Enhancing Geant4 Monte Carlo Simulations through Machine Learning Integration

Spoke 2 - WP6

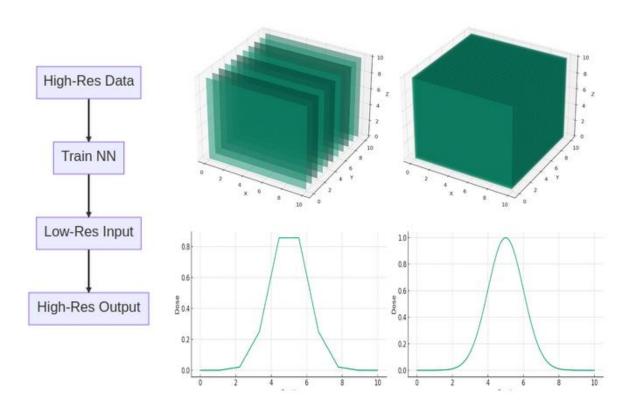
G.A.P Cirrone, A. Tricomi, S.Fattori, A. Sciuto, G. Gallo, V. Ientile

Meeting, 23-01-2024

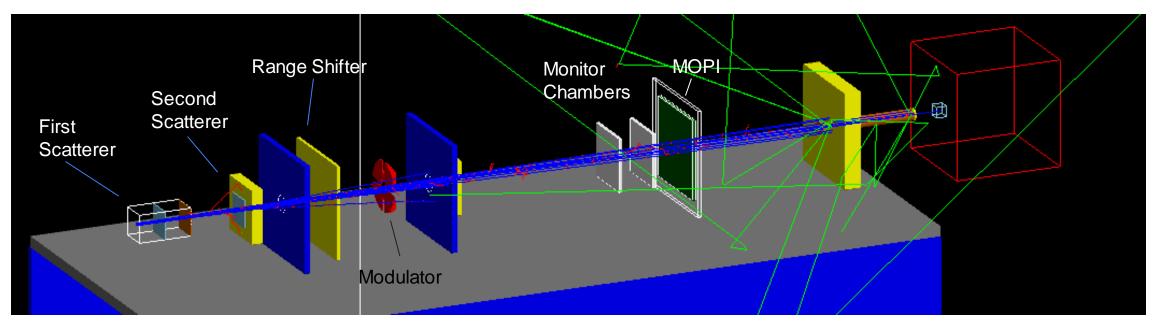
Autoencoder to enhance low voxel density data

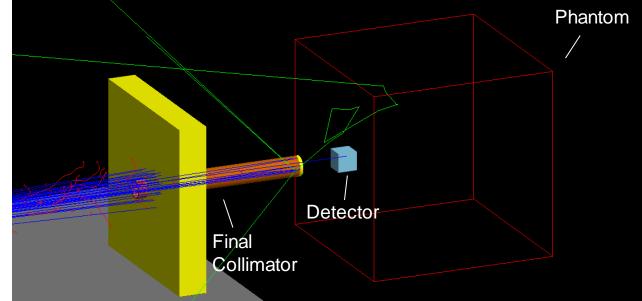
Step 1: Data Collection and Preprocessing

