



Offline Data Processing Software for the Super Tau Charm Facility

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on behalf of the STCF offline software team

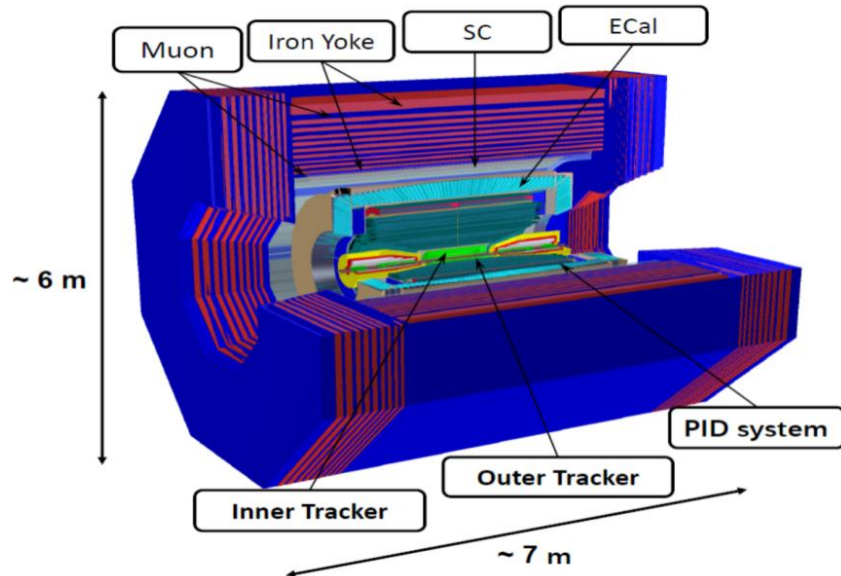
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CHEP2023, Norfolk VA

Super Tau Charm Facility (STCF)

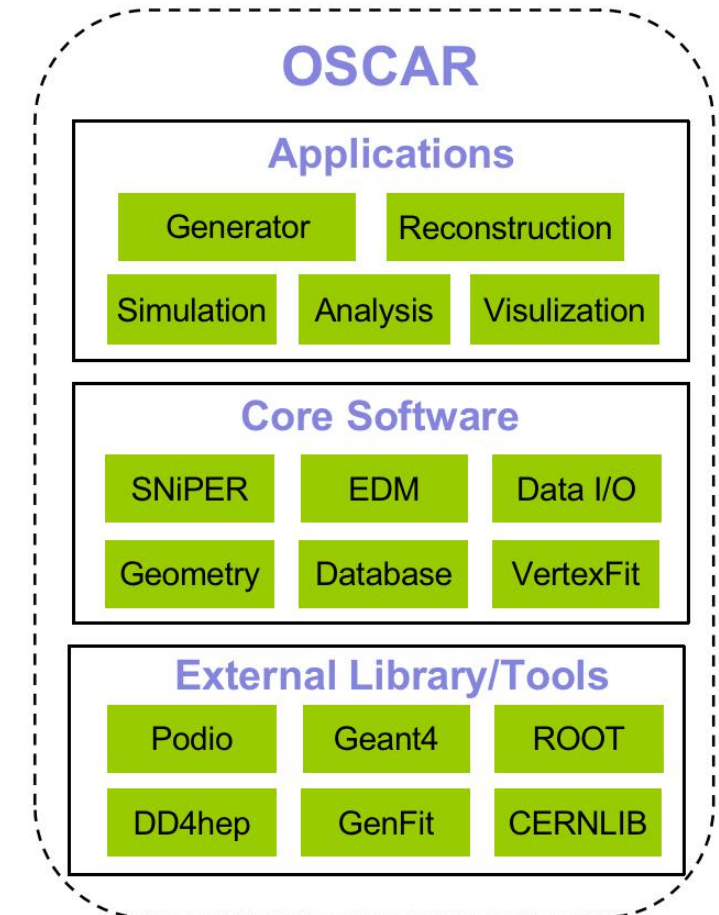
❖ STCF is proposed for next Tau-Charm factory in China

- CME: $2 - 7 \text{ GeV}$
- Luminosity: $> 0.5 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (100 times of its predecessor, BESIII)
- Potential to further improve the luminosity and realize polarized beam
- Composed of ITK, MDC, RICH, DTOF, ECAL and MUD sub-system



