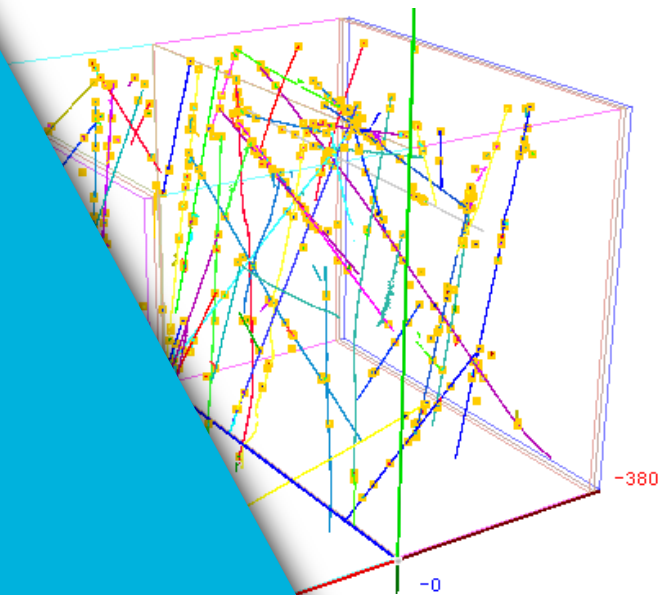


Introduction to LArTPC event reconstruction

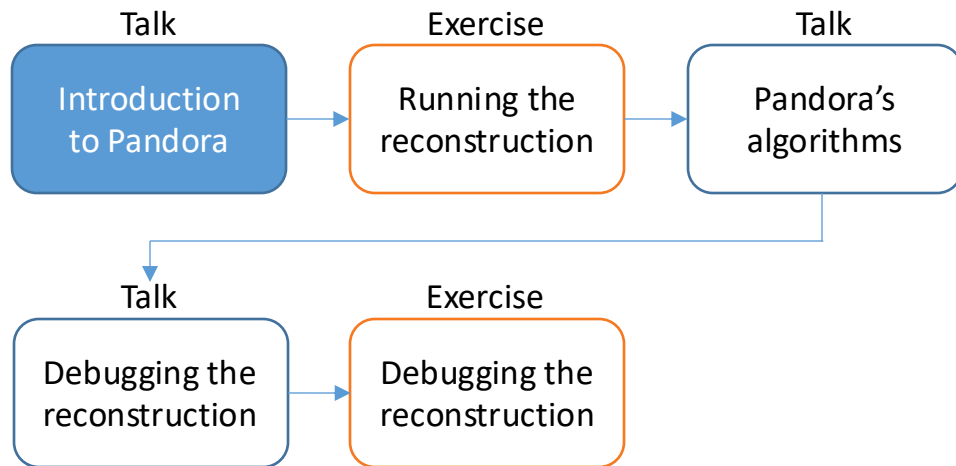
Andy Chappell and Isobel Mawby for the Pandora team

29/10/2024

9th UK LArTPC Software and Analysis Workshop



Reconstruction session

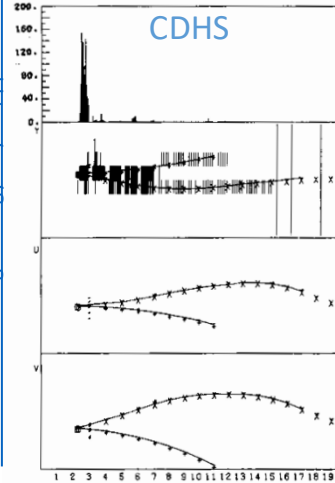


Credit: These slides are based on previous LArSoft workshop slides by John Marshall

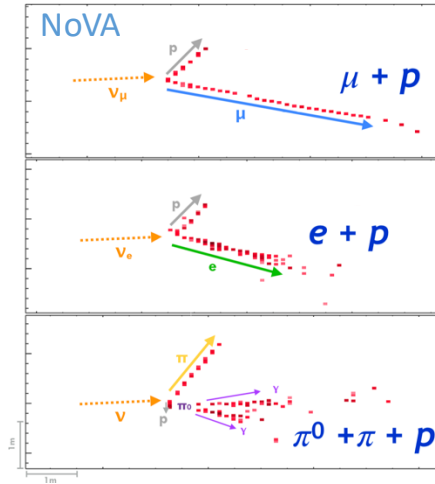
Key references: [Pandora ProtoDUNE paper](#)
[Pandora MicroBooNE paper](#)

