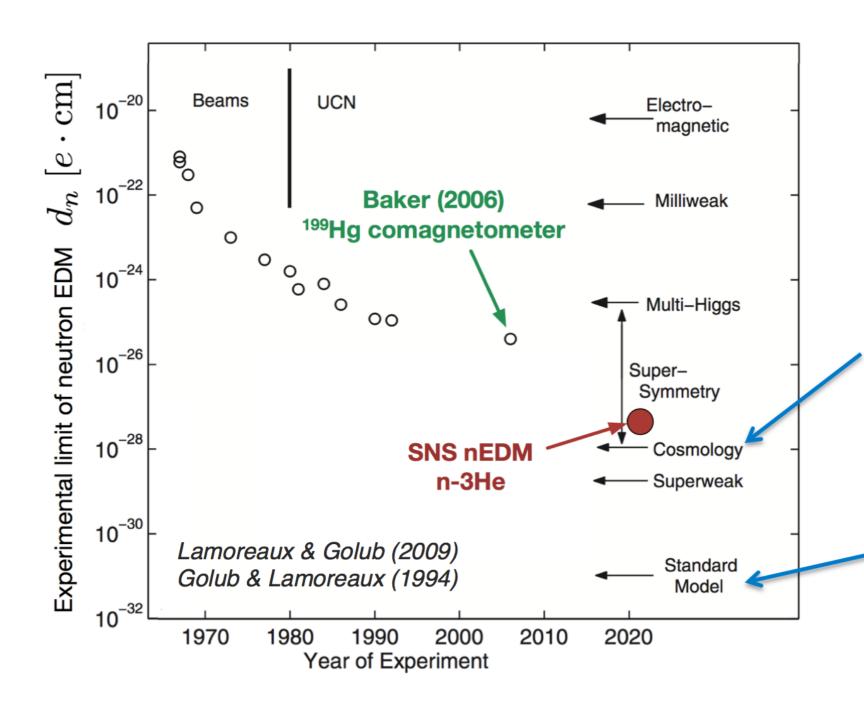
# nEDM Panda Payload Development for OLCF

BigPanda Technical Interchange Meeting, UTA
January 17, 2018
Jed Leggett
Contributions From nEDM@SNS Simulations Team



