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# **FAST SIMULATION OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC CALORIMETER RESPONSE USING SELF-ATTENTION GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS**

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# PROBLEM STATEMENT

## Simulation of ECAL response via Geant4

Main goal is to **generate energy distribution in ECAL**:

- Faster than Geant4
- Improve performance of the model by [V. Chekalina et al.\[1\]](#) and [F. Sergeev et al.](#)

Input:

- ParticlePoint  $(x,y,z)$  – known starting point location
- ParticleMomentum  $(p_x, p_y, p_z)$  – known momentum

Output:

- Consider 20 mm cell to fit both 40 mm and 60 mm cells
- EnergyDeposit –  $30 \times 30$  energy distribution matrix, shower width  $< 600$  mm

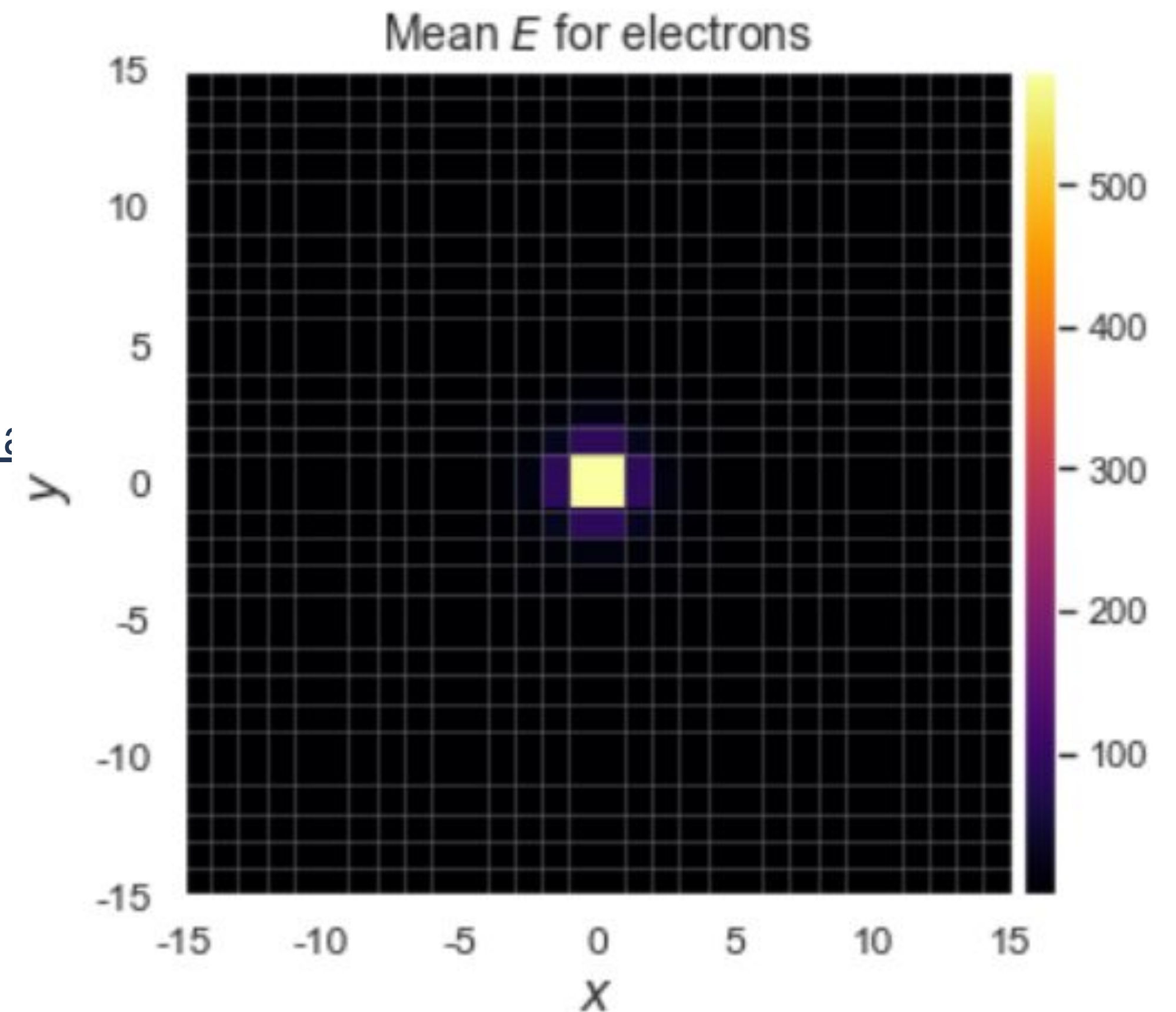


Fig. 1 Example of mean response generated by Geant4 [1]

[1] Generative Models for Fast Calorimeter Simulation.LHCb case. Chekalina, V., Orlova, E., Ratnikov, F., Ulyanov, D., Ustyuzhanin, A., & Zakharov, E. 2018.

