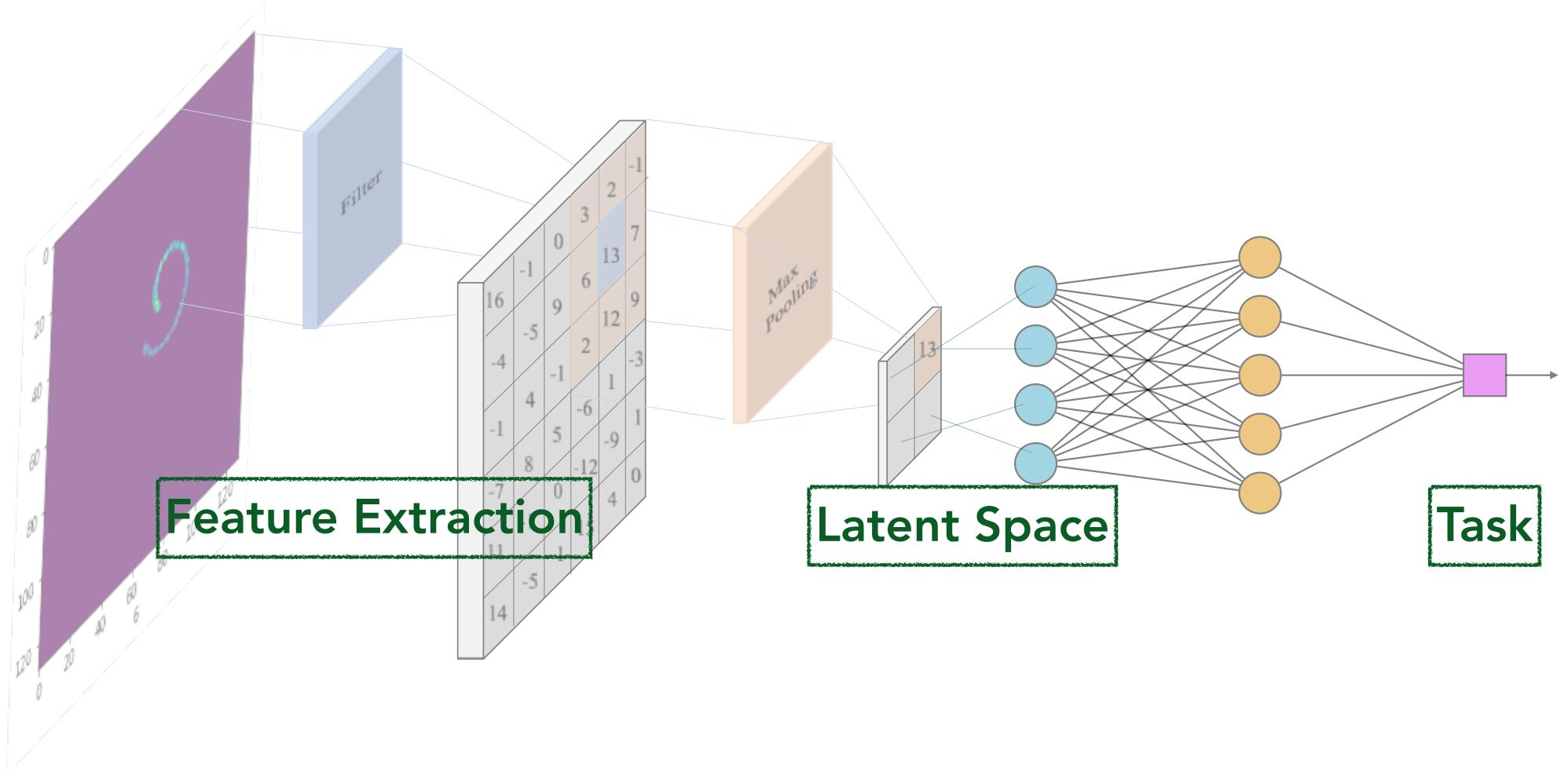


UNSUPERVISED LEARNING

MICHELLE KUCHERA
DAVIDSON COLLEGE

ECT* TALENT SUMMER SCHOOL
02 JULY 2020

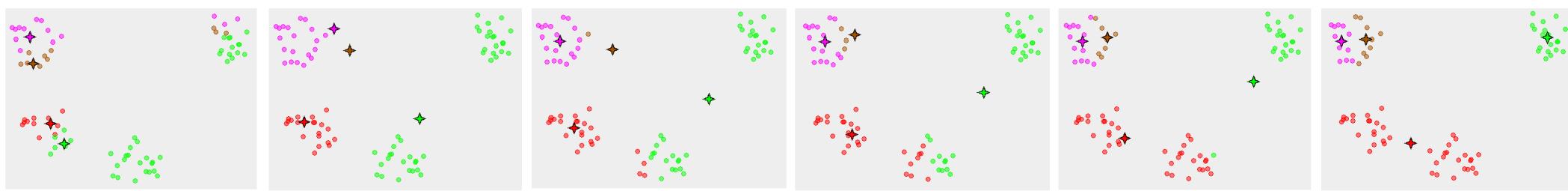
CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS



CLUSTERING — KMEANS

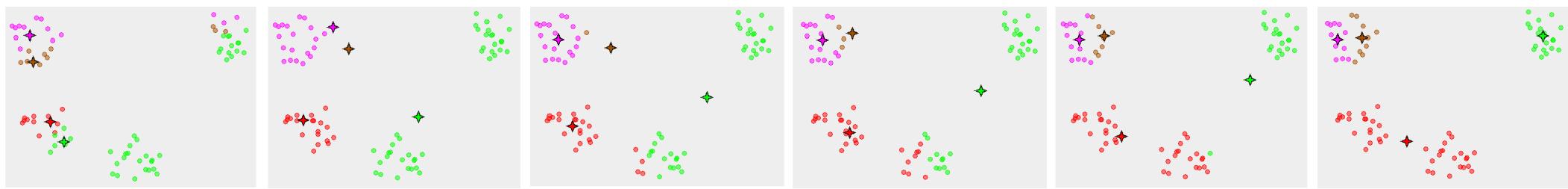
Goal: minimize pairwise distances between points in same cluster

