HEP Software & Data Analysis

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HSF-India HEP Software Workshop at University of Delhi

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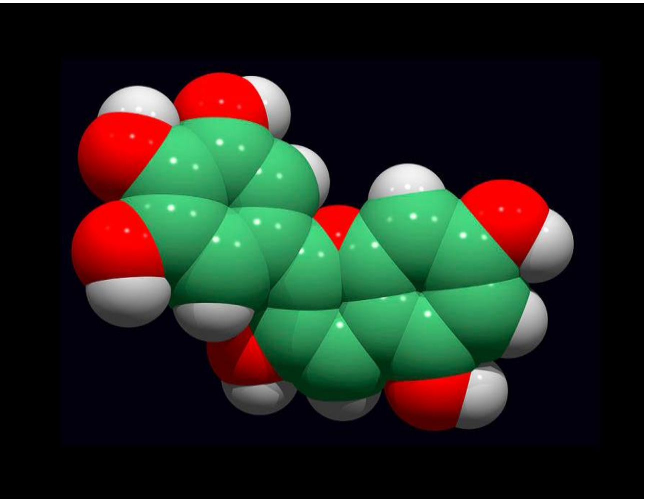
Particle Physics Scales

Molecule

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

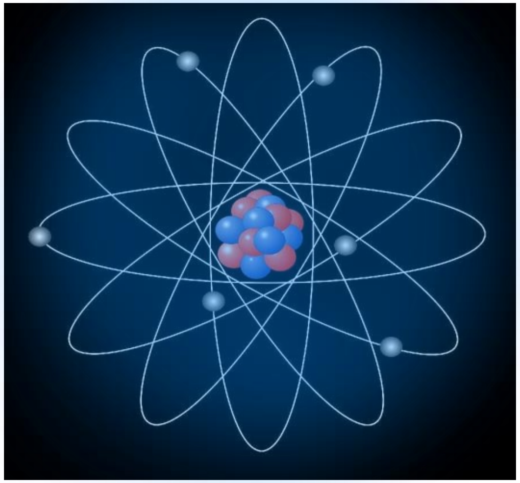


Delphinidin Molecule

(blue pigment of flowers and grapes)

Atoms

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

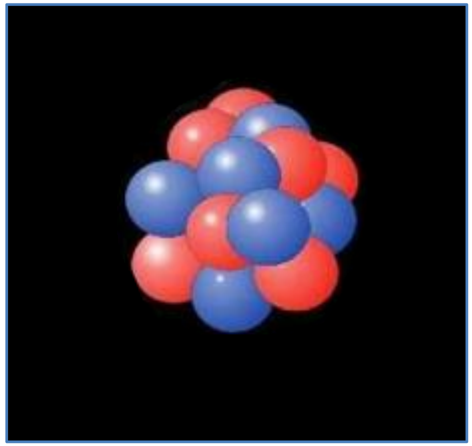


Composed of:

Nucleus and electrons

Nucleus

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

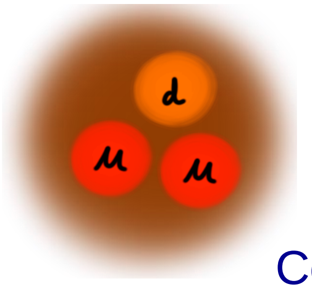


Composed of:

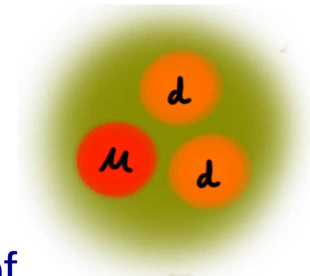
Protons and neutrons

Protons and Neutrons

10^{-15} m = 0.000 000 000 000 001 m



Composed of quarks



Quarks

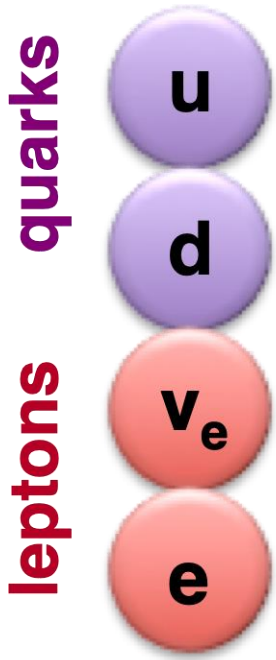
$<10^{-18}$ m = 0.000 000 000 000 000 001 m

Quarks and electrons have no dimensions

they look just like a point

Fundamental Particles

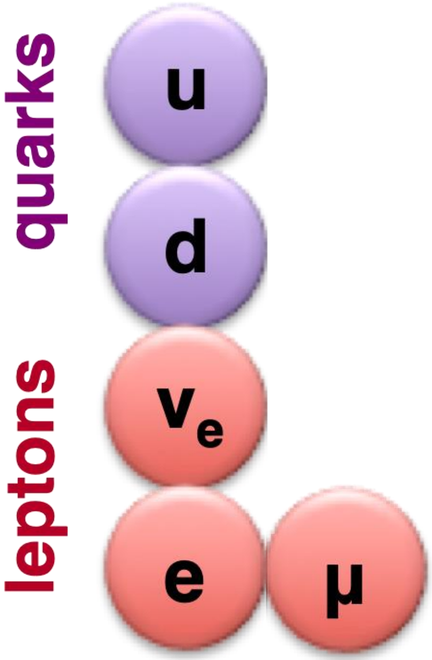
Up and down quark, electron and electron neutrino

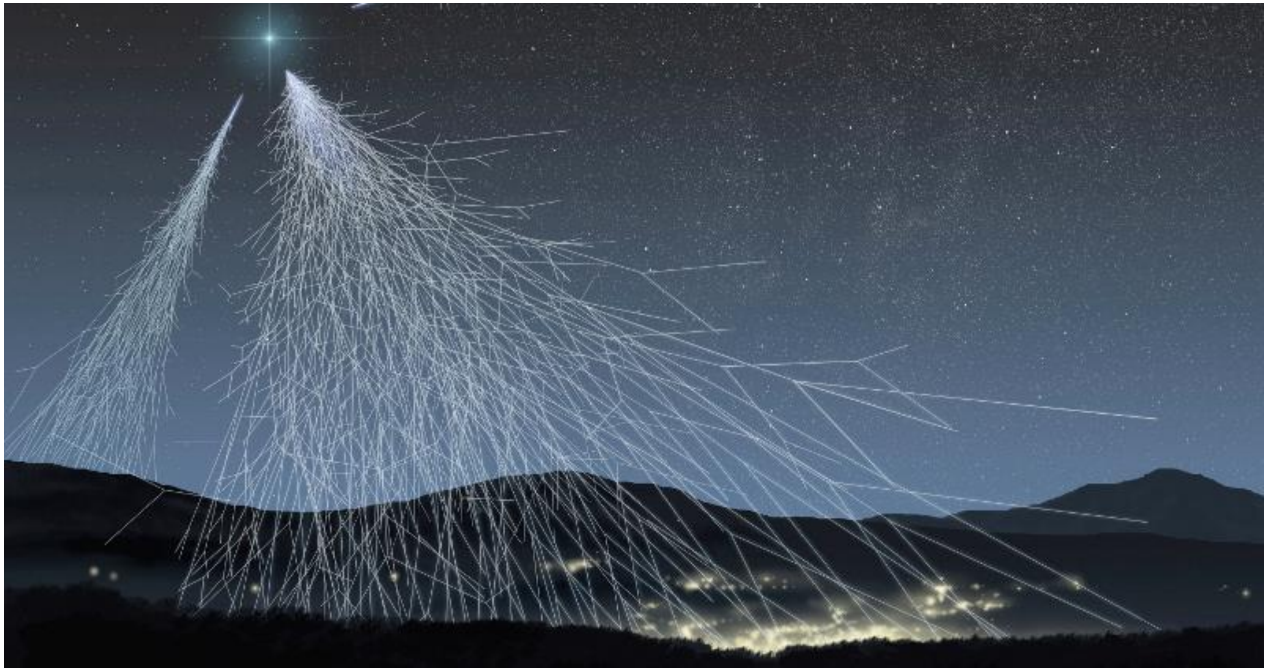


Fundamental Particles

1937: Discovery of the muon (Anderson and Neddermeyer)

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

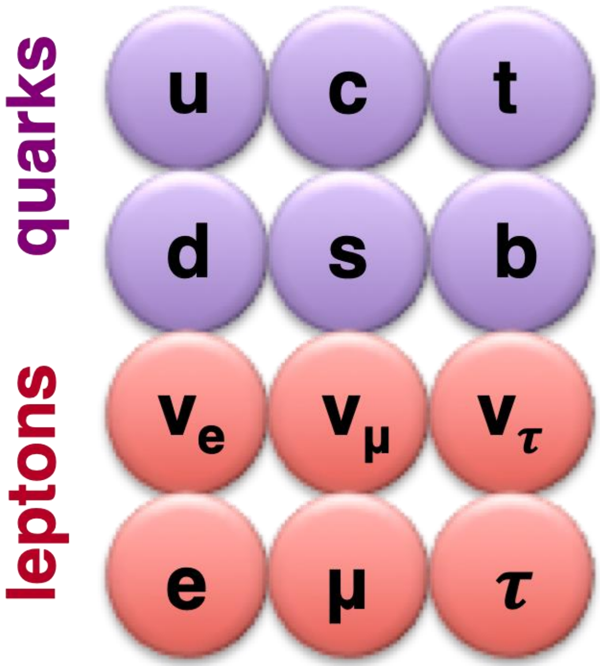




"A first surprise"

Fundamental Particles

Three complete families of fermions



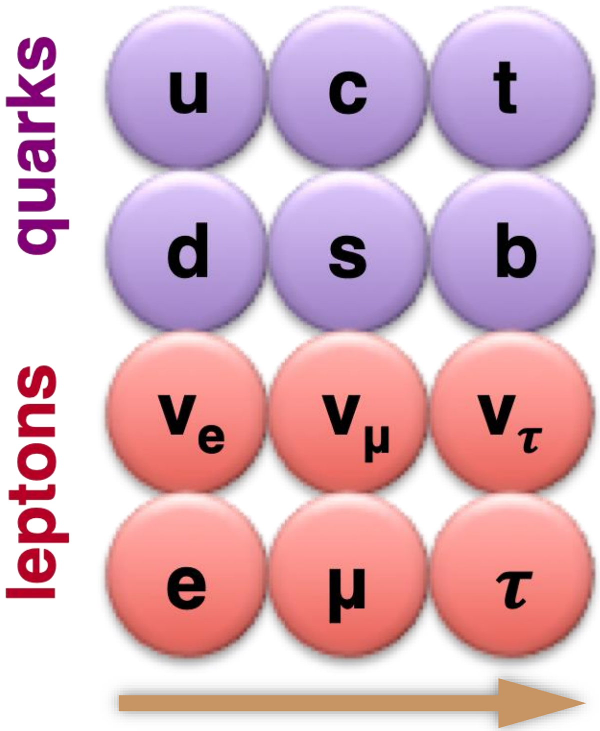
Electrical Charge	Spin
+2/3	1/2
-1/3	1/2
0	1/2
-1	1/2

Fermions
matter particles

Intrinsic Angular Momentum

Fundamental Particles

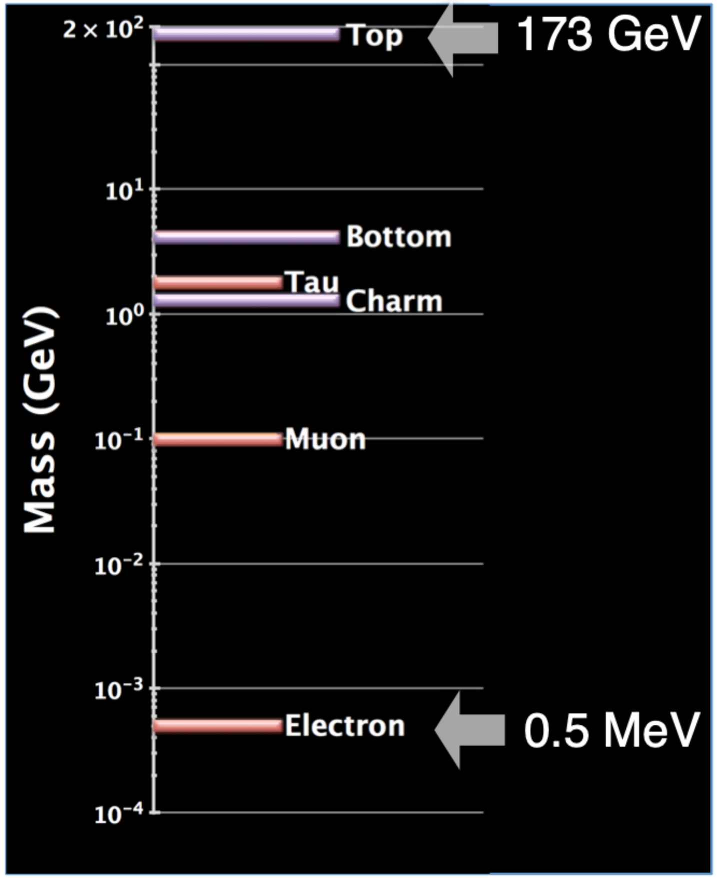
Three complete families of fermions



Increasing mass

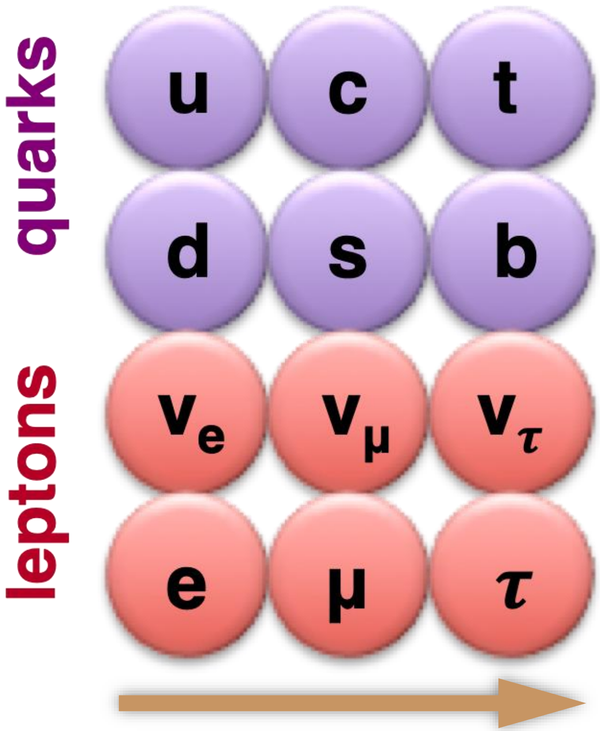
Electrical Charge	Spin
+2/3	1/2
-1/3	1/2
0	1/2
-1	1/2

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

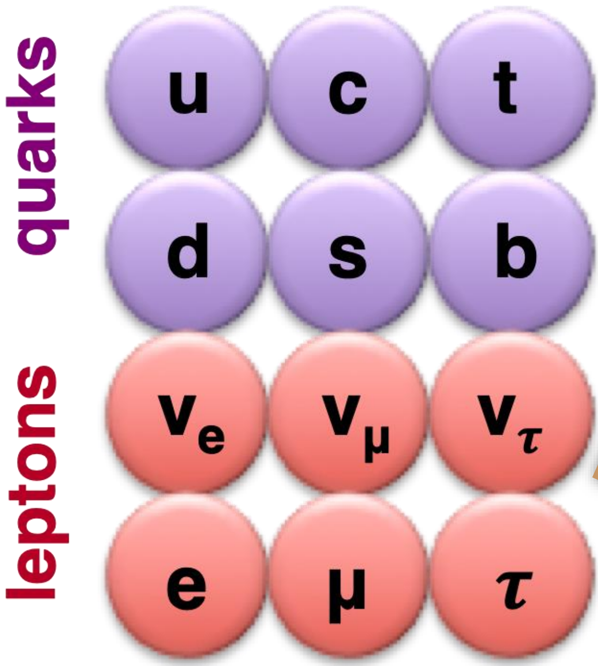
m_{top} = 175 GeV
Same mass as a Tungsten atom (W)

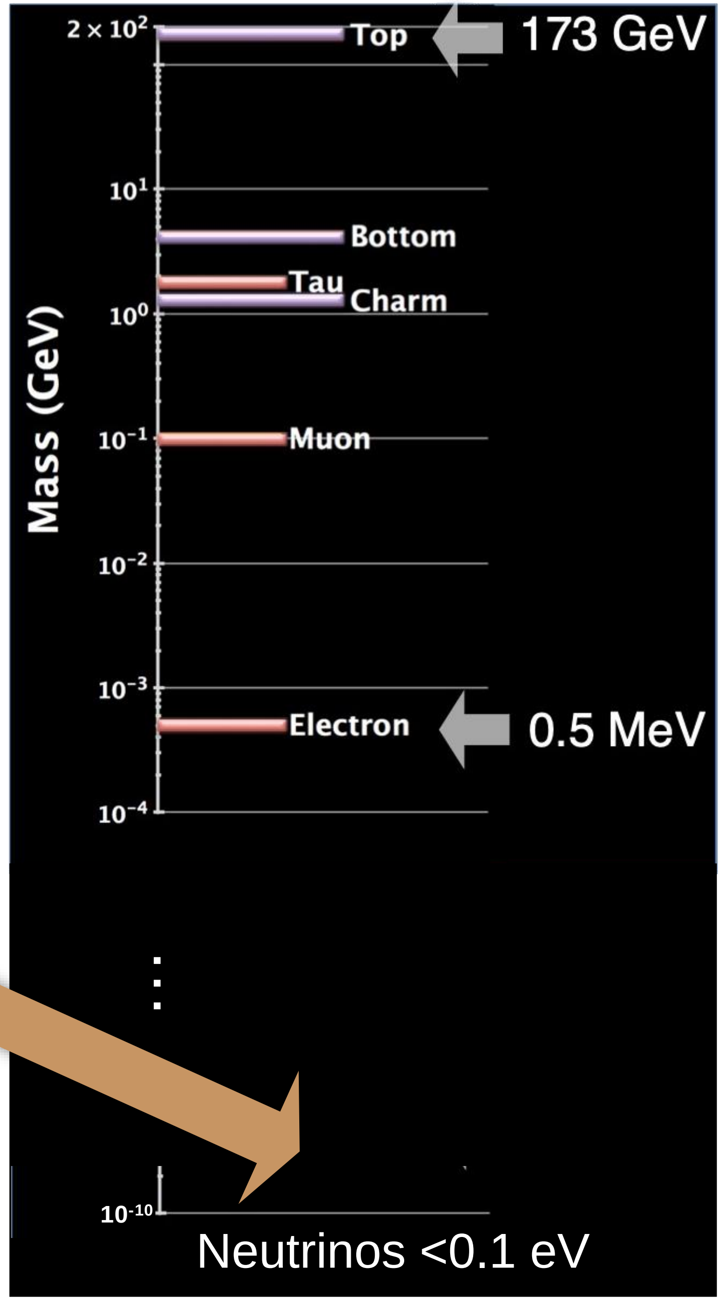
74 electrons
74 protons
108 neutrons

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

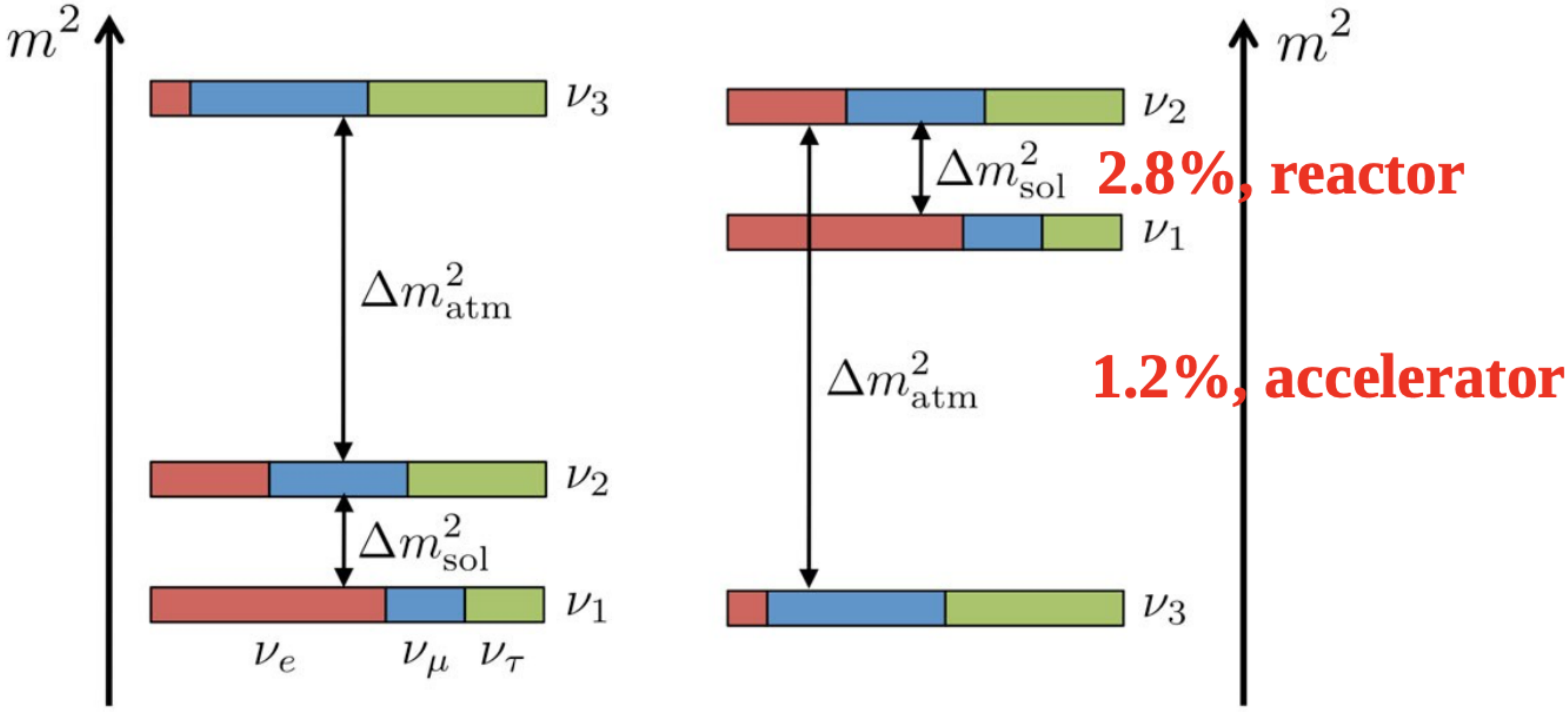
Mass Basis
(Motion)

Heidi Schellman

Particlezoo.net

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

Neutrino Interactions and Mass

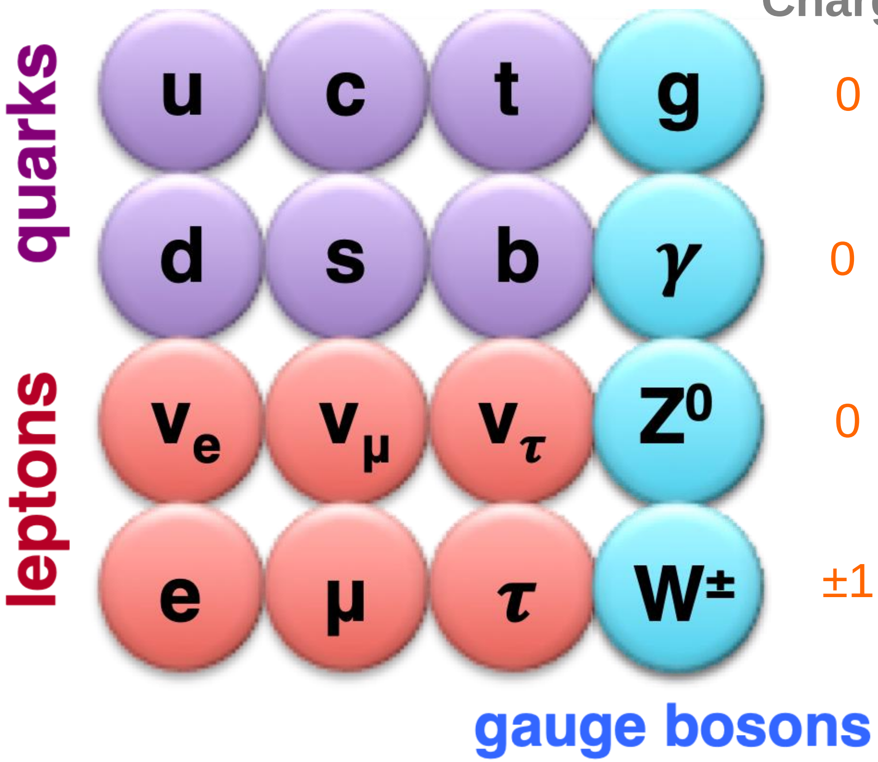


Mass ordering unknown

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

Fundamental Particles

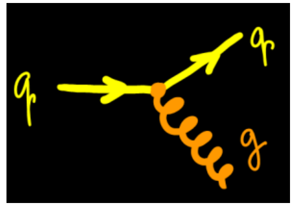
Last particles discovered by 1983



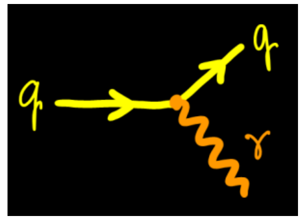
Electrical Charge	Spin
0	1
0	1
0	1
±1	1

Intrinsic Angular Momentum

Strong force (gluons)

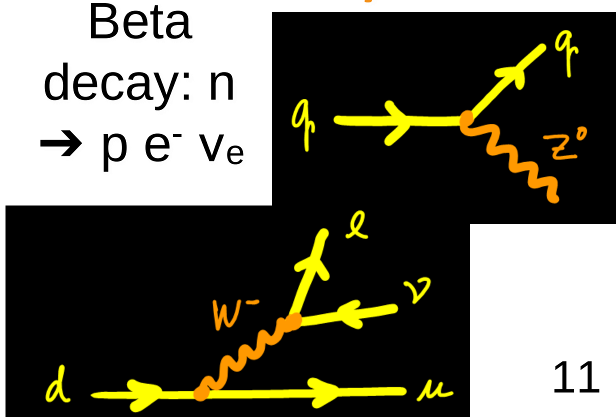


Electromagnetic force (photon)



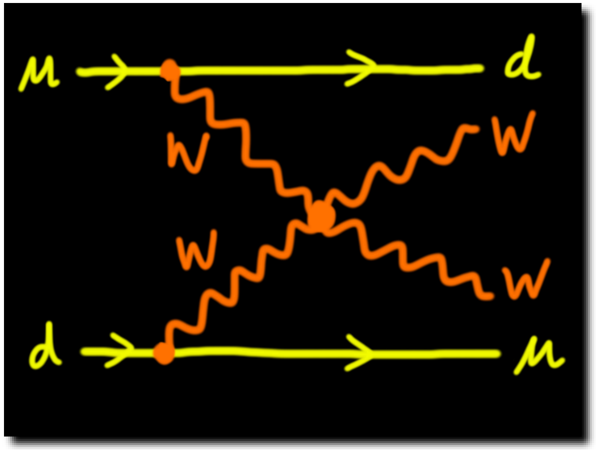
Weak force (W and Z bosons)

Beta decay: n → p e^- ν_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

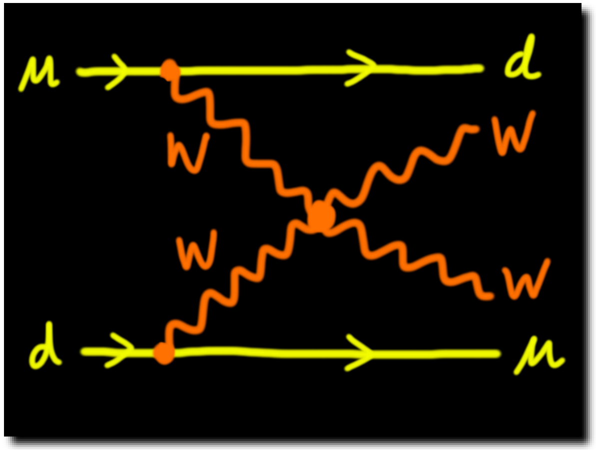


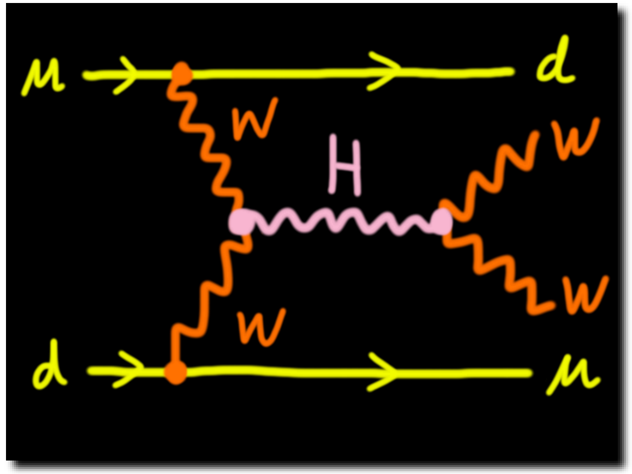
It is impossible to build a consistent theory for massive bosons like the W and Z without an additional particle.

