

VISPA: Visual Physics Analysis Environment

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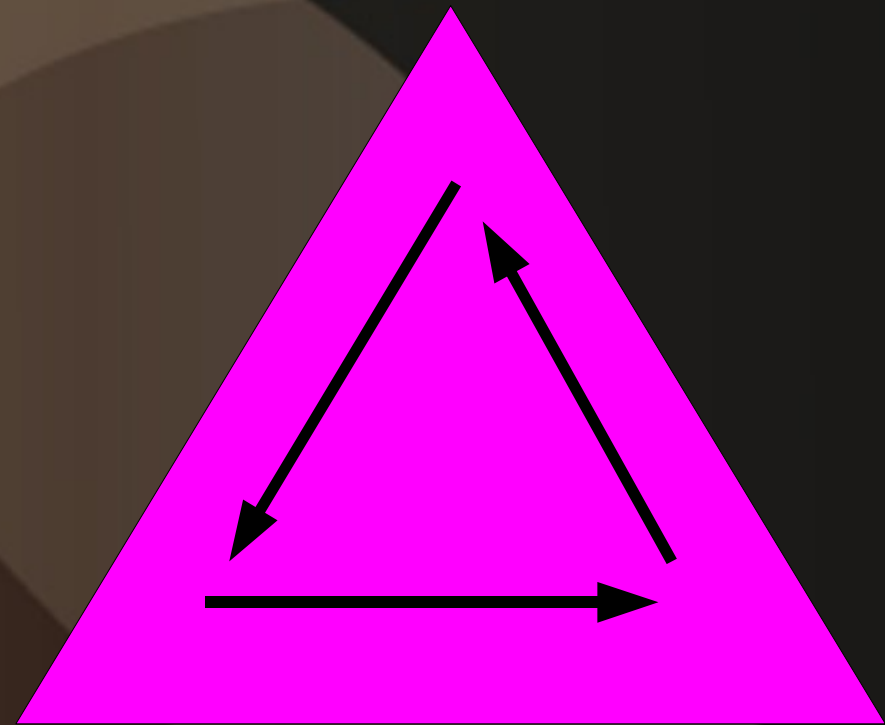
Contents

- **Physics Analysis in High Energy Physics experiment**
- **Novel Concept for HEP analyses: VISPA**
- **Look & feel with analysis example**
- **PXL: underlying functionality**
- **Python interface to C++ functionality**
- **Autolayout algorithm**
- **Autoprocess: tool for automatic decay chain reconstruction**

High Energy Physics Analysis



**Prototyping
(design)**



**Execution
(steering)**

Verification

High Energy Physics Analysis

- During last years big achievements have been done in developing analysis software for the experiments
- Experiments have different software frameworks e.g. **H100** in H1, **CMSSW** in CMS etc.
- On top of them more analysis specific software has been developed and used (e.g. **H1Lt** and **Marana** in H1 which work with Mods/Hat and user trees)
 - Analysis specific
 - Reusable, require less time for start
 - The outputs are smaller, more analysis specific
 - Reduce time for making analysis

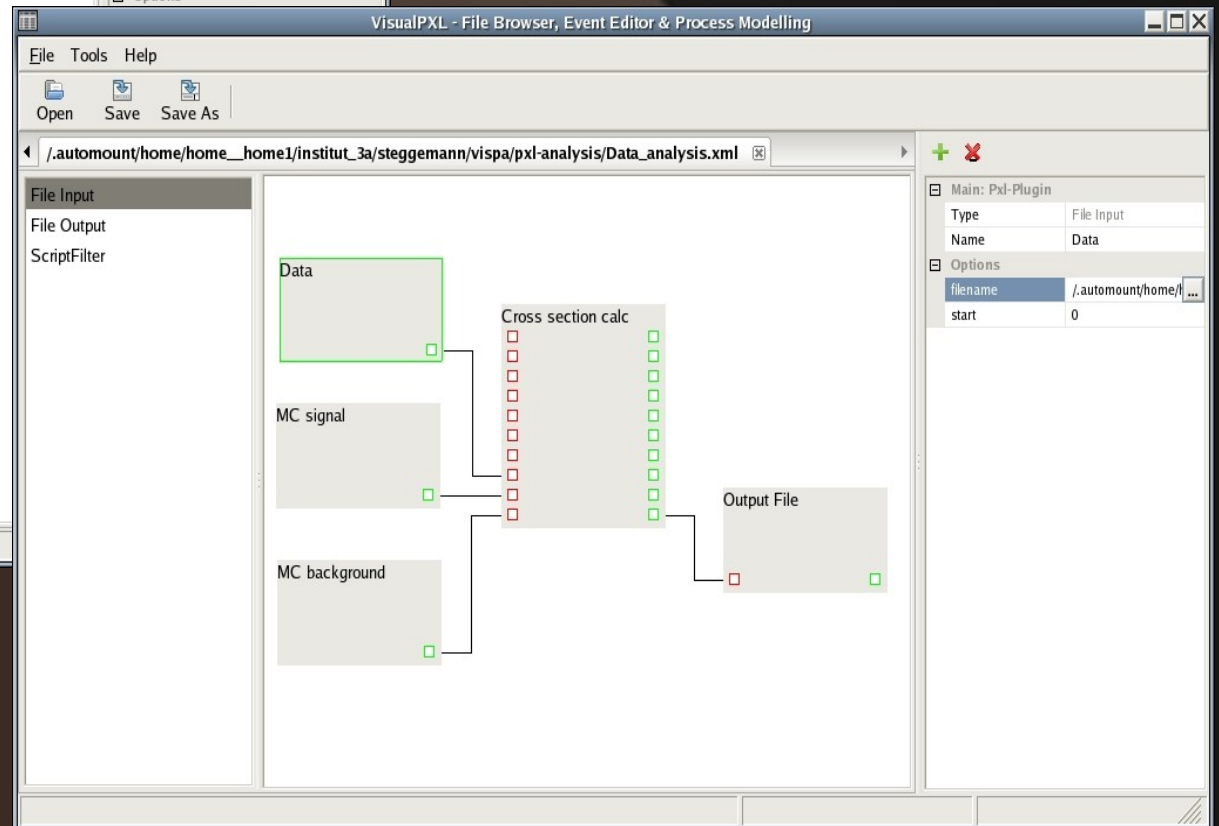
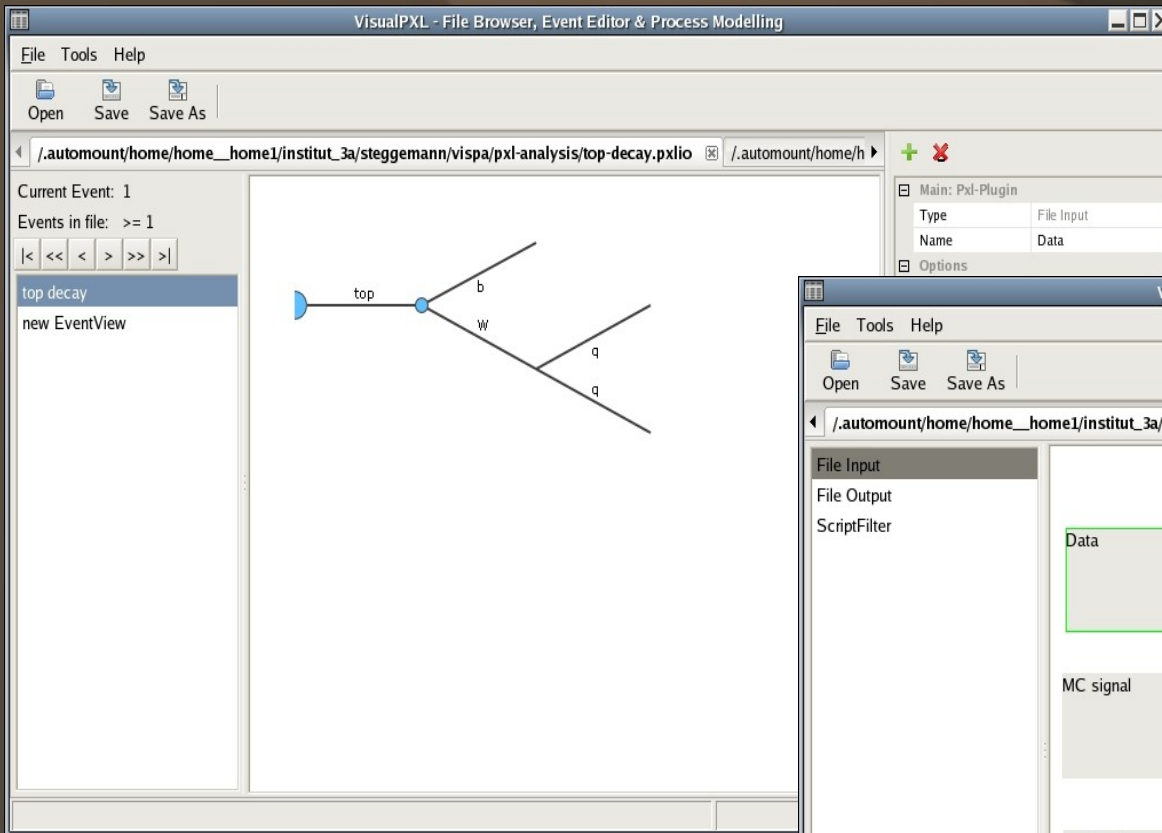
The wish list of the analyser

- To have an **easy way to develop analysis**
- To start fast
- To dedicate **minimal time for learning**
- To have **modular structure of the software**
- To have many **reusable components**
- To have **small ntuples**
- To have **clear picture of what you are doing**
- To **transmit your knowledge to other people**

VISPA: Visual Physics Analysis

Novel Concept of making physics analysis

Mixture of graphical and textual work
(like LabView)



VISPA: Main Features

**Development environment for HEP analyses
(first prototype)**

- **Combines graphical and textual steering**
- **Module steering**
- **Works for every experiment**

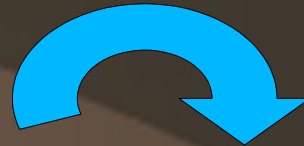
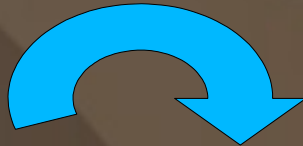
Structure of Physics Analysis

Data input

Data selection

Advanced analysis

Histograms



VisualPXL - File Browser, Event Editor & Process Modelling

File Tools Help

Open Save Save As

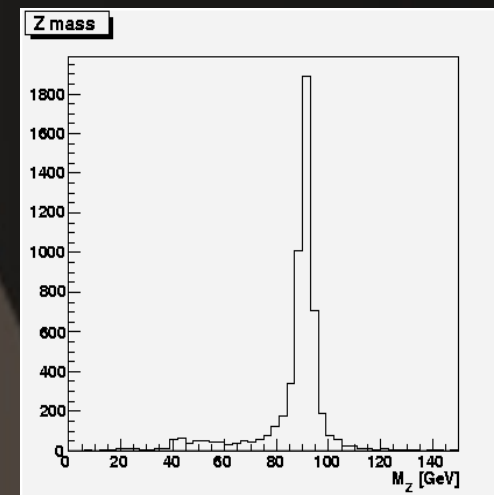
/home/tklimk/soft/vispa/talk/Zmumu_out.pxlio

Current Event: 10
Events in file: >= 10

Reconstructed
Generator

Diagram showing a Z boson decaying into two muons (Muon), with two jets (Jet) and MET (Missing Energy) also shown.

