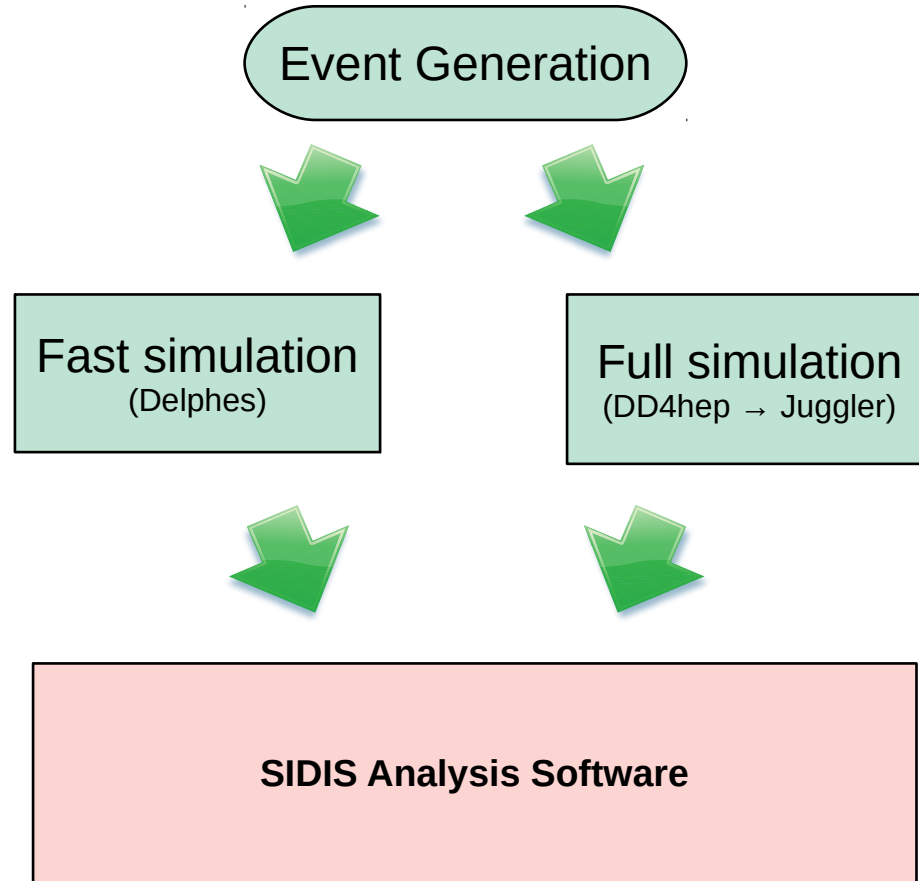


SIDIS Analysis Software for EIC

- ATHENA Software
- SIDIS Analysis Software
- Support for the Future

Christopher Dilks
27 April 2022

Big Picture



Delphes Fast Simulation

