ILC Software Overview and recent developments

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Outline

- Introduction to iLCSoft
- core tools
- ILD simulation and reconstruction software chain
- new developments
- DD4hep, DDRec, DDMarlinTrk/PFA
- some results
- Summary and Outlook





ILC detectors and software

ILC detectors

- very high tracking efficiency
- extremely good impact parameter and momentum resolution
- unprecedented jet-energy resolution
- optimized for particle flow PFA

ILC software

- need flexible and easy to use tools
- allowing for fast and detailed simulation of detector variants
- efficient algorithms for reconstruction and analysis

achieving optimal detector performance requires optimal detector and software



$$\sigma_{E_{jet}}^{2} = \epsilon_{trk}^{2} \sum_{i} E_{trk,i}^{4} + \epsilon_{ECal}^{2} E_{ECal} + \epsilon_{HCal}^{2} E_{HCal} + \sigma_{confusion}^{2}$$
$$\epsilon_{trk} = \delta (1/p) \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-5}, \quad \epsilon_{ECal} = \frac{\delta E}{\sqrt{E}} \approx 0.2, \quad \epsilon_{HCal} \approx 0.5$$





the iLCSoft framework



- well defined interfaces to Event Data and Detector Geometry
- define "Language" through which actual tools are used
- allows for flexible re-use of tools by many clients (all LC community)
- DESY involved in almost all aspects of the framework



iLCSoft packages





LCIO - common Event Data Model

- common event data model (EDM) and persistency for linear collider community
 - joined DESY and SLAC (and LLR) project - first presented @ CHEP 2003
 - used by ILD, SiD, CLICdp and test beams for more than 10 years
 - common EDM proven to be crucial for collaborative SW development across detector concepts
- develop new I/O layer in AIDA2020: Podio (with FCC)
 - allow for efficient parallel I/O and
 - simplify parallel processing (GPUs)





Marlin – application framework

Modular Analysis & Reconstruction for the LI Near Collider

- modular C++ application framework for the analysis and reconstruction of ILC data
- LCIO as transient data model
- event data bus/white board model
- xml steering files:
- fully configure application
- order of modules/processors
- parameters global + processor
- self documenting
 - parameters registered in user code
- consistency check of input/output collection types
- Plug & Play of modules



ILD detector in Mokka simulation









- for DBD created detailed simulation model of ILD in Mokka
- engineering level of detail:
 - cables and services
 - electronics
 - gaps and imperfections
- goal:
 - realistic material budget for tracking
 - realistic PFA performance and efficiencies



Digitization in a nutshell

- Si-trackers and TPC
- parameterized smearing according to established point resolutions
- space point builder for double layers of 1d strip detectors
- Calorimeters:
 - simple 'calibration' scaling of visible energy to deposited energy
 → sampling fraction
 - amplitude thresholds
 - post-DBD:
 - timing cuts
 - electronic noise
 - saturation effects

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Detector			Point Resolution
VTX	$\sigma_{r\phi,z}$	=	$2.8\mu m (layer 1)$
	$\sigma_{r\phi,z}$	=	$6.0\mu m (layer 2)$
	$\sigma_{r\phi,z}$	=	$4.0\mu m (layers 3-6)$
SIT	σ_{lpha_z}	=	$7.0\mu\mathrm{m}$
	α_z	=	$\pm 7.0^{\circ}$ (angle with z-axis)
SET	σ_{lpha_z}	=	$7.0\mu \mathrm{m}$
	α_z	=	$\pm 7.0^{\circ}$ (angle with z-axis)
FTD	σ_r	=	$3.0 \mu \mathrm{m}$
Pixel	$\sigma_{r_{\perp}}$	=	$3.0 \mu \mathrm{m}$
FTD	σ_{lpha_r}	=	$7.0\mu\mathrm{m}$
Strip	α_r	=	$\pm 5.0^{\circ}$ (angle with radial direction)
TPC	$\sigma_{r\phi}^2$	=	$(50^2 + 900^2 \sin^2 \phi + ((25^2/22) \times (4T/B)^2 \sin \theta) (z/\text{cm})) \mu\text{m}^2$
	$\sigma_z^{2^{\tau}}$	=	$(400^2 + 80^2 \times (z/cm)) \mu m^2$
	where ϕ and θ are the azimuthal and polar angle of the track direction		



ILD Pattern recognition (i.a.n.)

- VXD/SIT

- triplet search
- mini-vectors
- cellular automatons
- FTD
- cellular automatons
- Hopfield Network
- TPC
 - toplogical clustering
 - followed by road search algorithm
- Combined
- select consistent subset
- assign leftover hits



Marlin modules for ILD Tracking



other reconstruction tools

- PandoraPFA
- Particle Flow Algorithm
- originally developed for ILD, now applied to
- CLICdp, Calice, SiD, neutrino physics (Liquid-Ar TPC), LHC...
- redesigned to be framework independent
- LCFIPlus
- flavor tagging based on vertex reconstruction (ZVtop,...) and Neural Networks
- used by all LC concepts (no geometry)
- HLR
- jet finder, particleID, ...







achieved (detector) performance



Why change a running system ?

 in Linear Collider Software Meetings 2012/2013 decided to use the DD4hep detector geometry description as a basis for common LC simulation and reconstruction framework