Main: EventView	
Id	aa5b50b9-652e-664t
Name	Reconstructed
UserRecords	
NumEle	0
NumJet	2
NumMET	1
NumMuon	2
Process	Zmumu
Type	Rec
missing_px_in	-24.8997
missing_py_in	21.79567



Multipurpose Window

VisualPXL - File Browser, Event Editor & Process Modelling

File Tools Help

Open Save Save As

/.automount/home/home__home1/institut_3a/steggemann/vispa/pxl-analysis/top-decay.pxl.io

Current Event: 1
Events in file: >= 1

top decay
new EventView

Graphical window

Main: Pxl-Plugin

Type	File Input
Name	Data

Options

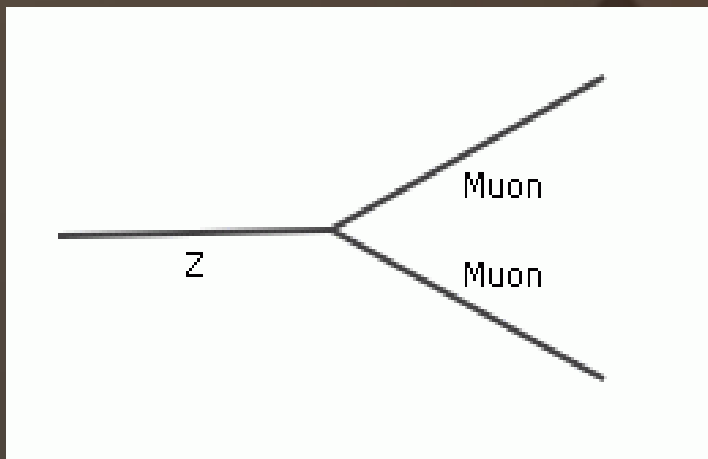
filename	/.automount/home/h/...
start	0

Property window

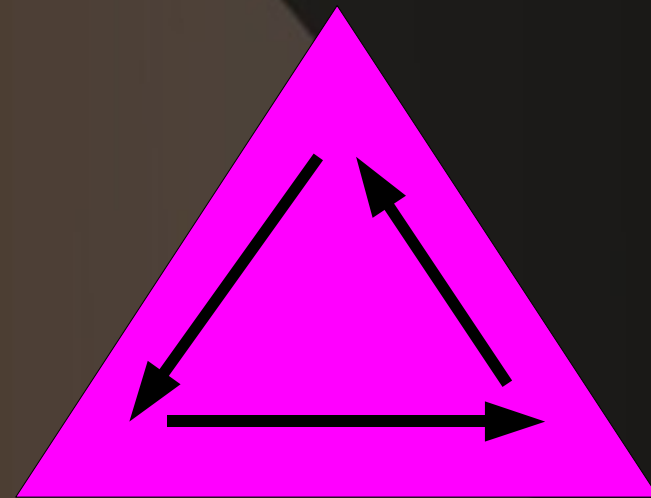
Closer consideration:

Very simple
example analysis

$Z \rightarrow \mu \mu$



Prototyping



Execution

Verification

Sample at LHC energies
(in pxlio format)

Z boson reconstruction from muons

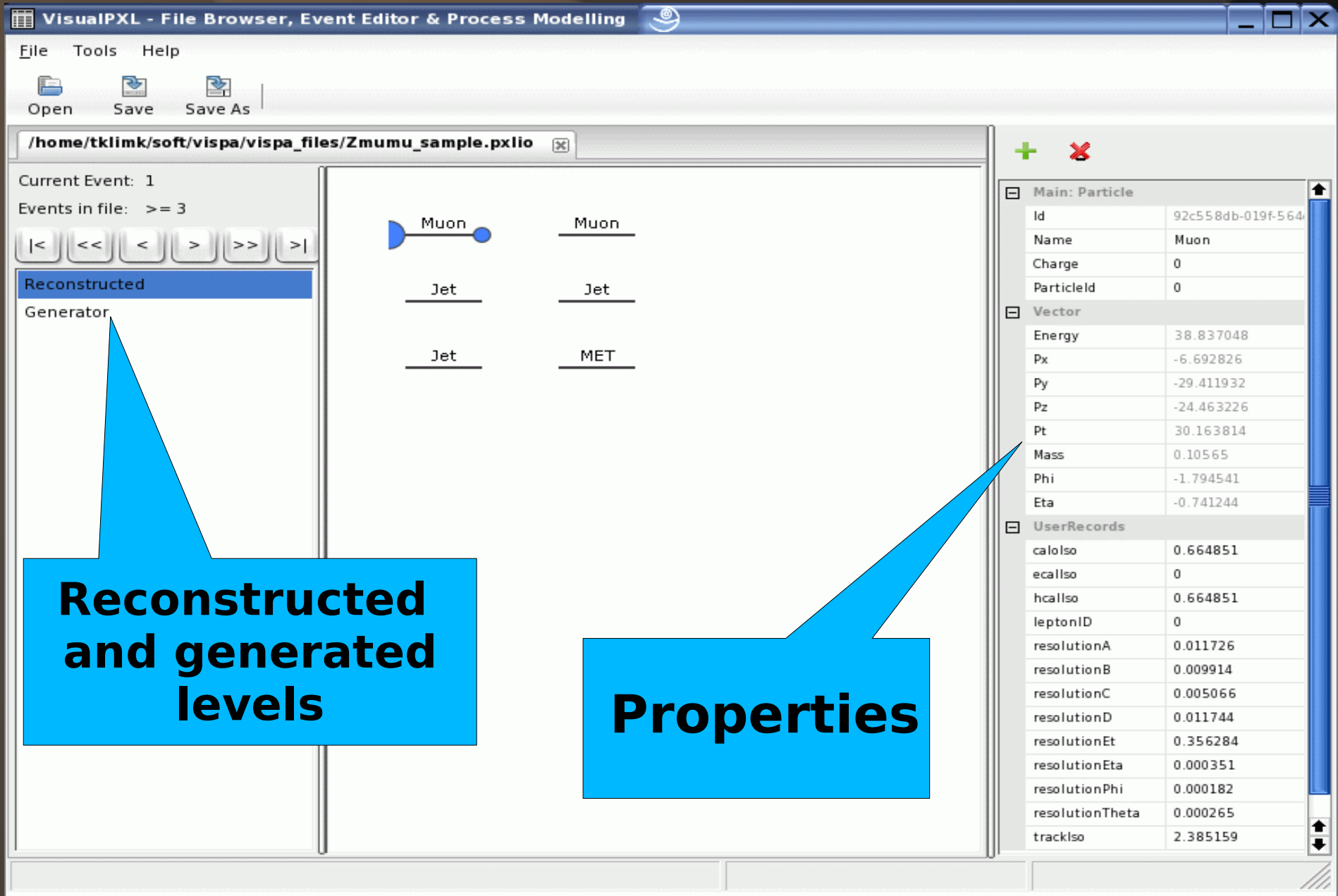
First step: inspect an input file

Prototyping



Execution

Verification



The screenshot shows the VisualIPXL software interface. The main window displays a diagram of a particle event with labels: Muon, Jet, Jet, and MET. The left sidebar shows a list of events, with 'Reconstructed' selected. The right sidebar shows a table of properties for the selected particle.

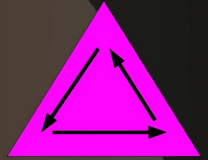
Main: Particle	
Id	92c558db-019f-564
Name	Muon
Charge	0
ParticleId	0
Vector	
Energy	38.837048
Px	-6.692826
Py	-29.411932
Pz	-24.463226
Pt	30.163814
Mass	0.10565
Phi	-1.794541
Eta	-0.741244
UserRecords	
calIso	0.664851
ecalIso	0
hcalIso	0.664851
leptonID	0
resolutionA	0.011726
resolutionB	0.009914
resolutionC	0.005066
resolutionD	0.011744
resolutionEt	0.356284
resolutionEta	0.000351
resolutionPhi	0.000182
resolutionTheta	0.000265
trackIso	2.385159

**Reconstructed
and generated
levels**

Properties

Use GUI to add Modules

Prototyping



Execution Verification

The screenshot shows the VisualPXL interface with a 'new analysis' window. On the left, a list of modules includes 'File Input', 'File Output', and 'ScriptFilter'. The 'File Input' module is highlighted. In the center workspace, a 'File Input0' module is placed, with a blue speech bubble pointing to it containing the text 'Input file'. On the right, the configuration panel for 'File Input0' is shown, with the 'filename' option selected. The interface is annotated with three text labels: 'Choose module' at the bottom left, 'Insert module' at the bottom center, and 'Configure module' at the bottom right.

VisualPXL - File Browser, Event Editor & Process Modelling

File Tools Help

Open Save Save As

new analysis

File Input
File Output
ScriptFilter

Input file

File Input0

Main: Pxl-Plugin

Type	File Input
Name	File Input0
Options	
filename	
start	0

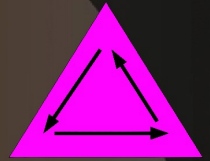
Choose module

Insert module

Configure module

Complete Analysis Design

Prototyping



Execution Verification

VisualPXL - File Browser, Event Editor & Process Modelling

File Tools Help

Open Save Save As

new analysis

File Input
File Output
ScriptFilter

Analysis module

Input file

Output file

File Input0

ScriptFilter1

File Output2

Choose other modules

Connect the modules

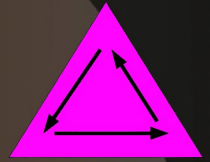
Configure modules

Main: Pxl-Plugin

Type	ScriptFilter
Name	ScriptFilter1
Options	
filename	
script	
eventview	False
parameter	

Create Python Analysis Module

Prototyping



Execution Verification

The screenshot shows the VisualPXL software interface. The main workspace displays a workflow diagram with three components: 'File Input0', 'ScriptFilter1', and 'File Output2'. 'File Input0' is connected to 'ScriptFilter1', which is connected to 'File Output2'. The 'ScriptFilter1' component is highlighted with a green border and contains a list of red and green checkboxes. A blue callout box with the text 'Edit user analysis' points to the 'ScriptFilter1' component. The left sidebar shows a list of components: 'File Input', 'File Output', and 'ScriptFilter'. The right sidebar shows the configuration for 'Main: Pxl-Plugin', including 'Type: ScriptFilter', 'Name: ScriptFilter1', and 'Options' such as 'filename', 'script', 'eventview: False', and 'parameter'.

VisualPXL - File Browser, Event Editor & Process Modelling

File Tools Help

Open Save Save As

new analysis

File Input
File Output
ScriptFilter

Analysis module

Input file

ScriptFilter1

Output file

File Input0

File Output2

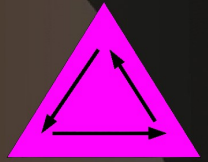
Edit user analysis

Main: Pxl-Plugin

Type	ScriptFilter
Name	ScriptFilter1
Options	
filename	
script	
eventview	False
parameter	

Create Python Analysis Module

Prototyping



Execution Verification

VisualPXL - File Browser, Event Editor & Process Modelling

File Tools Help

Open Save Save As

new analysis

File Input
File Output
ScriptFilter

Analysis module

Input file

Output file

```
File Input0
```

```
ScriptFilter1
```

```
File Output2
```

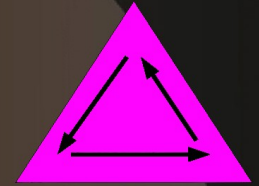
```
for particle in particles:  
    if particle.getName() == 'Muon':  
        histo_muon_pt.Fill(particle.getPt() )
```

**Rapid prototyping
of the analysis**

Main: Pxl-Plugin

Type	ScriptFilter
Name	ScriptFilter1
Options	
filename	
script	
eventview	False
parameter	

Run Analysis



Export the analysis (as XML or Python)
→ batch, GRID

VisualIPXL - File Browser, Event Editor & Process Modelling

File Tools Help

Open Save Save As

analysis.xml

File Input

File Output

ScriptFilter

Analyse

Analyse File: analysis.xml

Select...

