

Collision Course

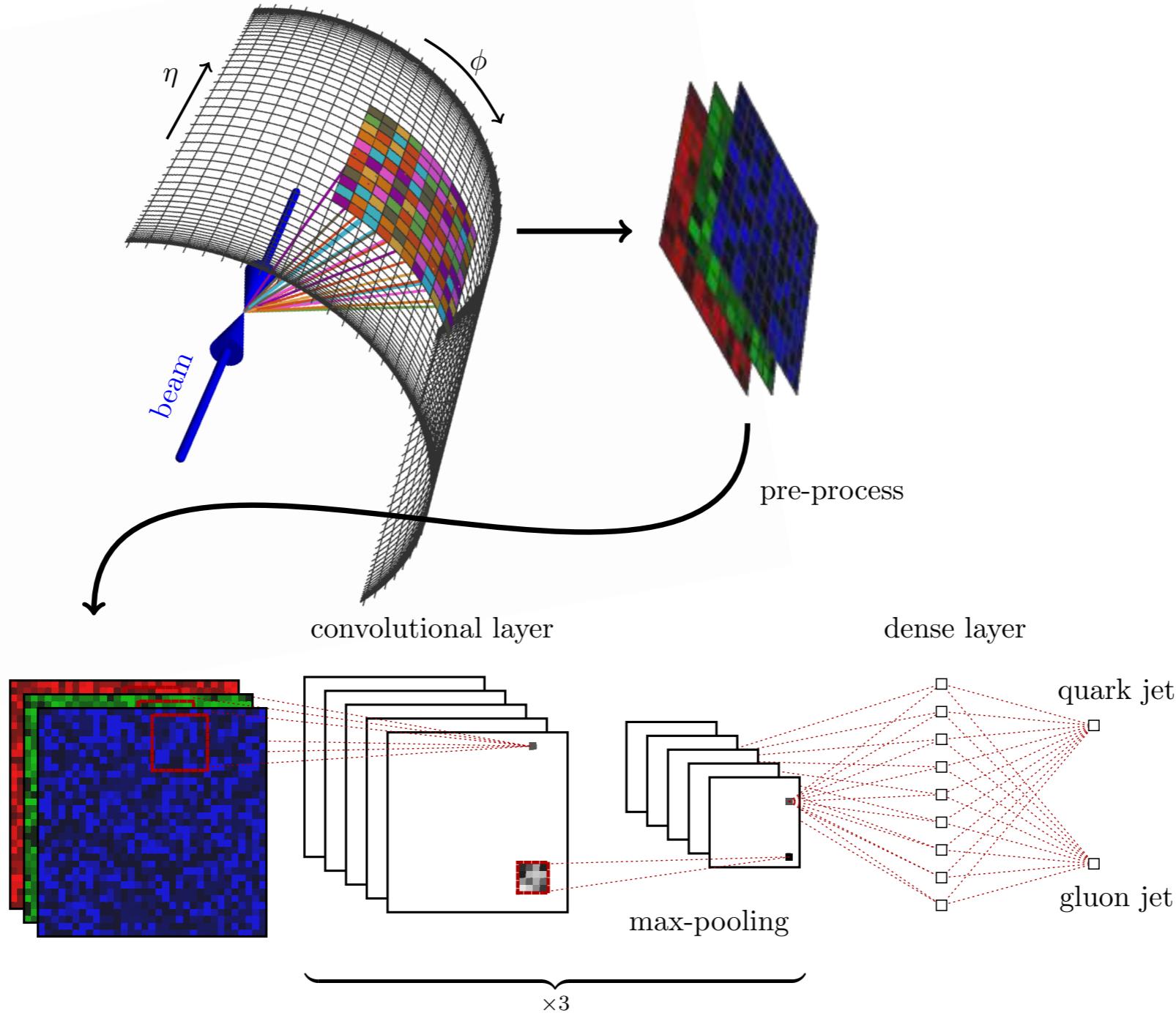
Particle Physics as a Machine-Learning Testbed

Jesse Thaler



PDT Partners — October 16, 2018

The Rise of Machine Learning for Colliders



[e.g. Komiske, Metodiev, Schwartz, 1612.01551]

My Perspective c. 2016

“Deep Learning” vs. “Deep Thinking”

My Perspective c. 2018

“Deep Learning”

&

~~vs.~~

“Deep Thinking”

Advances in physics facilitated by advances in mathematics, statistics, and computer science

And vice versa?

Proximate Reasons for My Conversion



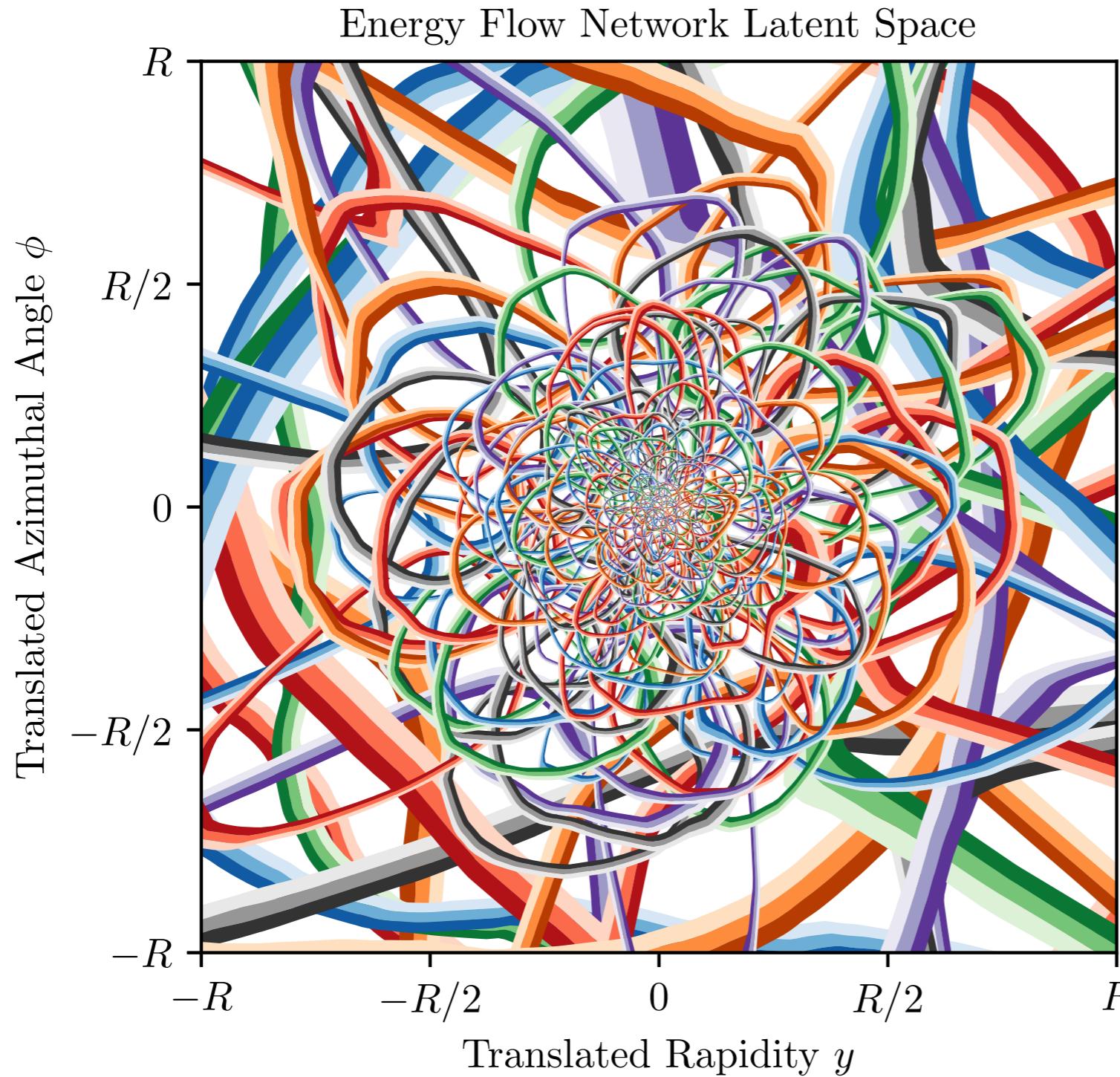
Patrick Komiske



Eric Metodiev

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

Physics Reasons for My Conversion



Today's Talk

(see backup for topic modeling)

Collider physics
meets neural networks
with same underlying
symmetries as...

[Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, 1810.05165;
see also Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, 1712.07124]

Point Clouds



[Popular Science, 2013]

Particle Physics as ML Testbed

“Deep Learning”

&

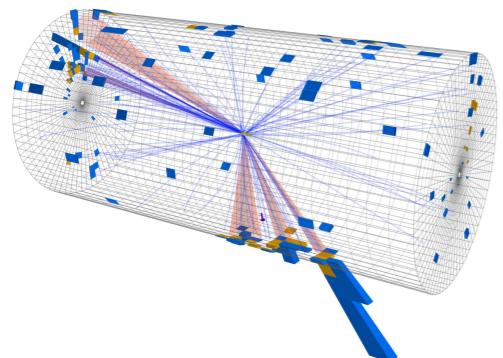
~~vs.~~

“Deep Thinking”

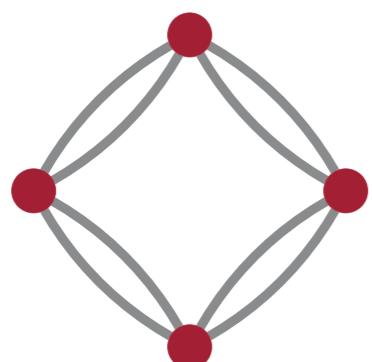
Particle physics is a fascinating domain with rich data sets, established algorithms, and first-principles calculations

Today: designing a machine to “think like a physicist”

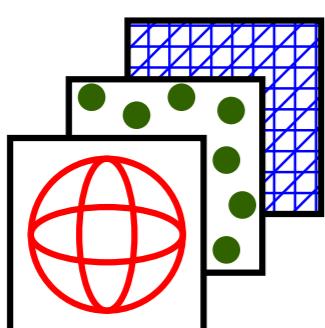
Outline



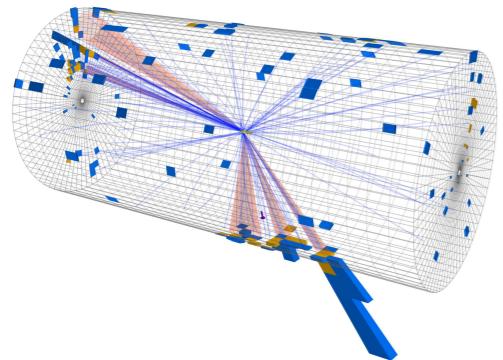
Jets at the LHC



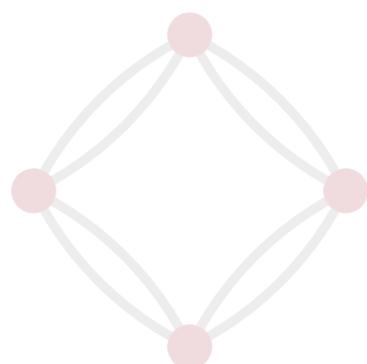
The Importance of Symmetries



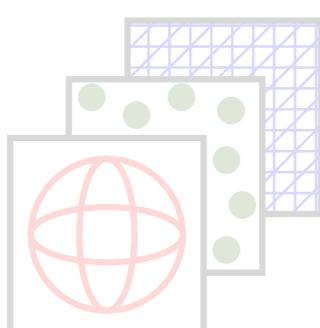
Energy Flow Networks



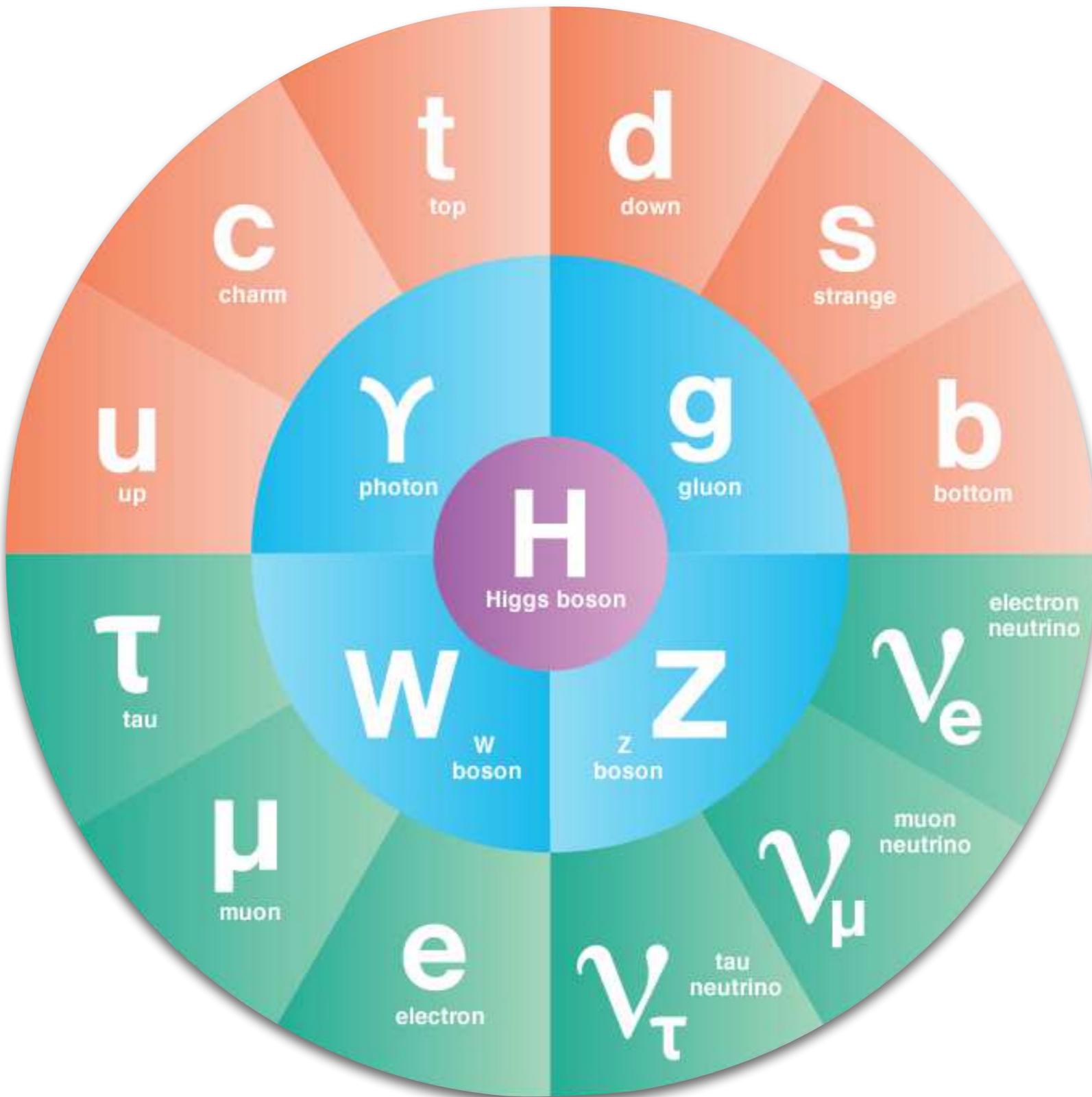
Jets at the LHC

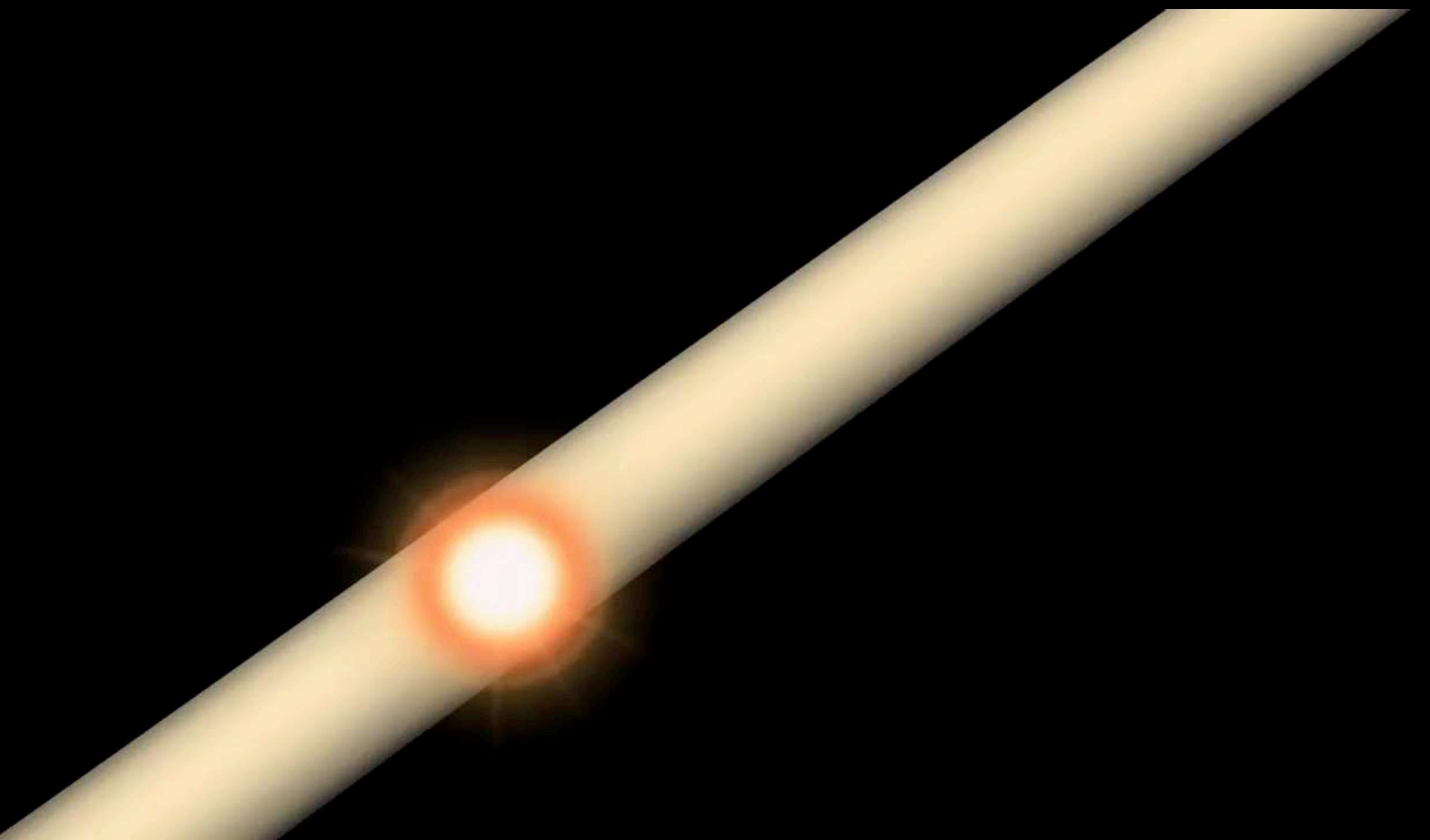


The Importance of Symmetries

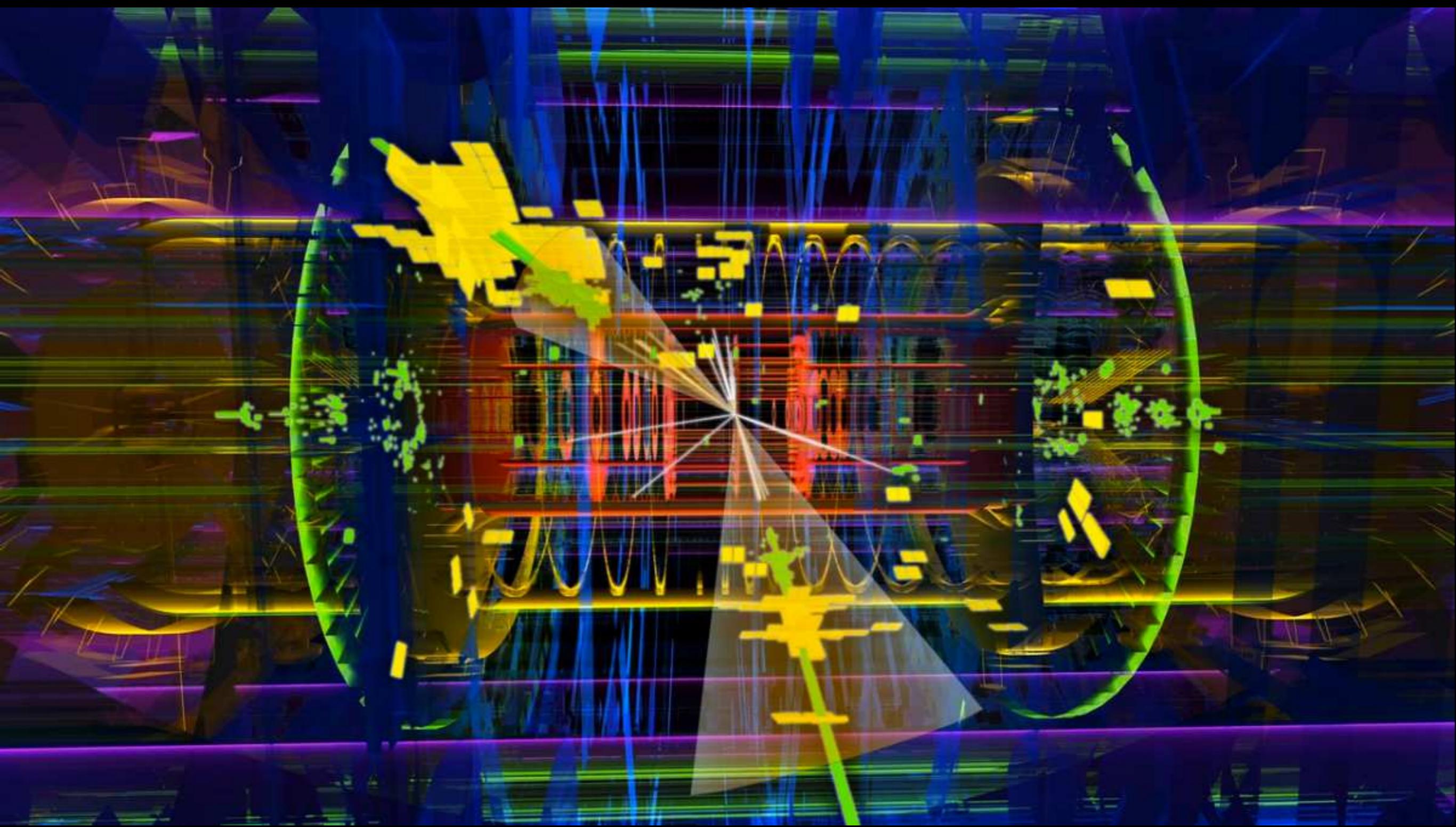


Energy Flow Networks



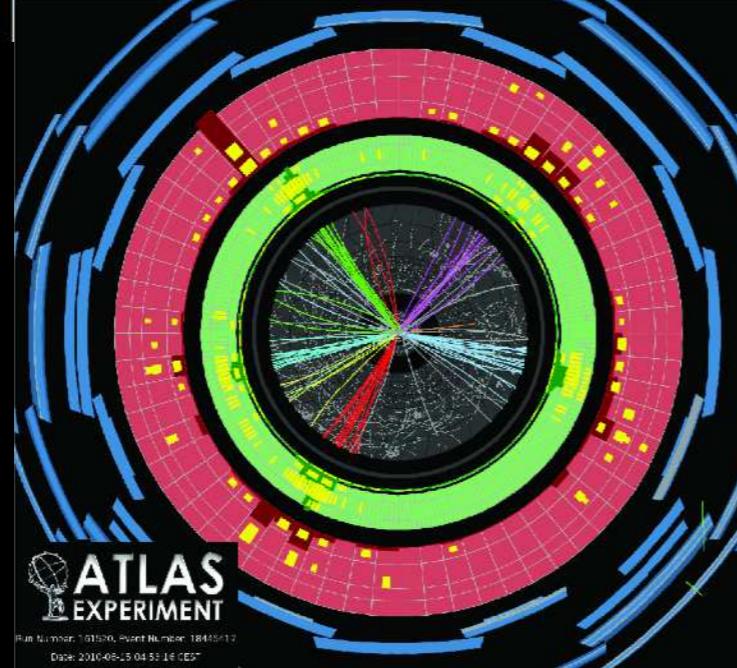
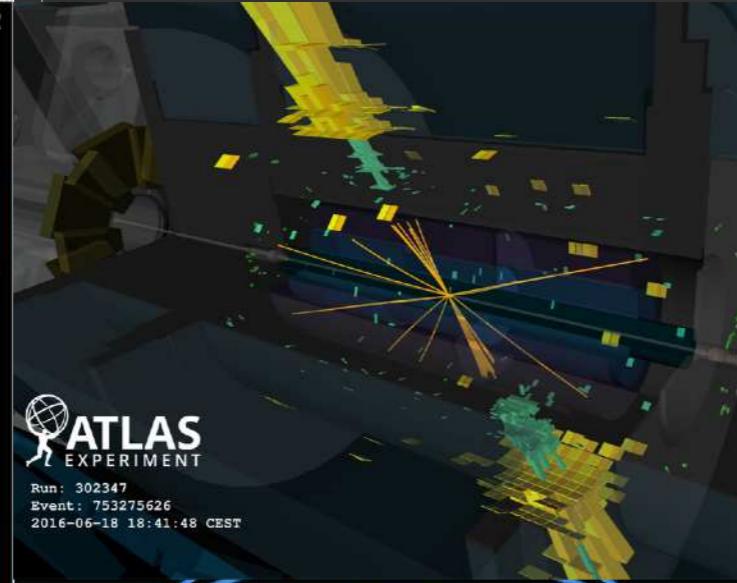
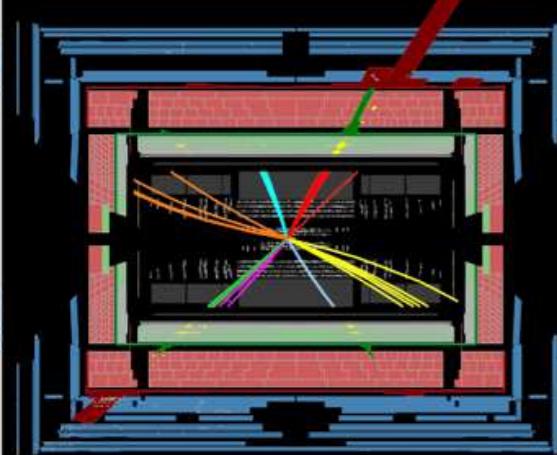




