

Status of event biasing & fast simulation



Anna Zaborowska, CERN

on behalf of Generic Processes and Materials WG

24th GEANT4 Collaboration Meeting

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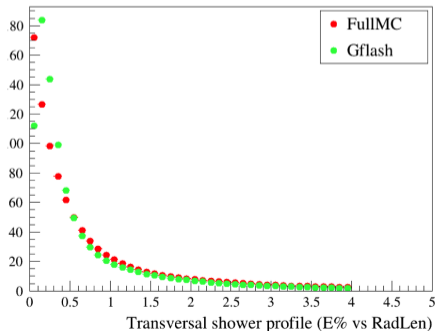
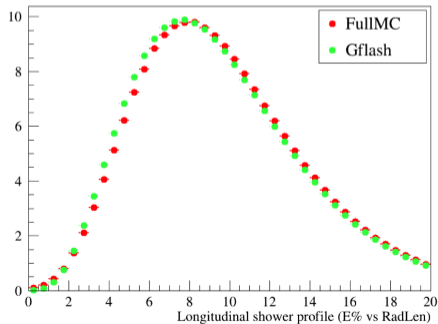
Outline

1. Development/revision of the GFlash parametrisation;
2. Ongoing work on the validation tools for biasing techniques;
3. Occurrence biasing of the charged particles (Woodcock tracking);
4. Example application of generic biasing facilities to non-biasing use-case (ALICE);
5. G4ForceCondition and issue of ExclusivelyForced;

Revision of the GFlash implementation

Igor Semeniov

- Work on code revision started with preparation of validation utilities;
- Preparation of histograms (currently output is not interpreted in any way);
- Almost ready, still improving the messenger, etc.;
- Further extension of existing example (`extended/parametrisation/gflash/`) to sampling calorimeter (on-going);

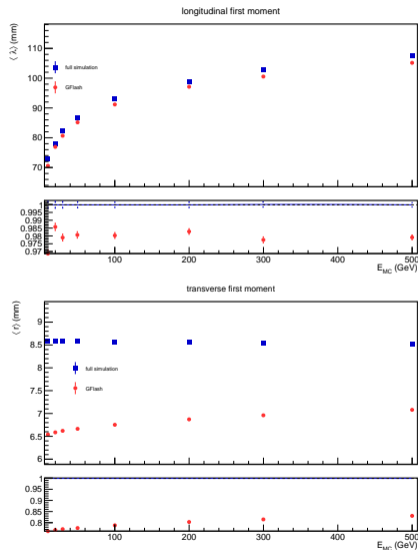


Shower parametrisation

- Based on GFlash [arXiv:hep-ex/0001020](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ex/0001020);
- Parametrisation of electromagnetic cascades:

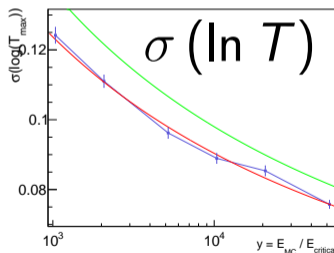
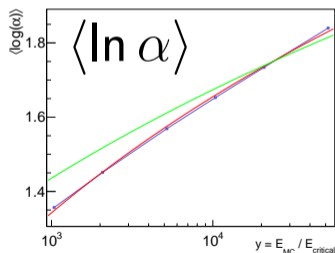
$$dE(\vec{r}) = Ef(t)dtf(r)drf(\varphi)d\varphi$$

- flat distribution in azimuthal angle $f(\varphi) = \frac{1}{2\pi}$
 - $f(t)$ and $f(r)$ parameterised as a function of particle's energy (E) and medium (Z)
 - t and r are expressed in units of X_0 and R_M
 - Parameterised number of created energy deposits
- Limited accuracy - much better longitudinal profile than transverse;
 - More than $100\times$ speed-up;



Shower parametrisation - tuning

- Current parameters extracted for selected materials, granularity, energy, ...
- In GEANT4 parameters are hard-coded
- Re-tuning parameters time-consuming
- Tuning requires following 'recipe', more automated way feasible, being implemented
 - tuned to specific geometry (material, granularity)
 - less parameters (parameters no longer universal, no material dependency)



green line - original parameters
from [arXiv:hep-ex/0001020](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ex/0001020)

