

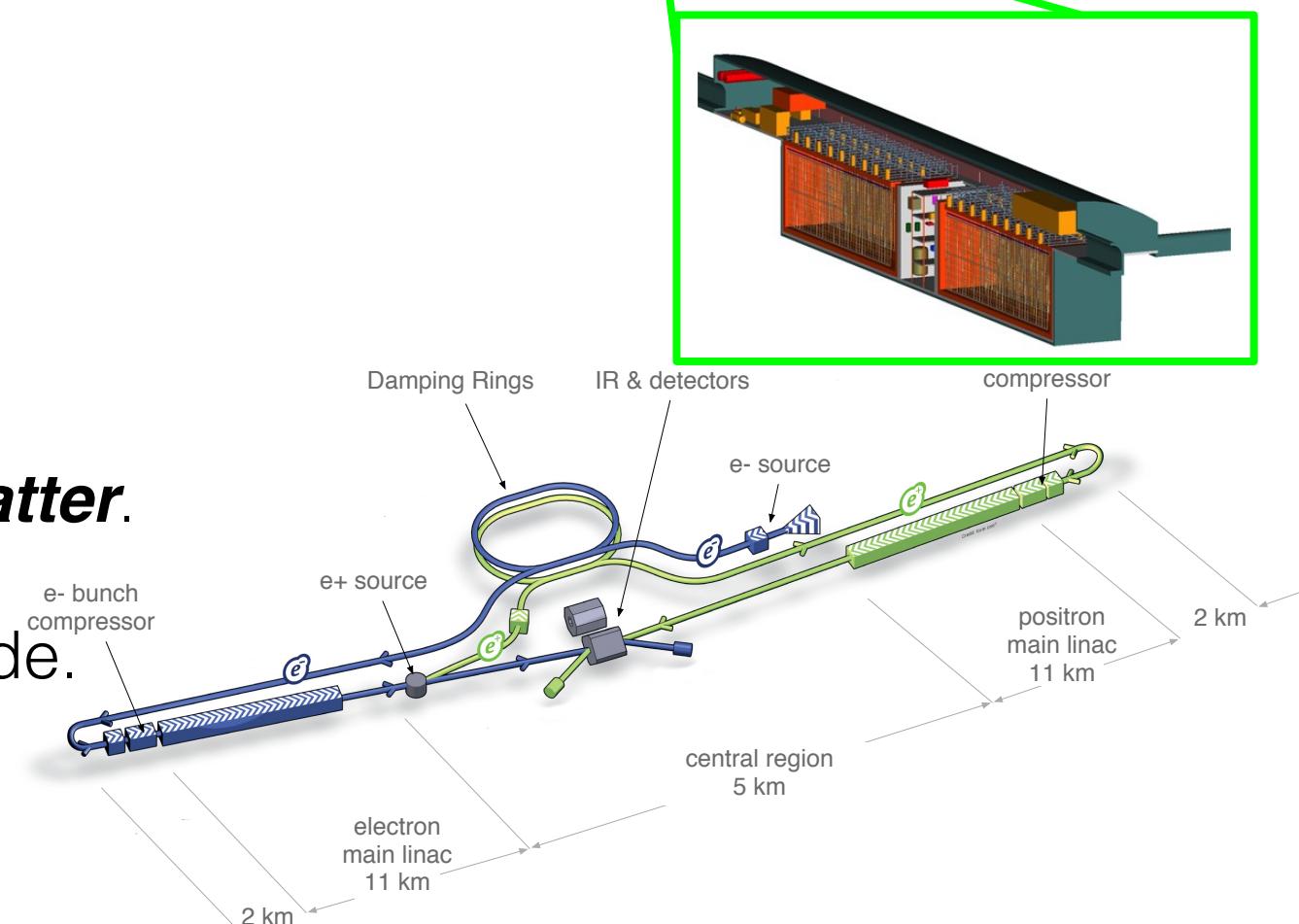
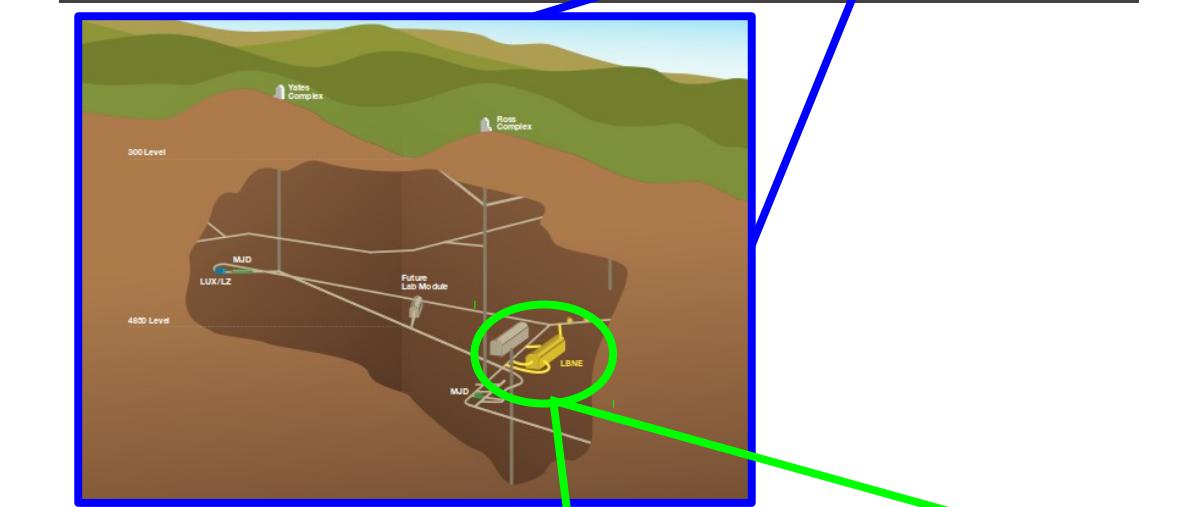
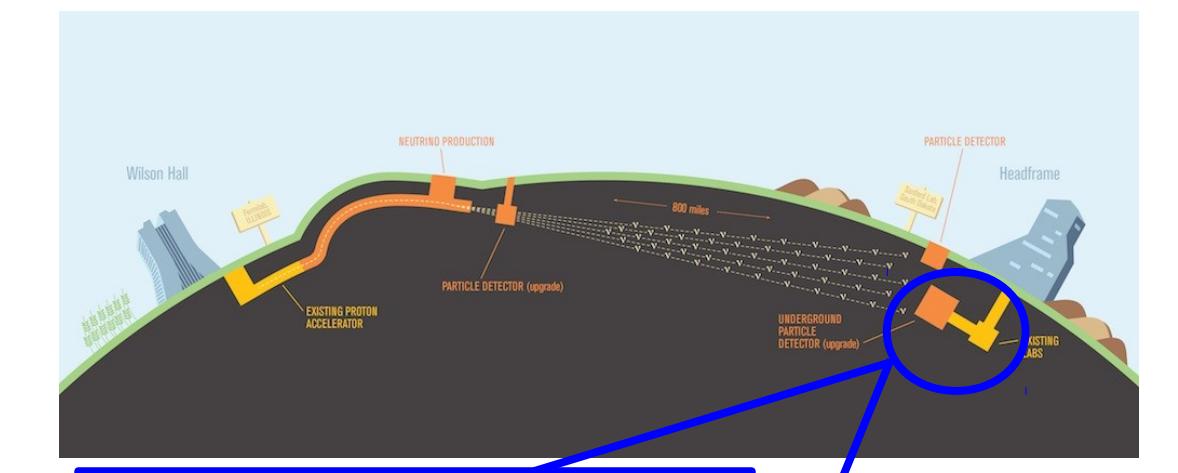
Python for Data Science 2

Lecture 15- Data from the Large Hadron Collider

Amir Farbin

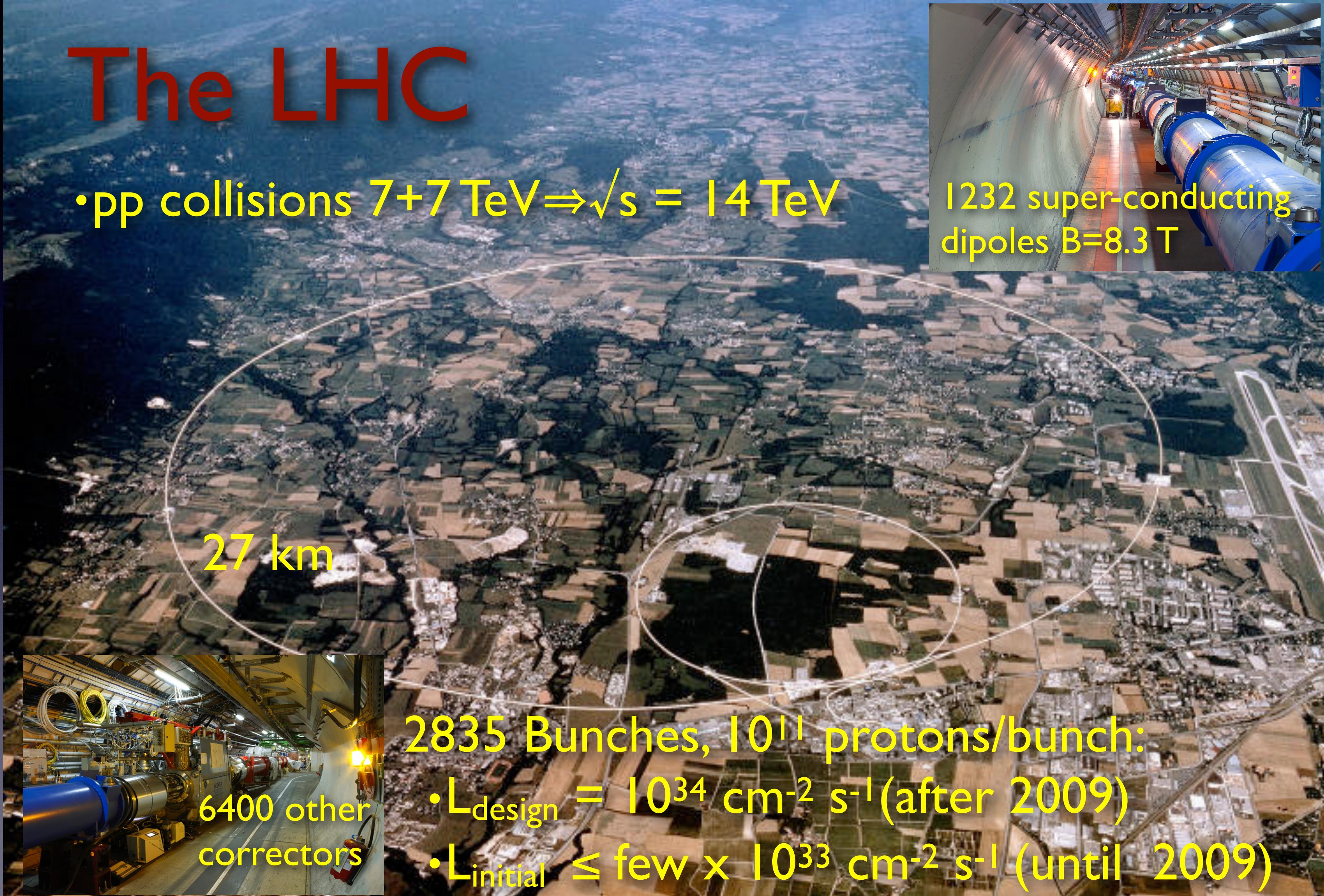
Frontiers

- **Energy Frontier: Large Hadron Collider (LHC)** at 13 TeV now, **High Luminosity (HL)- LHC** by 2025, perhaps 33 TeV LHC or 100 TeV Chinese machine in a couple of decades.
 - Having found Higgs, moving to studying the SM **Higgs** find new Higgses
 - Test **naturalness**
 - Find **Dark Matter** (reasons to think related to naturalness)
- **Intensity Frontier:**
 - **B Factories:** upcoming SuperKEKB/SuperBelle
 - **Neutrino Beam Experiments:**
 - Series of current and upcoming experiments: Nova, MicroBooNE, SBND, ICURUS
 - **US's flagship experiment** in next decade: **Long Baseline Neutrino Facility (LBNF)/Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment (DUNE) at Intensity Frontier**
 - Measure properties of **b-quarks** and **neutrinos** (newly discovered mass)... search for **matter/anti-matter asymmetry**.
 - Auxiliary Physics: Study **Supernova**. Search for **Proton Decay** and **Dark Matter**.
 - **Precision Frontier: International Linear Collider (ILC)**, hopefully in next decade. Most energetic e⁺e⁻ machine.
 - **Precision studies** of **Higgs** and hopefully **new particles** found at LHC.

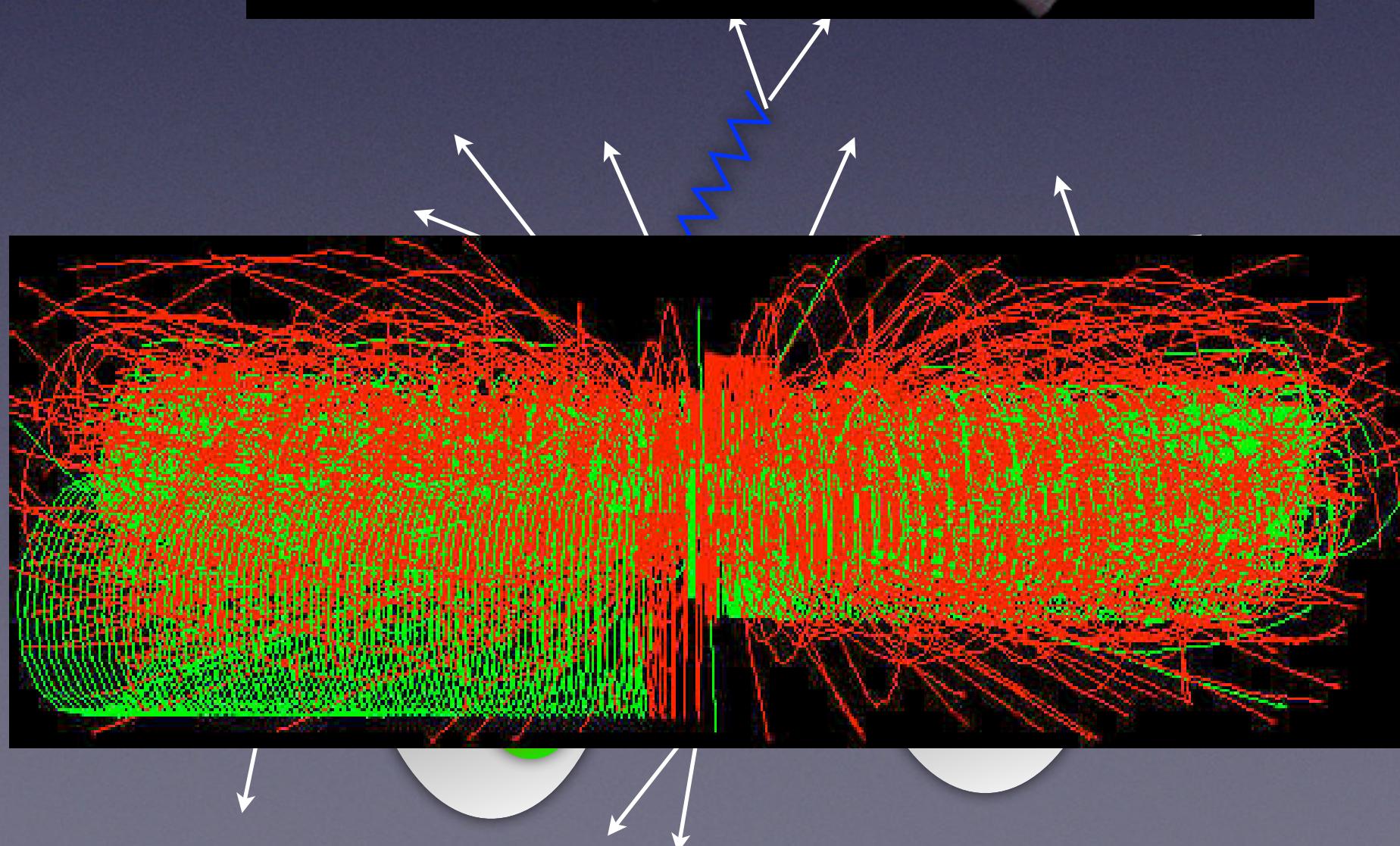
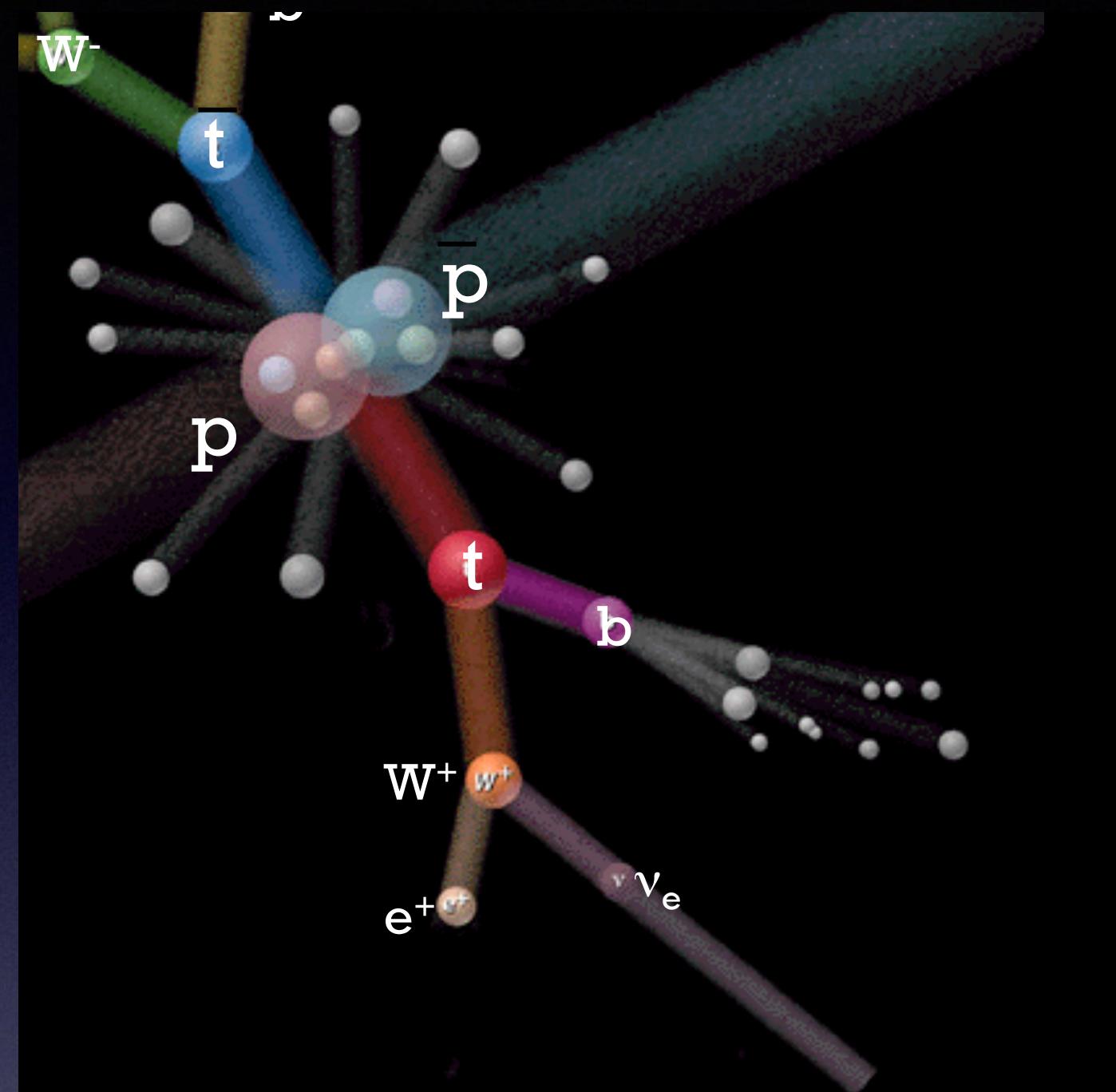


