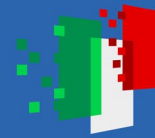




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Future
Artificial
Intelligence
Research

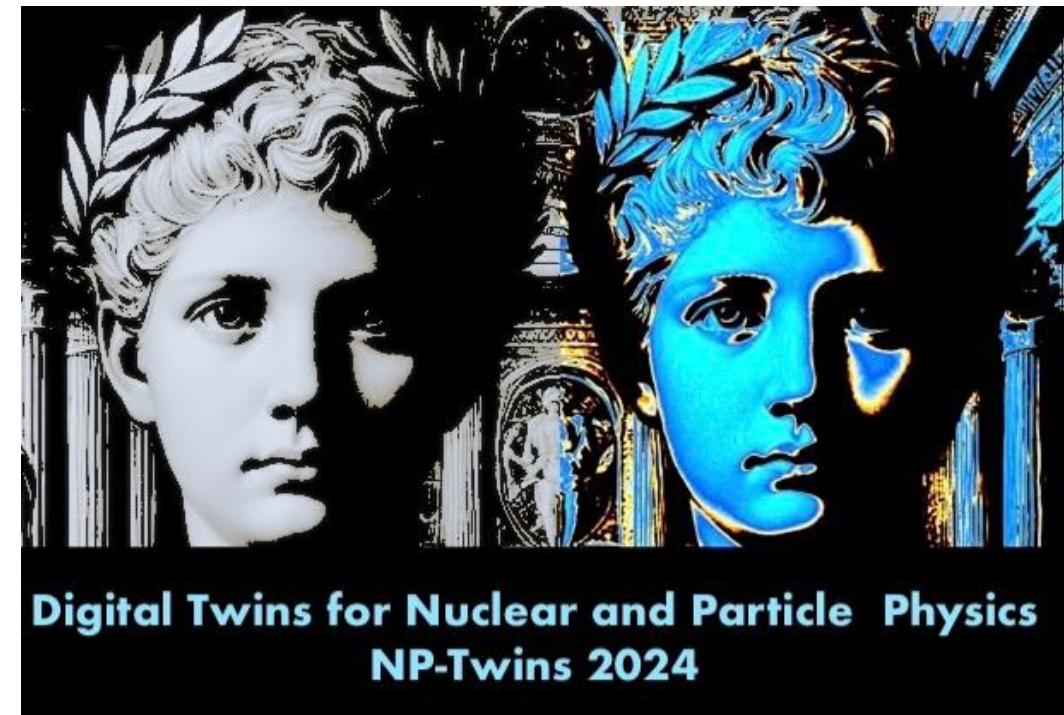
AI for real time data-reduction

Digital Twins for Nuclear and Particle physics

NPTwins 2024

December 16-18, 2024

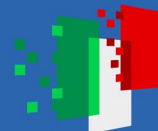
Museo Diocesano di Genova



Fabio Rossi (presenter), **Marco Battaglieri**
Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
Genova (Italy)

Edoardo Ragusa, **Paolo Gastaldo**
SEALab Università di Genova (DITEN)
Genova (Italy)

Gagik Gavalian
Jefferson Lab
Newport News (Virginia)



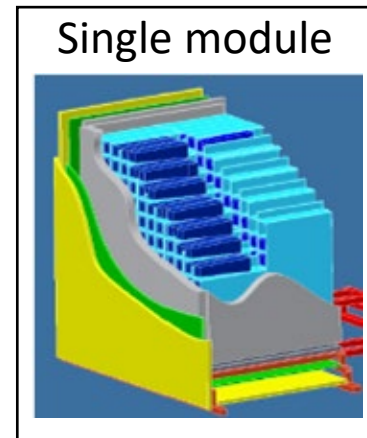
High Energy Physics Experiment: Beam Dump eXperiment (BDX)

Jefferson Lab

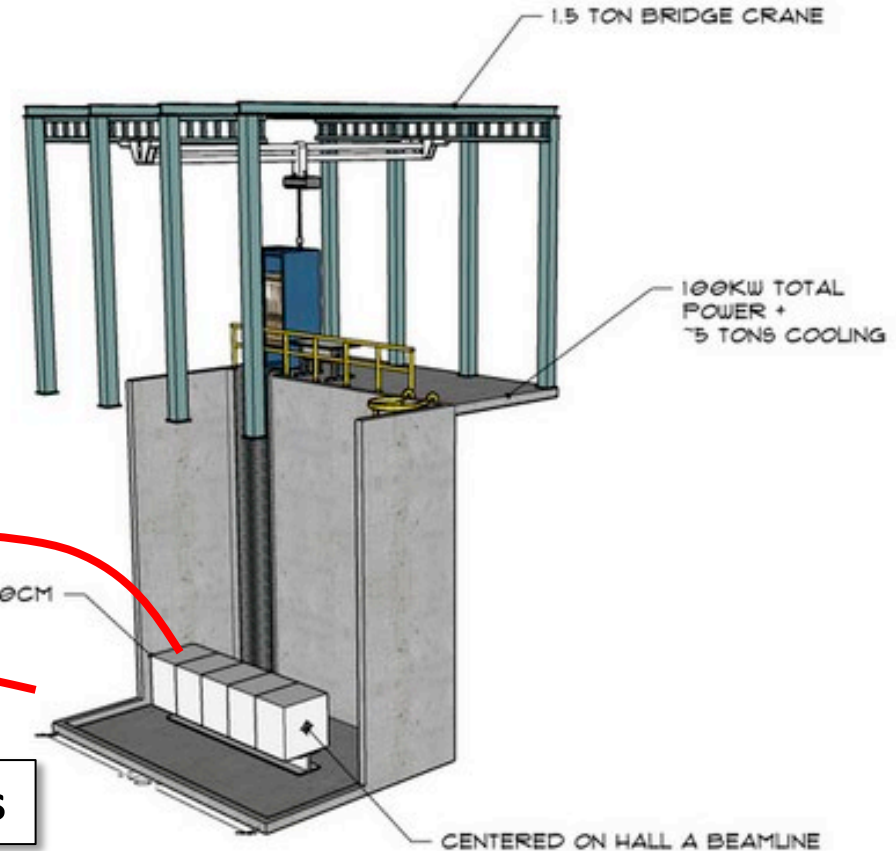


≈ 1000
Calorimeter channels
(30MB/s)

≈ 300
Veto channels
(500MB/s)



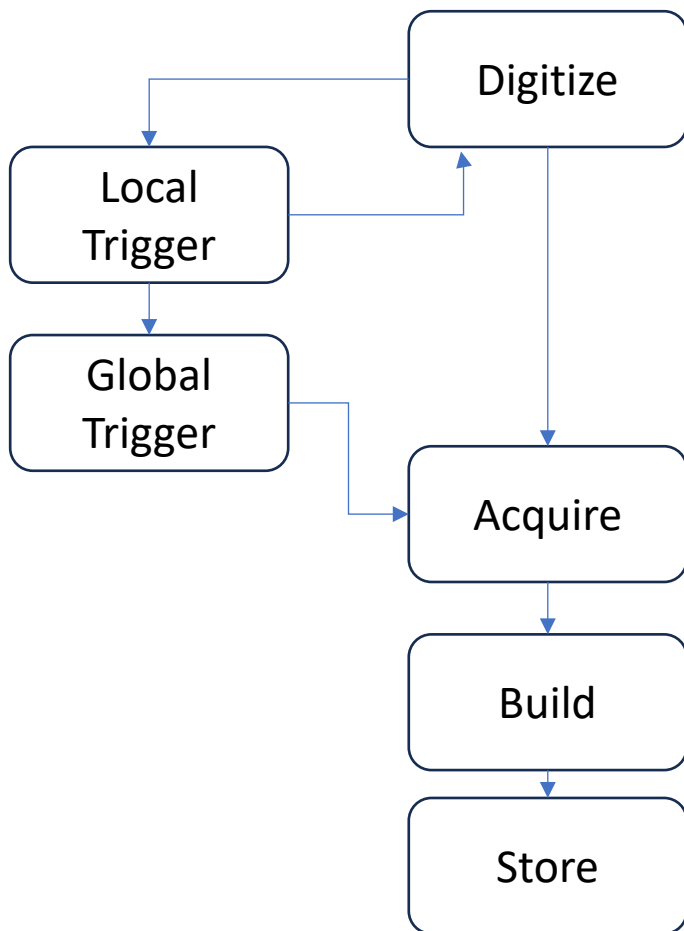
5 MODULES AT 80CM X 100CM X 100CM



Very rare occurrence of Dark Matter events

Retrieved from: Battaglieri, M., et al. "Dark matter search in a Beam-Dump eXperiment (BDX) at Jefferson Lab." arXiv preprint arXiv:1607.01390 (2016).

Traditional triggered DAQ VS Streaming Readout



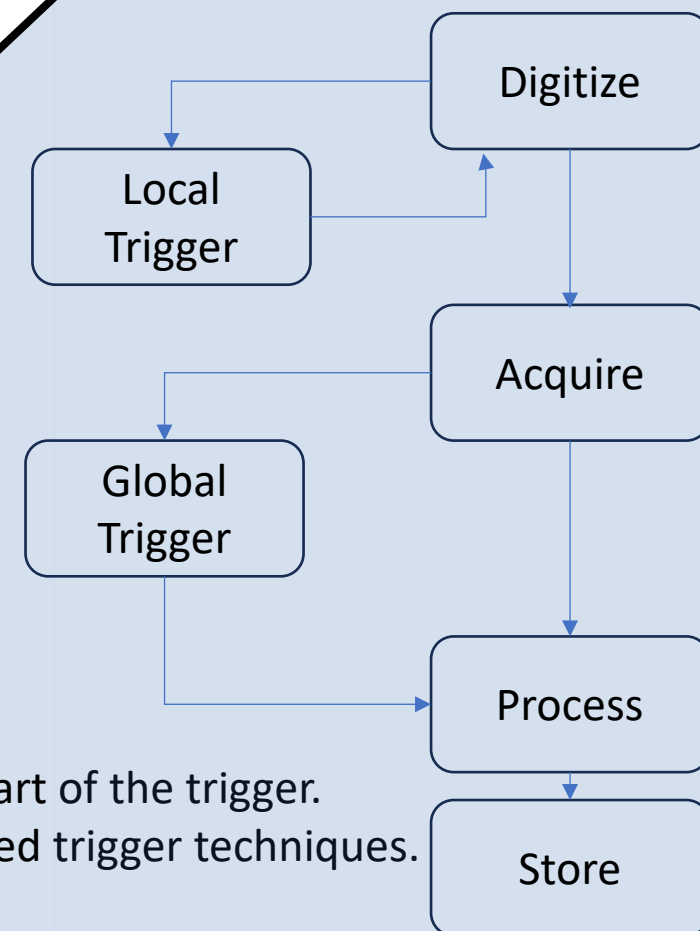
Cons:

Only few information form the trigger.
Trigger logic difficult to implement and debug.
Not easy to adapt to different condition.

Pros:

It works reliably.

