

Enhancing Geant4 Monte Carlo Simulations through Machine Learning Integration

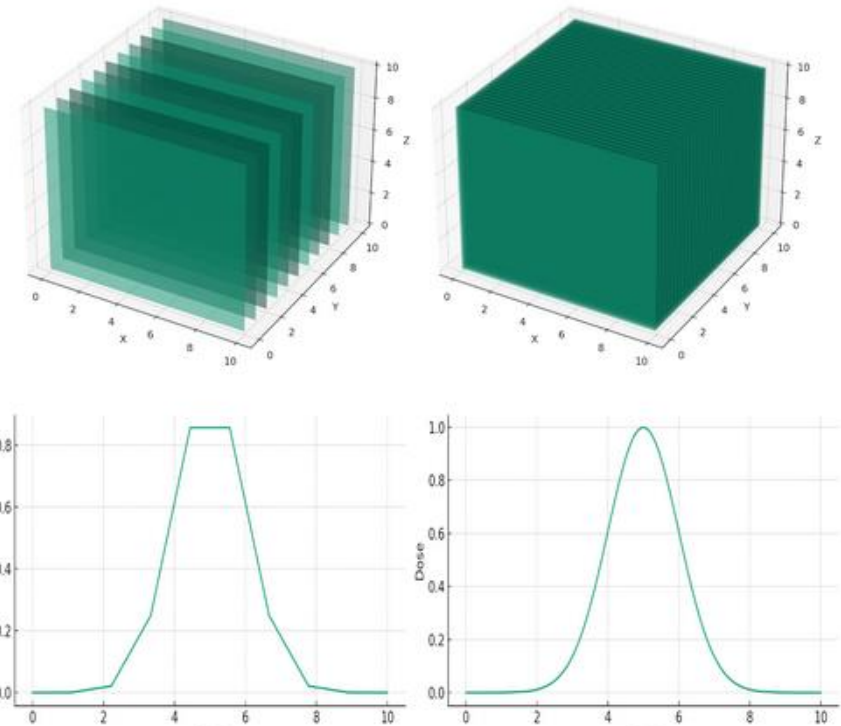
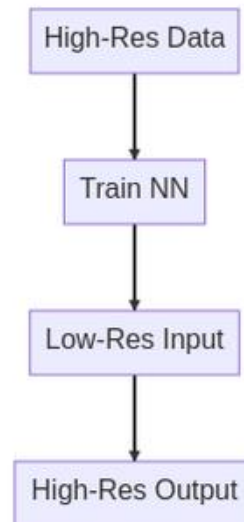
Spoke 2 - WP6

