

Deep Learning Tutorial

Ref.

- Collado, Julian, et al. "Learning to identify electrons." Physical Review D 103.11 (2021): 116028.
- Introduction to Machine Learning – CERN Indico

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Day.1 (Intro) Overview

- 논문(Learning to Identify Electrons) 재현에 필요한 기술 확인
- Hands-On CNN

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- Day.2 : (Example) - LeNet-5 구현해보기
- Day.3 : (exercise) - Learning to Identify Electrons 재현 준비
- Day.4 : (exercise) - Learning to Identify Electrons 재현
- Day.5 : (practice) - Learning to Isolate Muons 재현

0. 논문(Learning to Identify Electrons) 구성 살펴보기

0.1 Ab.

- state-of-the-art, SOTA를 활용해서 분류(classification) 하는 과정에서 입자가속기에서 jet backgrounds와 전자를 분류하는 과정에서 정보를 손실 이 있을 것으로 예상.
- CNN은 일반적인 기능의 성능과 비교하여 약 5%의 차이를 나타내고 있으며, lower-level 데이터에 대한 분류 능력이 부족한 것이 원인이라 판단함.
- 사용되지 않는 정보의 특성 을 밝히기 위해 최근 개발된 기술을 사용함.
- 본 논문은 일반적으로 전자를 식별하는데 사용되지 않지만 CNN의 성능 격차를 거의 줄이는 두 가지 간단한 접근 방법 을 제시함.

0.2 결론적으로 다음과 같은 기술을 요구

- 딥러닝(그 중에서 CNN)
- 이미지(Image) 처리
- 데이터(LL, HL) 다루기
- 그래프(Graph) 작성

0.3 실험 환경 구성

*실험 환경 구성의 주의사항

"Replication — The confirmation of results and conclusions from one study obtained independently in another — is considered the scientific gold standard." - JASNY, Barbara R., et al. Again, and again, and again.... Science, 2011, 334.6060: 1225-1225.

0.3.a Python을 활용한 실험 구성의 핵심 - 가상화

```
$ python -m venv venv
$ .\venv\Scripts\activate # windows
$ (venv) python
Python 3.10.9 (tags/v3.10.9:1dd9be6, Dec 6 2022, 20:01:21) ...
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```


0.3.b 필수 라이브러리 설치

```
$ (venv) python -m pip install -U pip setuptools wheel
$ (venv) pip install jupyterlab
$ (venv) pip install pandas
$ (venv) pip install scikit-learn
$ (venv) pip install tensorflow
$ (venv) pip install seaborn
$ (venv) pip install energyflow
$ (venv) pip freeze > requirements.txt
```

0.3.c 라이브러리 재현 가능성 테스트

