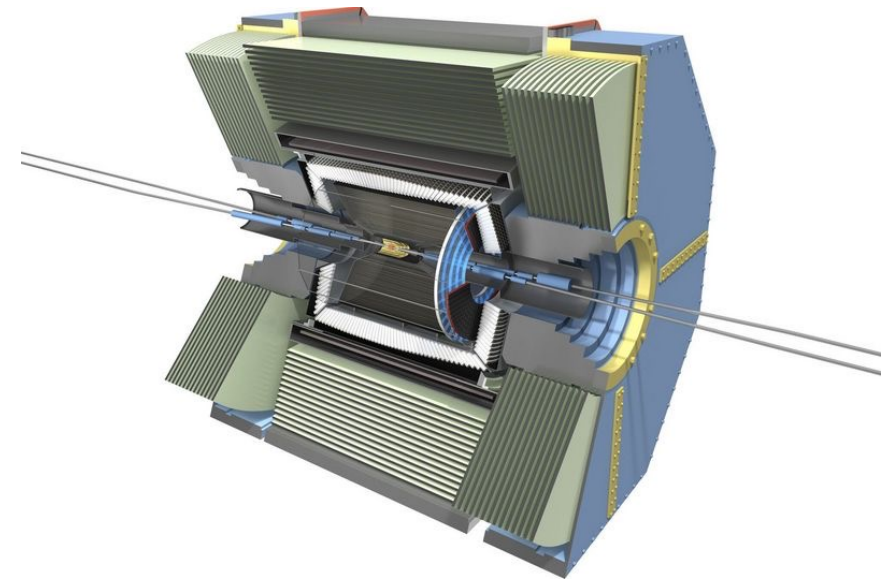
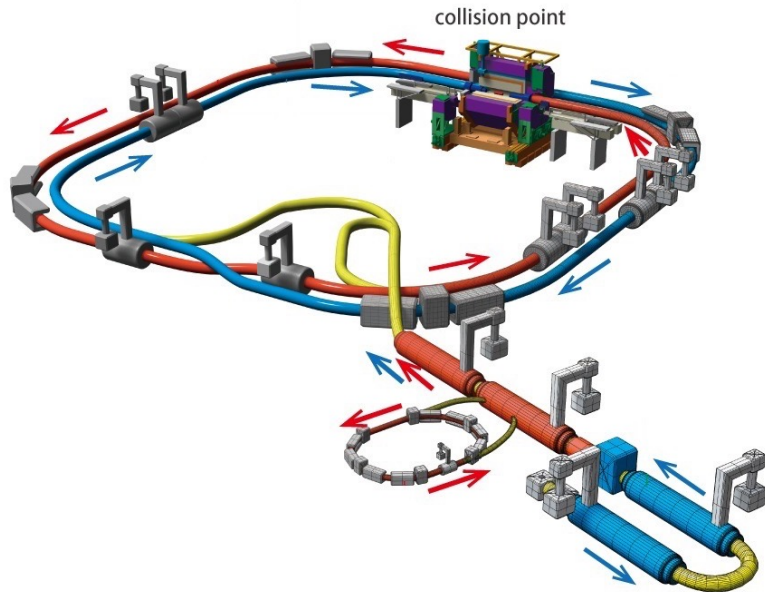


Python in the Belle II experiment

Yo Sato (KEK, IPNS)



- Introduction of the Belle II experiment
- Python in the Belle II Analysis Software Framework
- Python for workflow management at Belle II



SuperKEKB

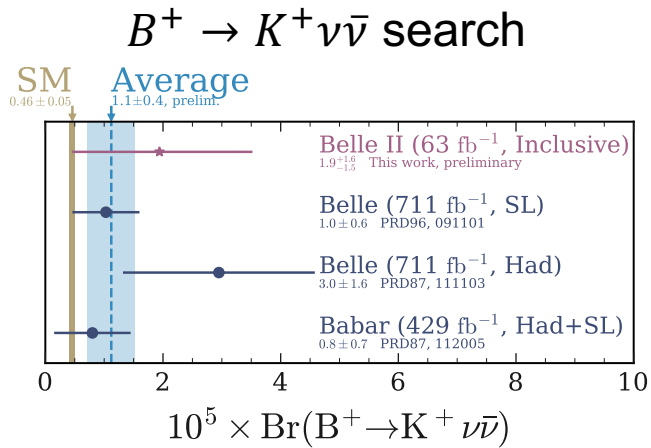
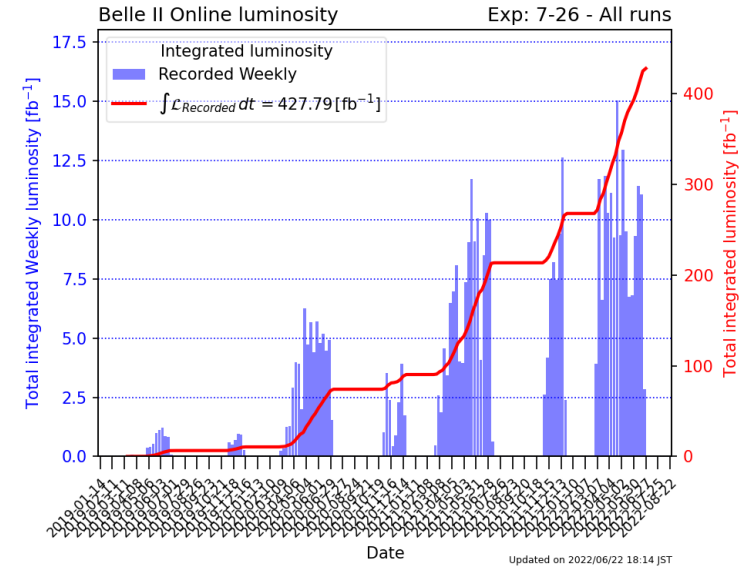
- ❑ Asymmetric e^- (7 GeV) e^+ (4 GeV) collider.
- ❑ CM-energy is at $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance, 10.58 GeV.
⇒ Produce $B\bar{B}$ -pair efficiently.
- ❑ Goals: $\sim 6 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, 50 ab^{-1}

