

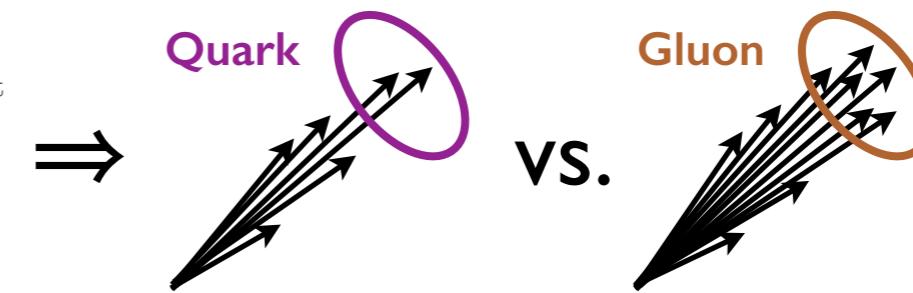
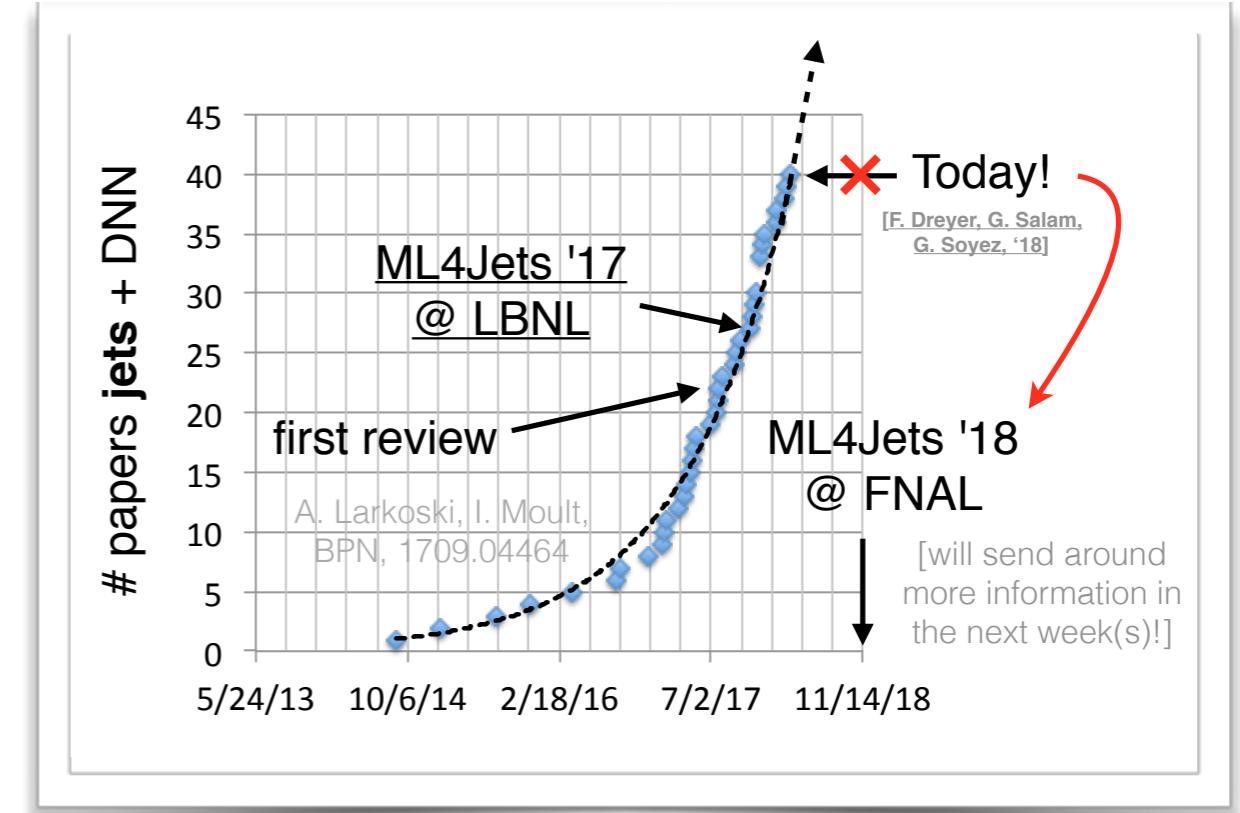
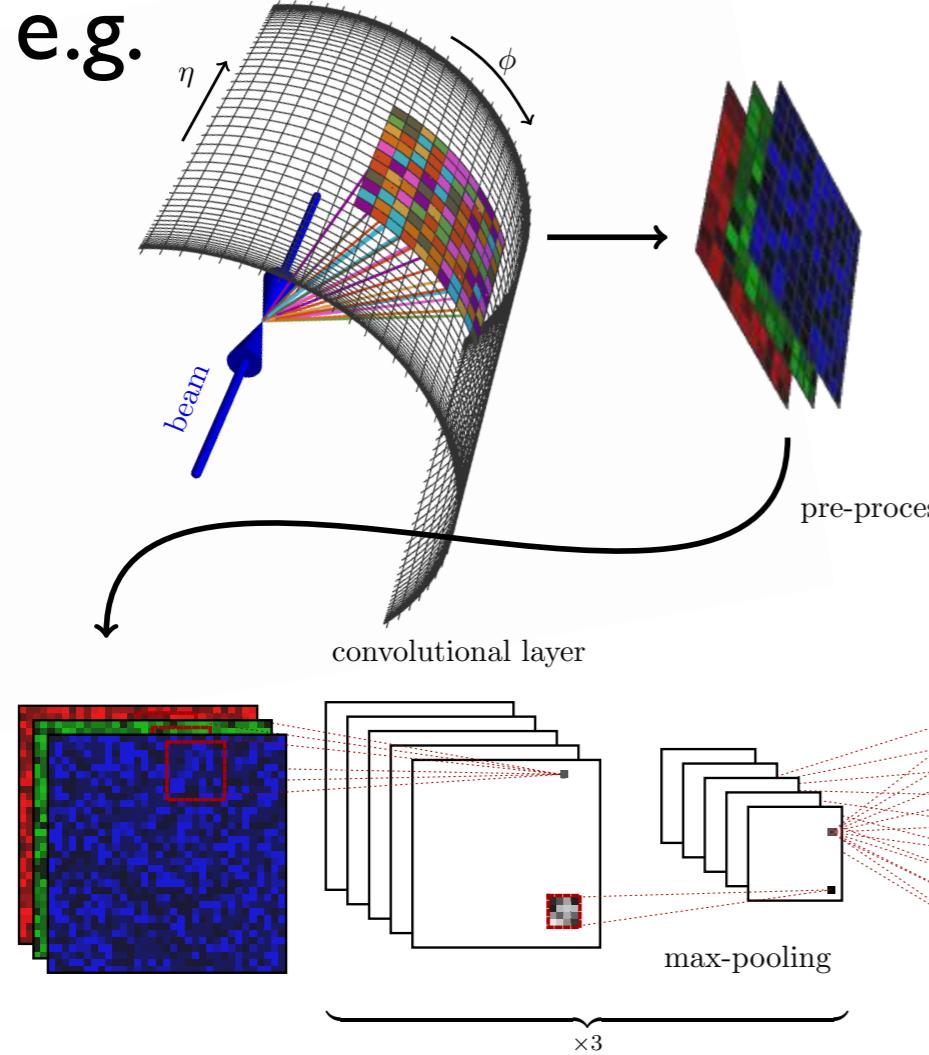
A Theorist's Perspective on Machine Learning for Jets

Jesse Thaler



Machine Learning for Jet Physics, Fermilab — November 14, 2018

The Rise of Machine Learning for Jets



[e.g. Komiske, Metodiev, Schwartz, 1612.01551; Nachman, Boost 2018 Talk, July 20, 2018;
reviews in Larkoski, Moult, Nachman, 1709.04464; Guest, Cranmer, Whiteson, 1806.11484]

My Perspective c. 2016



“Deep Learning”

My Perspective c. 2016



“Deep Learning” vs. “Deep Thinking”

My Perspective c. 2018

BOOST 2018

10th International Workshop on Boosted Objects
Phenomenology, Reconstruction and Searches

“Deep Learning” & “Deep Thinking”
~~vs.~~

*New first-principles studies in collider physics
facilitated by advances in
mathematics, statistics, and computer science*

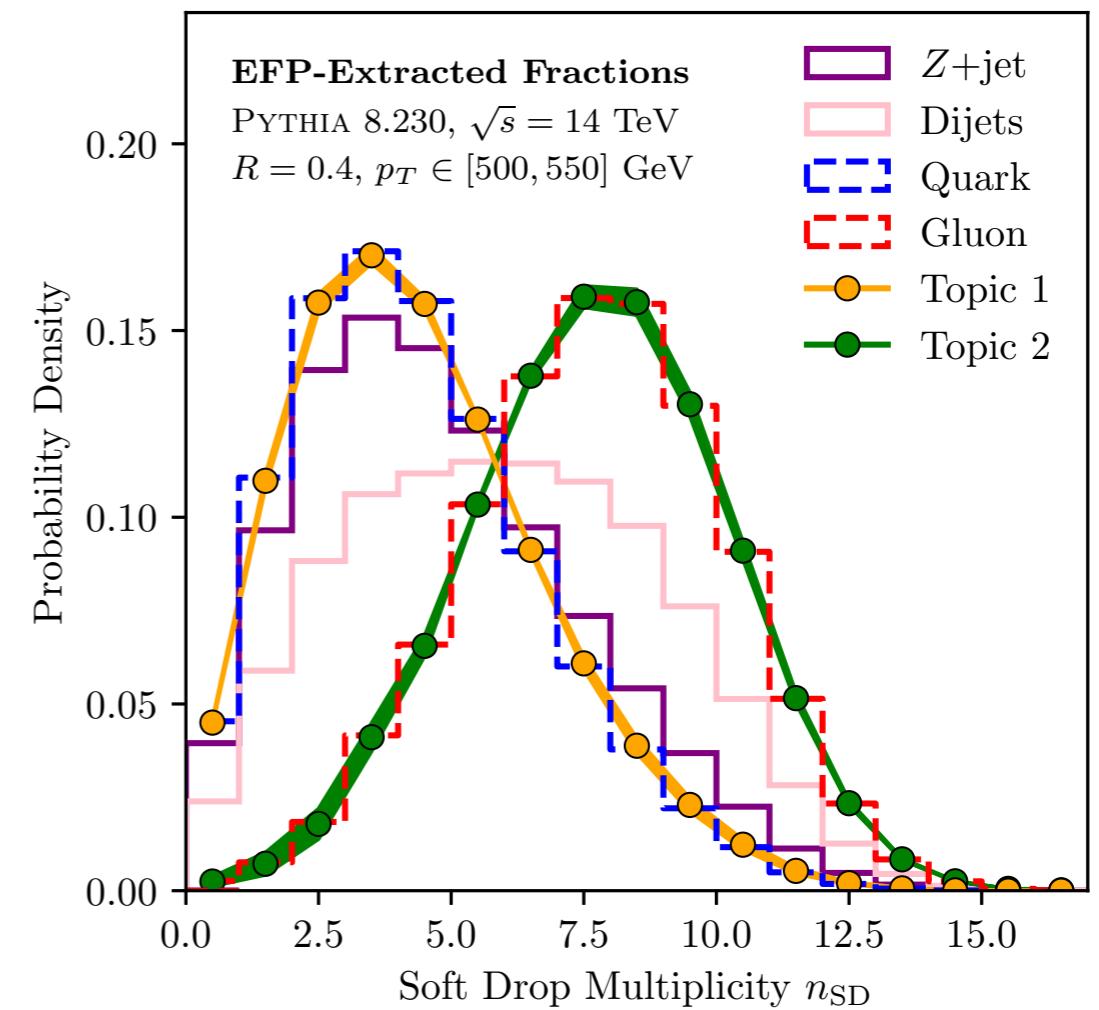
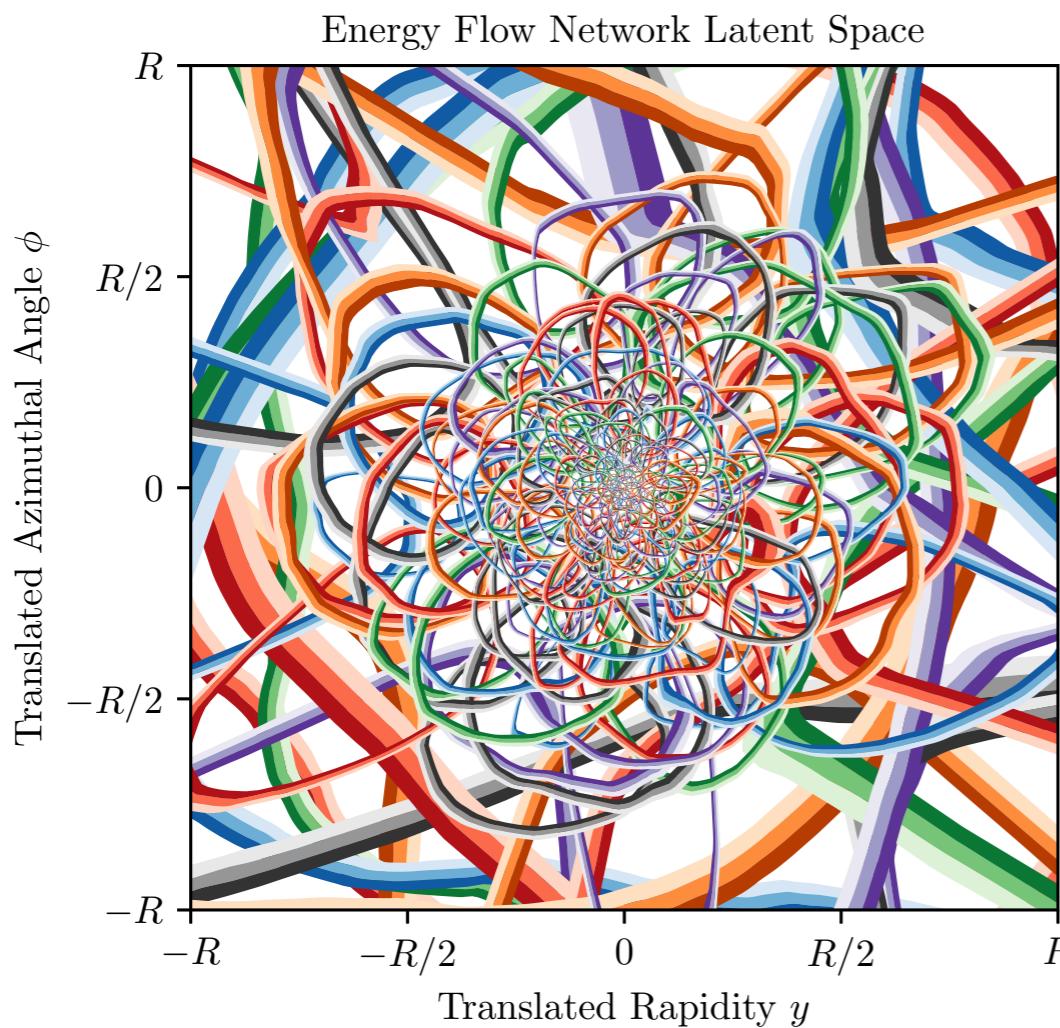
Proximate Reasons for My Conversion



Patrick Komiske
Thursday, 9:30am



Eric Metodiev
Friday, 10:20am



plus Ben Nachman, Kyle Cranmer, Daniel Whiteson, Mike Williams, Matt Schwartz, Dan Roberts, Phiala Shanahan, ...

Point Clouds



[Popular Science, 2013]

Topic Modeling

Topics

gene	0.04
dna	0.02
genetic	0.01
...	

life	0.02
evolve	0.01
organism	0.01
...	

brain	0.04
neuron	0.02
nerve	0.01
...	

data	0.02
number	0.02
computer	0.01
...	

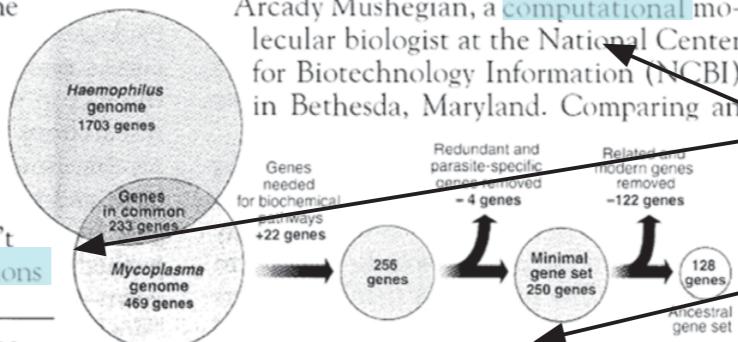
Documents

Seeking Life's Bare (Genetic) Necessities

COLD SPRING HARBOR, NEW YORK—How many genes does an organism need to survive? Last week at the genome meeting here,* two genome researchers with radically different approaches presented complementary views of the basic genes needed for life. One research team, using computer analyses to compare known genomes, concluded that today's organisms can be sustained with just 250 genes, and that the earliest life forms required a mere 128 genes. The other researcher mapped genes in a simple parasite and estimated that for this organism, 800 genes are plenty to do the job—but that anything short of 100 wouldn't be enough.

