Online Data Quality Monitoring

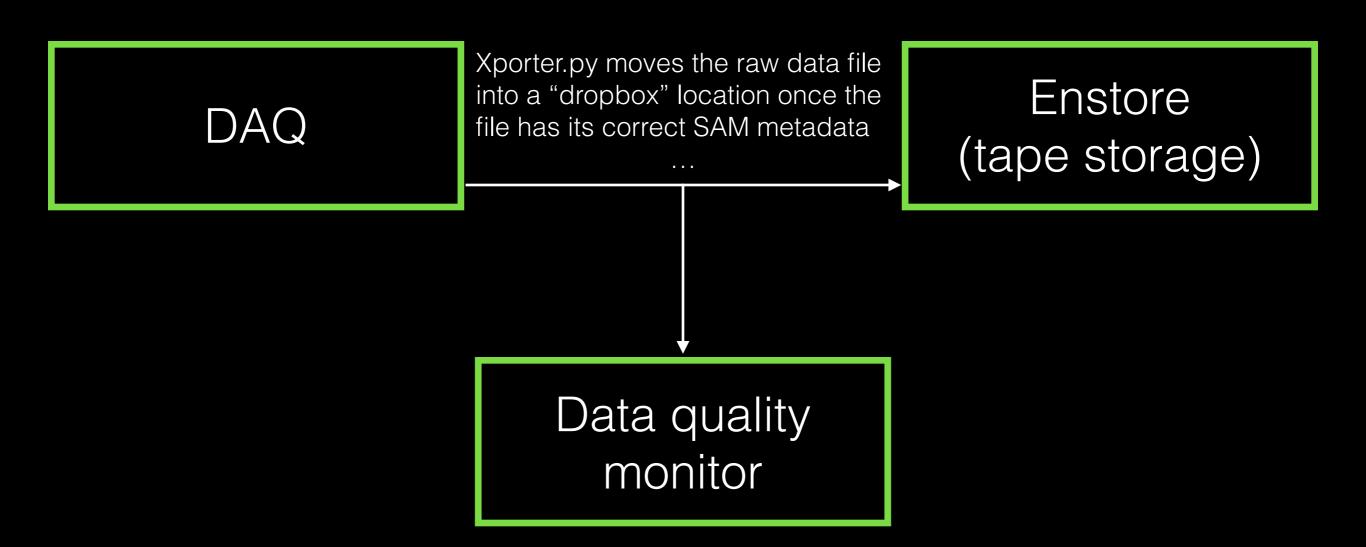
Johnny Ho LArIAT Operational Readiness Review 13 October 2015

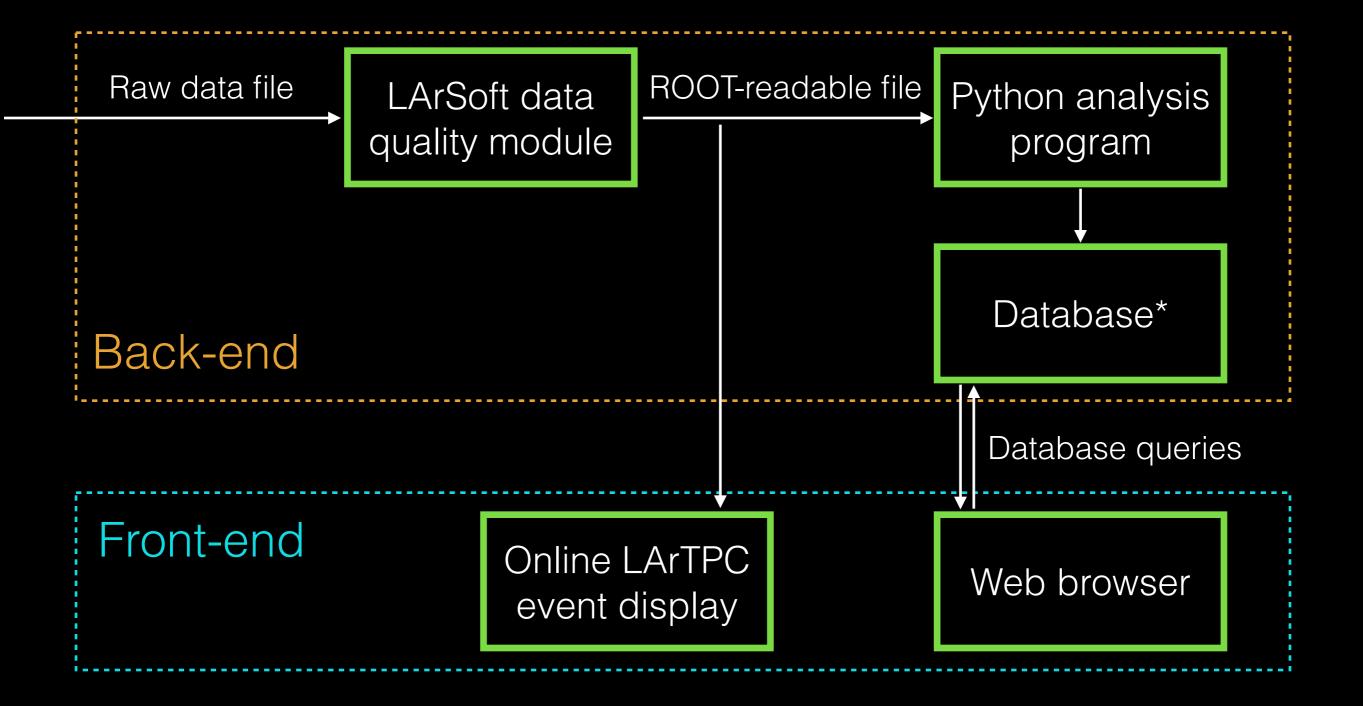
Online data quality monitor

- The online data quality monitor (DQM) lets us check the quality of the data we are writing to disk in near-real-time
- It lets us view a lot of low-level information in the data as we are running such as
 - RMS noise* and pedestals in the readout electronics
 - Performance of detectors (TPC, time-of-flight, wire chambers, etc.)
- Allows us to debug our beam and electronics right away if there is something wrong

^{*} This was actually done offline during Run I. It will be automated in the online DQM for Run II.

Online data quality monitor



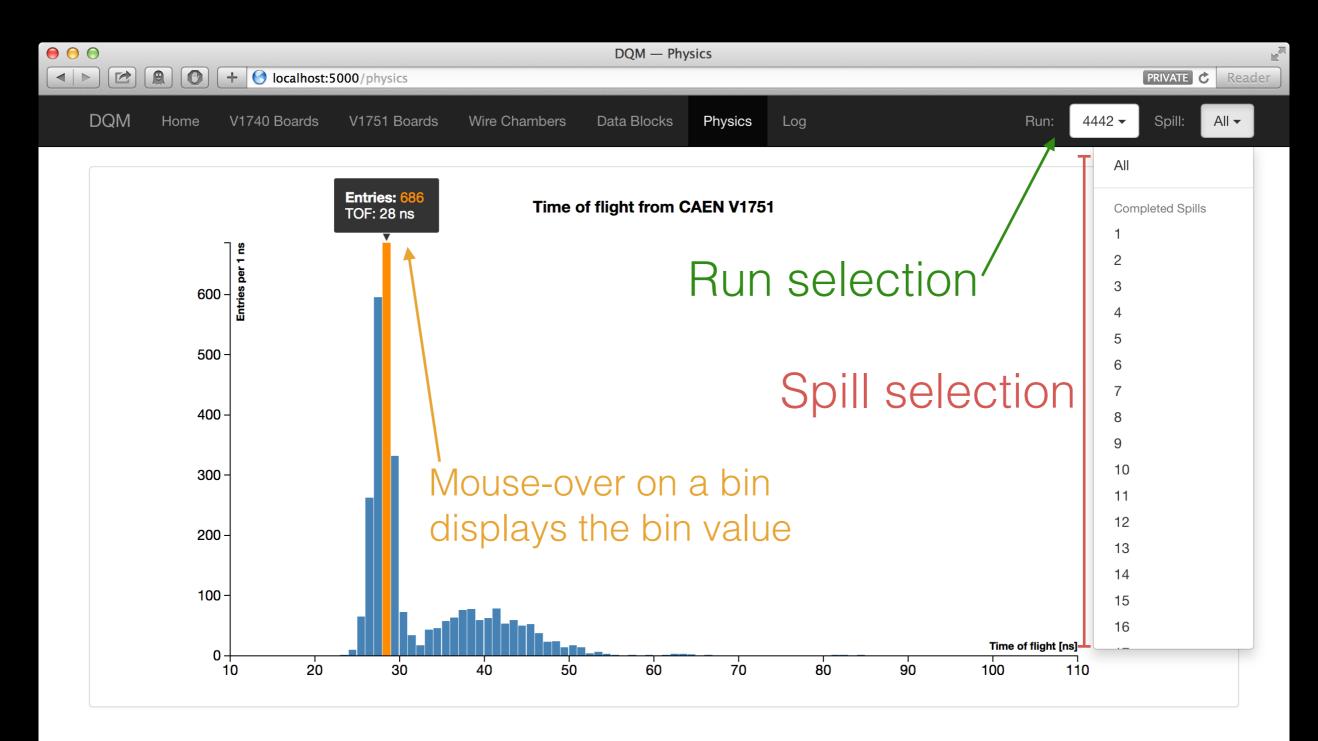


* Private database hosted on the LArIAT DAQ cluster for Run I. We have requested a database from SCD for Run II.