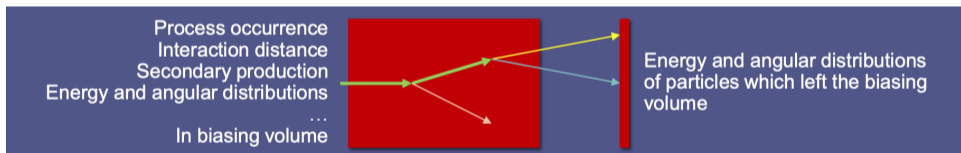
blue points - from full
simulation on Pb

red line - fit to full simulation,
new parameters (no Z
dependency)

Validation tools for biasing techniques

Kyungseop Yoon
(supervised by *A.Zaborowska,*
W.Pokorski)

- Need for verification tool for biasing applications
- Many observables common to various biasing options
- Used as a high-statistics validation (e.g. geant-val) and for development of new techniques



Marc Verderi (23th Collaboration Meeting)

- Started as a generalisation of **biasing**/ examples (importance sampling, weight window biasing in radiation protection)

First results

Event Biasing Example B01

Default output:

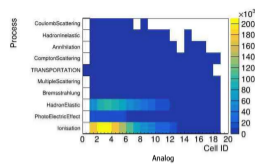
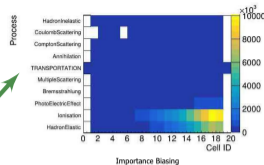
```
-----End of Global Run-----
Number of event processed : 100
=====
```

Volume	Tr.Entering	Population	Collisions	Coll*WGT	Num*WGTedF	FluxWGTedF	Au.Tr.WGT	SL	SLW	SLW_v	SLWE	SLWE_v
cell_00	35	129	35	0.015887	2.62983	1	6193.92	6193.92	37160.5	16289	579.32	
cell_01	149	175	497	0.0188688	4.51875	1	21945.8	21945.8	141137	99167.5	2663.09	
cell_02	200	284	1359	679.5	0.00924091	2.66639	0.5	49501.7	24750.9	224504	69995.4	2074.62
cell_03	295	440	2526	652	0.00538027	1.92865	0.25	81588.5	20971.1	218239	30339	3392.42
cell_04	349	496	2894	361.75	0.00444105	1.64978	0.125	92173.8	11521.7	154576	19008.3	686.479
cell_05	390	550	3468	216.75	0.00312744	1.39716	0.0625	102854	6428.37	109476	8861.46	342.378
cell_06	360	325	3252	101.625	0.00308389	1.34062	0.03125	94757.1	2961.16	48865.4	3969.8	150.695
cell_07	334	514	3062	48.1562	0.00386281	1.49762	0.015625	99823.8	3466	21361.4	2194.63	82.3151
cell_08	297	446	2658	22.3261	0.00381555	1.31973	0.0078125	84864.8	463.006	9118.96	874.991	34.7911
cell_09	272	411	2514	9.80331	0.00269239	1.01579	0.00390625	73276.9	286.238	4509.84	290.759	12.3422
cell_10	254	390	2344	4.57812	0.00287907	1.09141	0.00195312	72294.9	141.201	2305.68	154.108	6.6382
cell_11	252	340	2219	2.16999	0.00255482	1.12982	0.000976562	66024.5	64.4771	1215.83	72.8474	3.10623
cell_12	243	347	2441	1.15189	0.00236057	0.893051	0.000486281	70962	34.6494	592.294	30.9437	1.39815
cell_13	202	302	1526	0.528076	0.00239099	1.04923	0.000441441	59907.3	14.6258	265.618	15.3312	0.635691
cell_14	172	263	1945	0.237427	0.00171936	0.804492	0.00012207	51556.4	6.29351	134.793	5.06308	0.231654
cell_15	149	211	1488	0.098203	0.00162713	0.819761	6.30352e-05	40386.9	2.46502	57.1373	2.02073	0.0929697
cell_16	118	165	1274	0.0388794	0.00126238	0.899531	3.05176e-05	35318.6	1.07794	20.6002	0.969548	0.0438019
cell_17	95	141	810	0.022596	0.00342718	1.26751	1.52589e-05	24405.4	0.37297	5.74955	0.472016	0.0237047
cell_18	63	118	550	0.00439637	0.00319346	1.38816	7.62939e-06	18023.1	0.137505	2.23448	0.17713	0.00713254
cell_19	41	41	0.00019075	0.0152833	2.11464	7.62939e-06	6161.48	0.0470084	0.234429	0.0994057	0.00358284	

