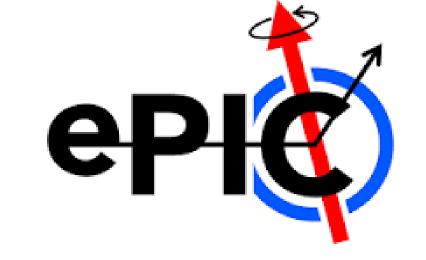


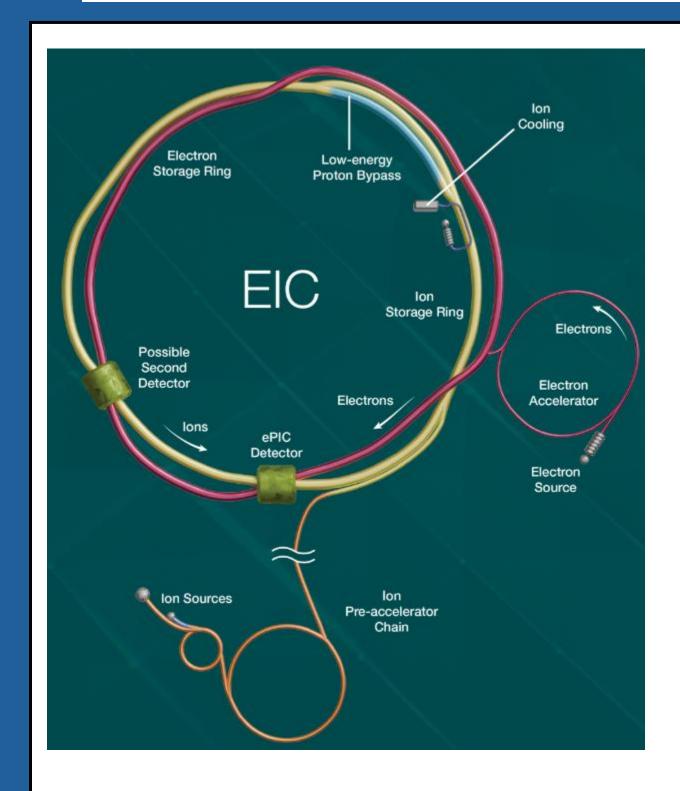
Online Data reduction for the dual-radiator RICH detector readout system in the ePIC experiment

INFN Sezioni di Roma, Roma 2, APE Lab



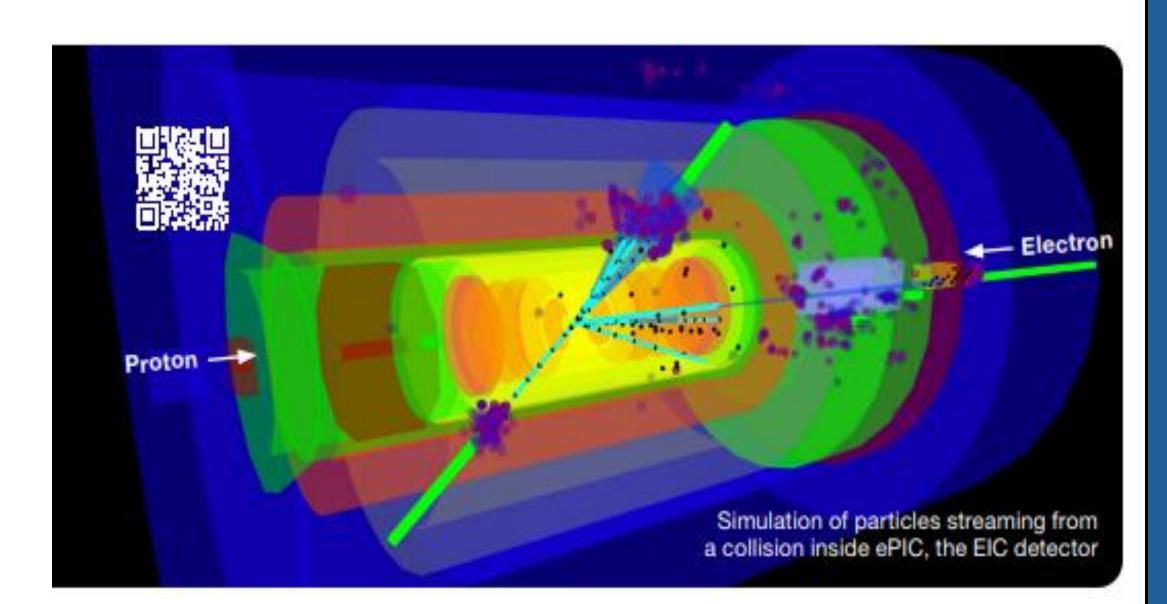
Meeting the demands of online computing in High Energy Physics (HEP) increasingly requires the adoption of advanced hardware and software technologies, many of which stem from related fields like High Performance Computing (HPC) and Artificial Intelligence (AI).

