

Status of ND-LAr Samples and Systematics

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on Behalf of ND-LAr Group

DUNE Oscillation Analysis Workshop

8/15/22

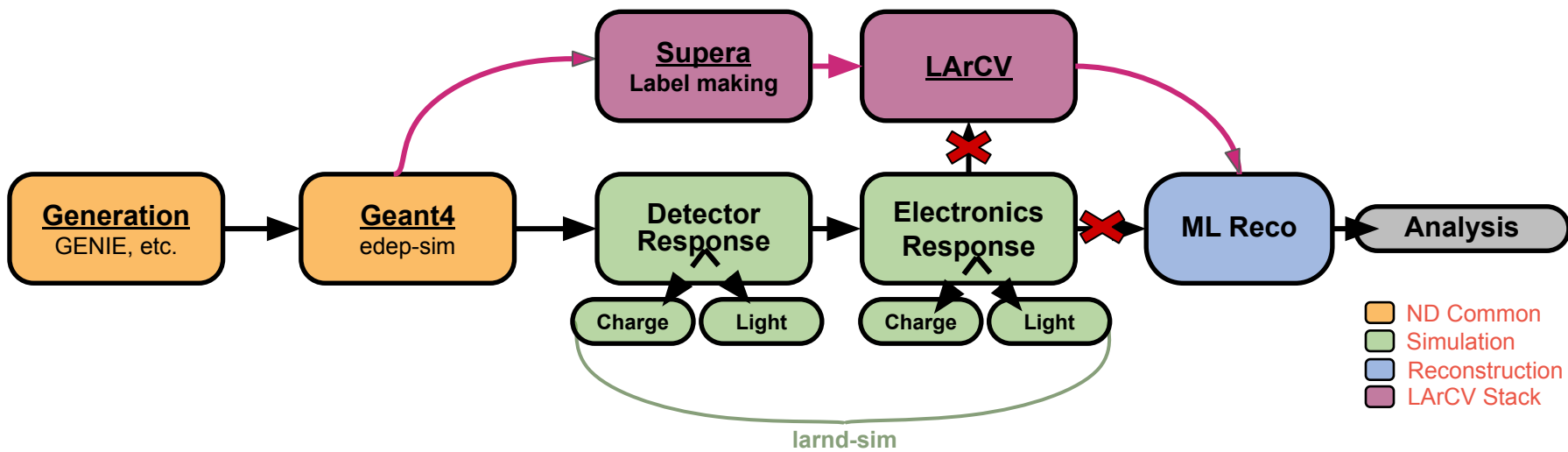


CSU



The Challenge of End-to-End Sim/Reco

- Full end-to-end reconstruction with the machine learning reconstruction (ML reco) requires [larndsim](#) output to be compatible with [larcv](#)
- larcv looks for ROOT TTrees containing specific objects which larndsim does not create



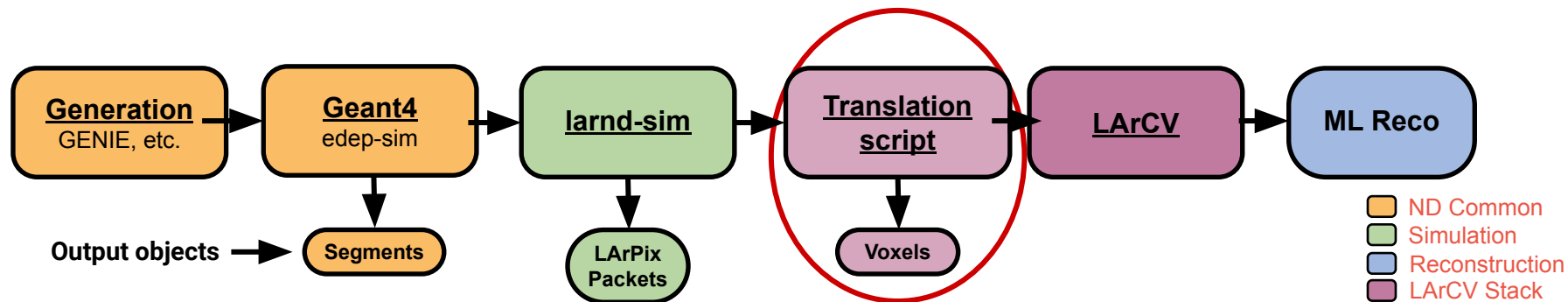
Previously on ND-LAr...

