
394 // Multiplicity
395 array_temp = (TRefArray) currentJet->
    Constituents;
396
397 if (iJet != ISR_jets[entry]){ // Non ISR
398     h_jet_PT->Fill(vect_currentJet->Pt());

```



```

399     h_jet_Eta->Fill(vect_currentJet->Eta());
400     h_jet_Phi->Fill(vect_currentJet->Phi());
401     h_jet_DPhi_MET->Fill(delta_phi);
402     h_jet_MT->Fill(transverse_mass);
403     h_jet_Delta_PT->Fill(delta_PT_jet);
404     h_jet_Delta_Eta->Fill(Delta_eta_aver);
405     h_jet_DPhi_MET_other->Fill(
        Delta_phi_other_jets);
406     h_jet_PT_HT->Fill(vect_currentJet->Pt()/
        HT);
407     h_jet_multiplicity->Fill(array_temp.
        GetEntries());
408     h_jet_PT_over_PT_others->Fill(PT_ratio);
409     h_jet_Eta_over_Eta_others->Fill(Eta_ratio
        );
410     h_jet_DeltaR->Fill(Delta_R);
411     h_jet_DPhi_over_Phi_others->Fill(
        Delta_phi_ratio);
412     h_jet_Delta_PT_leading->Fill(
        Delta_PT_leading);
413     h_jet_Delta_Eta_leading->Fill(
        Delta_Eta_leading);
414     if (vect_currentJet->Pt()>240)
415         h_jet_DPhi_MET_hpt->Fill(delta_phi);
416     h2_jet_PTEta->Fill(vect_currentJet->Pt(),
        vect_currentJet->Eta());
417
418     // For testing creating histo
419     hist_jet_PT->Fill(vect_currentJet->Pt());
420     hist_jet_Abs_Eta->Fill(TMath::Abs(
        vect_currentJet->Eta()));
421     hist_jet_DPhi_MET->Fill(delta_phi);
422     hist_jet_PT_ratio->Fill(PT_ratio);
423     hist_jet_Delta_Eta->Fill(Delta_eta_aver);
424     hist_jet_DPhi_MET_other->Fill(
        Delta_phi_other_jets);
425     hist_jet_Delta_PT_leading->Fill(
        Delta_PT_leading);
426     hist_jet_Delta_Eta_leading->Fill(
        Delta_Eta_leading);

```

```

427     }
428     else{ //ISR
429         h_ISR_PT->Fill(vect_currentJet->Pt());
430         h_ISR_Eta->Fill(vect_currentJet->Eta());
431         h_ISR_Phi->Fill(vect_currentJet->Phi());
432         h_ISR_DPhi_MET->Fill(delta_phi);
433         h_ISR_Eta_comp->Fill(vect_currentJet->Eta
                               ());
434         h_ISR_PT_comp->Fill(vect_currentJet->Pt()
                               );
435         h_ISR_DPhi_MET_comp->Fill(delta_phi);
436         h_ISR_Delta_PT->Fill(delta_PT_jet);
437         h_ISR_Delta_Eta->Fill(Delta_eta_aver);
438         h_ISR_DPhi_MET_other->Fill(
            Delta_phi_other_jets);
439         h_ISR_PT_HT->Fill(vect_currentJet->Pt()/
            HT);
440         h_ISR_multiplicity->Fill(array_temp.
            GetEntries());
441         h_ISR_PT_over_PT_others->Fill(PT_ratio);
442         h_ISR_Eta_over_Eta_others->Fill(Eta_ratio
            );
443         h_ISR_DeltaR->Fill(Delta_R);
444         h_ISR_DPhi_over_Phi_others->Fill(
            Delta_phi_ratio);
445         h_ISR_Delta_PT_leading->Fill(
            Delta_PT_leading);
446         h_ISR_Delta_Eta_leading->Fill(
            Delta_Eta_leading);
447         if (vect_currentJet->Pt()>120)
448             h_MET_hpt1->Fill(MET);
449         if (vect_currentJet->Pt()>200)
450             h_MET_hpt2->Fill(MET);
451         if (vect_currentJet->Pt()>240){
452             h_MET_hpt3->Fill(MET);
453             h_ISR_DPhi_MET_hpt->Fill(delta_phi);
454         }
455         if (vect_currentJet->Pt()>300)
456             h_MET_hpt4->Fill(MET);

```

```

457         h2_ISR_PTEta->Fill(vect_currentJet->Pt(),
458                             vect_currentJet->Eta());
459         // Transverse mass
460         h_ISR_MT->Fill(transverse_mass);
461
462         // For testing creating histo
463         hist_ISR_PT->Fill(vect_currentJet->Pt());
464         hist_ISR_Abs_Eta->Fill(TMath::Abs(
465                                 vect_currentJet->Eta()));
466         hist_ISR_DPhi_MET->Fill(delta_phi);
467         hist_ISR_PT_ratio->Fill(PT_ratio);
468         hist_ISR_Delta_Eta->Fill(Delta_eta_aver);
469         hist_ISR_DPhi_MET_other->Fill(
470             Delta_phi_other_jets);
471         hist_ISR_Delta_PT_leading->Fill(
472             Delta_PT_leading);
473         hist_ISR_Delta_Eta_leading->Fill(
474             Delta_Eta_leading);
475     }
476
477     // BTag
478     h_BTag->Fill(currentJet->BTag);
479     if (currentJet->BTag == 1){ // The current
480                               jet is B Tagged
481         h_BTag_PT->Fill(vect_currentJet->Pt());
482         h_BTag_Eta->Fill(vect_currentJet->Eta());
483         h_BTag_DPhi_MET->Fill(delta_phi);
484         number_Btags++;
485
486         if (iJet == ISR_jets[entry]){ // If the
487                                       ISR jet is also a B jet
488             ISR_Btags++;
489         }
490     }
491 }
492
493 // Jet with greatest PT
494 if (posLeadingPT != -1){
495     h_leading_PT->Fill(PT_max);

```

