



上海交通大学  
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

# Final Report

饮水思源 愛國榮校

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Group 2 – Project 2

Date: September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2024



## || CONTEXT ||

- 1 Overview of offline research
- 2 Model descriptions
- 3 Results with/without jets
- 4 Conclusion and outlook



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## Overview of offline research

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# What did we do collectively?



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brainstorm

learn new  
models

presentation

## Stage 1: Research design and methodology development

- a. Literature review
- b. brainstorm related methodology
- c. design simple networks, e.g. MLP, CNN

## Stage 2: Model training and optimization

- a. train different models and tuning
- b. after getting new datasets and training, we optimize old models and put forward new ones

## Stage 3: Visualisation and analysis

- a. plot result graphs and error pictures
- b. results analysis and draw conclusions
- c. deal with jets



# What did we do individually?



Zhang Han

1. data preprocessing and code organization
2. design architectures of CNN, U-Net, U-Net with Attention



Zhang Yangguang

1. literature review
2. design architectures of MLP, RNN



Wang Yu

1. train the models and optimize all models
2. do the visualization



Lin Shengxiang

1. literature review
2. deal with jets, e.g. run the pythia and write algorithm for jets reconstruction



Zhang Xingyi

1. train the models and optimize all models
2. design architectures of CNN and try novel models



02

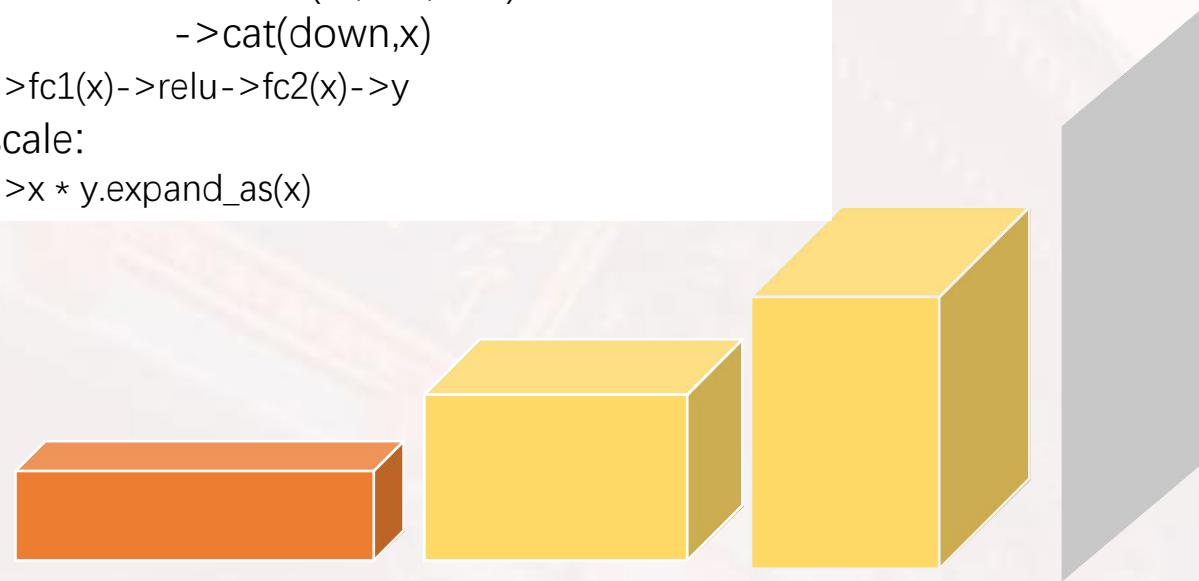
## Model descriptions

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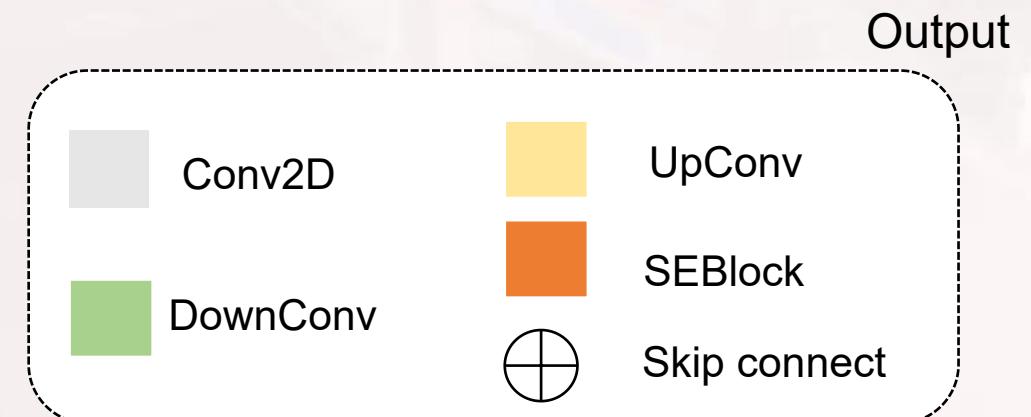
Downsample->conv(in,out,k=2,s=2)  
->LeakyReLU