Data quality monitor front-end

- The main front-end of the online data quality monitor is an interactive website
- The website displays a set of low-level plots for each run or spill (this is user-selectable)
- If the user is interested in looking at the current run, the plots are automatically updated as the data comes in (updated every minute when there is an ongoing run)

Front-end: time of flight



Front-end: number of data blocks

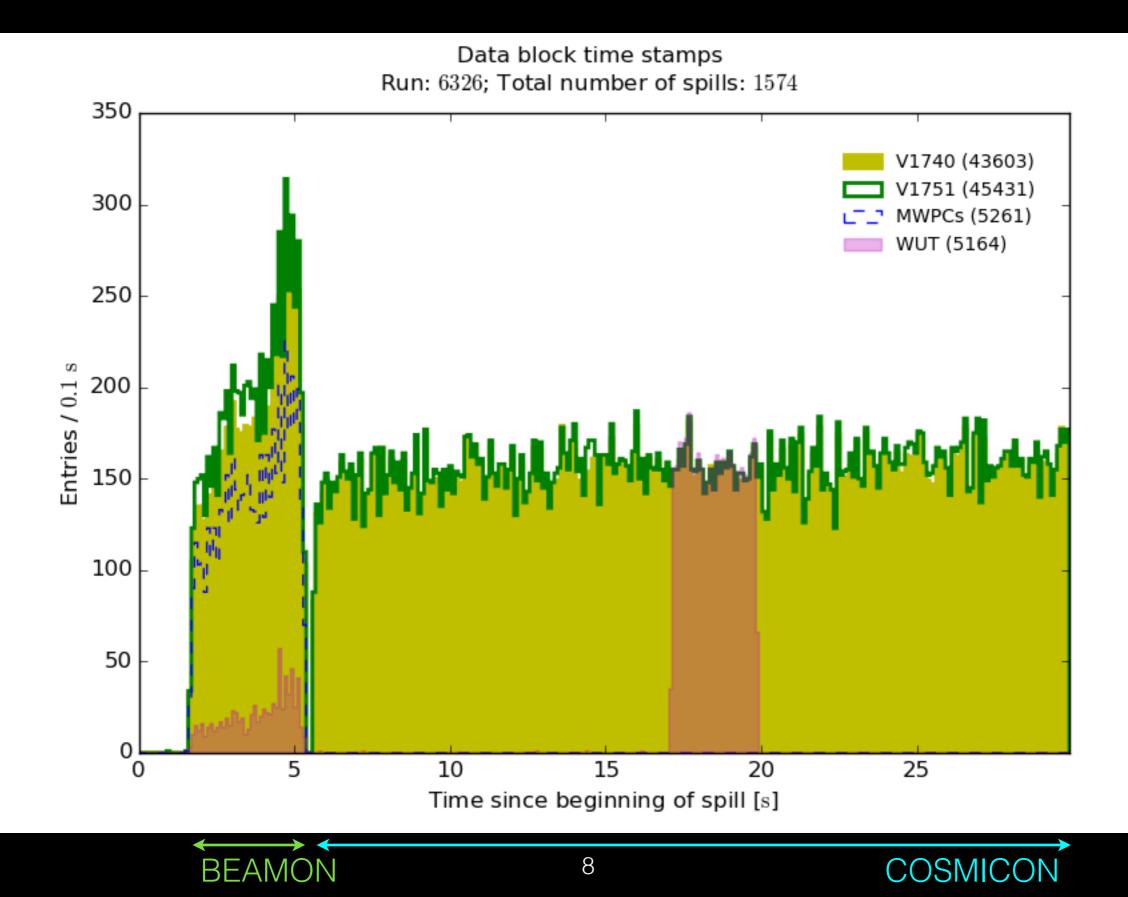
	O + O localhost:5000/data-blo	ocks	DQM — Data	Blocks					PRIVATE	C Read
DQM	Home V1740 Boards V1751 Boa	ards Wire Chambers	Data Blocks	Physics	Log		Rur	a: 4442 -	Spill:	All 🗸
Numb	er of data blocks from each device									
#	Device				Number of data blocks					
1	CAEN V1751 board 0				4358	Тт	hese numb	ers shc	ould	
2	CAEN V1751 board 1	Wire chambe	ers are		4358	b	e the same			
3	Multi-wire proportional chambers	not reading c			4179					
4	CAEN V1740 board 0	number is no	t increasir	ng.	4005	T				
5	CAEN V1740 board 1				4005					
6	CAEN V1740 board 2				4005					
7	CAEN V1740 board 3				4005	T	hese numb	ers shc	ould	
8	CAEN V1740 board 4				4005	b	e the same			
9	CAEN V1740 board 5				4005					
10	CAEN V1740 board 6				4005					
11	CAEN V1740 board 7				4005					
12	Wave union TDC				1496					

Data block time stamps

260 7 0

MWPC

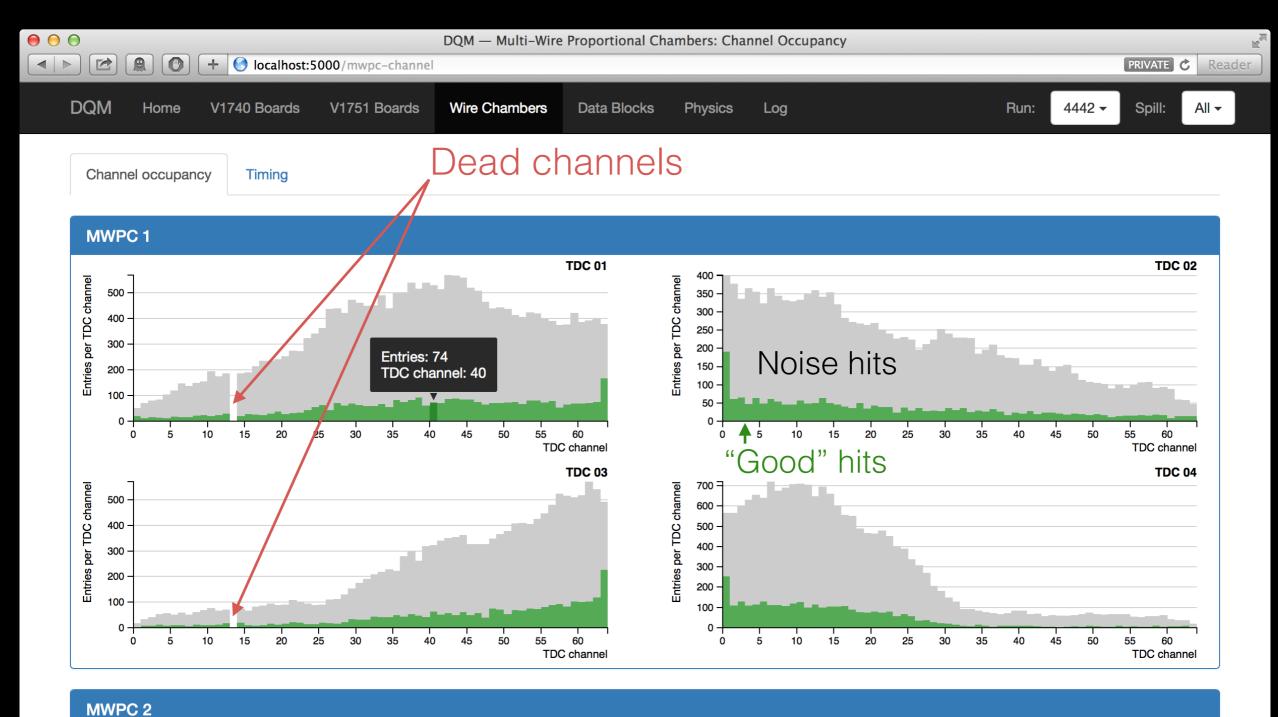
Front-end: timing of data blocks in the super-cycle



