

Computing summary

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on behalf of the computing group

Summary

- Progressing:
 - Full sim
 - Fast Sim
- Planning:
 - next large productions
 - towards SuperB distributed production
- Longer term
- The Computing White Book

Full Simulation: selected results I

- So far used for:
 - Optimization studies in IFR, EMC, SVT
 - To study the effect of FW PID material on EMC
 - To estimate bkg hit rate in SVT, DCH, EMC, IFR

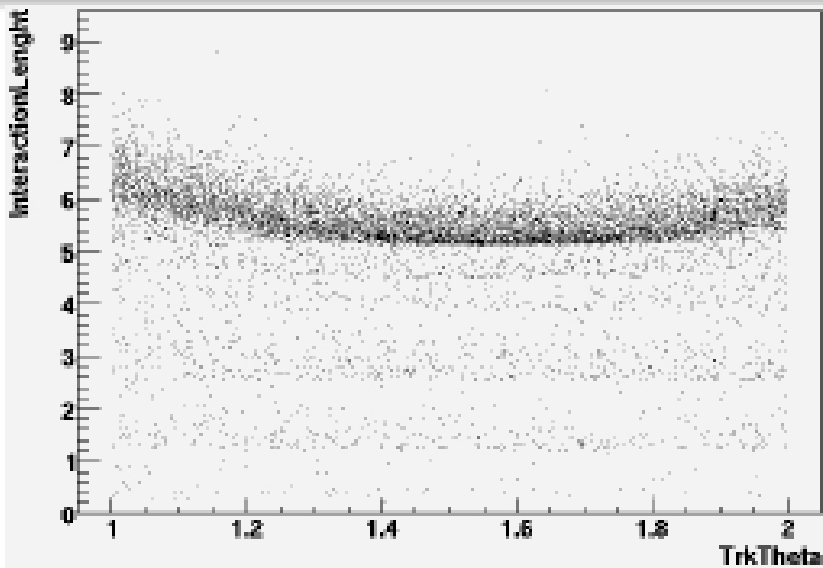


Figure: Interaction length vs θ for muons

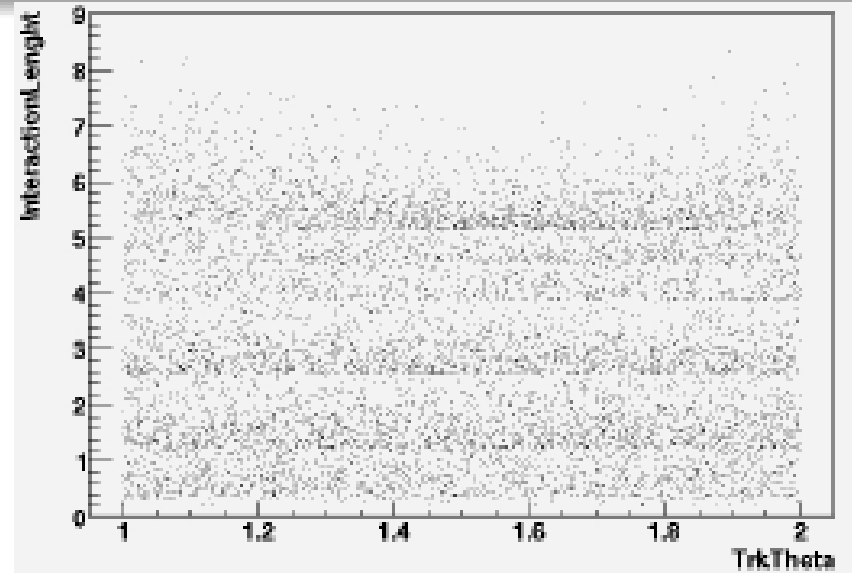
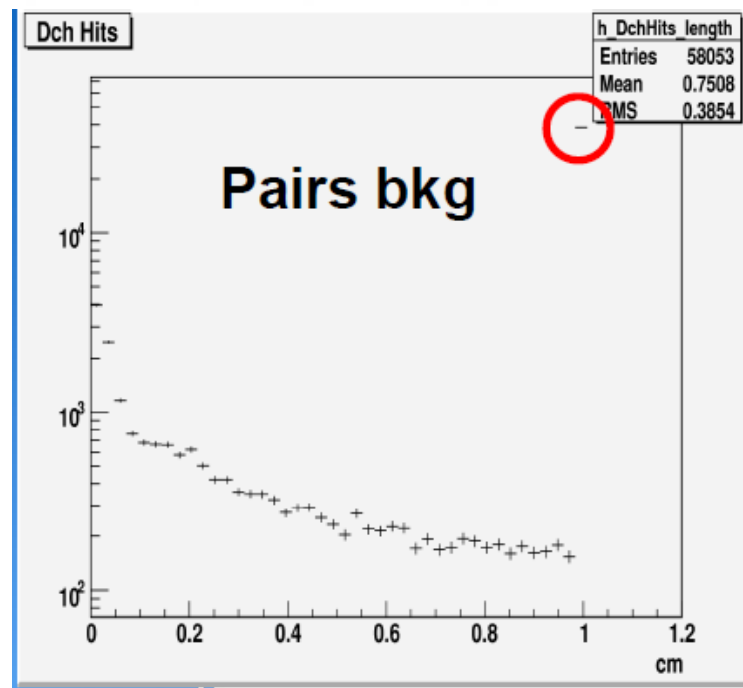
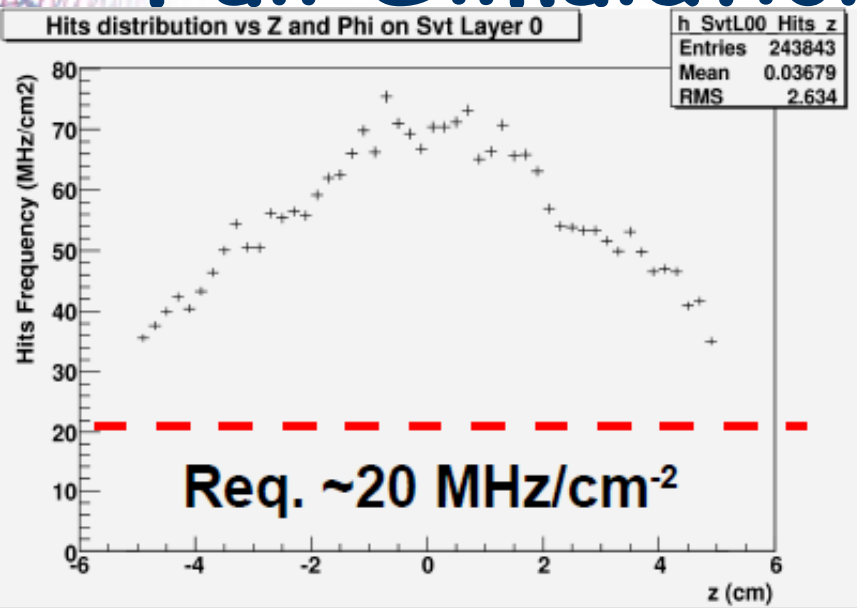
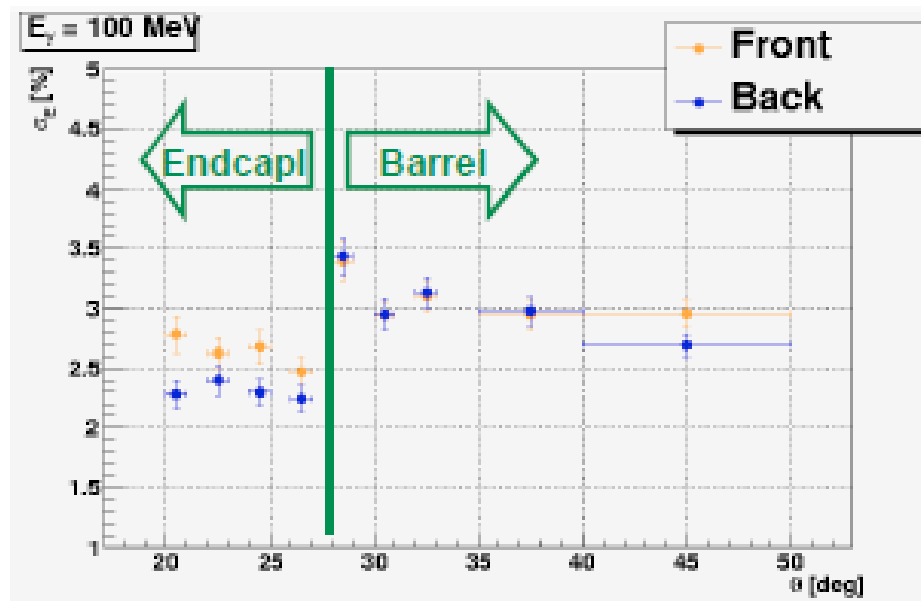
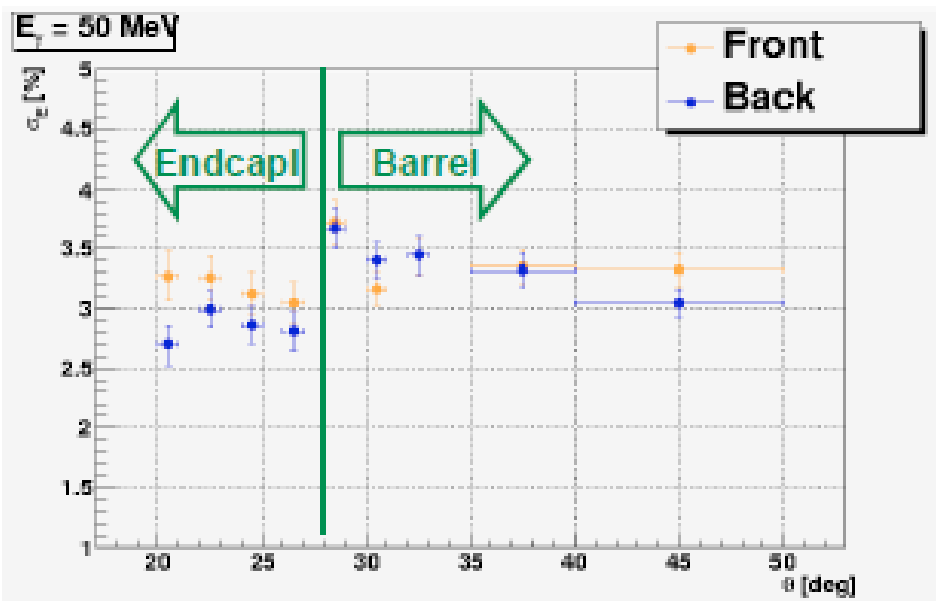


