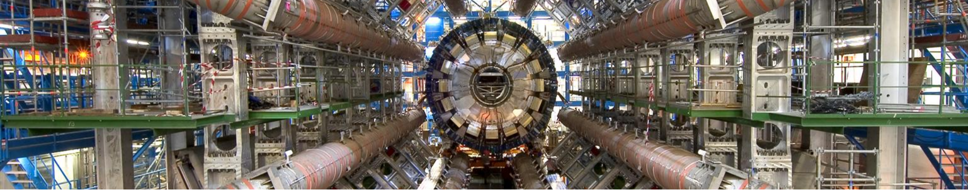

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Application of Supervised Machine Learning to the Search for New Physics in ATLAS data

A Study of Ordinary Dense, Parameterized and Ensemble Networks and their Application to High Energy Physics

William Hirst

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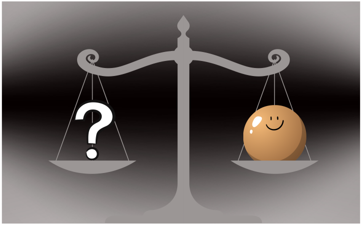
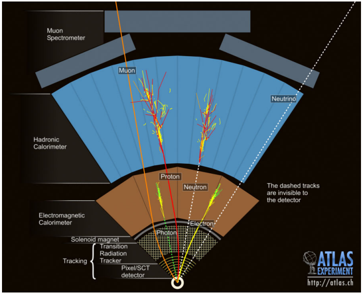
Outline

Why apply machine learning to HEP problems?

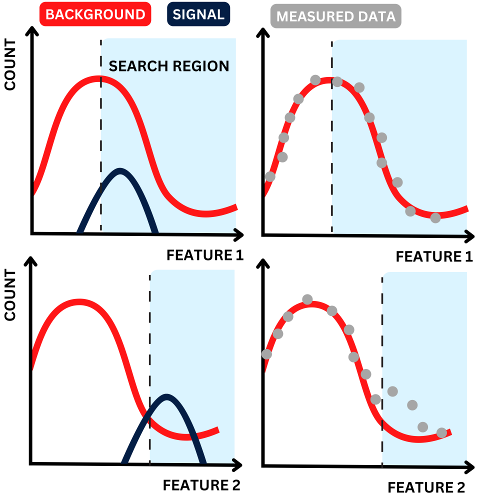
- The standard model (SM) of particle physics is very successful, but not complete
  - Neutrino masses
  - Hierarchy problem
- Large amount of data
- Machine learning (ML)
  - Event reconstruction
  - Particle classification
  - Creating search regions





How do we search for new physics?

- Compare theory with experiment
  - Experiment: Measured
  - Theory: Simulated (background and signal)
- Search regions
- Expected significance
  - $Z_{exp} \approx \frac{signal}{\sqrt{background}}$
- Difficult to separate $\rightarrow$ ML



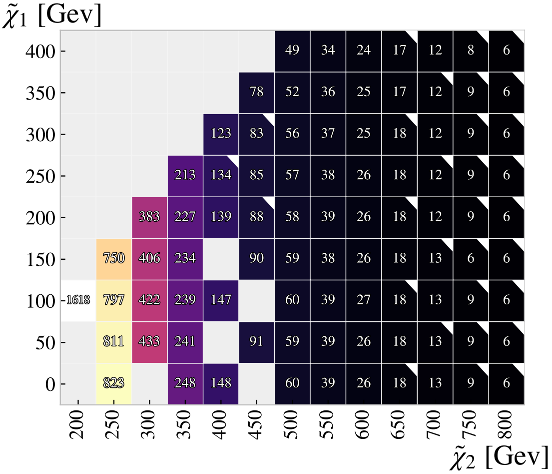
This thesis

Shed some light on the application of supervised learning in HEP by experimenting and studying a set of ML methods as they search for a set of SUSY signals

