

High Performance Data Processing with ALICE at the LHC

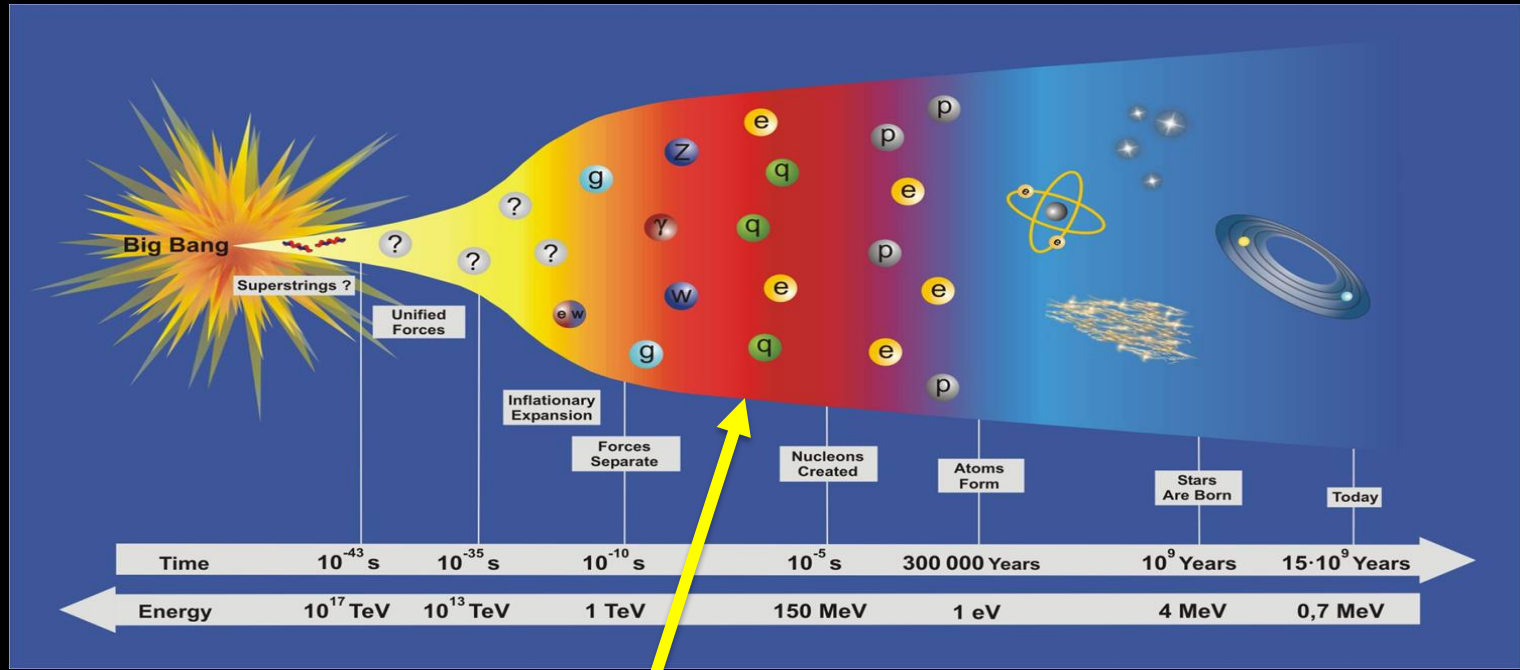
- Introduction
- ALICE Case
- ALICE Future
- Summary and Outlook

Jacek Otwinowski

AGH, 26.11.2020

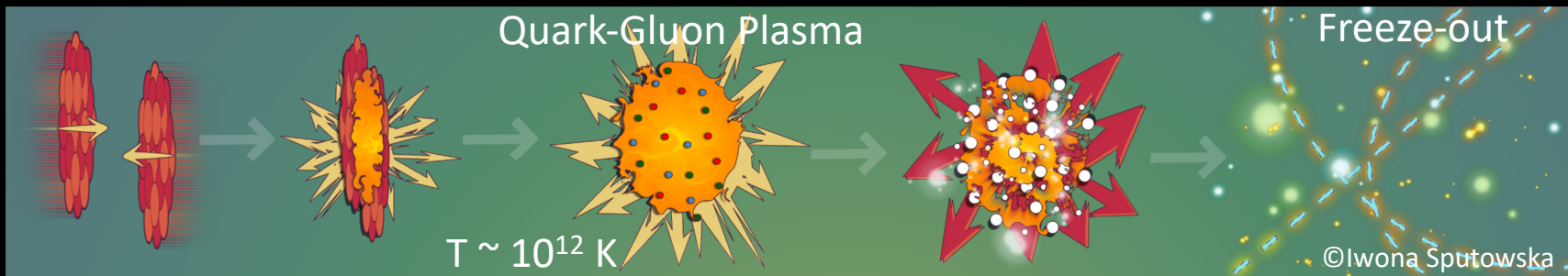


Big Bang in Laboratory

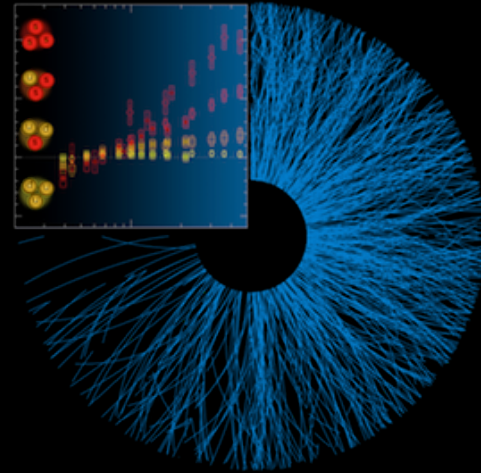


Heavy-ion collisions

$208\text{Pb} + 208\text{Pb}$
(208 nucleons)

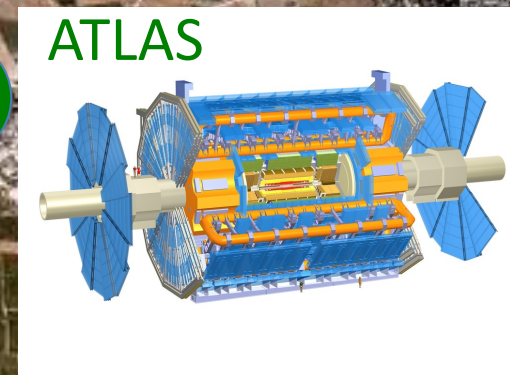
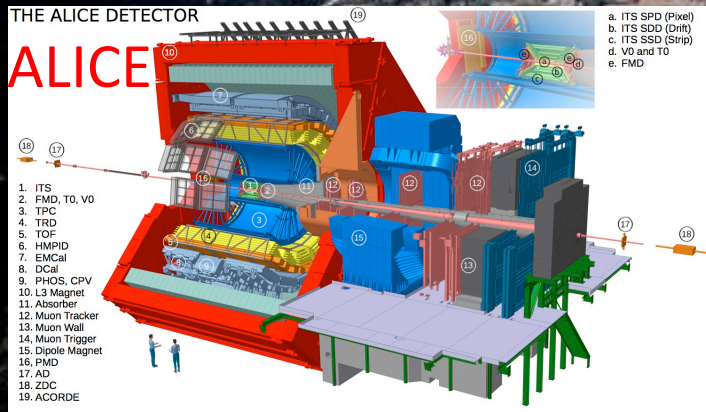
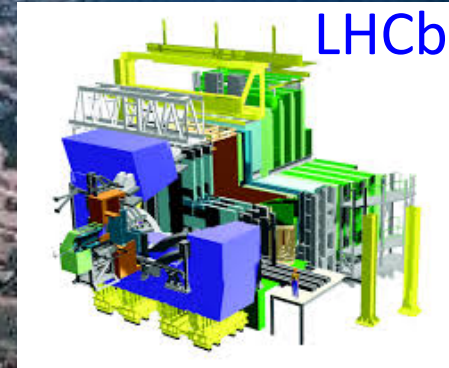
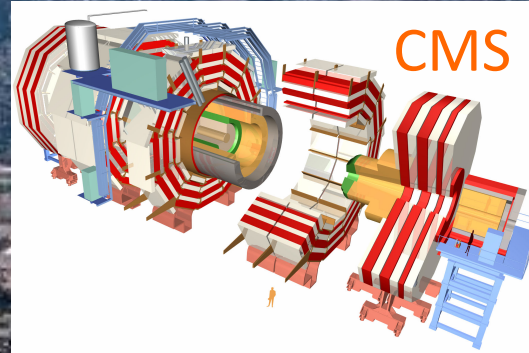


Time



ALICE CASE

Large Hadron Collider



p+p at $\sqrt{s}=14$ TeV
Pb+Pb at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}=5.5$ TeV
(collision energy per nucleon pair)

A Large Ion Collider Experiment



THE ALICE DETECTOR

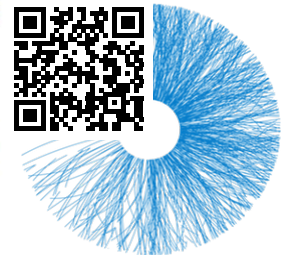
ALICE

Central barrel
 $-1.0 < \eta < 1.0$

Muon arm
 $2.5 < \eta < 4.0$

1. ITS
2. FMD, T0, V0
3. TPC
4. TRD
5. TOF
6. HMPID
7. ECal
8. DCal
9. PHOS, CPV
10. L3 Magnet
11. Absorber
12. Muon Tracker
13. Muon Wall
14. Muon Trigger
15. Dipole Magnet
16. PMD
17. AD
18. ZDC
19. ACORDE

- a. ITS SPD (Pixel)
- b. ITS SDD (Drift)
- c. ITS SSD (Strip)
- d. V0 and T0
- e. FMD



Physics observables, simulations, calibration and reconstruction, data quality control