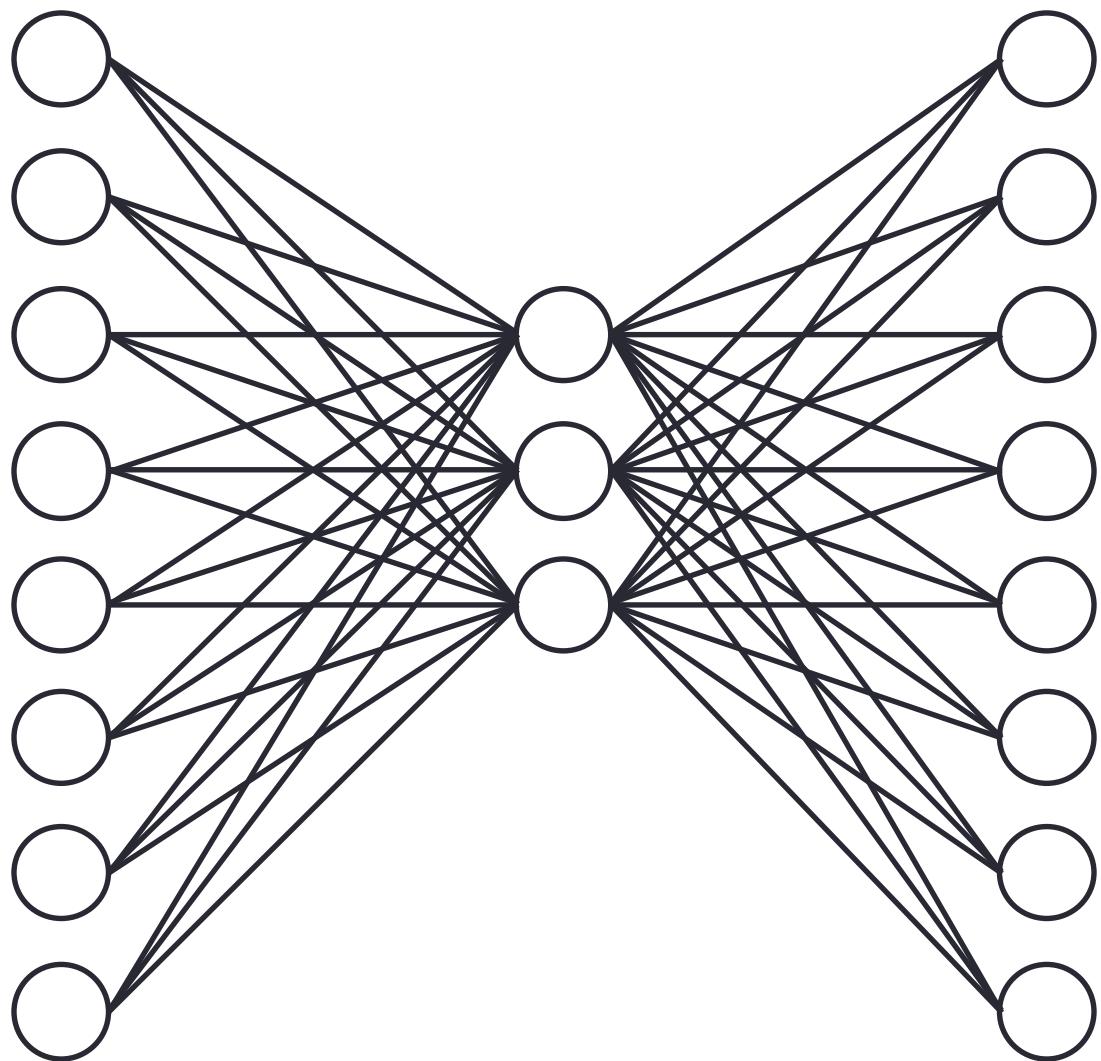
$$\min \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{x,y,x \neq y} (\vec{x} - \vec{y})^2$$



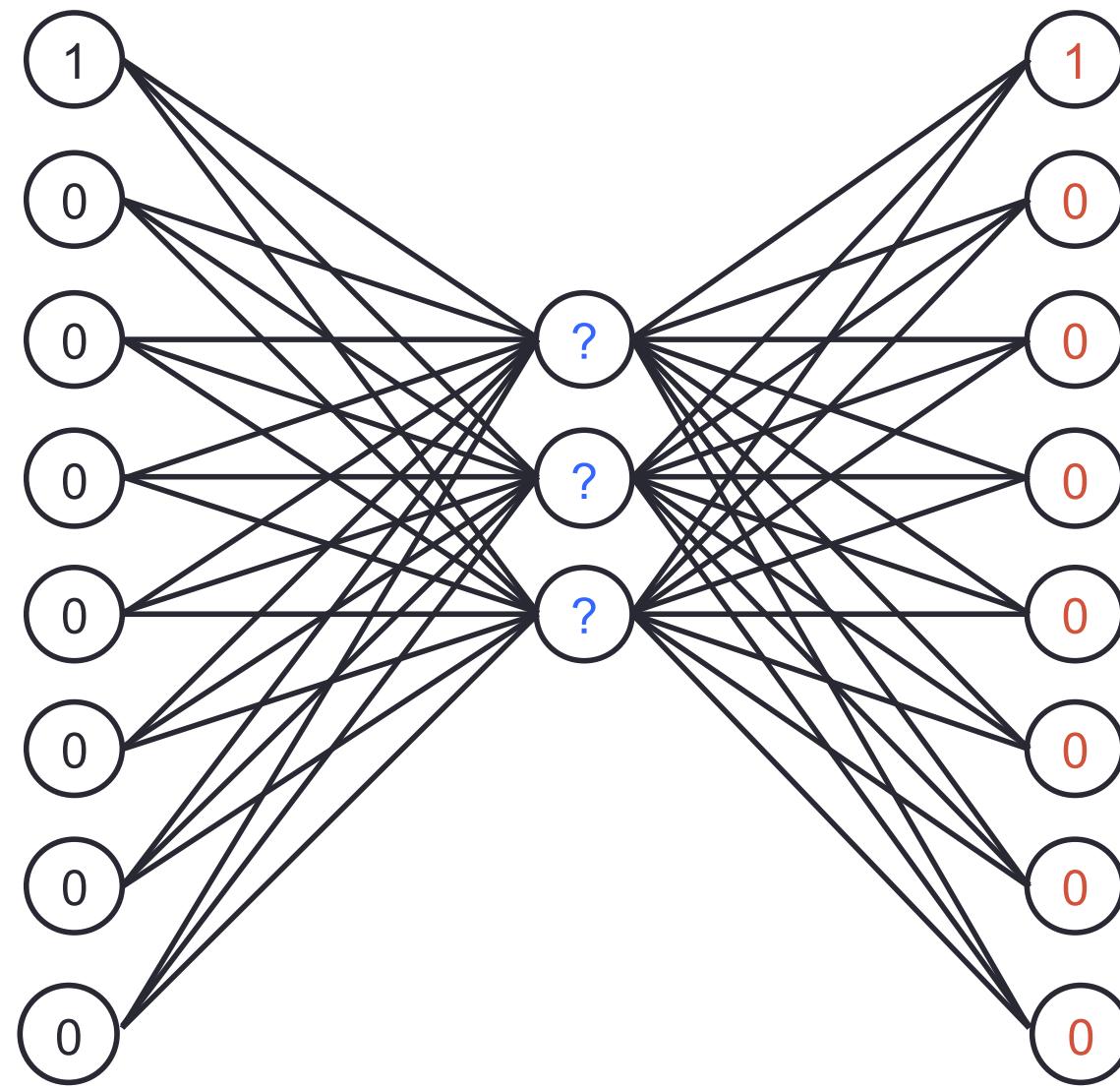
Goal: maximize pairwise distances between points in *different* clusters

