HEP Software & Data Analysis

Verena Martinez Outschoorn

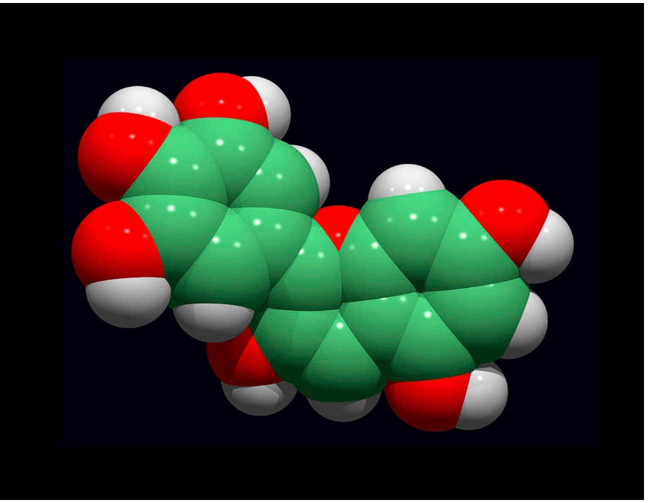
University of Massachusetts—Amherst

HSF-India HEP Software Workshop at NISER - Bhubaneswar

18 December 2023

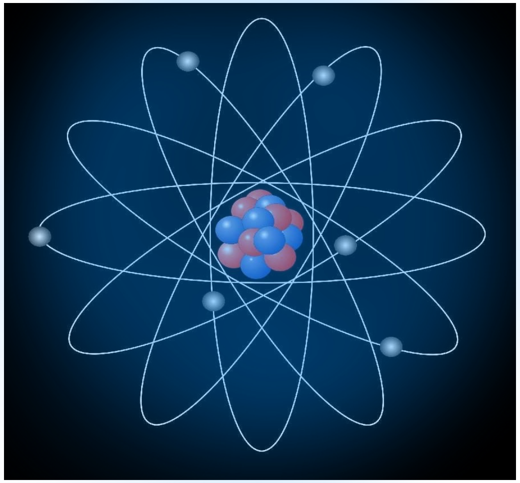
Particle Physics Scales

Molecule
10^{-9} m = 0.000 000 001 m



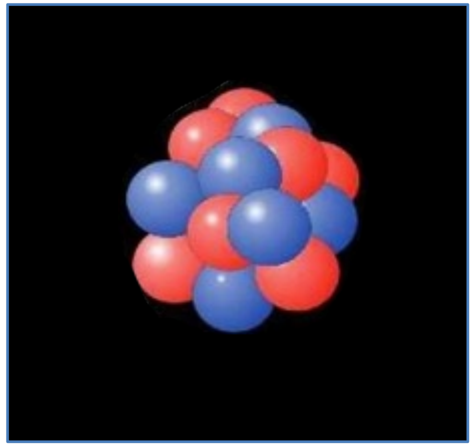
Delphinidin Molecule
(blue pigment of flowers and grapes)

Atoms
10^{-10} m = 0.000 000 000 1 m



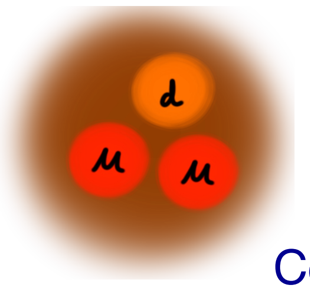
Composed of:
Nucleus and electrons

Nucleus
10^{-14} m = 0.000 000 000 000 01 m

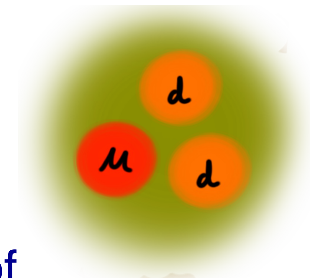


Composed of:
Protons and neutrons

Protons and Neutrons
10^{-15} m = 0.000 000 000 000 001 m



Composed of
quarks

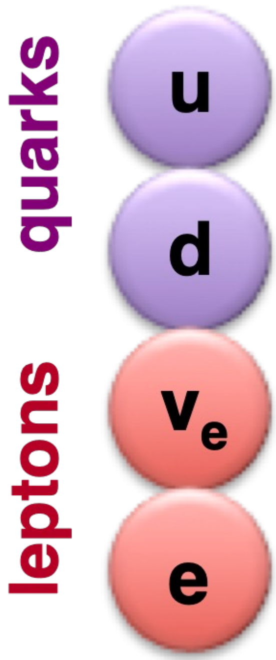


Quarks
<10^{-18} m = 0.000 000 000 000 000 001 m

Quarks and electrons have no dimensions
they look just like a point

Fundamental Particles

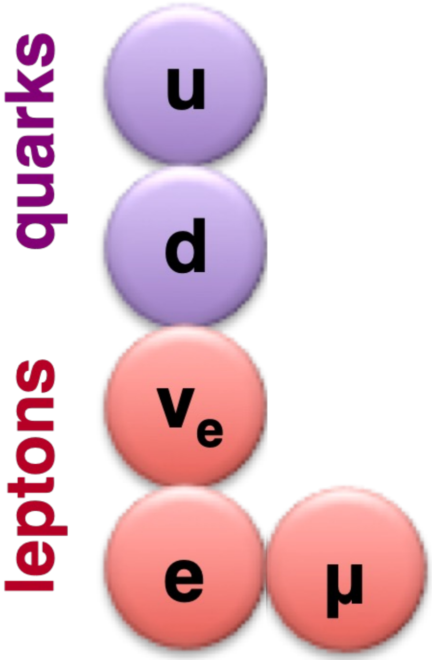
Up and down quark, electron and electron neutrino

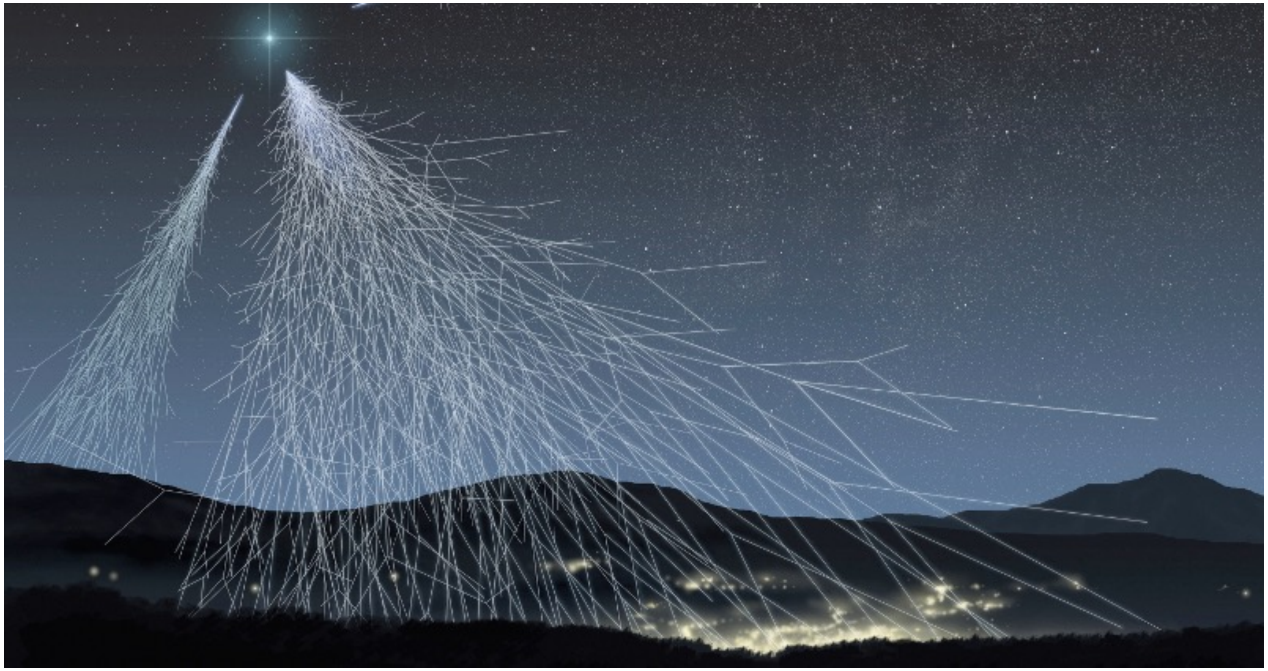


Fundamental Particles

1937: Discovery of the muon (Anderson and Neddermeyer)

a copy of the electron but with 200 times the mass ($m_\mu = 200 \times m_e$)





"A first surprise"

Fundamental Particles

Three complete families of fermions

				Electrical Charge	Spin
quarks	u	c	t	+2/3	1/2
	d	s	b	-1/3	1/2
leptons	ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ	0	1/2
	e	μ	τ	-1	1/2

Fermions
matter particles

Intrinsic Angular Momentum

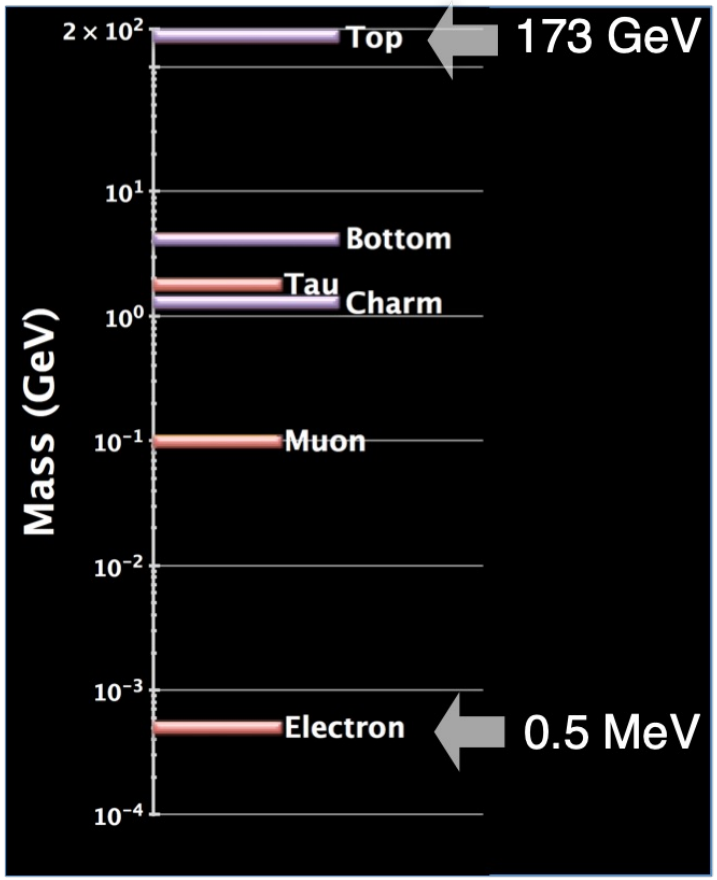
Fundamental Particles

Three complete families of fermions

				Electrical Charge	Spin
quarks	u	c	t	+2/3	1/2
quarks	d	s	b	-1/3	1/2
leptons	ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ	0	1/2
leptons	e	μ	τ	-1	1/2

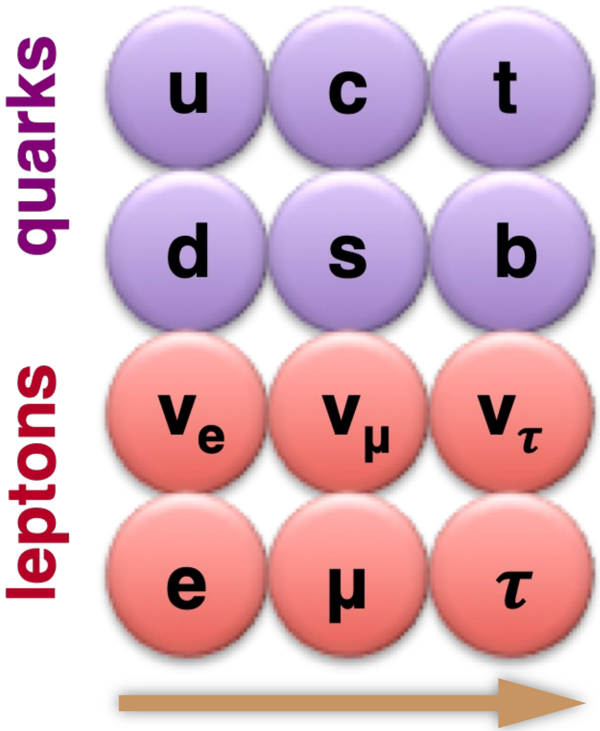
→ Increasing mass

Spin: Intrinsic Angular Momentum



Fundamental Particles

Three complete families of fermions



Increasing mass

The Top quark

1995: Discovered by CDF and D0 experiments at Fermilab, Chicago

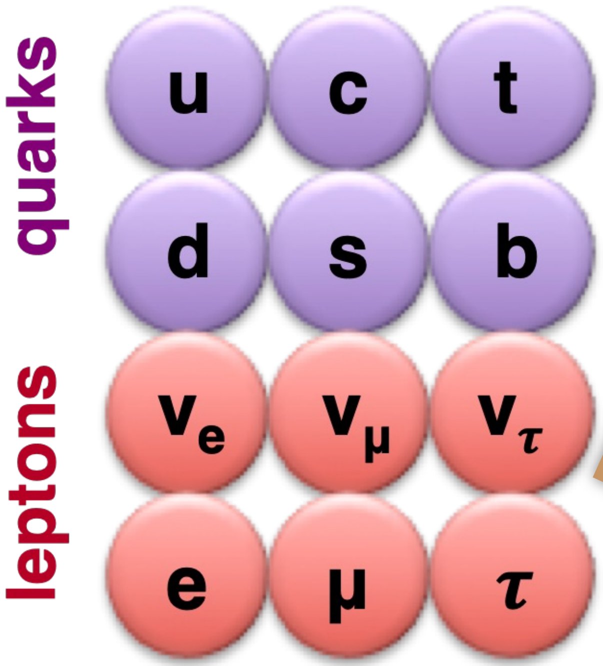
m_{top} = 175 GeV
Same mass as a Tungsten atom (W)

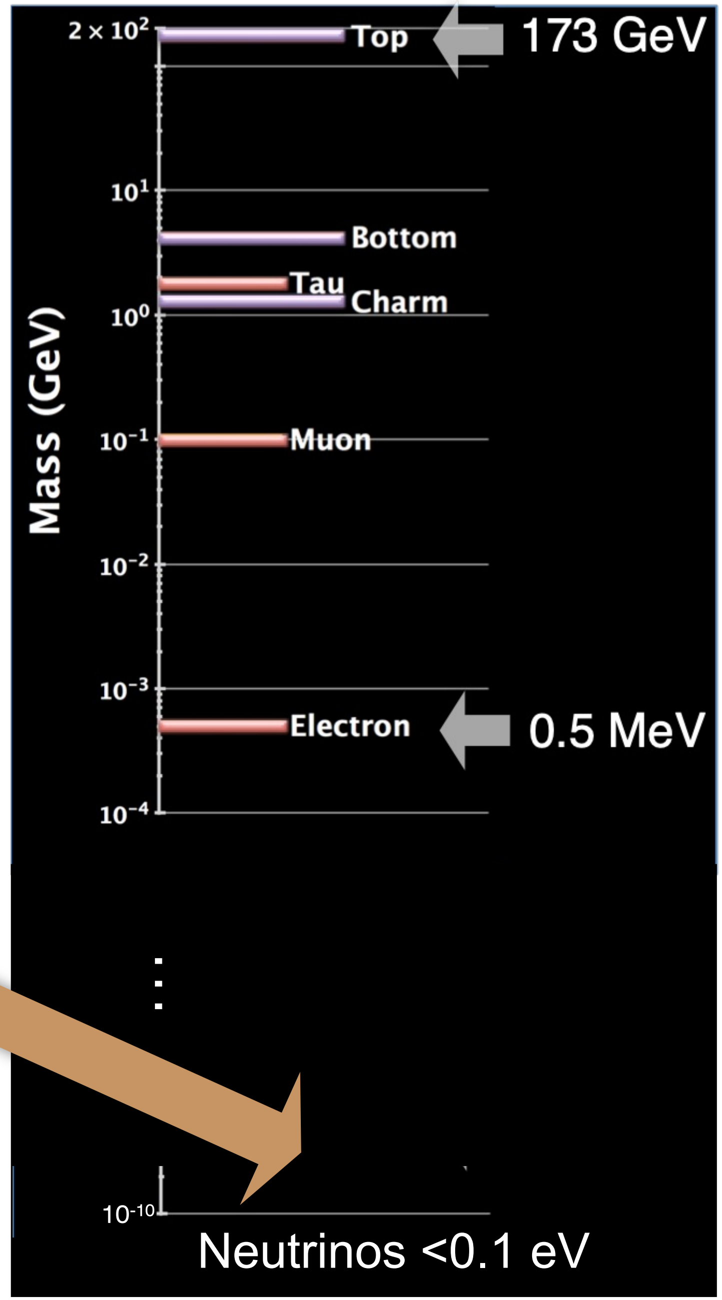
74 electrons
74 protons
108 neutrons

Fundamental Particles

Neutrinos are massive

but extremely light!





Dedicated neutrino experiments
to study these properties

Neutrino Interactions and Mass

Two different views of the same neutrinos

ν_e

ν_μ

ν_τ

Flavor Basis
(Interactions)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta_{CP}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta_{CP}} & 0 & c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} c_{12}c_{13} & s_{12}c_{13} & s_{13}e^{-i\delta_{CP}} \\ -s_{12}c_{23} - c_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta_{CP}} & c_{12}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta_{CP}} & s_{23}c_{13} \\ s_{12}s_{23} - c_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta_{CP}} & -c_{12}s_{23} - s_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta_{CP}} & c_{23}c_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

ν_1

ν_2

ν_3

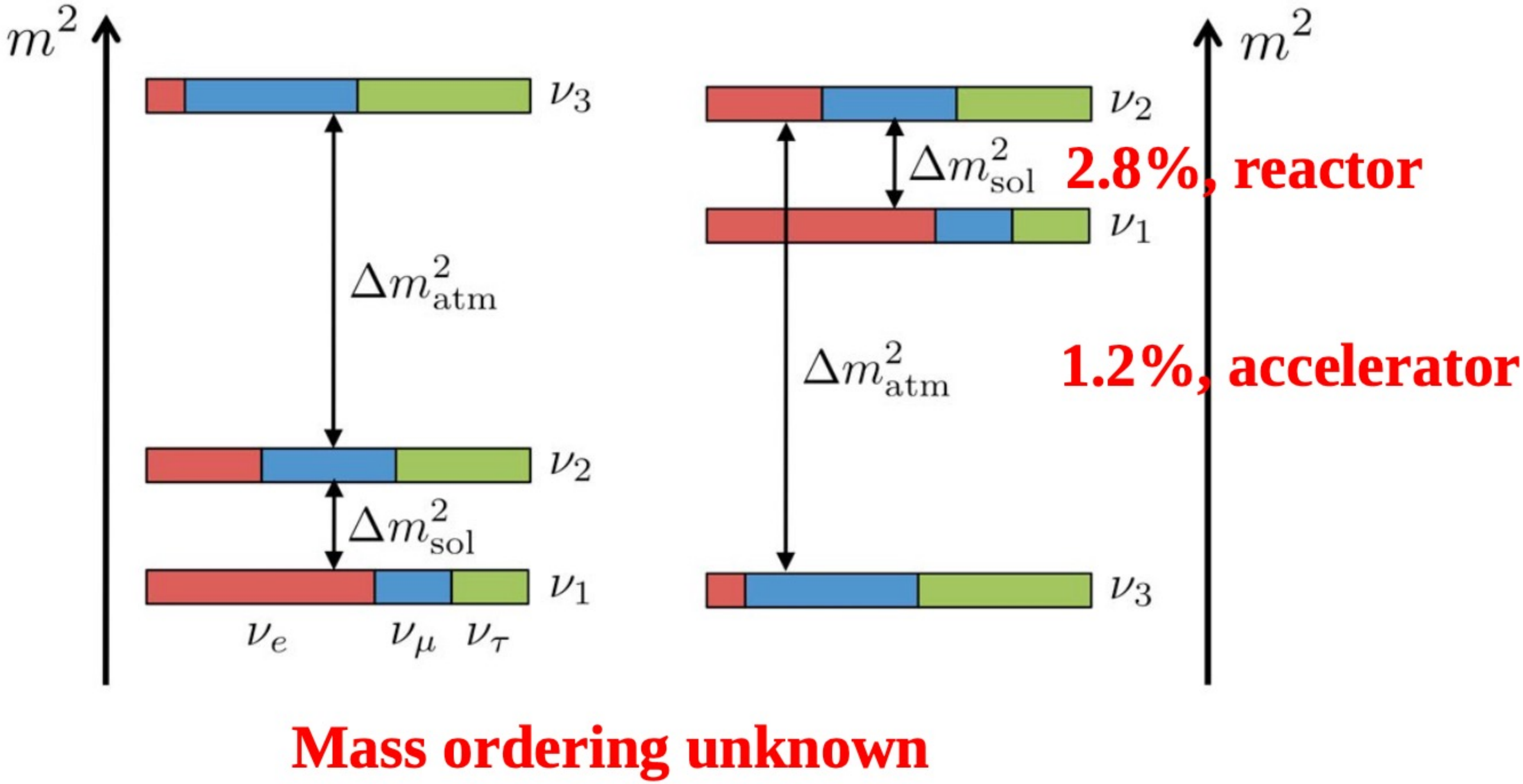
Mass Basis
(Motion)

Heidi Schellman

Particlezoo.net

A major goal for experiments such as DUNE
is the study of neutrino interactions

Neutrino Interactions and Mass

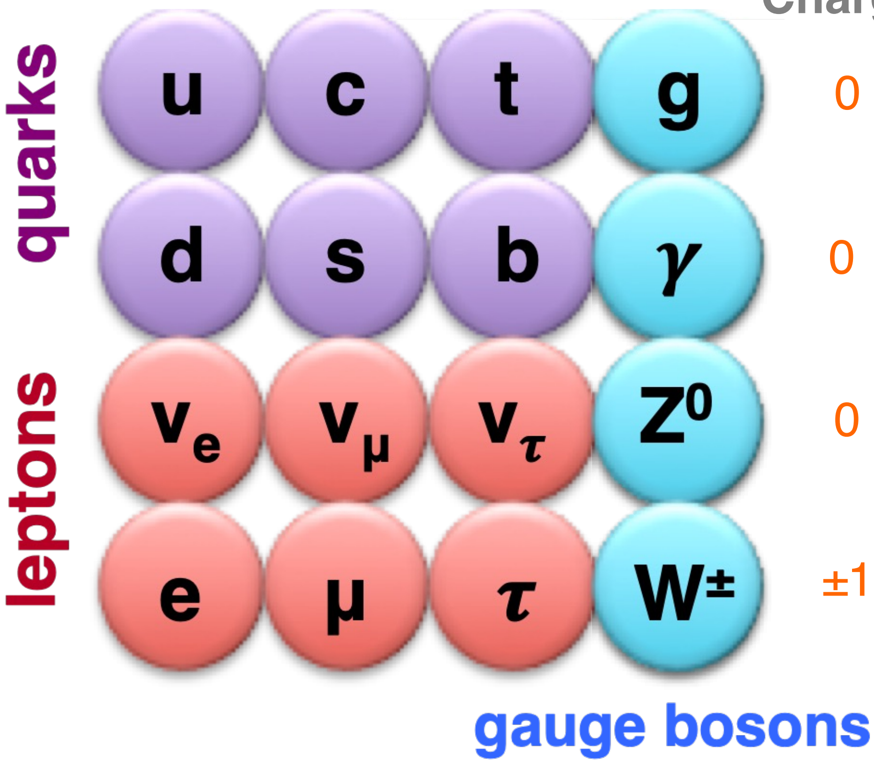


Heidi Schellman

A major goal for experiments such as DUNE
is the study of neutrino interactions

Fundamental Particles

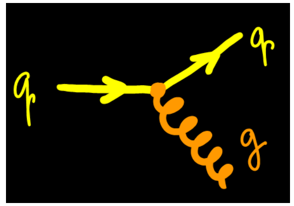
Last particles discovered by 1983

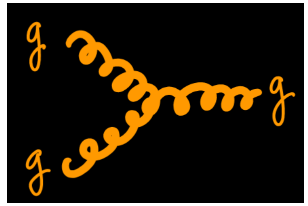


	Electrical Charge	Spin
g	0	1
γ	0	1
Z^0	0	1
$W^\pm$	±1	1

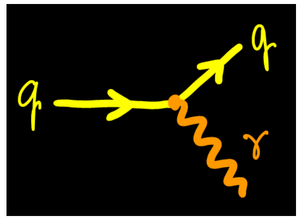
Spin: Intrinsic Angular Momentum

Strong force (gluons)



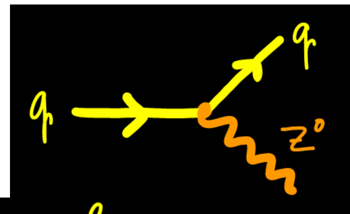


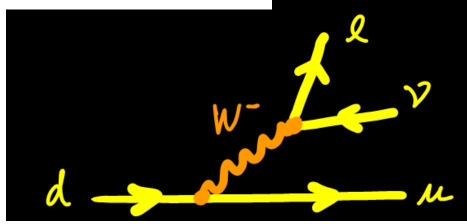
Electromagnetic force (photon)



Weak force (W and Z bosons)

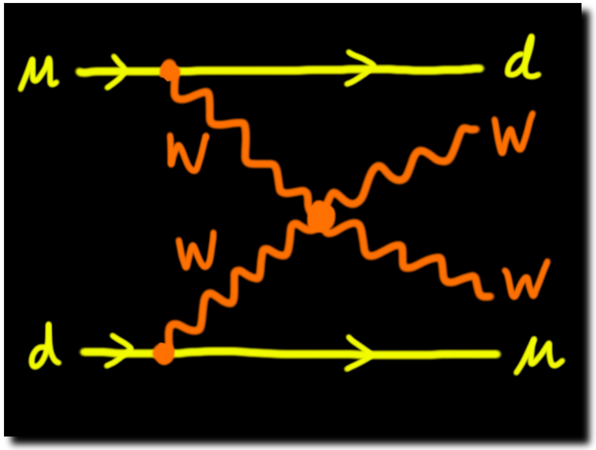
Beta decay: $n \rightarrow p\, e^-\, \nu_e$





The Weak Force

The weak nuclear force has a very small range (10^{-18} m)
$\rightarrow$ force carriers (W and Z boson) have to be massive

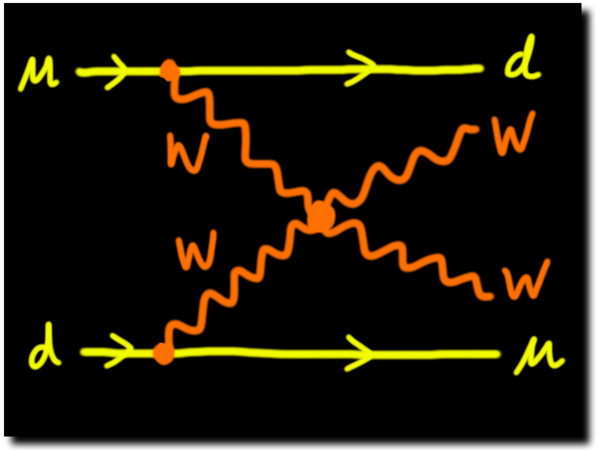


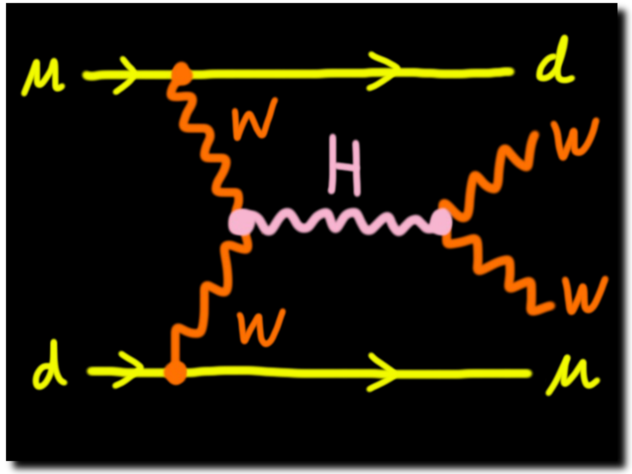
It is impossible to build a consistent theory for massive bosons like the W and Z without an additional particle.

The Higgs Boson

Solution proposed by several theorists in 1964

Higgs, Brout, Englert, Hagen, Guralnick and Kibble

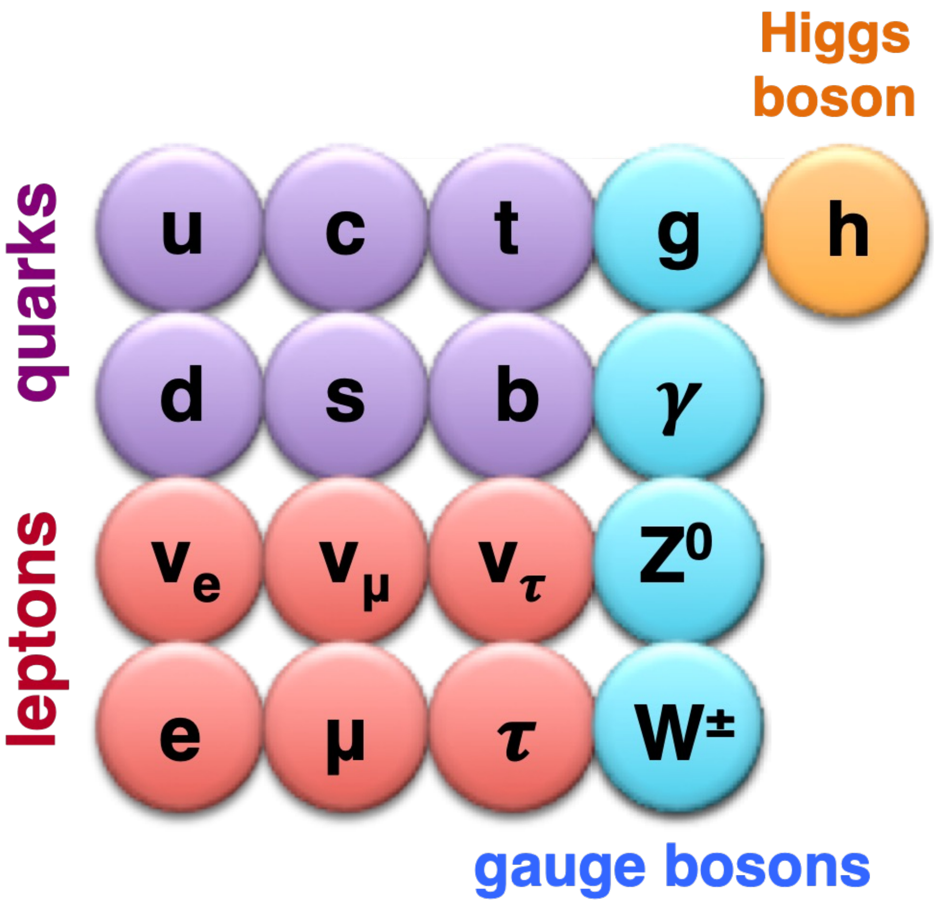




A new fundamental particle with spin 0 (the only one in the Standard Model) could make the theory consistent again!

