

Technical Aspects of Varying Hadronic Model Parameters and Studying Sensitivity of Simulated Results

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(Relatively) Recent Initiative in the HAD Group

- Challenge:
 - how sensitive are Geant4 predictions to the variations of model parameters, and what uncertainties are associated with a Geant4 physics model, or a group of models, involved in simulation and optimization of a detector design
- Current Efforts:
 - Expand model(s) configuration interface(s)
 - Develop set of tools to study the effects of varying model parameters on the simulated results
 - Refine validity of ranges of the model(s) parameters
 - Determine correlations among parameters

People Involved

- Laura Fields
- Krzysztof Genser
- Robert Hatcher
- Michael Kelsey
- Gabriel Perdue
- Hans Wenzel
- Dennis Wright
- Julia Yarba

Configurable Geant4 HAD Models (I)

- PreCompound (since 10.3)
 - 9 configurable parameters and 14 switches
- Bertini (since 10.1)
 - 11 configurable parameters and 5 switches
 - Documentations by Dennis W. (password protected):
https://cdcv.s.fnal.gov/redmine/attachments/download/32147/Bertini_params.pdf
 - Note: documentation covers only 5 parameters and 2 switches
- FTF(P) – work in progress, 1st configuration interface in 10.3.ref08
 - “diffraction” part of FTF for now; baryon projectile as the 1st use case
 - “hadronization” part (string fragmentation) is left for later
 - 18 configurable parameters and 4 switches
 - Documentation by Vladimir U.:
<http://geant4.web.cern.ch/geant4/UserDocumentation/UsersGuides/ForToolKitDeveloper/html/ch03s05.html#sect.ExtFuncHadPhys.ChangeFTFParam>

Configurable Geant4 HAD Models (II)

- Configuration interfaces:
 - PreCompound – classical C++ interface (get/set)
 - Bertini – G4UI-based interface, in transition to newly implemented G4HadronicDeveloperParameters
 - FTF – C++ interface based on G4HadronicDeveloperParameters
- G4HadronicDeveloperParameters - Tatsumi's presentation in 6A
- All changes of parameters must be made very early in the application code, and the state should be "PreInit"
- Unique configuration vs multiple configurations:
 - Currently, multiple configurations of PreCompound and Bertini are possible
 - However, G4HadronicDeveloperParameters limits it to "one round of change per job" which directly applies to FTF

Software to Study Effect of Parameters Variations

- Simulation with multiple configurations of Geant4 model(s) in the multi-parameters space
 - Process-level or based on a physics list
- Collective analysis of multiple variants of the resulting physics observables and simultaneous benchmarking vs relevant experimental datasets (one or many, as applicable)
 - Programmatic (C++) access to the DoSSiER, to extract experimental data
- Based on Art Framework: <http://art.fnal.gov>
 - Flexible run-time configurable workflow
 - Easy to extend configuration interface
 - Multiple instances of the same component can run in the same job
 - Comprehensive bookkeeping (ROOT-based)
 - E.g. we can keep track of model and parameters, metadata (beam, energy/momentum, target,...) + physics observables of interest
 - Modular, easy to extend software design

Using Professor Tuning Toolkit (I)

- “Scans” by a single parameter are a good starting point and give a reasonable feel what what parameters are “sensitive” and where
- However, understanding correlations of parameters is only possible in the multi-parameters space
- Hence, enters Professor: <http://professor.hepforge.org>
 - “Fundamentally, the idea of Professor is to reduce the exponentially expensive process of brute-force tuning to a scaling closer to a power law in the number of parameters, while allowing for massive parallelisation and systematically improving the scan results by use of a deterministic parameterisation of the generator's response to changes in the steering parameters.” – from Professor’s web site
 - A set of parameters $P_i = \{x_i, y_i, z_i, \dots\}$ is a “point” in the multi-parameter space
 - Randomly sample multi-parameter space
 - For each P_i simulate data combinatorics: beam \times energy \times target ...
 - Derived quantities are histograms
 - Each simulated (histogram) bin content is $f(P_i)$ - polynomial approximation
 - Fit experimental data with $f(P_i)$ to explore sensitivity and coupling of parameters

Using Professor Tuning Toolkit (II)

Number of parameters vs polynomial order vs number of “points”

3 dimensional parameter space:

Polynomial order	Minimum samples
0	1
1	4
2	10
3	20
4	35
5	56
6	84
7	120
8	165
9	220
10	286

20 dimensional parameter space:

