

Delphes

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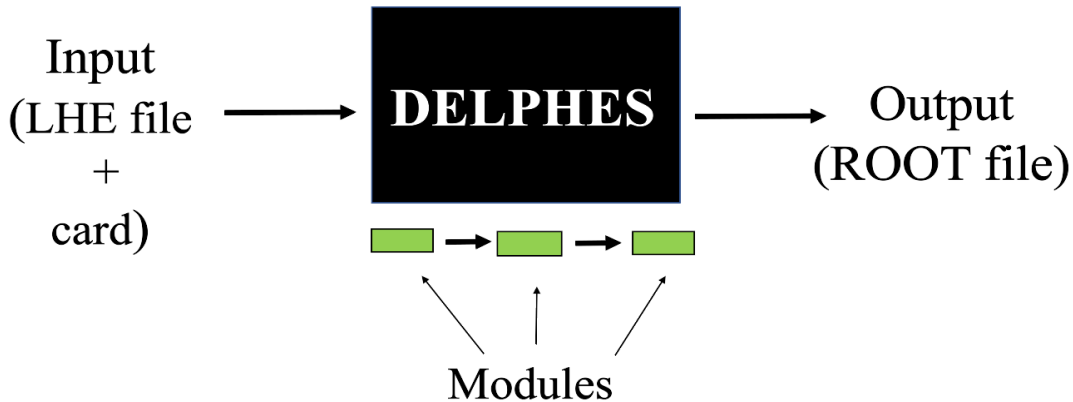
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April 3, 2021

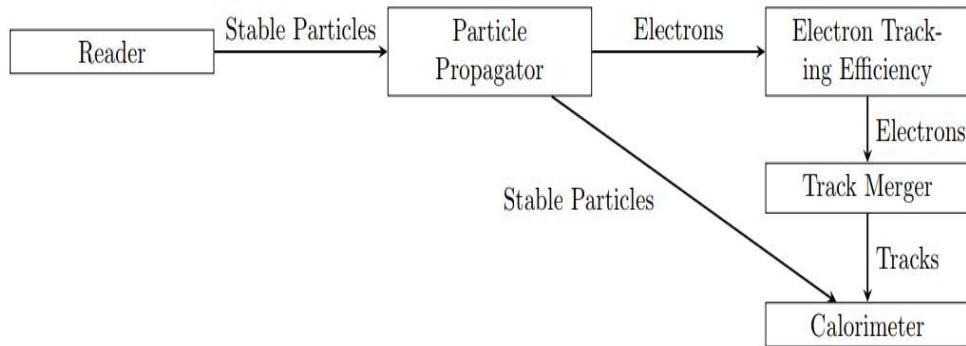
Outline

- Introduction to Delphes
- Basics of ROOT
- Macro-based analysis

Framework which allows to simulate a multipurpose collider detector. It's based on a modular system. Each module is devoted to a function.

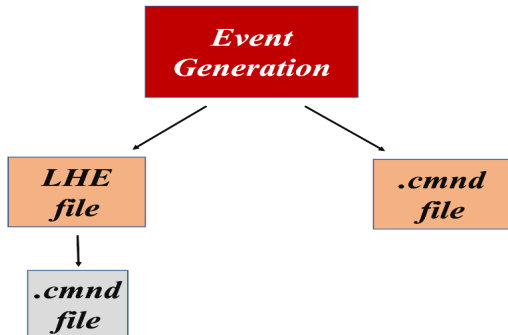


Work-flow chart of DELPHES simulation



Delphes with Pythia8

- Running Delphes with Pythia8, requires 2 input files - .cmnd file and detector card.
- .cmnd file contains the commands to read and process the event file.



- You can find some sample cmnd files inside `Delphes/examples/Pythia8`.

Event generation with an LHE file

! 1) Settings used in the main program.

Main:numberOfEvents = 1000 ! number of events to generate
Main:timesAllowErrors = 3 ! how many aborts before run stops

! 2) Settings related to output in init(), next() and stat().

Init:showChangedSettings = on ! list changed settings
Init:showChangedParticleData = off ! list changed particle data
Next:numberCount = 100 ! print message every n events
Next:numberShowInfo = 1 ! print event information n times
Next:numberShowProcess = 1 ! print process record n times
Next:numberShowEvent = 1 ! print event record n times

! 3) Set the input LHE file

Beams:frameType = 4
Beams:LHEF = provide the path to your LHE file

Event generation without an LHE file

! 1) Settings used in the main program.

