

recob::Wire Modifications

Bruce Baller
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Outline

- ▶ Motivation for changing recob::Wire
- ▶ Regions Of Interest (ROIs) concept
- ▶ Implementation for MicroBooNE
- ▶ Pros and Cons

- ▶ Slides for later discussion
 - ▶ Ruminations on other RecoBase objects

Motivation

- ▶ Wire signal and raw signal data products contain the full readout window but the non-zero signal occupancy (aka Region of Interest) is low
- ▶ Current scheme is to deconvolve RawDigits in all time bins on each wire
 - ▶ FFT requires data to be put in an array of size 2^N complex numbers – complex doubles since we are using ROOT
 - ▶ For MicroBooNE
 - Single 3200 tick readout frame → 2 x 4096 numbers
 - Single 9600 tick readout frame → 2 x 16384 numbers
- ▶ Lots of unnecessary computation and storage

Current & Proposed Schemes

▶ Current scheme

▶ CalWire

- ▶ Initialize FFT service with `FFTSize = ReadOutWindowSize`
- ▶ Deconvolve `RawDigits` and create `recob::Wire fSignal`

▶ HitFinder

- ▶ Find Signal regions above threshold
- ▶ Fit to N Gaussians and create `recob::Hits`

▶ Proposed scheme

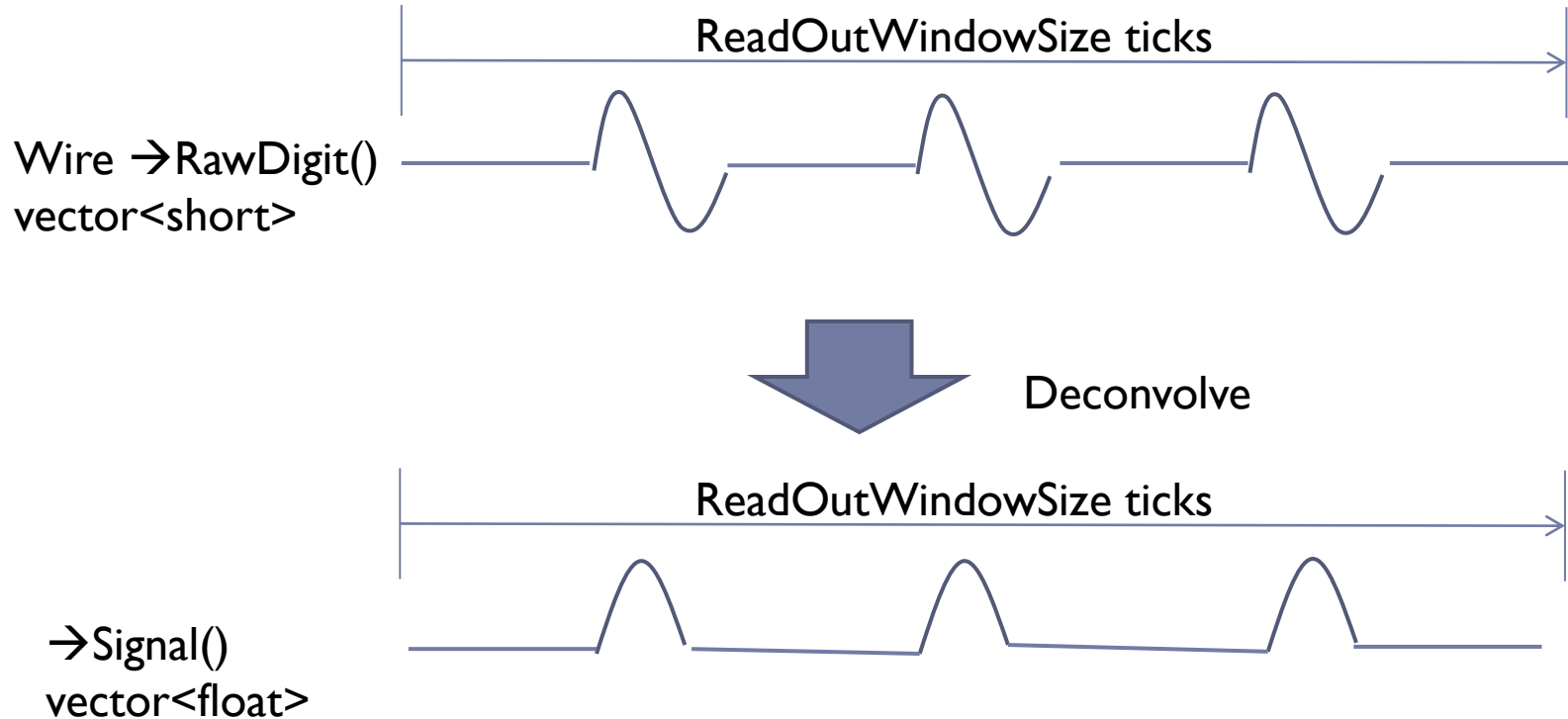
▶ CalWire

- ▶ Initialize FFT service with fcl file selectable `FFTSize`
- ▶ Find `fabs(RawDigit)` regions above threshold (= ROIs)
- ▶ Deconvolve ROIs and create `Wire→SignalROI()`

▶ HitFinder – 2 options

- ▶ Modify: Fit to N Gaussians using `SignalROIs`
- ▶ Don't modify: Use `Wire→Signal()` method to get a zero padded signal vector of length `ReadOutWindowSize`

