# Why and how with 100% streaming mode


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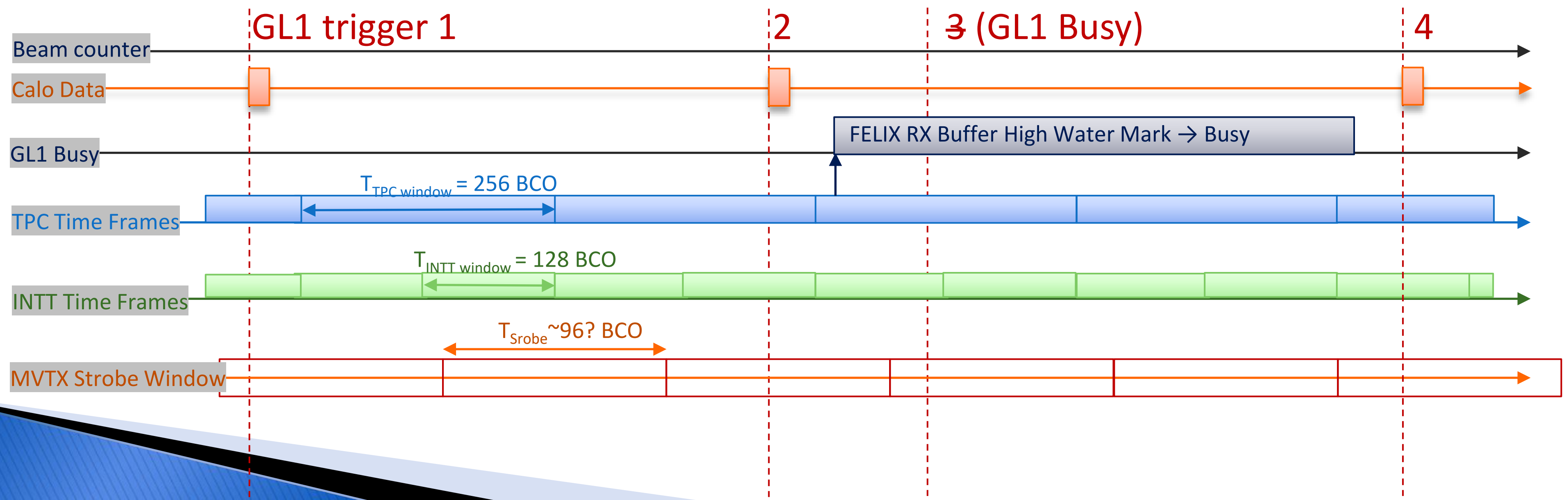
BNL

# Why do we care about 100% streaming now?

- In BUP, we assume 10% trigger-throttled streaming operation using extended trigger window scheme
  - Responsible for half of HF physics output; and extended trigger window scheme is extremely efficient in cost-benifit at low (e.g. 10%) streaming level.
  - Record 7us extra M.B. crossing data per TPC trigger (on top of 13us drift time)
  - Lead to recording 10% of completed TPC beam crossing at 3MHz collision, and 30% of TPC data ([7+13us] x 15kHz)
- In the past months, it become more likely that collision rate will be low, open opportunity and need of 100% streaming
  - Collision drop from 3MHz to 1MHz, we could increase fraction TPC data recorded from 30% to 100% at same output rate
  - Benefit: Simplicity online and offline; Avoid any gaps of TPC data (each cost 13us of physics); Best digital current recording ever; max tracks for TPC distortion corr.; max MB physics output
- 100% streaming is only needed if collision rate is low relative to DAQ throughput, and depends on nominal features that is still to be completed (zero suppression in TPC, hit sync, busy feedback)

# 100% streaming operation mode

- GL1 triggered calo readout and tagger on trackers
- Clock triggered vGTM scheduler ModeBit-X to mark time-windows on tracker data
  - 128BCO period for INTT (ASIC BCO Rollover), 256BCO period FA for TPC (>1 drift length)
- Readout Capability Needed:
  - Record taggers of GL1 and ModeBit-X in FELIX data stream (for offline time-window sync)
  - FELIX busy feedback that holds back GL1 trigger if buffer high watermark reached
  - FELIX data stream mark of incomplete-readout for time windows and run stops (scalar sync)

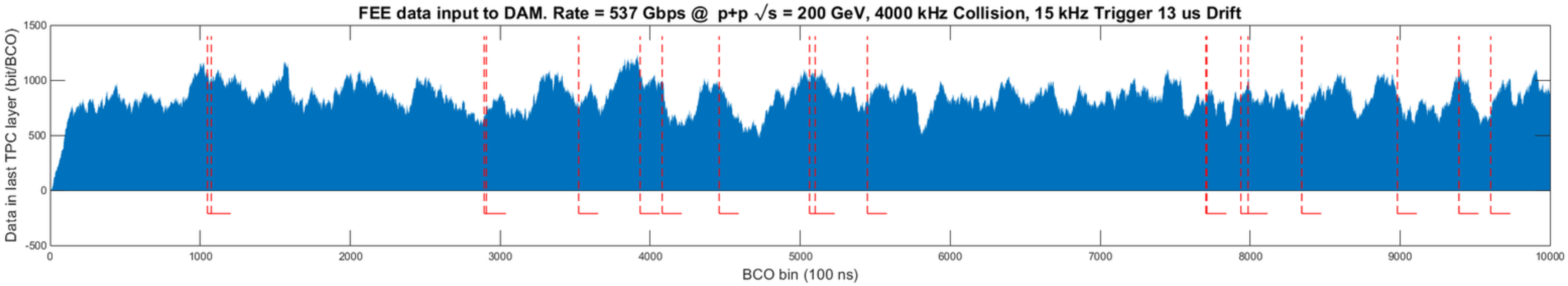


# Possible Tracker Run Modes in Run24

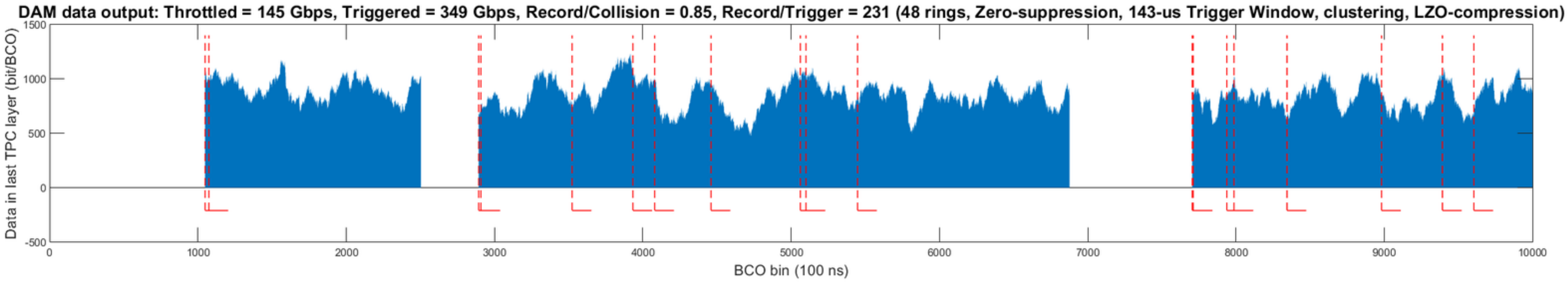
- Both RHIC performance and sPHENIX Beam configuration is still uncertain at this moment. Efforts are made to improve the collision rate
- If collision rate is high:
  - “High” means 100% streaming would **overflow** sPHENIX DAQ recording rate for majority time of a fill
  - We proceed with BUP plan of ~10% trigger-throttled streaming
- If collision is low:
  - “Low” means 100% streaming would **fit within** sPHENIX DAQ recording rate for majority time of a fill
  - Use 100% streaming mode
  - Ask CAD to luminosity level beginning of fill to the max DAQ recording rate
- If collision rate is in-between, we could choose to either
  - Trigger-throttled streaming at beginning of RHIC fill
  - 100% streaming at the later part of the fill

# Part I - The physics benefits

- In p+p 200 GeV, recovering the capability of low pT HF physics via vastly increasing the M.B. data sample
- Updated to our write up on overleaf



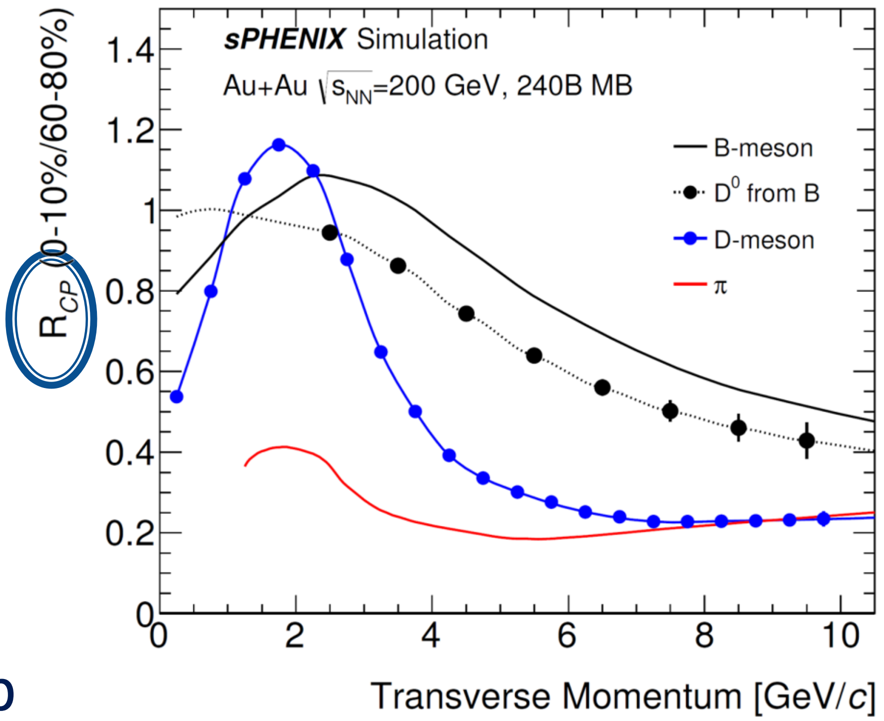
FEE data input to DAM. Rate = 537 Gbps @ p+p √s = 200 GeV, 4000 kHz Collision, 15 kHz Trigger 13 us Drift
Data in last TPC layer (bit/BCO)
BCO bin (100 ns)

DAM data output: Throttled = 145 Gbps, Triggered = 349 Gbps, Record/Collision = 0.85, Record/Trigger = 231 (48 rings, Zero-suppression, 143-us Trigger Window, clustering, LZO-compression)
Data in last TPC layer (bit/BCO)
BCO bin (100 ns)

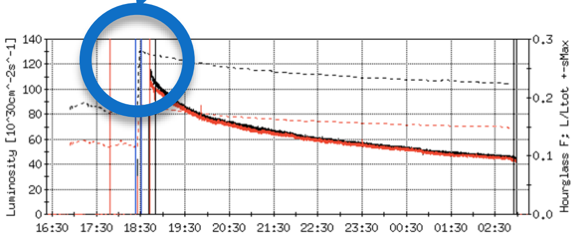
# From the last collaboration meeting

- sPHENIX p+p √s=200 GeV at max ~13 MHz collision rate, 200 $pb^{-1}$
- For analysis using calorimeter signature → usually there is a trigger, e.g. b-jets
- HF meson/baryon: is very hard to trigger in current sPHENIX setup.
- Therefore, the baseline program does not assume p+p data.

