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Optical physics in Celeritas Status of an upcoming capability

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Celeritas: an overview

Using next-generation computing to accelerate HEP's hardest simulations

- GPU optimized, CPU reproducible
- Full-fidelity Monte Carlo detector simulation
- Automated Geant4 integration (geometry, physics, SD) CELERITAS

• Open source and actively seeking collaborators





Nvidia H100 GPU @Nvidia



Optical physics for scintillation detectors

- Required for numerous experiments
 - Dark matter (LZ)
 - Neutrino physics (DUNE, SBND), LEGEND
 - R&D (Calvision)
- Thousands of Cherenkov/scintillation photons per step
- Geant4 optical physics is notoriously slow
 - Current workaround: optical "maps"
 - Future requirement: high-fidelity







Celeritas optical physics strategy

- Platform portable (CPU, Nvidia, AMD) always
- Separate tracking loop from main particles
 - Vast numbers of tracks, often few steps per track
 - Physics and detectors at surface crossings
 - Reuse core Celeritas components: geometry, etc.
- Progressive integration complexity
 - 1. Emit via Cherenkov/scintillation from Celeritas EM loop
 - 2. Standalone "optical map" application
 - 3. Offload photons produced from Geant4 optical physics
 - 4. Replace Geant4 optical physics processes







Planned physics capabilities

✓Optical generation

- ✓ Cherenkov emission
- ✓ Scintillation
- Volumetric optical physics
 - ✓ Absorption
 - ✓ Rayleigh scattering
 - Wavelength shifting
- Surface optical physics





Optical loop structure

- Steps generate "distributions"
 - Currently, Cherenkov and scintillation
 - Small struct with all data needed to sample optical photons (number of photons, time, step length, material...)
 - More efficient than generating and transferring many individual tracks
- Distributions generate tracks
 - Distributions transfer to device/optical loop
 - Generate photon tracks from distributions
 - Transport optical photons
 - Collect and send back hits





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Optical material/model properties

- Imported from Geant4 material properties
 - Photon-creating process data: scintillation spectra
 - Photon model data: Rayleigh, wavelength shifting (WLS)
 - Energy-dependent mean free path (MFP)
 - Material data: index of refraction
- Future work: open source material database

**
* Store basic properties for different scintillation
*
* Fast/intermediate/slow/etc scintillation components
* particle- and material-dependent spectra, as well a
*/
struct ImportScintComponent
double yield_frac{}; //!< Fraction of total scint
double lambda_mean{}; //!< Mean wavelength [len]
double lambda_sigma{}; //!< Standard deviation of
double rise_time{}; //!< Rise time [time]
double fall_time{}; //!< Decay time [time]</pre>





Geometry for photon transport

- ORANGE: Oak Ridge Advanced Nested Geometry
 - Originally developed for reactor engineering applications
 - Ported to GPU (Nvidia, AMD, CPU) in 2021
 - Represents volumes as quadric surfaces + CSG
- GPU-optimized: low divergence
- Automatic conversion of Geant4 geometry
- Biggest shortcoming (no inherent "safety distance") doesn't matter for photons







Proof-of-concept performance: photon generation

- Single 10 MeV electron primary in a LAr sphere
 - Roughly 300 million optical photons total
 - AMD EPYC 7532 (32 core) vs Nvidia A100
- Only generating optical (scintillation + Cherenkov) photons, not tracking
 - celer-sim (standalone Celeritas): kill the optical photons immediately
 - celer-g4 (Geant4 front end): immediately kill optical photons via user tracking action

	CPU threads	Runtime (s)
Geant4	1	204.5
Celeritas CPU	1	99.3
Celeritas CPU (OMP)*	64	5.7
Celeritas GPU	1	1.3

*OpenMP track-level parallelism

150 CPU : 1 GPU performance tracks with previous results





Conclusions and future work

- Celeritas has lofty goals
 - High performance
 - Platform portable
 - Feature parity with Geant4 (and beyond)
- Still a work in progress
- Performance results are promising
- Initial volumetric physics by end-of-year
- Full surface physics by mid-2025





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<u>Code</u>



Documentation



Publication