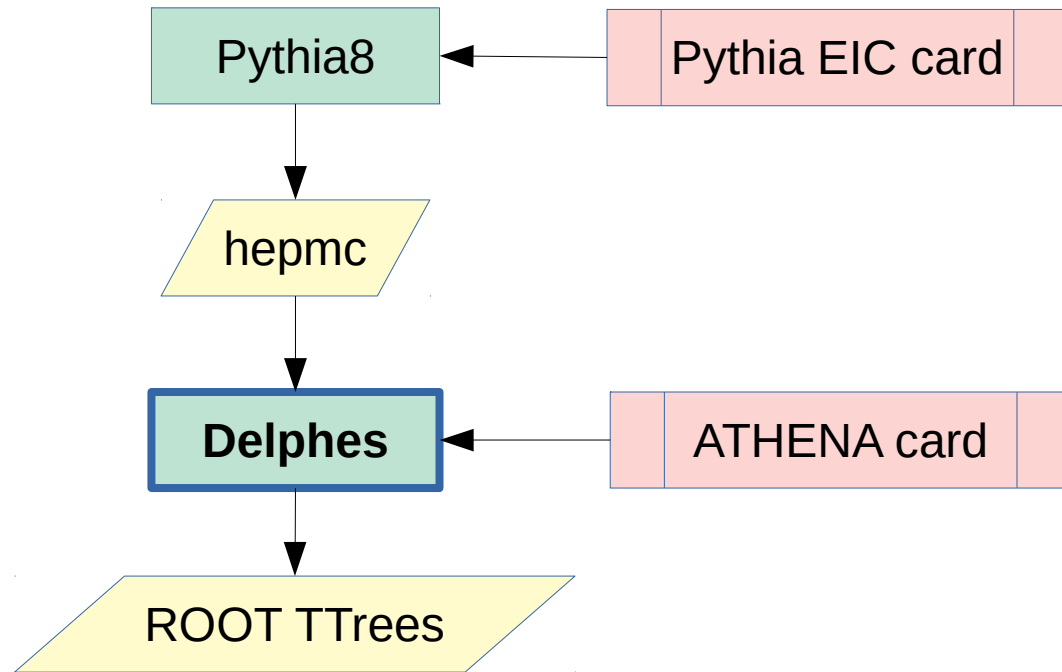
<https://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/projects/delphes>



DELPHES
fast simulation

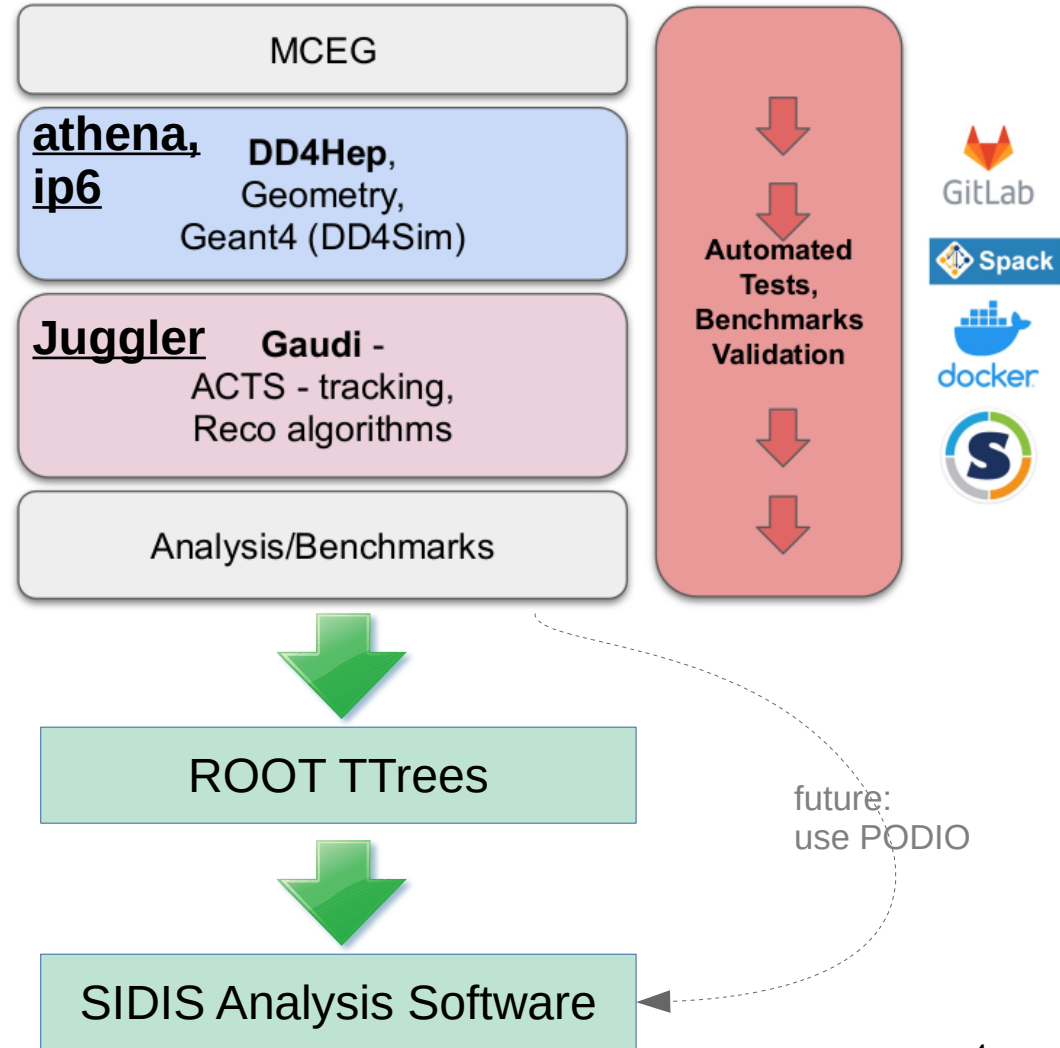
ATHENA configuration (card):

