PETER SKANDS: CERN THEORY UNIT

CERN PILOT PROJECT









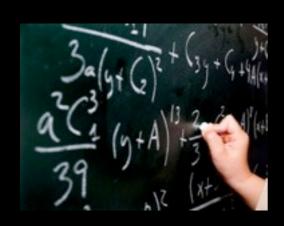








Nutshell



Theory

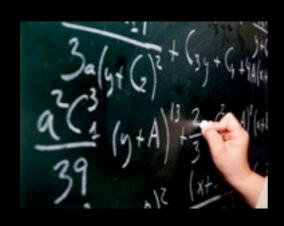


Experiment

Adjust this

to agree with this

Nutshell



Theory

Lots of physics to learn about and play with



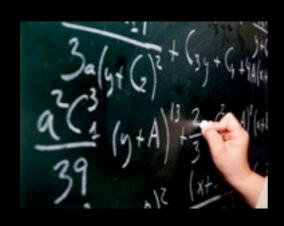
Experiment

Lots of hi-tech equipment and fascinating measurements to learn about

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Nutshell



Theory

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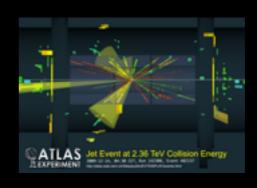
→ Feedback to scientists

In Practice









Simulation Codes

Physics (to learn about) Parameters (to play with)

→ Simulated Particle Collisions

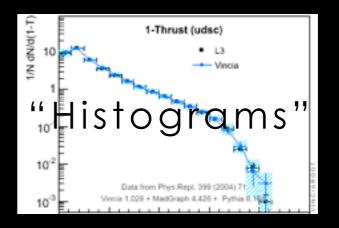




Experimental Data

Particle Accelerators, Detectors, and Measurements (to learn about)

→ Published Data Points



Virtual Colliders

The true nature of the strong nuclear force is revealed at distances below about 10^{-15} m (= 10^{-6} nanometers)

The energy needed to produce wavelengths that small: kick (accelerate) an electron with I billion Volts: I Giga-electron-Volt (GeV)

The energy of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN: 8 TeV - "the Terascale"!

The theory - quantum chromodynamics - has a challenging and rich structure, from simple fractals of (quantum) fluctuations within fluctuations, to strongly bound towers of resonances.

In high-energy experiments, such as those at CERN, our ability to make forecasts is pushed to the limit, and then some. The task of "event generators" is simple: deliver a complete description, in as much detail as mother nature. The solutions are less simple, and yet the clarity of our vision of the Terascale depends on them. You can help!



The "Jeppsson" Project

April 2010

- April 2009: FB message from friend of friend. Can a 15-yr old be a oneweek intern at CERN?
- We were developing a run-time display for our simulation anyway.
- April 2010: simple text editor to edit input cards. Run-time display to compare output to data.

Citizen Cyberlab ICT - 1st Kickoff Meetina Paris Nov 12-13 2012

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- May 2010: Parameters released as new defaults.



First Deliverable (M18 - Feb 2014) : Initial Prototype

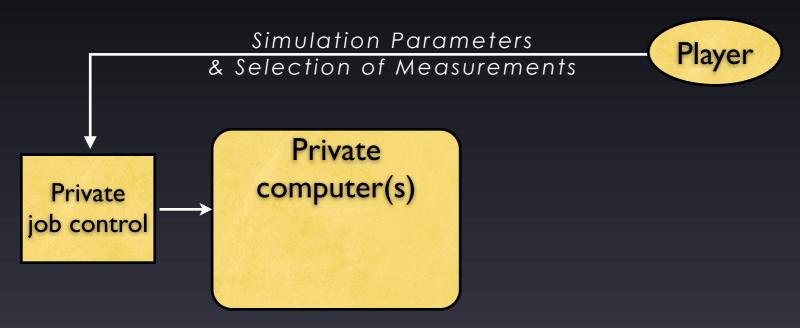
DoW: "A playable, if crude, game prototype, for early testing and development, accompanied by a report describing its features and performance characteristics."

