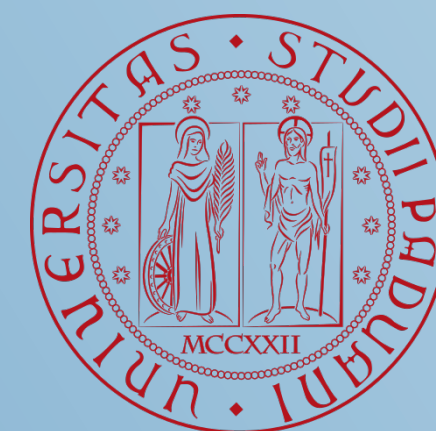


Towards the optimization of a Muon Collider Calorimeter

Federico Nardi, S. Abbas, T. Dorigo, J. Donini, J. Kieseler





MODE

The collaboration



- IDEA: Use **Automatic Differentiation techniques** not for the optimization of a Neural Network, but rather for a **complex experimental system** such as a detector
- MODE (Machine-Learning Oriented Design of Experiments) aims at forming a **joint community** of physicists and computer scientists to help and propose alternative methods in experimental R&D
- Possibility for **global optimization studies**, sensitive also to the interconnection between subsystems

Toward the end-to-end optimization of particle physics instruments with differentiable programming

[Tommaso Dorigo](#)^{a b x}  , [Andrea Giammanco](#)^{a c x}, [Pietro Vischia](#)^{a z c}, [Max Aehle](#)^d, [Mateusz Bawaj](#)^e, [Alexey Boldyrev](#)^{a f}, [Pablo de Castro Manzano](#)^{a b}, [Denis Derkach](#)^{a f}, [Julien Donini](#)^{a g x}, [Auralee Edelen](#)^h, [Federica Fanzago](#)^{a b}, [Nicolas R. Gauger](#)^d, [Christian Glaser](#)^{a i}, [Atılım G. Baydin](#)^{a j}, [Lukas Heinrich](#)^{a k}, [Ralf Keidel](#)^l, [Jan Kieseler](#)^{a m}, [Claudius Krause](#)^{a n}, [Maxime Lagrange](#)^{a c}, [Max Lamparth](#)^{a k}, [Lukas Layer](#)^{a b o}, [Gernot Maier](#)^p, [Federico Nardi](#)^{a b q g}, [Helge E.S. Pettersen](#)^r, [Alberto Ramos](#)^s, [Fedor Ratnikov](#)^{a f}, [Dieter Röhrich](#)^t, [Roberto Ruiz de Austri](#)^s, [Pablo Martínez Ruiz del Árbol](#)^{a u}, [Oleg Savchenko](#)^{b c}, [Nathan Simpson](#)^v, [Giles C. Strong](#)^{a b}, [Angela Taliercio](#)^c, [Mia Tosi](#)^{a b q}, [Andrey Ustyuzhanin](#)^{a y}, [Haitham Zaraket](#)^{a w}