```

489         if(posLeadingPT == ISR_jets[entry])
490             ISR_greatest_PT++;
491
492         currentJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(
493             posLeadingPT);
494         vect_currentJet->SetPtEtaPhiM(currentJet->PT
495             ,currentJet->Eta,currentJet->Phi,
496             currentJet->Mass);
497         delta_phi = deltaAng(vect_currentJet->Phi(),
498             METpointer->Phi());
499         MT_leading_jet = sqrt(2*vect_currentJet->Pt
500             ()*MET*(1-cos(delta_phi)));
501         h_leading_MT->Fill(MT_leading_jet);
502
503         h_leading_Eta->Fill(vect_currentJet->Eta());
504         h_leading_DPhi_MET->Fill(delta_phi);
505
506         h2_leading_PTEta->Fill(vect_currentJet->Pt()
507             ,vect_currentJet->Eta());
508     }
509
510     // HT
511     if (1 < HT_R1/HT || 1 < HT_R2/HT){
512         cout << "Error en el evento: " << entry <<
513             endl;
514         cout << "HT: " << HT << "\tHT_R1: " << HT_R1
515             << "\tHT_R2: " << HT_R2 << endl;
516         return 1;
517     }
518
519     h_HT->Fill(HT);
520     h_HT_R1->Fill(HT_R1/HT);
521     h_HT_R2->Fill(HT_R2/HT);
522     h_BTags_per_Event->Fill(number_Btags);
523
524 }
525
526 cout<<"progress = 100%\t";
527 cout<< "Time : "<< (clock()-initialTime)/double_t(
528     CLOCKS_PER_SEC)<<"s"<<endl;

```

```

519     cout<< "Percentage of events where the ISR jet is
        the jet with greatest PT: " << (Double_t) (
            ISR_greatest_PT*100)/numberOfEntries << "%\n";
520     cout<< "Percentage of events where the ISR jet is
        tagged as Bjet: " << (Double_t) (ISR_Btags*100)
            /numberOfEntries << "%\n";

521
522 } // End run's for cicle
523
524 TFile* hfile = new TFile("./histos/histos.root", "
        RECREATE");
525 h_jet_DPhi_MET->Write();
526 h_jet_Eta->Write();
527 h_jet_PT->Write();
528 h_jet_Phi->Write();
529 h_jet_MT->Write();
530 h_jet_Delta_PT->Write();
531 h_jet_Delta_Eta->Write();
532 h_jet_DPhi_MET_other->Write();
533 h_jet_PT_HT->Write();
534 h_jet_multiplicity->Write();
535 h_jet_PT_over_PT_others->Write();
536 h_jet_Eta_over_Eta_others->Write();
537 h_jet_DeltaR->Write();
538 h_jet_DPhi_over_Phi_others->Write();
539 h_jet_Delta_Eta_leading->Write();
540 h_jet_Delta_PT_leading->Write();
541
542 h_ISR_DPhi_MET->Write();
543 h_ISR_Eta->Write();
544 h_ISR_PT->Write();
545 h_ISR_Phi->Write();
546 h_ISR_MT->Write();
547 h_ISR_Delta_PT->Write();
548 h_ISR_Delta_Eta->Write();
549 h_ISR_DPhi_MET_other->Write();
550 h_ISR_PT_HT->Write();
551 h_ISR_multiplicity->Write();
552 h_ISR_PT_over_PT_others->Write();
553 h_ISR_Eta_over_Eta_others->Write();

```

```

554     h_ISR_DeltaR->Write();
555     h_ISR_DPhi_over_Phi_others->Write();
556     h_ISR_Delta_Eta_leading->Write();
557     h_ISR_Delta_PT_leading->Write();
558
559     h_MET->Write();
560     h_MET_hpt1->Write();
561     h_MET_hpt2->Write();
562     h_MET_hpt3->Write();
563
564     h_leading_MT->Write();
565     h_leading_PT->Write();
566     h_leading_Eta->Write();
567     h_leading_DPhi_MET->Write();
568
569     h_HT->Write();
570     h_HT_R1->Write();
571     h_HT_R2->Write();
572
573     h_numberJet->Write();
574
575     h_BTag->Write();
576     h_BTag_PT->Write();
577     h_BTag_Eta->Write();
578     h_BTag_DPhi_MET->Write();
579     h_BTags_per_Event->Write();
580
581     h2_ISR_PTEta->Write();
582     h2_jet_PTEta->Write();
583     h2_dif_PTEta->Add(h2_ISR_PTEta,h2_jet_PTEta,1,-1);
584     h2_dif_PTEta->Write();
585
586     h2_dif_lead_PTEta->Add(h2_ISR_PTEta,h2_leading_PTEta
587         ,1,-1);
587     h2_dif_lead_PTEta->Write();
588
589     {
590         TCanvas *C = new TCanvas("Eta","Pseudorapidity"
591             ,1280,720);

```

