

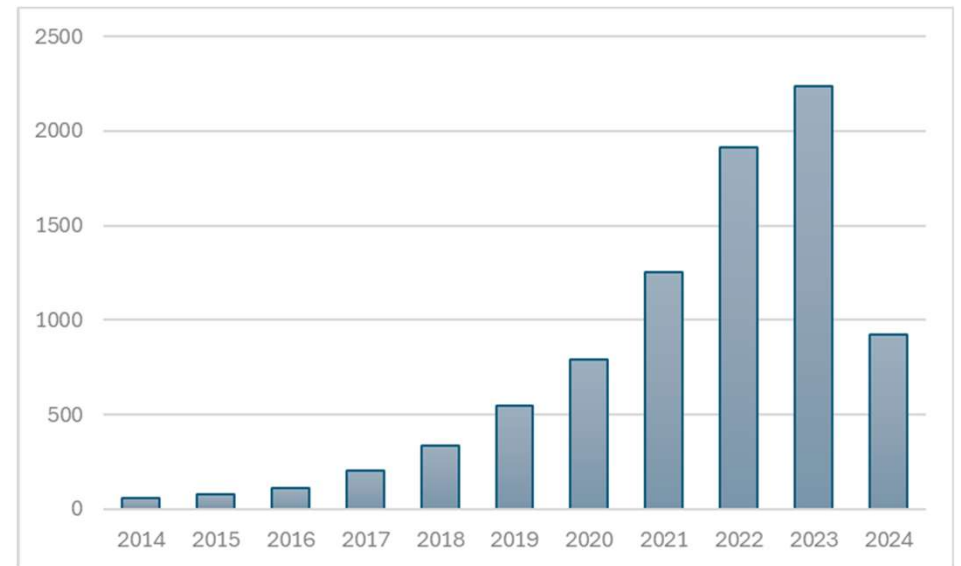
RHIC AI/ML Workshop 2024

Tanner Mengel

University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Why should you care?

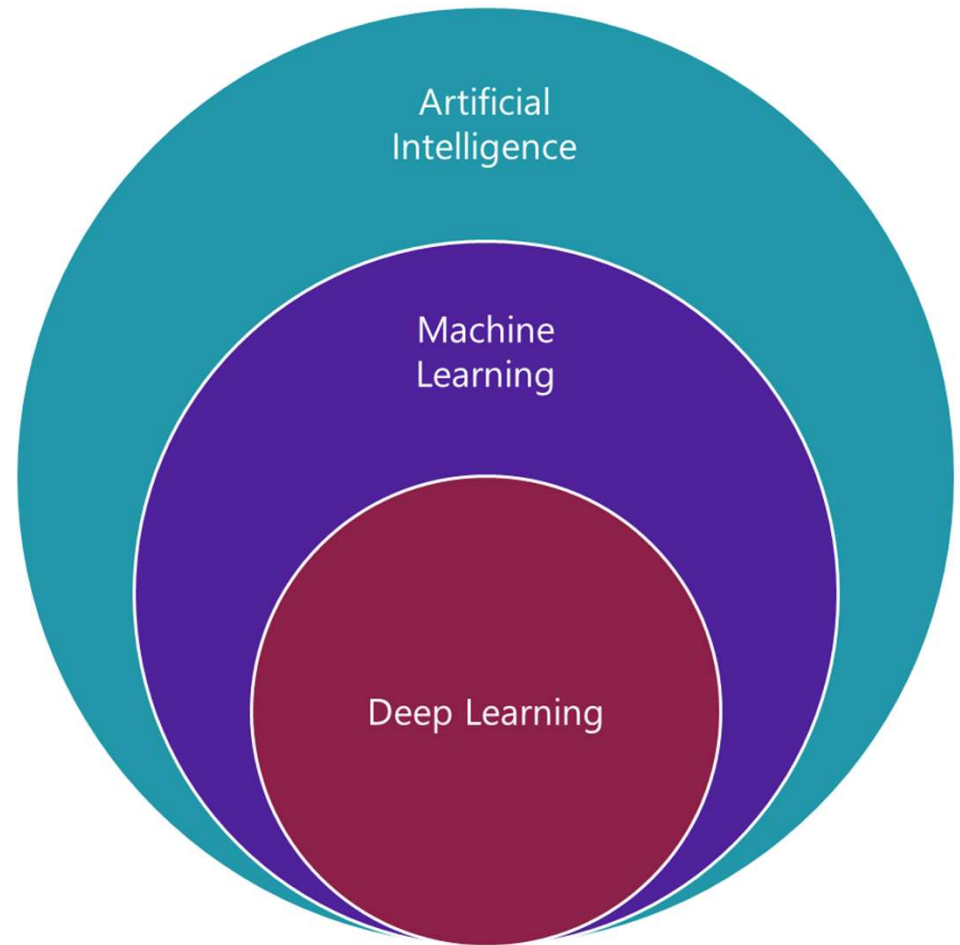
- **NSAC Long-Range Plan Town Hall Meeting on Hot and Cold QCD**
 - “Increased investments in computational nuclear physics, AI/ML, HPC, HTC, data systems, and interdisciplinary workforce development, are essential for advancing nuclear physics.”



Inspire HEP search results for “machine learning”

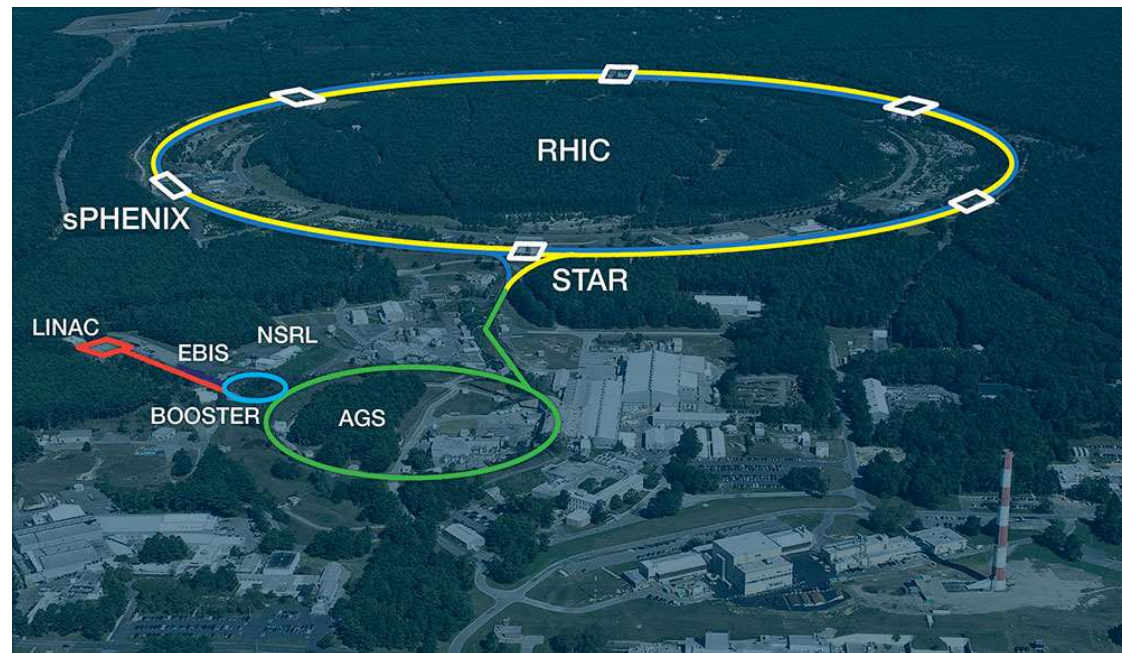
What am I talking about?

- **Artificial Intelligence:** The broad field of creating machines that perform tasks requiring human intelligence
- **Machine Learning:** Algorithms that learn from examples and get better with experience
- **Deep learning:** Modeling complex patterns in large datasets



Where is AI/ML used at RHIC?

