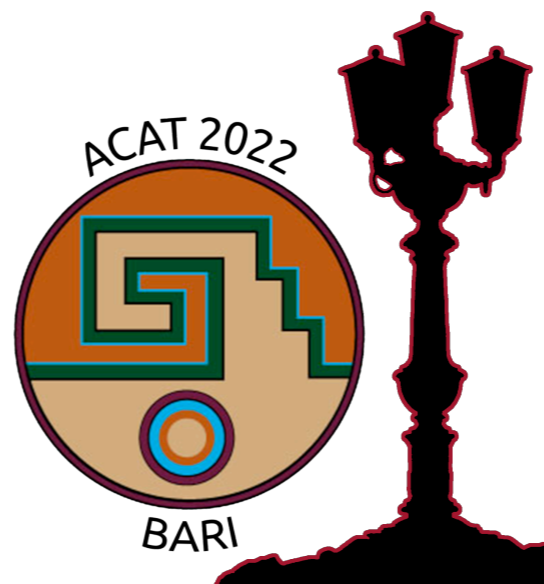


Track 2 Summary

Adriano Di Florio (INFN Bari), Dalila Salamani (CERN),
Jennifer Ngadiuba (Fermilab), Sophie Berkman (Fermilab)

ACAT 2022
24-28 October 2022
Villa Romanazzi Carducci, Bari, Italy



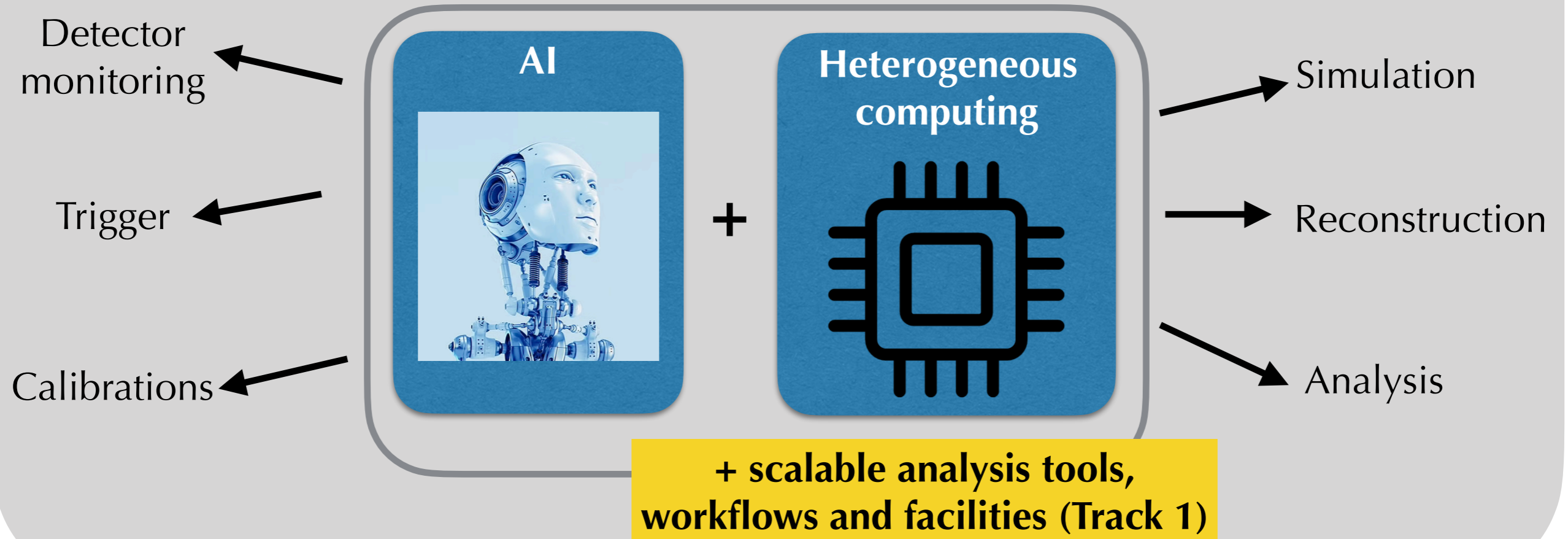
Track 2 Overview

- **112 contributions received for 36 oral slots**
 - [ALL contributions were accepted](#) as all extremely interesting
 - Thanks to the poster sessions we are able to [hear about and discuss all of them!](#)
- A **broad range of topics** being covered
- This summary attempts to find the **common goal and main direction...**

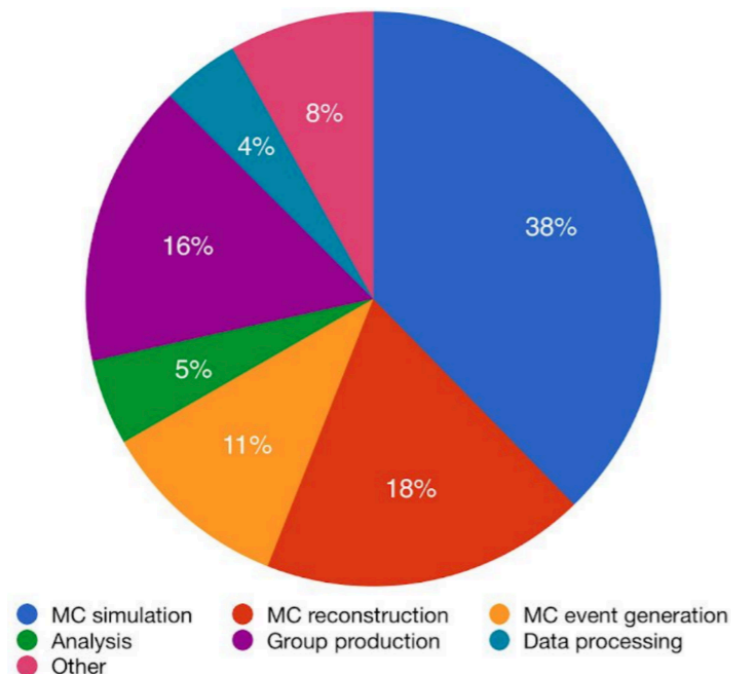
The common goal

And we are here discussing **all possible angles** to achieve this goal

Accelerate scientific discoveries by boosting computing efficiency



Accelerating simulation



- MC simulation large part of computing
- Speed up:
 - Train ML model on small dataset
 - Draw majority of samples form ML model
 - ➔ Amplify original data set
 - ➔ Significantly faster

Catmore et. al. **ATLAS HL-LHC Computing Conceptual Design Report**, CERN-LHCC-2020-015 ; LHCC-G-178



Butter et al.: **Amplifying Statistics using Generative Models**: NeurIPS ML4PS 2020, [2008.06545](https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.06545)



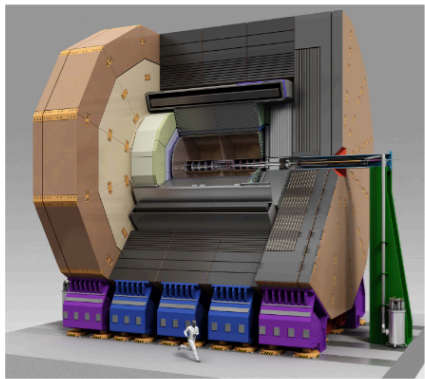
80-90% CPU time of simulation spent on calorimeter!

[S. D. Diefenbacher plenary talk on Monday: "Generative Models for Fast \(Calorimeter\) Simulation"](#)

Accelerating simulation

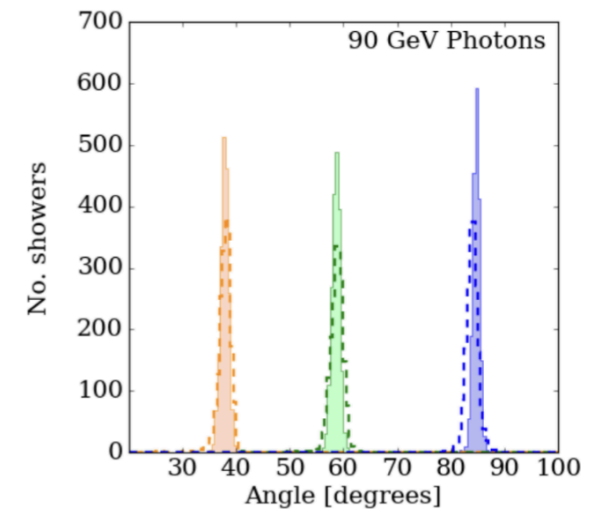
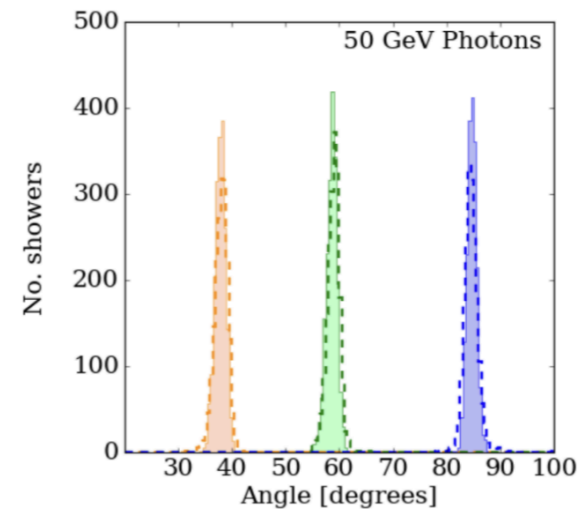
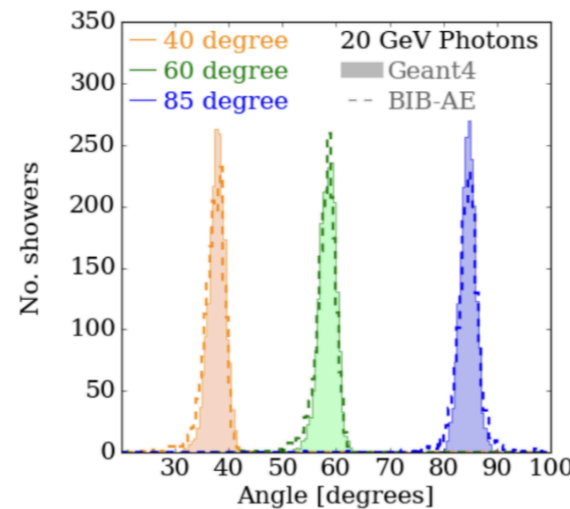
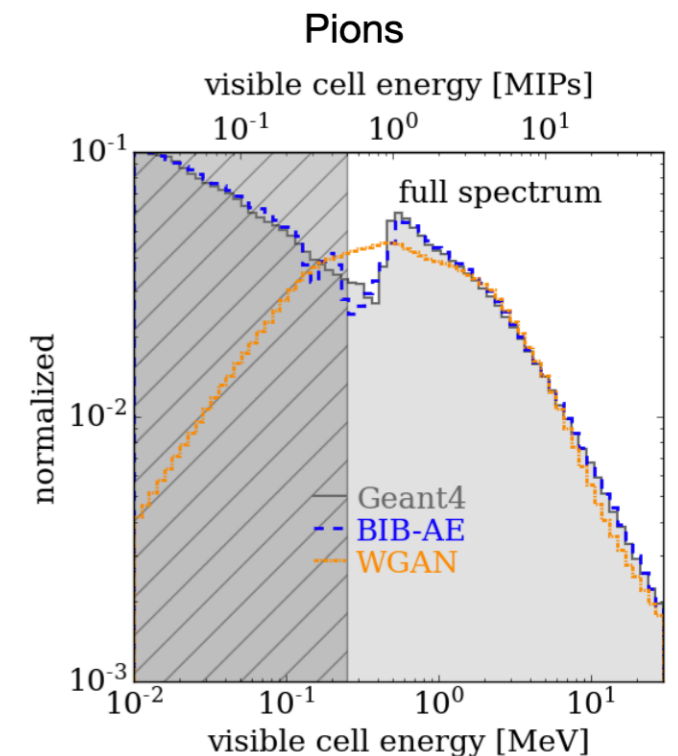
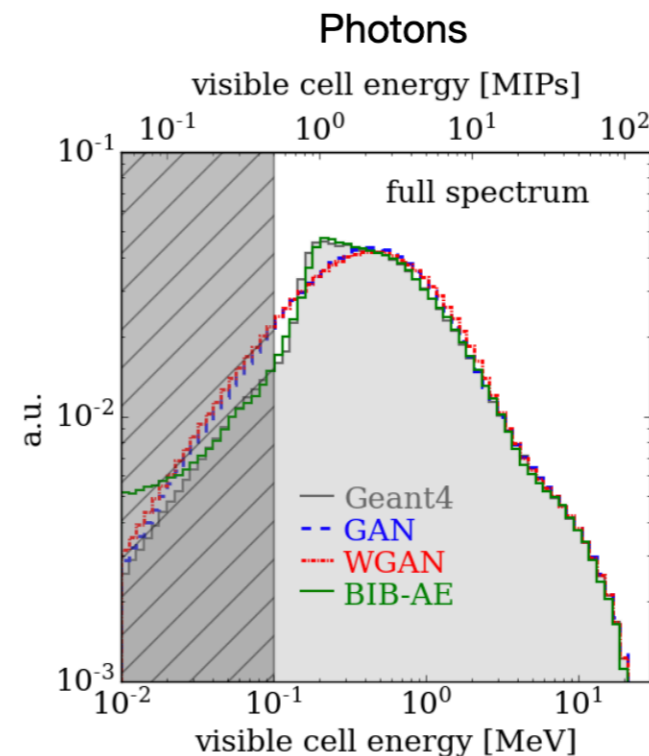
- Different **generative models** being explored:
 - Variational Autoencoders (VAE)
 - Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)
 - Normalizing Flows
- And different **data representations**:
 - images and point cloud