The LHC was built to test this theory

Fundamental Particles

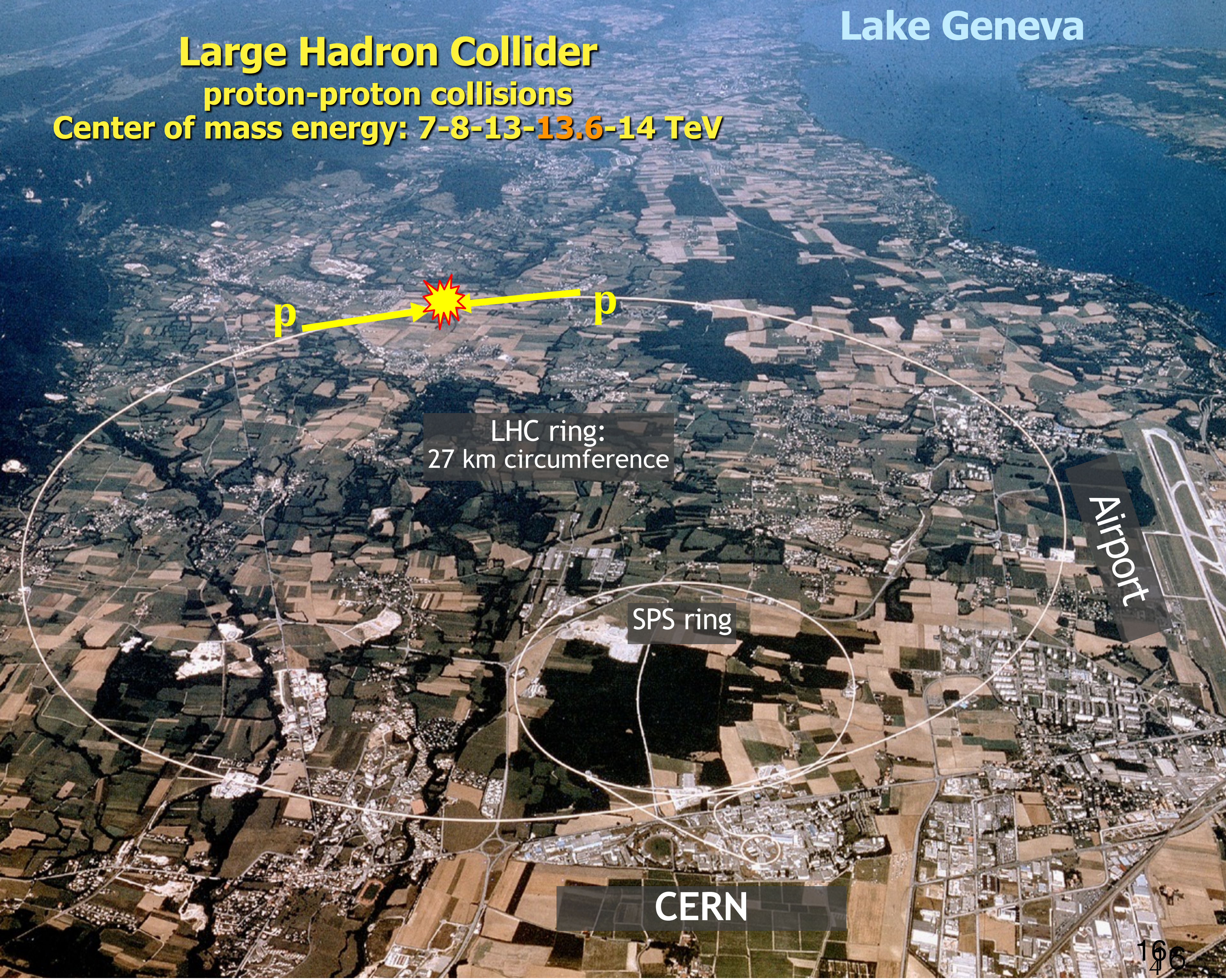


Electrical Charge	Spin
0	0

Intrinsic Angular Momentum

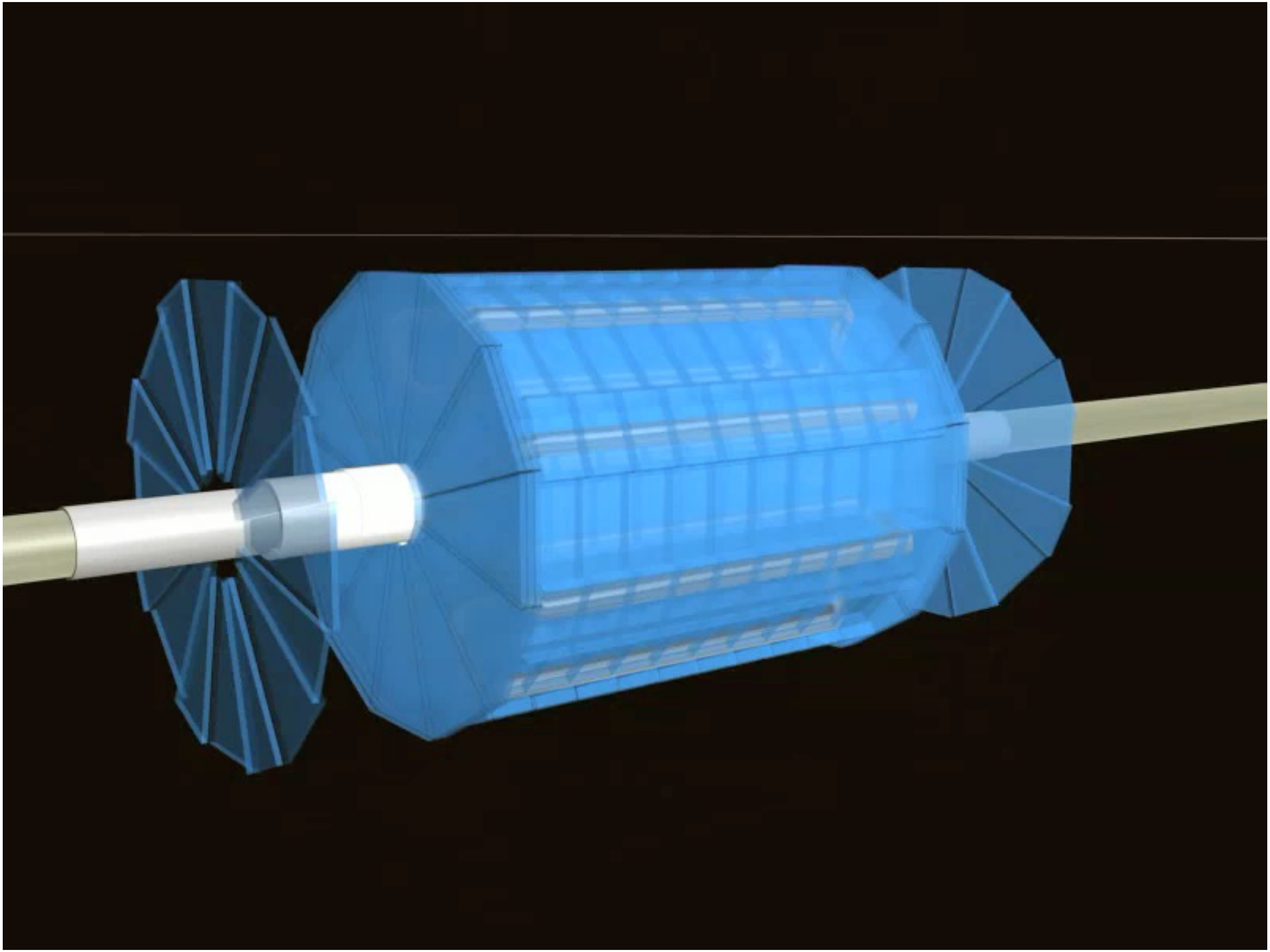
Discovered in 2012 after 40 years!

Higgs Particle Discovery Announcement July 4th, 2012


Large Hadron Collider
proton-proton collisions
Center of mass energy: 7-8-13-13.6-14 TeV
Lake Geneva
p
p
LHC ring:
27 km circumference
Airport
SPS ring
CERN

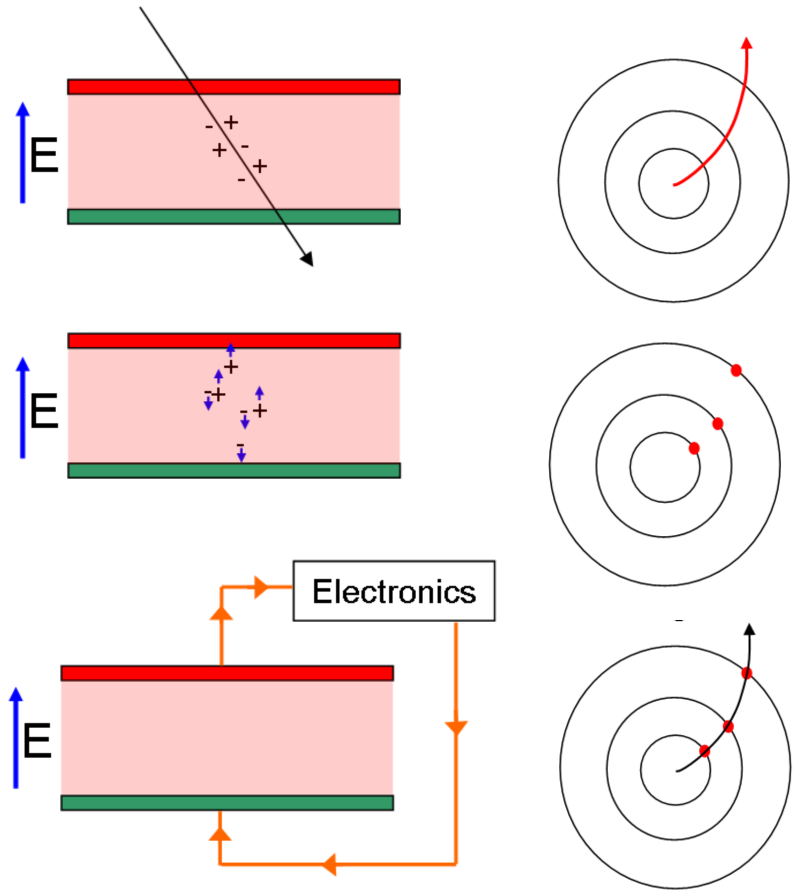

Large Hadron Collider
proton-proton collisions
Center of mass energy: 7-8-13-13.6-14 TeV
Lake Geneva
CMS
General Purpose
LHC ring:
27 km circumference
LHCb
B-physics
SPS ring
ALICE
Heavy ion physics
CERN
ATLAS
General Purpose

Particle Detection in ATLAS

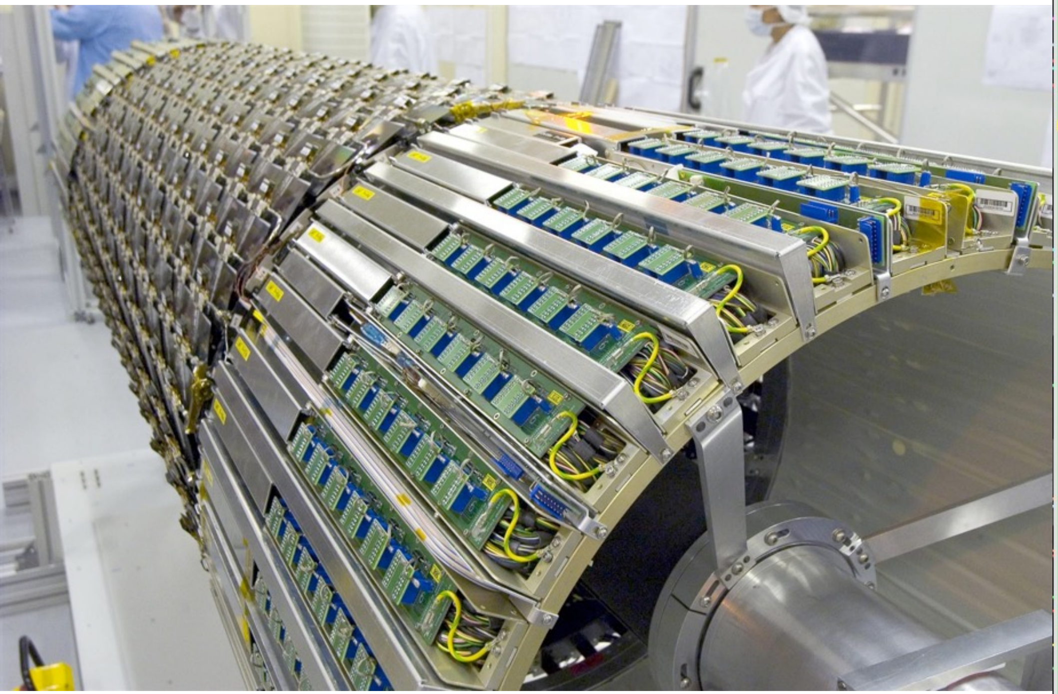


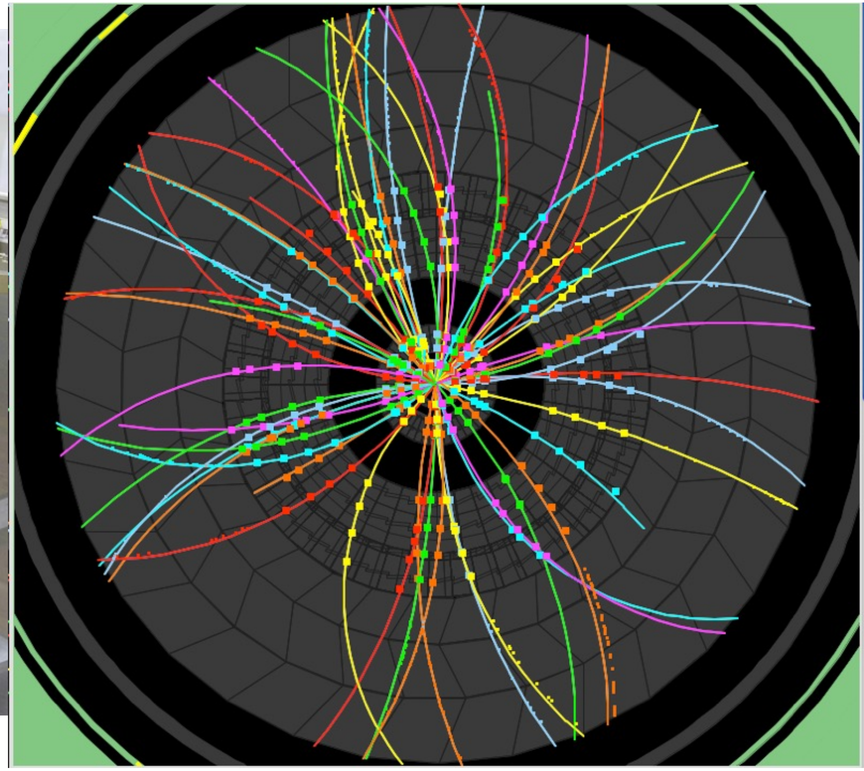
Direction → Tracking

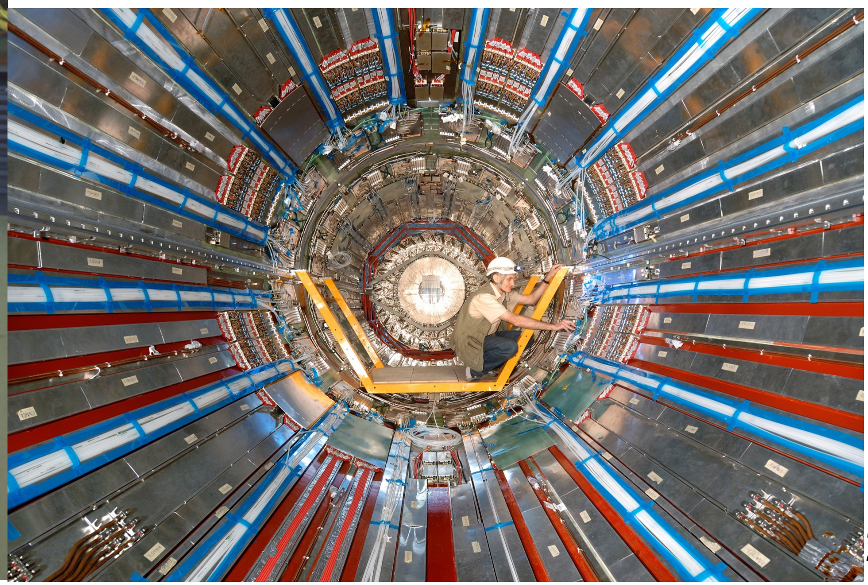
- Charged particles pass through detecting medium and knock out electrons
    - Gas, Silicon
- Released electrons are collected and read out as hits
- Reconstruct trajectory out of hits
- Usually in a magnetic field so momentum can be determined by curvature



Trackers in ATLAS

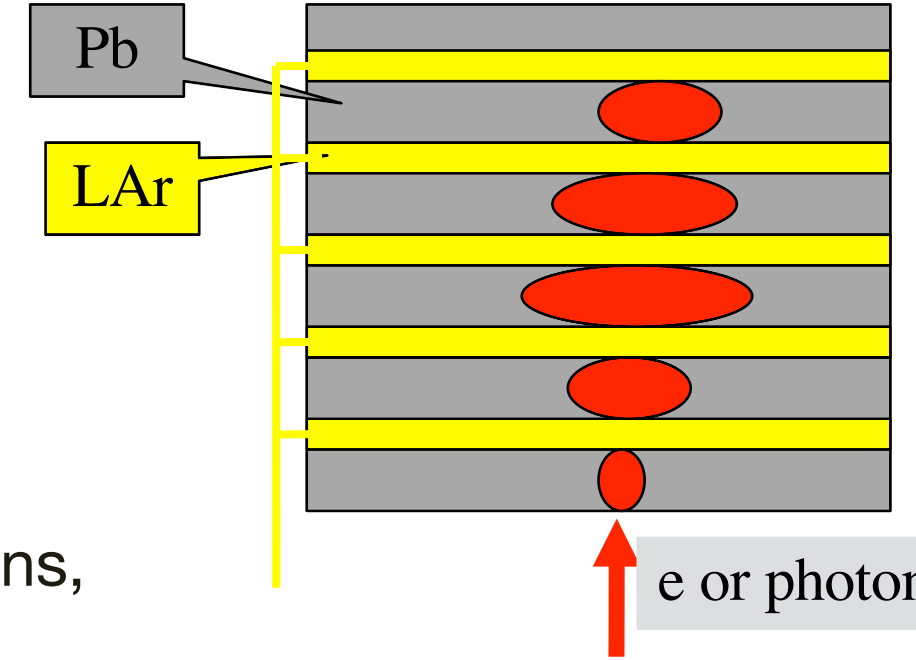




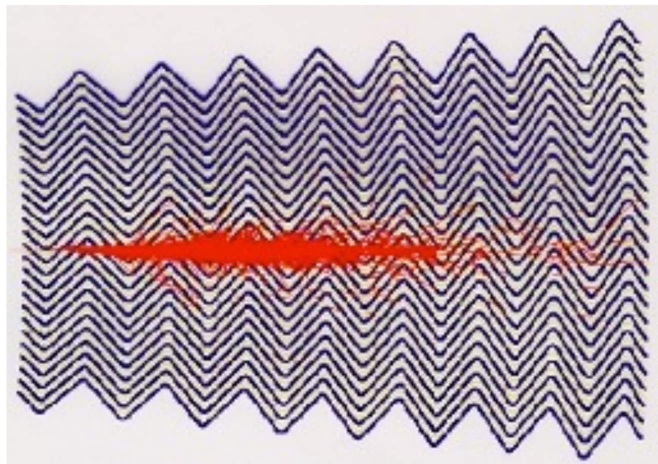


Energy → Calorimetry

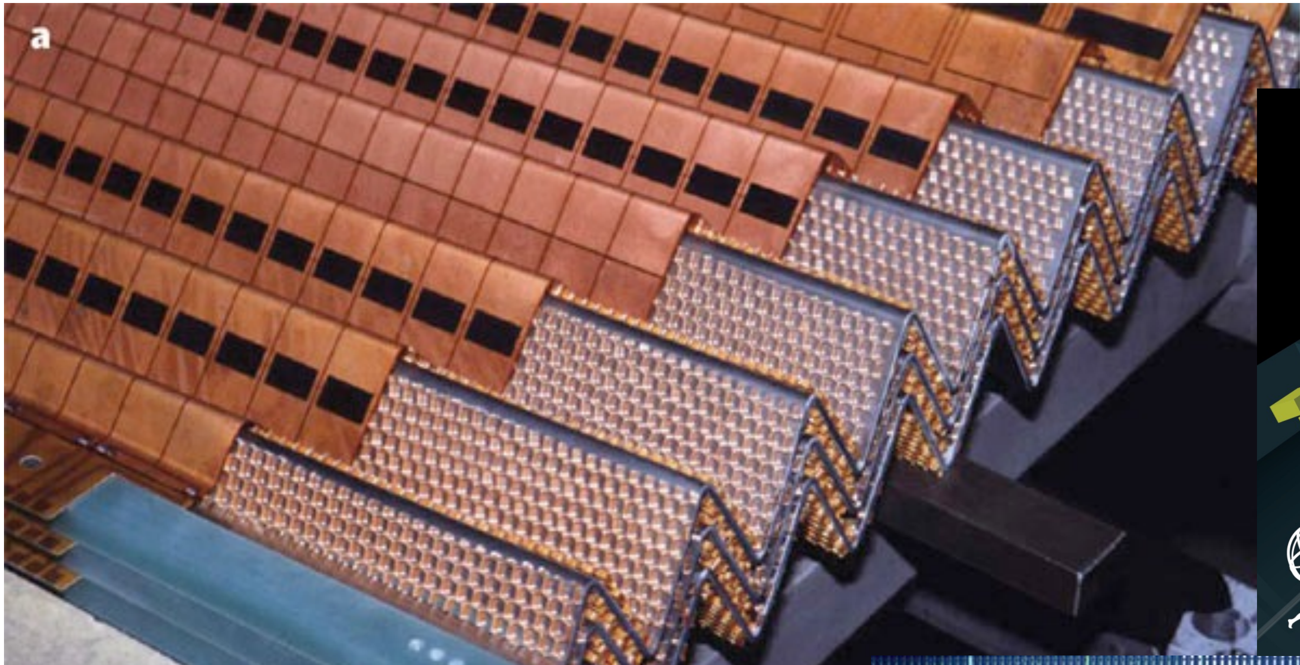
- Calorimeters measure total energy of particles
  - electrons, photons, jets

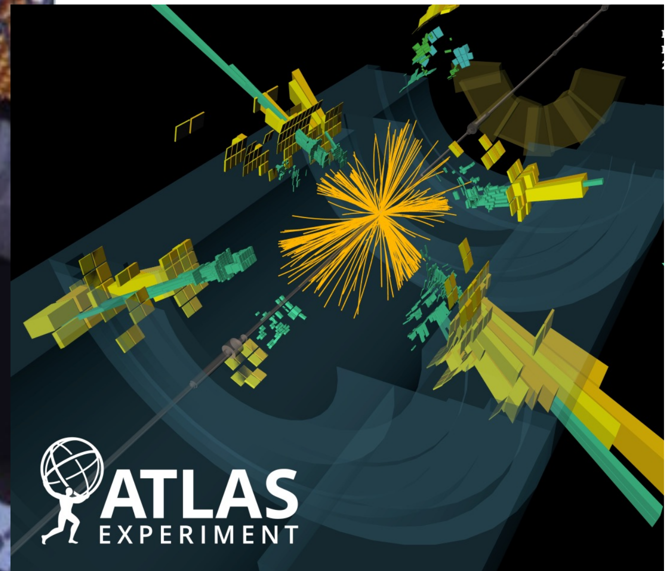


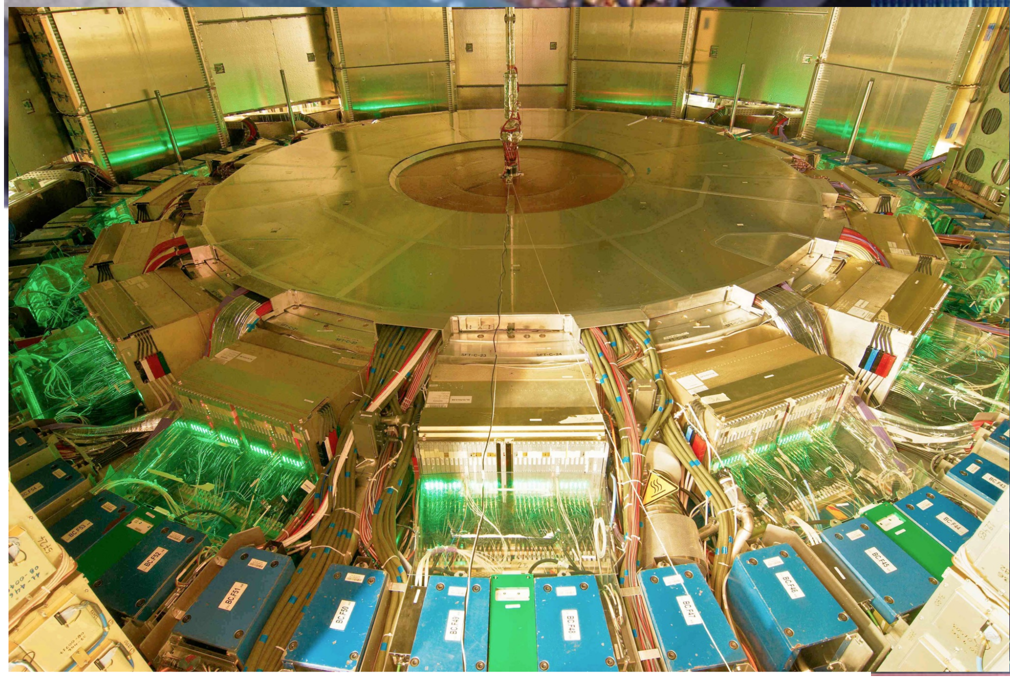
- Dense material causes particles to interact
  - Lose energy to ionization and nuclear interactions
  - Create cascade of electrons, photons
- Sensitive or active material
  - Ionizes the material and charge is collected (e.g. LAr)
  - Excitation & scintillation processes can also be used