https://github.com/eic/delphes_EIC/tree/master



ATHENA Full Simulation Software Stack

- Detailed detector geometry description in [DD4HEP](#), which steers the Geant4 simulations
- Reconstruction framework ([JUGGLER](#)) built on top of [GAUDI](#), leveraging [ACTS](#) for tracking and [Tensorflow](#) for AI.
- Modular components communicate through a robust, flat data model ([EICD](#), implemented using [PODIO](#)).
- Leverage dedicated GitLab server ([eicweb](#)) with CI backend for reproducible container builds (using [Spack](#)), and automated tests and benchmarks.

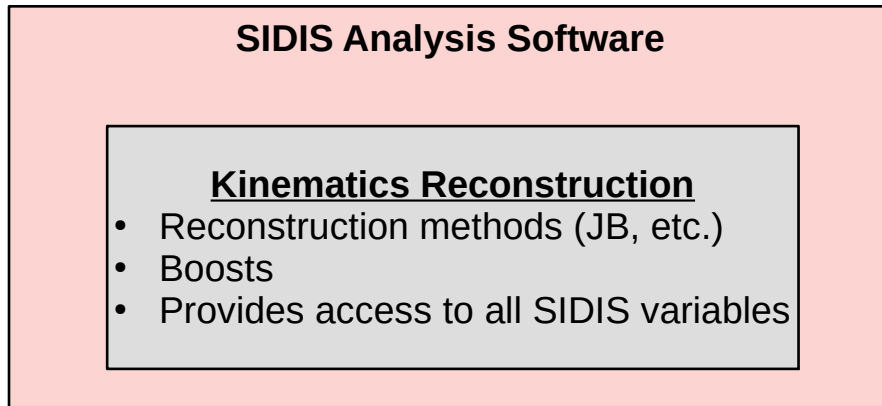


<https://eicweb.phy.anl.gov/EIC>

ATHENA SIDIS Analysis Software

Fast simulation
(Delphes)

Full simulation
(DD4hep → Juggler)



<https://github.com/c-dilks/largex-eic>

Contributors

- Duane Byer
- Connor Pecar
- Sanghwa Park
- Matthew McEneaney
- Chris Dilks

+ support and help from many others

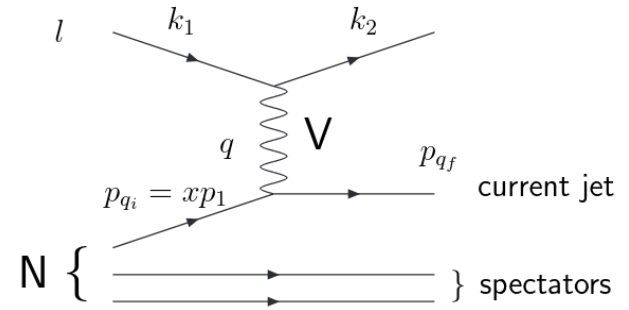


Output Data Structures
(Adage, SimpleTree)

Post-processing,
Plots, etc.