# CONDITIONAL GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORK

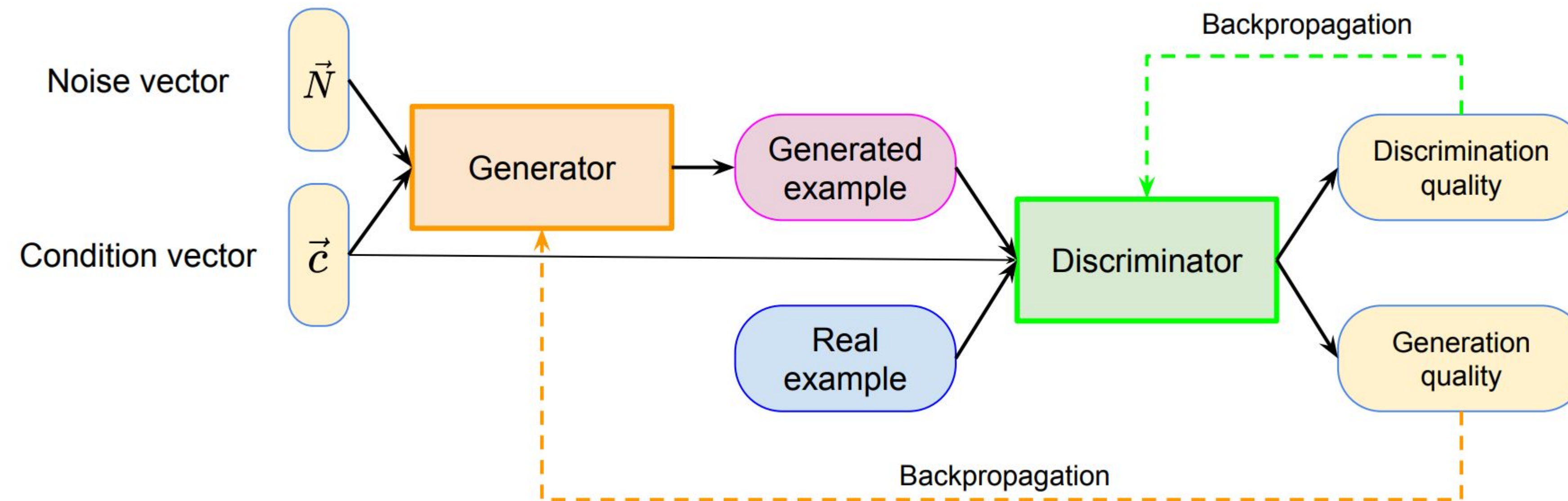


Fig. 2 Example of CGAN architecture [2]



# RELATED WORK

## “Generative Models for Fast Calorimeter Simulation: the LHCb case”

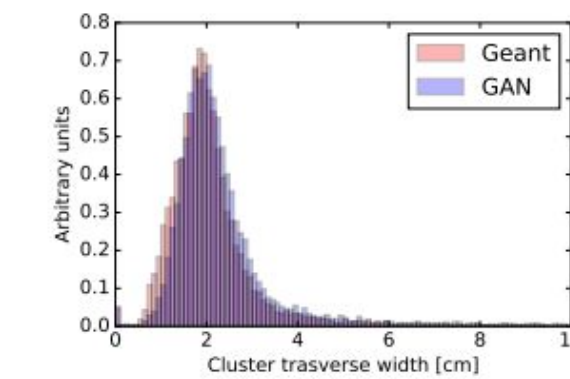
*V. Chekalina, E. Orlova, F. Ratnikov, D. Ulyanov, A. Ustyuzhanin, E. Zakharov*

- Achieves  $\times 10^5$  speed increase over Geant4
- Shows good agreement for primary cluster characteristic
- Needs quality metrics

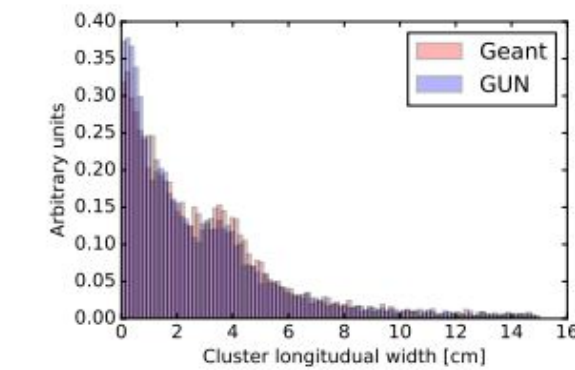
## “Fast simulation of the LHCb electromagnetic calorimeter response using VAEs and GANs”