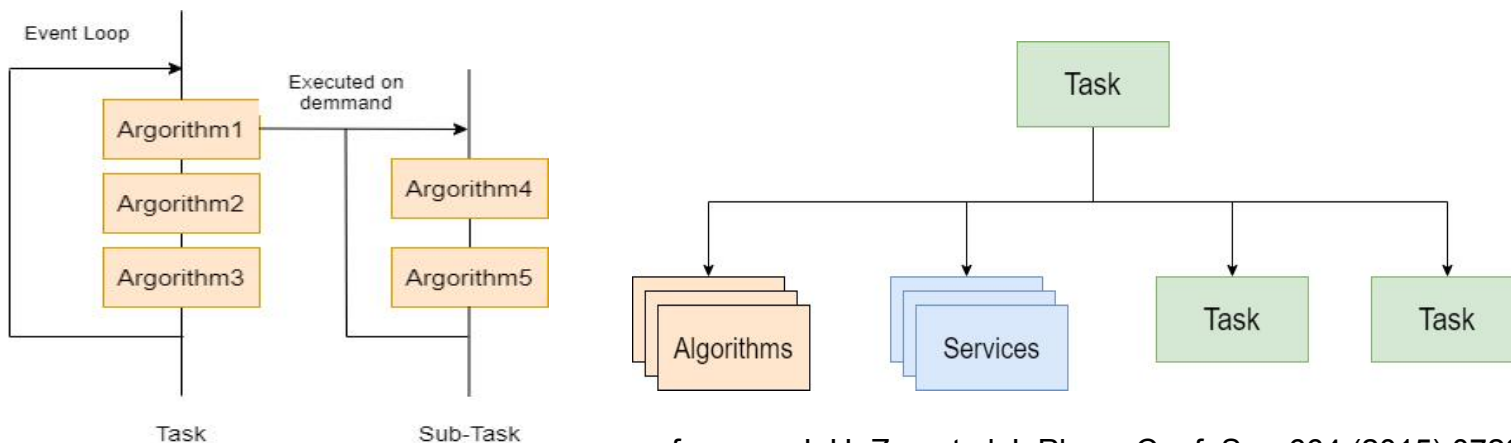
Overview of STCF Offline Software System

- ❖ The Offline Software of Super Tau-Charm Facility (OSCAR) is designed for detector design, MC data production and physics analysis
- ❖ OSCAR is partially based on **Key4hep**
 - Reuse some components. Extend others for STCF
- ❖ Core software are developed for common functionalities
 - Event loop control (sequently or concurrently)
 - Detector data and event data management
 - Common tools for data analysis
 - Other common services
- ❖ Some applications are migrated from BESIII

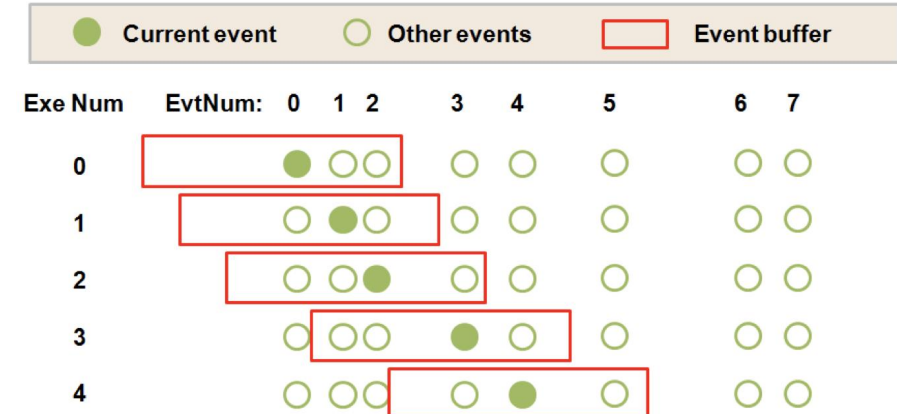


Underlying Framework: SNIpER

- ❖ **Lightweighted**, precisely aimed at **small-scaled** HEP experiments
- ❖ Adopted by JUNO (neutrino), LHAASO (cosmic ray), nEXO (neutrinoless double beta decay) and HERD (dark matter)
 - Provide basic functionalities of event loop control, application interface, job configuration, logging etc.
- ❖ Advantages of SNIpER
 - **Lightweighted, efficient, highly extendable**. Flexible event loop control. Flexible to be integrated with other software, e. g. podio, ROOT, ...
 - C++/Python hybrid programing, highly configurable. Efficient multithreading.