Neutrino detectors

[New Frontiers in High-Energy Physics, pp227-261](#)

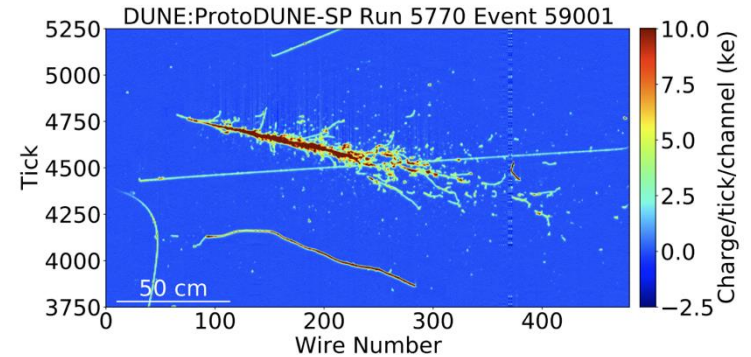


[DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1286758](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1286758)



[B. Abi et al. 2020 JINST 15 P12004](#)

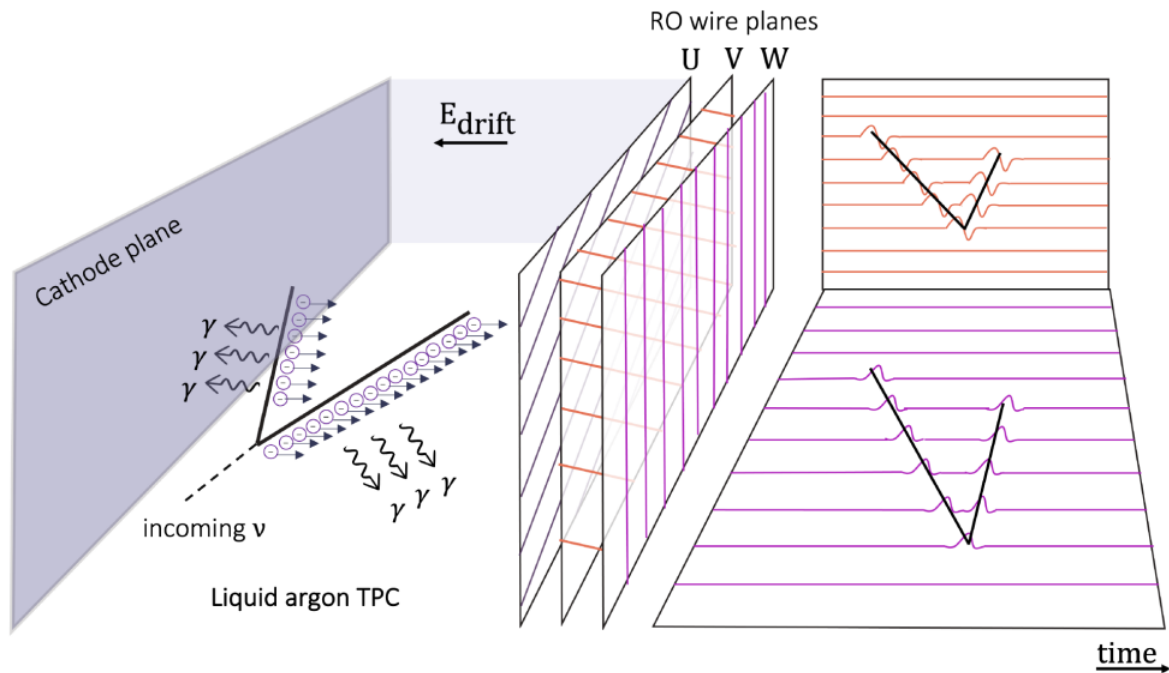
ProtoDUNE-SP



- Evolving detector technologies, with a general trend towards imaging neutrino interactions
 - Emphasis on identifying and characterizing individual visible particles
- Physics sensitivity now depends critically on both hardware and software
 - Need a sophisticated event reconstruction to harness information in the images
- Aim to reconstruct hierarchy of particles of identified types, with measured four-momenta
 - “Particle flow” reconstruction