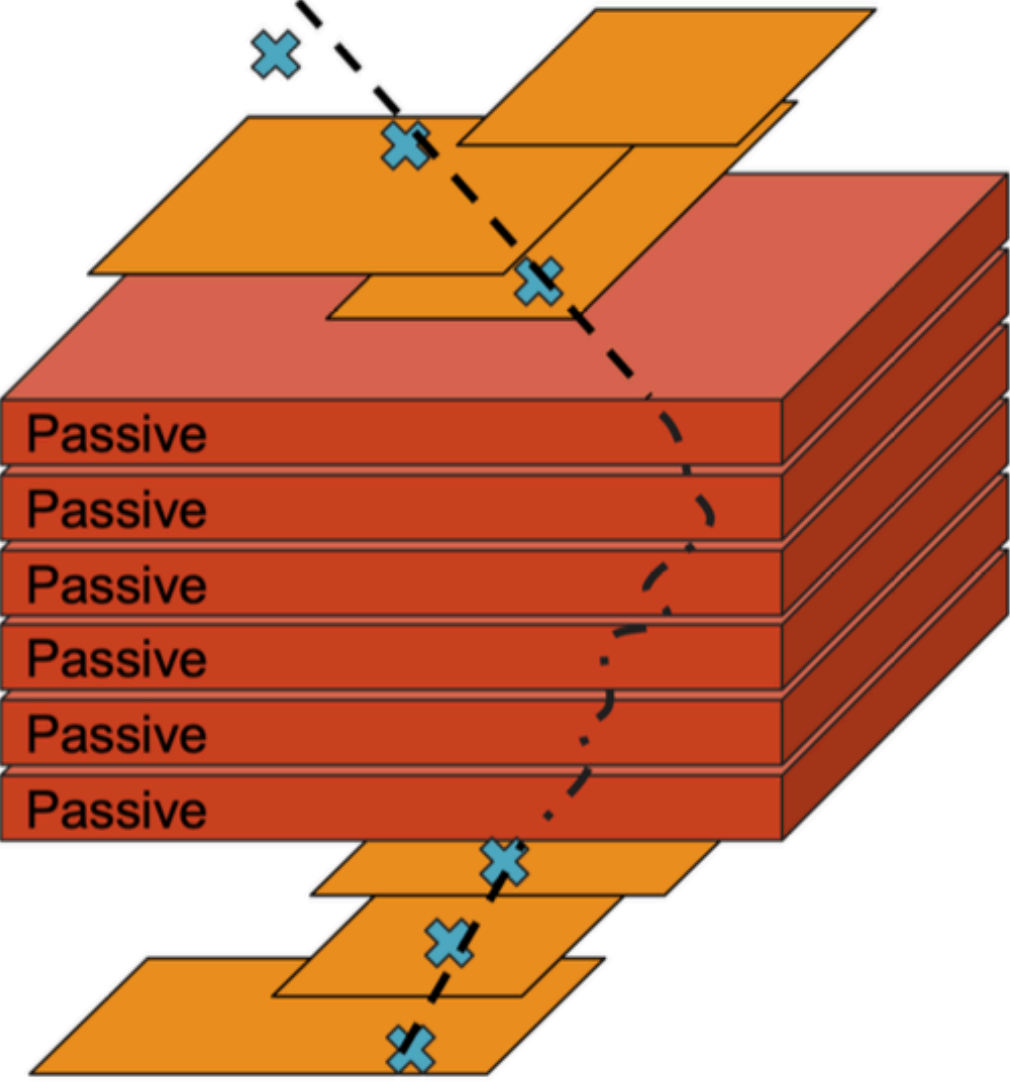
^a MODE Collaboration¹

Reviews in Physics 10 (2023) 100085

MODE

Activities

TomOpt: detector optimization for muon tomography



... And more!
<https://mode-collaboration.github.io/#papers>

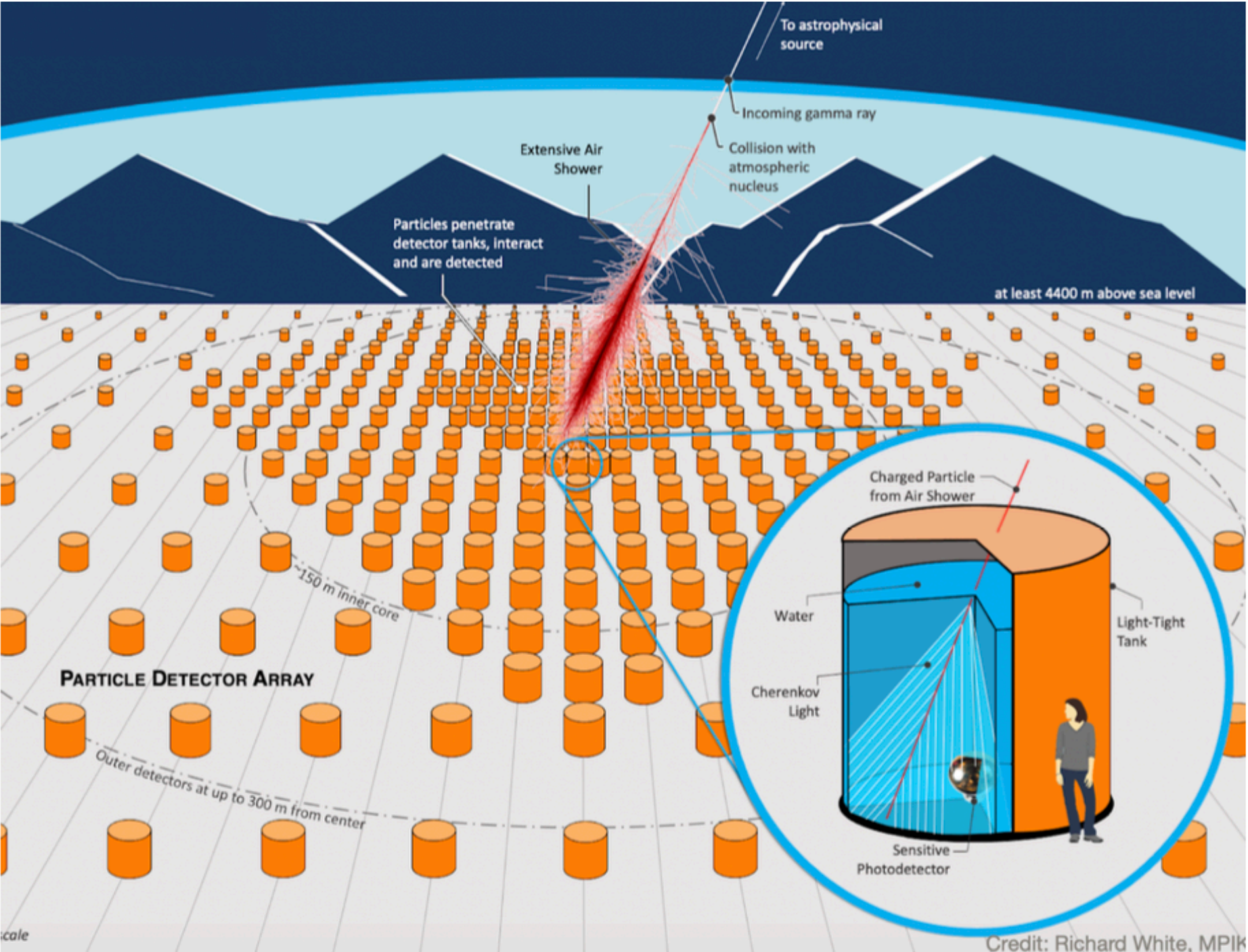
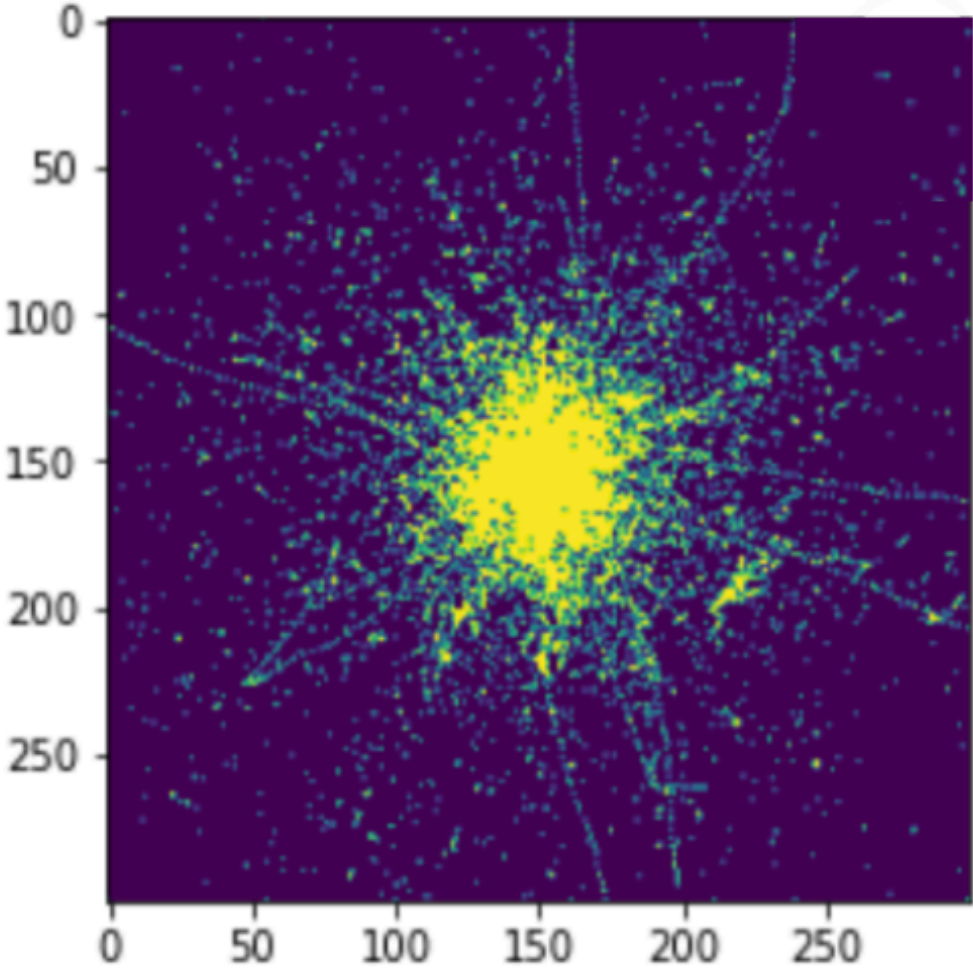


LHCb calorimeter optimization



Array configuration for SWGO telescope

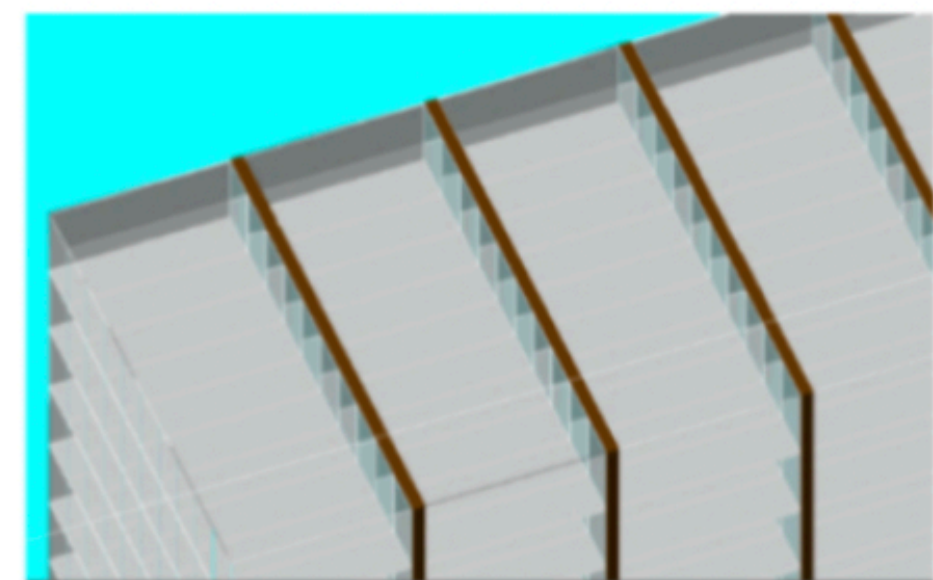
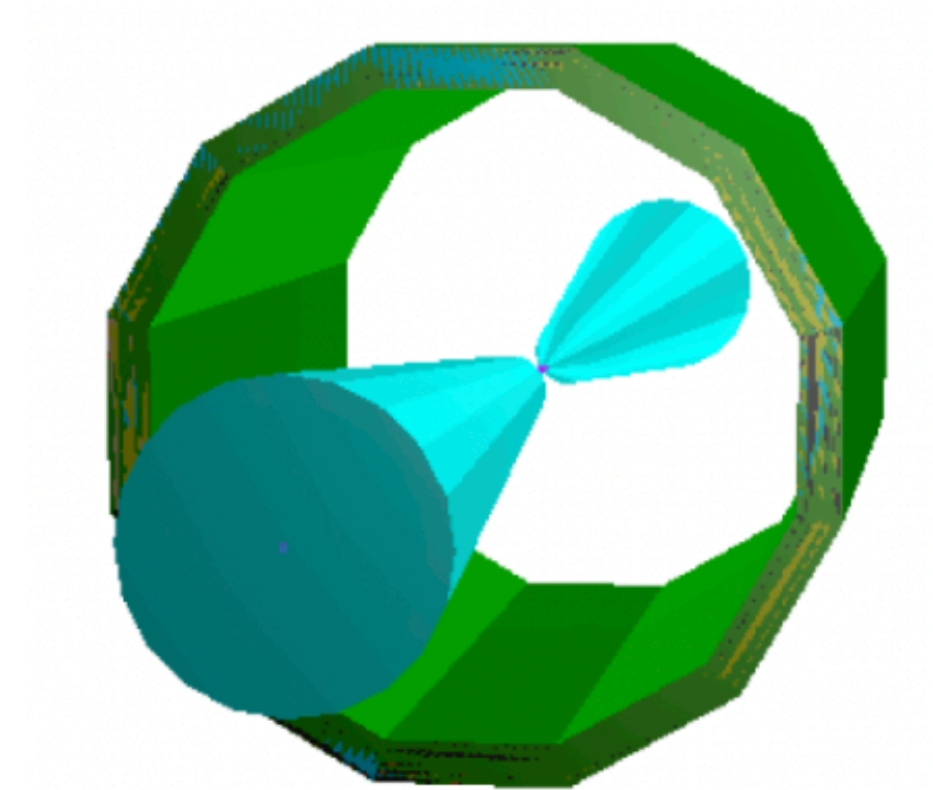
Hybrid calorimetry - how coarse granularity allows us to perform particle ID



