Simulation framework in the CEPCSW prototype

Tao Lin

(on behalf of CEPCSW group)

IHEP

IAS HEP 2020, Hong Kong

16-17 Jan 2020

Outline

During R&D stage, CEPC seeks a lightweight & unified data processing system. A simulation framework is developed based on Gaudi and DD4hep.

- Motivation
- The status of simulation framework prototype
 - Event data model, geometry management, physics generator interface, detector simulation, software performance
- The development plan of the simulation framework
 - Coherent full/fast simulation, parallelized simulation
- Summary

Motivation

Motivation

CEPC data volume and computing challenges

		Estimated Data Volume
Short term	R&D: detector design	~PB/year
longtorm	Higgs/W factory	1.5~3 PB/year
Long term	Z factory	0.5~5 EB/year

Requirements on simulation:

- R&D stage: fast development and iteration.
 - Detector performance studies using full and fast simulation.
 - geometry management & geometry update
- Operation: extensible, efficient and sustainable.
 - Modern software engineering, parallelism

Data processing chain



KEY4HEP: Common software stack

A typical HEP Software Stack

Applications usually rely on large number of libraries, where some depend on others



Andre Sailer, CHEP2019, https://indico.cern.ch/event/773049/contributions/3474763/

Simulation Software Stack



Simulation framework provides flexible integration of the applications (physics generator, detector simulation, digitization).

Status

Design of simulation framework

- Based on Gaudi and DD4hep.
 - Reuse part of interfaces defined in FCCSW.
- In the current prototype, "Tracker" is setup.



Core Packages: Generator, Simulation/DetSimInterface, Simulation/DetSimCore Other packages: Detector, Simulation/DetSimGeom, Simulation/DetSimAna

Event data model

- Based on plcio.
 - MCParticle
 - SimTrackerHit
 - SimCalorimeterHit + Hit
 - TrackerHit
 - CalorimeterHit
- Following collections are available in output:
 - MCParticle
 - VXDCollection –
 - SITCollection

- SimTrackerHit

Digi

- TPCCollection
- SETCollection
- Keep compatible with Mokka.



Unified Geometry

- **Configurable geometry** with DD4hep's XML files: support multiple options of detectors and beam test geometry.
- GeoSvc provides the interface to access the DD4hep.
 - dd4hep::Detector* lcdd();
- Then DD4hep is used to construct the detector in simulation.
 - Based on Chengdong's version (CEPC workshop, Oxford, 2019).
 - Package: Detector/DetCEPCv4
 - Geometry with VXD only: CepC_v4-onlyVXD.xml (Default)
 - Geometry with Tracker: CepC_v4-onlyTracker.xml
 - VXD: compact/vxd07.xml + src/tracker/VXD04_geo.cpp
- In detector simulation, a DetElemTool is used to convert the DD4hep geometry to Geant4 geometry.
 - Package: Simulation/DetSimGeom/
 - Allow the traditional Geant4 geometry construction.

Identifier

- ID for each detector component.
- Keep compatible between Mokka and DD4hep.

```
<readouts>
    <readout name="VXDCollection">
        <id>system:5,side:-2,layer:9,module:8,sensor:8</id>
        </readout>
        </readouts>
```

- CellID0 and CellID1: 32bit for each
- The bitmap starts from low to high

1110 00000101 11 00001 high <- low layer(9) system(5) Module(8) side(-2: sign value)

const	unsigned ILDCellID0::subde	t =	0	;
const	unsigned ILDCellID0::side	=	1	;
const	unsigned ILDCellID0::layer	=	2	;
const	unsigned ILDCellID0::modul	e =	3	;
const	unsigned ILDCellID0::senso	r =	4	;
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::NOTUSED =</pre>	0	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::VXD =</pre>	1	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::SIT =</pre>	2	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::FTD =</pre>	3	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::TPC =</pre>	4	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::SET =</pre>	5	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::ETD =</pre>	6	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::ECAL =</pre>	20	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::ECAL_PLUG =</pre>	21	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::HCAL =</pre>	22	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::HCAL_RING =</pre>	23	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::LCAL =</pre>	24	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::BCAL =</pre>	25	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::LHCAL =</pre>	26	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::YOKE =</pre>	27	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::COIL =</pre>	28	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::ECAL_ENDCAP=</pre>	29	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::HCAL_ENDCAP=</pre>	30	;	
const	<pre>int ILDDetID::YOKE_ENDCAP=</pre>	31	;	

