

Fast Simulation in ATLAS: From Classical to Generative Models

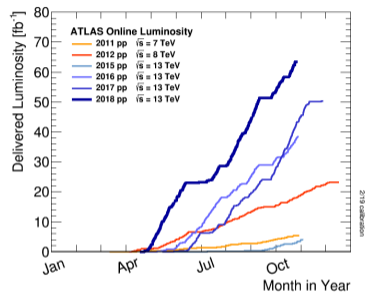
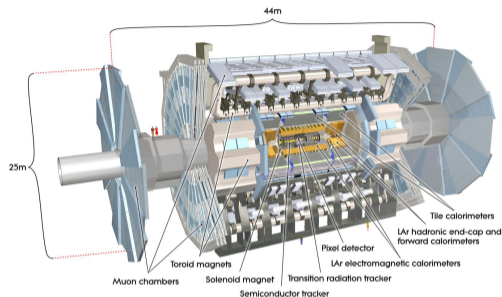
CHEP 2019, Adelaide

Johnny Raine (Université de Genève)

On behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

4th November, 2019

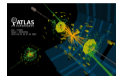
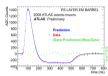
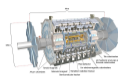
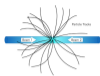




- ▶ General purpose detector, targets wide range of physics
 - ▷ Comprises different subsystems focussing on different physics objects
 - ▷ Complex calorimetry for energy measurements
- ▶ Operating at energy and intensity frontier
- ▶ For predictions from simulation need accurate modelling of detector
 - ▷ With increase in data collection will need to simulate more events!



ATLAS MC Production Chain



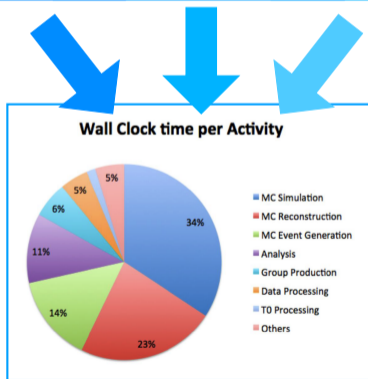
Event Gen

Detector Sim

Digitisation

Reconstruct

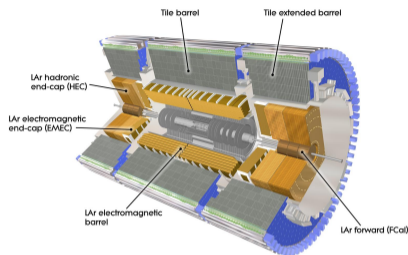
Analysis



- ▶ Simulation is largest use of the grid
- ▶ Of which **calorimeter sim is 85%**!
- ▶ Geant4 used for full sim of detector
 - ▷ Current default
 - ▷ Highly accurate
 - ▷ **CPU intensive**
- ▶ Cannot rely on full sim for all samples in Run 3
 - ▷ Need to use fast simulation
 - ▷ Trade off in accuracy
 - ▷ Target **improvements here**

2016 values



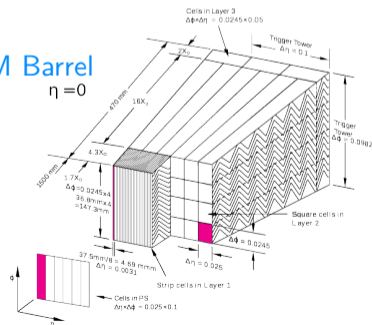


- ▶ Crucial for reconstruction of jets, γ , e^\pm and E_T^{miss}
- ▶ None-trivial geometry
- ▶ Accordion shape, varying cell sizes
- ▶ Takes a long time to simulate full interactions in Geant4 \mathcal{O} (mins)

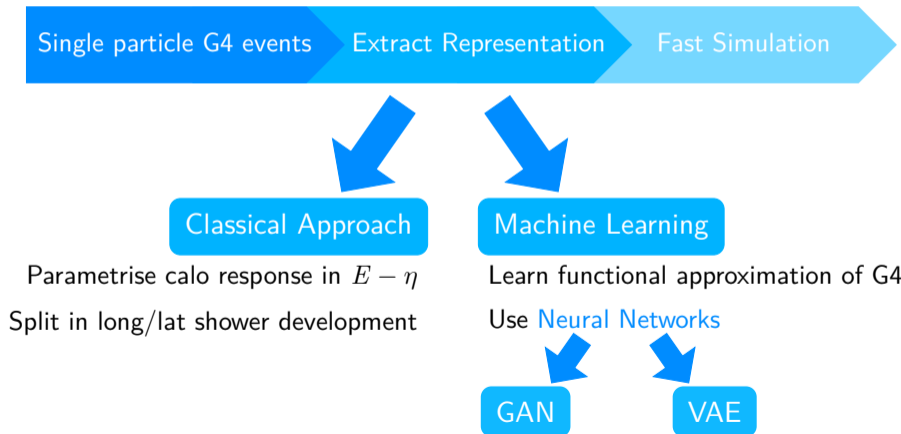
- ▶ Sampling calorimeter covering $|\eta| < 4.9$
- ▶ Two technologies employed:
 - ▷ LAr + Pb/Cu/W
 - ▷ Scintillating tiles + steel
- ▶ $\sim 190k$ readout channels