Architecture

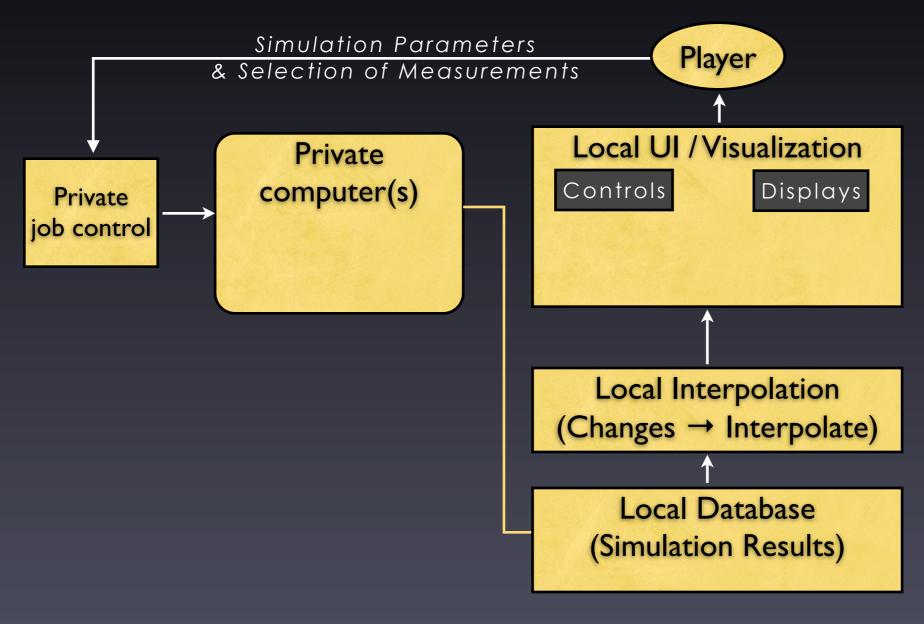
Structure and Aims

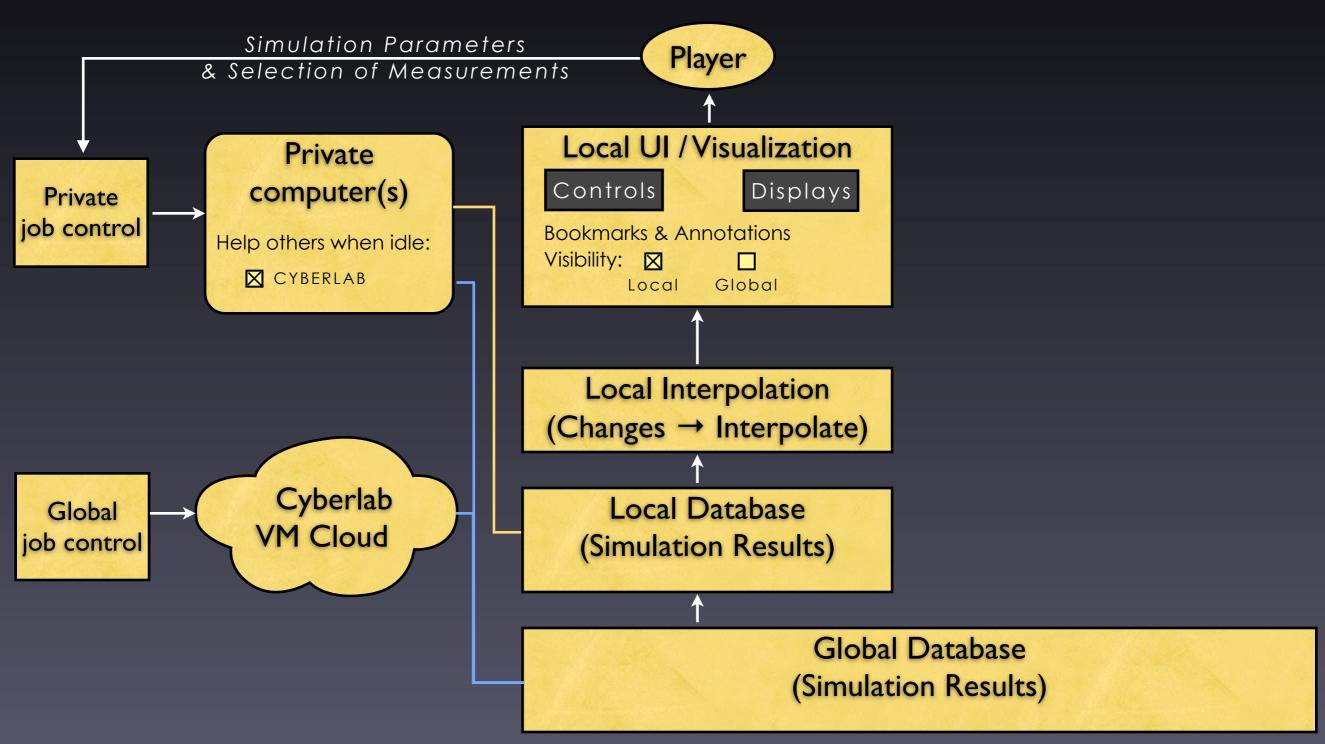
Apologies: quite technical (will return to Content and Learning momentarily)

