

中國科學院為能物昭納完備 Institute of High Energy Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences

# drift chamber multithreaded simulation with Gaudi Hive

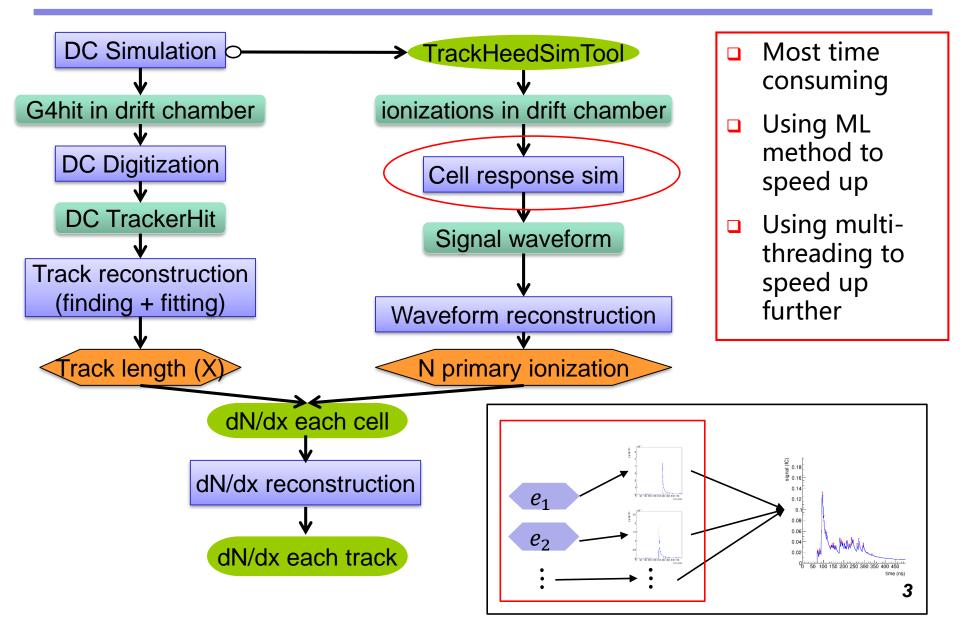
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CEPC PhysDet meeting 2021.10.13

### Motivation

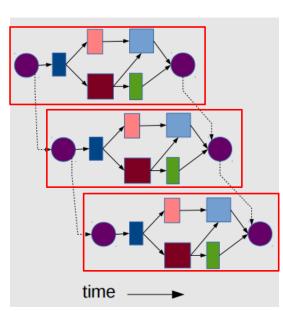
- CEPC is a precise experiment
  - □ Higgs, W, Z, ...
  - PID performance is important
- From previous <u>study</u>, the primary ionization counting (dN/dx) method has potential to get very good PID performance (<3% resolution)</p>
- To prove that, the dN/dx method will be detailed studied for CEPC drift chamber. Need precise dN/dx simulation

### Schema of dN/dx study in CEPCSW



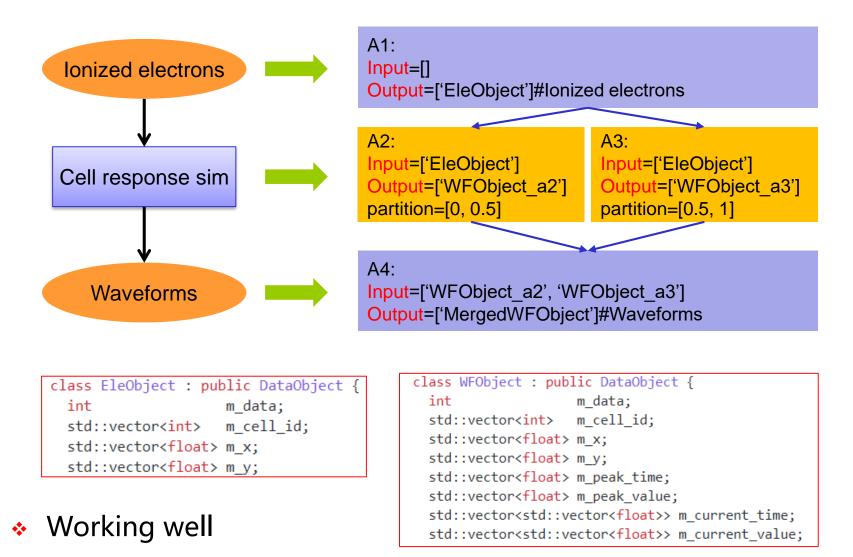
### Gaudi Hive

- Gaudi Hive: multi-threaded, concurrent extension to Gaudi
- Data Flow driven mechanism
  - Algorithms declare their data dependencies
    - build a directed acyclic graph can be used for optimal scheduling
  - Scheduler automatically executes Algorithms as data becomes available
- Algorithms process events in their own thread
- Multiple algorithms and events can be executed simultaneously
- Algorithm Cloning
  - Multiple instances of the same Algorithm can exist, and be executed concurrently, each for different event



