# FlashSim: a ML simulation framework



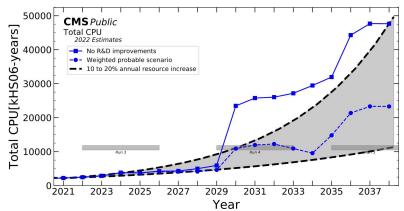


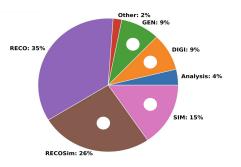
### Faster simulation frameworks: Motivation

Event simulation is a non-negligible fraction of the total projected CPU need

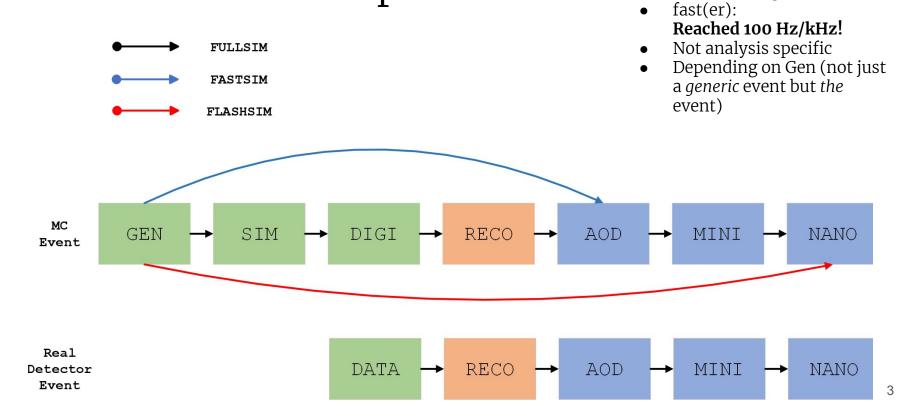
Faster simulation frameworks are a part of the solution to the computing challenges posed by the HL-LHC era

Machine learning is expected to provide both the speed and the accuracy we need





### FlashSim means skipping all intermediate steps

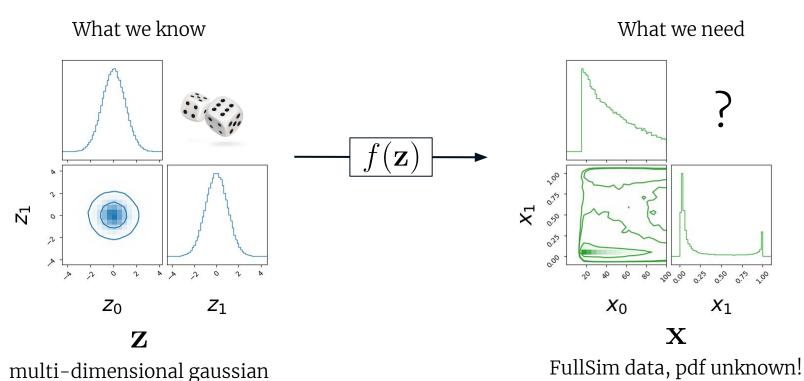


We want something:

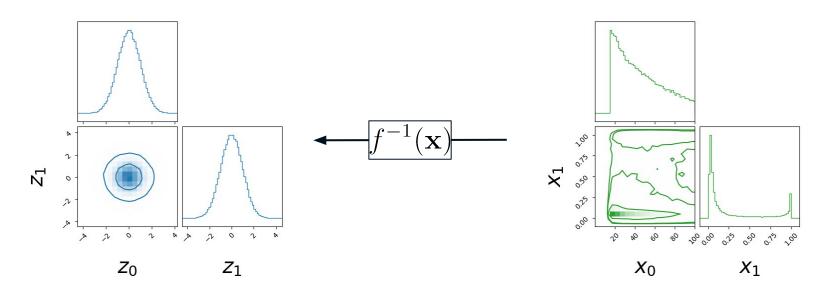
#### Outline

- Building blocks: *Normalizing Flows*
- Objects results:
  - AK4/AK8 Jets
  - o Muons
  - Electrons
  - Fakes Jets
- Analysis test
- Fast Gen Variations
- Conclusions

## Normalizing Flows: generative model for pdfs!



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$$\mathbf{x} = f(\mathbf{z})$$

$$p_x(\mathbf{x}) = p_z(\mathbf{z}) \det \left| \frac{d\mathbf{z}}{d\mathbf{x}} \right| \qquad \log(p_x(x)) = \log(p_z(f^{-1}(\mathbf{x}))) + \log(\det \mathbb{J}_{f^{-1}}(\mathbf{x}))$$

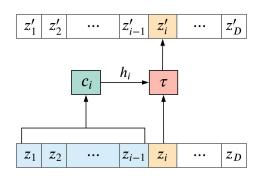
### Flows building blocks: conditioners

How do we treat the input variables? Want to correctly model correlations

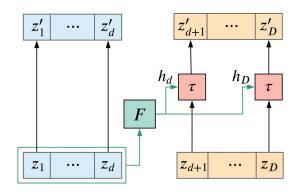
How do we use the other target variables while transforming another?

