

Closing remarks

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http://www.ifh.de/~kuhl/WS_fast_detector_group_photo.JPG

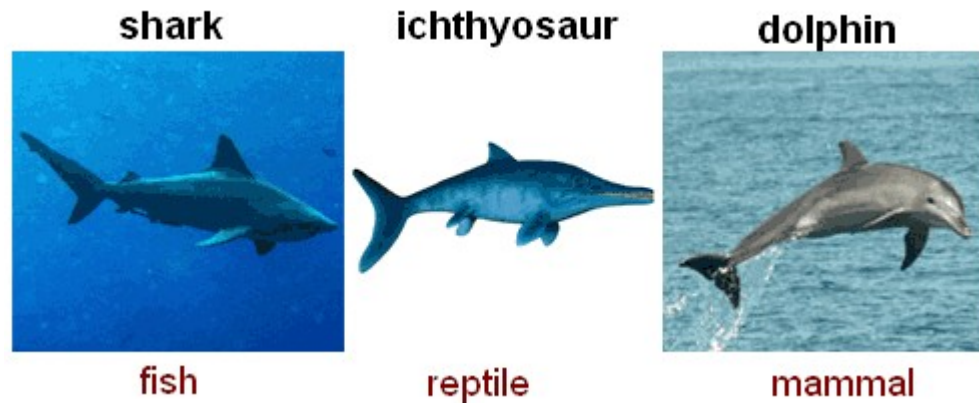
Thanks for a successful workshop

- 28 attendees (goal was ~25), 15 talks, 3 experimental collaborations represented plus the "Delphes collaboration"
- We had lively discussions on any aspect ranging from technical implementation details to the physics implications (even not fastsim-related)
- We mostly went overtime because of the questions, even when the speakers were very disciplined :)
- The formula of an afternoon dedicated to a hands-on tutorial was very nice; to be repeated
- Lesson learned: detector overview on the first day would be useful (not everybody knows CMS by hearth)

What we learned

- I personally learned much more than I expected
- Here follows some random selection of thoughts, prompted by this very workshop
- (I might be slightly provocative)

Evolutionary convergence

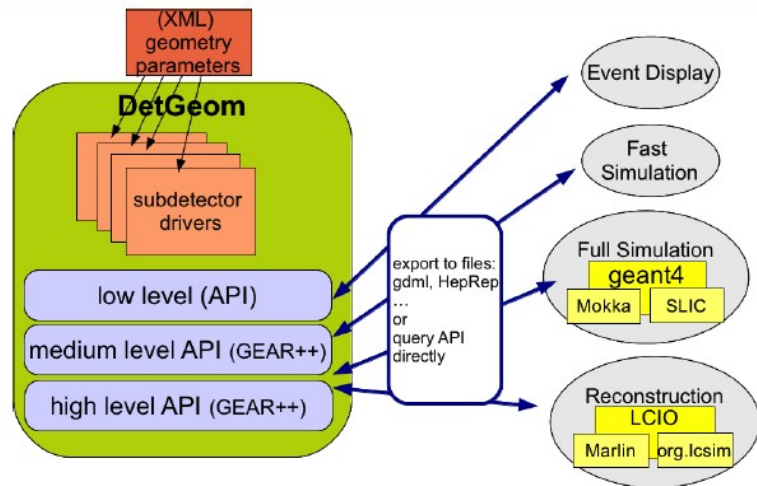


- Similar solutions reached independently by several groups
- So they are probably good solutions :)
- For example, fast tracking simulations in ATLAS and CMS are very similar both in philosophy and in several implementations
 - What about common libraries (à la Geant) for material effects parameterization?

Switches

- Everybody strives for making the switch between FastSim and FullSim as easy as possible
- ISF: easy switch within the same event! The future?