The Higgs Boson

Solution proposed by several theorists in 1964

Higgs, Brout, Englert, Hagen, Guralnick and Kibble

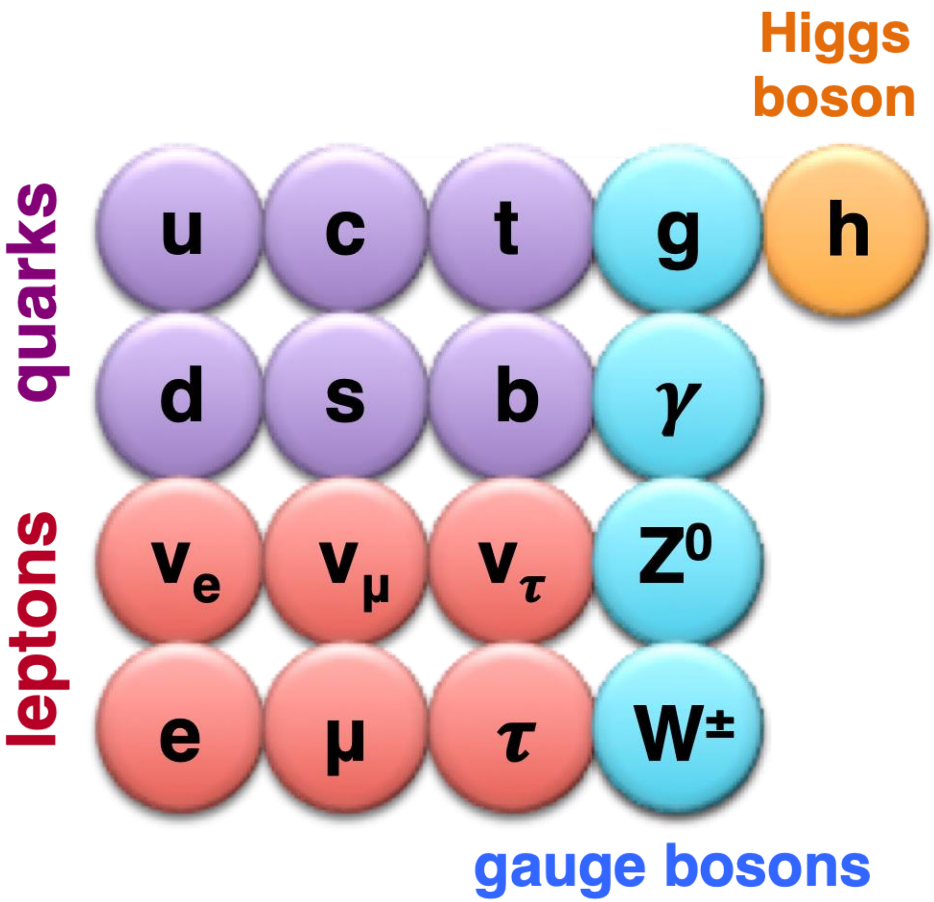




A new fundamental particle with spin 0 (the only one in the Standard Model) could make the theory consistent again!

The LHC was built to test this theory

Fundamental Particles



Electrical Charge	Spin
0	0

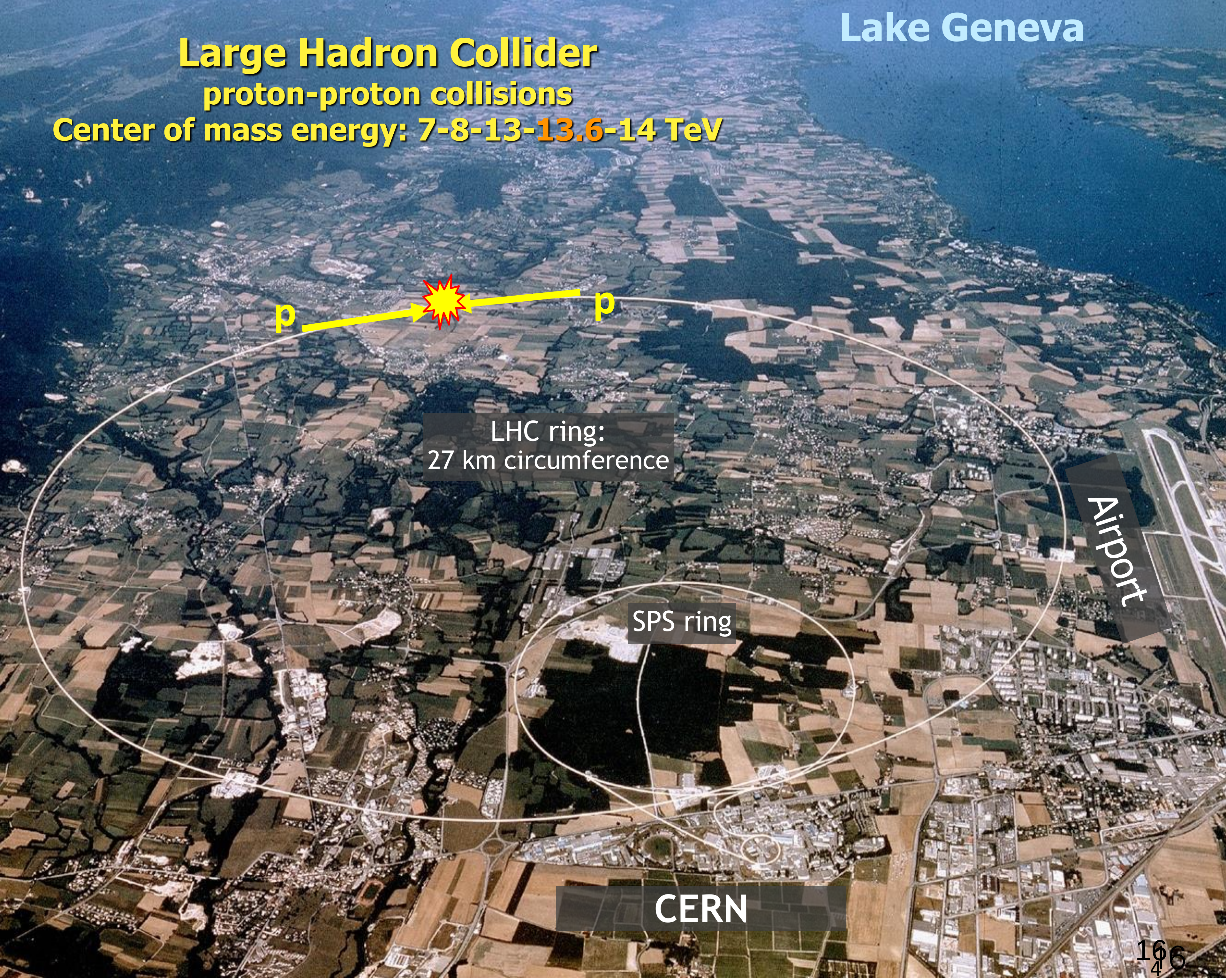
Intrinsic Angular Momentum

Discovered in 2012 after 40 years!

Higgs Particle Discovery Announcement July 4th, 2012

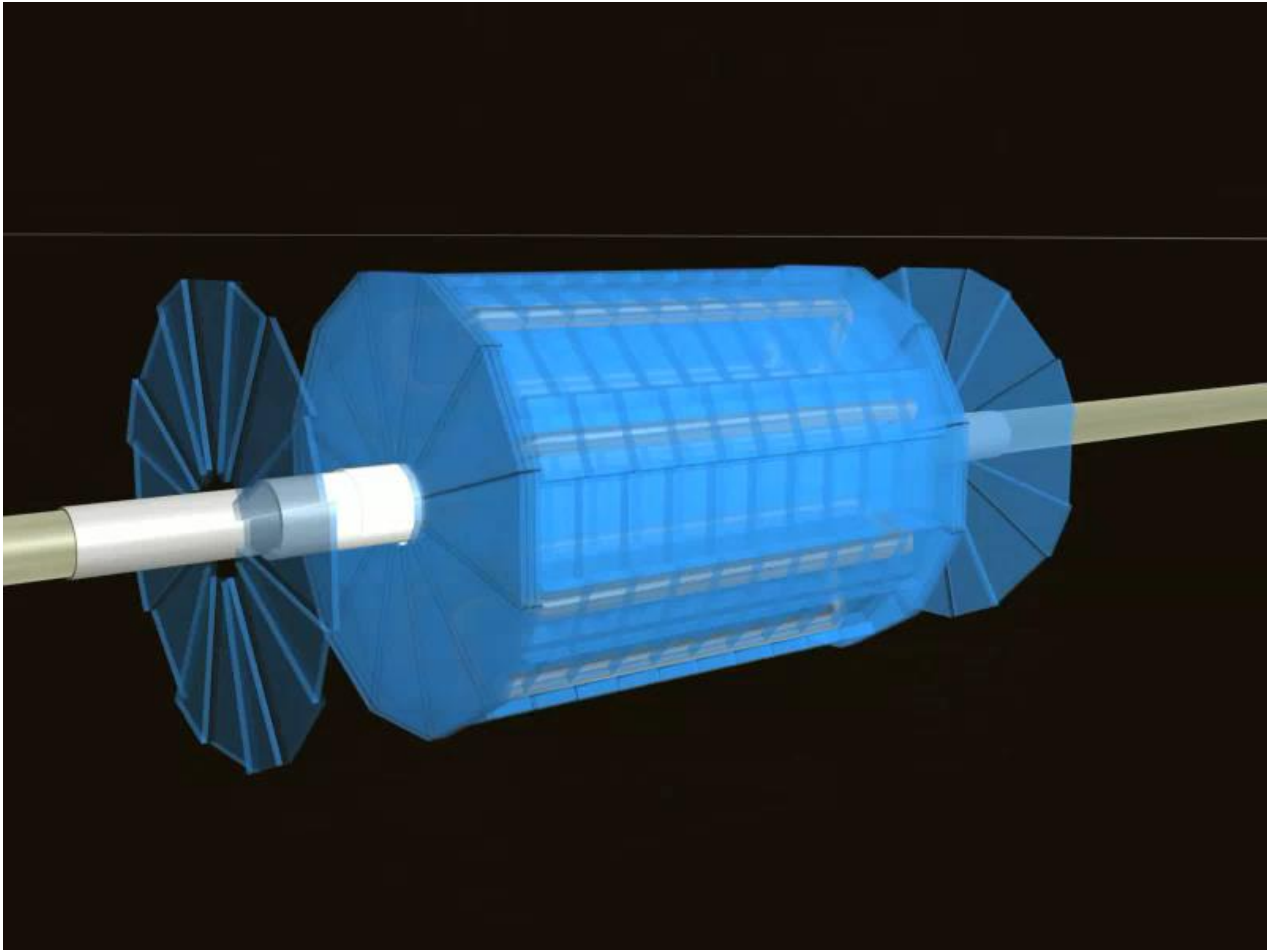
CERN, Geneva

ICHEP, Melbourne


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

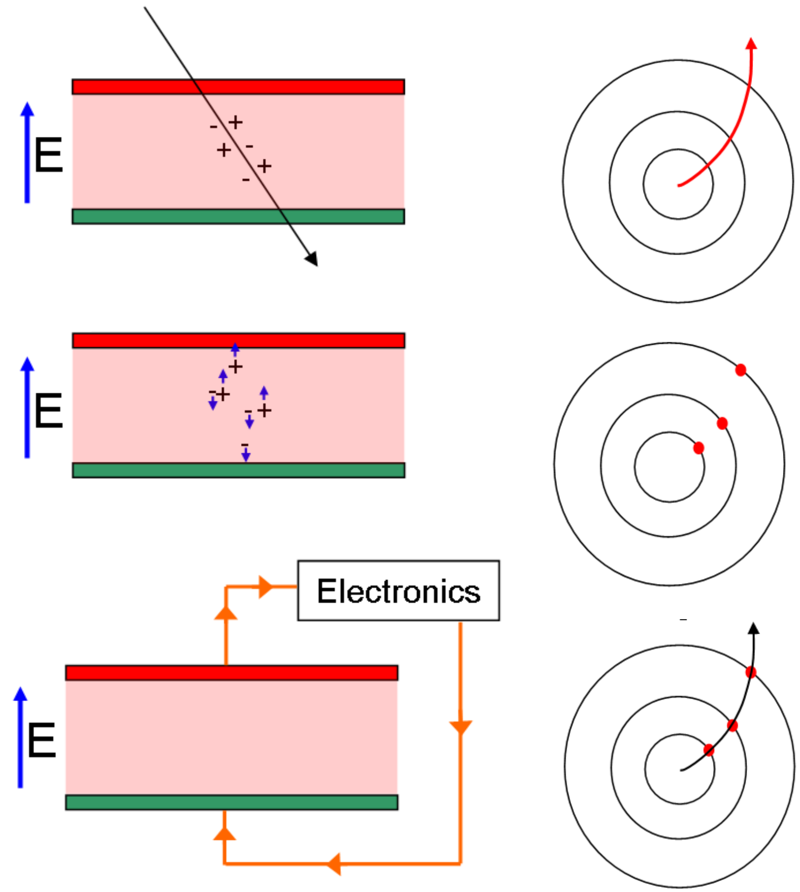

Large Hadron Collider
proton-proton collisions
Center of mass energy: 7-8-13-13.6-14 TeV
Lake Geneva
CMS
General Purpose
LHC ring:
27 km circumference
LHCb
B-physics
SPS ring
ALICE
Heavy ion physics
CERN
ATLAS
General Purpose

Particle Detection in ATLAS

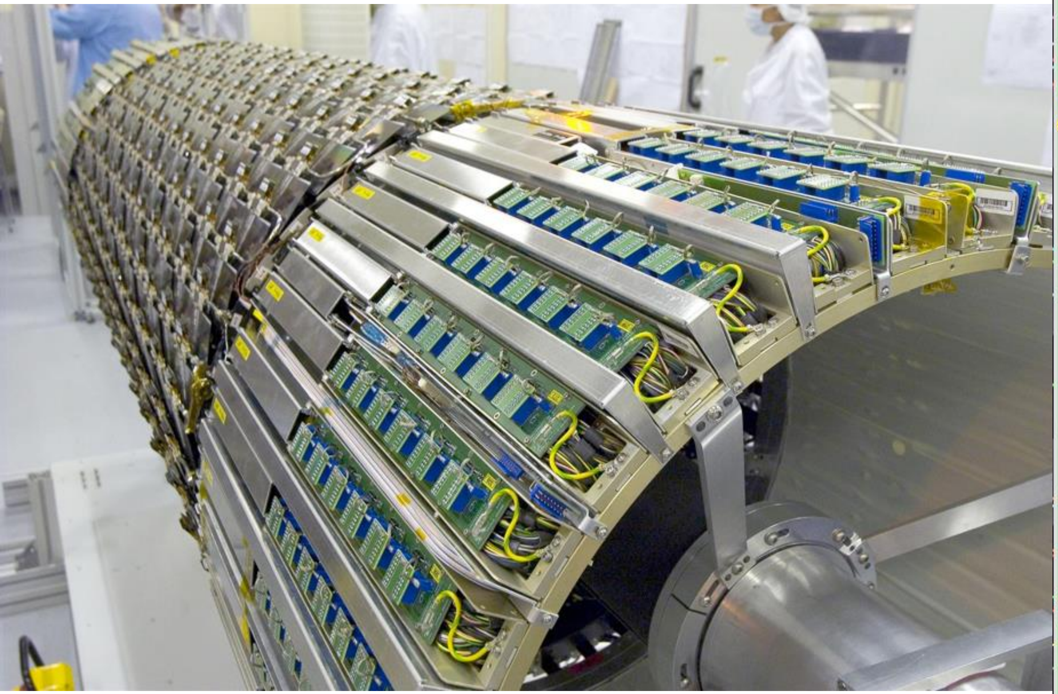


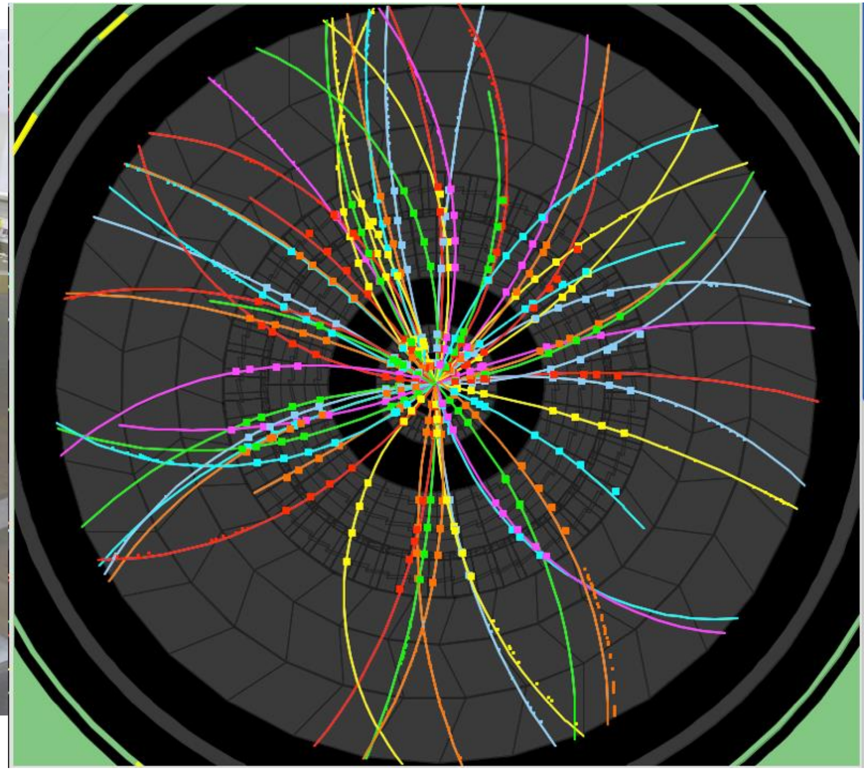
Direction → Tracking

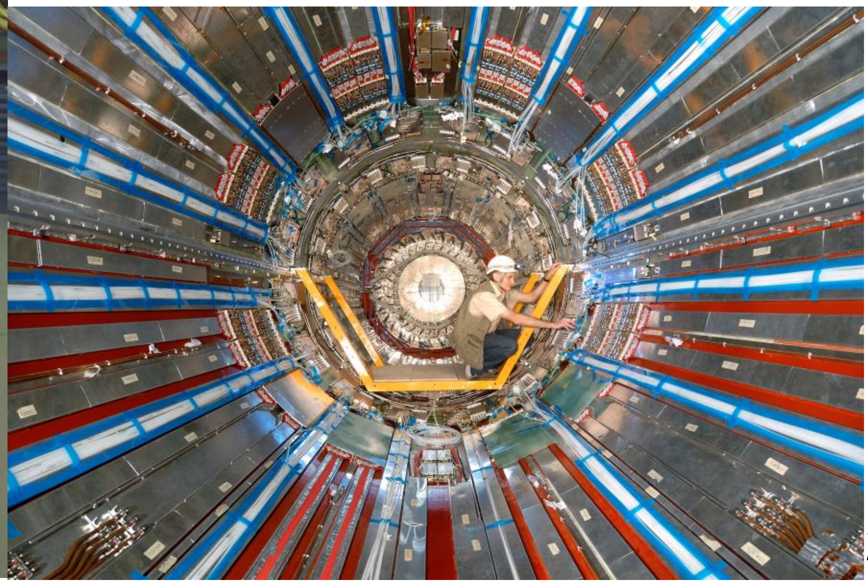
- Charged particles pass through detecting medium and knock out electrons
  - Gas, Silicon
- Released electrons are collected and read out as hits
- Reconstruct trajectory out of hits
- Usually in a magnetic field so momentum can be determined by curvature



Trackers in ATLAS

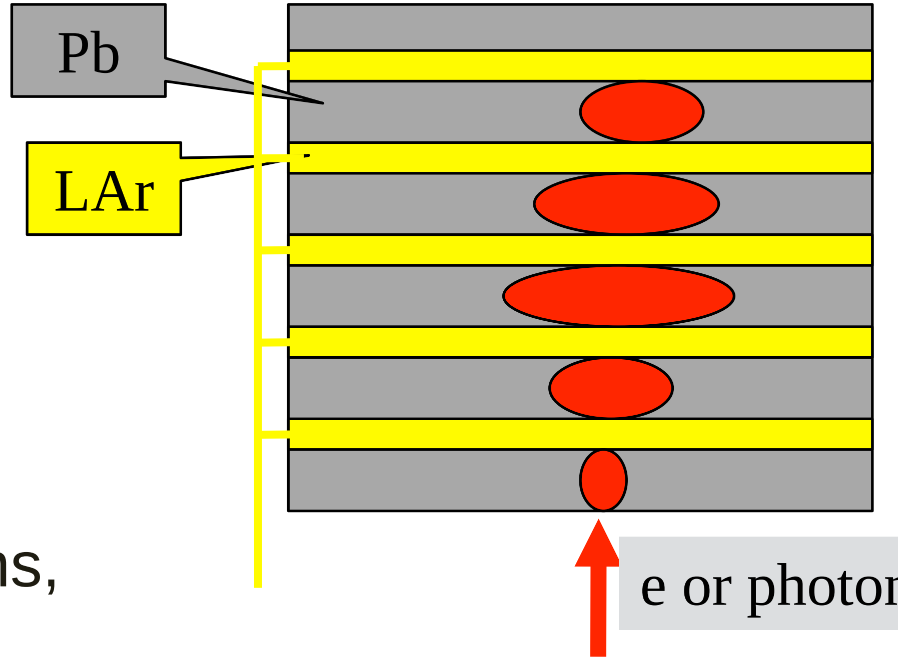


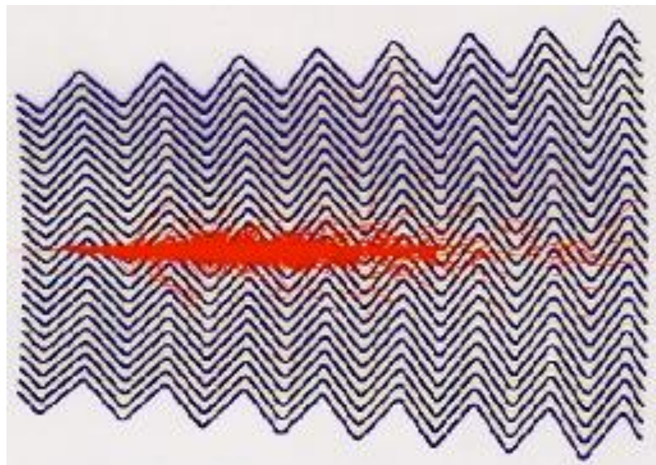




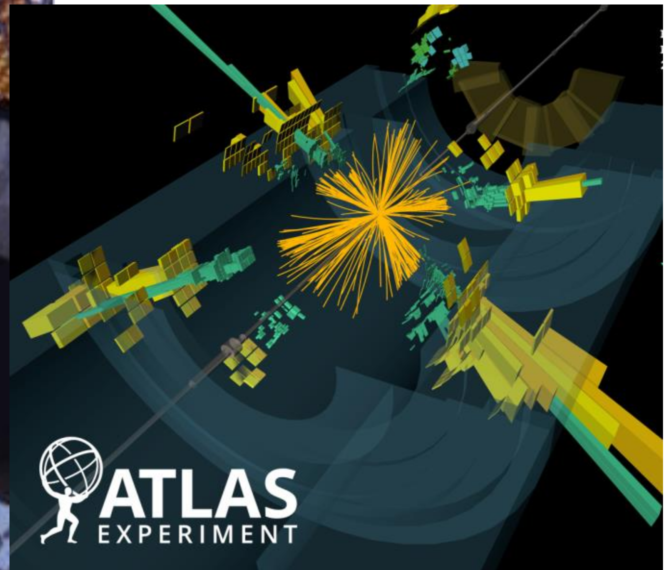
Energy → Calorimetry

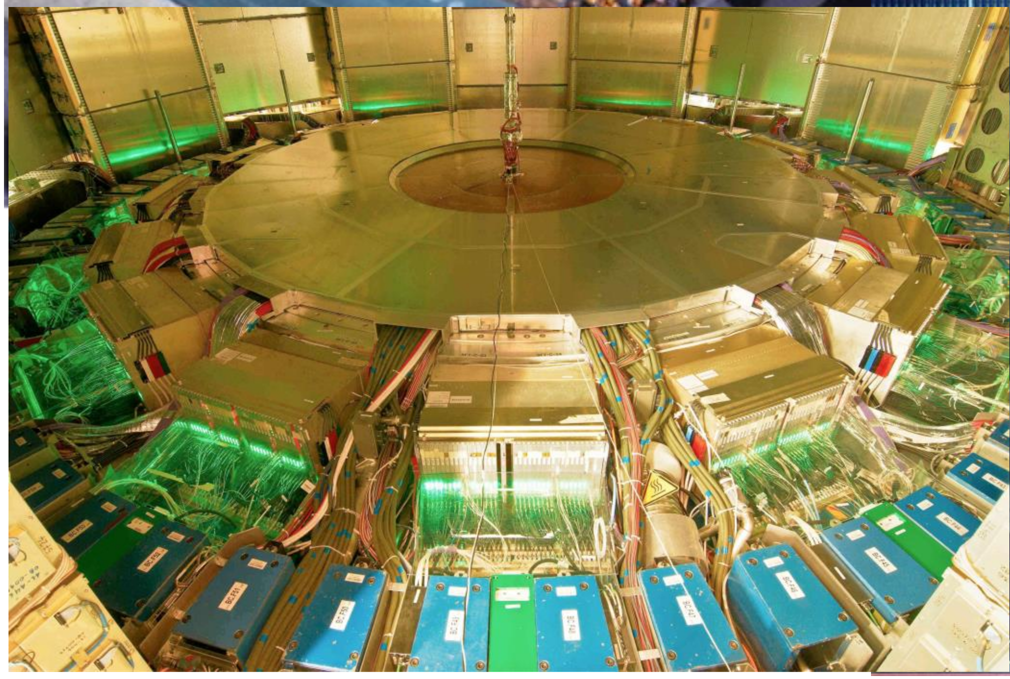
- Calorimeters measure total energy of particles
    - electrons, photons, jets
- Dense material causes particles to interact
    - Lose energy to ionization and nuclear interactions
    - Create cascade of electrons, photons
- Sensitive or active material
    - Ionizes the material and charge is collected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

