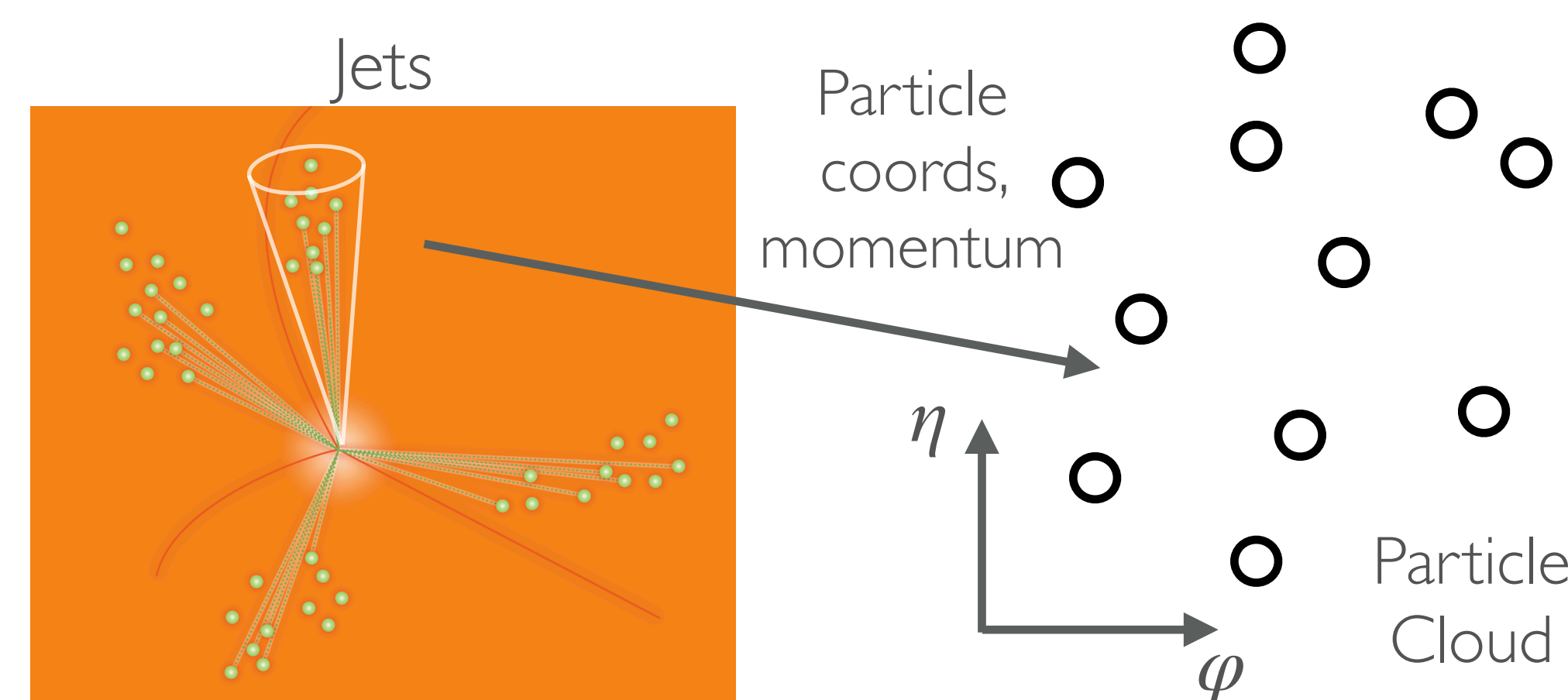


## ML for CERN LHC Simulations

- Traditional computing techniques in high energy physics (HEP) can't keep up with data needs at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC)
- Significant opportunity to speed up tasks such as simulation using ML
- In this work, we:
  1. Release a new HEP dataset and package (**JetNet**) to facilitate research in this area,
  2. Test existing point cloud GANs on JetNet
  3. Develop a new physics-informed GAN which is significantly more performant

## Jets

- Jets, collimated sprays of high energy particles, are ubiquitous at the LHC
- Natural representation as a "particle cloud"
  - Particle angular coordinates  $(\eta, \phi)$  and transverse momenta  $p_T$  as node features