Credit: Richard White, MPIK

Our study at the Muon Collider

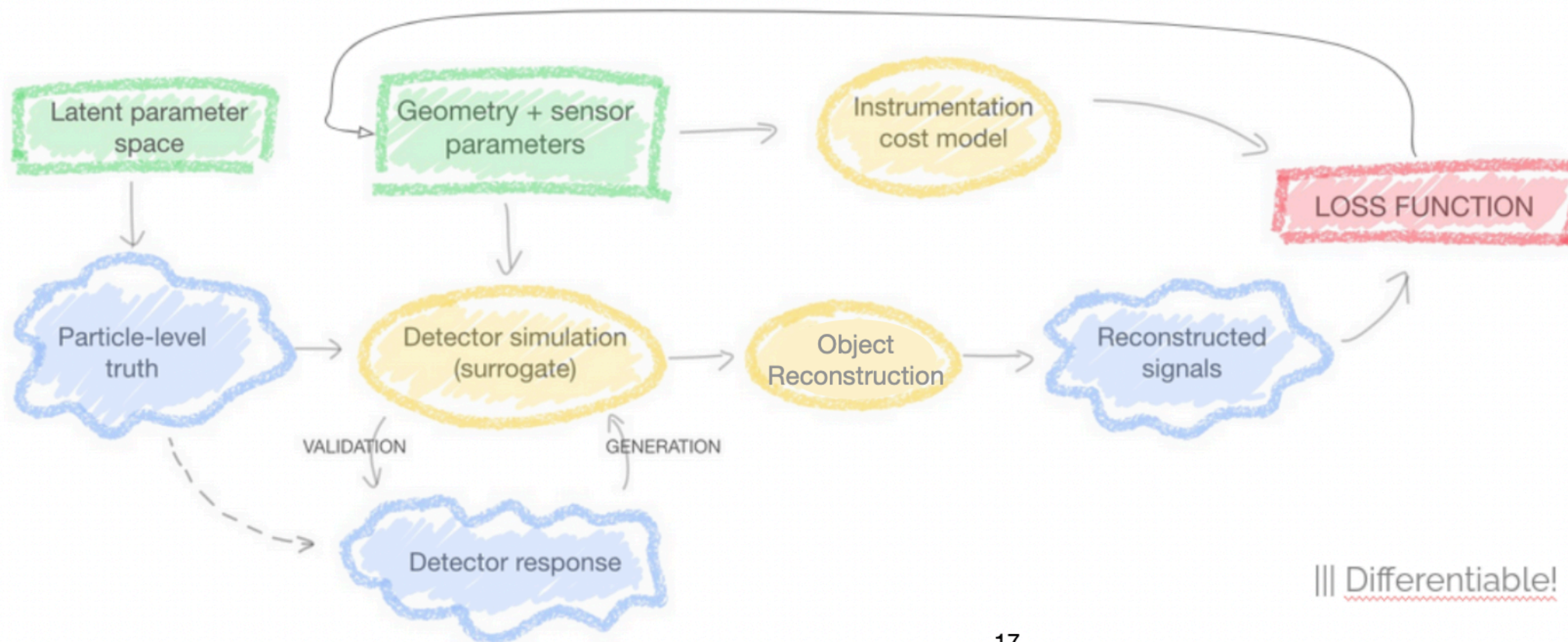
- Development of a full differentiable pipeline to propose an optimized ECal design
- Starting from reference Crilin geometry
- Maximise energy and position reconstruction efficiency (and material budget)



Muon Collider

Optimization Workflow

- End objective: design optimization study approached with AD techniques
- Development of a pipeline to propose an optimal configuration in terms of **signal-to-background discrimination** and instrumentation **cost**



- Based on 3 main core methods
- Provide information encoded in a utility function
- Minimized using AD libraries (PyTorch, Tensorflow)

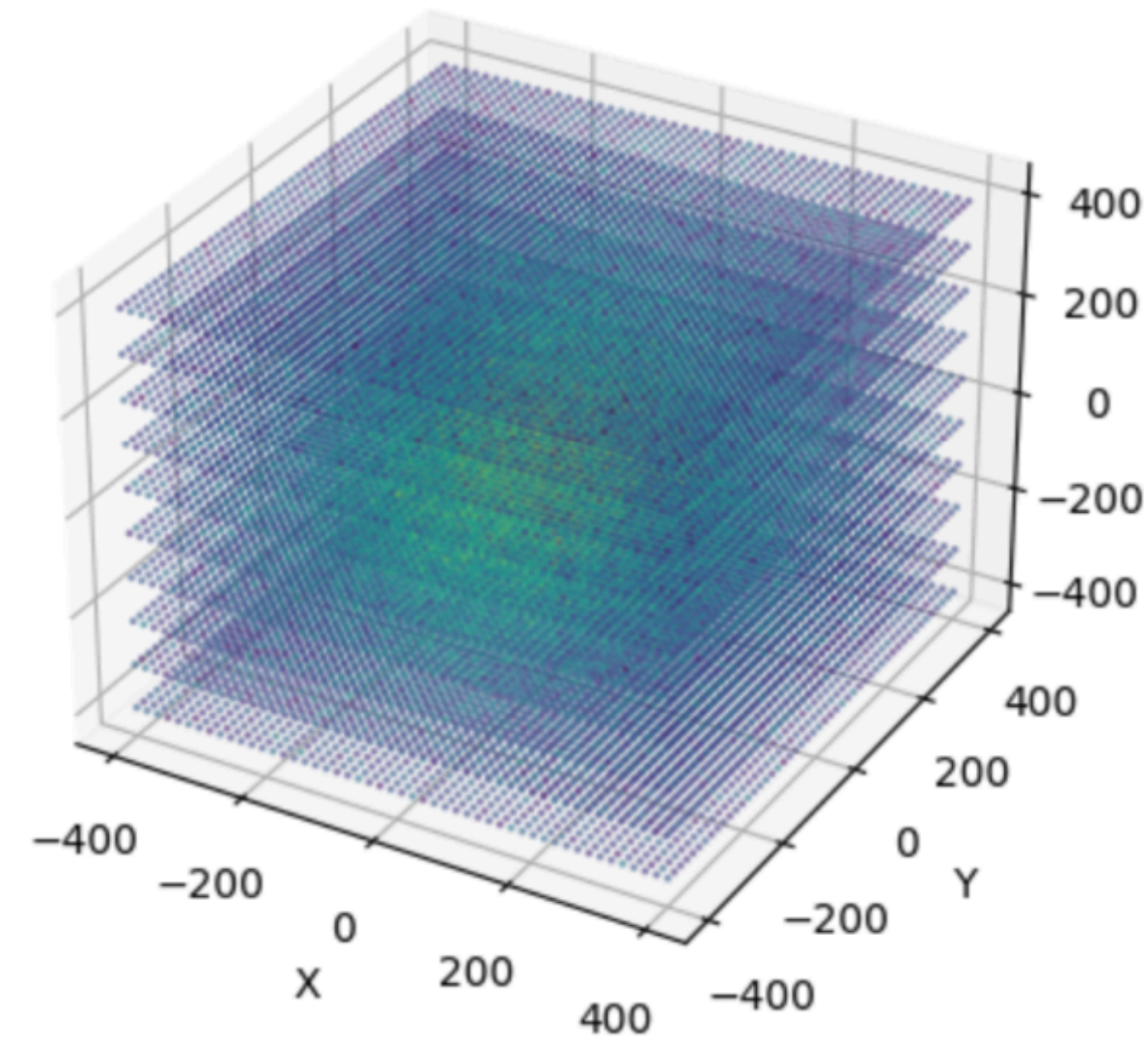
Pipeline

A toy model

- Idea: represent calorimeter as a grid. Optimize the spacing ($\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z$) between the points.
- Initialize the **geometry**: 10 layers of 80x80 pixels
- **Simulation**: evaluate a distribution in each grid point
 - 3D gaussian with $\mu_x = \mu_y = \mu_z = 0$, $\sigma_x = \sigma_z \neq \sigma_y$
- **Reconstruction**: infer parameters of the distribution from the grid
 - Use sample mean and standard deviation estimators $\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma}$
- **Loss**: Mean-squared-Error for gaussian parameters + regularizer to prevent collapse towards 0:

$$\sum_{i=x,y,z} (\hat{\mu}_i - \mu_i)^2 + (\hat{\sigma}_i - \sigma_i)^2 + \frac{1}{\Delta x_i^2}$$