```

591     Present(h_ISR_Eta,h_jet_Eta,C,1,"h","Num. Jets /
        Total",122);
592     C->Write();
593     C->Close();
594
595     C = new TCanvas("Eta ISR vs BTag","Pseudorapidity
        ISR vs BTag",1280,720);
596     Present(h_ISR_Eta,h_BTag_Eta,C,1,"h","Num. Jets /
        Total",122);
597     C->Write();
598     C->Close();
599
600     C = new TCanvas("Eta ISR vs Leading","
        Pseudorapidity ISR vs Leading",1280,720);
601     Present(h_ISR_Eta,h_leading_Eta,C,1,"h","Num. Jets
        / Total",122);
602     C->Write();
603     C->Close();
604
605     C = new TCanvas("Transverse momentum","Transverse
        momentum",1280,720);
606     Present(h_ISR_PT,h_jet_PT,C,2,"PT [GeV]","Num.
        Jets / Total");
607     C->Write();
608     C->Close();
609
610     C = new TCanvas("Transverse momentum ISR vs
        Leading","Transverse momentum ISR vs Leading"
        ,1280,720);
611     Present(h_ISR_PT,h_leading_PT,C,2,"PT [GeV]","Num.
        Jets / Total");
612     C->Write();
613     C->Close();
614
615     C = new TCanvas("Transverse momentum ISR vs B_Tag"
        ,"Transverse momentum ISR vs B_Tag",1280,720);
616     Present(h_ISR_PT,h_BTag_PT,C,2,"PT [GeV]","Num.
        Jets / Total");
617     C->Write();
618     C->Close();

```

```

619
620     C = new TCanvas("Transverse momentum ISR, B_Tag,
        Leading","Transverse momentum ISR, B_Tag,
        Leading",1280,720);
621     Present_3(h_ISR_PT,h_BTag_PT,h_leading_PT,C,2,"PT
        [GeV]","Num. Jets / Total");
622     C->Write();
623     C->Close();
624
625     C = new TCanvas("Transverse momentum ISR, B_Tag,
        Leading LOG","Transverse momentum ISR, B_Tag,
        Leading LOG",1280,720);
626     Present_3(h_ISR_PT,h_BTag_PT,h_leading_PT,C,2,"PT
        [GeV]","Num. Jets / Total",12,12,true);
627     C->Write();
628     C->Close();
629
630     C = new TCanvas("Transverse mass Leading vs ISR
        Jet","Transverse mass Leading vs ISR Jet"
        ,1280,720);
631     Present(h_ISR_MT,h_leading_MT,C,2,"MT [GeV]","Num.
        Jets / Total");
632     C->Write();
633     C->Close();
634
635     C = new TCanvas("Transverse mass ISR vs Jet","
        Transverse mass ISR vs Jet",1280,720);
636     Present(h_ISR_MT,h_jet_MT,C,2,"MT [GeV]","Num.
        Jets / Total");
637     C->Write();
638     C->Close();
639
640     C = new TCanvas("Phi","Phi",1280,720);
641     Present(h_ISR_Phi,h_jet_Phi,C,3,"f","Num. Jets /
        Total",122);
642     C->Write();
643     C->Close();
644
645     C = new TCanvas("Delta Phi - Jet - MET","Delta Phi
        - Jet - MET",1280,720);

```



```

646     Present(h_ISR_DPhi_MET,h_jet_DPhi_MET,C,3,"Df","
        Num. Jets / Total",122);
647     C->Write();
648     C->Close();
649
650     C = new TCanvas("Delta Phi - Jet - MET - Btag","
        Delta Phi - Jet - MET - Btag",1280,720);
651     Present(h_ISR_DPhi_MET,h_BTag_DPhi_MET,C,3,"Df","
        Num. Jets / Total",122);
652     C->Write();
653     C->Close();
654
655     C = new TCanvas("Delta Phi - Jet - MET - leading",
        "Delta Phi - Jet - MET - leading",1280,720);
656     Present(h_ISR_DPhi_MET,h_leading_DPhi_MET,C,1,"Df"
        ,"Num. Jets / Total",122);
657     C->Write();
658     C->Close();
659
660     C = new TCanvas("MET > 120","MET > 120",1280,720);
661     Present(h_MET,h_MET_hpt1,C,2,"MET","Num. Jets /
        Total");
662     C->Write();
663     C->Close();
664
665     C = new TCanvas("MET > 200","MET > 200",1280,720);
666     Present(h_MET,h_MET_hpt2,C,2,"MET","Num. Jets /
        Total");
667     C->Write();
668     C->Close();
669
670     C = new TCanvas("MET > 240","MET > 240",1280,720);
671     Present(h_MET,h_MET_hpt3,C,2,"MET","Num. Jets /
        Total");
672     C->Write();
673     C->Close();
674
675     C = new TCanvas("HT ratio comparison","HT ratio
        comparison",1280,720);

```

```

676     Present(h_HT_R1,h_HT_R2,C,2,"HT","Num. Jets /
        Total");
677     C->Write();
678     C->Close();
679
680     C = new TCanvas("PT vs ETA - ISR","PT vs ETA - ISR
        ",1280,720);
681     Plot_Single_2D(h2_ISR_PTEta,C,2, "PT [GeV]", "h",
        12, 122);
682     C->Write();
683     C->Close();
684
685     C = new TCanvas("PT vs ETA - Jet","PT vs ETA - Jet
        ",1280,720);
686     Plot_Single_2D(h2_jet_PTEta,C,2, "PT [GeV]", "h",
        12, 122);
687     C->Write();
688     C->Close();
689
690     C = new TCanvas("PT vs ETA - Diff with any jet","
        PT vs ETA - Diff with any jet",1280,720);
691     Plot_Single_2D(h2_dif_PTEta,C,2, "PT [GeV]", "h",
        12, 122);
692     C->Write();
693     C->Close();
694
695     C = new TCanvas("PT vs ETA - leading","PT vs ETA -
        leading",1280,720);
696     Plot_Single_2D(h2_leading_PTEta,C,2, "PT [GeV]", "
        h", 12, 122);
697     C->Write();
698     C->Close();
699
700     C = new TCanvas("PT vs ETA - Diff with leading","
        PT vs ETA - Diff with leading",1280,720);
701     Plot_Single_2D(h2_dif_lead_PTEta,C,2, "PT [GeV]",
        "h", 12, 122);
702     C->Write();
703     C->Close();
704

```

