### Chassez la théorie...

## Production, stockage et partage des données de la recherche au LHC

Simon Dumas Primbault (CNRS, OpenEdition)

GdR ModMat, Banyuls-sur-Mer 22.08.2024

#### Introduction. Data: A Fourth Paradigm in Science?

CHRIS ANDERSON

SCIENCE JUN 23, 2008 12:00 PM

## The End of Theory: The Data Deluge Makes the Scientific Method Obsolete

Illustration: Marian Bantjes "All models are wrong, but some are useful." So proclaimed statistician George Box 30 years ago, and he was right. But what choice did we have? Only models, from cosmological equations to theories of human behavior, seemed to be able to consistently, if imperfectly, explain the world around us. Until now. Today companies [...]



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"The new availability of huge amounts of data, along with the statistical tools to crunch these numbers, offers a whole new way of understanding the world. Correlation supersedes causation, and science can advance even without coherent models, unified theories, or really any mechanistic explanation at all.

There's no reason to cling to our old ways. It's time to ask: What can science learn from Google?"

2009

# FOURTH PARADIGM

DATA-INTENSIVE SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

**EDITED BY TONY HEY, STEWART TANSLEY, AND KRISTIN TOLLE** 

not considered

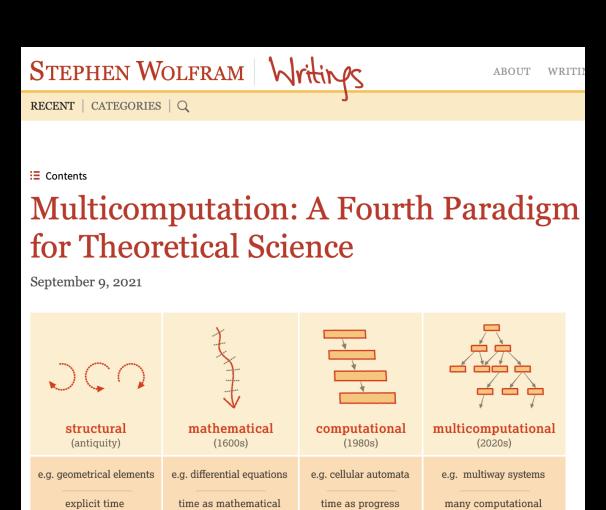
static facts deduced

by reasoning

# The FOURTH PARADIGM

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of computation

determine future only

by running program

threads of time

need model of observer

to determine state

coordinate

find behavior at any

time from formula

Introduction. Data: A Fourth Paradigm in Science?

#### Assumptions:

1. Radical empiricism

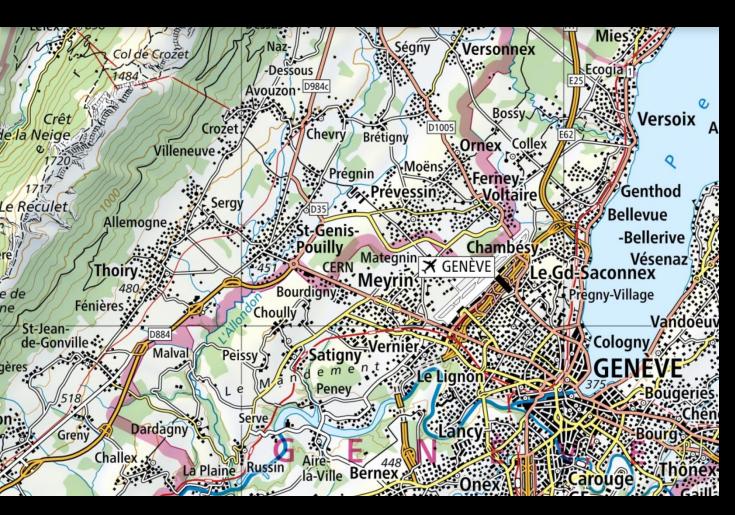
2. Radical inductivism

3. Neutrality of computational techniques

4. Correlation supersedes causality

Big Science: CERN as a data infrastructure

#### CERN (1954—today)





#### Big Science: CERN as a data infrastructure

CERN (1954—today)