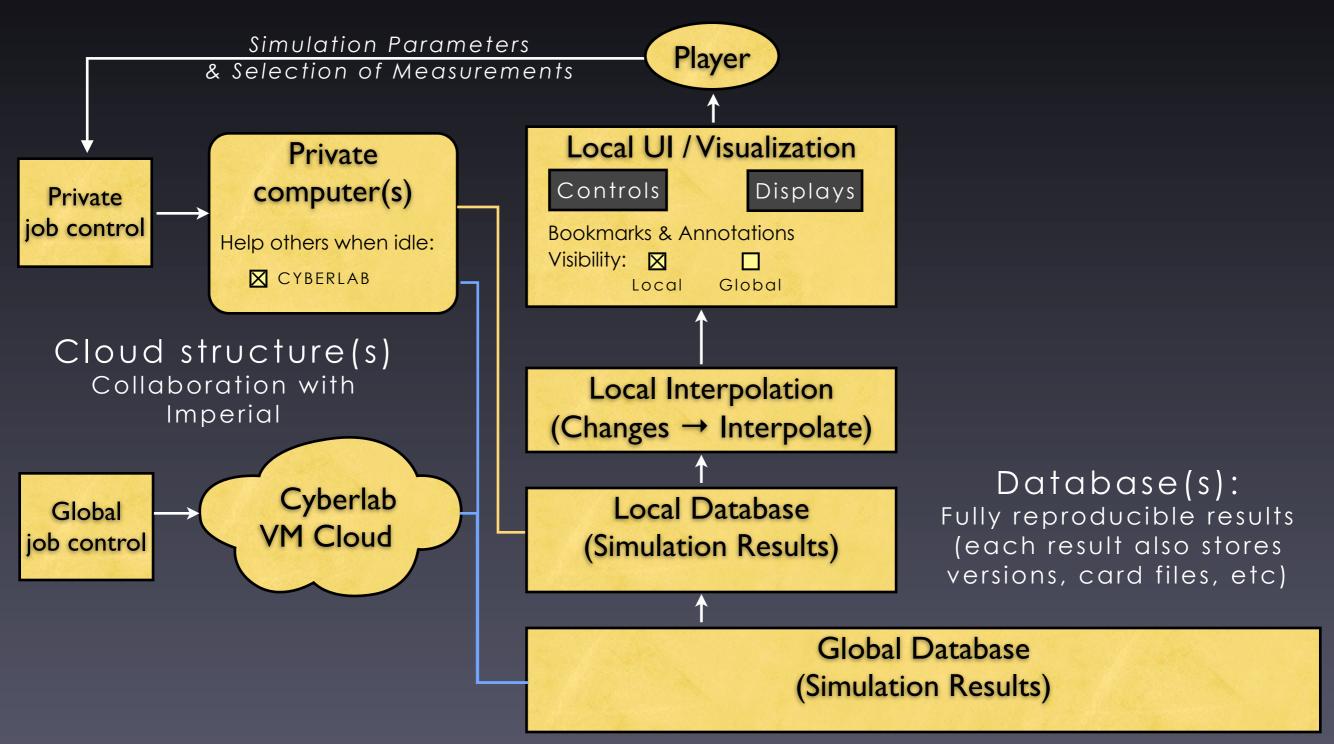
Offline Mode: Single User

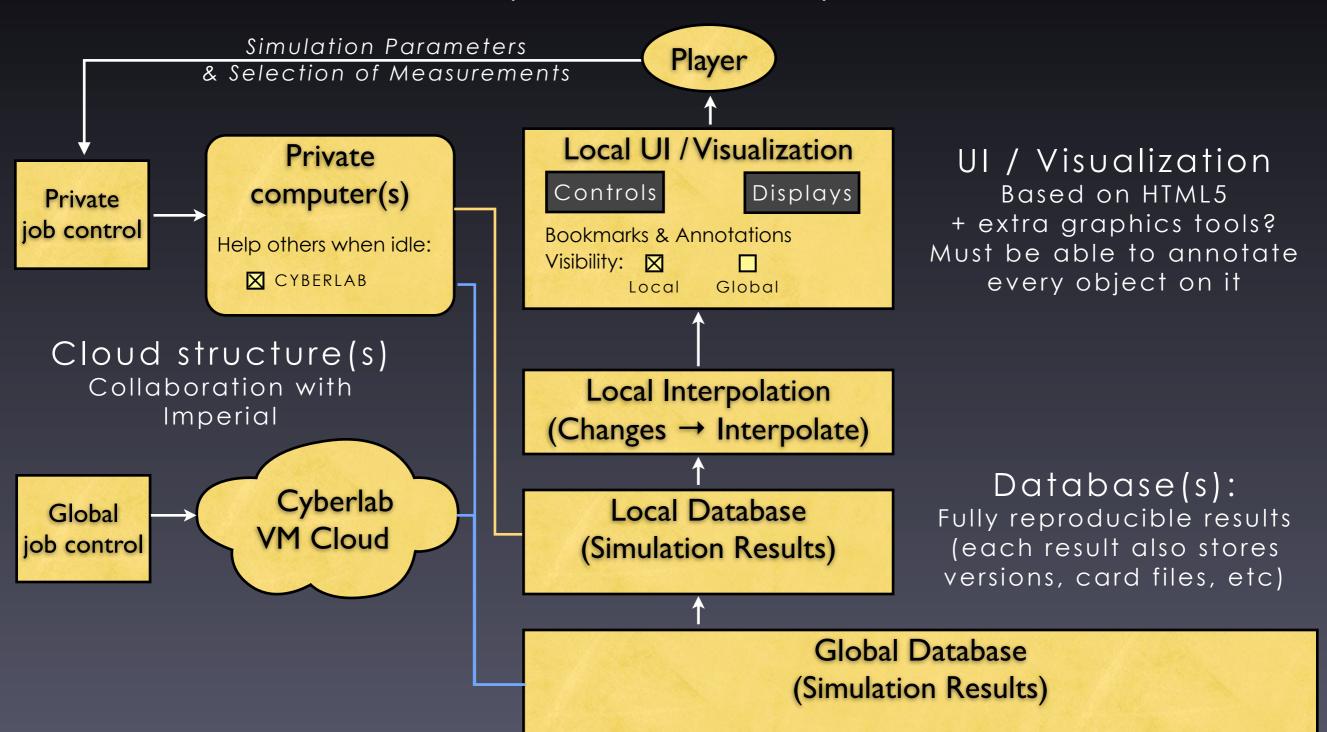


