

LCIO-based Data Processing

Experiences from the test-beam pit

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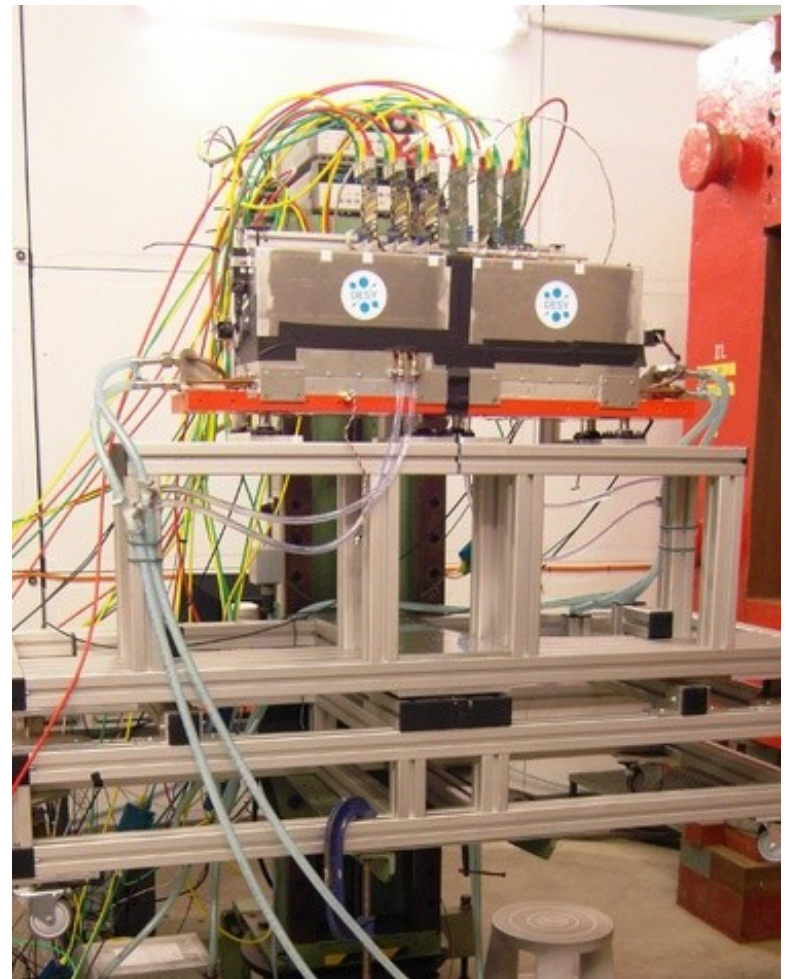
ILD Software Meeting, KEK

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EU Pixel Telescope

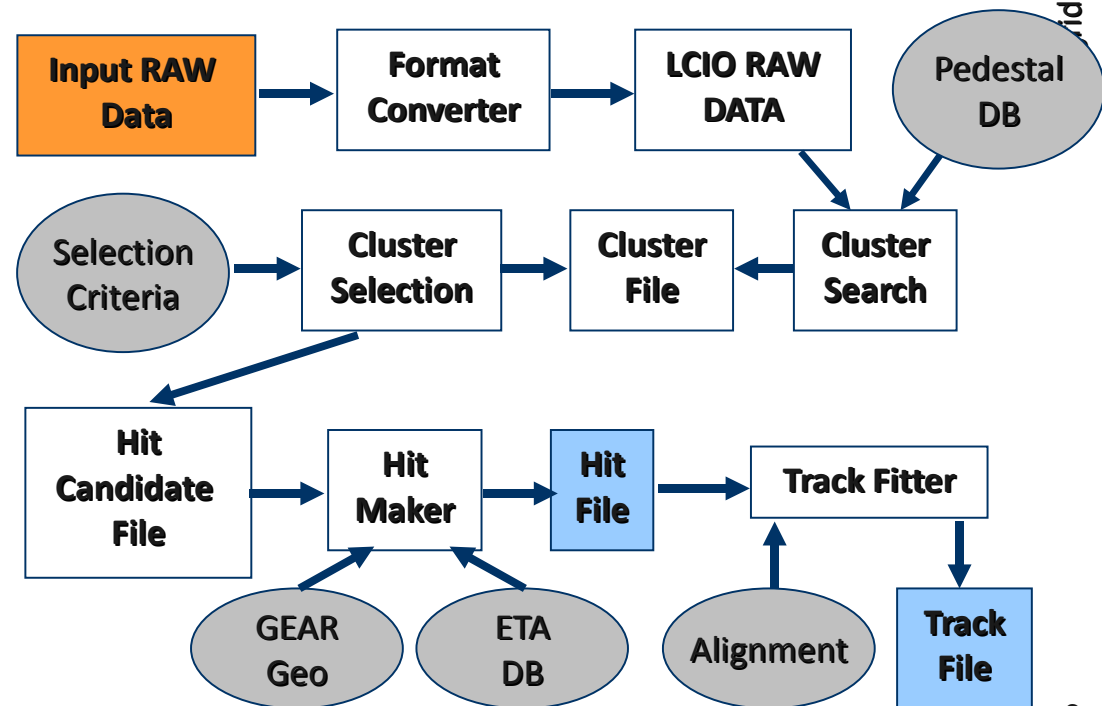
- Vertex detector prototype, position monitor for test-beam setups
- One technology, one team
- Provided to users, so aim is to have automated, easy-to-use reconstruction software
- European effort



