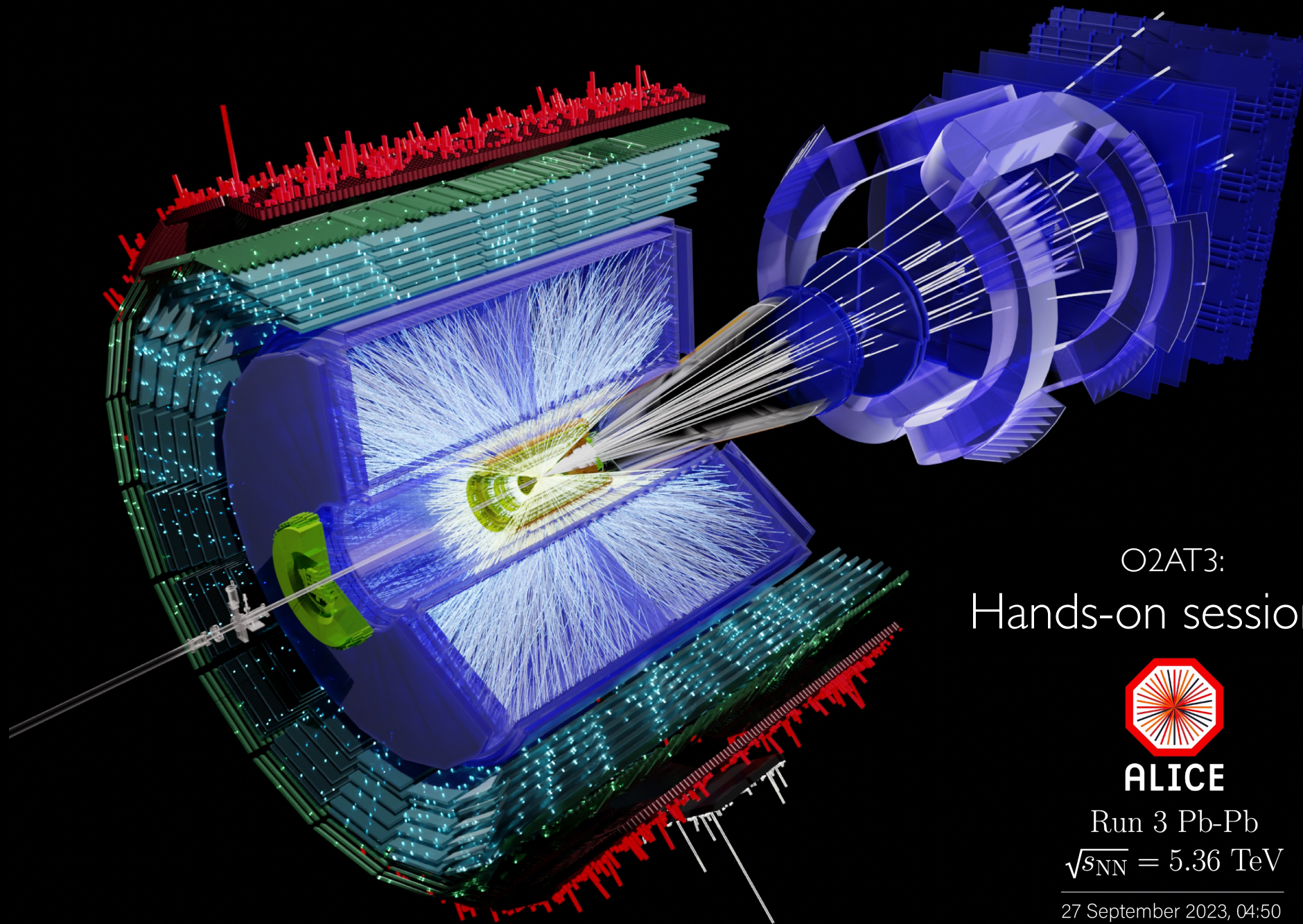




O2AT3:
Hands-on session II



ALICE

Run 3 Pb-Pb
 $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.36$ TeV

27 September 2023, 04:50

Where we stopped last time: a simple analysis of tracks per collision

```
// Histogram registry: an object to hold your histograms
HistogramRegistry histos{"histos", {}, OutputObjHandlingPolicy::AnalysisObject};
Configurable<int> nBinsPt{"nBinsPt", 100, "N bins in pT histo"};

void init(InitContext const&)
{
    // define axes you want to use
    const AxisSpec axisCounter{1, 0, 1, "events"};
    const AxisSpec axisEta{30, -1.5, +1.5, "#eta"};
    const AxisSpec axisPt{nBinsPt, 0, 10, "p_{T} (GeV/c)"};

    // create histograms
    histos.add("hEventCounter", "hEventCounter", kTH1F, {axisCounter});
    histos.add("etaHistogram", "etaHistogram", kTH1F, {axisEta});
    histos.add("ptHistogram", "ptHistogram", kTH1F, {axisPt});
}

void process(aod::Collision const& collision, soa::Join<aod::Tracks, aod::TracksExtra,
aod::TracksDCA> const& tracks)
{
    histos.fill(HIST("hEventCounter"), 0.5);
    for (auto& track : tracks) {
        if( track.tpcNclsCrossedRows() < 70 ) continue;
        if( fabs(track.dcaXY()) > 0.2 ) continue;
        histos.fill(HIST("etaHistogram"), track.eta());
        histos.fill(HIST("ptHistogram"), track.pt());
    }
}
```

- A lot of CPU spent in preparing tracks, calculating DCAs ...
- What if we wanted to use the (processed) output in a more efficient way? Derived data!

Using derived data

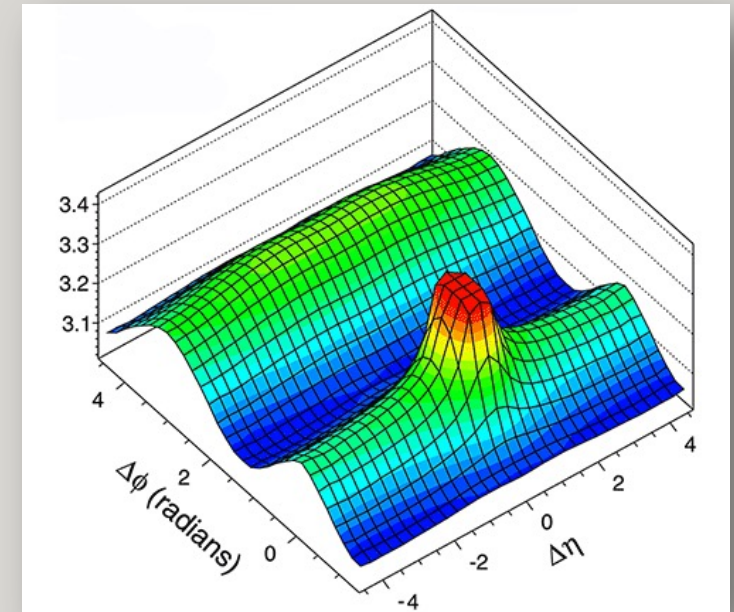
- For this part of the tutorial we will now use derived data
 - This example is still **Pb-Pb 2023 cpass I**, but we filtered only eta, phi and pT of tracks above 4 GeV/c