A (new) generic Detector Geometry System



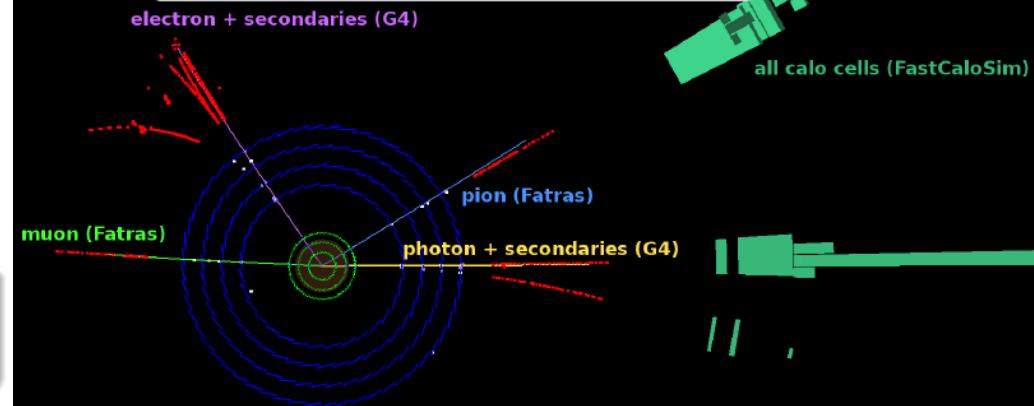
A more generic and consistent detector geometry description should have exactly one place where the detector is described (at all levels).
This information is then either exported to or queried from the different client applications.

The First Multi-Simulator ISF Run



Event Display Screenshot

- example simulation output generated by ISF
- one event, multiple simulators:
Fatras + Geant4 + FastCaloSim
 - Fatras: fast tracker simulation
 - Geant4: most accurate full detector simulation
 - FastCaloSim: parameterized calo simulation