Analysis and reconstruction software

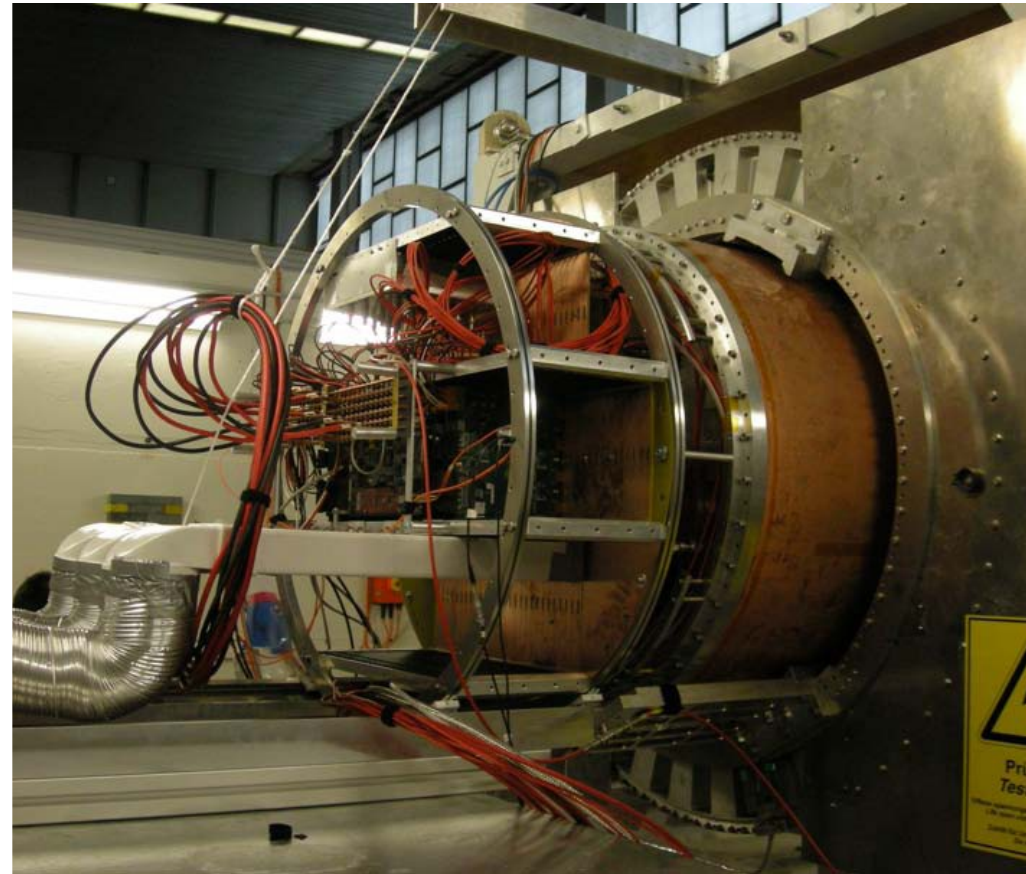
- Gain as much as possible from past experience and already available and tested software tools:
 - Single sensor analysis → **sucimaPix** (INFN)
 - Eta function correction → **MAF** (IPHC)
 - Track fitting → **Analytical track fitting** and straight line fitting
 - Alignment → **Millepede II**
 - Framework → ILC Core software = **Marlin + LCIO + GEAR + (R)AIDA + CED (+ LCCD)**.

