

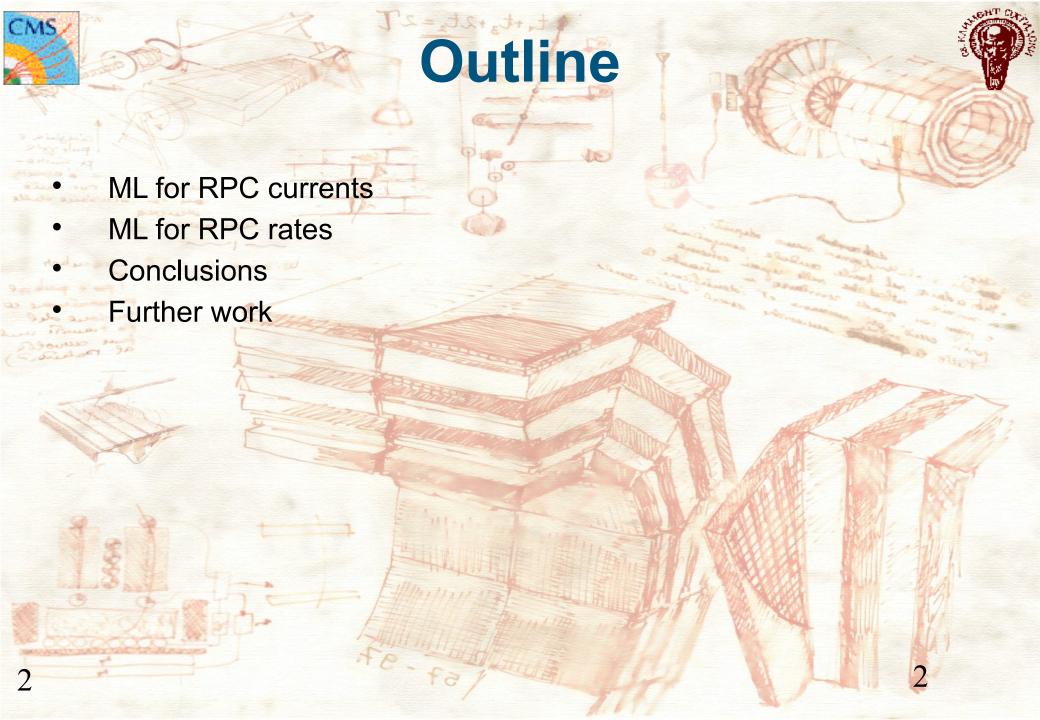


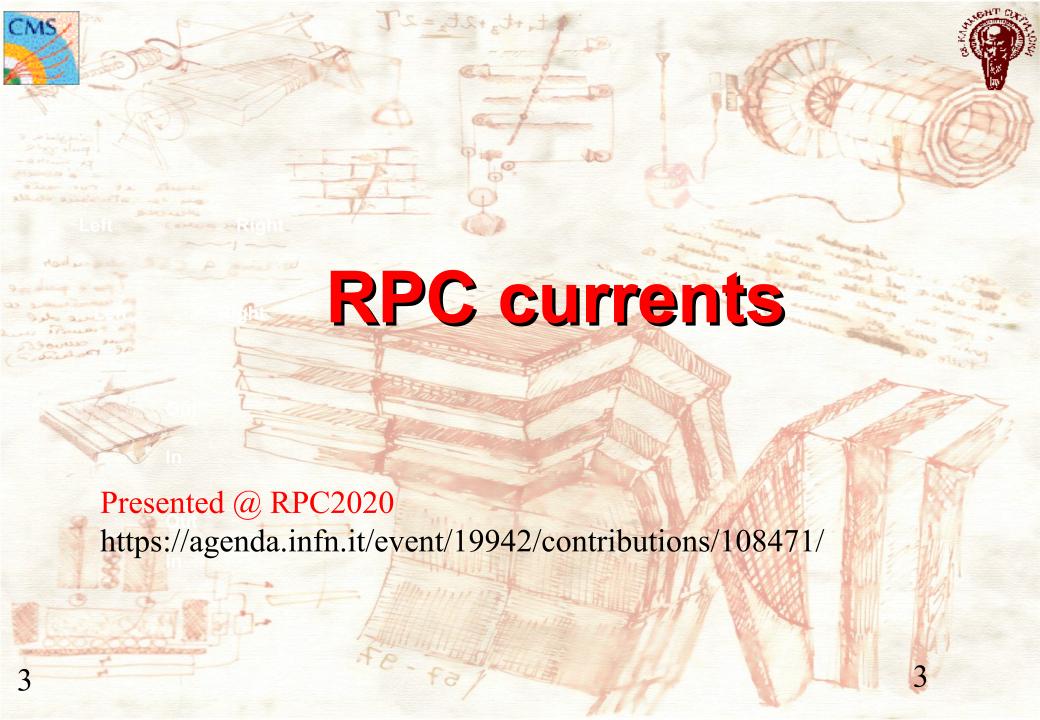
### **RPC ML Efforts**

t, +t3+2t3=2T



University of Sofia "St. Kliment Ohridski"

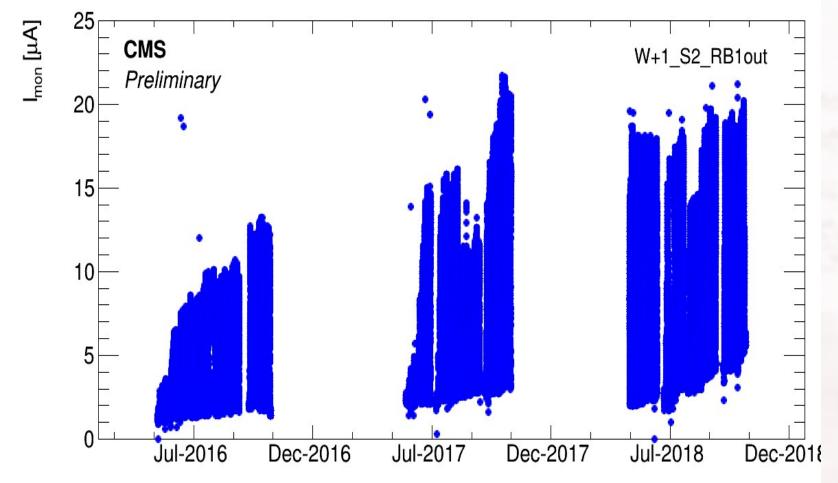






### Input data - current (Imon) during pp collisions







### The Model



#### Predicted RPC current:

$$I_{pred} = C_0 + C_1 L_{inst} + C_2 HV + C_3 T + C_4 L_{inst} e^{(HV/P)} + C_5 RH + C_6 P + C_7 \Delta t$$

C<sub>i</sub> – parameters specific for each chamber

L<sub>inst</sub> – instantaneous luminosity

HV - applied high voltage

T – environmental temperature

P – environmental pressure

RH – environmental relative humidity

 $\Delta t$  – the time interval since the origin for a given year



### The Model (cont.)



- C<sub>1</sub>\*L<sub>inst</sub> RPC current linear w.r.t instantaneous luminosity
- C<sub>2</sub>\*HV proportional to the ohmic current
- C<sub>3</sub>\*T "pedestal" proportional to the temperature
- C<sub>4</sub>\*L<sub>inst</sub>\*e<sup>(HV/P)</sup> working point correction
- C<sub>5</sub>\*RH environmental relative humidity influence
- C<sub>6</sub>\*P environmental pressure influence
- C<sub>7</sub>\*Δt accounts for the tendency of the current to increase with time w.r.t the initial conditions for a given year



### The ML Approach



Training phase: Find coefficients using historical data (give the current value for a given input data)

Inst. Lumi. (L) Validation phase: Estimate quality of the prediction L\*exp(HV/P) for a dataset different from the training set Generalized Linear **RPC Current** Model (GLM) RH Prediction: Calculate the output for given input data. HV Δt Separate Model Parameters for each chamber!...