Common tools exist, but you may want to reinvent the wheel anyway

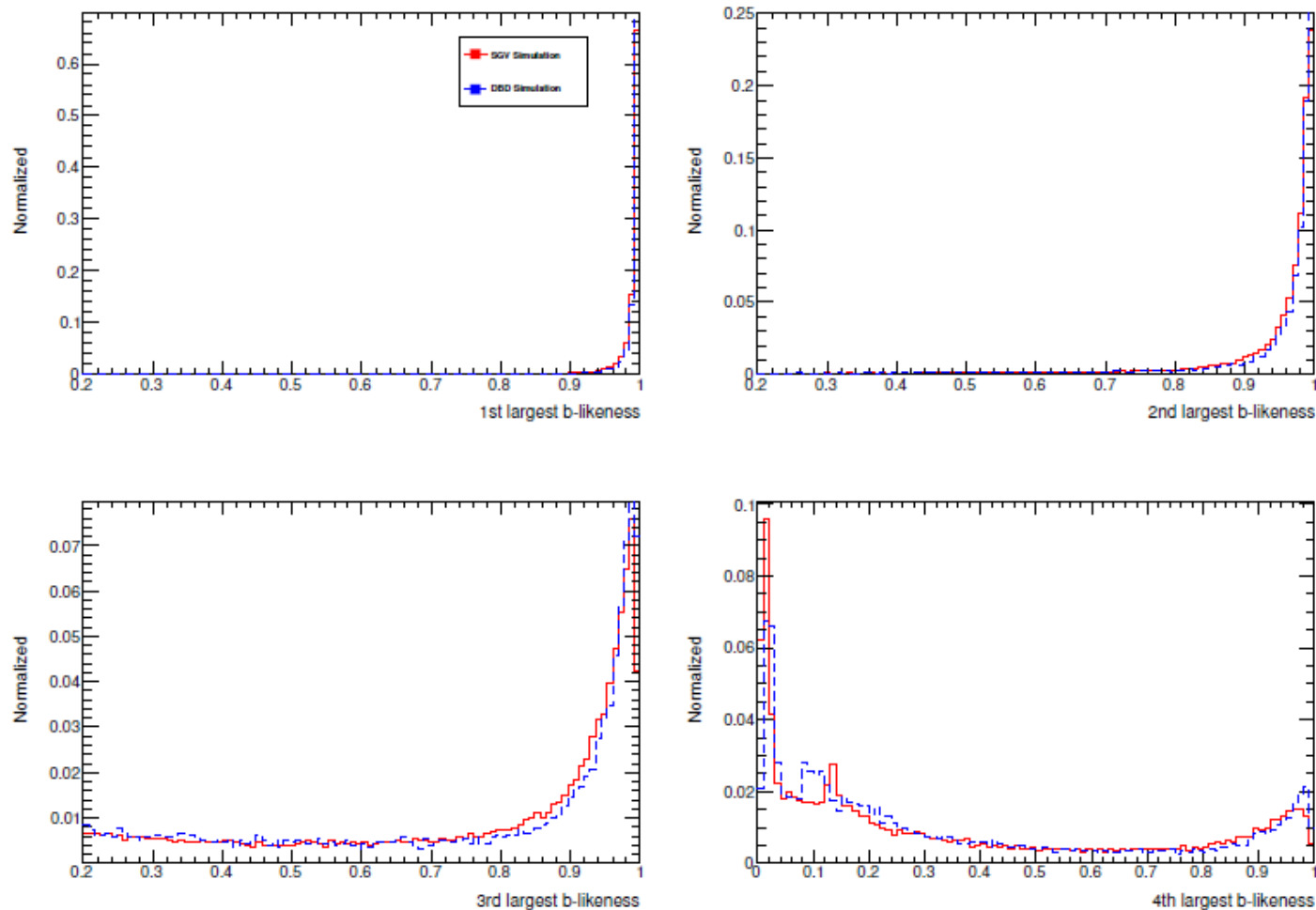


...AND I HAVE FOUND THIS ONE WORKS ALOT BETTER.

- Delphes is a very popular tool among theorists nowadays (>100 citations; endorsed by LPCC); but use in experimental collaborations (even for future detectors, or upgrades) is limited by preference for a coherent output format between all simulation tools, even if this means reinventing the wheel several times
- But usage of Delphes simulation engine as an external library is possible

Simple track simulations

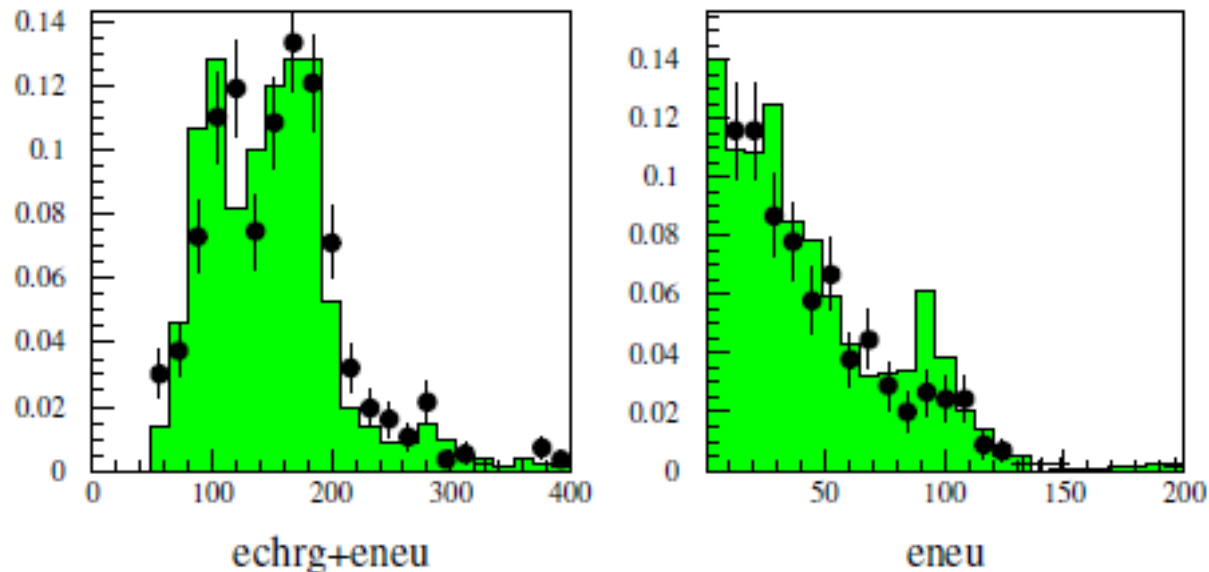
- Tracks from very simplified simulations can be a more than decent input to standard b-tagging algorithms



