

# **CMS Reconstruction and Analysis Software**

**CMS Barrel Muon Workshop**

**Aachen, April 28 - 30, 2004**

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# Outline

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- Introduction
  - **CMS Software**
- Muon Reconstruction
  - **Local Pattern Recognition**
  - **Standalone Reconstruction**
  - **Global Reconstruction**
  - **Muon Isolation**
- Analysis
  - **DSTs**
- Summary

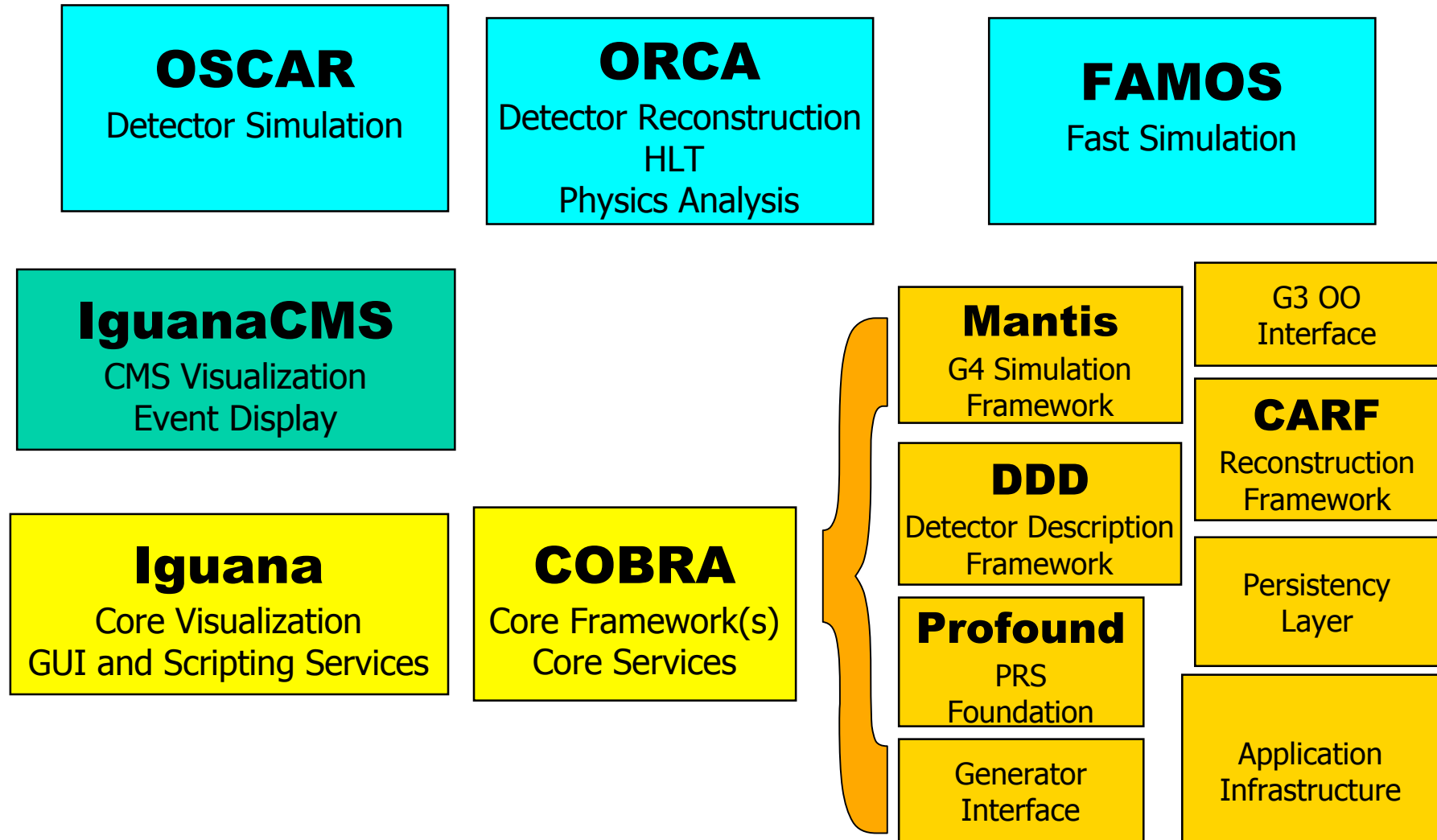
# Introduction

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CMS software is structured in projects focusing on different tasks:

- **Geometry** XML description of the CMS detector
- **COBRA** Framework: Interface to basic services
- **OSCAR** Simulation with GEANT-4
- **ORCA** Reconstruction and analysis
- **FAMOS** Fast simulation and reconstruction
- **IGUANA** Framework for visualization
- **IGUANACMS** Visualization (e.g. event display)

# CMS Software



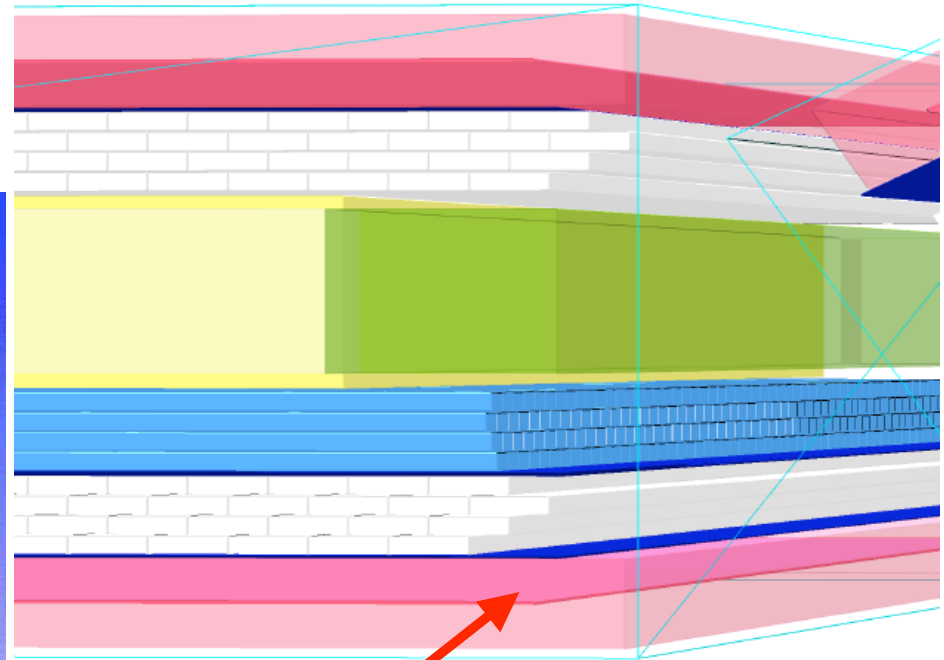
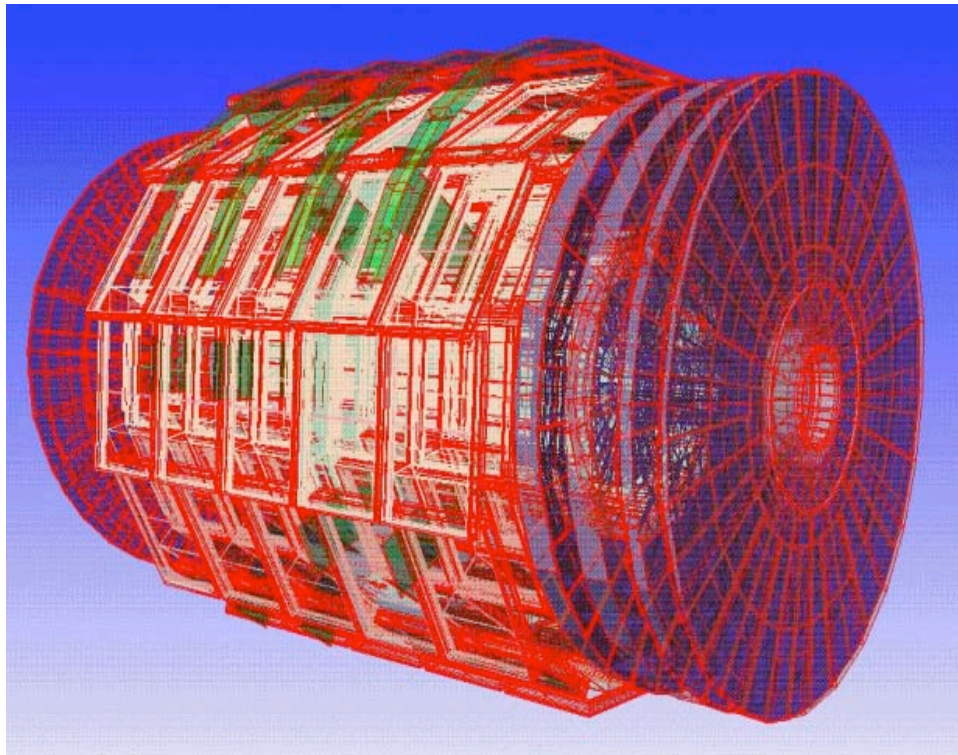
# Geometry

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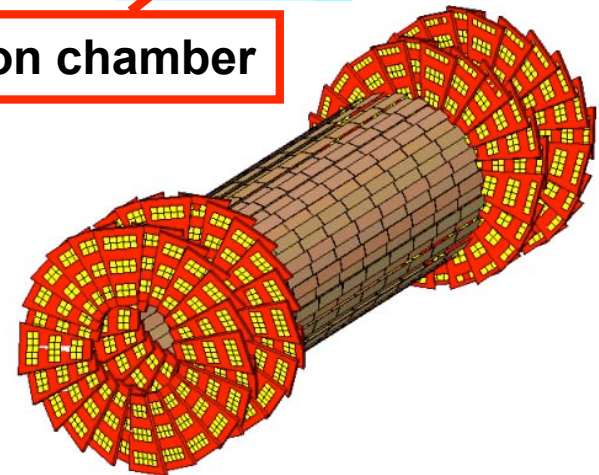
- **Geometry description**
  - **Simulation Geometry:** must be detailed
    - Used for tracking
    - Includes both active and passive material
    - Currently described in XML
  - **Reconstruction Geometry:** must be lightweight
    - To allow fast navigation
    - Currently, includes only chambers (active material)
    - Extracted from same XML description; ORCA implementation
    - No material at all (just volumes and positions)
    - But material description is needed for global reconstruction!
    - To extrapolate track parameters through the yoke (propagation)
    - GEANE

# Geometry

**CMS muon system**



**Barrel muon chamber**



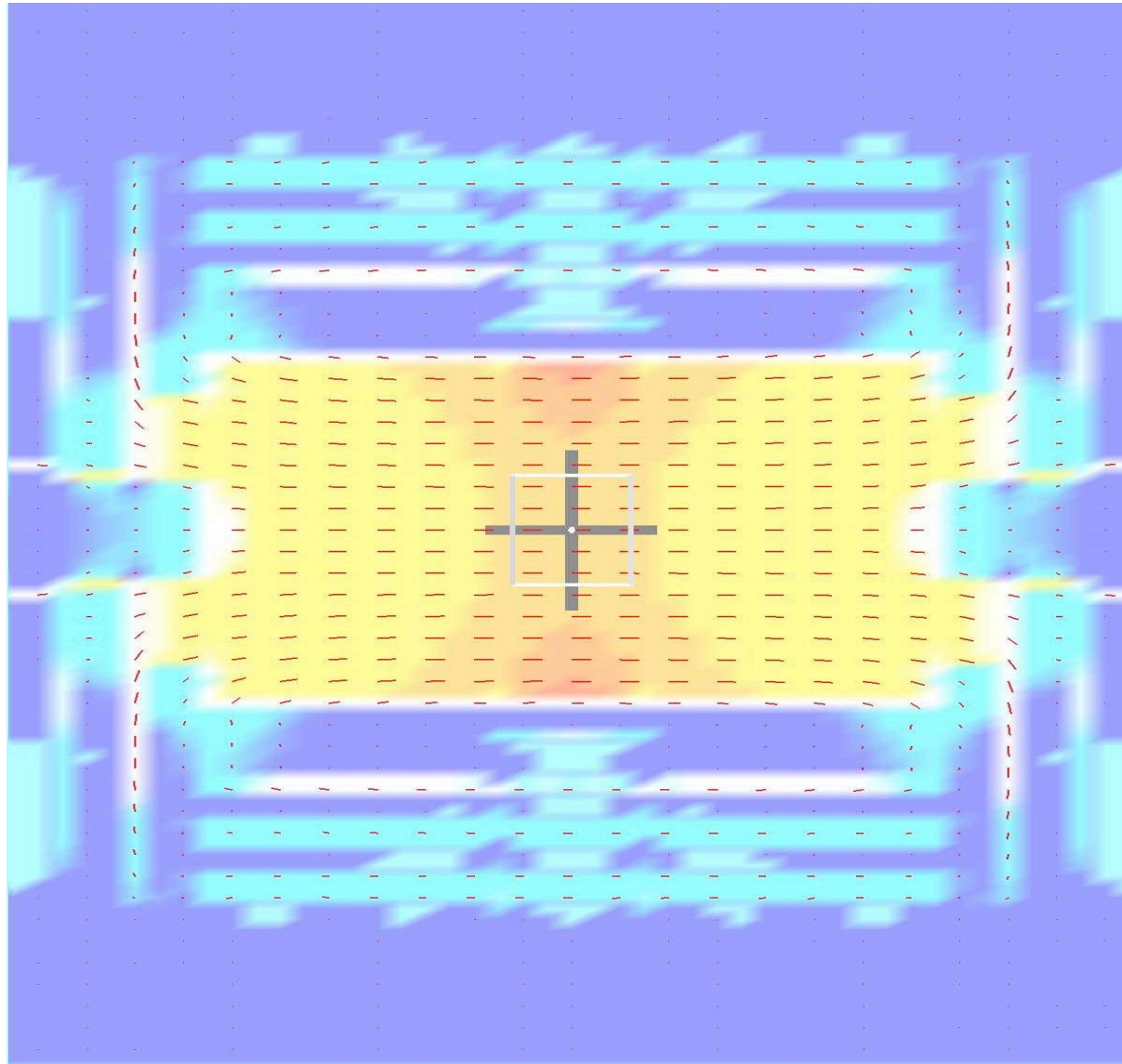
**CMS pixel detector**

# Magnetic Field

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- **Needed for simulation and reconstruction**
- **Must be known with good precision**
  - Impact on quality of reconstruction
- **Current implementation:**
  - From an independent magnetic geometry
    - 3D TOSCA field map implemented
    - Differences wrt. simulation geometry!
    - Values on a grid in *global* coordinates
- **Requirements:**
  - Current system must be replaced
  - Must be fast
    - Performance issue for simulation and reconstruction
  - Consistent with other geometries
  - Ability to introduce misalignment

