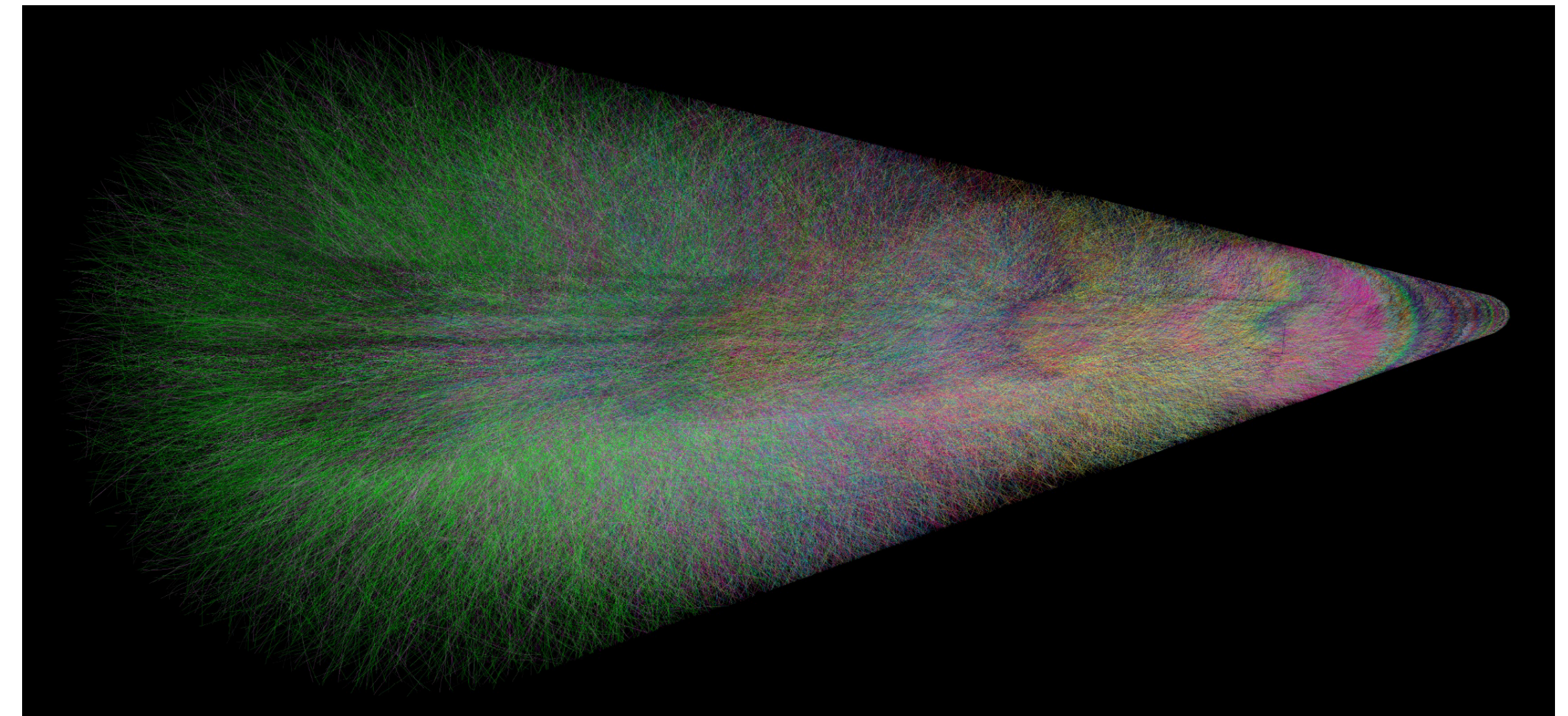
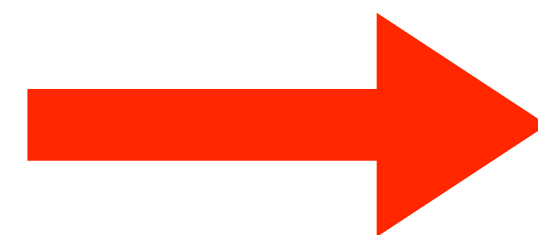
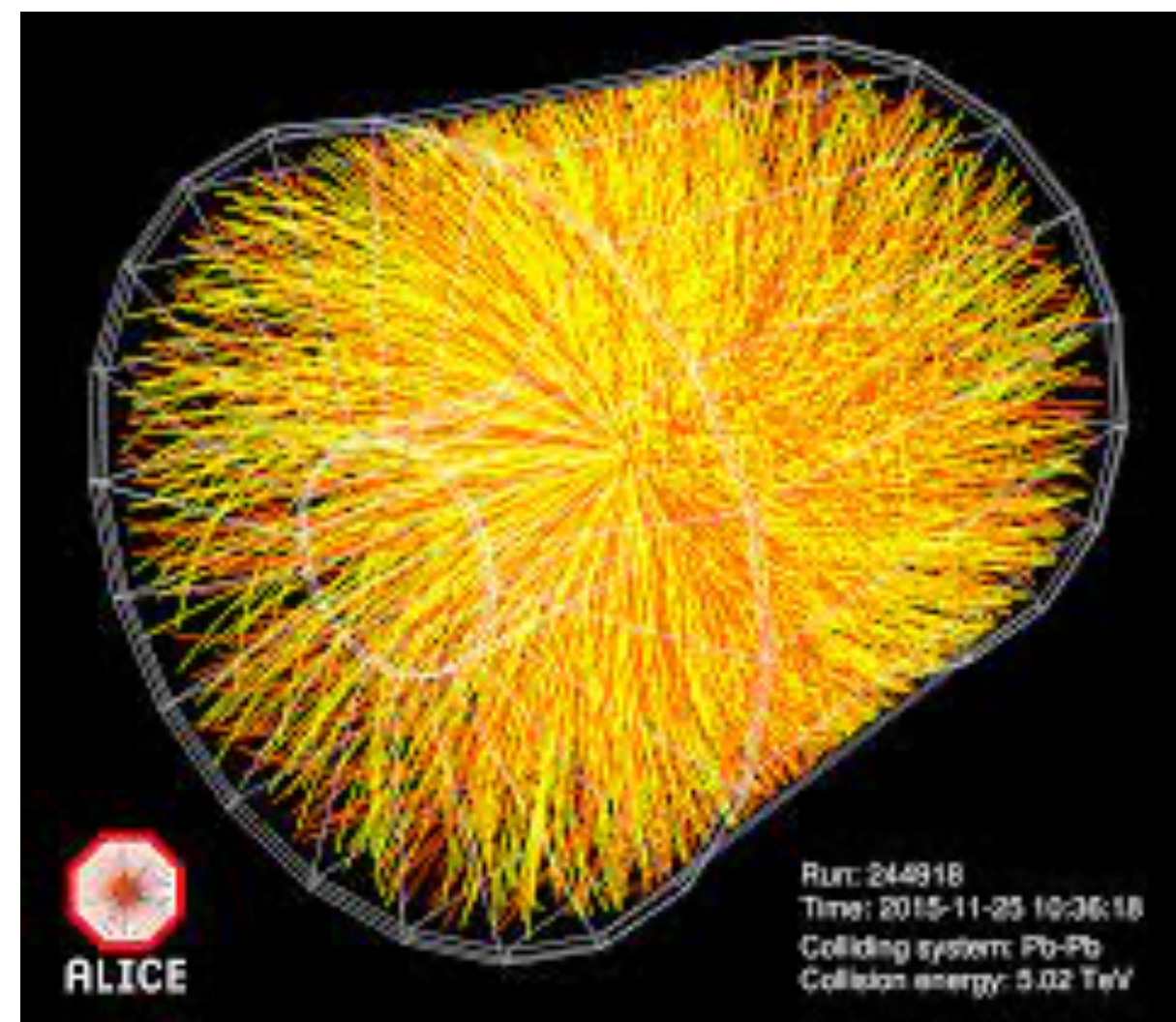


# ALICE Online/Offline (O<sup>2</sup>) Processing Overview

**Andreas Morsch**  
**CERN**

- $\mathcal{O}(100)$  Increase of overall data rate and number of events to process
  - Raw data rate from detectors 50 kHz Pb-Pb, 3.5 TB/s
  - Dominated by the Time Projection Chamber (TPC)
- Continuous readout of majority of detectors