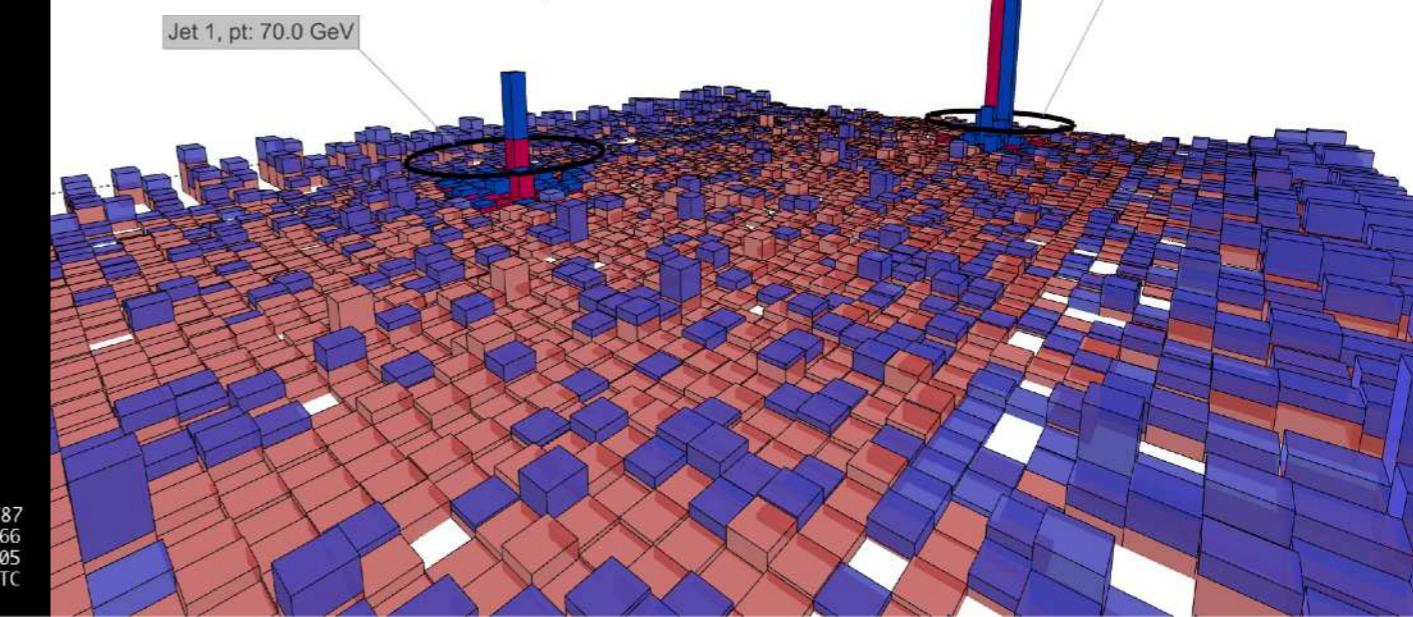
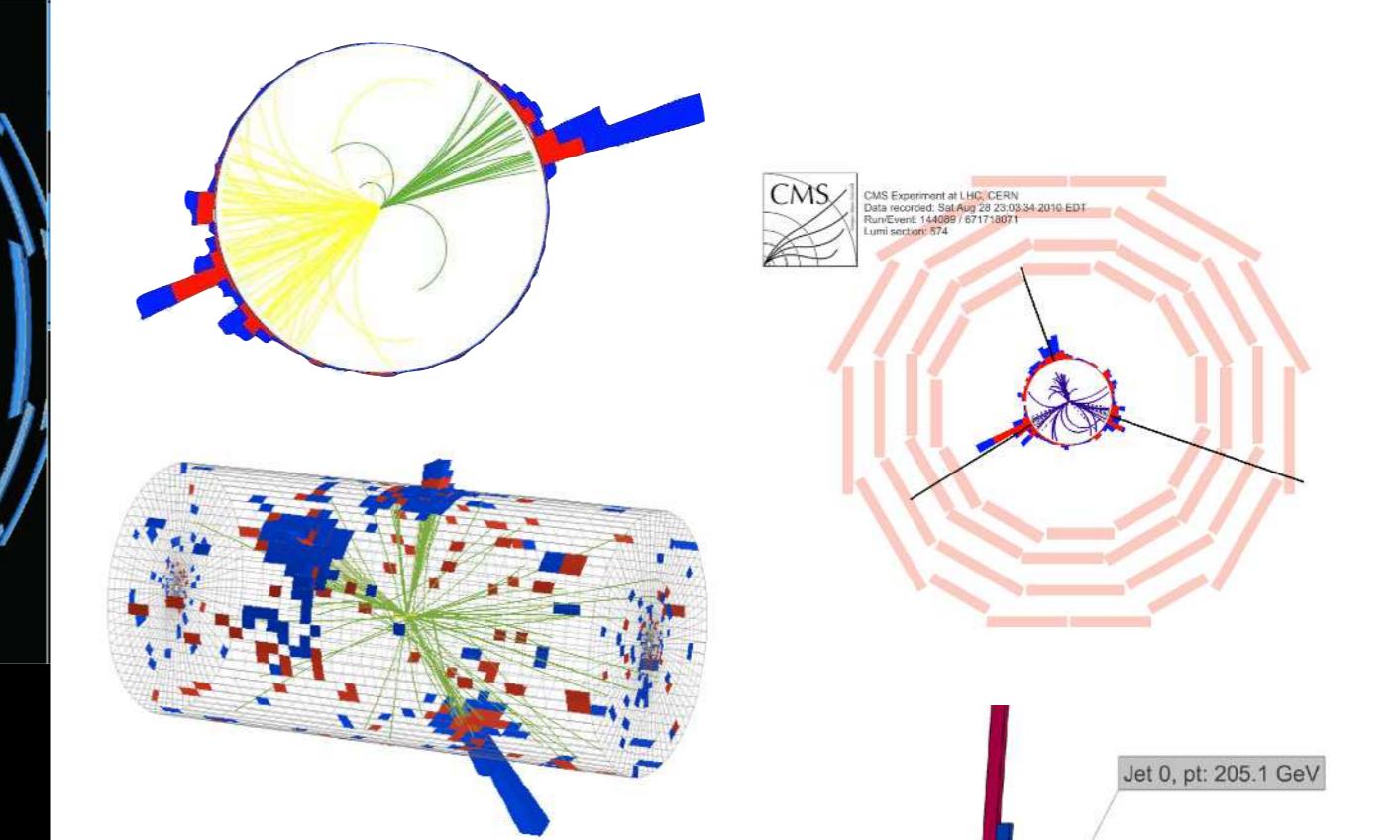
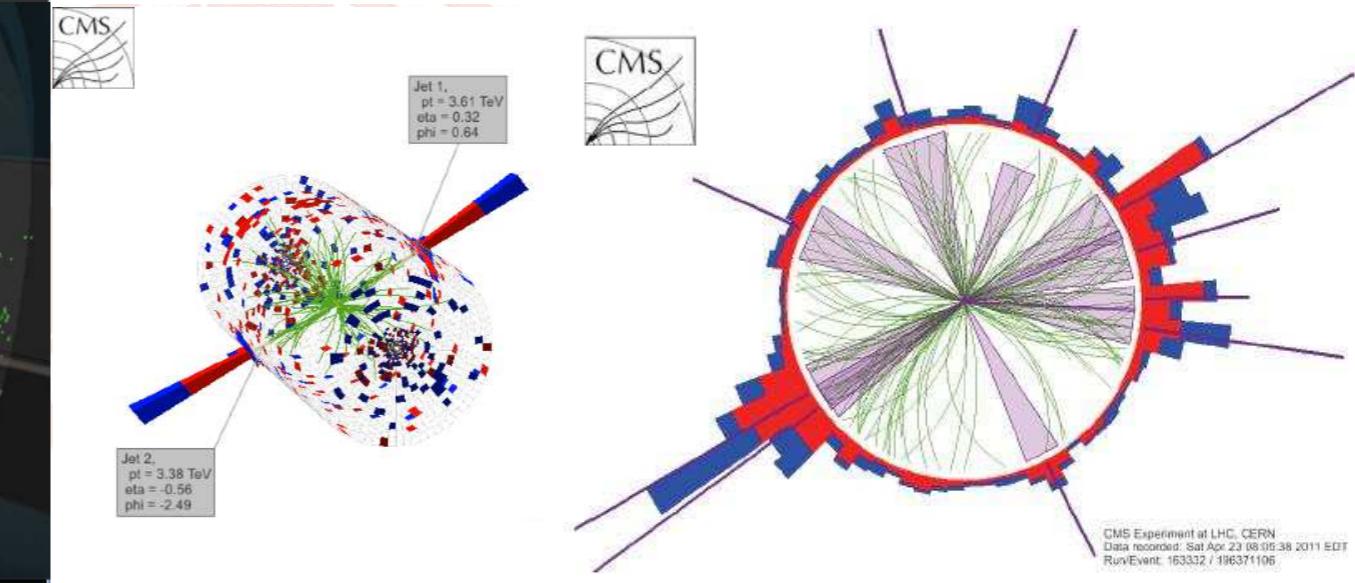
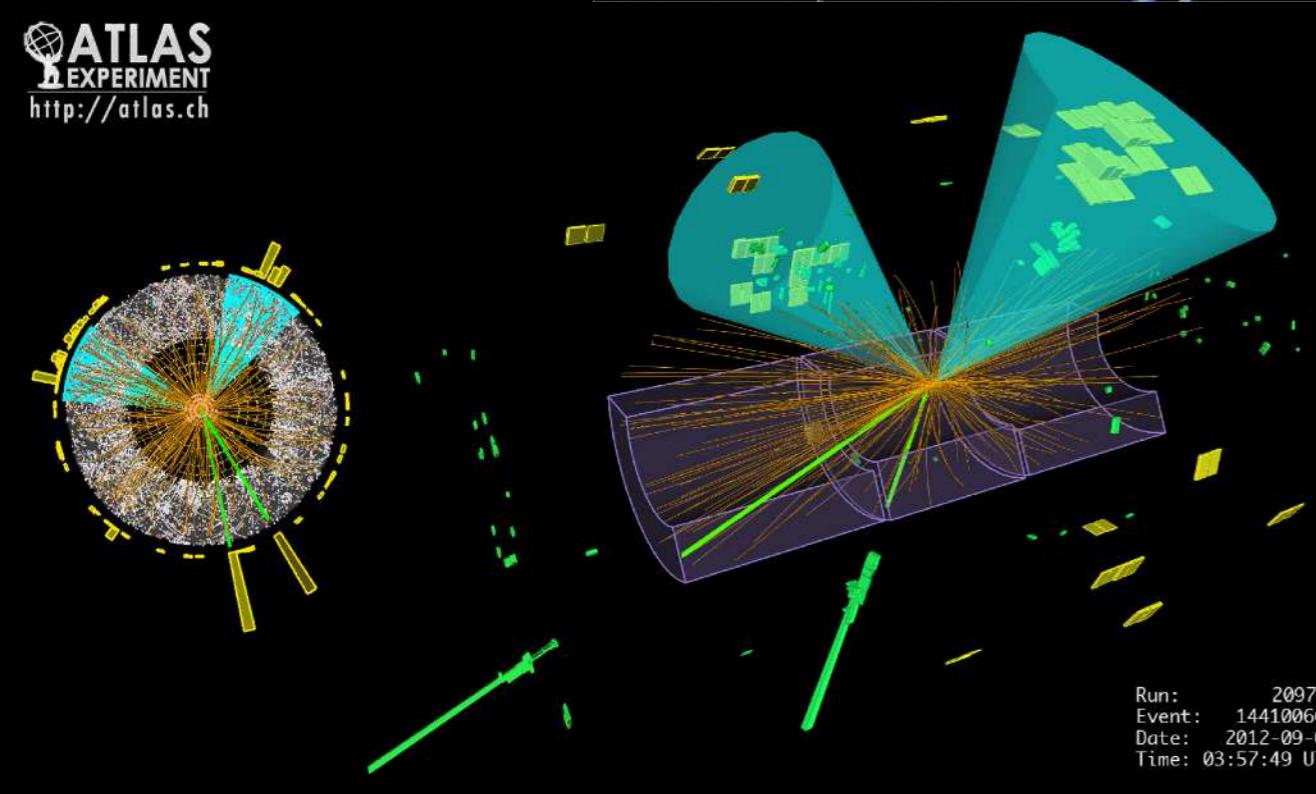


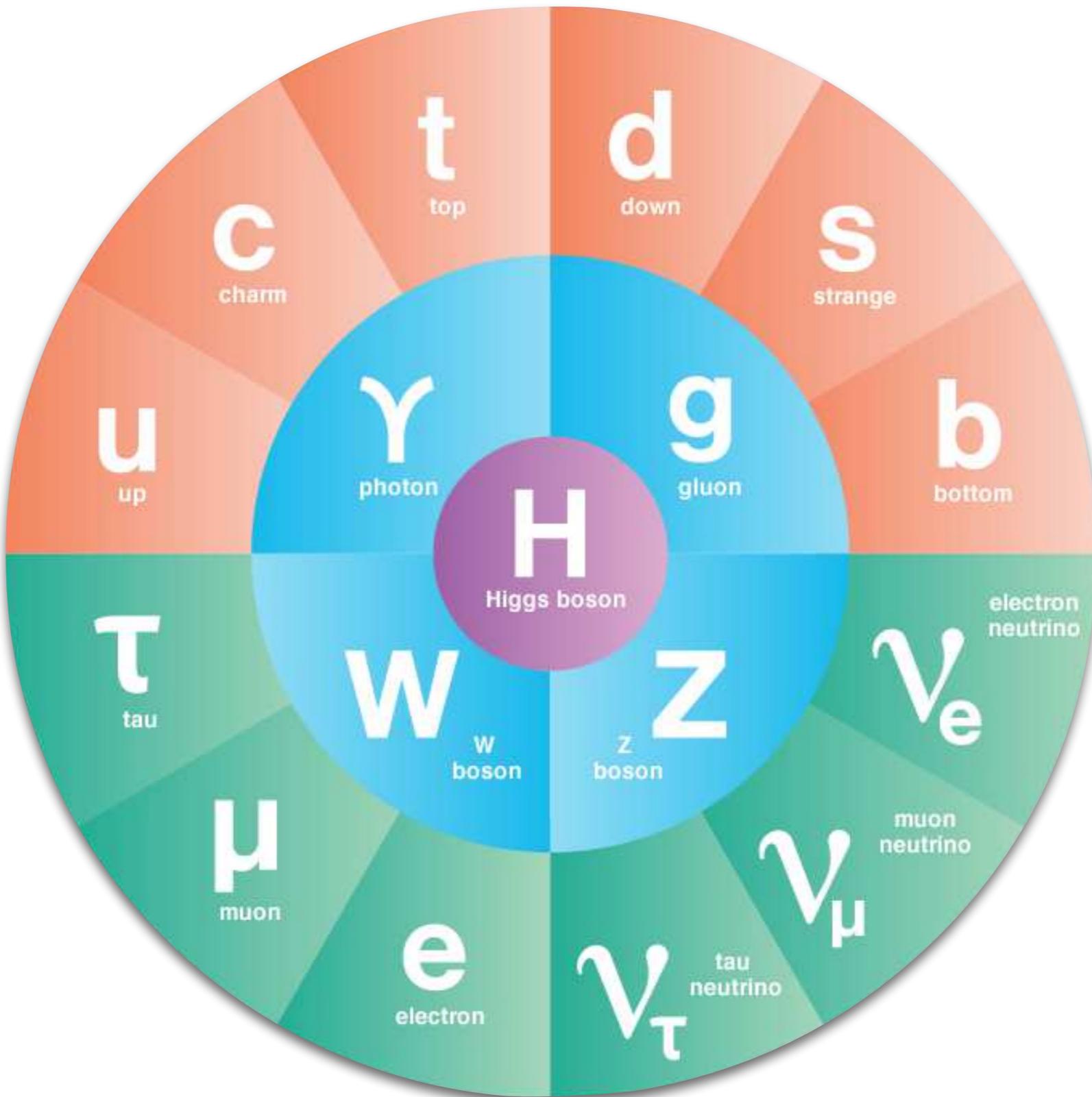
Run Number: 159224, Event Number: 3533152

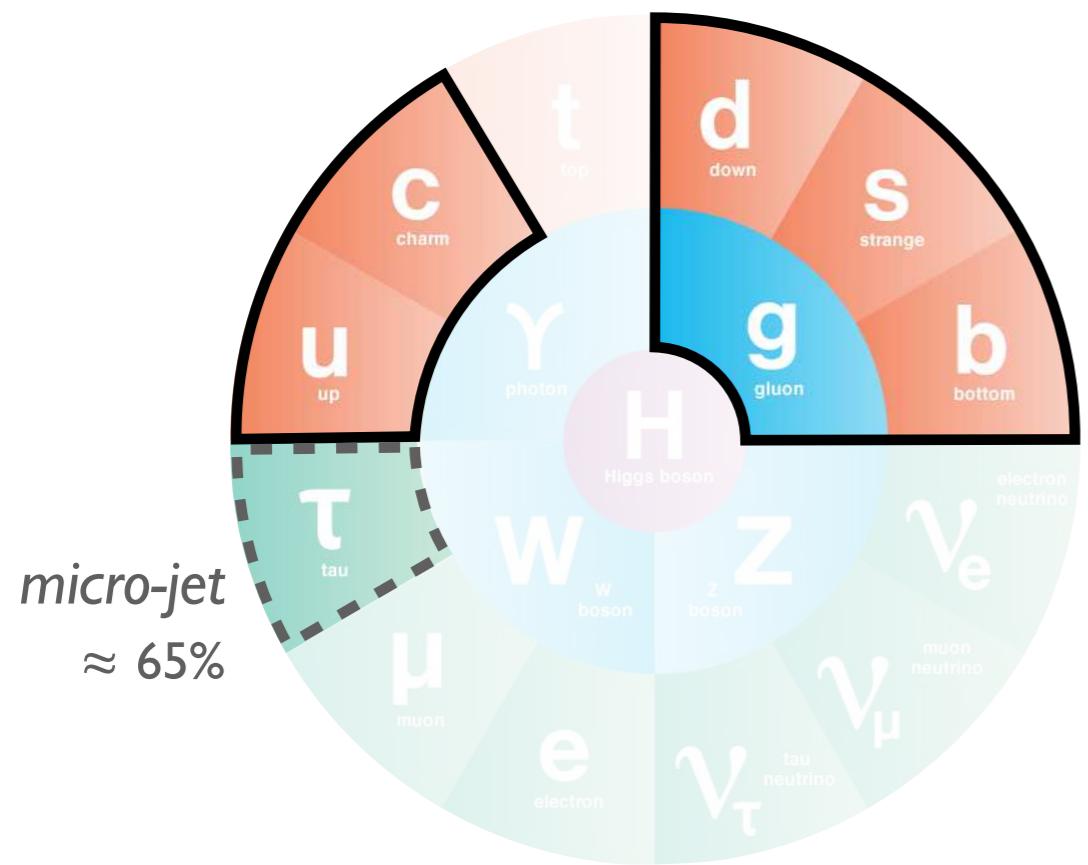
Date: 2010-07-18 11:05:54 CEST



ATLAS
EXPERIMENT
<http://atlas.ch>

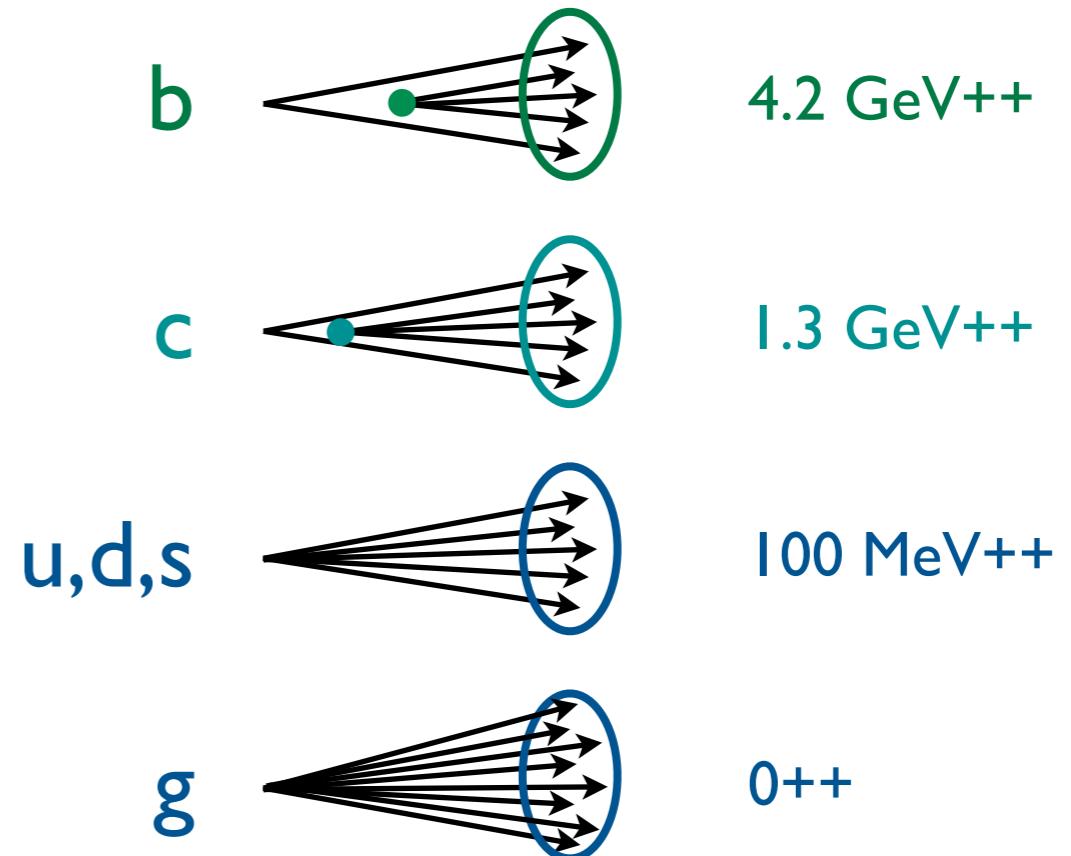


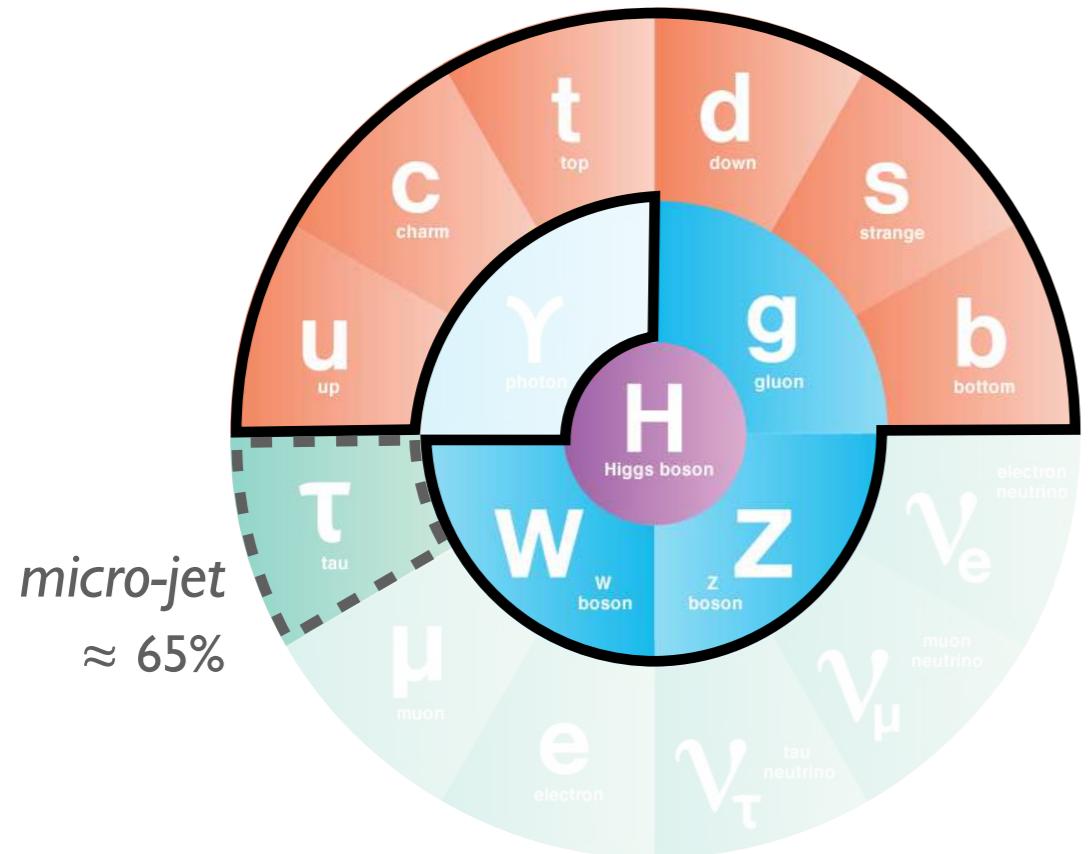




Jets from the Standard Model

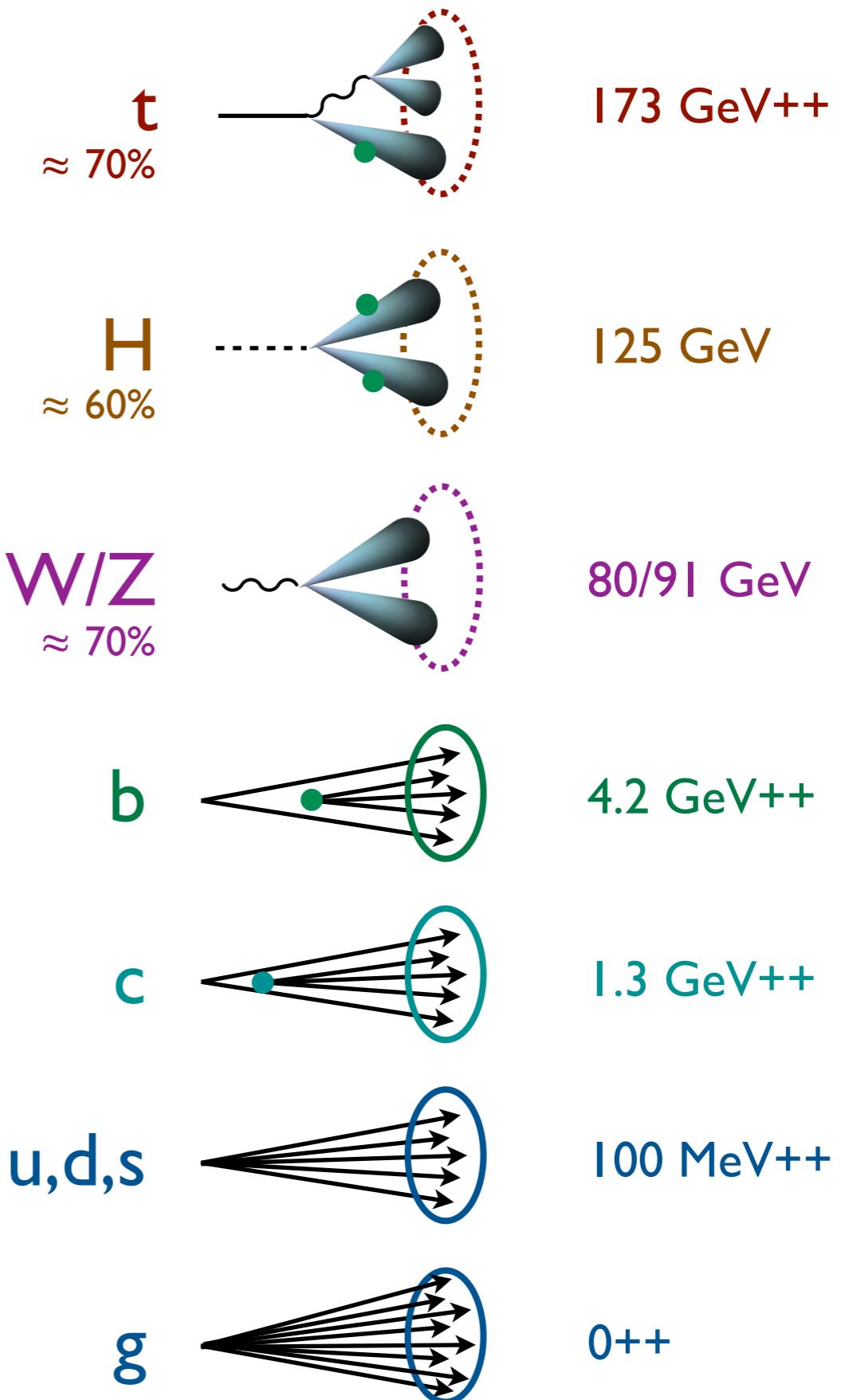
\leftrightarrow = Mass from QCD Radiation

