

# Neural network clusterization for the ALICE TPC online processing

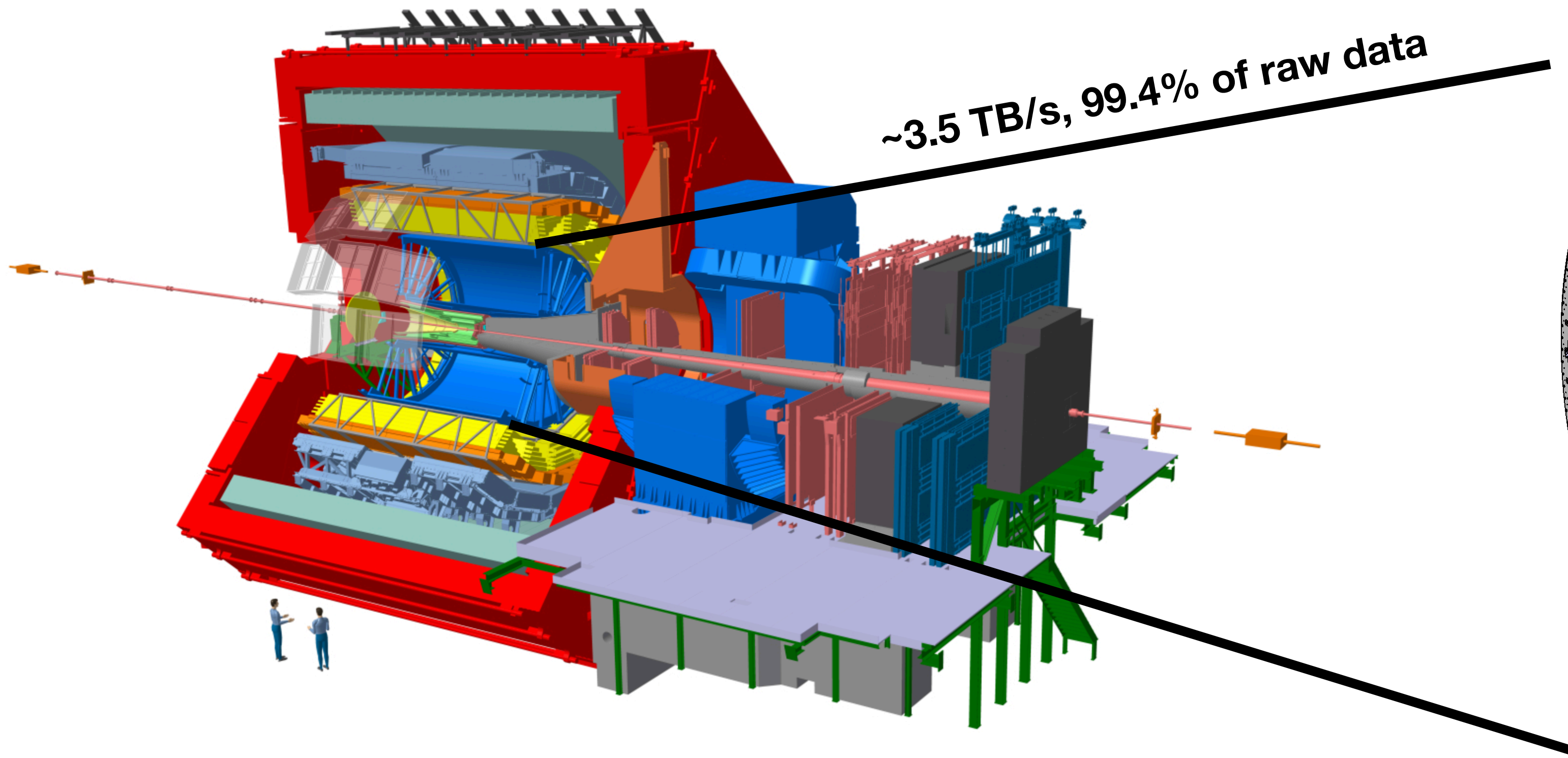
Christian Sonnabend - ALICE PDP group

CHEP 2024, track 2: online processing - Krakow  
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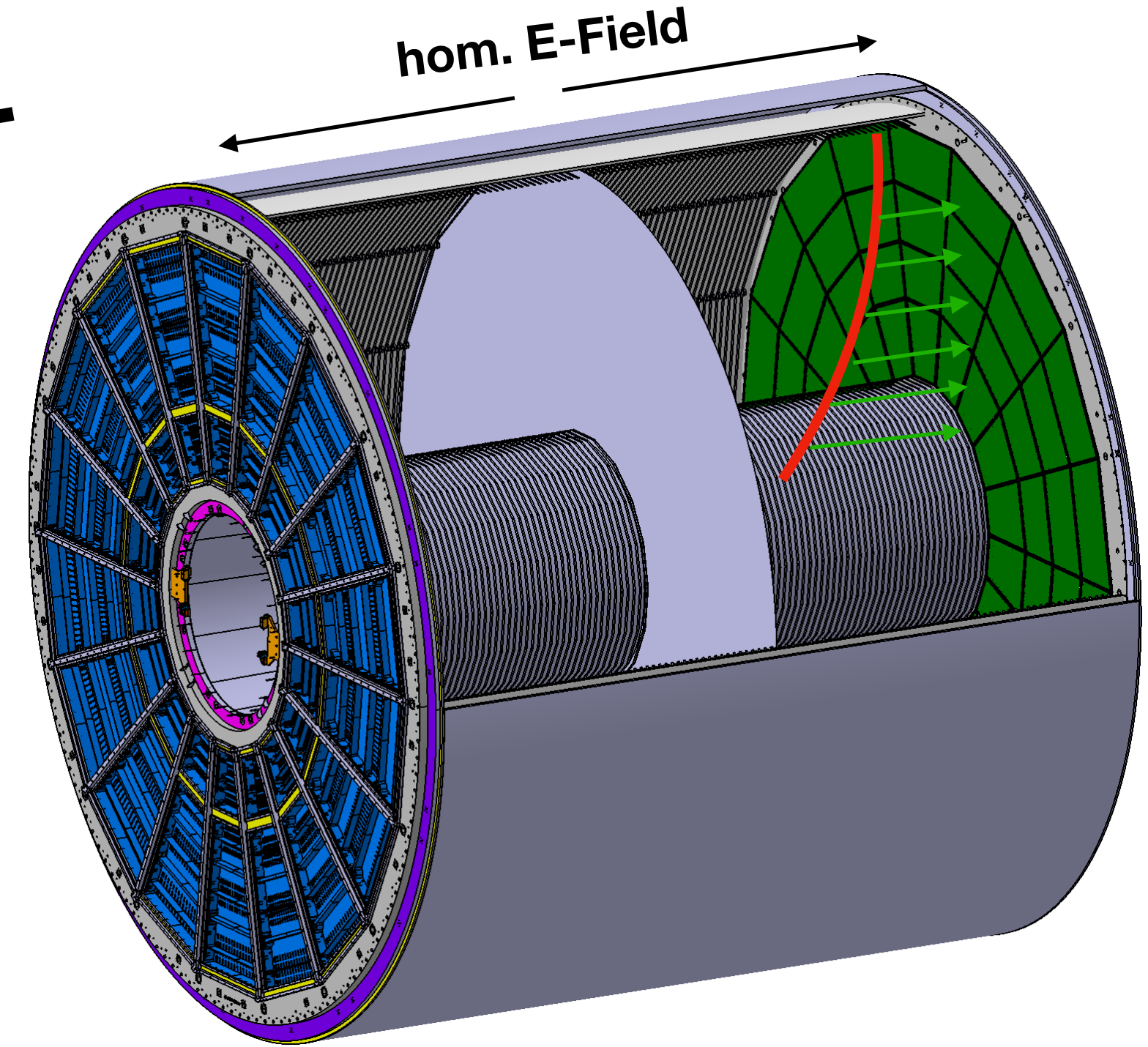
# Introduction

ALICE



~3.5 TB/s, 99.4% of raw data

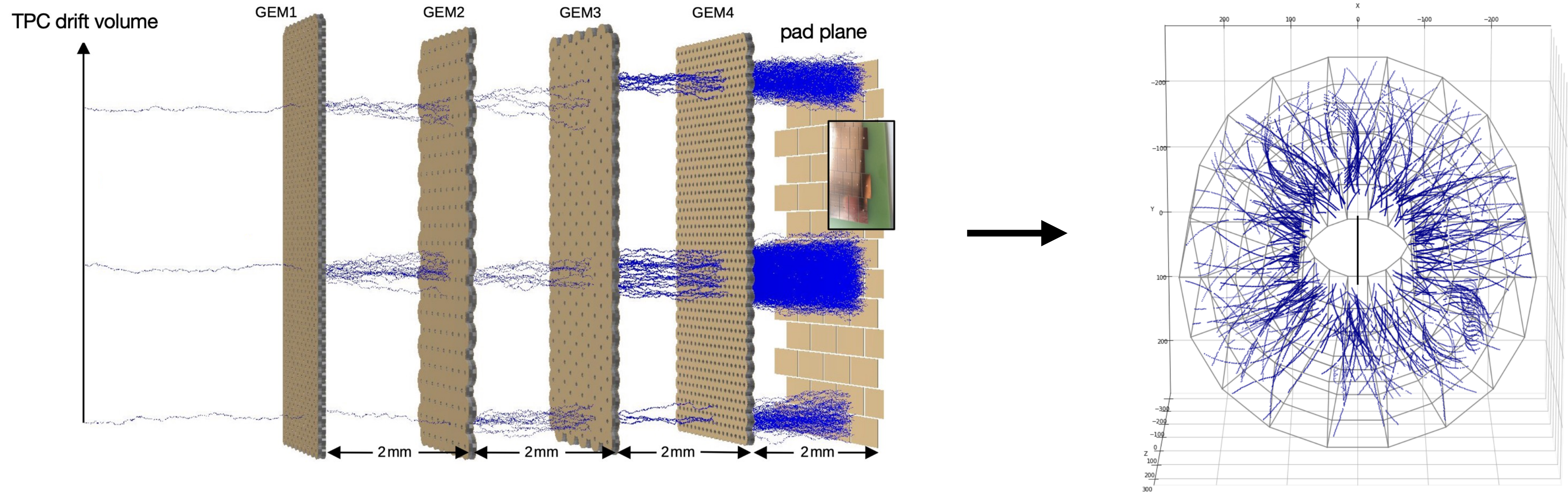
TPC - Time projection chamber



Central tracking and PID detector



# Introduction



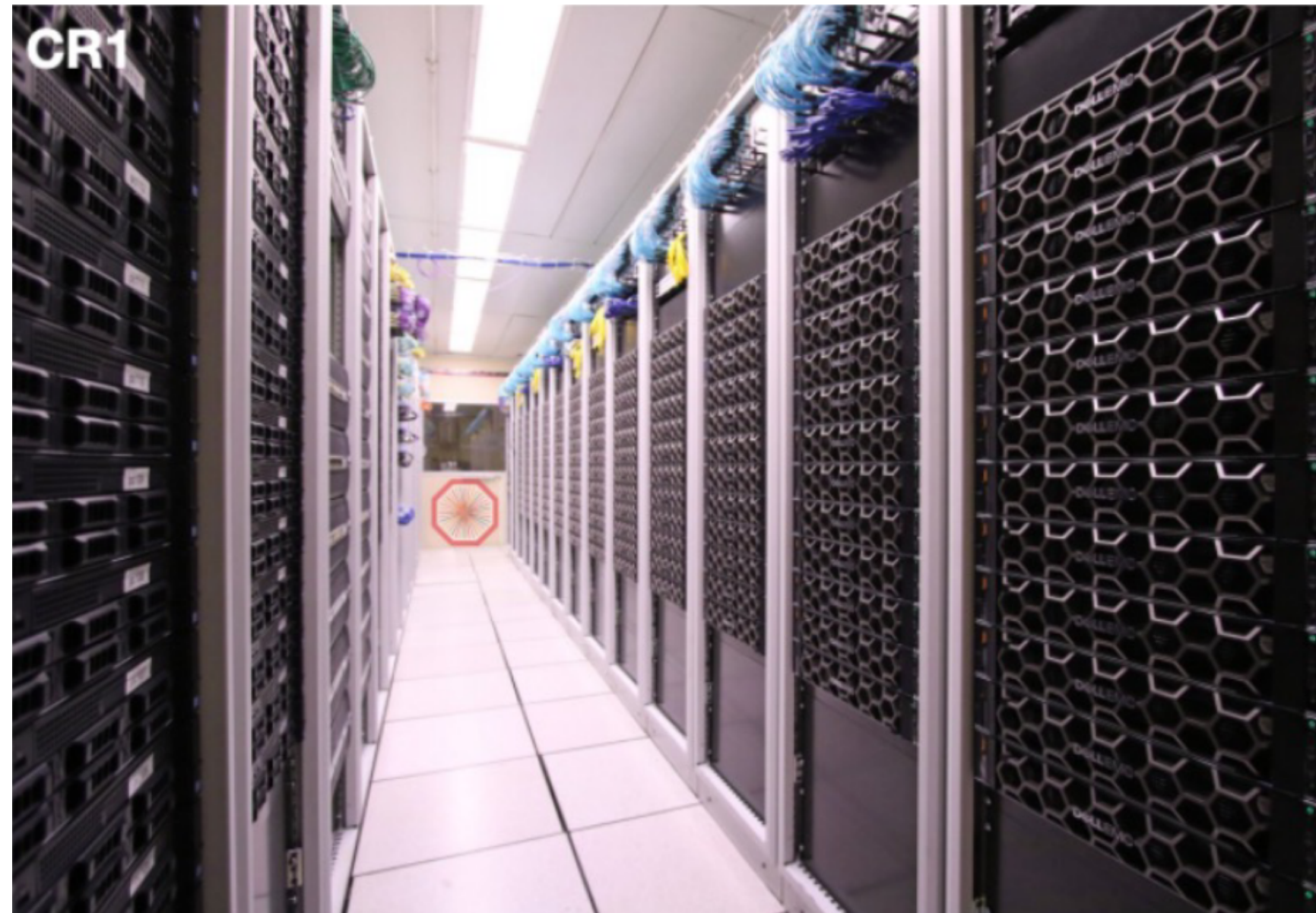
Raw electrons from tracks → GEM amplification stage → Readout → Digits with measured charge value → Clusters