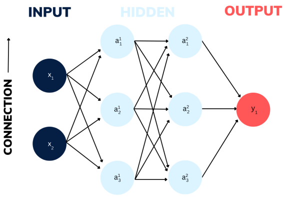
The Implementation

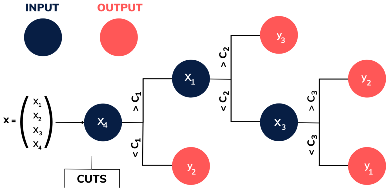
The SUSY signal

- Chargino-neutralino production
- Free parameters → masses
- Small masses predicts many events
- Large masses predicts few events



- *Three* neural network variants
  - Ordinary dense neural network
  - Ensemble networks utilizing Local-Winner-Takes-All (LWTA) layers
  - Parameterized neural networks (PNN)
- *One* boosted decision tree method
  - XGBoost



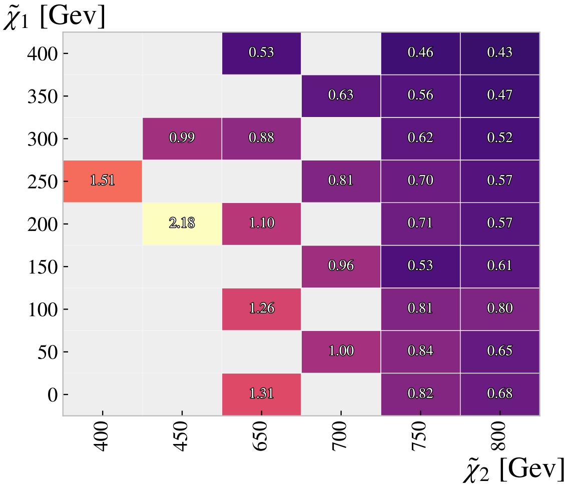


Training strategy

- Objective
  - Background $\rightarrow$ 0
  - Signal $\rightarrow$ 1
- 80% training and 20% validation
- Early stopping criteria
  - Train as long as performance on validation set improves
  - Patience 10 epochs
  - Reset weights to best epoch

Boosted decision trees - XGBoost

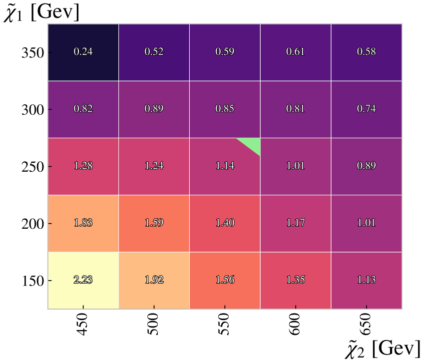
- Used as benchmark
- Trained on original signal set
- Displayed better performance on lower masses

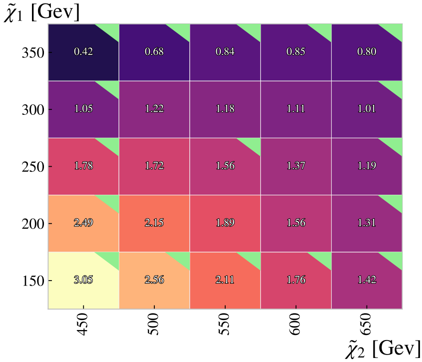


Ordinary dense neural network

NN:

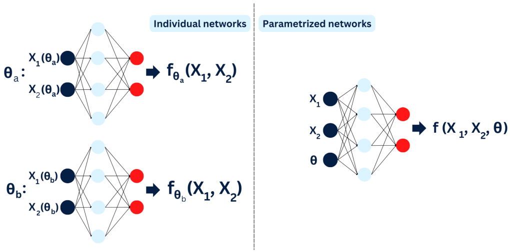
Compare one-mass approach to several-masses approach





Parameterized neural network

- For diverse data set, X, dependent on a parameter, $X(\theta)$
  - Classical approach: One model for each parameter
  - PNN approach: Include θ as feature in feature set
- Signal events using masses $\{A, B\}_{GeV}$ to generate event during simulation will include the parameters A and B in feature set
- Background assigned parameters randomly using same distribution as signal
- Motivation
  - Network will associate parameters with trends in the data