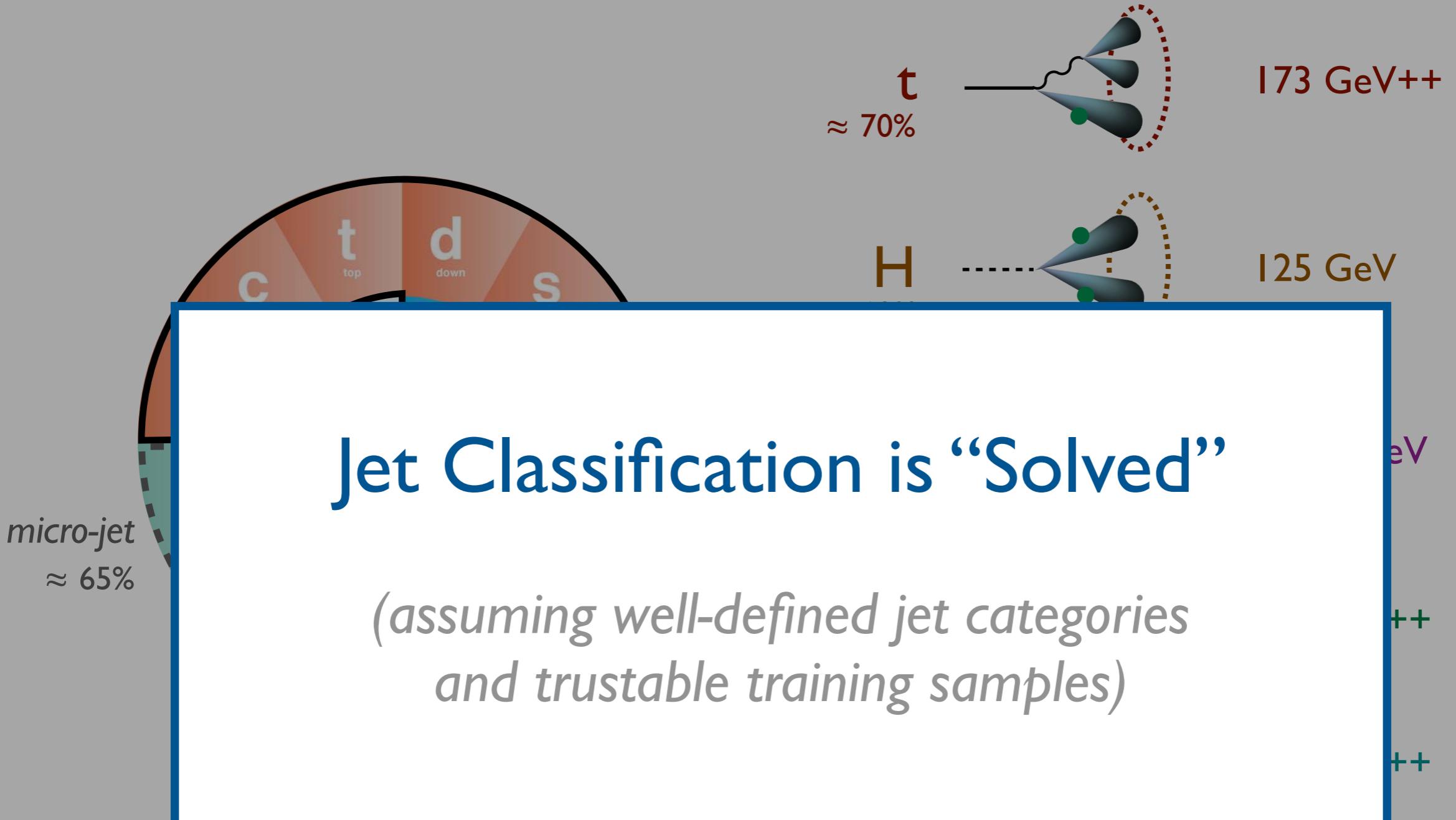




Jets from the Standard Model

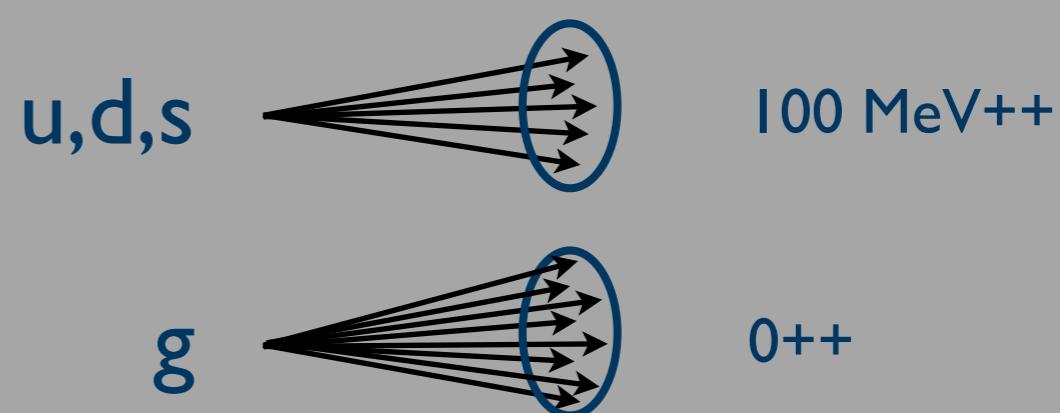
++ = Mass from QCD Radiation

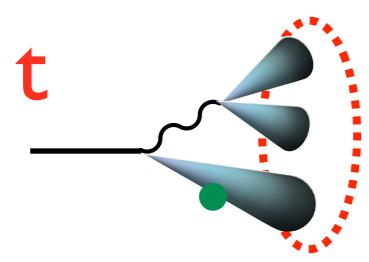




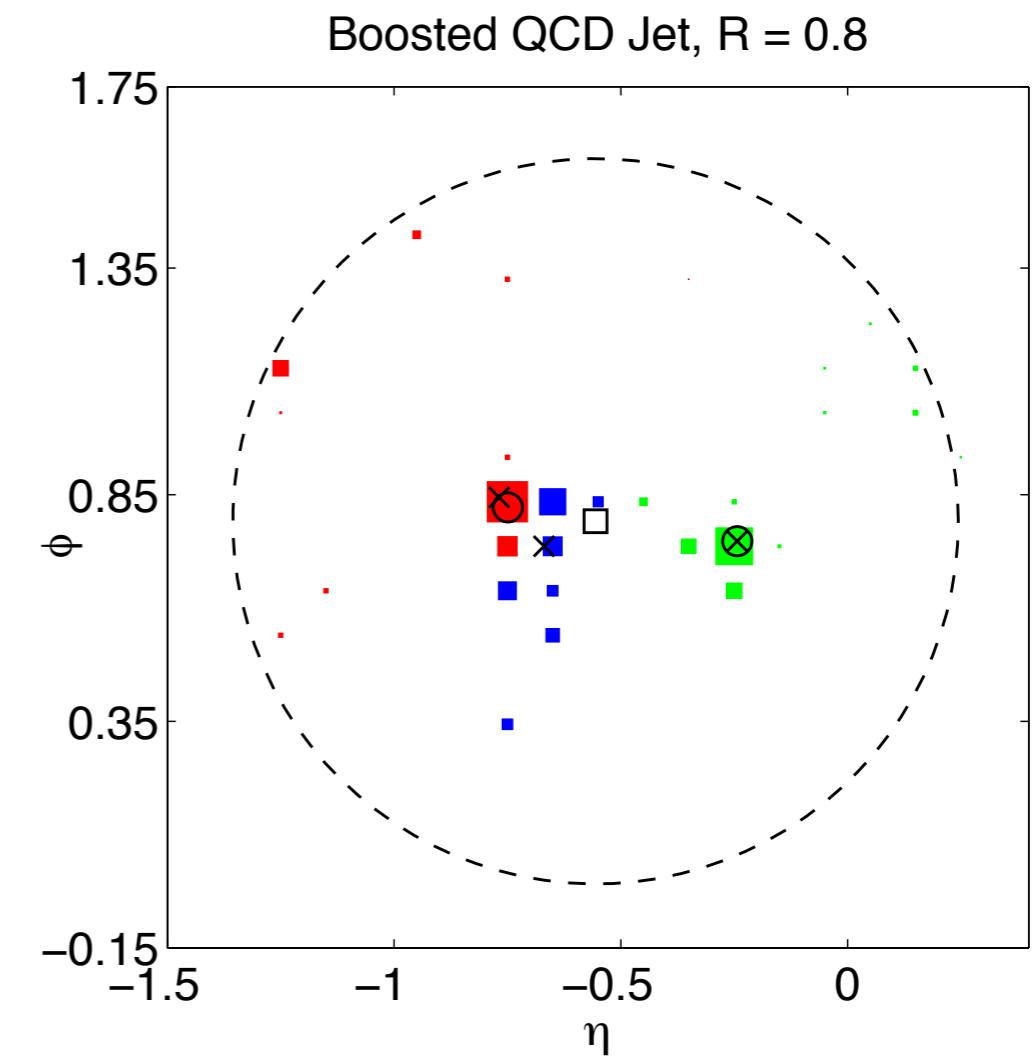
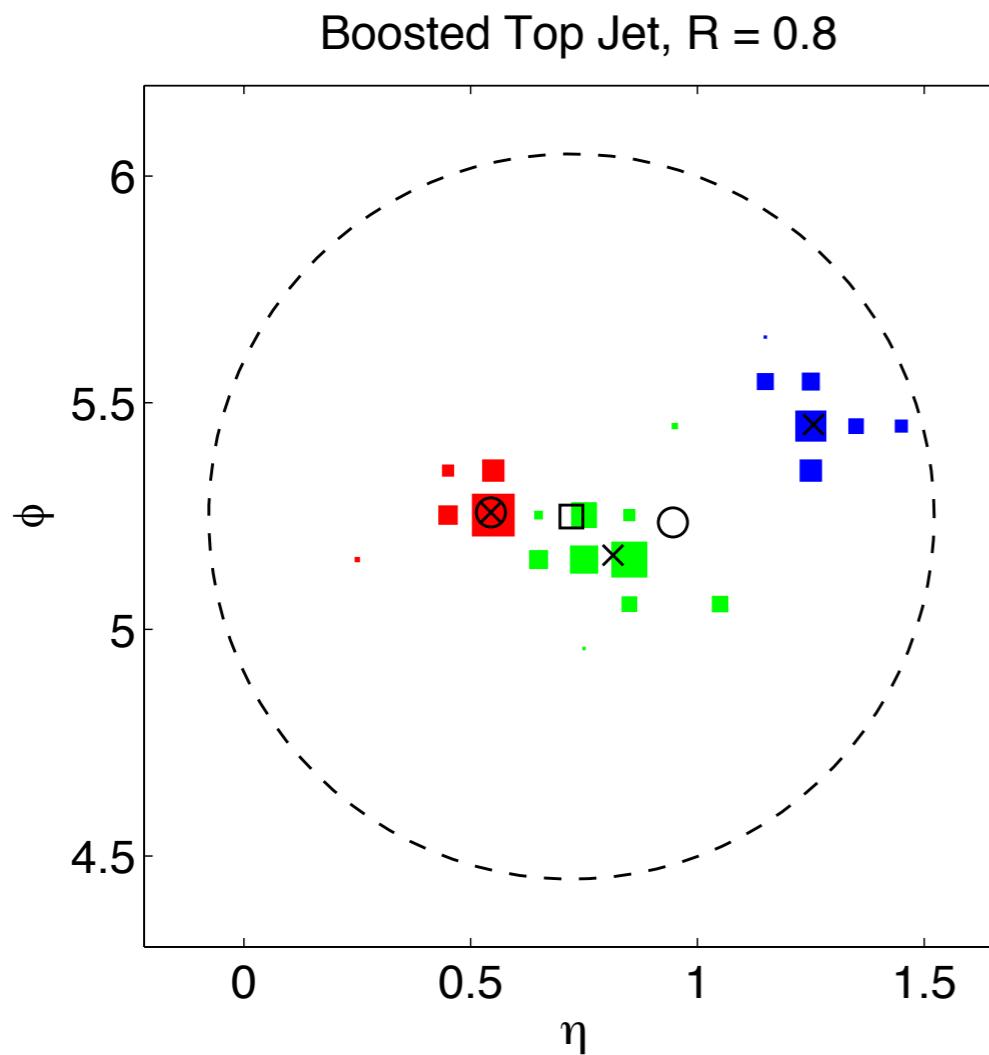
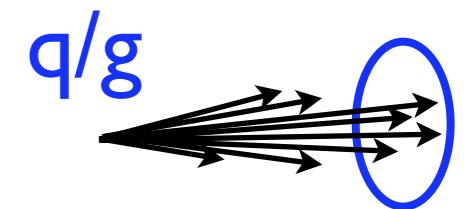
Standard Model

++ = Mass from QCD Radiation

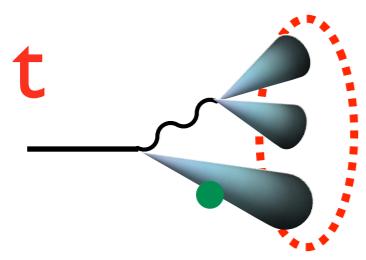




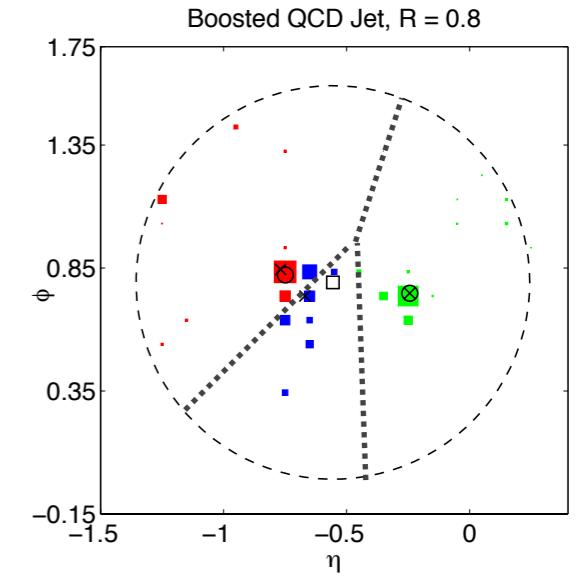
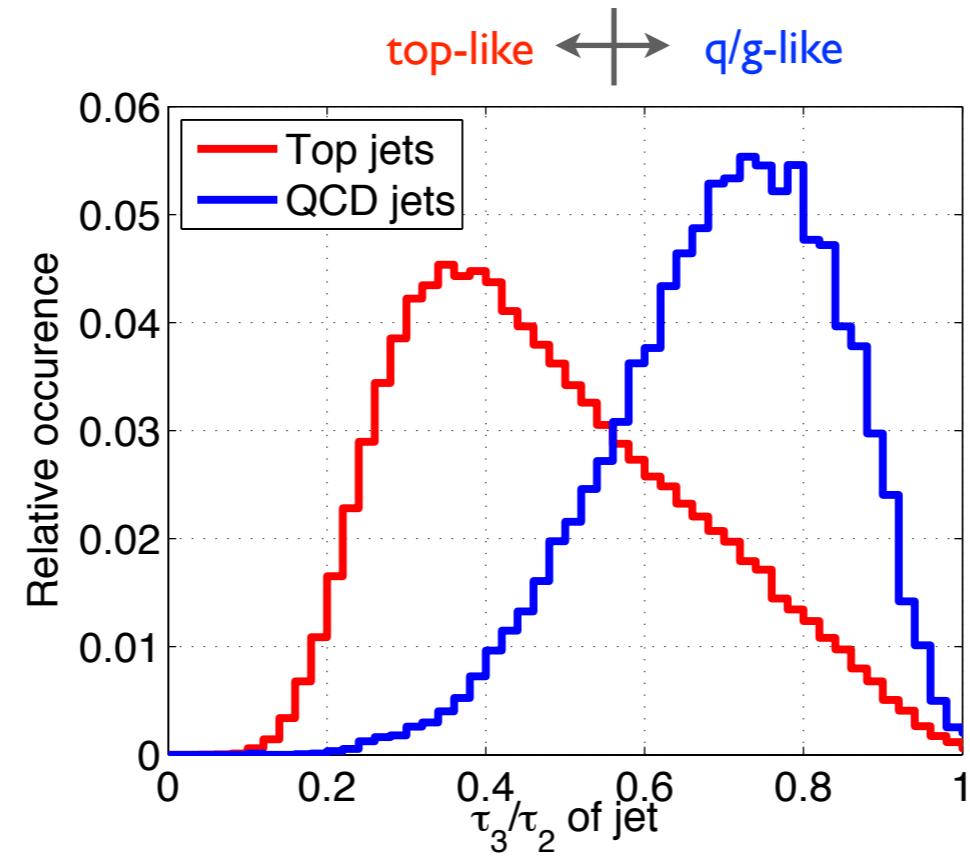
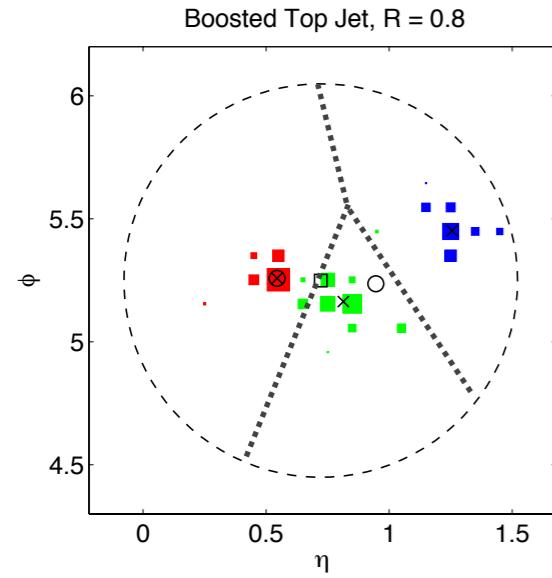
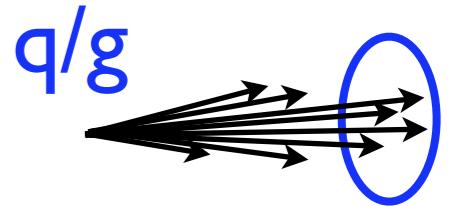
3-Prong vs. 1-Prong



If your eyes can do it...



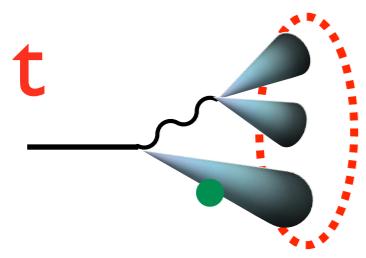
3-Prong vs. 1-Prong



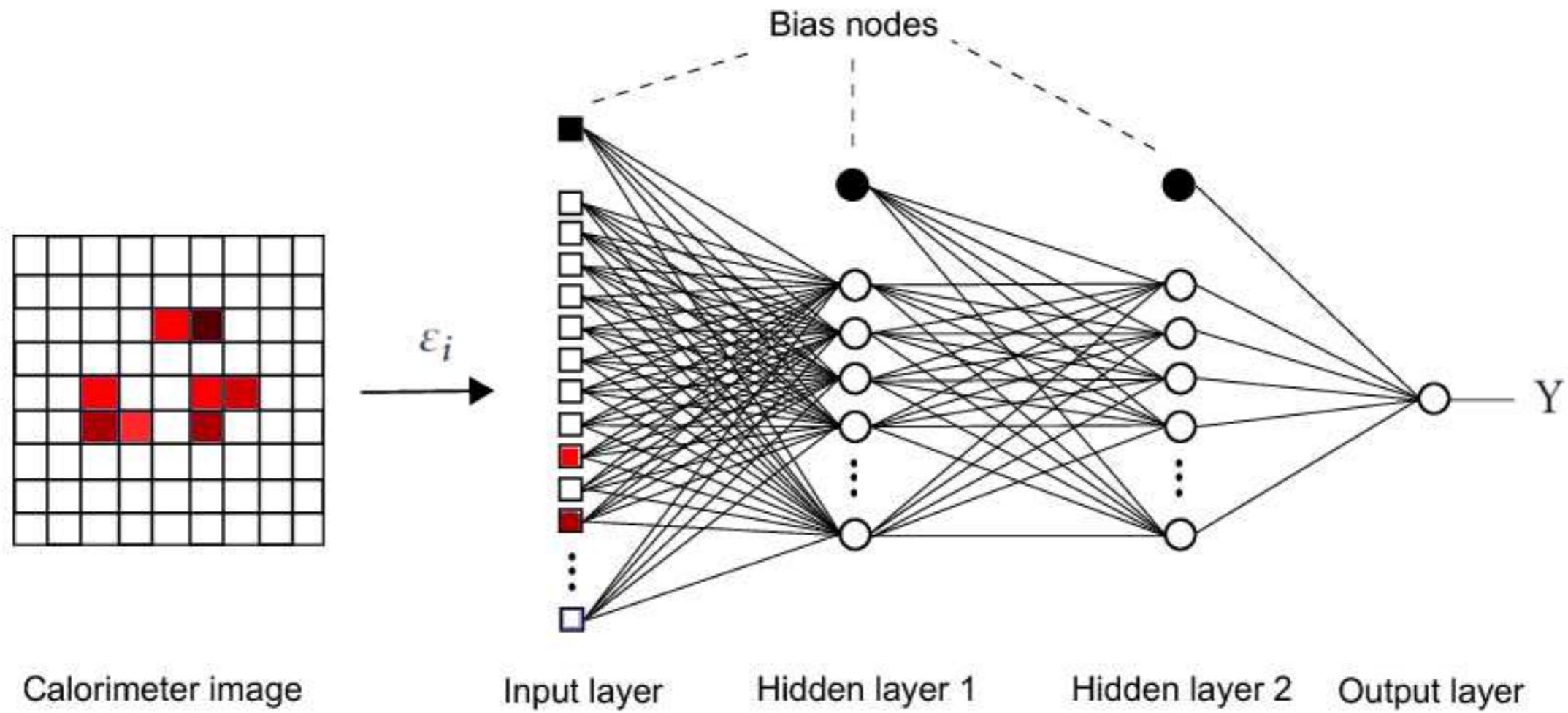
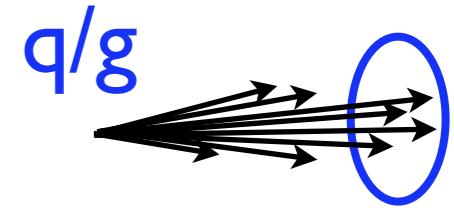
N-subjettiness

“Deep Thinking”:

$$\tau_N = \sum_k p_{T,k} \min \{ \Delta R_{k,1}, \Delta R_{k,2}, \dots, \Delta R_{k,N} \}$$



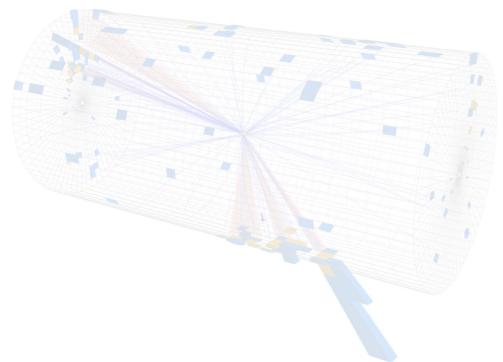
3-Prong vs. 1-Prong



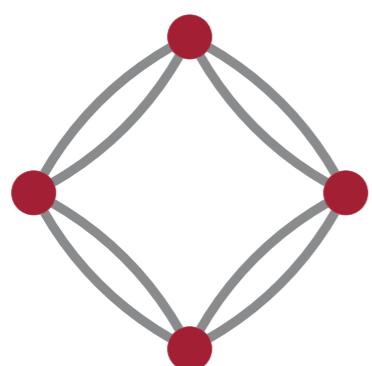
“Deep Learning”: BDTs, FLDs, DNNs, CNNs, RNNs, ...

