



UiO : Fysisk institutt

Det matematisk-naturvitenskapelige fakultet

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

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Outline

- 1 Overview**
- 2 Introduction & Motivation**
- 3 The Implementation**
- 4 Methods & Results**
- 5 Conclusion & Outlook**

Overview

- 1 Study individual attributes of a set of supervised methods
- 2 Compare expected sensitivity between methods on a subset of data
- 3 Attempt to increase sensitivity via feature reduction (PCA)
- 4 Compare the expected limits achieved by best performing methods to previous ATLAS analysis

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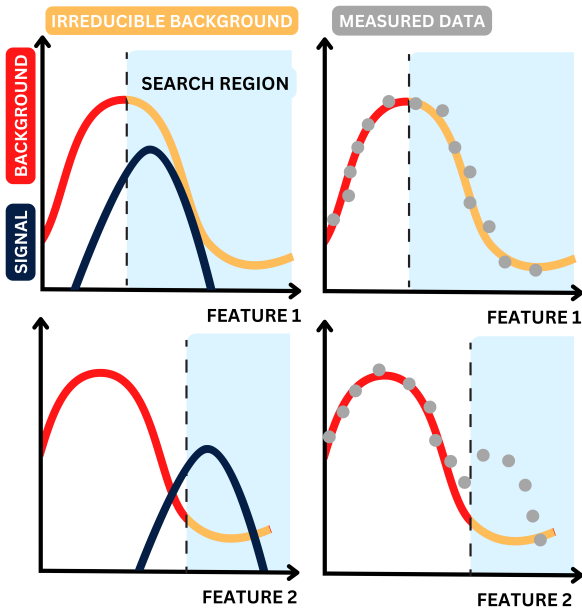
4 Methods & Results

5 Conclusion & Outlook

Why apply machine learning to HEP problems?

How do we search for new physics?

- Two data sets
 - Theory: Simulated based on Standard model physics
 - Experiment: Measured in particle detectors
- Data sets include information regarding collisions (momentum and mass of particles, collision angle etc.)
- Compare theory with experiment
 - Match: Standard model adequately explain collision
 - Deviations: New physics, or statistical fluctuations
- Create search region
- Measure deviation in significance, Z
 - $Z \approx \frac{n_{obs} - bkg}{\sqrt{bkg}} = \frac{signal}{\sqrt{background}}$



Expected significance

- Measure sensitivity of an analysis
- How many collisions do we expect to find in search region?

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A summary of the applied methods

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

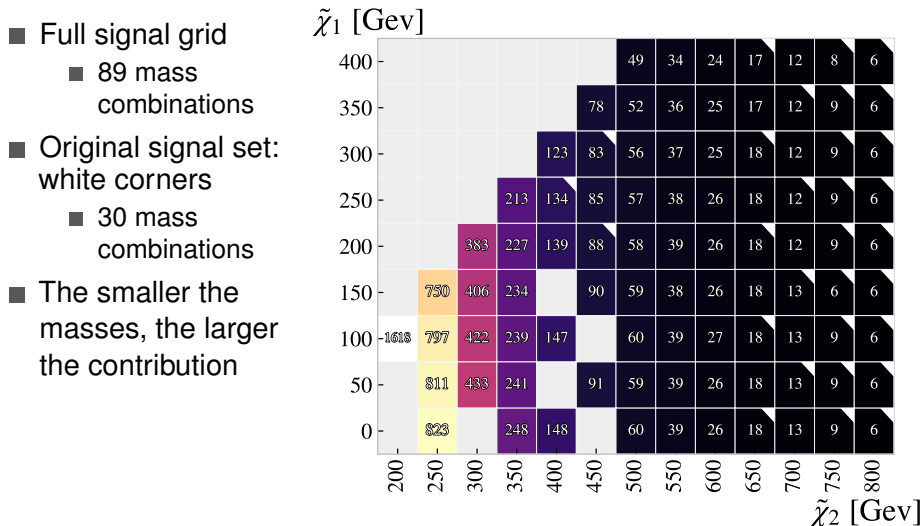
- XGBoost using default settings

How are the methods compared?