The LHC

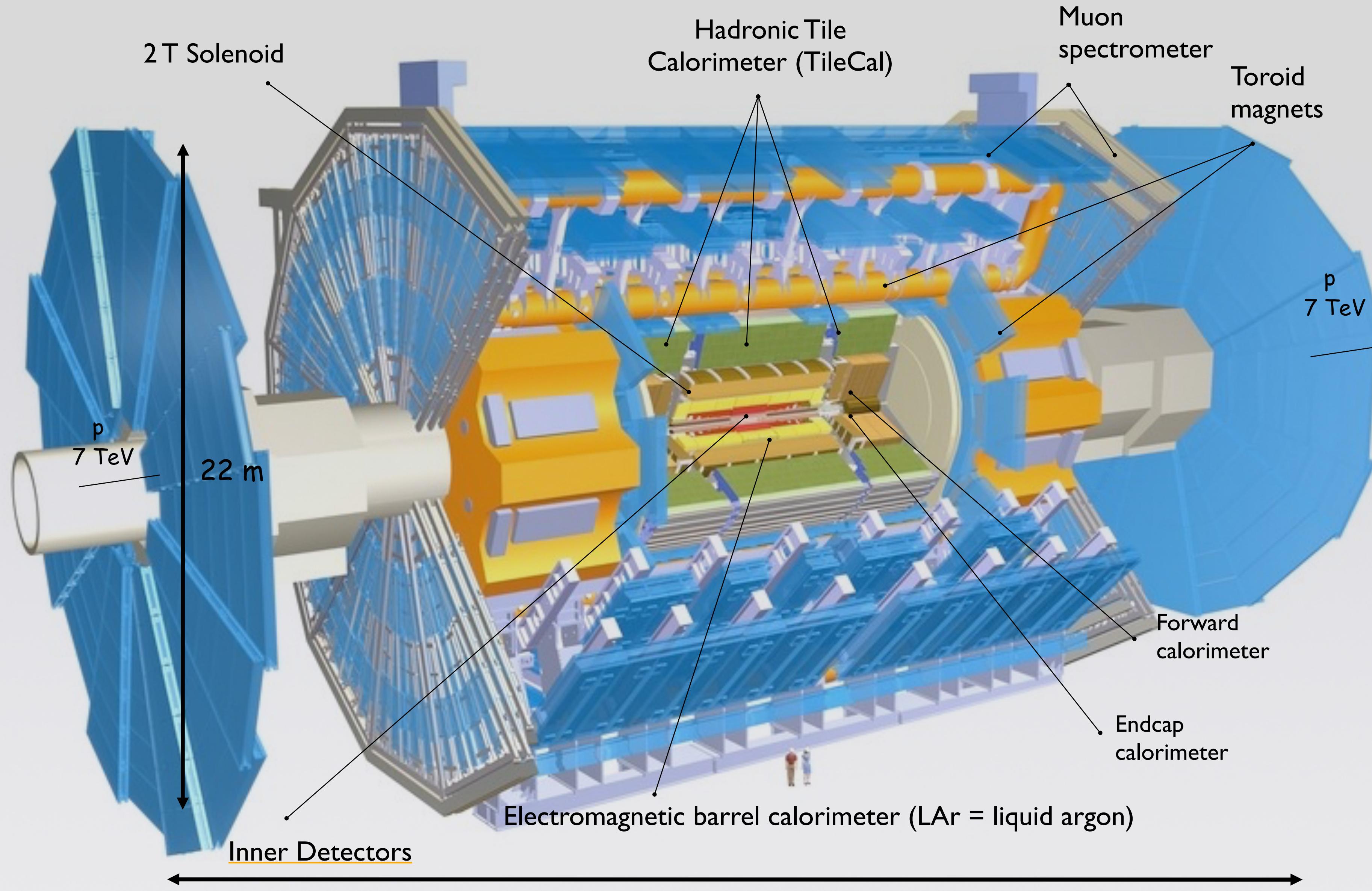
- pp collisions $7+7 \text{ TeV} \Rightarrow \sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$



LHC Environment

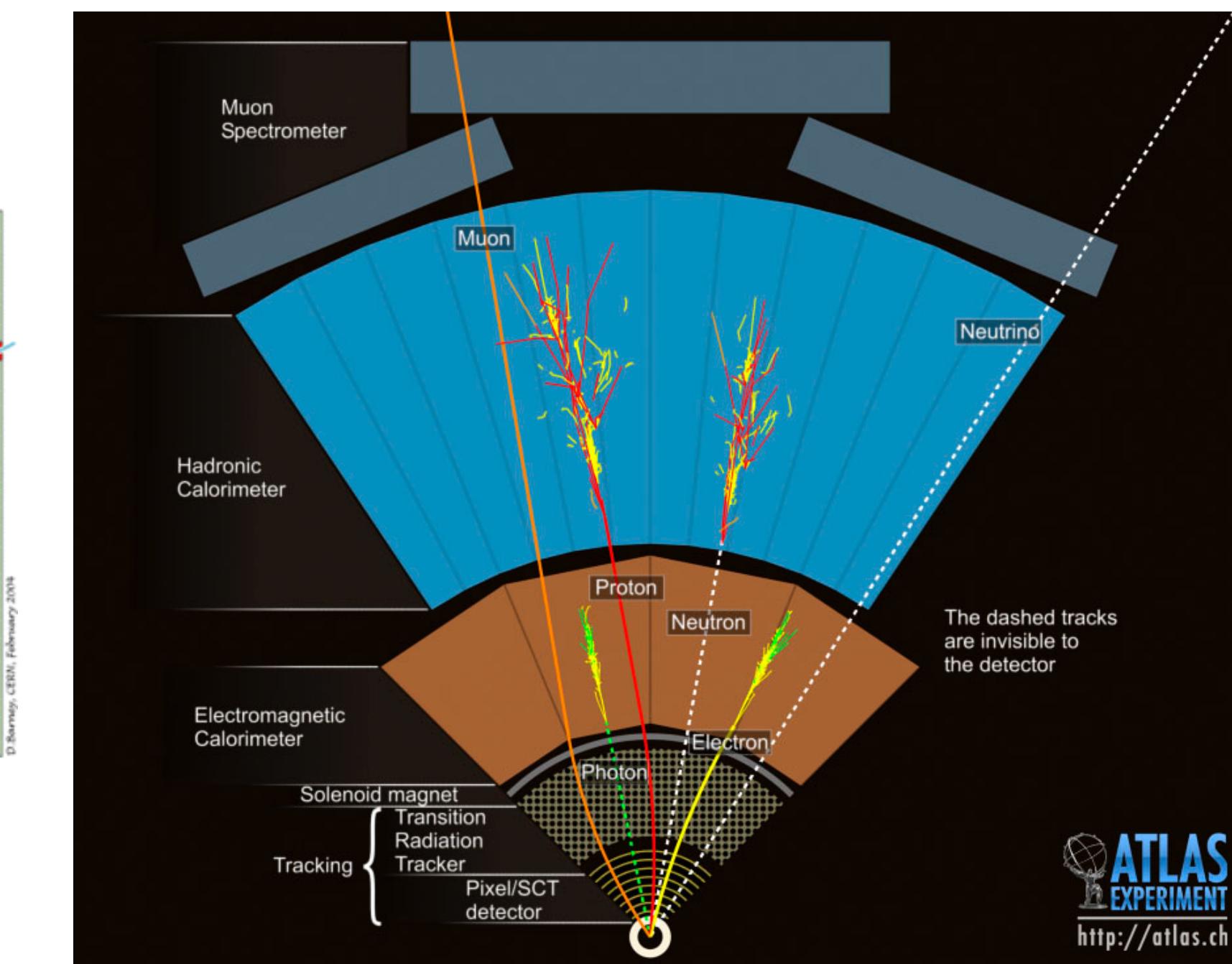
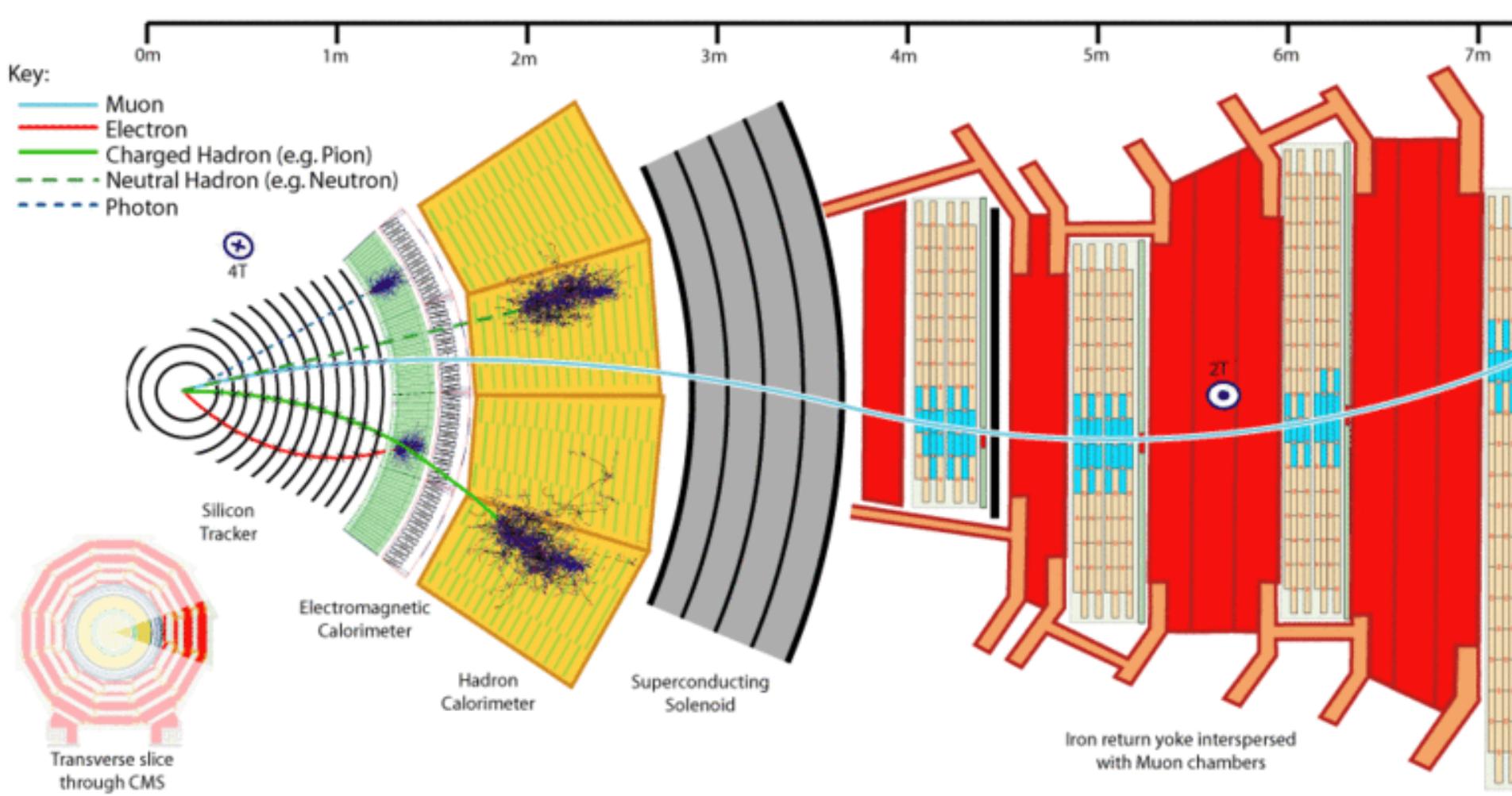
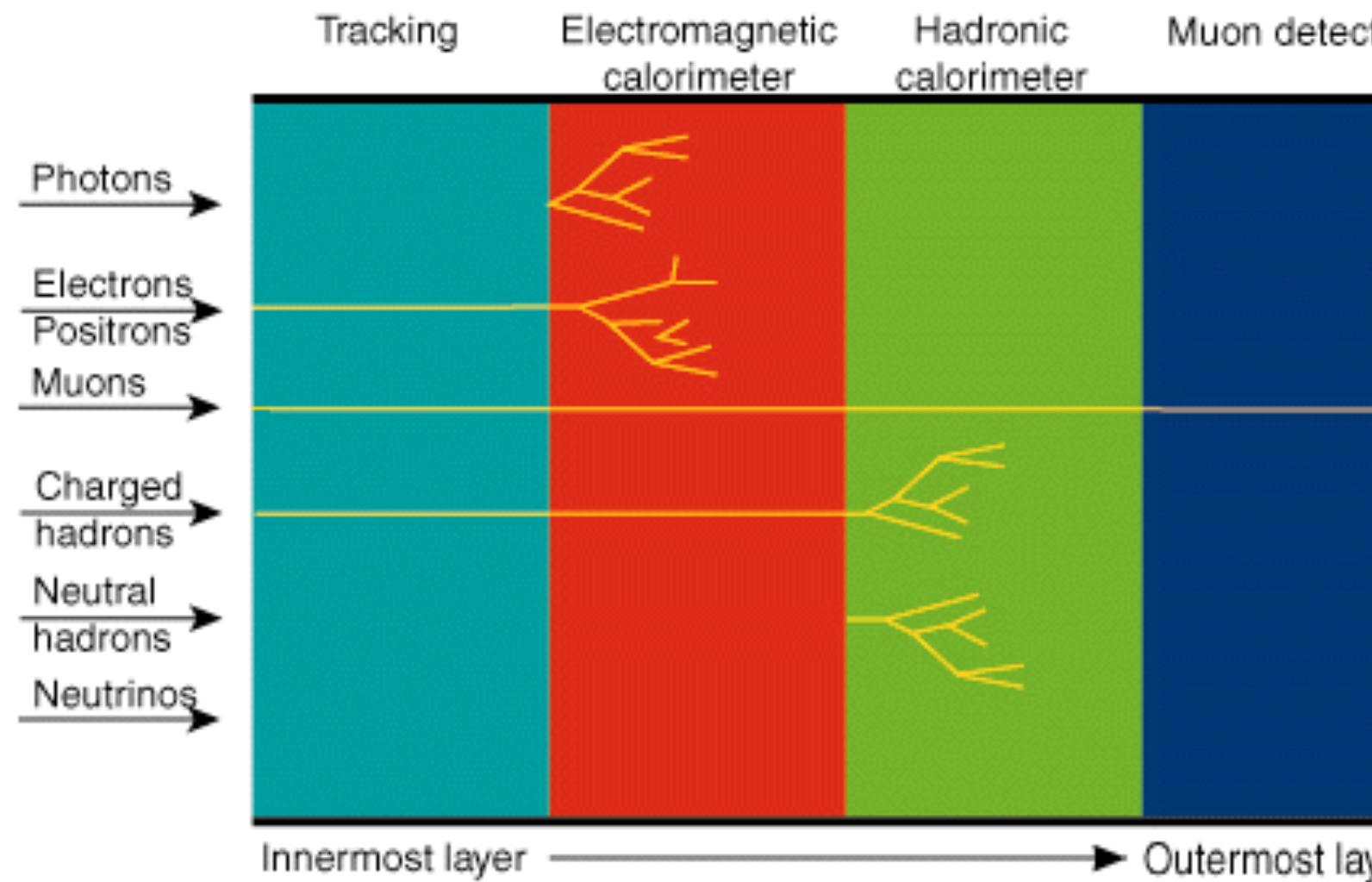


ATLAS

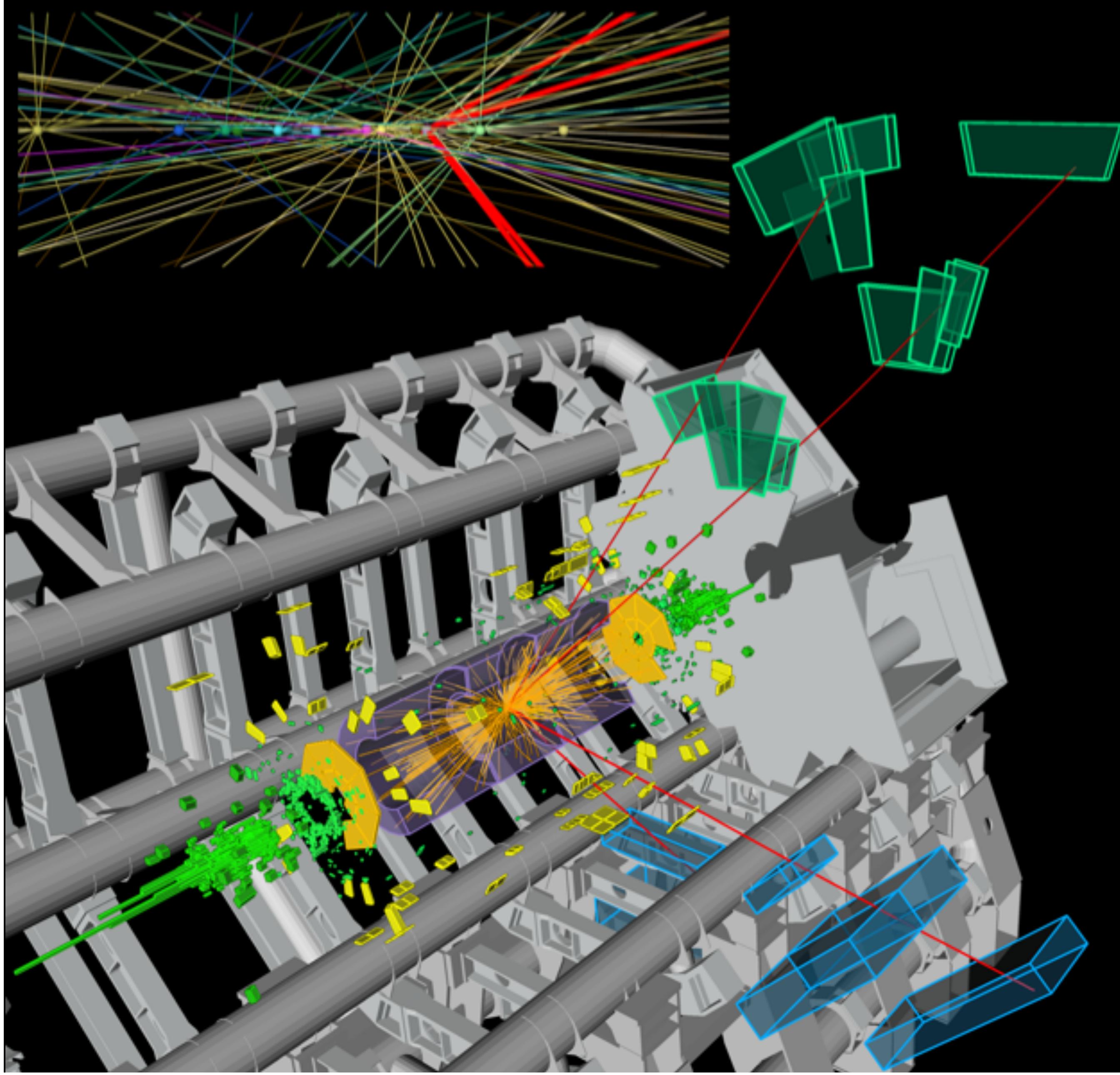


Total mass ~ 7000 tonnes, installed 92 m underground.