# Field Map





# COBRA

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## CMS Analysis and Reconstruction Framework

- Glue it all together
- Insulate user code from services
- Manage persistent data transparently
  - Persistency based on POOL (ROOT IO)
- Manage Runs, Events, Collections, etc.
- Manage the order of reconstruction
- Ensure a uniform interface to all CMS code

# OSCAR

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- Detector simulation based on GEANT 4
- Integrated with CMS software (COBRA)
  - User interface compatible with ORCA
- Interface with
  - PYTHIA ntuples
  - HEPEVT ASCII files
  - HepMC
  - **Particle gun**
- Persistency of
  - **Hits for all detectors**
  - **Primary generator particles**
  - **Selected tracks**

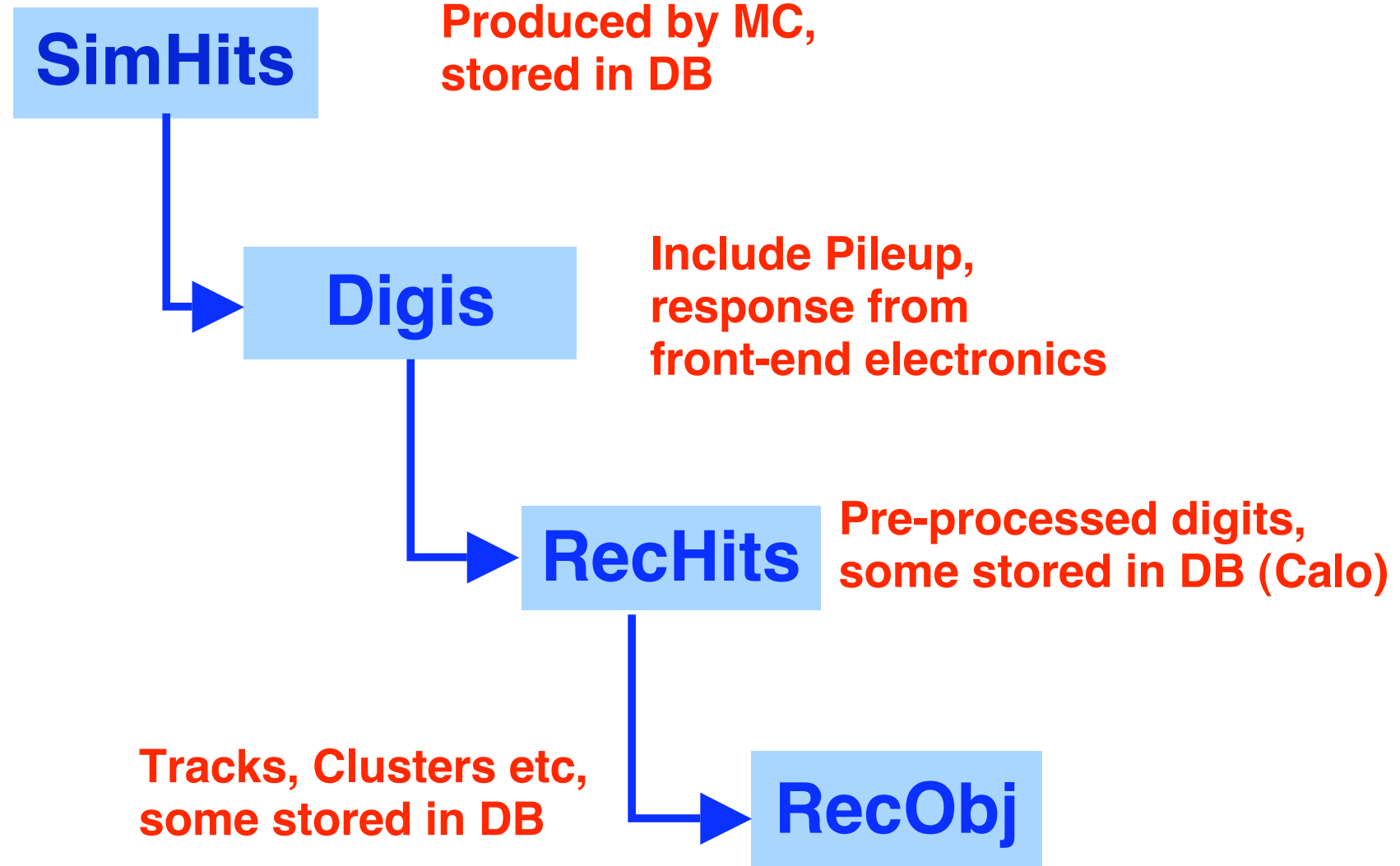
# ORCA

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- **Combination of Signal & Pile-up events**
- **Detector digitisation and reconstruction of detector objects**
  - Clusters, Hits
- **Reconstruction of physics objects**
  - Jets, Electrons, Photons, Muons, Vertices
- **Simulation of Level-1 Trigger decisions**
- **Implementation of High-Level Trigger algorithms**
- **ORCA programs are COBRA applications**

# Stages of Reconstruction

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# FAMOS

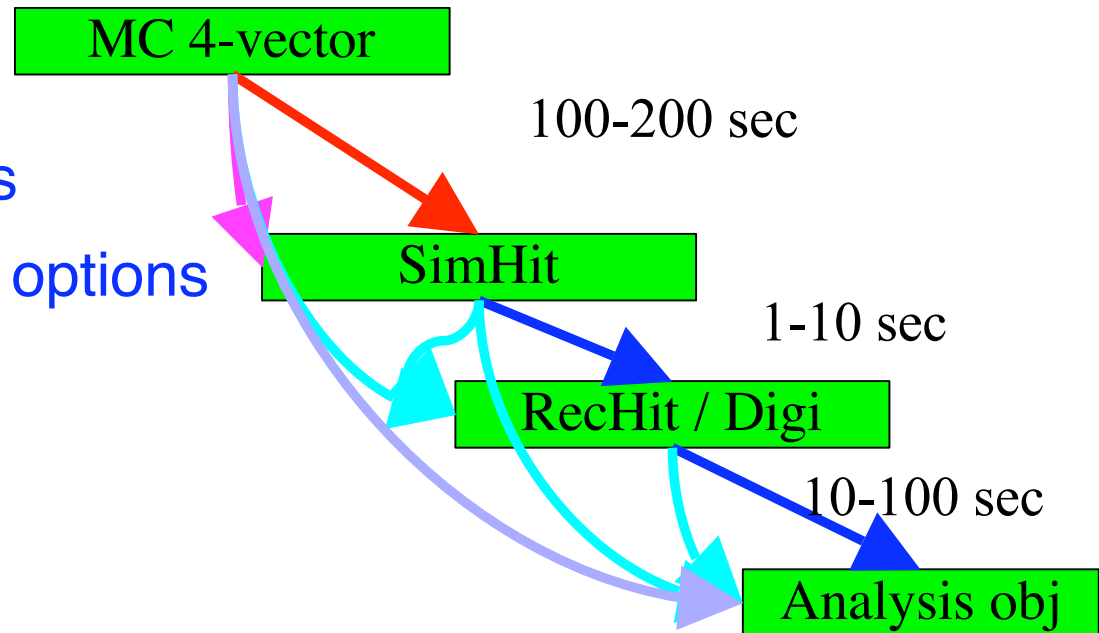
## FAST MONTE CARLO SIMULATION

- FAMOS for OSCAR

- less geometry volumes
- less detailed GEANT4 options

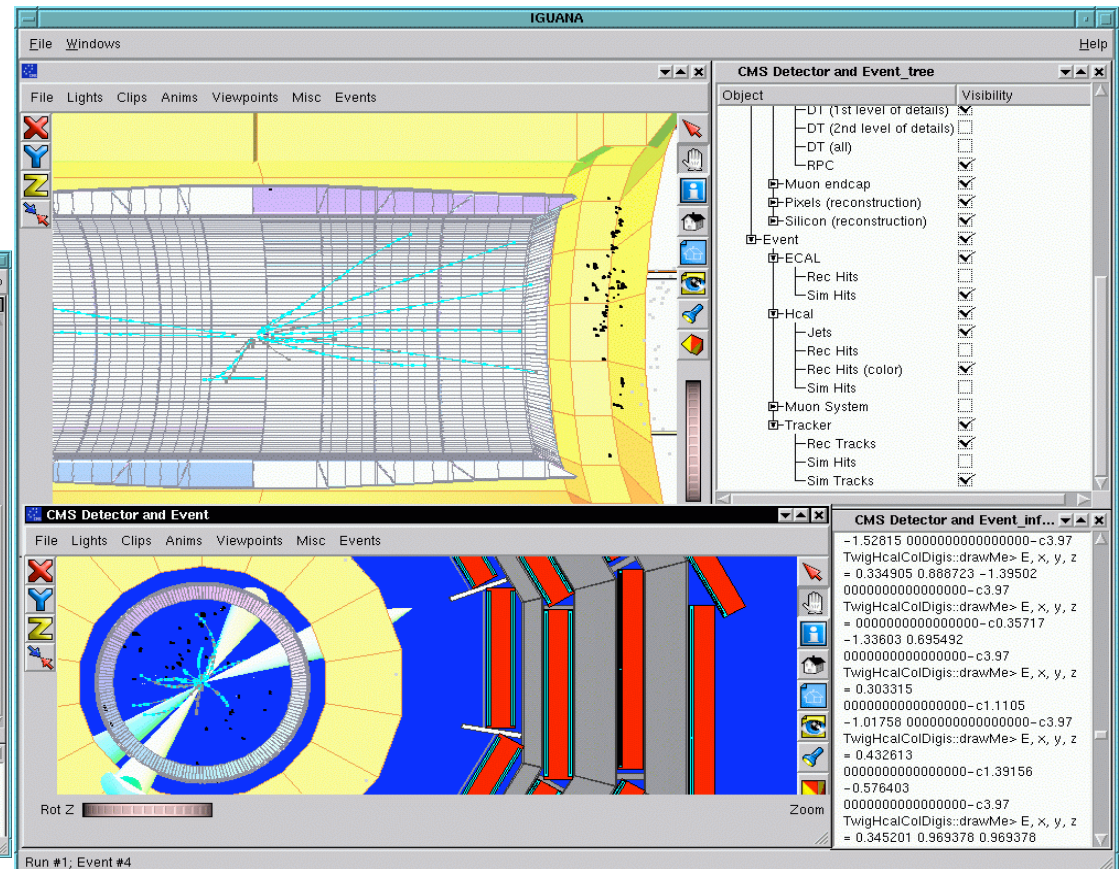
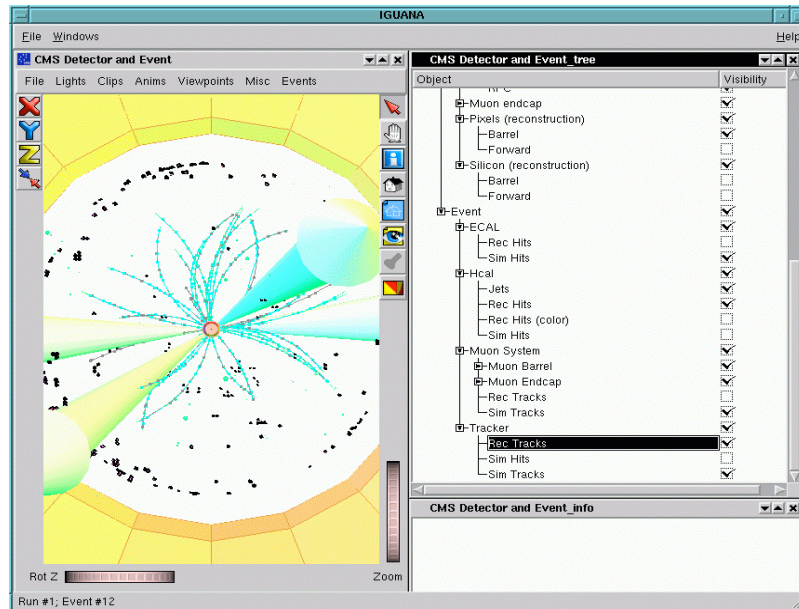
- FAMOS for ORCA