 - This isn't a standard, complete AO2D anymore!

Now:

- I will walk you through creating a two-particle correlation analysis...
- Derived data subscription advantage: no supporting task needed anymore!
 - All support tasks already did what they had to: no track propagation, etc
 - In general: dramatic reduction in CPU time!

- **Parenthesis!**

- Two-particle correlation functions are a staple of heavy-ion physics! You might have seen results from them in the past. ([more reading](#))



The data we will be using

- In order to showcase the use of [derived data and current Pb-Pb 2023](#) datataking:
- Derived files based on [Pb-Pb reconstruction in cpass I](#) have been generated for you!
 - Small file (**~5MB**): [dropbox](#) [cernbox](#)
 - Medium file (**~115MB**): [dropbox](#) [cernbox](#)
 - Large file (**~367MB**, equivalent to **6×10^7 events**): [dropbox](#) [cernbox](#)
 - Pretty cool: 60M events is [4x larger than all Pb-Pb data taken in 2010!](#)
 - Thanks to derived data use, you will be able to [analyse it in minutes](#) in this session if you follow all instructions
- Do not worry about [how](#) this was generated for now. You'll learn more about this later!
 - But if you are anyway curious, [the code that generated this is also in the Tutorials directory](#) [1]
- My suggestion: [start developing with the small file](#), but download the large file now (while you code)!
 - This way, once your work is done, [you can run the final code over the large file](#)
 - Later on, I'll also show you how to use multiple cores, a key functionality of O2, to analyse!
 - In O2 parlance, multi-core processing is achieved via what is called '[pipelining](#)' (more on that later!)