Wire Signal – Current Scheme

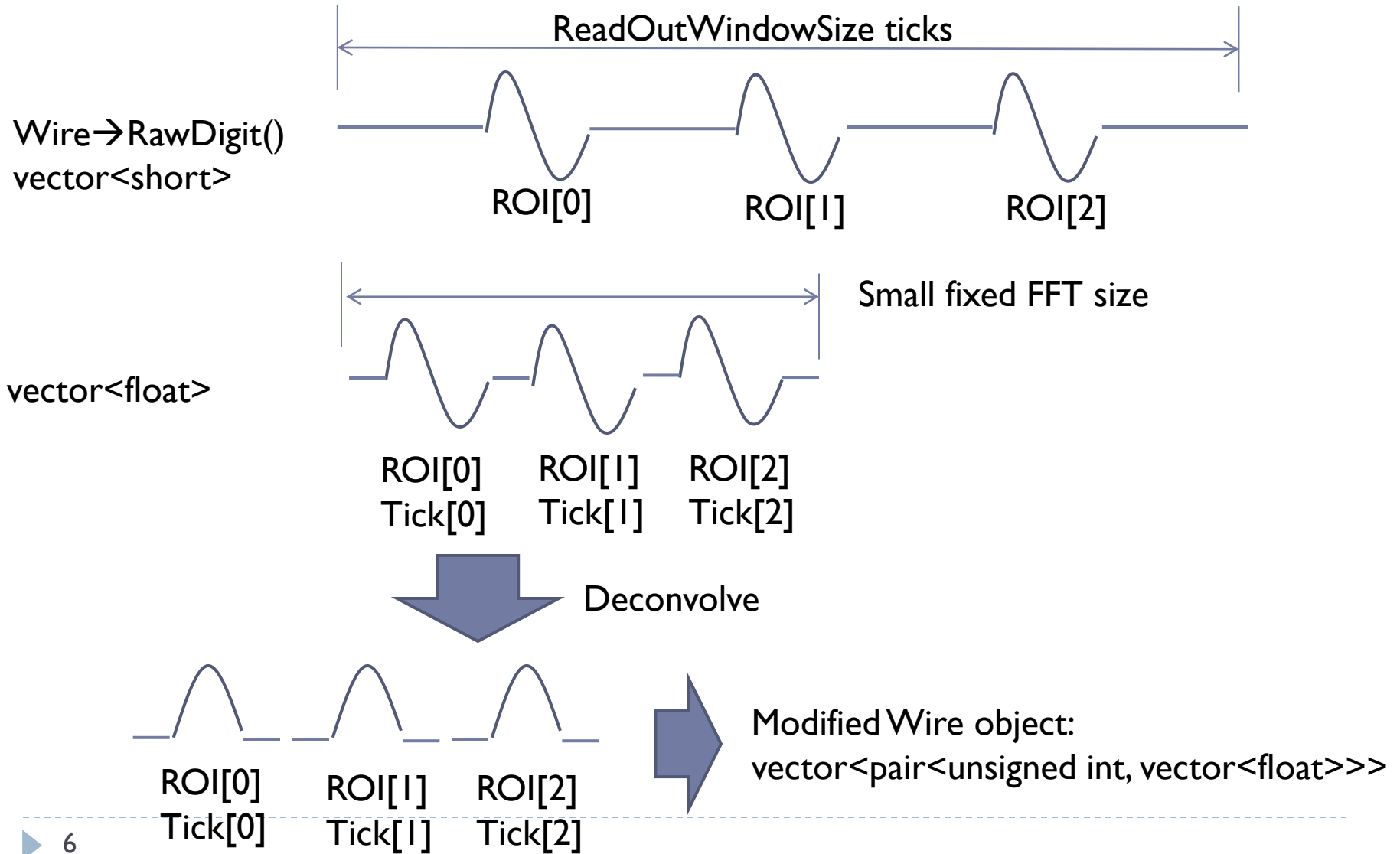


Note:

ALL wire planes are deconvolved

ALL wire plane signals have ReadOutWindowSize ticks

Wire Signal ROI Scheme

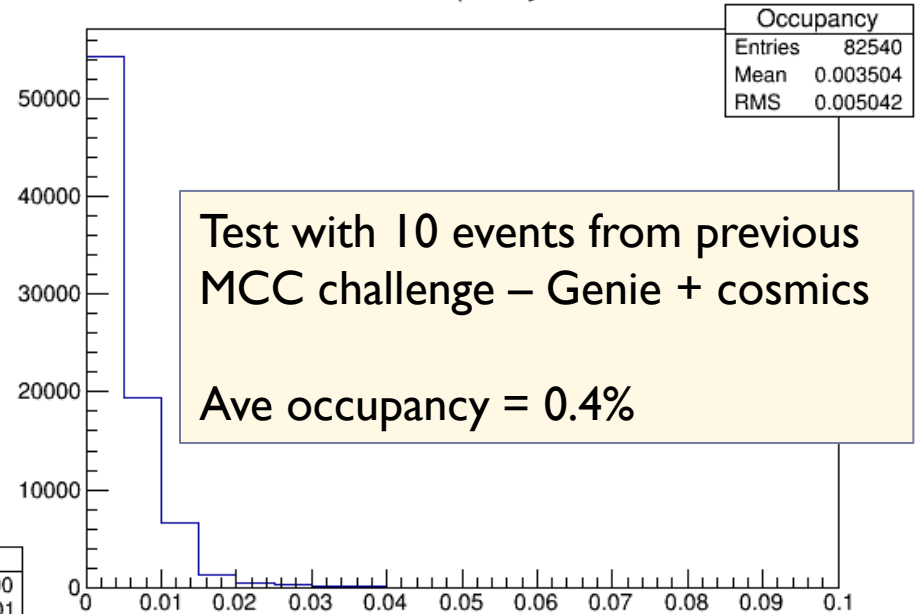


What fraction of the Signal contains hit information? - MicroBooNE

totLen = Σ bin length of all ROIs on a wire

Occupancy per wire = totLen / dataSize

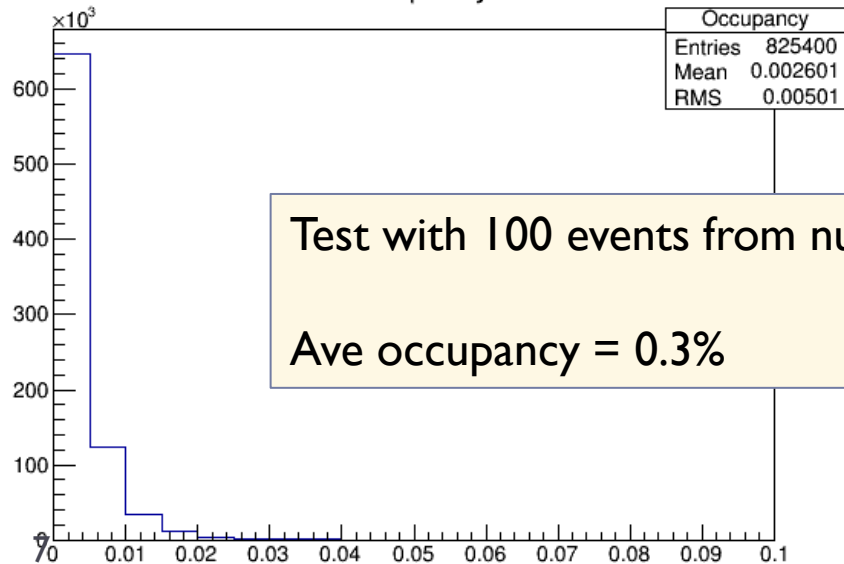
Occupancy



Test with 10 events from previous MCC challenge – Genie + cosmics

Ave occupancy = 0.4%

Occupancy



Test with 100 events from nue_cosmic_3window

Ave occupancy = 0.3%

private:

```
std::vector<float> fSignal; ///< the calibrated signal waveform  
art::Ptr<raw::RawDigit> fRawDigit; ///< vector to index of raw digit for this wire  
geo::View_t fView; ///< view corresponding to the plane of this wire  
geo::SigType_t fSignalType; ///< signal type of the plane for this wire
```

#ifndef __GCCXML__

```
public:  
Wire(std::vector<float> siglist,  
art::Ptr<raw::RawDigit> &rawdigit);
```

// Get Methods

```
const std::vector<float>& Signal() const;  
size_t NSignal() const;  
art::Ptr<raw::RawDigit> RawDigit() const;  
geo::View_t View() const;  
geo::SigType_t SignalType() const;  
uint32_t Channel() const;
```

Wire.h Current

#endif

```
};  
}
```

#ifndef __GCCXML__

```
inline const std::vector<float>& recob::Wire::Signal() const { return fSignal; }  
inline size_t recob::Wire::NSignal() const { return fSignal.size(); }  
inline art::Ptr<raw::RawDigit> recob::Wire::RawDigit() const { return fRawDigit; }  
inline geo::View_t recob::Wire::View() const { return fView; }  
inline geo::SigType_t recob::Wire::SignalType() const { return fSignalType; }  