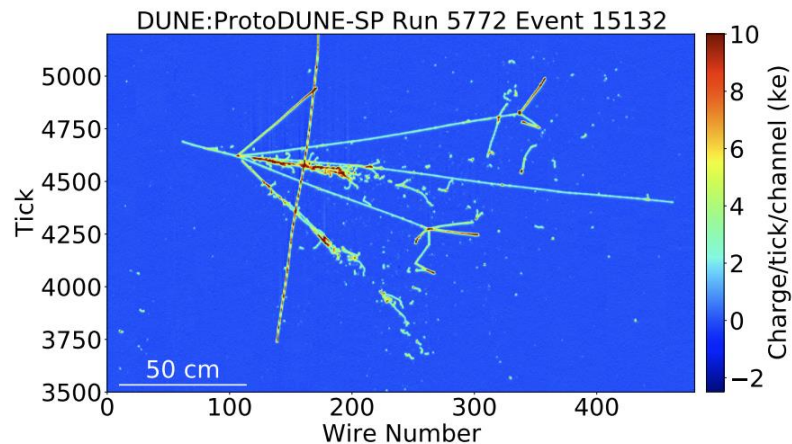
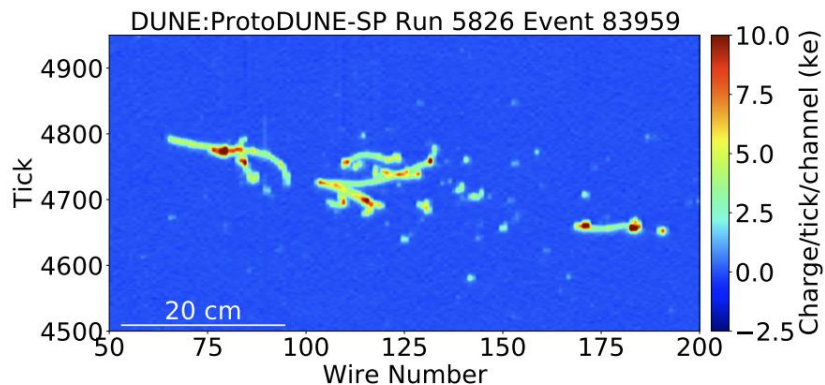
LArTPC detectors

- Charged particles deposit ionization trails in liquid argon
- Ionization electrons drift in an applied electric field
- Electrons are detected by a series of readout planes (wire planes in this example)
- LArTPC detectors:
 - Past: ICARUS, ArgoNeuT, ProtoDUNE-SP/DP, MicroBooNE
 - Current: ProtoDUNE-HD, ICARUS@SBN
 - Coming soon: SBND, ProtoDUNE-VD



[arxiv:1612.05824](https://arxiv.org/abs/1612.05824)

LArTPC detectors

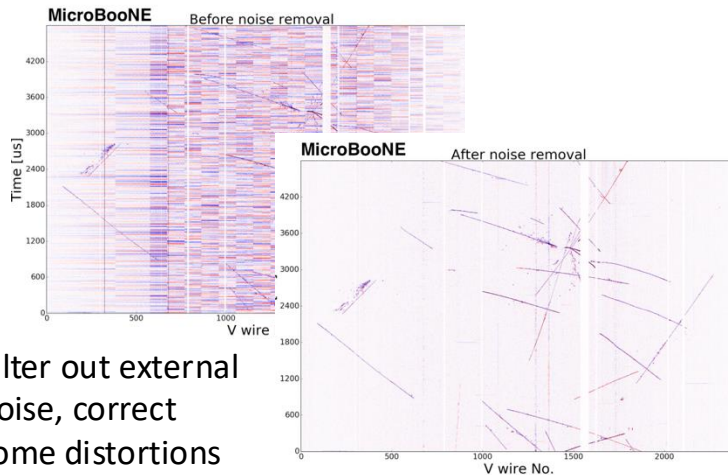


The conversion of raw LArTPC images into analysis-level quantities:

- Low-level steps:
 - Noise filtering
 - Signal processing
- Pattern recognition:
 - The bit you do by eye!
 - Turn images into sparse 2D hits
 - Assign 2D hits to clusters
 - Match features between planes
 - Output a hierarchy of 3D particles
- High-level characterisation:
 - Particle identification
 - Neutrino flavour and interaction type
 - Neutrino energy, etc...