Training strategy

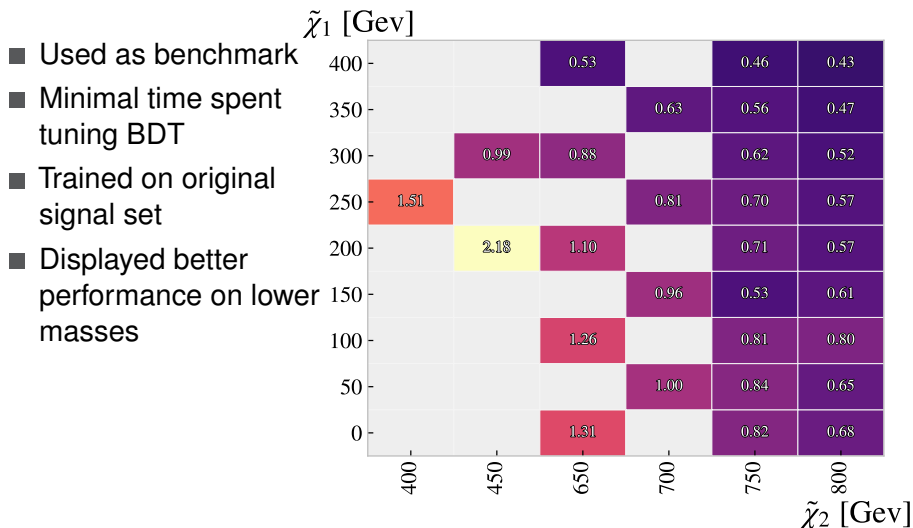
Mass combinations of the chargino-neutralino pair



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Boosted decision trees - XGBoost

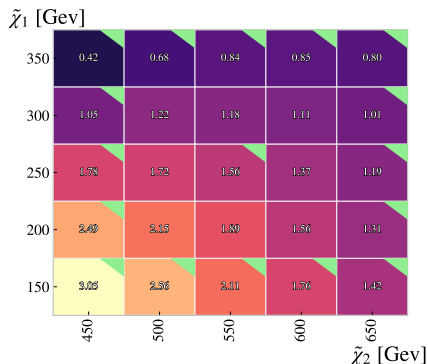
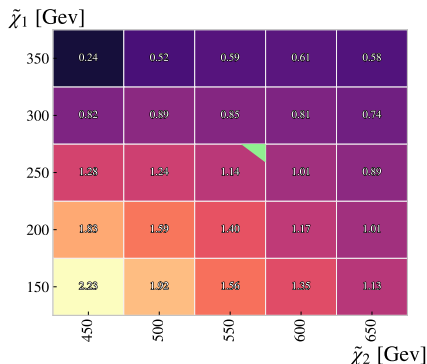


Ordinary dense neural network

- First network variant tested
- 'Traditional' neural network
- 3 hidden layers with 600 nodes each
 - Deep

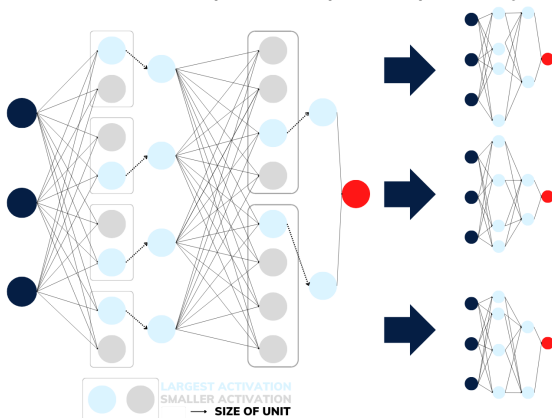


Compare one-mass approach to several-masses approach



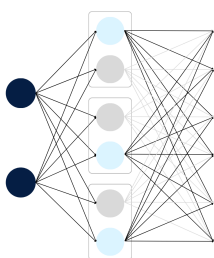
Ensemble methods - LWTA

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

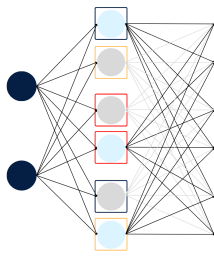


Channel-Out, SCO and Maxout

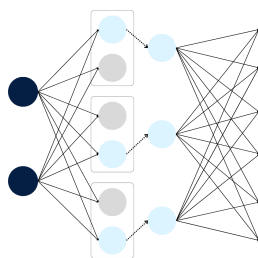
Layer	Separate weights	Static units
Channel-Out	Yes	Yes
SCO	Yes	No
Maxout	No	Yes



