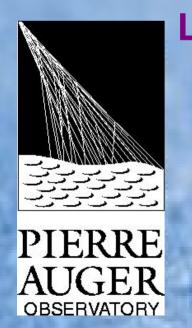
The

Offline. Frame-work of the Pierre Auger Observatory



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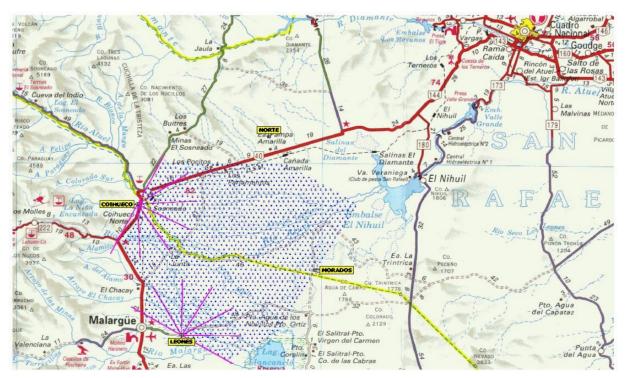
27 September 2004, Interlaken, CHEP04



Auger – a reminder



- Hybrid cosmic ray experiment, designed to detect cosmic rays above 19¹⁰ eV
- Southern site located in Malargue, Mendoza,
 Argentina, just east of the Andes





Goals



 Provide the collaboration with a unified framework for data analysis, implemented in C++

 Support and encourage independent analysis and comparison of results

Flexibility: event selection, simulation, analysis, ...



Design decisions



- Rely as much as possible on open, well supported standards:
 - C++, XML
 - Likely long-term support
 - Existence of support libraries and tools
 - Choice of libraries and tools
- Make sure we maintain the possibility to change libraries and tools
 - Development might cease or go into a undesired direction
 - The consequence is often a wrapper for components exposed to the end user



What is provided

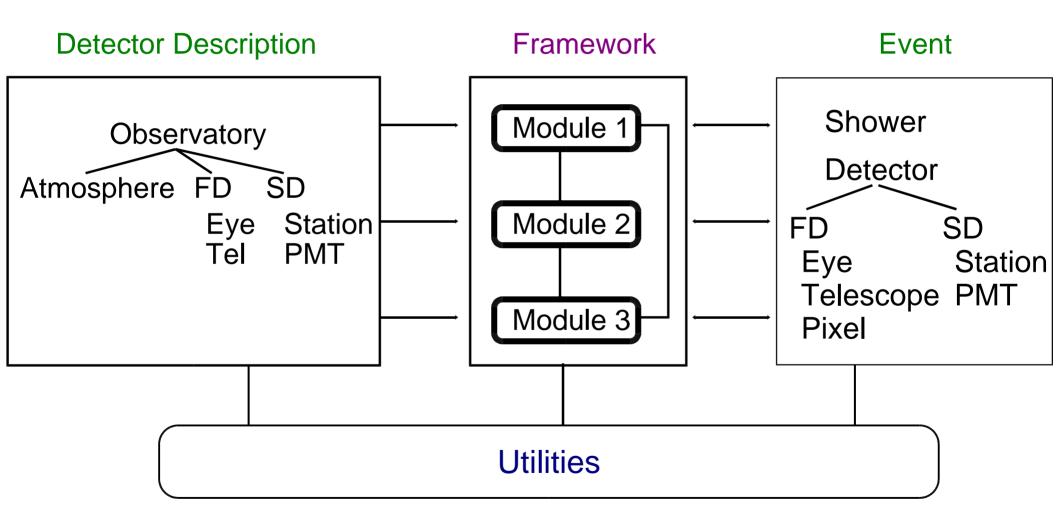


- Provides unified, standardised access to Event and Detector information
- Provides a collection of utilities for: Error Logging, Geometry (see poster), Configuration Management, Math, Physics, ...
- Plug-in framework for modules
 - Physics modules (not part of the framework):
 Simulation, reconstruction, ...
 - Service modules:
 Event I/O, Event selection, Event display, ...
- Simple language for module sequencing