From clusters we can do e.g. tracking or PID via  $dE/dx$

# Introduction

## Hardware resources & constraints

- 350 EPNs (event processing nodes) for online reconstruction
- Each server: 8 MI50/MI100 GPUs, O(100) cores, O(1 TB) RAM
- Incoming data-rate:  $\sim 3.5$  TB/s at peak load,  $\sim 50$  mio. clusters/GPU/s



First level processors (FLP)

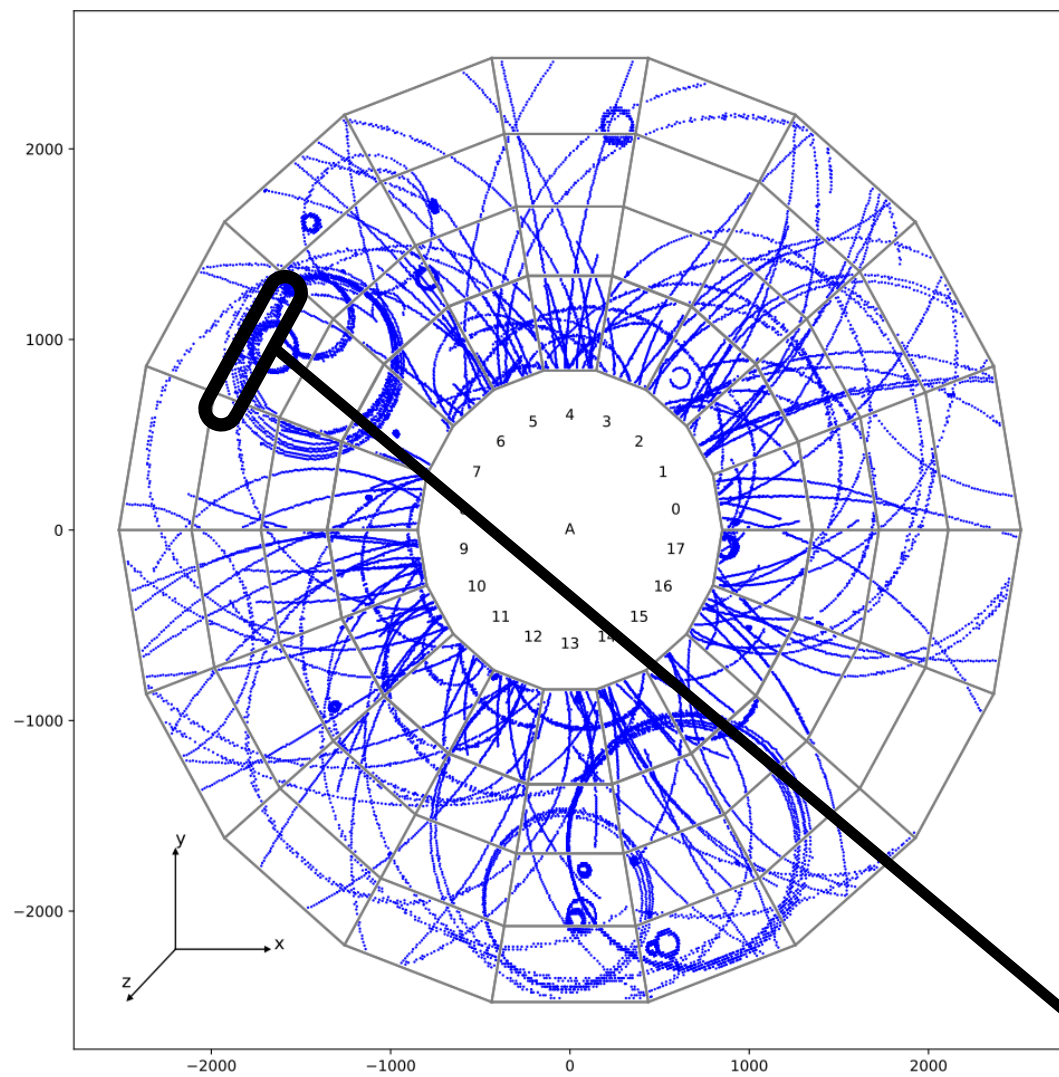


Event processing nodes (EPN)

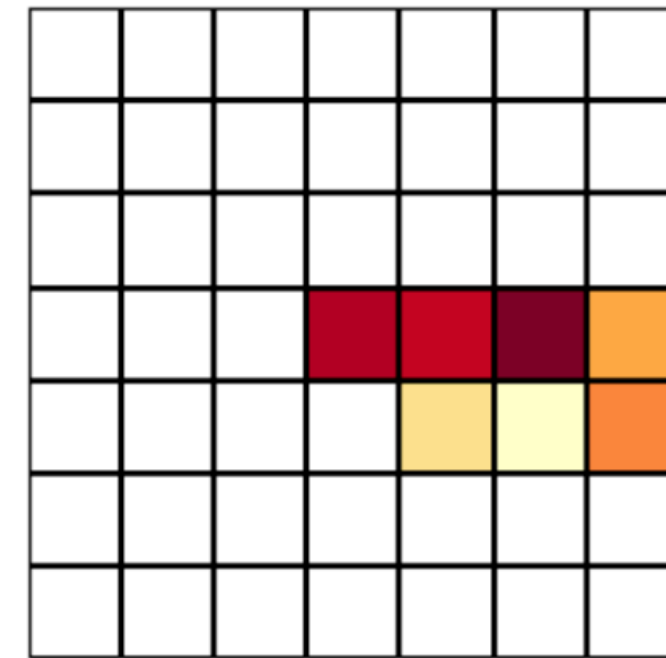
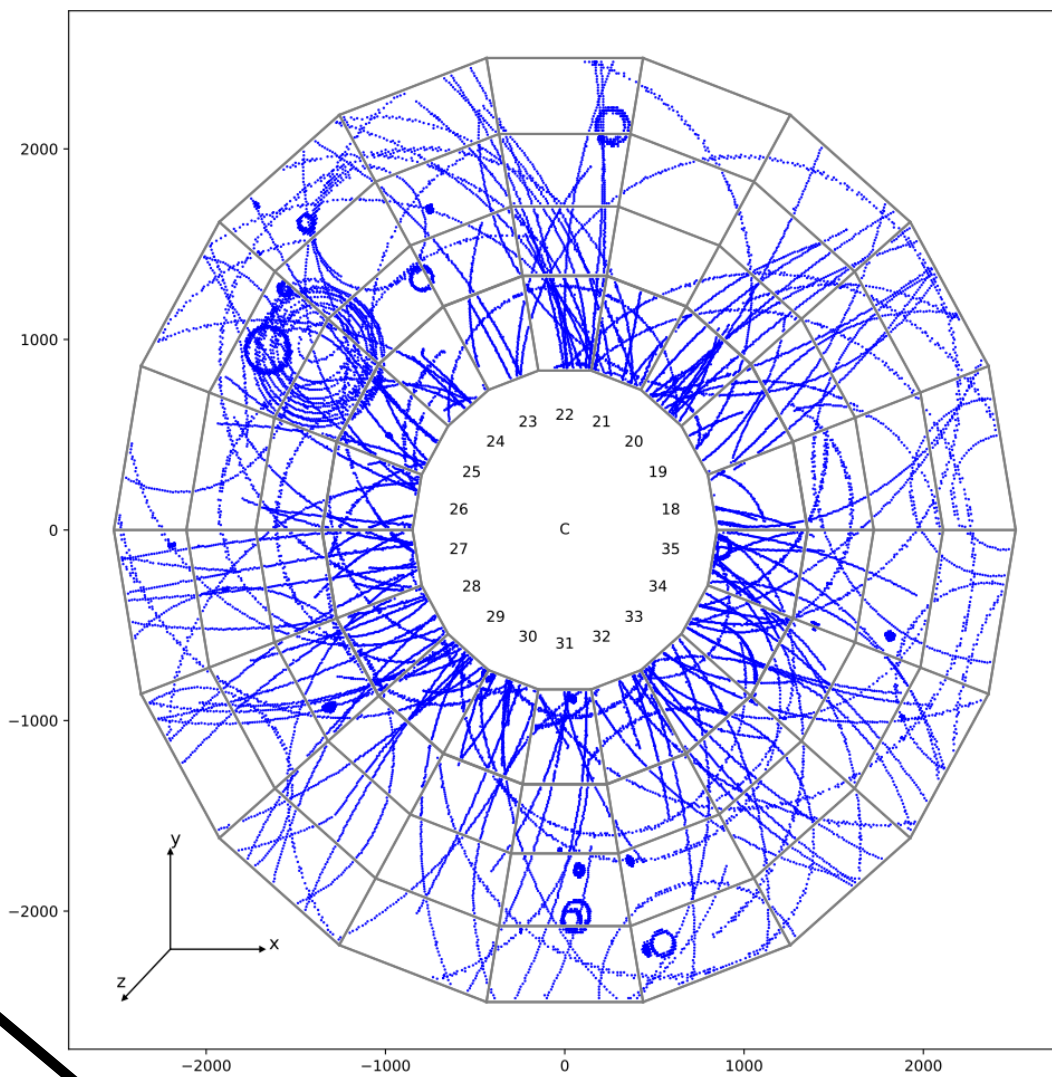


**Training data**

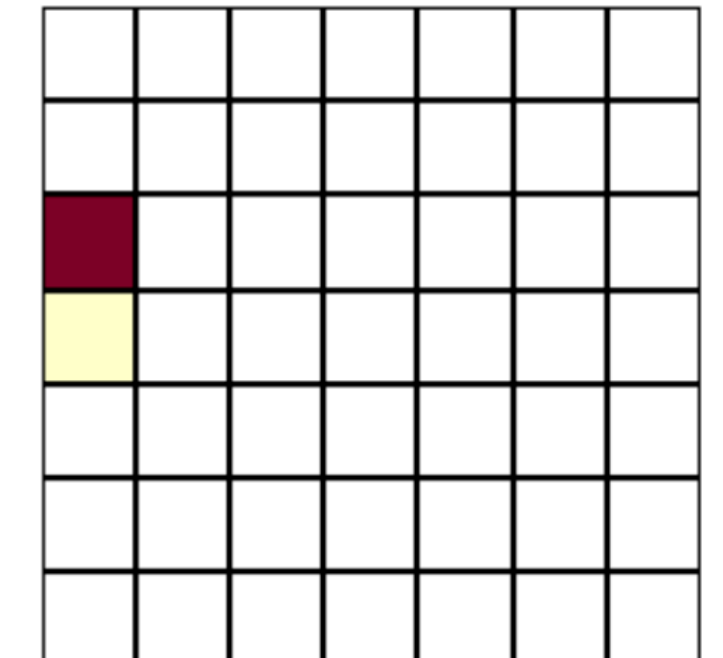
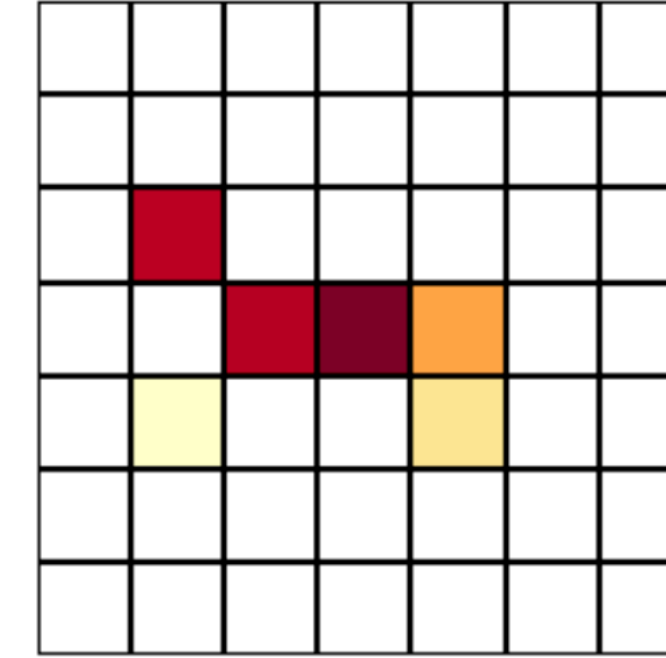
# Data generation