LHC/ILC detectors



$H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$

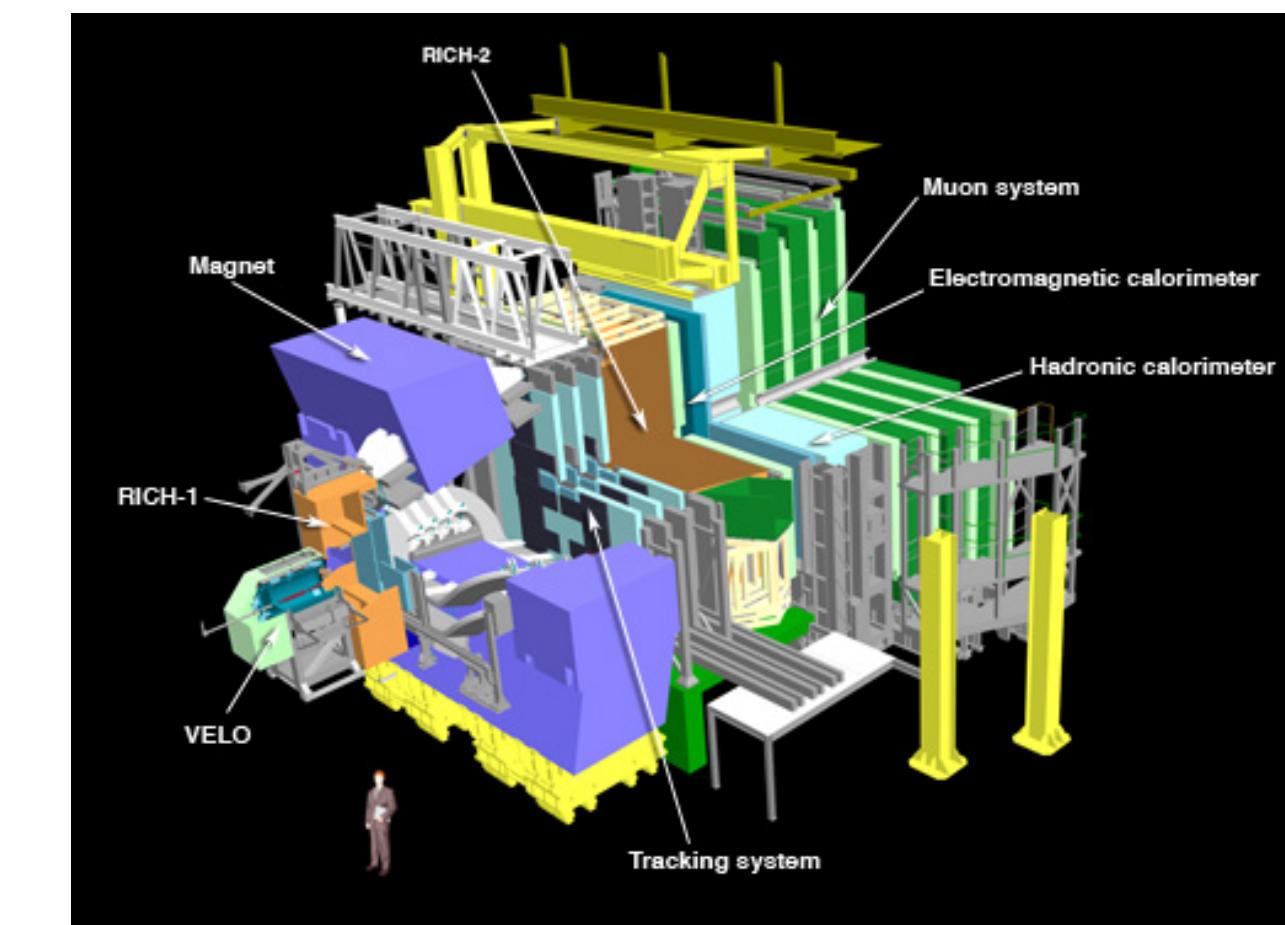
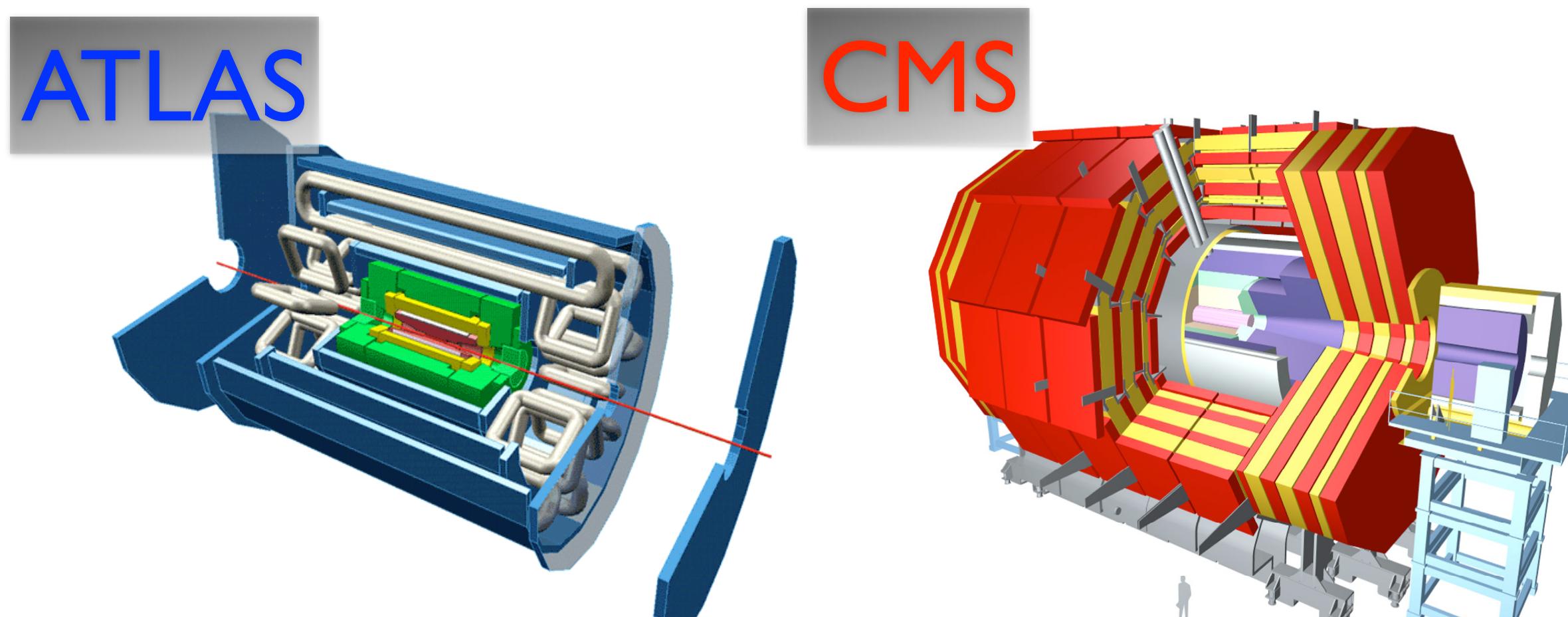
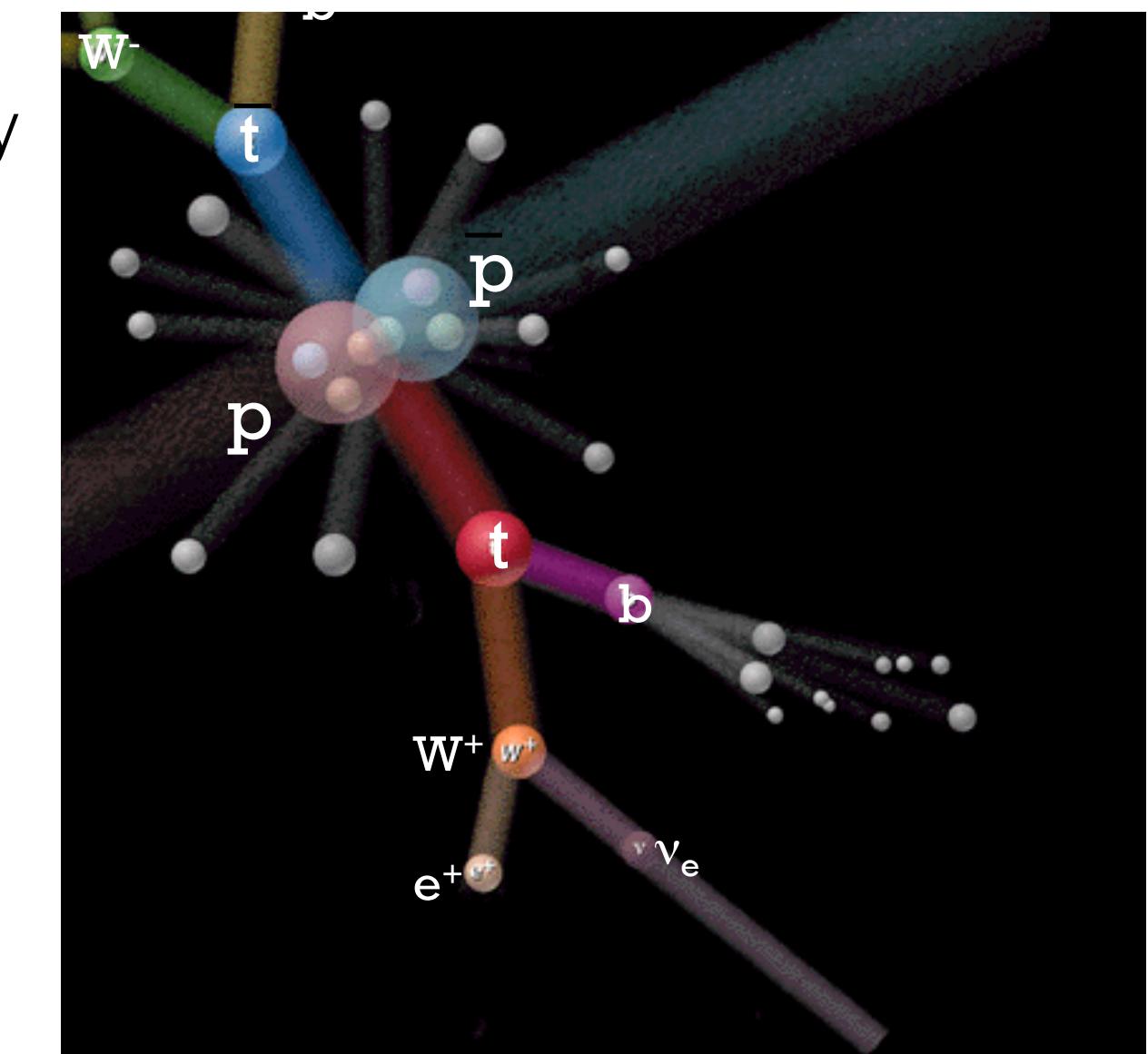


ATLAS
EXPERIMENT
<http://atlas.ch>

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Date: 2012-06-10
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HEP Experiments

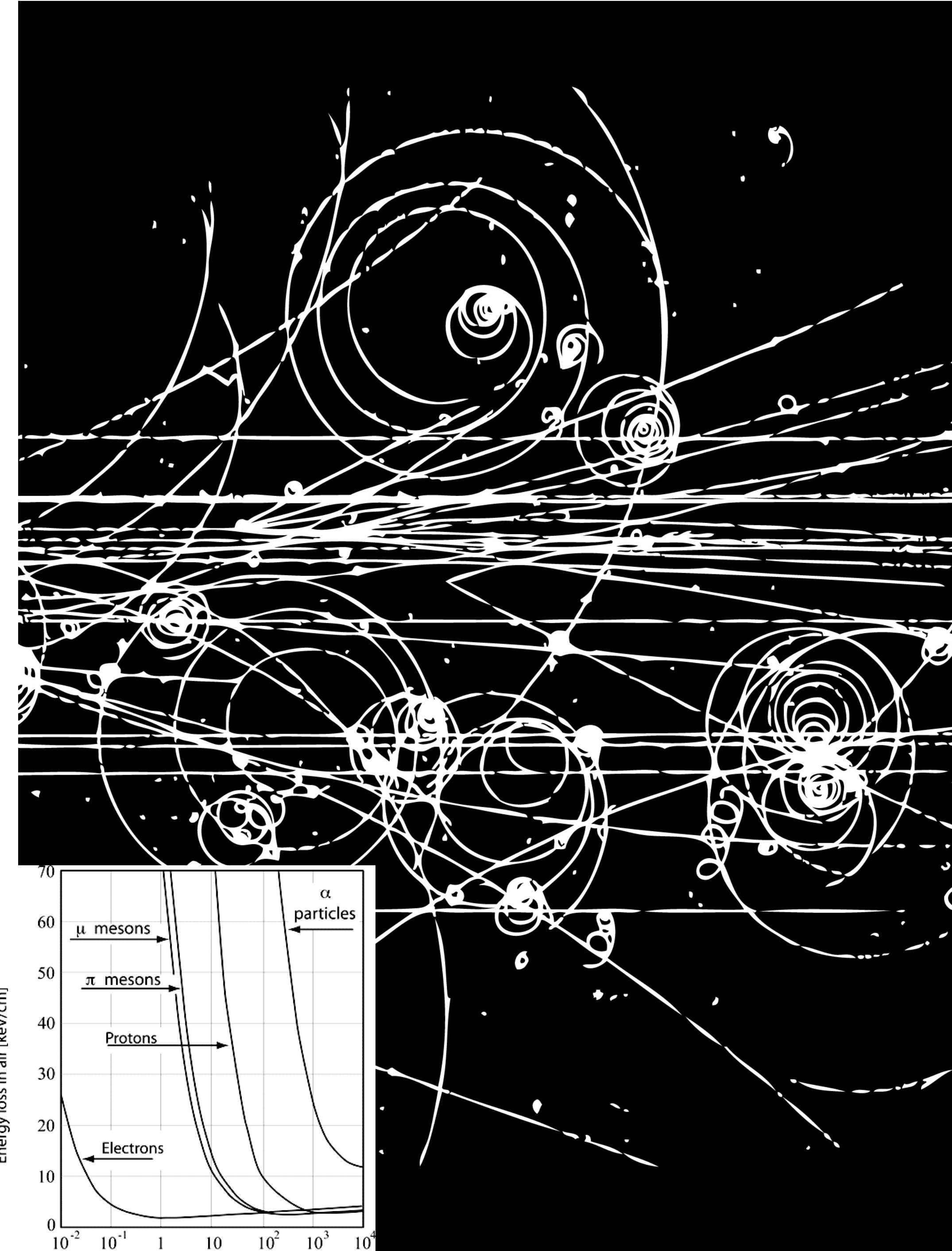
- 5 technical components to HEP experiment:
 - **Accelerator**: e.g. LHC collisions creating quickly decaying heavy particles. Extremely high rate: $40 * O(50)$ Million collisions/sec.
 - **Detector**: a big camera. ~ e.g. LHC 1.5 MB/event (60 TB/s)
 - Pictures of long-lived decay products of short lived heavy/interesting particles.
 - Sub-detectors parts: Tracking, Calorimeters, Muon system, Particle ID (e.g. Cherenkov, Time of Flight)
 - **DAQ/Trigger**: Hardware/software
 - **Software**: Reconstruction (Raw data -> particle “features”) / Analysis
 - **Computing**: GRID Monarch Model “Cloud” Computing/Data Management (software/hardware)



“Seeing”

