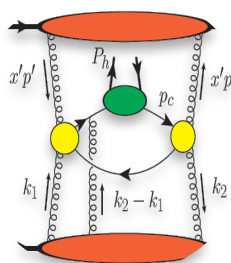


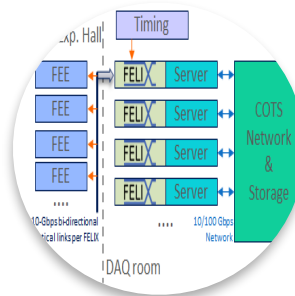
AI for Streaming readout

Streaming DAQ and real-time AI driven by NP science

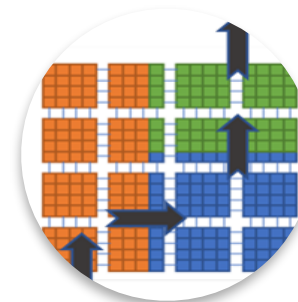
A new and paradigm shift for experiments in next NP LRP



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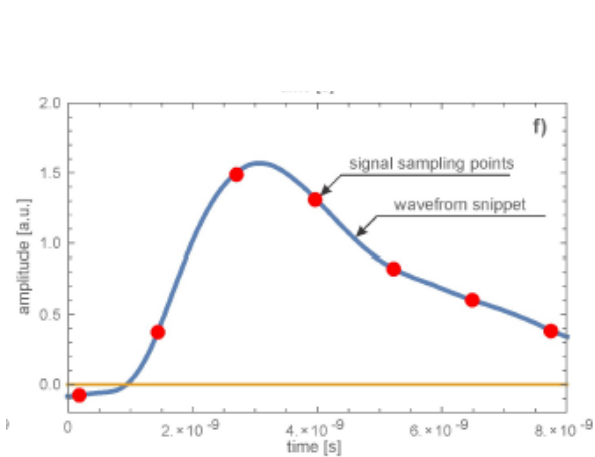
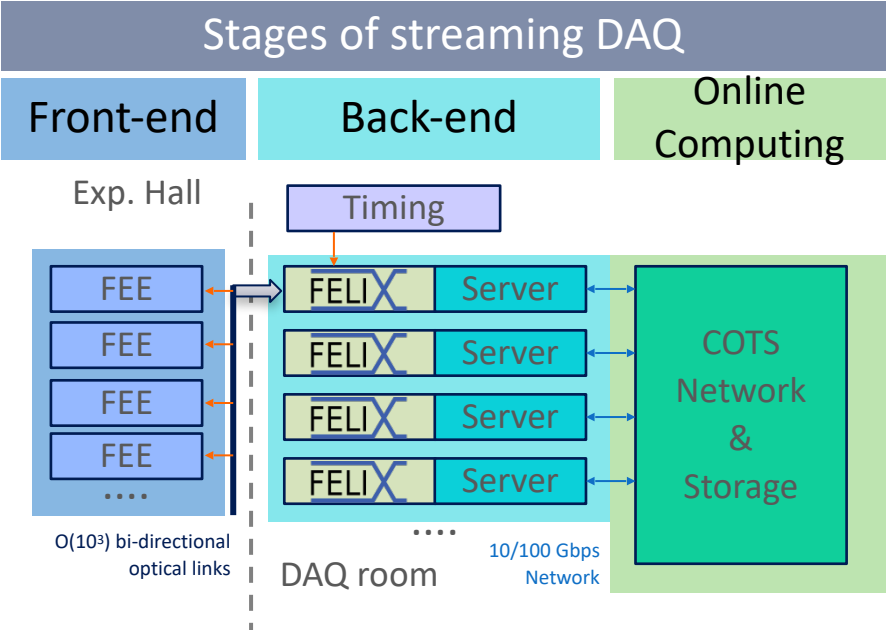