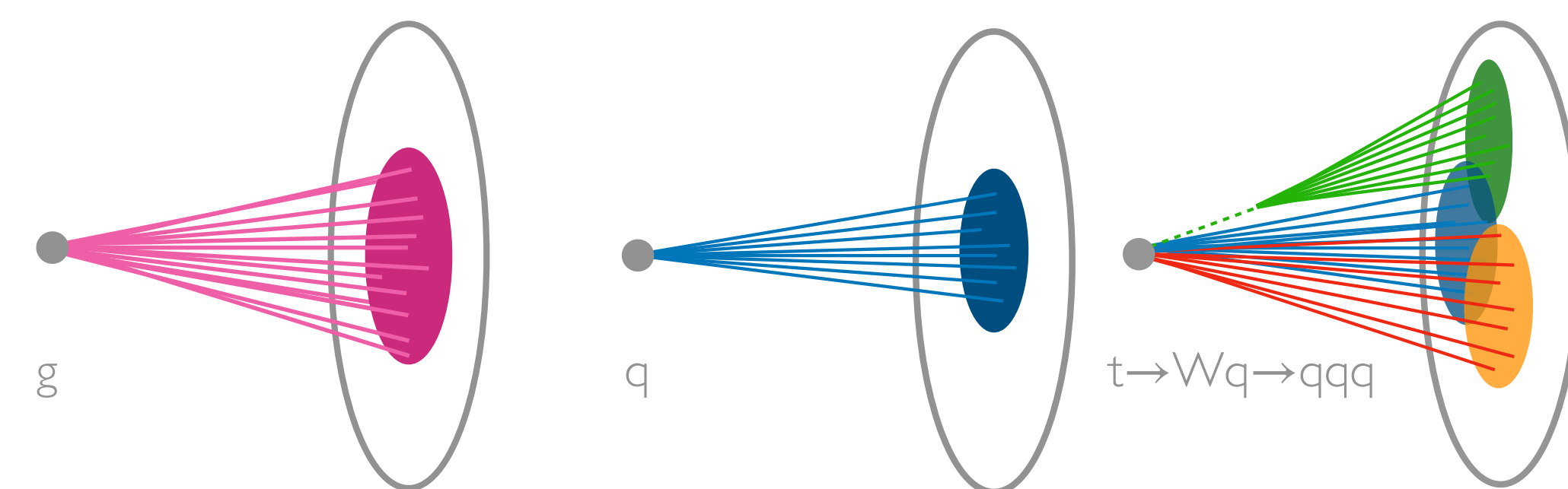


## Summary/Outlook

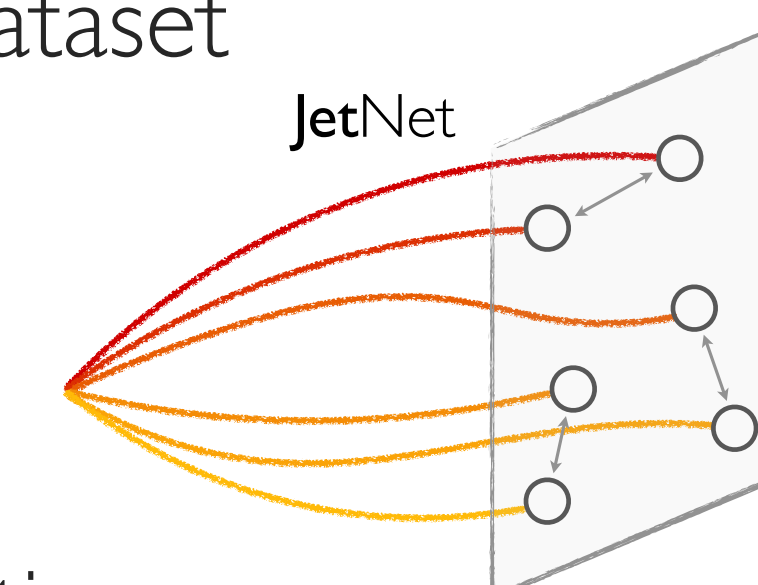
- We advocate for physics-motivated particle cloud representations for HEP data
- We propose four physics- and computer-vision-inspired metrics for evaluating particle cloud generative models
- Our MPGAN outperforms existing point cloud GANs on nearly all metrics
- Next: **conditional GAN**, **scaling up** to larger clouds, **dataset development**
- Contact us at [rkansal@ucsd.edu](mailto:rkansal@ucsd.edu) if you're interested in collaborating!

