ANN-Meeting

5/25/2021

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Propose Method & Procedure

Step	Procedure	
1	Established local-fit NN code with reasonable results	
2	Established global-fit NN code with reasonable results	
3	Established comparison with benchmark (for example least square method) & Truth values	
4	Play around to win over benchmark	
5	Established the generic-hyperparameter search tools	
6	Established the good performance of NN over truth evaluation and validation/testing set	
7	Finishing: Optimize the job-submission code	

The modification of the new functions?

- 1. Overall interference function
- 2. The jacobian
- 3. A factor of 2 in BHUU
- 4. Minus sign in tmin
- 5. Transverse vector-product definiton

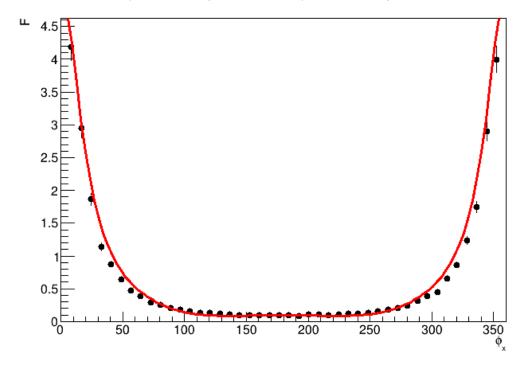
```
// Transverse vector products
                        kk_T = TProduct(K,K);
kk_T = TProduct(K,K);
                        kkp_T = kk_T;
kkp_T = kk_T;
kqp_T = TProduct(K,QP); kqp_T = TProduct(K,QP);
                        kd_T = -1.* kqp_T;
kd_T = -1.* kqp_T;
dd_T = TProduct(D,D);
                        dd_T = TProduct(D,D);
kpqp_T = TProduct(KP,QP); kpqp_T = kqp_T;
kP_T = TProduct(K,P);
                        kP_T = TProduct(K,P);
kpP_T = TProduct(KP,P);
                       kpP_T = TProduct(KP,P);
qpP_T = TProduct(QP,P);
                        qpP_T = TProduct(QP,P);
kpd_T = TProduct(KP,D);
                        kpd_T = -1.* kqp_T;
qpd_T = TProduct(QP,D); qpd_T = -1. * dd_T;
```

```
// Defurne's Jacobian
                             jcob = 2. * PI ;
                              // Convert Unpolarized Coefficients to nano-barn and use Defurne's Jacobian
                              con_AUUBH = AUUBH * GeV2nb * jcob;
                              con_BUUBH = BUUBH * GeV2nb * jcob;
//Minimum t value
tmin = -( QQ * ( 1. - sqrt( 1. + gg ) + gg / 2. ) ) / ( x * ( 1. - sqrt( 1. + gg ) + gg / ( 2.* x ) ) );
```

First trial on 2 architectures

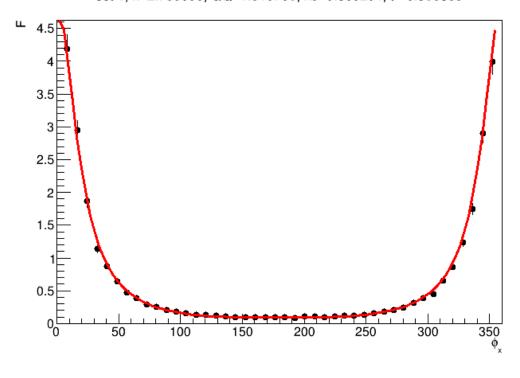
Architecture	1 st	2 nd
Hidden Layers	3	1
Neurons	100,100,80	512
DropOut	No	No
Epoch	4000	4000
Replica	1000	1000
Loss function	MSE	MSE
Optimized	Adam	Adam
Learning-rate	0.02	0.02
Data Normalization	No	No
Activation function	Tanh/ReLU	ReLU