Triggered
Streaming



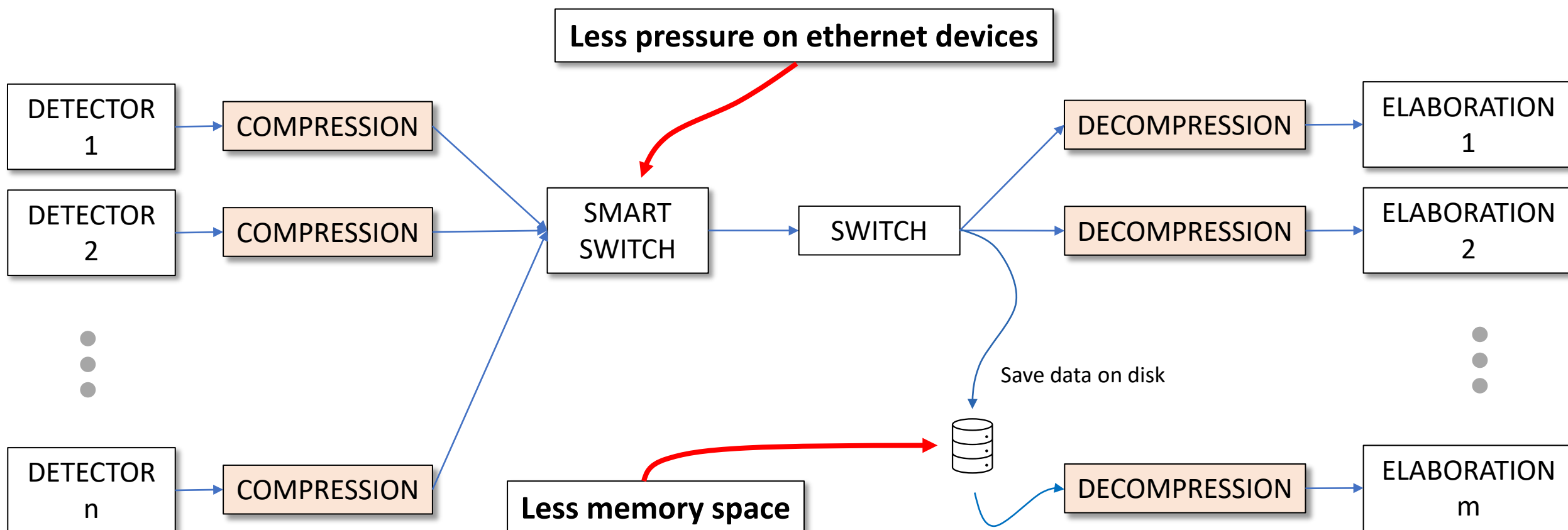
Cons:

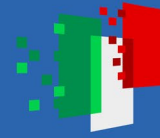
High data rate.
New design.

Pros:

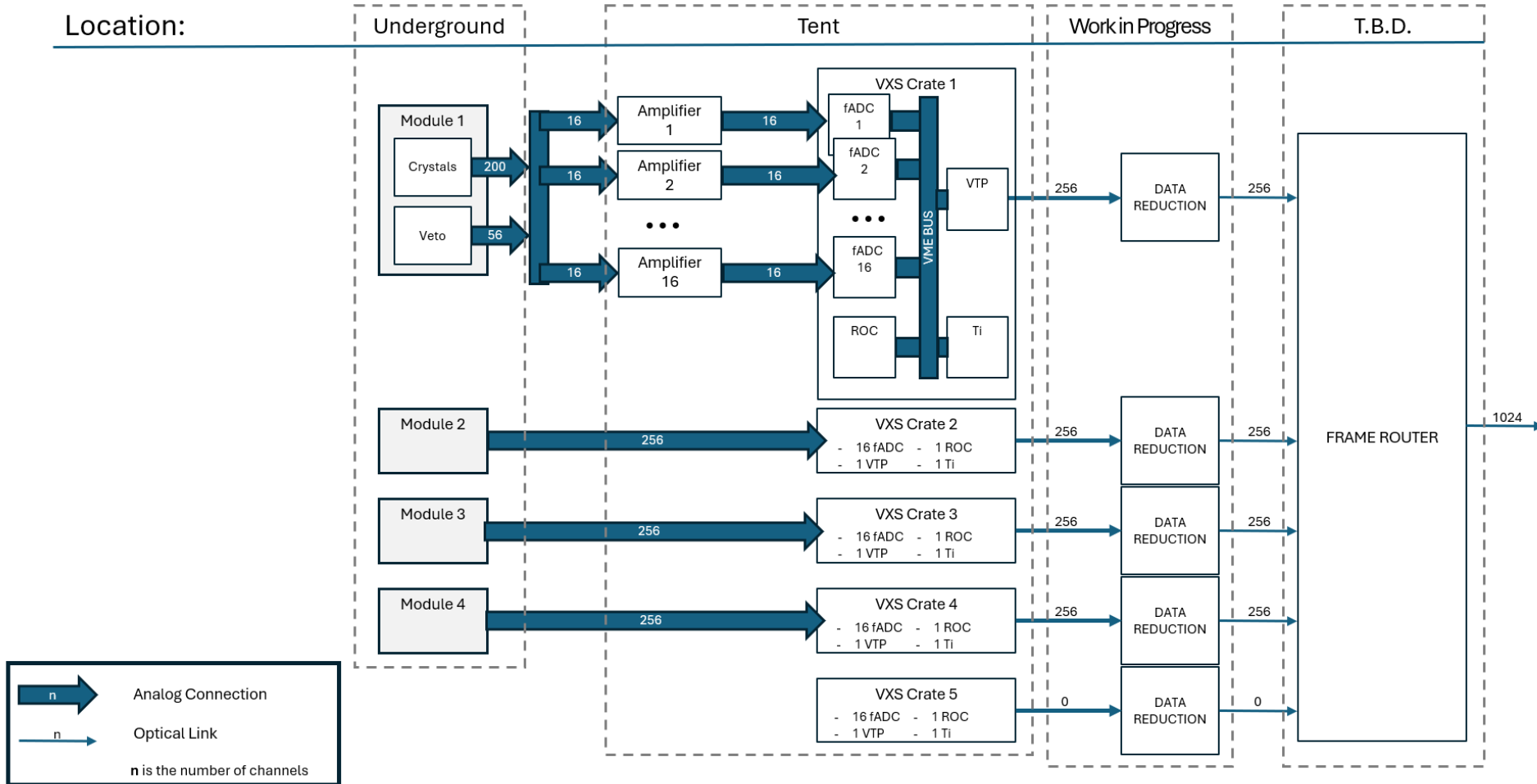
All channels can be part of the trigger.
High level sophisticated trigger techniques.
Software trigger.

Block scheme of data flow





Detailed BDX data flow scheme



Data reduction algorithm: Autoencoder

Machine Learning Algorithm

Dimensionality reduction

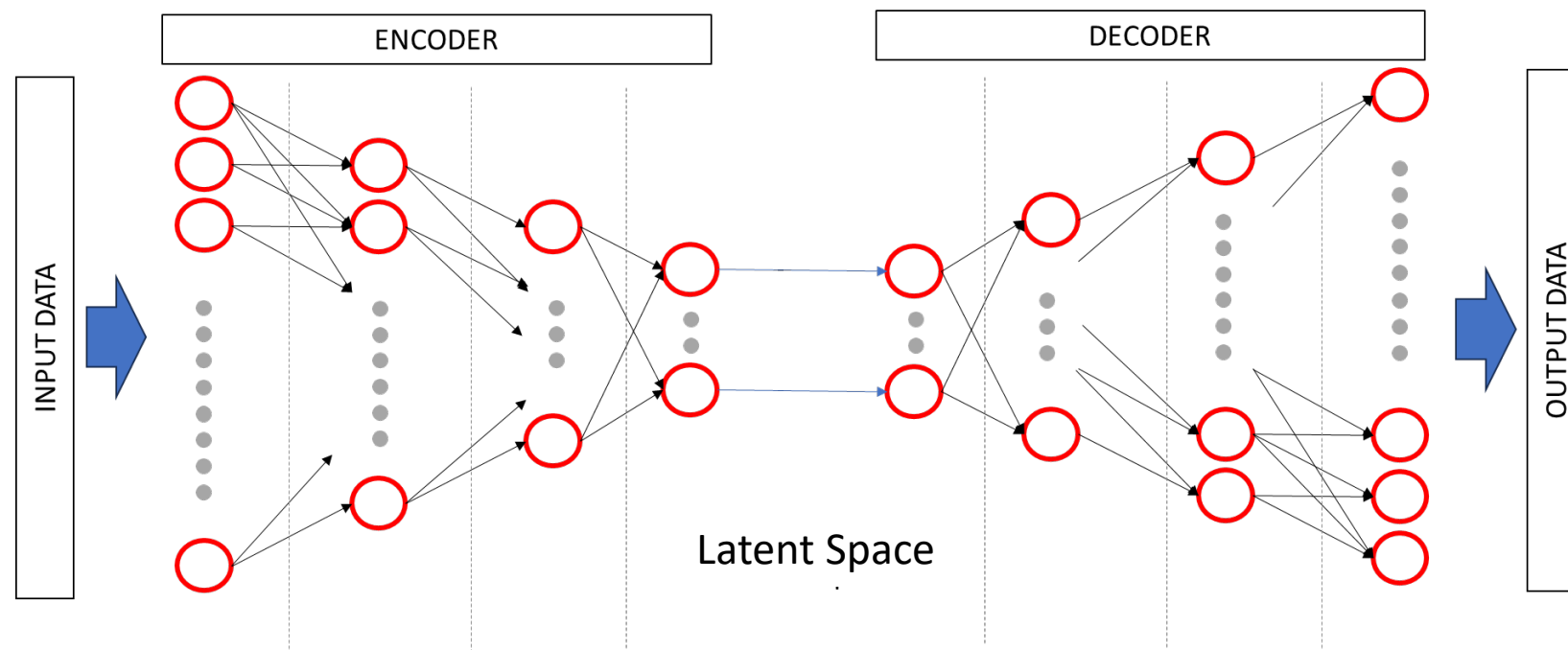
Unsupervised learning

Artificial Neural Network

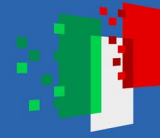
Composed of two function:

- encoding
- decoding

FULLY CONNECTED AUTOENCODER WITH DENSE LAYER

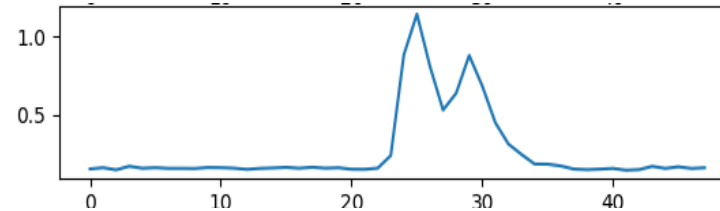
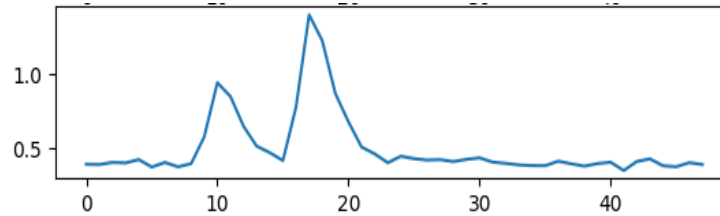
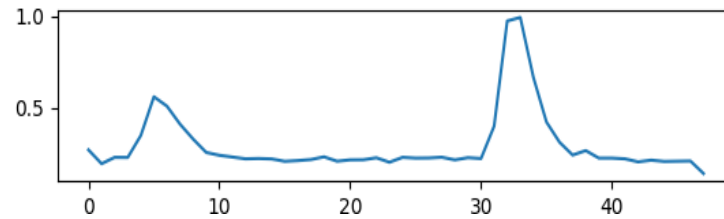
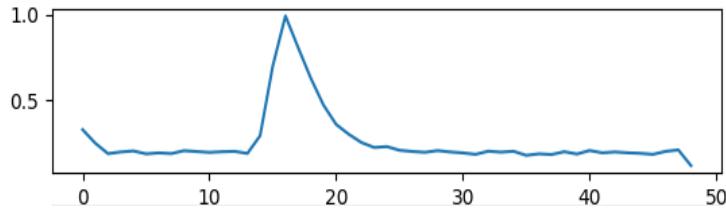


