# RDataFrame-based analysis in k4megat

 $\begin{array}{c} Yong~Zhou\\ Megat~Weekly~Meeting\\ May~2,~2023 \end{array}$ 

## Outline

1 Basic Data Structures

2 RDataFrame-based Analysis

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## Persistence Format of edm4hep

Columnar layout direct accessible in *RDataFrame* (hits in std::vector) *xxxHitData* the underlying struct saving hit information

#### Vector3f:

- float x
- float y
- float z

#### Vector3d:

- double x
- double y
- double z

### SimTrackerHitData:

- uint64\_t cellID
- float EDep
- float time
- Vector3d position
- Vector3f momentum
- ...

### SimCalorimeterHitData:

- uint64\_t cellID
- float energy
- Vector3f position
- ...

More explanation can be found in k4megat doc and edm4hep official doc.

## ID Specification

- ▶ **cellID** in *xxxHitData*: 64-bit (cell id and segmentation policy)
- ► Encode/decode format specified by a segmentation string

```
CZT calo 'system:6,section:6,layer:6,row:32:8,column:8,x:8,y:8'
TPC (strip) 'system:6,layer:6,strip:16:48'
TPC (pixel) 'system:6,x:16:24,y:24'
```

- ► Sub-detector ID: 'system' (TPC:1, CZT:2)
- ► CZT Calo

```
- 'section' (-Z: 0, +Y: 1, +X: 2, -Y: 3, -X: 4)
```

- 'layer' (0~3): layer id inside each section
- ► TPC (strip)

```
- 'layer' (X: 0, Y: 1)
```

- 'strip': strip id inside each layer
- ► TPC (pixel)
  - 'x', 'y': row and column id of each pixel

# The analysis Package (latest in ana-dev branch)

#### Motivation:

- ► Gaudi is powerful and flexible, but over-skilled for last-mile analysis
- ▶ Lightweight & agile solution is needed for explanatory analysis
- ▶ **RDataFrame** is the best solution
  - same idea as R and pandas, but in C++
  - implicit multi-threading (both data reading and processing)
  - convertible to *numpy*

### Features available:

- ▶ Helper functions/functors to be used in *RDataFrame* analysis workflow
  - cellID decoder
  - cellID -> cell position
  - edm4hep structure -> ROOT::RVec container
- ► megat: a Python-binding package
  - Alternative to ROOT C++ macro
  - Auto-load the utility libraries
- ► mgana: a light-weight analysis framework (under development)

## Declarative Programming

### Declarative Programming:

- ▶ Just specifies what you wanna do
- ▶ No explicit loop management, all operations are column-wise (i.e. branches)
- ► Common column operators provided by ROOT
- ▶ Custom column operations defined by end-user, in any of callable objects in C++:
  - function
  - functor class
  - lambda

A related concept is Functional Programming, which is an programming paradigm focusing on data immutability/locality. The paradigm is mostly leveraged for easier parallelization. Gaudi supports Functional Programming as well, but not easier to use for end-user.

```
Python script
                                                C++ macro
                                                void demo() {
import ROOT
from megat import simcalo
                                                  LoadMegat();
ROOT.EnableImplicitMT()
                                                  ROOT::EnableImplicitMT();
                                             4
                                                  ROOT::RDataFrame df("events", "megat.root");
df = ROOT.RDataFrame("events", "megat.root") 6
df2 = (
                                                  auto df2 =
   df.Define("x1", "SimCalo::hit_x(CztHits)")
                                                    df.Define("x1", "SimCalo::hit_x(CztHits)")
                                                       .Define("x2", "CztHits.position.x")
     .Define("x2", "CztHits.position.x")
                                            10
     .Define("dx", "x1-x2"))
                                                       .Define("dx", "x1-x2")
                                            11
                                            12
h1 = df2.Histo1D('dx')
                                                  auto h1 = df2.Histo1D("dx")
                                            13
                                            14
c = ROOT.TCanvas()
                                                  auto c = new TCanvas():
                                            15
h1.Draw()
                                                  h1->DrawClone():
                                            16
c.SaveAs('demo fillx.png')
                                            17
```

LoadMegat() or import megat is mandatory to activate k4megat.

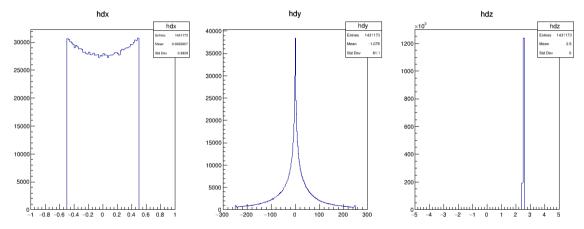
## loadGeometry, IdConverter & CellPosition

```
using namespace megat::utility;
auto mgRoot = std::getenv("MEGAT ROOT"); // configured by thismegat.sh
auto xmlGeom = fmt::format("{}/geometry/compact/Megat.xml",mgRoot); // master xml
auto xmlTpc = fmt::format("{}/geometry/compact/TPC_readout.xml",mgRoot); // tpc readout xml
loadGeometry({xmlGeom, xmlTpc}, ro_name); // ro_name may be: TpcStripHits or TpcPixelHits
IdConverter idConv(ro name): // Strip and Pixel readouts have different id converter
bool is_strip = idConv.isStrip("TPC"); // check the TPC readout pattern
auto decoder = idConv.decoder("TPC"); // get decoder; 'TPC' or 'Calorimeter'
auto layer id = decoder->get( cell id, "layer" ); // decode the field value from a cell id
CellPosition<edm4hep::TrackerHitData> cell pos(ro name); // functor to get cell position
```

fmt is a high-performance string formating library integrated into analysis package.

# A full demo to compare TPC sim and recon position

 $\mu$ , 10 GeV, Isotropic, (0,0,0)



https://github.com/MegMev/k4megat/blob/sim-dev/analysis/scripts/demo\_tpc\_pos.C