EM Barrel

$\eta = 0$



Due to the intensive CPU requirement of G4 calorimeter simulation
focus effort on **faster methods** of simulating calorimeter



Fast Simulation

Classical Approach



Overview

- ▶ Use single particle G4 events for γ , e^\pm and π^\pm starting at calo surface
- ▶ $\sim 5\text{k}$ parametrisations in total
 - ▷ 17 energy bins (log spacing) from 60 MeV (π^\pm 256 MeV) – 4.2 TeV
 - ▷ 100 bins in $|\eta|$ from 0 – 5.0
- ▶ Split into energy (**longitudinal**) and shower shape (**lateral**) parametrisations
- ▶ Use simplified geometry to assign hits to cells

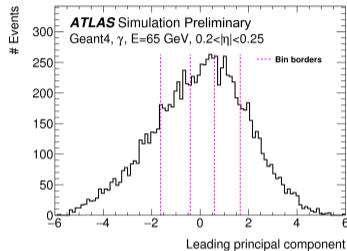
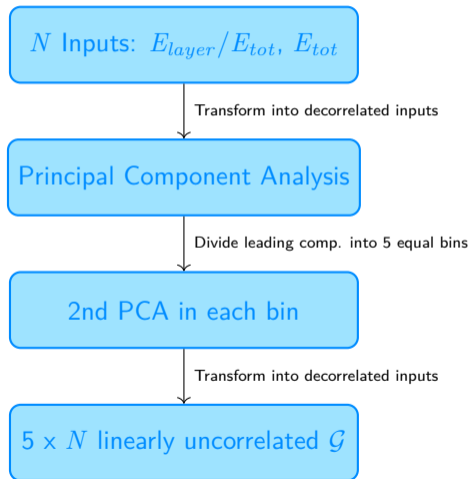


Fast Simulation

Classical Approach



Longitudinal Parametrisation



Store histograms of PCA2
cumulative distributions.

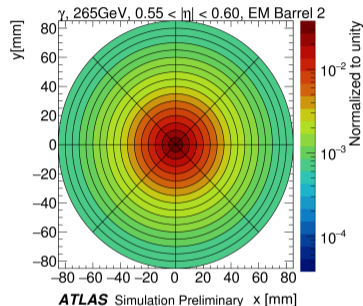
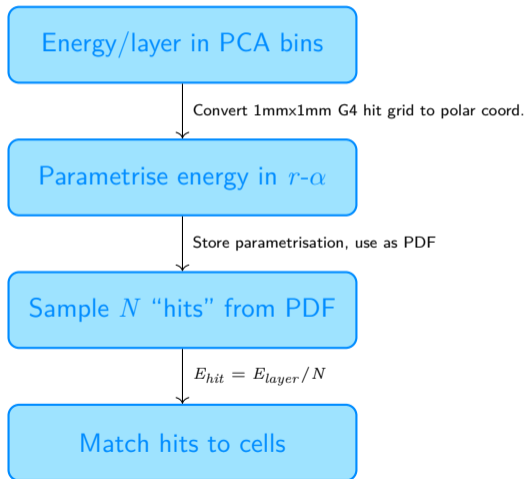
Additionally store: PCA matrices,
Means+RMS of all Gaussians
Interpolate between energies with
a spline function



Fast Simulation Classical Approach



Lateral Parametrisation



Simplified geometry used for cell lookup
 Number of hits calculated from expected
 energy resolution
 Reduce N_{hits} for increased fluctuations
 in hadronic showers

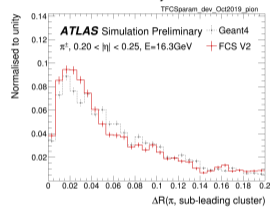
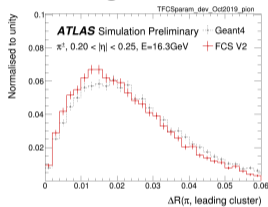
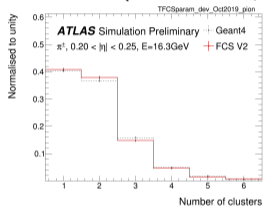