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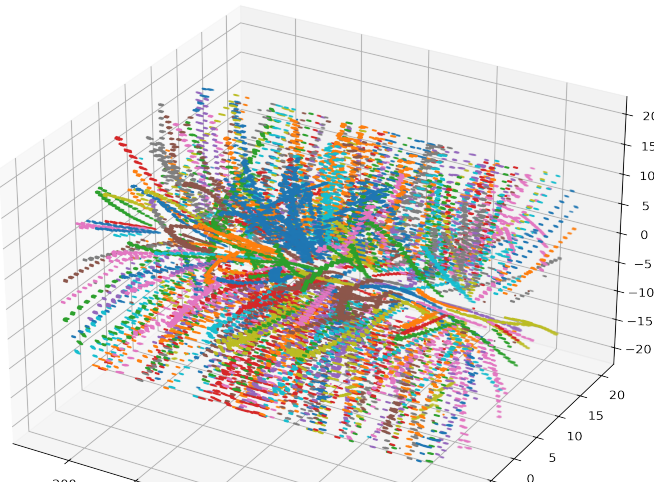
Physics need → Streaming DAQ → Opportunity for real-time AI → Enhanced physics program

AI-based reduction at scale

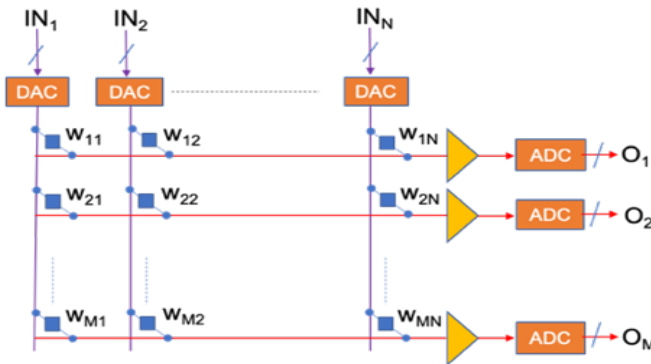
- ▶ Opportunities in all stages of EIC streaming DAQ, including
 - Waveform feature extraction at front end
 - Full detector lossy compression and noise filtering at online computing
- ▶ Exploring novel non-Von Neumann architecture NN processor, designed for high throughput NN inference
- ▶ On road to EIC, sPHENIX provides a streaming DAQ testbed with comparable data rate



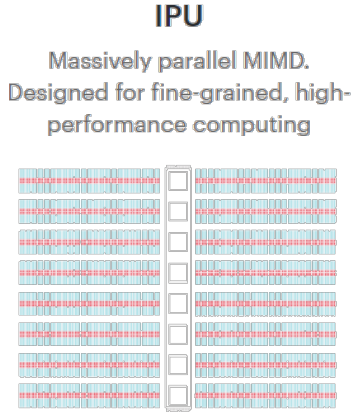
[arXiv:2204.13223]



[Y. Huang, ICMLA21, RT22]



Non-Von Neumann architecture NN processor



Development of ML FPGA filter for particle identification and tracking in real time

Sergey Furletov
Jefferson Lab

Team :

F. Barbosa, L. Belfore, N. Branson, C. Dickover, C. Fanelli, D. Furletov,
S. Furletov, L. Jokhovets, D. Lawrence, D. Romanov