- Detector systematics handled in an ad hoc way
 - Waveforms smeared directly from edep-sim
 - Detector simulation not connected to machine learning reconstruction (ML reco)
- Now, we seek to do things the “right” way
- One of the primary goals for this workshop is to make progress toward connecting detector simulation and ML reco
 - Requires full, end-to-end production chain



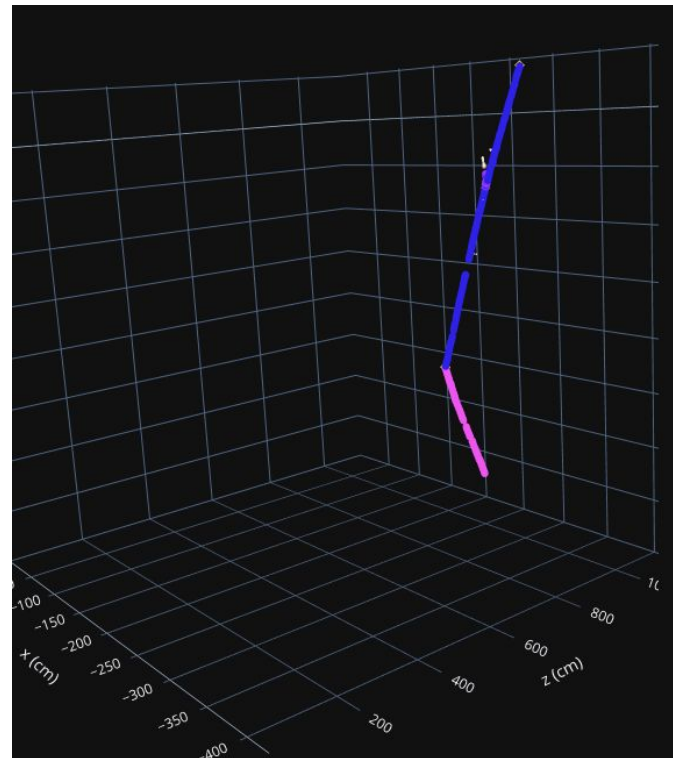
What's Been Done So Far

- Translation script takes the output of larndsim and creates objects needed for larcv
 - Converts [LArPix](#) packets to larcv::Voxel() objects
- Current version is very ad hoc...working on a more robust version now