LCIO/src/cpp/src/UTIL/ILDConf.cc

Physics generator interface

- Implemented as a major algorithm with multiple small GenTools.
 - The major algorithm creates the event object and passes it to GenTools.
 - A GenTool then adds or modifies the MC particle in the event.
- Several GenTools are ready for use.
 - GtGunTool: a particle gun, supporting multiple particles.
 - StdHepRdr: reads StdHep format data.
 - SLCIORdr: reads LCIO format data.
- Configure in the job option file.
 - GtGunTool: Particle name/PDGcode, momentum, direction
 - Readers: Input

Physics list

- Default physics list: "QGSP_BERT"
 - Same as Mokka (Control::PhysicsListName = "QGSP_BERT")
- Can be changed easily by setting
 - detsimalg.PhysicsList = "QGSP_BERT_HP";
- Using Geant4's G4PhysListFactory to instance the real physics list.

```
nlists_hadr = 23;
G4String ss[23] = {
    "FTFP_BERT", "FTFP_BERT_TRV", "FTFP_BERT_ATL", "FTFP_BERT_HP", "FTFQGSP_BERT",
    "FTFP_INCLXX", "FTFP_INCLXX_HP", "FTF_BIC", "LBE", "QBBC",
    "QGSP_BERT", "QGSP_BERT_HP", "QGSP_BIC", "QGSP_BIC_HP", "QGSP_BIC_AllHP",
    "QGSP_FTFP_BERT", "QGSP_INCLXX", "QGSP_INCLXX_HP", "QGS_BIC",
    "Shielding", "ShieldingLEND", "ShieldingM", "NuBeam"};
```

Sensitive detector

- The DDG4's sensitive detectors are registered automatically.
 - Done in the IDetElemTool::ConstructSDandField.
 - See: Simulation/DetSimGeom/src/AnExampleDetElemTool.cpp
- The volumes marked as sensitive are associated with SD using the "type" name in the compact file.
 - Supporting two types: tracker and calorimeter.

Compact XML file:

<det limit</det 	t <mark>ector</mark> name≡"VXD" s≡"Tracker_limits" r	type≡"VXD04" vis≡"VXDVis" id≡"II eadout≡"VXDCollection" insideTra	LDDetID_VXD" ckingVolume≡"true"≽
Logs:	Compact INFO	++ Converted subdetector:VXD of typ	pe VXD04 [tracker]
	ToolSvc.AnExamp ToolSvc.AnExamp ToolSvc.AnExamp ToolSvc.AnExamp ToolSvc.AnExamp ToolSvc.AnExamp ToolSvc.AnExamp	INFO Type/Name: tracker/VXD INFO -> Adding SiActiveLayer_00 INFO -> Adding SiActiveLayer_01 INFO -> Adding SiActiveLayer_02 INFO -> Adding SiActiveLayer_03 INFO -> Adding SiActiveLayer_04 INFO -> Adding SiActiveLayer_05	Associate tracker SD and SiActiveLayer_XXX.

Modular user actions

- Implemented as IAnaElemTool
 - Path: Simulation/DetSimAna
 - The registered tools will be invoked by the Geant4 user actions automatically (Run, Event, Tracking, Stepping Actions).
- ExampleAnaElemTool
 - An example to convert the Geant4's hit objects to plcio's hit objects.
 - All the necessary collections are defined here.