- defining a common geometry API is the second step after the common EDM: LCIO - that is needed to have an open and modular software framework
- allows to share existing common software tools between ILC and CLIC and also develop new common simulation and reconstruction tools
- will provide more flexibility in changing detector layout or technologies for optimization studies



DD4hep - detector description



- one single source of geometry description for all HEP processing
 - DDG4: gateway Geant4 simulation
 - DDRec: interface to reconstruction
 - Icgeo: LC detector models (ILD, SiD, CLICdp)

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ILD simulation model in Icgeo (DD4hep)





- ILD_o1_v05 Mokka model ported one-to-one to DD4hep
- introduced mandatory envelope volumes
 - validation and scaling behaviour
- model is fully functional and ready for detailed validation
- ddsim python simulation tool in place



DDRec interface for reconstruction

- high level information on sub detectors for reconstruction - from detailed geometry model
 - detector layout
 - shapes, #layers, technology
 - material properties
 - ... user defined ...
- tracking surfaces:
 - measurement directions
 - material effects for
 - multiple scattering
 - energy loss
 - automatically averaged from detailed model

=> consistent tracking geometry from one source







DDKalTest

- new package that provides measurement surfaces needed by KalTest using DDRec::Surfaces:
- DDPlanarMeasLayer
 - 1D,2D Si-tracker barrel/endcap
 - dead materials (endcaps)
- DDCylinderMeasLayer
 - 2D hits in TPC
 - supports (cryostat, field cage,...)
- DDConeMeasLayer
 - conical sections of beam pipe

with DDKalTest we can run the track fitting for **every detector** that has a **DD4hep** geometry description (and the surfaces added) ! => generic tracking package





Reconstruction Tools for DD4hep



- MarlinTrk tracking tools are now fully compatible w/ DD4hep
- can run existing pattern recognition
 - aidaTT-GBL allows for alignment studies
 - DDMarlinPandora rewrite of MarlinPandora using DD4hep
 - can run Pandora as before



validating the new DD4hep model

S.Lu





- quite some validation done by software experts, e.g. using hit maps, hit energy distributions, hit positions,.....
- => a detailed validation will have to be done by sub-detector experts



validating the new DD4hep model

Y.Voutsinas





x0:epz {theta==13&&phi==0&&x0<.15}



- for tracking check:
 - material budget
 - track parameter pulls

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Tracking/PFA performance w/ DD4hep



- now have reached for the first time the same performance with new DD4hep based software chain
 further validation and grass shocks peeded
- further validation and cross checks needed...



Summary & Outlook

- iLCSoft provides the software tools for the Linear Collider community (and beyond) for the development of
- simulation models
- reconstruction algorithms
- analysis tools
- combined detector and software performance achieved design goals for ILD at time of TDR
- recently developed new more generic software tools: DD4hep/DDRec, generic tracking, HLR,...

in the process of having as much as possible common software in the LC community

- new simulation/reconstruction chain now starts to achieve the same performance as the 'old' one
- will continue the validation process and eventually use for next round of ILD detector optimization



additional material

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automatic material averaging for surfaces

- material properties are averaged along normal of the surface
- along given thicknesses

$$< A > = \left(\sum_{i}^{N} \rho_{i} t_{i}\right) / \left(\sum_{i}^{N} \rho_{i} \frac{t_{i}}{A_{i}}\right)$$
$$< Z > = \left(\sum_{i}^{N} \rho_{i} \frac{t_{i} Z_{i}}{A_{i}}\right) / \left(\sum_{i}^{N} \rho_{i} \frac{t_{i}}{A_{i}}\right)$$
$$< \rho > = \left(\sum_{i}^{N} \rho_{i} t_{i}\right) / \left(\sum_{i}^{N} t_{i}\right)$$
$$< X_{0} > = \left(\sum_{i}^{N} t_{i}\right) / \left(\sum_{i}^{N} \frac{t_{i}}{X_{0i}}\right)$$
$$< \lambda > = \left(\sum_{i}^{N} t_{i}\right) / \left(\sum_{i}^{N} \frac{t_{i}}{\lambda}\right)$$



- roughly equivalent to individual materials for Bethe-Bloch
- identical for multiple scattering



DDG4 - gateway to Geant4

- fully configurable binding to Geant4 full simulation
- standard input/output formats: LCIO, stdhep, HepEvt, HepMC,...
- can easily add new ones
- Modules:
- event overlay
- IP-smearing
- MC-Truth link
 - every hit knows its truth history
- user defined
- can run as Python or C++ program (or ROOT macro)
- supports multithreading





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ILC Software

- LC community has a long tradition of collaborating on common software tools
 - for ILC up to 4 different detector concepts in 3 regions and test beams and also CLICdp
- allow users to share core software tools an focus an algorithm and analysis development
 do not re-invent the wheel
- basic strategy:
- use well defined and agreed upon interfaces
- keep it simple (as simple as possible but no simpler)
- · be as light weight, modular and flexible as possible
- followed this strategy over the years in several projects
 - EUDET, AIDA, AIDA2020, (HSF)
 - recently scope also partly extended to beyond LC:
 - LHC, FCC, CEPC and neutrino