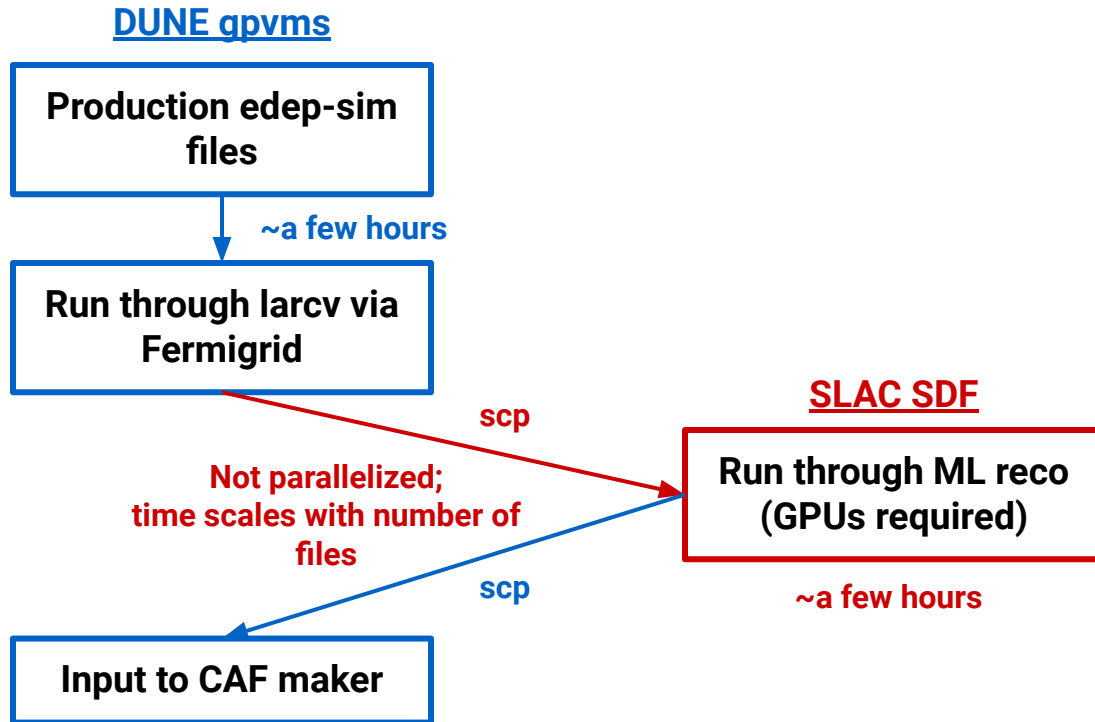


Translating larnd-sim to larcv

- We've shown a few events successfully reconstructed using the tentative translation script (right)
- Larnd-sim is written entirely in python...no LArSoft
- Outputs numpy arrays in .h5 format
- Supera can translate LArSoft->larcv, but not larnd-sim->larcv (yet)
- More input-agnostic version of Supera now exists: [SuperaAtomic](#)
- Current task is to write some python module that interfaces with SuperaAtomic and larnd-sim and translates between the two
 - Previous translation script did not use Supera



ML Reco Production Workflow (for now)



File Transfer Time

- scp transfers at about 35 MB/s
 - For ~10 GB file, that's about 5 minutes
 - For ~100 files, that's about 8 hours
 - Production samples are *much* larger than 100 files
 - This is not long-term feasible

```
amogan@sdf-dtn01:~$ scp /sdf/group/neutrino/amogan/data/dune_nd_production_2022_v2/reco_output/ND-LAr_TMS_SAND_TDR_FHC/neutrino.*reco*.npz amoga
@dunegpvm11.fnal.gov:/pnfs/dune/scratch/users/amogan/larcv/dune_nd_reco_prod_Aug2022_workshop/
neutrino.0.reco.npz          18% 2102MB 35.7MB/s 04:24 ETA
neutrino.0.reco.npz          100% 11GB 35.9MB/s 05:20
neutrino.10.reco.npz         100% 11GB 35.9MB/s 05:22
neutrino.11.reco.npz         100% 11GB 35.7MB/s 05:25
neutrino.12.reco.npz         100% 9791MB 36.1MB/s 04:31
neutrino.13.reco.npz         100% 11GB 36.0MB/s 05:20
neutrino.14.reco.npz         100% 12GB 36.0MB/s 05:36
neutrino.15.reco.npz         100% 11GB 35.9MB/s 05:24
neutrino.16.reco.npz         100% 11GB 36.1MB/s 05:13
neutrino.17.reco.npz         100% 11GB 36.1MB/s 05:15
neutrino.18.reco.npz         100% 12GB 36.2MB/s 05:27
neutrino.19.reco.npz         100% 11GB 36.1MB/s 05:07
neutrino.1.reco.npz          10% 1187MB 34.3MB/s 04:43 ETA
```



What's Available Now

- Intention was to have 100 files with ~3000 events each
- Some hiccups along the way...
 - Run information got scrambled due to “user error,” so these were basically unusable
- Chris M. managed to salvage 10 files for CAF making:
`/dune/data/users/marshalc/lblworkshop_cafs/`
- Most recent production has 74 files with 222,605 events total
 - `/pnfs/dune/persistent/users/amogan/larcv/lartpc_mlreco3d_output/`
 - Grid inefficiencies and file I/O errors when copying from SDF..not yet investigated
- One of our immediate-term priorities is to streamline this production pipeline
 - Move everything to SDF?
 - QMUL GPUs from FermiGrid?
 - Tolerate the Wilson clusters limited GPU capacity?
 - More efficient copy to/from SDF? (bbcp, Globus, etc.)
- New DUNE Slack channel: #nd-lar-ml-reco-prod



CAF Making

- Note: I am not an expert on CAF making (that's why I'm here!)
- ND CAF maker takes the ML reco output files as input
- ND CAF maker tutorial from December 2021 [here](#)
 - Naturally, this is somewhat outdated
 - The CAFs pointed out in this tutorial are now obsolete
- Some proposed updates to ND CAF maker [here](#)
 - Also outdated...



