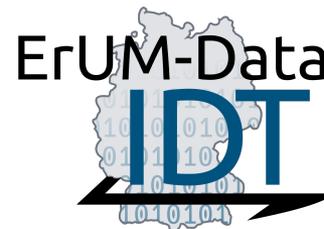


Generating PXD Background Hit Maps with Generative Adversarial Networks at Belle II

*Matej Srebre, Thomas Kuhr, Martin Ritter,
Hosein Hashemi*



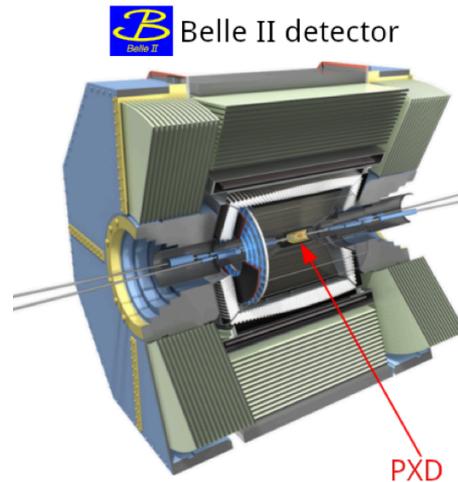
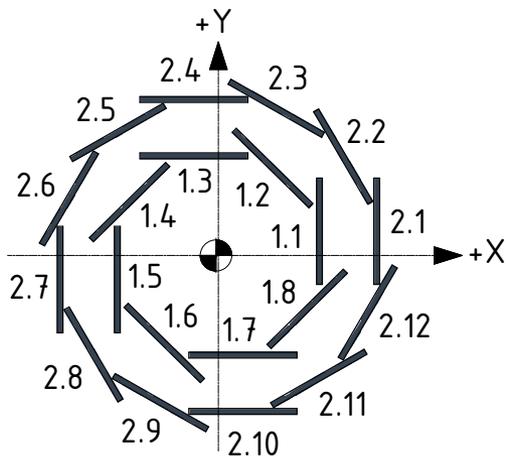
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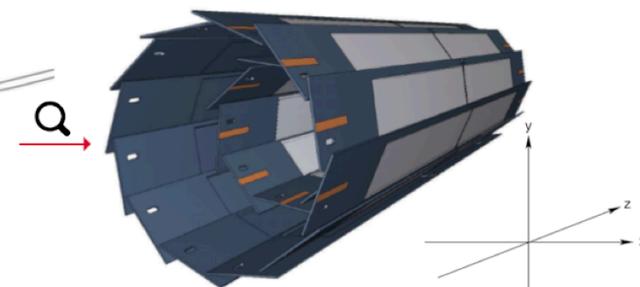
Introduction



- ▶ **The Pixel Vertex Detector (PXD)** is the innermost semi-conductor sub-detector at Belle II.
- ▶ The sensitive area of the PXD is assembled from **40 modules**, where each module consists of a **250 × 768** pixel matrix of the pixel sensors.
- ▶ *The PXD consists of two layers of pixel modules:*
 1. **The inner layer:** 16 modules implemented into 8 ladders
 2. **The outer layer:** 24 modules implemented into 12 ladders