Various way to do it!

Autoregressive:



Coupling:



### Flows building blocks: transforms

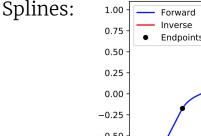
Affine:

How do we transform the variables? Various ways to do it (as long as the transformation is invertible!)

Each model is made up of multiple coupling+transformation blocks

This gives us an expressive final transformation with good correlations between variables

$$\tau(\mathbf{z}_i; \boldsymbol{h}_i) = \alpha_i \mathbf{z}_i + \beta_i$$



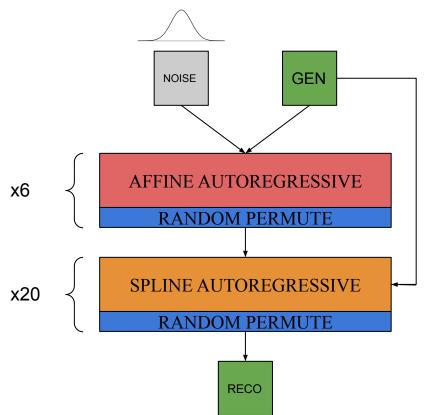
A mixture model as our baseline

Conditioning gen variables: 38 Target variables: 47

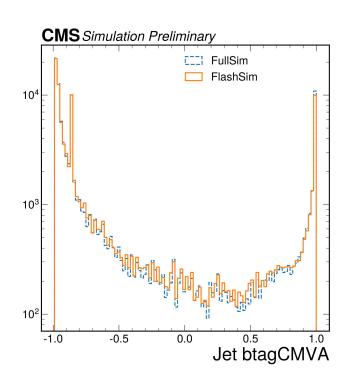
Total params: O(10e6)

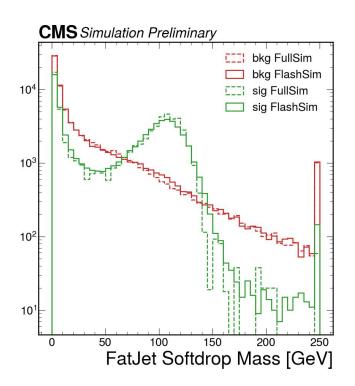
Trained on 5e6 objects from ttbar events

Newer model are based only on affine layers, good results with smaller dims



## AK4 and AK8 Generator-matched Jets: good closure on 1d distributions





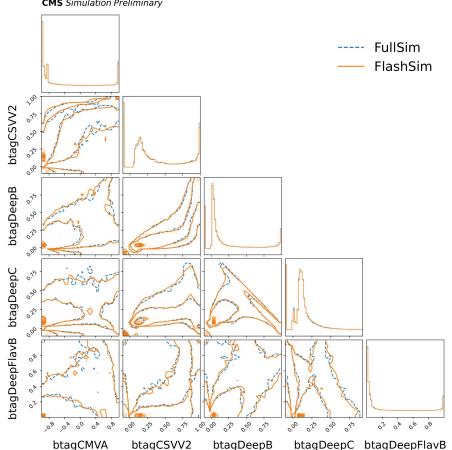
AK4 Generator-matched Jets:

accurate correlations

The corner plot shows multivariate tagging algorithms

B-tag, C-tag algorithms relying on similar jet features

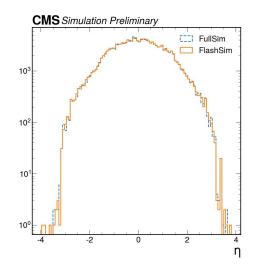
Even without specific information, FlashSim learns them!