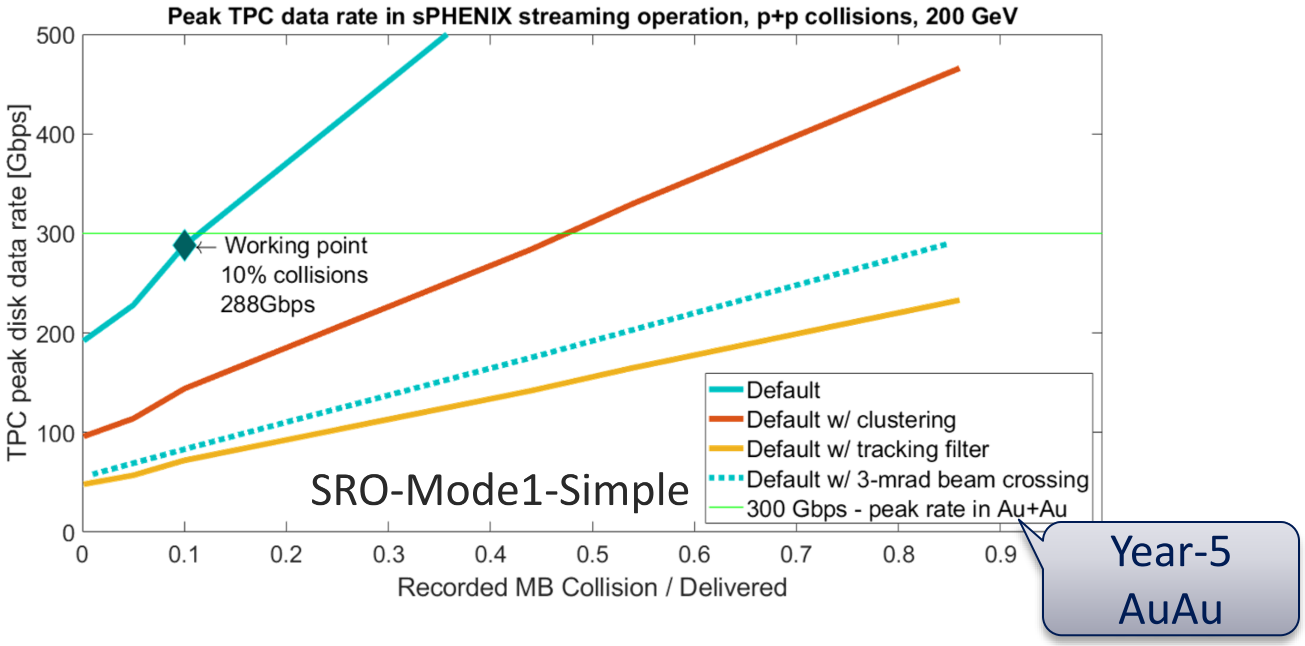


# Choice of working point for the dominating data source: TPC @ 10%

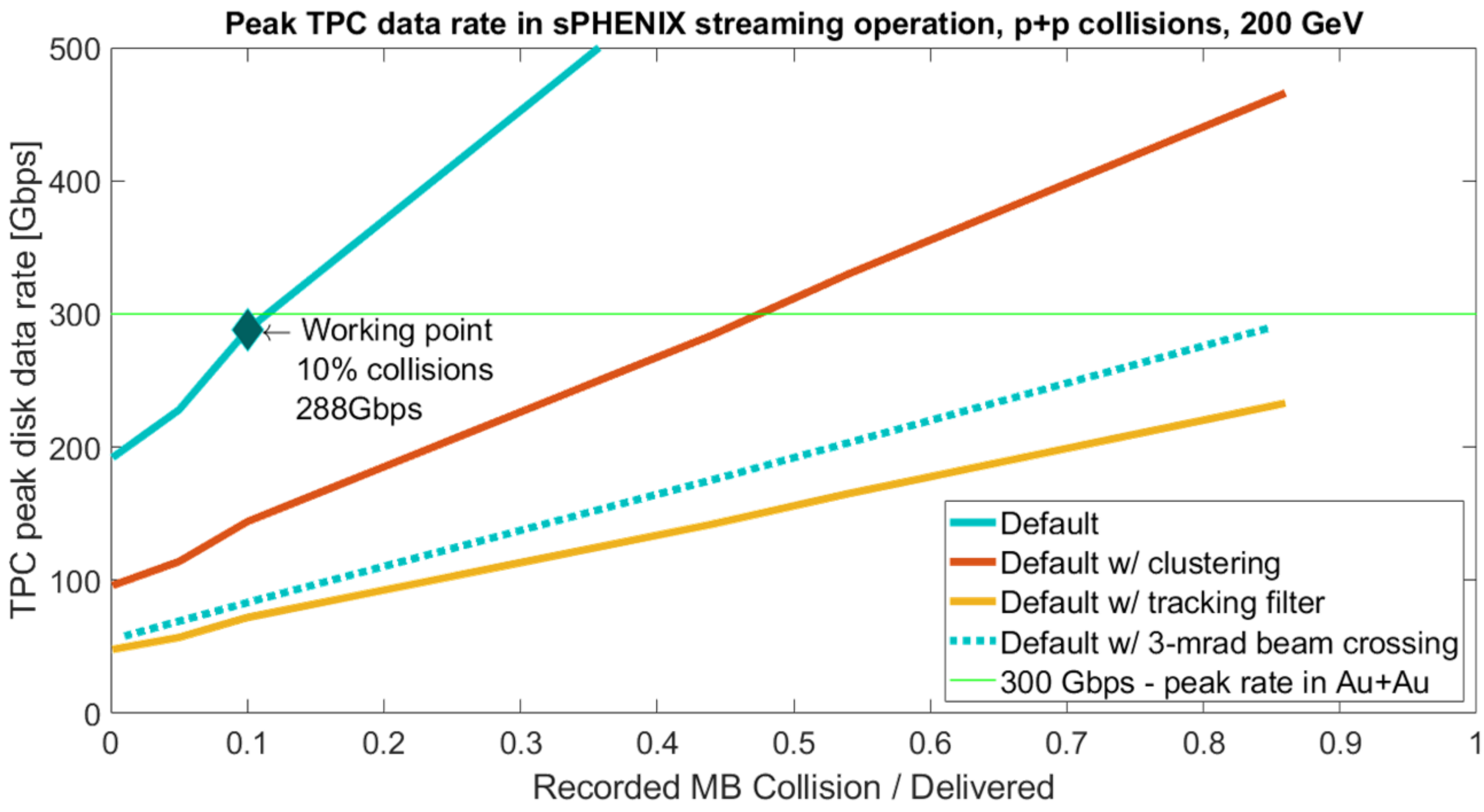
- Consider streaming recording 10% data → peak data rate~ AuAu
- Most our data is out-of-vertex data → narrowing vertex allow collecting dramatically more in-vertex physics
- Higher disk data rate, higher compression → high physics output
- Note this plot is for fill-peak data rate (13MHz collision) used to spec DAMs. It is higher than fill-averaged rate and run-averaged rate in the last talk




Run-15 p+p at 200 GeV store



# Rate vs working points



# HF Observables in p+p: comparison

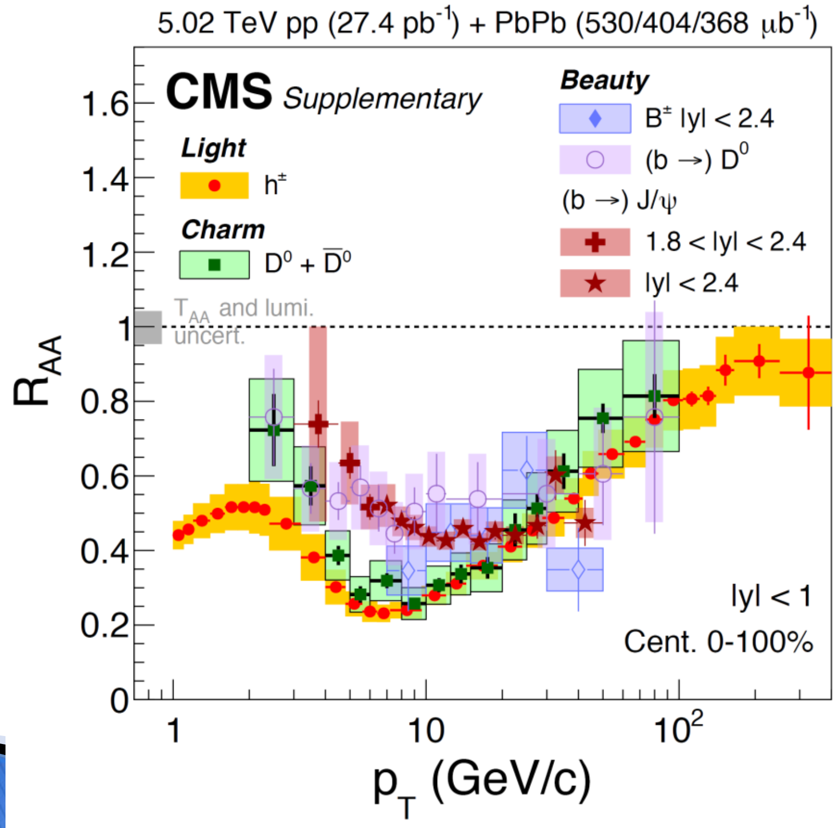
| | | Year-2 , 0-crossing in current setup Per-kHz M.B. trigger | Year-2, 2mrad-crossing in current setup Per-5kHz M.B. trigger | Year -2 w/ Streaming tracker (in this projection) | Year -2+4 w/ Streaming tracker |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.B. $p+p$ | Data recorded | Each 1k Hz M.B. trigger with $2\times10^{-4}$ of M.B. collisions triggered | Each **5k** Hz M.B. trigger with $2\times10^{-4}$ of M.B. collisions triggered | 10% M.B. events streaming recorded | |
| | Statistics | 0.4 Billion M.B. events 0.01 $pb^{-1}$ recorded | 13 Billion M.B. events 0.15 $pb^{-1}$ recorded | 200 Billion M.B. events 5 $pb^{-1}$ recorded | 800 Billion M.B. events 20 $pb^{-1}$ recorded |
| Physics reach | $B \to D^0 \to \pi K$ | 250 events | 3.8k events | 120k events | 500k events |
| | | | | **Reference in $R_{AA}$ for B→$D^0$** | |
| | $D^0 \to \pi K$ pair | 250 events | 3.8k events | 120k events. | 500k events |
| | | | | **Diffusion of c-quarks in angular space** | |
| | $\Lambda_c \to \pi K p$ | 500 events | 8k events | 250k events. | 1M events |
| | | | | **Charm hadronization in p+p; reference for $A+A$** | |
| | Prompt $D^0$→πK | 75k events | 1.1M events | 40 Million events. | 150 Million events |
| | | | | **Pinging down tri-gluon correlation via single spin asymmetry** | |