Although the numbers don't match precisely, those predictions

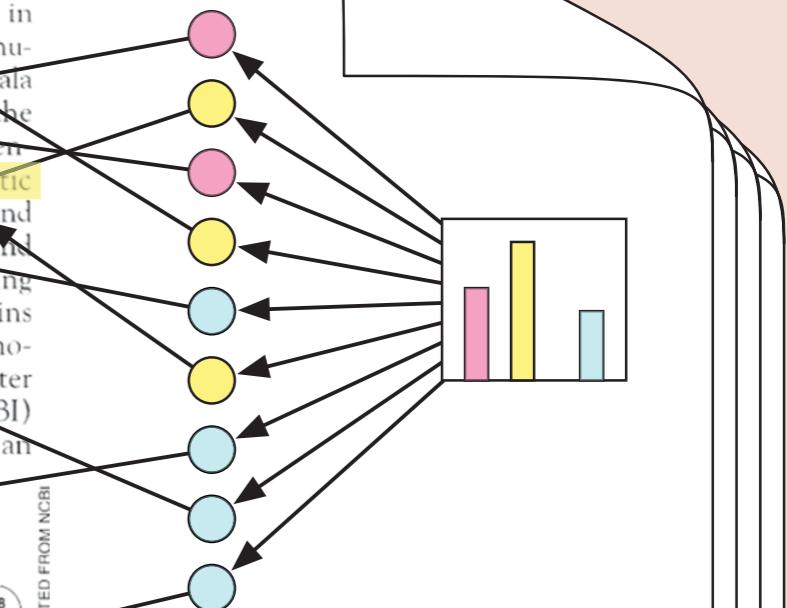
"are not all that far apart," especially in comparison to the 75,000 genes in the human genome, notes Siv Andersson of Uppsala University in Sweden, who arrived at the 800 number. But coming up with a consensus answer may be more than just a genetic numbers game, particularly as more and more genomes are completely mapped and sequenced. "It may be a way of organizing any newly sequenced genome," explains Arcady Mushegian, a computational molecular biologist at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) in Bethesda, Maryland. Comparing an



Stripping down. Computer analysis yields an estimate of the minimum modern and ancient genomes.

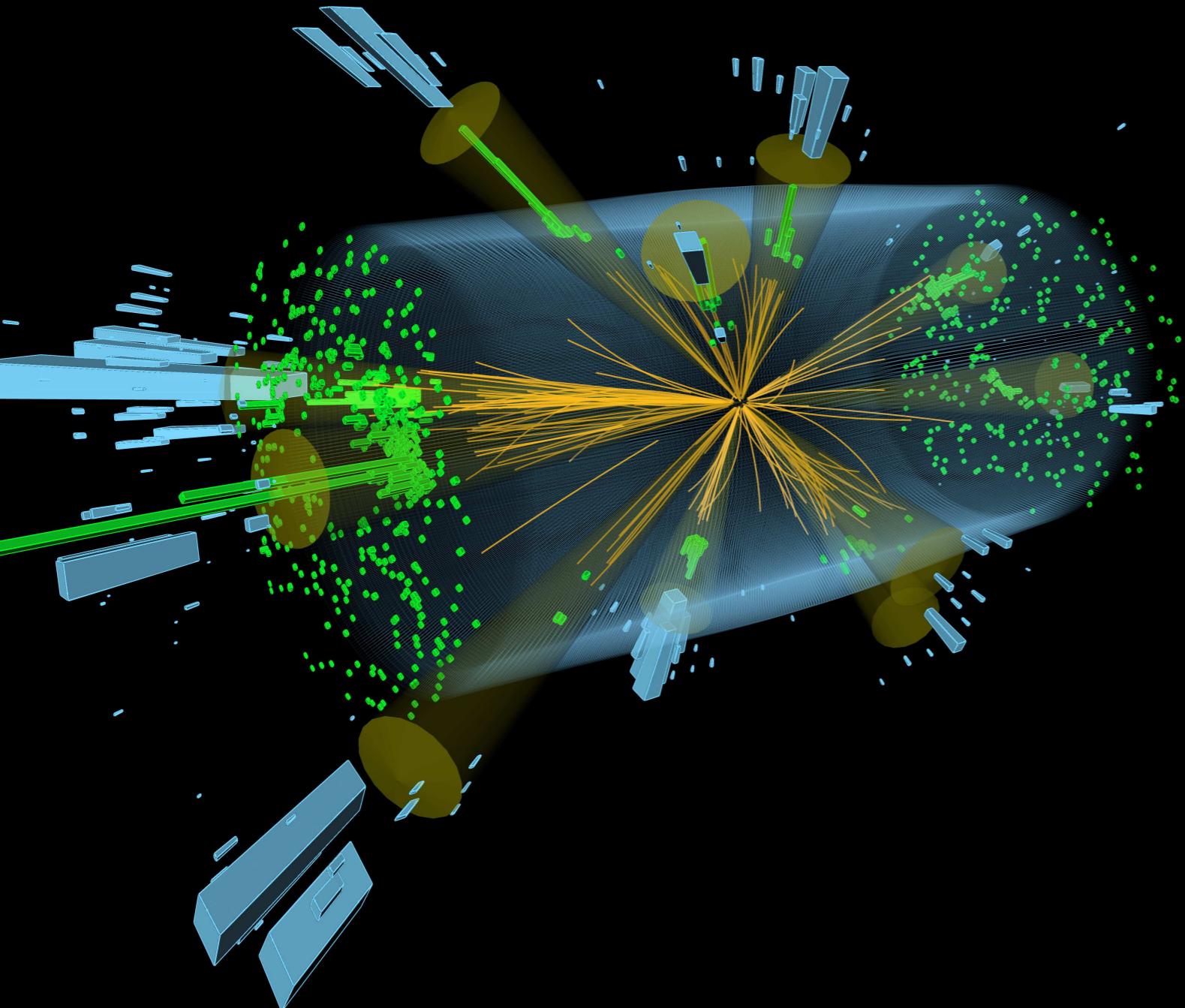
SCIENCE • VOL. 272 • 24 MAY 1996

Topic proportions and assignments

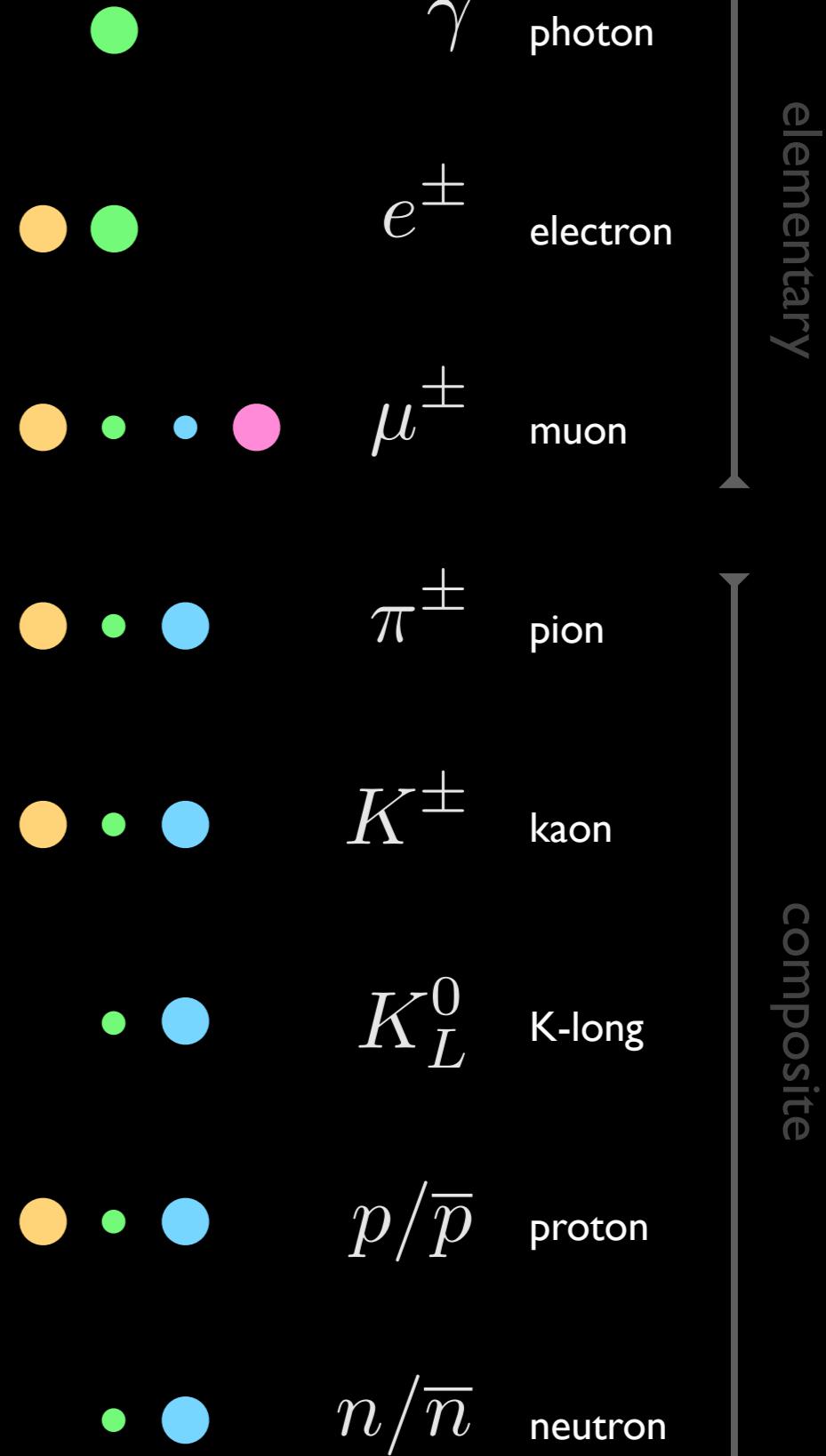


[Blei, 2012]

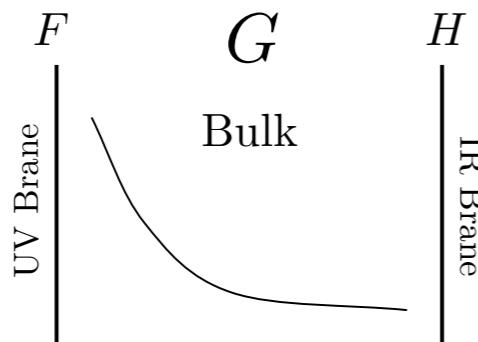
Debris Taxonomy



T E H M



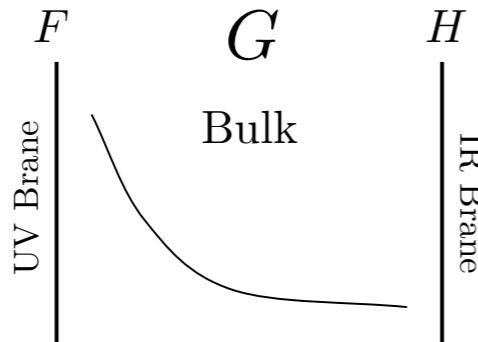
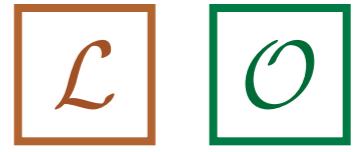
Evolution of a “Model Builder”



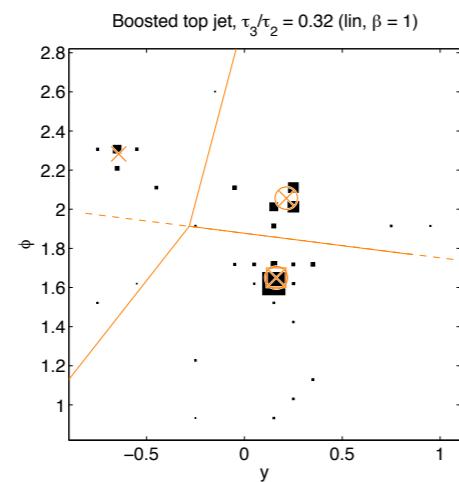
Build Lagrangians & Paradigms

[images from JDT, hep-ph/0502175; JDT, Van Tilburg, 1108.2701; Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, 1810.05165]

Evolution of a “Model Builder”



Build Lagrangians & Paradigms

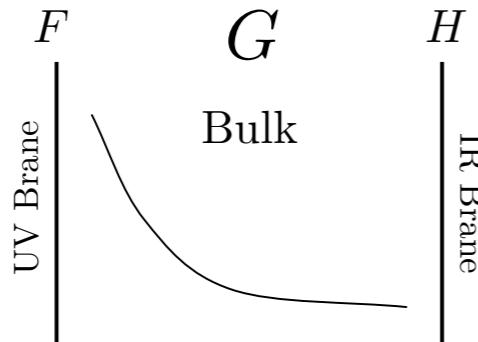


Build Observables & Algorithms

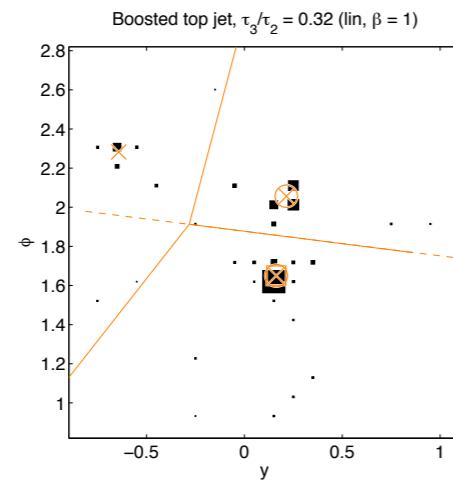
[images from JDT, hep-ph/0502175; JDT, Van Tilburg, 1108.2701; Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, 1810.05165]

Evolution of a “Model Builder”

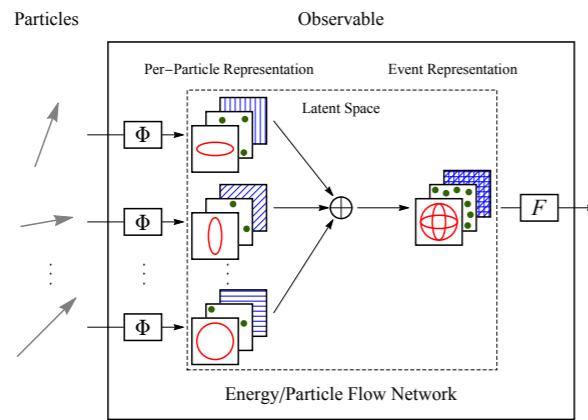
\mathcal{L} \mathcal{O} \mathcal{M}



Build Lagrangians & Paradigms



Build Observables & Algorithms



Build Models & Loss Functions

[images from JDT, hep-ph/0502175; JDT, Van Tilburg, 1108.2701; Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, 1810.05165]

Scrutinizing the Theory Toolbox



Given current status of the LHC, which strategy:

Makes maximal (verifiable) use of collider data?

Can scale up to the challenges of HL-LHC?

Offers new insights into fundamental physics?

*My view: Machine learning has enormous potential,
but onus is on ML4Jets community to answer these questions*

My Goals for this Workshop



Learn about **state-of-the-art** ML and novel HEP applications
(esp. beyond fully-supervised classification)

Press issue of **verifiability** (i.e. robustness, transparency,
calibration, unfolding, visualization)

Explore possibilities for **factorization** (i.e. versatility,
component reuse, symmetries, transfer learning)

Seek opportunities to push boundaries of **fundamental physics**

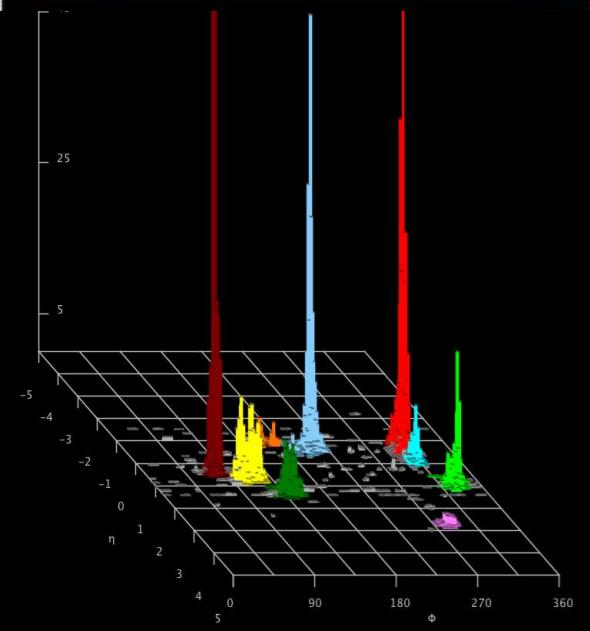
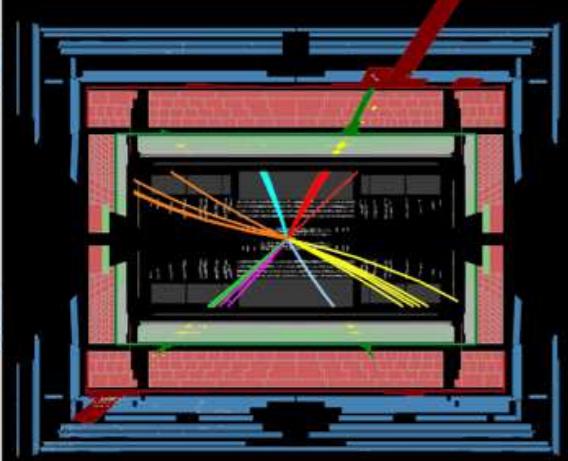
And have fun! ML4Jets is a young, vibrant, and creative subfield