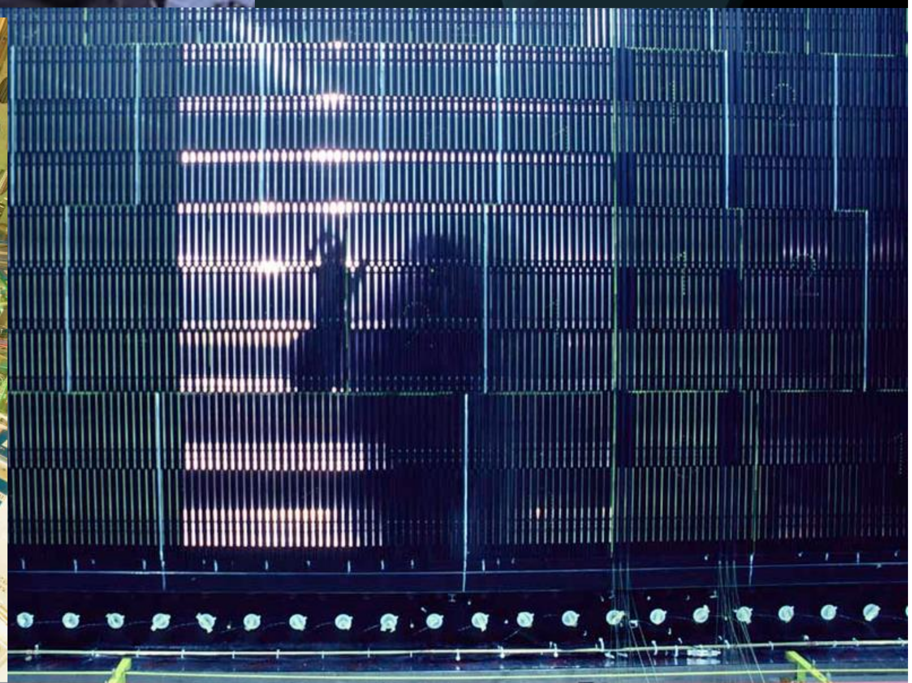




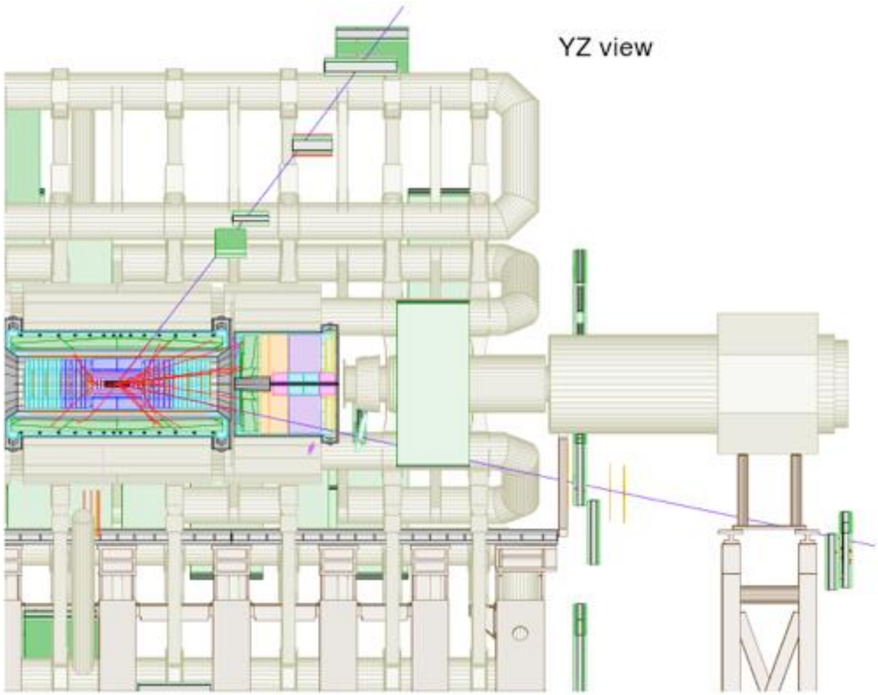
Calorimeters in ATLAS

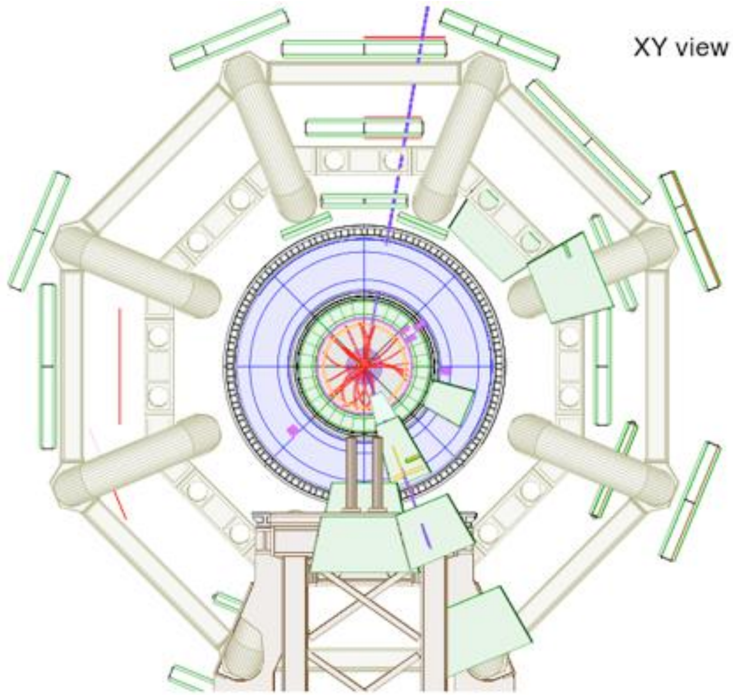


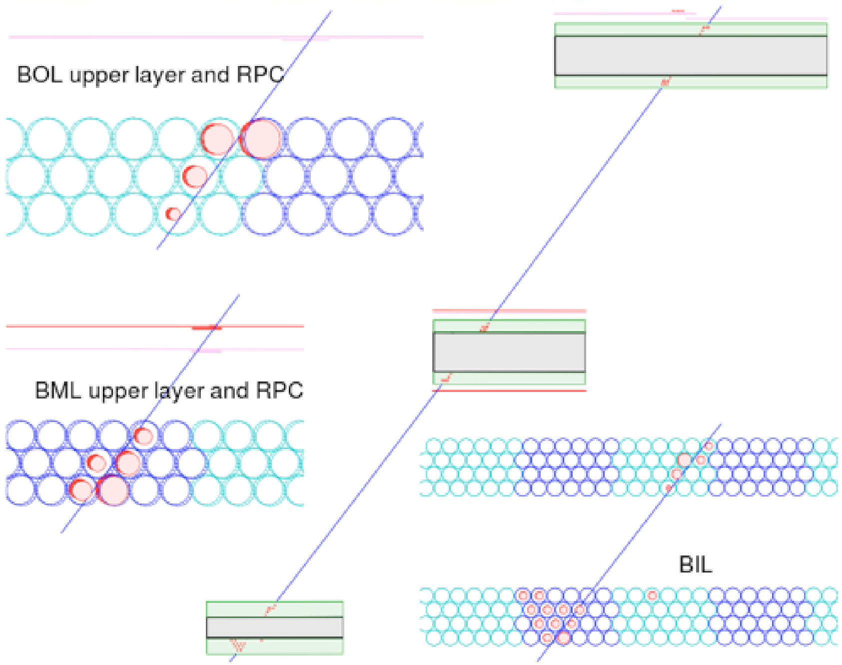




Muon Tracking

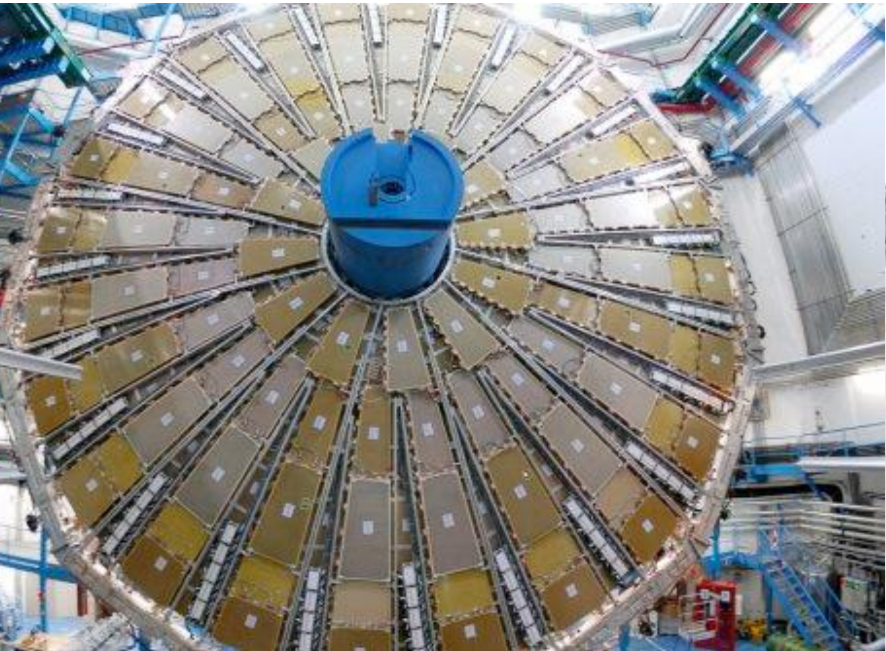


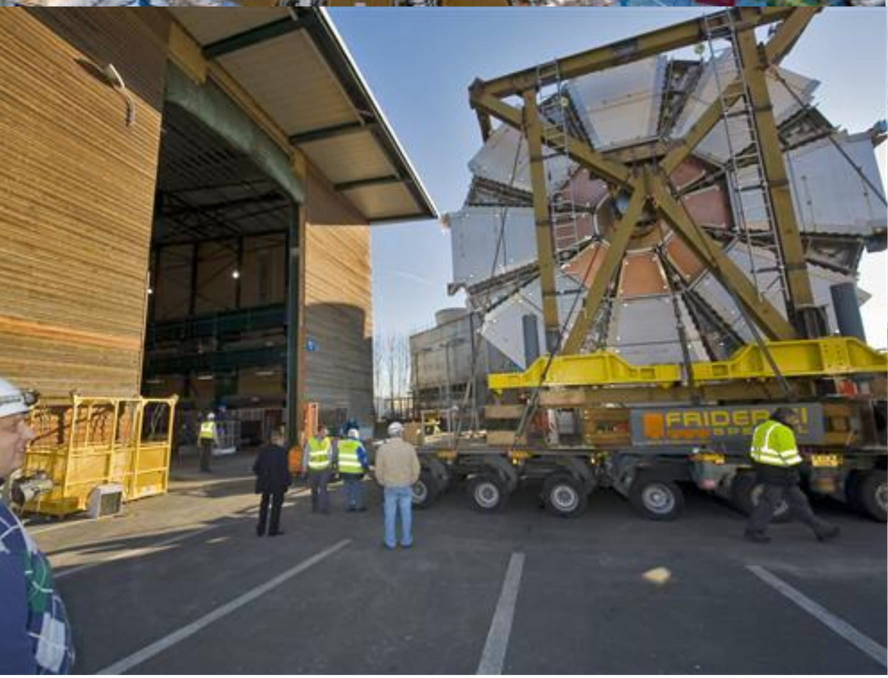


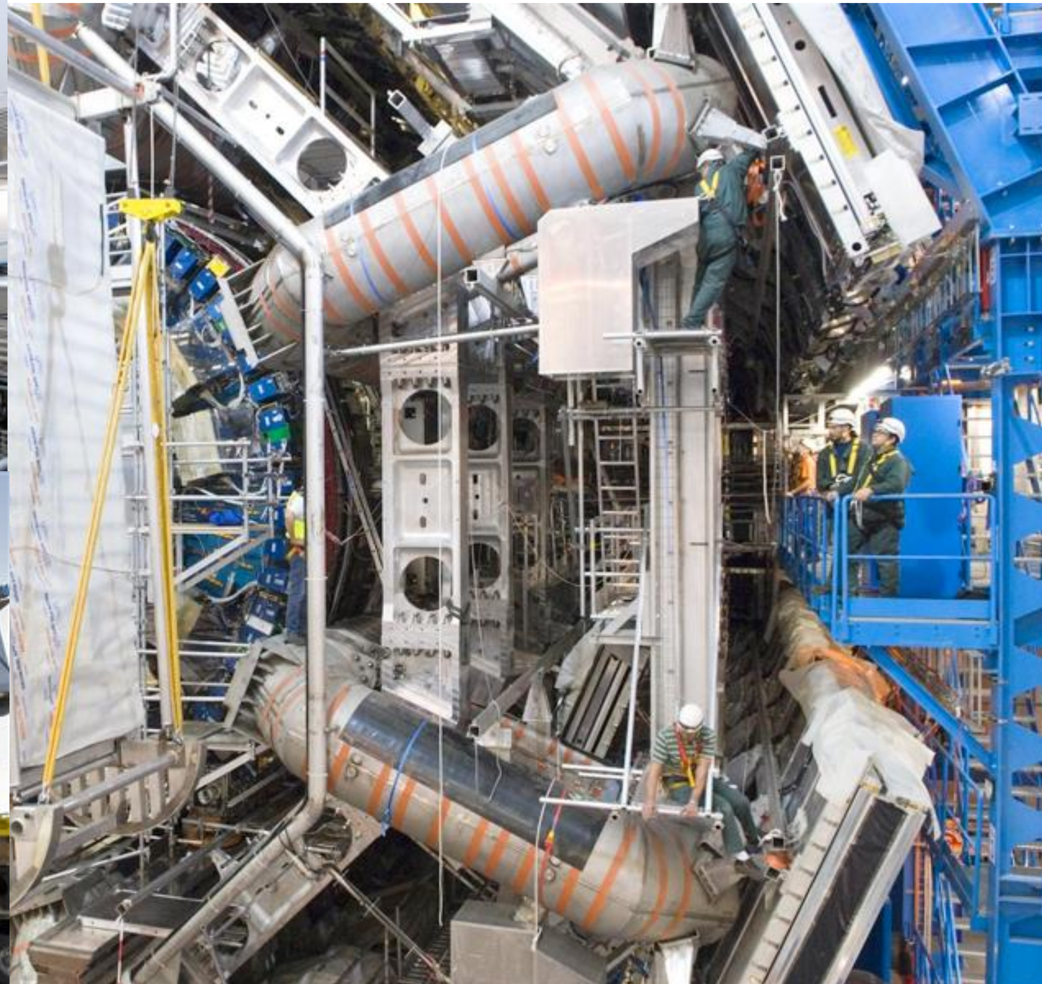


- Muons escape full detector → only other particle is neutrino
- Use tracking detectors that cover large areas far away from collision region to identify muons

Muon System in ATLAS

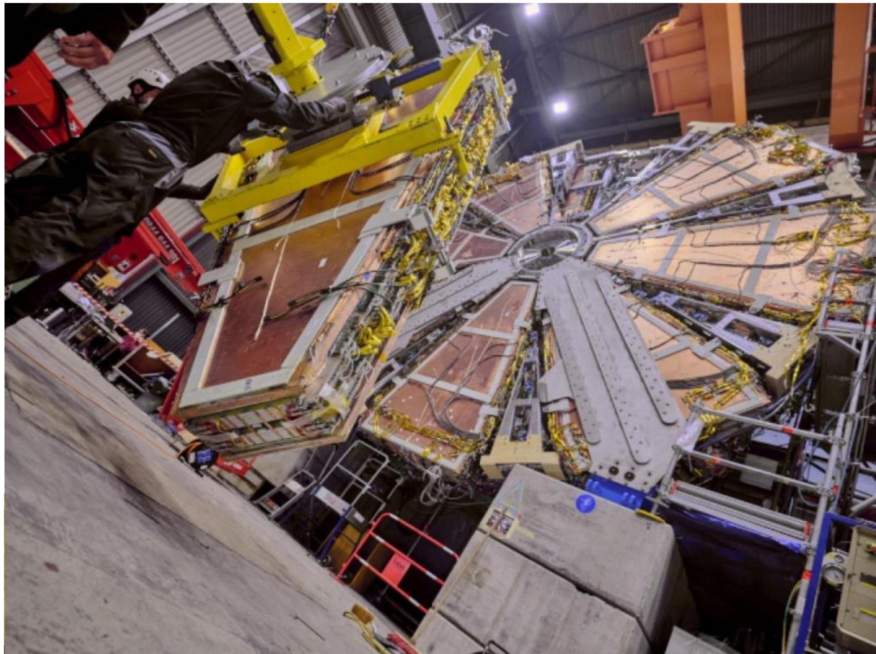


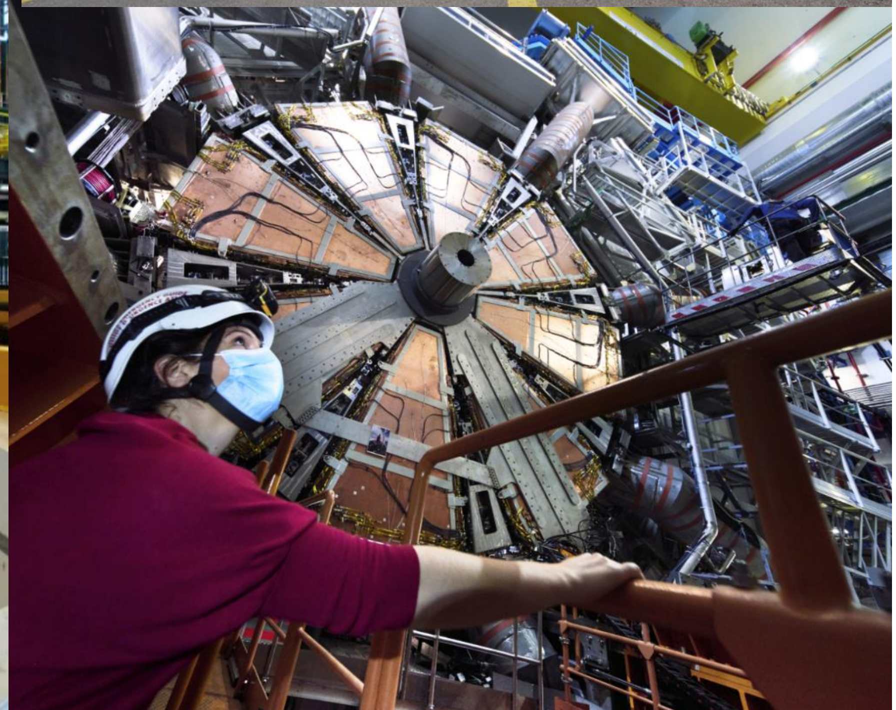


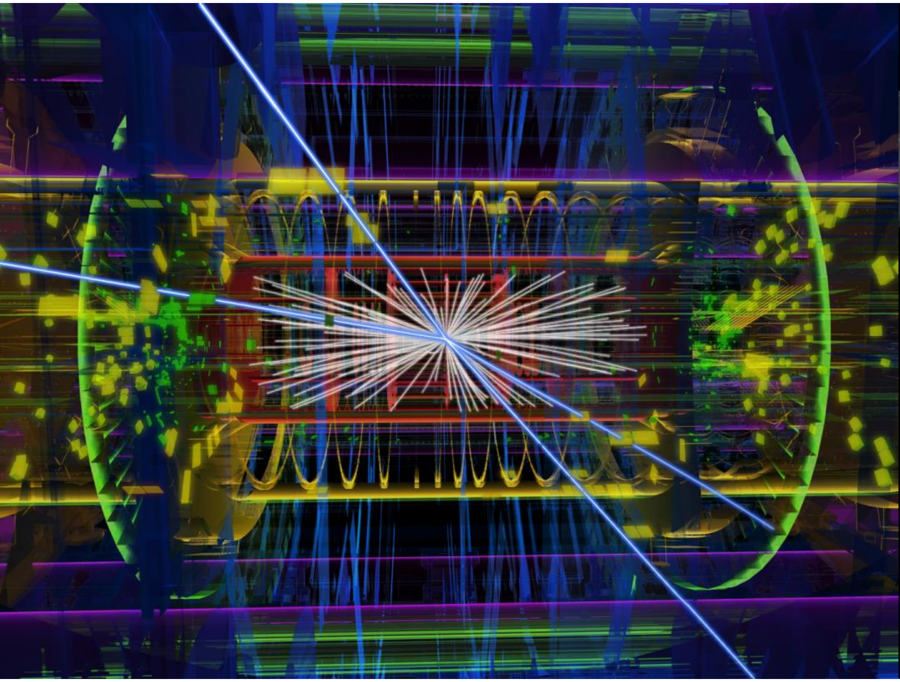


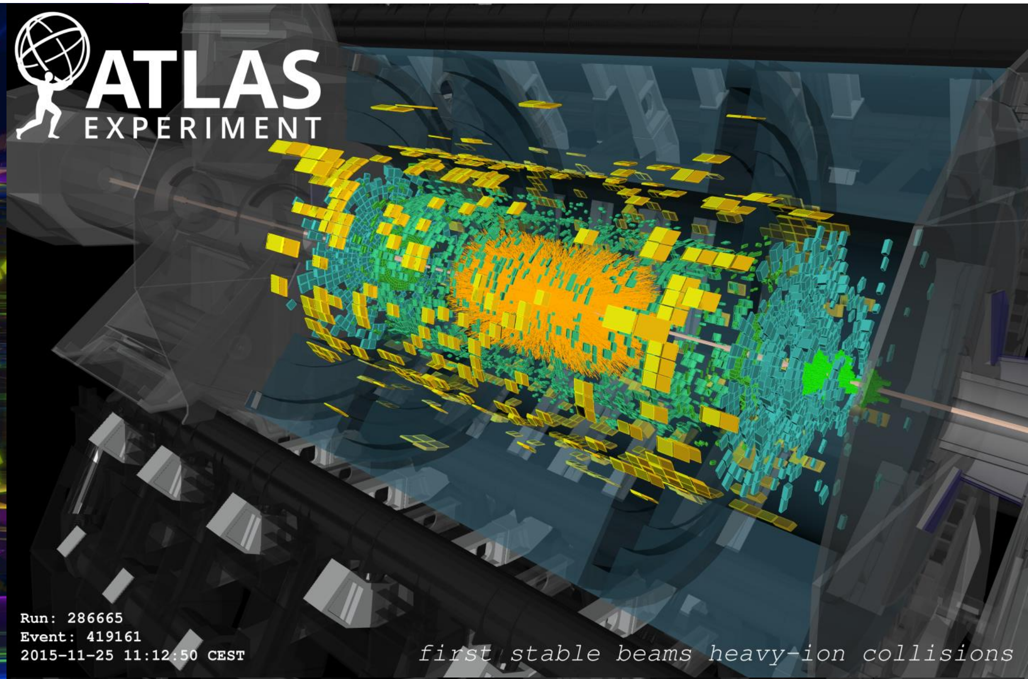
Installation completed in 2008

Muon System in ATLAS – Upgrade in 2021

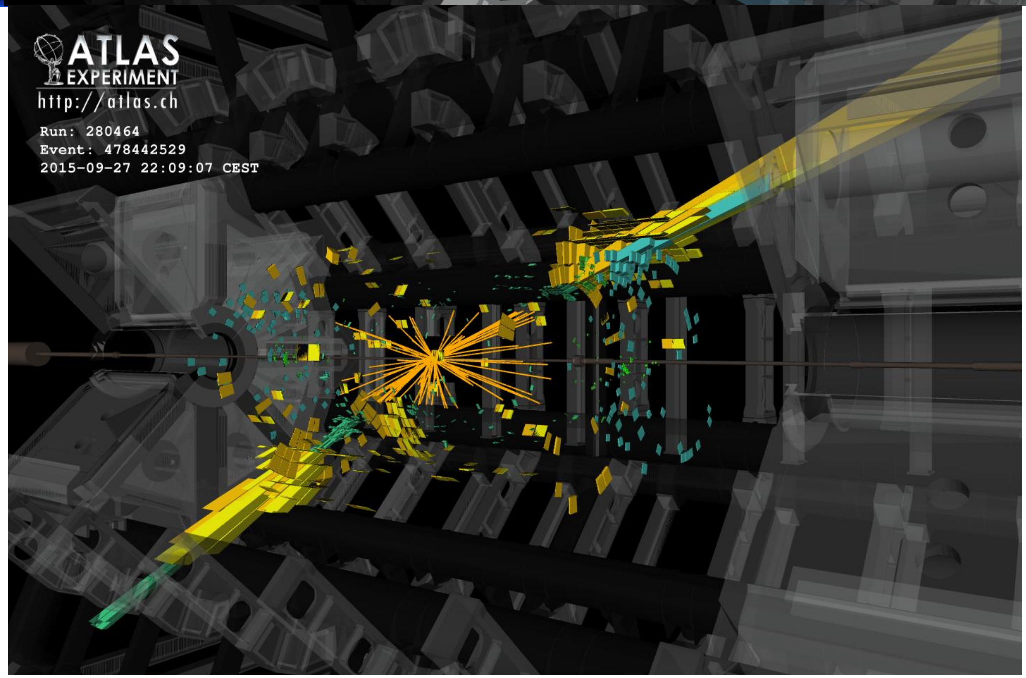






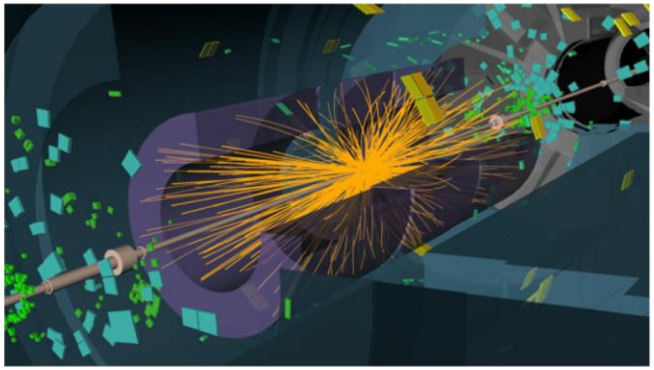


40 million per second

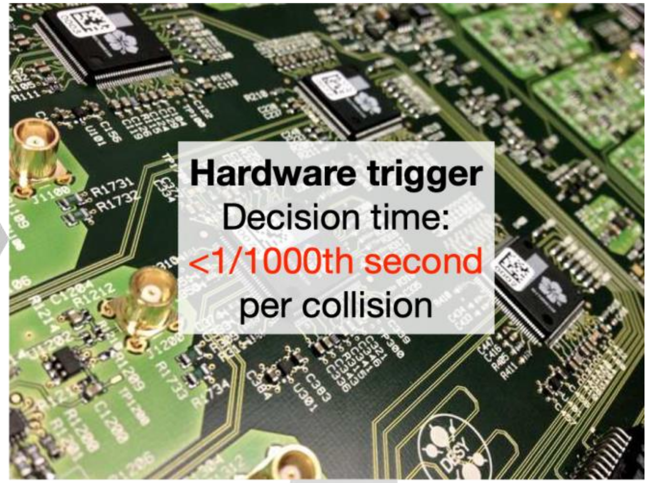


~1000 per second stored for analysis

Collecting Data from the Detector - Trigger



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

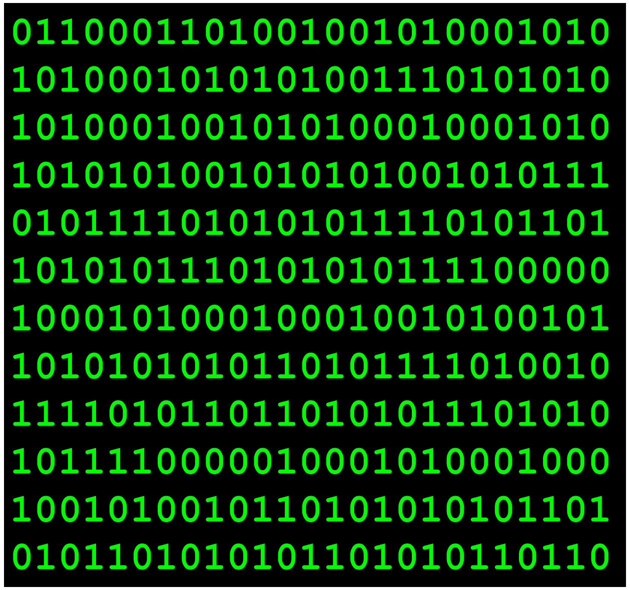


Hardware trigger
Decision time:
<1/1000th second
per collision

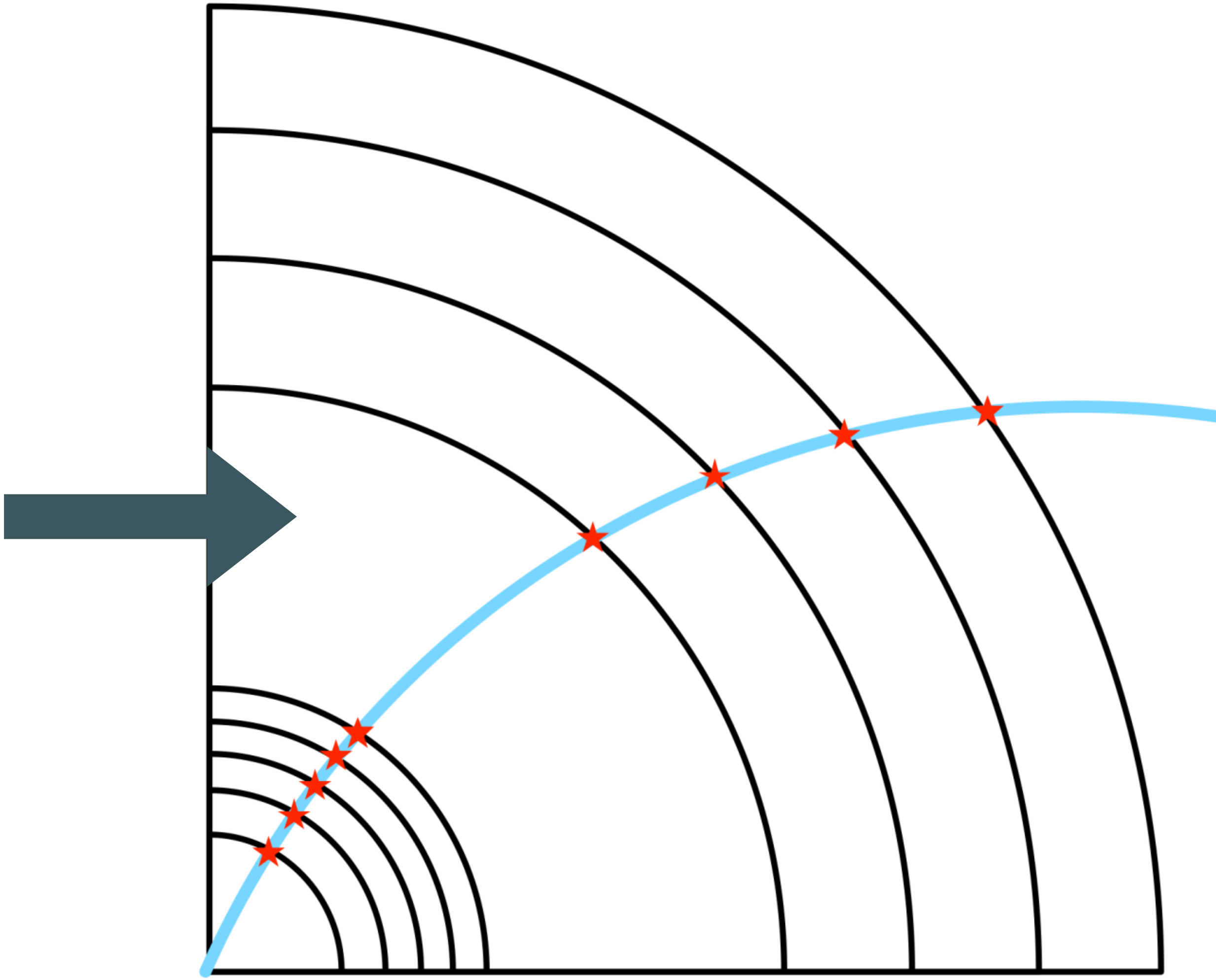
100 000 COLLISIONS PER SECOND
= **160 GB**/second
= **43 000** broadband connections