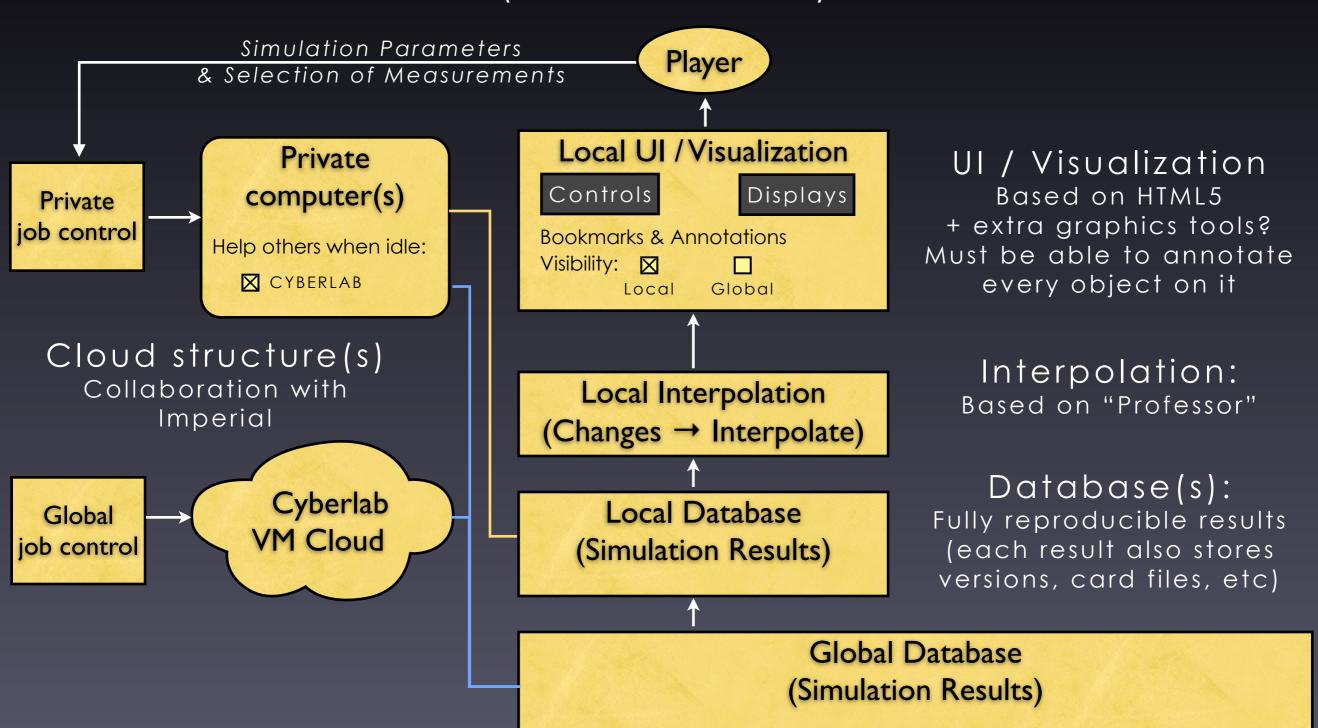
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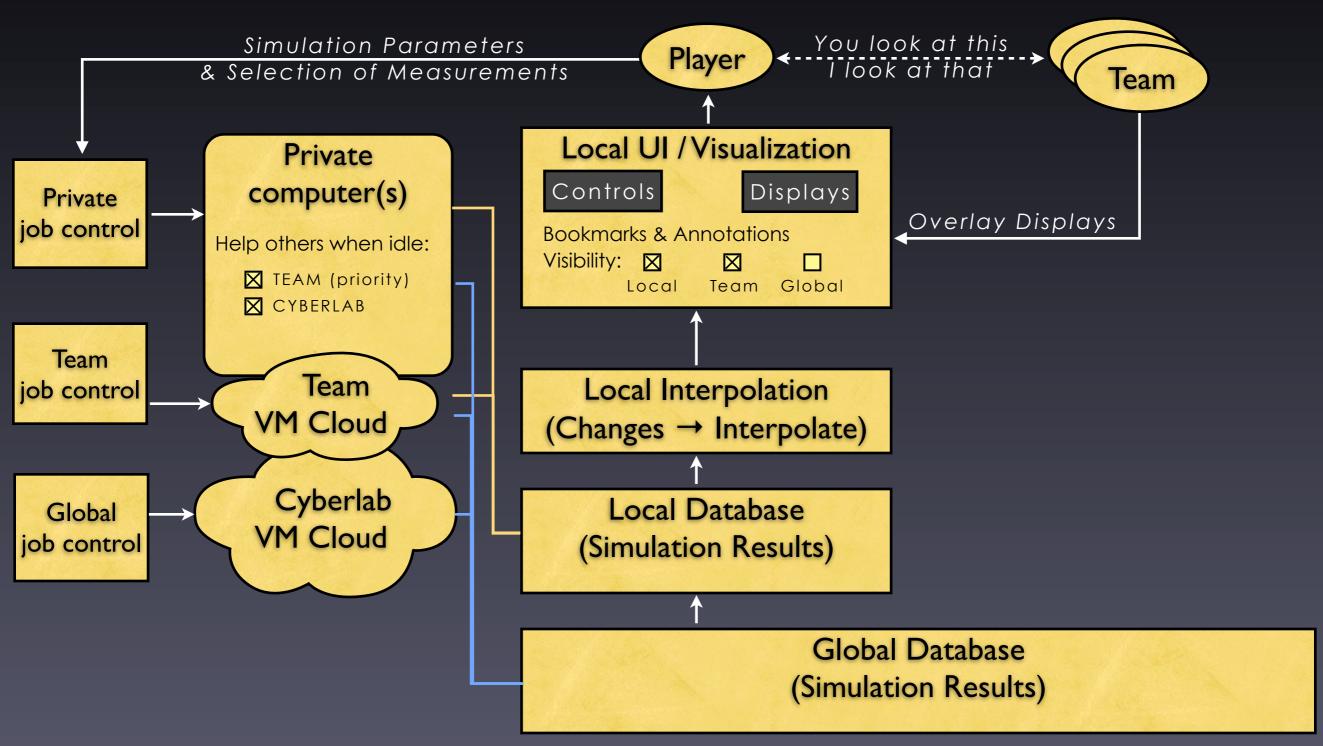