*F. Sergeev, N. Jain, I. Knunyants, G. Kostenkov, E. Trofimova*

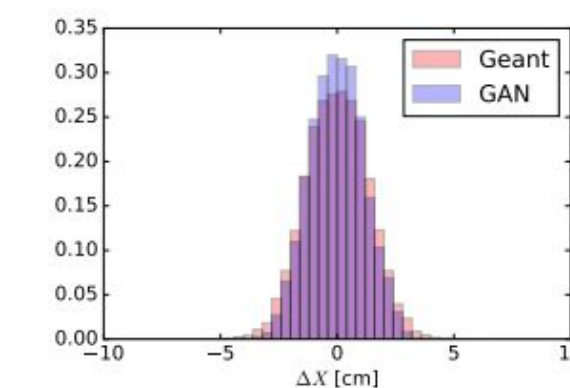
- Uses PRD-AUC score for quality evaluation
- Shows that additional techniques improves performance



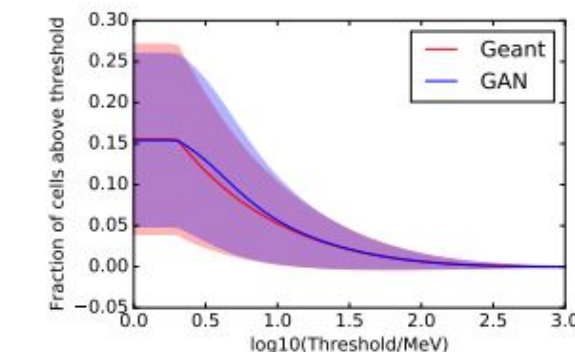
(a) The transverse width of real and generated clusters



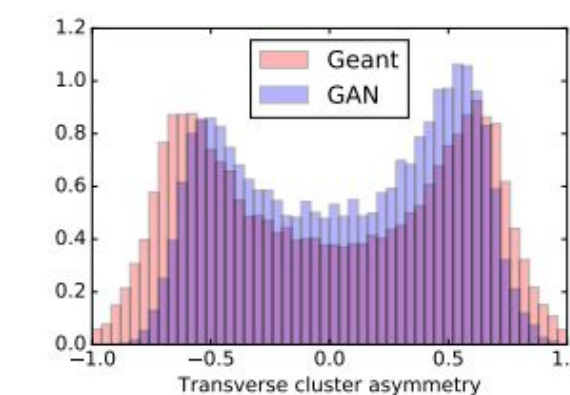
(b) The longitudinal width of real and generated clusters



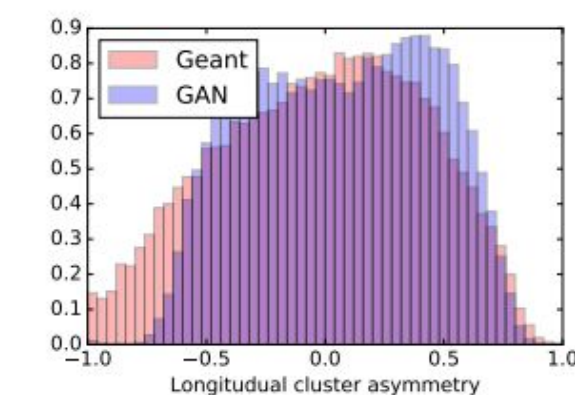
(c)  $\Delta X$  between cluster center of mass and the true particle coordinate



(d) The sparsity of real and generated clusters



(e) The transverse asymmetry of real and generated clusters



(f) The longitudinal asymmetry of real and generated clusters

Fig. 3 Generated images quality evaluation including described physical characteristics. [2]

**We try to apply other techniques and architectural approach to improve the results and boost the PRD-score**

# PROBLEMS

- CNN filters are good at exploring spatial locality information, but the receptive field
- Its difficult to find relationship between distant regions
- Fails at capturing geometric or structural patterns