2nd workshop on Artificial Intelligence for the EIC

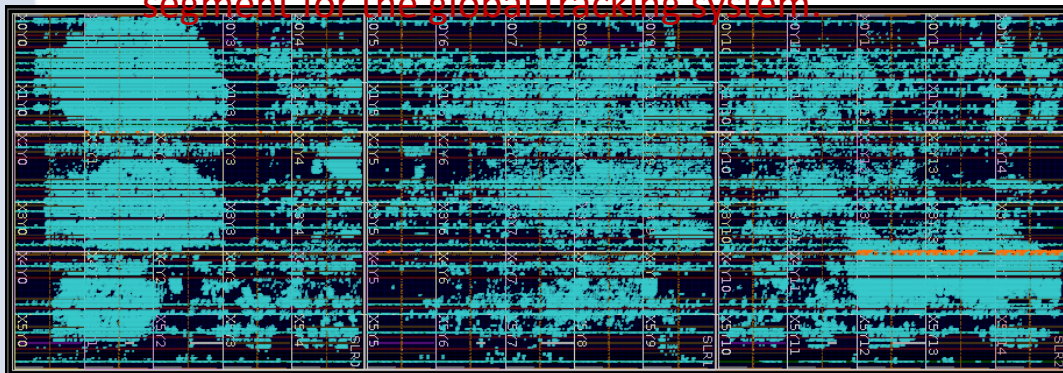
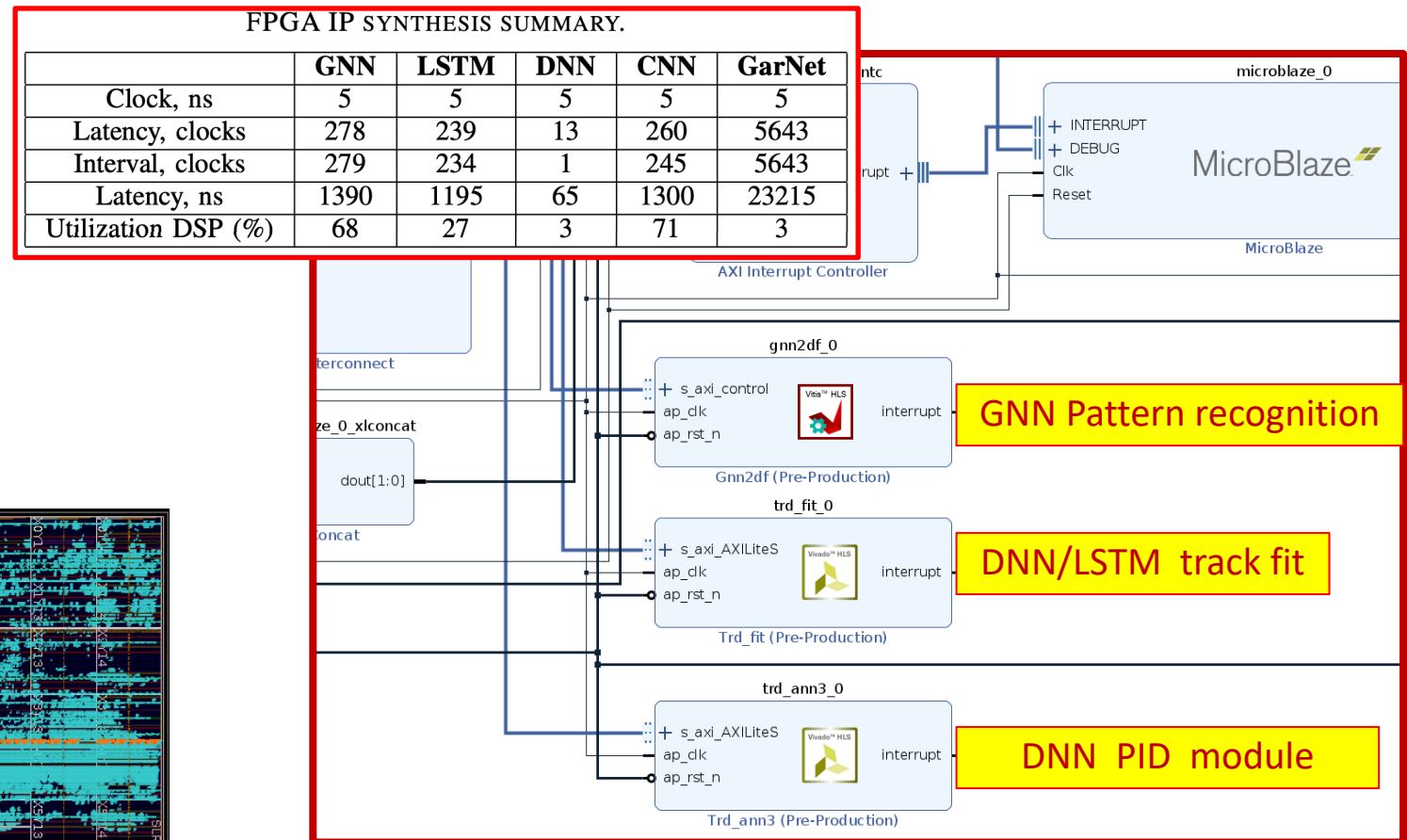
13 Oct 2022