Future experiments already have data

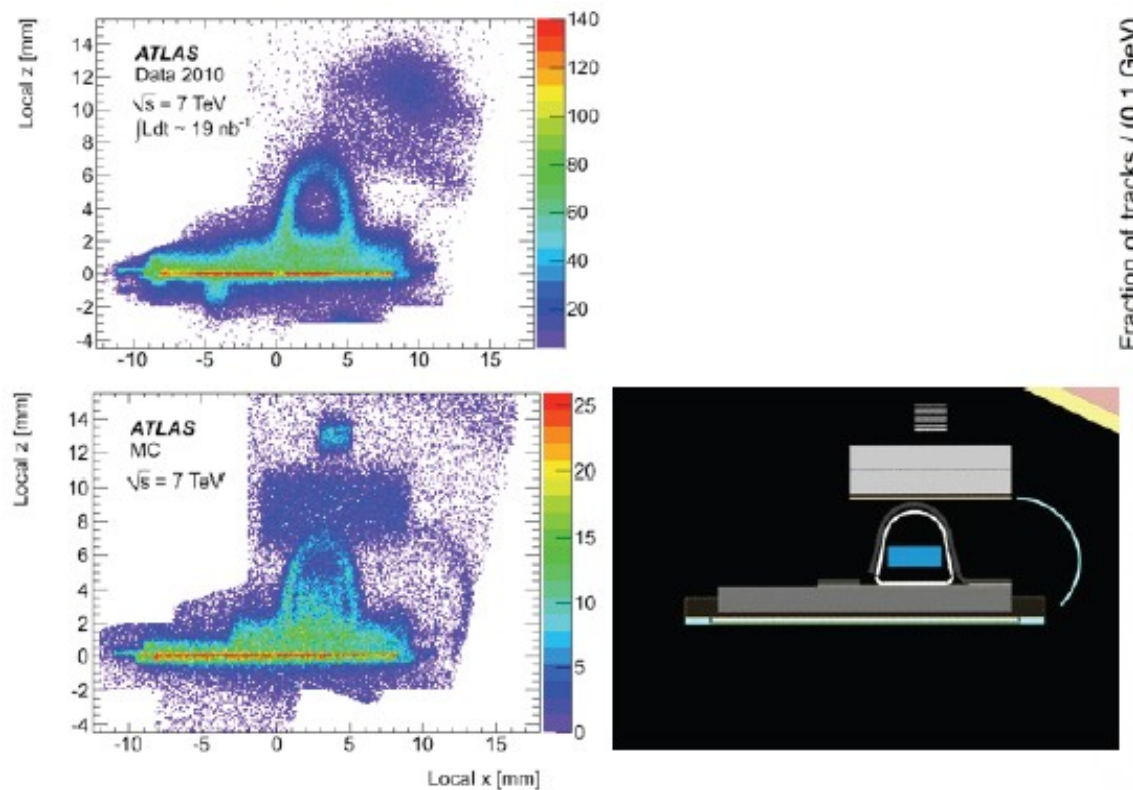
- Simulators for future experiments (hence no data): usually we validate with Geant4 or test beams, but we often forget that we have plenty of collision data from past experiments