1950: creation of CECA

1952: temporary council

1954: creation of CERN





1957 and 1960: first accelerators

1965: extension on French soil

1989: LEP

2008: LHC





#### Big Science: CERN as a data infrastructure

Big Science as a scientific regime

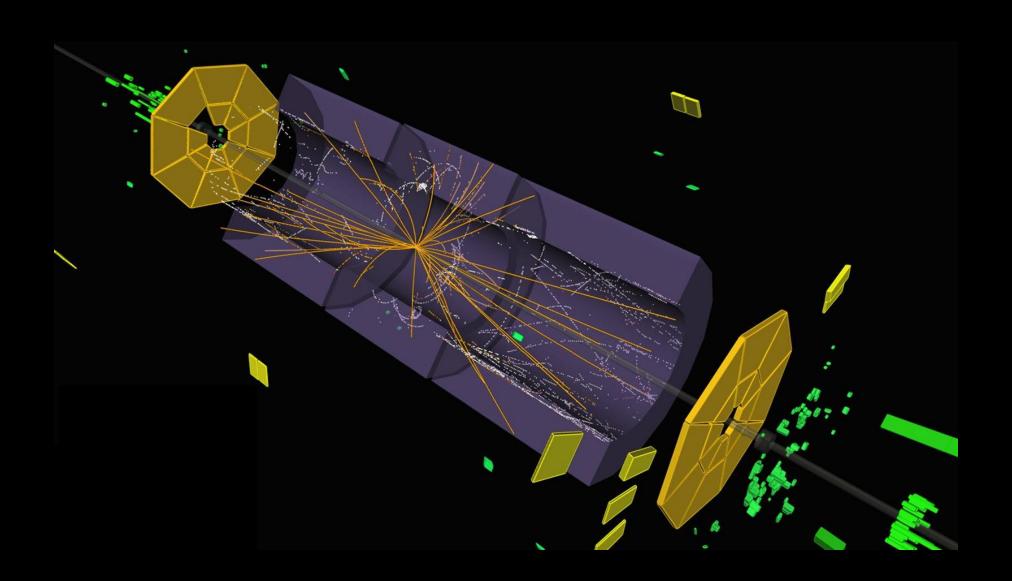
Domains: nuclear physics, space, biology

Applications: energies, transports, new materials...

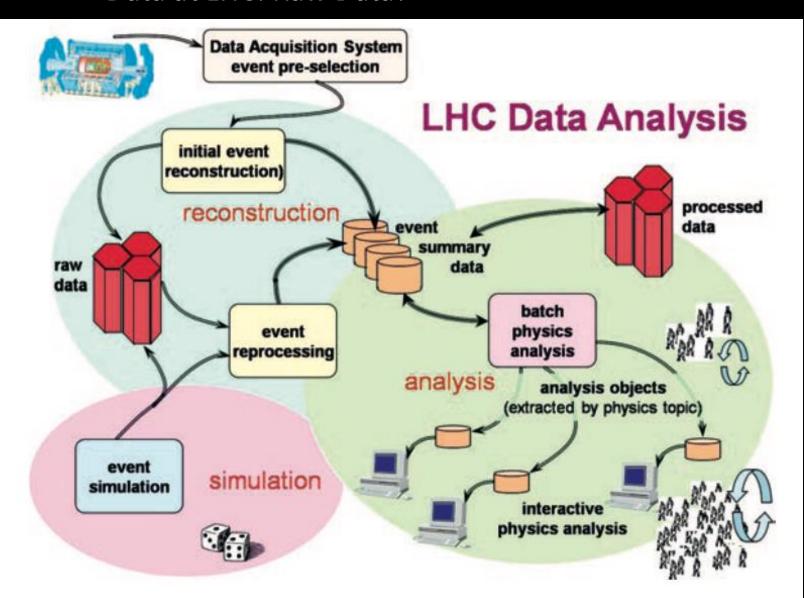
Unprecedented scales on all counts

Political construction and, reciprocally, tool for political construction

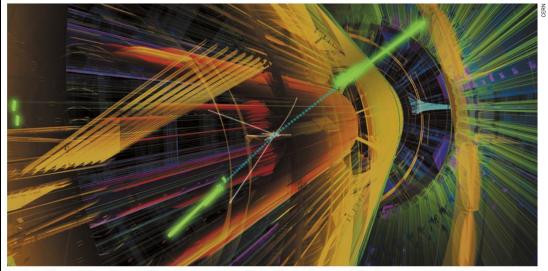
Strong ties with technological industries



**64**. LHC Data Analysis – high level diagram of the data flow and the major processing stages.







Particle collisions at the Large Hadron Collider produce huge amounts of data, which algorithms are well placed to process.

## Artificial intelligence called in to tackle LHC data deluge

Algorithms could aid discovery at Large Hadron Collider, but raise transparency concerns.