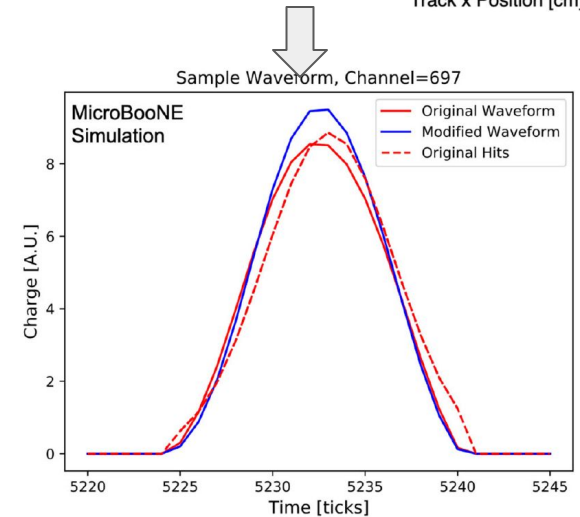
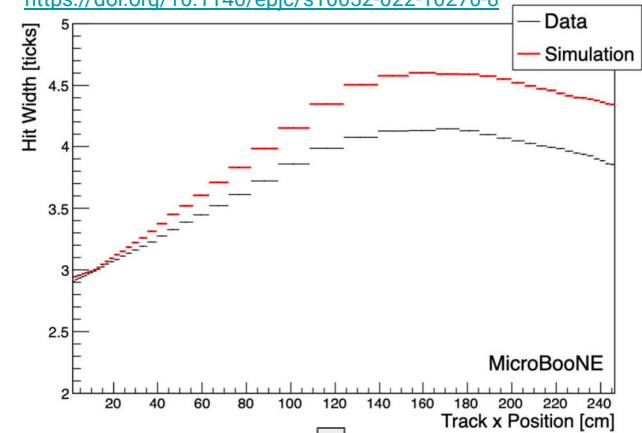
Thinking Ahead: Detector Systematics

- For DUNE to meet its proposed physics goals, a robust suite of systematic uncertainty evaluations is necessary
- Typical detector systematics flow:
 - Vary some physics parameter in simulation (diffusion, lifetime, recombination, etc.)
 - Variations may impact signal waveforms (e.g. E-field distortions will not)
 - Run modified waveforms through reconstruction, examine impact
 - Construct covariance matrix, etc.
- Recent alternative methods use some form of parametrization on simulated events to avoid re-running detector simulation
 - See for example the recent publication on MicroBooNE “[wire modification](#)” method



Detector Systematics

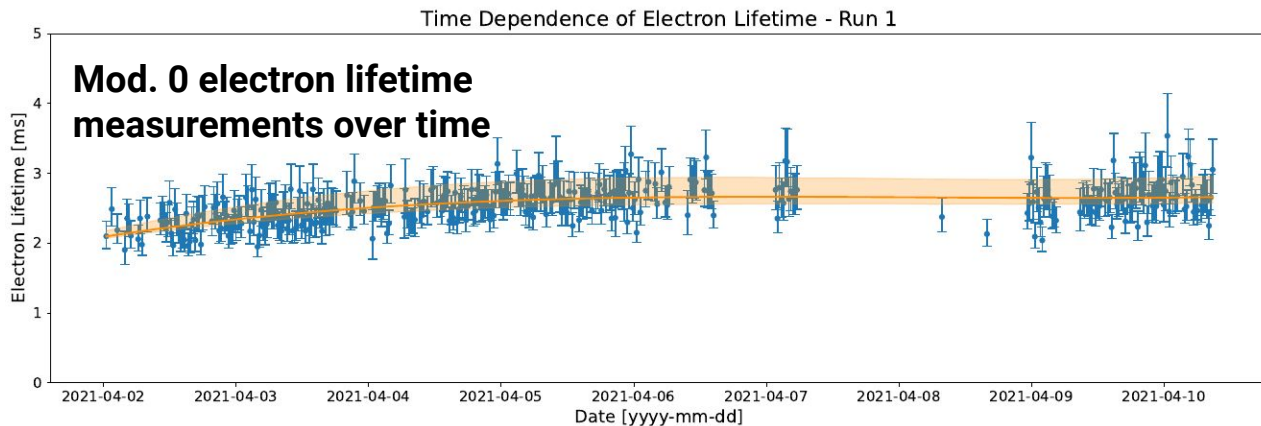
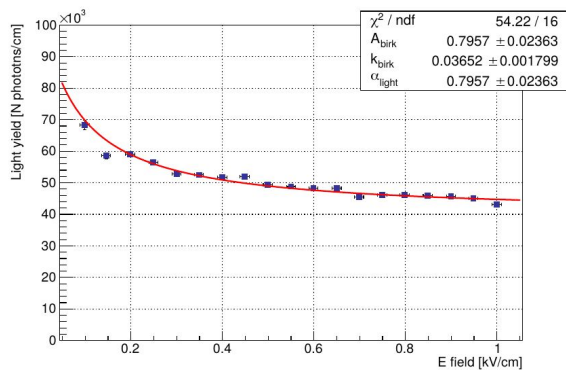
- The primary motivation for connecting simulation and reconstruction
- Historically, detector systematics are evaluated by varying parameters in simulation and examining the impact on high-level quantities
 - This involves re-running detector simulation which is very computationally expensive
- Newer methods may involve parametrizing detector effects
 - See new MicroBooNE publication on [“wire modification”](#) technique
 - Parametrization extracted from waveform comparisons between data and MC