CHANNEL-OUT



SCO

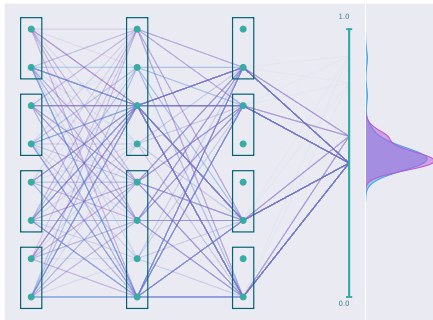


MAXOUT

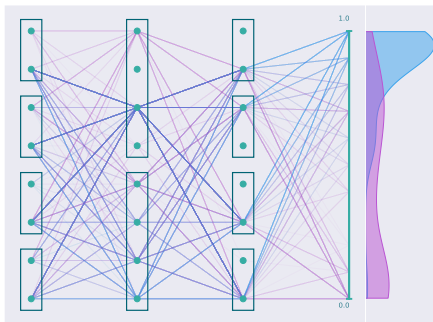
Visualization and study of sparse pathways

- A study of the implementation and effect of LWTA layers
- 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.

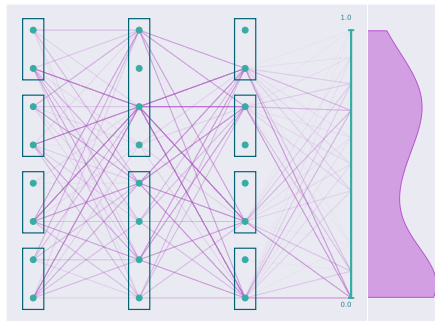
Before training



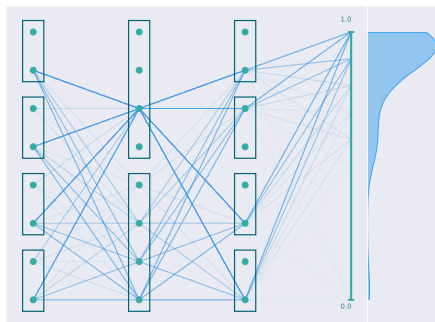
After training



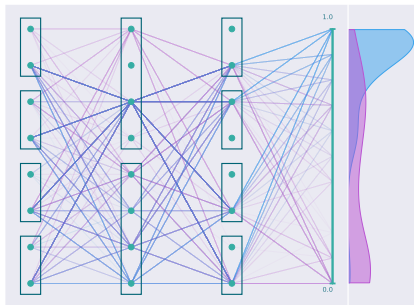
Background



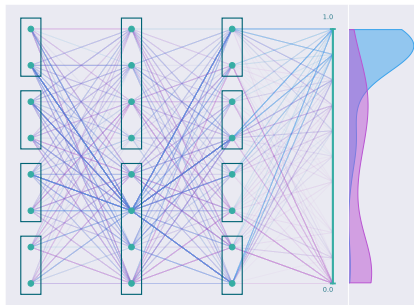
Signal



Comparing activation of Maxout with SCO

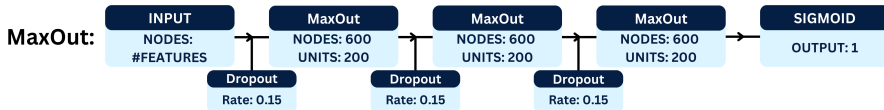


Maxout



SCO

Ensemble network architecture

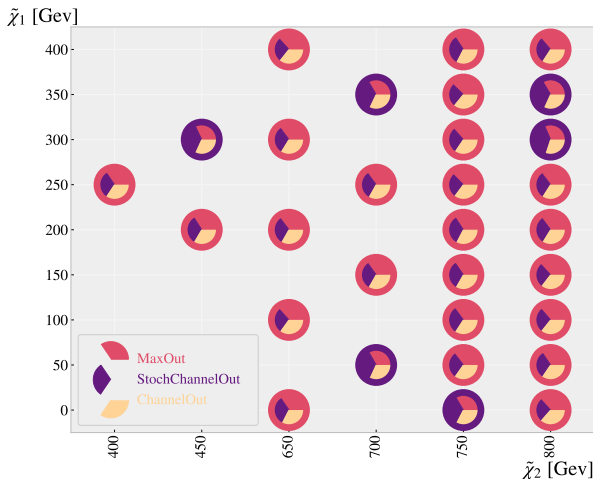


Comparing sensitivity of channel-out, SCO and maxout

■ Maxout: 23/30

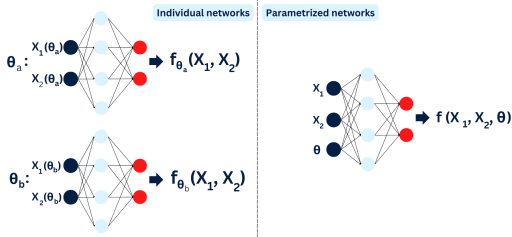
■ SCO: 7/30

- No trend for preferred masses
- Possibly improve without layer on prediction

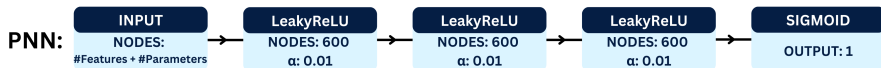