Kinematics Reconstruction Methods

- SIDIS kinematics depends on what is used to reconstruct quantities such as x and Q^2
 - Scattered electron
 - Hadrons
 - Some mixture



i) <i>Leptonic variables</i>	$q \equiv q_l = k_2 - k_1, \quad y_l = p_1 \cdot (k_1 - k_2) / p_1 \cdot k_1$
ii) <i>Hadronic variables</i> [81]	$q \equiv q_h = p_2 - p_1, \quad y_l = p_1 \cdot (p_2 - p_1) / p_1 \cdot k_1$
iii) <i>Jacquet-Blondel variables</i> [82]	$Q_{JB}^2 = (\vec{p}_{2,\perp})^2 / (1 - y_{JB}), \quad y_{JB} = \Sigma / (2E(k_1))$ $\Sigma = \sum_h (E_h - p_{h,z})$
iv) <i>Mixed variables</i> [81]	$q = q_l, y_m = y_{JB}$
v) <i>Double angle method</i> [83]	$Q_{DA}^2 = \frac{4E(k_2)^2 \cos^2(\theta(k_2)/2)}{\sin^2(\theta(k_2)/2) + \sin(\theta(k_2)/2) \cos(\theta(k_2)/2) \tan(\theta(p_2)/2)},$ $y_{DA} = 1 - \frac{\sin(\theta(k_2)/2)}{\sin(\theta(k_2)/2) + \cos(\theta(k_2)/2) \tan(\theta(p_2)/2)},$
vi) <i>θ_y method</i> [84]	$Q_{\theta_y}^2 = 4E(k_2)^2 (1 - y_{JB}) \frac{1 + \cos(\theta(k_2))}{1 - \cos(\theta(k_2))}, \quad y_{\theta_y} = y_{JB}$
vii) <i>Σ method</i> [85]	$Q_{\Sigma}^2 = \frac{(\vec{k}_{2,\perp})^2}{1 - y_{\Sigma}}, \quad y_{\Sigma} = \frac{\Sigma}{\Sigma + E(k_2)[1 - \cos(\theta(k_2))]}$
viii) <i>$e\Sigma$ method</i> [85]	$Q_{e\Sigma}^2 = Q_l^2, \quad y_{e\Sigma} = \frac{Q_l^2}{s x_{\Sigma}}$

Data Structures

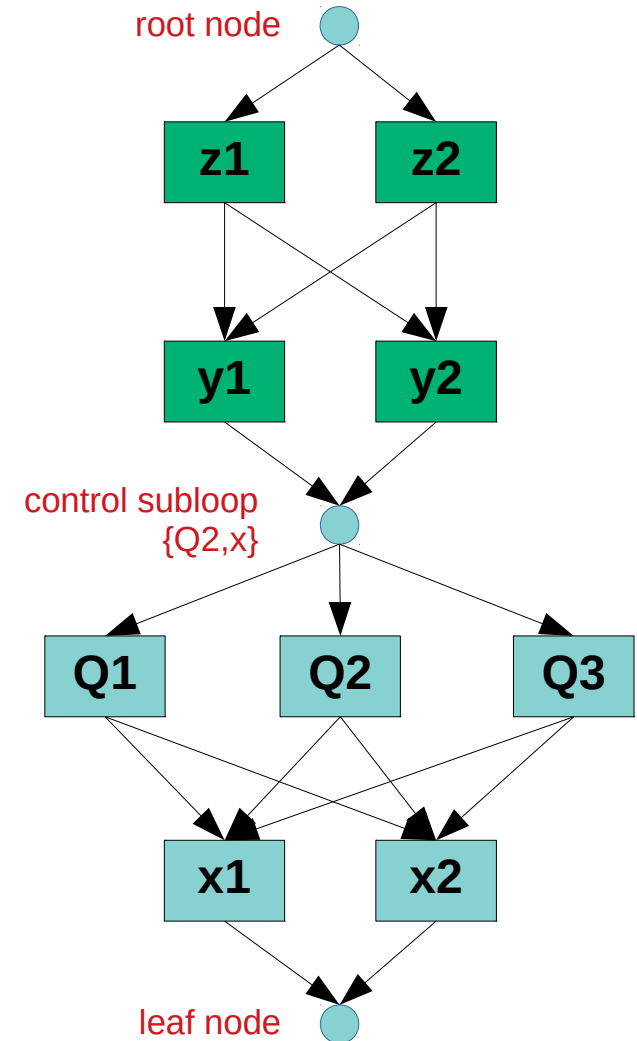
Adage – Analysis in a Directed Acyclic Graph Environment

