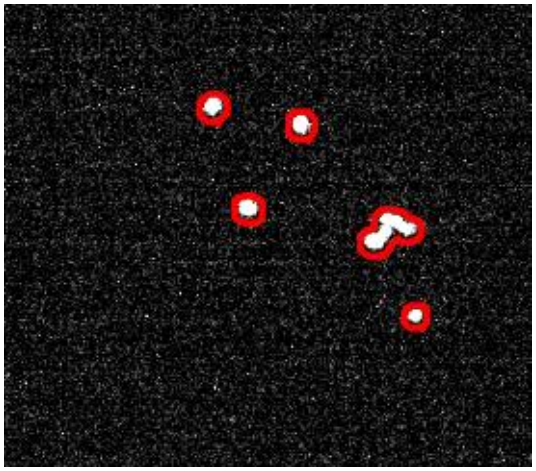
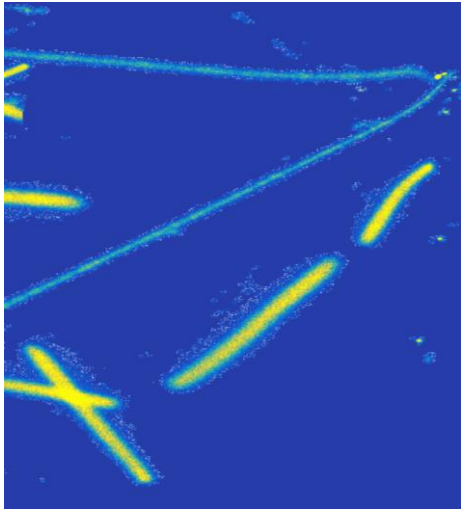


Status of Reconstruction code

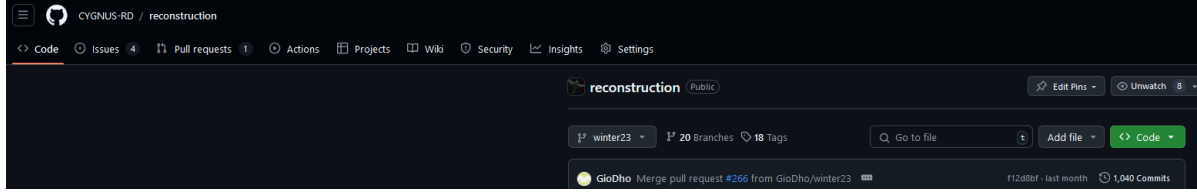


Giorgio Dho

Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN-LNF), Frascati (RM), Italy

CYGNO Collaboration meeting

Reconstruction Flow



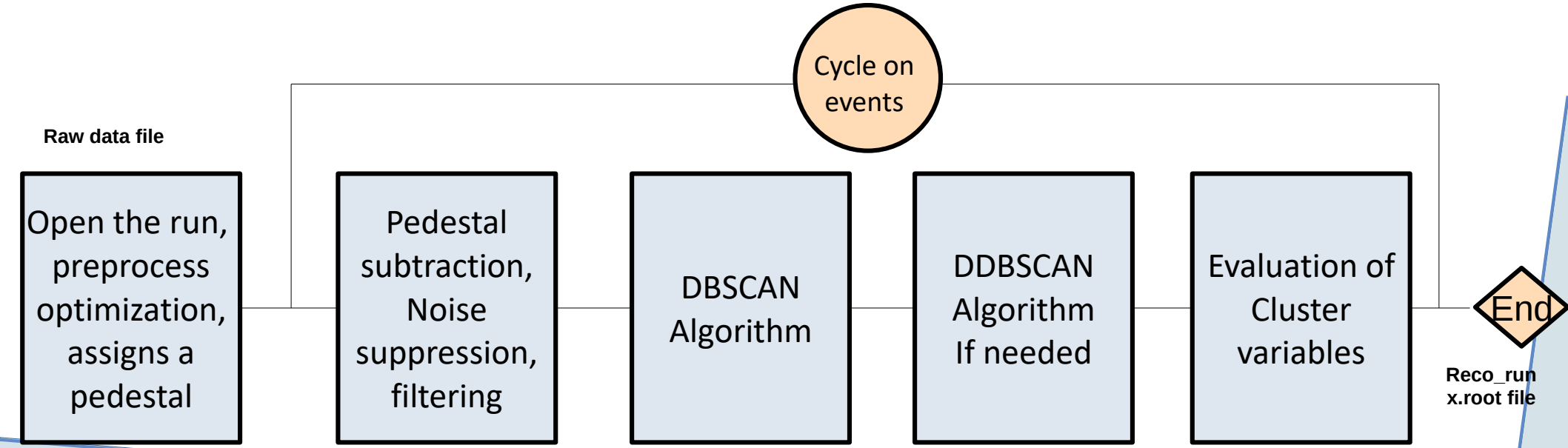
- The current more updated branch is still **Winter23**.

- Now also releases are available with stable enough operation (William Wallace, JoanD'Arc.. Saladin soon to join)

Comparing the same screenshot of 1 year ago:

35 PR merged

176 new commits



One year ago

- Last year various items to tackle were shown

NOW		THEN		Future
Parameters for Run3 and Run4	✓	Pedestal storage	not needed	Modular Reco
What to do with sensor borders	✓	Adapt QUEST	✓	Partially integrated in DAQ
Saving parameters	✓	Postreco tools	ongoing	
Rotation correction	✓	Uproot issue	✓	
Include PMT	✓			

Special thanks here to Rafael

Stability and fixes

- Discord channel and PR method proved to be a very effective tool

Hopefully I was responsive a quick enough with who had reco problems

No indirect crashes introduced in LIME reconstruction by PRs

- Most of the fixes were about:
  - Better handle of multithread
  - More checks on environmental variables to avoid crashes
  - Addition of online databases to look up to speed up (especially debug mode)
  - Noise filtering cythonized
  - **Retrocompatibility** (ROOT files) and tools for MC analysis
  - Timestamp in microseconds added (since October 7th) to better match PMT signal to camera images

Milestones achieved

- Biggest additions of the year:

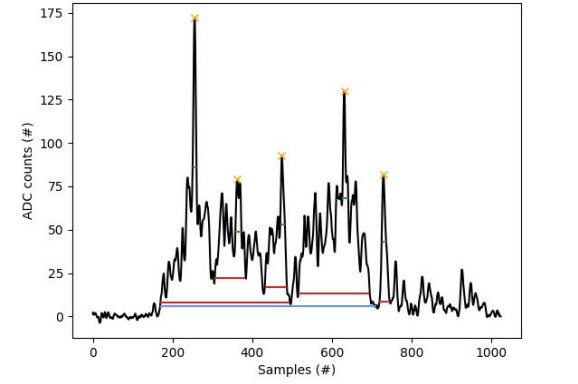
PMT inclusion in the reconstruction code	**Orientation of the camera data**	**QUEST camera analysis unlocked**
Since 28th February	Since 21st May	Since 21st May

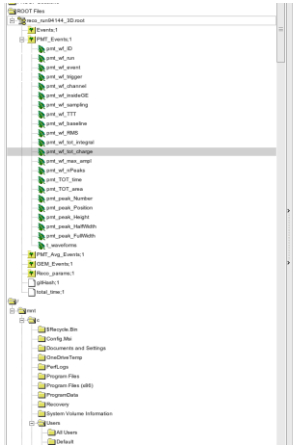
PMT as part of the RECO

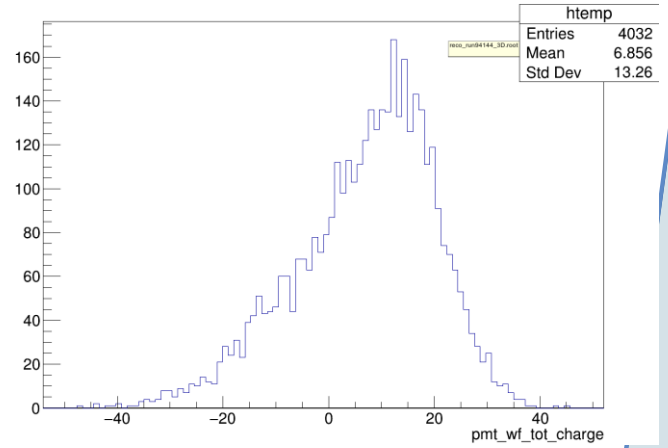
Special thanks to

David and Pietro

- The PMT waveform analysis is officially part of the reco code and can be toggled from ON to OFF by the user
- Even though officially released at the end of February, all Run3 and Run4 data are fully analysed with PMT reco ON
- PMT reco provides basic peak findings, time over threshold, charge, estimation of charge duration for all waveforms and for the average version of the 4 PMTs for each event. All embedded in the output reco file
- ReadME available in reconstruction folder



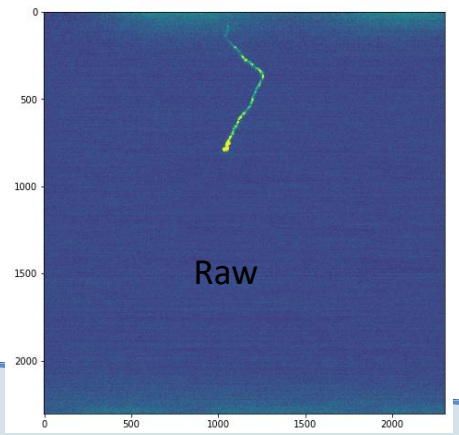


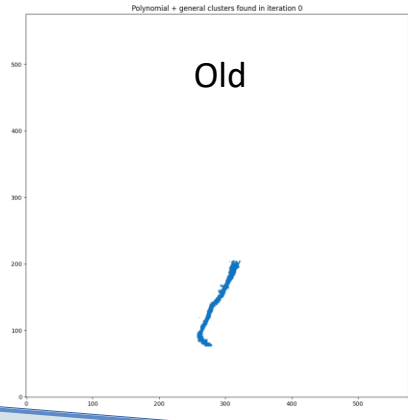


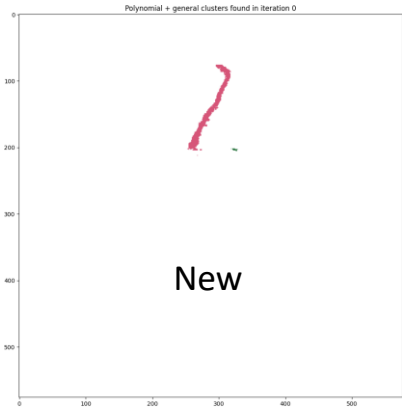
Orientation of the tracks

- As a directional detector we need to know how oriented the data is

- Weird transposition, rotation and UNO reverse were present
- To be remembered: row and columns are y and x; the (0,0) coordinate being on the top left of the image
- All data **from beginning of Run5** are correctly oriented

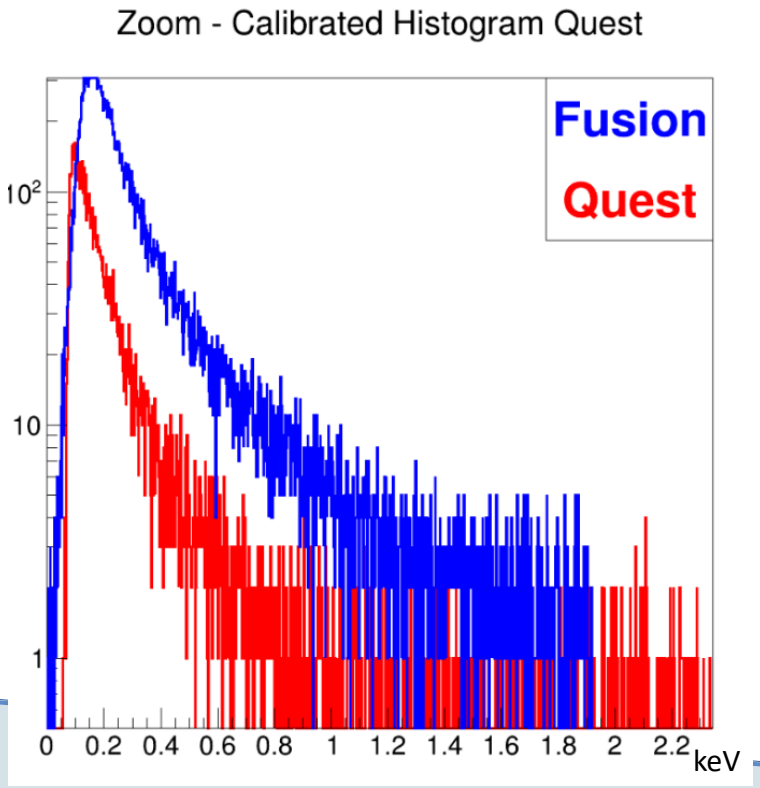






QUEST Introduction

- ORCA QUEST will be the CYGNO-04 camera and it has already been used for polarimetry studies
- It required to tinker with geomentry (not a square sensor anymore) and different counting of the camera
- This is now fully working