Belle II detector

- ❑ Upgraded from the Belle detector;
 - Improved vertex resolution
 - Enhanced K/π separation
 - New trigger lines
 - ... and more

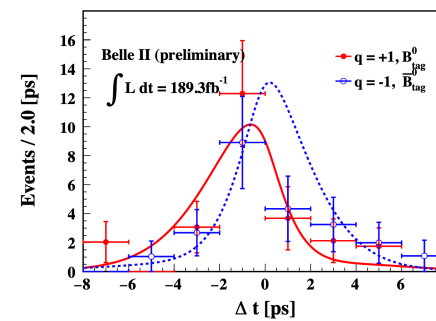
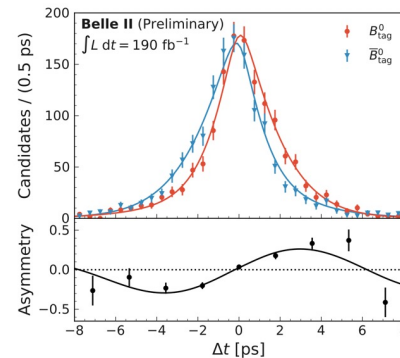
Status of the Belle II experiment

- ❑ Total integrated luminosity: $\sim 430 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- ❑ World record of luminosity: $4.71 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- ❑ Belle II started to produce high-quality results with the upgraded detector and analysis techniques.



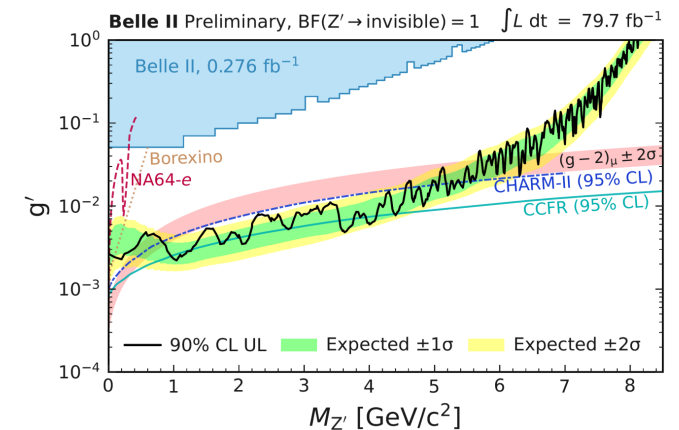
Phys.Rev.Lett. 127 (2021) 18, 181802

B-meson time-dependent CP-violation

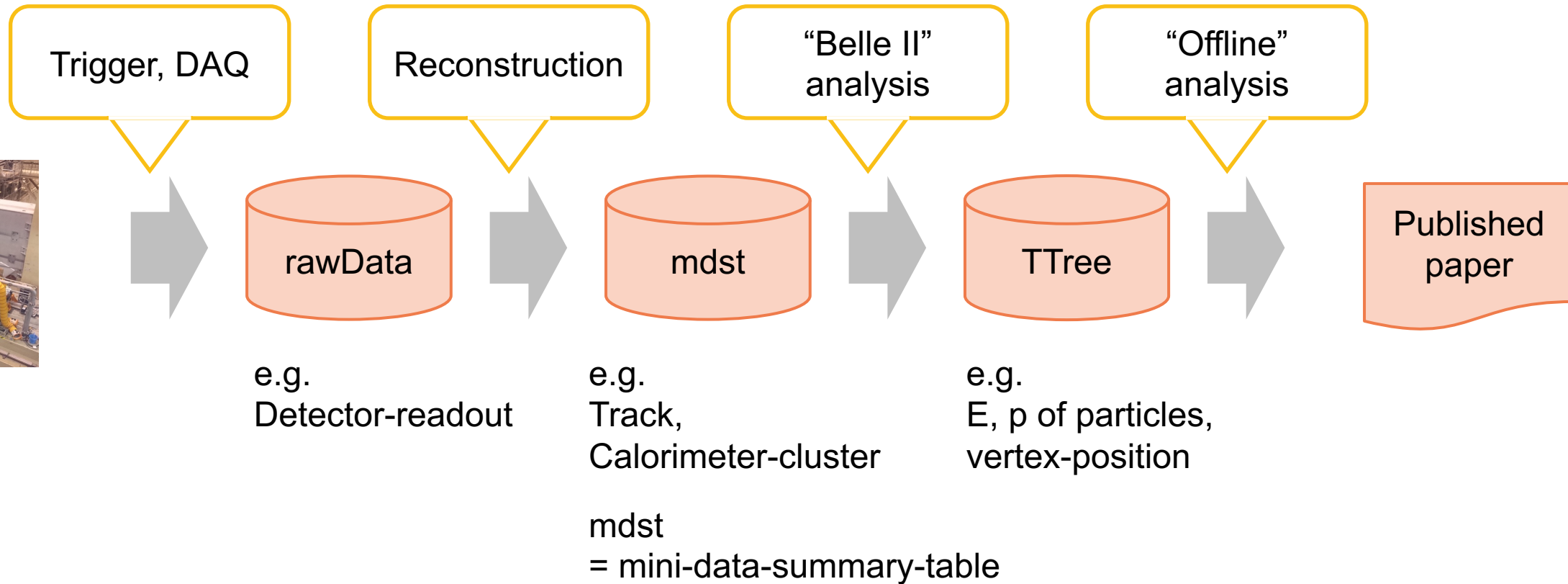
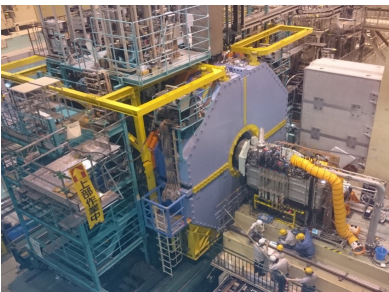