A brand new subscription for our derived data

Tutorials/Skimming/**DataModel**/DerivedExampleTable.h

```
namespace o2::aod
{
DECLARE_SOA_TABLE(DrCollisions, "AOD", "DRCOLLISION", o2::soa::Index<>,
o2::aod::collision::PosZ);
using DrCollision = DrCollisions::iterator;

namespace exampleTrackSpace
{
DECLARE_SOA_INDEX_COLUMN(DrCollision);
DECLARE_SOA_COLUMN(Pt, pt, float);
DECLARE_SOA_COLUMN(Eta, eta, float);
DECLARE_SOA_COLUMN(Phi, phi, float);
} // namespace exampleTrackSpace
DECLARE_SOA_TABLE(DrTracks, "AOD", "DRTRACK", o2::soa::Index<>,
exampleTrackSpace::DrCollisionId,
exampleTrackSpace::Pt, exampleTrackSpace::Eta, exampleTrackSpace::Phi);
using DrTrack = DrTracks::iterator;
} // namespace o2::aod
```

- First task: how should I add eta and pT histograms here?
- Hint: consult data model ...
- ...which is very simple for this example!

Tutorials/Skimming/**derivedBasicConsumer**.cxx

```
void init(InitContext const&)
{
    // define axes you want to use
    const AxisSpec axisCounter{1, 0, +1, ""};
    histos.add("eventCounter", "eventCounter", kTH1F, {axisCounter});
}

void process(aod::DrCollision const& collision)
{
    histos.fill(HIST("eventCounter"), 0.5);
}
```

Bulk operations via filtering!

- Now, let's define a filter to select on collision Z position!

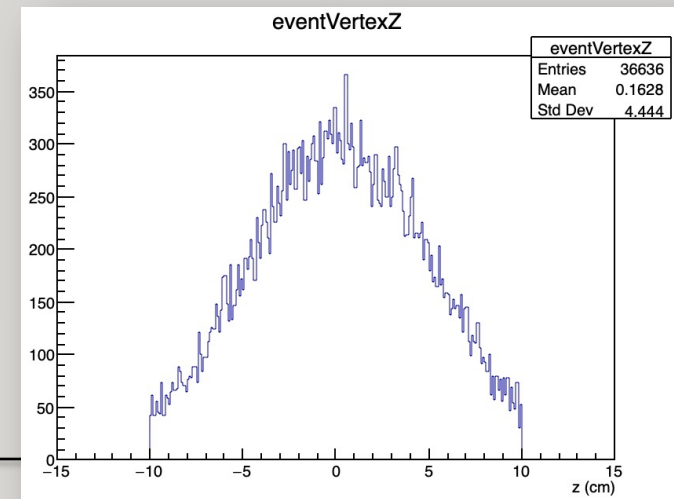
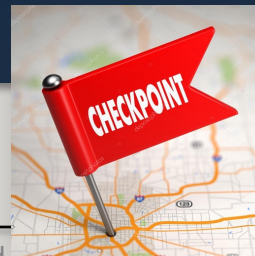
```
Filter collZfilter = nabs(aod::collision::posZ) < 10.0f;
```

- This needs to be declared **inside the task struct (but outside process)**
- Then you need to change your subscription to reflect the filtering:

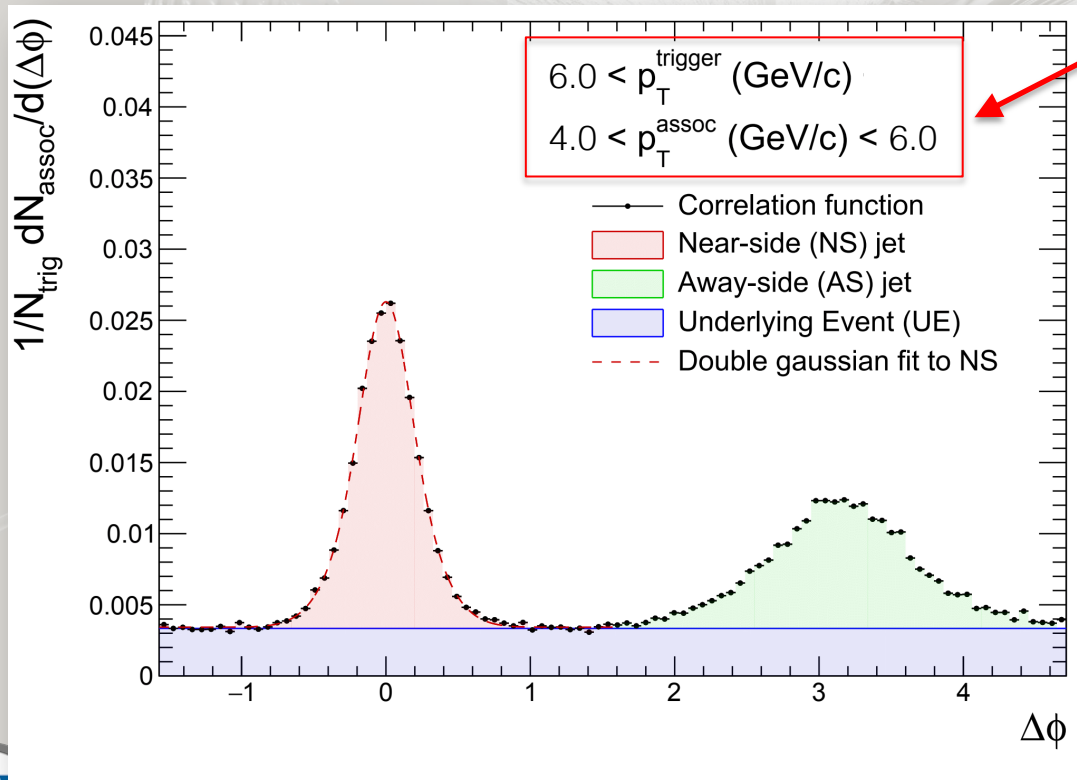
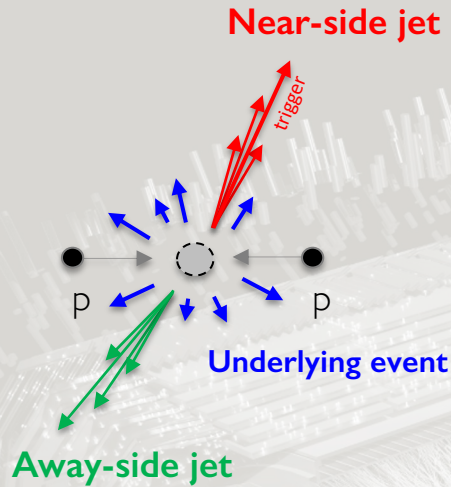
```
void process(soa::Filtered<aod::DrCollisions>::iterator const& collision, aod::DrTracks const& tracks)
```