Front-end: wire chamber hit timing

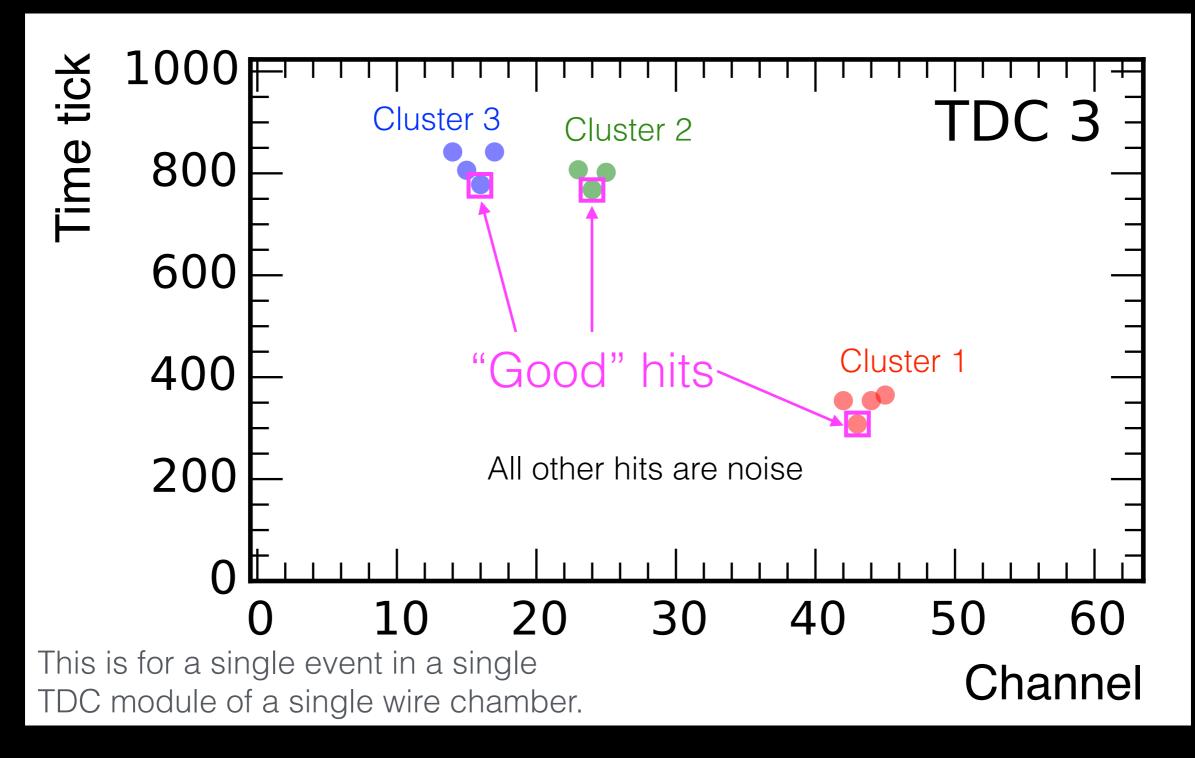
DQM	Home	V1740 Boards	V1751 Boards	Wire Chambers	Data Blocks	Physics	Log	Run:	4442 -	Spill:	A
Channe	el occupar	Timing									
MWP	C 1										
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- 0 2 - 00 - 000 - 00 - 000 - 000 - 0 -	260 28	° ↑ ‱ Good"	320 340 36 hits	30 380 400 TDC	420 C time tick TDC 03	260 350 250 250 200 250 100 100 100 200	280 300 320	340 360	380	TDC time t	
			320 340 36	50 380 400 TDC	420 C time tick		280 300 320	340 360		1 400 TDC time t	420 tick
MWP time tick 140	C 2				TDC 05	90				TDC	06

Front-end: wire chamber hit channel





Small peek of the back-end: Clustering hits in wire chambers for noise removal

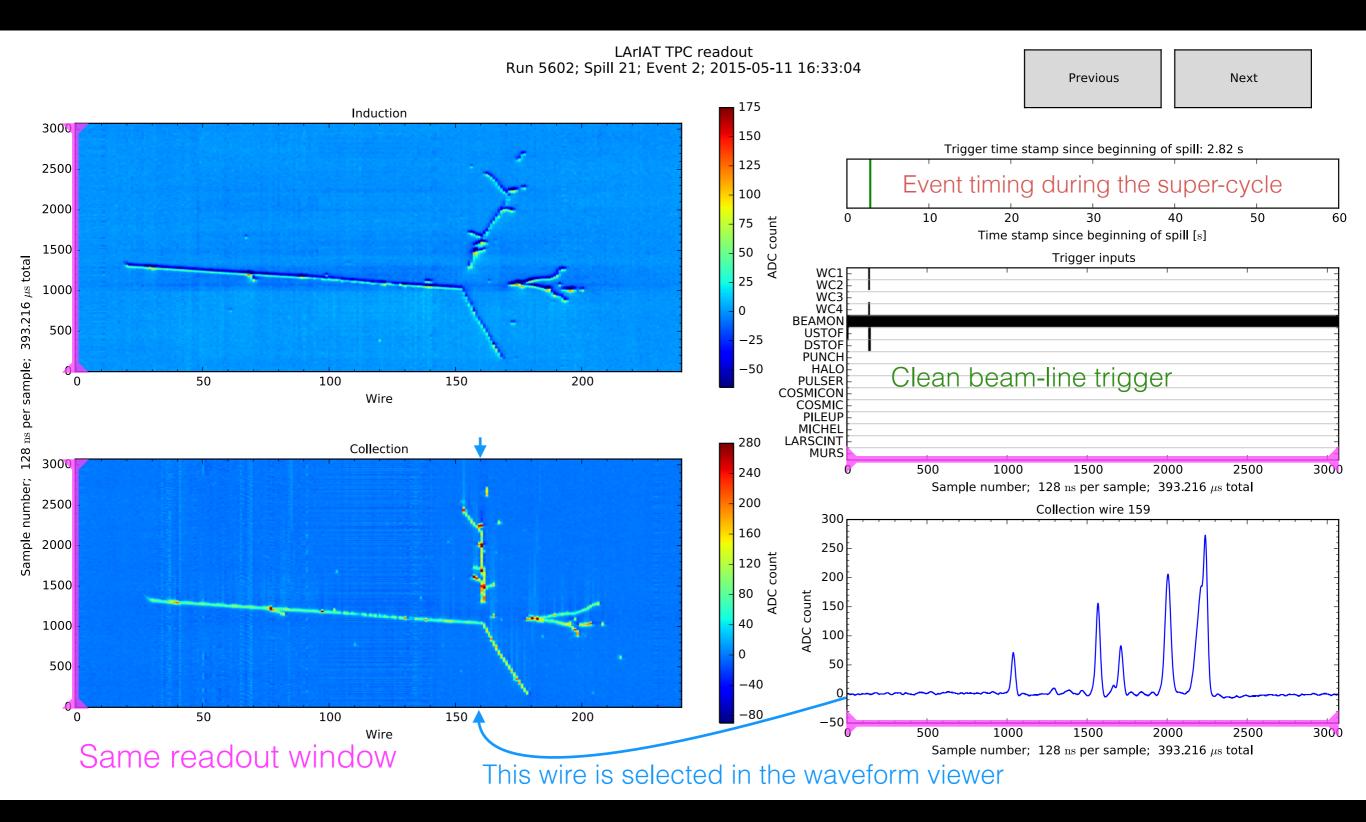


FTBF now knows how to deal with this noise in the wire chambers!

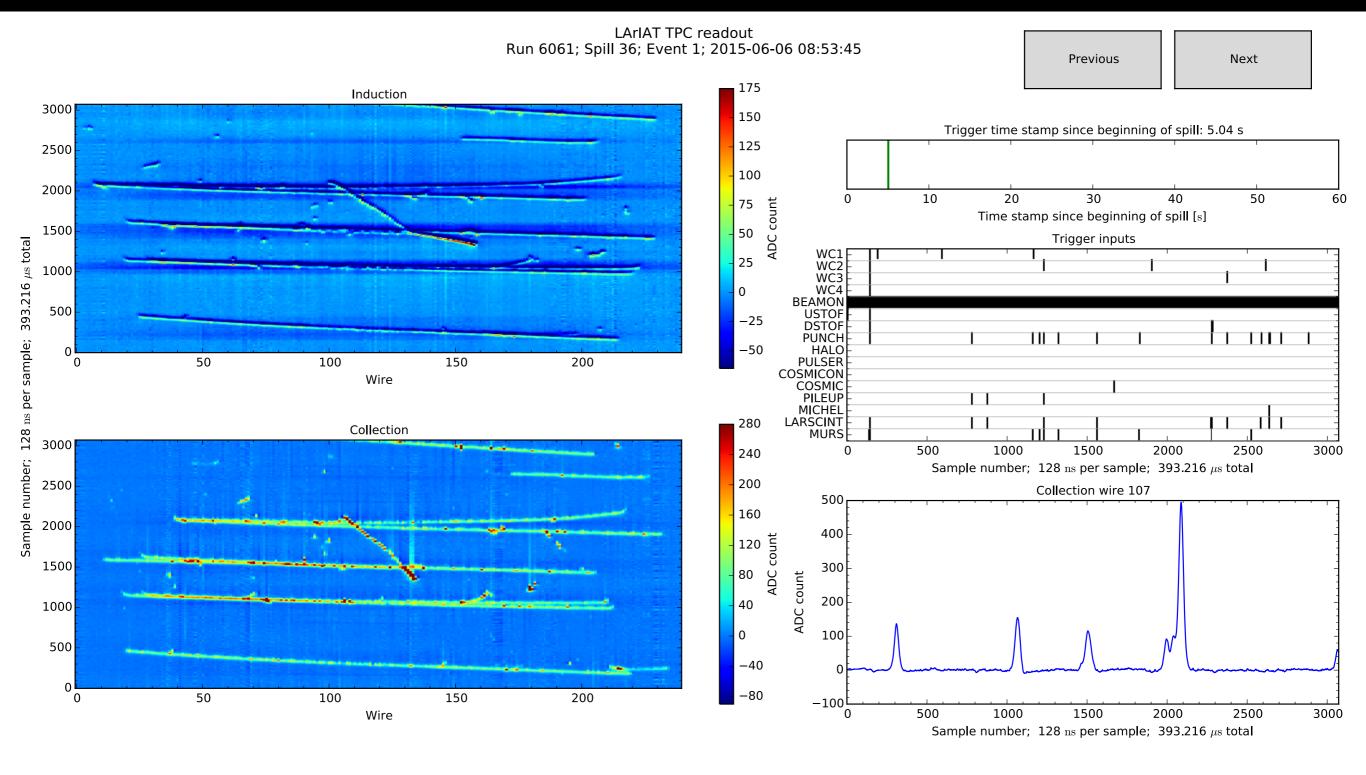
Online LArTPC event display

- The online TPC event display helps us decide whether we are getting good events in the TPC, i.e. no beam pile-up
- The display also shows what triggered the TPC readout, and helps us get feedback on our trigger configurations as we modify it