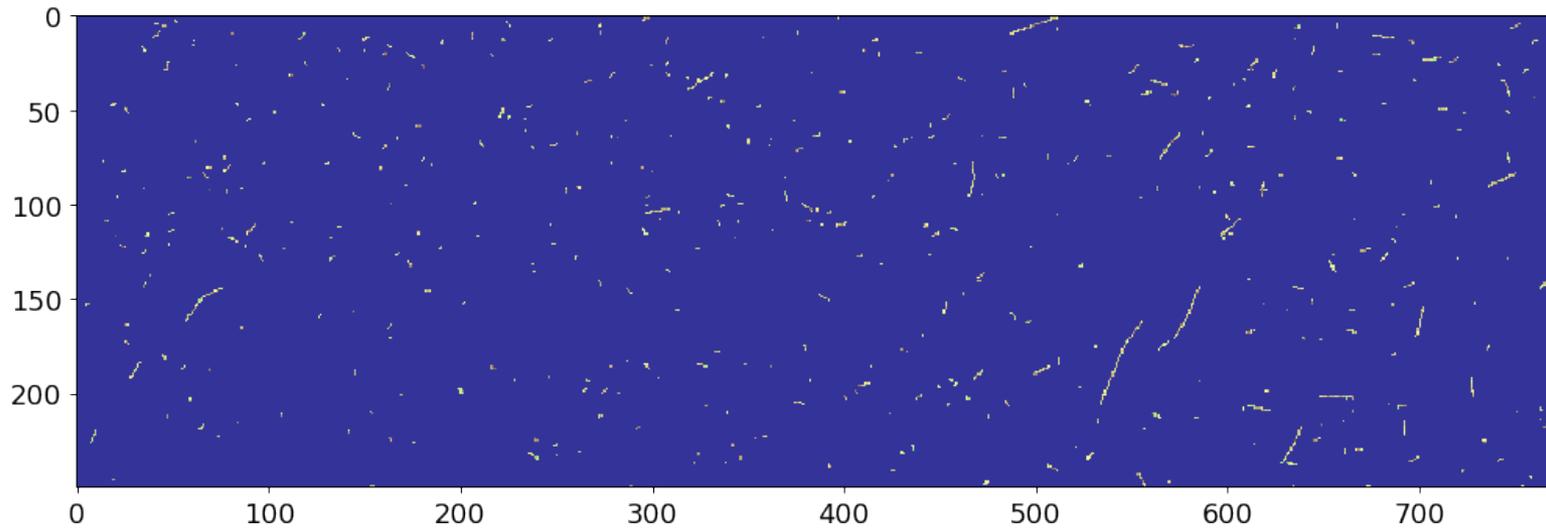
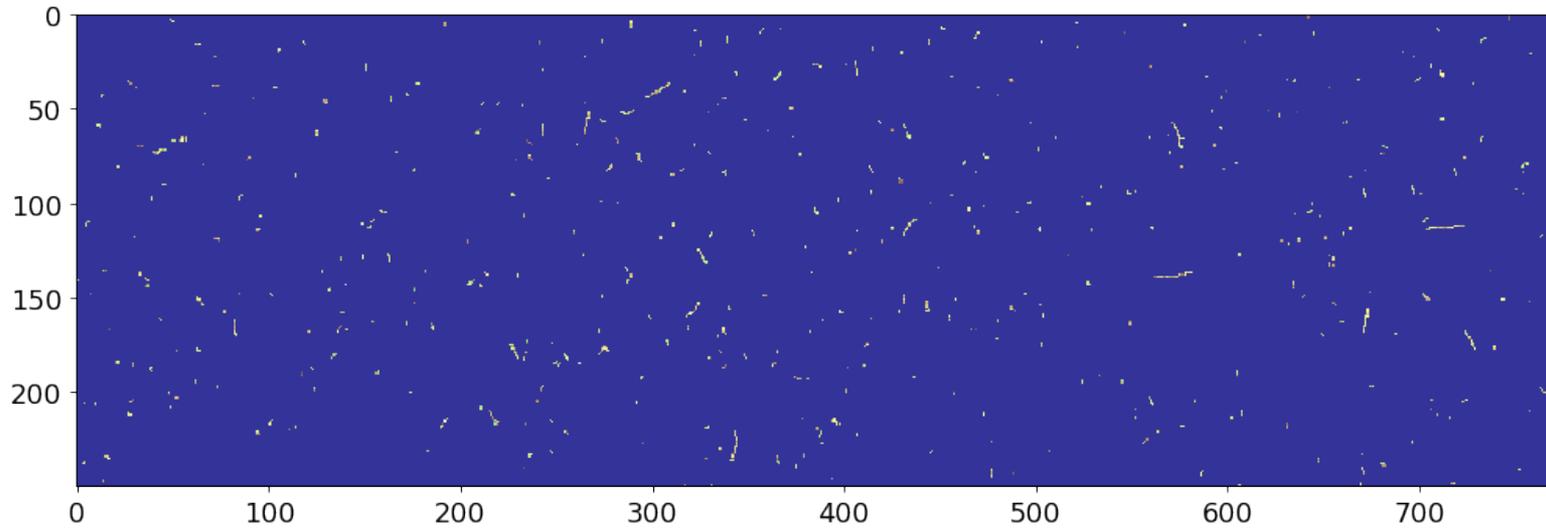