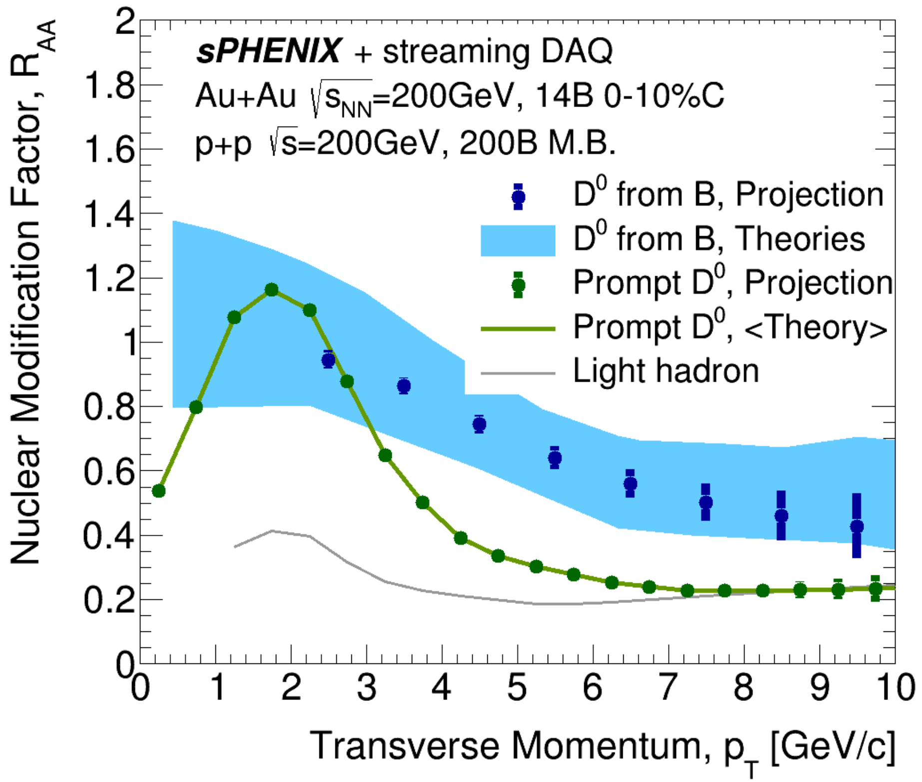
sPHENIX

# Recovering HF meson baseline

- Precision b-physics → precision baseline and systematic control

See also: talk X. Dong

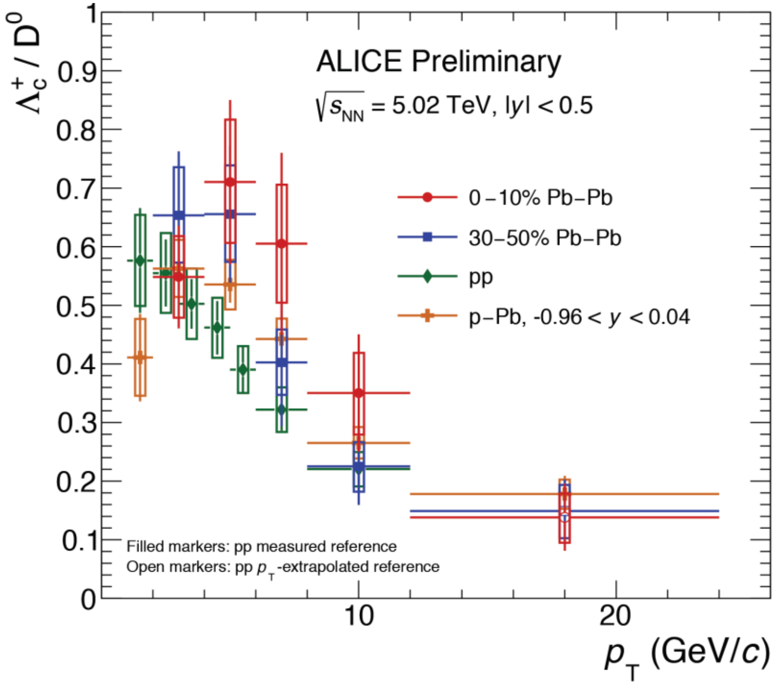


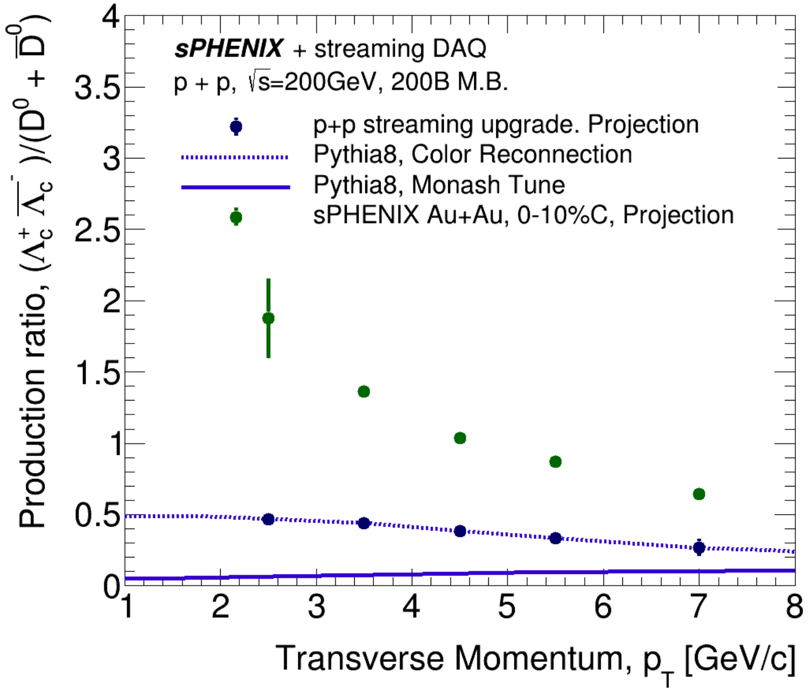



# $\Lambda_c$ and charm hadronization

- Recent data underscores importance of understanding $\Lambda_c$ in pp and small system in interpretation of AA data

See also: talk Y. Ji

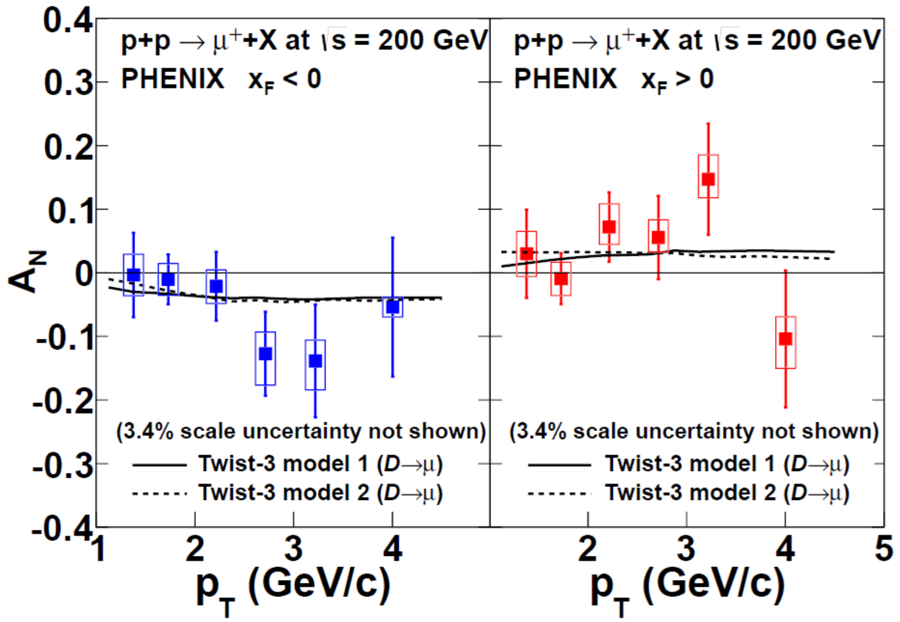


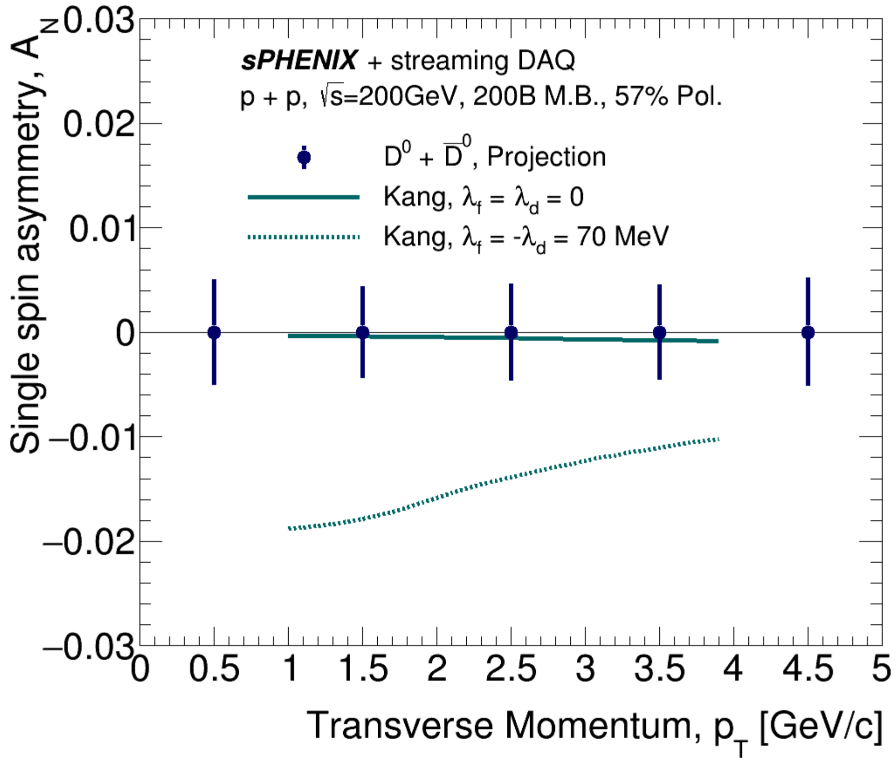
# Gluon dynamic in polarized pp col.

