Differentiability of Sim Pieces

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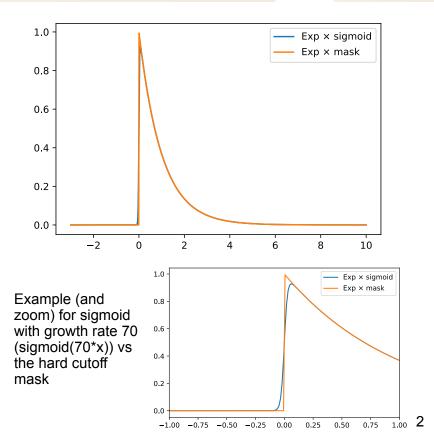
On behalf of the neutrino ML team March 23rd, 2022





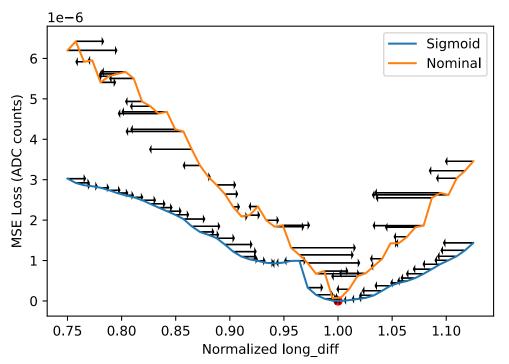
Long Diff and Differentiability

- Have been going piece by piece through the code to find where gradients break
- For long_diff notable spot is truncated exponential (used for current model)
 - Sharp mask for x < 0 => poorly behaved gradients
 - x-axis ~ time t when we evaluate current
 - t₀ = time of arrival at anode
 - Induced current ~exponential fall off after arrival (t > t₀)
 - t < t₀ no current (hasn't arrived yet)
 - Try: softening a bit with a sigmoid



Long Diff and Differentiability

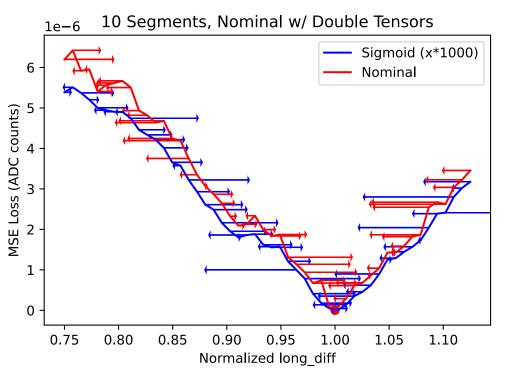
- Loss curves masking with sigmoid(x*70), with
 -1e3*gradient shown in arrows for each point
- Sigmoid (blue) smoother, gradients pointed in a reasonable direction



SLAC

Long Diff and Differentiability

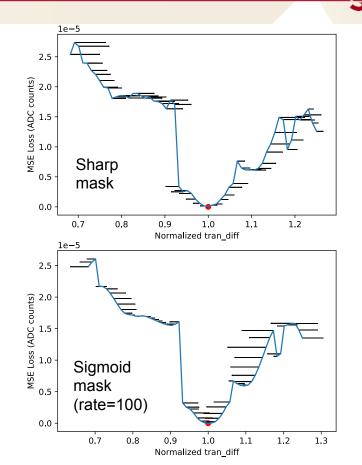
- Increasing sigmoid sharpness (x*1000) in blue
 - Approaches sharp mask
 - Gradients still seem reasonable, but curve is bumpier
- Ideas (discussions with Daniel, Youssef):
 - Optimize with smoothed sim, tune sigmoid width to approach sharp cutoff as training progresses
 - To check: if compare smoothed to "sharp" sim, what does loss like like



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Other Parameters

- Noticed this in long_diff, but impact seen for other parameter gradients
 - tran_diff shown on right only two track segments as a test
 - Gradients much more sensible with sigmoid mask



Conclusions

- Things like arange break gradient flow
 - But even with an intact computational graph, gradients can be nasty!
- To check:
 - 1d loss surfaces for eField, lifetime, Ab, kb, MeVToElectrons, and now long_diff look ~reasonable in a noiseless case (plots forthcoming, have seen some examples from Yifan)
 - Need to look more at: vdrift, tran_diff
 - Impact of these sharpness effects vs coverage/statistics
 - How do we tune smoothness vs accuracy?
 - Once 1d noiseless look ok
 - Impact of readout noise
 - Come back to multi-parameter fits

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