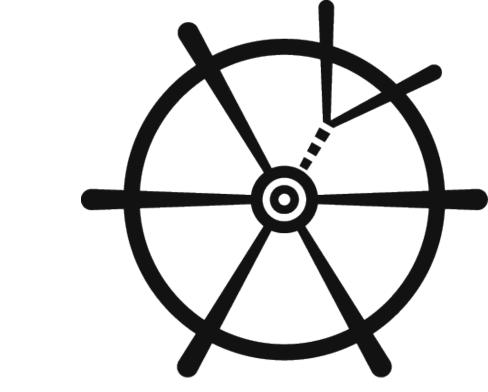


## Computing and ML for SHIP

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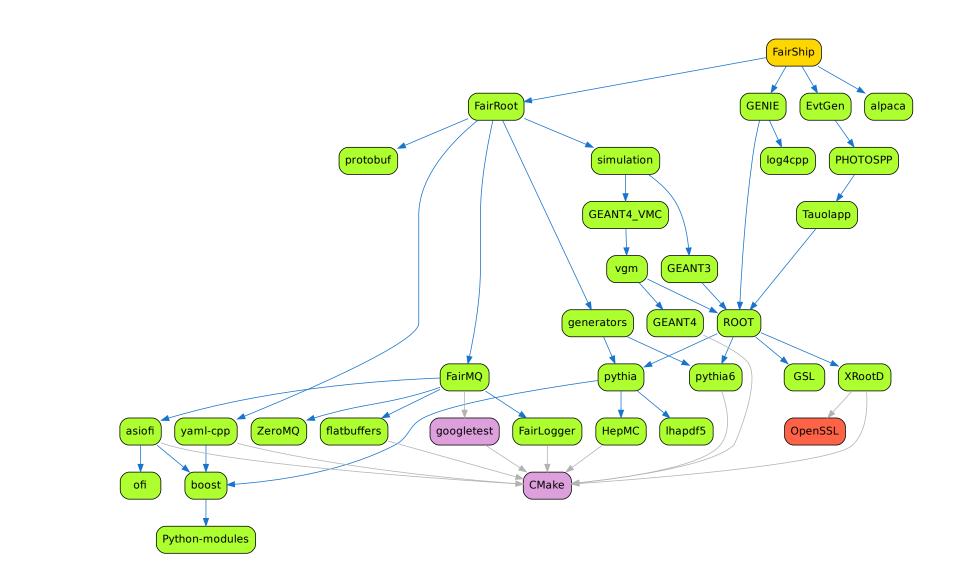
The SHiP experiment

- The Search for Hidden Particles (SHiP) experiment has been approved in March 2024, with commissioning expected in 2032.
- Designed to be the world-leading experiment for the search for feebly interacting particles (FIPs), such as dark photons (DPs), dark scalars (DSs), Heavy Neutral Leptons (HNLs) and axion-like particles (ALPs), and other beyond Standard Model particles, using the High-Intensity ECN3 facility at CERN'S SPS.
- High intensity and zero background result in a unique and interesting mix of computing constraints and requirements

## The SHiP software framework

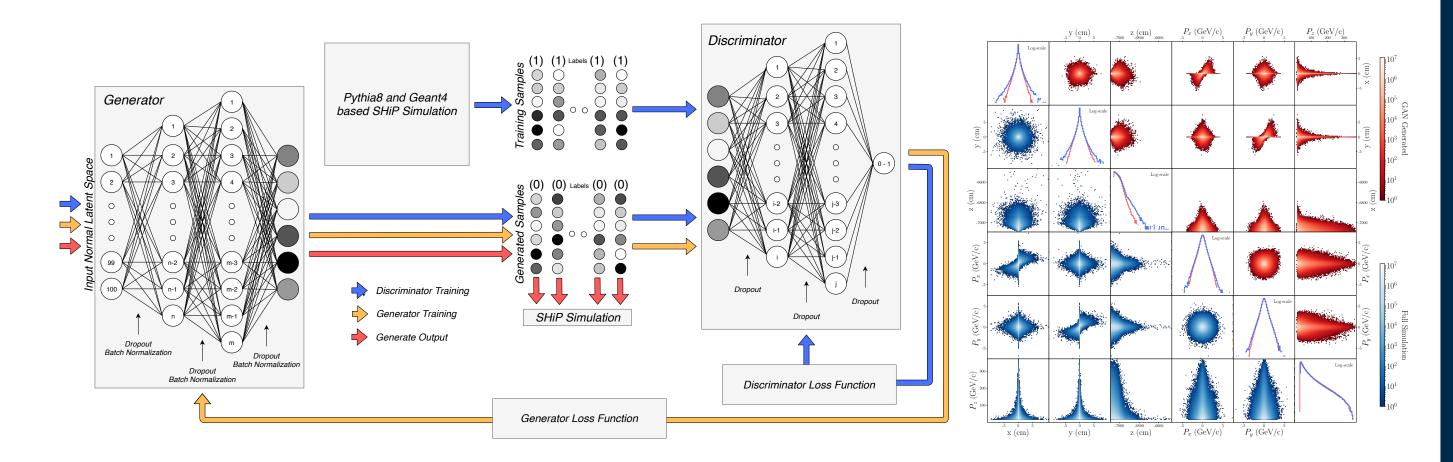
Rejecting known knowns: Background simulation