- Charm is unique probe of gluon
- $D^0$ $A_N$ → Tri-gluon correlation

PHENIX, DOI:10.1103/PhysRevD.95.112001

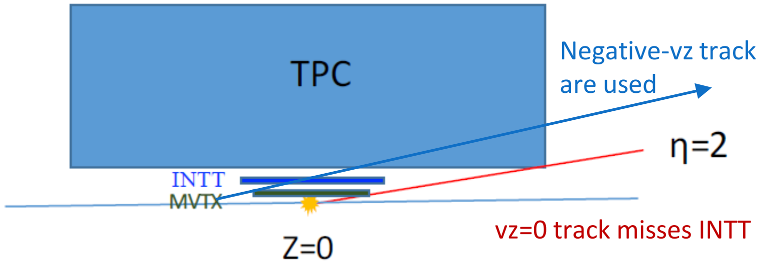


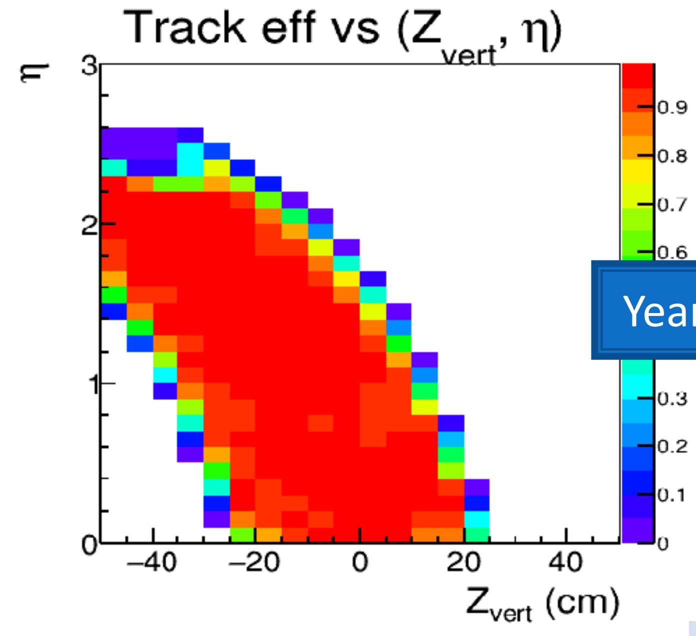

See also: talk Cold QCD TG



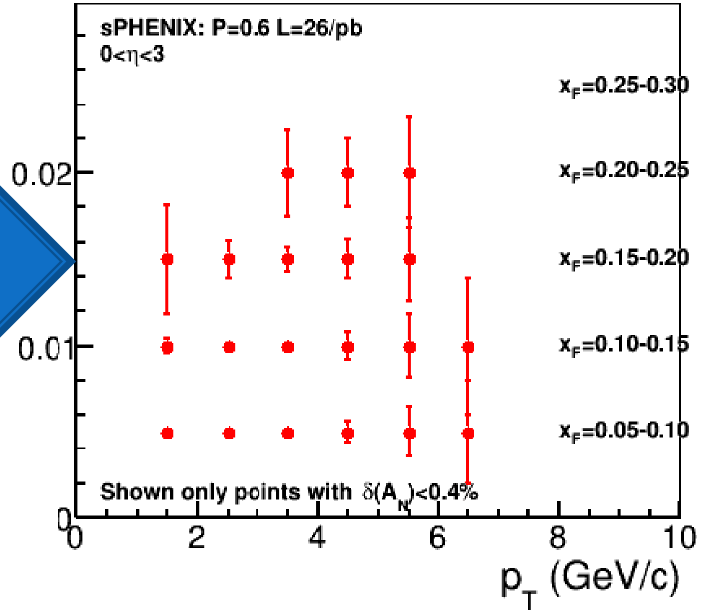
# Bridging data gap for the Nuclear A_N mystery

- From Sasha/Christine's talk at Cold QCD TG meeting
- sPHENIX can enormously improve charged hadron A_N
- Note it benefit from a wider vertex distribution, but may tolerate a narrower vertex via beam crossing



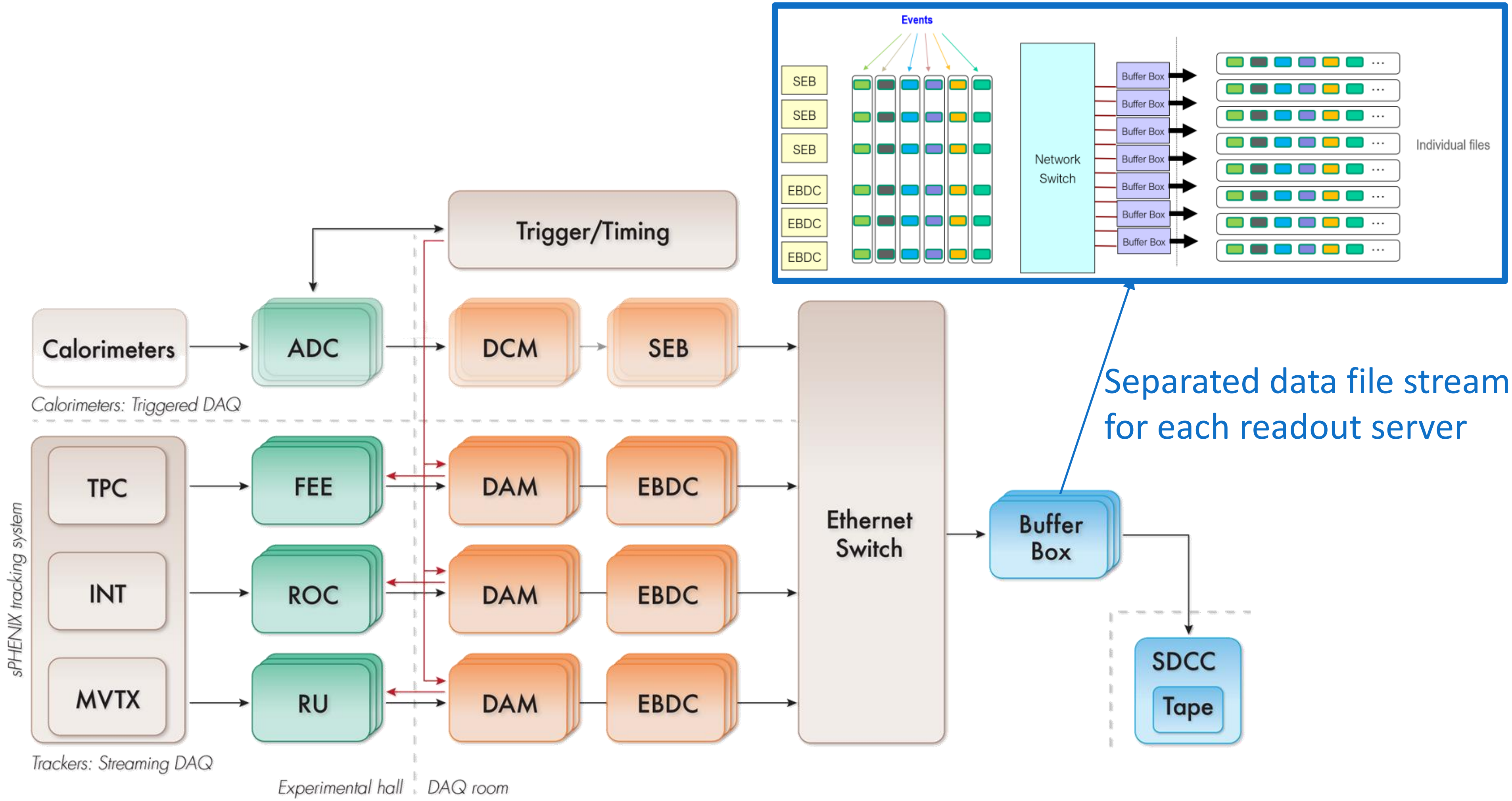

Year2: 10% SRO



# Part II – One way it can be done (in my imagination)

- All sPHENIX tracker ASICs supports zero-suppressed streaming readout
- Question here how we introduce minimal change to the triggered DAQ so the DAQ can also partially stream tracker data to tape
- Turns out there is a trick to do so with relatively low cost on total data volume

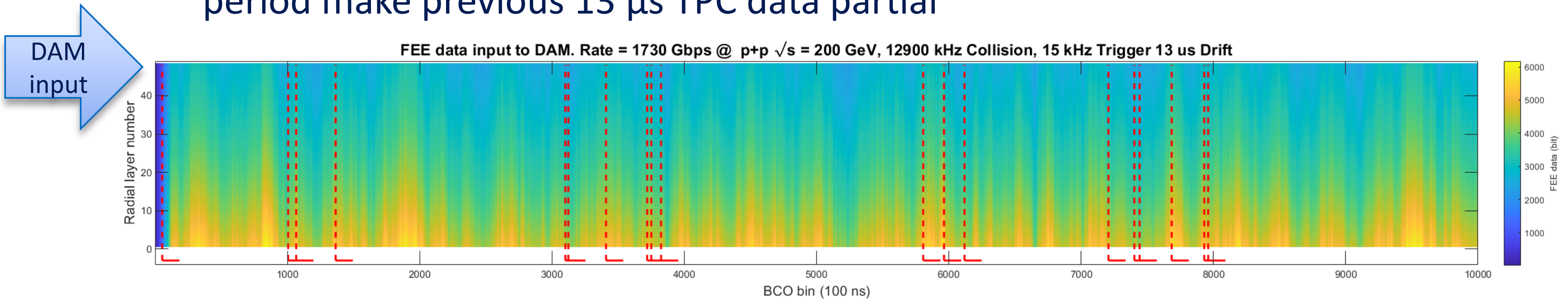
# Readout hardware in current plan

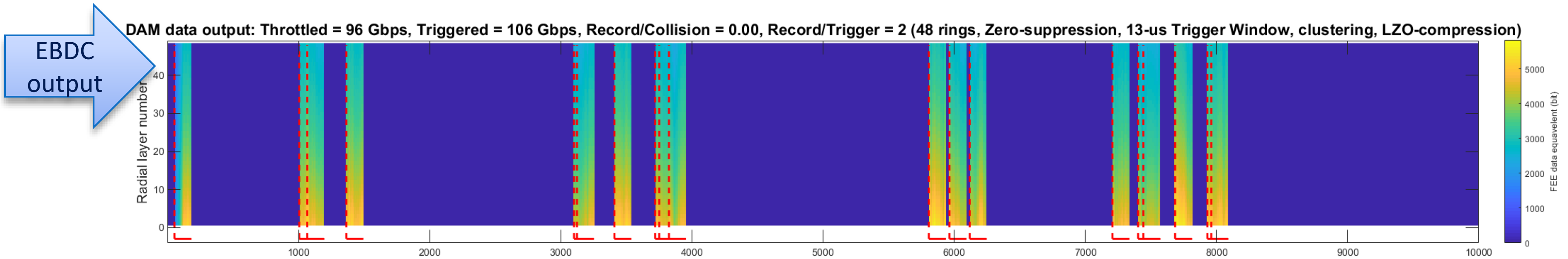



See Collaboration meeting DAQ talk by M. Purschke

# TPC is loaded with partial pileup events

- The majority data are dominated by TPC (longer integration window, may layers, many samples per hit)
- Interestingly, we are already writing out many MB events (partially) to disk.
  - TPC records 13 μs ($T_{Trift}$) of data for each pp trigger.
  - That include 170 extra M.B. collisions written with the triggered event!
  - *But* they only contain partial event in TPC. i.e. each gap between recording period make previous 13 μs TPC data partial