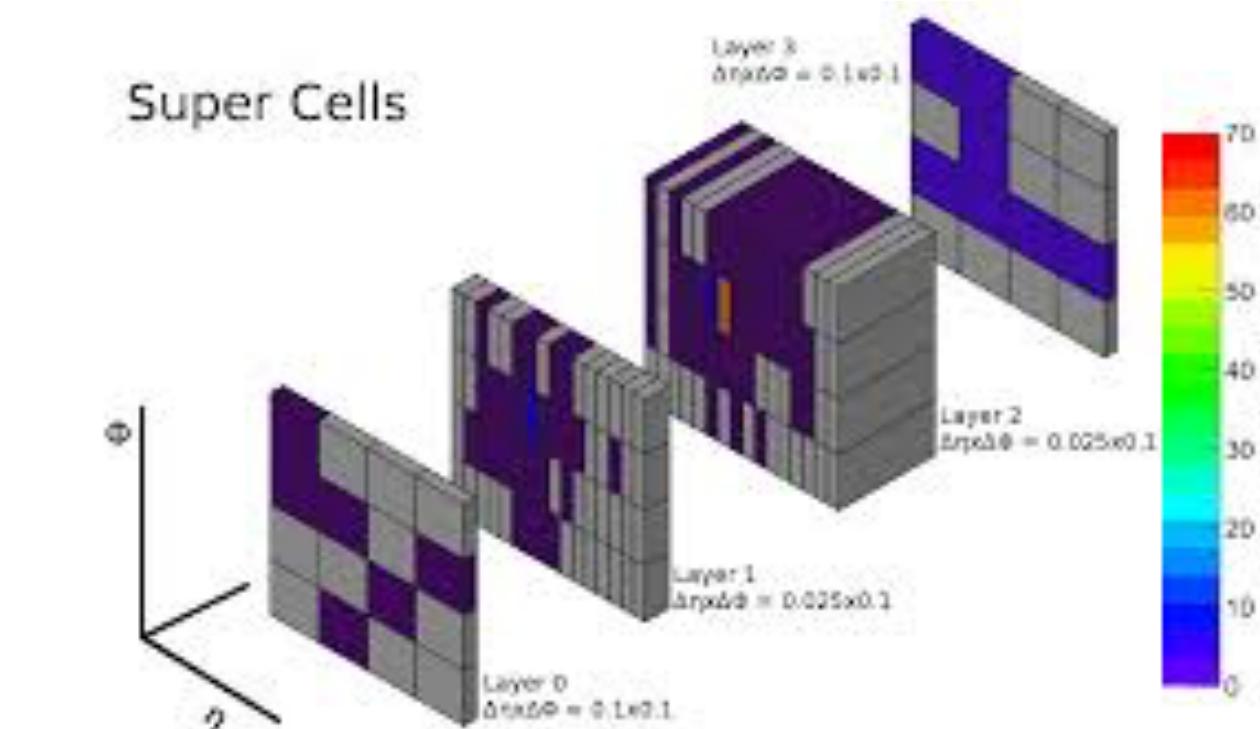
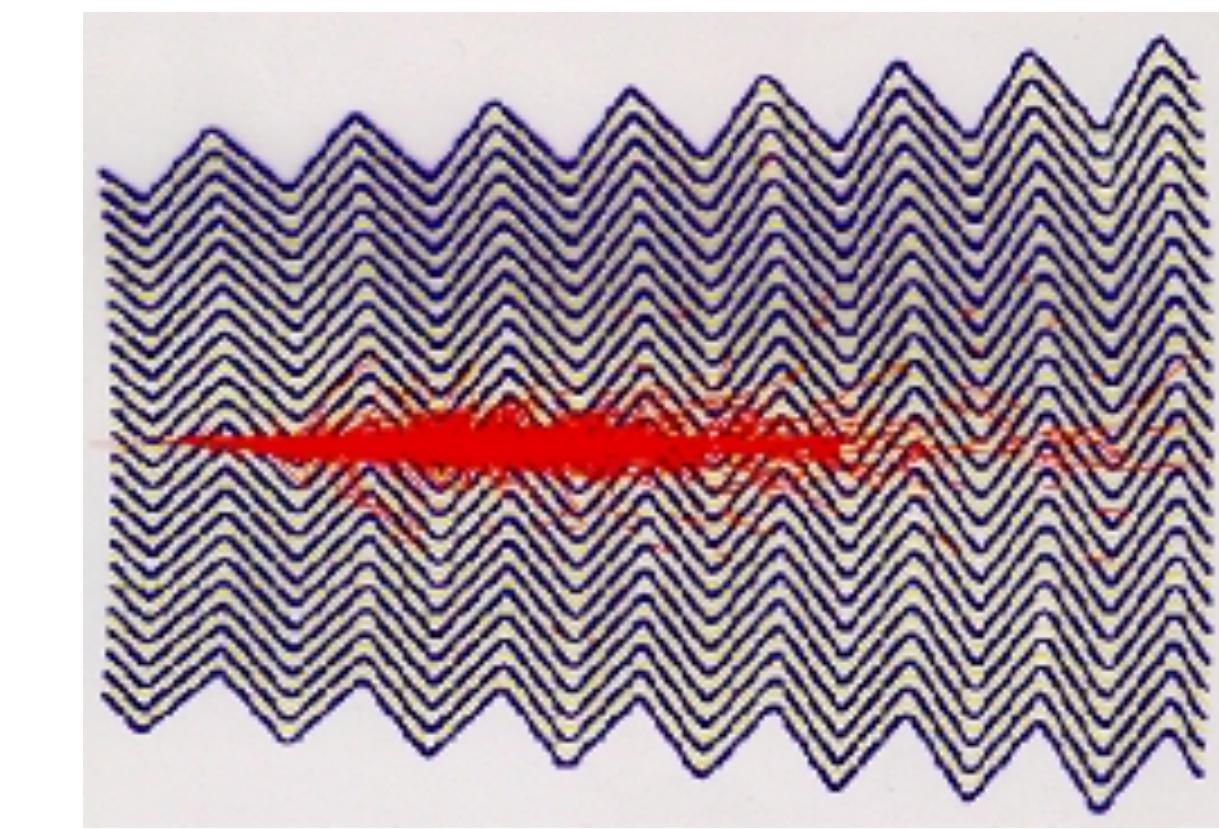
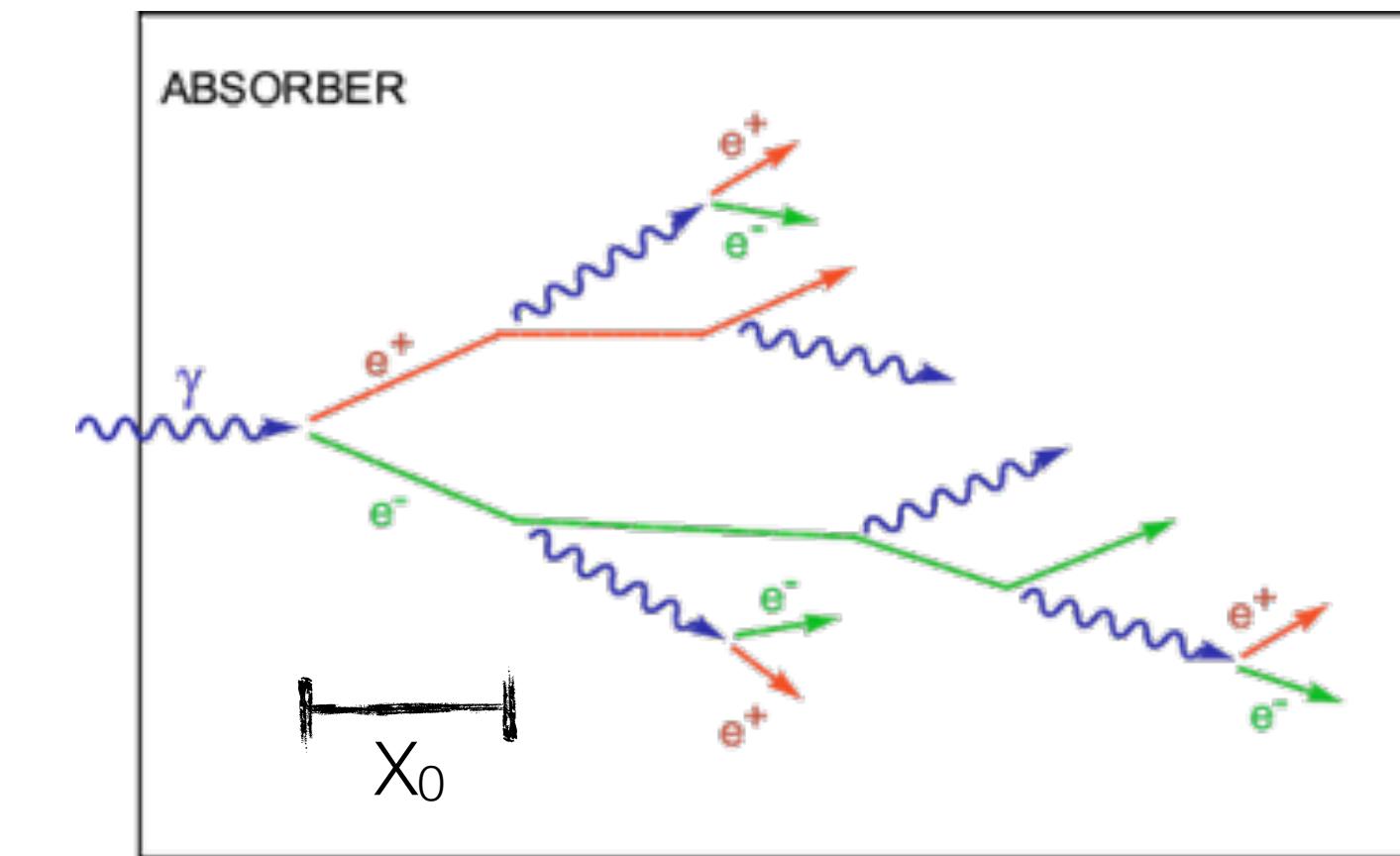
How do we “see” particles?

- **Charged particles ionize media**
 - Image the ions.
 - In **Magnetic Field** the **curvature** of trajectory **measures momentum**.
 - Momentum resolution degrades as less curvature: $\sigma(p) \sim c p + d$.
 - d due to multiple scattering.
 - Measure **Energy Loss** ($\sim \#$ ions)
 - $dE/dx = \text{Energy Loss / Unit Length} = f(m, v)$ = Bethe-Block Function
 - Identify the particle type
 - **Stochastic process** (Laudau)
 - Loose all energy \rightarrow range out.
 - Range characteristic of particle type.



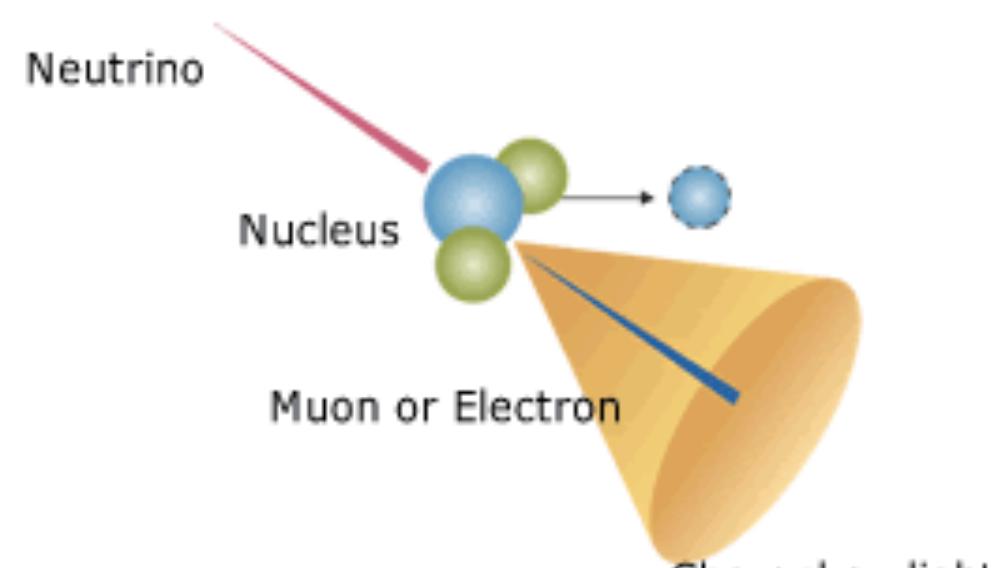
How do we “see” particles?

- Particles deposit their energy in a ***stochastic process*** known as **“showering”**, secondary particles, that in turn also shower.
 - Number of secondary particles \sim Energy of initial particle.
 - Energy resolution improves with energy: $\sigma(E) / E = a/\sqrt{E} \oplus b/E \oplus c$.
 - a = sampling, b = noise, c = leakage.
 - Density and Shape of shower characteristic of type of particle.
- ***Electromagnetic calorimeter***: Low Z medium
 - ***Light particles***: electrons, photons, $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ interact with electrons in medium
- ***Hadronic calorimeters***: High Z medium
 - ***Heavy particles***: Hadrons (particles with quarks, e.g. charged pions/protons, neutrons, or jets of such particles)
 - Punch through low Z.
 - Produce secondaries through strong interactions with the nucleus in medium.
 - Unlike EM interactions, not all energy is observed.

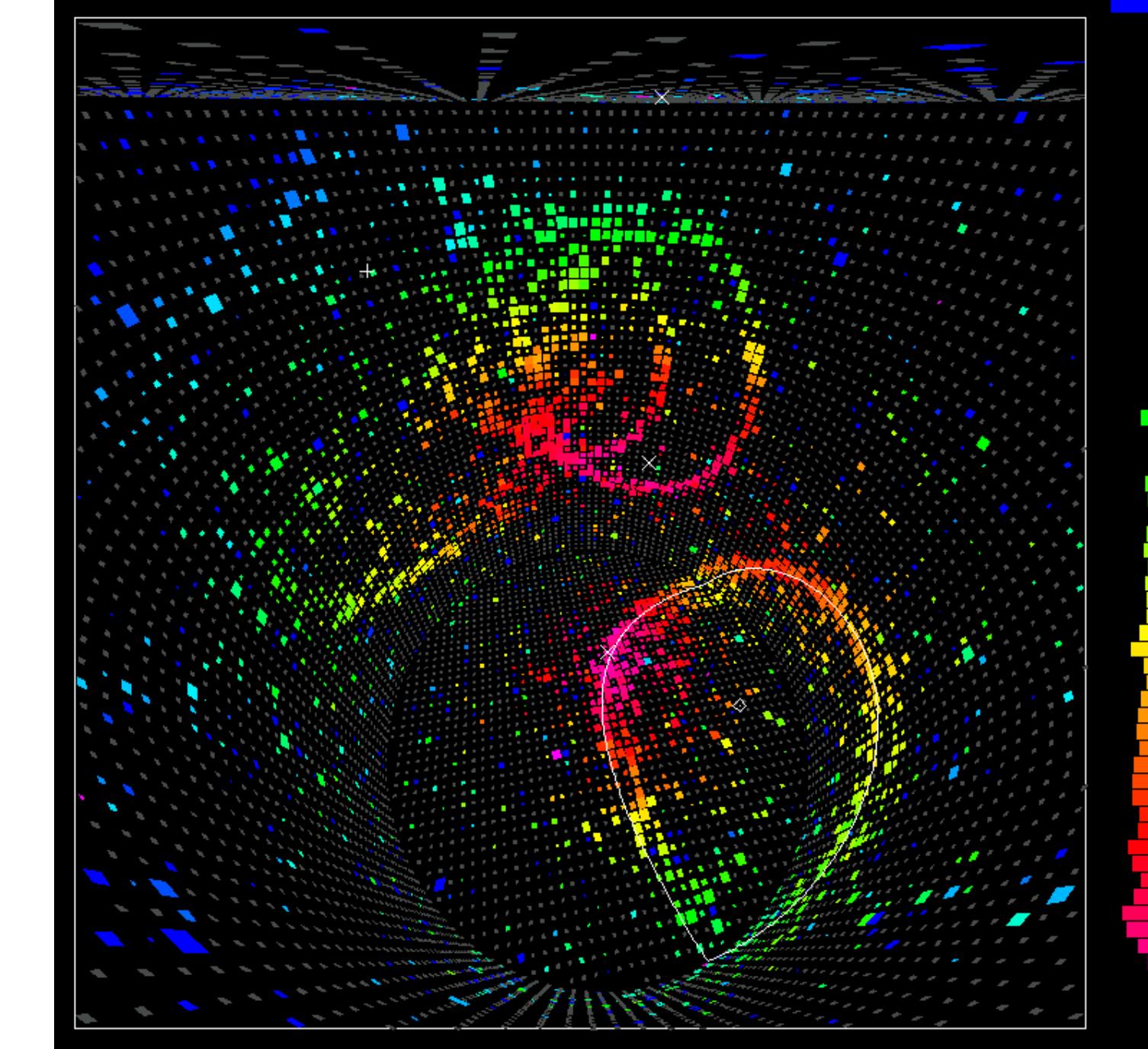
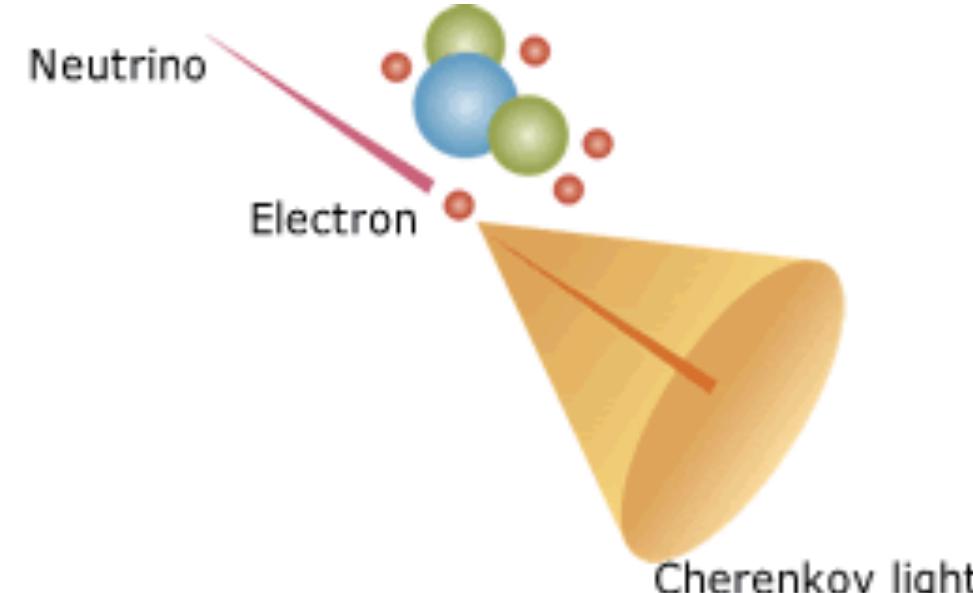


How do we “see” particles?