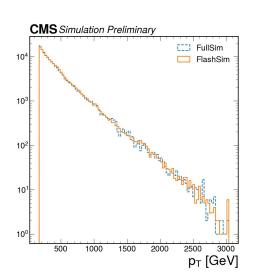


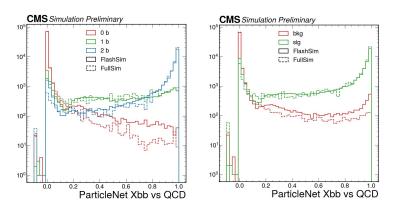
#### FatJets results

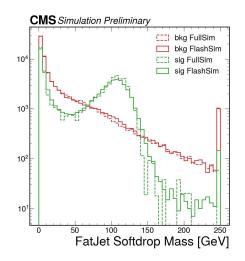
Trained of Phase 2 QCD multijet events and HH → 4b

Smaller training sample compared to Run II samples

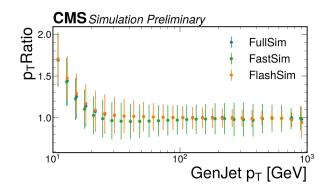


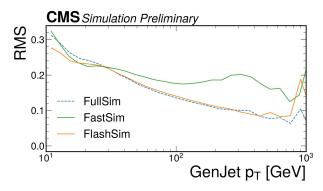


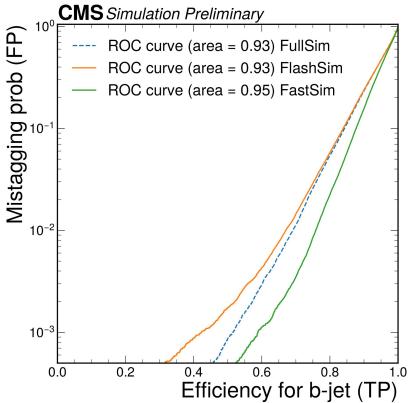




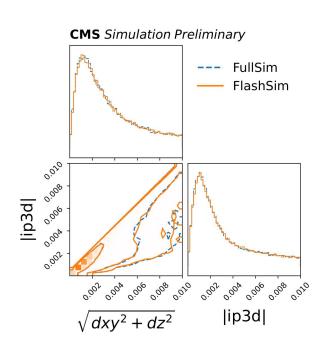
AK4 Generator-matched Jets conditioning

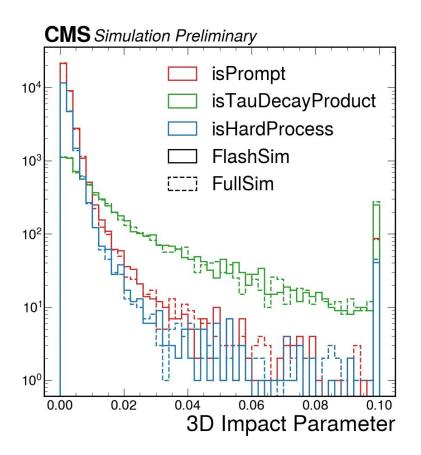




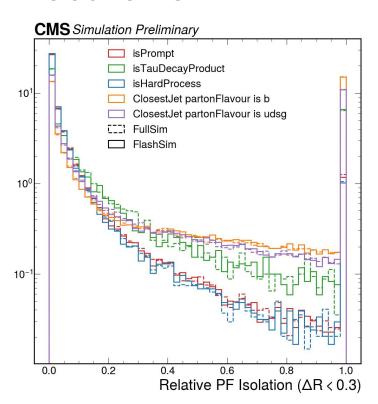


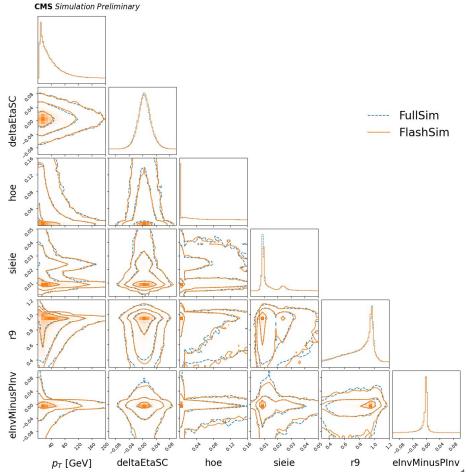
### Promising results on Muons





### Promising results on Electrons



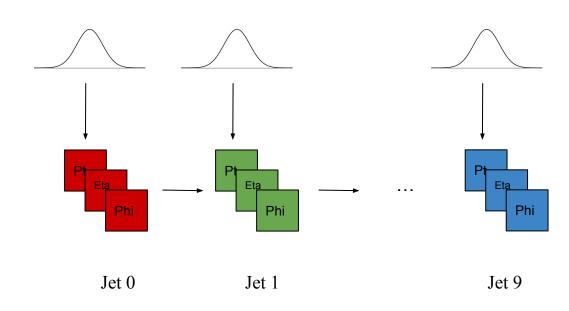


### Fakes are a different type of problem: need to experiment

For fake jets there is no "generator" starting point to use!