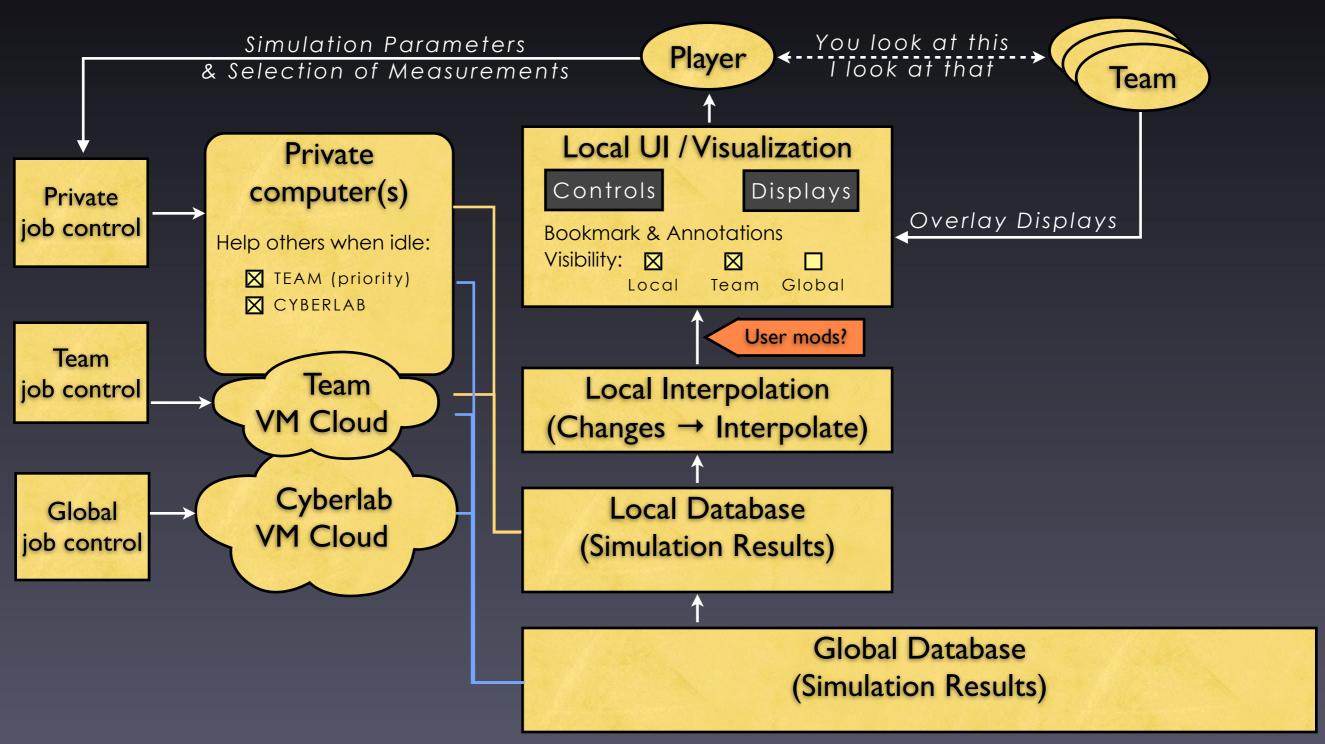




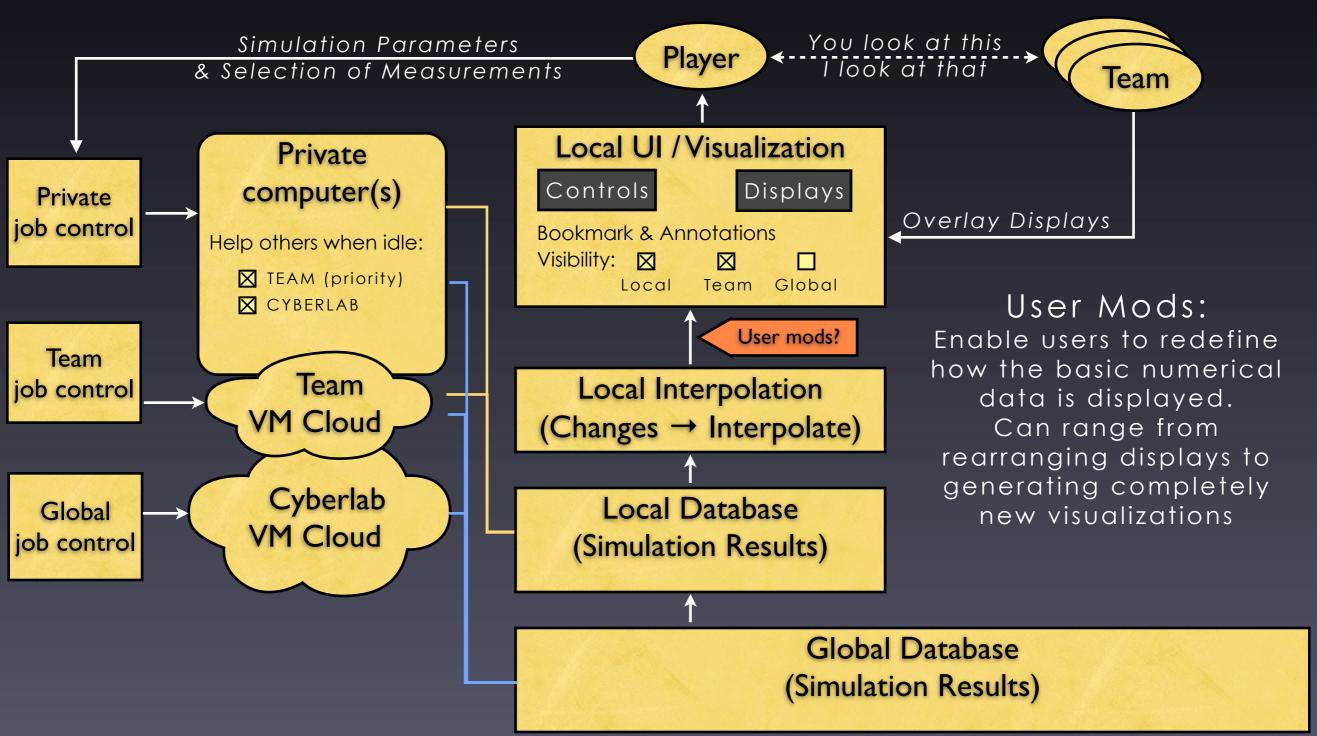
Teams



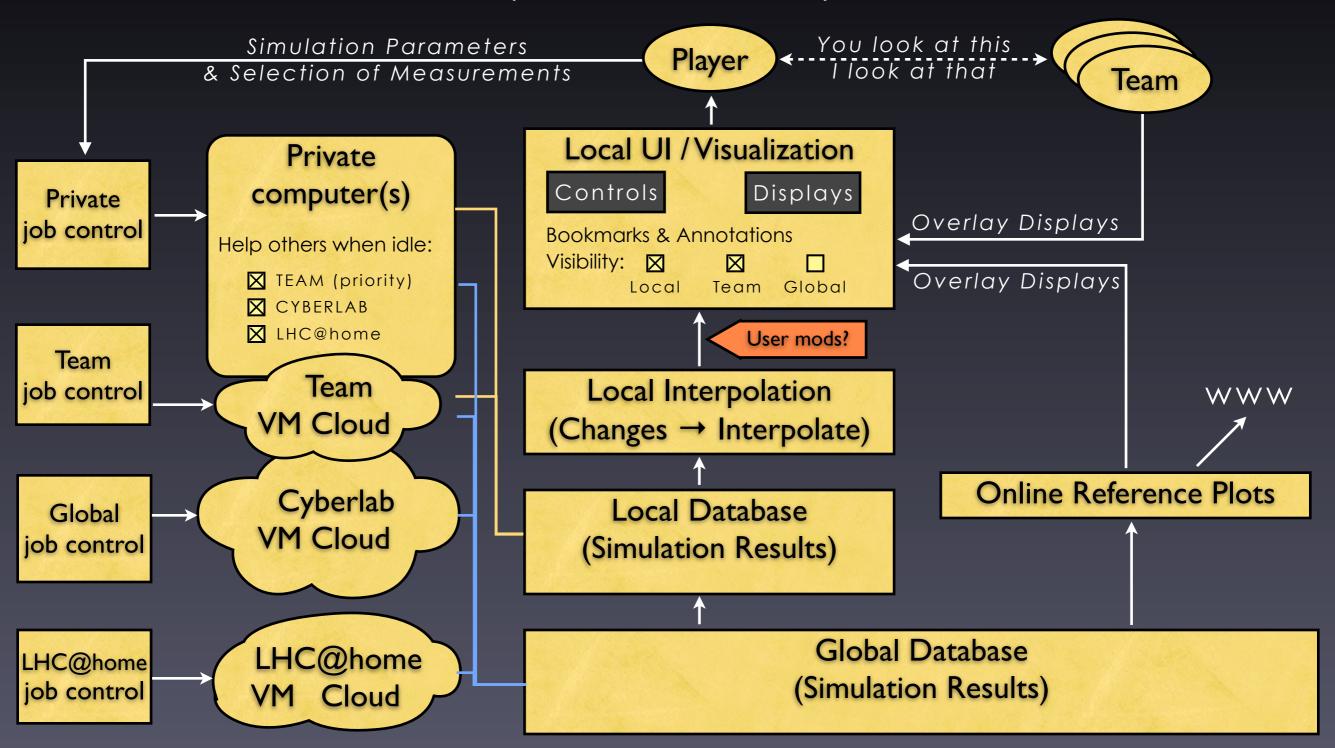
User Mods



User Mods



Integration with LHC@home



Content and Learning

User Interface and Storyline

Here: focus on user experience and science content Needs to be added (→ platform development?): Hooks for monitoring and evaluating use and learning UserInterface

(To be discussed)

1. Immediately present user with interesting and interactive content.