Figure: Interaction length vs θ for pions

Full Simulation: selected results II



Energy resolution vs Theta



... exploiting further Full Sim

- require active coordination/cooperation with detector groups
- e.g.: for bkg studies we could now aim at delivering a standard tool for assessing bkg levels in appropriate units for all subsystems

Todo list for Background study with FullSim

• General

- Understand hit sources (new tools: followers)
- Other bkg sources, embed them into Bruno (if possible)
- Check geometry at all levels (SVT, EMC)
- Add error bars on bkg plot

**HIGH
PRIORITY**

• SVT

- Test with increased magnetic field, globally or locally

• DCH

- Add stereo layers
- Test other geometrical configuration (interest from McGill)
 - smaller inner radius
 - wedding cake or domed end-plate

• No bkg plots for DRC and IFR

- **General:** Improve geometry description according last designs, clean-up the code and std naming for classes
- **Interaction region:** Test different tungsten shielding configuration
- **SVT:** Test different rad length for BP (0.4-0.6%) and clearance BP-L0 (0.5-1mm)
- **DCH:** Cell shape, staggering

**LOW
PRIORITY**

Recent Developments

- Several developments since Perugia (see presentation by A. Di Simone in Full Simulation parallel)
 - Improved Truth configuration
 - New ROOTGenerator allows easy data interchange with external generators
 - Particle Follower: tool for production of bkg frames for FastSim may actually be very useful also for FullSim studies
 - Staged simulation is now possible and it may prove to be very effective in reducing our CPU time usage

Splitting Full Simulation Code in Packages I

- Distinguish between "Core" and "Detector" code
 - Within those domains, the level of splitting depends on the actual amount of code involved
 - Most likely, will start with a minimal set of packages, aiming at having a more complex structure in the longer term, to reflect the growing complexity of the simulation code
- Aim is to also split the geometry gdml description for the different sub-detectors
 - In practice, this means that each sub-detector will manage its own geometry description
 - Keep in "Core" only top volumes, to better handle space allocation and volume clashes