(More discussion in backup)

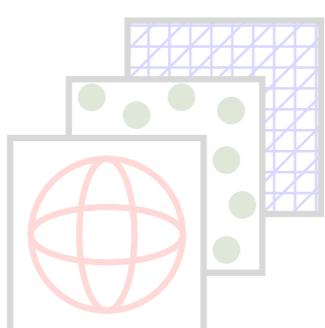
[Almeida, Backović, Cliche, Lee, Perelstein, 1501.05968]



Jets at the LHC



The Importance of Symmetries



Energy Flow Networks

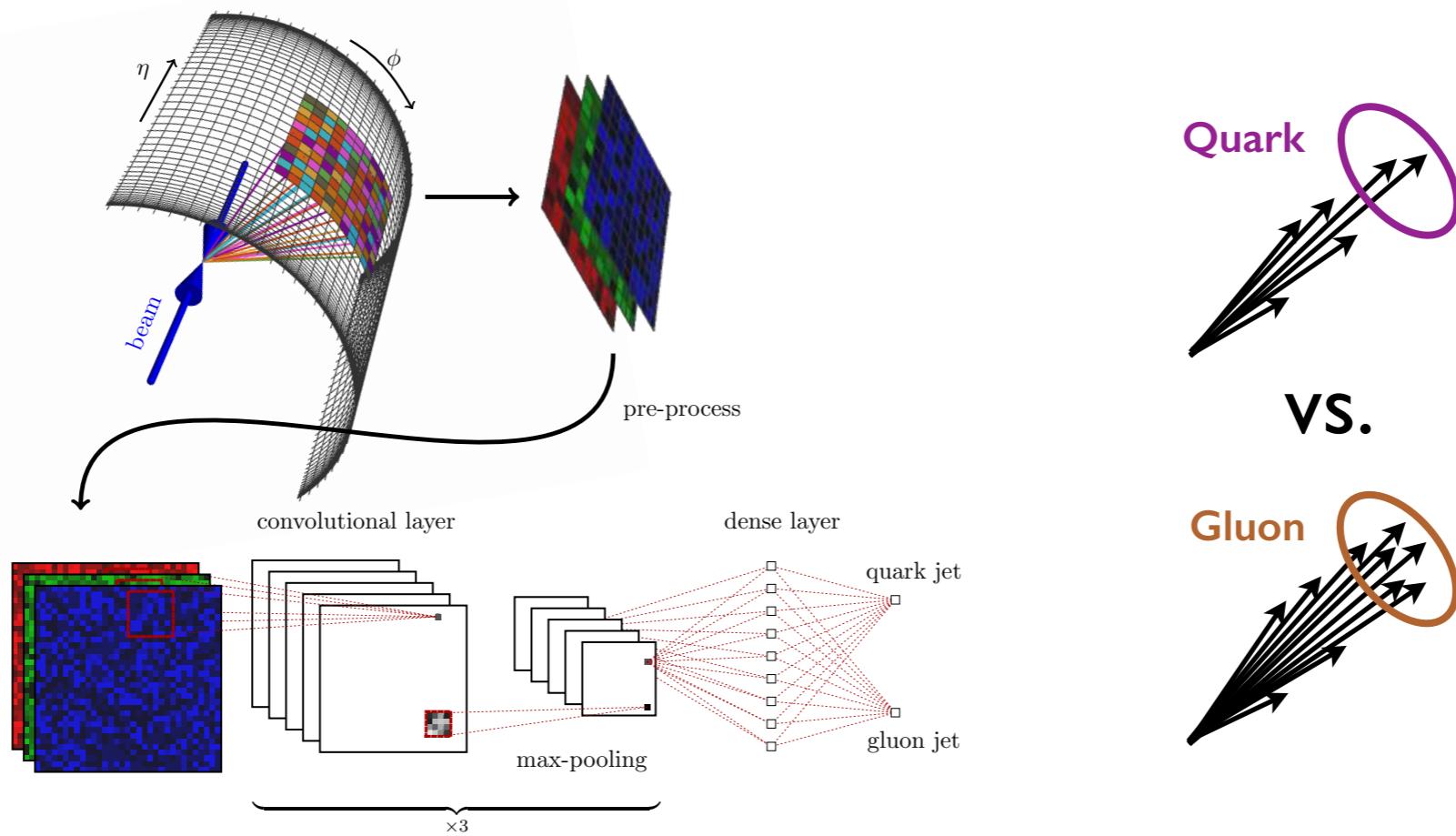


Patrick Komiske

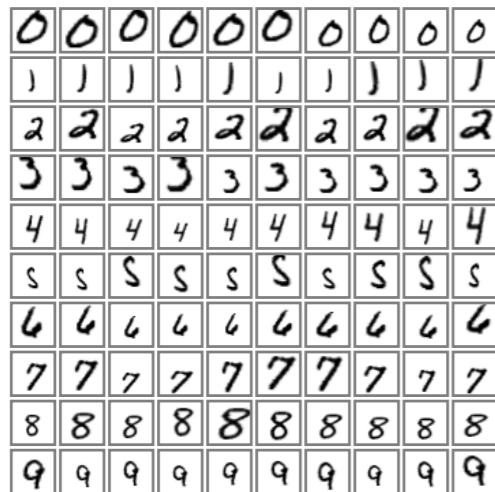
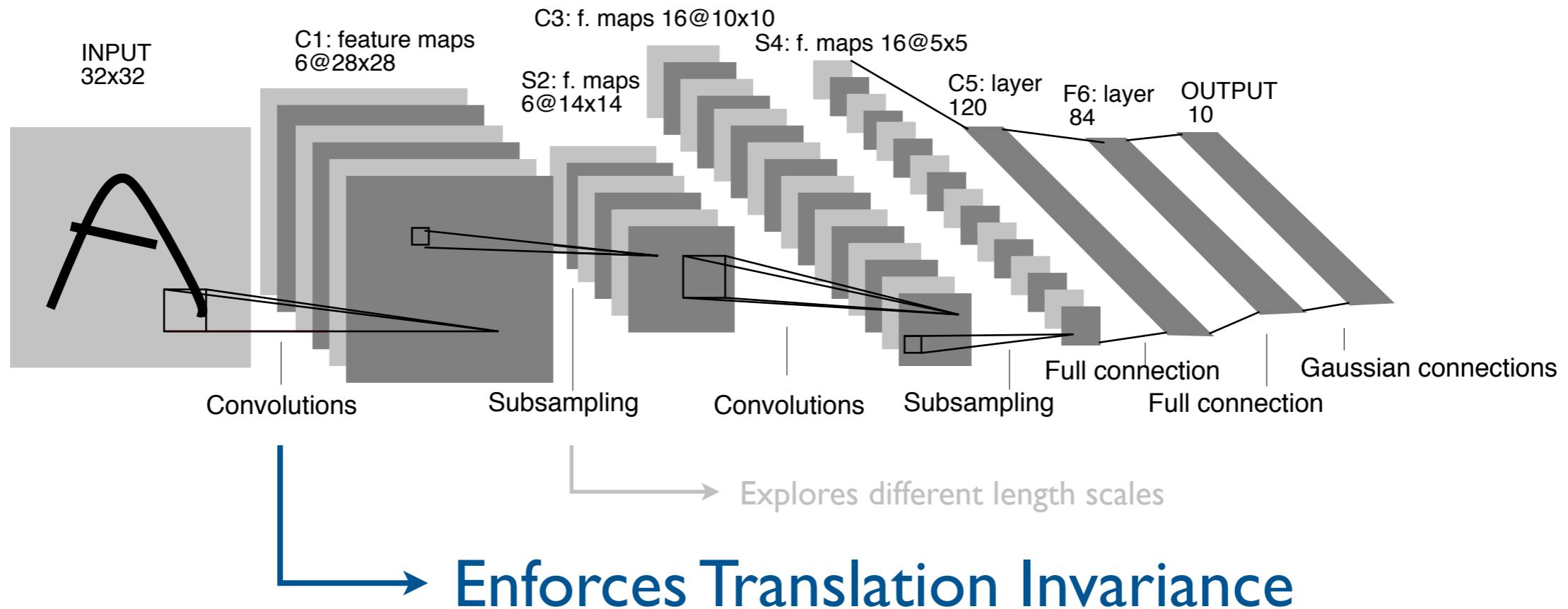


Eric Metodiev

Two grad students walk into my office with their CNN...



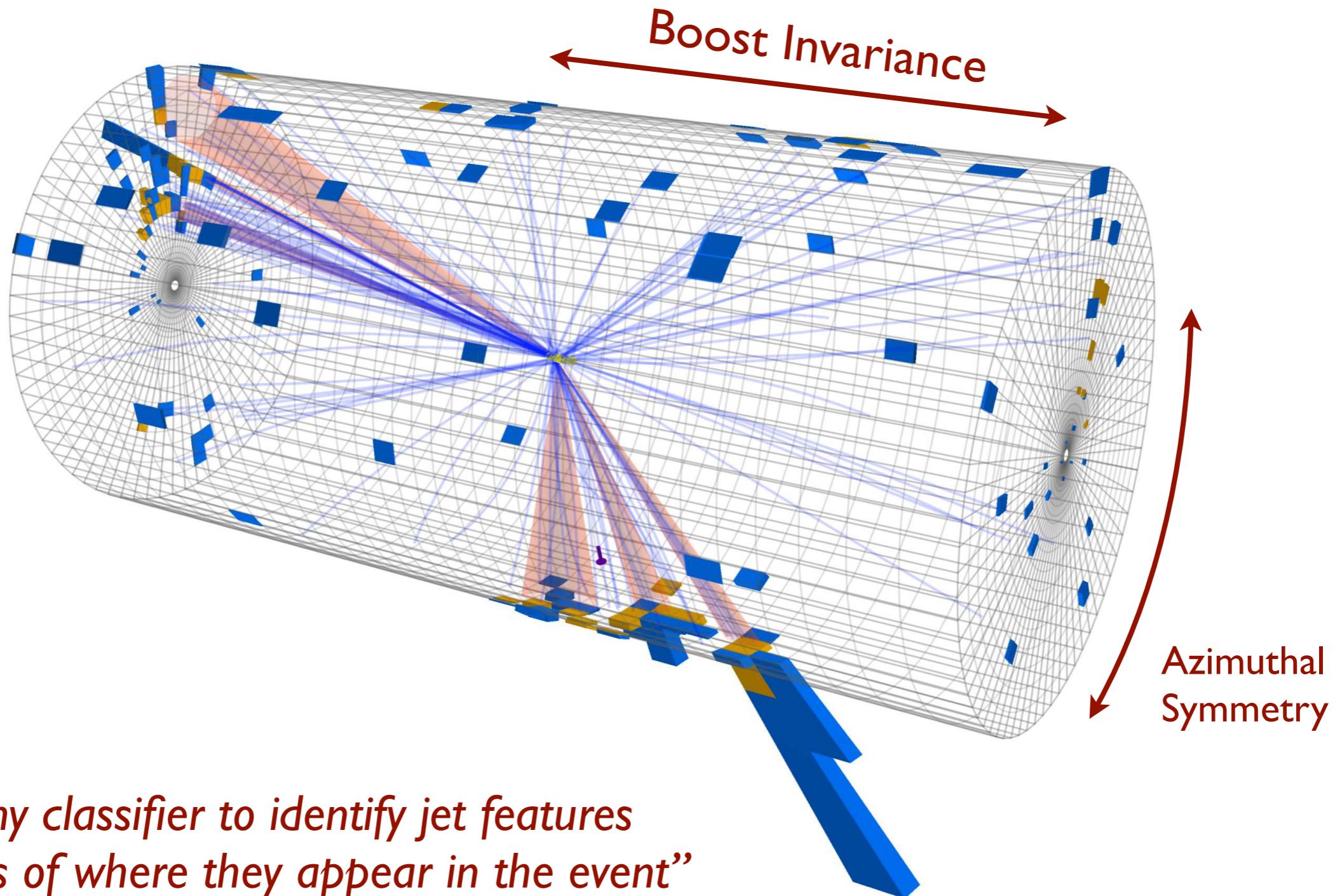
Symmetries of a CNN



"I want my classifier to identify localized features regardless of where they appear in the image"

[image from LeCun, Bottou, Bengio, Haffner, 1998]

Symmetries of LHC Events



[image from CMS, 2015]

The Physics-First Approach

Underlying Physics



“Deep Thinking”

Natural Data Representation



“Deep Learning”

Suitable Algorithm

The Buzzword-First Approach

Questionable Physics



“Wishful Thinking”

Unnatural Data Representation



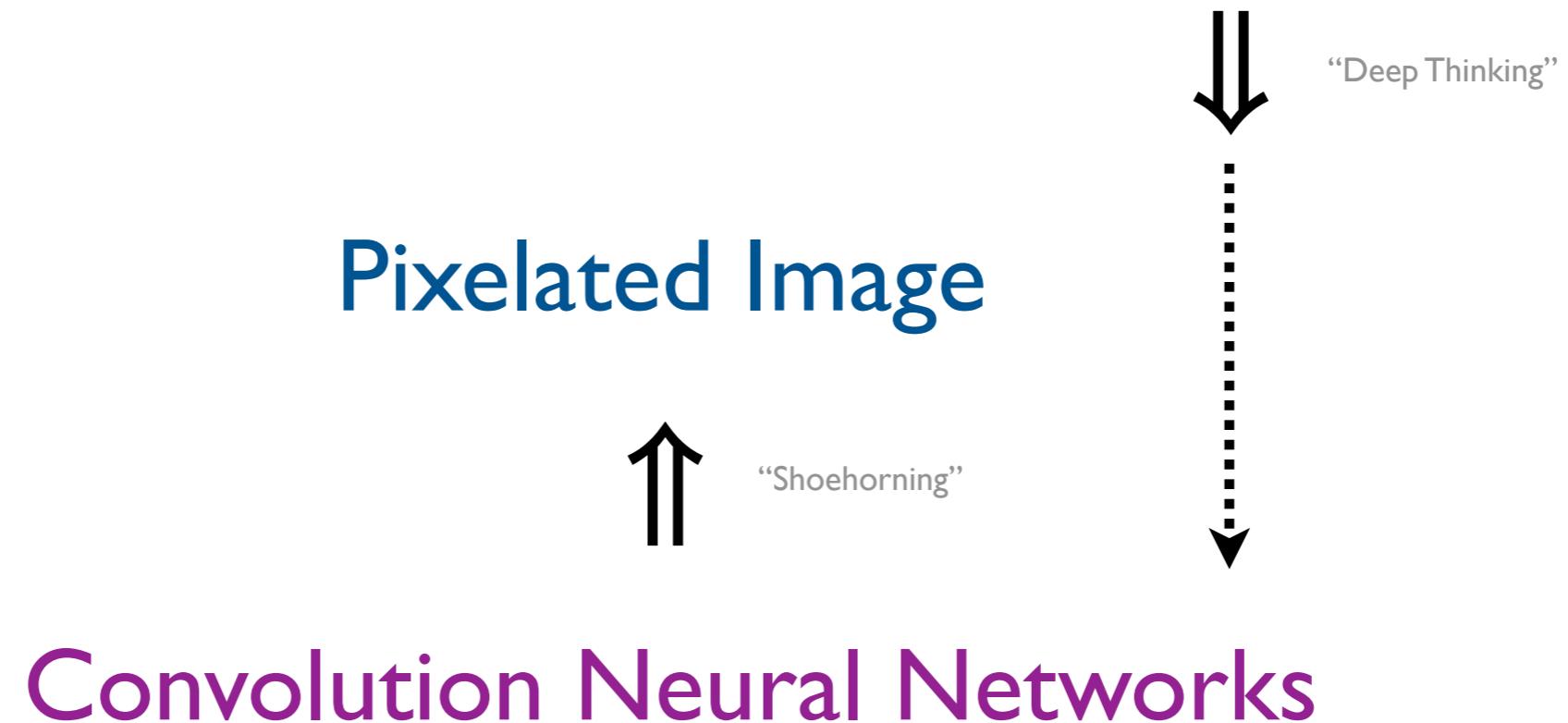
“Shoehorning”

Cool-Sounding Algorithm

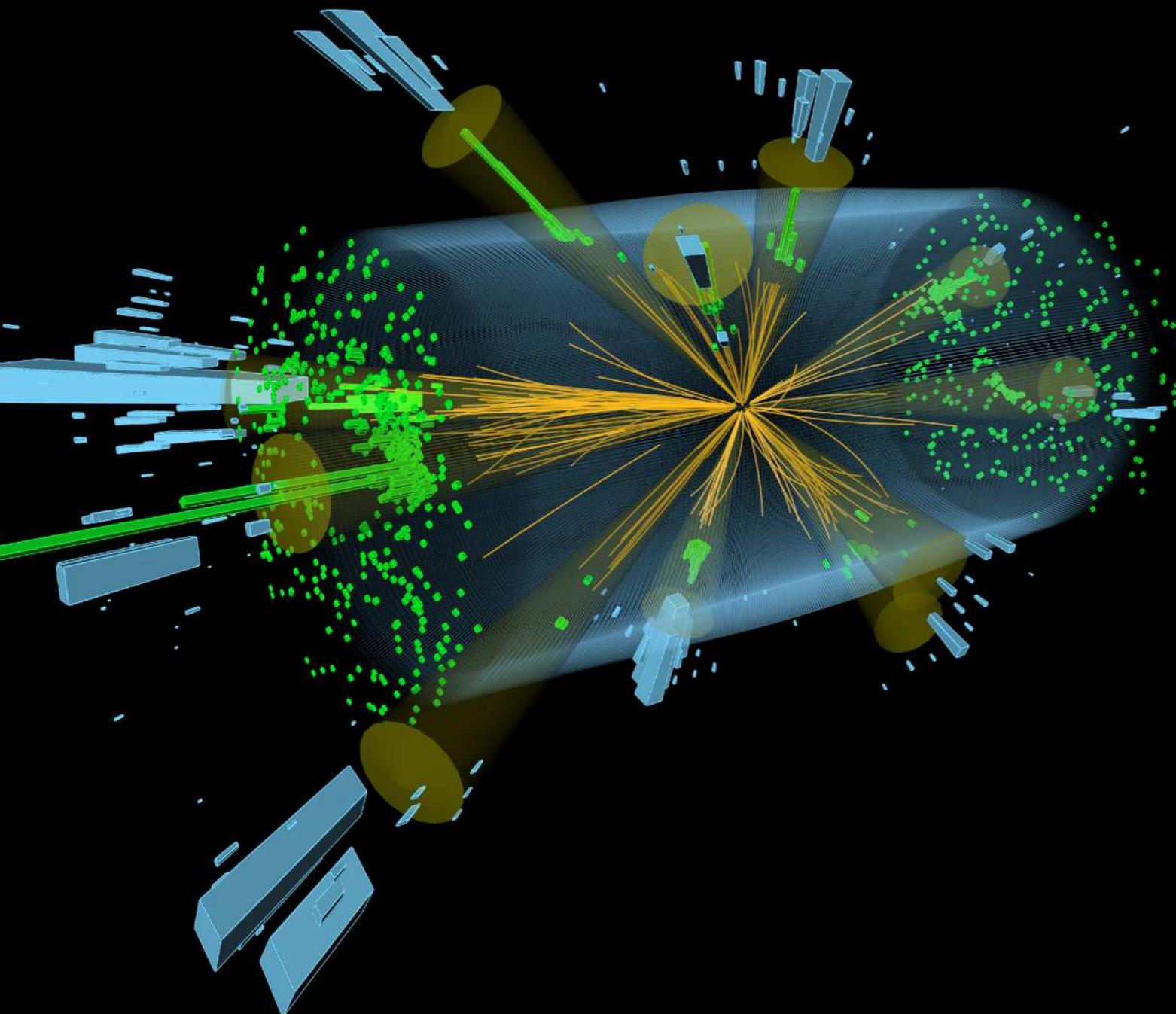
Why CNNs Aren't Ideal

Underlying Physics
Natural Data Representation
Suitable Algorithm

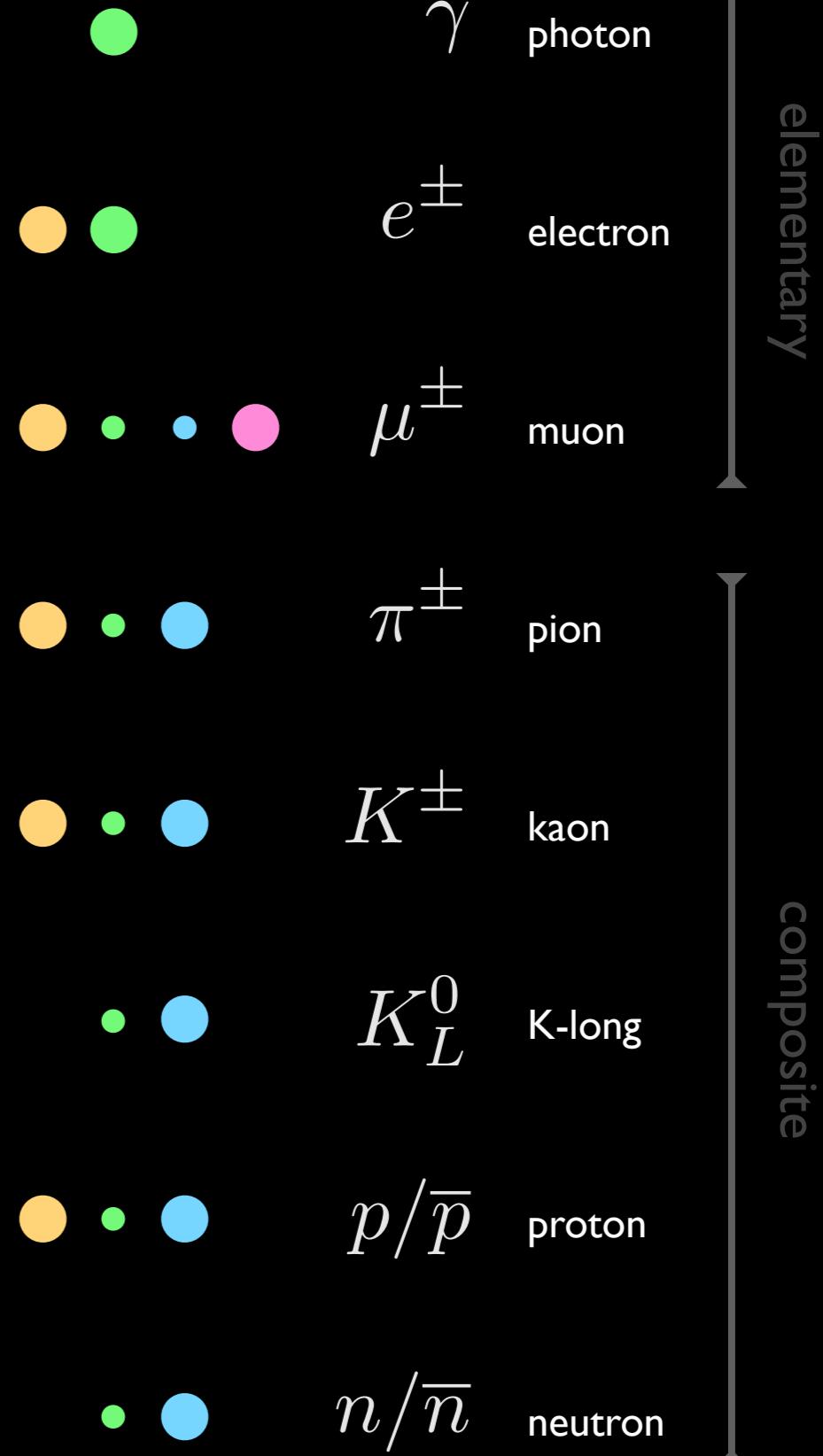
Translations/Boost Invariance



Debris Taxonomy



T E H M

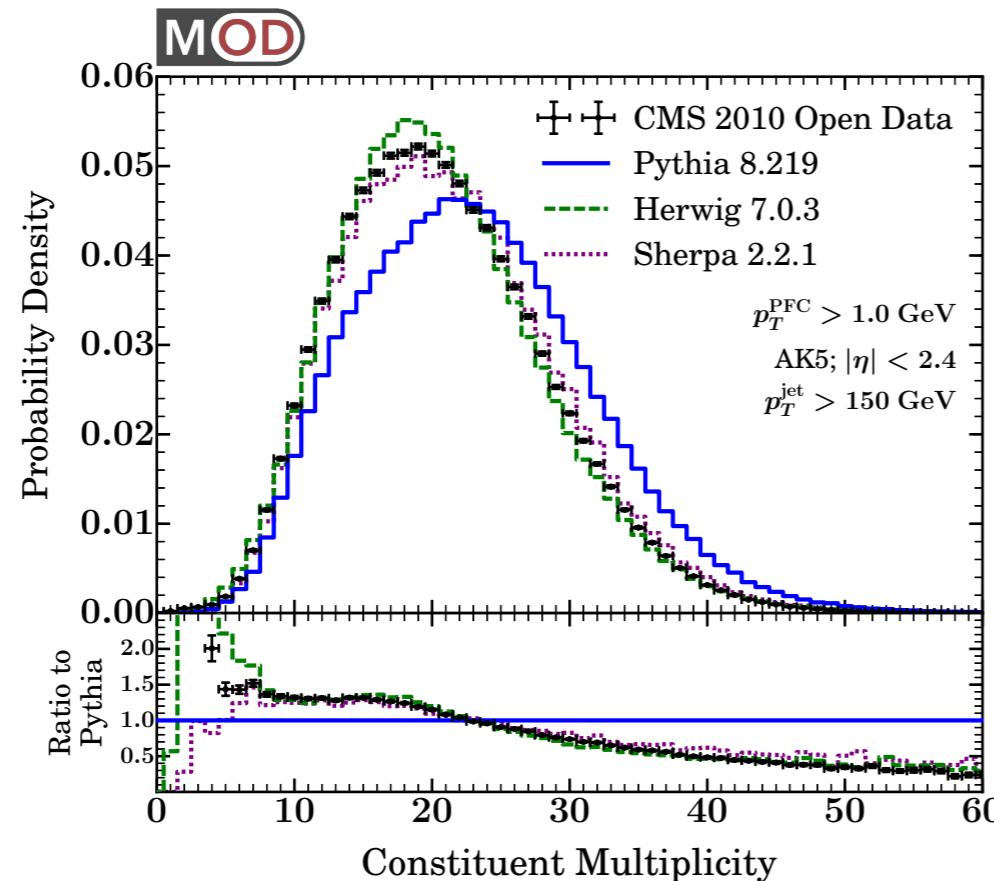


Point Clouds



[Popular Science, 2013]