inline uint32_t recob::Wire::Channel() const { return fRawDigit->Channel(); }
```

#endif

#endif // WIRE_H

////////////////////////////////////


```
private:
std::vector< std::pair< unsigned int, std::vector<float> > > > fSignalROI;
art::Ptr<raw::RawDigit> fRawDigit; ///< vector to index of raw digit for this wire
geo::View_t fView; ///< view corresponding to the plane of this wire
geo::SigType_t fSignalType; ///< signal type of the plane for this wire
unsigned int fMaxSamples; ///< max number of ADC samples possible on the wire

#ifdef __GCCXML__

public:

// ROI constructor
Wire(std::vector< std::pair< unsigned int, std::vector<float> > > sigROIlist,
      art::Ptr<raw::RawDigit> &rawdigit);

// Get Methods
// zero-padded full length vector filled with ROIs
std::vector<float> Signal() const;

const std::vector< std::pair< unsigned int, std::vector<float> > > & SignalROI() const;
size_t NSignal() const;
art::Ptr<raw::RawDigit> RawDigit() const;
geo::View_t View() const;
geo::SigType_t SignalType() const;
uint32_t Channel() const;

#endif

};
}

#ifdef __GCCXML__

inline const std::vector< std::pair< unsigned int, std::vector<float> > > & recob::Wire::SignalROI
const { return fSignalROI;}
inline size_t recob::Wire::NSignal() const { return fMaxSamples; }
inline art::Ptr<raw::RawDigit> recob::Wire::RawDigit() const { return fRawDigit; }
inline geo::View_t recob::Wire::View() const { return fView; }
inline geo::SigType_t recob::Wire::SignalType() const { return fSignalType; }
inline uint32_t recob::Wire::Channel() const { return fRawDigit->Channel(); }
```