The ePIC experiment at EIC employs a dual-radiator RICH (dRICH) detector for forward particle identification, using silicon photomultipliers (SiPMs) with single-photon sensitivity over ~3 m². Its ~320k channels are read out by 4,992 Front-End Boards (FEBs), grouped into 1,248 Readout Boards (RDOs), which transmit data via VRTX+ optical links to FPGA-based FELIX-155 DAMs. Each DAM handles data from 42 RDOs and forwards it through 100 GbE links to the ePIC data buffer (Echelon 0). To manage the high output bandwidth caused by rising SiPM dark count rates (up to 300 kHz), a AI-based real-time data reduction system will be deployed. It will use distributed processing on the DAMs and a dedicated FELIX-155 Trigger Processor to filter out noise-only events, reducing data volume by at least a factor of ten.



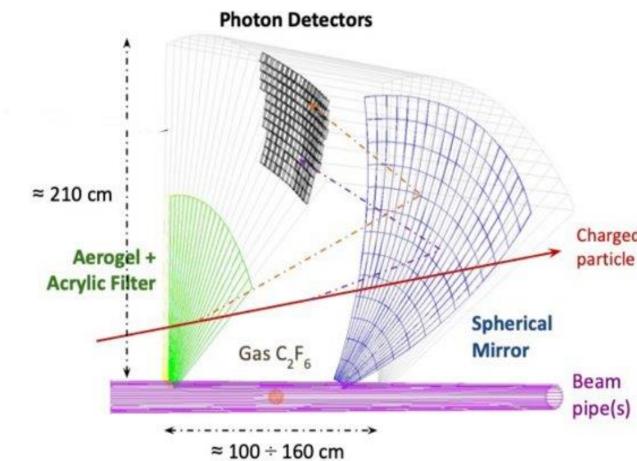
ePIC experiment at Electron-Ion Collider (EIC)

- The **Electron-Ion Collider** (**EIC**) under development at Brookhaven National Laboratory is a cutting-edge particle accelerator designed to collide polarized electrons with various ion species. Its goal is to explore hadron structure and the horizons of Quantum Chromodynamics (**QCD**).
- Using high-precision detectors, the EIC will probe the spatial and momentum distributions of quarks and gluons, offering insights into the origins of nucleon spin and mass. The **ePIC detector** will serve as the main experimental tool at Interaction Point 6 (IP6) to support these investigations.



dual-radiator RICH detector (dRICH)

A dual-radiator Ring Imaging CHerenkov detector (dRICH) will be employed in the forward region to provide efficient hadron PID from 3 GeV/c to 50 GeV/c.



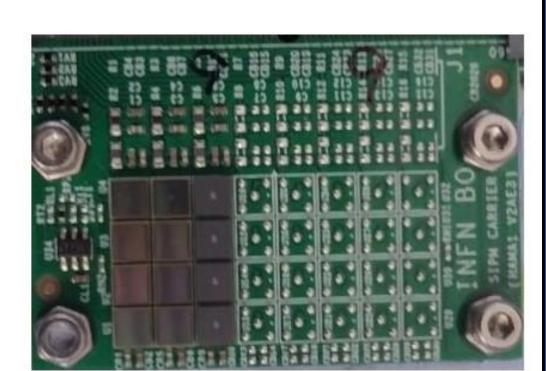
 SiPM based photosensors placed in six spherical sectors to detect Cherenkov photons ⇒ 319488 readout channels

Pros

- . Single photon sensitivity
- 2. Good timing performance
- 3. <u>Insensitive to magnetic fields</u>
- 4. Cheap

Cons

- High radiation sensitivity
- 2. High **dark count rate** at room temperature



20cm

Online Data reduction ⇒ Signal/ Noise discrimination using ML classifier

SiPM DCR expected to reach up to **300 kHz**

~1.7 Tesla superconducting magnet

High-precision silicon detectors for

Precise calorimeters for measuring

particles electromagnetic energy

Suite of particle identification (PID)