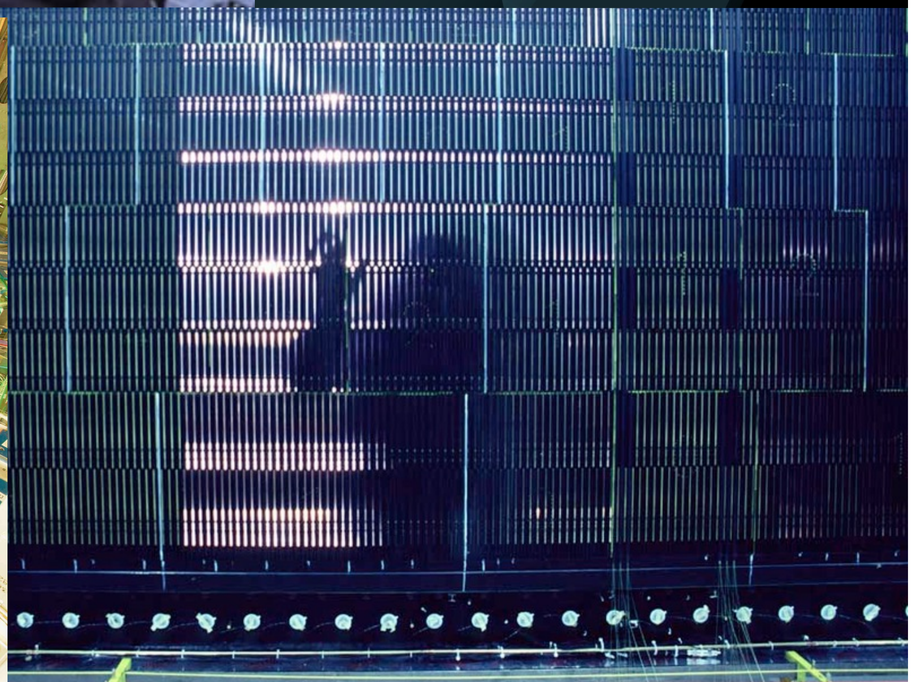


Calorimeters in ATLAS

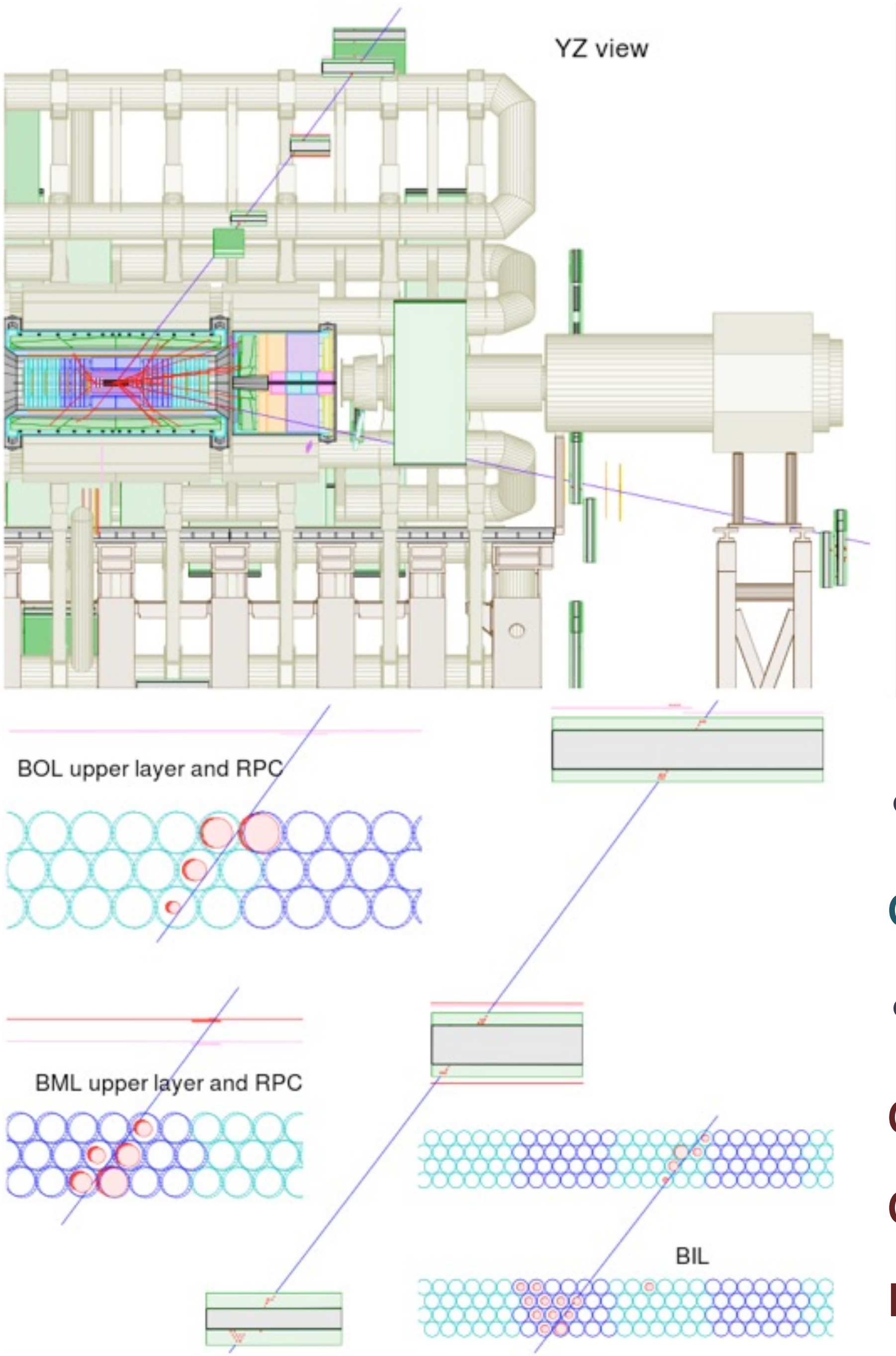






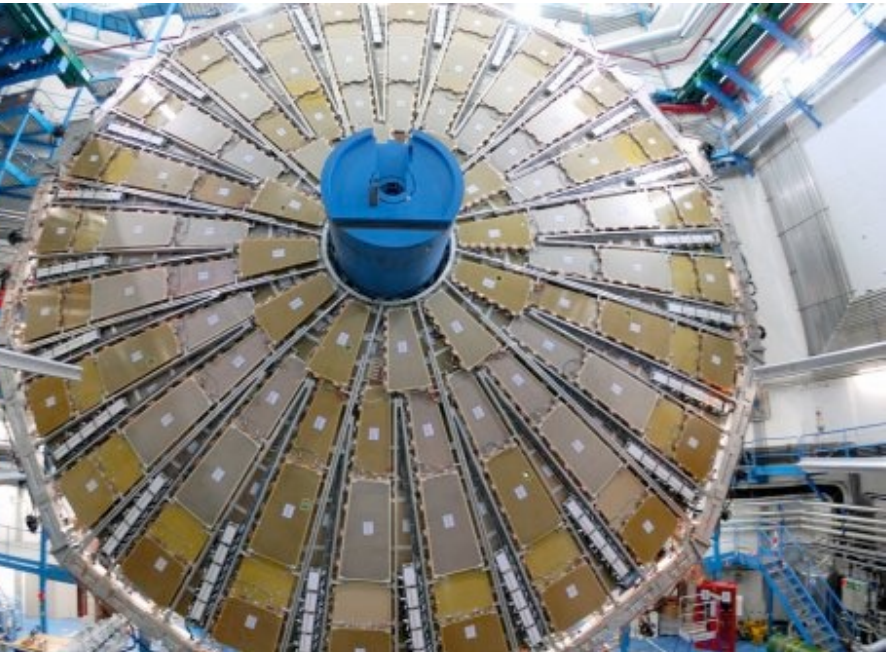


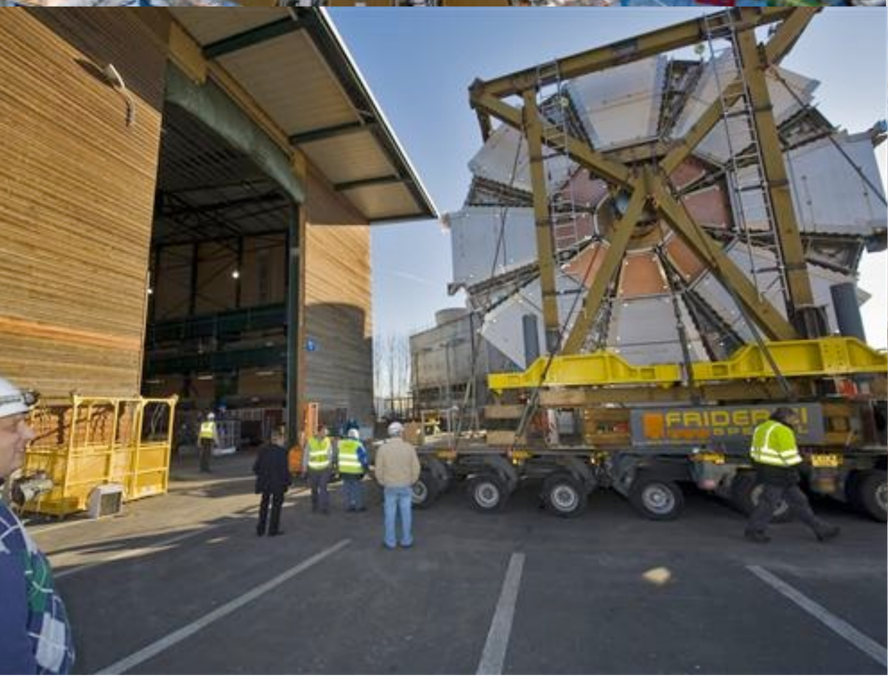
Muon Tracking

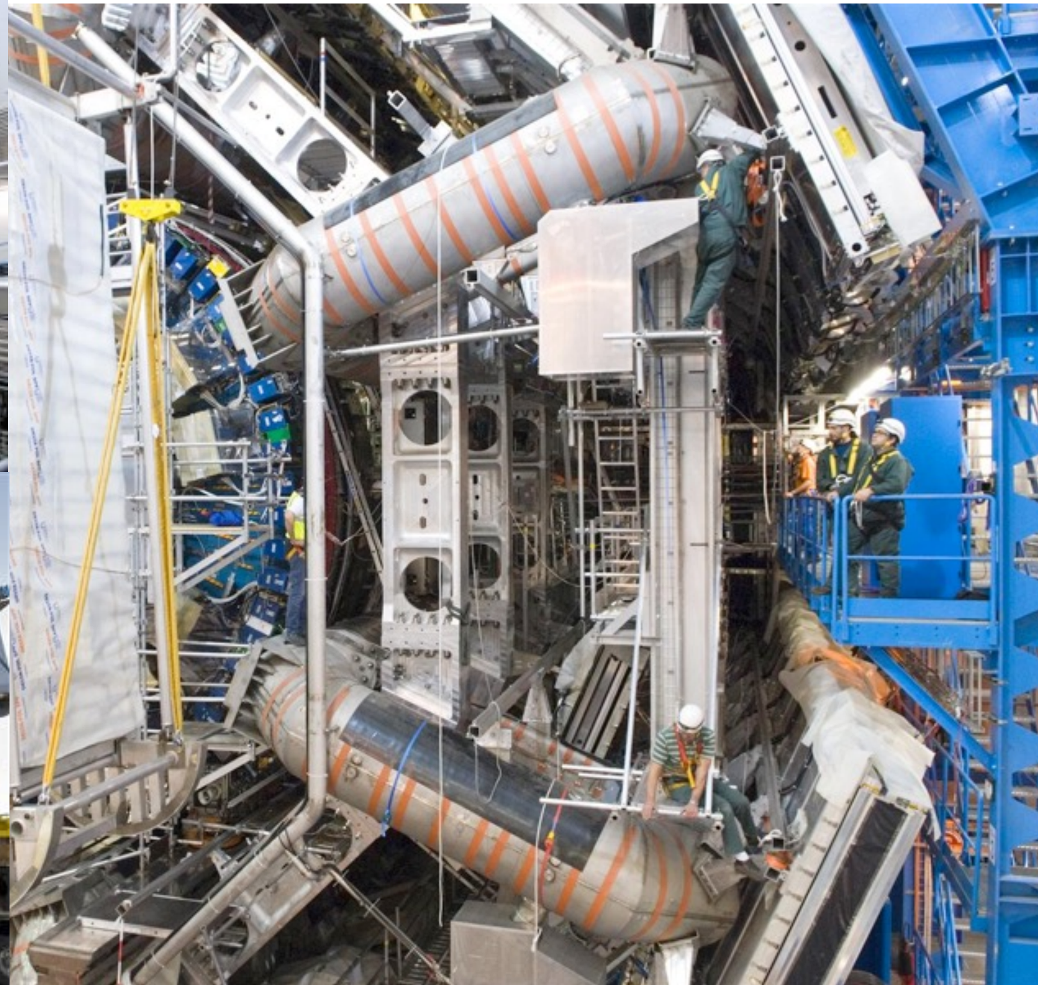


- Muons escape full detector → only other particle is neutrino
- Use tracking detectors that cover large areas far away from collision region to identify muons

Muon System in ATLAS

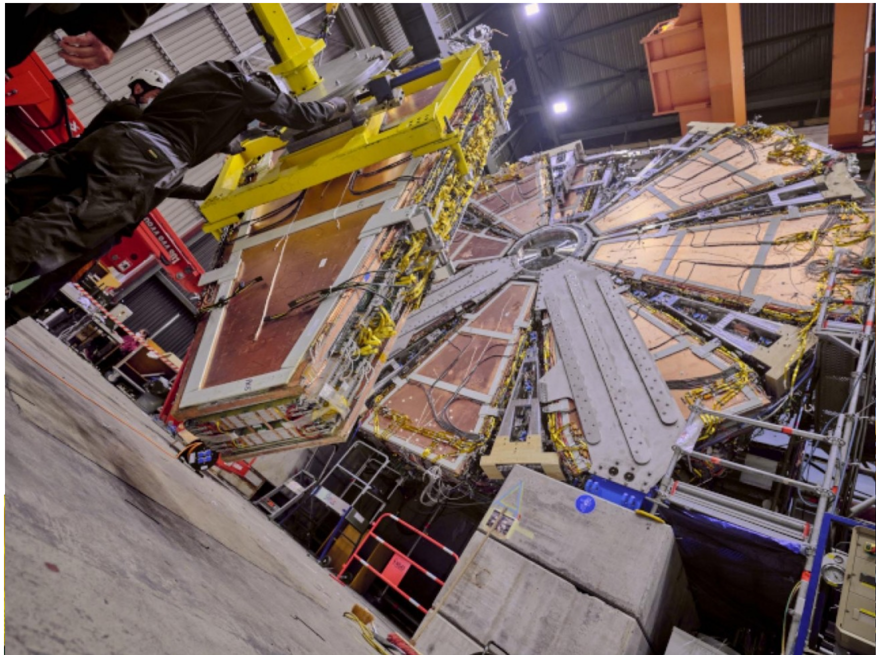


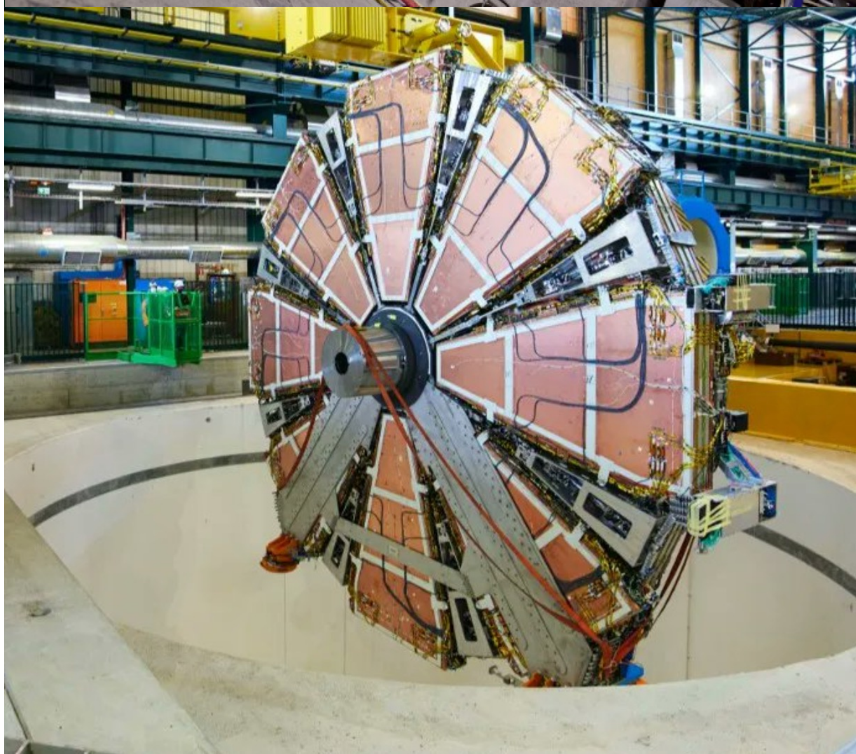


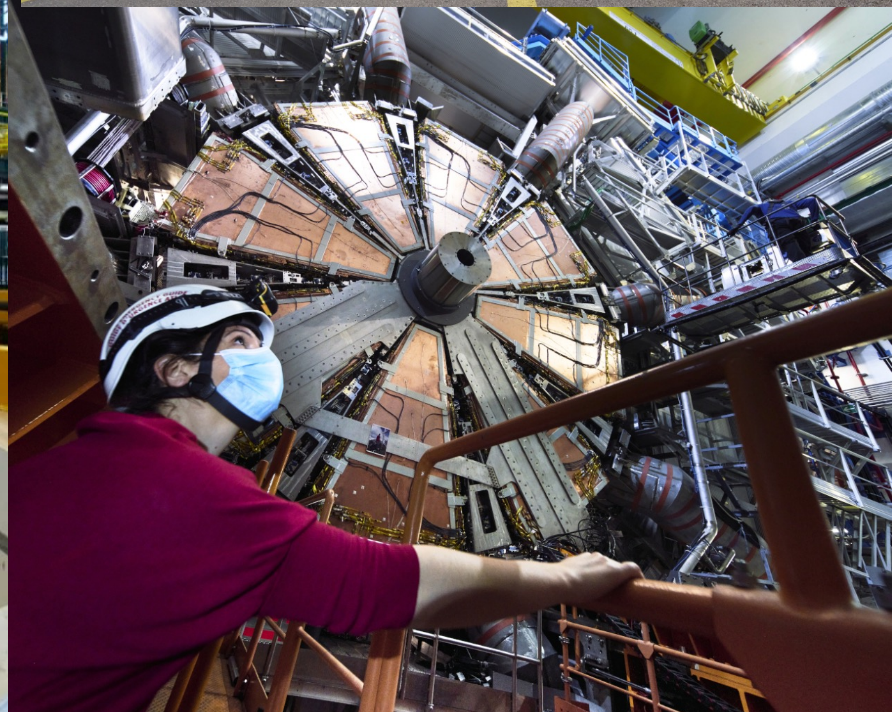


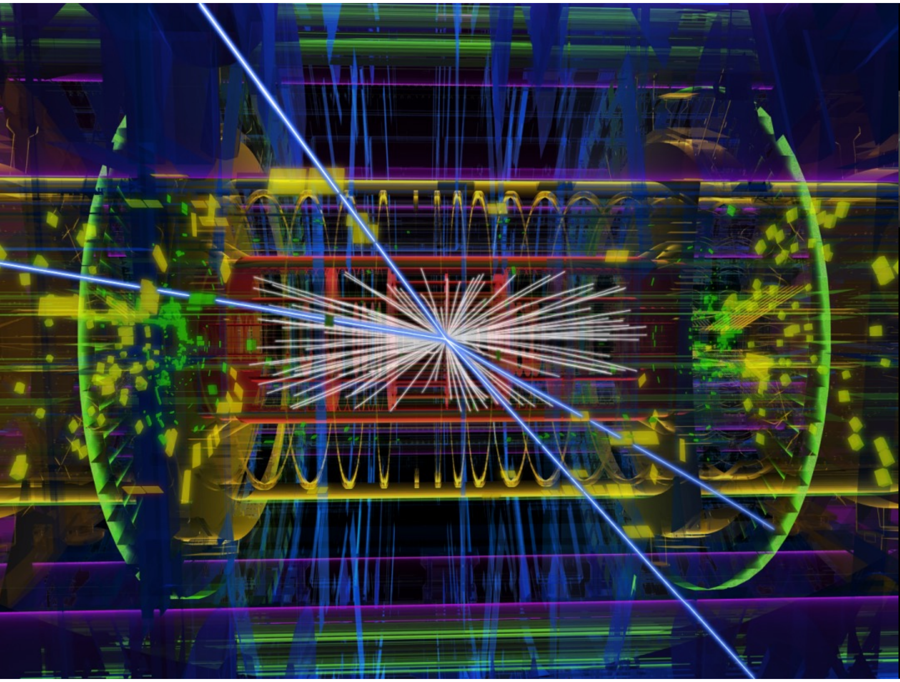
Installation completed in 2008

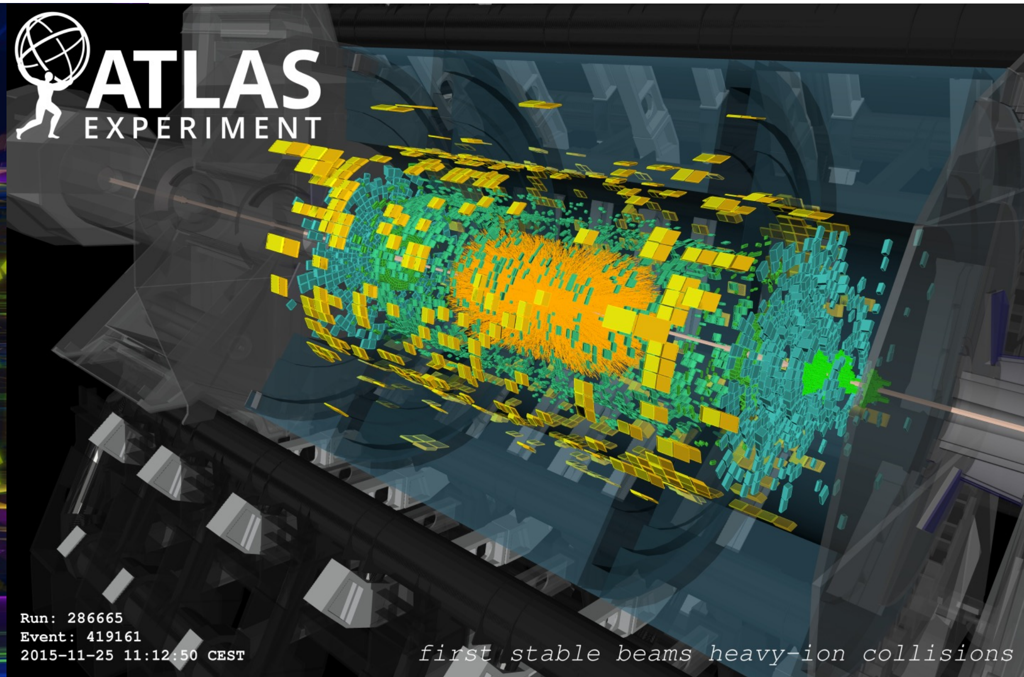
Muon System in ATLAS – Upgrade in 2021



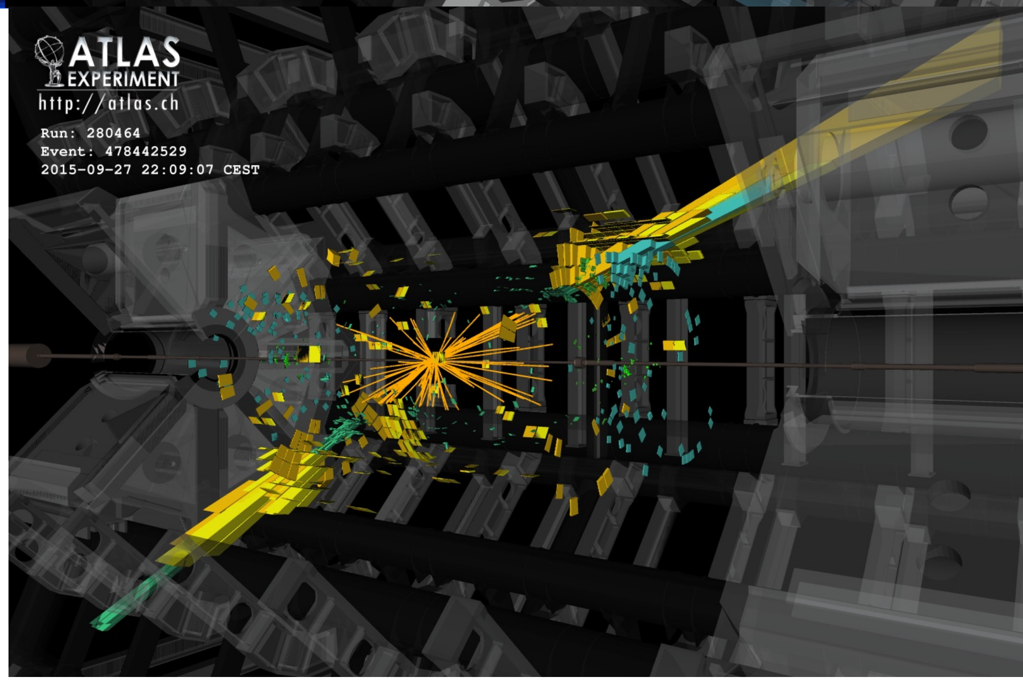








40 million per second

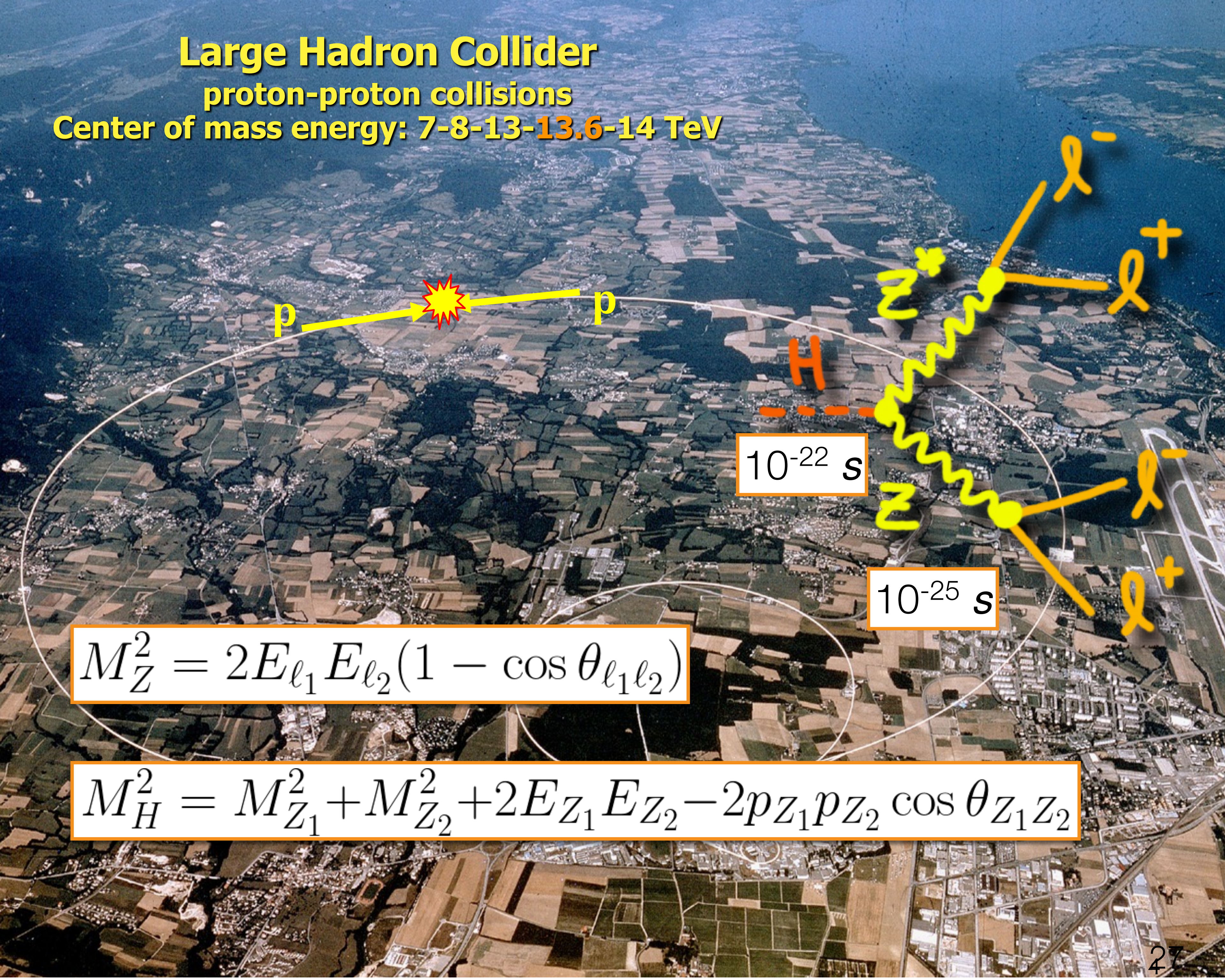


~1000 per second stored for analysis

Large Hadron Collider

proton-proton collisions

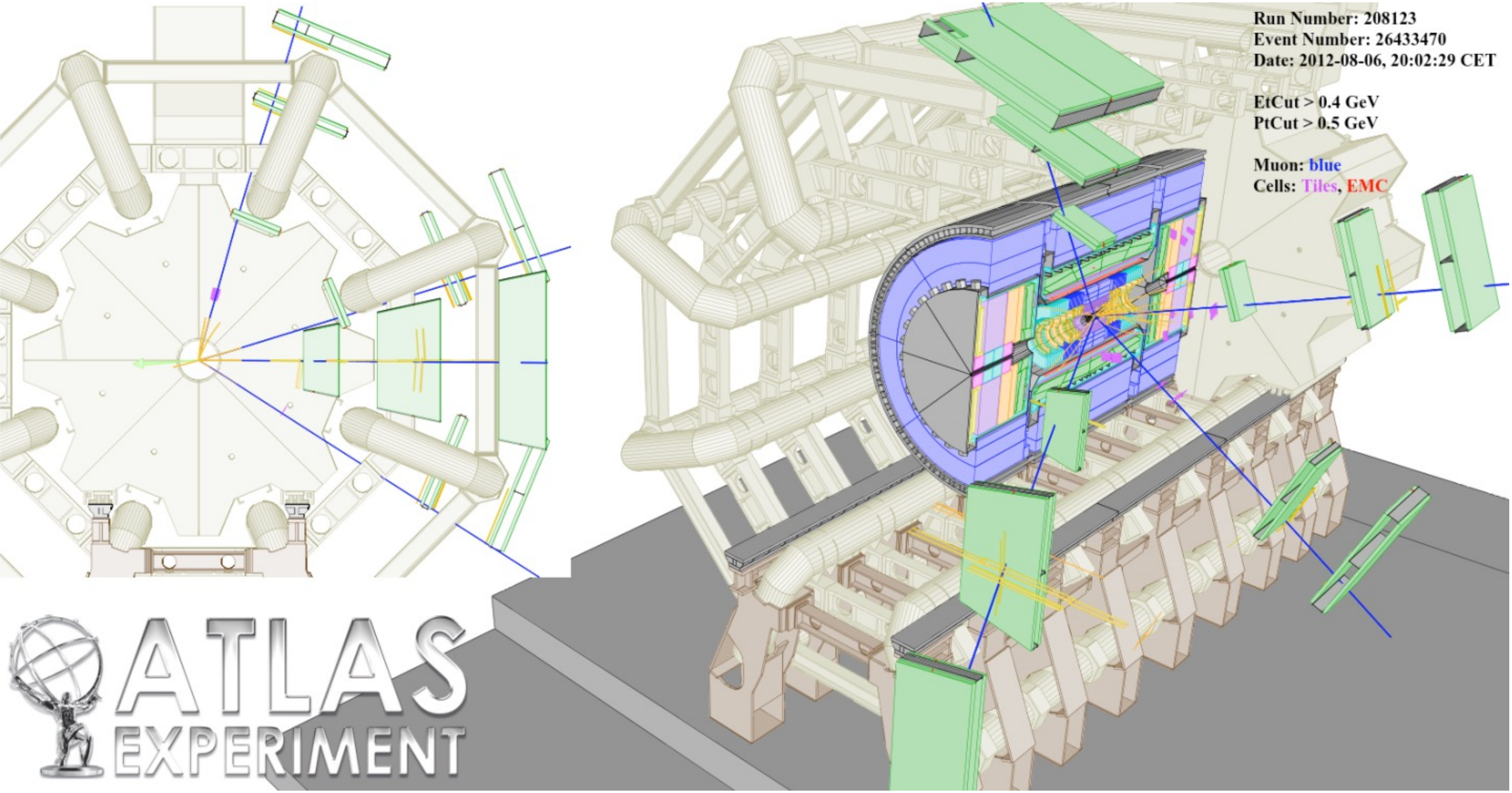
Center of mass energy: 7-8-13-13.6-14 TeV