PXD sensors inside the detector
Two layers: inner & outer



Inner layer: 8 ladders
Outer layer: 12 ladders
Each ladder consists of 2 sensors

Simulated PXD images



- ***These tracks are coming from two sources:***

- Decays that we want to analyse
- Unwanted processes with respect to the analysis

- **Realistic detector simulation has to take into account effects from background processes**

- ⌚ *Simulation requires many PXD images with statistically independent background*
- ⌚ *Highest storage consumption, almost 100 KB per event cost*
- ⌚ *Requires distributing over all sites where MC is produced*

■ **These tracks are coming from two sources:**

- Decays that we want to analyse
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■ **Realistic detector simulation has to take into account effects from background processes**

- ⦿ *Simulation requires statistically independent background*
- ⦿ *Highest storage cost per event cost*
- ⦿ *Requires distribution of events produced*

Solution:

Generating the bkg on the way of analysis instead of storing them

Solution



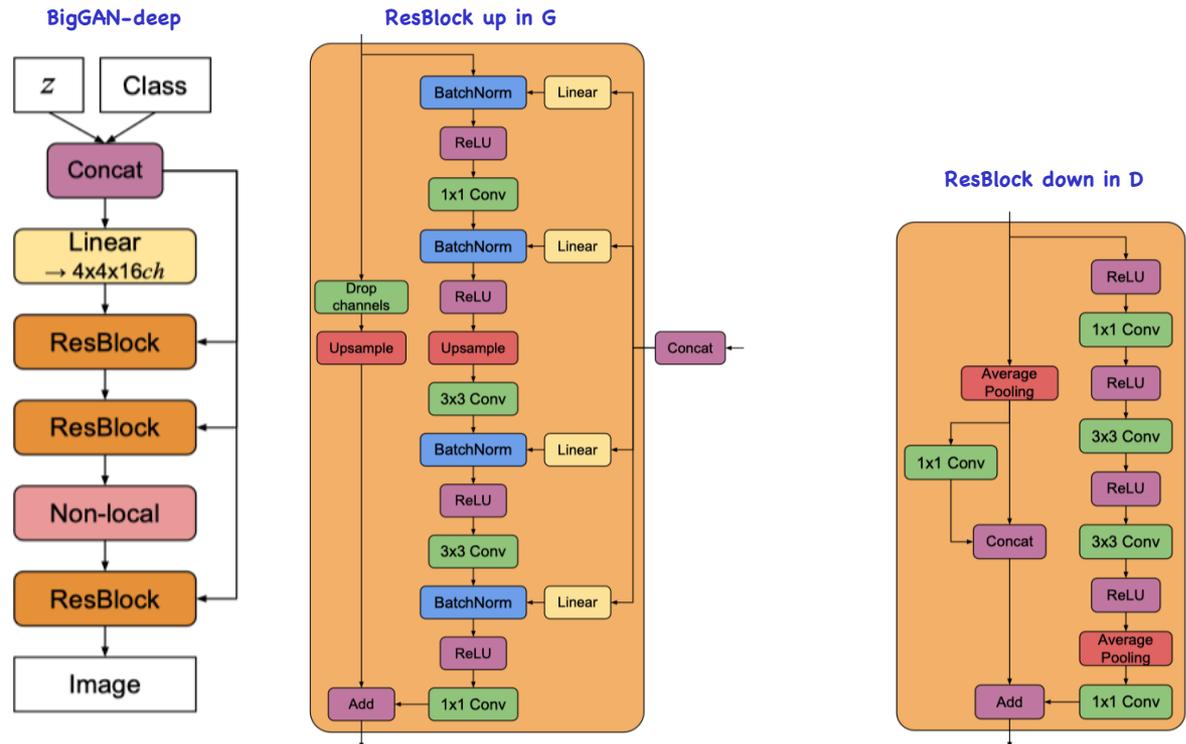
✓ Generate PXD background events with Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)