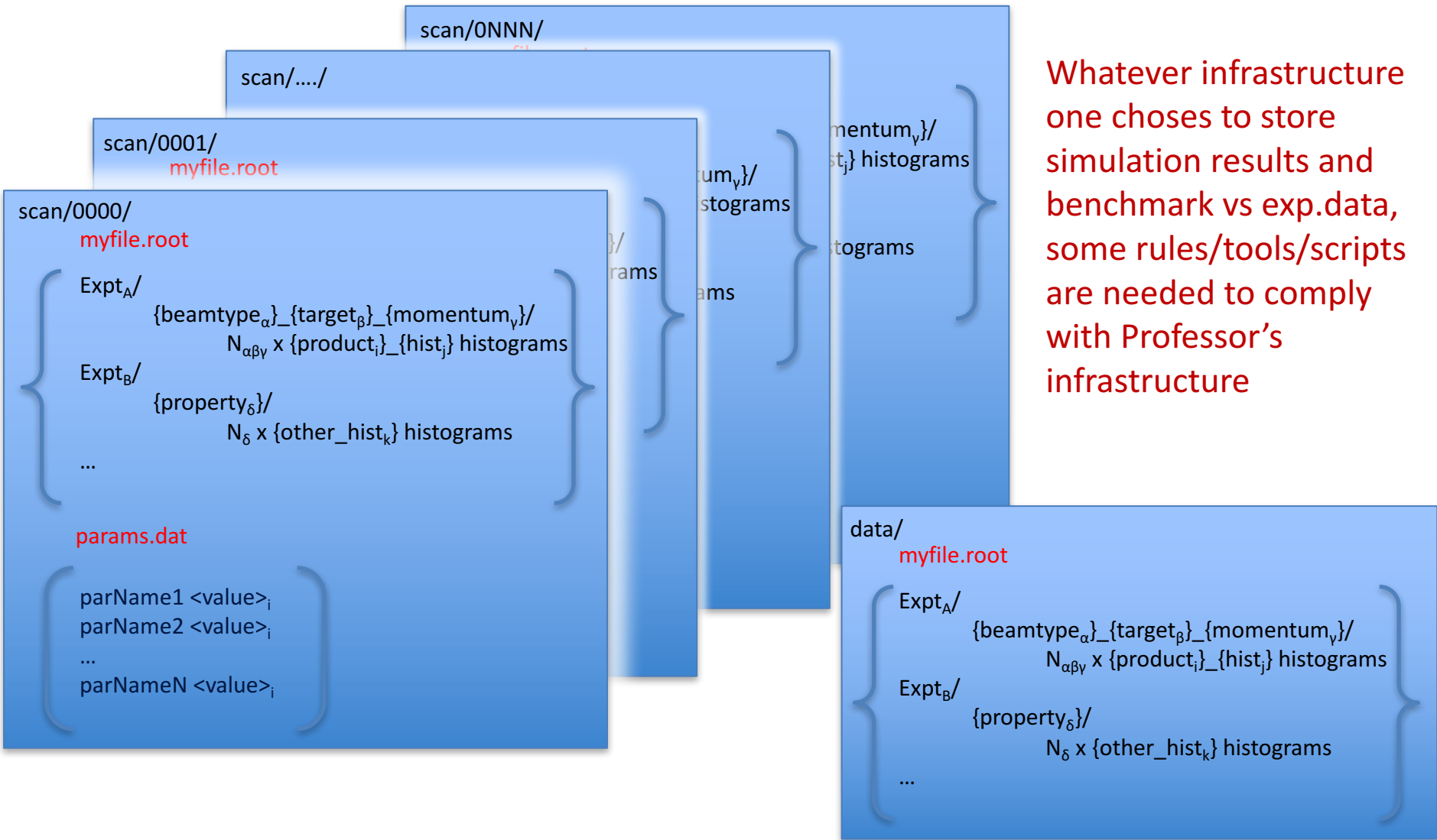
Polynomial order	Minimum samples
0	1
1	21
2	231
3	1771
4	10626
5	53130
6	230230
7	888030
8	3108105
9	10015005
10	30045015

50 dimensional parameter space:

Polynomial order	Minimum samples
0	1
1	51
2	1326
3	23426
4	316251
5	3478761
6	32468436
7	264385836

Hopefully in the range of suggested variations of the parameters the results would be relatively smooth so that we can use low order polynomials

Using Professor Tuning Toolkit (III)



Latest News from Robert Hatcher

- Robert has ran through Professor analysis of pion production in $5\text{GeV}/c \pi^- + \text{Cu}$ simulated with Bertini and compared vs HARP data (only one dataset for now)
- ... and he was able to obtain a PRELIMINARY correlation matrix
- ... which tells that e.g. XSecScale is not correlated to anything else
- It is too early to show any specific numbers into a presentation
- However, it is a encouraging proof of principle

Documentation

- "Internal" documentation exists although it is password-protected because we are not yet ready to share it with general users
- Obviously, anyone in Geant4 can be granted access
- Documentation on the art-based software:
 - https://cdcv.sfnal.gov/redmine/projects/g4mps/wiki/Phase2_App_01052016
- Notes on experience with Professor:
 - <https://cdcv.sfnal.gov/redmine/projects/professor-based-parameter-variation/wiki>

Summary

- As the configuration interfaces to Geant4 HAD models get expanded, we are in the processes of exploring sensitivity of simulated physics observables to the variations of model parameters
- This requires certain infrastructure run multiple variants of a model (or a physics list) and to collect outputs for further comprehensive analysis
- We have implemented a set of tools for this purpose
- Understanding correlations of parameters is an important task that requires analysis in the multi-parameter space and may involve multiple datasets
- We have implemented a set of interface tools to the Professor toolkit and are currently exploring how far we can go with it