C. La Licata @ ICHEP 2022

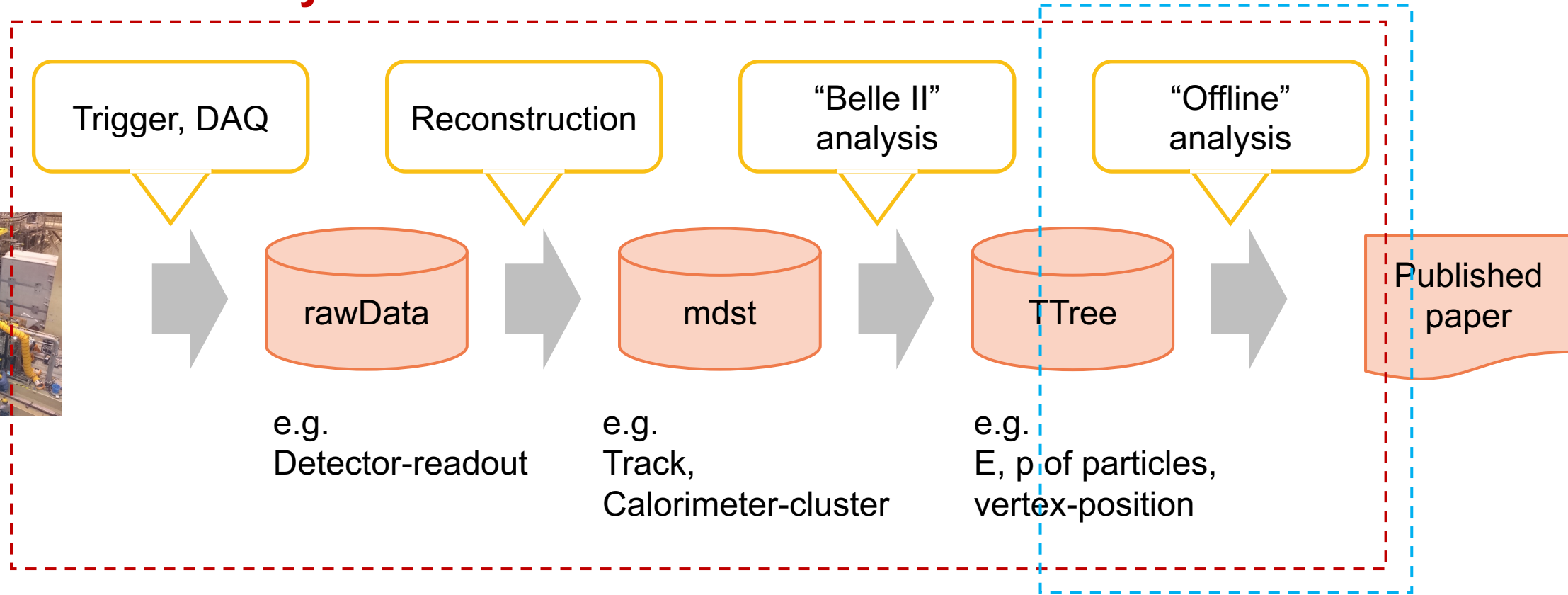
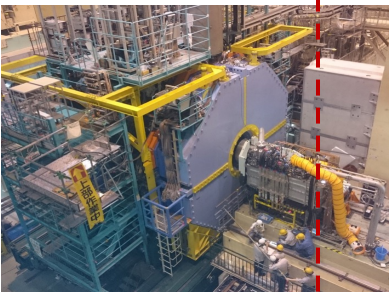
Z' to invisible search



E. Graziani @ ICHEP 2022



Belle II Analysis Software Framework: basf2



Offline analysis and measurement are done with dedicated analysis.

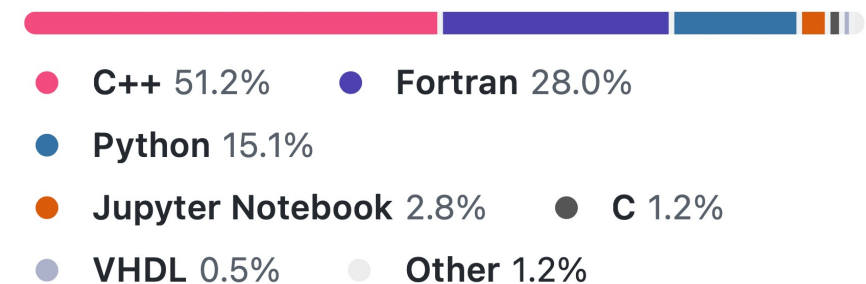
- The Belle II software, basf2, is completely new and is used for everything from
 - triggering data,
 - generation of Monte Carlo events,
 - tracking, clustering,
 - high-level analysis.