A Brief Introduction to Machine Learning and Jet Classification

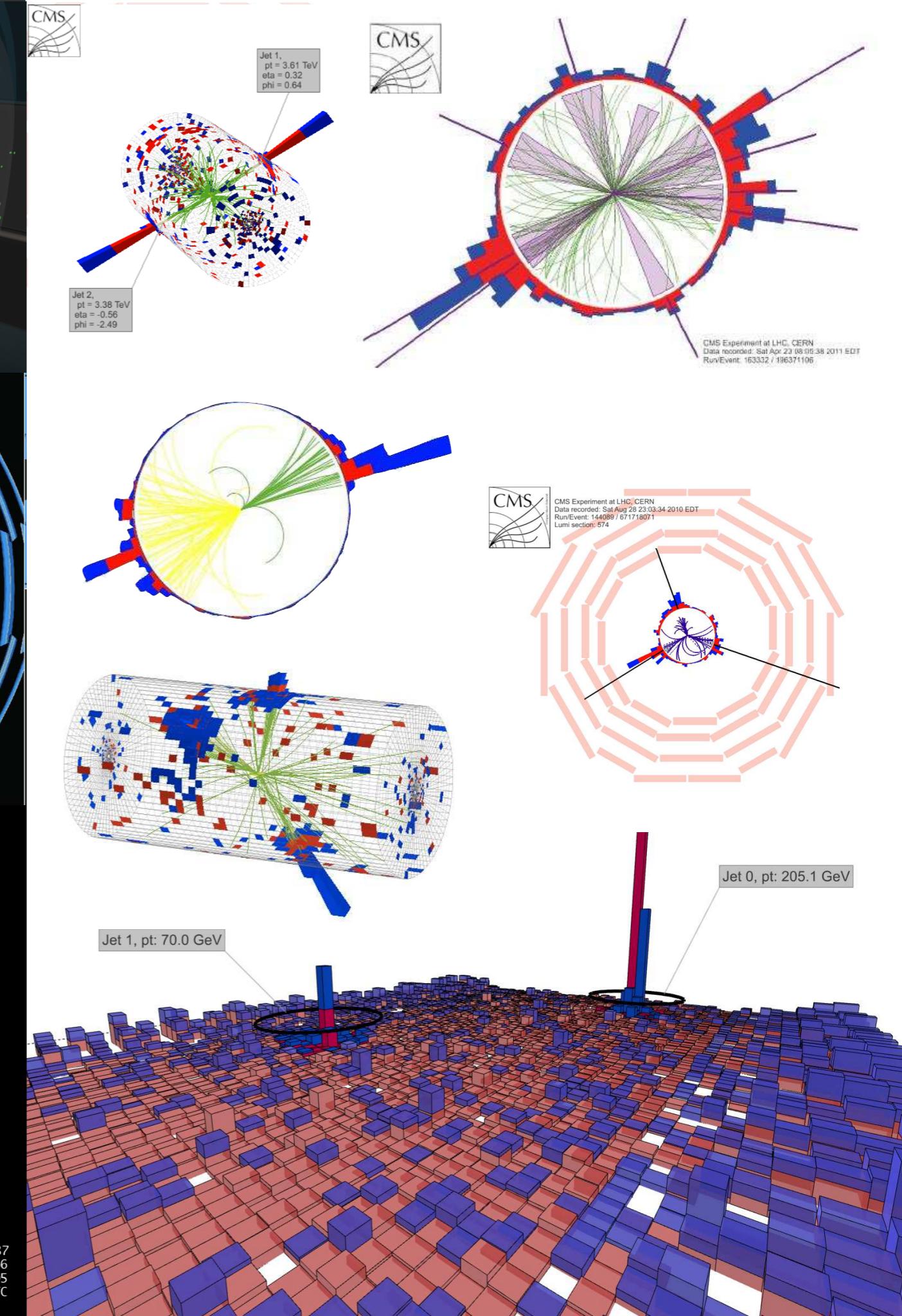
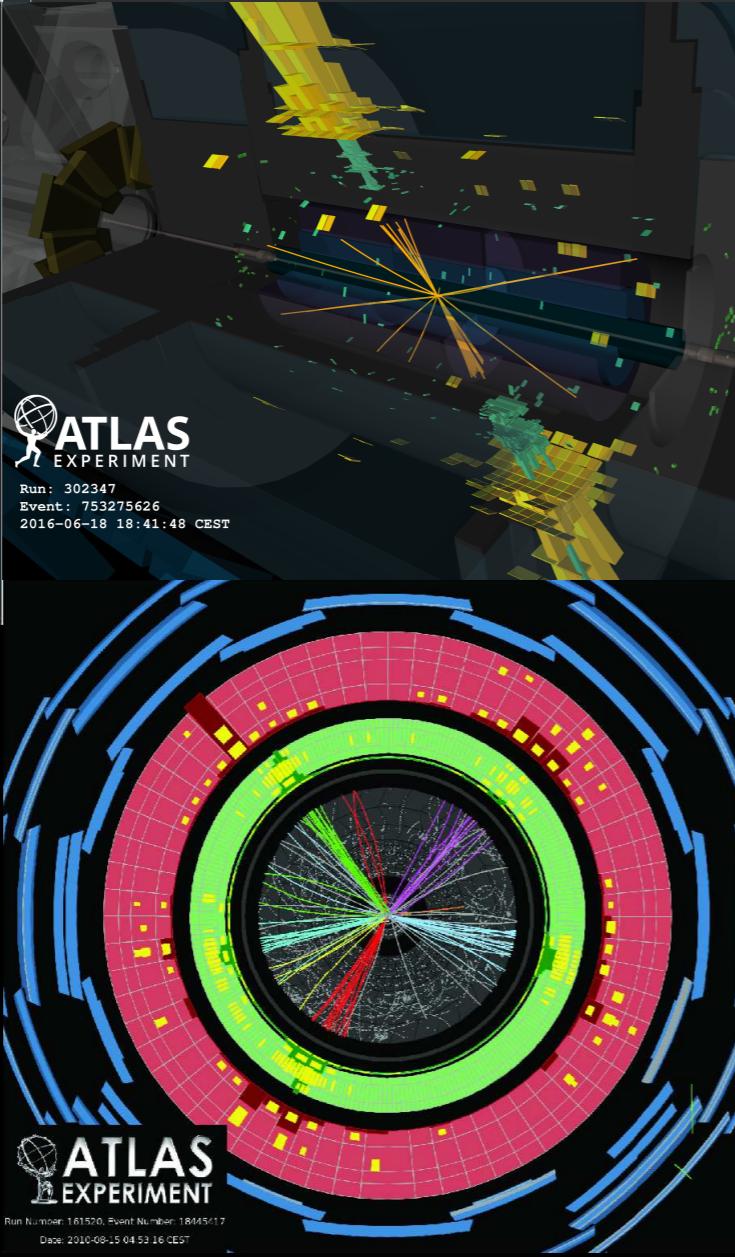
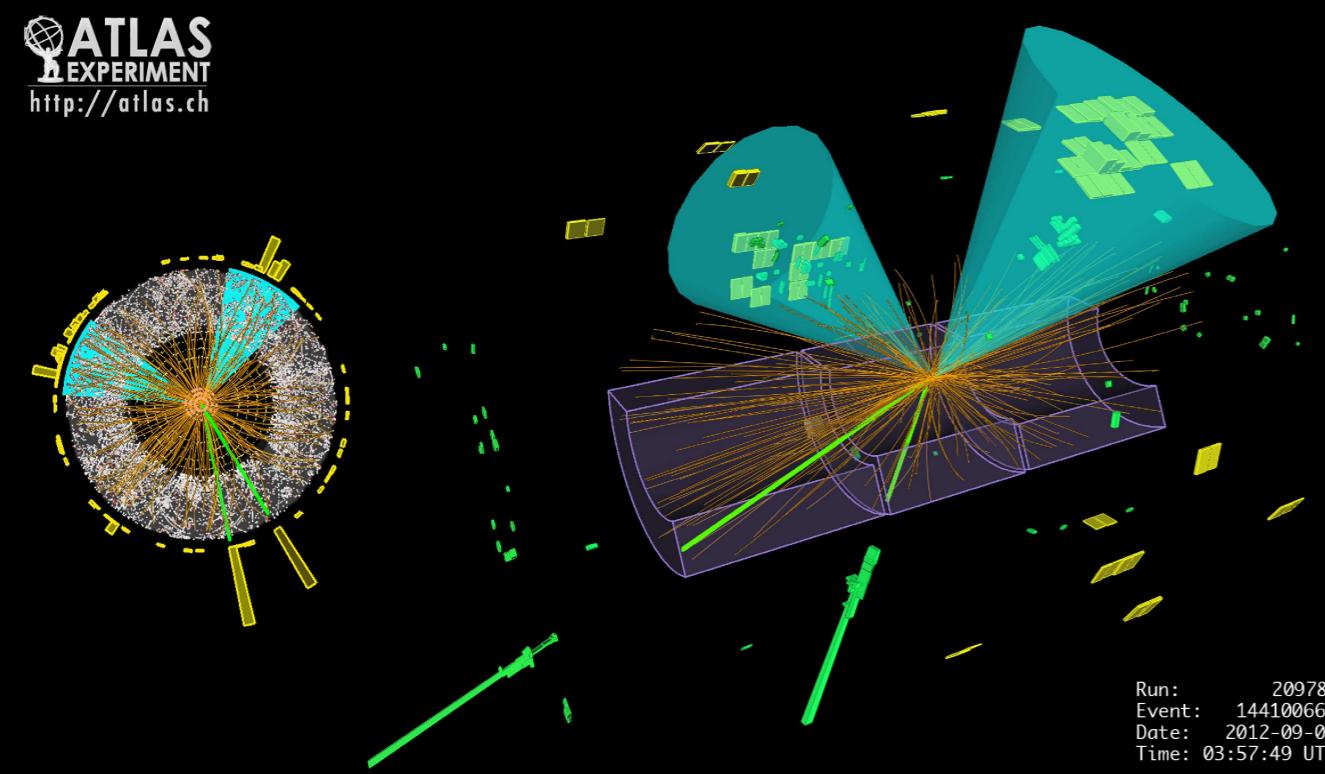
(For the benefit of any newcomers)

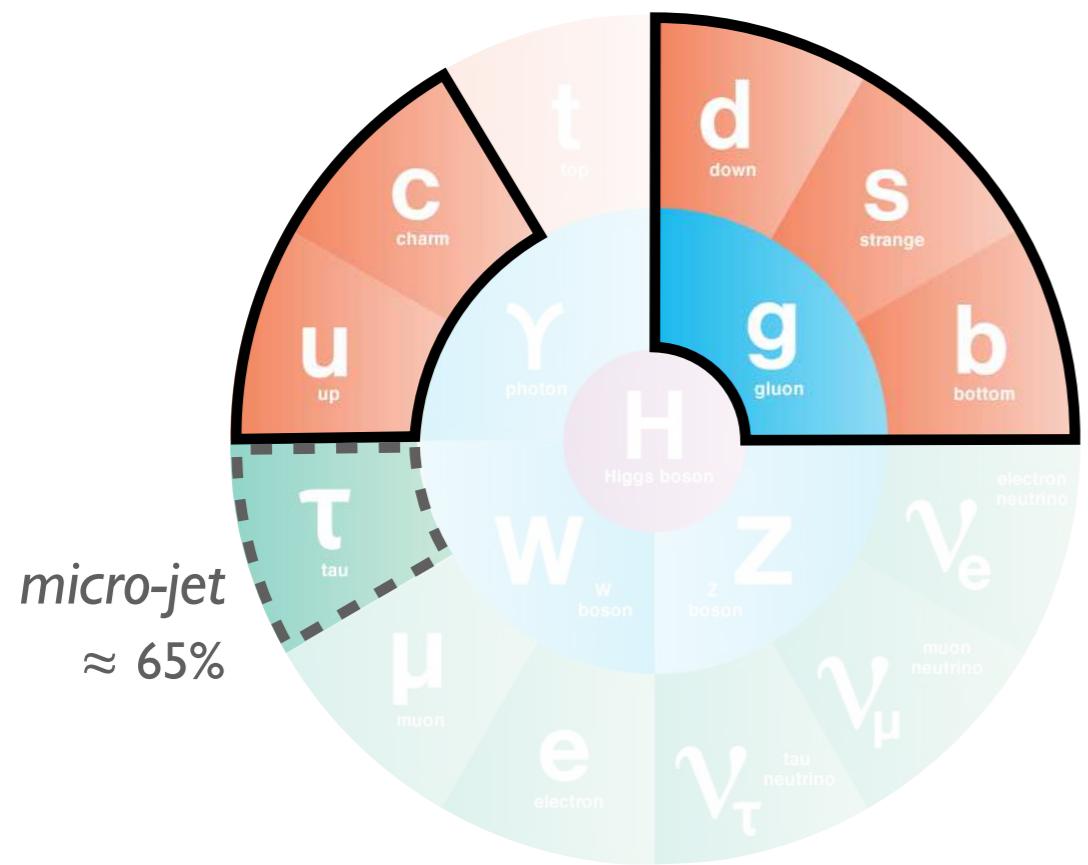
Run Number: 159224, Event Number: 3533152