A test bench for GEMTRD tracking and PID on FPGA

- ❑ The e/π on separation in the GEM-TRD detector is based on counting the ionization along the particle track.
- ❑ For electrons, the ionization is higher due to the absorption of transition radiation photons
- ❑ So, particle identification with TRD consists of several steps:

- The first step is to cluster the incoming signals and create "hits".
- The next is "pattern recognition" - sorting hits by track.
- Finding a track
- Ionization measurement along a track
- As a bonus, TRD will provide a track segment for the global tracking system

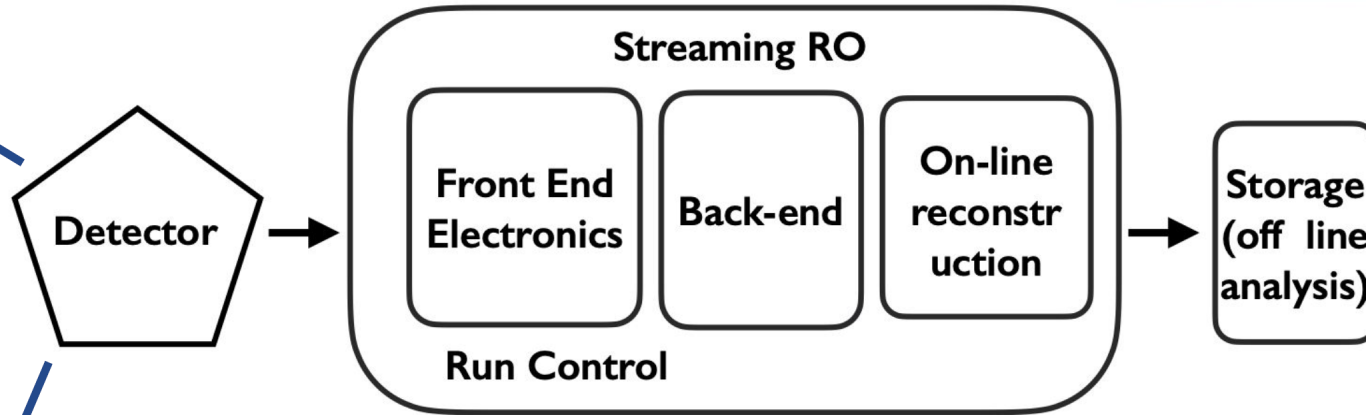
- ❑ Several version of IPs were synthesized and tested on FPGAs.
- ❑ The logic test was performed with the MicroBlaze processor.
- ❑ We are currently working on a fast I/O interface to get data directly from the detector.



Streaming Readout DAQ @ JLAB

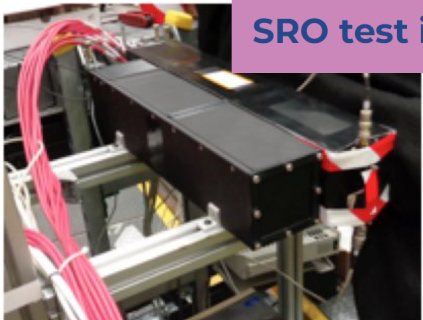
Jefferson Lab tests a next-generation data acquisition scheme

SRO test in HALL B



Fervent activity at JLAB to develop and validate a SRO prototype as the first step towards the implementation for the future EIC.