Key Fact



[Tripathee, Xue, Larkoski, Marzani, JDT, 1704.05842]

Jet constituents:
*Variable-length
Unordered set*

Each particle:
 $\{E, p_x, p_y, p_z\}$
Optional labels

Key Jargon

“Infrared/Collinear Safe” \approx Weighted by Energy

Our Understanding c. 2017

Underlying Physics
Natural Data Representation
Suitable Algorithm

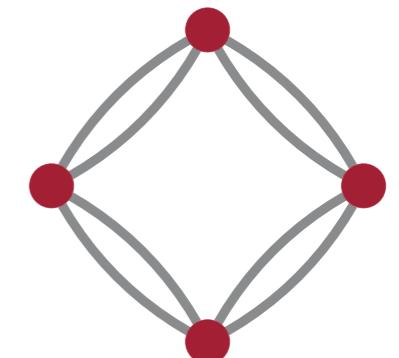
Infrared/Collinear Safety



Energy Flow Polynomials



Linear Regression



[Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, 1712.07124;
<https://energyflow.network>]

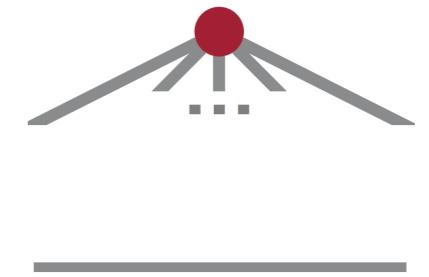
Our Understanding c. 2019

Underlying Physics
Natural Data Representation
Suitable Algorithm

Infrared/Collinear Safety



Energy Flow Moments



Linear Regression + Linear Runtime

[Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, we've been promising this paper for 9 months]

Today's Talk (2018)

Underlying Physics
Natural Data Representation
Suitable Algorithm

Quantum-Mechanical Indistinguishability

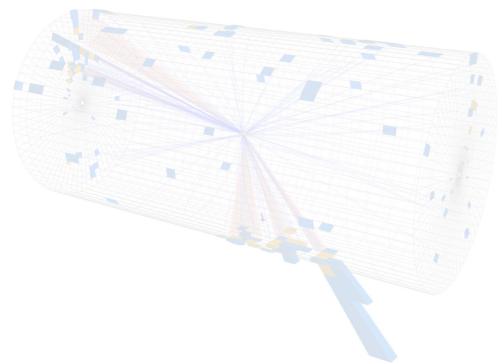


Variable-Length Unordered Sets of Particles

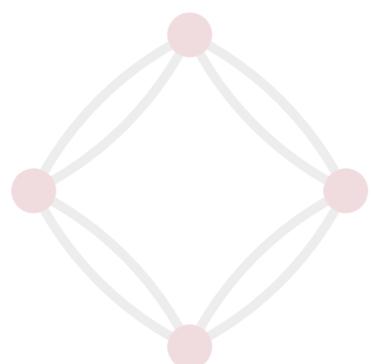


???

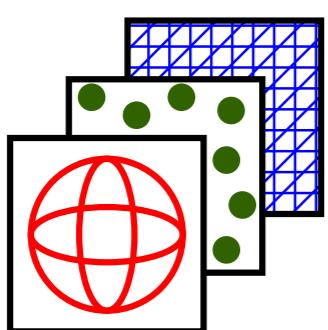
[Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, 1810.05165]



Jets at the LHC



The Importance of Symmetries



Energy Flow Networks

The Power of Addition

Additive Observable: $\mathcal{O} = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \Phi(E_i, \vec{p}_i, \dots)$

- Permutation invariant by construction
- Easily adapts to variable-length inputs
- Can approximate Φ with neural networks
- Can incorporate additional particle properties
- Linear runtime in number of particles

Additive Safe Observable: $\mathcal{O} = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} E_i \Phi(\hat{p}_i) \quad \hat{p}_i = \frac{\vec{p}_i}{E_i}$

IRC safety guaranteed by energy weighting

Conjectured Generalization

Arbitrary permutation-symmetric observable?

$$\mathcal{O}(\{p_i^\mu\}) = F(\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \dots, \mathcal{O}_\ell)$$

Latent Additive Observables

$$\mathcal{O}_a = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \Phi_a(E_i, \vec{p}_i, \dots)$$

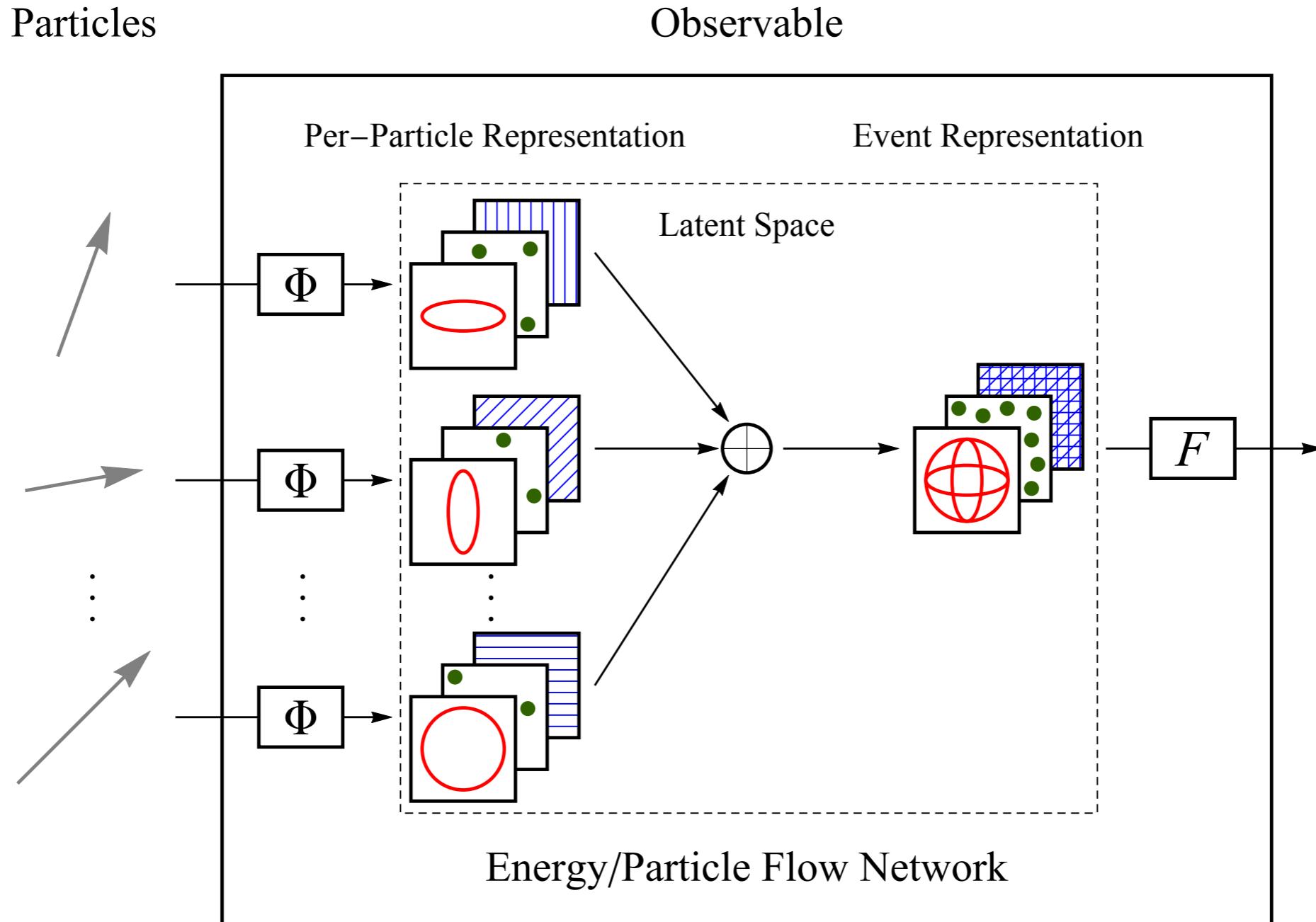
Energy / Particle Flow Networks

IRC-safe Φ

General Φ

[Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, 1810.05165]

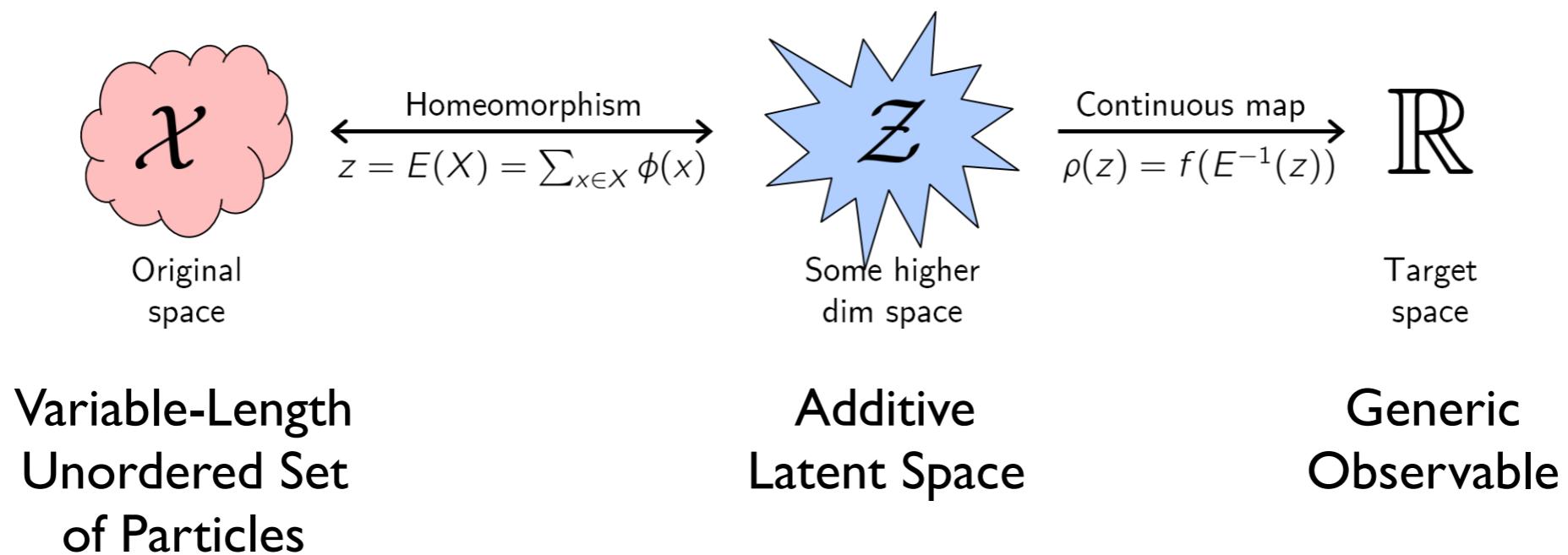
Conjectured Generalization



Meanwhile in ML-Land: Deep Sets

Theorem 2 A function $f(X)$ operating on a set X having elements from a countable universe, is a valid set function, i.e., **invariant** to the permutation of instances in X , iff it can be decomposed in the form $\rho \left(\sum_{x \in X} \phi(x) \right)$, for suitable transformations ϕ and ρ .

↑
(!)



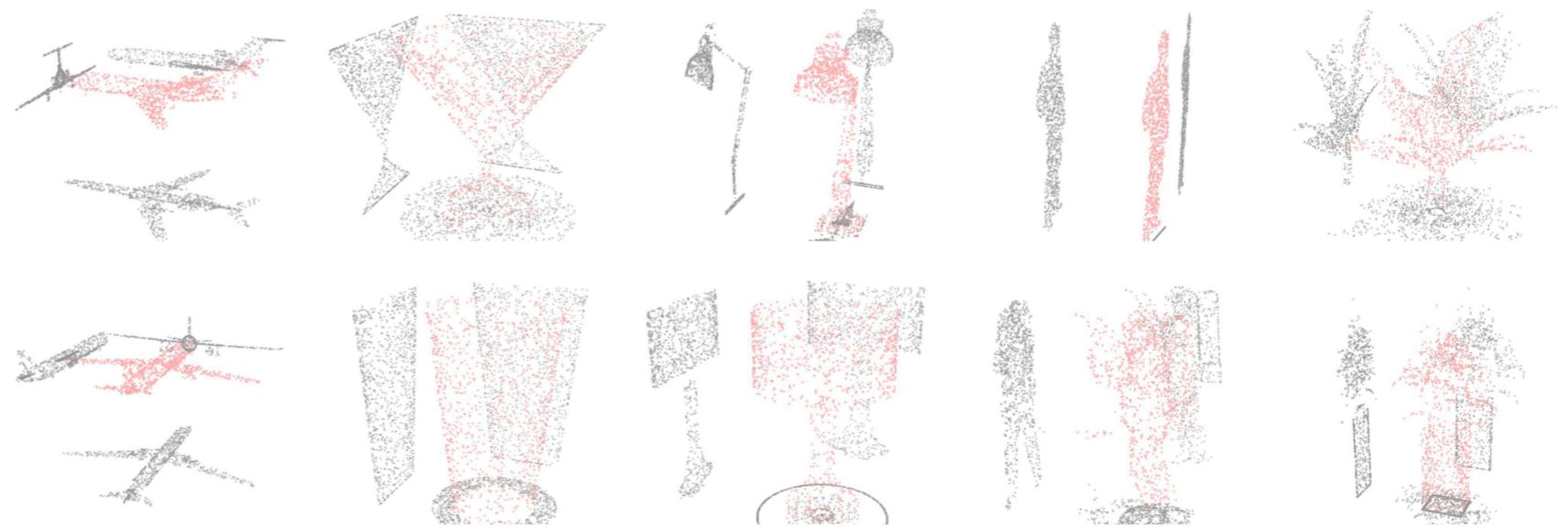
[Zaheer, Kottur, Ravanbakhsh, Poczos, Salakhutdinov, Smola, 1703.06114]

Deep Sets for...

Celebrity Face Anomaly Detection



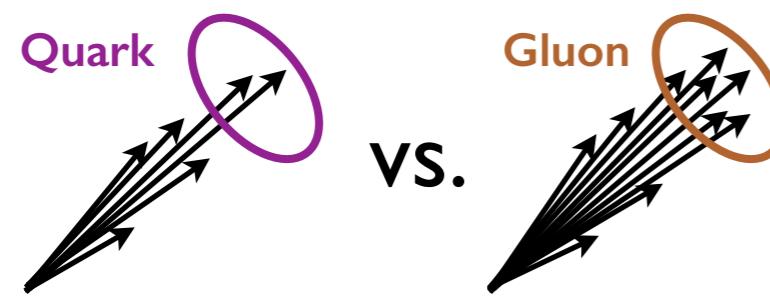
Point Cloud Classification



[Zaheer, Kottur, Ravanbakhsh, Poczos, Salakhutdinov, Smola, 1703.06114]

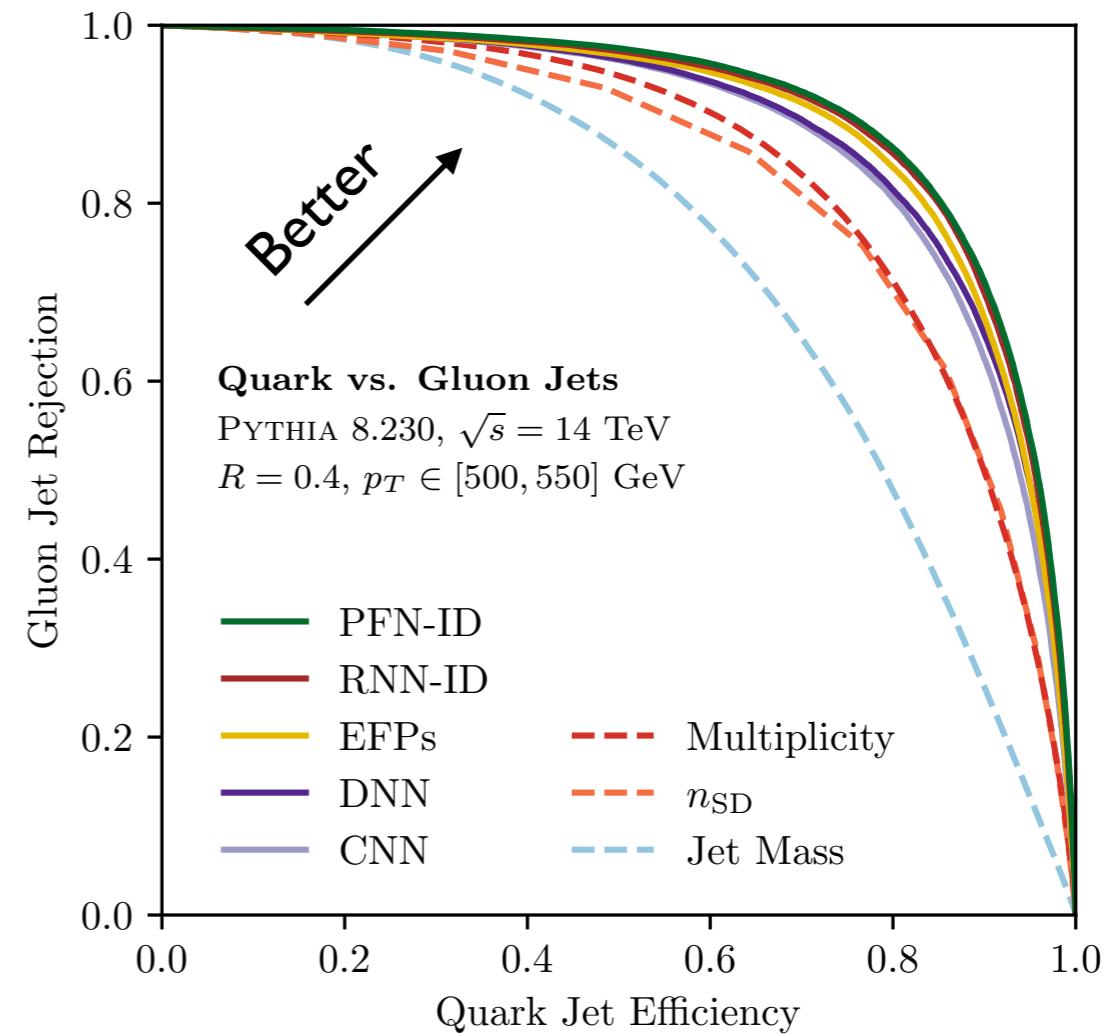
Deep Sets for Quark/Gluon Discrimination

The “Hello, World!” of jet classification



As performance saturates,
next frontiers are
symmetries & visualization

Competitive with
previous methods

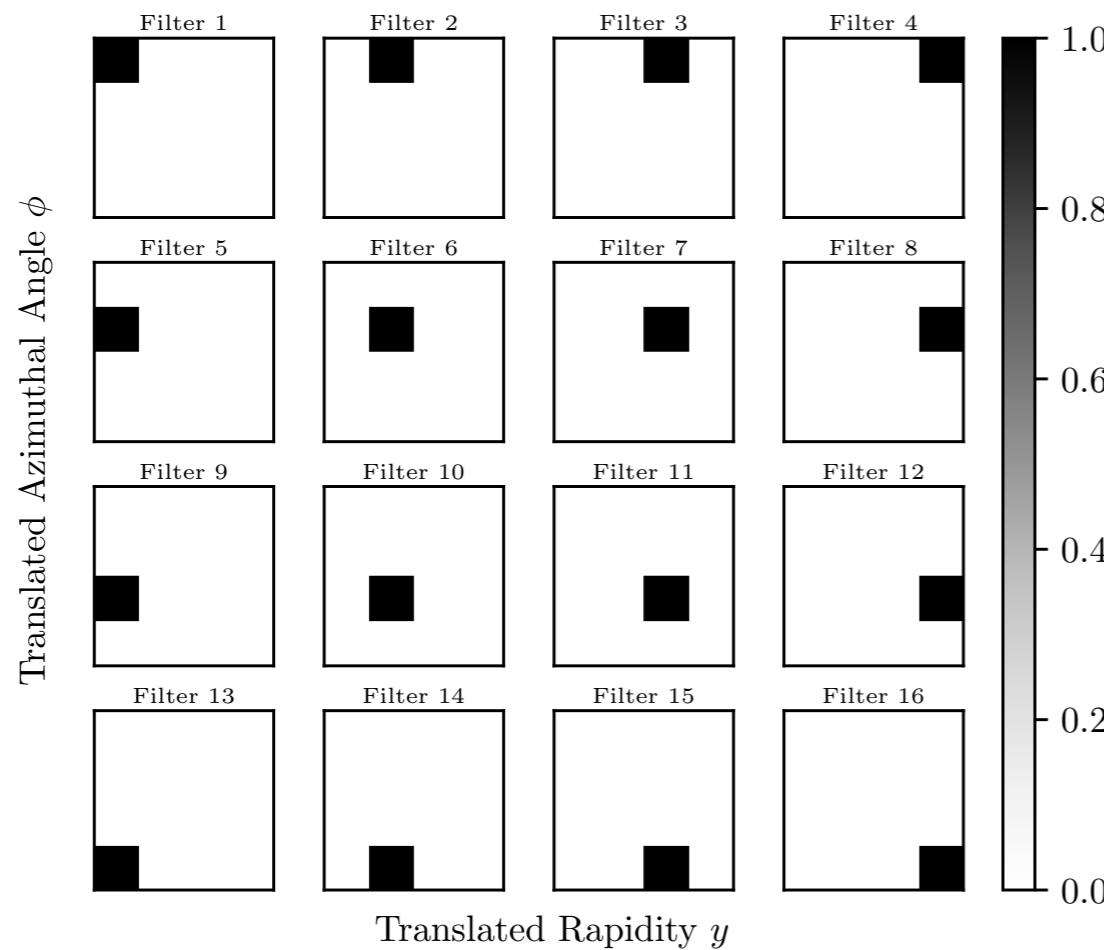


Latent Space Visualization

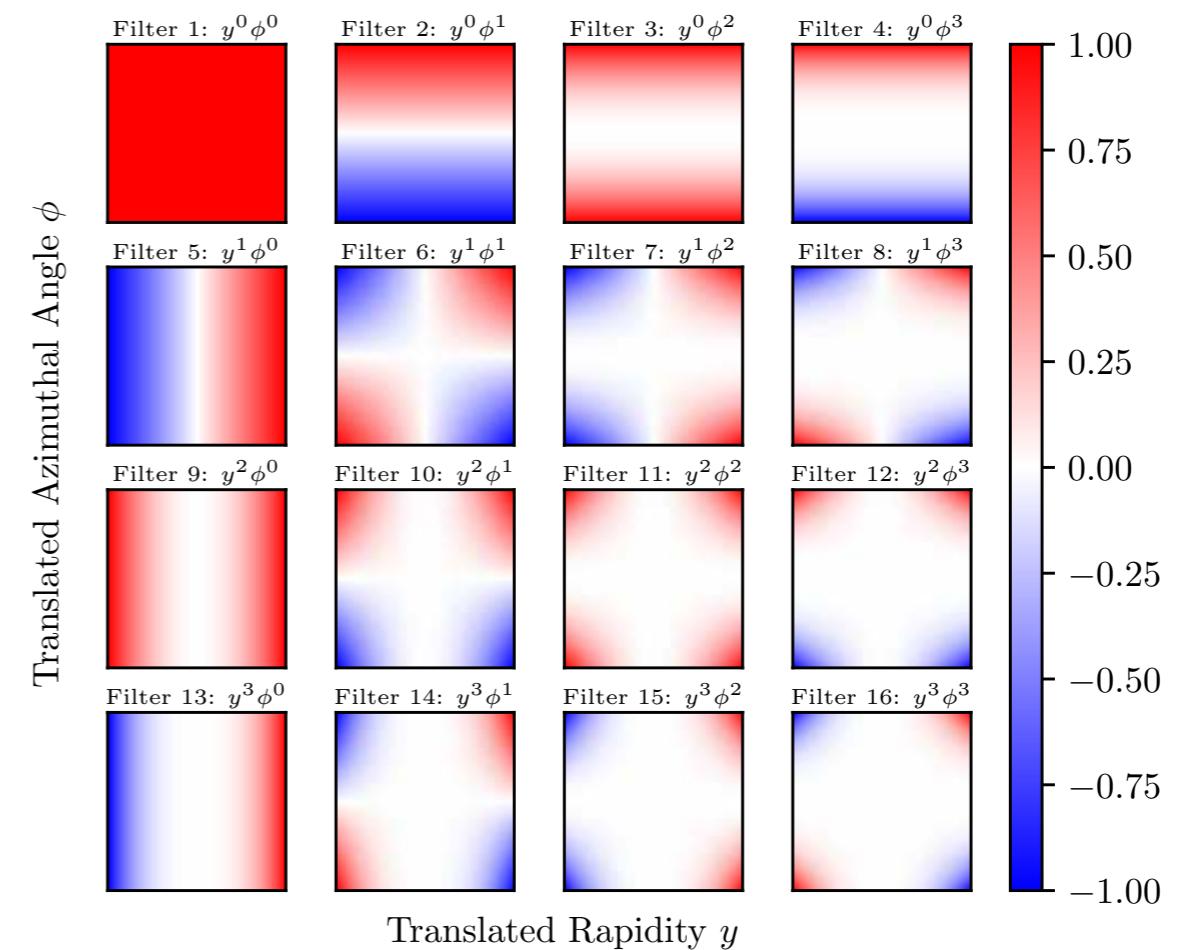
$$\mathcal{O}(\{p_i^\mu\}) = F(\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \dots, \mathcal{O}_\ell)$$

