



INFN

e-elab12







January 2024 ePIC Collaboration Meeting

9–13 Jan 2024





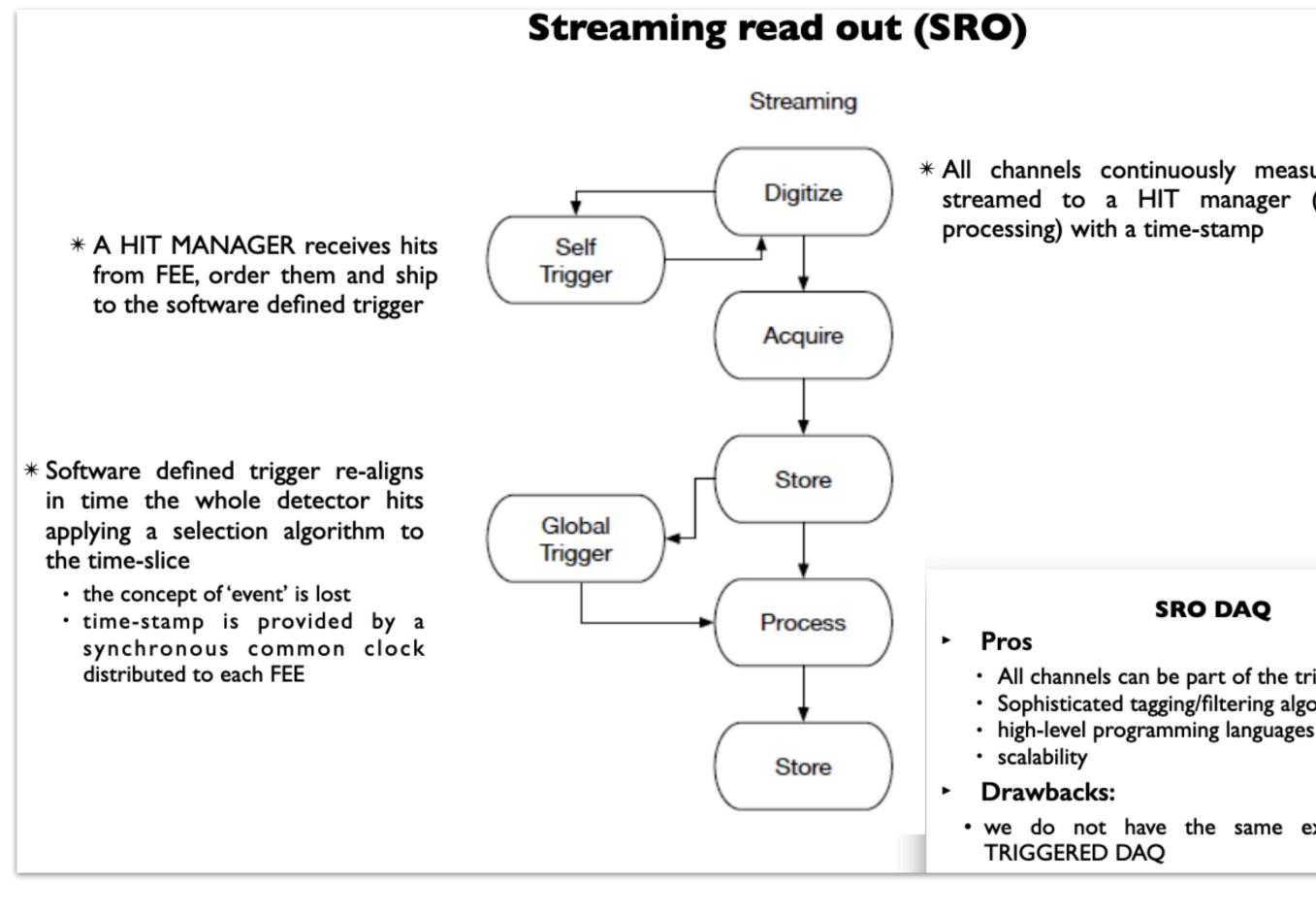
WG Overview ePIC Streaming Computing Model

<u>M.Battaglieri (INFN)</u>, M.Diefenthaler (JLab), J.Huang (BNL), J.Landgraf (BNL), T.Wenaus (BNL)





Streaming RO



Many NP and HEP experiments adopt a SRO DAQ

Lab12

- CERN: LHCb, ALICE, AMBER
- FAIR: CBM
- DESY: TPEX



* All channels continuously measured and hits streamed to a HIT manager (minimal local

SRO DAQ

 All channels can be part of the trigger Sophisticated tagging/filtering algorithms

· we do not have the same experience as for

Why SRO is important?