Parameterized neural network

- 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

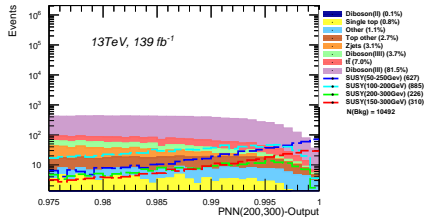
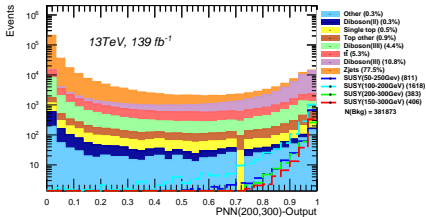
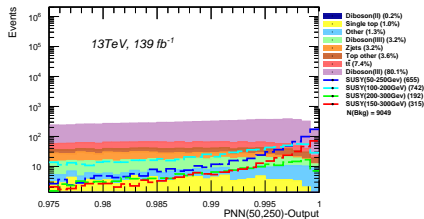
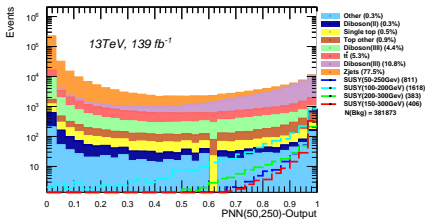


PNN architecture



Study the effect of the parameters in the PNN

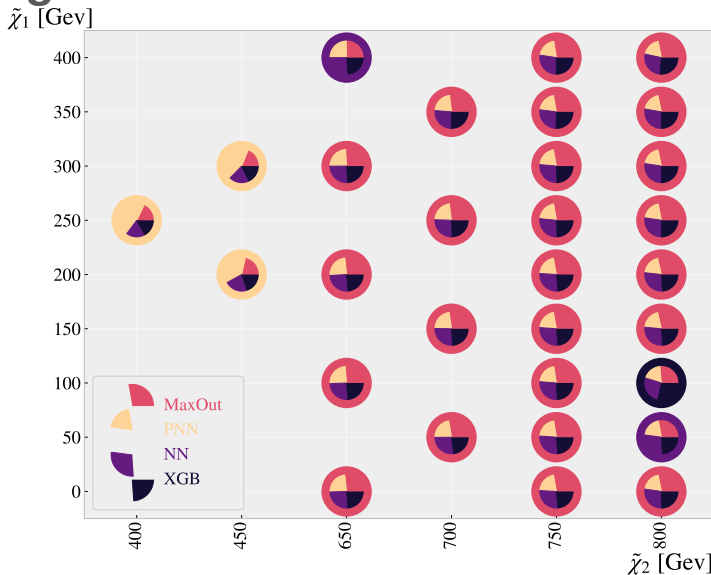
- Study if the parameters effect the training as intended
- Test: Manually assign all the events, both background and signal, the same parameters (mass combinations) thereby assigning most of the signal the wrong parameters
- Hypothesis: PNN performs better when events are assigned correct parameters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



Efficiency table

Parameters \ Channel				
	(50, 250)	(100, 200)	(150, 300)	(200, 300)
(50, 250)	80.8%	45.8%	77.5%	50.1%
(200, 300)	77.3%	54.6%	76.3%	59.0%

