



# Lessons from HSF-India Scientific Computing Workshop



# HSF-India Scientific Computing Workshop

- One-Week-long workshop at IISER in Pune
- Designed for PhD- and Master students
- <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1649033/timetable/>
- 2 days of plenary lectures + 3 days of parallel “hackathons” (GPU or ML)
  - Hackathon projects shall be “real-world problems”
  - I chose: effects of radiation damage in SmartPixels



# SmartPixels Hackathon Setup

- Created smaller version of SmartPixels “co-design” dataset (zenodo 17180303)
  - Pick one sensor geometry, and 1/20th of events: ~40 GB -> ~2 GB
- Created simplified version of our SmartPixels GitHub repo (Mila & me)
  - <https://github.com/ligerlac/SmartPixelsHackathon>
  - Removed all LGN-related stuff, advanced training options, etc...

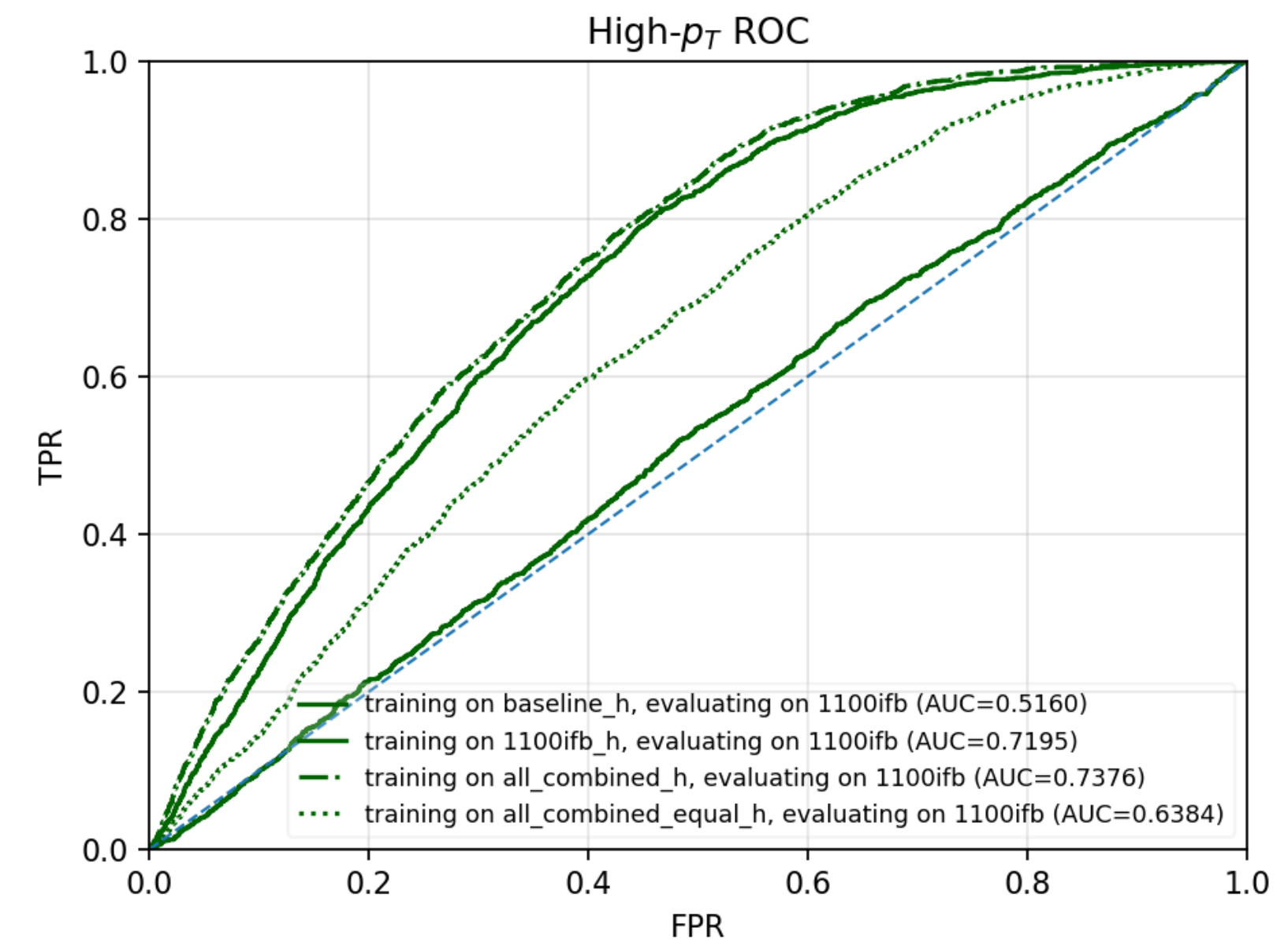
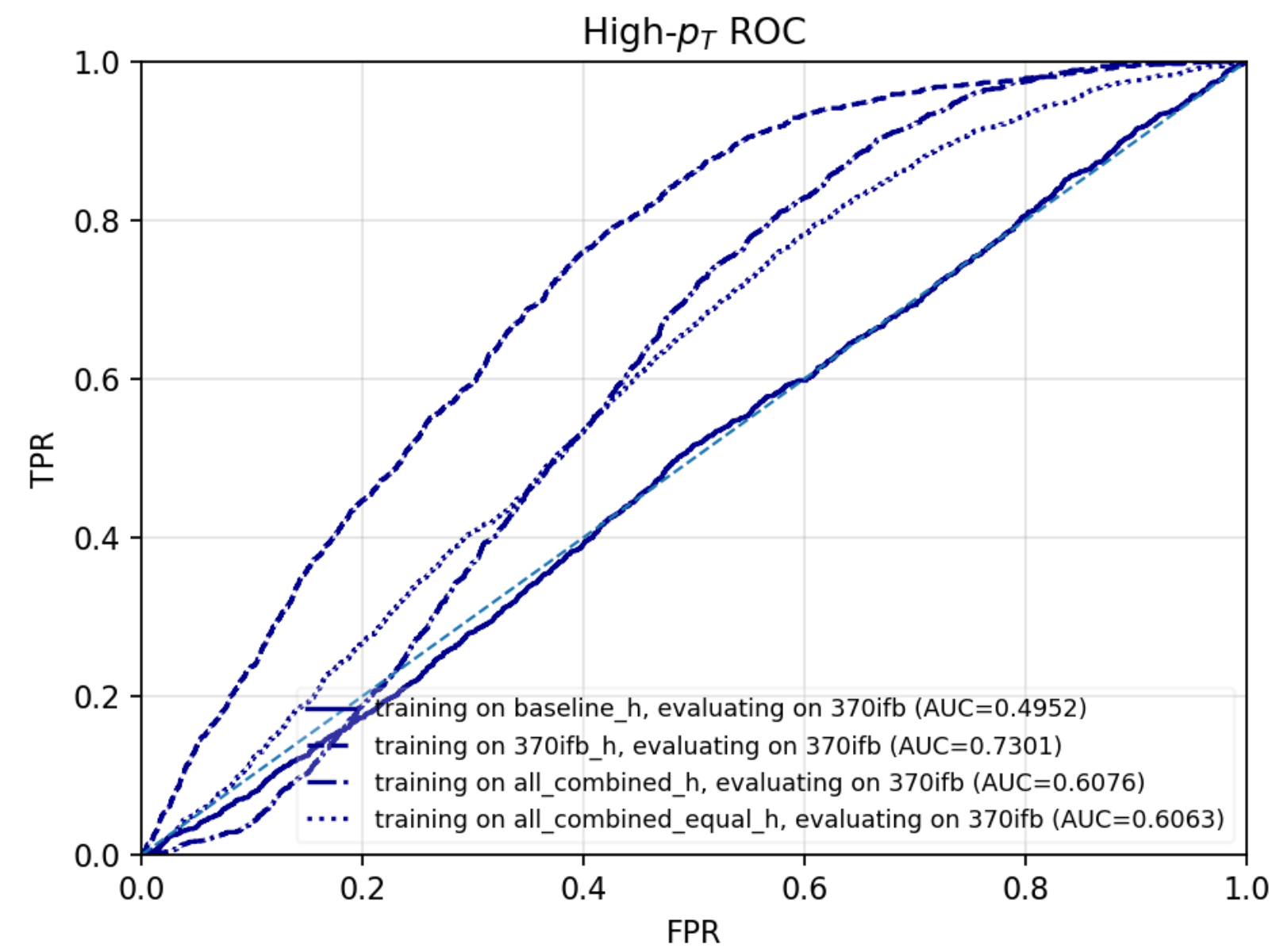
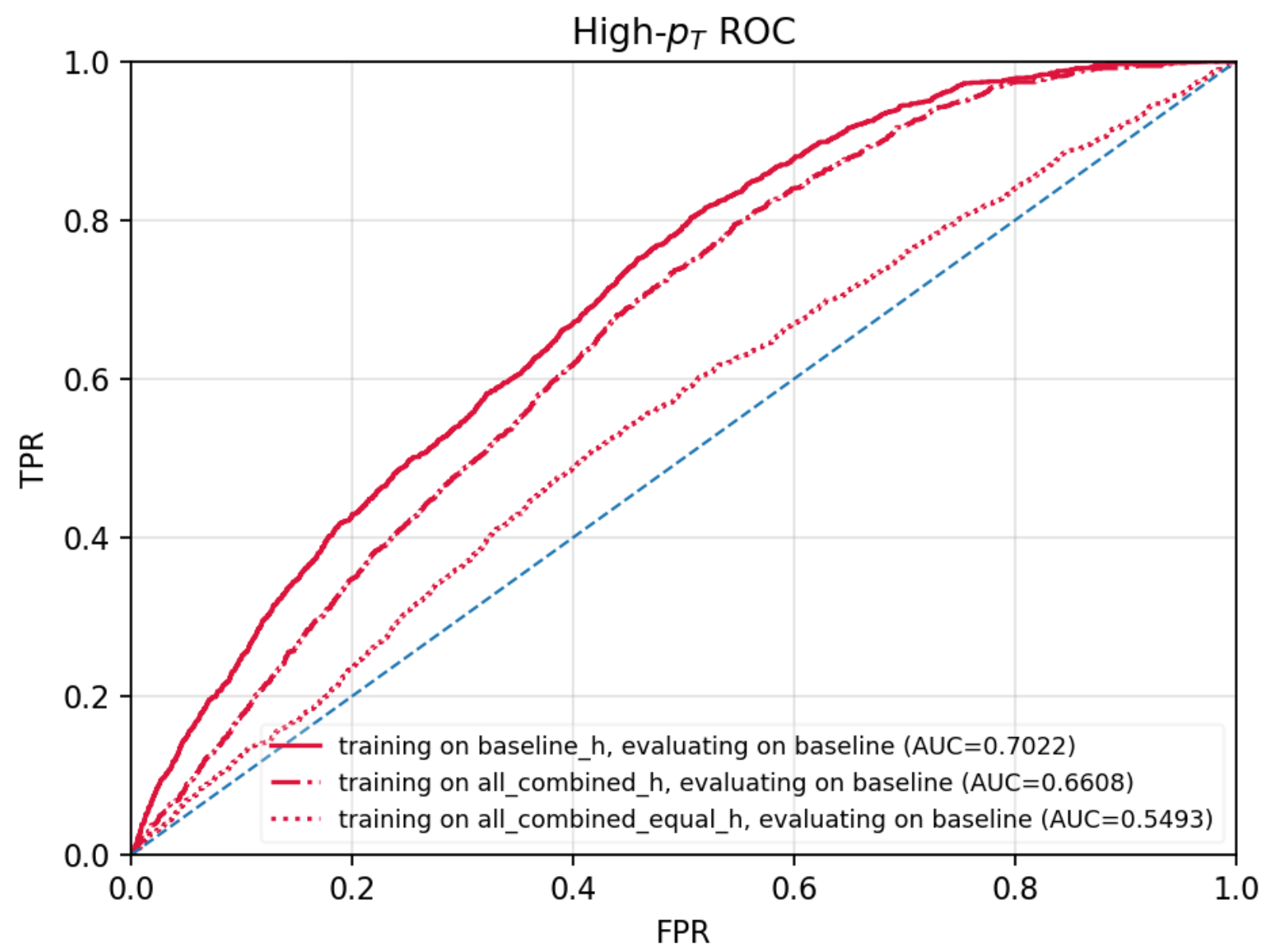


# SmartPixels Hackathon Task

- We now have one dataset in 3 levels of irradiation: 0, 370, 1100 ifb
- Question: Can we design a model that performs well on all three?
  - Do not need to retrain / redeploy smart pixels chips throughout detector's lifetime
- Compare 4 approaches:
  - Train on baseline, apply to each (Should be worst)
  - Train on what is applied (this should be best, but unpractical)
  - Train on a mixed dataset
  - Train on a mixed dataset w/ irradiation level as additional feature (flag)



# Results





# Lessons Learned

- Creating a reduced dataset is not straightforward:
  - The different irradiation levels 0, 370, 1100 ifb do not consist of the exact same events (99% percent overlap, though)
  - pT profile differs across files (need to sample across a files carefully)
- Students independently found similar unexpected behavior as Mila (e.g. baseline model performing better on 1100 than on 370 ifb)
  - Might be a quirk of evaluating a 3-way classifier as a binary classifier w/ a different threshold
- Code base shall be simplified even further for such 3-day projects