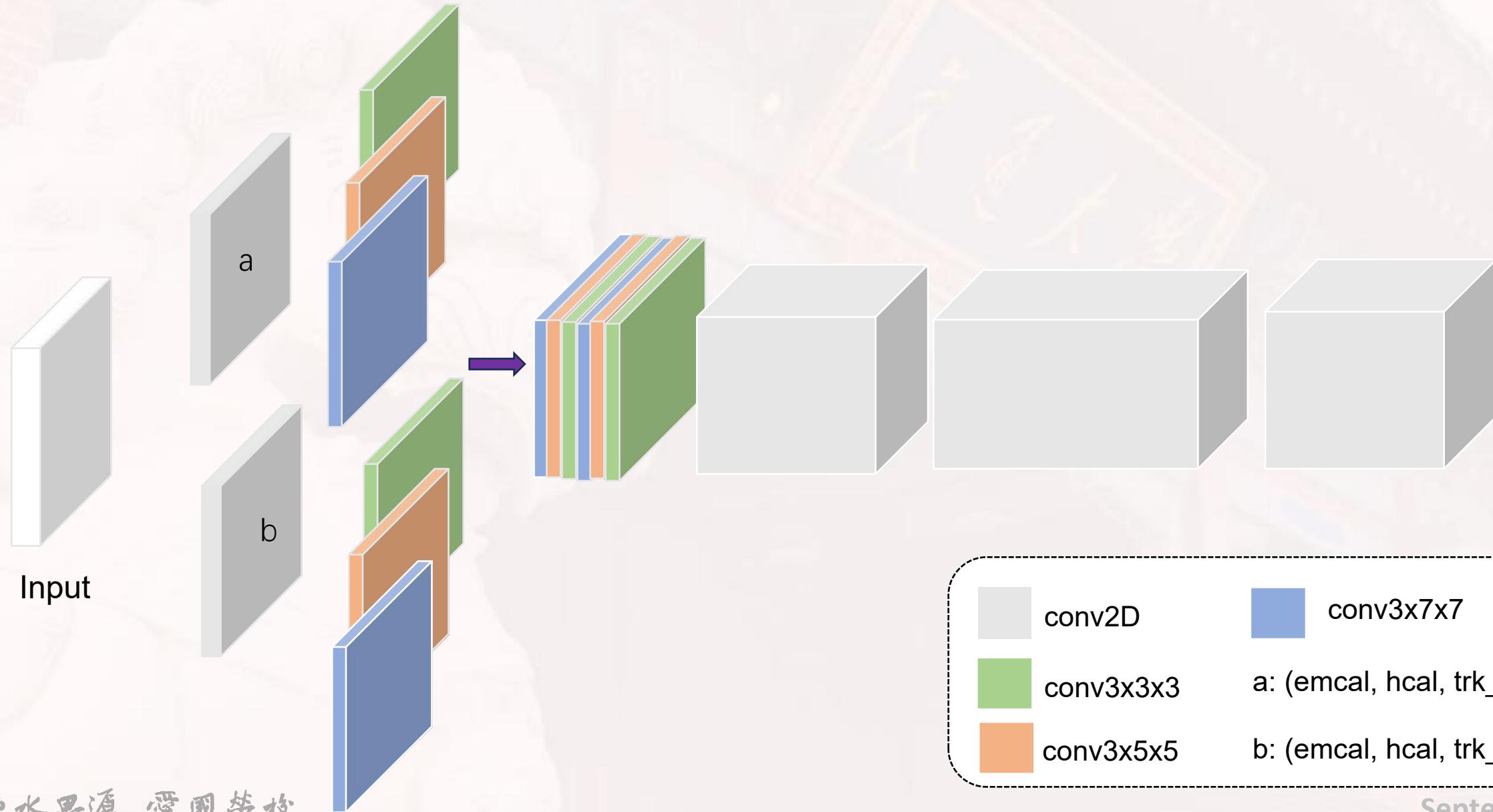


Upsample->interpolate(x, scale\_factor=2,  
mode='nearest')  
->conv(in,out,k=1)  
->cat(down,x)  
->fc1(x)->relu->fc2(x)->y  
scale:  
->x \* y.expand\_as(x)



Conv2D->conv(c\_in,c\_out,k=3,s=1,p=1)  
->batchnorm(c\_out)  
->dropout(0.3)  
->LeakyReLU