## Overview of nEDM@SNS Experiment

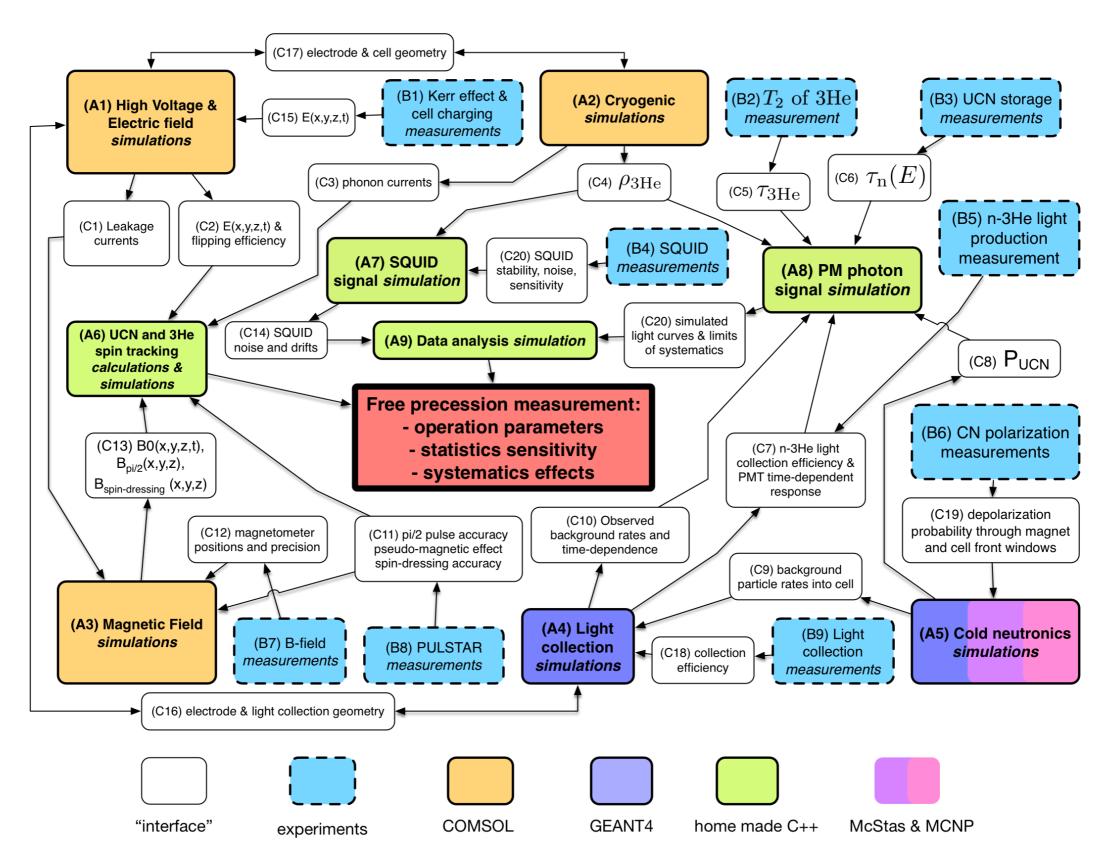


#### Rich History of nEDM Measurements, Started at ORNL in 1950

minimum neutron EDM that produce observed baryon-asymmetry due to known CP-violation along with baryon nonconservation. *Ellis et al.* (1981)

The size of nEDM predicted from known amounts of *CP*-violation in the standard model.

### nEDM Simulations Framework



## Largest Computational Needs

#### Data Challenge 2.0

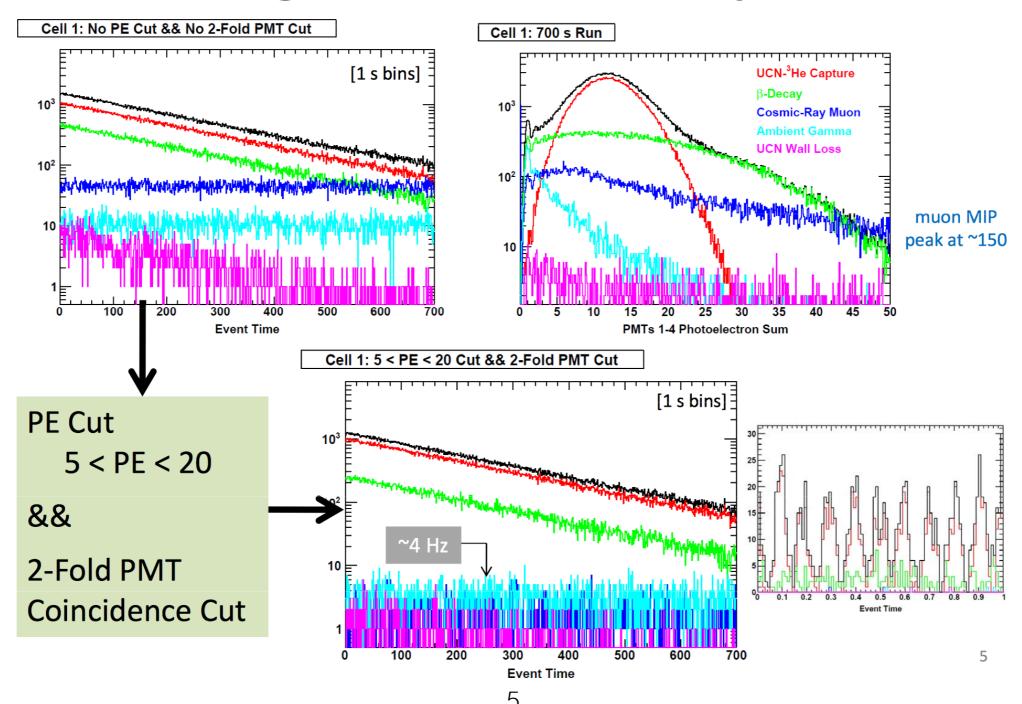
- Experiment runs at Spallation Neutron Source 2020+
- We want to have data analysis workflows in place when data collection begins.
- Previous Data Challenge produced 109 simulated events with backgrounds.
- Current iteration will produce >10<sup>11</sup> events: 100k Titan node-hours, or 1.6M core-hours and 20 TB of data.