SRO test in HALL D

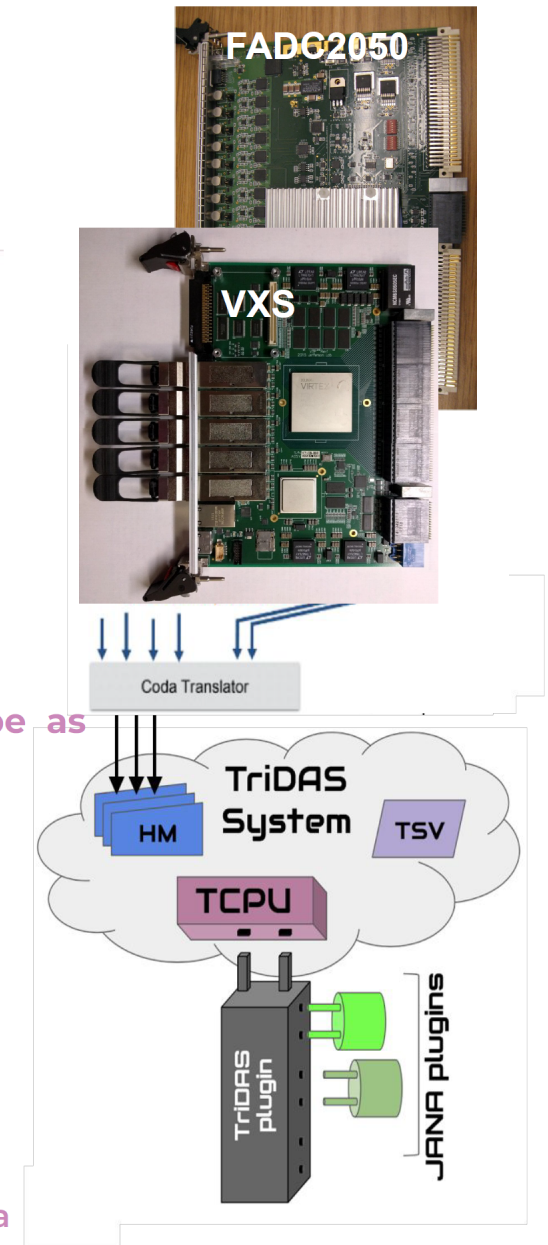


SiPM(left) & PMT(right) cal. prot.