ALICE Collaboration



39 countries, 175 institutes, 1927 members

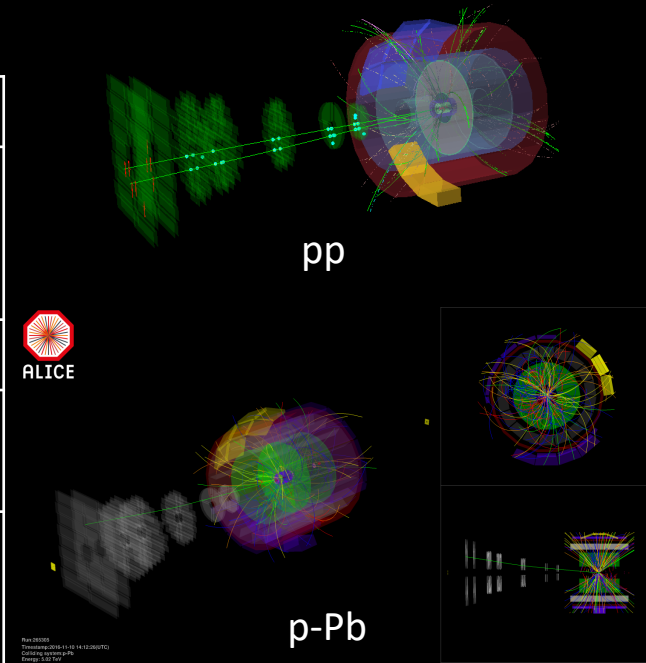


4 institutes from Poland: IFJ PAN, AGH, PW, NCBJ (~50 members, including students)

ALICE at work since 2009

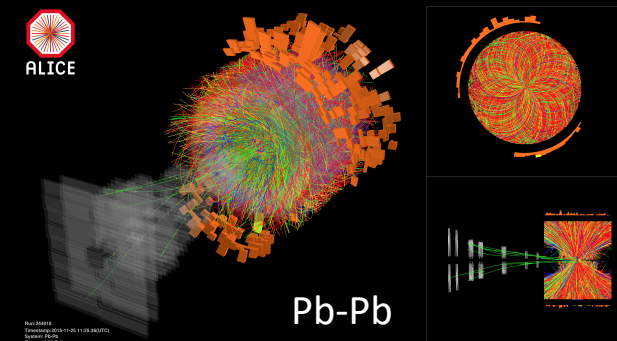
LHC Run-1 (2009-2014) and Run-2 (2015-2018)

System	Year	$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (TeV)	L_{int}
Pb-Pb	2010-2011	2.76	$\sim 75 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$
	2015	5.02	$\sim 250 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$
	2018	5.02	$\sim 0.55 \text{nb}^{-1}$
Xe-Xe	2017	5.44	$\sim 0.3 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$
p-Pb	2013	5.02	$\sim 15 \text{nb}^{-1}$
	2016	5.02, 8.16	$\sim 3 \text{nb}^{-1}, \sim 25 \text{nb}^{-1}$
pp	2009-2013	0.9, 2.76, 7, 8	$\sim 200 \mu\text{b}^{-1}, \sim 100 \mu\text{b}^{-1},$ $\sim 1.5 \text{pb}^{-1}, \sim 2.5 \text{pb}^{-1}$
	2015-2018	5.02, 13	$\sim 1.3 \text{pb}^{-1}, \sim 36 \text{pb}^{-1}$



- Energy and system dependence studies of particle production are possible
- Large statistics of pp, p-Pb and Pb-Pb collisions at the same $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$

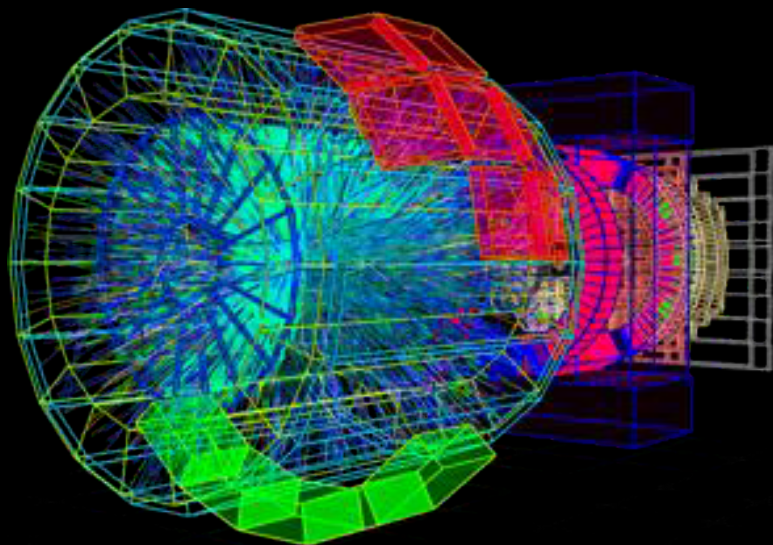
→ precise comparison studies
 ~ 300 publications till now



Data Processing in ALICE (past)

DAQ and HLT (High Level Trigger)

- ~1000 CPUs and FPGAs
- Data acquisition, online reconstruction and compression



~12 GB/s

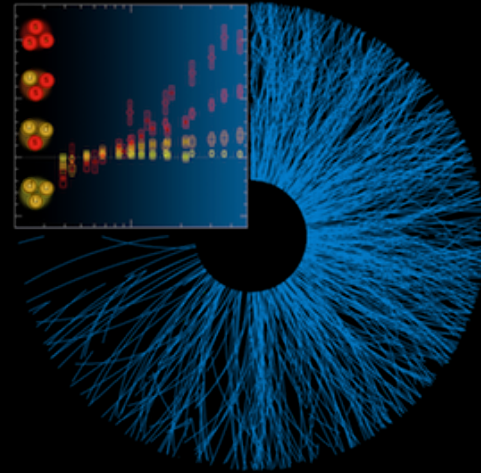


~3 GB/s



ALICE grid (AliEn)

- ~ 50 PB disk storage
- ~ 60000 CPUs
- Offline data calibration, reconstruction and analysis
- Monte Carlo simulations



ALICE FUTURE

ALICE Future

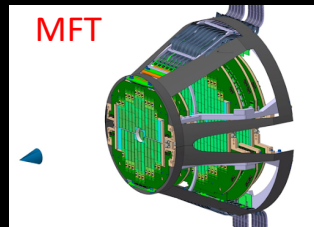
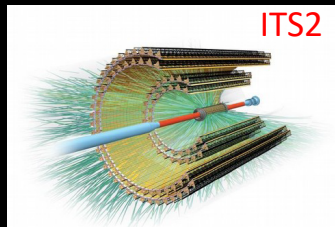
Run-3

COVID-19 → ~ a year of delay

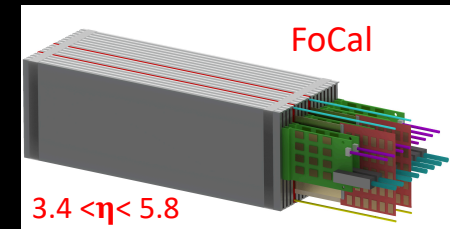
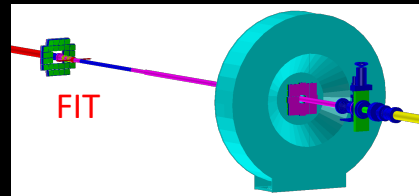
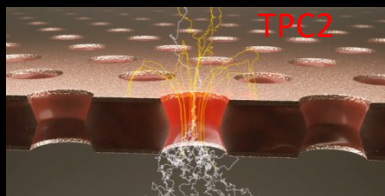
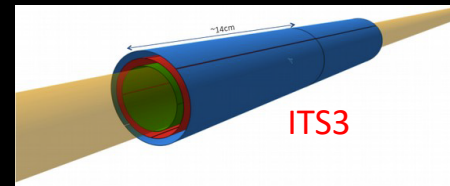
Run-4



LS2: upgrades



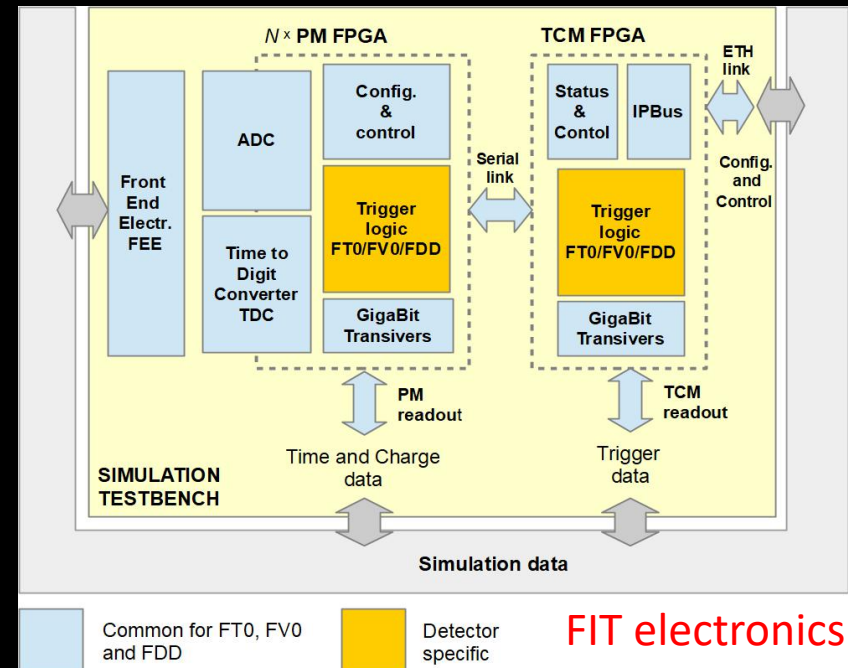
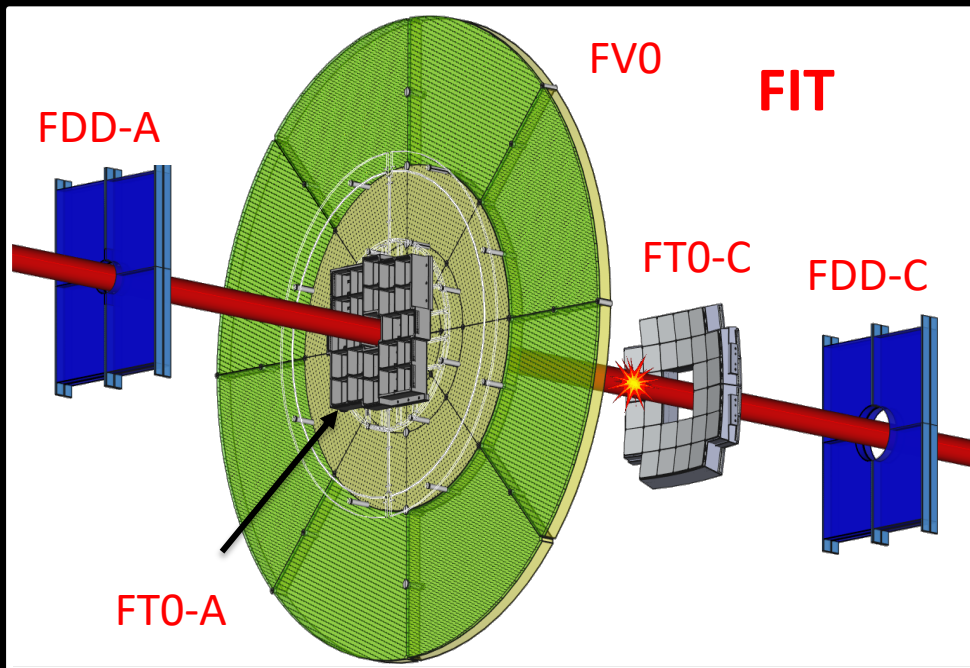
LS3: upgrades