Online LArTPC event display: Clean event, pion single charge exchange candidate

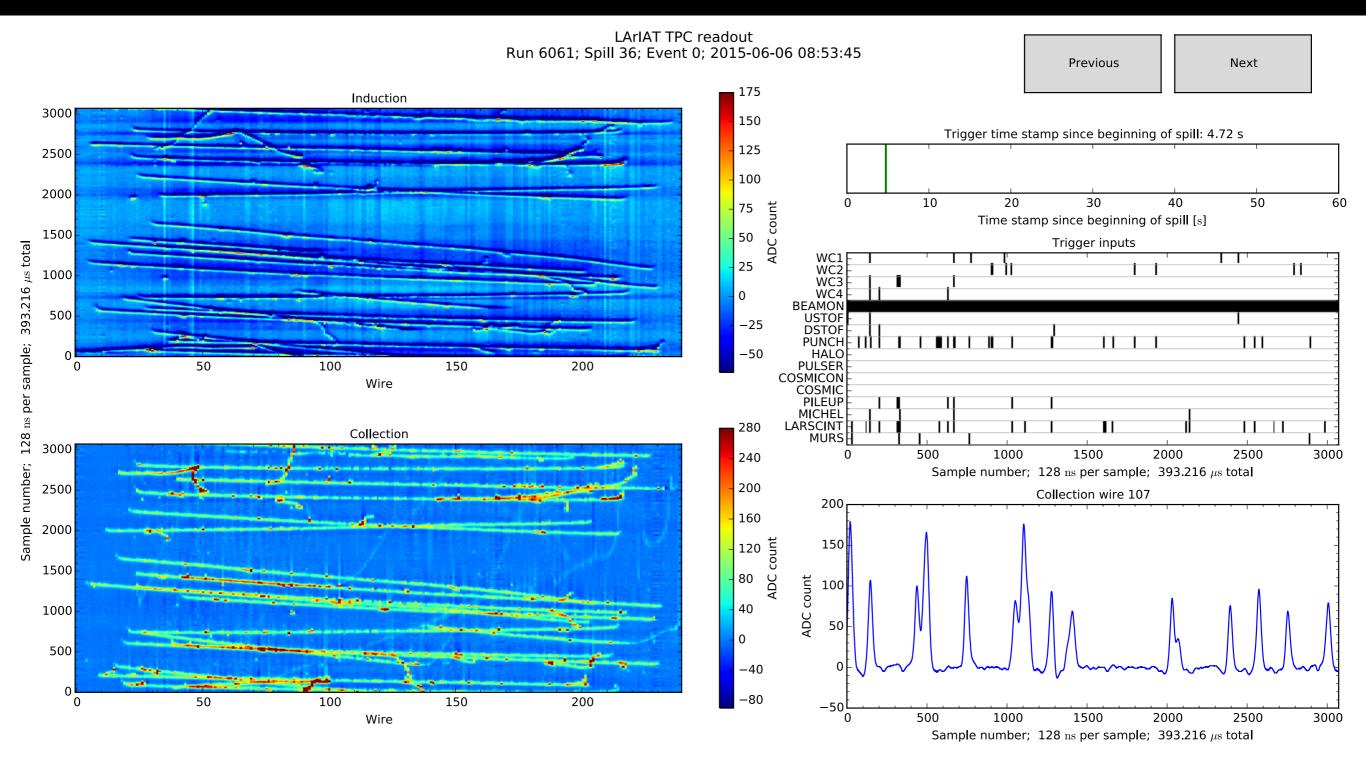


Online LArTPC event display: Pile-up

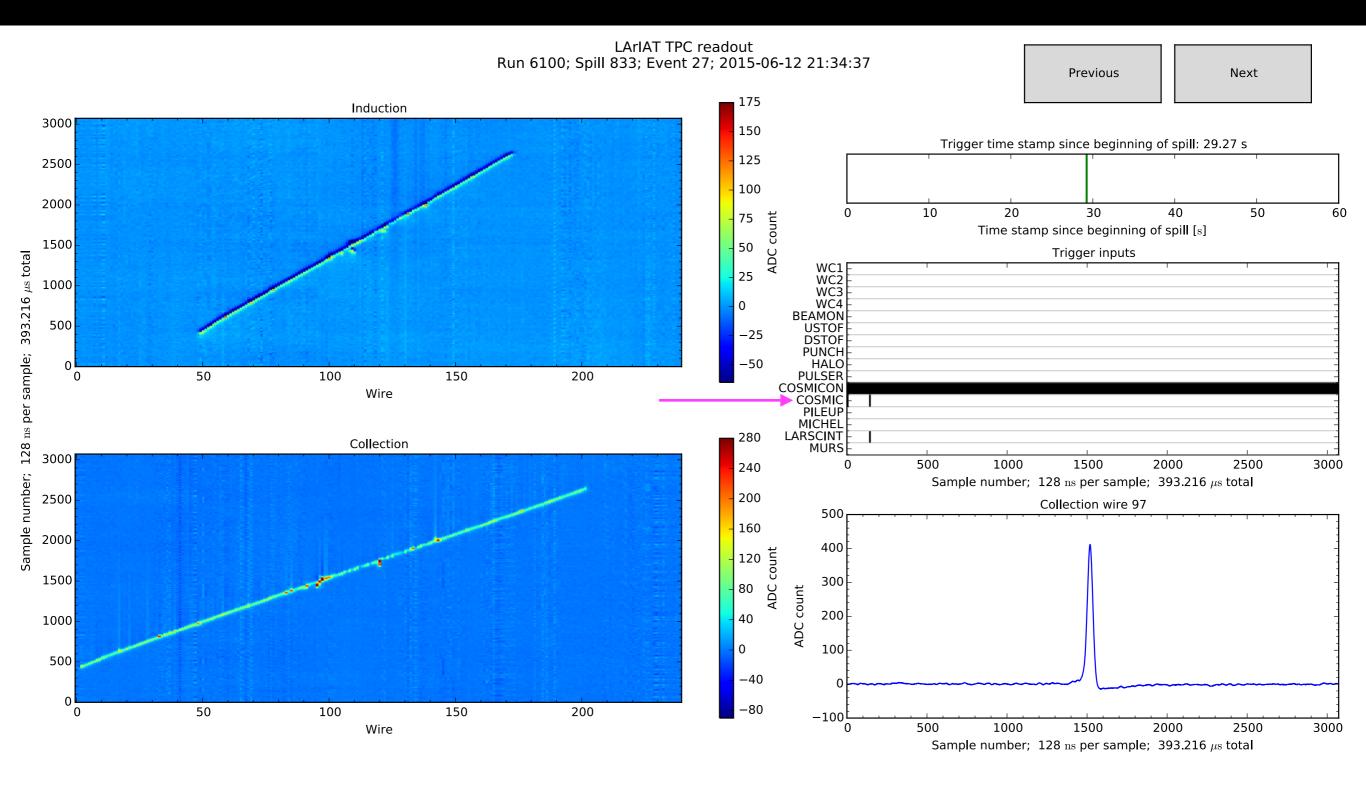


14

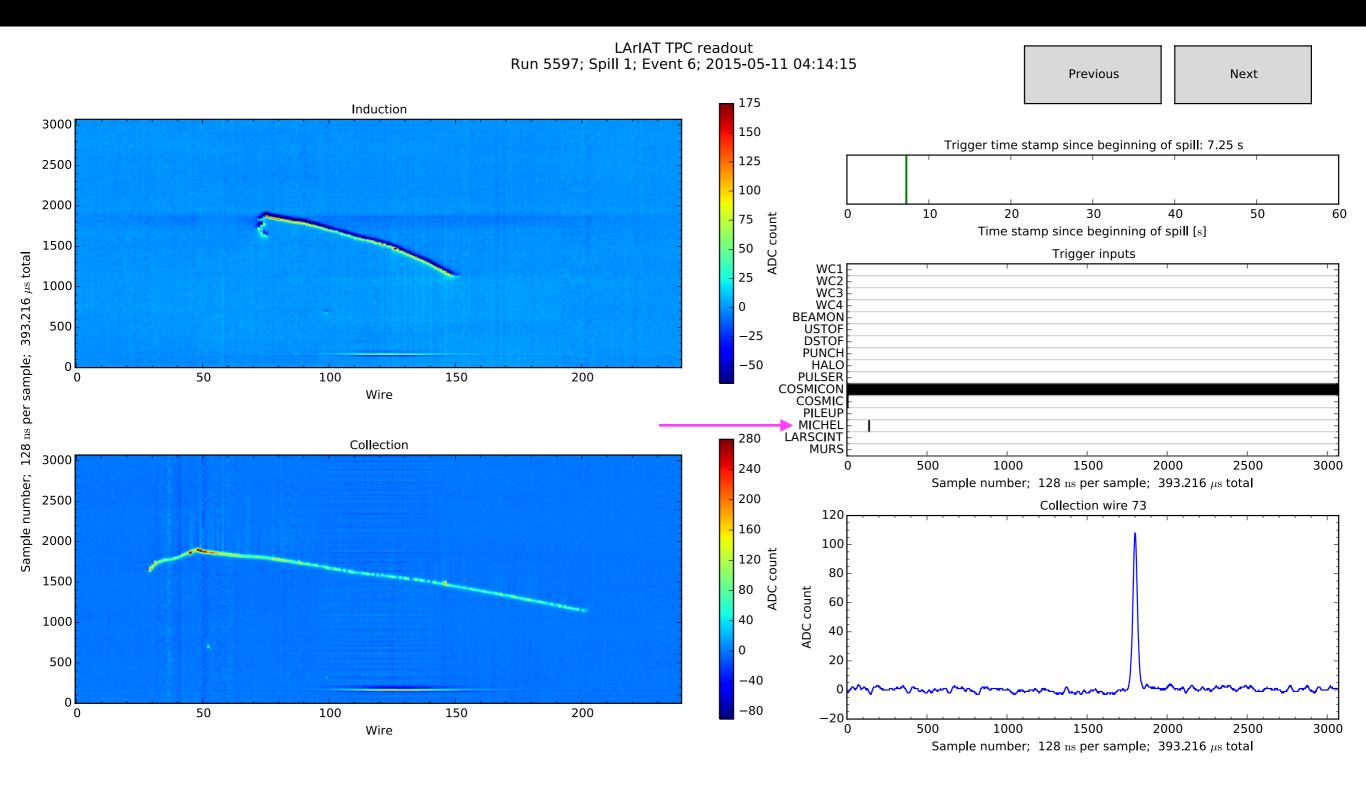
Online LArTPC event display: More pile-up