- And that's it! The table handling will do the operations in bulk for selecting collisions.
- you can also create a histogram with vertex Z positions to be sure this is working as intended!

```
// Warning: the Filter declaration requires a new header! Add this:  
#include "Framework/ASoAHelpers.h"  
// You should also add this:  
using namespace o2::framework::expressions;
```



Towards correlation functions: the logic



- **Divide into “trigger” and “associated”**
 - **Trigger**: the “Important” particles (high p_T)
 - This example: let's use above 6 GeV/c
 - **Associated**: check if other particles are related to the trigger in phase space
 - This example: $4.0 < p_T < 6.0$ GeV/c
 - A good task for partitioning!
- **Calculate two-particle correlation function**
 - Loop over triggers + loop over associated
 - **Fill correlation function** in nested for loop
 - Use something better than nested for loops?

Bulk operations via filtering and partitioning!

- You'll need to add a SliceCache to your task struct by doing:

```
SliceCache cache;
```

- Now, still within the task struct, let's define two partitions: positive and negative eta!

```
Partition<aod::DrTracks> associatedTracks = aod::exampleTrackSpace::pt < 6.0f && aod::exampleTrackSpace::pt > 4.0f;  
Partition<aod::DrTracks> triggerTracks = aod::exampleTrackSpace::pt > 6.0f;
```