### Example using dummy data object

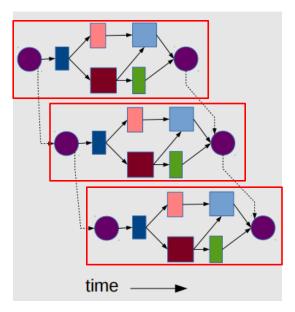
Performing the study using dummy data object



### Example using dummy data object

□ Some configurations:

- evtslots = 3 #number of events run in parallel
- whiteboard = HiveWhiteBoard("EventDataSvc", EventSlots=evtslots)
- scheduler = AvalancheSchedulerSvc(ThreadPoolSize=8)
- A1.Cardinality = 2 # number of instance of A1 after setting isClonable=true



### Example with podio input

- Read podio data as input
- As the HiveWhiteBoard is used for event data service instead of PodioDataSvc. Currently, need create an algorithm to read podio data. People from key4hep is working on merging HiveWhiteBoard into PodioDataSvc

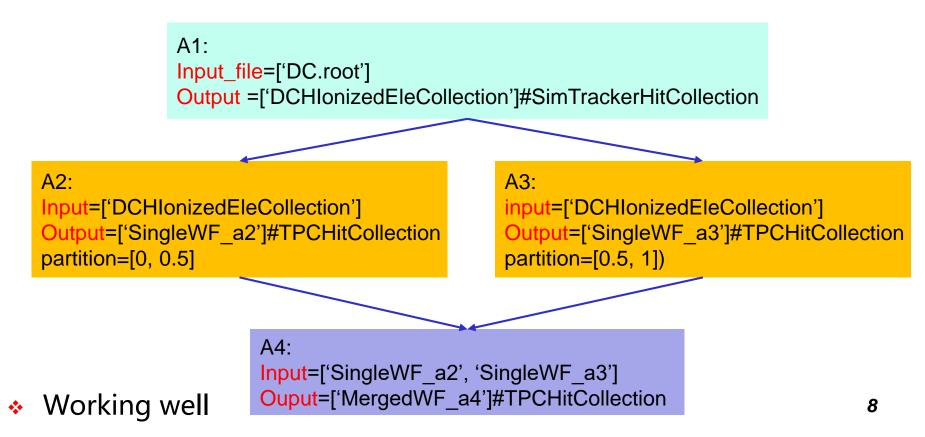
```
/// PODIO reader for ROOT files
podio::ROOTReader m_reader;
/// PODIO EventStore, used to initialise collections
podio::EventStore m_provider;
```

DataHandle<edm4hep::SimTrackerHitCollection> r\_SimDCHCol{"DCHIonizedEleCollection", Gaudi::DataHandle::Writer, this};

```
StatusCode HiveReadPodioAlg::readCollection(const std::string& collName, int collectionID) {
   podio::CollectionBase* collection(nullptr);
   m_provider.get(collectionID, collection);
   int id = m_collectionIDs->add(collName);
   collection->setID(id);
   // datahandle //
   r_SimDCHCol.put(dynamic_cast<edm4hep::SimTrackerHitCollection*>(collection));
```

### Example with podio input

- Read podio data as input and using edm4hep for EDM
- For this test, the edm4hep::SimTrackerHit is used for saving information of ionized electrons. The edm4hep::TPCHit is used for saving waveform information



### Gaudi::Functional

- Most algorithms look like "some data in" -> "some data out"
- Standardize the common pattern of getting data our of the TES, working on it, and putting it back in (in a different location).
  - Less code to write
  - More uniform code and easy to understand
  - Can be Re-Entrant, no need for clone, save memory
  - Multithreading friendly

In1... InN

- Patterns available:
  - Consumer, Producer, Filter, Transformer, MultiTransformer, ScalarTransformer, ...