CLUSTERING — KMEANS



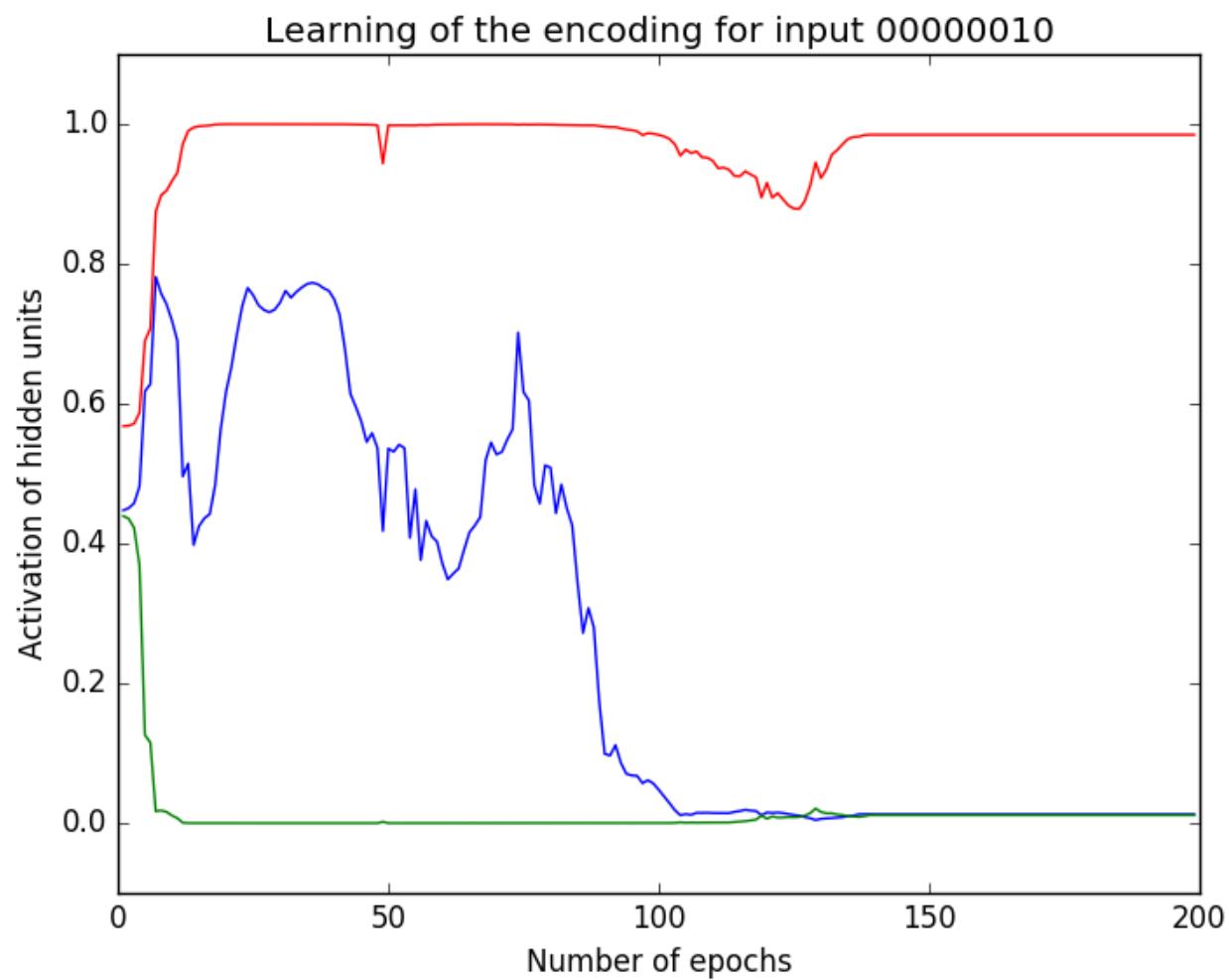


Input	Output
10000000	10000000
01000000	01000000
00100000	00100000
00010000	00010000
00001000	00001000
00000100	00000100

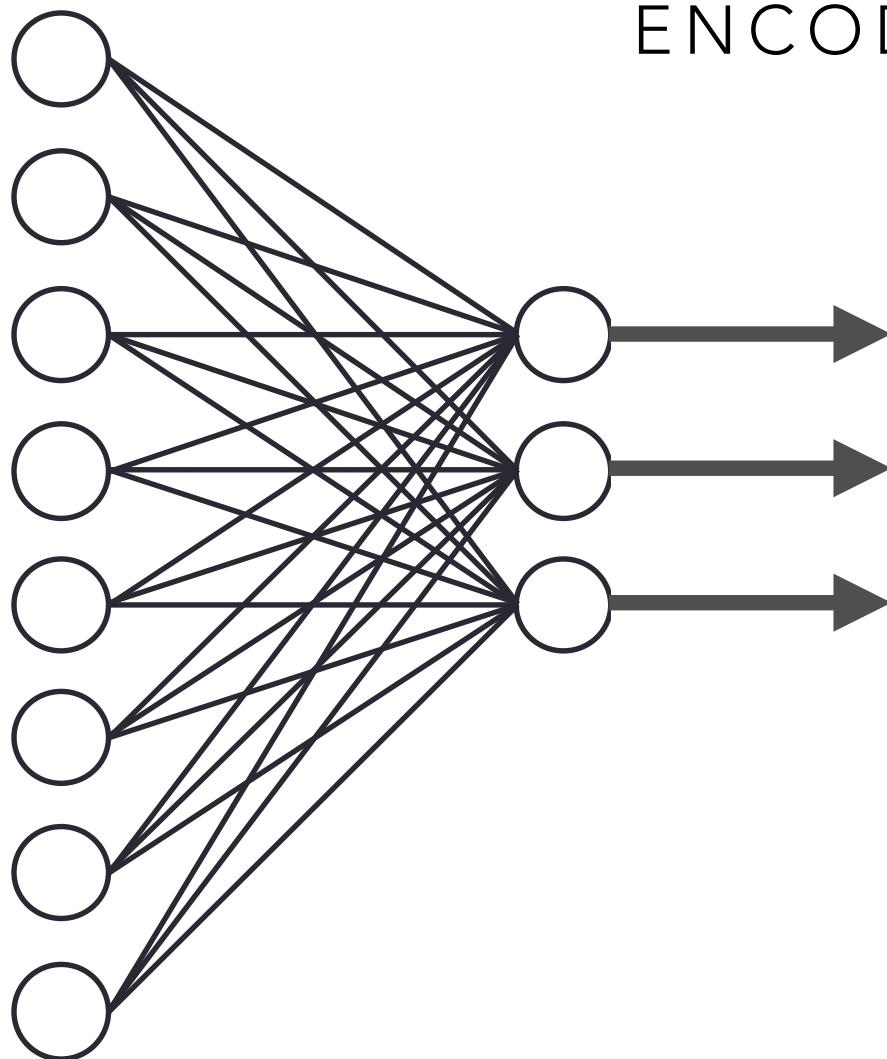


Input	Output
10000000	10000000
01000000	01000000
00100000	00100000
00010000	00010000
00001000	00001000
00000100	00000100

