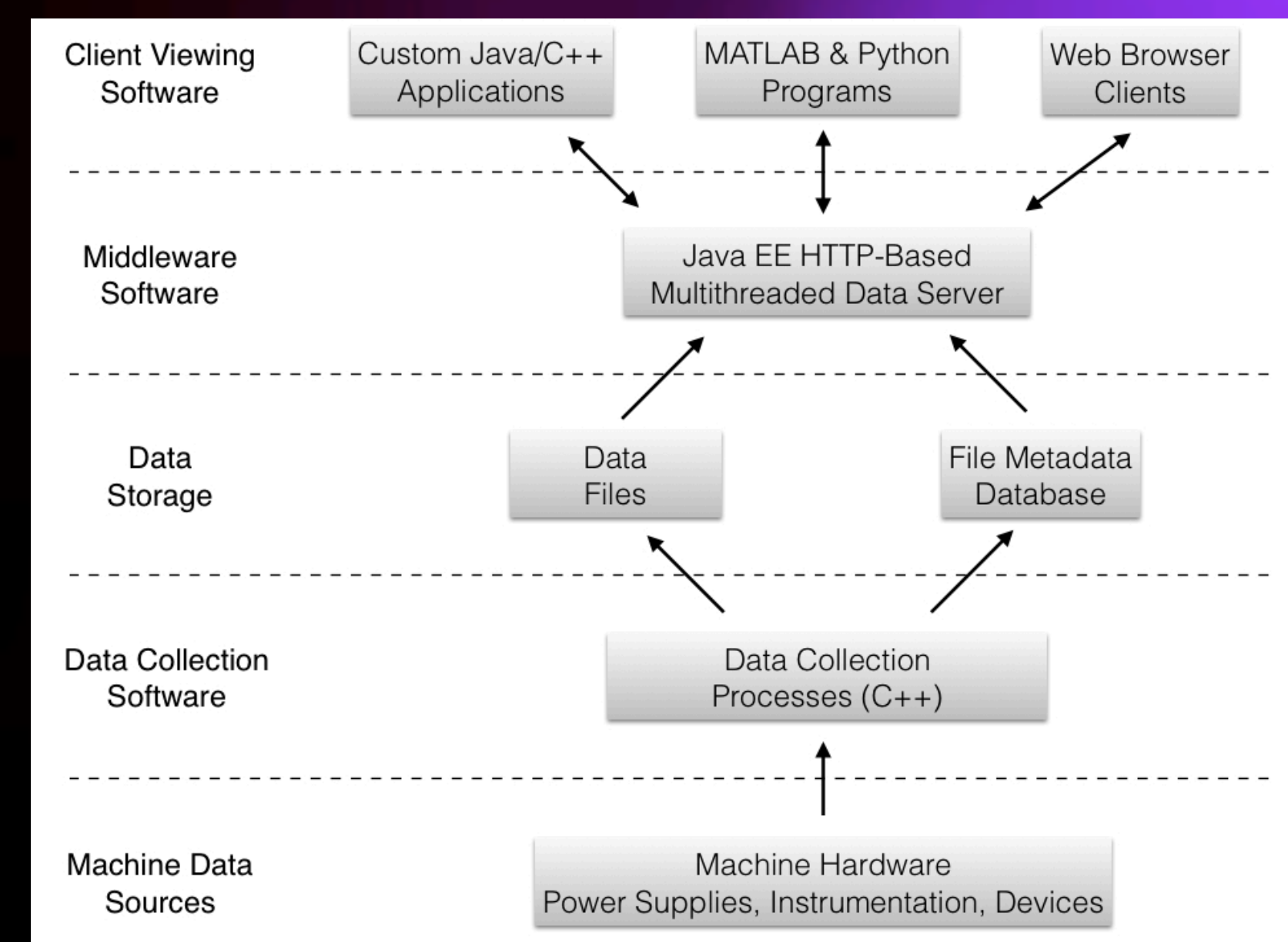




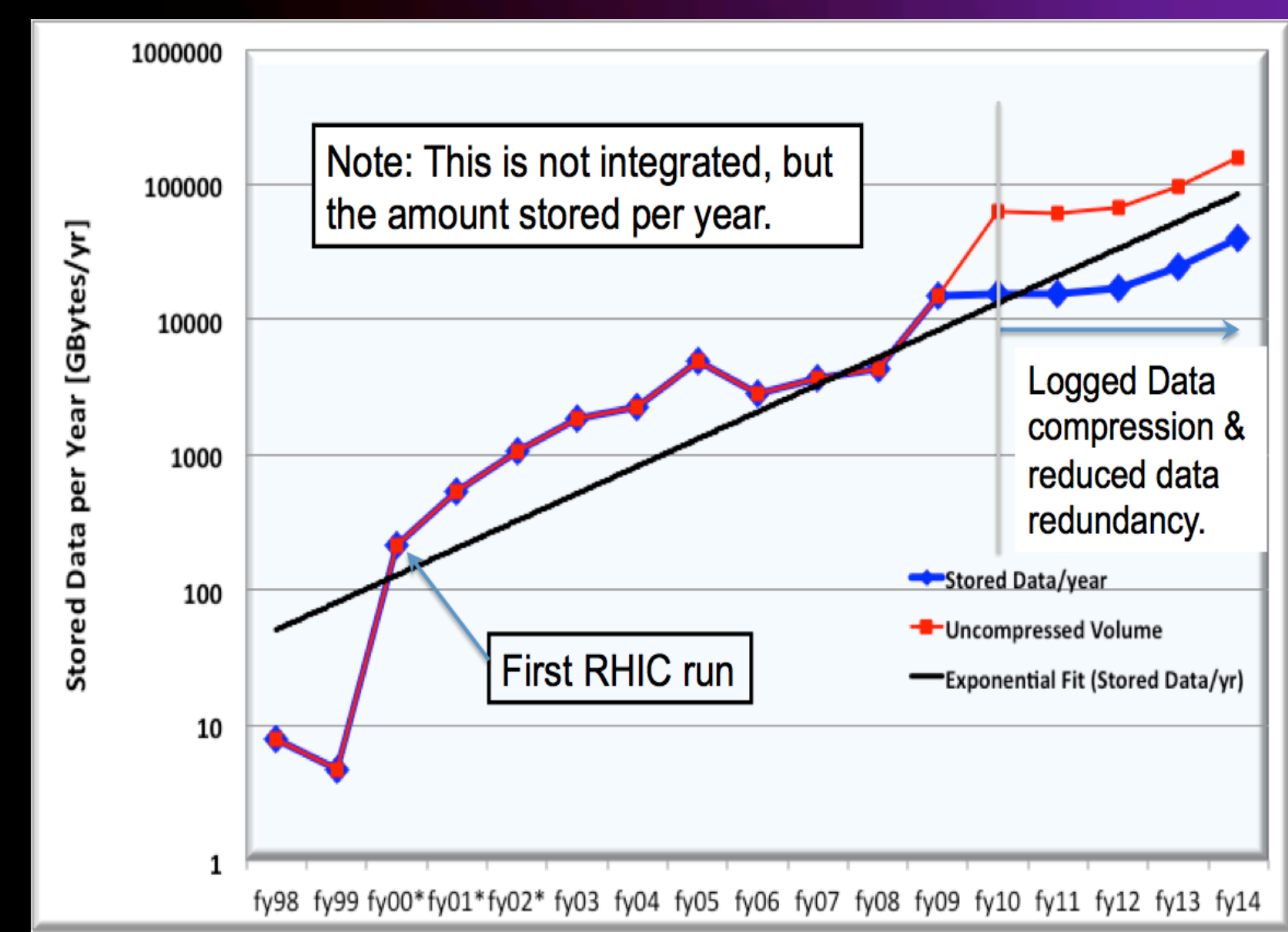
What is RHIC?

- RHIC = Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider:** Discovered the Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP) & its Perfect Liquid property
- Only Polarized Proton Collider in the world.** Solving the “spin puzzle” or how the quarks and gluons contribute to the protons spin
- In the future will host eRHIC, an electron ion collider.**

RHIC Controls: Data Collection and Storage



Above: Three tier data layers for Accelerator Data.

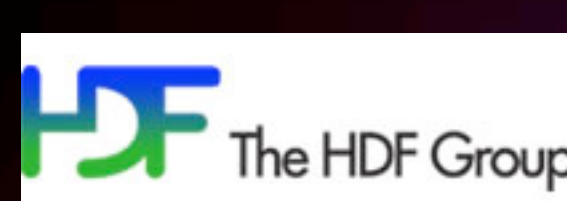


Above: Amount of data stored per year over the past 15 years has increased exponentially. The data stored/year in 2002 was a little over 1 TB, while in 2013 it was over 100 TB. Logged Data compression began in 2010, reducing the data written to disk by a factor of 4. Come 2024 we may be storing 2 PT/year!

Background Image:

Elliptic and triangular flow in event-by-event (3+1)D viscous hydrodynamics
Bjoern Schenke, Sangyong Jeon, Charles Gale
Phys.Rev.Lett.106:042301,2011
<http://arxiv.org/abs/1009.3244>

MODERN TOOLS



“HDF5 is a unique technology suite that makes possible the management of extremely large and complex data collections.”
<https://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/whatishdf5.html>



Distributed Database systems:

- Apache Hadoop is a “framework” for distributed processing of large data sets across multiple computer systems.
- Apache Cassandra is a scalable distributed NoSQL database, designed for managing large amounts of data across multiple systems.
- Apache Spark is a “processing engine” designed to be used with Hadoop, Cassandra, and other systems for processing streaming data, interactive queries, and machine learning.
- MongoDB is another scalable database designed for large data sets and ease of development.