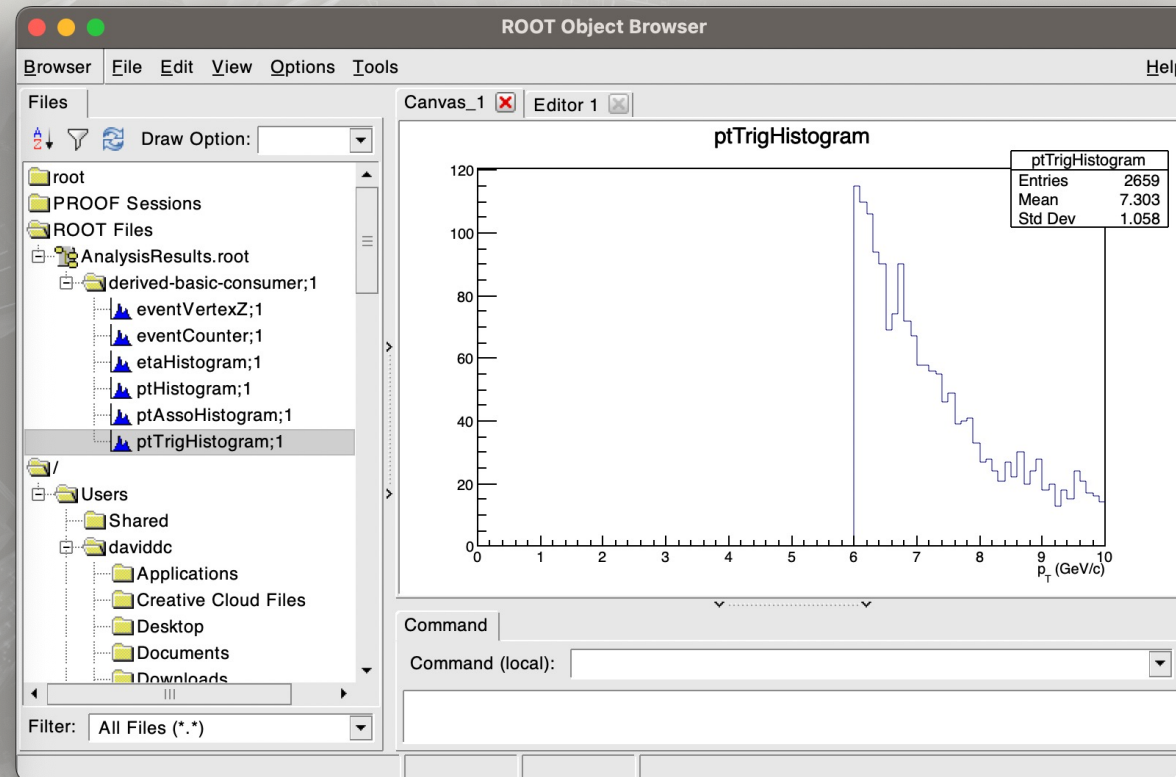
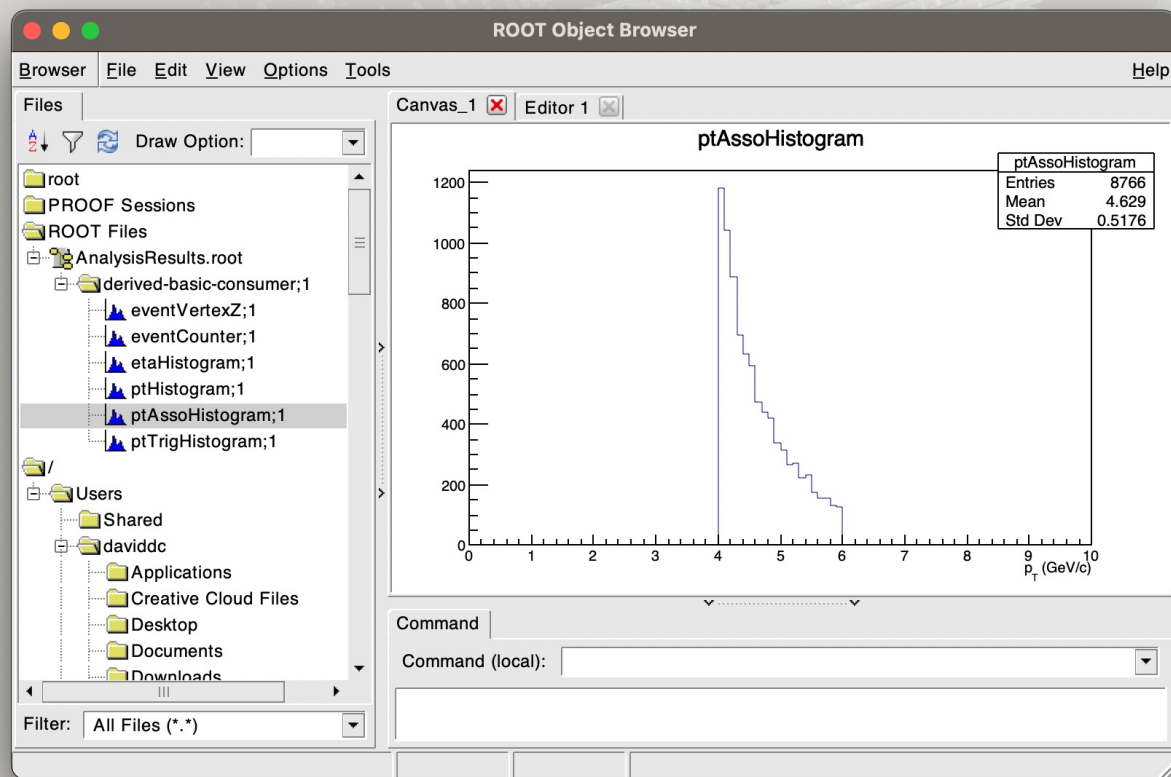
- IMPORTANT: partitions are not grouped by default. You have to group them inside your process function:

```
//partitions are not grouped by default!  
auto assoTracksThisCollision = associatedTracks->sliceByCached(aod::exampleTrackSpace::drCollisionId, collision.globalIndex(), cache);  
auto trigTracksThisCollision = triggerTracks->sliceByCached(aod::exampleTrackSpace::drCollisionId, collision.globalIndex(), cache);
```

- Now you can use these partitions to do any loop you like. For instance, we can fill two extra QA histograms:

```
for (auto& track : assoTracksThisCollision)  
    hists.fill(HIST("ptAssoHistogram"), track.pt());  
for (auto& track : trigTracksThisCollision)  
    hists.fill(HIST("ptTrigHistogram"), track.pt());
```

Output of track partition QA histograms



Nota bene: If you use filtering AND partitioning, parts are defined within the filtered sample!