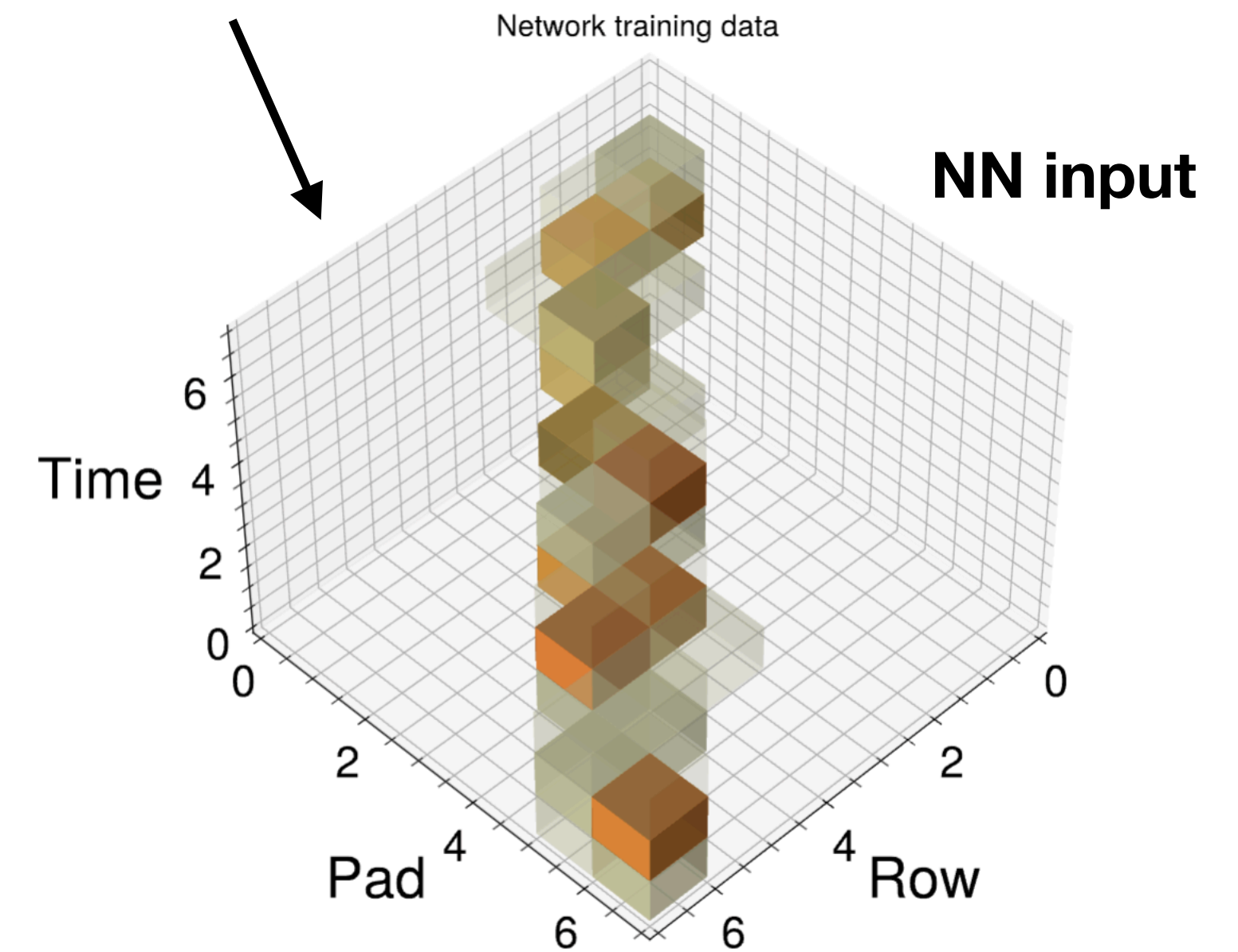
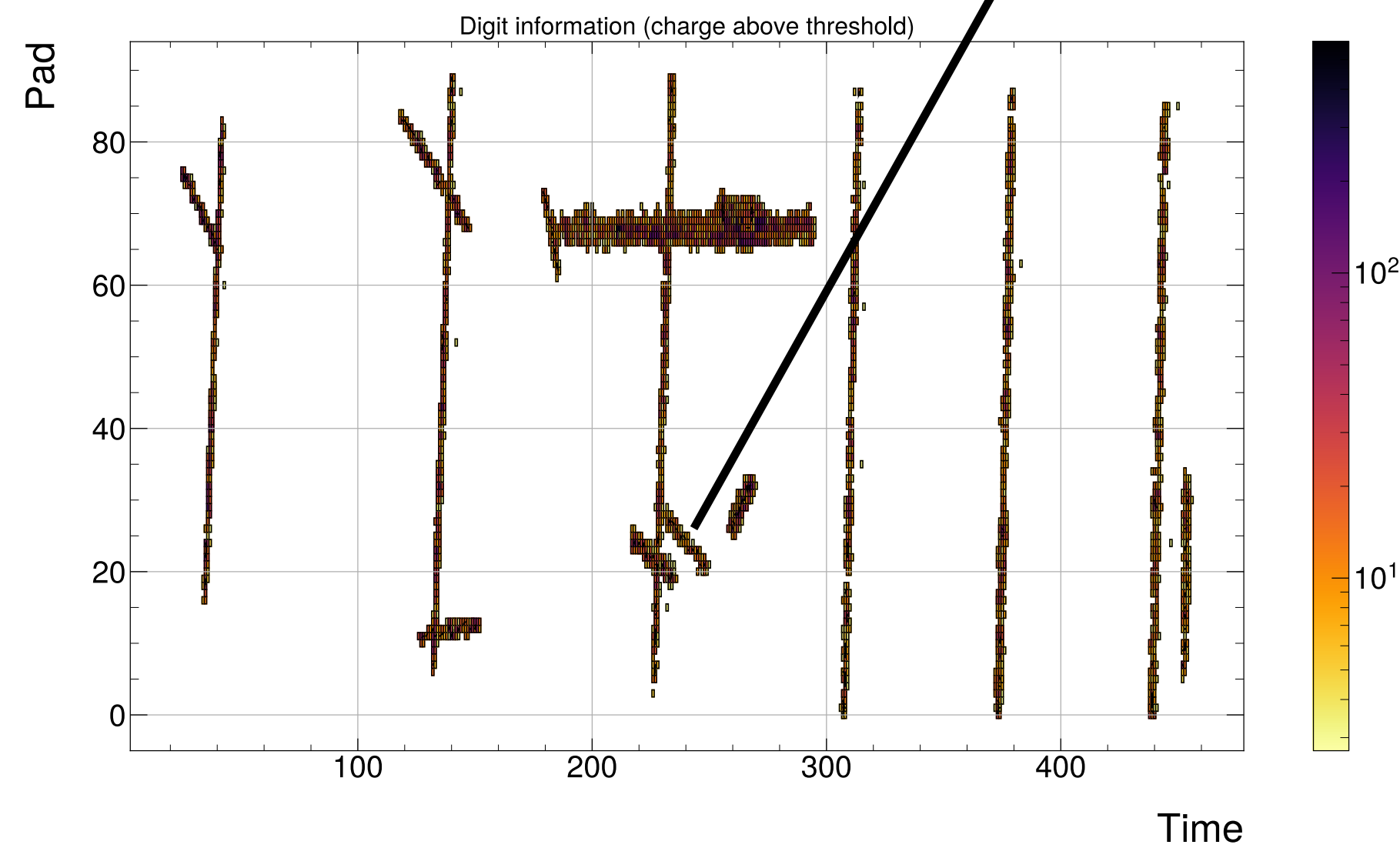
Raw TPC digit data



Adjacent rows



Network training data

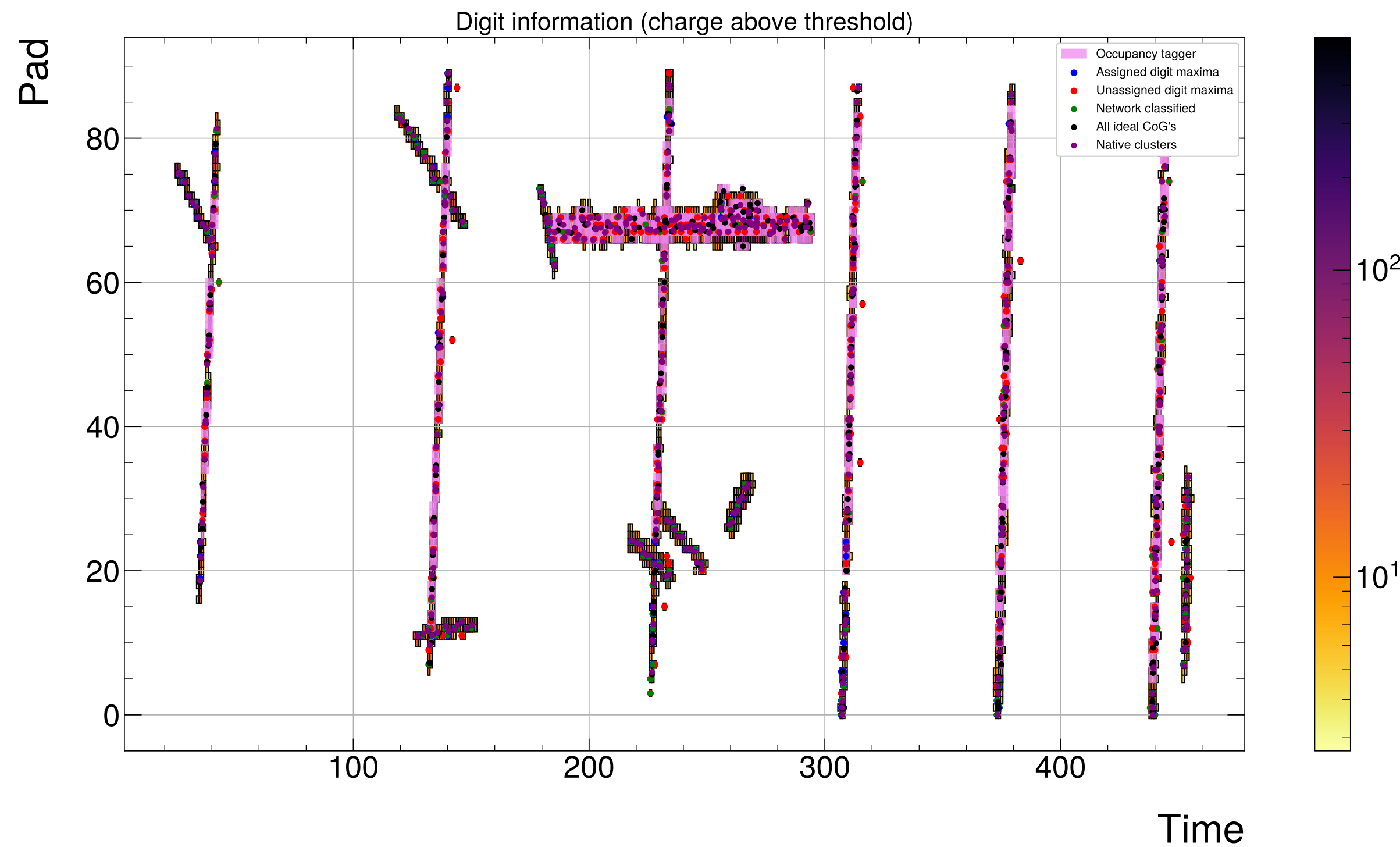


NN input

# Assignment & training data selection

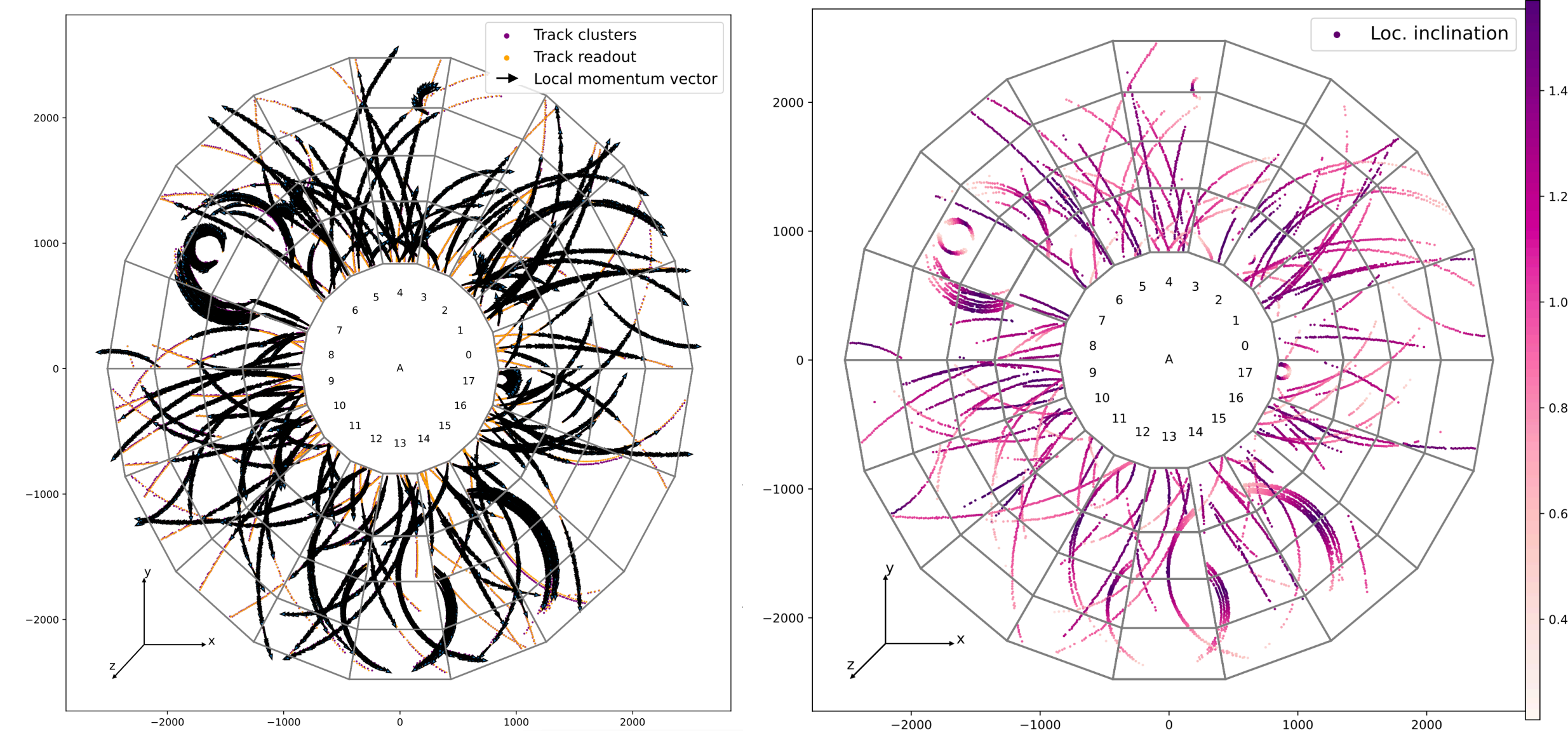
## Simulation data

- Assign digit maxima with regular clusters
- Reject clusters if MC label occurs often in specified region of pad and time



## Real data

- Perform assignment between digit maxima and track paths
- Attach local momentum vector after reconstruction and reject clusters where loc. inclination angle is too high



A complex network graph visualization with nodes and edges in red and yellow. The nodes are small dots, and the edges are thin lines connecting them. The overall structure is dense and interconnected, with a central area of high connectivity and several smaller clusters. The colors transition from red to yellow, possibly representing different weights or types of connections.

