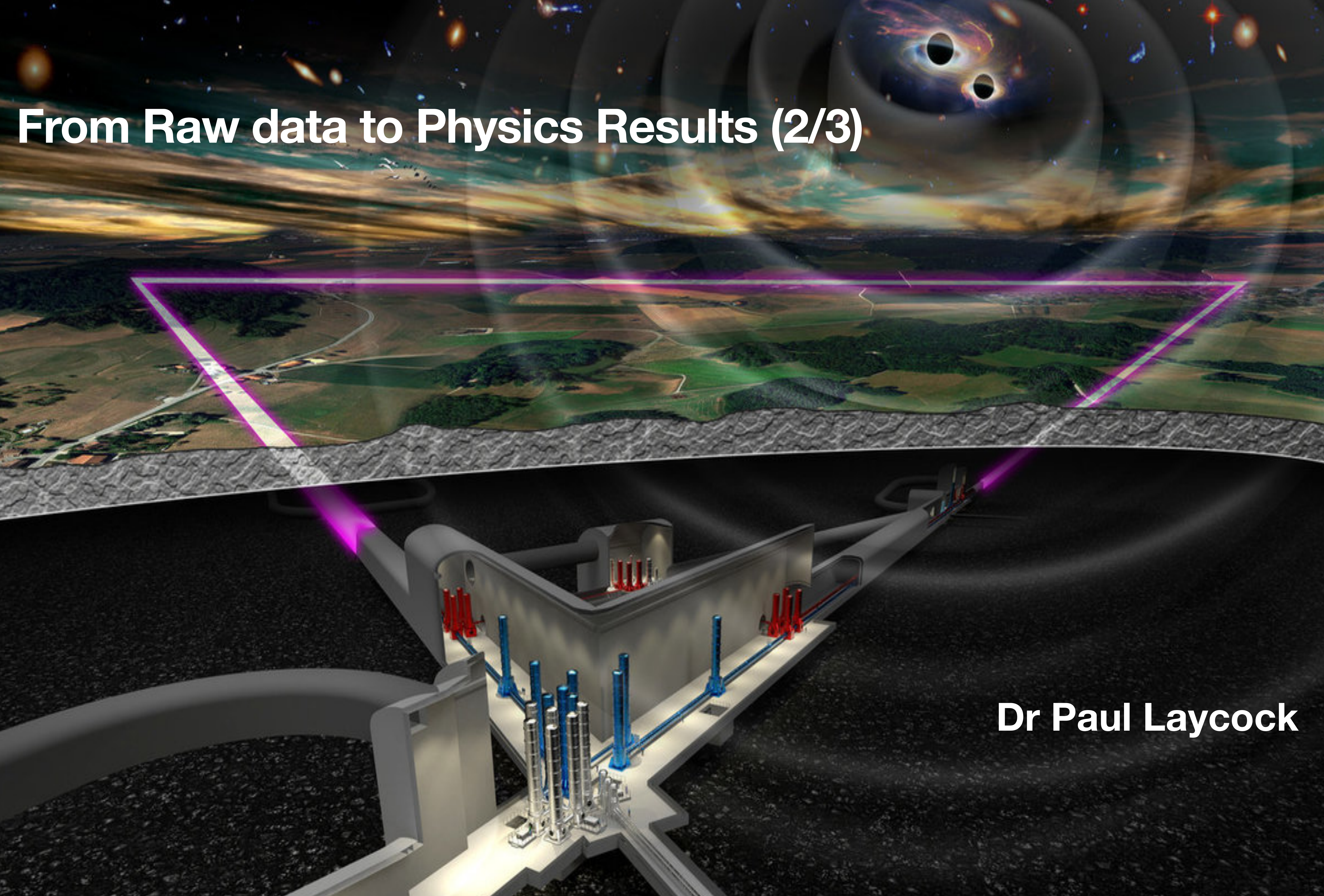
From Raw data to Physics Results (2/3)



Dr Paul Laycock

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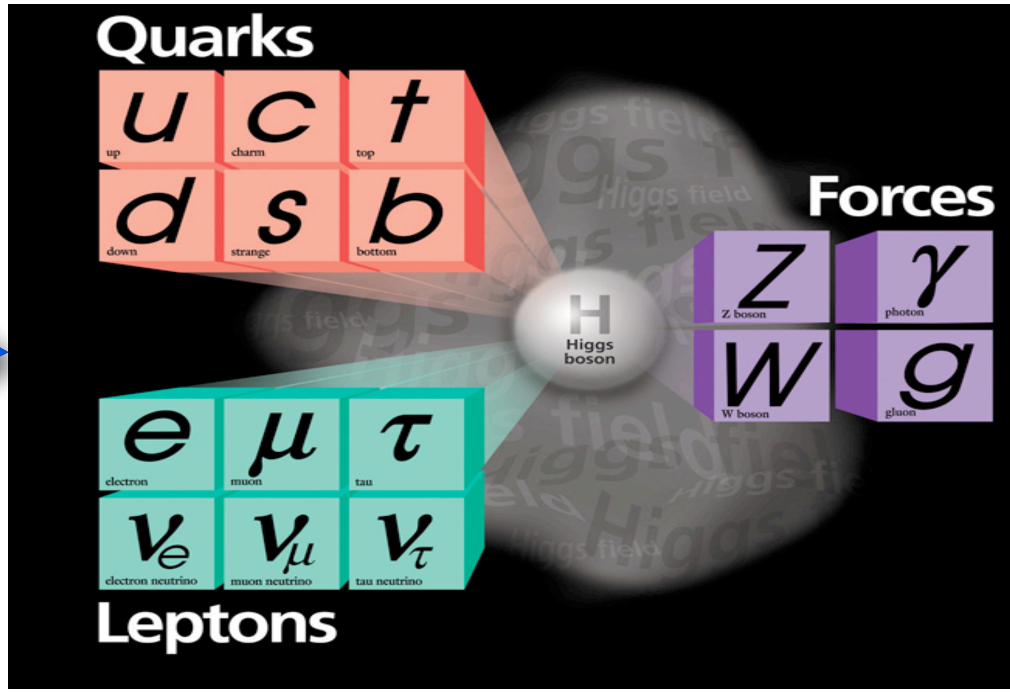
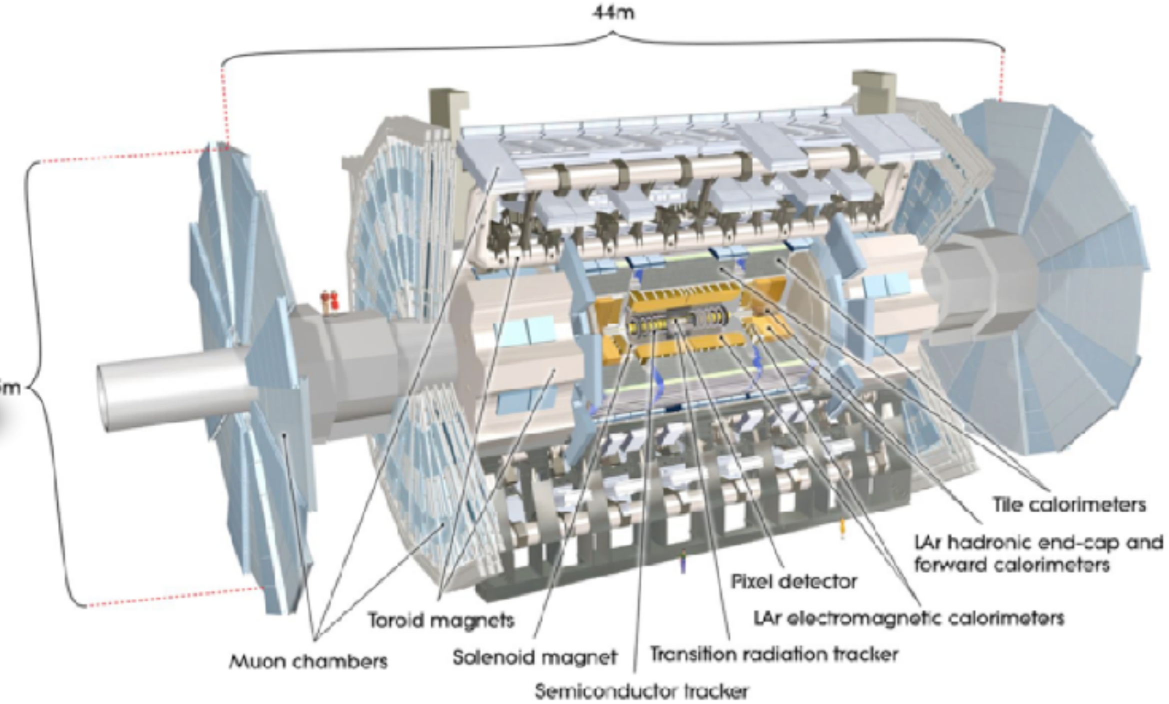
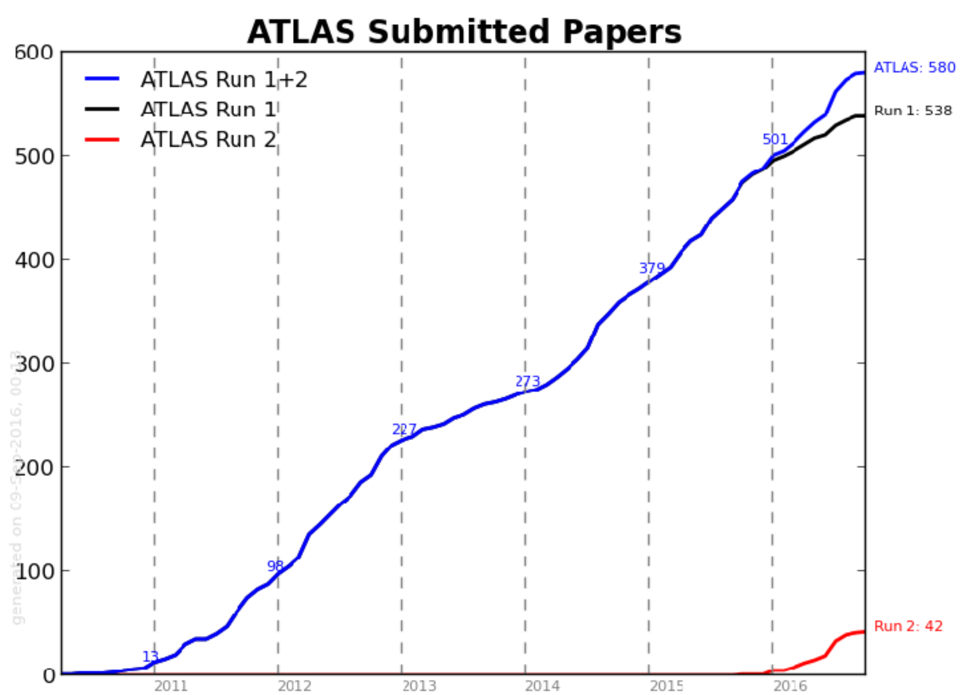
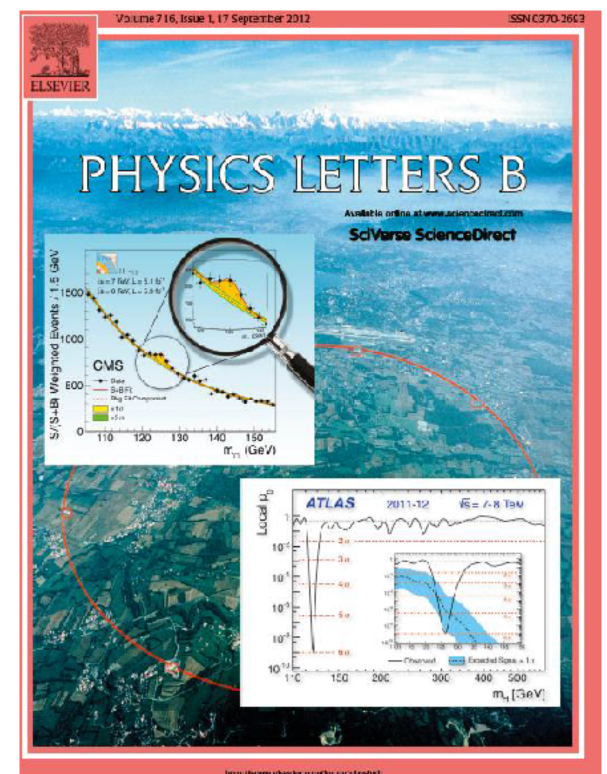
UNIVERSITÉ DE GENÈVE
Faculté des Sciences
Département d'astronomie

The particle physics cycle



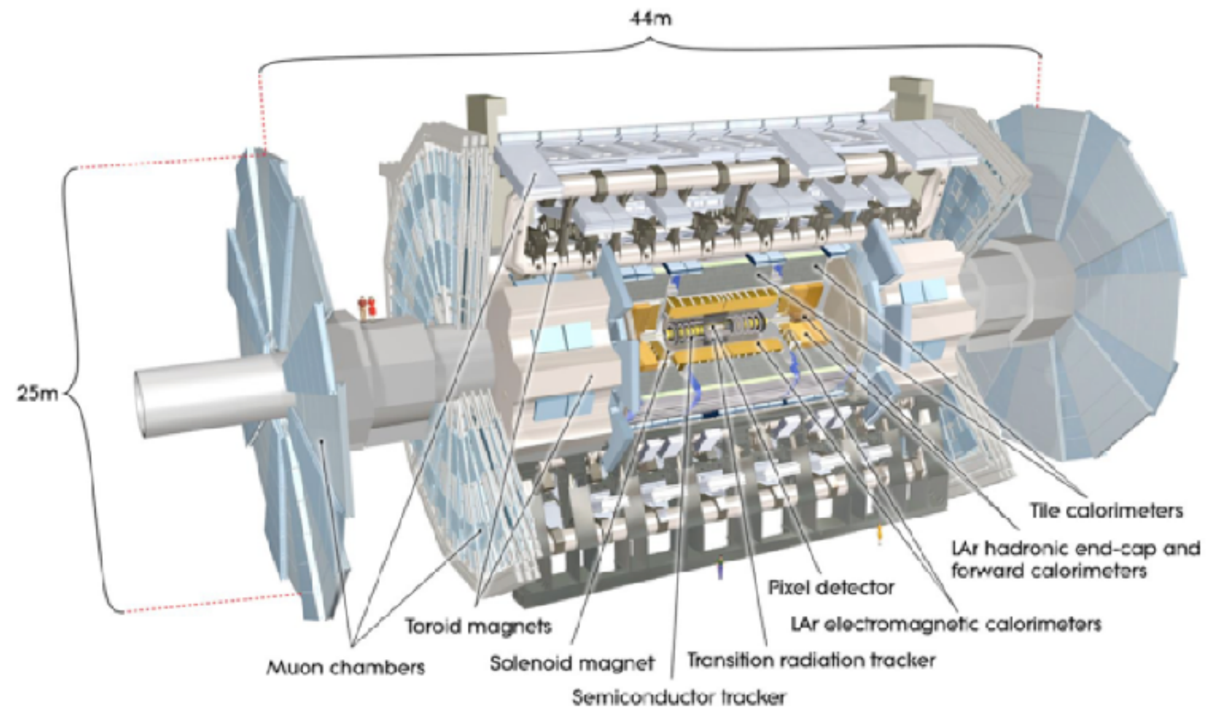


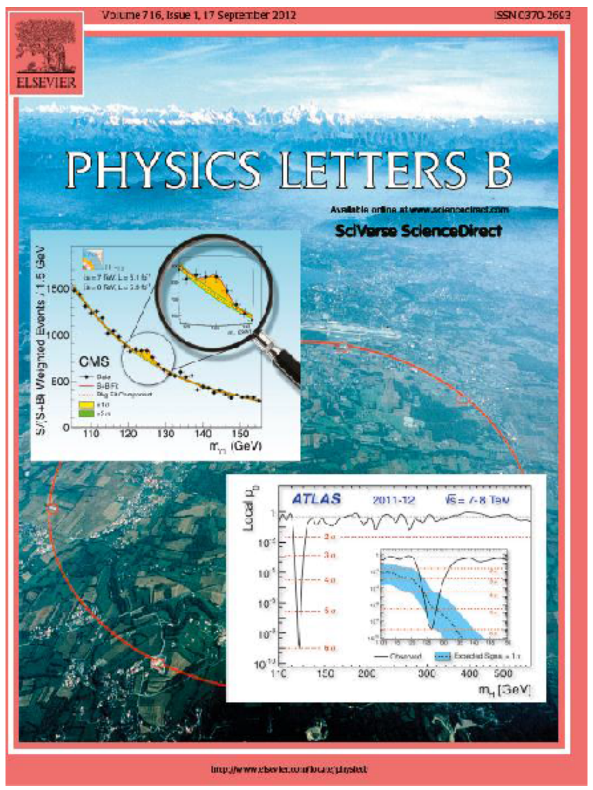




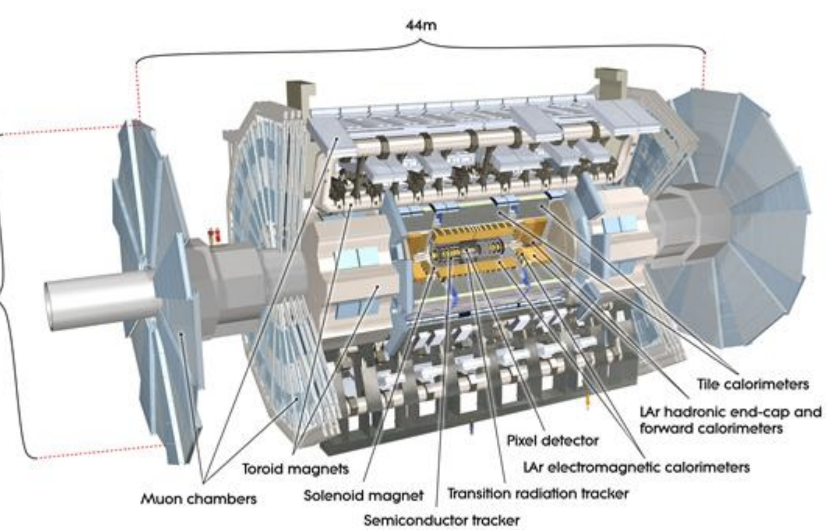
Course outline

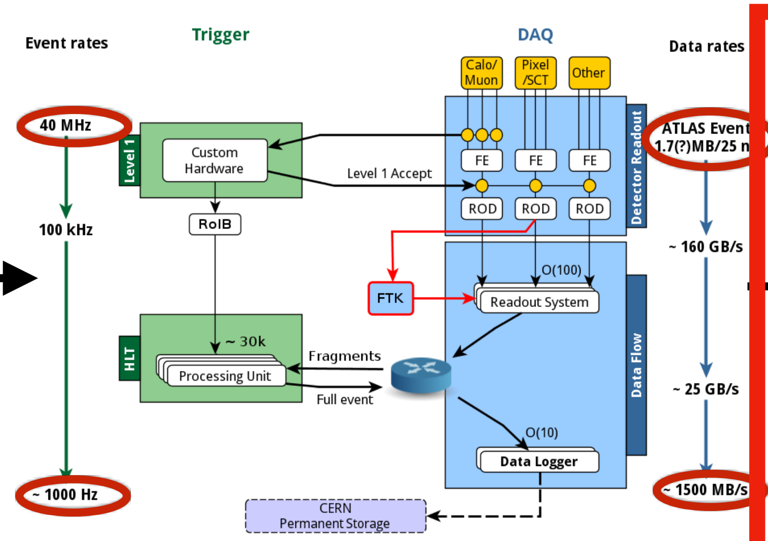
- **Lecture 1**
  - The journey of raw data from the detector to a publication
- **Lecture 2**
  - How we reconstruct fundamental physics processes from raw detector data
- **Lecture 3**
  - How we extract our signals from the mountain of data, finding needles in the haystack