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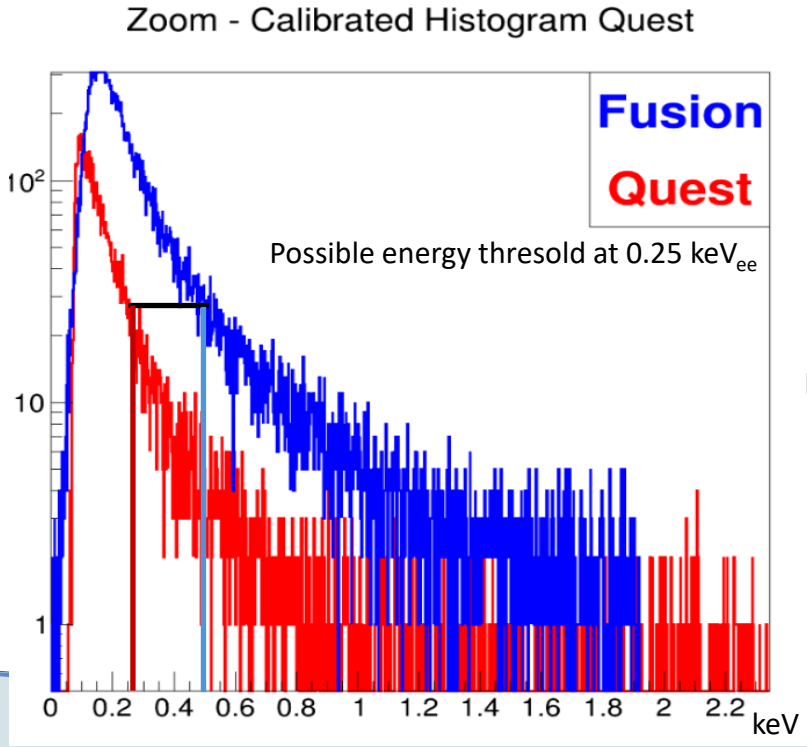

0.5 keV$_{ee}$ suggested by Stefano's presentation during November in person meeting

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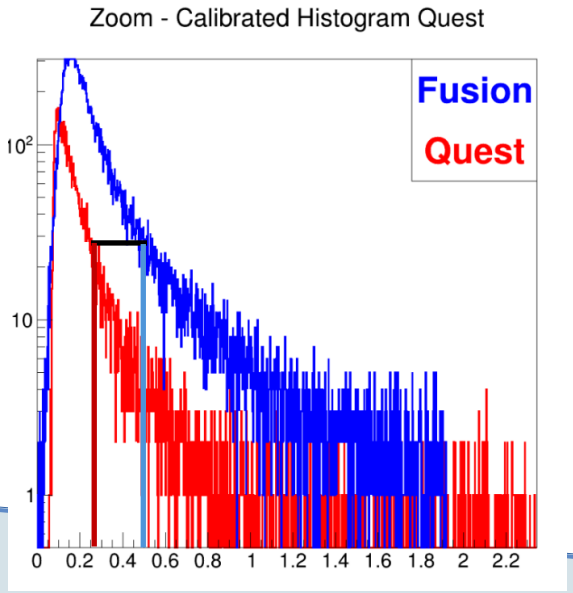

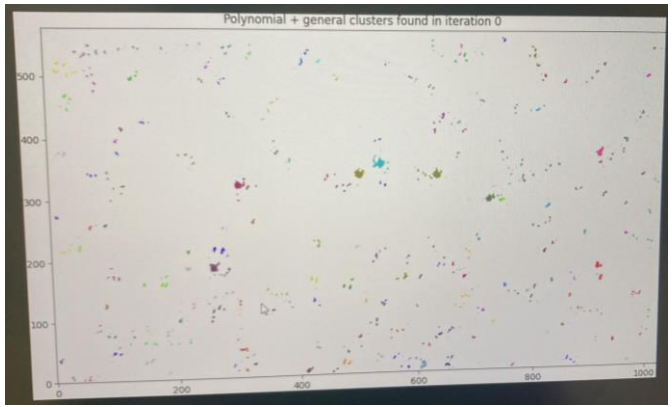

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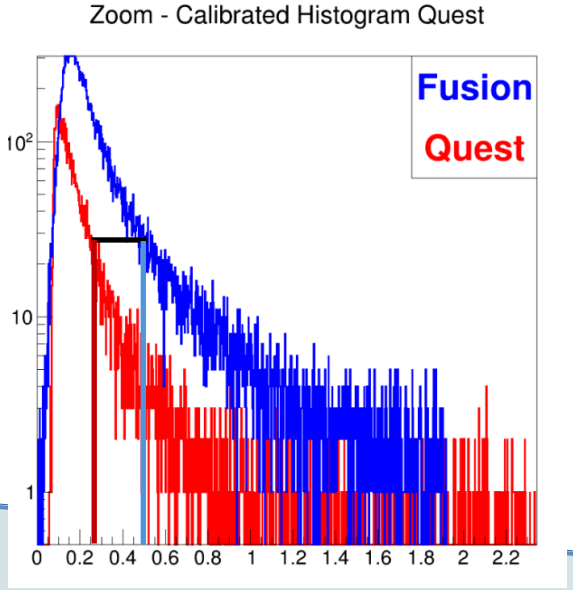
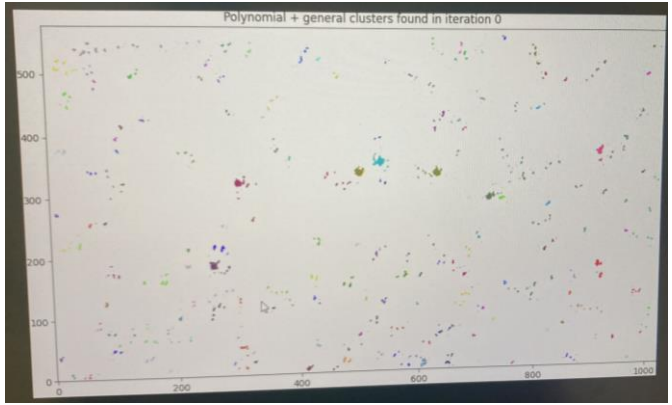
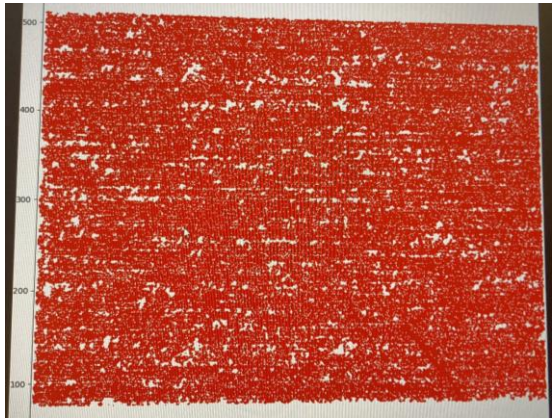