## Dataset: JetNet

- JetNet [1]: high  $p_T$  jets of max 30 particles
- 3 classes/jet types:
  - Gluon: simple baseline generation test
  - Lighter quarks: fewer particles; test handling of variable-sized clouds
  - Top quark: complex topology



- We test r-GAN (fully-connected), GraphCNN-GAN, and TreeGAN generators on JetNet
- Results inadequate for physics applications
- Instead, our new MPGAN approach is significantly more performant
- We invite researchers to improve on this, and we release this dataset + **JetNet** package [2] with:
  - Accessible interfaces for ML+HEP datasets
  - Implementations for evaluation metrics
  - Conveniences to facilitate research in this area



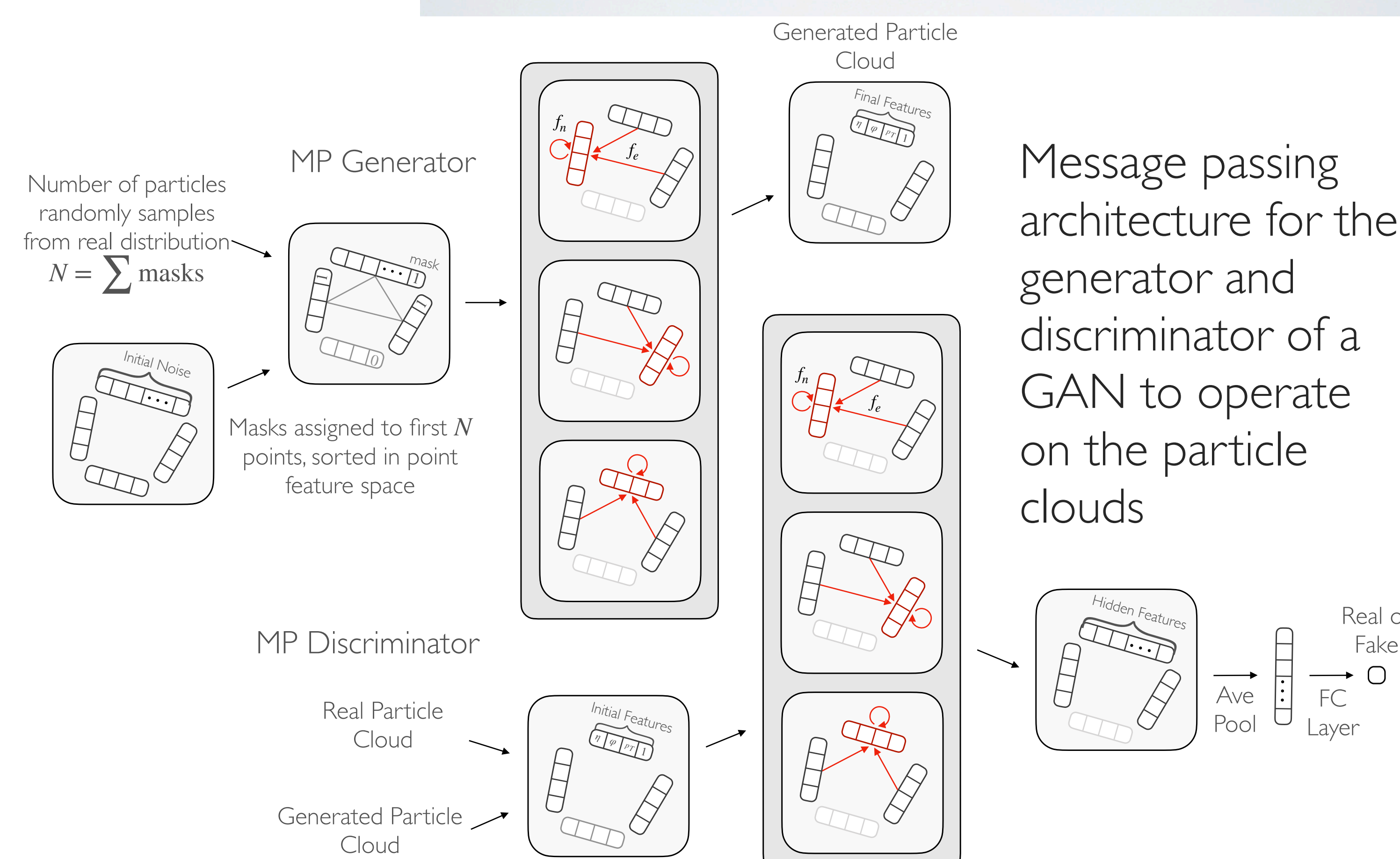
## Evaluation

- Want to evaluate **quantitatively** and in a **standardised** way key aspects of simulations
- We develop four physics- and computer-vision-inspired metrics:
  1. Minimum matching distance (MMD)
  2. Coverage
  3. Fréchet ParticleNet Distance (FPND)
  4. I-Wasserstein ( $W_1$ ) distances between particle- and jet-level feature distributions, with bootstrapped real baselines