- Each module is implemented in a **Marlin** processor
- execute all of them together, or stop after every single step
- Advantages when debugging the system
- Can offer the user different level of information

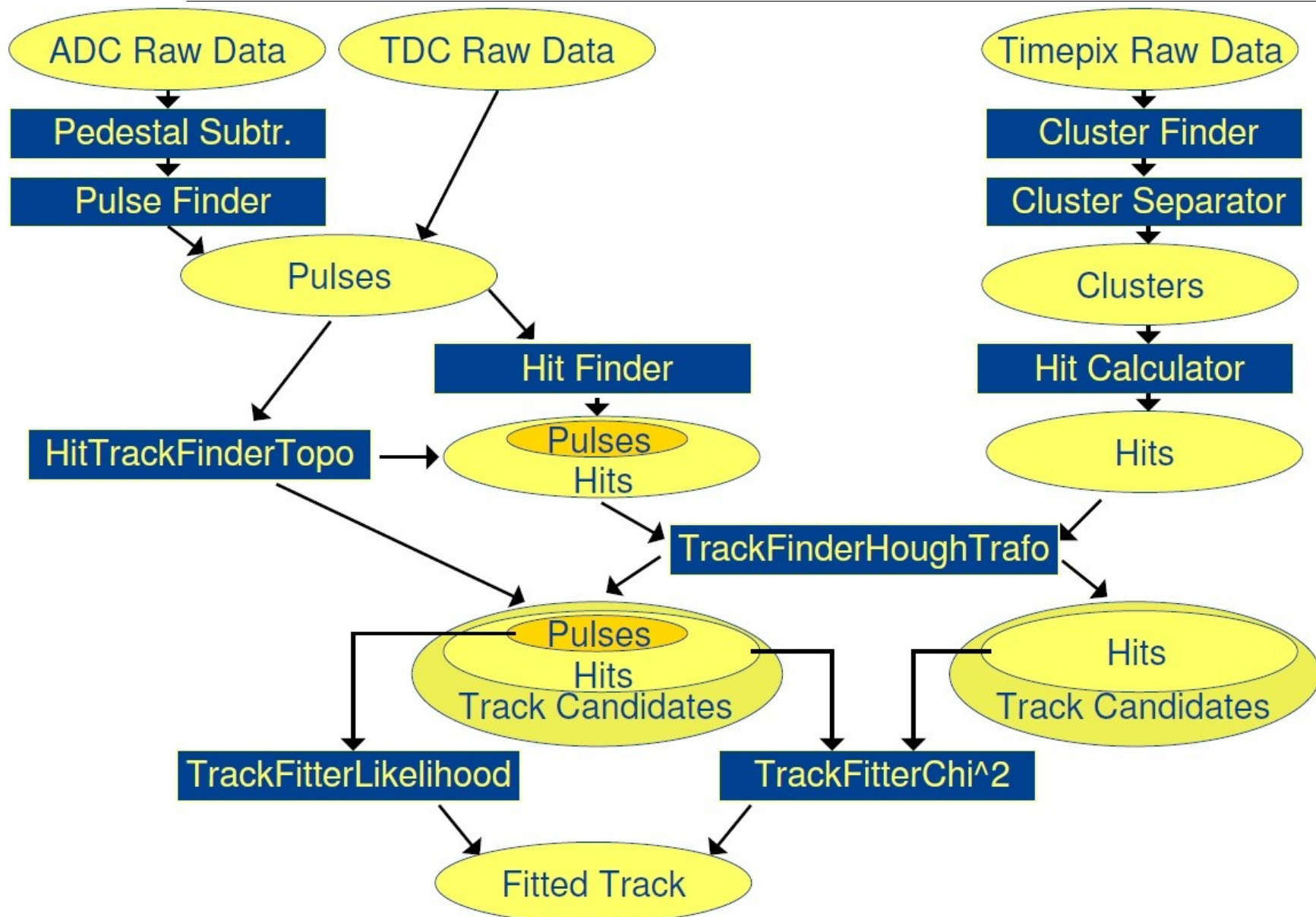


LC-TPC Large Prototype

- Main tracker prototype including magnetic field
- Back-plane for various readout technologies, collaborated effort
- Complex set of conditions information (electronic and surrounding)
- Inter-regional effort