Splitting Full Simulation Code in Packages II

- Advantages are obvious and this is clearly the way to go
- Several modifications will have to be done to fullsim
 - C++ side (ADS + EP + ???)
 - Build procedure (???)
 - Repository structure (RS?)
 - Releasing and distributions (RS?)
 - Validation (???)
- Main issue will be manpower
 - Any involvement of present human resources in this packaging will disrupt normal development and user support.
 - However the more we delay this step, the larger will be the amount of work to do.

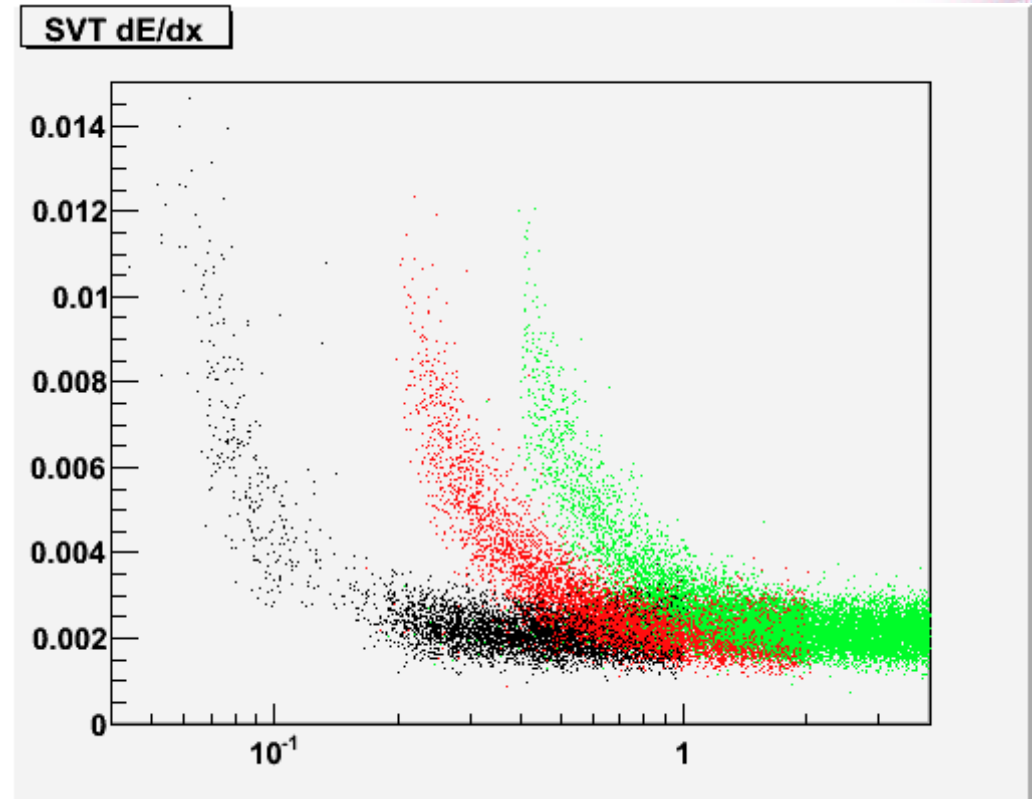
**We will need the tight cooperation
of the detector Full Sim experts!**

Splitting Full Simulation Code in Packages: Planning

- Create a Bruno tag with:
 - Recent development from A. Di Simone
 - Simplified DIRC SOB & simplified PID volume (E. Paoloni)
- Freeze it (only bug fixes on top of it)
 - Sub-detector studies and central production can continue using that tag.
- Perform the splitting of Bruno into packages
 - Both coding and validation
 - Create a new tag of Bruno with splitting in packages
 - We hope to be finished in less than two months from now

Progress in Fast Sim


- many results shown at parallel session
 - some will be reported in other plenary talks
- first presentation at this meeting of the SVT dE/dx implementation




- SVT dE/dx now implemented in Fastsim
- Reasonable results already available via the BtaPidQual object \Rightarrow PID algorithms can start using SVT dE/dx
- Crude calibration gives correct resolution for MIPs