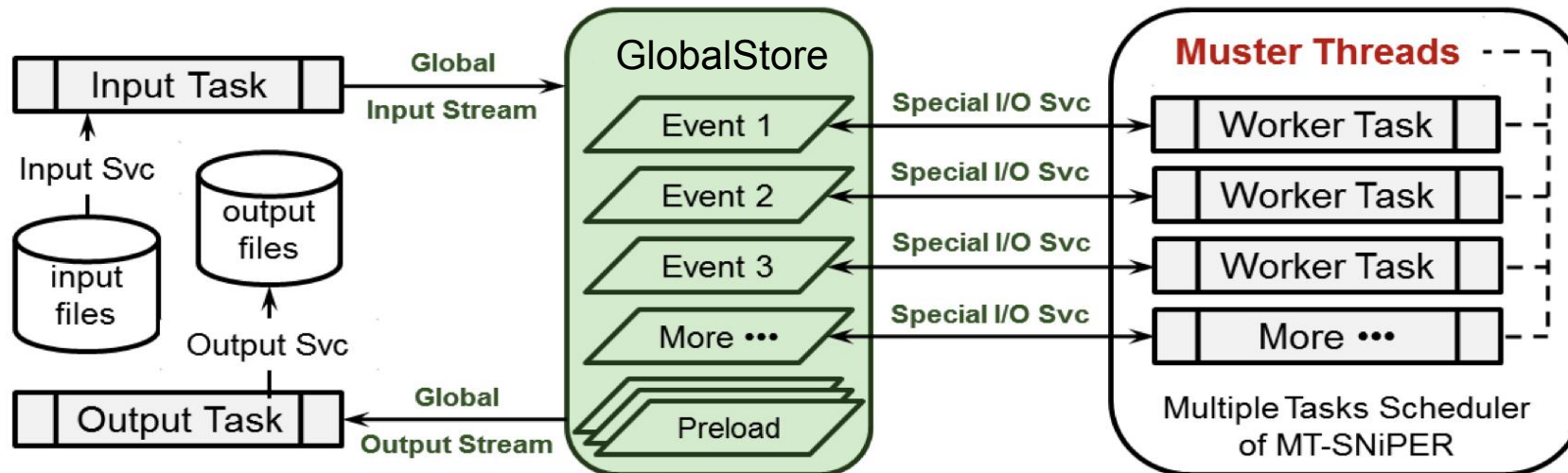


reference: J. H. Zou et al J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 664 (2015) 072053
J. H. Zou et al EPJ Web Conf. 214 (2019) 05026



Parallelism in MT-SNiPER

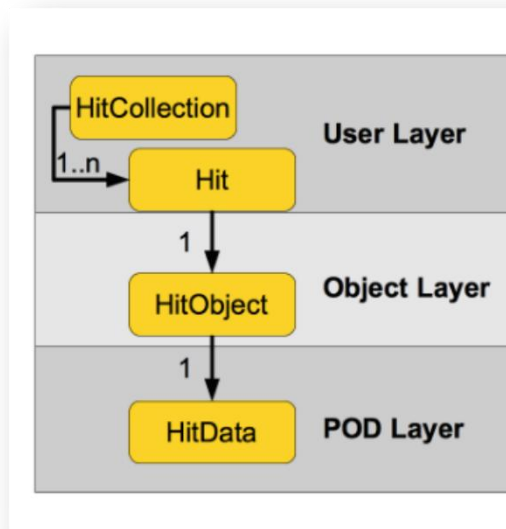
- ❖ SNiPER provides simple interfaces for building multithreaded applications
 - Based on Intel TBB
 - **SNiPER Muster** (Multiple SNiPER Task Scheduler) works as a thread pool/scheduler
 - Data I/O is binded to dedicated I/O thread for flexibility
 - A Global Store is developed to support multithreaded event data management
 - Application code is mostly consistent for serially and parallelly execution



Event Data Model Based on Podio

- ❖ Event Data Model (EDM) lies at the heart of OSCAR
 - Define the structure of event data in memory and in data files
 - Implement relationship between data objects (hit-track-MC particle)
 - Handle schema evolution
- ❖ EDM is defined based on podio (Key4hep, adopted by FCC CEPC, ILC, ...)
 - Generate C++ code based on YAML definition
 - Support both C++ and Python
 - Good multithreading support
 - Powerful and flexible relationship between data objects
 - Support multiple data file format