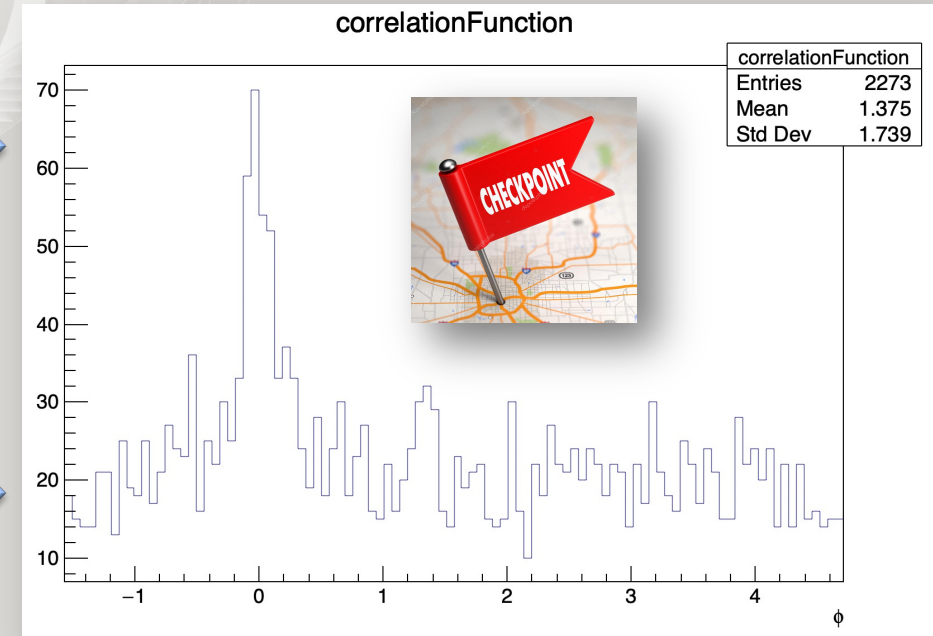
Time to do correlations!

```
const AxisSpec axisDeltaPhi{100, -0.5*TMath::Pi(), +1.5*TMath::Pi(), "#phi"};

histos.add("correlationFunction", "correlationFunction", kTH1F, {axisDeltaPhi});

for (auto& trigger : trigTracksThisCollision){
    for (auto& associated : assoTracksThisCollision){
        histos.fill(HIST("correlationFunction"), ComputeDeltaPhi(trigger.phi(),associated.phi()));
    }
}
```

- Note: `ComputeDeltaPhi` has been defined in `derivedBasicConsumer`!
 - No need to reinvent the wheel!
- But... do we really need a nested loop? No!
 - Much faster to use `framework functionality`!
 - More info on combinations: [documentation](#)



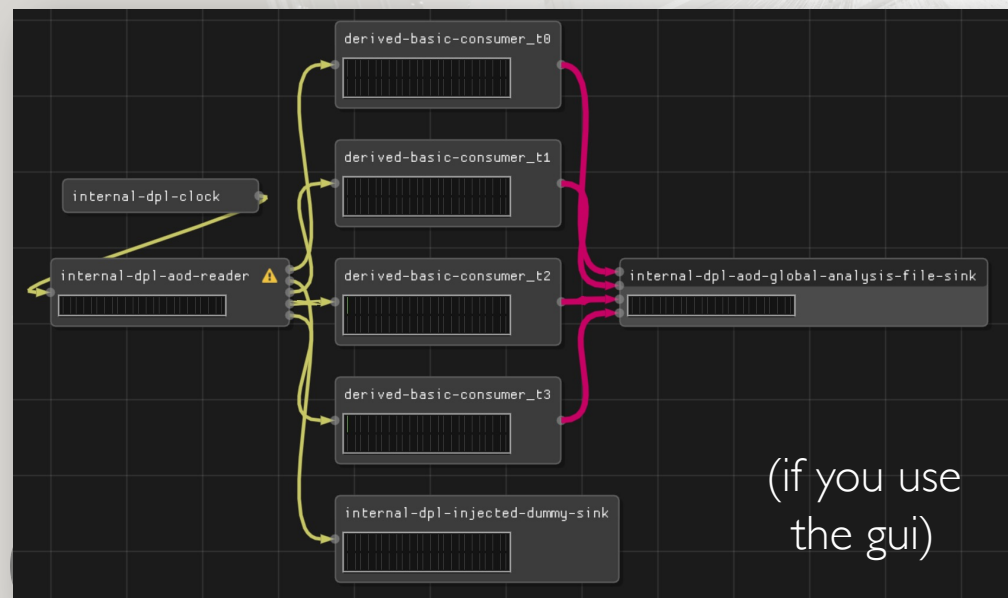
```
for (auto& [trigger, associated] :
combinations(o2::soa::CombinationsFullIndexPolicy(trigTracksThisCollision, assoTracksThisCollision)) {
    histos.fill(HIST("correlationFunction"), ComputeDeltaPhi(trigger.phi(),associated.phi()));
}
```