- Continuous data taking
 - Detector upgrade
 - Online-offline computing system upgrade
 - Readout electronics and trigger upgrade

Polish groups currently involved in the FIT, TPC2, FoCal, computing system and readout electronics developments

Fast Interaction Trigger (FIT)

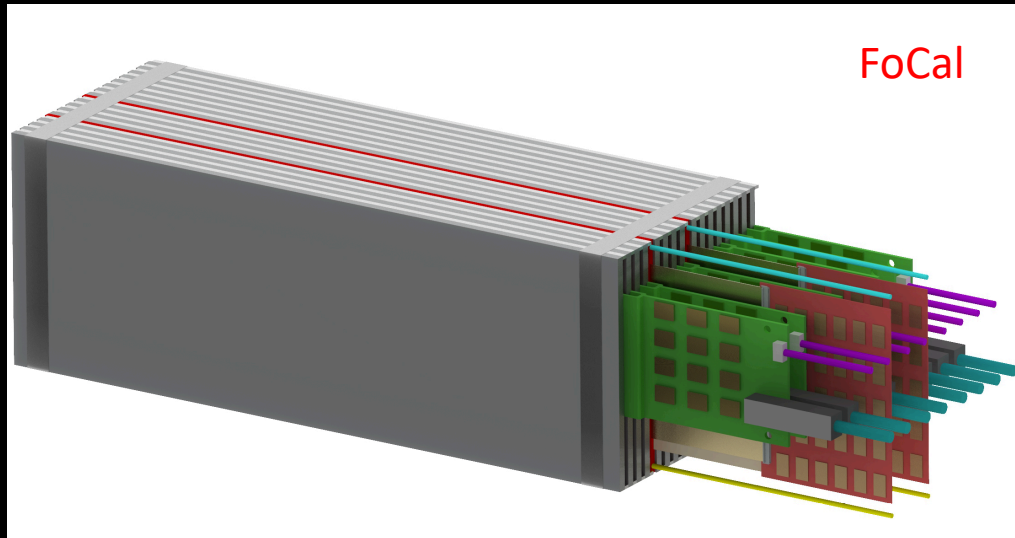


- Interaction time and vertex
- Particle multiplicity and reaction plane
- Particle production in ultra peripheral collisions and diffractive processes
- LHC luminosity and background monitoring
- Fast trigger (<425 ns) based on FPGA processing

IFJ PAN and AGH involved in the FIT detector and trigger developments!

Forward Calorimeter (FoCal)

To be ready for measurements in 2026-2030



- Forward electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeter
- High energetic particle jets measurements

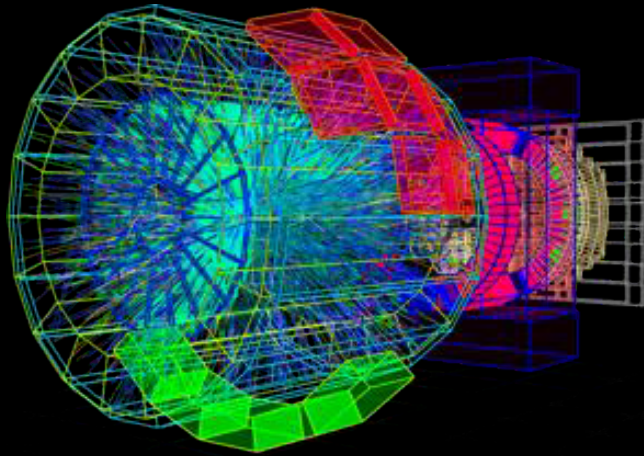
- A big opportunity to participate in all stages of detector developments
- Electronics R&D is still ongoing
- Fast trigger and data compression based on FPGA processing required
- Detector software to be developed
- First prototype tests with beam in 2021

IFJ PAN and AGH has recently joined the project!

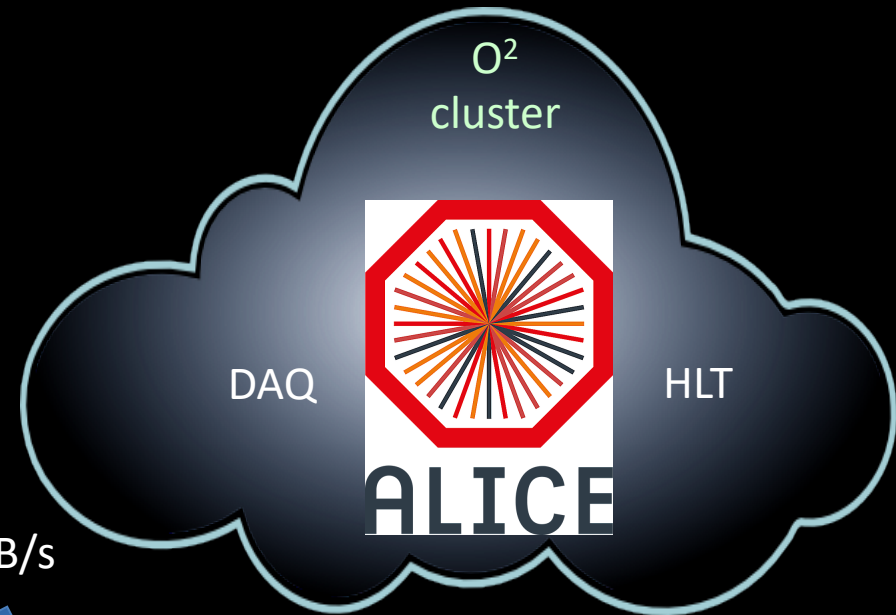
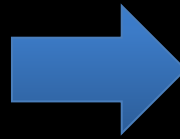
<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2696471>

ALICE O² Online-Offline Computing

- Continuous data readout
- ~100x more data in Run 3-4 than in Run 1-2



~3 TB/s



~100 GB/s

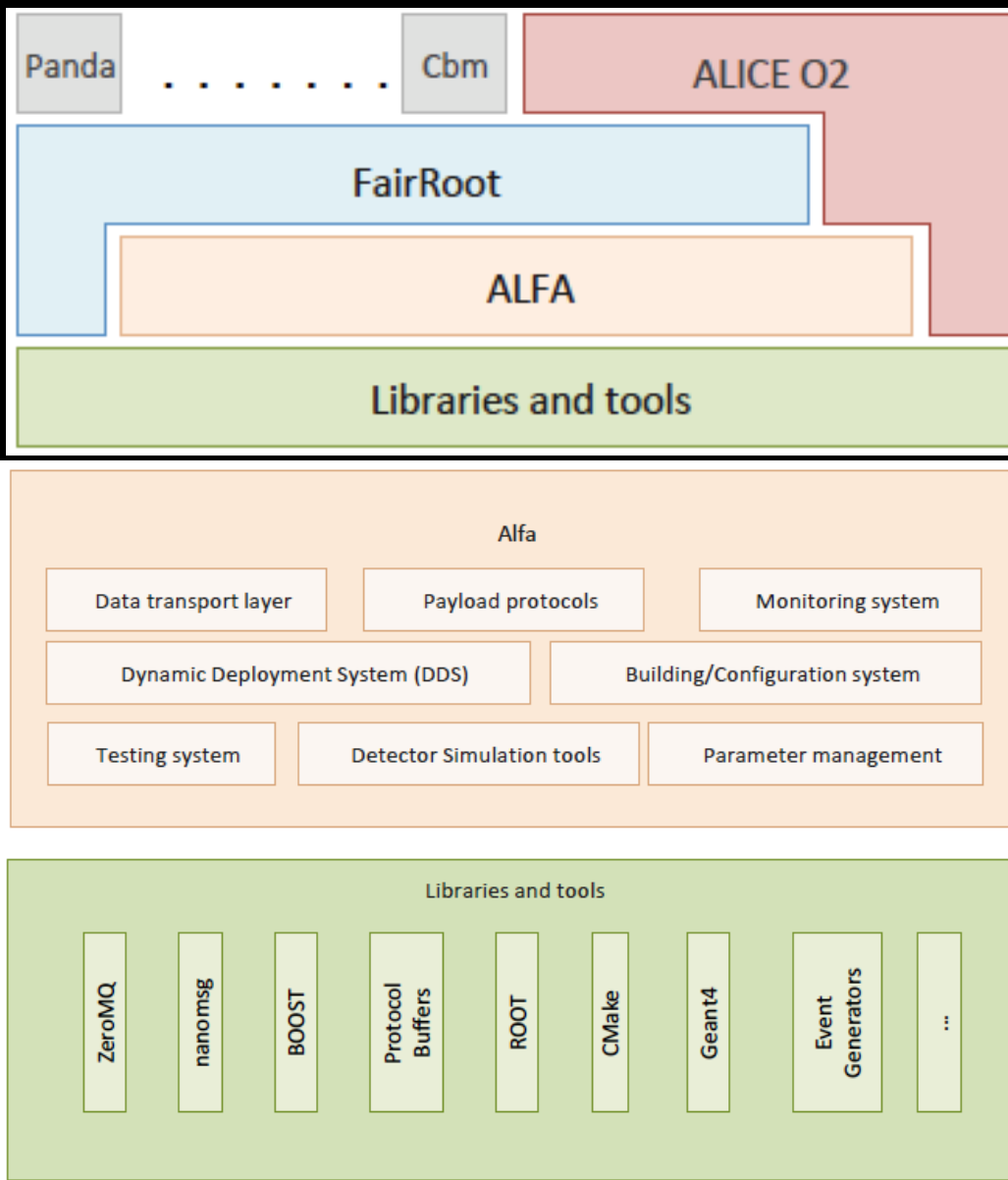


ALICE grid (AliEn 2.)