- faster algorithms
- simple parametrisation of resolutions & efficiencies
- tuned to full simulation/reconstruction



# ORCA Visualization

- Interactive 3D CMS detector geometry for sensitive volumes with levels of details;
- Interactive 3D reps of reconstructed and simulated events including visualization of physics quantities such as tangent of a SimHit;
- Access event by event or automatically fetching events (no batch mode);
- Event and run number displayed.
- Interactive picking;
- Correlated selection;
- Projections (a la 2D);
- Save .iv and print (jpeg, tiff, ps);
- Multiple (cloned) views;
- Slices and cuts;
- Printout for selected object;



# IGUANACMS

The screenshot displays the IGUANACMS application visualization interface. The main window shows a workflow graph with nodes representing different stages of the reconstruction process. The graph starts with two input nodes (green hexagons) at the top: 'StW771DST2x1033/h300eemm Reco' and 'StW761Digis2x1033/h300eemm Reco'. These feed into two intermediate nodes (purple hexagons): '771:1 1995-Jan-1 0:0:0.0 (GMT) new' and '456:1 1995-Jan-1 0:0:0.0 (GMT) default'. These then feed into two more intermediate nodes (orange hexagons): '771:1 2004-Mar-3 20:50:16.0 (GMT) default' and '456:1 2004-Feb-21 15:45:23.0 (GMT) default'. The final stage consists of numerous output nodes (red hexagons) representing various reconstruction algorithms, including 'CombinatorialTrackFinder:1', 'PrincipalVertexFinder:2', 'Transient', 'EGCluster:7', 'EGBCluster:6', 'EGSCluster:8', 'TowerBuilder:5', 'PersistentJetFinder:27', 'PersistentJetFinder:28', 'PersistentJetFinder:29', 'PersistentJetFinder:30', 'GlobalMuonReconstructor:24', 'L3MuonReconstructor:23', 'L2MuonSeedGenerator:12', 'MuonCaloEftisolator:26', 'MuonCaloEftisolator:25', 'L2MuonReconstructor:11', 'StandAloneMuonReconstructor:9', and 'MuonReconstructor:9'.

On the right side, there is a panel titled 'Object' with a tree view showing the event structure. The tree is expanded to show the 'Event' node, which contains 'CMS Detector G3', 'Muon', 'Barrel', 'Endcap', and 'CSCs'. The 'Barrel' node is further expanded to show 'Drift Tubes', 'RPCs', and 'Absorber'. The 'Endcap' node is expanded to show 'CSCs'. The 'Visibility' column has checkboxes for each object, all of which are checked.

Below the tree view, there is a section titled 'This event:' with the following details:

- Event ID: 771:1
- Event time: 2004-Mar-3 20:50:16.0 (GMT)
- Event name: default
- Dataset: StW771DST2x1033/h300eemm
- Configuration: Reco
- Containers: CR, Collections, CombinatorialTrackFinder, EGBCluster, EGCluster, EGSCluster, Events, GlobalMuonReconstructor, HR, L1Trigger, L2MuonReconstructor, L2MuonSeedGenerator, L3MuonReconstructor, MuonCaloEftisolator, MuonCaloEftisolator, PersistentJetFinder, PixelTrackFinderFromTriplets, PrincipalVertexFinder, StandAloneMuonReconstructor, TowerBuilder, from 1 input Runs
- Configuration: Reco

Below this, there is a section titled 'Ancestor:' with the following details:

- Event ID: 456:1
- Event time: 2004-Feb-21 15:45:23.0 (GMT)
- Event name: default
- Dataset: StW761Digis2x1033/h300eemm
- Configuration: Reco
- from 1 input Runs
- Configuration: Reco
- No more ancestors.

At the bottom left, there is a 'Rotx Roty' slider and a 'Dolly' button. At the bottom center, it says 'Run #123, Event #1'.

# IGUANACMS

The screenshot displays the OSCAR Visualisation software interface. The main window shows a 3D visualization of the CMS detector components, including the barrel muon chambers, with particle tracks originating from a central point. The interface includes a menu bar (File, View, Config, Debug, Help), a toolbar with navigation icons, and a status bar at the bottom showing 'Rotx Roty' and 'Event #1'. The right-hand side features a hierarchical tree view for object visibility and a table of muon tracks.

**Object Tree:**

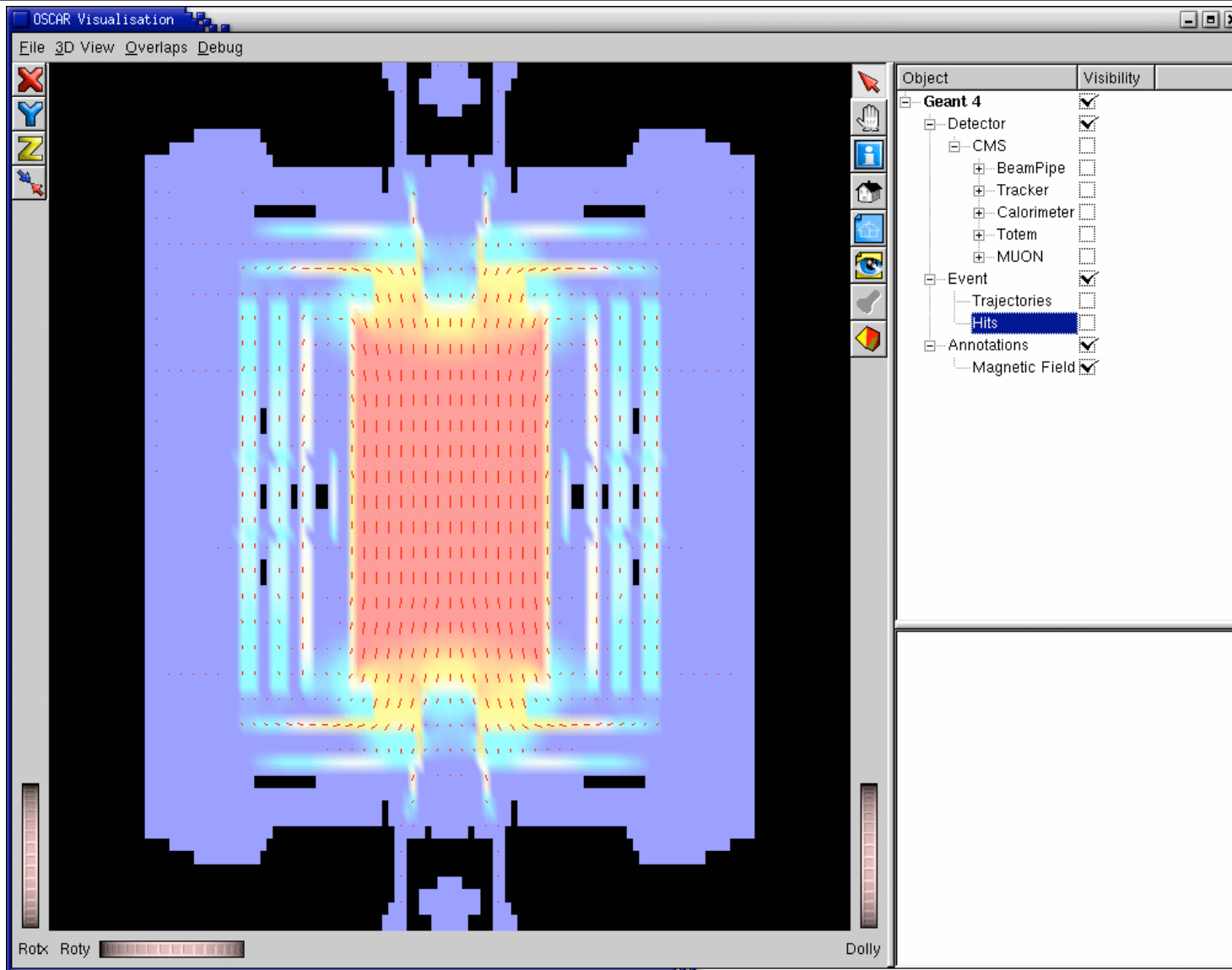
- ject
  - Detector
    - OCMS
      - CMSE
        - TRAK
        - CALO
        - MUON
        - BEAM
        - VCAL
  - Event
    - Tracks
      - High Momentum
        - Electrons
        - Muons**
        - Pi+/-
        - PI0
        - Gammas
        - Other Charged
        - Other Neutral
        - All
      - Low Momentum
        - Electrons
        - Muons
        - Pi+/-
        - PI0
        - Gammas
        - Other Charged
        - Other Neutral

**Muons with  $p_T$  over 1: 4 trajectories**

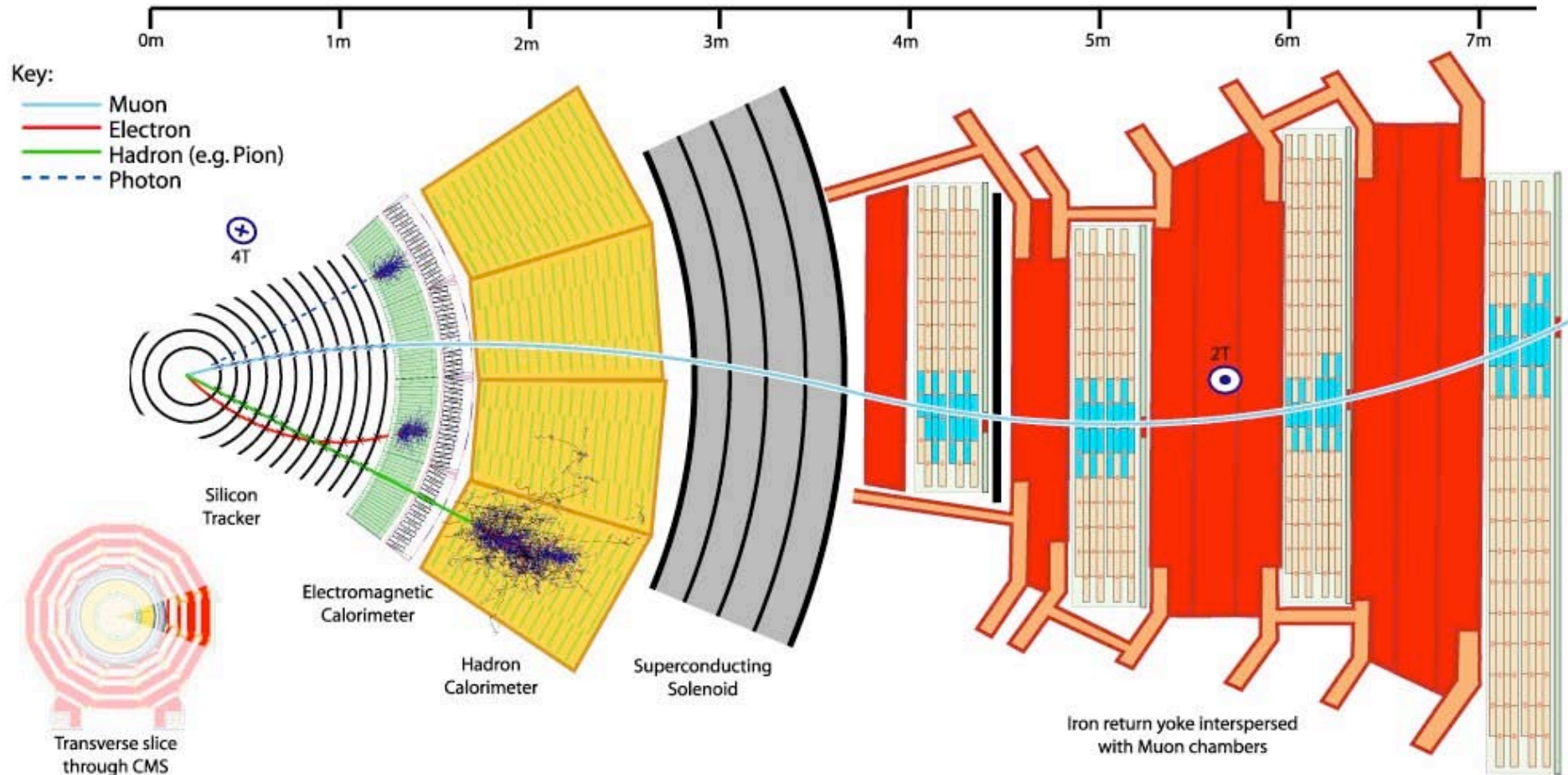
ID	Parent ID	Name	Charge
4	0	mu+	1
3	0	mu-	-1
2	0	mu+	1
1	0	mu-	-1