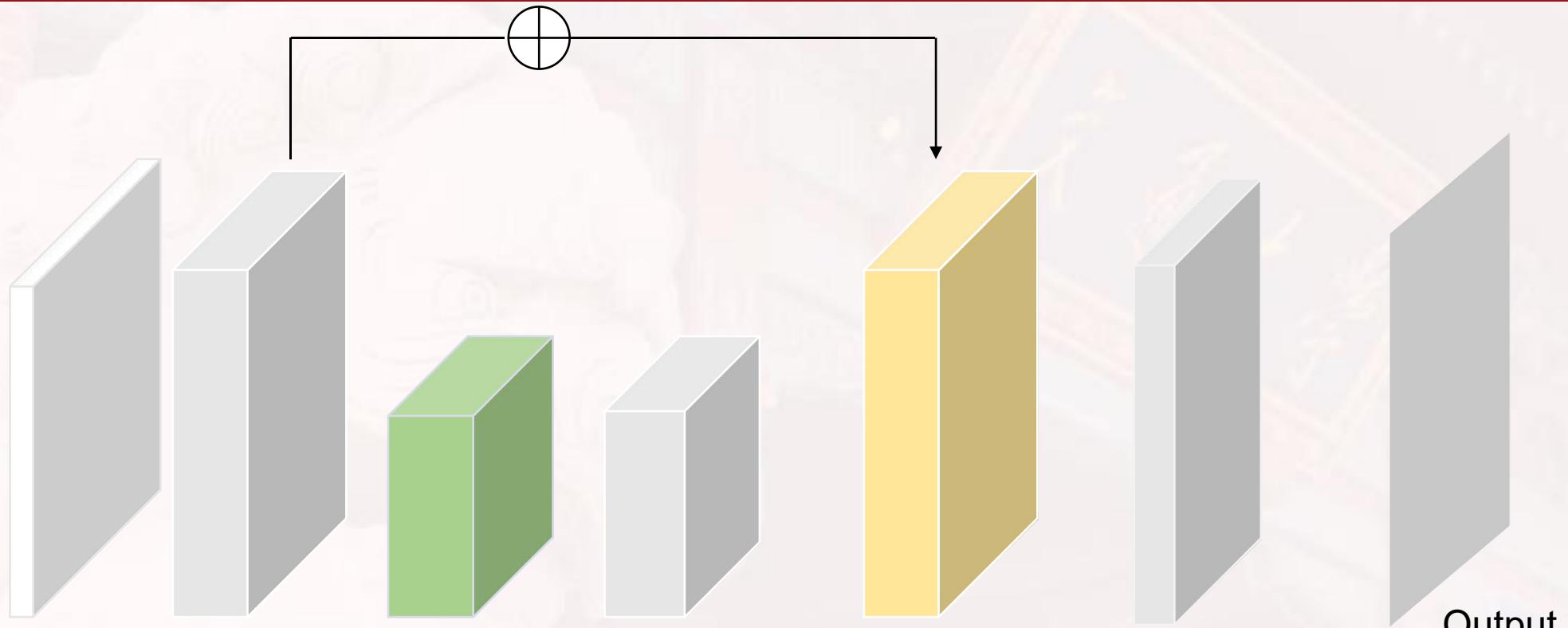




# U-Net

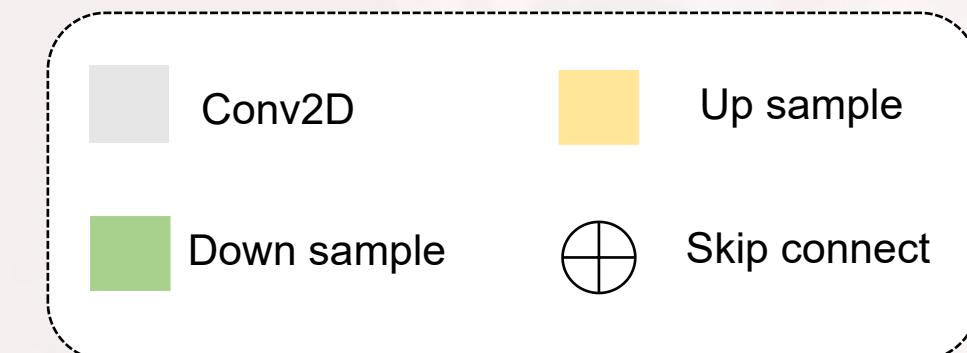


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Input

Output

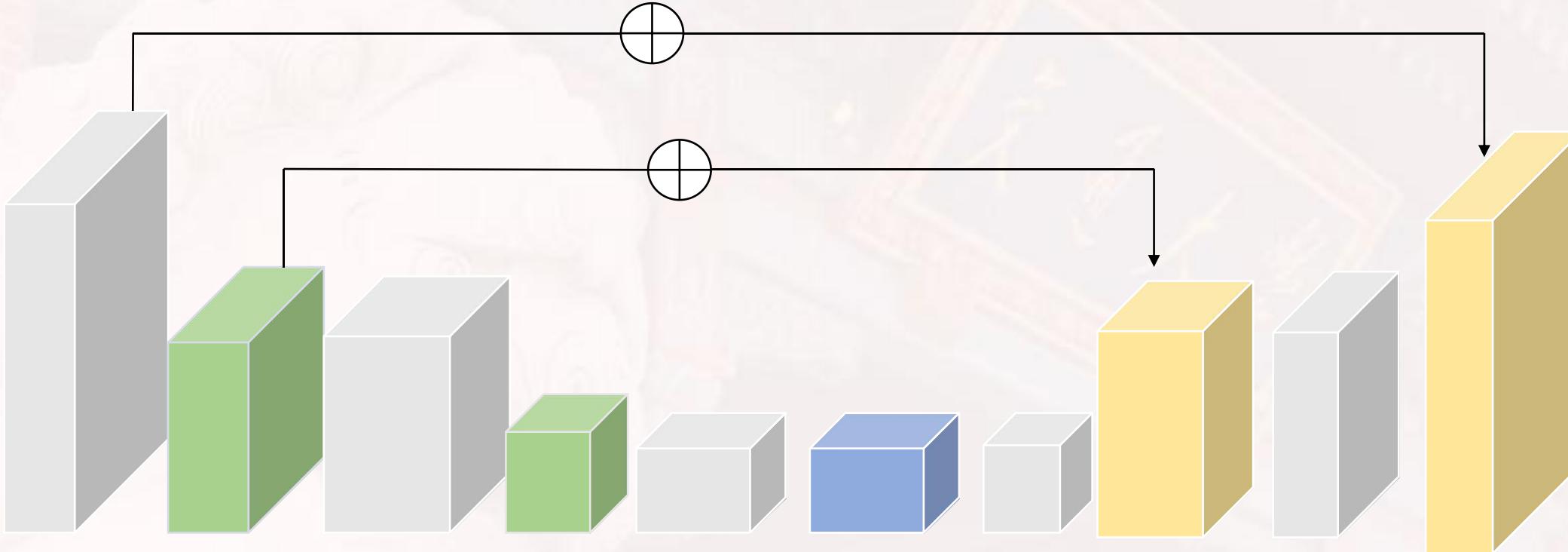




# U-Net with Attention

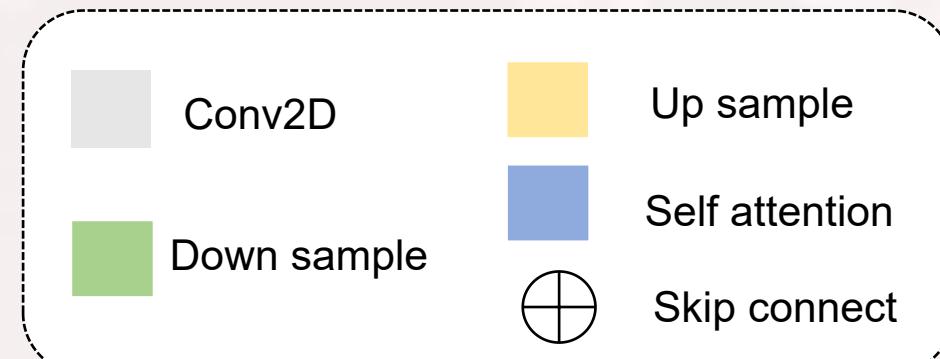


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self attention:

```
query=conv(x) #kernal_size=1
key=conv(x)  #kernal_size=1
value=conv(x) #kernal_size=1
atten=q*transpose(k)
score=atten*value
```