MATLAB is a powerful system for applying many mathematical algorithms for the analysis of accelerator data and is used by many facilities around the world.
<http://www.mathworks.com/products/matlab/>

R is a free software project aimed at statistical computing and visualization.
<https://www.r-project.org/>

SciPy is an open source collection of Python based tools for math, science, and engineering.
<http://www.scipy.org/>



Other useful tools:

Rapidminer : predictive analytics tools
WEKA: machine learning
Orange: data visualization and analysis
KNIME: open analytics platform & informatics tools
NLTK & Apache OpenNLP: natural language toolkits

Plus many more

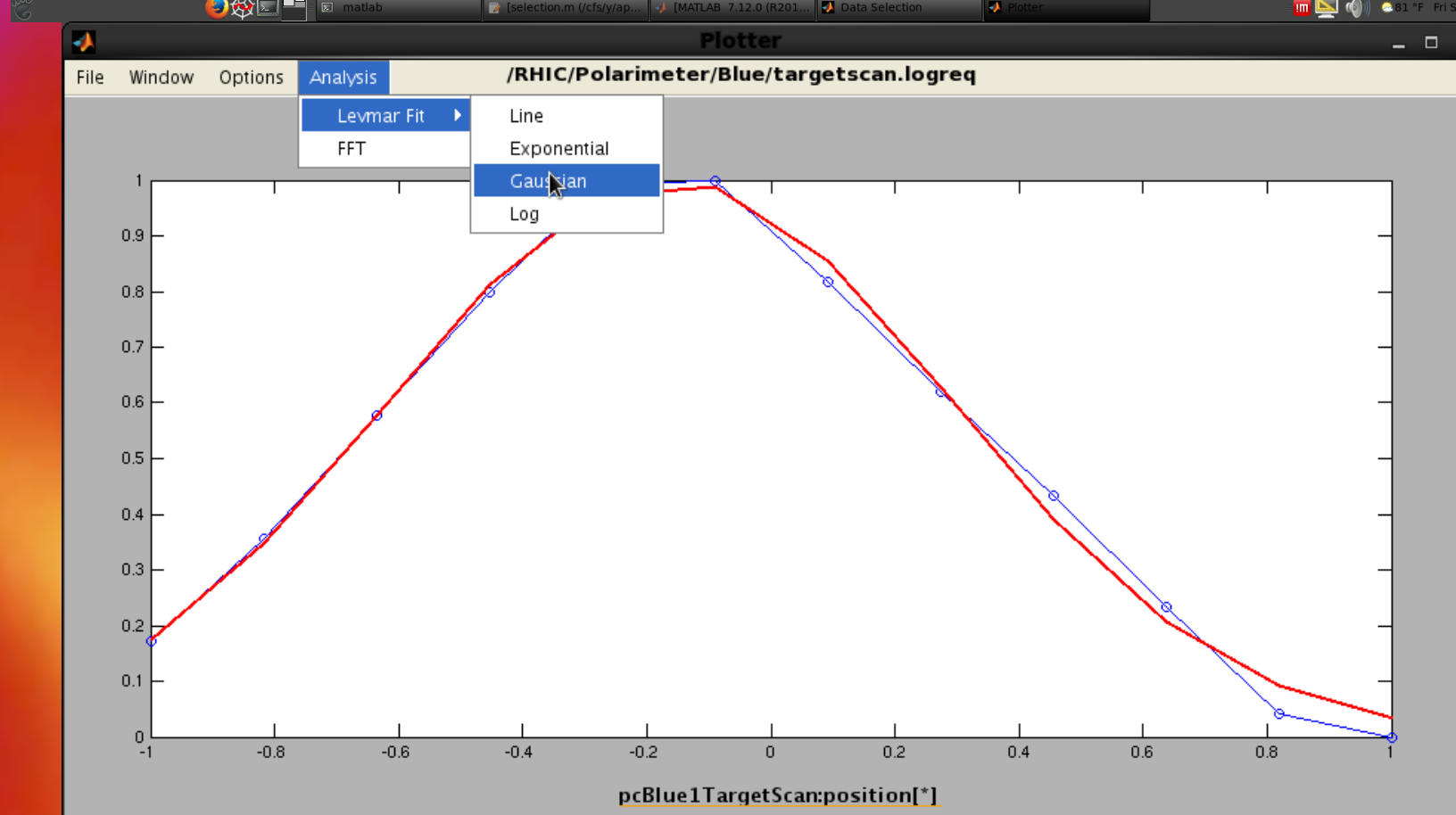
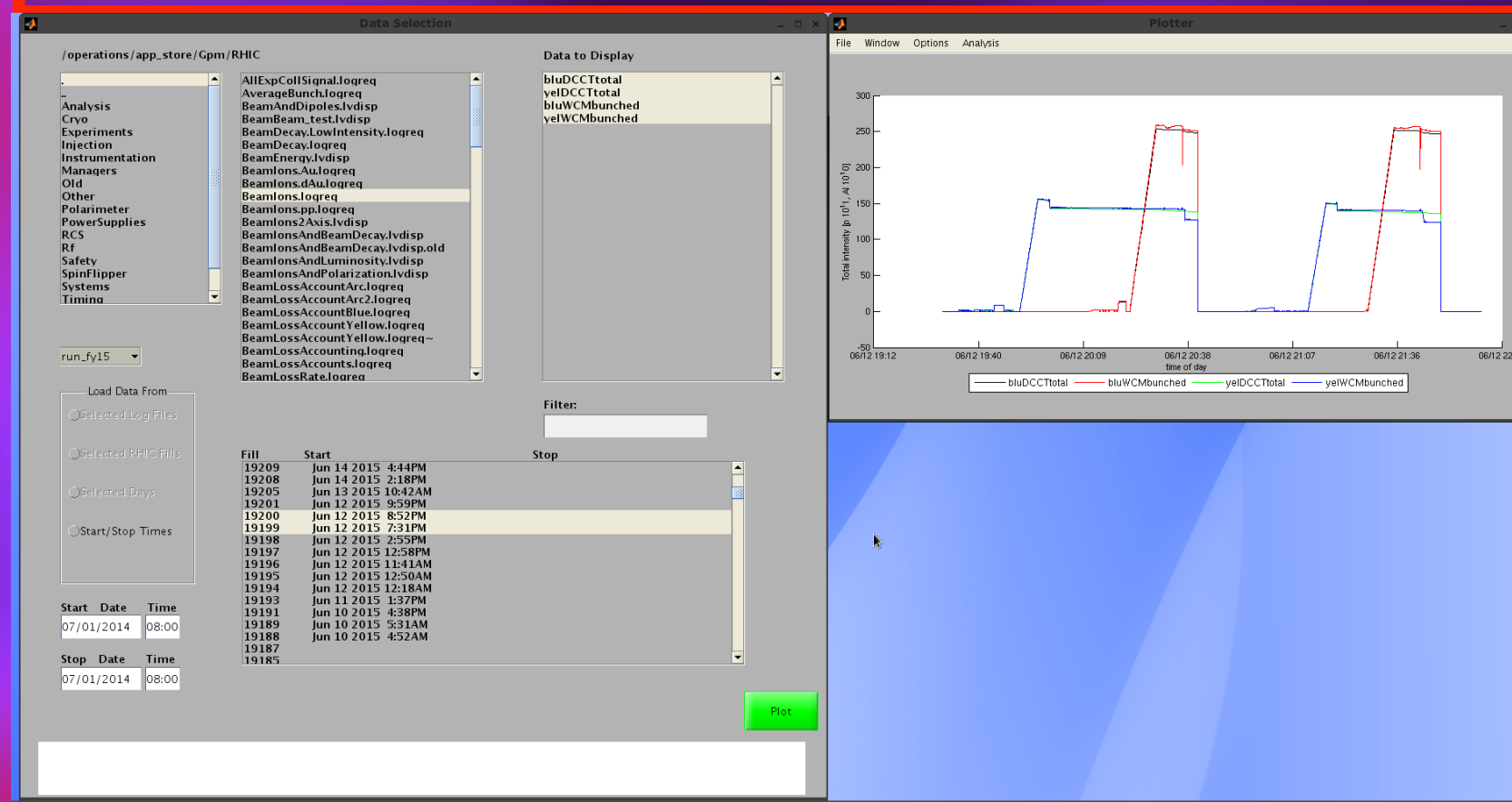
<https://github.com/onurakpolat/awesome-bigdata>