Comput.Softw.Big Sci. 3 (2019) 1, 1

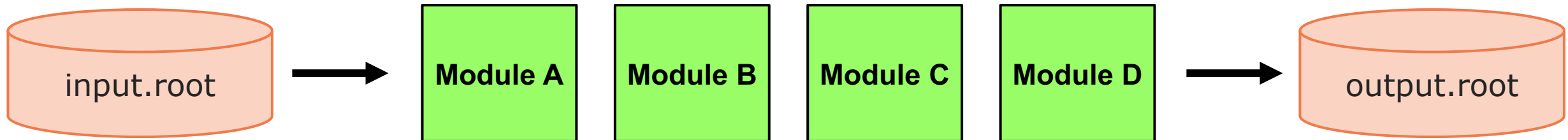
- Open-source software since 2021 (<https://github.com/belle2/basf2>)
- ROOT for I/O, C++ for heavy lifting, Python for steering script.



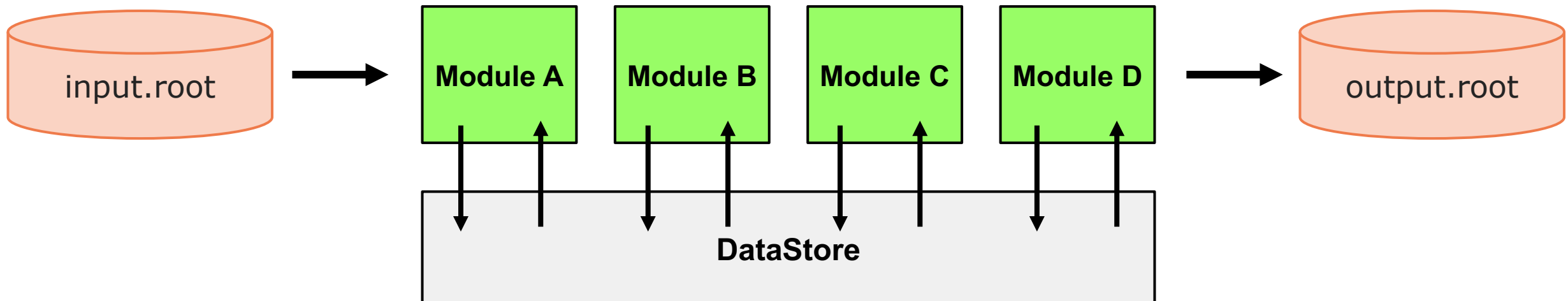
Languages



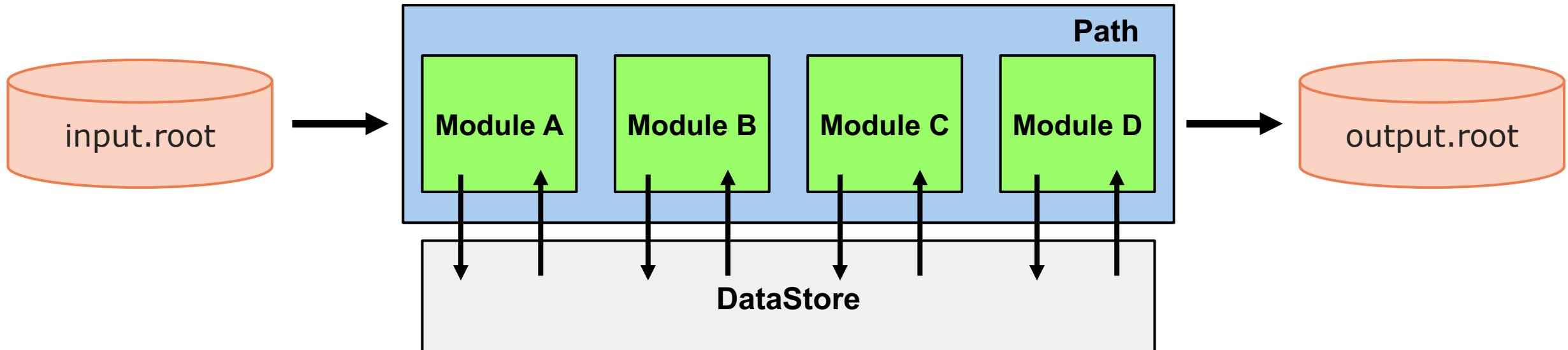
- A set of classes that process the data
⇒ **basf2 Module**