G.A.P Cirrone, A. Tricomi, S.Fattori, A. Sciuto, G. Gallo, V. Ientile

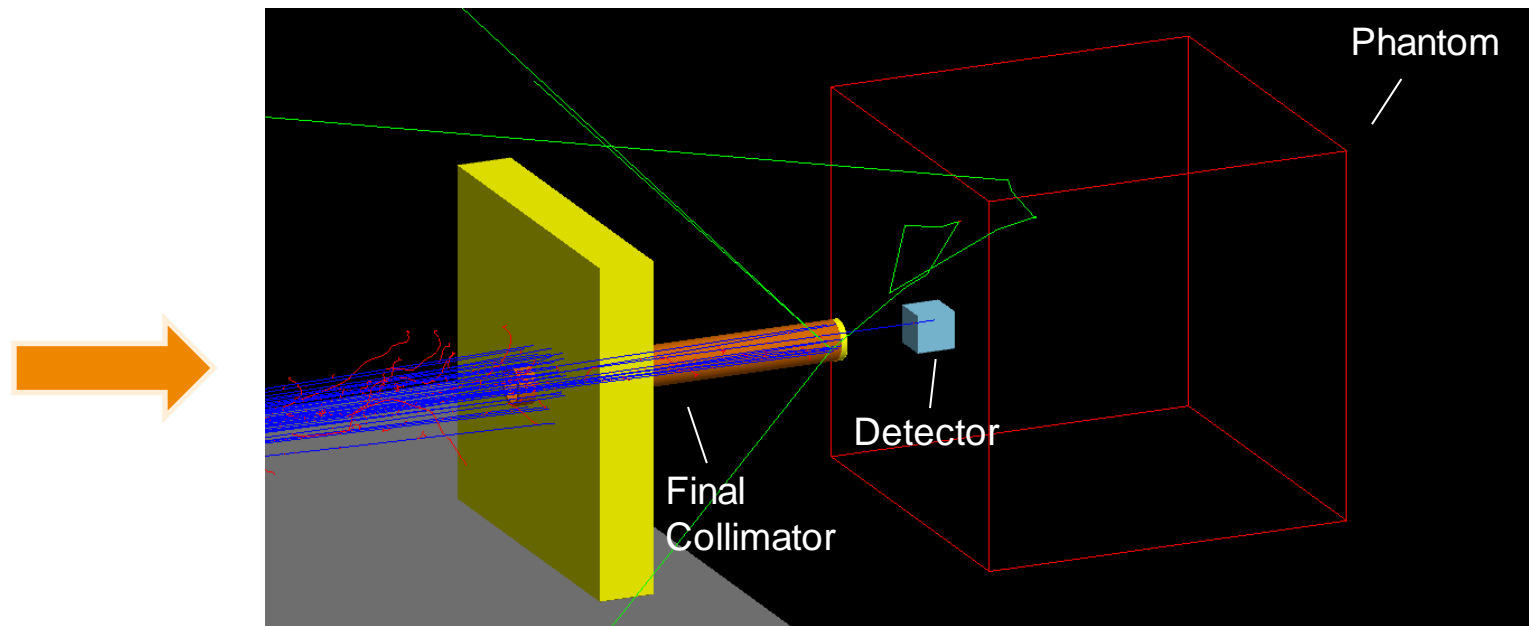
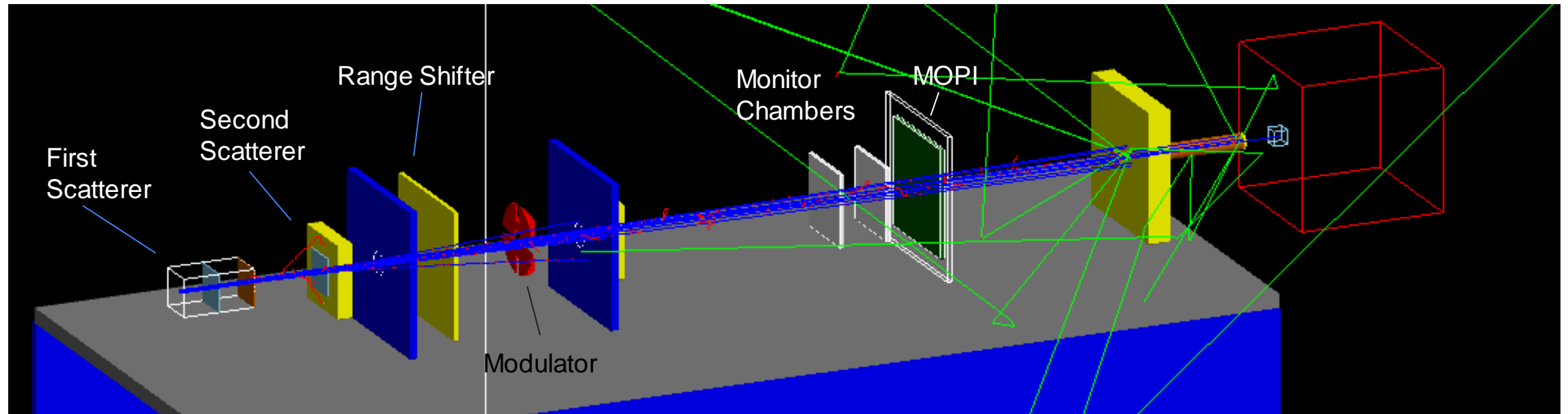
Meeting, 23-01-2024