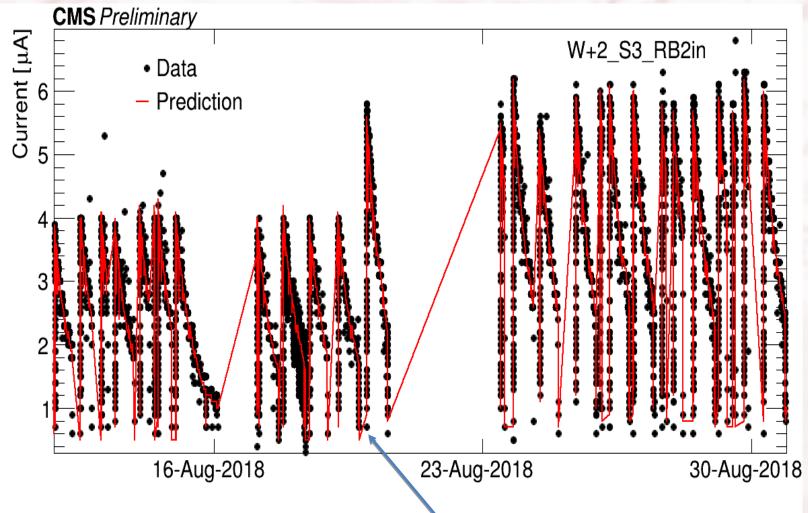
fe fall

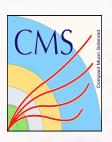






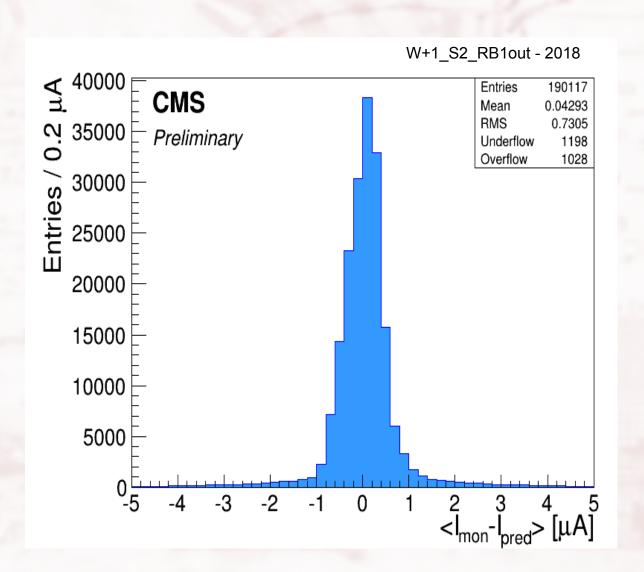






## Typical distribution of the difference between monitored and predicted current (W+1\_S2\_RB1out)

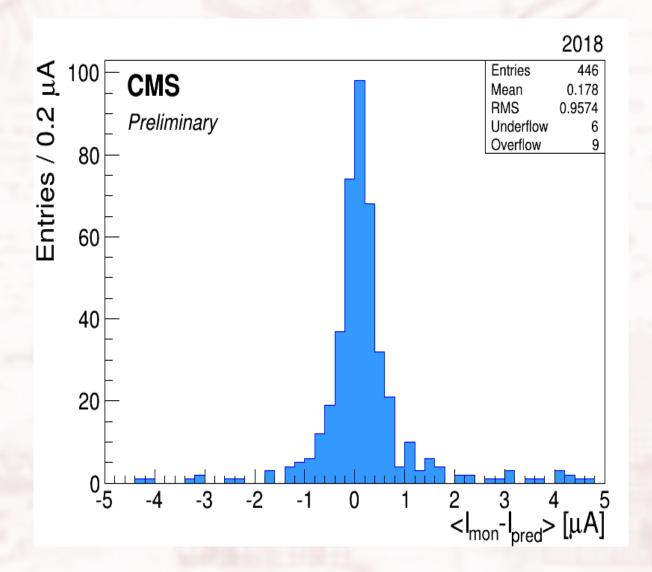


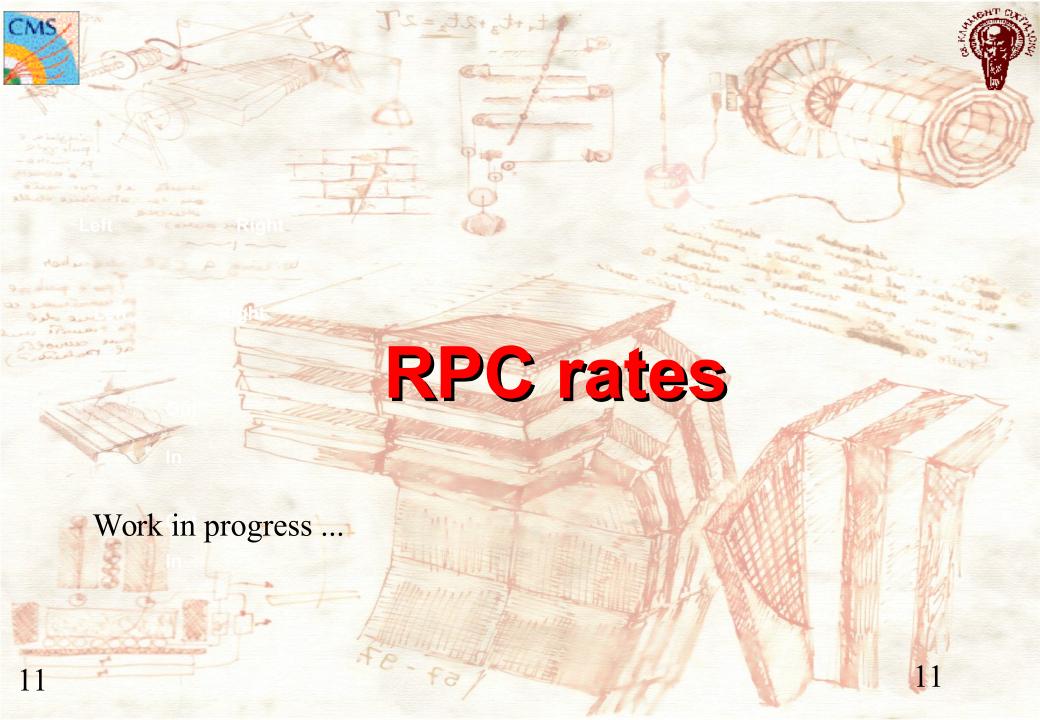




## Distribution of the average Imon-Ipred of 446 CMS Barrel RPCs



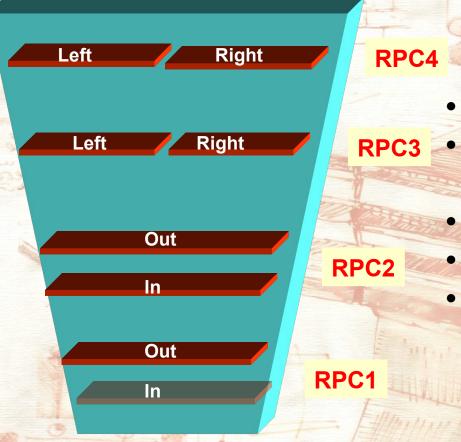






## Input data





- The data comes from TWINMUX logger
- One rate (in Hz not Hz/cm<sup>2</sup>) per RPC station
- Rate is recoreded every ~ 2 seconds
- => Huge data sample
- Extracted from TWINUX DB to CSV files