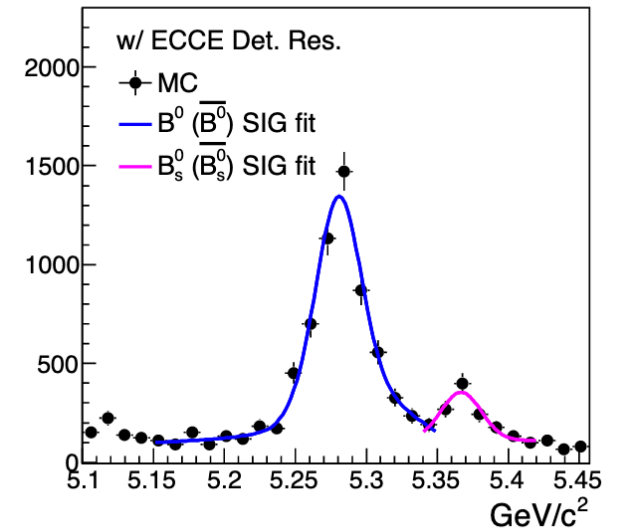
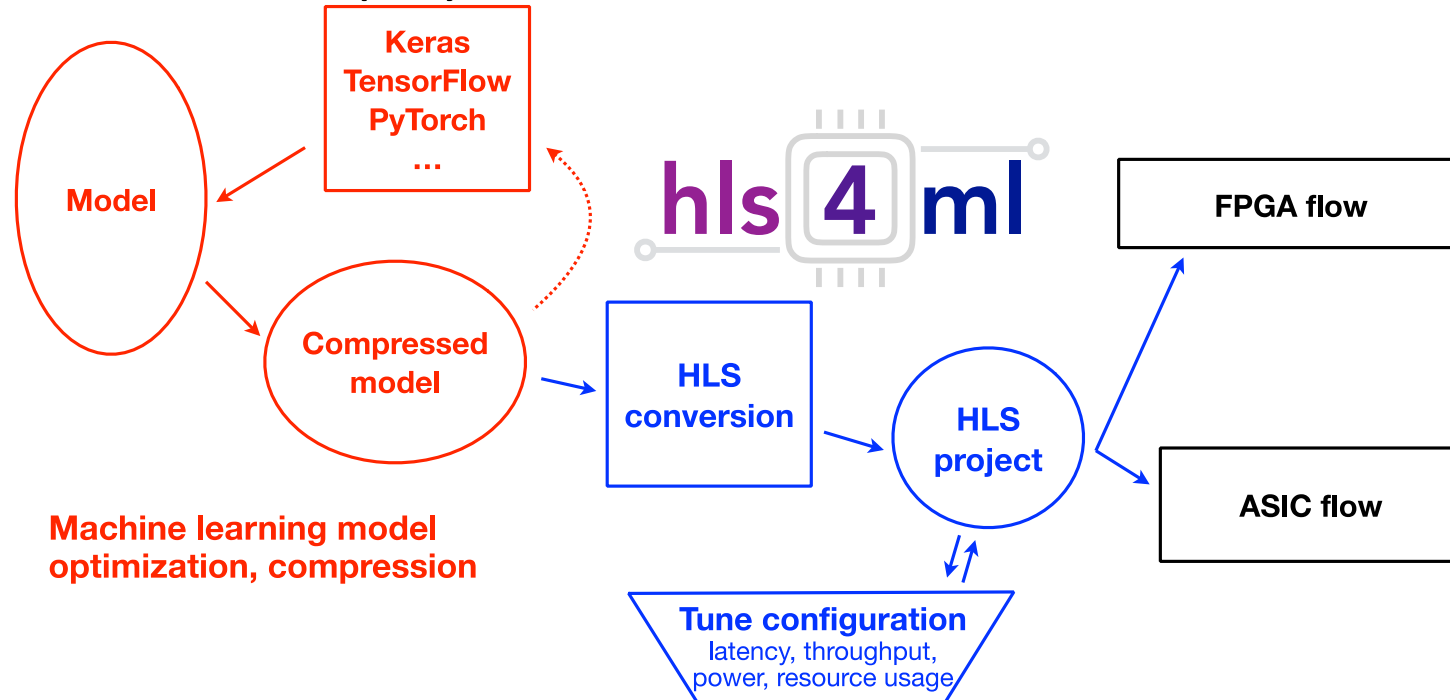
Waveboard

- Test in HALL D
 - EIC ECAL prototype
 - **GOAL:** compare Trigger-less to Triggered
- Test in HALL B:
 - 10.4 GeV electron beam on thin Pb/Al target
 - CLAS12 Forward tagger: ECAL + Hodo
 - Goal:
 - DAQ performance
 - First AI application in streaming readout on real data tested online
 - Physics channel identification: π^0 production



ML for Heavy Flavor Identification, C. Dean

- Fast ML-based pre-selections can increase signal-to-background ratio
- We can reach rarer physics in year-1 compared to conventional selections alone
- Initial selection models show > 90% selection accuracy
- Model will be deployed on FPGA