* Work performed under Contract Number DE-SC0012704 with the auspices of the US Department of Energy.

EXAMPLES

MATLAB Controls Data Viewer

- Data Server is http protocol server
- Data in XML format
- MATLAB urlread/urlwrite can be used to access
- Xmlreadstring() returns DOM node
- Use standard DOM package to collect data
- Data sets packaged into MATLAB structure cells, to retain controls names space on data imported into MATLAB environment.

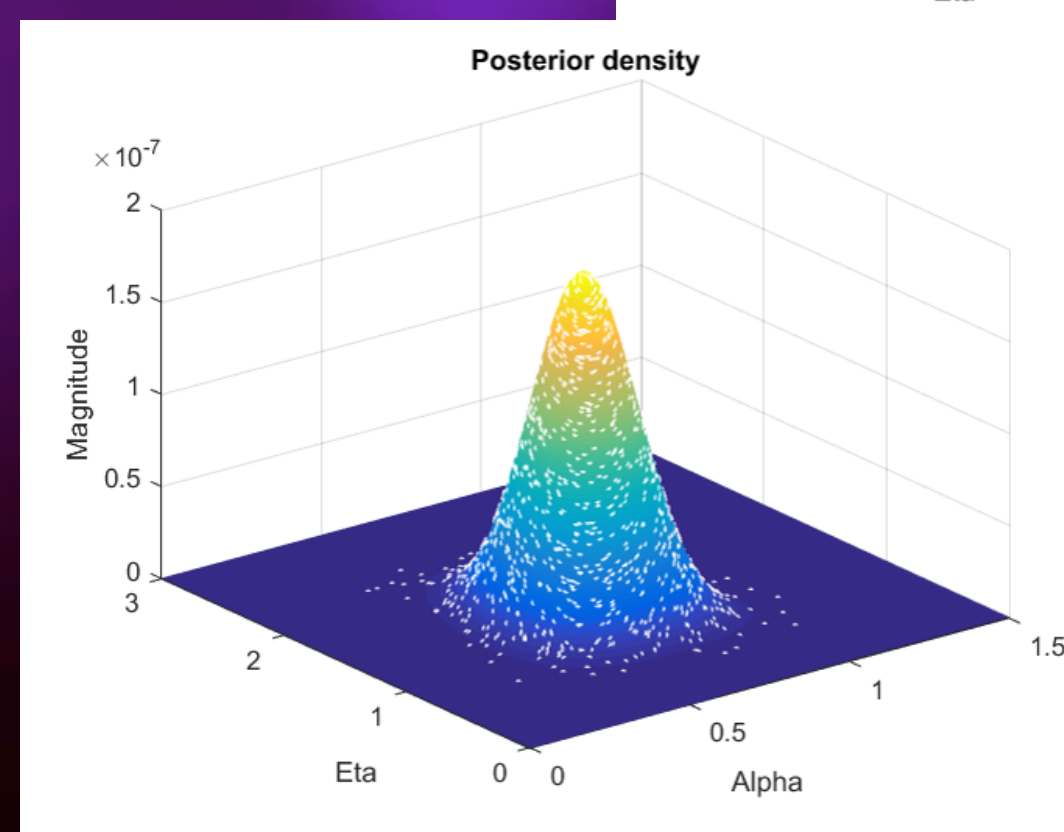
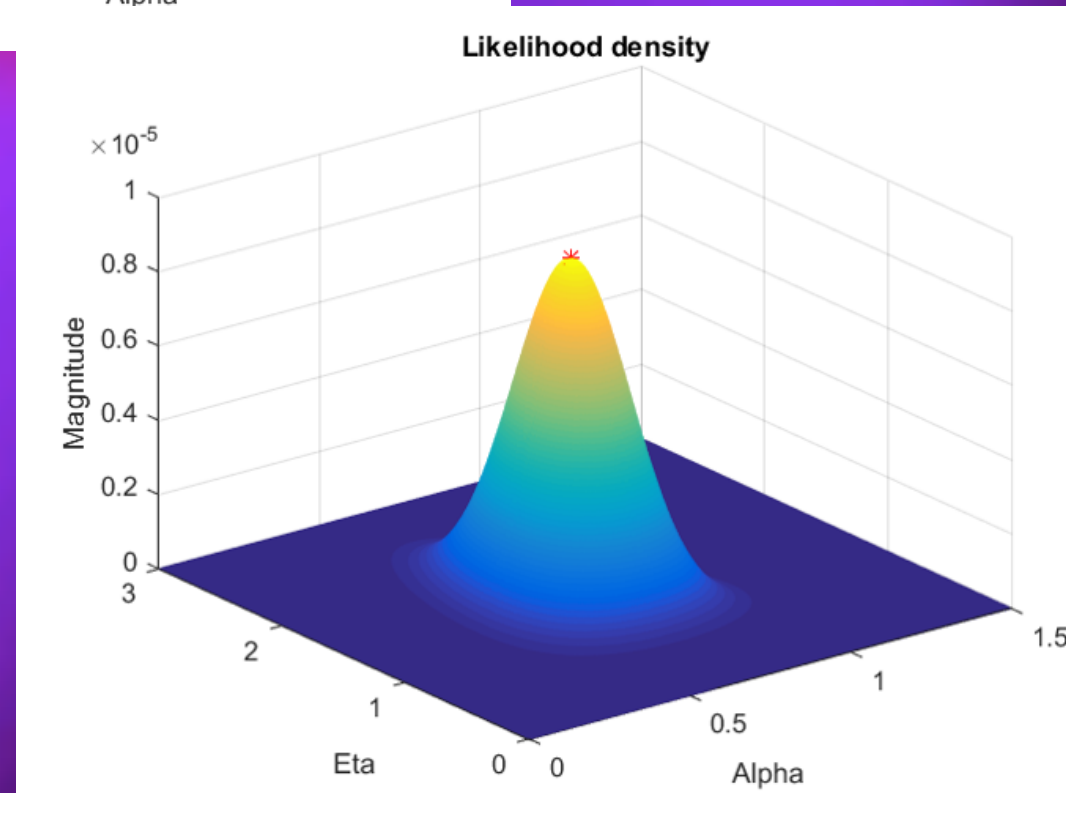
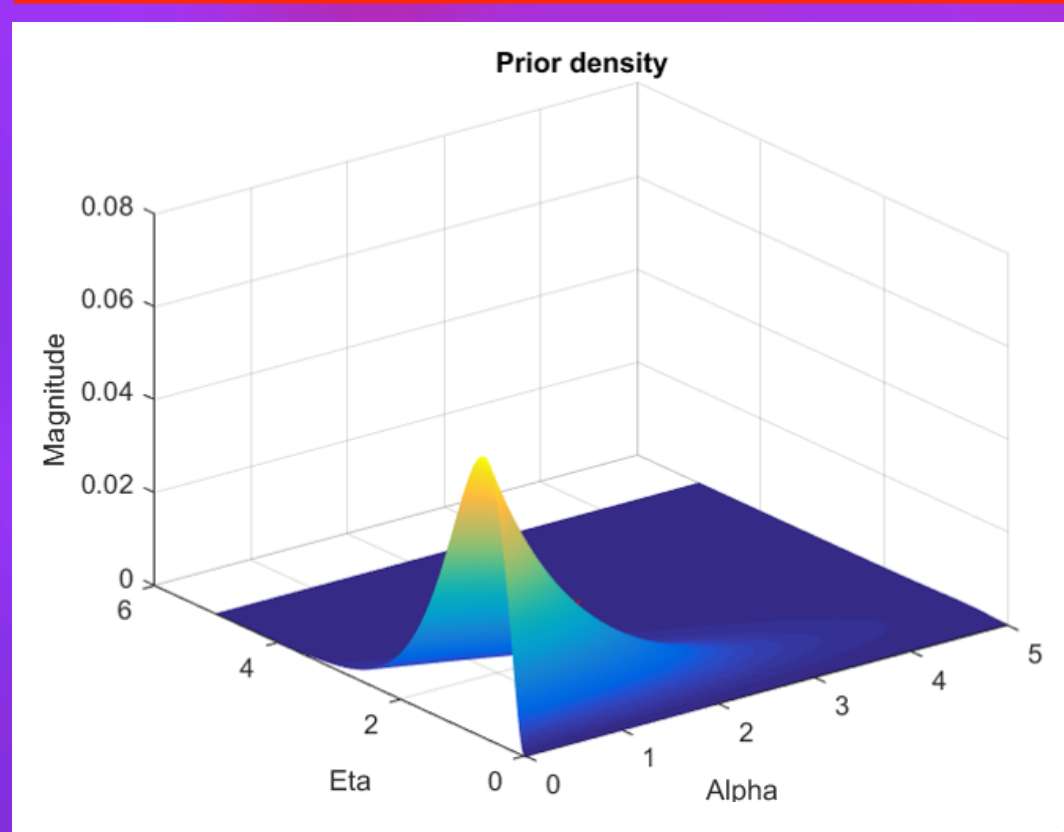