**Neural networks**

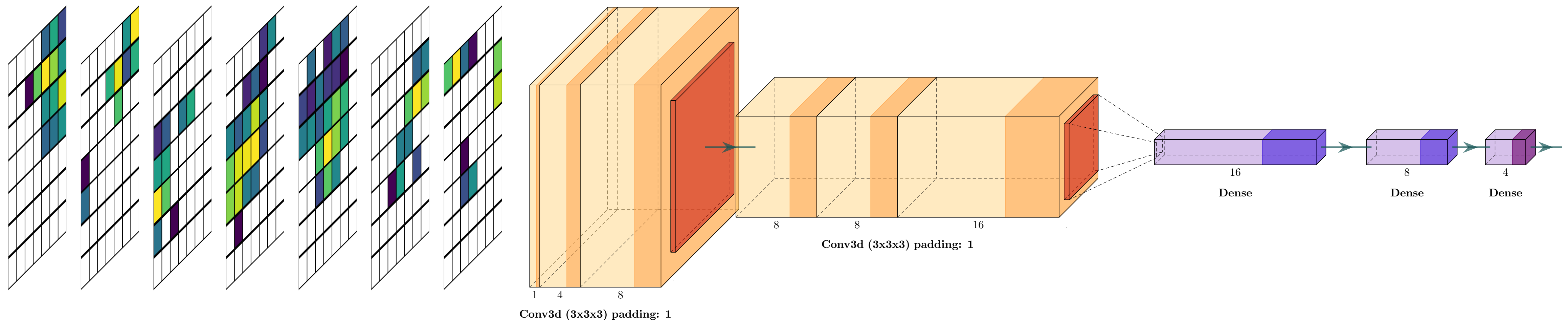


# Neural networks

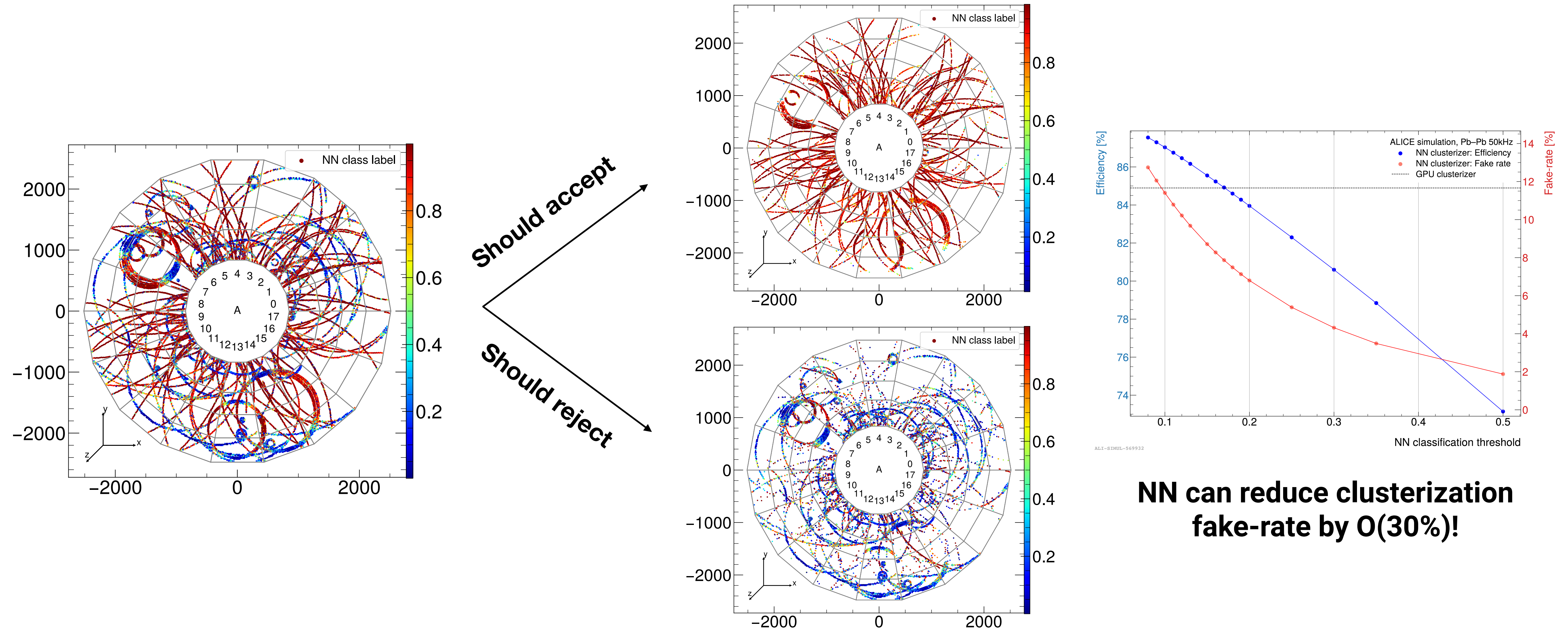
## Tasks at hand

- Classification: Should digit maximum be converted to cluster or be rejected
- Regression: Predict cluster position, sigma, total charge and momentum vector
- Splitting: Should a cluster be split into two or more clusters

—> Make it fast enough for online processing



# Classification network performance



**NN can reduce clusterization fake-rate by O(30%)!**

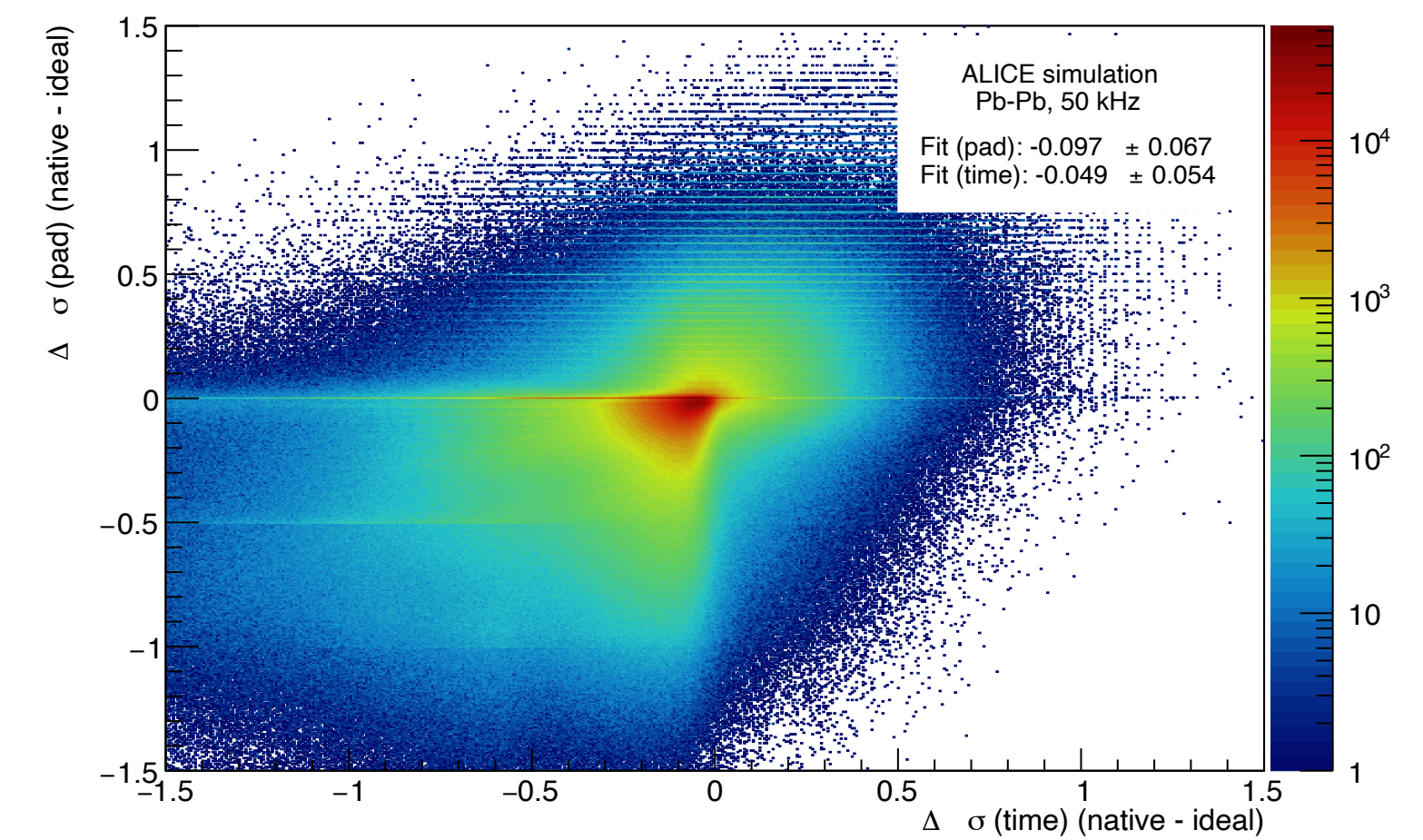
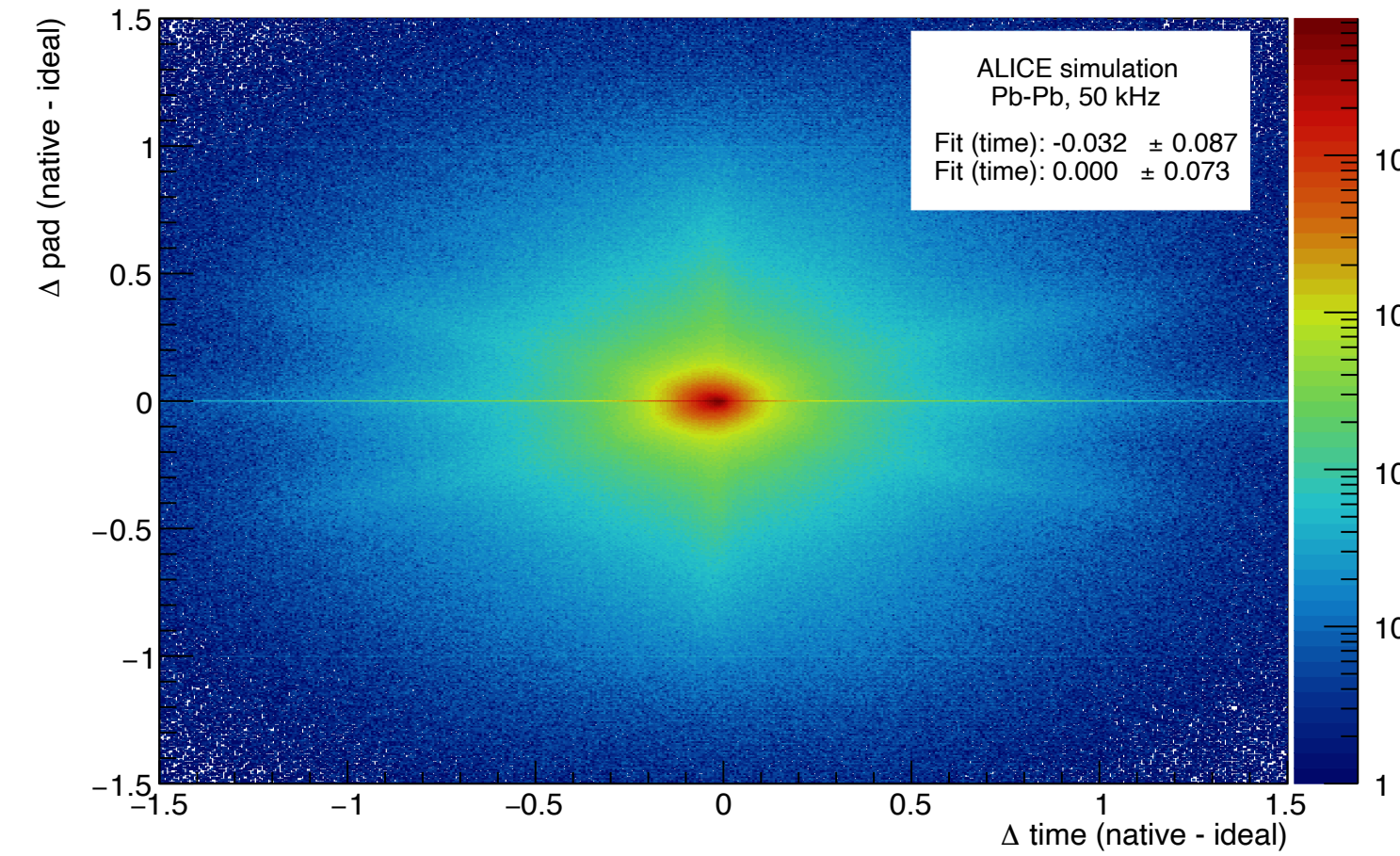
# Regression network performance

