



tutorial session

UCLouvain Delphes team

Université catholique de Louvain
Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Center for Particle Physics and
Phenomenology (CP3)



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- We are presenting the new modular version of Delphes
- Website:
<https://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/projects/delphes>
- Documentation for the new modular version:
<https://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/projects/delphes/wiki/WorkBook>

- To successfully build Delphes the following prerequisite packages should be installed:
 - ROOT Data Analysis Framework
 - Tcl scripting language
- Setup ROOT environment variables
- Get the code:

```
wget --no-check-certificate https://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/projects/delphes/raw-attachment/wiki/WikiStart/Delphes-3.0.0.tar.gz
```

```
tar -zxvf Delphes-3.0.0.tar.gz
```
- Compile:

```
cd Delphes-3.0.0
```

```
make -j 4
```
- Run:

```
./DelphesHepMC examples/delphes_card_CMS.tcl output.root input.hepmc
```

- Command line parameters:

`DelphesHepMC config_file output_file [input_file(s)]`

`config_file` – configuration file in Tcl format

`output_file` – output file in ROOT format,

`input_file(s)` – input file(s) in HepMC format,

with no `input_file`, or when `input_file` is `-`, read standard input.

- Running Delphes with HepMC input files:
`./DelphesHepMC examples/delphes_card_CMS.tcl output.root input.hepmc`
- Running Delphes with STDHEP (XDR) input files:
`./DelphesSTDHEP examples/delphes_card_CMS.tcl delphes_output.root input.hep`
- Running Delphes with LHEF input files:
`./DelphesLHEF examples/delphes_card_CMS.tcl delphes_output.root input.lhef`
- Running Delphes with files stored in CASTOR:
`rfcat /castor/cern.ch/user/d/demine/test.hepmc.gz | gunzip |`
`./DelphesHepMC examples/delphes_card_CMS.tcl delphes_output.root`
- Running Delphes with files accessible via HTTP:
`curl -s http://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/~demin/test.hepmc.gz | gunzip |`
`./DelphesHepMC examples/delphes_card_CMS.tcl delphes_output.root`

- Hands-on session outlook:
 - Example 1: creating and analyzing ROOT tree
 - Example 2: modifying configuration file
 - Example 3: adding new module
- Step-by-step instructions:
<http://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/~demin/DelphesTutorial.txt>

Example 1: creating and analyzing ROOT tree

- ROOT tree is a set of branches
- Branch contains a collection of analysis objects for every event:
 - information is stored in TclonesArray, which enables efficient storage and retrieval
 - same C++ classes (Jet, Muon etc.) used for creating the tree and for analyzing the stored data
 - different quantities stored in the tree can be linked by pointers
- ROOT tree description:
<http://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/~demin/RootTreeDescription.html>

ROOT tree: ExRootTreeReader

- `ExRootTreeReader` – class simplifying access to ROOT tree data
 - `ExRootTreeReader(TTree *)` – constructor takes ROOT tree as parameter
 - `Long64_t GetEntries()` – returns total number of events stored on the tree
 - `TClonesArray *UseBranch(branchName, className)` – returns pointer to collection of branch elements and specifies branches needed for analysis
 - `Bool_t ReadEntry(entry)` – loads collections of branch elements with data from specified event

Example 2: modifying configuration file

- Module system is inspired by the 'Folders and Tasks' chapter from the ROOT Users Guide

