

NOvA Software and FMWK

A simple framework for HEP data analysis and reconstruction

<http://enrico1.physics.indiana.edu/fmwk>

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NOvA Specifics

- NOvA will operate three detectors to search for electron neutrino appearance in a muon neutrino beam
 - An Integration Prototype Near Detector
 - A near detector underground adjacent to the MINOS detector
 - A far detector located in Ash River, MN
- Timeline:
 - IPND next year
 - First data in near and far detectors in 2012
- Number of users
 - Currently 28 institutions, 111 physicists 7 of which are graduate students.
 - Expect numbers to be comparable to MINOS as experiment reaches data taking stage
 - Like MINOS, large fraction of collaboration is off the FNAL site

Framework

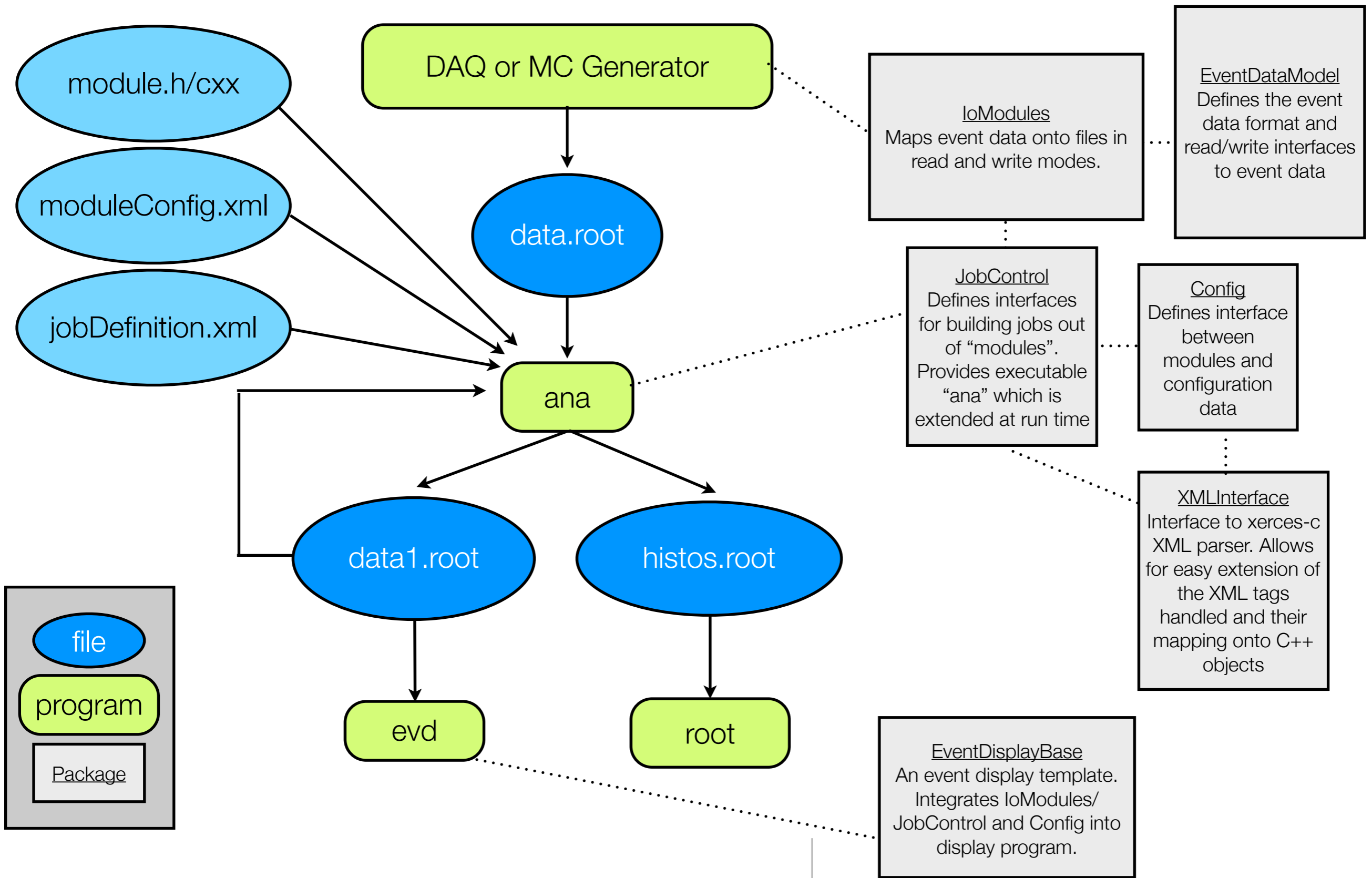
- Reconstruction
 - FMWK (more on this later)
- Simulation
 - gnumi GEANT-3 based beam simulation. g4numi likely in future.
 - GENIE neutrino event generator. NEUGEN being phased out
 - CRY cosmic-ray generator
 - GDML geometry markup language
 - Geant3/Geant4 via ROOT's Virtual Monte Carlo for detector simulation
- Data analysis
 - ROOT (ntuple/histograms)
 - PostgreSQL database

What is FMWK? Why is FMWK?