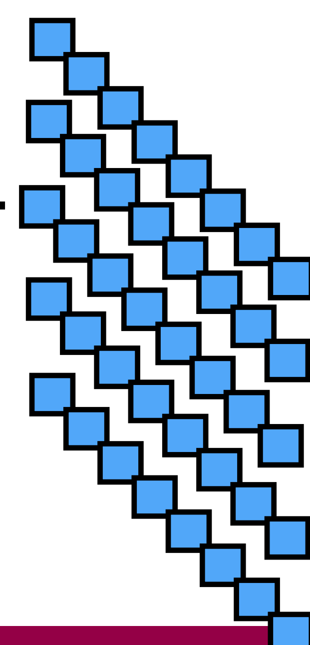
Data’s journey

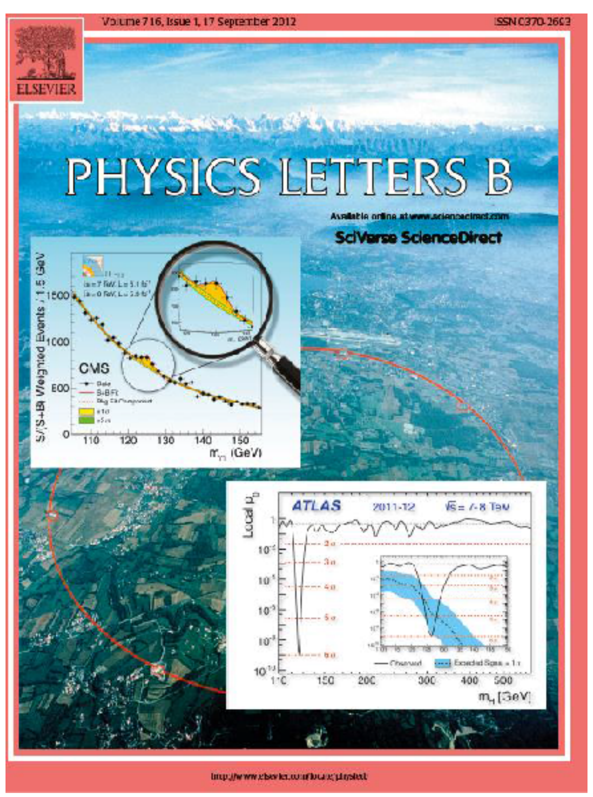




Data Preparation

Distributed computing





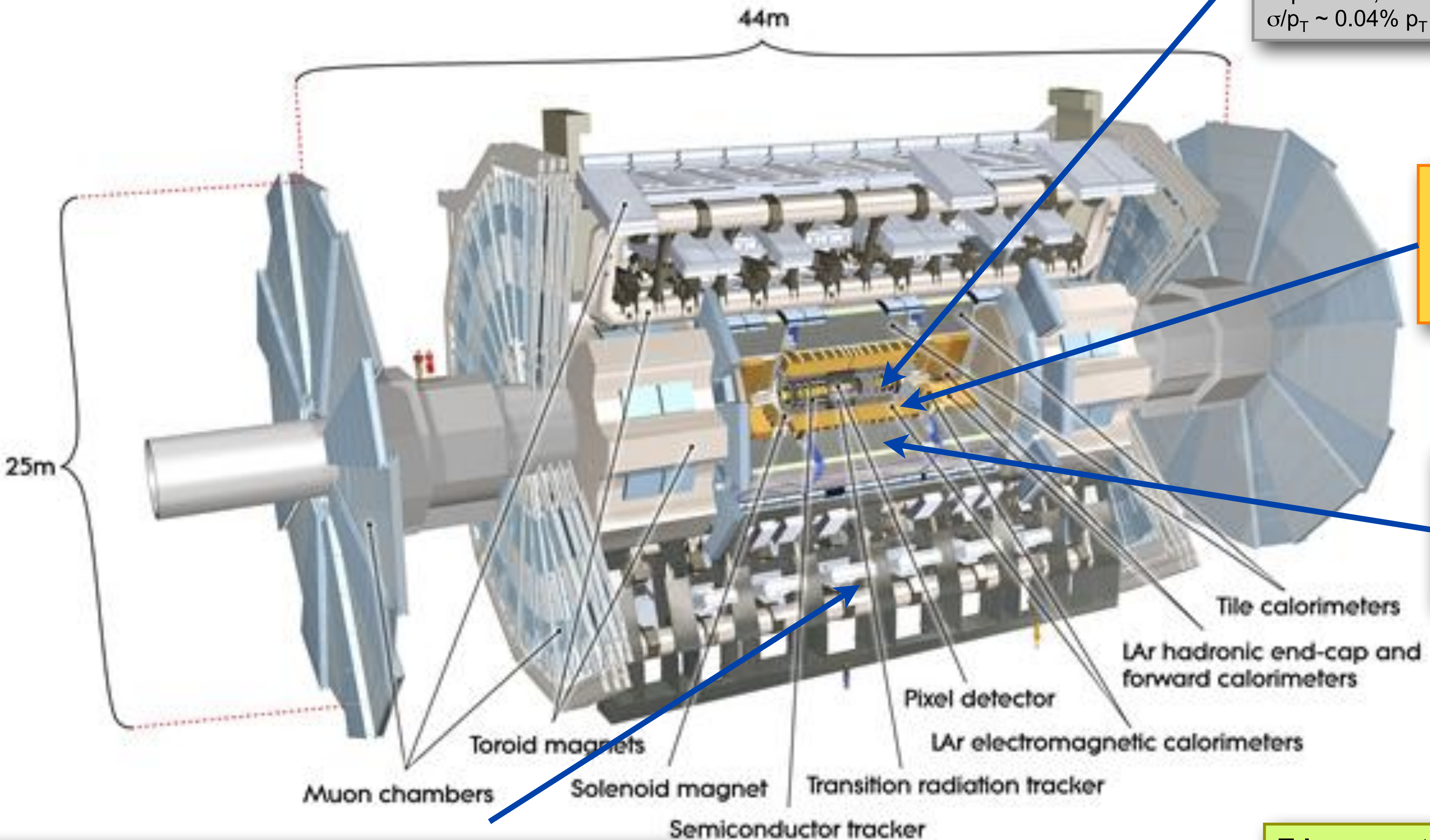
The ATLAS Detector @ LHC

L ~ 46 m, ∅ ~ 22 m, 7000 tons
~10^8 electronic channels

Inner Tracker ($|\eta|<2.5$, B=2T): Si Pixels, Si strips, Trans. Rad. Det. Precise tracking and vertexing, e/π separation, momentum resolution: $\sigma/p_T \sim 0.04\%\ p_T\,(\text{GeV}) \oplus 1.5\%$

EM calorimeter: Pb-LAr Accordion, e/γ trigger, id. and meas., energy res.: $\sigma/E \sim 10\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 0.7\%$

HAD calorimetry ($|\eta|<5$): Fe/scintillator Tiles (cen), Cu/W-LAr (fwd). trigger and meas. of jets and $E_{T,miss}$, energy res.: $\sigma/E \sim 50\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 3\%$



Muon Spectrometer: air-core toroids with gas-based muon chambers. trigger and meas. with momentum resolution < 10% up to $E_\mu \sim 1$ TeV

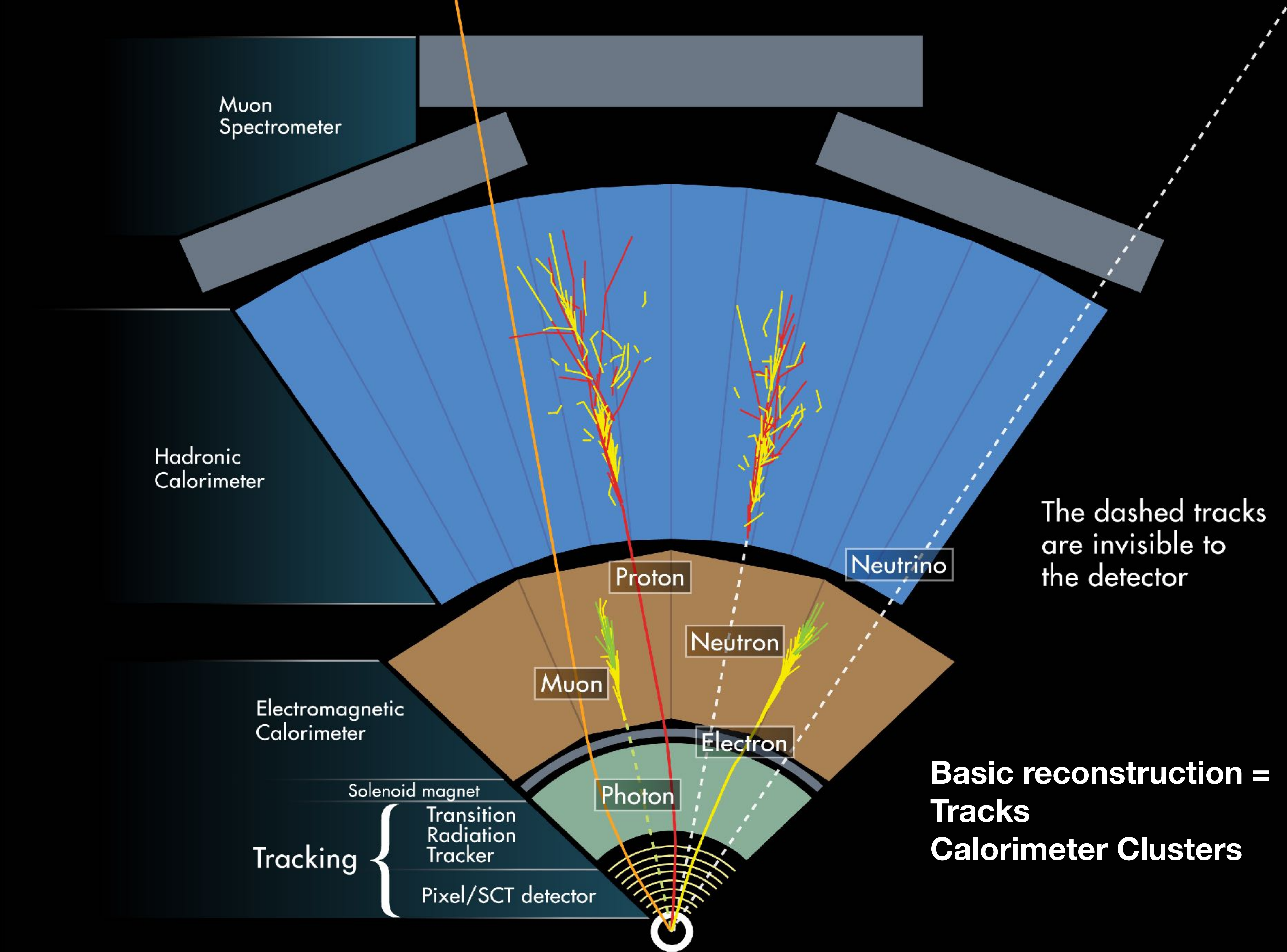
Trigger system: 3-levels reducing the IA rate from 40 MHz to ~200 Hz

Millions of detector readout channels read out to reconstruct one "event"

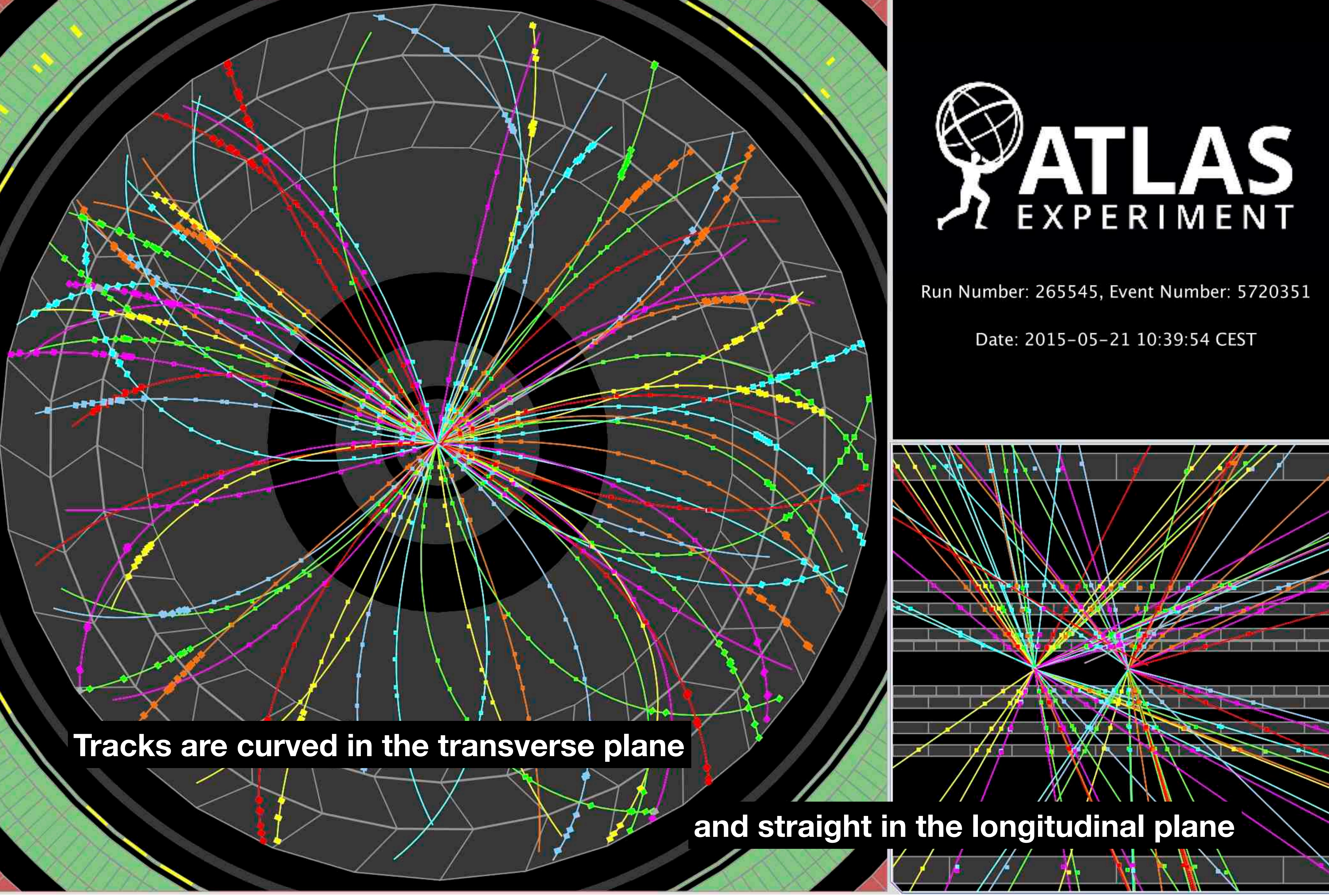
Data Preparation

- Three major steps to **prepare data for physics analysis** and achieve
  - reliable, high quality data (yes, we ***reject*** low quality data)
  - the ***best performance*** from our detectors
  - readiness for ***physics analysis***

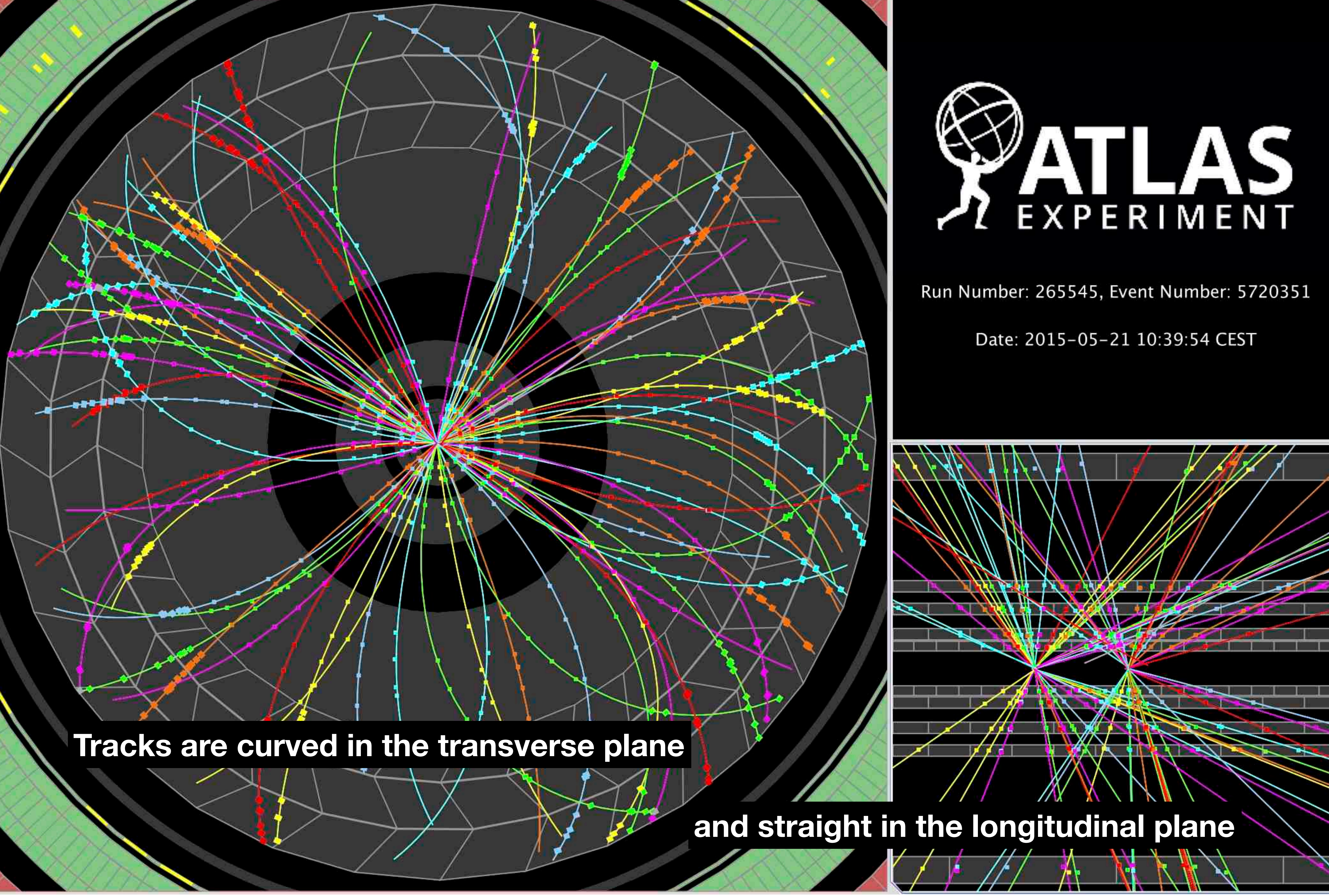
1. **Reconstruct physics signals** from the data
   - Produce information like how many muons does the event have?