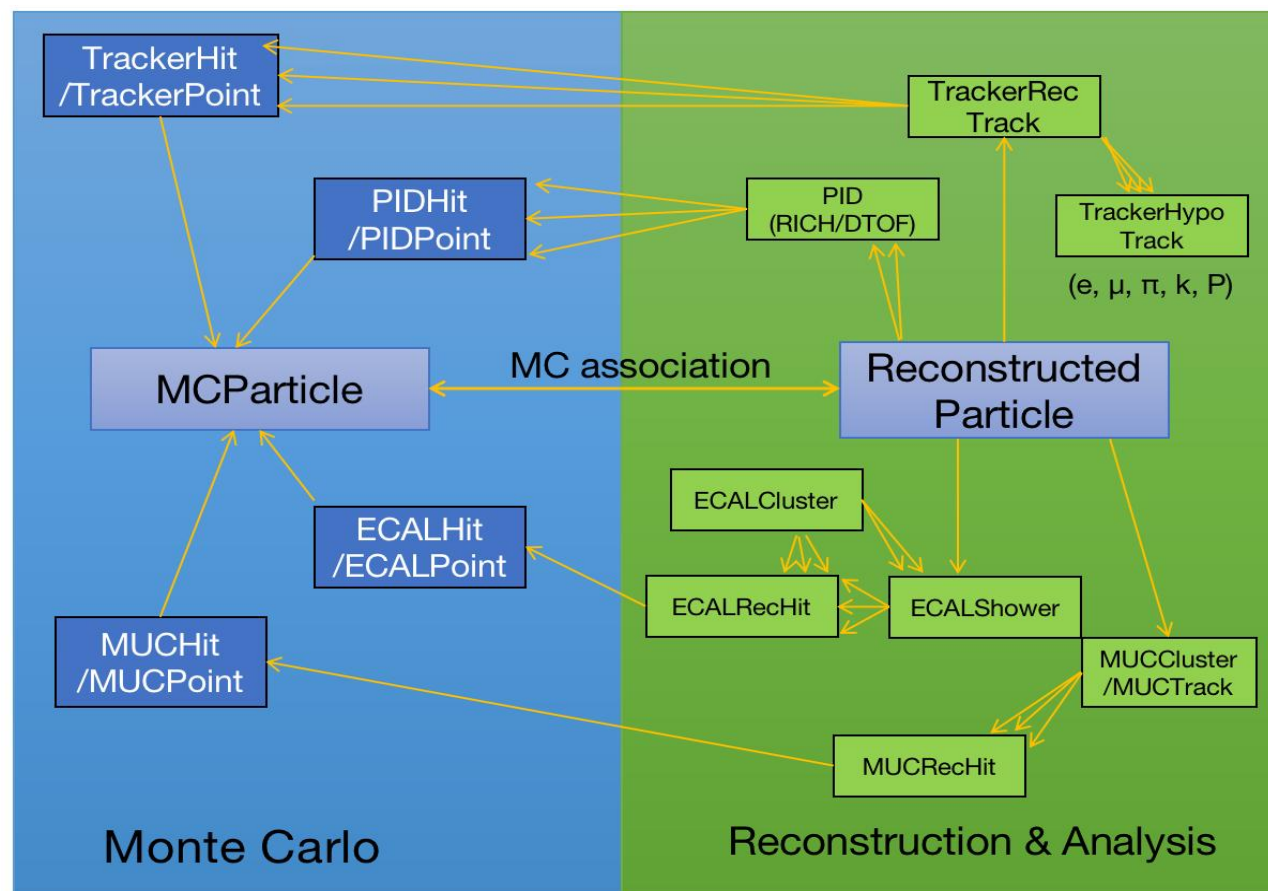
F. Gaede, etc. , CHEP2019



Event Data Model Based on Podio

- ❖ Due to the specific requirements of STCF, [EDM4hep is not directly used](#)
- ❖ Design EDM classes based on Podio and reuse some EDM4hep classes

