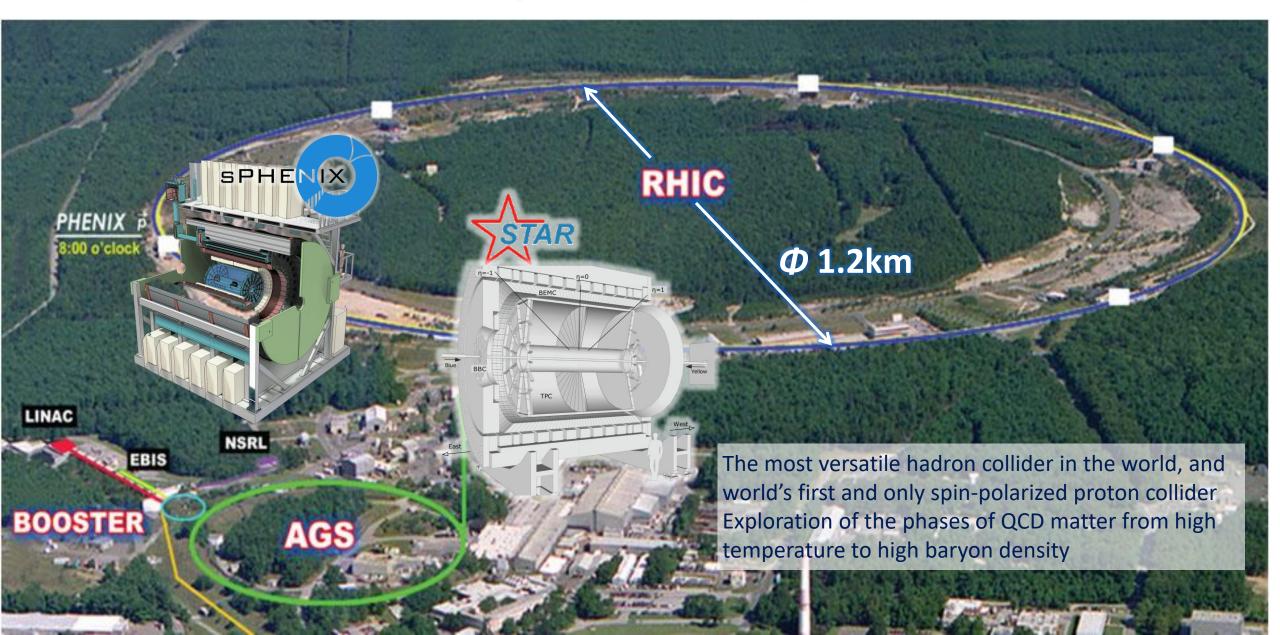
BNL: SPHENIX SRO DAQ

Jin Huang

Brookhaven National Lab



Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) in 2023+

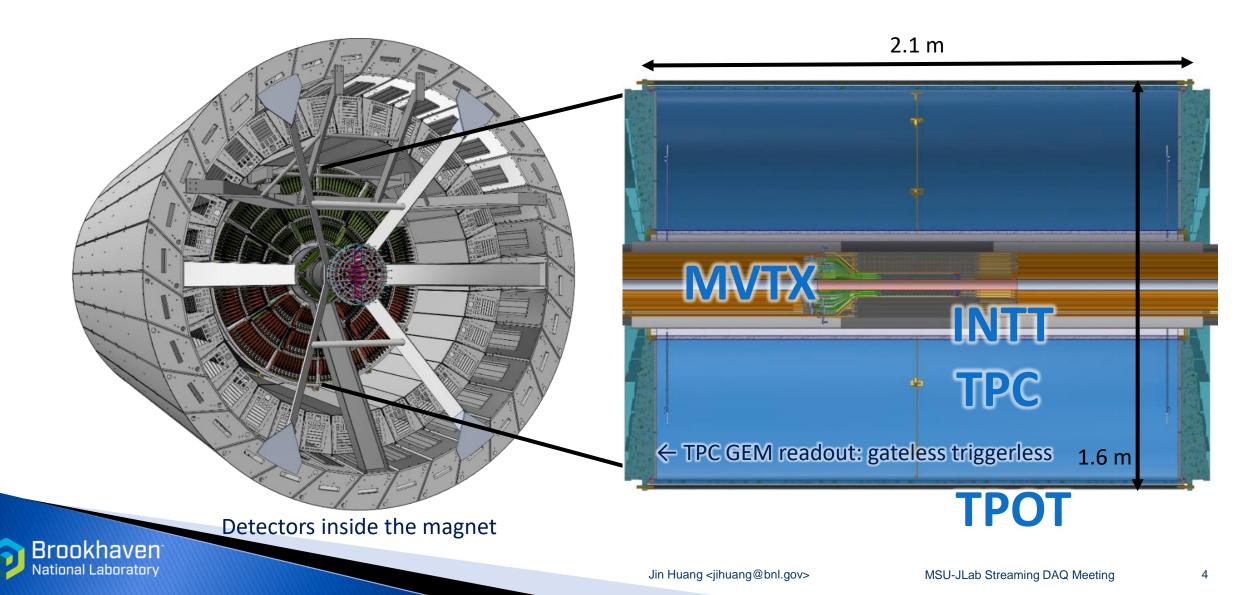


