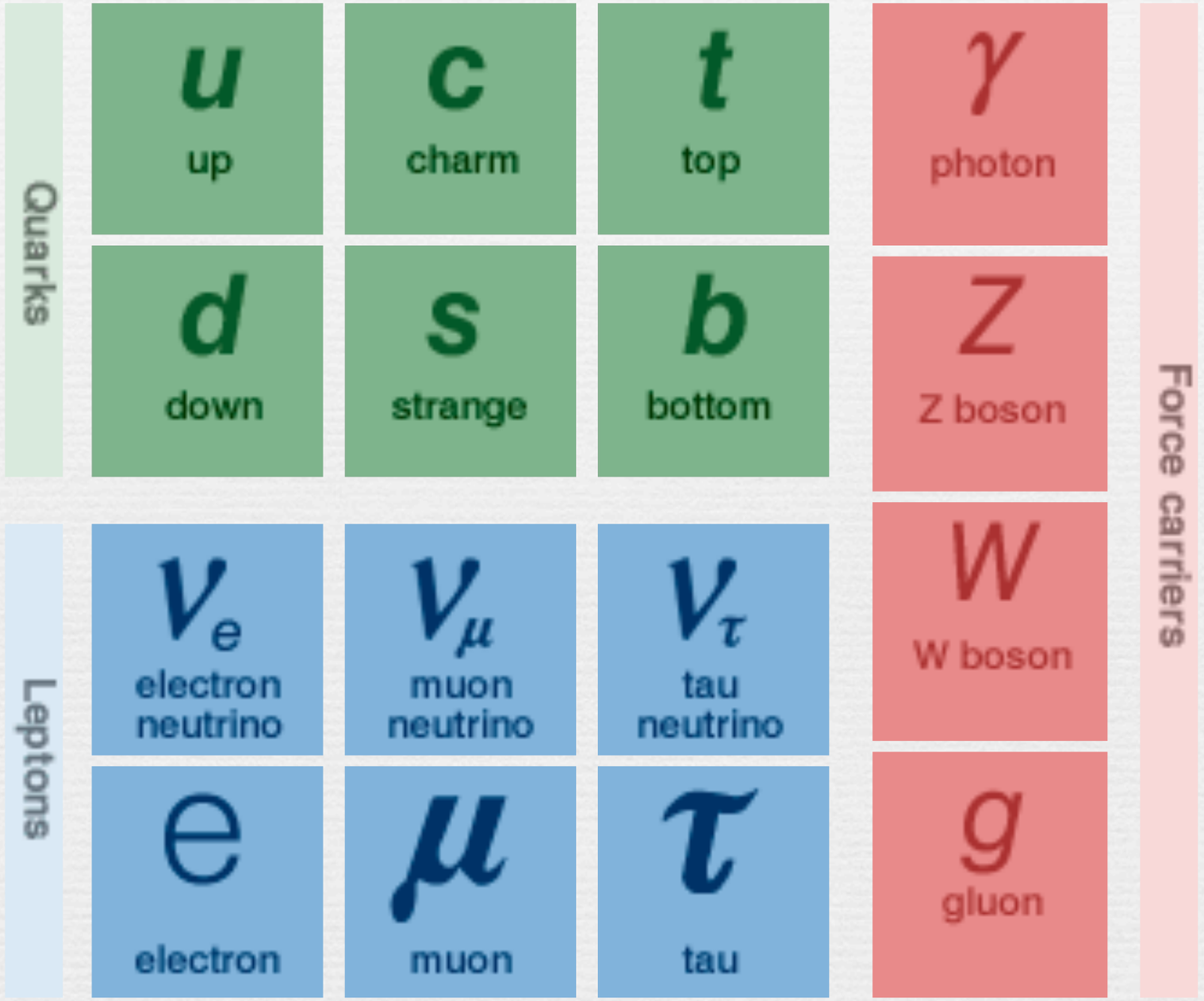
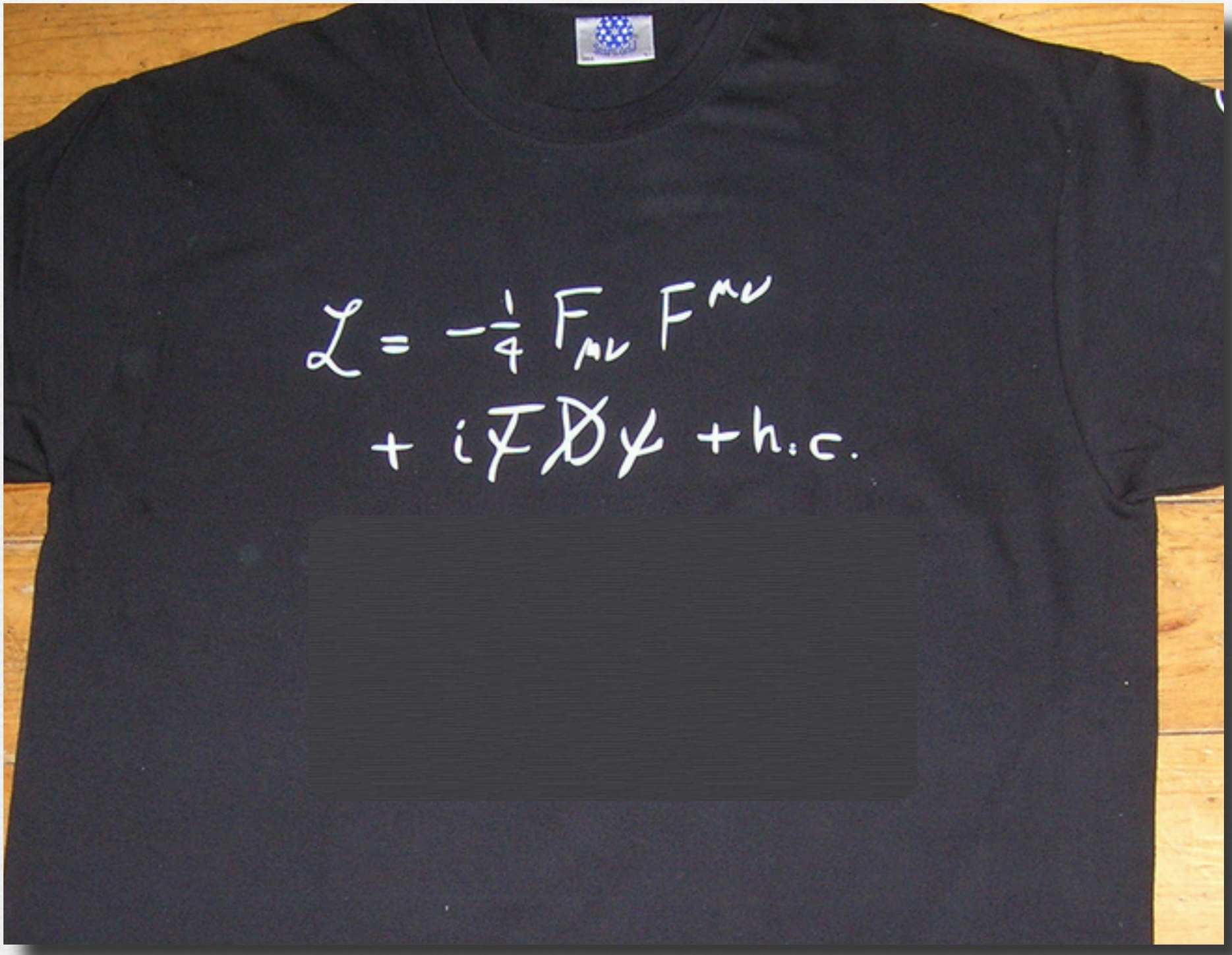
Computing in Particle Physics

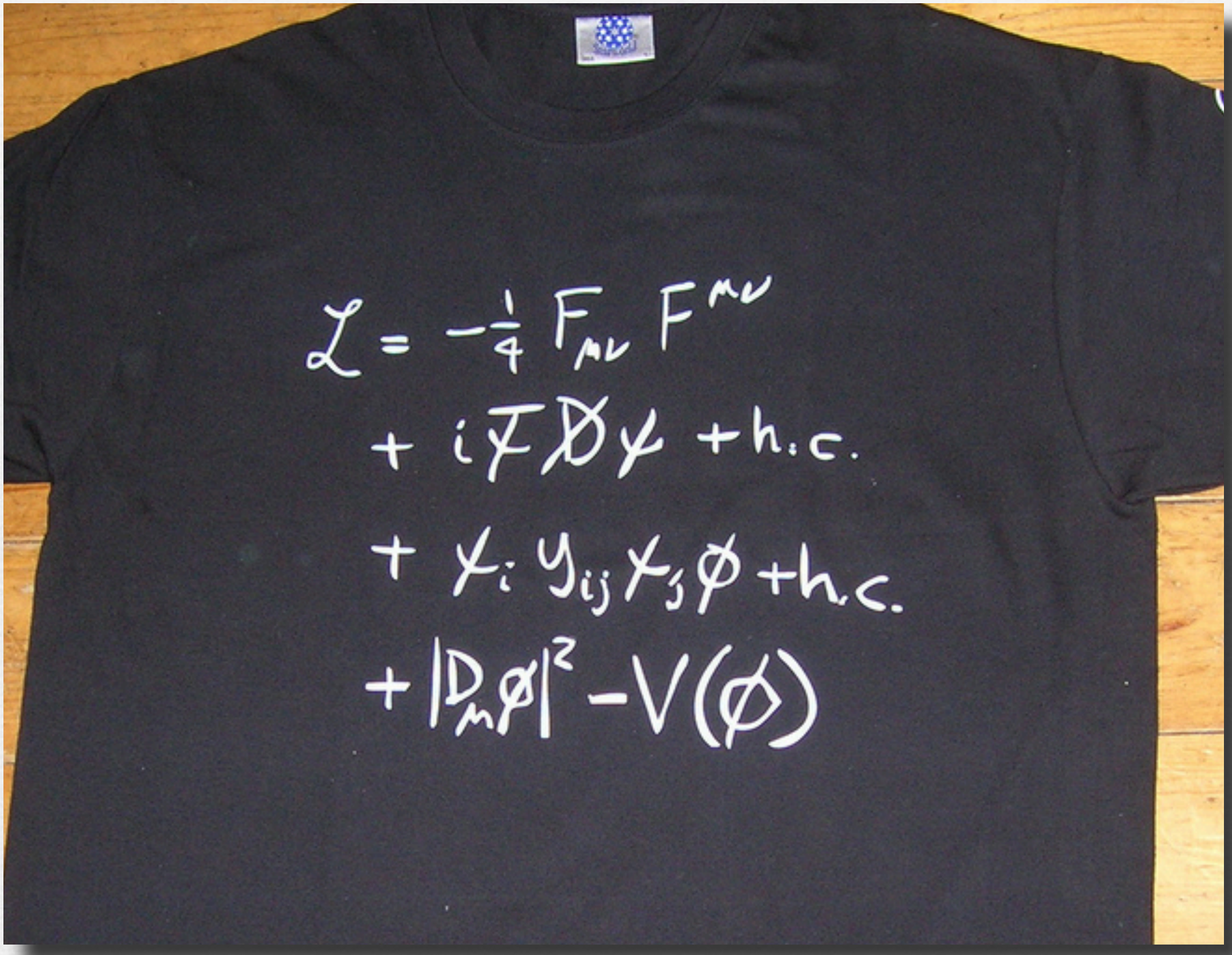
David Grellscheid
IPPP, Durham University
2013-03-21

Workshop on Computer Programming and Advanced Tools
11–22 March 2013

What are the fundamental building blocks of Nature?


Quarks
u
up
c
charm
t
top
γ
photon
d
down
s
strange
b
bottom
Z
Z boson
Leptons
ν_e
electron neutrino
ν_μ
muon neutrino
ν_τ
tau neutrino
W
W boson
e
electron
μ
muon
τ
tau
g
gluon
Force carriers


$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$
$+ i\bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c.$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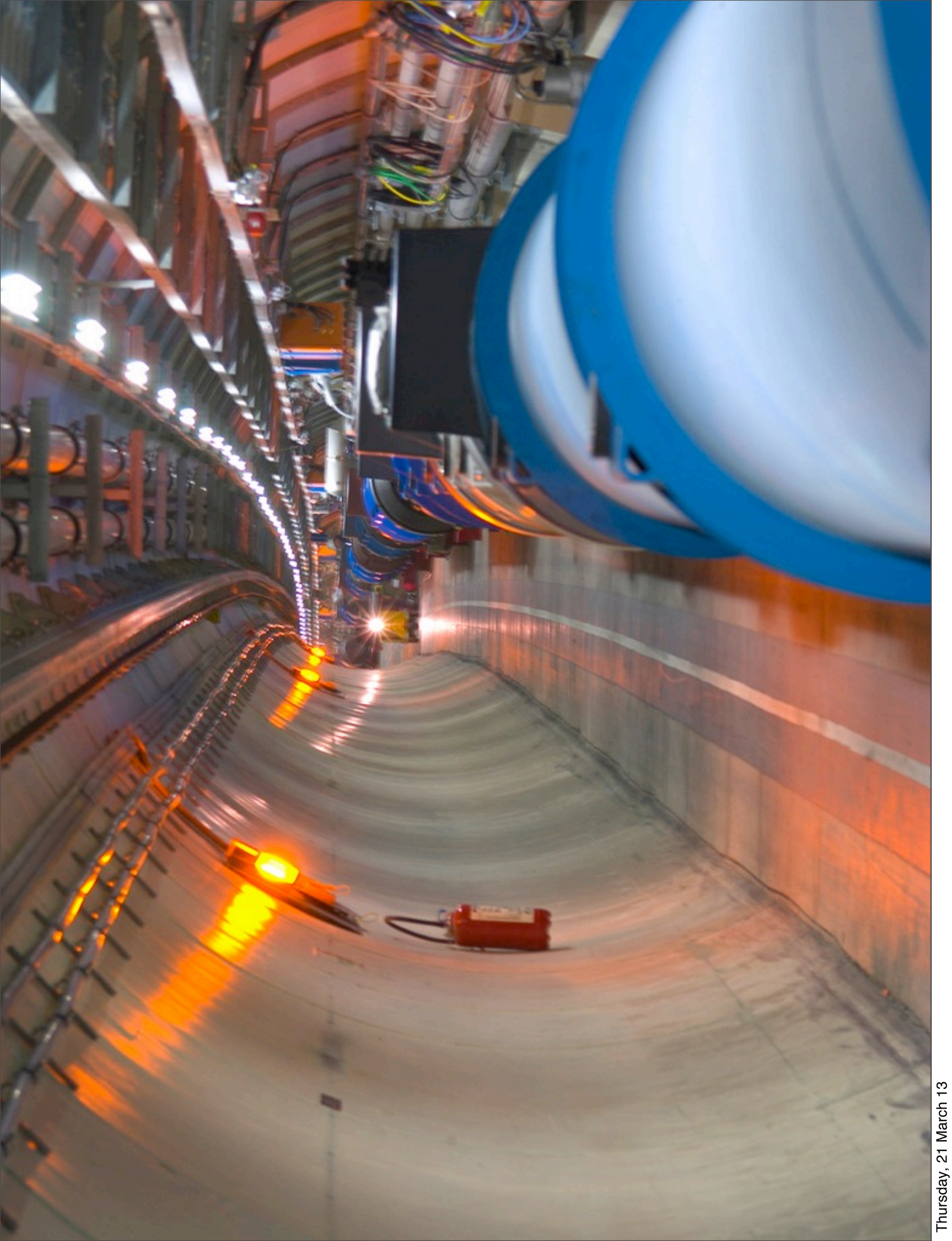
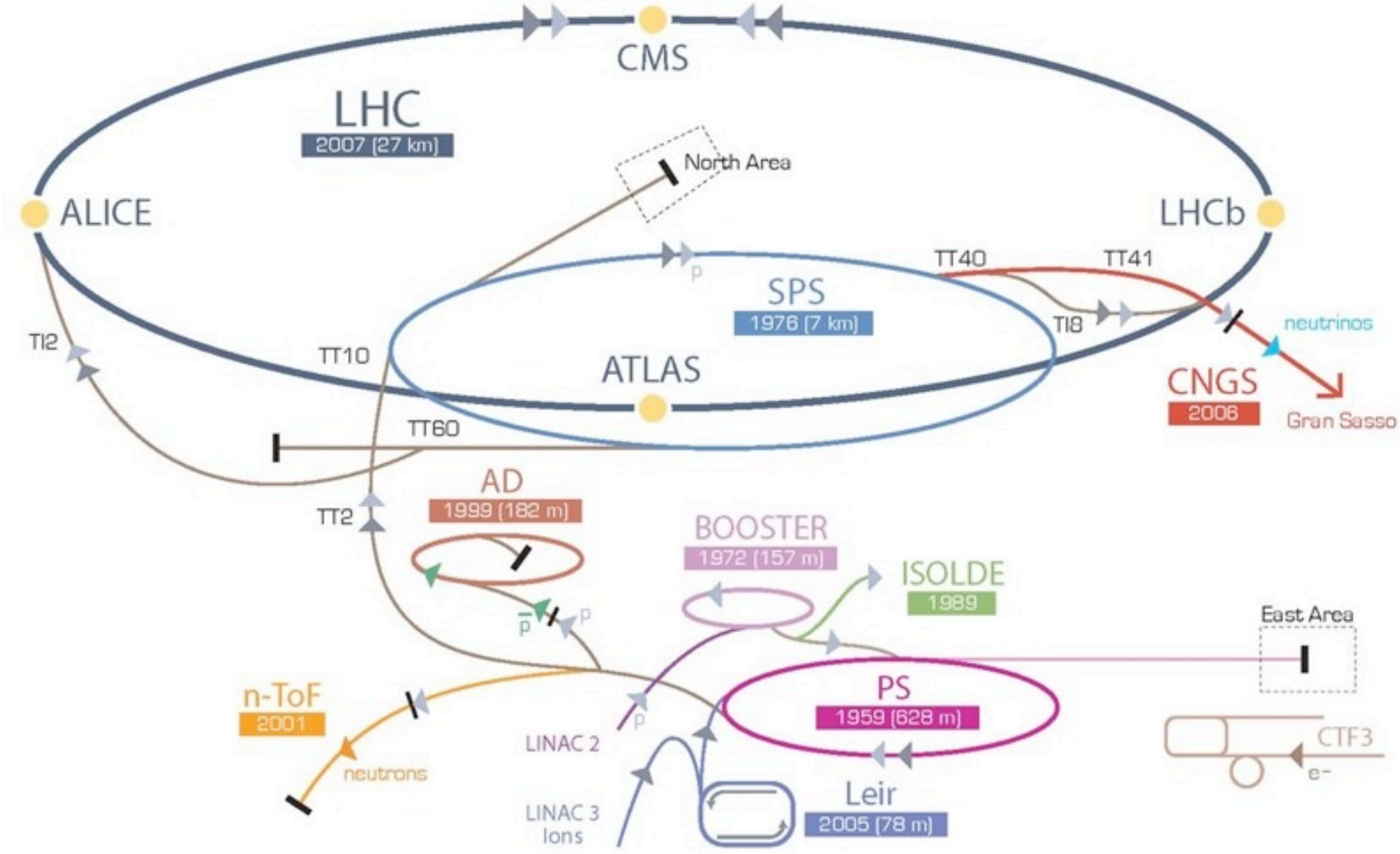
$+ i\bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c.$
$+ \chi_i y_{ij} \chi_j \phi + h.c.$
$+ |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$