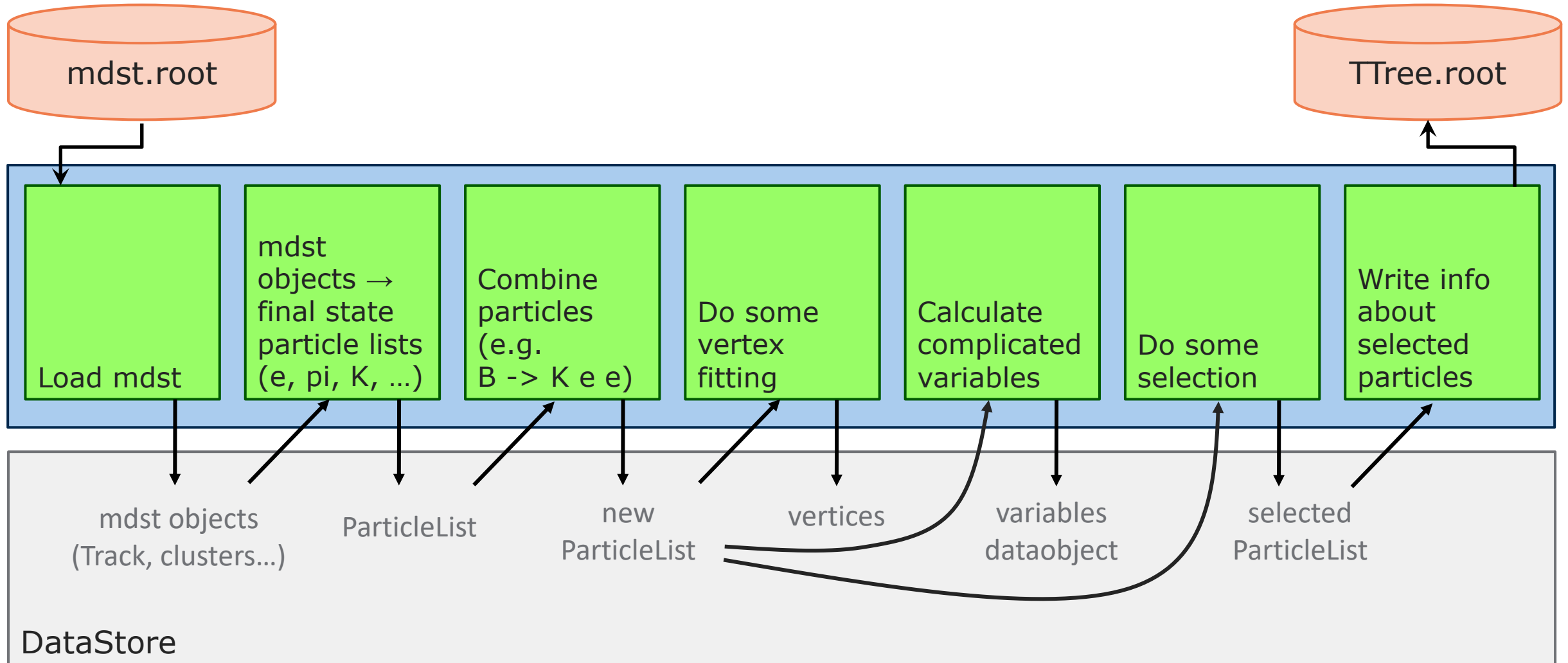
- A set of classes that process the data
⇒ **basf2 Module**
- A set of classes that hold the data and allow modules to pass thing one to the other
⇒ **basf2 DataStore**



- ❑ A set of classes that process the data
⇒ **basf2 Module**
- ❑ A set of classes that hold the data and allow modules to pass thing one to the other
⇒ **basf2 DataStore**
- ❑ An order in which the modules must be executed
⇒ **basf2 Path**



Typical path for an analysis job



- ❑ Steering file to arrange appropriate *modules* into a *path*, configure *modules'* options, and start data processing.
- ❑ Easy-understanding syntax for new users.
- ❑ *basf2 modules* can be written in C++ and Python.
 - Framework modules are written in compiled C++ codes.
- ❑ Functionality is exported via `boost::python`.
- ❑ Access to the *DataStore* is provided with PyROOT.
- ❑ Documentation web page is generated with Sphinx.



```
import basf2

# create a path
mypath = basf2.Path()

# Add modules in the path
# input mdst file
mypath.add_module('RootInput',
                  inputFileNames='mdst.root')

# Put your modules

# process the events
basf2.process(mypath)
```

Path



Module



Modules are executed for each event with the given order of path.

- ❑ Wrapper functions for modules configuration are provided with well-documented Sphinx web page.