- FMWK provides
 - Event data format
 - Input/Output
 - Standard methods to read and write user-created objects to events
 - Framework for modularized reconstruction and analysis jobs
 - Run-time configuration framework
 - Event display shell
 - Database interface tools
 - XML interface tools
- FMWK has its origins with the MIPP experiment which needed a C++-based analysis framework starting in about 2001. At that time the options were limited: GAUDI and MINOS. For different reasons, neither seemed to be a good fit.
- After being used by MIPP, pieces started getting used by other projects so I started the process of “de-MIPP-ifying” the code. Now being used by NOvA and LqAr groups at FNAL.

My goals in writing FMWK

- Main goal: Simple things should be simple. Complex things should be possible. Where there is a conflict between these, err on the side of simplicity.
- To me, keeping things simple means:
 - Think about users' (reconstruction code author) goals and how they would "like" to accomplish those goals.
 - Keep interfaces streamlined. Limit users' options but make intelligent choices. Provide exactly one "good" way to do something.
 - Avoid interface levels and layers of redirection.
 - Only implement what is needed by users. Avoid lots of "what if's".
 - Keep external library dependencies to a minimum.
 - Leverage existing tools and follow standards as much as possible:
 - ▶ Standard Template Library
 - ▶ Text parsing: XML (xerces-c)
 - ▶ I/O: ROOT



FMWK Overview

Left: An FMWK workflow
 Right: Supporting FMWK packages

Event format : EventDataModel

- All event data indexed by run/subrun/event numbers and a time stamp.
- Events are based on a collection of ROOT TFolders. Each folder represents a different stage of event processing:
 - `MC`: Output from Monte Carlo generator
 - `DetSim`: Output from detector simulation
 - `Raw`: Uncalibrated detector data
 - `RawAux`: Uncalibrated detector data. Useful if single detector element dominates data stream.
 - `Cal`: Calibrated detector data
 - `Reco`: Reconstruction objects (tracks, showers, vertices,...)
 - `User`: Scratch pad (seldom used, not really required)
 - `Summary`: DST-style summary data for the event
- Event constructed to allow partial I/O of above pieces.

Event format :EventDataModel

- Reading:

```
void AFunc(const edm::EventHandle& evt)
{
    // MyObject is a user-defined object inheriting from ROOT's TObject
    std::vector<const MyObject*> objs;
    evt.Raw().Get("./myanalysis",objs);
}
```

- Writing:

```
void AFunc(edm::EventHandle& evt)
{
    // MyObject is a user-defined object inheriting from ROOT's TObject
    std::vector<MyObject> objs;
    // Do what you do to make objs...
    // ...
    // Copy them into the event
    evt.Raw().Put(objs, "./myanalysis");
}
```


% edm_dump /data/en/2a/users/messier/c120mc.root

```
Dump of run = 30015860.414 event = 1 file
= /data/en/2a/users/messier/c120mc.root
evt.Header()
=====
evt.DetSim()
|-* hits
|-* tpc
  |-* MCCHits[1406]
|-* tof
  |-* MCCHits[14]
|-* tofCalib
|-* dc1
  |-* MCCHits[36]
|-* dc2
  |-* MCCHits[24]
|-* dc3
  |-* MCCHits[20]
|-* rich
  |-* MCCRICHHits[1981]
  |-* MCCHits[9]
|-* t0
  |-* MCCHits[18]
|-* veto
|-* scint
  |-* MCCHits[9]
|
=====
evt.MC()
|-* kine
  |-* MCCParticles[79]
|-* vert
  |-* MCCVertices[62]
```

```
|-* match_vtxdafit
  |-* MCMatches[9]
|-* match_vtxconfit
  |-* MCMatches[9]
=====
evt.Raw()
|-* trig
  |-* TPCEventInfos[1]
|-* bckov
|-* dc1
  |-* DCDigits[29]
|-* dc2
  |-* DCDigits[23]
|-* dc3
  |-* DCDigits[18]
|-* hcal
  |-* ADCDigits[8]
|-* mwpc1
  |-* MWPCDigits[9]
|-* mwpc2
  |-* MWPCDigits[8]
|-* rich
  |-* RICHDigits[48]
|-* t0
  |-* TOFDigits[13]
|-* ckov
  |-* CKOVDigits[96]
|
=====
```

Building jobs : “JobControl”