- 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

Table of exec time and CPU usage

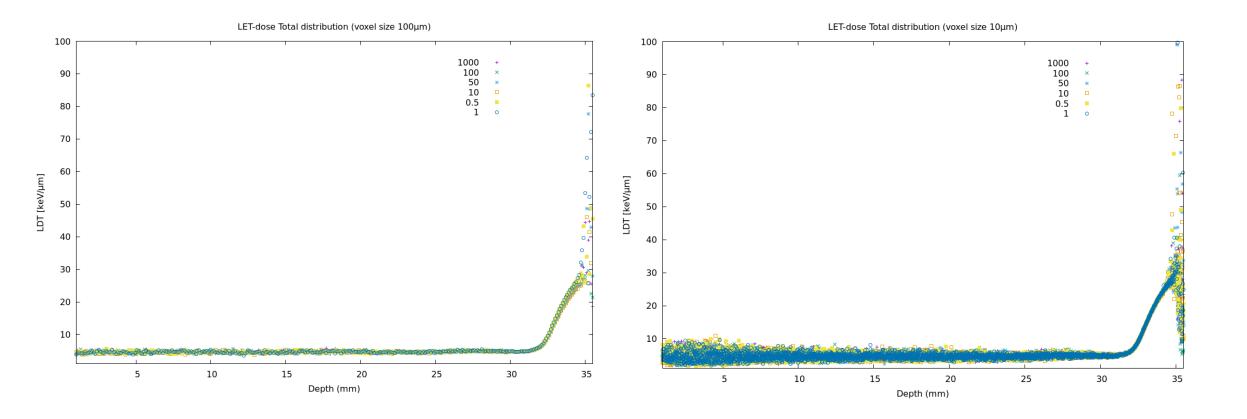
Cut (u)	Voxelsize (u)	Exec Time	CPU (%)	MEM (%)
1000	100	00h.00m.54s	78.96	0.11
100	100	00h.01m.08s	80.97	0.10
50	100	00h.01m.37s	84.47	0.12
10	100	00h.04m.25s	88.46	0.18
1	100	00h.33m.15s	92.03	0.20
0.5	100	00h.33m.20s	92.32	0.20
1000	10	00h.07m.27s	89.84	0.18
100	10	00h.08m.02s	89.81	0.19
50	10	00h.09m.08s	88.72	0.19
10	10	00h.18m.13s	90.50	0.20
1	10	00h.55m.52s	93.28	0.30
0.5	10	00h.56m.01s	92.78	0.30
1000	1	01h.17m.07s	90.07	0.20
100	1	01h.19m.27s	89.92	0.20
50	1	01h.24m.57s	91.63	0.22
10	1	01h.48m.07s	92.10	0.30
1	1	03h.14m.48s	93.31	0.50
0.5	1	03h.15m.00s	93.55	0.50

N.threads= 96 run/beamOn 1000000

Dose.out

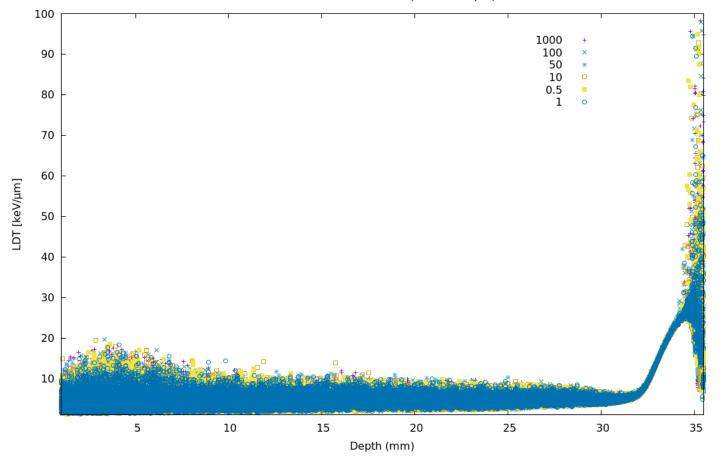
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į	j	j	k	Dose(Gy)		protor						ton_1			on_1			on_1		oton_		prot				ton_1
0	6		0	8.92835e-						249e-					-11			847e-				e-11			9401e	
1	6	9	0	9.34978e-			Θ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		.9961					7714e		
2	6	9	0	9.59535e-			Θ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		.0042					4383e		
3	0	9	0	9.66963e-	05 0	0	Θ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	06	.99924	4e-05	5368			6087e		
4	6	9	0	9.69344e-			Θ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		.0043					1541e		
5	e	9	0	9.73492e-	05 0) 0	Θ	0	Θ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 7	.0020	7e-05	5369	940	3.3	0737e	e-07	265
6	0	9	0	9.79645e-	05 0) 0	Θ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 7	.0098	3e-05	5369	935	3.2	9459e	e-07	261
7	6	Э	0	9.82922e-	05 0	0	Θ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 7	.0024	5e-05	5369	987	3.1	2056e	e-07	263
8	0	9	0	9.86328e-	05 0) 0	Θ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 7	.0028	3e-05	5370	925	3.1	5954e	e-07	267
9	e	9	0	9.9158e-0)5 0	0	Θ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 7	.0127	5e-05	5370	954	4.1	6769e	e-07	271
1	00	9	0	9.93448e-	05 0) 0	Θ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 7	.0037	5e-05	5371	127	4.0	8863e	e-07	272
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4 5 6	0))	0	7.01166 1 5.12687 1	.055	642 0 651 0 015 0	0 0	0	0	11.0 9.89 15.0	134 301 083	5.33 5.29	326 435 76	0 0 0 0	0 (0 (0 (9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0	5 0 5 0 5 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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LDT plots