- The SHiP software framework, FairShip, is based on the FairRoot framework, making use of PyROOT to present a pythonic interface to users.
- Dependencies managed using ALICE's alibuild with prebuilt packages distributed via CVMFS



 Framework already used in the real in world dedicated experiments (SHiP muon flux and SHiP charm-cross section measurements), as the basis of the SND@LHC software framework (taking data at LHC since 2022) and for its planned AdvSND upgrade

- Full simulation available for only a small fraction of a second, but need to be confident about background across 15 years
- Bias simulations and force specific interactions for neutrino and muon DIS allow us to reach expected statistics >15 years
- Use Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) to improve muon statistics



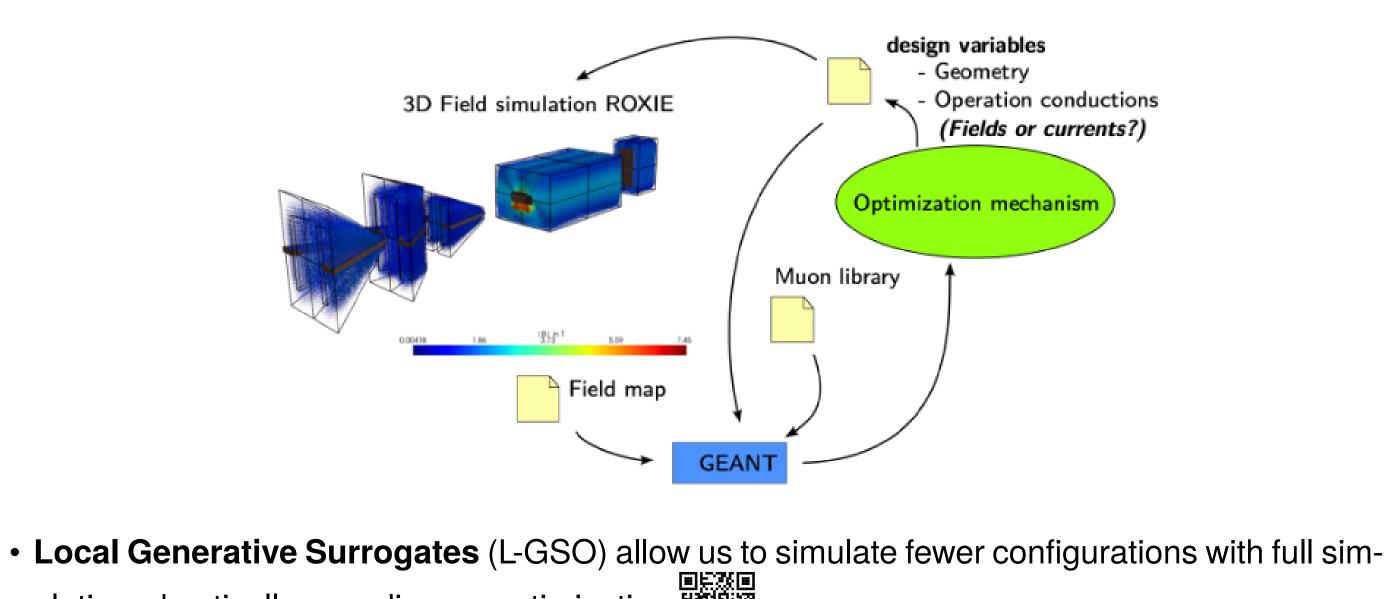
- Work ongoing to merge events and simulate non-uniform spill time structure
- We are developing a background-tagging algorithm using a Graph Neural Network (GNN) to tag parts of events as background while preserving high signal efficiency

