

Extracting the $\cos 2\phi$ Asymmetry in the Drell-Yan process using Deep Neural Networks

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Neutrino Physics and Machine Learning 2023 - August 24, 2023



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Summary

Structure of the Proton

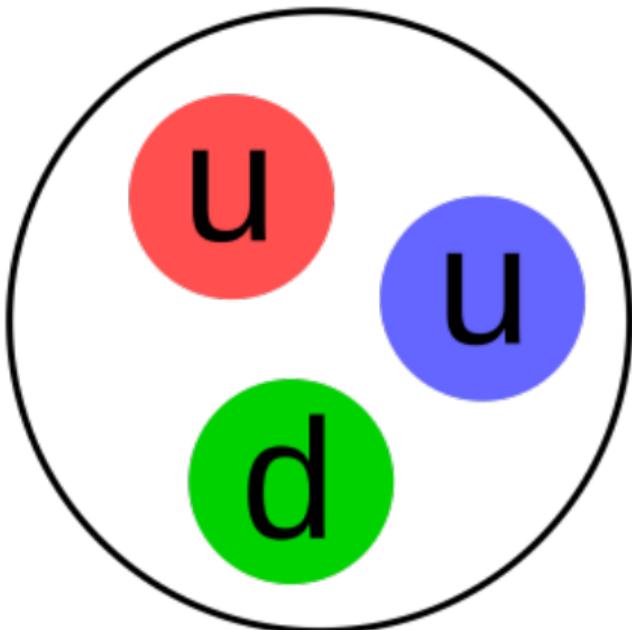
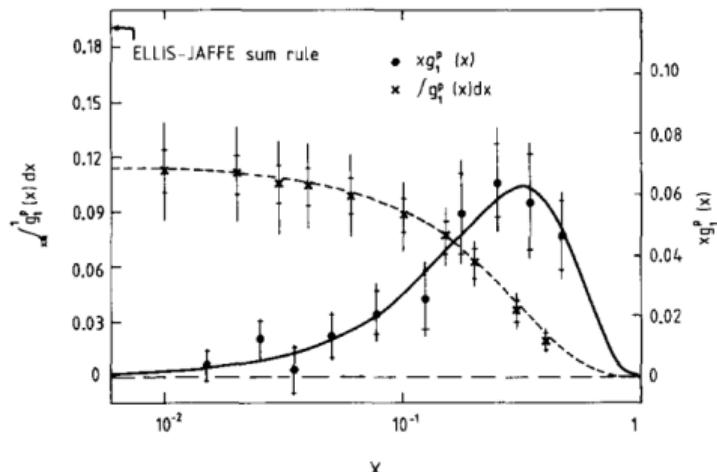


Figure 1: Three valence quarks in proton.

- ▶ Protons;
 - ▶ Spin 1/2 fermions
 - ▶ Composed of three valence quarks:
two up (*u*) quarks and one down (*d*) quark
 - ▶ Quarks are bound together by gluons
 - ▶ Properties: mass, charge, **spin** etc.
→ 3 valence quarks ?

Structure of the Proton



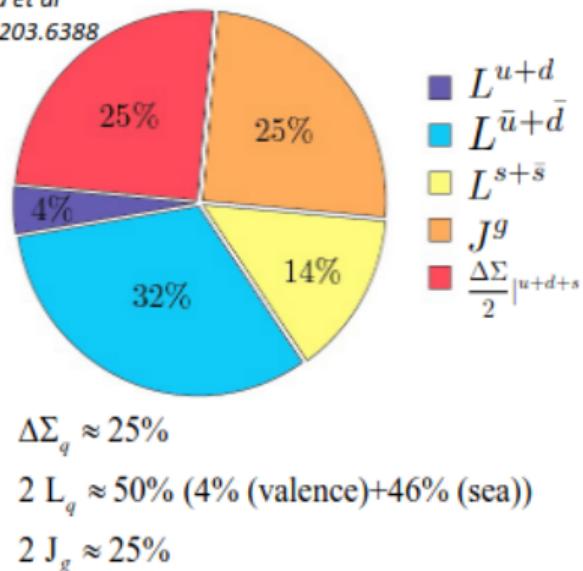
- ▶ European Muon Collaboration (EMC):
 - ▶ 1st measurement of the total spin of the proton → “Spin Crisis”
 - ▶ Quarks contributes only $14 \pm 9 \pm 21\%$ of the proton spin
 - ▶ What contributes to the proton spin ?

Figure 2: EMC result for the proton spin.¹

¹J. Ashman *et al.*, *Phys. Lett. B* **206**, ed. by V. W. Hughes, C. Cavata, 364 (1988).

Structure of the Proton

K.-F. Liu et al
arXiv:1203.6388



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L_q + L_{\bar{q}} + L_G$$

$\frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma$ - contribution of the intrinsic spin of the quarks and anti-quarks

ΔG - contribution of the intrinsic spin of the gluons

$L_q, L_{\bar{q}}, L_G$ - contributions of the orbital angular momentum of the valence quarks, sea quarks, and gluons, respectively

Figure 3: Spin Decomposition according to lattice QCD.²

²K.-F. Liu, AAPPS Bull. **32**, 8, arXiv: 2112.08416 (hep-lat) (2022).