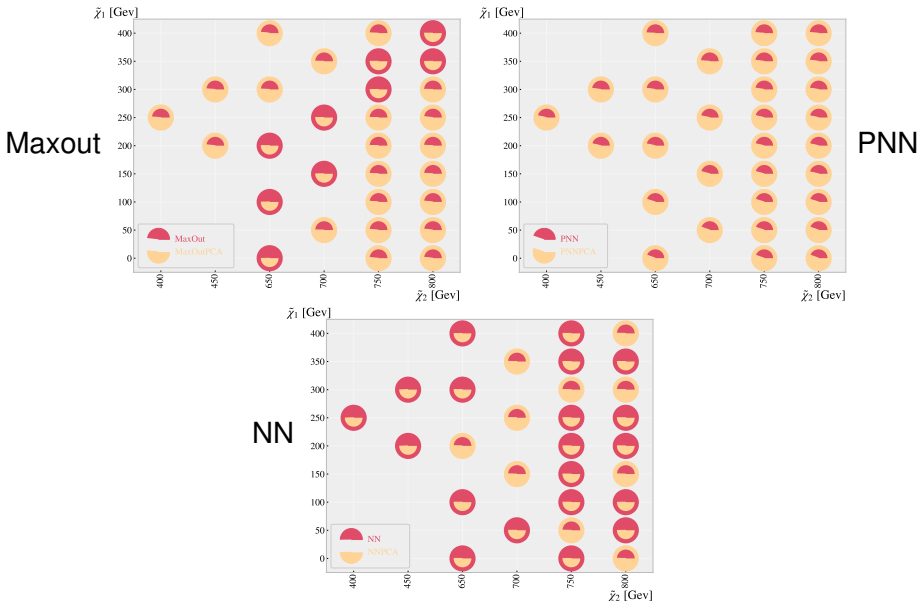
Comparing the sensitivity on a subset of the signal



Increasing sensitivity through a PCA

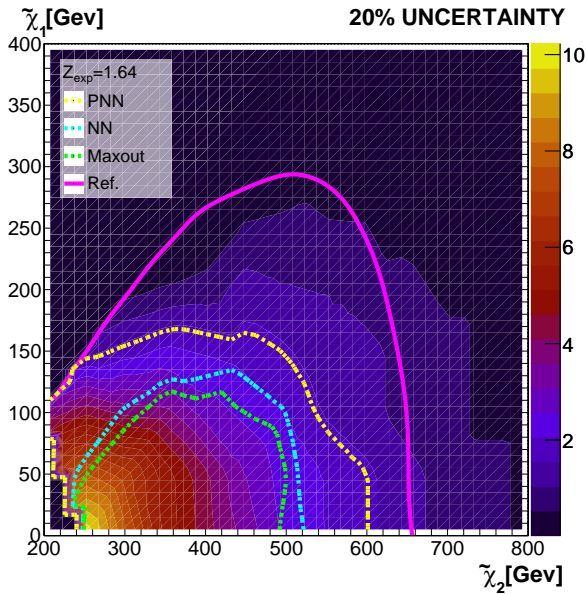
- What is PCA?
- Dimensionality reduction
- Creates new features using linear combination of original features
- Ranks from most to least variance
- This analysis
 - Demand conservation of 99.9% of variance/spread
 - 5 features removed

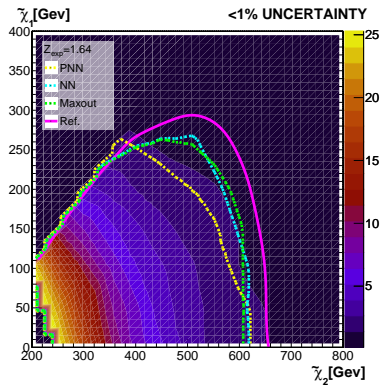
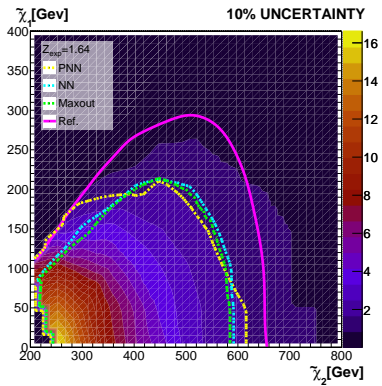
Compare methods with and without PCA



Comparing the methods to previous analysis

- Compare the expected limits of three best models to analysis made by ATLAS in 2021 [1]
- Introduce flat uncertainty for realistic comparison (20%, 10%, $< 1\%$)
- Include top performing methods
 - Maxout model with PCA
 - PNN with PCA
 - Ordinary dense neural network without PCA





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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

References I



ATLAS Collaboration.

‘Search for chargino–neutralino pair production in final states with three leptons and missing transverse momentum in $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV pp collisions with the ATLAS detector’.

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2106.01676>



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