High level trigger
Decision time:
0.5 seconds
per collision

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

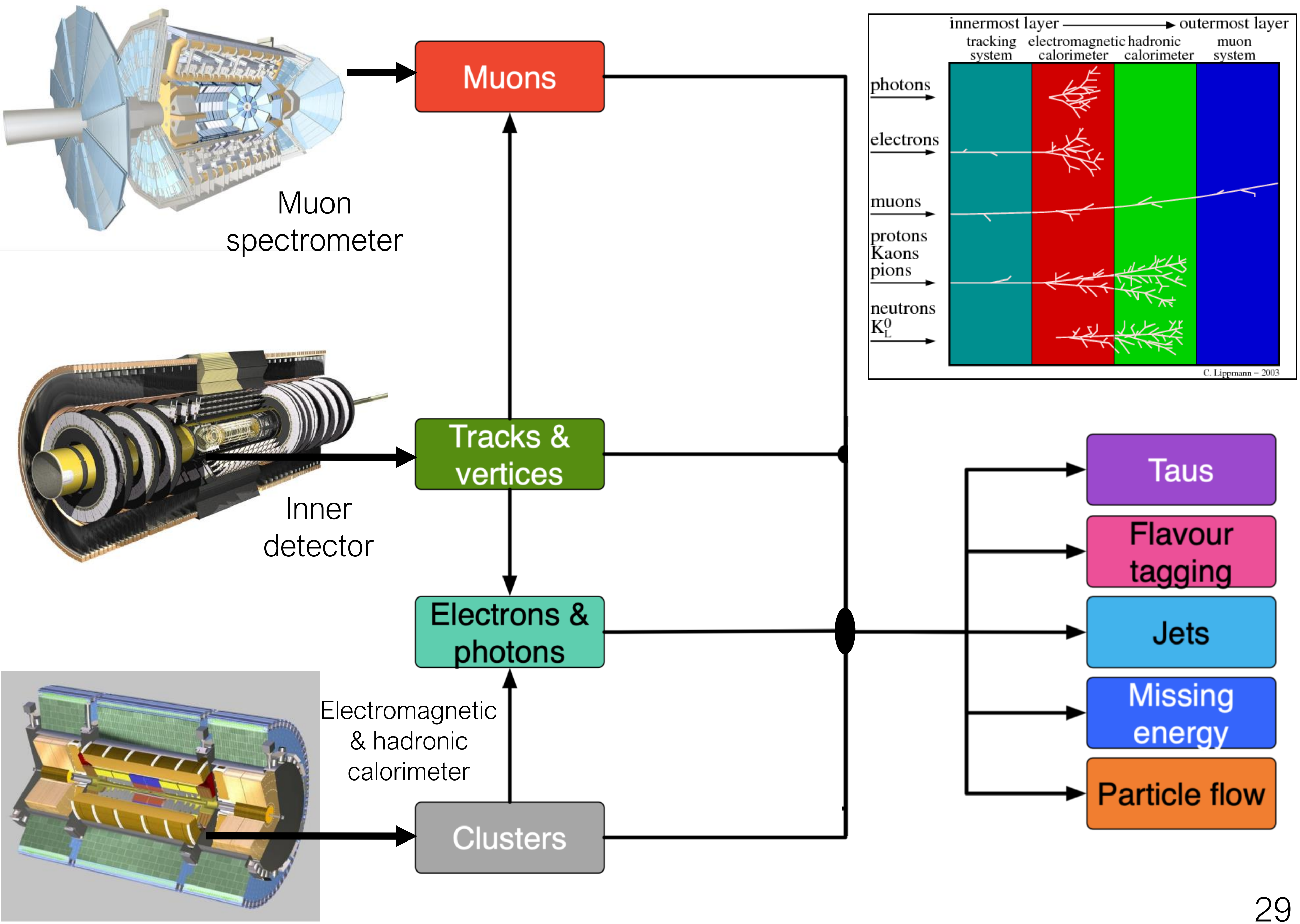


Raw data



Reconstruction

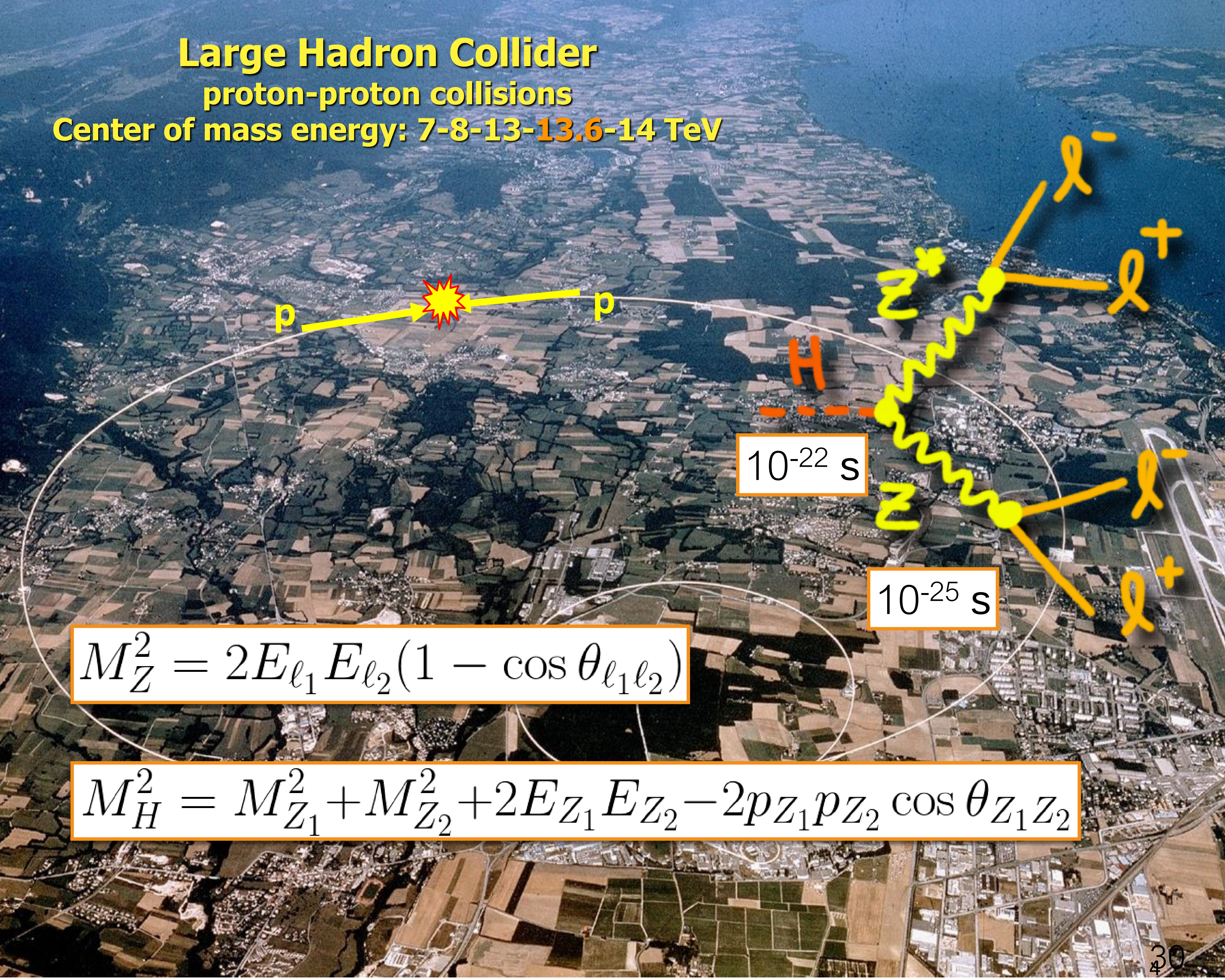
Reconstruction



Large Hadron Collider

proton-proton collisions

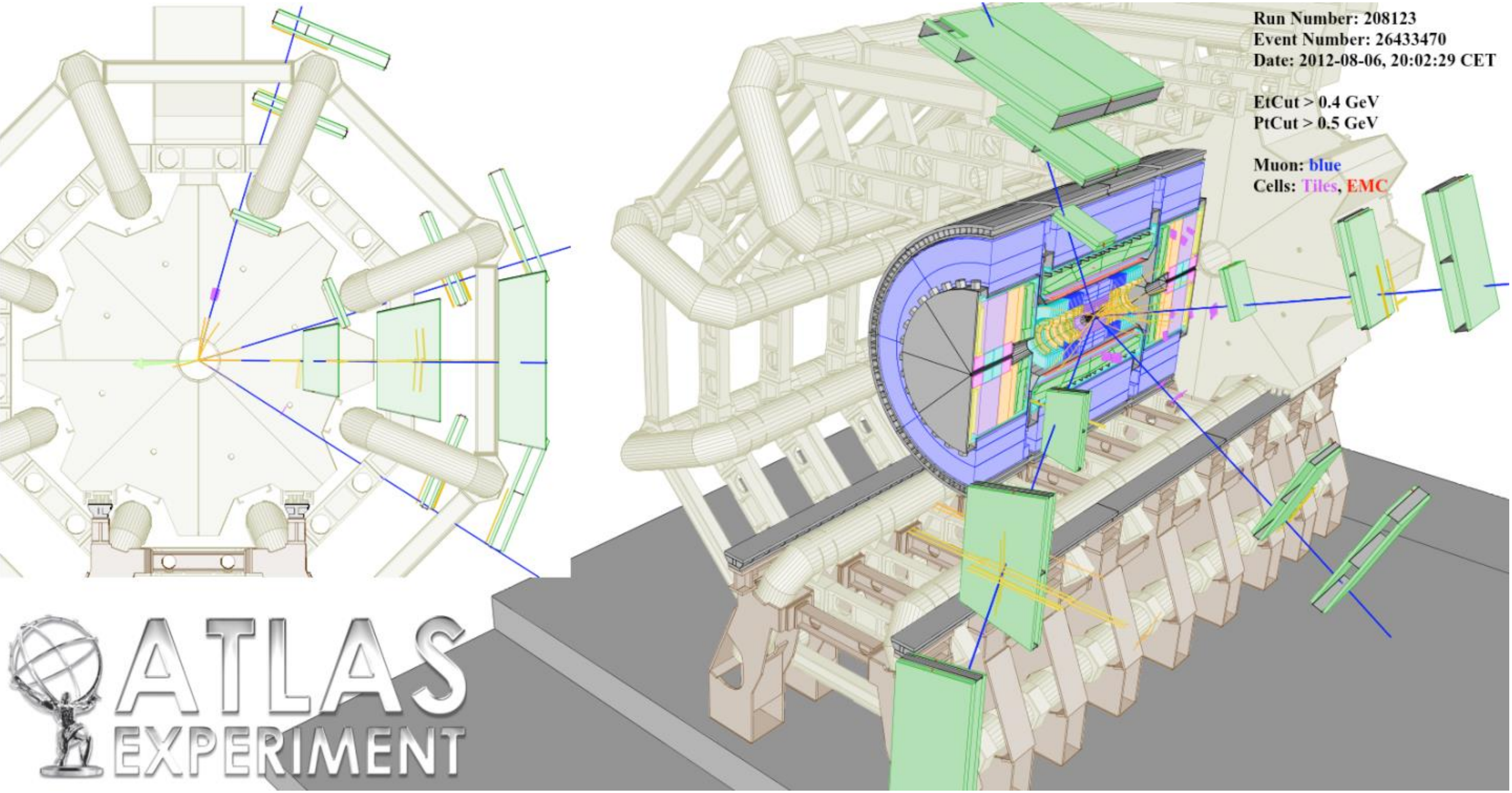
Center of mass energy: 7-8-13-13.6-14 TeV



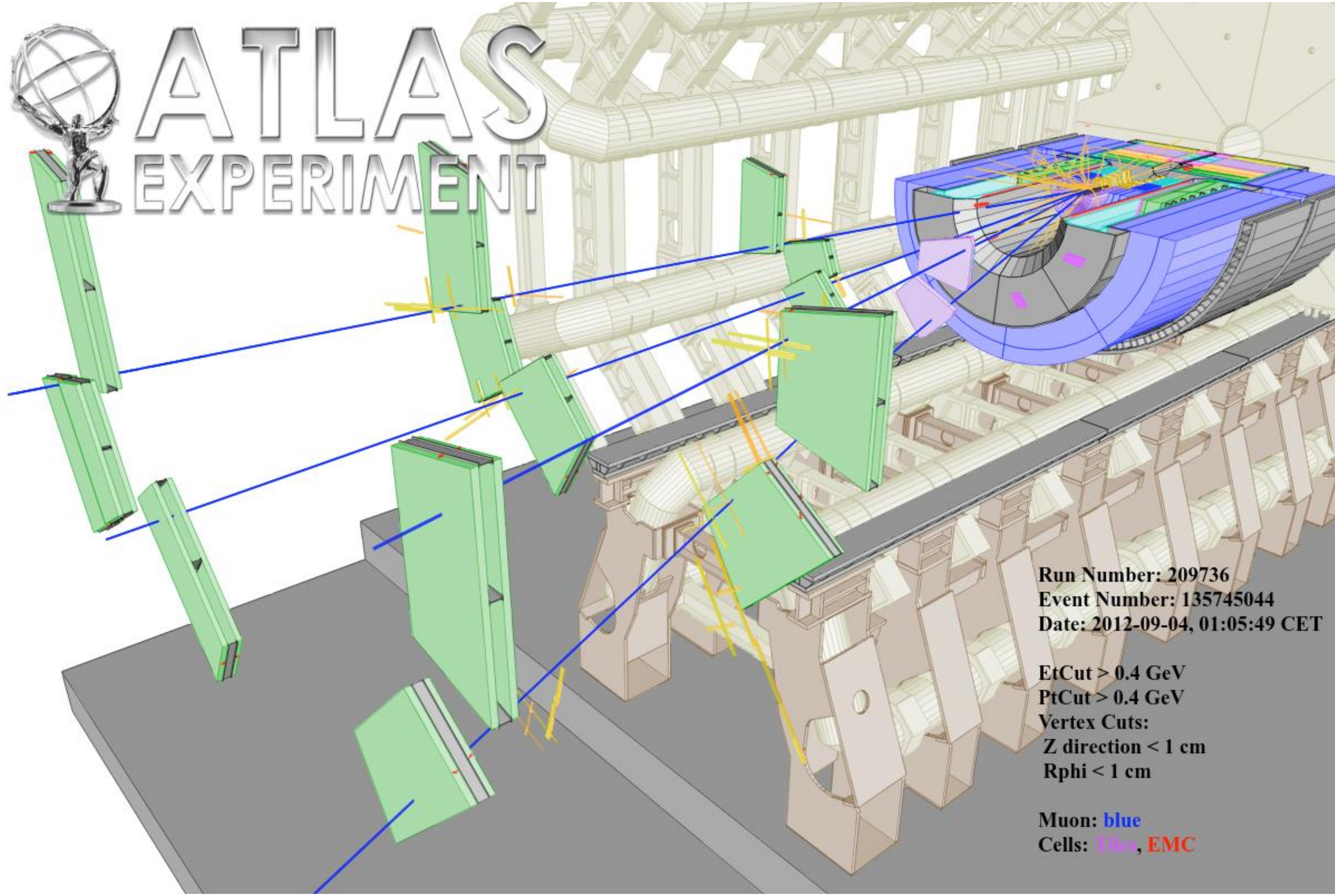
$$M_Z^2 = 2E_{\ell_1}E_{\ell_2}(1-\cos\theta_{\ell_1\ell_2})$$

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

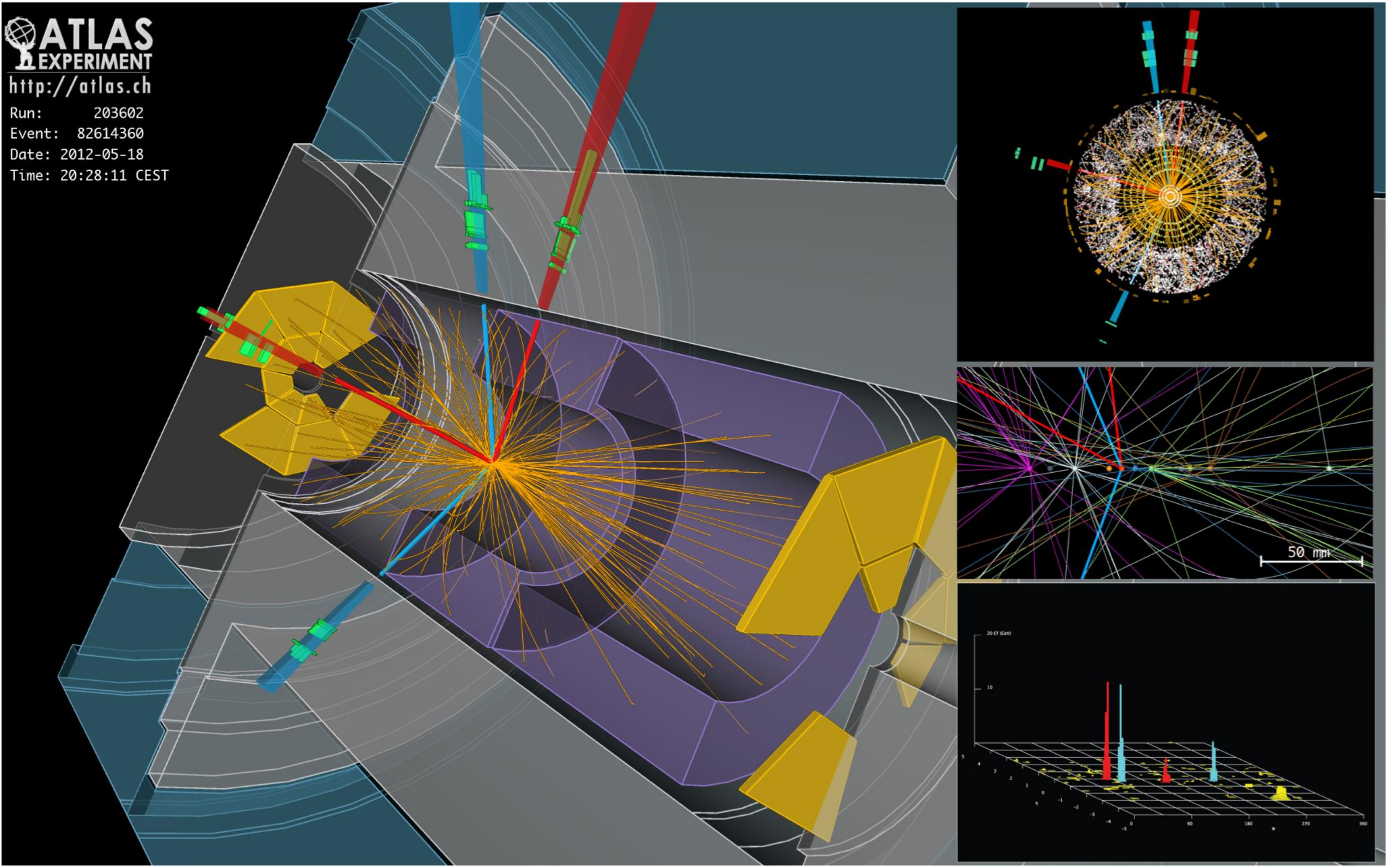
Higgs Boson in 4 Muons



Higgs Boson in 4 Muons

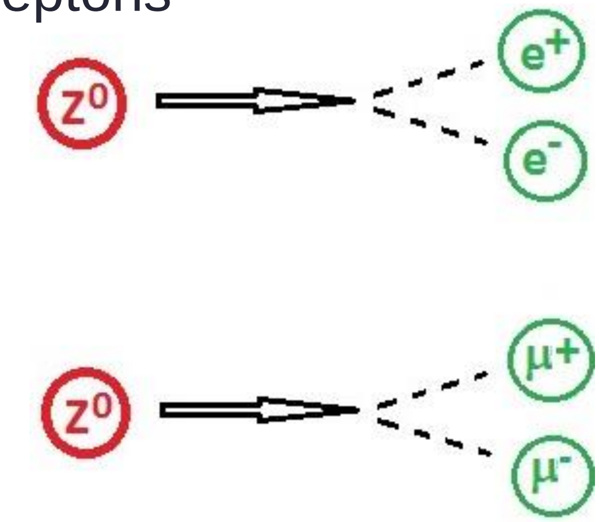


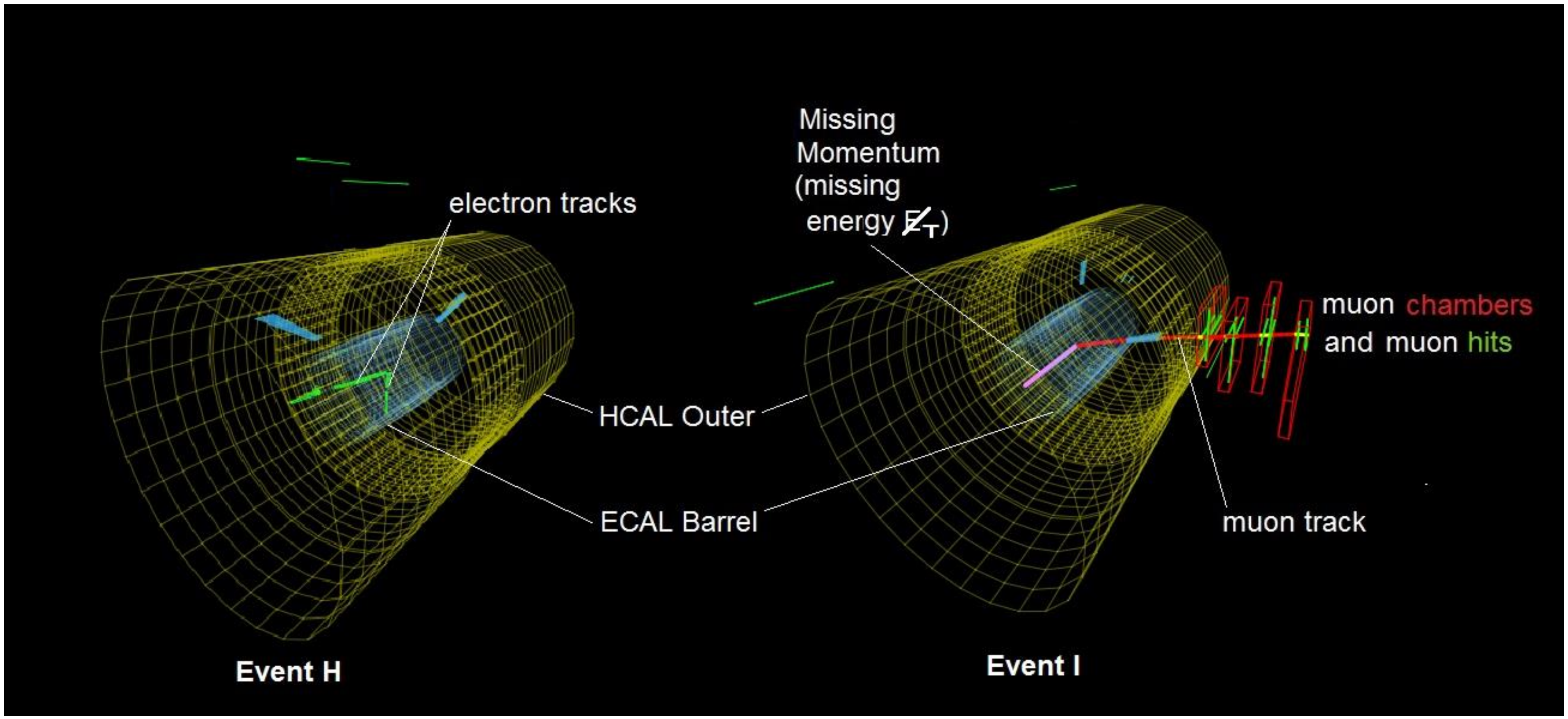
Higgs Boson in 4 Electrons



Activity with Event Displays

- Search for a Higgs boson event decaying to 4 leptons
- https://www.i2u2.org/elab/cms/ispy-webgl/#
- dataset: N5
  masterclass_1.ig

