

E1039 OFFLINE SOFTWARE: STATUS AND PLAN

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SpinQuest Collaboration Meeting 2019 Fall, Fermilab

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Fun4all Software framework

- Developed by ***C. Pinkenburg*** for PHENIX experiment
- Extended for sPHENIX experiment with GEANT4 integration
- Implemented to SpinQuest by ***Haiwang Yu***
- ROOT based I/O
- Modularized for easier collaborative development
- Comes with a GEANT4 based simulation sub-framework
- Details: DocDB [5509](#) (slides, video of talk by Haiwang)

E1039 Offline Software Status:

- **Stable state**
- All the codes available via GitHub; can clone them from E1039 GitHub page
: <https://github.com/E1039-Collaboration>
 - git clone <https://github.com/E1039-Collaboration/e1039-core.git>
- Work on your analysis by creating your own module and can contribute to main frame-work by giving pull request
- Register a GitHub account send me (abipun@nmsu.edu) your github account

The screenshot shows the GitHub profile for 'E1039-Collaboration'. The profile header includes the organization name and location (Winfield Township, IL, USA). Below this, there are navigation tabs for 'Repositories' (10), 'Packages', 'People' (16), 'Teams' (2), and 'Projects'. A search bar and filters for 'Type' and 'Language' are present. The main content area lists several repositories with their names, languages, and activity metrics. The repositories listed are 'e1039-core' (C++), 'e1039-analysis' (C), 'Slow-Controls' (Rich Text Format), 'e1039-daq', and 'e1039-share'. On the right side, there are sections for 'Top languages' and 'People'.

Resources:

- <https://github.com/E1039-Collaboration/e1039-tutorial/tree/master/cm1811> (by Haiwang)
 - How to login and clone the codes from github
 - How to run the simulation
 - How to compile and run your own analysis module
- More Resources:
 - GitHub Tutorial: <https://github.com/E1039-Collaboration/e1039-wiki/blob/master/github-tutorial.pdf>
 - Software wiki: <https://github.com/E1039-Collaboration/e1039-wiki/wiki>
 - Doxygen: <https://e1039-collaboration.github.io/e1039-doc/index.html>

What changed since last Collaboration Meeting?

- Modification to store unmerged H4 hits (H4Tu, H4Td, etc.) in DST
- Updates for better stability of MainDAQ decoder
- The 3D event display now keeps its view point when moving to next event
- Issues with insensitive volume (F/KMAG, instrumentation, target, shielding, collimator) geometry fixed

E1039 Offline Software: Plans

- ✓ **E1039 Vertex Generator**
- **Import E906 Physics Generator**
- **Insensitive Subsystem:** SpinQuest version
- **Tracking (kTracker)**
 - Short term goal:
 - optimize cuts for the new target position,
 - Flexible conditions for the tracker and analyzer
 - Long term goal: improving the running speed

Goal: Full reconstruction of a spill in the counting house, between spills

- **Target Geometry set up:**
- **Digitizer:** efficiencies and resolution
- **Minimum Bias generator:** more faster version with filters (eg. Event filtering)

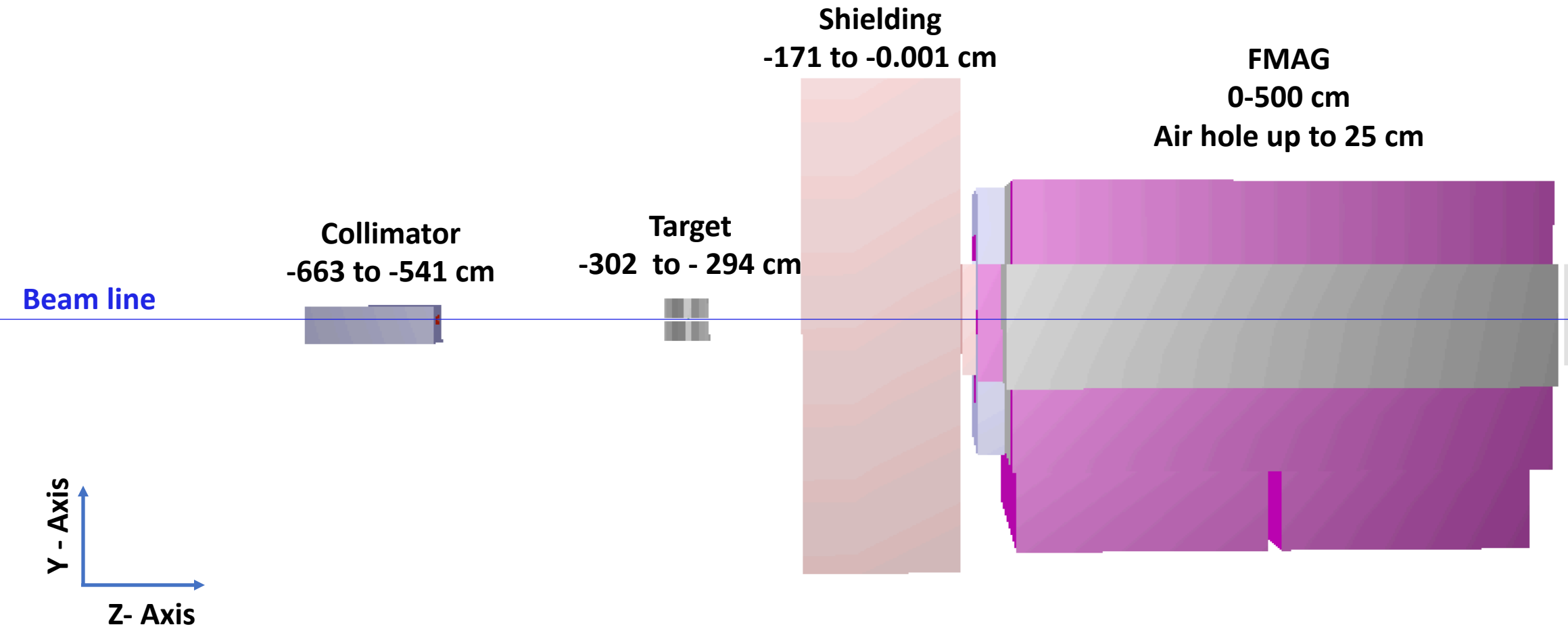
Current options in PYTHIA Vertex:

- **set_vertex_distribution_function**(VTXFUNC x, VTXFUNC y, VTXFUNC z, VTXFUNC t)
 - VTXFUNC: enumerator in the PHHepMCGenHelper class and only includes the Gaussian (Gaus) and Uniform distribution
- **set_vertex_distribution_mean**(const double x, const double y, const double z, const double t);
- **set_vertex_distribution_width**(const double x, const double y, const double z, const double t);
- **set_reuse_vertex**(int src_embedding_id)

E1039 Vertex Generator

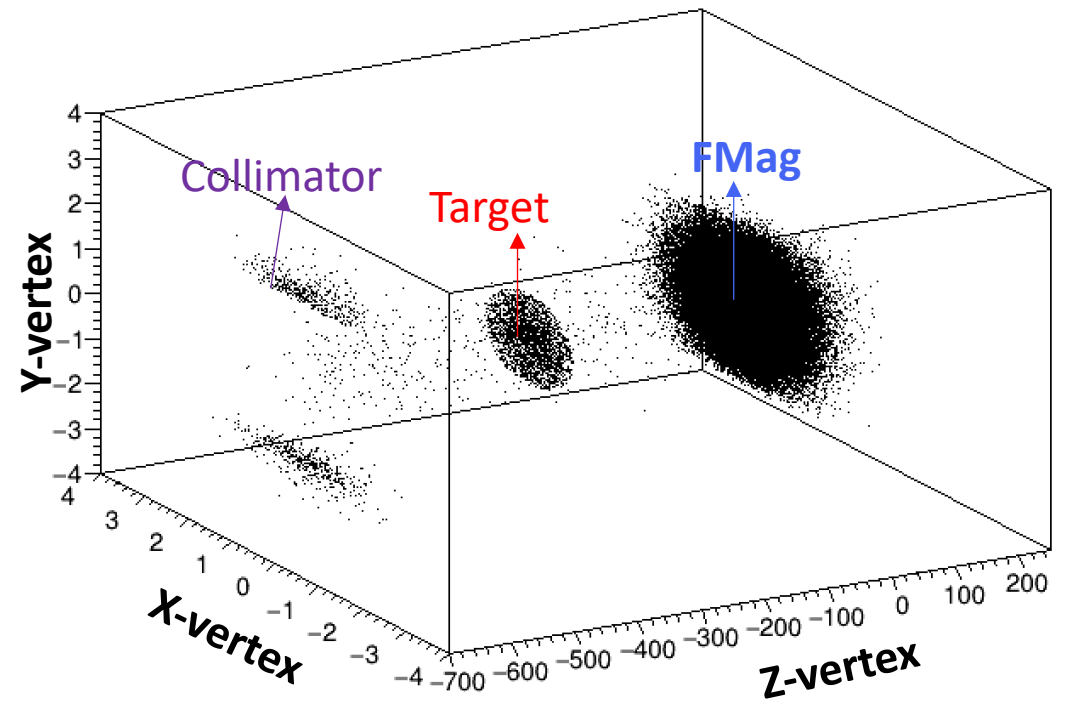
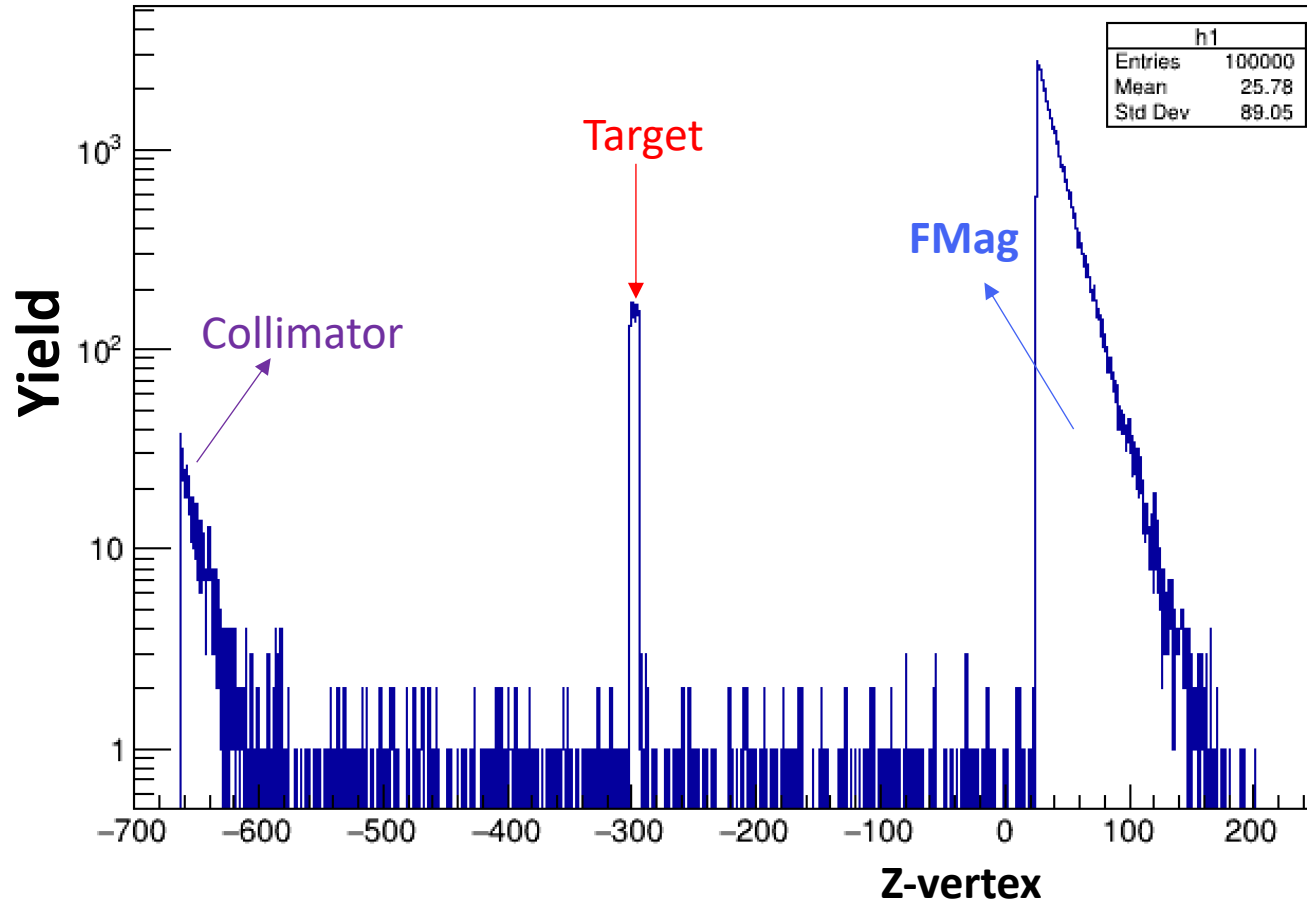
- Goal:
 - Generate realistic vertex distribution for E1039 experiment and make it available for the physics generators
- Method: (based on the previous E906 generator developed by Kun)
 - Collect the volumes in the beamline
 - Fill the space between the volumes with air
 - Get their properties (size, density, Nuclear interaction length) and set the attenuation, probabilities
 - Generate vertex (Z) randomly (based on their properties)