Engagement Cycle (constructivist)
Note: only for illustration.
Will be horribly abused

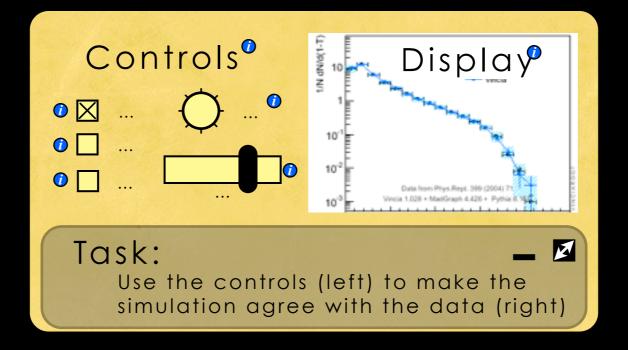
ELABORATION

EXPLORATION

EVALUATION

Start

ENGAGEMENT



Rollover tooltips + Click for more

More detailed explanations can be clicked into

→ Explanation → Elaboration → Engagement

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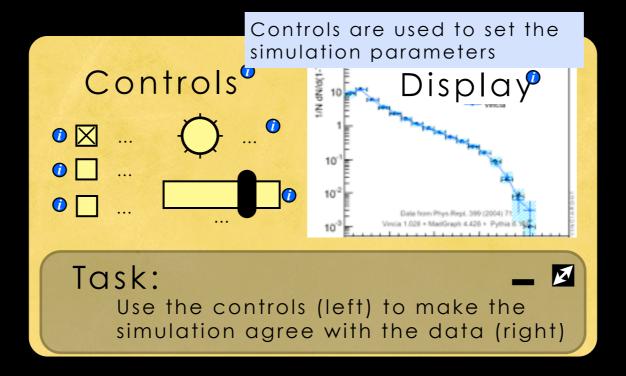
ELABORATION

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Context Example

(Clicked on "Controls")

 Provide deeper levels of context, user extensions, and discussion
 (can be divided into levels: citizens, students, experts)

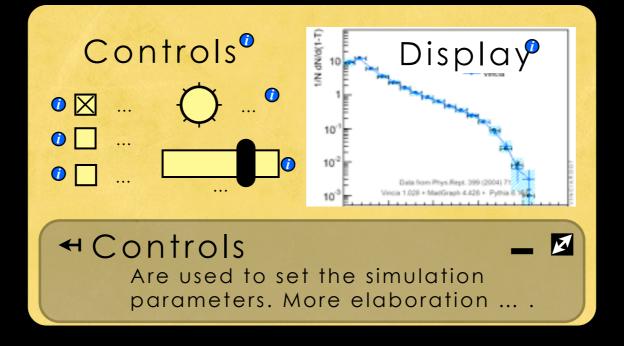
Level 1

EXPLORATION

EVALUATION ·

ELABORATION

NGAGEMEN



Rollover tooltips + Click for more

- 3. Users create their own annotations too (private / shared)
 - + Combine with vote good/bad (incl our explanations)
 - + Forums for further detailed discussion of issues