- Graph data structure that stores:
 - Data in arbitrary multi-dimensional bins and cuts
 - 1 multi-dimensional bin == 1 full graph path
 - Anything can be stored in each bin; currently we store a large set of histograms
 - Algorithms, executable during graph traversal
 - No nested *for* loops: algorithms can be executed on every bin or any subset of bins
 - Allows for “binning agnostic” code
- Prototype developed within Largex-eic

In practice:

- 1) Define your bins
- 2) Define your control nodes (algorithms)
- 3) Run

4D Binning in (z,y,Q²,x)



Data Structures

- **Simple Tree** – flat TTree, useful for quick tests etc.
 - Reconstructed SIDIS variables
 - Straightforward to connect to other analysis libraries
 - Asymmetry projections
 - Brufit (extension of Roofit)
- **Support for User Data Structures and Algorithms**
 - Existing data structures may not suit our future needs
 - Implement your own ideas:
 - We could add “plugin” support, where the plugin would need:
 - A data structure class
 - Class methods Prepare(), Action(), Finish() = before all events, for each event, after all events
 - Similar to Juggler’s initialize(), execute(), finalize()
 - Similar to Fun4all’s Init(), process_event(), End()
 - Or add your own data structure to Adage, for multi-dimensional binning support

Example coverage plot: η vs. p in (x, Q^2) bins, with PID limits

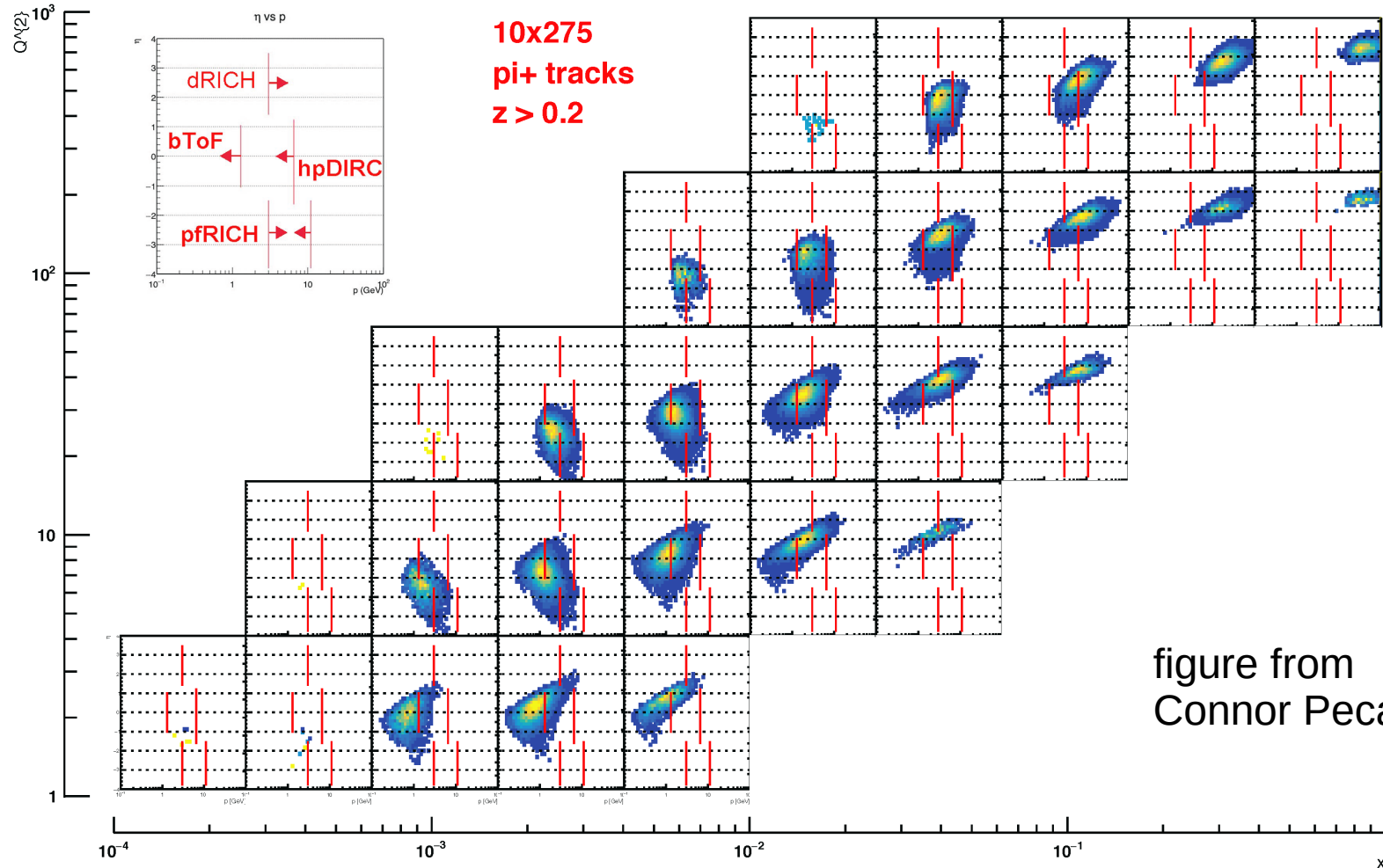


figure from
Connor Pecar

Example benchmark plot: pion $z_{\text{rec}} - z_{\text{gen}}$, from fast and full simulations, in (x, Q^2) bins