**A novel architecture
Bounded-Information-Bottleneck autoencoder
with particle energy and angle conditioning
achieves state of the art performance!**



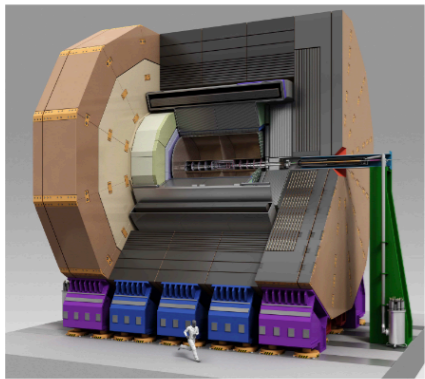
ILD ECAL / HCAL

- 30 / 48 layers
- 100,000,000 / 8,000,000 total channels
- 27,000 / 30,000 channel segment using in generative models



Accelerating simulation

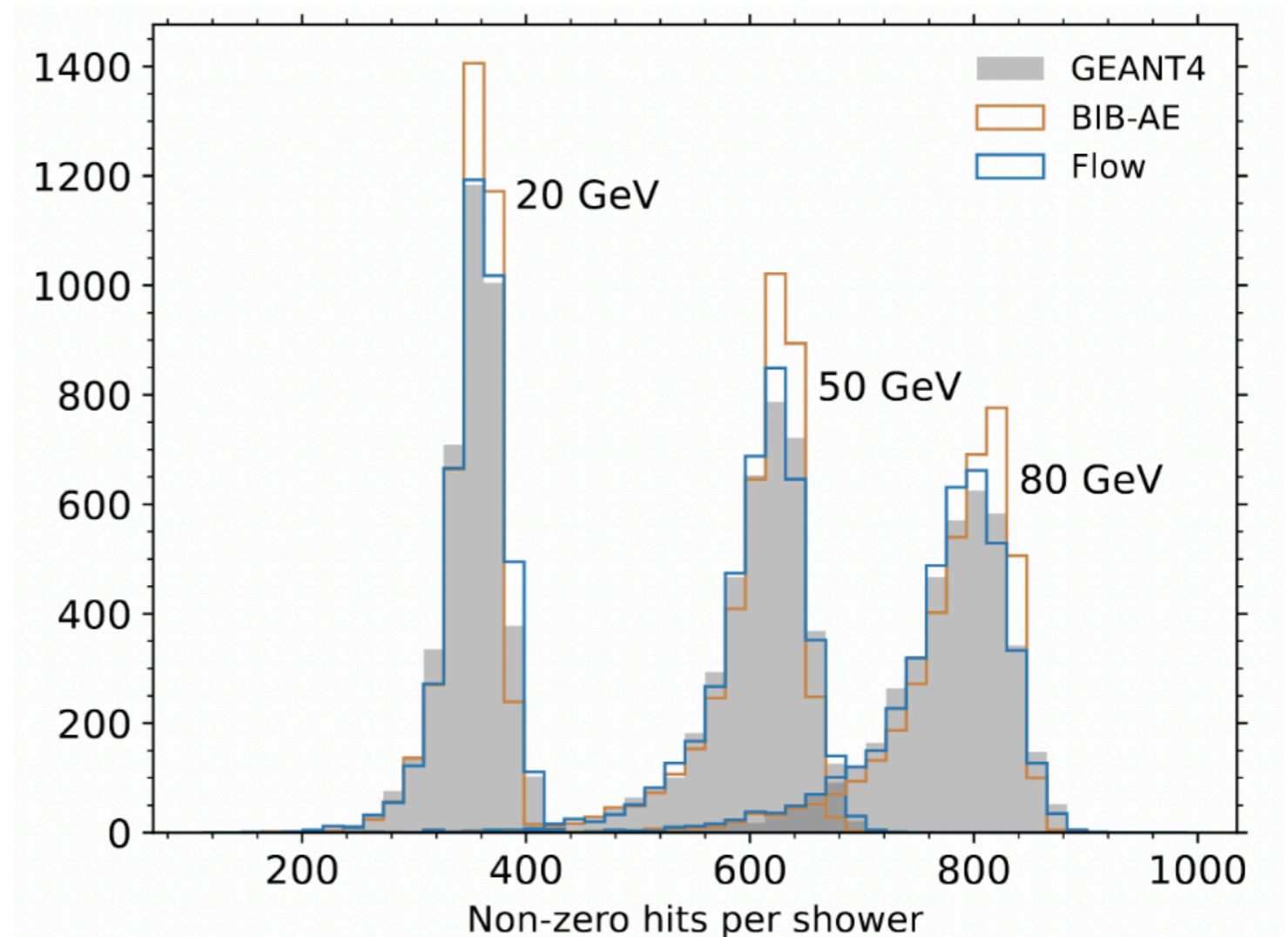
- Different **generative models** being explored:
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 - images and point cloud



ILD ECAL / HCAL

- 30 / 48 layers
- 100,000,000 / 8,000,000 total channels
- 27,000 / 30,000 channel segment using in generative models

First promising results with flows outperforming BIB-AE! (work in progress)



Accelerating simulation

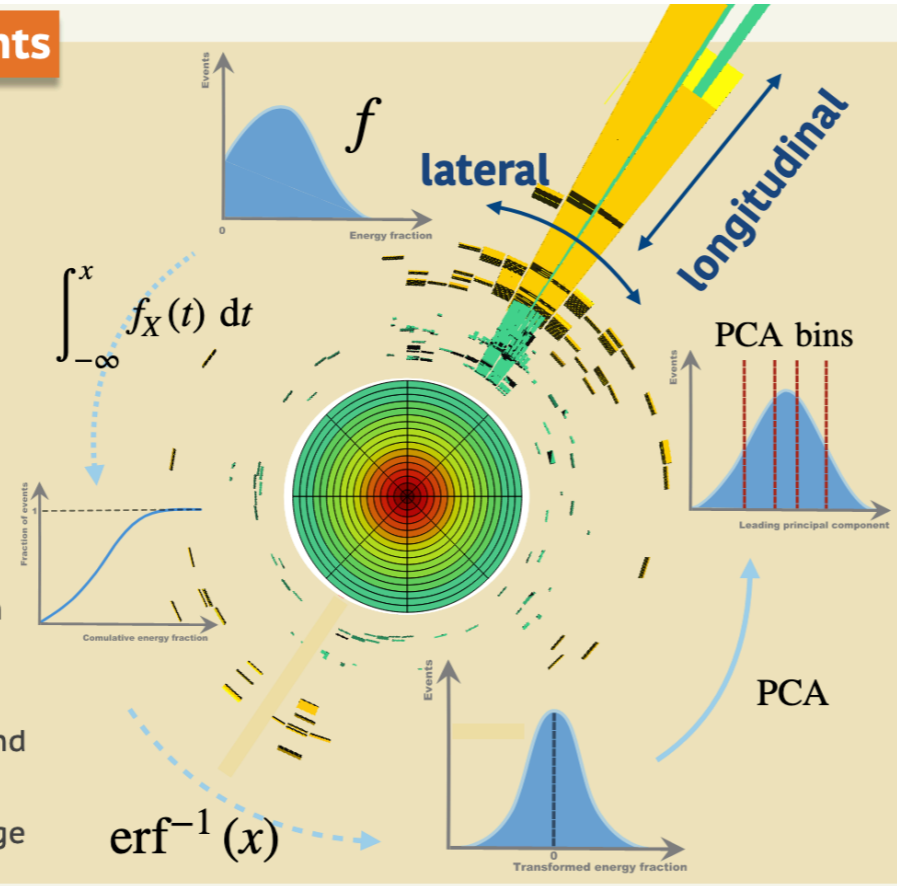
AtlFast3 Strategy: two components

FastCaloSimV2

- Parametrise Geant4 single particle shower
 - 17 energy bins \times 100 $|\eta|$ bins
 - Separate in longitudinal and lateral shape
- Deposits highly correlated between layers
 - Using Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
- Average lateral energy distribution parametrised as 2D probability functions

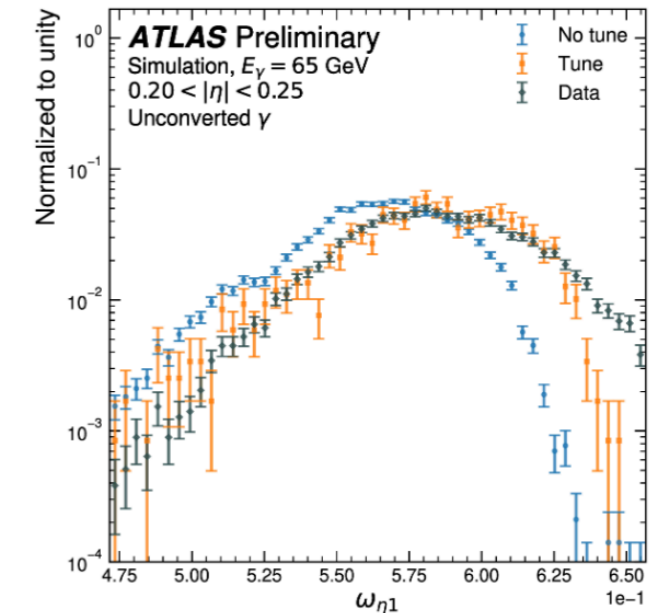
FastCaloGAN

- 500 Wasserstein Generative Adversarial NN in particle type & $|\eta|$, conditioned on true momenta
 - Reproduce voxels and energies in layers and total energy in a single step
- Used for hadrons in intermediate energy range

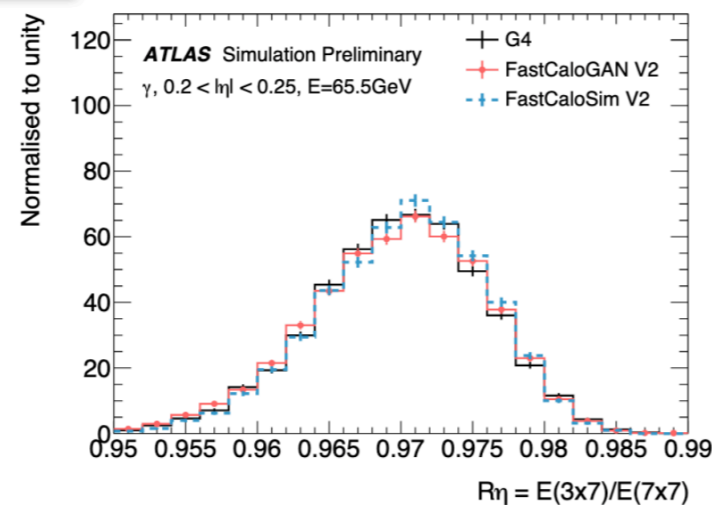
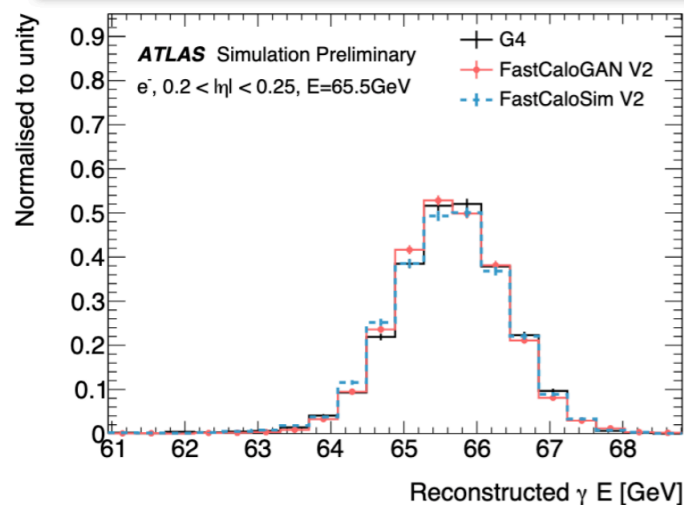