**Optimisation of the muon shield** 



Looking for known unknowns: SensCalc 🎇 & EventCalc

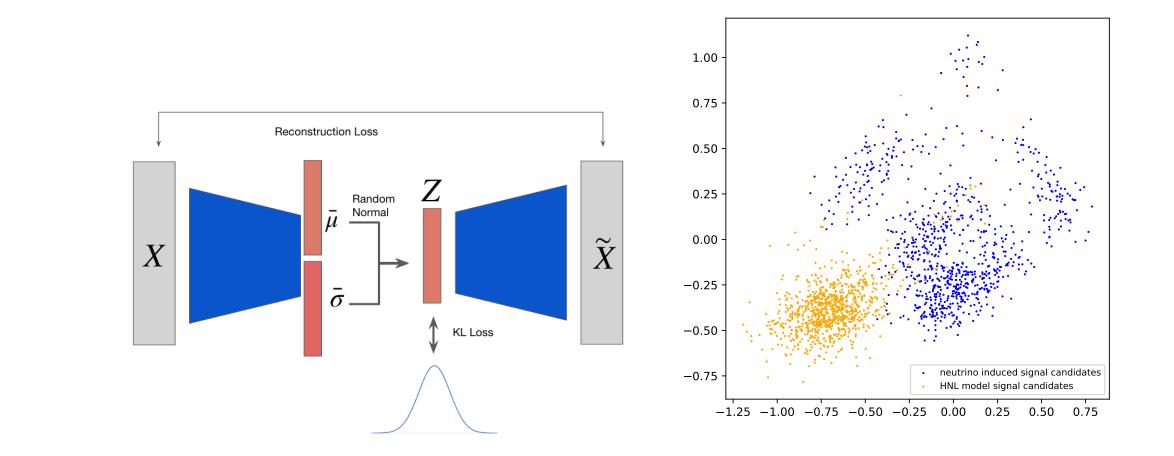
- The muon shield is critical to reaching SHiP's physics goals
- Optimisation of muon shield in the past performed using approximate fields and Bayesian optimisation
  - 42 parameters
  - Noisy, black-box optimisation
  - Full simulation using Geant4 for each configuration
  - 100 configurations tested in parallel
- Moving Bayesian optimisation to GPUs and redesign of optimisation workflow now allow us to test  $\mathcal{O}100\,000$  muon shield configurations per day
- On-the-fly calculation of field maps becomes plausible by integrating with CERN'S ROXIE package



- Direct interface with EventCalc generator to allow studying a variety of FIP channels without having to implement each separately
- EventCalc is the evolution of SensCalc, an experiment-independent **semi-analytical** sensitivity calculation tool, validated against many experiments in-house sensitivity calculations

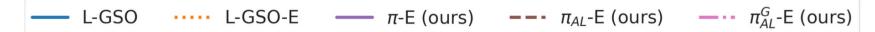
## Looking for unknown unknowns: Anomaly detection

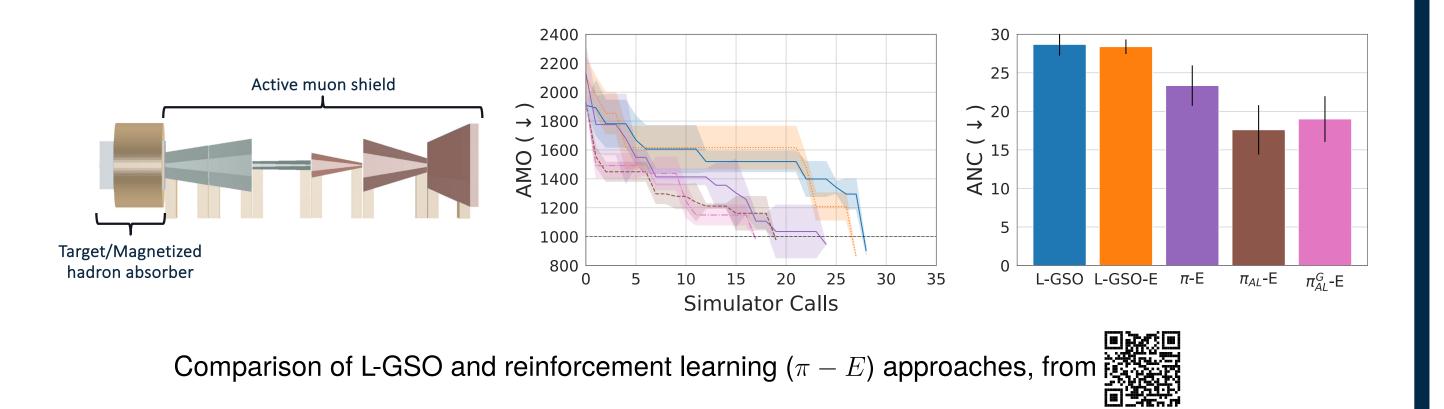
- In order to be sensitive to unexpected signatures, we need to develop techniques to distinguish them from the background with minimal assumptions
- After **successful proof-of-concept**, we are investigating using Variational Autoencoders (VAEs) to develop a selection for new physics signals using only our knowledge of the detector backgrounds, **complementary to targeted selections**



ulation, drastically speeding up optimisation

 Reinforcement learning shows promise to further improve on Bayesian Optimisation and L-GSO





Left: Schematic of the VAE architecture; Right: Separation of signal (HNL) and background (neutrino) in the latent space of the VAE.

## **Towards data taking**

2025 Major technology decisions informed by simulation need to be taken

- Electronic or emulsion-based Scattering and neutrino detector (SND)
- Partially super-conducting or fully warm muon shield

2027 TDRs (including online and offline computing) to be submitted 2032 **Commissioning with beam** and then data taking for 15 years