- ML has applications in all aspects of RHIC
- **Accelerator Facilities**
 - Machine optimization, anomaly detection
- **Data Taking**
 - Event selection, data compression, detector calibration
- **Analysis**
 - Event simulation, background discrimination, detector response



Accelerator Facilities

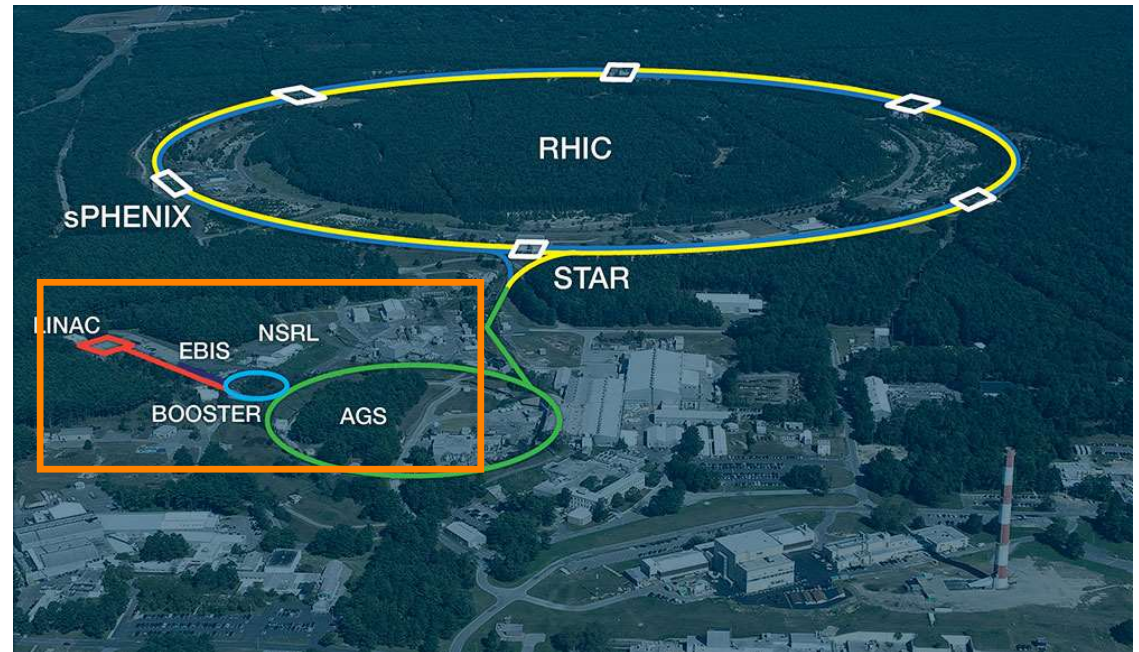
- EBIS Injection optimization
- Luminosity optimization
- Anomaly detection
- AGS Bunch Merging
- Documentation optimization

Machine Learning Applications for EBIS Beam Intensity and RHIC Luminosity Maximization

Xiaofeng Gu (CAD, BNL)

Machine learning applications in particle accelerators

Yuan Gao (CAD, BNL)

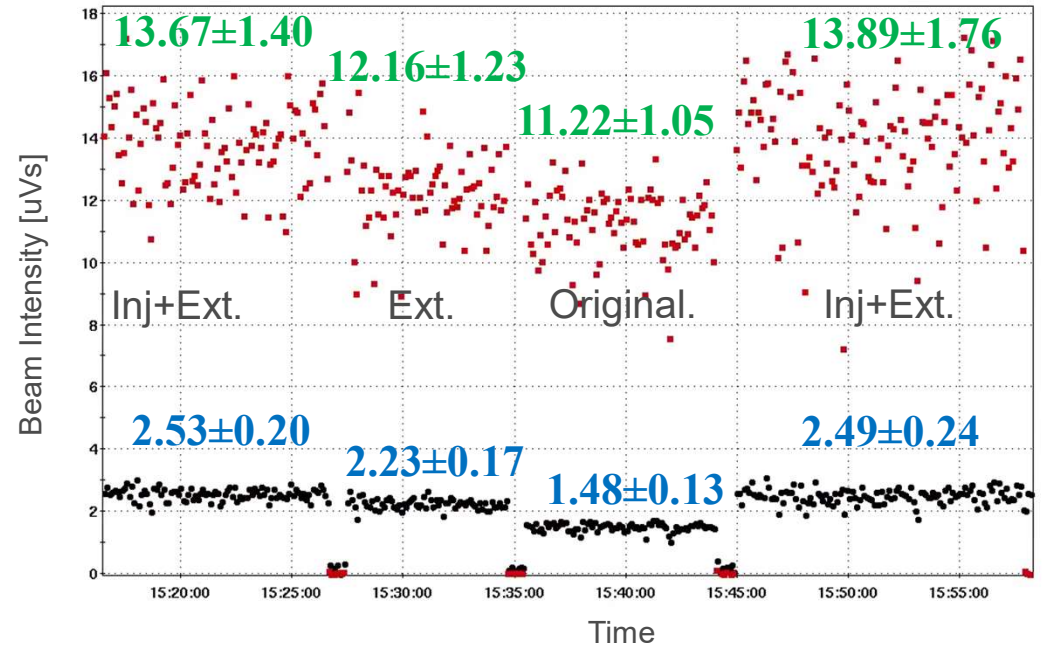


EBIS Intensity Optimization

- Optimize machine parameters in the EBIS injection line and extraction Line
- Resulted in **22-30%** intensity improvement

Machine Learning Applications for EBIS Beam Intensity and RHIC Luminosity Maximization

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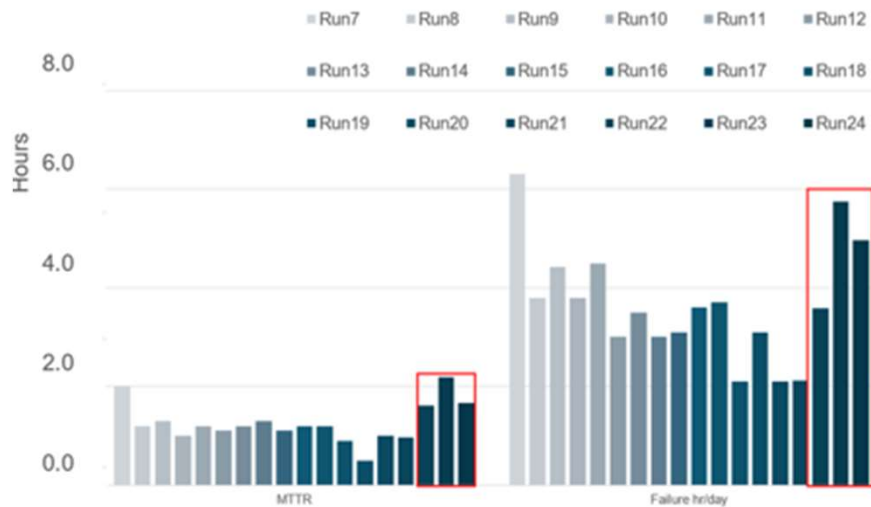
Beam intensity vs fill time for different machine parameters

Anomaly Detection

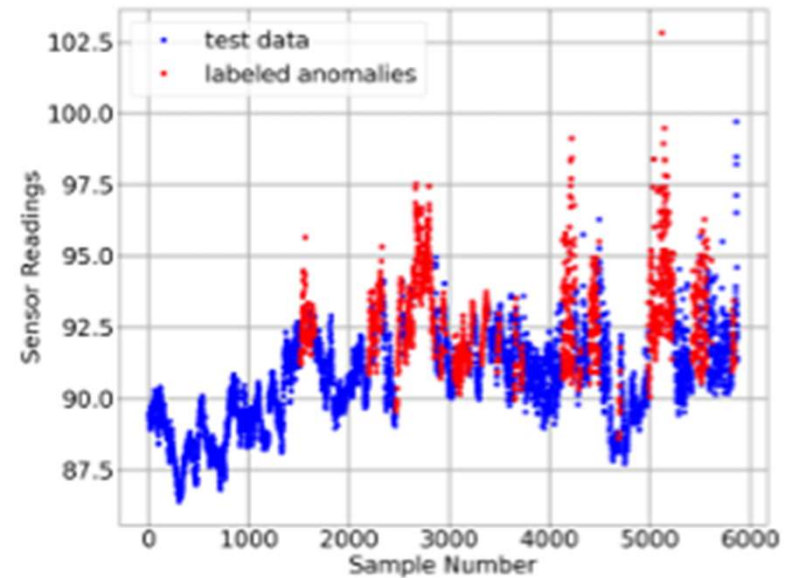
Machine learning applications in particle accelerators

Yuan Gao (CAD, BNL)

- Several future programs planned to reduce number of failures and recovery time
- Predict anomalies before they happen in RHIC Cryogenics systems