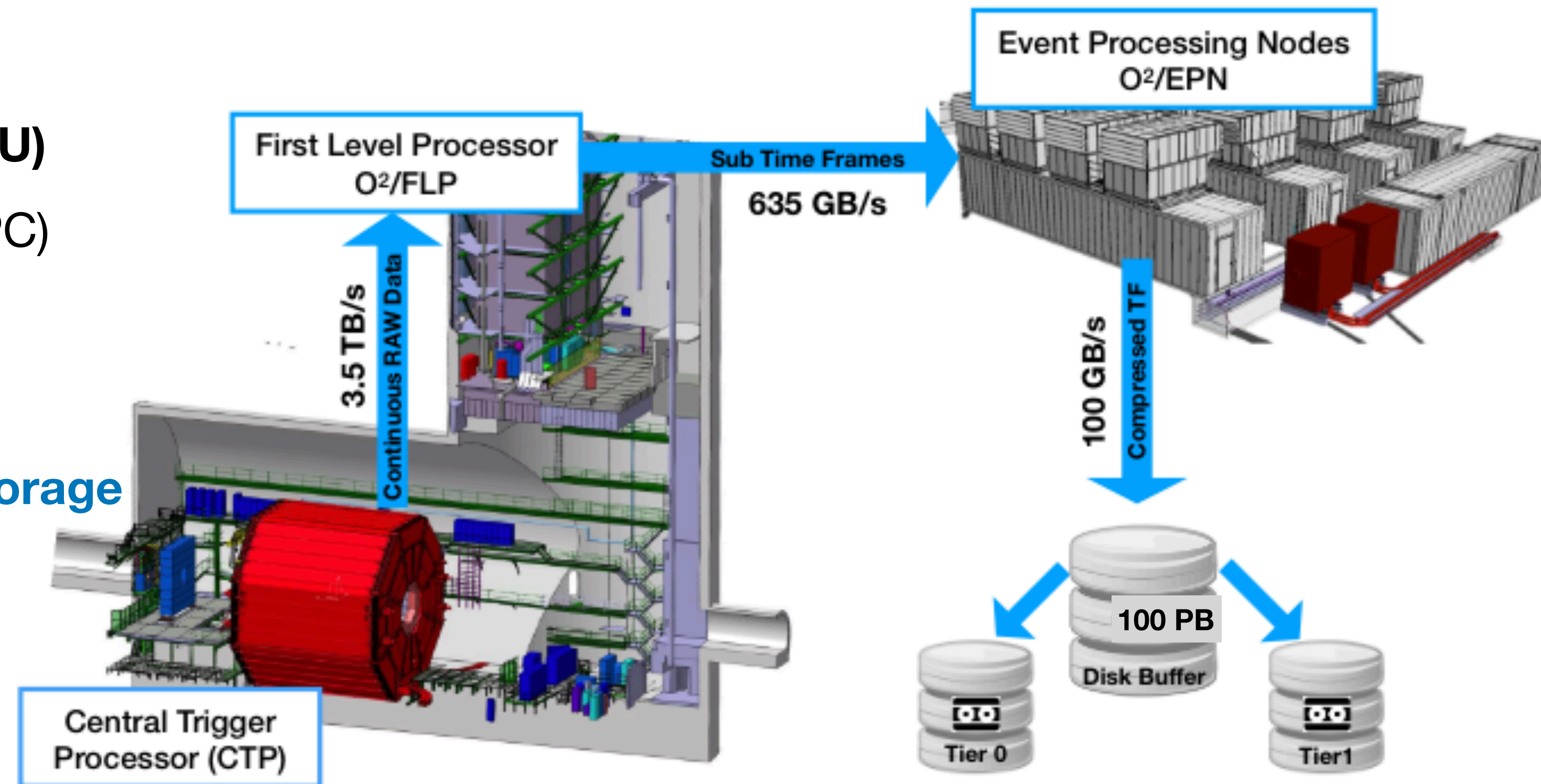


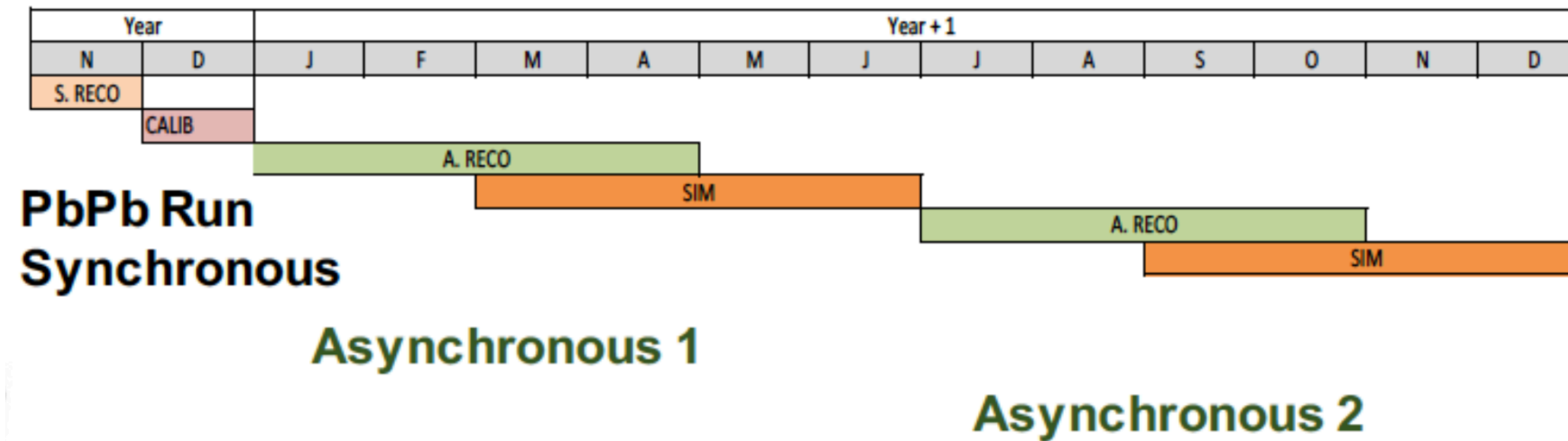
Run 2: Single Pb-Pb **Event**

Run 3: 1/5 of a **Time Frame** (~10 ms)  
 500 Pb-Pb collisions / TF  
 ~5 events overlapping in TPC drift time