Vignetting production

- With new lenses being planned for CYGNO-04, new vignetting maps need to be produced
- Considering also different prototypes, change of lens, variation in aperture or spacers, and possibly distance to the object can modify the vignette response
- New small code developed which takes an image of a white surface and returns the vignetting map
- Vignette maps can be found stored in the cloud (description in ReadME present in the reconstruction repository)
- **Establishment of new methodology:** Every new optical system (lens, aperture, distance to object) needs to image and save a picture of a white surface nicely illuminated to have the vignette computed (for CYGNO-04, this will need to be done in advance of the data taking)

Possible input formats:

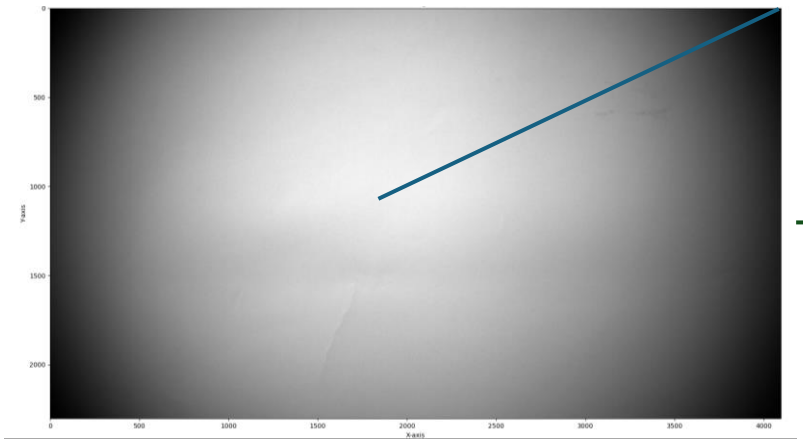
midas file

.dat file saved from Hokawo

Vignetting production

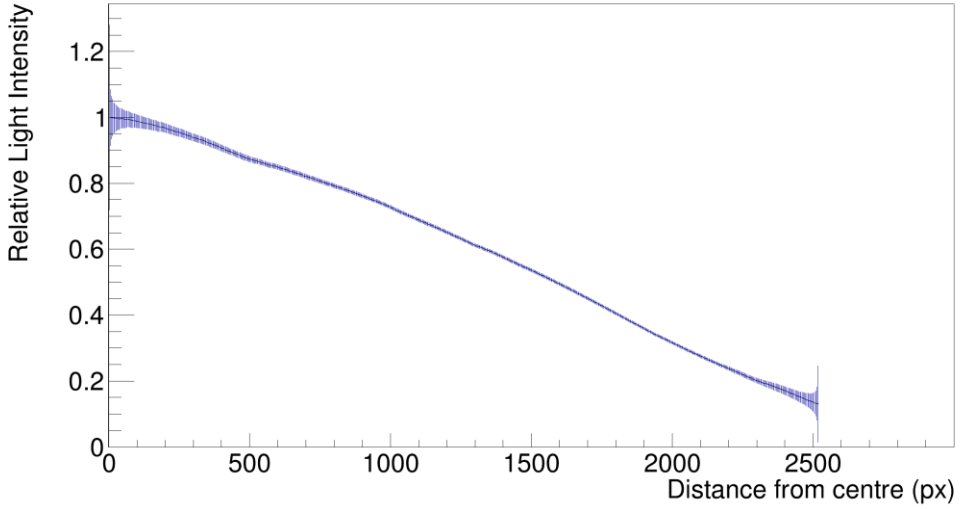
- The code finds the more luminous point and calculates the light decrease for every pixel