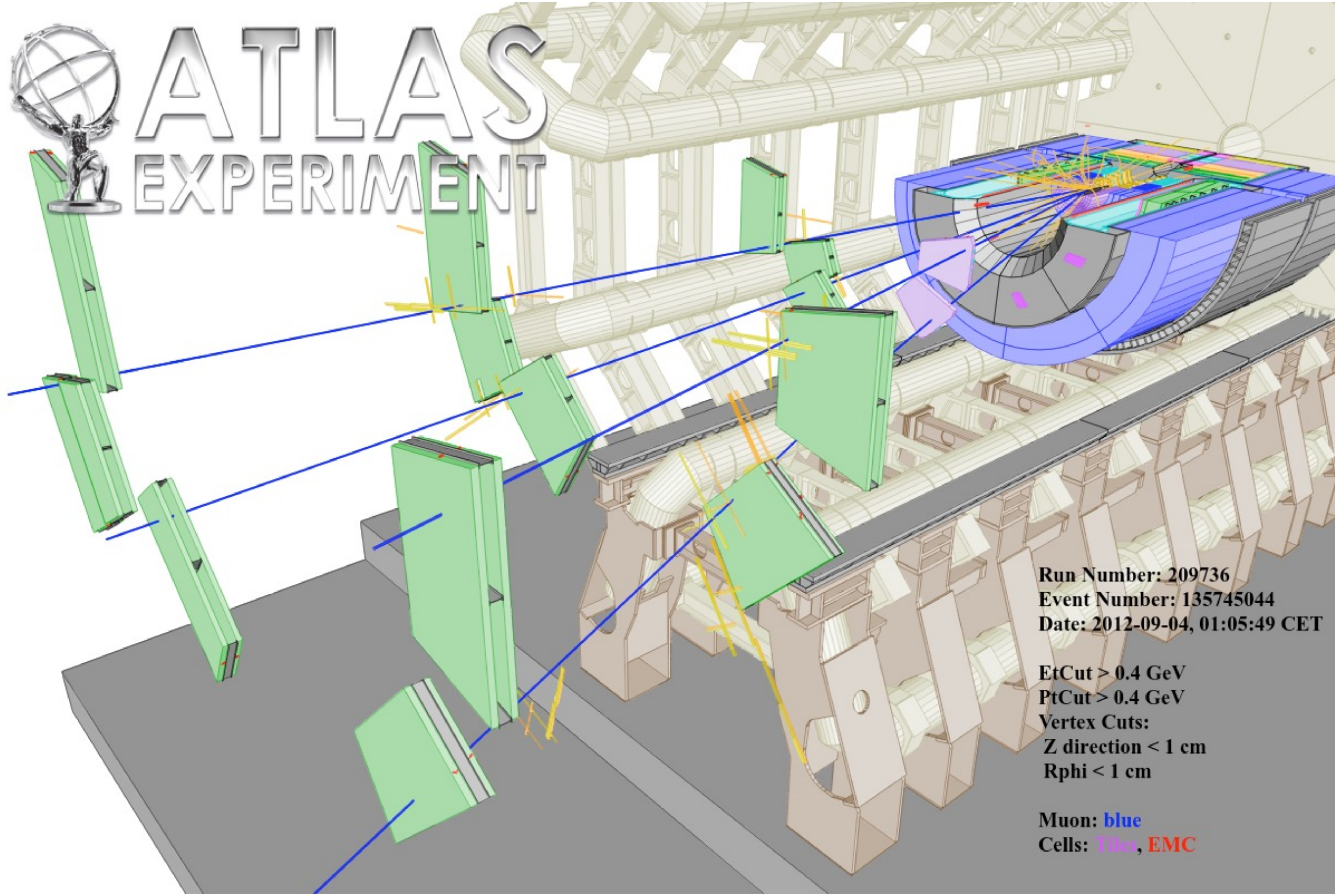
$$M_Z^2 = 2E_{\ell_1}E_{\ell_2}(1-\cos\theta_{\ell_1\ell_2})$$

$$M_H^2 = M_{Z_1}^2 + M_{Z_2}^2 + 2E_{Z_1}E_{Z_2} - 2p_{Z_1}p_{Z_2}\cos\theta_{Z_1Z_2}$$

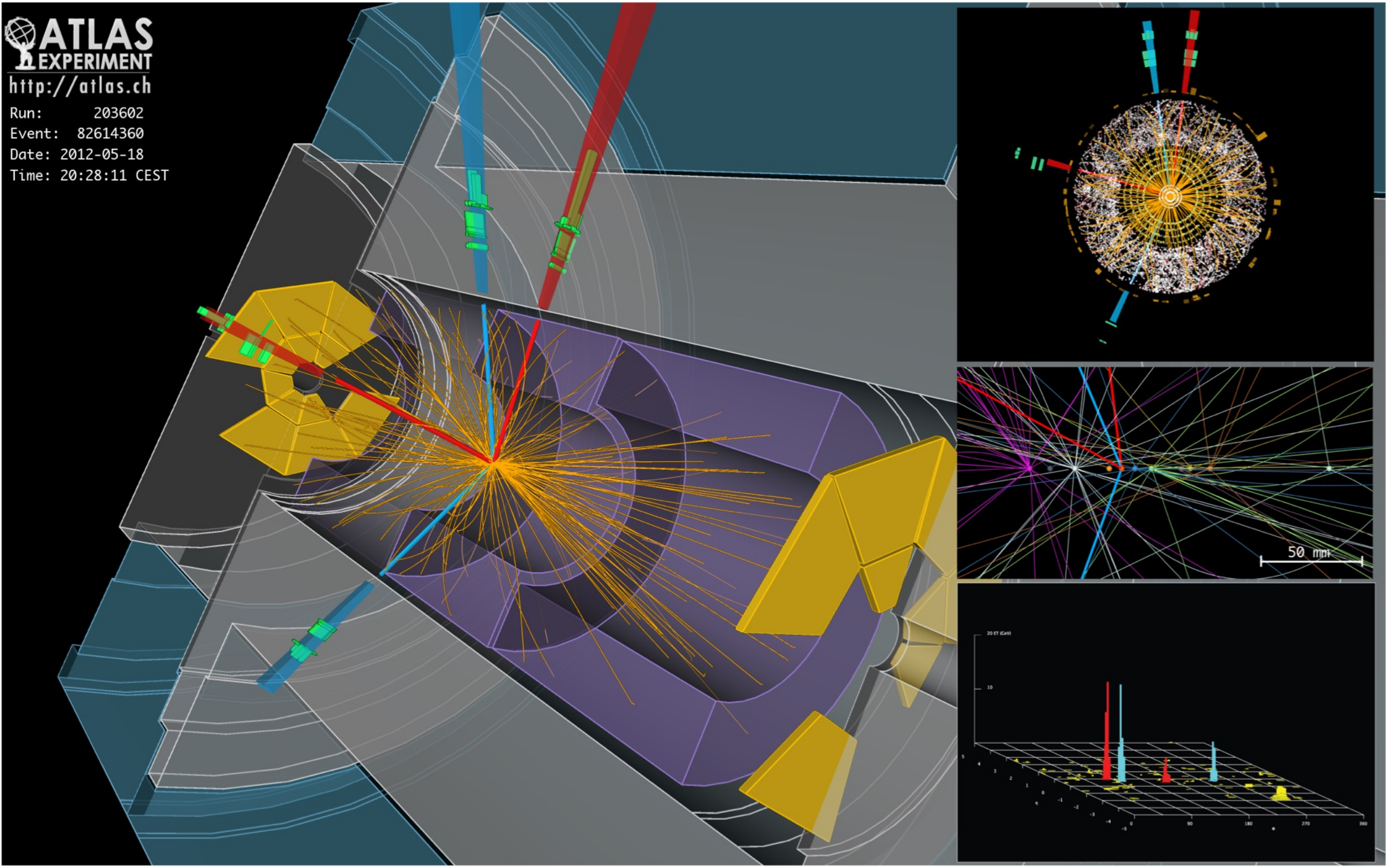
Higgs Boson in 4 Muons



Higgs Boson in 4 Muons

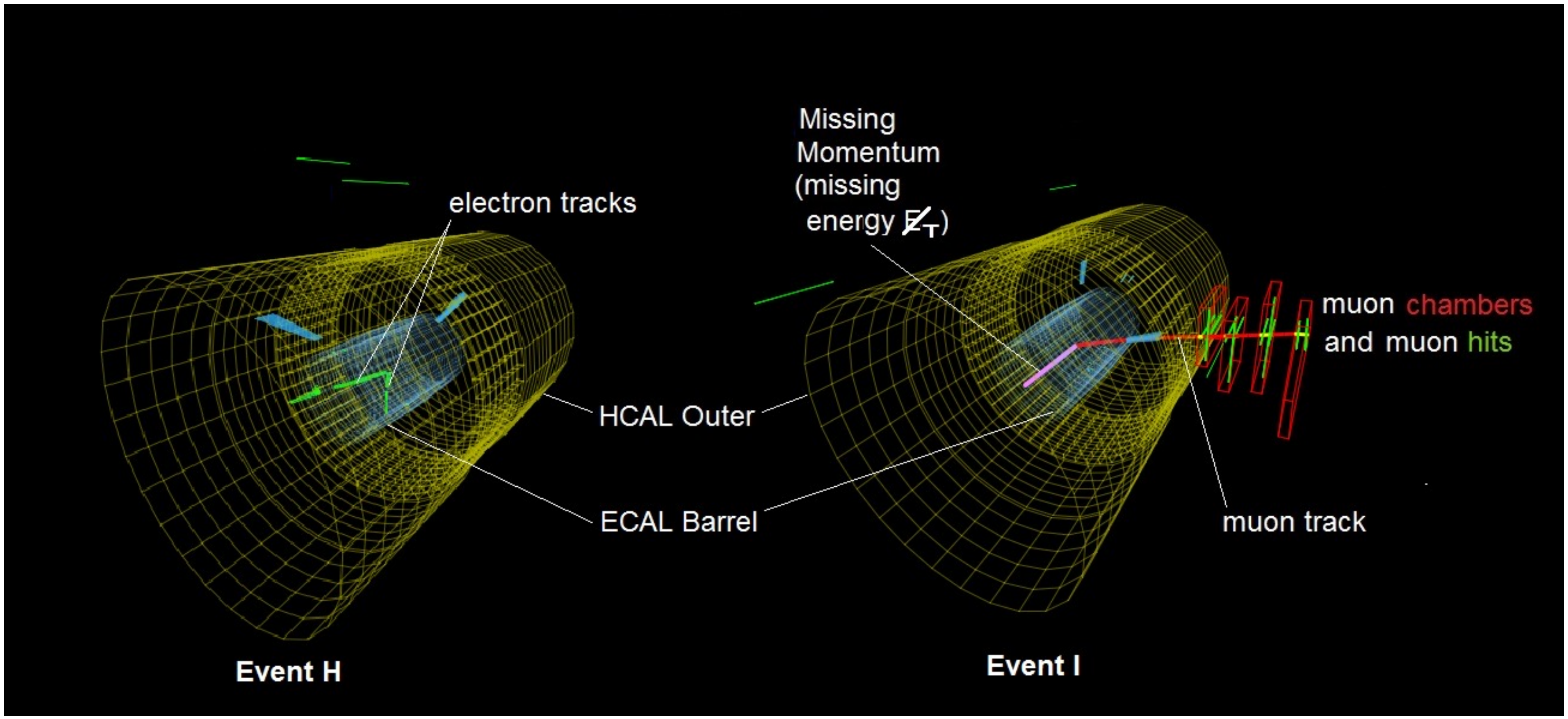


Higgs Boson in 4 Electrons



Activity with Event Displays

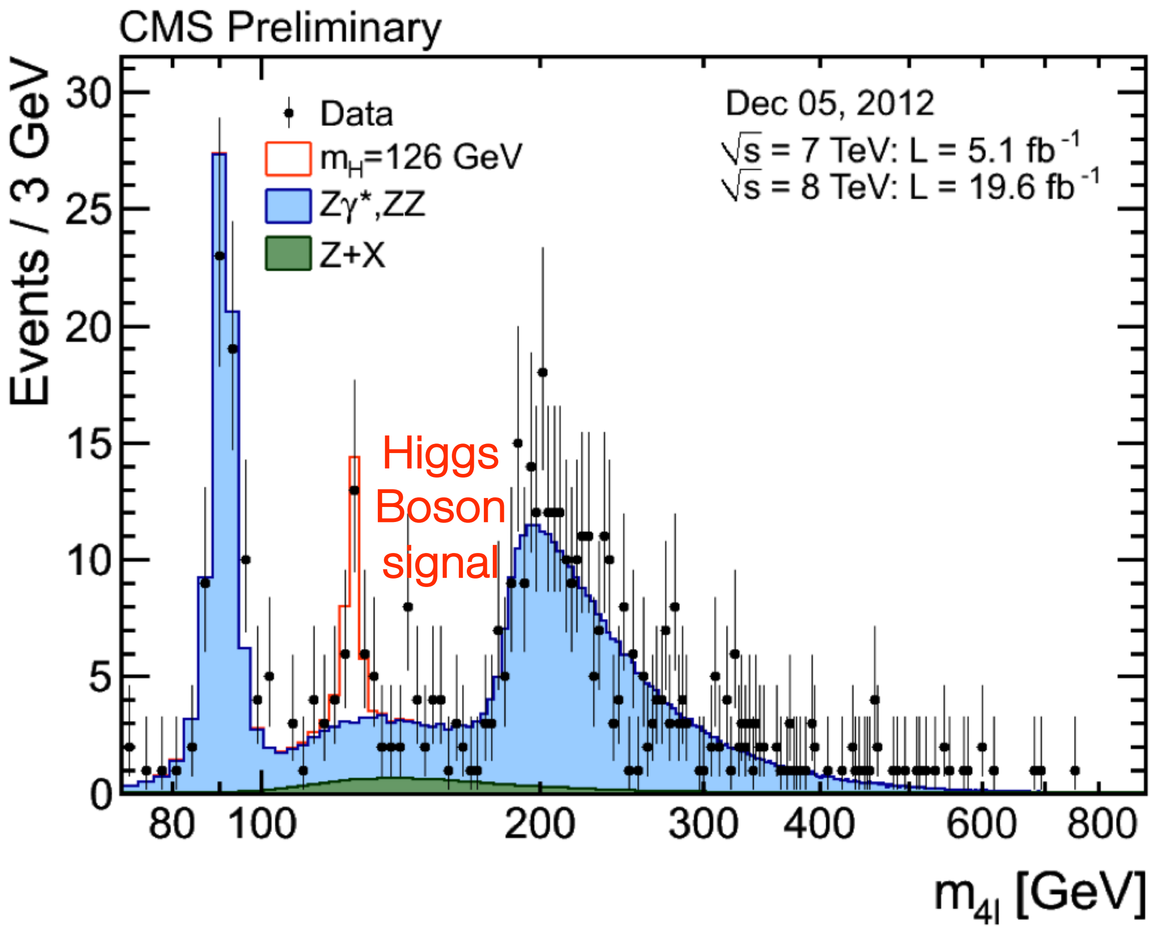
- Search for a Higgs boson event decaying to 4 leptons
- https://www.i2u2.org/elab/cms/ispy-webgl/#
- dataset: N5
  masterclass2019_1.ig



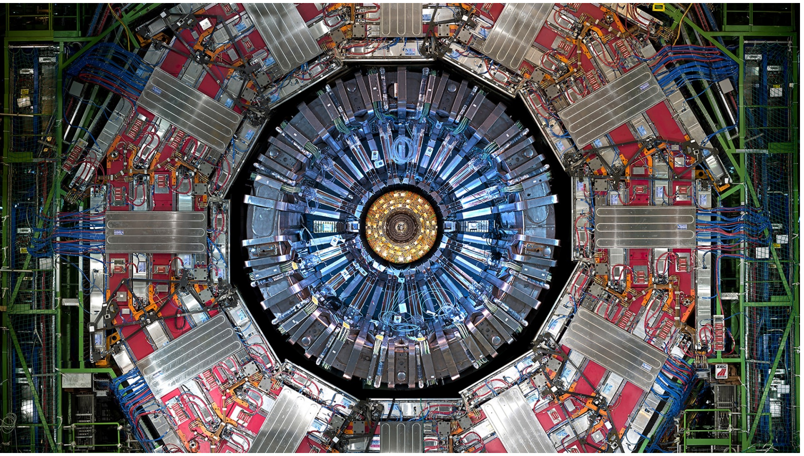
Activity with Event Displays

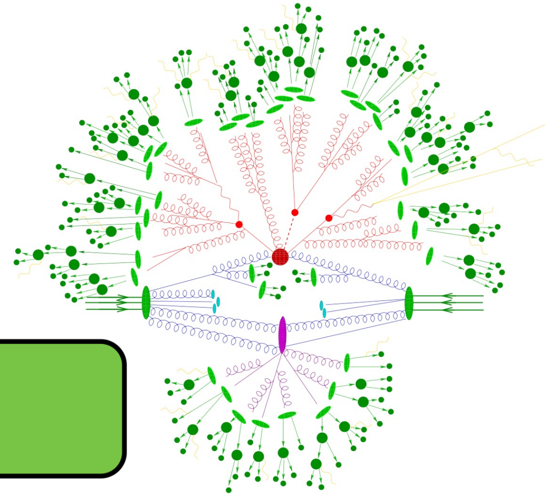
- Search for a Higgs boson event decaying to 4 leptons
- https://www.i2u2.org/elab/cms/ispy-webgl/#
- dataset: N5
  masterclass2019_1.ig

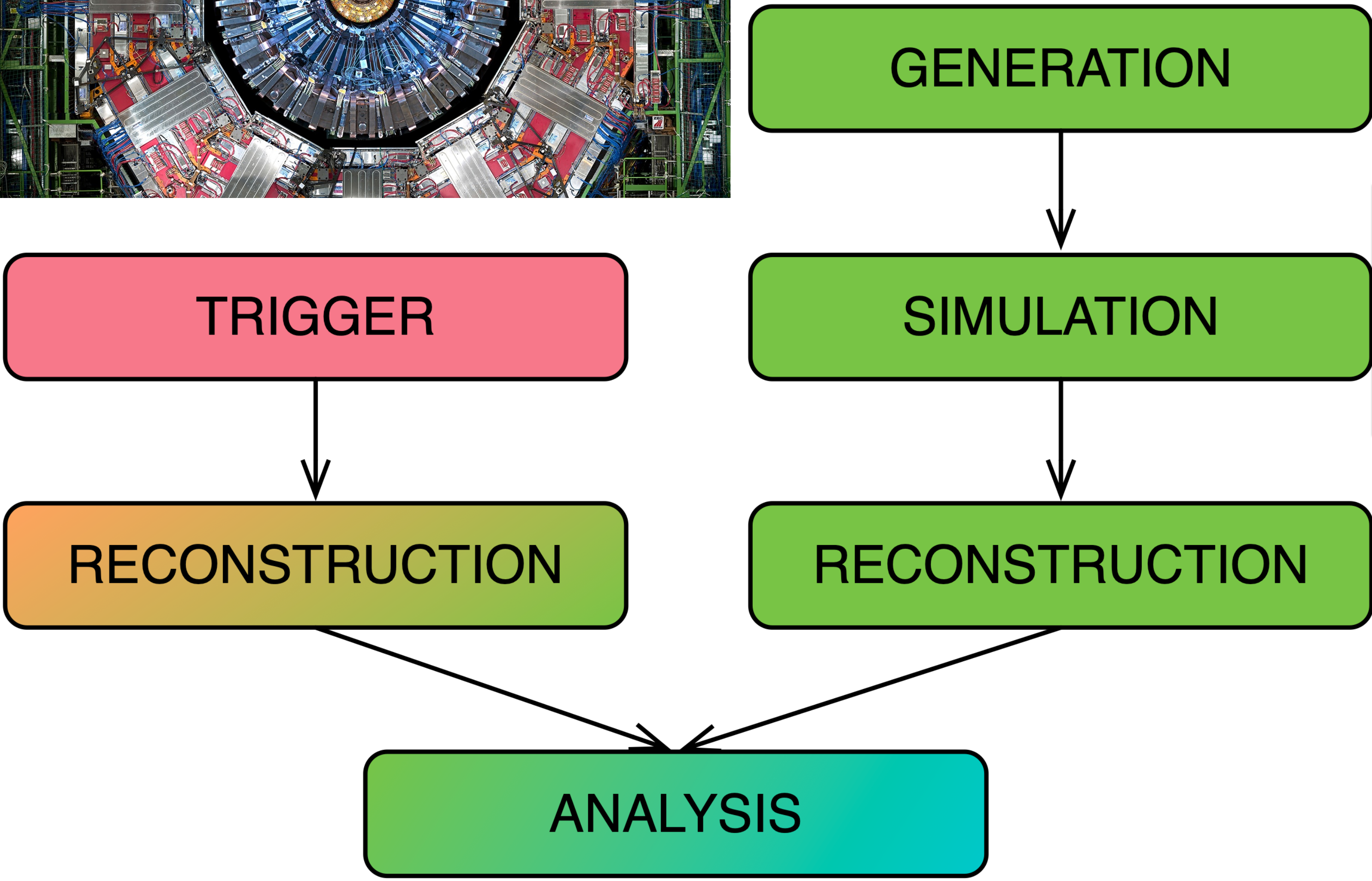
$m_Z \sim 91GeV$
$m_H \sim 125$ GeV

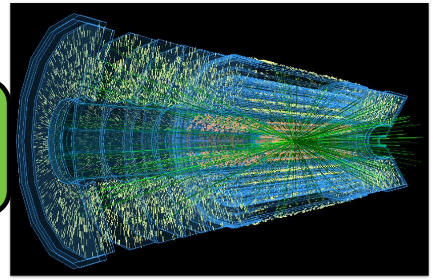


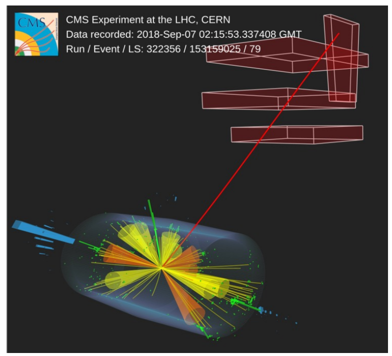
Analysis in the Data Processing Chain







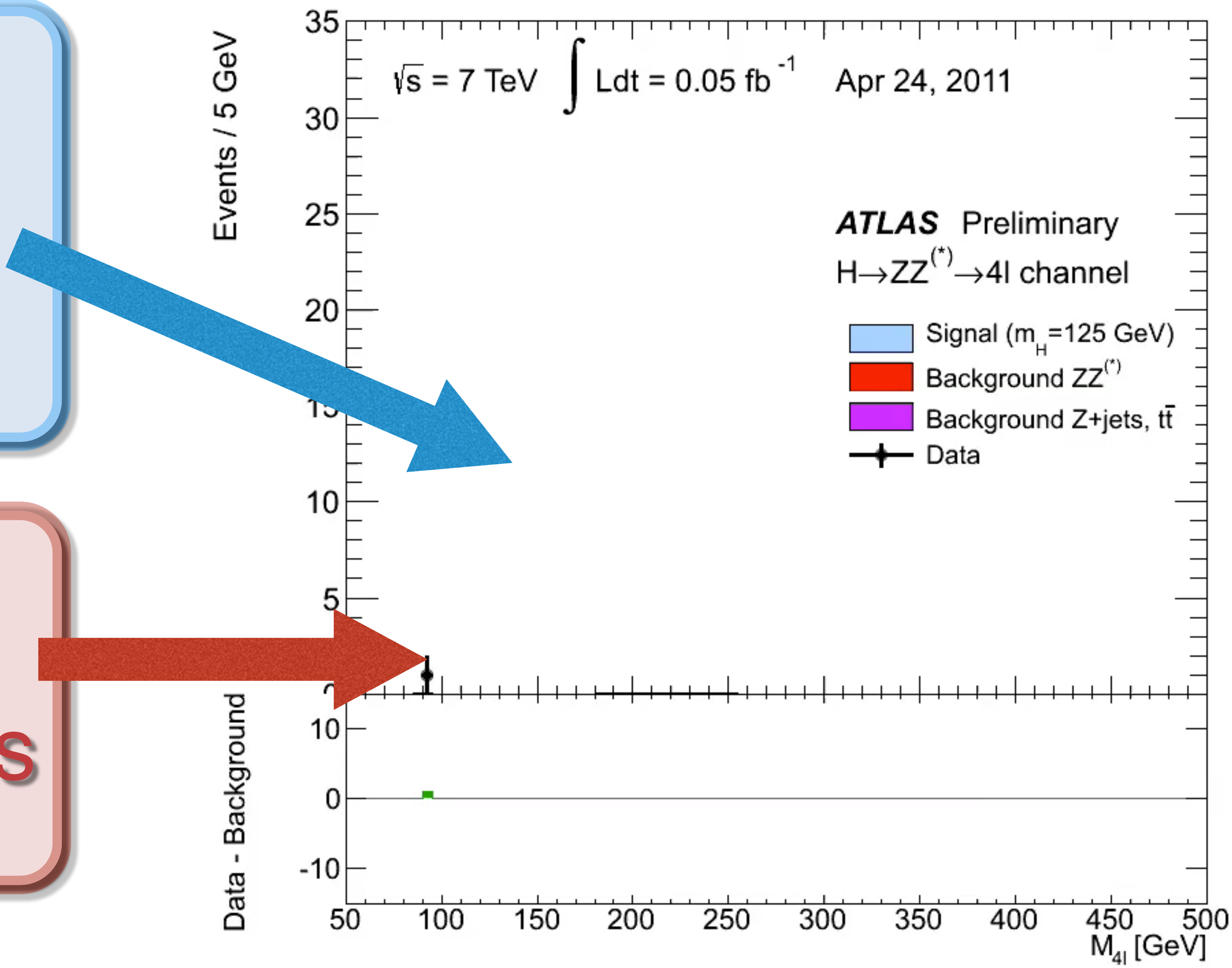


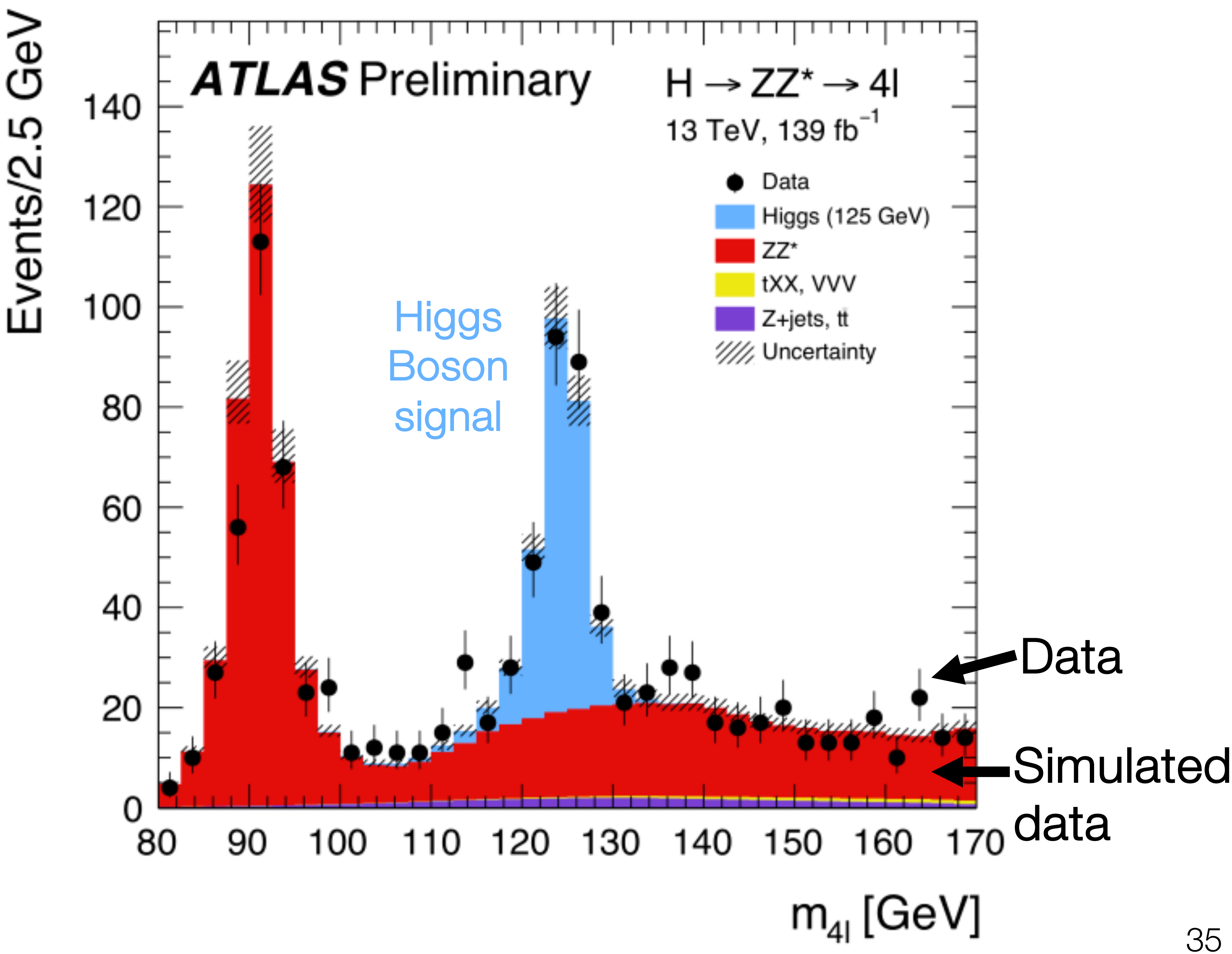


Higgs in 4 Electrons/Muons

Higgs Boson Signal

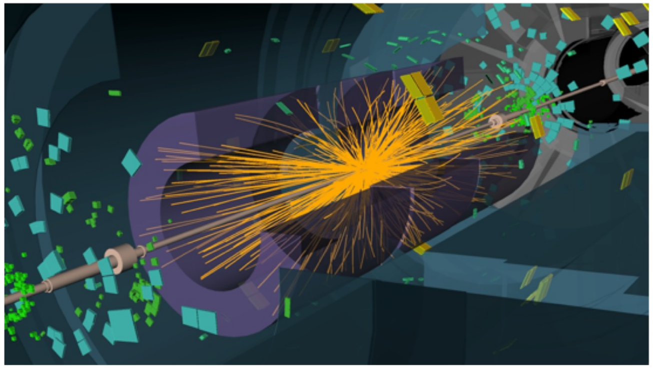
Other processes



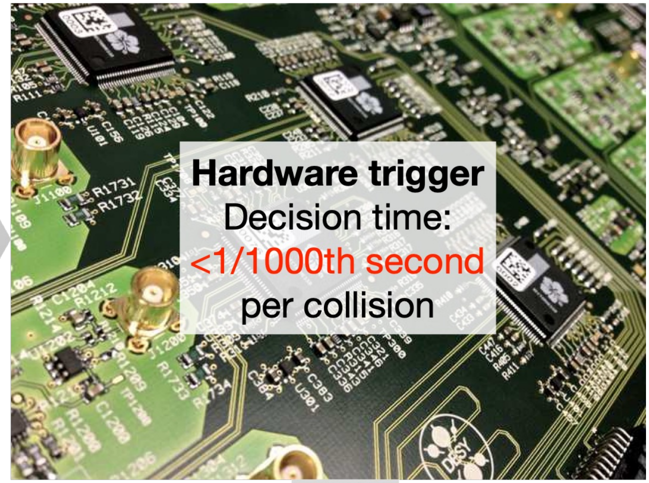


ATLAS Preliminary
H → ZZ* → 4l
13 TeV, 139 fb⁻¹
Data
Higgs (125 GeV)
ZZ*
tXX, VVV
Z+jets, tt
Uncertainty
Higgs Boson signal
Data
Simulated data
Events/2.5 GeV
m4l [GeV]