A step further: tuning to Data

- So far AtlFast3 is trying to reproduce Geant4 simulation.
- Known differences between G4 and data
- **Tune AF3 to data!**
- Preliminary results look promising

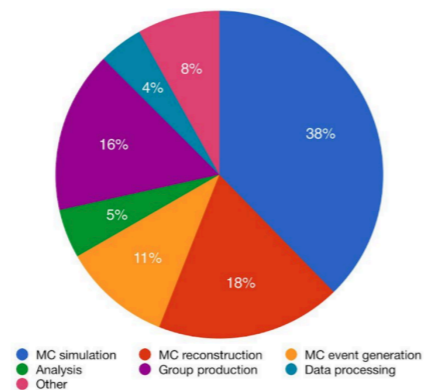


Latest performance



[R. Zhang poster: "AtlFast3: Fast Simulation in ATLAS for Run 3 and beyond"](#)

Accelerating simulation



Catmore et. al. **ATLAS HL-LHC Computing Conceptual Design Report**,
CERN-LHCC-2020-015 ; LHCC-G-178



- MC simulation large part of computing
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Butter et al.: **Amplifying Statistics using Generative Models**: NeurIPS ML4PS
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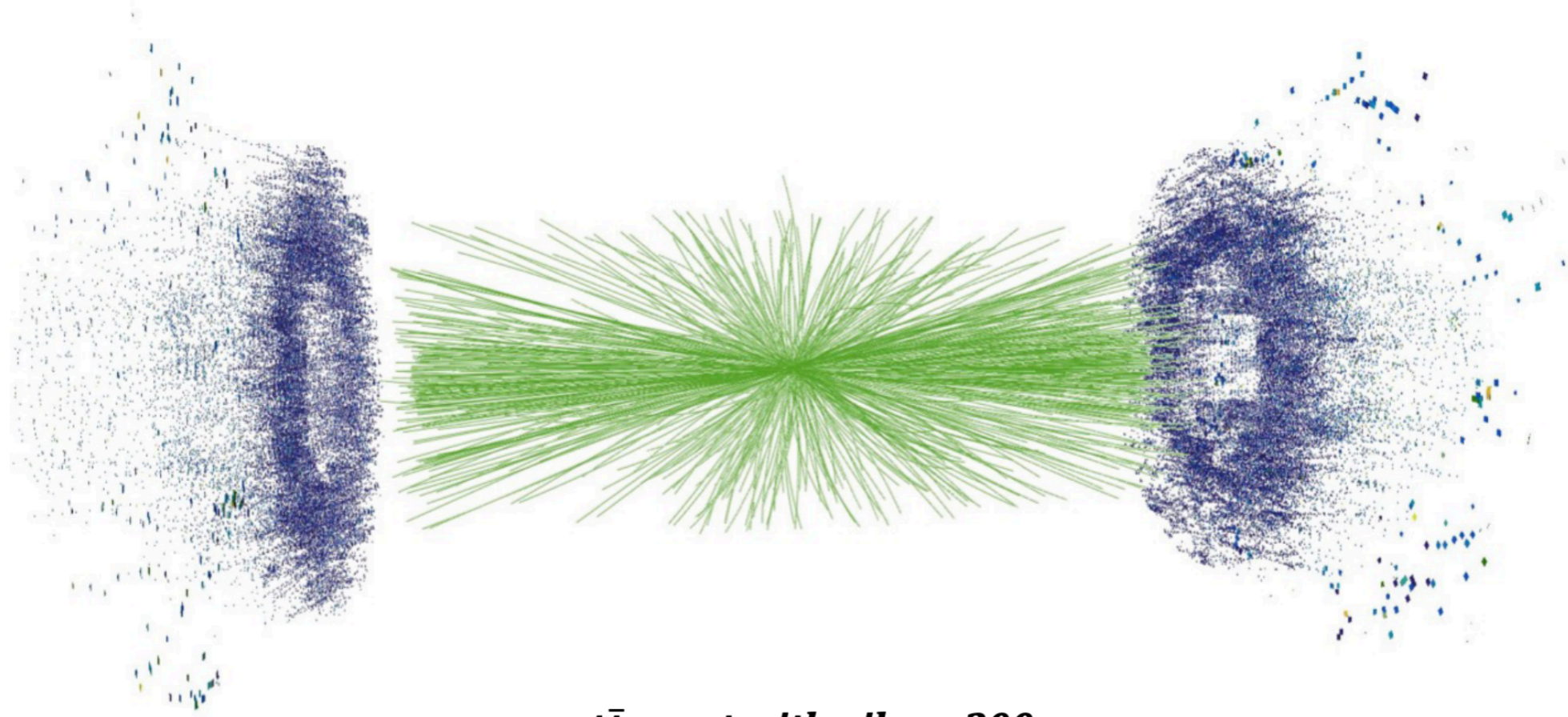


- Several other contributions on fast sim:

- [Talk: Optimization and deployment of ML fast simulation models](#)
- [Talk: Accurate dE/dx simulation and prediction using ML method in the BESIII experiment](#)
- [Poster: General shower simulation MetaHEP in key4hep framework](#)
- [Poster: JETFLOW: Generating jets with Normalizing Flows using the jet mass as condition and constraint](#)
- [Poster: Evaluating Generative Adversarial Networks for particle hit generation in a cylindrical drift chamber using Fréchet Inception Distance](#)
- [Poster: CaloPointFlow - Generating Calorimeter Showers as Point Clouds](#)
- [Poster: SCD: an open, realistic calorimeter for ML studies in HEP](#)