Analyzing Machine Protection Data

In R & MATLAB can build models and analyze data

- Bayesian analysis
- 2-parameter Weibull survival model
- Markov Chain Monte Carlo methodology
- Metropolis-Hastings algorithm

* See “MOD3I01 Bayesian Reliability Model for Beam Permit System of RHIC at BNL”

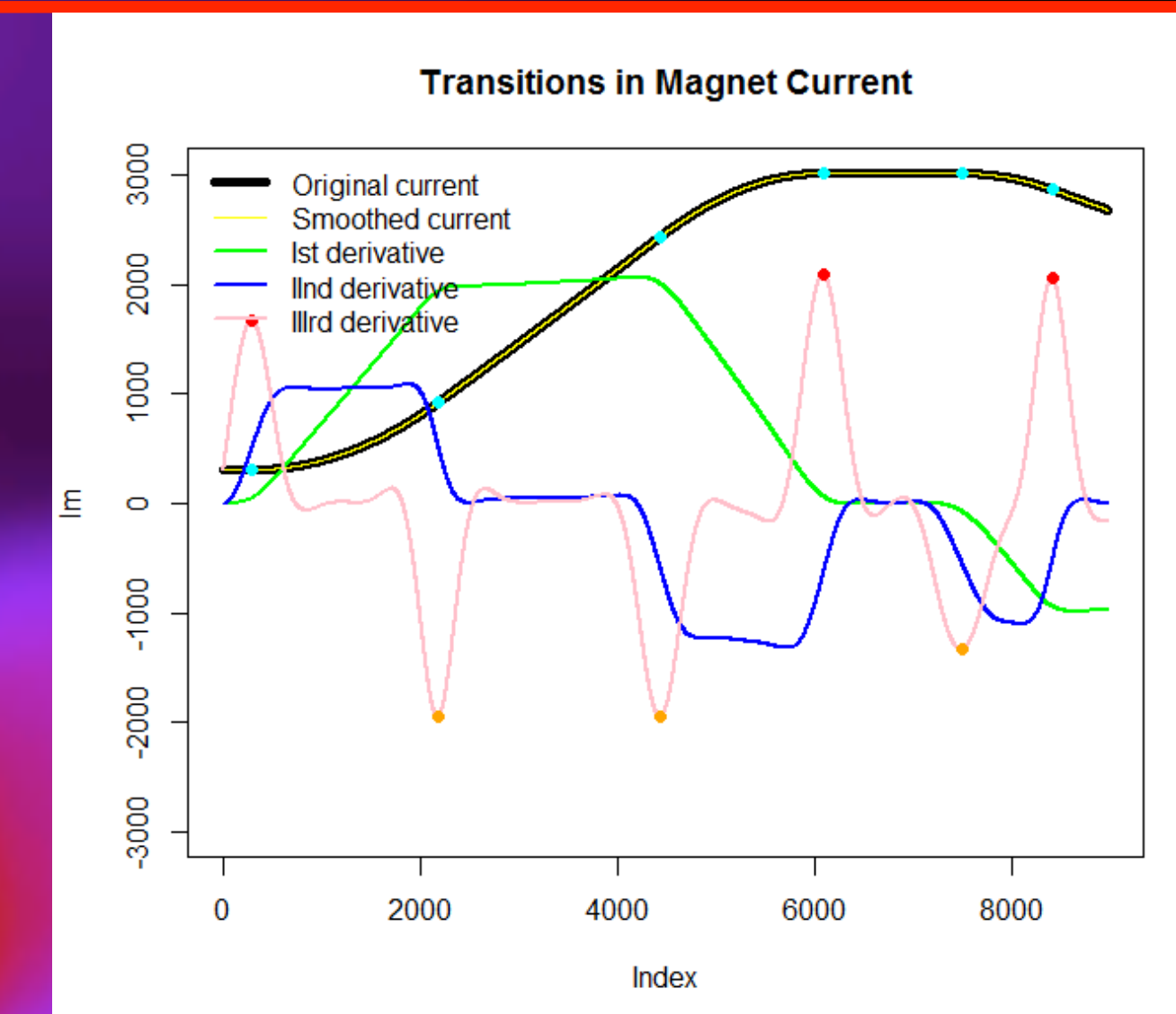


Better Quench Detector Tables

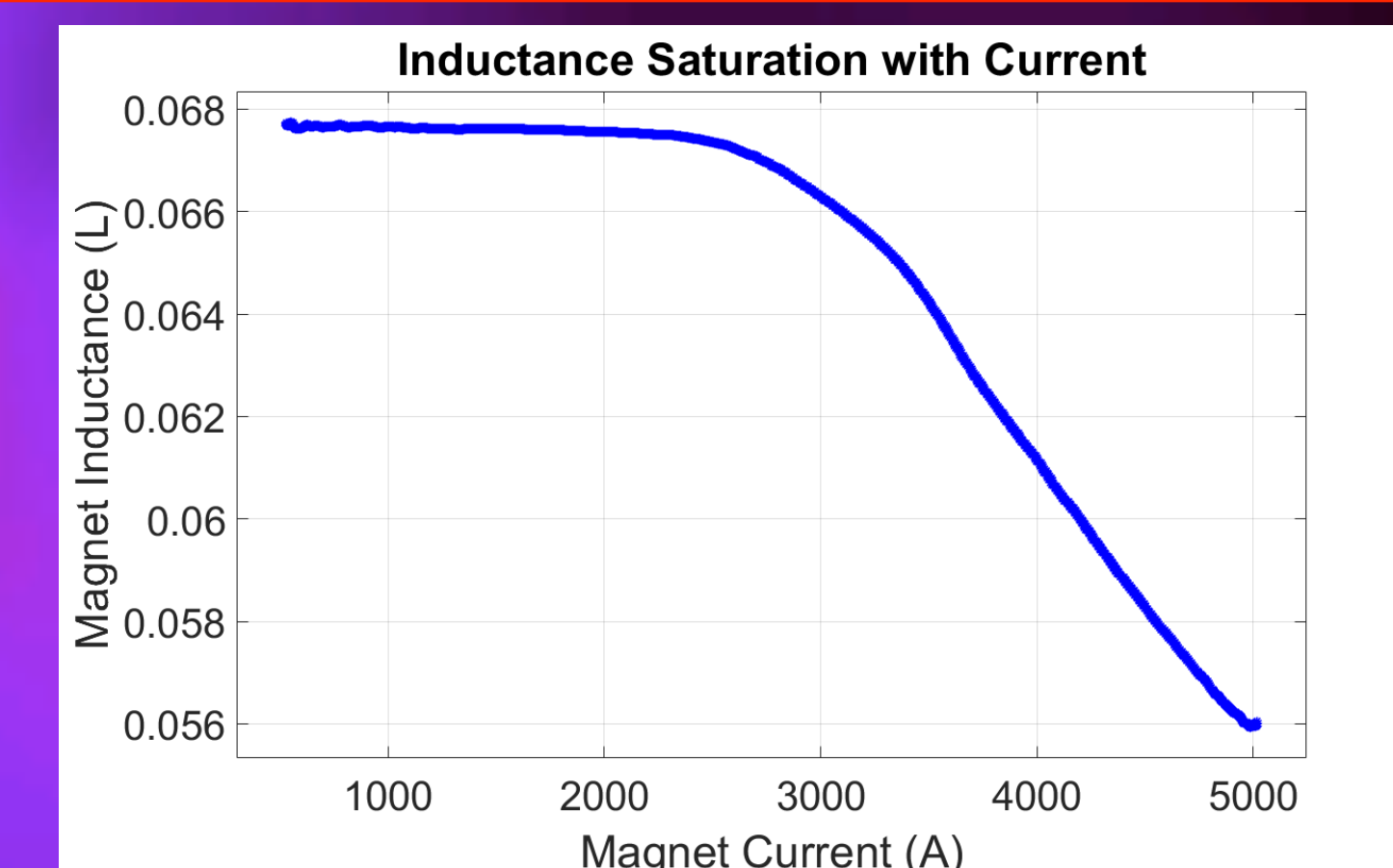
RHIC Quench detectors rely on a simple electrical model. That model has limitations that can lead to false quench events and possible (momentary) blind conditions.