Detector Parameter Variations

- We can use Module 0/1 data to extract reasonable variations for some parameters
 - Electron lifetime, recombination model, light yield, etc.
- Electron diffusion parameters can be estimated from recent measurements

Mod. 0 Light yield vs. E-field

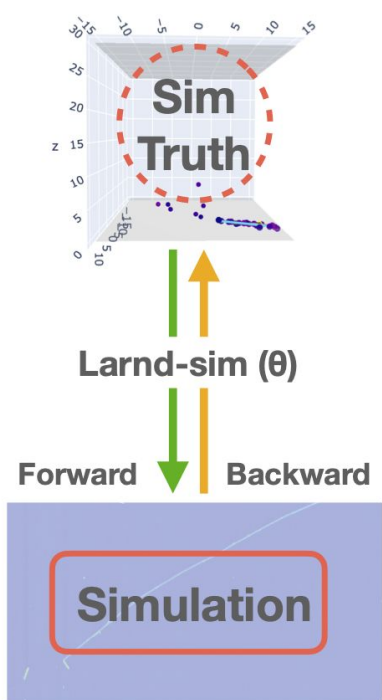


Differentiable Simulator

- Work underway from SLAC team
 - Caveat: I am not at all an expert on this
- Use gradient descent to extract model parameters
- Proof-of-principle on electron lifetime
- Possible method of automated parameter tuning

Differentiable Simulation: Charge Part

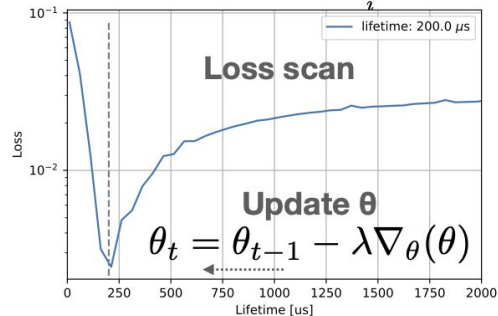
Differentiable “larnd-sim” to extract detector model parameters altogether to increase the model fidelity (Yifan C., Sean G., Youssef N., Kazu T. @SLAC)



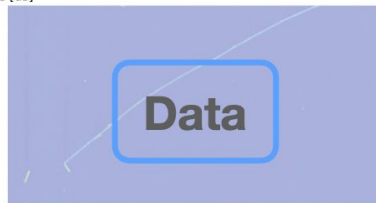
An simple example with electron lifetime

$$Q = Q_0 \cdot \exp(-t_{drift}/\tau)$$

Pixel-wise loss: $\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i (S^i - D^i)^2$



Direct comparison The difference defines loss (penalty)



Summary and Goals for this Week

- Exercise the (tentative) ML reco production chain
 - Feedback will be very helpful
 - Already caught one bug with file run numbers
- Work on connecting larnd-sim to ML reco
- Immediate priority is to streamline the production chain
 - We recently got some new graduate students interested in this!