```

705     C = new TCanvas("HT","HT",1280,720);
706     Plot_Single(h_HT,C,2, "HT [GeV]", "Num. Jets /
        Total", 12, 12);
707     C->Write();
708     C->Close();
709
710     C = new TCanvas("Number_of_B_Tags","Number of B
        Tags",1280,720);
711     Plot_Single(h_BTags_per_Event,C,2, "B Tags / event
        ", "Num. Jets / Total", 12, 12);
712     C->Write();
713     C->Close();
714
715     C = new TCanvas("Jet_multipliticity","Jet
        multiplicity",1280,720);
716     Present(h_ISR_multiplicity,h_jet_multiplicity,C,2,
        "Tracks","Num. Jets / Total");
717     C->Write();
718     C->Close();
719
720     C = new TCanvas("Delta_R_-_Jet_size","Delta R -
        Jet Size",1280,720);
721     Present(h_ISR_DeltaR,h_jet_DeltaR,C,1,"Delta_R","
        Num. Jets / Total");
722     C->Write();
723     C->Close();
724
725     // Correlated variables
726     C = new TCanvas("Cor_Delta_PT_Jet", "Delta PT jet"
        ,1280,720);
727     Present(h_ISR_Delta_PT,h_jet_Delta_PT,C,2,"PT [GeV
        ]","Num. Jets / Total");
728     C->Write();
729     C->Close();
730
731     C = new TCanvas("Cor_PT_proportion","PT proportion
        ",1280,720);
732     Present(h_ISR_PT_HT,h_jet_PT_HT,C,2,"PT/HT","Num.
        Jets / Total");
733     C->Write();

```

```

734     C->Close();
735
736     C = new TCanvas("Cor_Delta_Eta_Average","Delta Eta
       Average",1280,720);
737     Present(h_ISR_Delta_Eta,h_jet_Delta_Eta,C,2,"Dh","
       Num. Jets / Total",122);
738     C->Write();
739     C->Close();
740
741     C = new TCanvas("Cor_Delta_Phi_Jet_MET_other_jets"
       ,"Delta Phi - Jet MET - other jets",1280,720);
742     Present(h_ISR_DPhi_MET_other,h_jet_DPhi_MET_other,
       C,2,"Df","Num. Jets / Total",122);
743     C->Write();
744     C->Close();
745
746     C = new TCanvas("Cor_PT_over_<PT_other>","PT/<
       PT_other>",1280,720);
747     Present(h_ISR_PT_over_PT_others,
       h_jet_PT_over_PT_others,C,2,"PT/<PT>","Num.
       Jets / Total");
748     C->Write();
749     C->Close();
750
751     C = new TCanvas("Cor_Eta_over_<Eta_other>","Eta/<
       Eta_other>",1280,720);
752     Present(h_ISR_Eta_over_Eta_others,
       h_jet_Eta_over_Eta_others,C,3,"h/<h>","Num.
       Jets / Total",122);
753     C->Write();
754     C->Close();
755
756     C = new TCanvas("Cor_Delta_Phi_over_<
       Delta_Phi_other>","Delta_Phi/<Delta_Phi_other>"
       ,1280,720);
757     Present(h_ISR_DPhi_over_Phi_others,
       h_jet_DPhi_over_Phi_others,C,3,"Df/<Df>","Num.
       Jets / Total",122);
758     C->Write();
759     C->Close();

```

```

760
761 // Comparison with the leading Jet
762 C = new TCanvas("Leading_Delta_PT","Delta PT:
      PT_leading-PT",1280,720);
763 Present(h_ISR_Delta_PT_leading,
      h_jet_Delta_PT_leading,C,2,"(PT_leading - PT)",
      "Num. Jets / Total");
764 C->Write();
765 C->Close();
766
767 C = new TCanvas("Leading_Delta_Eta","Delta Eta: |
      Eta-Eta_leading|",1280,720);
768 Present(h_ISR_Delta_Eta_leading,
      h_jet_Delta_Eta_leading,C,2,"|Eta - Eta_leading
      |","Num. Jets / Total");
769 C->Write();
770 C->Close();
771
772 }
773
774 hfile->Close();
775
776 TFile* hfile2 = new TFile("./histos/histos2.root", "
      RECREATE");
777 h_ISR_PT_comp->Write();
778 h_ISR_Eta_comp->Write();
779 h_ISR_DPhi_MET_comp->Write();
780
781 hist_ISR_PT->Write();
782 hist_ISR_Abs_Eta->Write();
783 hist_ISR_DPhi_MET->Write();
784 hist_ISR_PT_ratio->Write();
785 hist_ISR_Delta_Eta->Write();
786 hist_ISR_DPhi_MET_other->Write();
787 hist_ISR_Delta_PT_leading->Write();
788 hist_ISR_Delta_Eta_leading->Write();
789
790 hist_jet_PT->Write();
791 hist_jet_Abs_Eta->Write();
792 hist_jet_DPhi_MET->Write();

```

```

793 hist_jet_PT_ratio->Write();
794 hist_jet_Delta_Eta->Write();
795 hist_jet_DPhi_MET_other->Write();
796 hist_jet_Delta_PT_leading->Write();
797 hist_jet_Delta_Eta_leading->Write();
798
799 hfile2->Close();
800
801 return 0;
802 }

```

B.4 Creating histograms