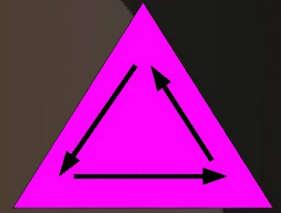
```
plugin /usr/local/libexec/pxl-plugins-2.0/scriptfilter-plugin.so loaded
plugin /usr/local/libexec/pxl-plugins-2.0/io-plugin.so loaded
::: initialize plugin 'File Input0' ...
::: initialize plugin 'ScriptFilter1' ...
*** starting analysis ***
::: initialize plugin 'File Output2' ...
plugins loaded...
connections established...
begin loop
end loop
File Input0: read 6000 Events.
File Output2: wrote 6000 Events.
Info in <TCanvas::Print>: ps file %numu.ps has been created
*** finishing analysis
```

Process Close

Or run the analysis interactively

Verify the Analysis Output

Prototyping



Execution

Verification

VisualPXL - File Browser, Event Editor & Process Modelling

File Tools Help

Open Save Save As

/home/tklimk/soft/vispa/talk/Zmumu_out.pxlio

Current Event: 10
Events in file: >= 10

Reconstructed
Generator

Z

Muon
Muon

Jet Jet

MET

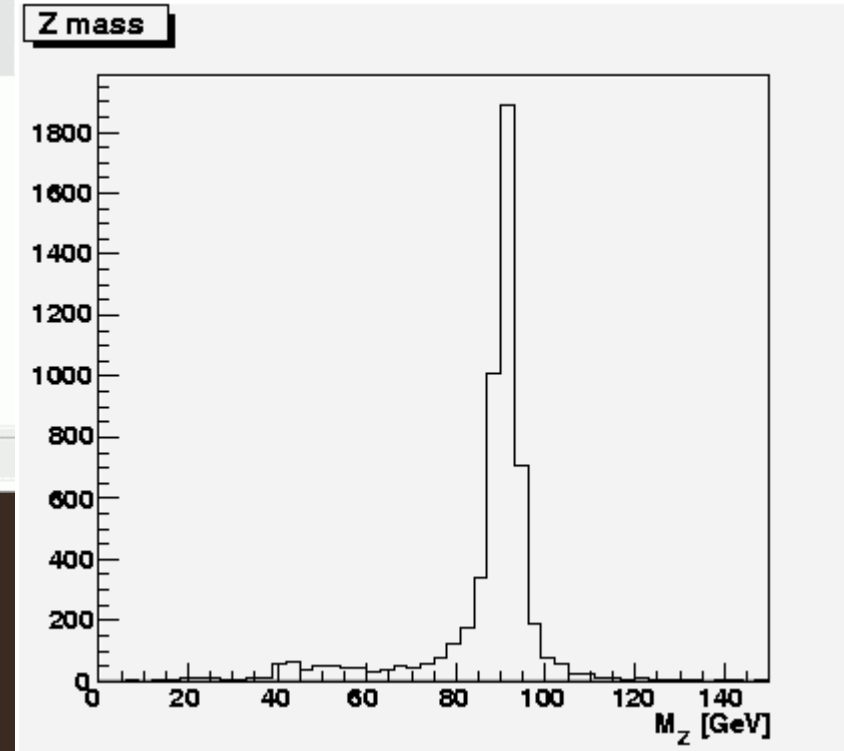
Main: EventView

Id	aa5b50b9-652e-664t
Name	Reconstructed

UserRecords

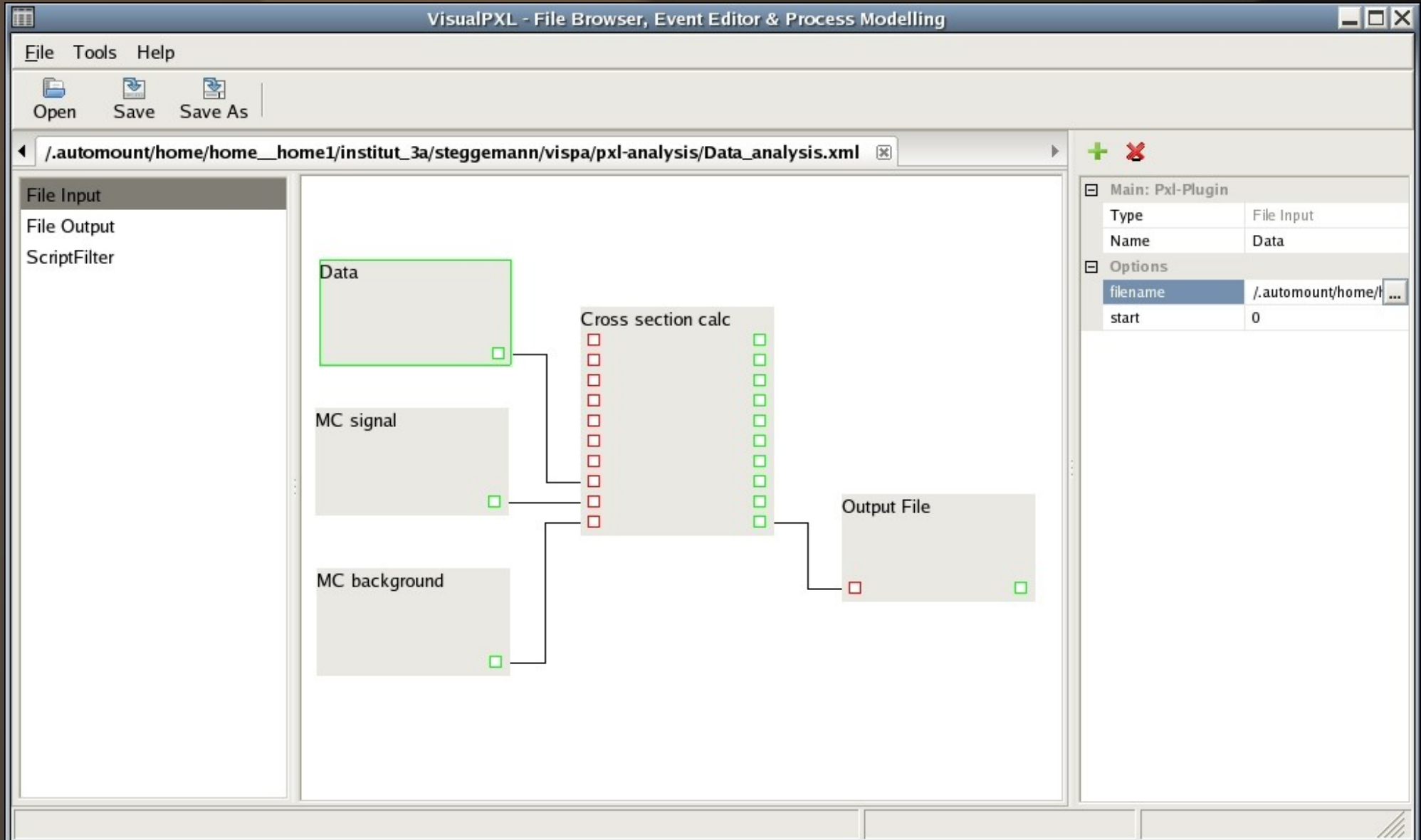
NumEle	0
NumJet	2
NumMET	1
NumMuon	2
Process	Zmumu
Type	Rec

Z mass

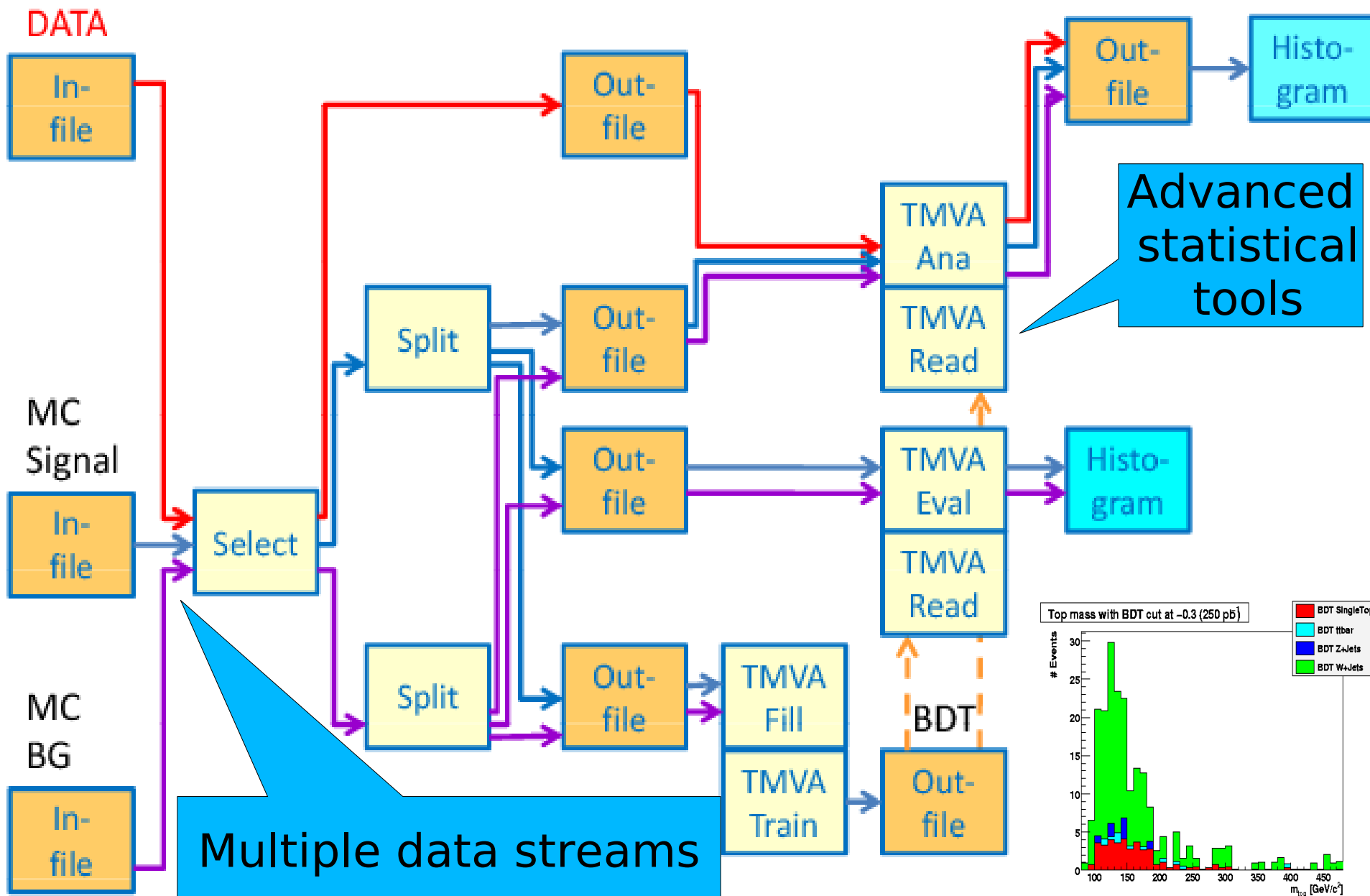
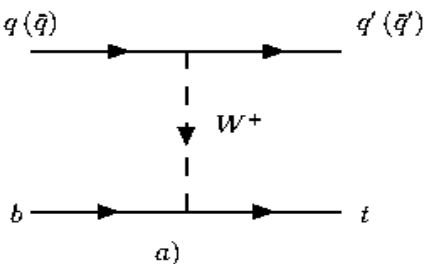