sphenix experiment

ABLI EQUIPMENT RENT 1-866-468-266

Completed first/commissioning run in 2023!

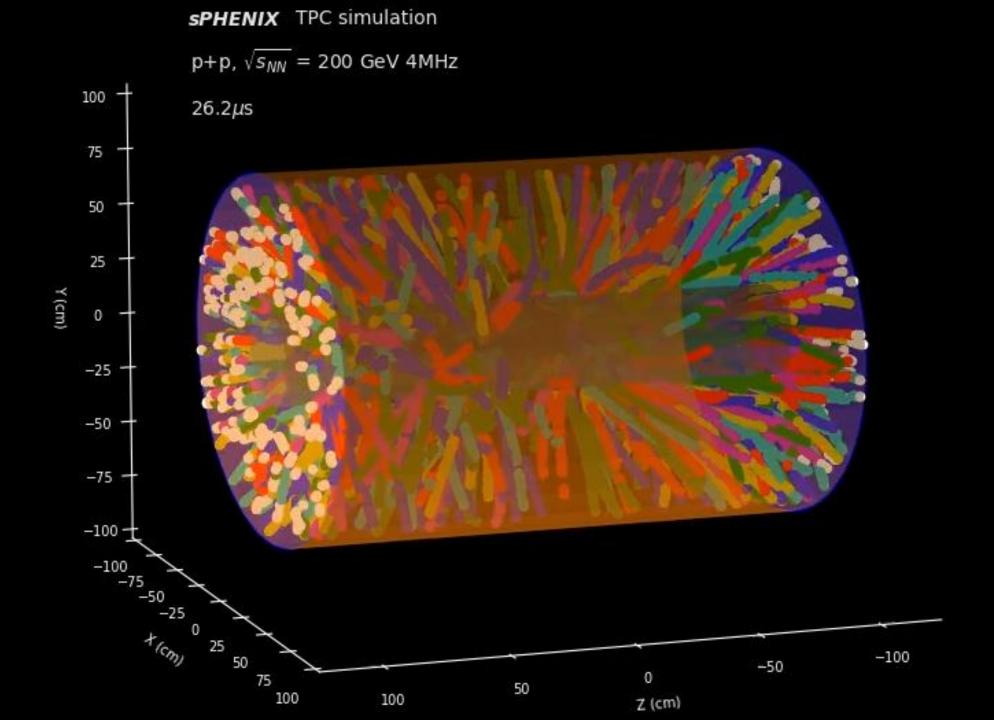
sPHENIX Tracking Detectors: all supports streaming mode