# Magnetic Field



# Muon Reconstruction



# Muon Reconstruction

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- **Offline and High-Level Trigger**
  - Reconstruction software is designed to work for both, offline and HLT
  - Level-1 Trigger provides “seeds” (Regions of Interest) for HLT
  - Offline reconstruction makes use of complete calibration, alignment, etc.
- **Robust, high quality reconstruction software**
  - Object-Oriented design
  - Use of a common framework
- **Basic concepts:**
  - Reconstruction on demand
  - Regional reconstruction

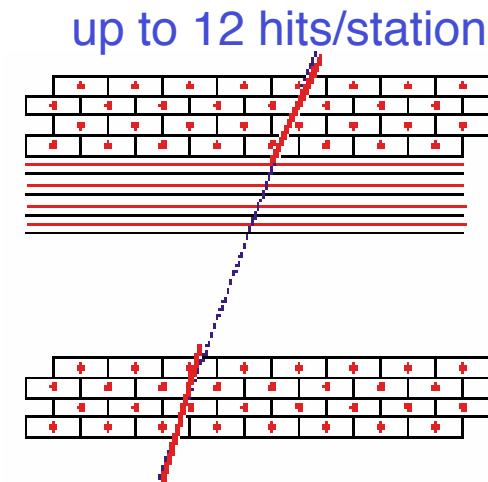
# Local Pattern Recognition (I)

## DT's and CSC's are multi-layer detectors:

- First step of muon reconstruction is local pattern recognition
- Reconstruct track segments in the DT and CSC detectors

### • Barrel (DT):

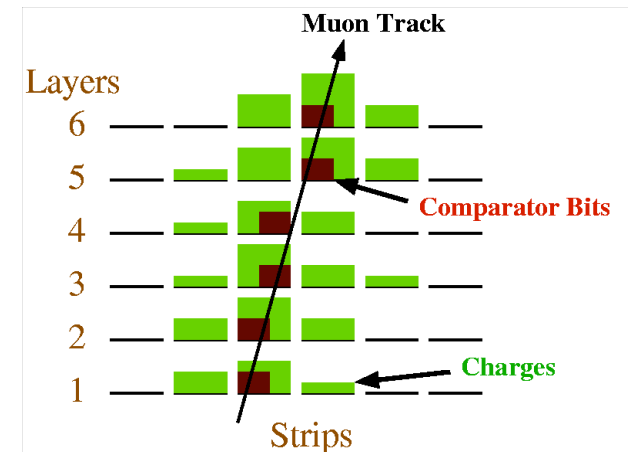
- Reconstruct position of each channel above threshold using effective drift velocity
- Reconstruct  $\phi$  super-layer hits (time-space conversion)
  - Drift velocity depends on B field and impact angle
- Cluster hits (linear fit): 2D segment
- Fit 2D lines separately in r- $\phi$  and r-z through the 8+4 layer of chamber
  - L/R ambiguities solved by best  $\chi^2$
- Combine into 3D segments, use segment position and direction for tracking
  - Resolution: 100  $\mu\text{m}$  in  $\phi$  view, direction  $\sim 1\text{mrad}$
- Apply impact angle correction on time-to-distance relation and refit
- Calculate position (center of gravity) of the track-segment and its angle in the super-layer (+error matrix)



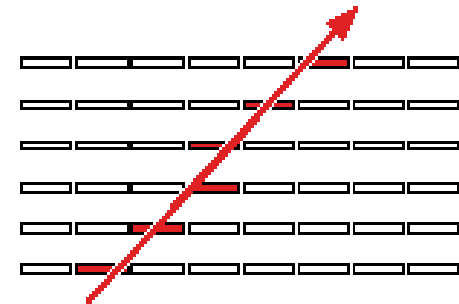
# Local Pattern Recognition (II)

- **Endcaps (CSC):**

- Reconstruct 3D hits
- Associate hits with linear fit (only one hit per layer)
- Fit “Gatti” function to the spatial shape of 3-strip charge distribution to determine centroid of cluster in layer
- Associate two projections by time coincidence
- Fit 3D segments through the collection of wire and strip clusters in chamber; linear fit
- Resolution: 120–250  $\mu\text{m}$  from bending coordinate, depending on chamber

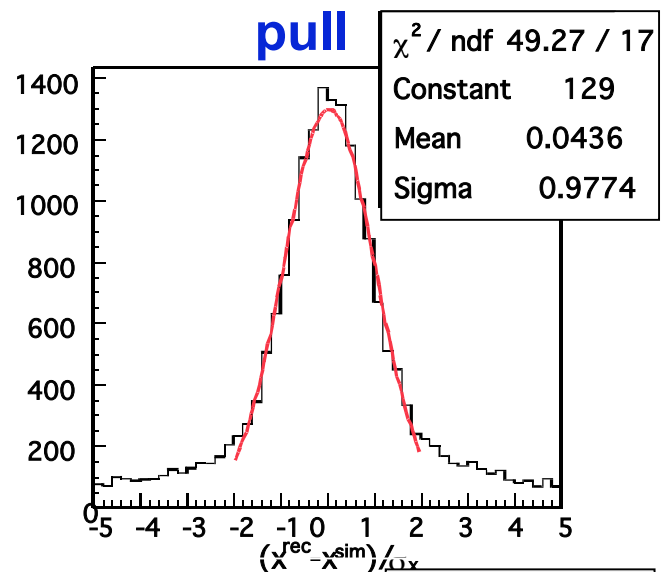
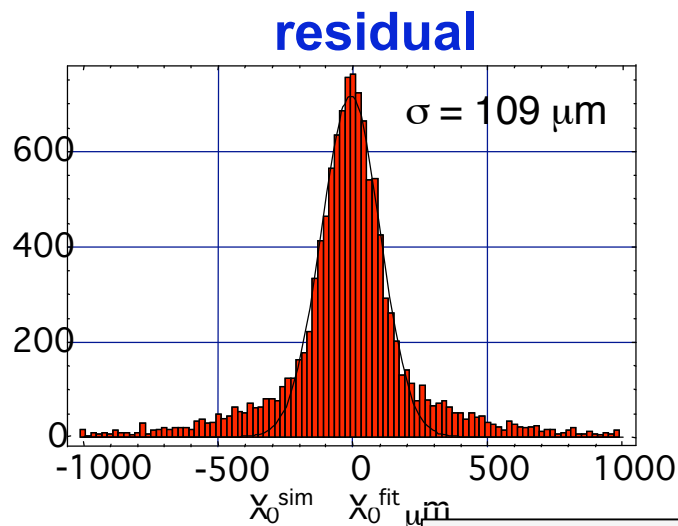


up to 6 hits/station

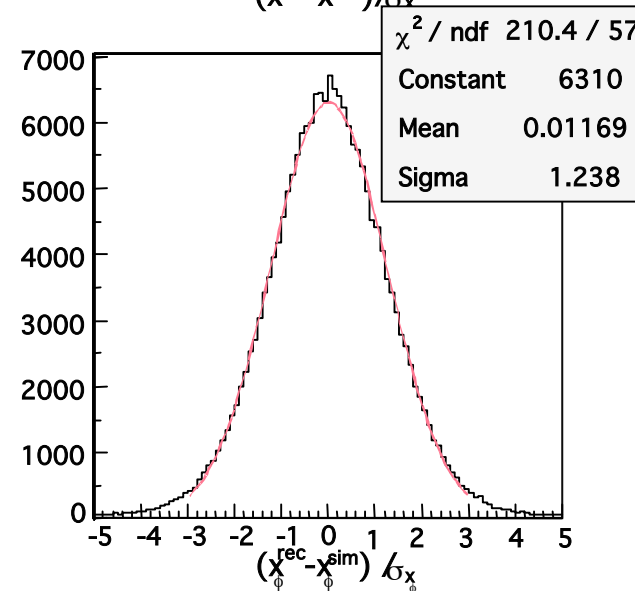
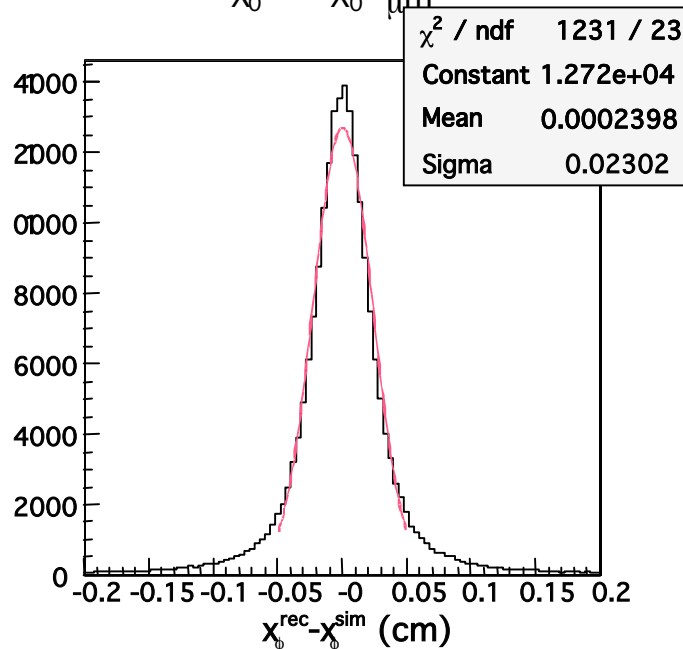


# Residuals and Pulls in $r-\phi$

DT



CSC



# Standalone Muon Reconstruction

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- All muon detectors (DTBX, CSC and RPC) are used
- Seed generation:
  - **external:** Level-1 trigger (vector at 2<sup>nd</sup> station) → **Level-2 reconstruction**
  - **internal:** track segments from local pattern recognition
- **Fit:**
  - Kalman filter technique applied to DT/CSC/RPC track segments
  - Use segments in barrel and 3D hits in endcaps
  - Trajectory *building* works from inside out
  - Apply  $\chi^2$  cut to reject bad hits
  - Track *fitting* works from outside in
  - Fit track with beam constraint
- **Propagation:**
  - Non constant magnetic field
  - Iron between stations, propagation through iron (more difficult than in tracker!)
  - GEANE used for propagation through iron

# Global Muon Reconstruction

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## Inclusion of Tracker Hits

### Start from standalone reconstructed muons:

- **Seed generation**
    - Get muon trajectory at innermost muon station
    - Propagate to outer tracker surface and to interaction point
    - Open window for track reconstruction
      - define *region of interest* through tracker based on L2 track with parameters at vertex
      - fixed/dynamic region
    - Create one or more seeds for each Level-2 muon
  - **Construction of trajectories for a given seed**
    - Propagate from innermost layers out, including hits in muon chambers
    - Resolve ambiguities
    - Final fit of trajectories
- tremendous gain in resolution



# Tracking Strategy

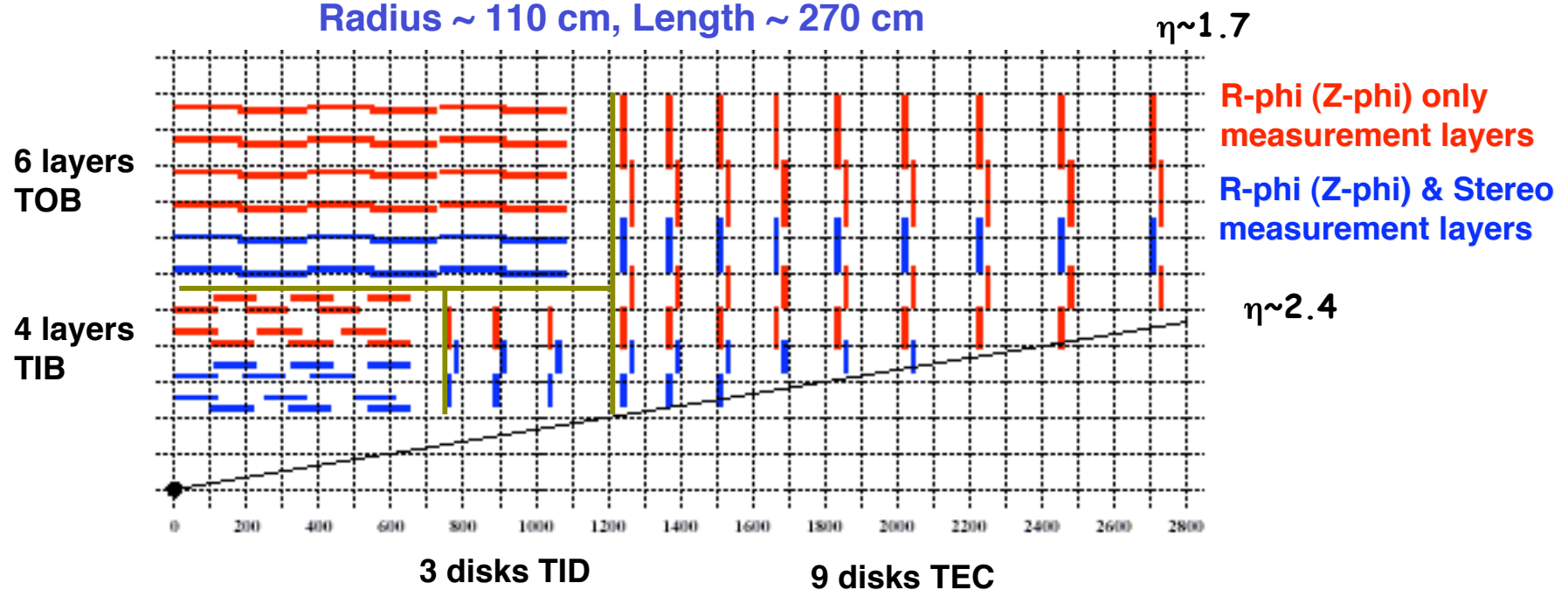
Rely on **few** measurement layers, each able to provide **robust (clean) and precise** coordinate determination