Create histogram using **PyROOT**
If needed repeat prototyping,
execution, verification

More complex analysis

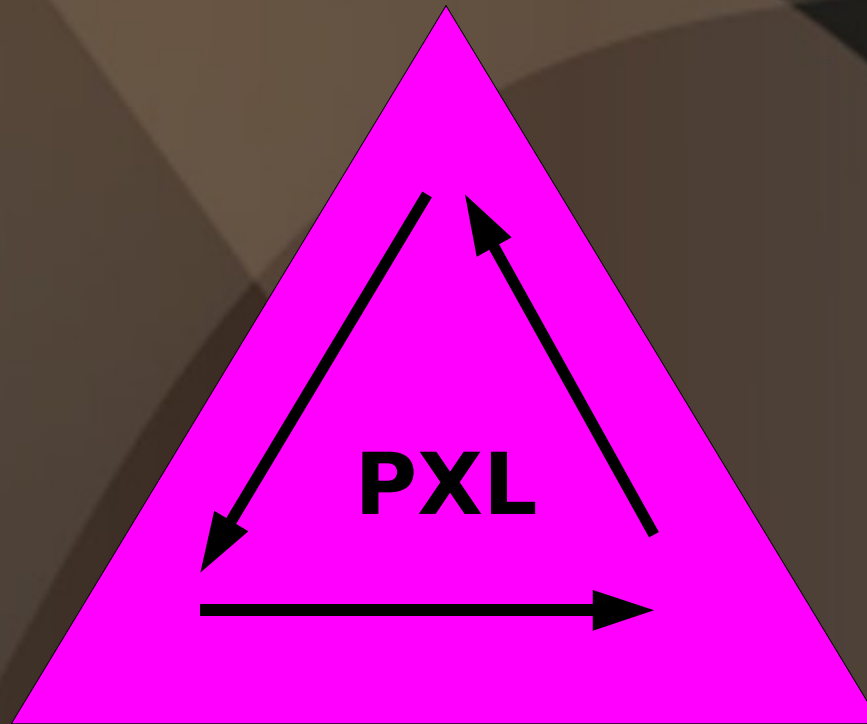


Single top quark analysis



Summary: Analysis flow with VISPA

Prototyping: Graphical platform
Analysis modules: Python or C++



Execution

(XML or Python steering)
(interactive or batch)

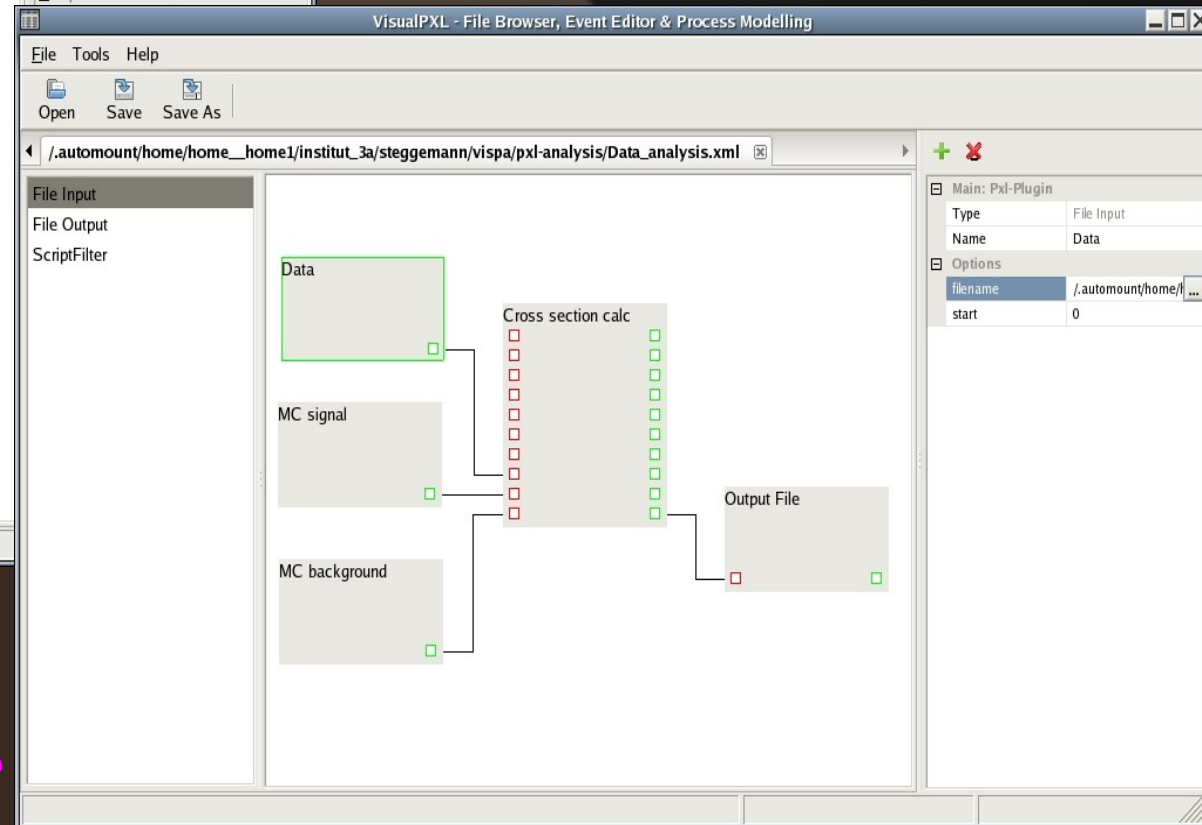
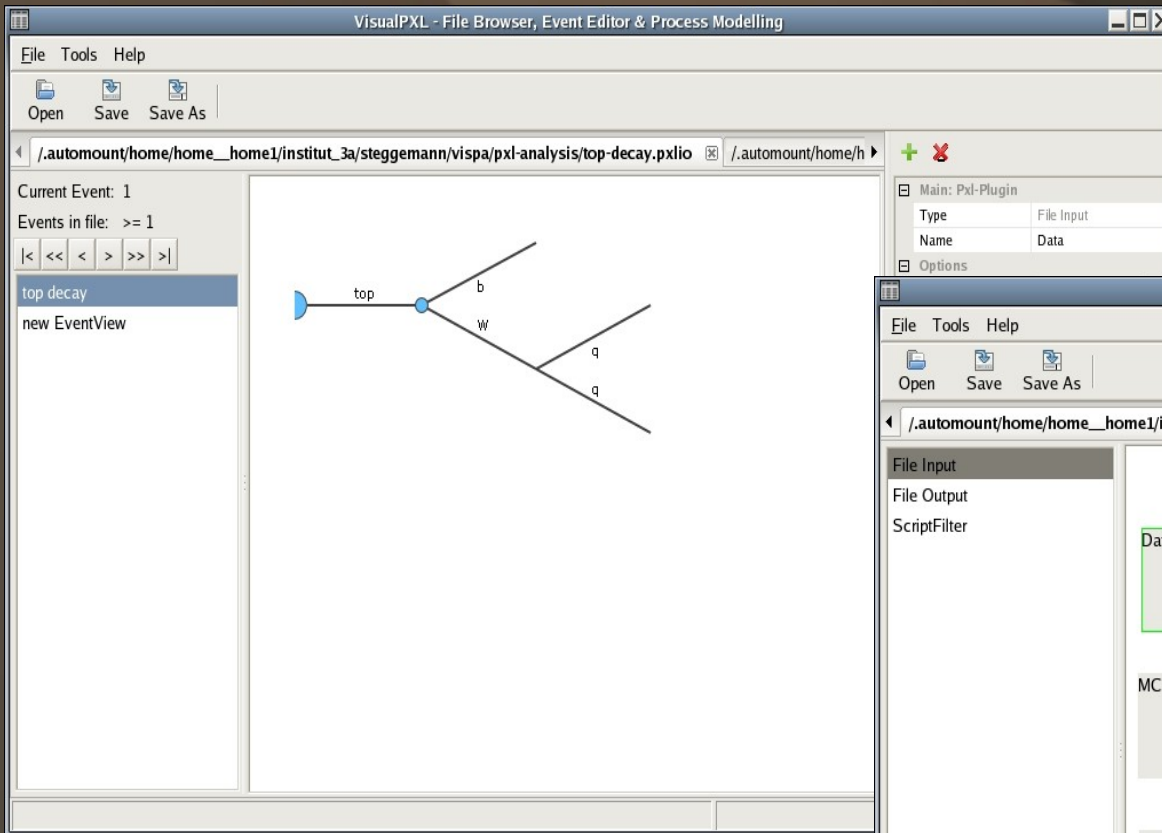
Verification

(Event Browser)
(ROOT histograms)

VISPA: Visual Physics Analysis

Novel Concept of making physics analysis

Mixture of graphical and textual work (like LabView)



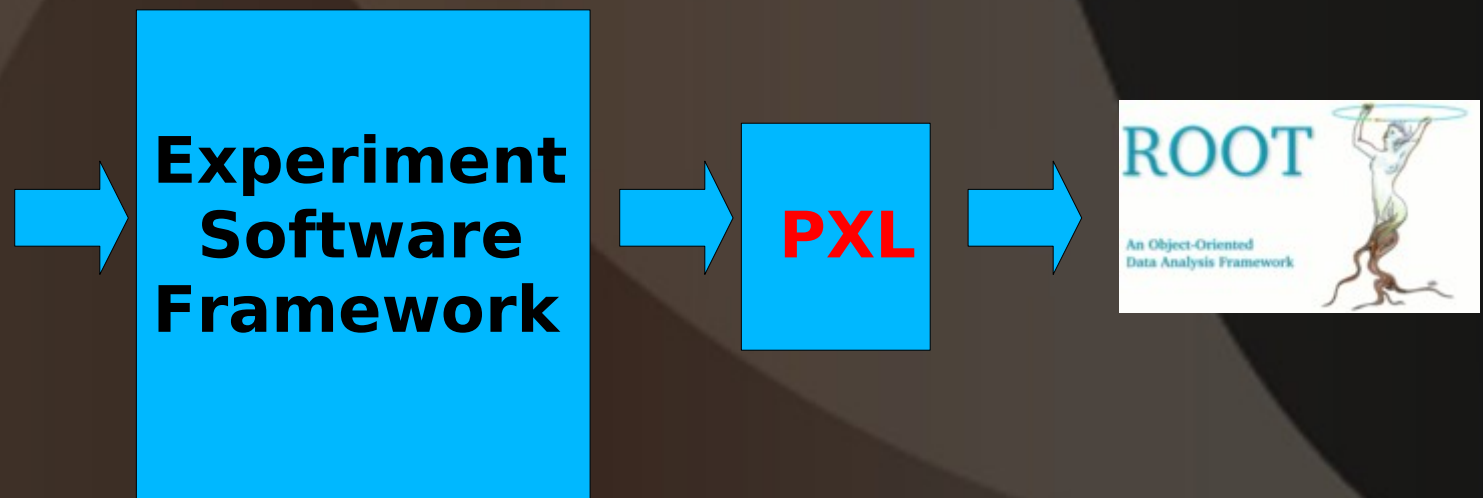
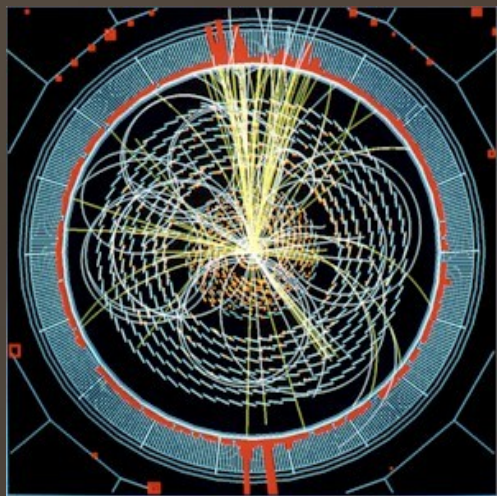
Till now was look & feel
Now: to the ingredients