BY DAVIDE CASTELVECCHI, GENEVA. SWITZERLAND

particle-physics lab that hosts the LHC.

the number of collisions will grow 20-fold, Computer scientists are responding in and that the detectors will have to use more www.nature.com/scientificdata

#### scientific data

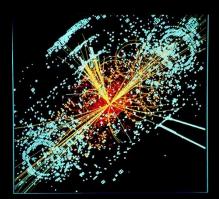


#### **OPEN** LHC physics dataset for unsupervised DATA DESCRIPTOR New Physics detection at 40 MHz

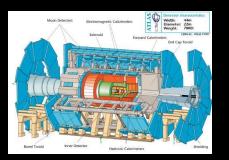
Ekaterina Govorkova <sup>1</sup>, Ema Puljak <sup>1</sup>, Thea Aarrestad <sup>1</sup>, Maurizio Pierini <sup>1</sup>, Kinga Anna Woźniak<sup>1,3</sup> & Jennifer Ngadiuba 62,4

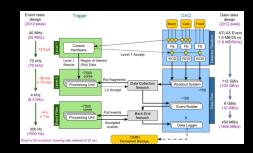
In the particle detectors at the Large Hadron Collider, hundreds of millions of proton-proton collisions are produced every second. If one could store the whole data stream produced in these collisions, tens of terabytes of data would be written to disk every second. The general-purpose experiments ATLAS and CMS reduce this overwhelming data volume to a sustainable level, by deciding in real-time whether each collision event should be kept for further analysis or be discarded. We introduce a dataset of proton collision events that emulates a typical data stream collected by such a real-time processing system, pre-filtered by requiring the presence of at least one electron or muon. This dataset could be used to develop novel event selection strategies and assess their sensitivity to new phenomena. In particular, we intend to stimulate a community-based effort towards the design of novel algorithms for performing unsupervised new physics detection, customized to fit the bandwidth, latency and computational resource constraints of the real-time event selection system of a typical particle detector.