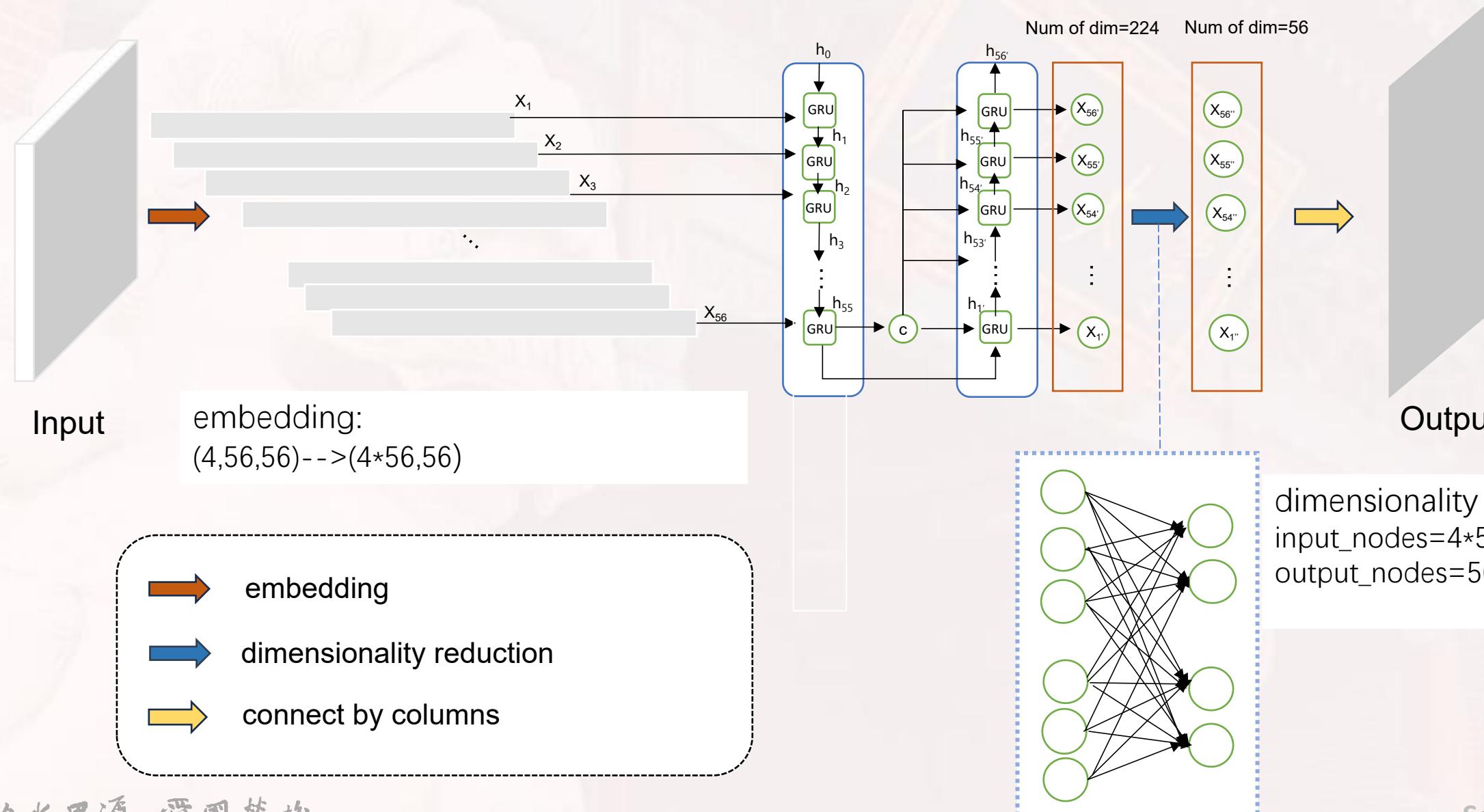




# RNN



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## Results analysis

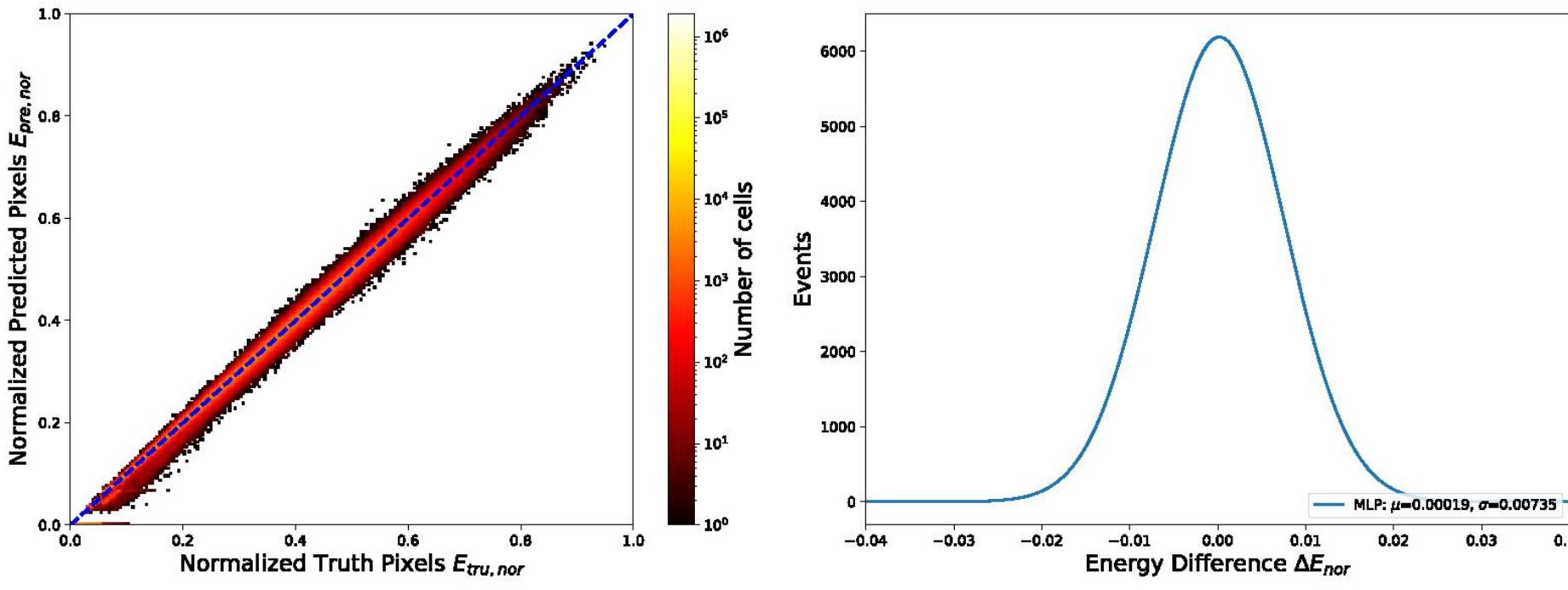


# Results on the datasets without jets



1. The normalized energy difference:

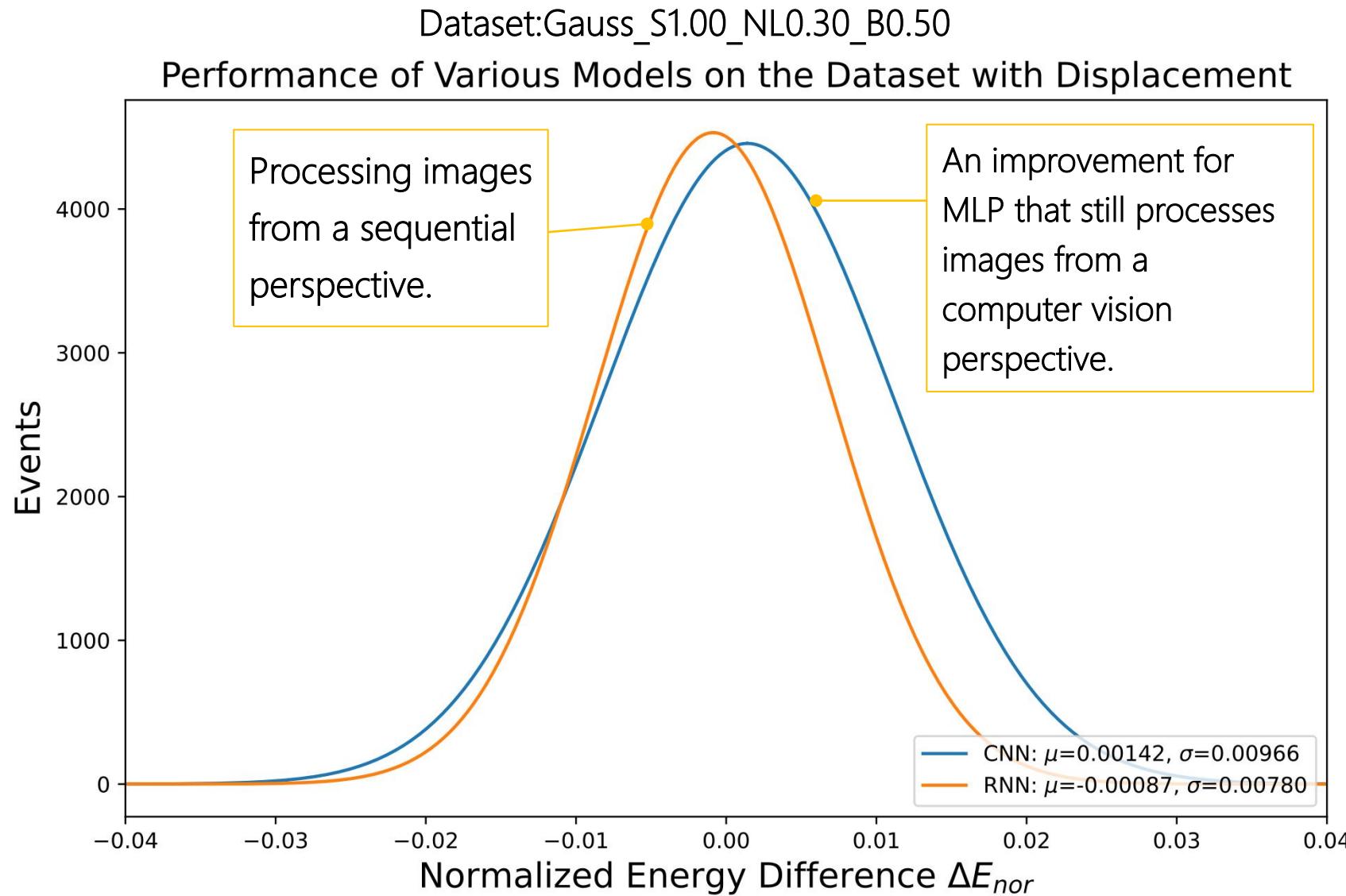
$$\Delta E \text{ nor} = E \text{ pre,nor} - E \text{ tru,nor}$$