Date: 2010-07-18 11:05:54 CEST



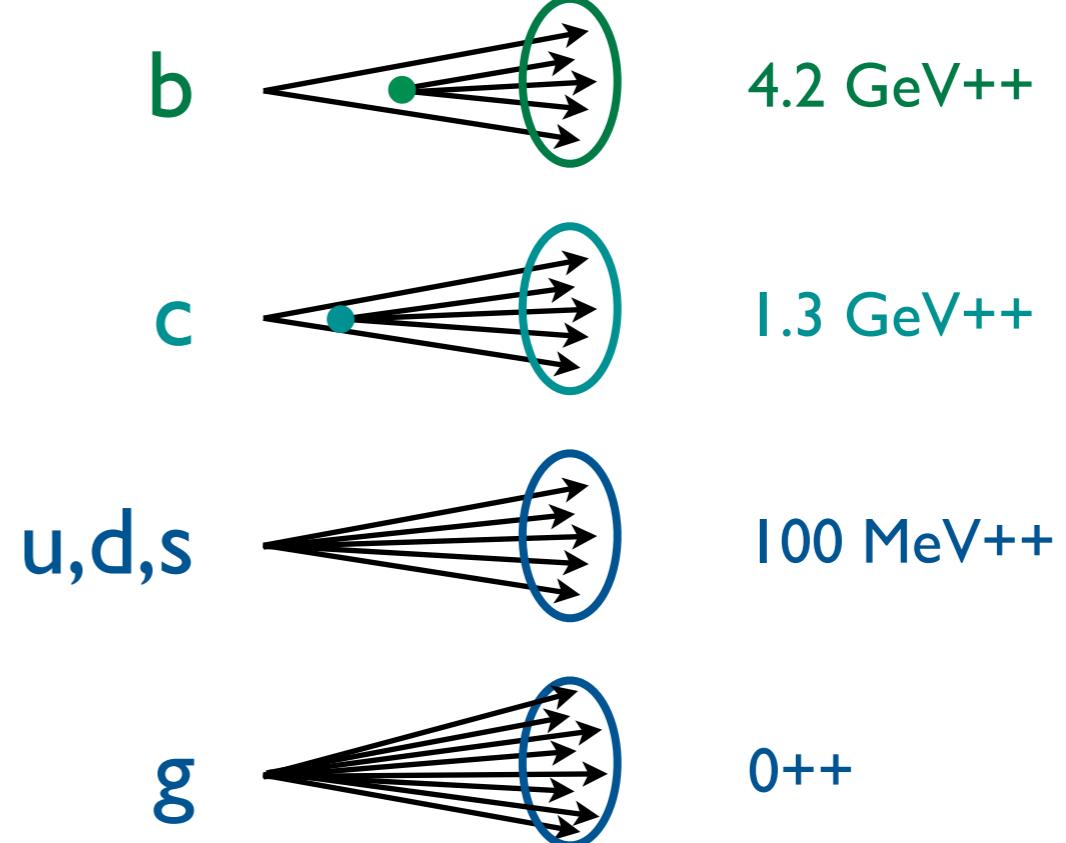
ATLAS
EXPERIMENT
<http://atlas.ch>

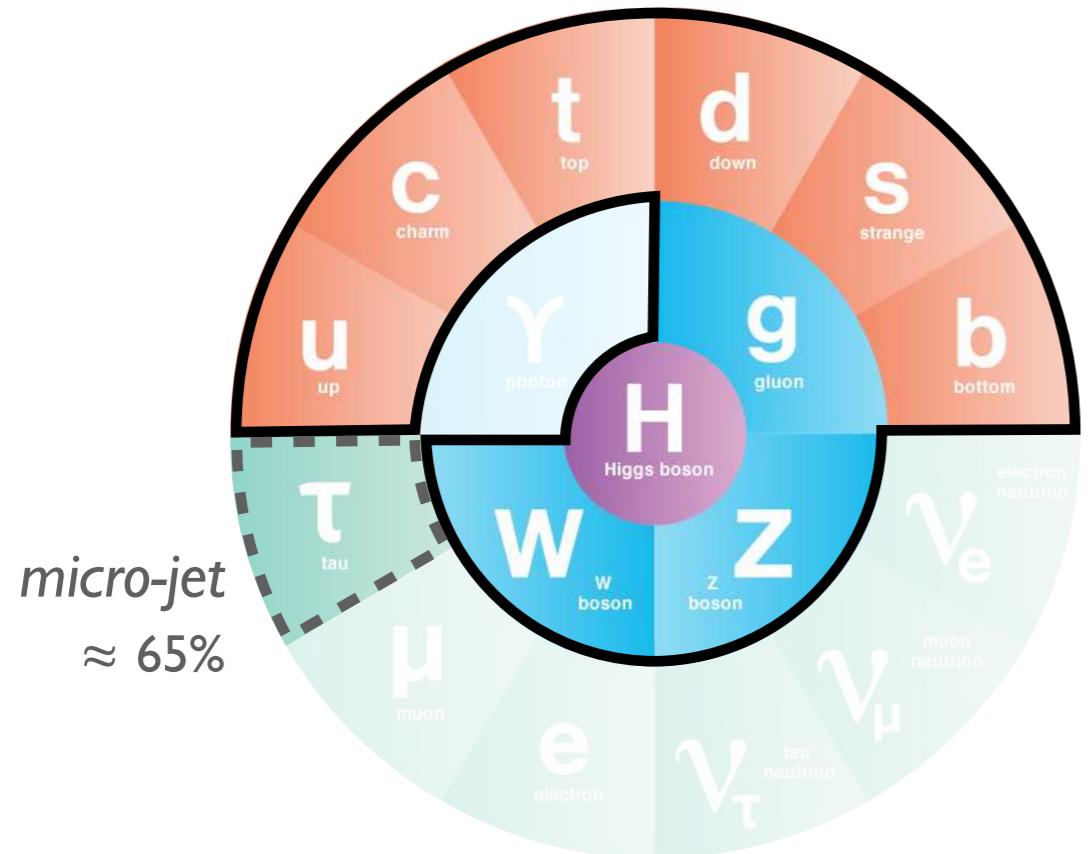




Jets from the Standard Model

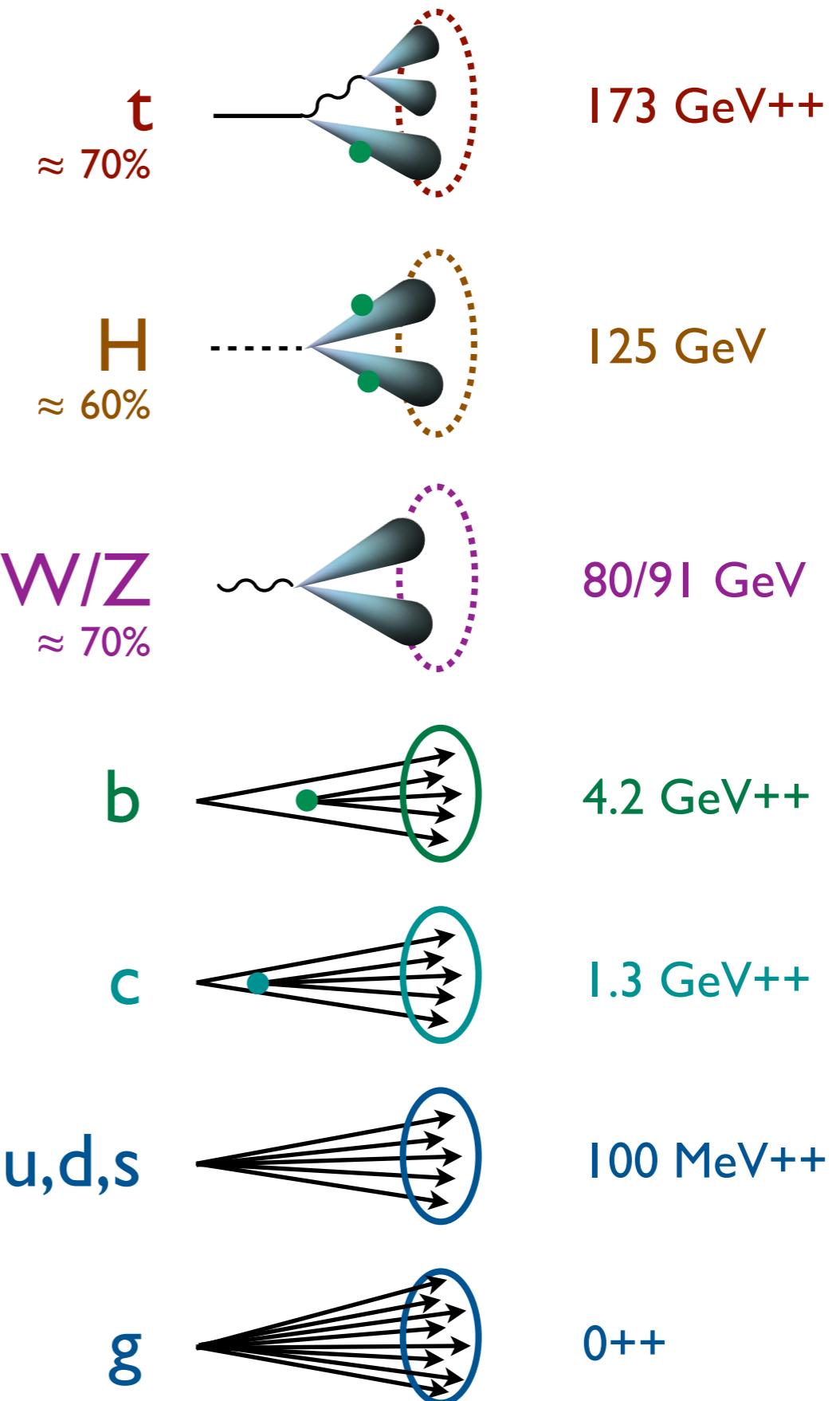
++ = Mass from QCD Radiation

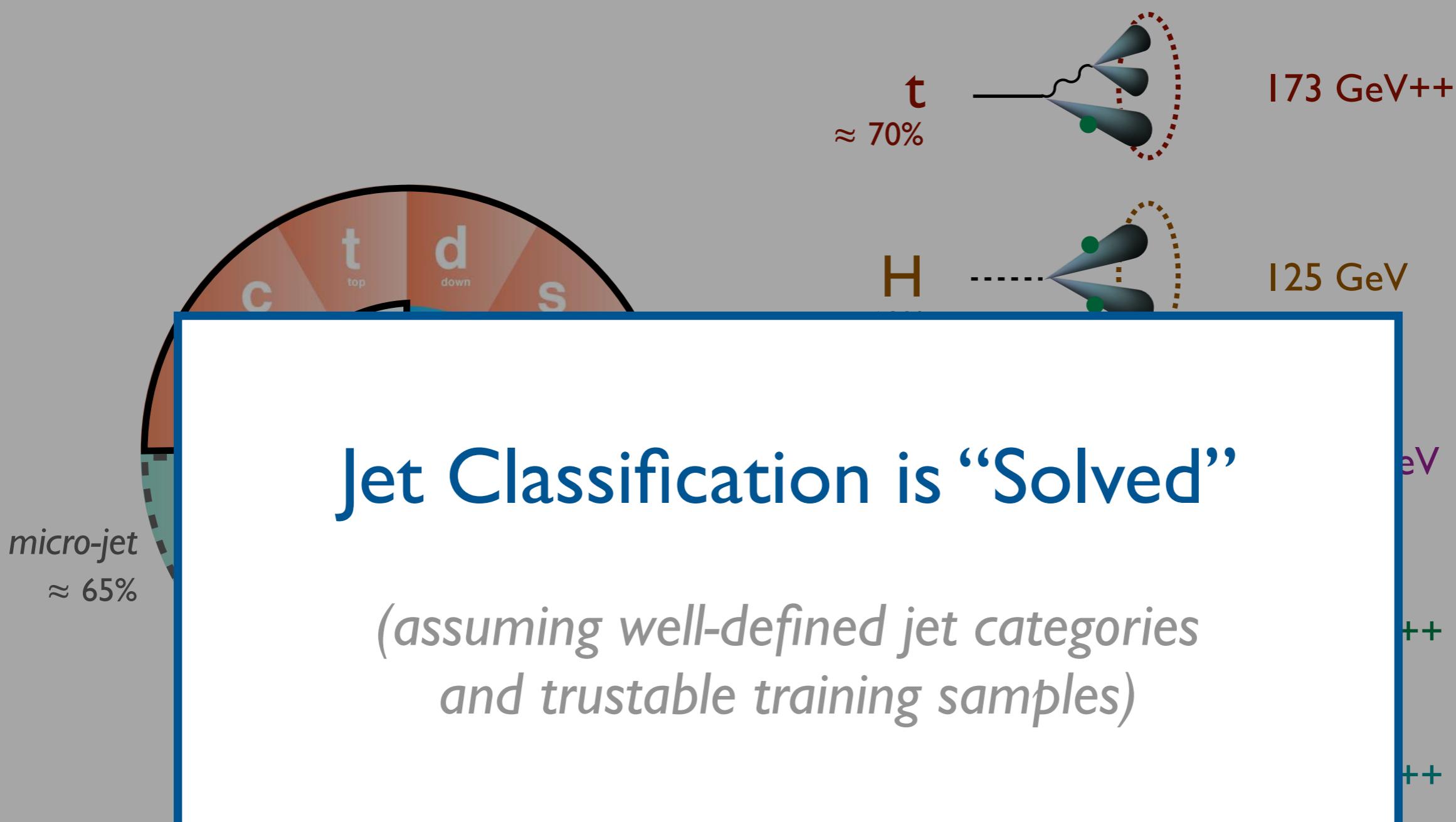




Jets from the Standard Model

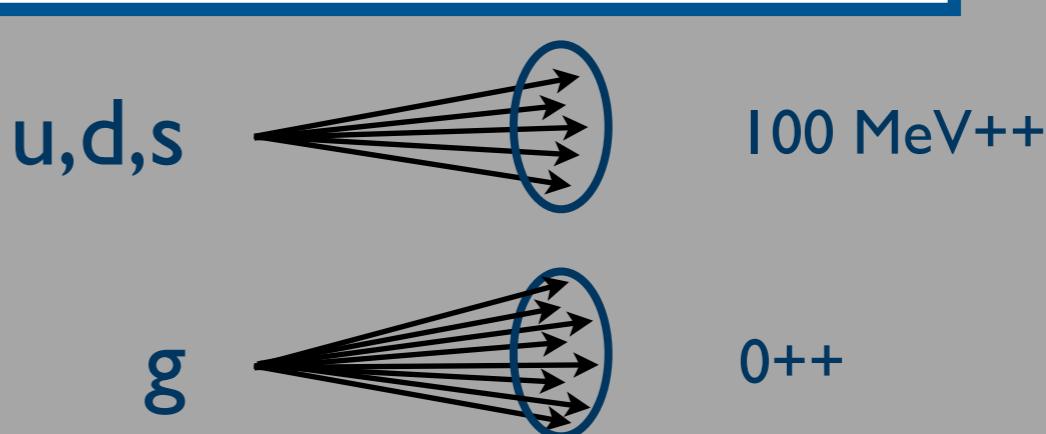
++ = Mass from QCD Radiation





Standard Model

$++$ = Mass from QCD Radiation

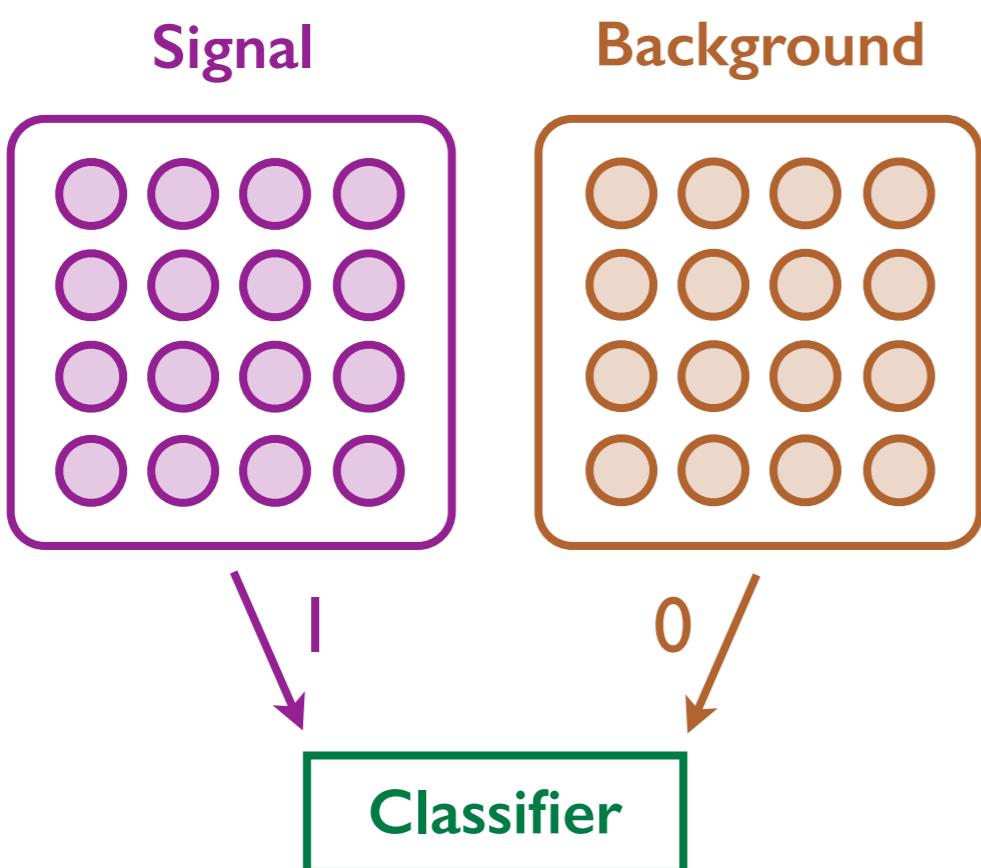


A Cartoon of Machine Learning

For fully-supervised jet classification

$$\ell_{\text{MSE}} = \left\langle (\textcolor{teal}{h}(\vec{x}) - 1)^2 \right\rangle_{\text{signal}} + \left\langle (\textcolor{teal}{h}(\vec{x}) - 0)^2 \right\rangle_{\text{background}}$$

Classifier Inputs



Minimize Loss Function

(assuming infinite training sets,
and flexible enough functional form)

$$h(\vec{x}) = \frac{p_{\text{sig}}(\vec{x})}{p_{\text{sig}}(\vec{x}) + p_{\text{bkgd}}(\vec{x})}$$

Optimal Classifier (Neyman–Pearson)

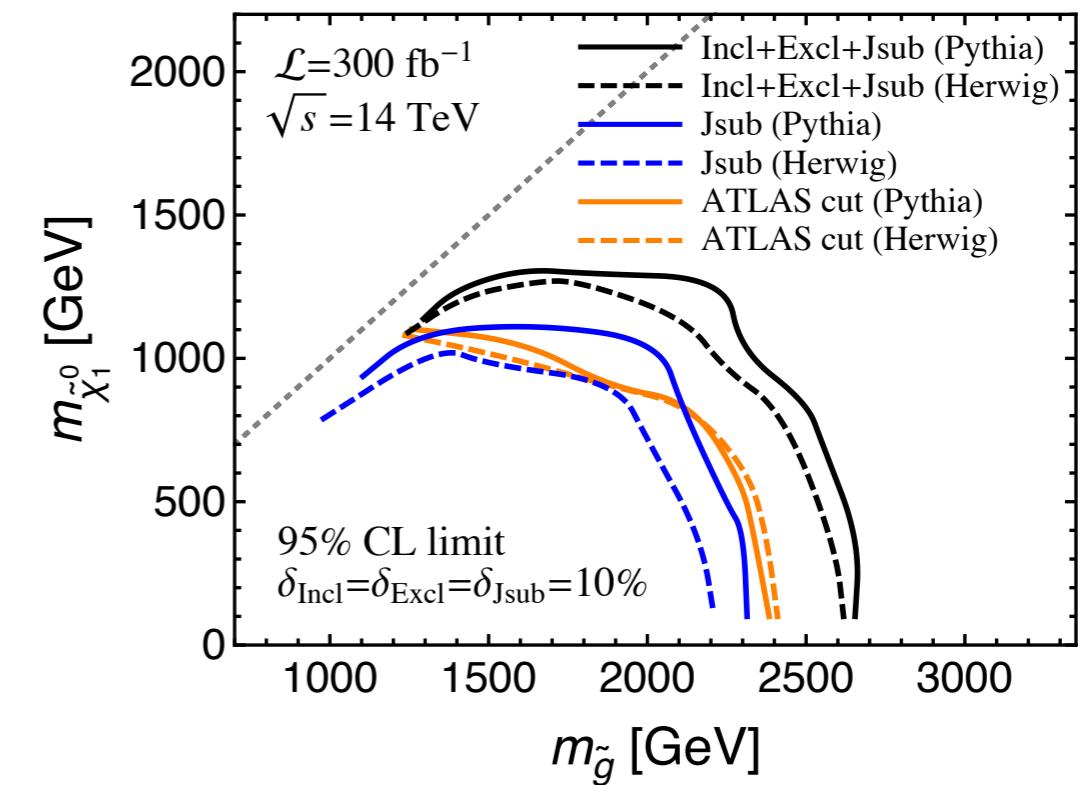
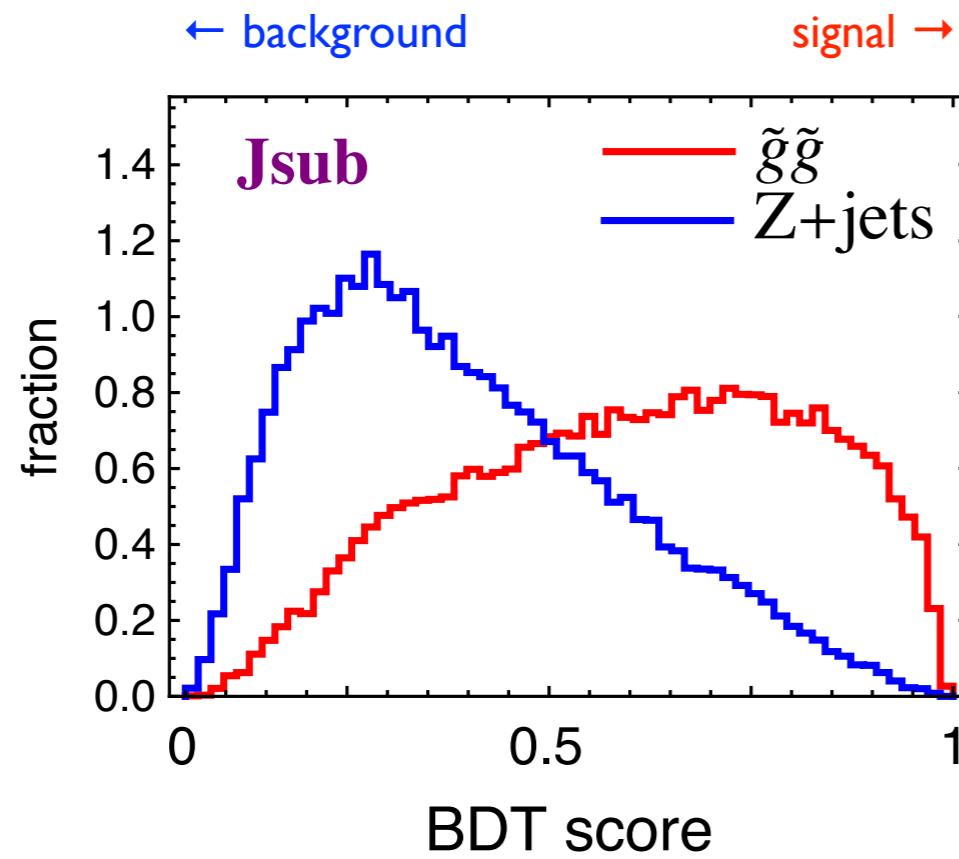
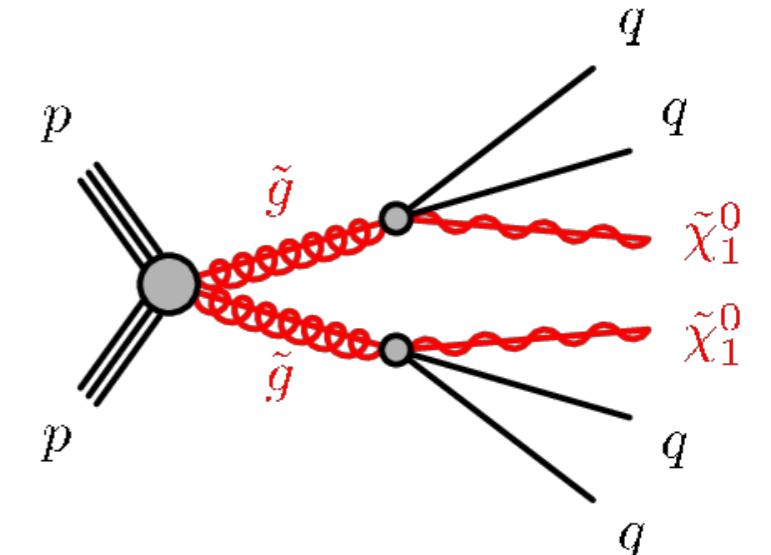
E.g. SUSY Search for Gluino Pairs