IRC-safe: $\mathcal{O}_a = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} E_i \Phi_a(\hat{p}_i)$

Calorimeter Pixels



Radiation Moments

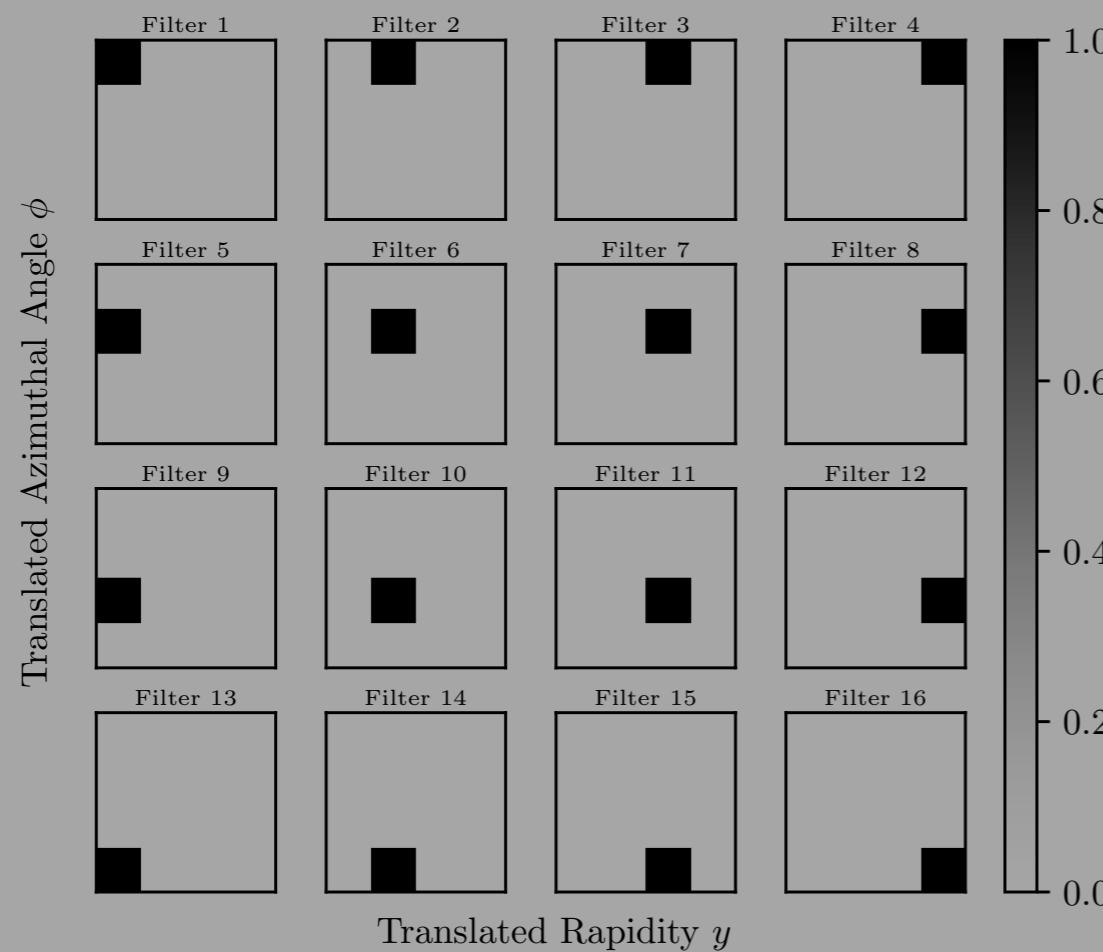


Latent Space Visualization

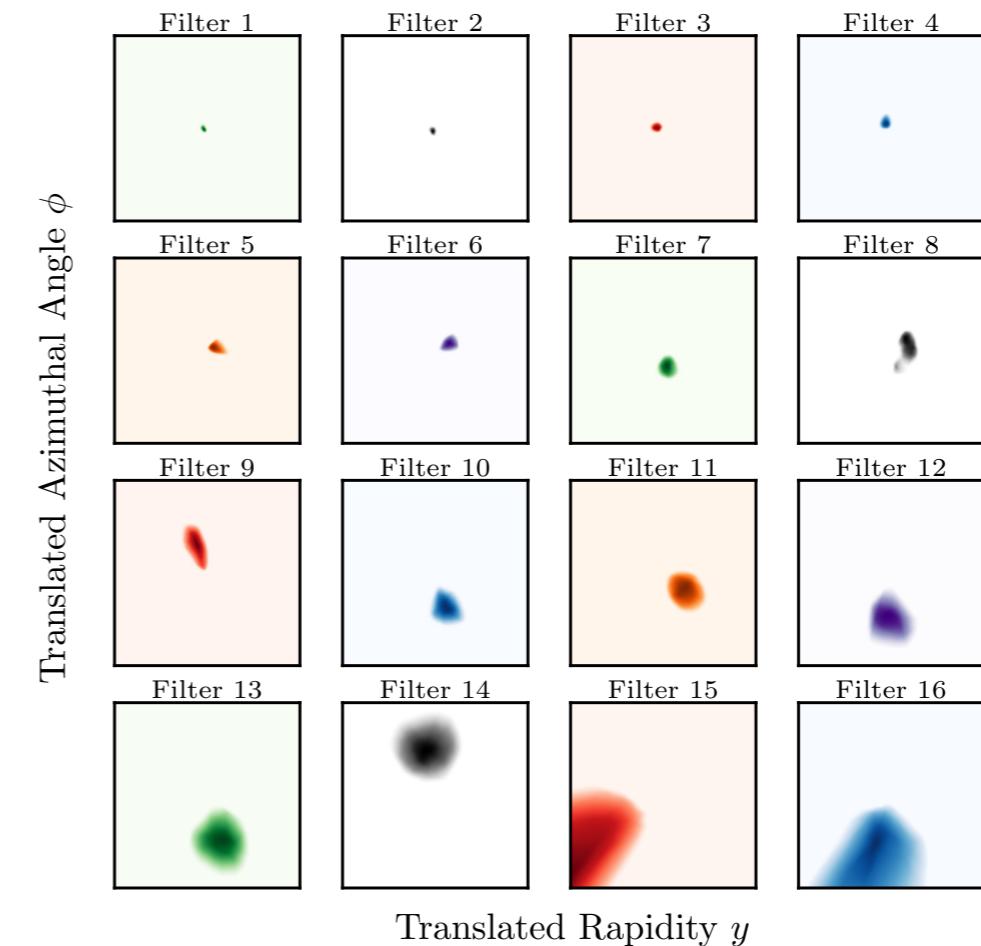
$$\mathcal{O}(\{p_i^\mu\}) = F(\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \dots, \mathcal{O}_\ell)$$

IRC-safe: $\mathcal{O}_a = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} E_i \Phi_a(\hat{p}_i)$