Initial spacing: [1.0 1.0 1.0]



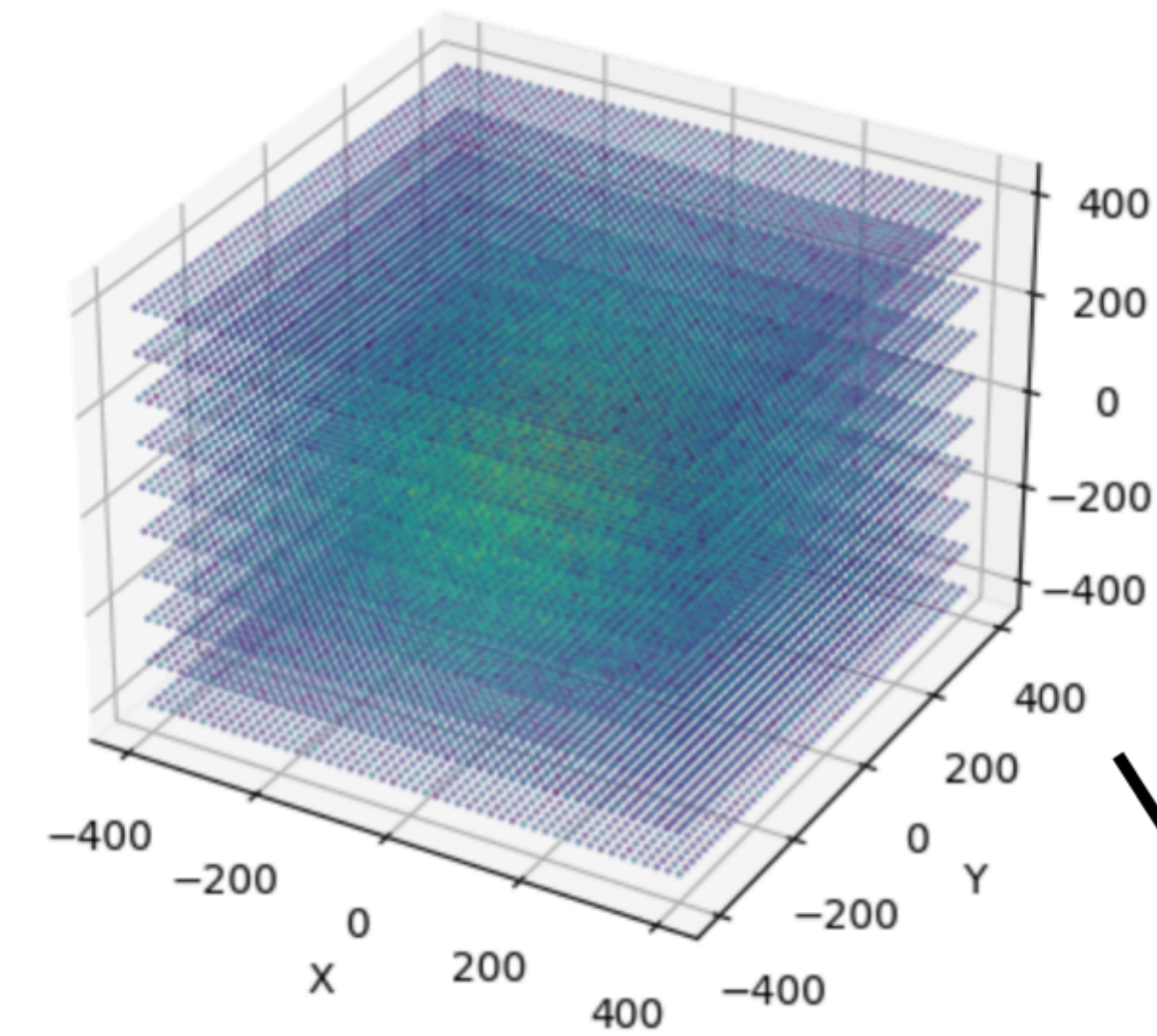
```
sigma_x = 100.  
sigma_y = 120.  
sigma_z = 100.
```

Pipeline

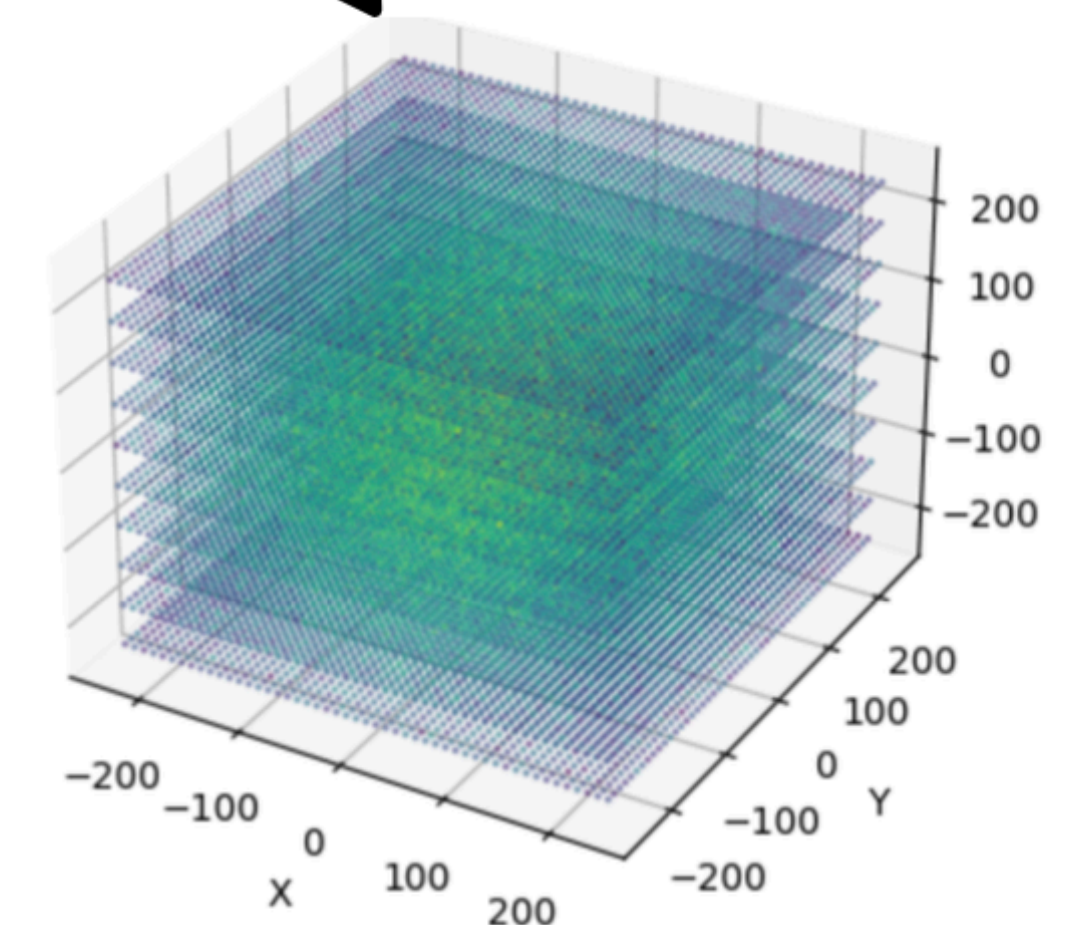
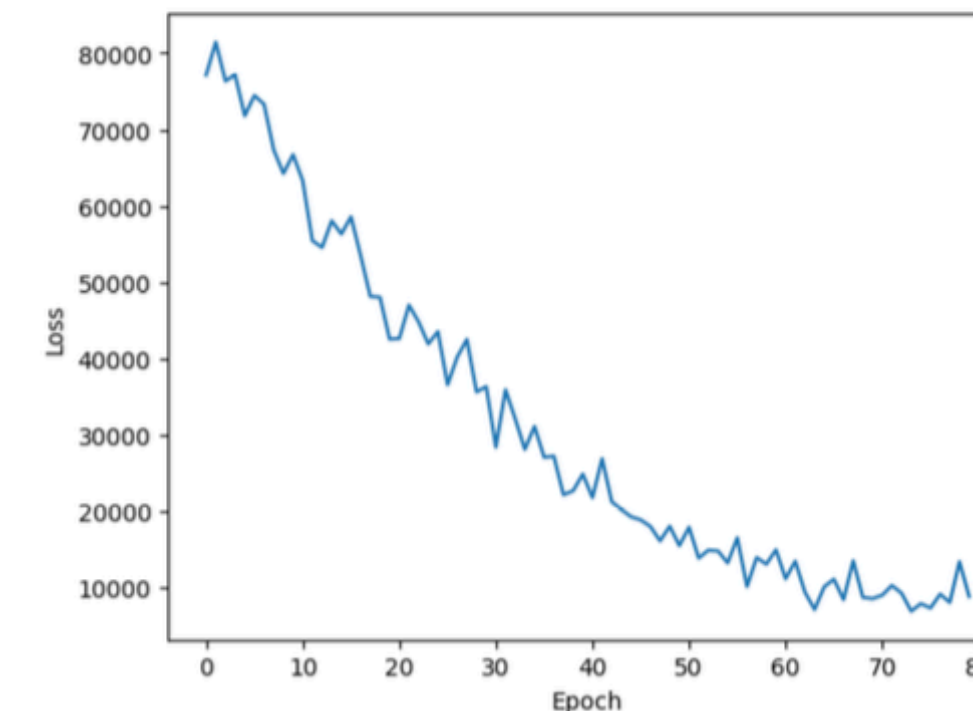
A toy model