ECCE-predicted year-1
b-hadron fit with
conventional selection

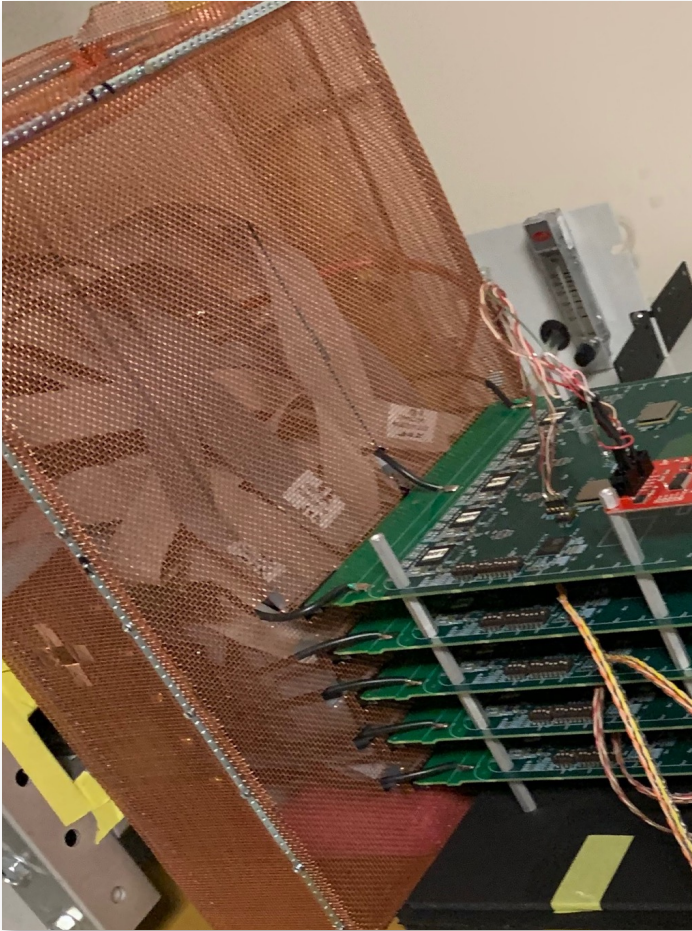
AI for streaming readout: an architectural perspective

Summary of talk

- Streaming readout architecture in general and DL algorithm in particular fit well on programmable devices such as FPGAs
- Technologies (HW) and methodologies (SW) to use them are getting complex and complex (HLS4ML, AI Engines, ...)
- Some ideas can help riding technology: data compression on the edge to reduce bandwidth, knowledge distillation to obtain simpler networks, quantization aware training to exploit more efficient data types.
- A readout system could be composed of many processing nodes: we need a framework to distribute computing tasks and orchestrate them for real time processing.
- APEIRON project has been briefly presented: a system of multiple interconnected FPGAs with applications developed according to a dataflow programming model.
- We are able to map the directed graph of tasks and network channels with direct coupling among them.



Address Challenges of Autonomous Control and Experimentation



INDRA- ASTRA

Develop a prototype for a fully automated, responsive detector system as a first step towards a fully automated, self-conscious experiment.

R&D integrated with streaming readout and AI/ML efforts at Jefferson Lab

Status

- Developed method for autonomous calibration of DIS experiments using baseline calibrations and autonomous change detection.
- Developed ADWIN2 and multiscale method for autonomous change detection.
- Versatile multiscale method can be used to increase reliability of data and find and fix issues on time.

- Successfully deployed an AI system to control and calibrate the GlueX CDC
 - $\sim 1\%$ error in predicting gcf (\ll promised 5%)
 - Able to stabilize gcf via HV control
 - The system is reconfigurable on the fly
 - Uses estimated UQ in an actionable way
 - Lots of subtleties and avenues for research
 - Complex 3D surface
 - Limited data in some dimensions
 - Islands of data
- Looking to finish TtoD
 - HV dependence so a bit of bootstrapping probably required
- Probing other detectors and systems to apply these techniques
 - Potential self-learning to enable eminently deployable system which w only control when "confident" and efficiently learn when not

Threshold $\geq 3.0\%$