Pad vs. time

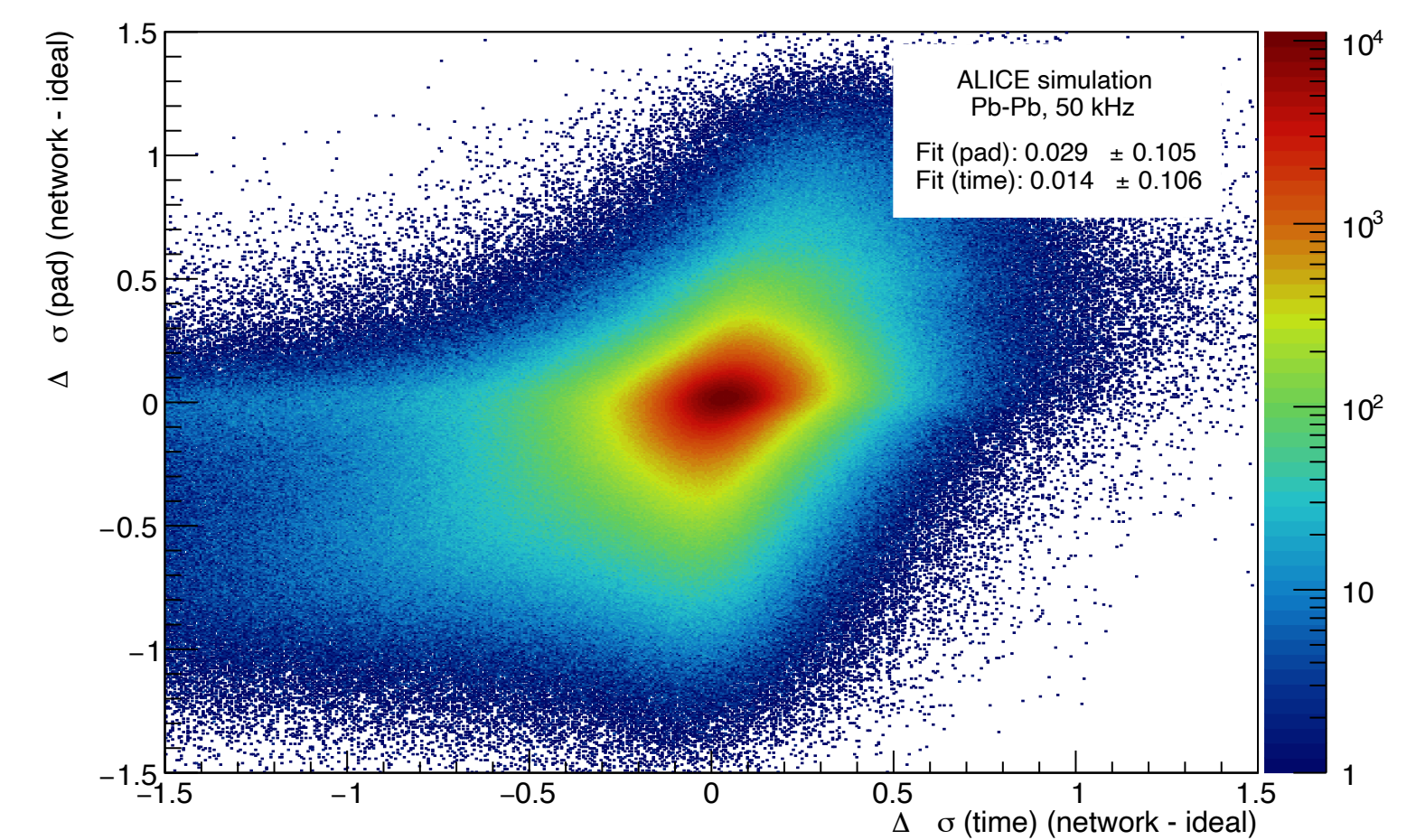
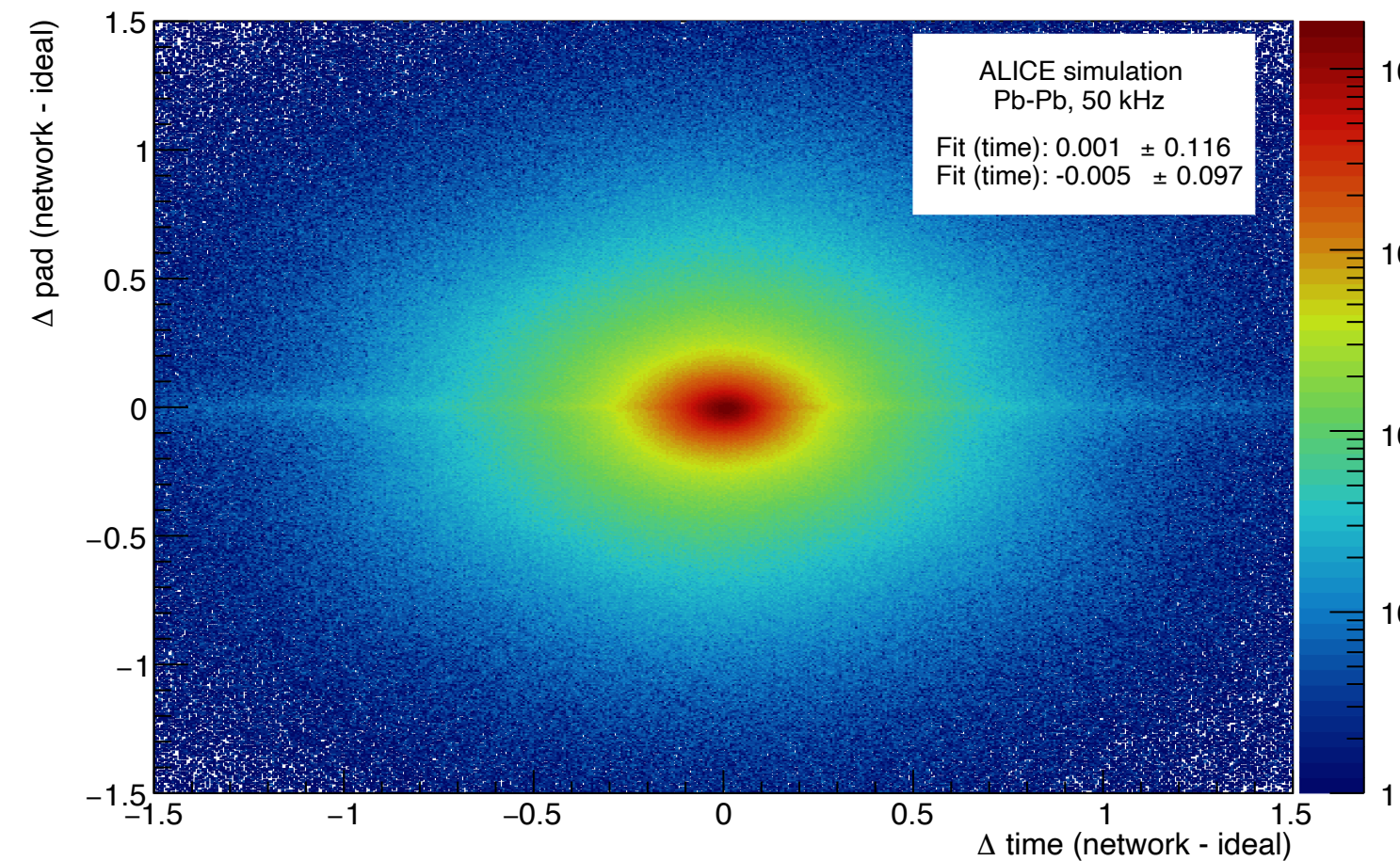
Center of gravity estimate