✓ **Used Models:**



Technologies:

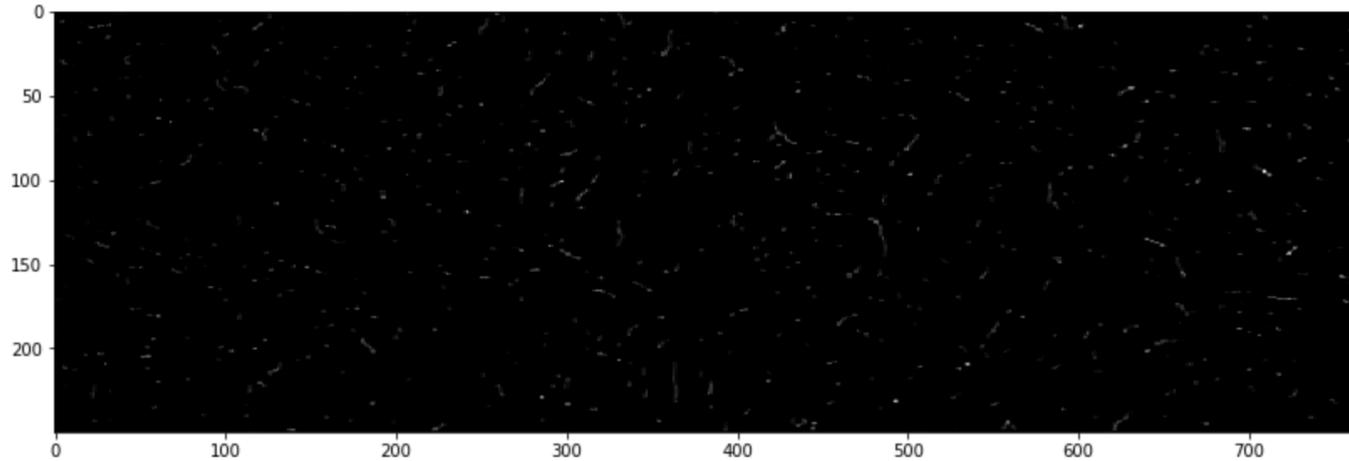
- ▶ Self-Attention Module
- ▶ Hinge Loss
- ▶ Spectral Norm
- ▶ Orthogonal regularisation
- ▶ “Skip Connections” from noise
- ▶ Orthogonal Weight init.
- ▶ Latent Optimisation
- ▶ Truncation trick (for BigGAN-AC)