Collecting Data from the Detector - Trigger



40 MILLION
COLLISIONS PER SECOND
= **60 TB**/second
= **24 million** 30 Mbps broadband connections



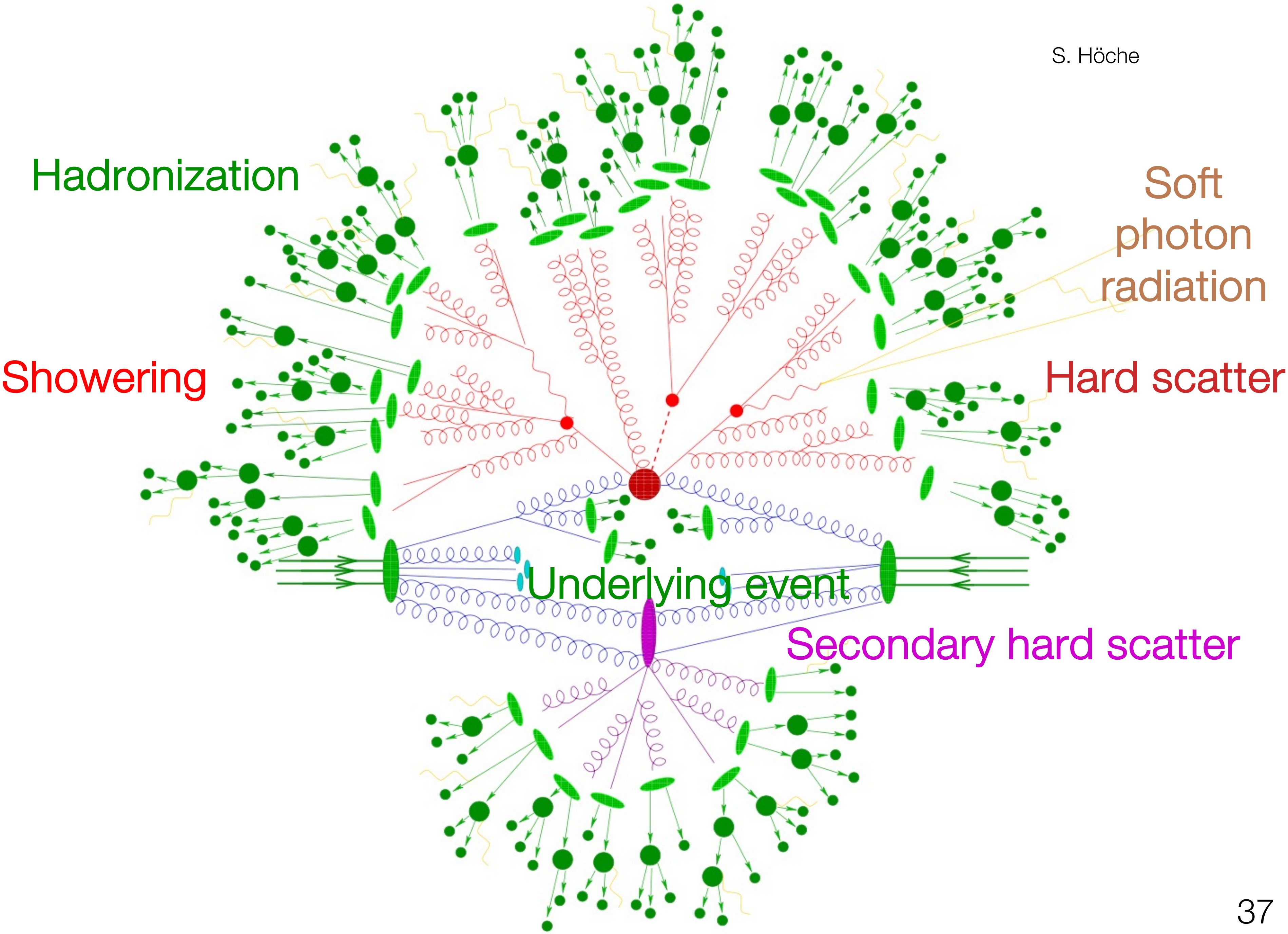
Hardware trigger
Decision time:
<1/1000th second
per collision

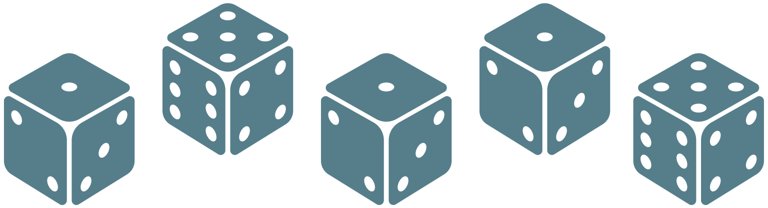
100 000
COLLISIONS PER SECOND
= **160 GB**/second
= **43 000** broadband connections

High level trigger
Decision time:
0.5 seconds
per collision

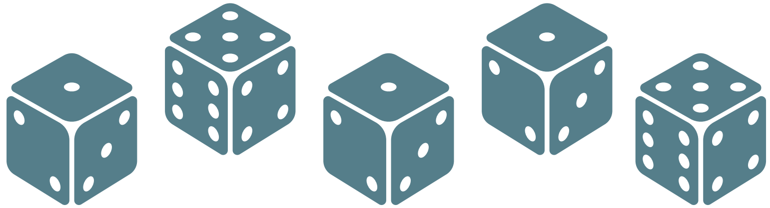
1 000 COLLISIONS PER SECOND
= **1.5 GB**/second
= **400** broadband connections

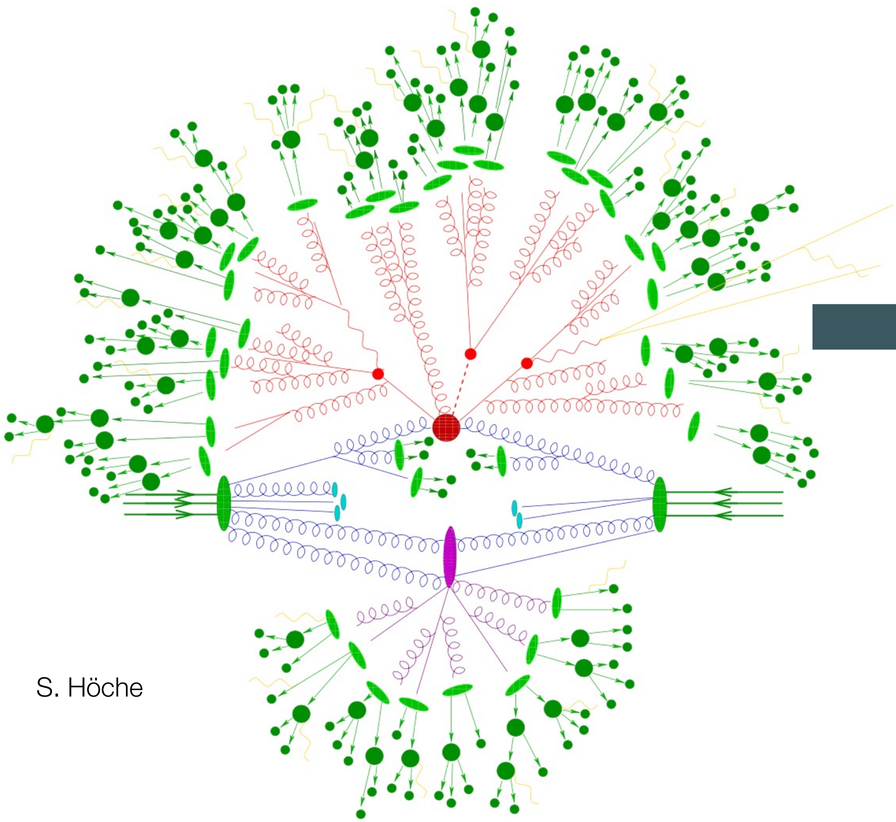
Simulated Data - Event Generation





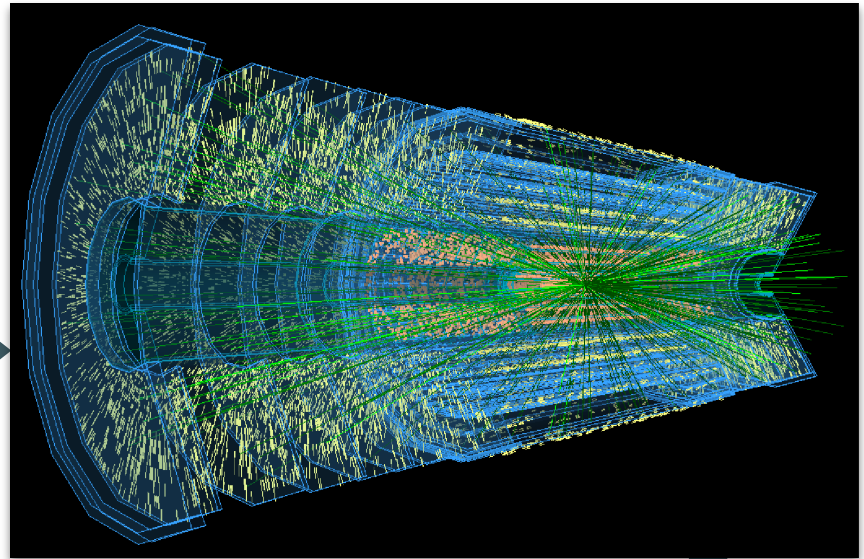
“Monte Carlo” methods





S. Höche

Event generation

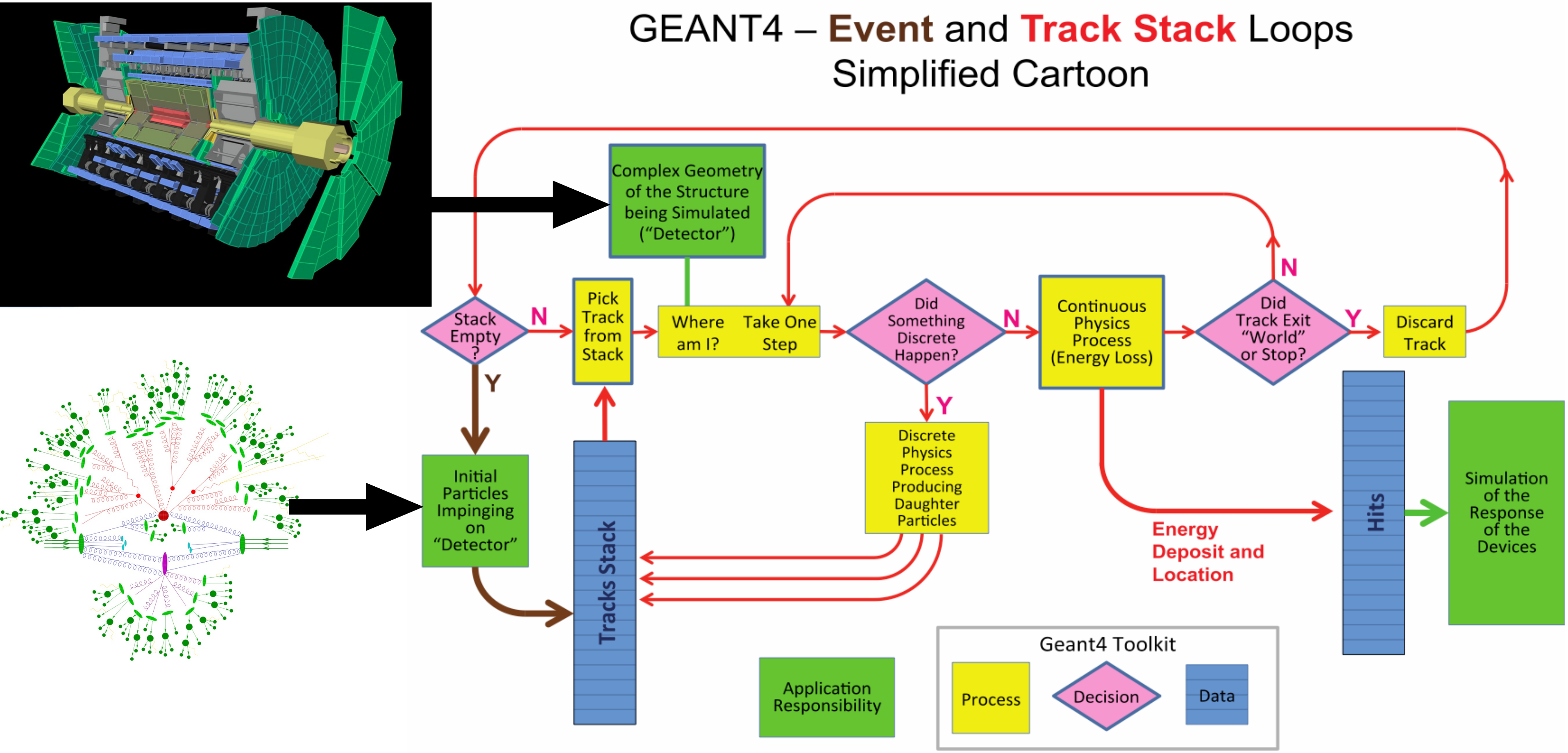


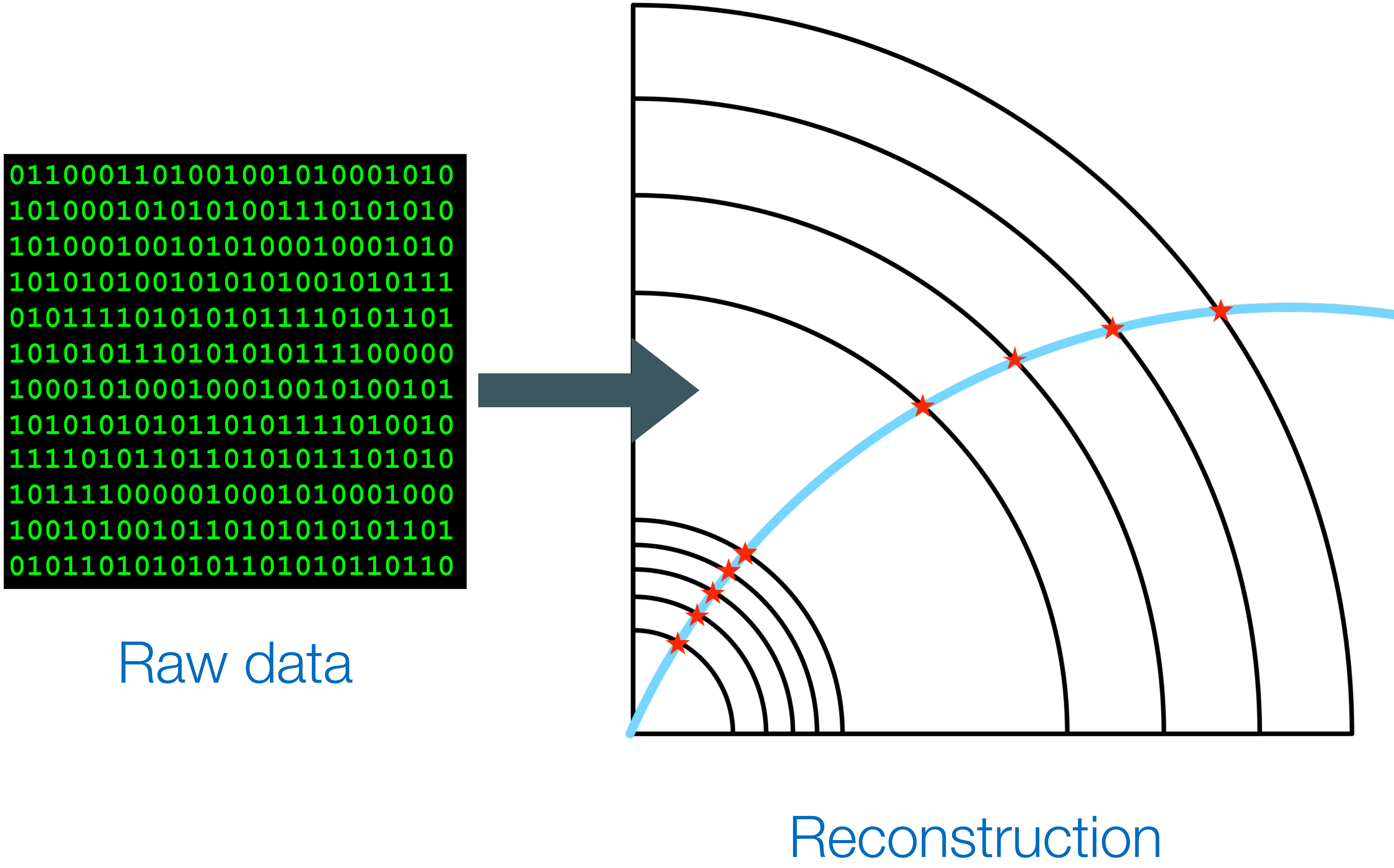
Detector simulation & digitisation

```
011000110100100101000010
101010001010101001110101
101010100010010101000010
001010101010100101010101
010101110101111010101010
111010110110101010111010
010111100000100010100001
000100101001011010101010
011010111101001011110101
110110101011101010101011
100000100010100010001000
101001011010101010110101
```

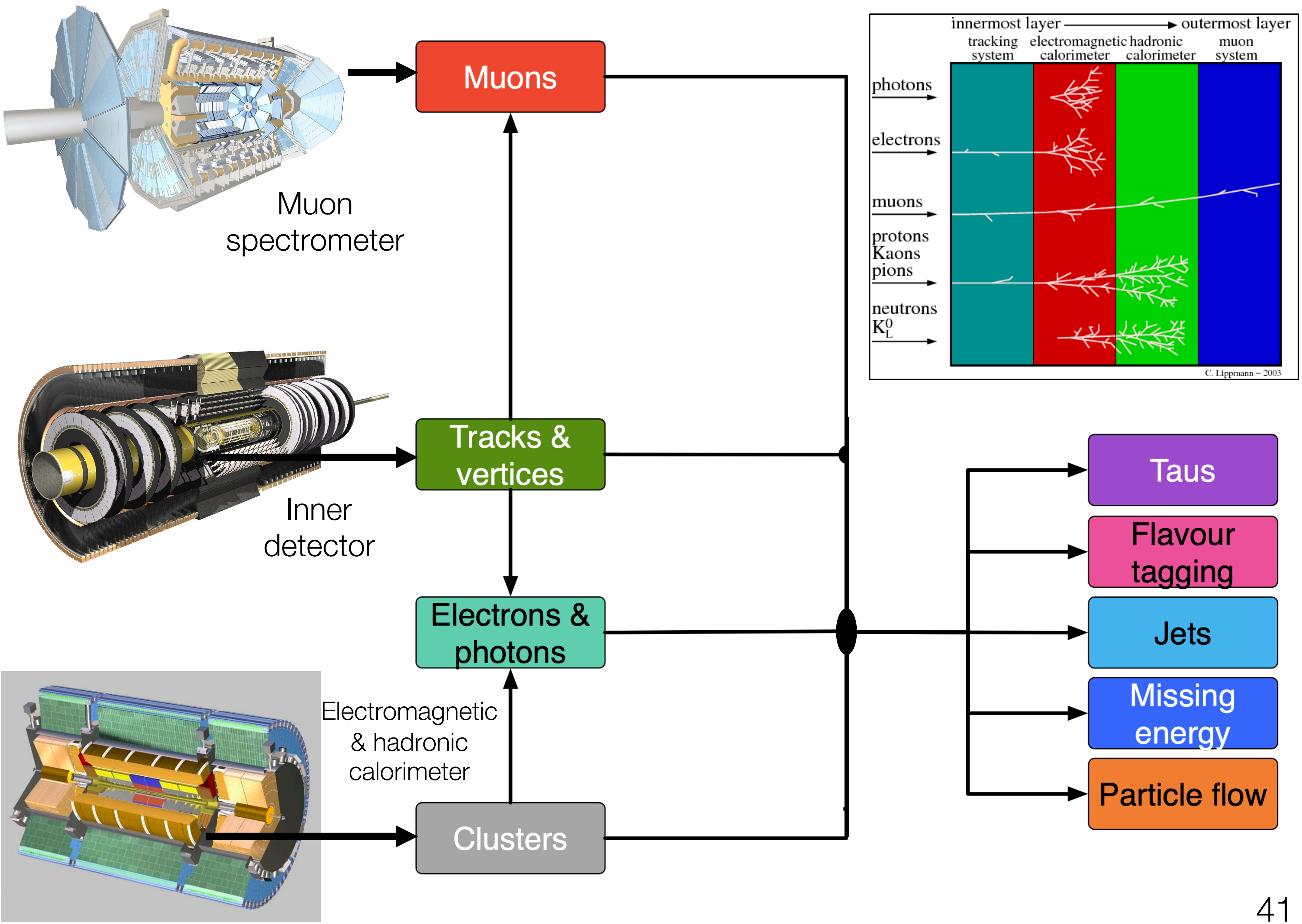
A SIMULATION TOOLKIT

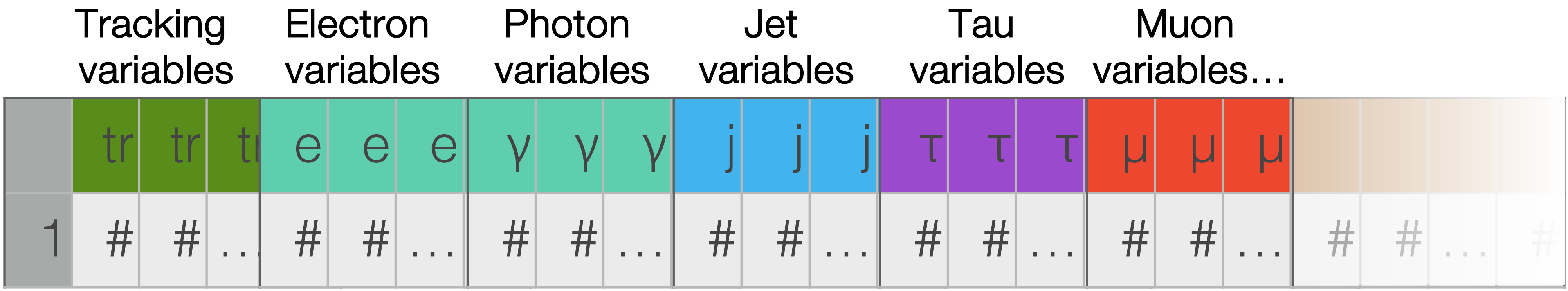
Detector Simulation

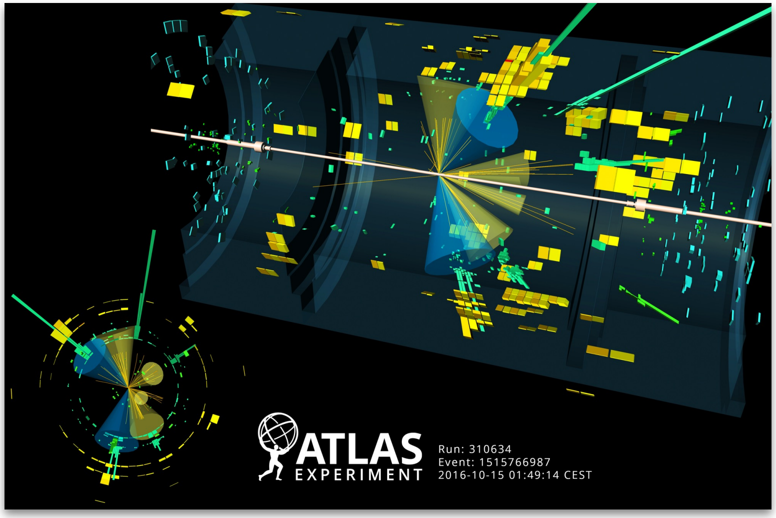



0110001101001001010001010
1010001010101001110101010
1010001001010100010001010
1010101001010101001010111
0101111010101011110101101
1010101110101010111100000
1000101000100010010100101
1010101010110101111010010
1111010110110101011101010
1011110000010001010001000
1001010010110101010101101
0101101010101101010110110
Raw data
Reconstruction

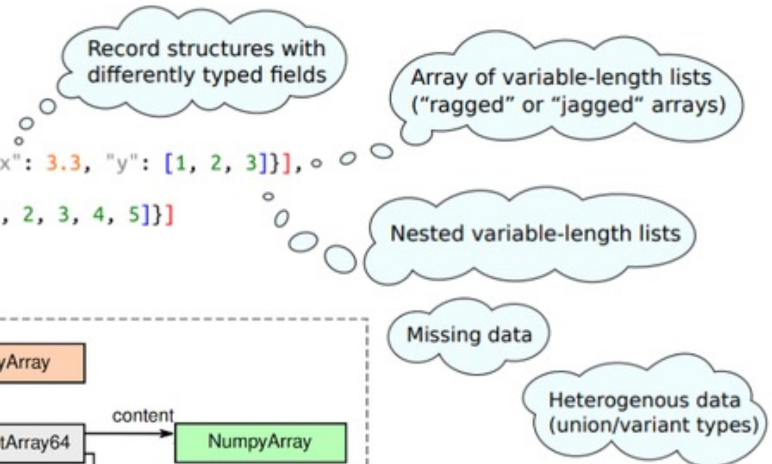
Reconstruction

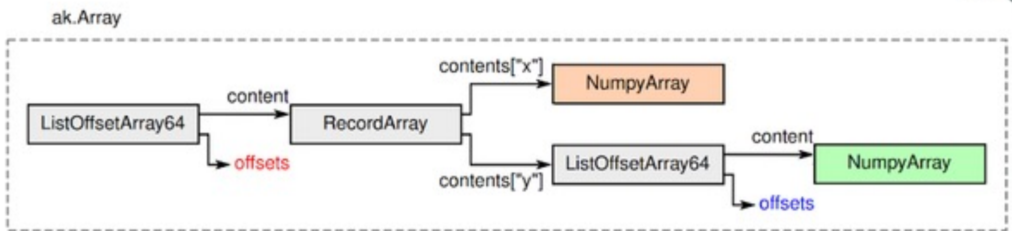







```
array = ak.Array([
    [{"x": 1.1, "y": [1]}, {"x": 2.2, "y": [1, 2]}, {"x": 3.3, "y": [1, 2, 3]}],
    [],
    [{"x": 4.4, "y": [1, 2, 3, 4]}, {"x": 5.5, "y": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]}]
])
```



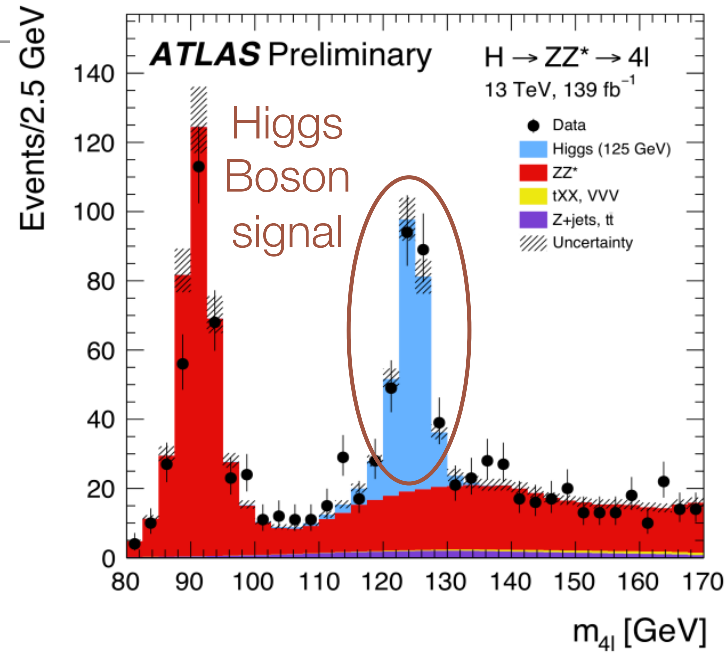


Jim Pivarski

	Tracking variables			Electron variables			Photon variables			Jet variables			Tau variables			Muon variables…						
	tr	tr	tr	e	e	e	γ	γ	γ	j	j	j	τ	τ	τ	μ	μ	μ				
1	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#
2	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#
3	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#
4	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#
5	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#
6	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#
7	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
N	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#

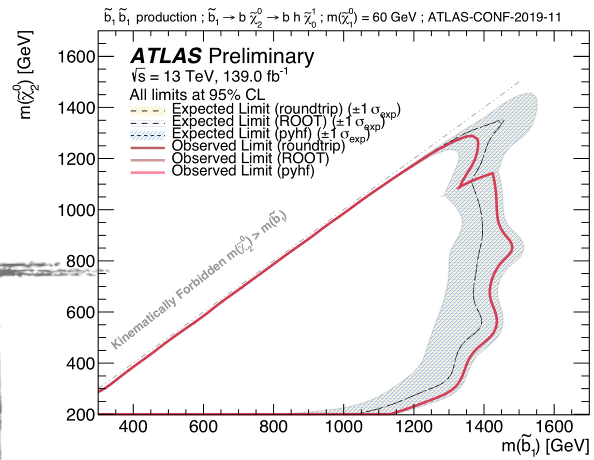
Analysis Tasks

	tr	tr	tr	tr	e	e	e	e	γ	γ	γ	γ	j	j	j	j	τ	τ	τ	τ	μ	μ	μ	μ
1	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#
2	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#
3	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#
4	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#
5	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#
6	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#
7	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
N	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#	#	#	…	#



Skimming/Slimming

Build Histograms



Datasets

Add information

Build Statistical Models

Step 1: bulk analysis

Step 2: final analysis

Data Processing for Analysis

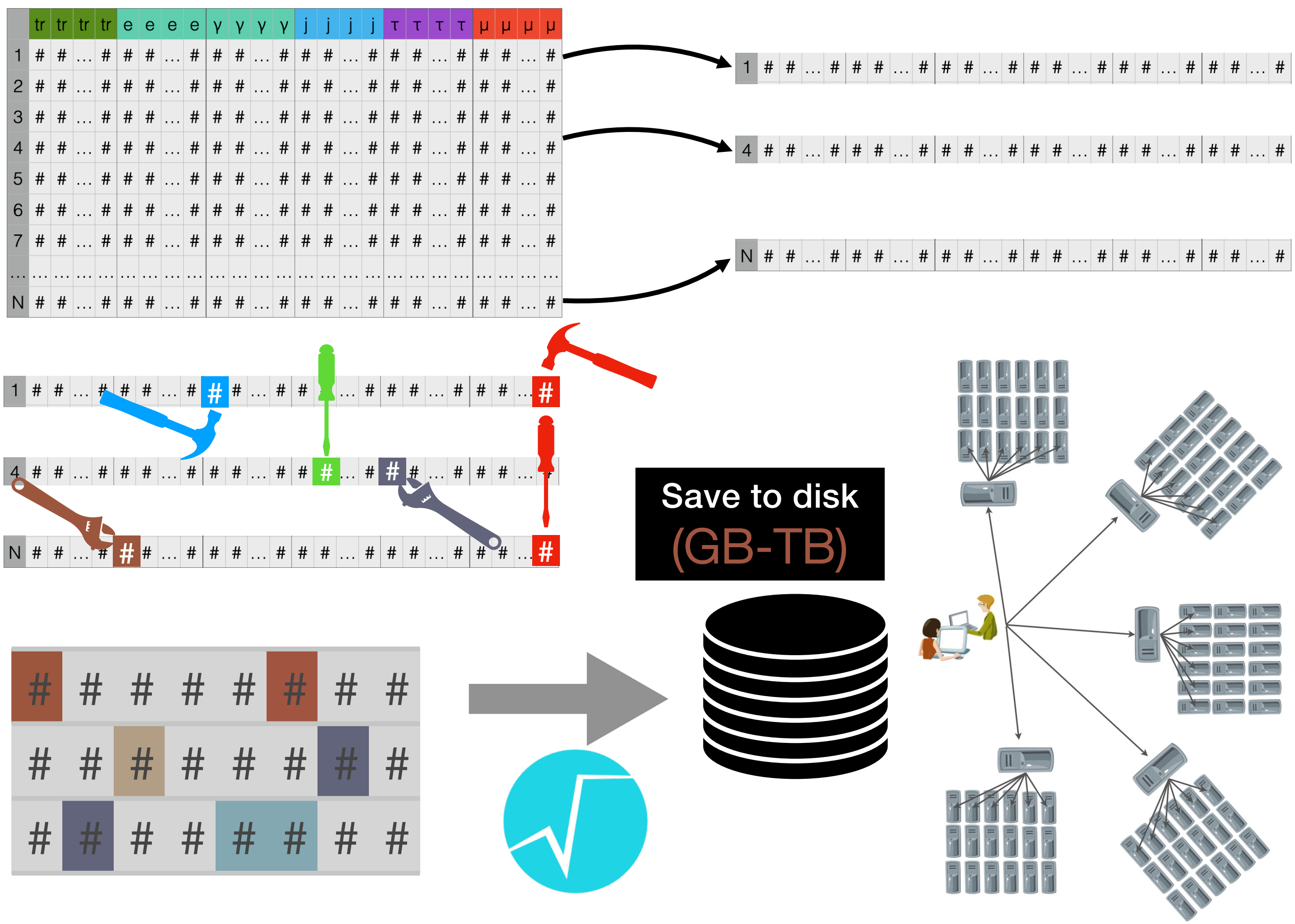
- Step 1: bulk analysis – usually done on distributed computing resources – the Grid