Beam Volumes: ($x < 1.0$, $y < 1.0$ and $-700 < z < 500$ cm)



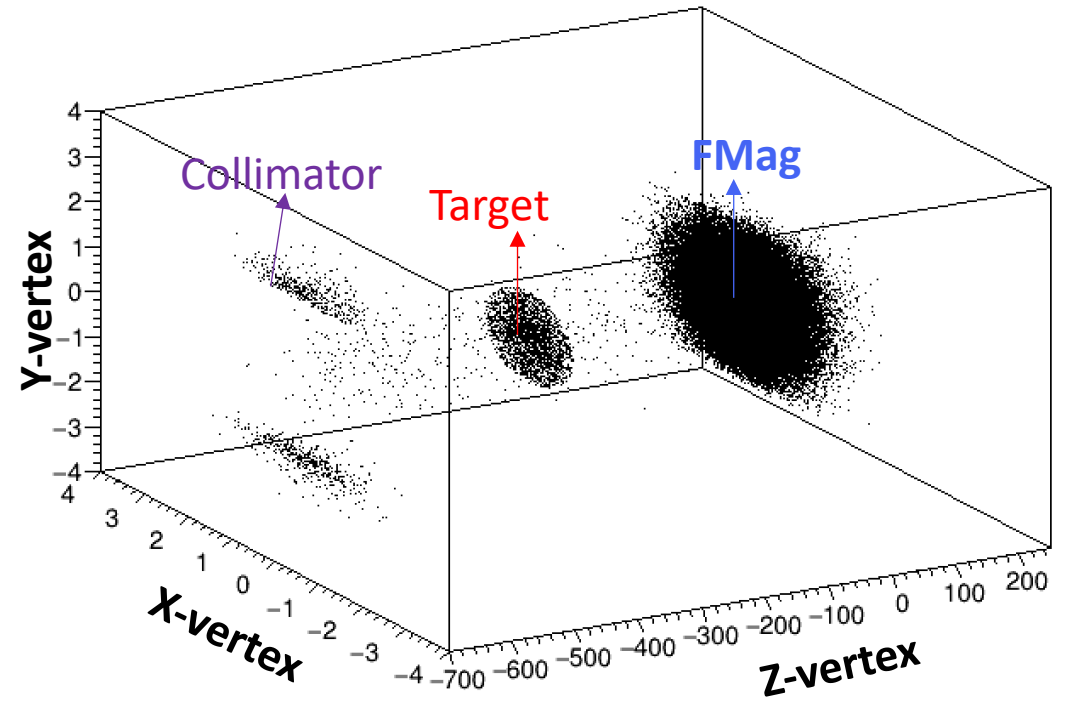
Z-vertex Distribution (Beam with 6.5 mm width (sigma) in both X and Y:

Beam tail (1/r) not included)