Structure of the Proton

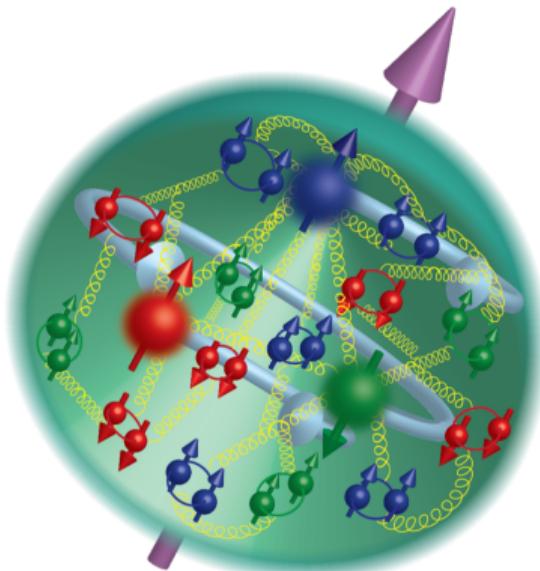


Figure 4: Dynamic structure of the proton.

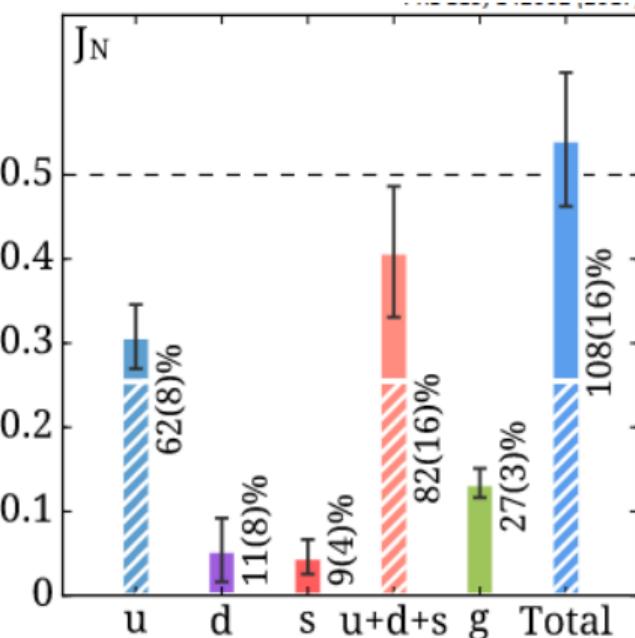


Figure 5: proton spin decomposition in terms of the angular momentum.³

³K.-F. Liu, AAPPS Bull. **32**, 8, arXiv: 2112.08416 (hep-lat) (2022).

Structure of the Proton

- ▶ Transverse momentum distributions (TMDs): distributions of the hadron's quark or gluon momenta that are perpendicular to the momentum transfer between the beam and the hadron

		Leading Twist TMDs		
		Quark Polarization		
		Un-Polarized (U)	Longitudinally Polarized (L)	Transversely Polarized (T)
Nucleon Polarization	U	$f_1 = \bullet$		$h_i^\perp = \bullet - \bullet$ Boer-Mulders
	L		$g_{1L} = \bullet \rightarrow - \bullet \rightarrow$ Helicity	$h_{iL}^\perp = \bullet \rightarrow - \bullet \rightarrow$
	T	$f_{1T}^\perp = \bullet - \bullet$ Sivers	$g_{1T}^\perp = \bullet - \bullet$	$h_i^\perp = \bullet - \bullet$ Transversity $h_{1T}^\perp = \bullet - \bullet$

Figure 6: TMDs classification according to the polarization of the quarks and nucleon.⁴

- ▶ Provide information on the confined motion of quarks and gluons inside the hadron and complement the information on the hadron structure.
- ▶ Boer-Mulders (BM) function: transverse-polarization asymmetry of quarks within an unpolarized hadron

⁴A. Accardi *et al.*, *Eur. Phys. J. A* **52**, ed. by A. Deshpande *et al.*, 268, arXiv: 1212.1701 (nucl-ex) (2016).

Drell-Yan Process

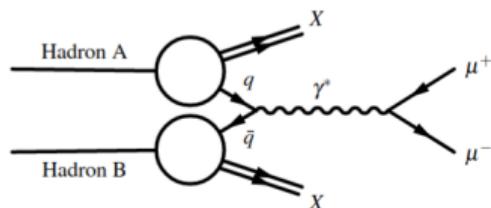


Figure 8: Drell-Yan process.⁶

- ▶ Drell-Yan process → probing the internal structure of hadrons
- ▶ Extraction of ν parameter → BM function

