Design of the Data Quality Monitoring system for the BM@N experiment

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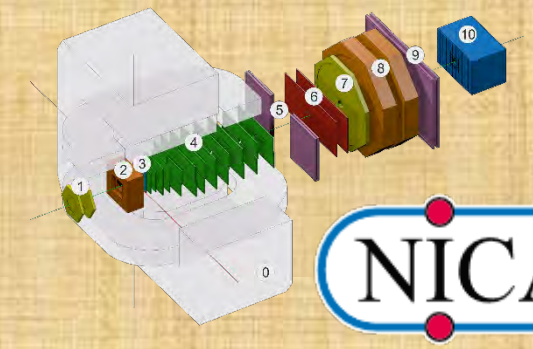

BM@N

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Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

Data Quality Monitoring (DQM) and Quality Assurance (QA) : Goals of the systems

- histogram creation tool
  - interface for histograms creation
  - library with simple implementations of this interface
- create flexible tool for online creation, filling, transport and archival of histogram and other monitor elements
- create flexible online tool to perform algorithms for automated quality and validity tests
- keep the results of the DQM process
- create GUI for DQM user
  - visualization of the histograms and quality test results
  - alarms in case of bad quality data

Main goals

- ❑ online and offline data quality check and results visualization
- ❑ fast automation reaction on data quality problems

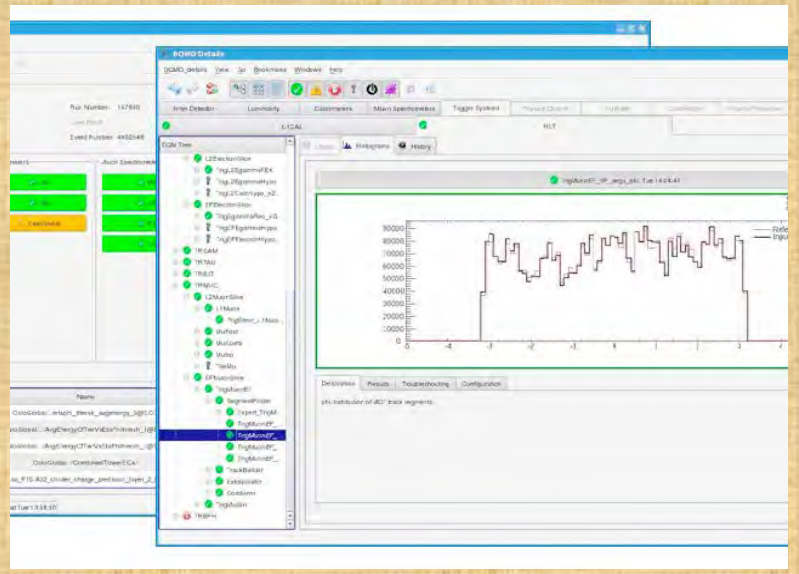
DQM & QA systems in LHC experiments: ATLAS

- **ATLAS: light, flexible (input-output-configuration interfaces, algorithms as plugins)**
  - **DQM Core: executes DQ Algorithms (any common operation like histogram comparison, histogram fitting, thresholds application, etc.); has three abstract interfaces for the communication with the external systems**
    - **DQM Input (receives histograms, messages, counters)**
    - **DQM Output (way of publishing DQ Results produced by the DQ algorithms)**
    - **DQM Configuration interface (way of reading configuration info which defines behavior of the DQM Core in a specific environment)**
  - **DQ Configuration is described as a hierarchical tree of objects of two different types: DQ Regions and DQ Parameters.**
  - **DQ Region**
    - **Children (DQ Region or DQ Parameter)**
    - **DQ Summary Maker**
  - **DQ Parameter**
    - **location of the monitoring information (represents the state of a particular detector element)**
    - **weight**
    - **DQ Algorithm that has to be used**
    - **specific parameters and thresholds**
    - **reference values or histograms**
    - **the actions which have to be taken depending on the results**

DQM & QA systems in LHC experiments : ATLAS (2)