Calorimeter Pixels

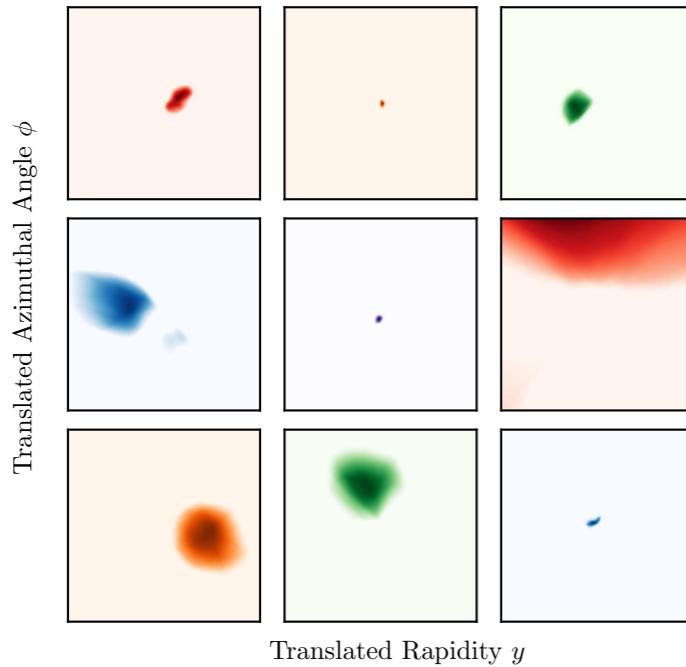


EFNs: Dynamic Pixelation

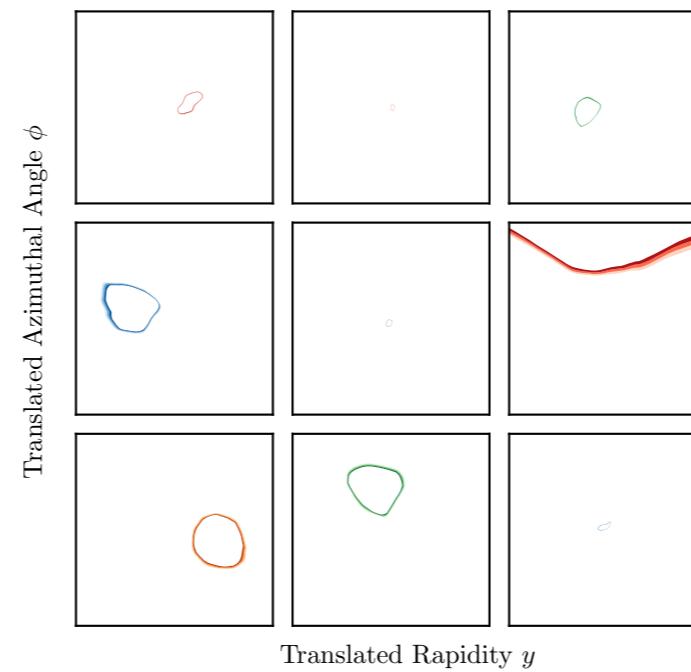


Psychedelic Visualization

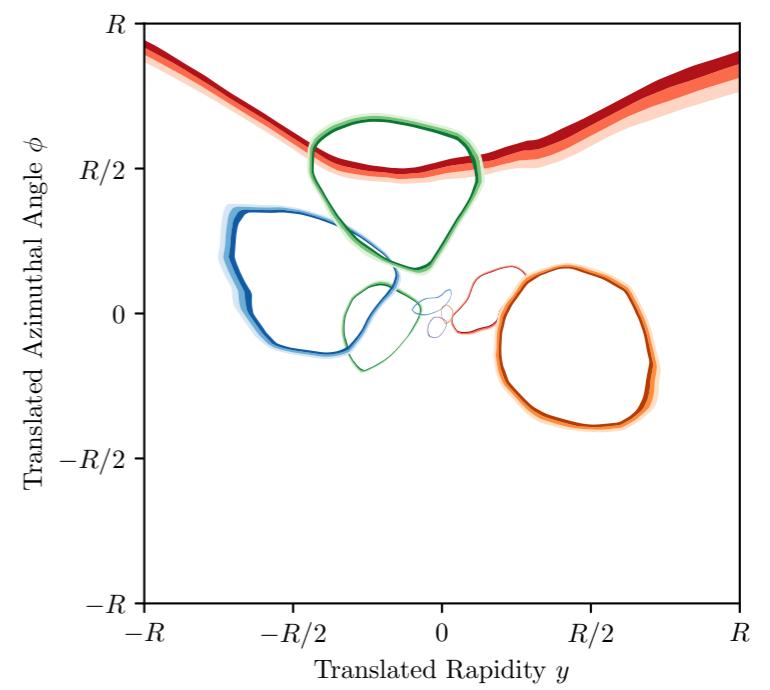
Latent Filters



50% Contours

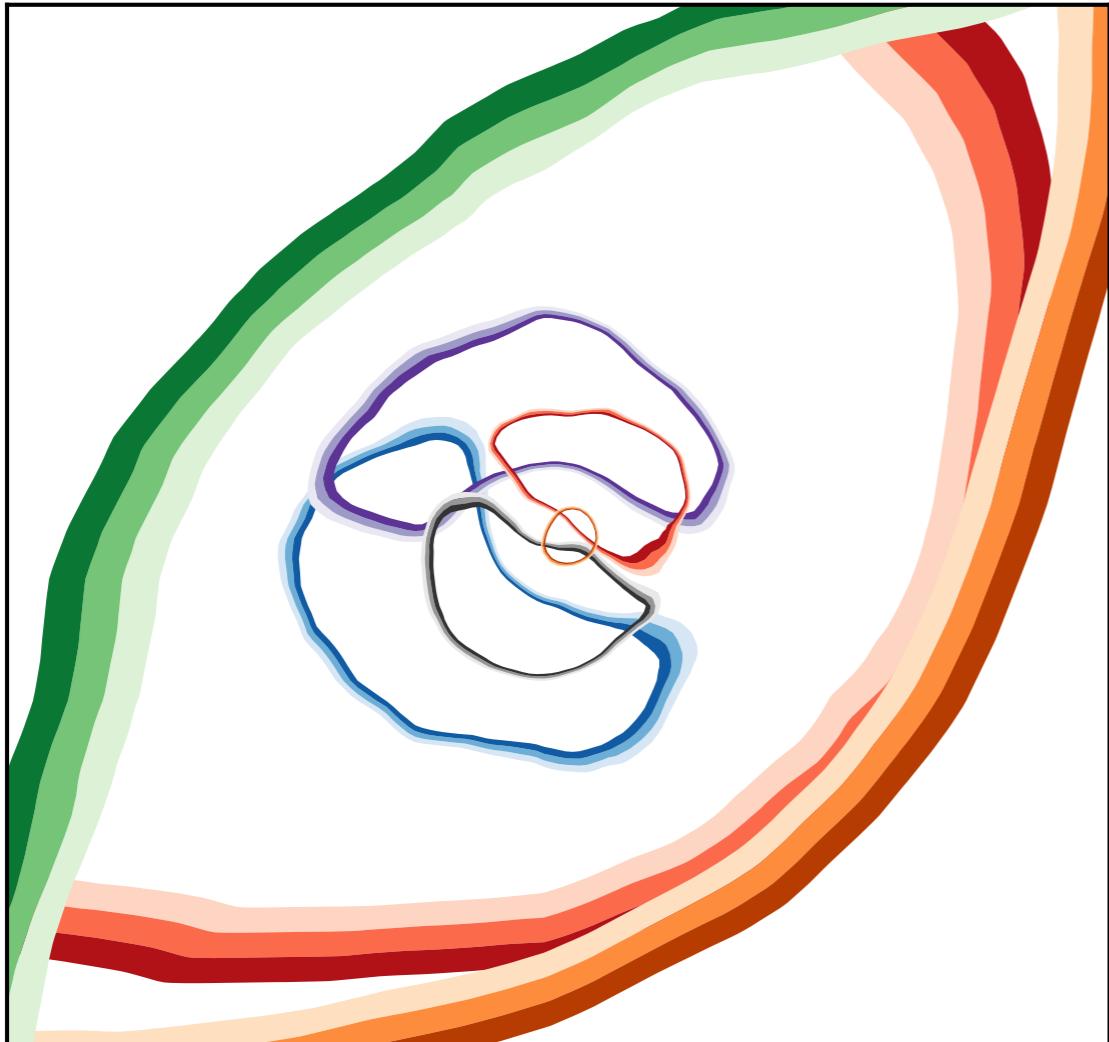


Overlay

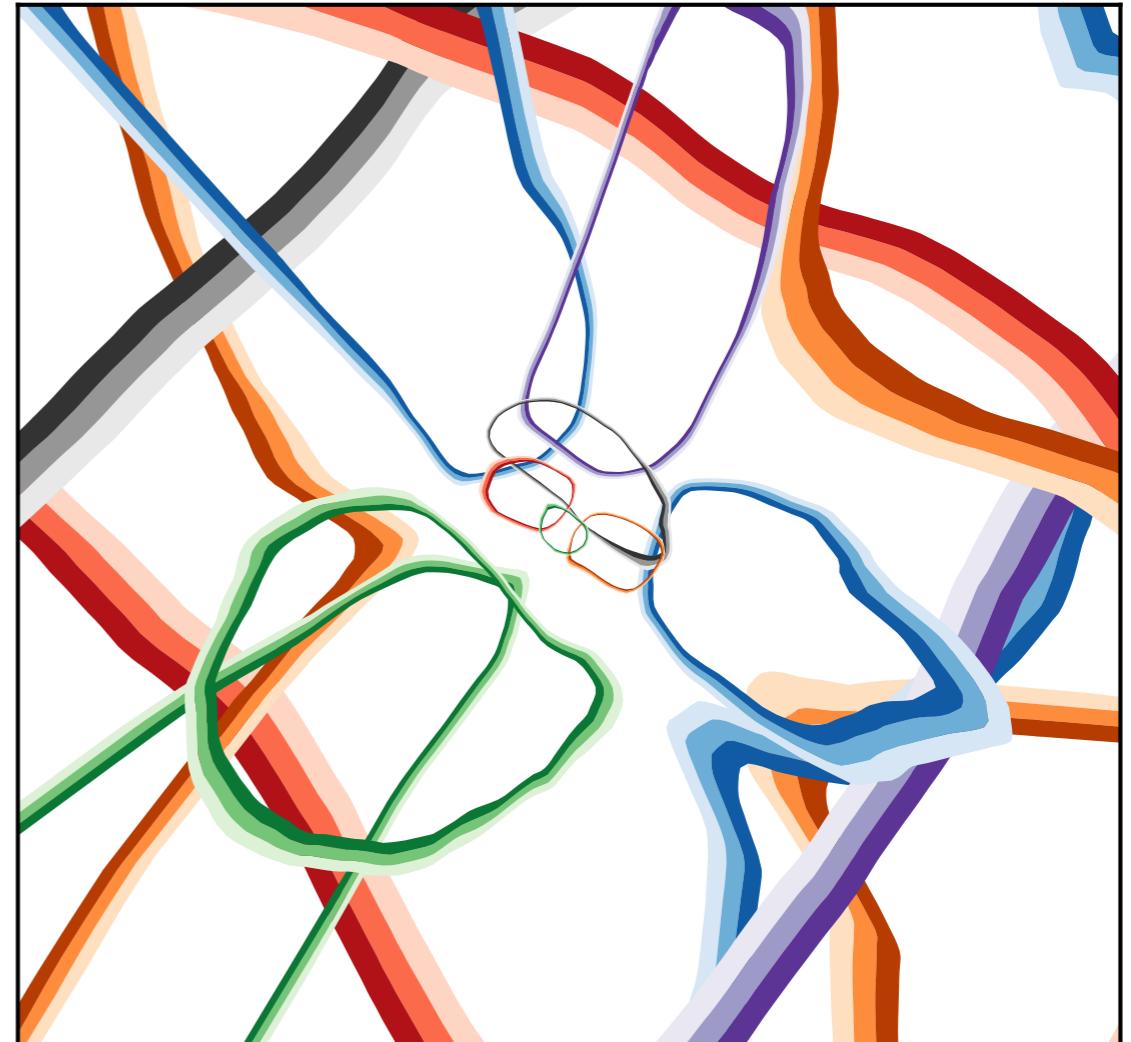


Psychedelic Visualization

Latent Dimension 8

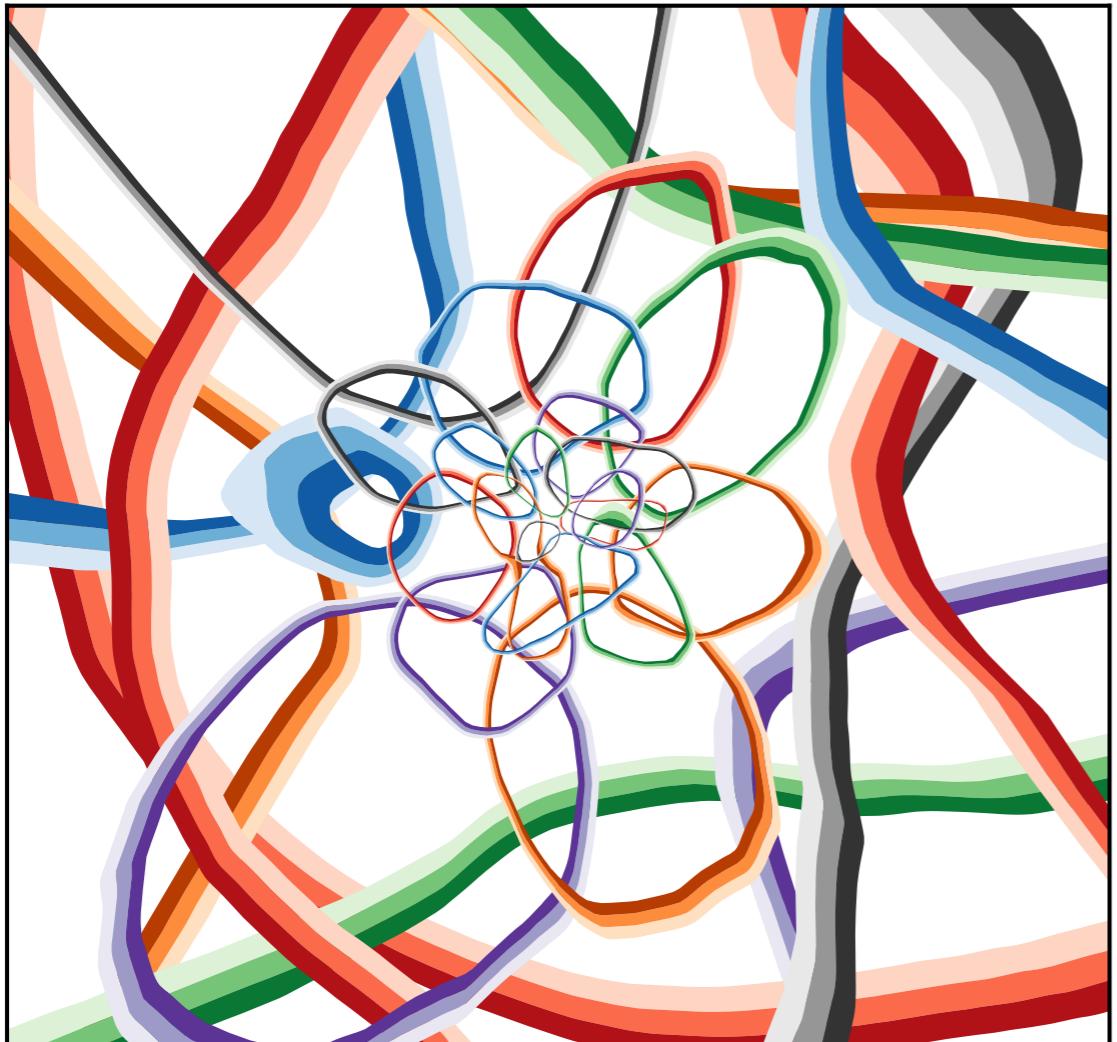


Latent Dimension 16

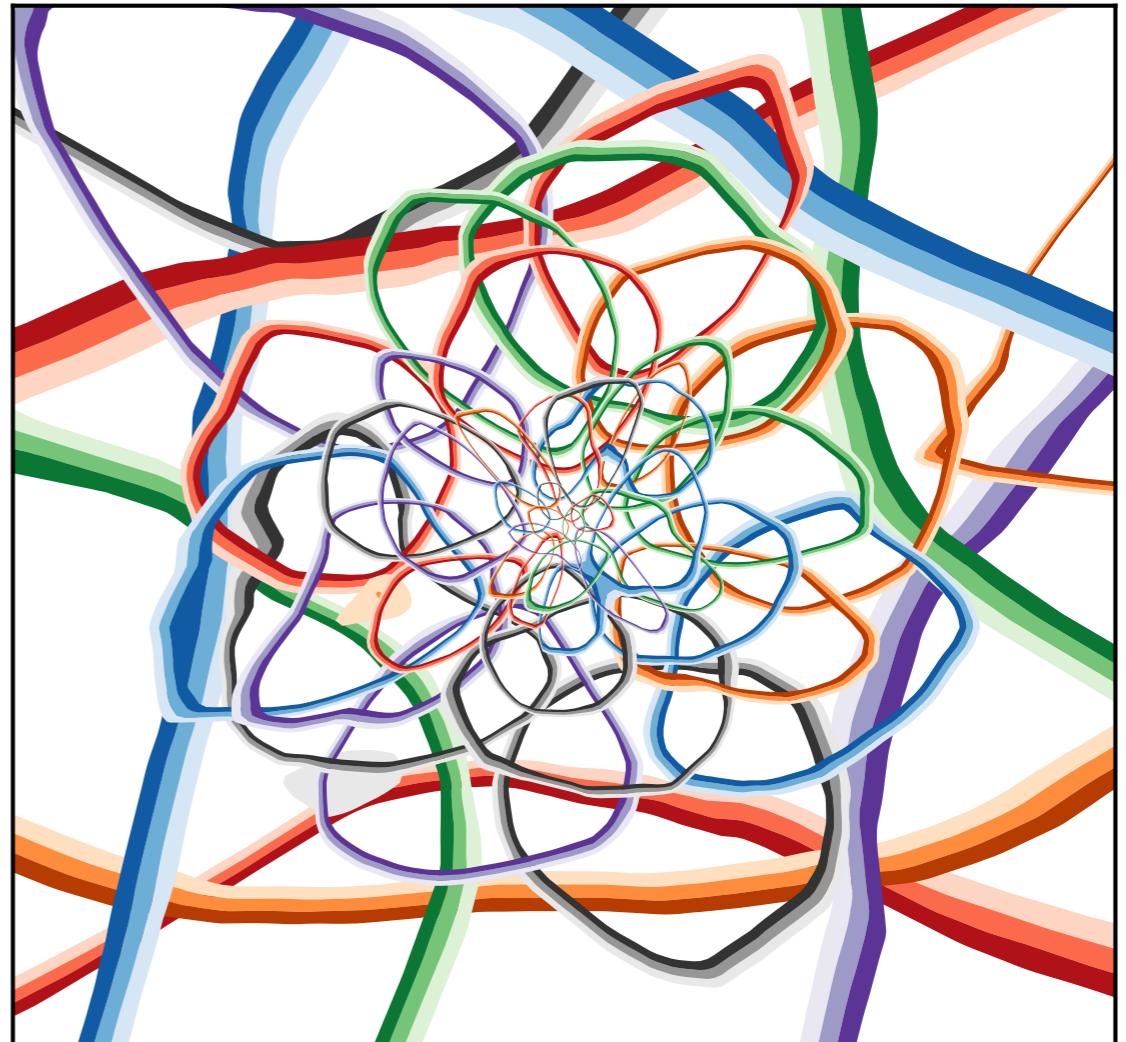


Psychedelic Visualization

Latent Dimension 32

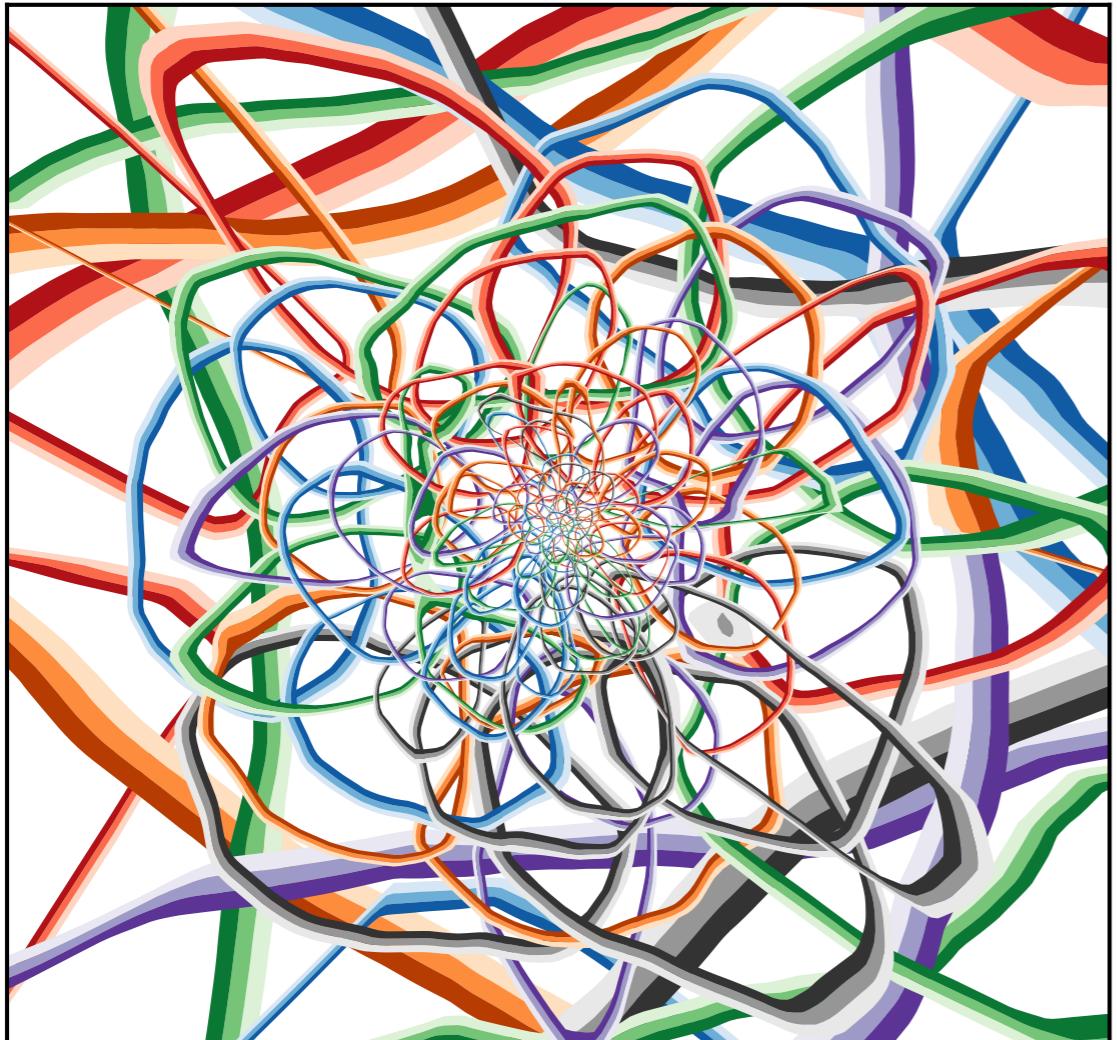


Latent Dimension 64

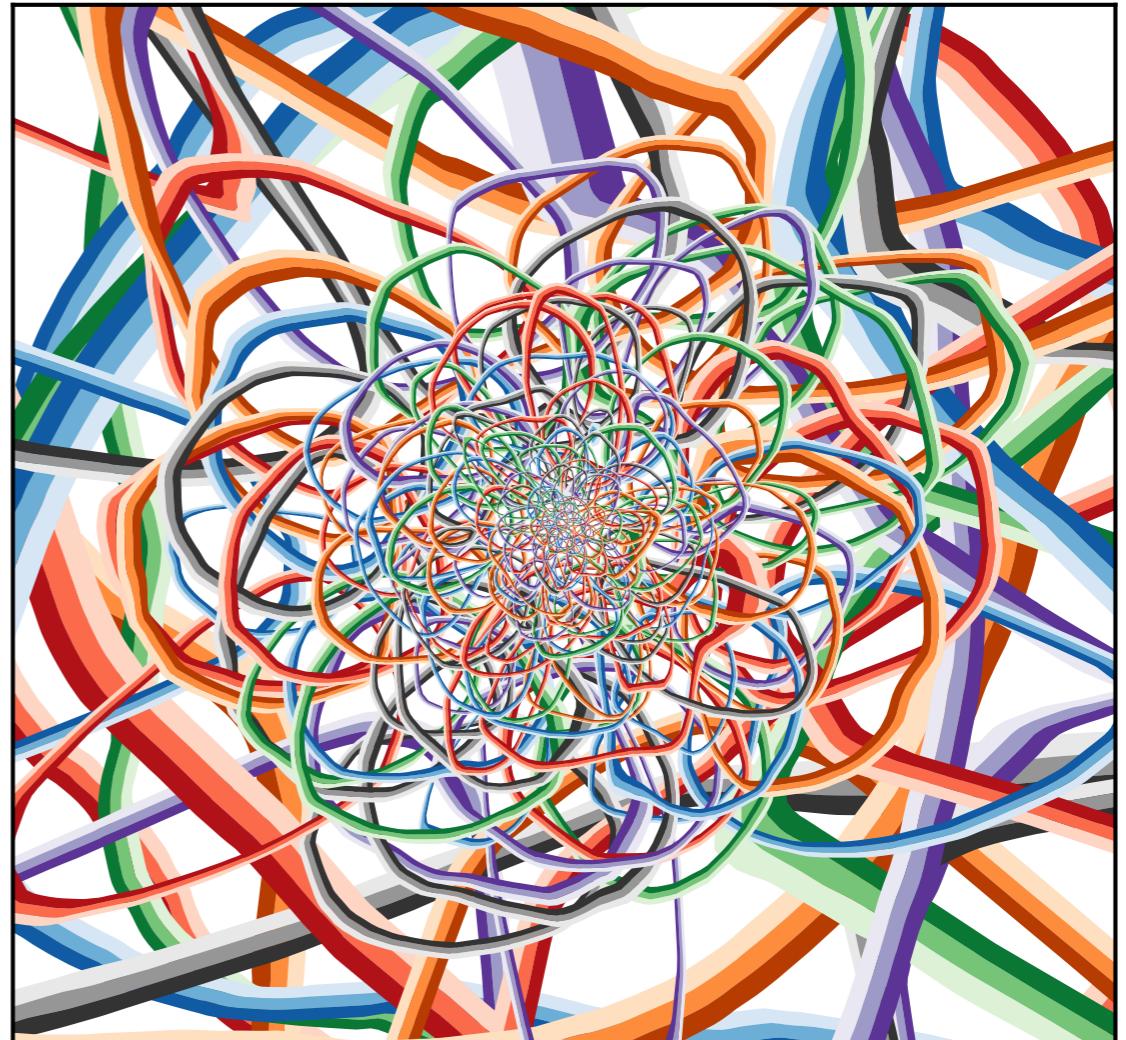


Psychedelic Visualization

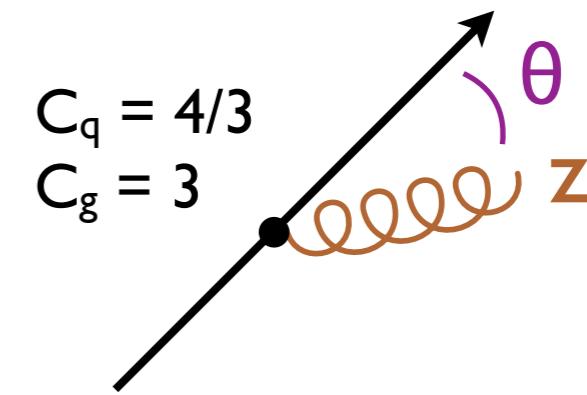
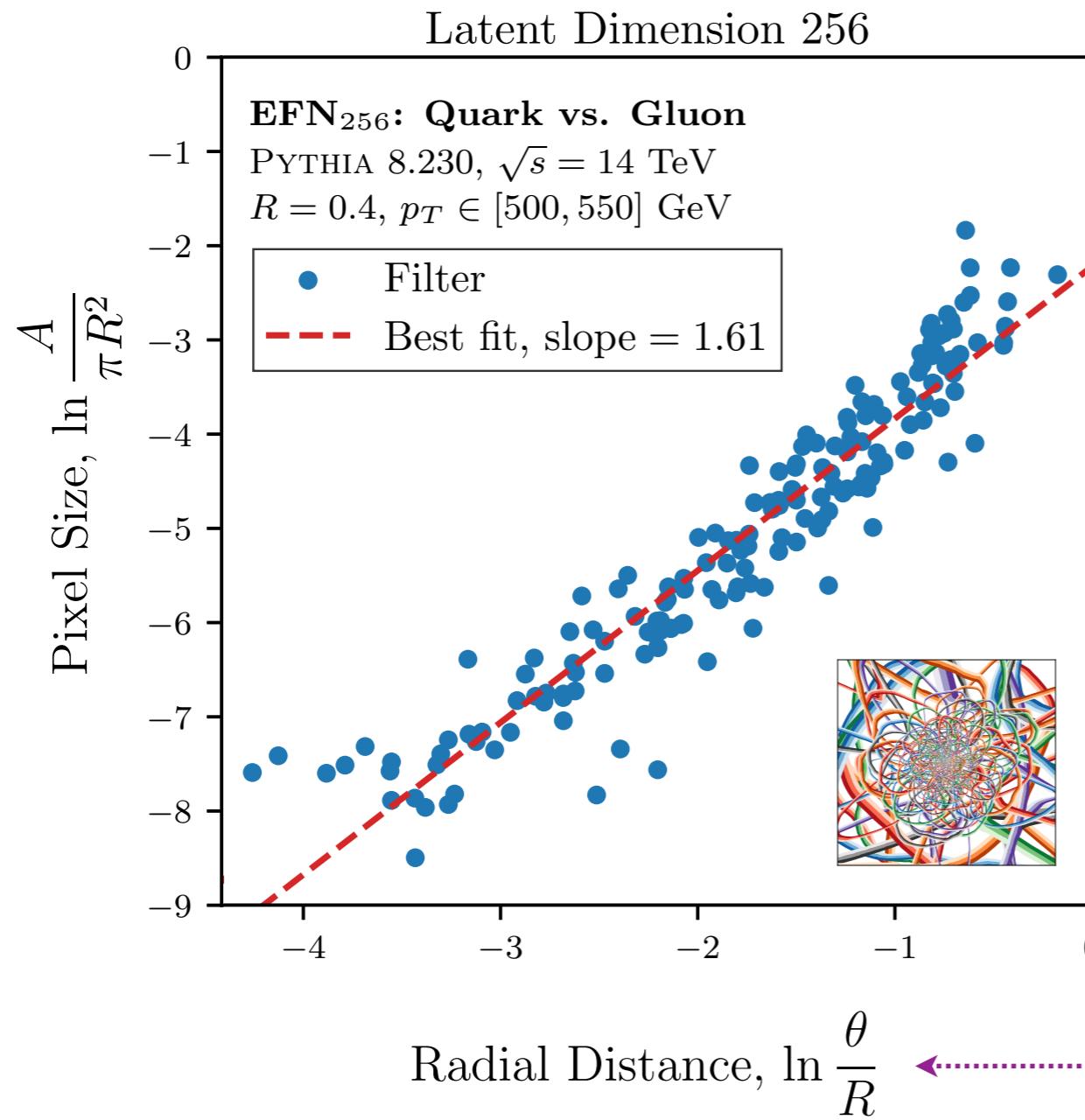
Latent Dimension 128



Latent Dimension 256



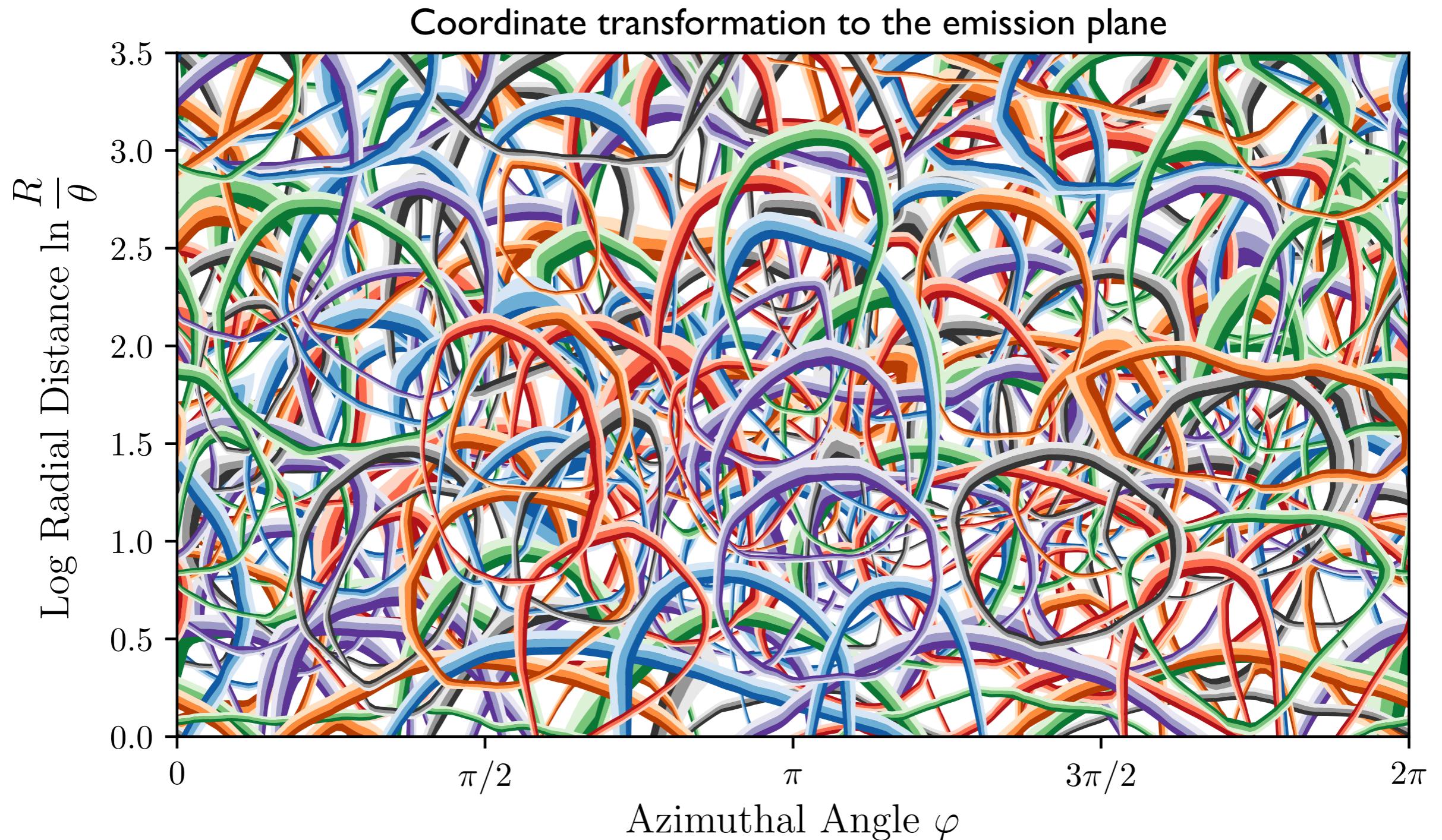
Learning the Singularity Structure of QCD



$$dP_{i \rightarrow ig} \sim \frac{2\alpha_s}{\pi} C_i \frac{d\theta}{\theta} \frac{dz}{z}$$

Collinear Soft

Ready for the MoMA



The Broader Lesson

“Deep Learning”

&

~~vs.~~

“Deep Thinking”

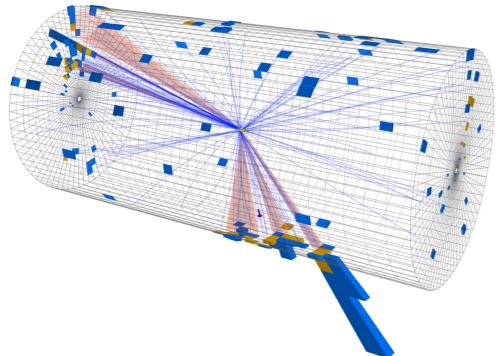
Advances in mathematics and computer science (Deep Sets)



Advances in collider physics (EFN/PFN)

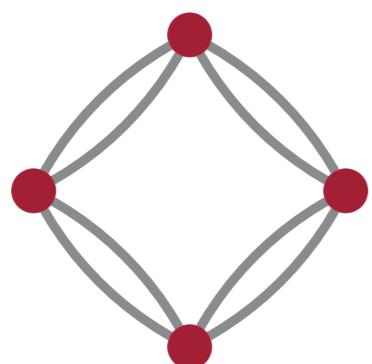
Weighted Point Sets \Leftrightarrow *IRC Safety*

Summary



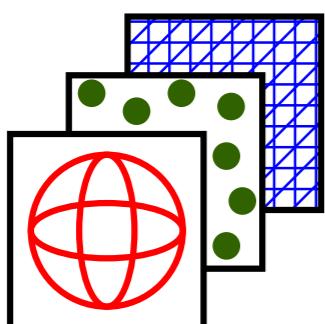
Jets at the LHC

The rise of machine learning for collider physics



The Importance of Symmetries

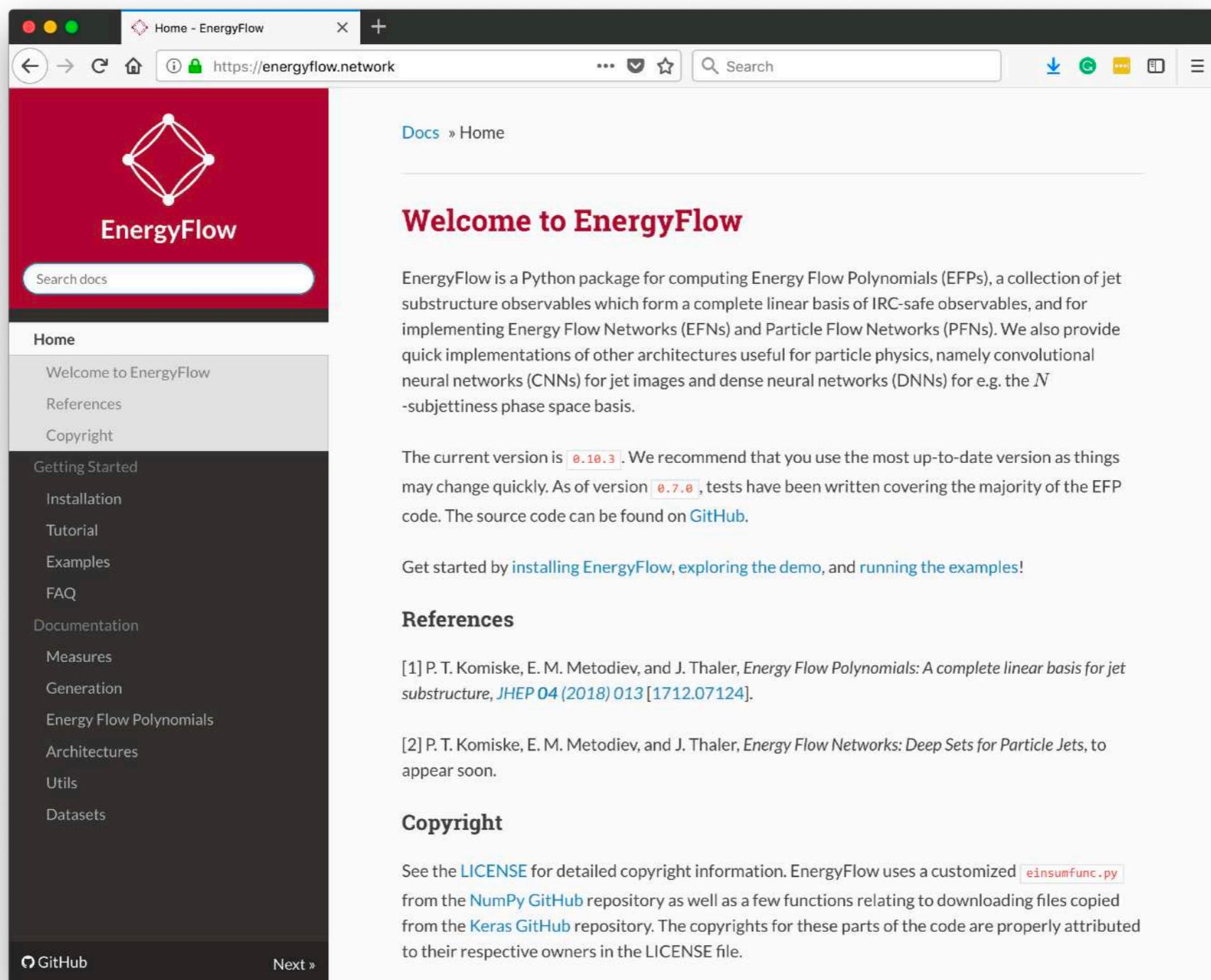
Essential tools to “think like a physicist”



Energy Flow Networks

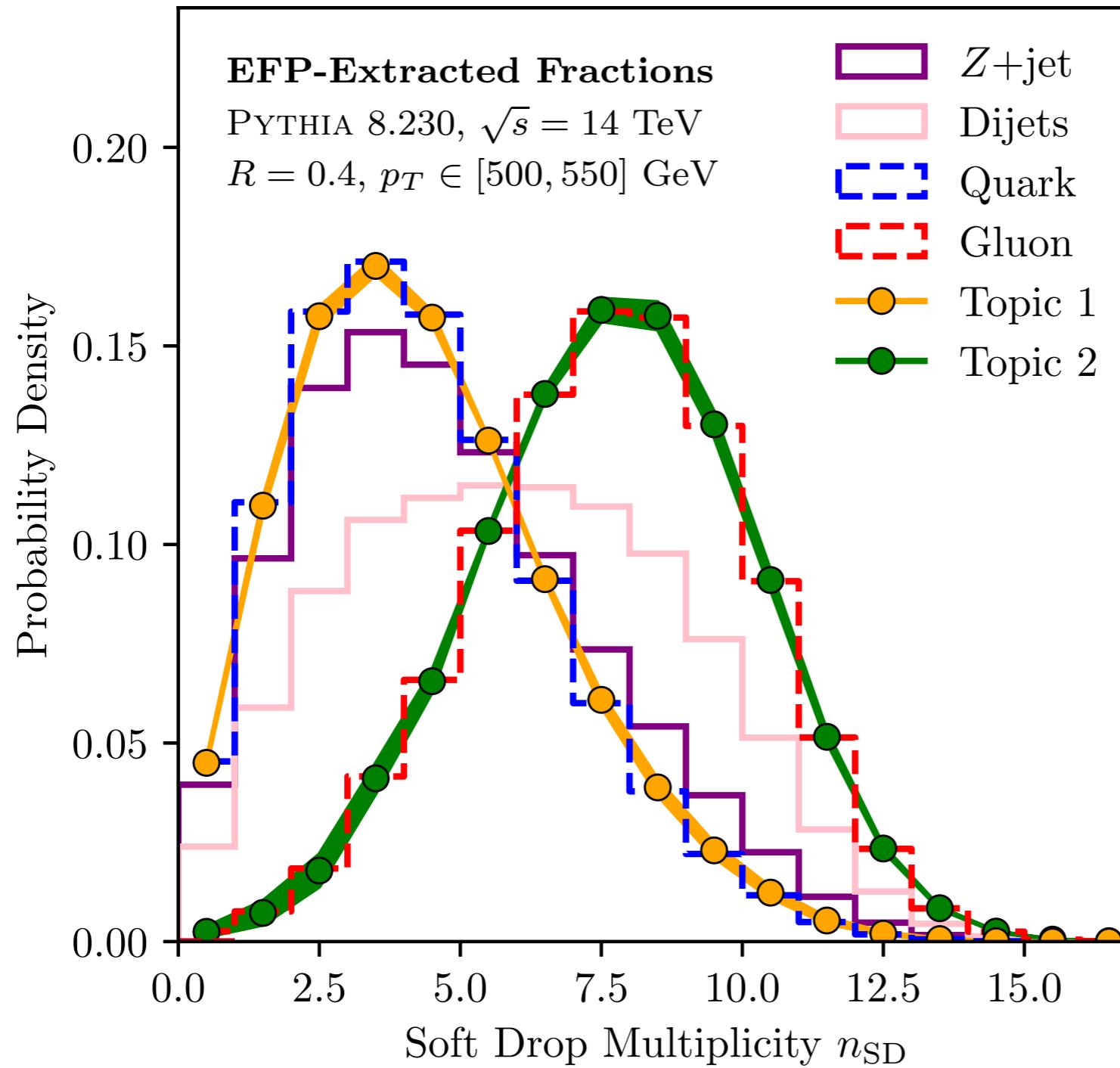
A bridge between collider physics and machine learning

energyflow.network



Backup Slides

Physics Reasons for My Conversion



For Offline Discussions

Collider physics meets
blind source separation
with same underlying
structure as...