Left: Mean repair hours per day. Right: Average failure hours per day



Anomaly prediction of LSTM from Mar. 6th to Apr. 5th, 2022

Data Taking

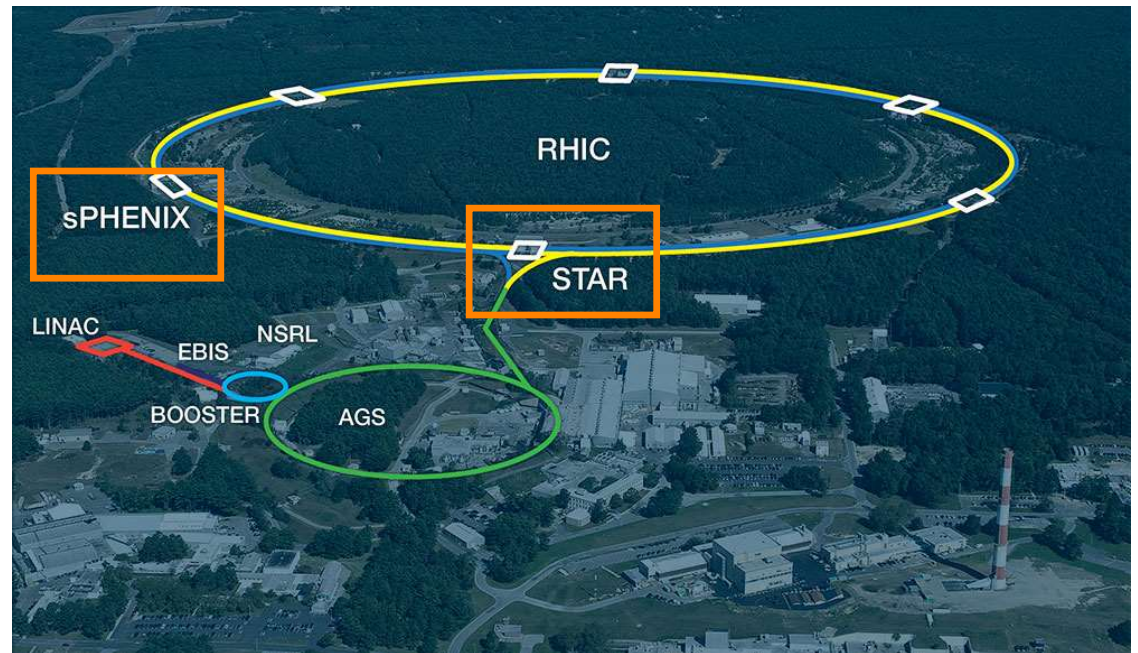
- Event selection
- Managing large data volumes

FastML triggering in sPHENIX (Autonomous selection of physics events)

Cameron Dean (MIT)

Real-Time Information Distillation with Deep Neural Network-based Compression Algorithms

Yi Huang (BNL)



Autonomous Event selection

- sPHENIX DAQ rate is 15 kHz. Can only sample a small fraction of collisions (~0.5%)
- Solution: Put ML on an FPGA to do autonomous event selection. ([hls4ml](#))
- Deploying this year in sPHENIX

FastML triggering in sPHENIX (Autonomous selection of physics events)

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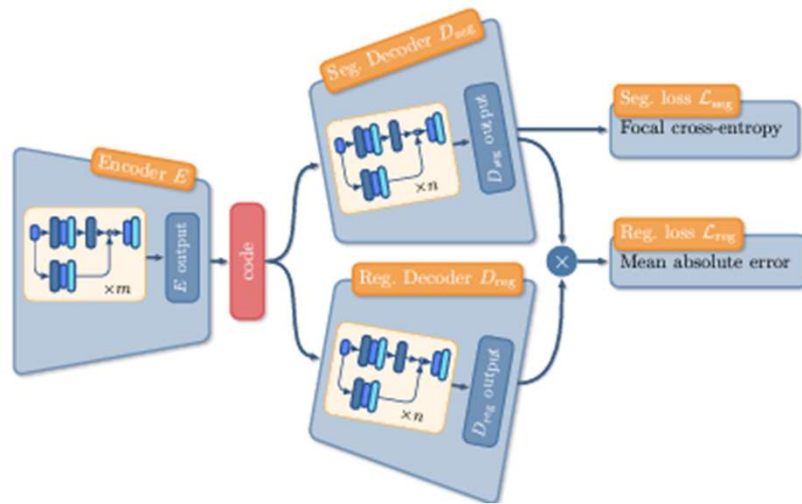


Bkg. track rejection	Signal eff.	Sample purity*
90%	72.5%	7.25%
95%	48.9%	9.78%
99%	15.0%	15.0%

* % of final events with signal you're looking for
Secondary vertex detection in $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ simulation

Real-Time Data compression

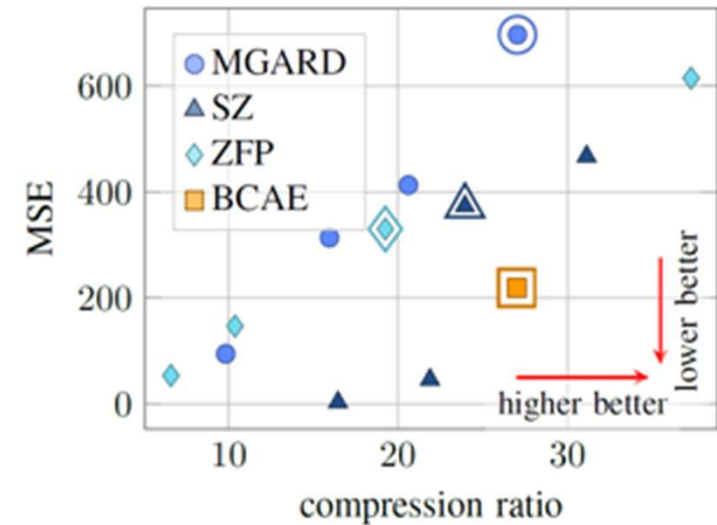
- sPHENIX TPC dominates streaming readout. All data cannot be saved to disk
- Use a deep neural network-based compression algorithm to reduce data throughput of sPHENIX TPC data



Bicephalous Convolutional Autoencoder for Compressing

Real-Time Information Distillation with Deep Neural Network-based Compression Algorithms

Yi Huang (BNL)



Mean squared error vs compression ratio

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.15026>

Data Analysis

- Event generation
- Background discrimination
- Unfolding with ML



Generative AI for full-detector, whole-event simulation of heavy ion collisions

Yeonju Go (BNL)

Interpretable Machine Learning applications to Jet Background Subtraction

Charles Hughes (ISU)

Machine Learning Application in Jet Quenching Analysis

Yilun Wu (Vanderbilt)

MultiFold

Youqi Song (YALE)

Adventures in Omni Fold: Multivariable Unfolding of Jet-Level Observables with STAR Data

Hannah Harrison-Smith (UK)

High Fidelity Event Generation

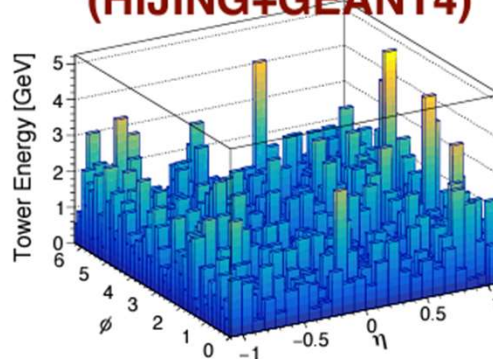
- Using Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Model (DDPM) to speed up full event generation in heavy ion collisions
- Comparing to simulations of sPHENIX calorimeters

HIJING: ~40minutes / event
DDPM: 1.34s / event

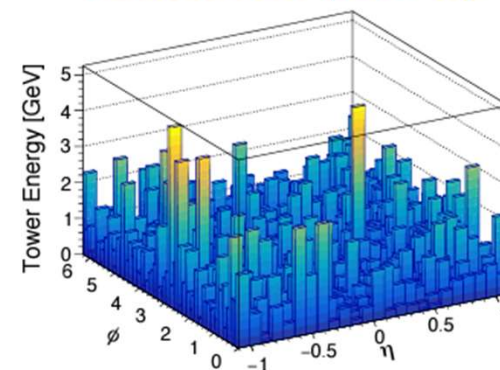
**0-10%
Centrality**



**Training sample
(HIJING+GEANT4)**



Generated (DDPM)