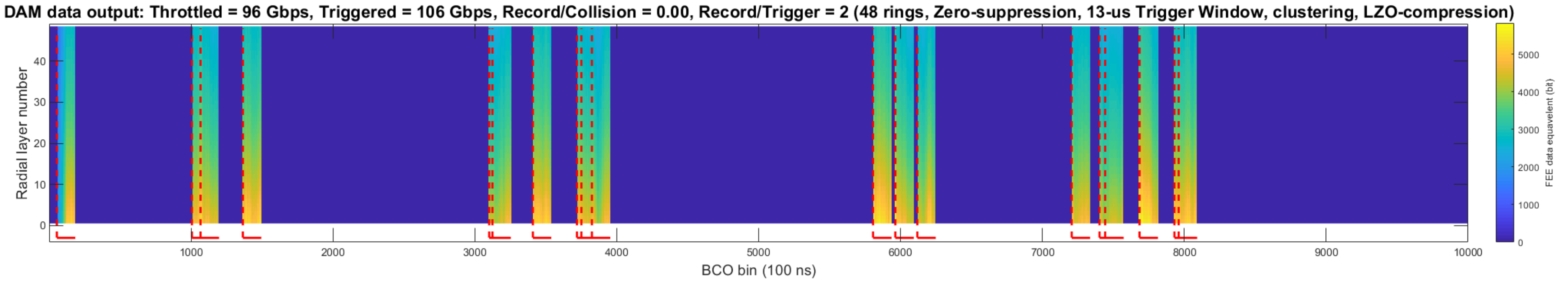


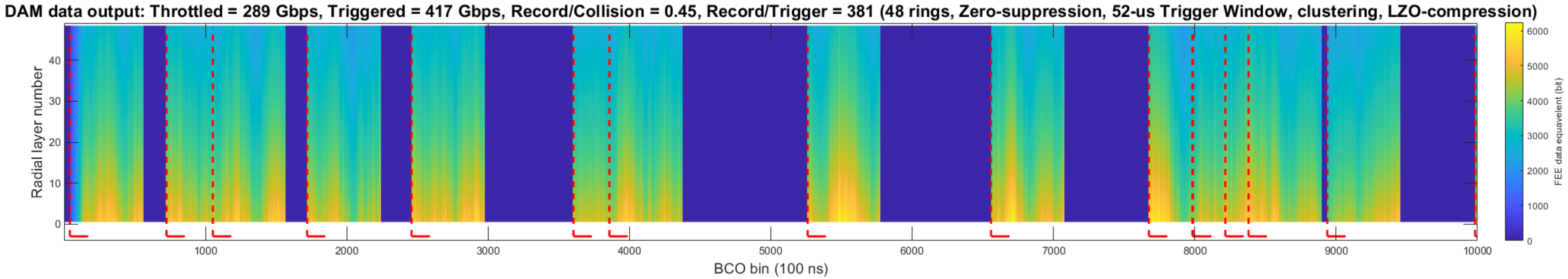
# Then, obviously….

- If we allow each TPC recording window at sPHENIX trigger, we allow it to record longer than TPC drift window, we immediate recover large amount of MB data.
- MVTX can extend data with sequential trigger too.
- Tricky part will be INTT, which by reusing FVTX hardware only take 1-cross (0.1us) of data per trigger

TPC record window = drift window (13 μs), almost not recording much M.B. events



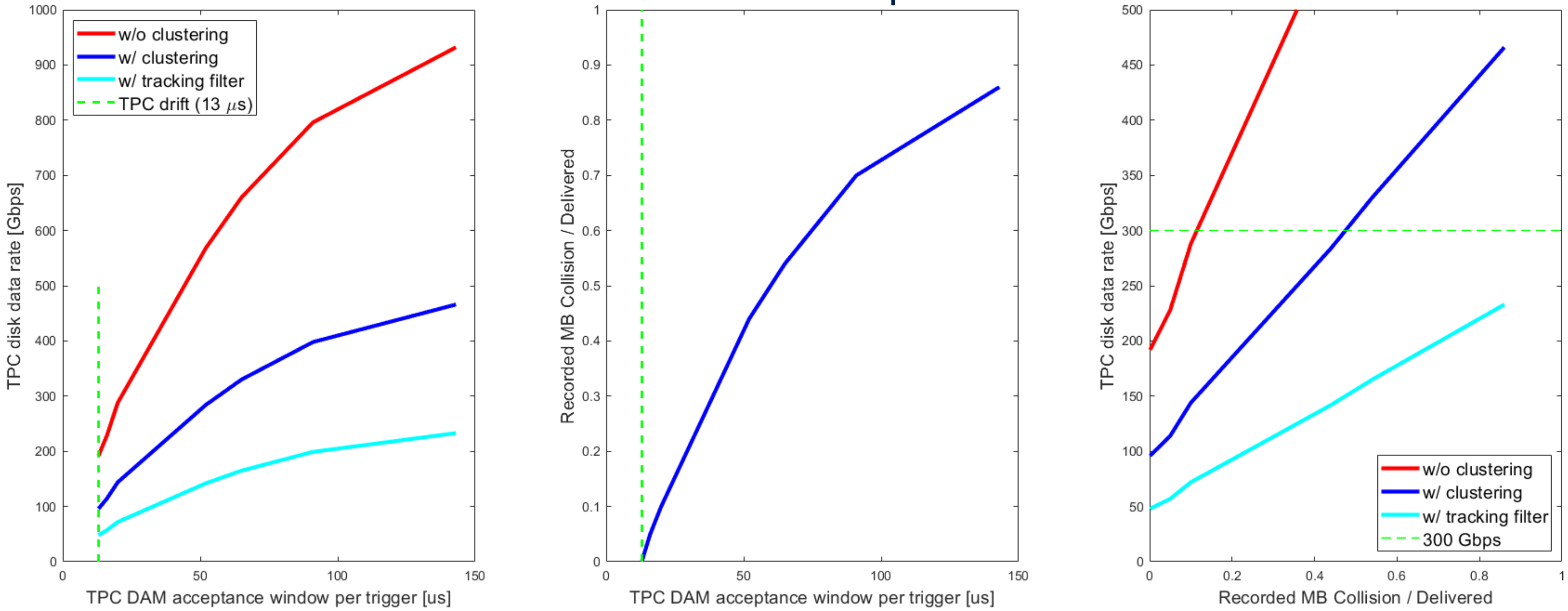

TPC record window = drift window (13 μs) **+ 39 μs**, Recording 45% of M.B. events



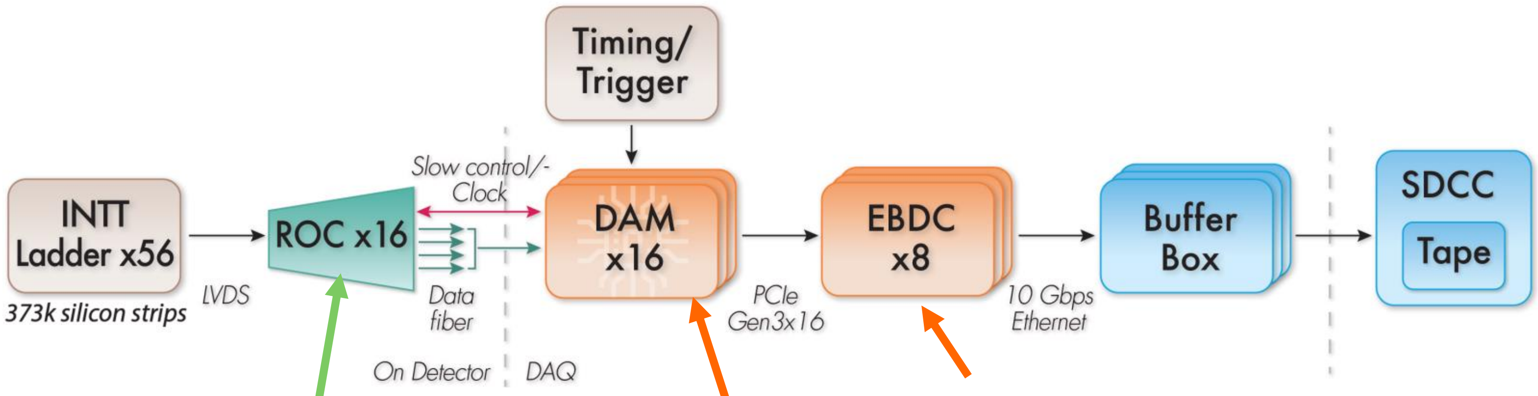
# Then what about increased data rate?

- Percentage of M.B. data recorded <-> TPC record window <-> Disk rate
- Also is strongly depending on whether we can do more data reduction than what was assumed on baseline design
- Data rates are TPC EBDC throughput. RCF data transfer rate will further reduced from (60% RHIC uptime x 60-80% sPHENIX uptime)