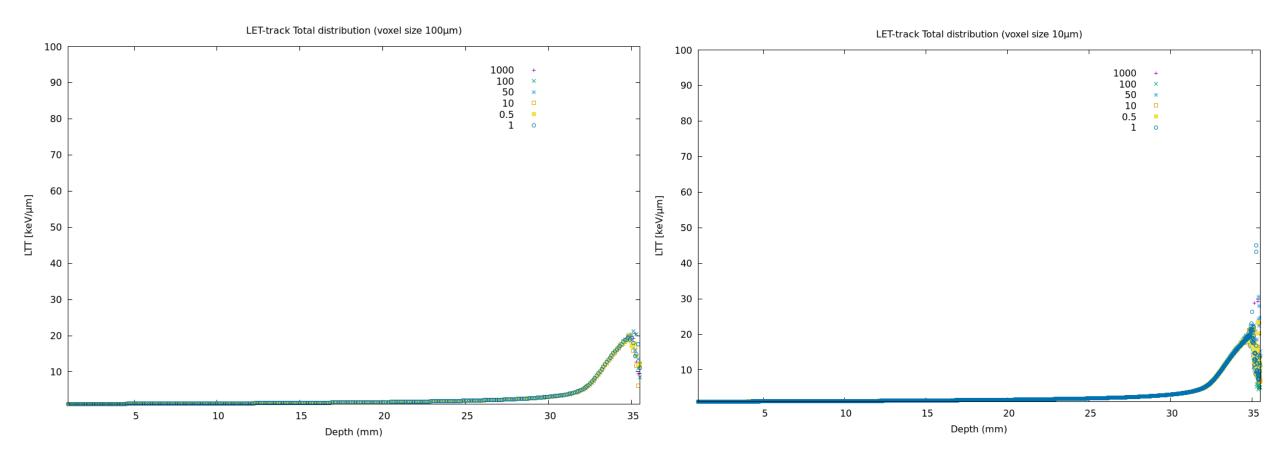


LDT plots

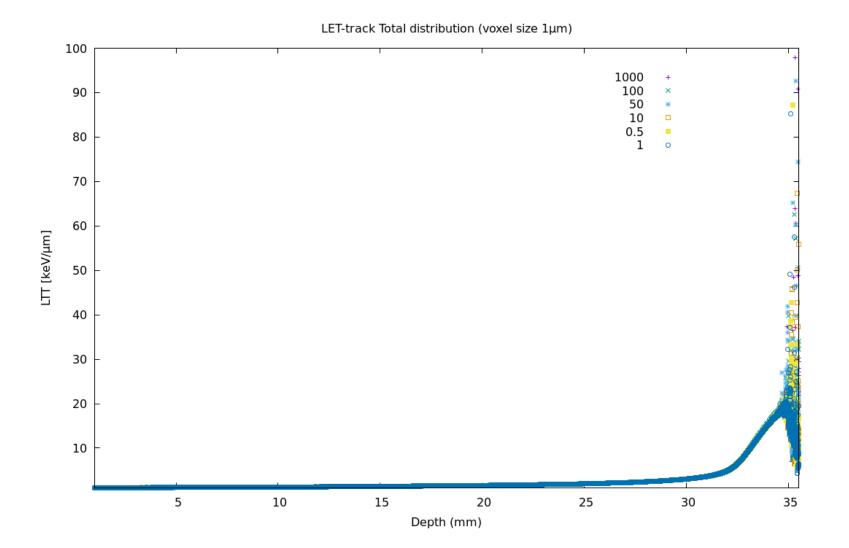
LET-dose Total distribution (voxel size 1µm)



LTT plots



LTT plots



GRAZIE

Enhancing Geant4 Monte Carlo Simulations through Machine Learning Integration

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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 highdimensional 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

