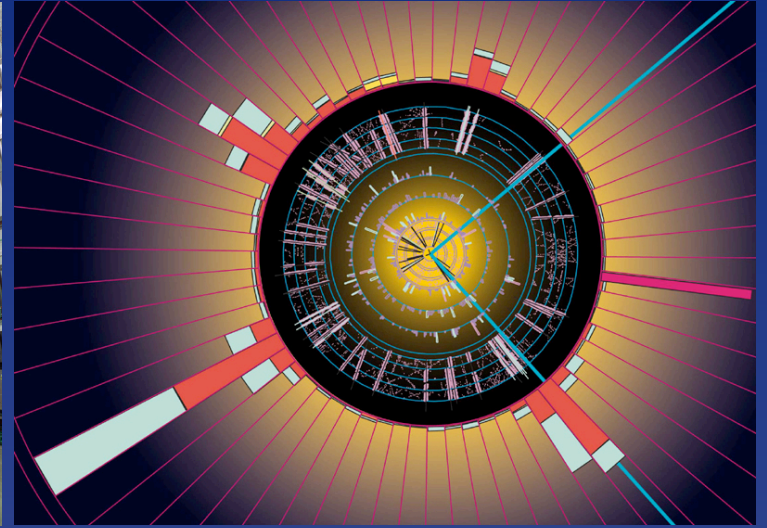


# Experimental Particle Physics Analysis with *R*



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useR! 2007, Iowa State University