Input	A1	A2	A3	Output
10000000	0.9911	0.9869	0.0093	10000000
01000000	0.9892	0.0095	0.0124	01000000
00100000	0.0094	0.0283	0.0122	00100000
00010000	0.9840	0.9836	0.9900	00010000
00001000	0.0139	0.9904	0.0186	00001000
00000100	0.0128	0.9805	0.9868	00000100



ENCODER

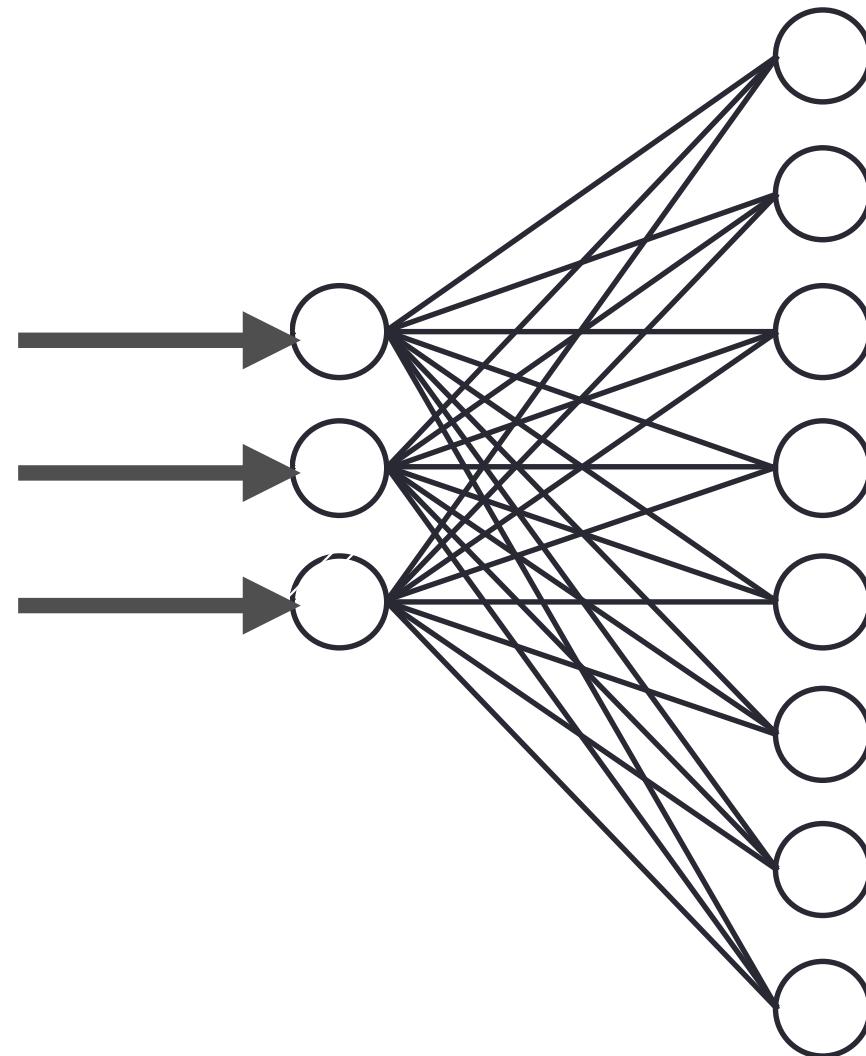


GENERATIVE MODELS

MICHELLE KUCHERA
DAVIDSON COLLEGE

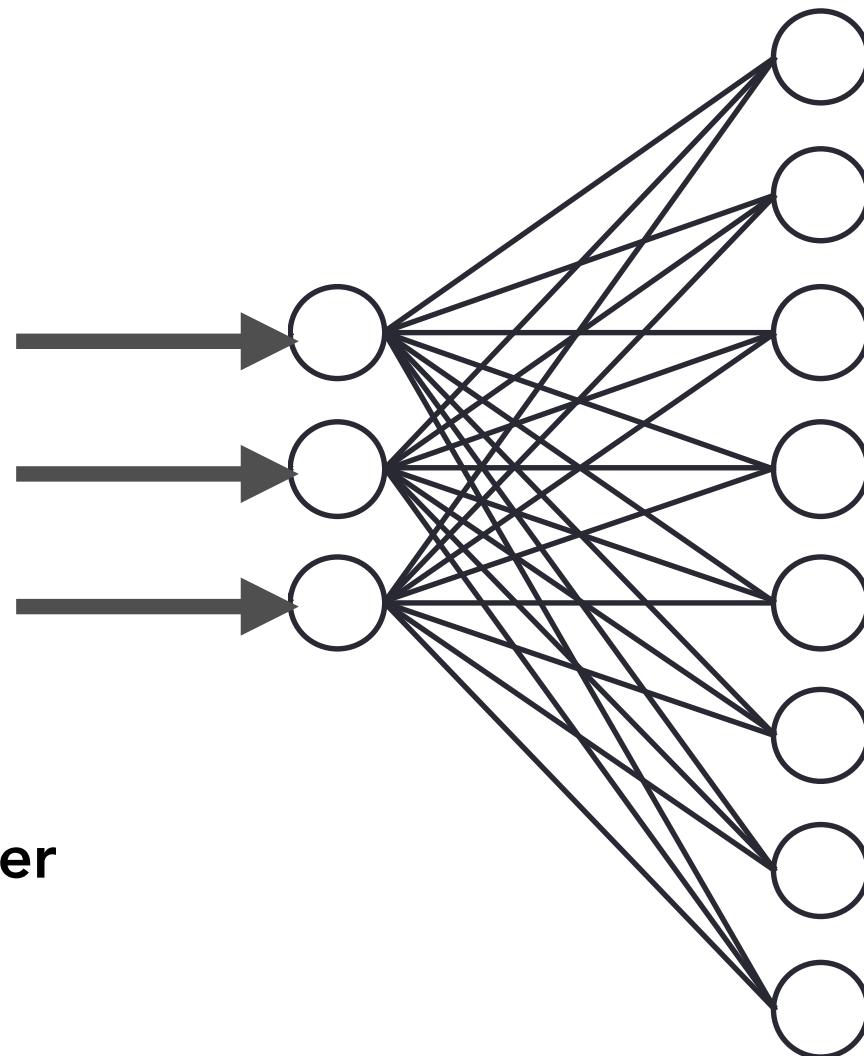
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DECODER