<http://root.cern.ch/download/doc/ROOTUsersGuideHTML/ch10.html>

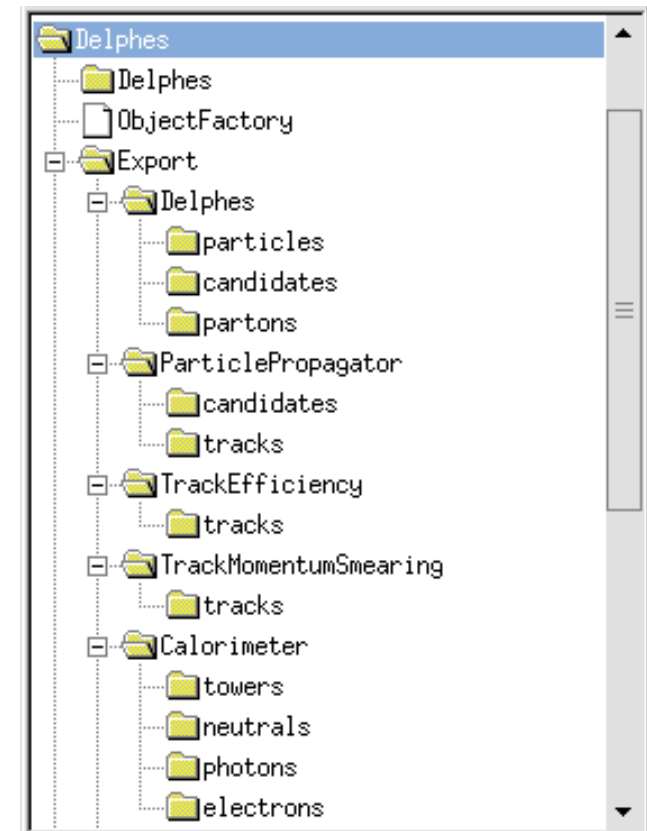
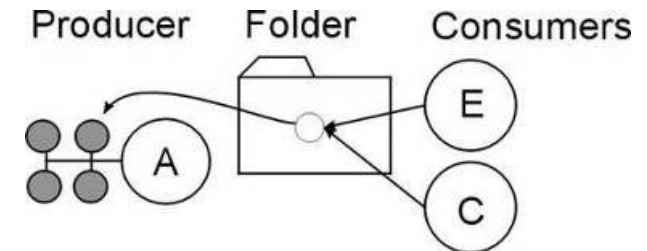
- It's based on the TTask and TFolder classes

<http://root.cern.ch/root/html/TTask.html>

<http://root.cern.ch/root/html/TFolder.html>

- All modules consume and produce TObjArrays of Candidates
- Every module has a corresponding TFolder containing TObjArrays produced by this module
- Any module can access TObjArrays produced by other modules using ImportArray method:

`ImportArray("ModuleName/arrayName")`



- Delphes' configuration file is based on Tcl scripting language
- Basic commands:
 - set value of a scalar parameter:
`set ParamName value`
 - append a list of values to a vector (list) parameter
`add ParamName value1 value2 value3 ...`
 - activate a module:
`module ModuleClass ModuleName ModuleConfigurationBody`
 - define order of execution of various modules:
`set ExecutionPath ListOfModuleNames`

`set ExecutionPath {`
 ParticlePropagator
 TrackEfficiency
 TrackMomentumSmearing
 ...
 TreeWriter
`}`

```
module Efficiency ElectronEfficiency {  
    set InputArray ElectronEnergySmearing/electrons  
  
    set OutputArray electrons  
  
    # add EfficiencyFormula {abs(PDG code)} {efficiency formula as a function of eta and pt}  
  
    # default efficiency formula  
    add EfficiencyFormula {0} {0.0}  
  
    # efficiency formula for electrons  
    add EfficiencyFormula {11} {  
                                                                    (pt <= 5.0) * (0.000) + \  
                                                                    (abs(eta) <= 1.5) * (pt > 5.0) * (0.950) + \  
                                                                    (abs(eta) > 1.5 && abs(eta) <= 2.5) * (pt > 5.0) * (0.850) + \  
                                                                    (abs(eta) > 2.5) * (0.000)}  
    }
```

All efficiency, resolution, etc formulas can be configured as function of E , p_T , η , φ