Thursday, 21 March 13



Thursday, 21 March 13

CERN Accelerator Complex



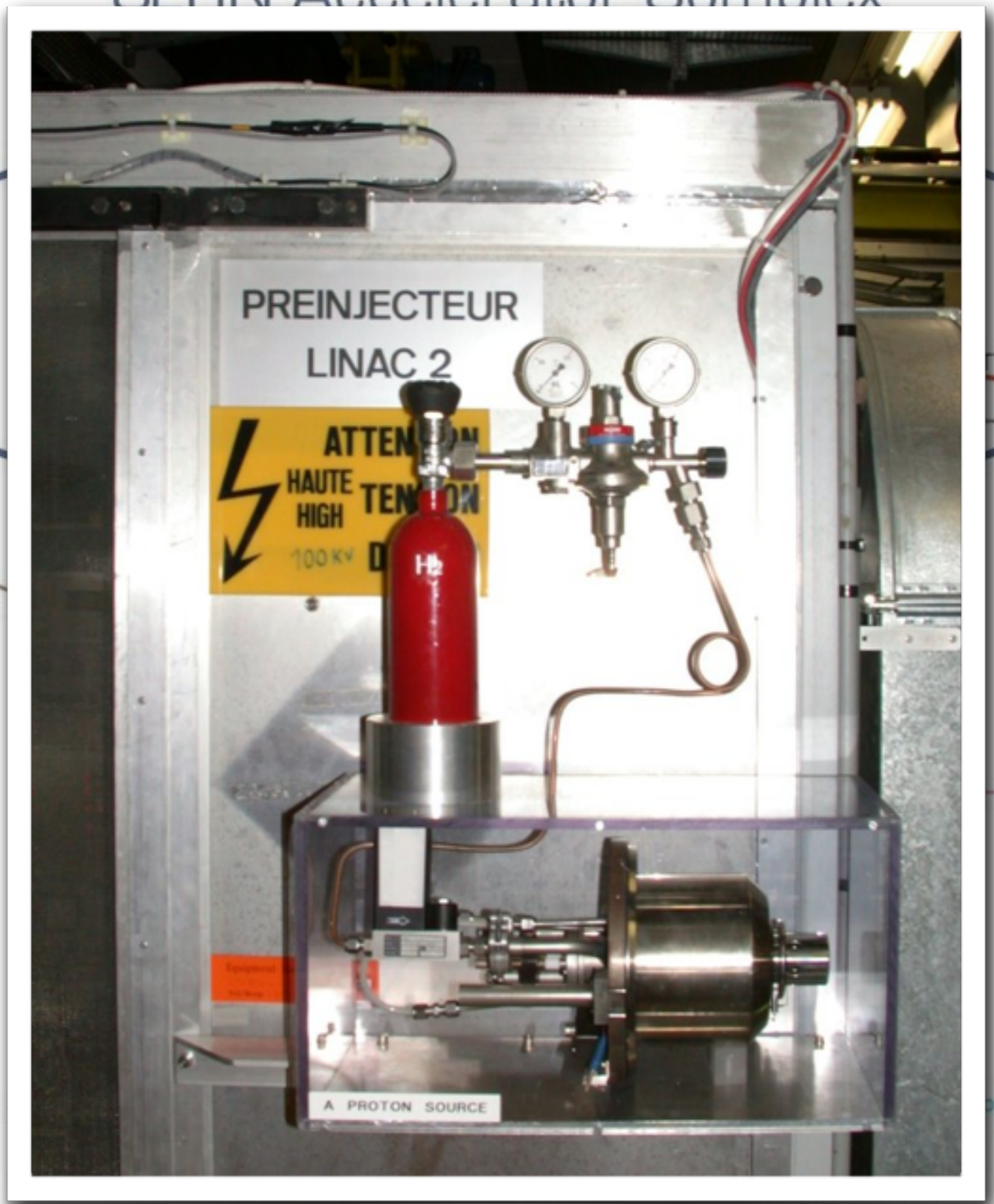
p (proton) ion neutrons p̄ (antiproton) proton/antiproton conversion neutrinos electron

LHC Large Hadron Collider SPS Super Proton Synchrotron PS Proton Synchrotron

AD Antiproton Decelerator CTF3 Clic Test Facility CNGS Cern Neutrinos to Gran Sasso ISOLDE Isotope Separator OnLine DEvice

LEIR Low Energy Ion Ring LINAC LINear ACcelerator n-ToF Neutrons Time Of Flight

CERN Accelerator Complex



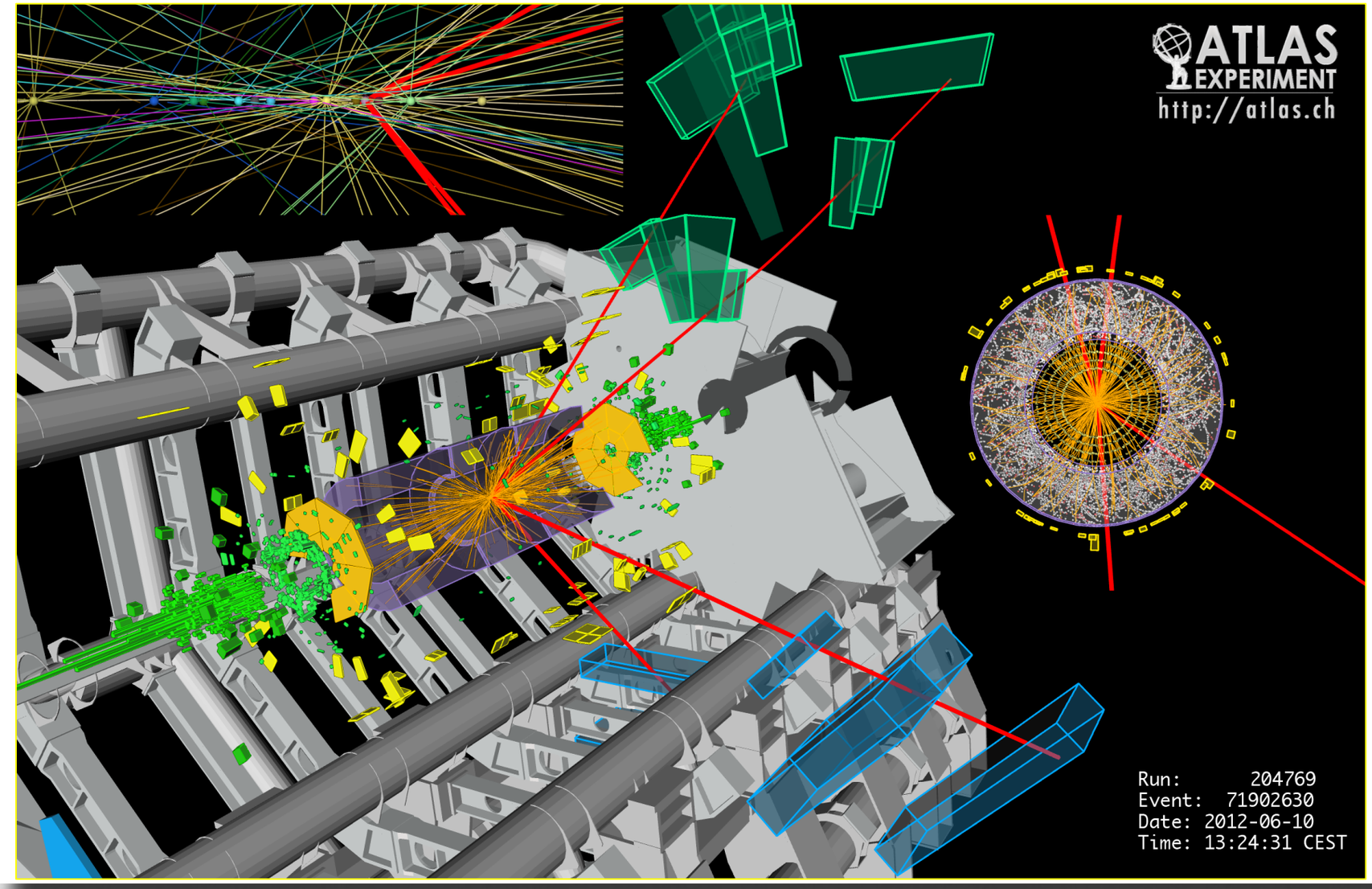
ALICE
TI2
LHCb
TT41
neutrinos
CNGS
2006
Gran Sasso
East Area
CTF3
e-

p (proton)
electron

AD Antiproton Decelerator CTF3 Clic Test Facility CNGS Cern Neutrinos to Gran Sasso ISOLDE Isotope Separator OnLine DEvice
LEIR Low Energy Ion Ring LINAC LINear ACcelerator n-ToF Neutrons Time Of Flight

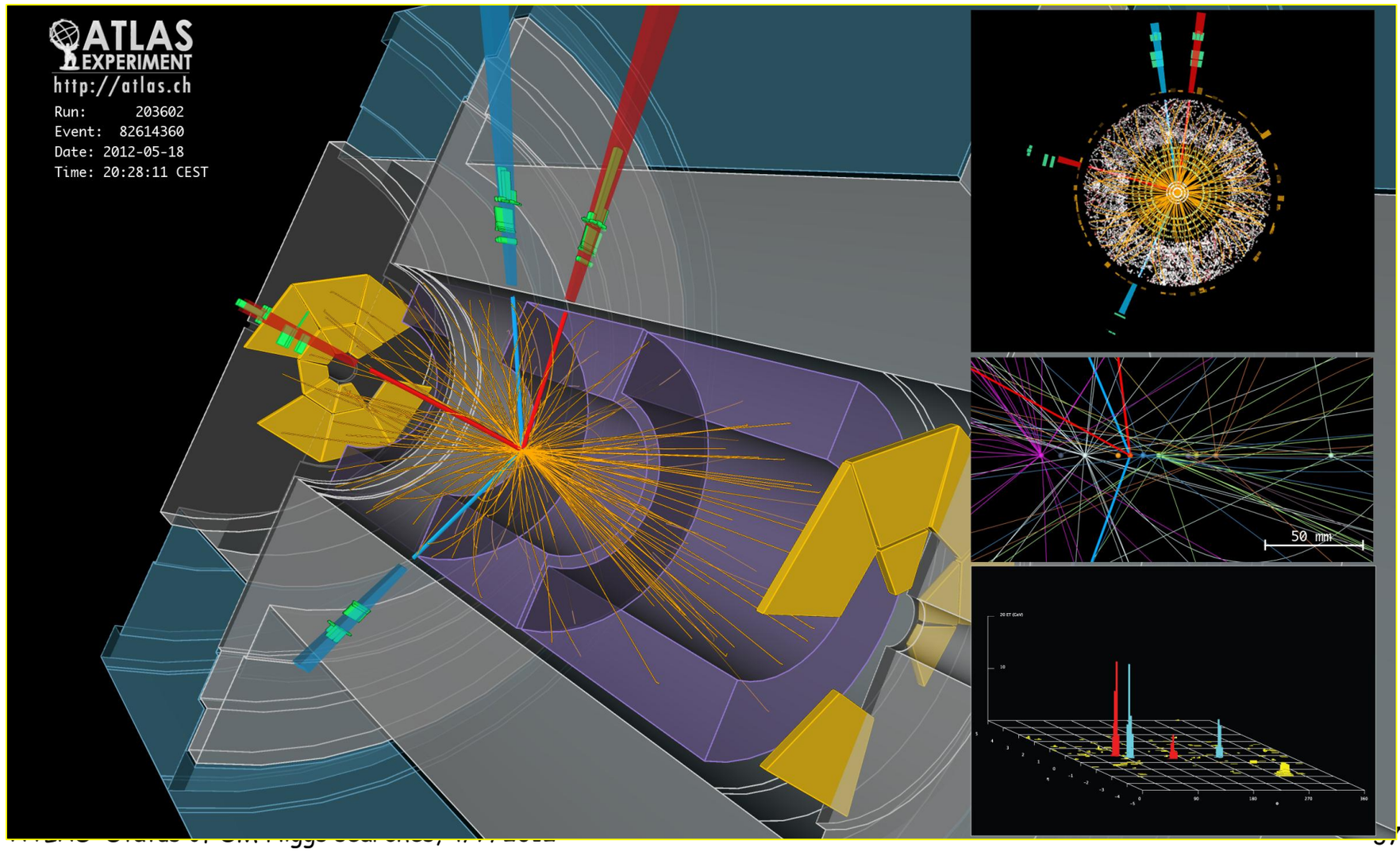
4μ candidate with $m_{4\mu}$= 125.1 GeV

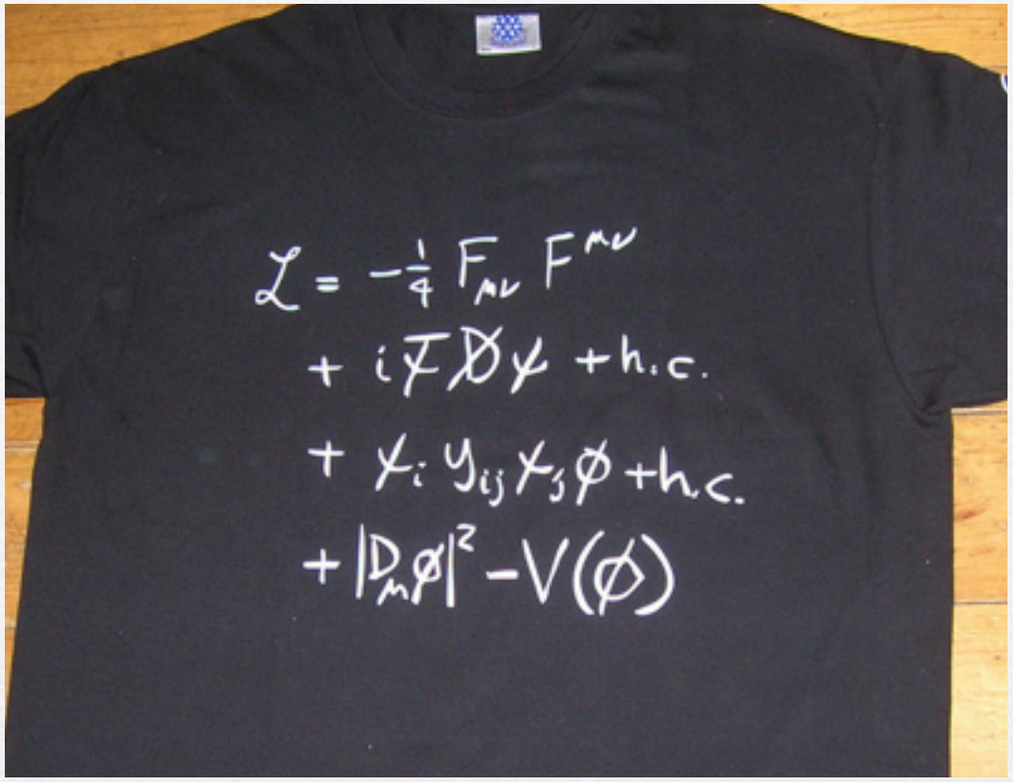
p_T (muons)= 36.1, 47.5, 26.4, 71 .7GeV m_{12}= 86.3 GeV, m_{34}= 31.6 GeV
15 reconstructed vertices

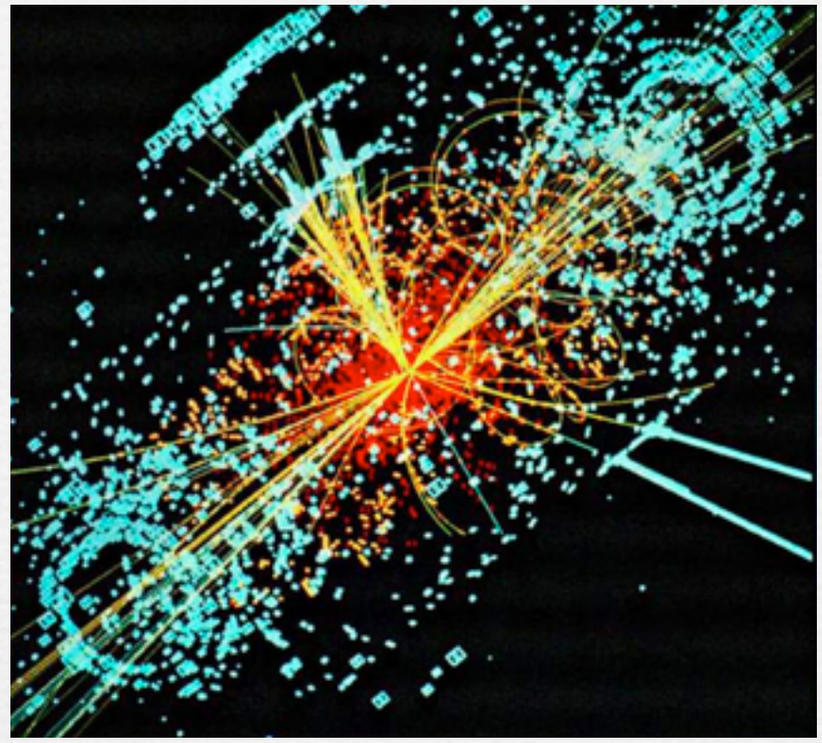


4e candidate with m_{4e}= 124.6 GeV

p_T (electrons)= 24.9, 53.9, 61.9, 17.8 GeV m_{12}= 70.6 GeV, m_{34}= 44.7 GeV
12 reconstructed vertices

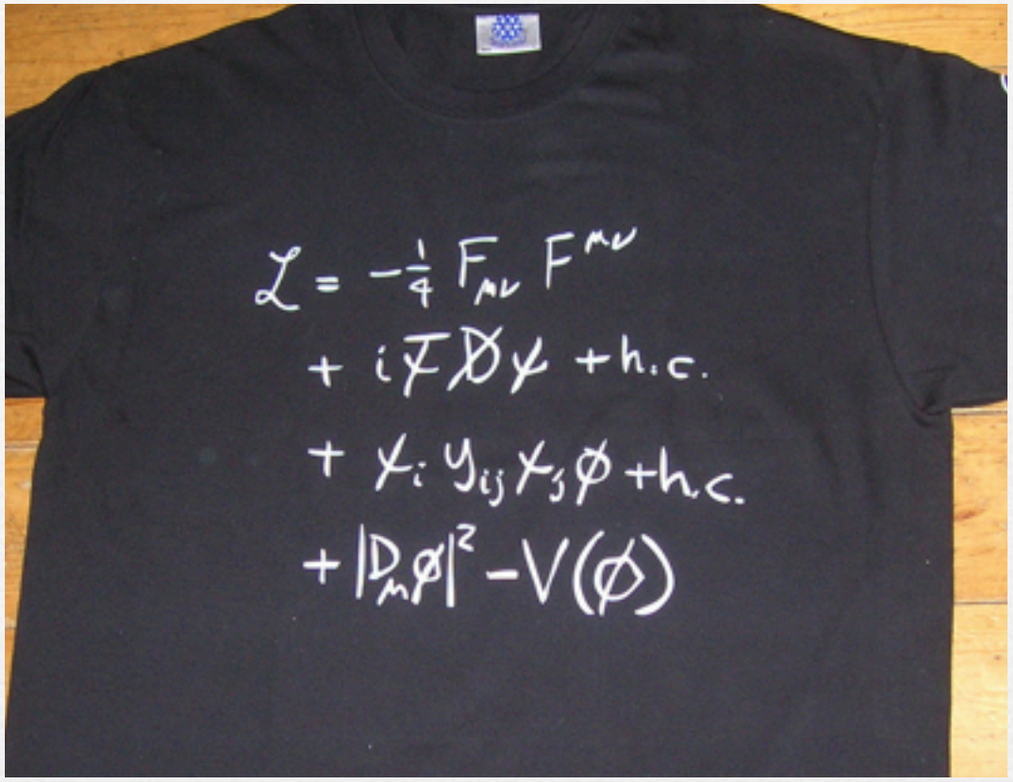


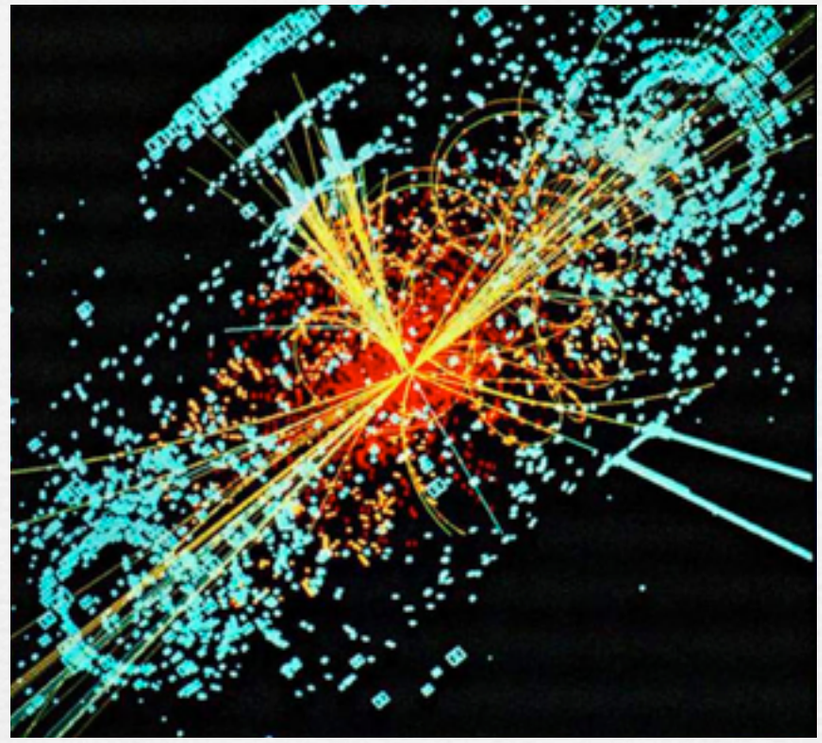




Theory

Experiment





?