Resolution ( $\sigma$ ) estimate

GPU cluster finder

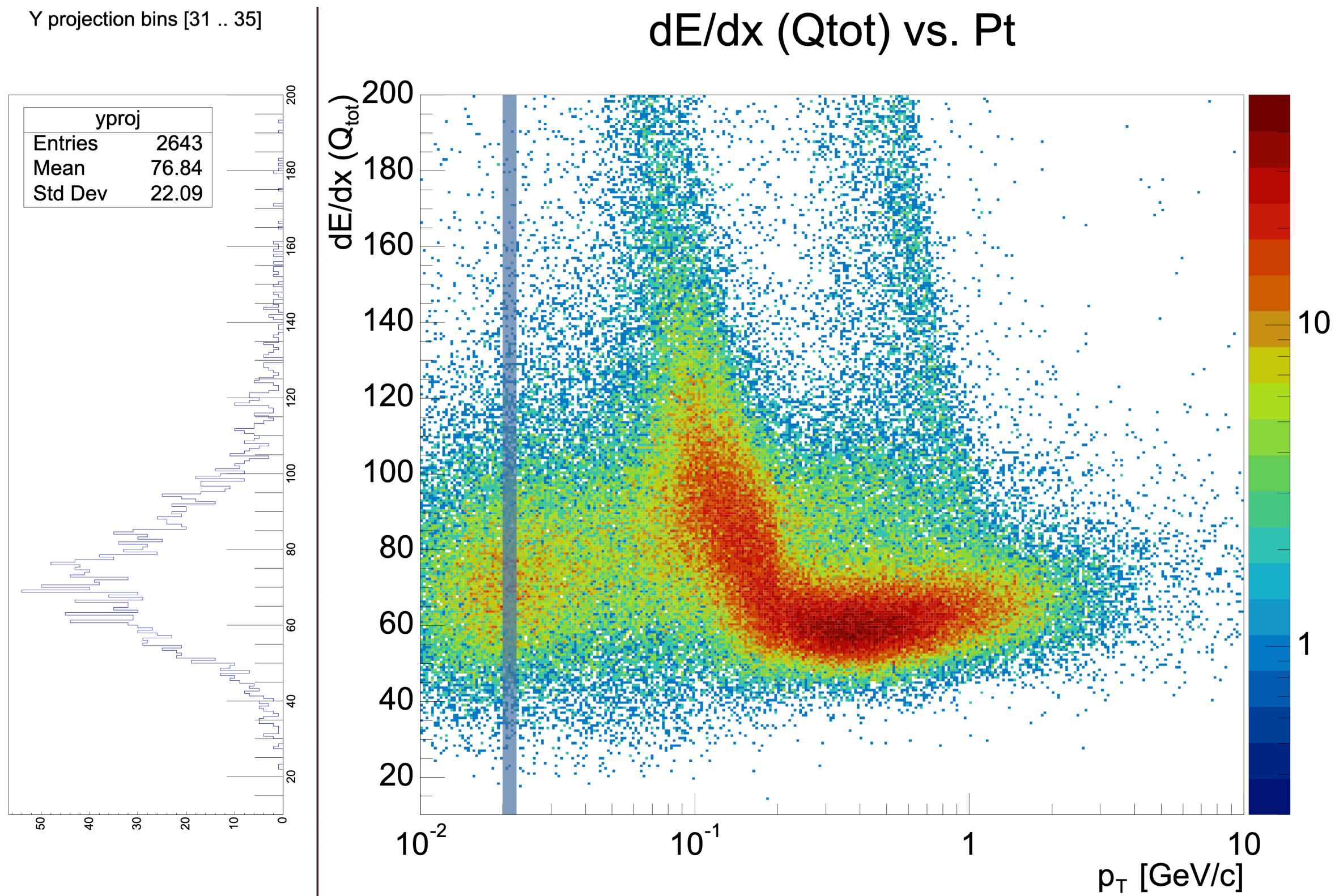


NN cluster finder

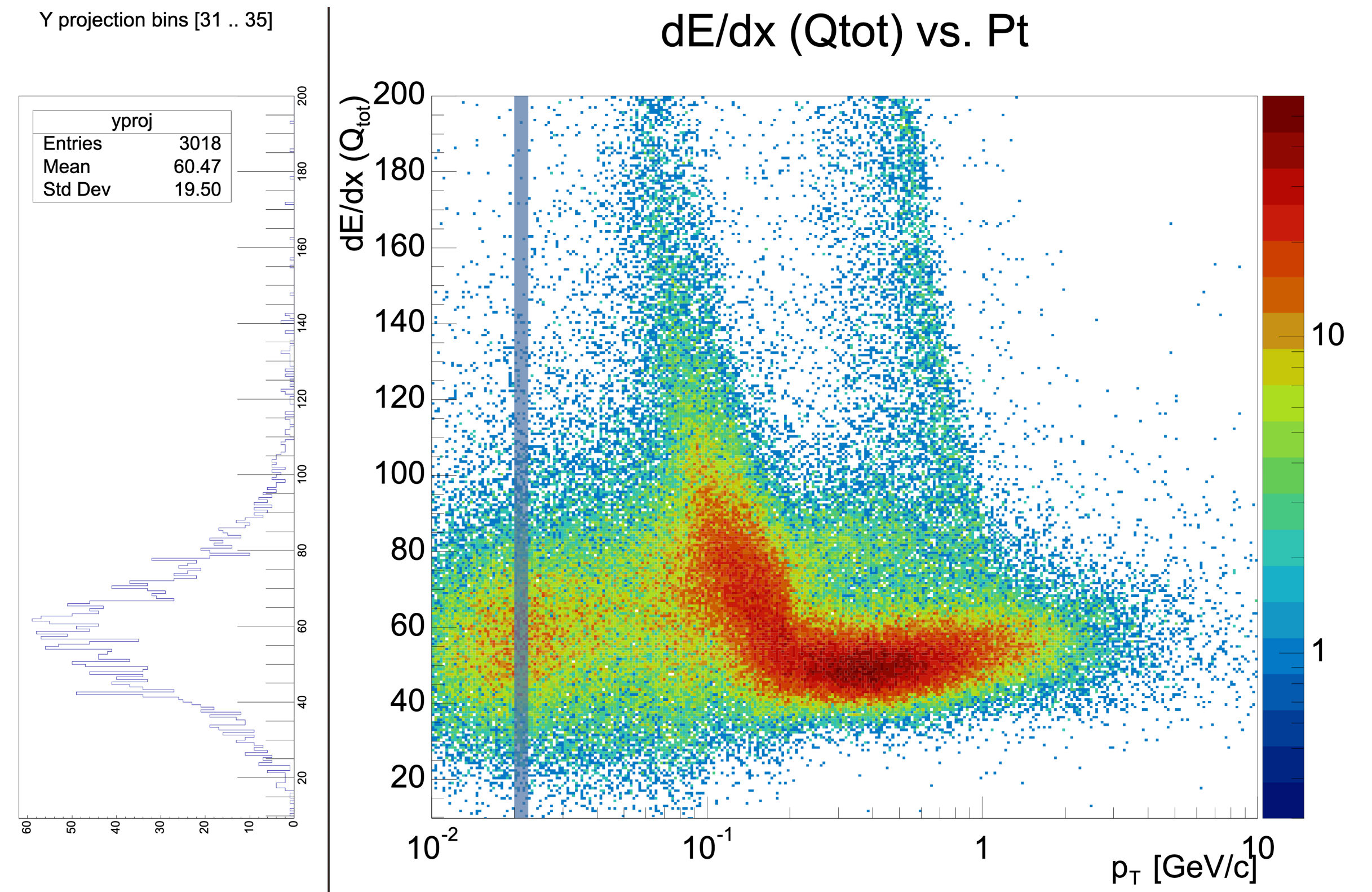


# Neural network performance

## Neural network performance

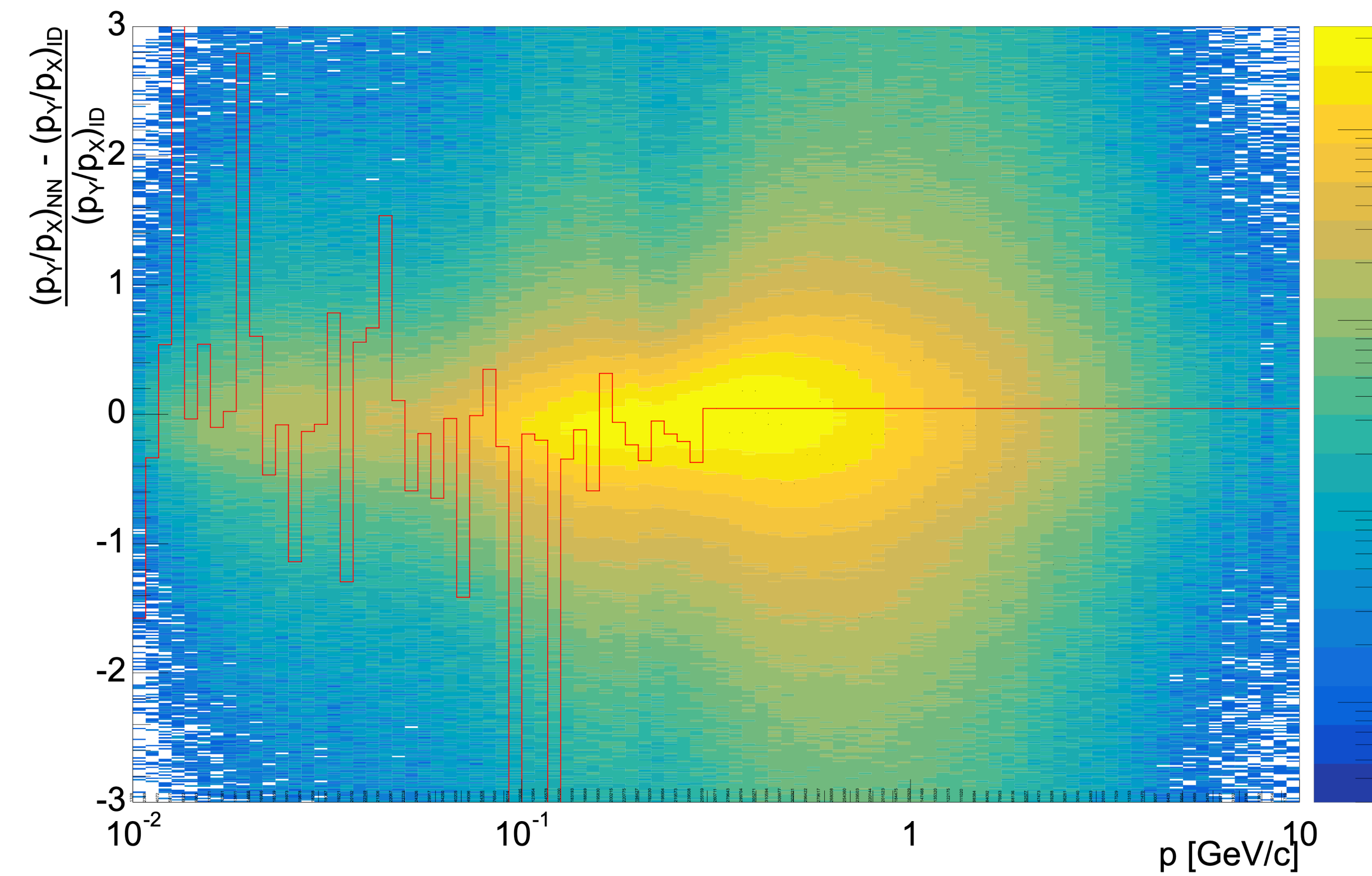


## GPU clusterizer performance

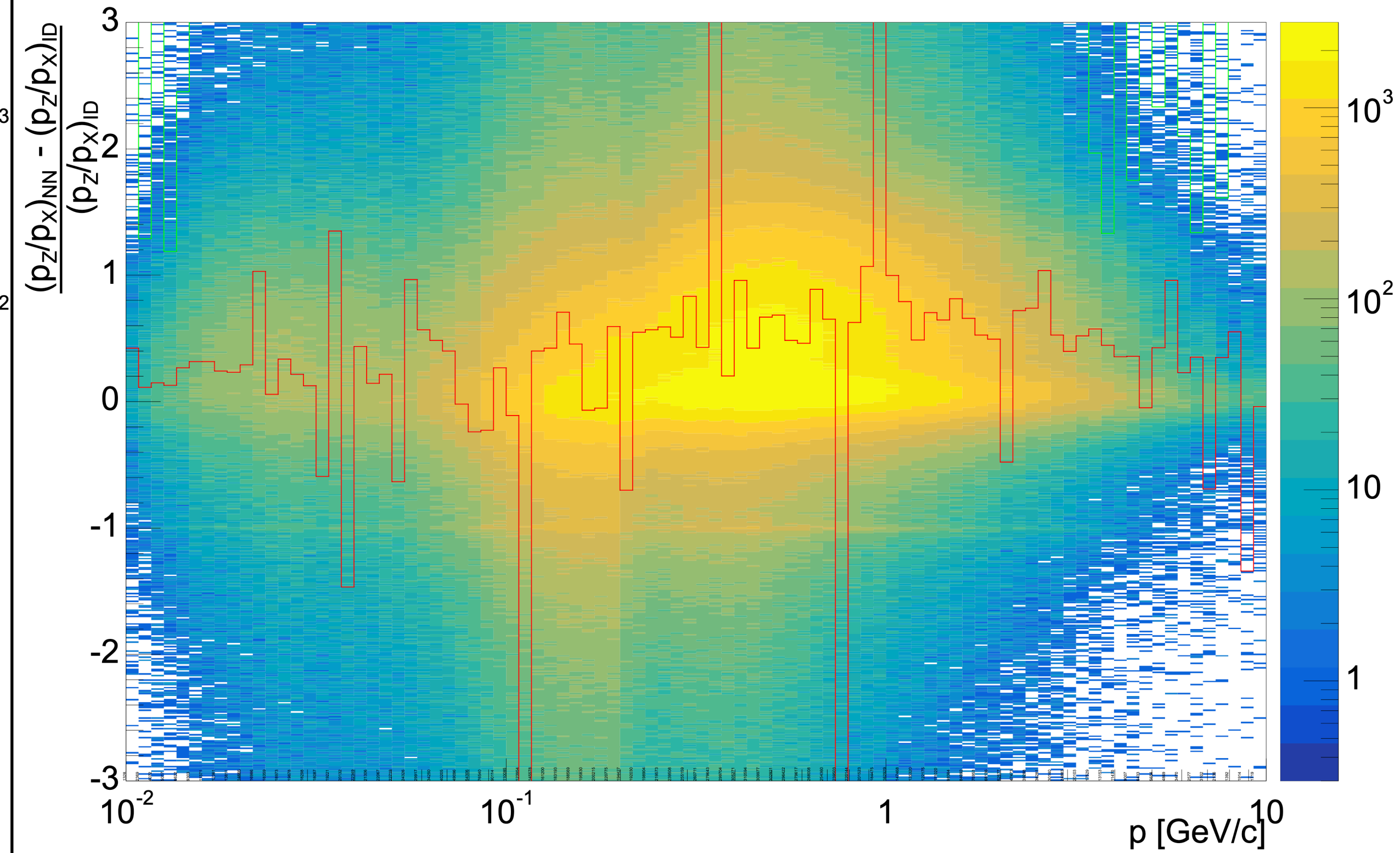


# Neural network performance

NN:  $p_Y/p_X$  performance

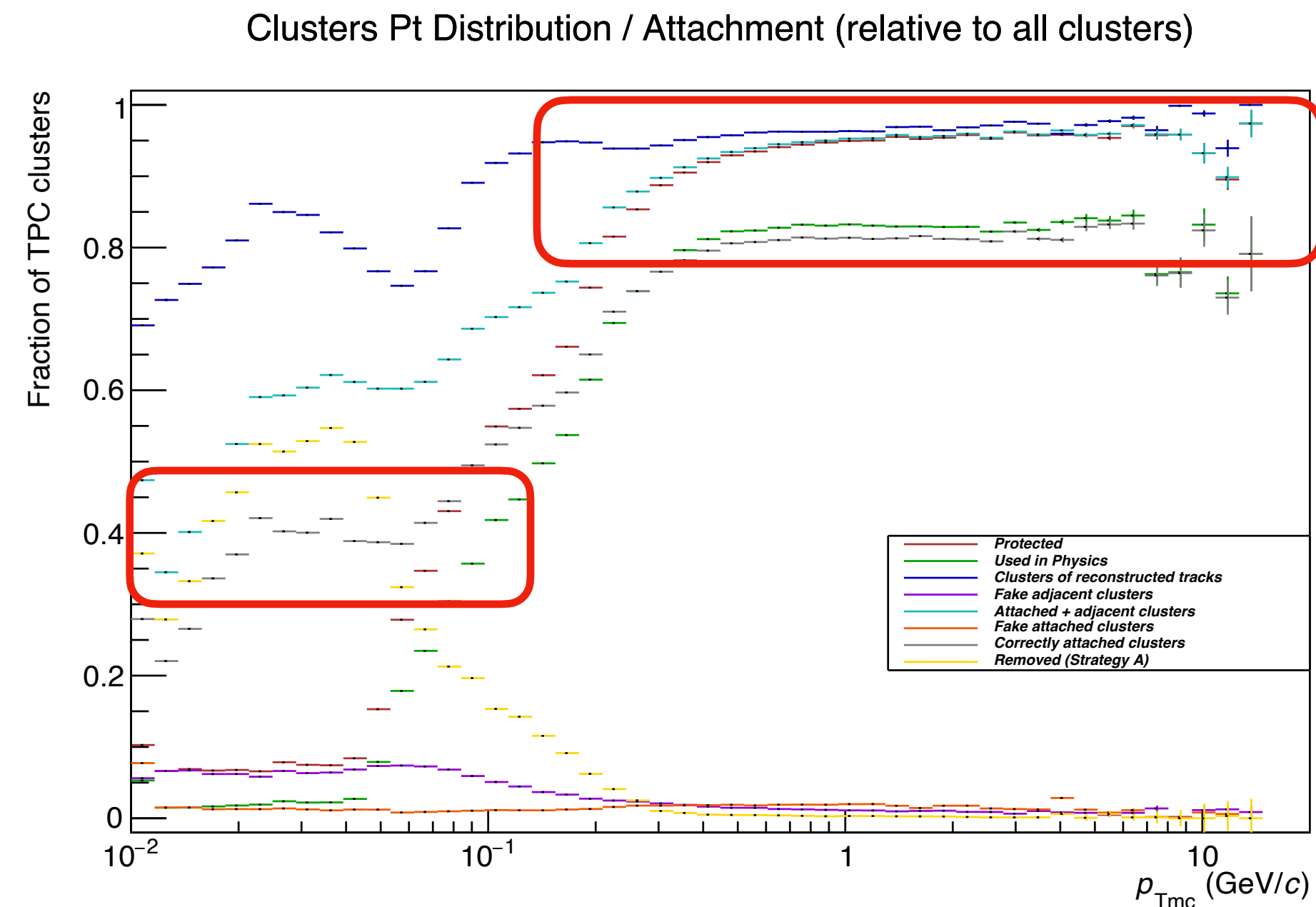


NN:  $p_Z/p_X$  performance



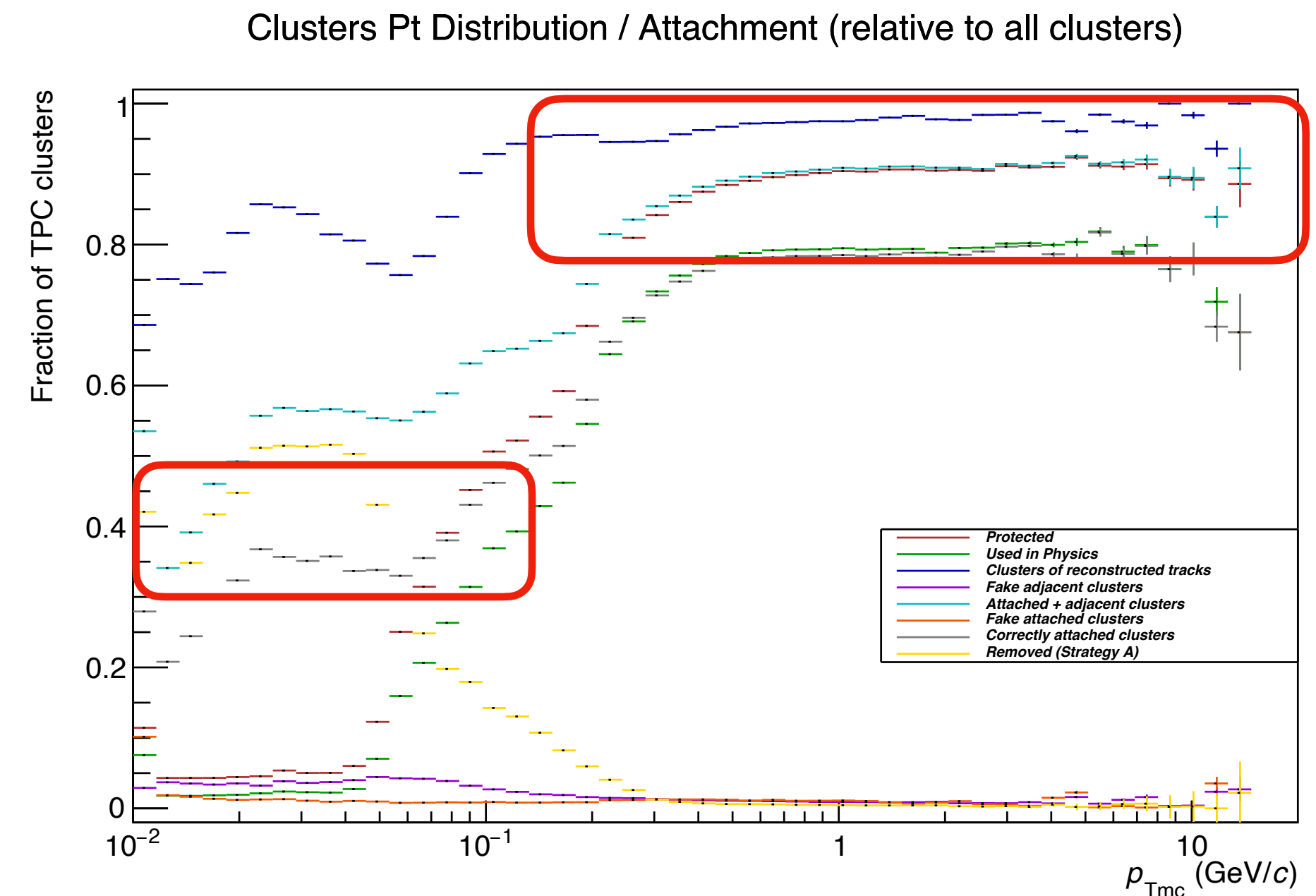
# Clusterization performance

## Neural network performance



Total number of clusters: 17.9 mio.

## GPU clusterizer performance

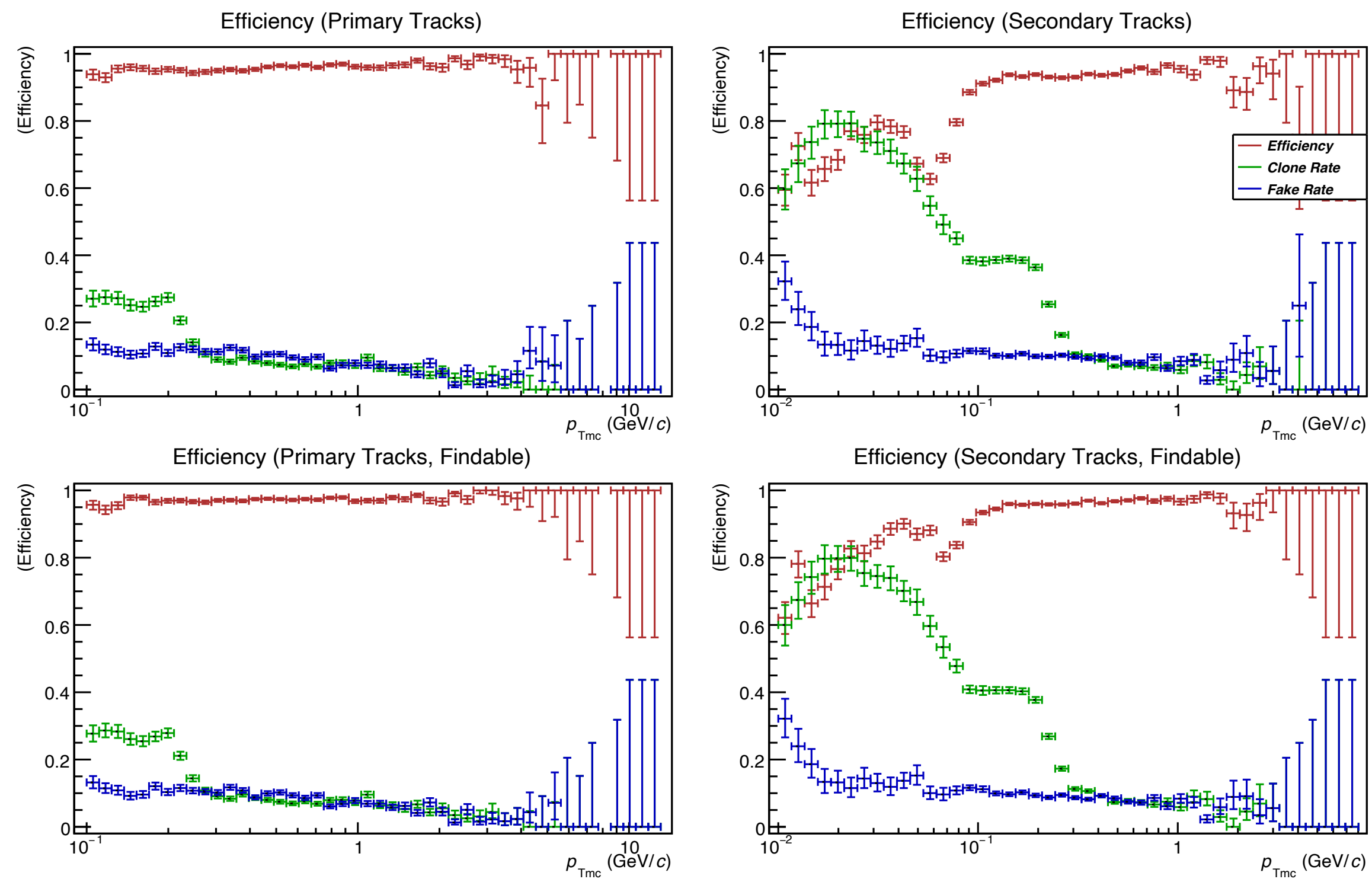