Simulated calorimeter towers compared to diffusive model

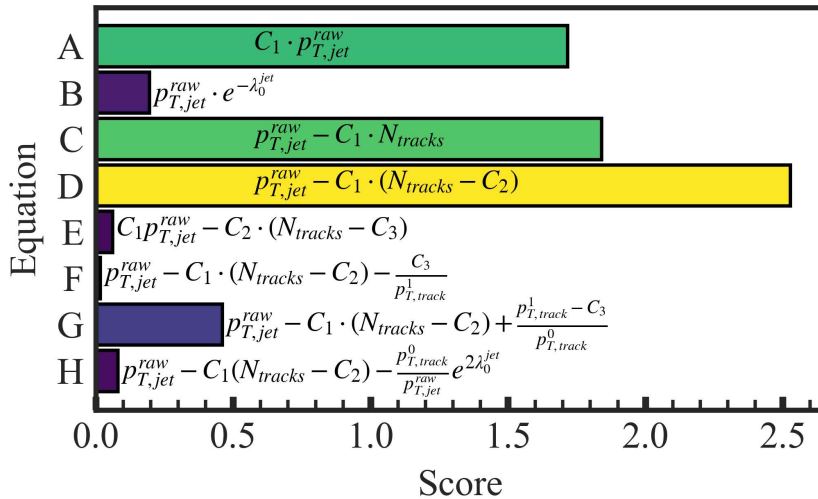
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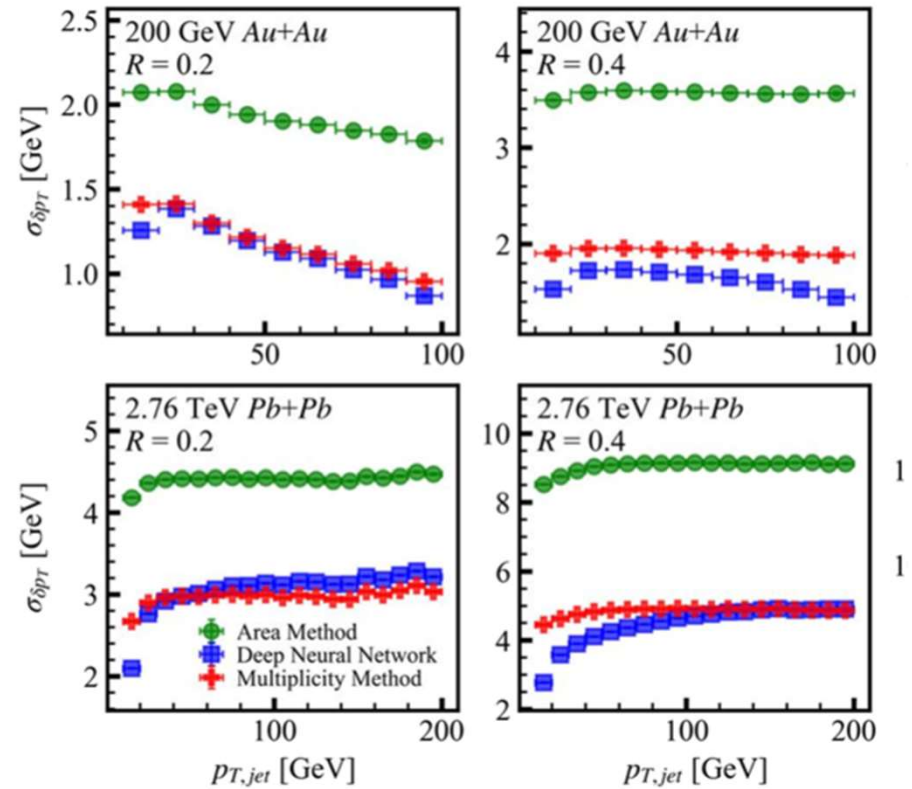
Jet Background Correction

- Using NN to improve jet momentum resolution.
- Learns underlying cause of increase in performance through symbolic regression



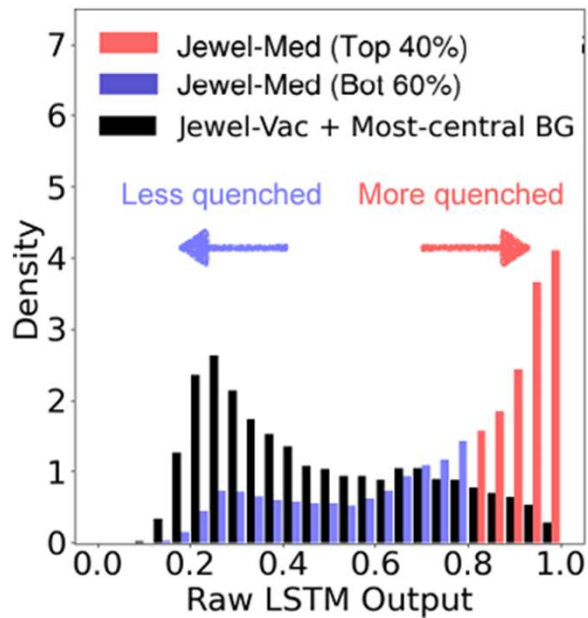
Interpretable Machine Learning applications to Jet Background Subtraction

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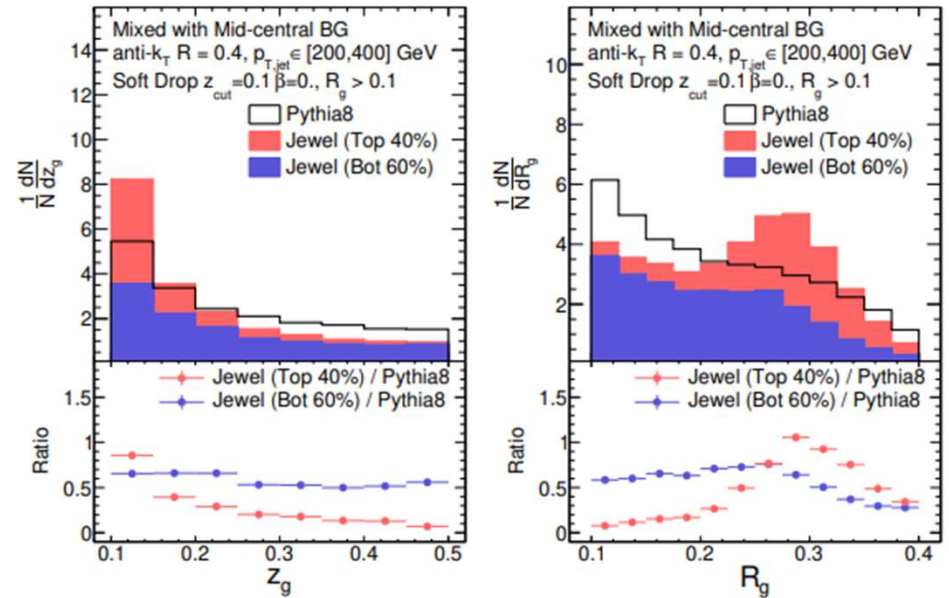
Classifying Jet Quenching

- LSTM neural network can learn from various jet substructures, and classify jets from heavy-ion collisions based on the diverse extents they quenched to



Machine Learning Application in Jet Quenching Analysis

Yilun Wu (Vanderbilt)



Substructure variables of groomed jets for ML classification

Unfolding with Multifold

- Machine learning driven unfolding of multiple observables
- Allows for unbinned unfolding
- **Retains event correlations**

Measurement of CollinearDrop jet mass and its correlation with SoftDrop groomed jet substructure observables in $\sqrt{s} = 200$ GeV pp collisions by STAR

STAR Collaboration • Youqi Song for the collaboration. (Jul 15, 2023)

e-Print: 2307.07718 [nucl-ex]