2. Benchmark: The performance of the MLP model on the Gauss\_S1.00\_NL0.30\_B0.00 .It will be considered the best-case scenario preset for our model, whose normalized errors follows a perfect Gaussian distribution with a peak value exceeding 6000.

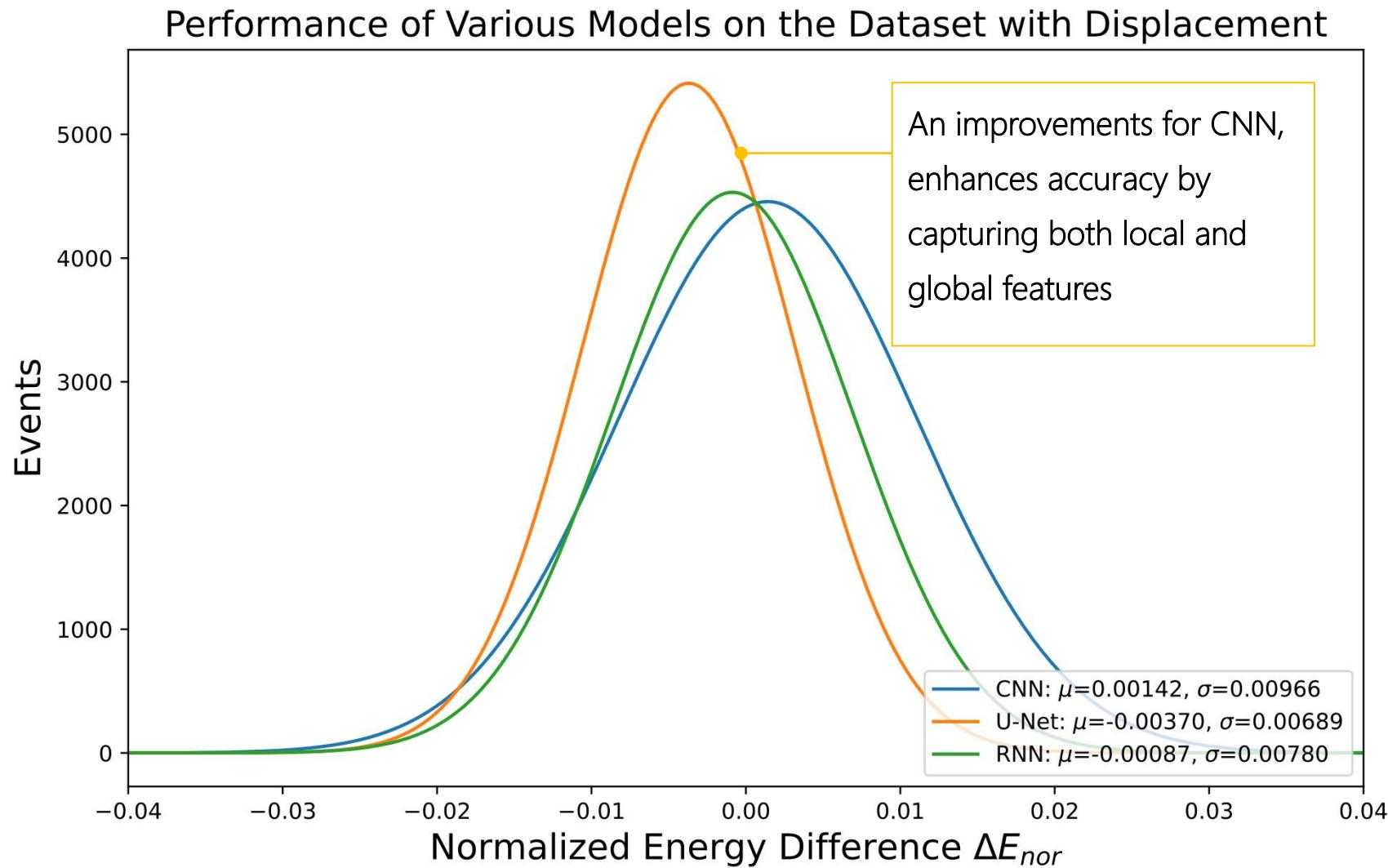


# Results on the datasets without jets



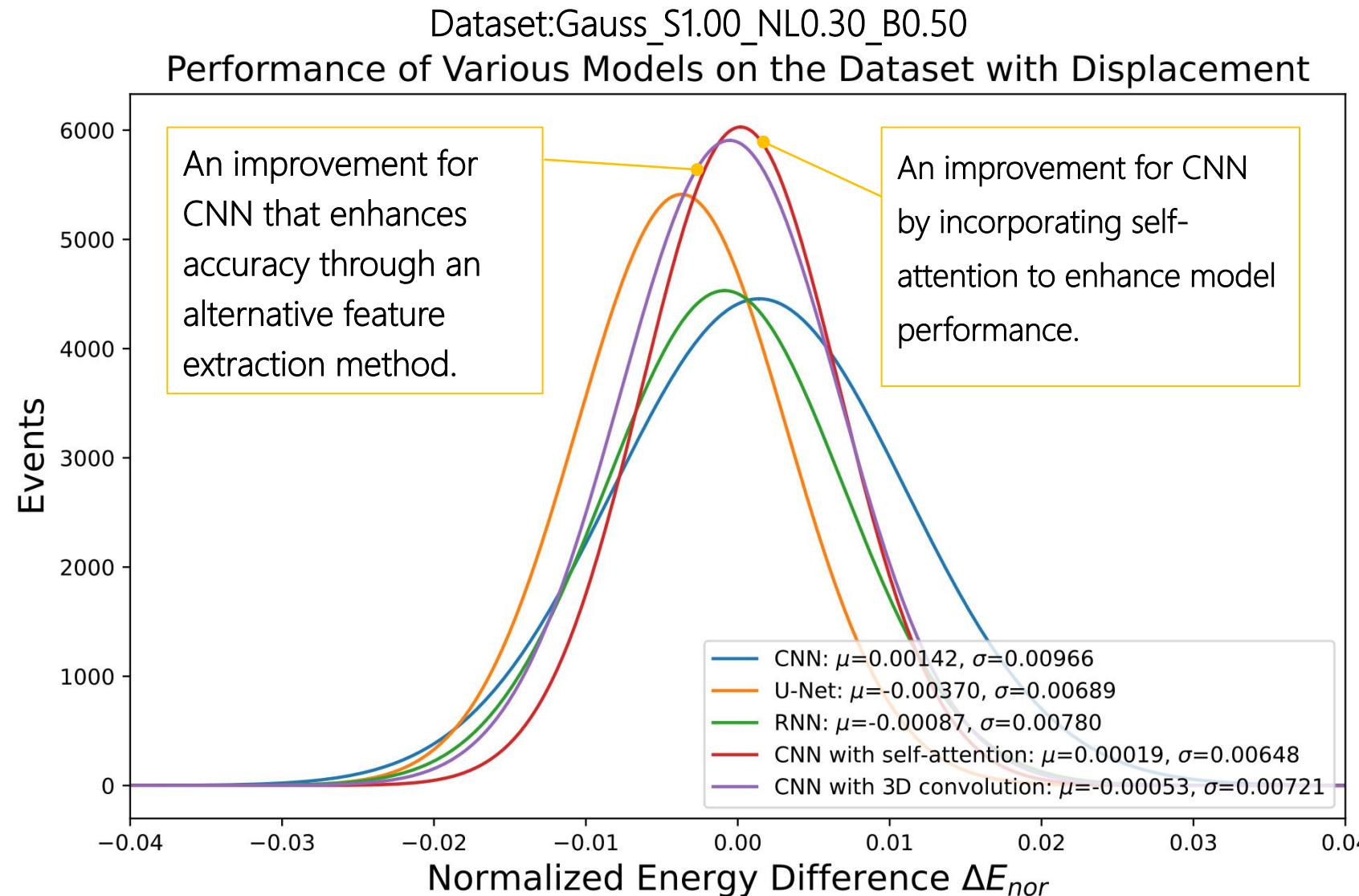