Components







Configuration



- Uses hierarchy of XML files with Schema validation
- Links to sequence-,module- and detector configuration
- Configuration can be logged in XML
 - The log file contains all configuration information
 - Log file can be used as a configuration file for reproducing the conditions of a run
 - The log file can be displayed in any XML capable web browser



Configuration example



Bootstrap information passed to executable:

userAugerOffline -b bootstrap.xml

```
\begin{verbatim}
<bookstrap>
  <centralConfig>
    <configLink</pre>
        id
                    = "ModuleSequence"
        type
                    = "XML"
        xlink:href = "./ModuleSequenceExample.xml" />
    <configLink</pre>
        id
                    = "MyModuleConfig"
                    = "XML"
        type
        xlink:href = "./MyModuleConfig.xml" />
  </centralConfig>
</bootstrap>
```



Framework

Schema verification



Fragment of a configuration file:

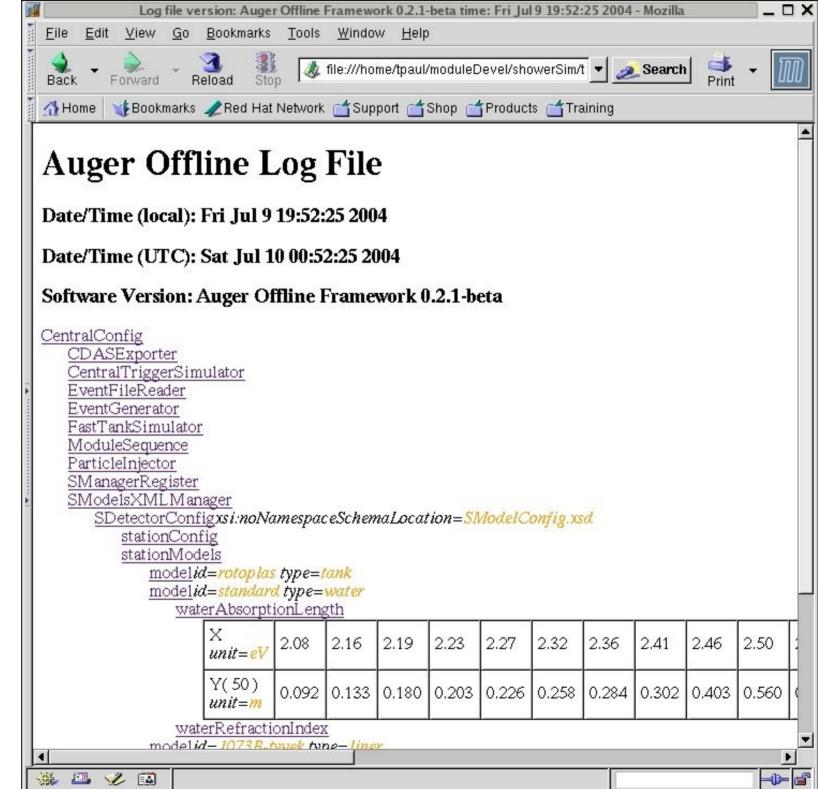
```
<WaterRIndex> 1.33 </WaterRIndex> <dEdXMuon unit="GeV/m"> 0.2 </dEdXMuon> <PhotonIntLength unit="m"> 0.06 0.07 0.08 0.10 0.12 </PhotonIntLength>
```

Gets checked against:

Error checking is comprehensive. Eg., following are errors:

Off line.
Framework

Config log browsing



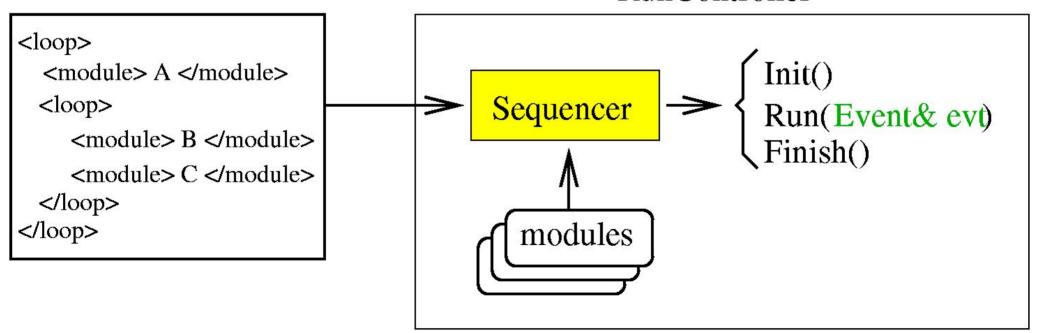


Module sequencing



- Run controller for sequencing
- Controls module initialisation and execution
- Simple, XML based sequencing language

RunController





Sequence examples



SD simulation example

FD reconstruction example

```
<loop numTimes="unbounded">
  <module> EventFileReader
                                  </module>
  <module> GeometryFinder
                                  </module>
  <module> ProfileFinder
                                  </module>
                                  </module>
  <module> EnergyFinder
  <loop numTimes="10">
  <!-- Iterative Cherenkov subtraction -->
    <module> CherenkovFinder
                                  </module>
    <module> CherenkovSubtracter </module>
    <module> ProfileFinder
                                  </module>
    <module> EnergyFinder
                                  </module>
  </loop>
  <module> Analysis
                                  </module>
</loop>
```

- <module> tag for selecting modules
- <loop> tag for simple looping control
- Return status of modules can affect sequence



Module Interface



- Modules register with the Run Controller
- The Run Controller initialises, runs, and finalises
- Result affects sequence: ok, fail, break loop, continue

```
class MyModule : public fwk::VModule{
public:
  MyModule();
  virtual ~MyModule();
   fwk::VModule::ResultFlag Init();
   fwk::VModule::ResultFlag Run(evt::Event& event);
   fwk::VModule::ResultFlag Finish();
private:
  REGISTER MODULE("MyModule", MyModule);
 };
```