- Charged Particles traveling faster than speed of light in medium emit ***Cherenkov light*** (analogous to sonic boom).
 - Light emitted in cone, with angle function of speed and mass.
 - Depending on context, allow for particle identification and/or speed measurement.

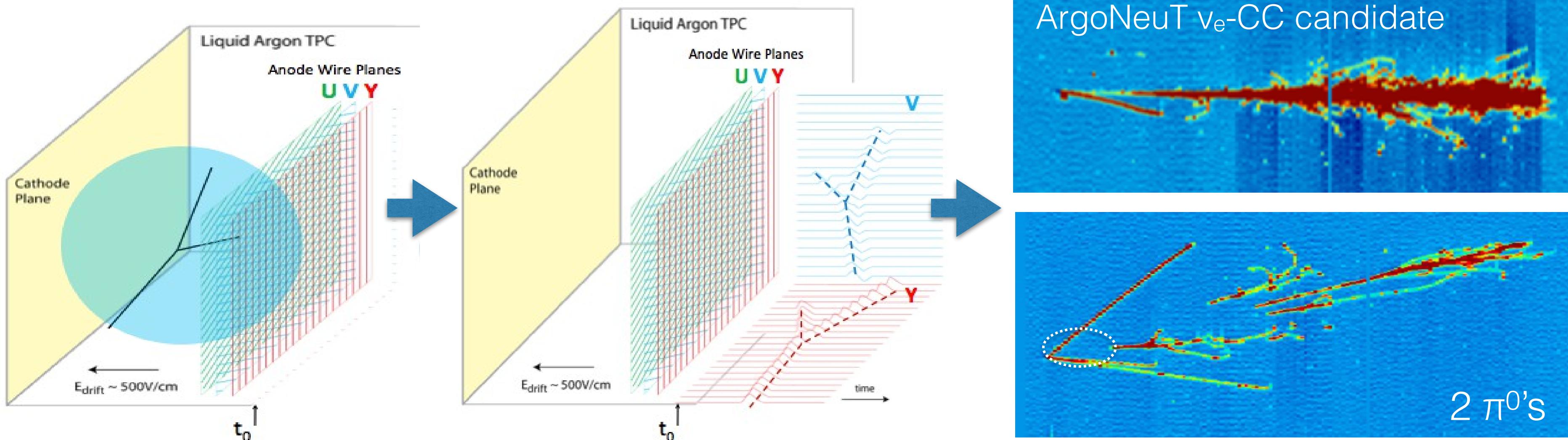


The generated charged particle emits the Cherenkov light.



Neutrino Detectors

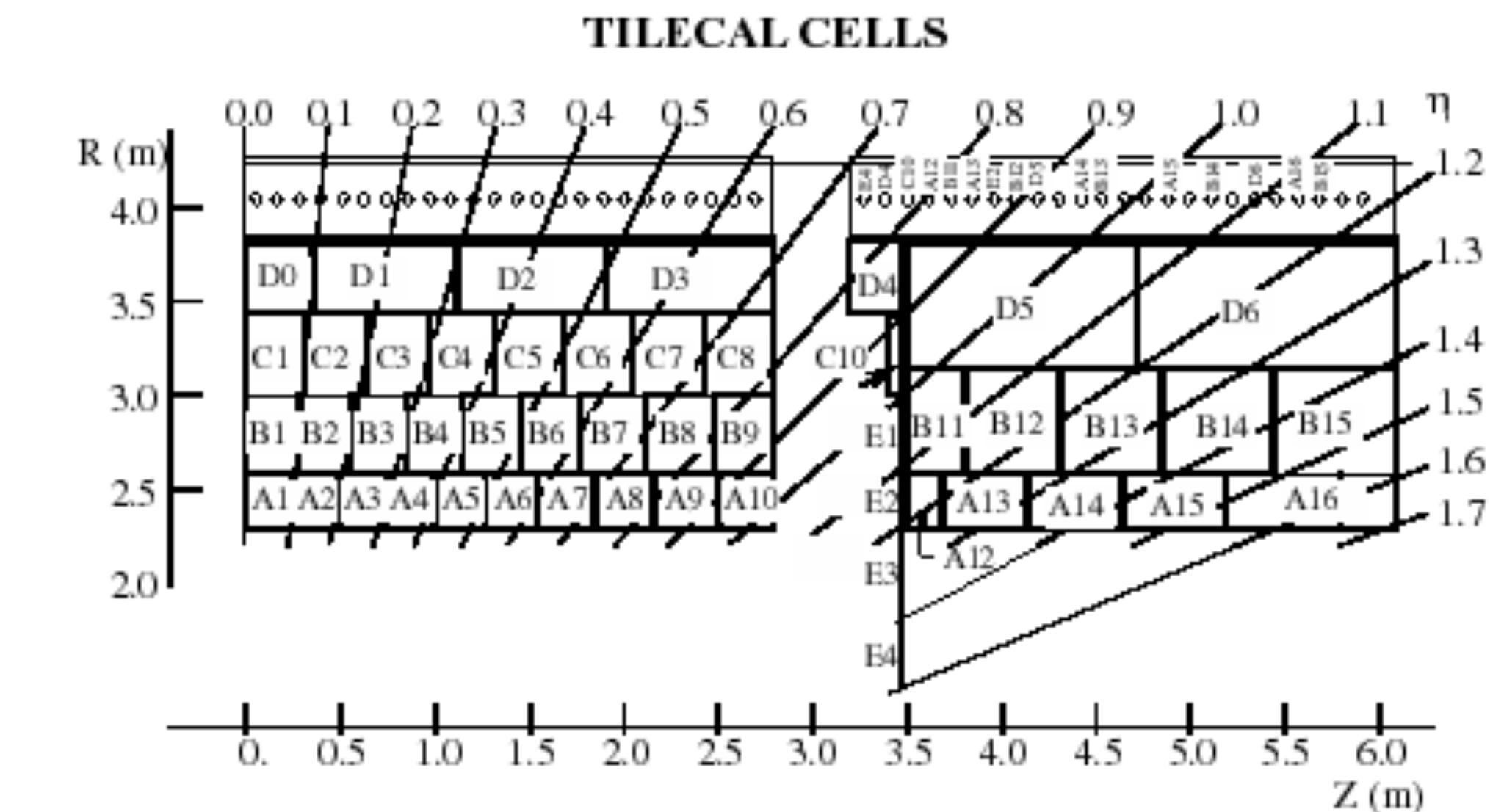
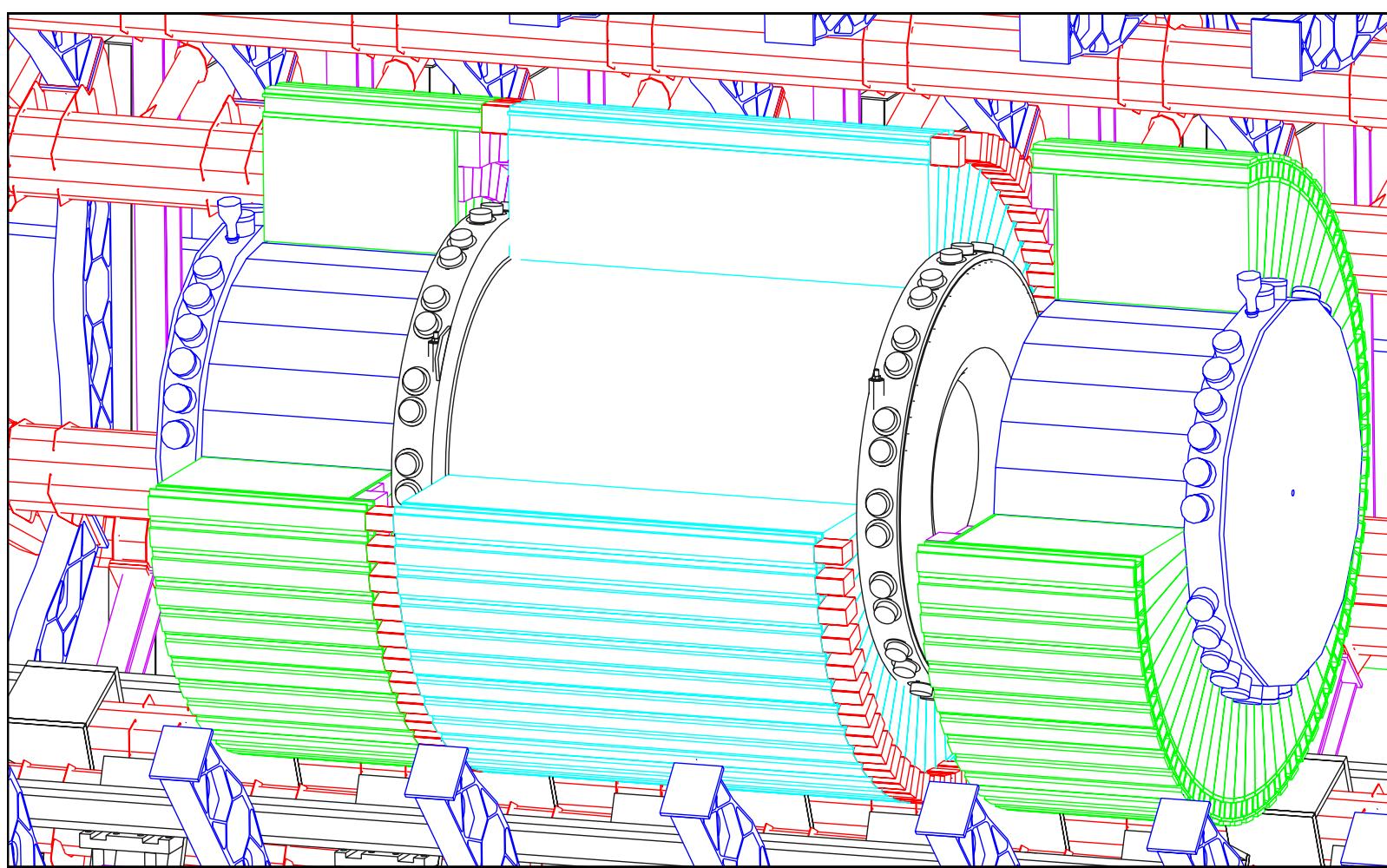
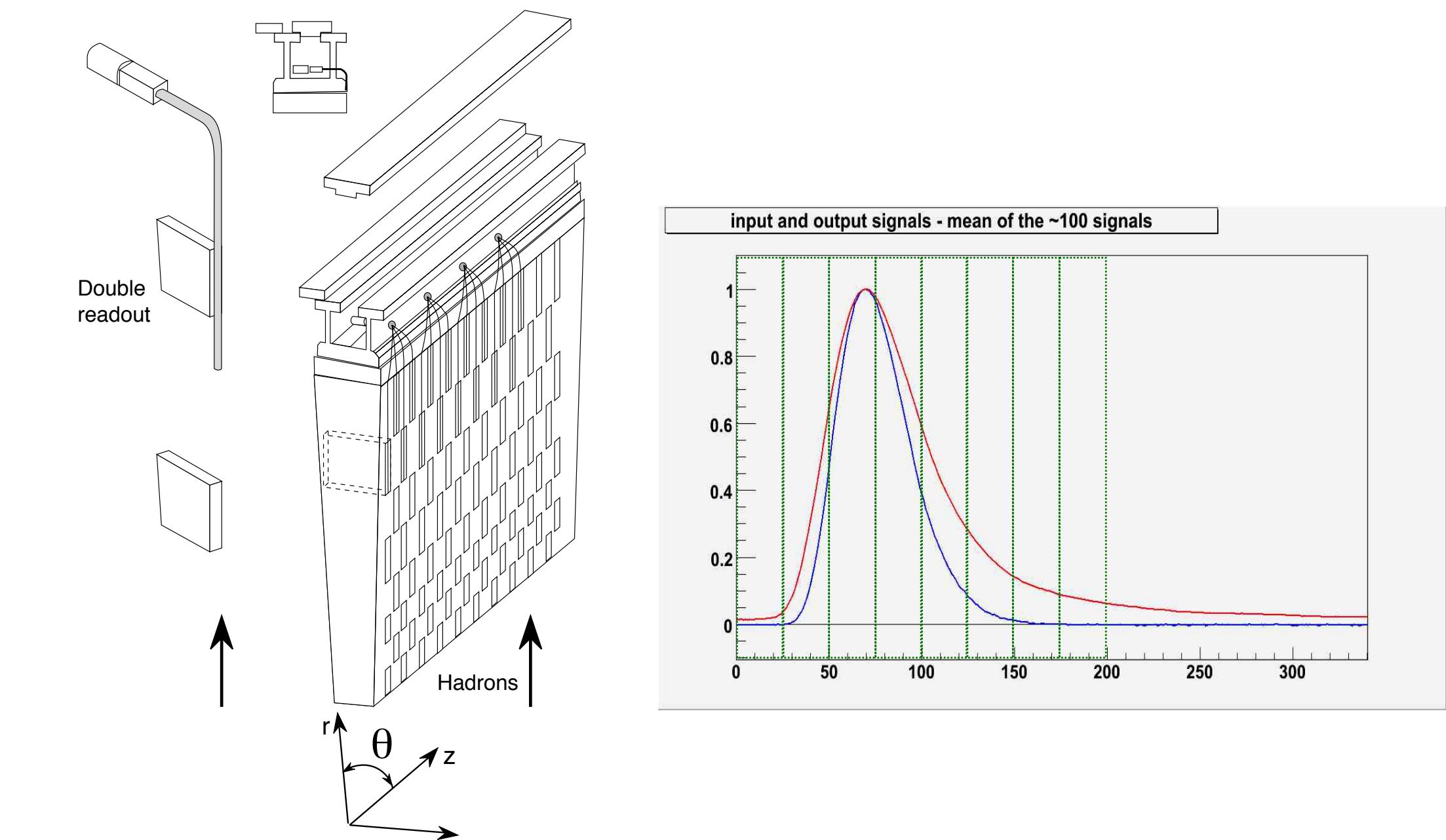
- **Need large mass/volume** to maximize chance of neutrino interaction.
- Technologies:
 - Water/Oil Cherenkov
 - Segmented Scintillators
- **Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber: promises ~ 2x detection efficiency.**
 - **Provides tracking, calorimetry, and ID all in same detector.**
 - Chosen technology for US's flagship LBNF/DUNE program.
 - Usually 2D read-out... 3D inferred.
- Gas TPC: full 3D



Data

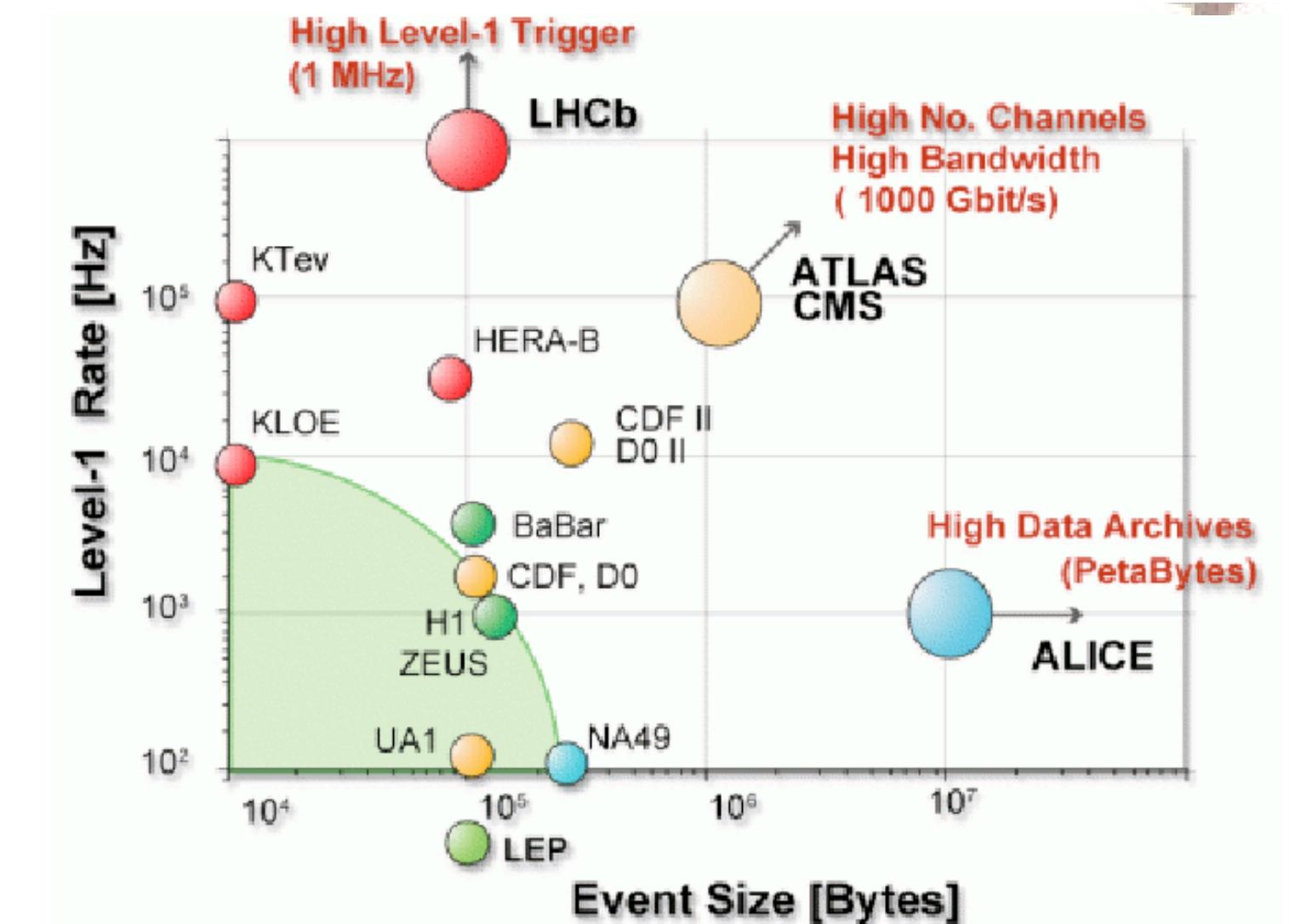
Example: Hadronic Calorimeter

- Steel and scintillating tiles, placed radially (opposed to longitudinal)
- Segmented into cells. Projective geometry.
- Fibers are coupled radially to the tiles along the outside faces of each module (easier readout)
- A compact electronics “drawer” read-out is housed in the girder of each module
- Fibers read by Photomultiplier Tubes (PMTs)
- Projective Towers made of A,B,C,D layers