Online LArTPC event display: Through-going cosmic muon candidate



Online LArTPC event display: Michel decay candidate



Conclusion

- These data quality tools are extremely helpful in giving instant feedback on whether or not we are getting good, useful data as we are running
- Electronics behaving abnormally, poor beam conditions, etc. can be spotted right away so that the problems can be alleviated without wasting our precious liquid argon and beam time!

Liquid Argon in a Test Beam (LArIAT) Experiment



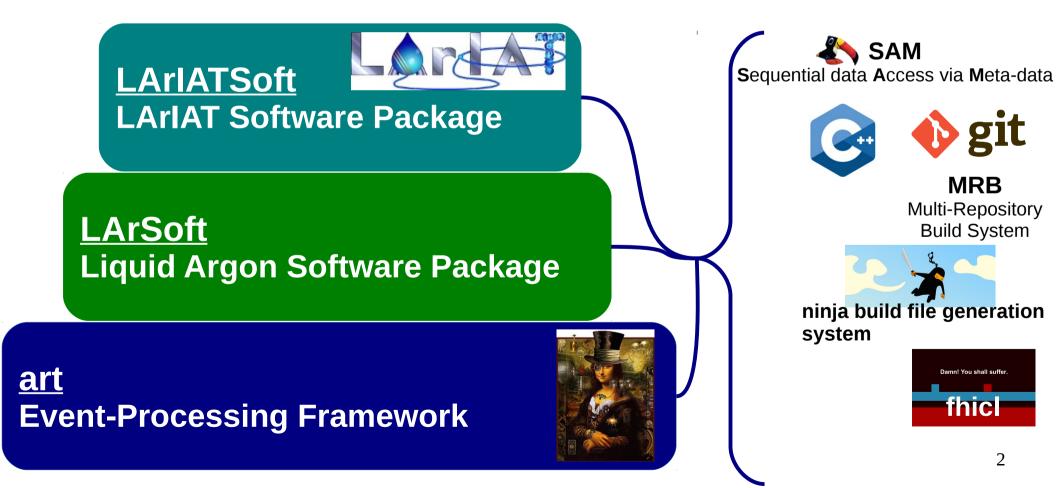
Offline Infrastructure & Data Processing

Jonathan Asaadi University of Texas Arlington

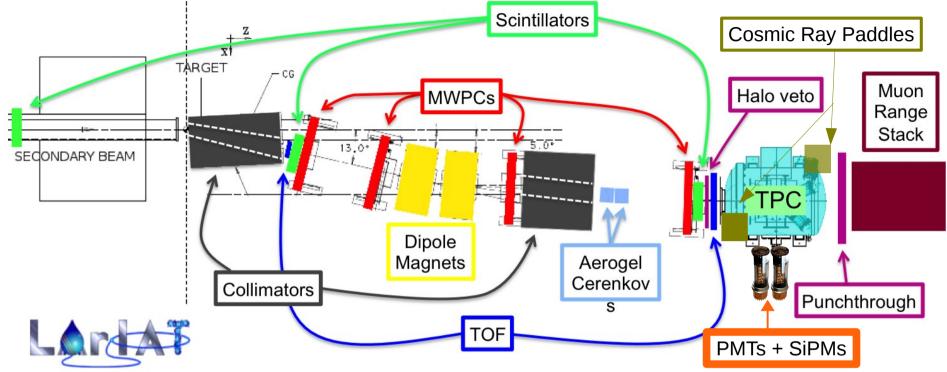


Offline Infrastructure

- LArIATsoft is a collection of software modules built on liquid argon software package (LArSoft) for analyzing data collected by the LArIAT experiment
 - All of which is built upon the **art** framework
 - And within are many more tools used for accessing the data and running our code

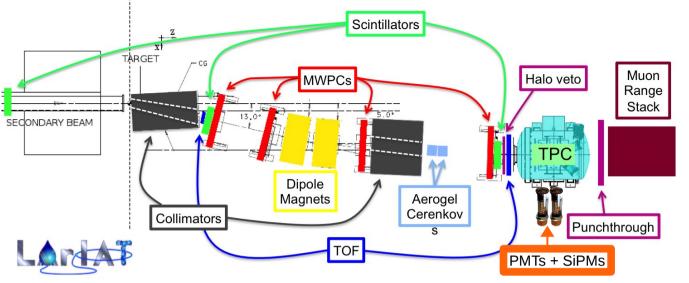


What our experiment looks like



18 Detectors all read out in LArIAT DAQ

- Two Time of Flight detectors (Upstream / Downstream)
- Two Cosmic Ray Paddles (Above and Below the TPC)
- Four Multi-Wire Proportional Chambers (MWPC)
- Two Aerogel Cerenkov Detectors
- Five LAr Light Detectors (3 SiPMs + 2 PMTs)
- One Muon Range Stack (16 Scintillator Paddles)
- Two Beamline Paddles (Halo Veto + Punchthrough)
- One LArTPC (480 wire channels)



The readout of these detectors are known as "Fragments" and get turned into objects we call "Digits"

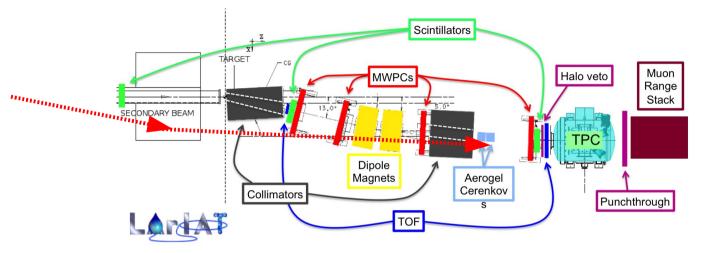
Detector Digits

- Auxiliary Detector Digits (AuxDetDigits)
- Optical Detector Digits (OpDetPulses)
- TPC Raw Wire (RawDigits)
- Trigger Digits (TrigDigits)

Fragments from the CAEN 1751

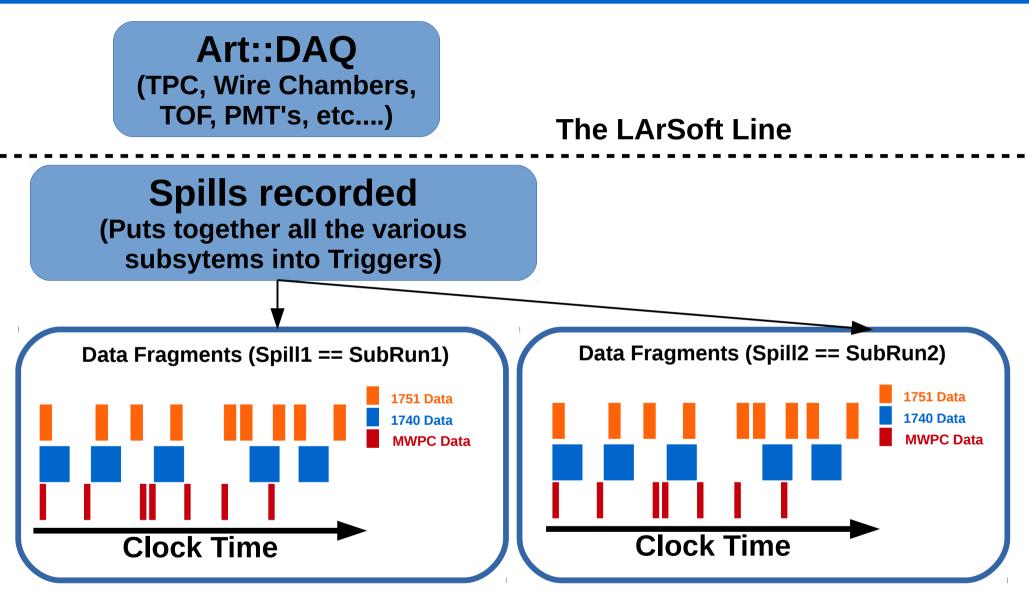
- TOF, Aerogel, LAr-Light Detectors, Beam Halo-Veto
- Fragments from the CAEN 1740
 - LArTPC, Muon Range Stack
- Fragments from the MWPC Controller