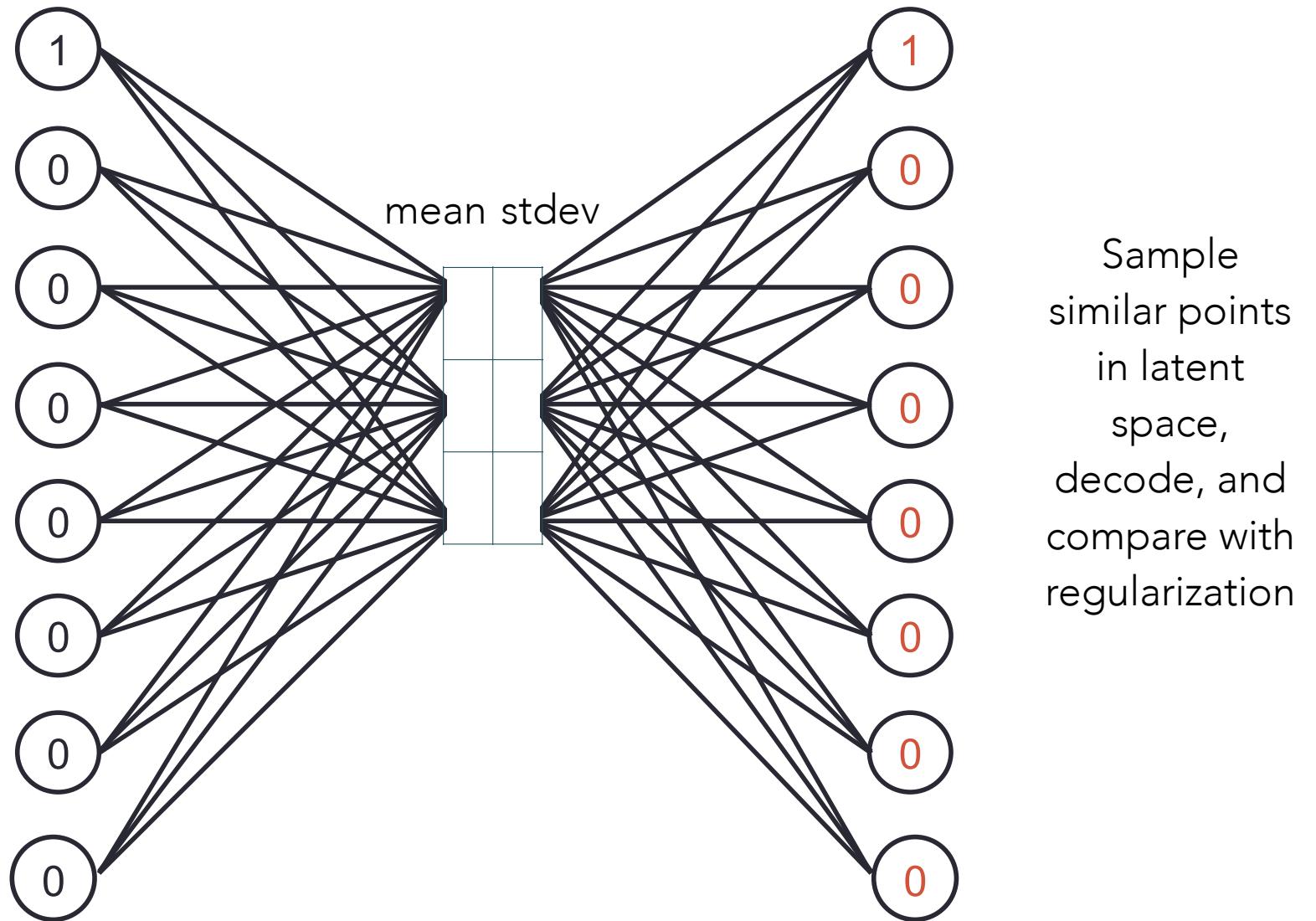
DECODER

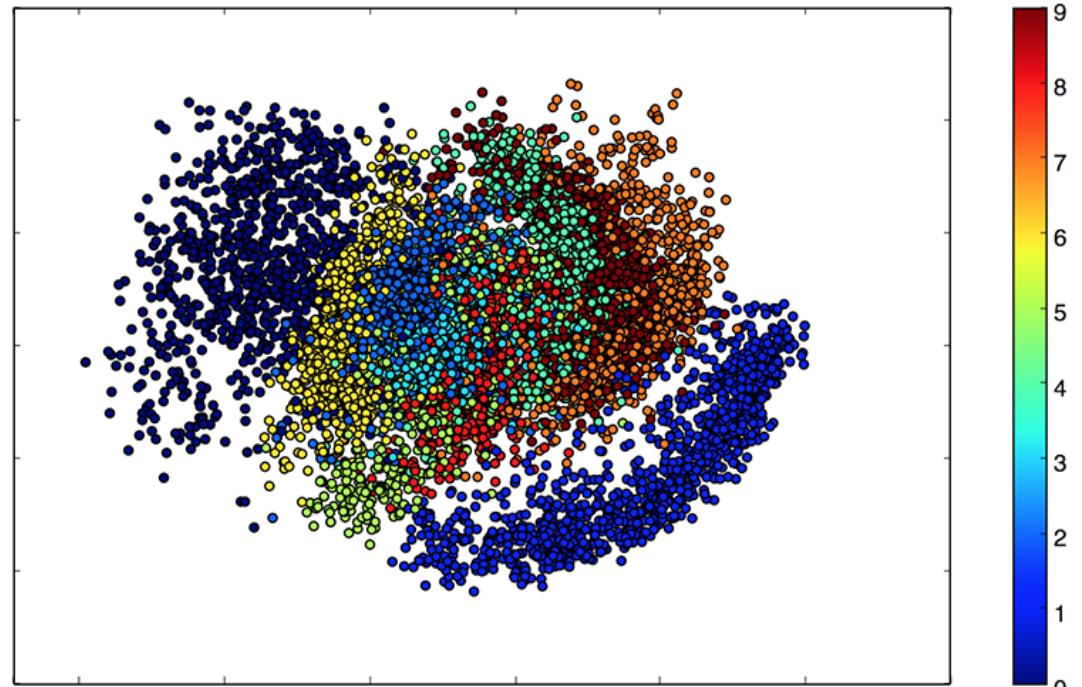
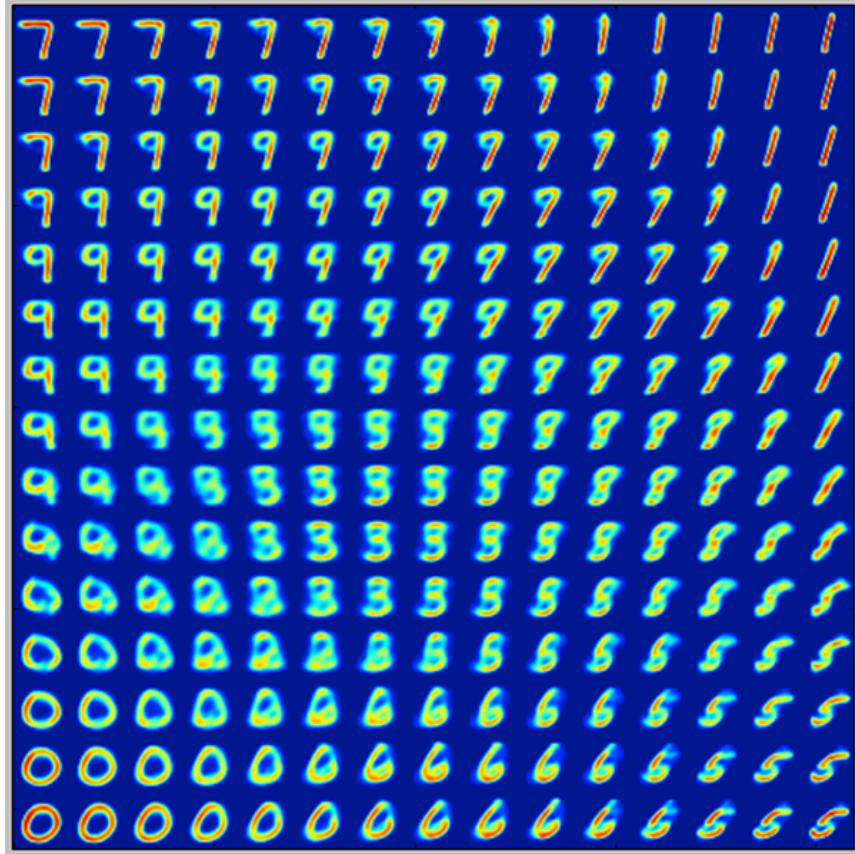
How do we know that
we are providing a
latent vector that
represents those seen
in training?