```

1  /*
2  -----
3  ----- Universidad de los Andes -----
4  ----- Departamento de Fisica -----
5  ----- Joven Investigador -----
6  ----- Andres Felipe Garcia Albarracin -----
7  ----- Juan Carlos Sanabria Arenas -----
8  -----
9
10 This algorithm fills 2 N-dimensional histograms.
11 The histograms contain kinematic variables of ISR
12 jets and non ISR jets.
13
14 The user can choose 3 of 8 variables for filling
15 the histograms:
16 1. PT
17 2. Abs(Eta) // Eta is a pair function
18 3. Delta Phi_MET
19 4. PT_ratio
20 5. Delta Eta_aver
21 6. Delta Phi_MET_others
22 7. Delta PT_others
23 8. Delta Eta_others
24
25 In order to choose them, the code should be run as
26 ./Creating_histo N1 N2 N3, where N1 N2 and N3 are

```

```

27 the index of the 3 variables. If no parameter is
28 passed as parameter, N1 N2 and N3 will be 0,1 and 3
29 by default.
30 */
31
32
33 #include "ROOTFunctions.h"
34 #include "graphs_Funcs.h"
35 #include "functions.h"
36 #include "histoN.h"
37 #include "DelphesFunctions.h"
38
39 // Global Variables
40 const Double_t PI = TMath::Pi();
41
42 // Other simulations parameters
43 const Char_t channel_histo = '_'; // 's' for sTops and '
    _' for Tops
44 const Char_t ISR_or_NOT_histo[] = "WI"; // "WI" with ISR
    , "SI" without (Here it does not make any sense), "bb
    " bjets production
45 const Bool_t atServer = true; // True if it is run at
    the server, false at the university's pc
46 const Bool_t Matching = true; // True if a matching has
    been done between MG and Pythia, false otherwise
47
48 int main(int argc, char **argv){
49     std::cout.precision(4);
50     // Counting time
51     Double_t initialTime = clock();
52
53     cout << "\n *** Creating histograms *** \n" << endl;
54
55     // Variables for initializing histograms
56     Int_t dims = 3;
57     Double_t min_Values[3] = {0,-5.2,0};
58     Double_t max_Values[3] = {800,5.2,PI};
59
60     /*
61     * Read inputs and set variables for analysis

```

```

62  */
63  Int_t var_index[3] = {0,1,2}; // Index of the 3
    variables for analysis. By default 0, 1 and 2
64  string variables[8] = {"PT","Abs(Eta)","Delta Phi_MET
    ","PT_ratio","Delta Eta_aver","Delta
    Phi_MET_others","Delta PT_leading","Delta
    Eta_leading"};
65  Double_t var_values[8] =
    {0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0}; // Vector with
    the values of the 8 variables
66  // Min and maximun values of the eight variables
67  Double_t var_min_values[8] =
    {0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0};
68  Double_t var_max_values[8] = {800,5.2,PI,8.0,7.0,PI
    ,500,6.5};
69
70  if (argc == 4){
71      cout << "Filling histograms with the variables:"
          << endl;
72      for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < 3; ind ++){
73          var_index[ind] = atoi(argv[ind+1]);
74      }
75      cout << endl;
76  }
77  else if (argc == 1) {
78      cout << "Filling histograms with the default
          variables:" << endl;
79  }
80  else {
81      cout << "Error at calling this algorithm. Use as:"
          << endl;
82      cout << "\t ./Creating_histo N1 N2 N3 or ./
          Creating_histo" << endl;
83      cout << "Read the documentation at the beginning
          of the code for further information\n" << endl;
84      return 1;
85  }
86
87  cout << "Var \t\t min_Value \t max_Value" << endl;
88  for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < 3; ind ++){

```



```

89     min_Values[ind] = var_min_values[var_index[ind]];
90     max_Values[ind] = var_max_values[var_index[ind]];
91     cout << var_index[ind] << ". " << variables[
        var_index[ind]] <<
92         "\t" << min_Values[ind] << "\t" <<
            max_Values[ind] << endl;
93 }
94 cout << endl;
95
96
97 /*
98  * Initializing the 3-dimensional histogram
99  */
100 Int_t bins[3] = {20,20,20};
101 histoN* histoISR = new histoN(dims,min_Values,
        max_Values,bins);
102 histoN* histoNonISR = new histoN(dims,min_Values,
        max_Values,bins);
103 // Input variables of each histogram
104 Double_t values[3] = {0.0,0.0,0.0};
105
106 for(int iRun = 100; iRun < 261; iRun++){
107     // Create chains of root trees
108     TChain chain_Delphes("Delphes");
109
110     // Loading simulations from Delphes
111     Char_t *local_path;
112     local_path = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t));
113     if (atServer)
114         strcpy(local_path, "/home/af.garcia1214/
            PhenoMCsamples/Simulations/
            MG_pythia8_delphes_parallel/"); // At the
            server
115     else
116         strcpy(local_path, "/home/afgarcia1214/
            Documentos/Simulations/"); // At the
            University's pc
117
118     Char_t *head_folder;

```

```

119     head_folder = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t))
120     ;
121     if (Matching)
122         strcpy(head_folder, "_Tops_Events_WI_Matching/")
123     ;
124     else
125         strcpy(head_folder, "_Tops_Events_WI/");
126     head_folder[0] = channel_histo;
127     head_folder[13] = ISR_or_NOT_histo[0];
128     head_folder[14] = ISR_or_NOT_histo[1];
129
130     Char_t current_folder[] = "_Tops_MG_1K_AG_WI_003/"
131     ;
132     current_folder[0] = channel_histo;
133     current_folder[15] = ISR_or_NOT_histo[0];
134     current_folder[16] = ISR_or_NOT_histo[1];
135
136     Char_t unidad = 0x30 + iRun%10;
137     Char_t decena = 0x30 + int(iRun/10)%10;
138     Char_t centena = 0x30 + int(iRun/100)%10;
139
140     current_folder[18] = centena;
141     current_folder[19] = decena;
142     current_folder[20] = unidad;
143
144     Char_t *file_delphes;
145     file_delphes = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t)
146     );
147     strcpy(file_delphes, local_path);
148     strcat(file_delphes, head_folder);
149     strcat(file_delphes, current_folder);
150     strcat(file_delphes, "Events/run_01/output_delphes.
151     root");
152
153     cout << "Writing run: " << centena << decena << unidad <<
154     endl;
155     cout << "\nReading the file: \nDelphes: " <<
156     file_delphes << endl;
157
158     chain_Delphes.Add(file_delphes);

```