Dense calorimetric detectors to allow

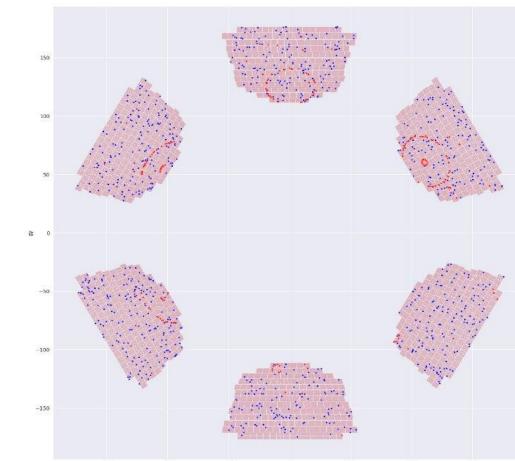
the measurement of "jets"

particle tracking

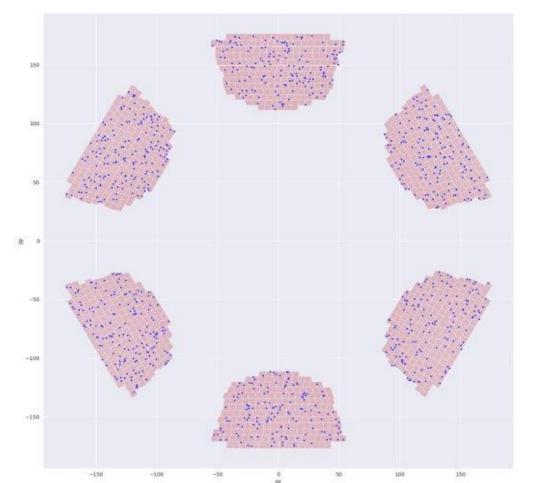
detectors

- ⇒ risking excessive dRICH output bandwidth
- ⇒ real-time data reduction system designed to cut bandwidth by at least a factor 5.
- Event-level classification:
 - Keeps events with physics signal (including background) + noise
 - Discards DCR noise-only events

Signal+Background+Noise



Noise-Only



PhotoDetection Unit (PDU):

- integrates 256 SiPMs with a pixel size of 3 × 3 mm2
- 4 ALCOR-based Front-End boards (FEBs)
- 1 FPGA-base Readout board (RDO)

⇒~1248 PDUs for full dRICH readout

Distributed dataflow process on:

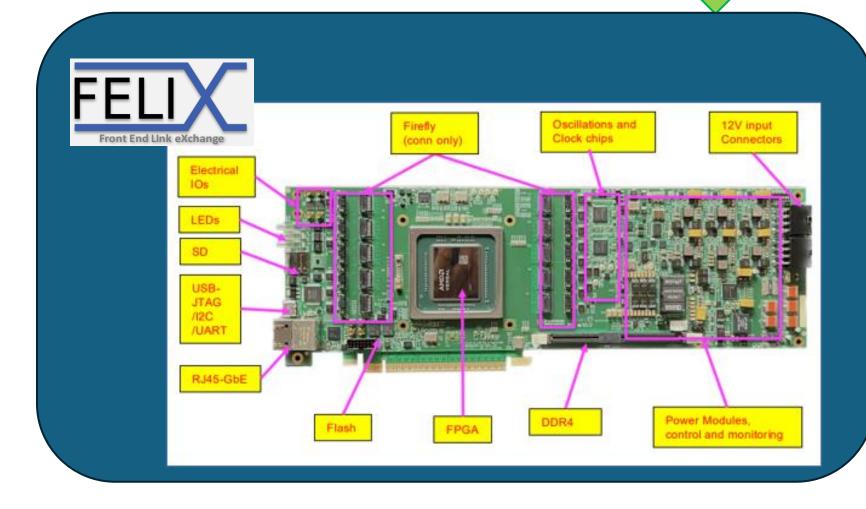
o DAMs

- accuracy

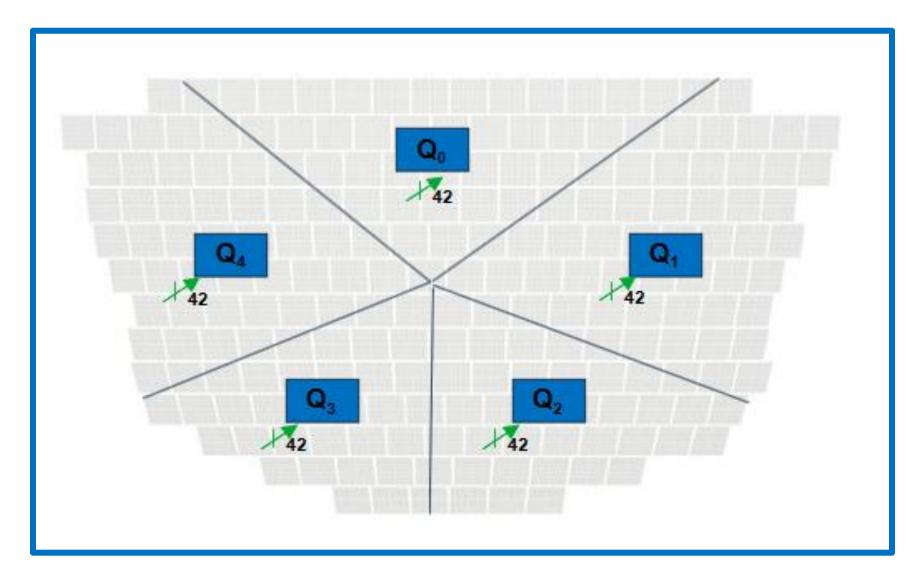
- Trigger Processor (TP)
- ⇒ data reduction signal (aka, trigger) sent via GTU to allow standard readout event-flow through ePIC storage and processing units