<pre>DataHandle<plcio::simtrackerhitcollection> m Gaudi::DataHandle::Writer, this};</plcio::simtrackerhitcollection></pre>	<pre>m_trackerCol{"SimTrackerCol",</pre>
DataHandle <plcio::simtrackerhitcollection> m</plcio::simtrackerhitcollection>	<pre>m_VXDCol{"VXDCollection",</pre>
DataHandle <plcio::simtrackerhitcollection> m</plcio::simtrackerhitcollection>	<pre>m_FTDCol{"FTDCollection",</pre>
Gaudi::DataHandle::Writer, this}; DataHandle <plcio::simtrackerhitcollection> m</plcio::simtrackerhitcollection>	<pre>m_SITCol{"SITCollection",</pre>
Gaudi::DataHandle::Writer, this}; DataHandle <plcio::simtrackerhitcollection> m</plcio::simtrackerhitcollection>	<pre>m TPCCol{"TPCCollection",</pre>
Gaudi::DataHandle::Writer, this};	
Gaudi::DataHandle::Writer, this};	<u>sercon</u> , serconnection,

Visualization

• Simulation framework is working with Geant4's Qt-based UI.







Job option

- Job option is a python script, which defines the standard simulation chain.
 - Command services: Geometry Service, Random Number Service, Event Data service, I/O service
 - Algorithms: Generator interface algorithm, Detector simulation algorithm.
- Use gaudirun.py to run it. (It can be improved in the future.)
 - ./run gaudirun.py '\$EXAMPLESROOT/options/tut_detsim.py'



Software performance

- Measure two cases
 - Physics generator only
 - Physics generator + detector simulation

CPU: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Silver 4114 CPU @ 2.20GHz Memory: 128 GB



Development Plans

Coherent full/fast simulation

- Three types of simulation
 - Full Simulation (Geant4), O(1)
 - Fast Simulation, O(1/100)
 - Parametric simulation, O(1/1000)
- Plan to develop a coherent simulation framework
 - Allow mixing of full and fast simulation.
 - When a particle enters a certain detector region, user-defined simulation tool will be used.
- Fast simulation tool development plan
 - Track: hit level fast simulation
 - Calorimeter: frozen shower, GAN



Prototyping a coherent framework for full, fast and parameteric detector simulation for the FCC project

J. Hrdinka et al. PoS EPS-HEP2015 (2015) 248

Parallelized simulation

- New computing trends
 - Multi- & Many-core: MT (one-node)
 - HPC: MPI and MT (multi-node)
 - Memory usage: via shared information, such as geometry.
 - I/O performance: especially when a lot of threads write data, need high performance filesystem.
- Different levels parallelization
 - Event level
 - Track level
- Plan to develop MPI- and MTbased simulation
 - MPI is used for communication between nodes.
 - MT is used inside one node.



Summary and plans

- A simulation framework prototype is developed.
 - Configurable Geometry with DD4hep's XML files: support multiple options of detectors and beam test geometry.
 - Physics generator: Integrate with external physics generators easily.
 - Modular user actions to collect data in simulation: Save more information other than the event data model.

Sub-components	Plans
Generators	Generators on the fly
Event Data Model	MCTruth correlation
Geometries & fields	TPC, calo, magnetic field, different options
Digitization	MC hit level event mixing
Fast simulation	Integration, Parameterization, Machine Learning
Validation & Production	stress testing, performance testing, MC data challenges etc.
Parallelism	Gaudi, Geant4 10.x, MT&MPI (multi-nodes)

Git Repo: http://cepcgit.ihep.ac.cn/cepc-prototype/CEPCSW

Thank you!