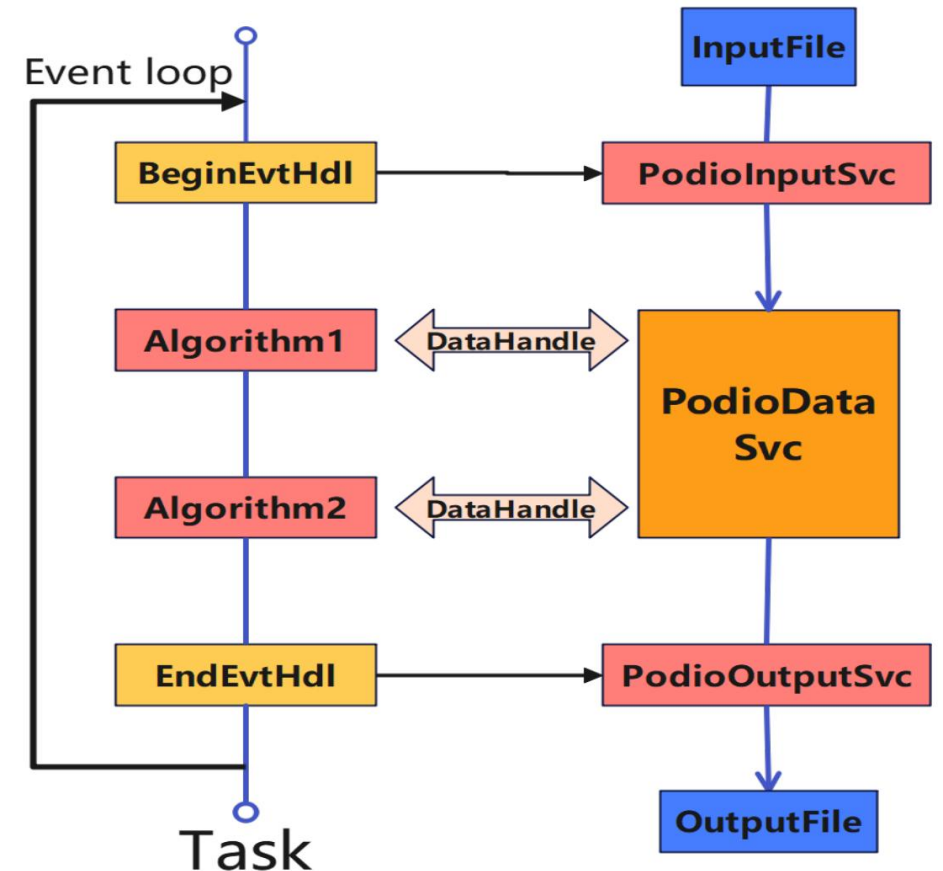
- Re-use MCParticle and ReconstructedParticle in EDM4hep as the core index
- Design EDM classes specifically for STCF simulation and reconstruction (for the PID system, and contains more information for detector optimization and physics analysis)
- MCParticle and ReconstructedParticle are correlated based on track matching algorithm, bridging MC and reconstructed data



Event Data Management

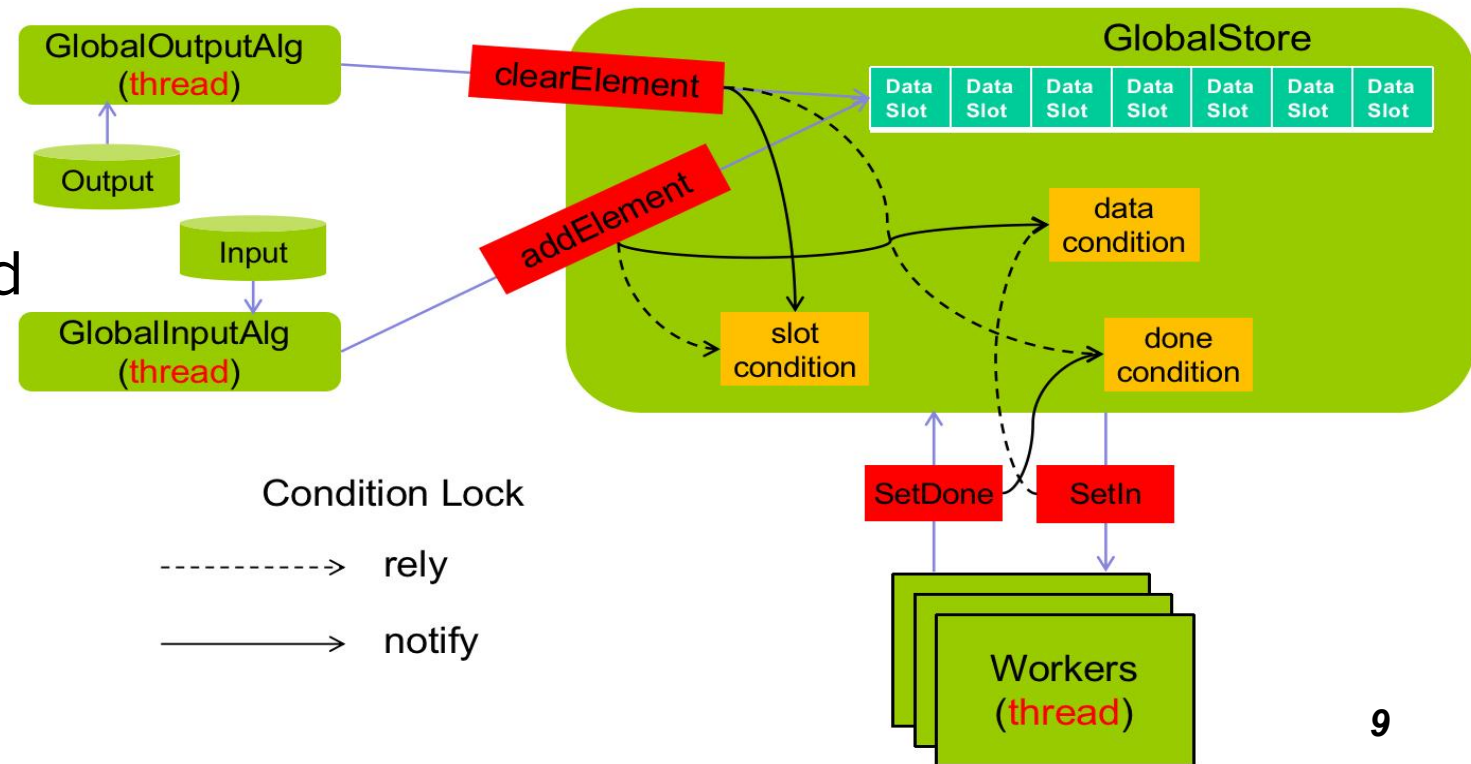
- ❖ Event data management system manages event data in memory, provides interfaces for user applications and handles data I/O
- ❖ Extend SNIper DM system based on Podio
 - PodioDataSvc: memory management
 - PodioInputSvc: data input
 - PodioOutputSvc: data output
 - DataHandle: interface
- ❖ Event data and user application are completely decoupled