Autoencoder to enhance low voxel density data

- **Step 1: Data Collection and Preprocessing**
 - Collect high-density and low-density data from detectors.
 - Convert raw data to machine-readable format (CSV, HDF5).
 - Normalize data values to a range (e.g., 0-1).
 - Split data into training, validation, and test sets.
- **Step 2: Install Required Libraries**
- **Step 3: Import Libraries and Load Data**
- **Step 4: Data Partitioning**
- **Step 5: Design the Autoencoder Architecture**
- **Step 6: Compile and Train the Autoencoder**
- **Step 7: Use the Autoencoder to Enhance Low-Density Data**
- **Step 8: Evaluation and Optimization**
- **Step 9: Deploy the Model**



Hadrontherapy example G4



Geant4-based, open-source application, specifically developed for dosimetric and radiobiological studies with protons and ions beams.

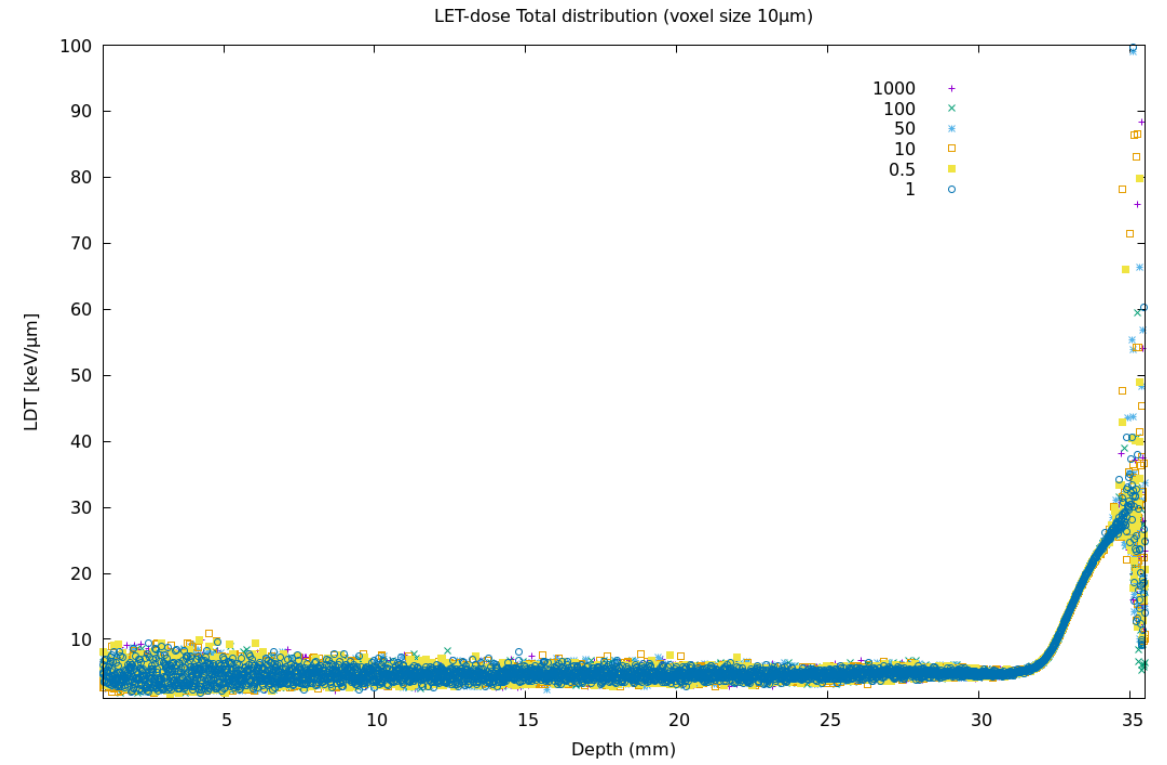
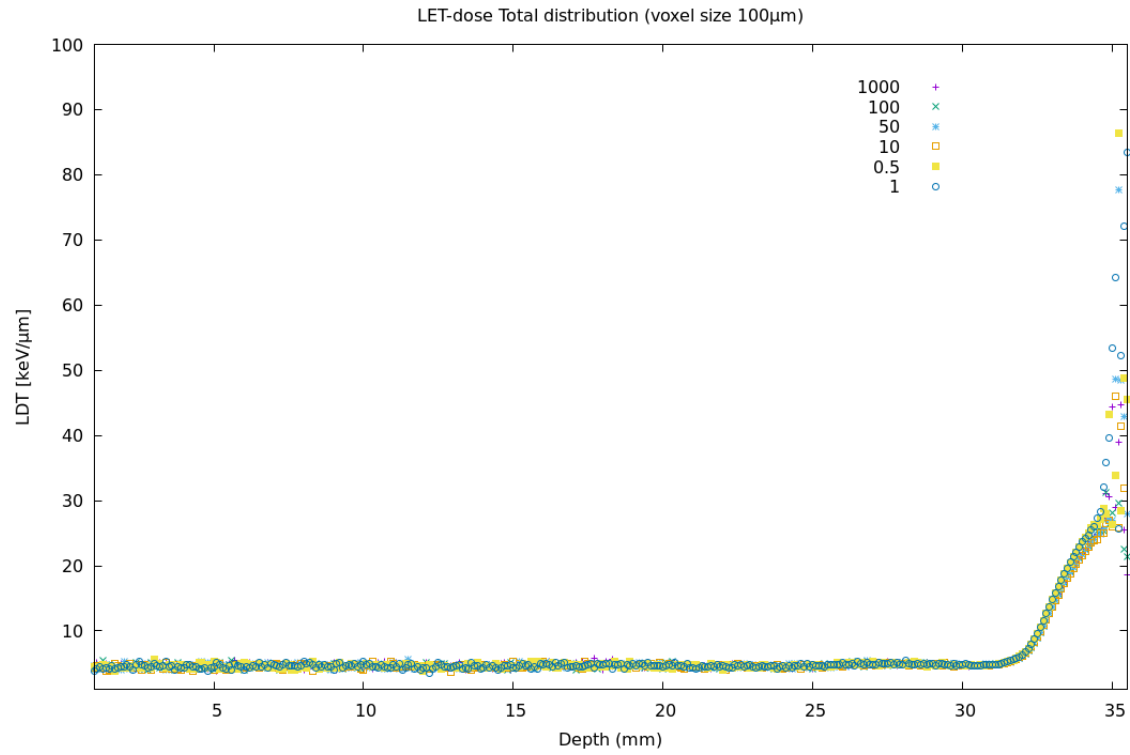
Execution time, CPU and memory usage

Cut(um)	Voxelsize(um)	Exec Time	CPU(%)	MEM(%)
1000	100	00h.00m.11s	16.72	0.08
100	100	00h.00m.12s	18.39	0.08
50	100	00h.00m.15s	20.48	0.09
10	100	00h.00m.26s	26.96	0.09
1	100	00h.02m.33s	31.86	0.1
0.5	100	00h.02m.36s	31.83	0.1
1000	10	00h.00m.43s	28.99	0.1
100	10	00h.00m.45s	29.27	0.1
50	10	00h.00m.51s	29.42	0.1
10	10	00h.01m.28s	30.98	0.1
1	10	00h.04m.12s	32.23	0.1
0.5	10	00h.04m.10s	32.26	0.1
1000	1	00h.06m.14s	31.72	0.1
100	1	00h.06m.25s	31.7	0.1
50	1	00h.07m.10s	31.62	0.1
10	1	00h.08m.47s	31.85	0.1
1	1	00h.15m.04s	32.3	0.2
0.5	1	00h.15m.00s	32.25	0.2