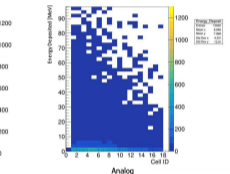
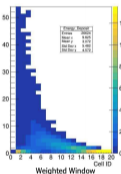
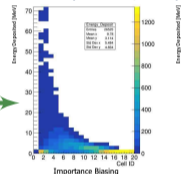
based on slides from summary talk by Kyungseop

- Comparison of histograms to be implemented (on-going)
- Extension to other examples needed

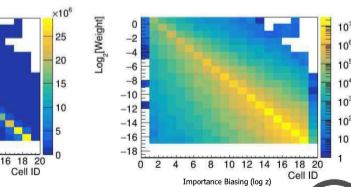
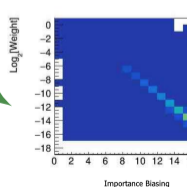
TH2 Example: Process-limiting process (2000 events for biasing, 20000 for analog)



TH2 Example: Energy deposited per cell (1500 events / method)



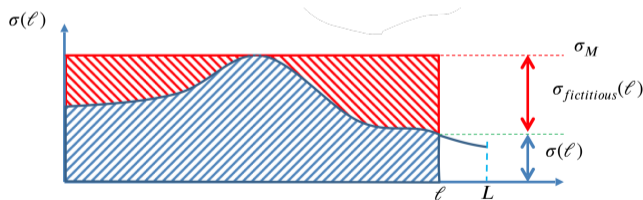
TH2 Example: Weights



Occurrence biasing of charged particles

Marc Verderi

- Main difficulty with charge particles: changing cross section over the simulation step (energy loss);
- from Laurent's calculations in 2012 - correctness of rejection technique;
- Same principle rephrased in the Woodcock tracking - elegant solution to weight calculation for changing cross section;

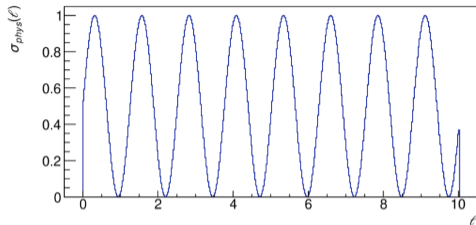


- $\sigma_{tot} = \sigma_M = \sigma(l) + \sigma_{fictitious}(l)$
- random number: decide if interaction or not (=fictitious)
- at end of step: multiply track weight by interaction weight

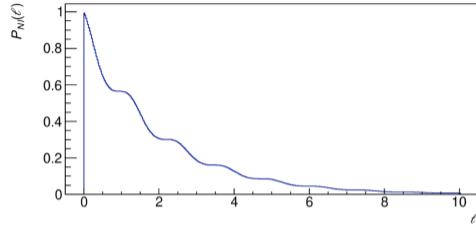
More details in Marc's presentation from Monday and in [the note](#).

Occurrence biasing of charged particles

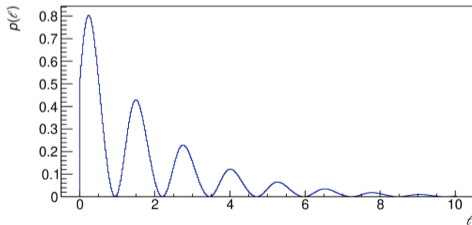
“Physical” test cross-section



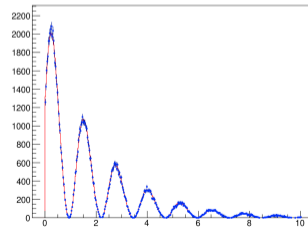
Related non-interaction probability



Related probability density function of interactions (product of the two above functions)



Woodcock sampling (100k events)



More details in [Marc's presentation from Monday](#) and in [the note](#).

Occurrence biasing of charged particles

- Idea tested on toy MC samples
- Works on constant and varying biased cross-sections, and on free-flight
- MC itself an interesting diagnostic tool
 - comparison of weighted and unweighted distributions as function of the number of fictitious interaction
 - improving poor sampling - amount of fictitious interactions
- Moving to G4 implementation will require technical help:

how to know or calculate the maximum cross-section over a step

More details in Marc's presentation from Monday and in [the note](#).