* High luminosity experiments

- Write out the full DAQ bandwidth
- Reduce stored data size in a smart way (reducing time for off-line processing)

* Shifting data tagging/filtering from the front-end (hw) to the back-end (sw)

- Optimize real-time rare/exclusive channel selection
- Use of high-level programming languages
- Use of existing/ad-hoc CPU/GPU farms
- Use of available AI/ML tools
- (future) use of quantum-computing

* Scaling

- Easier to add new detectors in the DAQ pipeline
- Easier to scale
- Easier to upgrade

- FRIBS: GRETA
- BNL: sPHENIX
- JLAB: SOLID, BDX, CLASI2, ...







Compute-Detector Integration to Maximize Science

Broad ePIC Science Program:

- Plethora of observables, with less distinct topologies where every event is significant.
- High-precision measurements: Reducing systematic uncertainties of paramount importance.

Streaming Readout Capability Due to Moderate Signal Rate:

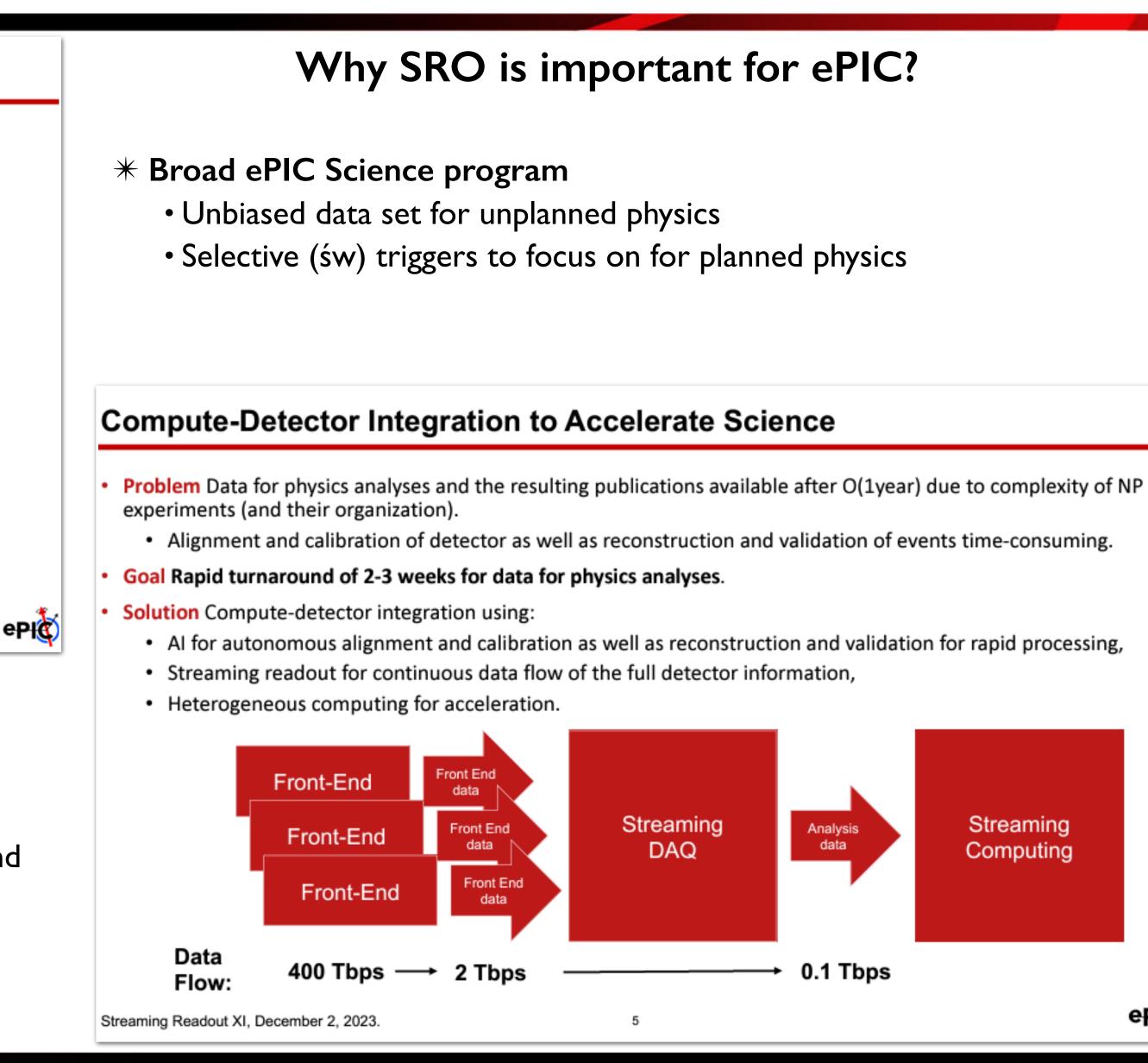
- Capture every collision signal, including background.
- Event selection using all available detector data for holistic reconstruction:
 - Eliminate trigger bias and provide accurate estimation of uncertainties during event selection.
- Streaming background estimates ideal to reduce background and related systematic uncertainties.

