Practical introduction to reconstruction

Tutorial: Monte Carlo in ATLAS

Christian Ohm

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About this talk

- This talk is a brief practical introduction to reconstruction in ATLAS
- It will be from a *user* perspective, i.e. how to *run* reconstruction (devs may need to know *a lot* more details)

■ I will try to give general advice and point to documentation and e-groups for more info and support

Let's get going!

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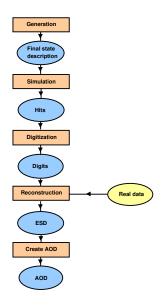
Let's get going!

"An expert is a person who has made all the mistakes that can be made in a very narrow field"

- Niels Bohr



Overview and data formats



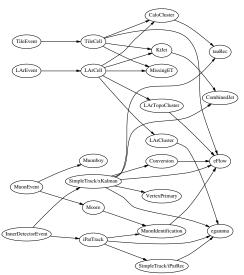
- Input: RAW (data) or RDO (MC)
- Outputs:
 - (x)AOD: Analysis Object Data
 - ESD: Event Summary Data
 - HIST: files with histograms from monitoring algorithms
 - TAG: lightweight flat ntuple with summary info^a
 - DAOD/DESD: dedicated derived formats for physics and performance

NB! Reconstruction is the same for data and MC! ⇒ Reco does not need to know about what kind of physics process it's being fed

^aUsed in TADA for fast physics monitoring



What happens in the reconstruction step?



- The reconstruction in ATLAS is divided in many steps, e.g.
 - 1 read-out signals ⇒ tracker hits, local energy deposits
 - 2 several hits in ID \Rightarrow tracks
 - 3 calo cells \Rightarrow clusters
 - 4 tracks + clusters ⇒ electron candidates
 - **5** calibration and corrections are applied

Figure on left shows the "reco flow" for release... 7.4.0 (!!!)

Configuration

Many settings can/need to be specified:

- Conditions data global tag
- Detector geometry
- Pileup settings
- Trigger menu settings
- Special detector settings, usually via preExec and postExec options (and preInclude and postInclude)

Autoconfiguration:

- Some of the settings above can be configured automatically
- To do this, the metadata in the input file is used (e.g. conditions and geo tags)

Configuration

Luckily, we have AMI/prodsys tags! These translate to exhaustive configurations and make life a lot easier.

For example, the r6633 tag commonly used in MC15 production translates to a quite complicated command:

```
lxplus0061:/tmp/cohm > GetTfCommand.py --AMI=r6633
PyJobTransforms. <module > 2015-09-28 16:49:21,456 INFO logging set in /cvmfs/atlas.cern.ch/repo/sw/software/x86 64-slc6-gcc48-opt/20.1.8/AtlasCore/20.1.8/InstallA
ea/share/bin/GetTfCommand.py
Information about tag r6633:
This is a TO tag
This tag consists of 1 transform command(s).
Transform commands follow below.
Input and output file names (if present) are only suggestions.
asetup AtlasProduction, 20.1.4.8
Reco_tf.py --steering 'RAWtoESD:in-RDO,in+RDO_TRIG,in-BS' --conditionsTag 'default:OFLCOND-RUN12-SDR-30' --pileupFinalBunch '6' --numberOfHighPtMinBias '0.122680
7' --numberOfLowPtMinBias '39.8773194' --autoConfiguration 'everything' --bunchSpacing '998' --preInclude 'HITtoRDO:Digitization/ForceUseOfPileUpTools.py,RunDepe
dentSimData/configLumi run222510 lus v1.pv' --postExec 'all:CfgMgr.MessageSvc().setError+=["HepMcParticleLink"]' 'HITtoRDO:iob.StandardPileUpToolsAlg.PileUpTools
"MergeMcEventCollTool"].OnlySaveSignalTruth=True;ToolSvc.LArAutoCorrTotalToolDefault.deltaBunch=1' 'RAWtoESD:ToolSvc.LArAutoCorrTotalToolDefault.deltaBunch=1'
ostInclude 'default:RecJobTransforms/UseFrontier.py' --preExec 'all:rec.Commissioning.set Value and Lock(True);from AthenaCommon.BeamFlags import jobproperties;j
bproperties.Beam.numberOfCollisions.set_Value_and_Lock(20.0);from LArROD.LArRODFlags import larRODFlags;larRODFlags.NumberOfCollisions.set_Value_and_Lock(20);larl
ODFlags.nSamples.set_Value_and_Lock(4);larRODFlags.doOFCPileupOptimization.set_Value_and_Lock(True);larRODFlags.firstSample.set_Value_and_Lock(0);larRODFlags.use
ighestGainAutoCorr.set Value and Lock(True)' 'RAWtoESD:from TriggerJobOpts.TriggerFlags import TriggerFlags:TriggerFlags.triggerConfig="MCRECO:DBF:TRIGGERDBMC:20
9.7.9"; from CaloRec.CaloCellFlags import jobproperties; jobproperties.CaloCellFlags.doLArCellEmMisCalib=False' 'ESDtoAOD: TriggerFlags.AODEDMSet="AODSLIM"' 'RDOtoRI
OTrigger:from TriggerJobOpts.TriggerFlags import TriggerFlags;TriggerFlags.triggerConfig="MCRECO:DBF:TRIGGERDBMC:2009,7,9"; --geometryVersion 'default:ATLAS-R2-
015-03-01-00' --numberOfCavernBkg '0'
--inputLowPtMinbiasHitsFile 'myLowPtMinbiasHits' --inputHighPtMinbiasHitsFile 'myHighPtMinbiasHits
Output file arguments:
AMI outputs:
```