Main:numberOfEvents = 1000 ! number of events to generate
Main:timesAllowErrors = 3 ! how many aborts before run stops

! 2) Settings related to output in init(), next() and stat().

Init:showChangedSettings = on ! list changed settings
Init:showChangedParticleData = off ! list changed particle data
Next:numberCount = 1000 ! print message every n events
Next:numberShowInfo = 1 ! print event information n times
Next:numberShowProcess = 1 ! print process record n times
Next:numberShowEvent = 0 ! print event record n times

! 3) Beam parameter settings. Values below agree with default ones.

Beams:idA = 2212 ! first beam, p = 2212, pbar = -2212
Beams:idB = 2212 ! second beam, p = 2212, pbar = -2212
Beams:eCM = 14000. ! CM energy of collision
Beams:frameType = 1

Event generation without an LHE file

! 4) Settings for the hard-process generation.

Top:gg2ttt**bar = on** ! g g -> t tbar
Top:qqbar2ttt**bar = on** ! q qbar -> t tbar

! 5) Switch on/off the key event generation steps.

PartonLevel:MPI = off ! multiparton interactions
PartonLevel:ISR = on ! initial-state radiation
PartonLevel:FSR = on ! final-state radiation
HadronLevel:Hadronize = on ! hadronization
HadronLevel:Decay = on ! decays

! 6) Other settings. Can be expanded as desired.

PDF:pSet = 14 ! NNPDF2.3 QCD+QED LO $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.130$
SigmaProcess:renormScale2 = 4 ! Q^2 renormalization scale for $2 \rightarrow 2$ processes: $m_{\text{invariant}}^2$ of the system
SigmaProcess:factorScale2 = 4 ! Q^2 renormalization scale for $2 \rightarrow 2$ processes: $m_{\text{invariant}}^2$ of the system

Detector card

- Simulation is completely described by the card which contains the sequence of modules implemented.
- Can be found inside `cards` directory
- List of modules are arranged in the order of their execution.
- Allows us to write and add our own modules.

Running Delphes

```
cd Delphes  
./DelphesPythia8 cards/delphes_card_CMS.tcl file_name.cmnd  
output_file_name.root
```

ROOT Basics

ROOT is a data-analysis framework. In Delphes, the output file is produced in ROOT format. The information is stored in one of the data structure provided by ROOT called the 'Tree' . In ROOT, large quantities of data can be stored as TTree, which has substructures called TBranch class inside which you can find variables called leaf that belongs to Tleaf¹

- Official homepage of ROOT : <https://root.cern/>
- Link to CERN ROOT Forum : <https://root-forum.cern.ch/>

¹Classes in ROOT have a prefix 'T' after which follows the name of the class

- By default, the names of the Trees here are "Delphes".
- You will find various branches like Event, Particle, Track, Jet, Electron etc. Inside these branches say for example in 'Jet' Branch you can find pT(transverse momenta), eta(pseudorapidity), BTag(multiplicity of b-jets) etc.
- We can inspect the TTree by opening the ROOT file in TBrowser².

²The easiest way to identify the names of the Branches and leaves is by the inspection of ROOT files in TBrowser

```
root  
TFile* f= new TFile("file_name.root", "READ")  
TBrowser f
```

- In the window that appears, click on your file and then click on the TTree named 'Delphes'.
- If you click on any of the leaves it will display the histogram in the window. You may even call these histograms separately in terminal.

ROOT Basics

- ROOT macro is a C++ code which uses ROOT classes and ROOT objects.
- The macro must be saved with '.C' extension .
- The name of the main() function must be same as the name of the macro.
- Include all the header files corresponding to the class you would need

ROOT Class	Purpose
TChain	collection of files containg TTree objects
ExRootTreeReader	takes ROOT Tree as parameter
TClonesArray	Obtain pointers to branches used in the analysis
TH1	1D Histograms
TCanvas	Creates a new canvas
TLorentzVector	four-vector class

- Do not forget to use ' \rightarrow ' while calling the variables defined as pointers. Here h1 was defined as pointer in Line 33. Say h1 was not defined as a pointer then the syntax would be `h1.Draw()`. i.e. all the arrows are replaced by dot.
- [List of Arrays in Delphes](#)
- [List of classes used to store output data](#)