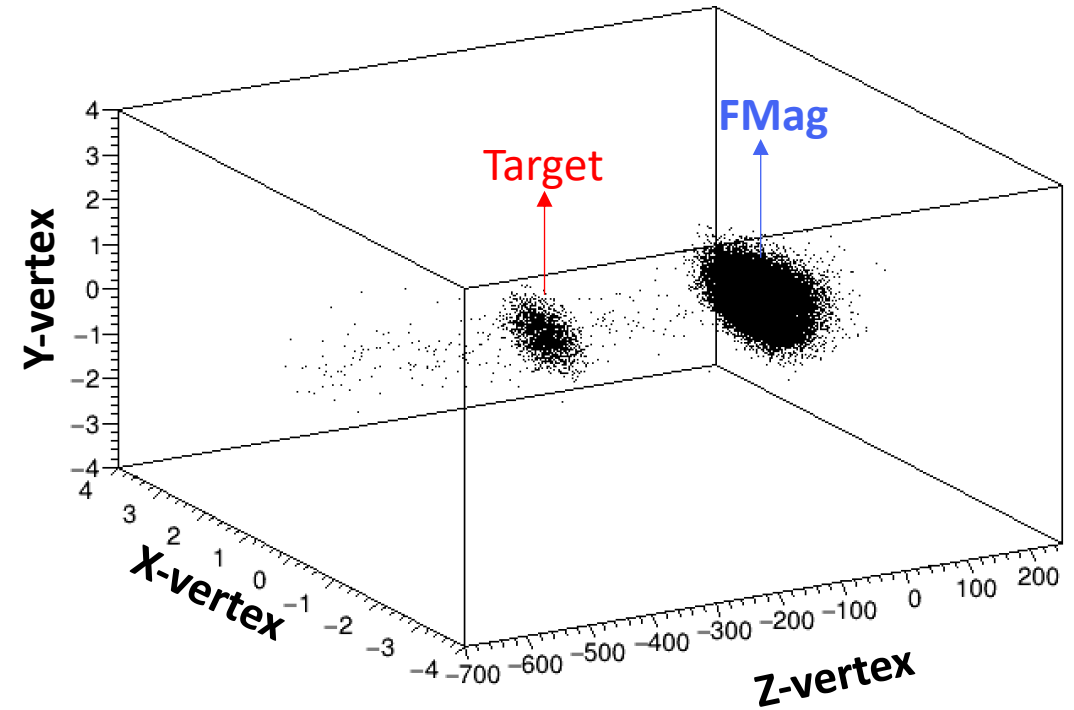
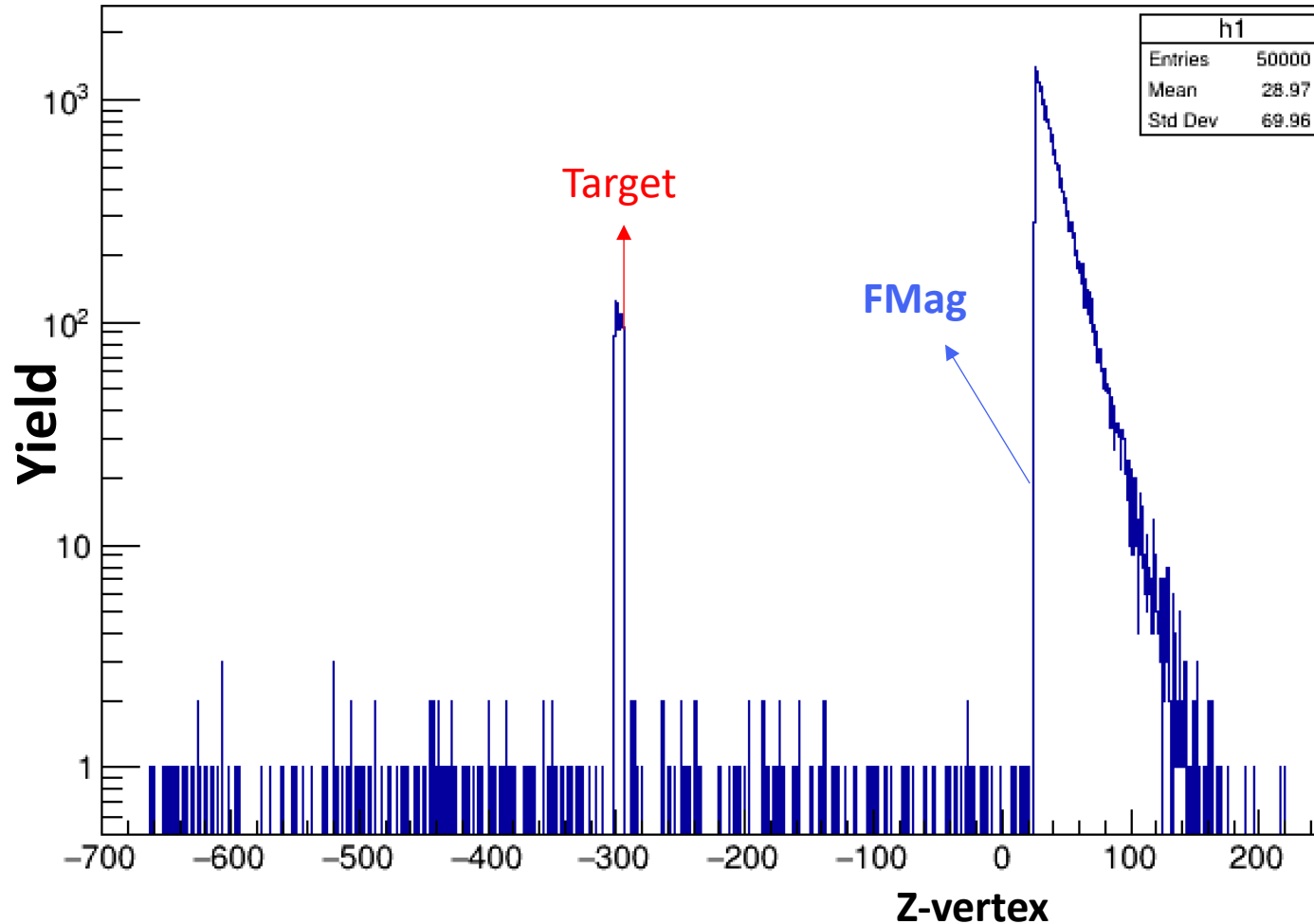
Z-vertex Distribution (with 6.5 mm beam width (sigma) in both X and Y Beam tail (1/r) not included)

- Collimator: ~ 1%
- Target: ~1.8 %
- Shielding: Negligible
- FMag: ~96%
- Airgaps: Negligible