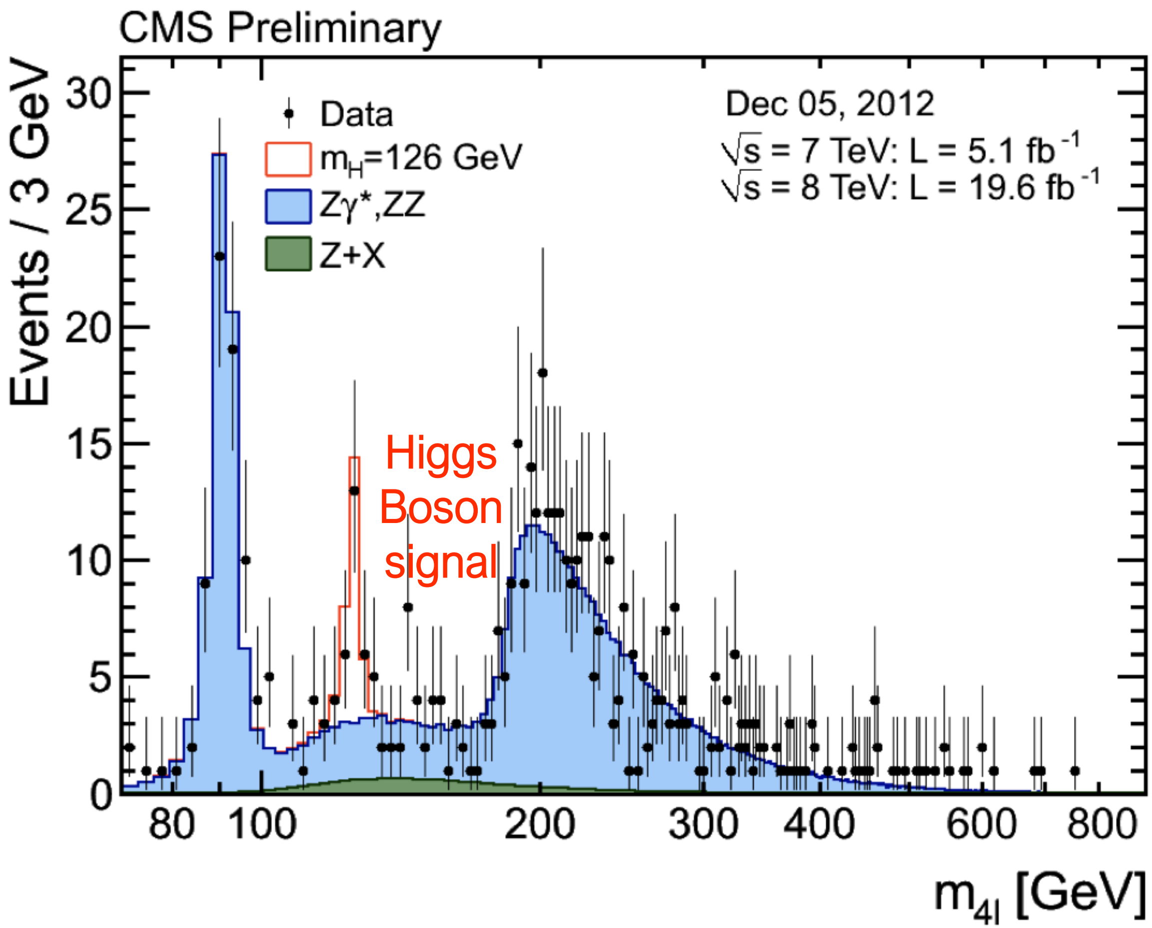




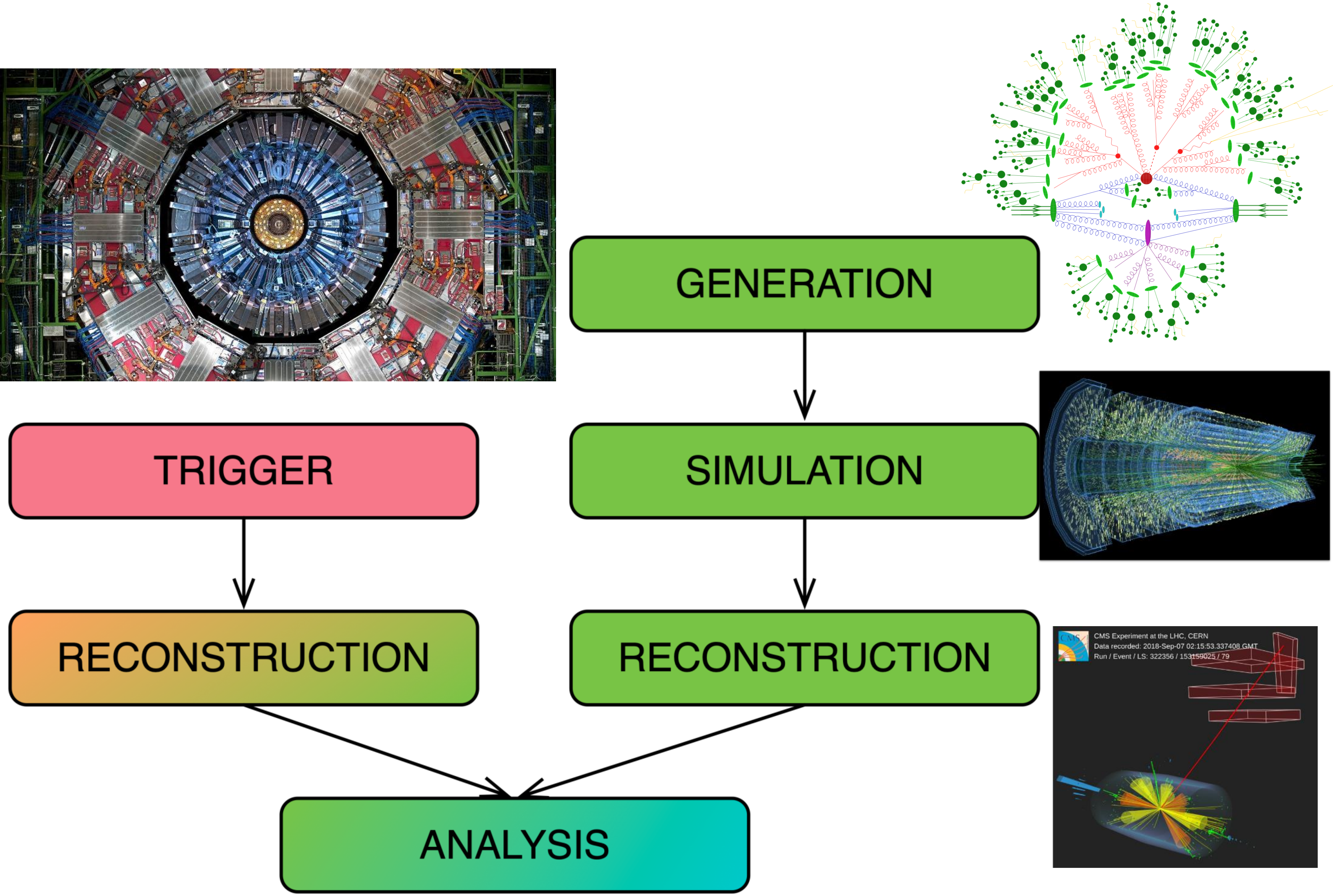
Activity with Event Displays

- 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 ~ 91GeV
m_H ~ 125 GeV



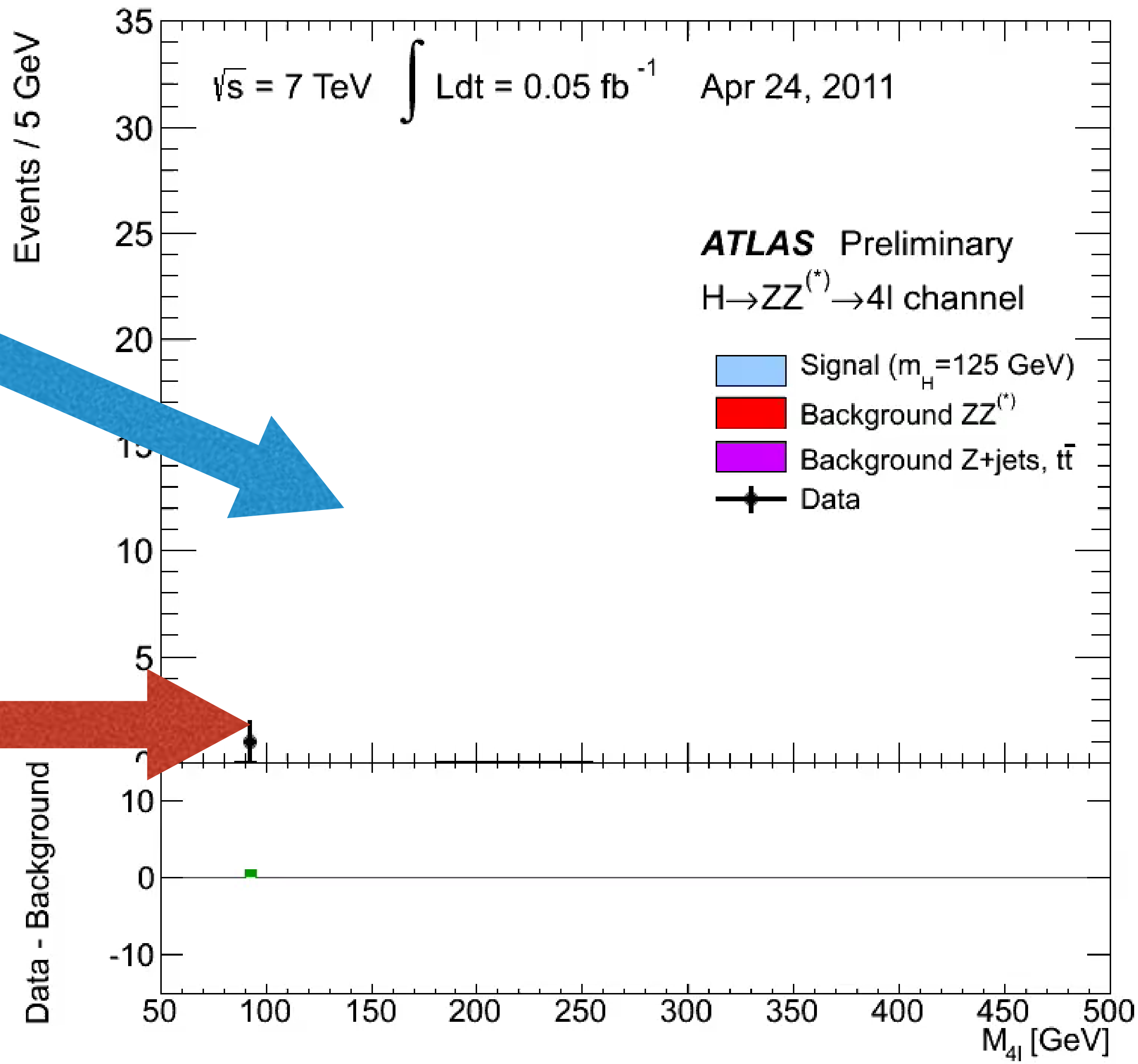
Analysis in the Data Processing Chain

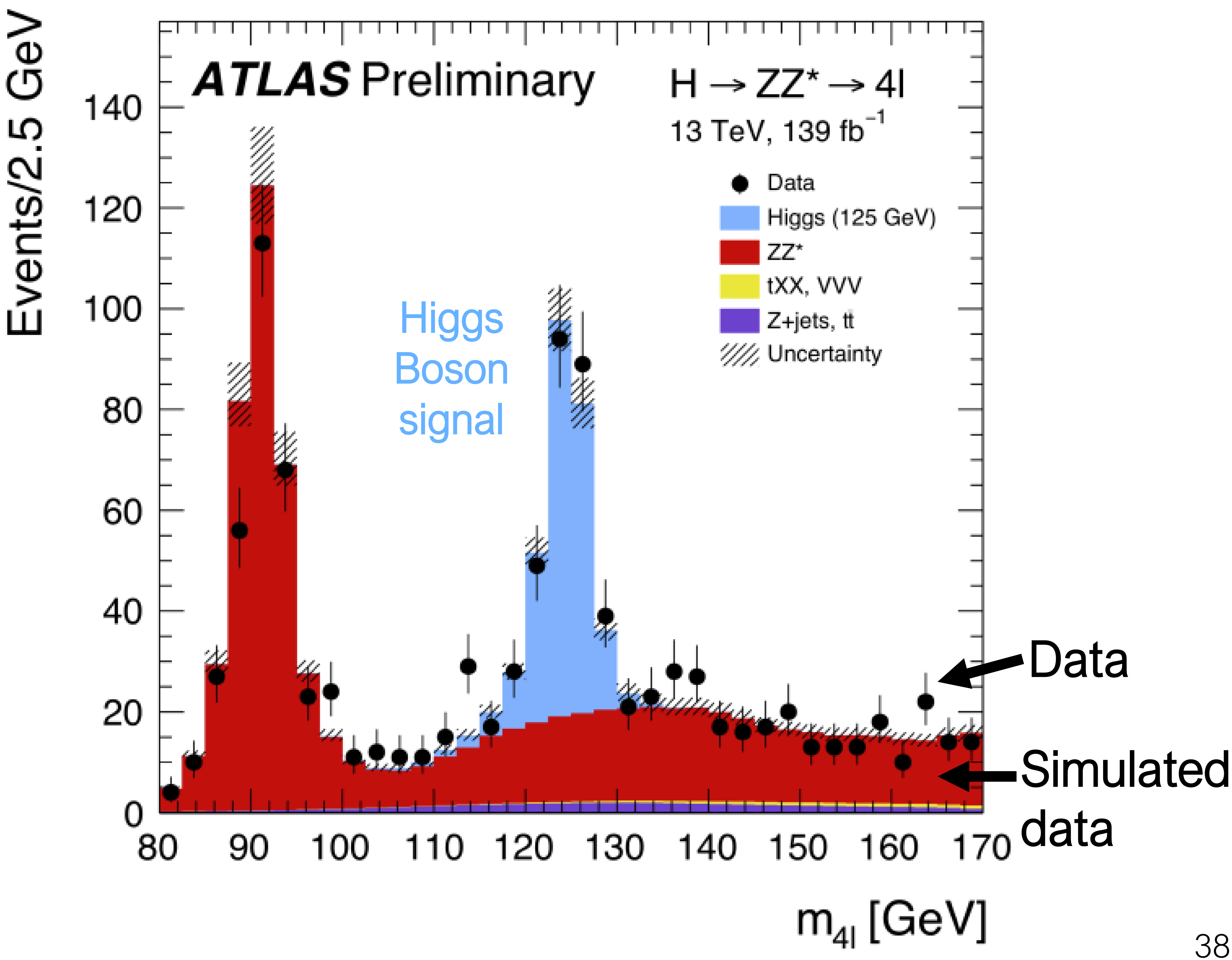


Higgs in 4 Electrons/Muons

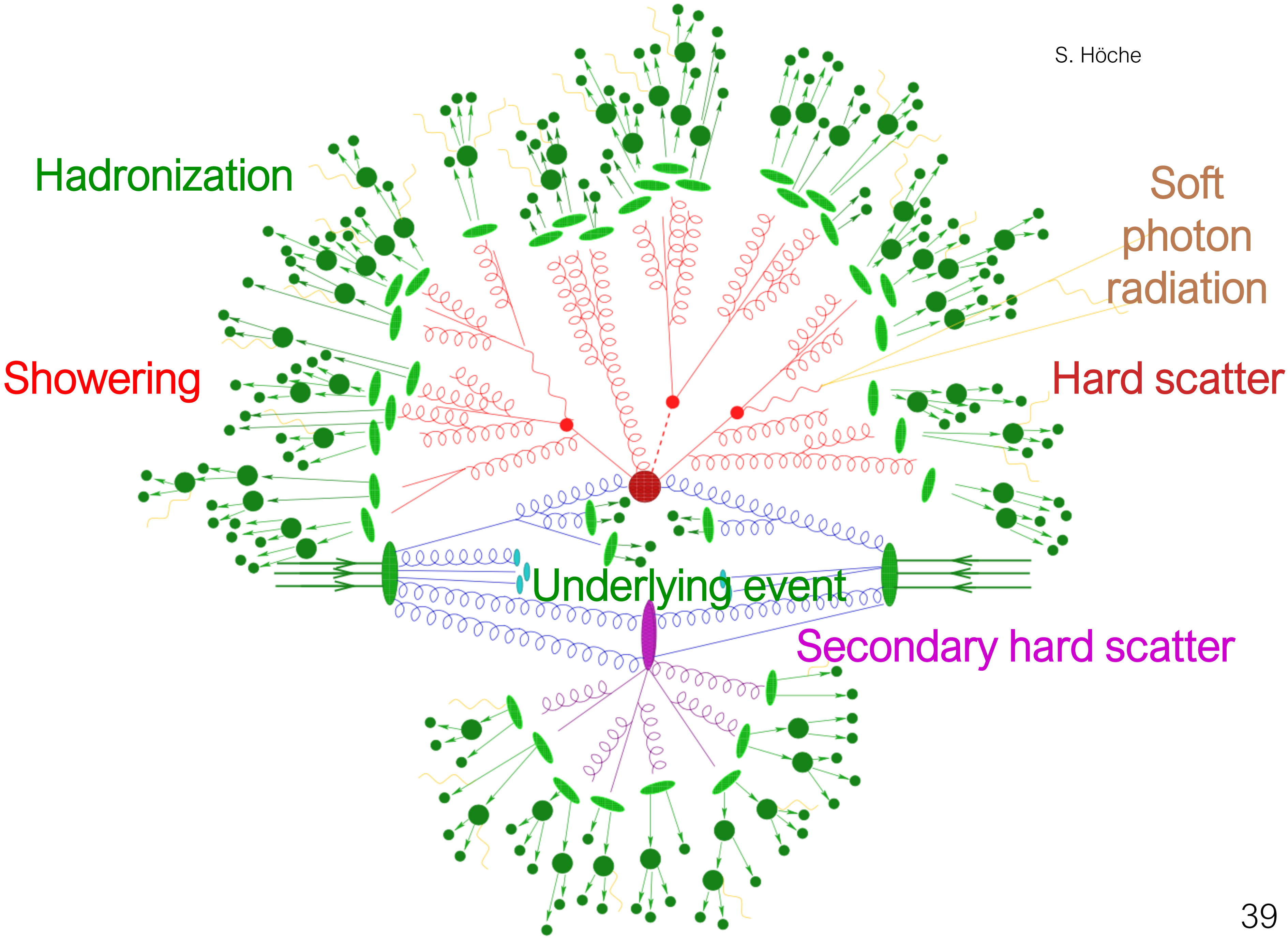
Higgs Boson Signal

Other processes

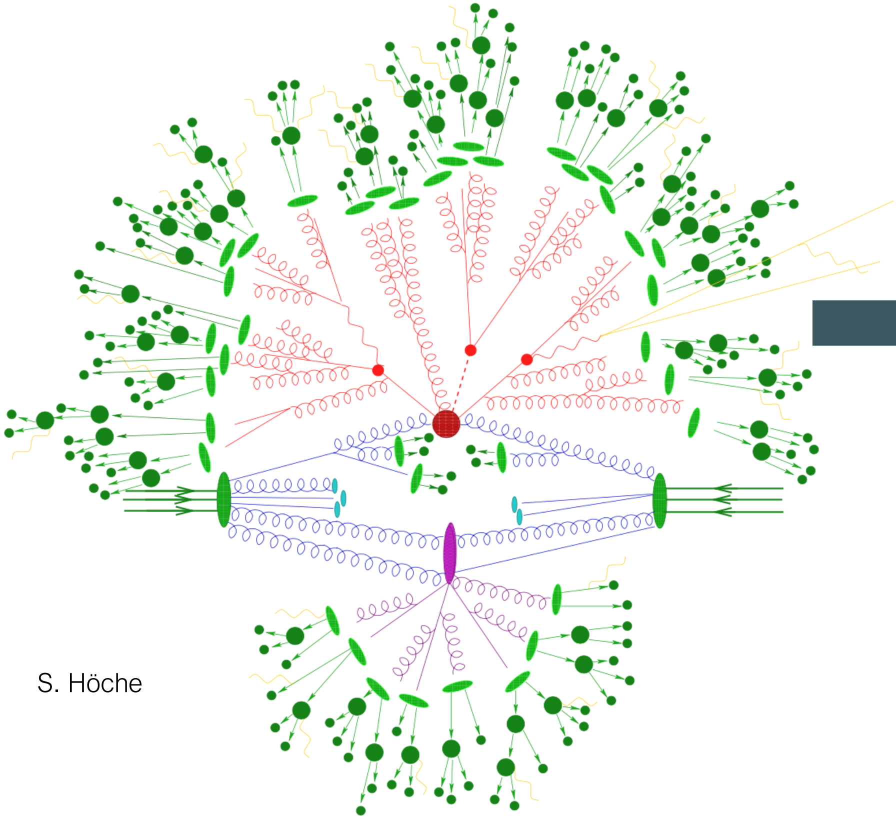



Events/2.5 GeV
ATLAS Preliminary
H → ZZ* → 4l
13 TeV, 139 fb⁻¹
Data
Higgs (125 GeV)
ZZ*
tXX, VVV
Z+jets, tt
Uncertainty
Higgs
Boson
signal
Data
Simulated
data
m4l [GeV]
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
80
90
100
110
120
130
140
150
160
170

Simulated Data - Event Generation

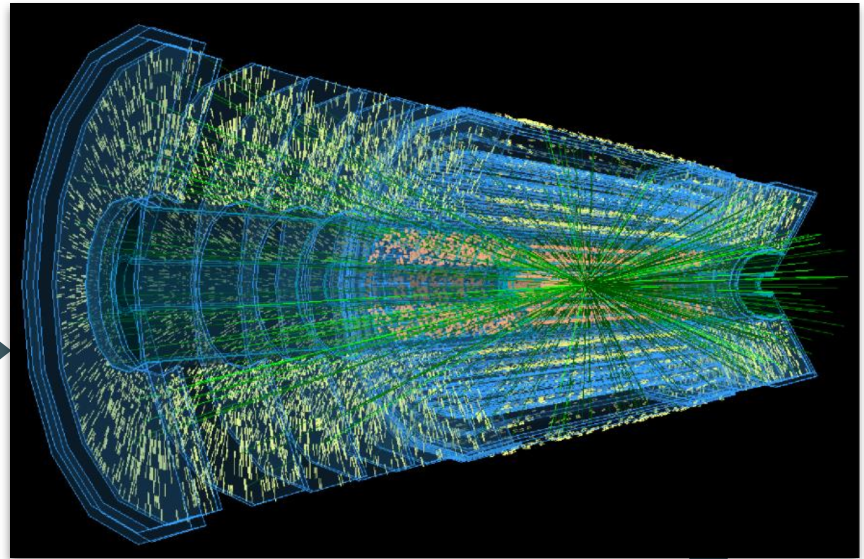


“Monte Carlo” methods



S. Höche

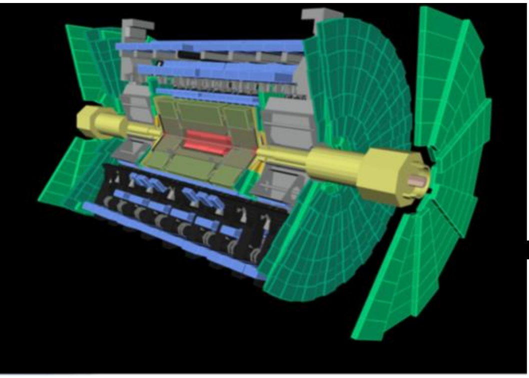
Event generation

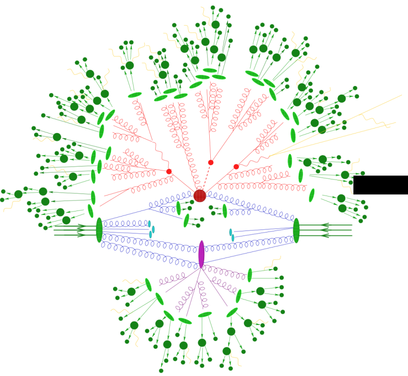


Detector simulation & digitisation

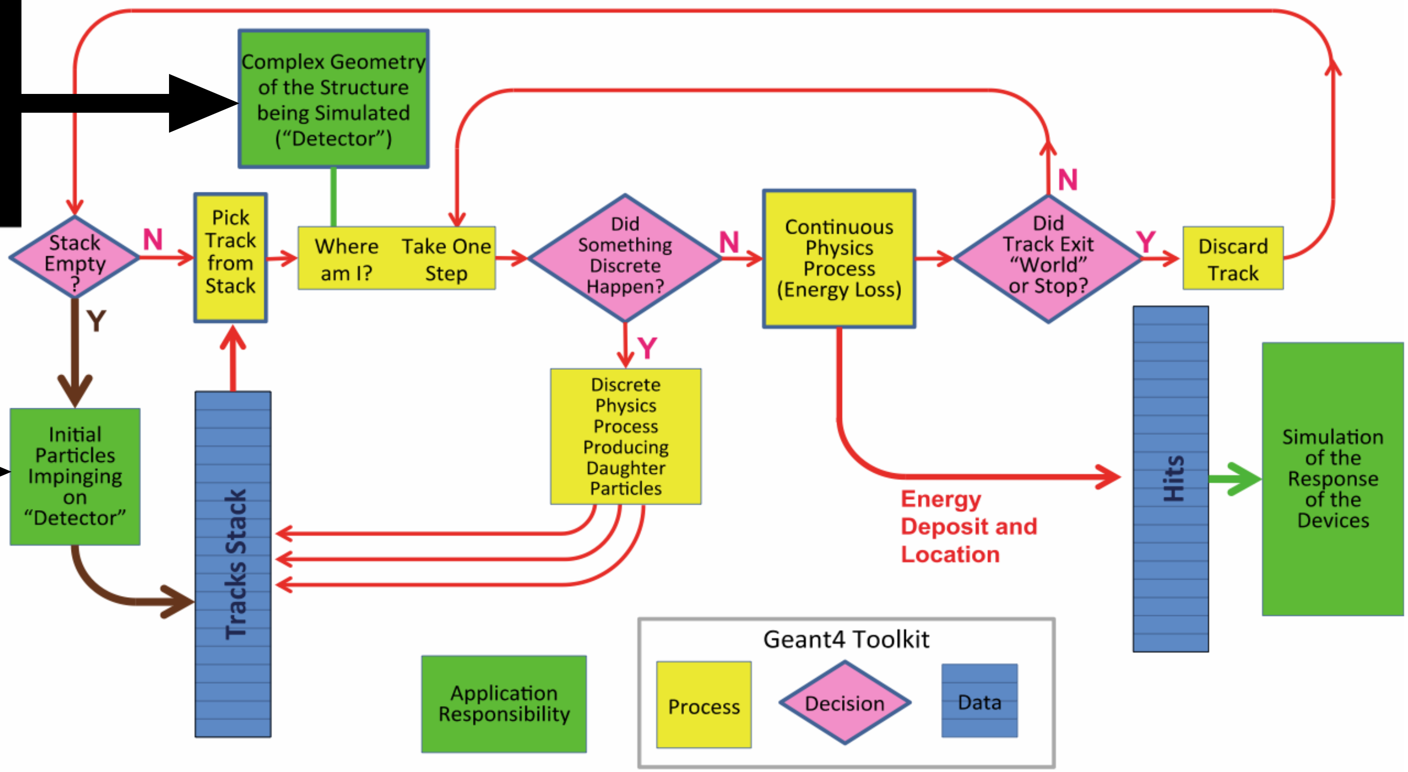
```
0110001101001001010100010
1010100010101010100111010
1010101000100101010100010
0010101010101010010101010
0101011101011110101010101
1110101101101010101110101
0101111000001000101010001
0001001010010110101010101
0110101111010010111101010
1101101010111010101010111
1000001000101000100010100
1010010110101010101011010
```

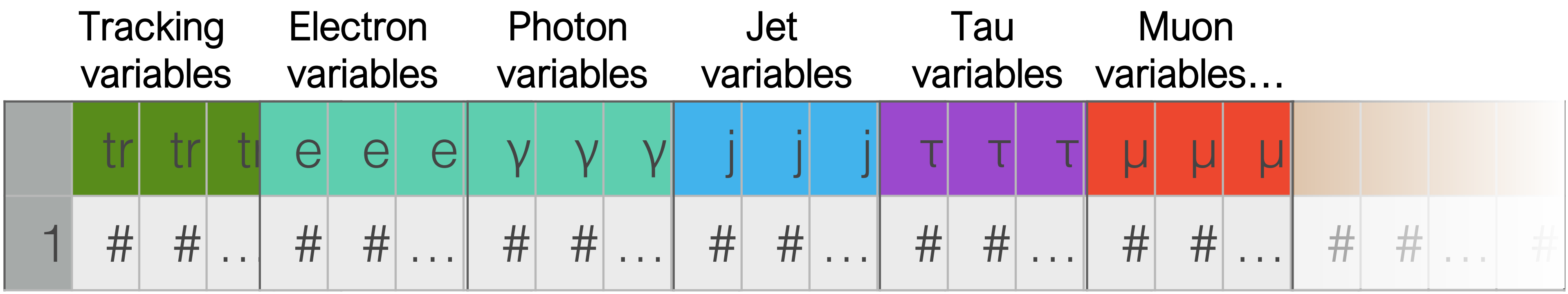
Detector Simulation

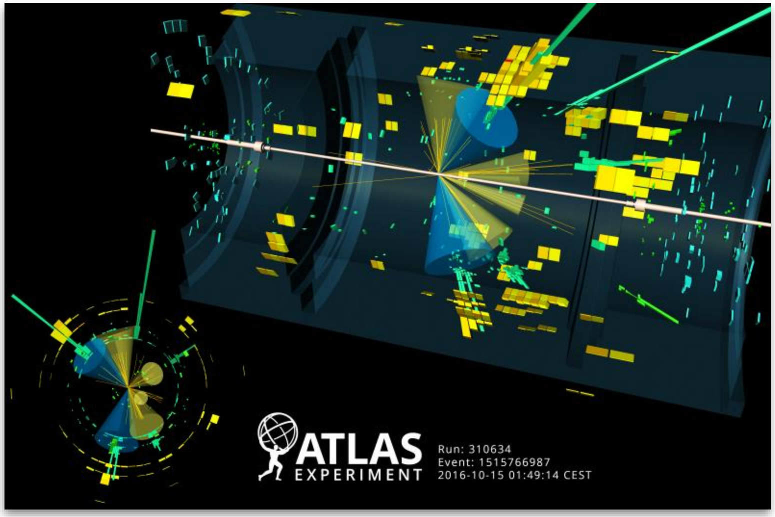




GEANT4 – **Event** and **Track Stack** Loops
Simplified Cartoon








```
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]}]
])
```

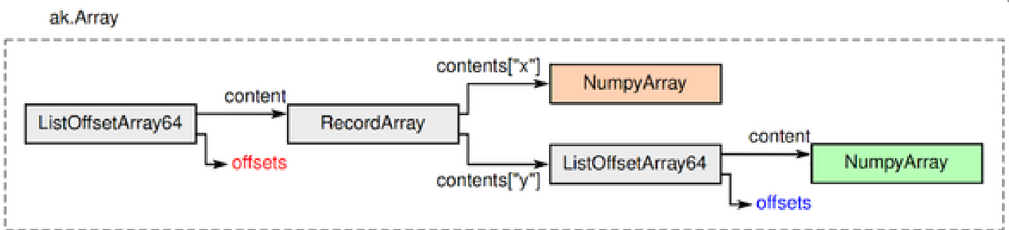
Record structures with differently typed fields

Array of variable-length lists ("ragged" or "jagged" arrays)

Nested variable-length lists

Missing data

Heterogeneous data (union/variant types)



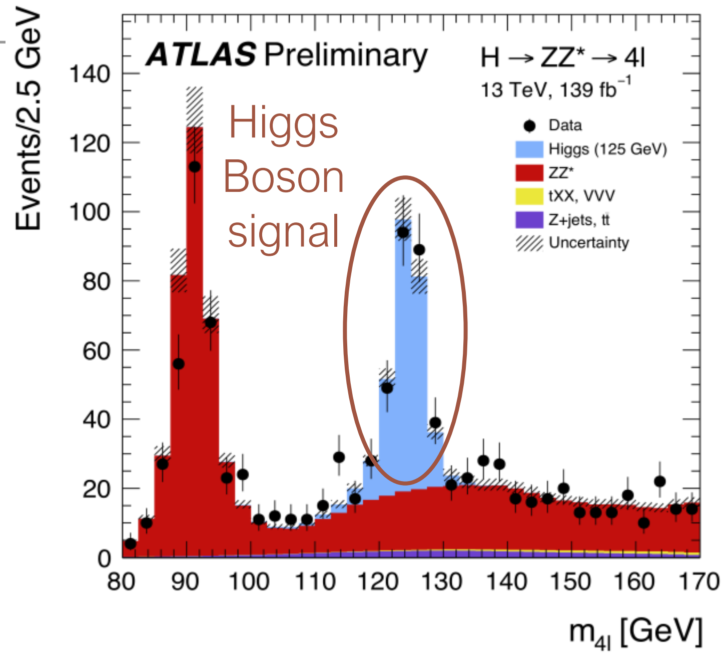
Jim Pivarski

	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	#	#	..	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#	#	…	#