My story

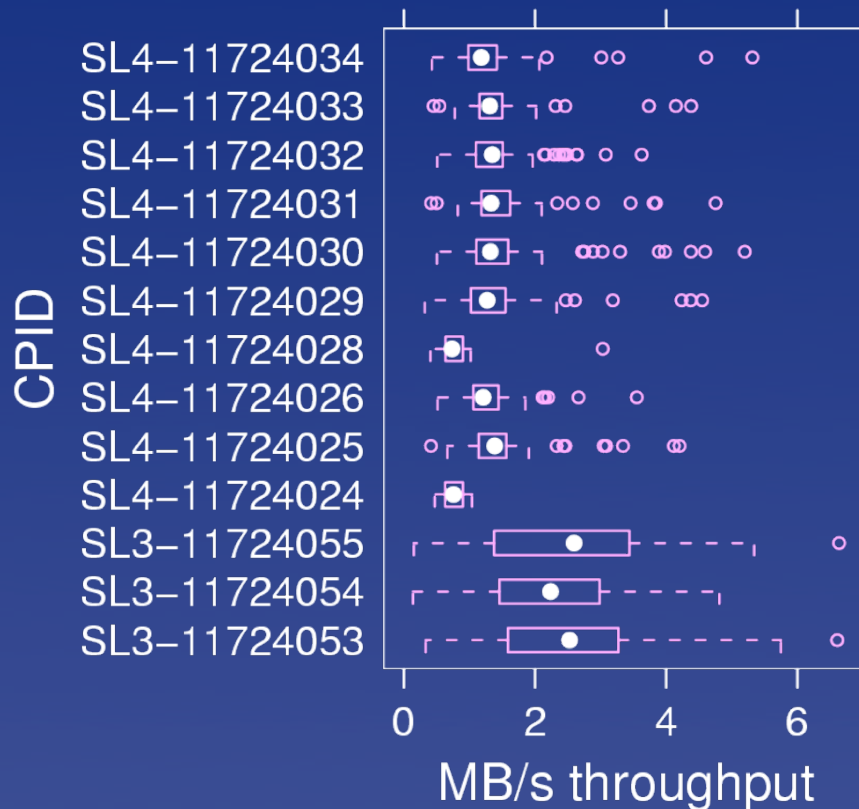
A Crash Course in Particle Physics

*RootTreeToR*

- I use *R* for analysis of a data handling system

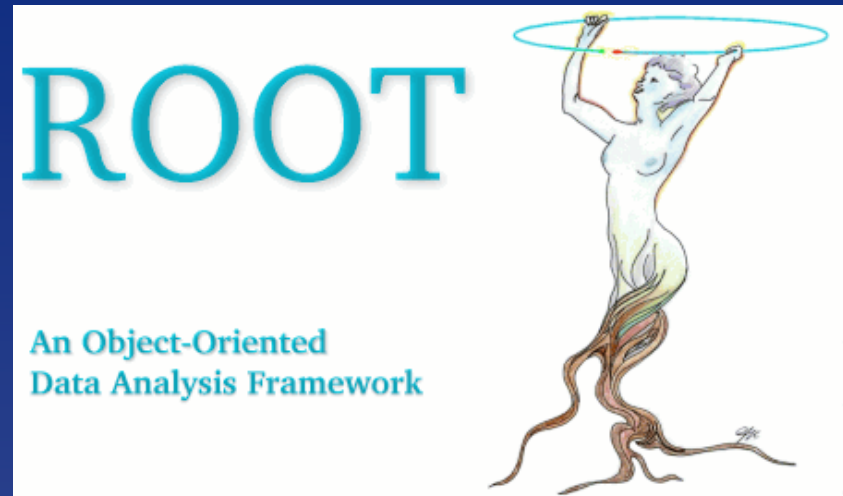
- Easy to import data
  - Text files
  - Oracle DB

## Root jobs: Throughput



- Easy to manipulate data
- Easy interactive exploration
  - *S* Language
- Easy to make complicated plots
  - *Lattice*
  - *ggplot*

- For Experimental Particle Physics, *Root* is the ubiquitous data analysis tool ([root.cern.ch](http://root.cern.ch))



- Command language is CINT (like interpreted C++)
- **Data format optimized for large data sets**
- Plotting library not as advanced as *R*
- Sophisticated data analysis not quite interactive  
(Complicated analysis requires compile/run step)

Want to use *R* to analysis EPP data in *Root* format...

# RootTreeToR

# A Crash Course in Particle Physics

(fasten your seat belts)

- What are the fundamental pieces of matter?
- How do they work?

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*p n e*



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*u d e*

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*u d e*

Quarks

Leptons

- What are the fundamental pieces of matter?
- How do they work?

$u \quad d \quad e \quad \nu_e$

Quarks

Leptons

- What are the fundamental pieces of matter?
- How do they work?

$t$   $b$        $\tau$   $\nu_\tau$

$c$   $s$        $\mu$   $\nu_\mu$

$u$   $d$        $e$   $\nu_e$

Quarks

Leptons

- What are the fundamental pieces of matter?
- How do they work?

$t$	$b$	$\tau$	$\nu_\tau$	Weak $W Z$	
$c$	$s$	$\mu$	$\nu_\mu$		Strong $g$
$u$	$d$	$e$	$\nu_e$		
Quarks		Leptons		Force carriers	

- What are the fundamental pieces of matter?
- How do they work?

?? Higgs  $H$

$t$	$b$	$\tau$	$\nu_\tau$	Weak	$W Z$
$c$	$s$	$\mu$	$\nu_\mu$	Strong	$g$
$u$	$d$	$e$	$\nu_e$	Electromagnetic	$\gamma$
Quarks	Leptons			Force carriers	

- What are the fundamental pieces of matter?
- How do they work?

# The Standard Model

?? Higgs  $H$

$t$	$b$	$\tau$	$\nu_\tau$	Weak $W Z$	
$c$	$s$	$\mu$	$\nu_\mu$		Strong $g$
$u$	$d$	$e$	$\nu_e$		
Quarks		Leptons		Force carriers	

- Is there more? We think so!

Supersymmetry? Technicolor?  
 Extra dimensions?  
 Anomalous couplings?

		<i>?? Higgs <math>H</math></i>		<b>Gravity?</b>
<i>t</i>	<i>b</i>	$\tau$	$\nu_\tau$	Weak <i>W Z</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>s</i>	$\mu$	$\nu_\mu$	Strong <i>g</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	$\nu_e$	Electromagnetic $\gamma$
Quarks	Leptons	Force carriers		



- Goals:
  - Determine the fundamental particles
  - Understand their properties & interactions
  - Does the Standard Model describe observations?
  - Is the Standard Model part of a more encompassing theory?