	EIC	RHIC	LHC \rightarrow HL-LHC
Collision species	$\vec{e} + \vec{p}, \vec{e} + A$	$\vec{p} + \vec{p}/A, A + A$	p + p/A, A + A
Top x-N C.M. energy	140 GeV	510 GeV	13 TeV
Peak x-N luminosity	10 ³⁴ cm ⁻² s ⁻¹	10 ³² cm ⁻² s ⁻¹	$10^{34} ightarrow 10^{35} \mathrm{cm}^{-2} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$
x-N cross section	50 µb	40 mb	80 mb
Top collision rate	500 kHz	10 MHz	1-6 GHz
dN _{ch} /dη	0.1-Few	~3	~6
Charged particle rate	4M N _{ch} /s	60M N _{ch} /s	30G+ N _{ch} /s
Readout XI, December 2, 2023.			

***** Expedite ePIC Science outcome

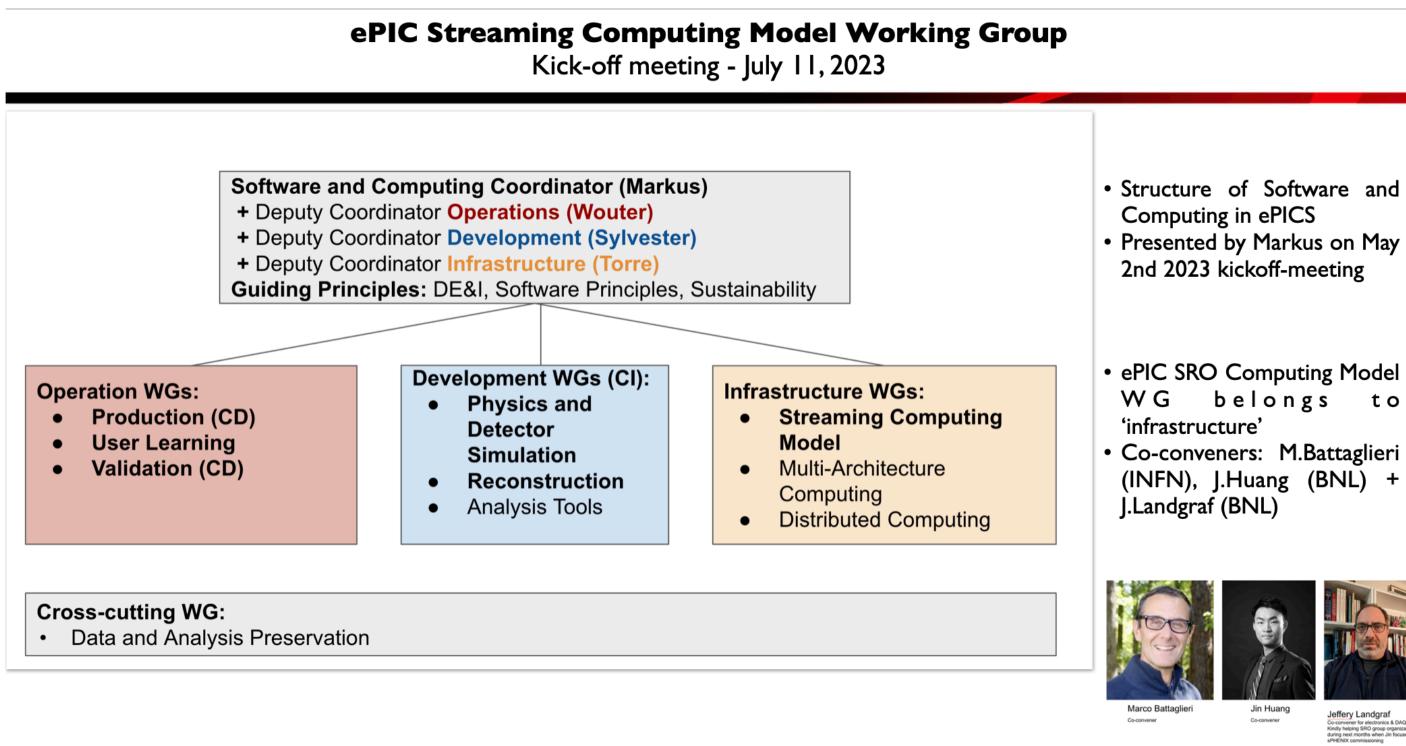
Computing/detector integration for a rapid turnaround