### **ML** model

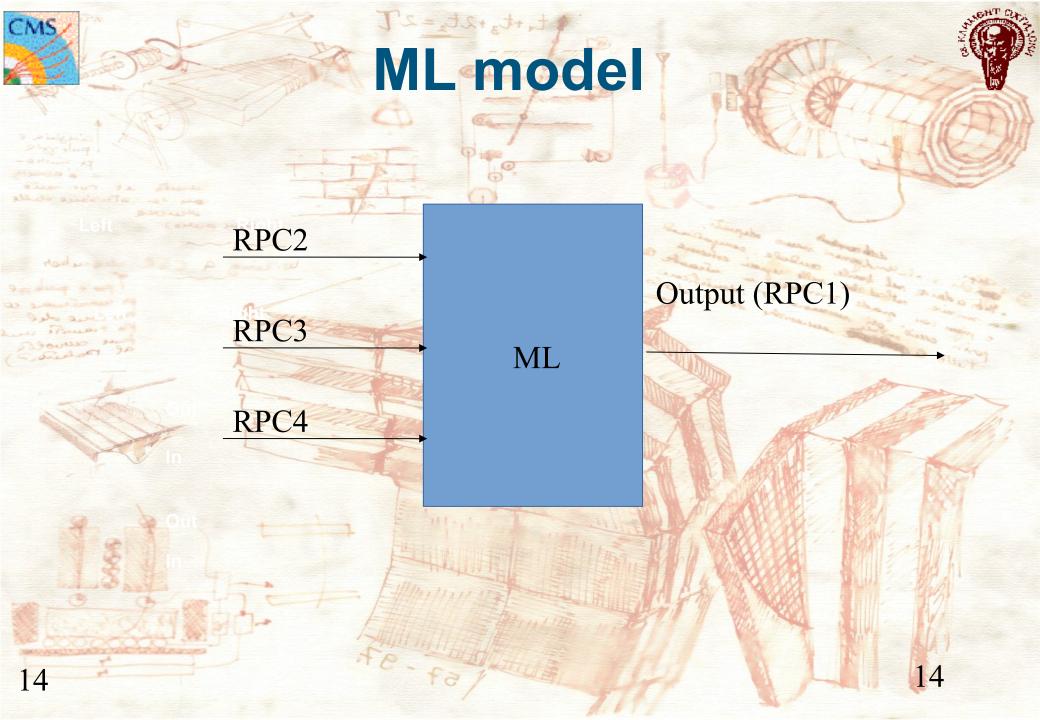


- For first tests only one sector is used (Wheel 0, Sector 7)
- Run used to "teach" the model: 306138
- Run used to test the model: 306139