#### Systematic Studies

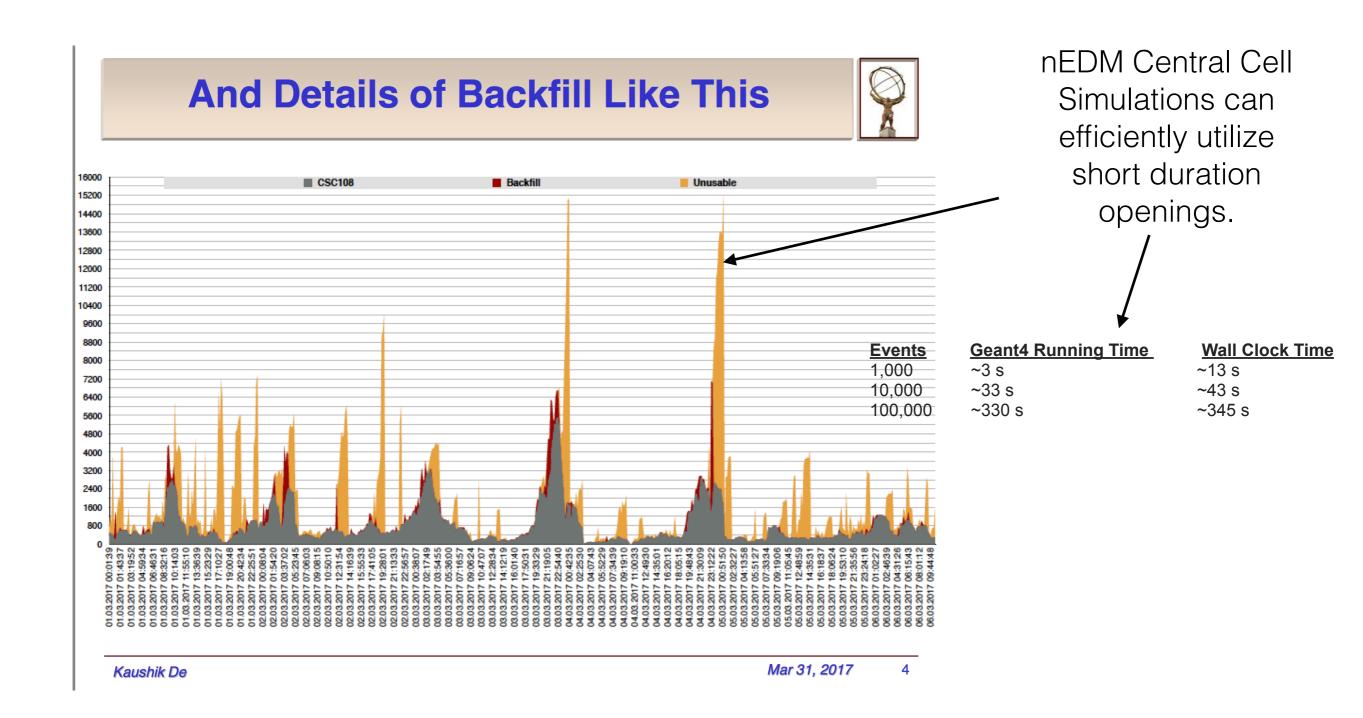
- Detailed tracking of spin propagation in magnetic field is needed to understand systematic uncertainties.
- On the order of 10<sup>8</sup> core-hours and 100 TB required for these studies.
- Stand alone C++ application with ROOT dependency (R. Shmid Dissertation)
- Currently being investigated for GPU vectorization.

# Expected Science Results for Data Challenge

#### **Timing and Photoelectron Spectra**



# Short Job Backfilling on Titan



## nEDM on Panda

# Minimize extra workforce requirements needed to utilize available computational resources.

• No nEDM collaborators work full time on simulations, but many make intermittent contributions.

#### Take advantage of fine grained backfill potential.

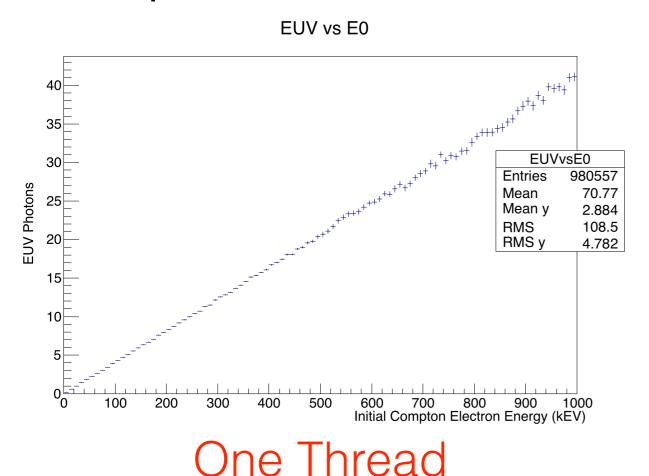
- nEDM Central Cell Simulation can utilize as little as a few nodeminutes in an efficient manner.
- Results for Data Challenge can be accumulated over time.