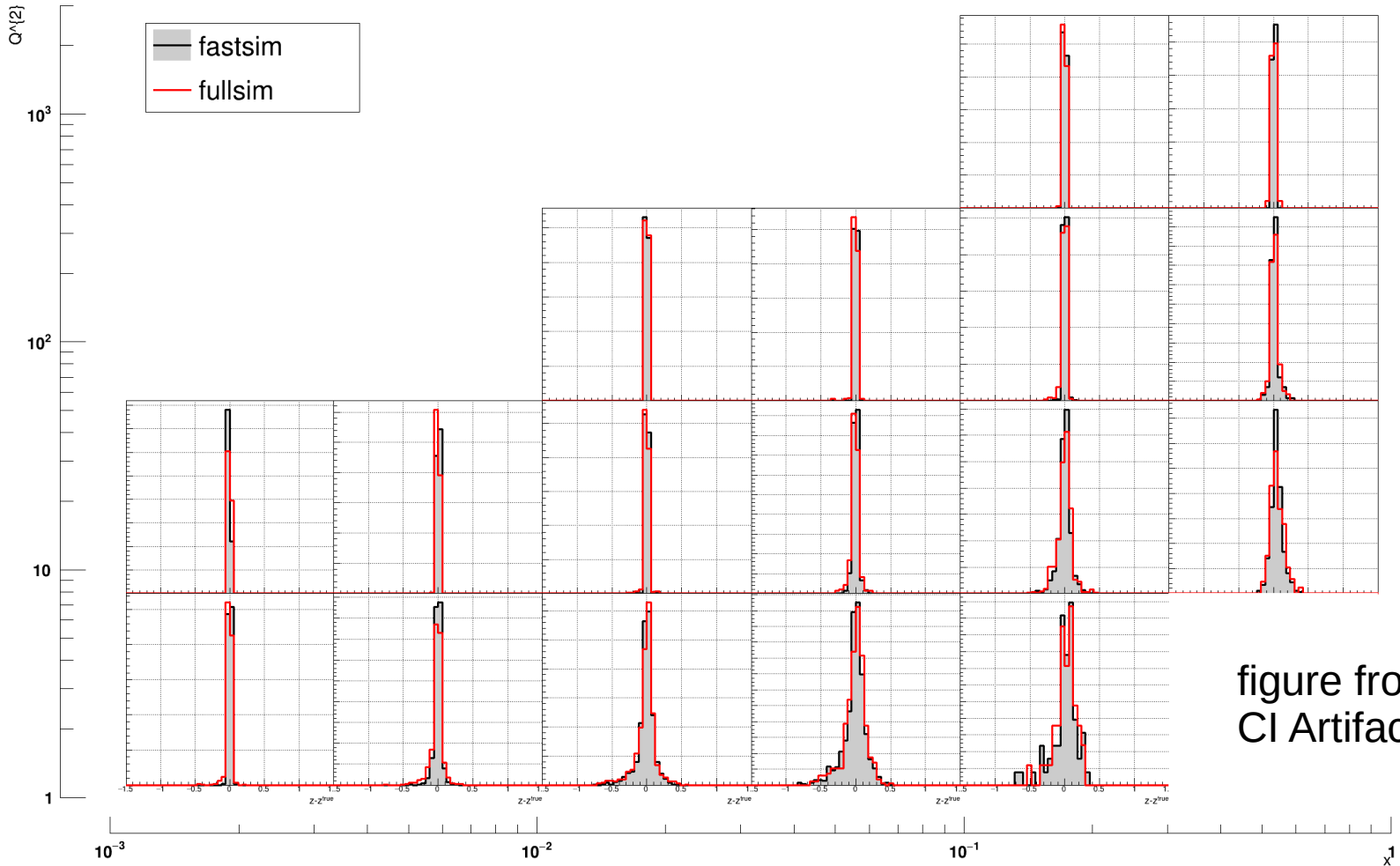