[W.H. Huang et al 2023 JINST 18 P03004](#)



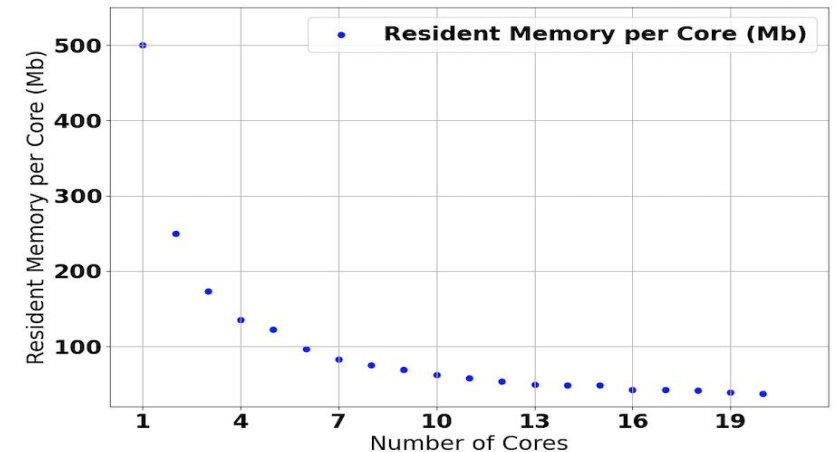
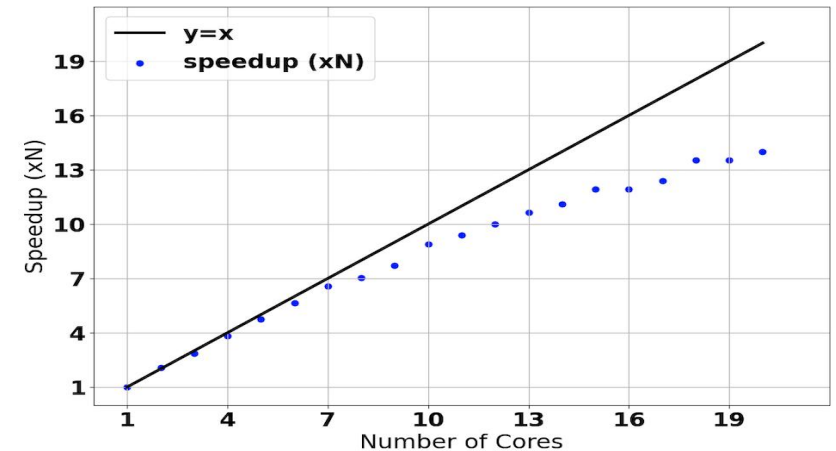
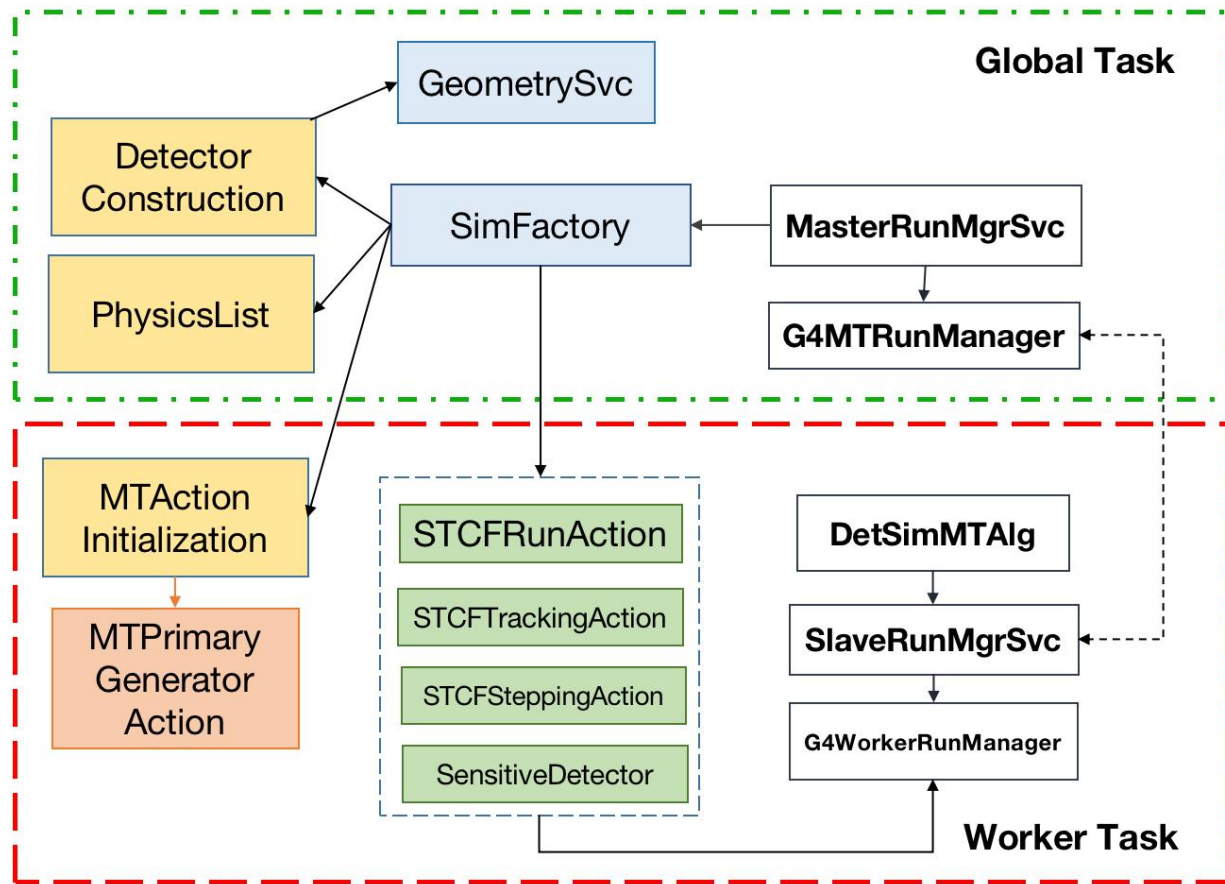
Parallelized Event Data Management