$$RPC1=a+b*RPC2+c*RPC3+d*RPC4$$

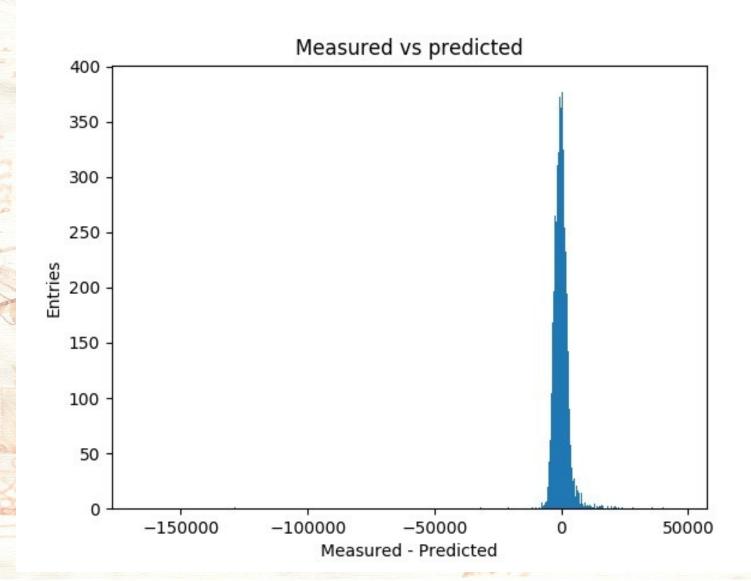
To be prediced

Inputs



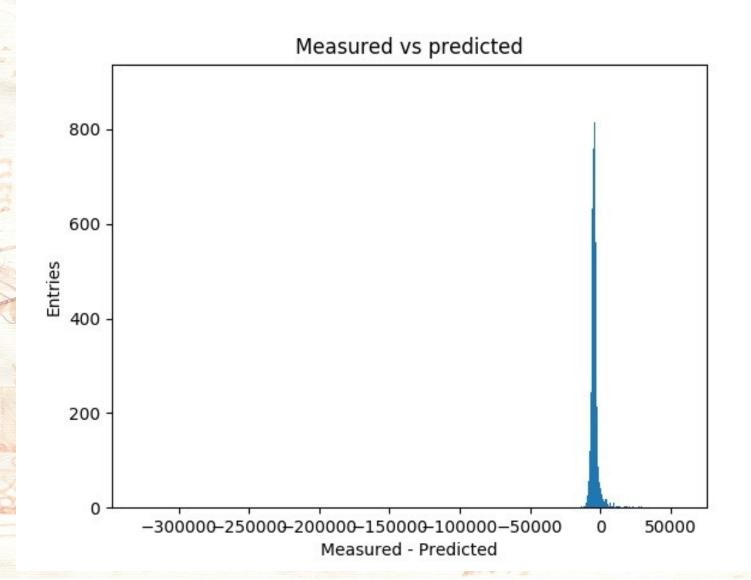














## Conclusions and Furture work



- ML for RPC currents tools is fully fucntionl
  - Ready to be integrated on P5
- ML for RPC rate tools needs further elaboration, extension and refinement
  - Study and extend RPC rate model
  - Add lumi to RPC rate model
- Develop a new sophisticated model including RPC currents and rates
- Optimizing & porting models to HPC infrastructure.





## ML model



- For first tests only one sector is used (Wheel 0, Sector 7)
- Linear model based:
  - RPC1 = a + b\*RPC2 + c\*RPC3 + d\*RPC4
  - The Physics reasoning behind it each rate is proportional to the instantaneous luminosity, thus the rates are proportional to each other.
- The model is based on correlations within a sector
- Could be changed or generalised
  - Adding DT rates
  - Adding Luminosity
  - Inter-wheel correlations
- Tensorflow implementation
- Ordinary Least Squares (statsmodels.regression.linear\_model.OLS)

$$RPC1=a+b*RPC2+c*RPC3+d*RPC4$$



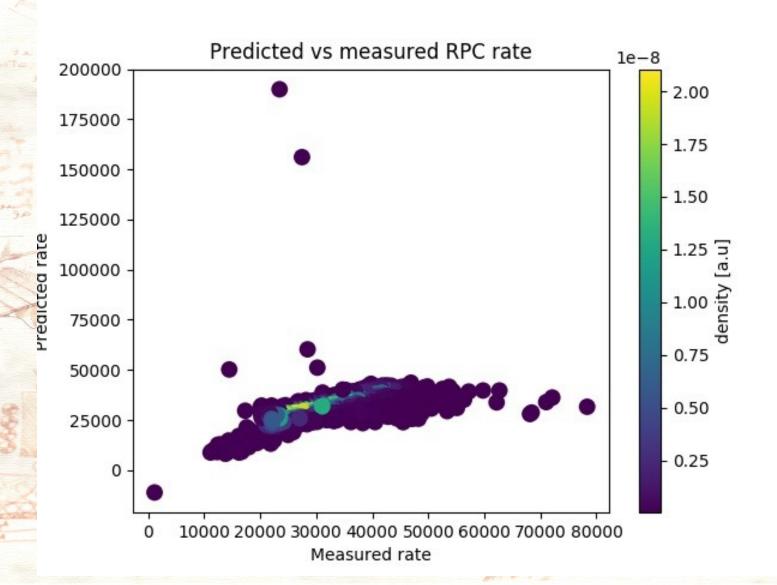
### Rate ML



- It's the first attempt to treat the rate
- Seems promising
- Model advantages:
  - It's very simple
  - Uses RPC only data
    - Can be improved (adding DT & lumi data)
    - Can be extended easily to all chambers
    - Can work on data logged by the trigger => very fast predictions
- Could be adapted easily for:
  - occupancy
  - efficiency
- Can be extended easily to all chambers