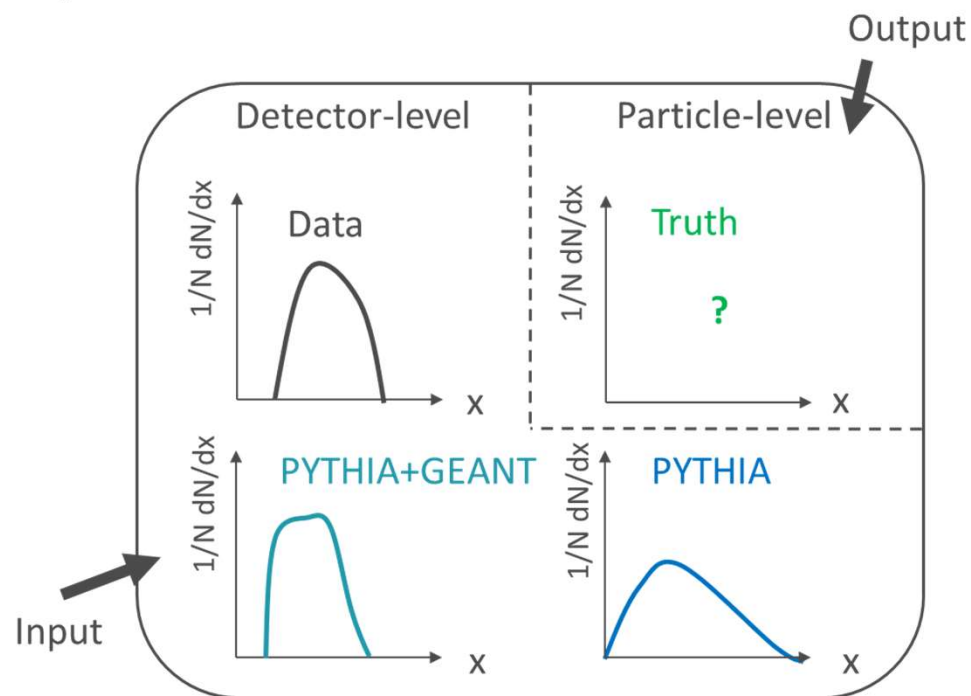
Generalized angularities measurements from STAR at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV

STAR Collaboration • Tanmay Pani (Rutgers U., Piscataway) for the collaboration. (Mar 20, 2024)

Contribution to: Quark Matter 2023 • e-Print: 2403.13921 [nucl-ex]

Adventures in Omni Fold: Multivariable Unfolding of Jet-Level Observables with STAR Data

Hannah Harrison-Smith (UK)



Multifold (*Andreassen et al. PRL 124, 182001 (2020)*)

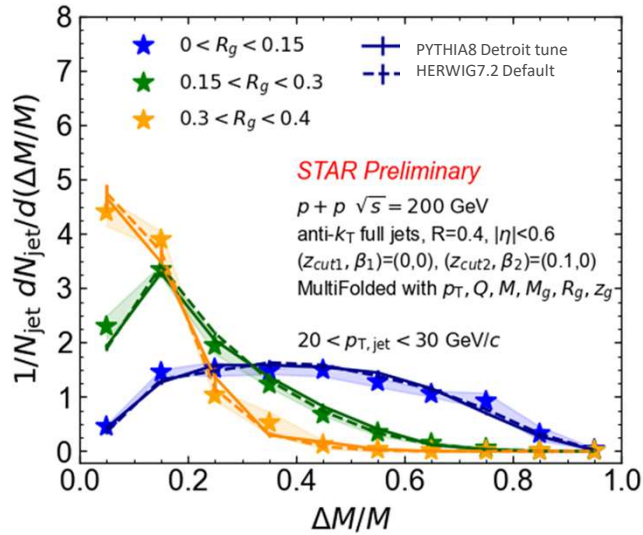
Picture Credit: Youqi Song (YALE)

Multifold applications at RHIC

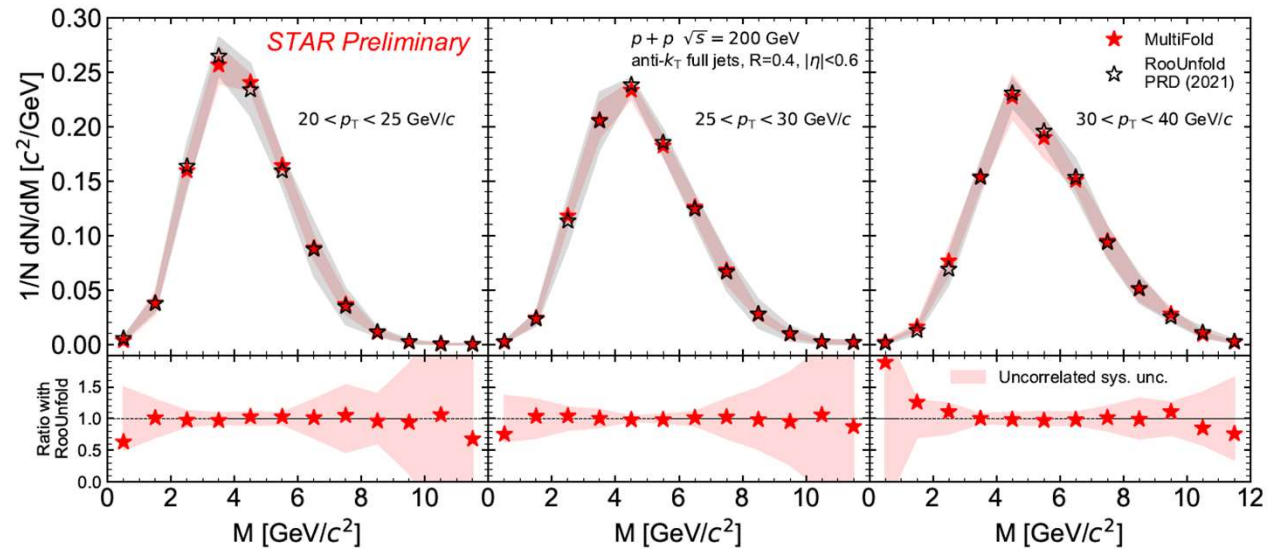
MultiFold
Youqi Song (YALE)



- Probing the correlation between perturbative and nonperturbative components within jets at STAR



Collinear Drop groomed mass fraction



Comparison between IBU and Multifold

The Future: AI @ EIC

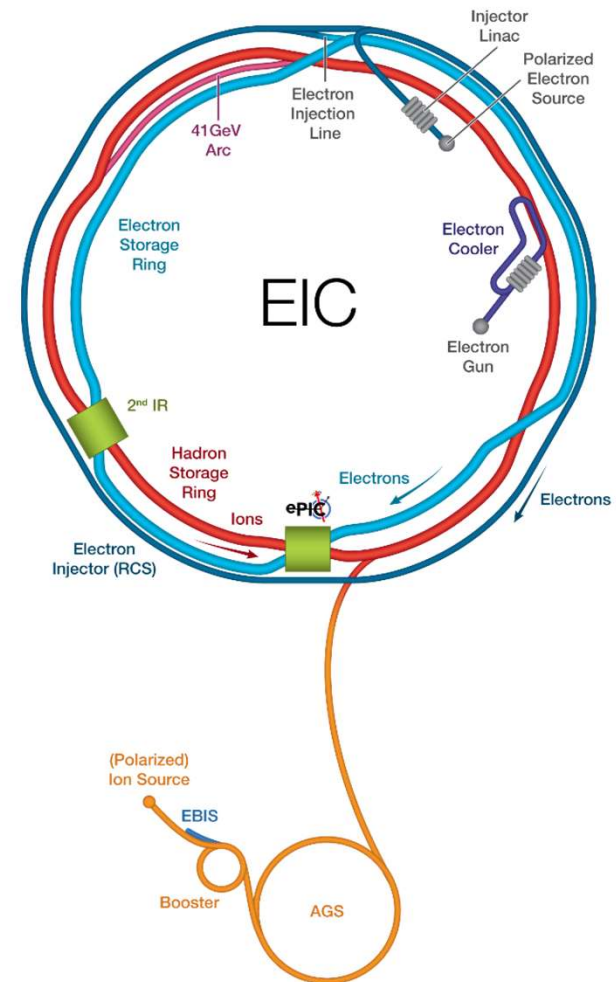
- AI-assisted Detector design at EIC
- Reconstruction of Imaging Cherenkov
- Retrieval Augmented Generation
- Streaming readout calorimeters calibrations

AI/ML applications for the EIC

Cristiano Fanelli (William & Mary)