DQ Algorithm

- DQM Framework (DQMF) provides a number of predefined DQ Algorithms
- DQ Algorithms are integrated into the DQMF in a dynamic plug-in manner
  - allows adding new algorithms on the fly without modifying the core software
- each DQ Parameter has at least one DQ Algorithm associated with it
- executed whenever a piece of info which is associated with that DQ Parameter becomes available

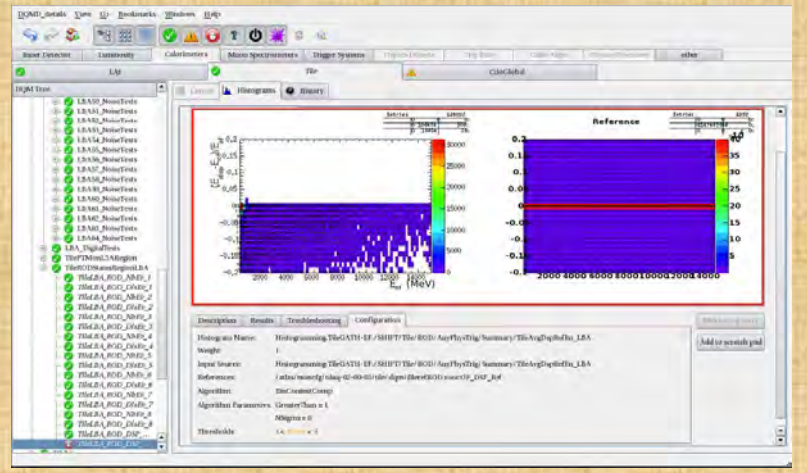


DQ Summary Maker

- special implementation of the DQ Algorithm interface that evaluates the DQ Result for a given DQ Region

DQMF Agent

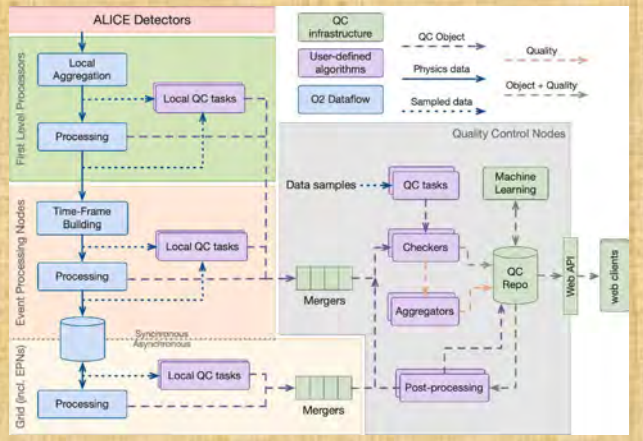
- instantiates appropriate implementations of the DQMF generic interfaces (i.e. DQM Input, DQM Output and DQM Configuration)
- takes care of starting and stopping the DQM Core engine in appropriate moments
  - In the online environment the DQ assessment has to be started at start of run event and stopped when the run is finished
- DQMF may contain one or more DQMF Agents with each of them responsible for a well defined subset of the whole ATLAS system.



DQ Result

- consist of a colored tag and any output that the algorithms might want to attach
  - If some areas of the detector are disabled, then the corresponding dq results will be **black**
  - otherwise, results might be
    - **green** (good), **yellow** (warning), **red** (bad) or **gray** (undefined)

DQM & QA systems in LHC experiments : ALICE



- **ALICE**: DQM + QA = Data Quality Control (DQC)
  - largest DQC systems worldwide
  - first in the high energy physics community to leverage the **message passing technique** and the actor model to such an extent
  - high-level quality assessment of the 3.5 TB/s data produced by the detector
- QC system
  - multi-step process
    - sampling the data, usually at a rate of 1%
    - QC Tasks will then execute user-defined algorithms to process it and generate a QC Object, often a histogram
    - Given the parallel nature of this processing, with a copy of the task running on each of the hundreds of nodes, these **histograms** are then **merged**
    - merged results are evaluated by a series of Checks to determine one or several Qualities, which can themselves be aggregated to give a general assessment of the health of the data
  - based on a **message passing paradigm** where data flows asynchronously through a set of devices connected via buffered channels
  - channels use ZeroMQ by passing either the whole message payloads or just pointers to the shared memory region
  - QC Objects and Qualities are stored in Conditions Database