- ~ 0.5 Exabyte of data
- Offline data calibration, reconstruction and analysis
- Monte Carlo simulations

- New software framework O² and data model for parallel data processing
- Heterogeneous system FPGAs, GPUs, CPUs
- Optimized I/O

ALICE O² Software Ecosystem

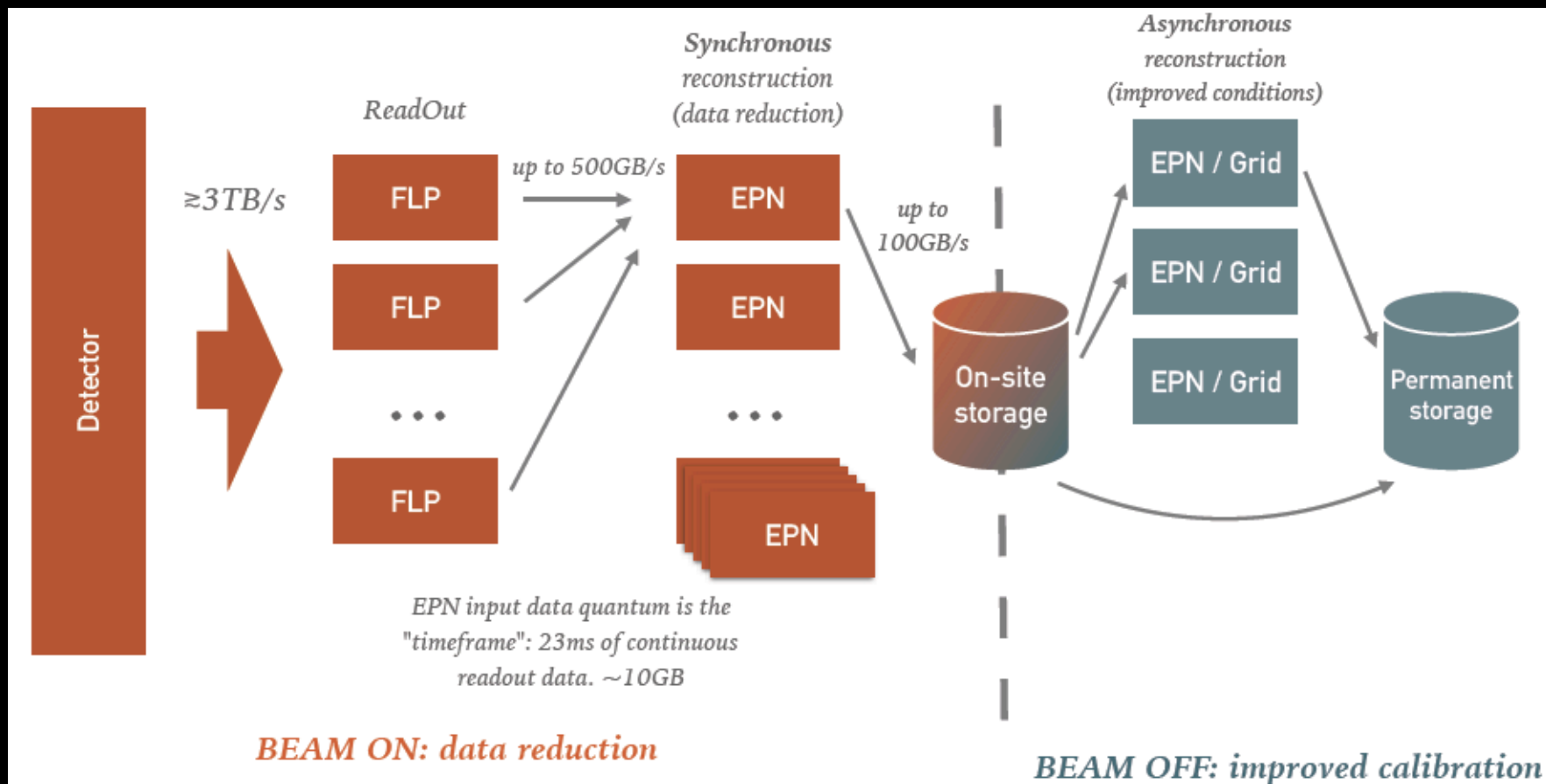


ALFA (ALICE-FAIR) concurrency framework for efficient parallel data processing on heterogeneous systems

- Data transport layer based on ZeroMQ/nanomsg
- Several data serialization/deserialization standards
 - BOOST serialization
 - ROOT streamers
 - ...

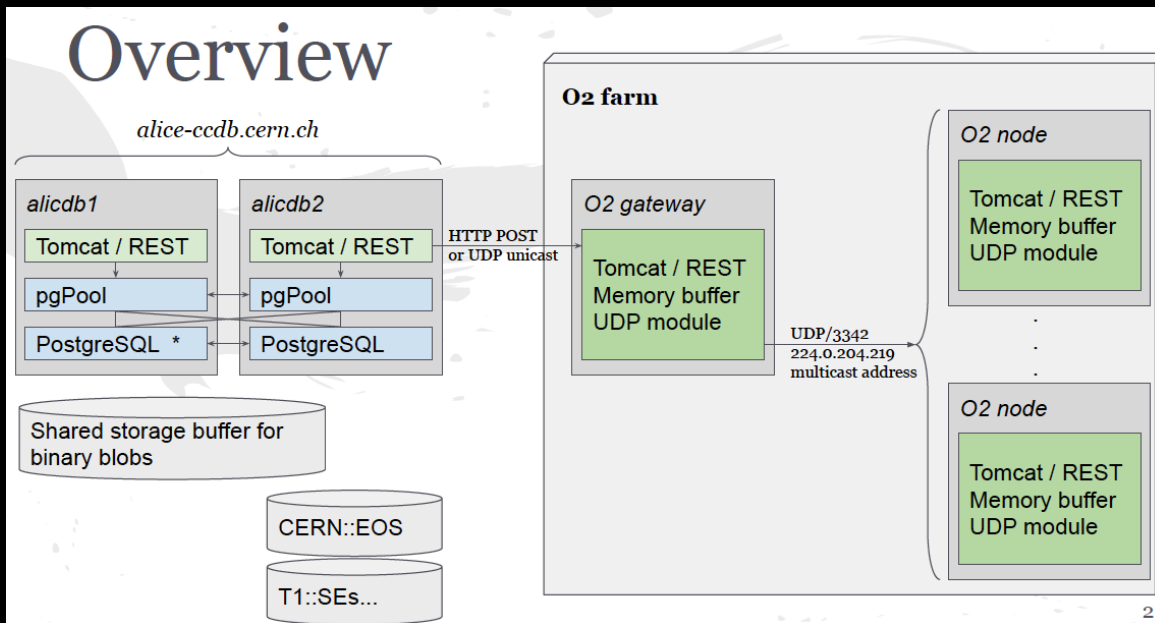
<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2011297>

ALICE Data Processing



- Raw data in time frames
- O² cluster (FLPs ~ 150 nodes, EPNs ~ 250 nodes)
- ~ 1000 modern GPUs on EPN nodes will be used for online tracking

ALICE Data Base - CCDB

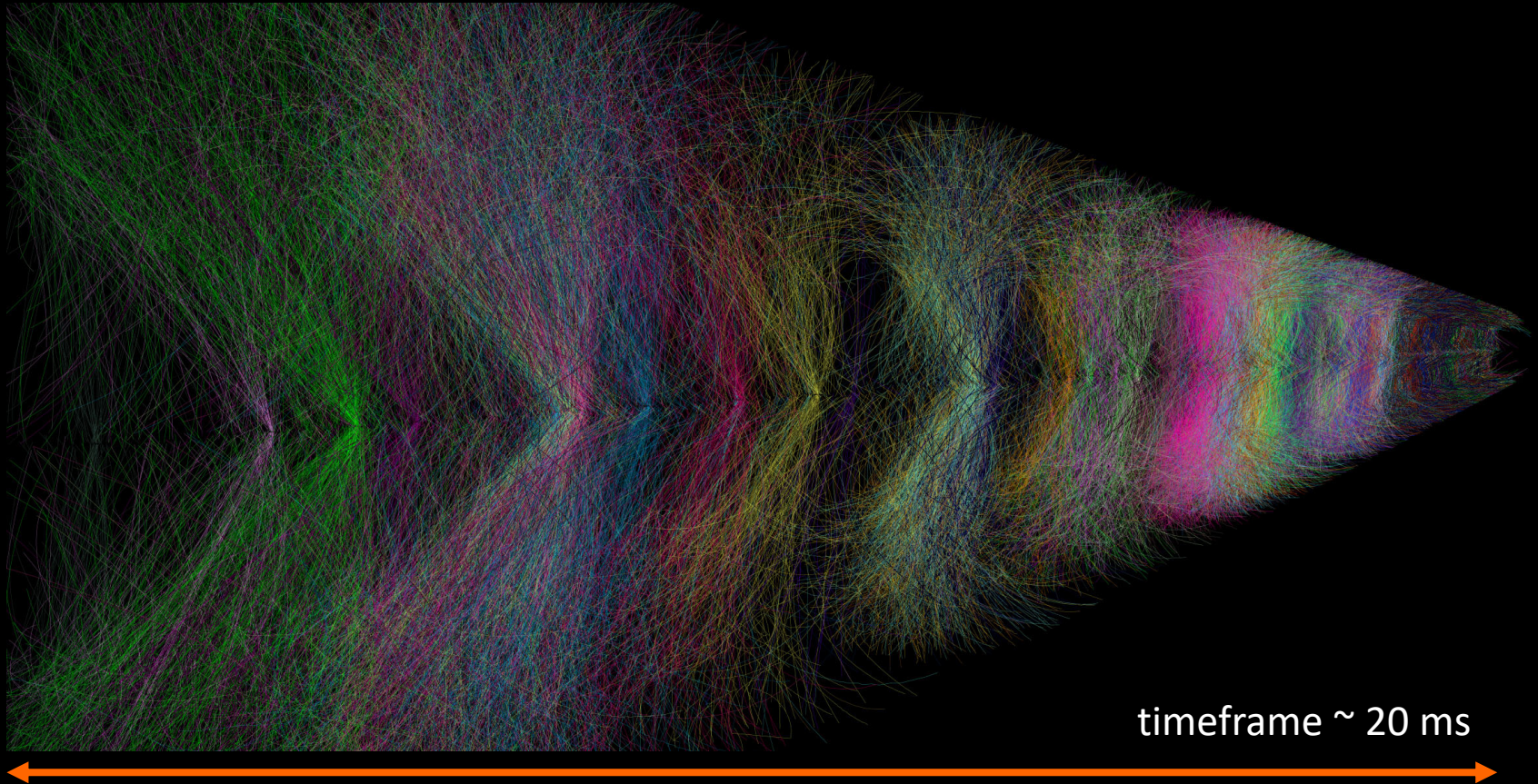


- General purpose data base for calibration and quality control objects
- Combination of PostgreSQL (for metadata) and CERN EOS distributed storage (for actual data)
- HTTP REST API hides the actual backend from the clients