Variational Autoencoder

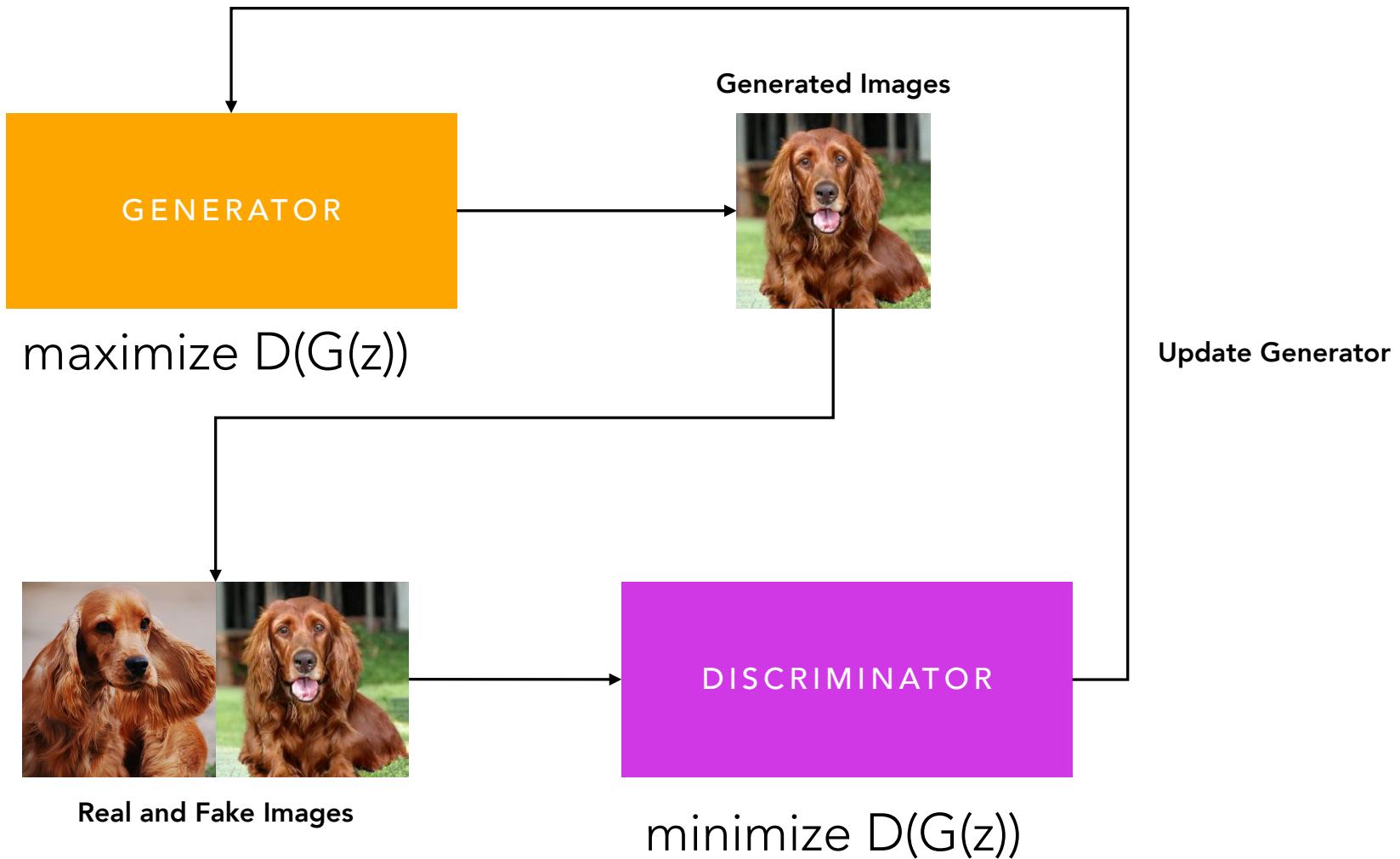
Encode to
two outputs
for each
latent
dimension:
mean and
stdev