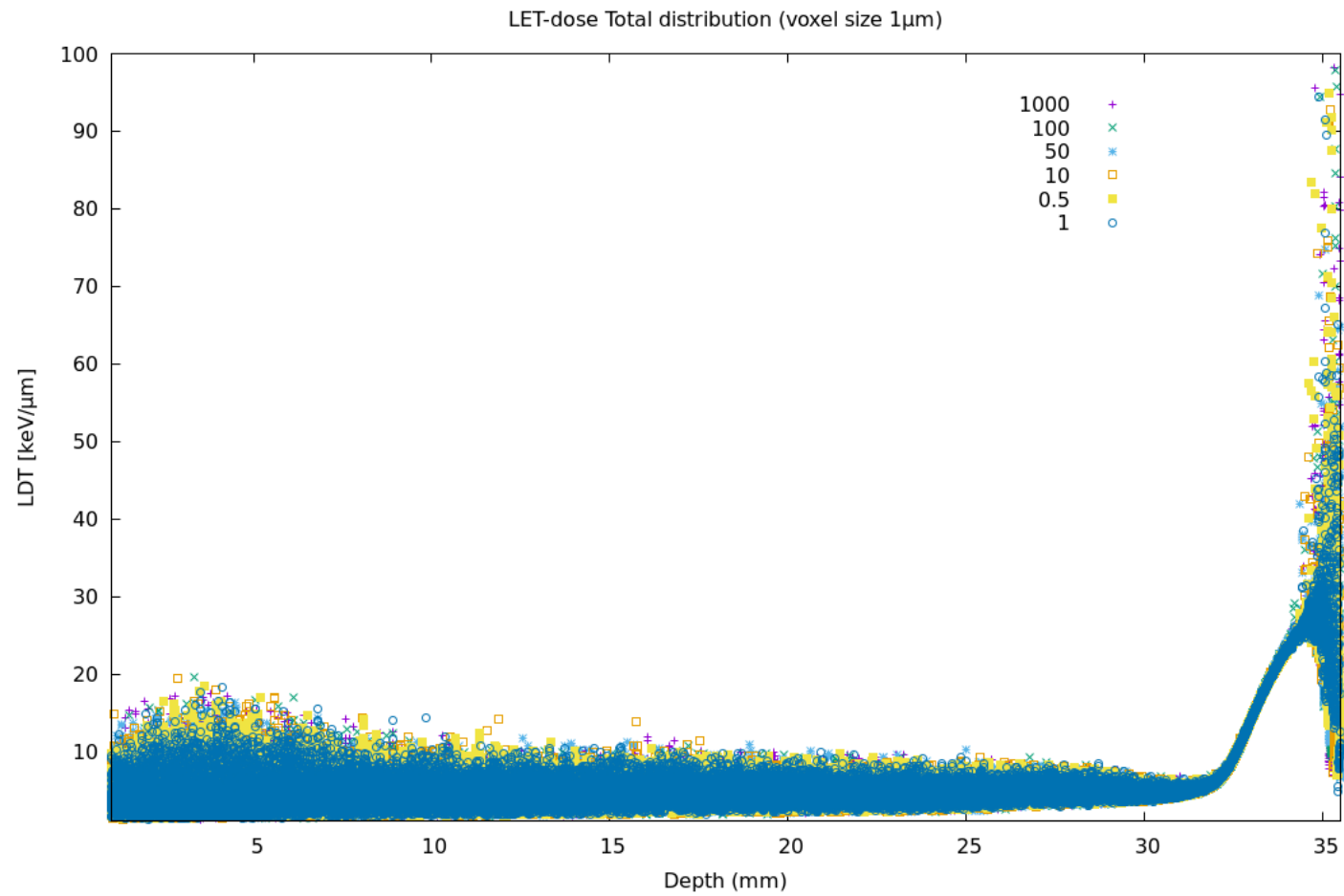
Dell PowerEdge C6525 -
2 x AMD EPYC 7413 24-Core
CPU
512 GB RAM