Event reconstruction – low-level

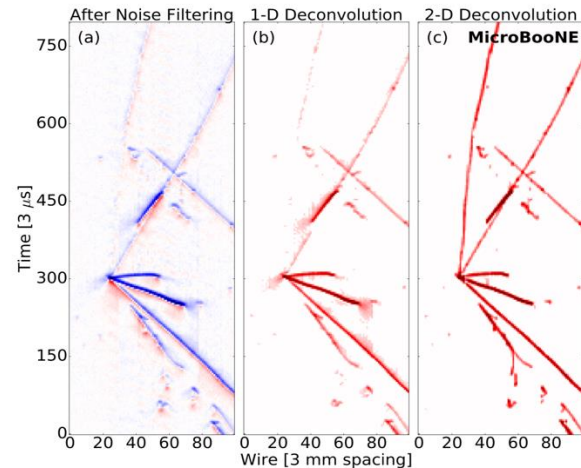
Noise filtering



Filter out external noise, correct some distortions

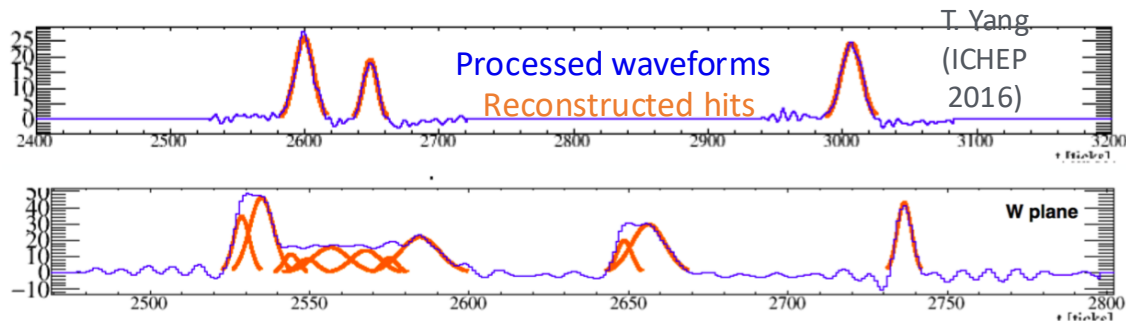
Signal processing

Convert digitized TPC waveform to number of ionization electrons passing through a wire plane at a given time (via deconvolution)



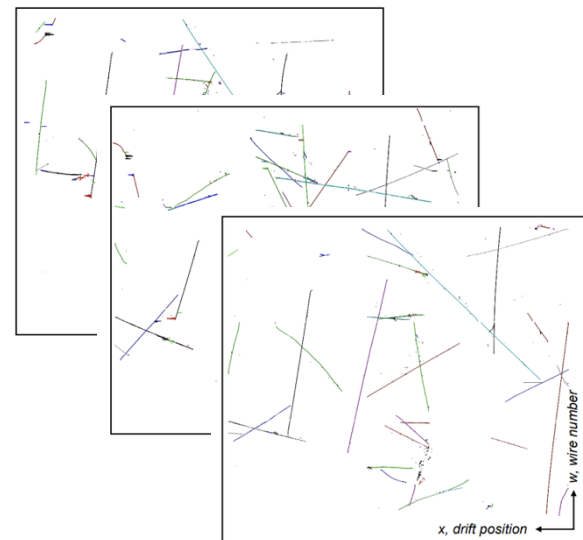
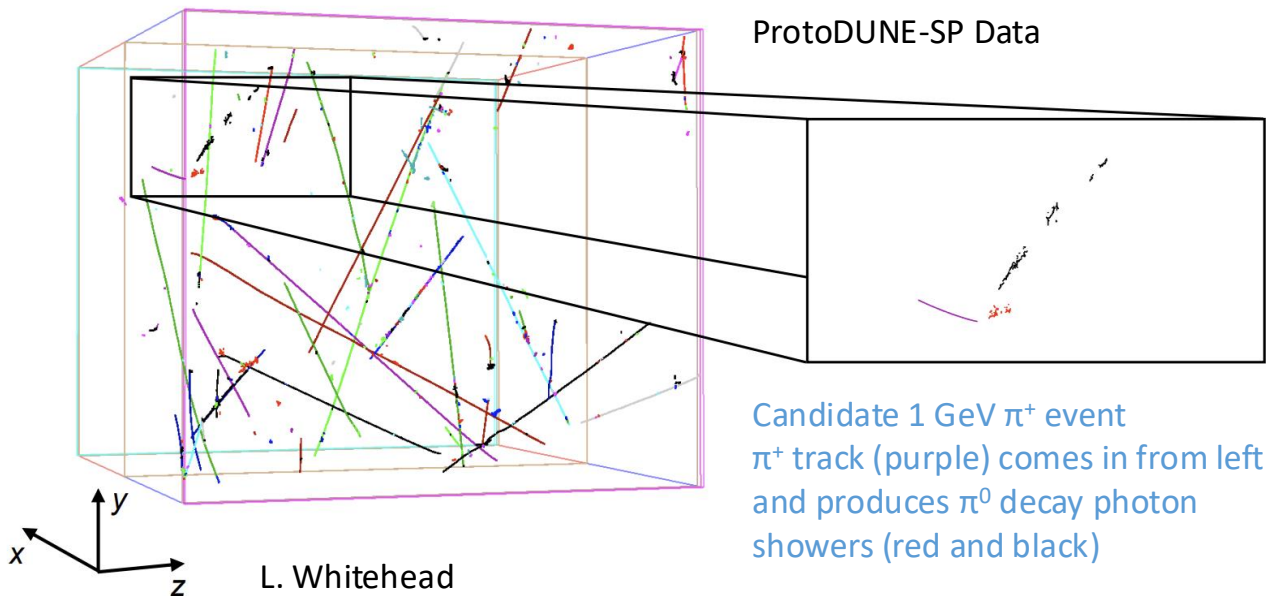
Hit finding

