



Time Frames from Simulation

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HepMC structure

- Directed Acyclical (topologically sorted) Graph
- GenVertex holds time and position
 - status could be used to distinguish background types - needs EDM change
- GenParticle holds momentum, PID, ...

Ignoring the "Machine" node, a collection of DAGs \rightarrow just add more!





Combining Events

Same pythia event, with five added e+gas events \rightarrow **time slice**

All vertices have their own time

Machine node isn't a true GenVertex and shouldn't be used for merging

 but can be used to shift the whole slice to an absolute machine clock time





More Complexity

Event with e+gas and p+gas

- p+gas == pythia event → add more and more signal and BG events for a longer time slice
- Not showing SR admixture, O(5000) additional particles in 2 µs
- These are huge files, 17 GB ASCII for 10k events
- \rightarrow Consider cuts
- \rightarrow HepMC3 is a library, less wasteful formats exist





Development Status



Now fully ported to C++ (Not yet merged)

- Output seems sane, consistent with python version more testers are welcome!
- + Support all formats (hepmc.root, hepmc.gz, ...)
- + (Marginally) faster
- + Consistent memory usage (python: 2GB 6GB for the same input depending on the time of day or phase of the moon)
- Readability
- Conciseness (rng.choice(a=events,size=nEvents,p=probs, replace=False is a powerful one-liner, hard to replicate in C++)
- Less native connection to npsim

Note: Found a minor bug in the code in the process \rightarrow if you want to keep using the python version, ping us to backport the fix!



Usage



- README and wiki are **not** (yet) up-to-date
- However, "-h" output is comprehensive
 - Shoutout to p-ranav's argparse for C++
 - ... and to Copilot for doing a lot of boilerplate conversion

airbox:~/deveic/HEPMC_Merger/build % ./SignalBackgroundMerger -h

Usage: Merge signal events with up to three background sources. [--help] [--version] [--signalFile VAR] [--signalFreq VAR] [--bg1File VAR] [--bg1File VAR] [--bg3Freq VAR] [--bg3Freq VAR] [--bg3Freq VAR] [--outputFile VAR] [--rootFormat] [--intWindow VAR] [--nSlices VAR] [--squashTime] [--rngSeed VAR] [--verbose]

Optional arguments:

-h, --help shows help message and exits

-v, --version prints version information and exits

-i, --signalFile Name of the HEPMC file with the signal events [nargs=0..1] [default: "small_ep_noradcor.10x100_q2_10_100_run001.hepmc"]

-sf, --signalFreq Signal frequency in kHz. Default is 0 to have exactly one signal event per slice. Set to the estimated DIS rate to randomiz e. [nargs=0..1] [default: 0]

-bg1, --bg1File Name of the first HEPMC file with background events [nargs=0..1] [default: "small_hgas_100GeV_HiAc_25mrad.Asciiv3.hepmc"] -bf1, --bg1Freq First background frequency in kHz. Default is the estimated hadron gas rate at 10x100. Set to 0 to use the weights in the c orresponding input file. [nargs=0..1] [default: 342.8]

Details from the python version in the Backup, identical for C++

\rightarrow except freq is now the true frequency in kHz from the <u>wiki</u>, not its inverse



Behind the Scenes



Current Sources of Background:

- Beam gas (e/p; FXT), 6+ events per 2 µs time slice (integration window)
- Synchrotron radiation (from the project), <photons/ts> ~ 5000

Math:

- Draw from Poisson distributions to determine how many BG events to inject
- Distribute uniformly through the time slice
- By default, use exactly one signal event per slice, but can instead be set to be the same as above

Sidebar:

• Equivalent to drawing time steps from exponential distribution until time slice is exhausted; using both for historical reasons



To Do:



- Skip events, for batch processing (trivial)
- Bethe Heitler Bremsstrahlung for the lumi detector and low-Q² tagger: Need to correlate background time to bunch crossing
- Consider merging after Geant4

Potential improvements:

- Refactor to unify Poisson/Exponential use
- Investigate surprisingly large memory footprint (3.8GB)
- Speed-up. There's an I/O bound but some random numbers could be used more cleverly

However, all of the above issues are almost completely caused by the special treatment of SR \rightarrow very soon to be obsolete thanks to Andrii Natochii!



Beyond HepMC



- AFAIK, MAPS run continually, integration time is a natural split point for larger slices, ideally before digitization
 - needs to be in ElCrecon
 - Edge effects?
 - I'm told the correlation against the RHIC/EIC clock is very non-trivial
- Digitization: ElCrecon digi hits integrates over the entire event presented to it; faster detector need to instead generate new hits

```
// There is previous values in the cell
auto& hit = cell_hit_map[sim_hit.getCellID()];
// keep earliest time for hit
auto time_stamp = hit.getTimeStamp();
hit.setTimeStamp(std::min(hit_time_stamp, hit.getTimeStamp()));
// sum deposited energy
```

```
auto charge = hit.getCharge();
hit.setCharge(charge + (std::int32_t) std::llround(sim_hit.getEDep() * 1e6));
```



Supplementary slides



Usage for Signal



Poisson determines how many events in a slice. "Position" in the slice is uniformly random

• It's possible this should be 0, or the mid-point, depending on how the DAQ "triggers"



Usage for FXT BG



See SR slide

- Poisson determines how many events in a slice. "Position" in the slice is uniformly random
- Same options, same meaning for -bg2, -bf2 (Ex.: e-gas)
- Input files "roll over" when the end is reached. This could lead to artifacts. Randomizing (i.e. jumping around in the HepMC file) is very inefficient but possible. Better to generate a large enough background pool (though that's a lot of disk space).
 - Better yet to generate events on the fly

Usage for SR BG



- Poisson determines how many events in a slice. "Position" in the slice is uniformly random
- Details deserve their own slide



Synchrotron Radiation details



Spectrum from <u>SynRad</u>. Important: Internally, this "histogram" is a lookup table for 1.8M individual SR photons

- Each photon in SynRad's output comes with its own rate R_p
- Use the average rate <R_ρ > as μ in a Poisson distribution to determine the number N of SR photons in a given slice
- Using rate as weight, draw N individual photons from the spectrum and place them uniformly
- Weighted draw means the entire list needs to be in memory