Backup slides

• Full/Fast simulation



Fast simulation in FCCSW

- Geant4 region-based
 - Several interfaces are implemented as Tools, which are then invoked by Geant4 Fast simulation model.
 - ISimG4RegionTool: Associate regions and fast simulation models.
 - SimG4FastSimCalorimeterRegion (GFlashShowerModel)
 - SimG4FastSimTrackerRegion (sim::FastSimModelTracker)
- Delphes-based
 - Algorithm "DelphesSimulation"
 - <u>https://cp3.irmp.ucl.ac.be/projects/delphes</u>

Fast simulation in ATLAS

• ATLAS ISF (Integrated Simulation Framework)



http://physik.uibk.ac.at/hephy/theses/diss_er.pdf

Job option

- Job option is a python script.
- Users need to copy the standard one.
- Use gaudirun.py to run it. (It can be improved in the future.)
 - ./run gaudirun.py '\$EXAMPLESROOT/options/tut_detsim.py'

Job option (Event Data & GeoSvc)

```
# Event Data Svc
from Configurables import CEPCDataSvc
dsvc = CEPCDataSvc("EventDataSvc")
# Geometry Svc
# geometry option = "CepC v4-onlyTracker.xml"
geometry option = "CepC v4-onlyVXD.xml"
if not os.getenv("DETCEPCV4ROOT"):
  print("Can't find the geometry. Please setup envvar DETCEPCV4ROOT." )
  sys.exit(-1)
geometry_path = os.path.join(os.getenv("DETCEPCV4ROOT"), "compact", geometry_option)
if not os.path.exists(geometry path):
  print("Can't find the compact geometry file: %s"%geometry path)
  sys.exit(-1)
from Configurables import GeoSvc
geosvc = GeoSvc("GeoSvc")
                     <= DD4hep XML file
geosvc.compact = geometry path
```

The geometry file under DetCEPCv4 is loaded.

Job option (Physics Generator)



Job option (Detector simulation)

```
# Detector Simulation
from Configurables import DetSimSvc
detsimsvc = DetSimSvc("DetSimSvc")
# from Configurables import ExampleAnaElemTool
# example_anatool = ExampleAnaElemTool("ExampleAnaElemTool")
from Configurables import DetSimAlg
detsimalg = DetSimAlg("DetSimAlg")
                                <= If need visualization, uncomment it
 detsimalg.VisMacs = ["vis.mac"]
detsimalg.RunCmds = [
                                 <= Part of Geant4 macros are support
    "/tracking/verbose 1",
detsimalg.AnaElems = [
   # example anatool.name()
                                 <= User actions
   "ExampleAnaElemTool"
detsimalg.RootDetElem = "WorldDetElemTool"
                                                          <= Geometry
from Configurables import AnExampleDetElemTool
example dettool = AnExampleDetElemTool("AnExampleDetElemTool")
```

Job option (I/O & AppMgr)

```
# POD I/O
from Configurables import PodioOutput
out = PodioOutput("outputalg")
out.filename = "test-detsim10.root" <= Output file name</pre>
out.outputCommands = ["keep *"]
  # ApplicationMgr
from Configurables import ApplicationMgr
ApplicationMgr( TopAlg = [genalg, detsimalg, out],
         EvtSel = 'NONE',
         EvtMax = 10, <= Total events
         ExtSvc = [rndmengine, dsvc, geosvc],
```

Schematic view of Tracker

From CEPC CDR



Figure 4.1: Preliminary layout of the tracking system of the CEPC baseline detector concept. The Time Projection Chamber (TPC) is embedded in a Silicon Tracker. Colored lines represent the positions of the silicon detector layers: red lines for the Vertex Detector (VTX) layers; orange lines for the Silicon Inner Tracker (SIT) and Silicon External Tracker (SET) components of the silicon tracker; gray-blue lines for the Forward Tracking Detector (FTD) and Endcap Tracking Detector (ETD) components of the silicon tracker. The cyan lines represent the beam pipe, and the dashed red line shows the beam line position with the beam crossing angle of 16.5 mrad. The ETD line is a dashed line because it is not currently in the full simulation. The radial dimension scale is broken above 350 mm for display convenience.