Total number of clusters: 21.4 mio.

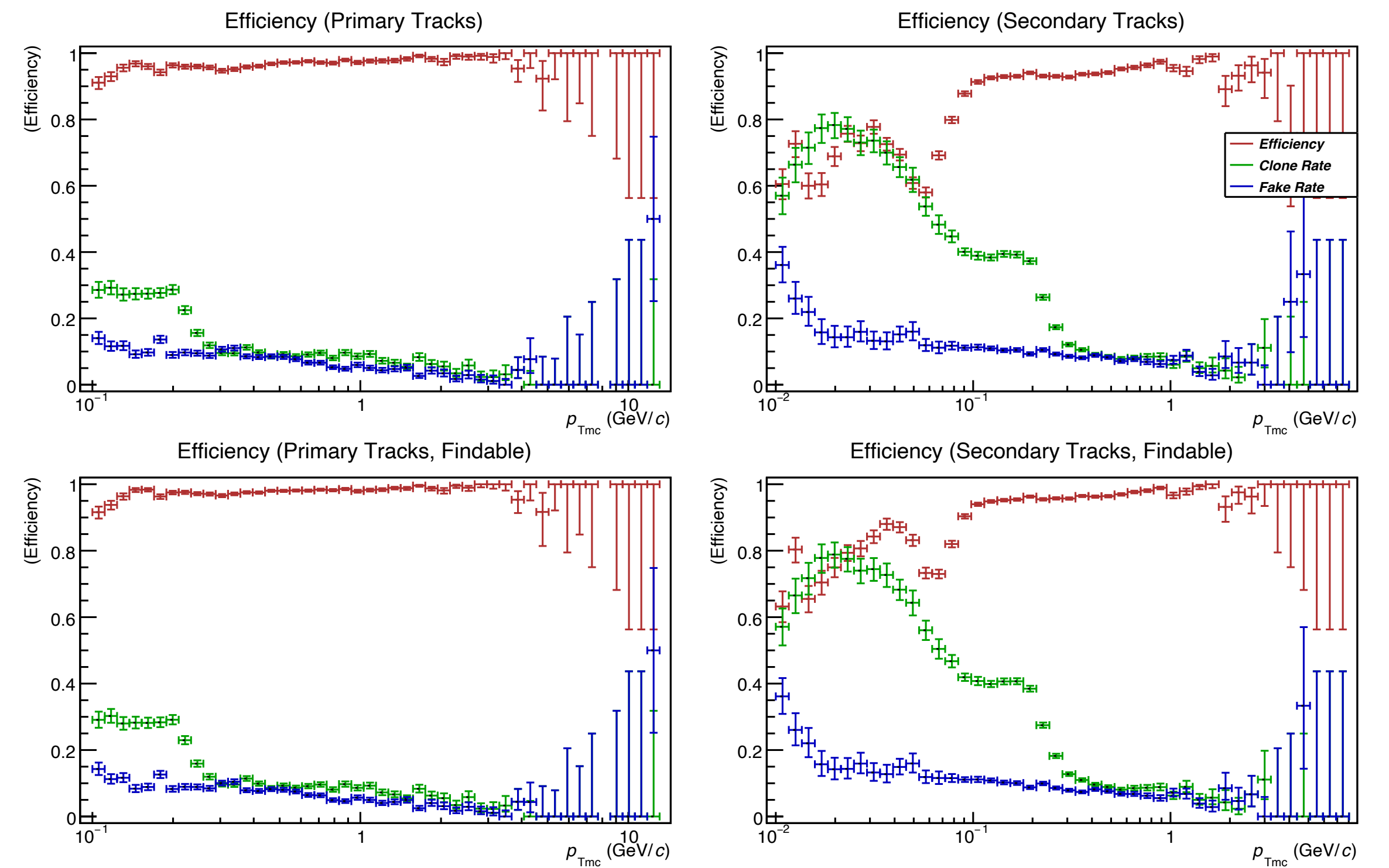
**Significantly improved cluster attachment ratios after NN application:  
More clusters used in physics, higher efficiency (O(10%))**

# Tracking performance

## Neural network performance



## GPU clusterizer performance



# Tracking performance

**Adding ratio plots of tracking efficiency here**



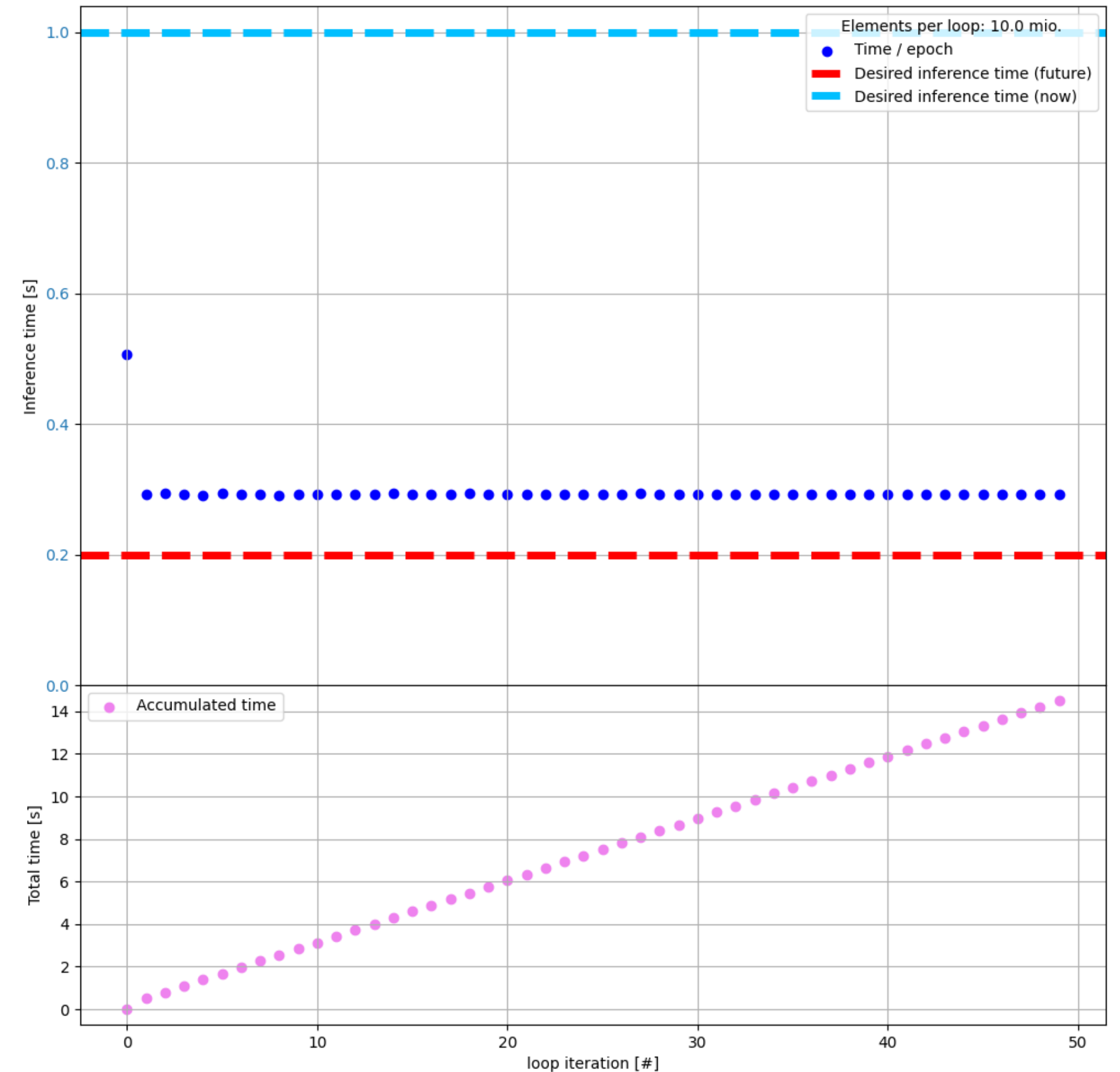
# Processing speed & Design choices

## Goal: Inference needs to be fast enough for online processing

- Trade-off: precision  $\leftrightarrow$  speed  $\rightarrow$  Use Float16 implementation
- Measured in clusterization code:  $\sim 30$  mio. clusters / s