Z-vertex Distribution

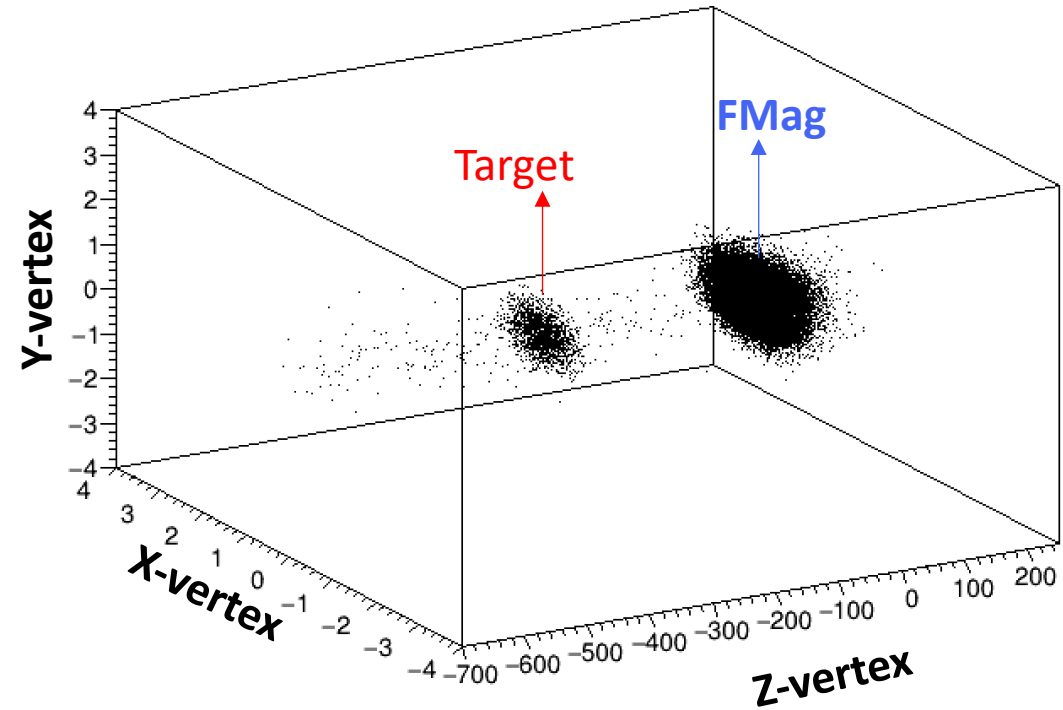
(Beam with x-width = 4.14 mm and y-width = 3.43 mm:
Beam tail (1/r) not included)



Z-vertex Distribution

(Beam with x-width = 4.14 mm and y-width = 3.43 mm:
Beam tail (1/r) not included)

- Collimator: Negligible
- Target: ~2.5 %
- Shielding: Negligible
- FMag: ~96 %
- Airgaps: Negligible



Summary for Vertex Generator

- More reasonable vertex generator is ready ([Many thanks to Kun](#))
- FMag has majority of contribution for the primary vertex
- Collimator contribution depends upon the beam profile
- Shielding has negligible contribution because of big hole in its center
- Code will be available soon in GitHub and can be used with it for particle gun and simple particle generator
- Working on Physics generator

PHYSICS Generator:

- Current available Option: PYTHIA (PHPhythia)
 - Can configure it while running simulation
 - Fun4Sim currently configure Drell-Yan (phpythia8_DY.cfg)
- Goal for E1039 PHYSICS Generator:
 - More efficient with multiple options, e.g.;
 - Drell-Yan
 - J-Psi
 - Pythia Dimuon
 - Custom Dimuon
 - Pythia Single

Event Display:

- Developed by **Haiwang** by using ROOT TEvent and currently being maintained by **Kenichi**
- Geometry, Magnetic field: from Fun4All node tree
- Fired wire and Track: with TEvent functions
- For more details: DocDB [5887](#), [5795](#) (presentations from Haiwang)

Plan:

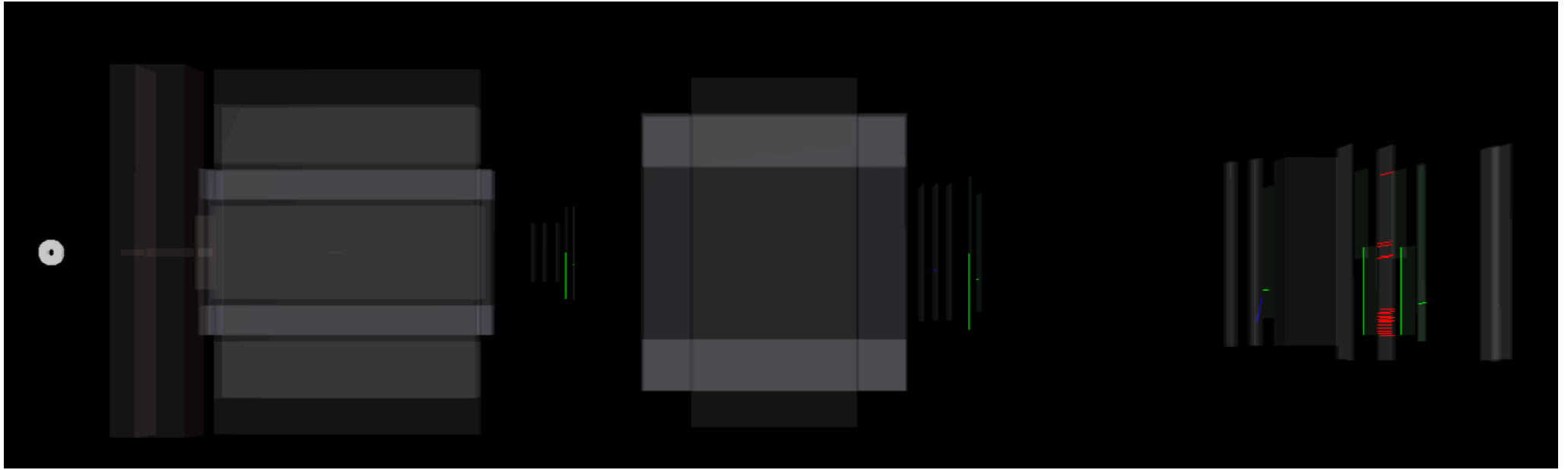
- Change to automatic mode from interactive mode