```
$ (venv) pip install -r requirements.txt
```

0.3.d 실행

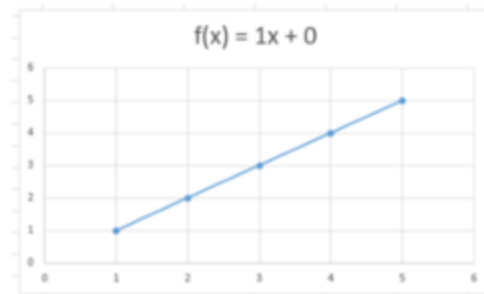
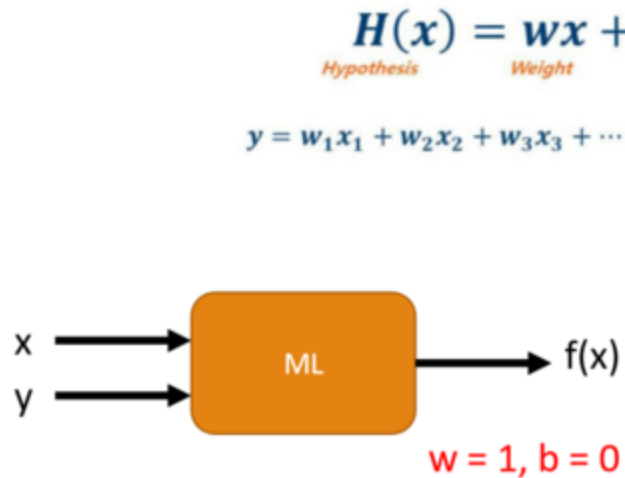
```
$ (venv) jupyter-lab
```

1. Hands-On Deep Learning

1.1 Supervised learning(지도학습)

Supervised learning is a machine learning paradigm for problems [...]. The goal of supervised learning algorithms is learning a function [...] based on example input-output pairs.

x	y
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5

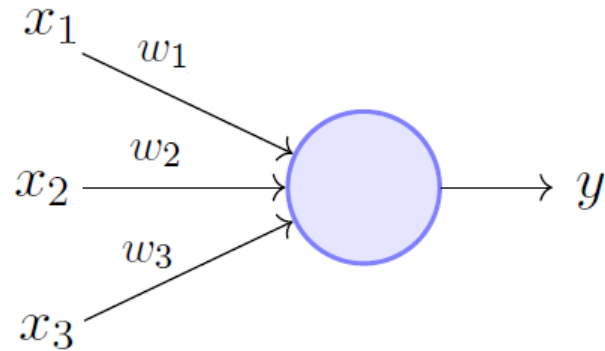


1.2 Deep Learning

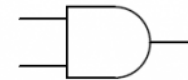
Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. - LeCun, Yann, Yoshua Bengio, and Geoffrey Hinton. "Deep learning." nature 521.7553 (2015): 436-444.

1.3 Perceptron

예제) AND, NAND, OR

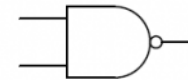


Perceptron Model (Minsky-Papert in 1969)



AND