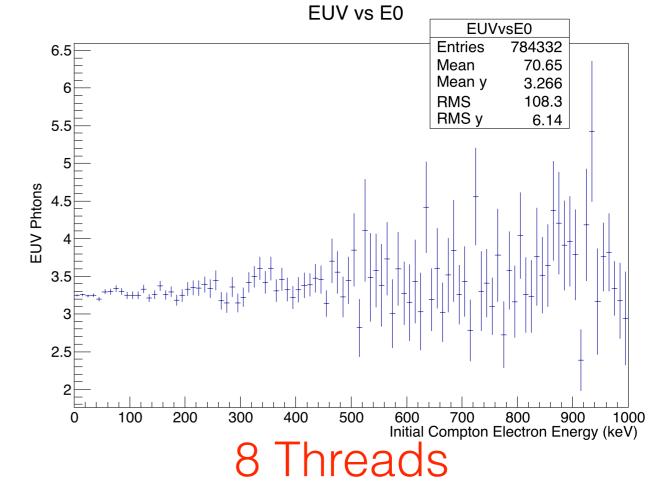
#### Data Challenge 2.0 production runs tested on Panda

- Significant delays due to software bugs.
- Remaining nph118 hours will be utilized through Panda submission by end of January.

# Race Condition in nEDM Simulation

When inspecting simulation data, we noticed several oddities that were eventually traced to a race condition in the analysis output.





## Race Condition Work Around

The Collaboration has yet to determine if the race condition is a Geant4 problem or nEDM Problem

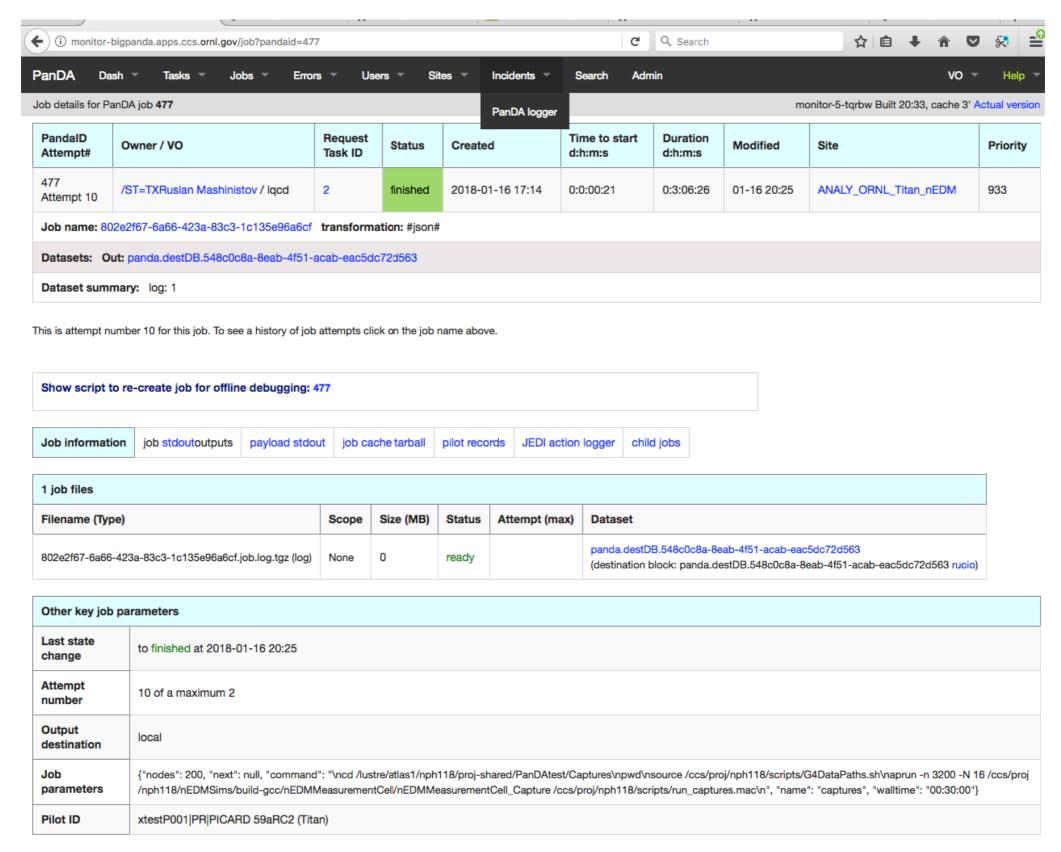
Currently running single threaded with 1 MPI rank per core (16 per node), results in:

- 16x number of files (meta-data) for the same number of events.
- Inefficient memory usage, many objects can be shared with multiple threads.
- Increased startup overhead.