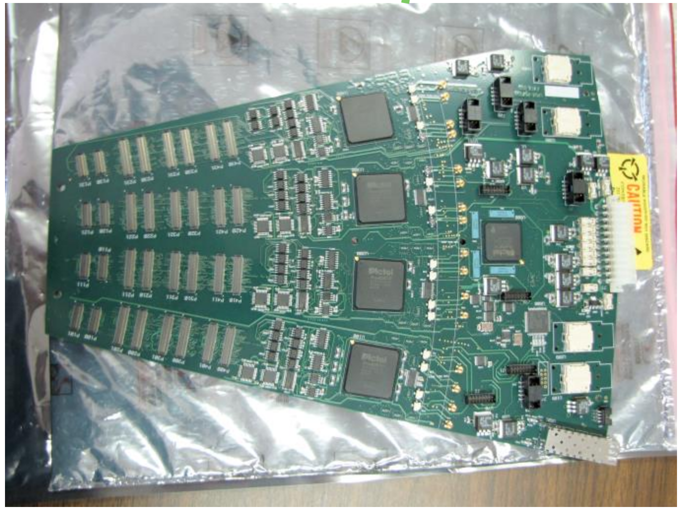
SRO-Mode1-Simple

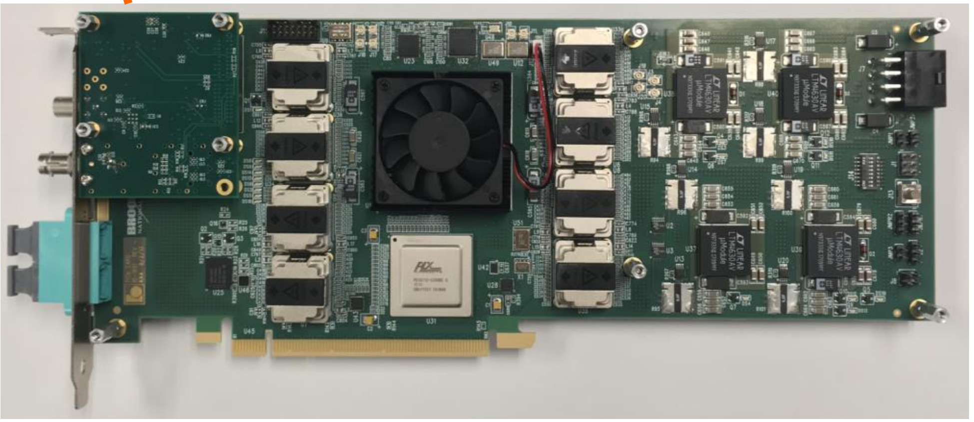


# FELIX/DAM adoption for INTT




Relatively low-load commodity server
@ ~0.1 Gbps << TPC

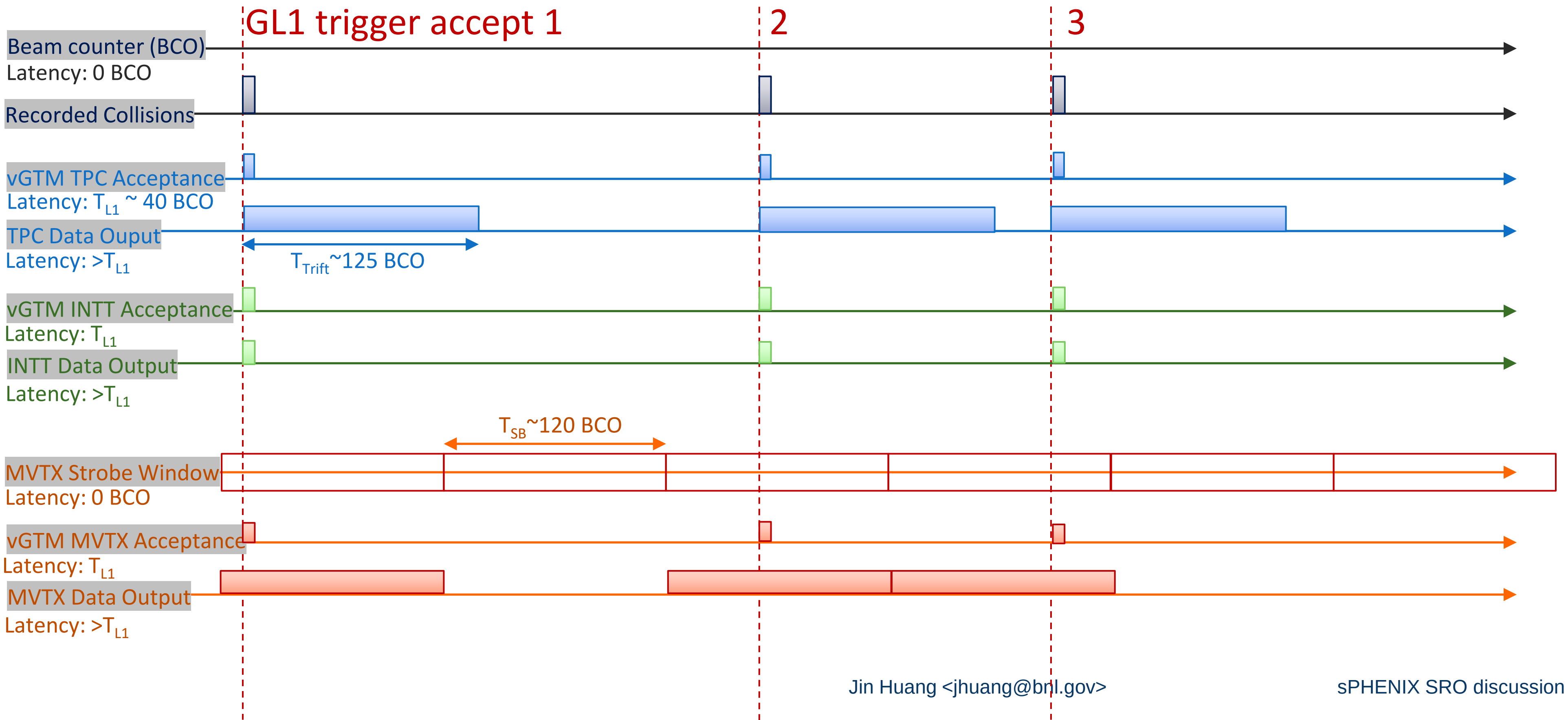




| | | sPHENIX in Current day-1 setup | sPHENIX w/ Streaming tracker |
|---|---|---|---|
| TPC | DAQ hardware | FEE → DAM → EBDC | Not Changed |
| | Firmware & Software | Record 13 μs data following a trigger (one TPC drift window), which provide one beam crossing (0.1 μs) of complete collision data | Record 20 μs data following a trigger, providing 7 μs of complete collision data |
| | Peak data rate | 192 Gbps | 288 Gbps |
| INTT | DAQ hardware | ROC → FEM → DCM2 → JSEB2 → Server | ROC → DAM → EBDC<br>New construction of DAM and EBDC following TPC production |
| | Firmware & Software | Triggered readout of 1 beam crossing (0.1 μs) per trigger | Streaming readout of 7 μs of data following a trigger |
| | Peak data rate | 0.01 Gbps | 0.8 Gbps |
| MVTX | DAQ hardware | FEE → DAM → EBDC | Not Changed |
| | Firmware & Software | Record one strobe time window of data following a trigger (5-10 μs) | Continue recording strobe time windows until accumulating at least 7 μs of complete collision data |
| | Peak data rate | 3 Gbps | 6 Gbps |

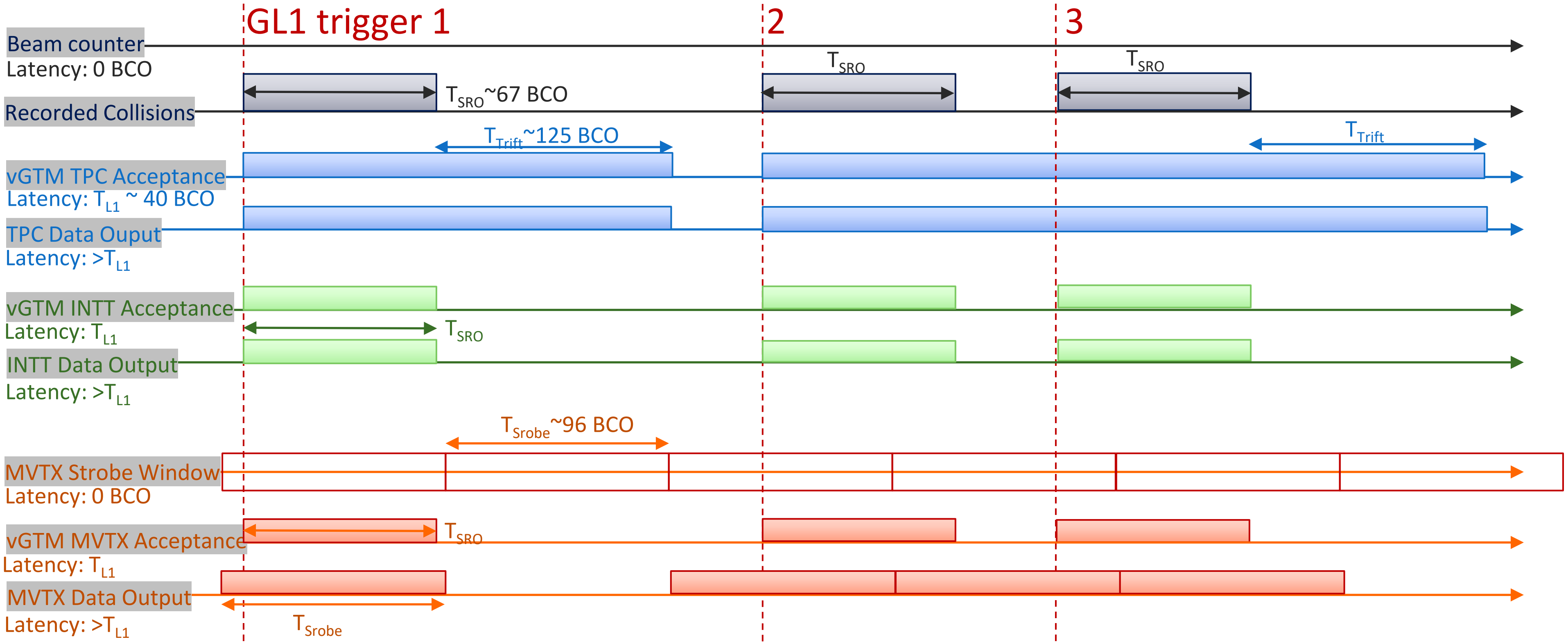
# Triggered-Mode: Current synchronization in beam clock

- vGTM distribute GL1-trigger-accept to each subsystem
- Each subsystem output data gated by trigger + integration time windows
  - TPC=13 us drift, INTT = 1 BCO, MVTX=1 strobe window



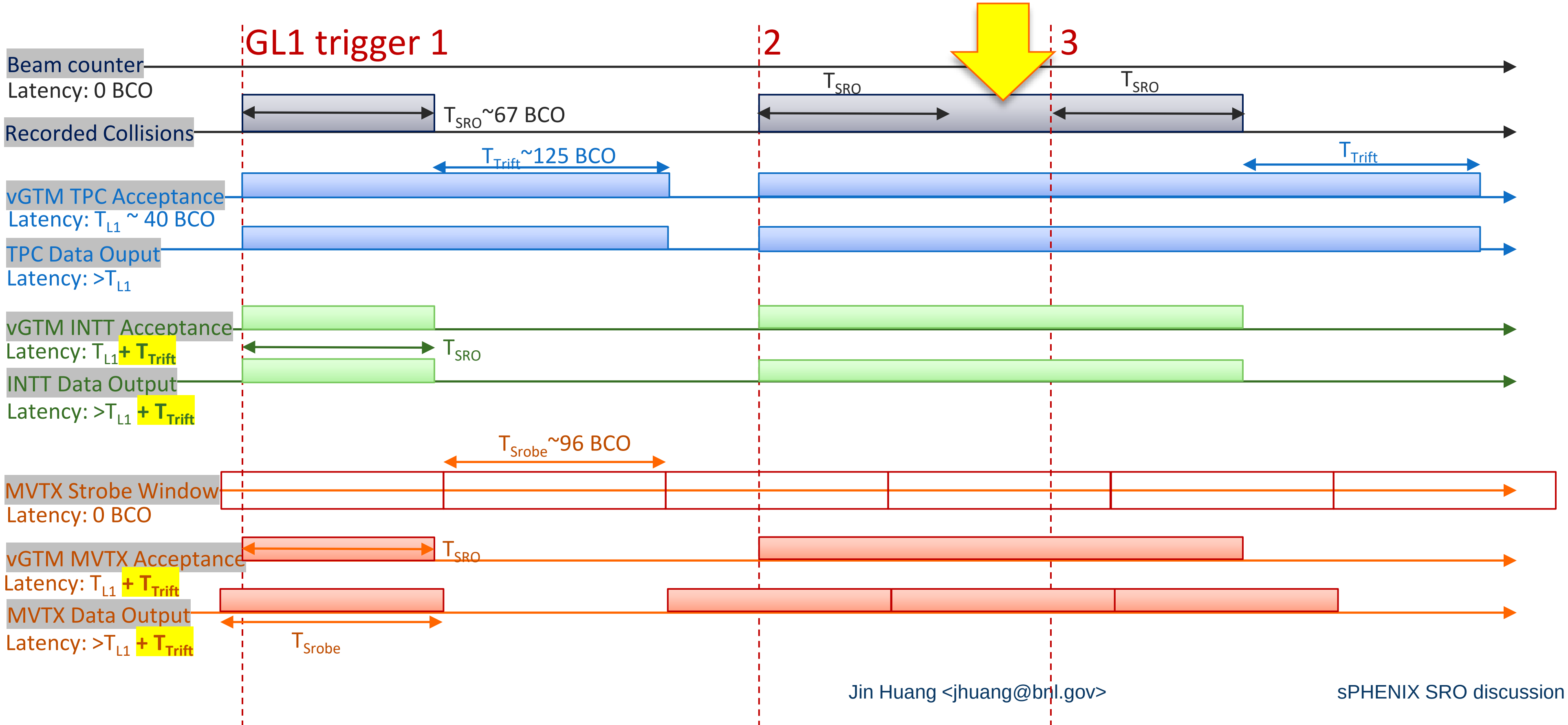
# SRO-Mode1-Simple [Recommended]