set 1, k=2.750000, QQ=1.515760, xb=0.369204, t=-0.306885



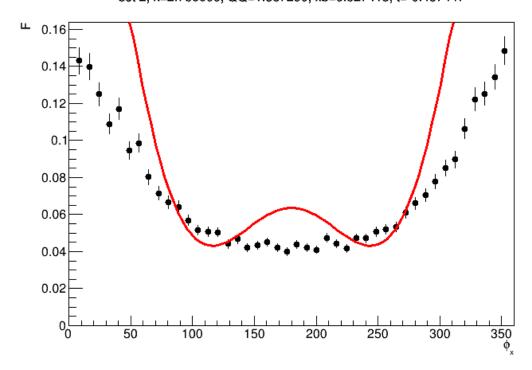
1st architecture

set 1, k=2.750000, QQ=1.515760, xb=0.369204, t=-0.306885



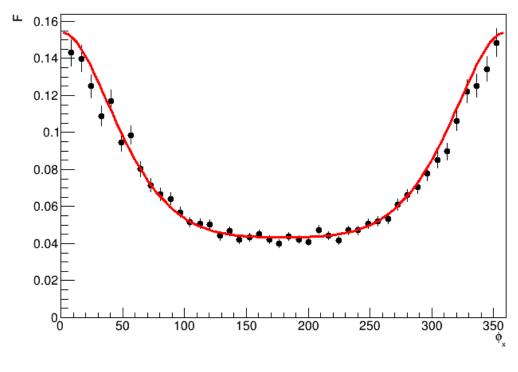
2nd architecture

set 2, k=2.750000, QQ=1.867290, xb=0.527413, t=-0.437447



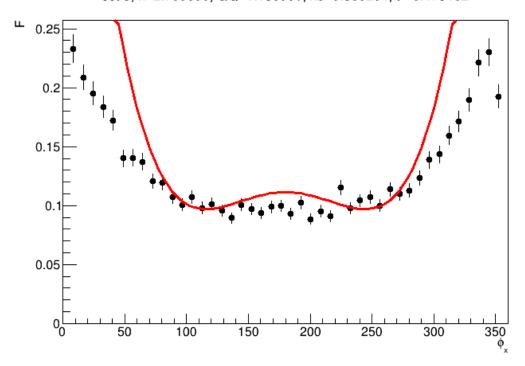
1st architecture

set 2, k=2.750000, QQ=1.867290, xb=0.527413, t=-0.437447



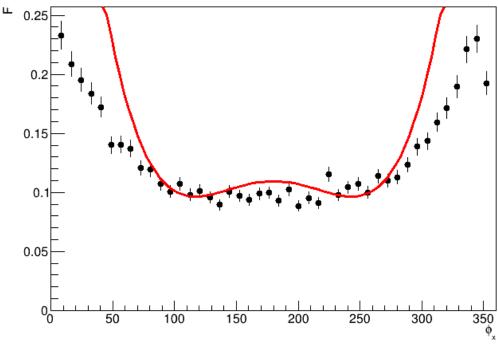
2nd architecture

set 3, k=2.750000, QQ=1.188990, xb=0.580204, t=-0.479462



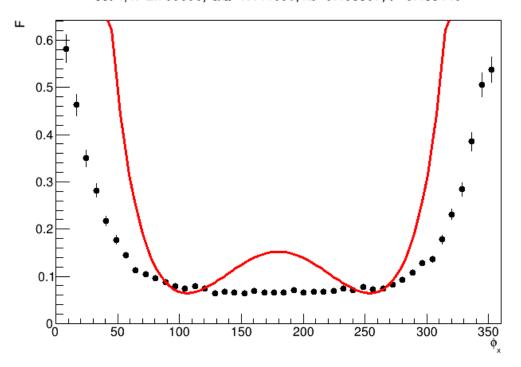
1st architecture

set 3, k=2.750000, QQ=1.188990, xb=0.580204, t=-0.479462



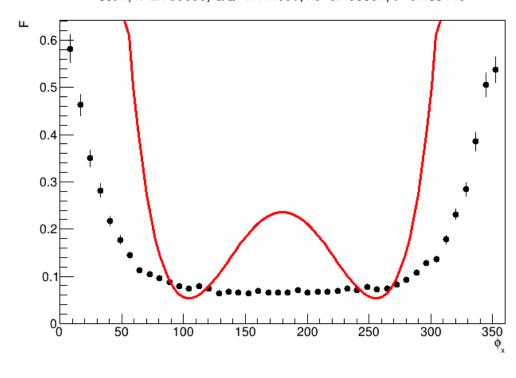
2nd architecture

set 4, k=2.750000, QQ=1.444090, xb=0.463857, t=-0.483145



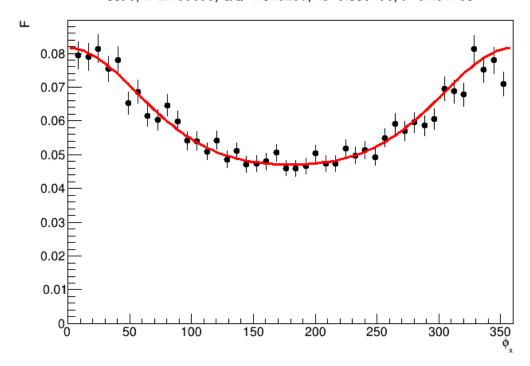
1st architecture

set 4, k=2.750000, QQ=1.444090, xb=0.463857, t=-0.483145



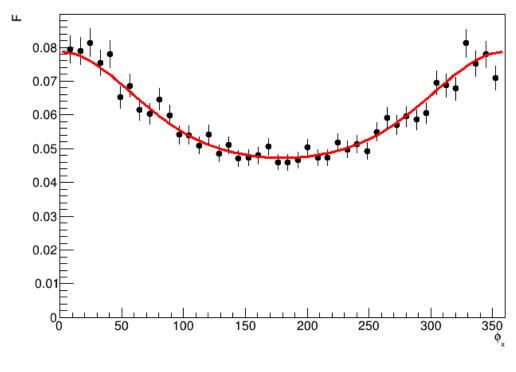
2nd architecture

set 5, k=2.750000, QQ=1.615250, xb=0.599496, t=-0.491783



1st architecture

set 5, k=2.750000, QQ=1.615250, xb=0.599496, t=-0.491783



2nd architecture

Conclusion

- 1st architecture perform reasonable on set 1 and 5
- 2nd architecture (less layer but more neurons) perform reasonable on set 1,2 and 5
- Both architecture overfitting on set 3 & 4
- Reducing the number of neurons in 2nd architecture from 512 to 256 make it worse
- See github to run the code