Simulations Aspect	MMD	COV	FPND	$W_1$
Quality	✓		✓	✓
Diversity		✓	✓	✓
Physics Performance				✓

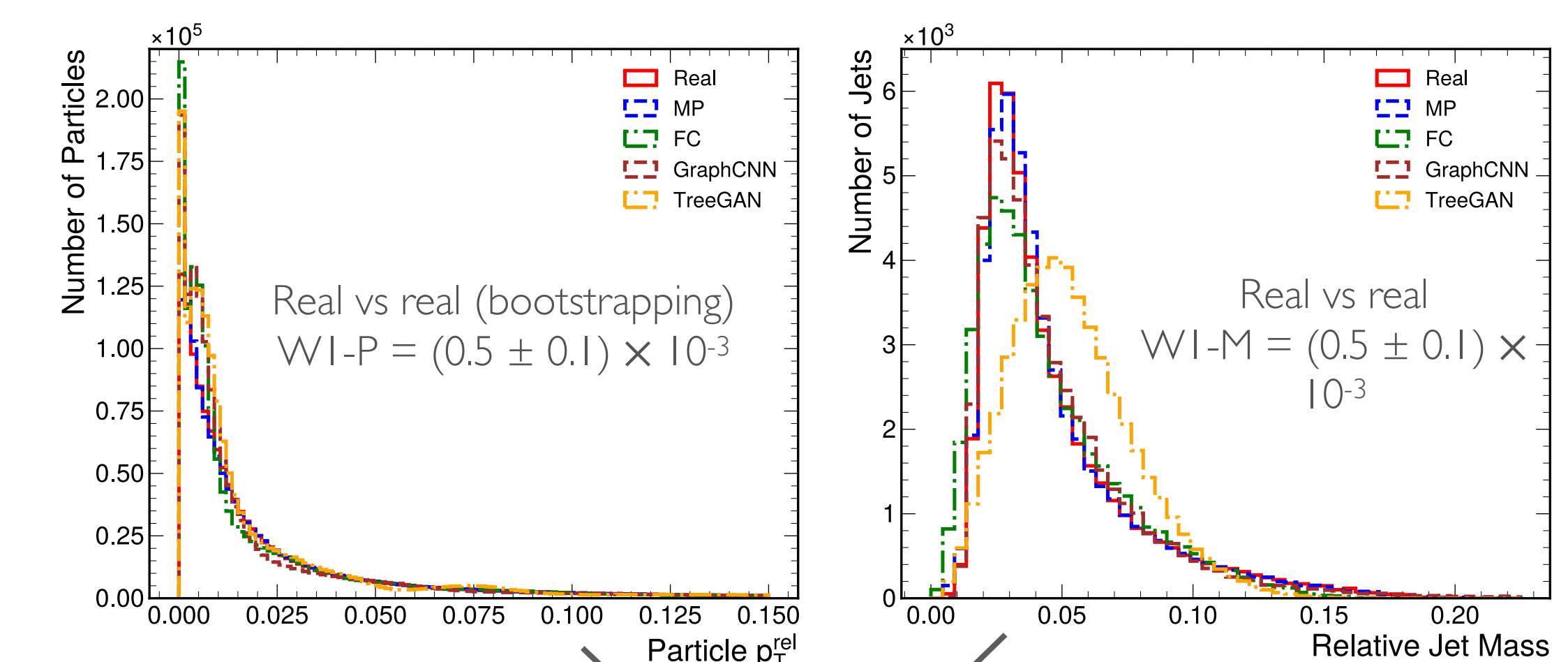
- We find them to be complementary:
  - MMD and coverage are focused tests of quality and diversity
  - FPND is the most discriminating, good for model selection
  - $W_1$  and comparing with bootstrapped baselines gives interpretable validation