Top View

Trigger:
NIM {1,1,0,1,0}
MATRIX {1,1,1,1,1}

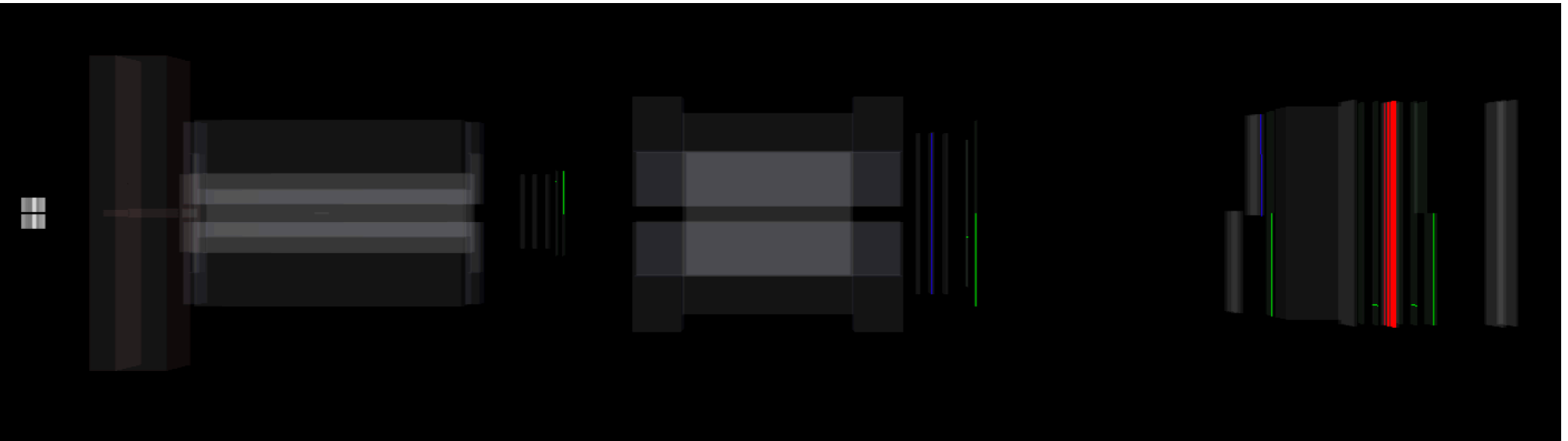
Hodoscope
Hits

Wire
Chamber
Hits



Side View

Proportional
Tube Hits



Thank You

Back Ups

Beamline Volumes Information

- Collimator: (G4_Cu, 12.7 cm x 9.67 cm)
 - Rectangular hole (**7.8 cm x 3.5 cm**) : G4_Galactic
- Target: (He, H, Nitrogen) 20 mm in diameter, 79 mm length
- Shielding: (Concrete)
 - Holes: Two circular (10.16 cm, 15.24 cm), Square hole (15.24 x 15.24)
 - 10 cm hole is implemented for all shieldings as conservative estimate
- Inner FMag: Fe
 - Hole up to 25 cm

0 Beamline object name **AirGap_0** at **-541.400 <-- -602.410 --> -663.420**
 Z = 7.179, A = 14.364, N = 7.185
 Nuclear inc. len. = 65932.038, density = 0.001
 -0.185% interaction length, upstream attenuation = 0.000
 Attenuation by itself = -0.002, real attenuation = -0.002
 Collision prob = -0.122, accumulated prob = 0.000

1 Beamline object name **InnerEnv_outer** at **-663.320 <-- -602.360 --> -541.400**
 Z = 29.000, A = 63.546, N = 34.546
 Nuclear inc. len. = 15.514, density = 8.960
 785.864% interaction length, upstream attenuation = -0.002
 Attenuation by itself = 1.000, real attenuation = 1.001
 Collision prob = 139.210, accumulated prob = -0.122

2 Beamline object name **InnerEnv_inner** at **-663.420 <-- -602.360 --> -541.300**
 Z = 1.000, A = 1.008, N = 0.008
 Nuclear inc. len. = 352778443350252836609851392.000, density = 0.000
 0.000% interaction length, upstream attenuation = -nan
 Attenuation by itself = 0.000, real attenuation = 0.000
 Collision prob = 0.000, accumulated prob = 139.088