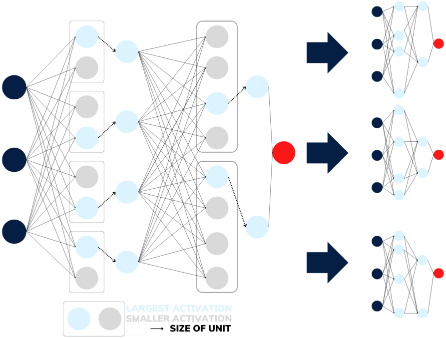
Study the effect of the parameters in the PNN

- Test: Manually assign all the events, both background and signal, the same parameters (mass combinations) thereby assigning most of the signal the wrong parameters
- Hypothesis: PNN performs better when events are assigned correct parameters
- First test: All events are given parameters $\{50, 250\}_{GeV}$
- Second test: All events are given parameters $\{200, 300\}_{GeV}$

Parameters \ **Channel**	$(50, 250)$	$(100, 200)$	$(150, 300)$	$(200, 300)$	$(\mathit{Background})$
$(50, 250)$	**80.8**%	45.8%	**77.5**%	50.1%	2.4%
$(200, 300)$	77.3%	**54.6**%	76.3%	**59.0**%	**2.7**%

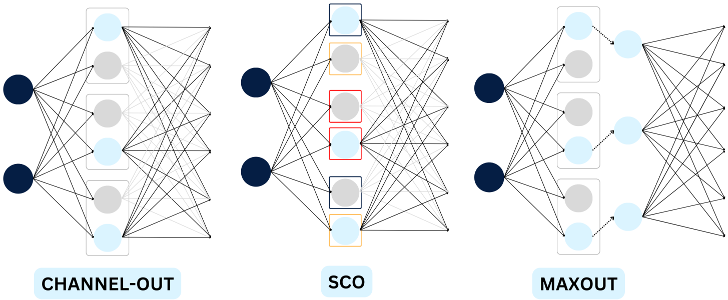
Ensemble methods - LWTA

- Dropout
- What is LWTA?
- Competing nodes - Units
- Encode information in pattern specific pathways



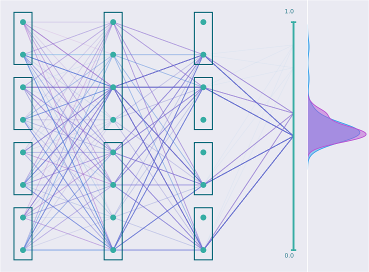
Channel-Out, SCO and Maxout

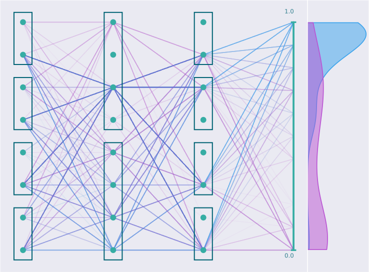
Layer	Separate weights	Static units
Channel-Out	✓	✓
SCO	✓	X
Maxout	X	✓



Visualization and study of sparse pathways

- Visualize the activation and paths of 100 randomly sampled events
  - 50 background
  - 50 signal
- The bolder the line the more frequently the path is used.
- Color of lines
  - Pink: SM background
  - Blue: SUSY signal