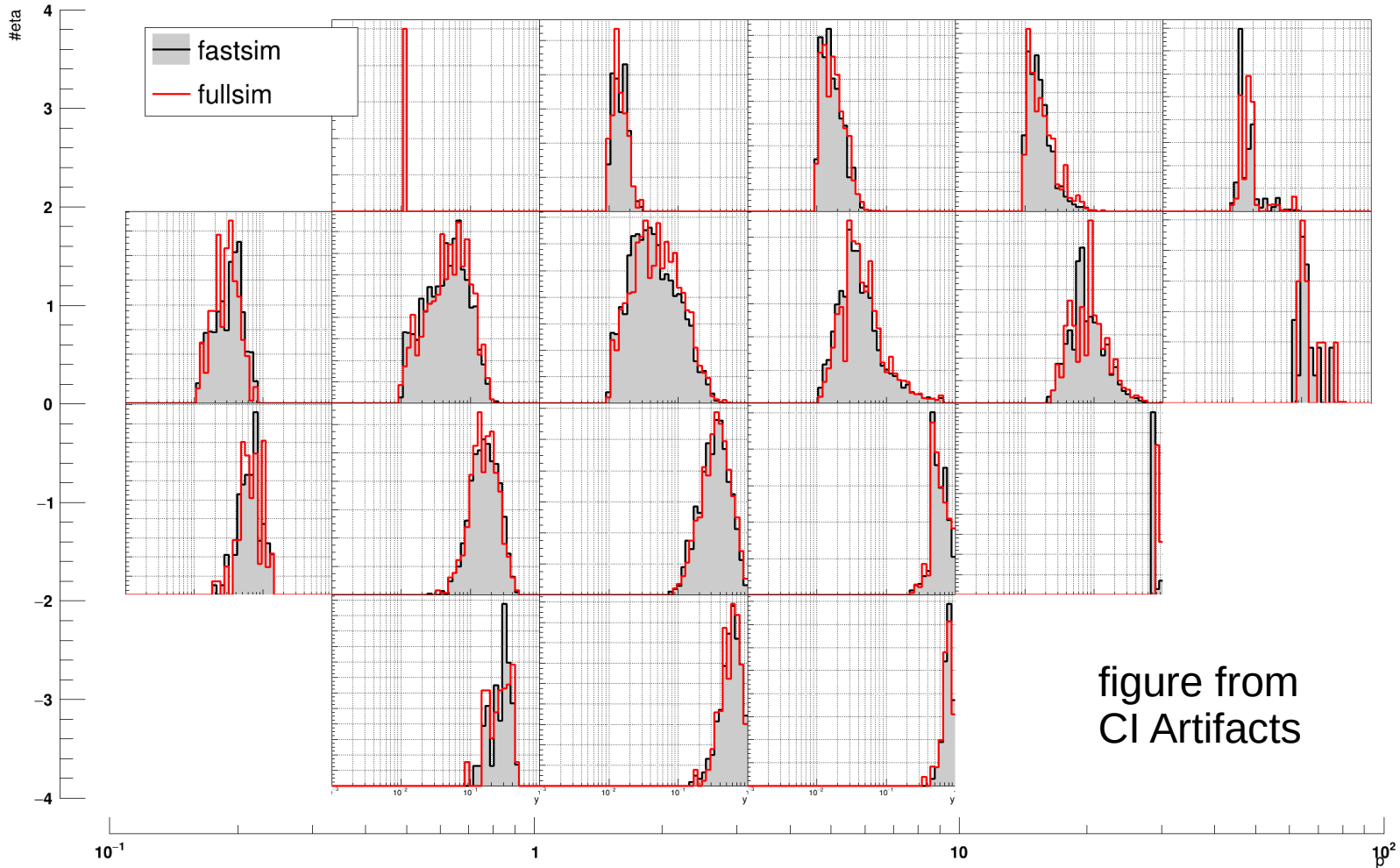