Basic reconstruction =
Tracks
Calorimeter Clusters



This is a pattern recognition problem, which technique might be used to solve it?



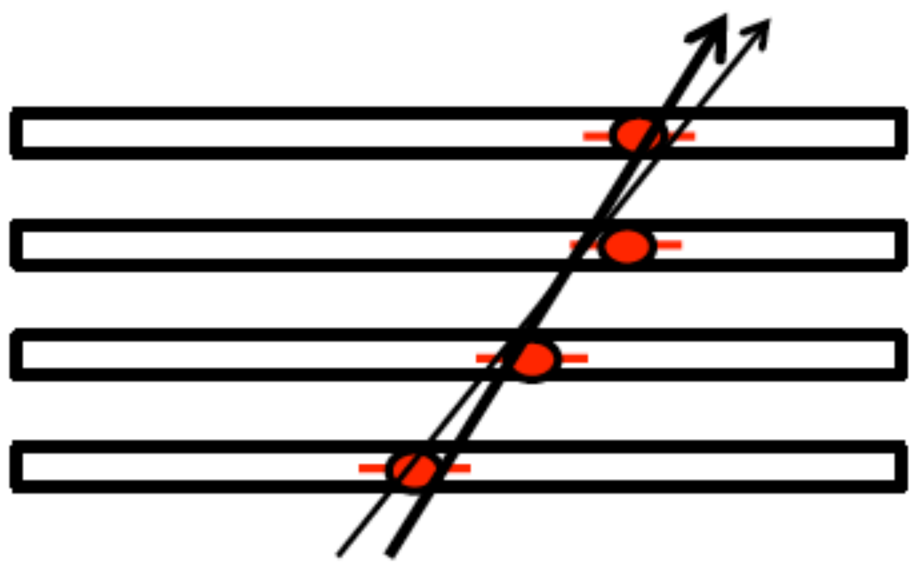
Modern track pattern recognition uses Machine Learning: Connect the Dots

Track fitting

- Perfect measurement – ideal

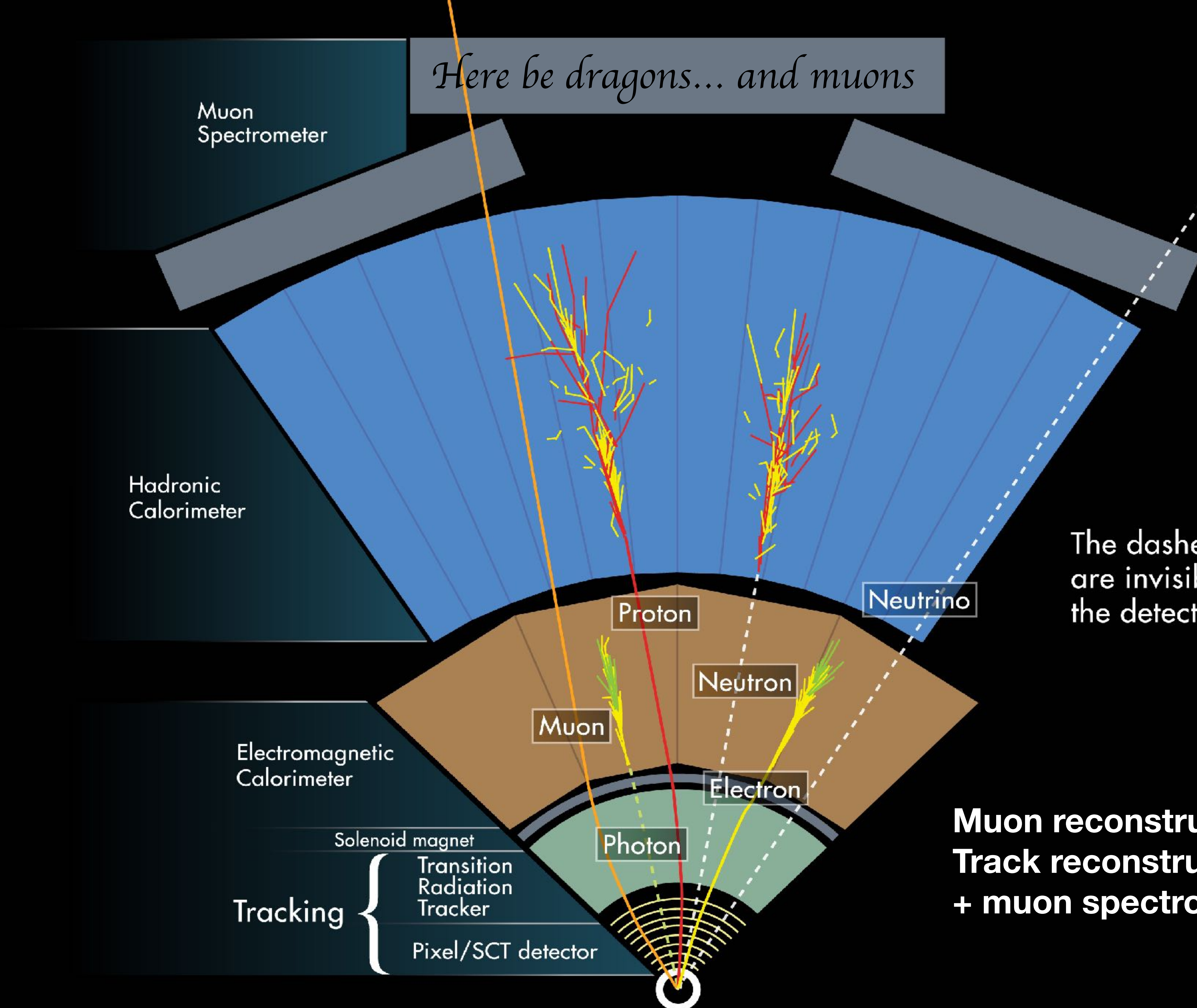
- Imperfect measurement – reality

- Small errors and more points help to constrain the possibilities



- Quantitatively:
  - Parameterize the track;
  - Find parameters by Least-Squares-Minimization;
  - Obtain also uncertainties on the track parameters.

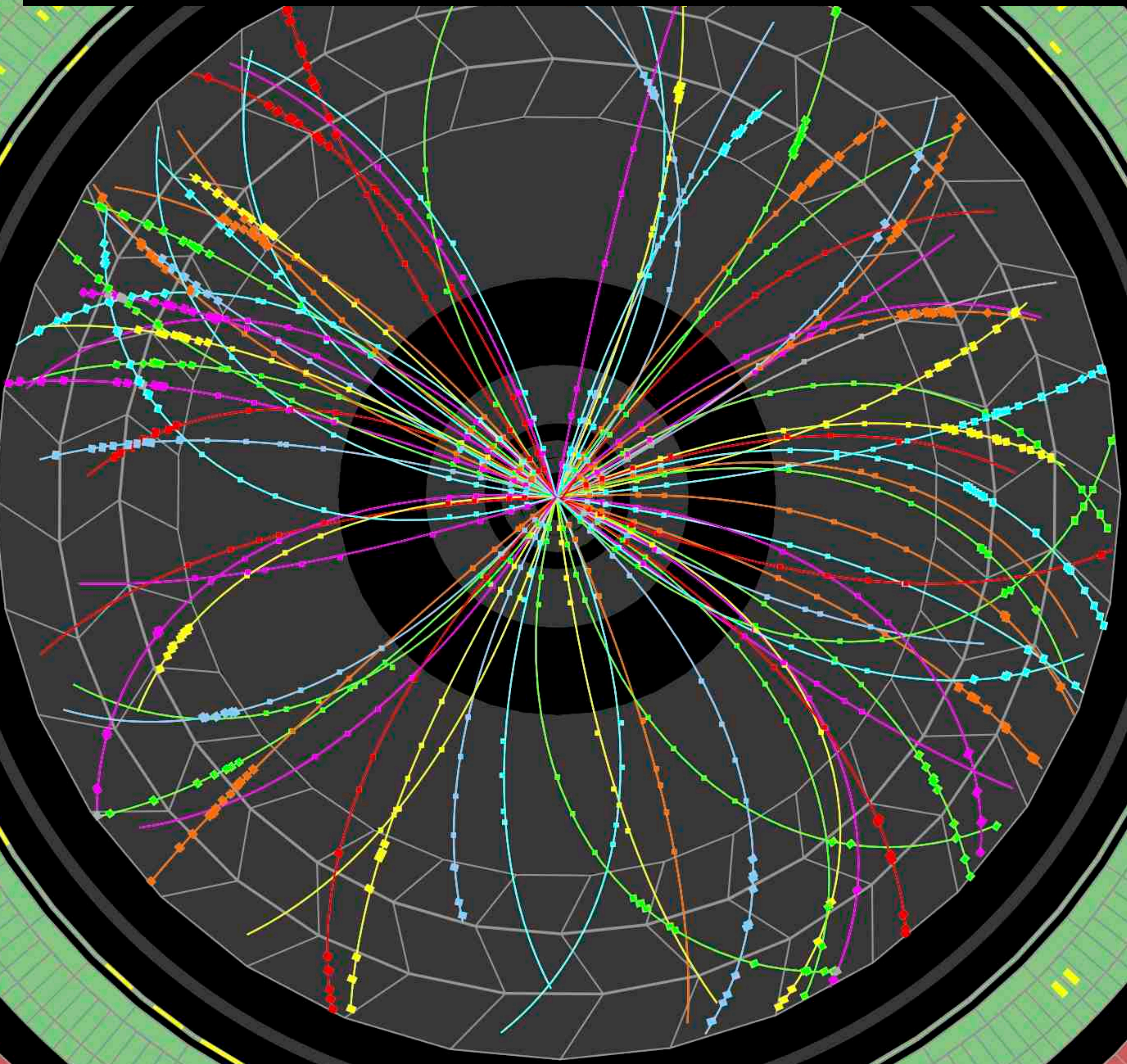
Here be dragons… and muons



The dashed tracks are invisible to the detector

Muon reconstruction =
Track reconstruction
+ muon spectrometer hits

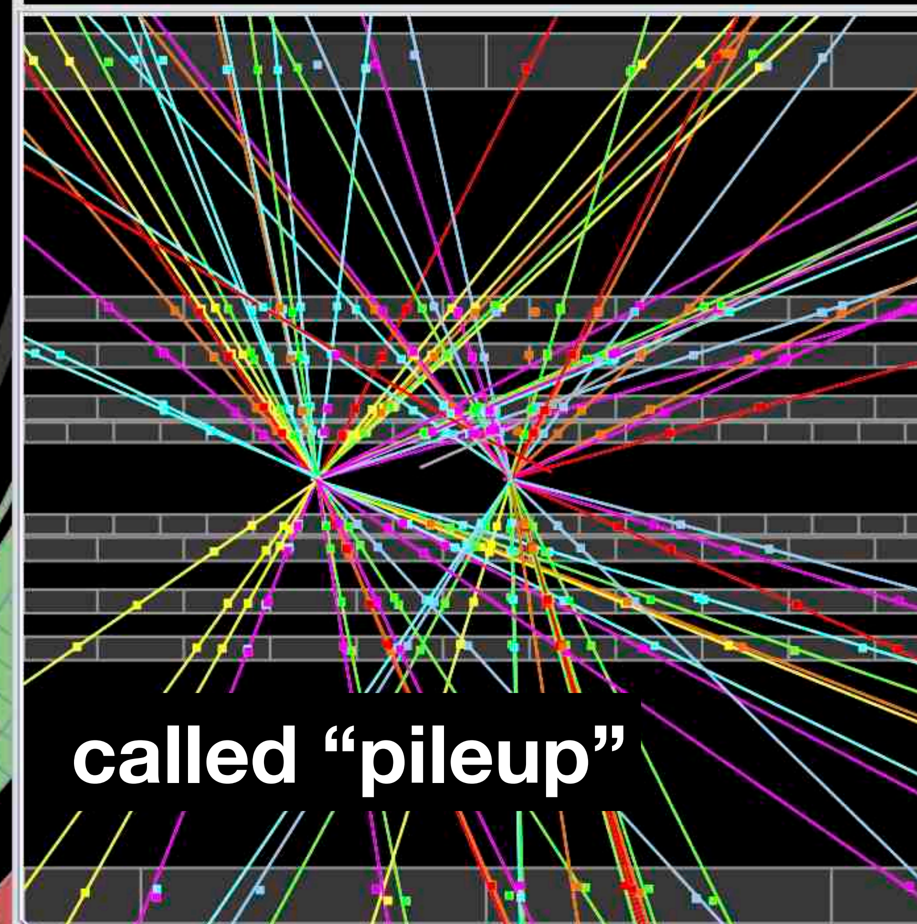
At the LHC: more than one proton collision - more than one vertex



ATLAS EXPERIMENT

Run Number: 265545, Event Number: 5720351

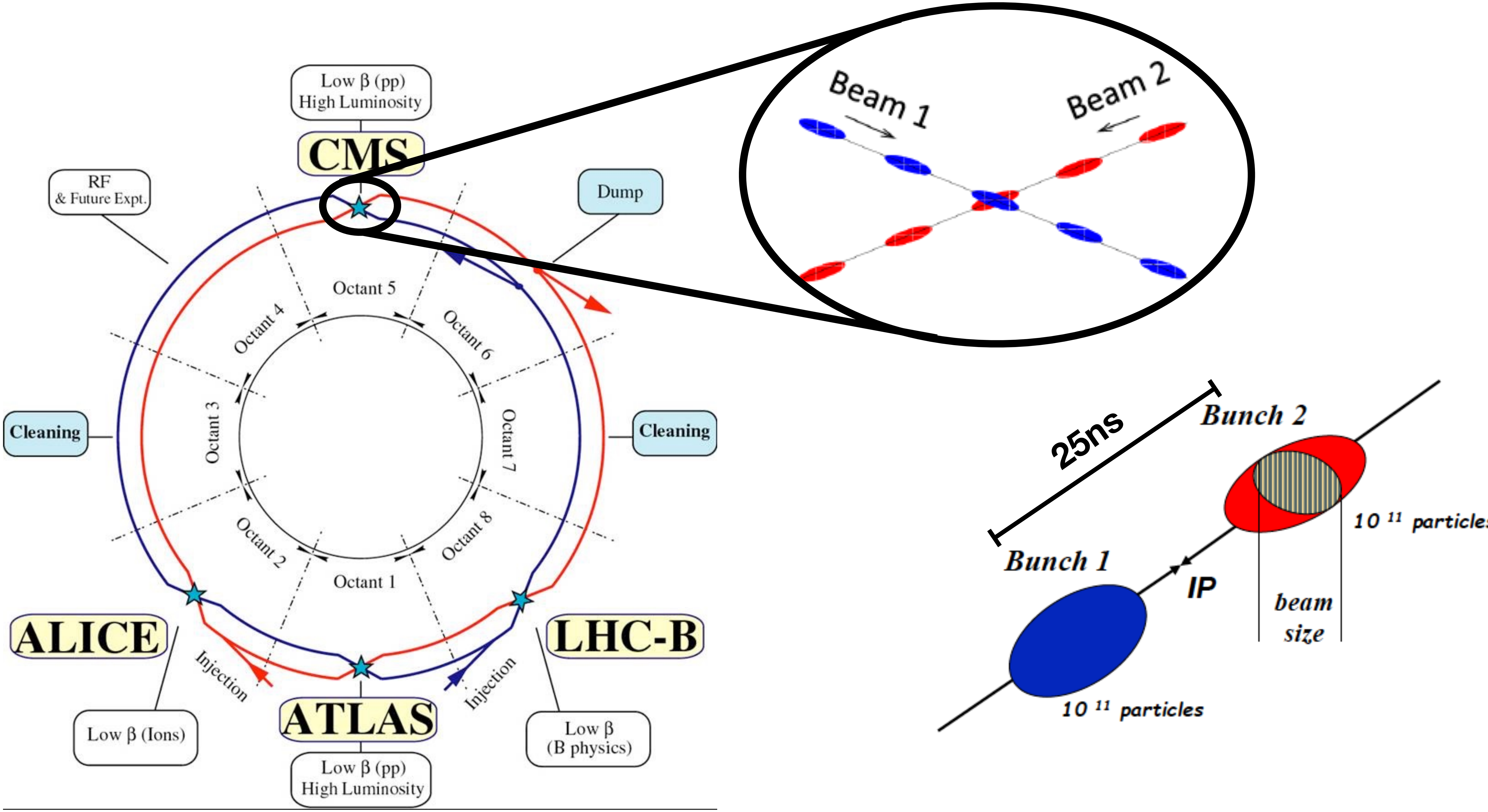
Date: 2015-05-21 10:39:54 CEST



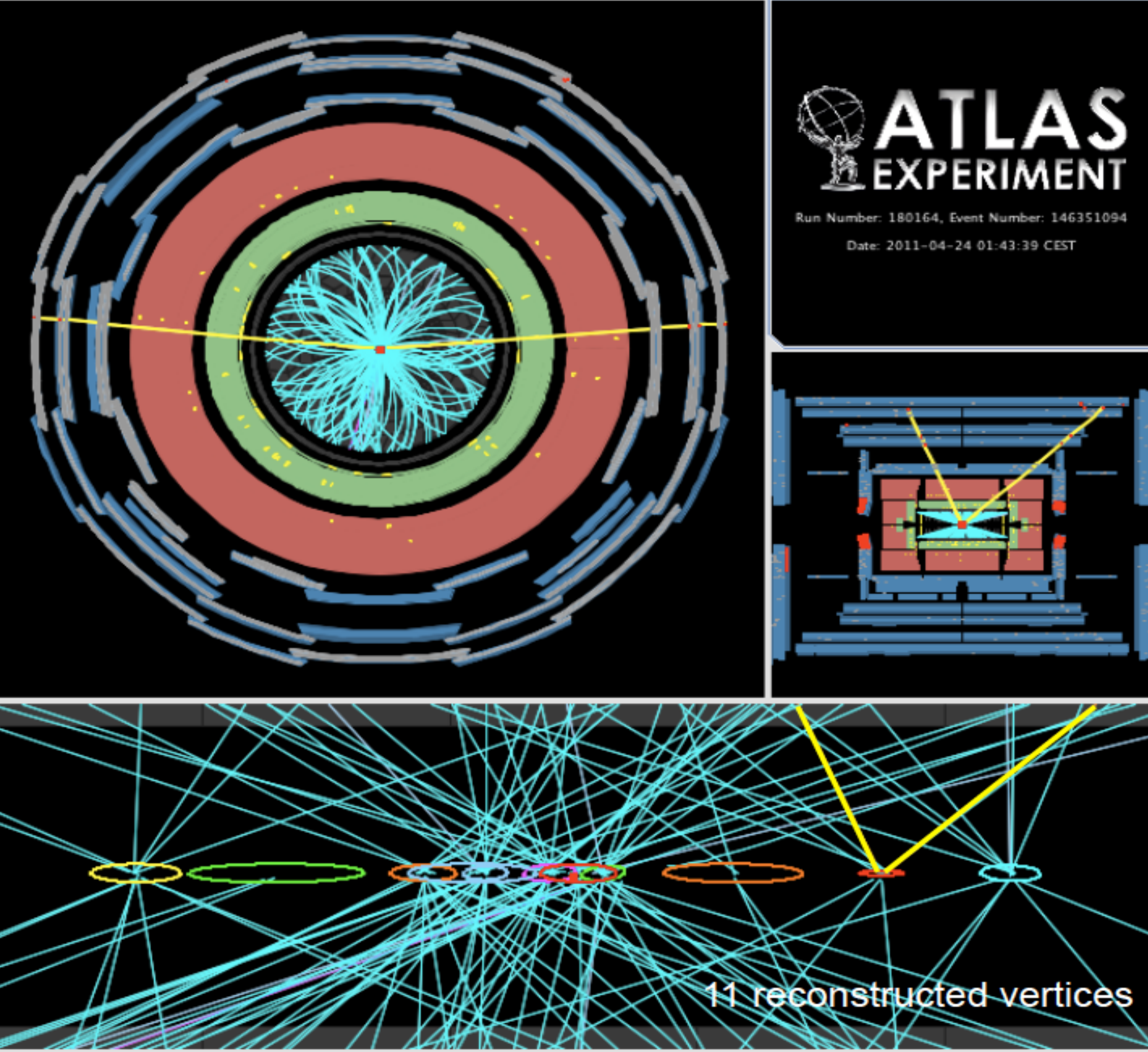
called “pileup”