**More on this in Track 3
covering MC event generation!**

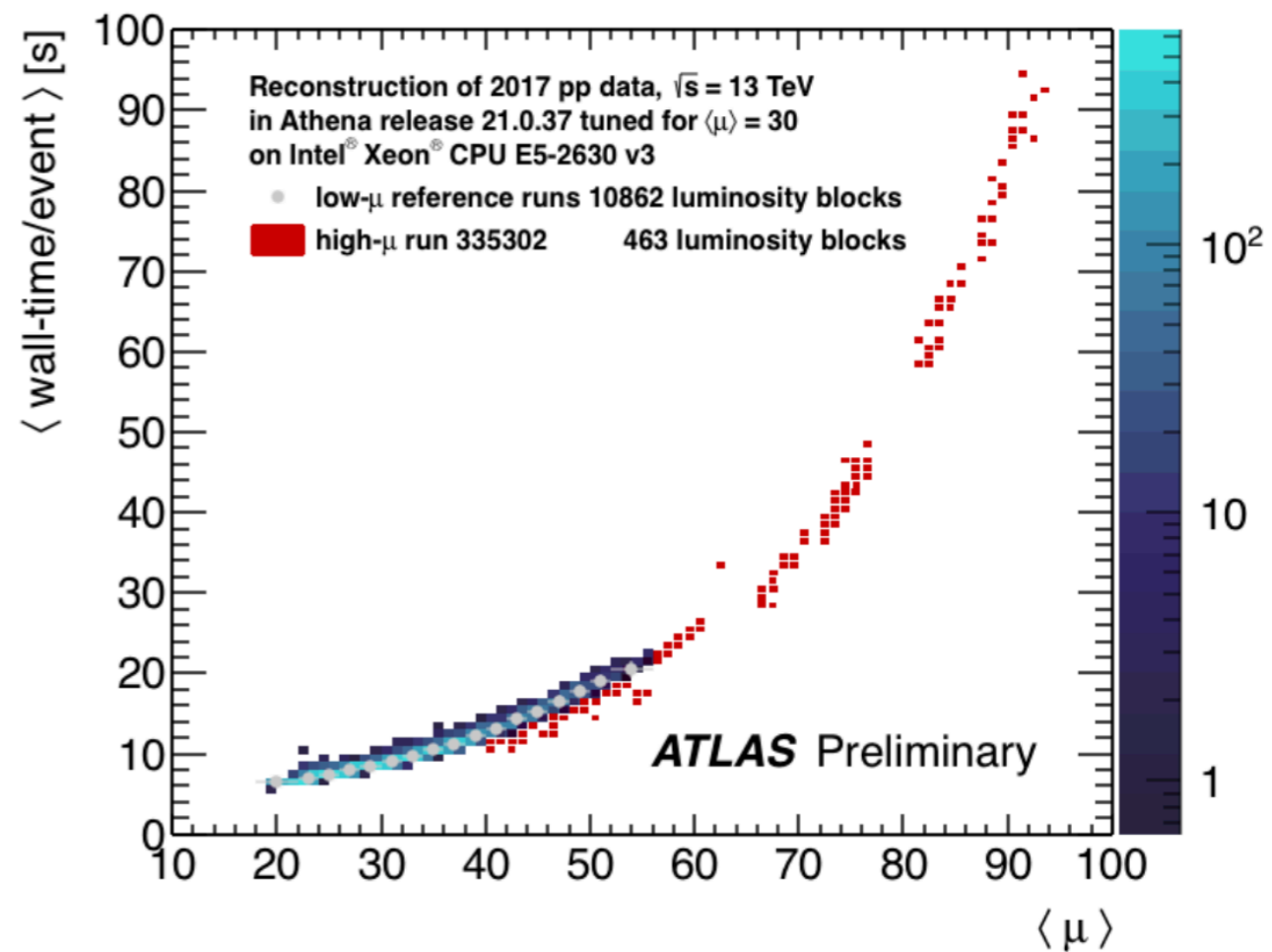
Accelerating reconstruction



$t\bar{t}$ event with pileup 200

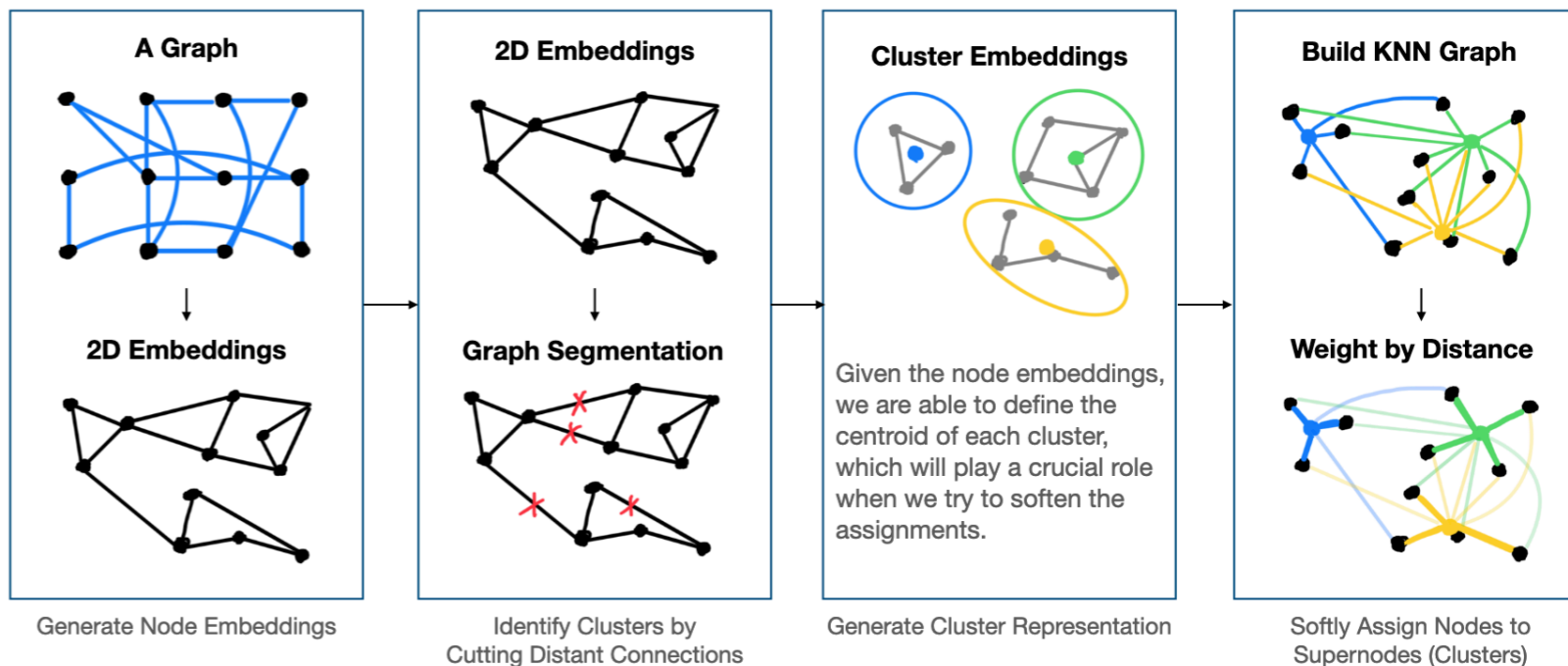
Tracking

- Reconstructing tracks is one of the most computing intensive tasks!
 - can scale quadratically with number of particles in today's detectors
- Multiple contributions addressing the necessary speed up at high performance:
 - [Talk: Simultaneous track finding and track fitting by the Deep Neural Network at BESIII](#)
 - [Talk: Hierarchical Graph Neural Networks for Particle Track Reconstruction](#)
 - [Talk: Standalone track reconstruction in LHCb's SciFi detector for the GPU-based High Level Trigger](#)
 - [Talk: Navigation, field integration and track parameter transport through detectors using GPUs and CPUs within the ACTS R&D project](#)
 - [Talk: Speeding up the CMS track reconstruction with a parallelized and vectorized Kalman-filter-based algorithm during the LHC Run 3](#)
 - [Poster: Fast track seed selection for track following in the Inner Detector Trigger track reconstruction](#)
 - [Poster: Faster simulated track reconstruction in the ATLAS Fast Chain](#)
 - [Poster: Auto-tuning capabilities of the ACTS track reconstruction suite](#)
 - [Poster: Equivariant Graph Neural Networks for Charged Particle Tracking](#)
 - [Poster: BESIII track reconstruction algorithm based on machine learning](#)



Tracking with ML

Novel approach applied to TrackML challenge dataset deploying **Hierarchical GNN** to mitigate inefficiencies due to missing nodes (hits) obstructing message passing



	Embedding HGNN	Embedding IN	Bipartite HGNN	Edge Classifier IN	Truth CC
Tracking efficiency	97.32%	98.16%	98.86%	98.54%	99.91%
Tracking purity	95.78%	90.15%	98.76%	93.79%	95.28%
Time	0.5280	0.3514	0.2625	0.2108	N/A

Results removing randomly 20% of edges show good robustness

	Embedding HGNN	Embedding IN	Bipartite HGNN	Edge Classifier IN	Truth CC
Tracking efficiency	97.33%	92.78%	98.83%	91.93%	97.19%
Tracking purity	94.08%	92.19%	98.53%	74.52%	78.66%

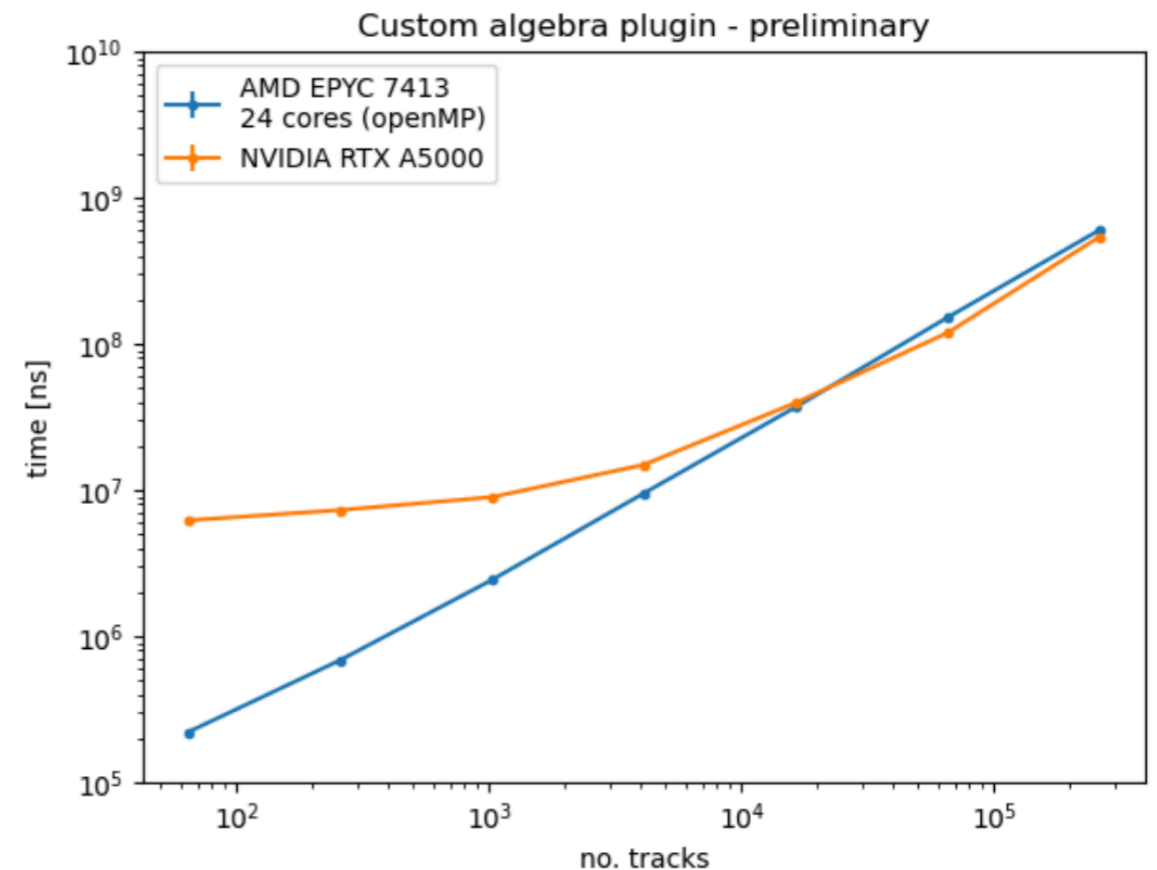
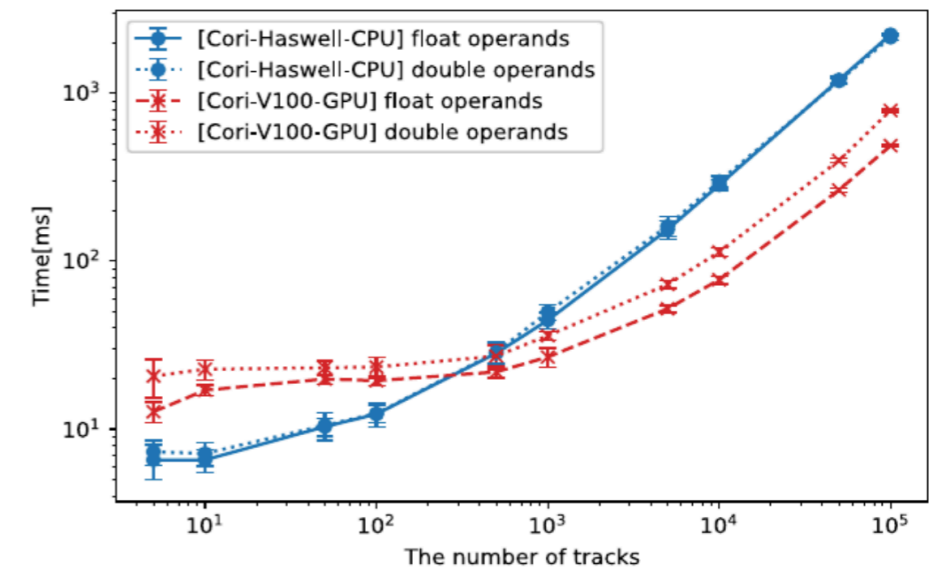
Tracking on GPU

- The **ACTS R&D project** is a generic, framework- and experiment-independent software package for track reconstruction on modern computing architectures
- Several improvements wrt ACAT21
 - more realistic testbed detector including a simple material description
 - full magnetic field description
 - integration of equation of motion
- First demonstration for transport of full track parametrization and covariance through magnetic field and tracking geometry

[Talk on Tuesday: "Navigation, field integration and track parameter transport through detectors using GPUs and CPUs within the ACTS R&D project"](#)

[Poster: "Auto-tuning capabilities of the ACTS track reconstruction suite"](#)

**Kalman Filter ported to GPU w/
x4.6 speedup wrt multithreaded
CPU for events with ≥ 1000 tracks**



Calorimeter reconstruction with ML

- Point cloud representation and graph NN (GravNet) architecture for end-to-end reconstruction in high-granular calorimeter (simplified geometry wrt CMS HGCal)
 - cluster hits belonging to the same particle
 - regress energy of clusters
 - jet reconstruction

Baseline

$$E_{\text{baseline}} = \sum_{h \in H_t} e_h$$

This baseline will be hard to match as it uses the truth information of the showers

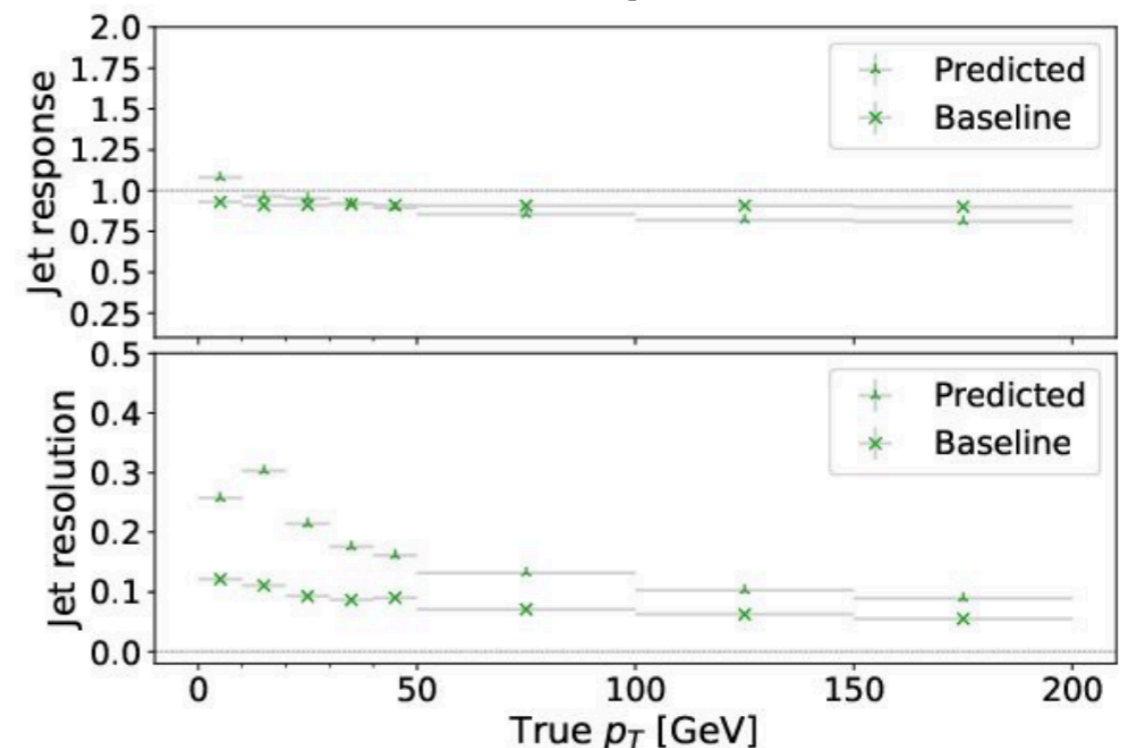
Response

$$\langle p_{T_{\text{pred}}} / p_{T_{\text{truth}}} \rangle$$

Mean-corrected resolution

$$\sigma(p_{T_{\text{pred}}} / p_{T_{\text{truth}}}) / \langle p_{T_{\text{pred}}} / p_{T_{\text{truth}}} \rangle$$