Towards ML Calibration with the ePIC Barrel Hadronic Calorimeter

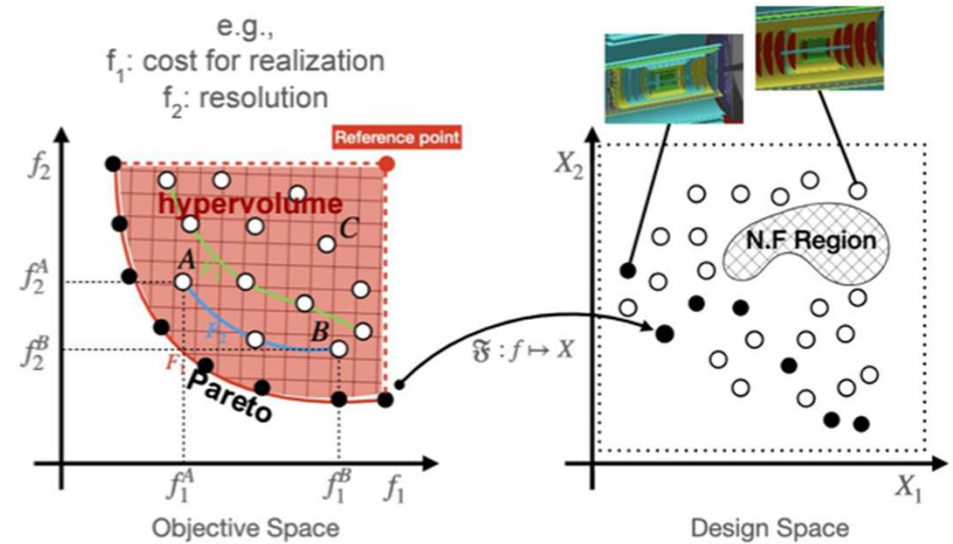
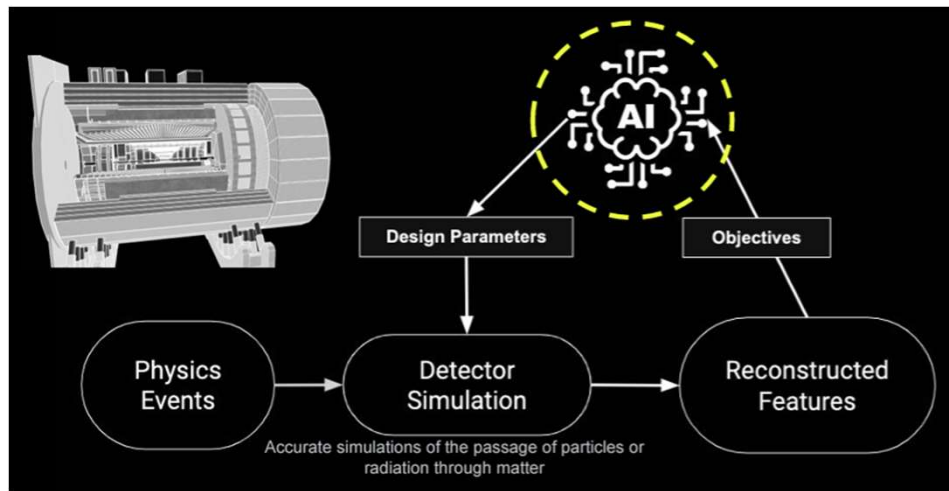
Derek Anderson (ISU)



AI-assisted detector design at EIC

AI/ML applications for the EIC
Cristiano Fanelli (William & Mary)

- Uses Bayesian Optimization to optimize detector design



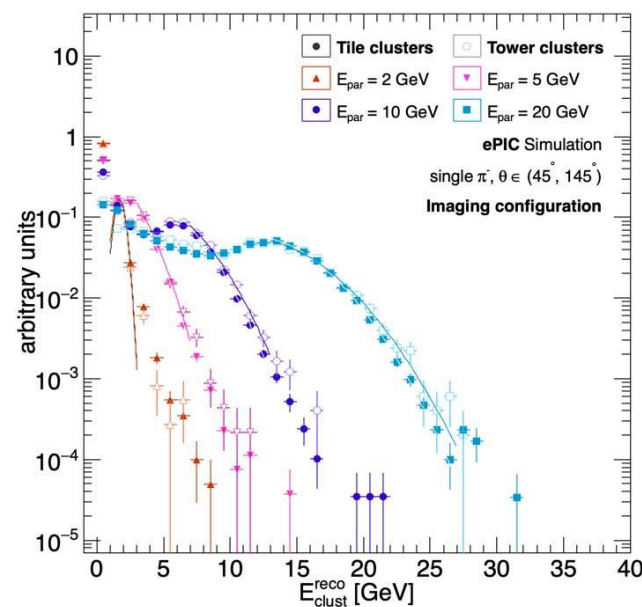
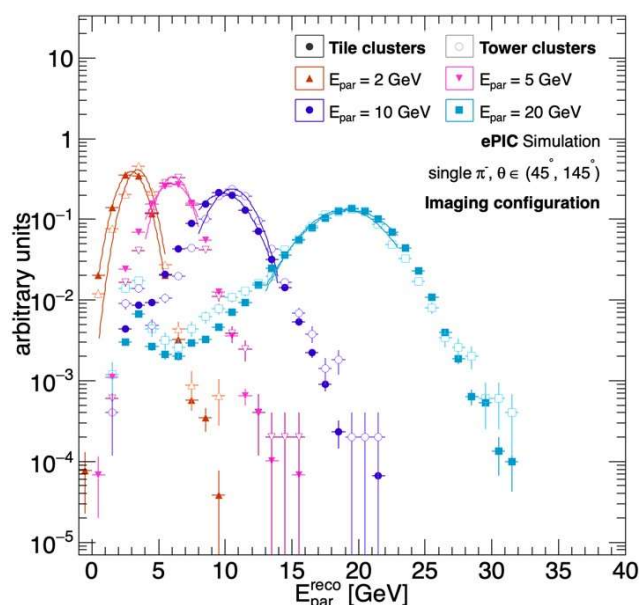
Calorimeter Calibration in ePIC

- Full SRO necessities new calibration techniques
- Employ Neural networks to integrate continuous calibrations



Towards ML Calibration with the ePIC Barrel Hadronic Calorimeter

Derek Anderson (ISU)



Left: Uncalibrated central calorimeter. Right: Calibrated with TMVA


Final Disclaimer

Overview of Artificial Intelligence at RHIC and Beyond

Hannah Bossi (MIT)

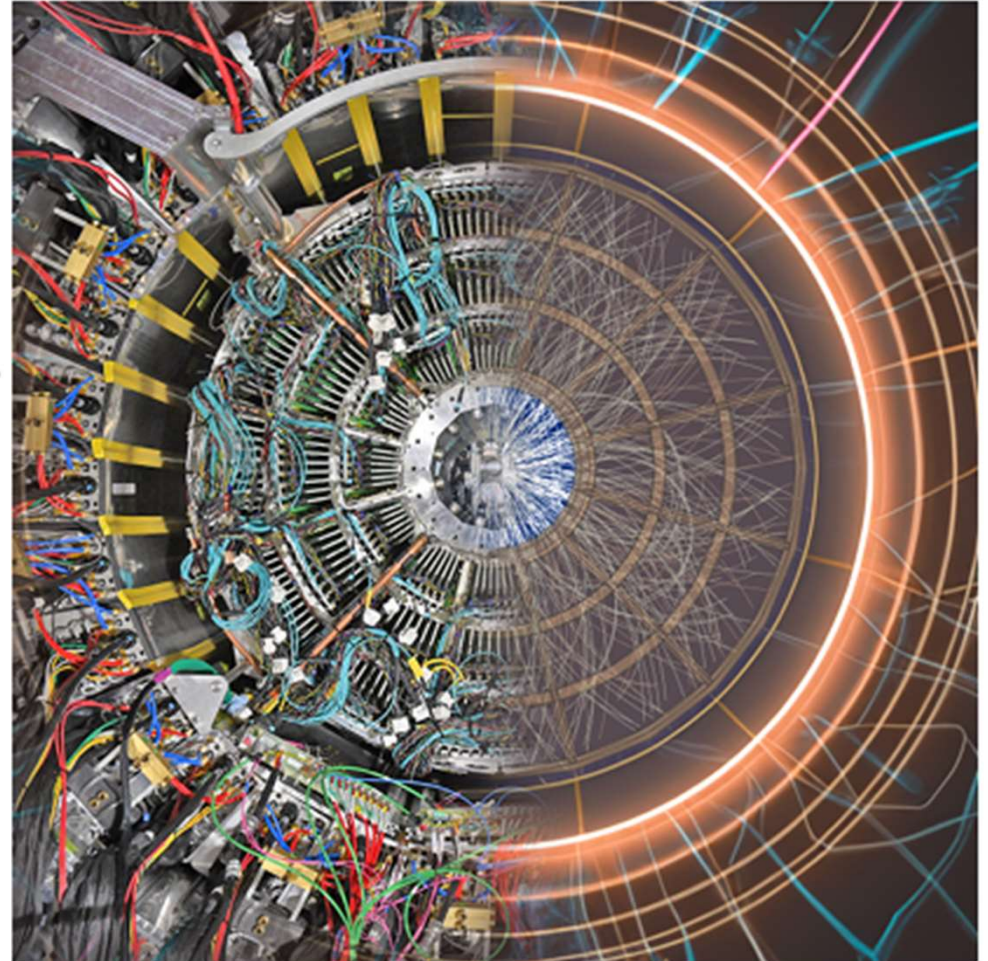
- Machine learning is biased by training data and can often be seen as a black box
- Care needs be taken when applying ML techniques
- Researchers who apply ML to their work need to be able to assess systematics and biases in their method



 **ML is not a magic fix!**

Conclusions

- Applications of AI/ML is being explored in many aspects of RHIC
- ML will only get more prevalent as we move towards the EIC.



