MuXboostedBTagging user guide

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Abstract

This user guide explains the function of the `MuXboostedBTagging` module for Delphes. This guide assumes that the reader has already read the μ_x boosted-b tag paper [1], and understands the basics of the μ_x tag.

1 MuXboostedBTagging basics

The `MuXboostedBTagging` module (henceforth frequently abbreviated as `MuX`) is a relatively straightforward extension to the standard Delphes functionality. Like Delphes' native `BTagging` module, `MuX` draws from `JetInputArray`, a list of fully reconstructed/calibrated jets (e.g. from `JetEnergyScale`), and only alters their `Candidate::BTag` bit-flag. Additionally, to allow `MuX` to be used in conjunction with `BTagging`, `MuX` allows the user to define *which bit* in `BTag` is set when a jet is tagged (the `MuX` default is bit-3, versus the `BTagging` default of bit-0).

Because the μ_x boosted-b tag only works for jets undergoing semi-leptonic decay, the jets it tags systematically lack neutrino energy. This means that `MuXboostedBTagging` should perform an additional jet energy correction, in the form of **neutrino estimation**. Currently, only the simplest estimation is implemented: the neutrino's associated muon is used as an exact proxy for the neutrino ($p_{\nu_\mu} = p_\mu$), since most of the momentum of both comes from their shared boost. *A more sophisticated estimate will improve the energy resolution.*

In order to accommodate this jet energy correction in a *sensible* way, `JetInputArray` is cloned into `JetOutputArray`, and only clone jets which are *tagged* by μ_x have their neutrino(s) estimated. Thus, both input/output jets contain the same jets, in the same order, with all the same fields (including `BTag`) — *except* when they're tagged by μ_x, in which case the version in `JetOutputArray` will have a larger `Candidate::Momentum`.

These parallel lists of tagged jets can be iterated through in parallel during post-detector analysis code, giving the user the power to determine whether they want the original or corrected jet. For example, consider a dijet analysis which only requires a single b tag. *IFF* only one jet is μ_x-tagged, then the event $\not{E}_T$ can be used for neutrino estimation (instead of $p_{\nu_\mu} = p_\mu$). However, since a general process could possess other sources of $\not{E}_T$, this decision should only only be made in post-analysis, not inside Delphes.

2 Using `MuXboostedBTagging`

Jets are fed into `MuX` and, as outlined above, are tagged in both the input and output arrays; however, only the output arrays undergo neutrino estimation. Thus, it is incumbent upon the user to write out either/both sets of jets (using the `TreeWriter`), and determine which is used in post-analysis.

It is extremely important to emphasize that `MuX` will only tag jets *which already contain muons*. There is no input array for muons! This is a deliberate choice, as these semi-leptonic muons are part of the jet, so these muons should participate in jet clustering (and will seed anti-k_T jets. As such, the list of detected muons *must* be an input for jet clustering if `MuX` is to be used.

Since `MuXboostedBTagging` can be used in conjunction with `BTagging`, the `BTag` field can contain multiple flagged bits. Hence, `BTag>0` only indicates a jet was tagged by *some* module. To isolate a μ_x tag, one can use bit-wise-AND.

```cpp
#include "DelphesClasses.h" // "Jet" class is defined here
... // More includes

const UInt_t muXbitNumber = 3;
const UInt_t bTaggingFlag = 1,
   muXFlag = 1 << muXbitNumber;

TClonesArray* jetArray = 0;
TIterator* itJet = 0;
Jet* jet = 0;

// Read TTree, link &jetArray, loop over entries, GetEntry() (fill jetArray)
  // Initialize itJet, then use while to loop over all jets
  while((jet = static_cast<Jet*>(itJet->Next())))
  {
    if((jet->BTag & bTaggingFlag) > 0) {//taggged by BTagging}
    if((jet->BTag & muXFlag) > 0){//taggged by MuXboostedBTagging}
  }
```

This example DELPHES card sets each `MuX` parameter to its default value.

```
module MuXboostedBTagging MuXboostedBTagging {
    set JetInputArray JetEnergyScale/jets
    set JetOutputArray jets

# Which bit to activate when a jet is tagged
    set BitNumber          3
# The main cuts in the tag (x_max and f_subjet^min)
    set MaxX               3.0
    set MinCorePtRatio     0.5
# Basic kinematic cuts (to define taggable jets and taggable muons)
    set MinJetPt           300.
    set MinMuonPt          10.
# The core reclustering pT cut on towers
    set MinTowerPtRatio    0.05
# The core reclustering radius
    set CoreAntiKtR        0.04
# The minimum boost of a candidate core (low improves light-jet fake rate)
    set BCoreMinBoost      1.0
# The mass hypotheses
    set CoreMassHypothesis   2.0
    set SubjetMassHypothesis 5.3
# Maximum reconstructed subjet mass
    set MaxSubjetMass      12.
}
```

For a detailed understanding of `MuX`'s internal algorithm, please refer to the source code, which has been extensively commented.