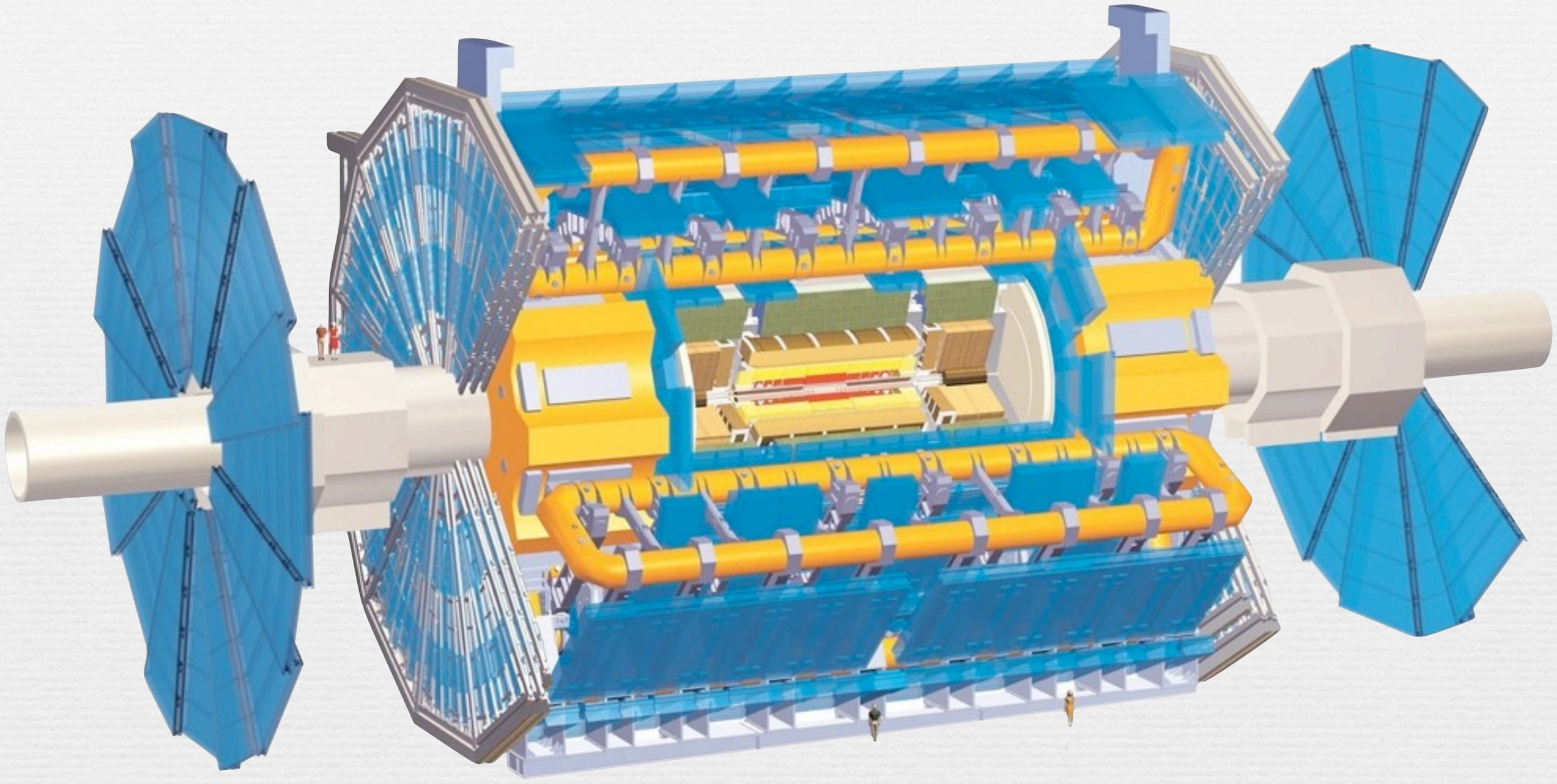
Theory ⟷ Experiment

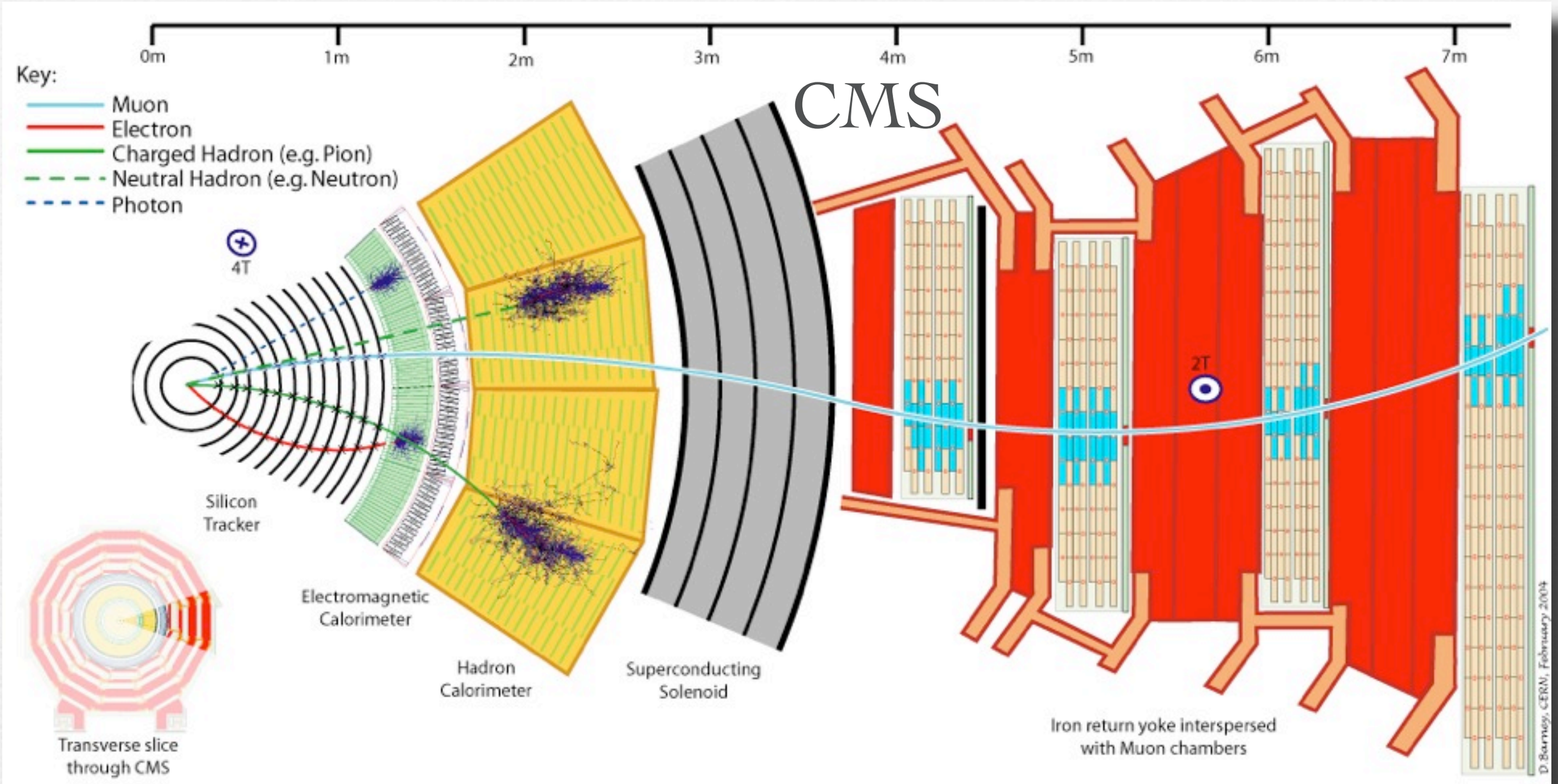
Proton bunches 25 ns apart

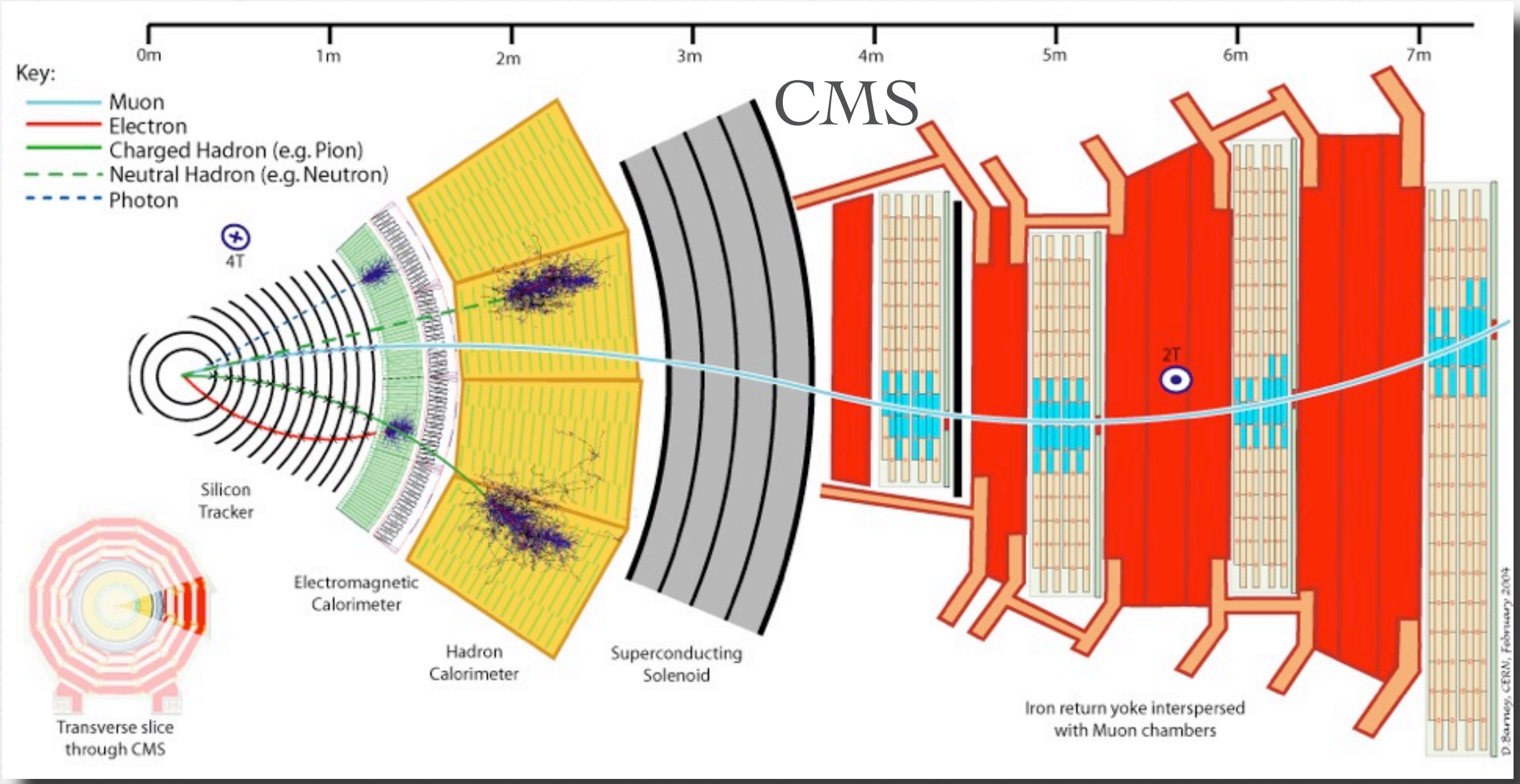
10^{11} protons per bunch

~25 collisions per crossing

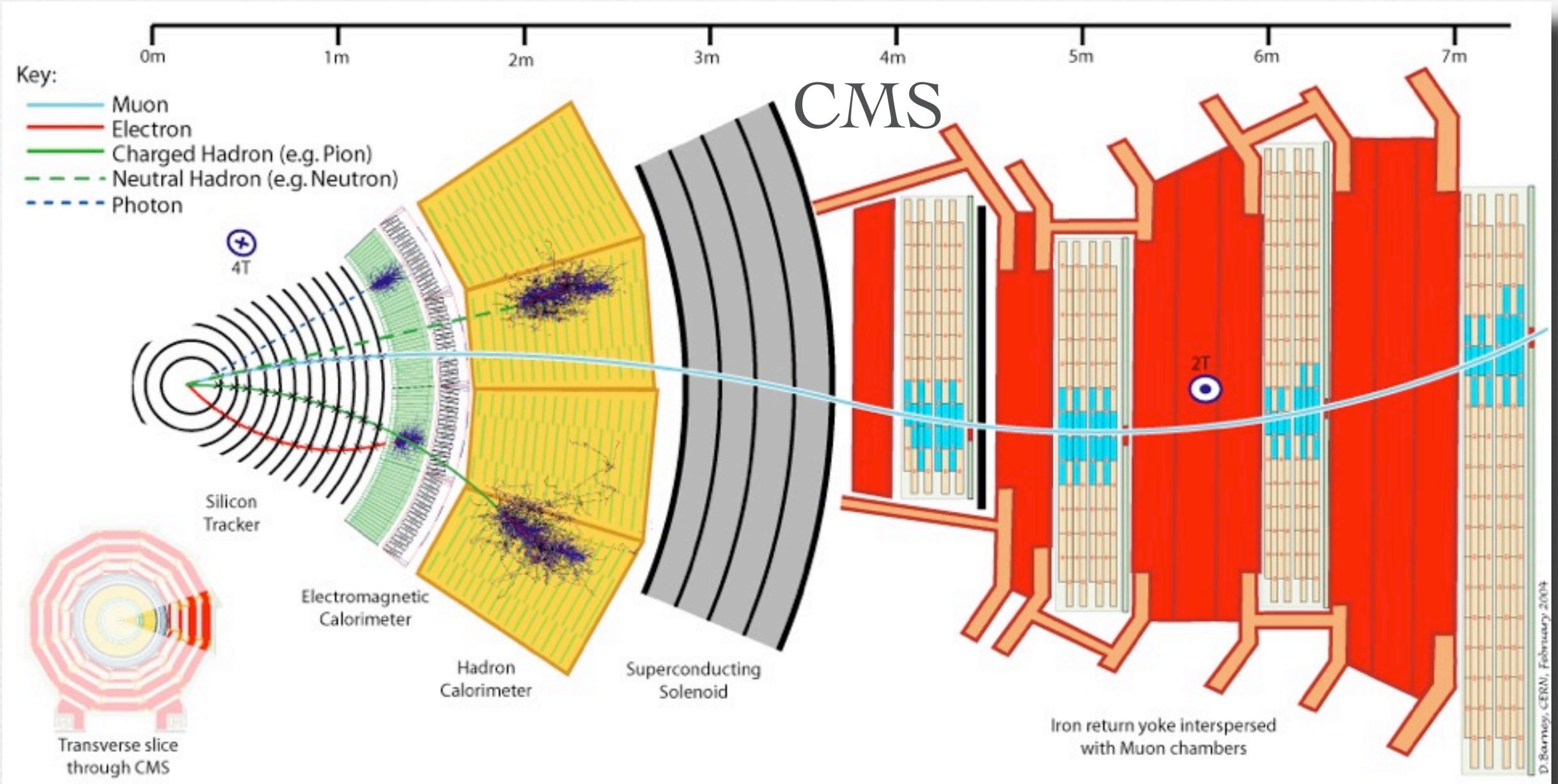
~100 million readout channels, every 25 ns




0m
1m
2m
3m
4m
5m
6m
7m
Key:
Muon
Electron
Charged Hadron (e.g. Pion)
Neutral Hadron (e.g. Neutron)
Photon
CMS
4T
2T
Silicon Tracker
Electromagnetic Calorimeter
Hadron Calorimeter
Superconducting Solenoid
Iron return yoke interspersed with Muon chambers
Transverse slice through CMS
D Barney, CERN, February 2004

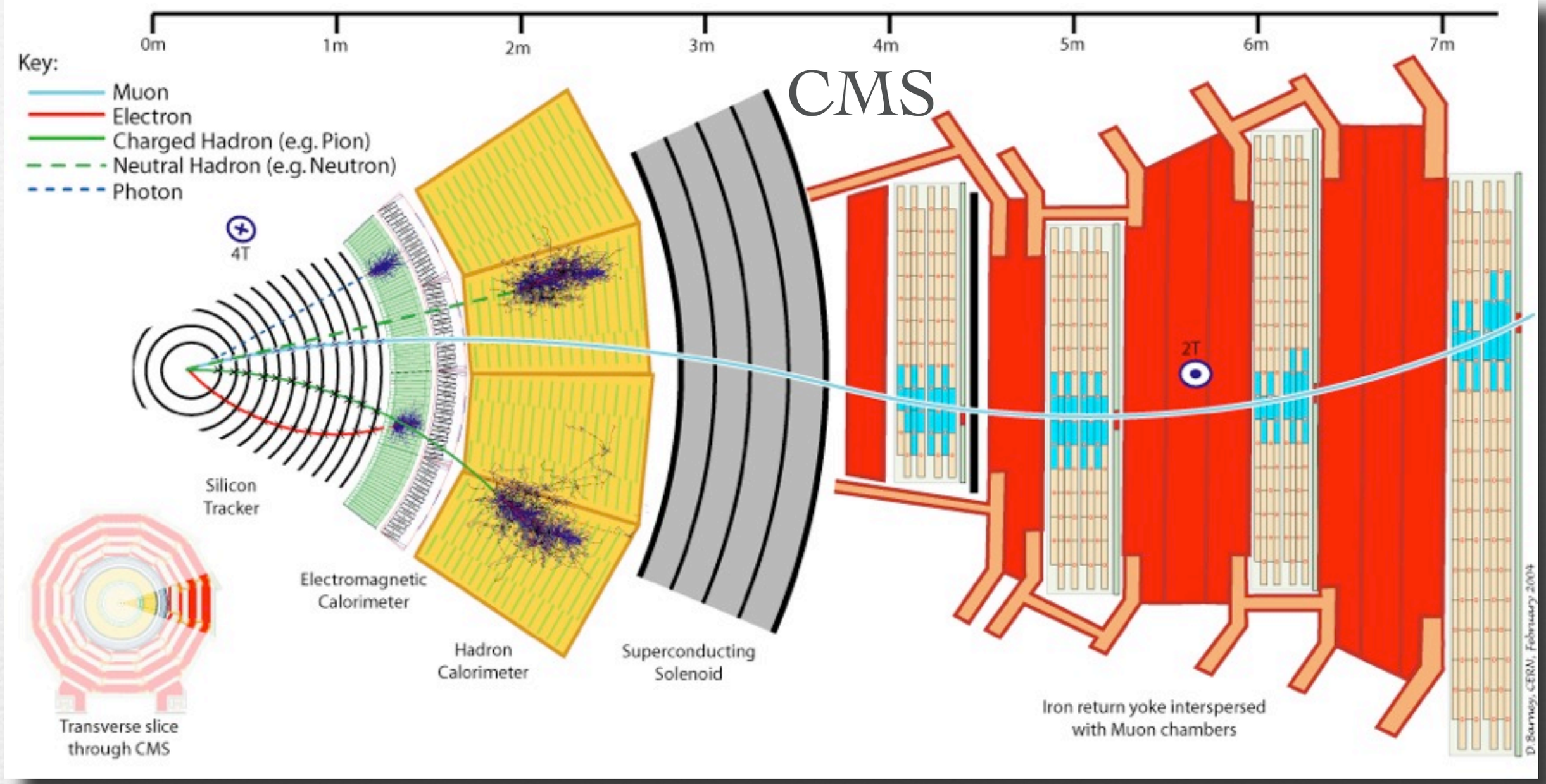


After zeroes removed, 1.6 MB / event



After zeroes removed, 1.6 MB / event

* 40 M events / s = 64 TB / s ?