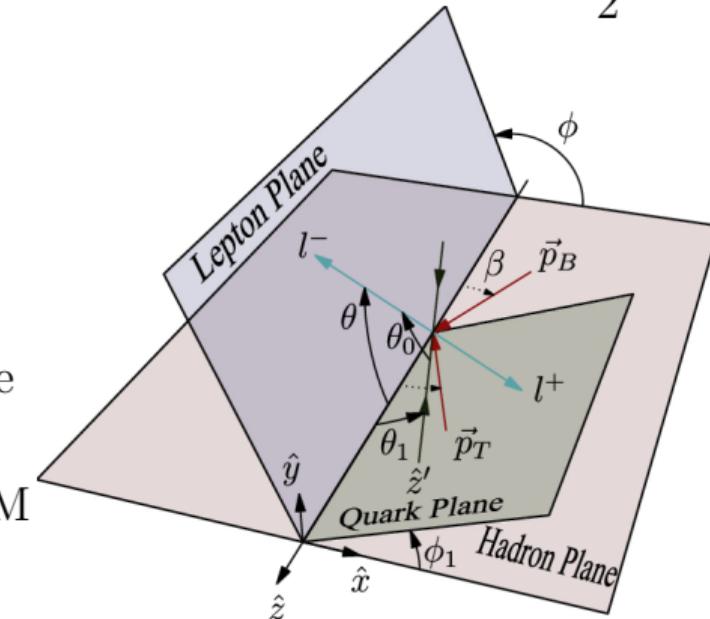


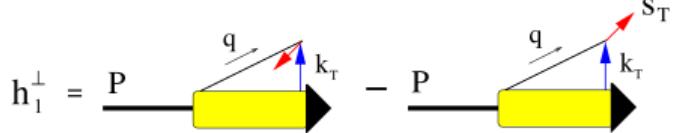
Figure 7: Diagram of the Collins-Soper frame.⁵

⁵J.-C. Peng *et al.*, *Phys. Lett. B* **789**, 356–359, arXiv: 1808.04398 (hep-ph) (2019).

⁶K. Nagai, PhD thesis, Tokyo Inst. Tech, 2017.

Boer-Mulders Function (h_1^\perp)

$$h_1^{\perp[C]}(x, k_T^2) \epsilon_T^{ij} k_{Tj} = \frac{M}{2} F.T. \langle P | \bar{\psi}(0) \mathcal{L}_c(0, \varepsilon) \gamma^i \gamma^\dagger \gamma_5 \psi(\varepsilon) | P \rangle$$



► Describes the net polarization of quarks inside an unpolarized proton

- Quarks can be polarized on average even inside an unpolarized proton, as long as they are not moving exactly along the proton direction.
- If $h_1^\perp \neq 0 \rightarrow$ then it reflects the presence of a handedness inside the proton $P \cdot (k_T \times s_T)$
- $h_1^\perp \rightarrow$ quark distribution that quantifies a particular spin-orbit correlation

Evidence for Non-zero BM Function

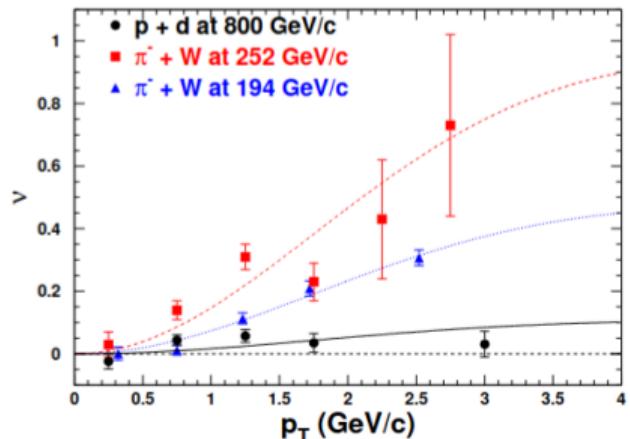


Figure 9: Parameter ν vs. p_T for Drell-Yan process in E866 experiment.⁷

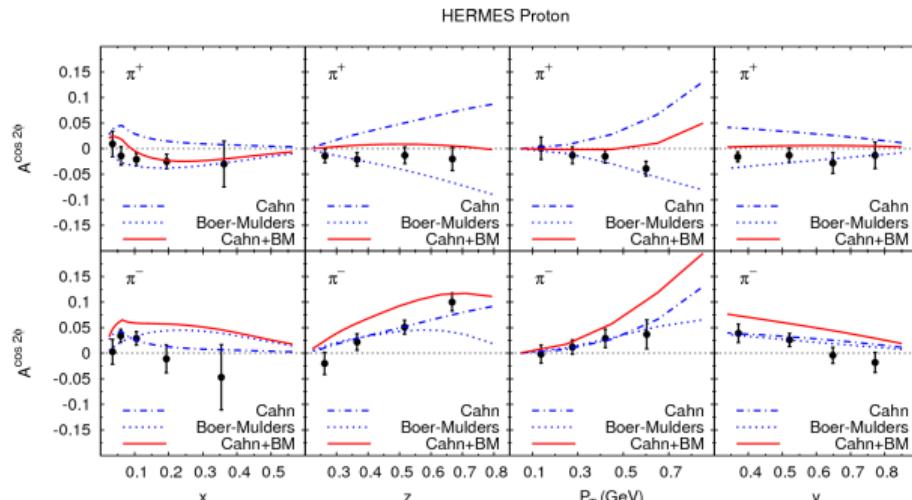


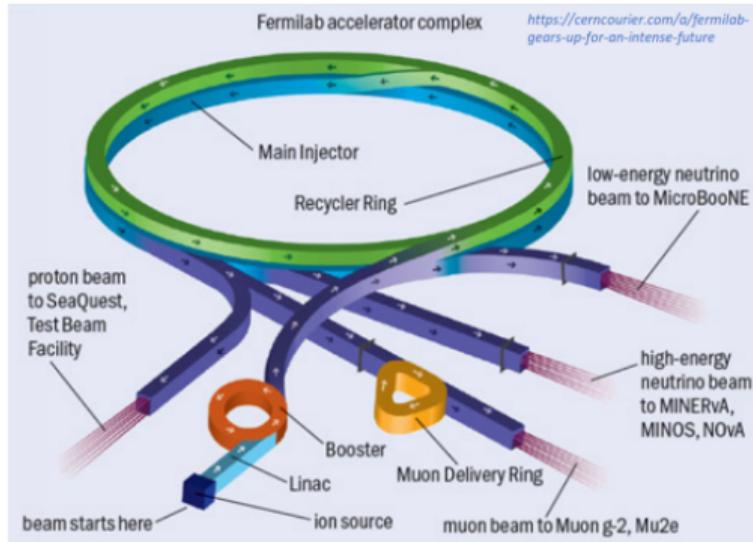
Figure 10: HERMES proton-target data for SIDIS process.⁸

⁷L. Y. Zhu et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **99**, 082301, arXiv: hep-ex/0609005 (2007).

