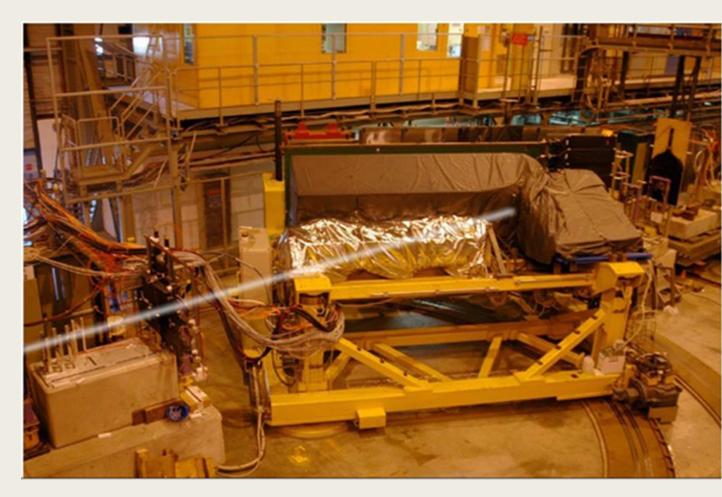


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Outline

- Migration of CMSSW to Geant4 10.4
- Results of TB2006 validation
- Conclusions



Migration of CMSSW to Geant4 10.4

- This is a minor release no interface change compared to Geant4 10.2
 - More clean-up and optimizations
 - Technical fixes
 - Compatible with new compilers (c++11)
 - Integration of each new reference version does not require any change in CMSSW libraries
- More performant geometry in 10.4
 - This is essential for CMS because >50% CPU of the SIM step is spent for tracking in field and geometry
 - G4Box, G4Trap, G4Tubs... cleanup and speedup are in progress
 - G4MultiUnion new approach for complex shapes
 - G4ExtrudedSolid new simplified constructor and faster computations are planned
 - Of concern for HGCal
 - Better interfaces to VecGeom
- Physics models improvements
 - Stable results are required for use 10.4 in 2018 production

Geant4 TB2006 in CMSSW

CMS Notes 2008/025, 2008/034, 2010/007

- CMS collected data with prototype of barrel HCAL and barrel ECAL super- module in the H2 test beam area at CERN during 2006.
- Special action was taken to go down to 1 GeV hadron beam
- Beam particle identification from Cherenkov and TOF detectors
- Measured mean energy deposition, width and energy fractions in ECAL and HCAL
- Geant4 reference tags are integrated inside CMSSW in the ROOT6 branch
 - We switch from 10.4beta -> 10.3ref08 -> 10.3ref09->10.3ref11->10.4cand01
- Recent results are obtained for TB 2006:
 - CMSSW_9_3_4 Geant4 10.2p02
 - CMSSW_10_0_ROOT6_X_2017-11-28-2300 Geant4 10.4cand01
 - Only for FTFP_BERT_EMM (CMS default) Physics List

Conclusions

There is practically no difference between Geant4 10.2p02 and 10.4cand01 calorimeter results

- Marginal improvement for pbar
- Marginal degradation for kaons
- Disagreements between TB2006 data and simulation are stable
 - Pion response in data below 10 GeV is slightly wider than in simulation
 - This provides biased MIP fraction in Ecal for pi- (>10%) and RMS for response when MIP energy in Ecal
 - Pbar mean response is overestimated in simulation (~5%)
 - Kaon mean response is underestimated (~10%)
 - FTF and Bertini models are responsible
 - Improvements are needed for both models