After zeroes removed, 1.6 MB / event

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Can't save everything

Trigger system to keep only interesting events

	Incoming event rate per second	Outgoing event rate per second	Reduction factor
Level 1	40 000 000	100 000	400
Level 2	100 000	3 000	30
Level 3	3 000	200	15

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200 events / s * 1.6 MB / event = 320 MB / s

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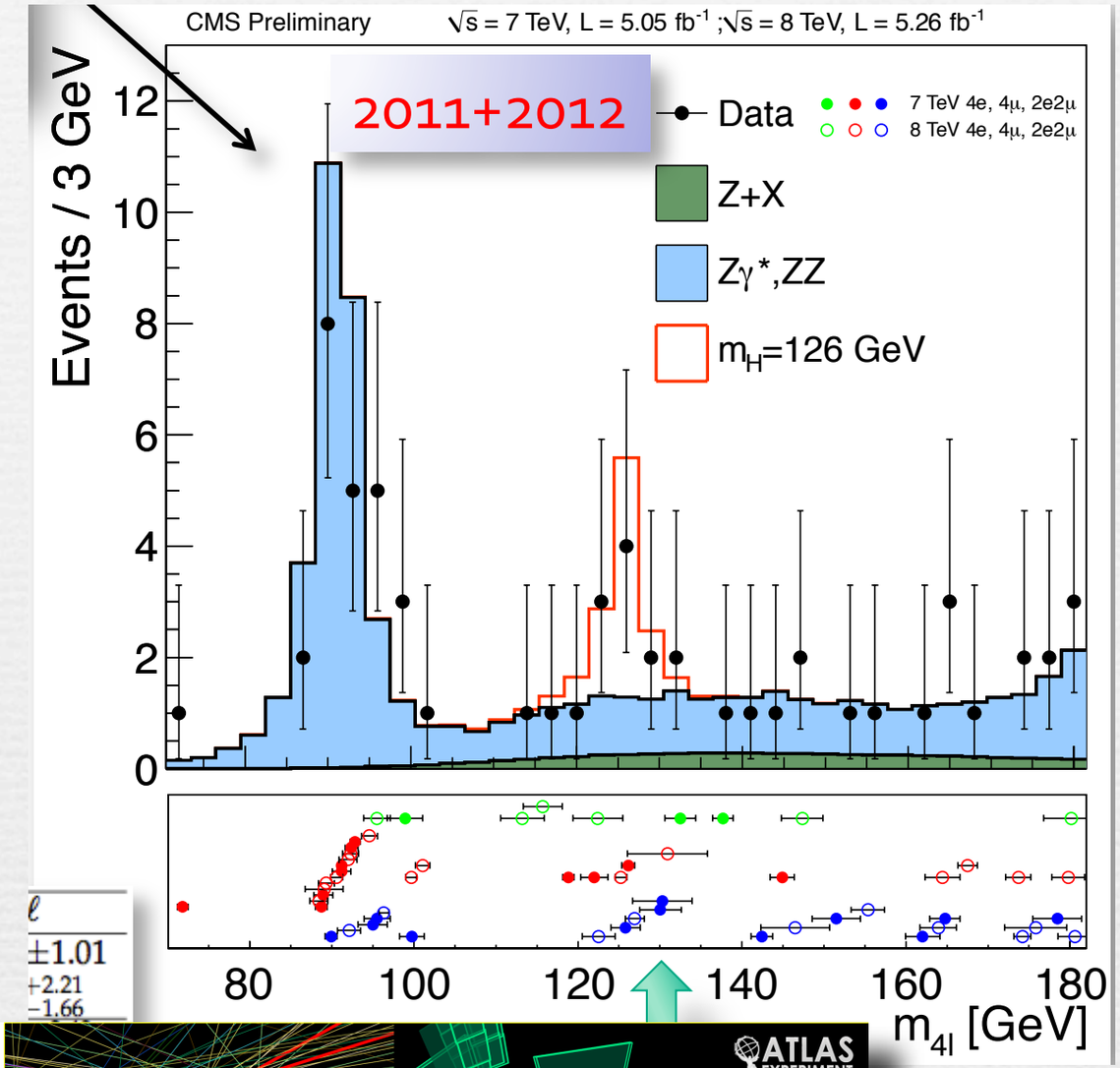
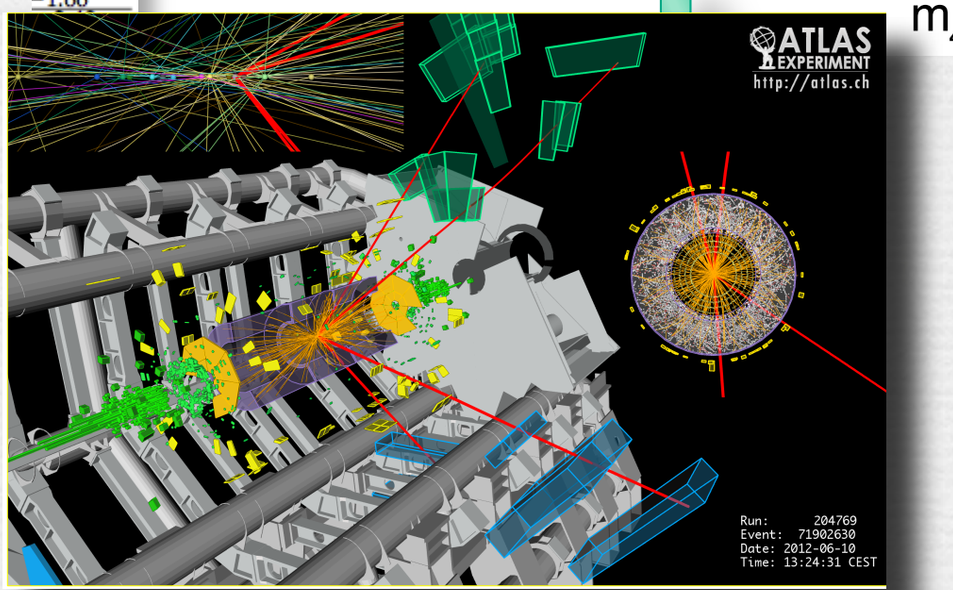
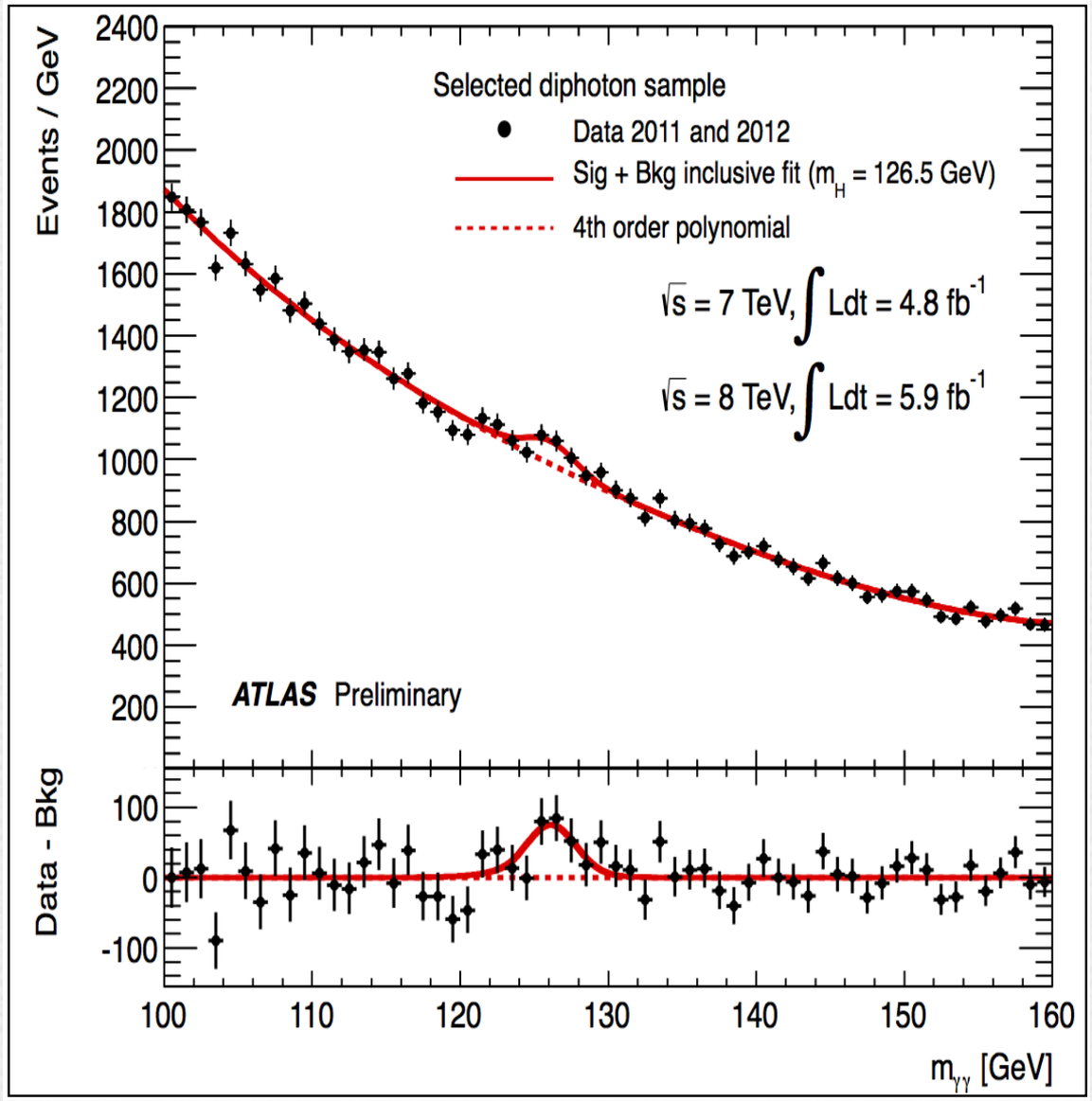
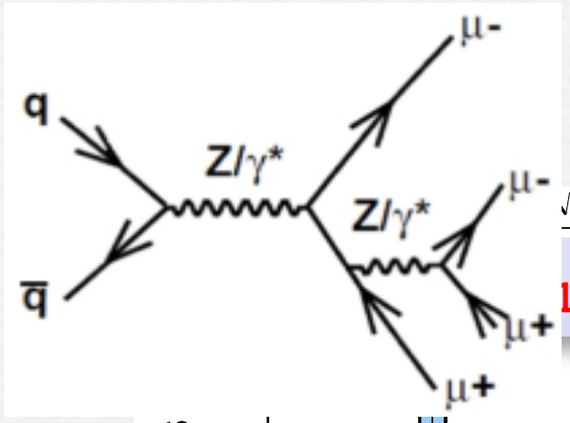
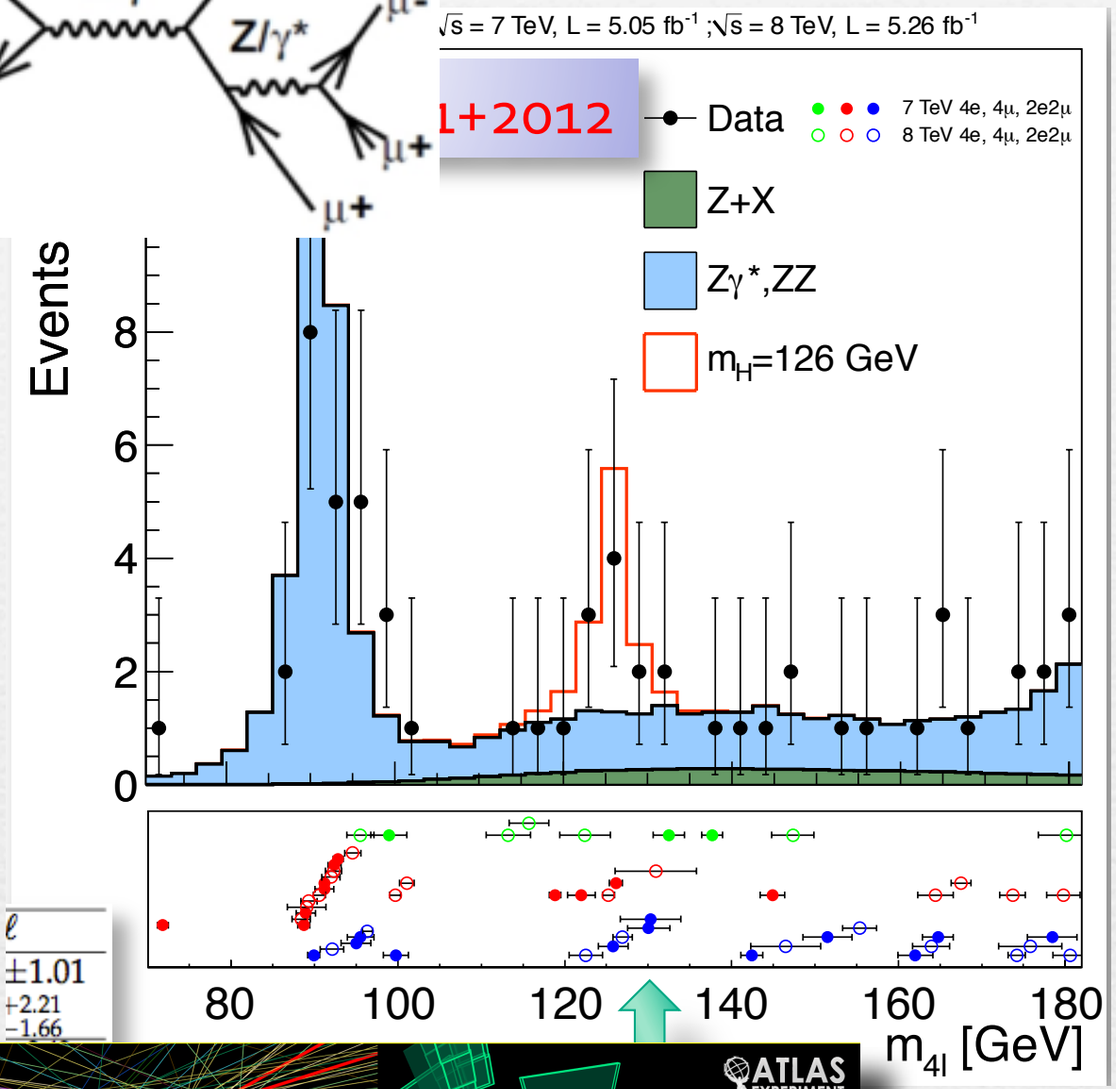
Analysis is done offline,
~3000 collaboration members should have
equal access to data worldwide


CMS Preliminary
√s = 7 TeV, L = 5.05 fb-1 ;√s = 8 TeV, L = 5.26 fb-1
2011+2012
Data
7 TeV 4e, 4μ, 2e2μ
8 TeV 4e, 4μ, 2e2μ
Z+X
Zγ*,ZZ
mH=126 GeV
Events / 3 GeV
m4l [GeV]


ATLAS
EXPERIMENT
http://atlas.ch
Run: 204769
Event: 71902630
Date: 2012-06-10
Time: 13:24:31 CEST


Selected diphoton sample
Data 2011 and 2012
Sig + Bkg inclusive fit (mH = 126.5 GeV)
4th order polynomial
√s = 7 TeV, ∫ Ldt = 4.8 fb-1
√s = 8 TeV, ∫ Ldt = 5.9 fb-1
ATLAS Preliminary
Events / GeV
Data - Bkg
mγγ [GeV]