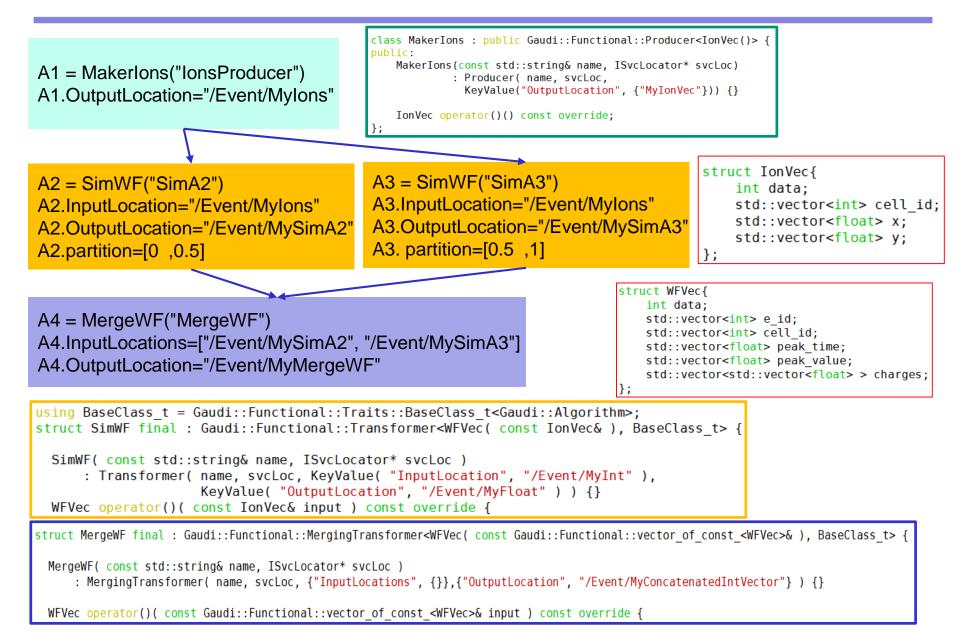
### **Re-Entrant test**

#### Gaudi::Functional Re-Entrant test



BUG createdEvts: 5, freeslots: 6
[NFO executing DataMaker_v1
BUG work loop iteration 7
BUG createdEvts: 6, freeslots: 5
[NFO executing <mark>DataMaker_v1</mark>
BUG work loop iteration 8
[NFO executing <mark>DataMaker_v1</mark>
BUG createdEvts: 7, freeslots: 4
[NFO executing <mark>DataMaker_v1</mark>
BUG work loop iteration 9
BUG createdEvts: 8, freeslots: 3
[NFO executing <mark>DataMaker_v1</mark>
BUG work loop iteration 10
[NFO executing <mark>DataMaker_v1</mark>
BUG createdEvts: 9, freeslots: 2
BUG work loop iteration 11
BUG createdEvts: 10, freeslots: 1
[NFO executing <mark>DataMaker v1</mark>
BUG work loop iteration 12
BUG Draining the scheduler
BUG Waiting for a context
[NF0 executing DataMaker v1

### Using Gaudi::Functional



### Using Gaudi::Functional

Using edm4hep data. Data can be accessed correctly. However, at the end of event, error happens

<pre>class DataMakerEDM : public Gaudi::Functional::Producer<edm4hep::simtrackerhitc //class DataMakerEDM : public Gaudi::Functional::Producer<edm4hep::simtrackerhit public: DataMakerEDM(const std::string&amp; name, ISvcLocator* svcLoc)</edm4hep::simtrackerhit </edm4hep::simtrackerhitc </pre>	
<pre>provide and the provided and the pr</pre>	
<pre>} return output_col; } using PaceClass t = CaudiusEunctionalusTraitessPaceClass t=CaudiusAlgorithms;</pre>	<pre>*** Break *** segmentation violation</pre>

using BaseClass\_t = Gaudi::Functional::Traits::BaseClass\_t<Gaudi::Algorithm>;

### Summary

- The Gaudi Hive is studied for multithreaded simulation of drift chamber
- User defined or edm4hep format data is supported in Gaudi Hive
- Using Gaudi::Functional instead of Algorithm have been tried, finding problems with edm4hep data, under investigation
- Future plan:
  - Try to write the output to root files
  - Combining with Geant4 simulation
  - Integrating with k4FWCore, maybe develop a multithreading version of k4FWCore
  - Creating a prototype of CEPCSW based on GaudiHive
- Welcome to check the code: <u>https://github.com/wenxingfang/DCMTSim</u>