A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



NAND

A	B	Output
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



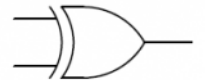
OR

A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



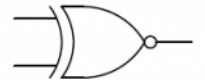
NOR

A	B	Output
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0



XOR

A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

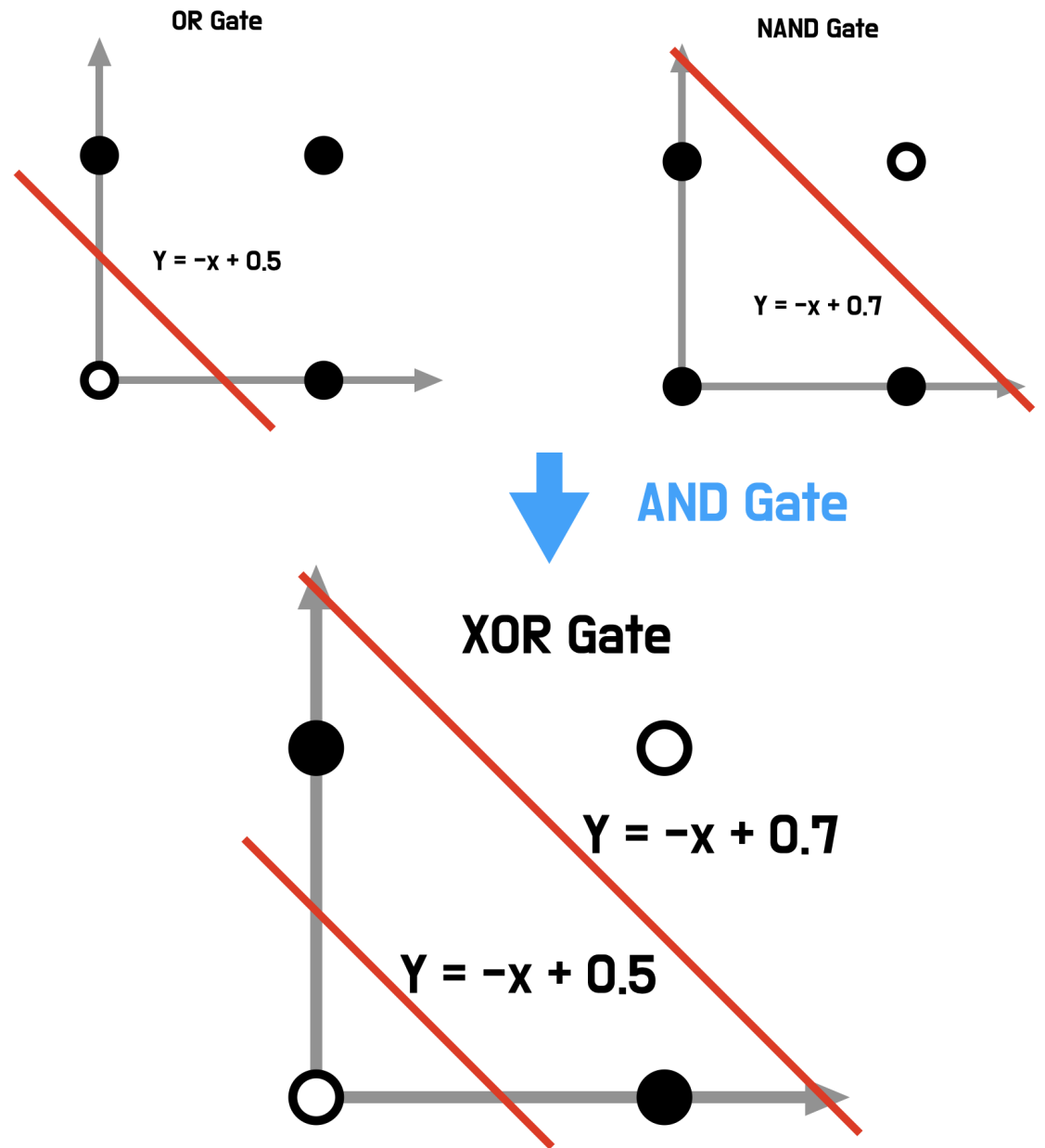


XNOR

A	B	Output
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

1.3.a A.I. Winter

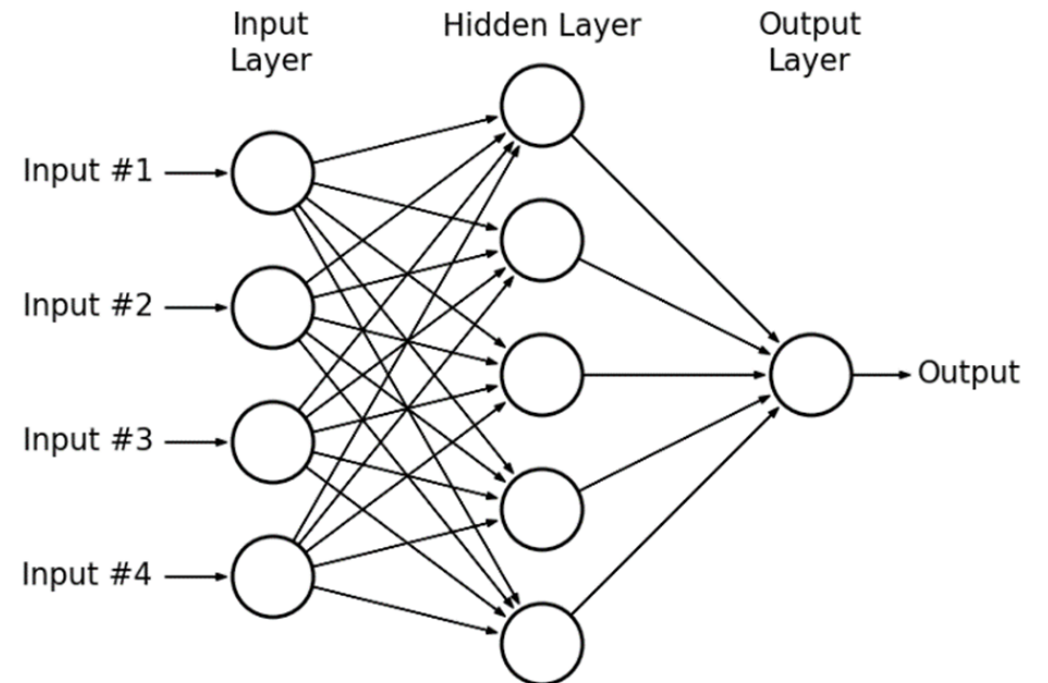
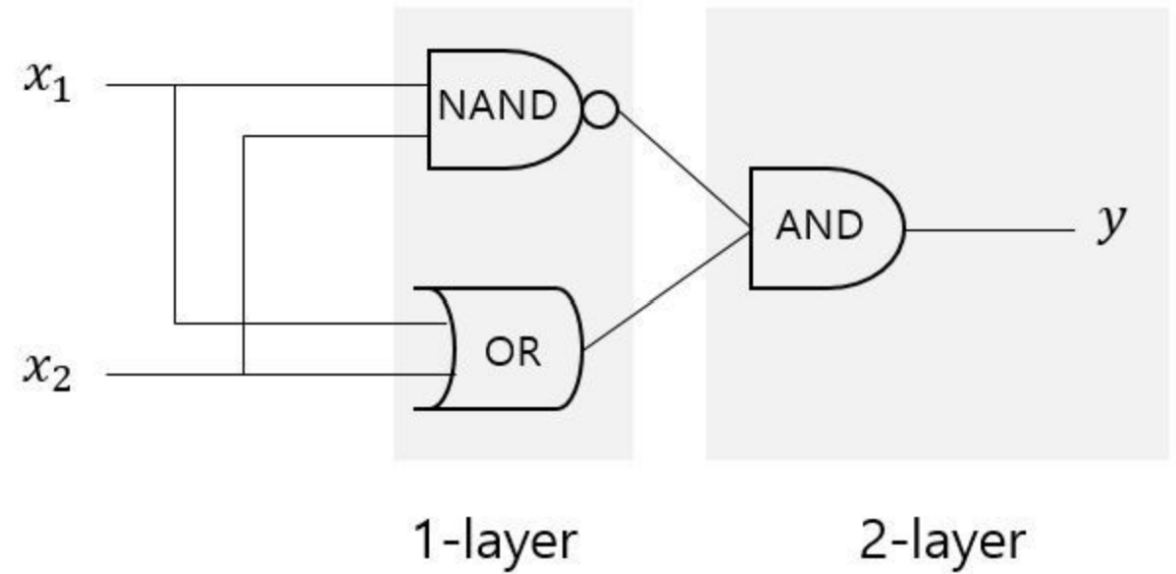
단일 퍼셉트론(Perceptron)으로 해결 불가



1.3.b 해결 방법

유제) XOR

1.3.c Multilayer Perceptron



1.4 Let's Start Hands-On

Review

- Supervised learning
 - Input, Output
- Deep Learning
 - Layer 설계

NEXT

이미지의 특징을 추출하는 딥러닝 방법 중 가장 대표적인 것이 CNN