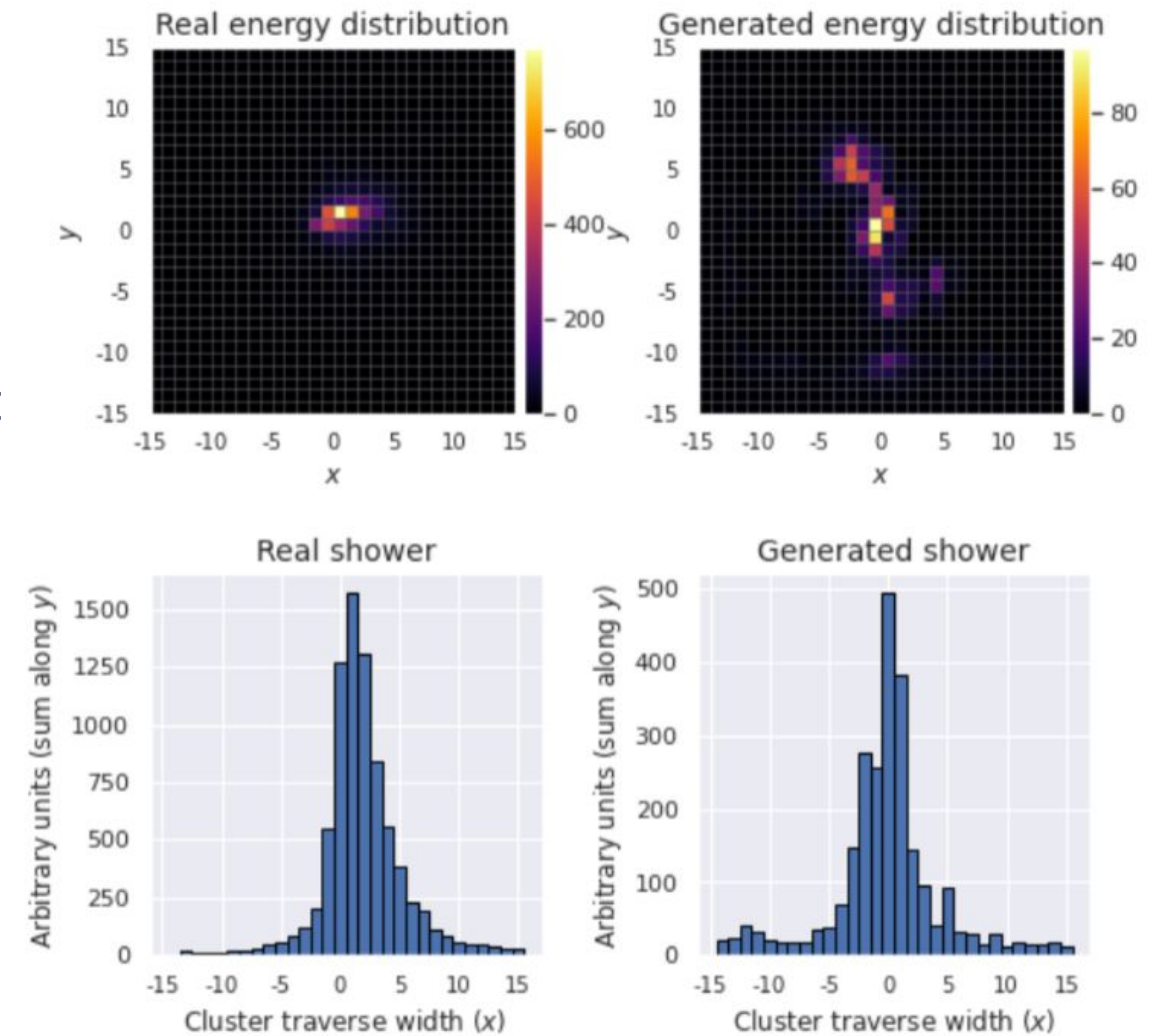


Fig. 3 Example of generated image [2]

**Self-attention may help to improve the shape of generated clusters**



# SELF-ATTENTION GAN

The image features from the previous hidden layer  $x \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times N}$  are first transformed into two feature spaces

- $g(x) = W_g x$
- $f(x) = W_f x$
- $s_{ij} = f(x_i)^T g(x_j)$
- $\beta_{j,i} = \frac{\exp(s_{ij})}{\sum_{\{i=1\}}^N \exp(s_{ij})}$

$\beta_{j,i}$  indicates the extent to which the model attends to the  $i$ -th location when synthesizing the  $j$ -th region