VISPA Packages

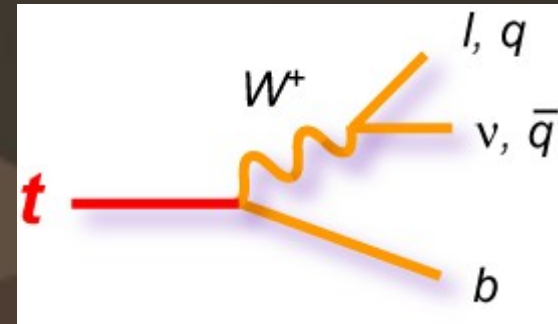
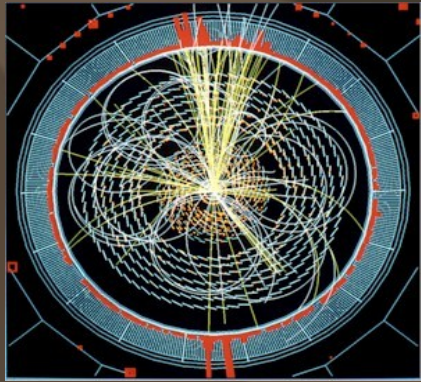
- **PXL**: C++ package providing underlying functionality
- **PyPXL**: Python interface to PXL
- **Module steering system**: XML or Python
- **Autolayout algorithm**
- **Autoprocess**: automatic decay chain reconstruction

PXL (Physics eXtension Library)

- **C++** toolkit for high-level physics analysis
- Provides underlying functionality for Visual Physics Analysis (VISPA)
- Version 2.0 (2008)
- Successor of **PAX** (Physics Analysis Expert) (2002-2007)



PXL key components: Event Container



- Particles (`pxl::Particle`)
- Vertices (`pxl::Vertex`)
- Collisions (`pxl::Collision`)
- User data (`pxl::UserRecord`)
- Their **relations** and **roles**

**Physics
objects**

Event View

`pxl::EventViews`

Event container `pxl::Event` can hold several `pxl::EventViews`

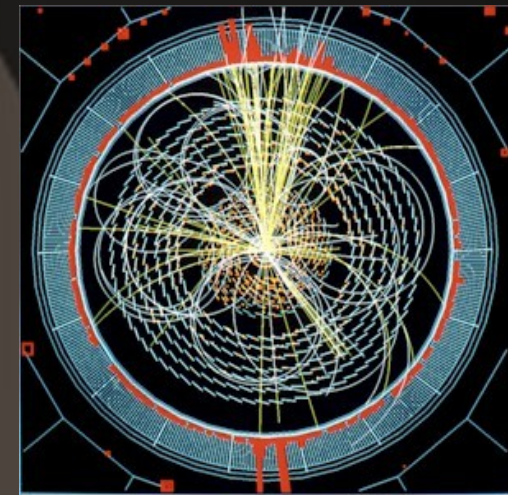
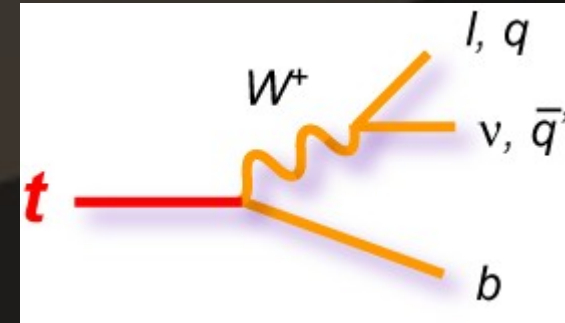
Allows **deep copies** (physics objects with redirected relations, data members, user records, arbitrary pointers)

PXL key components: UserRecord

- PXL physics object is not only a fourvector
- PXL physics object has also a **UserRecord** where user data are stored:
 - these are pairs of names and all basic C++ types (int, double, string)
 - it can be e.g. data from the condition databases etc.
- Deploys **Copy-On-Write** mechanism
- Flexible, extensible and simple extension of objects

PXL key components: Relation Management

- “Hard” relations:
 - Mother, daughter, and flat relations
 - Between objects within the same event container
 - Safe removal in case of object deletion
- “Soft” relations:
 - Have an arbitrary name (*string*)
 - Between any objects
 - Provided but not guaranteed



Input / Output

- Main class **pxl::Serializable**
- **Fast, Flexible**
- **Small file size:** use **ZLIB** library for data compression
- **Information chunks to structure files:** The user has access to each event separately
- Each object knows how to stream itself
 - methods “serialize” and “deserialize”
- Simple inclusion of user classes into I/O scheme

PXL: Summary

- **PXL** provides underlying functionalities for VISPA
- Powerful C++ tool with key ingredients as
 - **event container**
 - **relation management**
 - **user record**
 - **fast I/O**
- Works for any experiment

Python interface to PXL: why Python?

- **Less Python code** compared to C++
- **Dynamic type** allocation
- Python has **automatic memory management**
- C++ is compiled to an executable, Python **does not need compilation**
- Python has an **interactive mode** for testing
- Python code is **easy to read**
- Both **object oriented**, work on **multiple platforms**
- Python is **open source**
- Use of **SWIG** for automatic transfer

Python popularity in HEP

- Starts to be **more popular** for doing physics analyses
- **Bender – LHCb** Python-based physics analysis application
- Possible to perform analysis with Python in **CMS**
- Some use in **D0**

Module Steering System

- **Data flow**

- each module has a number of sources and sinks
- interface between modules: PXL event container

- **Modules**

- plug-in mechanism
- interactive creation of PYTHON modules

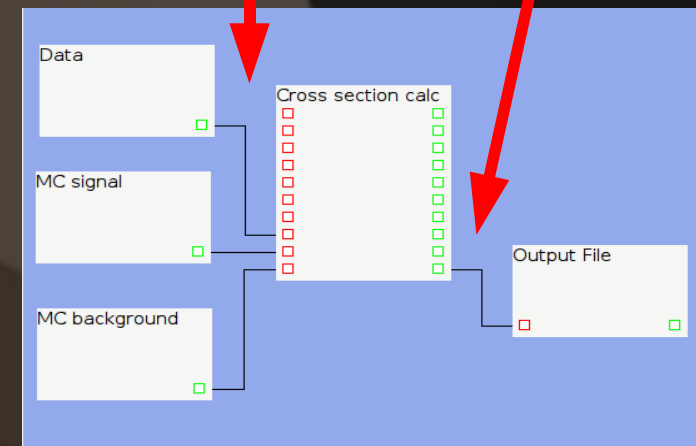
- **XML configuration**

- exchange format
- save and restore any state of the analysis

- **PYTHON configuration**

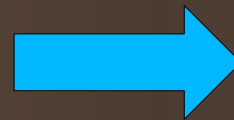
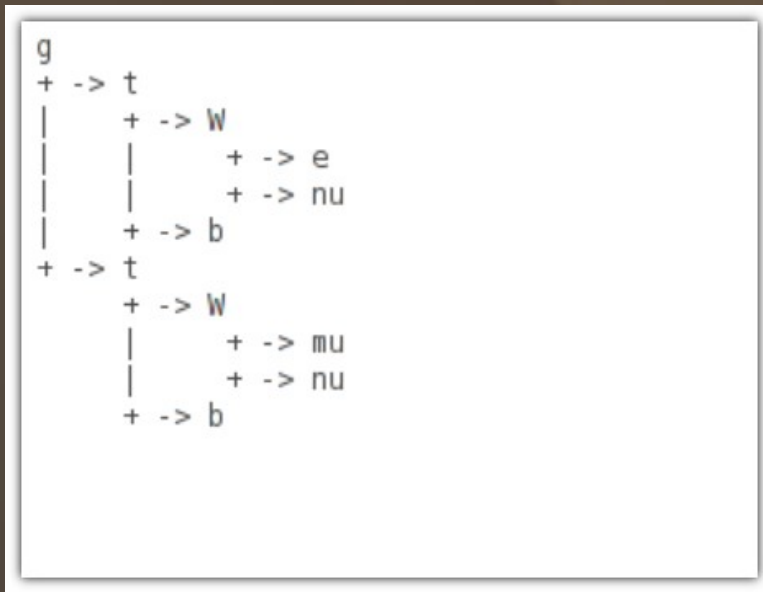
- high flexibility
- easy-to-read