Pile Up 200

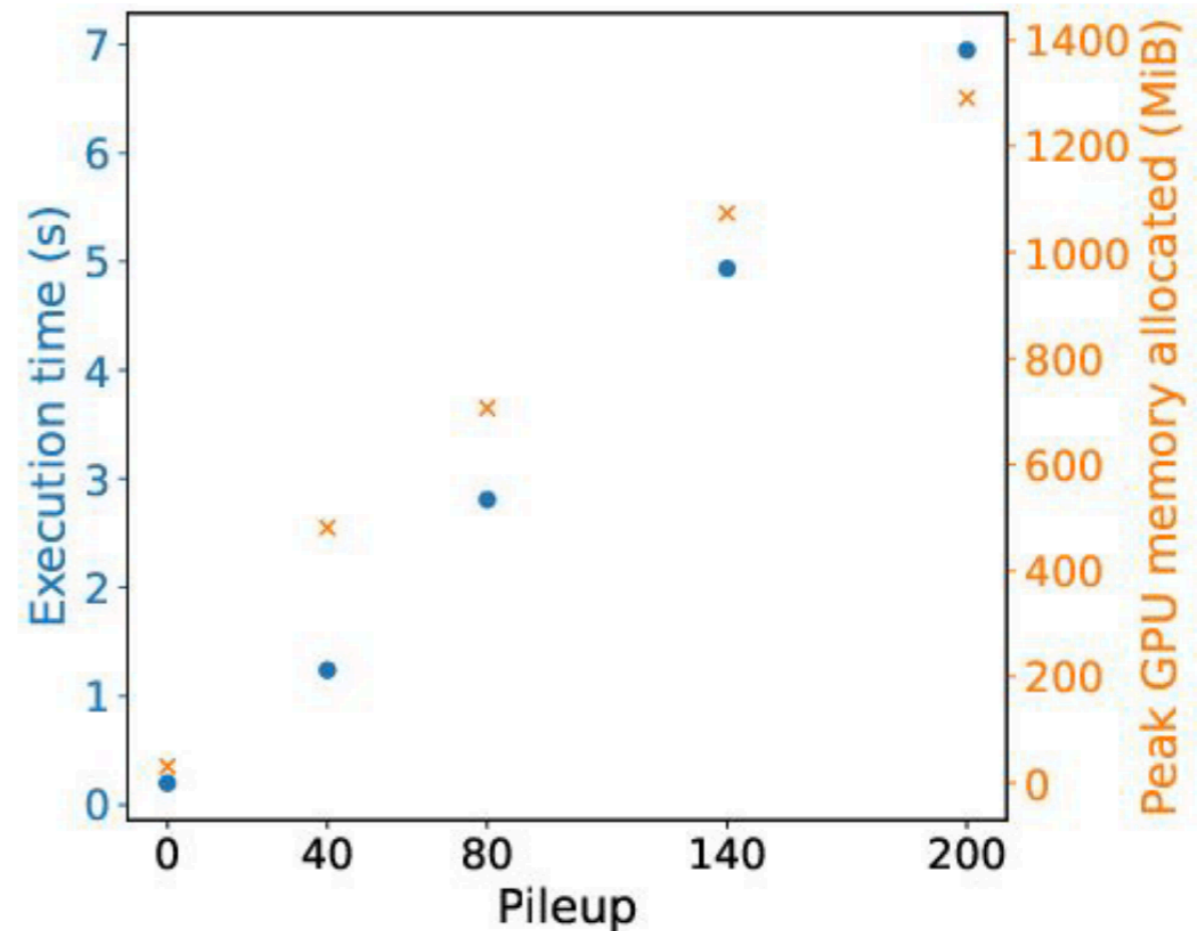


- ❖ Response < 1 due to large hadronic contributions
- ❖ Comparable response to baseline
- ❖ Resolution approaching 10% in both PU scenarios

Calorimeter reconstruction with ML

- Point cloud representation and graph NN (GravNet) architecture for end-to-end reconstruction in high-granular calorimeter (simplified geometry wrt CMS HGCal)
 - cluster hits belonging to the same particle
 - regress energy of clusters
 - jet reconstruction

- ❖ Inference time and memory both scale linear with number of hits in detector
- ❖ Less than 10 seconds inference time for 200 PU (NVIDIA V100 GPU)
- ❖ Less than 1.5 GB peak memory usage for 200 PU
→ Can be deployed on low-end GPUs
- ❖ Ongoing work on inclusion of small clustering models to compress input indicate potential for significant speed ups



Calorimeter reconstruction on GPU

[T. Di Pilato talk on Monday: "Performance study of the CLUE algorithm with the alpaka library"](#)

➤ *HEP approach: offloading part of the reconstruction to GPUs for parallel execution*

❖ Many vendors → many programming languages → **many versions of the same code!!!**



❖ Performance portability libraries have become an interesting solution

- Write code once
- Compile for different backends
- Execute on target platform

➤ **Not all the technologies provide close-to-native backend performance**

❖ Portable code can be *easily maintained* and support new accelerators

A realistic application

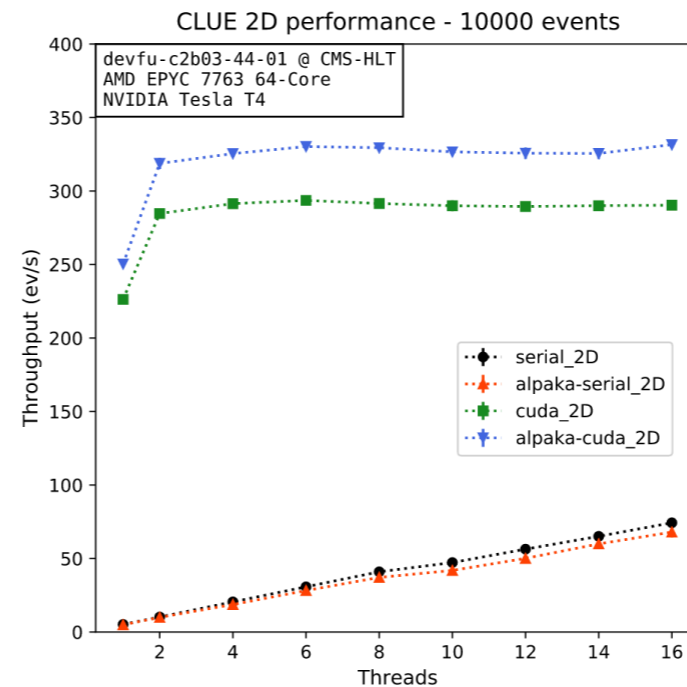
❖ *CMS choice for Run 3:*



Additional coverage in Track 1!

CLUstering of Energy (CLUE): fast 2D clustering algorithm developed for the future CMS-HGCAL detector

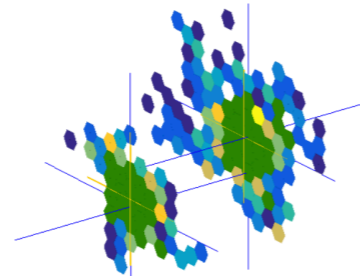
- Based on **energy density**
- Builds small clusters (~10 RecHits)
- **Fully ported to GPU (CUDA)**
- Uses a **tiled** data structure that fully exploits the detector granularity and allows fast querying of neighbor cells



➤ **Alpaka** with the **serial** backend *scales linearly* with the number of threads (concurrent events), *the same way* as the **native serial** implementation

➤ **Alpaka** with the **cuda** backend has the *same scaling* of the **native cuda** implementation. Two points are under investigation:

- Other applications **do not show** that alpaka is faster than cuda
- It seems that I/O operations and the computing capability of the GPU are limiting the scaling for threads > 4

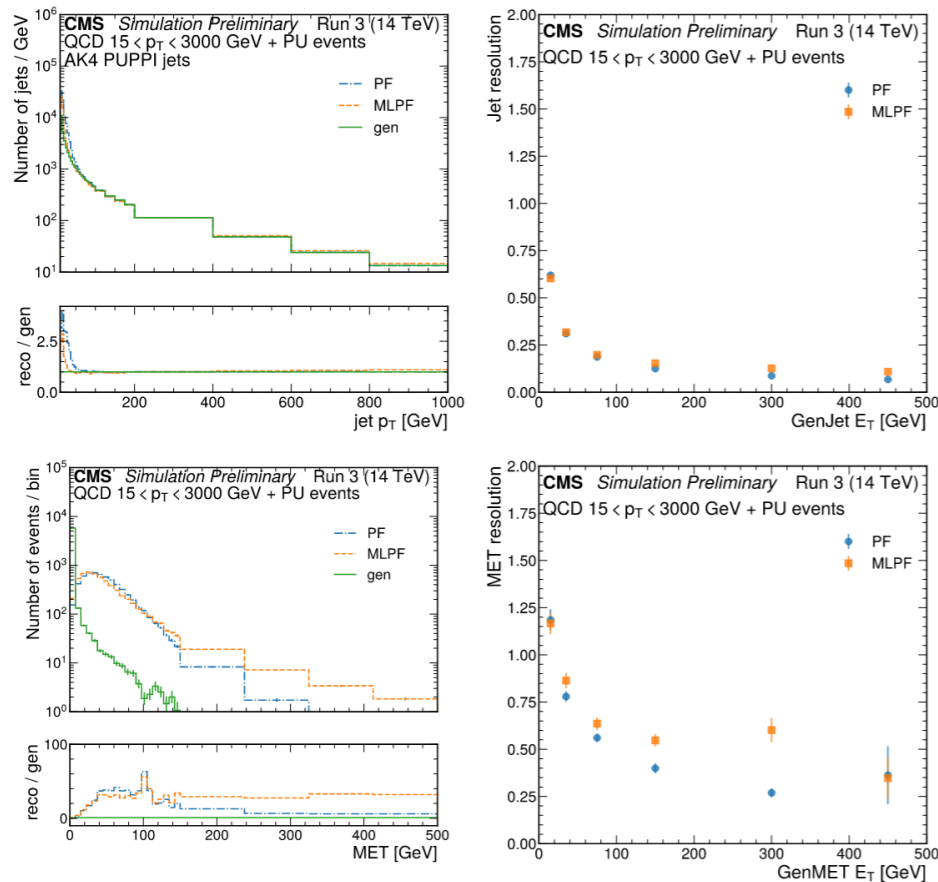
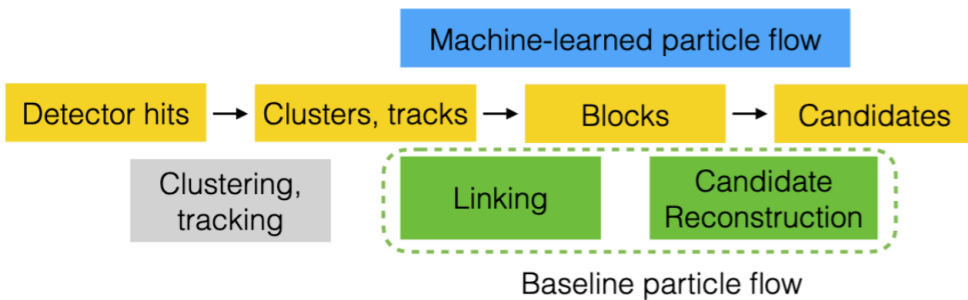


[E. Brondolin poster: "k4Clue: Having CLUE at future colliders experiments"](#)

[F. Pantaleo poster: "The TICL reconstruction at the CMS Phase-2 High Granularity Calorimeter Endcap"](#)