- Basic unit is a Module which is run as a Node inside a job
- User provides implementation of a class following the interface defined by the `jobc::Module` base class. eg. “MyTrackFitter.h/.cxx”
- User provides configuration data for the module in an XML file. eg. “MyTrackFitter.xml”
- With these provided they can be linked into the standard “ana” job:

```
% ana -x myjob.xml -g myhistos.root -o outputfile.root inputfile.root
```

Sample job definition

```
<jobdoc>
```

```
<xmlfile>
```

```
  TrkrRBase.xml TPCReco.xml SPFit.xml VtxDAFit.xml
```

```
</xmlfile>
```

Loading configuration data

```
<link>
```

```
  Minuit TPCResCor NumericalMethods
```

```
  Swimmer SPFit      VertexReco
```

```
</link>
```

Linking libraries

```
<job name="Tracking">
```

```
  <node sequence="TrkrRBase" filter="off"/>
```

```
  <node sequence="TPCReco" filter="off"/>
```

```
  <node module="SPTrkBuilder" config="default" reco="1" ana="0" filter="off"/>
```

```
  <node module="VtxDAFit" config="default" reco="1" ana="0" filter="off"/>
```

```
</job>
```

Building job

A sequence is a list of related modules

```
</jobdoc>
```

Run-time configuration : “Config”

- Stored in XML files:

```
<configdoc>
  <config name="Sample" version="default">
    <param name="AFloat"> <float> 10.0 </float> Sample float
    <param name="AnInt"> <int> 2 </int> Sample integer
    <param name="AVector"> <int> 1 2 3 </int> Sample vector of integers
    <param name="AString"> <string> Zowie! </string> Sample string
  </config>
</configdoc>
```

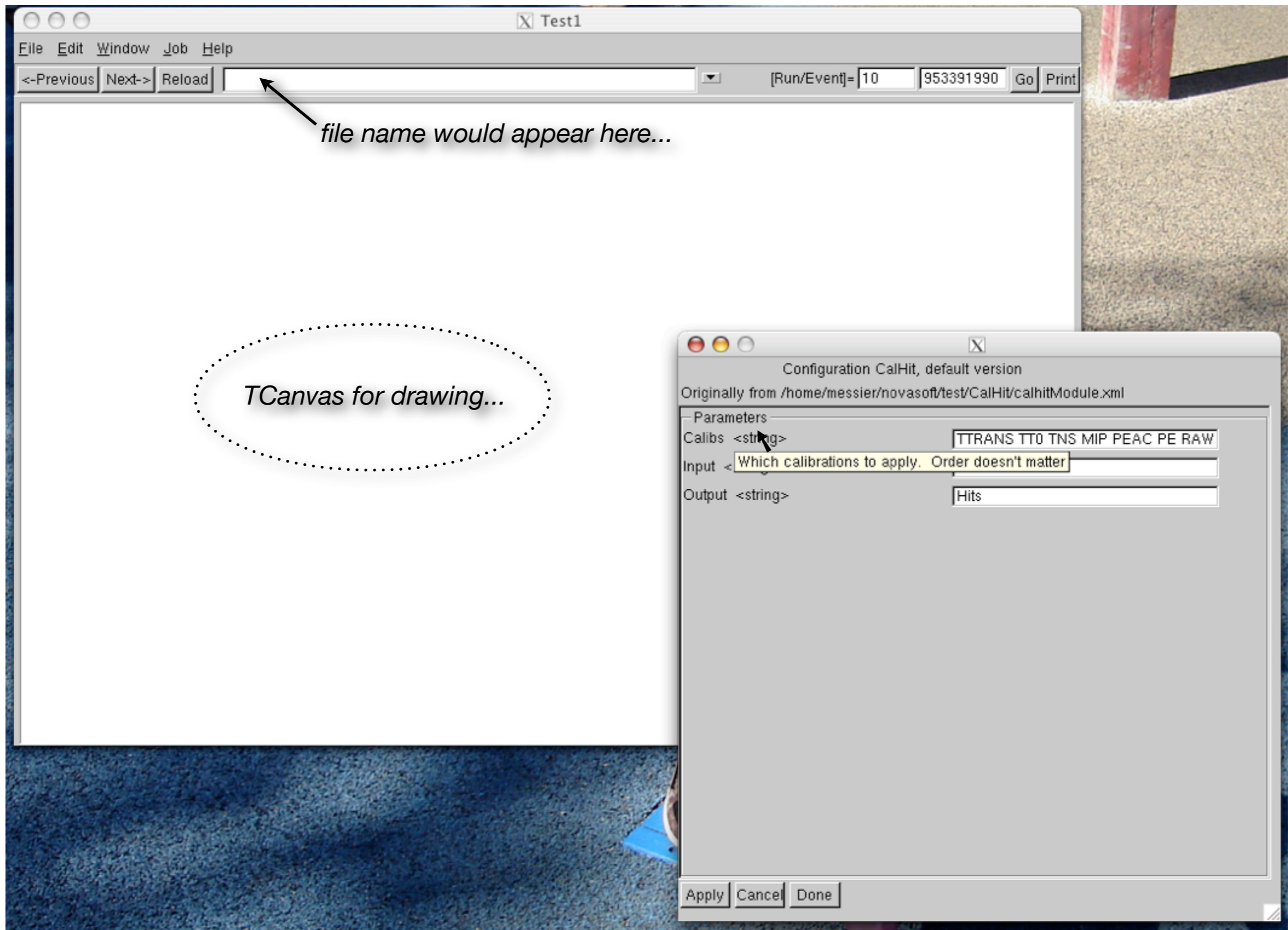
- C++ classes register themselves as clients and implement “Update” method:

```
void MyClass::Update(const cfg::Config& c) {
  c("AFloat").Get(fFloatMemberData);
  c("AnInt").Get(fIntMemberData);
  c("AVector").Get(fVectorMemberData);
  c("AString").Get(fStringMemberData);
}
```