Key structures: Detector and Event

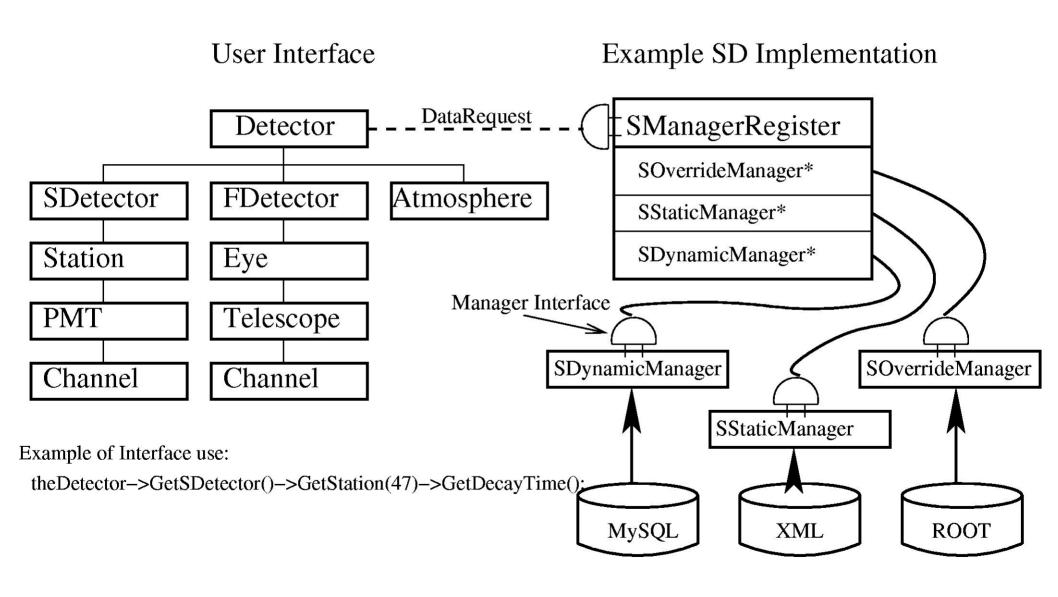


- Any type of simulation or reconstruction requires
 - Detector information
 - Changes slowly
 - Detector geometry and material data
 - Long-term calibration and monitoring information
 - Event data
 - Raw and calibrated data
 - Instantaneous calibration and monitoring information (when appropriate)
- Have a parallel structure, following the hardware hierarchy of the observatory



The Detector







The Detector (cont.)

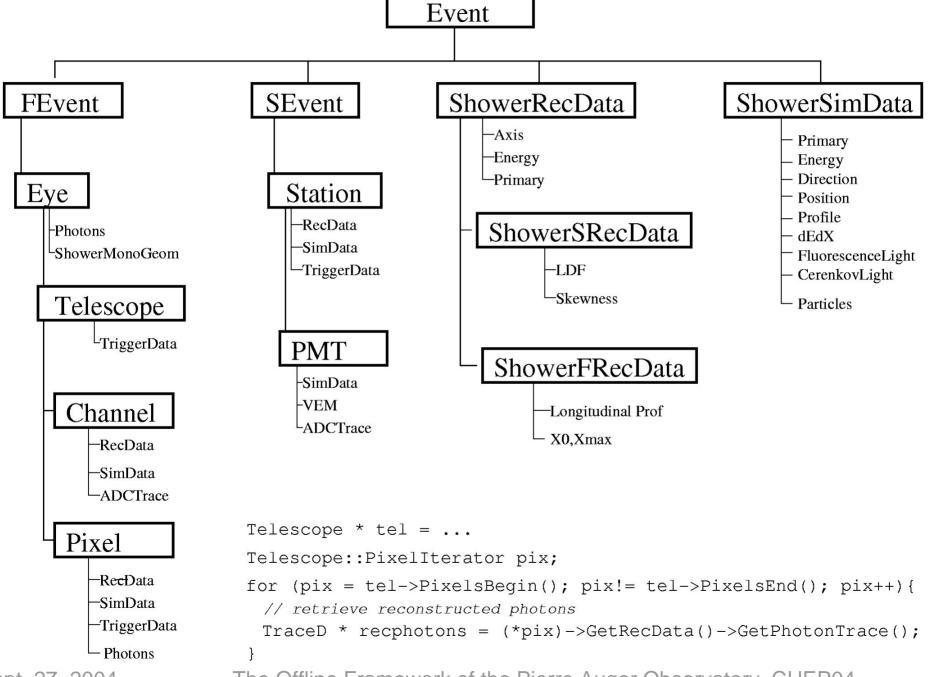


- Provides a unified interface to multiple data sources implemented using managers for reading
 - XML
 - SQL
 - Others
- Reflects the hardware hierarchy
- Multiple sources for data: possibility to override data as required
- Data sources selected in the central configuration
- It is transparent to the code which sources are selected

Off line. Framework

The Event







The Event (cont.)