Code structure

The following lines of code must be added while writing any macro. It loads the libraries and header files.

```
#ifndef __CLING__
R__LOAD_LIBRARY(libDelphes)
#include "classes/DelphesClasses.h"
#include "external/ExRootAnalysis/ExRootTreeReader.h"
#include "external/ExRootAnalysis/ExRootResult.h"
#else
class ExRootTreeReader;
class ExRootResult;
#endif
```

Code structure

```
void name_of_the_macro(const char *inputFile)
{
    //Load the shared delphes library from gSystem
    gSystem->Load("libDelphes");

    // Create chain of root trees
    TChain chain("Delphes");
    chain.Add(inputFile);

    // Create an object of class ExRootTreeReader
    ExRootTreeReader *treeReader = new ExRootTreeReader(&chain);
    Long64_t numberOfEntries = treeReader->GetEntries();

    // Get pointers to branches used in this analysis
    TClonesArray *branchJet = treeReader->UseBranch("Jet");
    TClonesArray *branchElectron = treeReader->UseBranch("Electron");
    TClonesArray *branchMuon = treeReader->UseBranch("Muon");
}
```

Code structure

Booking histograms

```
TH1 *h1 = new TH1D("name of the histogram", "histogram_title", No  
of bins, lower limit, upper limit);
```

Loop over all events

```
for(Int_t entry = 0; entry < numberOfEntries; ++entry){  
treeReader->ReadEntry(entry);}
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < branchJet->GetEntries(); i++)
{
// extract the jets in the branch
  Jet *jet = (Jet*) branchJet->At(i);
  //Jet transverse momenta
  h1->Fill(jet->PT);
  h2->Fill(jet->Eta);
  h3->Fill(jet->Phi);
}

//Jet Multiplicity
int n_jet = branchJet->GetEntries();
h4->Fill(n_jet );
```

Creating a new canvas

```
TCanvas *c1 = new TCanvas("Title of Canvas window", "Canvas  
title");  
gStyle->SetOptStat(0);  
h1->GetXaxis()->SetTitle("Set X axis title");  
h1->GetYaxis()->SetTitle("Set Y axis title");  
h1->Draw();
```

Extracting electrons

```
TLorentzVector four_vec_e1;

for(Int_t k1 = 0; k1 < branchElectron->GetEntries(); k1++){

    //take the electrons in the branch and append their four
    //momentum vector
    Electron *e1 = (Electron *) branchElectron1->At(k1);

    four_vec_e1 = e1->P4();
    px_e->Fill(four_vec_e1.Px());
}

//Electron Multiplicity
int n_e = branchElectron->GetEntries();
h5->Fill(n_e);
```

Particles in the Event Record

```
TClonesArray *branchParticle = treeReader->UseBranch("Particle");

for(Int_t j=0; j < branchParticle->GetEntries(); j++)
{
    GenParticle *gen = (GenParticle*) branchParticle->At(j);
    if( (gen->Status ==1) && (abs(gen->PID)!=11) && (abs(gen->
    >PID)!=13) && (abs(gen->PID)!=22) && gen->Eta <= eta_Max){
        pt_h->Fill((gen->PT));
        eta_h->Fill((gen->Eta));
        phi_h->Fill((gen->Phi));
    }
}
```

Particles in the Event Record

- Status = 1 for Final state particles .
- Status = 2 for Decayed particles.
- Other attributes are PID, P_x , P_y , P_z , E, Mass, M1, M2, D1, D2.

References

-  <https://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/projects/delphes/wiki/WorkBook/Pythia8>
-  <http://home.thep.lu.se/~torbjorn/pythia82html/SUSYLesHouchesAccord.html>
-  https://www.niser.ac.in/sercehep2017/notes/RootTutorial_TTree.pdf
-  <https://root.cern/manual/>
-  <https://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/projects/delphes>
-  <http://home.thep.lu.se/Pythia/>

A yellow sticky note is pinned to a white surface with a red pushpin. The note is slightly wrinkled and has the words "Thank you" written in blue marker. The pushpin is positioned at the top center of the note. The background is a plain white surface with some faint, light-colored smudges or shadows.

Thank
you