- Framework ensures that Update() is called when configuration is loaded or modified.
- Standard GUI interface provided by EventDisplayBase

Event display tools : EventDisplayBase

- FMWK makes no attempt to provide an interactive shell for running jobs. All interactive use is expected to be through an event display.
- The EventDisplayBase package provides a shell which users can use to build event displays.
 - Provides a window base class with buttons and menus connecting the program to the I/O, JobControl, and Config packages as well as print utilities.
 - Provides a blank canvas on the window. Users fill this canvas in with representations of their detector and its associated data.
 - Supports multiple views of the detector data within same program
- Allows users to interactively bring up configuration data on module-by-module basis, edit, re-reconstruct, and view results.
- Of all the FMWK packages, this one is the least well developed and in my opinion the likeliest to change as it gets used more



Screen shot of the window provided by the EventDisplayBase package (program: test_evdb). The dialog window was launched by selecting "Job/Edit Config" and shows how to edit module configurations. Hitting "Apply" would cause any reconstruction to be re-applied and the event re-displayed. User's are responsible for filling the big blank window with some representation of the data from their detector.

Full analysis chain from raw data to paper

- N/A

Full simulation chain

| Goal | Program | Input | Output | Helpers |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Neutrino flux calculation | gnumi | FFREAD card of geometry | Neutrino PAW ntuples | GEANT3/PAW |
| Neutrino 4-vector generation | gGENIE | GDML detector geometry | FMWK file of neutrino 4 vectors | GENIE |
| Cosmic ray rate calculation | gcosmic | GDML detector geometry | FMWK file of cosmic-ray 4 vectors | CRY cosmic ray generator |
| Overlay neutrinos and cosmic rays | none yet... | | | |
| Detector tracking | ana | 4-vectors and GDML geometry | energy depositions | GEANT3/GEANT4/ROOT VirtualMC |
| Light simulation | ana | energy depositions | photons at APD | |
| Electronics simulation | ana | photons at APD | APD digitizations | |
| Initial calibration | ana | APD digitizations | T/Q Hits | |
| Time clustering | ana | T/Q Hits | time slice | |
| Spatial clustering | ana | time slice | spatial cluster | |
| Fitting | ana | clusters | “prongs”, reconstructed 4-vectors, vertices | |
| Particle ID | root | DST | mu-like / e-like / NC-like assignments | |
| Physics plots | root + others | DST+ others | plots | Oscillation code |

Calibration procedures

- At this point, we only undo what the detector simulation does
- Charge
 - ADC to photo-electron conversion is a constant
 - Attenuation correction based on information from adjacent planes
 - Others??
- Timing
 - $TDC = MC \text{ time} * \text{constant}$
 - $t = TDC / \text{constant}$

Alignment procedures

- Shown in principle using toy muon Monte Carlo, little in practice

Fortran or C++?

- C++

What works really well?

- GDML - We've gotten quite a bit of mileage out of this "write once use many times" approach to the geometry definition.
- Simulation chain seems relatively accessible. With a short list of instructions new users seem able to produce their own MC samples
- People generally like the XML interfaces for configuration and jobs and the way its been integrated into the event display
- People generally like the module interface (albeit, mostly in contrast to MINOS's equivalent concepts)
- Handling of histogram output:
 - FMWK I/O module also handles histogram output
 - Histograms automatically booked into their own subdirectory within output file based on module names (or module/version if module is not unique)
 - Accidental overwriting of histogram output prevented
 - ctrl-c or HUP signal shuts program down nicely, closing histogram files

What would we not do again?

- Several false starts with framework (GMINOS/SoCal/FMWK)
- It would be nice if FMWK allowed easier access to the event store from a root prompt for quick plots of objects stored in the events.