Lossy compression algorithm



Data from physical Experiment

High



Event Probability

Very-Low probability signals could be sent uncompressed

Low

Data from Experiment 1

Data from Experiment 2

AE Training

Encoder

Encoder*

AE Training

Weights

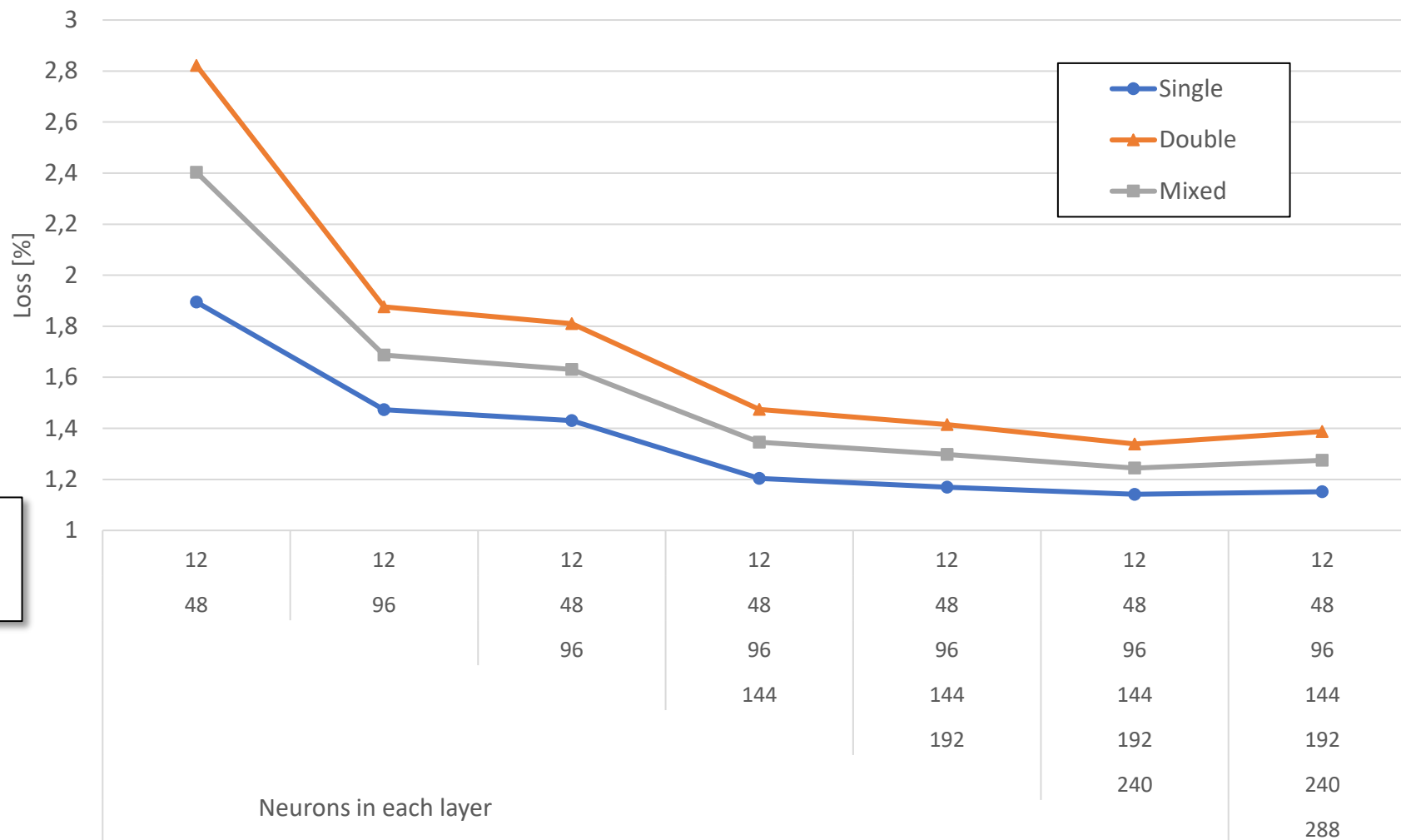
Weights*



Autoencoder Training: Different configuration

Test increasing:

- Layer number
- Neurons in each layer



Few improvement adding more and more parameters

Autoencoder Training: Different configuration

Chosen configuration

Layers: 3

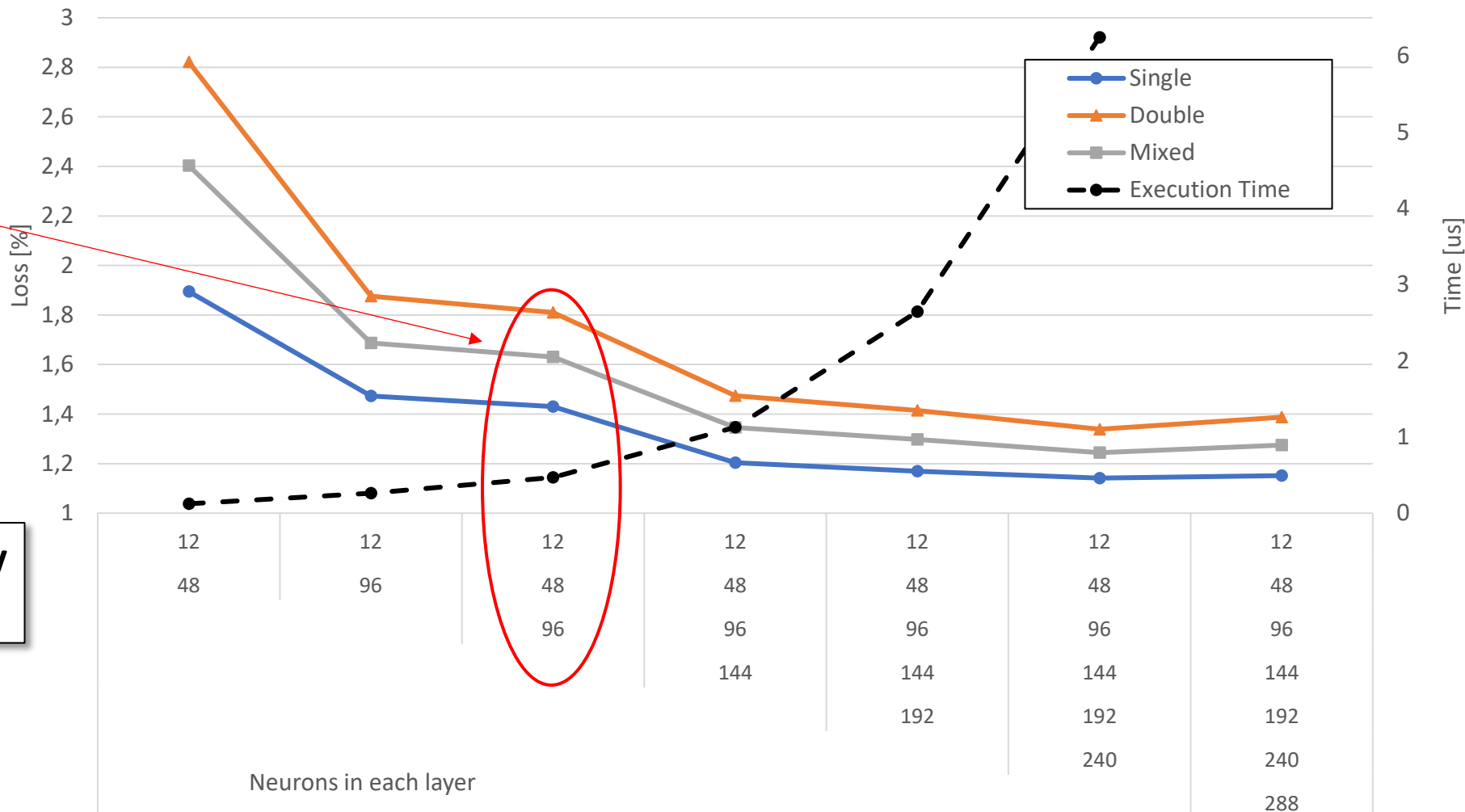
Neurons:

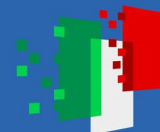
96

48

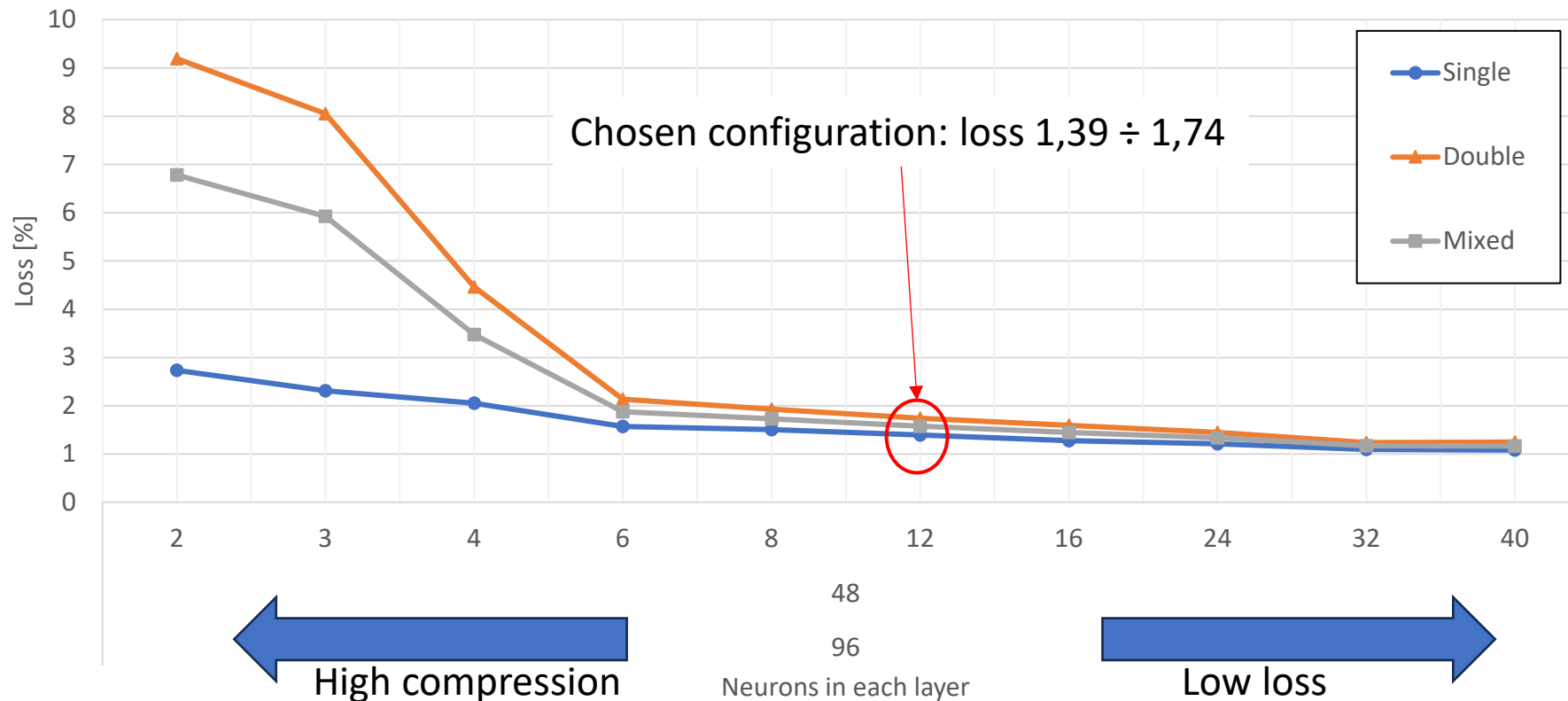
12

Execution time increase very fast with model complexity

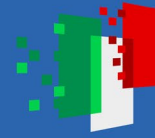




Autoencoder Training: Different latent space

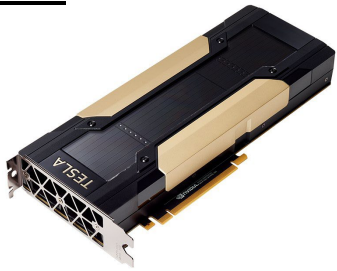


Compression ratio is a parameter and could be chosen as loss tradeoff



Autoencoder: Training time

GPU

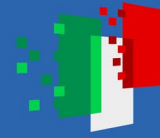


CPU

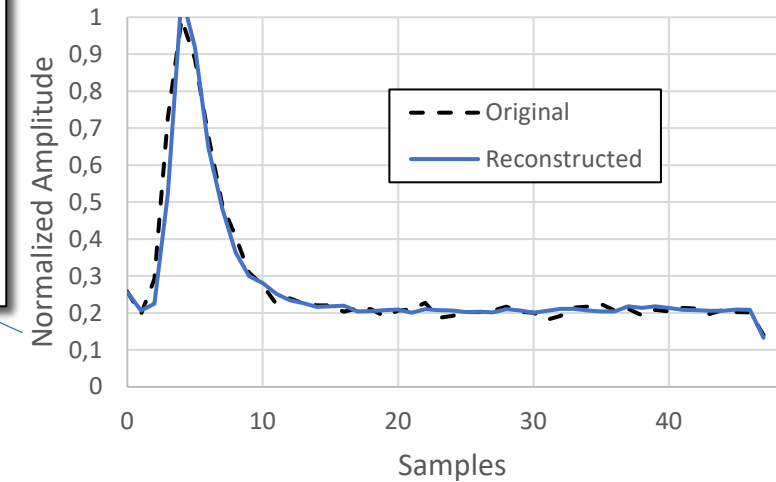
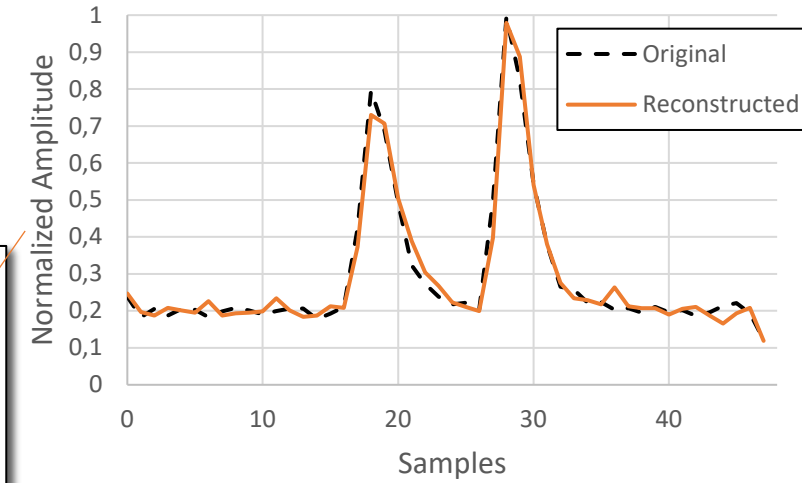
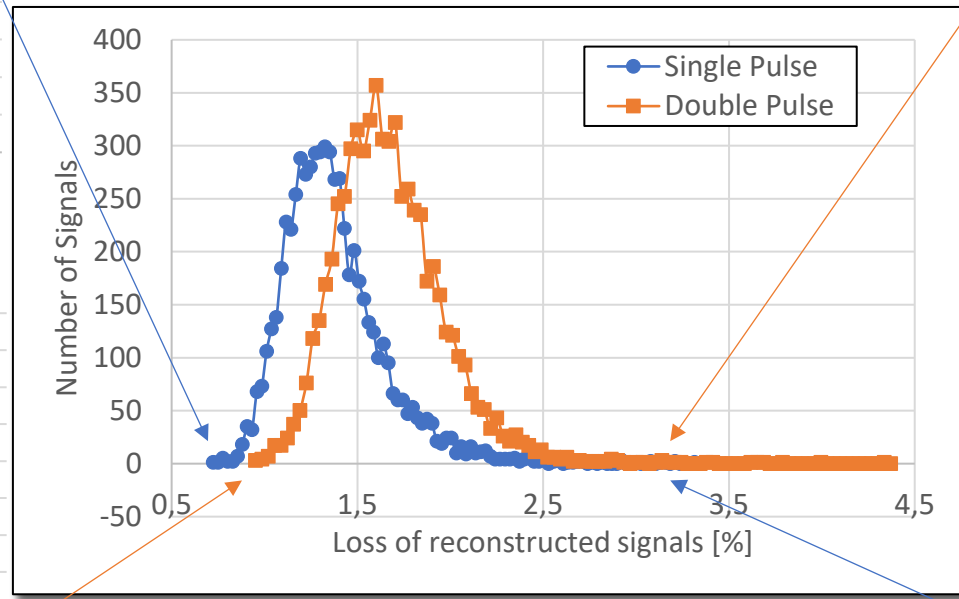
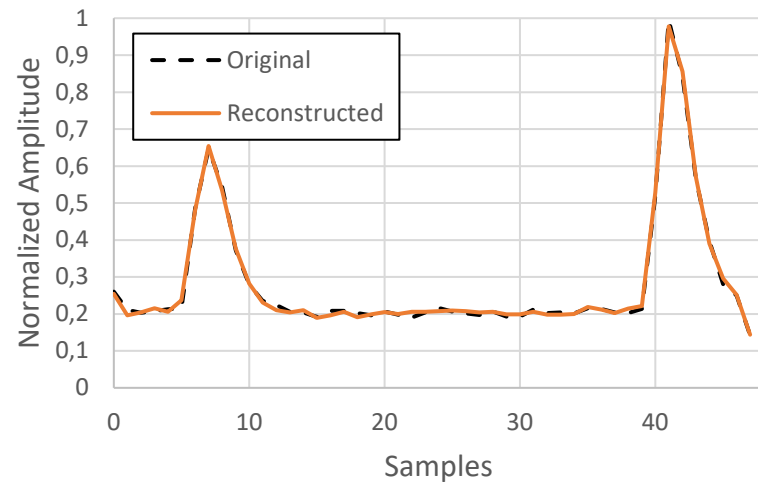
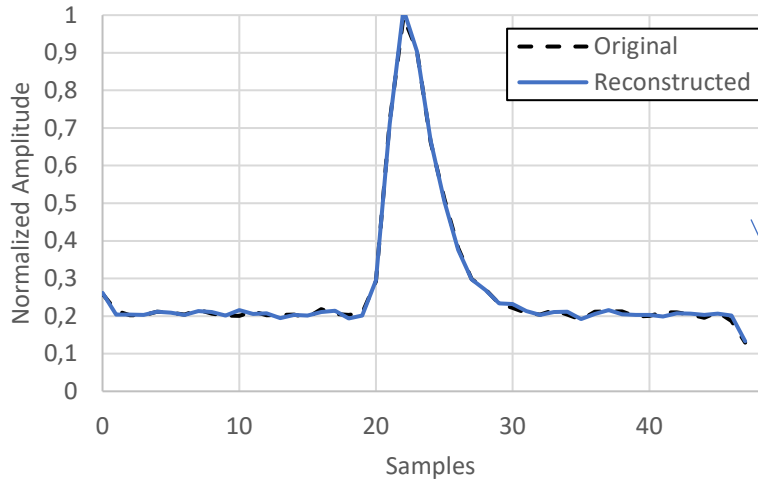
AMD Ryzen 5 5600U
6 core, 12 Logic processor