# Fermilab Tevatron Collider

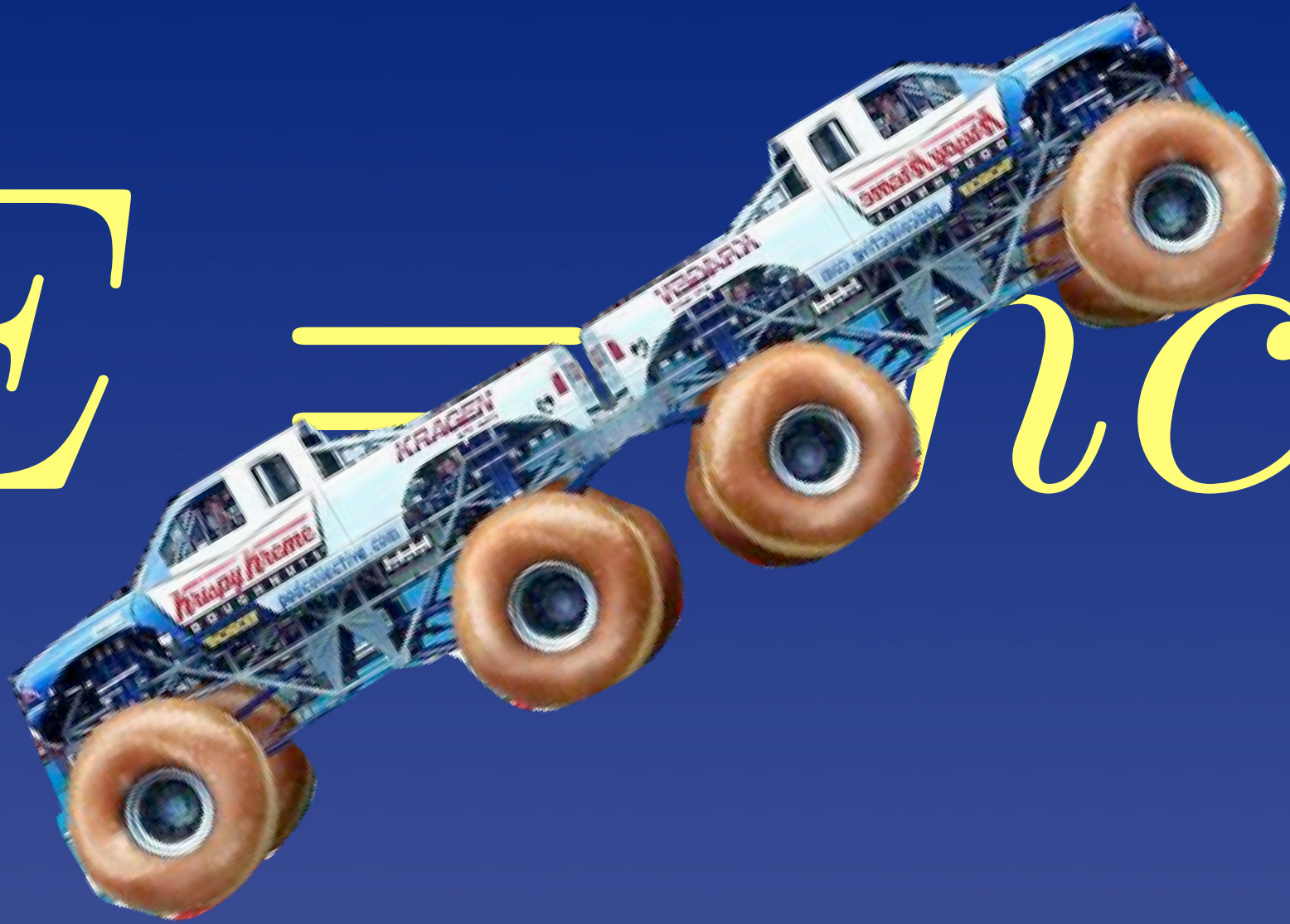


$$E = mc^2$$

$$E = mc^2$$



*E*



*mc<sup>2</sup>*

$$E = mc^2$$

# Quantum Mechanics

## PROBABILITIES

# Quantum Mechanics


PROBABILITIES





# Quantum Mechanics

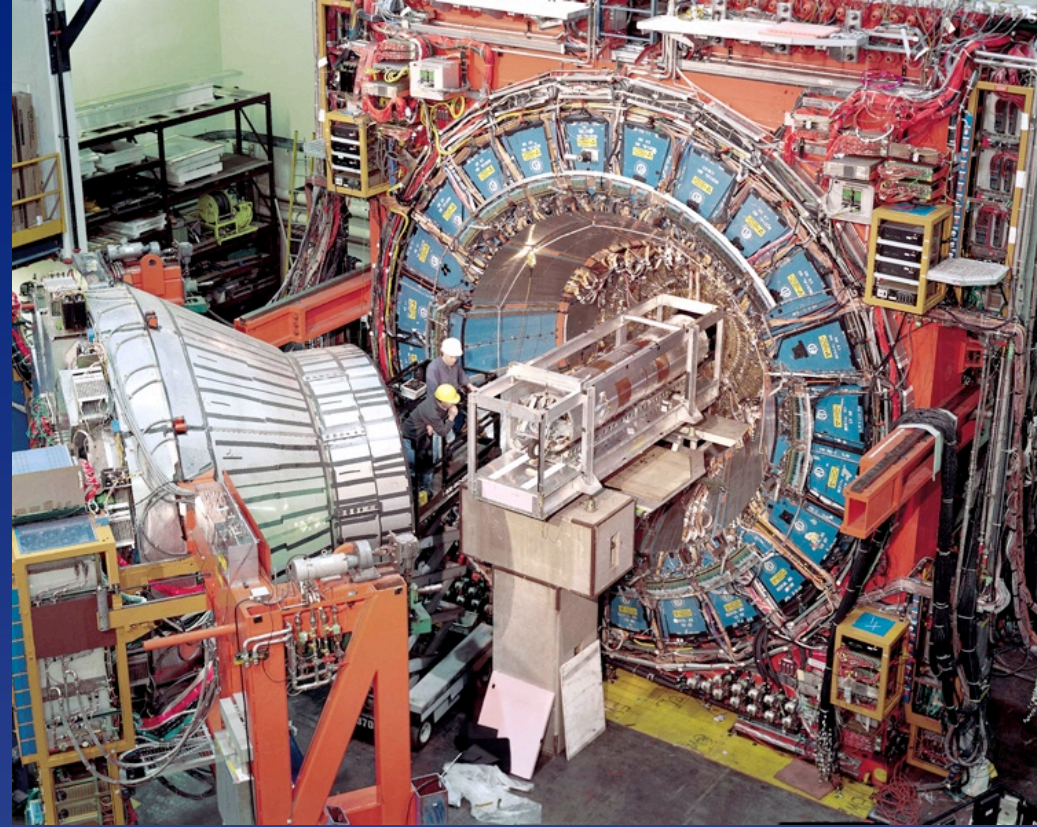
## PROBABILITIES

Two white rabbits are positioned in the center of the slide, overlapping the text. One rabbit is in the foreground, slightly to the left, and the other is behind it, slightly to the right. They are both facing right.

# Quantum Mechanics

## PROBABILITIES

- The higher energy the collisions
  - The more massive the particles that can be produced
- The higher the collision rate (and the longer we run)
  - The rarer the interactions that can be observed