Fast sim productions

- “private” productions
 - now being performed for several Physics and performance studies
 - already shown results from very large production
- “coordinated” productions
 - large generics productions
 - bkg mixing
 - various analysis streams
 - different detector geometries
 - managed via a bookkeeping DB



Using the FastSim



LFV
-τ→lll
-Latest results

Using FastSim
-How much
-Solutions

The analysis
-The cuts
-The results

Q & A

➤ **Study conducted using V0.0.9**

➤ **Hypothesis:** $Br(\tau \rightarrow \mu \mu \mu) \approx 10^{-9}$

➤ **All the events in the 5-year data sample**

- 25TB of data
- 11000 years of simulation on 1 computer

Background Type	MC Class	$\sigma(nb)$	Events in a $75ab^{-1}$ data sample
signal	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-, \tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-\mu^+$	0.94×10^{-11}	70
$B^0\bar{B}^0$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow B^0\bar{B}^0$	0.525	39.4×10^9
B^+B^-	$e^+e^- \rightarrow B^+B^-$	0.525	39.4×10^9
$c\bar{c}$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow c\bar{c}$	1.30	97.5×10^9
uds	$e^+e^- \rightarrow uu/d\bar{d}/s\bar{s}$	2.09	157×10^9
Bhabha	$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$	40	3.0×10^{12}
$\mu^+\mu^-$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	1.16	87.0×10^9
$\tau^+\tau^-$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$	0.94	70.5×10^9

Number of events for every channel considered in this study

X SuperB General Meeting, October 8th 2009

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Cédric Weiland, ENS Lyon

Production Plans (Perugia)

- “July 09 test production”
- August 09 FullSim production
 - ~1M beamstrahlung background frames produced
- September 09 FastSim production
 - planned $\sim 1 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ generic $B^0 B^0$, $udsc$, 2-photon, ...
 - Multiple detector geometries
 - Multiple analyses in parallel
- January 09 production
- July 09 production (TDR)

Test production: a success but...

- only two analysis
 - working with BaBar code is difficult
- lot of manual work for job submission and merging of output files, DB only partially used
 - production tools improvements needed
- no systematic code validation
 - will have to organize QA team
- performance less than expected
- only one type of machine background
- backgrounds only partially dealt with in the simulation
 - main problem: neutrons not simulated properly and efficiently
- no show stoppers, all the issues are being addressed
- good progress during this meeting

Fast Sim Bkg simulation model extended

- γ and high Pt tracks
 - TParticle
 - Save position and momentum of particles exiting a scoring volume, convert them into GTracks and simulate their passage through the Fast-Sim detector
- Neutrons in EMC and IFR
 - Energy deposit
 - Use EMC and IFR response to determine the fast sim hits
- Low Pt tracks, neutrons, DCH spirals in Tracking volume
 - Fluence
 - Generate random hits according to fluence

07 Oct 2009

G. Simi - X SuperB General Meeting, SLAC

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- also electronic noise can be dealt with

November production tests

- there is hope that in a few weeks from now many bug fixes and improvements can be already in
- it would be important to perform a second test production in the second half of November
 - could provide additional data for physics and detector studies to be presented at the December general meeting
- after some discussions we decided to aim at
 - a November production of roughly the same statistics as the September one (a few hundreds million events)
 - limited improvements to the production tools not to disrupt major ongoing effort towards the development of a distributed production environment