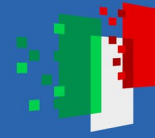


Suitable models for the application



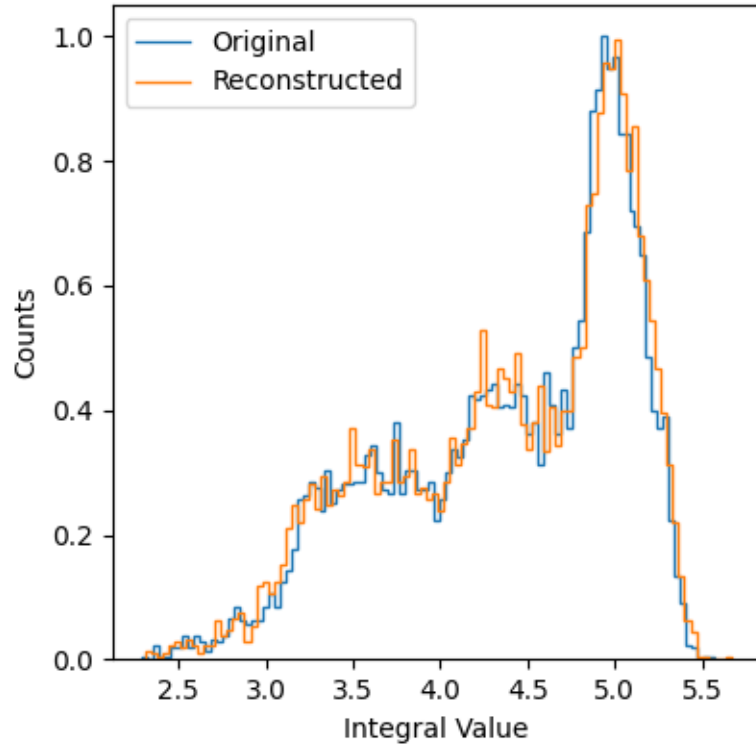
Signals Compression



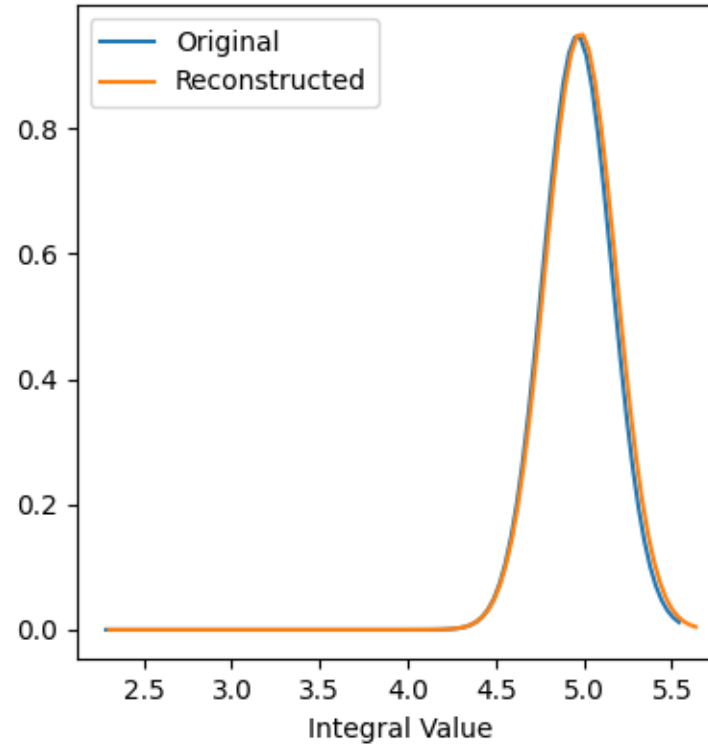


Signals Compression: Integral and spectrum

Integrals histogram



Best Fit

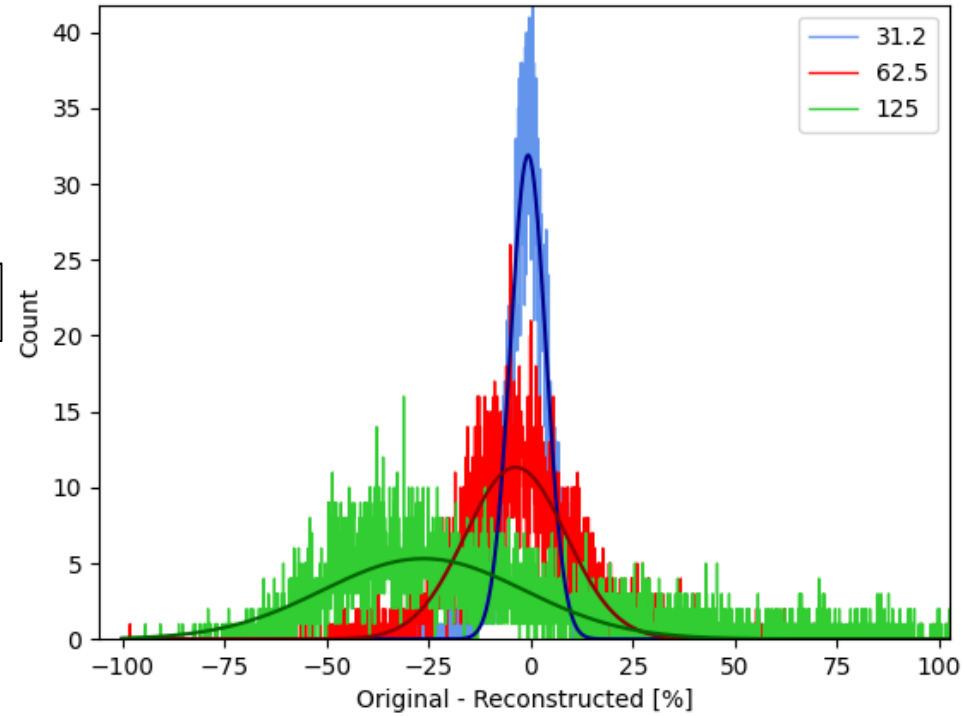
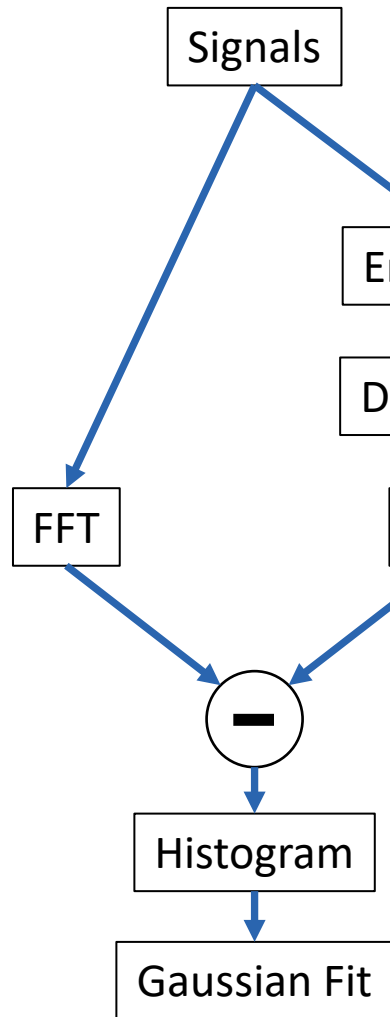


	A	μ	σ
Original	199,124	4,963	0,1952
Recon.	199,992	4,981	0,2006
Diff. [%]	0,44	0,35	2,77

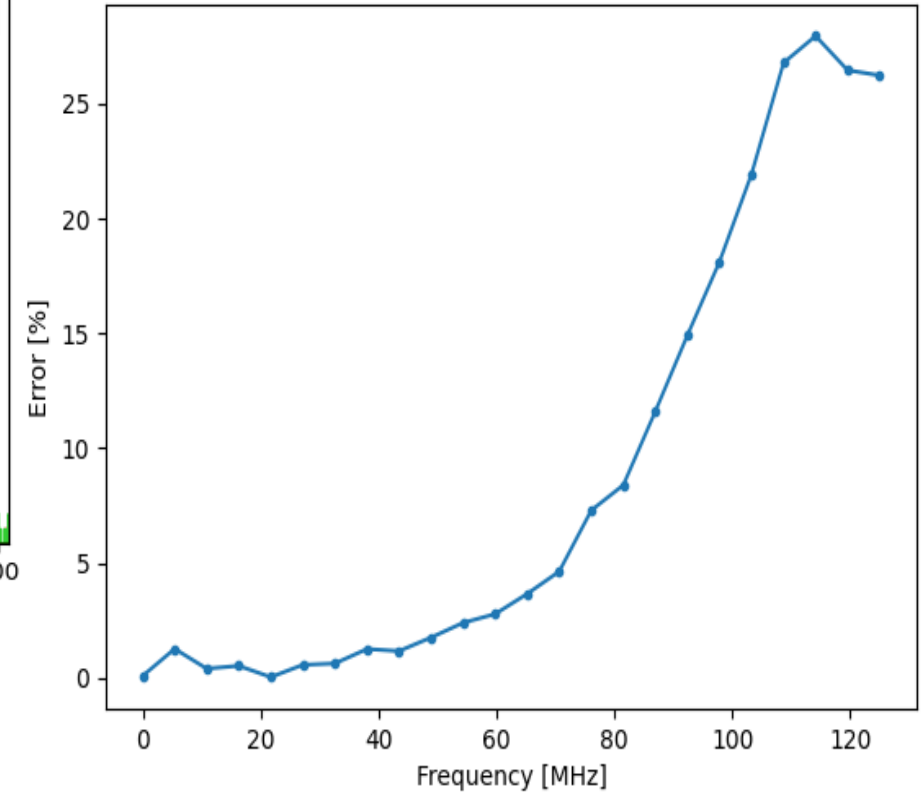
Good performance also on the derived quantities for physical analysis

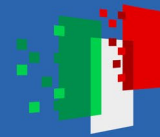


Signals Compression: FFT analysis

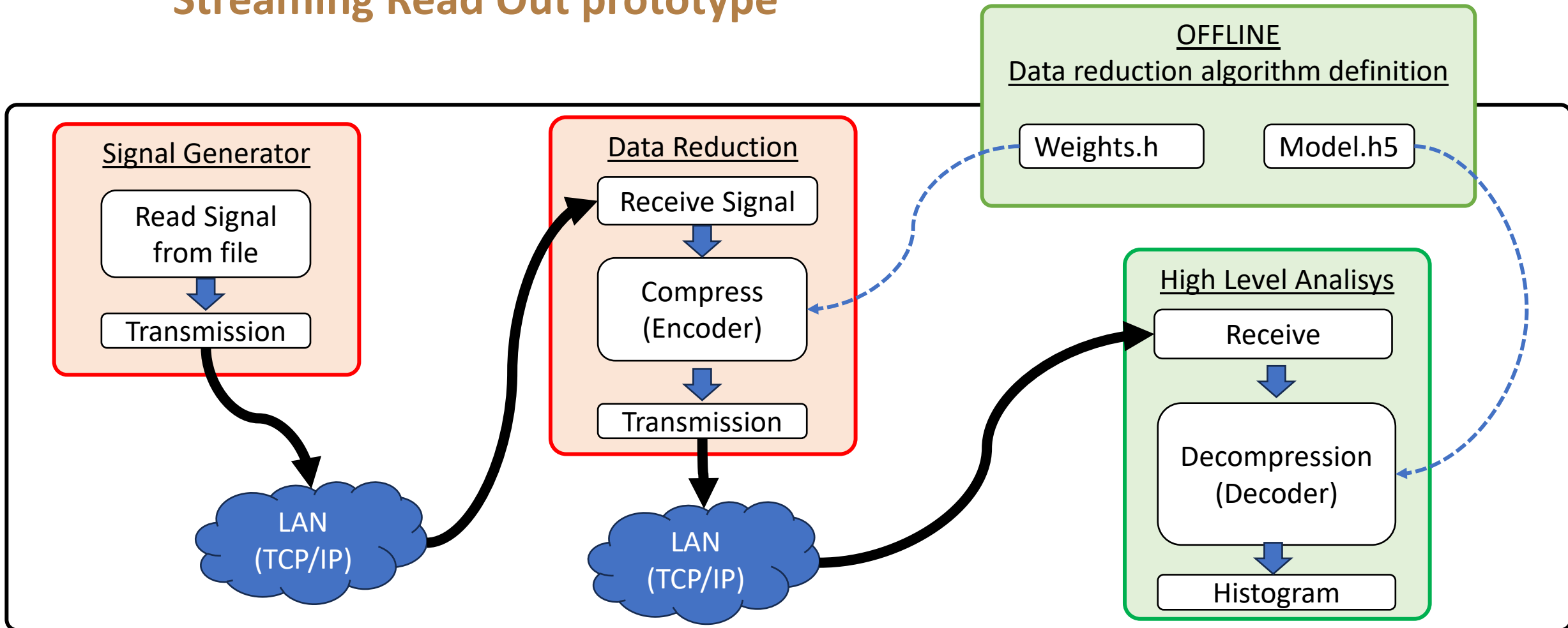


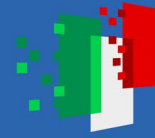
Better reconstruction of low frequency





Streaming Read Out prototype





Implementation of Data Reduction Node

4 x NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPU



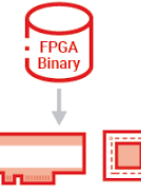
Data Reduction

Receive Signal

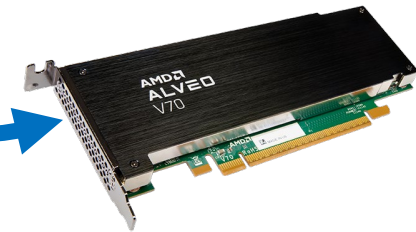
Compress (Encoder)

Transmission

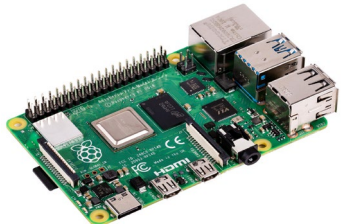
Xilinx XRT



ALVEO V70 FPGA



Raspberry Pi 4 Rev. B



Low cost hardware

High performance DELL C6400 server
(4 x AMD EPYC 7413 24-Core Processor)



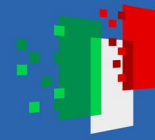
LAN (TCP/IP)