Events

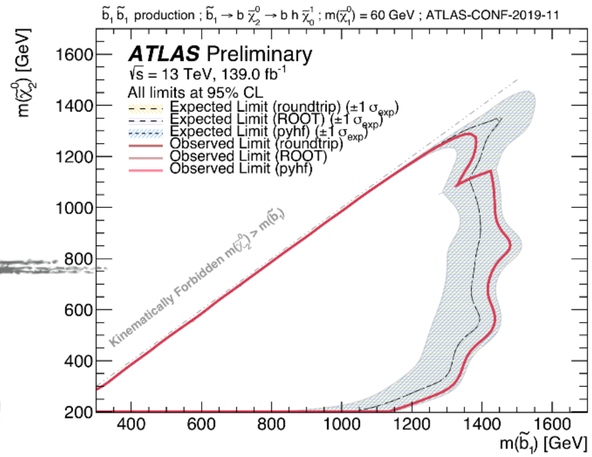
Analysis Tasks

	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

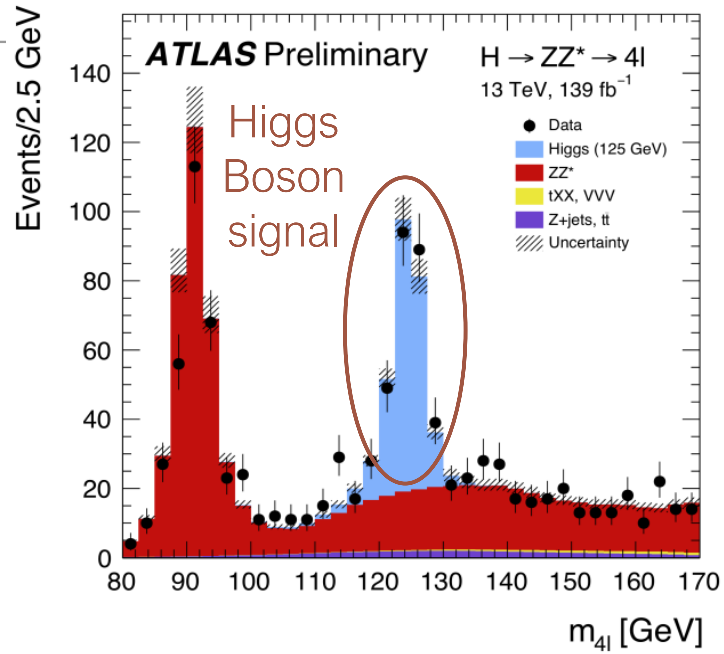
Build Statistical Models

Step 1: bulk analysis

Step 2: final analysis

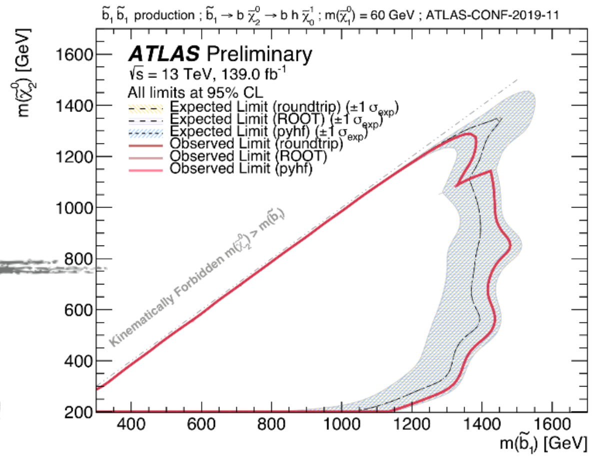
Analysis Tasks

	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 NN



Datasets

Add information

Build Statistical Models

Step 1: bulk analysis

Step 2: final analysis

Data Processing for Analysis

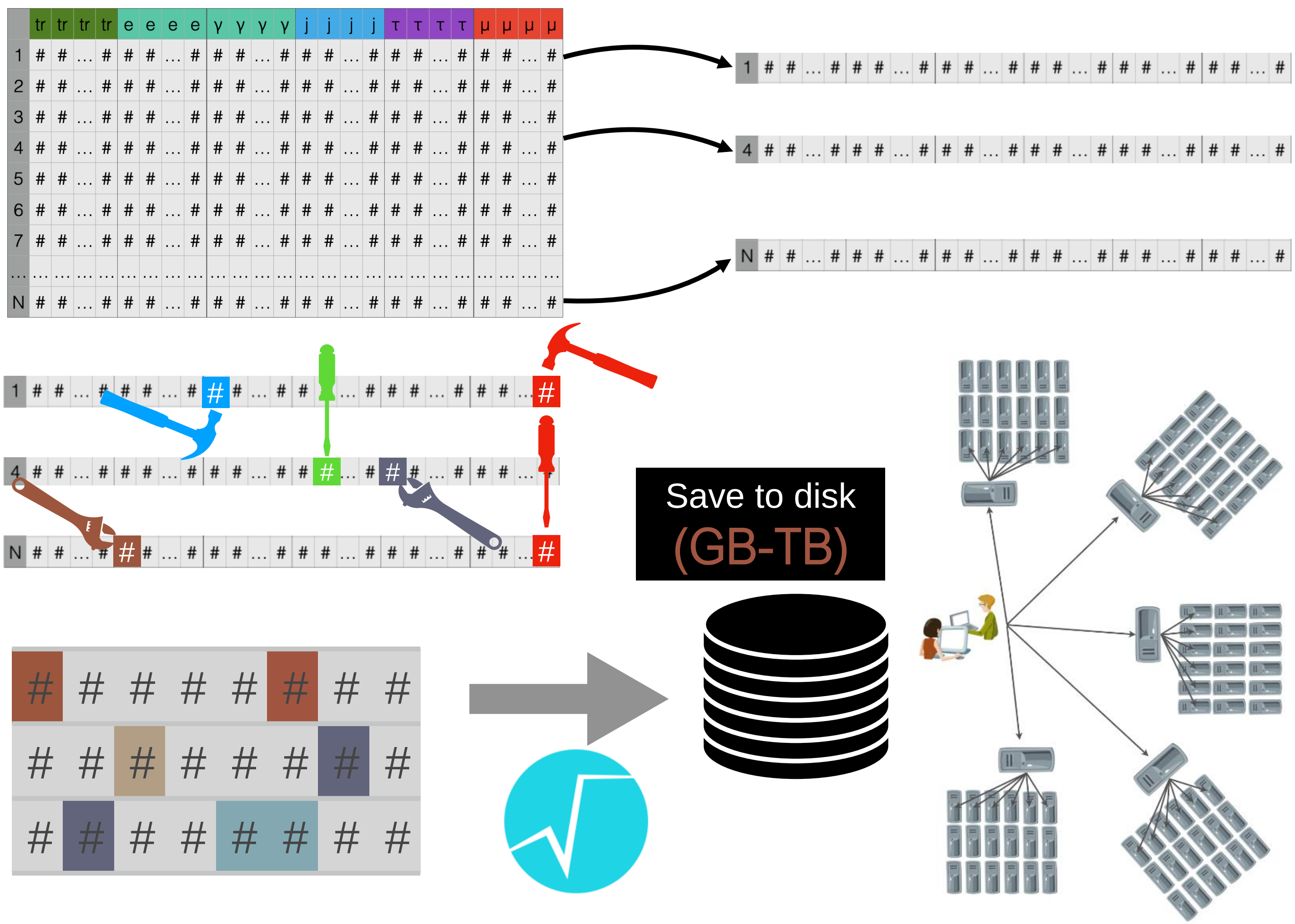
- Step 1: bulk analysis – usually done on distributed computing resources – the Grid

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

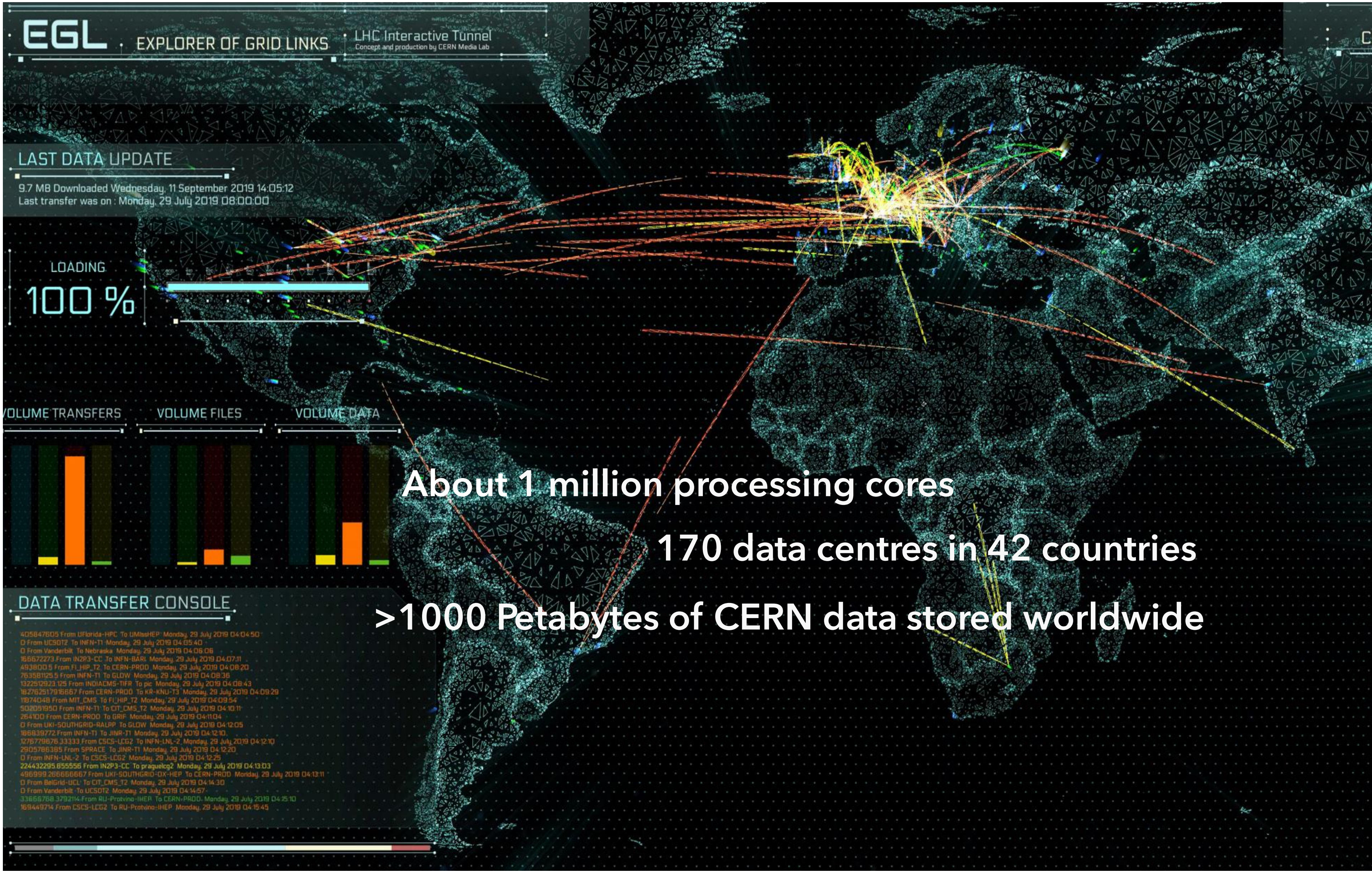
Select events of interest

Apply calibration/corrections

Retain only required variables



The Worldwide LHC Computing Grid (WLCG)



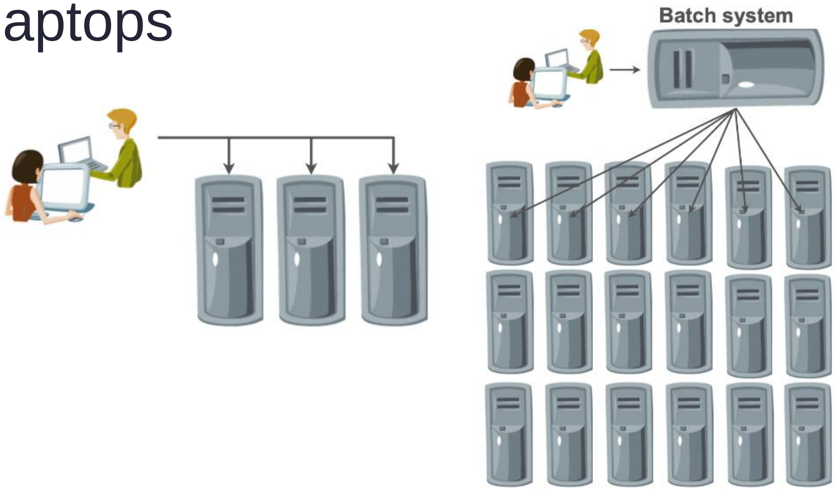
About 1 million processing cores

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

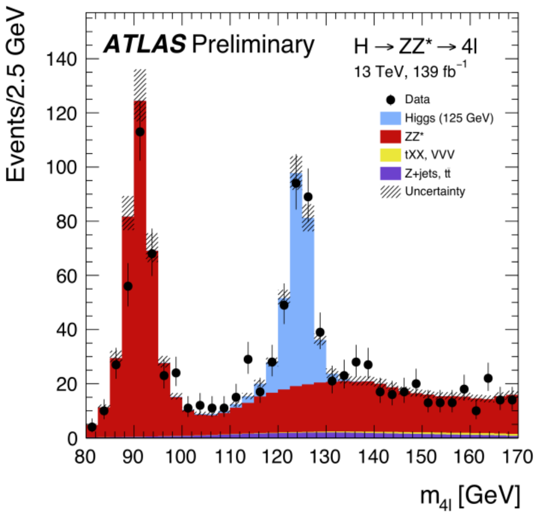
Modeling studies

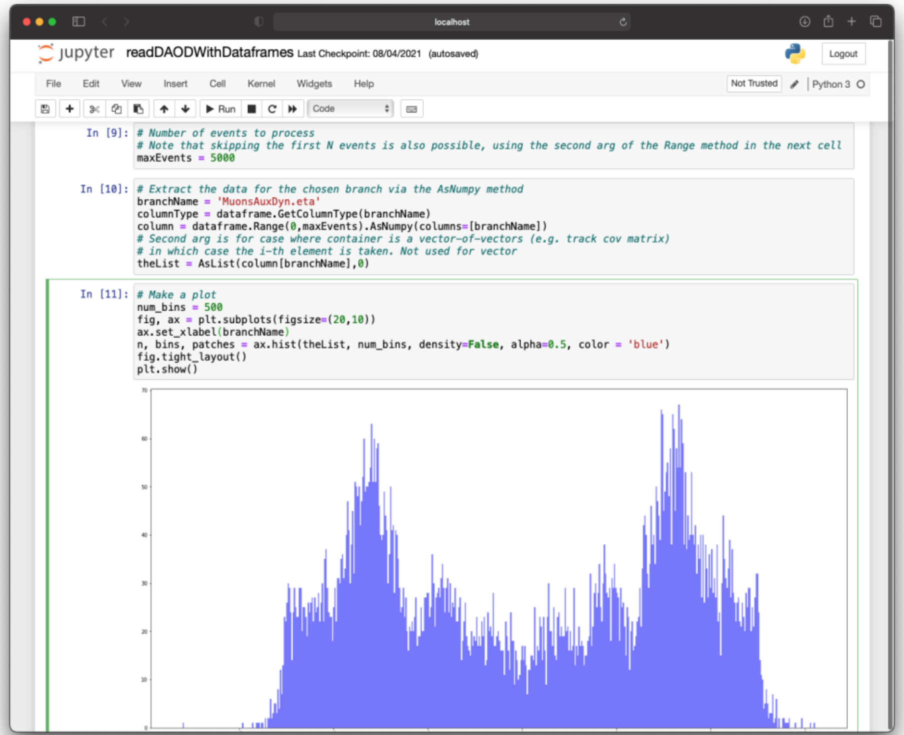
Systematics studies

Statistical analysis

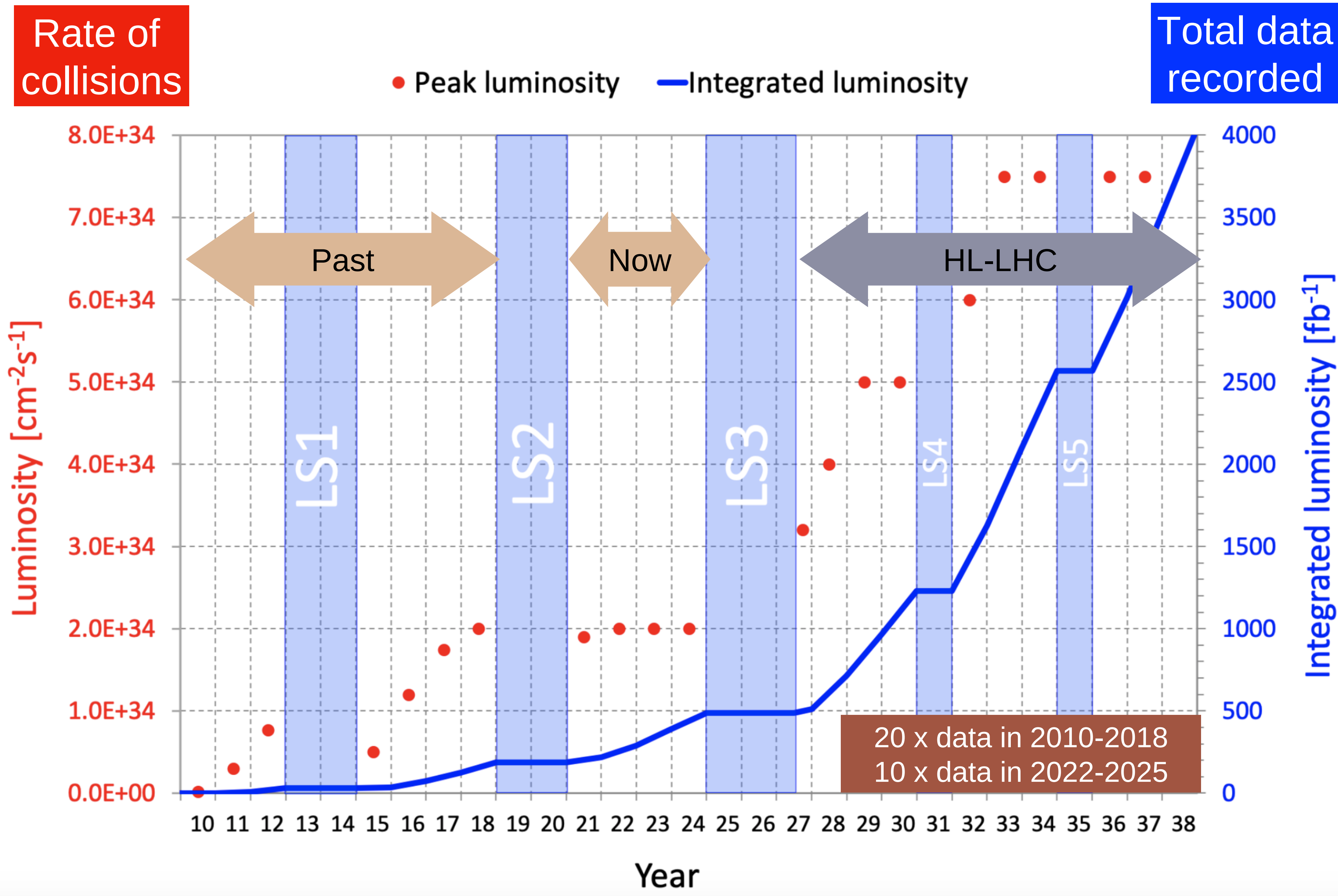
...

Final results

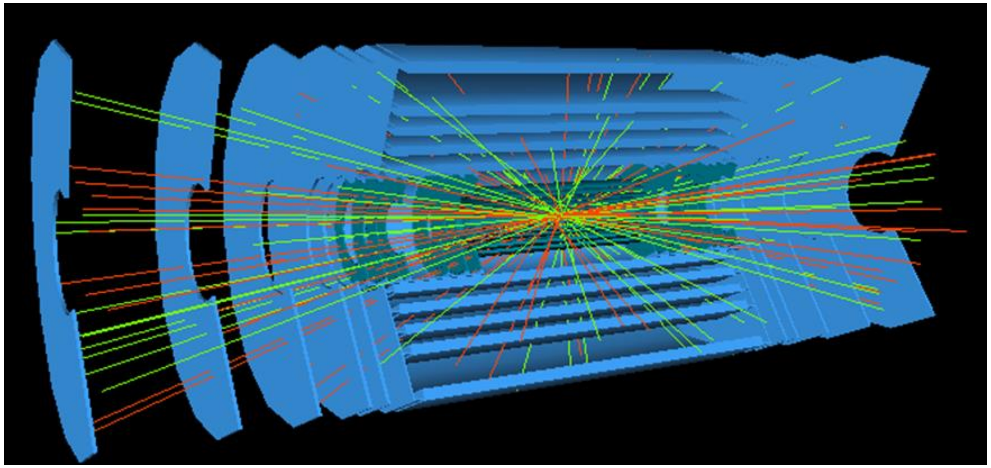


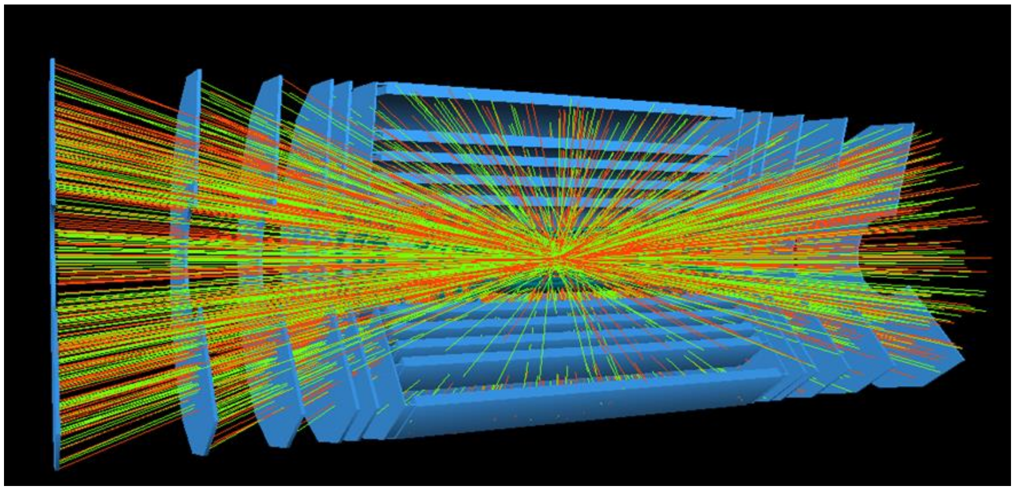


The Future at the High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC)



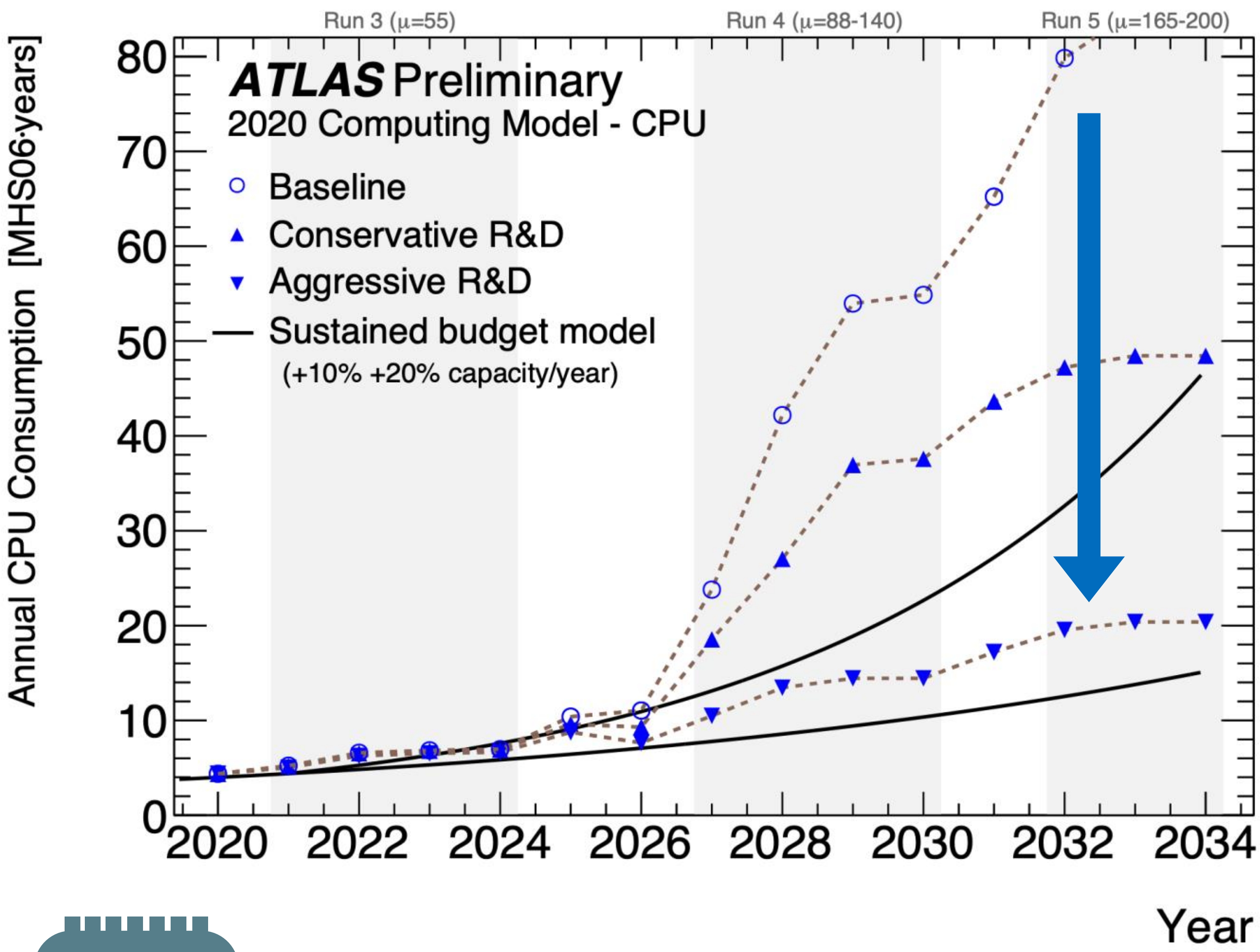
The Future at the High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC)

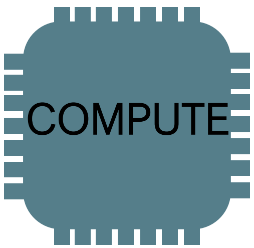




200 collisions in each bunch crossing

Computing Demands of the HL-LHC

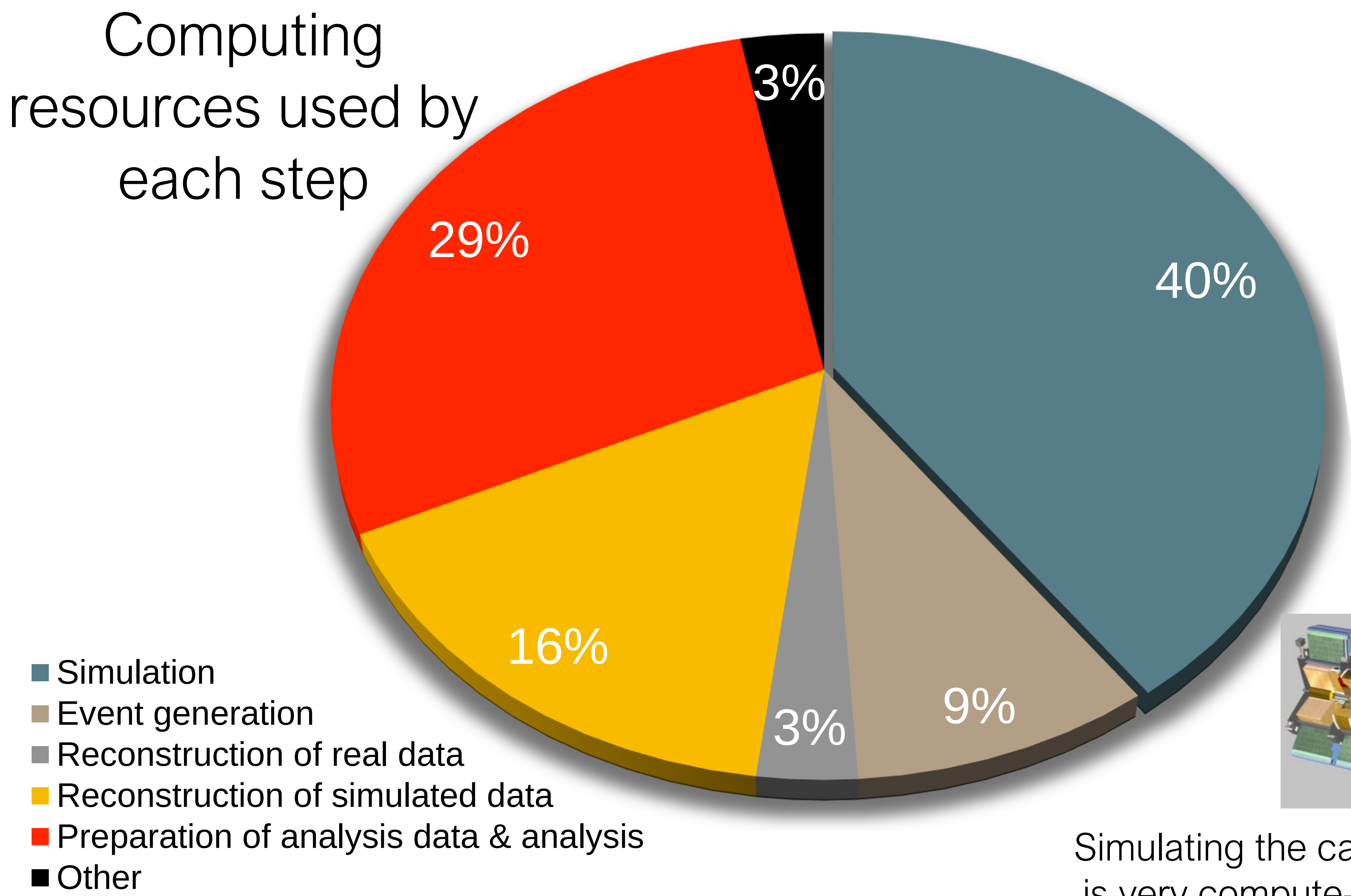


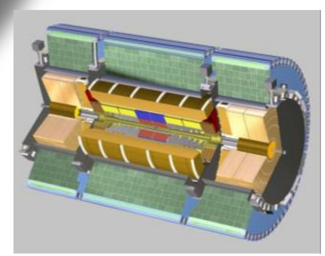


With current usage, would need more than about 5M cores by ~2035

R&D program to reduce compute needs by ~ x4

More efficient software & new methods



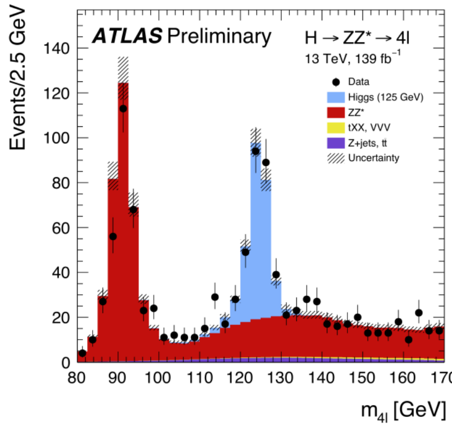


Simulating the calorimeters is very compute-intensive. Speed up with "FastCaloSim"

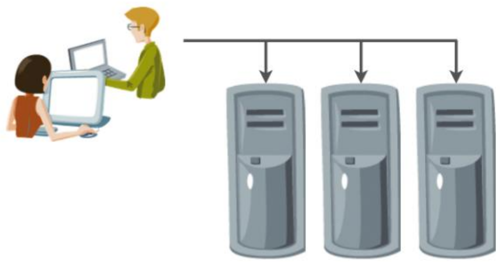
Challenges for Analysis in the Future

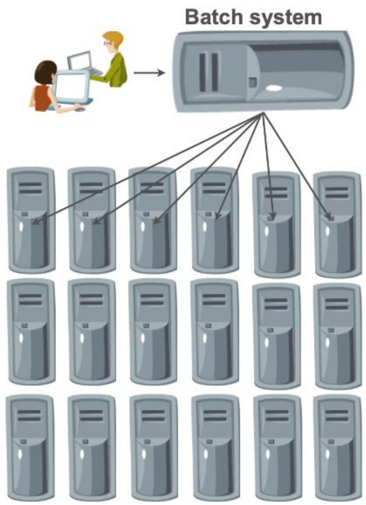
Already facing several bottlenecks, expected more challenging the future