**Interface:
Event Container**

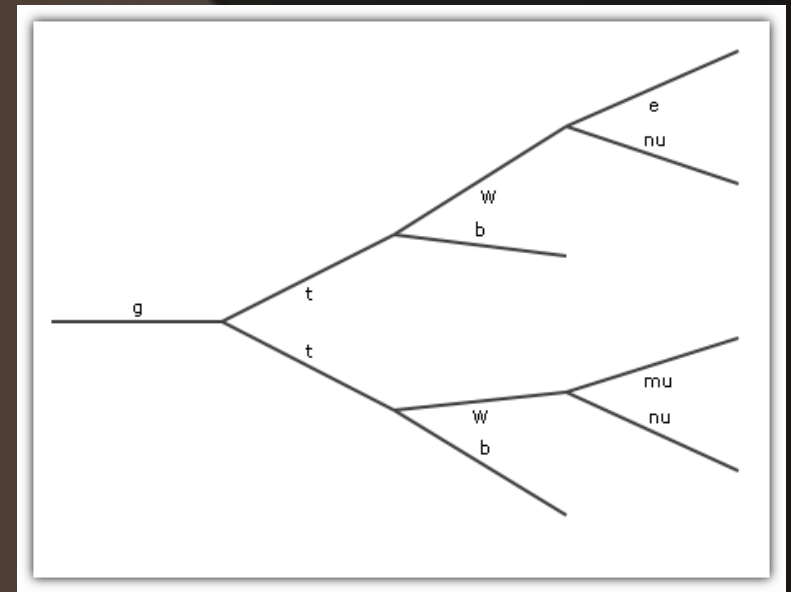


Graphical platform: autolayout algorithm

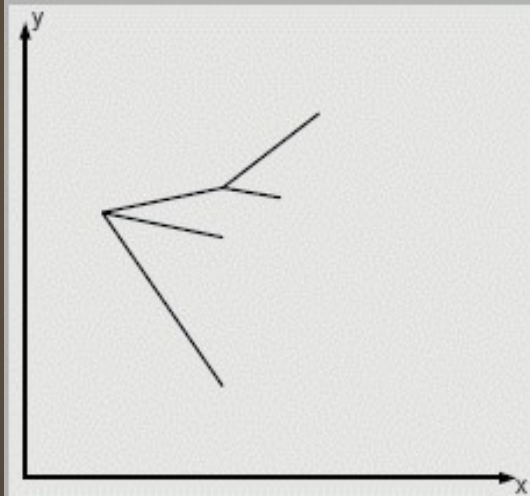
Hard to read text output



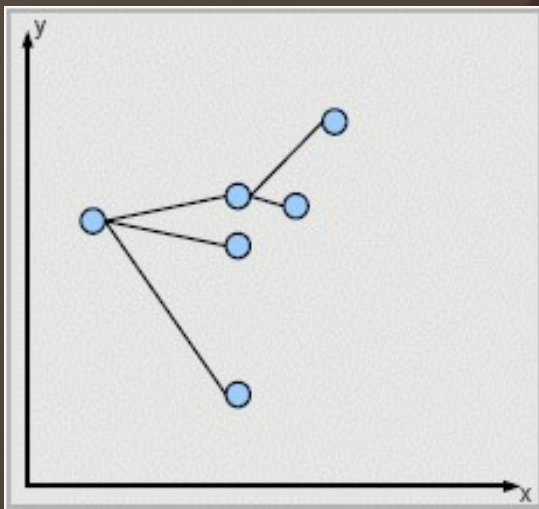
Desired, easy to read decay tree



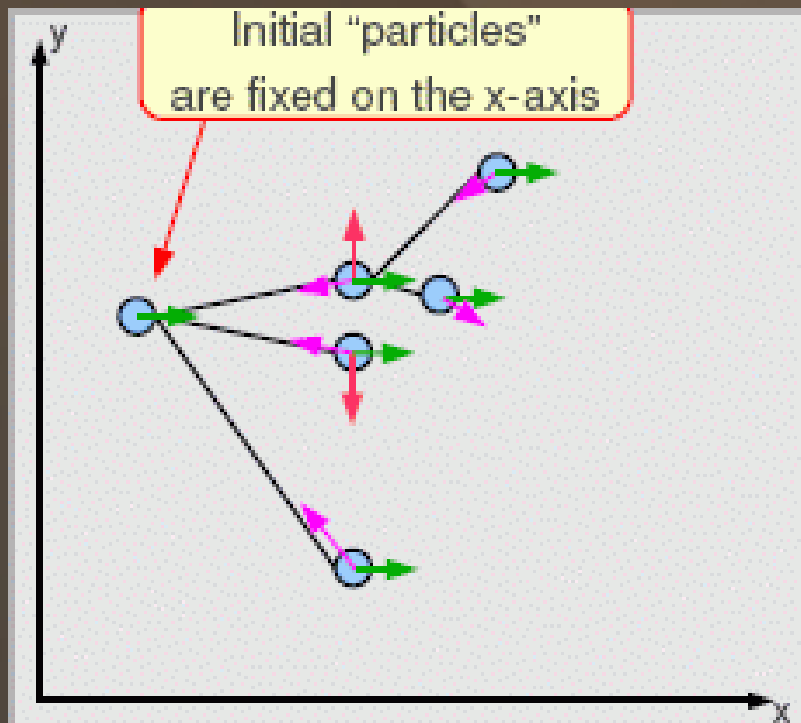
Autolayout algorithm



- **Simple particle decay chain in a random initial layout**
- **Create nodes with the following properties: mass, position, velocity, applied forces**

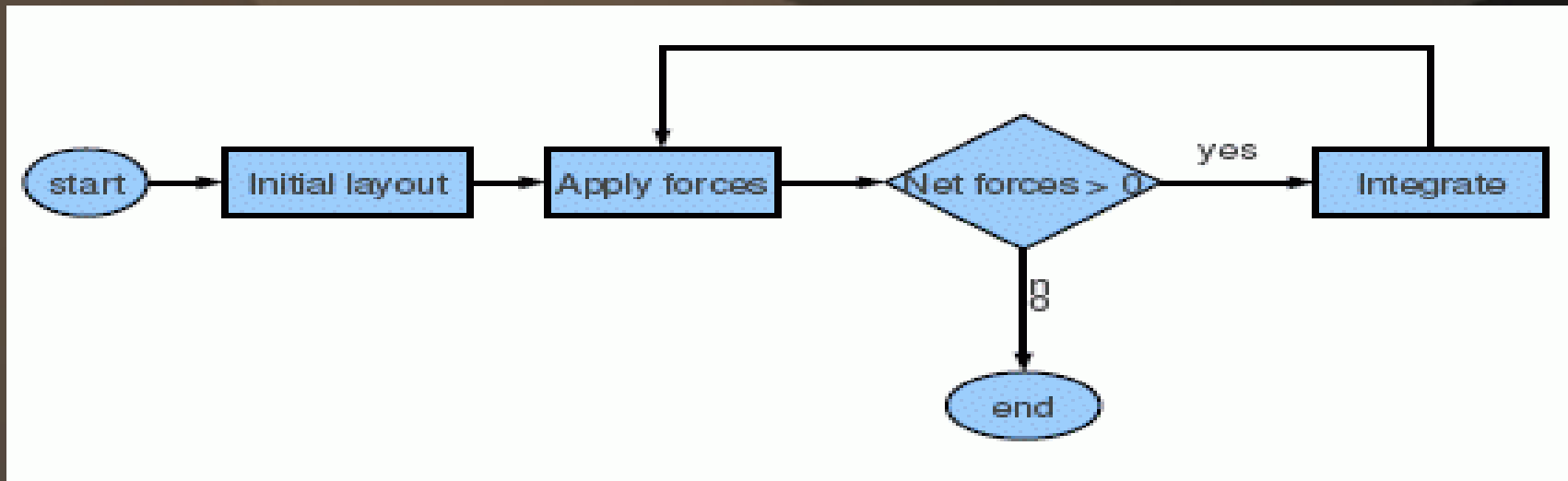


Autolayout algorithm based on model forces



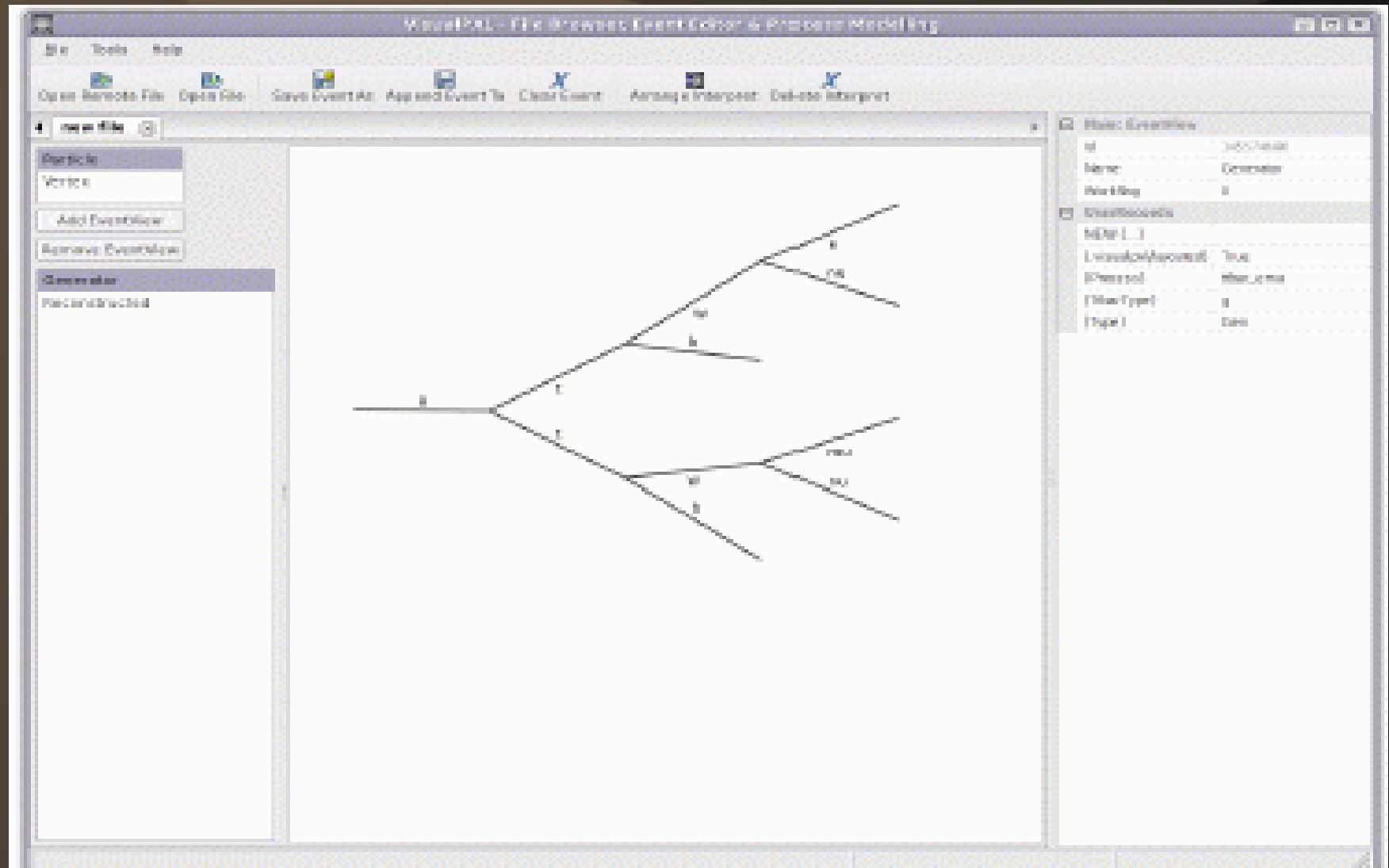
- **Constant forces to all nodes**
- **Repelling forces between close nodes**
- **Spring forces to all daughter nodes**
- **Friction forces to all moving nodes**