AGH involved in the CCDB developments using test cluster at AGH Cyfronet

ALICE Tracking in Run-3 and Run-4

Continues data readout



- Several collision events in one timeframe
- Tracking of 20 ms timeframe needs ~20 s on modern GPU

ALICE Tracking Algorithms



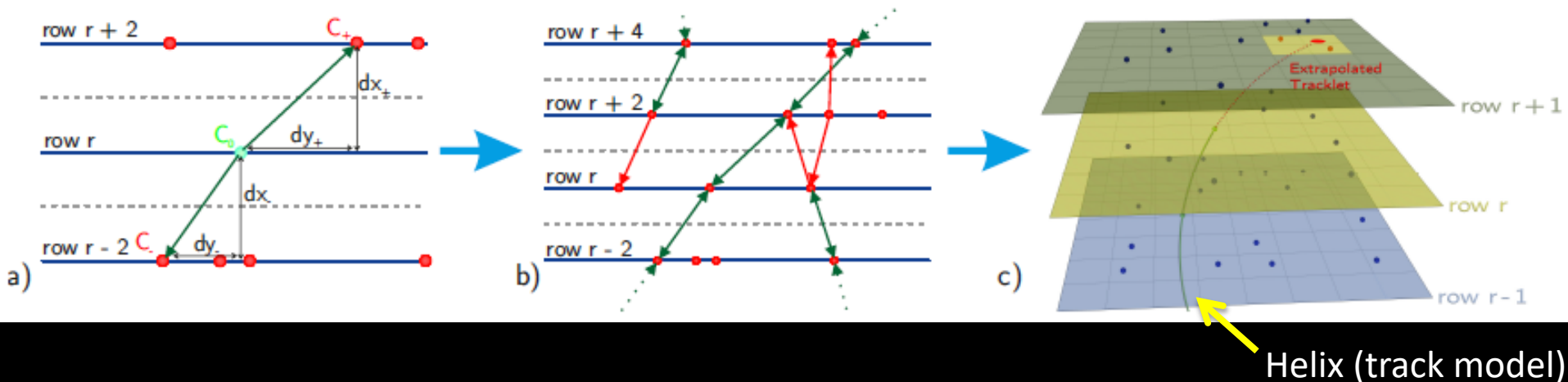
Cellular Automaton

Kalman filter

track forming

track concatenating

track following

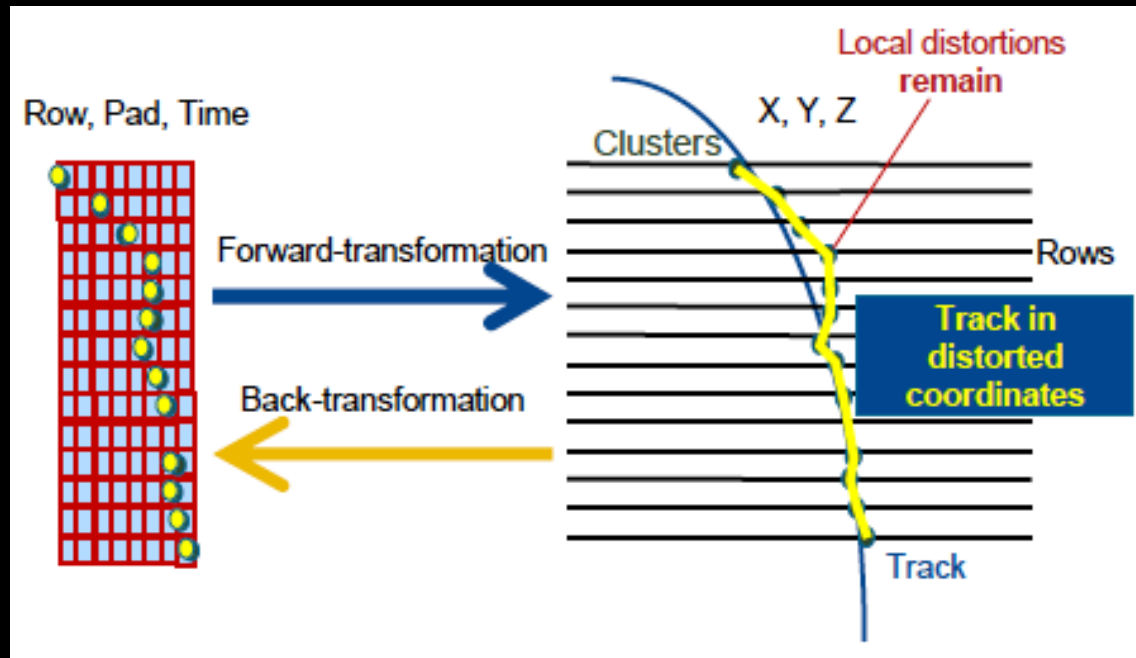


- Cellular Automaton for finding track candidates (track forming and concatenating)
- Kalman filter for track fitting and extrapolation (track following)

arXiv:1709.00618

ALICE Data Compression

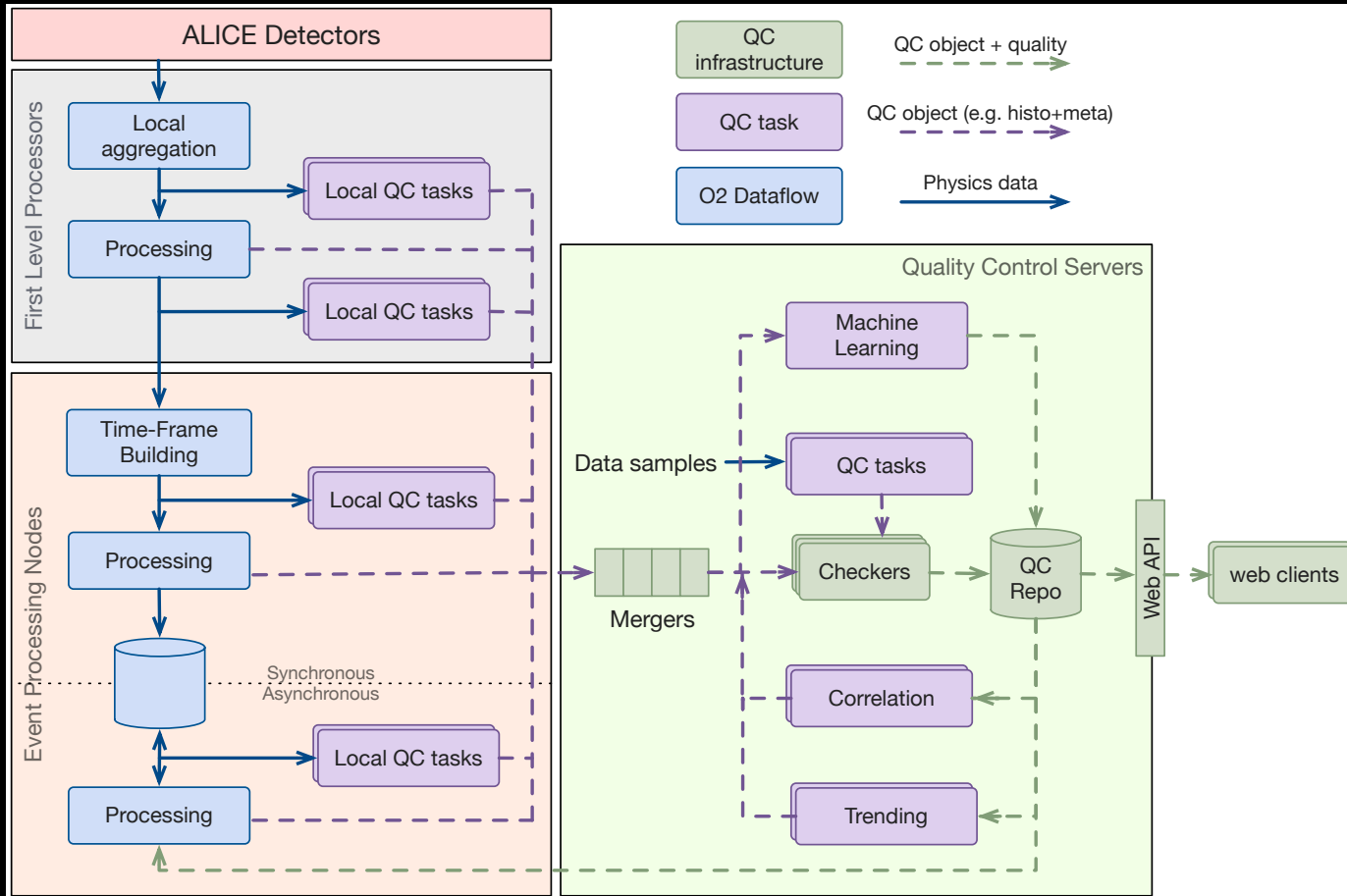
Required online data compression: $\sim 3 \text{ TB/s} \rightarrow \sim 100 \text{ GB/s}$