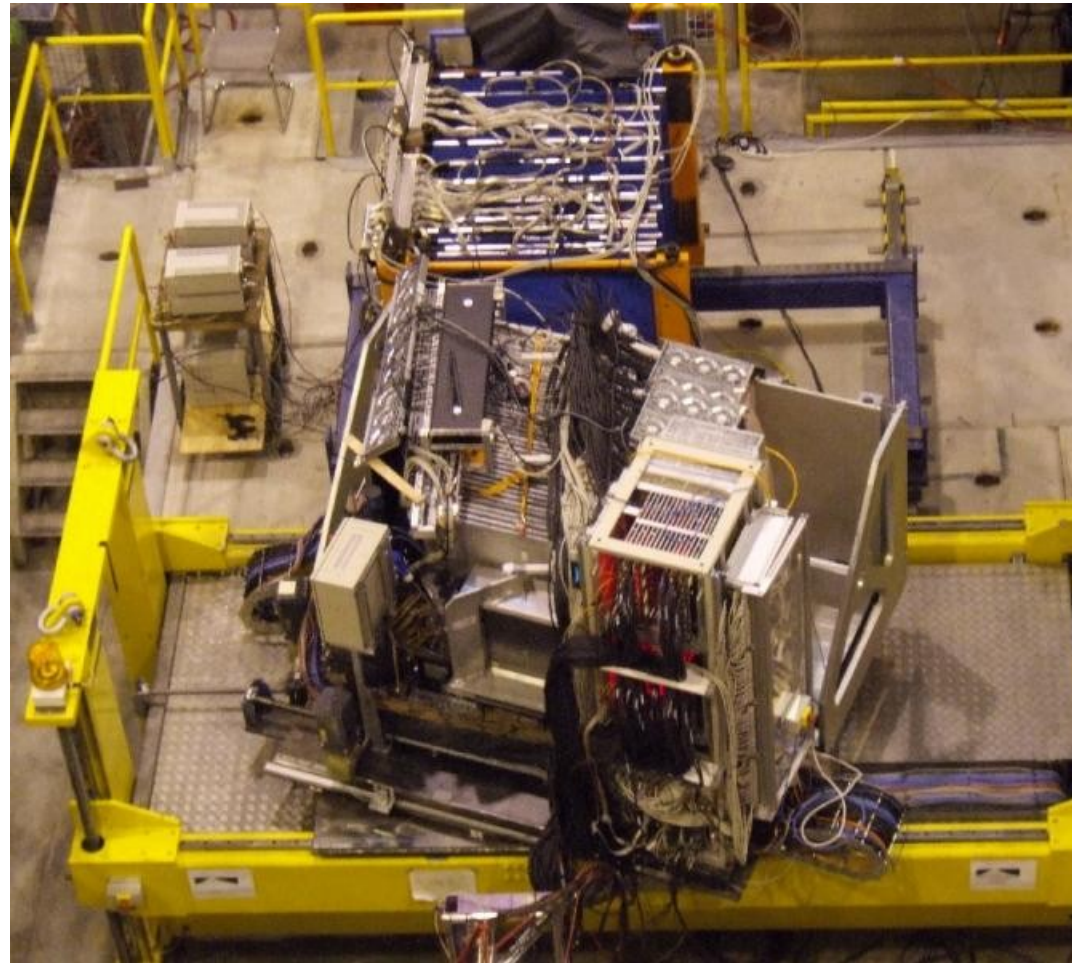


MarlinTPC

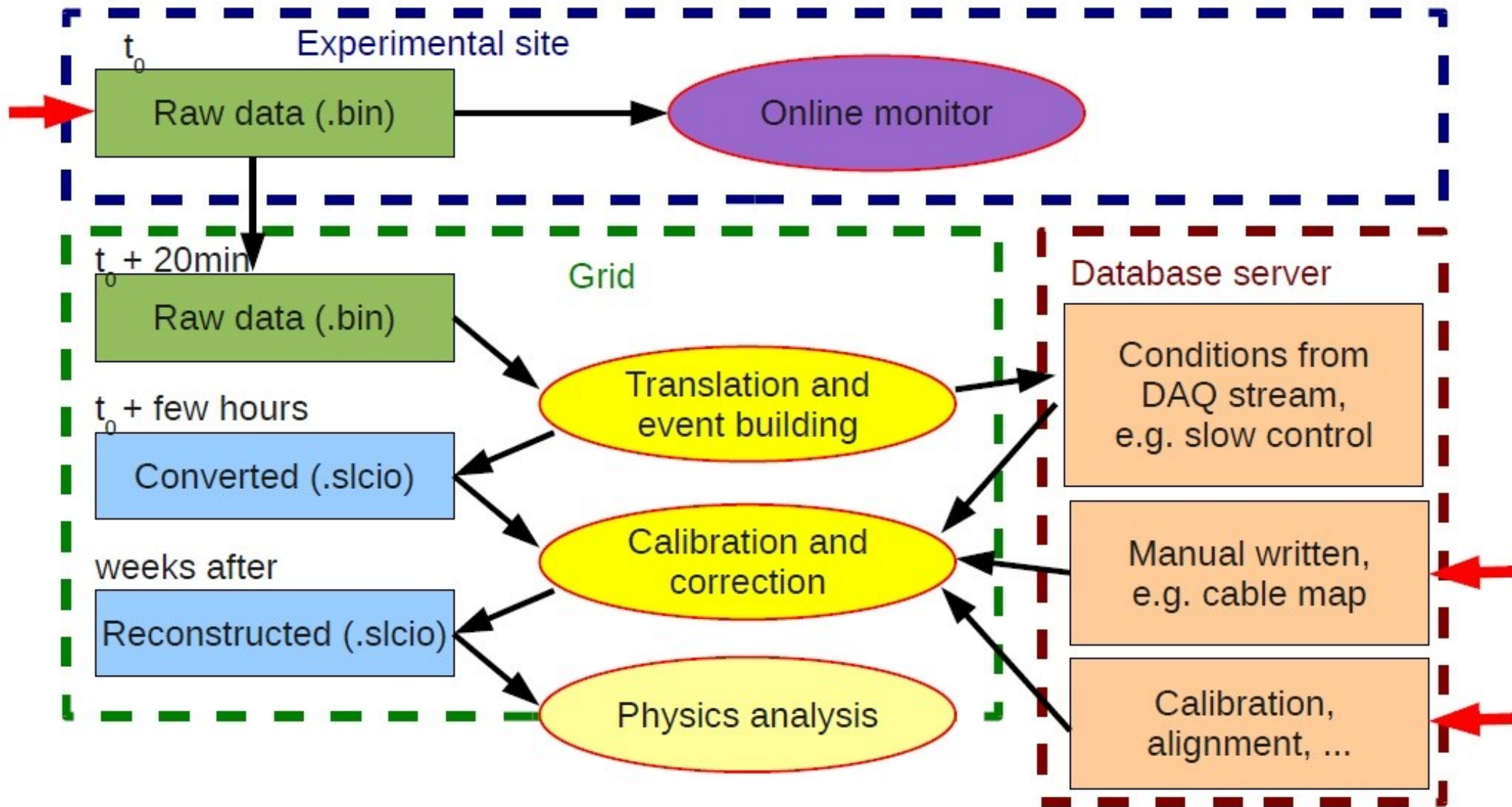


CALICE Calorimeter Setup

- Calorimeter prototypes for hadronic shower measurements
- So far four different detectors, more to come, collaborated structure
- Large data volume, large number of channels, complex conditions data, non-trivial geometry
- Inter-regional and inter-concept effort



