ABSTRACT

RNTUPLE FOR ATLAS ANALYSIS WORKFLOWS

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RNTuple is the new data storage format set to replace TTree at the start of the High Luminosity LHC. An investigation was conducted on how analysis workflows for ATLAS researchers will change with RNTuple. Additionally, performance studies have been conducted that demonstrate an improvement in speed and memory usage at the analysis front. Finally, different compression algorithms were tested and it was found that blah blah remains to best work with RNTuple.

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RNTUPLE FOR ATLAS ANALYSIS WORKFLOWS

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Thanks thanks

DEDICATION

To my mum.

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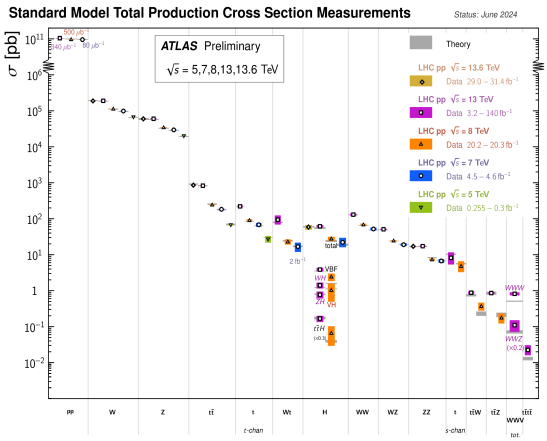
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Our current understanding of the building blocks of our universe is summarized with one model, called the Standard Model (SM). From the way we power our cities, to the particles that hold them together, the SM explains how the basic building blocks of matter interact, governed by the four fundamental forces. Yet, questions remain about the SM, such as why are there only three generations of fundamental particles? What is the nature of dark matter and dark energy, and how does it fit within the SM? What about the origin of the matter-antimatter asymmetry? Is there a unification theory for the fundamental forces? Is the SM complete or do other exotic particles exists? Over the years, experimental particle physicists and engineers have built technology to test the SM, either by performing precision measurements of particles and their behaviors, or by colliding particles and measuring their outputs. As a result, we have increased our confidence in the SM theory, but continue to search for answers of these remaining questions through experimental discovery.

A Toroidal LHC Apparatus (ATLAS) is a particle physics experiment designed to detect the high-energy particle collisions from the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). Collisions take place at a rate of more than a billion interactions per second, which is a combined data volume of about 60 million megabytes per second. However, in order to study rare processes, as shown in Figure **??**, the LHC will have a major upgrade to increase the number of collisions by a factor of 5 to 7.5. This upgrade, called the High-Luminosity LHC, will require a new data storage format that can handle this increase in data.

RNTuple is the new ROOT data storage format that will be in use at the start of the HL-LHC. Due to its design, which takes advantage of modern C++ techniques, it is set to



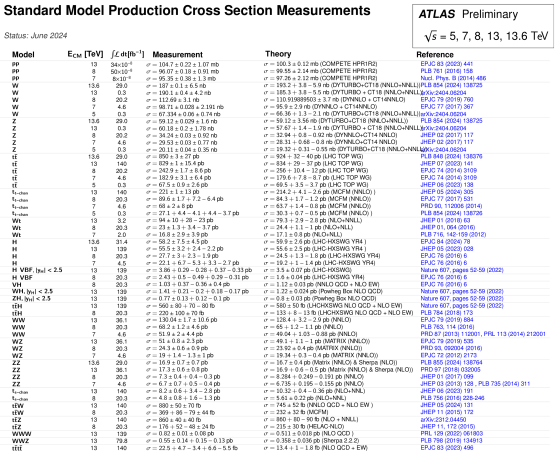


Figure 1.1: Summary of several Standard Model cross-section measurements (a) with associated references (b). The measurements are corrected for branching fractions, compared to the corresponding theoretical expectations.

improve read speedability and memory usage compared to its predecessor, TTree, and other data storage formats such as HDF5 and Parquet. At the start of this work, performance studies on RNTuple were conducted at the production level, and RNTuple was still at an experimental stage. The studies highlighted in this work investigate the performance of RNTuple on the analysis front for ATLAS workflows and serve as documentation for future RNTuple usage.

In the next chapter, I will describe the ATLAS experiment and its detector technology. In Chapter 3, I will introduce the ATLAS software and computing system, and explain our data contents. In Chapter 4, I will give an introduction to RNTuple and TTree. Examples of how RNTuple is applied in comparison to TTree will be shown. In Chapter 5, I will demonstrate the performance studies conducted for RNTuple and how they compare with TTree. In Chapter 6, I will describe the Analysis Grand Challenge (AGC) which served as a benchmark for RNTuple. Finally I will give my conclusions in Chapter 7.

CHAPTER 2

THE ATLAS EXPERIMENT

A Toroidal LHC Apparatus, mainly known as ATLAS, is a particle physics experiment located at the Large Hadron Collider near Geneva, Switzerland. ATLAS is 44 meters long and 25 meters in diameter, making it the largest detector ever constructed for a particle collider. It is designed as a general-purpose particle physics experiment, focused on precision measurements of the Standard Model. Research from ATLAS physicists has led to ground-breaking discoveries, such that of the Higgs boson.

2.1 Detector Technology

To do this, ATLAS has six different detecting subsystems wrapped concentrically in layers around the collision point to record the trajectory, momentum, and energy of particles. Apart, a hurge magnet system bends the paths of the charged particles so that their momenta can be measured as precisely as possible. Overall, the detector tracks and identifies particles to investigate a wide range of physics.

2.1.1 Inner Detector

what is its main functions

94 #### 2.1.1.1 Pixel Detector

95 #### 2.1.1.2 Semiconductor Tracker

96 #### 2.1.1.3 Transition Radiation Tracker

97 ### 2.1.2 Calorimeter

98 #### 2.1.2.1 Liquid Argon Calorimeter

99 ### 2.1.3 Tile Hadronic Calorimeter

100 ### 2.1.4 Muon Spectrometer

101 #### 2.1.4.1 Thin Gap Chambers

102 #### 2.1.4.2 Resistive Plate Chambers

103 #### 2.1.4.3 Monitored Drift Tubes

104 #### 2.1.4.4 Small-Strip Thin-Gap

105 #### 2.1.4.5 Micromegas

106 ### 2.1.5 Magnet System