## Detectors

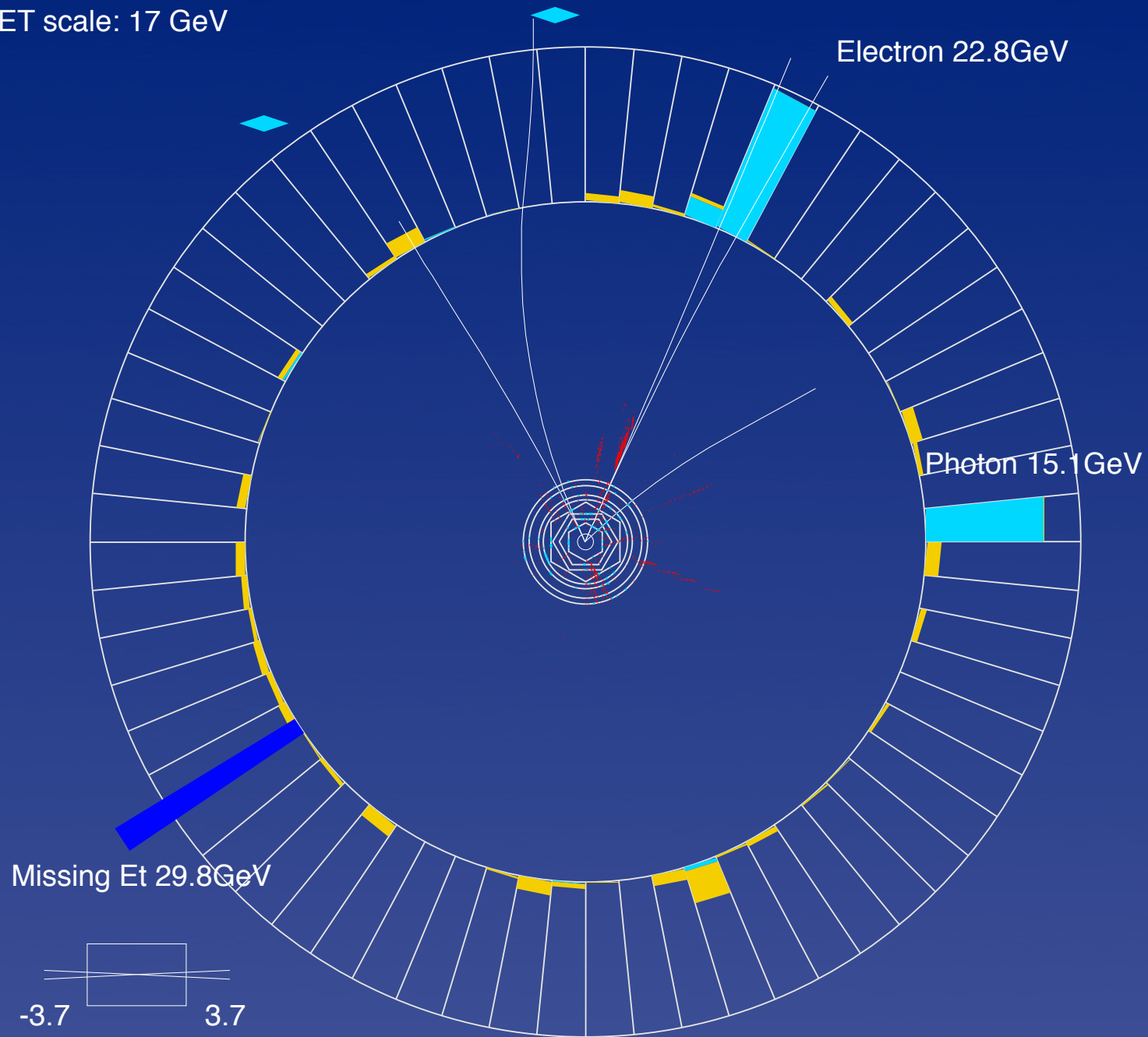
We use the very big to learn about the very small!