- Lossless compression
 - Asymmetric Numeral Systems (J. Duda [arXiv:1311.2540](https://arxiv.org/abs/1311.2540))
 - Storing only residuals to the clusters but not all cluster coordinates
- Non-lossless compression
 - Cluster finding
 - Removal of clusters of low momentum tracks

[arXiv:1709.00618](https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.00618)

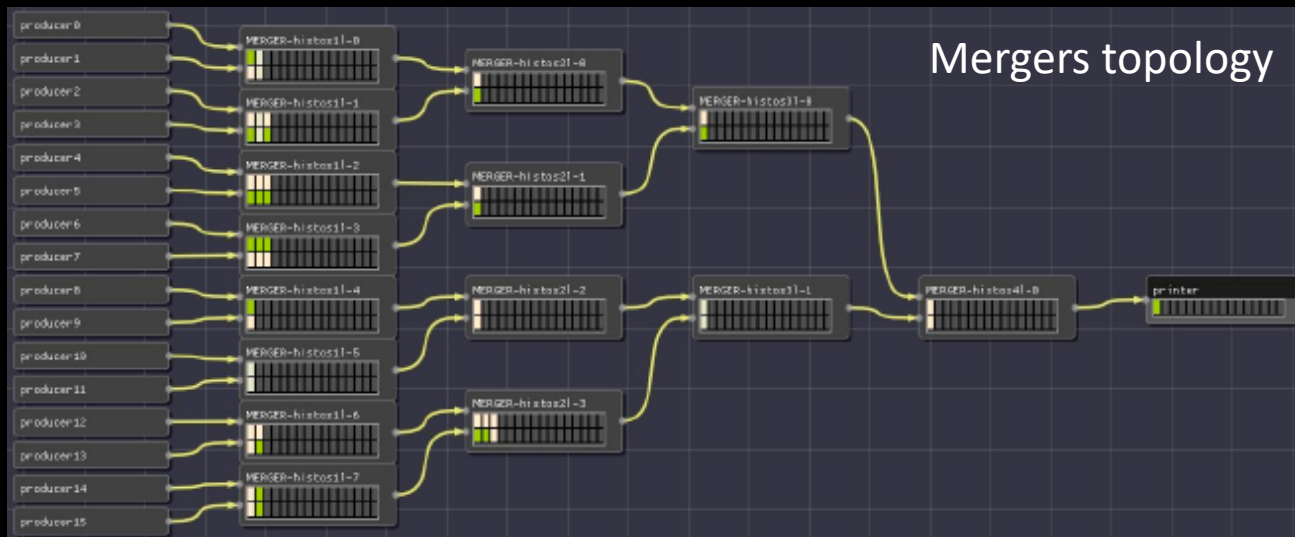
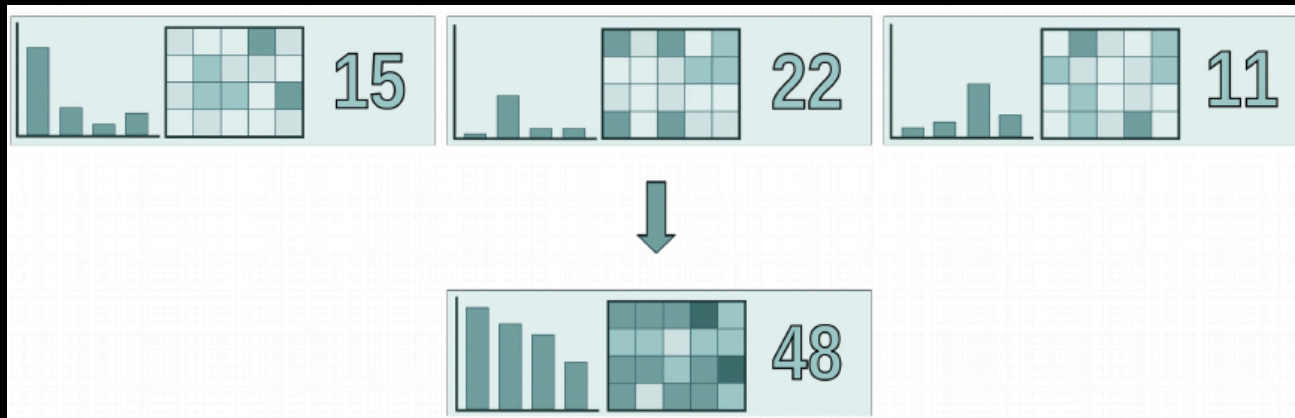
ALICE O² Data Quality Control



- ~150000 parallel processes
- ~400 QC objects updated per second

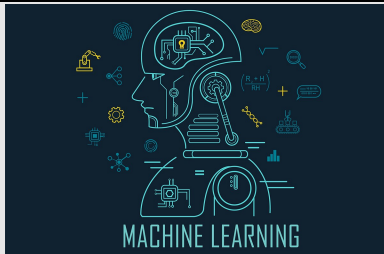
Quality Control system developed by IFJ PAN and AGH!

Data Mergers



- Fast data merging in ALICE O²
- Merged data are checked for anomalies

Data Quality Control and Machine Learning



Data acquisition

ML

Computation of descriptive statistics

Automatic run labelling

ML

Visualisation and Validation

ML

Classification of anomalies (needed: labeled dataset)

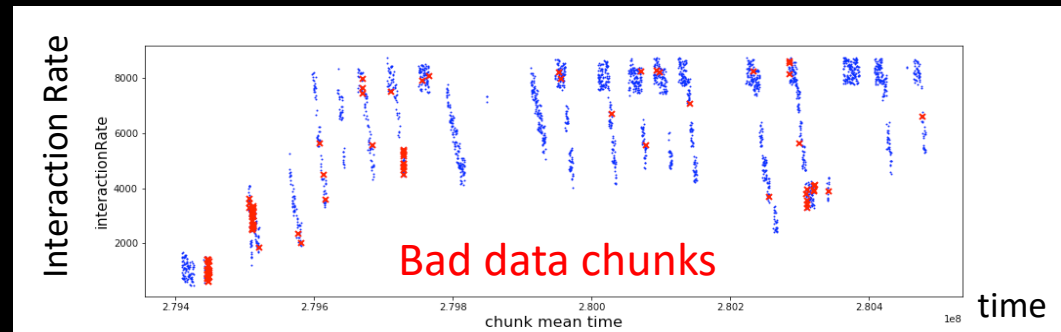
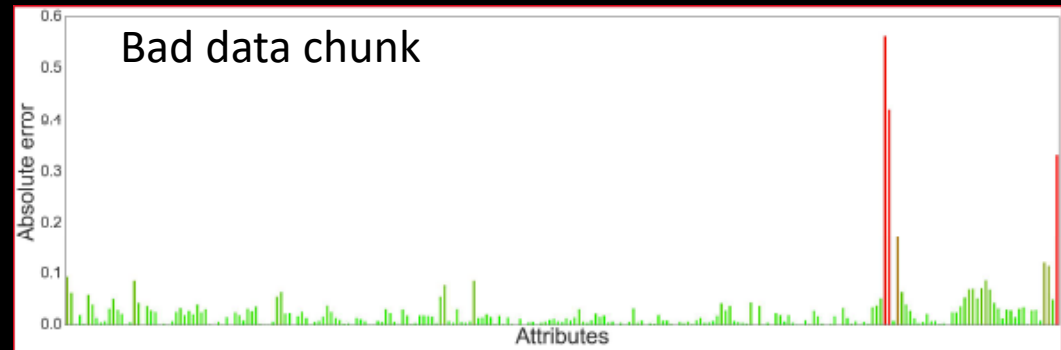
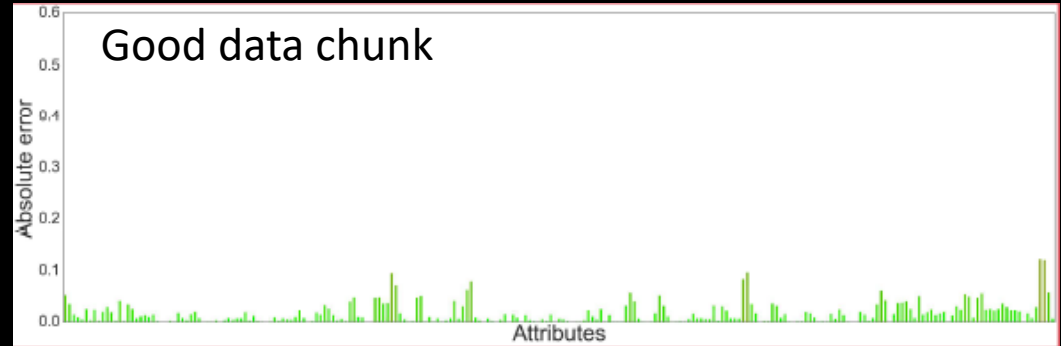
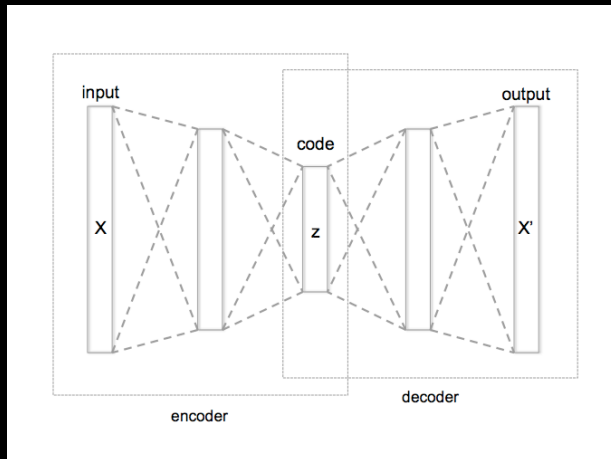
Regression of one value which may indicate anomalies (needed: dataset with known values)

Clustering of unknown data and searching for outliers (needed: noisy data)