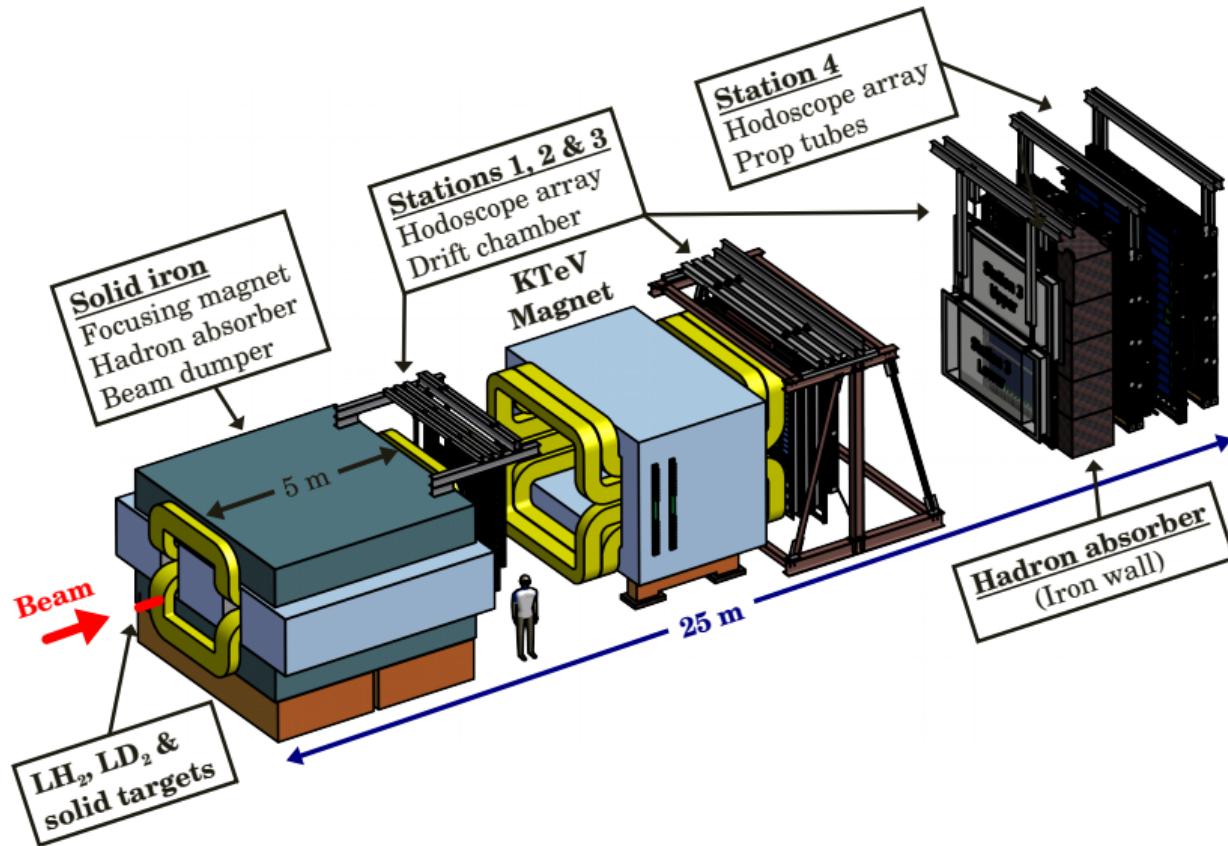
⁸V. Barone et al., *Phys. Rev. D* **81**, 114026, arXiv: 0912.5194 (hep-ph) (2010).

SeaQuest/E906 Experiment

- ▶ Fixed target Drell-Yan experiment at Fermilab
- ▶ Use 120GeV beam energy from the main injector
- ▶ Measure the antiquark structure of the nucleon
- ▶ Provides unique access to the vanishing sea quark density at high x
- ▶ Data collection was concluded in 2017



SeaQuest/E906 Experiment



SeaQuest/E906 Experiment

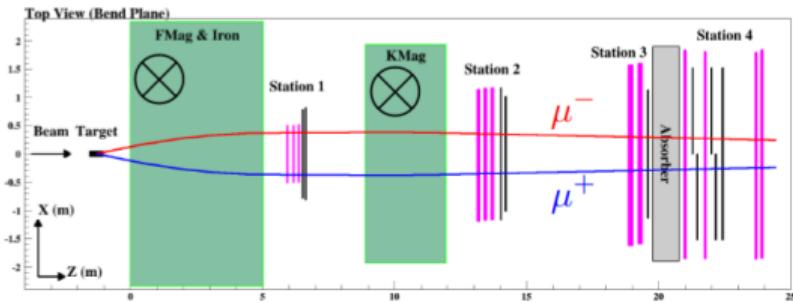


Figure 12: Top view of the detector and muon pair track.¹⁰

Trigger Name	Target	Hodoscope side	P_t cut	Prescale factor
FPGA-1	$\mu^+ \mu^-$	TB or BT	—	1
FPGA-2	$\mu^+ \mu^-$	TT or BB	—	10000
FPGA-3	$\mu^+ \mu^+$ or $\mu^- \mu^-$	TB or BT	—	123
FPGA-4	μ^+ or μ^-	T or B	—	25461
FPGA-5	μ^+ or μ^-	T or B	> 3 GeV	2427
NIM-1	μ^+ or μ^-	T or B	—	31991
NIM-3	—	—	—	125

¹⁰ K. Nagai, PhD thesis, Tokyo Inst. Tech, 2017.