# Results on the datasets without jets



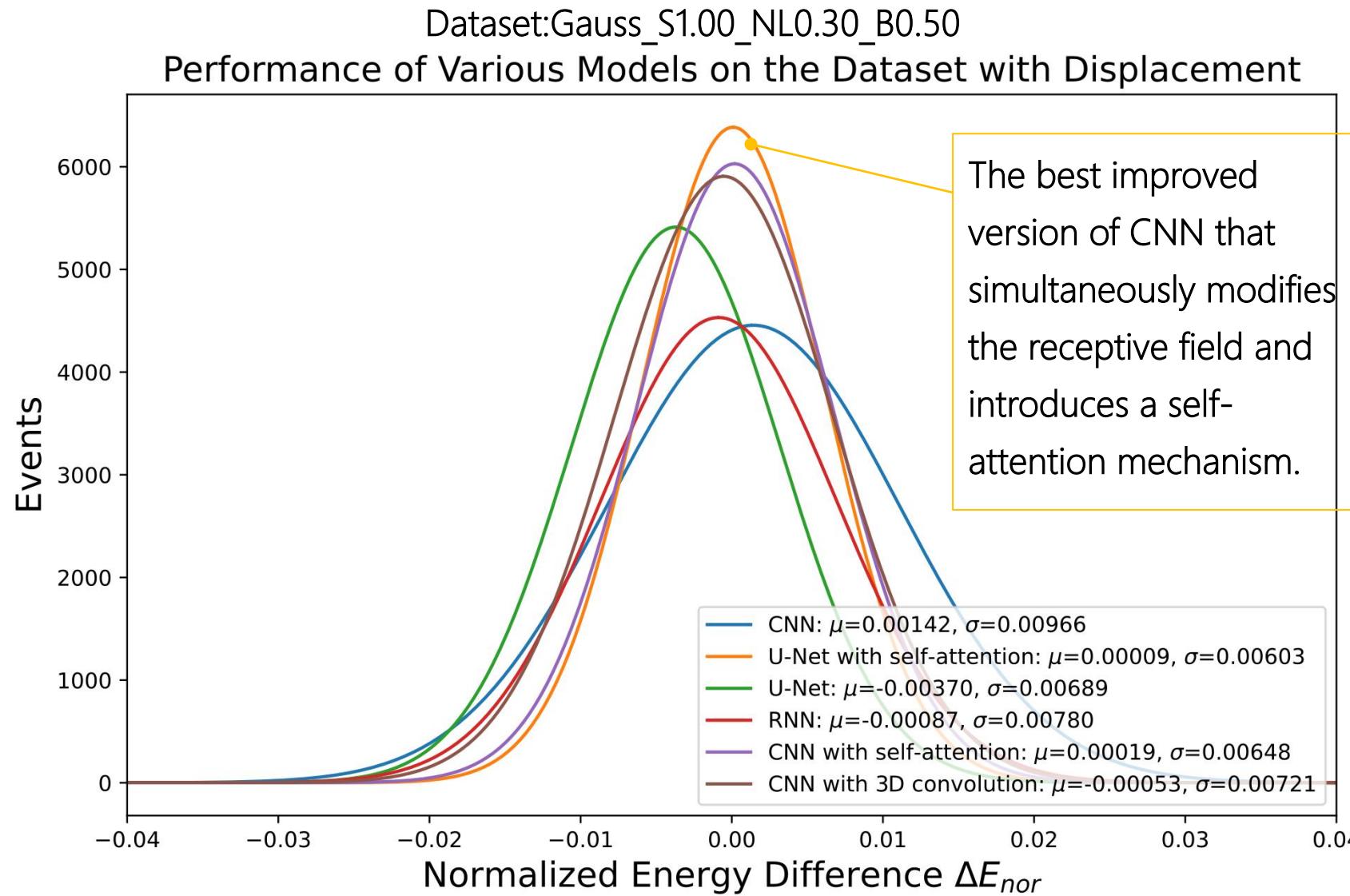


# Results on the datasets without jets





# Results on the datasets without jets

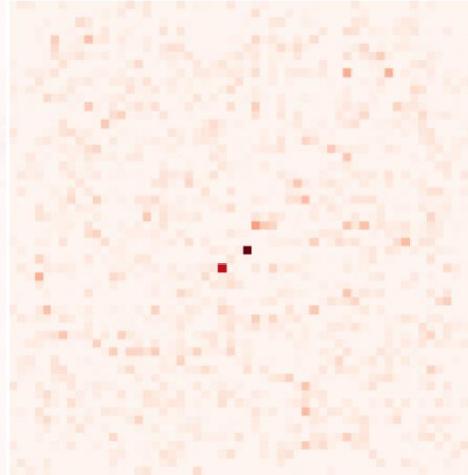




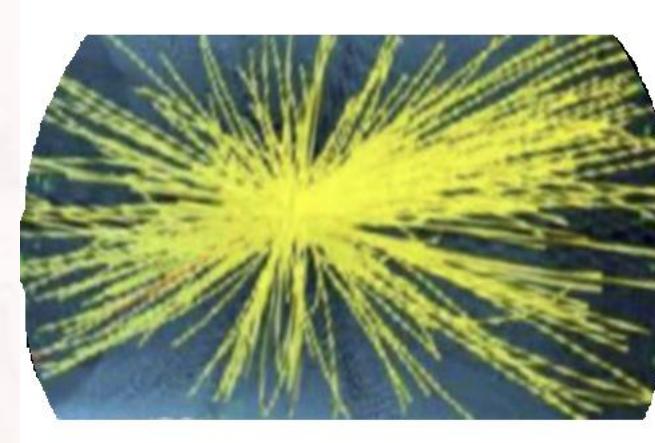
# Results on the datasets with jets



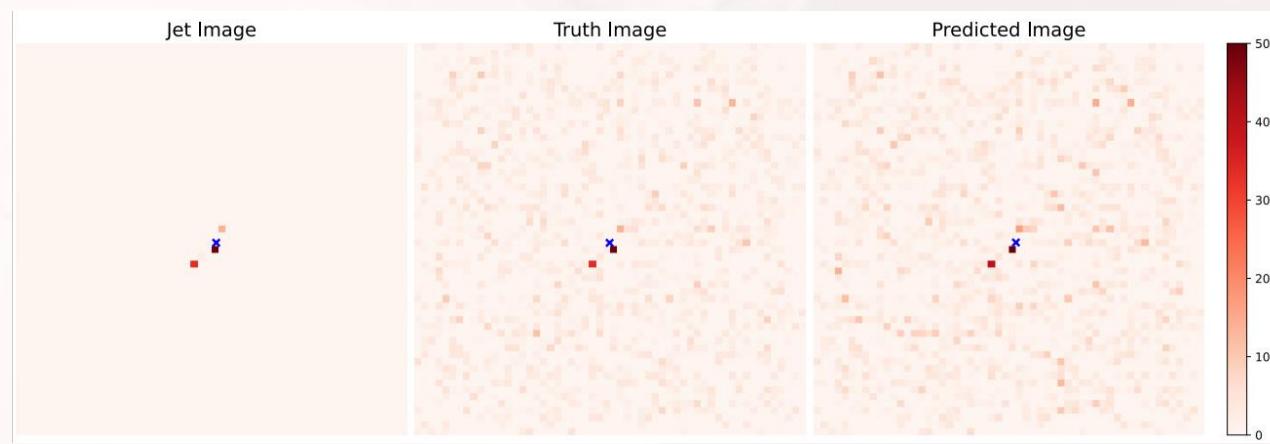