N=32 Threads
run/beamOn 50000

LDT plots

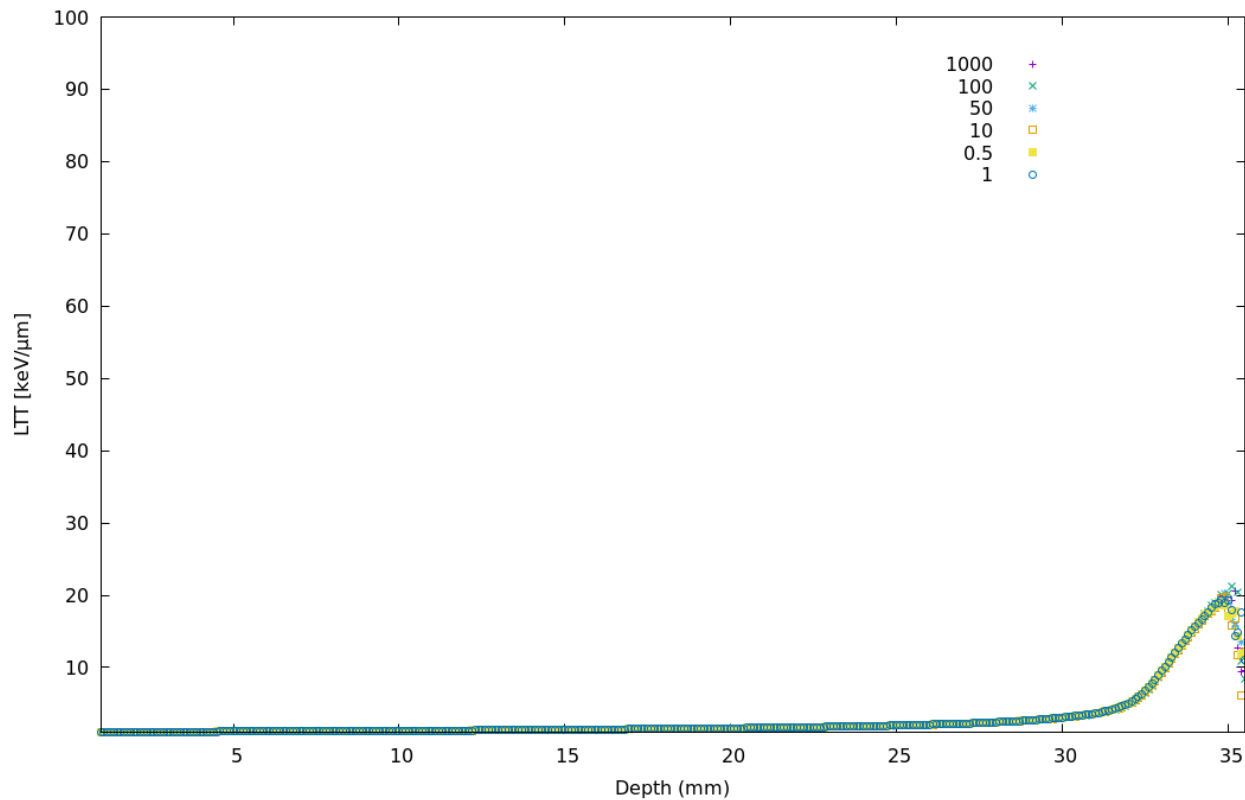


LDT plots

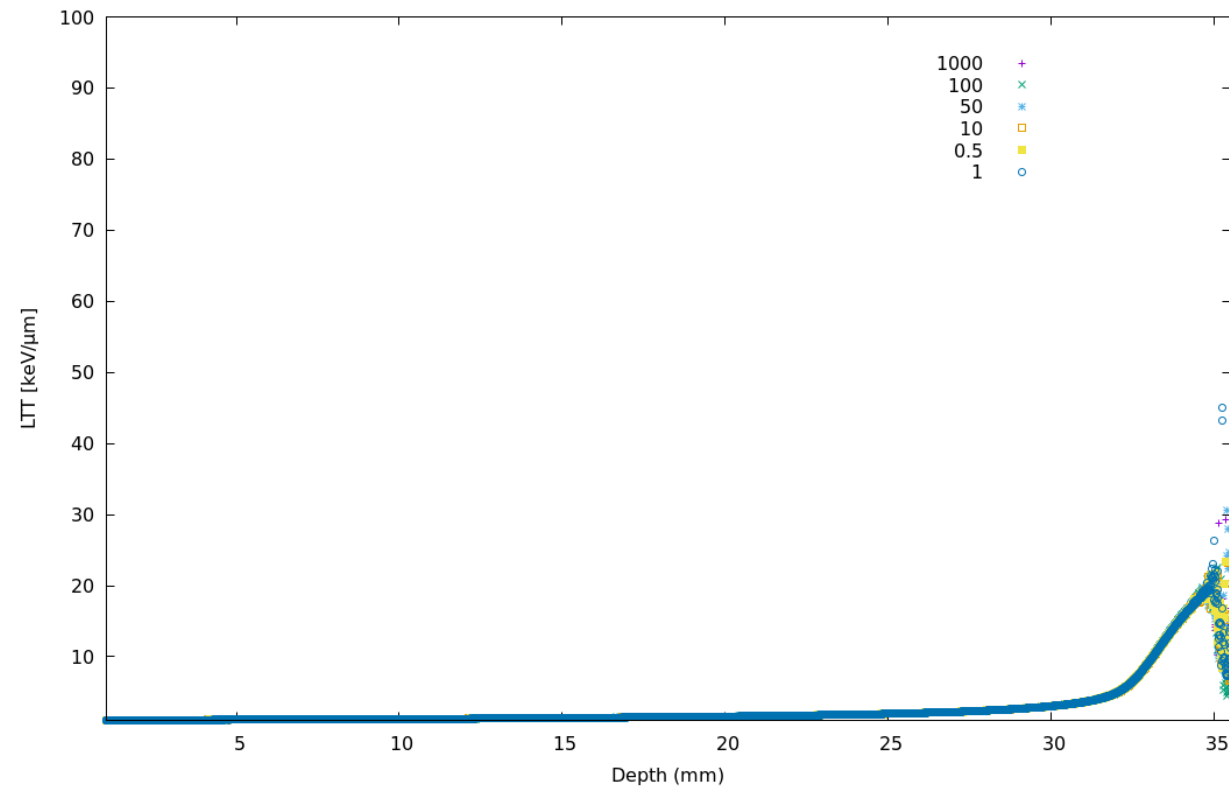


LTT plots

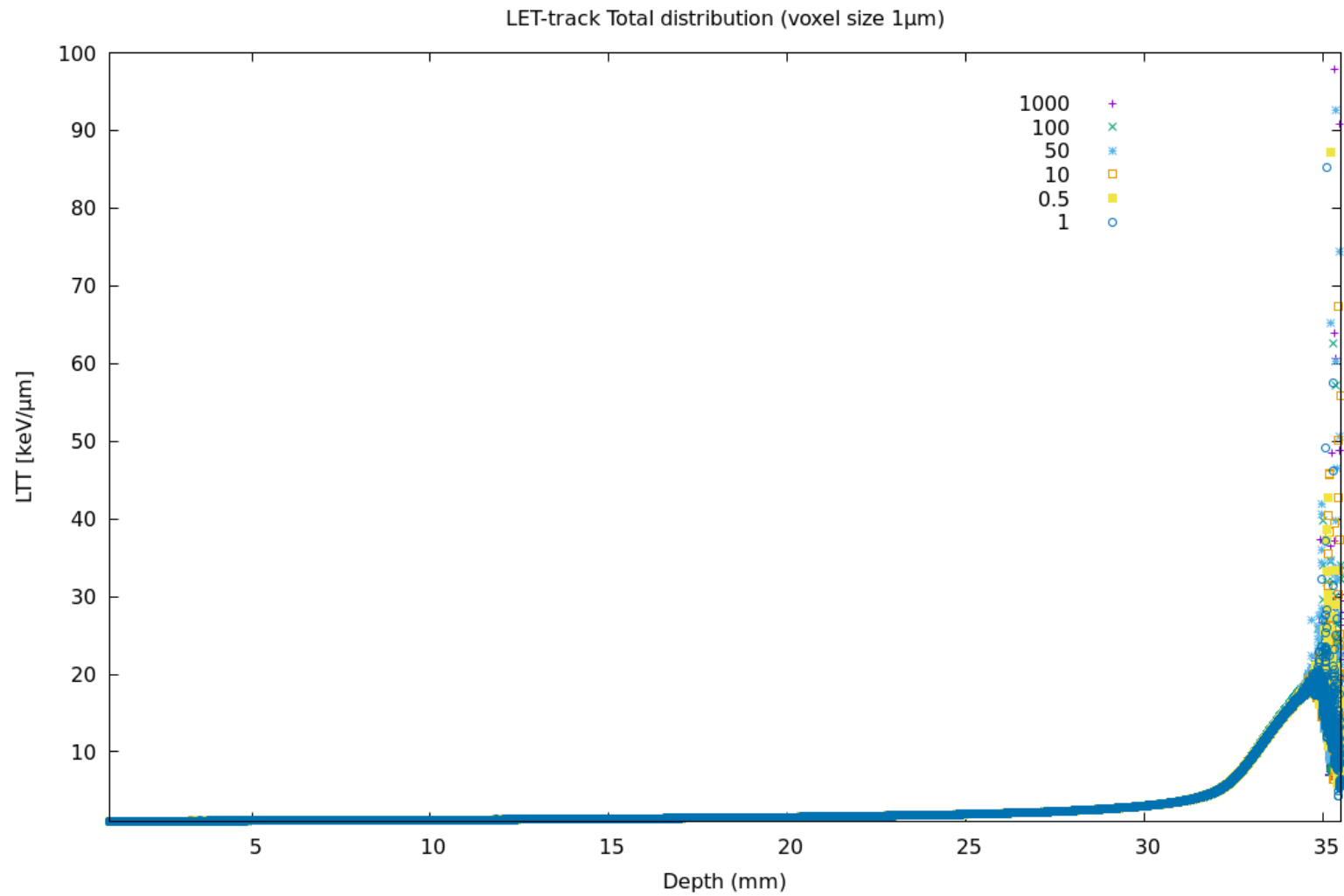
LET-track Total distribution (voxel size 100 μ m)



LET-track Total distribution (voxel size 10 μ m)



LTT plots



GRAZIE

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Initial framework definition

Contextualized Explanation:

Training on High-Density Data

The autoencoder would first be trained on the high-density voxelized data, learning to compress this high-quality data into a lower-dimensional latent space and then decompress it back into the original high-density data. During this process, the autoencoder learns the mappings between the high-dimensional space and the lower-dimensional latent space, effectively learning the most important features or "essence" of the high-density data.

Applying to Low-Density Data

Once trained, you can then use the encoder part of the autoencoder to transform your low-density data into the same latent space. **Even though the low-density data lacks some features**, the encoder will project this data into a compressed form that still captures the most important features based on what it learned from the high-density data. The decoder part will then expand this compressed form back into the original dimensionality.