Particle Flow

Machine Learning Particle Flow

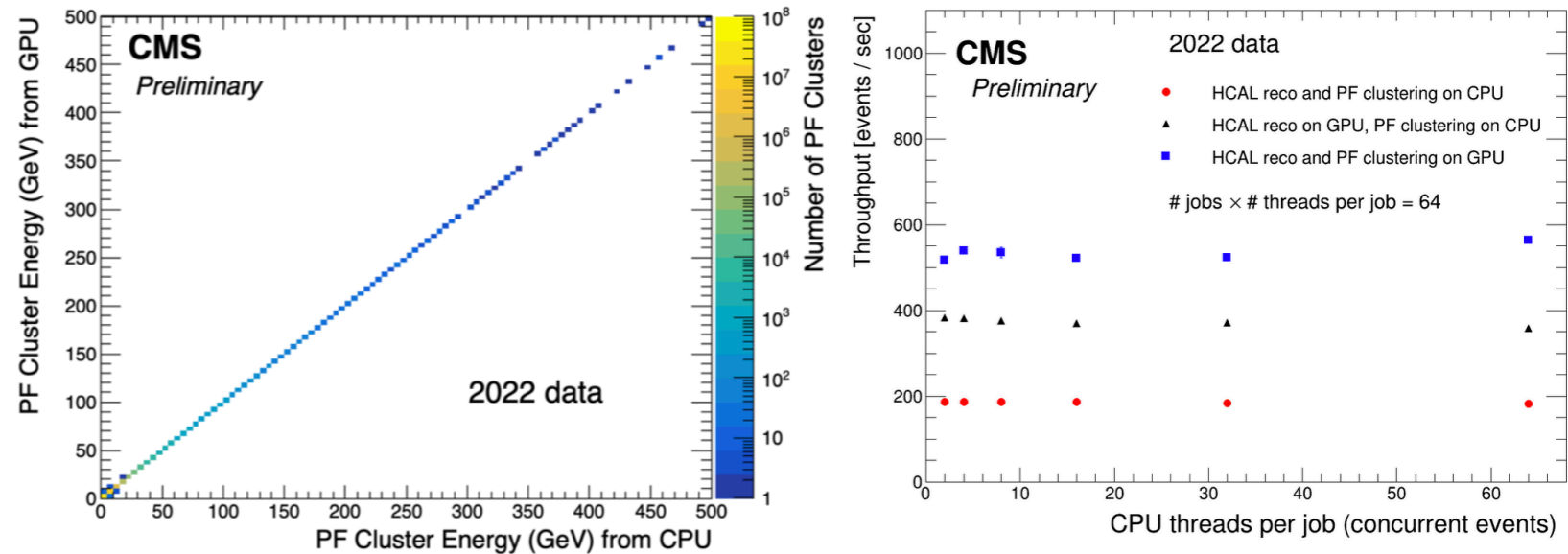


Particle Flow on GPU

Run 3 CMS HLT farm 200 nodes each w/ two AMD Milan 64-core CPU and two NVIDIA Tesla T4 GPUs



The GPU-accelerated Particle Flow Clustering will enter in production during the upcoming CMS 2023 data taking.



[F. Mokhtar poster: "Progress towards an improved particle flow algorithm at CMS with machine learning"](#)

[F. Pantaleo poster: "Particle Flow Reconstruction on Heterogeneous Architecture for CMS"](#)

[E. Wulff poster: "Hyperparameter optimization, multi-node distributed training and benchmarking of AI-based HEP workloads using HPC"](#)

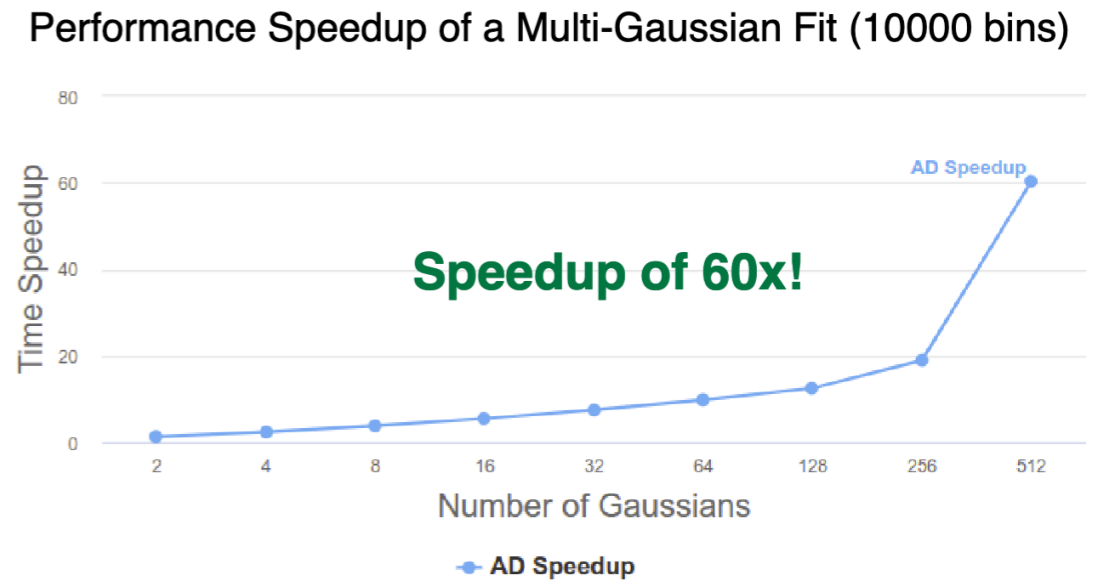
Accelerating data analysis

Scalable analysis tools

See Track 1 for larger coverage of this topic!

- **Clad enables automatic differentiation for C++** as a plugin for Clang compiler
 - based on source code transformation: given C++ source code of a mathematical function it can automatically generate C++ code for computing derivatives of the function

Promising results when integrated in ROOT!



Different approach for RooFit: translating models to code

What that we want to differentiate



Some way to expose differentiable properties of the graph as code.



C++ code the AD tool can understand



C++ code the AD tool can understand



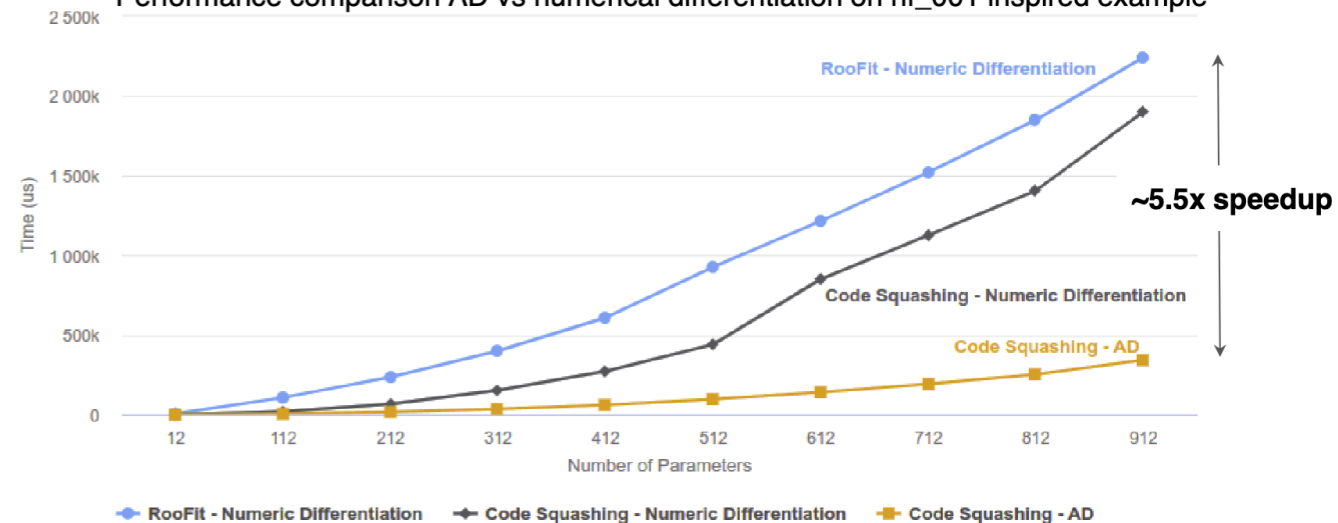
The AD tool

+ Clad =

Derivative code of the model!



Performance comparison AD vs numerical differentiation on hf_001 inspired example

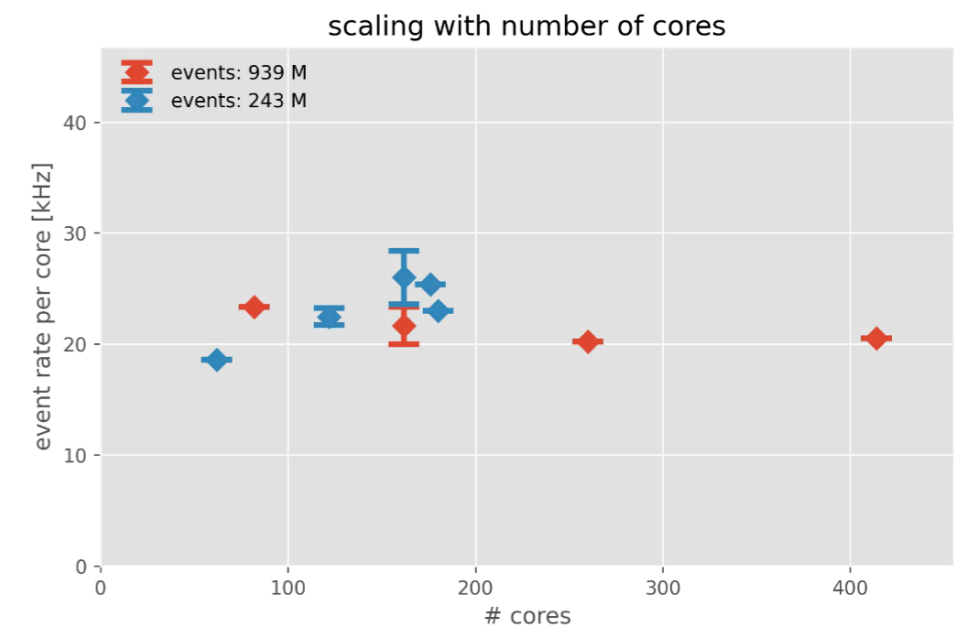
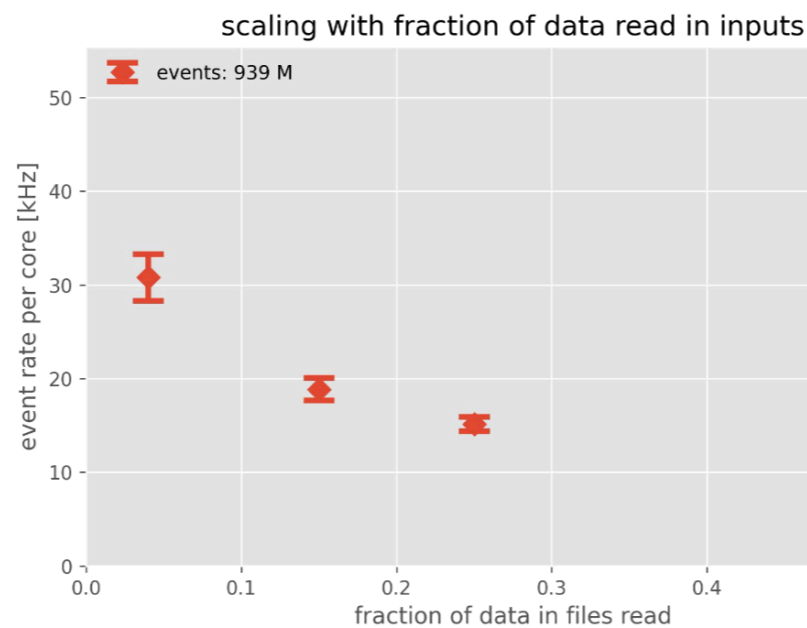
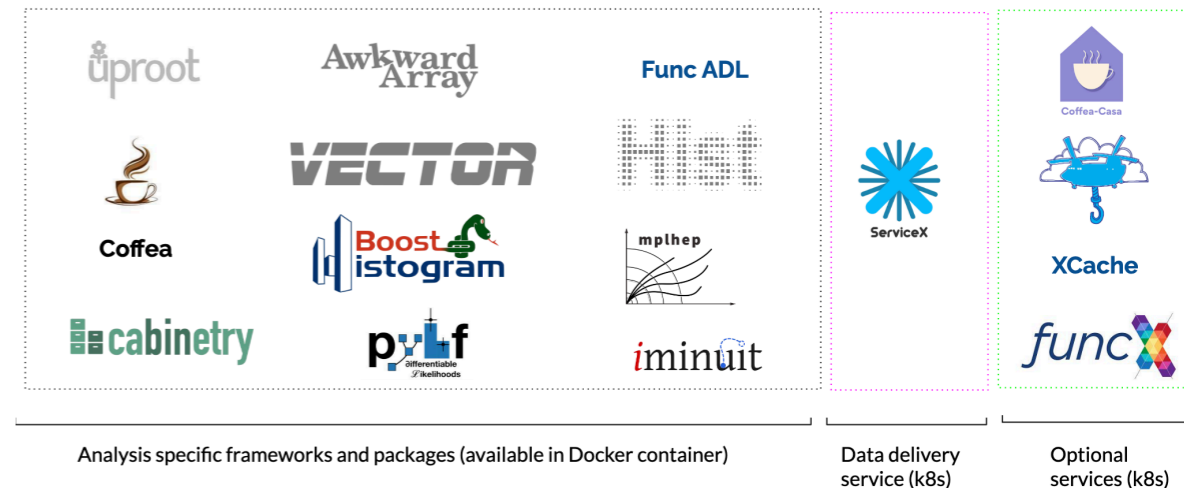


[G. Singh talk on Wednesday: "Automatic differentiation of binned likelihoods with RooFit and Clad"](#)

See also contributions on [RDataFrame](#) and [ROOT](#) capabilities!