2010 productions: the scaling problem

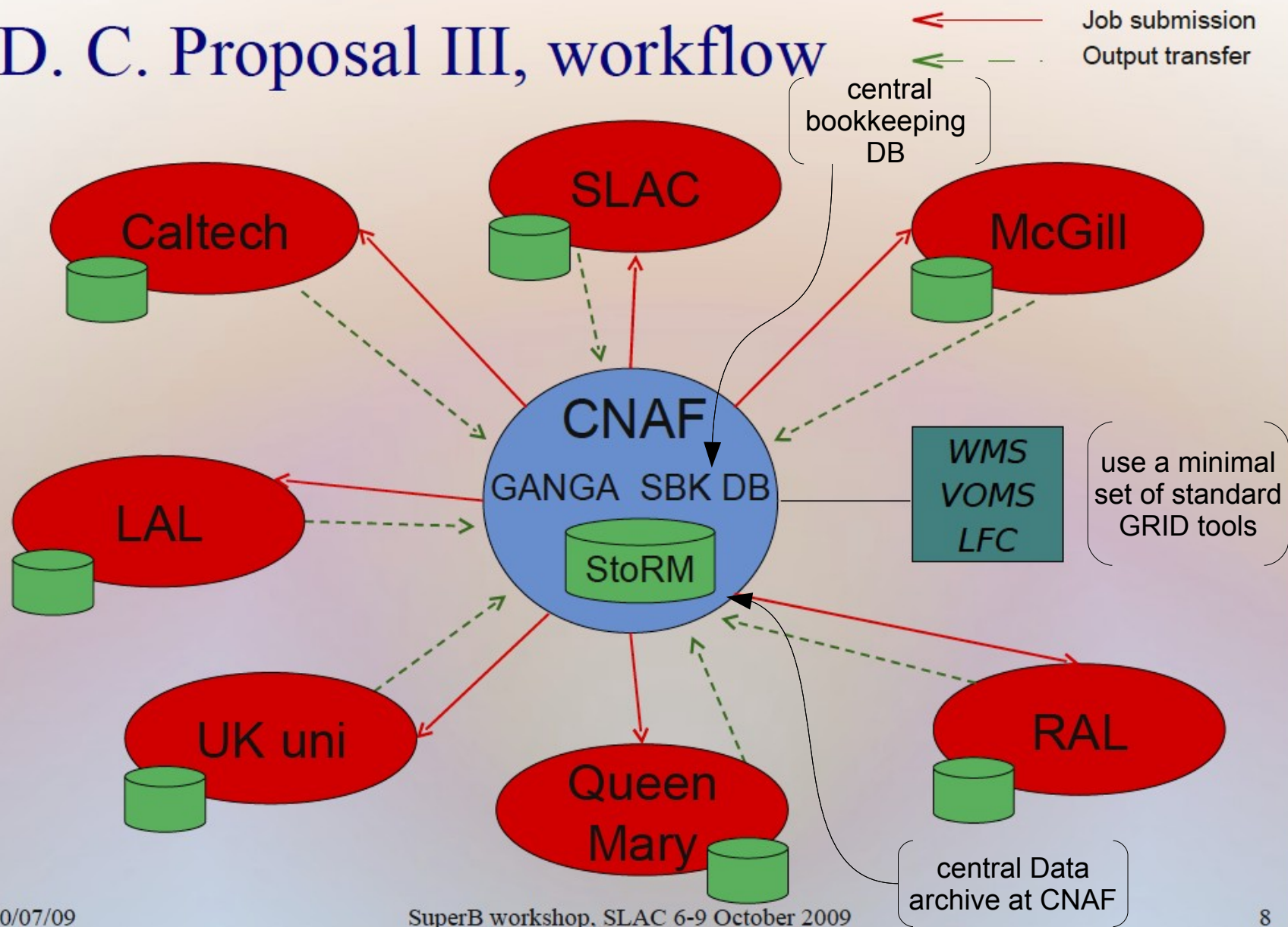
		Sept.'09 test production	Jan. '10 production	Summer '10 production
Statistics	ab ⁻¹	0,1	1	5
Cross section	nb	1,1	5	5
N. of geometries		2	3	5
Analysis streams		2	5	5
Background processes				
Beamstrahlung		Y	Y	Y
Pairs		N	Y	Y
Touscheck		N	Y	Y
Beam gas		N	Y	Y
bunch crossing per event		100	400	400
CPU time per event	ms	350	300	300
Nof generated events	*10 ⁹	0,22	15	125
Filtering fractions		100%	100%	100%
Total CPU needed	core-day	891,2	52083	434028
Duration CNAF only (200 cores)	days	4	260	2170
Duration distribut. prod. (1300 cores)	days	1	40	334
largest storage selection fraction		7,0%	7,0%	7,0%
average storage per event	kB	6	6	6
Nof stored events	*10 ⁹	0,015	1,050	8,750
Total disk space	GB	92	6300	52500

performance
improved
by 3x

understanding the goals

- unless there are drastic performance improvements, the January production will require the coordinated use of all resources available to SuperB worldwide
 - and LHC will be hopefully producing some real data too...
- it's going to be a pretty large effort
- production tools for distributed productions will have to be in place by January 15: tight schedule
- it's really important now to assess:
 - the performance and requirements of analysis code
 - see E. Manoni contribution at the Det./Comp. session for a model
 - what the real “luminosity goals” are for the TDR and physics studies: how much ? when ?