- Then the vignette is centered and the 2D map calculated



The more uniformly illuminated

and flatter, the better

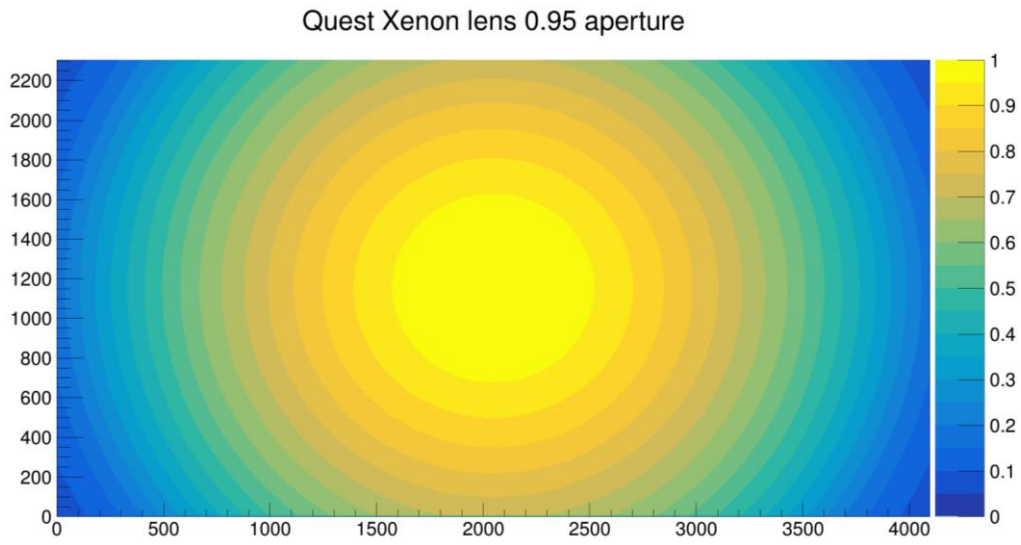


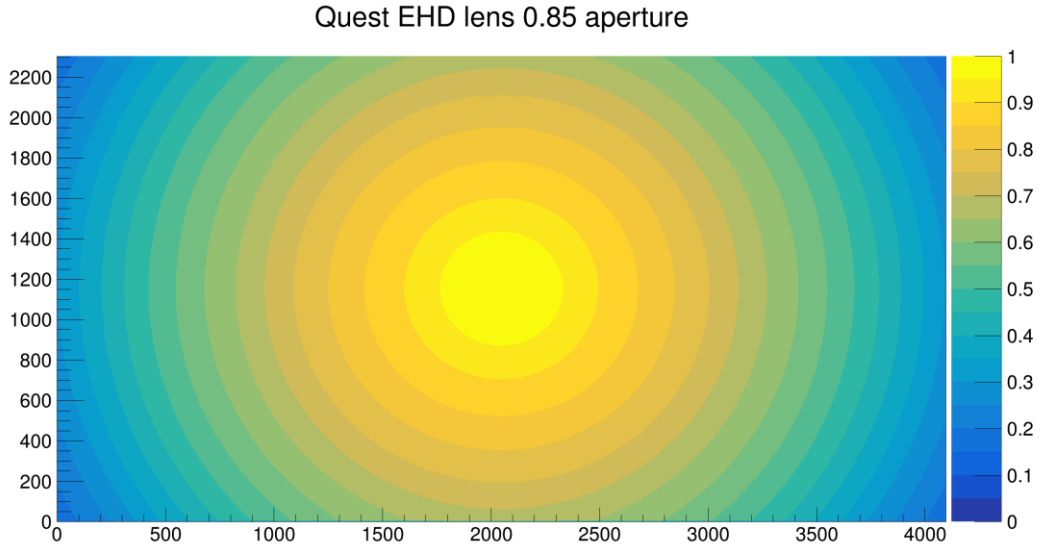
Reflected light or emission light (LED plan)