Scalable analysis workflows

- The IRIS-HEP **Analysis Grand Challenge** is a realistic environment for investigating how analysis methods scale to the demands of the HL-LHC
 - includes all relevant workflow aspects [from data delivery to statistical inference](#)
 - analysis tasks heavily based on tools from the [HEP Python ecosystem](#)
 - makes use of [modern analysis facilities](#)



UNL Coffea-casa AF @ UNL CMS Tier-2 (Coffea with DaskExecutor): stable scaling to 400 cores events with increasing number of branches (bigger fraction of data to read)

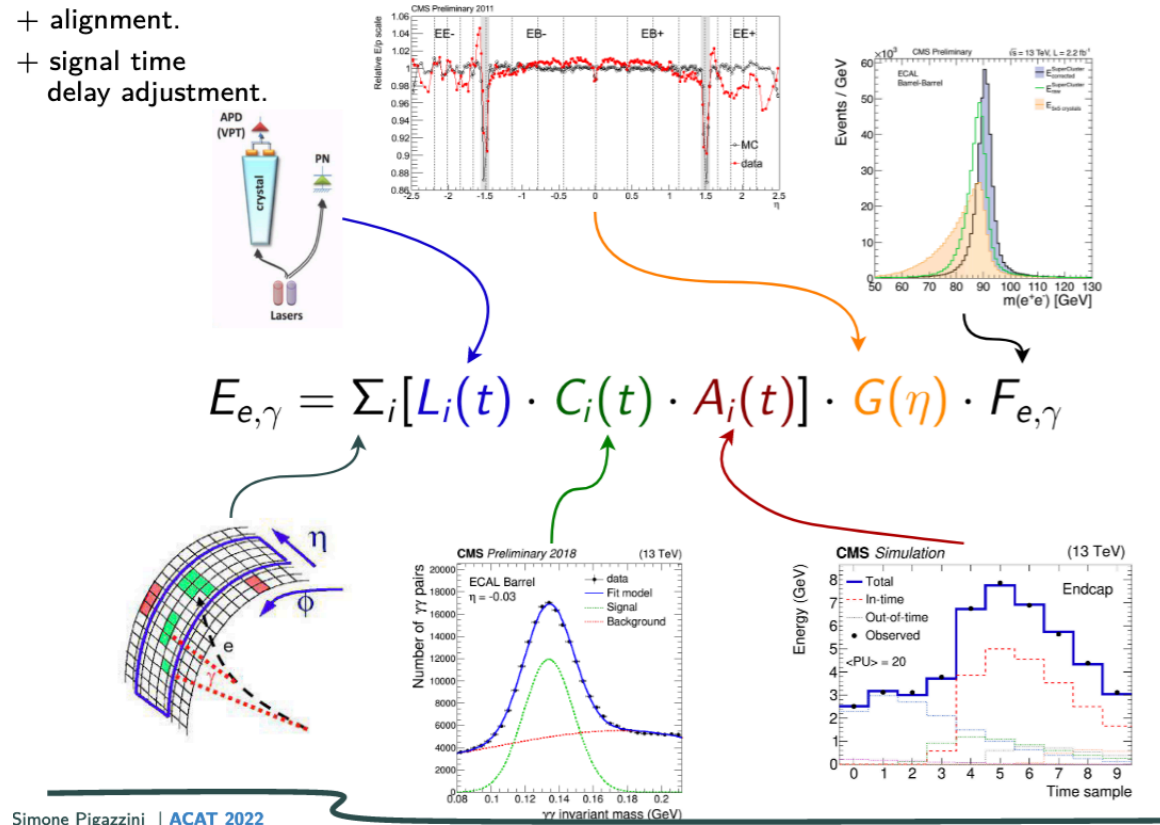
Automatization of detector controls

Automatization of detector controls

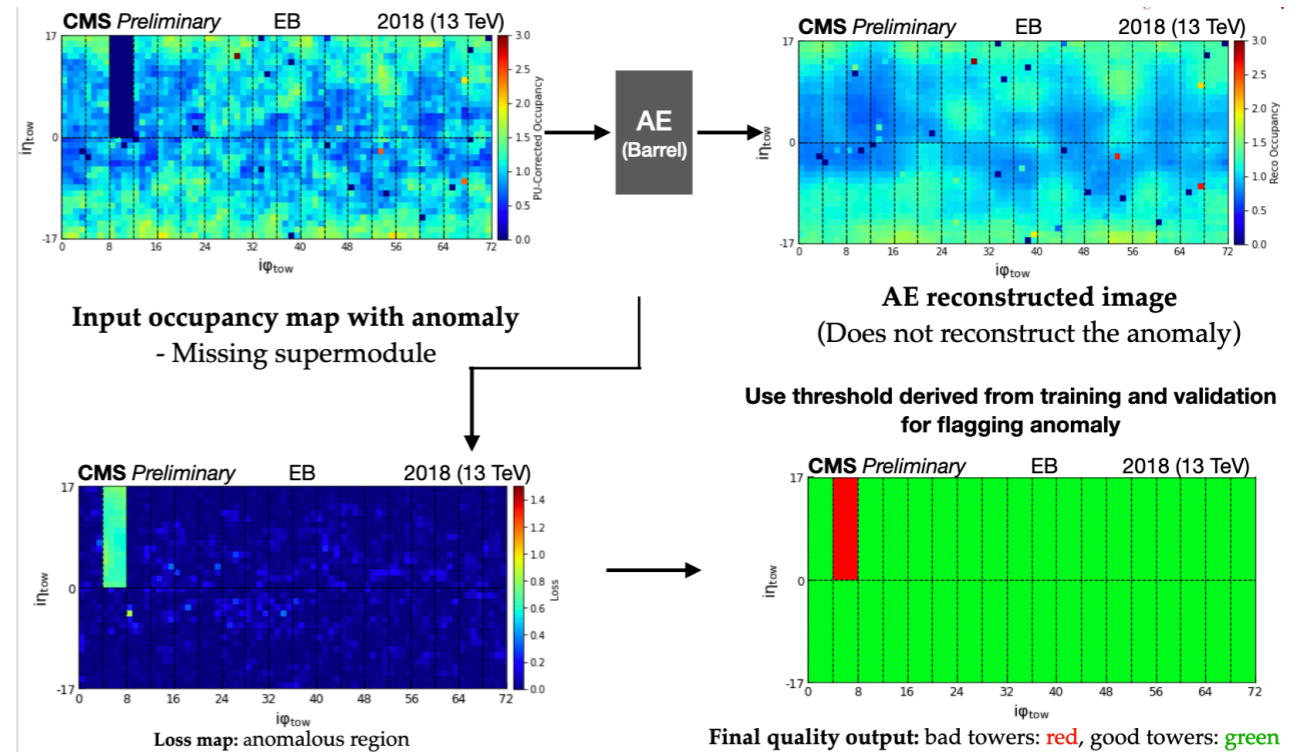
[A. Harilal talk on Thursday: "An Autoencoder-based Online Data Quality Monitoring for CMS ECAL"](#)

Automatic online data quality monitor for CMS ECAL with anomaly detection through Autoencoders being commissioned now!

- + alignment.
- + signal time delay adjustment.



Simone Pigazzini | ACAT 2022

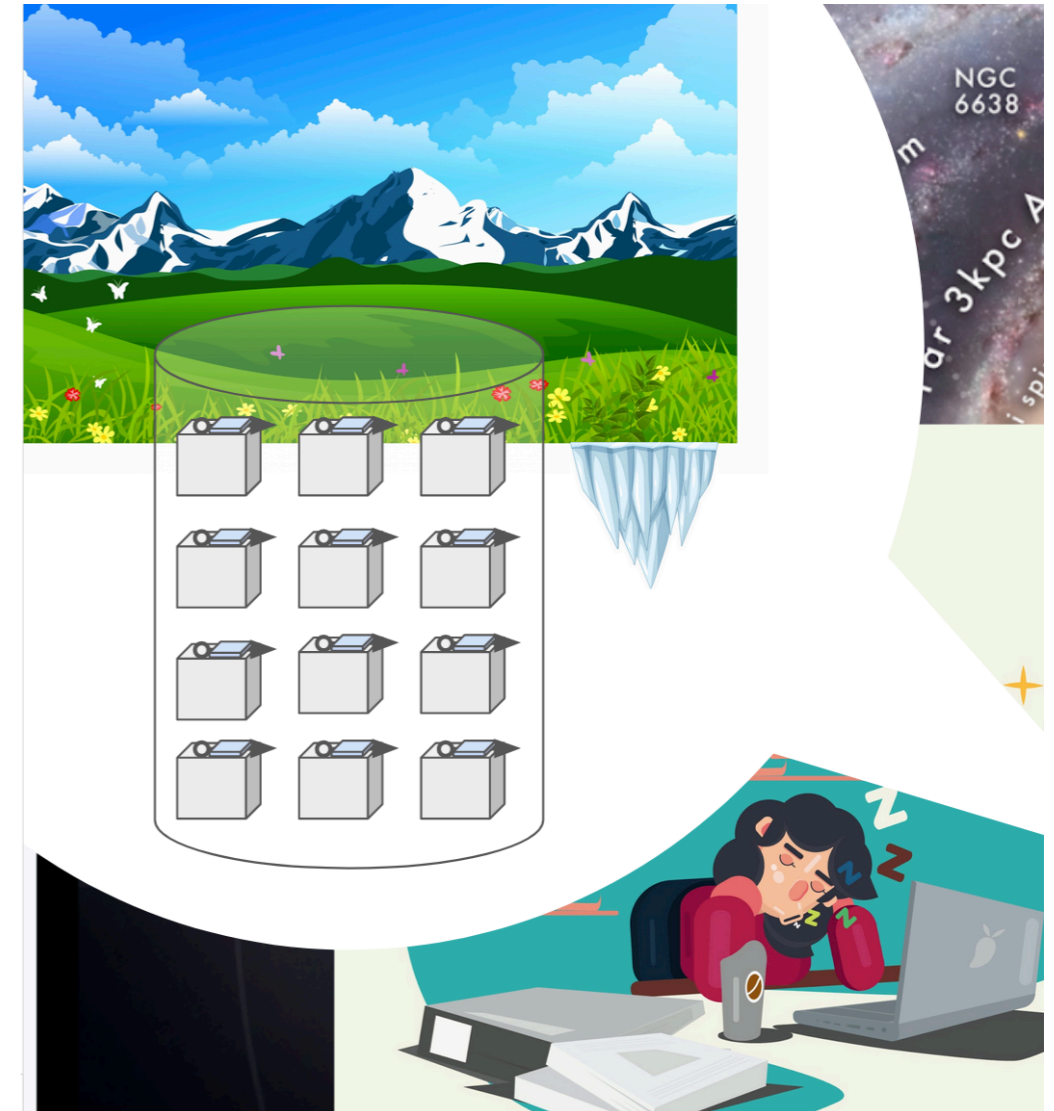
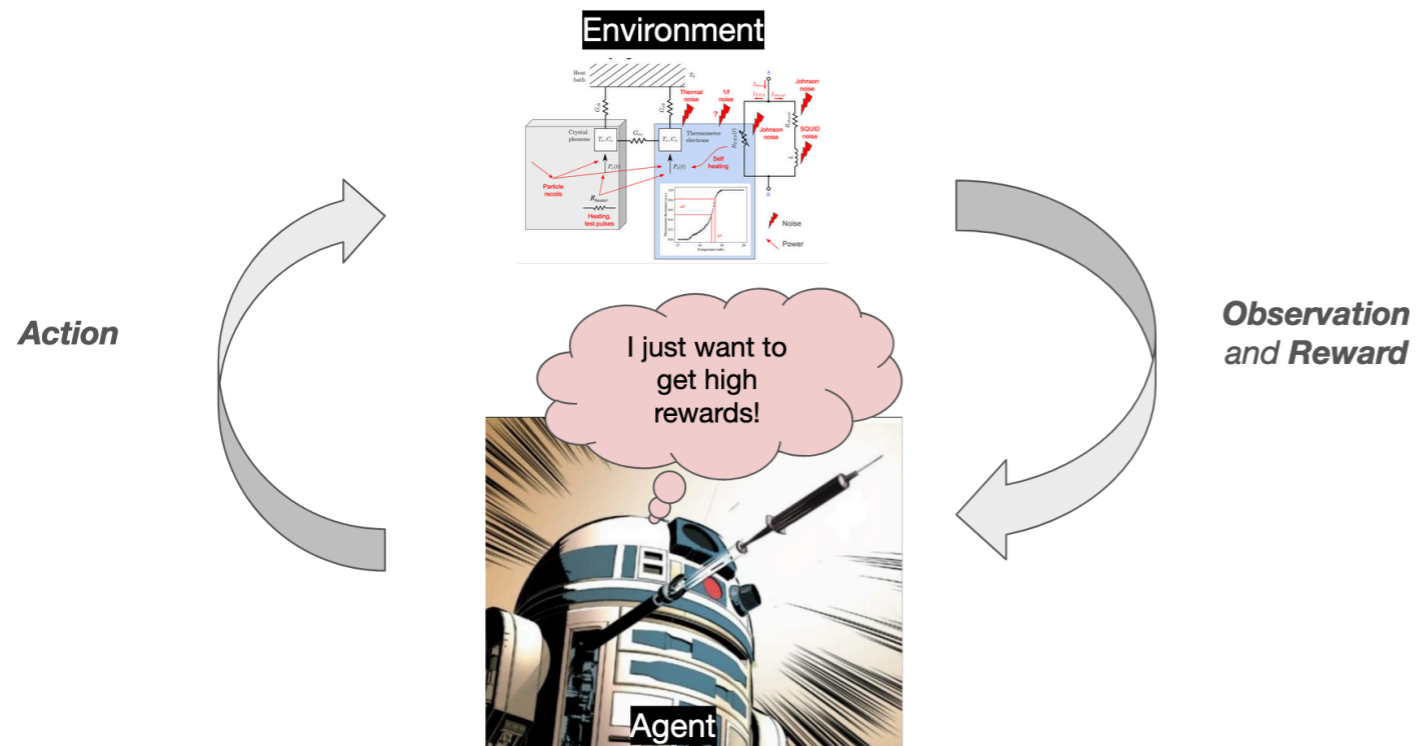