SPHENIX

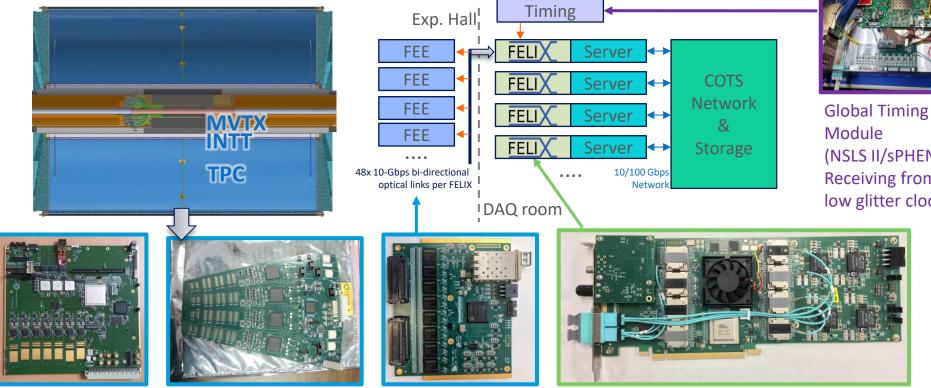
sPHENIX Time Projection Chamber 100 Hz ZDC, MBD Prescale: 2, HV: 4.45 kV GEM, 45 kV CM, X-ing Angle: 2 mrad 2023-06-23, Run 10931 - EBDC03 reference frame 43 Au+Au sqrt(s_{NN})=200 GeV





Streaming readout electronics Driven by common DAQ software: RCDAQ

sPHENIX streaming DAQ for tracker

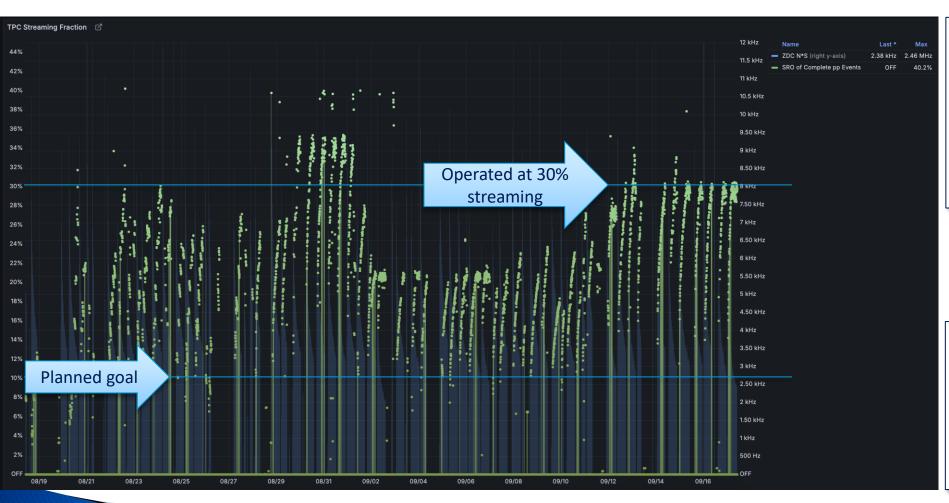


MVTX RU, 200M ch INTT ROC, 400k ch ALPIDE (ALICE/sPHENIX), FPHX (PHENIX)

TPC FEE, 160k ch BNL-712 / FELIX v2 x38 (ATLAS/sPHENIX) FELIX Ref: 10.1109/tim.2019.2947972 SAMPAv5 (ALICE/sPHENIX)

(NSLS II/sPHENIX) **Receiving from RHIC RF** low glitter clock source

First physics run in 2024!