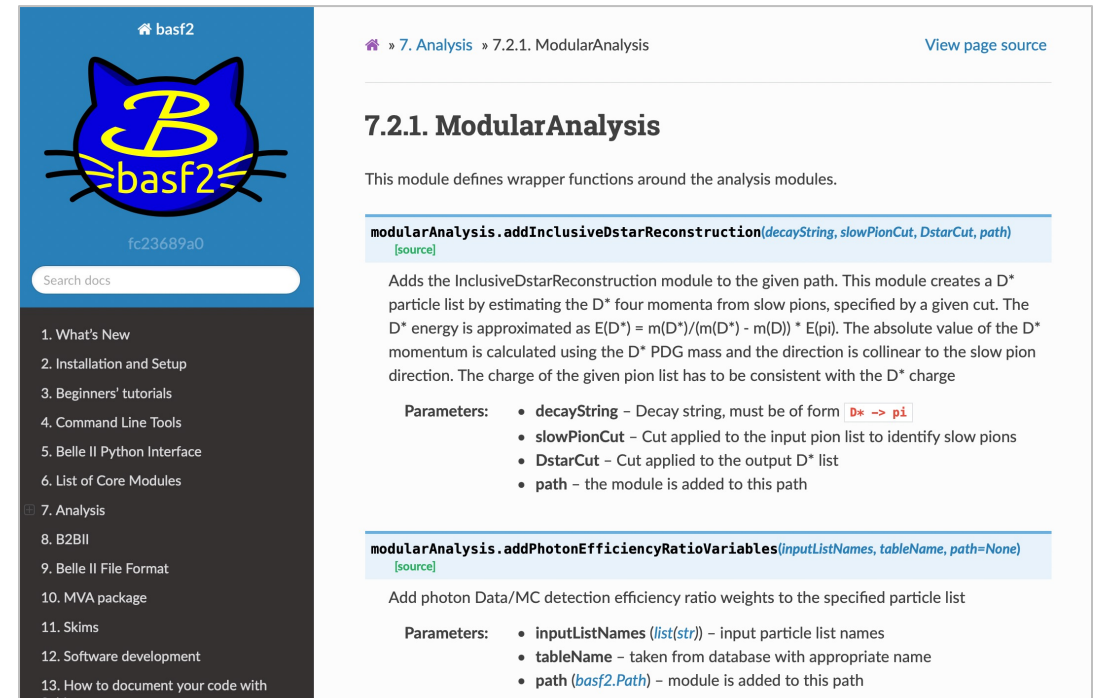
<https://github.com/belle2/basf2/blob/main/analysis/scripts/modularAnalysis.py>

```
def matchMCTruth(list_name, path):
    """
    Performs MC matching (sets relation Particle->MCParticle) for
    all particles (and its (grand)^N-daughter particles) in the specified
    ParticleList.

    @param list_name name of the input ParticleList
    @param path      modules are added to this path
    """

    mcMatch = register_module('MCMatcherParticles')
    mcMatch.set_name('MCMatch_' + list_name)
    mcMatch.param('listName', list_name)
    path.add_module(mcMatch)

def reconstructDecay(decayString,
                    cut,
                    dmID=0,
                    writeOut=False,
                    path=None,
                    candidate_limit=None,
                    ignoreIfTooManyCandidates=True,
                    chargeConjugation=True,
                    allowChargeViolation=False):
    """
    Creates new Particles by making combinations of existing Particles - it reconstructs unstable particles via their specified
    decay mode, e.g. in form of a :ref:'DecayString': :code:`D0 -> K- pi+` or :code:`B+ -> anti-D0 pi+`, ... All possible
    combinations are created (particles are used only once per candidate) and combinations that pass the specified selection
    criteria are saved to a newly created (mother) ParticleList. By default the charge conjugated decay is reconstructed as well
    (meaning that the charge conjugated mother list is created as well) but this can be deactivated.
    """
```



The screenshot shows the Sphinx documentation for the `basf2` package, specifically the `ModularAnalysis` module. The page header includes the package name `basf2` and a version number `fc23689a0`. The main content area is titled `7.2.1. ModularAnalysis` and contains the following text:

This module defines wrapper functions around the analysis modules.

modularAnalysis.addInclusiveDstarReconstruction(*decayString*, *slowPionCut*, *DstarCut*, *path*)
[source]

Adds the InclusiveDstarReconstruction module to the given path. This module creates a D^* particle list by estimating the D^* four momenta from slow pions, specified by a given cut. The D^* energy is approximated as $E(D^*) = m(D^*) / (m(D^*) - m(D)) * E(\pi)$. The absolute value of the D^* momentum is calculated using the D^* PDG mass and the direction is collinear to the slow pion direction. The charge of the given pion list has to be consistent with the D^* charge

Parameters:

- `decayString` – Decay string, must be of form `D* -> pi`
- `slowPionCut` – Cut applied to the input pion list to identify slow pions
- `DstarCut` – Cut applied to the output D^* list
- `path` – the module is added to this path

modularAnalysis.addPhotonEfficiencyRatioVariables(*inputListNames*, *tableName*, *path=None*)
[source]

Add photon Data/MC detection efficiency ratio weights to the specified particle list

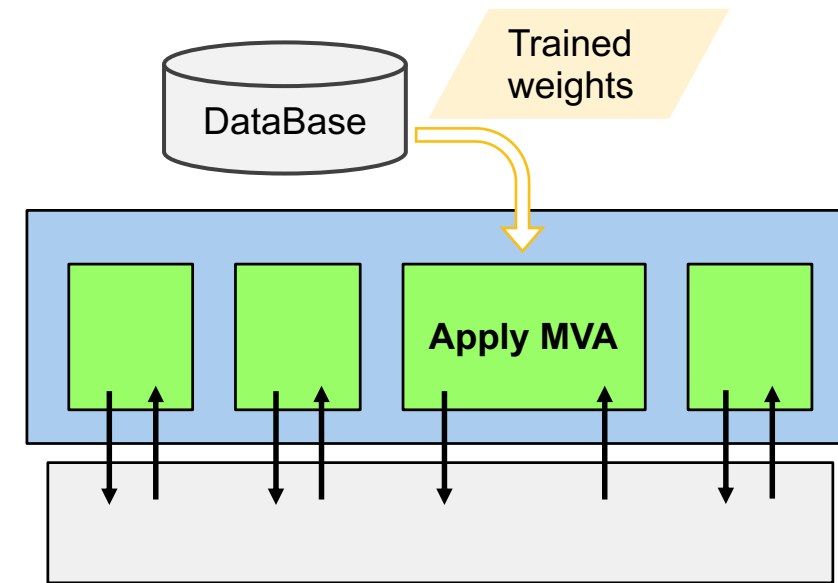
Parameters:

- `inputListNames` (*list(str)*) – input particle list names
- `tableName` – taken from database with appropriate name
- `path` (*basf2.Path*) – module is added to this path