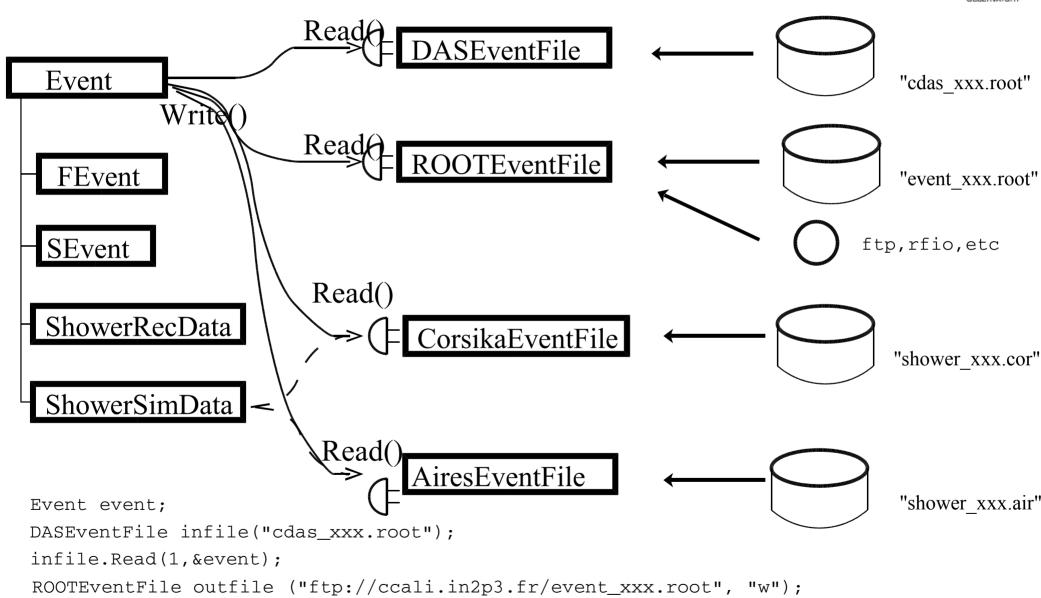


- Provides data access:
 - Raw data
 - Extra Monte Carlo data
 - Reconstructed data
- Hierarchy follows hardware
- Catches attempts to retrieve absent information
 - ⇒ detect (some) errors in sequencing



Event IO





event.Write(outfile);



Event IO



- The Offline Framework provides interfaces to read data in different formats into the event
- A smaller set of format is writeable
- The native format stores the full information available in an event
- Streaming in native format is possible at any point during analysis and reconstruction. This way we cam implement partial processing, event selection, and the creation of summary tapes.



Dependences



- Collaboration internal:
 IO libraries
 - CDASSurface detector
 - FDEventLib
 Fluorescence detector
 - AugerloComplete raw event

- External
 - ROOT
 - Boost
 - Xerces
 - CLHEP
 - Aires
 - Geant 4 (opt)



Build system for the core



- Use GNU tools
 - autoconf
 - automake
 - libtool
- Standard open-software tools
- Resulting installation procedure is well-known to system administrators and many users
- Very flexible
- The burden of using the tools is placed on (few) developers, easing the life of the users



Build system for the user



- Provide some GNU makefiles in the examples
- Information on the local installation provided by auger-offline-config script

Easy to adapt by users



Documentation



- The documentation of the software is generated using Doxygen
- A separate user manual provides additional explanations and examples
- Simple examples for a wide range of applications are provided
- We operate a Wiki web for sharing experiences and comments.



Development considerations



- The expected lifetime of the Pierre Auger Observatory is 20 years
- The developers are geographically dispersed on 3 continents – we have no central lab
- The offline core is divided in several sub-packages to ease loosely coupled development
- Use of support tools essential
 - CVS
 - Bug tracking
 - Wiki space
 - Communication: e-mail, video conference, meetings
- Coding standards and conventions matter



Quality control



- Unit test are developed and maintained together with the core software
- The execution of the tests is incorporated into the release process

- The collaboration is working on the physics verification procedure
- Parallel analysis teams are part of the physics verification



The Future



- The Pierre Auger Collaboration is moving its analysis efforts to the offline framework
- The framework is in a late beta testing phase
- There exists already a number of successful applications in the collaboration
- Partial validation is occurring continuously, procedures for full validation are being developed
- Graphical tools will be added once we have a full release