Generated image of sPHENIX TPC. Credit Photo based on
<https://www.growkudos.com/publications/10.1145%25252F3624062.3625127/reader>

RHIC-AGS AUM 2024

Shout out!

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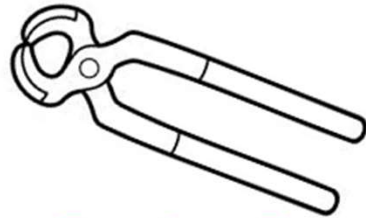
Hannah Harrison-Smith (UK)

Overview of Artificial Intelligence at RHIC and Beyond

Hannah Bossi (MIT)

Backup

**Boosted
Decision Trees
(BDTs)**



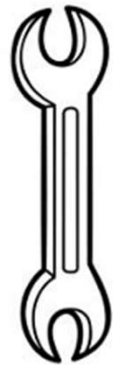
Random Forests



**Convolutional
Neural
Networks
(CNNs)**



**Neural
Networks (NNs)**



**Normalizing
Flows**



Autoencoders

**Linear
Regression**



**Generative
Adversarial
Networks (GANs)**



Event selection

FastML triggering in sPHENIX (Autonomous selection of physics events)

Cameron Dean (MIT)

Tagging with machine learning

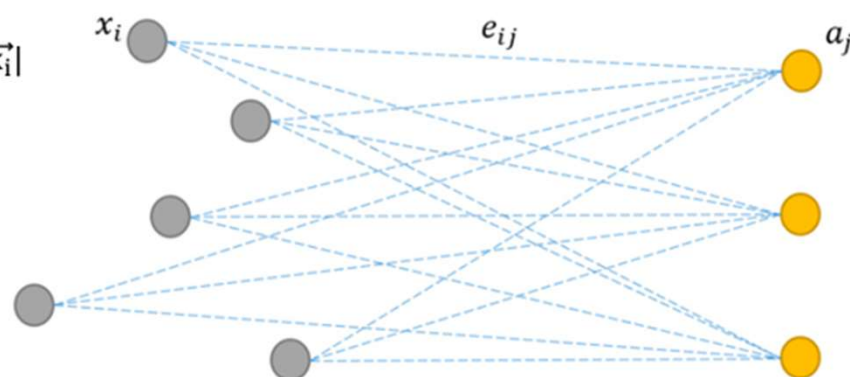


Graph Neural Net design

- Track node input vectors
 1. 5 hits (MVTX + INTT)
 2. Length of each segment: $L = |\vec{x}_{i+1} - \vec{x}_i|$
 3. Angle between segments
 4. Total length of segments
- Aggregators
 1. Primary vertex
 2. Secondary vertex
- Current ML tracklet algorithm has
 - Accuracy > 91% for building tracks
 - Area under receiver-operating characteristic curve (AUC) > 97% liken to “probability of combining the correct track elements compared to incorrect elements” – random chance is 50%
 - Purity and rejection studies are underway

Track Nodes

Aggregators



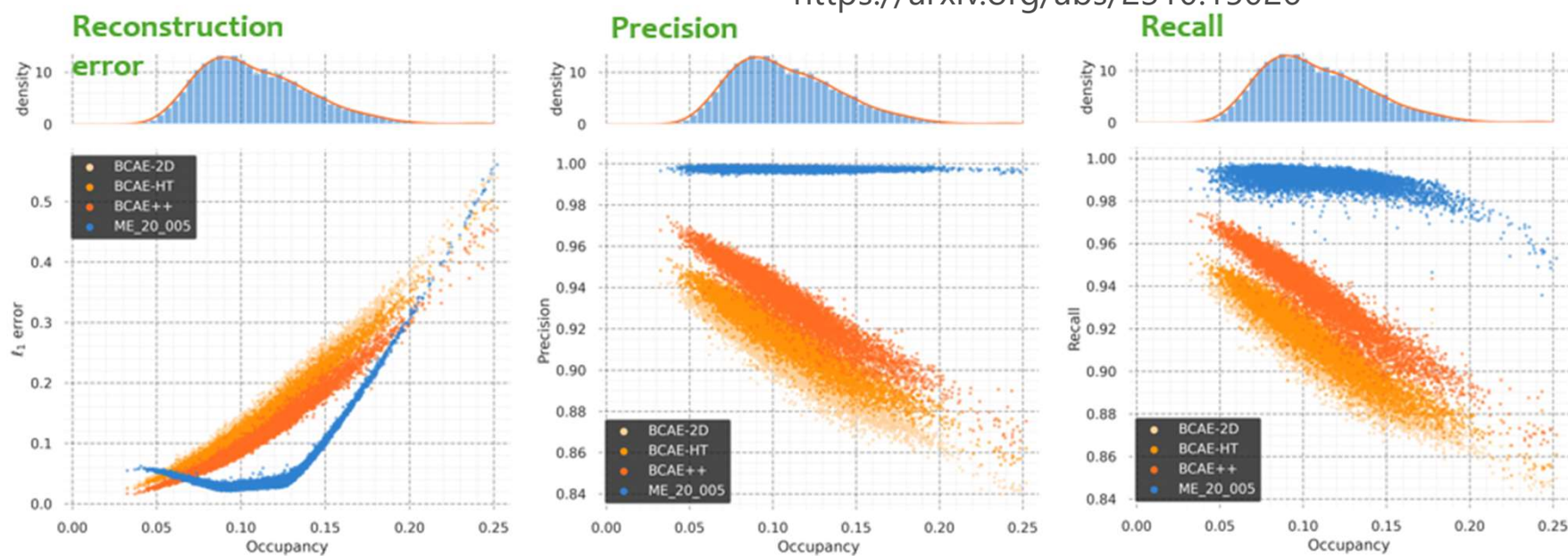
$e_{ij} = s_{ij}x_i$ is track-aggregator messages
 s_{ij} is the weight

[ECML PKDD 2022, Sub 1256](#)

MinkowskiEngine

Real-Time Information Distillation with
Deep Neural Network-based
Compression Algorithms
Yi Huang (BNL)

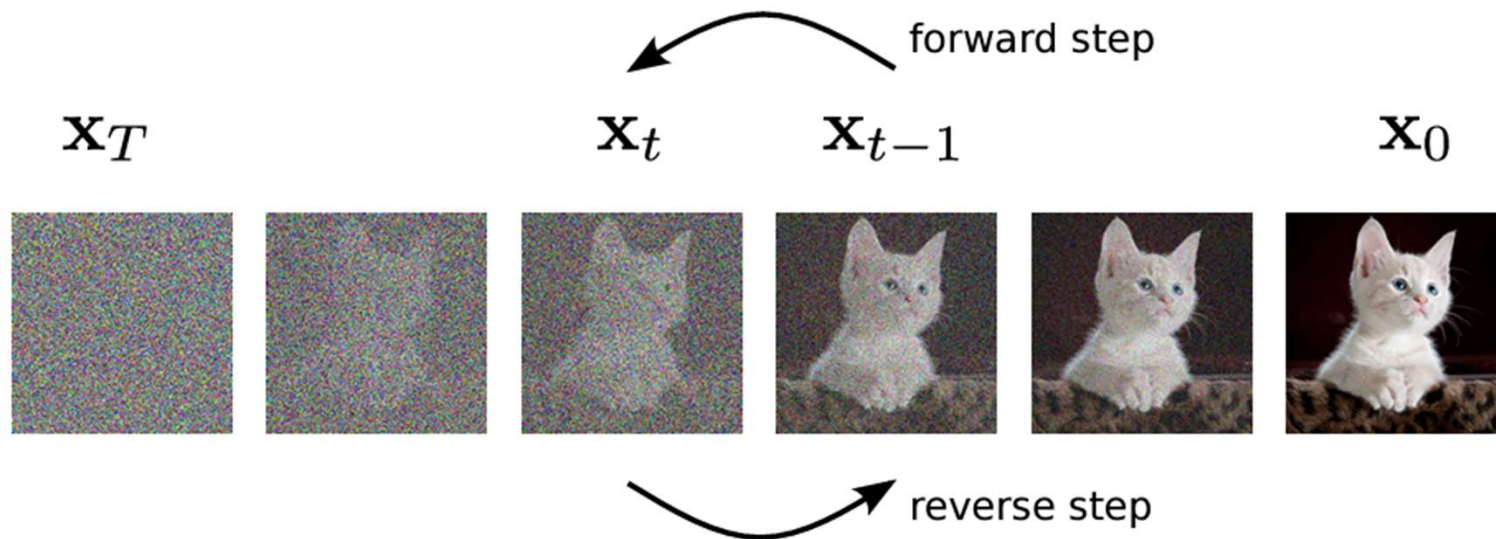
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.15026>



