

# WHIZARD 3

## Phase Space and Adaptive Sampling Algorithms

Wolfgang Kilian

CPPS, University of Siegen

CmF/IAL Kickoff, Bonn, March 20, 2024



# The WHIZARD MC generator

**Scope:** High-energy scattering processes (SM and BSM)

- ▶ Tree-level ME code generator O'Mega
- ▶ spectra/PDF, PYTHIA, SM + BSM models, ...
- ▶ **Multi-channel version of VEGAS integrator: VAMP by T. Ohl**
- ▶ main application: off-shell event generation for  $e^+e^-$  (and  $\mu^+\mu^-$ )
- ▶ LHC, ...: fully supported but limited by resources

1999 Whizard 1

2007 Whizard 2 (internal structure, scripting, ...)

2021 Whizard 3 (**NLO QCD+EW** with OpenLoops/Recola/GoSam)

- ▶ **VAMP** integrator **parallelized (MPI)** but algorithm unchanged

# The Whizard Team (2024)

## **U Siegen**

WK, Pia Bredt, Nils Kreher, Tobias Striegl

## **DESY**

Jürgen Reuter, Krzysztof Mękała

## **U Würzburg**

Thorsten Ohl

## **U Warsaw**

Filip Żarnecki (exp.)

# Phase-Space Mapping and Sampling I

**Problem:** resonances + soft/collinear peaks + uncontrolled cuts +  $O(10-20)$  dimensions

**Solution:** Self-optimizing **Multi-channel integration**  
⇒ multichannel event generation

$$\sigma = \int d\Phi |M(p)|^2 = \sum_c \int dx_c \alpha_c(p(x_c)) \frac{d\Phi}{dx_c}(p(x_c)) |M(p(x_c))|^2$$

Choice of  $x_c(p)$  and  $\alpha_c(p)$ : cancel  $|M|^2$  peaks

- ▶ Whizard approach: denominator structures determine channels

# MC performance parameters

## Integration:

accuracy  $\gamma$ :

$$\text{error} = \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{N}} \quad \text{with } \gamma \stackrel{?}{=} O(1)$$

Increase  $\gamma$  value:

⇒ spend matrix element calls for optimizing (training) **phs mappings**

## Exclusive quantities:

unweighting efficiency  $\epsilon$ :

$$\epsilon = \frac{N_{\text{evt}}}{N_{\text{call}}} = \frac{w_{\text{avg}}}{w_{\text{max}}} \quad \text{with } \epsilon \stackrel{?}{=} O(1)$$

**Matrix element calls are costly!**

# Phase-Space Mapping and Sampling II

Improve phase-space sampling: **Machine-Learning** methods

- ▶ **Further mapping** of integration manifold, parameterized

$$\int dx = \int dy \frac{dx}{dy} \quad \text{where } x(y) = x(y; \beta_1, \dots, \beta_N) \quad (1)$$

⇒ optimize  $\beta_i$ : adaptation / training / learning

⇒ iterate this: **deep learning**

**cross-talk** between integration channels!

- ▶ **Tradeoffs:**

- ▶ How much precious calls can we spend for training?
- ▶ How many calls do we eventually save in unweighting?
- ▶ How much can we compute in parallel?

# Machine-Learning Old and New

## VAMP (VEGAS)

- ▶ Mapping piecewise linear (binned)
- ▶ All dimensions at once (single layer)
- ▶ Parameters optimized in parallel, based on local variance
- ▶  $\gamma$  and  $\epsilon$  good but limited

## Newer algorithms (NIS etc.)

- ▶ Smooth mapping (splines / binned)
- ▶ Dimensions mapped iteratively (coupling layers)
- ▶ Parameters optimized iteratively, global variance
- ▶ Achievable  $\gamma$  and  $\epsilon$ : better?

**Project** (SFB-TRR 257: A2b): **Combine the best of two worlds?**

SI (WK) + KA (G. Heinrich) + HD (A. Butter / T. Plehn)

# MC Generation Issues: Summary

**Data Input:** simple but uncontrolled

**Data Output:** event samples in standard formats

**Algorithm:** search for optimal topological/invertible **mappings**

**Parallel execution:** mandatory on several levels, communication

**Training samples:** most expensive part of the calculation

**Need for:** **speed!**