# CS460 - Machine Learning 2023

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Project Proposal

Gradient Boosted Decision Trees and their application in improvising identification of decay of Higgs Bosons into pair of electrons.

### Team members:

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## Proposed Project timeline

#### Dataset Evaluation:

- Monte Carlo Generated Data [Training, Validation]
- Real time p-p collision data (reconstructed) at  $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$  and IL = 138 fb<sup>-1</sup> [Testing]



Model training and Hyperparameter tuning and comparison with other models (e.g. AdaBoost)



Testing and further improvisations (stochastic based modelling etc.)

## Base Paper

- 1. CMS Collaboration, Search for the Higgs boson decay to a pair of electrons in proton-proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV," CERN-EP-2022-131, CMS-HIG-21-015
- 2. T. Hastie, R. Tibshirani, J. Friedman "Elements of statistical learning" 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Ch-10, 10.10.2 Page 359

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Search for the Higgs boson decay to a pair of electrons in proton-proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s}=13\,\text{TeV}$ 

The CMS Collaboration

#### 10.10.2 Gradient Boosting

Forward stagewise boosting (Algorithm 10.2) is also a very greedy strategy. At each step the solution tree is the one that maximally reduces (10.29), given the current model  $f_{m-1}$  and its fits  $f_{m-1}(x_i)$ . Thus, the tree predictions  $T(x_i;\Theta_m)$  are analogous to the components of the negative gradient (10.35). The principal difference between them is that the tree components  $\mathbf{t}_m = (T(x_1;\Theta_m),\ldots,T(x_N;\Theta_m)$  are not independent. They are constrained to be the predictions of a  $J_m$ -terminal node decision tree, whereas the negative gradient is the unconstrained maximal descent direction.

The solution to (10.30) in the stagewise approach is analogous to the line search (10.36) in steepest descent. The difference is that (10.30) performs a separate line search for those components of  $\mathbf{t}_m$  that correspond to each separate terminal region  $\{T(x_i; \Theta_m)\}_{x_i \in R_{im}}$ .

## THANK YOU