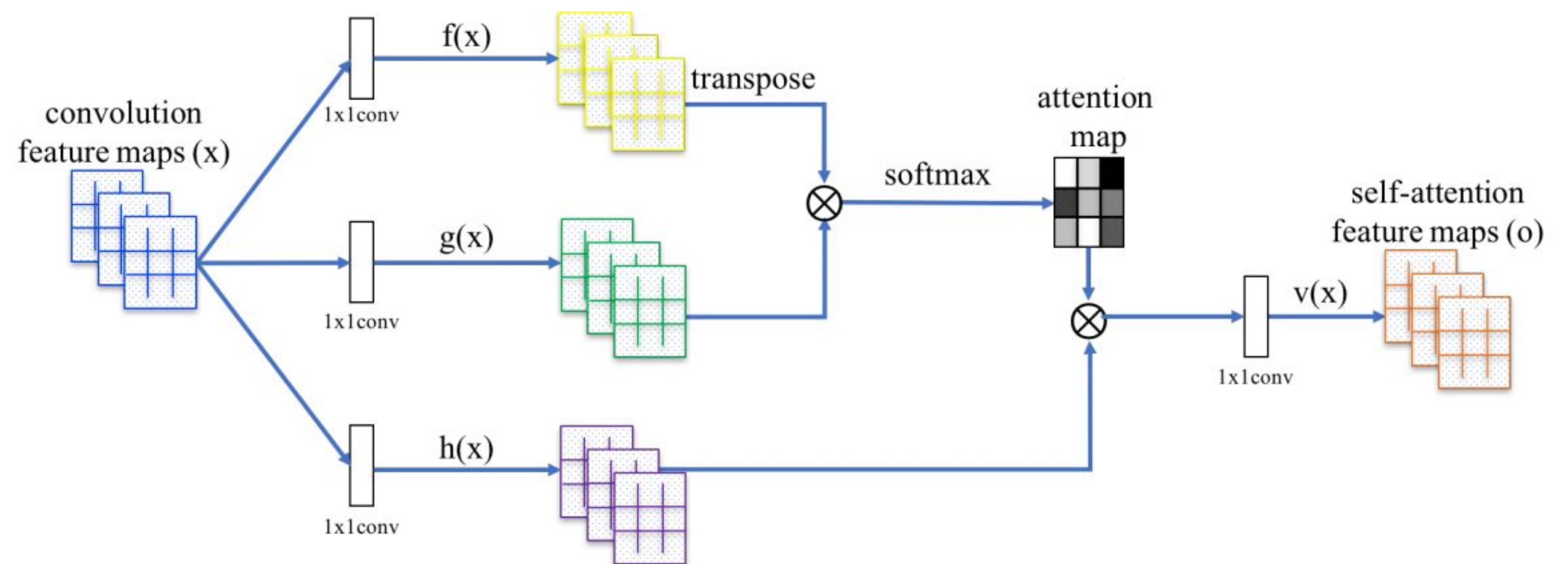


Fig. 4 The self-attention module for the SAGAN [3]. The  $\otimes$  denotes matrix multiplication.

# PROPOSED ARCHITECTURE

- The attention module has been applied to both the generator and the discriminator, as well as spectral norm.
- Spectral Normalization[4] does not require any hyper-parameter tuning
- Models are trained by minimizing the hinge version of the adversarial loss

$$L_D = - \mathbb{E}_{(x,y) \sim p_{data}} [\min(0, -1 + D(x, y))] - \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z, y \sim p_{data}} [\min(0, -1 - D(G(z), y))],$$

$$L_G = - \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_z, y \sim p_{data}} D(G(z), y),$$