RHIC Program Advisory Committee 2020 Report

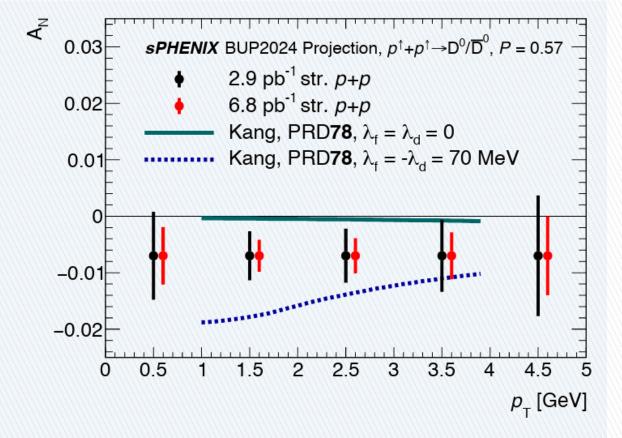
The PAC commends sPHENIX for developing the continuous streaming readout option that will increase their data collection in Run-24 by orders of magnitude. This is particularly important and allows unique access to novel open heavy flavor measurements.

RHIC Program Advisory Committee 2024 Report

sPHENIX... The streaming readout rate for the tracking detectors (MVTX, INTT and TPC) exceeded the original goal of 10% by a factor of three on average during the run enabling acquisition of a significant amount of data for open heavy flavor physics.

Physics made only possible by streaming DAQ

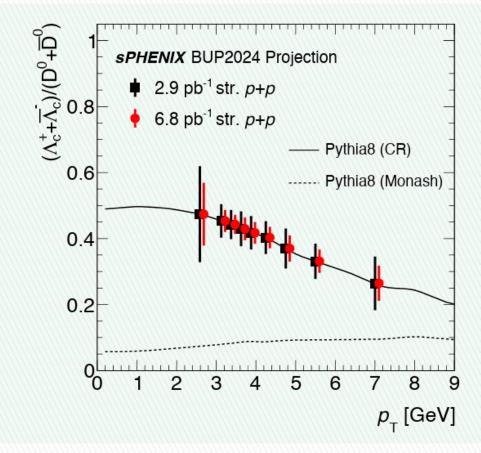
First D^0 trans. spin asymmetry, A_N \rightarrow Gluon Sievers via tri-*g* cor.



ional Laboratory

[sPHENIX Beam Use Proposal 2024] Model: 10.1103/PhysRevD.78.114013

First Charm baryon to meson ratio at RHIC \rightarrow charm hadronization



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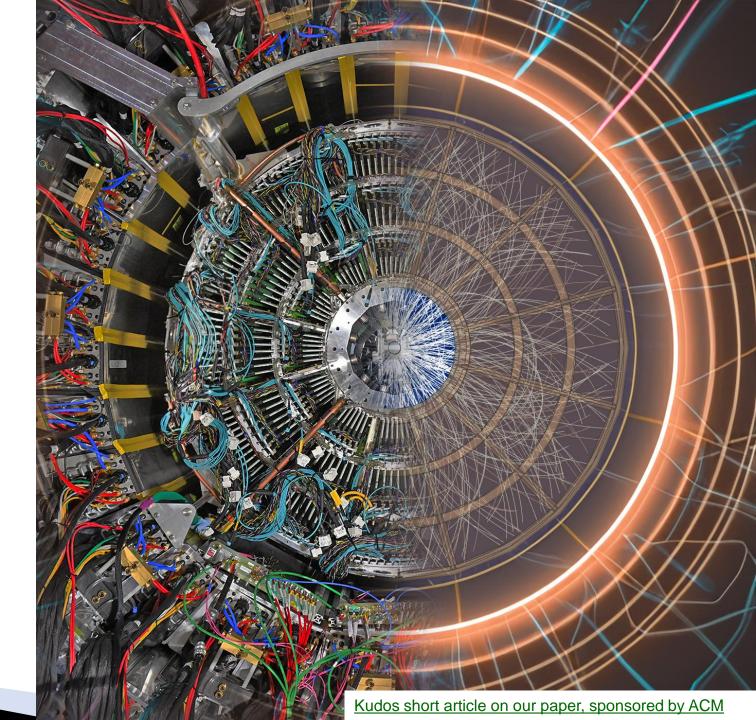


AI in sPHENIX streaming

- sPHENIX simulation data used for exploring AI-driven data reduction
- NP-data optimized antoencoder data reduction:
 - <u>arXiv:2411.11942</u> [physics.ins-det]
 - <u>arXiv:2412.01754</u> [cs.Al]