Scan over thousands of files, millions/billions events
TB-PB

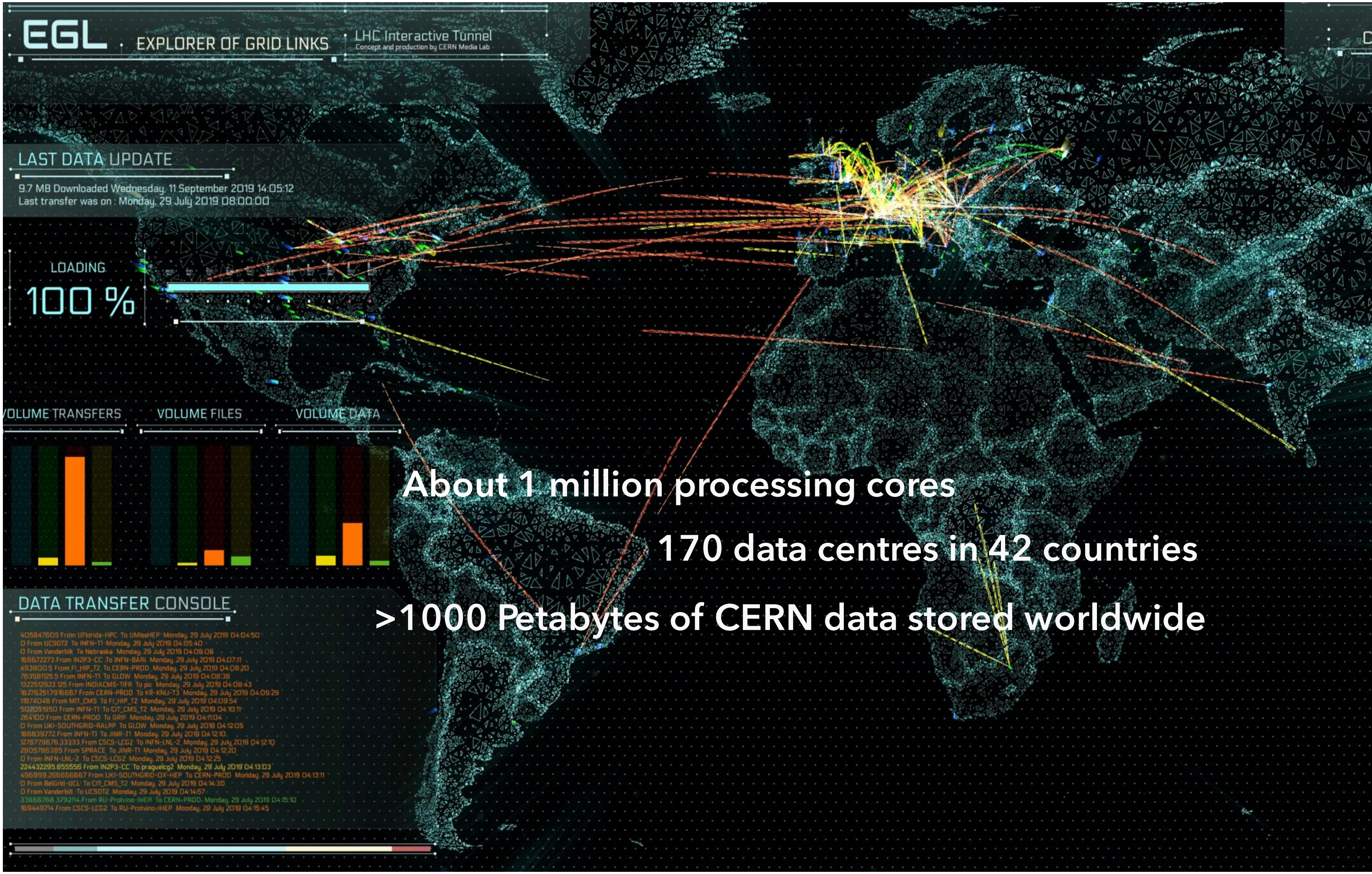
Select events of interest

Apply calibration/corrections

Retain only required variables



The Worldwide LHC Computing Grid (WLCG)



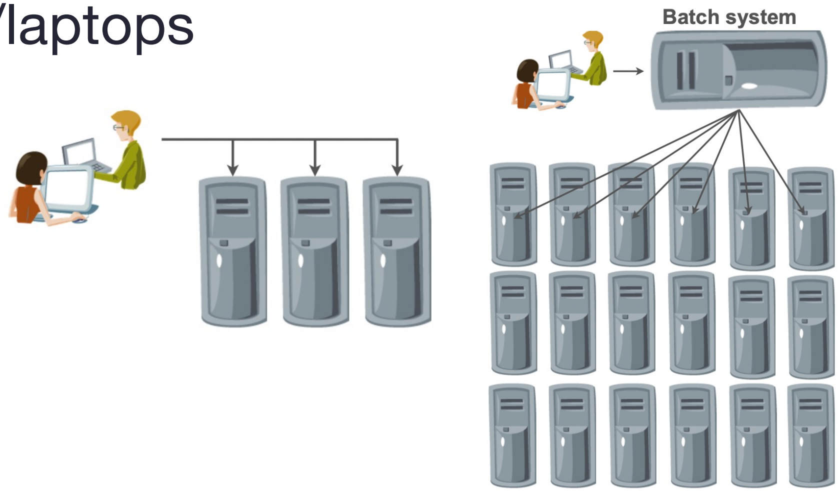
About 1 million processing cores

170 data centres in 42 countries

>1000 Petabytes of CERN data stored worldwide

Data Processing for Analysis

- Step 2: final analysis - usually done locally – small clusters or personal desktop/laptops



Machine learning training

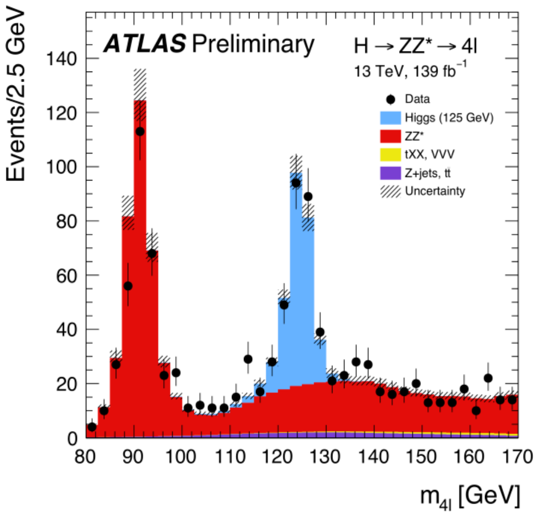
Background studies

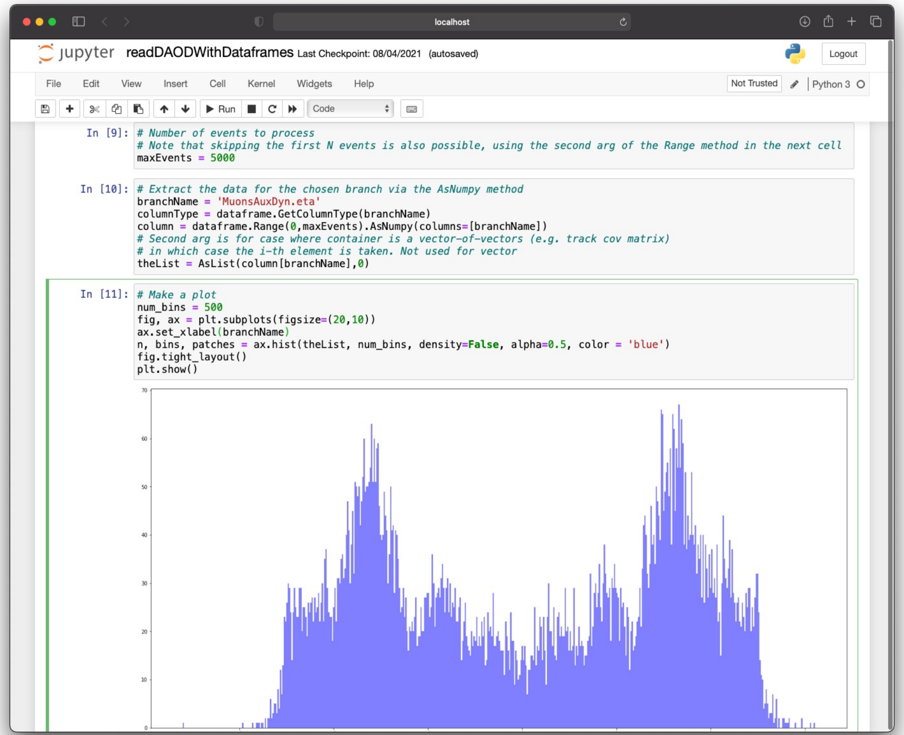
Systematics

Statistical analysis

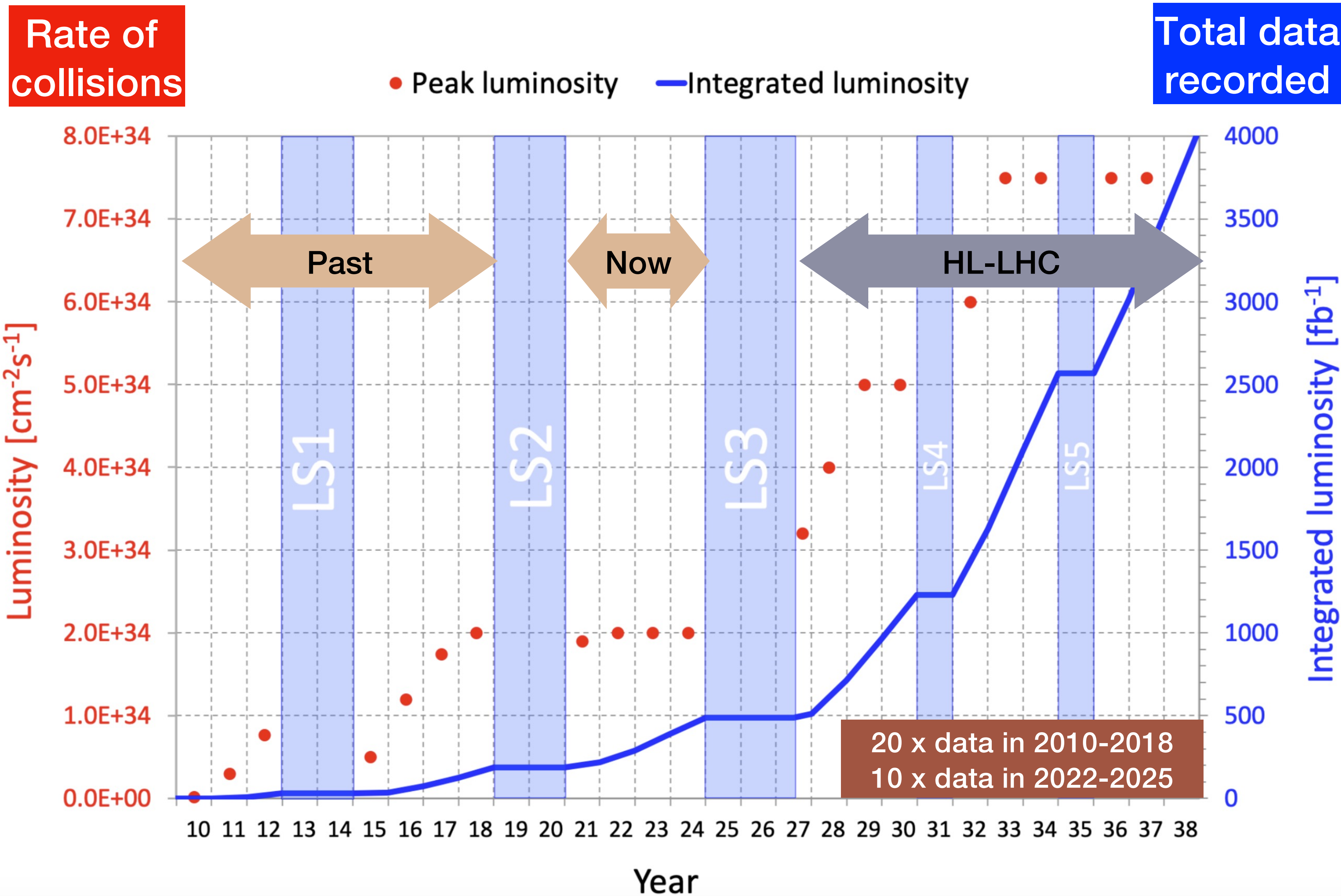
...

Final plots

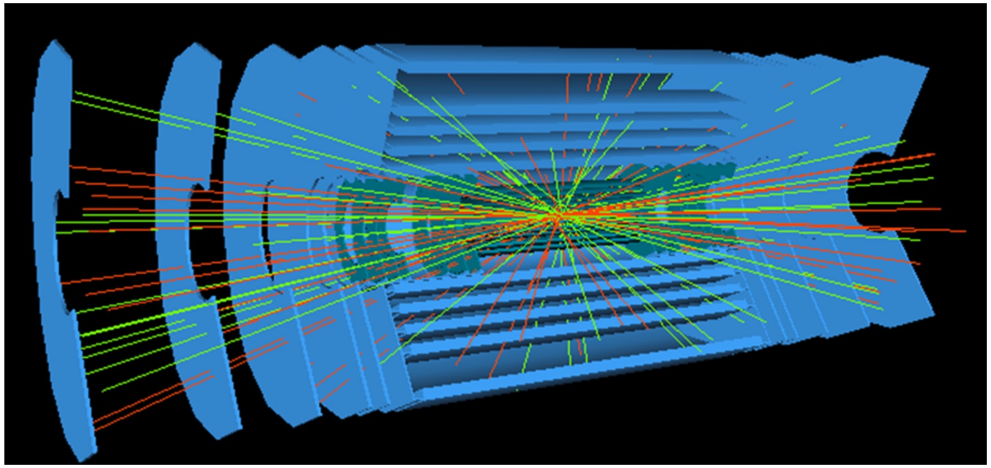


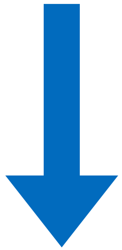


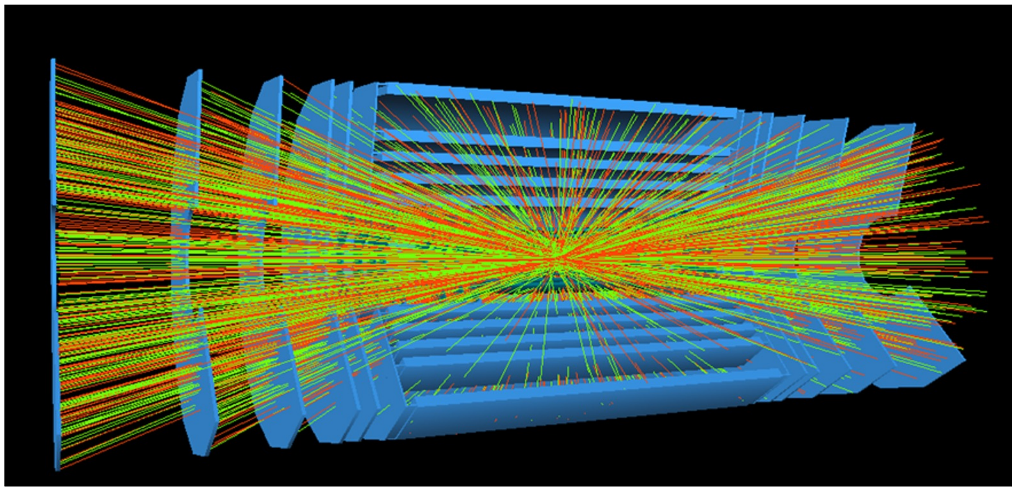
The Future at the High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC)



The Future at the High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC)

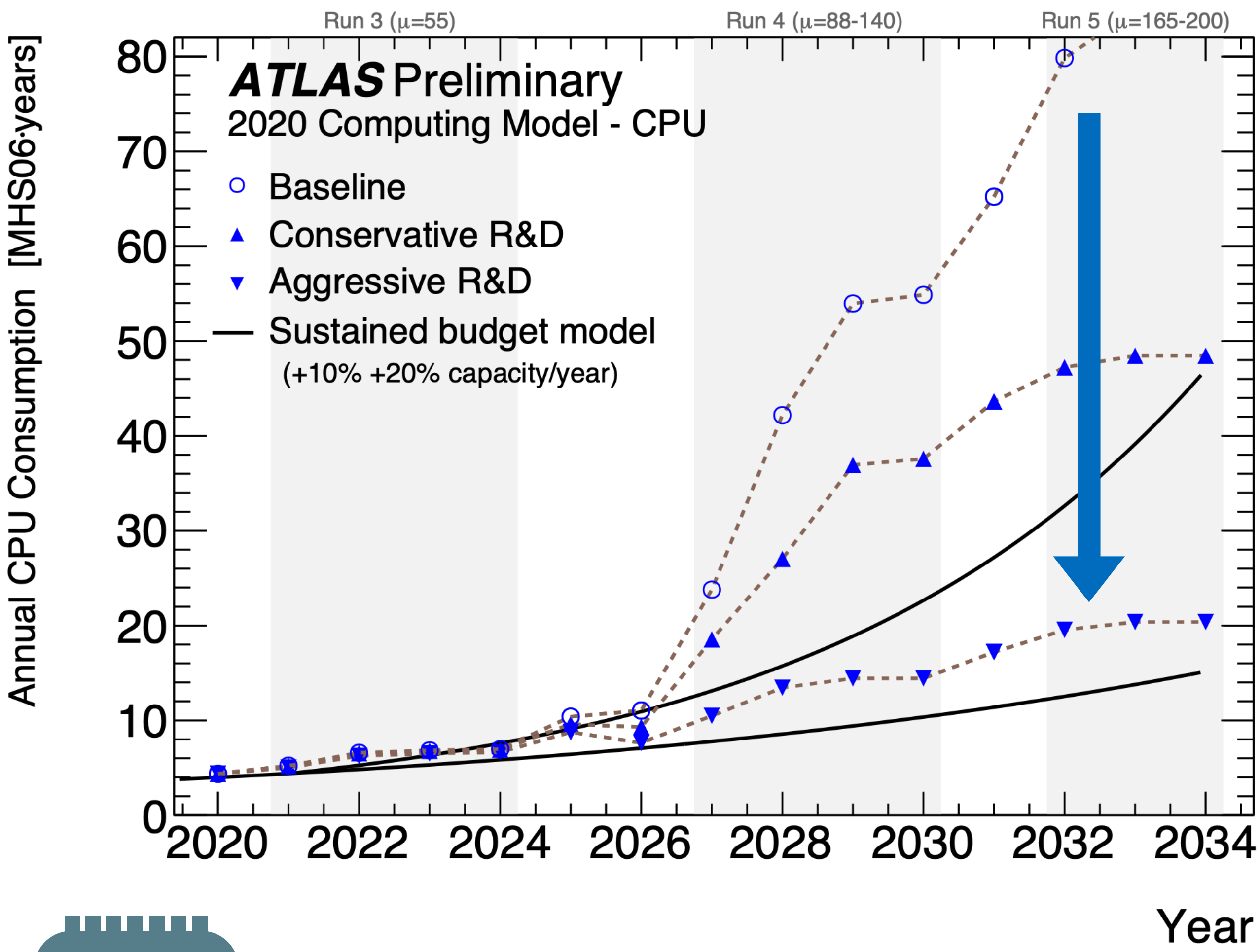


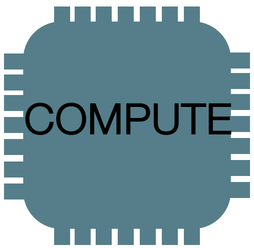




200 collisions in each bunch crossing

Computing Demands of the HL-LHC





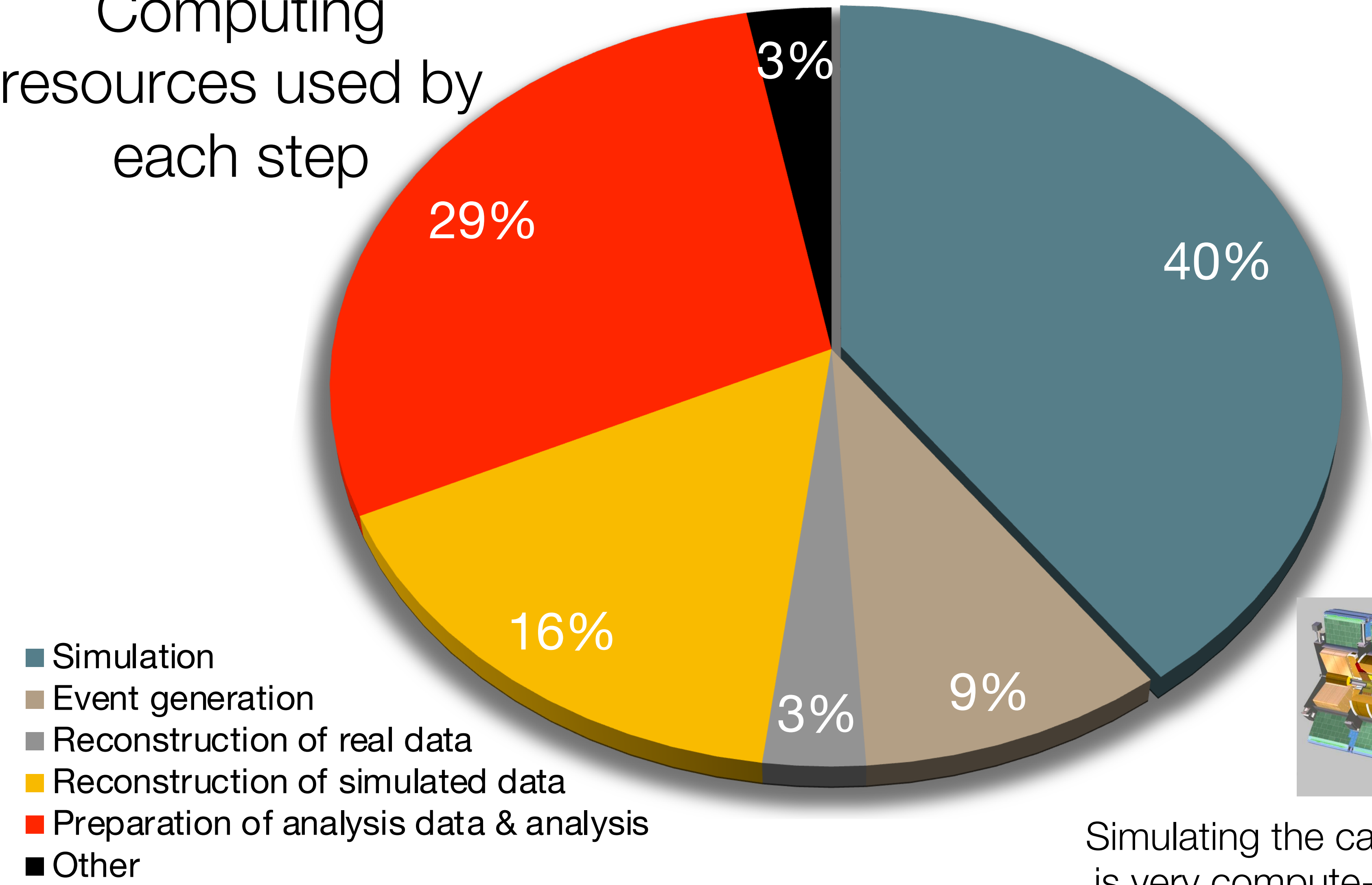
With current usage, would need more than about 5M cores by ~2035

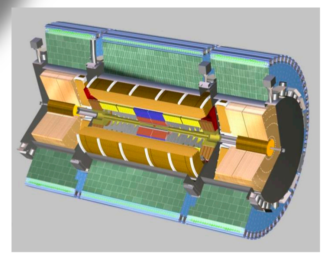
R&D program to reduce compute needs by ~ x4

Meeting the HL-LHC Challenge

More efficient software & new methods

Computing resources used by each step



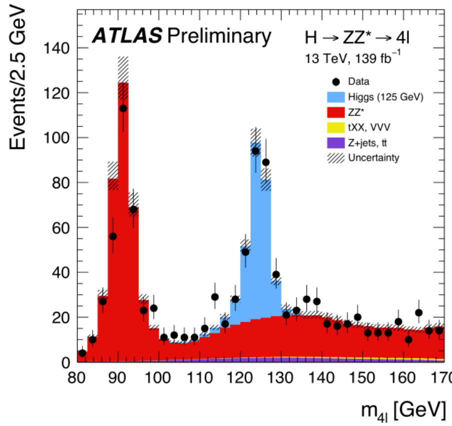


Simulating the calorimeters is very compute-intensive. Speed up with “FastCaloSim”

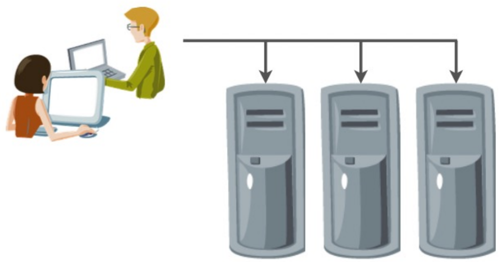
Challenges for Analysis in the Future

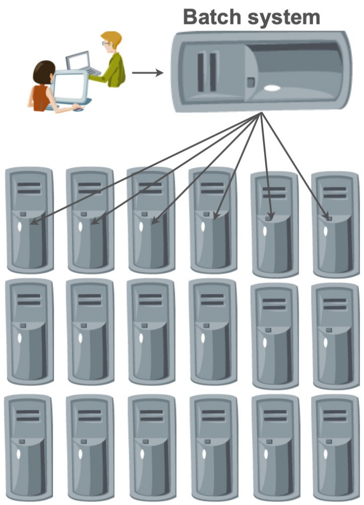
Already facing several bottlenecks, expected more challenging the future

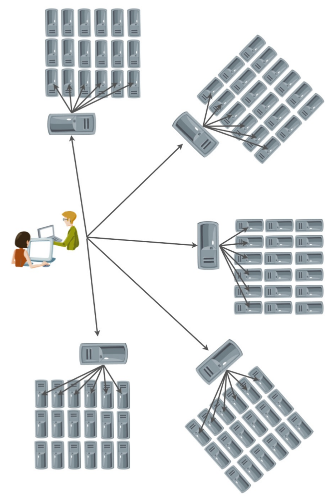
- Processing times – need to be fast



- Dataset sizes – need to be able to scale out





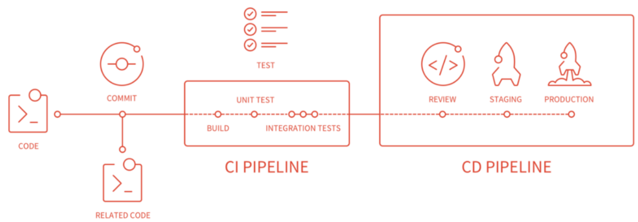


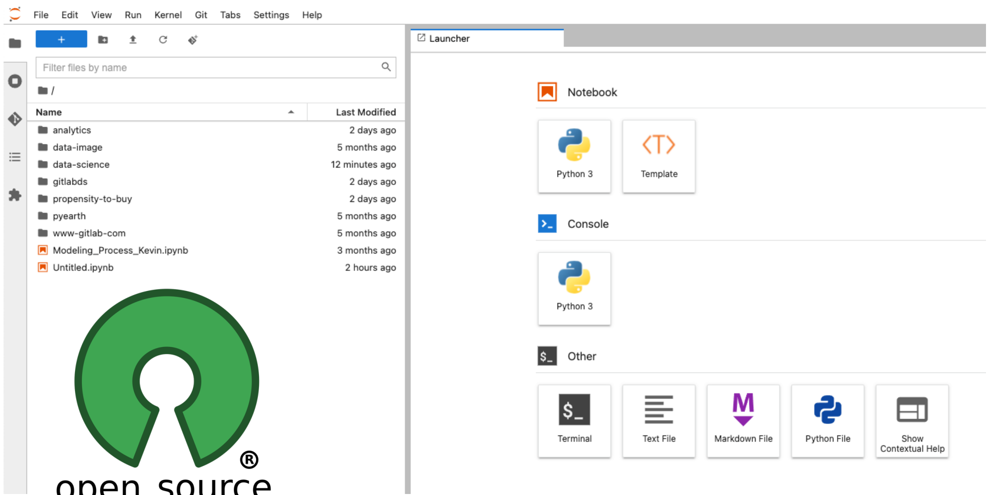
Challenges for Analysis in the Future

Already facing several bottlenecks, expected more challenging the future

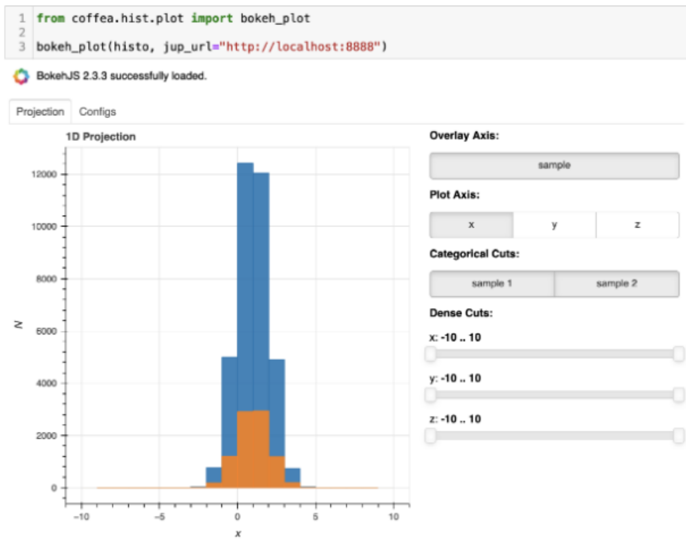
- Maintenance of code & ease of use

GitLab CI



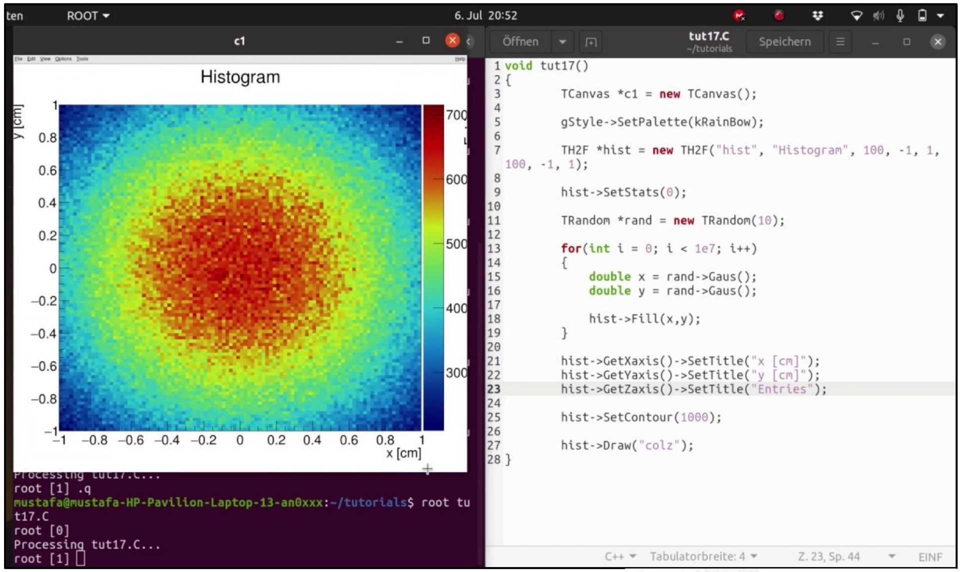


open source initiative®

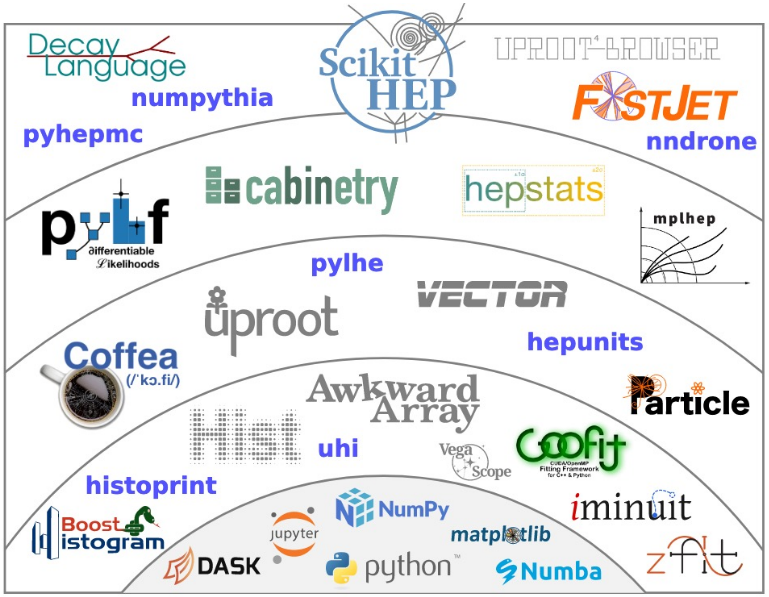


Some History of Analysis Software

- Several scientific software toolkits have been used to deal with big data processing, storage, statistical analysis and visualization
- Increasingly modular, increasingly focused on interoperability