In this process, **the "gaps" in the low-density data are effectively "filled in" by the decoder, as it reconstructs the low-quality data based on the learned important features of the high-quality data.** This results in an enhanced version of your low-density data, making it more comparable to the high-density data it was trained on.

Dataset Overview

DataFrame with loaded data from file: runbeam_1e6/Let_1-1.out

i	LDT	LTT	proton_1_D	proton_1_T	proton_1_D.1	proton_1_T.1	proton_D	proton_T	proton_1_D.2	...	O18_D	O18_T	F17_D	F17_T	F18_D	F18_T	F19_D	F19_T	Ne20_D	Ne20_T	
0	0	2.63090	1.04760	0.0	0.0	1.04081	1.04065	11.7570	6.01532	0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	1	1.95003	1.04636	0.0	0.0	1.04082	1.04070	12.9513	6.09598	0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	2	2.41322	1.04725	0.0	0.0	1.04092	1.04075	13.8869	6.15894	0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	3	2.15345	1.04629	0.0	0.0	1.04089	1.04075	13.5346	6.05996	0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	4	4.35478	1.04927	0.0	0.0	1.04090	1.04074	12.2653	5.99763	0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	5	4.31605	1.05018	0.0	0.0	1.04091	1.04077	11.9284	5.86857	0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	6	4.44597	1.05099	0.0	0.0	1.04095	1.04077	14.2888	6.16782	0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	7	3.77041	1.04961	0.0	0.0	1.04090	1.04078	13.0829	6.10534	0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	8	2.90049	1.04771	0.0	0.0	1.04094	1.04082	11.4468	5.95522	0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	9	3.81664	1.04859	0.0	0.0	1.04095	1.04082	10.9422	5.84279	0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

