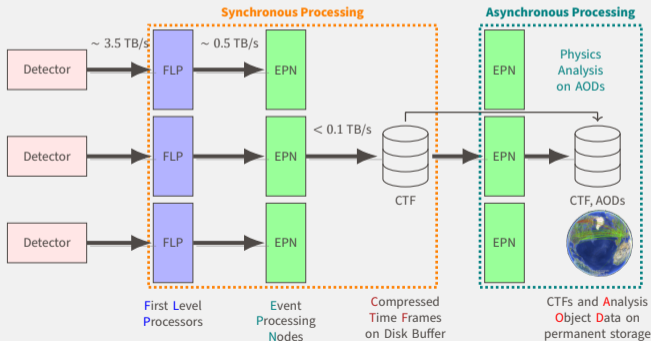


ALICE Run 3 Analysis Framework

Anton Alkin, Giulio Eulisse, Jan Fiete Grosse-Oetringhaus, Peter Hristov, Maja Kabus

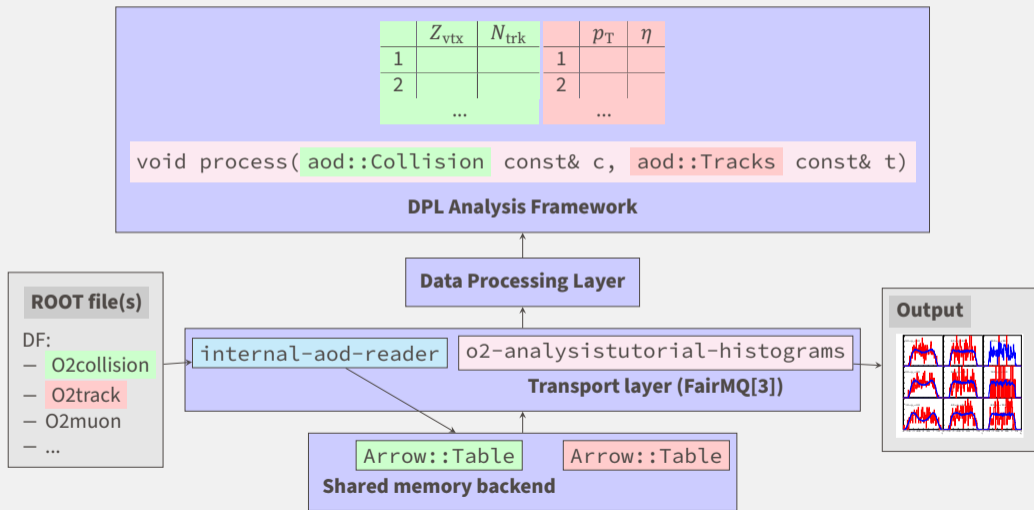
Run 3 challenges

- ALICE: heavy ion physics, study of strong interaction and QGP properties
- Continuous 50 kHz readout and Pb–Pb interaction rate in Run 3/4 [1]
- Tracking, detection of low-momentum particles, PID, vertexing
- Target luminosity of 6-7 nb⁻¹

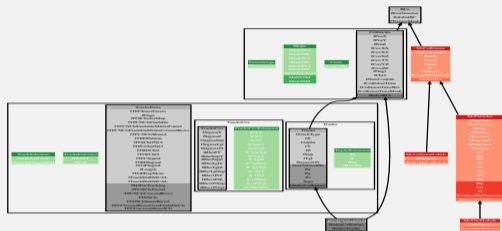


- 1 month of Pb–Pb data taking would create ~ 4 PB of AODs

ALICE O² Framework[2]



Analysis Data Model



Columns

	X	α	$f(X, Z, m)$	Index	$Z = X \sin \alpha$
1				2	
2				3	
	Static Arrow::Array	Dynamic lambda function		Index Arrow::Array	Expression Arrow::Array created in memory with Gandiva[4]