- ❖ To enable parallelized data processing, a GlobalStore is developed based on Podio
 - Re-implement podio::EventStore to cache multiple events (each within one data slot)
 - Use several condition lock to enable safety exchanging data between threads
 - I/O services are binded to dedicated I/O threads, to ensure performance and flexible post- or pre-processing
- ❖ Based on parallelized DM system, detector simulation and reconstruction are developed
- ❖ Users could switch serial/parallel by just changing job configuration



Parallelized Detector Simulation

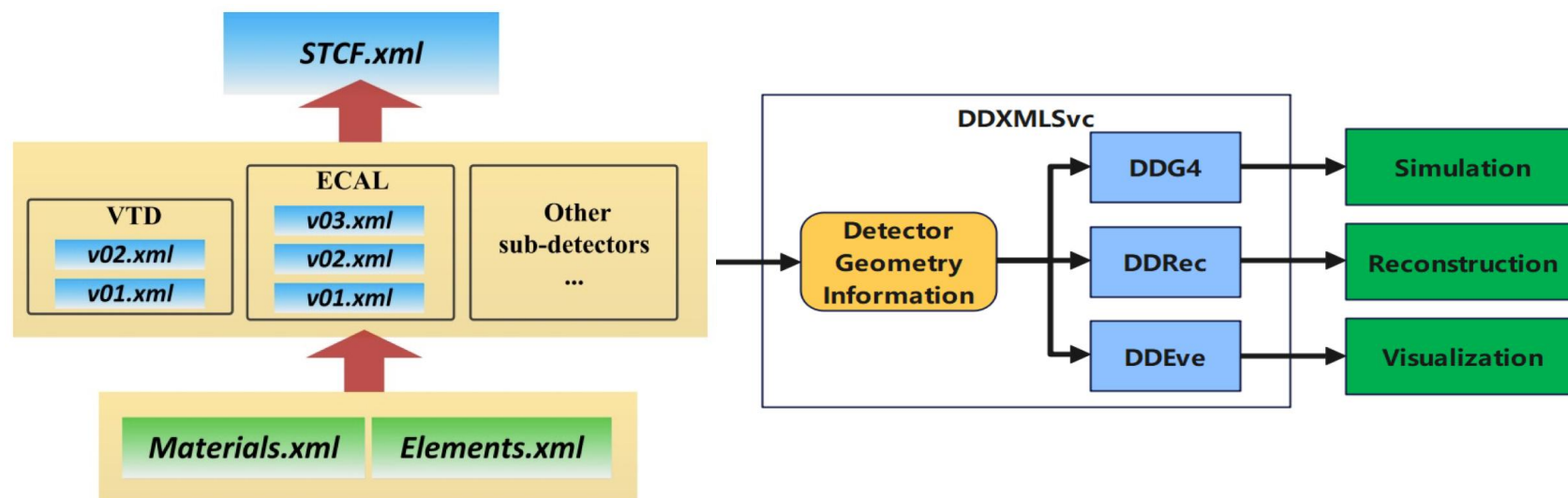
- ❖ Based on the MT-SNiPER and parallelized DM system, parallelized detector simulation applications are developed
 - Basic performance tests show promising scalability