q
q̄
Z/γ*
Z/γ*
μ-
μ-
μ+
μ+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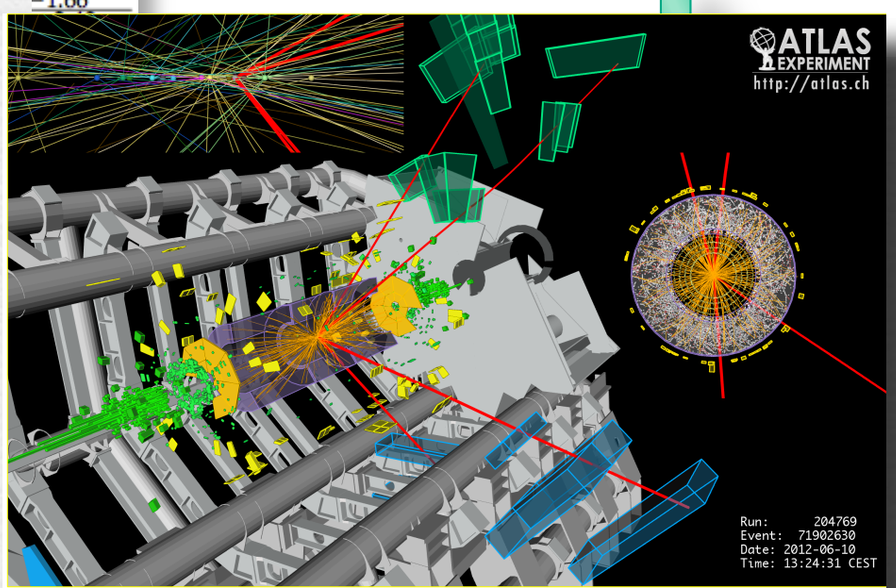
L+2012
Data
7 TeV 4e, 4μ, 2e2μ
8 TeV 4e, 4μ, 2e2μ
Z+X
Zγ*,ZZ
mH=126 GeV
Events
0
2
4
6
8
80
100
120
140
160
180
m4l [GeV]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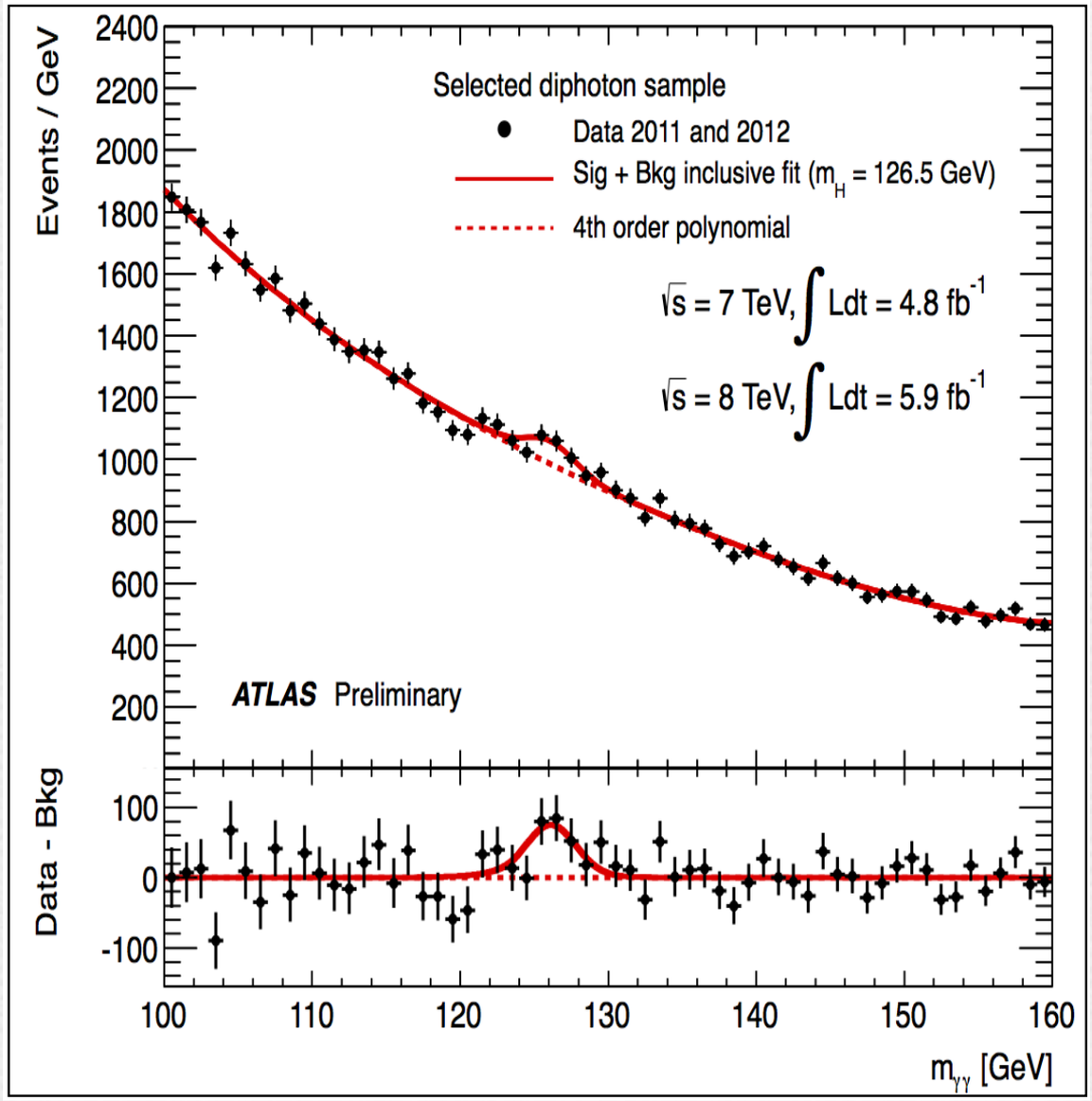
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ATLAS Preliminary
Events / GeV
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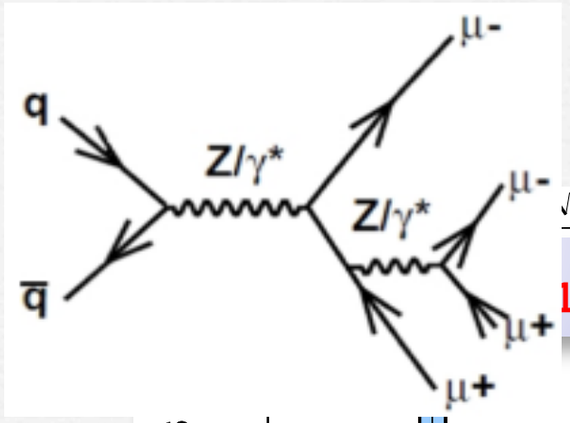
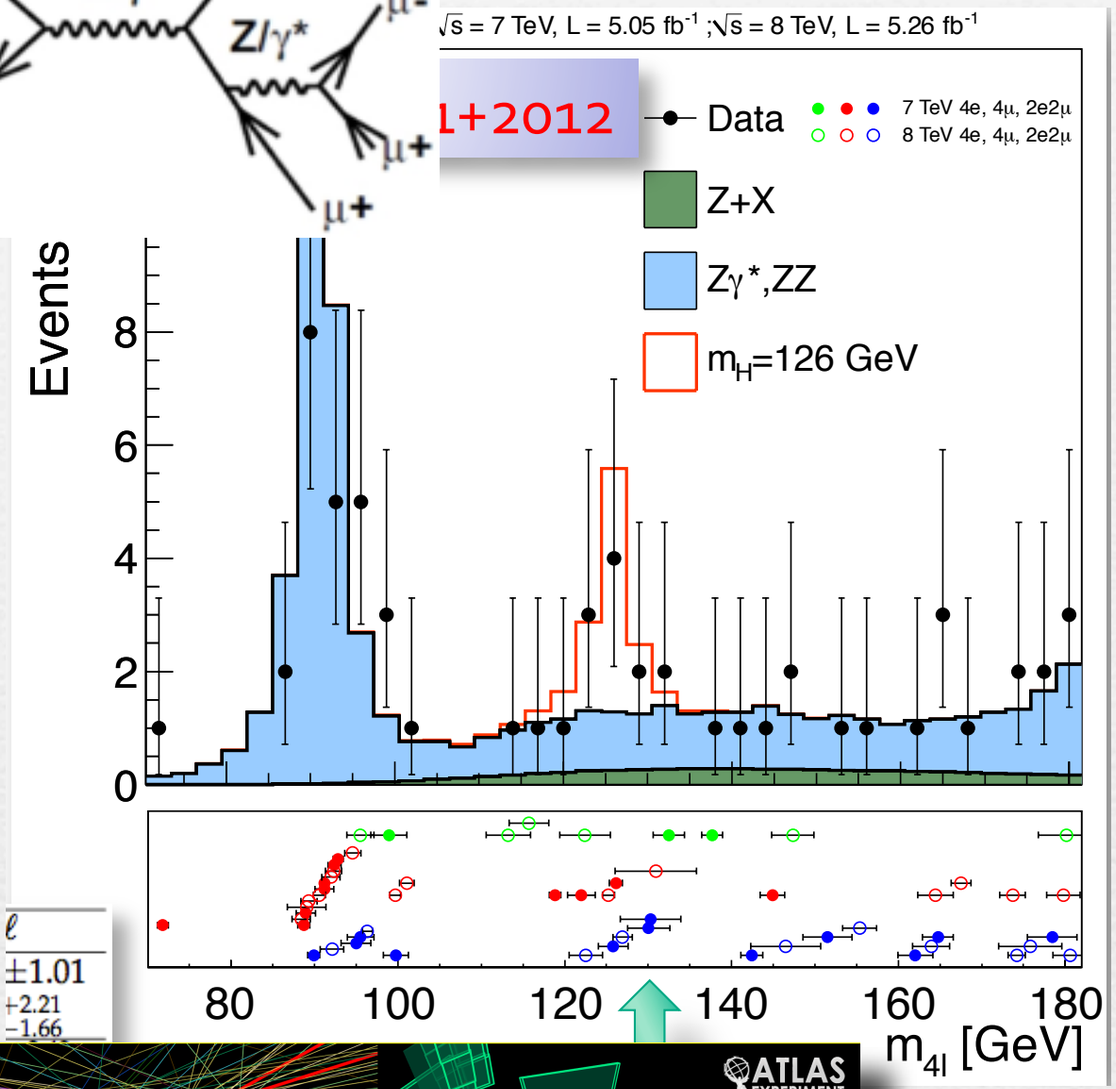
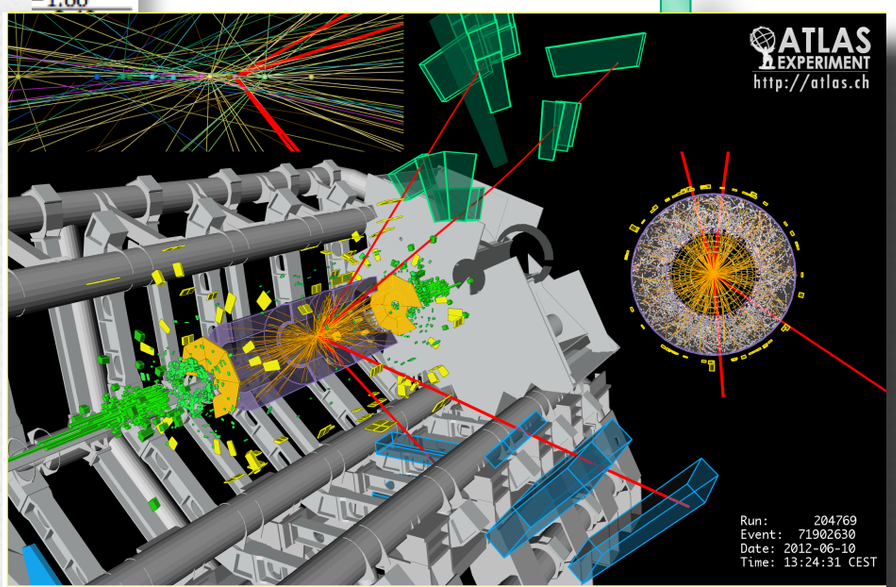
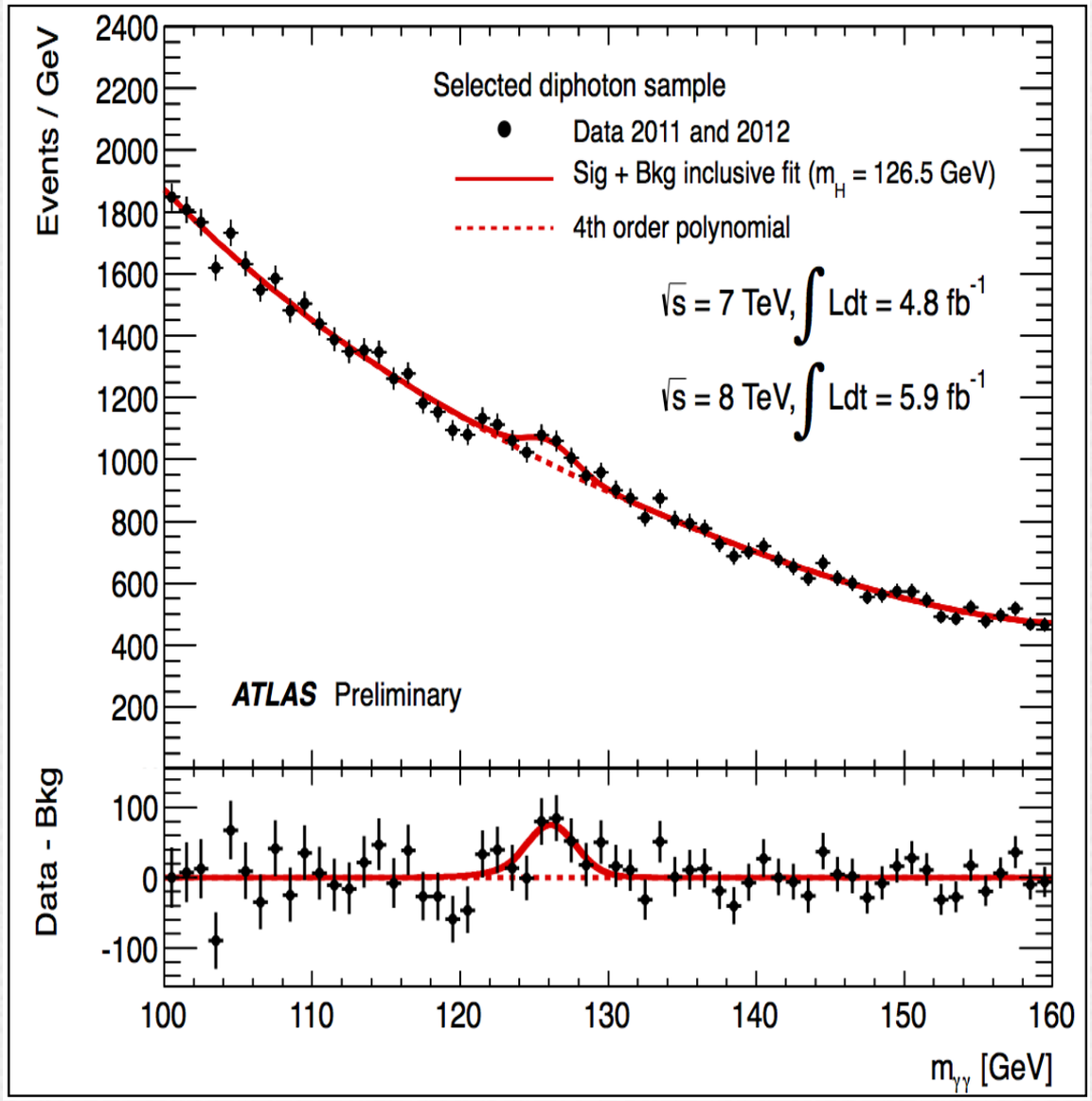
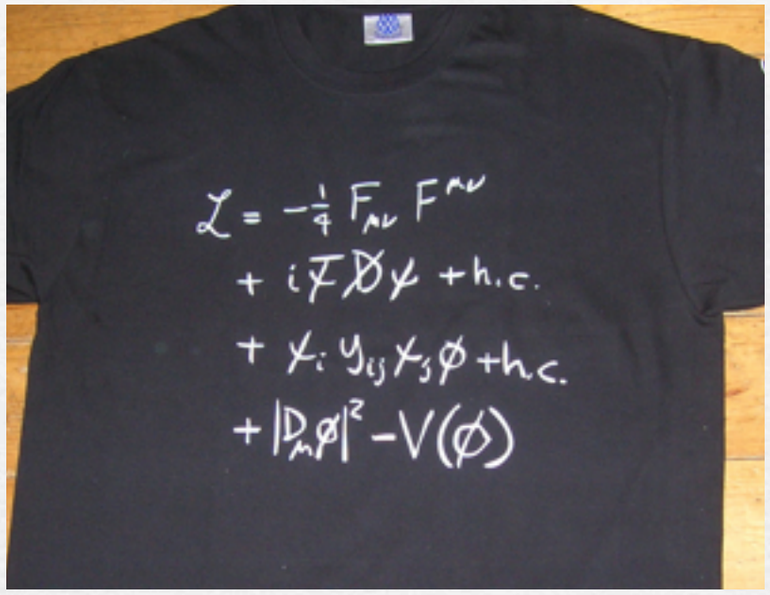
Need to get theory predictions.







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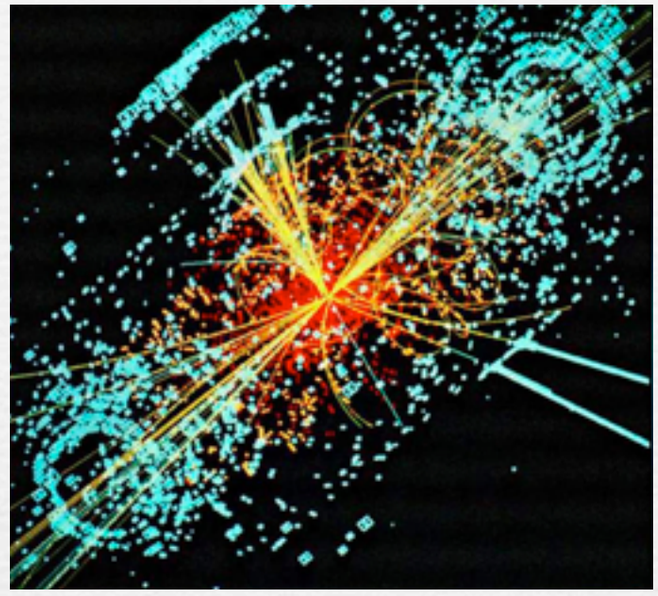

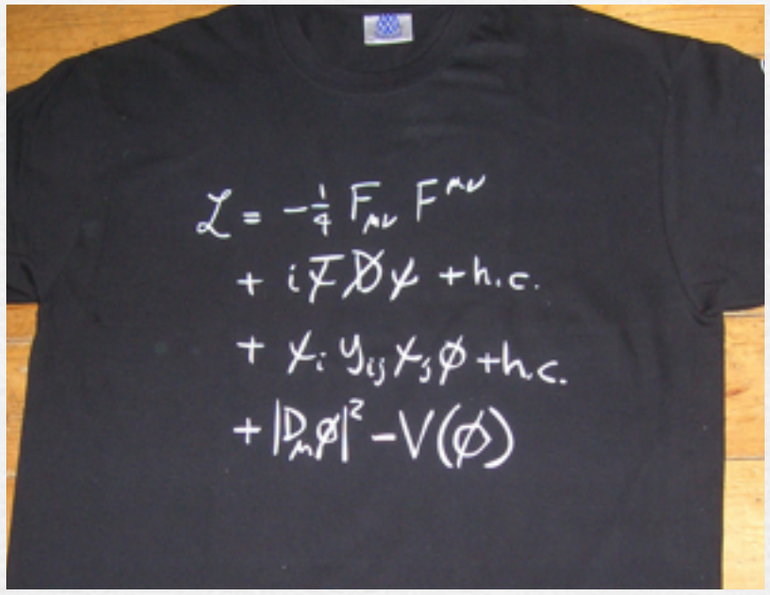
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$+ \mathcal{F}_i y_{ij} \mathcal{F}_j \phi + h.c.$
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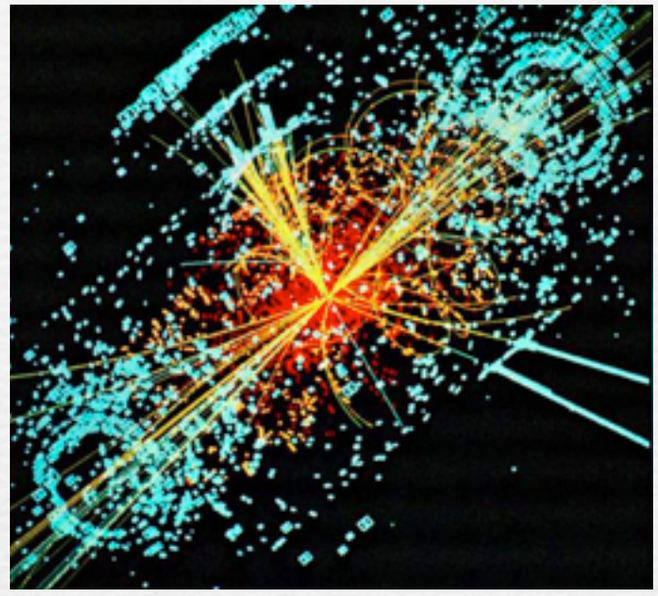
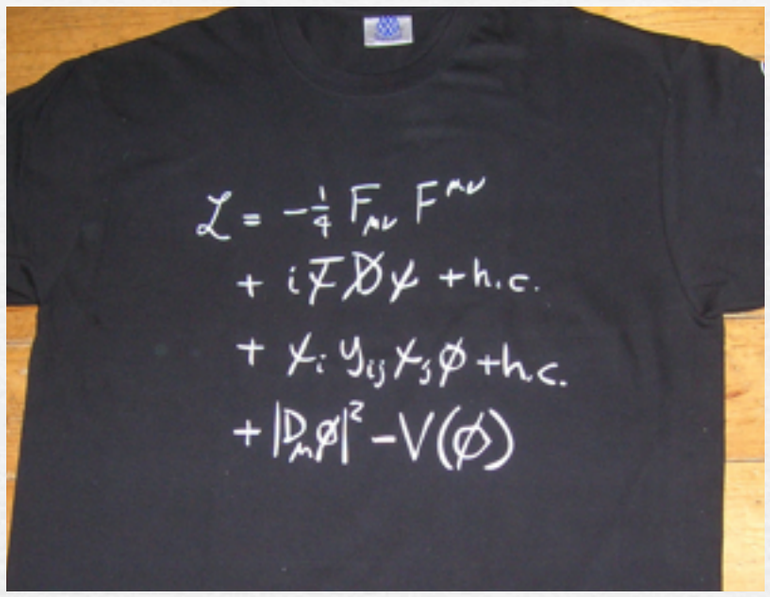
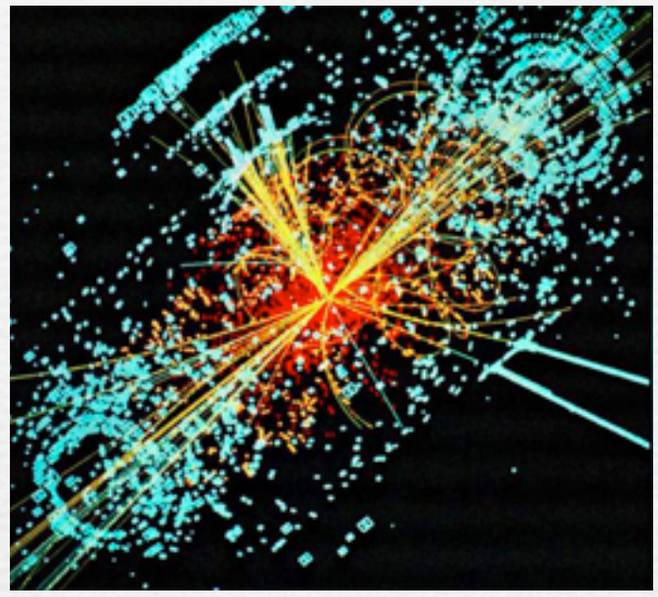
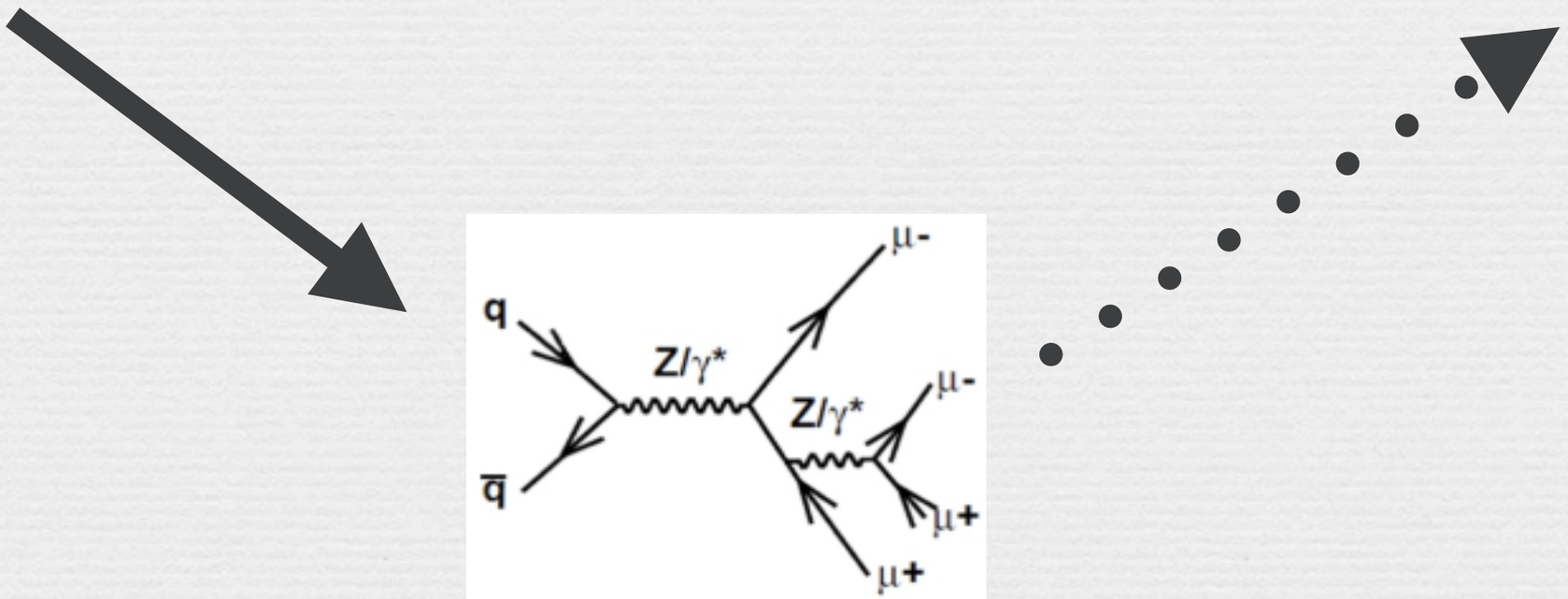