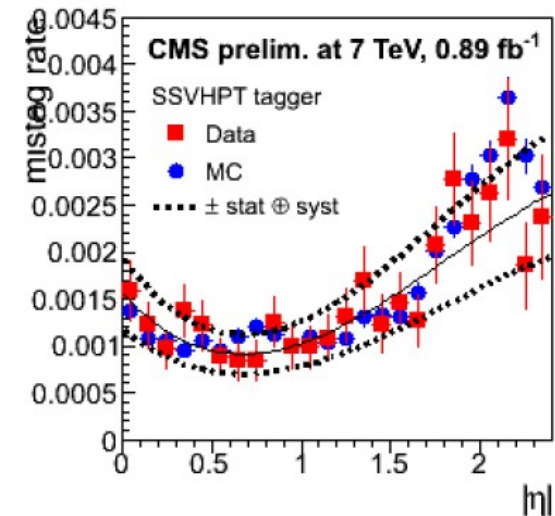
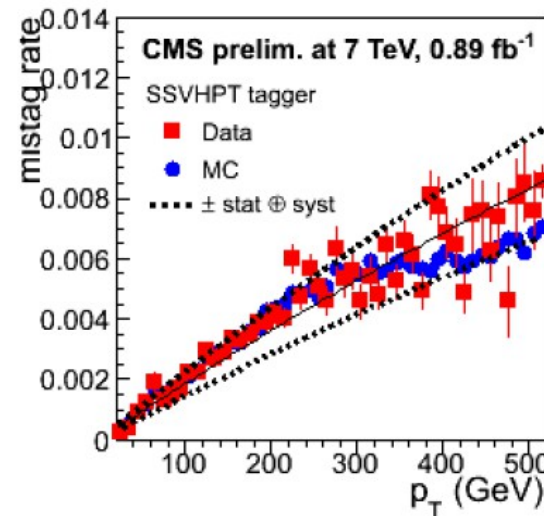
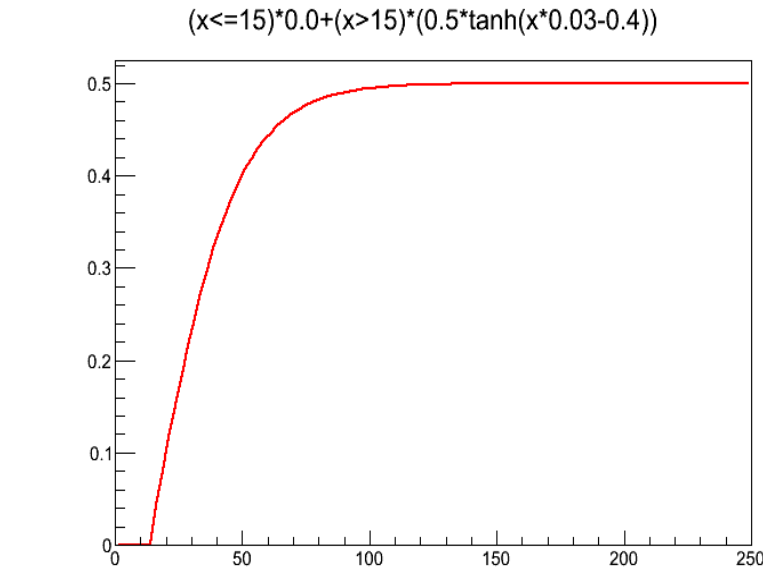
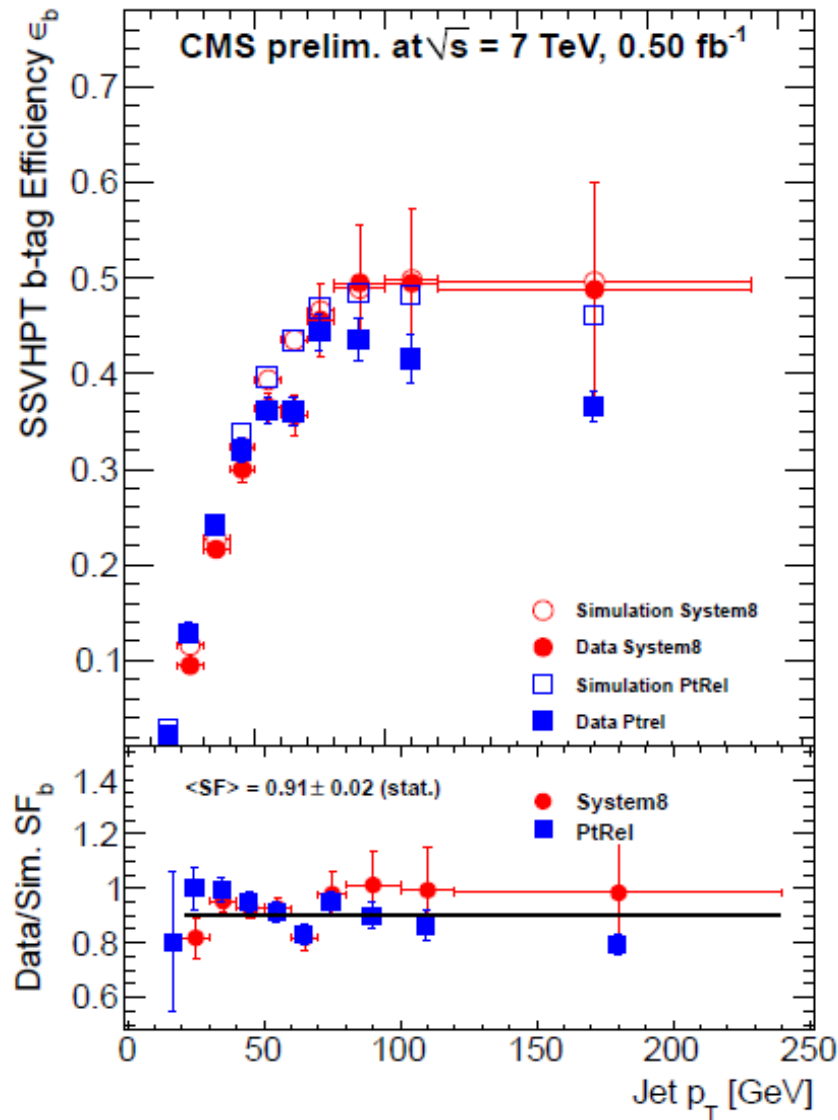
using ROOT's TFormula syntax:

<http://root.cern.ch/root/html/TFormula.html>

Let's modify the configuration file

- We can try to tune b-tagging performance according to the CMS public plots

<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/PhysicsResultsBTV>



- We will replace the default *b*-tagging efficiency formulas with the the new ones:

```
# default efficiency formula (misidentification rate)
add EfficiencyFormula {0} {0.001}

# efficiency formula for c-jets (misidentification rate)
add EfficiencyFormula {4} {
    (pt <= 15.0) * (0.000) + \
    (abs(eta) <= 1.2) * (pt > 15.0) * (0.2*tanh(pt*0.03 - 0.4)) + \
    (abs(eta) > 1.2 && abs(eta) <= 2.5) * (pt > 15.0) * (0.1*tanh(pt*0.03 - 0.4)) + \
    (abs(eta) > 2.5) * (0.000)}

# efficiency formula for b-jets
add EfficiencyFormula {5} {
    (pt <= 15.0) * (0.000) + \
    (abs(eta) <= 1.2) * (pt > 15.0) * (0.5*tanh(pt*0.03 - 0.4)) + \
    (abs(eta) > 1.2 && abs(eta) <= 2.5) * (pt > 15.0) * (0.4*tanh(pt*0.03 - 0.4)) + \
    (abs(eta) > 2.5) * (0.000)}
```

Example 3: adding new module

- Steps needed for adding new module:
 - copy template/example module to the new one:

```
cp modules/ExampleModule.h modules/NewModule.h
cp modules/ExampleModule.cc modules/NewModule.cc
```
 - edit new module:

```
vi modules/NewModule.h
vi modules/NewModule.cc
```
 - add new module to modules/ModulesLinkDef.h:

```
#include "modules/NewModule.h"
...
#pragma link C++ class NewModule+;
```
 - regenerate Makefile:

```
./configure
```
 - rebuild Delphes:

```
make -j 4
```