1	LDT	LTT	proton_1_D	proton_1_T	proton_1_D.1	proton_1_T.1	proton_D	proton_T	proton_1_D.2	 018_D	018_T	F17_D	F17_T	F18_D	F18_T	F19_D	F19_T	Ne20_D	Ne20_T
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	1.95003	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	2.41322	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	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	4.35478	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	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	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	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	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	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

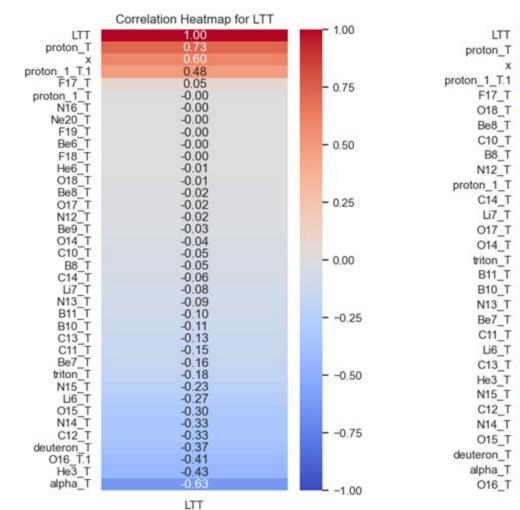
	1	LDT	LTT	proton_1_D	proton_1_T	proton_1_D.1	proton_1_T.1	proton_1_D.2	proton_1_T.2	proton_D	 017_D	017_T	018_D	018_T	F17_D	F17_T	F18_D	F18_T	Ne20_D	Ne20_T
0	0	4.07849	1.05314	0.0000	0.0000	0	0	1.04243	1.04177	13.1367	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	1	4.18778	1.05676	0.0000	0.0000	0	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

Build the Dataset

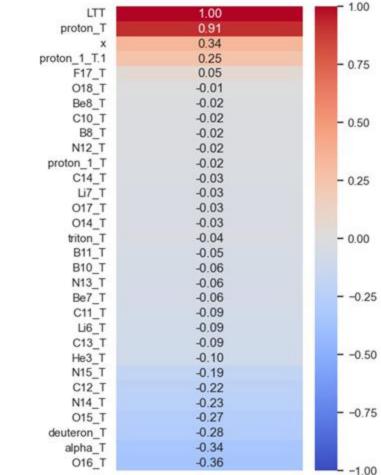
- Use the LET and contributions to LET from primaries and fragments as features
- Create a dataset consisting solely of LTT or LDT vectors (similar to image dataset)

Feature Correlation

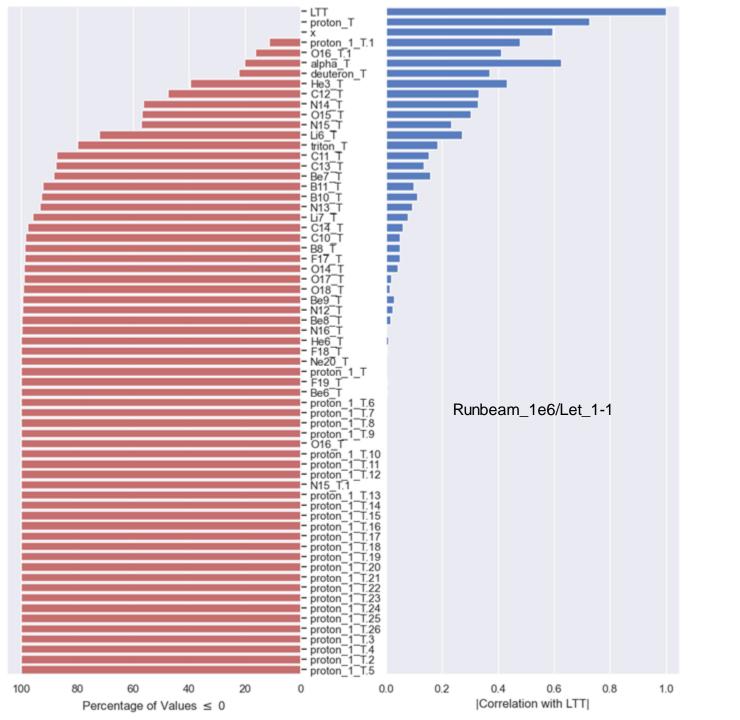
Runbeam 1e6/Let 1-1







23-01-2024



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.