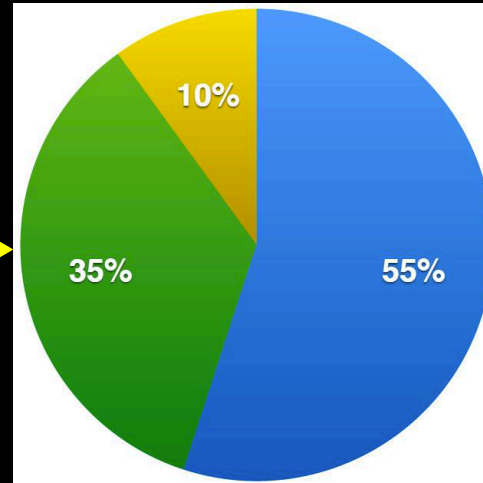
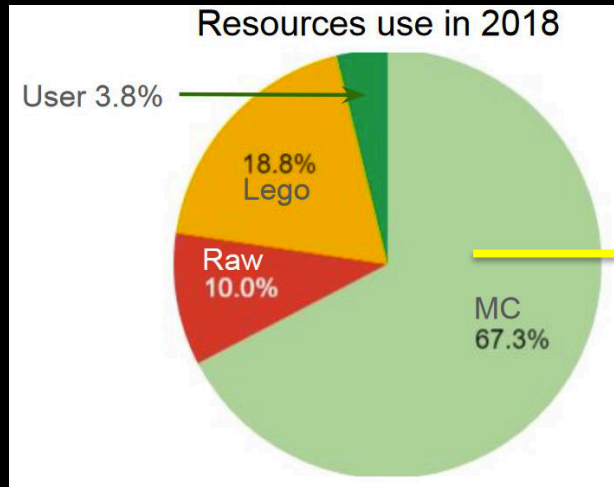
Dimensionality reduction for sparse data representation and searching for outliers (needed: high dimensional data)

Unsupervised Learning with Autoencoders (example)

- Thousands of data chunks
- Hundreds of input parameters
- Autoencoder with 5 fully connected layers



Monte-Carlo Simulations in ALICE



- particle propagation through detector
- digitization (detector response)
- rest (rec., QA/QC,...)

- More than 2/3 resources spend on MC simulations (Geant3/Geant4) in Run-2
- Expected 100 times more data in Run-3 and Run-4
 - Cannot be covered with the current simulation software
- Possible directions: fast detector simulations, embedding, optimizing current software...

Summary

- Plenty of interesting physics to be measured in next ~ 10 years
- Excellent environment for scientific and other developments
- Challenging tasks to be solved in collaboration between physicists and engineers
- Custom hardware and software developments
- CERN career programmes and common grant applications
- Strong overlap with industry

You are welcome to join and
participate in the developments!

Contact:

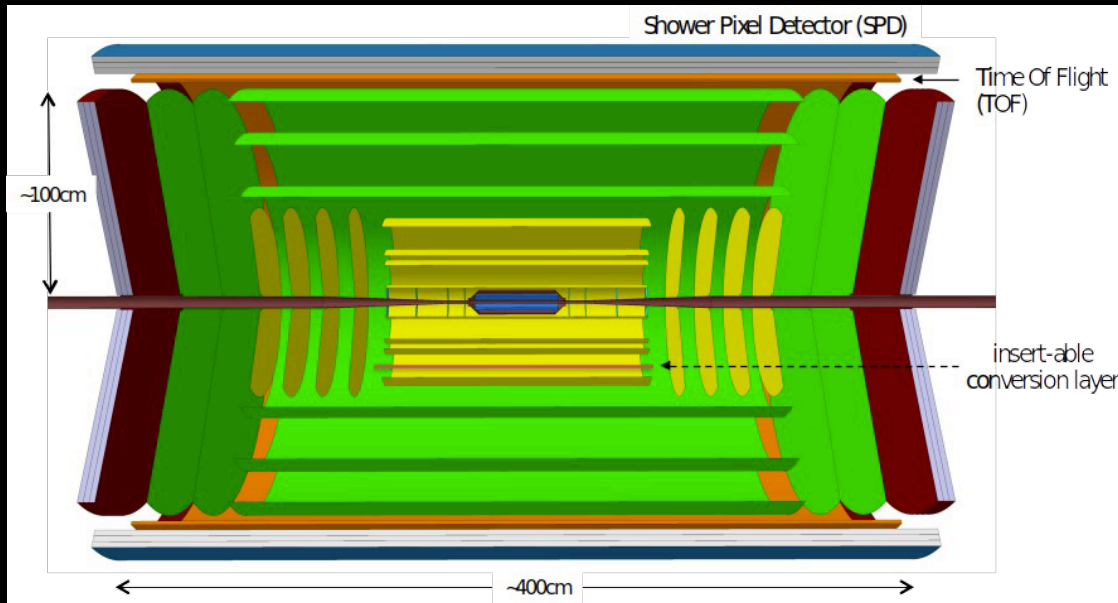
Jacek Otwinowski (IFJ PAN): Jacek.Otwinowski@ifj.edu.pl

Jacek Kitowski (AGH): kito@agh.edu.pl

Outlook

Possibility to extend heavy ion measurements at the LHC beyond 2030

- Future Heavy Ion Detector [arXiv:1902.01211]



Design guidelines:

- All silicon detector
- High-rate capability: $\sim 10^{34}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ ($\sim 50\times$ Run3-4)
- Vertex spatial resolution: $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$
- Tracking over wide kinematic range
 - $30 \text{ MeV}/c < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}/c$
 - $|\eta| < 4.0$

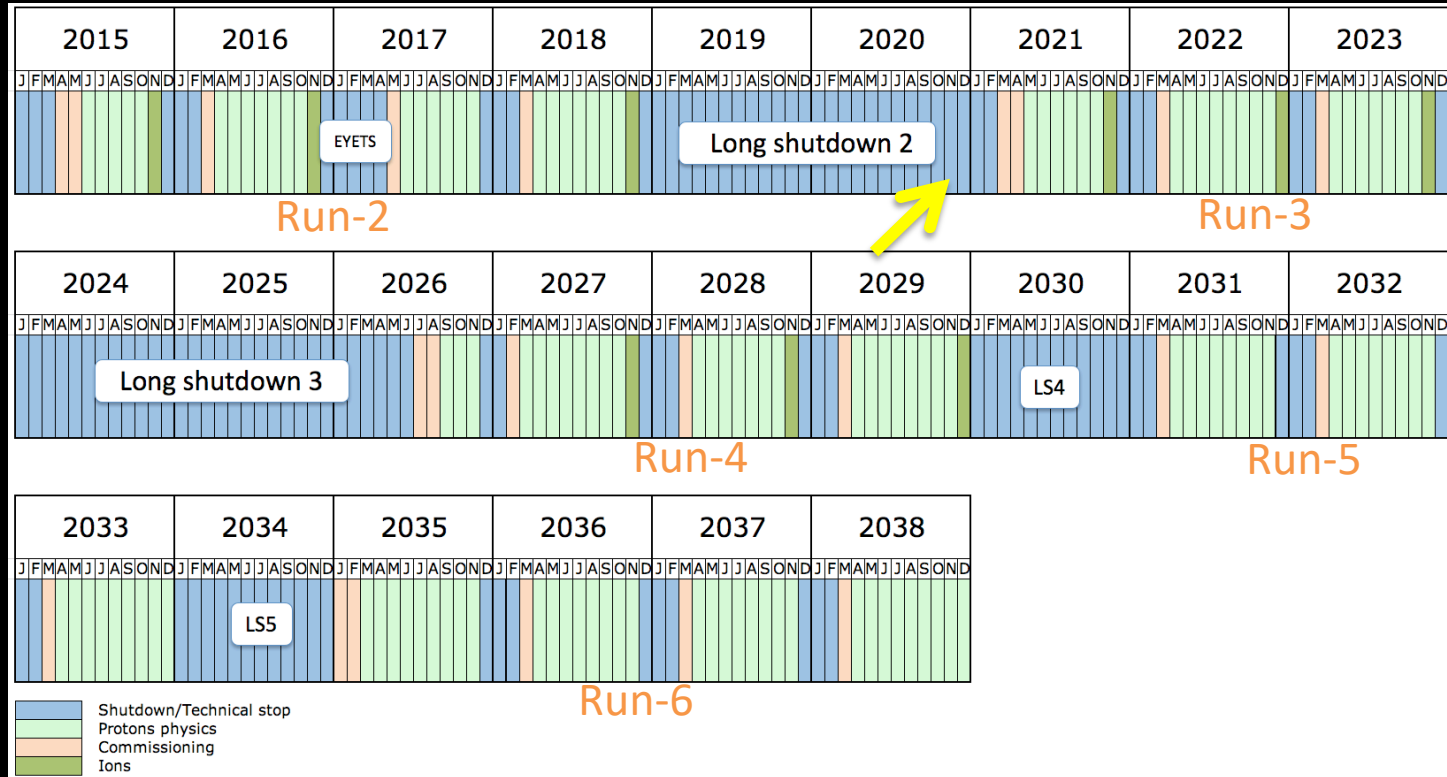
Physics:

- Heavy flavor and quarkonia
- Low mass dielectrons
- Soft photons and hadrons
- BSM

You are welcome to join and participate in the developments!