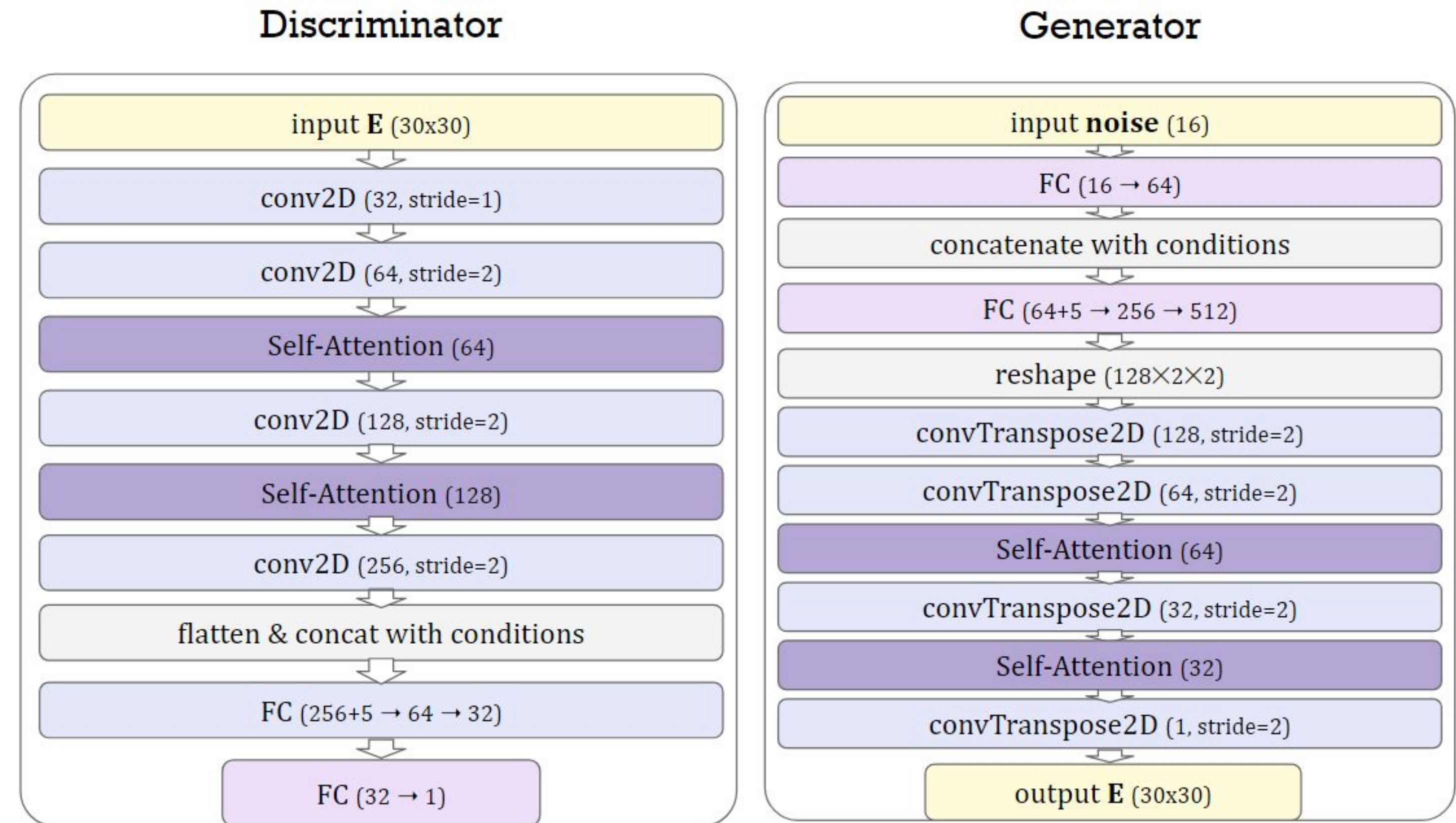


Fig. 5 The proposed architecture of GAN.



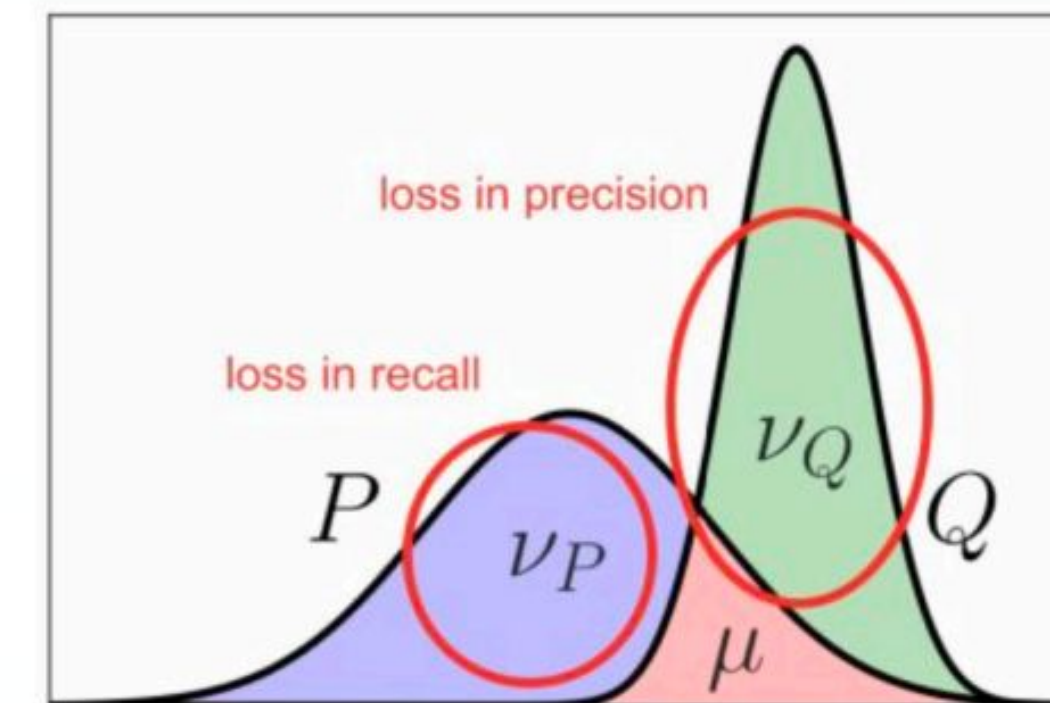
# PRD-AUC

- $P, Q$  – real and generated distributions
- $\nu_Q, \nu_P$  – loss in precision and loss in recall
- $\alpha, \beta \in (0,1]$  – precision and recall