- Non-linear electrical behavior
- Include eddy current components
- Include parasitic capacitances
- These are on top of the normal inductive and lead resistance model traditionally used
- Use piecewise regression to examine saturation effects
- comprehensive residual analysis

* See MOM310 “Nonlinear System Identification of Superconducting Magnets of RHIC at BNL”



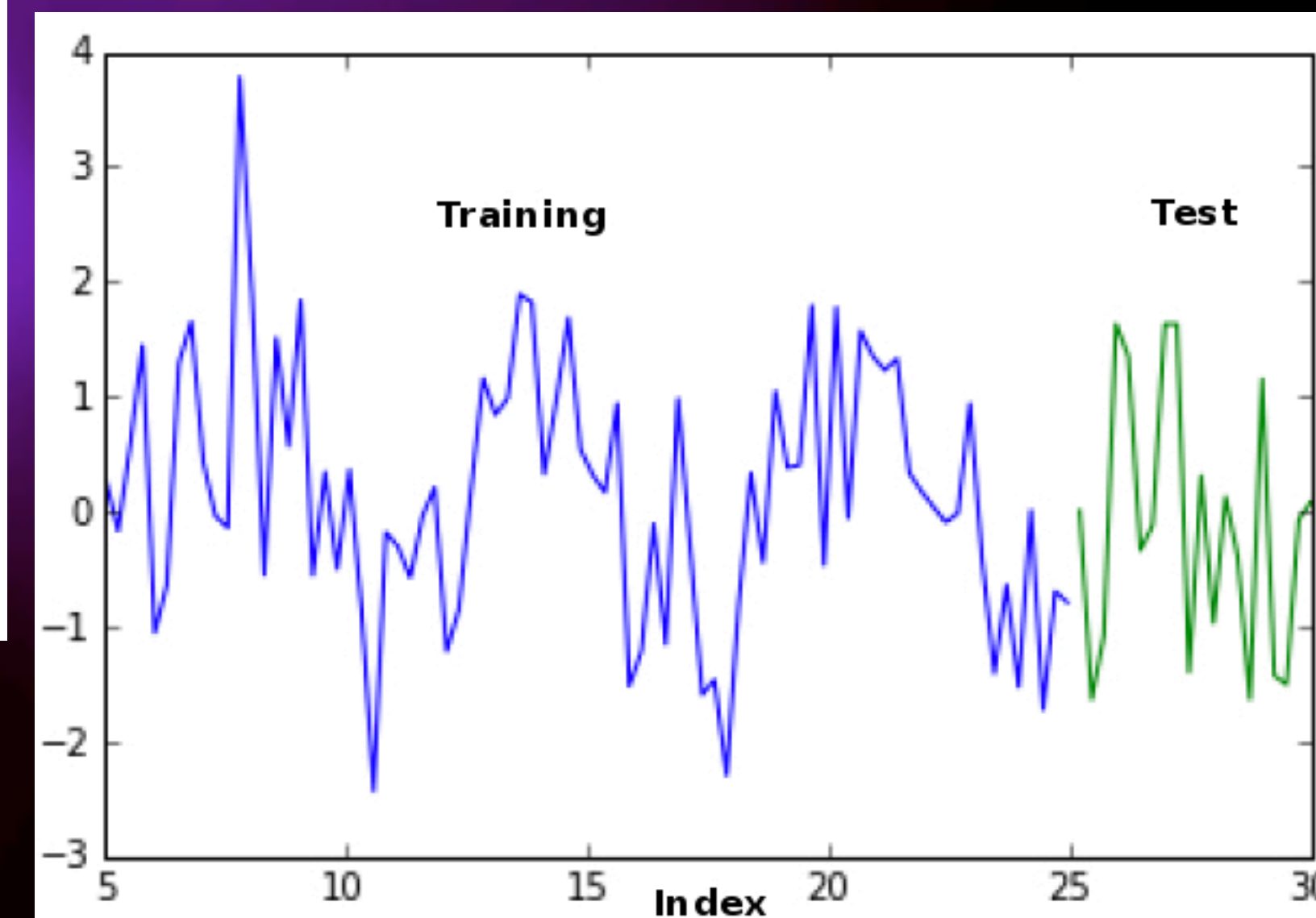
Above: Example of using R to develop an improved model to fit inductance data used in quench detector systems in RHIC.



Neural Network & Markov Models

Use of NumPy and SciPy to do predictive analytics

- neural network analysis = reinforcement learning in the form of a Markov decision process
- optimal minimization cost using Broyden-Fletcher-Goldfarb-Shanno (BFGS) algorithm
- Use Levenberg-Marquardt for back-propagation fitting



Above: An example of predictive analysis using a neural network derived model of past data.