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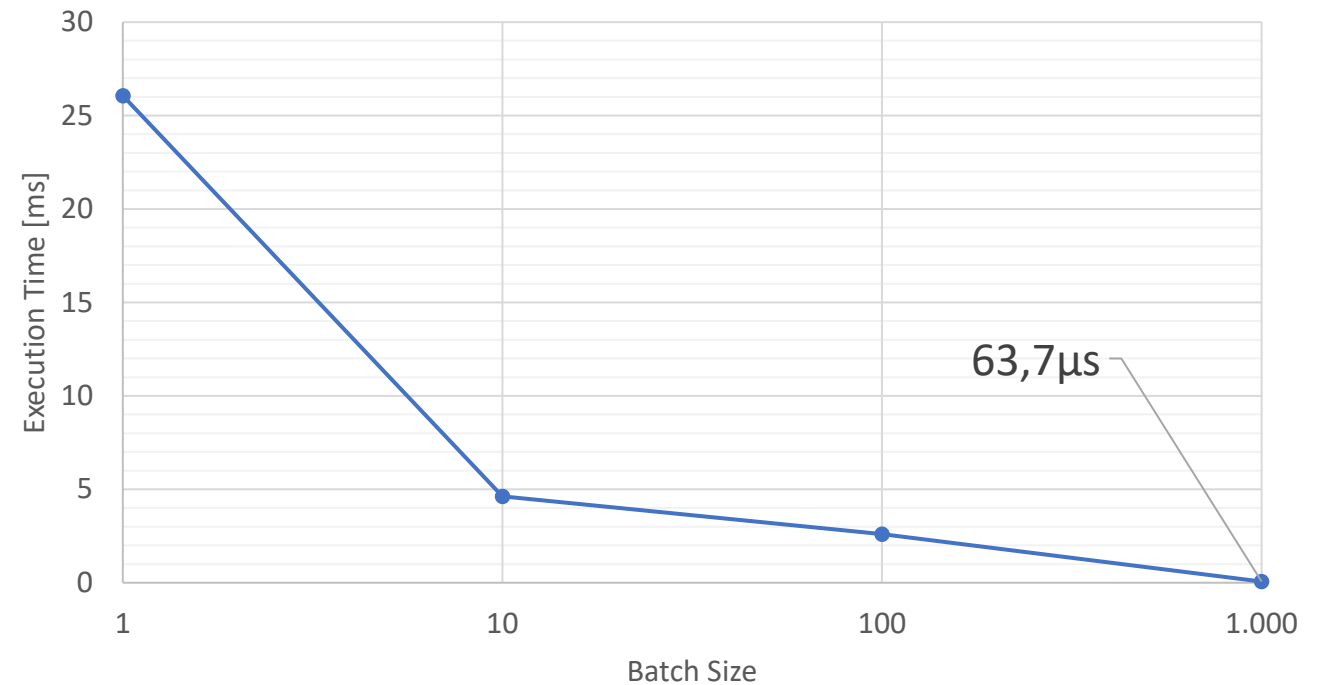
Future
Artificial
Intelligence
Research

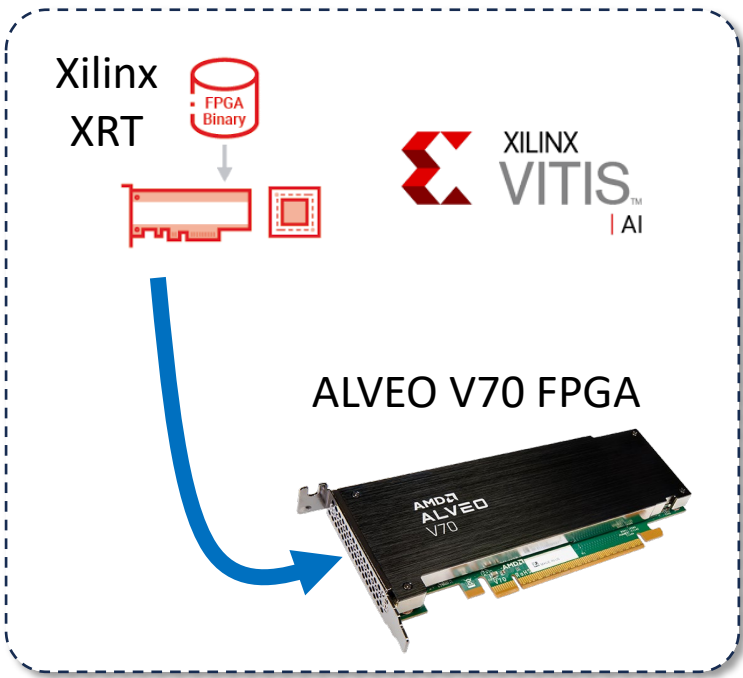
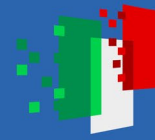
Implementation: GPU

4 x NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPU

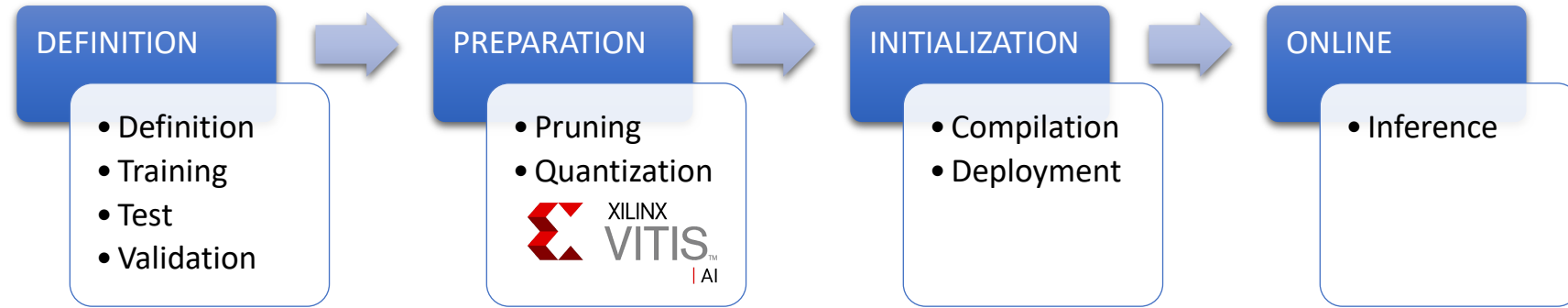


**Execution time not enough
for the application!**



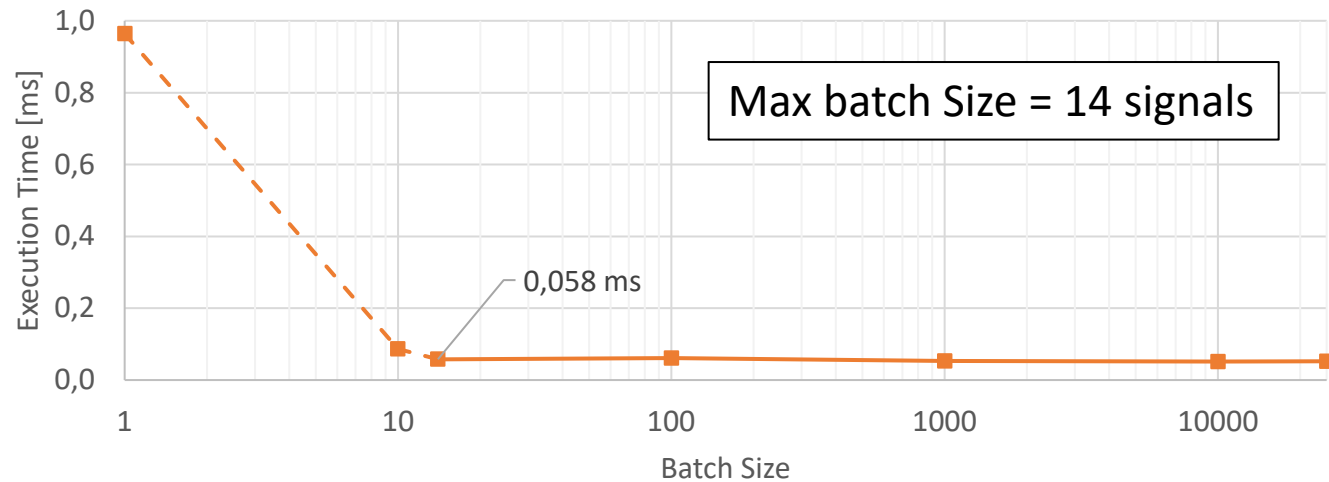


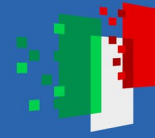
Implementation: FPGA



Execution time still not enough for the application!

Compression time of single signal





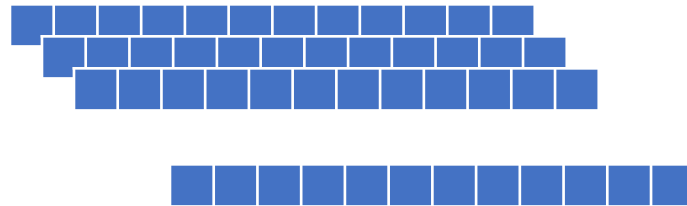
Implementation: High performance server

High performance
DELL C6400 server

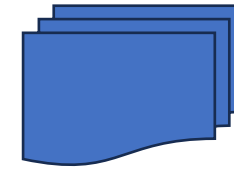


4 x AMD EPYC 7413
24 Core Processor

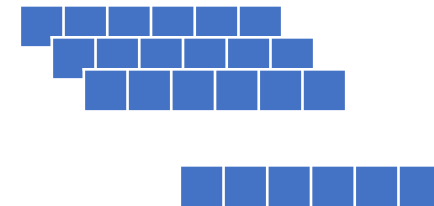
Input Batch



Parallel Execution
(openmp)



Compressed Batch



Single process

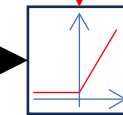
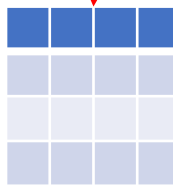
Weights