## Minimize storage costs and computing time

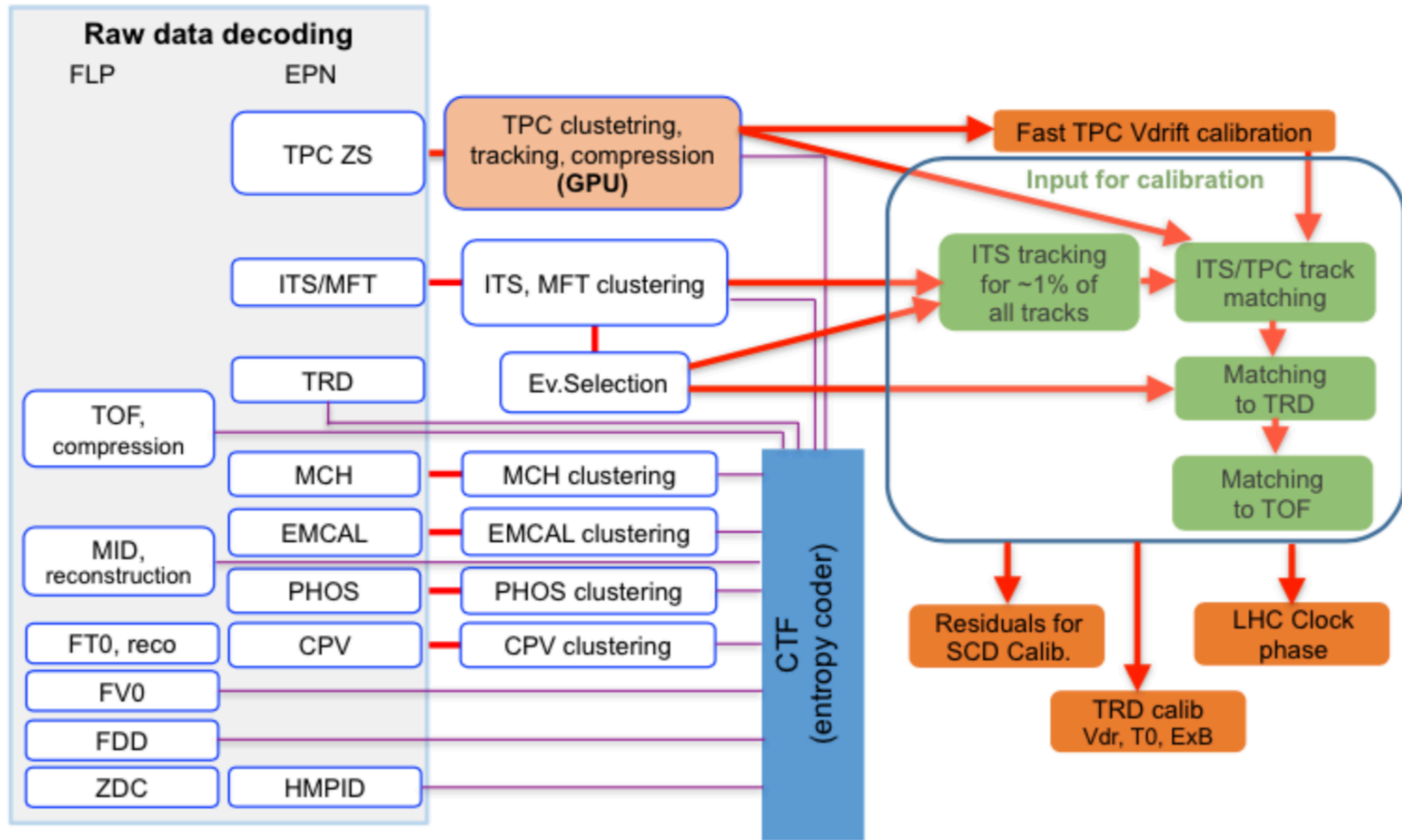
- O<sup>2</sup> system designed for max. reduction of data volume synchronous with data taking
- Achieved in two processing steps on two types of computing nodes
  - **First Level Processing (FLP)** (-> next talk)
    - data compression by 0-suppression
    - first calibration tasks
  - **Event Processing Nodes (EPN / CPU + GPU)**
    - first pass online reconstruction (mainly TPC)
    - extraction of calibration objects
    - data reduction and compression
- **Networking (Grid, Tier0 Storage) and Data Storage**
- **Condition and Calibration Data Base**



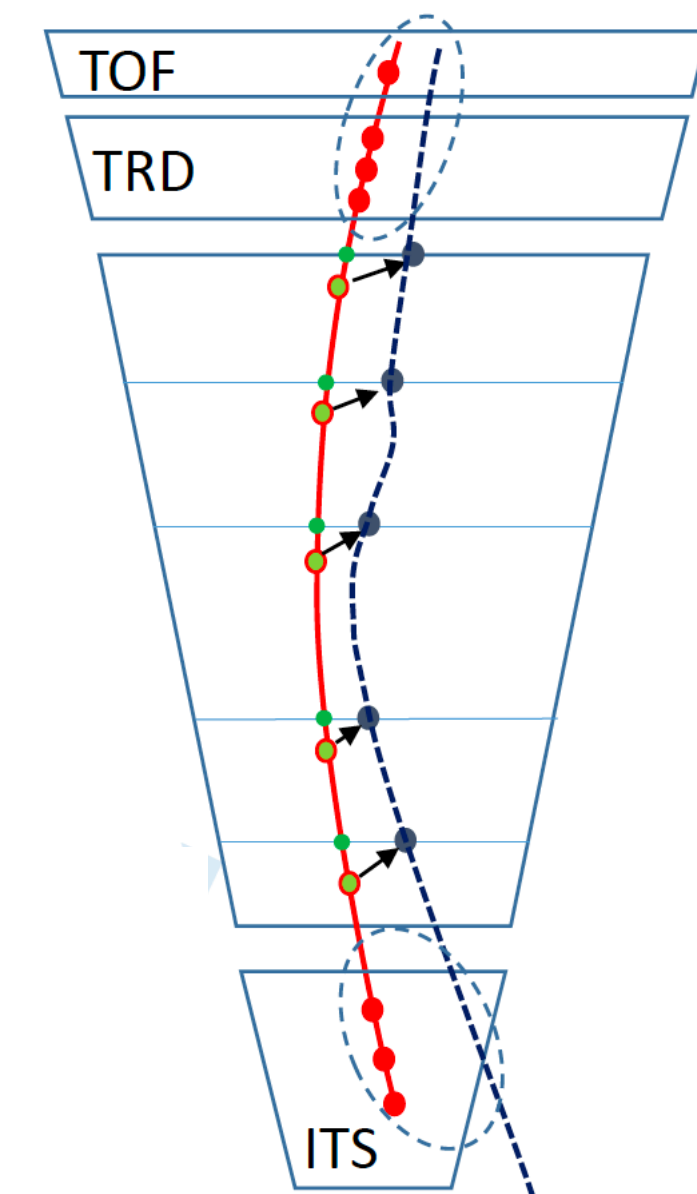
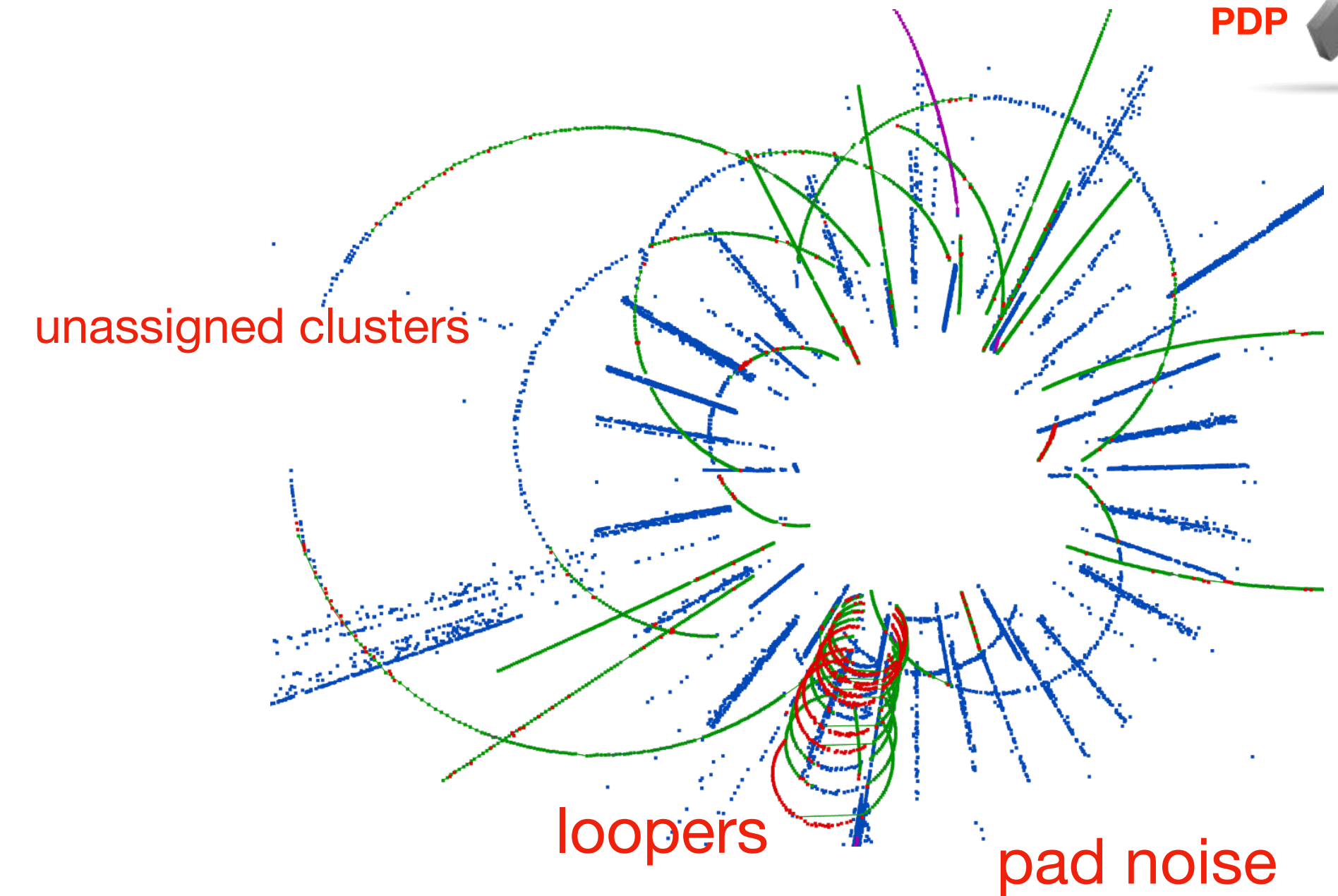