Monte Carlo event generators

Nature

Theory model

Event generator

Detector

Trigger

Simulated events

Reconstructed events

Analysis

Event generator

Matrix element

Parton shower

Hadronization

Decays

Event generator

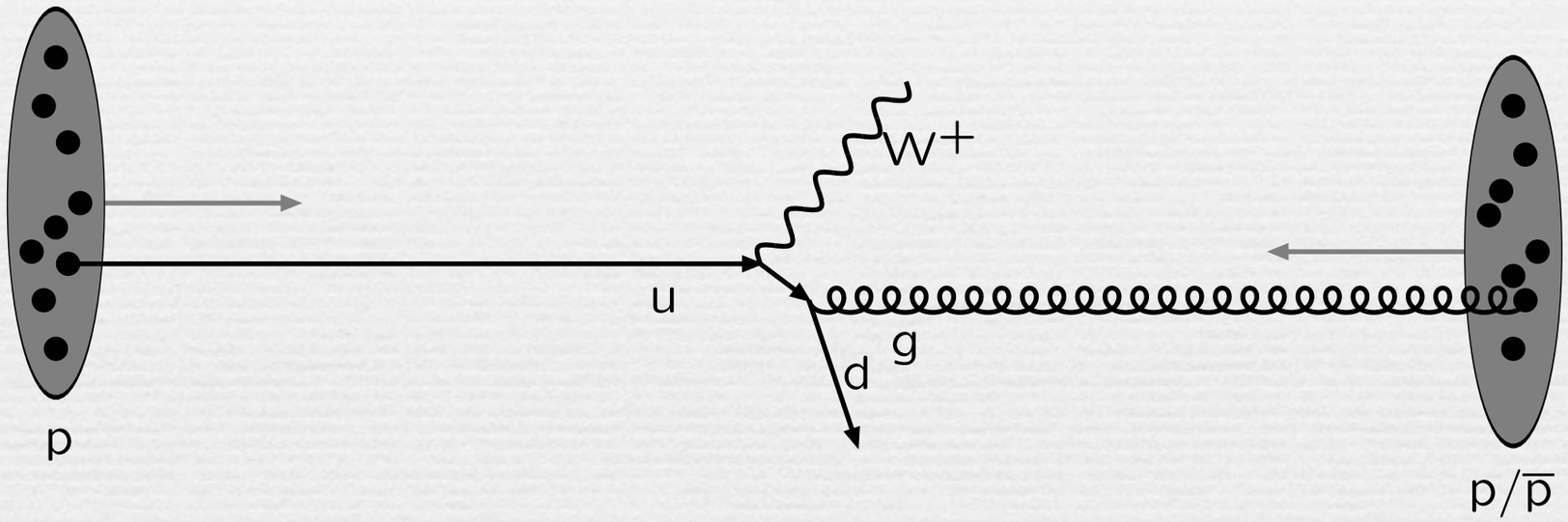
Matrix element — Monte-Carlo integration