```

152     // Objects of class ExRootTreeReader for reading
        the information
153     ExRootTreeReader *treeReader_Delphes = new
        ExRootTreeReader(&chain_Delphes);
154
155     Long64_t numberOfEntries = treeReader_Delphes->
        GetEntries();
156
157     // Get pointers to branches used in this analysis
158     TClonesArray *branchJet = treeReader_Delphes->
        UseBranch("Jet");
159     TClonesArray *branchMissingET = treeReader_Delphes
        ->UseBranch("MissingET");
160
161     cout << endl;
162     cout << " Number of Entries Delphes = " <<
        numberOfEntries << endl;
163     cout << endl;
164
165     // particles, jets and vectors
166     MissingET *METpointer;
167     TLorentzVector *vect_currentJet = new
        TLorentzVector;
168     TLorentzVector *vect_auxJet = new TLorentzVector;
169     TLorentzVector *vect_leading = new TLorentzVector;
170     Jet *currentJet = new Jet;
171     Jet *auxJet = new Jet;
172
173     // Temporary variables
174     Double_t MET = 0.0; // Missing transverse energy
175     Double_t delta_phi = 0.0; // difference between
        the phi angle of MET and the jet
176     Double_t transverse_mass = 0.0; // Transverse mass
177     Int_t numMatches = 0; // Number of matched jets
178     Double_t delta_PT_jet = 0.0; // |PT-<PT>|
179     Double_t PT_sum = 0.0; // sum(PT)
180     Double_t PT_aver = 0.0; // <PT>
181     Double_t Delta_eta_aver = 0.0; // sum_i|eta-eta_i
        |/(Nj-1)
182     Double_t Delta_phi_sum = 0.0; // sum delta_phi

```

```

183     Double_t Delta_phi_other_jets = 0.0; // Average of
        delta phi of other jets
184     Double_t PT_ratio = 0.0; // PT/PT_others
185     Double_t Delta_PT_leading = 0.0; // PT -
        PT_leading
186     Double_t Delta_Eta_leading = 0.0; // |Eta -
        Eta_leading|
187
188     // Jet with greatest PT
189     Double_t PT_max = 0;
190     Int_t posLeadingPT = -1;
191     Int_t ISR_greatest_PT = 0;
192     Double_t MT_leading_jet = 0.0; // Transverse mass
193
194     /*
195      * Some variables used through the code
196      */
197     Int_t ISR_jets[numberOfEntries];
198     Int_t NumJets = 0;
199
200     Char_t *local_path_binary;
201     local_path_binary = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
        Char_t));
202     if (atServer)
203         strcpy(local_path_binary, "/home/af.garcia1214/
        PhenoMCsamples/Results/matching_Results/"); //
        At the server
204     else
205         strcpy(local_path_binary, "/home/afgarcia1214/
        Documentos/Results_and_data/matching_Results
        /"); // At the University's pc
206
207     Char_t *head_folder_binary;
208     head_folder_binary = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
        Char_t));
209     if (Matching)
210         strcpy(head_folder_binary, "
        _Tops_matchs_WI_Matching/");
211     else
212         strcpy(head_folder_binary, "_Tops_matchs_WI/");

```

```

213     head_folder_binary[0] = channel_histo;
214     head_folder_binary[13] = ISR_or_NOT_histo[0];
215     head_folder_binary[14] = ISR_or_NOT_histo[1];
216
217     Char_t matching_name[] = "ISR_jets_Tops_WI_003.bn"
        ;
218     matching_name[8] = channel_histo;
219     matching_name[14] = ISR_or_NOT_histo[0];
220     matching_name[15] = ISR_or_NOT_histo[1];
221
222     matching_name[17] = centena;
223     matching_name[18] = decena;
224     matching_name[19] = unidad;
225
226     Char_t * fileName;
227     fileName = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(Char_t));
228     strcpy(fileName,local_path_binary);
229     strcat(fileName,head_folder_binary);
230     strcat(fileName,matching_name);
231
232     ifstream ifs(fileName,ios::in | ios::binary);
233
234     for (Int_t j = 0; j<numberOfEntries; j++){
235         ifs.read((Char_t *) (ISR_jets+j),sizeof(
            Int_t));
236     }
237     ifs.close();
238
239     /*
240     * Main cycle of the program
241     */
242     numberOfEntries = 100000;
243     for (Int_t entry = 0; entry < numberOfEntries; ++
        entry){
244         // Progress
245         if(numberOfEntries>10 && (entry%((int)
            numberOfEntries/10))==0.0){
246             cout<<"progress = "<<(entry*100/
                numberOfEntries)<<"%\t";

```

```

247         cout<< "Time : "<< (clock()-initialTime)/
           double_t(CLOCKS_PER_SEC)<<"s"<<endl;
248     }
249
250     // Load selected branches with data from
           specified event
251     treeReader_Delphes->ReadEntry(entry);
252
253     // MET
254     METpointer = (MissingET*) branchMissingET->At
           (0);
255     MET = METpointer->MET;
256
257     NumJets=branchJet->GetEntries();
258
259     // checking the ISR
260     if (ISR_jets[entry] == -1 || NumJets < 3)
261         continue;
262
263     if (ISR_jets[entry] >= NumJets){
264         cout << "Error en el matching" << endl;
265         return 1;
266     }
267
268     // 3 PT ratio
269     PT_aver = 0.0;
270     PT_sum = 0.0;
271     PT_ratio = 0.0;
272
273     // 4 Delta Eta aver
274     Delta_eta_aver = 0.0;
275
276     // 5 Delta Phi others
277     Delta_phi_sum = 0.0;
278     Delta_phi_other_jets = 0.0;
279
280     // 6 Delta PT leading
281     PT_max = 0.0;
282     Delta_PT_leading = 0.0;
283     delta_PT_jet = 0.0; // If needed

```