still unknown

Vignetting production

- From the 1D the 2D can be easily produced

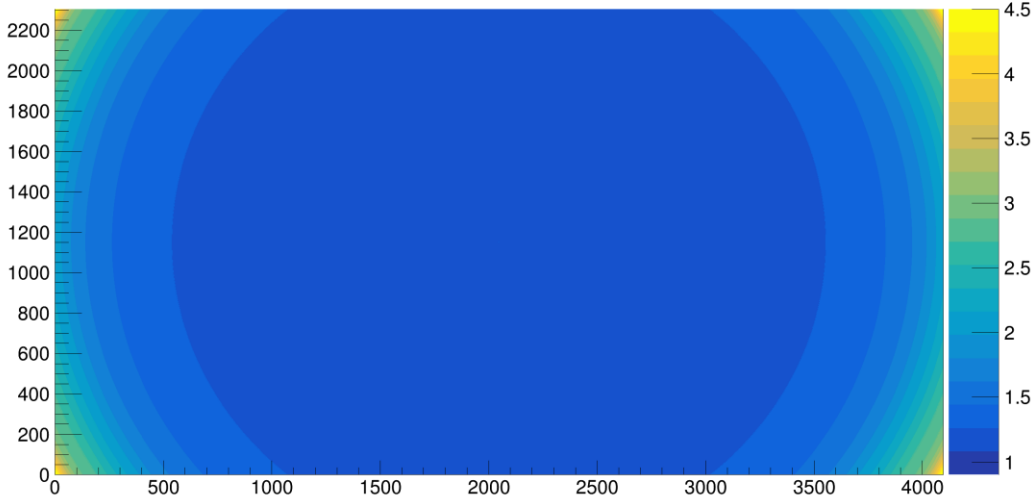


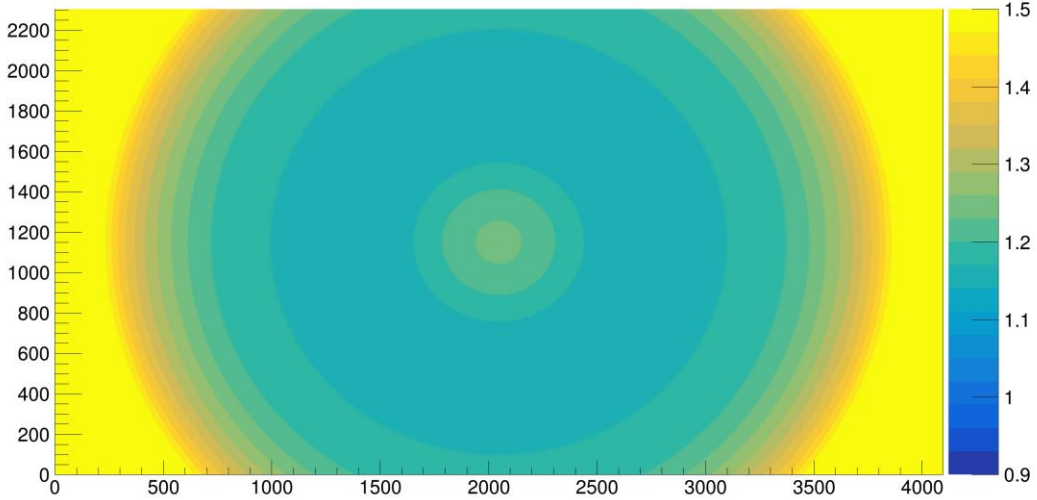


EHD seems to improve light on side bands by more than factor 2

Vignetting production

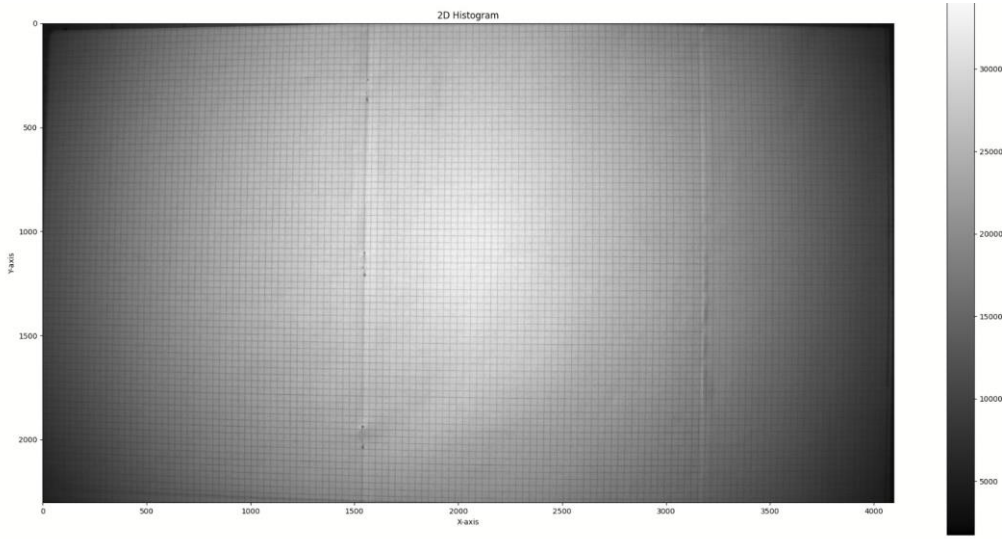
- The EHD with 0.85 aperture should grant 25% more light than Xenon lens (solid angle formula)
- Ratio of the two vignette maps (EHD 25% more light divided by Xenon)

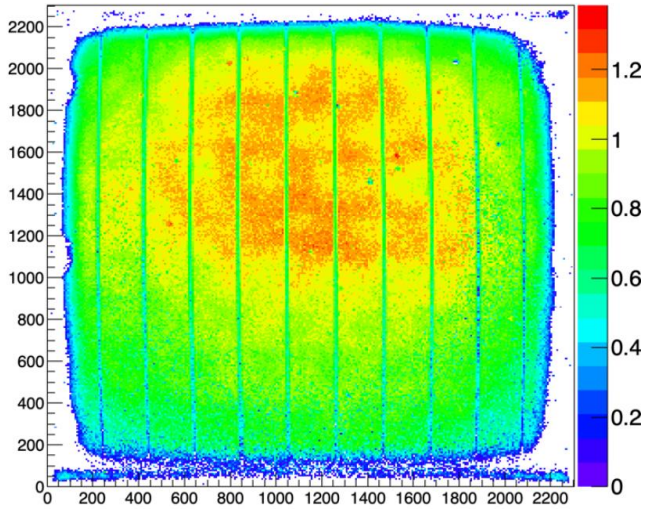




Barrel correction

- Lens with wide aperture results in distortion which bulges outward the image





- This distortion can be corrected with a change in the coordinates.

- In our case a 5 degree polinomial should do the trick, after clusterization

Barrel Correction

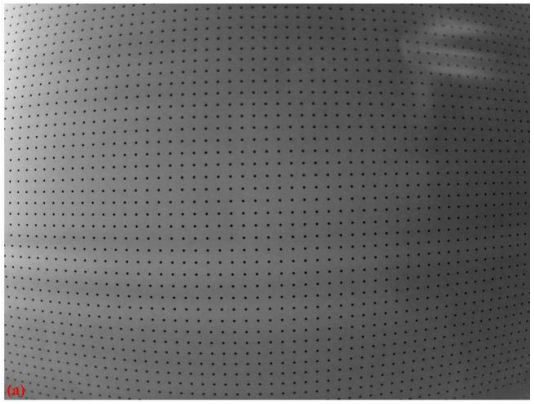
Method: https://discorpy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/tutorials/methods.html#correcting-perspective-effect

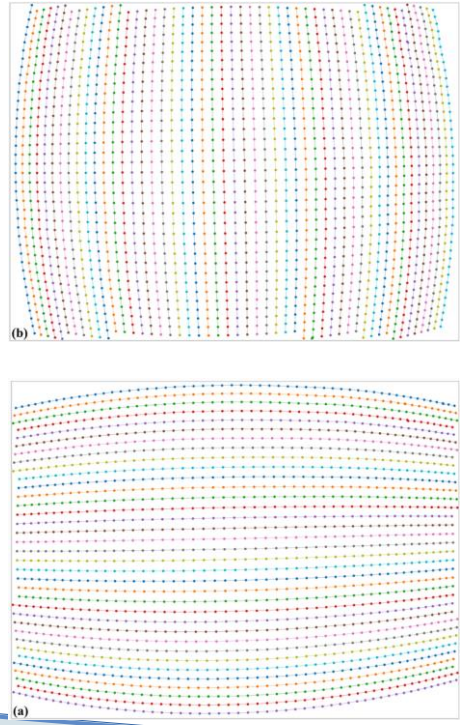
Usage: https://discorpy.readthedocs.io/en/latest/usage/demo_05.html

- Investigating, I found the Discorpy library (used by Migdal group and Australian CYGNUS)

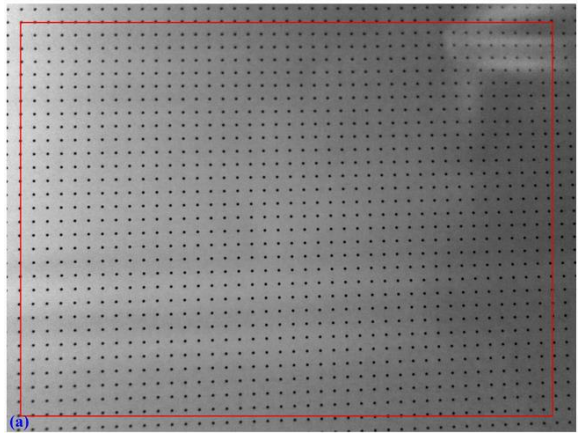
- From an image with orthogonal dots, the barrel distortion and the perspective one can be recovered