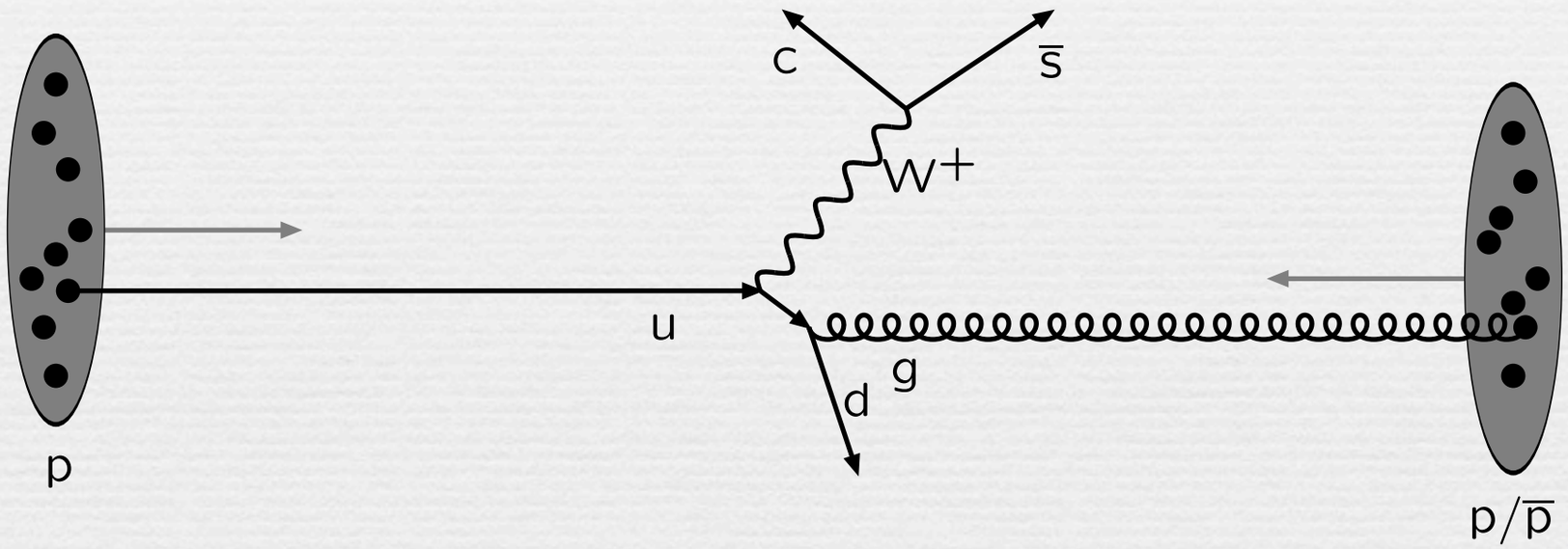
Parton shower — Markov chain

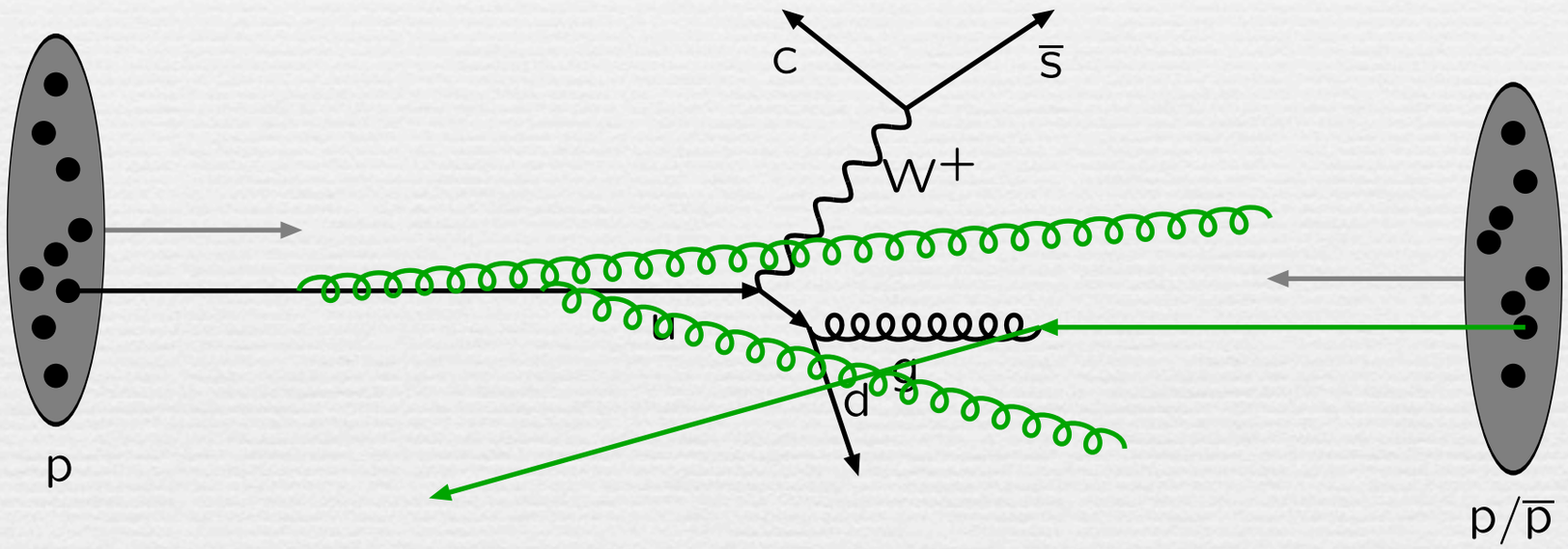
Hadronization — book-keeping

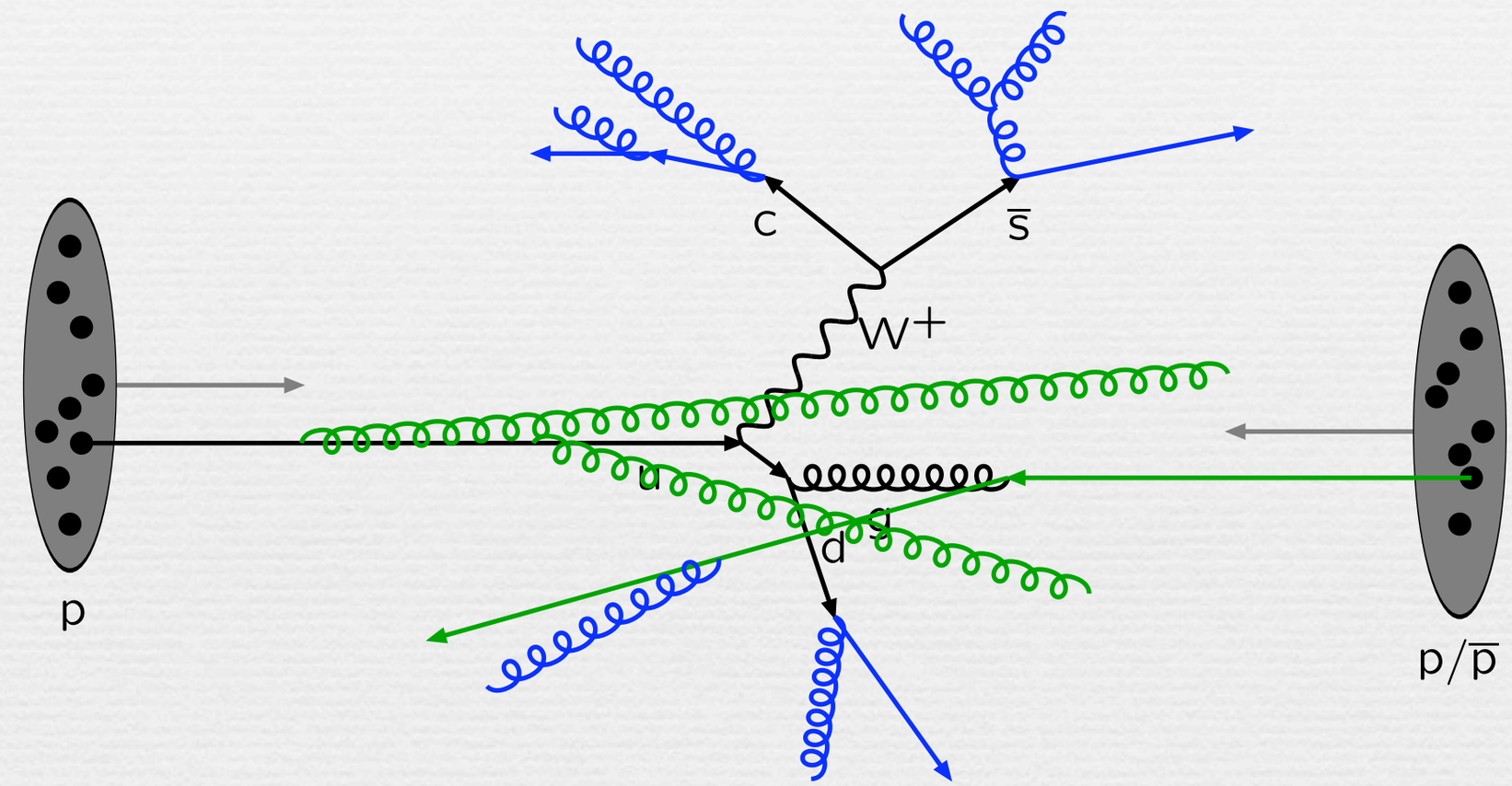
Decays — Monte-Carlo integration


p
p/p̄


W+
u
g
d
p
p/p̄


c
$\bar{s}$
W+
u
g
d
p
$p/\bar{p}$


c
s̄
W+
u
g
d
p
p/p̄


c
s̄
W+
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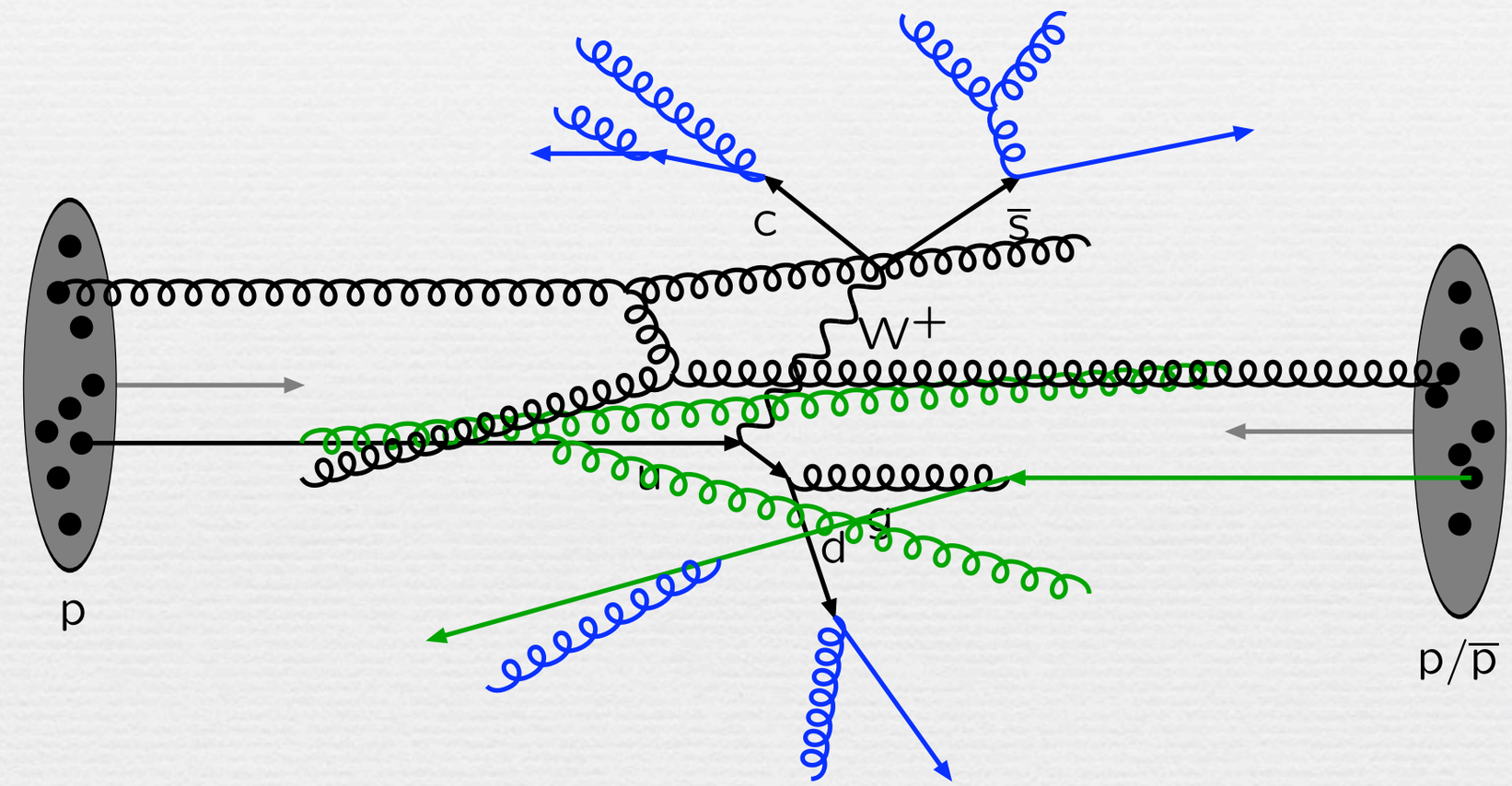
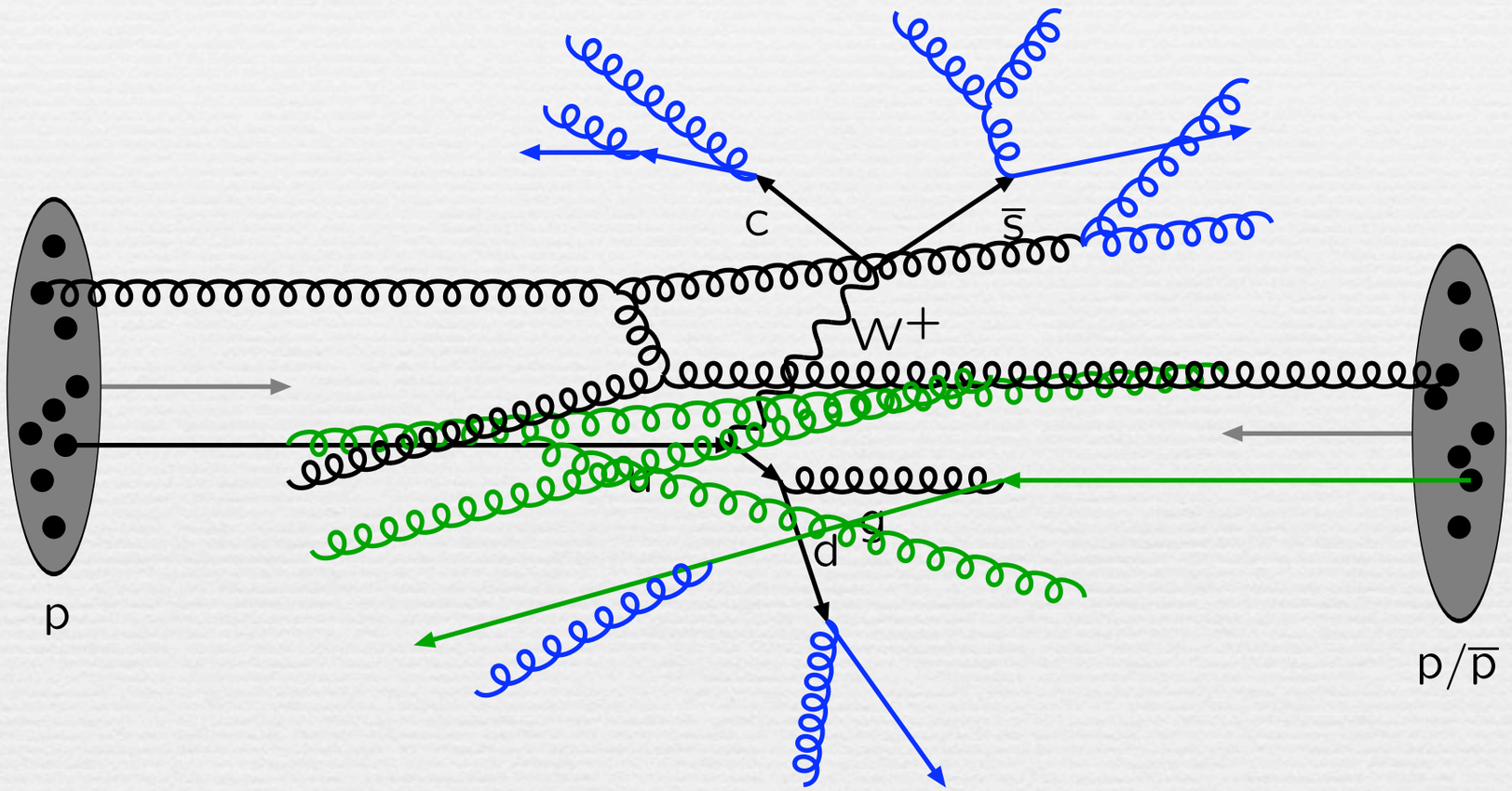
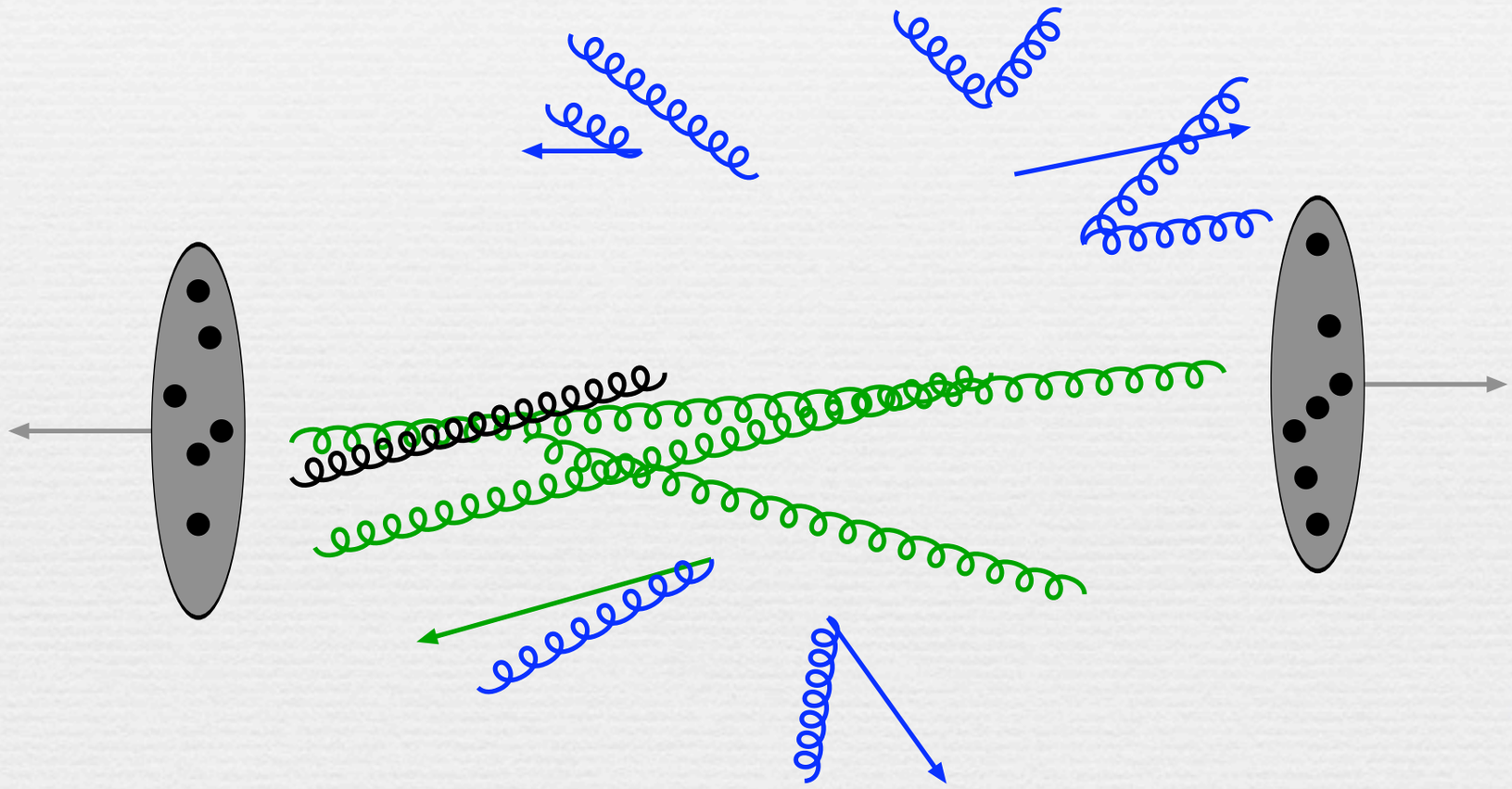
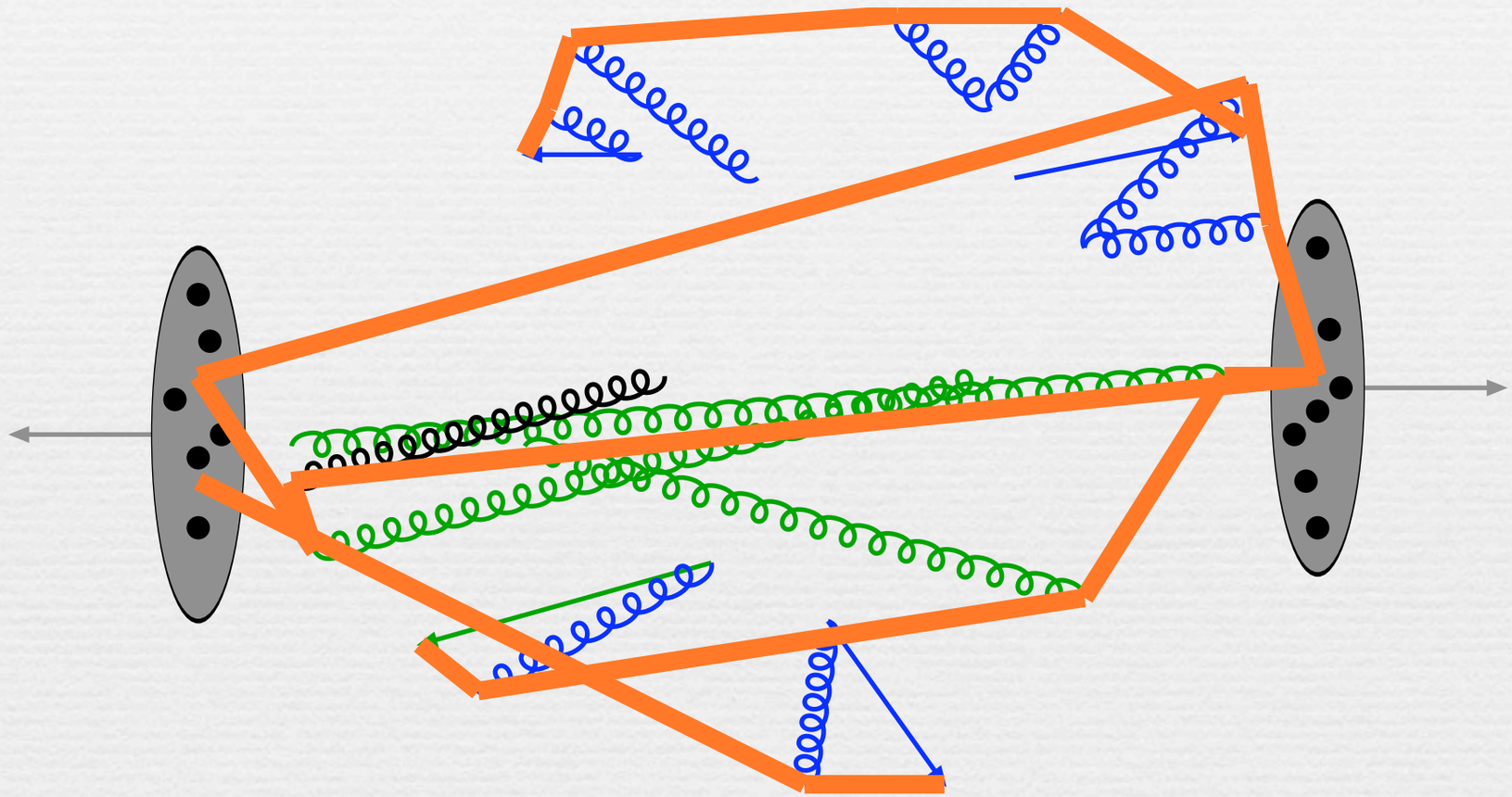
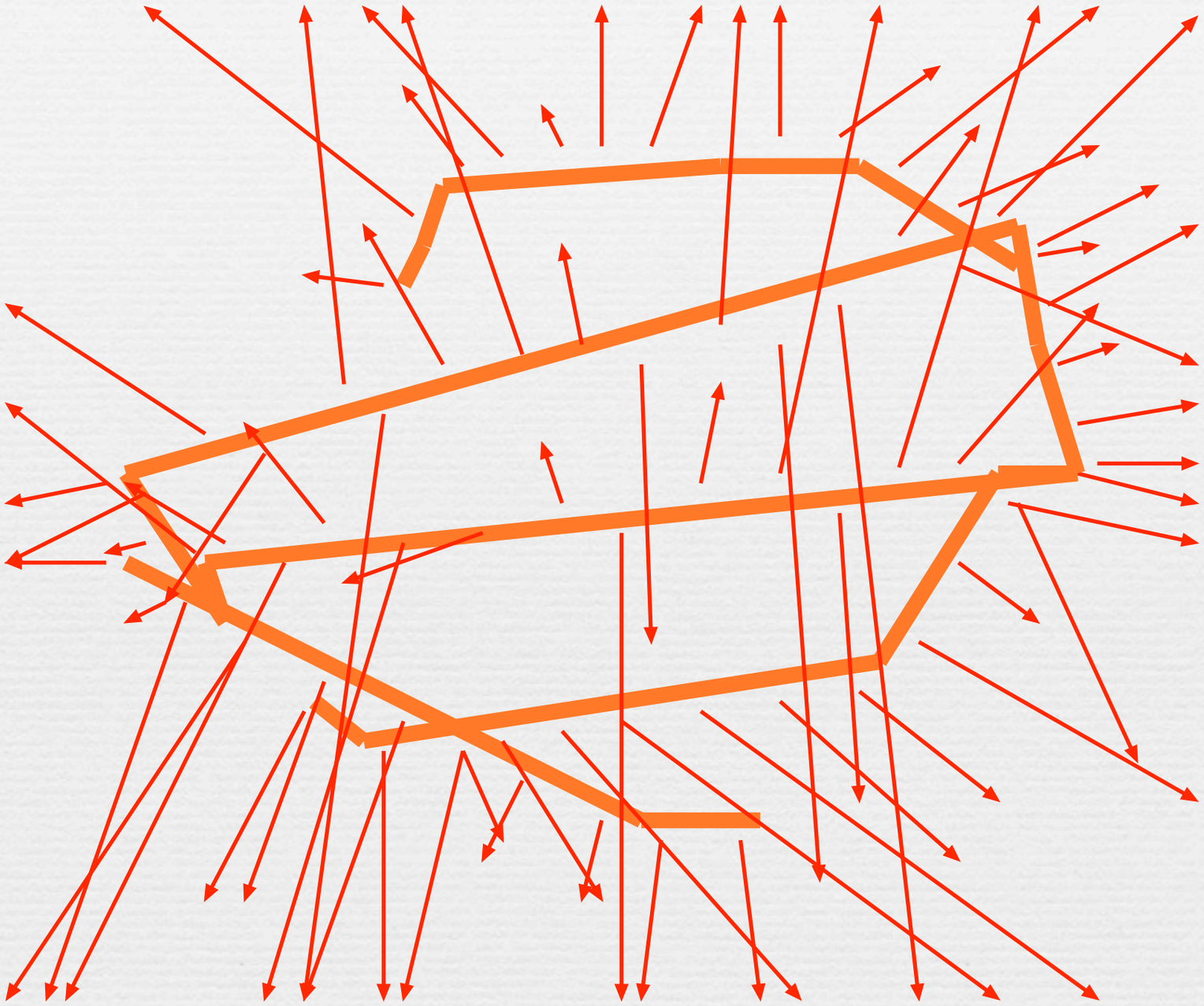
p/p̄

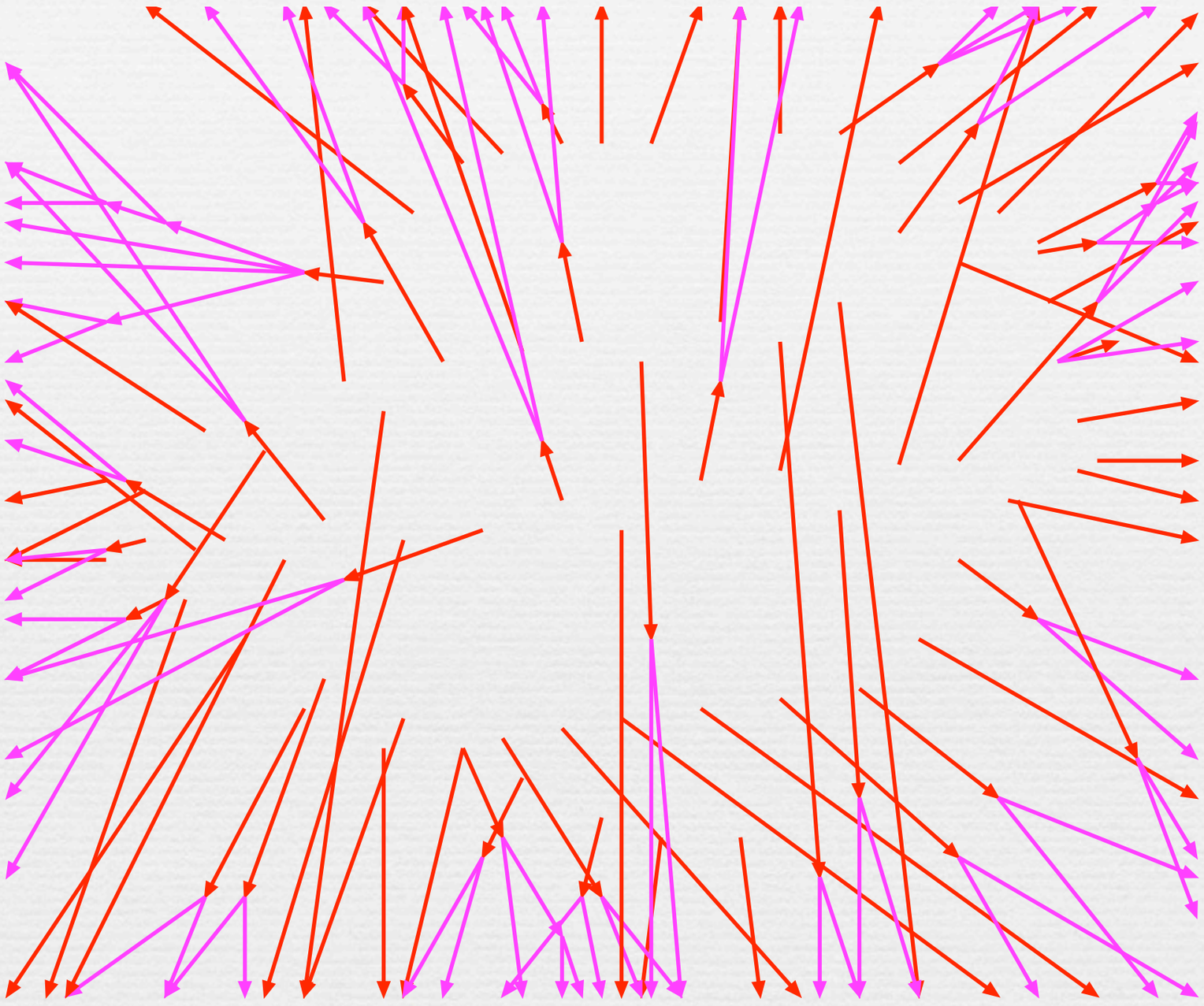

c
s̄
W+
u
d̄
g
p
p/p̄

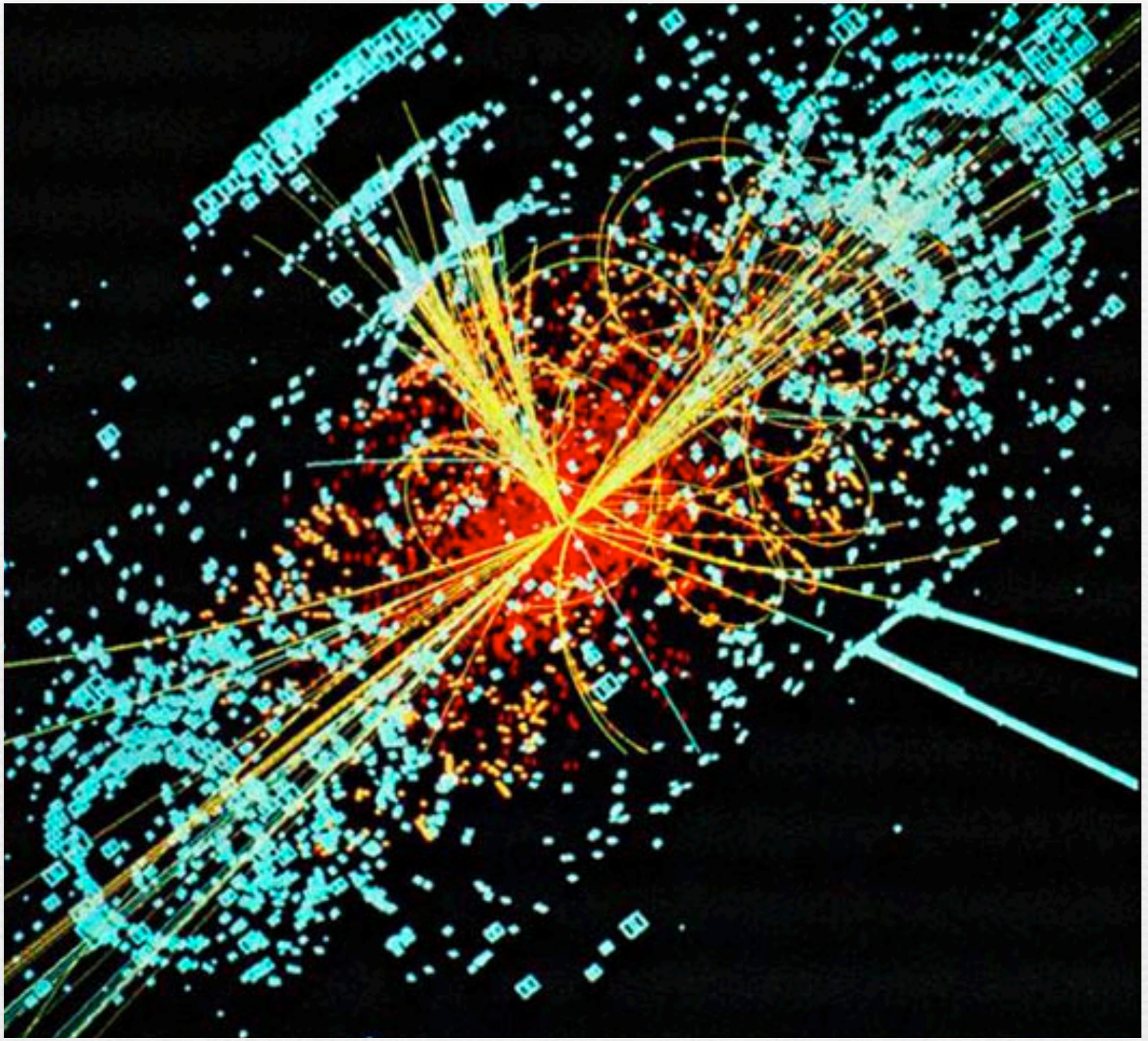

c
s̄
W+
d
s
d
p
p/p̄

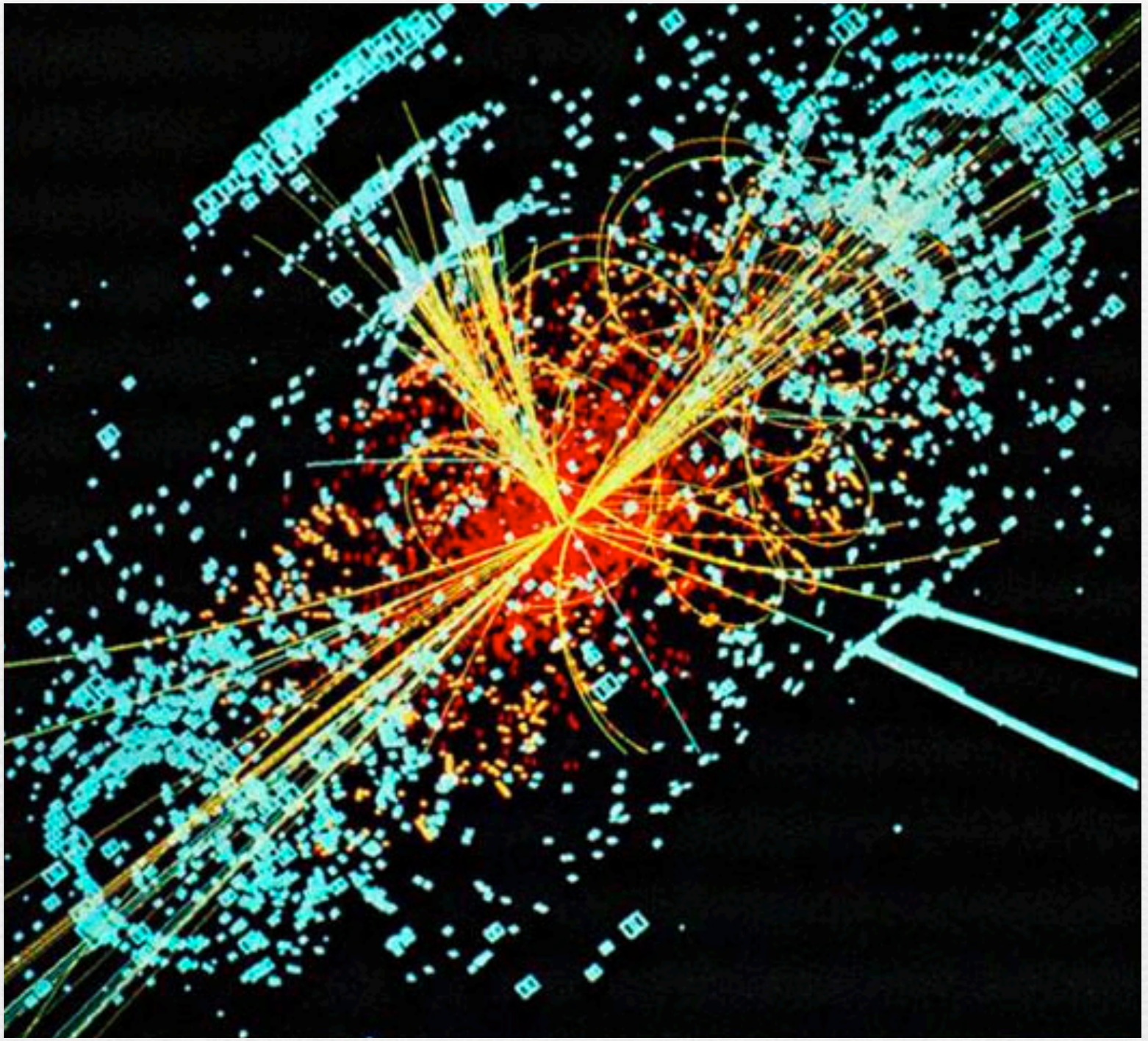












Simulated data sets of millions of events

Nature

Detector

Trigger

Reconstructed events

Theory model

Event generator

Simulated events

Analysis

Nature

Detector

Trigger

Reconstructed events

Theory model

Event generator

Simulated events

need millions!