Classifier: Boosted decision tree (for each of 4 jets)

Inputs: Jet mass, width, track multiplicity

Signal: Quark enriched ($C_F = 4/3$)

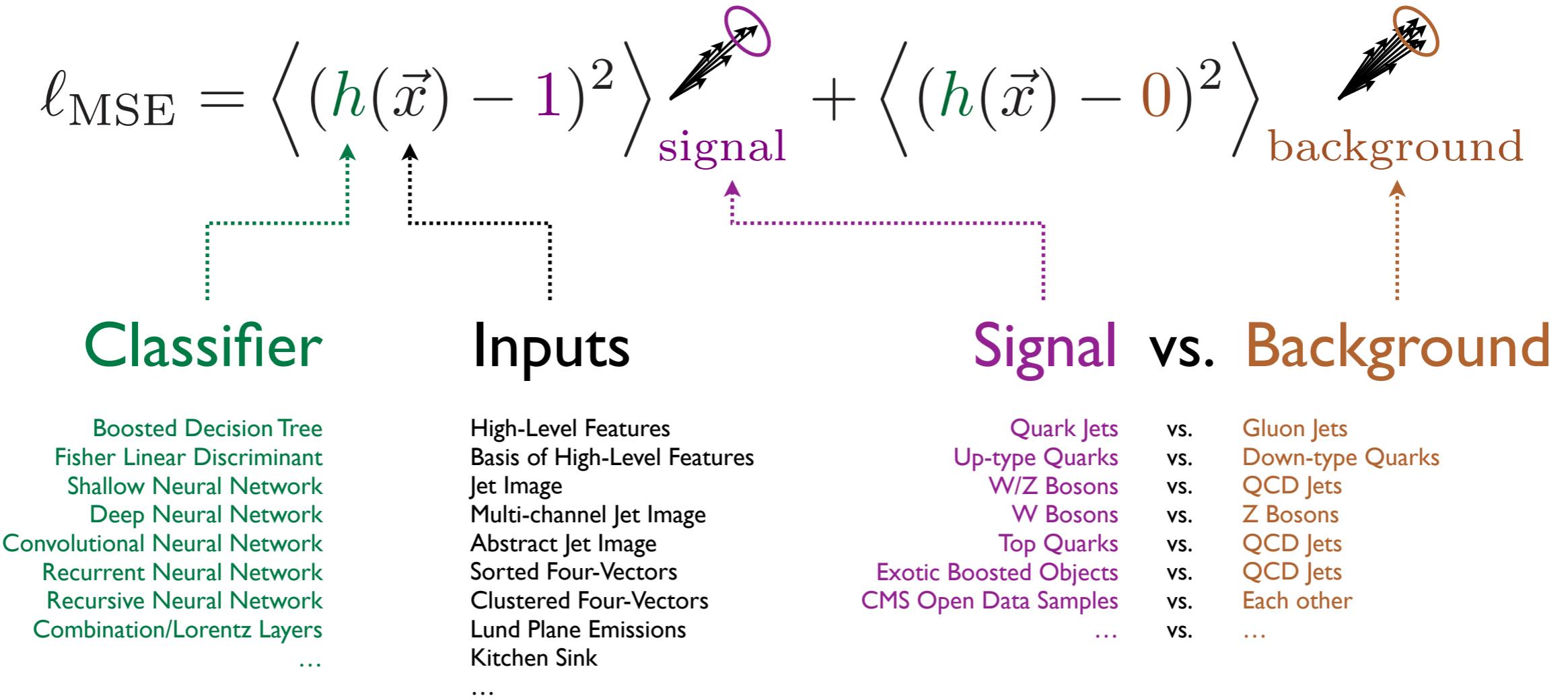
Background: Gluon enriched ($C_A = 3$)



[Bhattacherjee, Mukhopadhyay, Nojiri, Sakakie, Webber, 1609.08781]

Jet Classification Studies

Mix and match



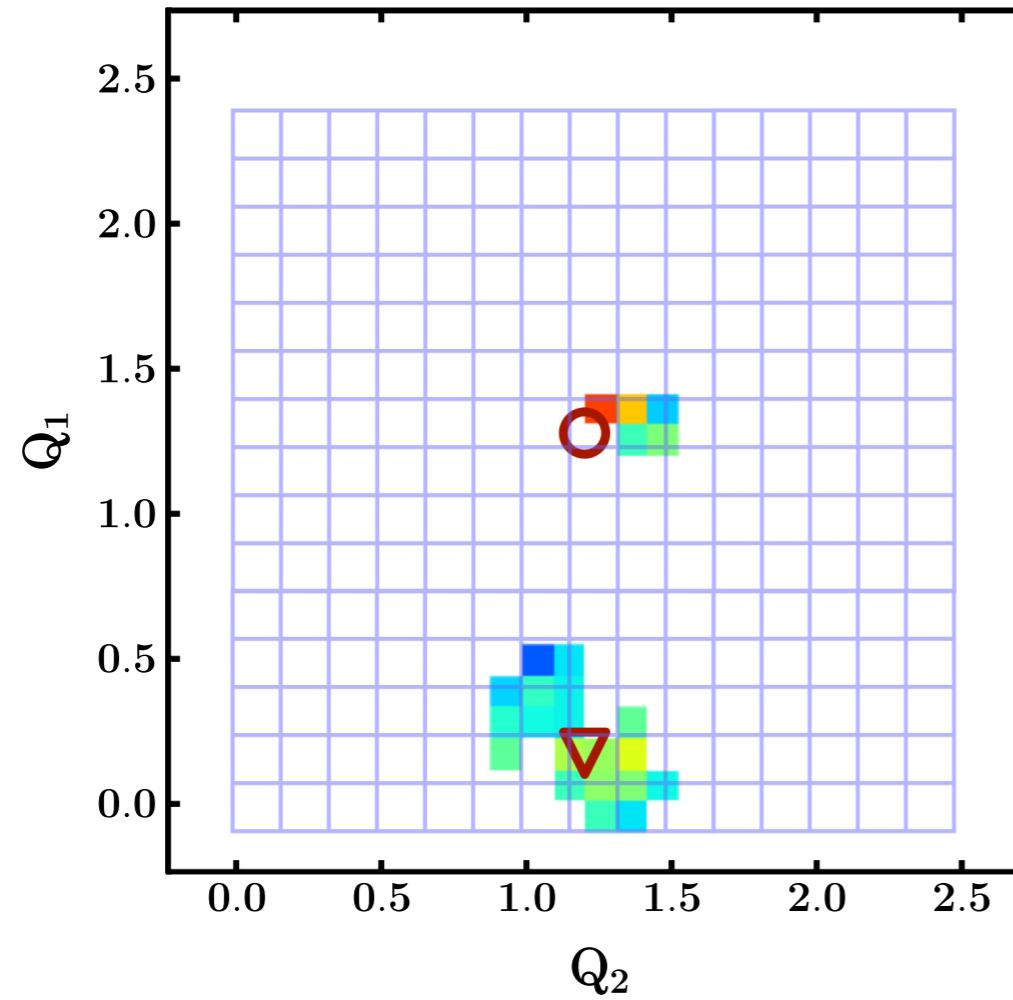
[Lönnblad, Peterson, Rögnvaldsson, 1990, ..., Cogan, Kagan, Strauss, Schwartzman, 1407.5675; Almeida, Backović, Cliche, Lee, Perelstein, 1501.05968; de Oliveira, Kagan, Mackey, Nachman, Schwartzman, 1511.05190; Baldi, Bauer, Eng, Sadowski, Whiteson, 1603.09349; Conway, Bhaskar, Erbacher, Pilot, 1606.06859; Guest, Collado, Baldi, Hsu, Urban, Whiteson, 1607.08633; Barnard, Dawe, Dolan, Rajcic, 1609.00607; Komiske, Metodiev, Schwartz, 1612.01551; Kasieczka, Plehn, Russell, Schell, 1701.08784; Loupe, Cho, Becot, Cranmer, 1702.00748; Pearkes, Fedorko, Lister, Gay, 1704.02124; Datta, Larkoski, 1704.08249, 1710.01305; Butter, Kasieczka, Plehn, Russell, 1707.08966; Fernández Madrazo, Heredia Cacha, Lloret Iglesias, Marco de Lucas, 1708.07034; Aguilar Saavedra, Collin, Mishra, 1709.01087; Cheng, 1711.02633; Luo, Luo, Wang, Xu, Zhu, 1712.03634; Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, 1712.07124; Macaluso, Shih, 1803.00107; Fraser, Schwartz, 1803.08066; Choi, Lee, Perelstein, 1806.01263; Lim, Nojiri, 1807.03312; Dreyer, Salam, Soyez, 1807.04758; Moore, Nordström, Varma, Fairbairn, 1807.04769; plus my friends who will scold me for forgetting their paper (and not updating this after July 23, 2018); plus many ATLAS/CMS performance studies]

Jet Classification Studies

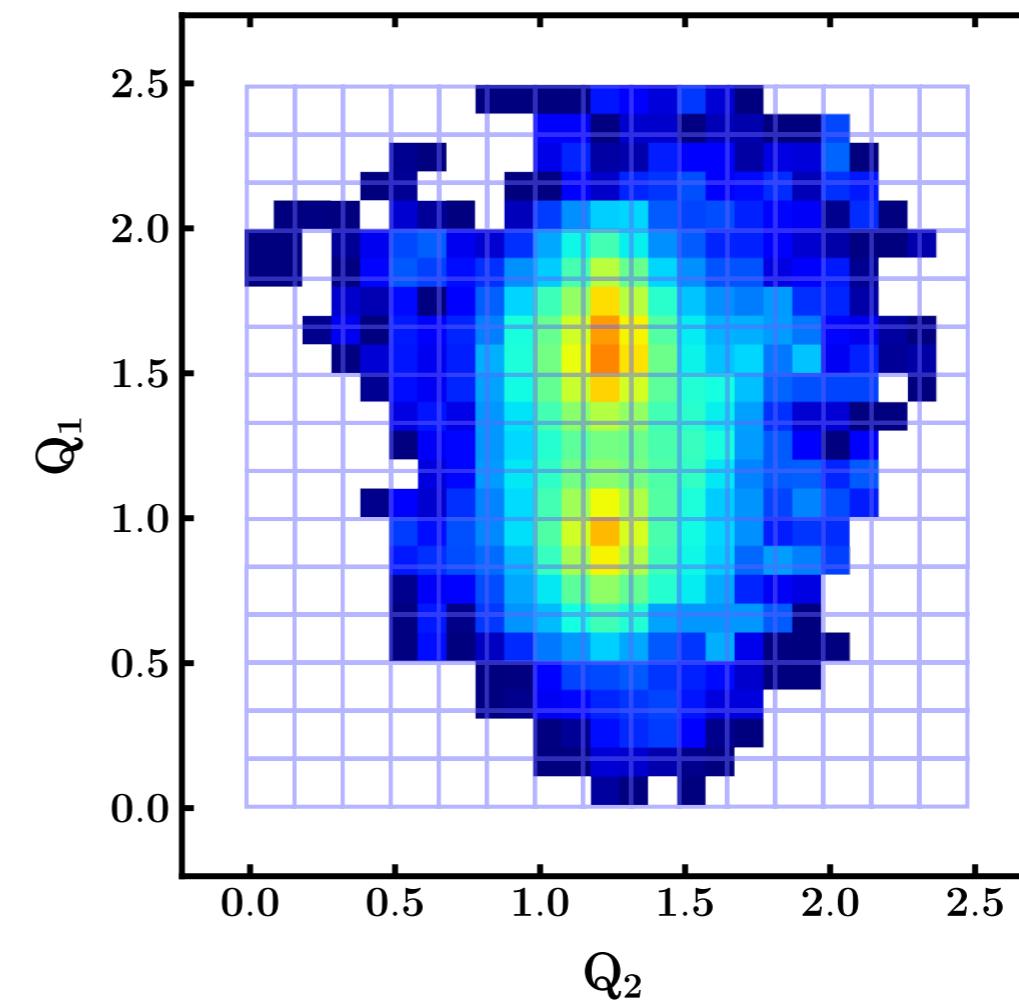
Mix and match

Standard CNN input: Jet images

Individual W jet



Ensemble average

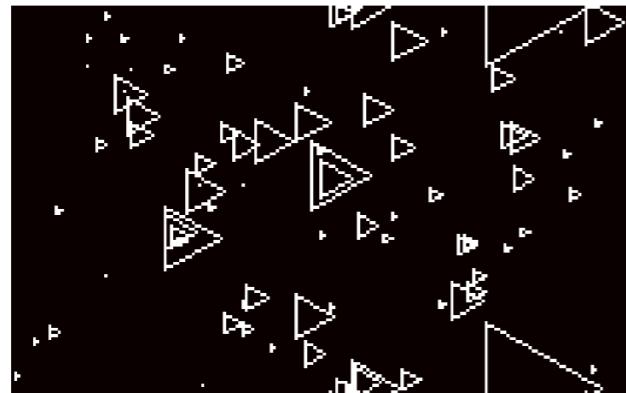


[Cogan, Kagan, Strauss, Schwartzman, 1407.5675]