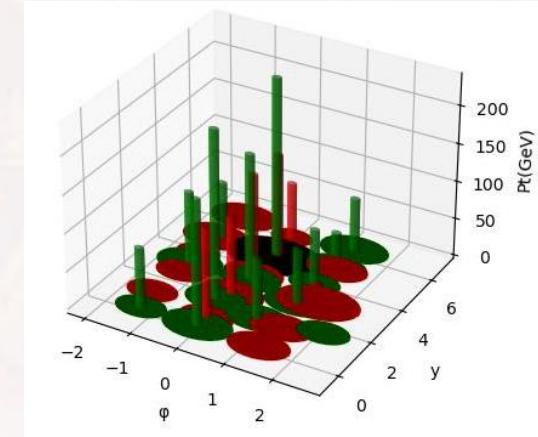
Extract 2D image plane information



Translated into the momentum of the particle in the stereogram



The anti-kt algorithm was used to obtain information about the jet's rap, phi, pts, and E



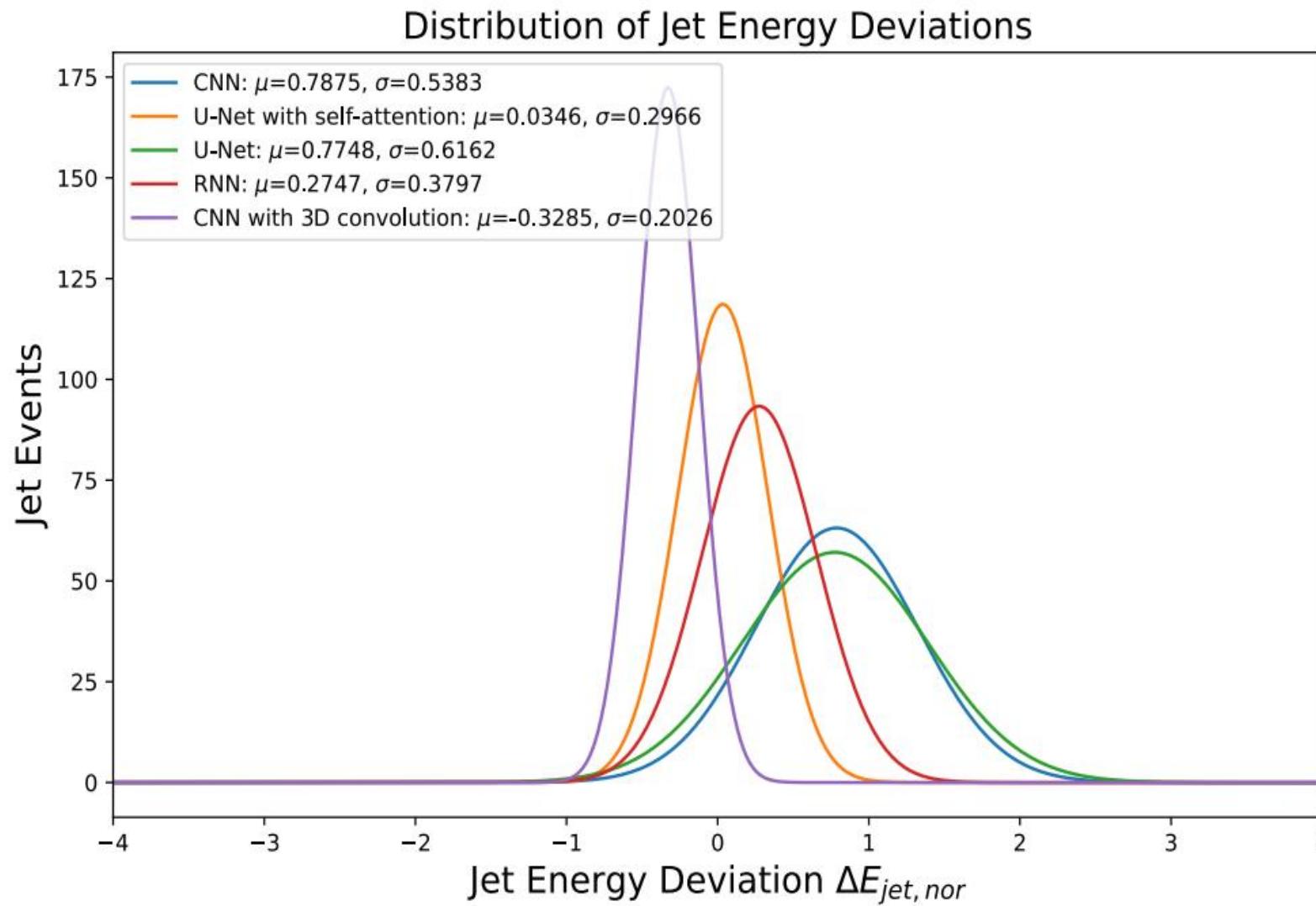
The 3D coordinates of the jet center are obtained from the information of rap, phi, pts, E