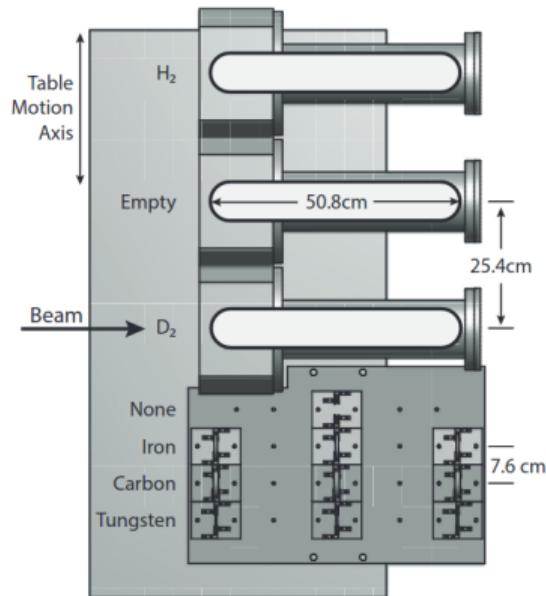


Figure 13: Targets used in the SeaQuest experiment.

Analysis Procedure

- ▶ Experimental data → need corrections for detector acceptance, inefficiencies, smearing etc.
- ▶ Traditional “Unfolding”: map detector level information → particle level
 - ▶ Usually, this is done through matrix manipulations
 - ▶ Does not scale well in higher-dimensional parameter space
- ▶ Deep neural networks (DNN) → excellent non-linear functional approximators;
 - ▶ Parameterize DNN classifiers → the Drell-Yan angular coefficients at the particle level
 - ▶ Likelihood ratio test → extract the Drell-Yan angular coefficients
- ▶ DNN approach → higher-dimensional phase space → directly extract the Drell-Yan coefficients at the particle level

Likelihood Ratio Test

- ▶ The likelihood ratio test is a highly effective method for assessing the goodness of fit.
- ▶ Let $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$ be a random sample from a distribution with a parameter θ . Suppose that we have observed $X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n$. We define the likelihood function as the joint probability of the observed samples as a function of θ ;

$$\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = P(X_1 = x_1, X_2 = x_2, \dots, X_n = x_n; \theta)$$

- ▶ To decide between two simple hypotheses $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$ and $H_1 : \theta = \theta_1$, we define the likelihood ratio:

$$\lambda(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta_0)}{\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta_1)}$$

Likelihood Ratio Test

- ▶ To perform a likelihood ratio test, we choose a constant c . We reject H_0 if $\lambda < c$ and accept it if $\lambda \geq c$. The value of c can be chosen based on the desired significance level α .
- ▶ Neural networks excel at approximating non-linear functions, making them ideal for use as higher dimensional likelihood functions.
- ▶ Our goal is to train the neural network to classify samples accurately. Specifically, we aim to classify samples $\omega_{0i} \in \Omega_0$ as $y = 0$ and $\omega_{1i} \in \Omega_1$ as $y = 1$, regardless of the parameter θ .
- ▶ Subsequently, we can utilize the trained neural network to estimate any unknown parameter θ_{unknown} by employing the gradient descent algorithm.¹¹

¹¹ A. Andreassen, B. Nachman, *Phys. Rev. D* **101**, 091901, arXiv: 1907.08209 (hep-ph) (2020).

Likelihood Ratio Test

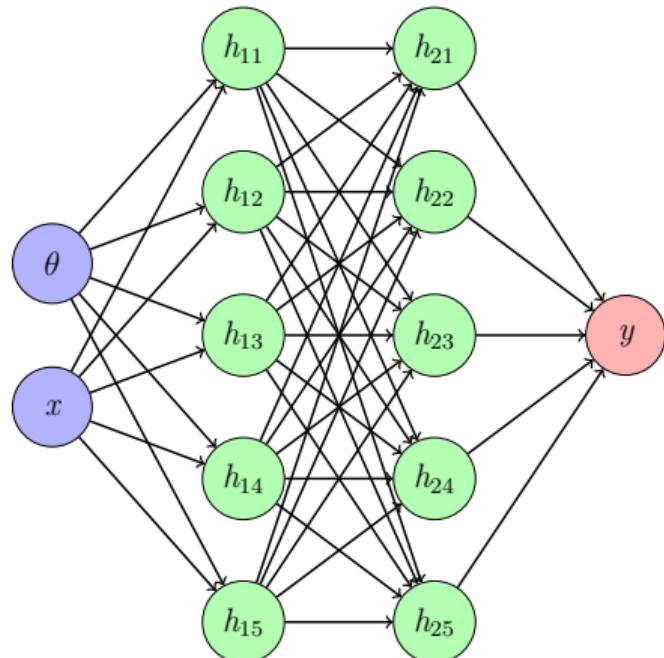


Figure 14: Example of a neural network architecture: The input layer is depicted with blue nodes, the hidden layers are represented by green nodes, and the output layer is indicated by a red node.