Ok, let's run some reco!

Standard dev test on data

```
# run a standard reco test on early 2015
# stable-beams data
asetup 20.1.8.1
Reco_tf.py --AMI=q431
```

More general example, running on MC RDO instead:

General (but unrealistic) example for MC

```
# run reco of MC RDO file
Reco_tf.py --inputRDOFile=your.RDO.pool.root
--outputESDFile=myESD.pool.root \
--outputAODFile=myAOD.pool.root \
--outputHISTFile=myHIST.root
```

Where to look for more information

Twiki pages:

 ReconstructionIntegration - overview of organization and activities for combined reconstruction

egroups - when you need to ask for help:

hn-atlas-recoIntegration@cern.ch - a good starting point for general reco issues

JIRA projects, for tracking bugs feature requests etc:

- ATLASRECTS JIRA tracker for general reconstruction issues
- ATLASJT JIRA tracker for issues specific to the Job Transforms

Meetings, usually the quickest way for finding out plans for releases etc:

- Weekly ATLAS Reconstruction Meeting (Tue 16:00 CET) long-term development, reports from production usage
- Software & Computing Coordination (Thu 16:00 CET) release planning, etc

Debugging

- The log file is your friend! Read it carefully.
- If the job crashes completely, the stacktrace usually provides clues
- If the transform recovers, look at the message summary at the end for ERROR or FATAL messages
- Before reporting, try to find a complete minimal working example (ideally running over only one event) - the more precise the report, the quicker you will get expert help!
- SoftwareDevelopmentWorkBookDebuggingCode twiki contains lots of useful info

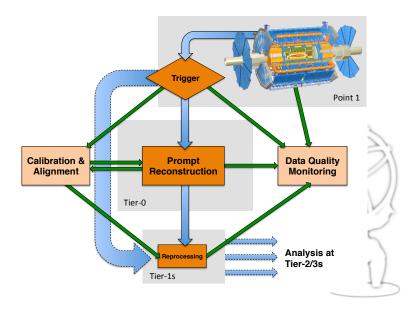
Concluding remarks & advice

- The reconstruction treats the data and simulated detector signals in the MC in the same way
- The reconstruction is done in many steps, from low-level detector reconstruction to higher-level calibrated physics objects
- Reconstruction is a sweeping term used to wrap many tools and algorithms
- The configuration is (in principle) flexible, but has proven to be fragile at times
- Advice: if you want to run reconstruction yourself, always start with a configuration you know works
- If you run into problems, seek information (and help if needed) on the pages linked above
- Important: if the documentation is insufficient, constructive feedback is always very welcome

Back-up



Overview of prompt reconstruction at Tier-0



Overview of prompt reconstruction at Tier-0