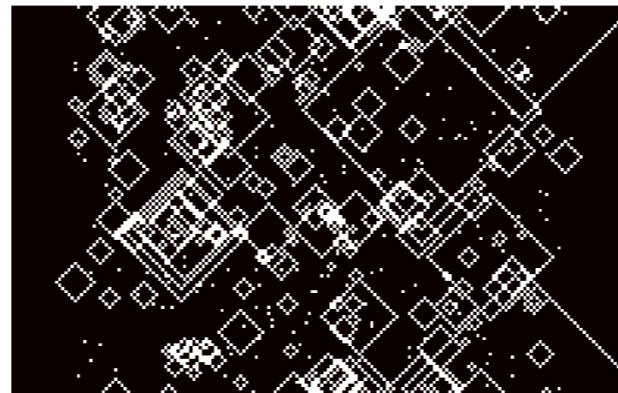
Jet Classification Studies

Mix and match

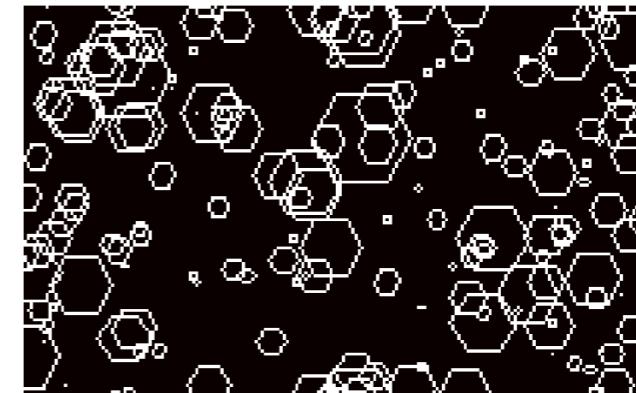
Novel CNN input: Abstract event images



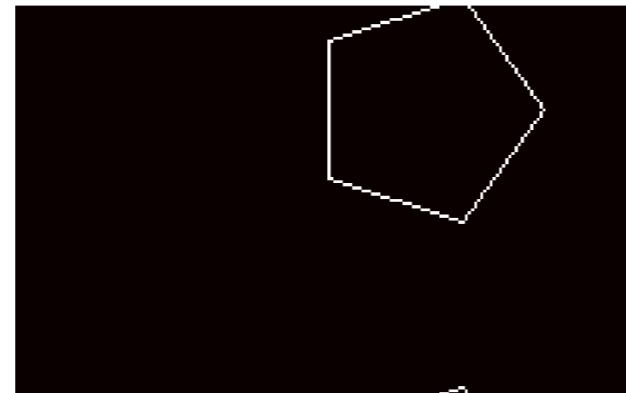
(a) Photons



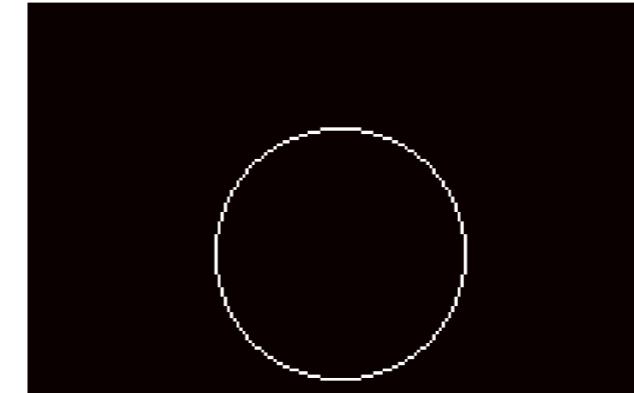
(b) Charged Particles



(c) Neutral Hadrons



(d) Lepton

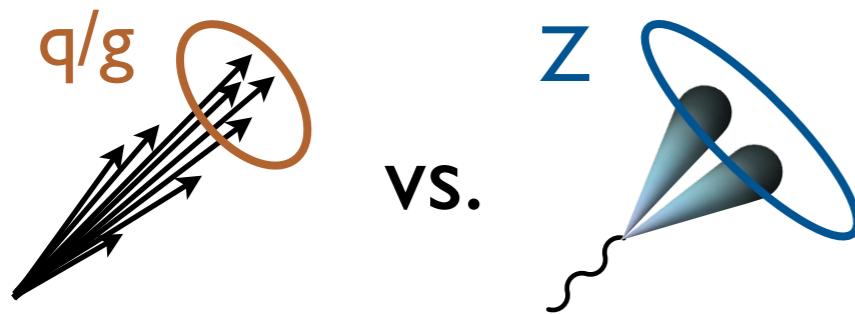


(e) E_T^{miss}

Addresses sparsity problem of standard energy-to-intensity mapping

[Nguyen, Weitekamp, Anderson, Castello, Cerri, Pierini, Spiropulu, Vlimant, 1807.00083;
using Fernández Madrazo, Heredia Cacha, Lloret Iglesias, Marco de Lucas, 1708.07034]

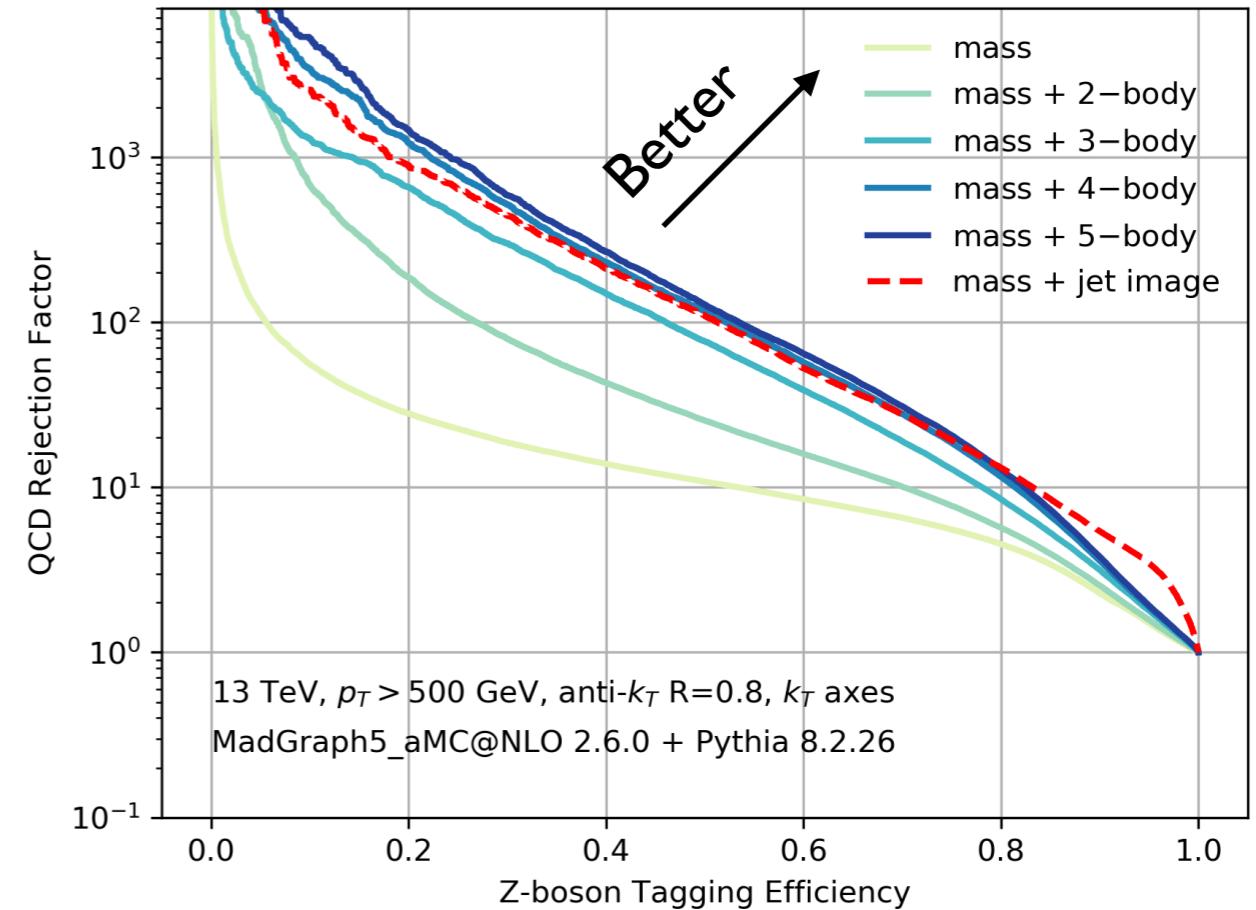
Evidence for Performance Saturation



vs.

*“Any sufficiently advanced technology
is indistinguishable from magic”*

Jet Images CNN \approx “Expert” BDT



Next frontier is robustness, versatility & transparency

[plot from Moore, Nordström, Varma, Fairbairn, 1807.04769; see also Datta, Larkoski, 1704.08249]

Flashback to BOOST 2016

Open Questions for Deep Learning

Hyper-variate vs. multi-variate?

Raw image processing or preprocessed “basis” inputs?

Ultimate performance boundary?

Saturated by physics in parton shower? (or go data driven?)
Approximately equivalent to BDT of existing discriminants?

Multi-category classification?

Natural in deep learning to go beyond S vs. B
e.g. for diboson excess: q, g, W^+, Z^0, W^- (and L vs. T ?)

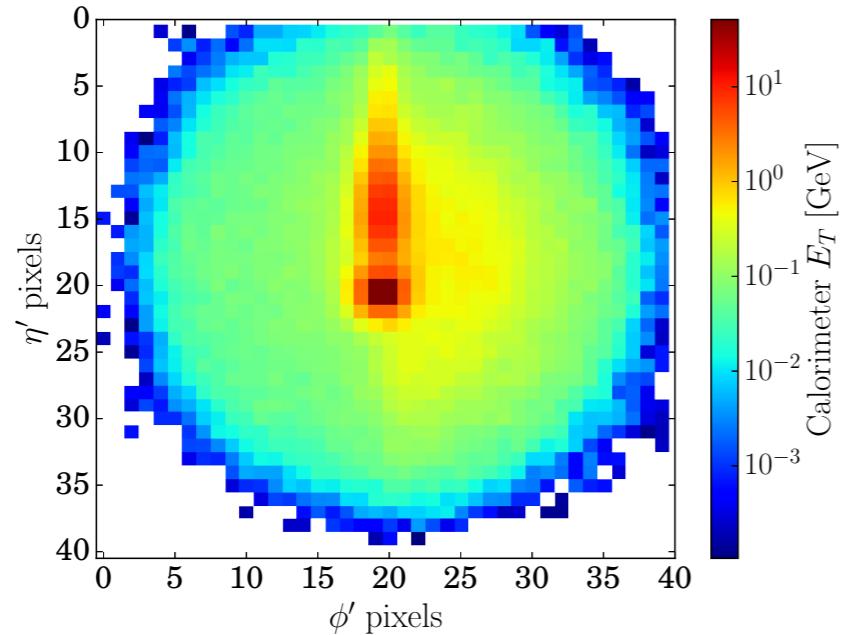
Deep thinking via deep learning?

How to understand/visualize what has been learned?
Could next uni-variate technique come from neural network study?

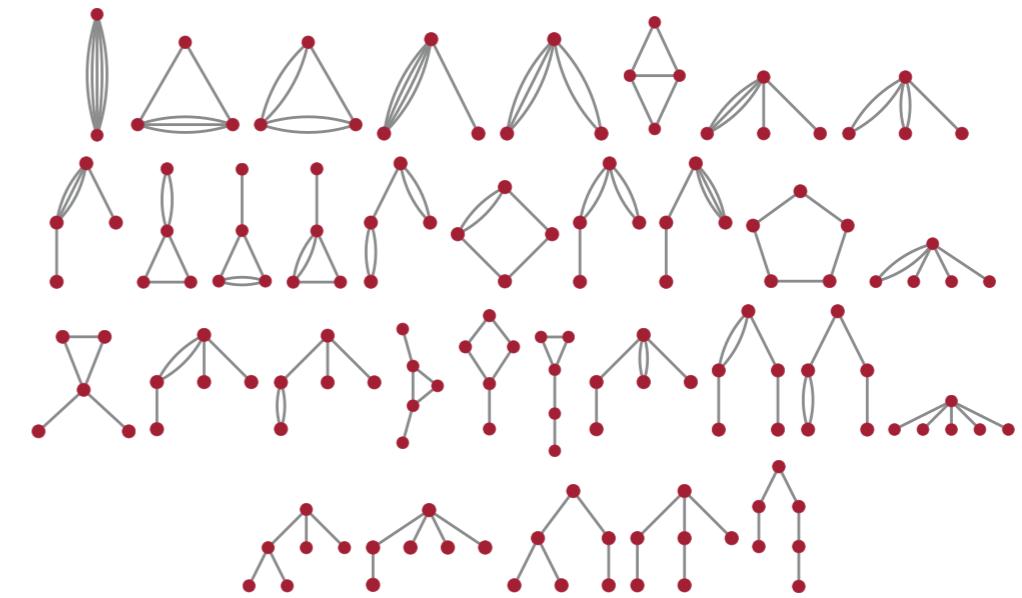
Hyper-variate vs. multi-variate?

Raw image processing or preprocessed “basis” inputs?

$\mathcal{O}(1000)$ pixel image



$\mathcal{O}(1000)$ $d \leq 7$ EFPs



*False dichotomy: Many jet encodings yield comparable performance
Which ones are easiest to validate, calibrate, unfold, reuse?*

[Kasieczka, Plehn, Russell, Schell, 1701.08784; Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, 1712.07124]

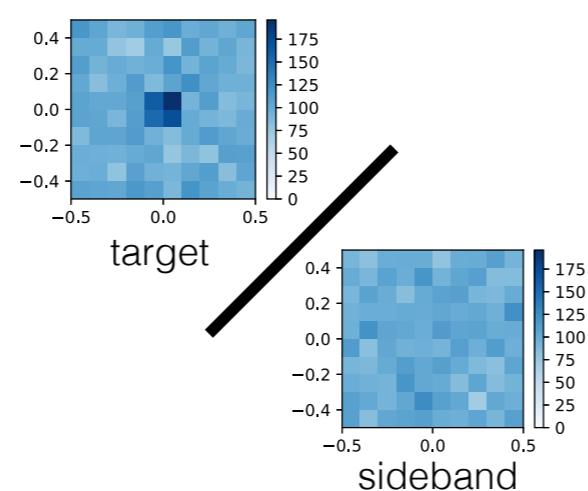
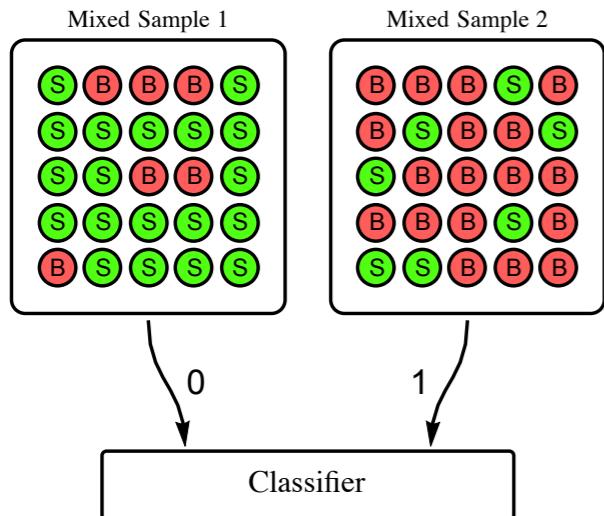
Ultimate performance boundary?

Saturated by physics in parton shower? (or go data driven?)

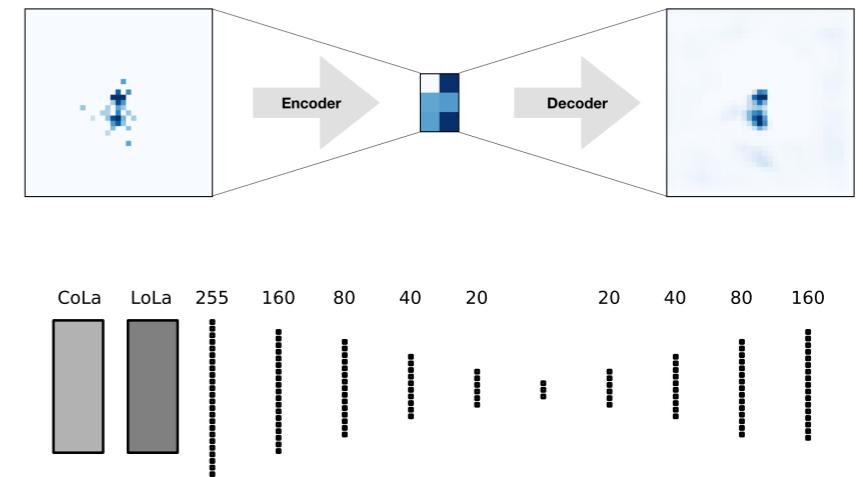
Approximately equivalent to BDT of existing discriminants?

(yes)

Weak Supervision



Anomaly Detection

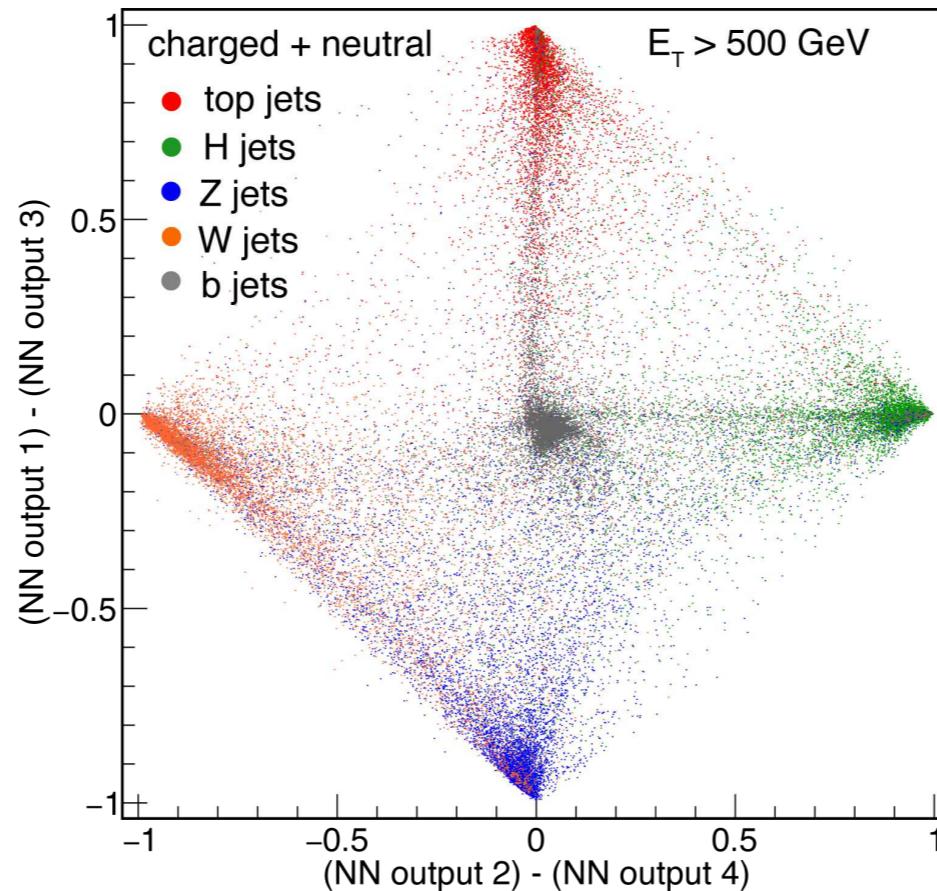


*Shifting the burden from simulation to assumptions
(e.g. sample independence including detector effects)*

[Metodiev, Nachman, JDT, 1708.02949; Collins, Howe, Nachman, 1805.02664; Heimel, Kasieczka, Plehn, Thompson, 1808.08979; Farina, Nakai, Shih, 1808.08992]

Multi-category classification?