Autolayout algorithm based on model forces

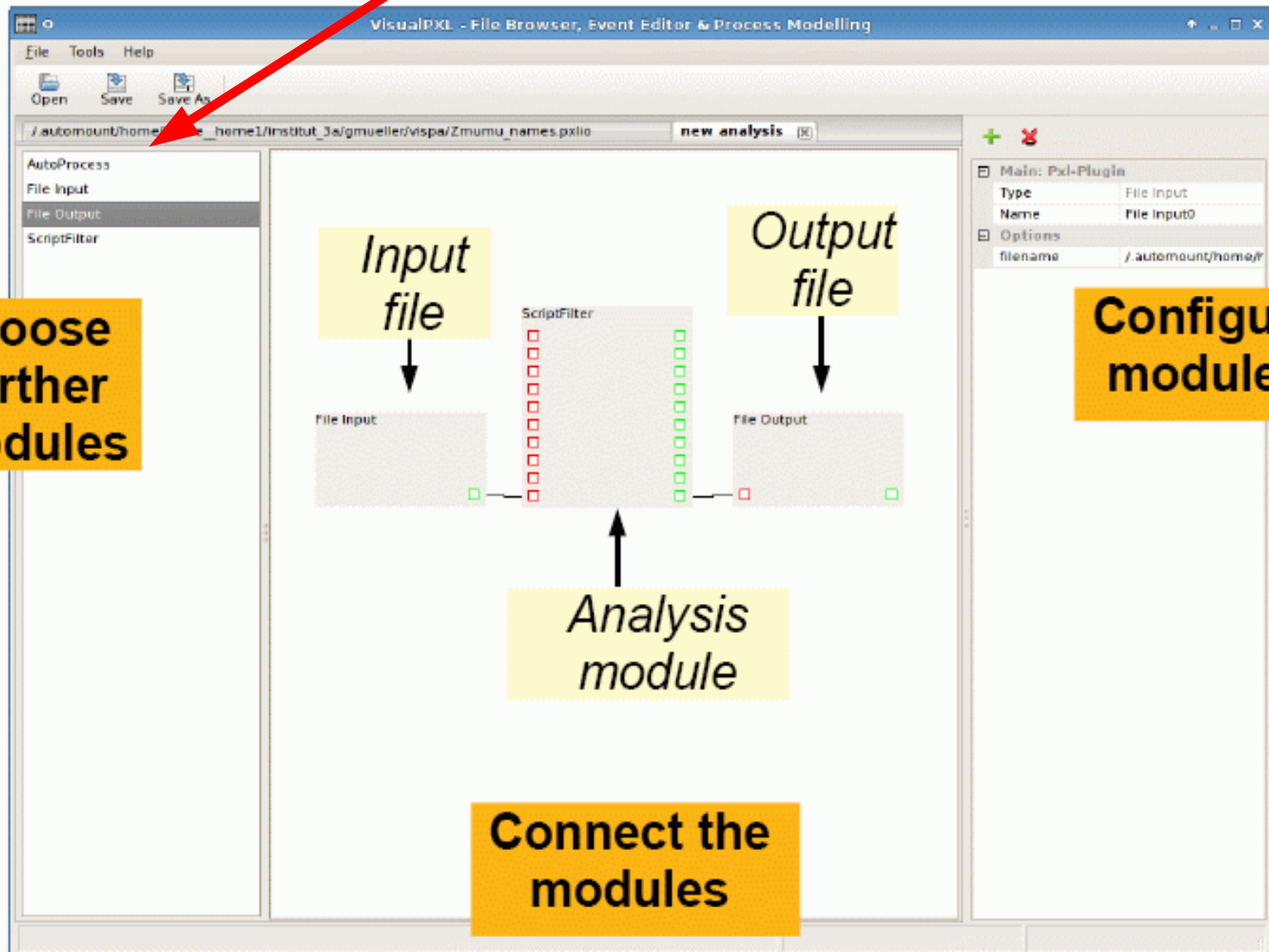


After some iterations all nodes moved into the positions where all forces on the node cancel each other out. After this the system is in stable state

Autolayout algorithm based on model forces: final result

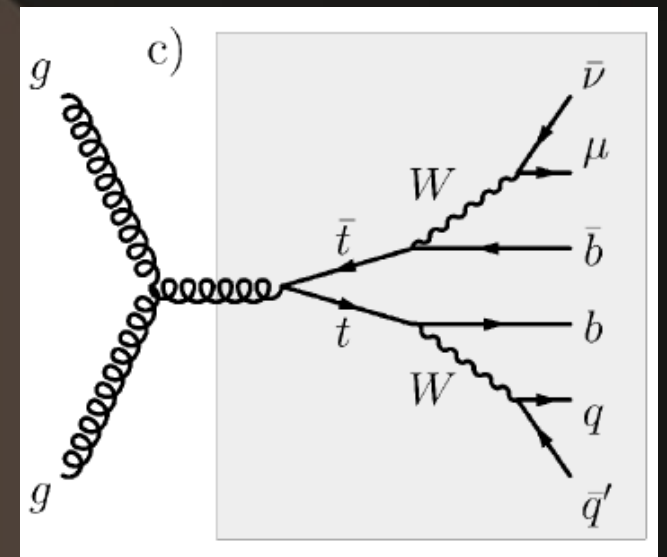


Autoprocess



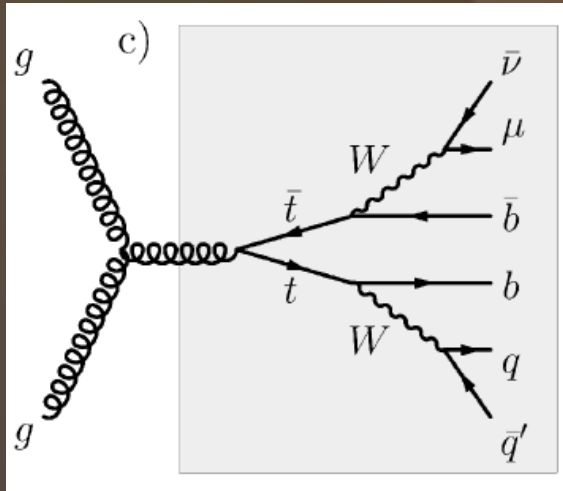
Autoprocess

- In some physics analysis (Top, Higgs, SUSY) a reconstruction of the whole decay chain often needed
- Several possible configurations need to be built
- Autoprocess is an algorithm for automated reconstruction of particle cascades
- Avoid programming reconstruction code for every physics process individually

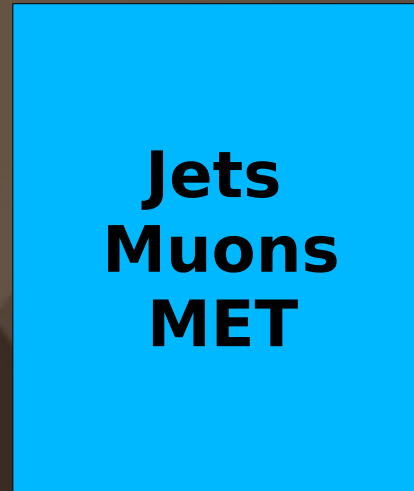


Autoproccess

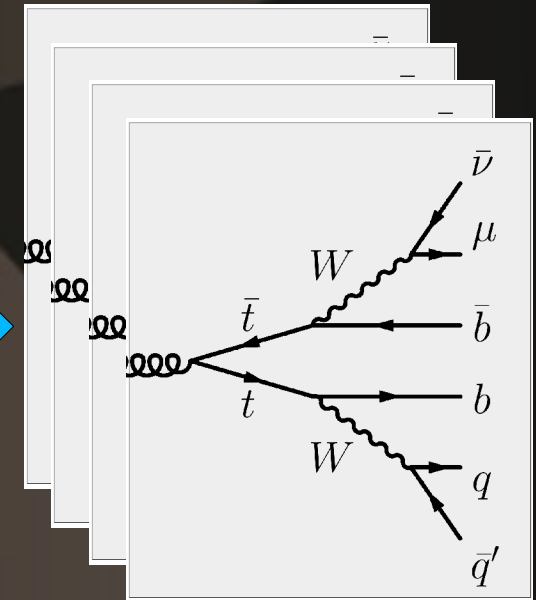
Steering
event container



Data event
container



Output event
containers



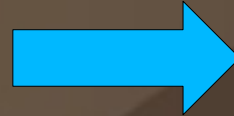
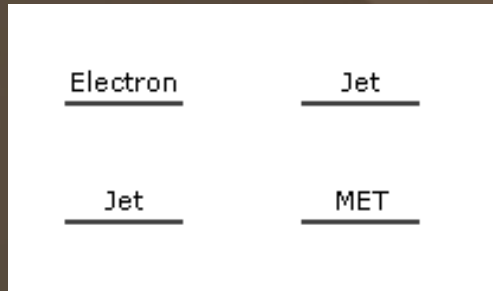
**Autoproccess
algorithm**

- Steering by an event container* holding (part of a) Feynman diagram
- Intuitive for physicist

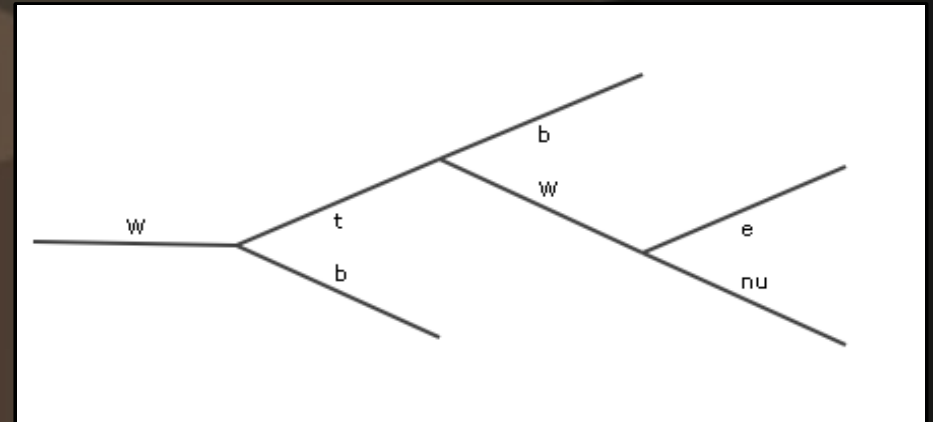
*PXL event container and particles (including relations)

Example: top decay

Reconstructed particles



Steering template



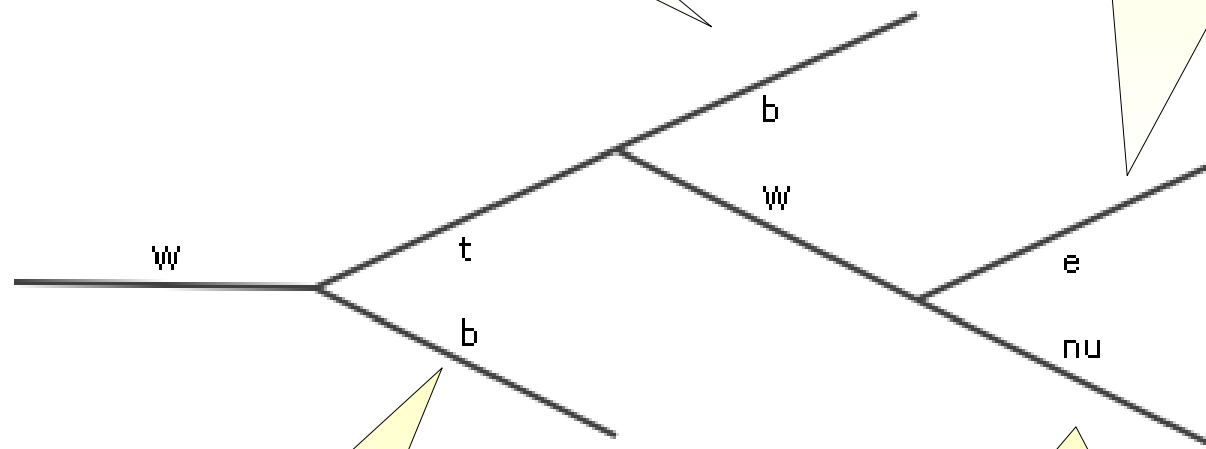
- First step: “design” the event template of a physics process



Designing the event template

Place particles with the name "Jet" here

Place reconstructed particles with the names "Electron" or "Muon" here



Place particles with the name "Jet" here

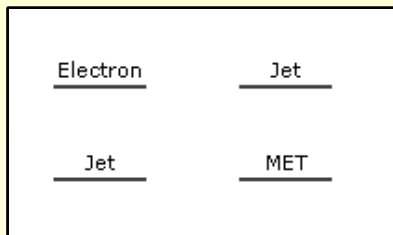
Use the MET for this particle and calculate the Pz-Solutions using a W-mass of "80 GeV"

Do it in Python, can apply cuts...