The left sidebar of the screenshot shows a navigation menu with the following items:

1. What's New
2. Installation and Setup
3. Beginners' tutorials
4. Command Line Tools
5. Belle II Python Interface
6. List of Core Modules
7. Analysis
8. B2BII
9. Belle II File Format
10. MVA package
11. Skims
12. Software development
13. How to document your code with Sphinx

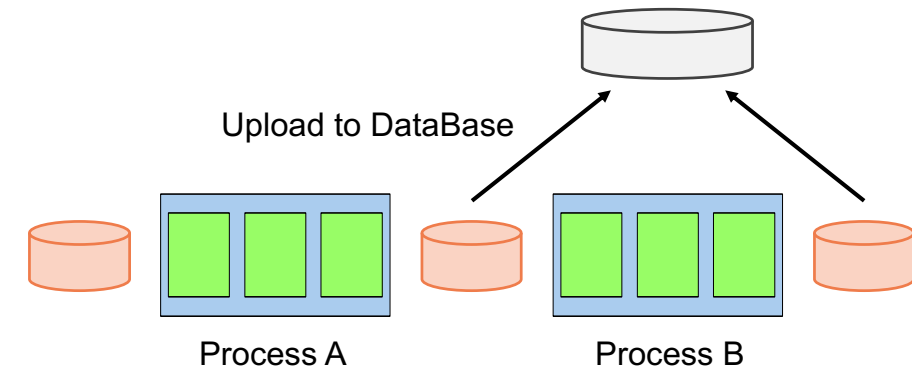
- ❑ The mva package of basf2 provides tools to integrate mva/ml method.
 - Full Event Interpretation (Comput.Softw.Big Sci. 3 (2019) 1, 6) and Flavor Tagger (Eur.Phys.J.C 82 (2022) 4, 283) are deployed with the mva package.
 - Default method is the FastBDT (Comput.Softw.Big Sci. 1 (2017) 1, 2)
 - Handy tools for training and validation are provided
- ❑ Frameworks that have a Python interface are supported, e.g. TensorFlow, Keras, XGBoost.



Complex workflow has to be managed time-effectively and with good reproducibility.

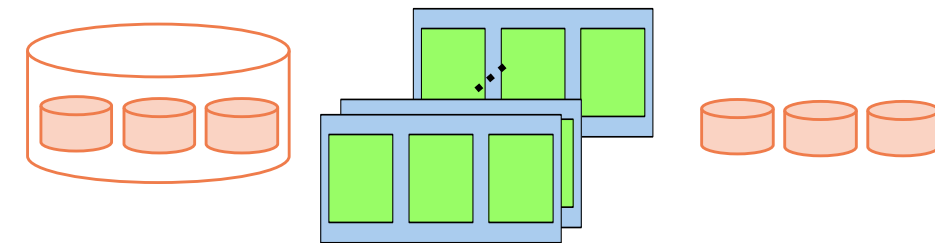
□ Data calibration

- Interdependent steps to deal with the detector conditions that can vary over time.
- To provide results in a timely manner, the prompt calibration of data is necessary



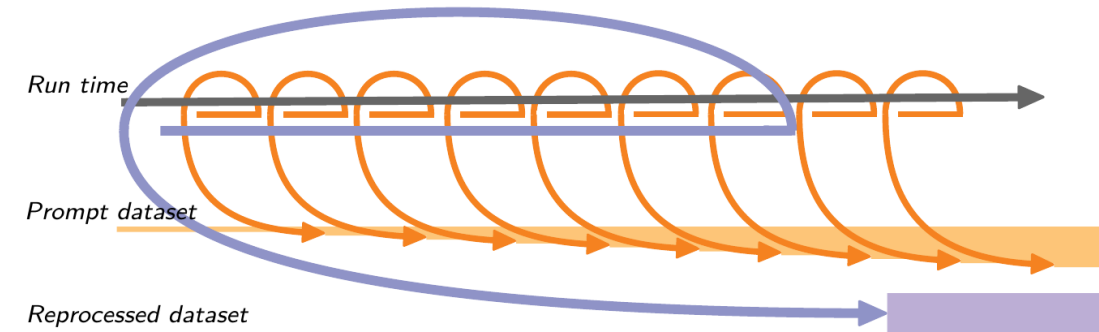
□ Analysis with new data and new software version

- Reproduce the analysis procedures for new data
- Thousands of batch jobs have to be managed



Python plugin packages are developed and used for the workflow management.

- Reprocessing
 - Make a full recalibration. Every 6-12 months
- Prompt calibration
 - Initial processing of recently collected data
 - Every a couple of weeks

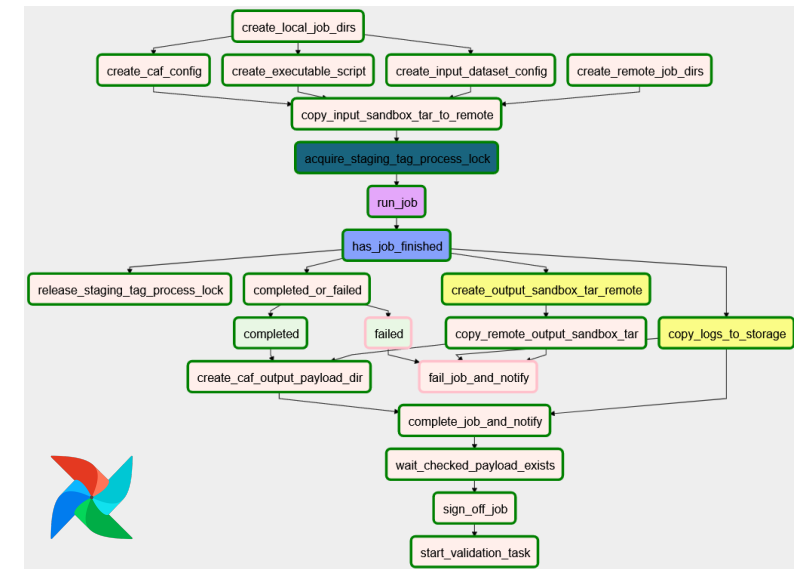


b2cal (*EPJ Web Conf.* 245 (2020) 02016)