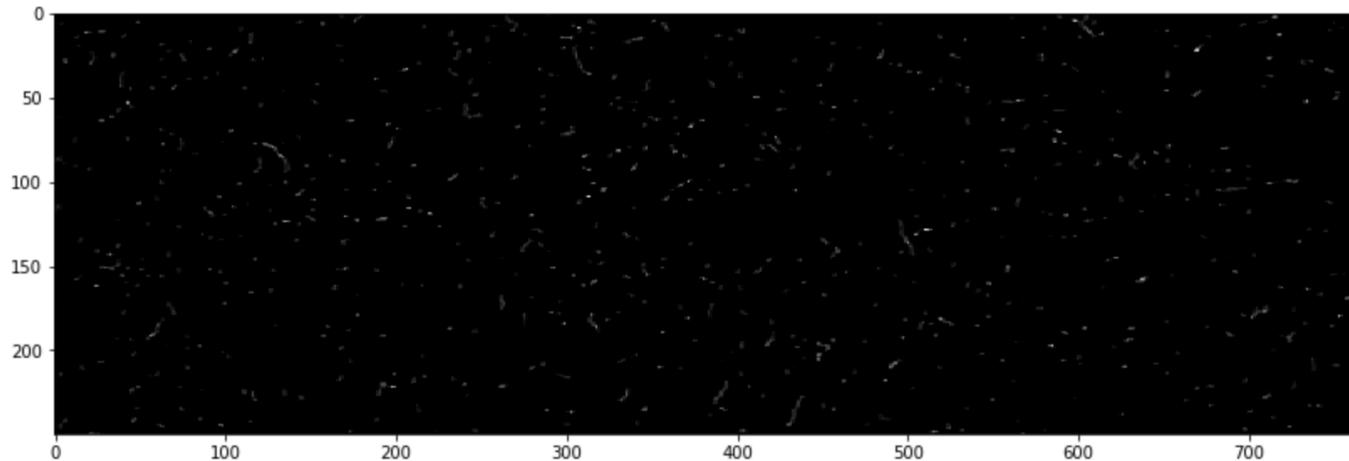
Simulated vs Generated



Simulated Image



Generated Image



Validation of generated PXD images



❖ **Problem:**

Missing a metric to say how good the generated images are.

❖ **Solutions:**

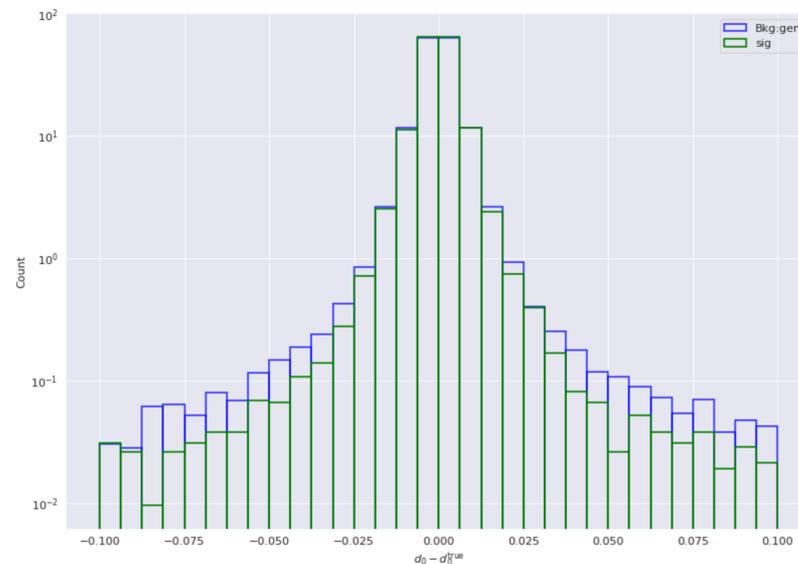
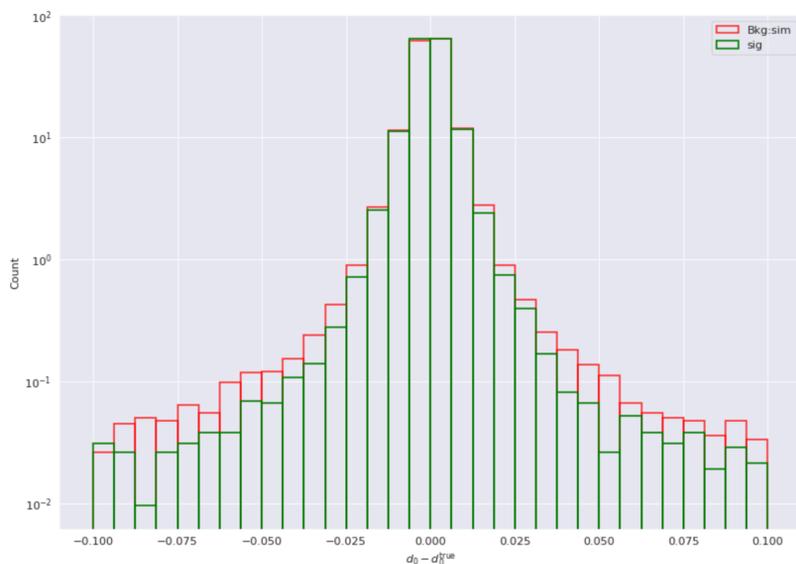
☑ Evaluate tracking performance for

- ▶ Signal + no bkg.
- ▶ Signal + nominal bkg.
- ▶ Signal + generated bkg.