- Use Automatic Differentiation to find $(\Delta x, \Delta y, \Delta z)$ that **minimize** the loss
- Using proposed parameters, the grid adapts to the dimension of the gaussian ball
- Asymmetry in sigmas reflected by **different spacing values**

Initial spacing: [1.0 1.0 1.0]



100 epochs
Lr = 0.001

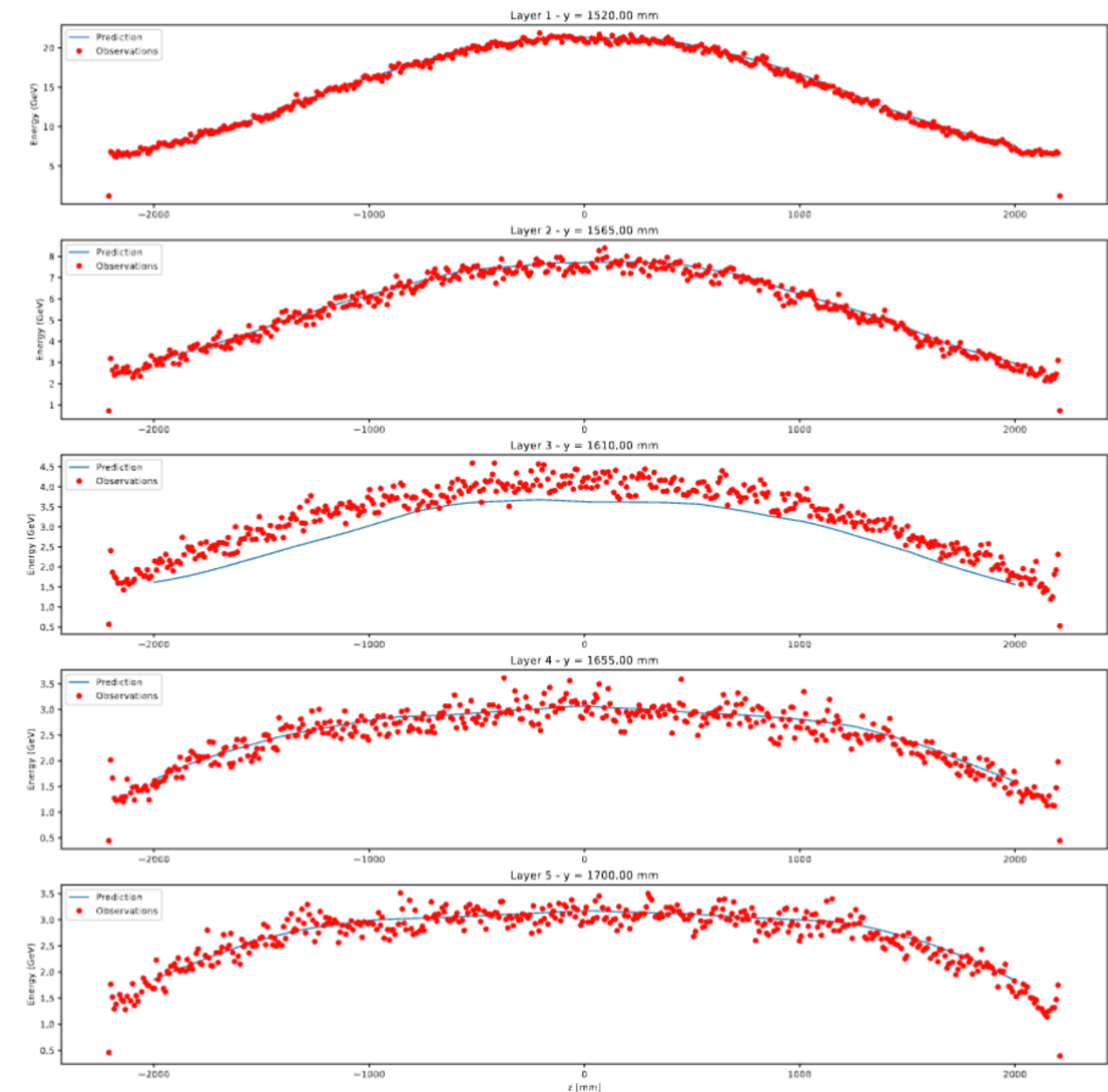
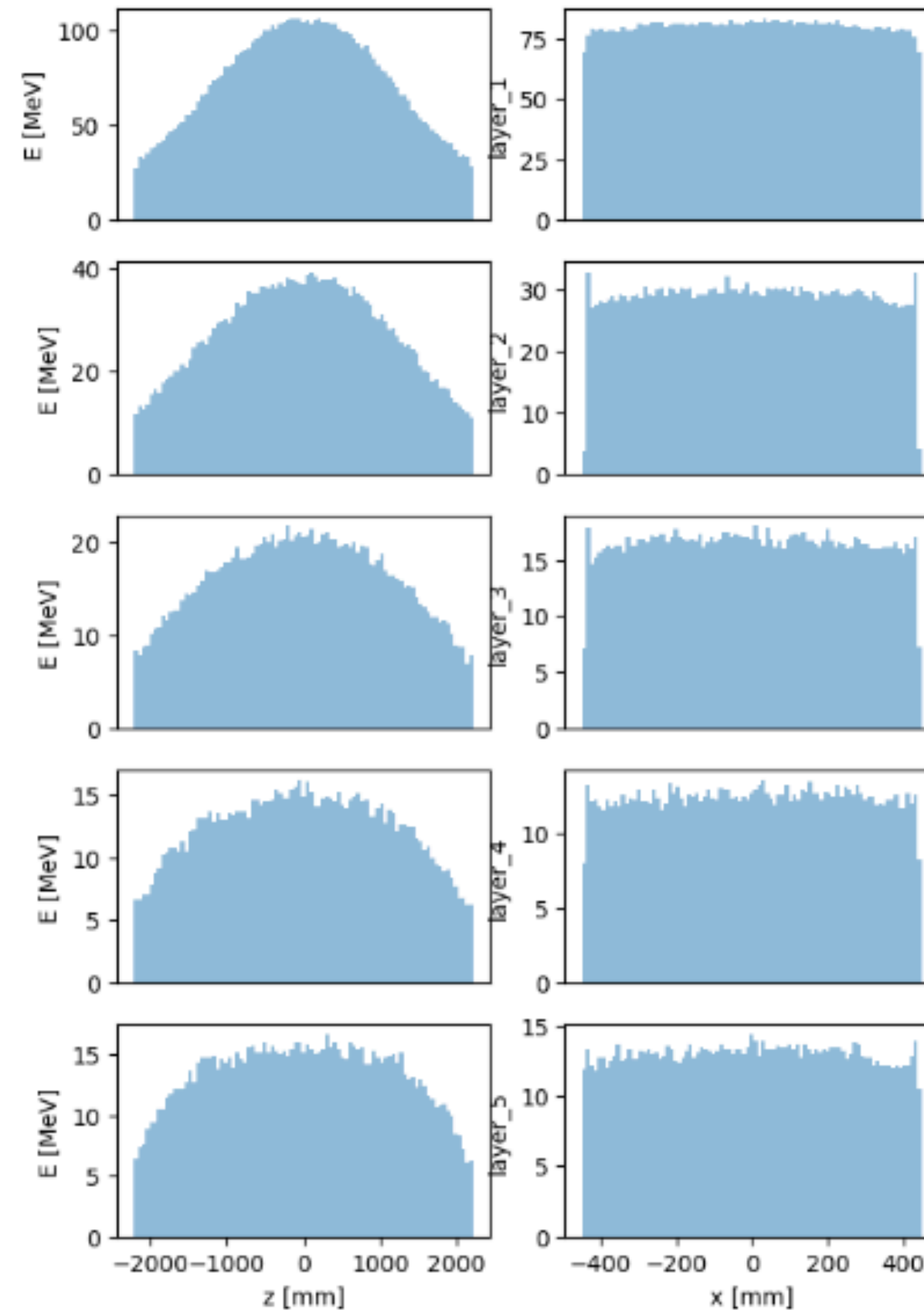