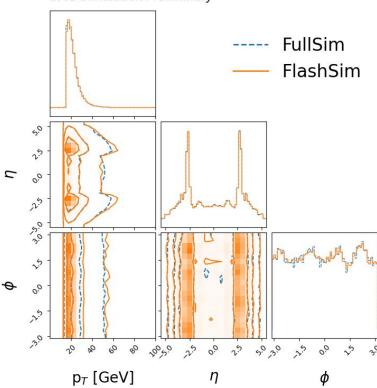
Autoregressive chain on a variable number of fake jets per event

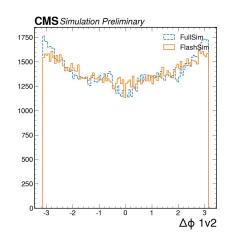
(pT, eta, phi) of jet N depends on those of jets N-1

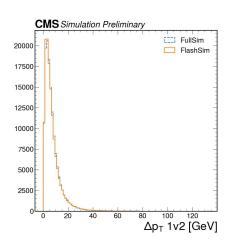


### Fake jets results

#### CMS Simulation Preliminary







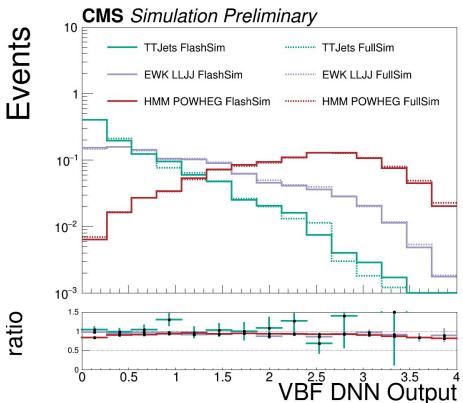
A real-world scenario: Analysis test

Simulate Jets, Muons on 4 different processes: TTJets, DY+Jets, EWK LLJJ,  $H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ 

Perform VBF  $H \to \mu^+ \mu^-$  analysis selection

Compute derived quantities

Compute the DNN score used in the final fit!

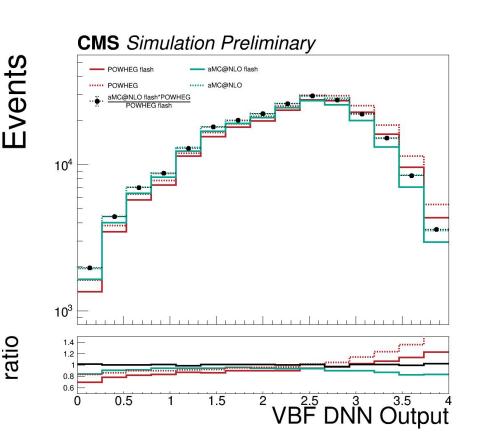


#### FlashSim for Generator-level variations

Given a FullSim sample with generator e.g. POWHEG We can compute:

$$VAR_{Full} = REF_{Full} \frac{VAR_{Flash}}{REF_{Flash}}$$

To get quickly another precise sample for a different generator such as aMC@NLO



#### Conclusions

We compared results with Run II FullSim/ Phase-2 samples for:

- AK4/AK8 Jets
- Muöns
- Electrons
- Fakes Jets
- Analysis use case

#### Still need to:

- R&D base models
- Cover missing Objects Crack Fakes

So far, a fully-ML powered FlashSim simulation frameworks seems achievable! Speed of kHz/100Hz

A Public CMS note is available with all the results: https://cds.cern.ch/record/2858890 First concept repo:

https://github.com/francescovaselli/FlashSim

Get in touch! francesco.vaselli@cern.ch



### Backup

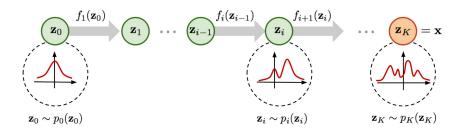
• Normalizing Flows in detail

### Normalizing Flows in detail

Learn the f(z) to send  $p_{\mathbf{Z}}(\mathbf{Z})$  into the (unknown) data distribution  $p_{\mathbf{X}}(\mathbf{X})$ 

#### Needs:

- Basic distribution  $p_{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{z})$ , typically Gaussian
- Function called flow f(z) invertible and differentiable, with tractable jacobian (splines are a good choice)



$$p_x(\mathbf{x}) = p_z(f^{-1}(\mathbf{x})) \det \left| \frac{d\mathbf{z}}{d\mathbf{x}} \right|$$

$$\log(p_x(x)) = \log(p_z(f^{-1}(\mathbf{x}))) + \log(\det \mathbb{J}_{f^{-1}}(\mathbf{x}))$$