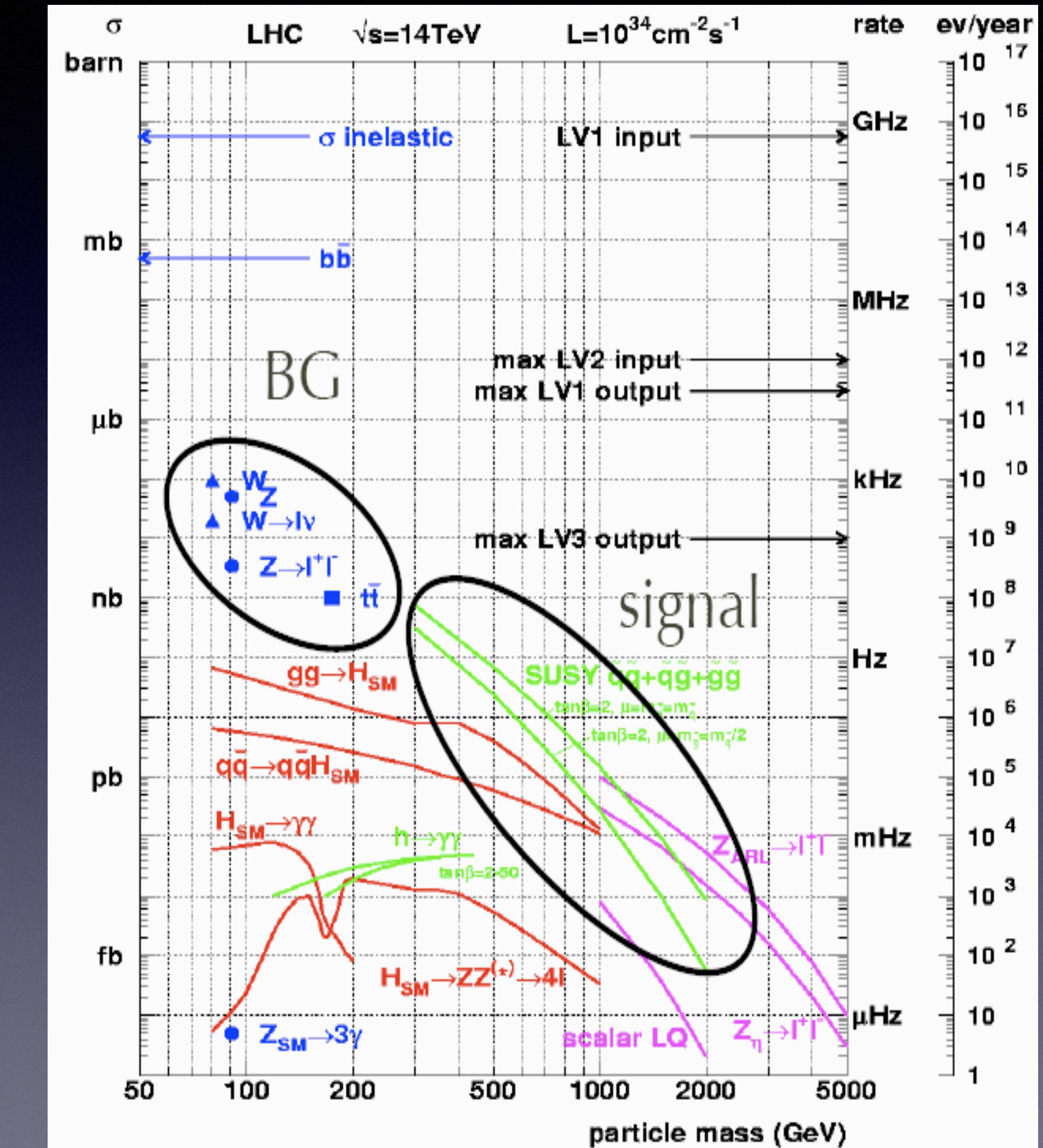
Back of the Envelope

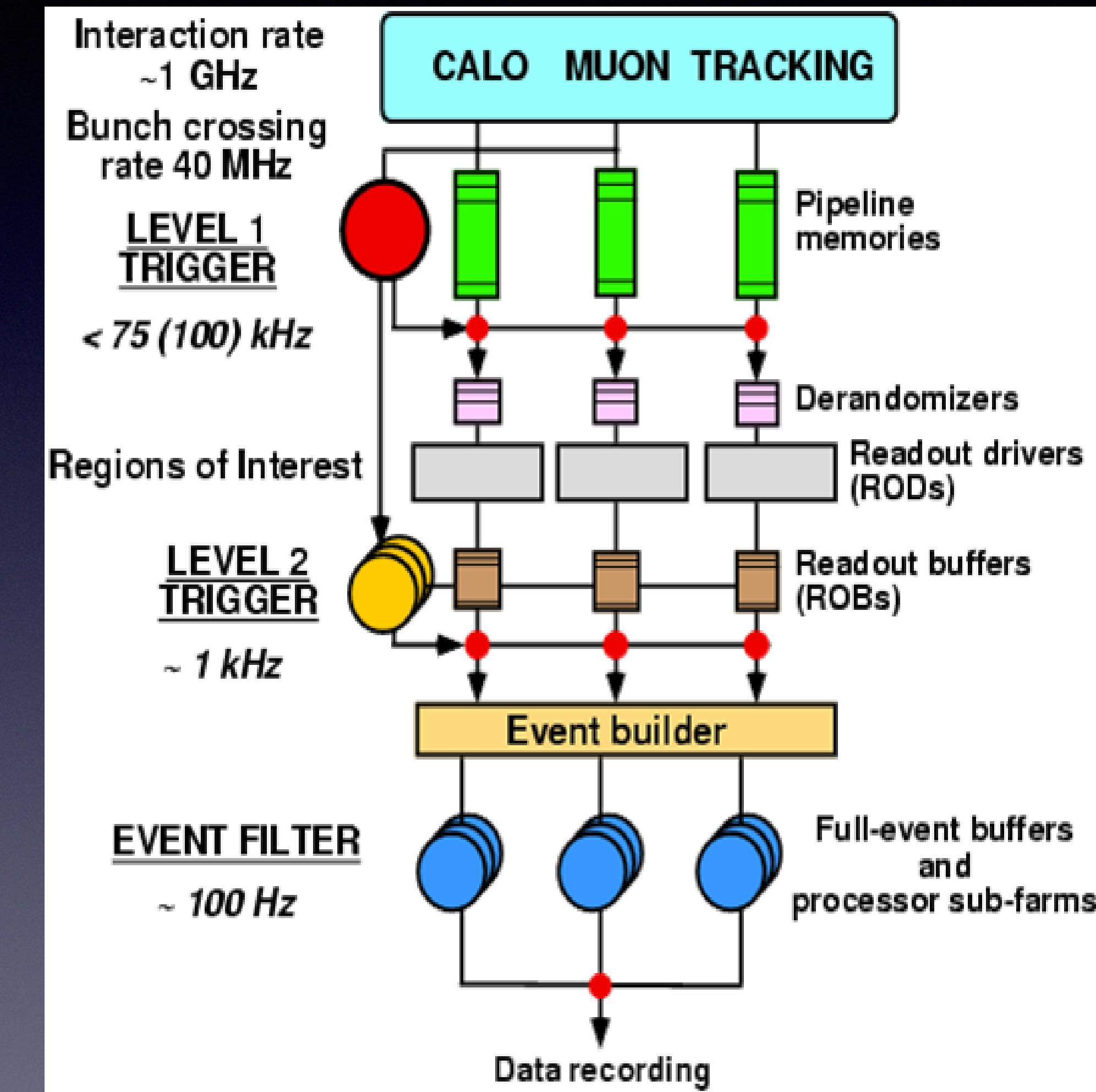
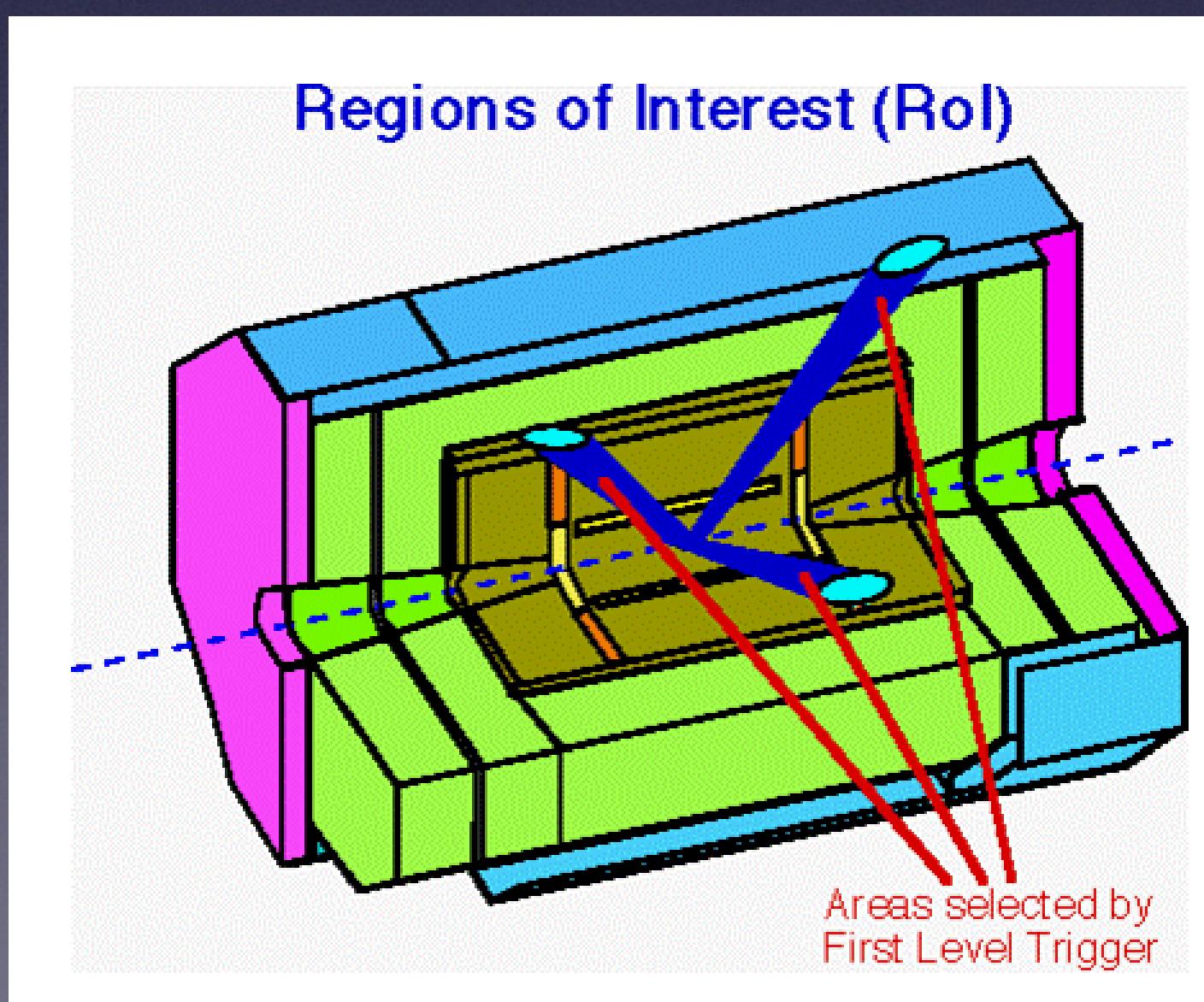
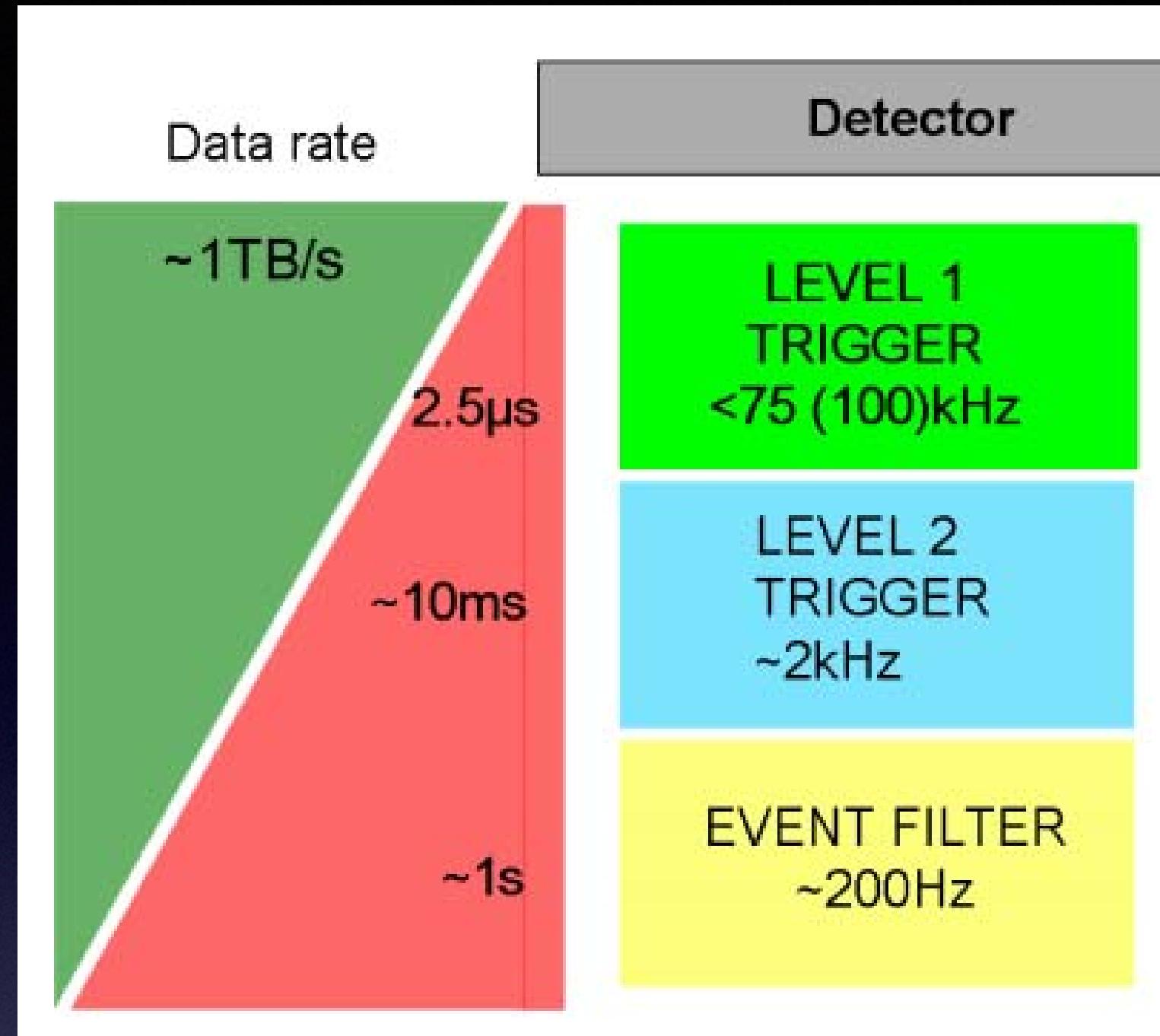
- LHC: 40 million collisions / sec at 1.5 MB/Event:
 - Network:
 - $60 \text{ million MB/s} = 60,000 \text{ GB/s} = 60 \text{ TB/s}$.
 - $10 \text{ Gb/s fiber} = 1.25/\text{s GB for } 60,000 \text{ GB/s} = 48,000 \text{ Fibers @ } 1 \times 1 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ each} = 12.3 \text{ cm radius}$.
 - 10 Gigabit ethernet standard in 2002... 1 Gigabit in 1998 (1.23 m radius)
 - Actually, the hardware to support this much data would be huge.
 - Disk:
 - $60 \text{ TB/s} = 20 * 3 \text{ TB HDs/s} = \text{about 175 million HDs / year}$.
 - Processing:
 - 1 CPU sec/event @ 40 Million events/s = 40 million CPUs