Presented by Markus at APS/SRO-XI in Kona (HI) in December











WG activity

- WG activity started in July 2023, regular Zoom (biand) weekly meetings (Tue 9:00 AM ET) + dedicated I-2 days workshops)
- Each meeting focused on a specific topic
- Invited talks of world-experts
- ... a lot of discussion

Items discussed

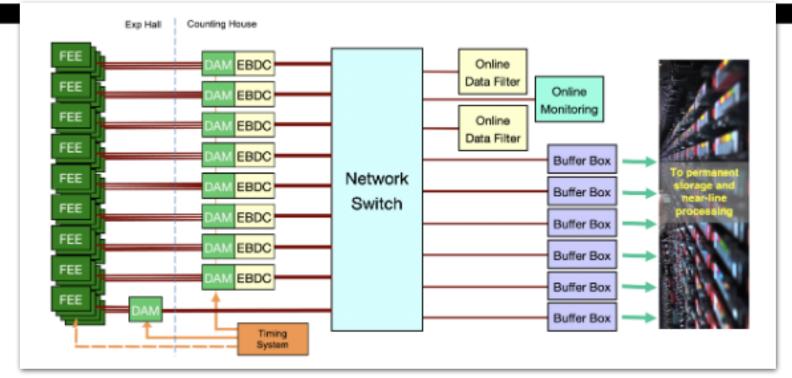
- Streaming RO computing model
- ePIC Data Rates
- The interface between DAQ and computing
- ePIC butterfly computing model (Echelon 0-3)
- Algorithmic workflow data analysis requirements
- (Autonomous) Calibrations
- (raw) data filtering
- Data format, data cooking, ...

Achievements

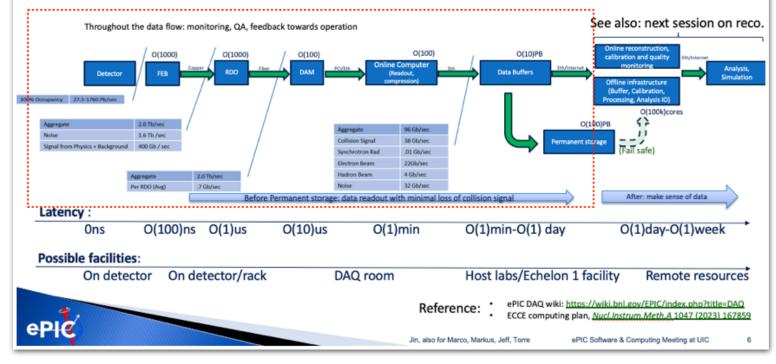
- ePIC computing review (Oct 19-20 23)
- The ePIC Streaming Computing Model paper