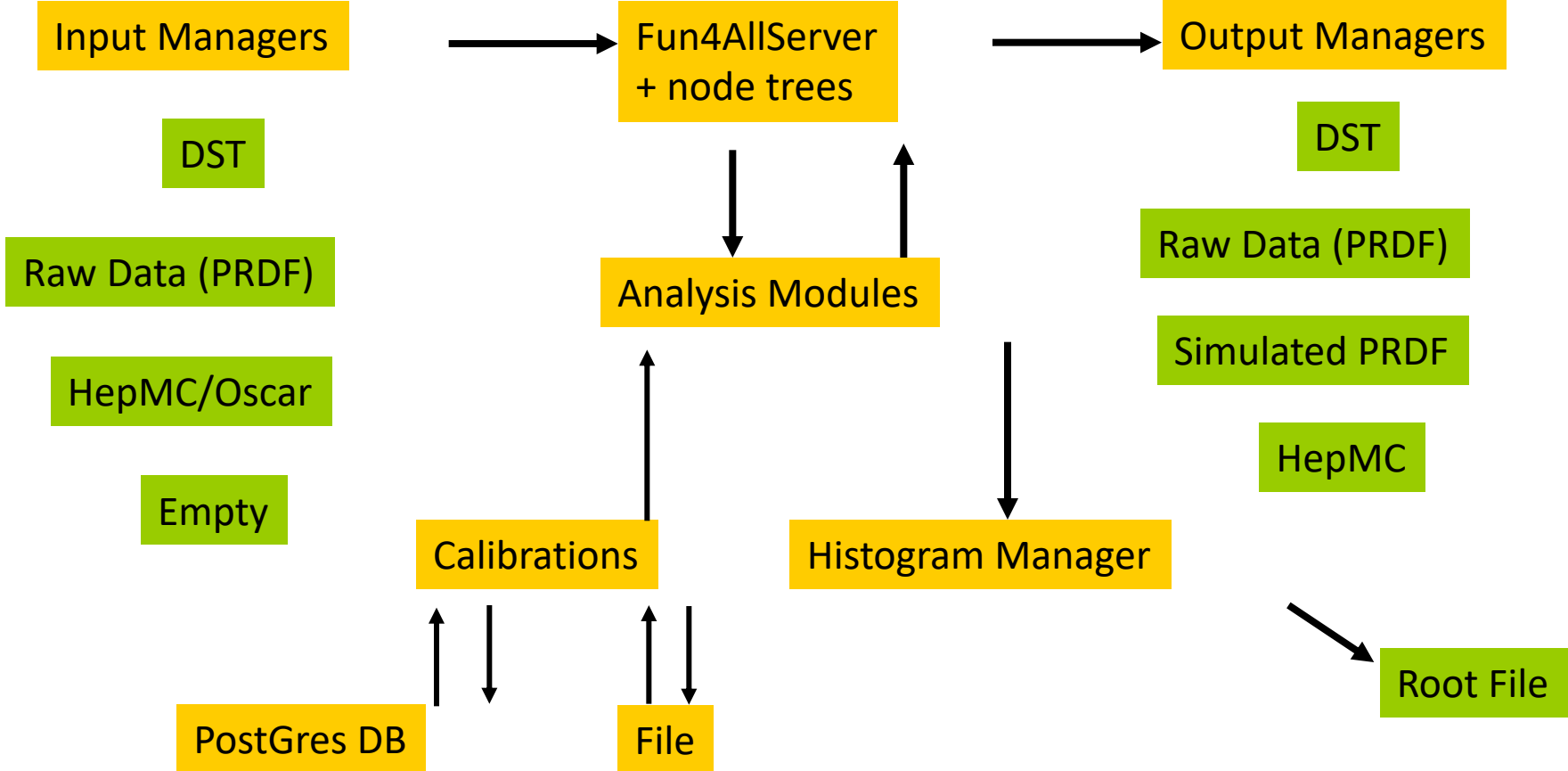
3 Beamline object name **AirGap_1** at **-541.300 <-- -421.625 --> -301.950**
 Z = 7.179, A = 14.364, N = 7.185
 Nuclear inc. len. = 65932.038, density = 0.001
 0.363% interaction length, upstream attenuation = 1.000
 Attenuation by itself = 0.004, real attenuation = 0.000
 Collision prob = 0.000, accumulated prob = 139.088

4 Beamline object name **Target_0** at **-301.950 <-- -298.000 --> -294.050**
 Z = 5.539, A = 10.925, N = 5.386
 Nuclear inc. len. = 114.542, density = 0.578
 6.897% interaction length, upstream attenuation = 1.000
 Attenuation by itself = 0.067, real attenuation = 0.000
 Collision prob = 0.002, accumulated prob = 139.088

5 Beamline object name **AirGap_2** at **-294.050 <-- -232.787 --> -171.525**
 Z = 7.179, A = 14.364, N = 7.185
 Nuclear inc. len. = 65932.038, density = 0.001
 0.186% interaction length, upstream attenuation = 1.000
 Attenuation by itself = 0.002, real attenuation = 0.000
 Collision prob = 0.000, accumulated prob = 139.090

- 6 Beamline object name **Shielding1_0_outer** at **-171.525 <-- -148.666 --> -125.807**
Z = 11.098, A = 22.337, N = 11.238
Nuclear inc. len. = 41.247, density = 2.300
110.839% interaction length, upstream attenuation = 1.000
Attenuation by itself = 0.670, real attenuation = 0.000
Collision prob = 0.023, accumulated prob = 139.090
- 7 Beamline object name **Shielding2_0_outer** at **-125.806 <-- -80.086 --> -34.366**
Z = 11.098, A = 22.337, N = 11.238
Nuclear inc. len. = 41.247, density = 2.300
221.691% interaction length, upstream attenuation = 1.000
Attenuation by itself = 0.891, real attenuation = 0.000
Collision prob = 0.010, accumulated prob = 139.113
- 8 Beamline object name **AirGap_3** at **-34.366 <-- -31.635 --> -28.904**
Z = 7.179, A = 14.364, N = 7.185
Nuclear inc. len. = 65932.038, density = 0.001
0.008% interaction length, upstream attenuation = 1.000
Attenuation by itself = 0.000, real attenuation = 0.000
Collision prob = 0.000, accumulated prob = 139.123
- 9 Beamline object name **Shielding3_0_outer** at **-28.904 <-- -14.453 --> -0.001**
Z = 11.098, A = 22.337, N = 11.238
Nuclear inc. len. = 41.247, density = 2.300
70.073% interaction length, upstream attenuation = 1.000
Attenuation by itself = 0.504, real attenuation = 0.000
Collision prob = 0.001, accumulated prob = 139.123
- 10 Beamline object name **AirGap_4** at **-0.001 <-- 12.699 --> 25.400**
Z = 7.179, A = 14.364, N = 7.185
Nuclear inc. len. = 65932.038, density = 0.001
0.039% interaction length, upstream attenuation = 1.000
Attenuation by itself = 0.000, real attenuation = 0.000
Collision prob = 0.000, accumulated prob = 139.124
- 11 Beamline object name **fmag_bodyinner_vol_I** at **25.400 <-- 251.460 --> 502.920**
Z = 26.000, A = 55.845, N = 29.845
Nuclear inc. len. = 16.770, density = 7.870
2847.466% interaction length, upstream attenuation = 1.000
Attenuation by itself = 1.000, real attenuation = 0.000
Collision prob = 0.001, accumulated prob = 139.124