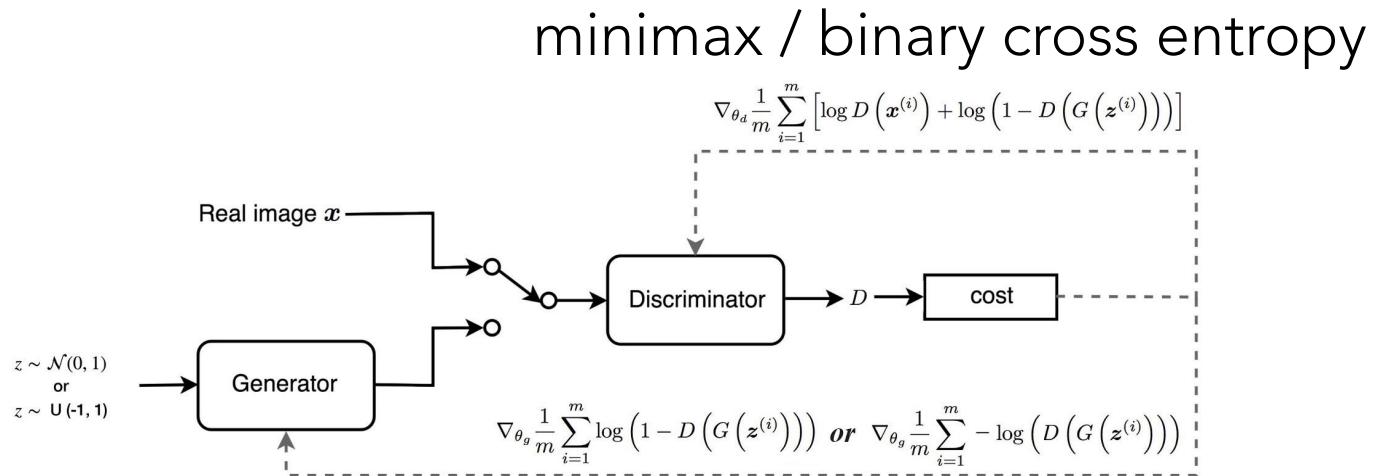
<https://blog.keras.io/building-autoencoders-in-keras.html>

GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS (GANS)

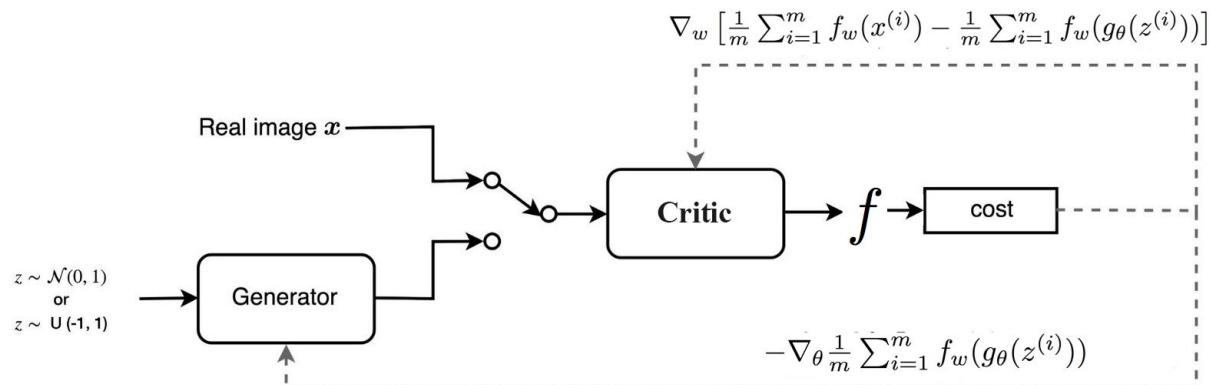


PHOTOS FROM KATRINA S; ANDREW B ET. AL., BIGGAN.