3 Appendix

3.1 ECal pointing and standalone muons

An important feature of the μ_x paper [1] was its attempt to sever its μ_x tagging predictions from the tracking performance of anything but "standalone" muons (muons which only require hits in the muon chamber). To obtain the necessary angular resolution for the core reconstruction, a procedure called "ECal pointing" was implemented (see the paragraph directly before Sec. III-A in [1]).

The DELPHES code to implement ECal pointing, ATLAS standalone muon efficiency, and the `MuXboostedBTagging` can be found in "./MuX.tcl".

3.2 `AllParticlePropagator`

Part of the accurate simulation of the light jet efficiency was the simulation of in-flight muon production inside the tracking volume (e.g. from π^+/K^+ decay). Since the μ_x tag is effectively an angular tag, it was important to simulate the bending of the muon's mother. However, DELPHES' `ParticlePropagator` only propagates/bends "final-state" particles in the magnetic field; their mothers (at least from PYTHIA) are propagated to their decay vertices in a straight line.

Getting these muons required not only the activation of in-flight π^+/K^+ decay (off by default in PYTHIA), but the development of the `AllParticlePropagator` module to properly handle such decays (which also required custom handling of pileup). Since this module needed to alter the `Candidate` class (to store each particle's random, proper lifetime) it is not currently distributed with `MuXboostedBTagging`. This means that `MuX` will mildly *over*-estimate the light jet fake rate (once in-flight π^+/K^+ decays are turned on), as muons from in-flight decays will arrive at slightly tighter angles to the reconstructed cores of their jets.

While `AllParticlePropagator` is available on GitHub [2], it is not designed for public use (i.e. no user guides, just the comments). It *may* be officially released in the future, but this is not guaranteed.

3.3 Robust subjet mass

The subjet of a B hadron decay is defined as

$$p_{\text{subjet}} = p_{\text{core}} + p_\mu + p_{\nu_\mu}, \tag{1}$$

where the "core" is ostensibly a charm hadron. Since the neutrino is not observable, we estimate it using the simplest choice ($p_{\nu_\mu} = p_\mu$, since most of the momentum comes from their shared boost). This gives us an approximate subjet

$$p_{\text{subjet}} \approx p_{\text{core}} + 2\,p_\mu. \tag{2}$$

The muon is detected in the muon chamber, and core is found by reclustering the jet using a much smaller radius parameter. This produces a list of *candidate* cores, of which only one is the "correct" core (the one which, using only the hardest muon in the jet, produces $\sqrt{p_{\mathrm{subjet}}^2}$ closest to $m_B = 5.3$ GeV, the mass of a B hadron admixture). However, the mass of these core candidates is poorly measured (due to the the granularity of the Calorimeter), which produces an inaccurate value of $\sqrt{p_{\mathrm{subjet}}^2}$. To alleviate this problem, m_{core} is simply constrained to its expected mass, given the B hadron decay hypothesis ($m_{\mathrm{core}} = 2$ GeV, the approximate mass of a charm hadron).

The correct core is found by finding the minimum value of $\left| \sqrt{p_{\mathrm{subjet}}^2} - m_B \right|$. In order to complete this search quickly, we don't want to correct the mass of each core candidate before adding the muon. Instead, we can use our large cut on muon p_T to treat the muon as massless, then calculate the mass of the subjet analytically

$$
\begin{aligned}
p_{\mathrm{subjet}}^2 &= m_{\mathrm{core}}^2 + 4\, p_{\mathrm{core}} \cdot p_\mu \\
&= m_{\mathrm{core}}^2 + 4\, E_\mu E_{\mathrm{core}} (1 - \cos(\xi)\sqrt{1-g}),
\end{aligned}
\tag{3}
$$

where ξ is the angle between the muon and the core and $g \equiv \gamma_{\mathrm{core}}^{-2}$. Using $y = \tan^2(\xi) = \left(\frac{\vec{p}_{\mathrm{core}} \times \vec{p}_\mu}{\vec{p}_{\mathrm{core}} \cdot \vec{p}_\mu} \right)^2$ and $\cos(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y}}$ (since $\xi < \pi/2$), this becomes

$$
p_{\mathrm{subjet}}^2 = m_{\mathrm{core}}^2 + 4\, E_\mu E_{\mathrm{core}} (1 - \frac{\sqrt{1-g}}{\sqrt{1+y}}).
\tag{4}
$$

This expression can be optimized to minimize floating point cancellation, (which should be minuscule, but mitigating cancellation is a good habit)

$$
p_{\mathrm{subjet}}^2 = m_{\mathrm{core}}^2 + 4\, E_\mu E_{\mathrm{core}} \frac{g+y}{1 + y + \sqrt{1 - ((g-y) + g\,y)}}.
\tag{5}
$$

References

[1] K. Pedersen and Z. Sullivan, [arXiv:1511.05990 [hep-ph]]

[2] https://github.com/keith-pedersen/delphes/tree/myDelphes