- **Creation of Calibration Objects (short calibration run)**
- **Synchronous processing followed by 2 asynchronous reconstruction passes on GRID and EPN**
  - Full calibration and reconstruction
  - Output stores as Analysis Object Data (AOD)
  - Input for Analysis
- **Monte Carlo production cycles** (taking into account the time dependent detector conditions)
- **Data Analysis**
  - 10% of data copied to dedicated Analysis Facilities
  - fast turnaround for task validation and cut tuning
- **Further data reduction for specific analysis**
  - filtering of interesting events and retaining only information strictly needed for analysis

# Synchronous Reconstruction

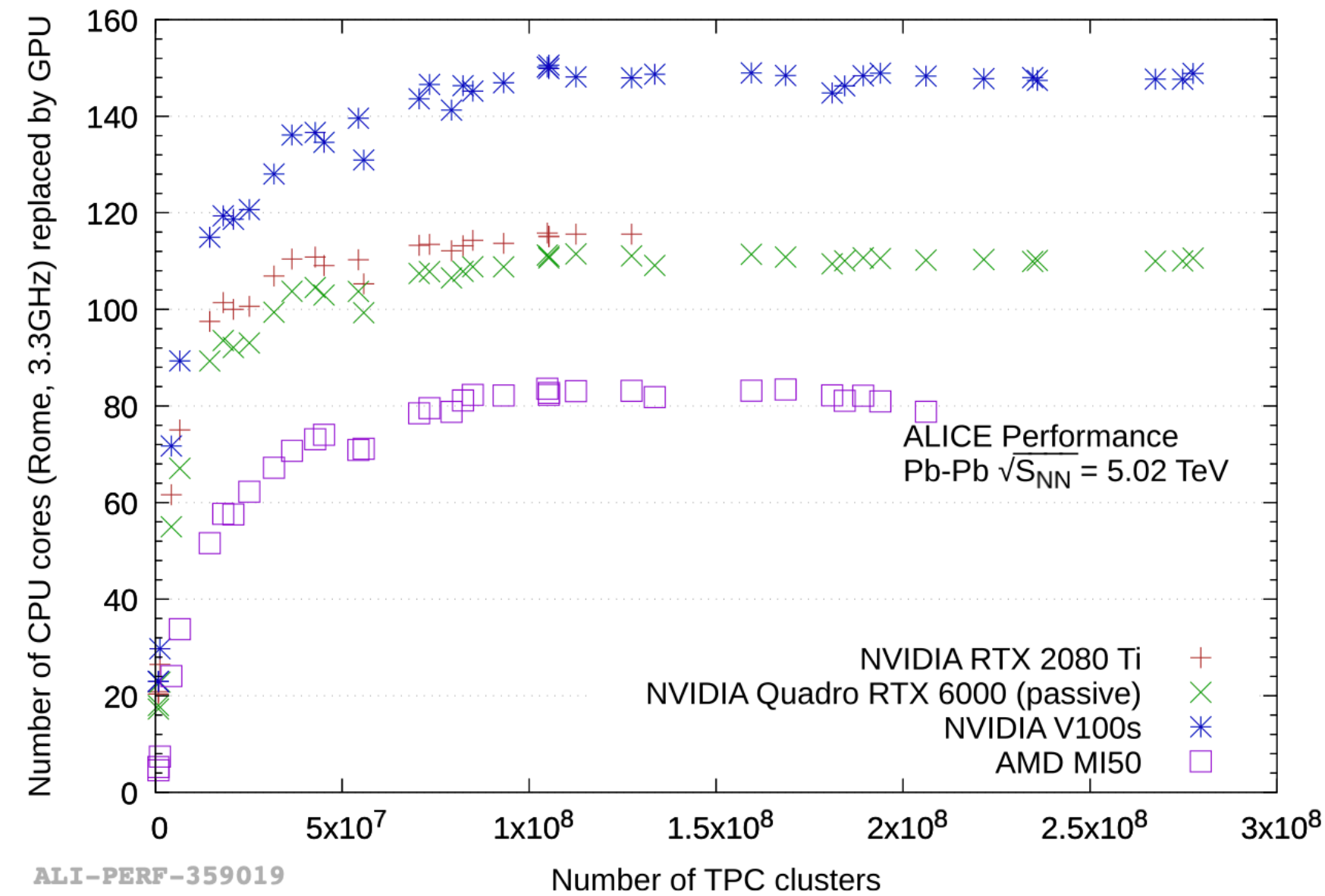


- **Data Reduction**
- Reconstruct TPC Tracks
- Remove Clusters not needed for physics
  - Option A: identified background clusters
  - Option B: all clusters outside tracks used for physics analysis
- Entropy Encoding of remaining clusters rel. to track
  
- **Spatial Distortion Calibration**
  - Global Track Reconstruction for small subset of events