The workaround also exposed a memory leak due to the reduced memory per rank (2 GB).

Problem fixed, but caused further delays.

## Panda Submission



# Data Challenge Production

# First wave of Mock Data Challenge has been prepared for Panda Submission

- 100 Billion Neutron Capture Events will be generated in 50 Panda jobs.
- Each job requests 200 nodes for 30 minutes.
- This will be completed by end of month and will exhaust remaining nph118 hours.

# Second wave of Mock Data Challenge is in QA and will be ready for Panda submission soon.

- Multiple types of background will be produced.
- Total computational needs around 10x Neutron Capture simulations.
- If possible, begin submitting through nph118, continue after January with new DD project.

# Future nEDM Computing needs

### Mock Data Challenge 2.0 Analysis

- · Currently setting up analysis codes on Rhea.
- Stalled due to ROOT installation difficulties.

#### Potential Mock Data Challenge 3.0 in discussion

- Explore larger parameter space.
- 2-3x computational needs of 3.0

## nEDM Collaboration

#### Thank You!

Arizona State University

Bartoszek Engineering

Brown University

California Institute of Technology

**Duke University** 

University of Illinois

Indiana University

University of Kentucky

Los Alamos National Laboratory

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

National Autonomous University of Mexico

Mississippi State University

North Carolina State University

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Simon Fraser University

Tennessee Tech University

University of Tennessee

Valparaiso University

University of Virginia

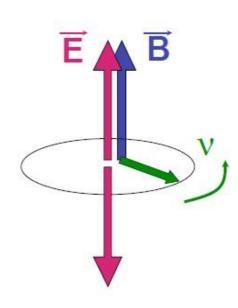
## Extra Slides

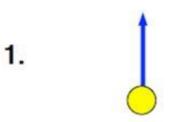
# EDM Measurement Technique

 Measure change in precession frequency with parallel vs antiparallel E, B fields

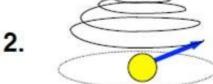
$$\omega = \frac{2\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} \pm 2\vec{d} \cdot \vec{E}}{\hbar}$$

$$\Delta \omega = \frac{4dE}{\hbar}$$

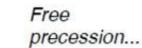


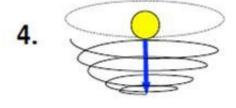


"Spin up" neutron...



90° spin-flip pulse applied... 

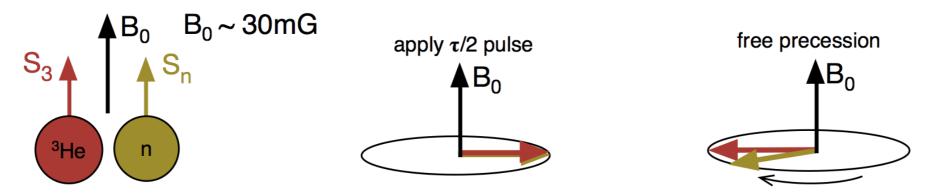




Second 90° spin-flip pulse

<sup>\*</sup>Slide from Leah Broussard.

## EDM Measurement Technique



 $^{3}$ He + n → p +  $^{3}$ T (Q=764keV) has spin-dependent cross-section (@2200m/s):

Parallel spins:  $\sigma_{\uparrow\uparrow} < 10 \, \mathrm{b}$ 

Anti-parallel spins :  $\sigma_{\uparrow\downarrow}pprox 11\,\mathrm{kb}$ 

Scintillation light signal:  $1-P_n\,P_3\,\cos\theta_{\mathrm{n}3}(t)$ 

angle between n & <sup>3</sup>He spins

Effects of He-3 EDM suppressed by Schiff screening so that:

$$\theta_{\rm n3} = |\gamma_n - \gamma_3| B_0 t \pm \frac{e d_n |E|}{\hbar} t$$
  $\gamma_3 \approx 1.1 \, \gamma_{\rm n}$   $\gamma_3 B_0/(2\pi) \approx 100 \, {\rm Hz}$ 

Measure  $^3$ He precession  $\gamma_3 B_0/(2\pi)$  with SQUIDS => sensitivity  $\approx 5 \times 10^{-28} \, e.\mathrm{cm}$ 

Alternative dressed-spin technique: apply strong RF (  $B_{\rm rf}\sim 1\,{\rm G}-\omega_{\rm rf}/(2\pi)\sim 3\,{\rm kHz}$  ) and increase sensitivity of exp.