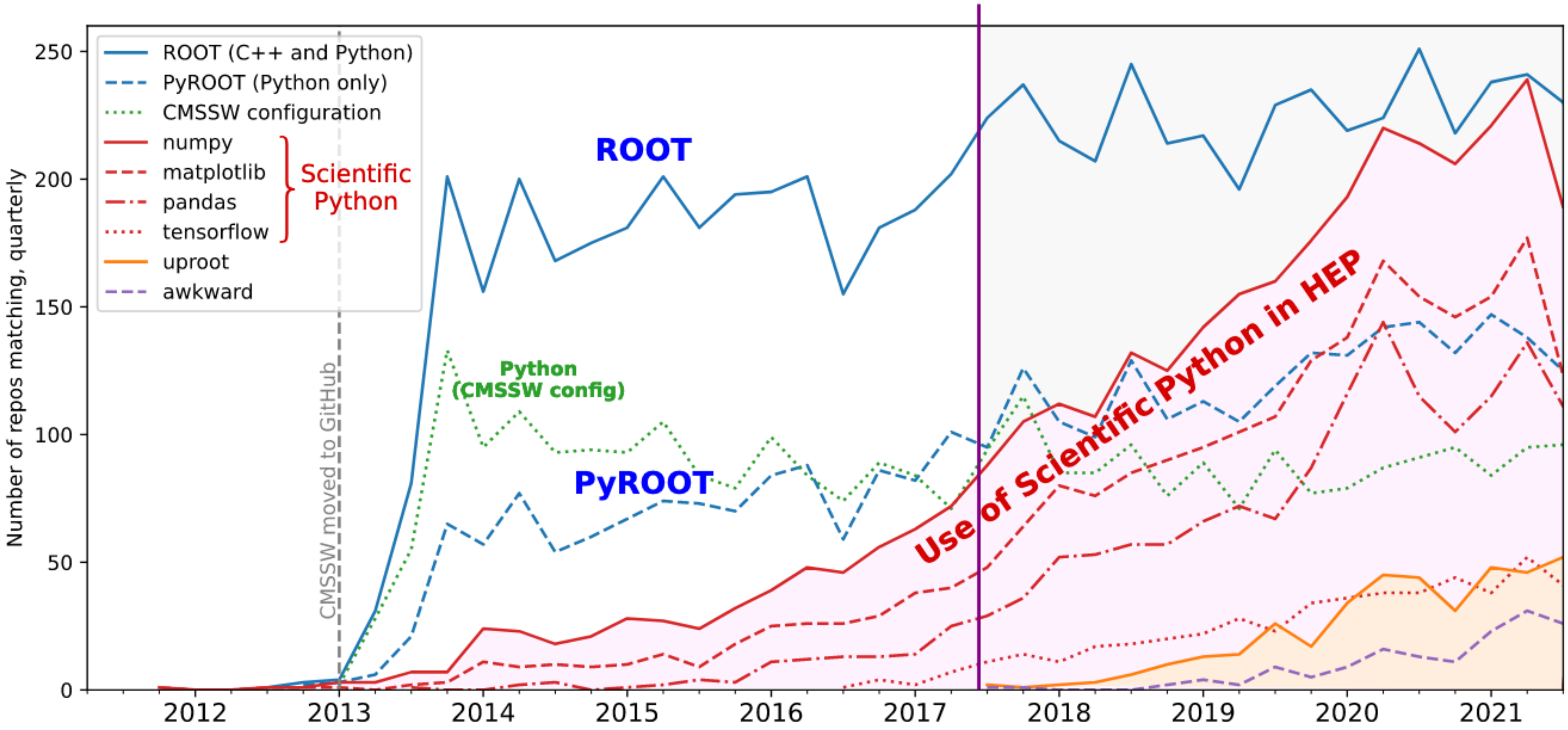
ROOT
1994-Present
C++ libraries
can interface with python, R



Python Ecosystem Tools
Python interfaces
connected to developments in AI/ML
and data science more broadly

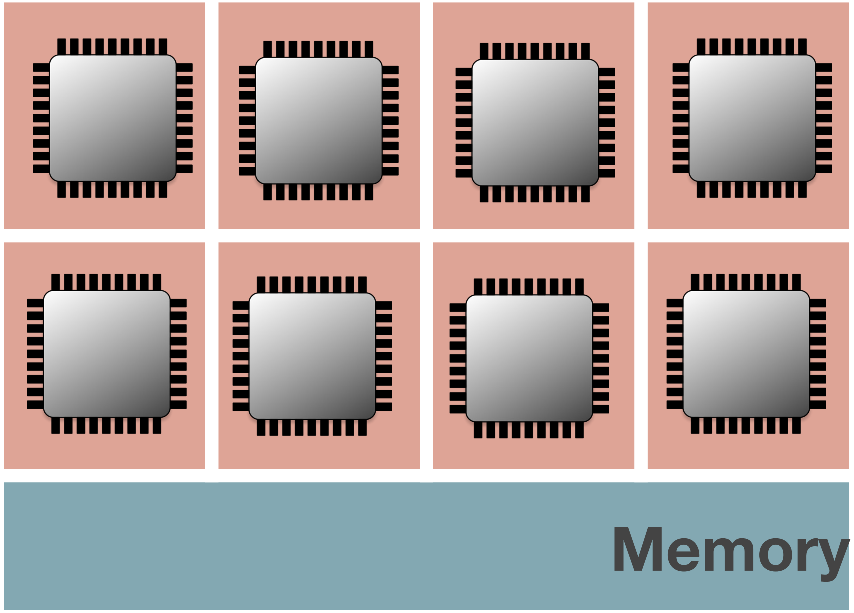
Increasing use of Python for Analysis

- Python has been in use for a long time for several purposes:
  – steering scripts, configuration-building, machine learning models, etc

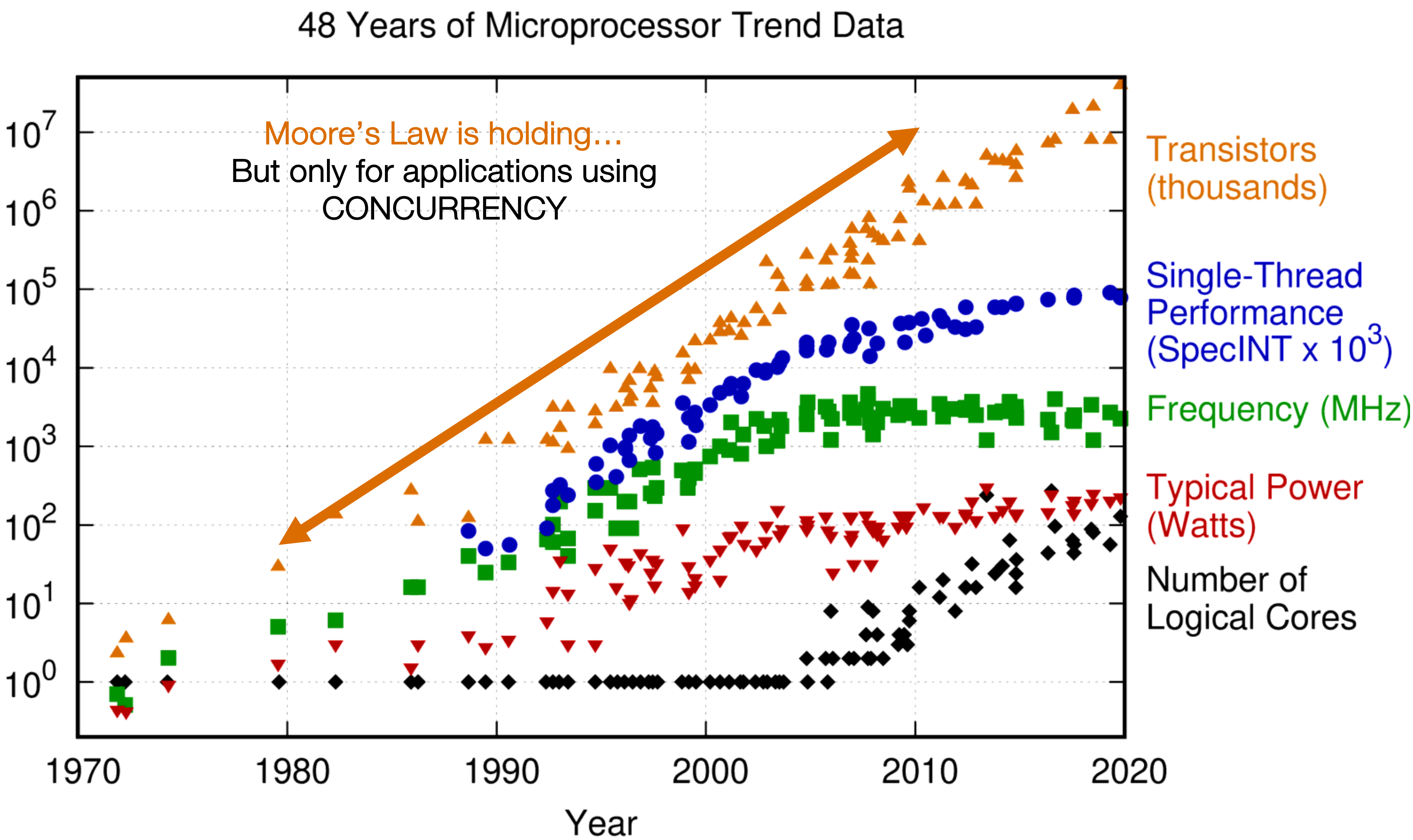


Python is increasingly becoming a portal for analysis
– e.g. PyROOT + Scikit-HEP

Multi-core processors



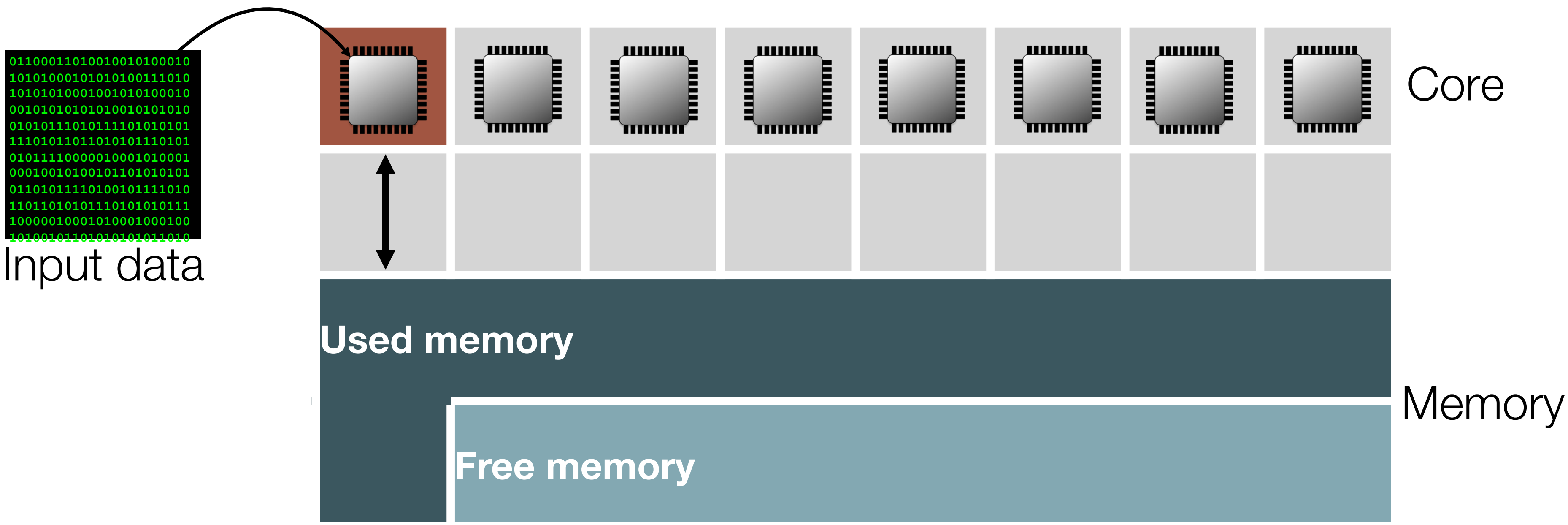
From the mid-2000s, multi-core processors became common
The cores share work between them to continue to allow increased performance



Original data up to the year 2010 collected and plotted by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond, and C. Batten
New plot and data collected for 2010-2019 by K. Rupp

Types of concurrency

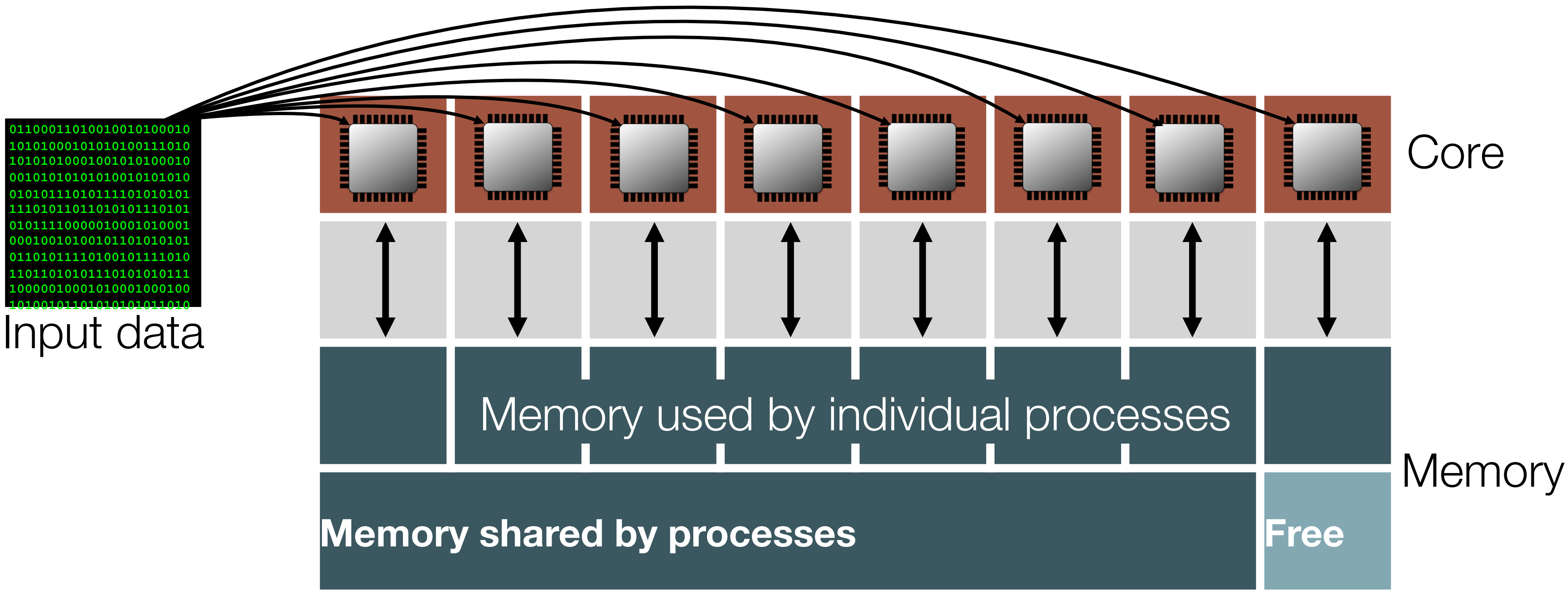
Serial (e.g. no concurrency)



If no attempt is made to share the workload, most of the memory is used by one core and the other cores can't be used

Types of concurrency

Multi-process

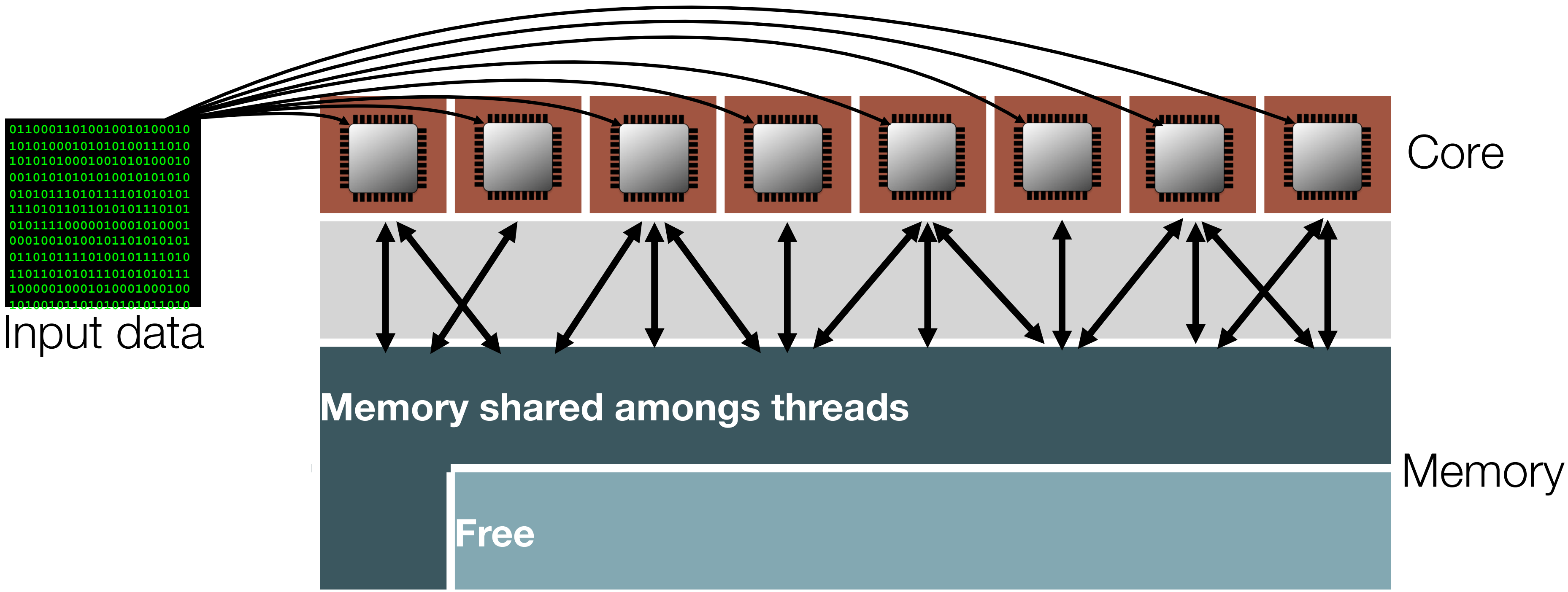


Memory needed by all processes is shared at the start of the task. Each core runs an independent process that needs its own share of memory to handle its batch of events.

Adding extra processes still adds a lot of extra memory

Types of concurrency

Multi-threaded



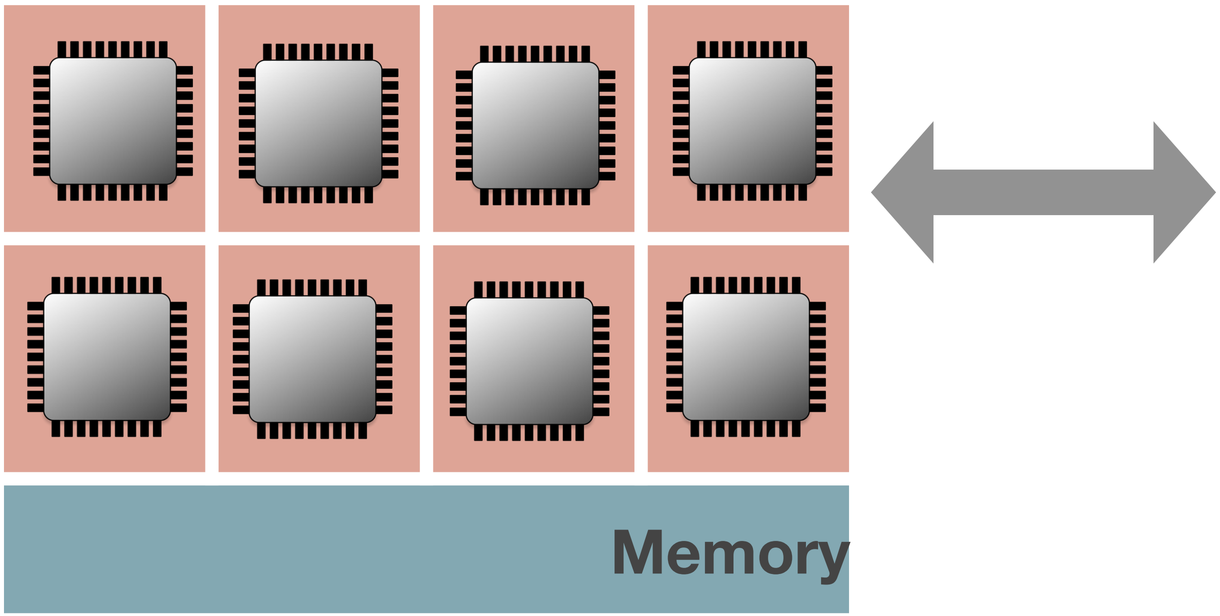
Cores can share workload & memory throughout the task processing

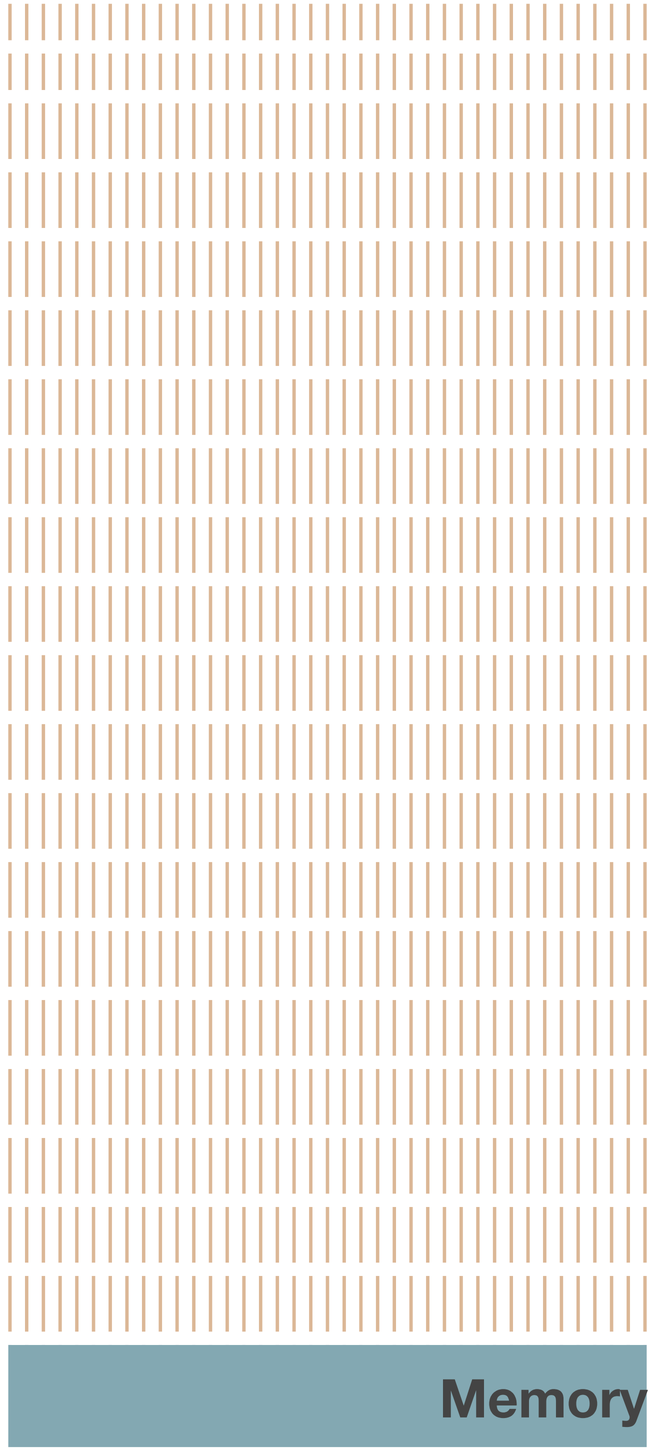
Adding extra cores costs very little extra memory

This ensures the software is ready for data centers with more cores and less memory per core

Meeting the HL-LHC Challenge

Graphics processing units (GPU)

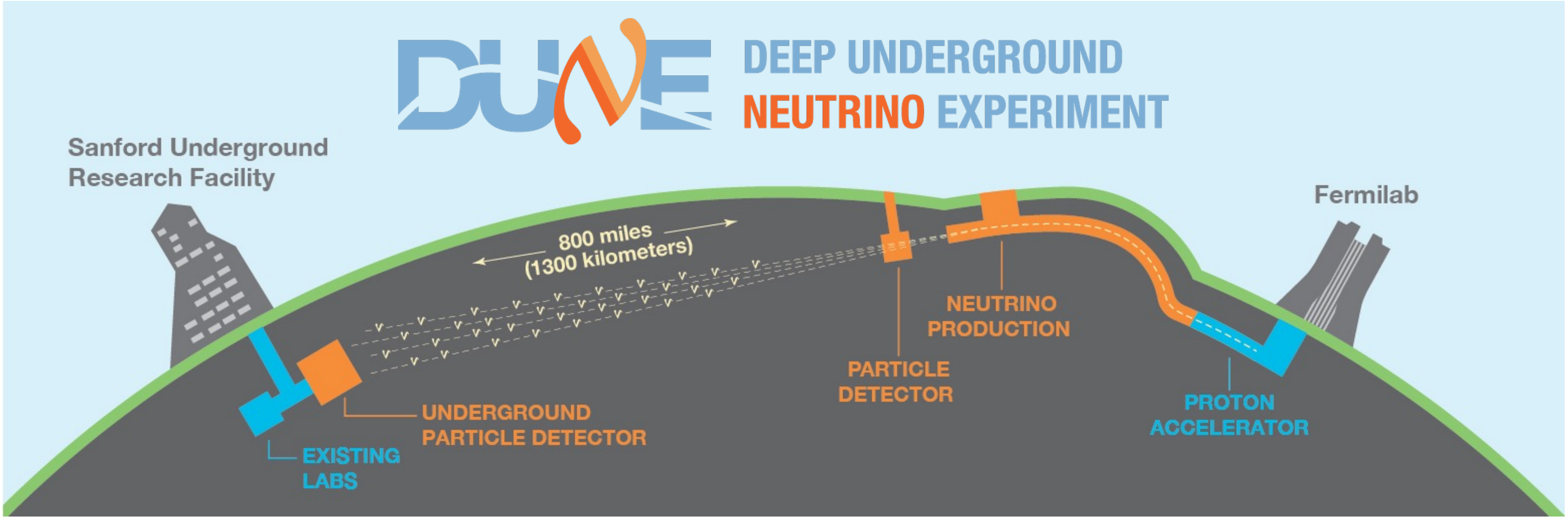




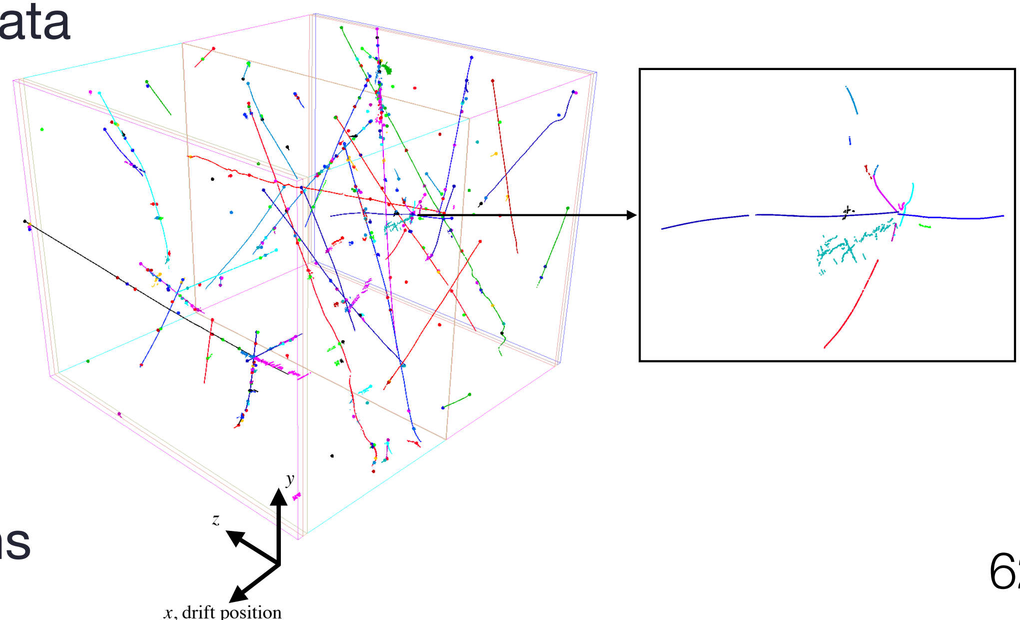
CPU
- Small number of high power cores
- Optimized for complex serial tasks