~15 s per event

Analysis

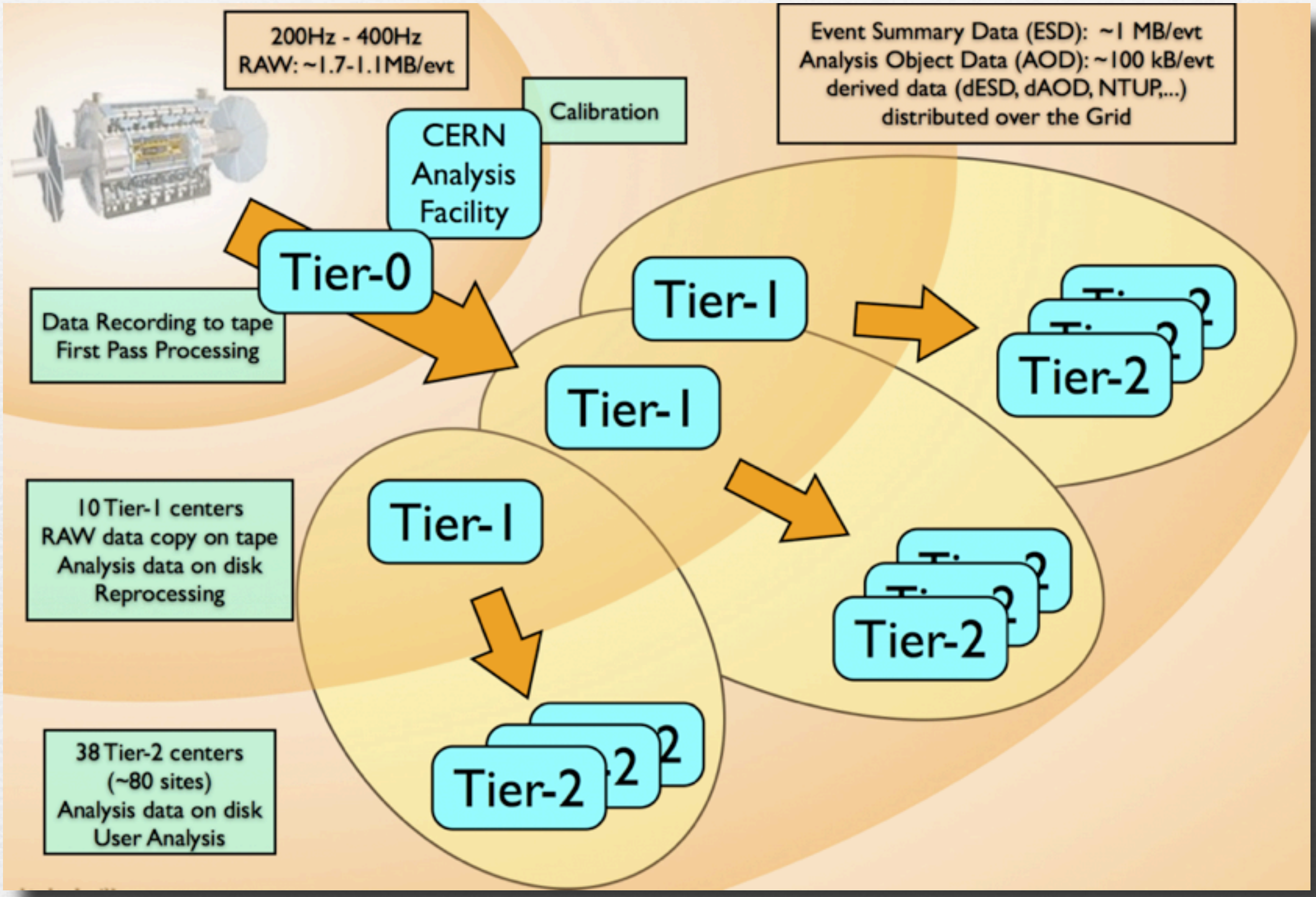
Each event independent

Batch farms are OK, but typical university clusters not large enough

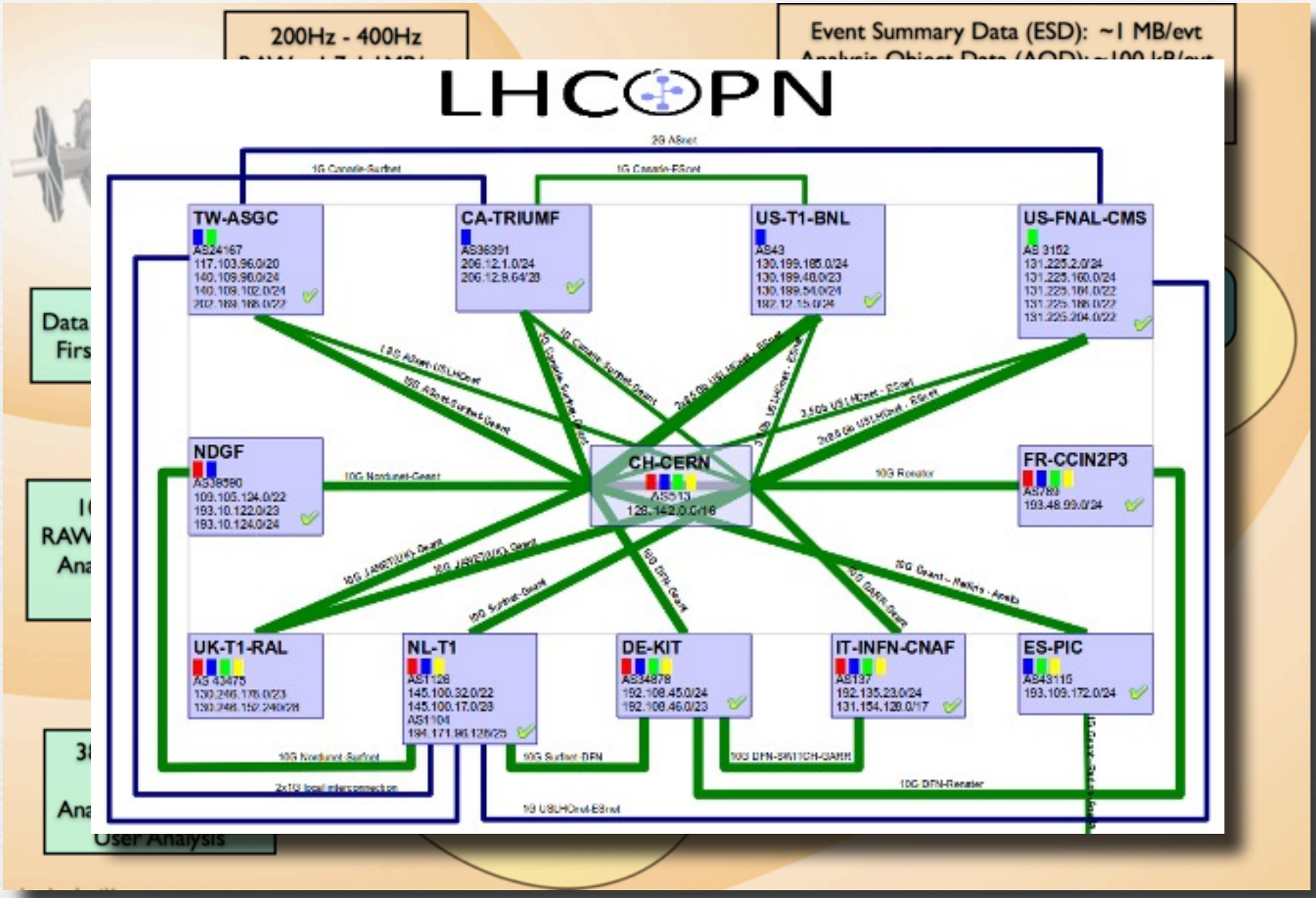
Connect all participants transparently:

Worldwide LHC Computing Grid

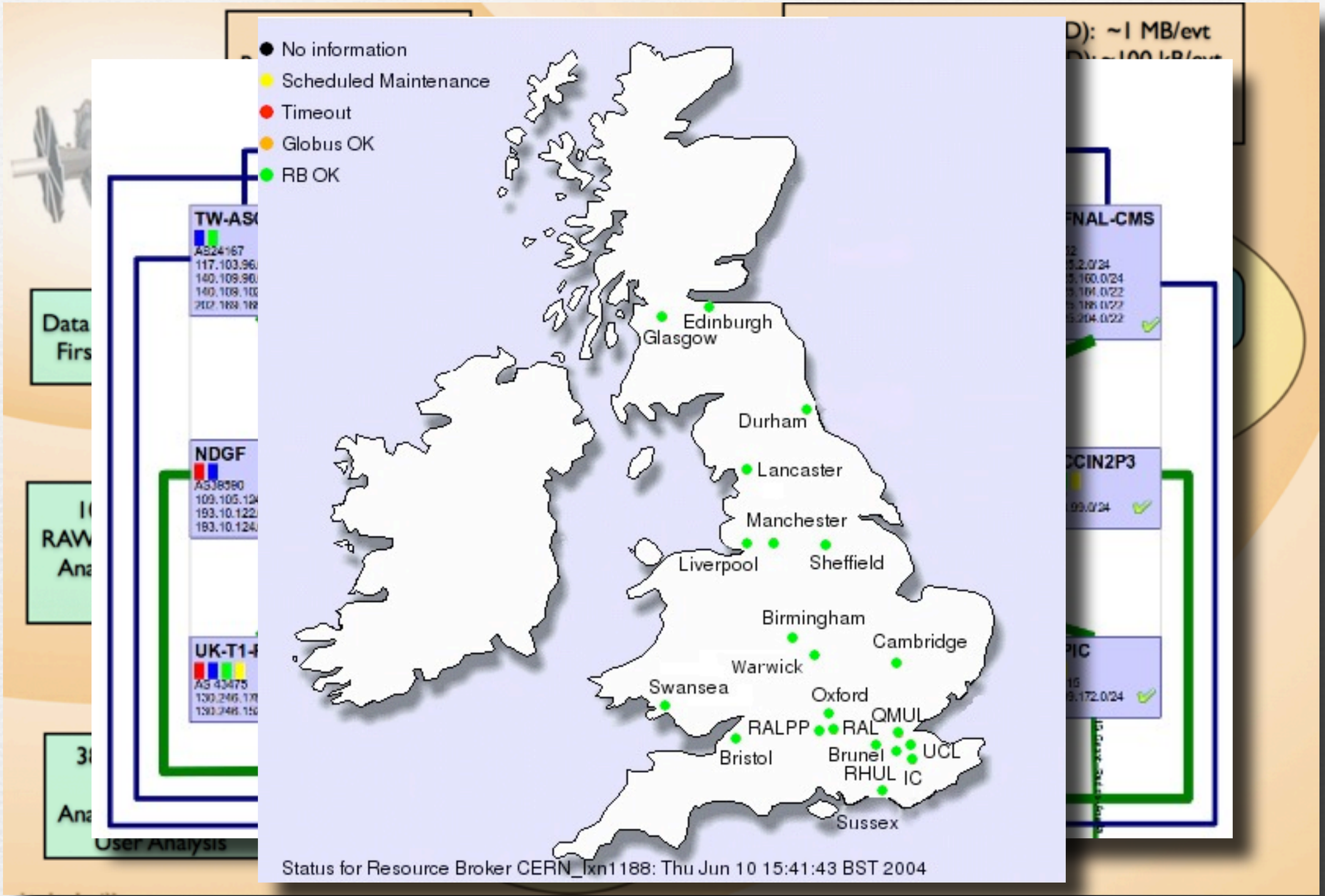
WLCG tiered structure



WLCG tiered structure



WLCG tiered structure

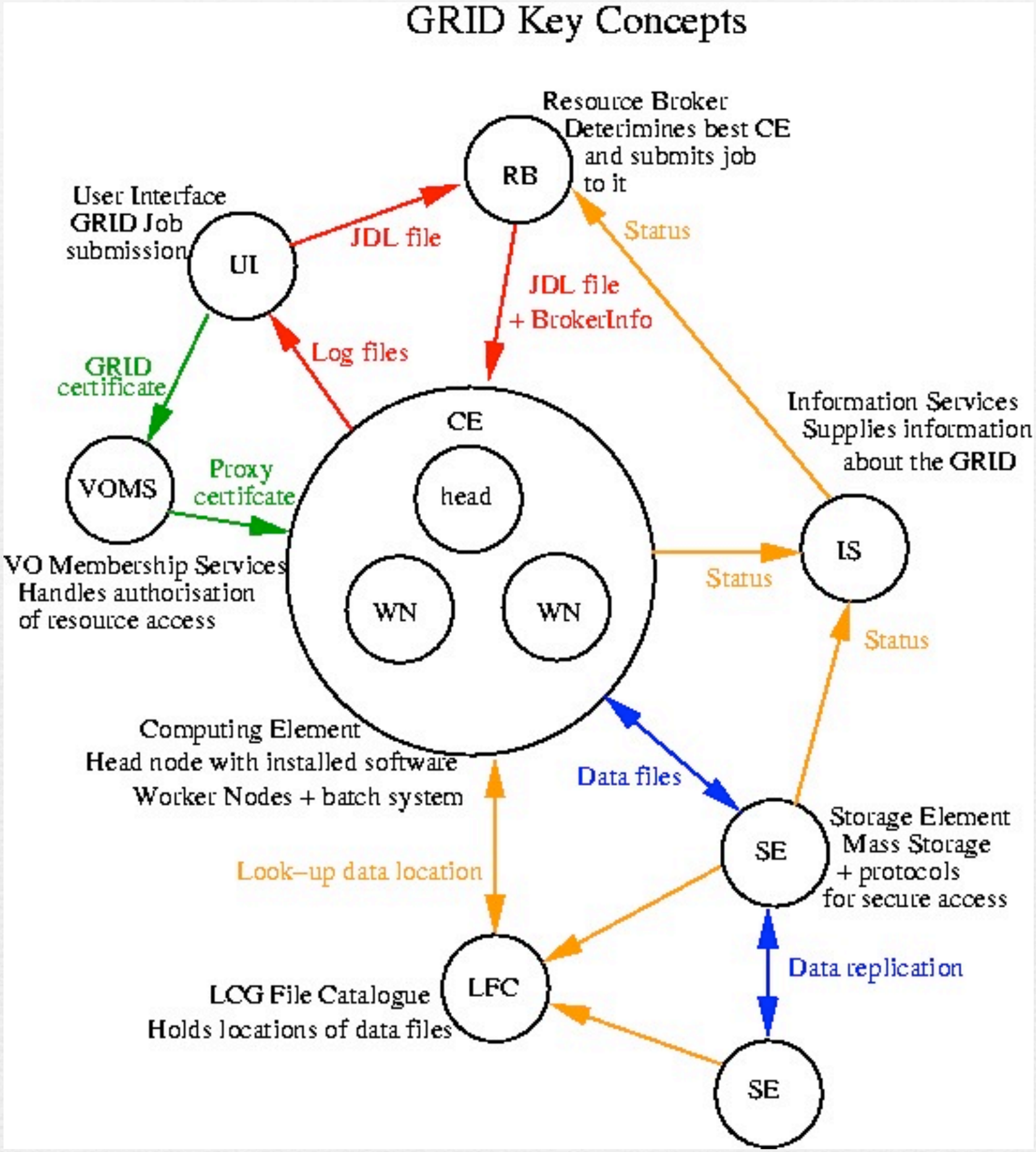


WLCG tiered structure

Main ideas

- Hardware infrastructure supported by "Middleware"
- Allow heterogenous collections of machines to be connected
- End users should not care where data is. Describe job, and "Resource Broker" will find the best location

GRID Key Concepts



Reality

- uniform OS installation needed
- RB bottleneck
- Pilot jobs
- asymmetry between experiments' requirements and WLCG middleware development resources
- Middleware lacks central planning

Would do it differently next time,
but this is what we've got

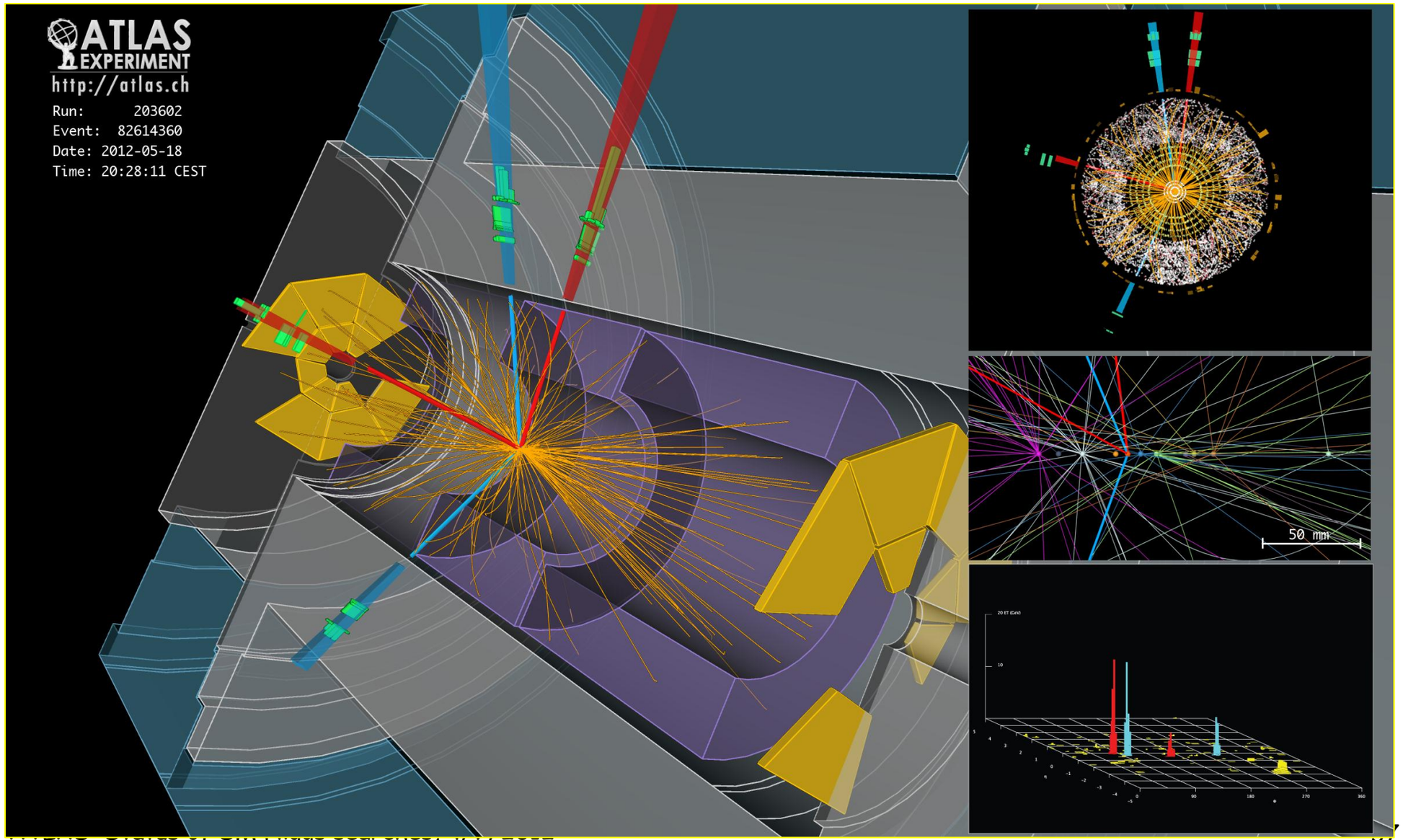
Pragmatic approach seems to work
sufficiently well for the experiments,
problems worked around with lot of effort

Better Monte Carlo tuning

New kinds of theory studies possible

4e candidate with m_{4e}= 124.6 GeV

p_T (electrons)= 24.9, 53.9, 61.9, 17.8 GeV m_{12}= 70.6 GeV, m_{34}= 44.7 GeV
12 reconstructed vertices



World Wide Web

The WorldWideWeb (W3) is a wide-area hypermedia information retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large universe of documents.

Everything there is online about W3 is linked directly or indirectly to this document, including an executive summary of the project, Mailing lists , Policy , November's W3 news , Frequently Asked Questions .

What's out there?
: Pointers to the world's online information, subjects , W3 servers, etc.

Help
: on the browser you are using

Software Products
: A list of W3 project components and their current state. (e.g. Line Mode ,X11 Viola , NeXTStep , Servers , Tools , Mail robot , Library)

Technical
: Details of protocols, formats, program internals etc

Bibliography
: Paper documentation on W3 and references.

People
: A list of some people involved in the project.

History
: A summary of the history of the project.

How can I help ?
: If you would like to support the web..

Getting code
: Getting the code by anonymous FTP , etc.