CALICE Data Flow



Software Coordinates

- All three R&D collaborations use the LDC scheme:
 - Implementations in C++
 - LCIO as data model and for data storage
 - Marlin for data processing
 - LCCD as interface to conditions data
 - MOKKA as interface to Geant4
- EU Telescope and LC-TPC also use GEAR for geometry description, CALICE has own model
- CALICE has decided to continue using this scheme also for non-European detectors (SciECal from Japan, DHCAL from North America)

Private Comments - LCIO

- Most operations do not process all informations of an event. For these cases, the current I/O implementation is sub-optimal. Does not make a difference for mass-reconstruction, but for user analysis.
- Shortcomings in integration of user-defined classes (via LCGenericObjects)
 - Original class lost after storage/re-read, bears danger of confusing different objects with identical size
 - Often hardware-related configuration- or read-out blocks, so not of general interest for full portability

Private Comments - Marlin

- Marlin provides 'loop over events' to encapsulate modular processing steps. Also processings on individual objects could be modularized. Second loop level (over one collection) of general use?

Private Comments - LCCD

- In principle, the LCIO/Marlin *concept* is threat-save - if it was not for the change listener pattern for conditions handling. Is there a better way, e.g. by 'collection has changed'-flags?
- The only available database implementation for LCCD is based on (non-maintained) CondDBMySQL. How to provide 'code reliability' here? Who takes care of fixes, e.g. removing I/O overhead to DB server?
- Scalability: Conditions for full scale detector will be huge (current HCal calib: ~35 floats per channel). Need clever memory \Leftrightarrow CPU \Leftrightarrow I/O balancing in the future, preferably steerable.

Private Comments - Geometry

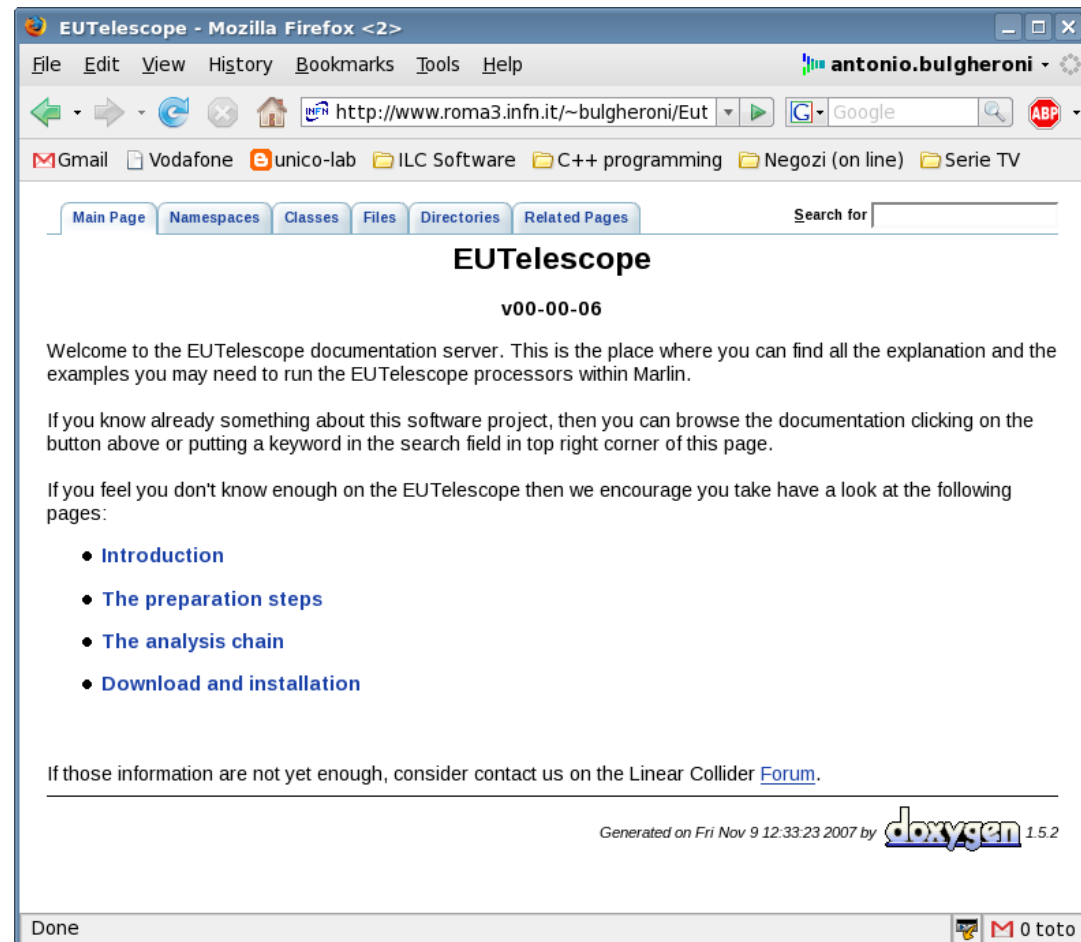
- GEAR currently simulation-driven: geometry defined in MOKKA, fed to reconstruction by XML file - this is not a useful ansatz for test beam setups (which are very flexible) and most probably also not for a full-scale detector
- Geometry data is also conditions data, some change with time (alignment), others are fixed relations (blueprints) - natural would be LCCD-based handling
- Would want to have something that is (from the code point of view) identical in simulation and reconstruction