- Based on the Apache Airflow.
- Developed to automate the prompt calibration.

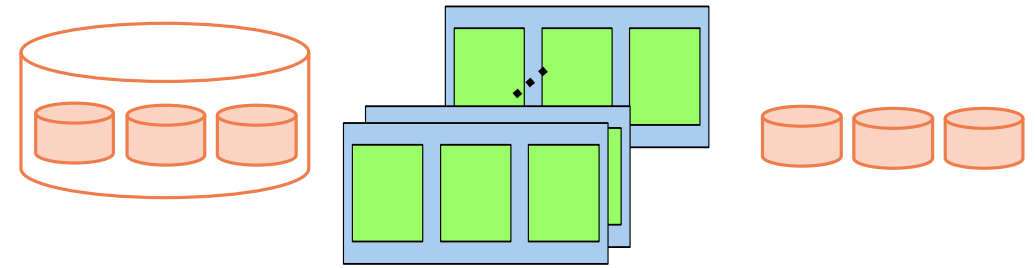


- ❑ Calibration has a very complex workflow composed of interdependent tasks
 - submit jobs, open/close Jira tickets, data registration to the DataBase, ...
- ❑ Apache Airflow
 - Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG) workflow manager
 - Good web monitoring of tasks and submitting jobs
- ❑ Automation reduced the possibility of human errors.
- ❑ Time taken to perform the prompt calibration is getting decreased as more experience is gained.



EPJ Web Conf. 251 (2021) 03019

- ❑ Reproducibility of analysis for new dataset and new basf2 version.
- ❑ Analysis has huge number of batch jobs for segmentalized input data.

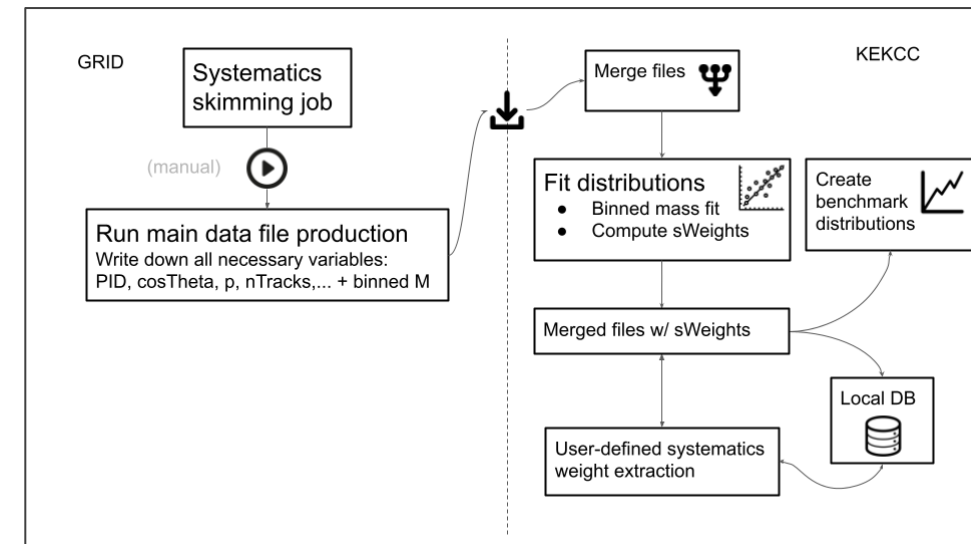


b2luigi (<https://github.com/nils-braun/b2luigi>)

- ❑ Based on luigi
- ❑ Helper package for luigi with thousands of batch jobs = Batch 2 luigi
- ❑ Originally developed for Belle II
 - basf2 helper functions, Submission of GRID jobs



- ❑ Performance study of the particle identification is managed by the Systematic Corrections Framework. (<https://syscorr fw.readthedocs.io>)
 - Difference between data and MC is a main source of systematic uncertainty for many physics analyses.
 - Reproduce the performance study for new data and MC.
 - Largely inspired by LHCb PIDCalib framework
- ❑ The developed library is based on b2luigi.
 - basf2 analysis jobs for control samples
 - Perform a fit on distributions
 - Produce weights of ratio between data/MC



- ❑ Python is a key language in the Belle II experiment thanks to the user-friendly interface and extensibility to many libraries.

- ❑ Python is a first-class citizen in the Belle II Analysis Software Framework, basf2.
 - Steering script to arrange modules into a path with easy-understanding syntax
 - MVA/ML methods with a Python interface are supported for basf2 analysis

- ❑ Complex workflows of Belle II software are managed with Python packages.
 - b2cal: Prompt calibration tools based on the Apache Airflow
 - b2luigi: Analysis reproducibility with thousands of batch jobs based on luigi