Histogram: SGV, Points: DELPHI data

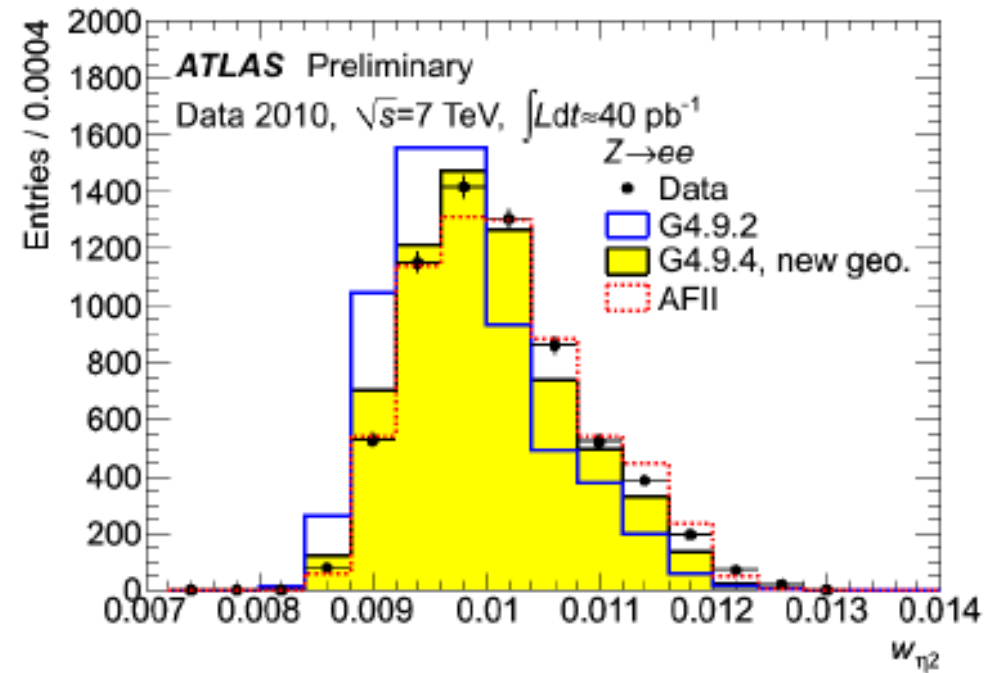
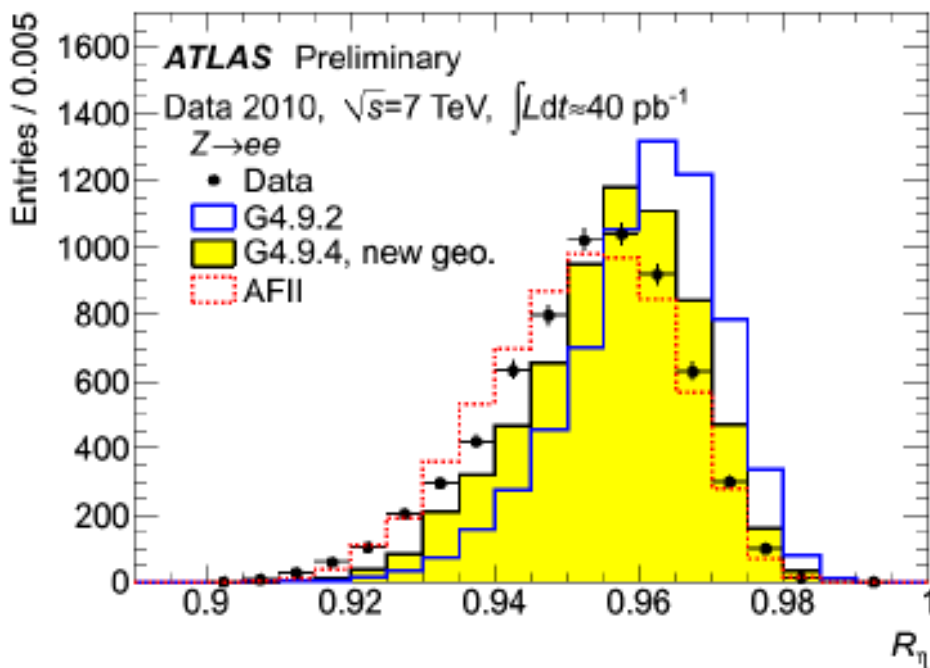


Geometry and speed

- Geometry simplification is a major factor in speed-up
- One wonders: aren't those O(mm) things a bit of a luxury for a simulation, if then you correct your material budget to data anyway?