Fast Simulation

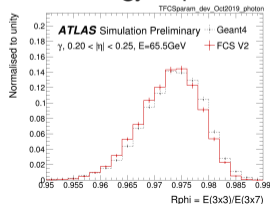
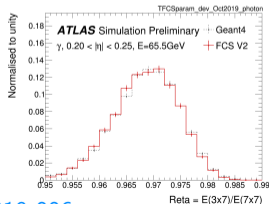
Classical Approach - Updated Performance



New fluctuations derived for pions, improves modelling of clusters
(Geant4 samples used for evaluating stochastic and constant fluctuation term)



Improved treatment of **cross-talk** between cells \rightarrow better fractional energy deposits in η, ϕ for photons



Fast Simulation

Generative Models



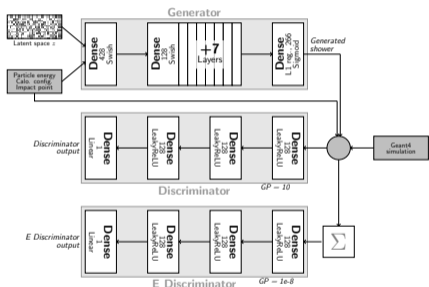
Overview

- ▶ Can we train a network to approximate showering in Geant4?
- ▶ At present, focus only photons in a single $|\eta|$ slice, $0.2 < |\eta| \leq 0.25$
- ▶ Train the network conditional on photon energy to reproduce Geant4 shower
- ▶ Two different approaches:
 - ▷ Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)
 - ▷ Variational Auto-encoders (VAEs)
- ▶ Train on energy deposits in cells from G4 events, generate new showers
(In comparison to detailed hits used by FCS)



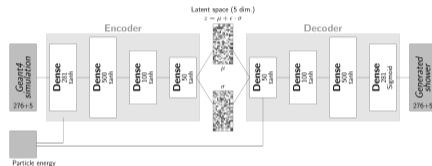
Fast Simulation Generative Models

GAN



- ▶ Train a generator for new showers
- ▶ Play off against critic discriminating generated from Geant4

VAE



- ▶ Encode representation of Geant4 showers into latent space
- ▶ Use decoder to generate new showers

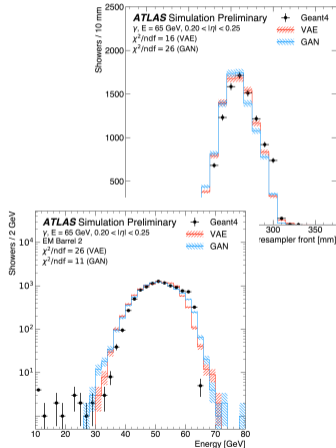
Showing **new improved** architectures

Generative Models

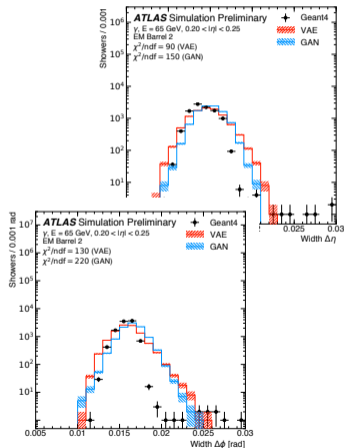
Previous Performance



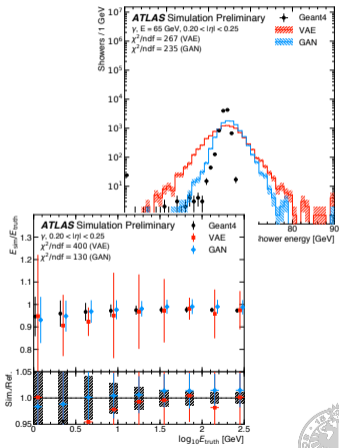
Longitudinal



Lateral



Total Energy



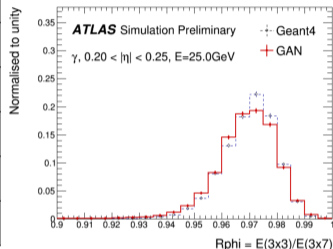
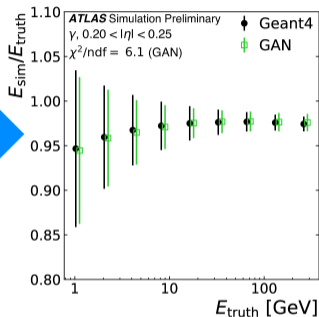
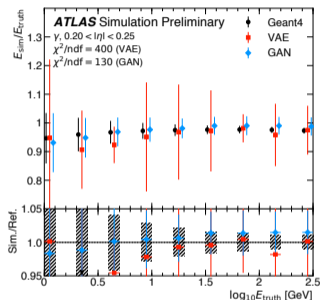
Previous performance of **GAN** and **VAE** for photons compared to Geant4