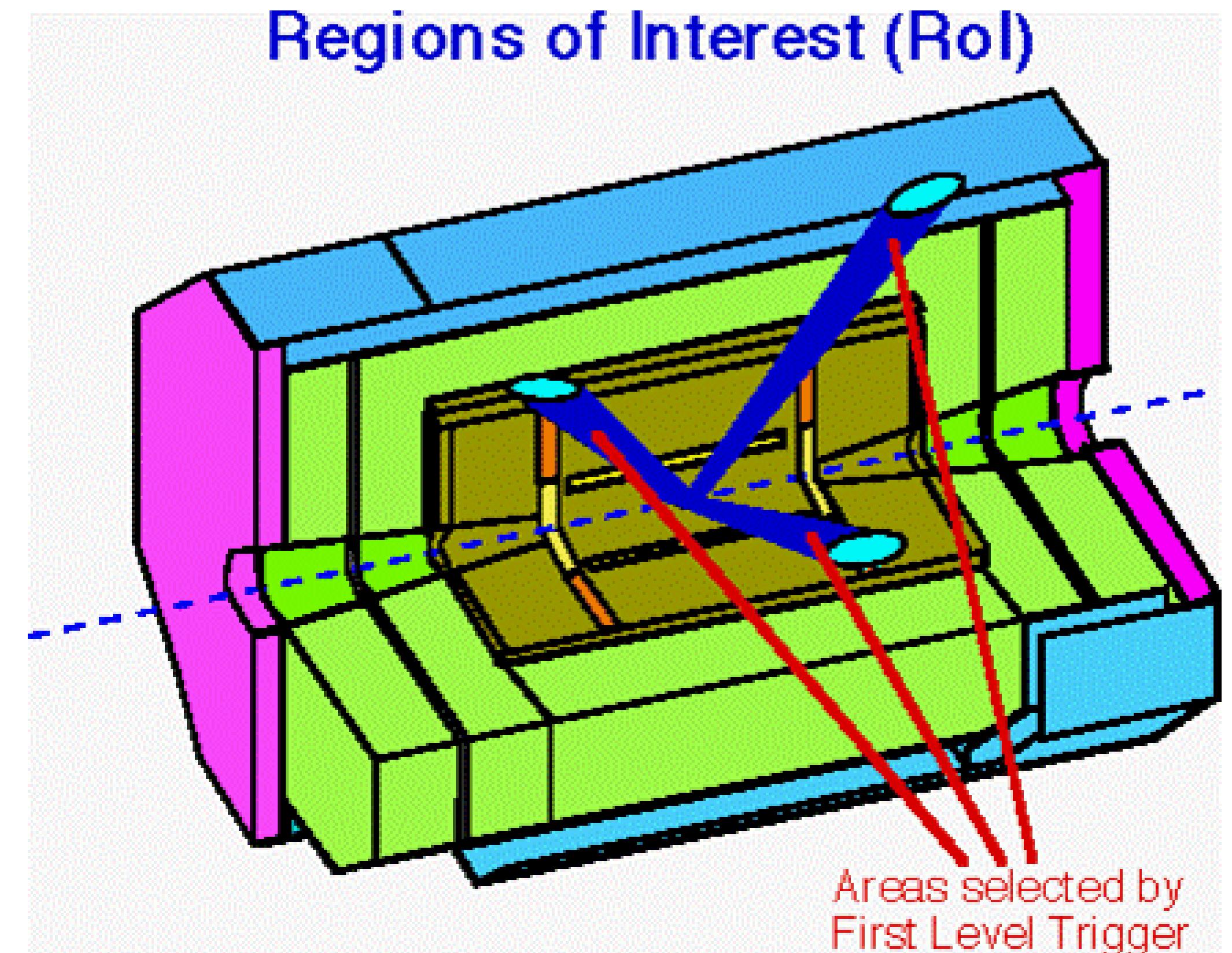
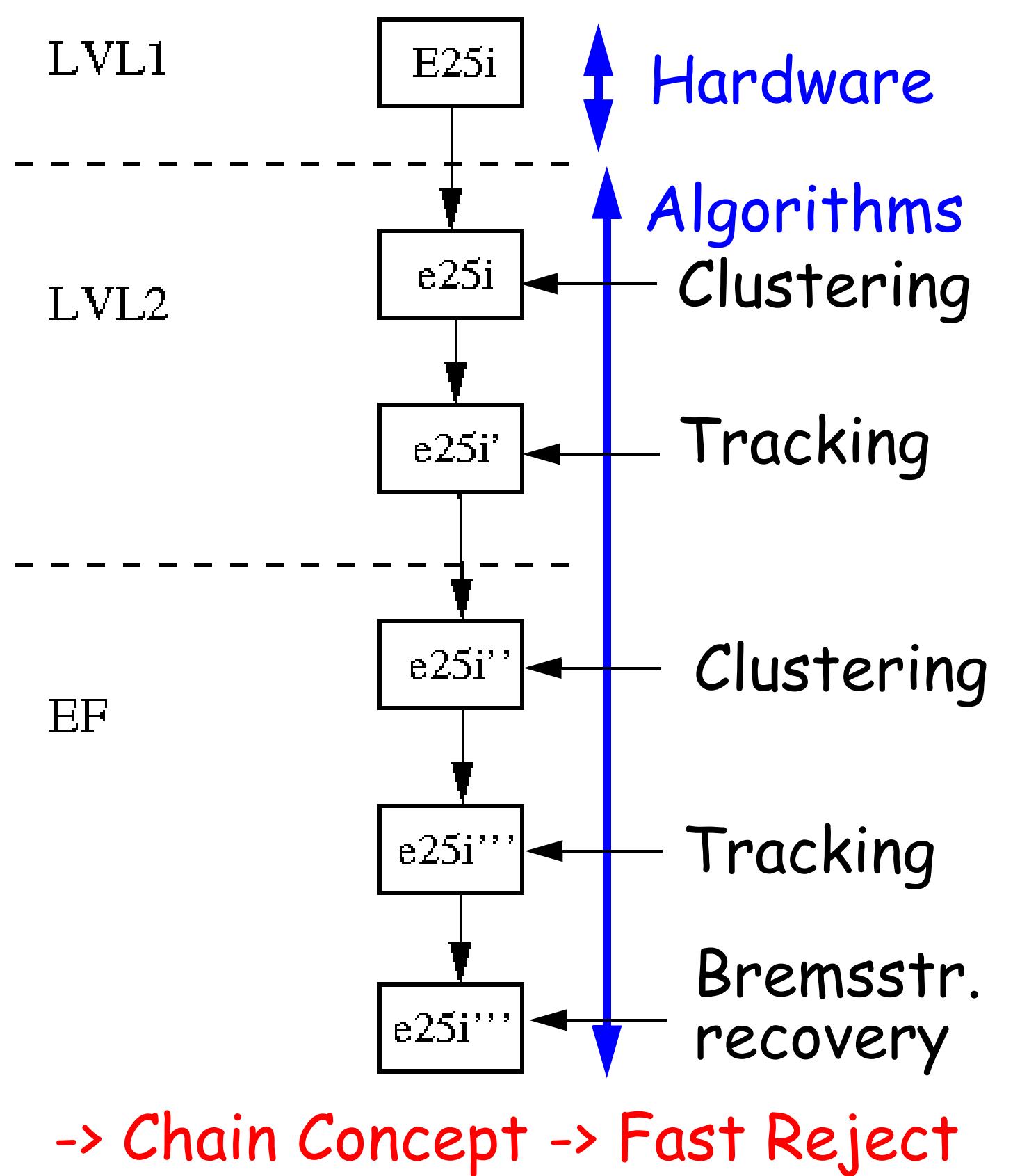


LHC Particle Factory

- At $L=10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- $W \rightarrow l\nu, Z \rightarrow ll \sim 10^2 \text{ Hz}$
- top at 10 Hz
- Higgs at $\sim 1 \text{ Hz}$
- SUSY up to 10 Hz (depending on scale)
- Currently ~ 50 simultaneous interactions



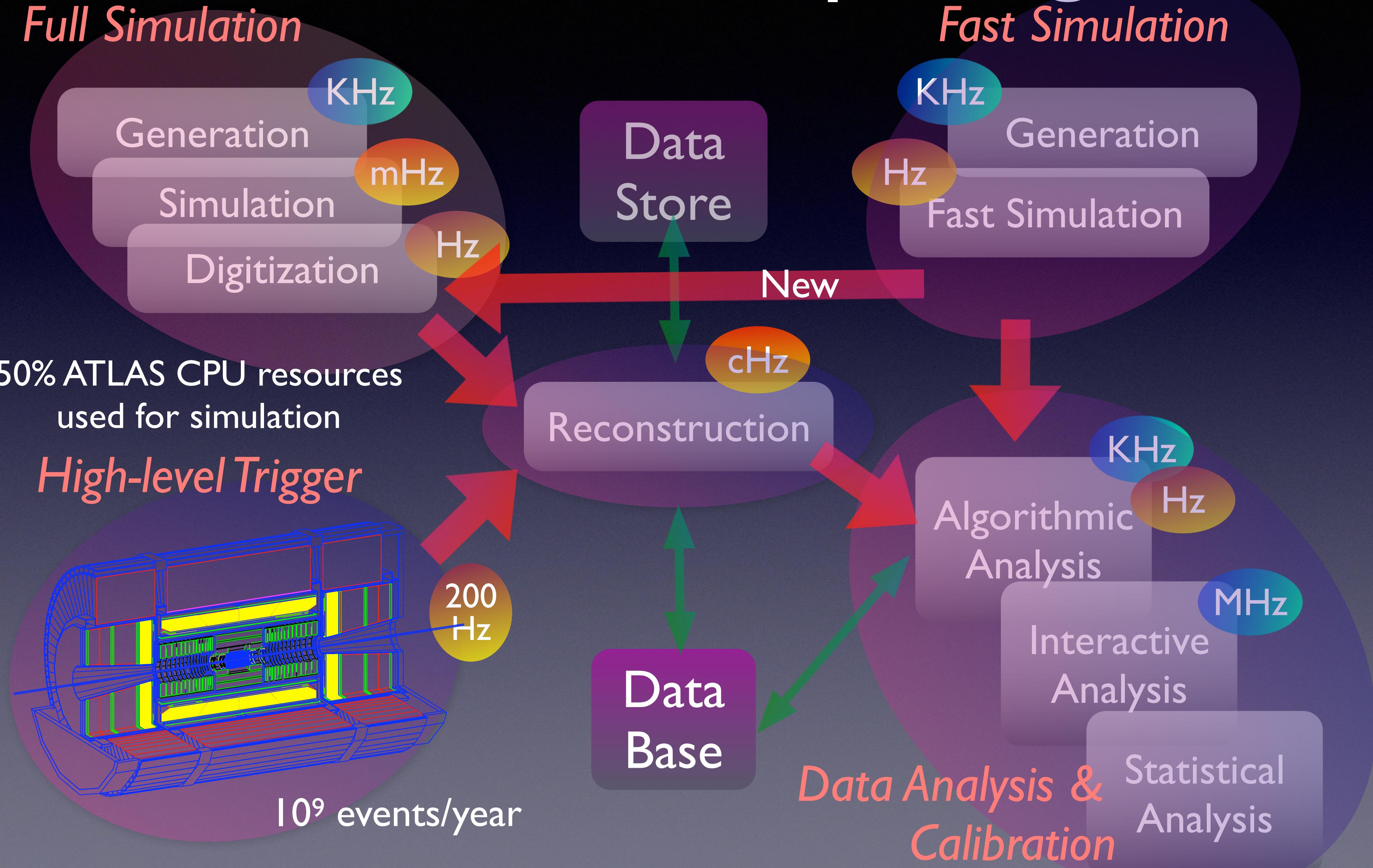




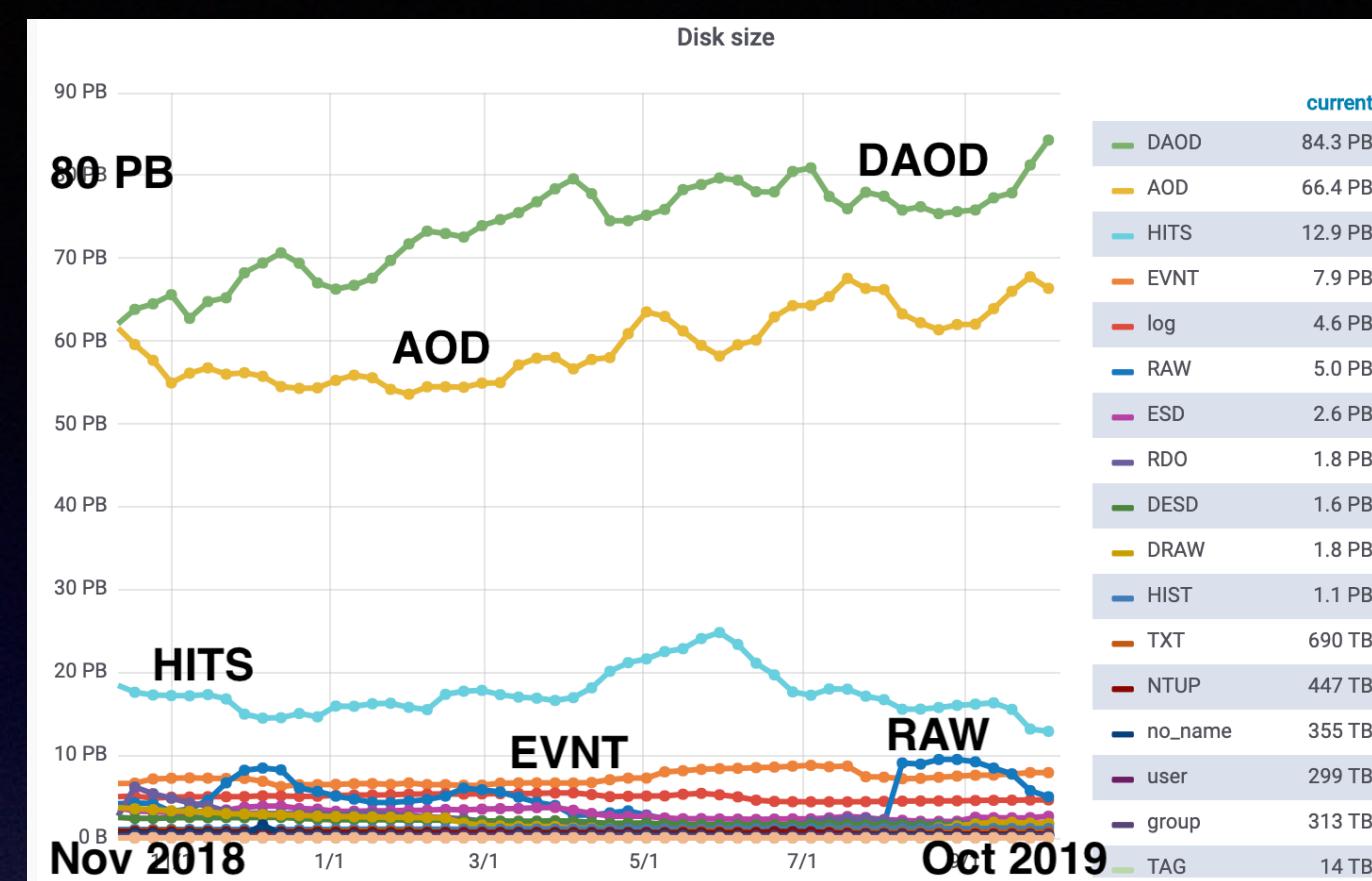
HEP Computing

- The web was invented at CERN!
- Particle Physics is one of the largest users of the internet for many decades... 2 reasons:
 - We work in large collaborations, spread around the world.
 - We have lots of data... need to access it remotely, or move it to local computers.
- The html protocol was developed at CERN for particle physicists in the early 1990's.
- First web site: CERN... first in US: SLAC (Stanford Linear Accelerator Center)

ATLAS Computing



The Event Data Model



Reconstruction Output.
Intended for calibration.
1000 KB/event.
Cells, Hits, Tracks,
Clusters, Electrons, Jets, ...

Raw Channels.
1.6 MB/event.

Event Summary
Data

Raw Data
Objects

Data refinement

Intended for Analysis.
~500 KB/event.
“Light-weight” Tracks,
Clusters, Electrons, Jets,
Electron Cells, Muon
HitOnTrack,...

Analysis
Object
Data

Derived
Physics
Data

Intended for “interactive”
Analysis.
~10-50 KB/event.
What-ever is necessary for
a specific analysis/
calibration/study.

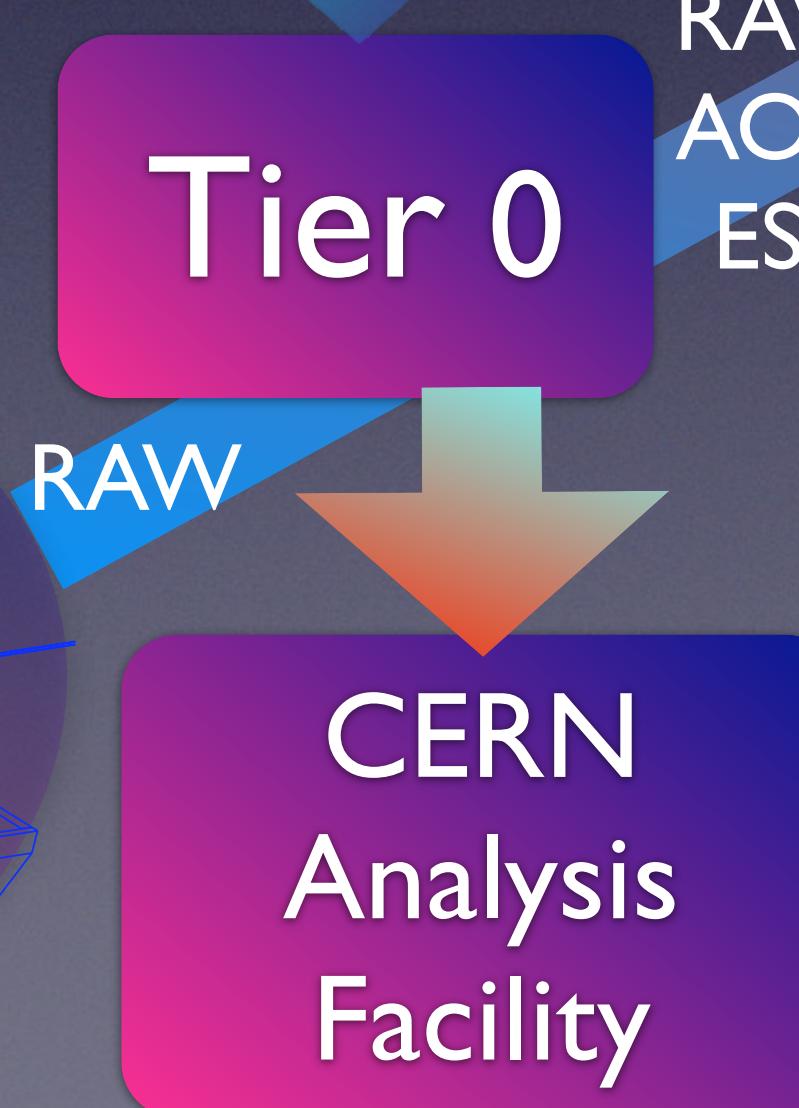
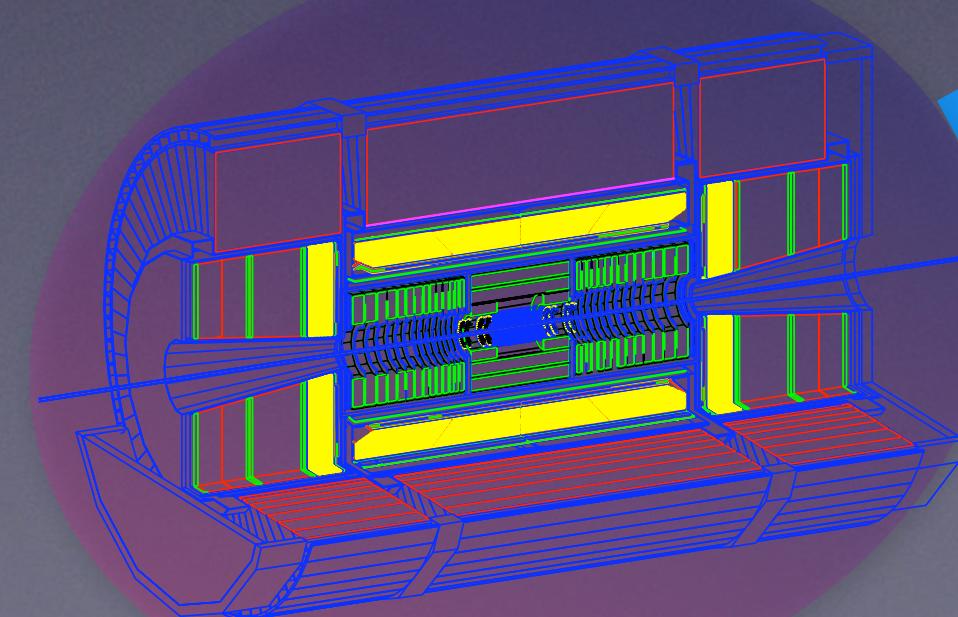
The Computing Model

- Resources Spread Around the GRID

- Derive 1st pass calibrations within 24 hours.
- Reconstruct rest of the data keeping up with data taking.