Wire.h Proposed

```
namespace recob{

//-----
Wire::Wire()
: fSignalROI(0)
{
}

//-----
Wire::Wire(
std::vector< std::pair< unsigned int, std::vector<float> > > sigROIlist,
art::Ptr<raw::RawDigit> &rawdigit)
: fSignalROI(sigROIlist)
, fRawDigit(rawdigit)
{
art::ServiceHandle<geo::Geometry> geo;

fView = geo->View(rawdigit->Channel());
fSignalType = geo->SignalType(rawdigit->Channel());
fMaxSamples = rawdigit->NADC();
}

std::vector<float> Wire::Signal() const
{
// Return ROI signals in a zero padded vector of size that contains
// all ROIs

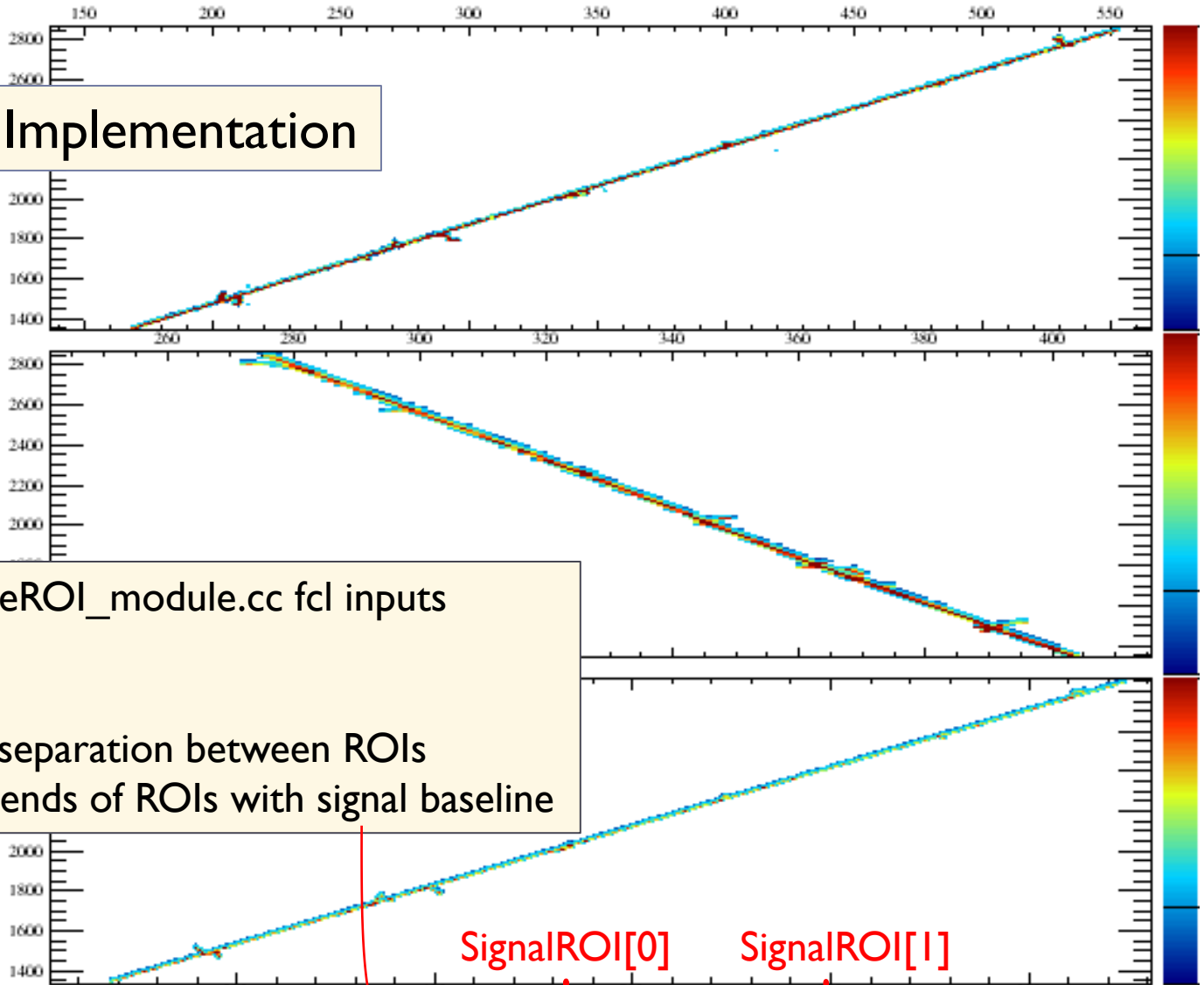
std::vector<float> sigTemp(fMaxSamples, 0.);
if(fSignalROI.size() == 0) return sigTemp;

for(unsigned int ir = 0; ir < fSignalROI.size(); ++ir) {
    unsigned int tStart = fSignalROI[ir].first;
    for(unsigned int ii = 0; ii < fSignalROI[ir].second.size(); ++ii)
        sigTemp[tStart + ii] = fSignalROI[ir].second[ii];
} // ir

return sigTemp;
}
```