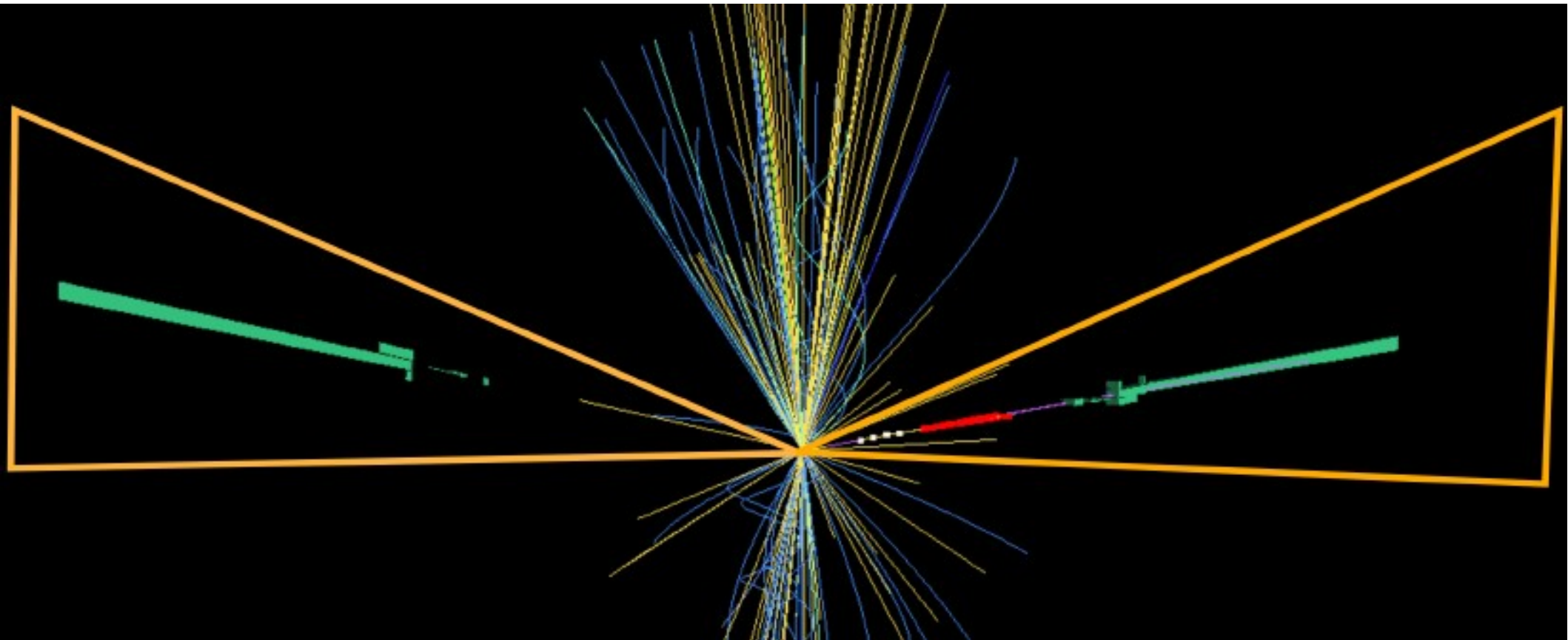
Tunability



- When asked to justify the maintenance of a FastSim we usually cite speed as the prime reason
- What about mentioning tunability as prime reason?
- (Example from generators: Pythia less "ambitious" than Herwig, but more widely used because it has more knobs)

Do little and do it well

- Even for detailed studies, you may not always want the full picture (e.g., MVA training):



THANKS

- Martina Mende for organization, webpage, practical help to attendees, etc.
- Thomas Schoerner-Sadenius, Allianz support
- Thomas Naumann, who found an excellent place for yesterday's dinner
- All of you for coming



See you next year!