GPU
- Large number of low power cores
- Optimized for massively parallel tasks (e.g. graphics), machine learning

Future Neutrino Experiments



- DUNE computing needs include
  - Up to 30 PB/year of raw data
  - 10-15 years of running
  - 1,200 collaborators
  - Complex codes
  - Precision calibrations
- Adopting many common solutions

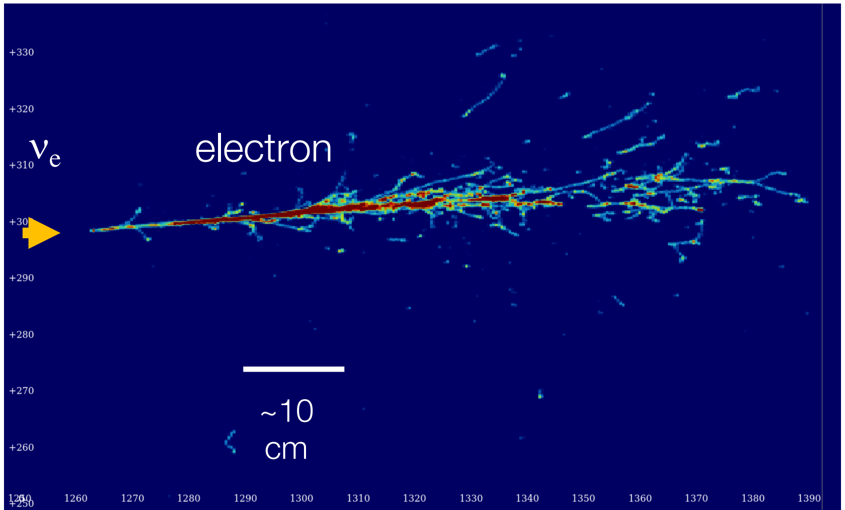


Particle Detection in Dune

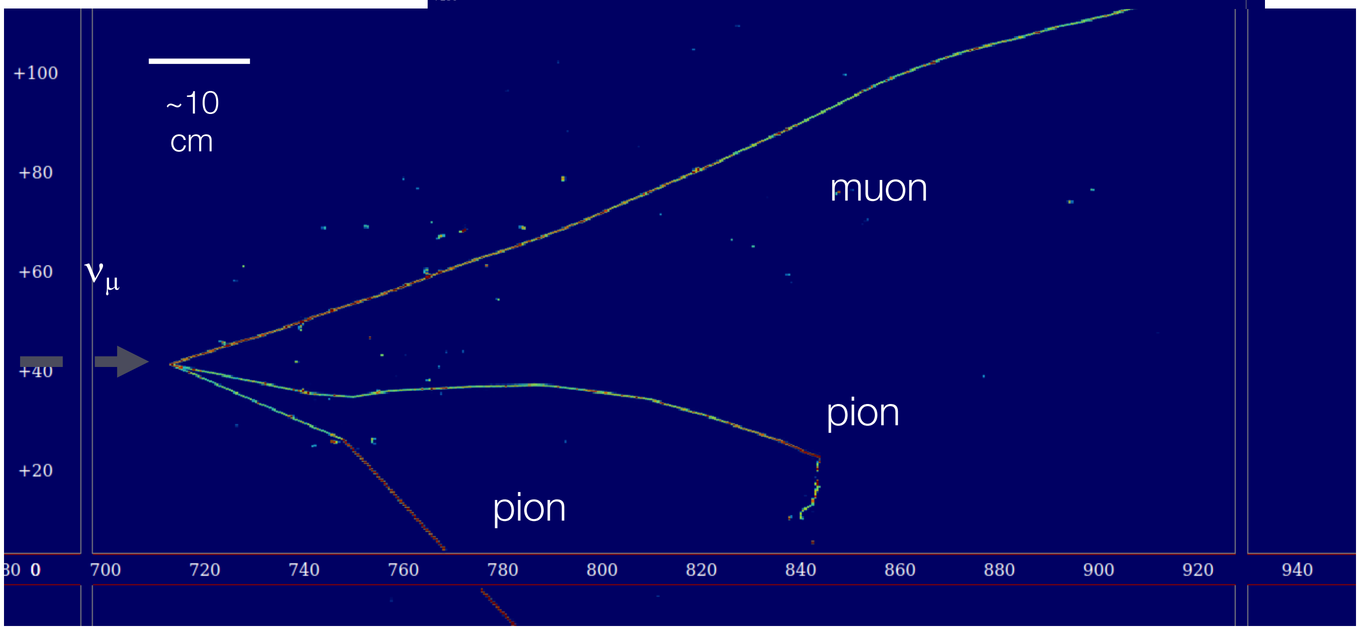
DEEP UNDERGROUND NEUTRINO EXPERIMENT

How do you tell a ν_μ from a ν_e ?

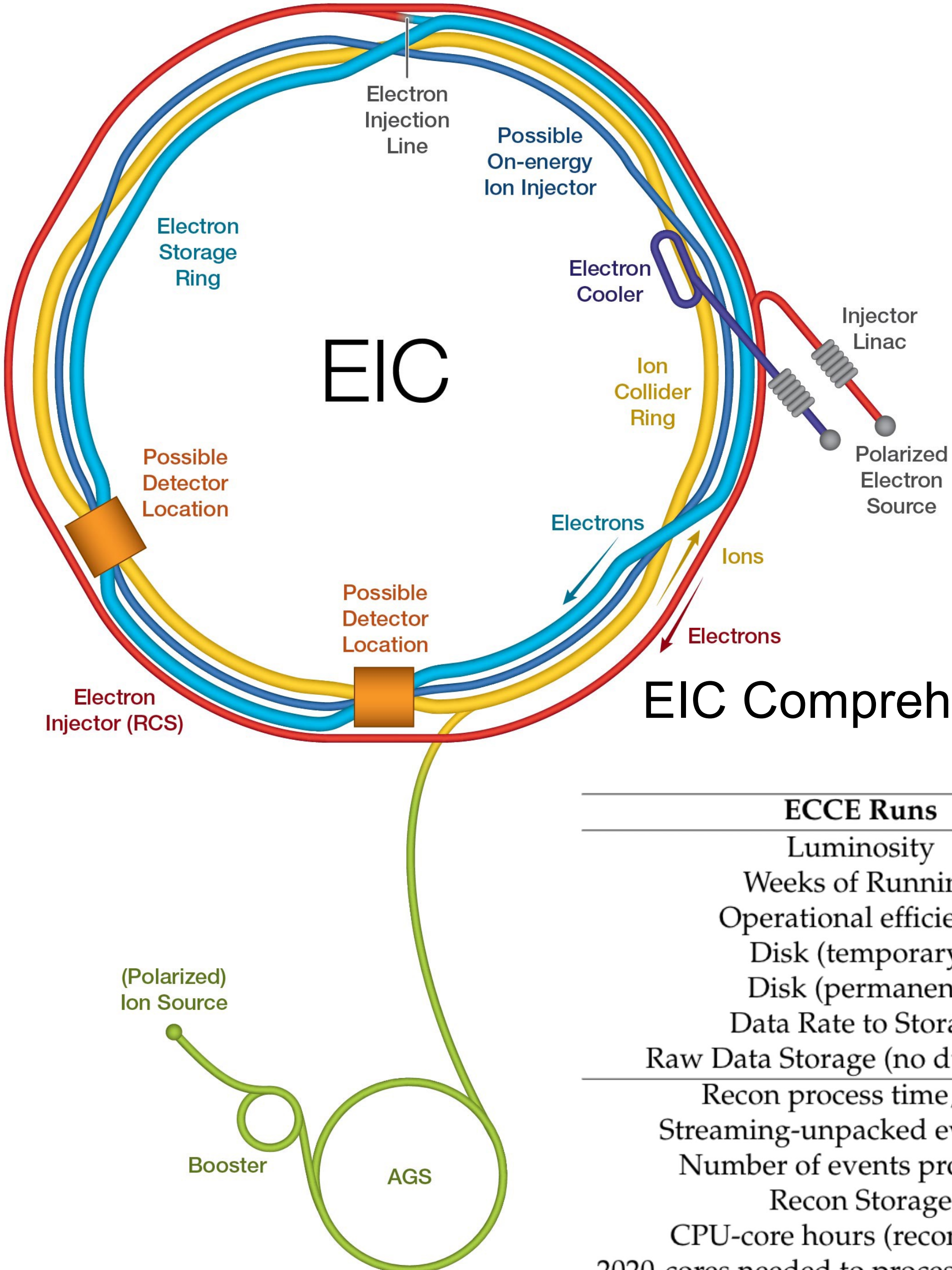
Liquid Argon detectors can distinguish muons from electrons



Challenge to instrument ~50,000 m^3 with cm granularity and no dead material



Future Nuclear Physics Experiments



- Electron-Ion Collider plans several runs & experiments
  - Polarized electrons & protons
  - Polarized electrons & light ions
  - Electrons and heavy ions
- Significant computing needs, key goal is rapid turnaround of data for physics analysis

EIC Comprehensive Chromodynamics Experiment (ECCE)

ECCE Runs	year-1	year-2	year-3
Luminosity	10^{33}cm^{-2}s^{-1}	2×10^{33}cm^{-2}s^{-1}	10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}
Weeks of Running	10	20	30
Operational efficiency	40%	50%	60%
Disk (temporary)	1.2PB	3.0PB	18.1PB
Disk (permanent)	0.4PB	2.4PB	20.6PB
Data Rate to Storage	6.7Gbps	16.7Gbps	100Gbps
Raw Data Storage (no duplicates)	4PB	20PB	181PB
Recon process time/core	5.4s/ev	5.4s/ev	5.4s/ev
Streaming-unpacked event size	33kB	33kB	33kB
Number of events produced	121 billion	605 billion	5,443 billion
Recon Storage	0.4PB	2PB	18PB
CPU-core hours (recon+calib)	191Mcore-hrs	953Mcore-hrs	8,573Mcore-hrs
2020-cores needed to process in 30 weeks	38k	189k	1,701k

Outlook on Challenges of the Future

- Future experiment needs require changes in how analysis performed in the future, including:
  - More efficient software
  - Use more machine learning / artificial intelligence methods
  - New computational technologies (e.g. GPUs)

- Opportunity to leverage developments from broader data science community & the broader physics community
  - Synergies between high energy physics, nuclear physics & astrophysics communities

HSF
HEP Software Foundation

HSF-INDIA

Open Science Grid

iris hep

SWIFT HEP

ESCAPE
European Science Cluster of Astronomy & Particle physics ESFRI research Infrastructures

Organizing the HEP community

The HEP Software Foundation facilitates cooperation and common efforts in High Energy Physics software and computing internationally.

- The HSF (http://hepsoftwarefoundation.org) was created in early 2015 as a means for organizing our community to address the software challenges of future projects such as the HL-HLC. The HSF has the following objectives:
  - Catalyze new common projects
  - Promote commonality and collaboration in new developments to make the most of limited resources
  - Provide a framework for attracting effort and support to Software & Computing projects
  - Provide a structure to set priorities and goals for work in common projects

HSF-India Project

HSF-INDIA

HSF-India is a 5 year project funded by the US National Science Foundation that aims to build international research software collaborations between US, European, & India based researchers to reach the science goals of experimental particle, nuclear & astroparticle research

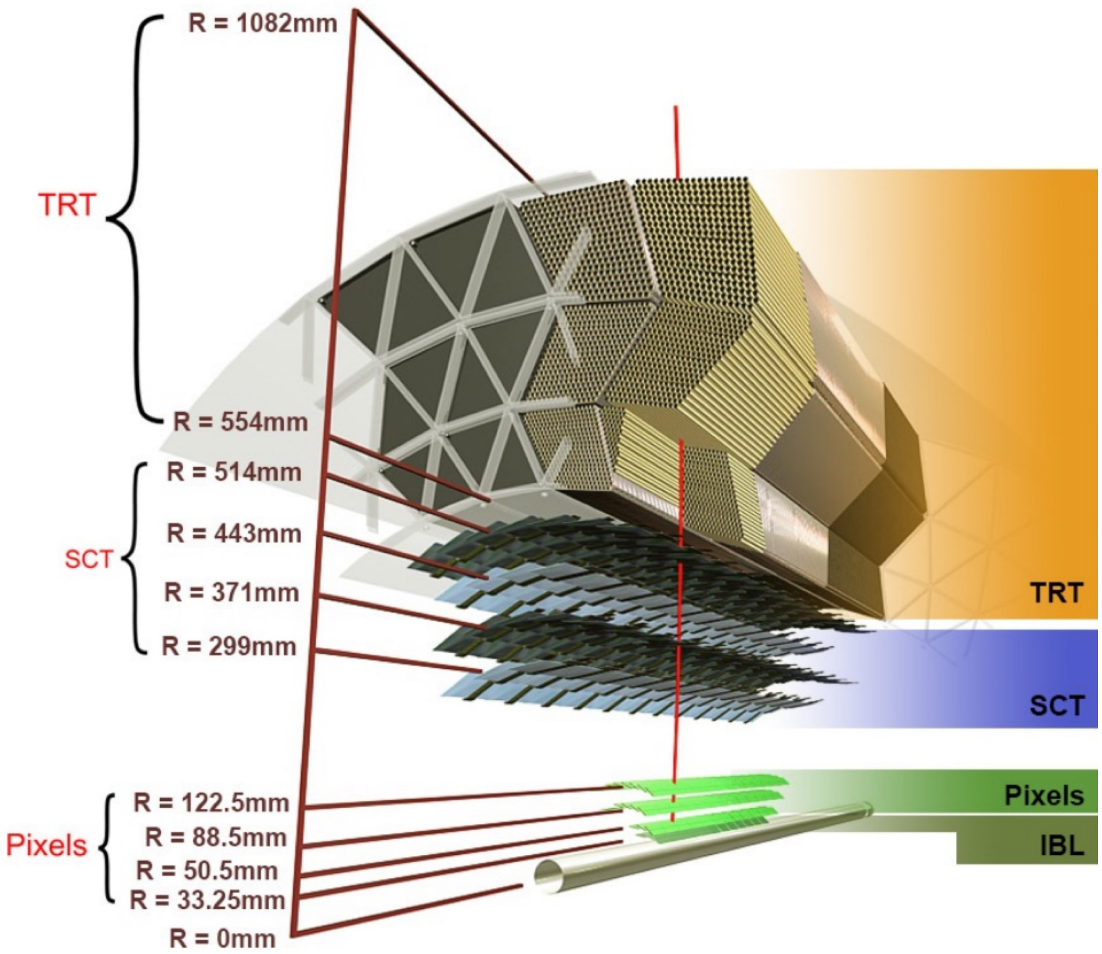
https://research-sofware-collaborations.org/

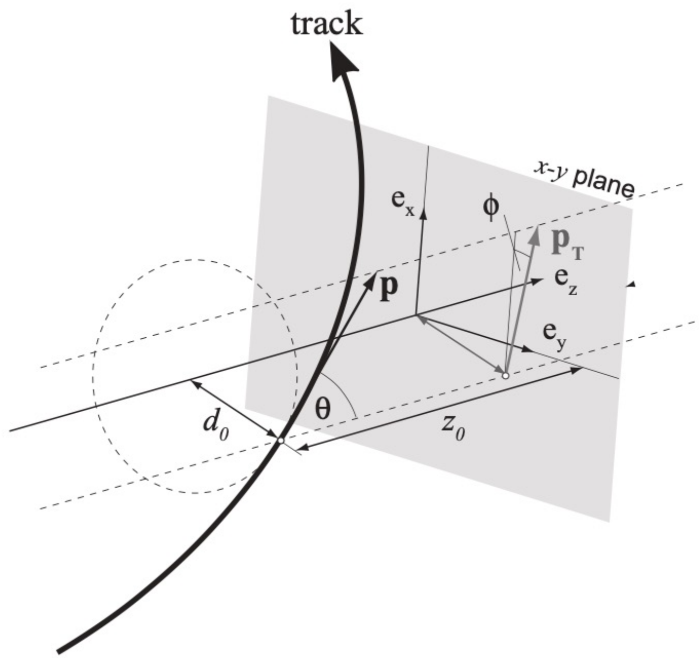
- Given the growing complexity of our scientific data and collaborations, software collaborations are increasingly important to raise the collective productivity of our research community
- Intended as a long-term investment in international team science
- Funding available for
  - Fellowships
  - Researcher exchanges
  - Training events
    – including this event!

Princeton University: Peter Elmer, David Lange (PI)
University of Massachusetts, Amherst: Rafael Coelho Lopes de Sa, Verena Martinez Outschoorn

Additional Slides

A bit more on inner tracker reconstruction



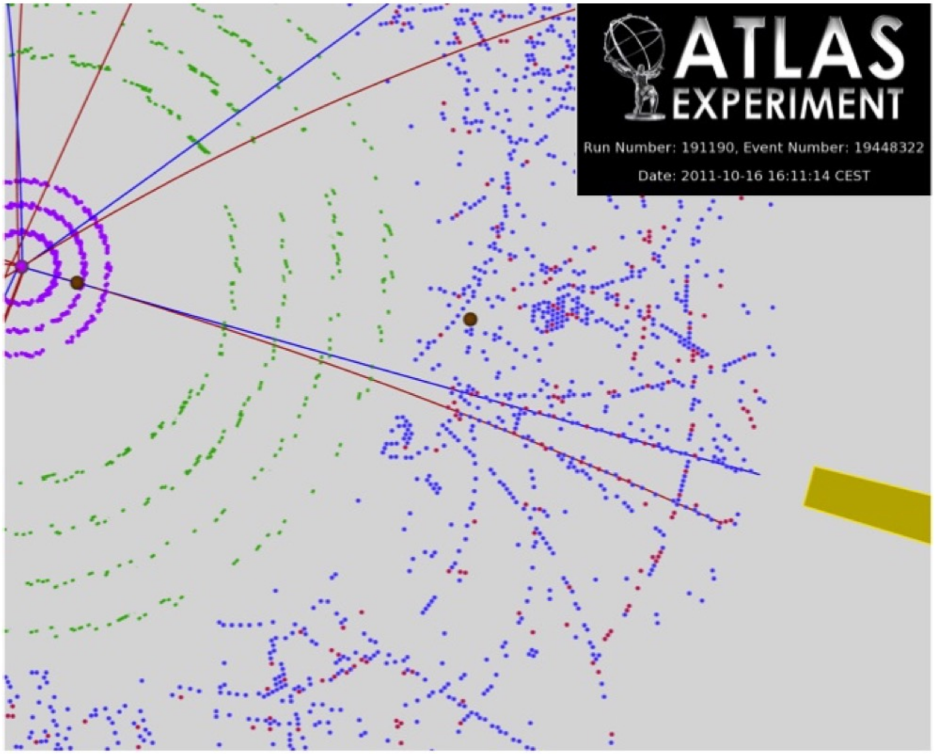


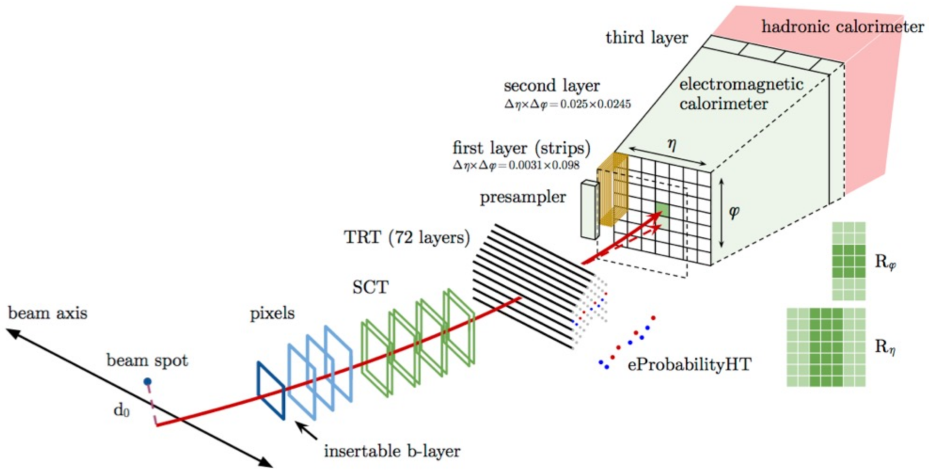
Global track parameters e.g. wrt. perigee

$$\left(d_0, z_0, \phi, \theta, \frac{q}{p}\right)$$

G. Gaycken

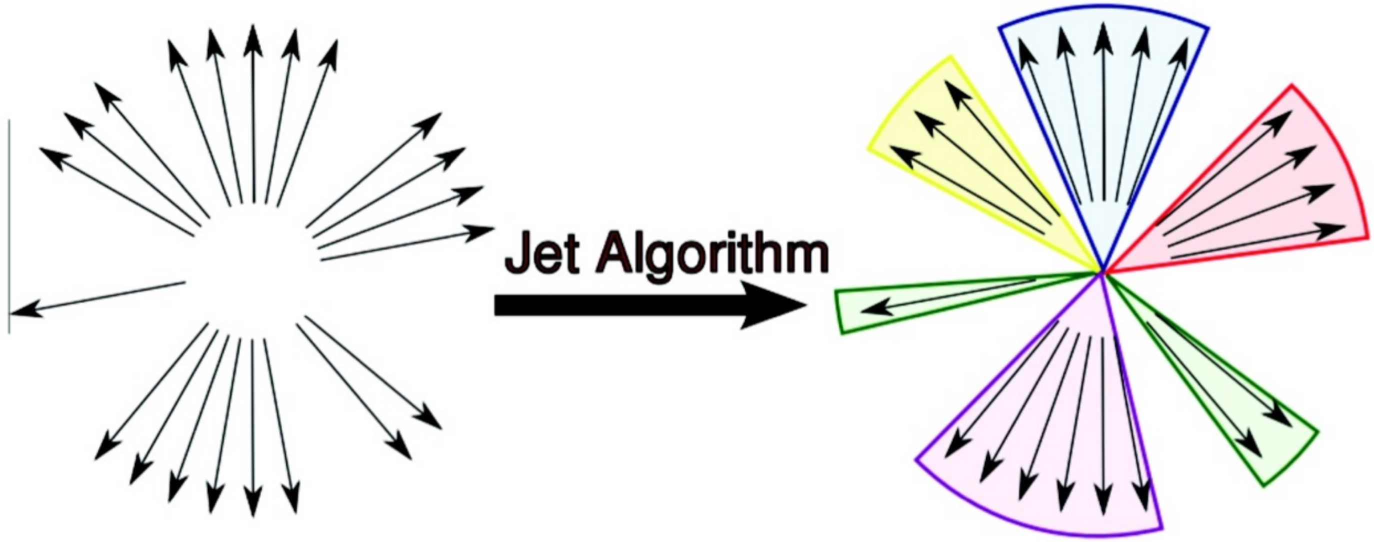
A bit more on electron reconstruction



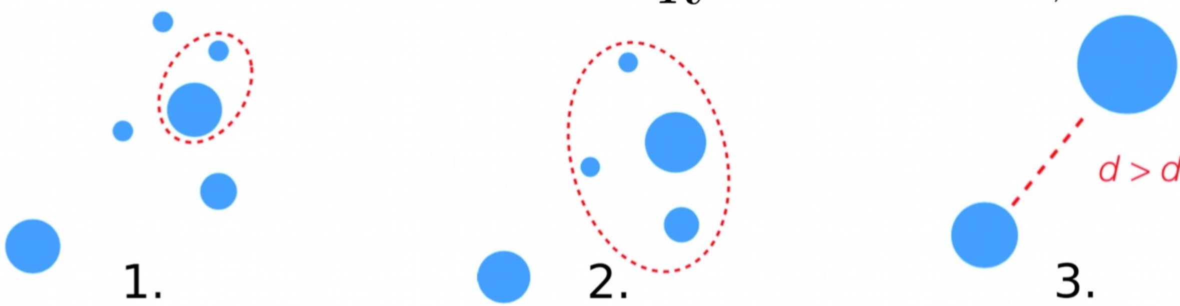


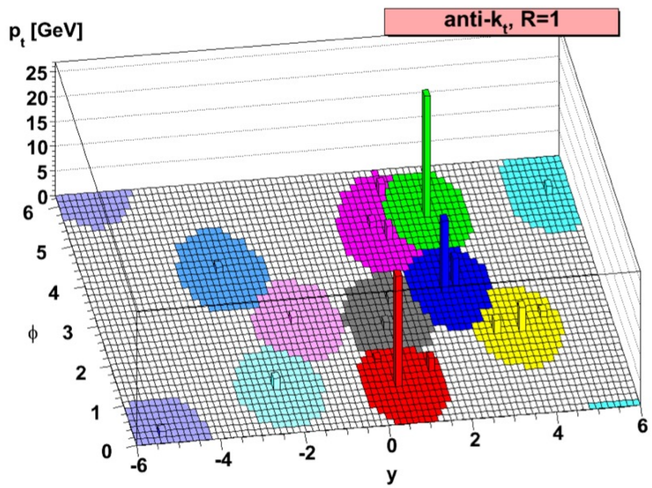
R. Turra

A bit more on jet reconstruction

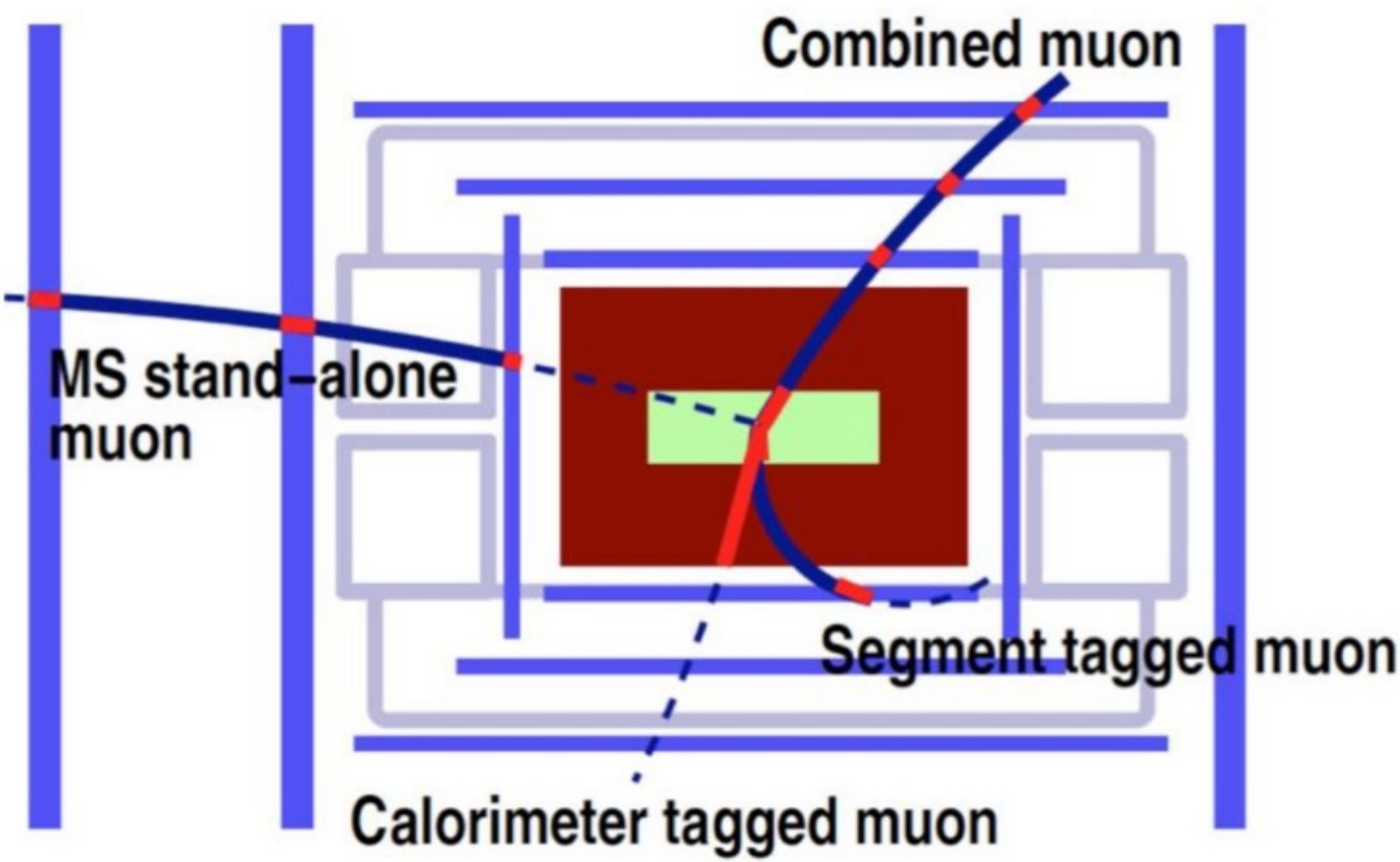


$$d = \min(p_{T,i}^{-1}, p_{T,j}^{-1}) \frac{\Delta_{i,j}^2}{R^2} \qquad d_B = p_{T,i}^{-2}$$





A bit more on muon reconstruction



Analysis at the HL-LHC

- Analysis dataset size will increase substantially → challenge to process samples in a timely way
  – the time to process samples are a bottleneck, it is increasingly taking longer to carry out analysis
  – want to improve in the future reducing the processing time & using better tools
    → analyst time is critical

	LHC (Run 1&2)		HL-LHC (Run 4+)
Analysis Dataset size	10 TB		1,000 TB
Target Scan Turnaround time	Weeks		Hours
Analysis team size (physicists)	5-10	Run 3	< 5
Primary analysis resource	Laptop		Analysis Facility