LHC collisions

Figures adapted from Michaela Schaumann's <u>third lecture</u> (11/07/19) on "Particle Accelerators and Beam Dynamics"



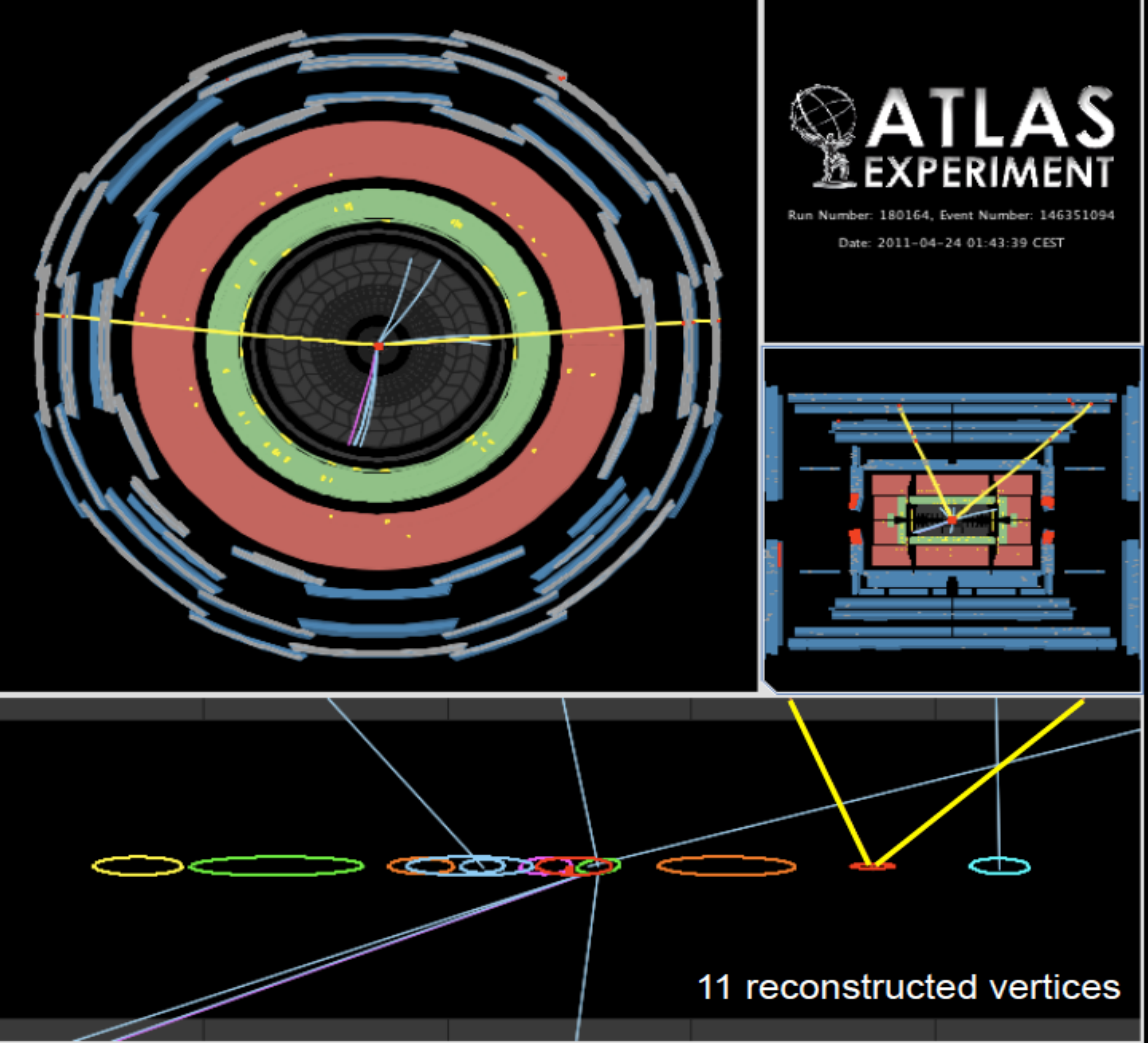
- The LHC accelerates ***bunches of 10^{11} protons*** separated by 25ns gaps



Z->μμ event;
2011 data.

The more bunches are squeezed, the higher the luminosity, the larger the number of simultaneous proton collisions in one recorded event

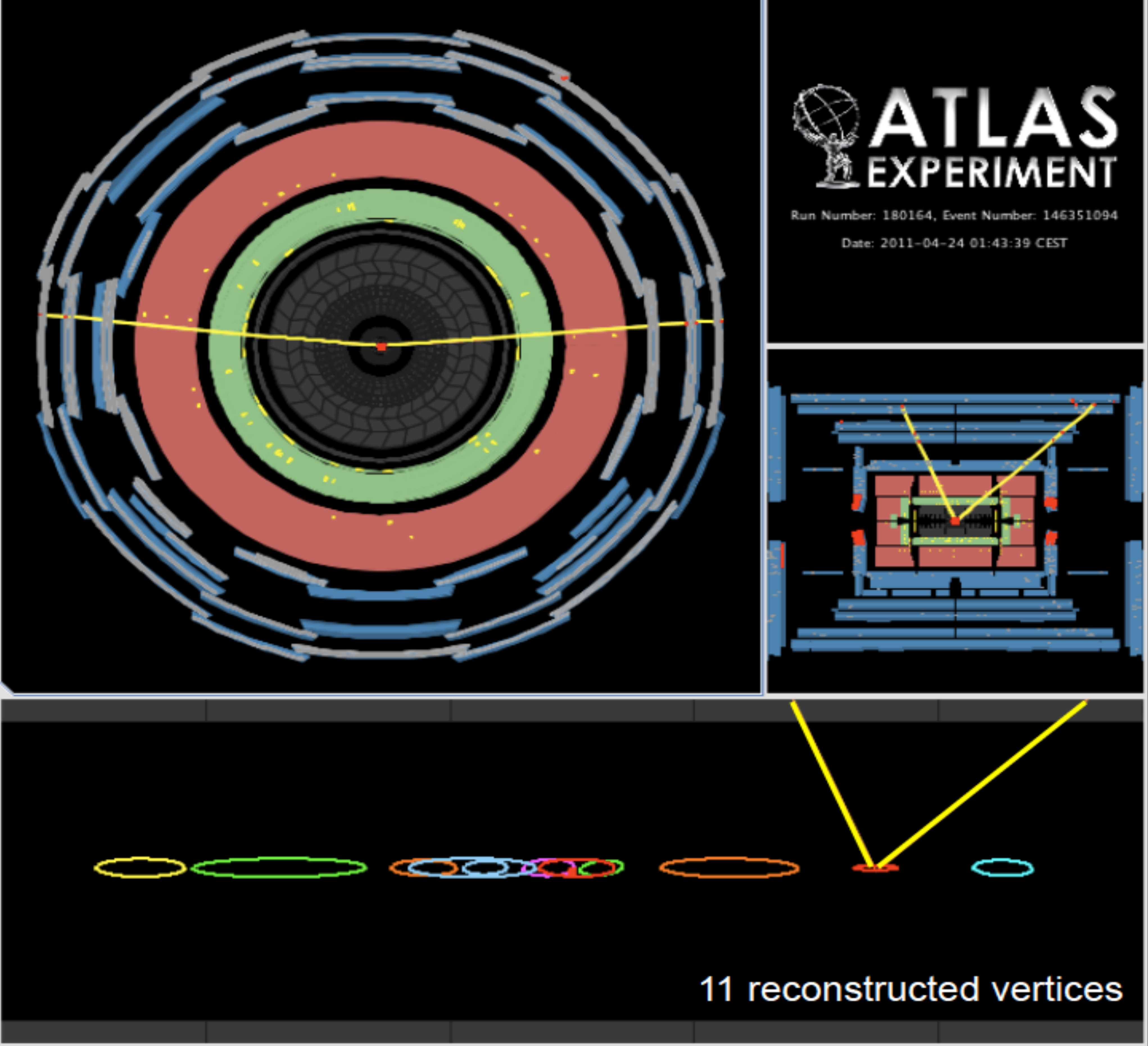
Track pT > 0.5 GeV



Z->μμ event;
2011 data.

Most proton collisions are low momentum and uninteresting. We can remove them simply by making a cut on the transverse momentum.

Track pT > 2 GeV

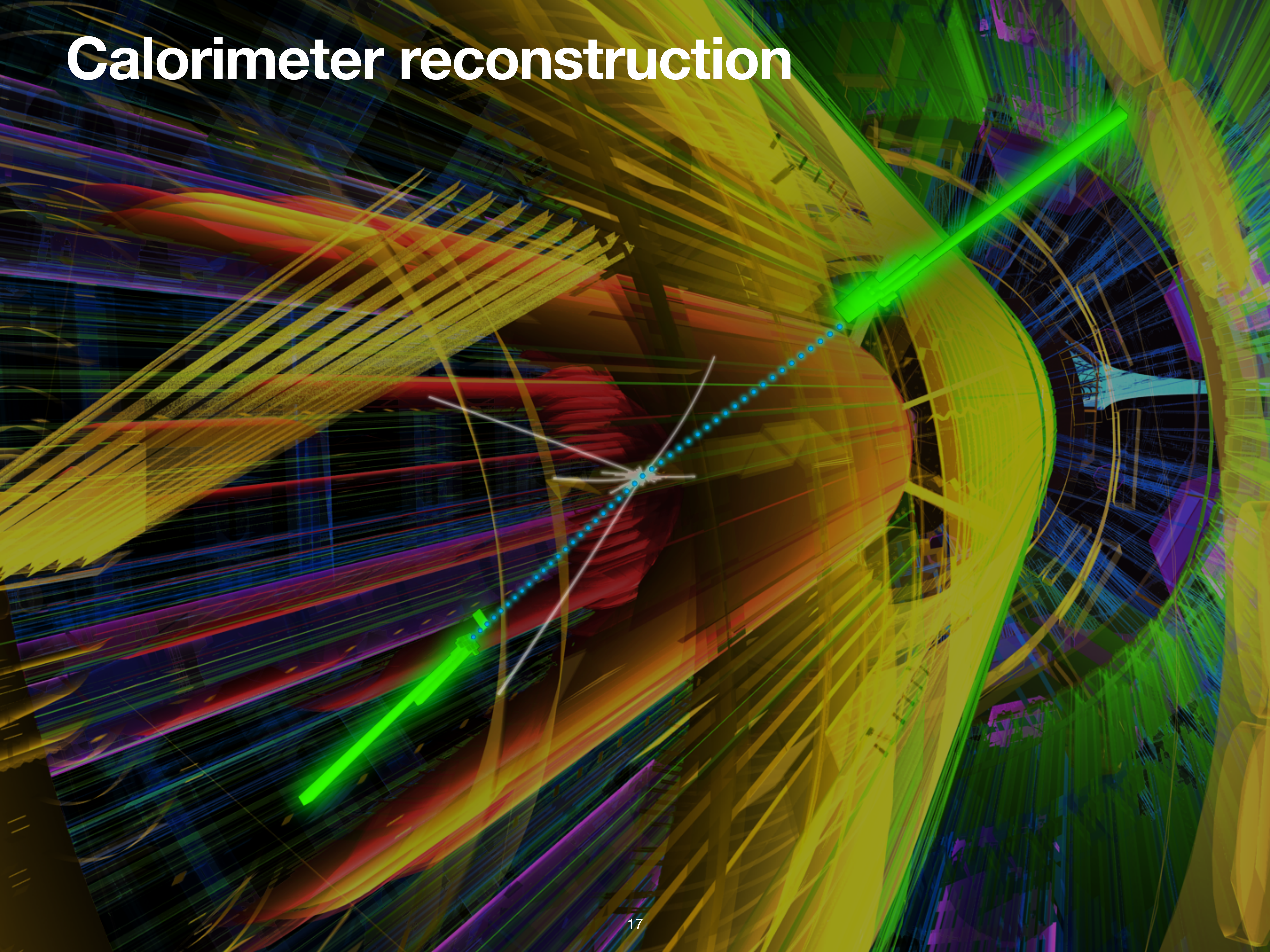


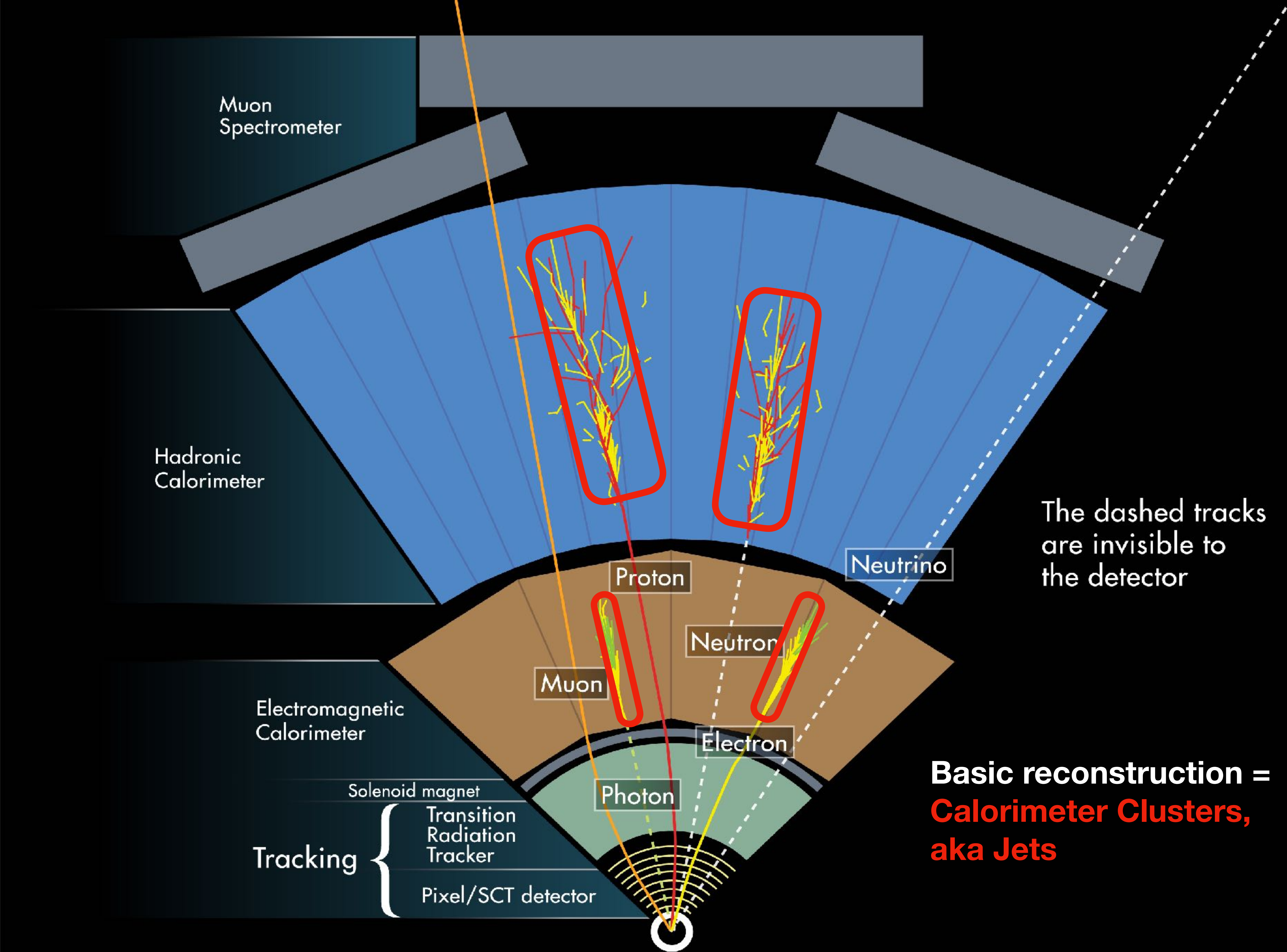
Z->μμ event;
2011 data.

Once we increase the transverse momentum cut sufficiently, we are left with only the interesting proton collision.