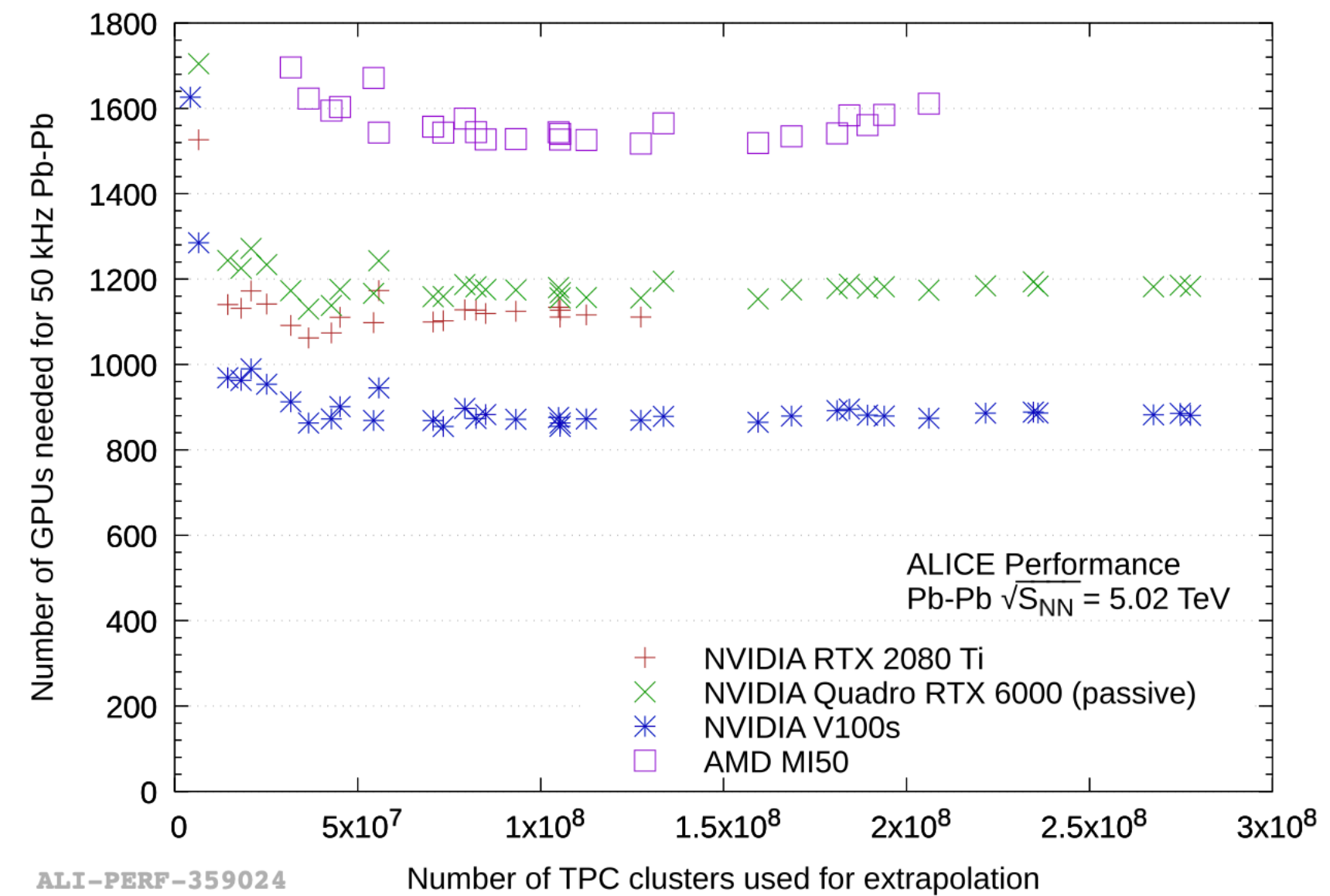


# TPC Reconstruction on GPUs

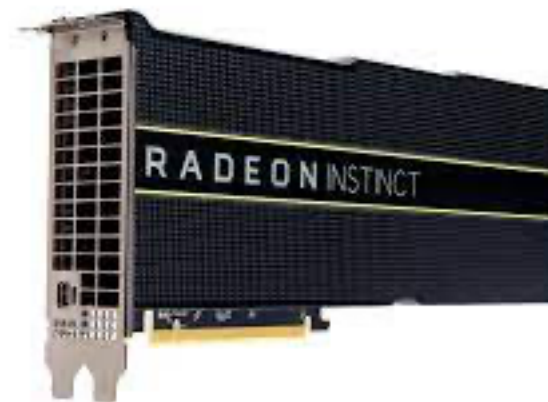
1 GPU = 80-150 CPU cores



~1600 AMD MI50 needed to reconstruct Pb-Pb at 50 kHz



EPN server (1/250) 250 x



x 8

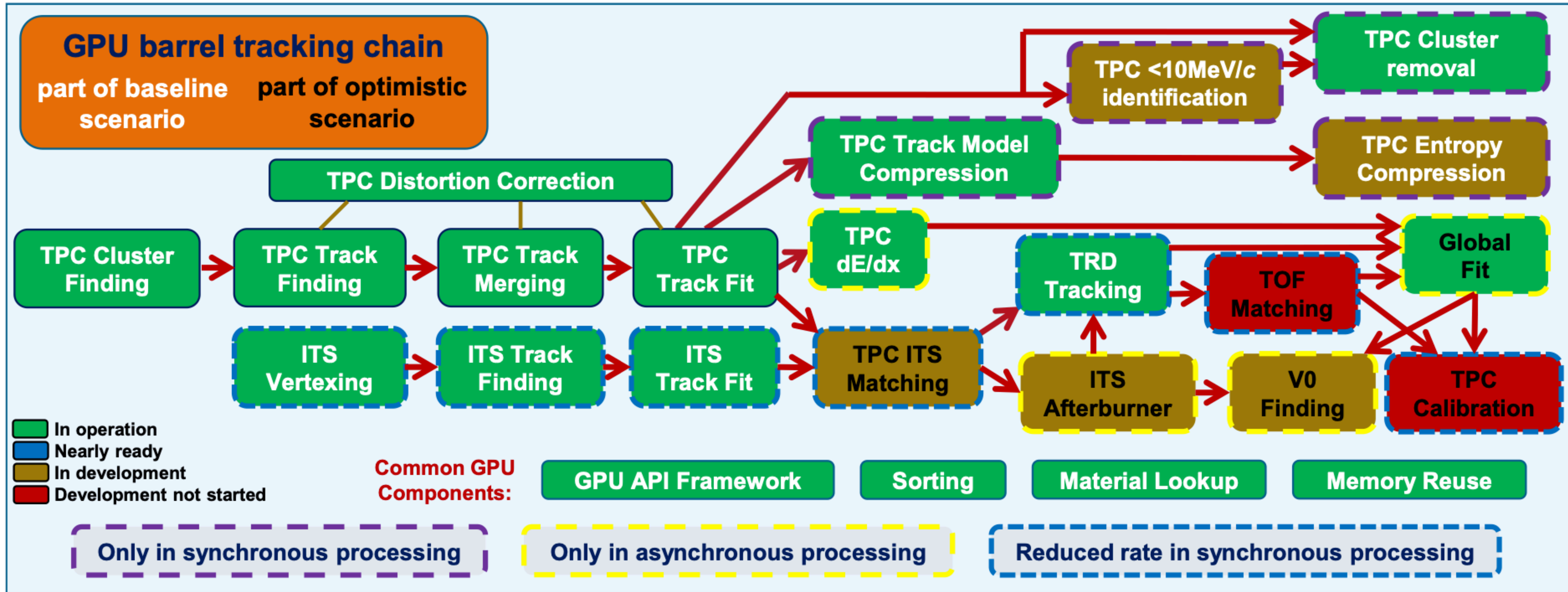


2x32 cores

CR0 EPN computing center at Point 2



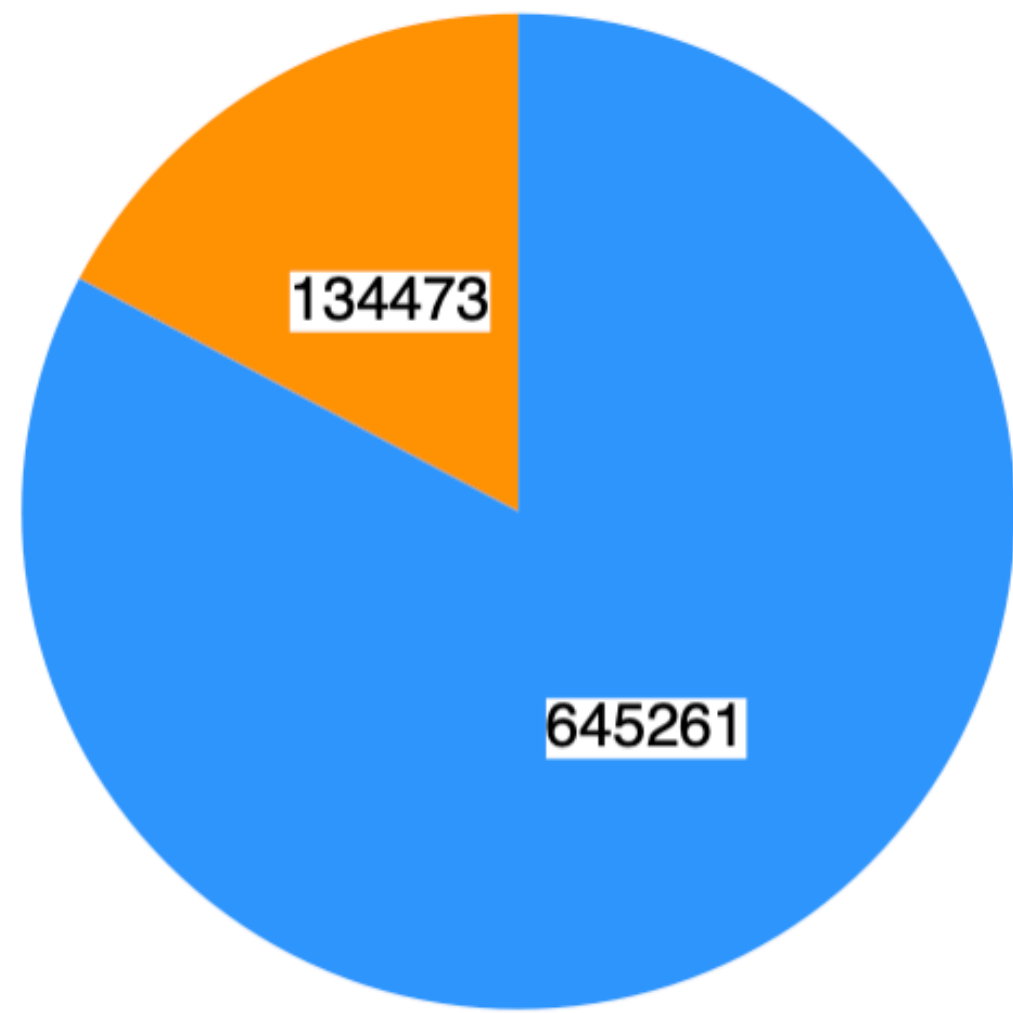
Baseline scenario: synchronous TPC reconstruction on the GPU ✓



- Work to offload more tasks to GPU in **asynchronous reconstruction** ongoing.
- Efficient use of EPN Farm for Synchronous Reconstruction