```

284
285     // 7 Delta Eta leading
286     Delta_Eta_leading = 0.0;
287
288     // Reset Var_values (Not necessary)
289     for(Int_t ind = 0; ind < 8; ind++){
290         var_values[ind] = 0.0;
291         if (ind < dims) values[ind] = 0.0;
292     }
293
294     // Preliminary for. It is used to calculate
295     // PT_aver and Delta_phi_sum
296     for (Int_t iJet = 0; iJet<NumJets; iJet++){
297         currentJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(iJet);
298         vect_currentJet->SetPtEtaPhiM(currentJet->PT
299             ,currentJet->Eta,currentJet->Phi,
300             currentJet->Mass);
301         PT_sum += vect_currentJet->Pt();
302         delta_phi = deltaAng(vect_currentJet->Phi(),
303             METpointer->Phi);
304         Delta_phi_sum += delta_phi;
305         // PT Leading jet
306         if(PT_max < vect_currentJet->Pt()){
307             PT_max = vect_currentJet->Pt();
308             posLeadingPT = iJet;
309         }
310     }
311
312     numMatches++;
313
314     //PT_aver
315     PT_aver = PT_sum/NumJets;
316
317     // Leading PT
318     currentJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(posLeadingPT)
319         ;
320     vect_leading->SetPtEtaPhiM(currentJet->PT,
321         currentJet->Eta,currentJet->Phi,currentJet->
322         Mass);

```

```

317     for (Int_t iJet = 0; iJet<NumJets; iJet++){
318         currentJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(iJet);
319         vect_currentJet->SetPtEtaPhiM(currentJet->PT
            ,currentJet->Eta,currentJet->Phi,
            currentJet->Mass);
320
321         // 2 Delta Phi MET
322         delta_phi = deltaAng(vect_currentJet->Phi(),
            METpointer->Phi());
323
324         // PT ratio
325         PT_ratio = vect_currentJet->Pt()*(NumJets-1)
            /(PT_sum-vect_currentJet->Pt());
326
327         // 4 Delta Eta Aver
328         Delta_eta_aver = 0.0;
329         // For cycle used to calculate
            Delta_eta_aver
330         for(Int_t iJet2 = 0; iJet2<NumJets; iJet2++)
            {
331             auxJet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(iJet2);
332             vect_auxJet->SetPtEtaPhiM(auxJet->PT,
                auxJet->Eta,auxJet->Phi,auxJet->Mass);
333             if (iJet2 != iJet) Delta_eta_aver +=
                TMath::Abs(vect_auxJet->Eta()-
                vect_currentJet->Eta());
334         }
335         Delta_eta_aver = Delta_eta_aver/(NumJets-1);
336
337         // 5 Delta Phi MET Others
338         Delta_phi_other_jets = (Delta_phi_sum-
            delta_phi)/(NumJets-1);
339
340         // 6 Delta PT leading
341         Delta_PT_leading = vect_leading->Pt()-
            vect_currentJet->Pt();
342
343         // 7 Delta Eta leading
344         Delta_Eta_leading = TMath::Abs(
            vect_currentJet->Eta()-vect_leading->Eta

```



```

345         ());
346         // Other variables
347         delta_PT_jet = TMath::Abs(vect_currentJet->
348             Pt()-PT_aver);
349         transverse_mass = sqrt(2*vect_currentJet->Pt
350             ()*MET*(1-cos(delta_phi)));
351         // Filling the array with the variables'
352         values
353         var_values[0] = vect_currentJet->Pt();
354         var_values[1] = TMath::Abs(vect_currentJet->
355             Eta());
356         var_values[2] = delta_phi;
357         var_values[3] = PT_ratio;
358         var_values[4] = Delta_eta_aver;
359         var_values[5] = Delta_phi_other_jets;
360         var_values[6] = Delta_PT_leading;
361         var_values[7] = Delta_Eta_leading;
362
363         for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < dims; ind++){
364             int pos = *(var_index+ind);
365             values[ind] = *(var_values+pos);
366         }
367
368         if (iJet != ISR_jets[entry]){
369             // Non ISR jet
370             histoNonISR->fill(values);
371         }
372         else{
373             // ISR jet
374             histoISR->fill(values);
375         }
376     }
377 }
378
379 cout<<"progress = 100%\t";
380 cout<<"Time : "<< (clock()-initialTime)/double_t(
381     CLOCKS_PER_SEC)<<"s"<<endl;

```

```

379         cout<<"\nNumber of Written Events: "<<numMatches<<
           endl;
380     } // End run's for cicle
381
382     /*
383     * Writing the histogram
384     */
385     // Counting time
386     Double_t partialTime = clock();
387     cout<< "Time building the histogram:"<< (partialTime-
           initialTime)/double_t(CLOCKS_PER_SEC)<<"s"<<endl;
388
389     // Writing the histogram
390     cout<<"Min value 1: "<<min_Values[0]<<endl;
391     Int_t* freq;
392     for(Int_t j = 0; j<dims; j++){
393         cout<<"ISR Jets - Events of the dimension:\t"<<j<<
           endl;
394         freq = histoISR->getHistDim(j);
395         for(Int_t i = 0; i<bins[j];i++){
396             cout<<"\t"<<freq[i];
397             if(i>0 && ((i+1)%10 == 0.0))
398                 cout<<endl;
399         }
400         cout<<endl;
401     }
402
403     cout<<endl<<"\t\t ***"<<endl<<endl;
404     for(Int_t j = 0; j<dims; j++){
405         cout<<"Non ISR Jets - Events of the dimension:\t"
           <<j<<endl;
406         freq = histoNonISR->getHistDim(j);
407         for(Int_t i = 0; i<bins[j];i++){
408             cout<<"\t"<<freq[i];
409             if(i>0 && ((i+1)%10 == 0.0))
410                 cout<<endl;
411         }
412         cout<<endl;
413     }
414

```