What our data looks like when it comes out of the DAQ

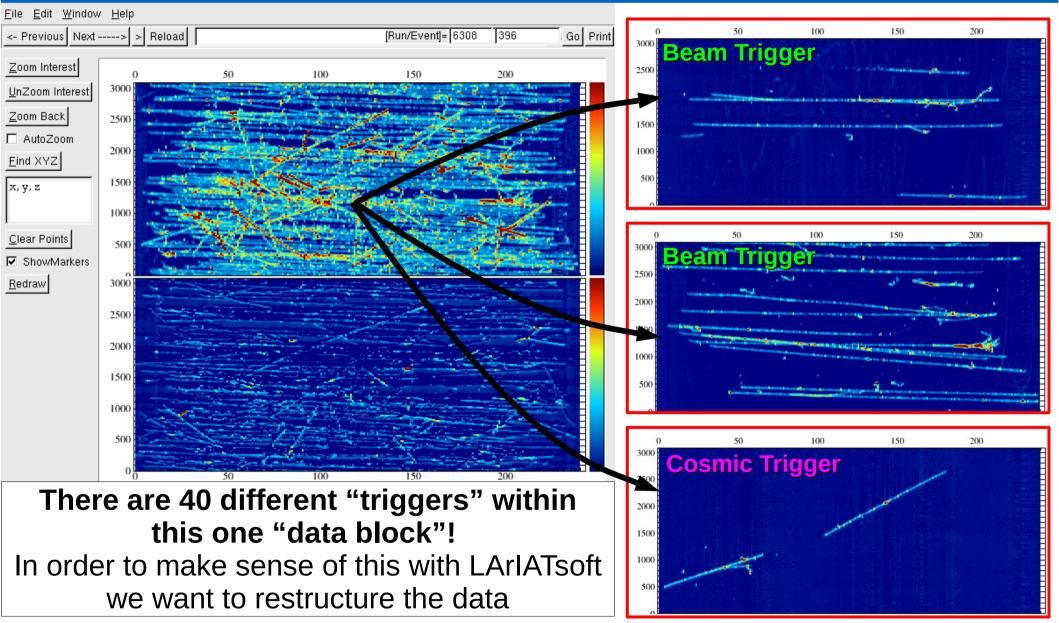


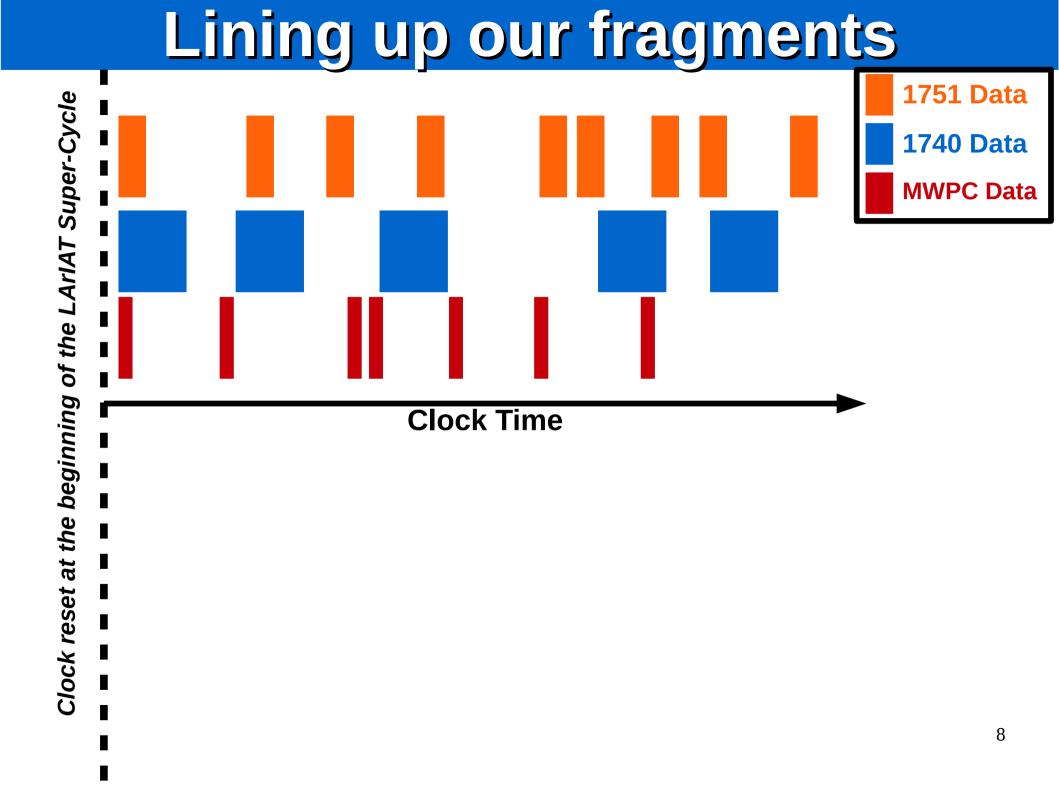
- When we receive our beam, each 4+ second spill (along with the cosmic ray data taking period), is recorded as one long series of data fragments from the various readout
 - The drift time of the TPC is 350 $\mu s,$ meaning you can have multiple drift windows in one spill
- Inside that one spill there are many triggers
 - Each trigger is a predefined condition that causes the readout of of all the systems