Fit clean waveform with N Gaussians, where N is number of peaks in a pulse. Each Gaussian represents a hit.

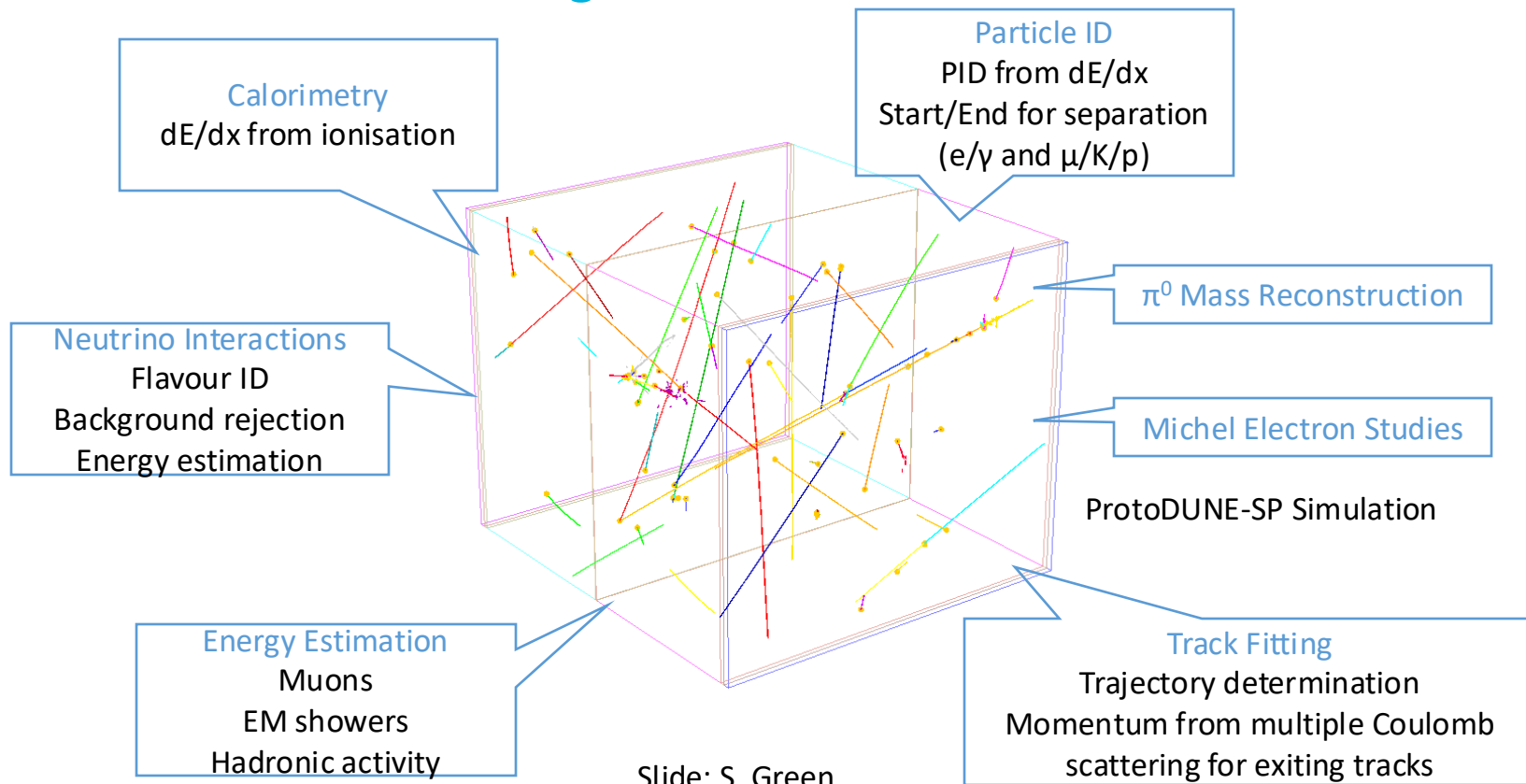


Event reconstruction – pattern recognition

- Main aims of the pattern recognition step are to:
 - Produce 3D reconstructed particles, based on inputs of 3 x 2D images
 - Reconstruct the hierarchy of particles resulting from an interaction.

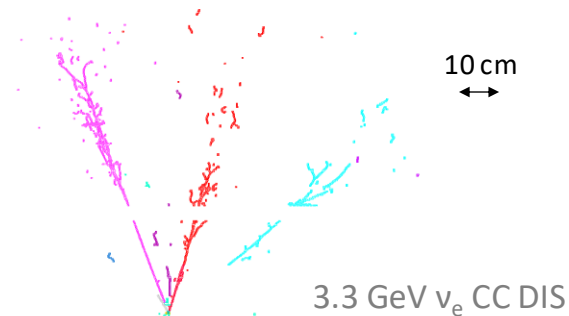
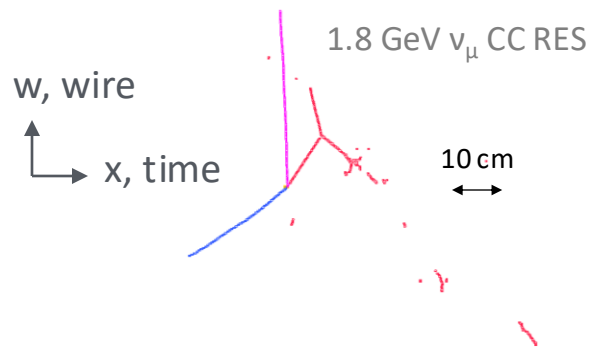