Brookhaven National Laboratory

- DOI: 10.1145/3624062.3625127
- DOI: 10.1109/ICMLA52953.2021.00179
- <u>https://github.com/BNL-DAQ-</u> <u>LDRD/NeuralCompression_v3</u>
- <u>https://github.com/BNL-DAQ-</u> <u>LDRD/NeuralCompression_v2</u>
- Tagging/triggering on FPGA
 - arXiv:2501.04845 [physics.ins-det]
 - arXiv:2312.15104 [physics.ins-det]



Summary

- sPHENIX just completed the first successful run with streaming tracker
 - Tripled the target streaming fraction (to 30% delivered pp collision recorded)
 - The streaming capability enables a wide spectrum of low p_T HF physics program by increasing their statistics by orders of magnitudes, commended by the PAC for years
- Few thoughts for future streaming experiments
 - Application of Streaming DAQ carries cost and risks, adoption (or not) should be justified by physics program
 - A noisy piece of streaming detector likely become a dead piece of detector in streaming data
 - A streaming data pipeline can become full sooner or later (high instantaneous rate from Poisson distribution of collision, background, and noise), therefore it by design needs to handle congestion gracefully.
 - Many ideas work at small scales, but our streaming system need to be designed at the scale for the entire experiment and robust against multiple failure mode
- ► If you would like to prototype streaming system: come to join sPHENIX ⓒ
 - Real streaming data, 4D tracking, high fidelity streaming simulation, 40x(FELIX+EBDC), MAPS+SAMPA (current generation of the ePIC SVT/MPGD chip family)



Extra information

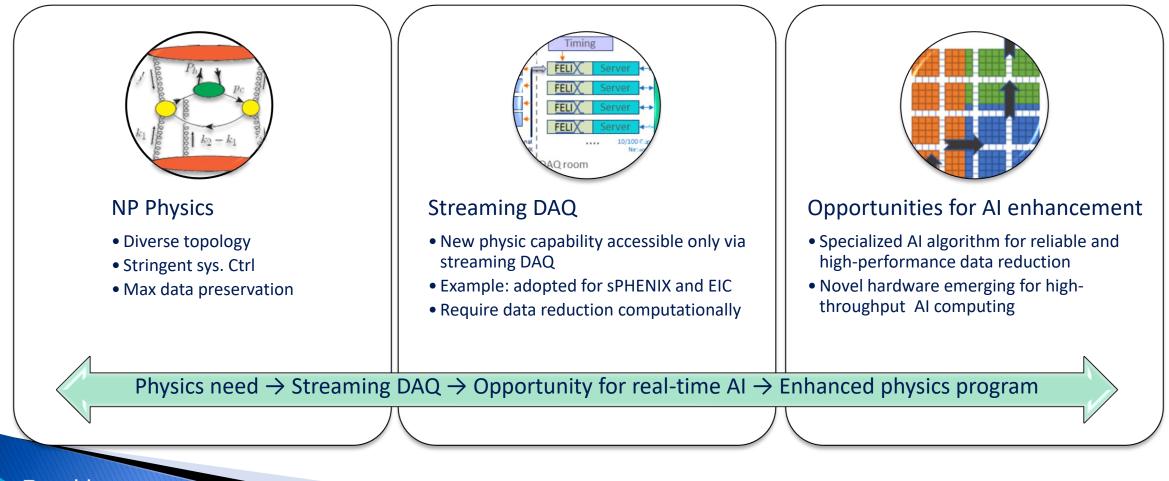




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Streaming DAQ and real-time AI:

A new and paradigm shift for experiments in next NP LRP



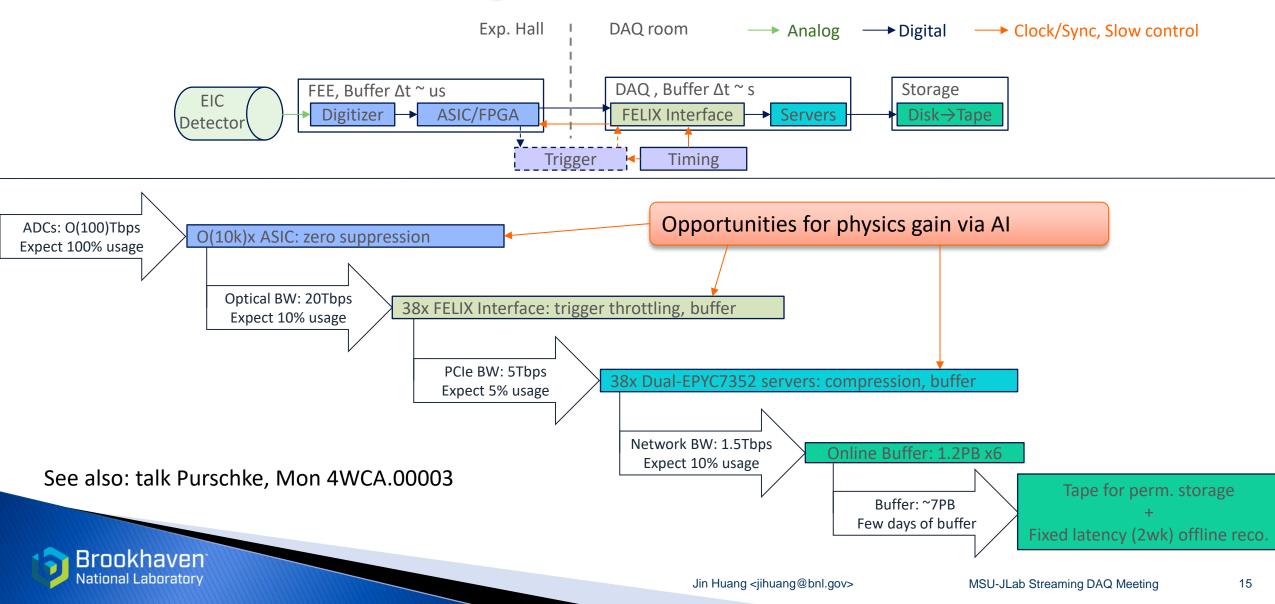


Nuclear collider experiments: unique real-time system challenges leads to streaming DAQ

	EIC	RHIC	LHC → HL-LHC
Collision species	$\vec{e} + \vec{p}, \vec{e} + A$	$\vec{p} + \vec{p}/A$, $A + A$	p + p/A, $A + A$
Top x-N C.M. energy	140 GeV	510 GeV	13 TeV
Bunch spacing	10 ns	100 ns	25 ns
Peak x-N luminosity	10 ³⁴ cm ⁻² s ⁻¹	10 ³² cm ⁻² s ⁻¹	$10^{34} \rightarrow 10^{35} \mathrm{cm}^{-2} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$
x-N cross section	50 μb	40 mb	80 mb
Top collision rate	500 kHz	10 MHz	1-6 GHz
dN _{ch} /dη in p+p/e+p	0.1-Few	~3	~6
Charged particle rate	4M N _{ch} /s	60M <i>N</i> _{ch} /s	30G+ <i>N</i> _{ch} /s

- Signal data rate is moderate \rightarrow possible to streaming recording all collision signal
- But events are precious and have diverse topology \rightarrow hard to trigger on all process
- Background and systematic control is crucial → avoiding a trigger bias; reliable data reduction

sPHENIX Streaming data flow



Al in streaming readout DAQ

Main challenge: data reduction

- Traditional DAQ: triggering was the main method of data reduction, assisted by high level triggering/reconstruction, compression
- Streaming DAQ need to reduce data computationally: zero-suppression, feature building, lossy compression

Opportunities for Real-time AI

- Emphasize on reliable data reduction, applicable at each stages of streaming DAQ: <u>Front-end</u> <u>electronics</u>, <u>Readout Back-end</u>, <u>Online computing</u>
- Data quality monitoring, fast calibration/reconstruction/ feedback
 - Has many AI application too
 - Not focus of this talk, nonetheless important for NP experiments