Image



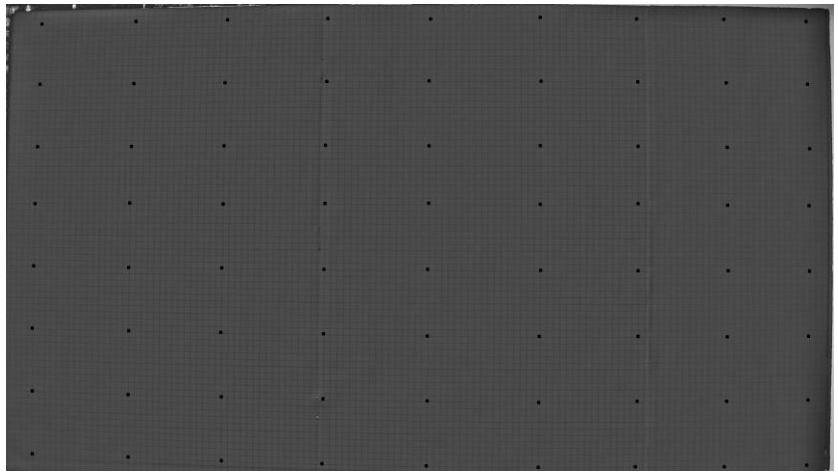


Corrected



Barrel Correction

- Tested with a millimetric sheet. The code runs but image quality matters
- The output is the list of the parameters of the function to correct position of pixels. Easy to implement (?)
- **Establishment of new methodology:** Every new optical system (lens, aperture, distance to object) needs to image and save a picture of a dotted surface on a grid nicely illuminated to have the barrel and perspective correction computed (for CYGNO-04, this will need to be done in advance of the data taking)
- A checkboard should work as well
- Dotted images can be manually created with webplodigitizer
- For perspective correction it is fundamental the same alignment is used as when data will be taken



It fails on this image:
- poor quality
- too large perspective misalignment?
- Too few lines?

Tests needed

After Reco?

- With the reco_run files some cluster variables are calculated, but it is not a full analysis
- For CYGNO-04, a different type of files will be generated by DAQ and the cluster analysis will be separated
- A new repository with postprocessing code is needed
- The idea is to provide the user a template to read the files and a group of functions the user can add to their custom code

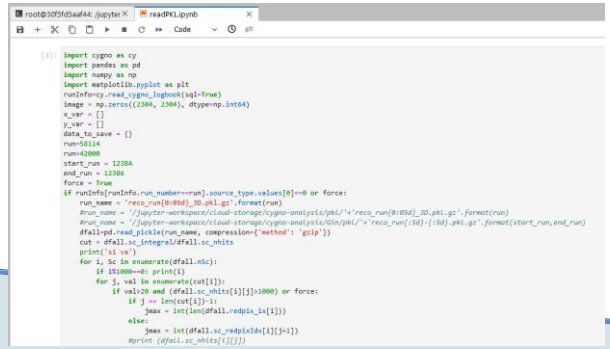
After Reco

Usage: https://root.cern/doc/v628/classROOT_1_1RDataFrame.html

- Type of code will depend on user preferences and purpose:

Python

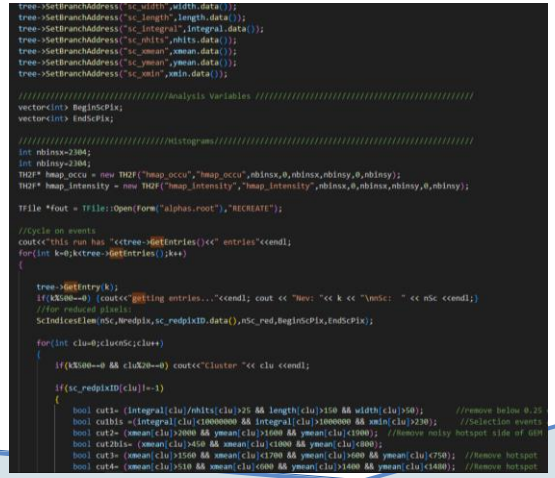
- Jupyter notebooks are excellent tools to debug, test pieces of code and produce specific plots
- With pandas dataframe with size smaller than the RAM they are very fast
- Pkl files created by monitor contain all information and are suited for python use
- Long and complex analysis will be slow



```
import cygno as cy
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
runinfo=cy.read_cygno_logbook(sql=True)
image = np.zeros((2304, 2304), dtype=np.int64)
x_var = []
y_var = []
data_to_save = {}
run=58114
run=42000
start_run = 12384
end_run = 12386
force = True
if runInfo[runInfo.run_number==run].source_type.values[0]==0 or force:
    run_name = 'reco_run{0:05d}_3D.pkl.gz'.format(run)
    #run_name = '/jupyter-workspace/cloud-storage/cygno-analysis/pkl/'+'reco_run{0:05d}_3D.pkl.gz'.format(run)
    #run_name = '/jupyter-workspace/cloud-storage/cygno-analysis/Gle/pkl/'+'reco_run{:5d}-{:5d}.pkl.gz'.format(start_run,end_run)
    dfall=pd.read_pickle(run_name, compression={'method': 'gzip'})
    cut = dfall.sc_integral/dfall.sc_nhits
    print('si va')
    for i, sc in enumerate(dfall.nSc):
        if i%1000==0: print(i)
        for j, val in enumerate(cut[i]):
            if val>20 and (dfall.sc_nhits[i][j]>1000) or force:
                if j == len(cut[i])-1:
                    jmax = int(len(dfall.redpix_ix[i]))
                else:
                    jmax = int(dfall.sc_redpixIdx[i][j+1])
                #print (dfall.sc_nhits[i][j])
```

C++

- Online analysis can be performed with ROOT interface, but it is clunky and harder
- RDataFrame from ROOT and compilation of C++ should allow big data analysis the fastest and option
- Directionality is an example



```
tree->SetBranchAddress("sc_width",width.data());
tree->SetBranchAddress("sc_length",length.data());
tree->SetBranchAddress("sc_integral",integral.data());
tree->SetBranchAddress("sc_nhits",nhits.data());
tree->SetBranchAddress("sc_xmean",xmean.data());
tree->SetBranchAddress("sc_ymean",ymean.data());
tree->SetBranchAddress("sc_xmin",xmin.data());

//////////////////////////////////Analysis Variables //////////////////////////////////////////
vector<int> BeginScPix;
vector<int> EndScPix;

//////////////////////////////////////////Histograms//////////////////////////////////////////////
int nbinsx=2304;
int nbinsy=2304;
TH2F* hmap_occu = new TH2F("hmap_occu","hmap_occu",nbinsx,0,nbinsx,nbinsy,0,nbinsy);
TH2F* hmap_intensity = new TH2F("hmap_intensity","hmap_intensity",nbinsx,0,nbinsx,nbinsy,0,nbinsy);

TFile *fout = TFile::Open(Form("alphas.root"),"RECREATE");

//Cycle on events
cout<<"this run has "<<tree->GetEntries()<<" entries"<<endl;
for(int k=0;k<tree->GetEntries();k++)
{

    tree->GetEntry(k);
    if(k%500==0) {cout<<"getting entries..."<<endl; cout << "Nev: "<< k << "\nnSc:  " << nSc <<endl;}
    //for reduced pixels
    ScIndicesElem(nSc,Nredpix,sc_redpixID.data(),nSc_red,BeginScPix,EndScPix);

    for(int clu=0;clu<nSc;clu++)
    {
        if(k%500==0 && clu%20==0) cout<<"Cluster "<< clu <<endl;

        if(sc_redpixID[clu]!=-1)
        {
            bool cut1= (integral[clu]/nhits[clu]>25 && length[clu]>150 && width[clu]>50);      //remove below 0.25
            bool cut0is =(integral[clu]<10000000 && integral[clu]>1000000 && xmin[clu]>230);      //Selection events
            bool cut2= (xmean[clu]>3000 && ymean[clu]>1600 && ymean[clu]<1900);  //Remove noisy hotspot side of GEM
            bool cut2bis= (xmean[clu]>450 && xmean[clu]<1000 && ymean[clu]<800);
            bool cut3= (xmean[clu]>1560 && xmean[clu]<1700 && ymean[clu]>600 && ymean[clu]<750);  //Remove hotspot
            bool cut4= (xmean[clu]>510 && xmean[clu]<600 && ymean[clu]>1400 && ymean[clu]<1480);  //Remove hotspot
```