Bias

Activation



Original Signal

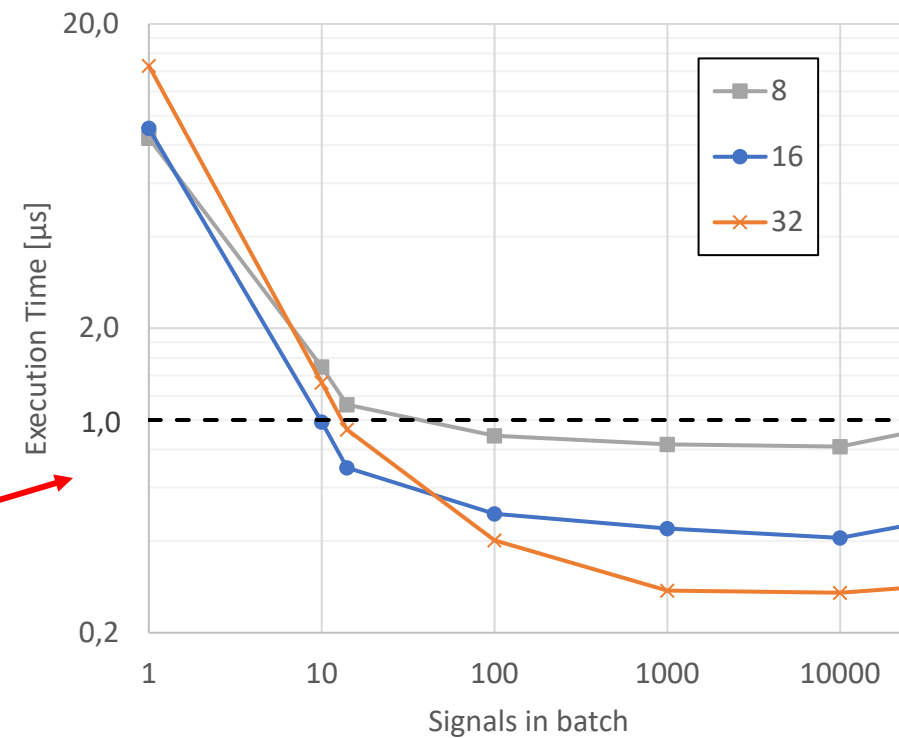
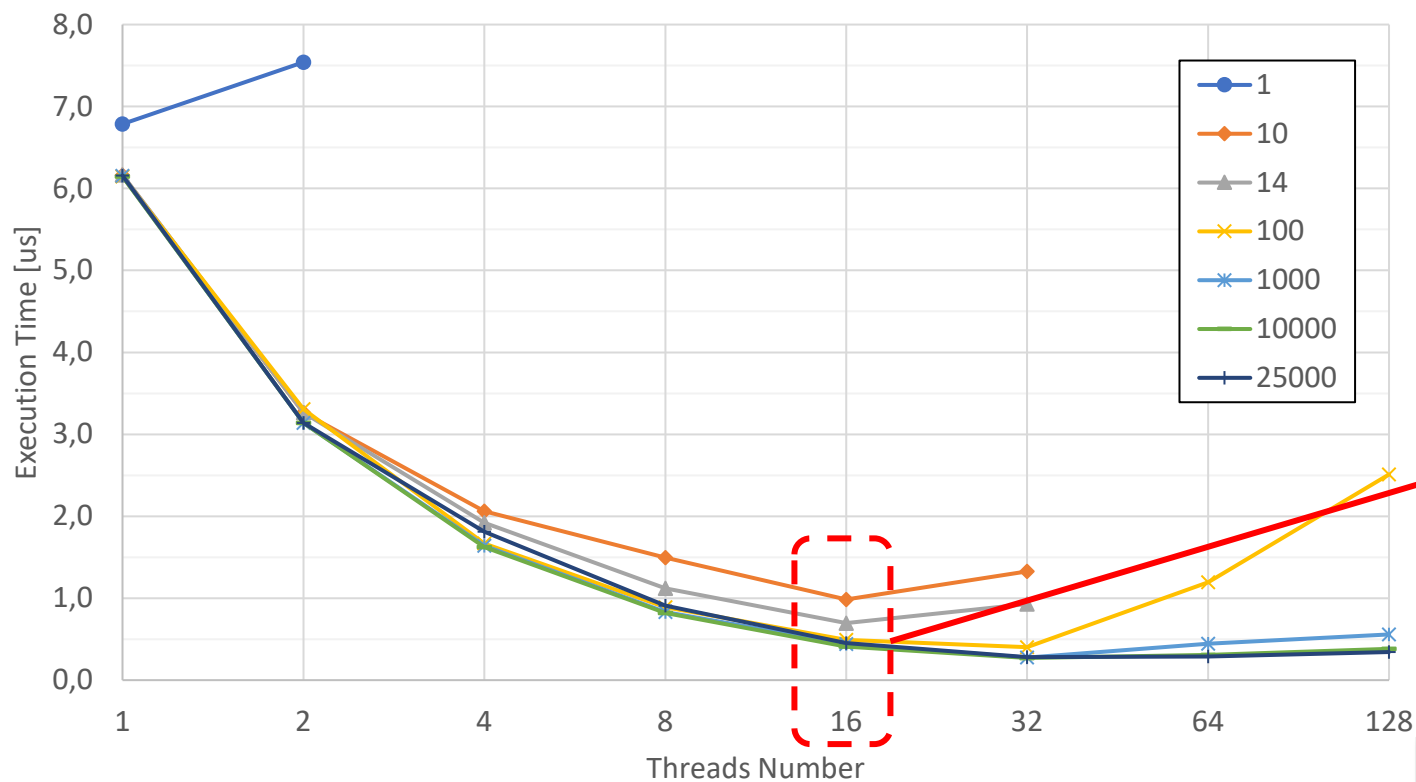


Compressed Signal

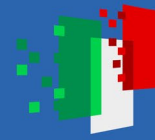
Number of layers

Implementation: High performance server

Execution time of different batches and threads number

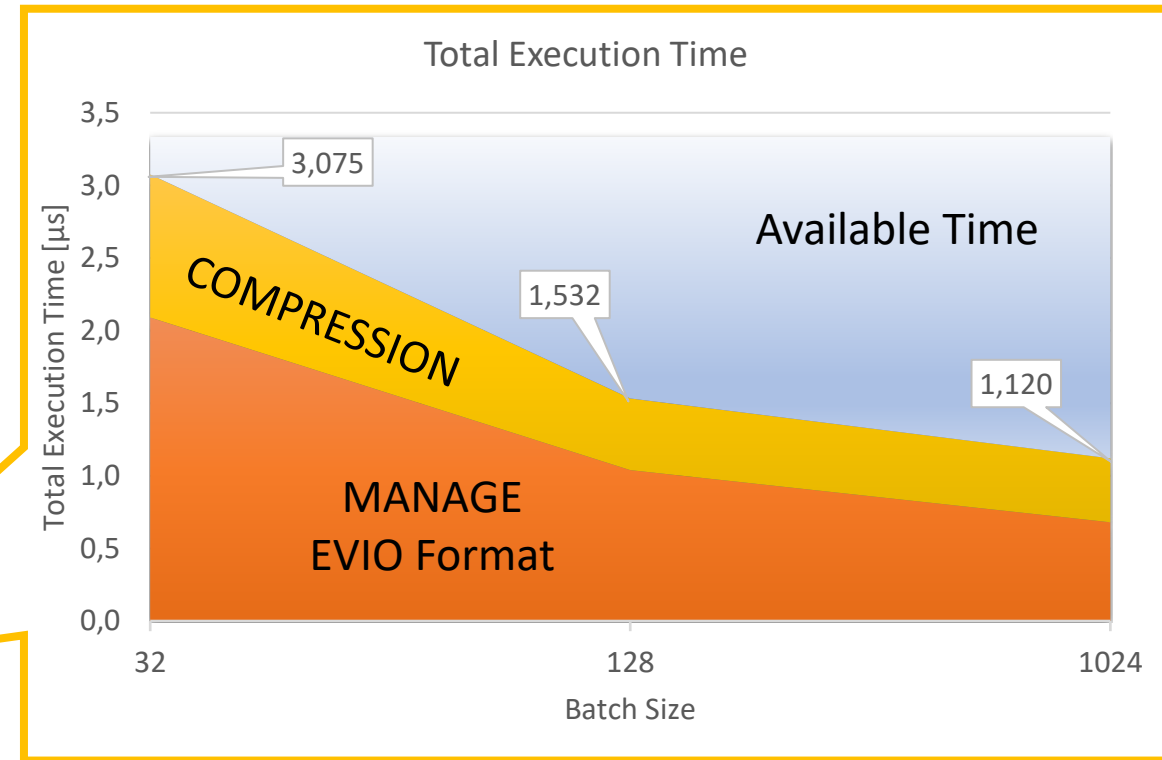
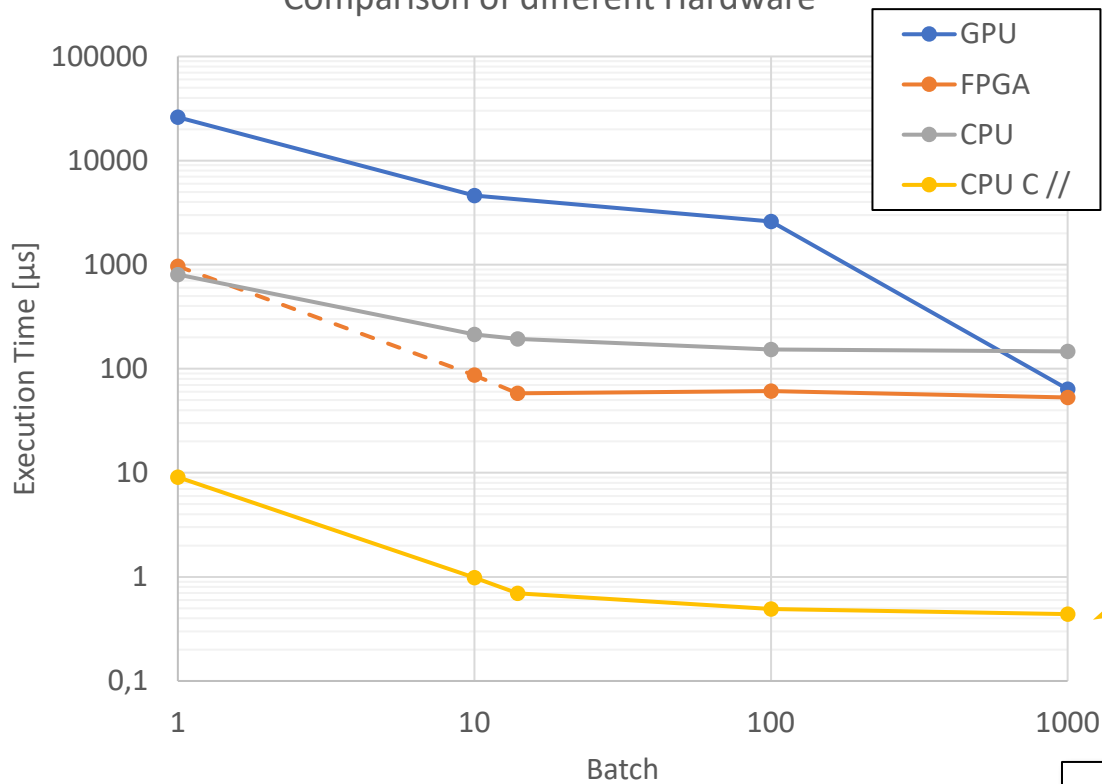