Bonus: two-dimensional correlations in $(\Delta\eta, \Delta\phi)$

```
const AxisSpec axisDeltaPhi{100, -0.5*TMath::Pi(), +1.5*TMath::Pi(), "#Delta#phi"};  
const AxisSpec axisDeltaEta{100, -1.0, +1.0, "#Delta#eta"};
```

```
histos.add("correlationFunction", "correlationFunction", kTH1F, {axisDeltaPhi});  
histos.add("correlationFunction2d", "correlationFunction2d", kTH2F, {axisDeltaPhi, axisDeltaEta});
```

```
for (auto& [trigger, associated] :  
combinations(o2::soa::CombinationsFullIndexPolicy(trigTracksThisCollision, assoTracksThisCollision))) {  
    histos.fill(HIST("correlationFunction"), ComputeDeltaPhi(trigger.phi(), associated.phi()));  
    histos.fill(HIST("correlationFunction2d"), ComputeDeltaPhi(trigger.phi(), associated.phi()),  
trigger.eta() - associated.eta());  
}
```



- This is already a fundamental step in a correlation analysis! (For more: CF)
- In reality, event mixing corrections are necessary to account for the triangle-like shape (which is due to **acceptance**)
- If you follow through with this, you will need a large sample to populate phase space correctly! Use the **large AO2D now**
- Add the option: **--pipeline=derived-basic-consumer:4**
 - This will use 4 CPUs by spawning 4 parallel copies of the task!
 - You can adjust as necessary, and you can use this for other studies too

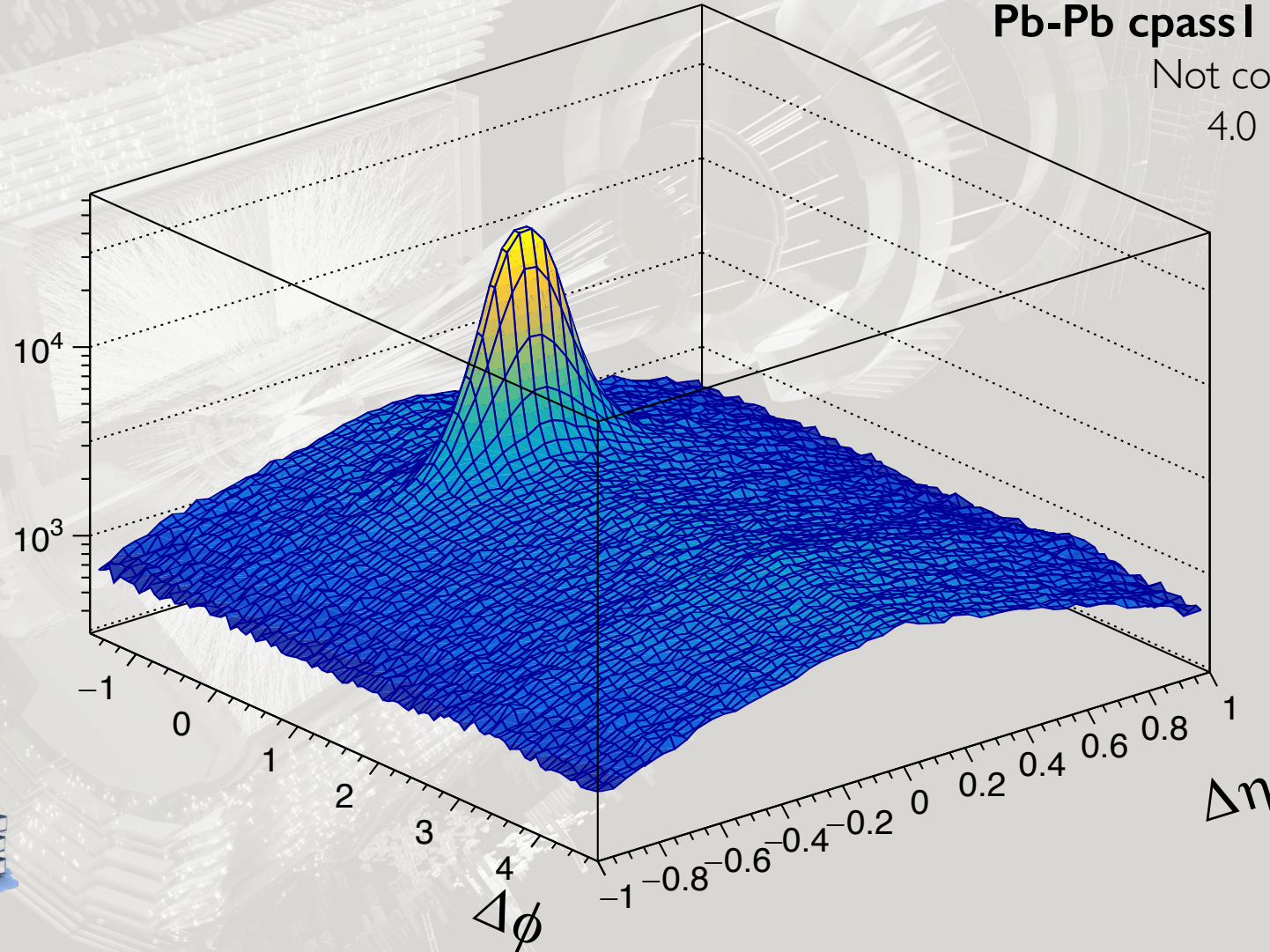
Two-dimensional correlation function with larger statistics