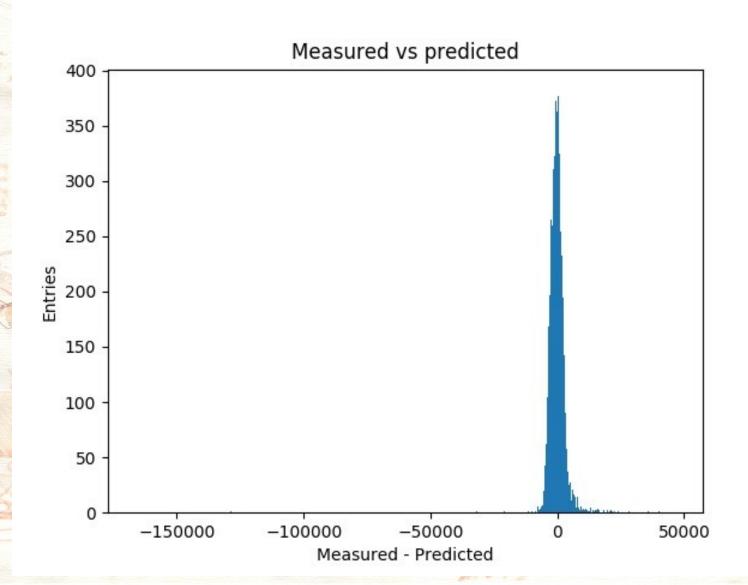






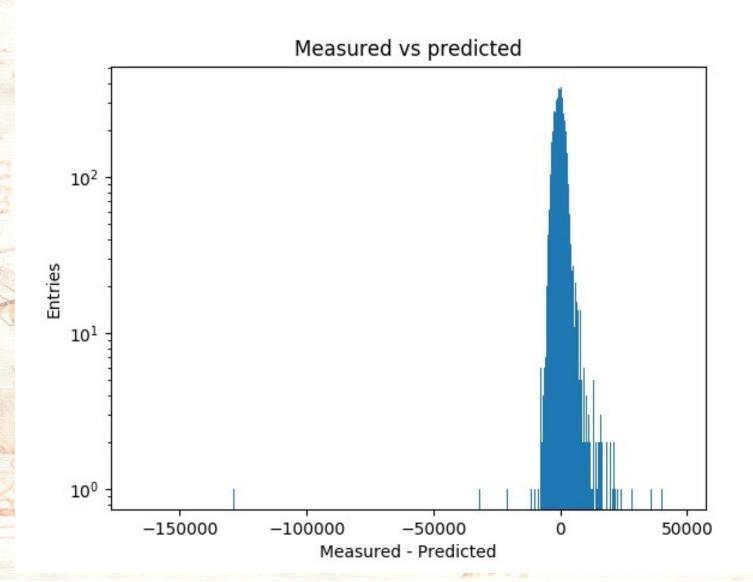






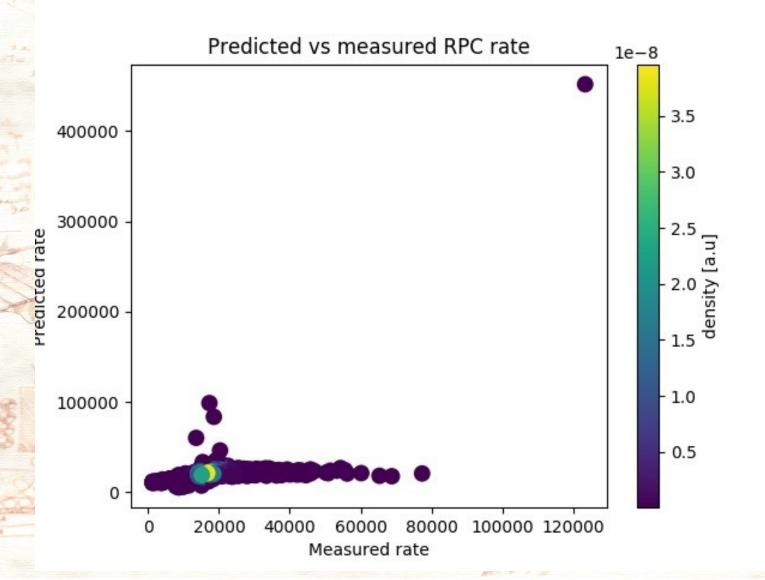