Application of generic biasing facilities

Alberto Ribon

Hadronic Model per Region

- Geant4 physics list is defined globally, not per region
- Sometimes users would like to use a reference physics list, e.g. FTFP_BERT, but replacing a hadronic physics model in a region with a more precise model
 - Recent request from ALICE : to be able to use INCLXX in the Tracker region, while using BERT elsewhere
 - INCLXX describes better the production of light ions by primary pions and nucleons interacting in the beam pipe and silicon tracker
 - The overhead in CPU time for ALICE of using FTFP_INCLXX instead of FTFP_BERT is about a factor of 2
- An elegant and efficient solution is provided by the “**Generic Biasing**” capability of Geant4
 - It naturally allows a treatment per-region and per-particle
 - No “occurrence” biasing, only “final-state operation” biasing
 - Kept the natural cross sections, but changed final-state hadronic model
 - It is “biasing” but with weight = 1.0 (as in analogous simulations)

G4ForceCondition

```
enum G4ForceCondition {
  InActivated,
  // This PostStepDoIt is inactivated by a user
  Forced,
  // This PostStepDoIt is forced to invoke if particle is not a state of StopAndKill.
  NotForced,
  // This PostStepDoIt is not forced to invoke.
  Conditionally,
  // This PostStepDoIt is forced to invoke only when corresponding
  // AlongStepDoIt limits the Step.
  ExclusivelyForced,
  // Only this PostStepDoIt (or AtRestDoIt) is exclusively forced
  // to invoke - all other DoIt including AlongStepDoIts are ignored.
  StronglyForced
  // This PostStepDoIt is really forced to invoke, anyway.
};
```

Discovered inconsistent behaviour for physics lists that include processes that are **ExclusivelyForced** and **StronglyForced** - important dependency on ordering parameter.

(Potential) clashes of fast simulation with generic biasing, scoring, and sensitive detector in parallel world.

ExclusivelyForced in G4SteppingManager

```
void G4SteppingManager::DefinePhysicalStepLength() {
    ...
    for(size_t np=0; np < MAXofPostStepLoops; np++) {
        ...
        if (fCondition==ExclusivelyForced) {
            for(size_t nrest=np+1; nrest < MAXofPostStepLoops; nrest++){
                (*fSelectedPostStepDoItVector)[nrest] = InActivated;
            }
            return; // Take note the 'return' at here !!!
        }
        else {
            if(physIntLength < PhysicalStep ){
                PhysicalStep = physIntLength;
                fStepStatus = fPostStepDoItProc;
                fPostStepDoItProcTriggered = G4int(np);
                fStep->GetPostStepPoint()->SetProcessDefinedStep(fCurrentProcess);
            }
        }
        ...
    }
}
void G4SteppingManager::InvokePostStepDoItProcs() {
    ...
}
```

Deactivate all **remaining** processes. If there was any **StronglyForced** process with **higher** ordering, it was already marked 'to be invoked'.

StronglyForced in G4SteppingManager

```
void G4SteppingManager::InvokePostStepDoItProcs() {  
    ...  
    // Exit from PostStepLoop if the track has been killed,  
    // but extra treatment for processes with Strongly Forced flag  
    if(fTrack->GetTrackStatus() == fStopAndKill) {  
        for(size_t np1=np+1; np1 < MAXofPostStepLoops; np1++) {  
            G4int Cond2 = (*fSelectedPostStepDoItVector)[MAXofPostStepLoops-np1-1];  
            if (Cond2 == StronglyForced)  
                InvokePSDIP(np1);  
        }  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

1. Invoke processes in reverse order - first **ExclusivelyForced**.
2. Update G4Step (e.g. kill particle, deposit all energy in place).
3. Even if particle is killed, invoke PostStepDoIt for **StronglyForced** processes on **updated** G4Step.

G4ForceCondition - for discussion

In addition to updating the documentation on G4ForceCondition, we could change G4SteppingManager:

```
if (fCondition==ExclusivelyForced) {  
    for(size_t nrest=np+1; nrest < MAXofPostStepLoops; nrest++){  
        (*fSelectedPostStepDoItVector)[nrest] = InActivated;  
    }  
    return; // Take note the 'return' at here !!!  
}
```

To deactivate **all**, not only **remaining** (= lower order) processes.

So **ExclusivelyForced** is **always** exclusive, no matter what other **StronglyForced** processes are included and with what ordering.

(Currently, in the core GEANT4 source code, only **G4FastSimulationManagerProcess** is **ExclusivelyForced**).

Alternatively, **SteppingControl** flag of **G4VProcessChange** can be used — requiring user (developer of fast sim model) to set it!

Summary

- On-going work GFlash parametrisation: validation, improvement, extension to sampling calorimeter, tuning of parameters;
- Validation tools for biasing techniques started by summer student, to be continued;
- Prototyped (on toy MC) occurrence biasing of the charged particles (using Woodcock tracking);
- Generic biasing facilities useful to non-biasing use-case;
- ExclusivelyForced flag to be discussed...