Automatic (frequent) calibrations of CMS ECAL in Run 3:

- framework of finite state machine implemented through Jenkins, Influxdb and Grafana for monitoring
- deployed with the OpenShift instance provided by CERN-IT
- a small python package to provide the interface between the CMS ecosystem, the user jobs and the framework.

[S. Pigazzini talk Thursday: "Automatic data processing for prompt calibration of the CMS ECAL"](#)

Automatization of detector controls



Reinforcement Learning for quick adjustment of optimal operating current of thermometers in cryogenic dark matter detectors drastically reducing manual intervention!
(so far being studied on simulation)

The common goal

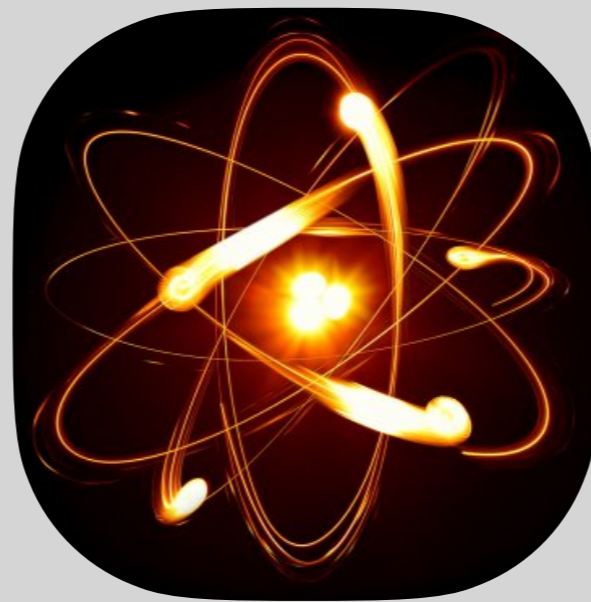
And we are here discussing **all possible angles** to achieve this goal

Accelerate scientific discoveries by boosting computing efficiency

Detector
monitoring

Trigger

Calibrations



Simulation

Reconstruction

Analysis

Quantum Computing

Quantum computing applications

Particle tracking with NISQ computers

Tim Schwägerl | Bari, 25.10.2022 | with Karl Jansen, Cigdem Issever and others

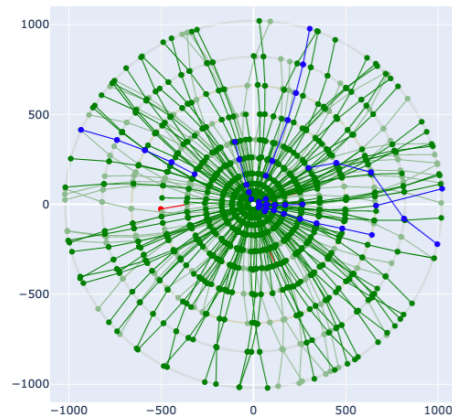


Figure: Hits and tracks in an ATLAS-like detector.

HELMHOLTZ

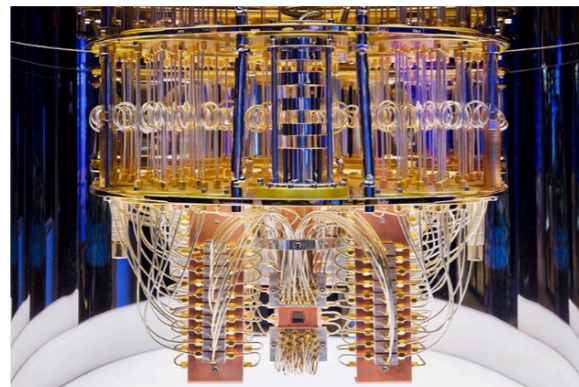


Figure: IBM quantum computer.



Full Quantum GAN Model for HEP Detector Simulations

ACAT 2022 Conference

Florian Rehm [CERN, RWTH Aachen]

Sofia Vallecorsa [CERN], Michele Grossi [CERN], Kerstin Borras [DESY, RWTH Aachen], Dirk Krücker [DESY], Simon Schnake [DESY, RWTH Aachen], Alexis-Harilaos Verney-Provatas [DESY, RWTH Aachen]

Quantum anomaly detection in the latent spaces of high energy physics events

V. Belis^{1,2}, K. Wozniak^{2,3}, E. Puljak^{2,4}, M. Grossi², S. Vallecorsa², M. Pierini², F. Reiter¹, G. Dissertori¹

ACAT 2022

Reconstructing Particle Decay Trees with Quantum Graph Neural Networks in High Energy Physics

Melvin Strobl, Eileen Kühn, Max Fischer, Achim Streit

+ several plenaries!

Hybrid Quantum-Classical Networks for Reconstruction and Classification of E0 Images

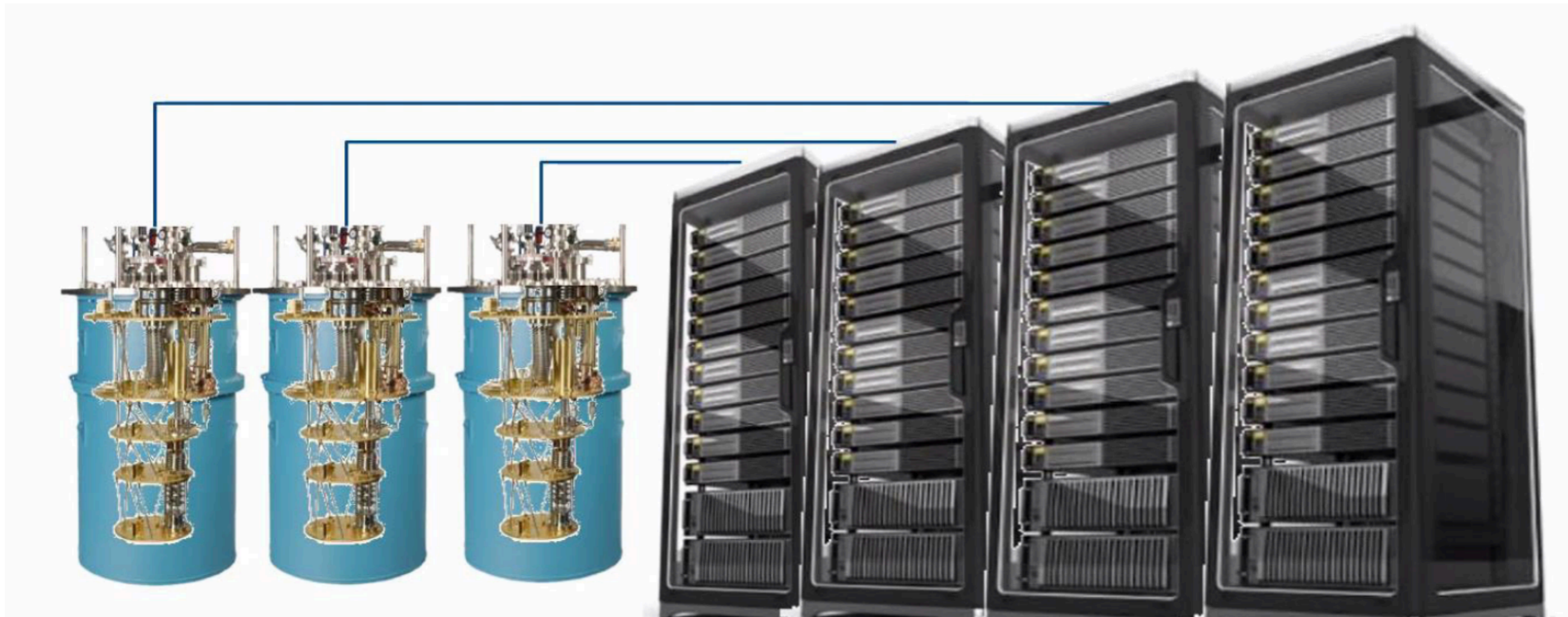
Su Yeon Chang [CERN, EPFL]

Bertrand Le Saux [ESA], Sofia Vallecorsa [CERN], Michelle Grossi [CERN]

When?

Quantum Computing in Data Center

Future: Combination of High-Performance Computing and Quantum Computing

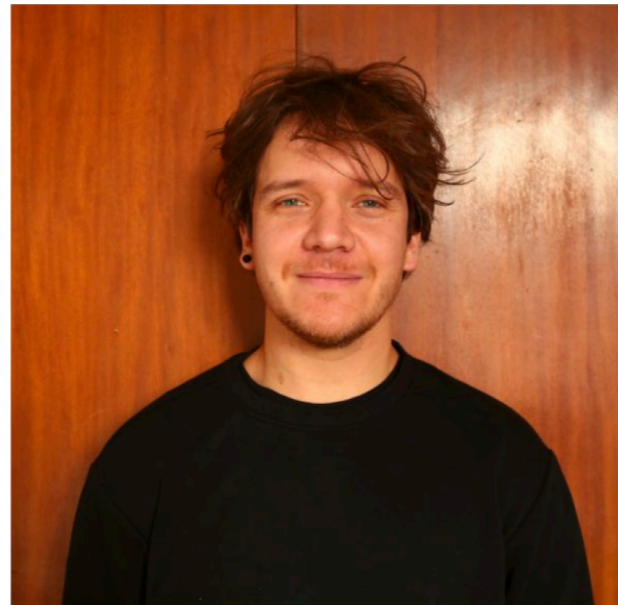


Deggendorf Institute of Technology: a teaching data center of such concept is being developed with involvement of students.

*A big thank to the T2 co-conveners for the hard work in organizing this track program,
to the colleagues that helped chairing the sessions,
and to the all ACAT organization for this great workshop!*



Sophie



Adriano



Dalila



Me

Thank you!
And see you next year...

