GFLASH – parameterised electromagnetic shower in CMS

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CHEP06, 13 – 17 February 2006, Mumbai, India
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I. Short introduction to GFLASH shower parameterisation
**Problem:**
- Full simulation of pp events at the LHC (14 TeV) is very time consuming (O(minutes/event)) *
- Much CPU time is spent in simulating electromagnetic shower

**Aim:** Speed up full detector simulation in CMS (and other experiments) in the electromagnetic calorimeter

**A Solution:** GFLASH package (used in H1):
substitutes full tracking of high energy electrons/positrons in electromagnetic shower inside the ECAL with a parameterised shower profile

- > significant gain in speed, not much sacrifice in precision

*Detector simulation based on Geant4*
Spatial energy distribution of electromagnetic showers is given by three probability density functions:

\[ dE(r) = Ef(t) dtf(r) rf(\phi) d\phi \]

In \( \phi \) the energy is assumed to be distributed uniformly: \( f(\phi) = 1 / 2\pi \)

The longitudinal profile is described by a gamma distribution:

\[ f(t) = \left< \frac{1}{E} \frac{dE}{dt} \right> = \frac{(\beta t)^{(\alpha-1)} \beta e^{(-\beta t)}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \]

The average radial energy profile can be described by (with \( 0 \leq p \leq 1 \)):

\[ f(r) = \left< \frac{1}{dE(t)} \frac{dE(r, t)}{dr} \right> = p \frac{2rR_{C(ore)}^2}{(r^2 + R_{C(ore)}^2)^2} + (1 - p) \frac{2rR_{T(ail)}^2}{(r^2 + R_{T(ail)}^2)^2} \]
II. Parameterisation a la GFLASH in Geant4
(CMS Contribution to Geant4)

Starting point: GFLASH package from H1, written in Fortran and working within the framework of GEANT3 (also Fortran)

Work done:
- Equations and parameters from GFLASH implemented in C++
- Complete object oriented redesign of the original package and integration of main ideas into the Geant4 framework
- Tests of the performance within the Geant4 framework in simple and complex use cases
- New implementation of 'GFLASH' (with original parameter) now available in Geant4.7.0 (geant4/parametrisations/gflash in g4 repository)*
  - Example showing how to use GFLASH library included (geant4/examples/extended/parameterisations/gflash in g4)*

- Detailed studies / comparisons whether shower parametrization concepts used in GEANT3 still works in Geant4

Some technical details

- **The Parameterisation is assigned to a G4LogicalVolume (in version 4.7)** which is called the 'Parameterisation envelope'.

- **Energies and regions to parameterise:**
  if a shower is below a (user defined) minimum energy or not fully contained (= 95 %) in envelope -> full simulation.

- **For showers starting before the calorimeter:**
  particles are tracked with full simulation until they reach the calorimeter volume, then they are parameterised one by one if they satisfy the conditions.
  When a fully contained secondary is produced it is parameterised as well.

- **Photons:**
  as soon as they produce e±/ pair, they are parameterised if they satisfy the dynamic conditions.

- **Critical regions:**
  critical geometrical regions can be excluded from the parameterisation.
CPU time of full Geant 4.7.0 simulation and shower parameterisation for a single electron (Pentium III @ 1Ghz) in an PbWO$_4$ cube:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electron Energy</th>
<th>Time / event full simulation</th>
<th>Time / event GFLASH</th>
<th>Speed-up Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 GeV</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 GeV</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 GeV</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>67.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 GeV</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>102.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 GeV</td>
<td>9.37</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>117.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 GeV</td>
<td>46.50</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>149.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 GeV</td>
<td>91.75</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>162.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results impressing

**NEWS for Geant 4.8.0:**
- GFLASH based parameterisation for sampling calorimeter now available
- GFLASH based library ported to new region based concept: G4LogicalVolume -> G4Region as Envelop for parameterisation
III. Shower parametrization in CMS
Full integration of shower parameterisation into simulation framework of CMS (OSCAR)

- Parameterisation is triggered in the CMS barrel and endcap calorimeter
- Detailed comparisons between full and fast simulation in PbWO$_4$ were performed