Track pT > 10 GeV

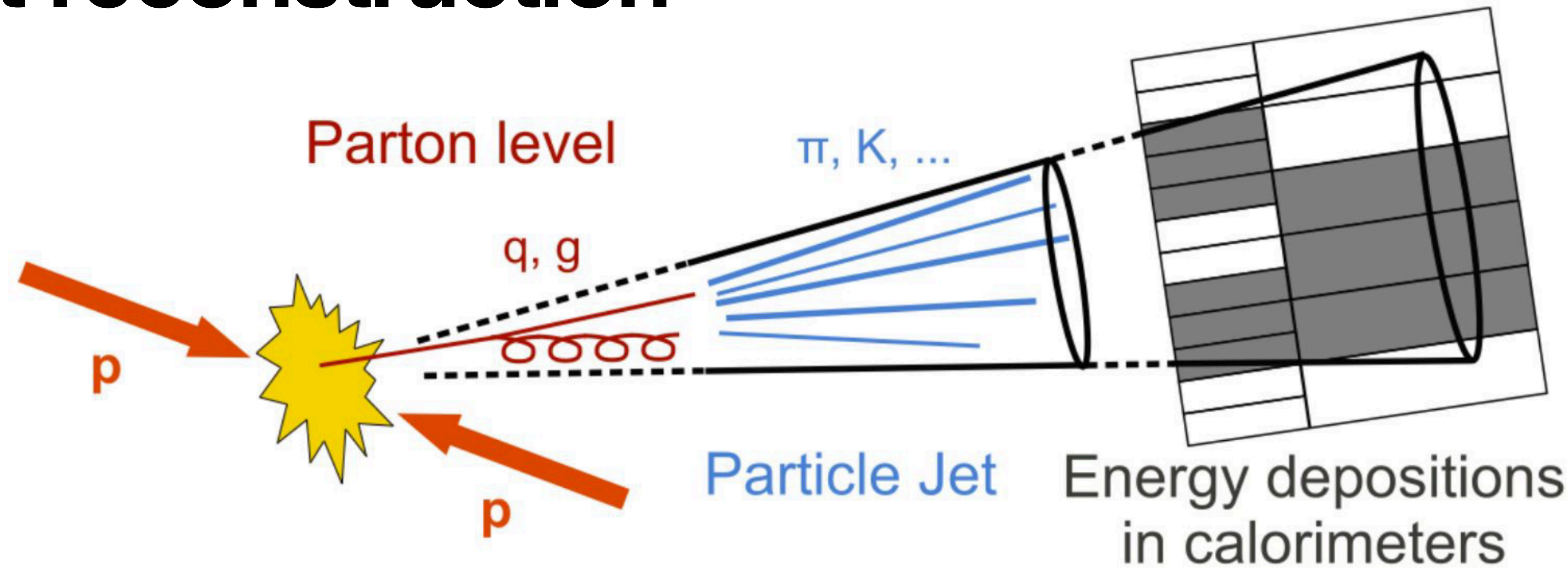
Calorimeter reconstruction





Basic reconstruction =
Calorimeter Clusters, aka Jets

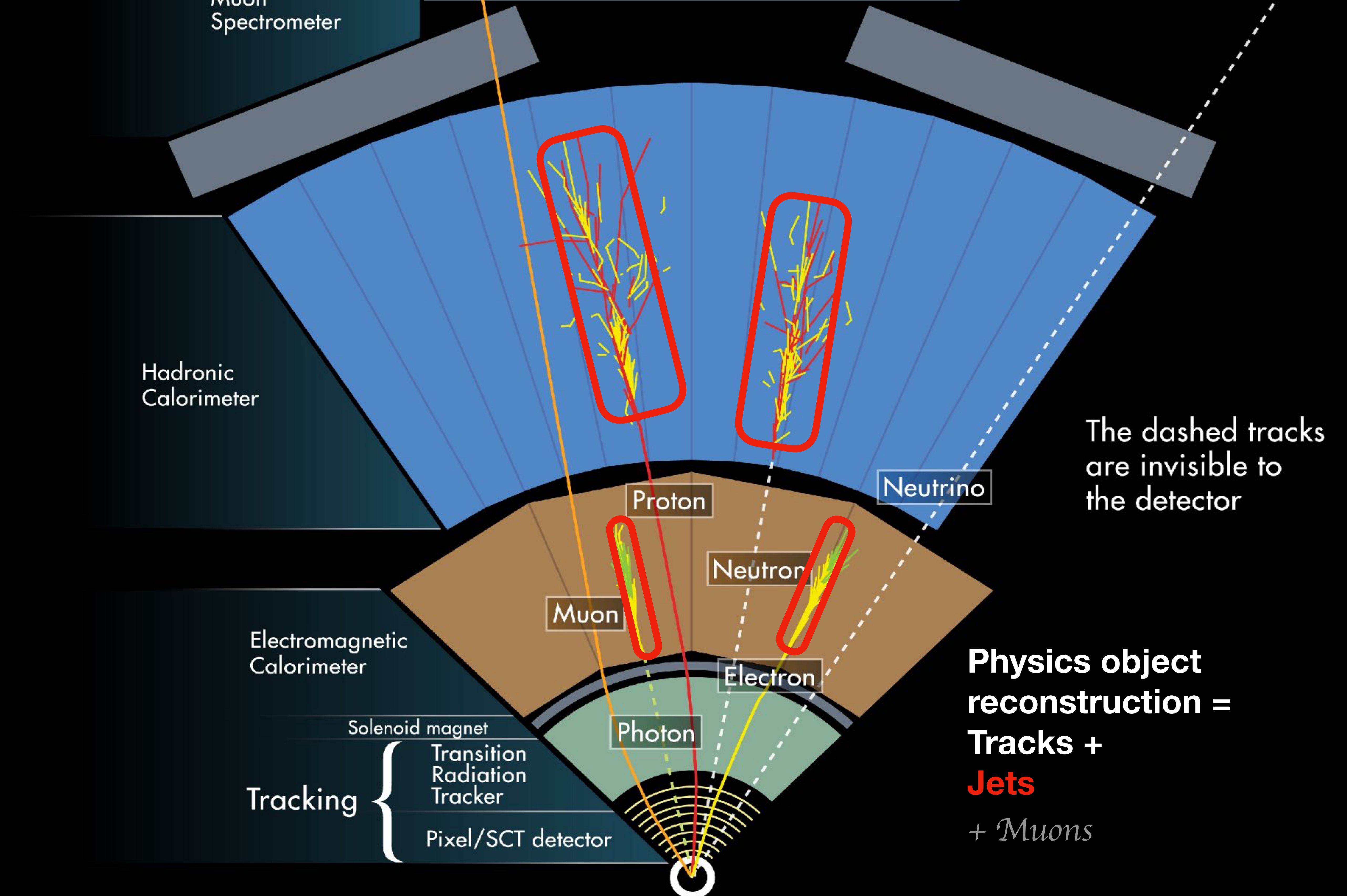
Jet reconstruction



- Quarks and gluons ***hadronize*** quickly and we detect ***sprays of hadronic particles*** in our detectors - we call these ***jets,*** proxies for the initial particle(s), we reconstruct them using ***jet algorithms***
- Hadronic particles leave energy deposits in the ***cells*** of the calorimeter, to reconstruct the energy of the hadronic particle, e.g. a proton, we need to sum the energy of the ***cluster*** of cells in which the proton deposited energy
- Deciding which cells belong to which cluster is a pattern recognition problem

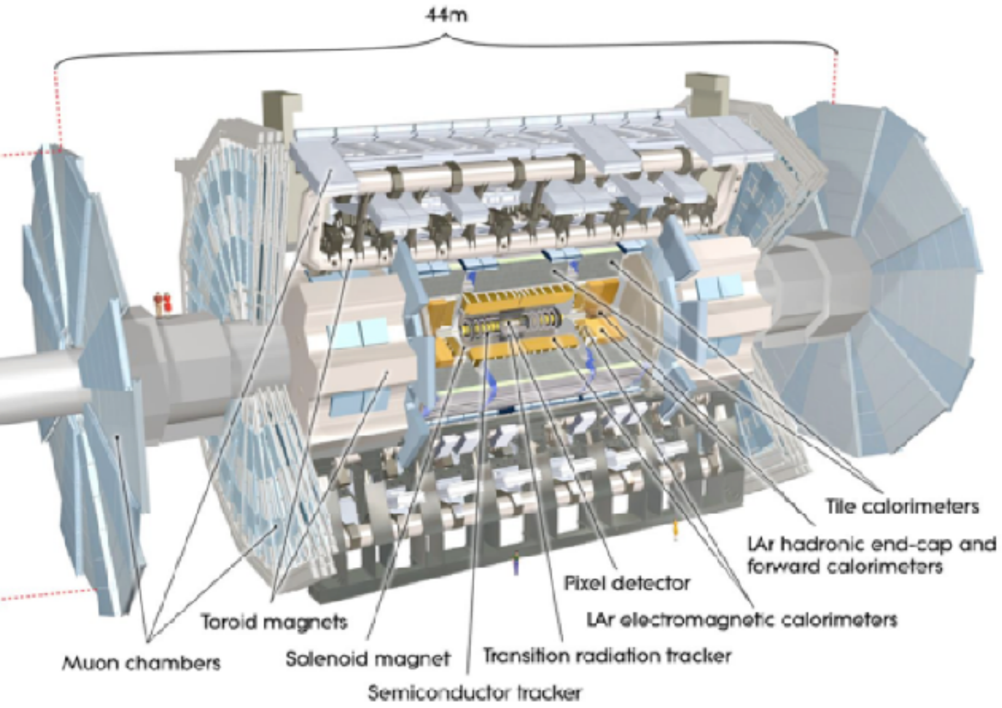
Modern jet reconstruction uses Machine Learning!

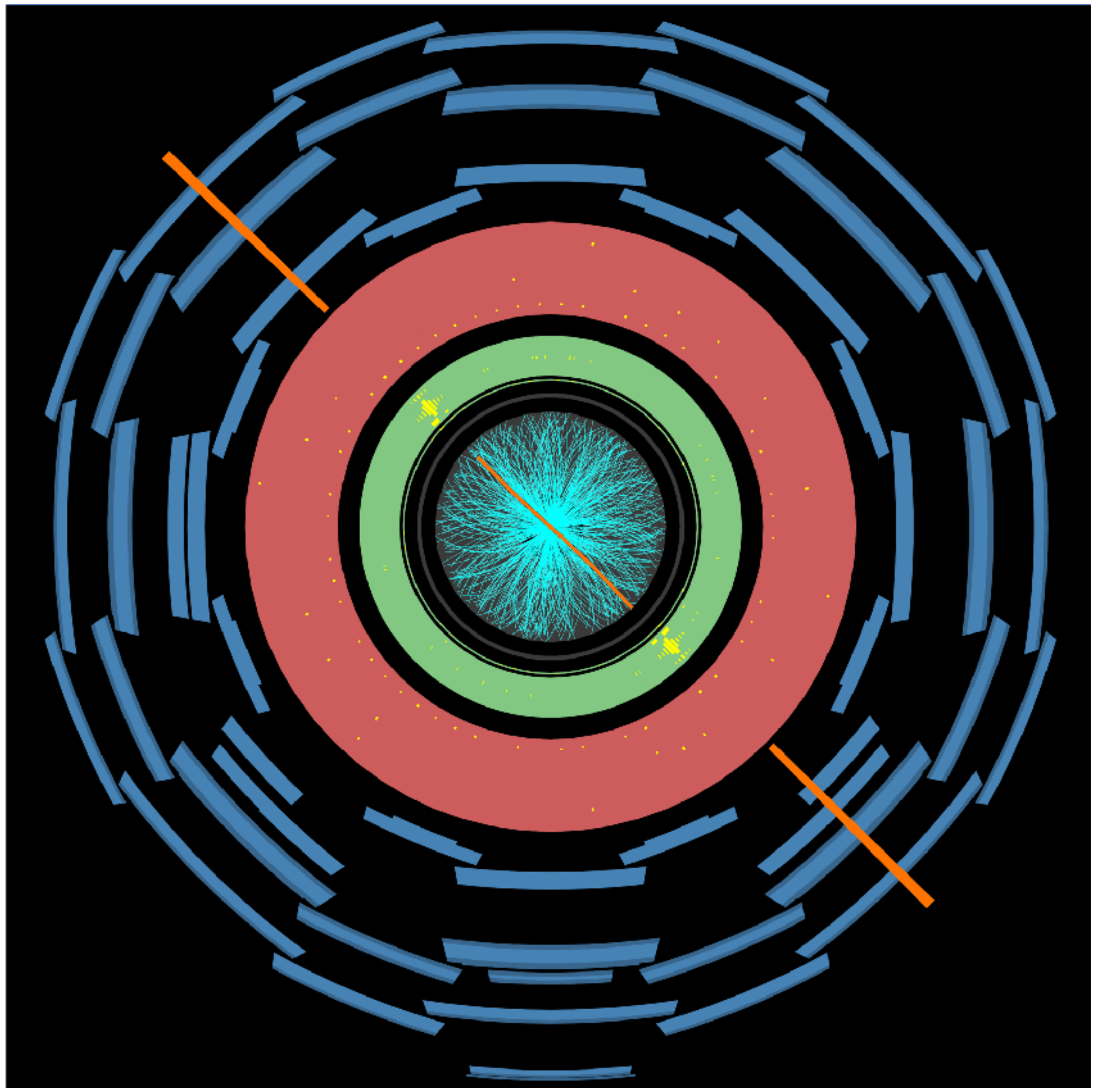
Here be dragons… and muons



Physics object reconstruction = Tracks +
Jets
+ Muons

Neutrinos

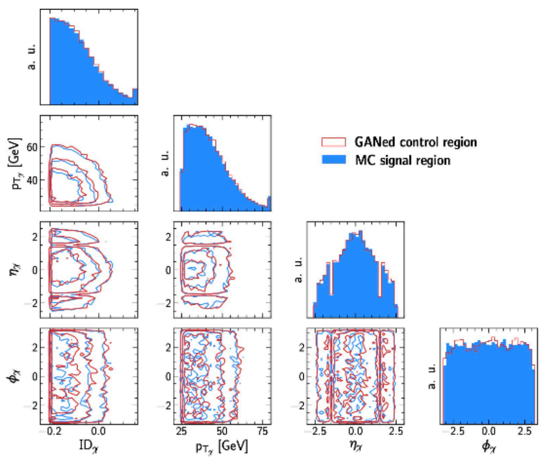


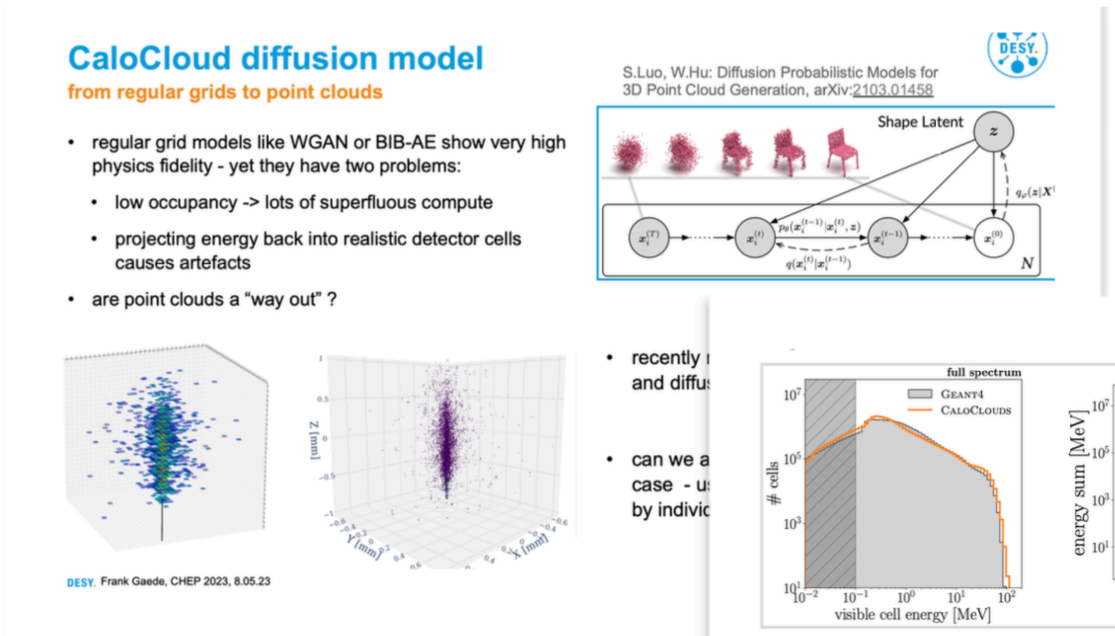


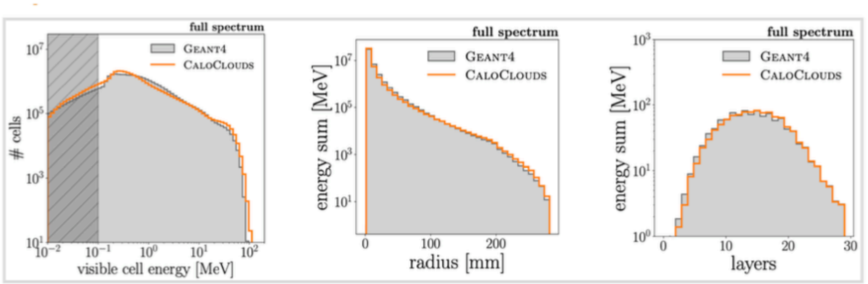
- Let's look at the simplest case for reconstructing neutrinos
- Remember, we are looking down the beam pipe, so the plane of the display is transverse to the proton beam direction
- ***Recall**: Can you quantify the momentum in this plane **before** the proton collision*
    - *What does that tell you about the distribution of momentum **after** the collision?*

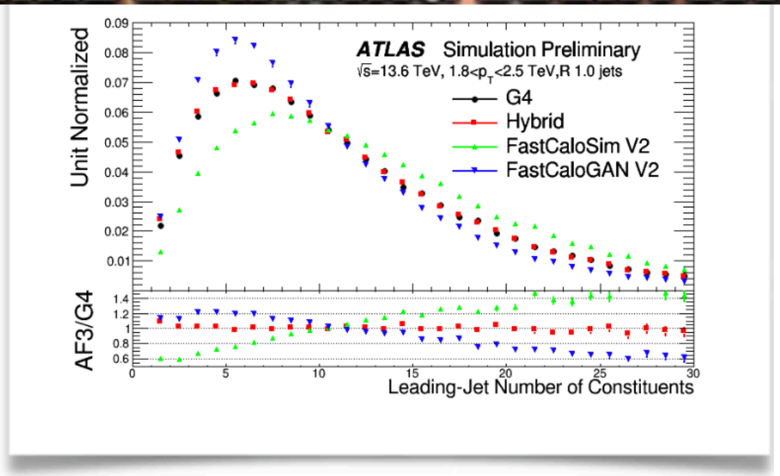
***Q**. How would this look if we had a **W boson** instead of a **Z boson** ?*

Reconstruction today









- Modern simulation, reconstruction and analysis employ heavy use of Machine Learning techniques. See Foundation of Statistics for an introduction to the key concepts. There are also some excellent resources online, e.g.:

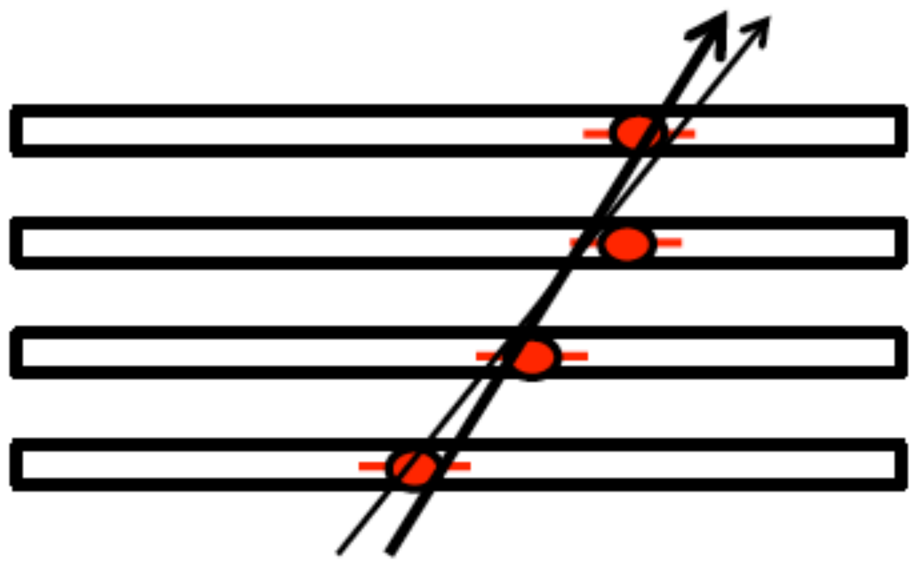
- Google Machine Learning Crash Course

Track fitting

- **Perfect measurement – ideal**

- **Imperfect measurement – reality**

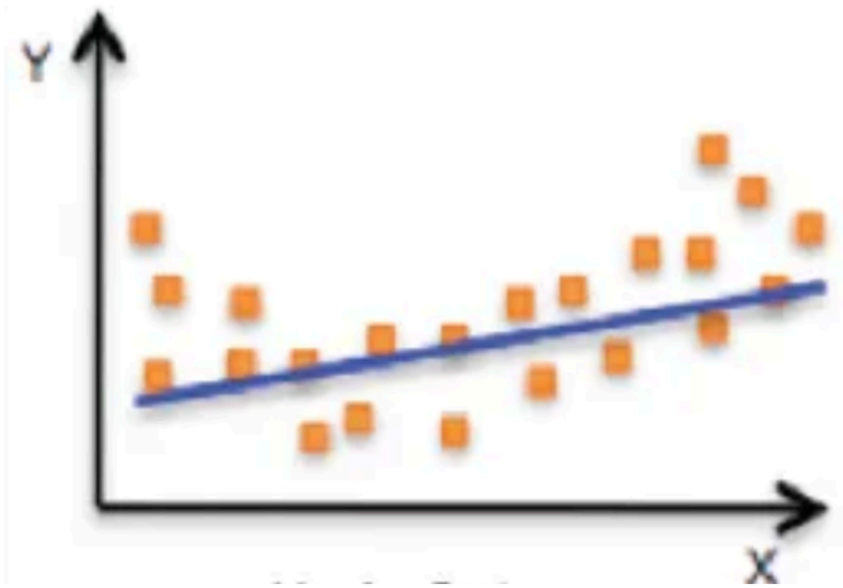
- **Small errors and more points help to constrain the possibilities**



- **Quantitatively:**
  - Parameterize the track;
  - Find parameters by Least-Squares-Minimization;
  - Obtain also uncertainties on the track parameters.