GAN

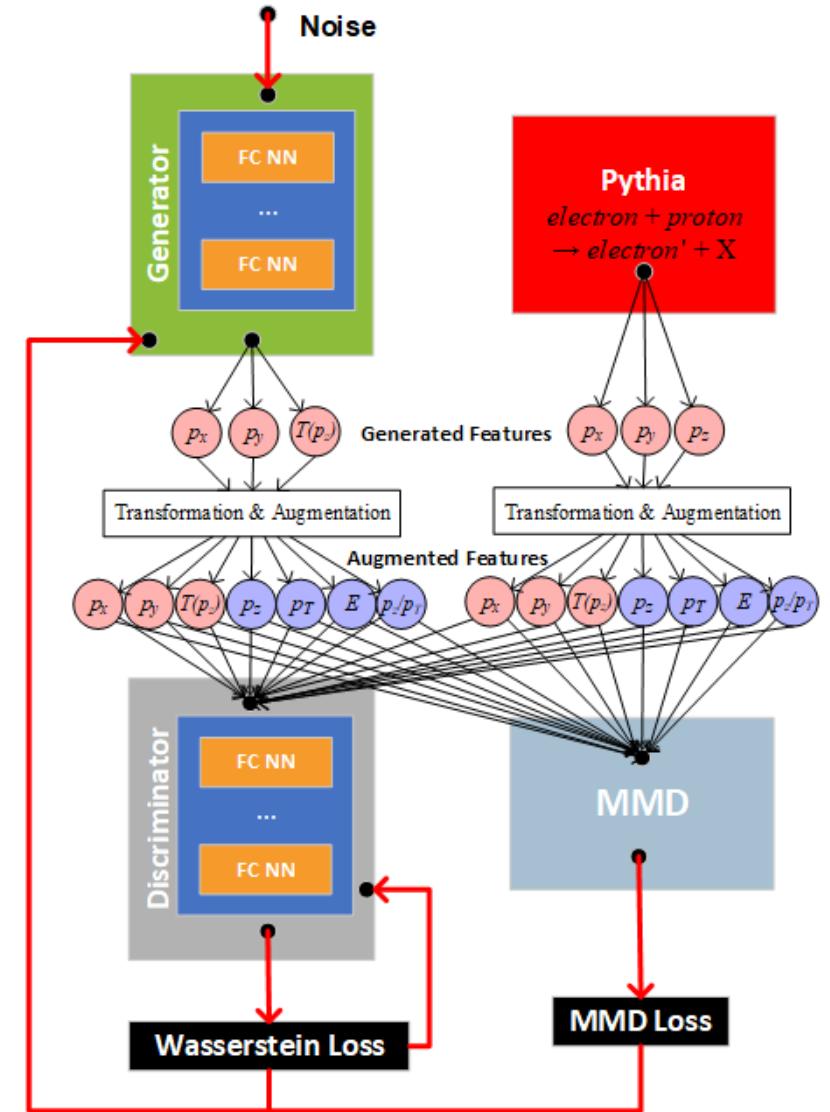


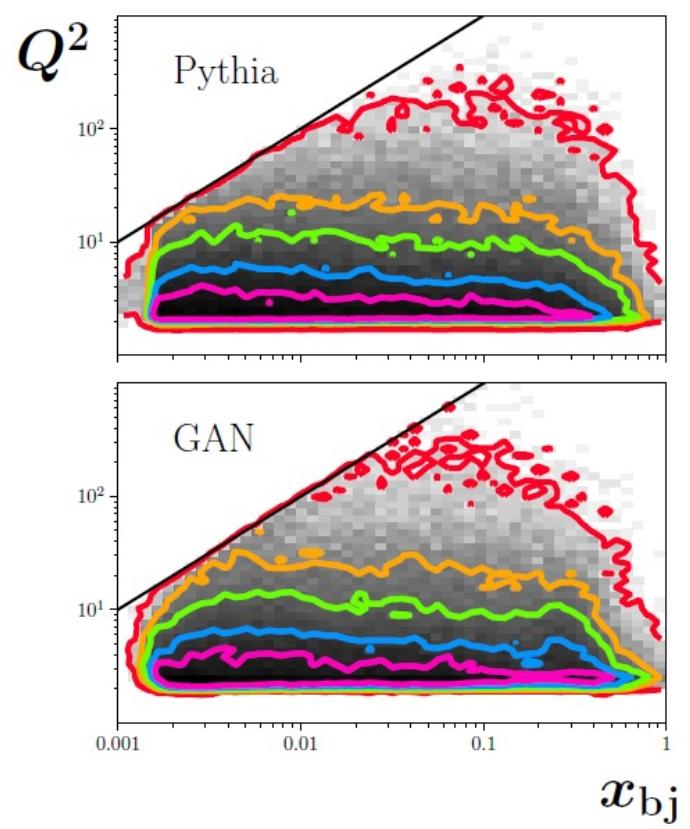
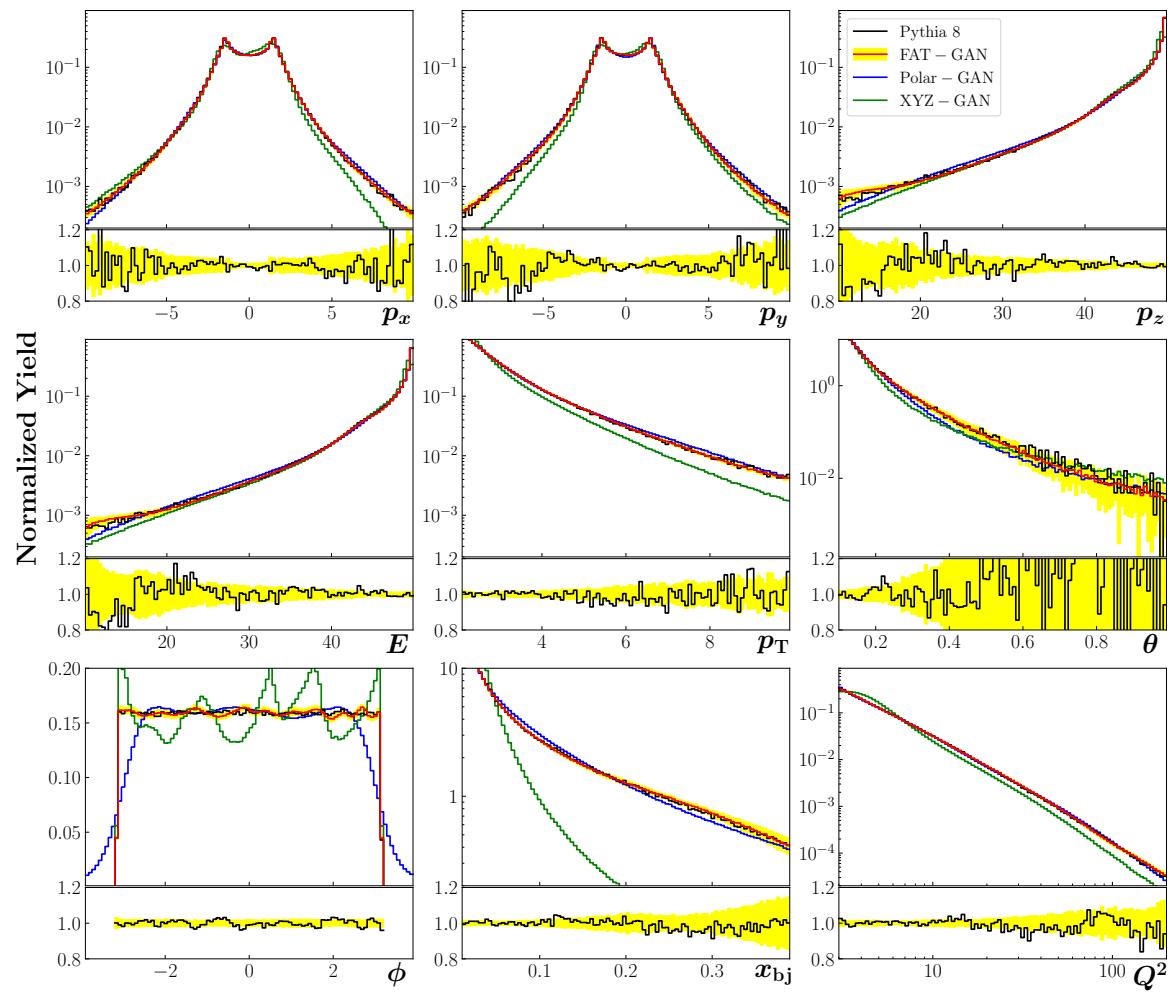
WGAN



MAXIMUM MEAN DISCREPANCY (MMD) GAN

MMD: Critic loss:
batch distribution
matching







Physics Letters B
Volume 813, 10 February 2021, 136041



Bayesian neural networks for fast SUSY predictions

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Abstract

One of the goals of current particle physics research is to obtain evidence for new physics, that is, physics beyond the Standard Model (BSM), at accelerators such as the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN. The searches for new physics are often guided by BSM theories that depend on many unknown parameters, which, in some cases, makes testing their predictions difficult. In this paper, machine learning is used to model the mapping from the parameter space of the phenomenological Minimal Supersymmetric Standard

RECENT WORK



Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment



Volume 940, 1 October 2019, Pages 156-167

Machine learning methods for track classification in the AT-TPC

M.P. Kuchera ^a, R. Ramanujan ^b, J.Z. Taylor ^a, R.R. Strauss ^b, D. Bazin ^c, J. Bradt ^c, Ruiming Chen ^a

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Abstract

Unsupervised Learning for Identifying Events in Active Target Experiments

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cFAT-GAN: Conditional Simulation of Electron-Proton Scattering Events with Variate Beam Energies by a Feature Augmented and Transformed Generative Adversarial Network accepted for publication, ICMLA, 2020.

Department of Physics and Center for Computing in Science Education, University of Oslo, POB 1048 Oslo, N-0316 Oslo, Norway

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classification in the at the National Michigan State ed via cuts in the olitic classificati would result in more

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