Final spacing: [0.47563136 0.5433373 0.44885612]

Surrogates

BIB generator

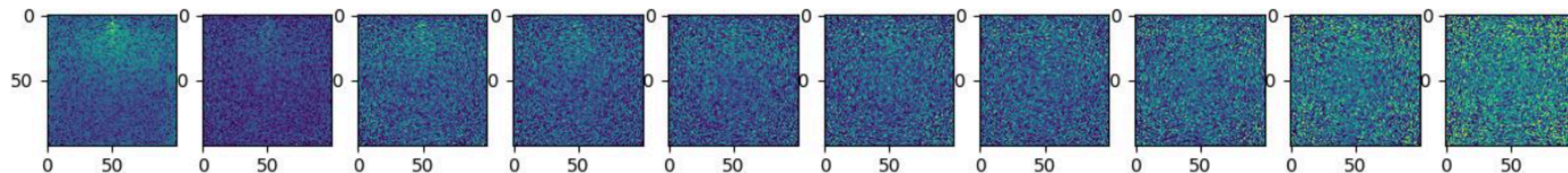
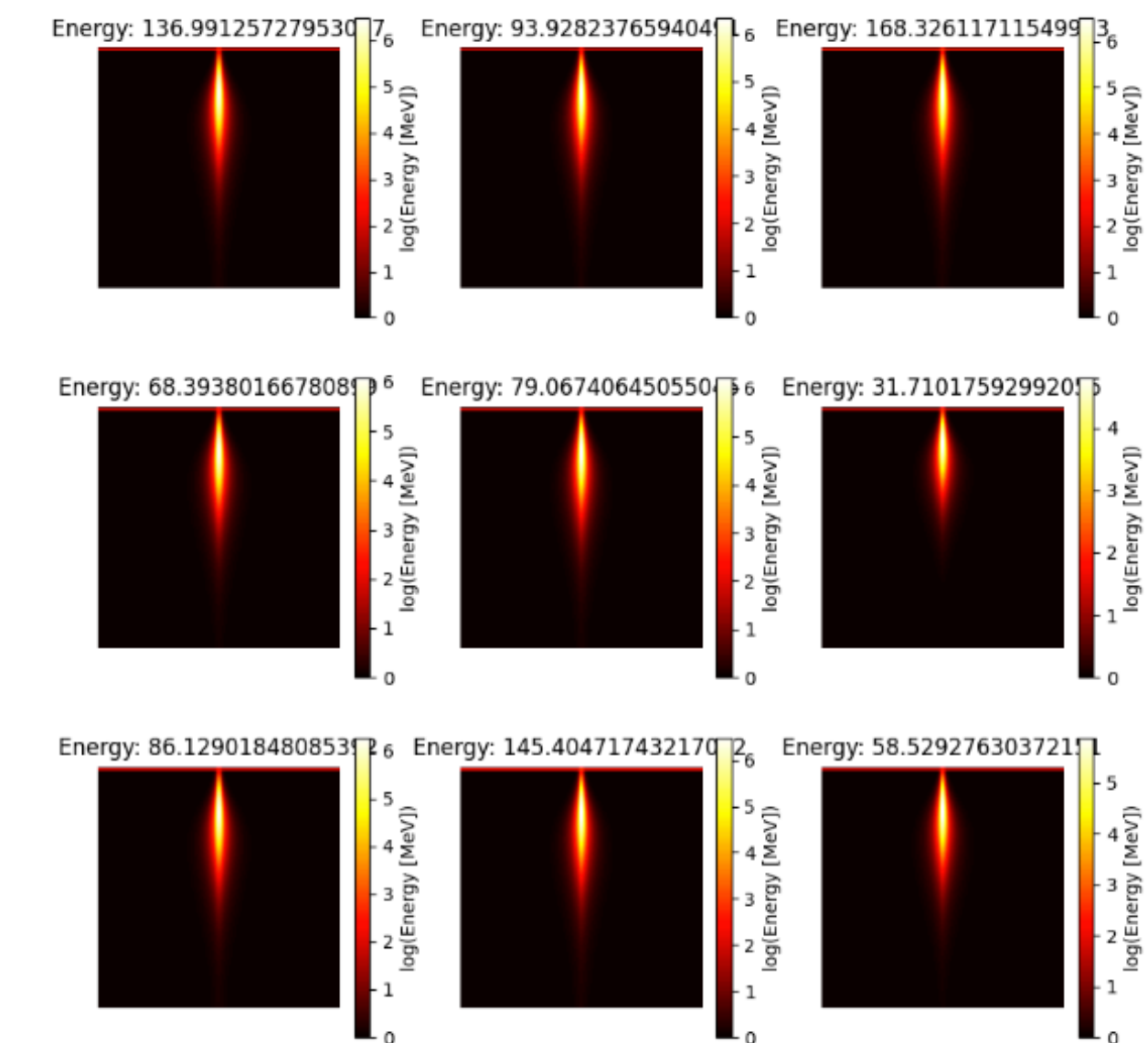
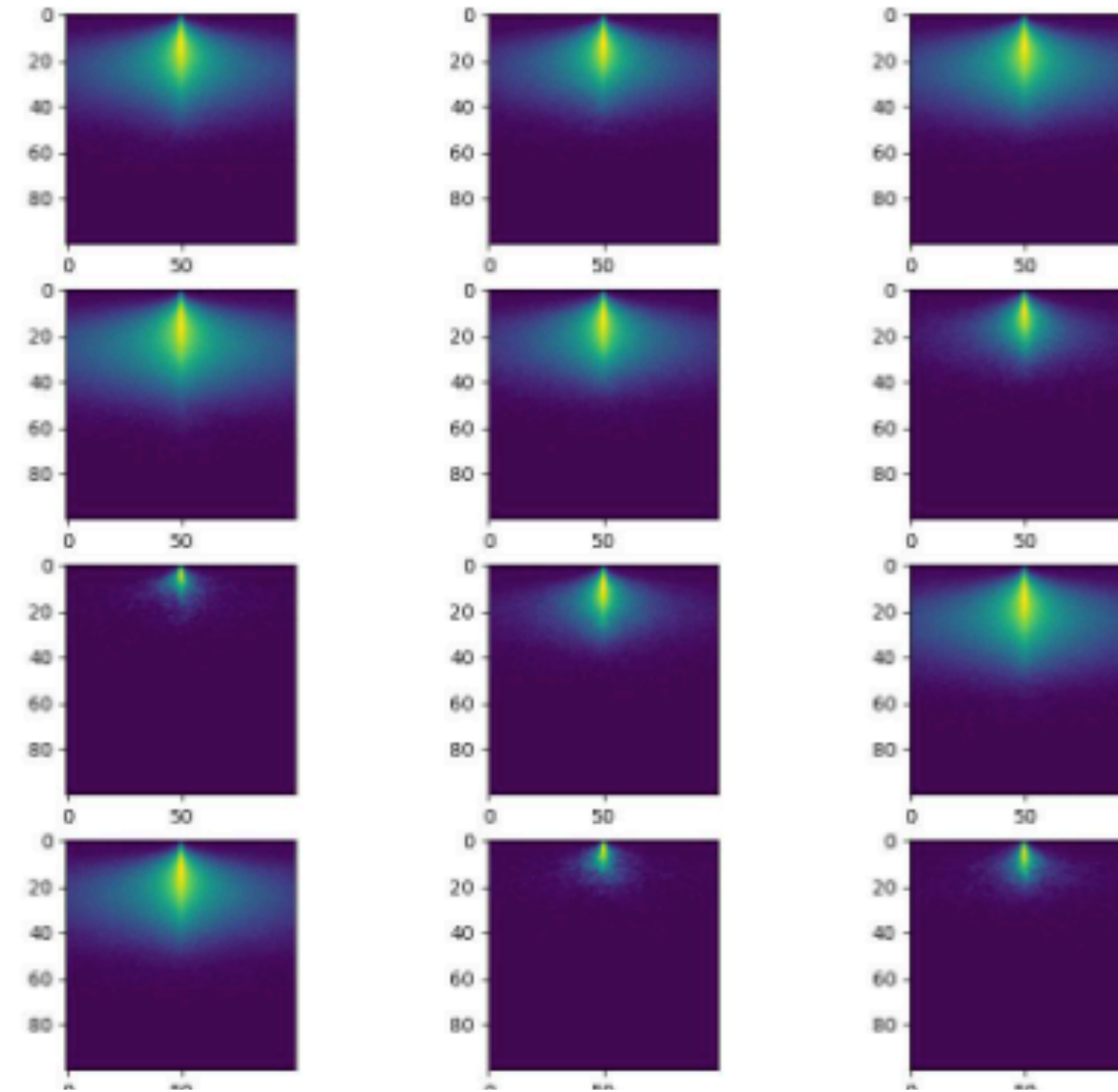
- Isolated a single wedge, with 1.5TeV BIB event
- Trained a Neural Network to replicate BIB flux on each wedge
- Possibility for intra-wedge interpolation to be able to resolve smaller crystals