## Approach: MPGAN



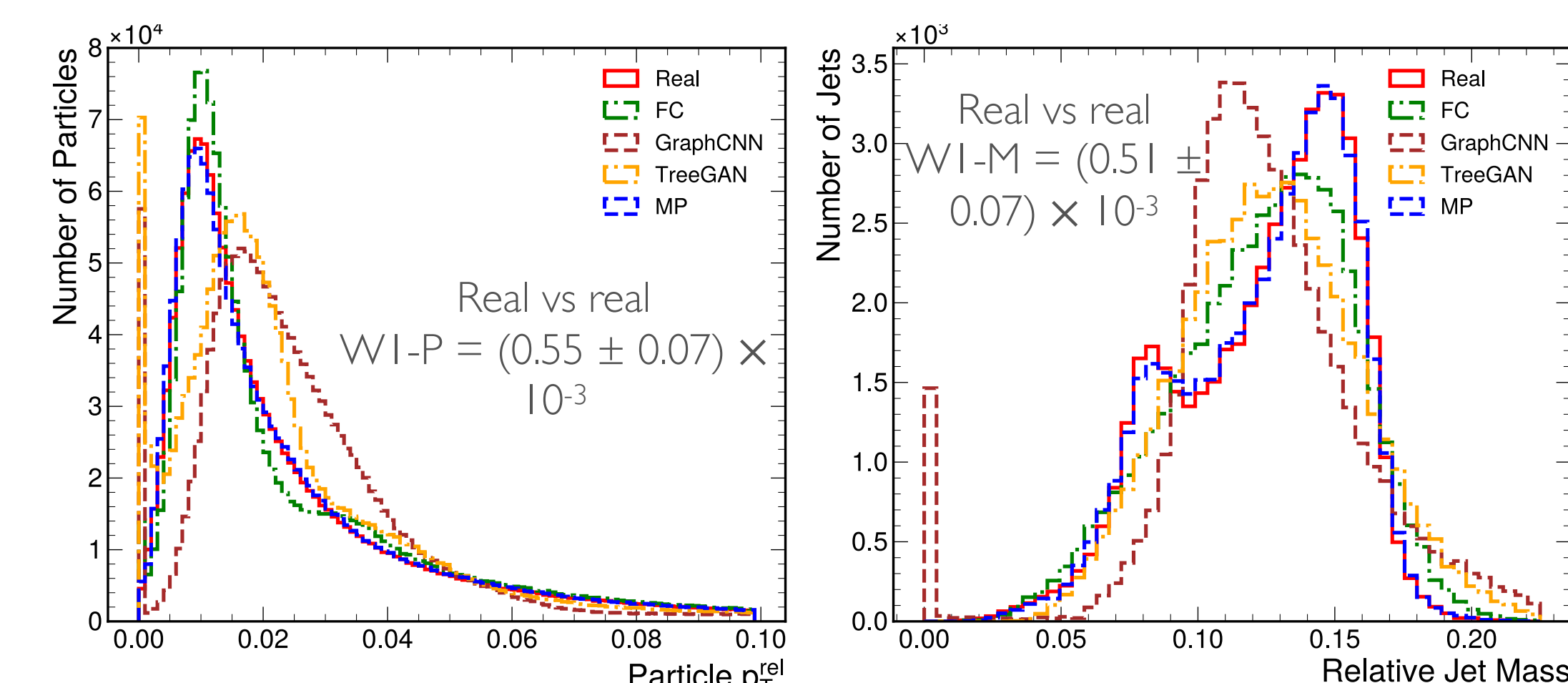
## Results

- Sample feature distributions, with our MPGAN compared to existing generators + PointNet discriminators for **light quark** jets:



Generator	$W_1$ -P ( $10^{-3}$ )	$W_1$ -M ( $10^{-3}$ )	FPND	Coverage	MMD
Fully Connected (FC)	$4.5 \pm 0.4$	$3.1 \pm 0.2$	17	0.37	0.028
GraphCNN	$5.2 \pm 0.5$	$4 \pm 1$	316	0.37	0.031
TreeGAN	$5.7 \pm 0.5$	$10.1 \pm 0.1$	11	0.47	0.031
MP	$4.9 \pm 0.5$	$0.6 \pm 0.2$	0.35	0.50	0.026

- And **top quark** jets:



Generator	$W_1$ -P ( $10^{-3}$ )	$W_1$ -M ( $10^{-3}$ )	FPND	Coverage	MMD
Fully Connected (FC)	$1.6 \pm 0.4$	$2.7 \pm 0.1$	3.9	0.56	0.075
GraphCNN	$30 \pm 10$	$11.3 \pm 0.9$	30k	0.39	0.085
TreeGAN	$9.1 \pm 0.3$	$5.19 \pm 0.08$	17	0.53	0.079
MPGAN	$2.3 \pm 0.3$	$0.6 \pm 0.2$	0.37	0.57	0.071

- MPGAN best performing on nearly every metric
- Significantly outperforms on high level (jet kinematics, substructure) feature metrics i.e.  $W_1$ -M, FPND...
- Mass and other substructure  $W_1$  scores are within error of the real vs real baseline  $\Rightarrow$  learning jet substructure correctly
- Only one to learn bimodal top jet distributions