D. C. Proposal III, workflow



10/07/09

SuperB workshop, SLAC 6-9 October 2009

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longer term planning

- on Thursday morning we had a meeting of the Computing Planning group
 - main task of the group: elaborate a plan for the SuperB computing R&D program
- to make progress it was felt necessary to organize a dedicated workshop that will likely take place in Europe in late January or early February 2010

possible side benefit



Computing white paper goals (I)

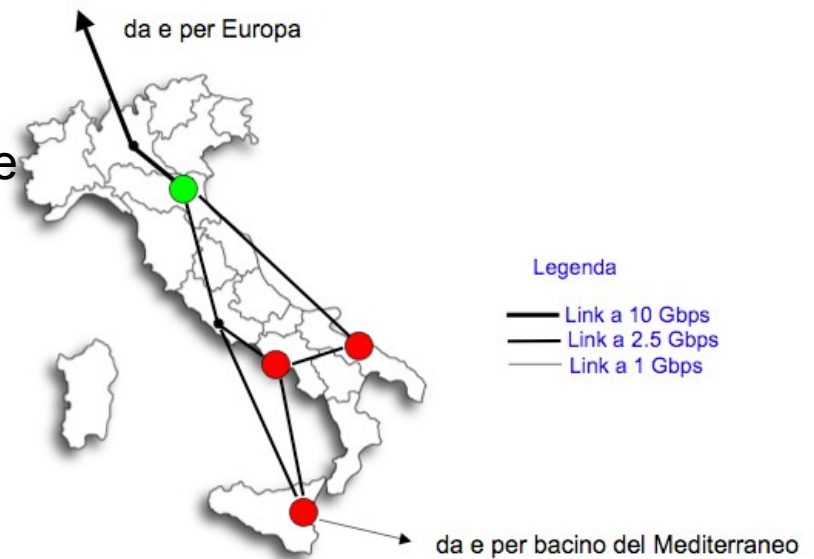
- will provide:
 - a description of the **baseline computing model** (extrapolated from BaBar)
 - a general plan for the development of SuperB computing system
 - an overview of the computing tools and services that we are building for completing the detector TDR and the status of development
 - with special emphasis on the distributed computing approach
- can be used immediately for interaction with colleagues interested to collaborate as well as with funding agencies willing to provide computing resources, institutional oversight bodies, etc.
- can serve as
 - a basis for publication(s) documenting the original work done by the computing group in the SuperB TDR phase
 - material for filling the computing section of the SuperB Web site

Computing white paper goals (II)

- second longer term goal: describe the plan of R&D activities that should precede the definition of the SuperB computing Model to be reported in the Computing TDR
 - useful to motivate the request of human resources we need in the R&D phase implementing
 - and to get more people interested and involved with the development of the SuperB Computing system
- timescale could be the March collaboration meeting, if we succeed in organizing an effective R&D workshop


Distributed resources model ?

- the SuperB computing resources
 - combined offline and lattice QCD needs
 - the distributed approach
 - justification (CDR)
 - the GRID paradigm (CDR)
 - services and resources at the experimental site (new)
 - services and resources elsewhere (new)
 - INFN computing centers (new)
 - participation of the Italian sites
 - the model



- Futuri centri di calcolo e nodi GRID per SuperB
- Centro di calcolo INFN per LHC

Conclusions

- due to the enthusiastic and dedicated efforts of several people (+ the BaBar legacy):
- it's probably fair to say that SuperB has at his disposal
 - the **most sophisticated simulation tools**
 - the **largest amount of computing resources**than any HEP experiments has ever had at such early stage of development
- for being part of a “record setting” enterprise like SuperB, Computing is on the right track
 - but cooperation with detector and physics groups really essential
- excitement is growing (as well as the scale of problems)