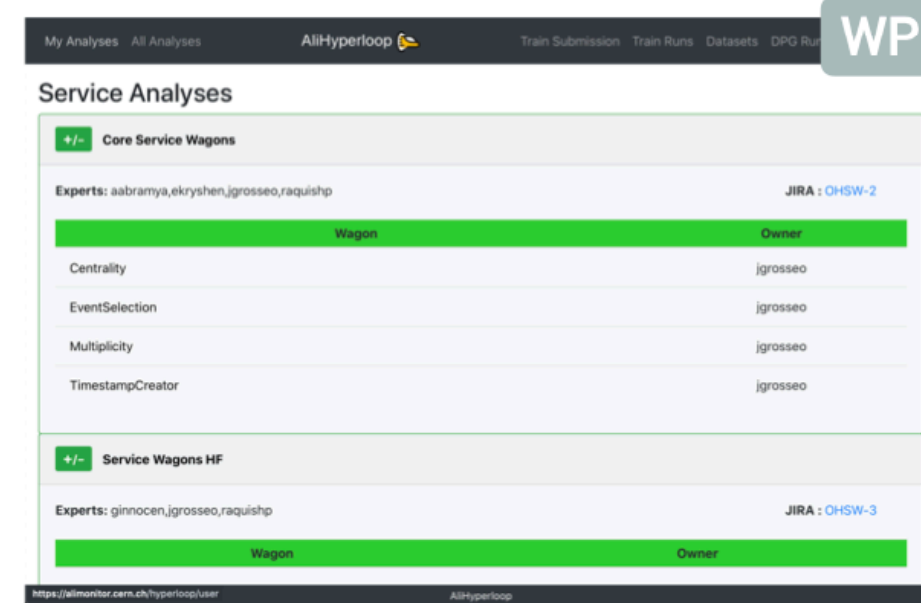
- **Transport Layer for Efficient Parallelism**
- **Data Model**
- **Data Processing Layer (DPL)**  
Abstracts computation as a set of data processors organized in a logical data flow.



■ Shared with FAIR (17.2%) ■ O2 Project (82.8%)

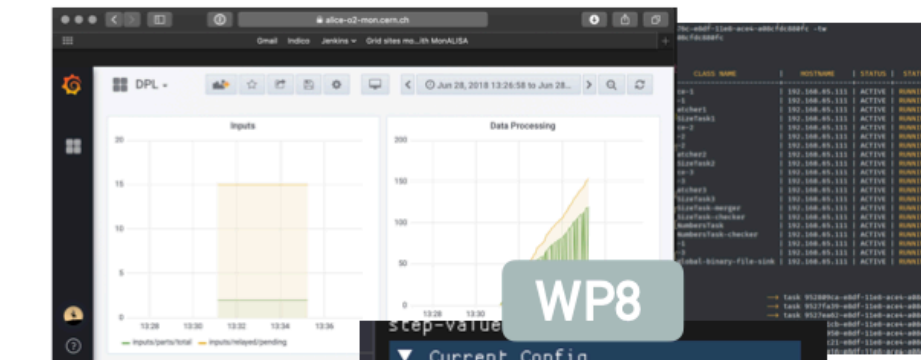
November 2020

## DPL AS INTEGRATION PLATFORM FOR O<sup>2</sup>

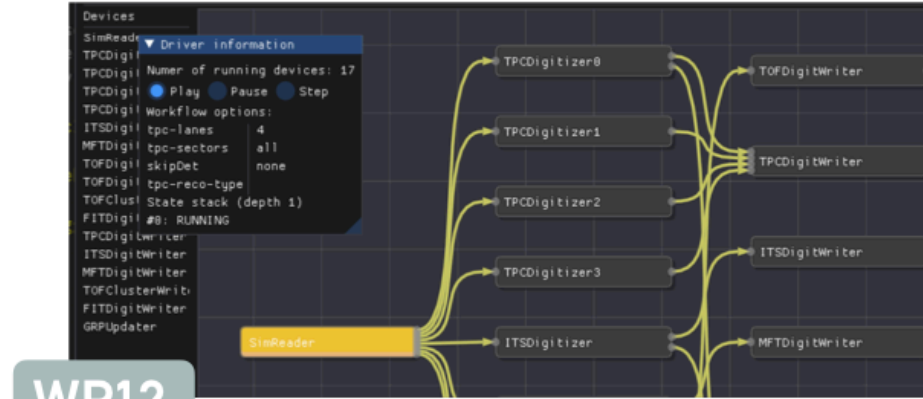
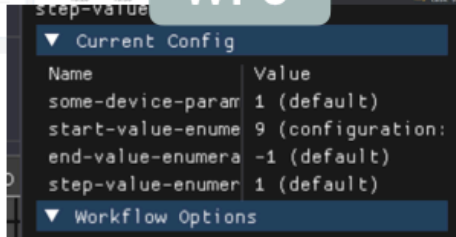


### AliHyperloop Integration

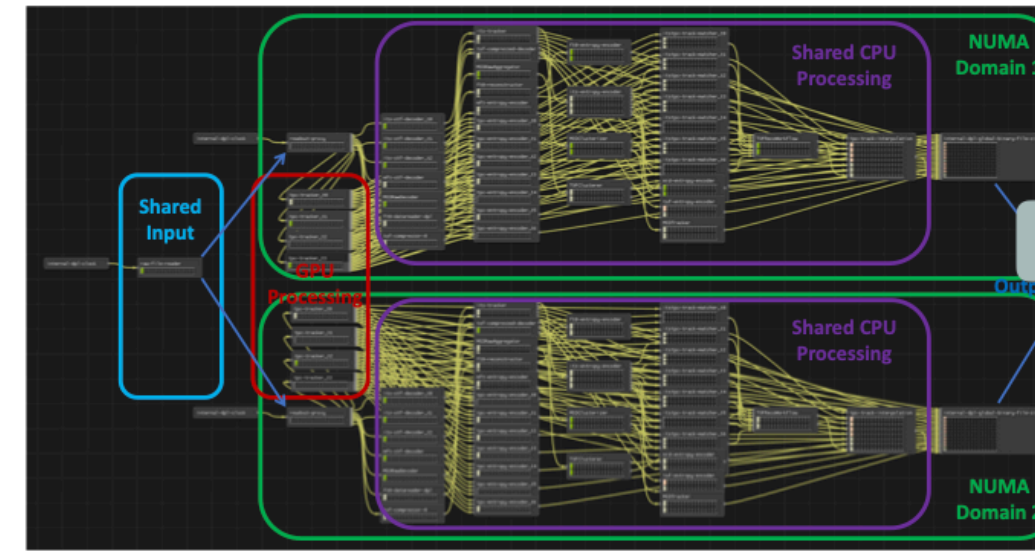
DPL workflows in O2 are automatically integrated within the new "AliHyperloop" Analysis Train service



Integration with WP8 provided Monitoring, InfoLogger, Configuration & Control packages



### Digitization

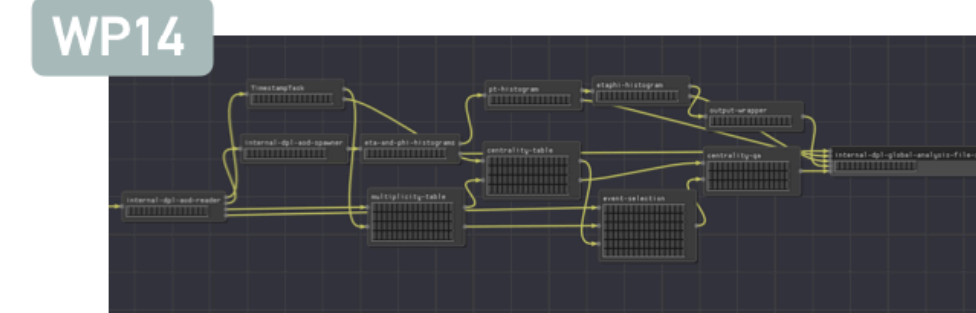


### Full system test

DPL provides the backbone of the full system integration, in particular successfully allowing 8 GPU processes to share the CPU part via DPL "time pipelining" feature (courtesy of David).