# Results on the datasets with jets



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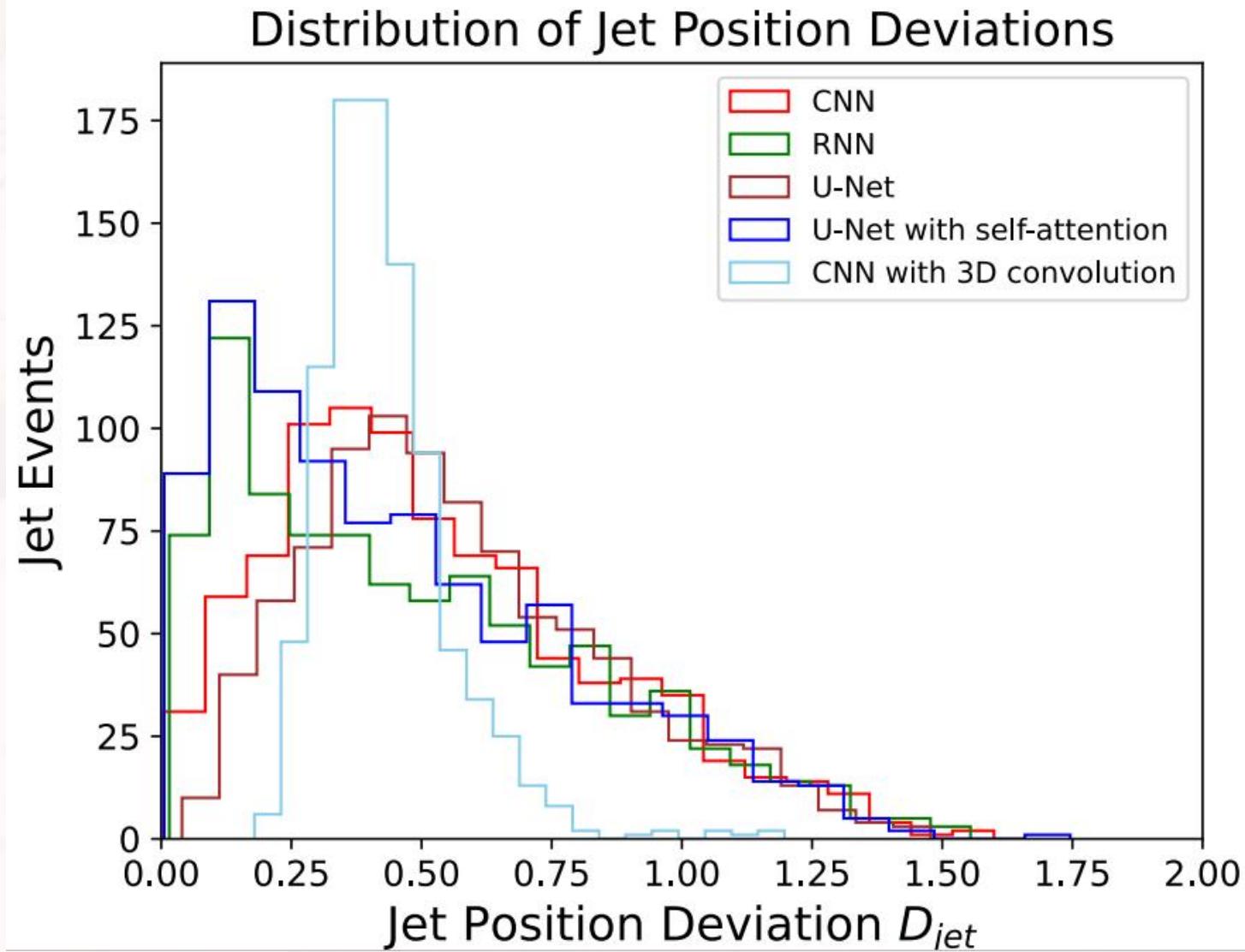




# Results on the datasets with jets



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## Conclusion and outlook

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# Conclusion



1  
This study presents **significant progress** in applying deep learning techniques to particle flow reconstruction in high energy physics, particularly in enhancing jet reconstruction in the LHC experiment.

2  
By integrating more **complex methods**, the models' sensitivity to complex features, such as particle shifts, has been significantly improved, leading to **more accurate** particle energy reconstructions.

3  
In our model, **UNet with Self-Attention** is undoubtedly the best performer.



# Outlook

The following is our outlook, arranged from lower to higher levels.

We have already started exploring most of these aspects, but the results are not yet good enough to be presented at this time, so we have included them in there.

## Model optimization

Some CNN networks can still be optimized, especially 3D convolutional models that exhibit strong robustness.

### Train a GNN

Comparing to machine vision, representing particles as point clouds and using GNNs, namely edge conv could increase data density.

### Transformer-based models

Transformers demonstrate higher sensitivity to anomalous events, such as jets. Applying transformer variants, such as U-shaped transformers holds potential for further exploration.

### Monte Carlo simulated datasets

This will allow for rigorous testing and further enhancement of the models' generalization capabilities.



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# Thank You For Listening

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