### Theoretical physics, Machine Learning and Bioinformatics

Jesús Urtasun Elizari Milan, March 2021







This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 740006.

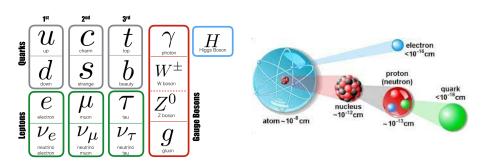
### Outline

- QCD in a nutshell
  - The fundamental interactions
  - Exploring matter at the small scales
  - Hadronic physics and the LHC
- Machine Learning for particle physics
  - The N3PDF project
  - The HTurbo project
- Bioinformatics
  - Applying data sciences to life sciences
- Summary

Quantum Chromodynamics in a nutshell

## QCD in a nutshell

#### The Standard Model



Quantum Field Theory describing physics at the TeV scale  $\rightarrow$  less than a fermi!

- 1 Fermions (quarks and leptons) composing matter
- Bosons mediating interactions
- 3 Scalar Higgs field generating mass

Quantum Chromodynamics is the theory describing the strong interactions

# QCD in a nutshell

#### Explore the strong interactions

How to explore proton's inner structure?





- Point-like projectile on the object → DIS
- Smash the two objects → LHC physics

"A way to analyze high energy collisions is to consider any hadron as a composition of point-like constituents  $\longrightarrow$  partons" R.Feynman, 1969

# QCD in a nutshell

#### Parton Distribution Functions





- Parton distribution functions (PDFs) are required for the precision era of the LHC
- PDFs can not be predicted yet not measured 

   extracted from data via Machine Learning algorithms

Machine Learning for particle physics

# Machine learning

#### What is Machine Learning?

- Machine Learning algorithms are a subset of Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms
- ② Used to solve *complex* tasks like classification, regression and pattern recognition
- Rely on comparison with data 

  Learning



# The N3PDF project

General structure of n3fit

Parton Distribution Functions (PDFs) can not be predicted or measured PDFs need to be extracted from data!

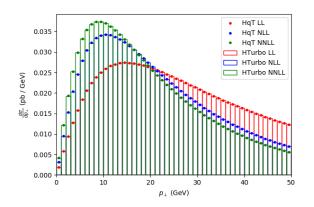




- Use TensorFlow and Keras to determine the PDFs using neural networks
- Use Stochastic Gradient Descent n3fit replacing primitive fitting algorithms
- See paper by S.Carraza J.Cruz-Martinez
   "Towards a new generation of parton densities with deep learning models", https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.05075
- Operator Implementation in TF Urtasun-Elizari et al. "Towards hardware acceleration for parton densities estimation", https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.10547

# The HTurbo project

#### Comparison HRes and HqT - all orders



- Older codes (HRes, HqT) need 3 days to produce NNLL distribution
- 3 minutes with **HTurbo**! ✓
- Agreement up to NNLL  $\longrightarrow$  ready for N<sup>3</sup>LL

Bioinformatics and data science for life sciences

### **Bioinformatics**

#### Comoputer sciences

- Python, C++, R, Machine Learning
- [https://github.com/JesusUrtasun/CppCourse]
- [https://github.com/JesusUrtasun/MLcourse]
- [https://github.com/JesusUrtasun/Bioinformatics]

### **Bioinformatics**

#### DNA and RNA sequencing data

- Processing and data grooming of DNA and RNA sequencing data
- Statistics and data analysis of BAM files with R
- Rsubred and Dseq2 packages
- Fast learner!

# Summary & Conclusions

- Precise knowledge of sub-nuclear interactions are required towards the precision era of the LHC
- Machine Learning models provide a robust way for PDFs determination optimized through operator implementation in TF
- **③** We develop a numerical code **HTurbo**, implementing  $q_{\perp}$  resummation for Higgs boson production, which is faster than any of the existing codes
- Experience with Python and R for NGS data, and still looking to improve!

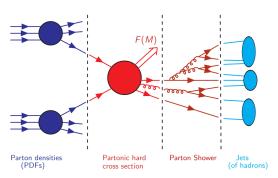
### Thank you!



# Back up

#### Hadronic collisions

### Hadronic Physics $h_1(p_1) + h_2(p_2) \rightarrow F + X$

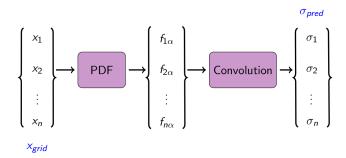


Factorize process as PDFs and partonic (hard) interaction

$$\sigma^{F}(p_{1}, p_{2}) = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \int_{0}^{1} dx_{1} dx_{2} f_{\alpha/h_{1}}(x_{1}, \mu_{F}^{2}) * f_{\beta/h_{2}}(x_{2}, \mu_{F}^{2}) * \hat{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta}^{F}(x_{1}p_{1}, x_{2}p_{2}, \alpha_{s}(\mu_{R}^{2}), \mu_{F}^{2})$$

# Back up

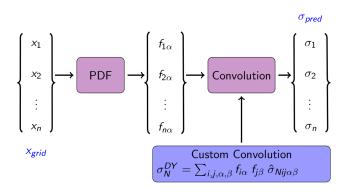
#### Operator implementation in TF



- Build a NN model to compute  $\sigma_{pred}$  observables from a grid  $x_i$
- Perform  $\chi^2$  minimization comparing with data
- Update values of PDF  $\longrightarrow$  Fit

# The N3PDF project

#### Operator implementation in TF



- $lue{f 0}$  TF relies in symbolic computation  $\longrightarrow$  High memory usage
- 2 Implement c++ operator replacing the convolution
- Further details in Urtasun-Elizari et al.

"Towards hardware acceleration for parton densities estimation", https://arxiv.org/abs/1909.10547