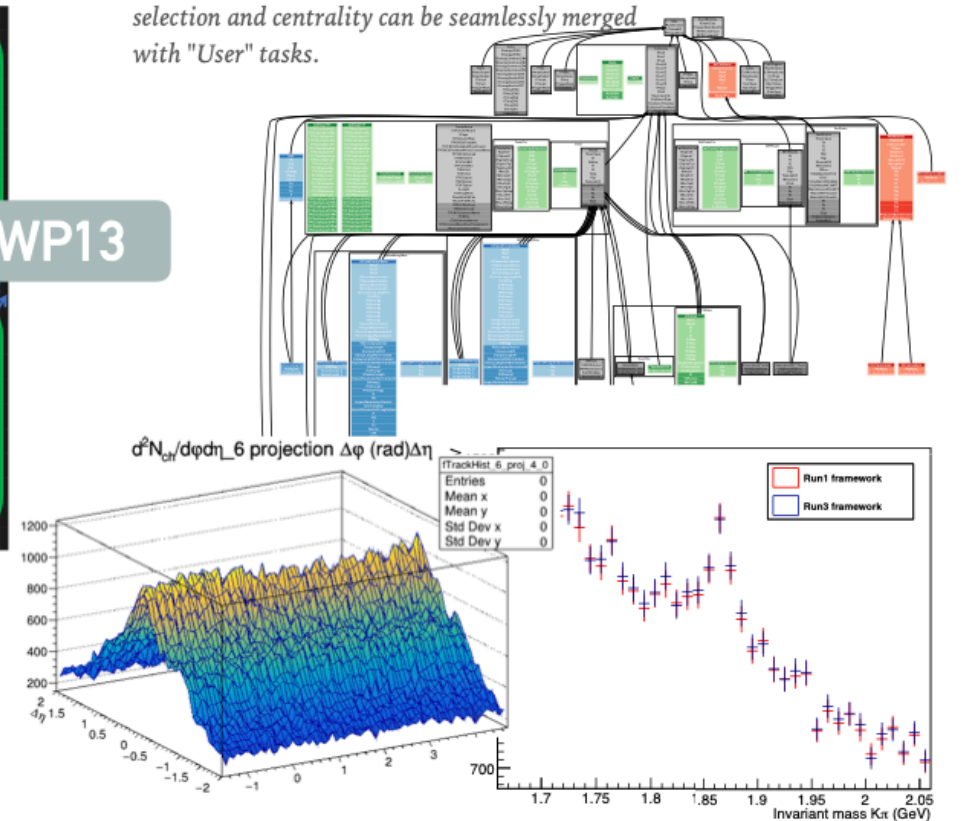
### QC & DataSampling

DataSampling & QC use DPL to integrate with the rest of the data processing workflow.



### Analysis Framework

The AliceO2 Analysis Framework is based on DPL and uses its features to provide parallelism and describe deployments. Common tasks like event selection and centrality can be seamlessly merged with "User" tasks.



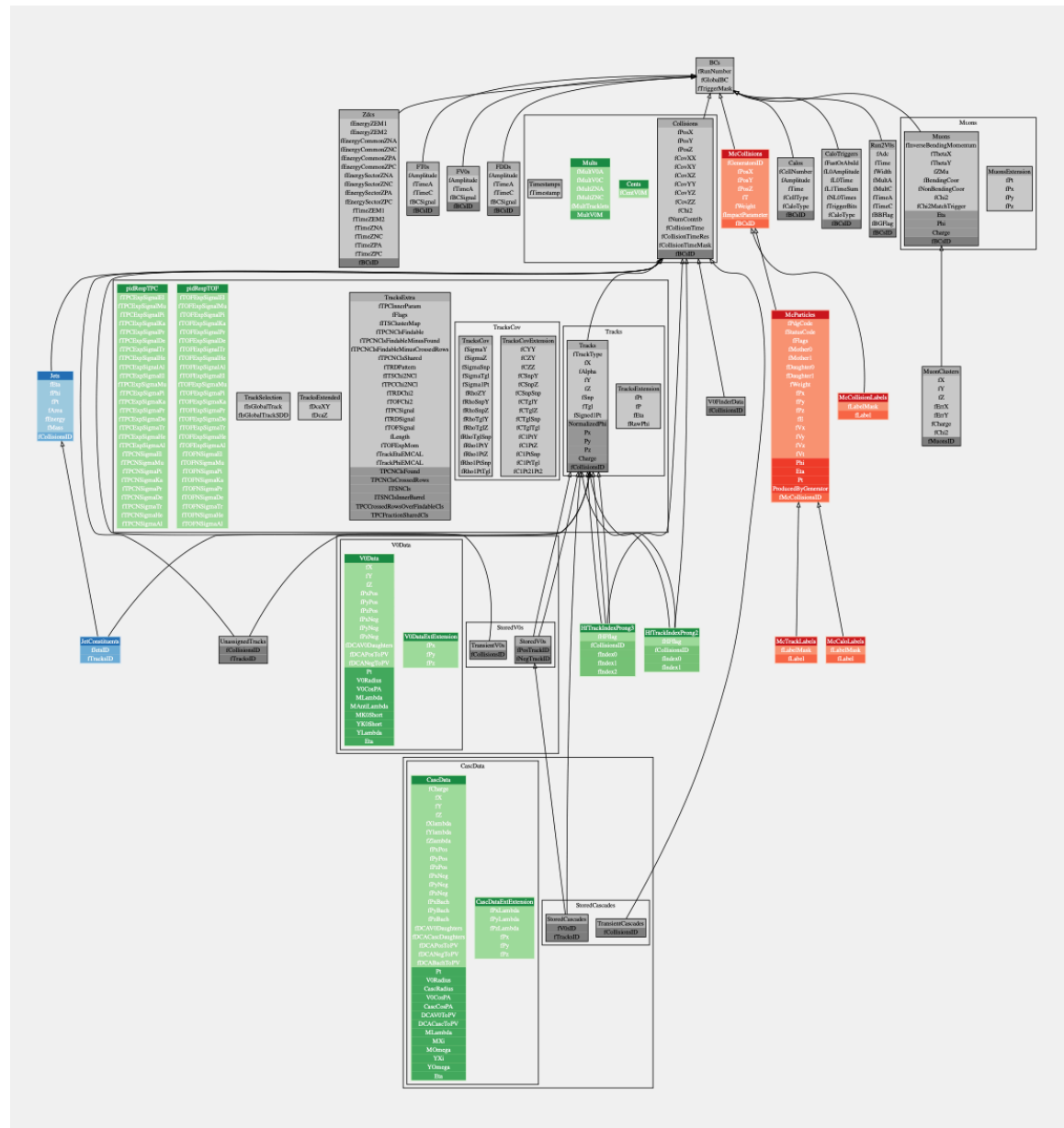
### Real physicists!

Analysis Framework is enabling real physicists to produce actual plots! :-). See report on the ongoing analysis challenge.

# New Analysis Framework

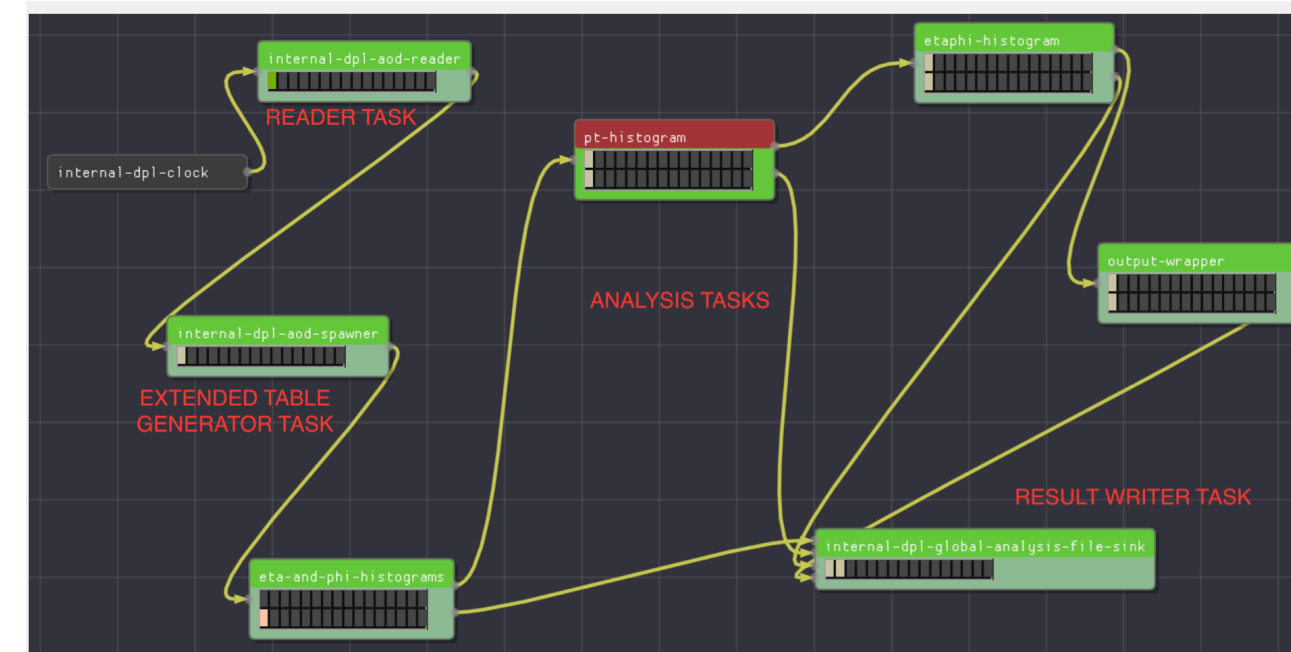
Increases event throughput ....