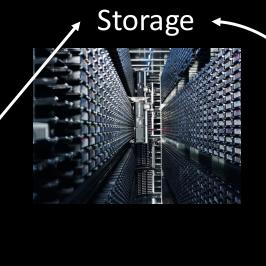
#### Simulations

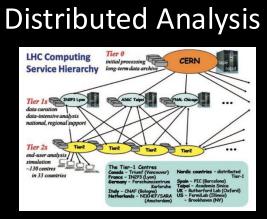


Production — Selection — Reconstruction

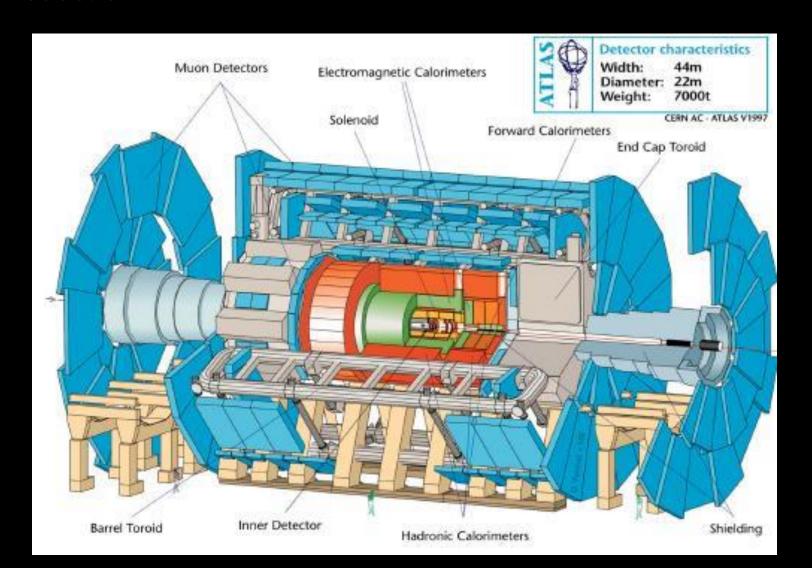




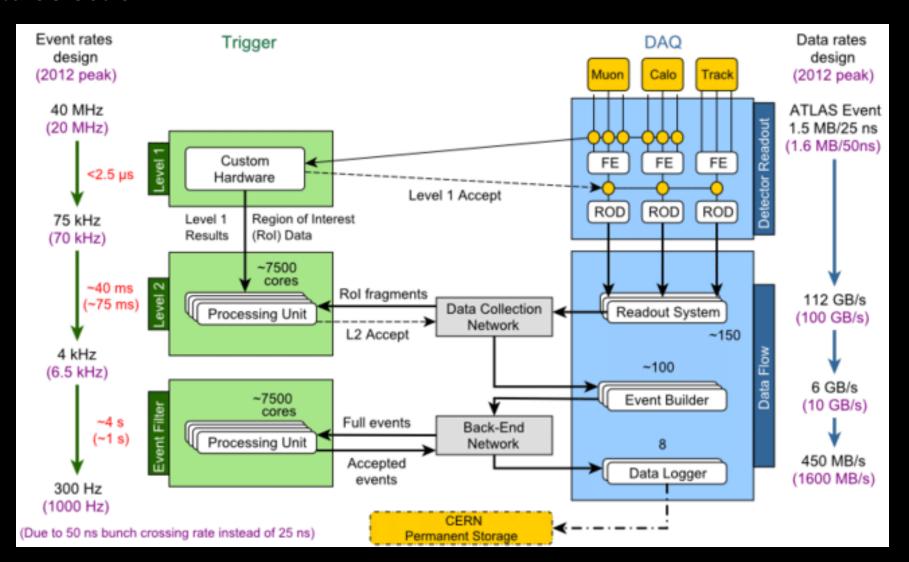




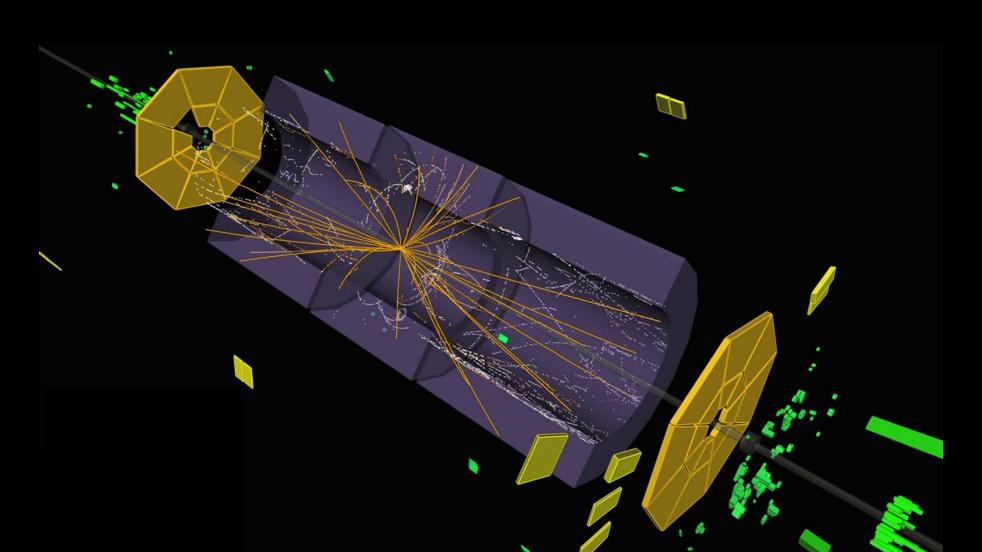
#### **Data Production**



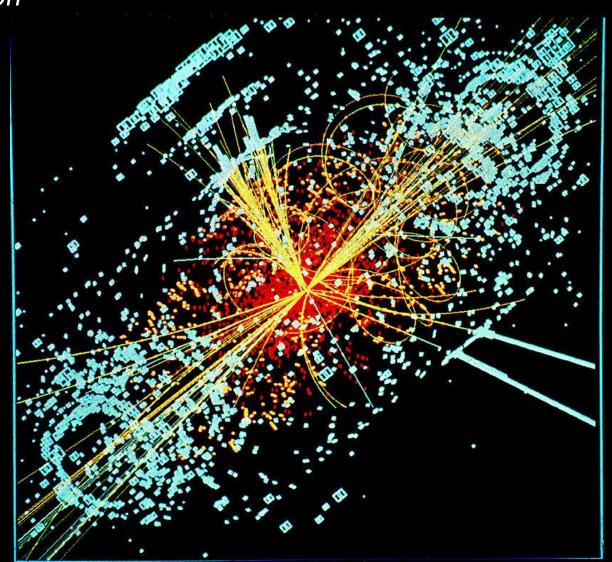