DQM & QA systems in LHC experiments : LHCb

- **LHCb: collected data are grouped together in runs**
  - **LHCb DQ workflow**
    - small subset of the data selected by the trigger is fully-reconstructed on the LHCb Online computing farm
    - reconstruction produces sets of histograms which allow the (sub-)detector performance to be assessed
    - these histograms are presented by the Data Quality Monitoring(DQM) software to the DQ shifter
    - shifter compares whether the run is suitable for physics analysis or not, by comparing it to a reference run previously set by experts.
    - software package previously used in DQM shifts, was based on dedicated custom C++ code and X Window System. Now implemented "Monet" which is a python based web application that supersedes the Presenter.
  - **Update**
    - using Python as the primary language allows the usage of rich set of libraries provided in the large ecosystem of third-party Python packages. This simplifies both development, as common functionality has already been implemented elsewhere, and maintainability, as the size of the required LHCb specific code is reduced.
    - for plotting Bokeh libraries provide interactive plots in web browsers, has pythonic interface
  - **RoboShifter: automatic problem detection**
    - predicts probability of given run being bad
    - decisions made by each tree are summed with weights, representing the importance of each tree
    - each tree corresponds to a single histogram
    - possible to compute, for each histogram, its contribution to the probability of the run being bad
    - histograms with the highest contributions can be presented to DQ shifter as potentially problematic ones.
  - **Machine learning at LHCb: vector Kolmogorov-Smirnov distances btw histograms and their references; AdaBoost algorithm,**
    - track pattern recognition
    - long track reconstruction
    - downstream Track Reconstruction (reconstruction of the daughters of long-lived particles)
    - fake track rejection
    - topological trigger (HLT2)
    - jet tagging
    - charged particle identification

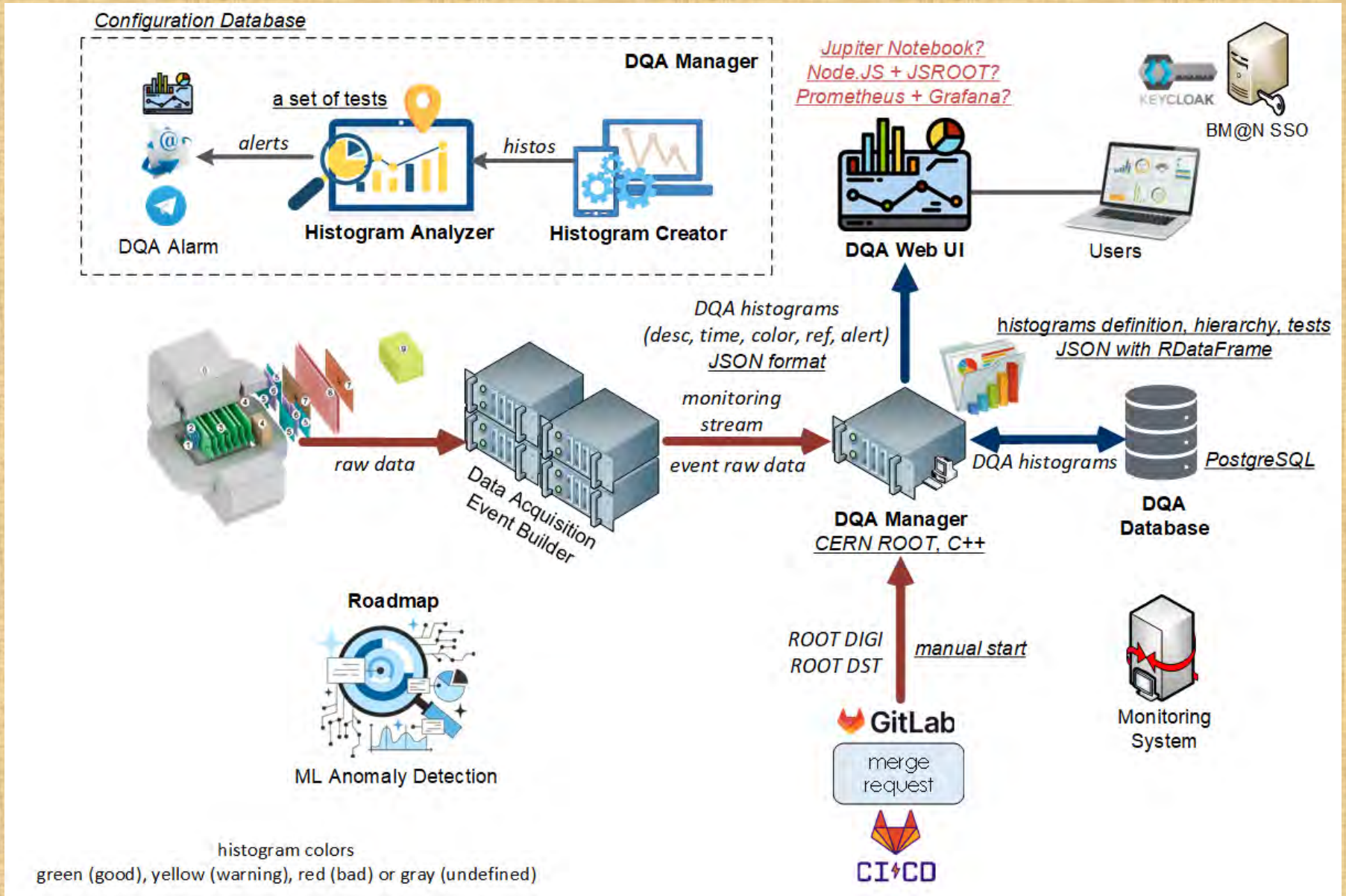
DQM & QA systems in LHC experiments : CMS