- vGTM distribute Streaming-Acceptance cross tracking detectors in sync with calo triggers
- Comparing the triggered-mode: simply prolong L1-Acceptance signal to each subsystem, from 1 BCO to $T_{SRO}$~67 BCOs



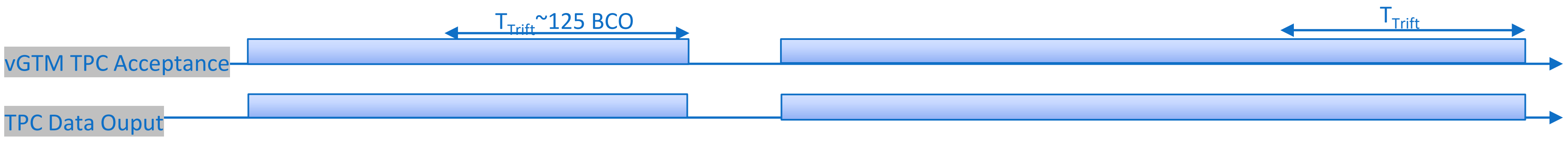
# SRO-Mode2-Efficient [Not recommended]

- One more trick to improve efficiency:
  both INTT and MVTX FELIX need to hold data up to additional 13us [$T_{Trift}$], as GTM to determines whether to produce continued acceptance in case of merged TPC windows
- In the merged window, TPC data is already collected in all three cases. Extended Acceptance-Window allows matching data in MVTX and INTT
- Benefit: roughly doubling SRO recorded events without increasing the TPC (dominant) data rate. Risk: Larger chance for screw-ups and buffer overflows



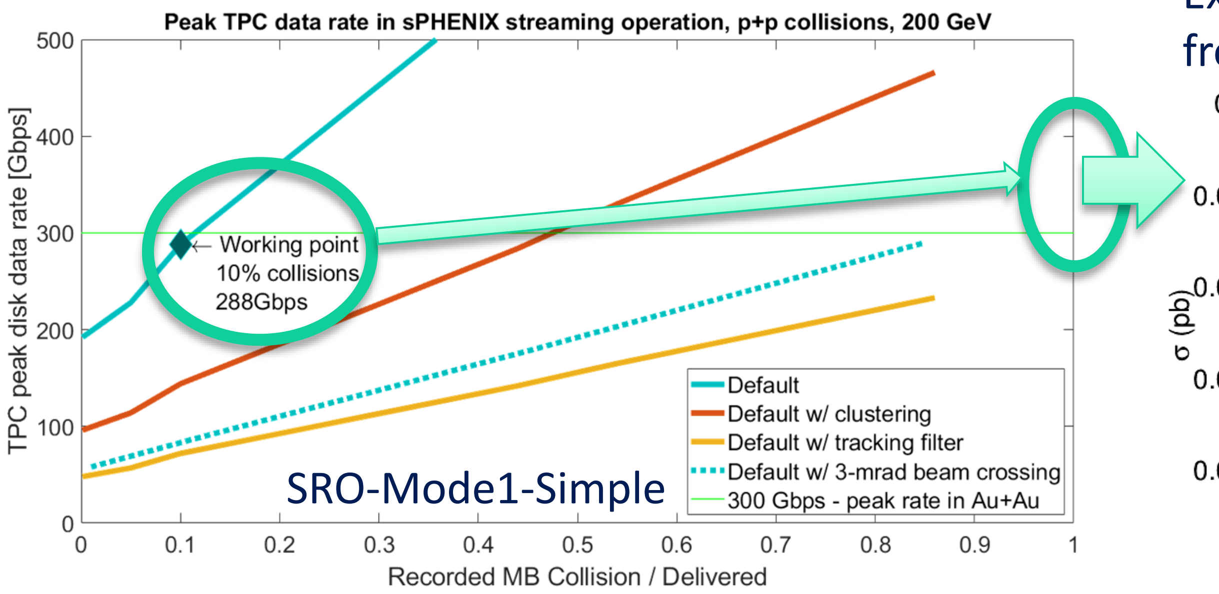
# Offline considerations

- Vast majority of pp data in TPC (~99%) and MVTX are from pipe-up collisions
- It would be efficient to reshape analysis to do TPC-calibration, and tracking in continued-time blocks
  - Construct TPC tracklets in [X-Y-Time] space
  - For tracklets in TPC, select one beam crossing determine T0, Translate tracklets into [X-Y-Z] space
  - Continue tracking into INTT. If no matching, ignore this tracklet for this beam crossing (saved to be used in later crossings)
  - For in-time track, continuing tracking into MVTX.
  - Fit in-time track in [X-Y-Z] space

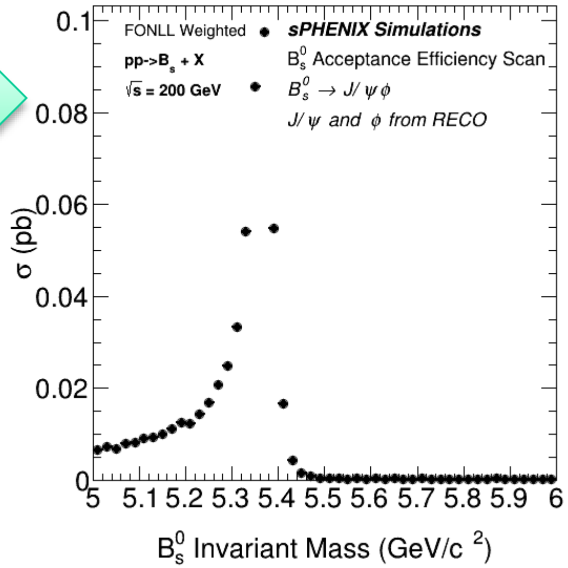


# Aggressive streaming in year 4-5?

- Dramatically improved streaming can be a motivation for Run 4 & 5.
- At top luminosity operation in Year 4/5., p+p/Au+Au full streaming FEE->DAM data rates are comparable [Martin S&C review]
  - p+p: with crossing angle we can allow streaming all tracker at ~350Gbps
  - Au+Au: if crossing angle reduce Au+Au collision to 60kHz, TPC 100% streaming data rate ~ 350 Gbps

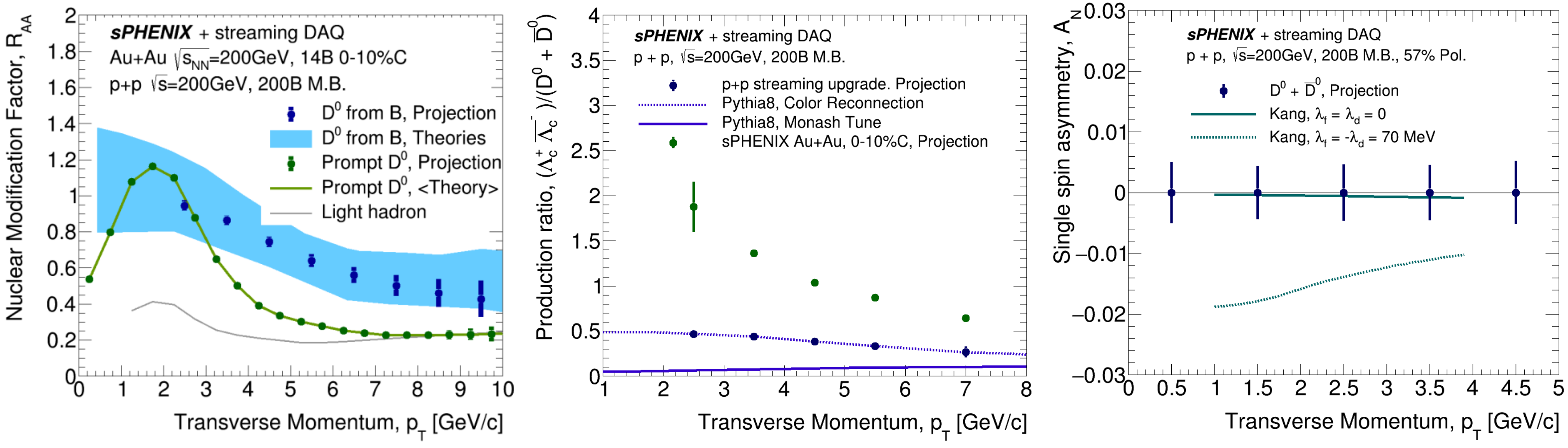



Example channel benefits from larger dataset: $B_s$ [link]



# Summary

- A strong physics program within reach with SRO DAQ
  - Covering bottom baseline, charm chemistry, cold QCD
  - Also unexpected physics opportunity with large p+p sample without triggering bias
  - Current projections are scaled from Peripheral Au+Au, need optimization for p+p
- Stream recording tracker data for 10% collisions
  - Modification appears minor for TPC and MVTX
  - INTT updated Readout interface to be same as TPC & MVTX
  - ++ manpower in FPGA, DAQ implementation, and debugging



# Extra Information

# INTT FEM → FELIX

- Signals between ROC and FELIX/FEM
  - ROC->FELIX data: 4x8 TLK->HFBR-772BEZ MPO fibers
  - FELIX <> ROC slow control: 1 bidirectional SFP
  - FELIX -> ROC timing: 2x fibers with CLK/START signal
- Total 16 ROCs & FELIXs.