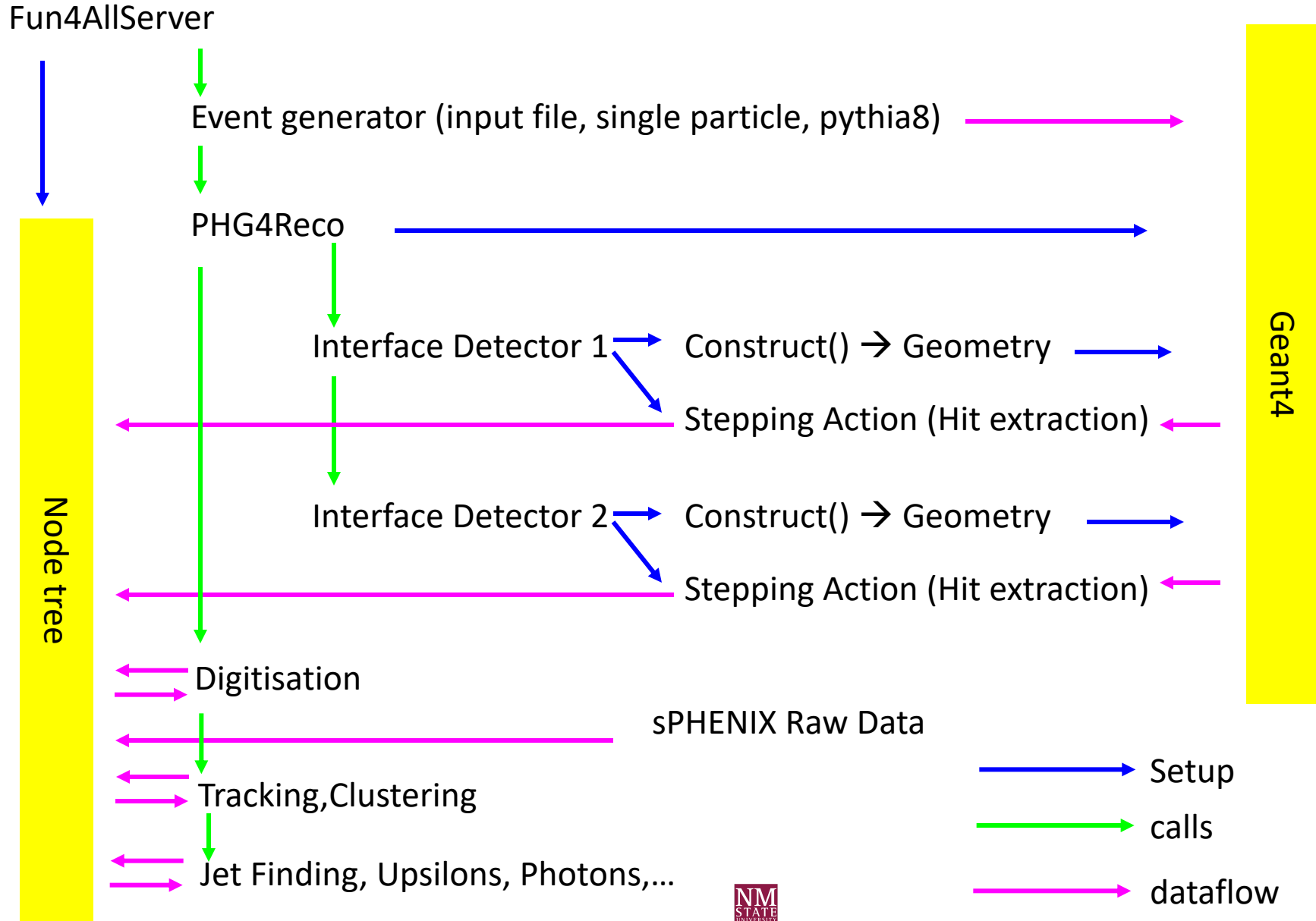
Structure of Fun4All



That's all there is to it (8000 lines of code)



G4 program flow with Fun4All



SubsystemReco: common base modules

Need to inherit from the SubsysReco Baseclass which gives the methods which are called by Fun4All.

- **Init(PHCompositeNode *topNode):** called once when you register the module with the Fun4AllServer
- **InitRun(PHCompositeNode *topNode):** called whenever data from a new run is encountered
- **ResetEvent(PHCompositeNode *topNode):** called after each event is processed so you can clean up leftovers of this event in your code
- **EndRun(const int runnumber):** called before the InitRun is called (caveat the Node tree already contains the data from the first event of the new run)
- **EndRun(const int runnumber):** called before the InitRun is called (caveat the Node tree already contains the data from the first event of the new run)

PHG4Reco

- Fun4All Interface to GEANT4 (is itself a Subsys Reco module)
- Sets features of the world (size, shape, material, magnetic field, physics list)
- Provides interface to GEANT command line (especially useful for event display)
- Manages our detectors
- totally configurable on macro level

Example with the simulation chain

wiki page location:

<https://github.com/E1039-Collaboration/e1039-wiki/wiki/E1039-simulation-tutorial---Apr-19>