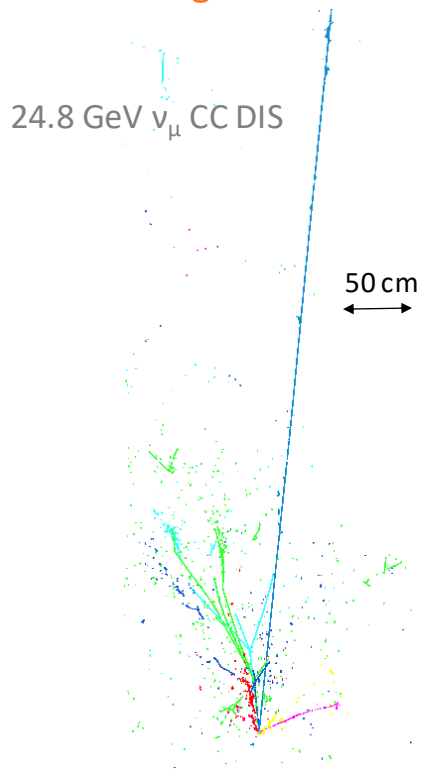


Event reconstruction – high-level characterisation

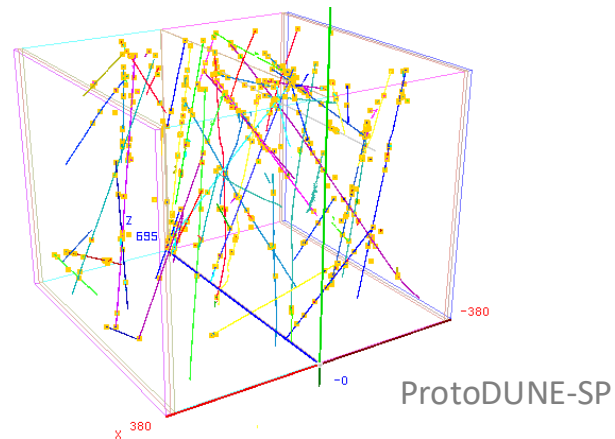


Event reconstruction – focus on pattern recognition

It is a significant challenge to develop automated, algorithmic LArTPC pattern recognition



- Complex, diverse topologies
- Long exposures due to long drift times (up to a few milliseconds)
- Significant cosmic-ray muon background in surface-based detectors