Backup Slides

EUTelescope



- Providing the users a set of relevant high level objects (like tracks or space points) to characterize the DUT along with histograms of important figures of merit.
- Collaborating in the development of a **common software framework** in view of the future International Linear Collider experiment.
- **Developed within the Software Networking activity, it is based on the official ILC framework: Marlin + LCIO**
- **EUTelescope is a set of Processors taking to care to handle the data stream from the DAQ to the reconstructed tracks**
- **Sticking to the ILC de-facto standard offers the possibility to easily use the GRID.**

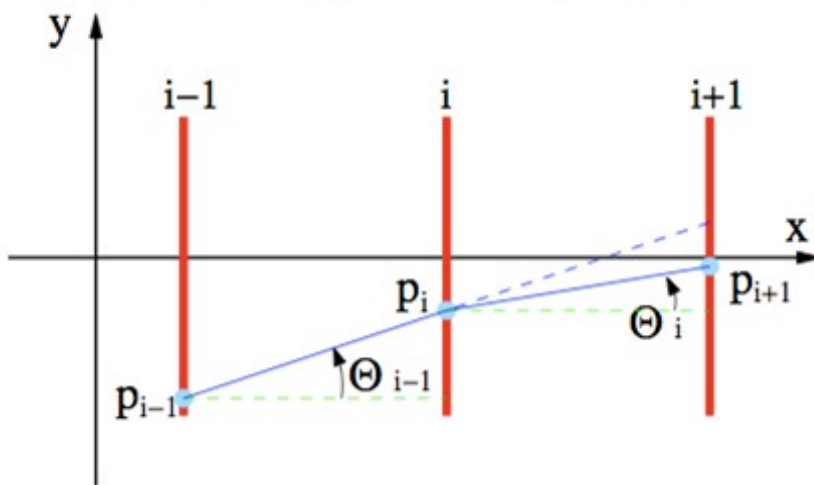


Analysis Method

Track Fitting

- Want to determine track position in each plane (including DUT), i.e. N parameters (p_i $i=1\dots N$) from $N-1$ measured positions in telescope planes
- Use constraints on multiple scattering

Contribution of plane i to χ^2 of the fit



$$\Delta\chi_i^2 = \left(\frac{y_i - p_i}{\sigma_i} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Theta_i - \Theta_{i-1}}{\Delta\Theta_i} \right)^2$$

position measurement multiple scattering

where: $\Theta_i = \frac{p_{i+1} - p_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$

Both terms present for planes $i \neq 1, i_{DUT}, N$,
 first term missing for DUT, second for first and last plane

χ^2 minimum can be found by solving the matrix equation.

- As a by product we get also an expected error on the position reconstructed at DUT.