What is the connection between least-squares minimisation and machine learning?

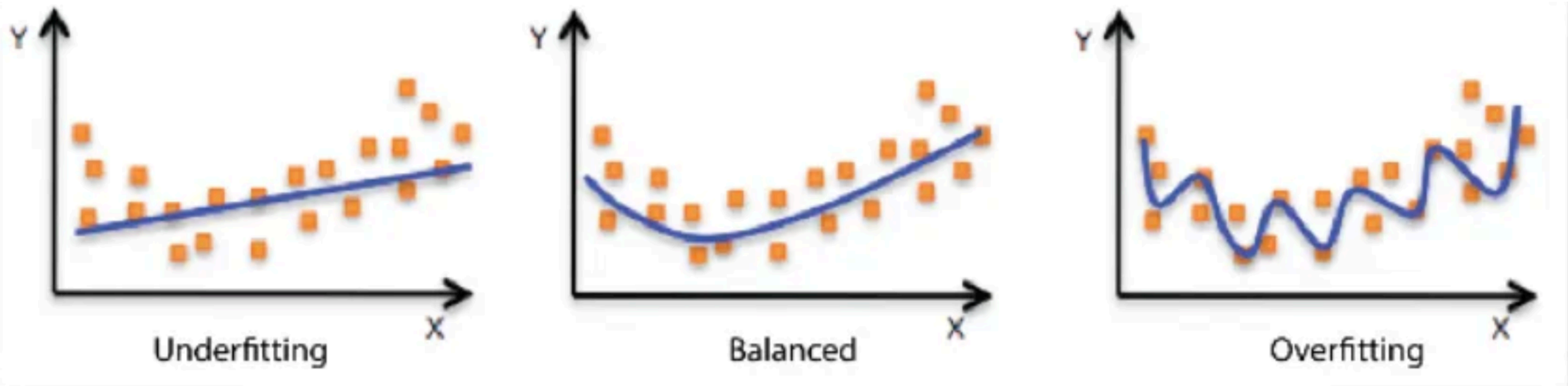
Machine learning (regression)



$$L = \sum_{N} (y_{model} - y_{data})^2$$

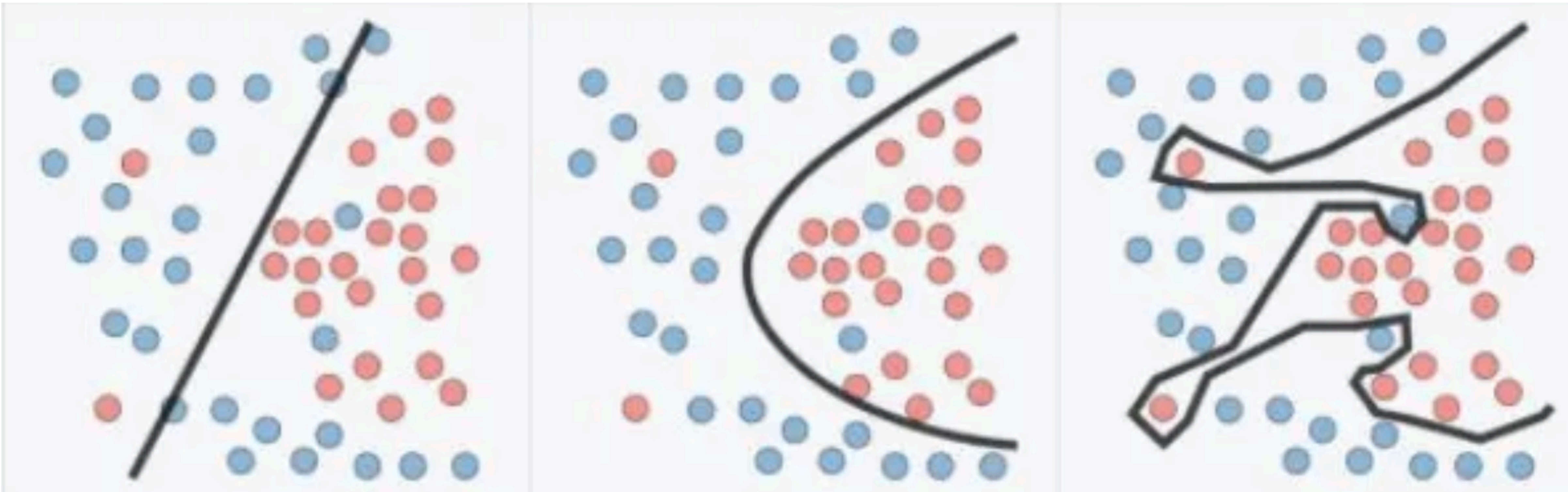
- Linear least squares minimisation compares a model to data
- The basic metric to quantify the comparison is the sum of the (squared) difference between the model prediction and the actual data point
- Minimising this metric gives us the best parameters of the model of the data, for a given model. We are often in a situation where we need to guess the model.

Machine learning (regression)



- We can increase the complexity of the model (increase the number of parameters) and achieve a better fit
- The cost of increased complexity is reduced applicability of our model, rendering it less useful as a general model of all data (and not just the data we are fitting)
- Striking a balance between model complexity and quality of fit is needed to avoid overfitting our data and producing a model that we can reliably extrapolate to data not used in the fit

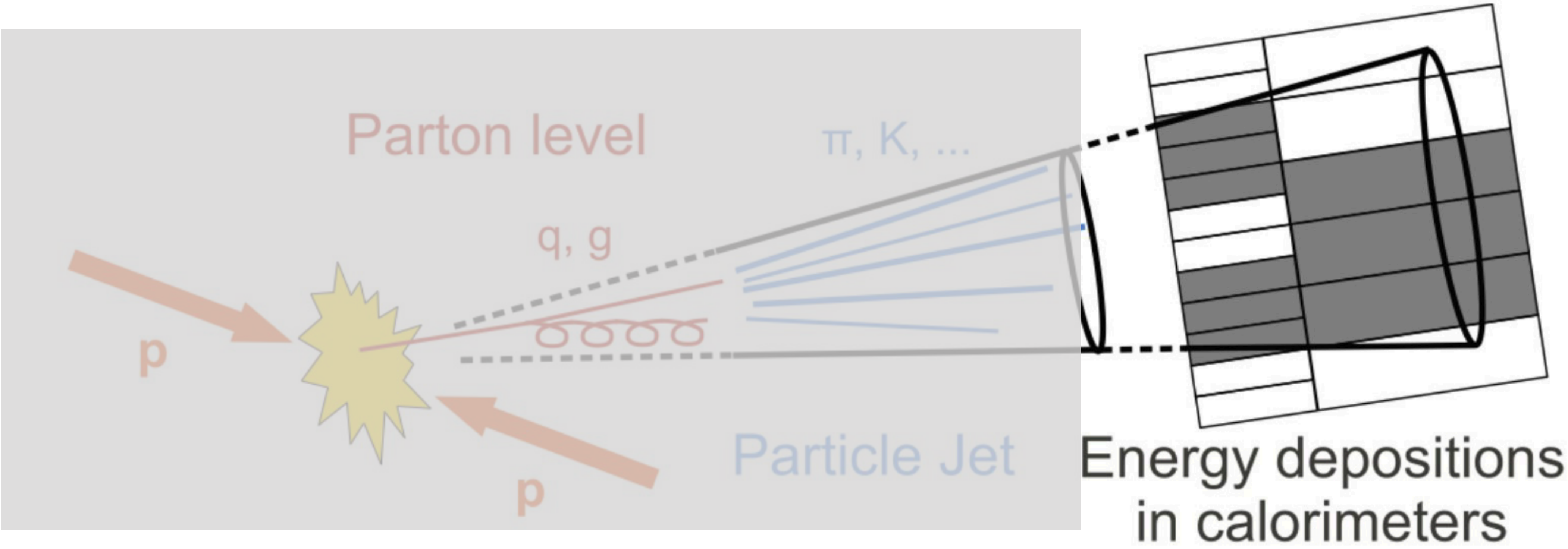
ML classification (supervised)



Underfitting Balanced Overfitting

- Classification works in a similar way, here we try to model the separation between two populations, red and blue (these are “truth” labels, hence this is supervised machine learning)
    - Instead of fitting a model that describes the shape of the data points, we are effectively fitting a model that describes the shape that separates the data points
- Again we need to be careful not to overfit our training data or our model will not be general enough to describe new data not used in the original fit

Clustering, unsupervised ML classification

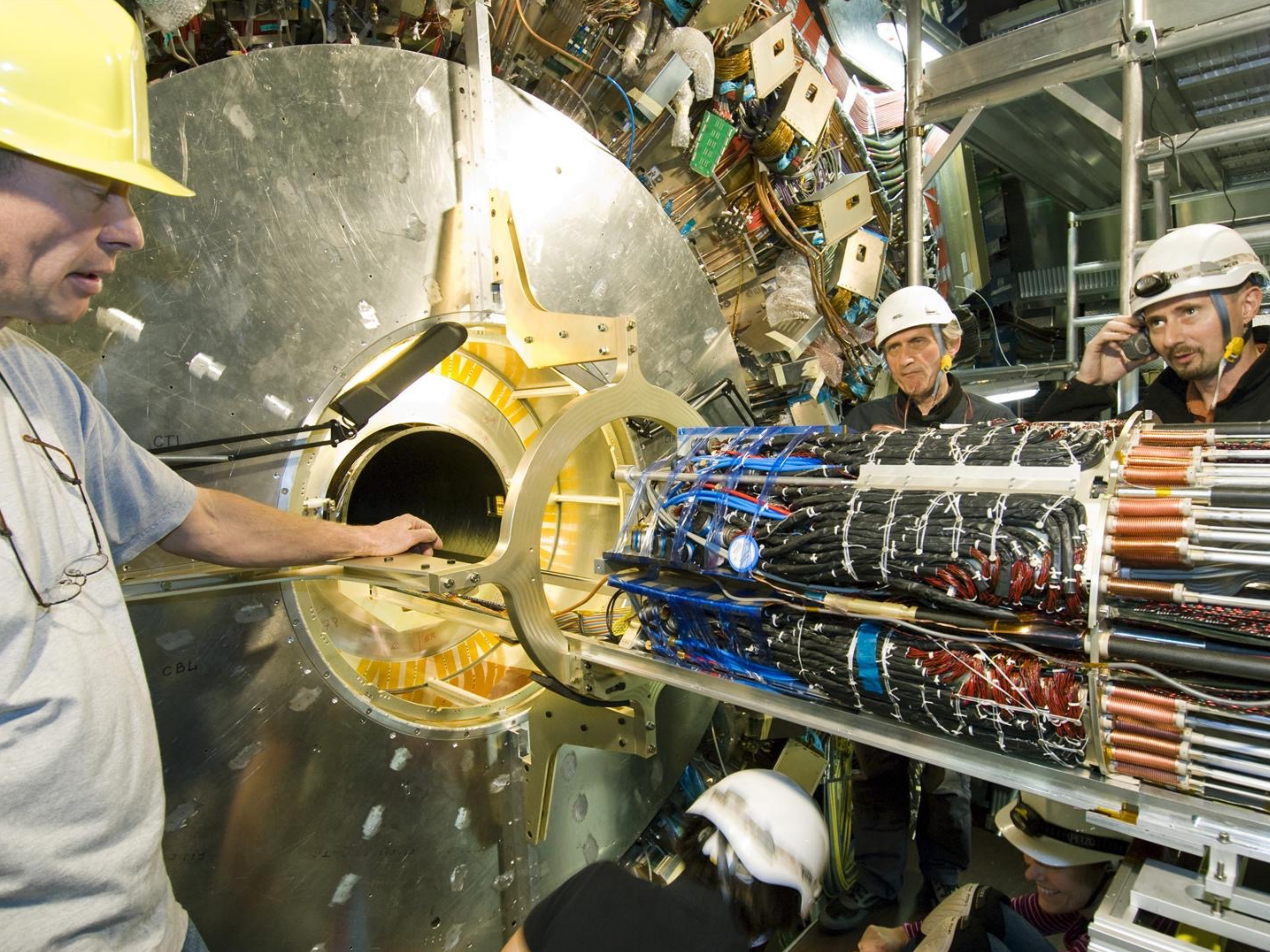


- Sometimes there is no truth, for example reconstructing clusters of energy deposits in calorimeters
- Instead of defining a number of clusters to reconstruct and tuning that model, we cluster energy deposits (cells) around a varying number of centres ($N_{clusters} = 1,2,3...$)
- We need a metric to choose the best solution ($N_{clusters}$), e.g. increasing the number of clusters by 1 did not improve the total cluster quality by >10%

Data Preparation

- Three major steps to **prepare data for physics analysis** and achieve
  - reliable, high quality data (yes, we ***reject*** low quality data)
  - the ***best performance*** from our detectors
  - readiness for ***physics analysis***

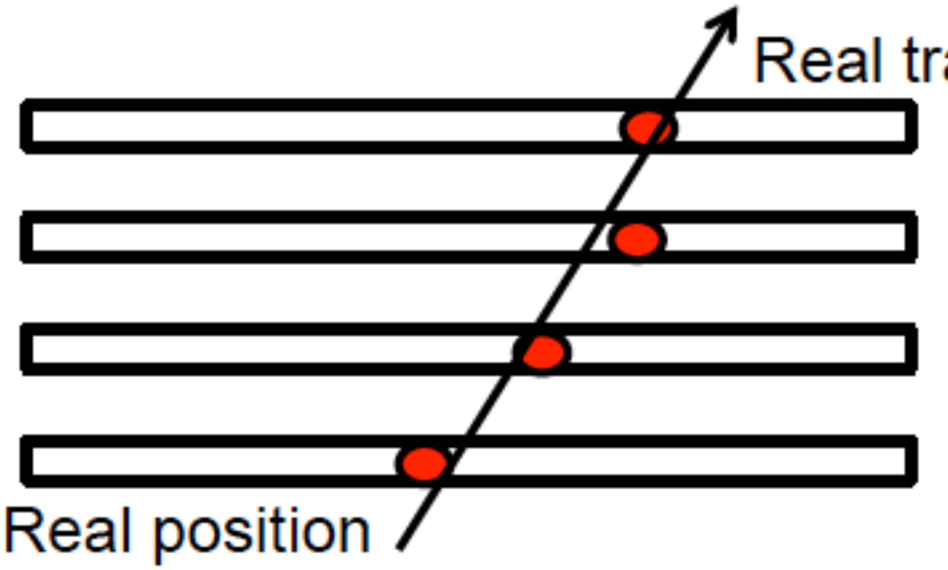
1. **Reconstruct physics signals** from the data ✔
   - Produce information like how many muons does the event have?
2. **Calibrate** the detectors
   - Correct imperfections, account for changes over time…



Real detector effects

- **Presence of Material**
  - Coulomb scattering off the core of atoms
  - Energy loss due to ionization
  - Bremsstrahlung
  - Hadronic interaction

- **Misalignment**
  - Detector elements not positioned in space with perfect accuracy.
  - Alignment corrections derived from data and applied in track reconstruction.

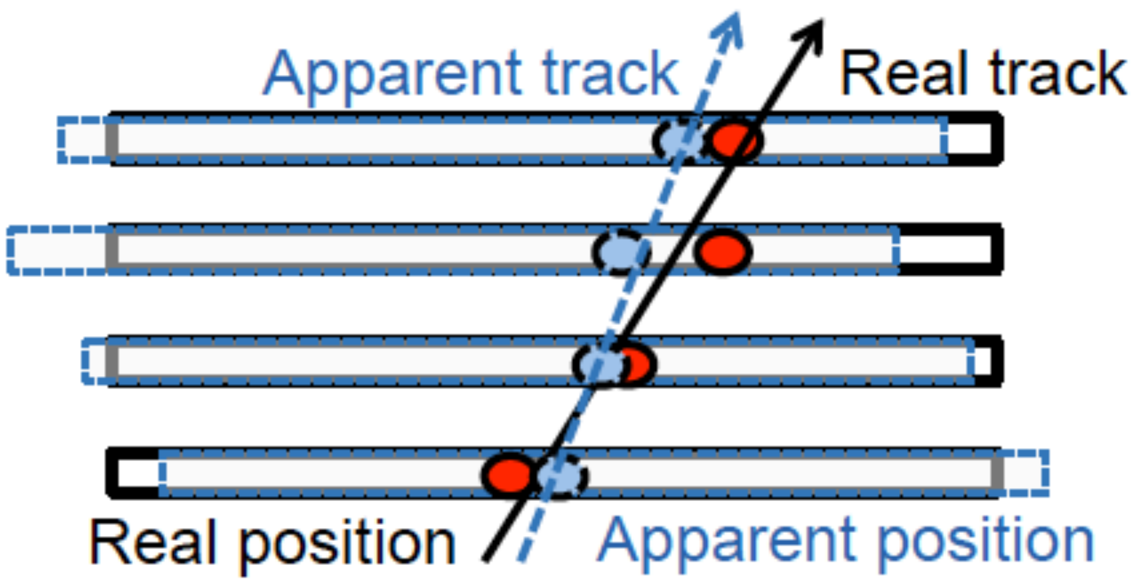


Correcting detector effects - calibration

- **Presence of Material**
  - Coulomb scattering off the core of atoms
  - Energy loss due to ionization
  - Bremsstrahlung
  - Hadronic interaction

Q. What effects would we see due to the presence of material?

- **Misalignment**
  - Detector elements not positioned in space with perfect accuracy.
  - Alignment corrections derived from data and applied in track reconstruction.