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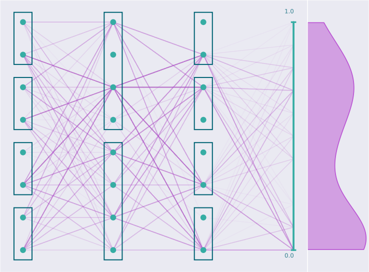
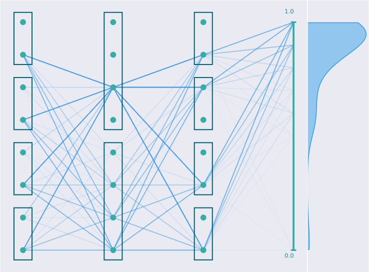
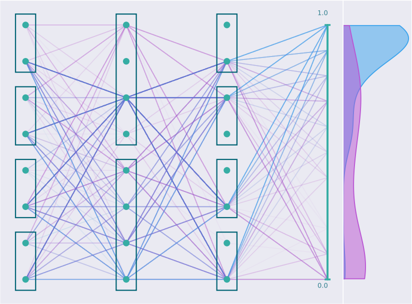
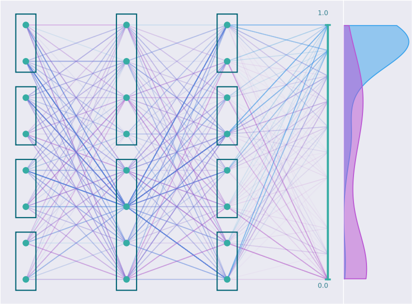




Comparing activation of Maxout with SCO

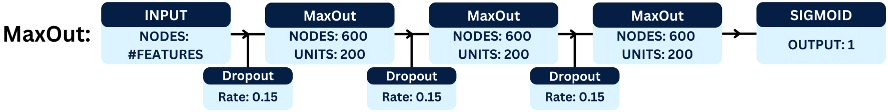


Maxout



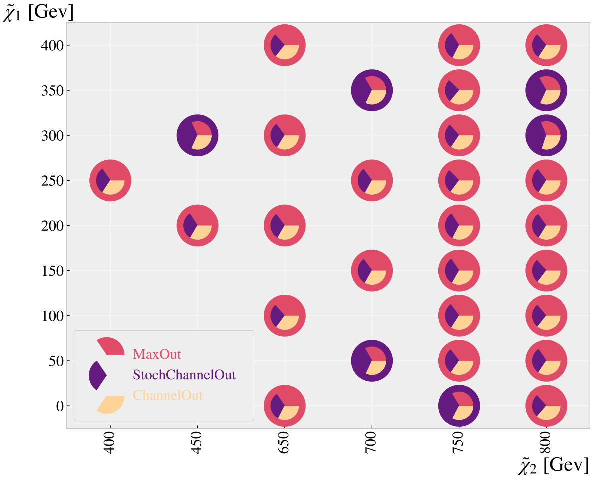
SCO

Ensemble network architecture



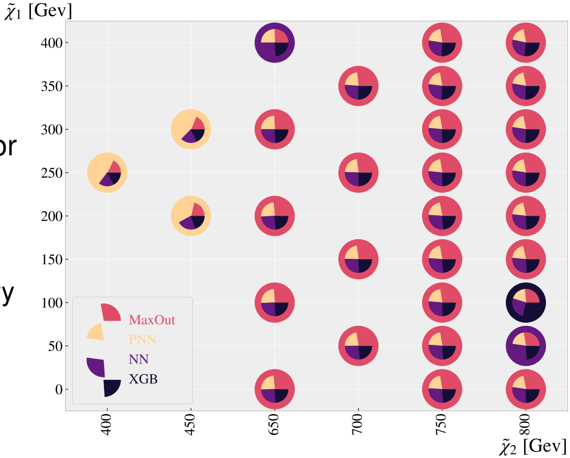
Comparing sensitivity of channel-out, SCO and maxout

- Maxout: 24/30
- SCO: 6/30
  - No trend for preferred masses
  - Possibly improve without layer on prediction



Comparing the sensitivity on a subset of the signal

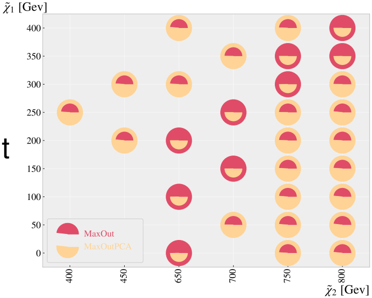
- NN vs BDT
- Maxout achieves highest sensitivity
- PNN very sensitive for low masses
- Maxout sensitive for high masses
  - Long-term memory