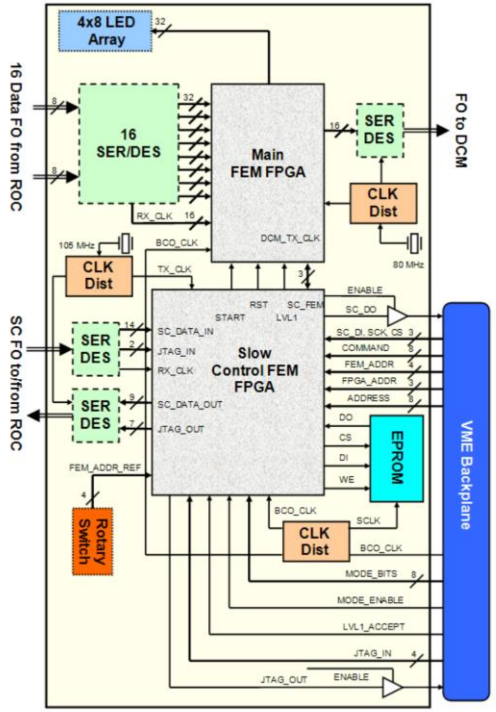
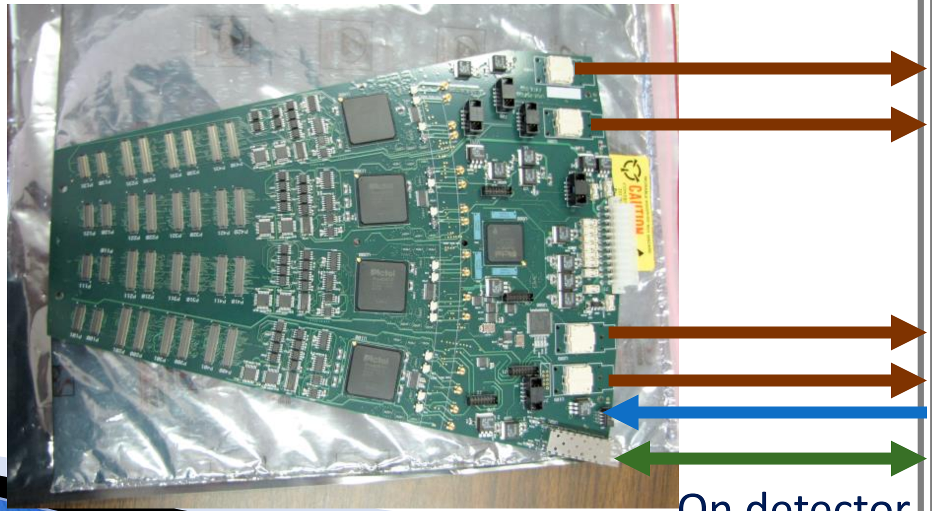
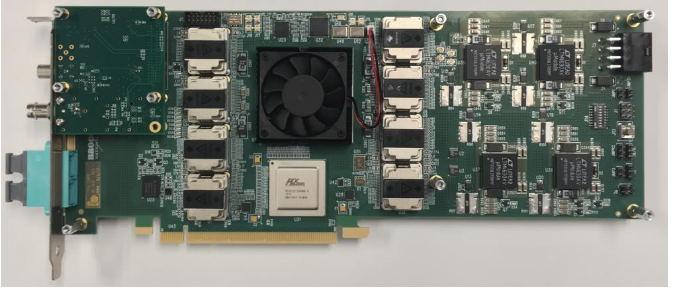



Figure 10: (color online) Block diagram of a FEM board.



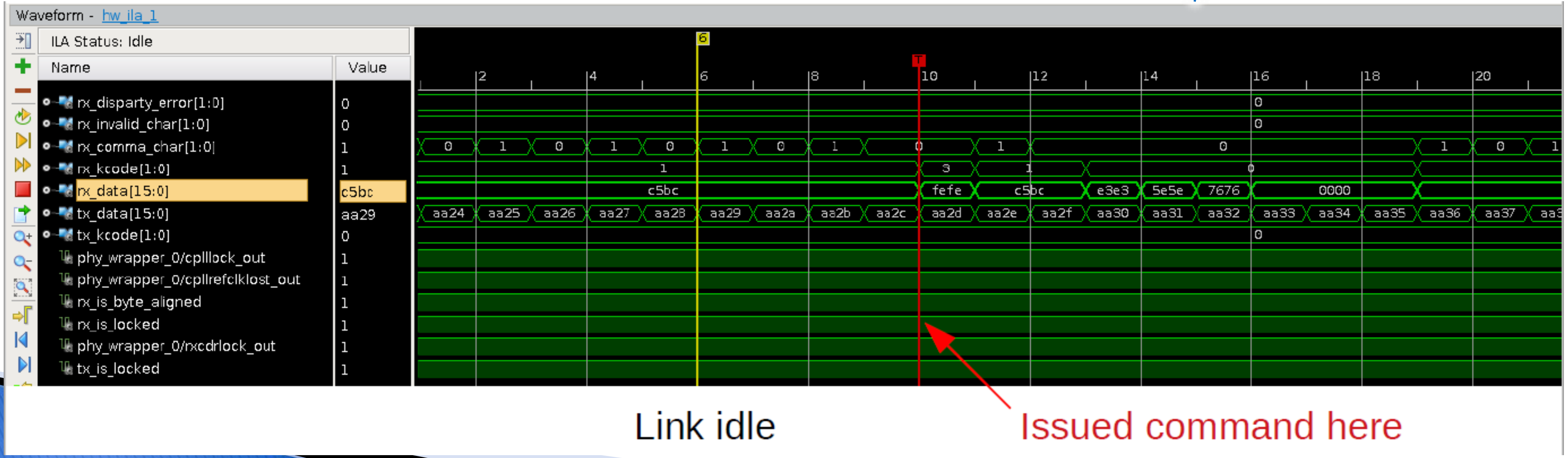


Each FELIX support 48 bi-directional SFP+ link (1 used for timing). Can work with lower speed FVTX SFP too

On detector | Counting house

# ROC-FELIX link demo

- After last collaboration meeting
- Demonstrated FVTX/INTT ROC → Kintex-7 SFP link is plausible
- Nonetheless, lots work needed

# Can we do it for free? – MB trigger

- $D_0$, $D_{0\_bar}$->pi/K with pi/K in |eta|<1 is ~ O(10) μb [Pythia8 HardQCD], Population in MB is $2x10^{-4}$
- In baseline trigger bandwidth, we may ask for O(1kHz) MB events
  - Depending on how well vertex trigger may work in high pile up environments
  - Record 0.01% - 0.05% of 8.3 Trillion M.B. collisions within |z|<10 cm
- Recorded $D_0$->pi/K with pi/K in |eta|<1,
  = 8 Trillion x (0.01-0.05%) x $2x10^{-4}$ = O(1M)
  - Probably can do a neat job for charm $D_0$ baseline
  - May be enough for Lamda_c (~10% of D, O(100k) events)
  - Difficult for bottom baseline (<1% $D_0$->pi/K , <8k integrated pT), D-D correlation.

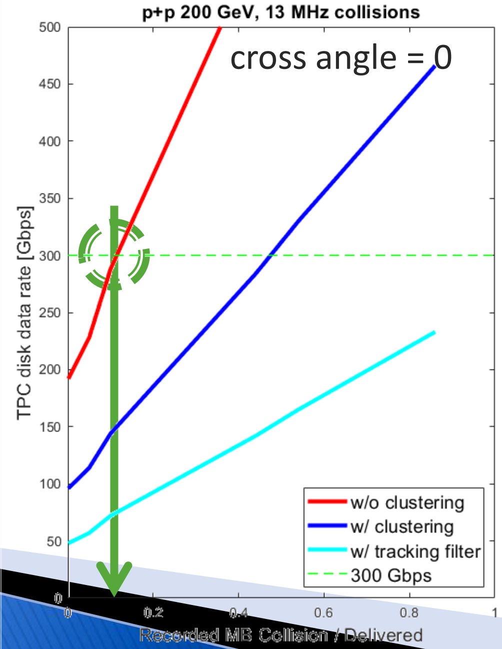
sPH-TRG-2018-001: ~20% pp collision in |z|<10cm

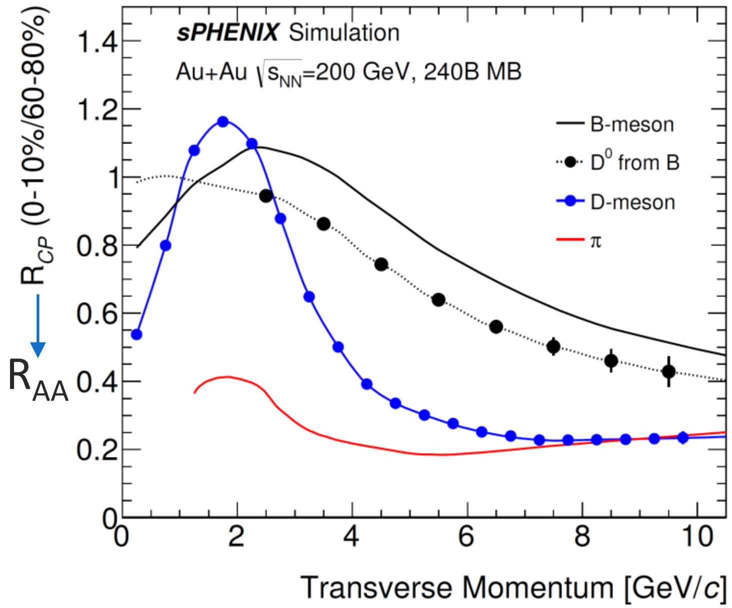
Table 2: Summary of integrated samples summed for the entire five-year scenario.

| Species | Energy [GeV] | Rec. Lum. | Samp. Lum. | Samp. Lum. All-Z |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Au+Au | 200 | 35 $nb^{-1}$ (239 billion) | 80 $nb^{-1}$ (550 billion) | 214 $nb^{-1}$ (1.5 trillion) |
| p+p | 200 | — | 197 $pb^{-1}$ (8.3 trillion) | 1.0 $fb^{-1}$ (44 trillion) |
| p+Au | 200 | — | 0.33 $pb^{-1}$ (0.6 trillion) | 1.46 $pb^{-1}$ (2.6 trillion) |

# HF meson statistics via this upgrade

- Conservatively, if we record **10% of M.B. collision** by increasing TPC recording window to 20 μs…
- 50% increase in overall TPC data rate in pp collision
- x O(100-1000) improve for MB sample,
  Formidable 0.8 Trillion/20pb$^{-1}$ recorded in |z|<10 cm vertex:
  - Recorded D0->pi/K with pi/K in |eta|<1 = 8 Trillion  x (10%) x 2x10$^{-4}$ = 160 M
  - Finally ping down Lamda_c (~10% x D0->piK, 16M events)
  - Nice bottom baseline (1M B->D->PiK, integrated $p_T$), D-D correlation, Exclusive B+
  - Legacy of world last polarized p+p collisions data. Data mining in the future.
- To recover p+p baseline for low-$p_T$ HF hadron program
  - Matching 10% Ncoll in 0-10% AuAu. Nonetheless, much lower combinatorial bgd (pending quantification)



# Quantifying in sim.

- p+p projections
  - $D_0$, B+
  - Lc simulation,
    - Lc reach below 2GeV
- p+A strategy