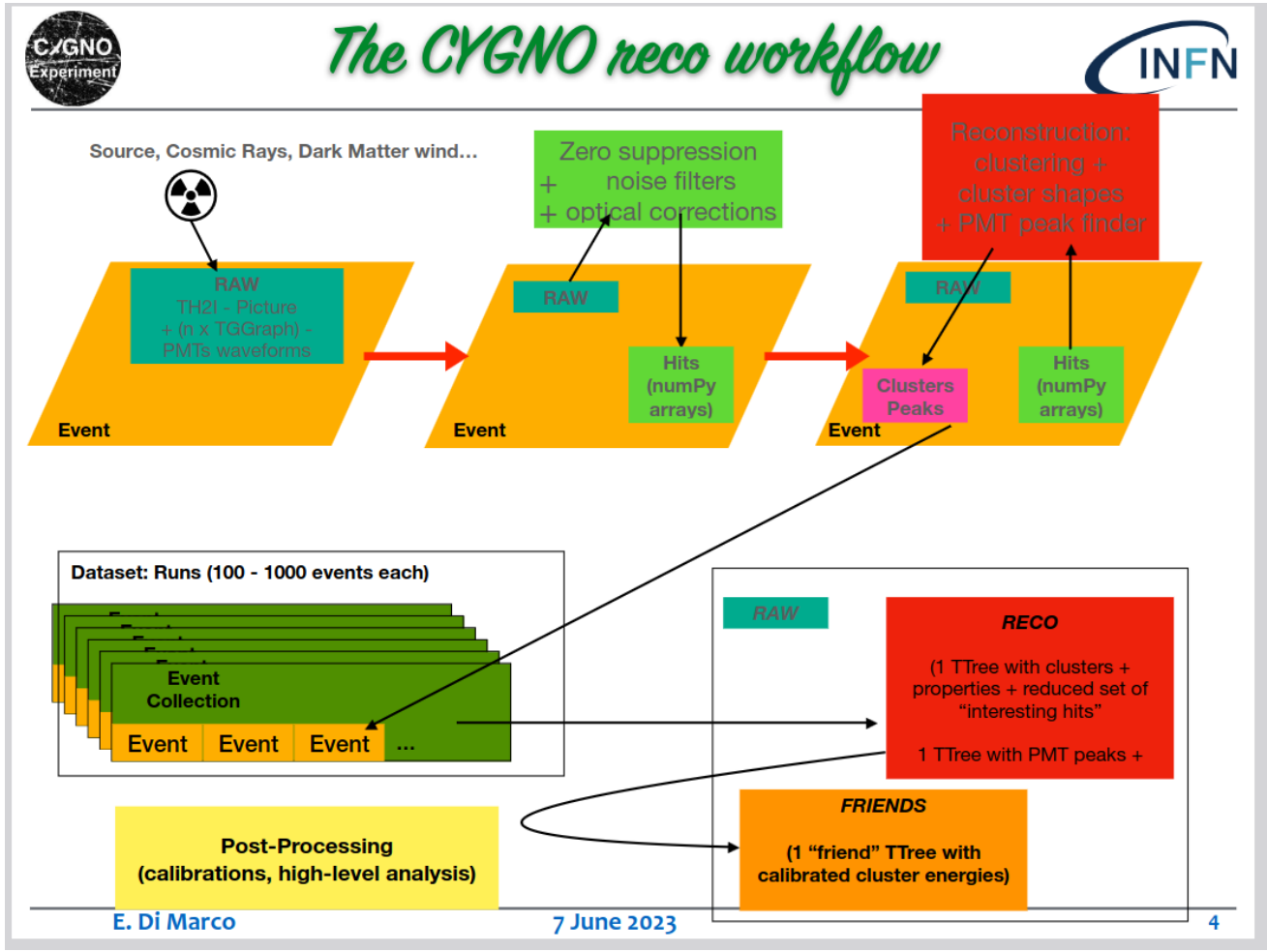
Conclusions

- Big improvements were achieved this year with focus on stability
- Additions of PMT, QUEST and rotation fix are completed in compliance with CYGNO-04 approaching
- Vignette map code ready to provide correction map for all prototypes
- Barreling and perspective correction under study

Future

- Disuniformity map could also be added in future once understood
- Focus will shift towards
    - coping with new DAQ data format
    - Higher level analysis

Extra 1


The CYGNO reco workflow
INFN
Source, Cosmic Rays, Dark Matter wind...
RAW
TH2I - Picture
+ (n x TGGraph) -
PMTs waveforms
Event
Zero suppression
+ noise filters
+ optical corrections
RAW
Hits
(numPy
arrays)
Event
Reconstruction:
clustering +
cluster shapes
+ PMT peak finder
RAW
Clusters
Peaks
Hits
(numPy
arrays)
Event
Dataset: Runs (100 - 1000 events each)
Event
Collection
Event
Event
Event
...
Post-Processing
(calibrations, high-level analysis)
RAW
RECO
(1 TTree with clusters +
properties + reduced set of
"interesting hits"
1 TTree with PMT peaks +
FRIENDS
(1 "friend" TTree with
calibrated cluster energies)
E. Di Marco
7 June 2023
4