```

415     cout<<"Entries: "<<histoISR->getEntries()<<endl;
416
417     /*
418     * Creating histograms
419     */
420     cout<<"\nWriting..."<<endl;
421
422     // Defining the names of the files
423     Char_t combination[] = "_____"; // Combination of
         variables
424     for (Int_t ind = 0; ind < dims; ind ++){
425         *(combination+(ind*2)+1) = (Char_t) (0x30 +
         var_index[ind]); // Int to char
426     }
427
428     Char_t *local_path_results;
429     local_path_results = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
         Char_t));
430     if (atServer)
431         strcpy(local_path_results, "/home/af.garcia1214/
         PhenoMCsamples/Results/histo_folder/"); // At
         the server
432     else
433         strcpy(local_path_results, "/home/afgarcia1214/
         Documentos/Results_and_data/histo_folder/"); //
         At the University's pc
434
435     Char_t *head_folder_results;
436     head_folder_results = (Char_t*) malloc(512*sizeof(
         Char_t));
437     if (Matching)
438         strcpy(head_folder_results, "
         _Tops_histos_WI_Matching/");
439     else
440         strcpy(head_folder_results, "_Tops_histos_WI/");
441     head_folder_results[0] = channel_histo;
442     head_folder_results[13] = ISR_or_NOT_histo[0];
443     head_folder_results[14] = ISR_or_NOT_histo[1];
444
445     Char_t *info_ISR_name;

```

```

446     info_ISR_name = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)*512);
447     strcpy(info_ISR_name,local_path_results);
448     strcat(info_ISR_name,head_folder_results);
449     strcat(info_ISR_name,"info_histo_ISR");
450     strcat(info_ISR_name,combination);
451     strcat(info_ISR_name,".txt");
452
453     Char_t *array_ISR_name;
454     array_ISR_name = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)*512);
455     strcpy(array_ISR_name,local_path_results);
456     strcat(array_ISR_name,head_folder_results);
457     strcat(array_ISR_name,"array_histo_ISR");
458     strcat(array_ISR_name,combination);
459     strcat(array_ISR_name,".bn");
460
461     Char_t *info_Non_ISR_name;
462     info_Non_ISR_name = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)
        *512);
463     strcpy(info_Non_ISR_name,local_path_results);
464     strcat(info_Non_ISR_name,head_folder_results);
465     strcat(info_Non_ISR_name,"info_histo_Non_ISR");
466     strcat(info_Non_ISR_name,combination);
467     strcat(info_Non_ISR_name,".txt");
468
469     Char_t *array_Non_ISR_name;
470     array_Non_ISR_name = (Char_t*) malloc(sizeof(char)
        *512);
471     strcpy(array_Non_ISR_name,local_path_results);
472     strcat(array_Non_ISR_name,head_folder_results);
473     strcat(array_Non_ISR_name,"array_histo_Non_ISR");
474     strcat(array_Non_ISR_name,combination);
475     strcat(array_Non_ISR_name,".bn");
476
477     cout << "Output files:\n\t" << info_ISR_name << "\n\t"
        << array_ISR_name << "\n\t" << info_Non_ISR_name
        << "\n\t" << array_Non_ISR_name << endl;
478
479     histoISR->writeClass((Char_t*) info_ISR_name,(Char_t
        *) array_ISR_name);

```

```
480     histoNonISR->writeClass((Char_t*) info_Non_ISR_name,(  
        Char_t*)array_Non_ISR_name);  
481     cout<< "Time writing the file:"<< (clock()-  
        partialTime)/double_t(CLOCKS_PER_SEC)<<"s"<<endl;  
482  
483     cout<<"Fin :)"<<endl;  
484  
485     return 0;  
486 }
```

Bibliography

- [1] J. Alwall, R. Frederix, S. Frixione, V. Hirschi, F. Maltoni, et al. The automated computation of tree-level and next-to-leading order differential cross sections, and their matching to parton shower simulations. *JHEP*, 1407:079, 2014.
- [2] Torbjörn Sjöstrand, Stefan Ask, Jesper R. Christiansen, Richard Corke, Nishita Desai, et al. An Introduction to PYTHIA 8.2. *Comput.Phys.Commun.*, 191:159–177, 2015.
- [3] Torbjorn Sjostrand, Stephen Mrenna, and Peter Skands. Pythia 6.4 physics and manual. *JHEP*, 05:026, 2006.
- [4] J. de Favereau et al. DELPHES 3, A modular framework for fast simulation of a generic collider experiment. *JHEP*, 1402:057, 2014.
- [5] Lynn Garren. *StdHep 5.06.01 Monte Carlo Standardization at FNAL Fortran and C Implementation*. Fermilab, 11 2006. Available at <http://cepa.fnal.gov/psm/stdhep/>.
- [6] O. Tange. Gnu parallel - the command-line power tool. *;login: The USENIX Magazine*, 36(1):42–47, Feb 2011.
- [7] Simon De Visscher and Johan Alwall. Introduction to jet-parton matching in mg/me, 03 2011. Available at <https://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/projects/madgraph/wiki/IntroMatching>.