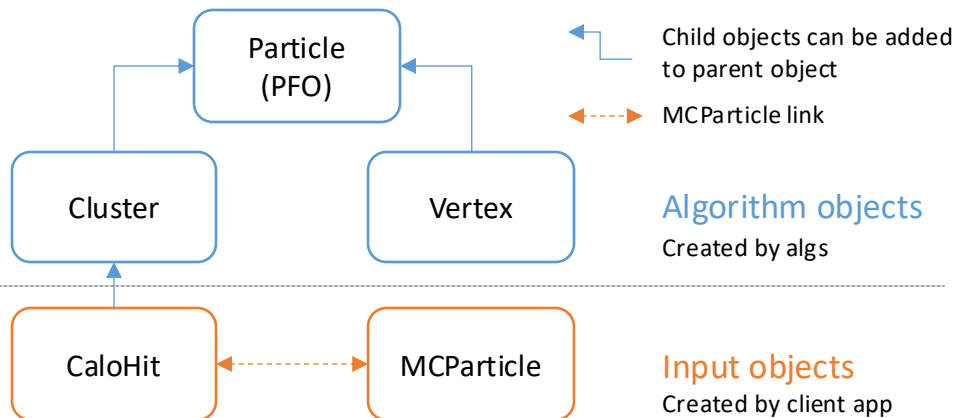


Pandora multi-algorithm approach

- Single clustering approach is unlikely to work for such complex topologies:
 - Mix of track-like and shower-like clusters
- Pandora uses a multi-algorithm approach:
 - Build up events gradually
 - Each step is incremental - aim not to make mistakes (undoing mistakes is hard...)
 - Deploy more sophisticated algorithms as picture of event develops
 - Build physics and detector knowledge into algorithms

Pandora multi-algorithm approach

- Algorithms contain high-level logic and concentrate on the important bits
 - Physics and pattern recognition ideas
- Pandora software development kit (SDK) supports algorithms
 - Functions to access objects
 - Make new objects
 - Modify existing objects, etc.



Algorithm 1 Cluster creation pseudocode. The logic determining when to create new Clusters and when to extend existing Clusters will vary between algorithms.

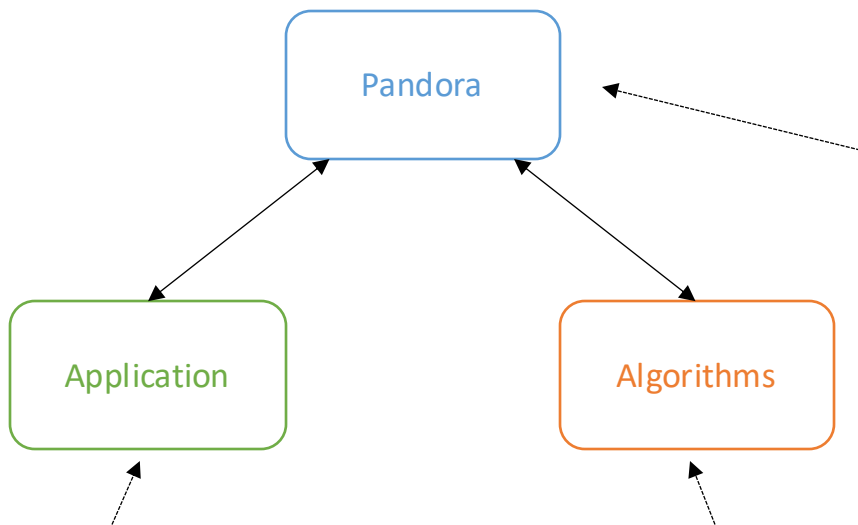
```

1: procedure CLUSTER CREATION
2:   Create temporary Cluster list
3:   Get current CaloHit list
4:   for all CaloHits do
5:     if CaloHit available then
6:       for all newly-created Clusters do
7:         Find best host Cluster
8:       if Suitable host Cluster found then
9:         Add CaloHit to host Cluster
10:      else
11:        Add CaloHit to a new Cluster
12:   Save new Clusters in a named list
  
```

Example algorithm structure

Event Data Model

Pandora in LArSoft



pandora (framework, visualization)