Chosen 16 Threads
Reasonable execution time for the application

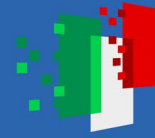


Conclusion

Comparison of different Hardware

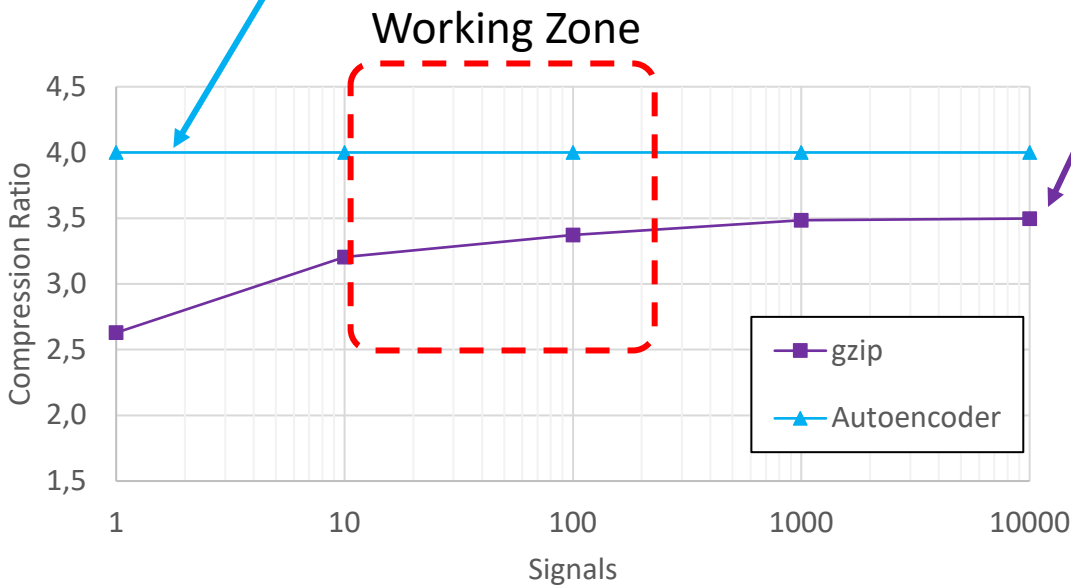


Rate can be managed for EVIO packet with at least 32 signals



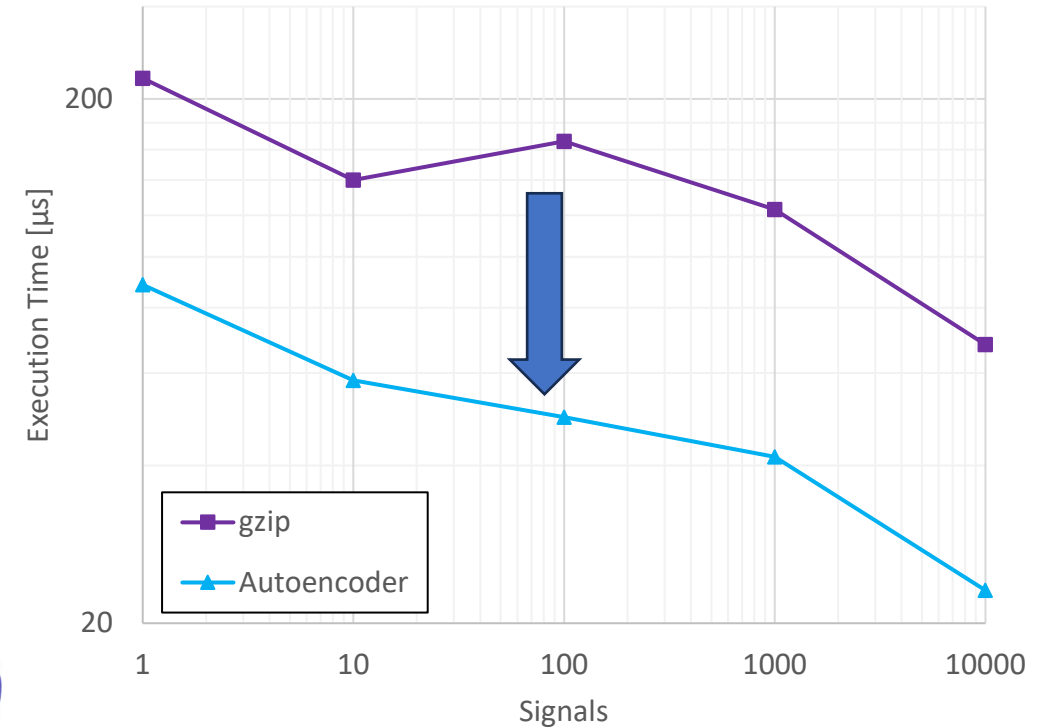
Comparison with standard lossless compression

Autoencoder compression ratio is a Parameter

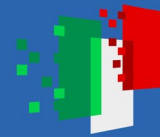


Better compression ratio

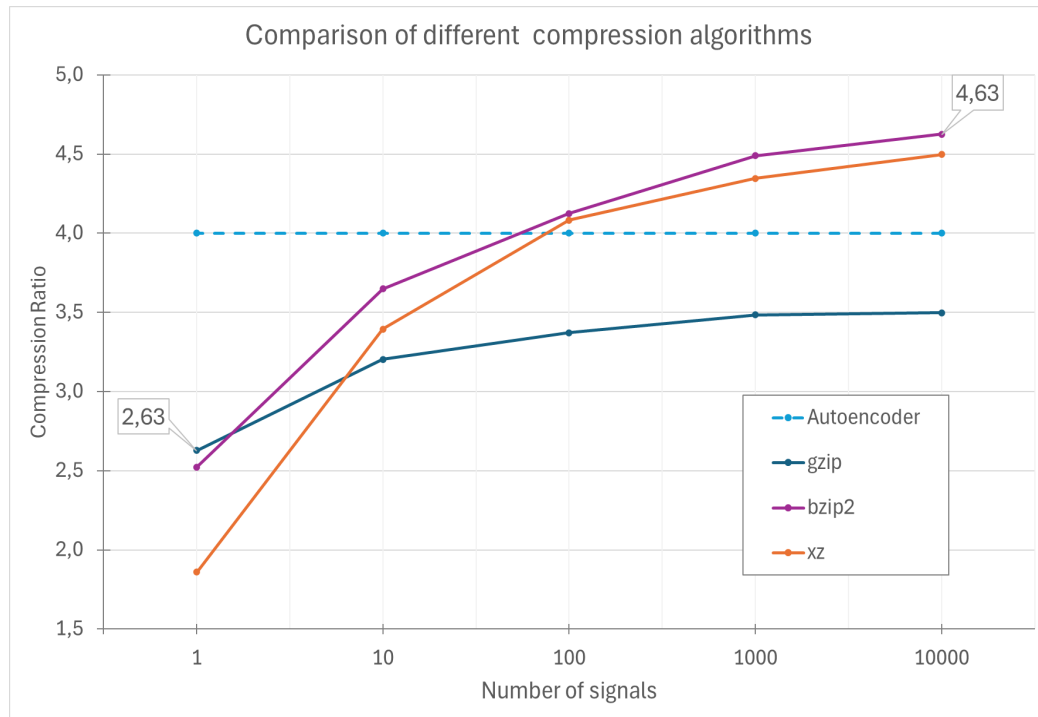
gzip



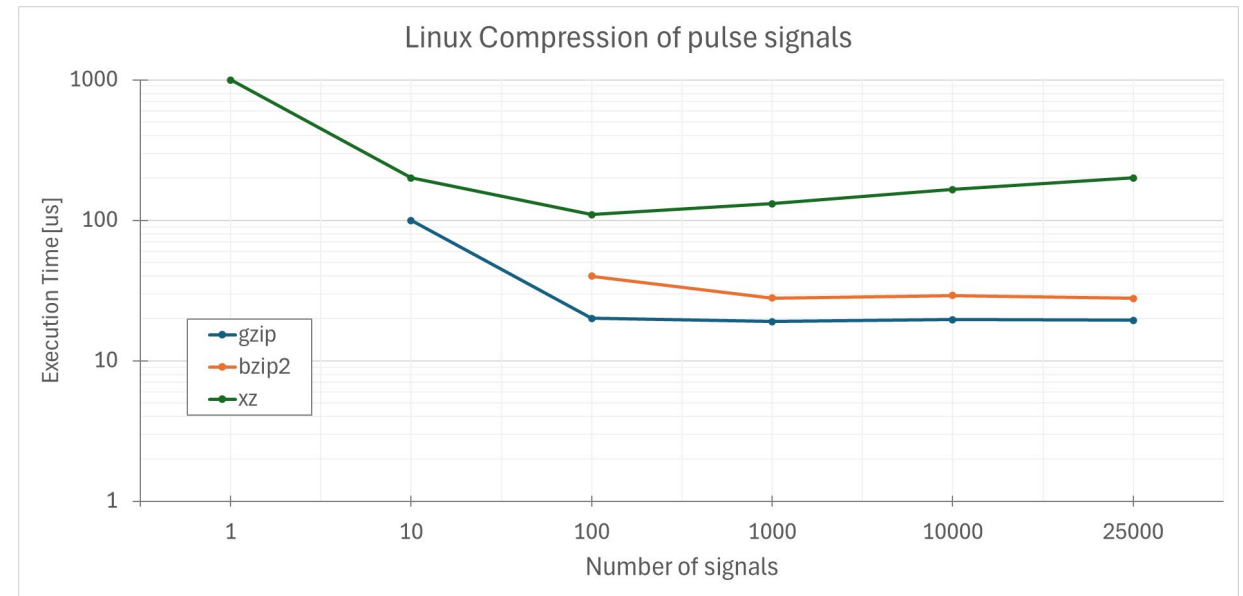
Better also on execution time



Comparison with standard lossless compression

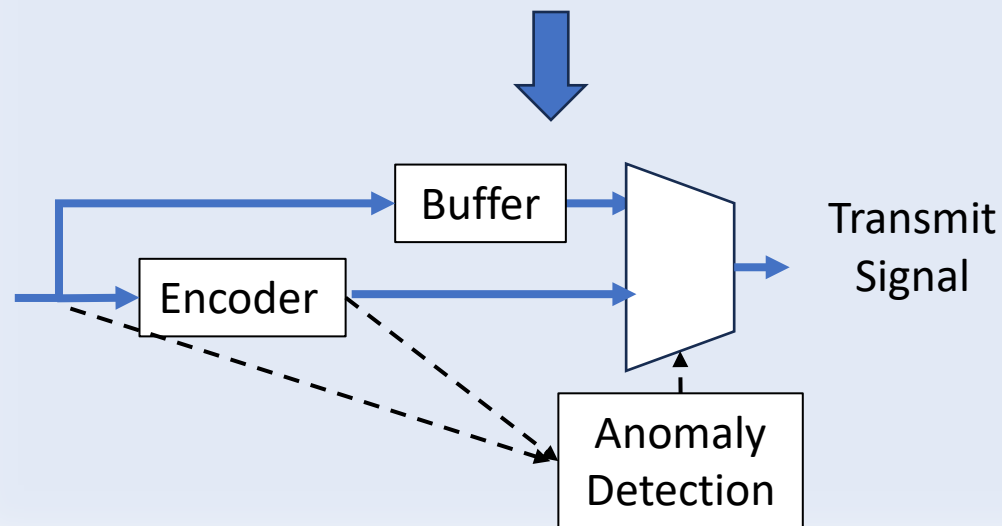
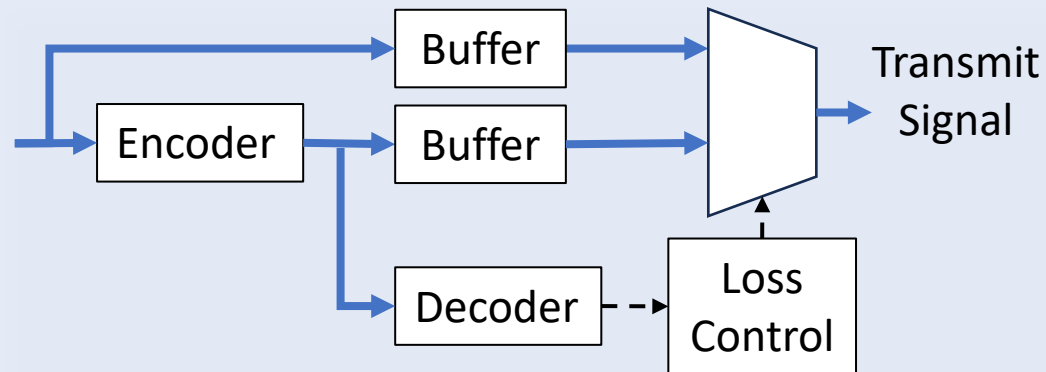


High compression ratio with Bzip2 and X



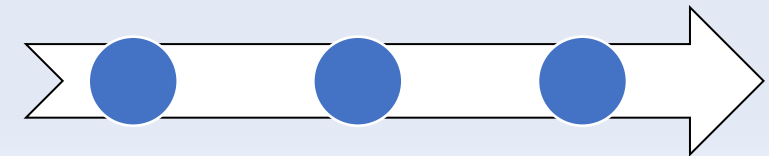
Very poor execution times:
bzip2 50% slower
XZ 10 times slower

Further Studies



Reduce execution time removing the decoder

Statistical analysis of signals in each EVIO packets



Estimate performance on real acquisition

Low level FPGA implementation



Dedicated connectivity
(2xQSFP28 @ 100GbE)

...or very Low level



Reduce execution time and maybe save money



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Future
Artificial
Intelligence
Research

Thank you for your attention



FUTURE AI RESEARCH

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<https://www.jlab.org>



<https://www.ge.infn.it>



<https://sealab.unige.it>

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Authors have received support from: **FAIR - Future Artificial Intelligence Research, funded by the European Union Next-Generation EU (Italy)Research) – spoke 6.**