2 to 3 Silicon Pixel, and 10 to 14 Silicon Strip Measurement Layers

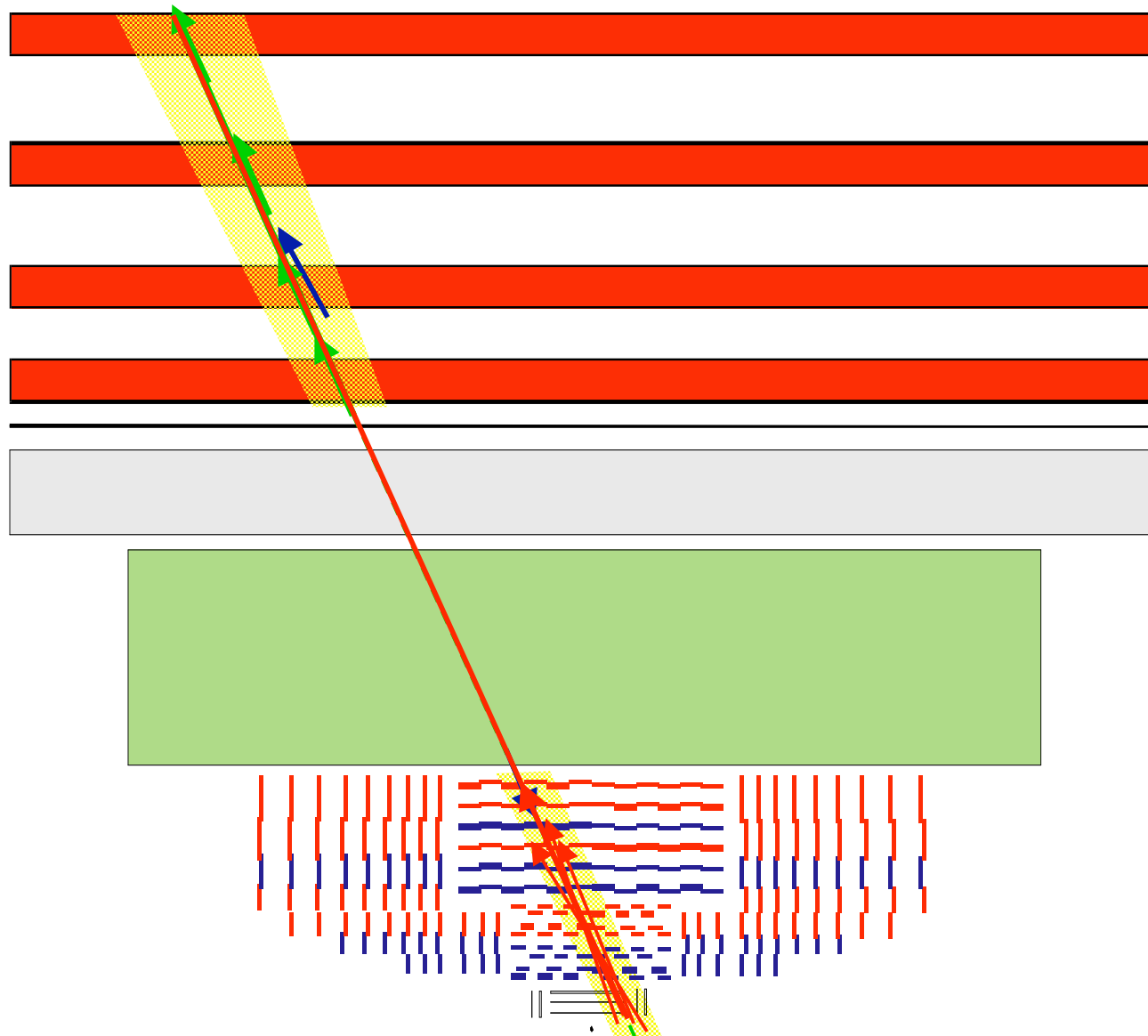
At high luminosity ( $\sim 20$  min. bias events every 25 ns):

R	=	10 cm	25 cm	60 cm
$N_{ch}/(\text{cm}^2 \cdot 25\text{ns})$	=	1.0	0.10	0.01

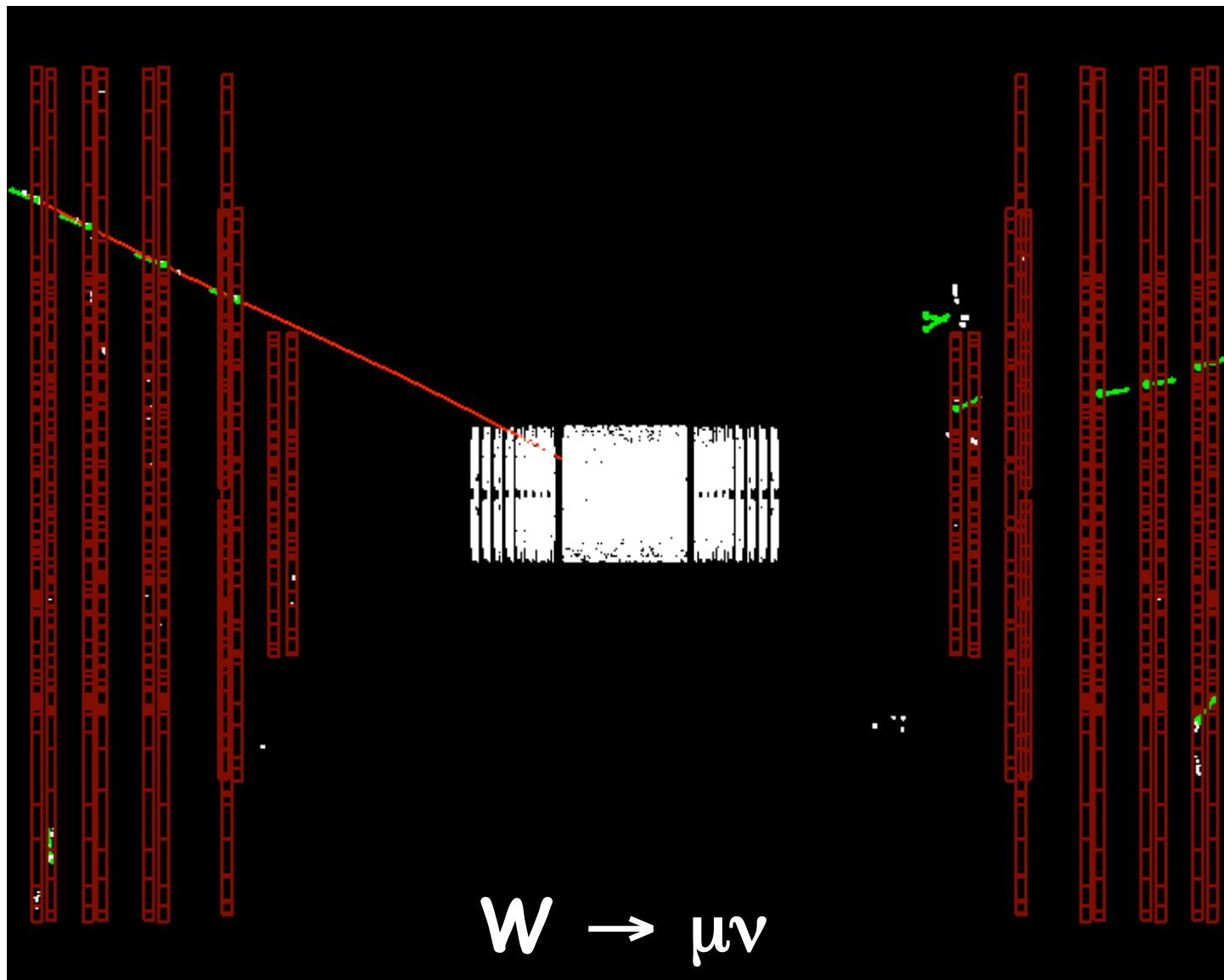
Radius  $\sim 110$  cm, Length  $\sim 270$  cm