## Design choices

- NN design choices: Fully-connected or 2D convolutional layers are well optimised
- Inference framework: ONNX runtime with build options for MI50 & MI100 GPU's



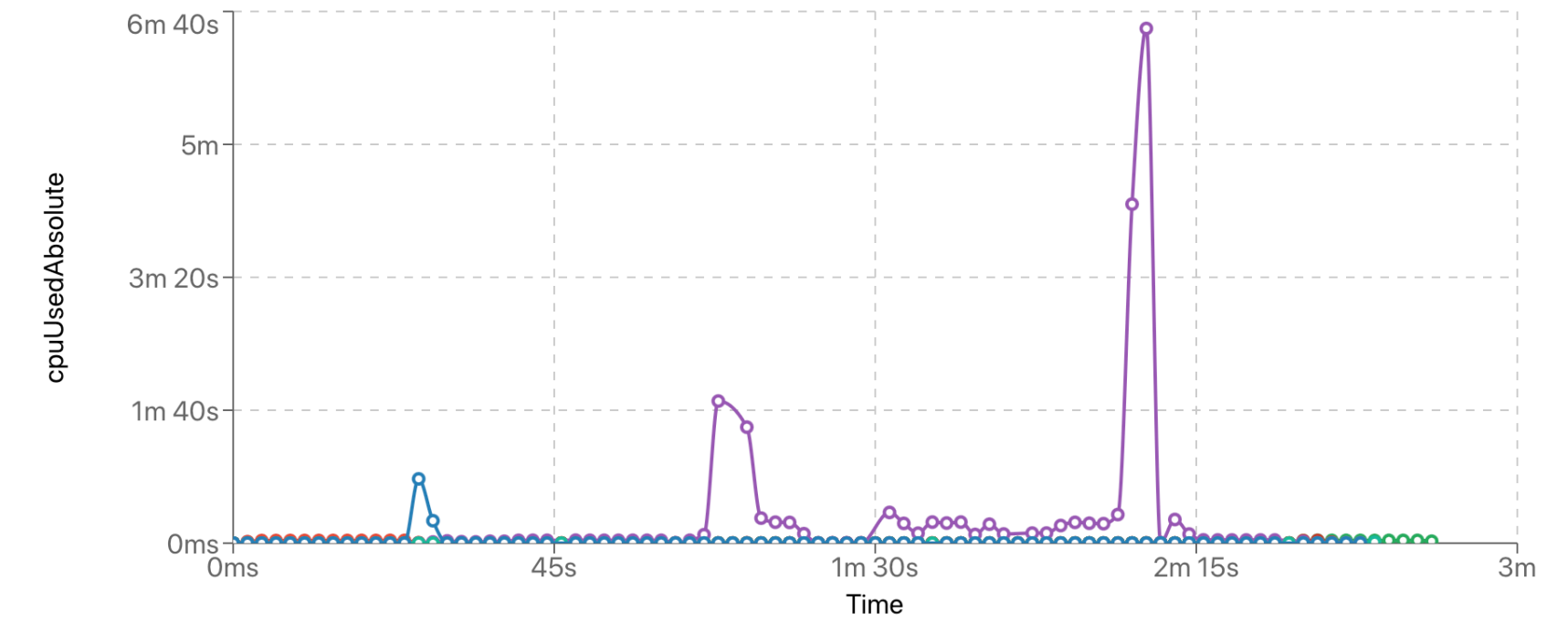
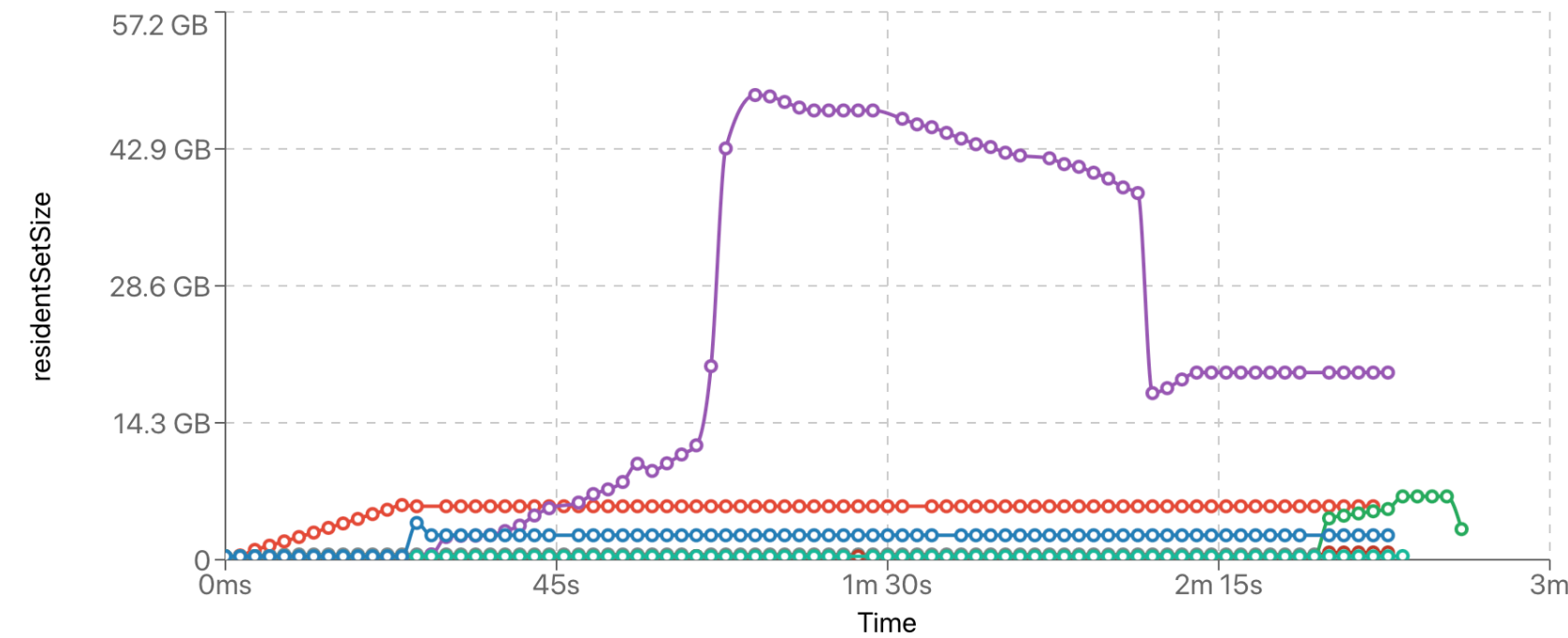
# Processing speed & Design choices

Pad vs. time

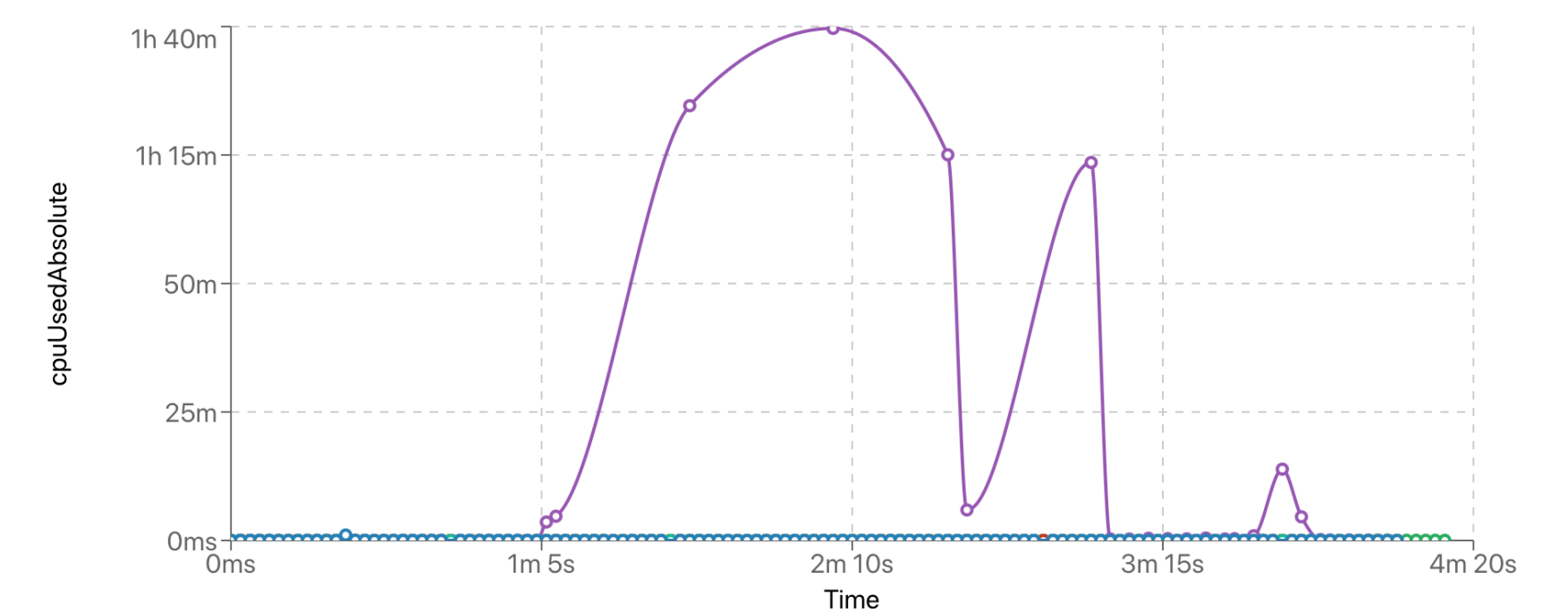
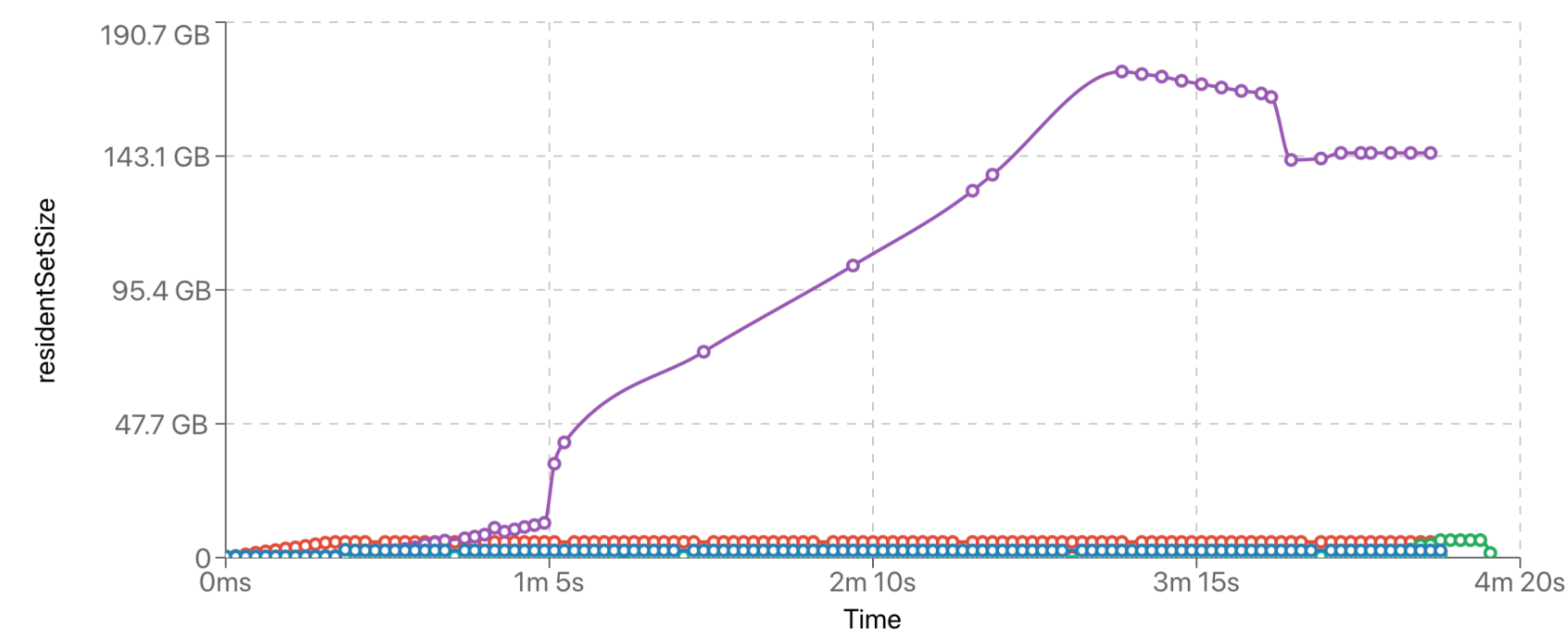
Memory consumption

CPU time

GPU cluster finder



NN cluster finder



# Conclusion

## Classification network

- Successfully rejects clusters that are not used in tracking
  - This could reduce effective data-size by  $O(20\%)!$
- To-do: Predict cluster splitting -> Limited in training data

## Regression network

- For single clusters: Comparable performance to current clusterizer
- Novel: Predict momentum of cluster (apparently with great success!)
- To-do: Can this be done well also for clusters that need to be split?

**Thank you for listening!**

## Topics:

- O2 processing chain
- MC clusterizer & Ideal data
- Momentum data & Real tracks
- Training data selection
- Classification network
- Regression network
- Implementation on GPU & Speed