## Data Model



Interconnected Tables

## Parallelism



Workflow as collection of Interconnected tasks.

## Declarative Analysis

Define filter on  $p_T$

```
float ptlow = 0.5f;
float ptup = 2.0f;
Filter ptFilter_a = aod::track::pt > ptlow;
Filter ptFilter_b = aod::track::pt < ptup;
```

Define filter on  $\eta$

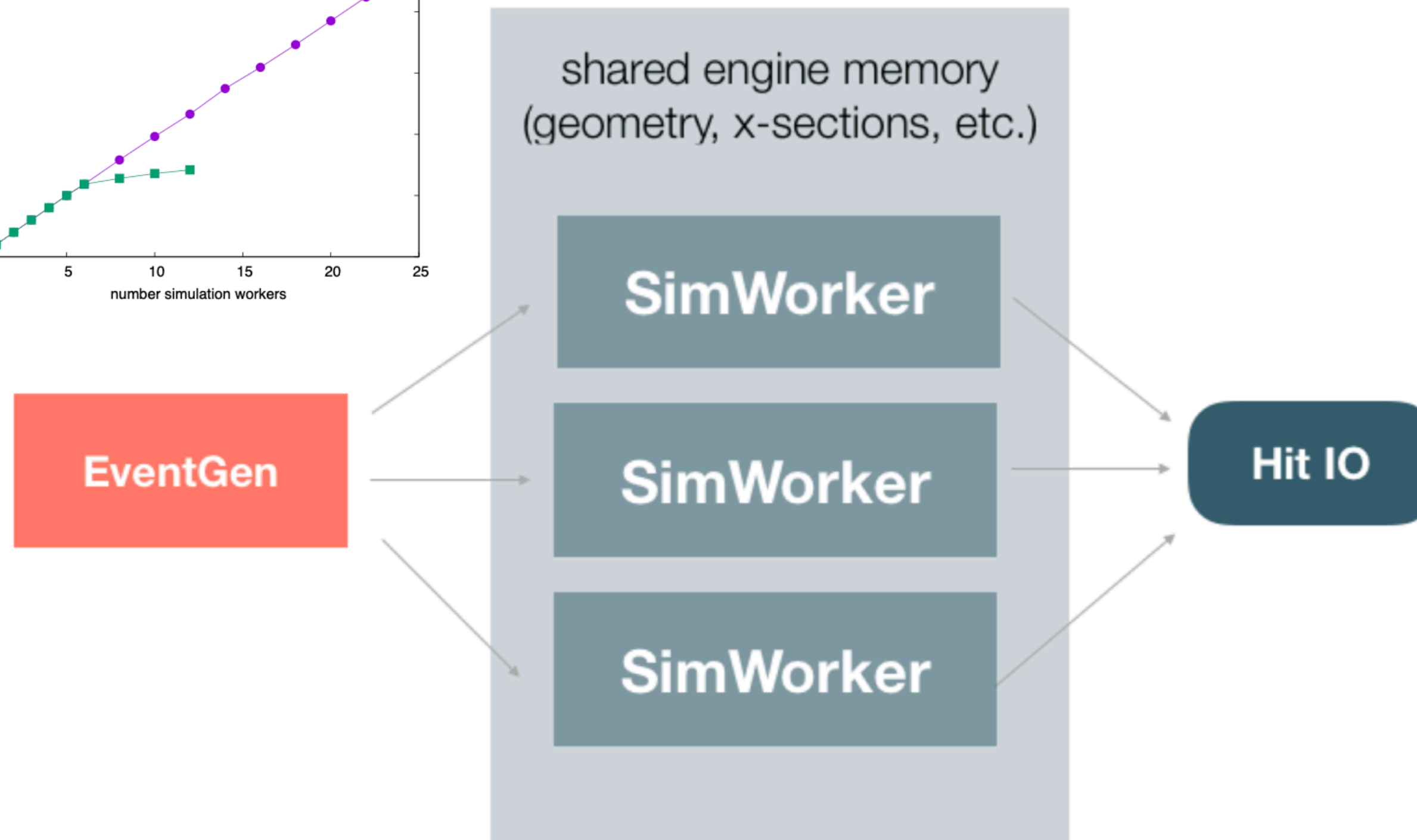
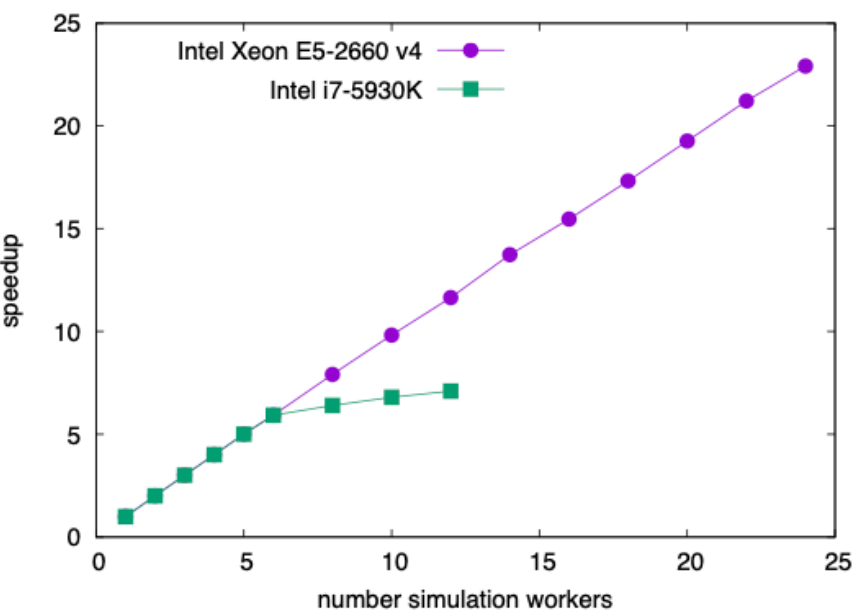
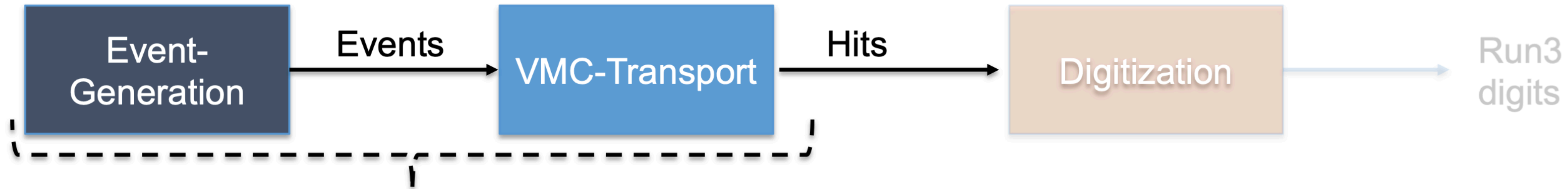
```
float etalow = -1.0f;
float etaup = 1.0f;
Filter etafilter = (aod::track::eta < etaup) && (aod::track::eta > etalow);

void process(aod::Collision const& collision, soa::Filtered<aod::Tracks> const& tracks)
```

only contains tracks passing the filter

Avoid redundant calculations

- Currently running Analysis Challenge on converted Run2 data
- Soon Data Challenges on Run3 simulated and reconstructed data



## Exploits Parallelism:

- Simulation process divided into individual actors
- Further parallelism achieved through sub-event processing
  - ease of use of opportunistic resources
- Transport code through **VMC** (Geant4, Geant3, FLUKA)

[S.Wenzel, talk at CHEP18](#)

Provides input (fully simulated Time Frame) for reconstruction tests and optimisation.

# PDP Project within ALICE Computing

Software, Physics Data Processing and Computing