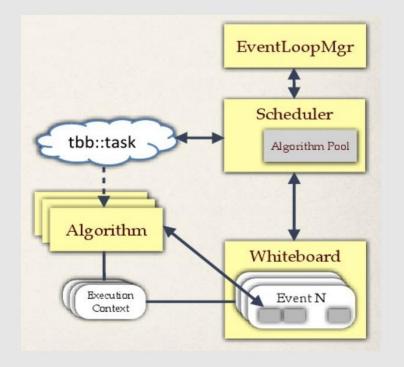




#### Gaudi Hive Operation

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- Configuration, Initialization, Finalization are performed serially in "master" thread
  - only Algorithm::execute is concurrent
- Algorithms are scheduled when data becomes available
  - Algorithms must declare their inputs at initialization or dynamically with DataHandles
  - tbb::task wraps the pair (Algorithm\*, EventContext)
- Several instances of the same Algorithm can co-exist
  - cloning: create new instance if can be scheduled, and all other instances busy
  - running on different events
  - managed by AlgoPool

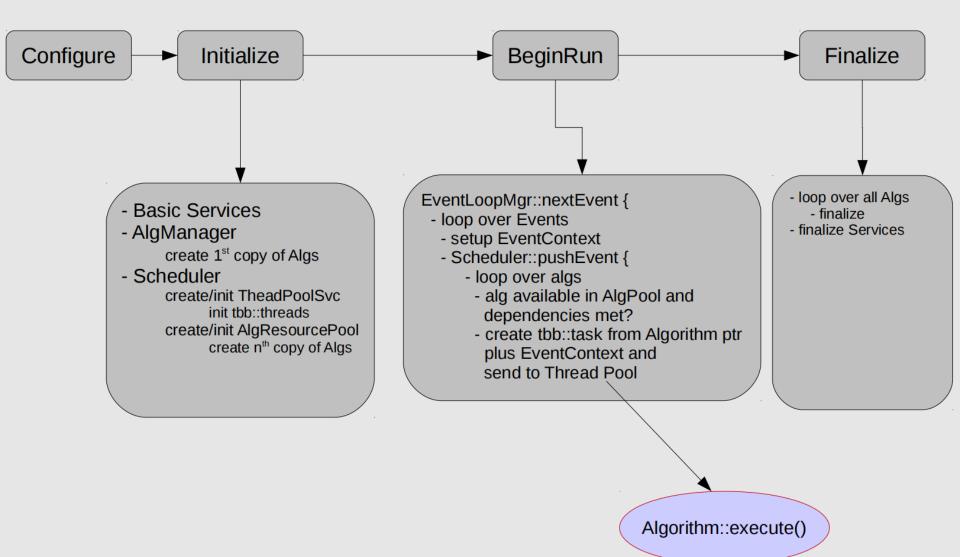


- Multiple events are managed simultaneously
  - increases probability of scheduling an Algorithm
  - whiteboard DataStore is thread safe

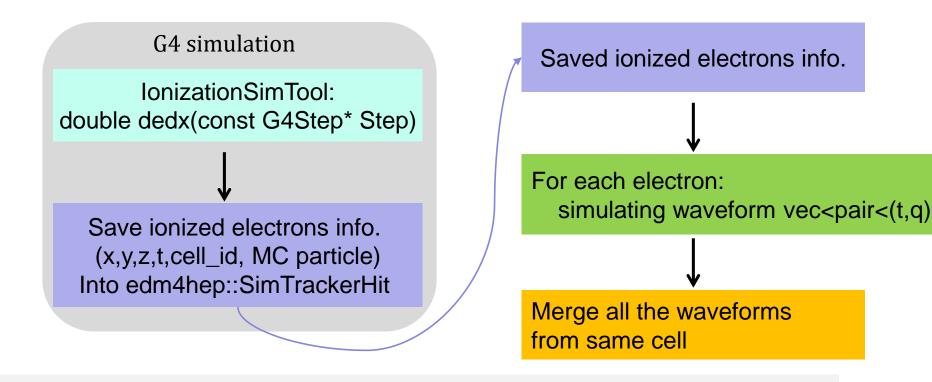


#### **Execution Flow**

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### Ionization and waveform simulation



- Most time consuming part:
  - Simulate waveform for each electron
  - ➤ For one cell, ~ 100 electrons:
    - Using Garfield++: ~250 s
    - Using ML fast simulation: ~1 s
- CEPC drift chamber is ~100 layers, for one track ~ 100 s. Need further speed up. Using multithreading or GPU technique.

## **CEPCSW** for drift chamber

- Framework:
  - Gaudi
- EDM:
  - EDM4hep
  - FWCore
- Detector geometry and B field:
  - DD4hep
  - GeomSvc
- Drift chamber:
  - DC simulation (Geant4)
  - DC digitization
  - Track reconstruction (Genfit)
  - dN/dx simulation (Garfield++)
  - dN/dx reconstruction