- **CMS: The DQM software is a central tool in the CMS experiment. High-level goal of the system is to discover and pin-point errors - problems occurring in detector hardware or reconstruction software**
  - tools for
    - creation, filling, transport and archival of histogram and scalar monitor elements
    - standardized algorithms for performing automated quality and validity tests on value distributions
  - monitoring systems live online for
    - the detector, the trigger, and the DAQ hardware status and data throughput,
    - the online reconstruction
    - validating calibration results, software releases and simulated data
  - visualization of the monitoring results
  - certification of datasets and subsets thereof for physics analyses
  - retrieval of DQM quantities from the conditions database
  - standardization and integration of DQM components in CMS software releases
  - organization and operation of the activities, including shifts and tutorials

DQM & QA systems in LHC experiments : what interesting, some conclusions, considirations on using expirience

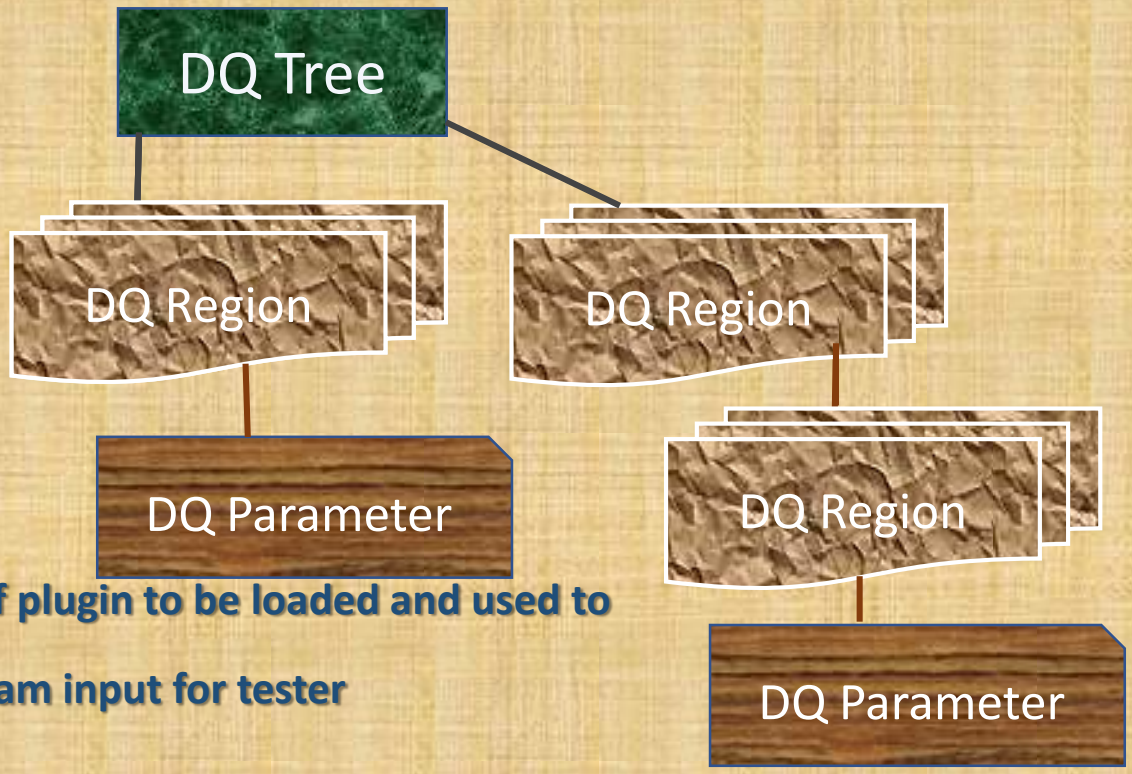
- All do it or interesting in LHC experiments:
  - produce some sampling (events go to DQM depending on their frequency after trigger system)
    - message passing technique (ALICE)
    - set the rate for DQM input
    - produce histograms as main input for DQM
      - but not only histograms can be used for quality check
  - moving as much as possible to automation of quality assurance
  - flexibility in check algorithms use (keep in database source of algorithms, their names and parameters, what to be on output, destination etc)
    - load from library the check algorithm as implementation of interface (ATLAS)
    - some interfaces have thresholds as parameters in order to create result: bad or good event
  - some of check algorithms used
    - empty histogram (threshold what does it mean empty)
    - counters of subdetectors responses by sectors
    - Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
  - moving to rich shifter GUI, mostly web GUI
    - different base tools/languages for implementation (python as example in ALICE, C++ in ATLAS)
    - alarms in case of big probability of events bad quality
  - ALL these experiments suppose to use in RUN4 ML-based quality assessment