#### Data Selection



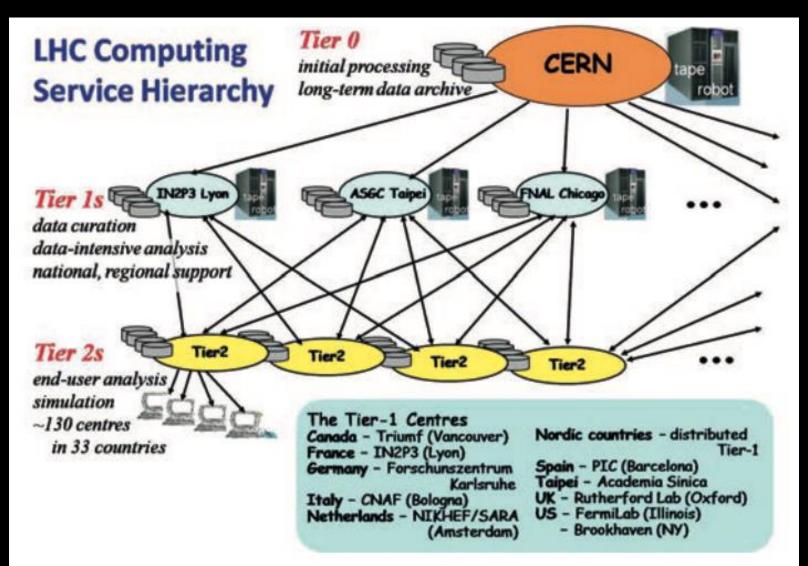
#### Data Reconstruction



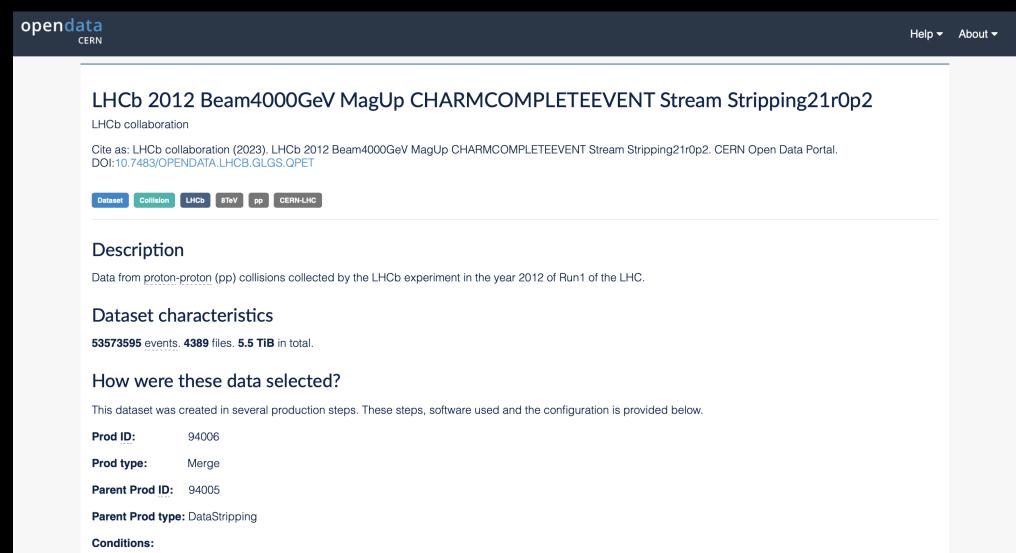
#### Data Simulation



#### Distributed Data Analysis

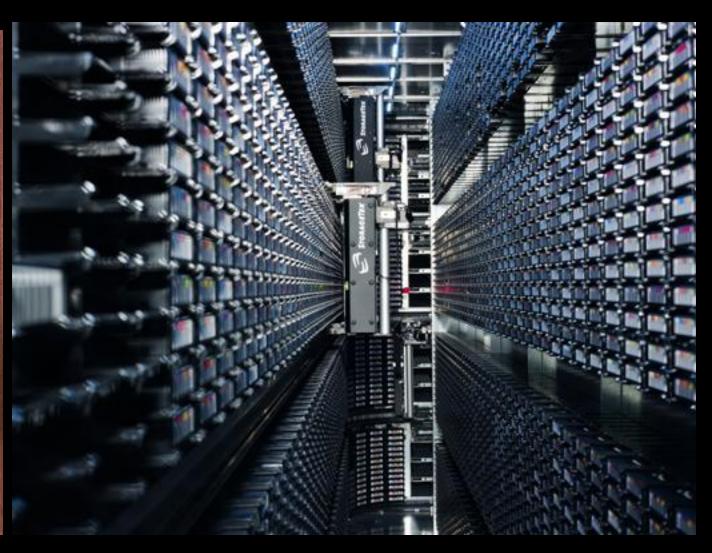


#### Distributed Data Analysis



#### Data Storage





#### Conclusion

Data Are Not New

Data Are Constructed

Data Are Shaped

Data Are Partial



## Thank you!