Run 169224 Event 663831

ET scale: 17 GeV

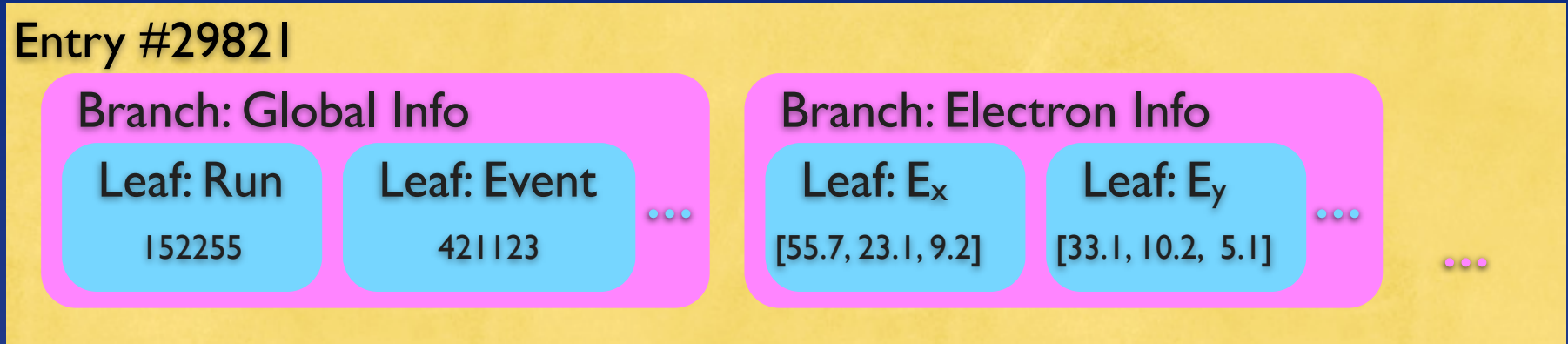


*RootTreeToR*



- Remember: each event is independent from all others
- We keep ~400 columns of data about each event
- We have over 2 billion events (“rows”)
- A typical data sample (400M events) is 16 TB!
- Typically skim down to 10,000s of events for intense analysis
- *Root* is ubiquitous in the field
  - i/o optimized for large data sets
  - C++ OO (compiled and interpreted [sort of])

- Data in Root Tree (like a hierarchical database)
  - An entry represents an event (=collision)



- Data accessed directly or via wrapper classes imported into Root
- Interactive: `myTree.Draw("electron.px()")`
  - Complicated algorithms are difficult to do interactively (using / programming boundary)
  - Trees are static

- End up writing big C++ programs
  - Run set of functions per event
  - Accumulate histograms
  - Perhaps write out smaller specialized Root Trees
- Not interactive!
- Difficult to explore the data
- Lots of tweaking and re-running

- Strategies for importing data into R
- Translate Root Tree to into something R can directly read (text file, DB). But too slow and painful.
- *REALIZATION*: Don't need all of the data all of the time!
  - Is why Root's optimization works well
- Try an “apply” function (e.g. *rootApply*)
  - An R function is called for each tree entry
  - Root data for entry is passed in as data frame
  - Returns list of results
  - Return lists are aggregated into a data frame
  - But too slow; Large overhead from R
  - Could make apply function C, but that's not R

- Use Root for what Root is good at: I/O
  - e.g. the Draw command is very fast (only reading one or two leaves)
- Use Root functions (TTreePlayer) to create an R data frame with data from specified leaves
  - Loop from within Root instead of R
  - Fill data frame from C++ code
  - Any data Root Tree::Draw can read, this can read
  - No overhead from R (!!)
  - Full power of R can analyze the data frame
  - Once task is complete, repeat with other aspects of data
- *RootTreeToR Package*

- RootTreeToR

- Find it at <http://www.phystat.org>
- Requires Root to already be installed
- To get started do ?RootTreeToR

- Use the toR command to bring data from Root into *R* (uses TTreePlayer)

- **Use toRUser command to call your C++ function that fills the data frame**

- For complicated data manipulations within Root
- Package provides a C++ class to represent an *R* data frame (prevents mistakes)

- Summary

- *R* has lots to offer for analyses of EPP data
  - Advanced plotting
  - Advanced statistics
  - Advanced data manipulations with *S* and packages (e.g. interpolation of irregularly spaced data ... *akima*)
  - An efficient interactive data manipulation language
- Use *Root* for its i/o strength
- Realize one does not need all of the data all of the time