Pb-Pb cpassI data, 6×10^7 events

Not corrected for acceptance

$4.0 < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{assoc}} \text{ (GeV/c)} < 6.0$

$6.0 < p_{\text{T}}^{\text{trigger}} \text{ (GeV/c)}$



A 3D visualization of particle tracks in a detector, showing a complex structure with many tracks originating from a central point and spreading outwards. The tracks are represented as thin, light-colored lines. The detector structure is shown in a semi-transparent, light gray color.

Bonus / Easter Eggs / Tips

Further tricks with indices: manual slicing

- Many operations of slicing etc can be done manually (but still using table functionality)!
- Let's do an example collision grouping by hand! For this, our task struct needs to have a Preslice declaration:

```
// For manual sliceBy  
Preslice<aod::Tracks> tracksPerCollisionPreslice = o2::aod::track::collisionId;
```

- Now one can do the collision – track grouping manually:

```
void process(aod::Collisions const& collisions, myFilteredTracks const& tracks)  
{  
    for (const auto& collision : collisions) {  
        //group tracks manually  
        const uint64_t collIdx = collision.globalIndex();  
        auto trackTable_thisCollision = tracks.sliceBy(tracksPerCollisionPreslice, collIdx);  
        histos.fill(HIST("eventCounter"), 0.5);  
        for (auto& track : trackTable_thisCollision) {  
            // (...)  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- This is a simple example, but this is very powerful as a general method!

Further tricks with axes: ConfigurableAxis

- It is clearly interesting to have an axis in a histogram be massively configurable also in hyperloop!
- But it's very cumbersome to have to do this fully manually. ConfigurableAxis helps with that!

```
ConfigurableAxis axisPtQA{"axisPtQA", {VARIABLE_WIDTH, 0.0f, 0.1f, 0.2f, 0.3f, 0.4f, 0.5f, 0.6f, 0.7f, 0.8f, 0.9f, 1.0f, 1.1f, 1.2f, 1.3f, 1.4f, 1.5f, 1.6f, 1.7f, 1.8f, 1.9f, 2.0f, 2.2f, 2.4f, 2.6f, 2.8f, 3.0f, 3.2f, 3.4f, 3.6f, 3.8f, 4.0f, 4.4f, 4.8f, 5.2f, 5.6f, 6.0f, 6.5f, 7.0f, 7.5f, 8.0f, 9.0f, 10.0f, 11.0f, 12.0f, 13.0f, 14.0f, 15.0f, 17.0f, 19.0f, 21.0f, 23.0f, 25.0f, 30.0f, 35.0f, 40.0f, 50.0f}, "pt axis for QA histograms"};
```

```
histos.add("ptHistogram", "ptHistogram", kTH1F, {axisPtQA});
```

- Using hyperloop, you can then change the binning scheme from fixed-width to variable and adjust to your liking using the web interface!