Re-usable libraries to support multi-alg approach

Hosted on PandoraPFA GitHub
pre-built as external package by LArSoft

larpandora

Producer module, provides
translation LArSoft \leftrightarrow Pandora

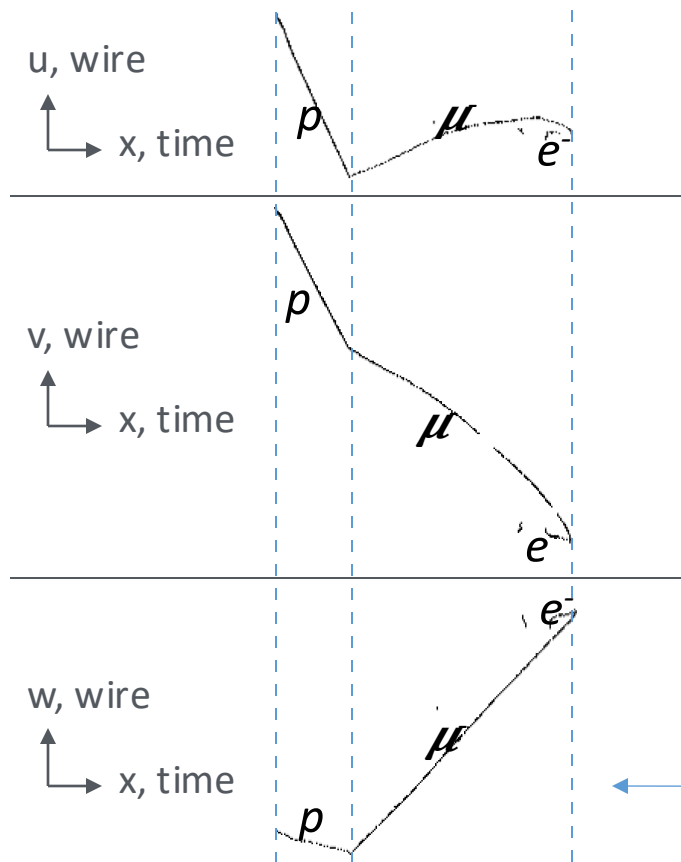
Hosted via LArSoft GitHub,
built with mrb

larpandoracontent

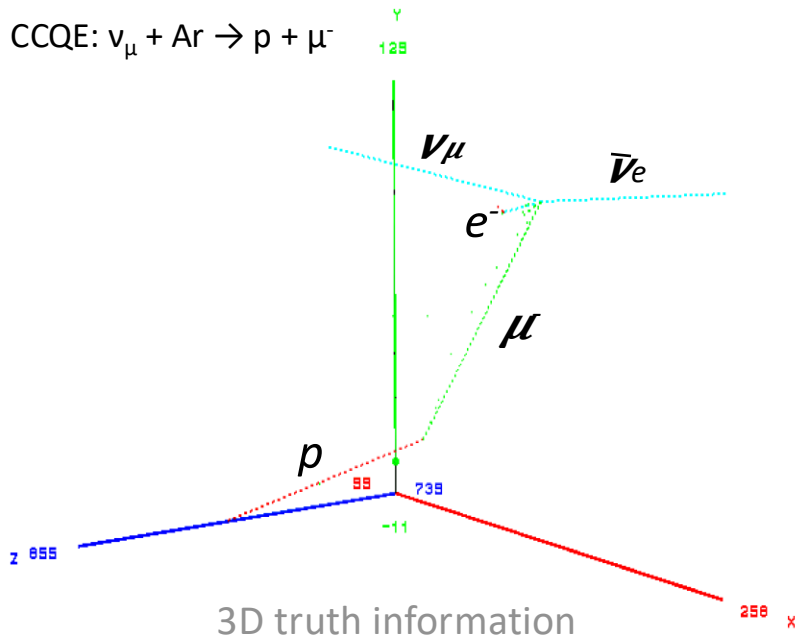
100+ algorithms and tools that control the
patrec

Hosted via LArSoft and PandoraPFA GitHub,
can build with mrb

Inputs to Pandora



$$\text{CCQE: } v_{\mu} + A r \rightarrow p + \mu^{-}$$



Three 2D representations with common x coordinate, derived from drift time

LArSoft workflows

- In this session we'll be working from detsim files
 - You'll see a little more detail on workflows in the next exercise
 - Your detsim files have gone through μ +p particle gun, G4 propagation and detector simulation, but before we run Pandora, we also need to run "reco1", which includes things like the hit-finding and disambiguation
- Where does Pandora run?
 - Pandora typically runs as part of the "reco2" workflow step
 - It is followed by various high-level reconstruction steps that use its outputs
 - Typically, these steps will produce reco2 output files on which analyzers will run

We will now try running the larpandora module in LArSoft