

## Faculty of Science – Master’s IP Assessment Form

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Shahieda Samsodien  
Tel: (021) 650 2713  
E-mail: [shahieda.samsodien@uct.ac.za](mailto:shahieda.samsodien@uct.ac.za)

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Name	Christiaan Gerhardus Viljoen
Student number	VLJCHR004
E-mail address	<a href="mailto:Christiaan.viljoen@cern.ch">Christiaan.viljoen@cern.ch</a> ; <a href="mailto:christiaan.viljoen.datasci@gmail.com">christiaan.viljoen.datasci@gmail.com</a>
Telephone number	0847008414
Department and Faculty	Physics, Science
Dissertation title	Deep Generative Models for High Energy Physics Event Simulations and Convolutional Neural Networks for Particle Identification
Target hand-in date	30/11/2019
Supervisor/s name/s	Dr Thomas Dietel



<p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>(may be copied from thesis)</p>	<p>This Masters project was focused on the application of deep learning techniques towards specific aspects of particle physics. Its two main aims: <i>particle identification</i> and <i>high energy physics event simulations</i> are pertinent to research avenues pursued by physicists working with the ALICE<sup>1</sup> TRD<sup>2</sup> detector, within the LHC<sup>3</sup> at CERN<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p><b>Aims</b></p> <p>More formally, the aims of this project were as follows:</p> <p>For particle identification: various neural networks were trained and assessed, to determine their ability to discriminate between electrons and pions, produced during proton-Lead (pPb) collisions conducted at the LHC in 2016, based on ADC<sup>5</sup> signal data produced as these particles were detected by the ALICE TRD. (Note that this work was done on uncalibrated raw TRD digits).</p> <p>For high energy physics event simulations: Geant4, a Monte Carlo toolkit used to simulate particle interactions with matter, was assessed in terms of how closely the simulated data it produces resembles true data taken by the TRD during collision events. In addition, as a step towards fast simulation, various deep generative modeling strategies were employed to produce simulated data samples which are likely under the observed (true) TRD data distribution. To this end, the following classes of latent variable models were prototyped: Generative Adversarial Networks, Variational Autoencoders and Adversarial Autoencoders. Data produced during these deep generative simulations were compared to real data in the same manner as that done for Geant4 data, in order to assess the feasibility of incorporating these types of models into future high energy physics event simulation software.</p> <p><b>Summary of Results</b></p> <p>Particle identification performance was defined by the ability of each neural network to minimize pion efficiency (<math>\epsilon_{\pi}</math>, false positive rate), whilst maximizing electron efficiency (<math>\epsilon_e</math>, true positive rate). A lower bound for the critical region (<math>t_{cut}</math>) in the distribution of <math>P(elec)</math> predictions made by each neural network which results in <math>\epsilon_e \approx 90\%</math> was defined, in order to determine the <math>\epsilon_{\pi}</math> for that neural network. The best set of results obtained, per momentum bin, was as follows: <math>\epsilon_{\pi} = 1.2\%</math> in the <math>P \leq 2 \text{ GeV}</math> range; <math>\epsilon_{\pi} = 1.14\%</math> in the <math>2 \text{ GeV} &lt; P \leq 3 \text{ GeV}</math>; and <math>\epsilon_{\pi} = 1.51\%</math> in the <math>3 \text{ GeV} &lt; P \leq 4 \text{ GeV}</math> range.</p> <p>In terms of results obtained for high energy physics event simulations, distinguishing Geant4 data from real data was a trivial task when compared to the task of particle identification. Similarly, data produced by deep generative models were easily distinguishable from real data; but the obtained results (especially for adversarial autoencoders) appear to be promising enough to pursue in future research.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b></p> <p>Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Networks, Particle Identification, High Energy Physics Event Simulations, Generative Adversarial Networks, Variational Autoencoders, Adversarial Autoencoders, Geant4, ROOT, AliROOT, Tensorflow, Keras</p>
<p><b>Funder</b></p> <p>Who funded the project? Ignore any bursaries or scholarships received.</p>	<p>Personal funding</p>
<p><b>Patenting opportunities</b></p> <p>Describe any IP that you feel may be worth protecting.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p><b>Public disclosure</b></p> <p>Has there already been any presentation or publication of the work?</p>	<p>No</p>

<sup>1</sup> A Large Ion Collider Experiment


<sup>2</sup> Transition Radiation Detector

<sup>3</sup> Large Hadron Collider

<sup>4</sup> European Organization for Nuclear Research

<sup>5</sup> Analog to Digital Converter



<p>Research materials</p> <p>Are there any research materials (cultures, software, etc. – for full description, see <a href="#">UCT IP Policy</a>) that have been developed? If so, broadly describe them and indicate who will become the custodian of them, if not your supervisor.</p>	<p>The following repositories contain code developed for my thesis:</p> <p><a href="https://github.com/PsycheShaman/MSc-thesis">https://github.com/PsycheShaman/MSc-thesis</a></p> <p><a href="https://github.com/PsycheShaman/deep-gen">https://github.com/PsycheShaman/deep-gen</a></p> <p><a href="https://github.com/PsycheShaman/hpc-mini">https://github.com/PsycheShaman/hpc-mini</a></p> <p><a href="https://github.com/PsycheShaman/msc-hpc">https://github.com/PsycheShaman/msc-hpc</a></p> <p><a href="https://gitlab.cern.ch/cviljoen/msc-thesis-data">https://gitlab.cern.ch/cviljoen/msc-thesis-data</a> (not public)</p> <p><a href="https://github.com/PsycheShaman/trdpid">https://github.com/PsycheShaman/trdpid</a></p> <p><a href="https://github.com/PsycheShaman/Keras-GAN">https://github.com/PsycheShaman/Keras-GAN</a></p> <p><a href="https://github.com/PsycheShaman/trdML-gerhard">https://github.com/PsycheShaman/trdML-gerhard</a></p>		
Signature		Date	27/10/2019

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