And compare:

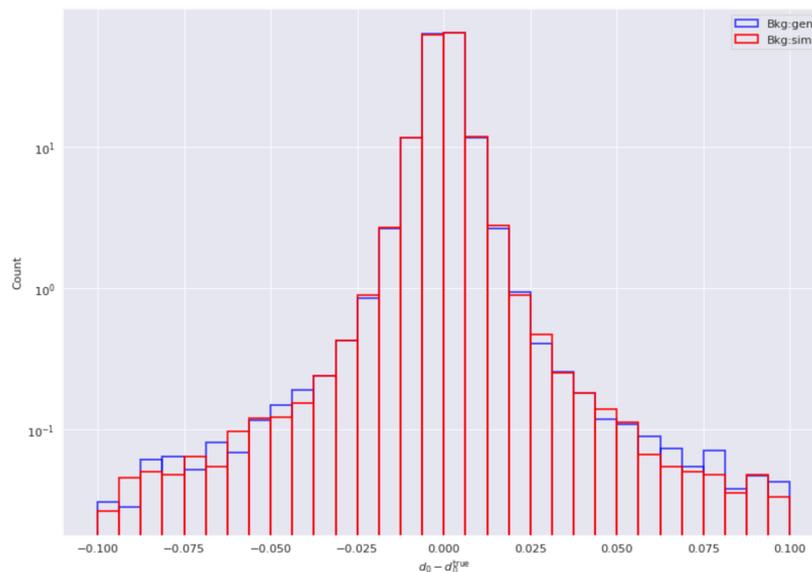
- Impact Parameter resolution: *Modified Frechet distance*
- Track reconstruction efficiency

Validation of generated PXD images for d_0 impact parameter



FD scores of the new Model (**BigGAN-deep**) between:

- A. sim-sig : $5.42e-4$**
- B. gen-sig : $7.41e-4$**
- C. gen-sim : $1.64e-5$**



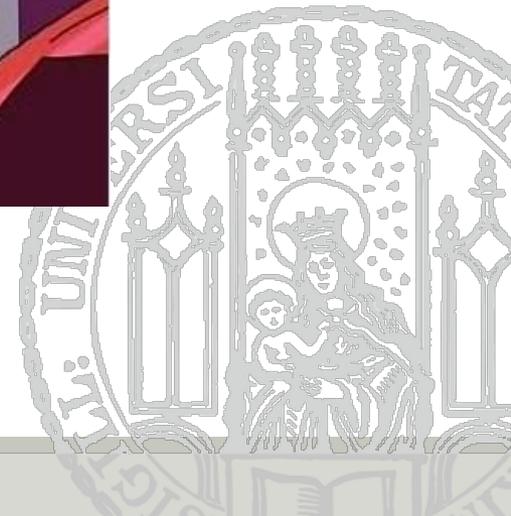
FD scores of the old Model (**WGAN-gp**) between:

- A. sim-sig : $5.42e-4$**
- B. gen-sig : $8.01e-4$**
- C. gen-sim : $1.79e-5$**

- Refine the GAN setup in order to capture **correlation** between two layers of PXD detector like a *motion picture generation* using *sequence based GAN models*.
- Create a custom **Inception Score (IS)**, based on simulated events in order to have a fully automated validation metric.
- Checking the performance of Variational Auto Encoders (the greatest enemy of GANs!)
- Simulation Software implementation.

Thank You

When your GAN suffers from mode collapse



References

- * LOGAN (BigGAN-deep): "<https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.00953>"
- * LOGAN implementation: "<https://github.com/Hosein47/LOGAN>"
- * BIGGAN: "<https://arxiv.org/abs/1809.11096>"
- * WGAN-gp: "<https://arxiv.org/abs/1704.00028>"
- * DCGAN: "<https://arxiv.org/abs/1511.06434>"