Geometry Management System

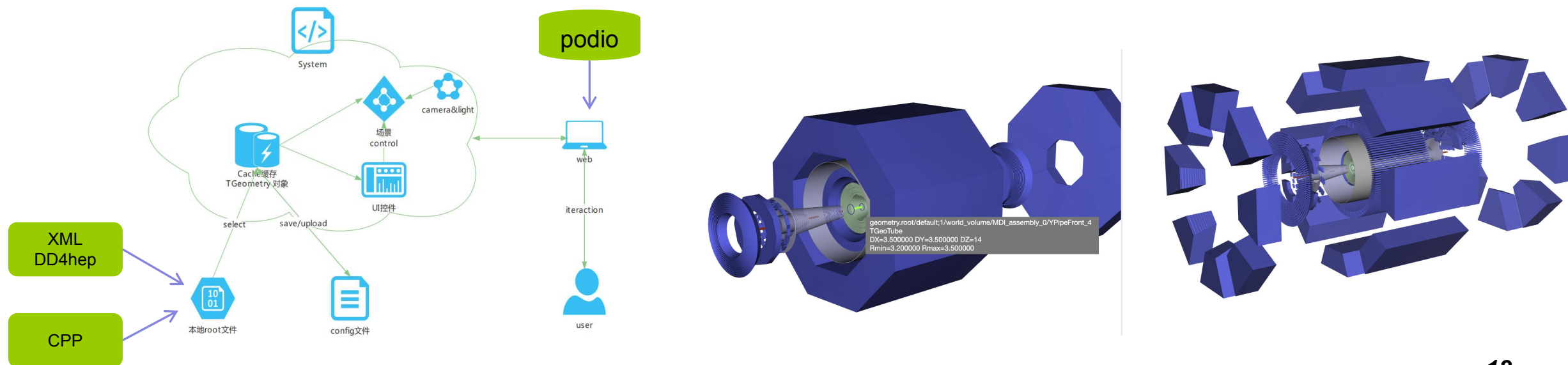
- ❖ Detector description in OSCAR is based on DD4hep
- ❖ Single source of detector information for detector description, simulation reconstruction and event display
 - DDG4 for delivering detector geometry to Geant4
 - DDRec for delivering detector geometry to reconstruction algorithms
 - **DDXMLSvc**: the unified interface to DD4hep, including DDG4 and DDRec

Flexible combinations of different versions of detector design, and combinations of sub-systems



Geometry and Event Display

- ❖ A common geometry and event display system is being developed
 - User interface and 3D display based on WebGL
 - 3D engine and graphic library based on Three.JS
 - Read geometry information from detector description based DD4hep (XML)
 - Event data read from Podio



Summary

- ❖ We introduced the basic design and functionalities of STCF offline software system (OSCAR), developed since 2019
 - Developed partially based on Key4hep. Many components are extended specifically for STCF, but are also re-usable by other experiments
- ❖ Based on the core components, many STCF applications are (being) developed
 - Detector simulation, reconstruction algorithms, event display, analysis toolkit such as particle ID, VertexFit etc.
 - Now support preliminary physics analysis with MC data
- ❖ We have been continuously improving OSCAR based on new technologies
 - Many applications are being developed based on concurrent/heterogeneous computing, machine learning and quantum computing ([#244](#) [#439](#) [#440](#) CHEP2023)