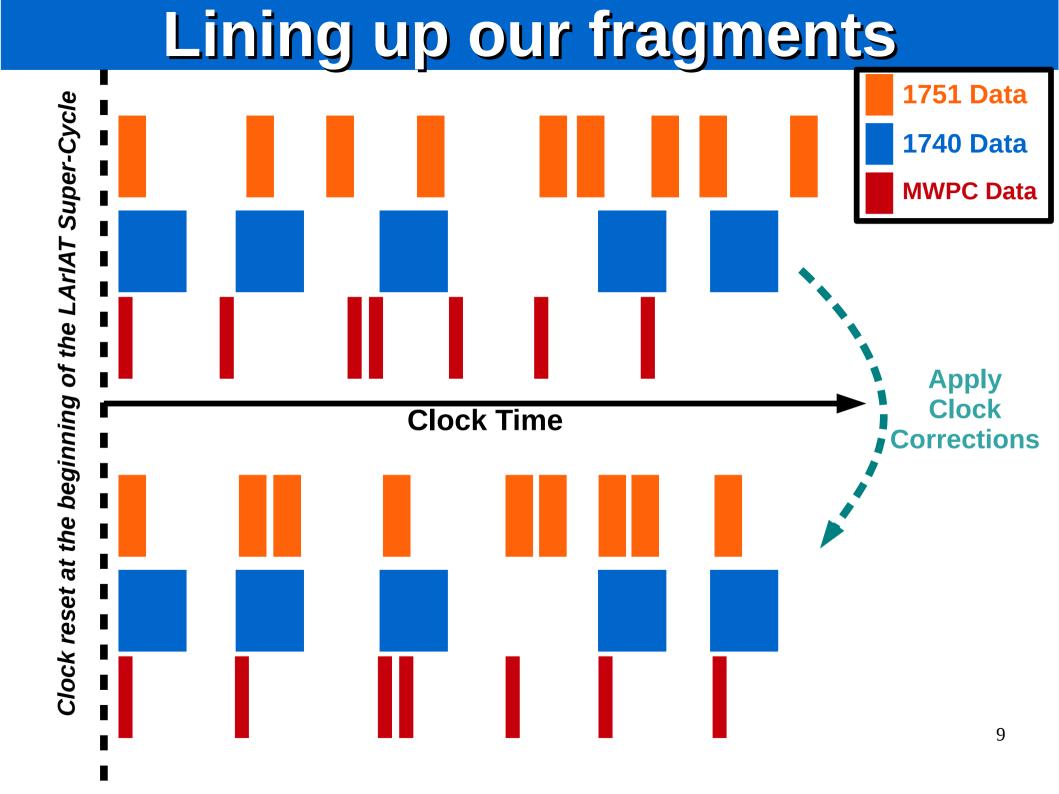
Raw Data Structure



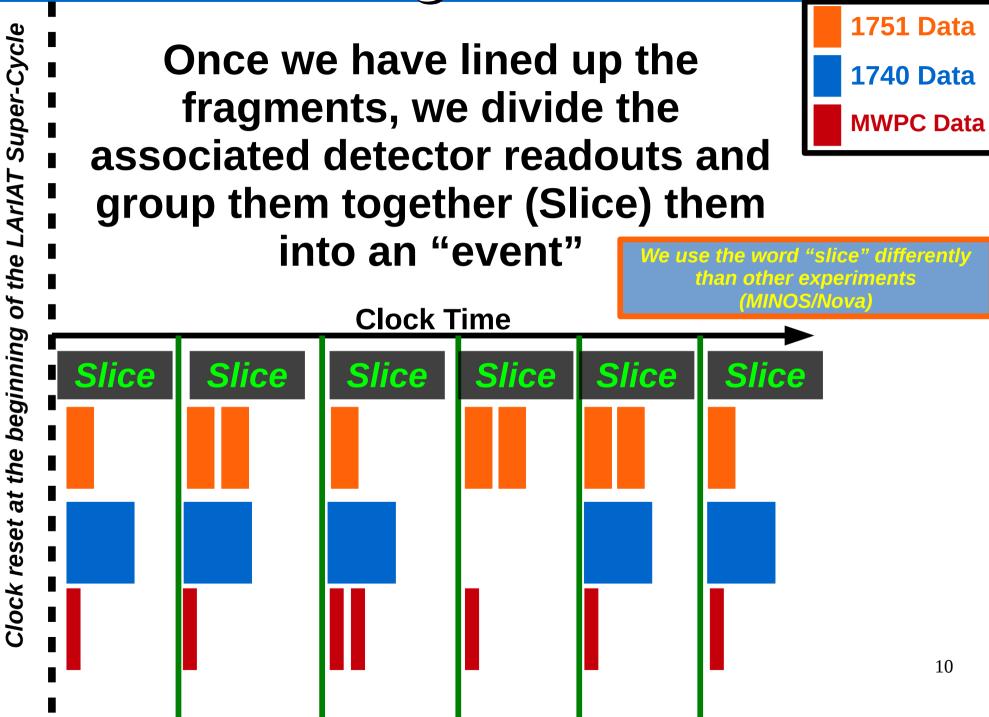
Raw Data Structure



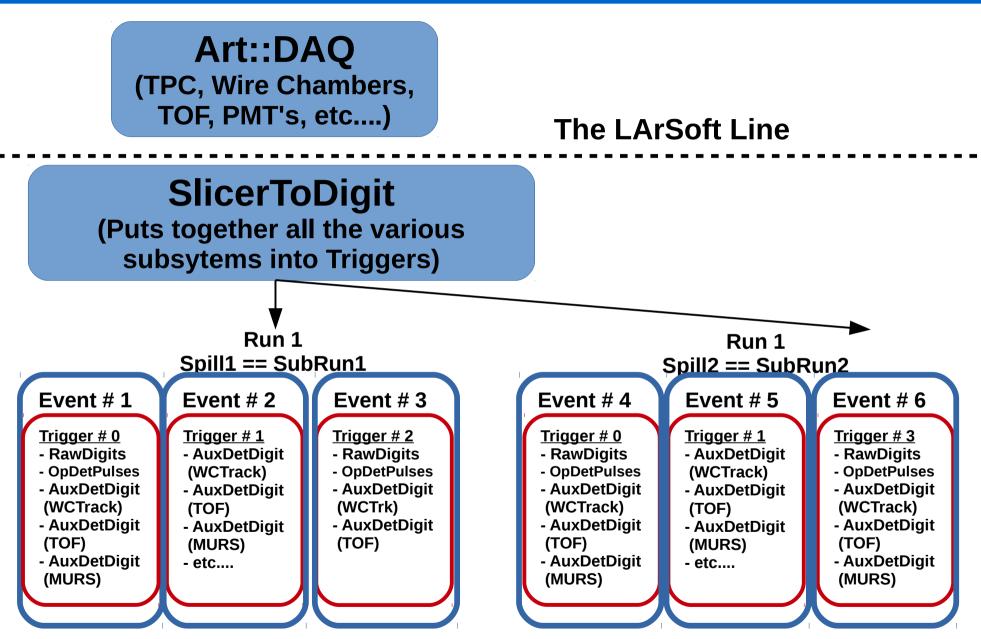




Slicing our data



Raw Data Structure

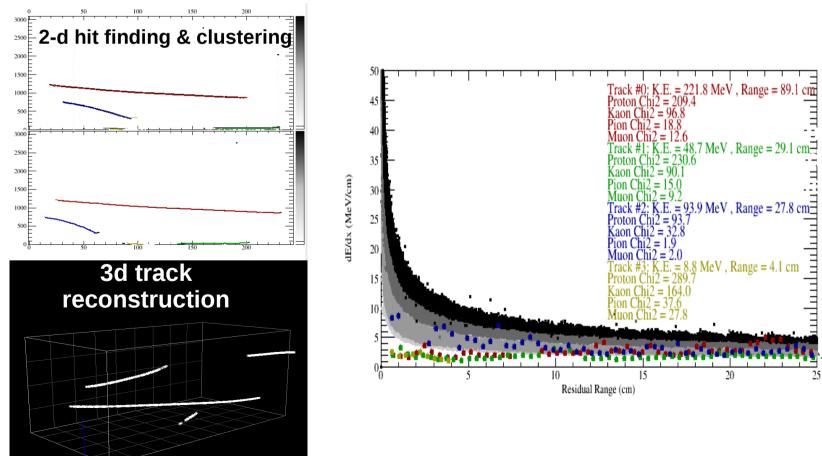


Reconstructing our data

- We use "standard" LArSoft reconstruction algorithms for TPC based information
 - TPC Wire Deconvolution, Hit Finding, Clustering, Track Finding, Shower Reconstruction
- For non-TPC systems (TOF, Wire Chamber Tracks, AeroGel, Muon Range Stack) we write our own modules which take in the digits for these detectors and reconstruct objects based on this information
 - Wire Chamber Tracks, TOF Objects, Muon Range Stack Hits, AeroGel Hits
- We can also put the non-TPC object information together to form a preliminary particle identification hypothesis for objects entering the TPC
 - Combine Wire Chamber Tracks and TOF to separate μ/π from proton
- Trigger decisions are also stored for users to filter per event
 - Example: you want to require 3 of 4 Wire Chambers, the beam to have been on, and there was no activity in the halo
 - <+WCCOINC3OF4+BEAMON-HALO>
 - Example: you require no beam and the cosmic ray paddles to have fired during the cosmic readout window
 - <-BEAMON+COSMIC+COSMICON>

TPC Reconstruction

- Utilizing LArSoft reconstruction modules (tuned for application to LArIAT) we are able to take the TPC information from 2d \rightarrow 3d reconstruction
 - 2d hit finding and clustering
 - 3d track and shower reconstruction
 - Track calorimetry and particle ID
- Tuning of reconstruction parameters and modifying producers to be the most useful for LArIAT still underway and an active area within our analysis teams



Non-TPC Reconstruction

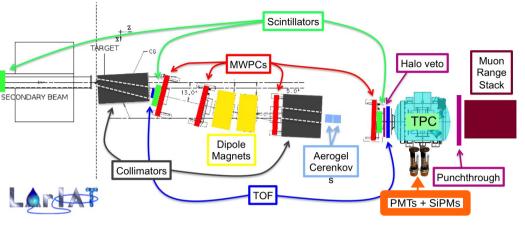
hdataTOF Entries 1

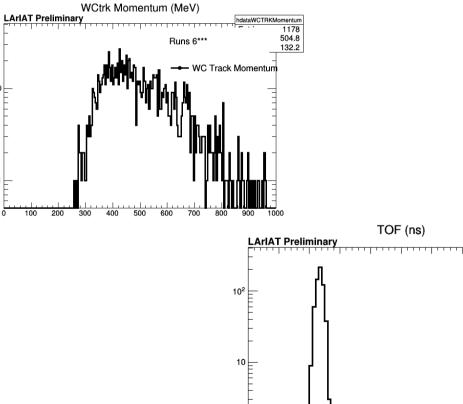
Mean

BMS

1178 22.94

1.947





10

20

30

40

50

60

70

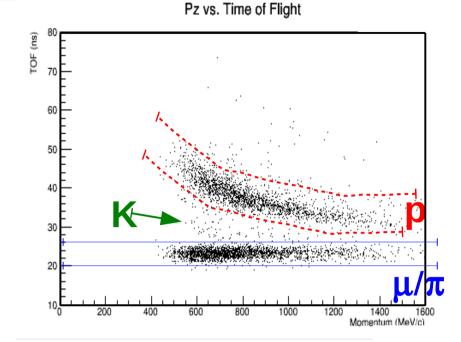
80

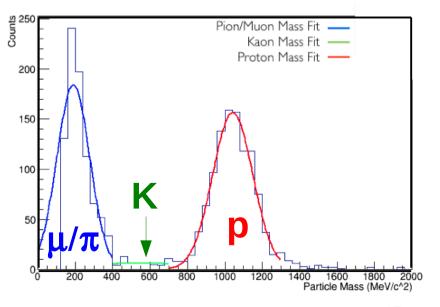
90

- Utilizing our own algorithms we can reconstruct relevant beamline information
 - Wire Chamber Tracks
 - Momentum
 - Projection onto the front face of the TPC
 - Time of Flight
 - Can correlate the TOF with the wire chamber track

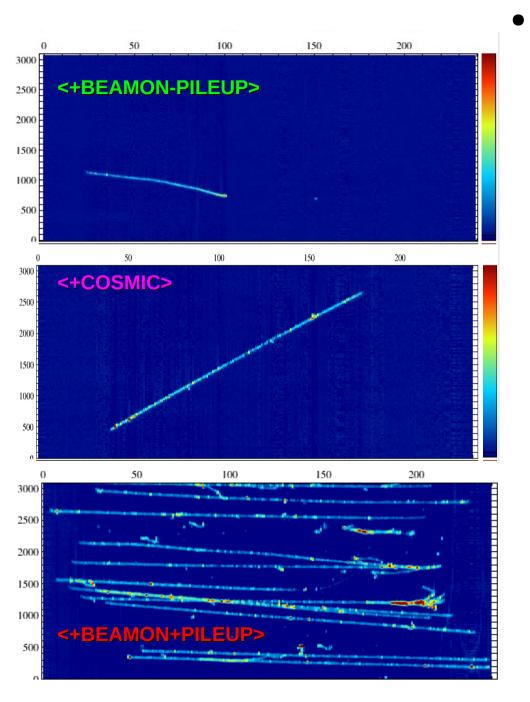
Beam line Particle ID

- Utilizing the beam line instruments you can begin to separate particles incident to the TPC based on a preliminary identification hypothesis
 - Right now we use TOF and Wire Chamber Track
 Momentum to form a particle ID hypothesis
 - Will expand this to utilize Aerogel and Muon Range Stack for μ/π separation
 - Also utilize TPC information for electron identification