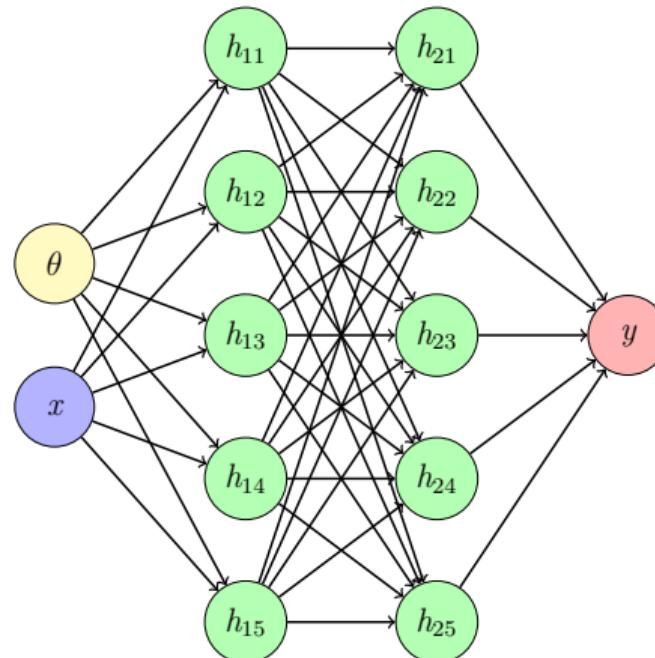


Figure 15: In the fitting step, the only trainable parameter is the yellow node representing θ .

SeaQuest MC Data Generation

- ▶ We generated the Monte Carlo (MC) data using the PYTHIA generator.
- ▶ The generated events were then passed through the E906 detector simulation (using GEANT4) to obtain the reconstructed detector information.
- ▶ We sample the values of λ , μ and ν uniformly from the ranges of $(0.5, 1.5)$, $(-0.5, 0.5)$, and $(-0.5, 0.5)$, respectively.¹²

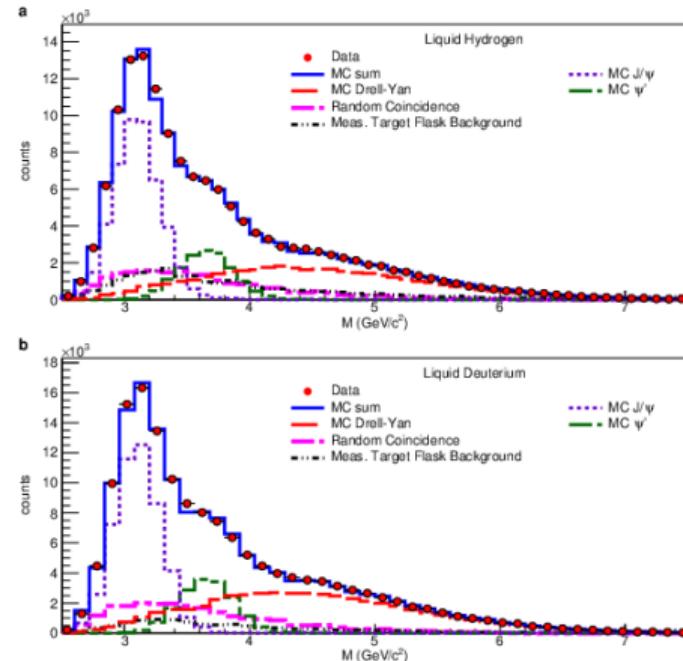


Figure 16: SeaQuest MC data is in good agreement with real data.¹³

¹²L. Y. Zhu *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **99**, 082301, arXiv: [hep-ex/0609005](#) (2007).

¹³J. Dove *et al.*, *Nature* **590**, [Erratum: *Nature* 604, E26 (2022)], 561–565, arXiv: [2103.04024](#) ([hep-ph](#)) (2021).

Deep Neural Network Architecture

- ▶ The neural network consists of five hidden linear layers, each containing 64 nodes. The ReLU function is used to activate the hidden layers, along with batch normalization layers. The final output is passed through a Sigmoid activation function.
- ▶ During the training step, we use the following input features for the neural network: mass, p_T , x_F , ϕ , $\cos \theta$, λ , μ , and ν .
- ▶ The neural network was trained for 200 epochs, employing early stopping with a patience of 20, to minimize the binary cross-entropy loss.
- ▶ During the fitting step, we freeze all the weights and biases of the trained neural network. Then, we employ the gradient descent algorithm to determine the optimal values of λ , μ , and ν by minimizing the loss.