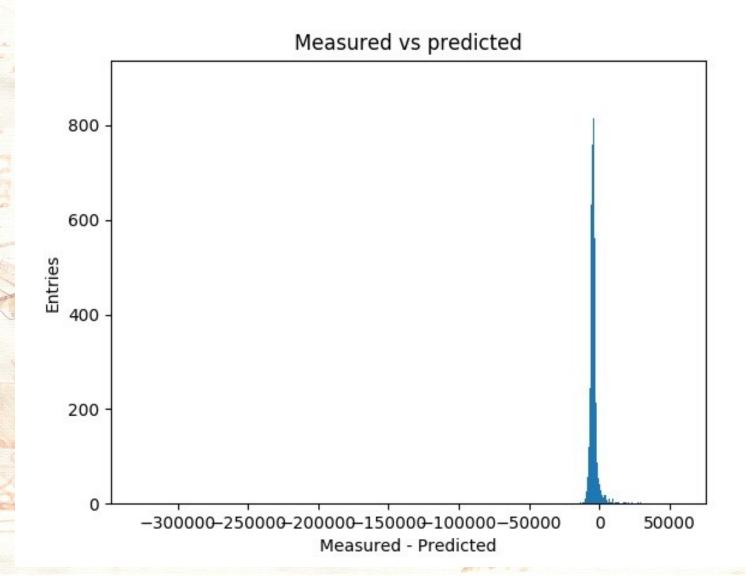








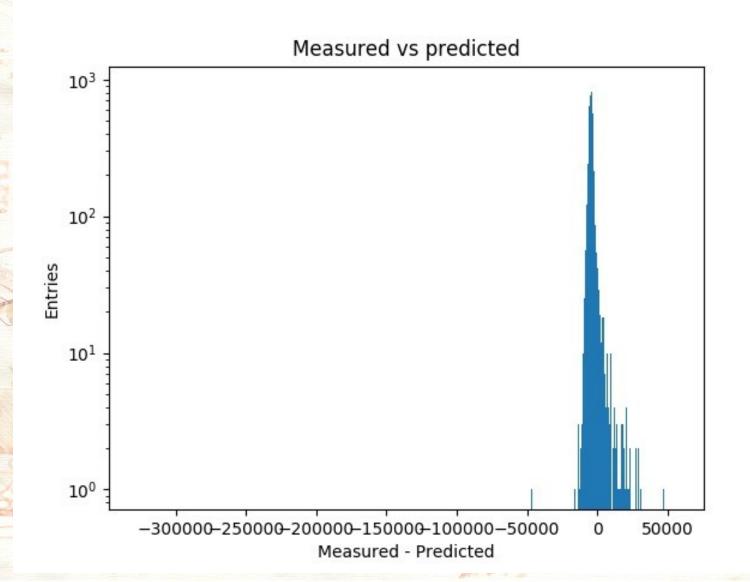














### **Main Barrel RPC Types**