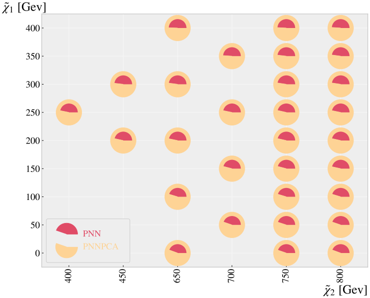


Increasing sensitivity through a PCA

- Dimensionality reduction
- Creates new features using linear combination of original features
- Ranks from most to least variance
- This analysis
  - Demand conservation of 99.9% of variance/spread
  - 5 features removed

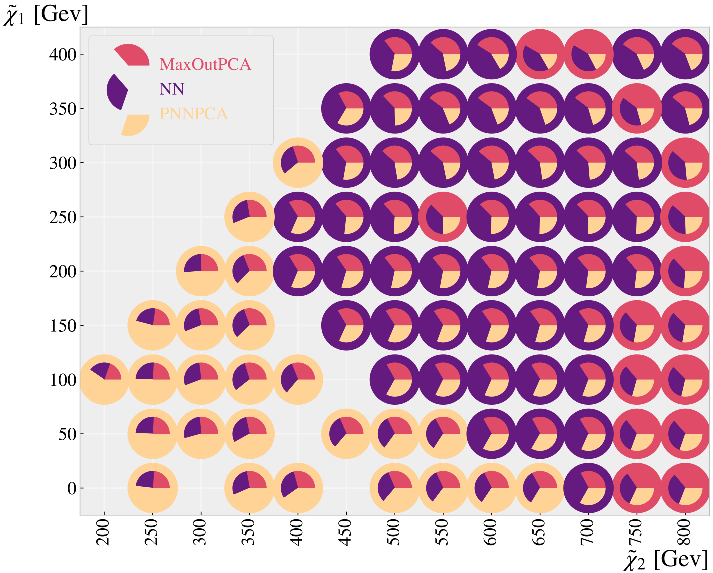
Maxout





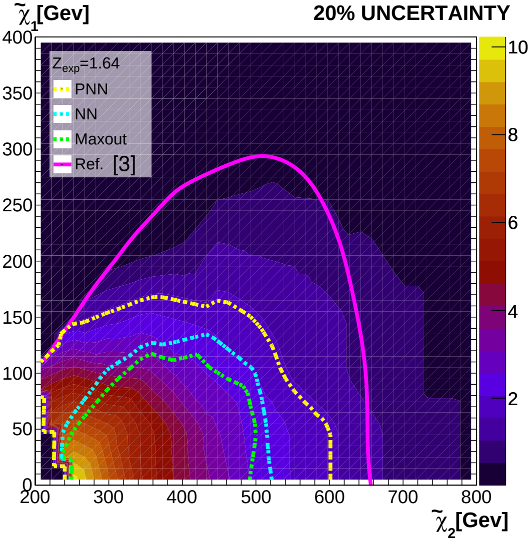
PNN

Comparing methods on full signal grid



Comparing the methods to previous analysis

- Compare the expected limits to analysis made by ATLAS in 2021 [3]
- Introduce flat uncertainty (20%, 10%, $<$ 1%)



Conclusion & Outlook

1. Including a diverse signal set can improve performance
2. The LWTA layers improve long-term memory via pattern specific pathways
3. All network variants outperformed default settings of XGBoost
4. PCA increased sensitivity of PNN and maxout model in original signal set
5. None of the networks extended expected limit past previous ATLAS analysis
6. PNN exhibited bias towards lower masses, whereas maxout model achieved a more balanced sensitivity
7. LWTA layer’s increase in long-term memory is promising in future analysis where higher masses are studied

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Figure on front page

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Figure on slide 3

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