Data Aggregation Module (DAM)

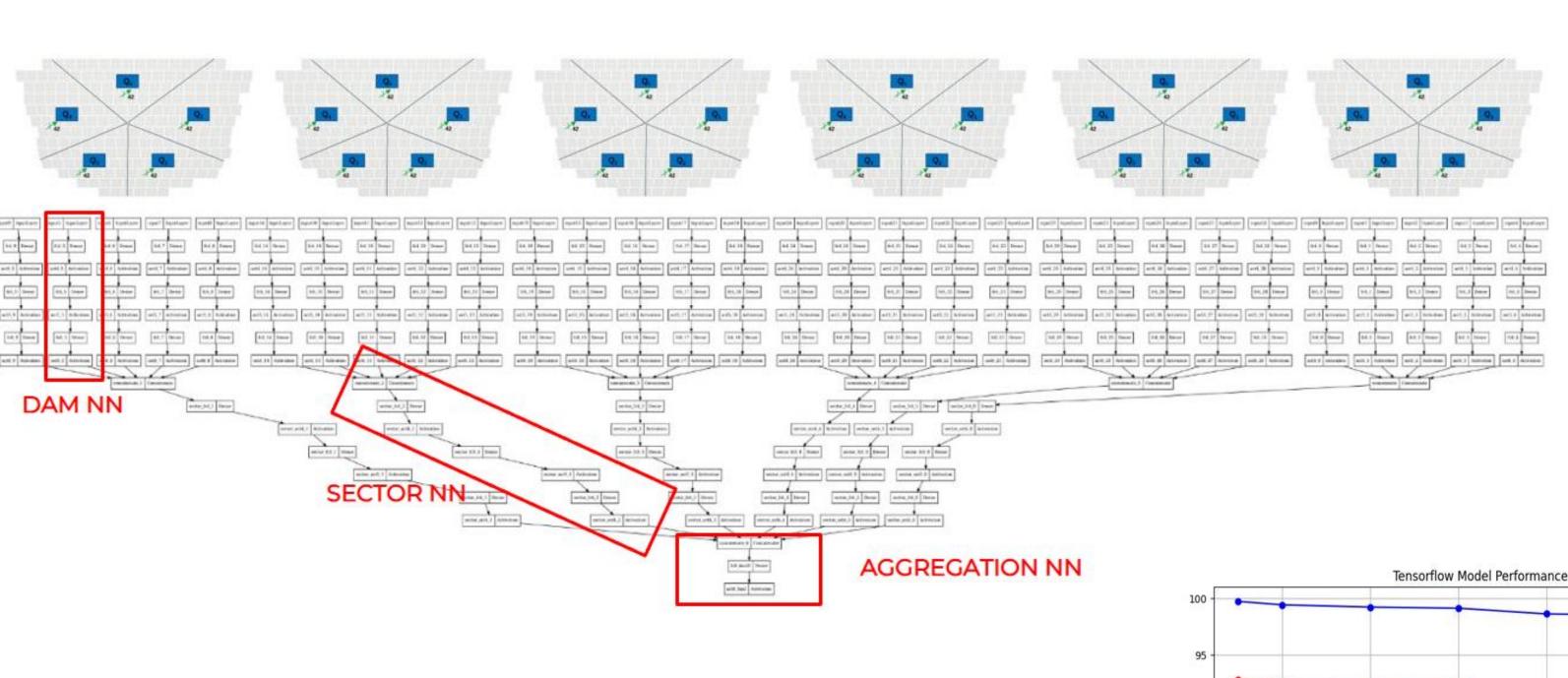
 Next generation FELIX boards (developed for the Phase-II upgrade of the ATLAS experiment at LHC) adopted as DAM boards.



- FELIX FLX-155 board is built around the new Xilinx Versal FPGA/SoC family:
 - 48 serial links running at speeds up to 25Gbps
 - 100Gb ethernet link off the board
 - DDR4 16GB RAM slot available to support buffering
 - PCIe Gen5x16 bus



VPK-180 Total PL mem 994 Mb



- Distributed Multi-Layer Perceptron Neural Network (MLP)
 - Each DAM runs 30 sub-network replicas
 - Processes event fragments to extract key features
 - Sends features to the TP via low-latency link



Contacts:

APE Lab website: https://apegate.roma1.infn.it
Presenter contact: cristian.rossi@roma1.infn.it