Natural in deep learning to go beyond S vs. B
e.g. for diboson excess: q, g, W^+, Z^0, W^- (and L vs. T ?)

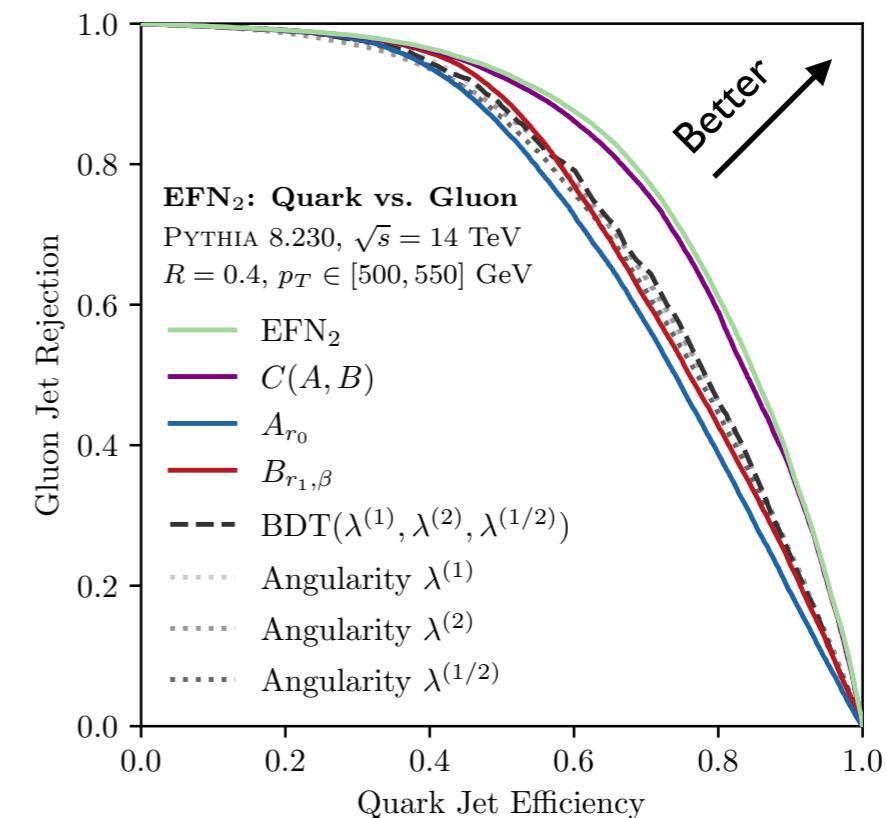
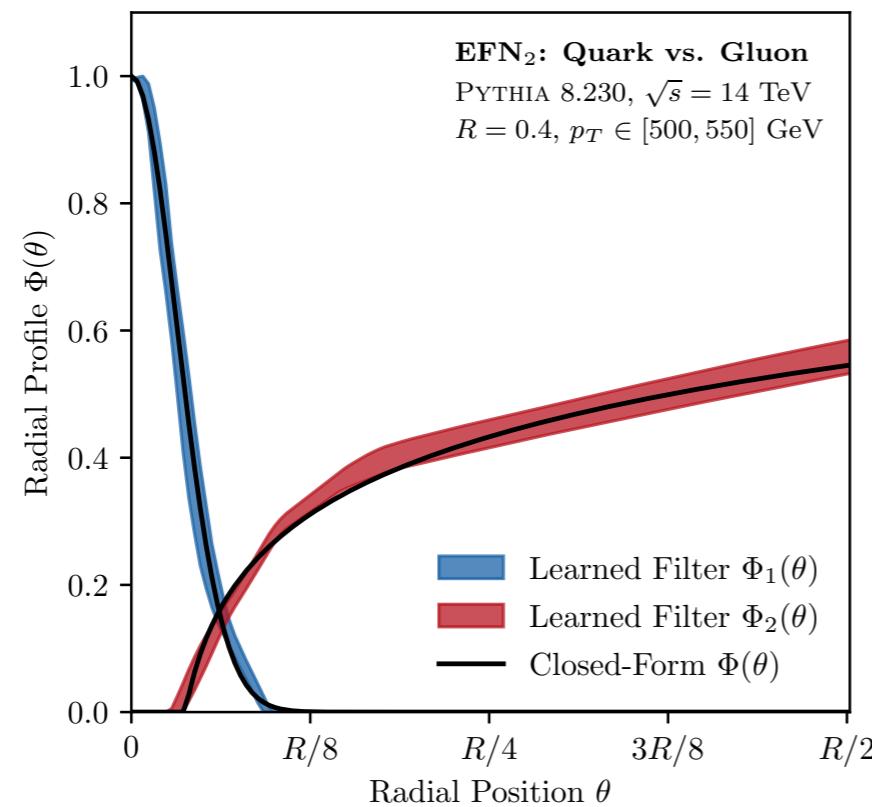


*Where is my 11-category quark/gluon tagger?
Polarization-dependent W/Z/top tagger? Multi-category CWoLa?*

[Conway, Bhaskar, Erbacher, Pilot, 1606.06859; see also Stoye, Kieseler, Qu, Gouskos, Verzetti, DLPS 2017]

Deep thinking via deep learning?

How to understand/visualize what has been learned?
Could next *bi*-variate technique come from neural network study?



*A neural network outsmarted a domain expert (i.e. me)
But we reverse engineered the machine*

[Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, 1810.05165; see talk on Thursday]

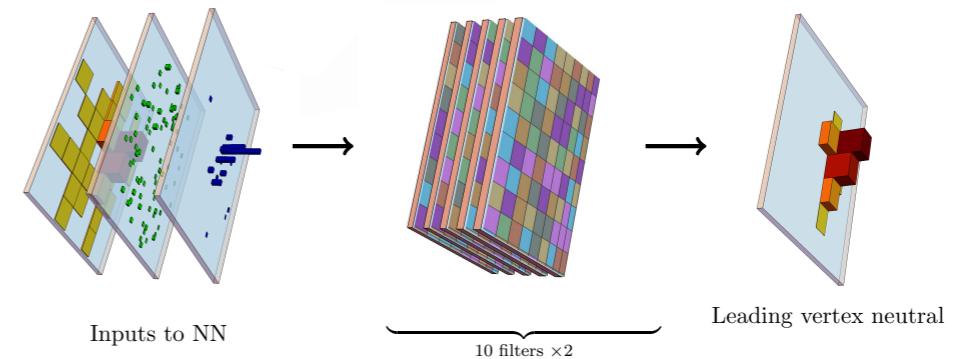
Predictions for ML4Jets 2019

More ML Applications Beyond Classification

Regression

e.g. *PUMML for pileup mitigation*

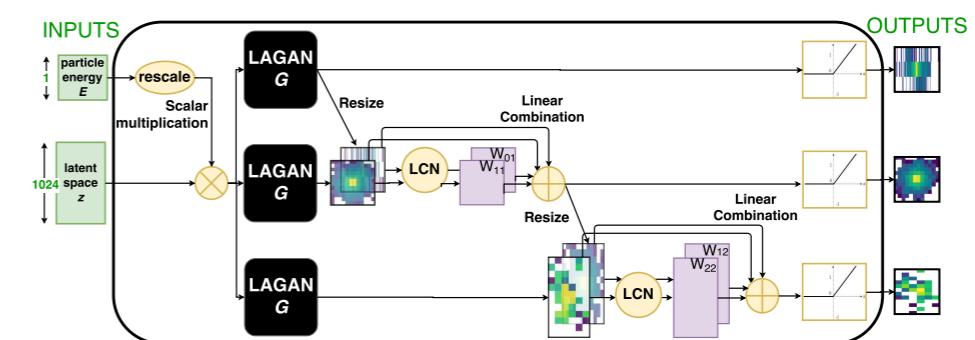
[Komiske, Metodiev, Nachman, Schwartz, 1707.08600;
see also Arjona Martínez, Cerri, Pierini, Spiropulu, Vlimant, 1810.07988]



Generation

e.g. *CaloGAN for fast detector simulation*

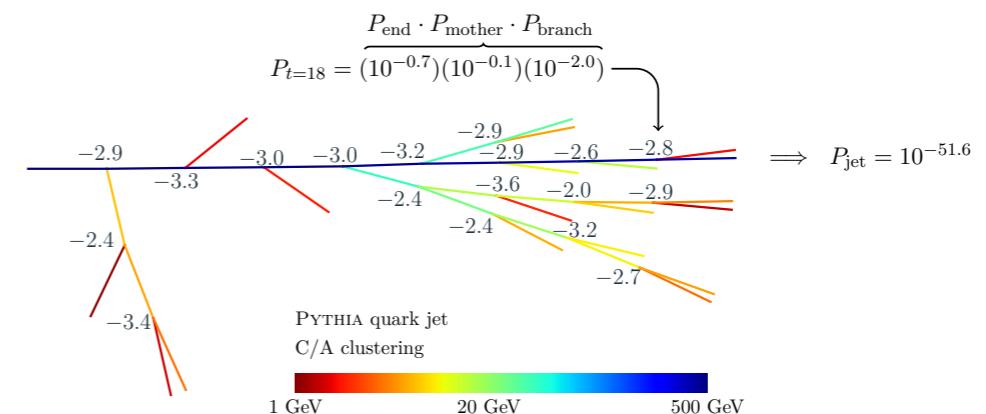
[Paganini, de Oliveira, Nachman, 1705.02355, 1712.10321;
see also de Oliveira, Michela Paganini, Nachman, 1701.05927]



Probability Modeling

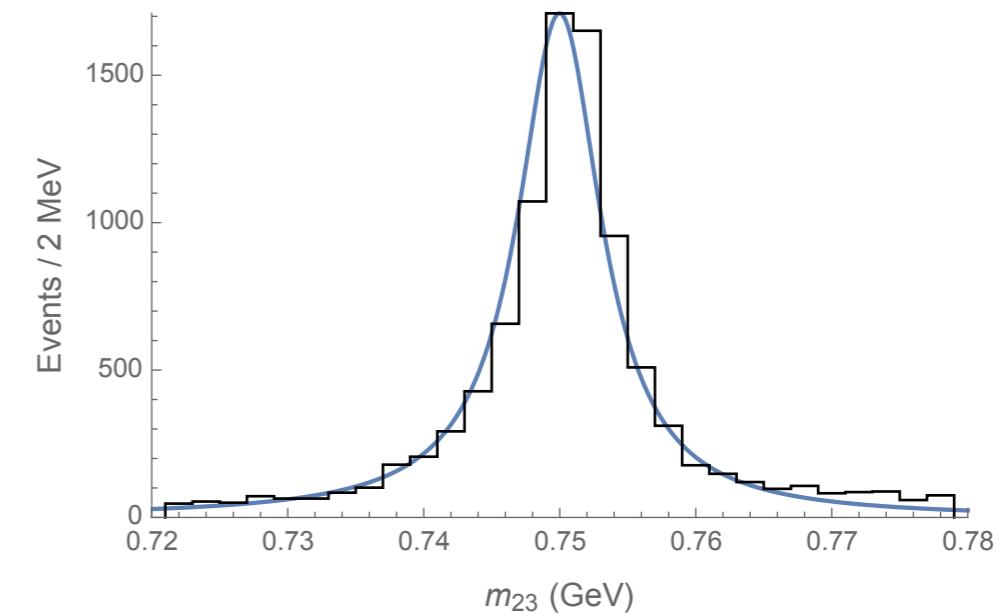
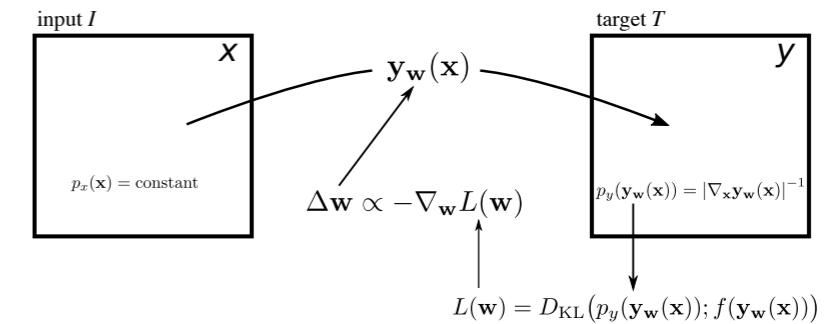
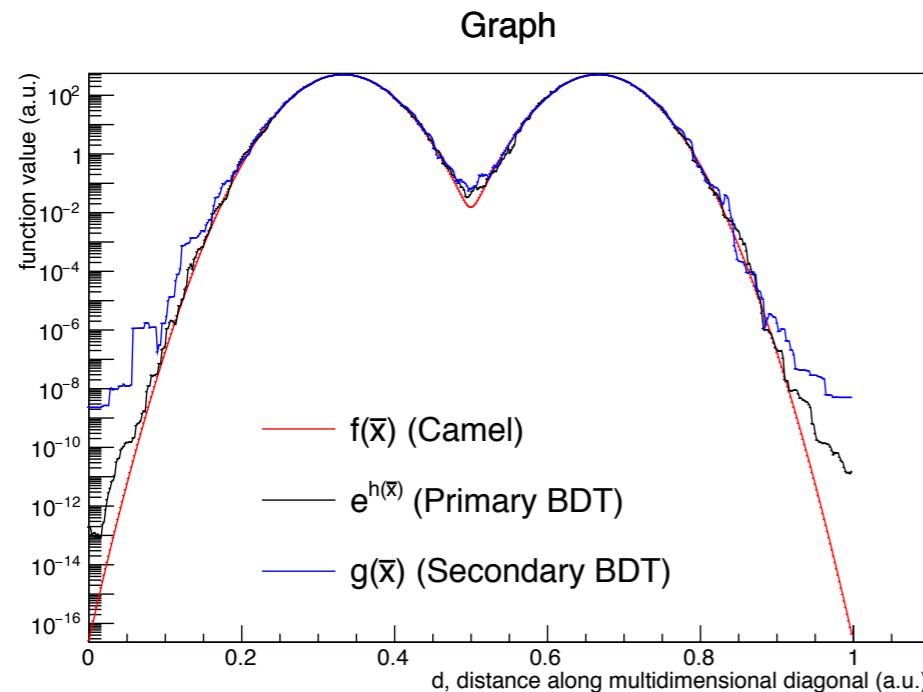
e.g. *JUNIPR to characterize parton shower*

[Andreassen, Feige, Frye, Schwartz, 1804.09720;
see also Monk, 1807.03685]



More “Uncontroversial” Uses of ML

Phase Space Integration

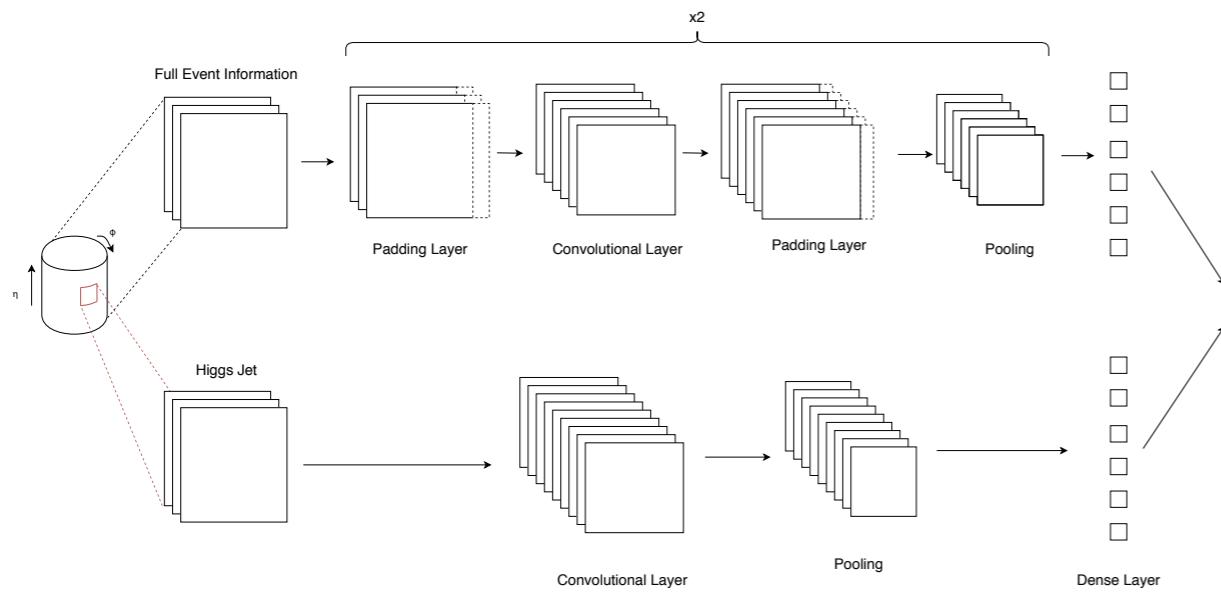


*Applications like where ML improves efficiency
with no change in formal asymptotic behavior*