- Reprocessing of full data with improved calibrations 2 months after data taking.
- Managed Tape Access: RAW, ESD
- Disk Access: AOD, fraction of ESD

- Interactive Analysis
- Plots, Fits, Toy MC, Studies, ...



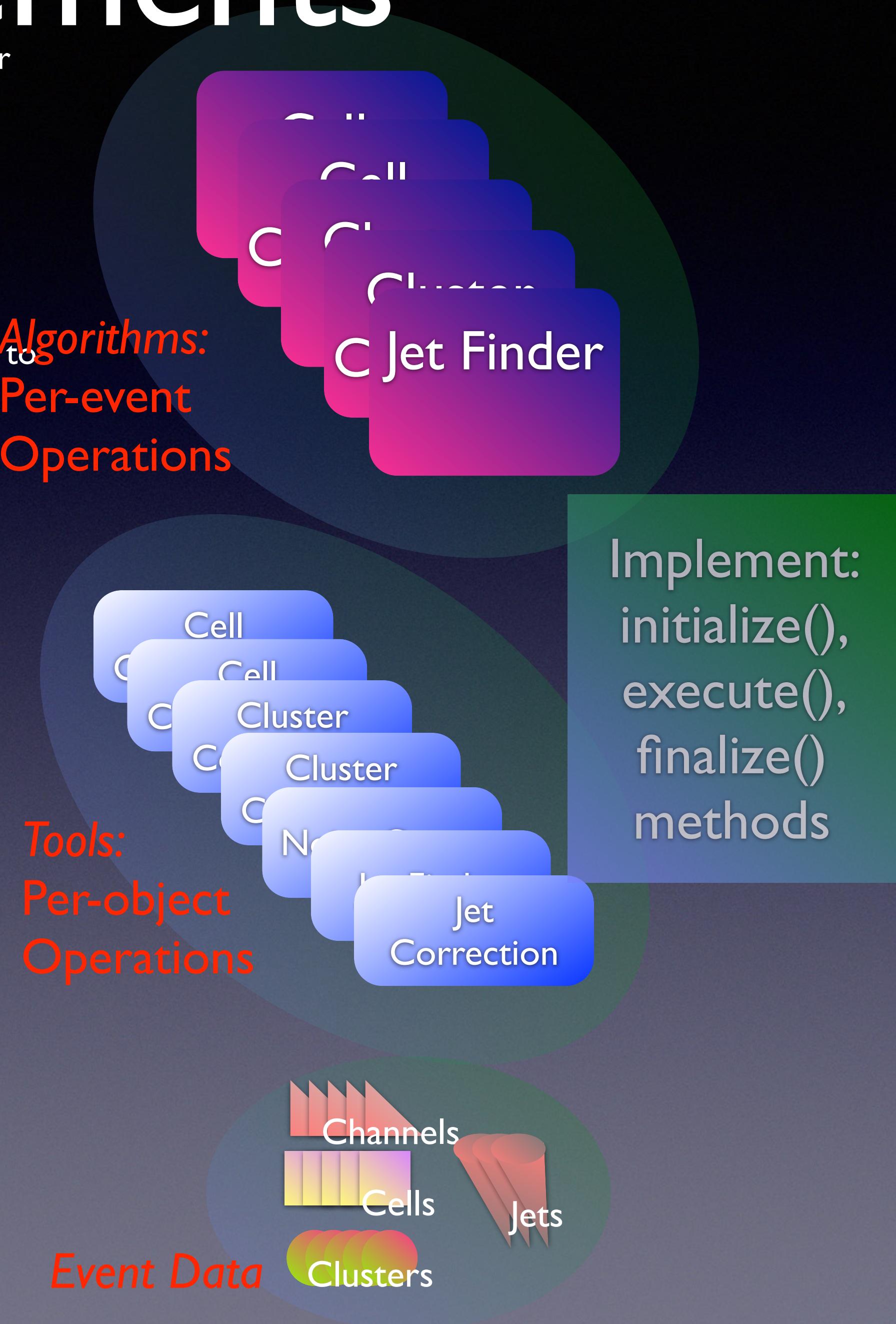
- Production of simulated events.
- User Analysis
- Disk Store

- Primary purpose: calibrations
- Small subset of collaboration will have access to full ESD.
- Limited Access to RAW Data.

ATLAS Software Fundamentals

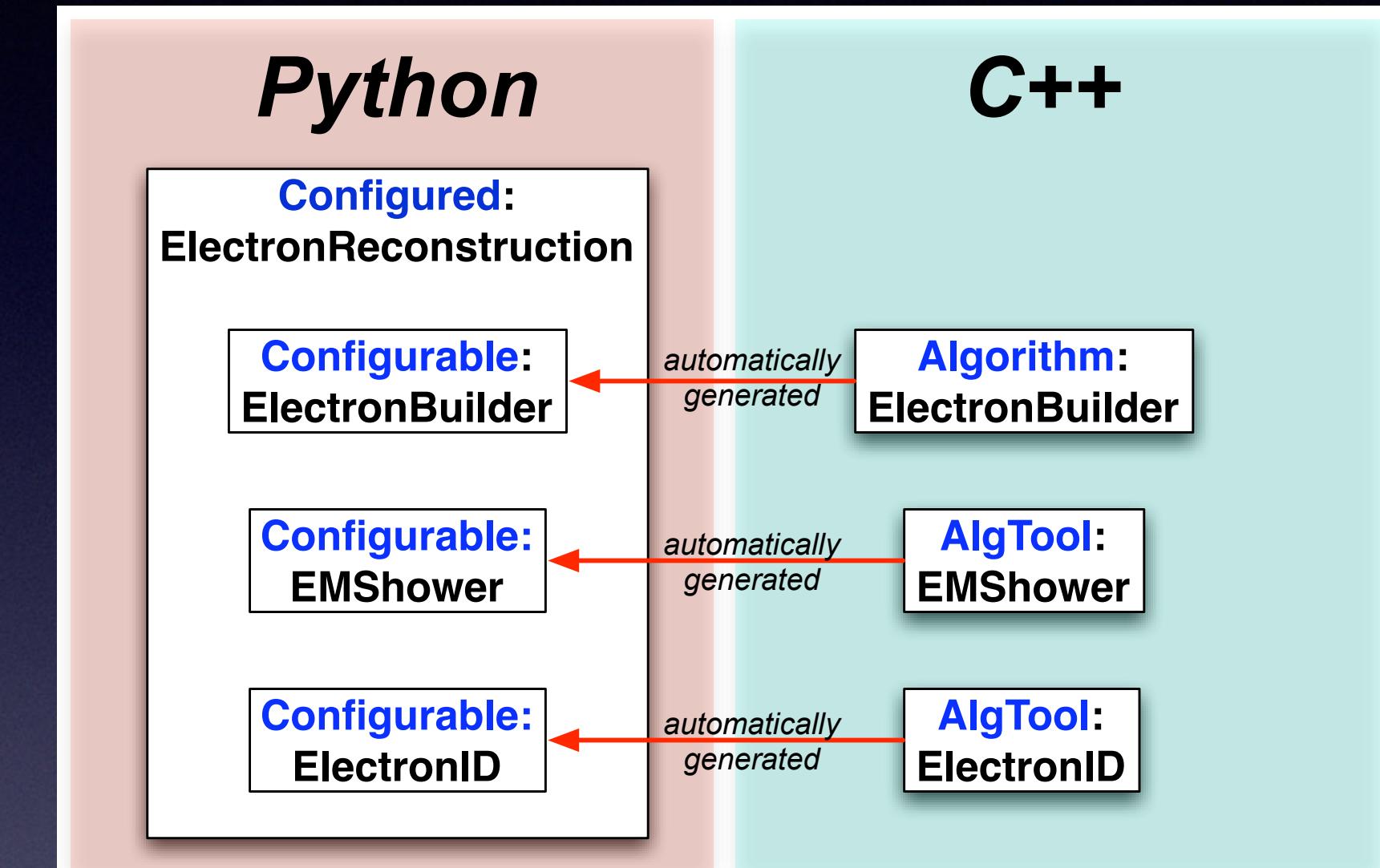
Framework Elements

- Athena is an extended version of LHCb's Gaudi framework used for high-level trigger, simulation/reconstruction, and analysis.
- Principles... separation of:
 - Data and algorithms
 - Transient (in memory) and Persistent (on disk) data (in contrast to CMS)
- Elements:
 - *Algorithms*- one execute per event, managed by framework.
 - *Tools*- multiple executes per event.
 - Event Data
 - Services
 - StoreGate- Transient Data Store- Mechanism for communication between Algorithms
 - Tool Service- Tool Factory
 - Interval of validity
 - Histogram Service
 - POOL- Persistency

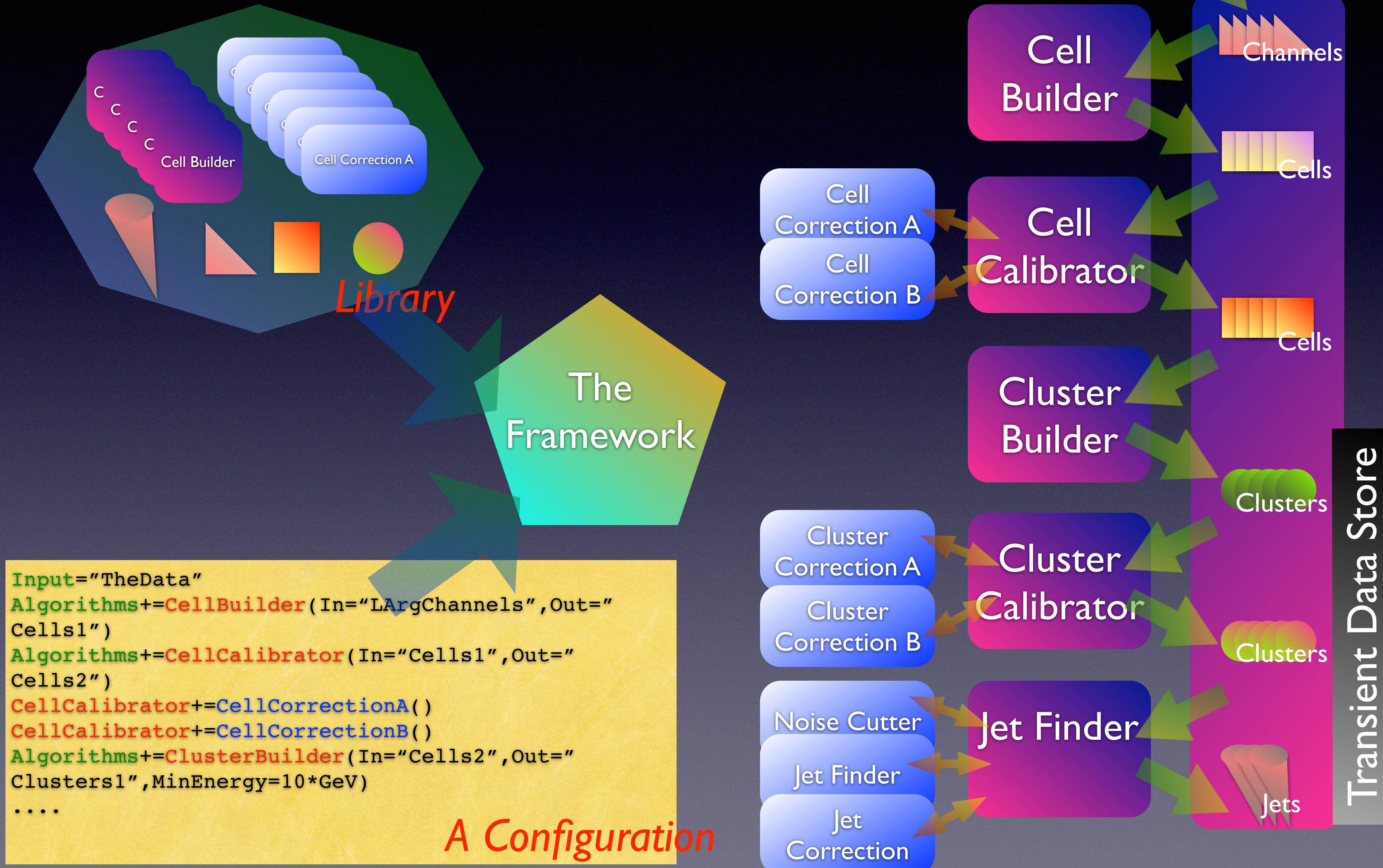


Configuration

- Framework elements (eg Algorithms, Tools, Services) declare properties which can be set at runtime
- Application defined in python:
 - Load libraries
 - Instantiate tools/algs, configure properties
 - Define input/output
- Configurables:
 - Auto-generated python reflection of C++ components
 - Build configuration purely in python, persistify the configuration, build application later.
 - Build higher level abstractions in python

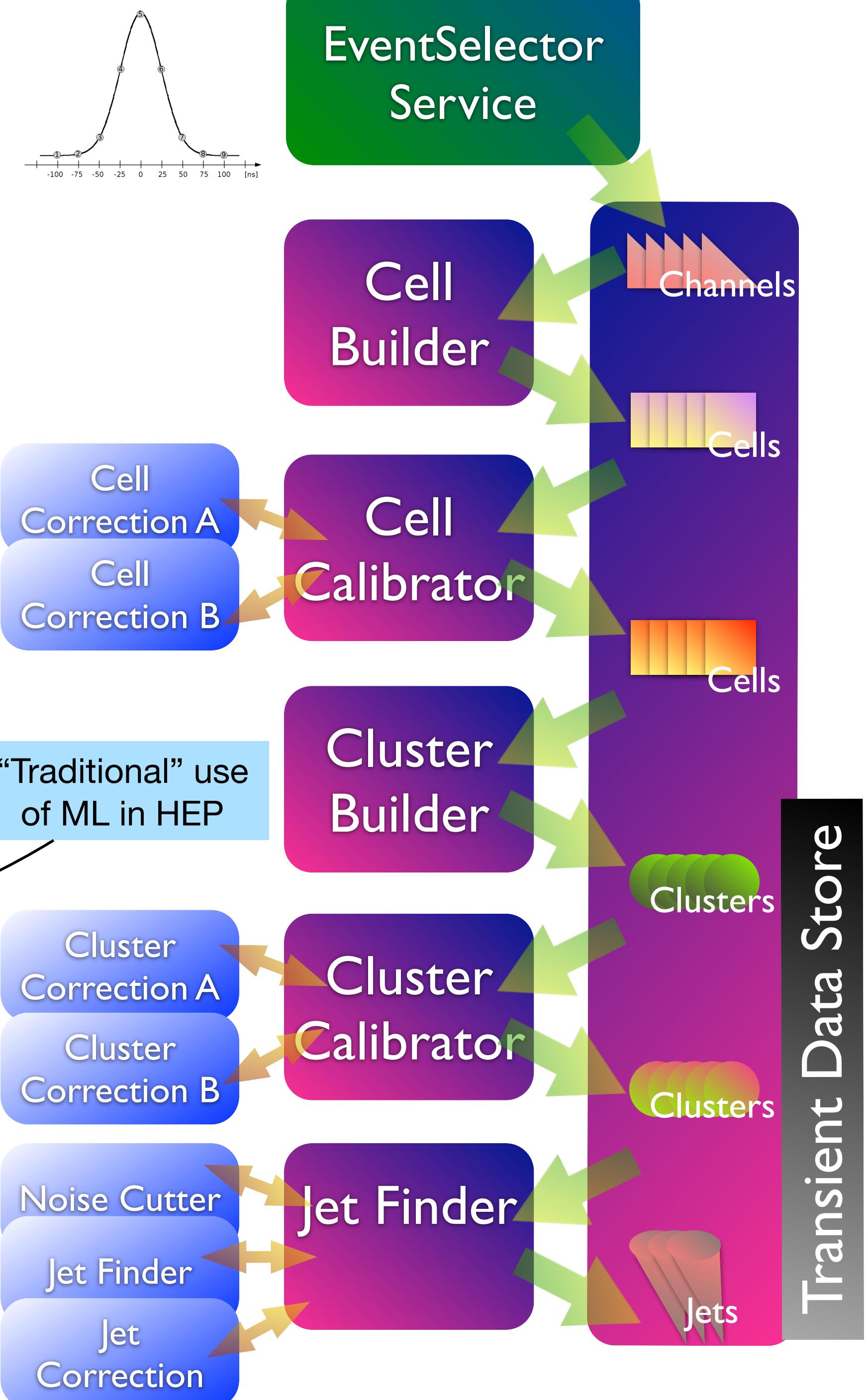


- Any application (eg reconstruction) is a specific configuration of a library of framework elements.



HEP Data

- The lowest-level (raw) data we generally have are the digitized outputs of detectors... e.g. voltages.
- Reconstruction is a series of sequential algorithms that construct features from outputs of the previous algorithm.
 - “raw” → “features”
- Highest level of Reconstruction output is usually particle candidates.
- Analysis, usually
 - choosing candidates → 4-vectors, separated by PID
 - 4-vectors → kinematic features (e.g. masses)
 - kinematic features → signal/background
 - statistical analysis → hypothesis test, limits, measurements
 - Background estimation
 - Lots of systematics



HEP Data Analysis (Very Simplified)

- Lets say you are looking for the Higgs decaying to 2 photons.
 - Rare process. Large backgrounds
 - reducible: e.g. not really 2 photons, but look like it.
 - irreducible: e.g. really 2 photons, but not from Higgs.
- Data: 40M events/sec → 1000 events/sec stored by trigger → AOD format
- Simulation: Large samples of “signal” events +
- Derived Physics Data (DPD) (Reduce data size)
 - Select stored events with 2 energetic photons
 - Store only relevant information
- Compute features (invariant mass, angles, ...)
- Select subset of events very likely to be Higgs (appropriate features) and not background.
 - Compute efficiency of selection.
- Use Statistical Fitting techniques to determine number of Higgs events in sample.
- Divide by efficiency → # of Higgs → 2 photon decays produced in LHC.