Backup

LHC Running Program

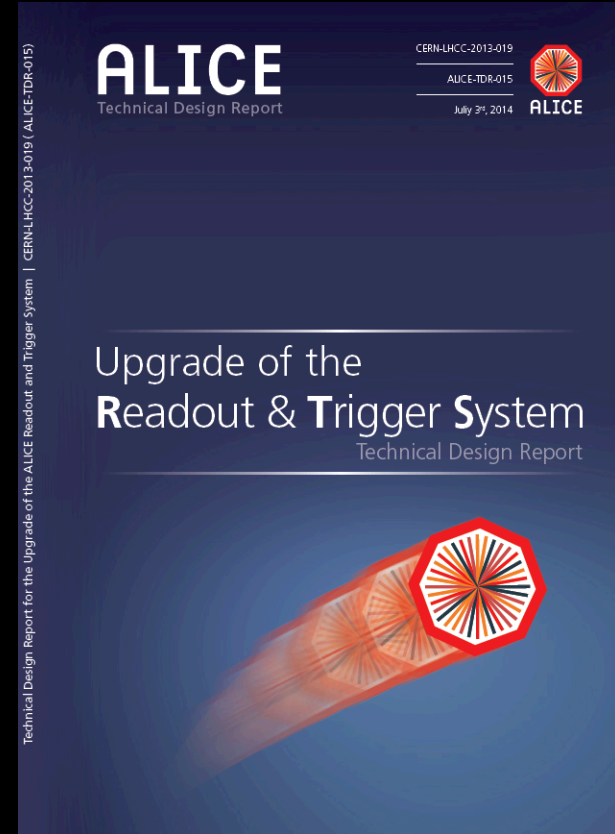
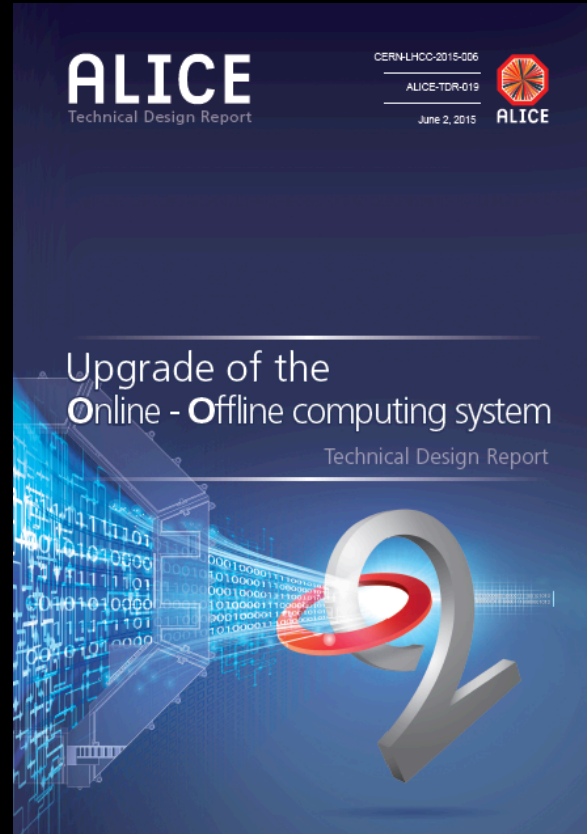
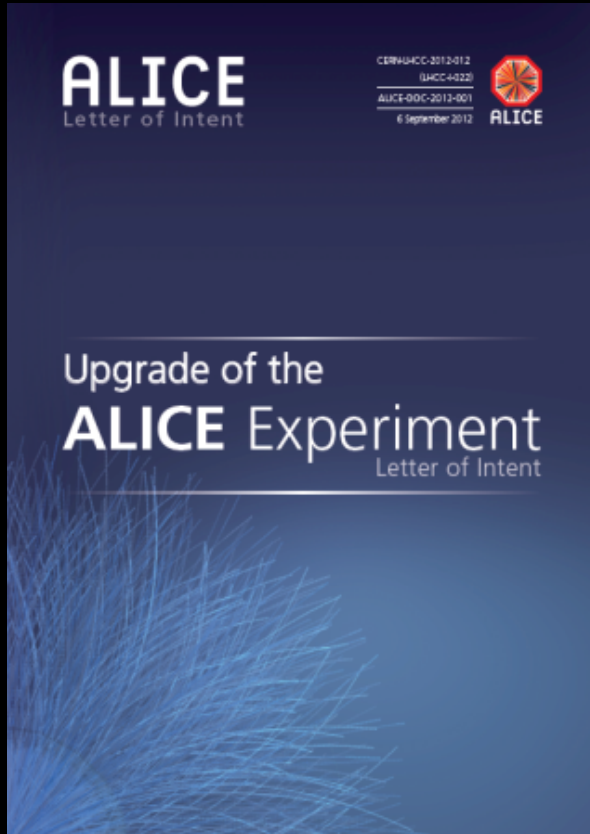


ALICE works on preparations for Run-3 and Run-4

- Detector upgrade
- Online-offline computing system upgrade
- Readout electronics and trigger upgrade

ALICE Upgrade Documents

<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2011297>



Technical Design Report for the Upgrade of the ALICE Readout and Trigger System | CERN/LHCC-2013-019 (ALICE-TDR-015)

<http://cds.cern.ch/record/1475243>

<http://cds.cern.ch/record/1603472>

ALICE O² Functional Flow

<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2011297>

Detectors electronics

Continuous and triggered streams of raw data

Readout, split into Sub-Time Frames,
and aggregation
Local pattern recognition and calibration
Local data compression
Quality control

Compressed Sub-Time Frames

Data aggregation
Synchronous global reconstruction,
calibration and data volume reduction
Quality control

Compressed Time Frames

Data storage
and archival

Compressed Time Frames

Reconstructed events

Asynchronous refined calibration,
reconstruction
Event extraction
Quality control

- Raw data in time frames
- O² cluster (FLPs, EPNs)

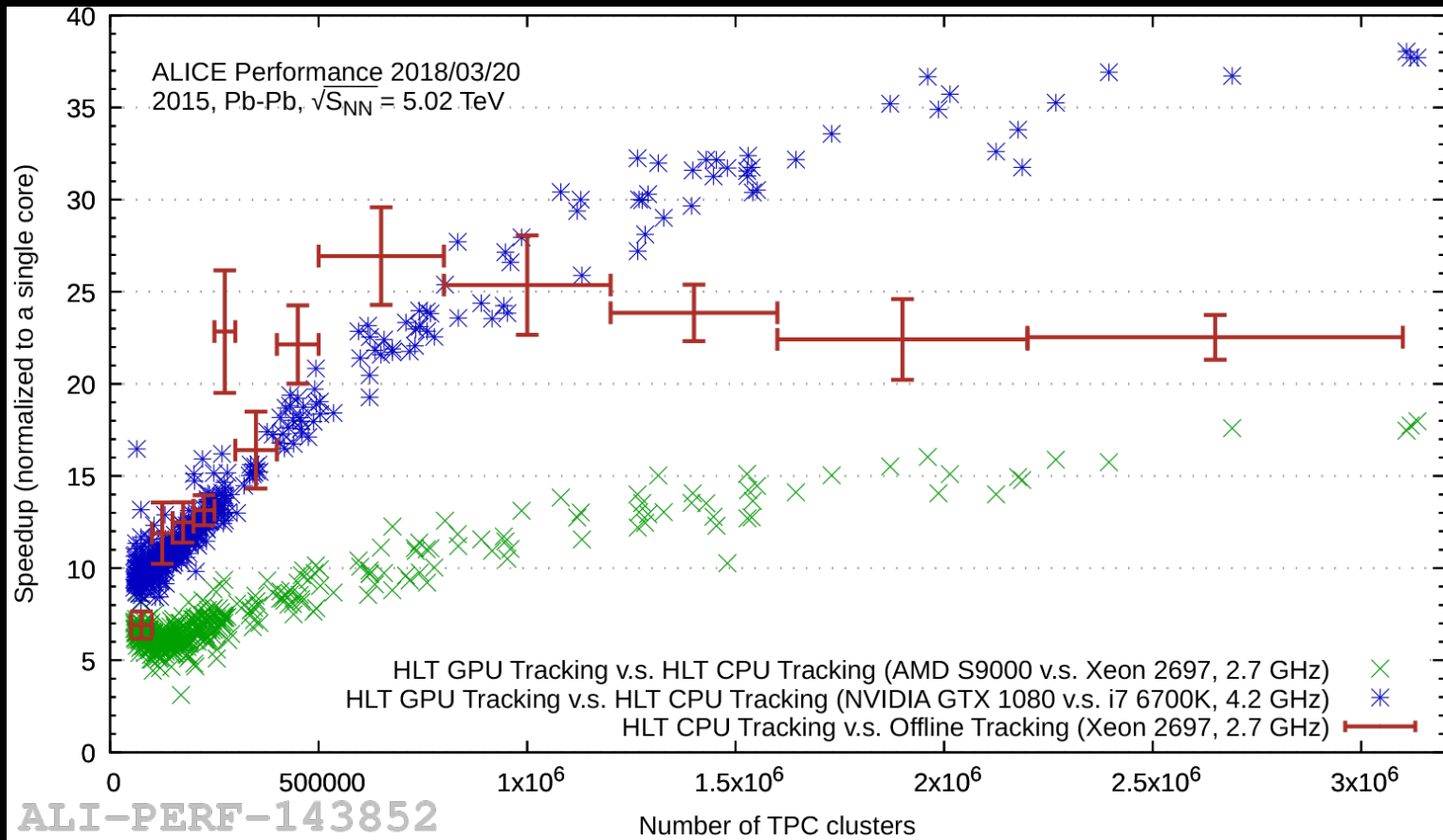
First Level Processors (FLPs)
O(150)

Event Processing Nodes (EPNs)
O(250)

Data movers (O² cluster -> grid)
ALICE grid storage servers
Data Base servers

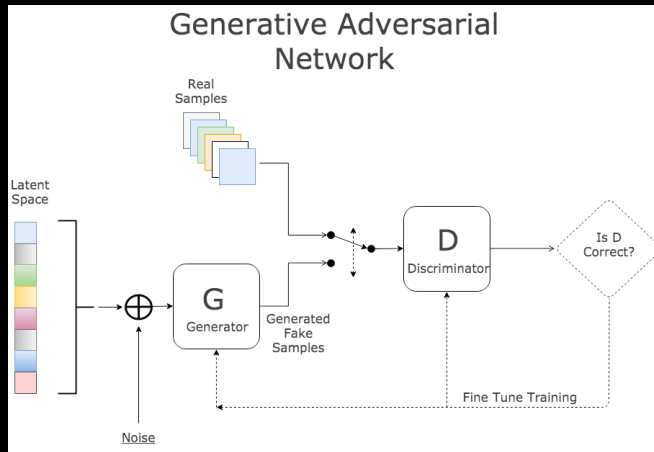
ALICE grid nodes and EPNs

ALICE Tracking Performance on GPUs



- Modern GPU replaces 40 CPU cores (4.2 GHz)
- 20 ms timeframe tracking needs ~20 s on GPU

Cluster Simulations with Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)



- Training on original reconstructed data
- Conditional Deep Convolutional GAN
- Simulation speed-up ~ 25 (CPU), ~ 250 (GPU)
- **But we are not there yet...**