Wire.cxx Proposed

MicroBooNE Implementation

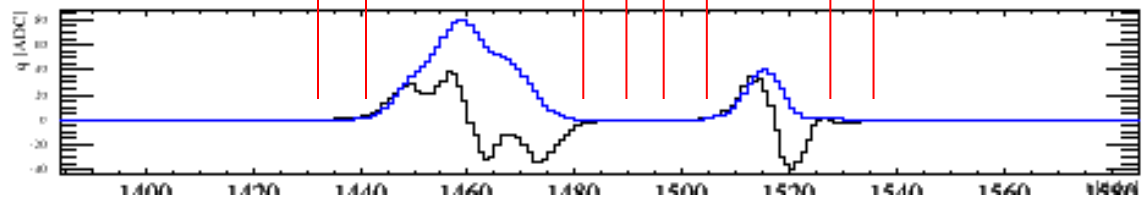


uboonecode/CalWireROI_module.cc fcl inputs
fThreshold (= 3)
fMinWid (= 4)
fMinSep (= 10) min separation between ROIs
fROIPad (= 10) pad ends of ROIs with signal baseline

SignalROI[0]

SignalROI[1]

LArSoft
Run: 1/0
Event: 1
UTC Thu Jan 1, 1970
00:00:0.005000000



```

    expFit.SetRange(dataSize,transformSize);
    for(bin = 0; bin < dataSize; ++bin)
        holder[dataSize+bin]= expFit.Eval(bin+dataSize);
}
// This is actually deconvolution, by way of convolution with the inverted
// kernel. This code assumes the response function has already been
// been transformed and inverted. This way a complex multiplication, rather
// than a complex division is performed saving 2 multiplications and
// 2 divisions

fFFT->Convolute(holder,kernel[kernMap[channel]]);
} // end if channel is a good channel

holder.resize(dataSize,1e-5);
//This restores the DC component to signal removed by the deconvolution.
if(fPostsample) {
    double average=0.0;
    for(bin=0; bin < (unsigned int)fPostsample; ++bin)
        average+=holder[holder.size()-1-bin]/(double)fPostsample;
    for(bin = 0; bin < holder.size(); ++bin) holder[bin]-=average;
}

// Make a single ROI that spans the entire data size
std::vector<std::pair<unsigned int, std::vector<float>>> hvec;
hvec.push_back(std::make_pair(0, holder));
wirecol->push_back(recob::Wire(hvec,digitVec));
}

if(wirecol->size() == 0)
    mf::LogWarning("CalWireT962") << "No wires made for this event.";

evt.put(std::move(wirecol));

delete chanFilt;
return;
}
} // end namespace caldata

```

ArgoNeuT CalWire
modification → one
big ROI per wire

```

// get the Regions Of Interest on this wire
std::vector<std::pair< unsigned int, std::vector<float> > >
  ROIs(theWire->SignalROI());

// loop over the ROIs
for(unsigned short ir = 0; ir < ROIs.size(); ++ir) {
  bumps.clear();
  unsigned short tStart = ROIs[ir].first;
  unsigned short npt = ROIs[ir].second.size();
  // transfer the ROI into the signal array
  for(unsigned short ii = 0; ii < npt; ++ii) {
    signl[ii] = ROIs[ir].second[ii];
    // look for bumps
    if(ii > 3) {
      if(signl[ii - 2] > minSig) {
        if(signl[ii - 2] > signl[ii - 3] &&
           signl[ii - 3] > signl[ii - 4] &&
           signl[ii - 2] > signl[ii - 1] &&
           signl[ii - 1] > signl[ii]) bumps.push_back(ii - 2);
      } // signl[ii - 2] > minSig
    } // ii > 3
  } // ii
  // make a crude hit if there are too many bumps
  if(bumps.size() > fMaxBumps) {
    MakeCrudeHit(npt, ticks, signl);
    StoreHits(tStart, npt, theWire);
    continue;
  } // bumps.size() > fMaxBumps
  // start looking for hits with the found bumps
  unsigned short nHitsFit = bumps.size();
  unsigned short nfit = 0;
  chidof = 0.;
  bool HitStored = false;
  unsigned short nMaxFit = bumps.size() + fMaxXtraHits;
  // bool first = true;
  while(nHitsFit <= nMaxFit) {
    FitNG(nHitsFit, npt, ticks, signl);
  }
}