- Determine: the coupling constant of the Strong Nuclear Force
 - Symbol: $\alpha_s(M_Z)$
 - Short Explanation



- Symbol: R₃
- ullet Short explanation ullet
- Theory Simulation: Pythia 8 + Vincia
 - Short explanation



+ Annotations (private, team, global)





Context Example

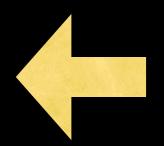
(Clicked on "Task" and maximized)

- Determine: the coupling constant of the Strong Nuclear Force
 - Symbol: $\alpha_s(M_Z)$
 - Short Explanation *
- Data: the ALEPH experiment: jet rates
 - Symbol: R₃
 - ullet Short explanation ullet
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+ Annotations (private, team, global)

Learning Monitors
User Studies





Pythia

Q: is each of these a wiki page, or something else?

Context Example: Theory Simulation

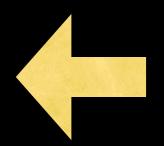
- Description
- Main Features

+ Annotations (private, team, global)

History (with hyperlinks to more details)

The myth tells how Apollon, the God of Wisdom, killed the monster Python, close to the village of Delphi in Greece. To commemorate this victory, Apollon founded the Pythic Oracle, in Delphi, on the slopes of Mount Parnassos...







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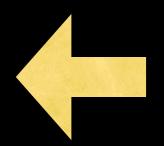
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LEP 1

Q: is each of these a wiki page, or something else?

Context Example: Accelerator

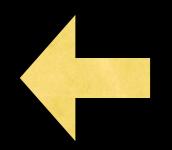
- Description
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The Large Electron Position (LEP) Collider operated at CERN from 19XX to 20YY. The decision to shut it down was not an easy one, as small hints of the elusive Higgs boson were present in the very last data sets. Were these hints a fluke, or the real thing? Every year of continued running risked delaying the more powerful Large Hadron Collider (LHC), which would replace it. ...







Q: is each of these a wiki page, or something else?

Context Example: Observable

 Description of Measurement

+ Annotations (private, team, global)

Main Features of Detectors

• ...







Possible Storyline (s)

"Campaign Mode"

Start with a single measurement, and a single parameter to adjust.

Gradually work your way up, learning more physics, proceeding to ever more complicated multi-dimensional parameter spaces, with corresponding oodles of experimental measurements.

Beat the state of the art and get your name on a new "tune" → the next Jeppsson

"Skirmish Mode"

Start with a random measurement, and a random simulation.

Check if they agree or not. Flag yes/no.

Can be useful for validation of new code releases, etc.

Can still be used for learning, since the contexts can still be there, and people can click on the measurement, or the simulation setup, ...

"Science Fiction Mode"

Compare to simulated data from a parallel universe ...

... in which space-time has 5 dimensions, or there are dark-matter particles in the data (or a different Higgs). Or a million other things.

Can you tell?

Goal is to learn about ideas for new physics and how the real experimenters search for it in the real world

(But this is really a separate project in its own right)

Notice

- I didn't use the word "game" a single time in this presentation
- It's a (citizen) science app.
- Aim is not to be fun, not to entertain.
 To be interesting, engaging, useful for science, yes.

What's the Goal(s)?

(citizen science): beat the state of the art \rightarrow feedback to scientists

Won't happen every day, and not early. For the patient and the few?

Contributing something real to the scientists is main motivator. "Points" and "badges" may make it seem less serious and be counter-productive? (cf. Zooniverse)

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Progress markers may be useful, even desirable. How well am I doing?

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(visualization): scientists also get a nice UI. It then needs to be close enough to the "real deal" that scientists can use it too.

Visual design (plots) must be professional and modifiable, usable in scientific publications. Bonus: can point to same graphics in real science papers

Databases and Interpolations

Technical Structure and Aims

(Too technical to discuss details here, but would like to discuss some of it with experts)

Use of the "Professor" Interpolation Tool

- Results from each simulation run is entered into a database → fixed set of parameter points for which "exact" results exist. Precision on each point limited by amount of generated "events", which continually increases.
- Database used as a basis for interpolation to arbitrary parameter points, by the "professor" tool.
- When a user selects a setting, the starting picture(s) is/are the result of professor's interpolation(s). Requires request to central database and download of results or local copy of database, periodically updated. His/her computer then begins further refinement for the particular point chosen, reducing statistical and interpolation errors. (+, optionally, teams can help)
- Make sure this interpolation can be done using arbitrary points. Adopt procedure for handling runs with different statistics. Need procedure to determine statistical uncertainty of interpolation + interpolation error.
- Need procedure for updating old points in the grid and/or replacing them once better-stat ones become available.
- Need to determine procedure for what to do for extrapolations; adding points to the grid.
- Sliders should probably be incremental, in steps to be determined parameter by parameter → avoid infinitely many possibilities.