Fitting Step

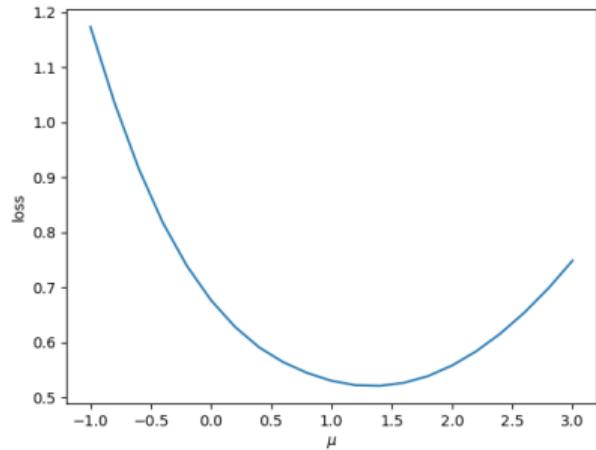


Figure 17: In the fitting step, the loss reaches its minimum at the optimal value.

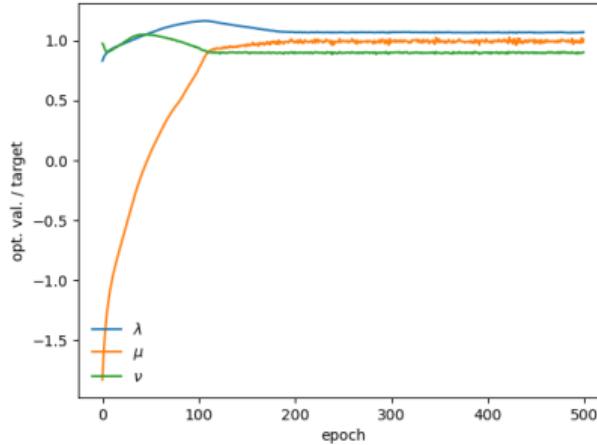


Figure 18: During the fitting step, all three parameters reach the optimal value.

Testing DNN approach

Combination	Coefficient	Injected	Fitted
1	λ	0.84	0.876 ± 0.208
	μ	0.26	0.234 ± 0.054
	ν	-0.34	-0.299 ± 0.052
2	λ	1.33	1.134 ± 0.151
	μ	0.17	0.146 ± 0.050
	ν	-0.34	-0.281 ± 0.043
3	λ	1.12	1.242 ± 0.181
	μ	-0.27	-0.211 ± 0.088
	ν	-0.24	-0.236 ± 0.071

Table 1: Table showing the mean and standard deviation of fitted values of λ , μ , and ν using the gradient descent algorithm with different model initialization.

- ▶ Independent events from training data → to reduce the biases
- ▶ 3 test sample → extract the injected parameters within a ± 1.5 standard deviation (σ) interval

Combinatorial Background

- ▶ We use an event-mixing method to estimate the combinatoric background from the SeaQuest data.¹⁴
- ▶ To remove the combinatorial background, we employ histogram subtraction → binned method, which does not scale well in higher dimensions.

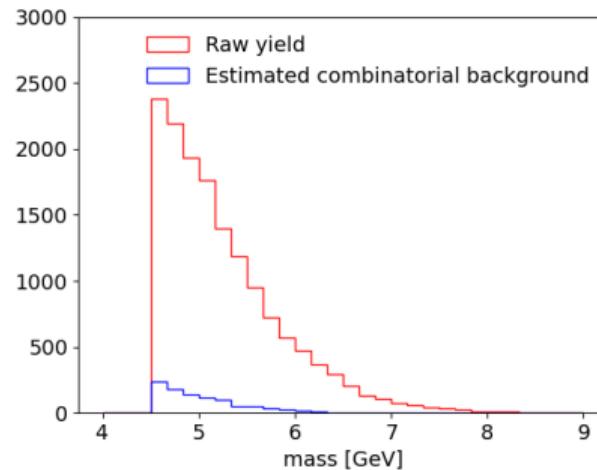


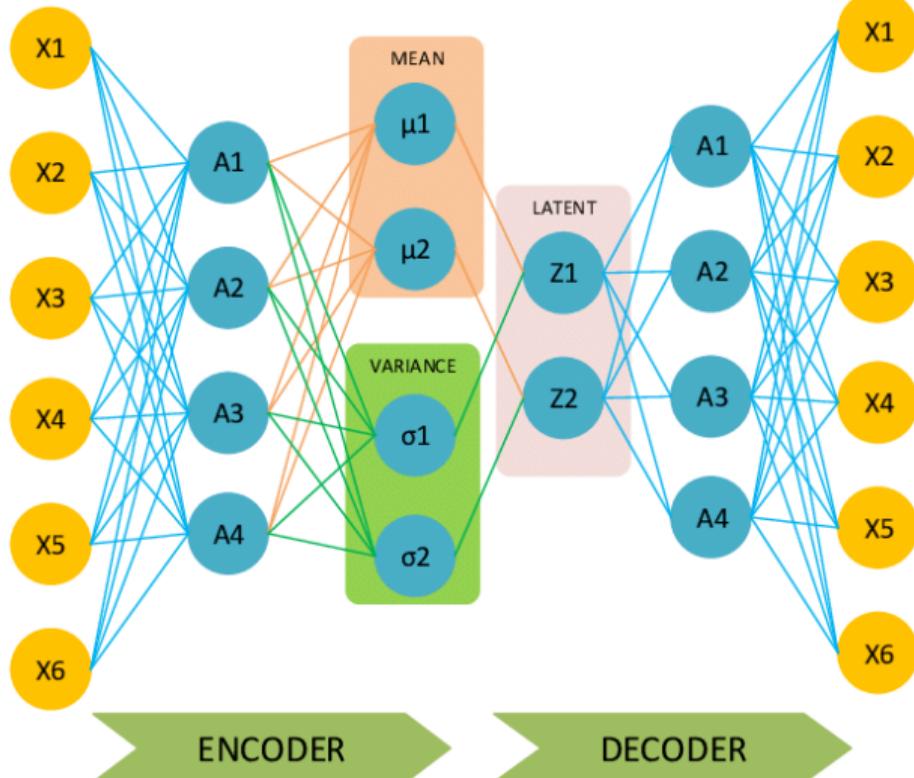
Figure 19: Mix and un-mixed events.