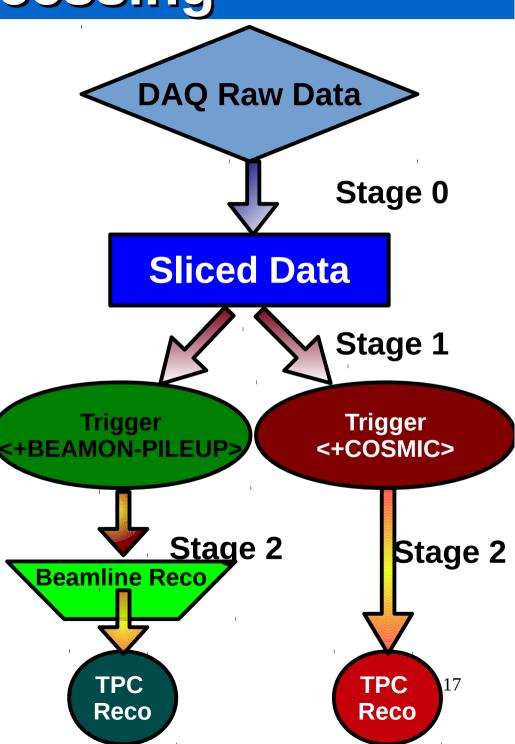
Trigger based filtering



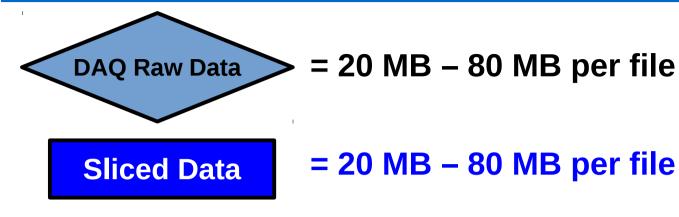
- The conditions under which the data was read out are stored via a data base allowing us to filter on an event-by-event basis
 - We can also filter based on running conditions via SAM Meta-data

Data Processing

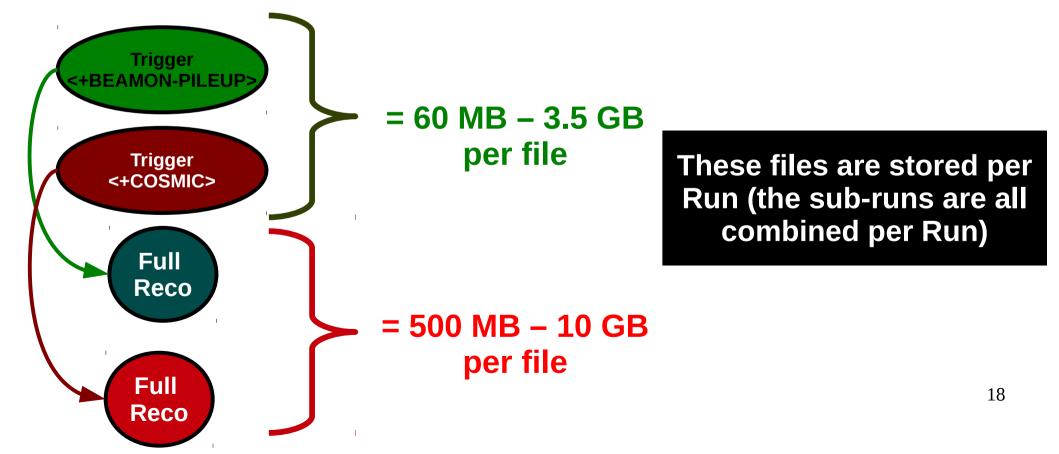
- Plans are in place for centralized processing of all the LArIAT data taken during Run-1
 - Break the reconstruction into three stages
 - Stage0 = Slicing
 - Stage1 = Trigger Filter
 - Stage2 = Reco
- Utilize run based data base to look up running conditions during data taking
 - Centralize the "slicing" and "trigger filtering"



Data Processing

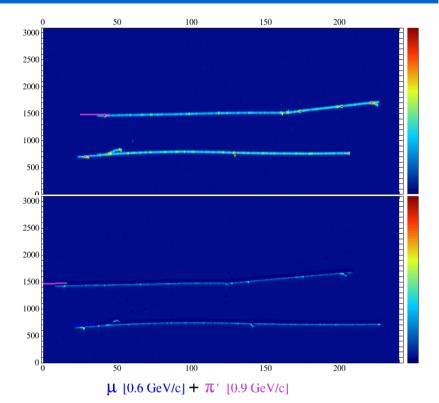


These files are stored per Sub-Run (the number of sub-runs varies Run/Run)

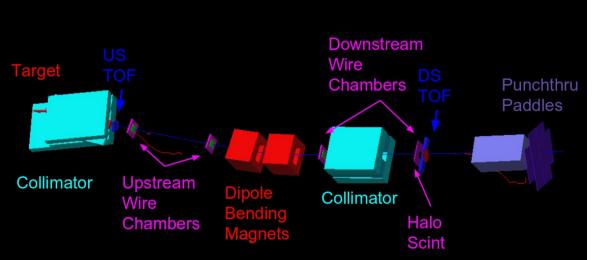


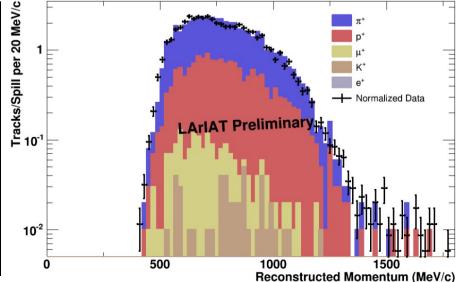
Monte Carlo Production

- Utilizing G4Beamline simulation we simulate our particle spectrum along with our various beam line elements
- We also have Particle Gun Monte Carlo (standard LArSoft production) to produce dedicated TPC studies (no beamline info)



32 GeV π^+ on Target, +100 A Magnet Current





Analysis Plans

- Inclusive Pion Cross-Section
- Pion Absorption Cross-Section
- Charged Pion Exchange Cross-Section
- Electromagnetic Shower Studies
 - e.g. Electron/Photon Separation Studies
- π/μ separation studies

High level physics analyses

- Calorimetric Reconstruction utilizing LAr Scintillation Light
- Muon Sign Determination w/o magnetic field
- Electron Lifetime
- Electronics Response Calibration
- Charge Recombination Studies



Analysis Plans

- Inclusive Pion Cross-Section
- Pion Absorption Cross-Section
- Charged Pion Exchange Cross-Section
- Electromagnetic Shower Studies
 - e.g. Electron/Photon Separation Studies
- π/μ separation studies

These analyses have active teams of 2 or more people working on them right now

- Calorimetric Reconstruction utilizing LAr Scintillation Light
- Muon Sign Determination w/o magnetic field
- Electron Lifetime
- Electronics Response Calibration
- Charge Recombination Studies



Collaboration Resources

- Three LArIAT general purpose virtual machines for data analysis
 - We have recently added one more to accommodate for the increase in LArIAT analyzers
- 8.0 TB of disk space on /lariat/data (BlueArc)
 - Asked this to be increased to accommodate increase use
- Tape storage for data (/pnfs/lariat/raw)
 - More then enough (nearly infinite)
- 2.0 TB of disk space on /lariat/app (BlueArc)
 - Seems to be sufficient for the immediate use
- 100 slots of grid space dedicated for LArIAT use
 - This was just recently upgraded to accommodate our forthcoming production run

"Are there robust plans for data processing and data analysis?"

Data Processing: Yes

- Data processing has been underway "piece-meal" as we tune our reconstruction and analysis
- Already done once over the entire data set for the lifetime analysis
- Large scale reconstruction is about to start over the entire data set

Data Analysis: Yes

- Three analyses have been targeted as "fast-track" analyses which have groups of people working on
 - Inclusive Pion Cross-section
 - LAr Scintillation Light Studies
 - EM Shower Studies
- A number of other analyses are underway and build on the "fast-track" analysis work
 - Pion absorption
 - Charged pion exchange
 - π/μ separation studies
- Analyses to extract calibration of our offline data is also continuing
 - Electron Lifetime Calibration
 - Electronics response calibration

"Have adequate resources from the laboratory and the collaboration been identified for data analysis to meet these goals?"

• Yes

- As we've come to understand our file size and processing requirements the support from SCD has been very responsive
 - 100 dedicated slots on the grid
 - Can process (Slice) all the LArIAT Run 1 data in 4 hours with 25 slots
 - 16 GPVM cores dedicated to LArIAT (Three 4 core machines and one 2 core machine)
 - Increasing BlueArc storage capacity from 10 TB $\,\rightarrow\,$ 20 TB for ongoing analyses
- The number of university based collaborators driving our analyses has been increasing to meet the demands of trying to accomplish timely publications

Questions / Comments