figure from
CI Artifacts

Example benchmark plot: y , from fast and full simulations, in pion (p, η) bins



Software Design Principles adopted from ATHENA Software Group

■ Modularity

- One “task” = one “module”
- Modules are mutually “orthogonal”
- SIDIS SW itself is a module, reading output from fast and full simulations
- Adaptable to upstream data structure changes → Analysis sub-classes
- Adaptable to downstream needs → Edit existing or add new data structures

■ Continuous Integration (CI)

- Support development / testing
- Automate generation of benchmark plots
- Track evolution of any plot as development proceeds

■ Containerization

- Singularity / Docker image available, including dependencies such as Delphes and ROOT
- Entry point for new contributors
- Support CI

■ Version control (Git)

- Trunk-based development → pull requests and code reviews

Support for the Future

■ Upstream Integration: migrate to EICweb (gitlab)

1) Connect to upstream CI pipelines

- Example Scenario:
 - A change in detector design is being considered
 - Proposed change triggers detector CI pipelines and benchmarks
 - SIDIS analysis SW pipeline could also be triggered, providing immediate feedback of the effect of the proposed design change

2) Improve Modularization and Integration

- Adage should be a separate module
- Use PODIO
- Kinematics calculations could be moved upstream (e.g., to a Juggler algorithm)

3) Generalization

- We don't have to limit ourselves to SIDIS
- Already we have (some) support for jets
- Support broader needs of the collaboration
- Name change, since "largex-eic" is historical; our scope is much broader

Contributions are welcome!