- ▶ Our goal is to utilize Variational Autoencoders (VAEs) for generating background-subtracted distributions.¹⁵
- ▶ VAE generated distribution → fitting algorithm → λ, μ, ν

¹⁴S. F. Pate *et al.*, arXiv: 2302.04152 (hep-ex) (Feb. 2023).

¹⁵D. P. Kingma, M. Welling, *arXiv preprint arXiv:1312.6114* (2013).

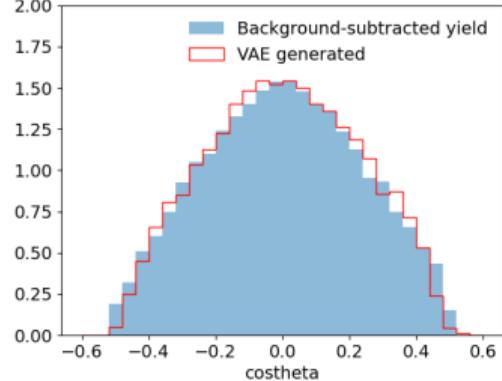
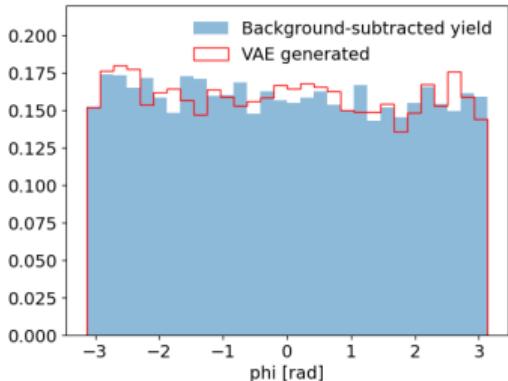
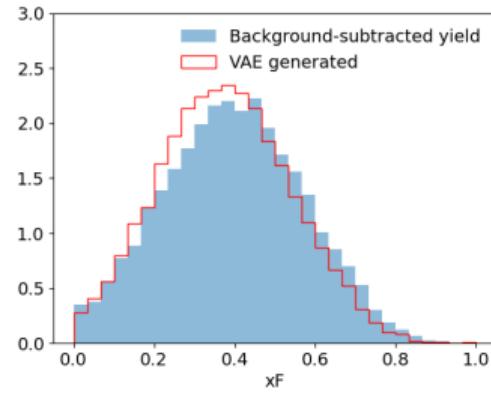
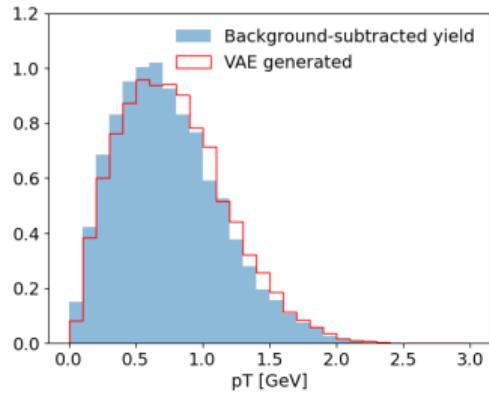
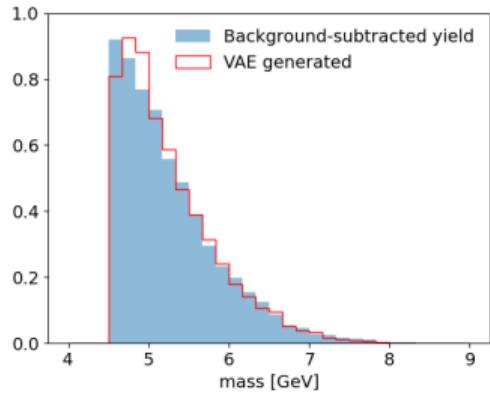
VAEs



- ▶ Enforce the latent space to be Gaussian-like
- ▶ Generate noise vector in latent space → decode to generate sample
- ▶ Inputs: mass, p_T , x_F , ϕ , $\cos \theta$
- ▶ Both the encoder and decoder have 3 hidden layers, each containing 64 nodes activated by the ReLU activation function.
- ▶ The latent dimension is 3.

Figure 20: Example of VAE network.

VAE Generated Events



Early result → enhance the prediction accuracy using diffusion models/ conditional VAEs.

Summary

- ▶ Spin of the proton → intrinsic property → explain the structure of the proton
- ▶ BM function → transverse-polarization asymmetry of quarks within an unpolarized hadron
- ▶ Neural networks → multi-dimensional likelihood functions → likelihood ratio test to extract the optimal parameters for the Drell-Yan angular distribution.
- ▶ VAEs → generate distributions with background removed.
- ▶ Our plan is to use this high-dimensional fitting algorithm with VAE generated events to extract the Drell-Yan angular coefficients from the E906/SeaQuest data with higher accuracy.
- ▶ Acknowledgement: This work was funded by the DOE office of Science, Medium-Energy Nuclear Physics Program.