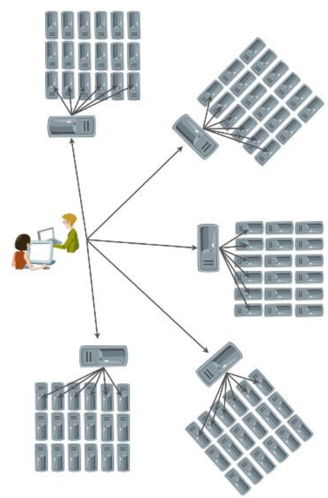
- Processing times – need to be fast



- Dataset sizes – need to be able to scale out





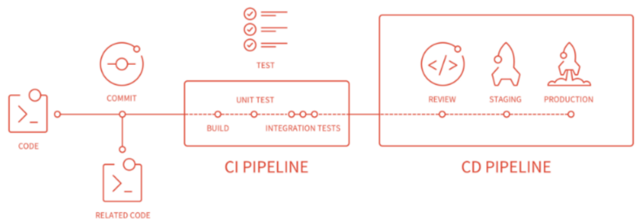


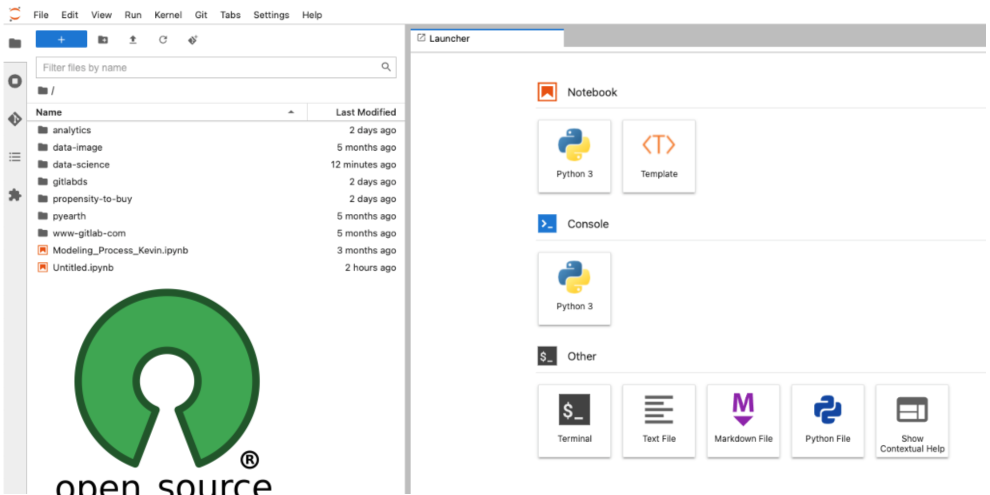
Challenges for Analysis in the Future

Already facing several bottlenecks, expected more challenging the future

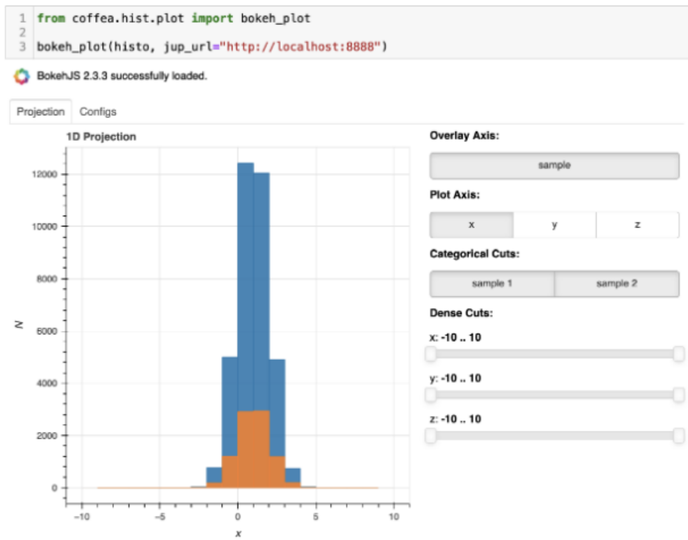
◦ Maintenance of code & ease of use

GitLab CI



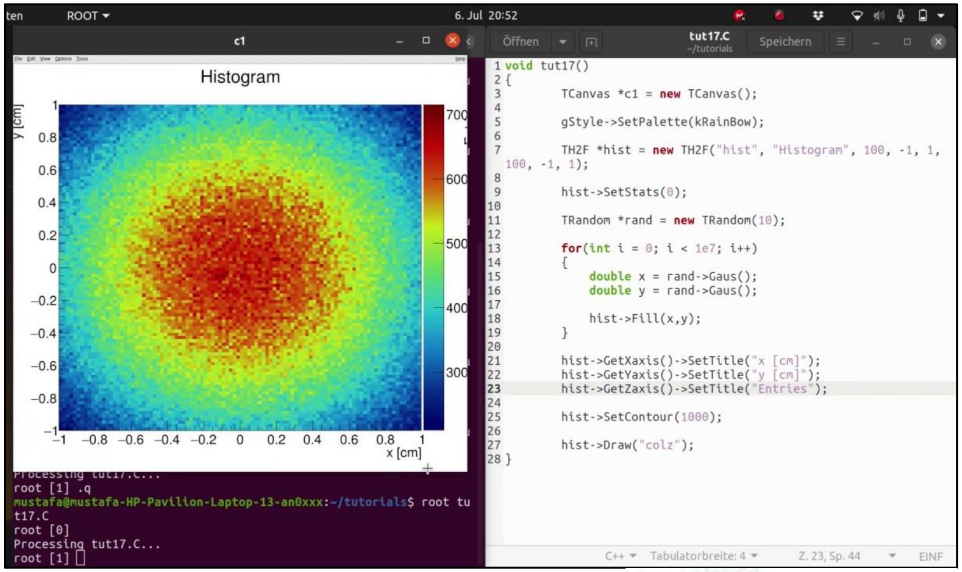


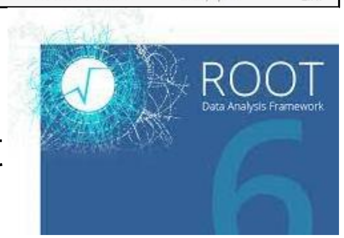
open source initiative



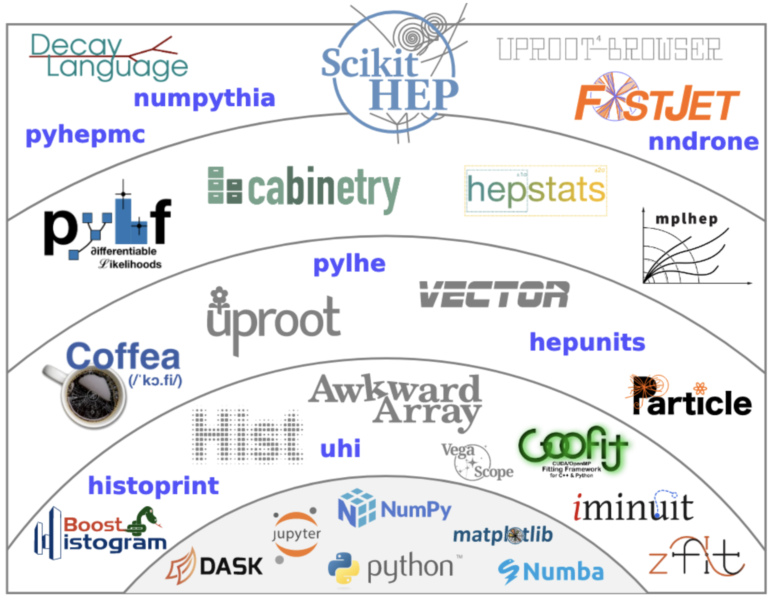
Some History of Analysis Software

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





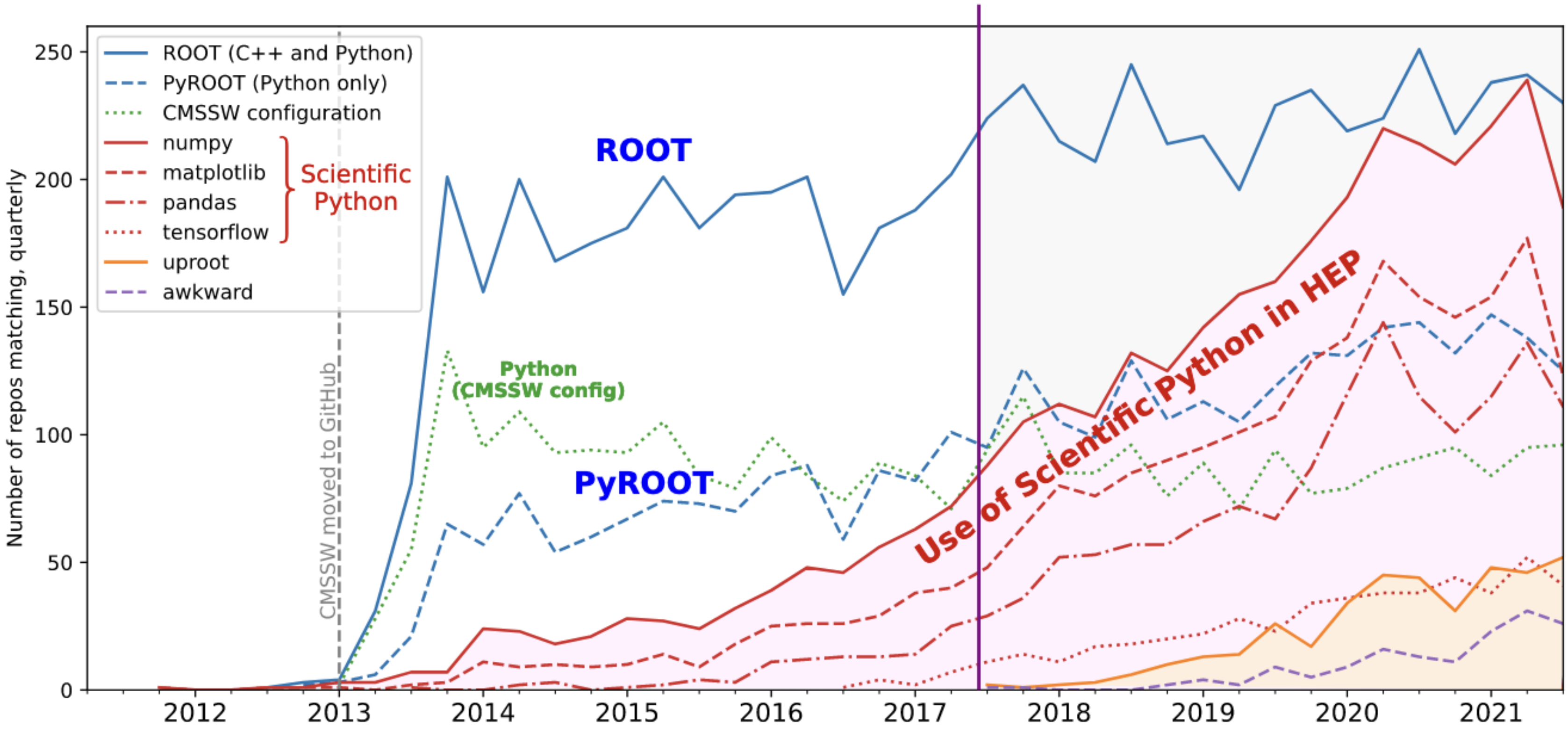
ROOT
1994-Present
C++ libraries
can interface with python, R



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

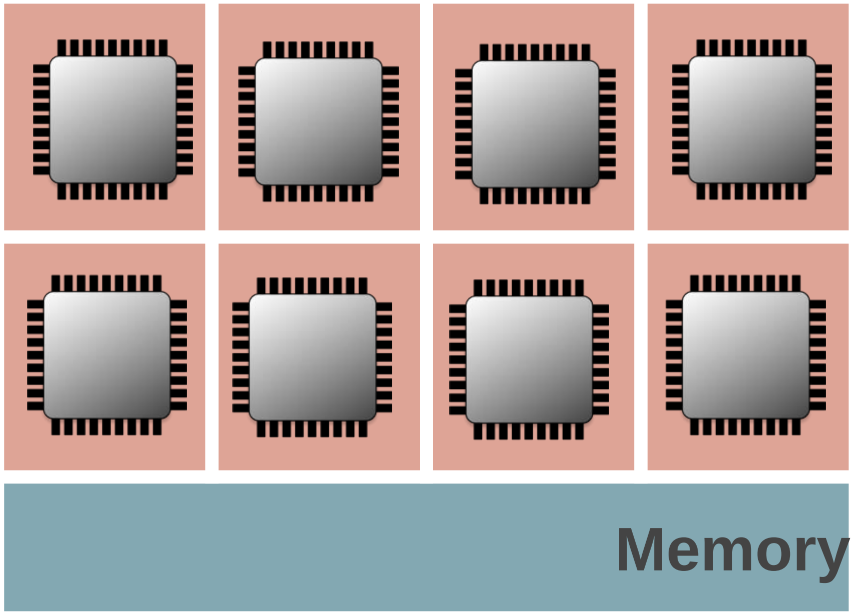
Increasing use of Python for Analysis

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

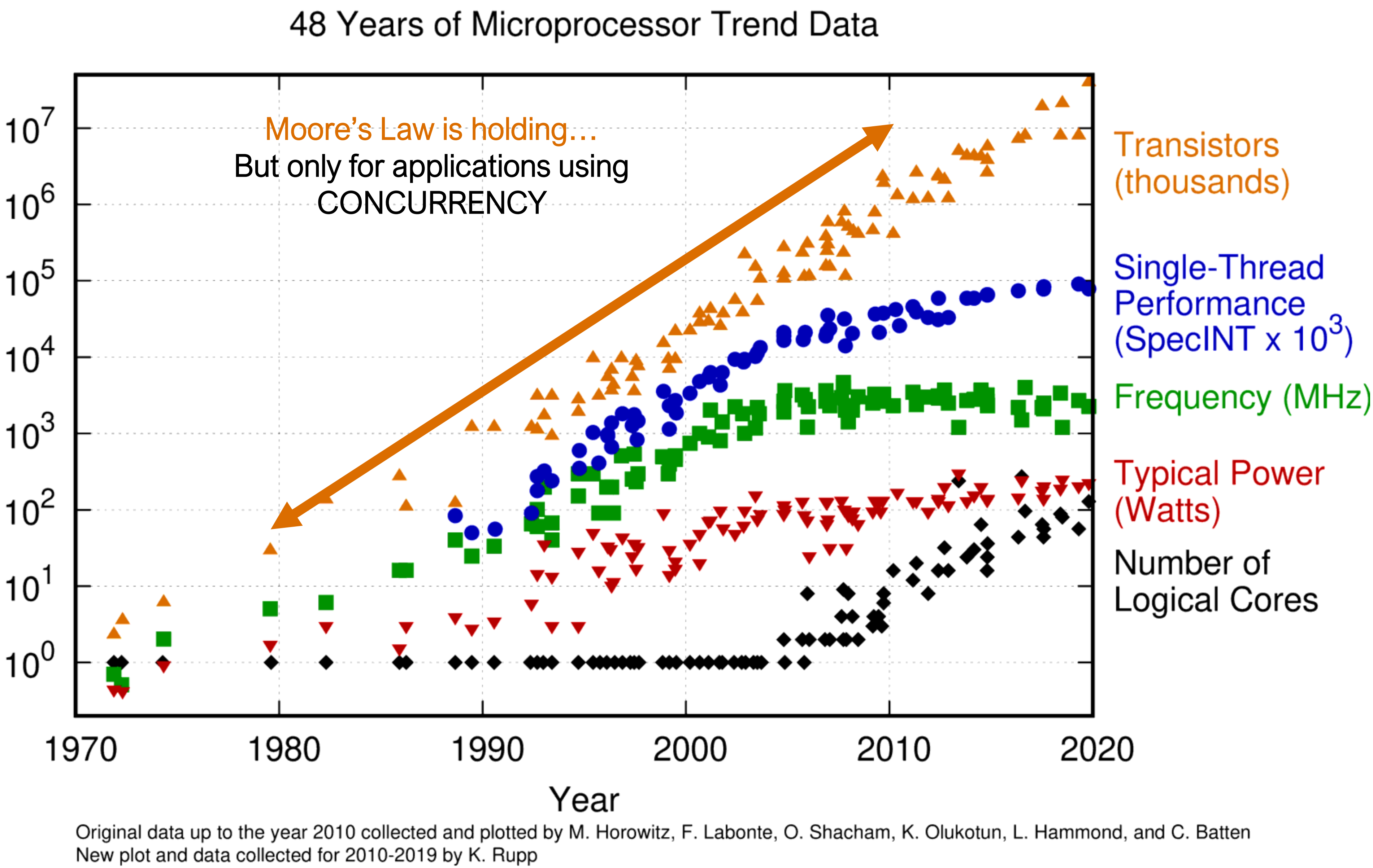


Python is increasingly becoming a portal for analysis
– e.g. PyROOT + Scikit-HEP

Multi-core processors

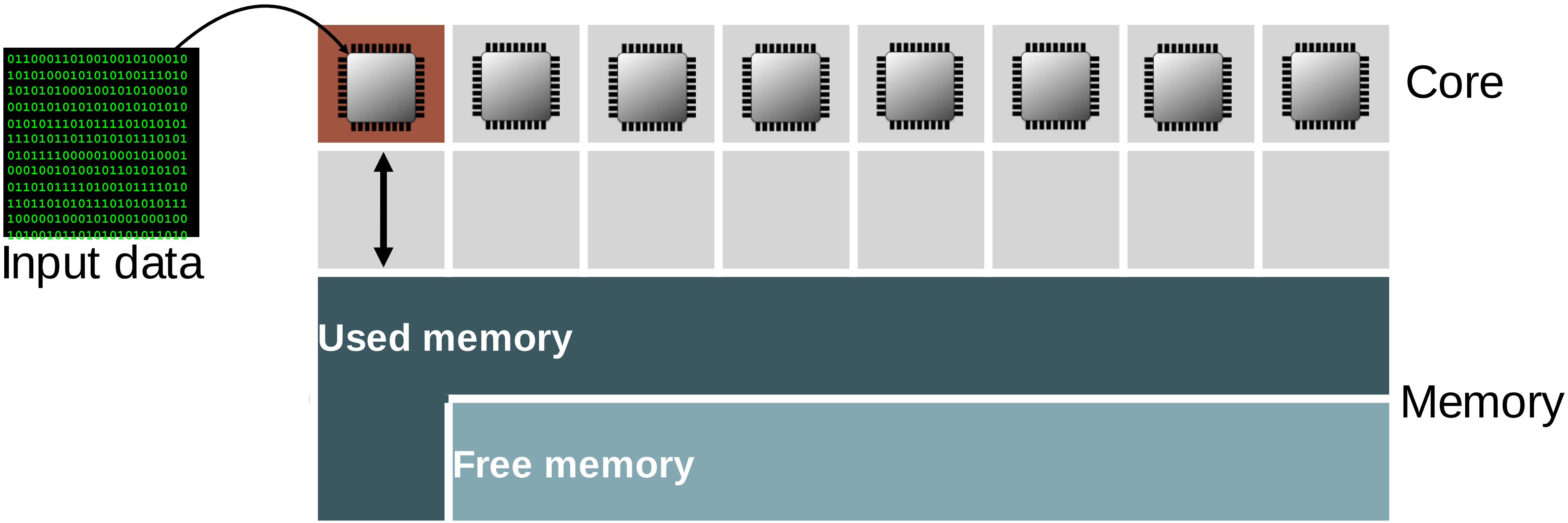


From the mid-2000s, multi-core processors became common
The cores share work between them to continue to allow increased performance


48 Years of Microprocessor Trend Data
Moore's Law is holding…
But only for applications using
CONCURRENCY
Transistors
(thousands)
Single-Thread
Performance
(SpecINT x 10^3)
Frequency (MHz)
Typical Power
(Watts)
Number of
Logical Cores
10^7
10^6
10^5
10^4
10^3
10^2
10^1
10^0
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
Year
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

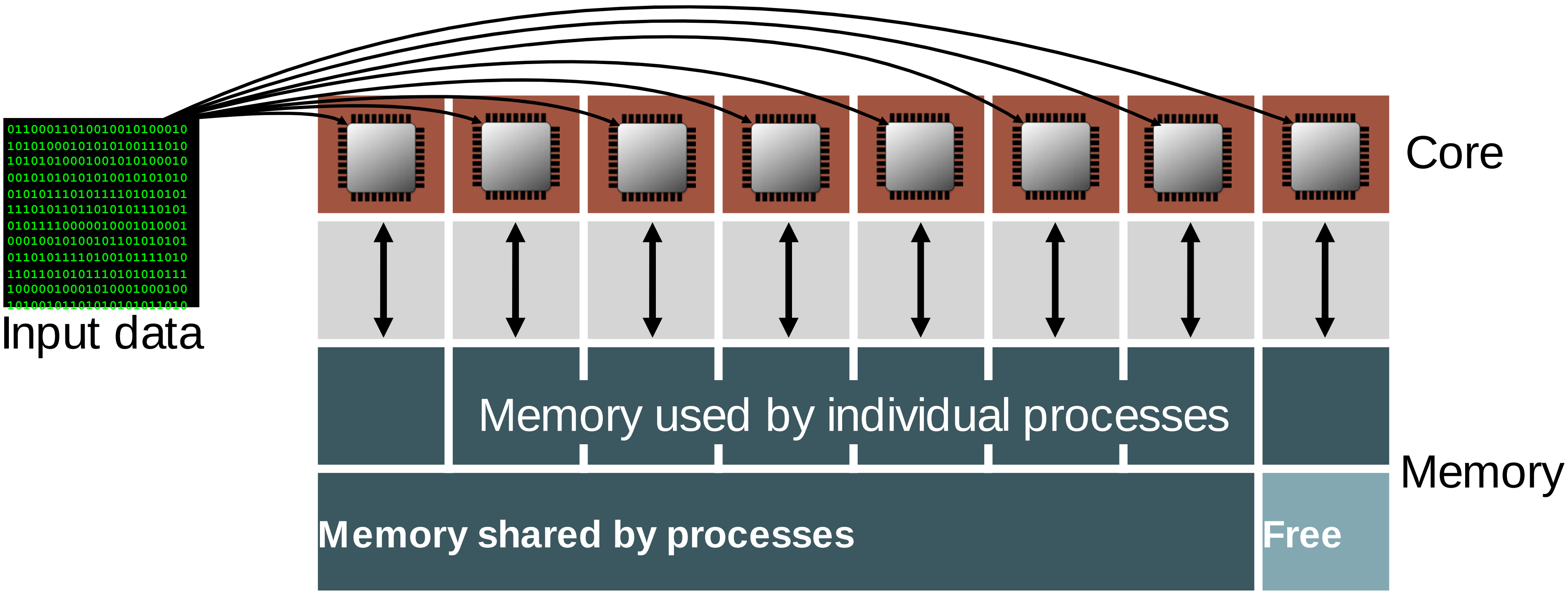
Serial (e.g. no concurrency)



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

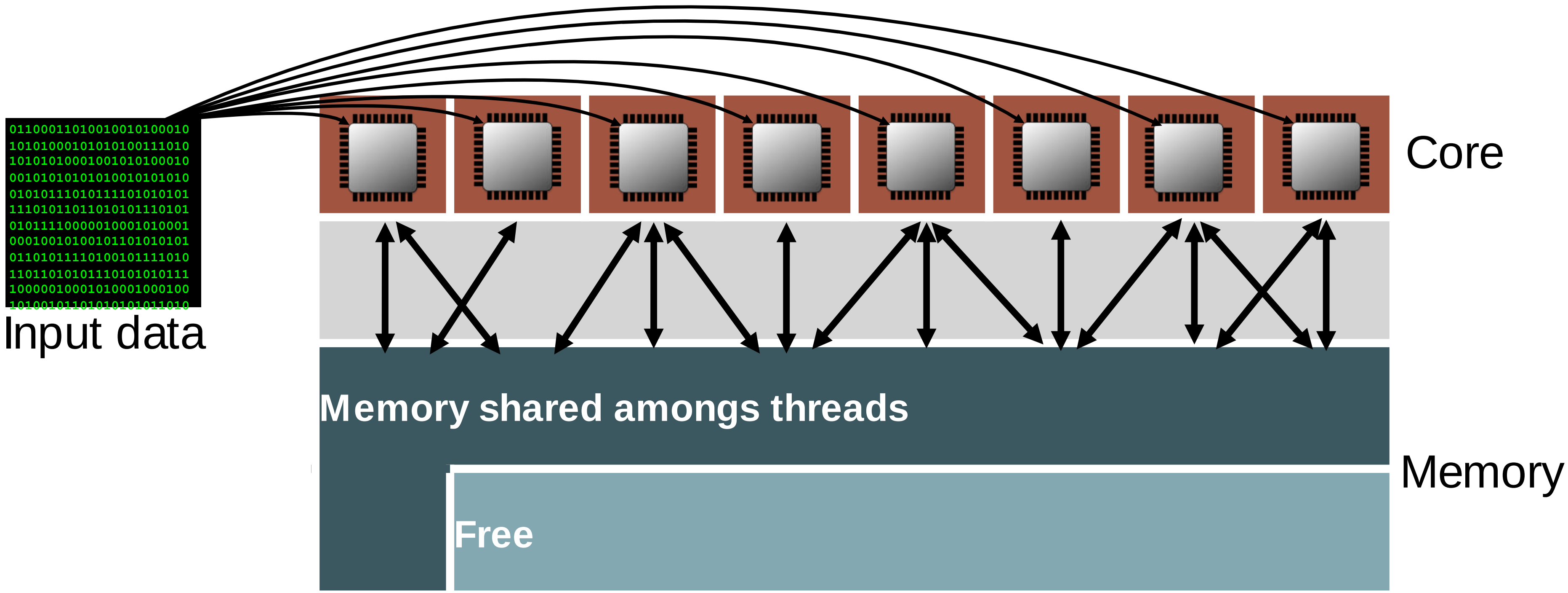


Memory needed by all processes is shared at the start of the task. Each core runs an independent process that needs its own share of memory to handle its batch of events.