- As Test Setup for shower shape comparisons a modified version of the Geant4 example has been chosen:
  It is a simplified model of CMS ECAL module - a cube of 10 x 10 PbWO4 crystals
  the model is technically easy to handle and simulation studies on this simple geometry save a lot of CPU time

Assumptions:
- Results obtained on this model can be transferred to the CMS calorimeter and its simulation with OSCAR
- (Thin) aluminium matrix between crystals is not simulated in the model and ignored for computation of material dependent parameters
Details of Test Setup

**Tested scenarios:**
- The performance on the model is independent of the angle between the electron trajectory and the calorimeter surface.
- The performance is equally good near the crystal borders and get worse only if one shoots exactly in the crack.
- The magnetic field does not have a significant influence.

**General observation:** Parameterisations tuned on GEANT3 may need retuning to get sufficient agreement with G4, especially for the radial profiles.

In CMS case:
- Longitudinal profile acceptable:
- Radial profile not correctly described, too much energy in shower core;

**Idea:** Introduce correction function for the weight function p:

\[
< \frac{1}{dE(t)} \frac{dE(r, t)}{dr} > = f(r) = (p \ast cor) \frac{2r R_{C(ore)}^2}{(r^2 + R_{C(ore)}^2)^2} + (1 - (p \ast cor)) \frac{2r R_{T(air)}^2}{(r^2 + R_{T(air)}^2)^2}
\]
Tuning of the radial profile

\[
\langle \frac{1}{dE(t)} \frac{dE(r, t)}{dr} \rangle = f(r) = \left( p \cdot \text{cor} \right) \frac{2rR_{\text{core}}^2}{(r^2 + R_{\text{core}}^2)^2} \left( 1 - (p \cdot \text{cor}) \right) \frac{2rR_{\text{tail}}^2}{(r^2 + R_{\text{tail}}^2)^2}
\]

Full G4 data

cor is the weight of the radial component as a function of t

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**Tuning** performed on simplified model:

- Plot the radial profile \( t \) times in intervals of one \( X_0 \) for \( 0 < t < n \)
- Fit the radial profile function in each longitudinal interval, leaving all parameter fixed and only \( c_0 \) free
- Fit the obtained \( n \) corrections as function of \( t \)
- Look at the energy dependence of the obtained function

-> Improved radial profile description, better agreement for energy distribution in the crystals (too much energy in the central crystal before tuning)

(Energy deposit in hottest crystal before and after tuning)

**OSCAR**

**GFLASH**

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Physics performance

Longitudinal profile

Energy deposit for single electrons (OSCAR) in central crystal

3x3 matrix

Radial profile

$E_{\text{reconstructed}} / E_{\text{generated}}$

-> Agreement on percent level

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Timing performance

Speed-Up in OSCAR_5_0_0 (CMS detector simulation):

- Single Electrons, flat eta distribution, fixed energy, from centre point:
  (Speed-up about the same for gammas)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electron Energy</th>
<th>Speed-up Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 GeV</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 GeV</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 GeV</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 GeV</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Full full LHC events:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Speed-up Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-&gt;4 e, Higgs mass 300 GeV</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADD Gamma (P_T &gt; 1000 GeV) + Graviton</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(numbers of the same order in ATLAS (Barberio et al.))

-> Ongoing effort between ATLAS, CMS and Geant4 to gain more speed up and optimize physics performance
Conclusions and Outlook

Conclusions:
1. GFLASH equations and parameters implemented in C++ inside the framework of Geant4
2. GFLASH library & example for homogeneous calorimeter included in Geant4 release (from Geant 4.7.0 on)
3. Sampling calorimeter parameterisation and new region based concept available from Geant 4.8.0 on
4. Integration of shower parameterisation in the simulation framework of CMS
5. Detailed tests in physics and timing performance on simple and complex geometries
6. Tuning of the radial profile

Outlook:
✓ Combined effort of ATLAS, CMS and Geant4 to still speed the parametrisation
✓ Moving to new G4 concept of using regions instead of logical volumes inside CMS (CMS simulation based at 4.7.0 version at the moment)
✓ Porting GFLASH to the new CMS framework CMSSW
✓ Test Beam comparison inside CMSSW
✓ Long term: more speed-up of full events by parameterising electromagnetic sub shower in hadron calorimeter