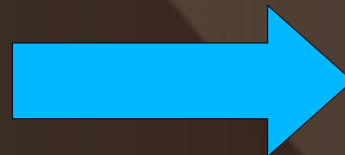
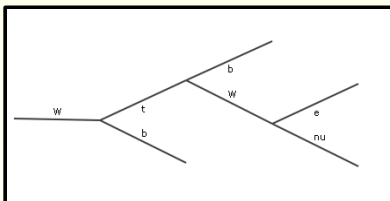
Example

Input:

Reconstructed particles



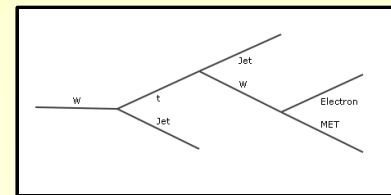
Steering template



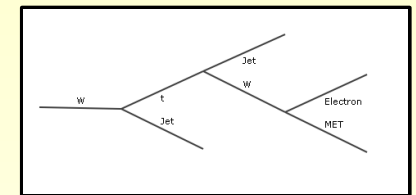
Autoprocess

Output:

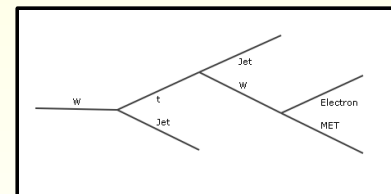
$m_{top} = 187 \text{ GeV}$



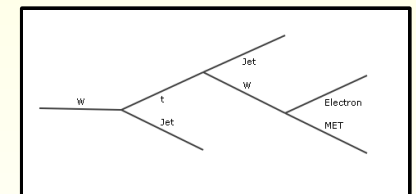
$m_{top} = 215 \text{ GeV}$



$m_{top} = 246 \text{ GeV}$

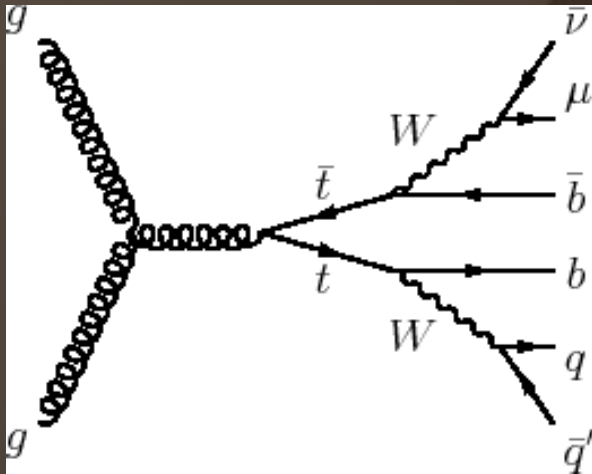


$m_{top} = 173 \text{ GeV}$

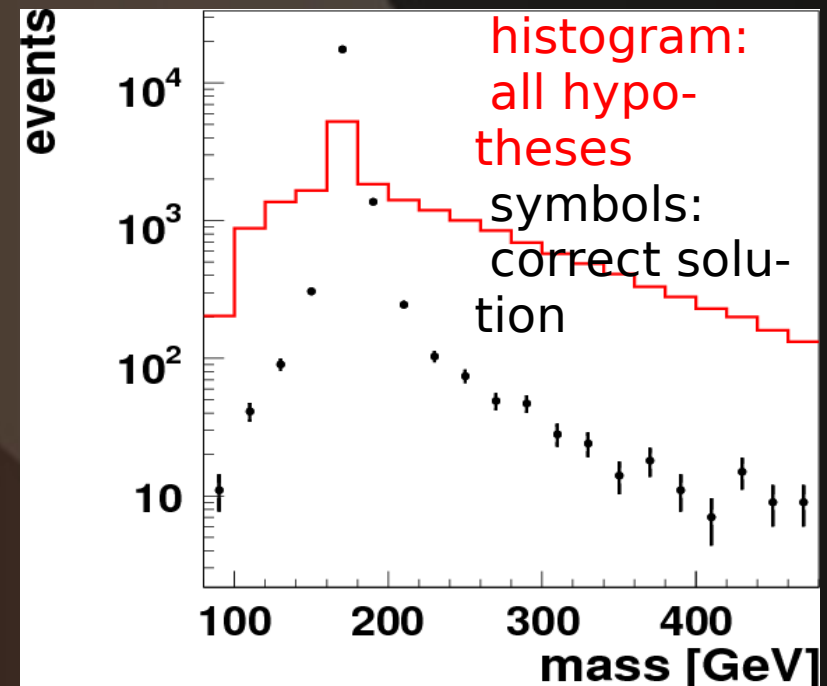
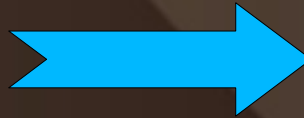


Autoproces: summary

- Tool for automatic calculation of all event configurations (hypotheses)
- Well suited for e.g. top physics
- Good performance in **CPU time** and **memory consumption**



24 hypotheses



Summary

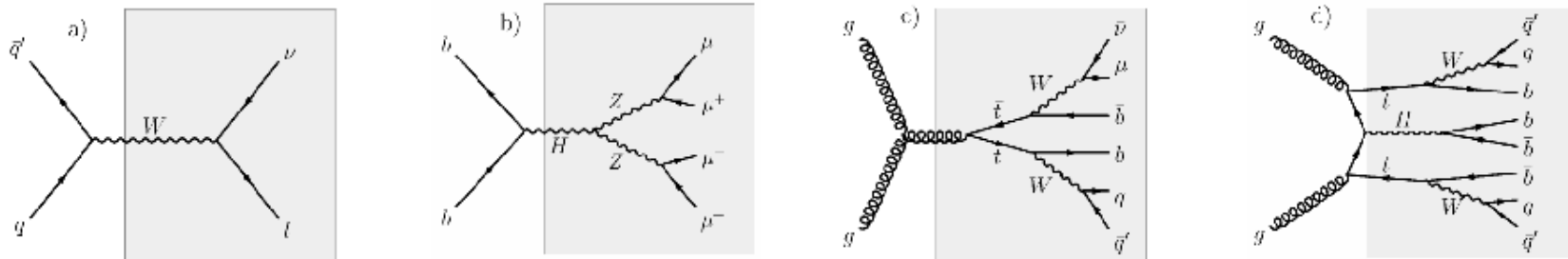
- **VISPA** is a novel **graphical analysis** design package for high energy physics analyses
 - Combines **visual and textual** programming
 - Allows fast **prototyping, execution, and verification** of an analysis
 - First applications for CMS analysis
- **PXL** provides underlying functionalities for VISPA
 - Powerful C++ tool with key ingredients as **event container, relation management, user record and fast I/O**
- **Autolayout algorithm**
- **Autoprocess**: powerful tool for automatic calculation of particle cascades

Summary II

- **All software is continuously maintained**
- **Fully documented:**
 - **Manual for PXL:**
<http://pxl.sourceforge.net/manual.pdf>
 - **Doxygen**
- **Available online at <http://pxl.sourceforge.net>**
- **Look & feel version for MAC is provided**
- **Publications:**
<http://arxiv.org/abs/0810.3609>
<http://arxiv.org/abs/0801.1302v2>

Backup

Autoproces: performance

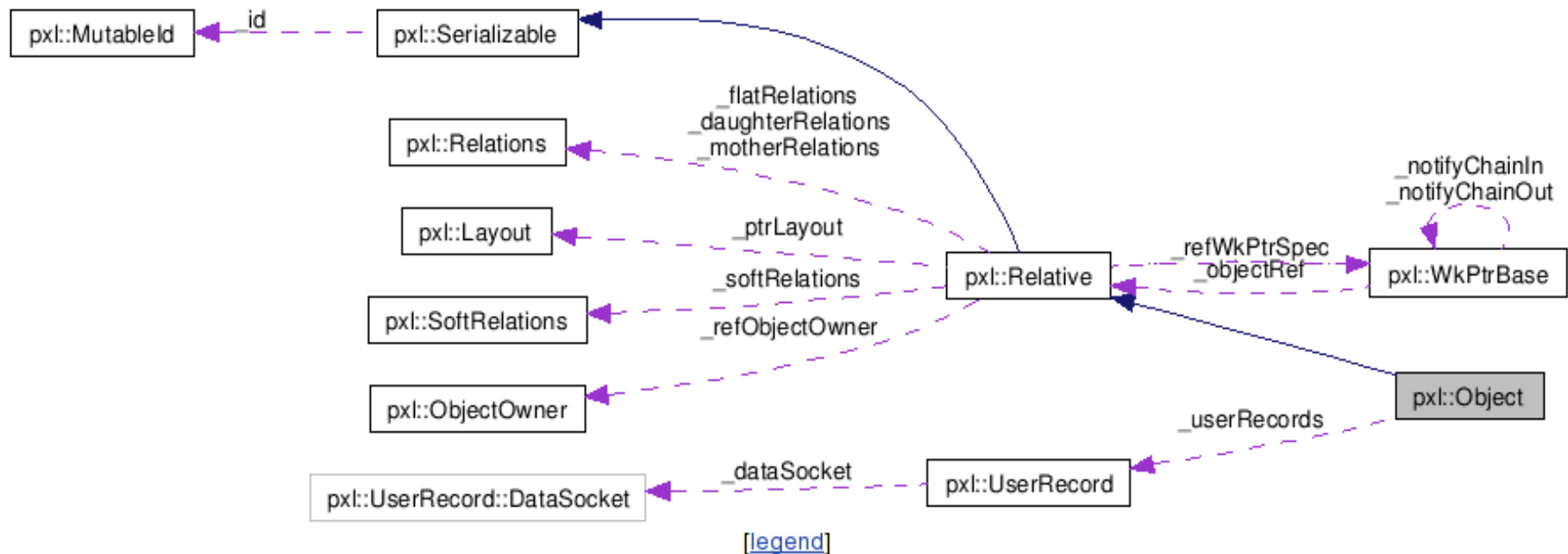


Physics process	number of particles	number of vertices	number of configurations	Time/event [ms]	Mem. alloc. [MByte]
$W \rightarrow l\nu$	3	1	2	0.06	< 1
$H \rightarrow 4\mu$	7	3	3	0.4	< 1
$t\bar{t} \rightarrow \mu\nu 4j$	11	5	24	2.3	< 1
$Ht\bar{t} \rightarrow 8j$	13	5	5040	411	36

on a standard personal computer:

- $\sim 20 \mu\text{s}$ per reconstructed decay vertex
- $\sim 0.6 \text{ kByte}$ per reconstructed particle in the decay trees

PXL Objects Structure



- Inheritance and composition

- I/O (*pxl::Serializable*)
- relations (*pxl::Relative*)
- User data (*pxl::Object*)
- Object container (*pxl::ObjectManager*)