	A	B
1		
2		
3		

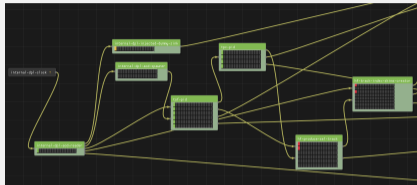
Interconnected tables

- Self-contained (Tables), as collections of Columns, connected by indices passed through shared memory
- Represented as ROOT TTree [5] on disk and as Apache Arrow Table [6] in memory
- Hierarchy of indices represents logical connections among data Tables (Tracks \rightarrow Collisions \rightarrow BCs)
- Columns and Tables are represented by C++ types for the end user resulting in negligible performance overhead

Computing Model

Workflows

- Workflow is a collection of connected **data processors** representing a particular analysis or group of analyses
- They can be dynamically formed, topology is computed automatically, based on known data subscriptions
- Data subscriptions are set by analyzers simply by stating in the code which **Tables** are required for a particular analysis



ALICE Hyperloop train system

- Web-based system for managing the running of **workflows**
- Implements benchmarking, configuration bookkeeping, job submission to the GRID or Analysis Facility[7] and production of derived datasets (**skims**)

Table Manipulation

Database-like operations

Join

	X	Y	Z
1			
2			

 +

	A	B	C
1			
2			

	X	Y	Z	A	B	C
1						
2						

Filter/Partition

	X	Y	Z
1			
2			
3			
4			

 →

	X	Y	Z
1			
2			
3			
4			

Grouping

	X	Y	Z
1			
2			
3			

	A	B	C
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
3			

Combinations

	X	Y	Z
1			
2			
3			

[1, 2]	[1, 3]	[2, 3]
[1, 1]	[2, 2]	[3, 3]

- All operations are zero-copy due to Apache Arrow backend
- Analyzer can directly request **joined**, **grouped**, **partitioned** or **filtered** table as an input to their task, combining all four operations if needed
- It is possible to inspect 2-, 3- and more rows **combinations** of a particular table without nested loops or memory caches, by using **combinations** generator
- A traditional “event loop” interface is also provided

Interoperability

ML applications

- Apache Arrow [Tables](#) are already supported or planned to be supported as an input in the popular ML toolkits
- O² framework allows for integration of external C++ and Python toolkits directly into processing

External tools

- Derived data and analysis results are stored as ROOT trees and histograms and are readily available for post-processing

Current Status

- More than 30 physics analyses were ported to O² using converted Run 1 and 2 data
- The code is tested locally, in the GRID and on Analysis Facility at GSI
- O² implementations show on average 3 to 10 times better throughput in terms of events/s compared to legacy framework
- More optimizations are foreseen (for example bulk reading in ROOT)

Benchmark	AliPhysics	O ²
Histograms	3.9	38
Correlations	2	21
Spectra	4.6	14

(events/s)

Future Development

- Work is ongoing to provide ONNX runtime[8] and Python tools with a convenient interface for end users, operating directly on data model **tables**. In principle, DPL allows to plug into a workflow any kind of FairMQ-based **data processor**, permitting direct integration of almost any external toolkit
- Extension of expression DSL to support more mathematical functions and conditional expressions
- Extension of **combinations** generator so that it can be used together with other table manipulation features (required, for example, in mixed event analyses)
- Sharing of **configuration** between tasks to avoid duplication or inconsistencies in the long processing chains
- Current goal is to be able to fully reproduce most of Run 1/2 analyses with O^2 framework directly on converted data and perform preliminary Run 3 analyses on with simulated data by autumn of 2021

References

- [1] P. Buncic, M. Krzewicki and P. Vande Vyvre, CERN-LHCC-2015-006.
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- [4] *Gandiva: A LLVM-based Analytical Expression Compiler for Apache Arrow*, <https://arrow.apache.org/blog/2018/12/05/gandiva-donation/> (2018), accessed: 2021-02-24
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