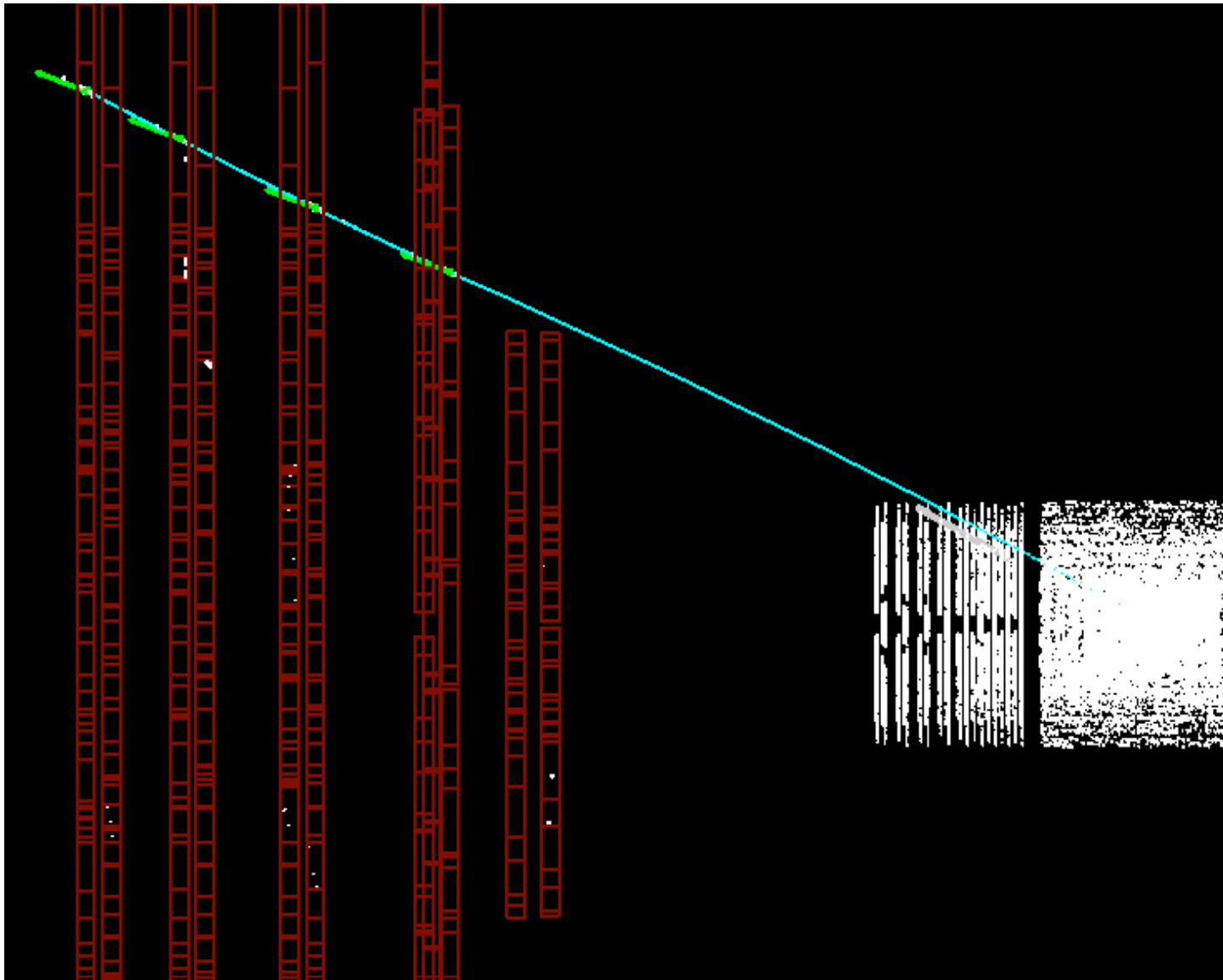
# Muon Reconstruction



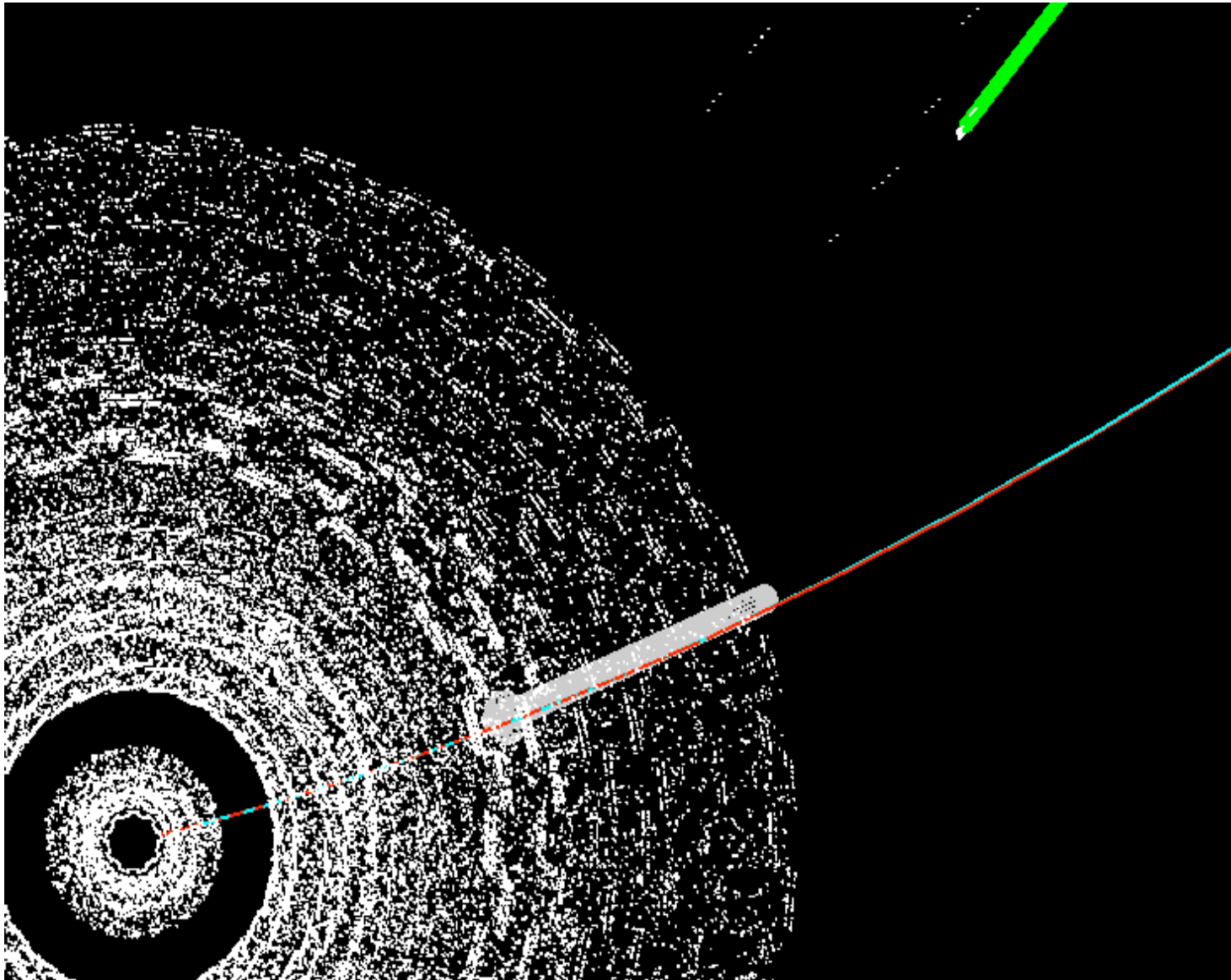
# Muon Reconstruction @ high L



# Muon Reconstruction @ high L

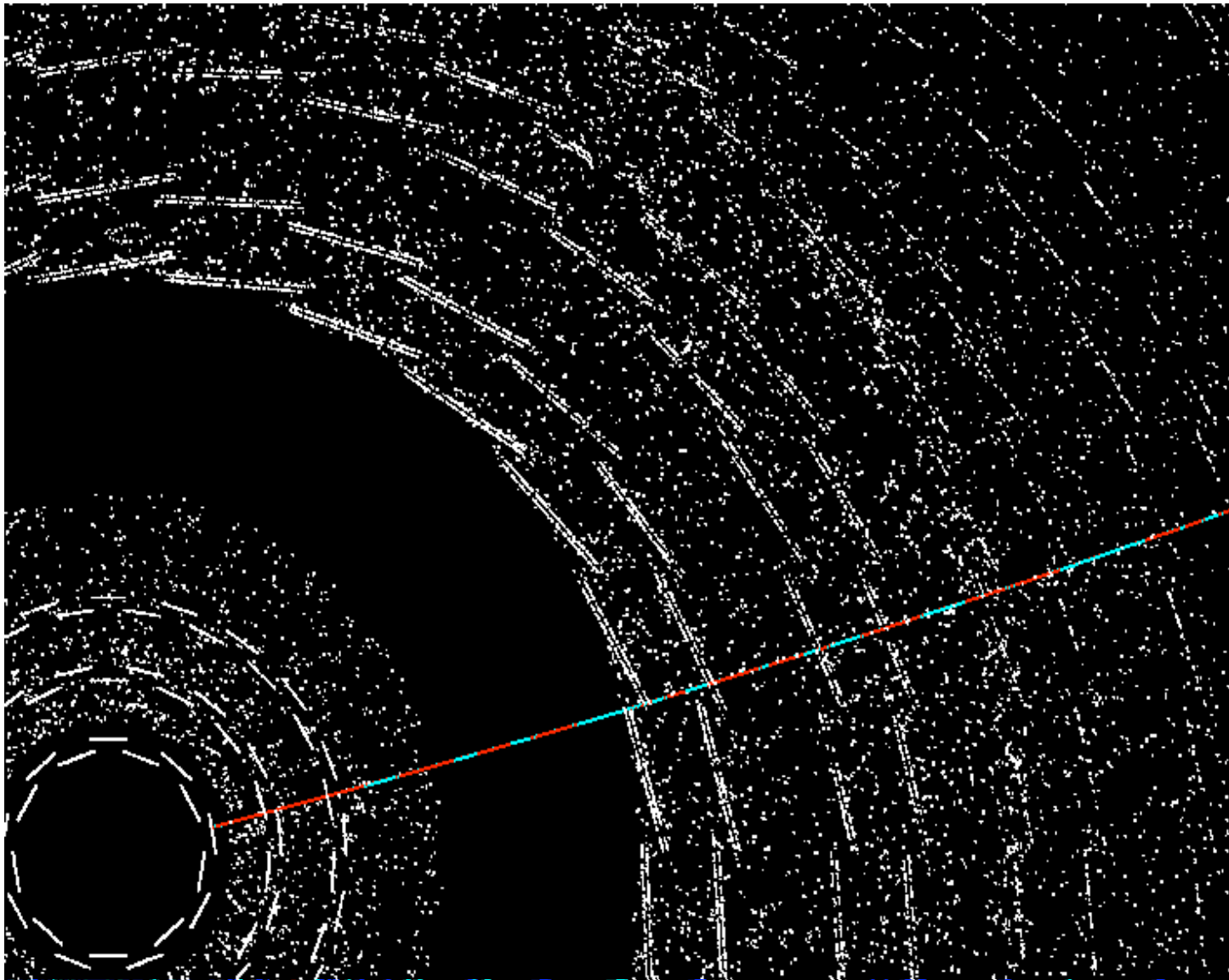


# Muon Reconstruction @ high L

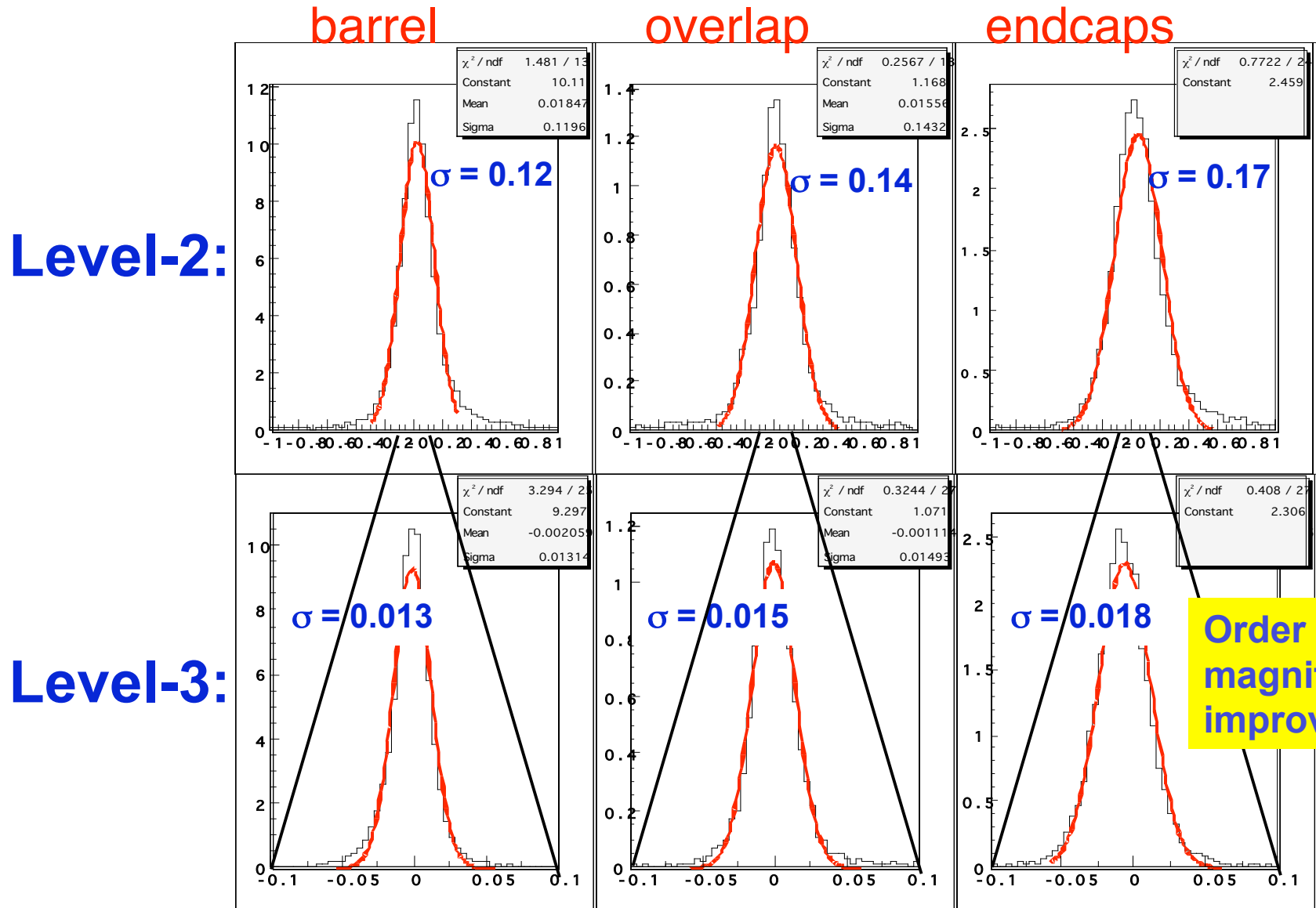


# Muon Reconstruction @ high L

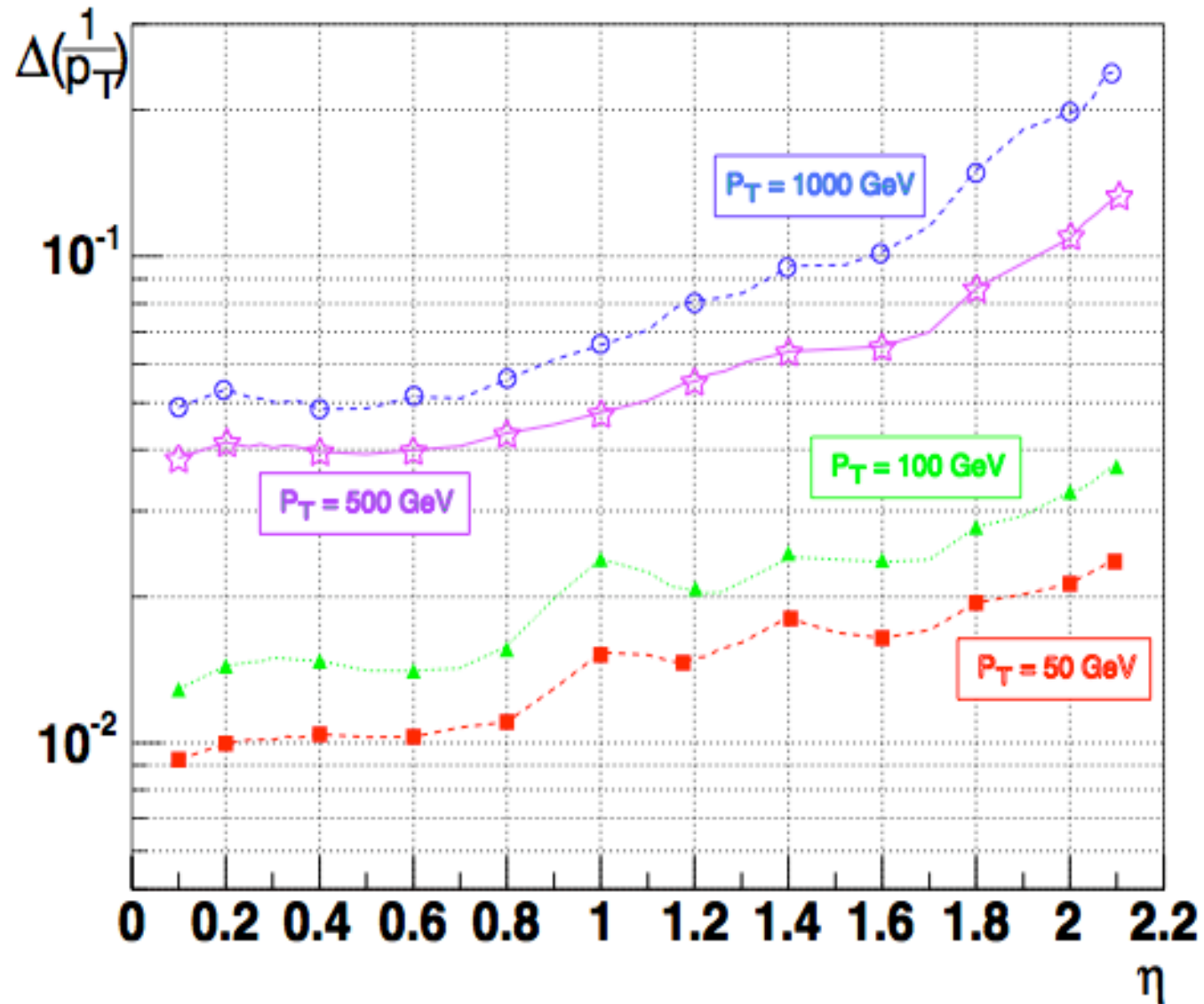
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# Muon $p_T$ Resolution



# Muon $p_T$ Resolution





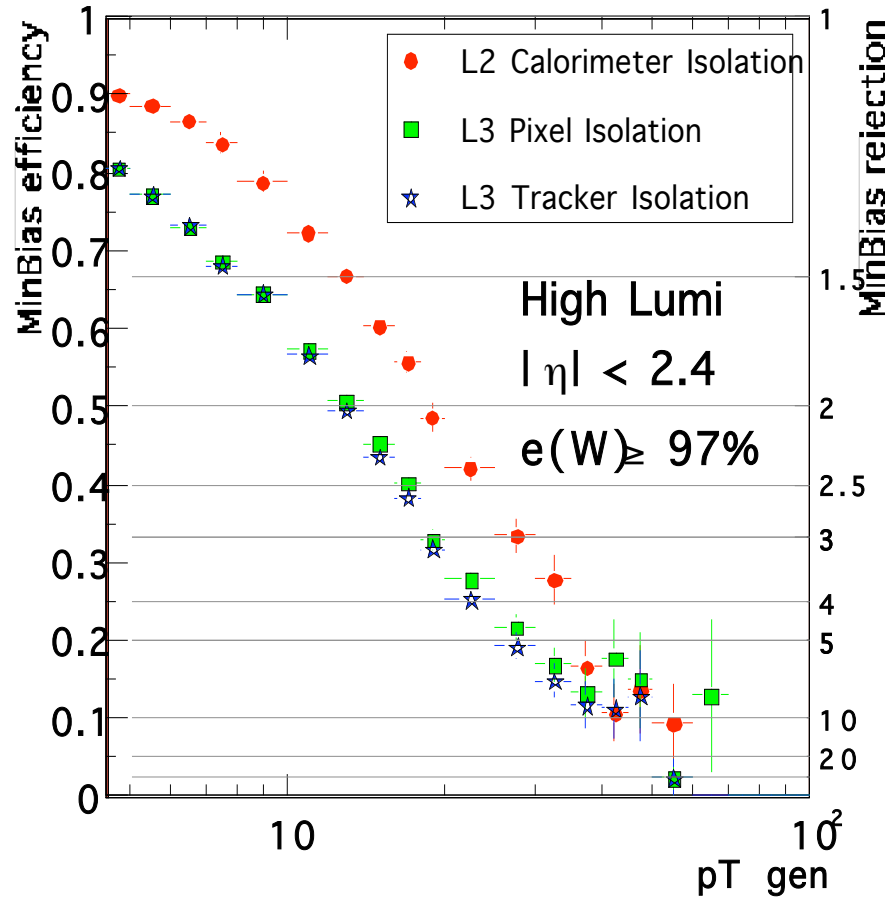
# Muon Isolation

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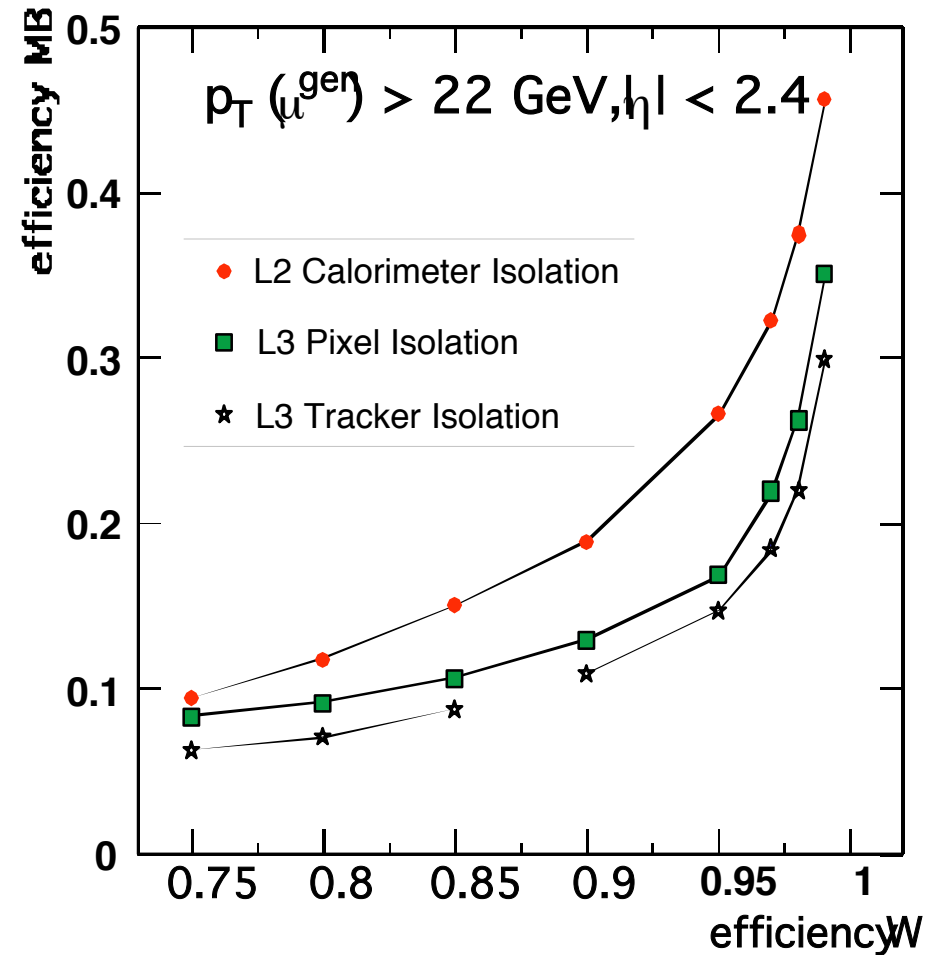
- General framework for isolation
  - Based on  $\Sigma E_T$  or  $\Sigma P_T$  measurements in cones around the muon
  - Cone sizes and thresholds are optimized
    - To get maximal rejection on “reference background” (Minimum Bias muons with  $P_T$  above the trigger threshold) for a given nominal efficiency on reference signal ( $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$ )
    - Optimization provides flat  $\varepsilon(\eta)$  on signal by construction
- Calorimeter Isolation
  - $\Sigma E_T$  from calorimeter towers in a cone around muon (sensitive to pile-up)
- Pixel Isolation
  - $\Sigma P_T$  of 3-hit tracks in the pixel detector in cone around muon
  - Studies done for full pixel detector (no staging)
  - Requires that contributing tracks come from the same primary vertex as the Level-3 muon (to reduce pile-up contamination)
- Tracker Isolation
  - $\Sigma P_T$  of tracks in the tracker (regional reconstruction around Level-3 muon)

# Isolation Performance

Efficiency on minbias events as a function of  $P_{T}^{gen}$  for 97% efficiency on signal