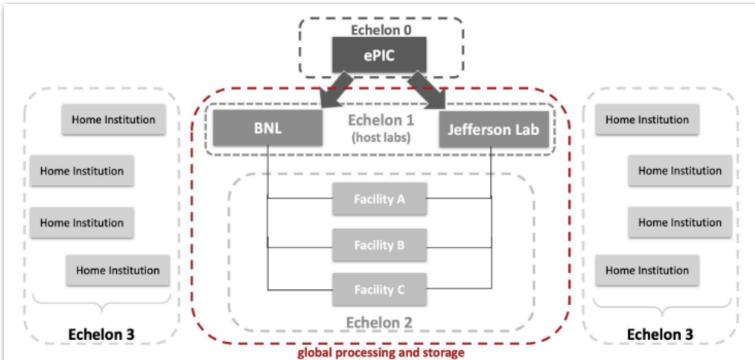


M.Battaglieri - INFN



ePIC streaming computing: follow the data & zoom out





e- Cab12

ePICS rates

- Define an envelope for the workflow (<100/400Gb/s)
- First estimate of ePICS data rate/volume to be updated based on new information
- Provide feedback to sub-systems groups to reduce the data stream to a compatible level

Interfaces

Within the 'control room' - Project driven (boundary based on permanent data storage) • Each stage in data flow will require IO specs (based on CPU, GPU, FPGA reduction)

Outside the control room - Collaboration driven • Networking? CPU/GPU farm? Local/remote resources? on/off-line analysis?

Streaming Data processing

- - Echelon I: shared between BNL and JLab
 - Echelon 2: global contributions
 - Echelon 3: analysis community

Streaming RO for ePICS

• Full consensus for SRO within the EIC community (Yellow Paper, ECCE, ATHENA, ...) • ePICS rates are not comparable to LHC HI-LUMI but the advantages of SRO remain • Holy Grail: to manage (storage) an unbiased (un-triggered) data set for further analysis

• Established a strong link with DAQ WG

• Time-critical, data-driven, autonomous, distributed • Four tiers of the ePIC Streaming Computing Model • Echelon 0: ePIC experiment and SRO



36

The ePIC Streaming Computing Model

Marco Battaglieri¹, Wouter Deconinck², Markus Diefenthaler³, Jin Huang⁴, Sylvester Joosten⁵, Jeffery Landgraf⁴, David Lawrence³ and Torre Wenaus⁴ for the ePIC Collaboration

¹Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare - Sezione di Genova. Genova, Liguria, Italy.

²University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. ³Jefferson Lab, Newport News, VA, USA

⁴Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, USA.

⁵Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, IL, USA.

Abstract

This document provides a current view of the ePIC Streaming Computing Model. With datataking a decade in the future, the majority of the content should be seen largely as a proposed plan. The primary drivers for the document at this time are to establish a common understanding within the ePIC Collaboration on the streaming computing model, to provide input to the October 2023 ePIC Software & Computing review, and to the December 2023 EIC Resource Review Board meeting. The material should be regarded as a snapshot of an evolving document.

	6.3	Data Management and Access	29
7	Sof	tware	30
	7.1	Designing and Managing a Common Software Stack	30
8	Pro	ject Organization and Collaboration	32
	8.1	Organization of DAQ and Computing in ePIC	32
	8.2	ePIC, the ECSJI and the RRB	32
	8.3	Collaboration with Others	33
9	9 Long Term Software and Computing Plan		
9.1 Data and Analysis Preservation		Data and Analysis Preservation	34
		Timeline and High Level Milestones	34
		9.2.1 Preparations for CD-2 and the Technical Design Report	34
			3
			3

Contents

2 The ePIC Experiment

3	The	Streaming Data Acquisition System				
	3.1	Streaming Readout				
	3.2	The ePIC DAQ System				
	3.3	High Resolution Clock Distribution				
	3.4	Front End Boards (FEB)				
	3.5	Readout Boards (RDOs)				
	3.6 Data Aggregation and Manipulation Boards (DA					
	3.7	Scale of the DAQ System				
	3.8	DAQ Computing Resources				
	3.9	Integration of Slow Controls				
	3.10	Event Rates and Data Sizes				
	3.11	Transferring Data from DAQ to Offline				
4	Con	nputing Use Cases				
	4.1	Interface between DAQ and Computing				
	4.2	Stored Data Streaming and Monitoring				
	4.3	Alignment and Calibration				
	4.4	Prompt Reconstruction				
	4.5	First Pass Reconstruction				
	4.6	Reprocessing				
	4.7	Simulation				
	4.8	Analysis				
	4.9	Modeling and Digital Twin				
5	Con	nputing Resources				
	5.1	The Computing Model's Resource Requirements				
	5.2	Echelon 0: The Stored Data Stream				
	5.3	Echelon 1: ePIC Computing at the Host Labs				
		5.3.1 Echelon 1 Networking				
		5.3.2 Echelon 1 Storage				
		5.3.3 Echelon 1 Networking and Storage Summary				
		5.3.4 Echelon 1 and 2 Compute				
	5.4	Echelon 2: Global ePIC Computing				
	5.5	Echelon 3: Home Institute Computing				
	5.6	Opportunistic and Special Resources				
	5.7	Authorization and Access				
6	Dist	ributed Computing				
	6.1	Processing Requirements for ePIC Streaming Data				
	6.2	Workflow Management				