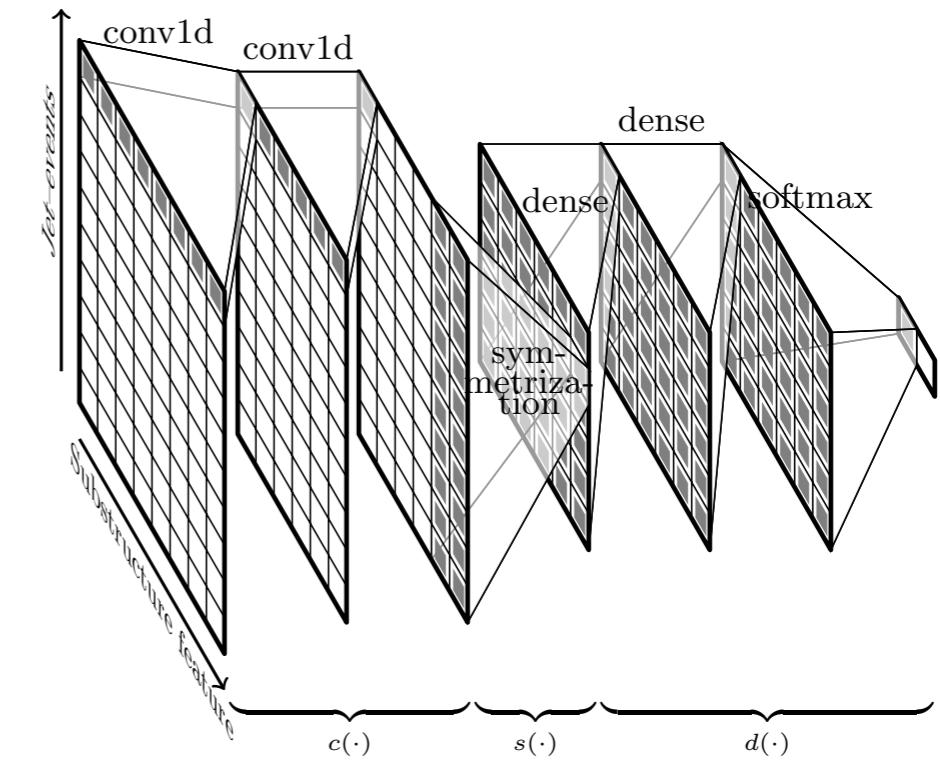
[Bendavid, 1707.00028; Klimek, Perelstein, 1810.11509]

More Event/Ensemble Learning

Boosting $H \rightarrow bb$



QCD Plasma Temperature

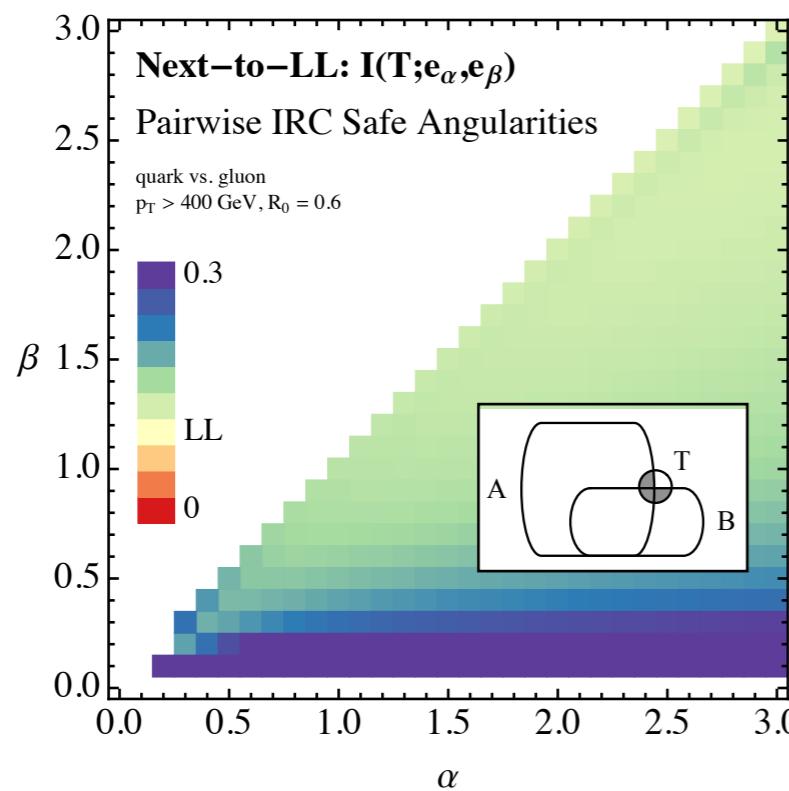


Can we learn about jets more effectively/efficiently from training on entire events? On sets of events?

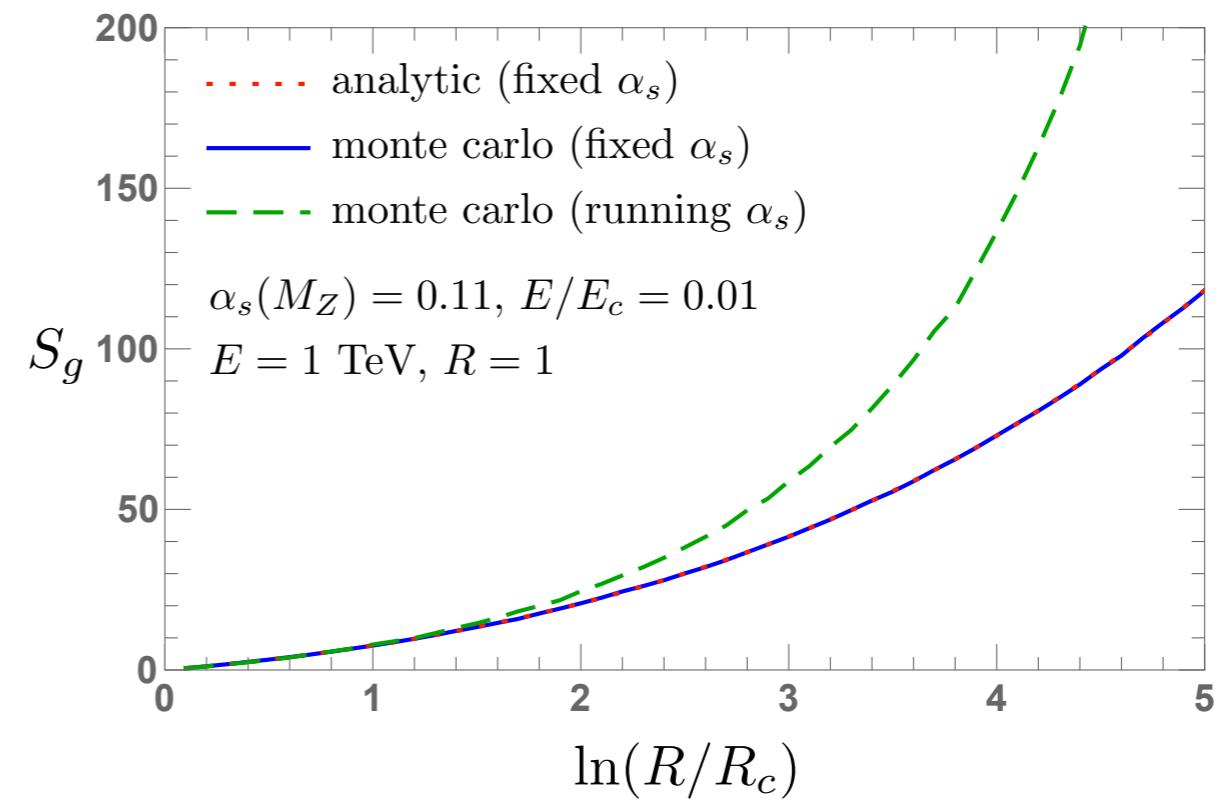
[Lin, Freytsis, Moult, Nachman, 1807.10768; Lai, 1810.00835]

More First-Principles Calculations

Mutual Information



Von Neumann Entropy

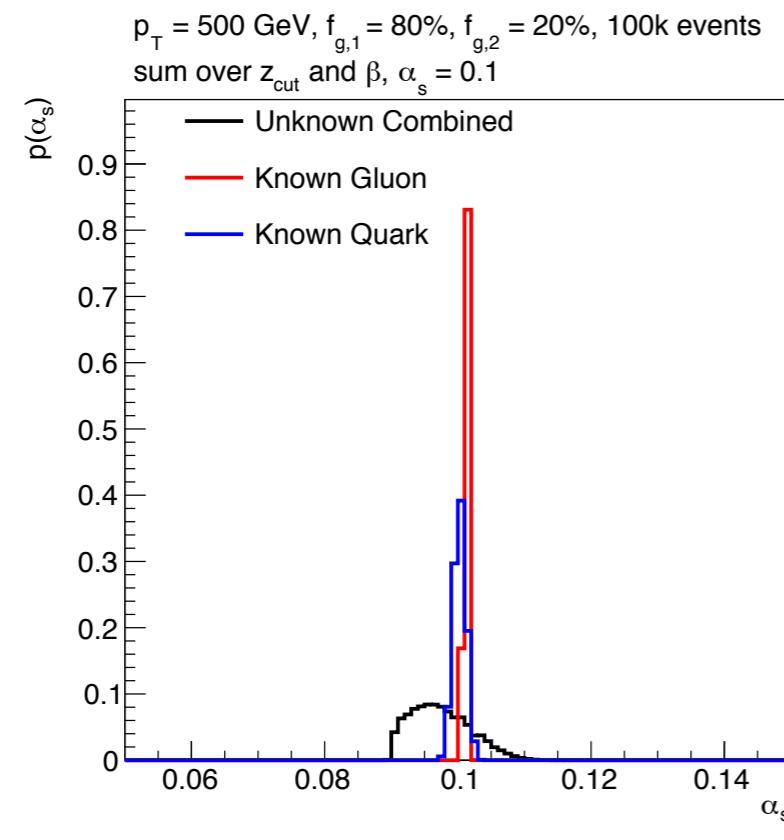


Can we improve ML with a better understanding of jet information theory?

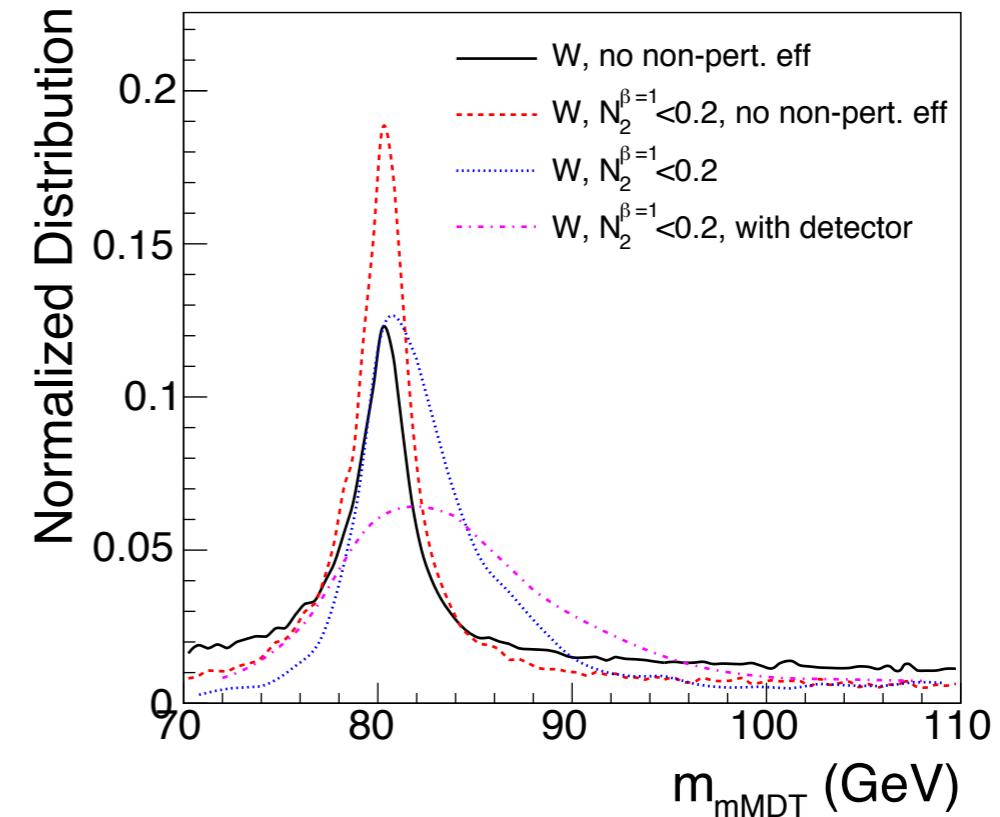
[Larkoski, JDT, Waalewijn, 1408.3122; Neill, Waalewijn, 1811.01021]

More Standard Model Measurements

Strong Coupling Constant



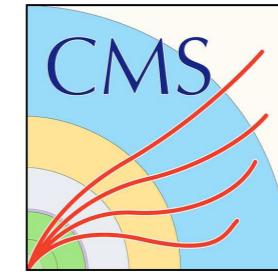
Hadronic W Mass



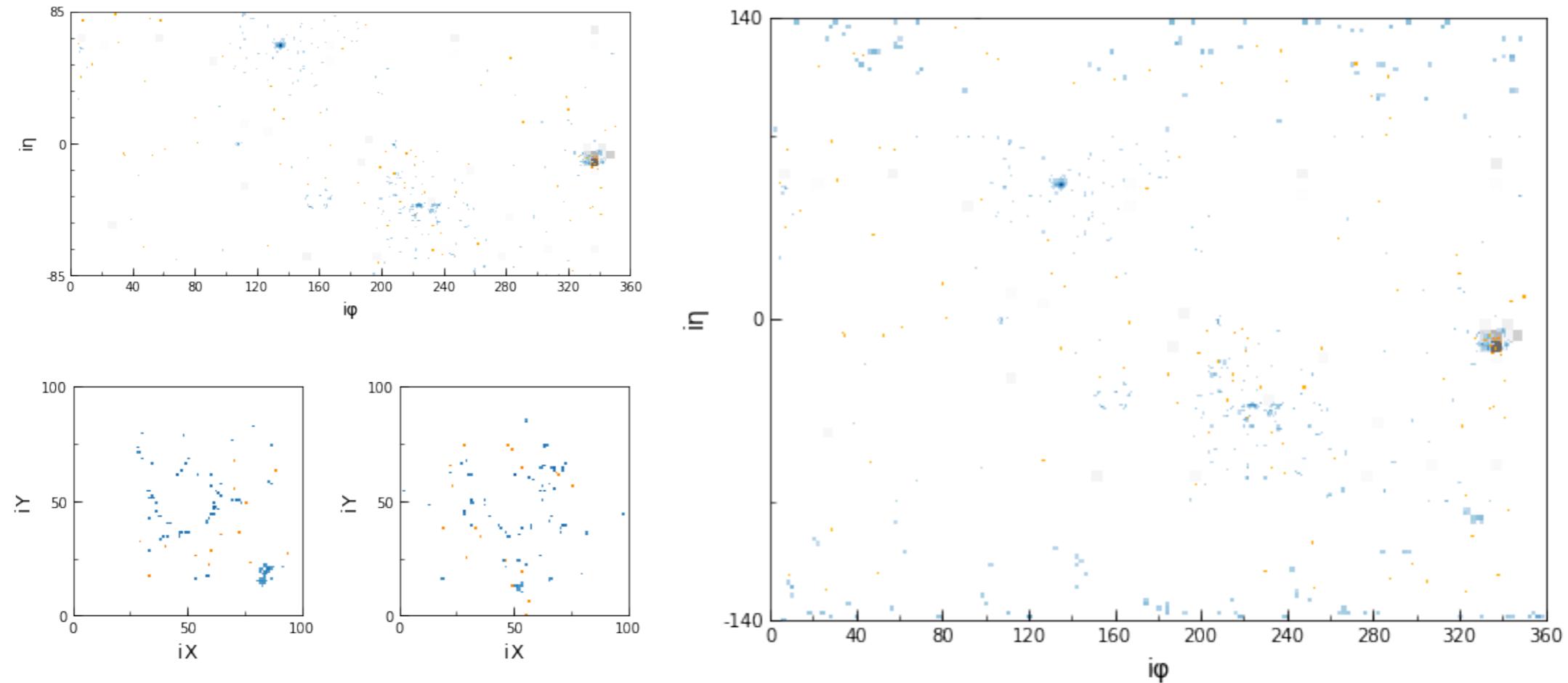
*If we set (overly) ambitious goals, then we might reach them
Can ML help for precision measurements?*

[Moult, Nachman, Soyez, JDT, et al., 1803.07977; Freytsis, Harris, Hinzmann, Moult, Tran, Vernieri, 1807.07454]

More Crossing Boundaries



Shower Shapes for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



CMS Open Simulation: Opportunity to pursue end-to-end deep learning at experiment/theory & HEP/CS interfaces

[Andrews, Paulini, Gleyzer, Poczos, 1807.11916]

Using All Five LHC Interaction Points



P1



P2



P5



P8



R1

Reiterating My Goals



Learn about **state-of-the-art** ML and novel HEP applications
(esp. beyond fully-supervised classification)

Press issue of **verifiability** (i.e. robustness, transparency,
calibration, unfolding, visualization)

Explore possibilities for **factorization** (i.e. versatility,
component reuse, symmetries, transfer learning)

Seek opportunities to push boundaries of **fundamental physics**

And have fun! ML4Jets is a young, vibrant, and creative subfield