Efficiency on minbias events as a function of efficiency on W signal

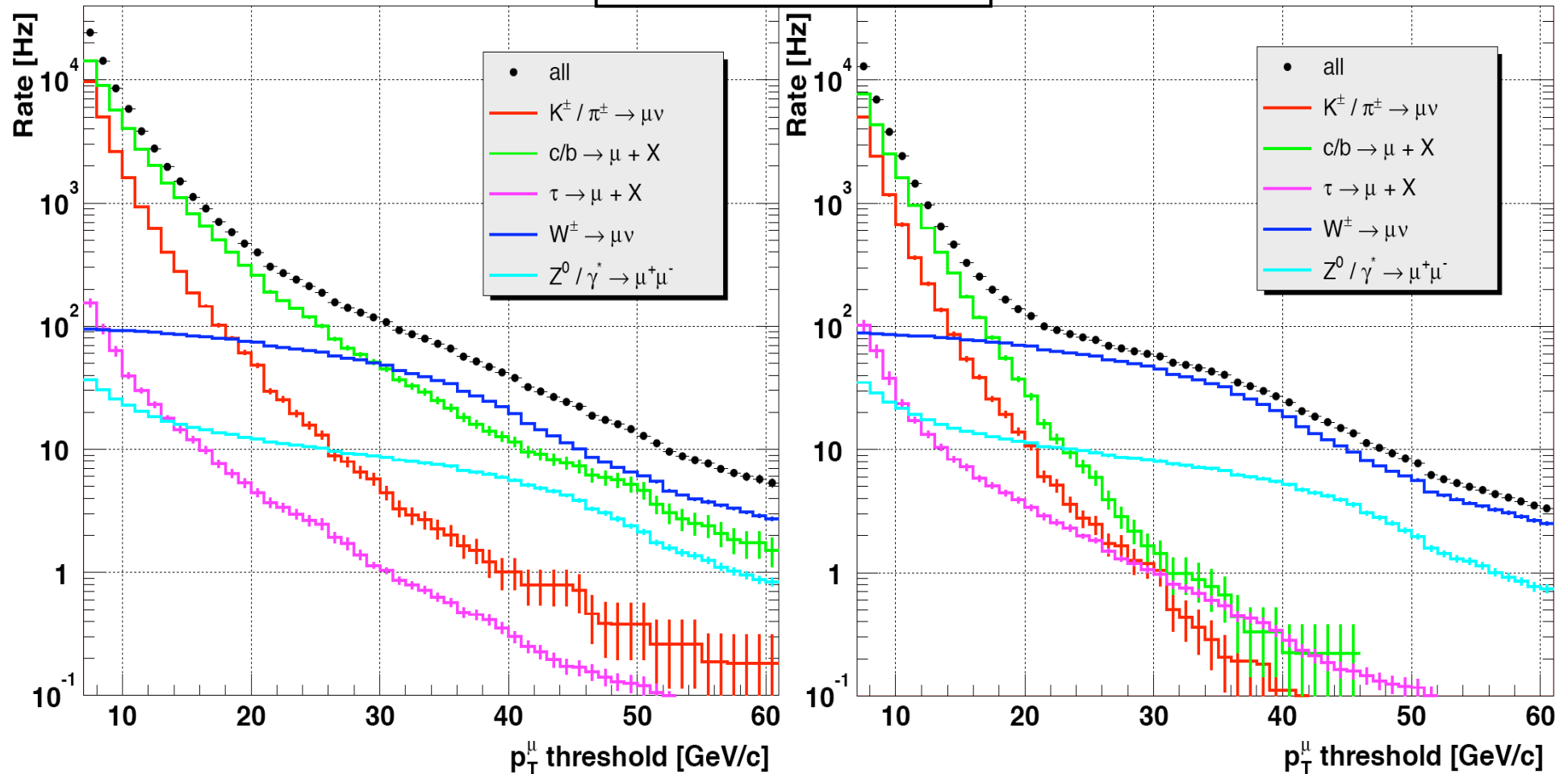


# Physics Content after Level-3

before isolation

$L = 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

after isolation



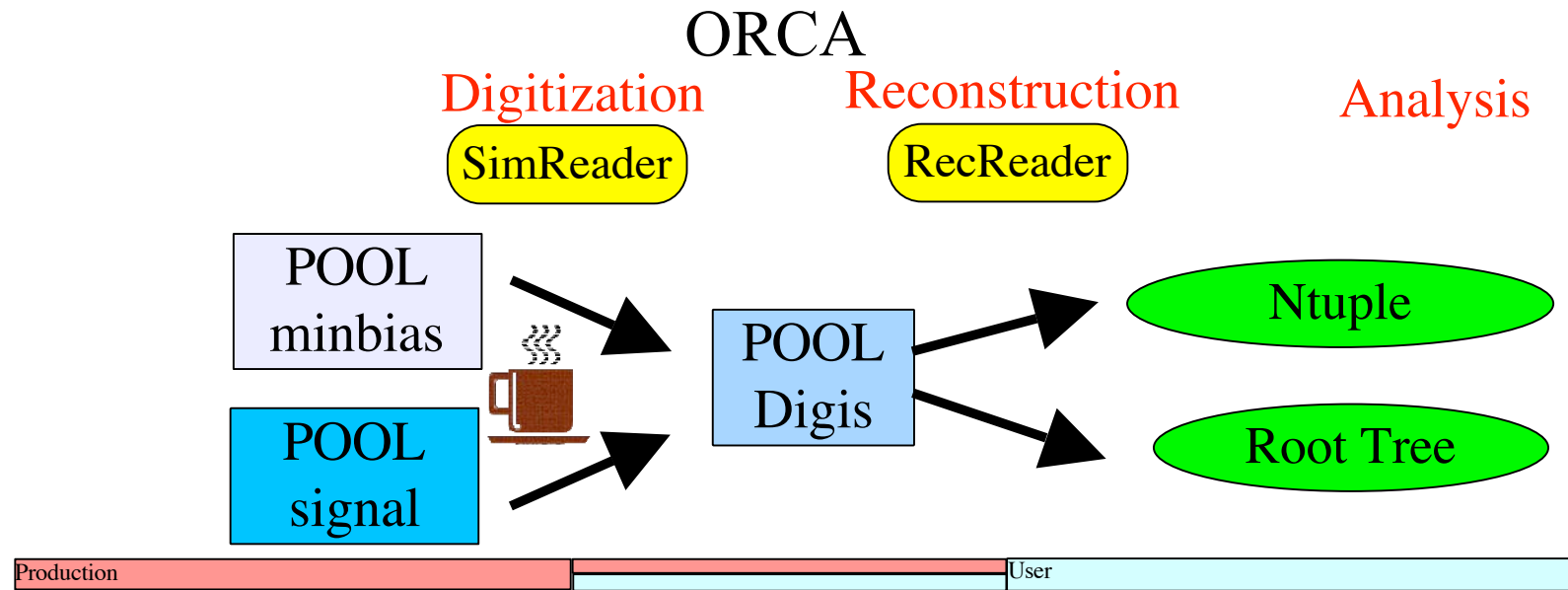
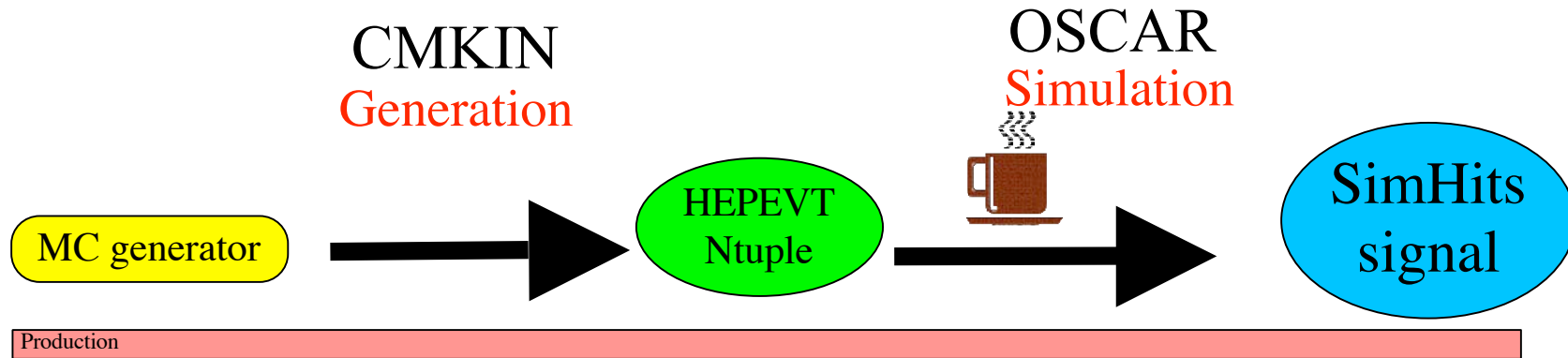
$\pi/K/b/c$  strongly suppressed  $\rightarrow$  dominated by W rate

# Analysis

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- **Analysis is an iterative process:**
  - Reduce data samples to more interesting subsets (selection)
  - Compute higher level information
  - Calculate statistical entities
- **Several steps:**
  - Run analysis job on full dataset (few times)
    - Read reconstructed objects and fill ROOT Tree
    - Save your intermediate analysis objects in the DB
    - Share them with your colleagues
  - Use interactive analysis tool to run several times on reduced dataset and make plots
- **Only one part of the work can be done (*today*) with an interactive analysis tool**

# The Analysis Chain

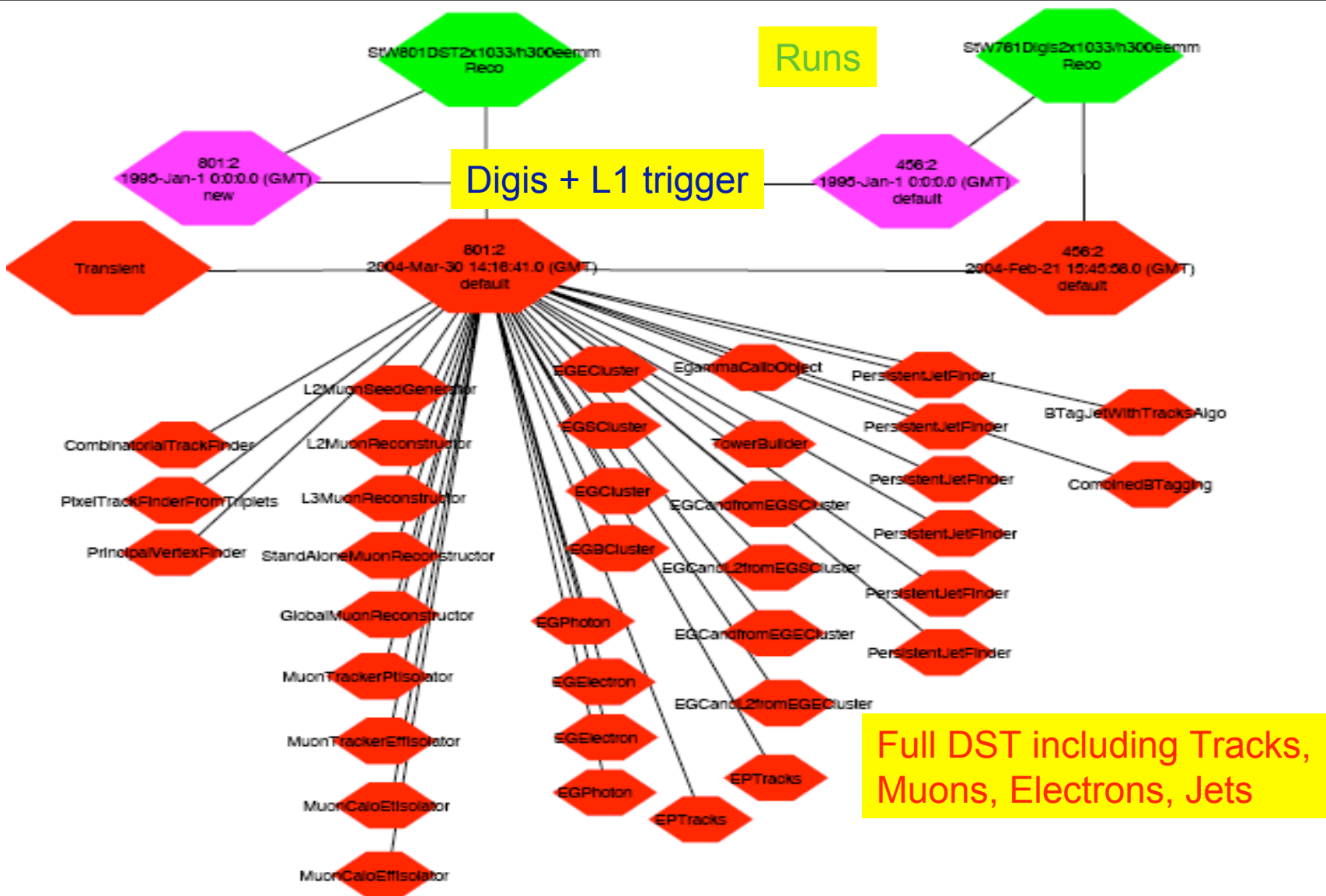


# DST

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- **We stored already**
  - MCInfo: MC generator, SimTrack, SimVertex
  - SimHits: subdetector specific
  - Digis & Associations
- **Add Level-1 Trigger info and RecHits (Calorimeter)**
- **DST: Store a complete record of all objects created during reconstruction (organized in collections)**
- **DST contains collections of reconstructed objects**
  - Tracker tracks, Muons, Electrons, Jets, etc.
  - In total about 50 different RecCollections
  - Selection of what to store via orcarc

# DST



# DST Contents

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- **DSTs contain reconstructed objects for“users”**

HLT info

Level-1 Trigger

CombinatorialTrackFinder

CombinedBTagging

PixelTrackFinderFromTriplets

PrincipalVertexFinder

EGCandL2

EGBCluster/SECluster/Cluster

EGHLTelectron/photon

EGTracks

EGcalibration

EGofflineCandidates

EGofflineElectron/Photon

METfromCaloRecHits/EPHTowers

METfromIterConeJets/KtJets

RecJet-Itercone0.5/0.7

RecJet-Ktrecom1/4

TowerBuilder

StandAloneMuonReconstructor

GlobalMuonReconstructor

L2MuonReconstructor

L3MuonReconstructor

MuonCaloEffIsolator

MuonCaloEtIsolator

MuonTkEffIsolator

MuonTkPtIsolator



# Persistent Muon

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- **Persistent Track data:**
  - First and last Trajectory State
  - Track quality criteria
    - $\chi^2$
    - Number of degrees of freedom
    - Number of hits used in the fit
    - Number of “lost” hits
  - Individual RecHits used in muon fit (possible to refit track!)
- **Persistent RecMuon data:**
  - innermost and outermost Trajectory State
  - Vertex extrapolated State (stateAtIP, stateAtVertex)
  - Track quality
  - TrajectoryState persistency as for Tracker
  - TRecRef<TTrack> muonTrack
  - TRecRef<TTrack> trackerTrack

# Muon Reconstruction

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- For the time being we have four different muon reconstruction algorithms implemented:
  - StandAloneMuonReconstructor
  - GlobalMuonReconstructor
  - L2MuonReconstructor
  - L3MuonReconstructor
- All four algorithms are `RecAlgorithm<RecMuon>`
  - inheriting from `RecAlgorithm<T>`
- `RecMuon` inherits from `TTrack (RecObj)`
- Easy access to reconstructed muons

```
RecQuery q("<Name of Reconstructor>");
RecCollection<RecMuon> theCollection(q);
for (RecCollection<RecMuon>::const_iterator
     it = theCollection.begin(); it != theCollection.end(); ++it)
cout << "RecMuon: " << (**it) << endl;
```

# Muon Isolation

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- **Output again a RecMuon, but with isolation info filled**
- **float RecMuon::isolation()**
- **Several isolation algorithms are available**
  - **L2MuonCaloIsolator** for HLT: uses calo
  - **L3MuonTrackerIsolator** for HLT: uses Tracker
  - **MuonCaloEtlisolator** for offline: return  $\Sigma E_T$
  - **MuonCaloEffisolator** return discriminating parameter  $[0,1]$
  - **MuonTrackerPtisolator** return the  $\Sigma p_T$
  - **MuonTrackerEffisolator** as above

# Summary

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- **CMS Software**
  - Simulation, reconstruction, analysis, visualization
- **Muon reconstruction**
  - Local: pattern recognition
  - Regional: standalone muon reconstruction
  - Global: Muon system + tracker
  - Same base software for offline and HLT
- **Analysis**
  - Read DST
  - Use interactive analysis tool (ROOT)