```

Change CCHitFinder to use ROIs

Get the ROIs on the wire

Find N bumps within the ROI

Fit to N Gaussians

Summary

▶ Pros

- ▶ Significant reduction in memory and file size using ROIs
- ▶ New Signal get method returns a zero-padded vector ala the old Wire object
 - ▶ Minimal changes to event display & hit finders
- ▶ The “bump hunting” code in the hit finders can be eliminated if the SignalROI get method is used
 - ▶ HitFinder → HitFitter

▶ Cons

- ▶ A means of reading/converting existing MC files is needed if this is deemed to be a requirement – **is it?**
 - ▶ Alternatively, one could read existing MC files with v1_00_05

Ruminations on other RecoBase objects

- ▶ Use “graded approach” when considering changes to add or remove features
 - ▶ Roughly speaking ...
 - ▶ Thousands of hits per event → be hard-nosed
 - ▶ Hundreds of clusters per event
 - ▶ Tens of tracks per event → be loose

Ruminations on recob::Hit

▶ Used

- ▶ PeakTime $\rightarrow x$
- ▶ TotCharge $\rightarrow dQ/dx$
- ▶ $\sigma = \text{EndTime} - \text{PeakTime}$
- ▶ Multiplicity, GoodnessOfFit

▶ Confusing

- ▶ maxCharge = amplitude
- ▶ totCharge = $\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma \text{Amp}$

▶ Not filled/used/needed

- ▶ Sigma...

```
Hit::Hit(art::Ptr<raw::RawDigit> rawdigit,
         geo::View_t view,
         geo::SigType_t signaltype,
         geo::WireID wid,
         double startTime, double sigmaStartTime,
         double endTime, double sigmaEndTime,
         double peakTime, double sigmaPeakTime,
         double totcharge, double sigmaTotCharge,
         double maxcharge, double sigmaMaxCharge,
         int multiplicity,
         double goodnessOfFit
        )
```

▶ Float has sufficient precision

- ▶ Hit position resolution $> 200 \mu\text{m}$ ($x_{\text{max}} \sim 250.02 \text{ cm}$)
- ▶ Wire-to-wire ionization fluctuations are large $\sim 30\%$

Ruminations on recob::Cluster

Track-like clusters...

```
double      fTotalCharge;    ///< total charge in cluster
double      fdTdW;           ///< slope of cluster in tdc vs wire
double      fdQdW;           ///< slope of cluster in charge vs wire
double      fSigmadTdW;      ///< slope of cluster in tdc vs wire
double      fSigmadQdW;      ///< slope of cluster in charge vs wire
std::vector<double> fStartPos;    ///< start of cluster in (wire, tdc) plane
std::vector<double> fEndPos;      ///< start of cluster in (wire, tdc) plane
std::vector<double> fSigmaStartPos; ///< start of cluster in (wire, tdc) plane
std::vector<double> fSigmaEndPos;  ///< start of cluster in (wire, tdc) plane
int         fID;             ///< cluster's ID
geo::View_t fView;          ///< view for this cluster
```

- ▶ Not useful
 - ▶ fTotalCharge
 - ▶ fdQdW (varies)
- ▶ Cluster slope
 - ▶ Start dTdW \neq End dTdW
- ▶ Cluster charge at Start/End would be useful for 3D track matching
 - ▶ ClusterCrawler defines Begin == end of the cluster with the lower charge
- ▶ Float has adequate precision – ala Hit