10 rows × 129 columns

DataFrame with loaded data from file: runbeam_1e6/Let_1-100.out

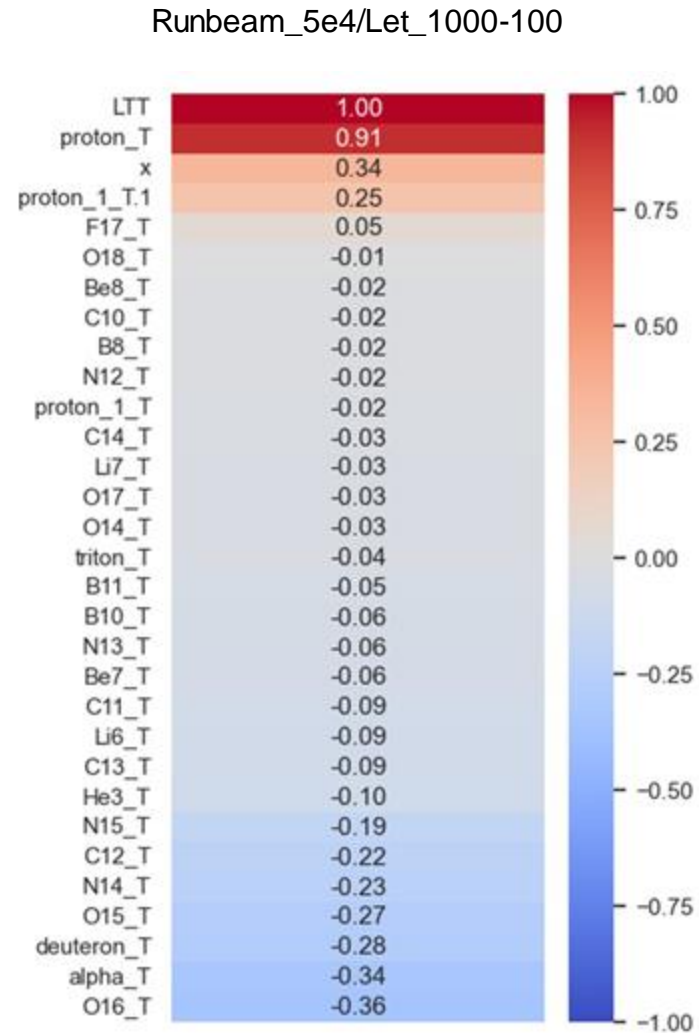
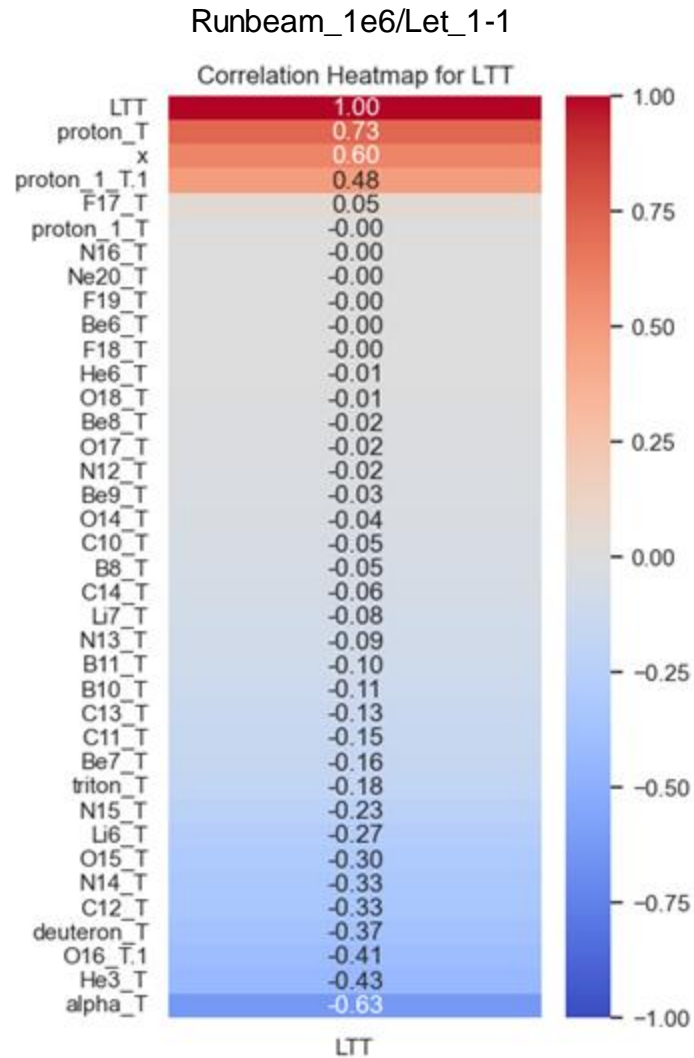
i	LDT	LTT	proton_1_D	proton_1_T	proton_1_D.1	proton_1_T.1	proton_1_D.2	proton_1_T.2	proton_D	...	O17_D	O17_T	O18_D	O18_T	F17_D	F17_T	F18_D	F18_T	Ne20_D	Ne20_T	
0	0	4.07849	1.05314	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	1.04243	1.04177	13.1367	...	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	1	4.18778	1.05676	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	1.04595	1.04335	13.3717	...	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	2	4.15443	1.05973	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	1.04869	1.04472	13.6434	...	364.684	364.684	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	3	4.28368	1.06016	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	1.05032	1.04619	12.4763	...	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	4	4.40955	1.06272	1.0467	1.0467	0	0	1.05011	1.04759	11.8088	...	0.000	0.000	255.106	234.794	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	5	4.95228	1.06526	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	1.05650	1.04930	11.9446	...	0.000	0.000	157.720	157.720	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	6	4.25197	1.06573	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	1.05811	1.05069	11.2372	...	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	7	4.65704	1.06751	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	1.05795	1.05199	11.4878	...	0.000	0.000	192.027	192.027	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	8	4.19457	1.06913	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	1.06176	1.05355	10.8126	...	278.604	278.604	390.294	390.294	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	9	4.38071	1.07270	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	1.06316	1.05500	10.4814	...	0.000	0.000	508.197	396.495	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