Surrogates

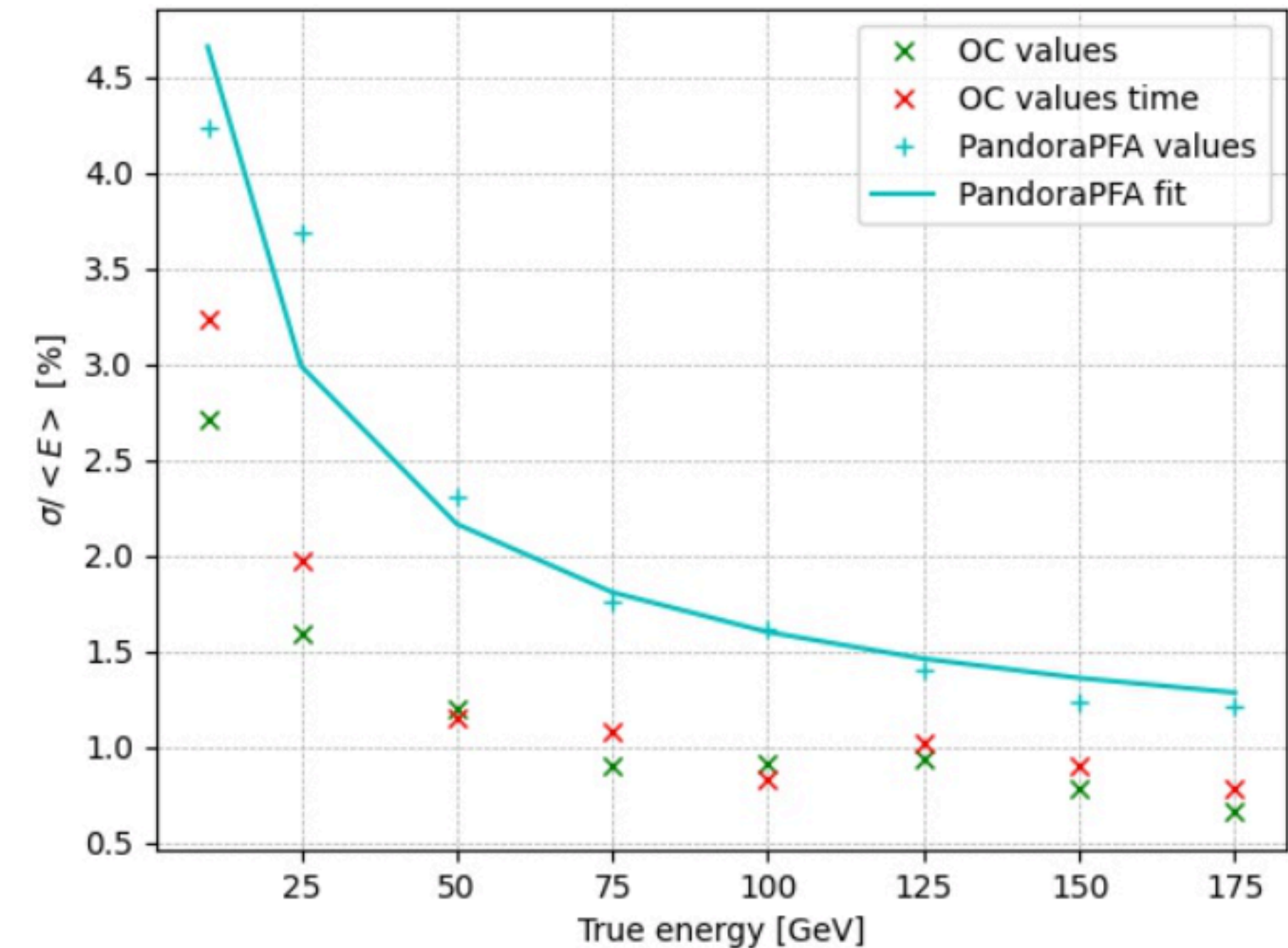
Shower generation

- Generated a set of monochromatic photon events with Geant4
- Fitting images to differentiable functions to describe showers
- Also, training of a DNN in progress



Reconstruction

- Reconstruction based on DeepJetCore, a Graph Neural network developed originally for the HGCal of CMS to perform clustering on jets
- Adapted for our single-photon case
- Compared reconstruction resolution with respect to traditional algorithm (Pandora+ParticleFlow)