$$P = \beta\mu + (1 - \beta)\nu_P \quad Q = \alpha\mu + (1 - \alpha)\nu_Q$$

- Precision Recall Distribution [5] – all attainable pairs  $(\alpha, \beta)$
- PRD Area Under Curve  $(Q, P)$  characterizes trade-off between precision and recall

Definitions illustration



PRD-AUC illustration

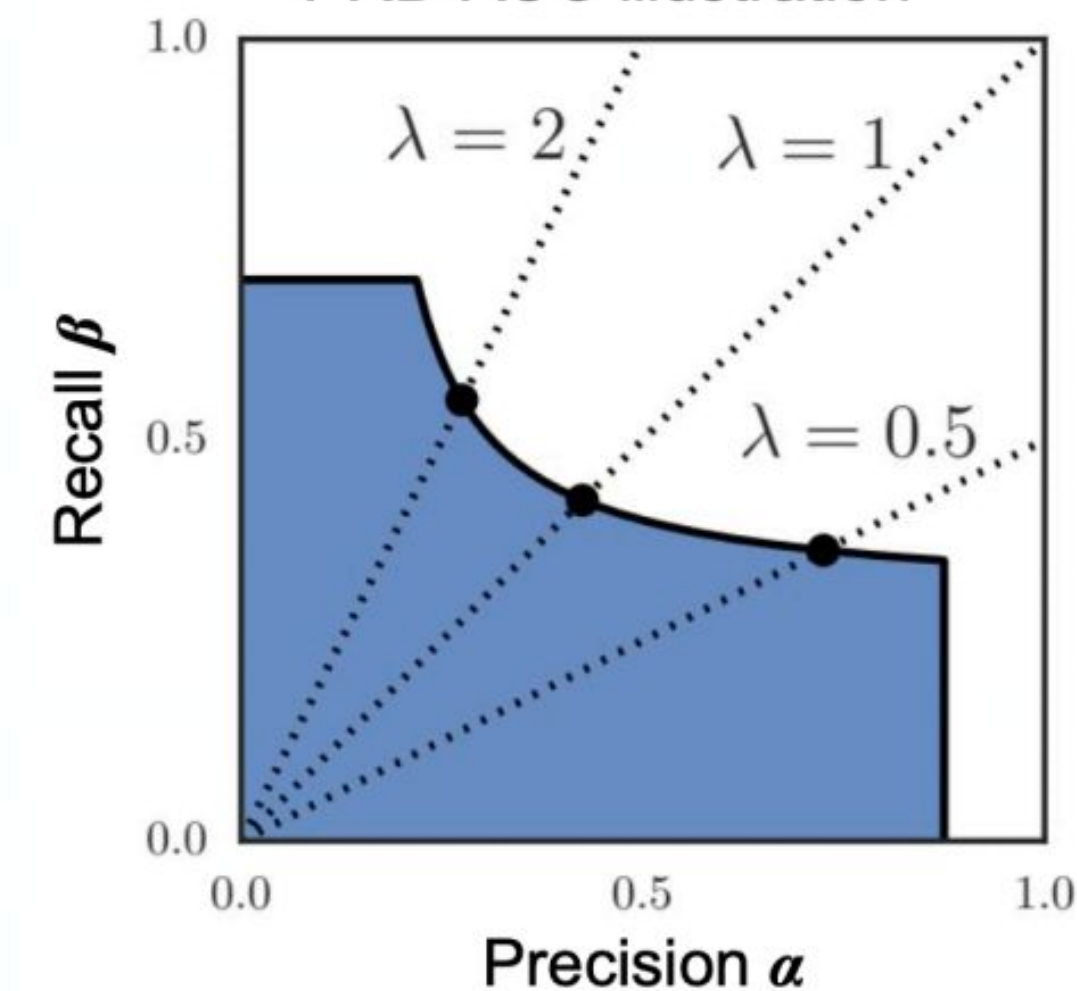


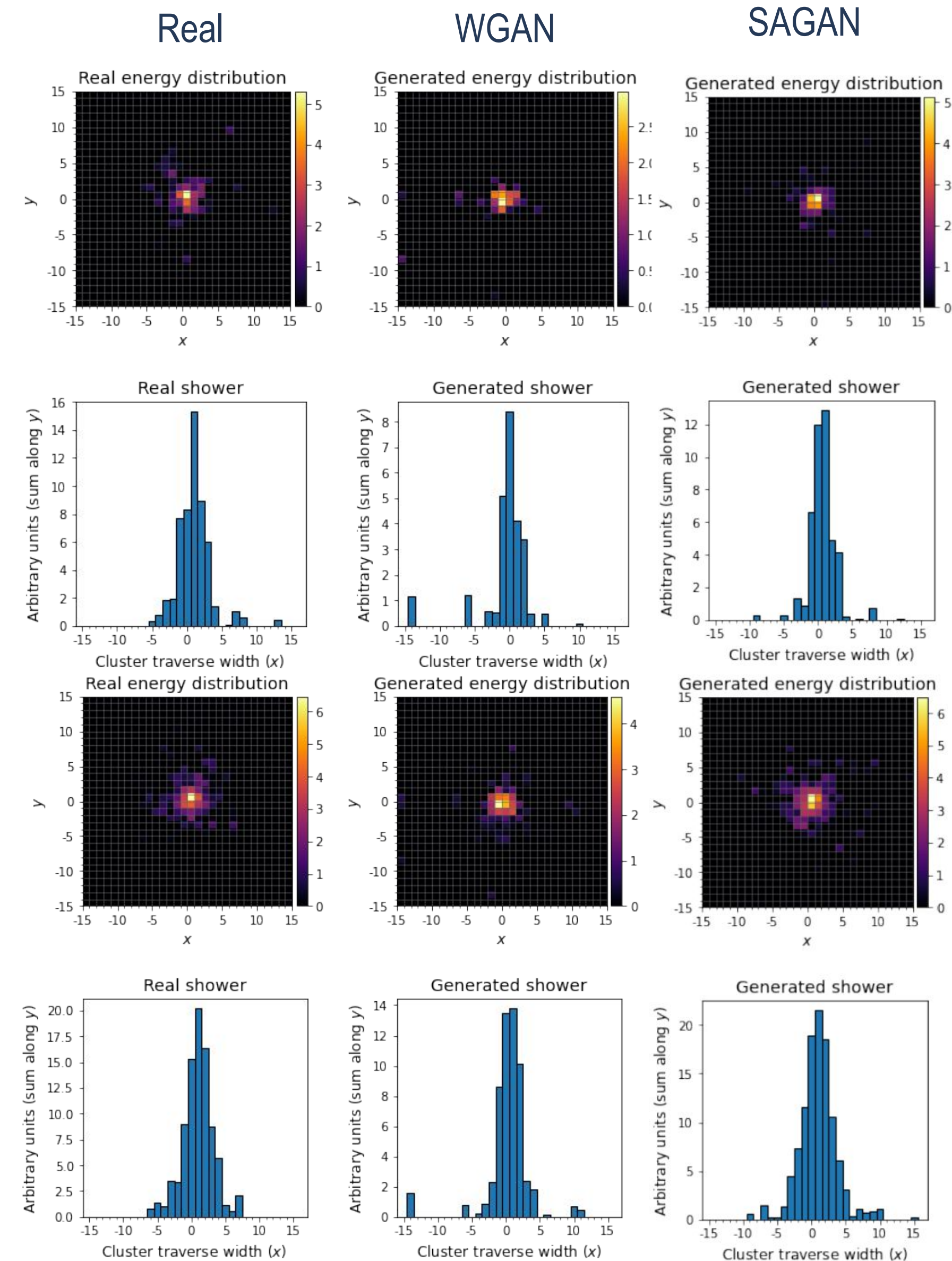
Fig. 5 The proposed architecture of GAN.



# RESULTS

Model	Physics PRD-AUC	Raw Images PRD-AUC
WGAN	0.936	0.971
SAGAN+SN D	0.895	0.901
SAGAN+SN G and D	0.948	0.975

- SAGAN with Spectral Normalization in Generator and Discriminator showed the best performance in terms of PRD-AUC
- Both RAW and Physical score were boosted
- Spectral Normalization performed worse than Gradient Penalty in case of WGAN





# CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

- Self-attention module improves the performance of previously published model, it shows promising results and can be further studied
- PRD-AUC can be calculated fast, but should be replaced by proper quality metrics that take physics background into account
- Other attention-style techniques should be studied and Transformer-based GAN can be a possible architecture
- Different preprocessing approaches should be compared





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