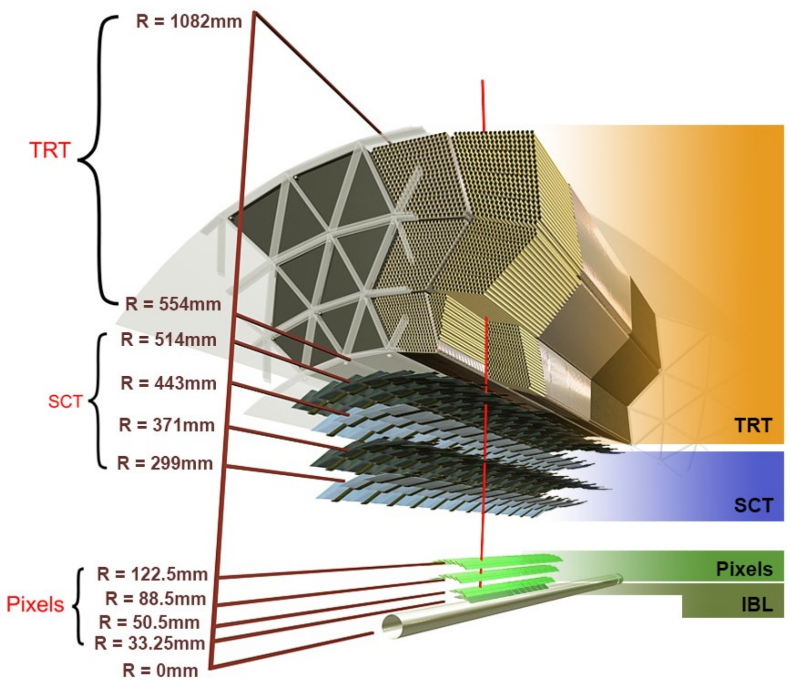


Real vs perfect tracking detectors

- **The perfect tracking detector**
  - **is constructed from zero mass material**
  - **has no noise**
  - **is 100% efficient**
  - **and has infinite resolution**

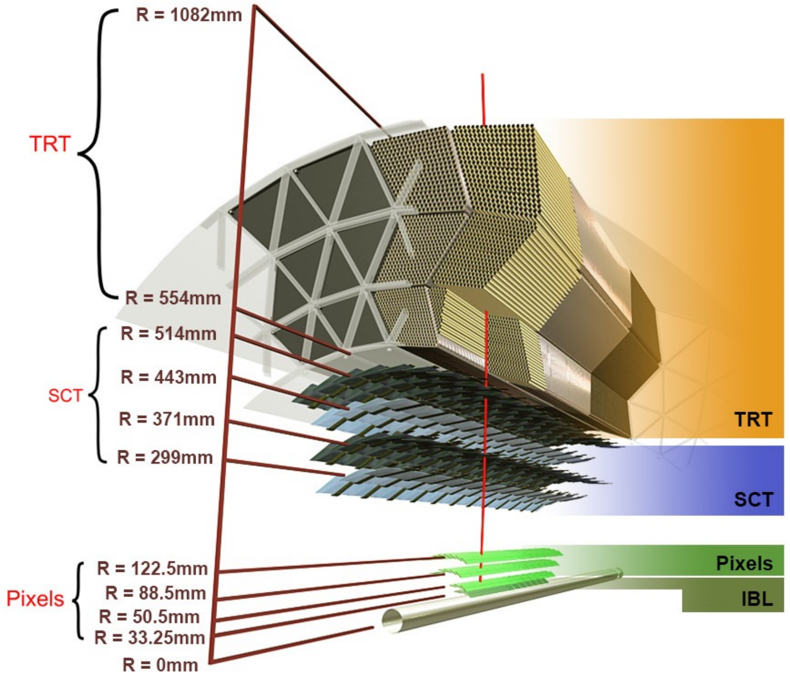
- **A real tracking detector**
  - **is constructed from real material**
    - **particles interact with the detector and scatter, altering the particle trajectory**
  - **suffers from noise**
    - **noise can be confused with particle tracks**
  - **has less than 100% efficiency**
    - **particles are not always detected and there can even be dead regions**
  - **has finite resolution**
    - **it may not always be possible to resolve two particle trajectories**

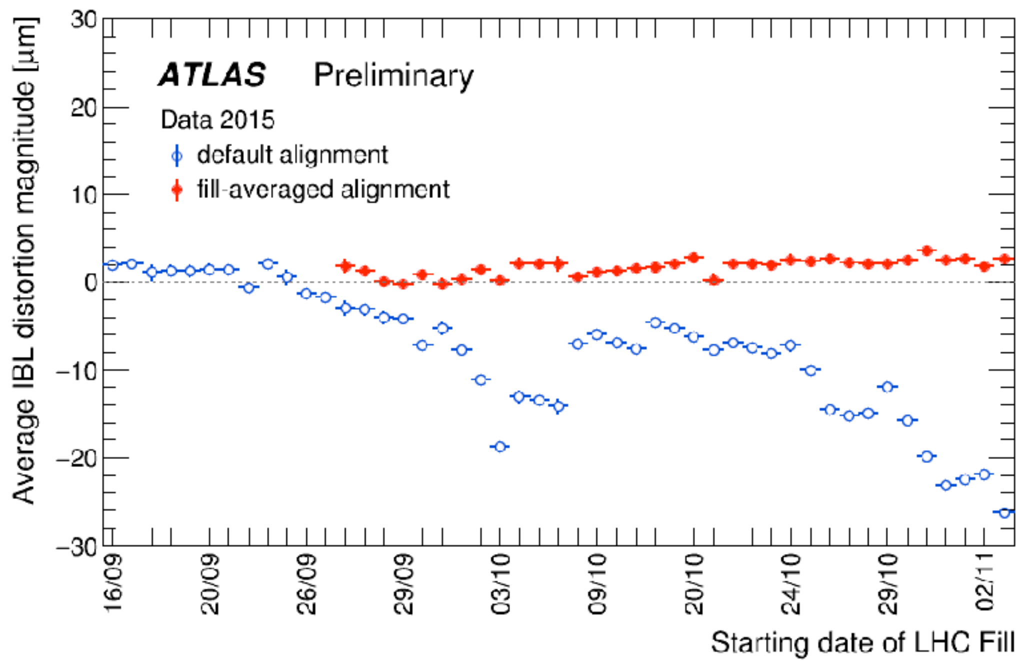
Calibration



- During the break between Run 1 and Run 2, ATLAS inserted the IBL, an extra layer of silicon tracker close to the beam pipe

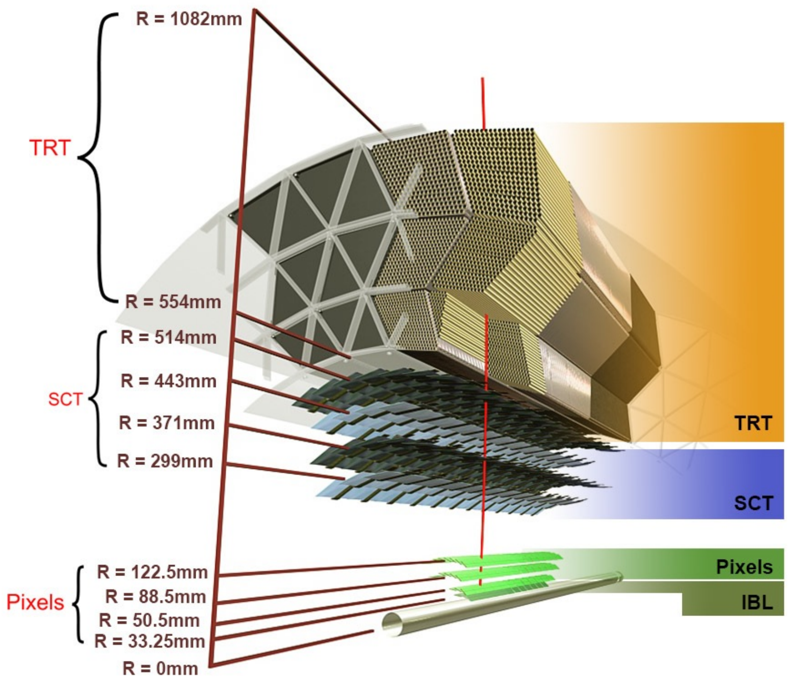
Calibration

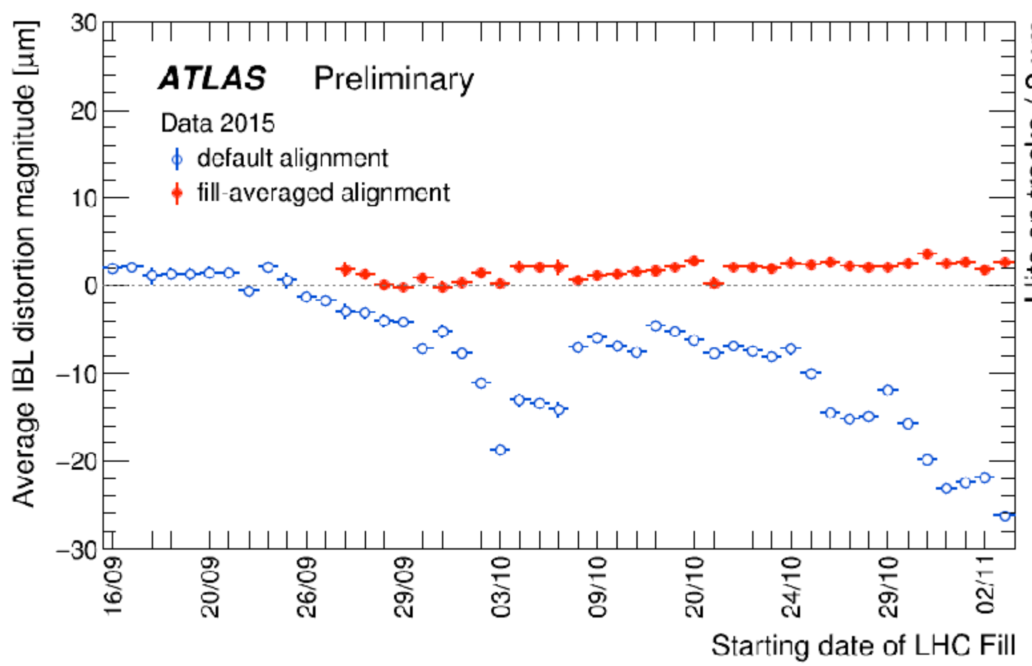


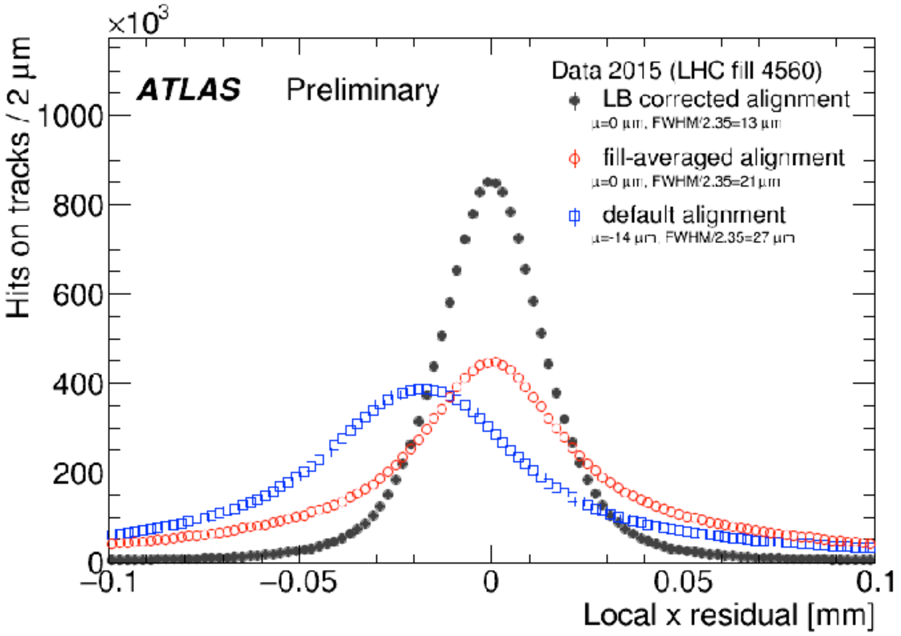


- During the break between Run 1 and Run 2, ATLAS inserted the IBL, an extra layer of silicon tracker close to the beam pipe
- At the start of data taking in Run 2, it started to move
- As time went on, the movement was very significant, much more than the detector precision so the movement could really be seen in physics distributions and data quality

Calibration

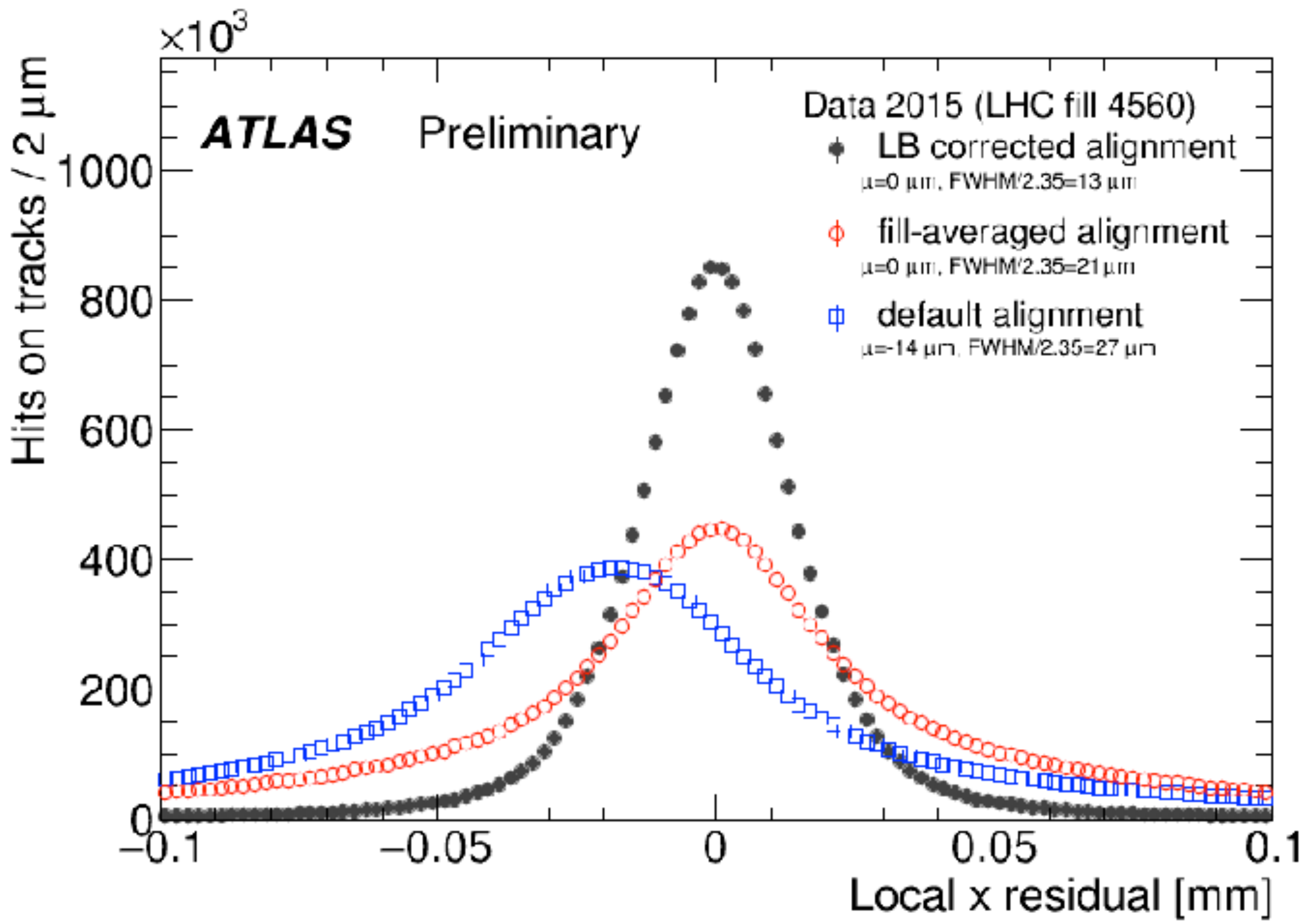






- During the break between Run 1 and Run 2, ATLAS inserted the IBL, an extra layer of silicon tracker close to the beam pipe
- At the start of data taking in Run 2, it started to move
- As time went on, the movement was very significant, much more than the detector precision so the movement could really be seen in physics distributions and data quality
- ATLAS quickly implemented and commissioned a correction procedure as part of its calibration process
- Following the correction the performance of the detector was back to nominal

Calibration quality



- Thinking back to the difference between ***accuracy*** and ***precision***, which versions of the data are ***accurate***, and which are ***precise***?
- Which are both?