		3
		3
		6
		6
		7
		8
		10
		10
		10
		11
		12
		14
		15
•		16
		16
		16
		17
		17
		17
		18
		18
		18
		19
		19
		20
•	·	20
	·	21
•	·	21
•	•	21
•	·	22
•	·	23
	·	23
	·	24
	·	24
•	·	25 26
•	•	26
		26
		27
		28
-	-	

ePIC Software & Computing review (October 19-20, 2023)

Review charge

I.At this stage, approximately ten years before data collection, is there a comprehensive and cost-effective long-term plan for the software and the computing of the experiment?

2. Are the plans for integrating international partners' contributions adequate at this stage of the project?

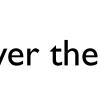
3. Are the plans for software and computing integrated with the HEP/NP community developments, especially given data taking in ten years?

4. Are the resources for software and computing sufficient to deliver the detector conceptional and technical design reports?

5. Are the ECSJI plans to integrate into the software and computing plans of the experiment sufficient?





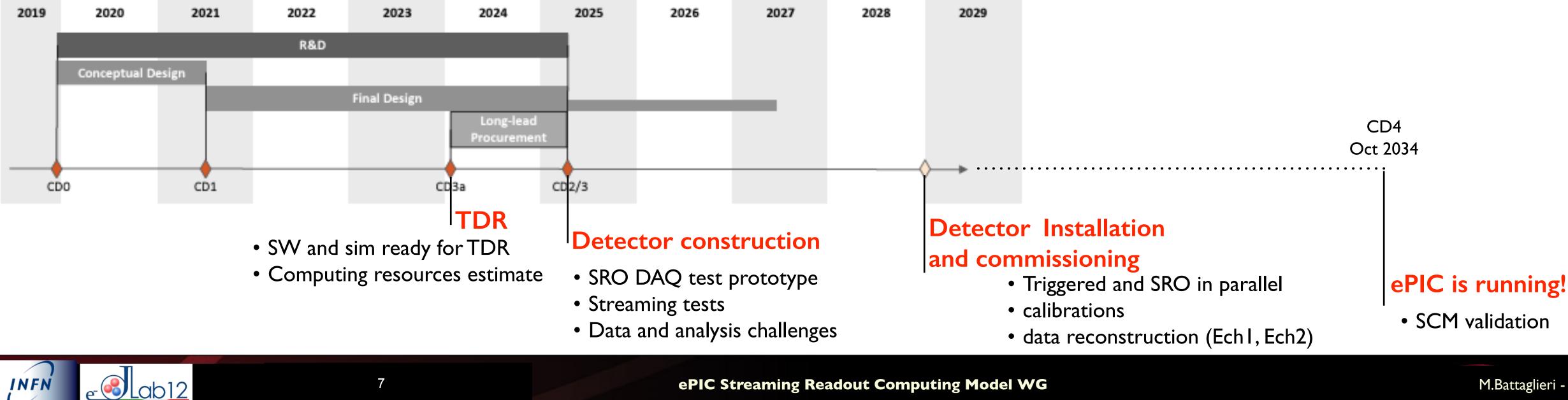






Summary and outlook

- ePIC DAQ will be streaming
- SRO is expected to facilitate (and extend!) the ePIC science and shorten the time between data taking and physics output
- SRO provides new opportunities but poses challenges (e.g. new detector-computing relationship)
- The SCMWG is working to define a suitable computing model (based on ePIC Coll requirements) for SRO
- Strong link with DAQ, SW, and Physic WGs to design a sound framework (+ trigger/analysis algorithms)
- Interaction with ePICS sub-detector groups will be the next step for an optimized SRO DAQ design
- On-field validation needs to be pursued in parallel
- It is a long way to go but we are progressing!



ePIC Milestones