General architecture of the system

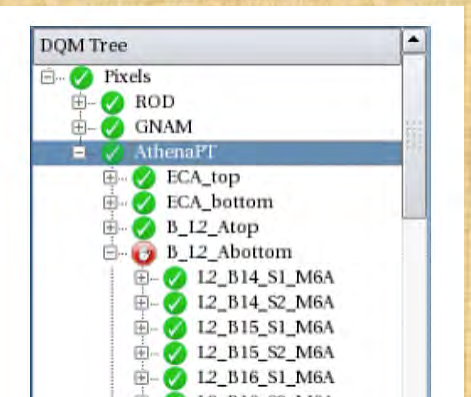


The DQM tree

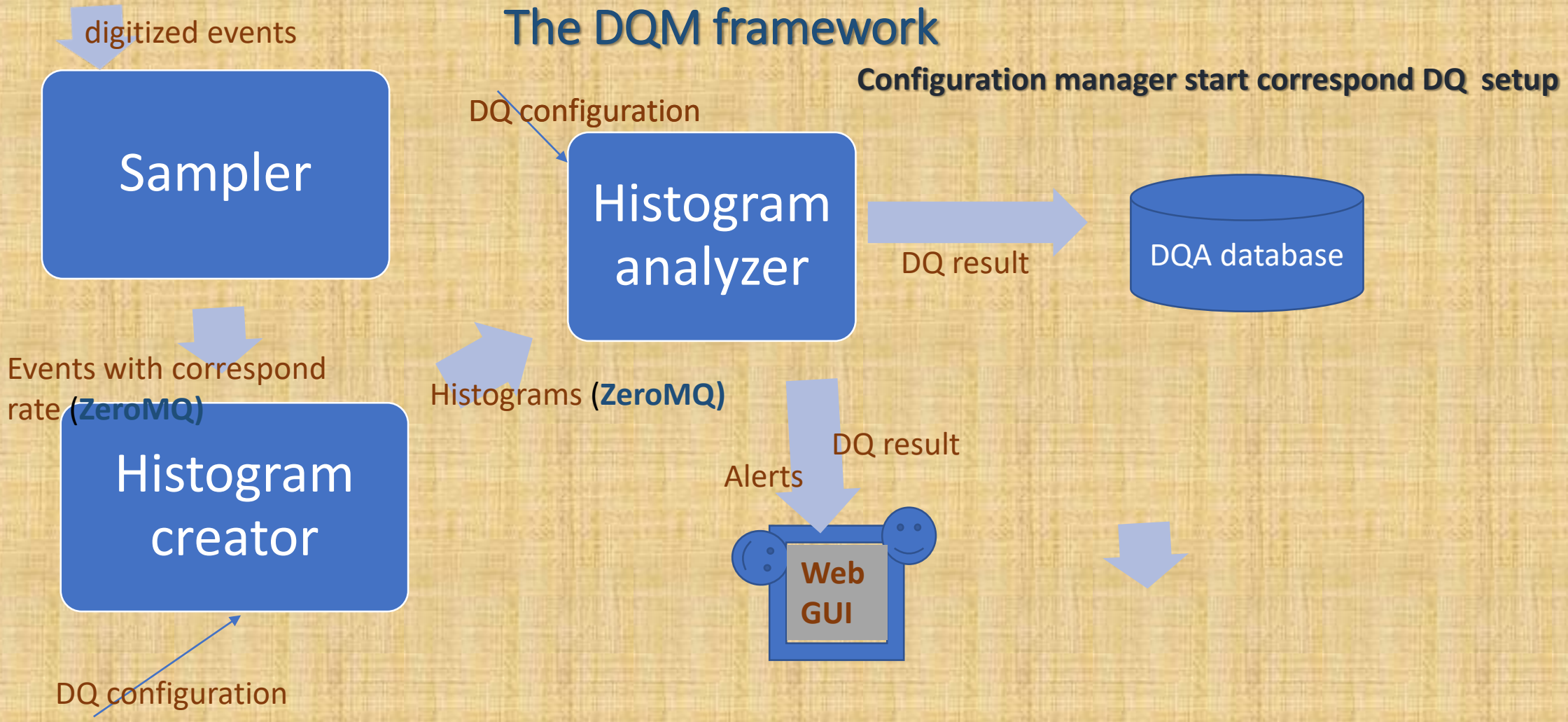
DQM Configuration keeps set of DQM Tree in JSON format.



- **DQ Tree**
  - Histogram producer library (plugins)
  - Analizer library (plugins)
- **DQ Region … DQ Region**
  - DQ summary maker
  - DQ Parameter
    - Input from sampler
    - Histogram producer
      - Algorithm for histogram creation (name of plugin to be loaded and used to produce histograms)
      - Output with histogram produced - histogram input for tester
    - Analyzer (quality tester)
      - histogram input (from previous output)
      - Algorithm (quality checker algorithm)
      - Threshold (numbers to understand if histogram good or bad)
      - Output
        - result (good, bad, undefined, disable)
        - DQ Tree path
        - histogram



The DQM framework



Next steps and conclusion

- To be finalized
  - detailed DQ configuration structure
  - database scheme
- Start the work on
  - DQM web GUI design
  - DQM system implementation

Conclusion

- Review of LHC experiments DQM and DQA systems is presented
- DQM system general architecture and system framework is shown
- The structures of the DQA configuration and the result structure are discussed.

BACKUP