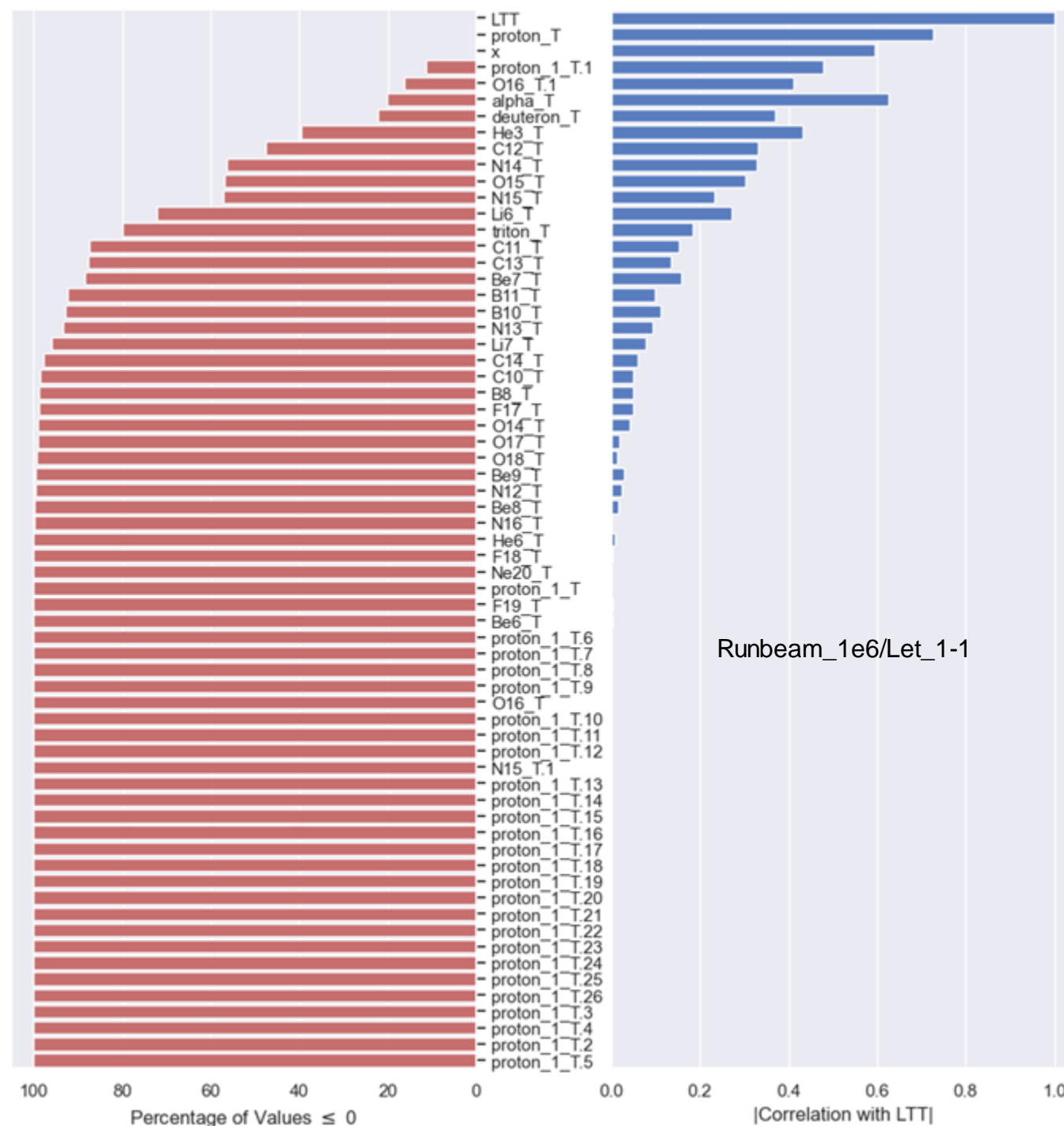
10 rows × 79 columns

Build the Dataset

- Use the LET and contributions to LET from primaries and fragments as features
- Create a dataset consisting solely of LTT or LDT vectors (similar to image dataset)

Feature Correlation





Feature selection

- Feature correlation appears to be related to the percentage of zero values in each feature.
- In principle, features that are not correlated could be dropped from the data set.