Data Preparation

- Three major steps to **prepare data for physics analysis** and achieve
    - reliable, high quality data (yes, we ***reject*** low quality data)
    - the ***best performance*** from our detectors
    - readiness for ***physics analysis***

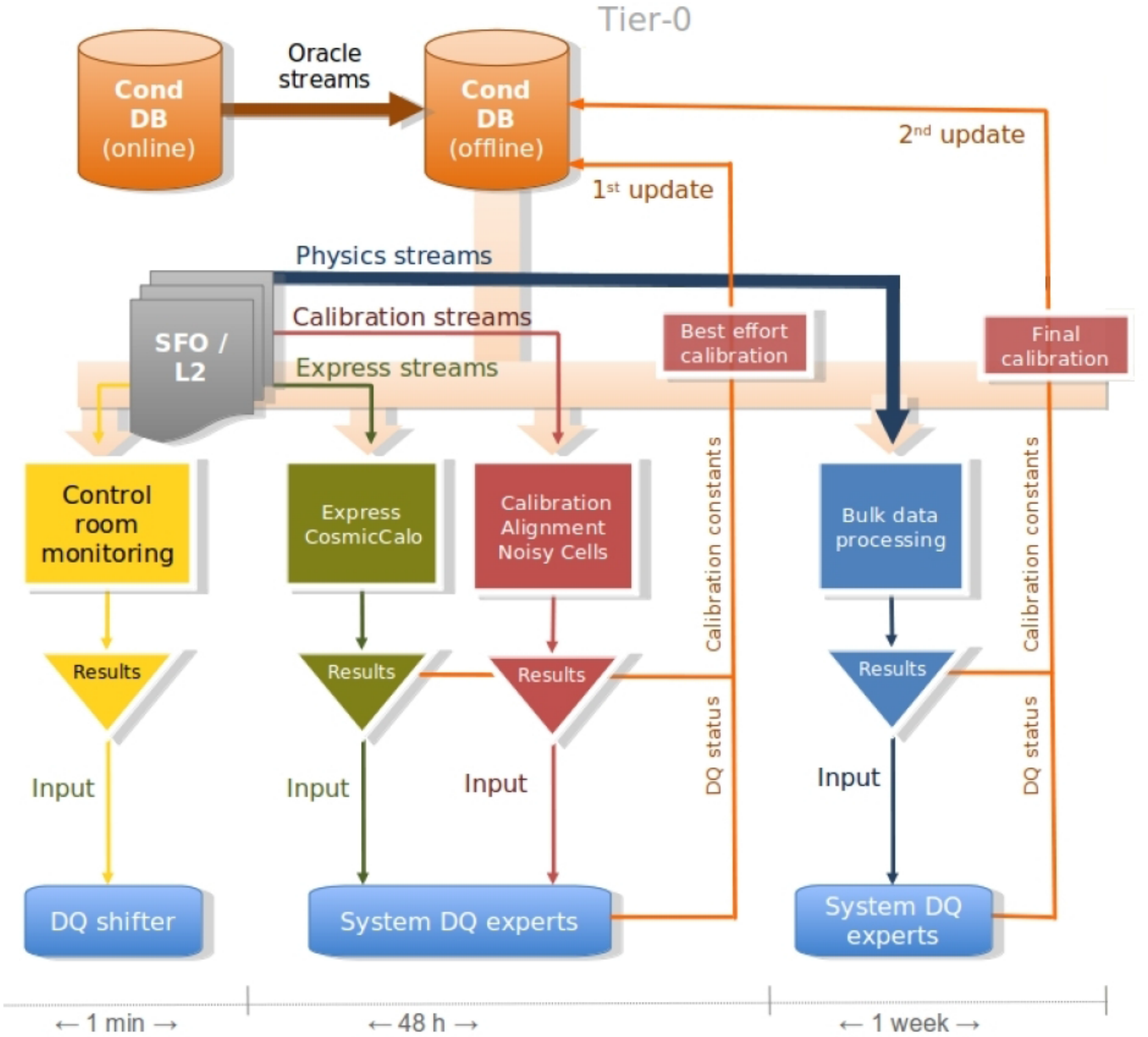
1. **Reconstruct physics signals** from the data ✓
    - Produce information like how many muons does the event have?
2. **Calibrate** the detectors ✓
    - Correct imperfections, account for changes over time…
3. Make sure that the **data quality** is excellent, also in real time
    - Maximise the amount of useful data

Data Quality

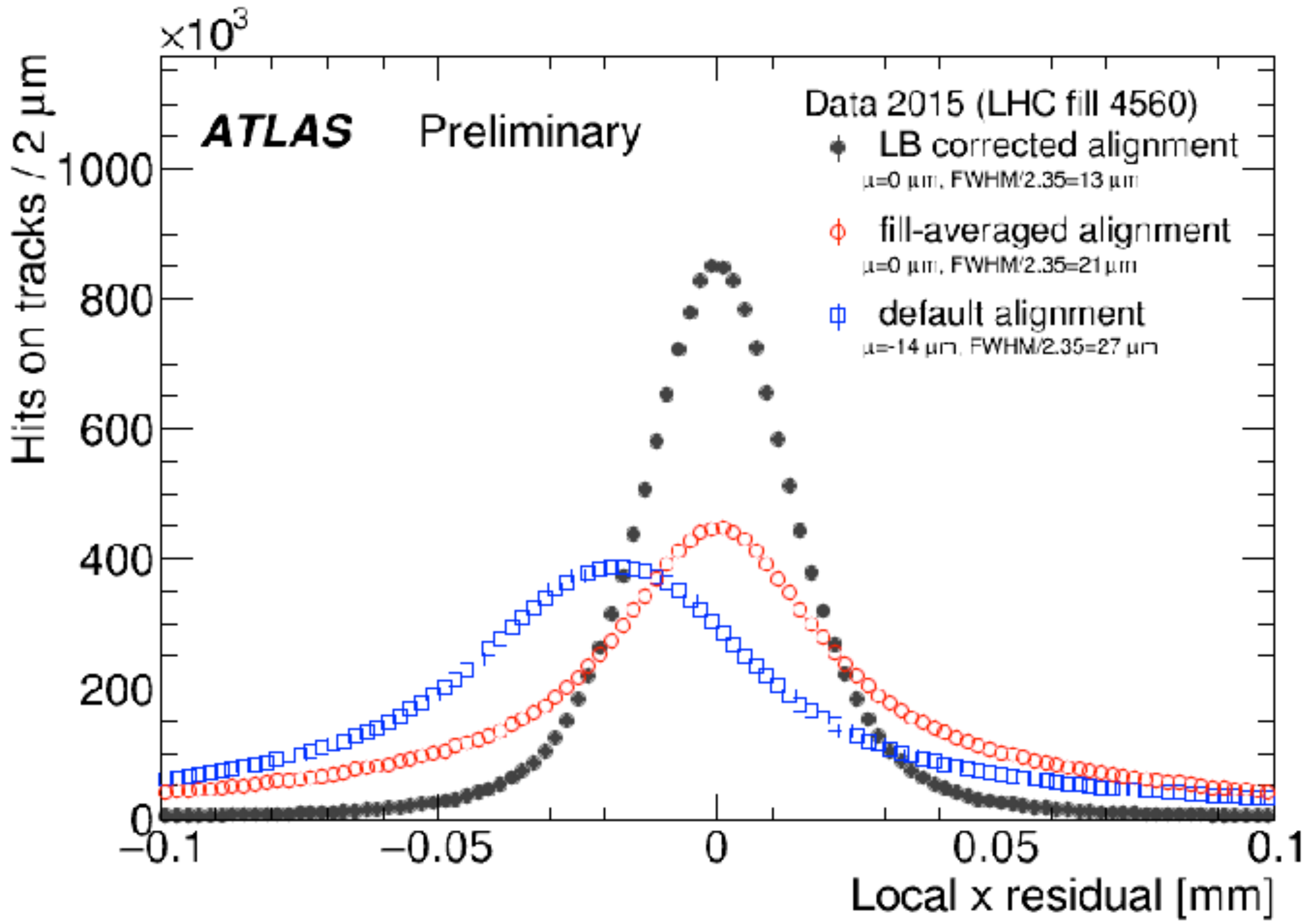
Check during data taking

Check a fraction of the data with a quick calibration

Check all of the data with the best calibration - publish this data !!



What makes good data quality?

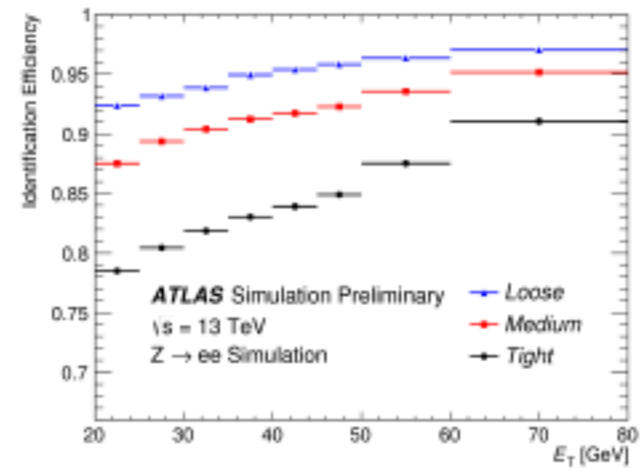
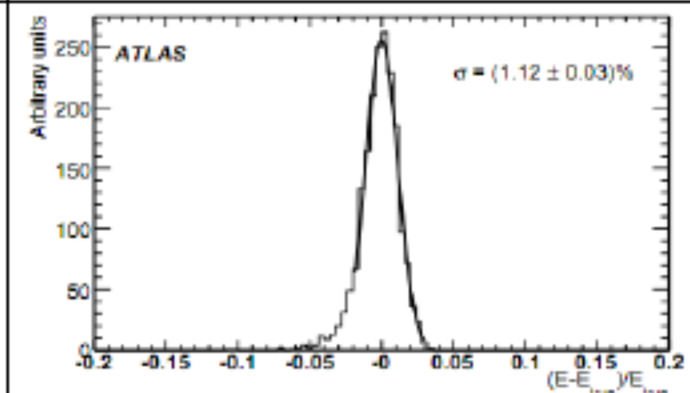
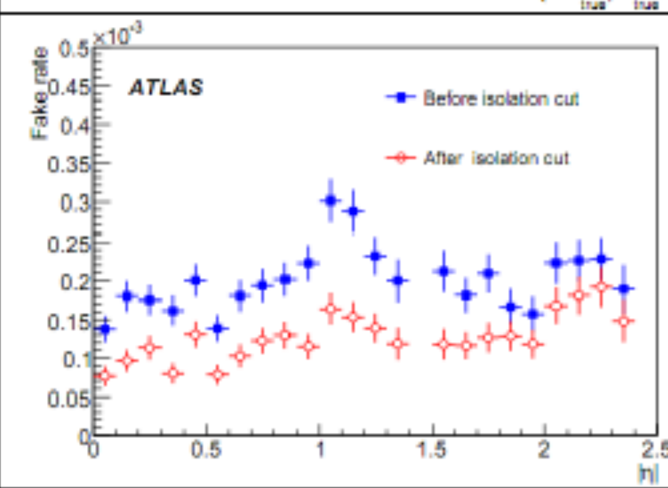


- The **ATLAS IBL** is a good example of a ***data quality*** problem

  Potential data quality issues need to be monitored

- We need a reference, here that would be the **black** histogram, how we expect the data to look
- If the data quality shifter sees the blue or red histogram, they will raise the alarm!

Reconstruction figures of merit and data quality

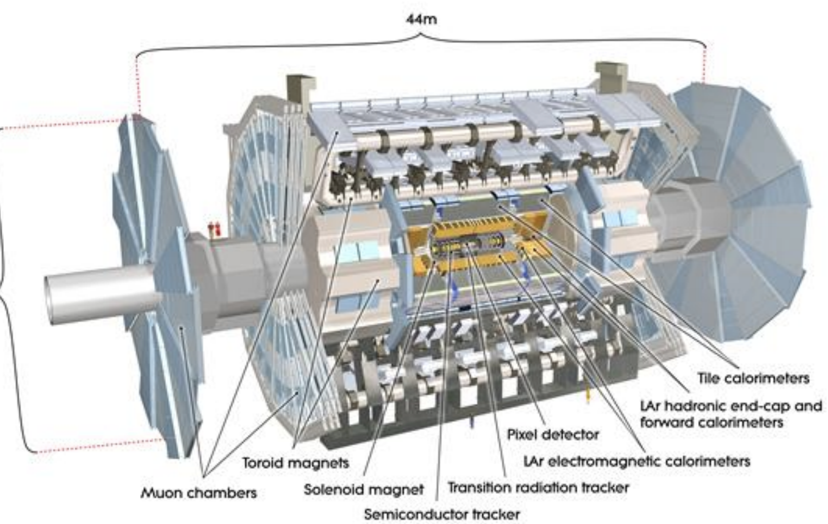
	Definition	Example		Needs be:
Efficiency	how often do we reconstruct the object	electron identification efficiency = (number of reconstructed electrons) / (number of true electrons) in bins of transverse momentum		High
Resolution	how accurately do we reconstruct the quantity	energy resolution = (measured energy – true energy) / (true energy)		Good
Fake rate	how often we reconstruct a different object as the object we are interested in	a jet faking an electron, fake rate = (Number of jets reconstructed as an electron) / (Number of jets) in bins of pseudorapidity		Low

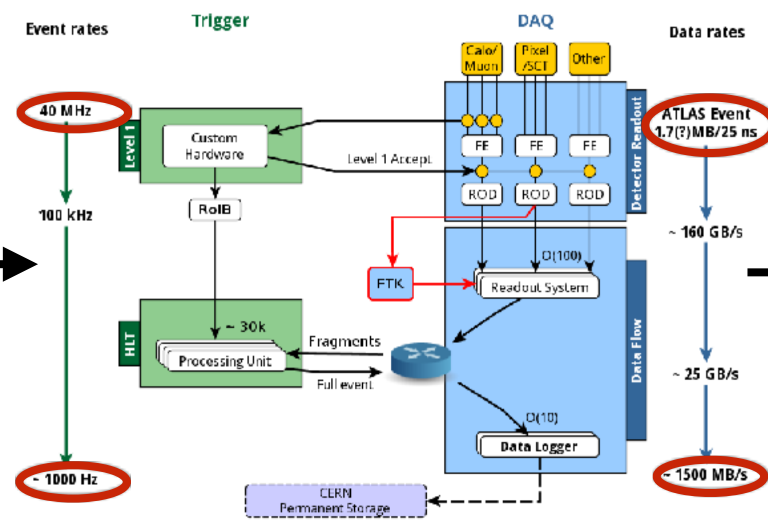
Data Preparation

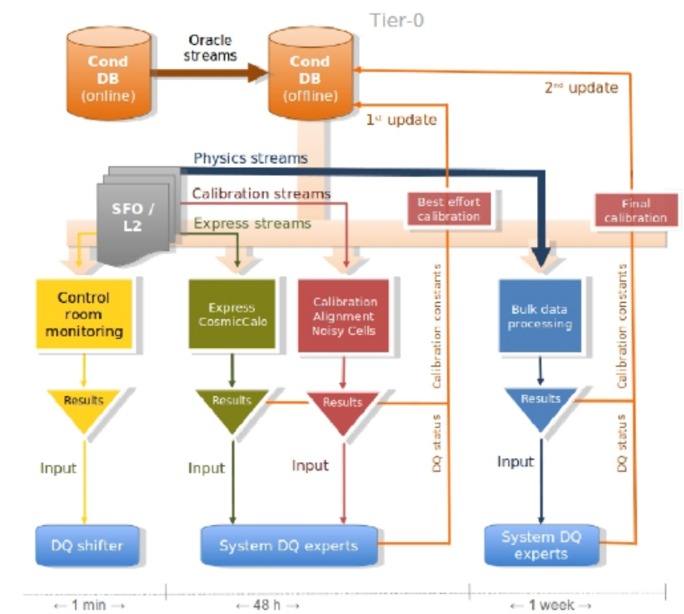
- Three major steps to **prepare data for physics analysis** and achieve
    - reliable, high quality data (yes, we ***reject*** low quality data)
    - the ***best performance*** from our detectors
    - readiness for ***physics analysis***

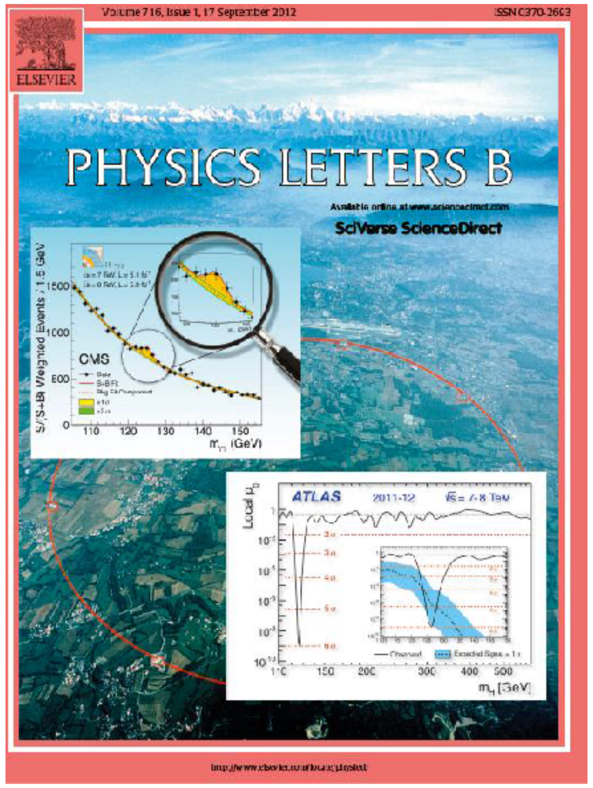
1. **Reconstruct physics signals** from the data ✓
    - Produce information like how many muons does the event have?
2. **Calibrate** the detectors ✓
    - Correct imperfections, account for changes over time…
3. Make sure that the **data quality** is excellent, also in real time ✓
    - Maximise the amount of useful data

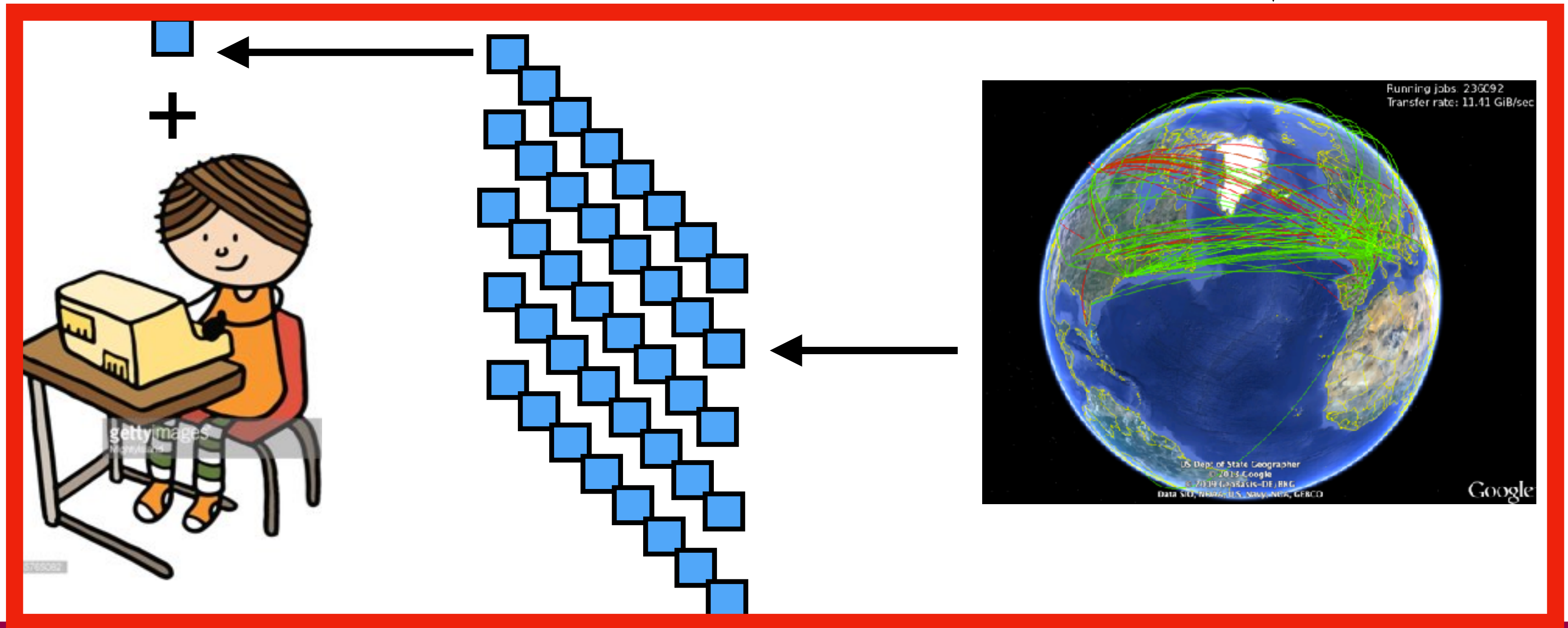
Data's journey - next time, analysis!











Contact details

- I am usually based at Geneva Observatory in Versoix, but will be here at CERN Wednesday 28th through Friday 30th June.
  - I will be available for Q&A every afternoon from 3pm-4pm in restaurant 1, feel free to send questions to my email

- email: paul.laycock@unige.ch