

# MuXboostedBTagger user guide

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## Abstract

This user guide explains how to use the **MuXboostedBTagger** module for DELPHES, along with some of its internal kinematic expressions.

## 1 Code notes

### 1.1 Robust subjet mass

We define the subjet of  $B$  hadron decay

$$p_{\text{subjet}} = p_{\text{core}} + p_{\mu} + p_{\nu_{\mu}}, \quad (1)$$

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

$$p_{\text{subjet}} \approx p_{\text{core}} + 2p_{\mu}. \quad (2)$$

The 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; this is found by using the hardest muon in the jet to find the core which produces  $\sqrt{p_{\text{subjet}}^2}$  closest to  $m_B = 5.3$  GeV (the mass of a  $B$  hadron admixture). However, since  $m_{\text{core}}$  is not accurately measured (from the granularity of the Calorimeter), we must first constrain it to its hypothesized mass under the  $B$  hadron decay hypothesis ( $m_{\text{core}} = 2$  GeV).

In order to find the core 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

$$p_{\text{subjet}}^2 \approx m_{\text{core}}^2 + 2p_{\text{core}} \cdot p_{\mu} \approx m_{\text{core}}^2 + 4E_{\mu}E_{\text{core}}(1 - \cos(\xi)\sqrt{1-g}), \quad (3)$$

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

$$p_{\text{subjet}}^2 \approx m_{\text{core}}^2 + 4E_{\mu}E_{\text{core}}\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{1-g}}{\sqrt{1+y}}\right). \quad (4)$$

This expression can be optimized to minimize floating point cancellation, (which should be small, eliminating unnecessary cancellation is a good habit)

$$p_{\text{subjet}}^2 \approx m_{\text{core}}^2 + 4 E_{\mu} E_{\text{core}} \frac{g + y}{1 + y + \sqrt{1 - ((g - y) + g y)}}. \quad (5)$$