Diffusive models

Generative AI for full-detector, whole-event simulation of heavy ion collisions

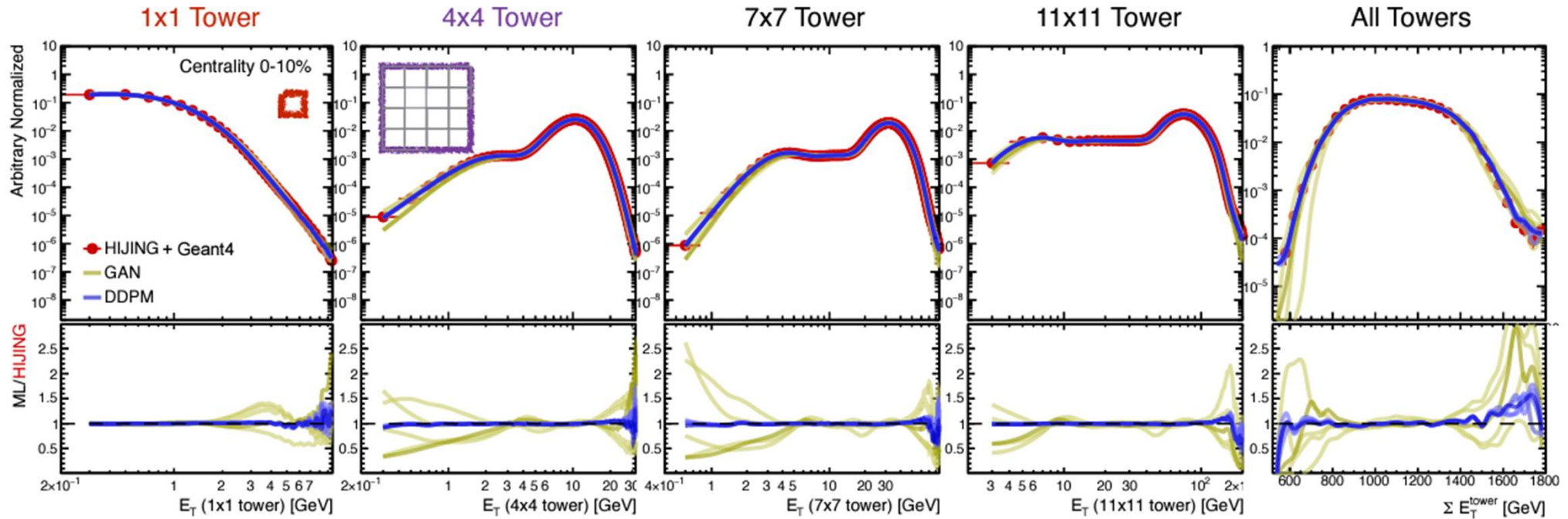
Yeonju Go (BNL)



Event generation

Generative AI for full-detector, whole-event simulation of heavy ion collisions
Yeonju Go (BNL)

	Generating time	Speedup	CPU/GPU
HIJING + GEANT4 (Conventional)	40 minutes / event	1	Single CPU
DDPM	1.34 s / event	~1,800X	NVIDIA RTX A6000
GAN	0.42 ms / event	~5,700,000X	NVIDIA RTX A6000



Network mapping

<https://journals.aps.org/prc/pdf/10.1103/PhysRevC.108.L021901>

Use a deep neural network to map input jet features to the truth momentum.

Interpretable Machine Learning applications to Jet Background Subtraction

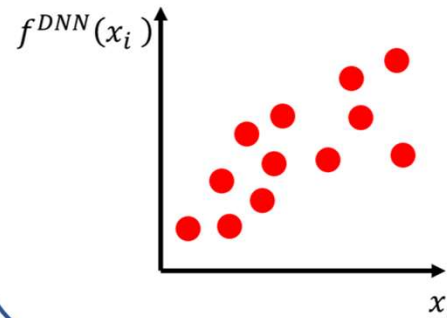
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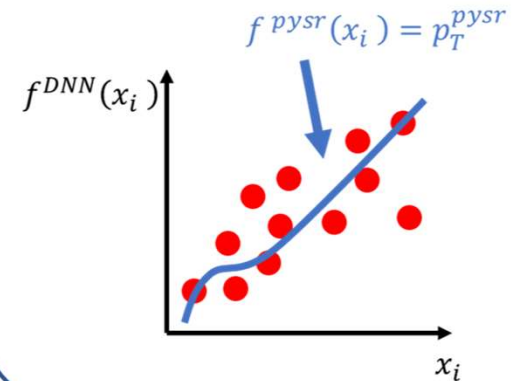
$$f^{DNN}(x_i, w_i) = p_T^{DNN}$$

Space of functions $f(x_i, w_i)$

Sample output of neural network across full range of input phase space.



Fit jet features to neural network momentum prediction with symbolic regression.

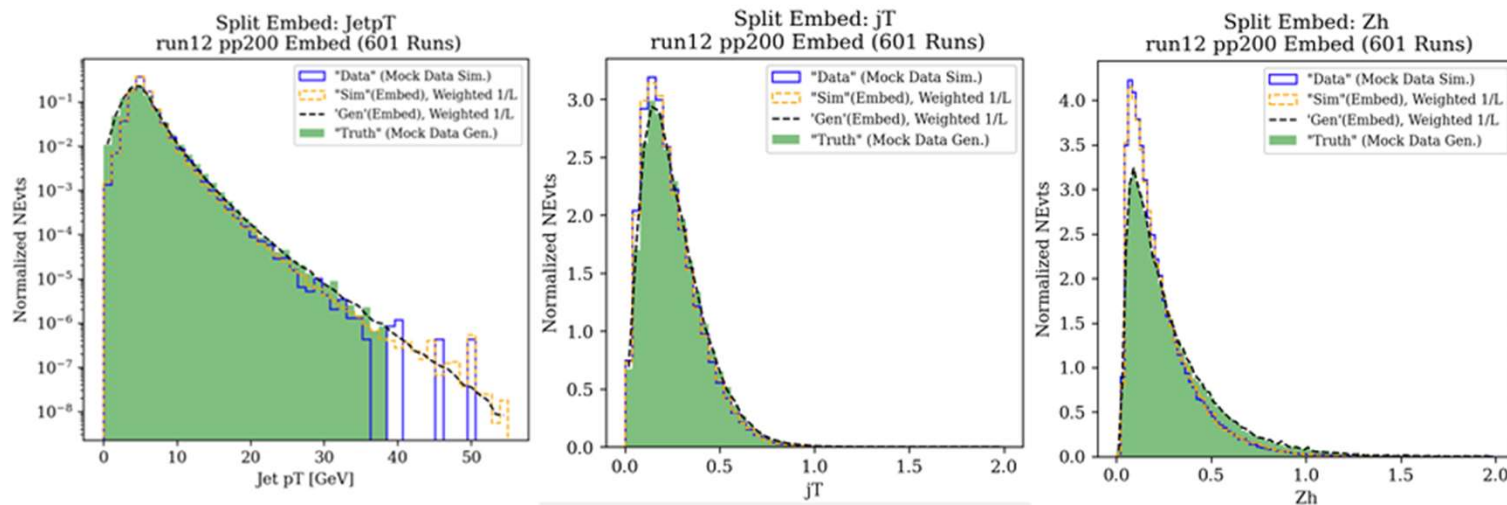


More applications of Multifold



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ePIC calo calibration

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