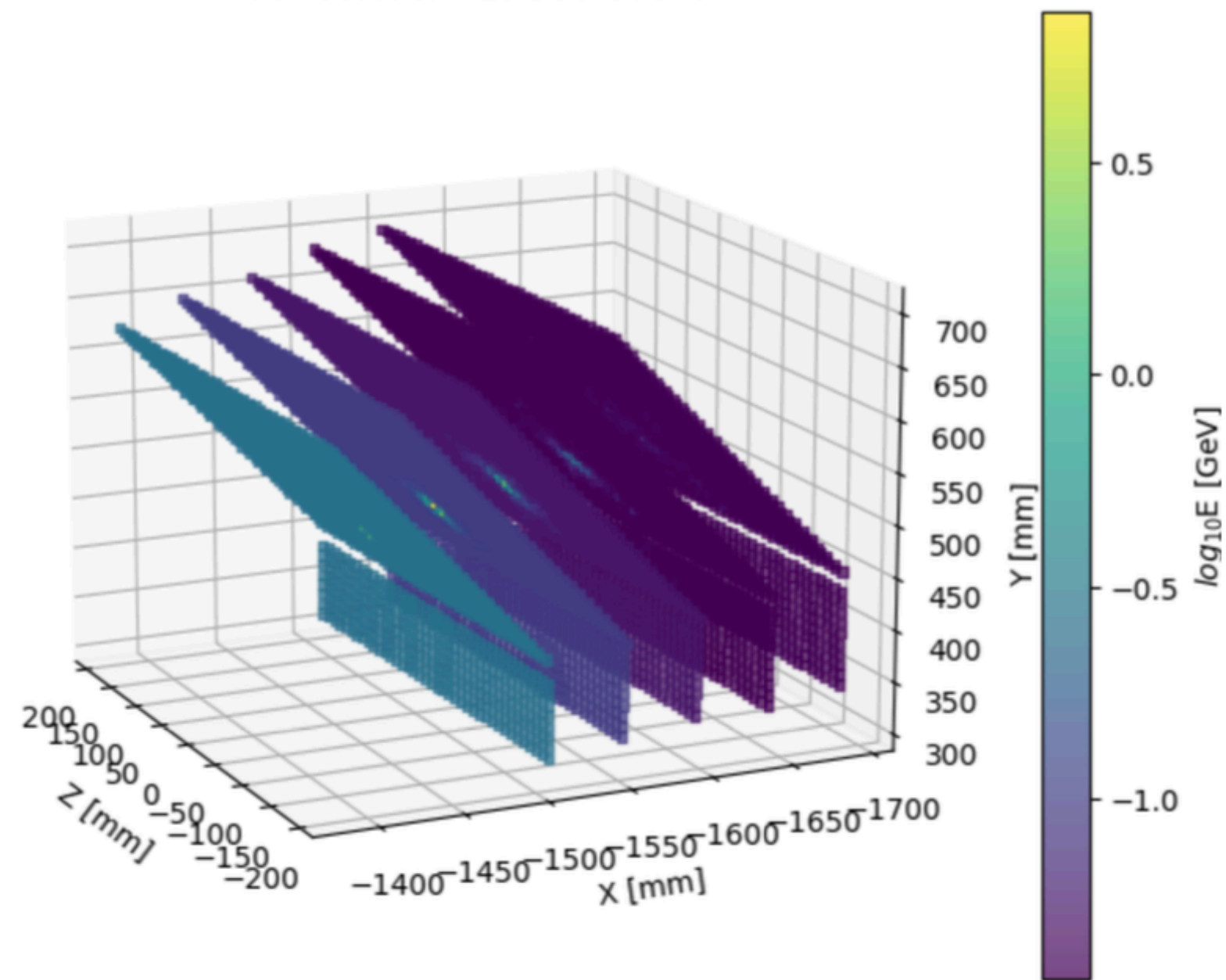


Reconstruction

Signal photons

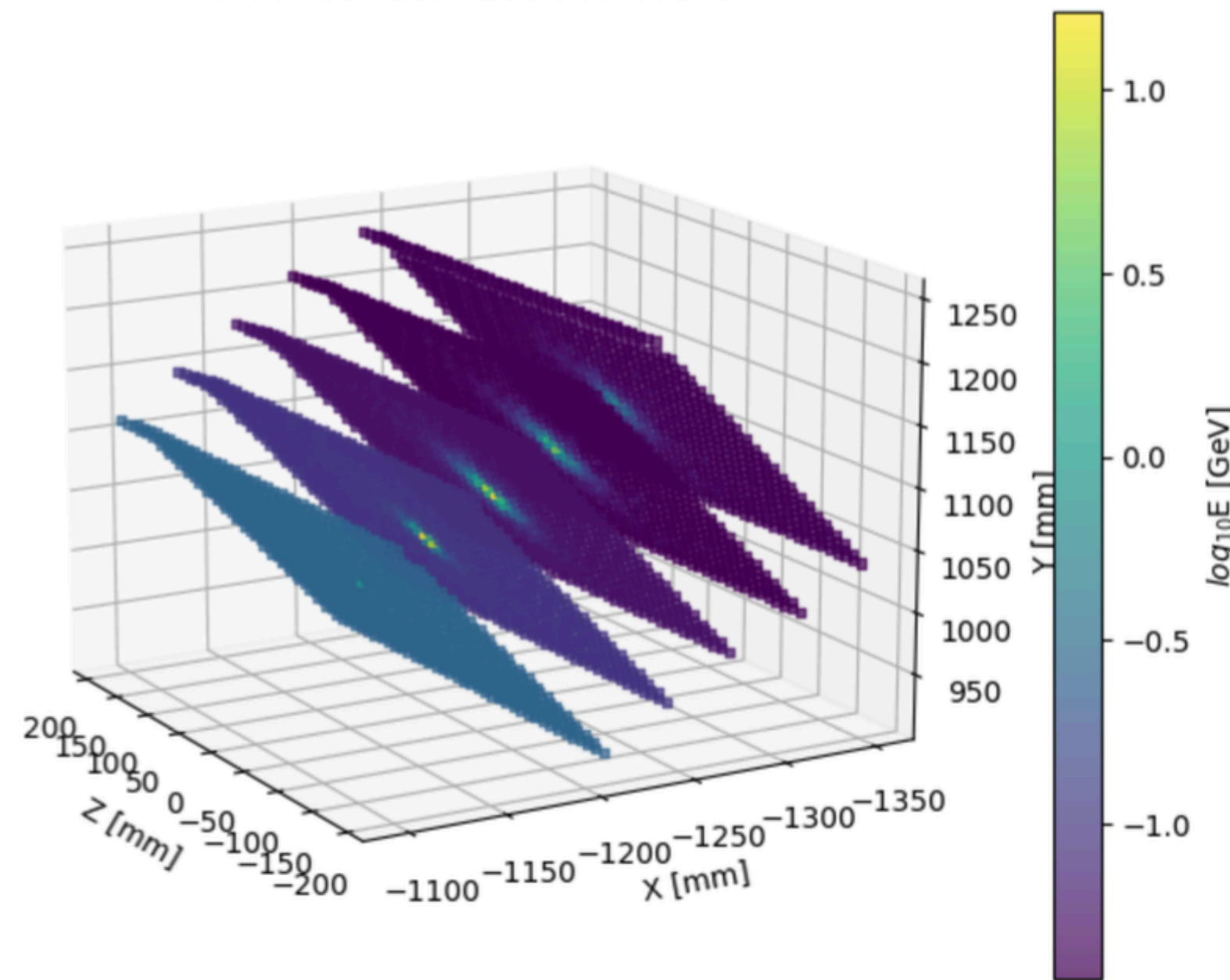
Overlay of 1.5 TeV BIB and single-photon events generated with Geant4

MuonCollider - 25GeV event



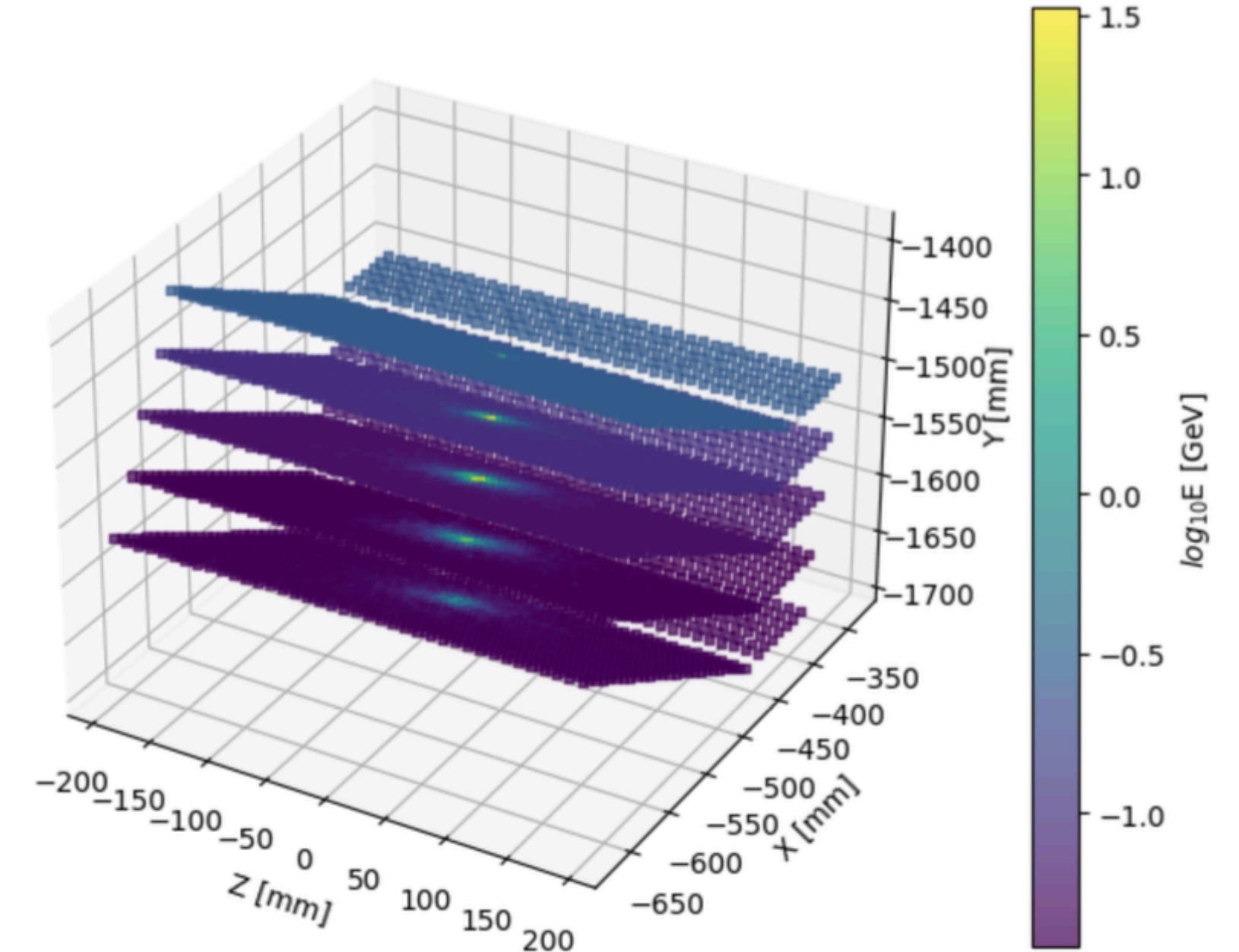
$\phi=0.38\text{rad}$

MuonCollider - 100GeV event



$\phi=0.75\text{rad}$

MuonCollider - 175GeV event



$\phi=-1.91\text{rad}$

Summary

- Developed and tested surrogates
- Developed basic pipeline
- Need to finish implementation of all elements and run full simulation
- Final results TBA!

Backup

Muon Collider

OC: Energy reconstruction

- Primary **energy** inferred by summing the energy deposits for **signal-labeled hits**
- **Degrades at lower energies**, where signal and BIB deposits become comparable
- To **evaluate resolution**, fit to a CrystalBall function. Extract gaussian parameters for mean and std.

$$f(x; \alpha, n, \bar{x}, \sigma) = N \cdot \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), & \text{for } \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma} > -\alpha \\ A \cdot \left(B - \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma}\right)^{-n}, & \text{for } \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma} \leq -\alpha \end{cases}$$