Problematic



Generative Models

Updated Performance

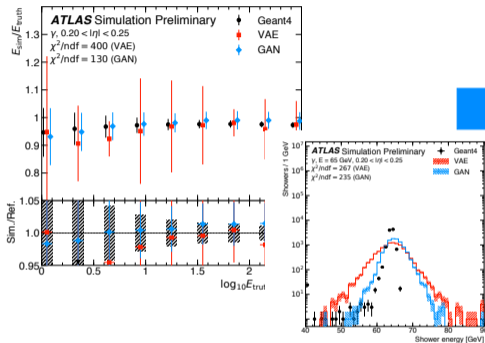


- ▶ Addition of **second critic** for total energy
- ▶ Condition on particle position in target cell
- ▶ Optimisation of generator architecture

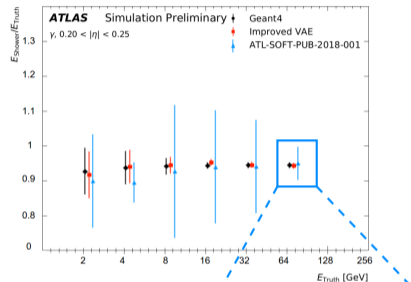
- ▶ **Improved mean and width** of total energy
- ▶ Good performance for **interpolated energies**



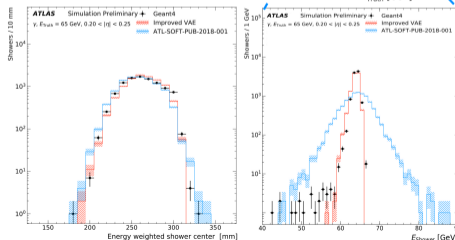
Generative Models Update Performance



VAE



- ▶ Train on **relative cell energies**
 E_{cell}/E_{layer} , E_{layer}/E_{tot} and E_{tot}/E_{truth}
- ▶ Optimisation of loss function and architecture
- ▶ **Large improvement** in total energy



Conclusion

- ▶ As more data is recorded, need more simulated events to compare against
- ▶ Will only increase need for faster simulation of the detector
- ▶ Current fast simulation doesn't adequately describe data for precision measurements
- ▶ Improvements in the classical approach will play a key role in future
 - ▷ FastCaloSim v2 is very mature and will soon enter production
- ▶ Generative models with machine learning show great promise for use
 - ▷ Studies ongoing in larger η range and with pions

Advert

For more information and discussion come and see our two posters!



Backup

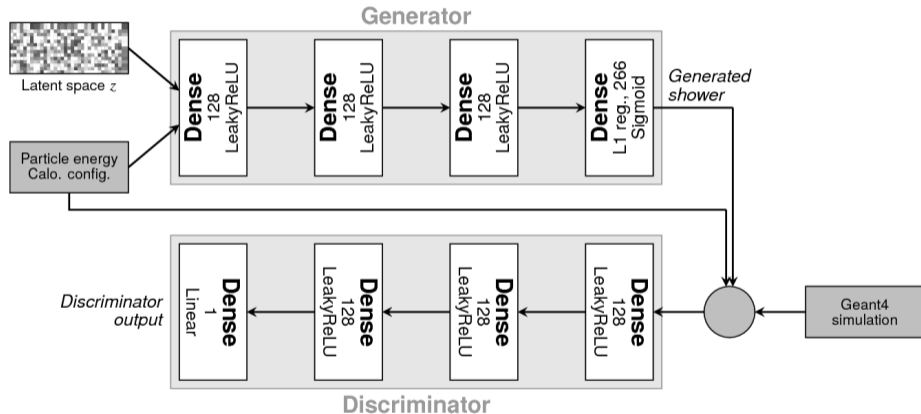


Deep Generative models for fast shower simulation in ATLAS
The new Fast Calorimeter Simulation in ATLAS
Energy resolution with a GAN for Fast Shower Simulation
Updated plots for Fast Calorimeter Simulation
Updated Variational Autoencoder for Fast Shower Simulation

ATL-SOFT-PUB-2018-001
ATL-SOFT-PUB-2018-002
ATL-PLOT-SIM-2019-004
ATL-PLOT-SIM-2019-006
ATL-PLOT-SIM-2019-007



Previous GAN Architecture



Previous VAE Architecture