Adding extra processes still adds a lot of extra memory

Types of concurrency

Multi-threaded



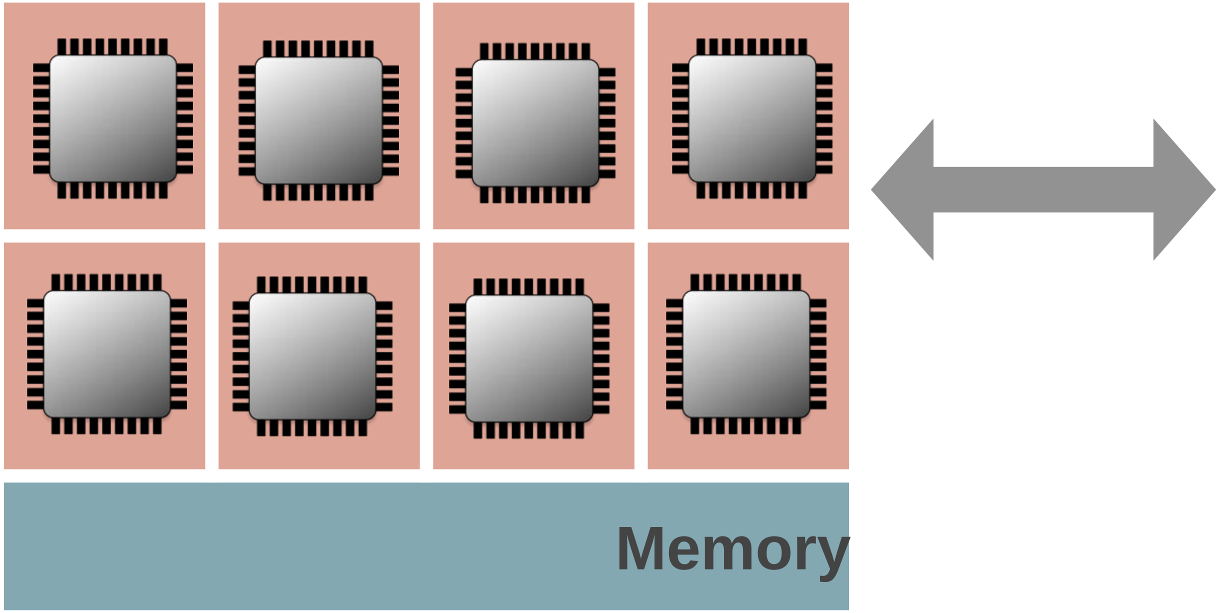
Cores can share workload & memory throughout the task processing

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

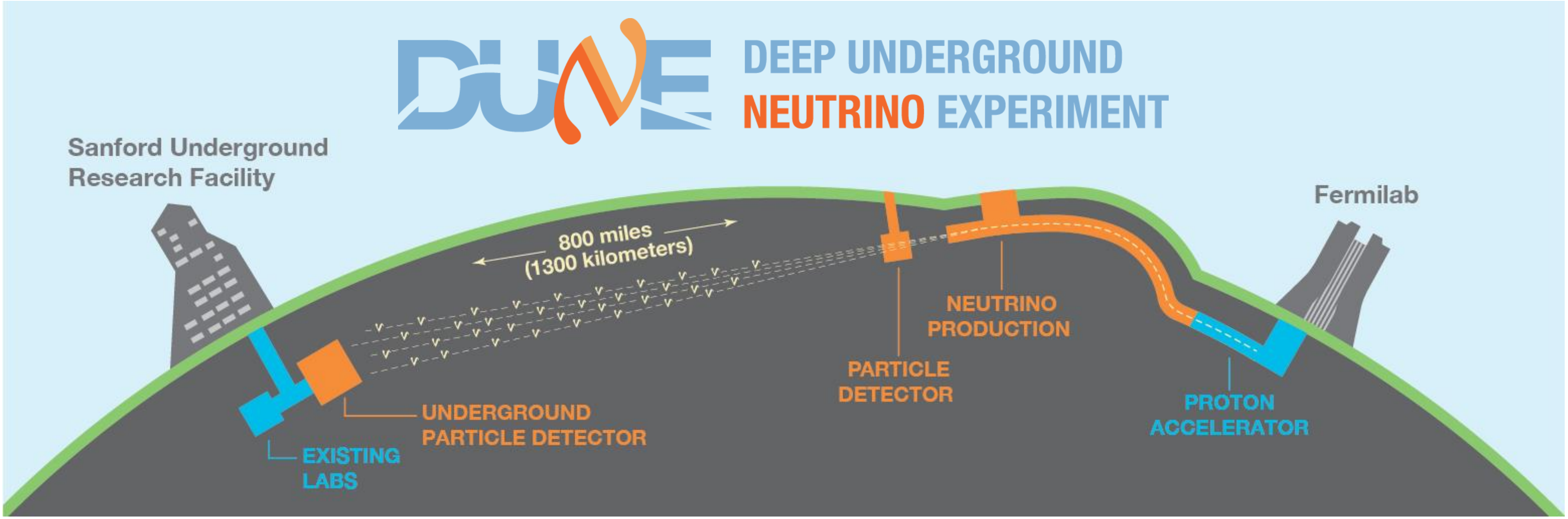
Meeting the HL-LHC Challenge

Graphics processing units (GPU)

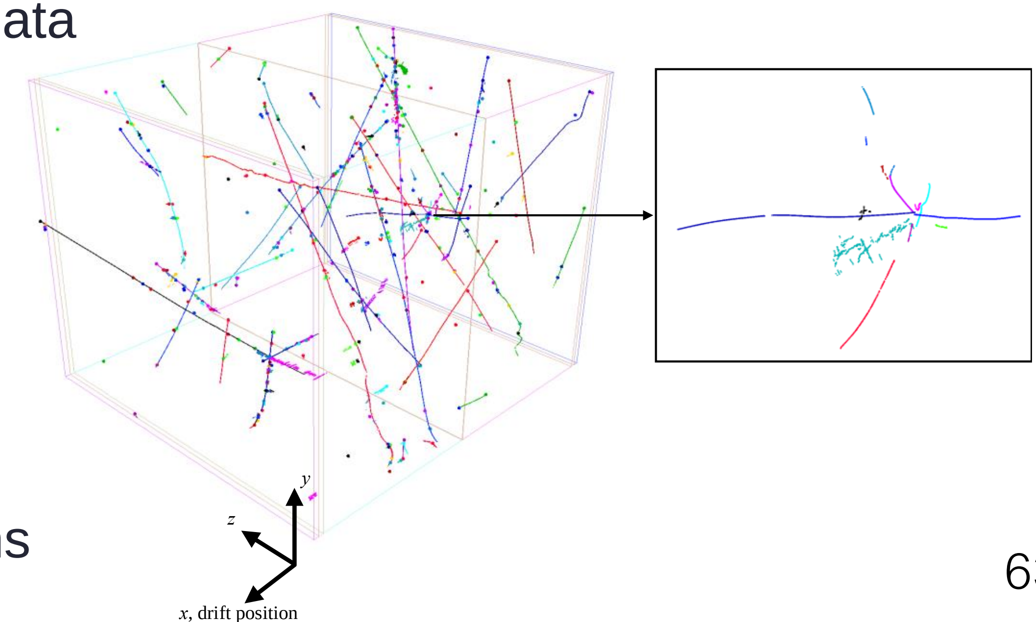


- CPU
  - Small number of high power cores
  - Optimized for complex serial tasks
- GPU
  - Large number of low power cores
  - Optimized for massively parallel tasks (e.g. graphics), machine learning

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



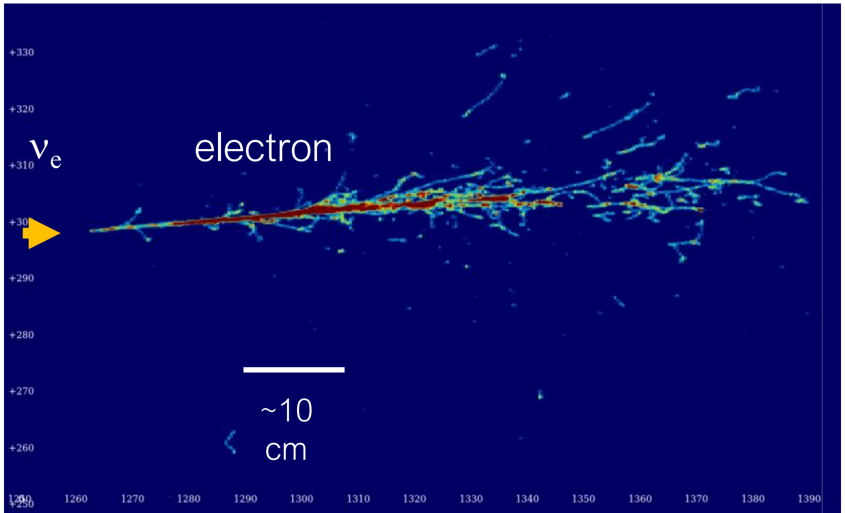
- Adopting many common solutions

Particle Detection in Dune

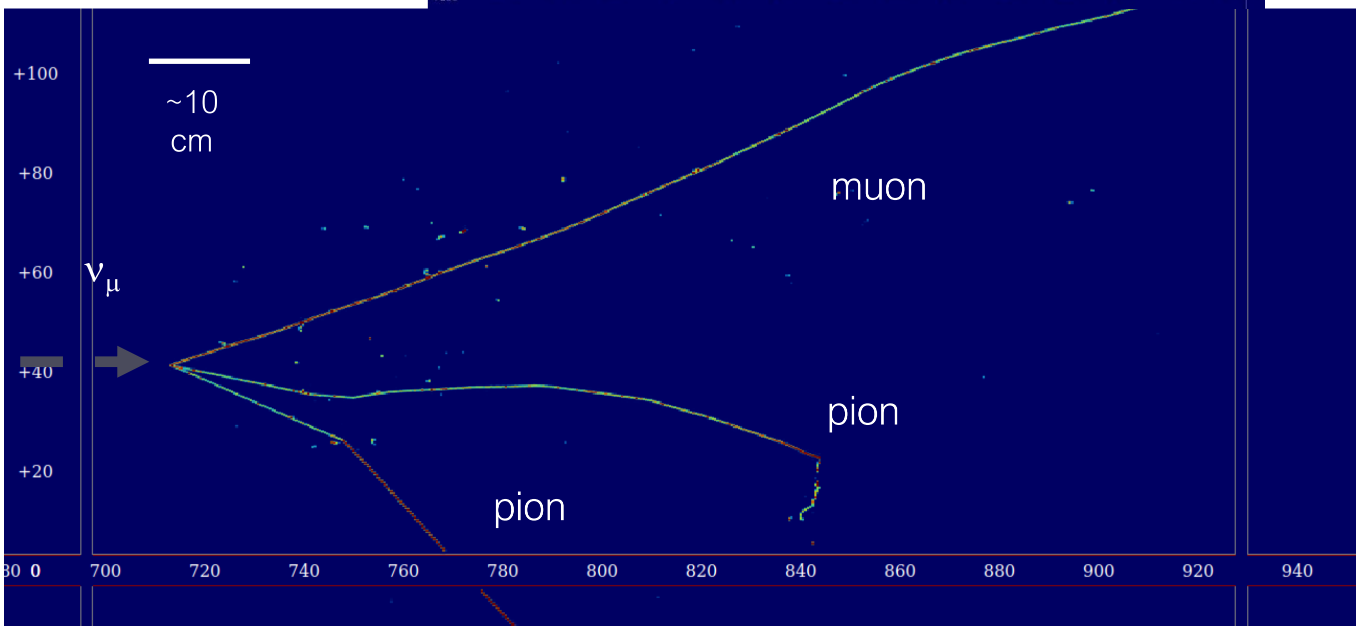
DEEP UNDERGROUND NEUTRINO EXPERIMENT

How do you tell a ν_μ from a ν_e ?

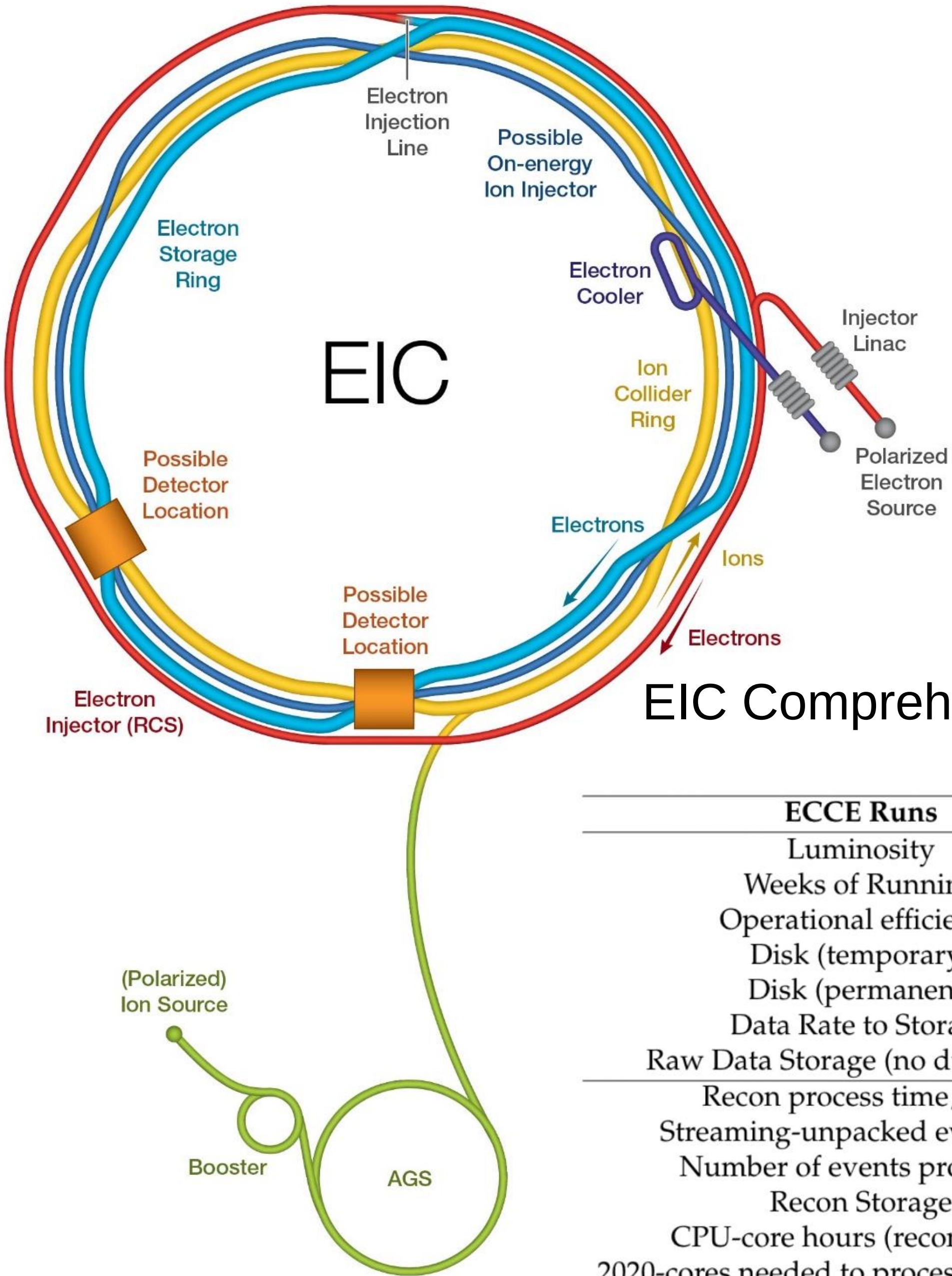
Liquid Argon detectors can distinguish muons from electrons



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	$10^{33}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	$2 \times 10^{33}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	$10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$
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

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

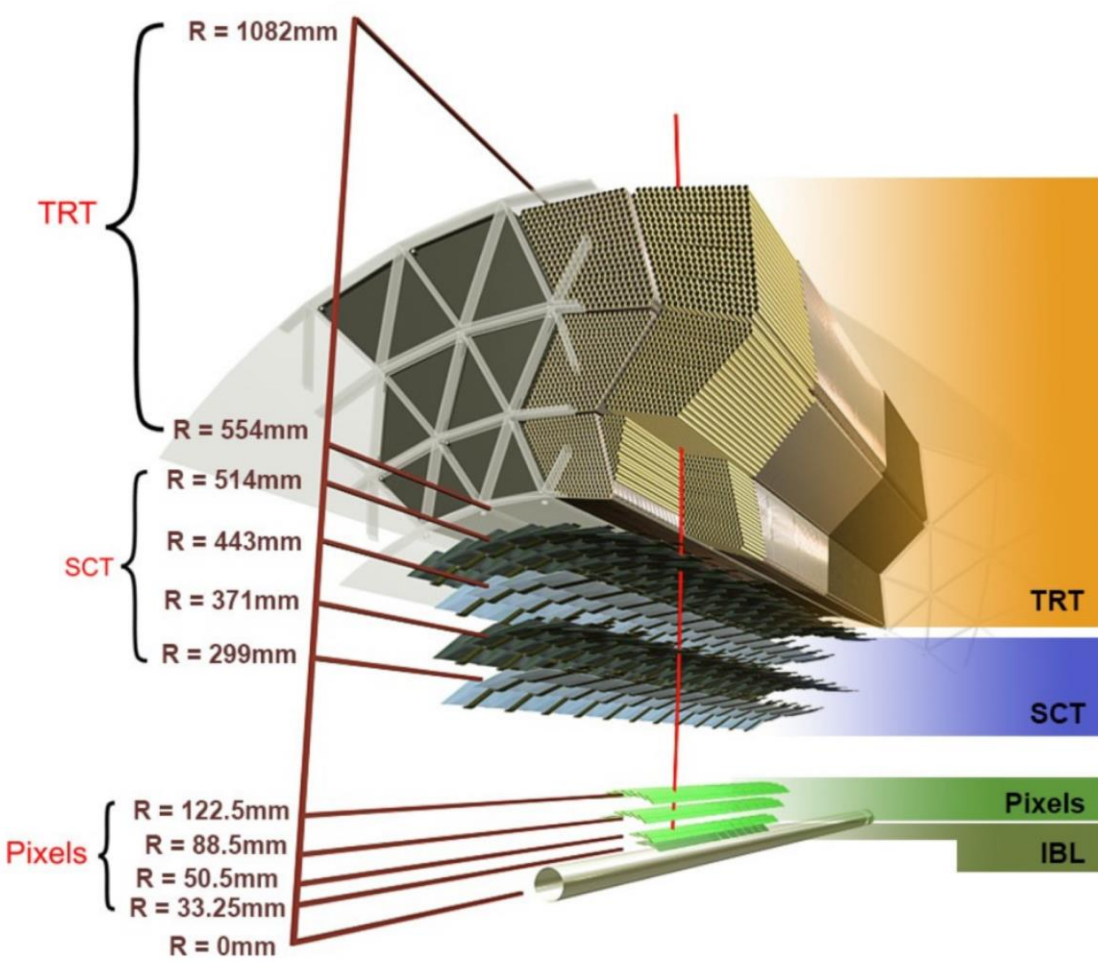
HSF-India is a 5 year project funded by the US National Science Foundation that aims to build international research software collaborations between US, European, & India based researchers to reach the science goals of experimental particle, nuclear & astroparticle research
https://research-sofware-collaborations.org/

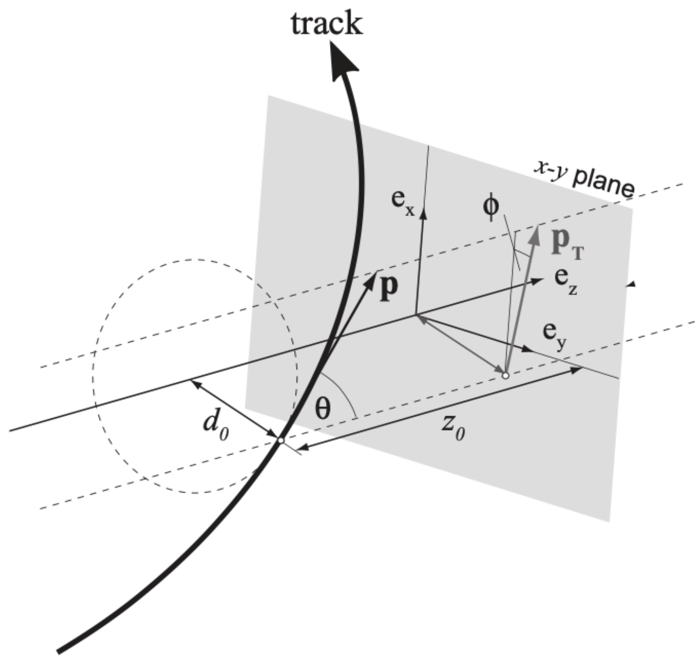
- Given the growing complexity of our scientific data and collaborations, software collaborations are increasingly important to raise the collective productivity of our research community
- Intended as a long-term investment in international team science
- Funding available for
  - Fellowships
  - Researcher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



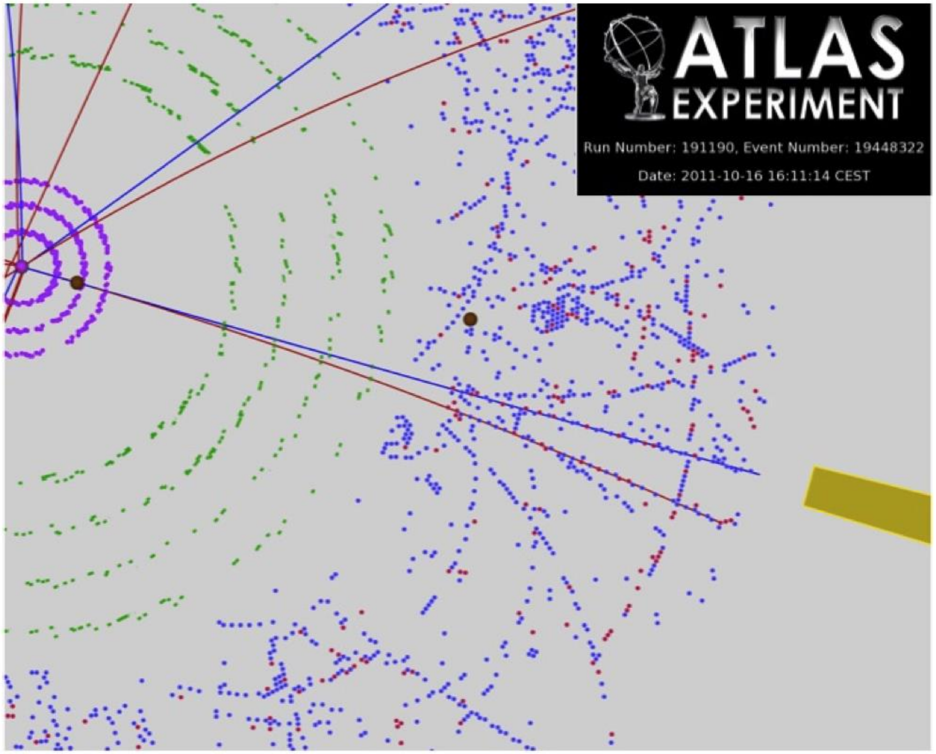


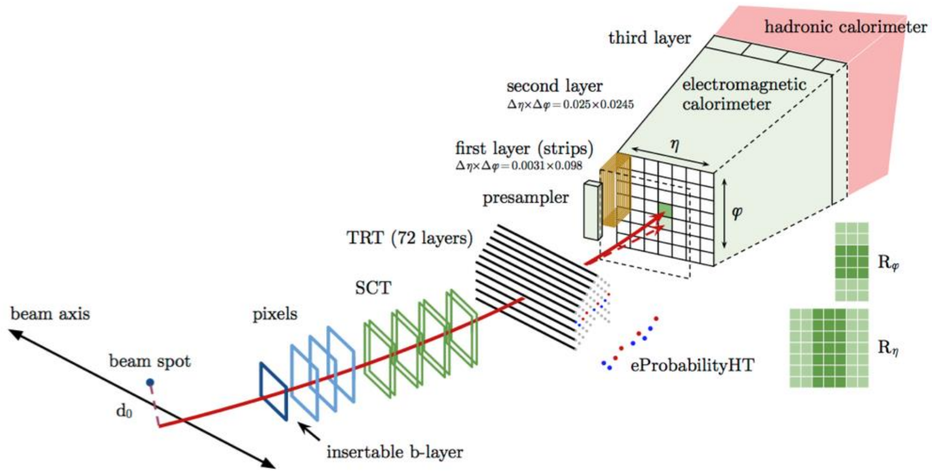
Global track parameters e.g. wrt. perigee

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

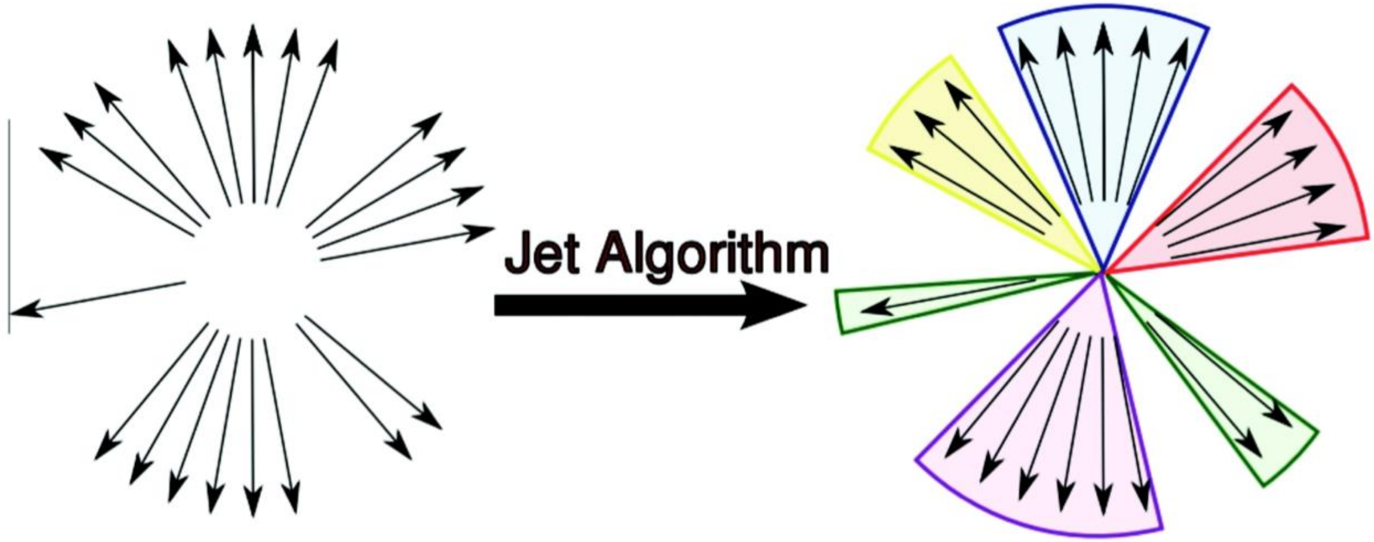
G. Gaycken

A bit more on electron reconstruction

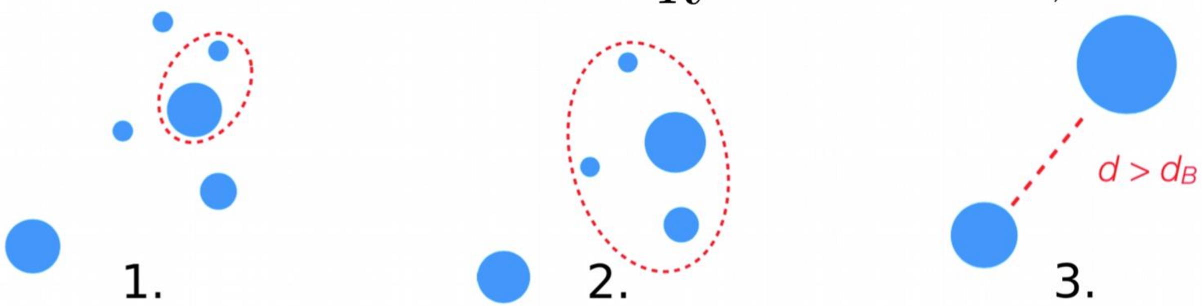


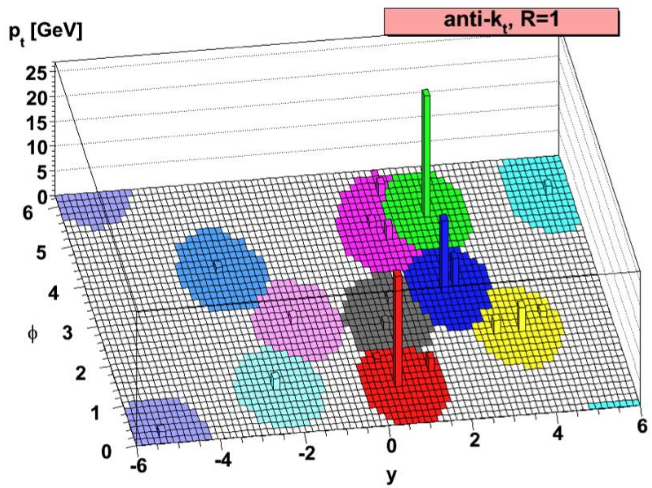


A bit more on jet reconstruction

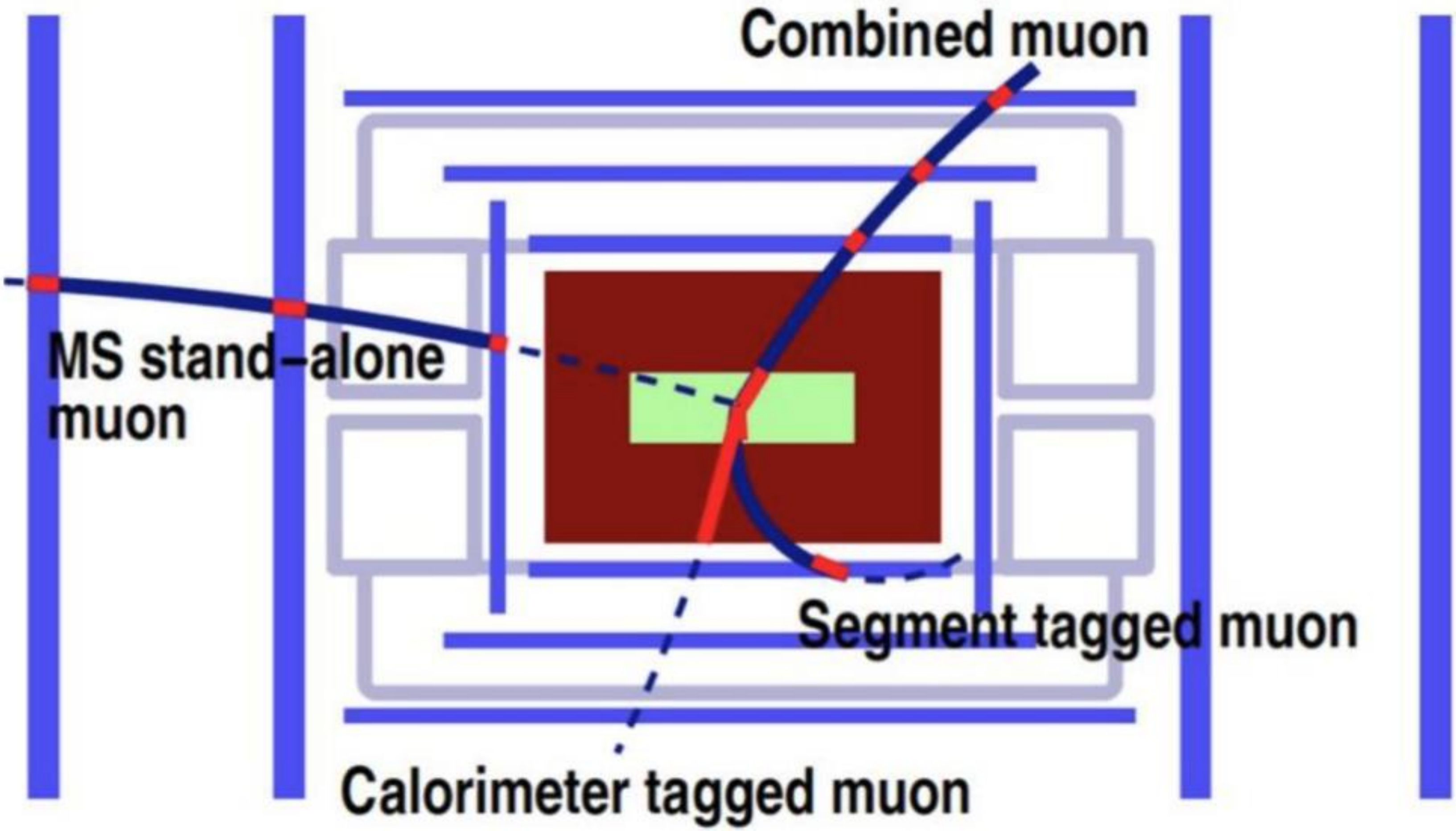


$$d = \min(p_{T,i}^{-1}, p_{T,j}^{-1}) \frac{\Delta_{i,j}^2}{R^2} \qquad d_B = p_{T,i}^{-2}$$





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