[Komiske, Metodiev, JDT, 1809.01140;
see also Metodiev, JDT, 1802.00008; Metodiev, Nachman, JDT, 1708.02949]

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
...	

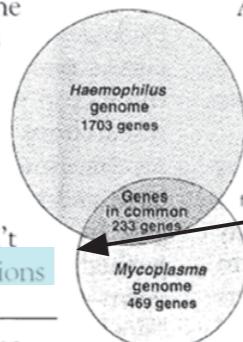
Documents

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

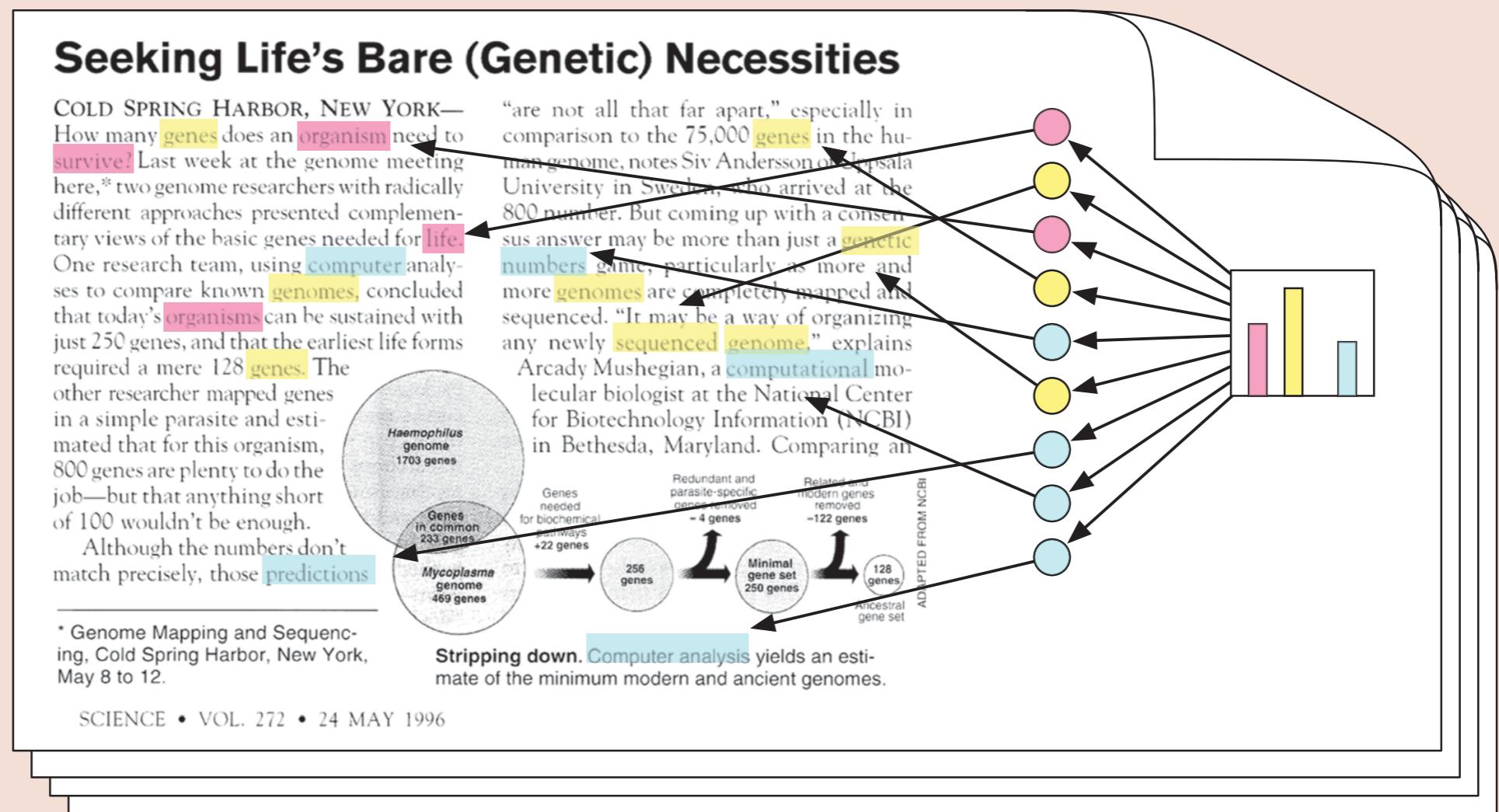
"are not all that far apart," especially in comparison to the 75,000 genes in the human genome, notes Siv Andersson of Uppsala University in Sweden, who arrived at the 800 number. But coming up with a consensus answer may be more than just a genetic numbers game, particularly as more and more genomes 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.

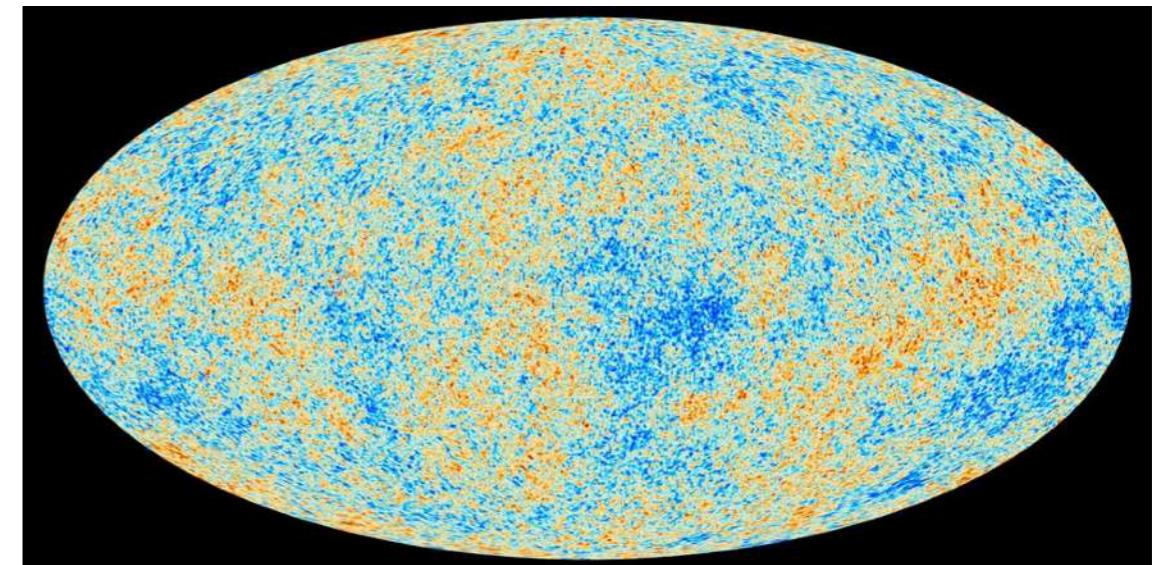
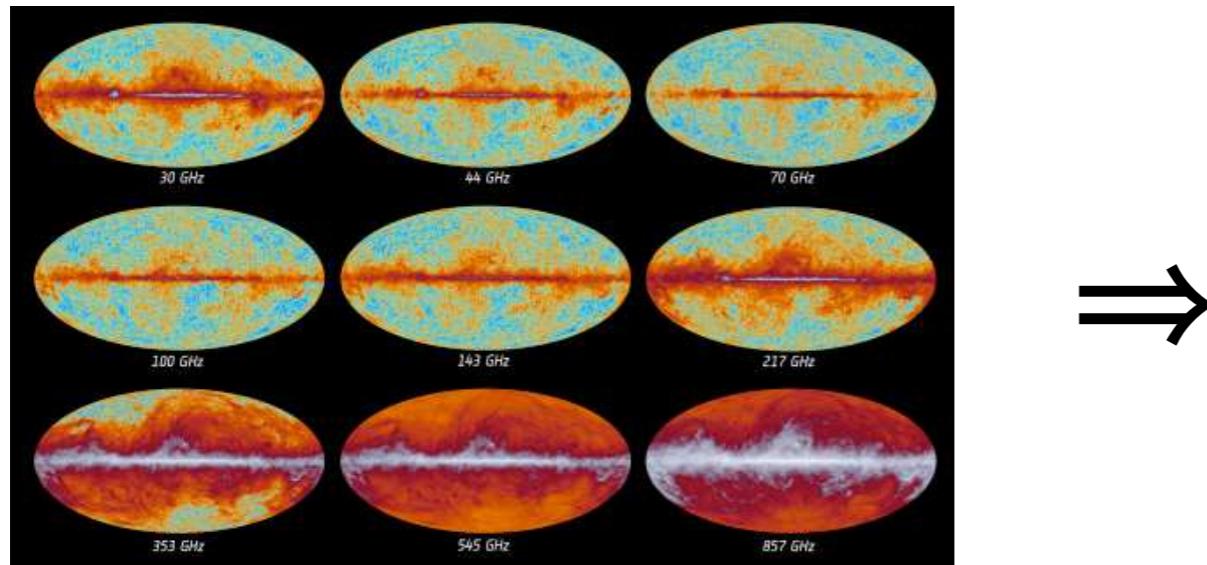
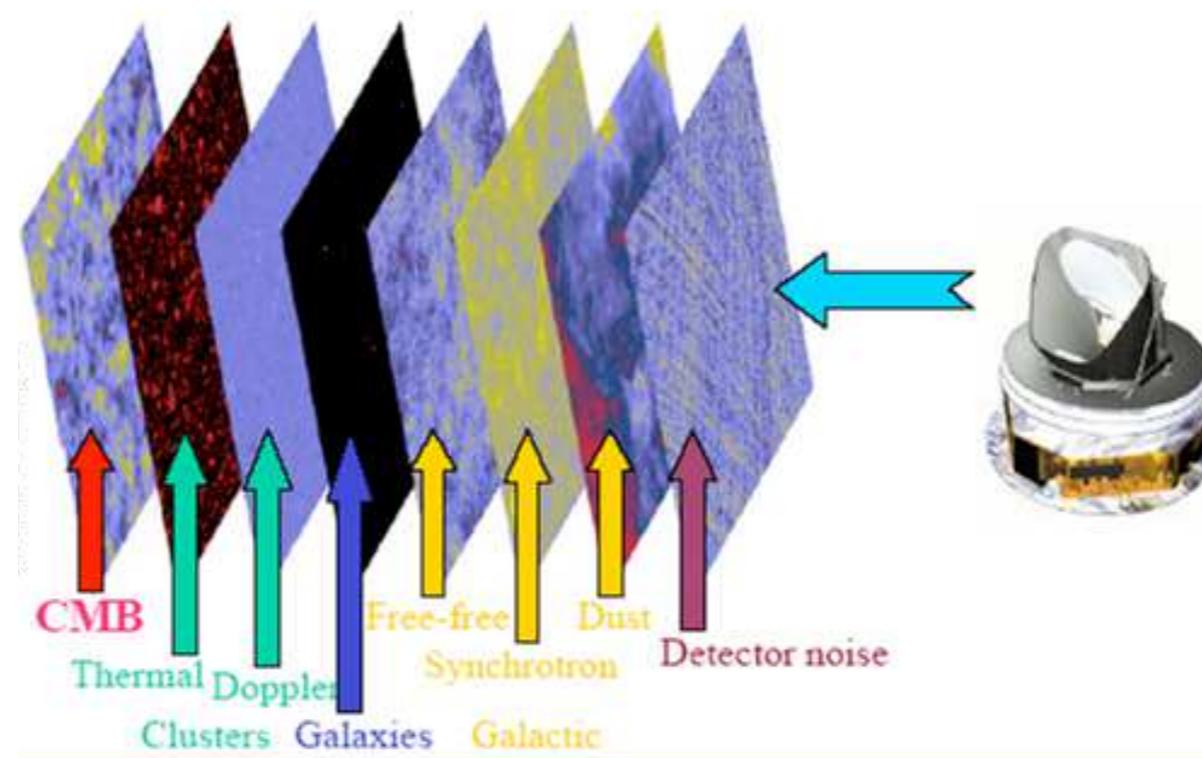
SCIENCE • VOL. 272 • 24 MAY 1996

Topic proportions and assignments

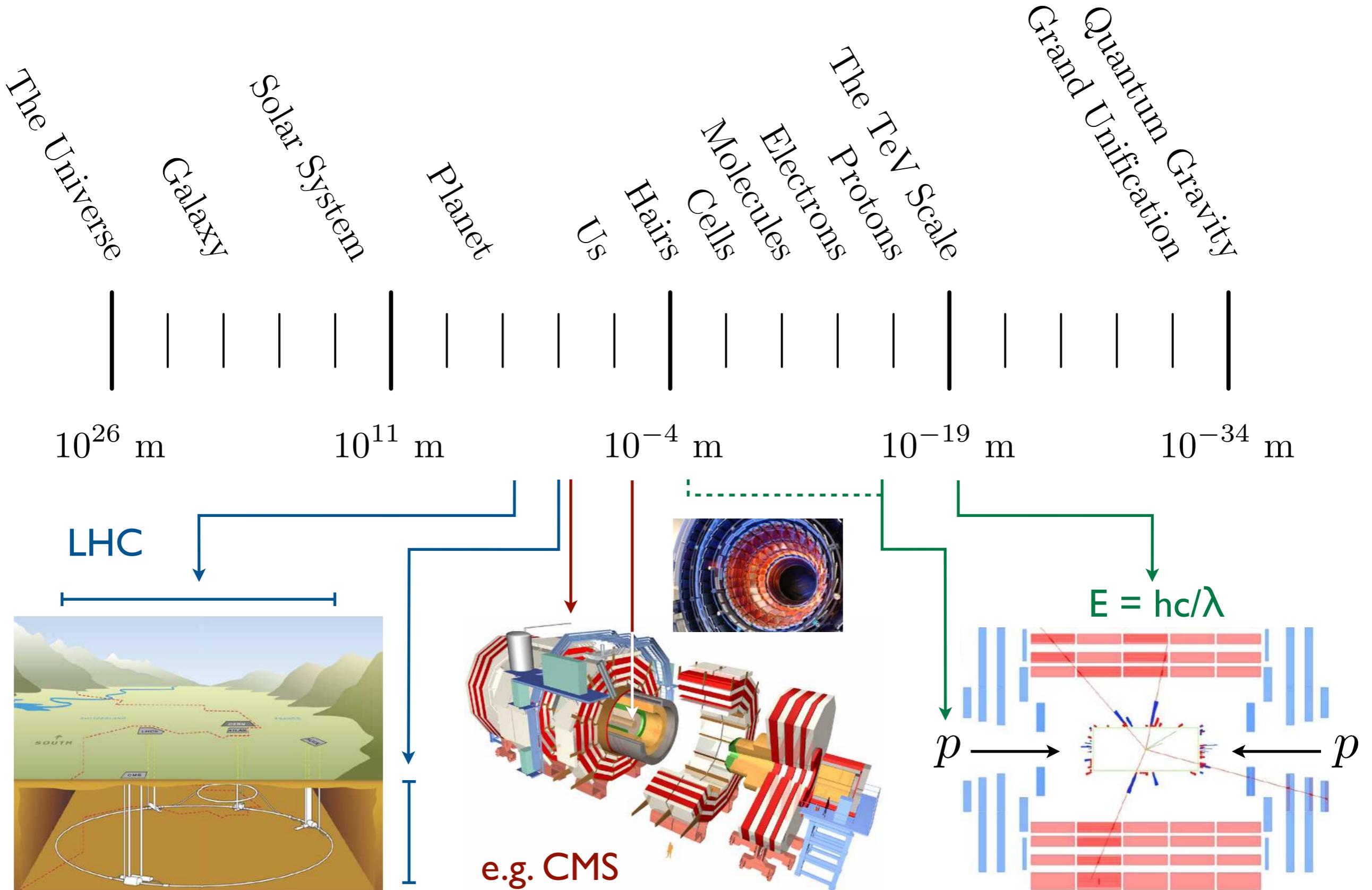


[Blei, 2012]

Related to CMB Foreground Separation



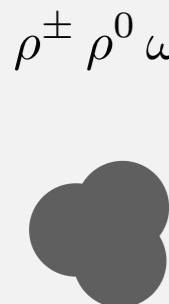
[Planck Outreach]





Mesons

$\pi^\pm \pi^0 \eta K^\pm K^0 \eta' D^\pm D^0 D_s^\pm \eta_c B^\pm B^0 B_s^0 \eta_b \dots$



Baryons

$p n \Lambda^0 \Sigma^+ \Sigma^0 \Sigma^- \Xi^0 \Xi^- \dots$

$\Delta^{++} \Delta^+ \Delta^0 \Delta^- \Sigma^{*+} \Sigma^{*0} \Sigma^{*-} \Xi^{*0} \Xi^{*-} \Omega^- \dots$



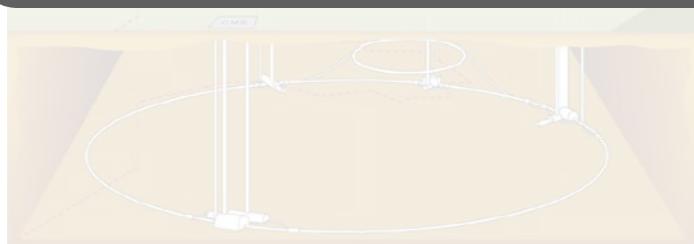
Tetraquarks (?)

$X(3872) Y(4260) Z(4430) \dots$

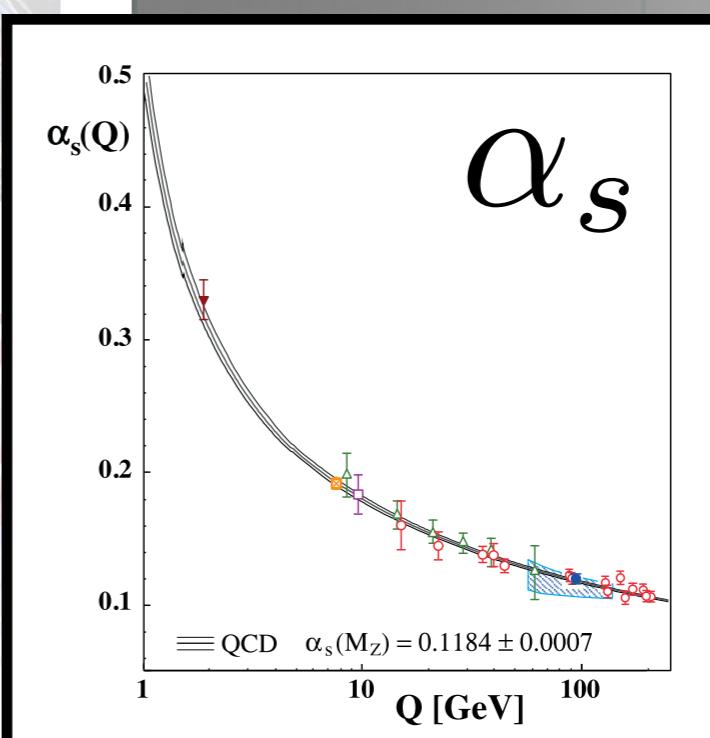
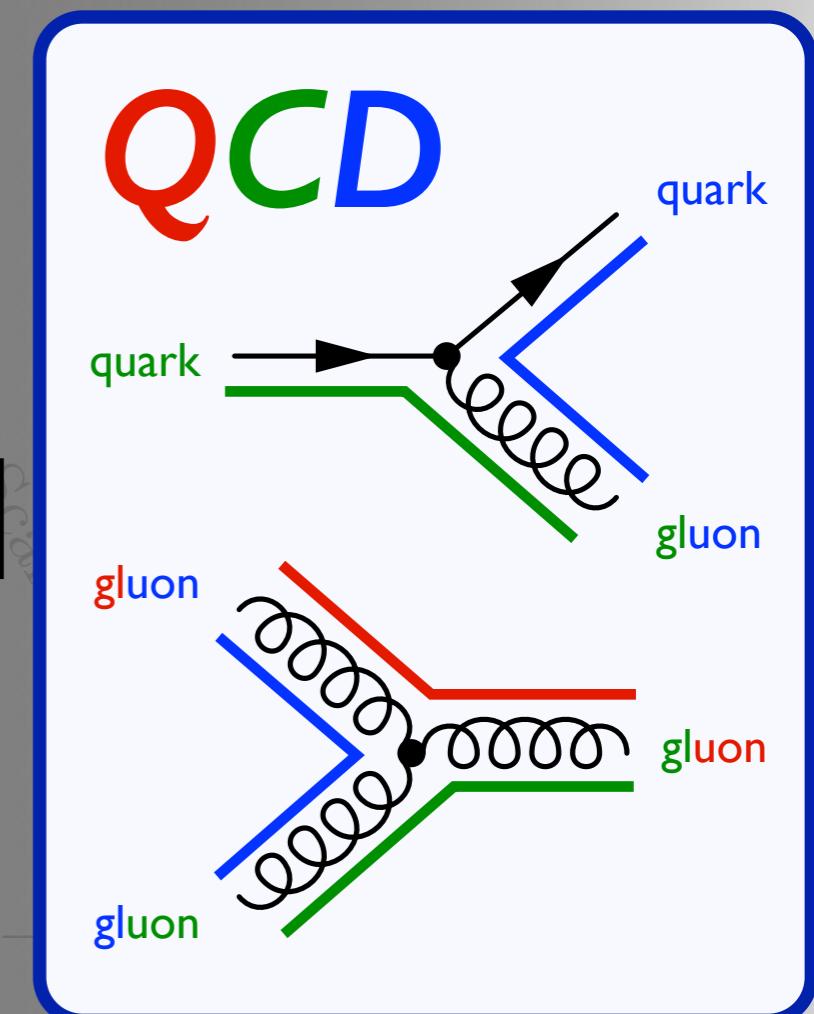
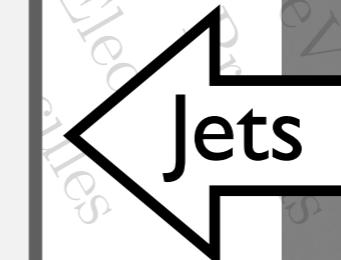


Pentaquarks (?)

$P_c^+(4450) \dots$



e.g. CMS



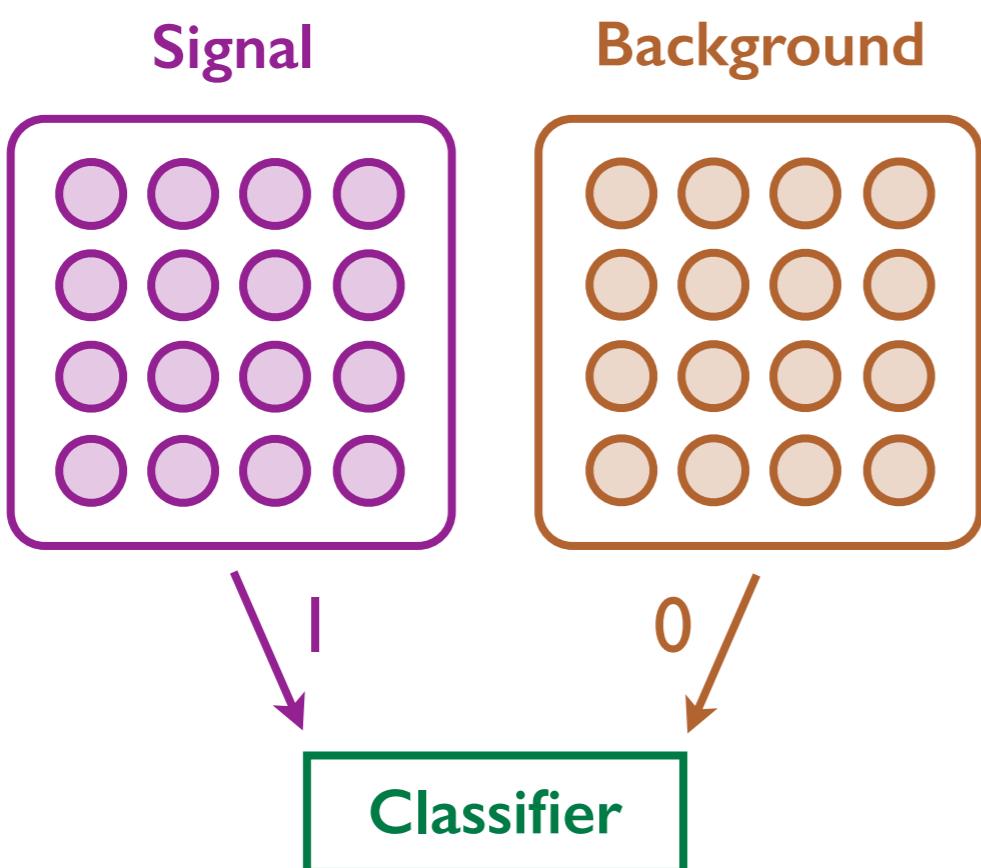
A Cartoon of Machine Learning

For fully-supervised jet classification

(see backup for regression, generation, modeling)

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

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)

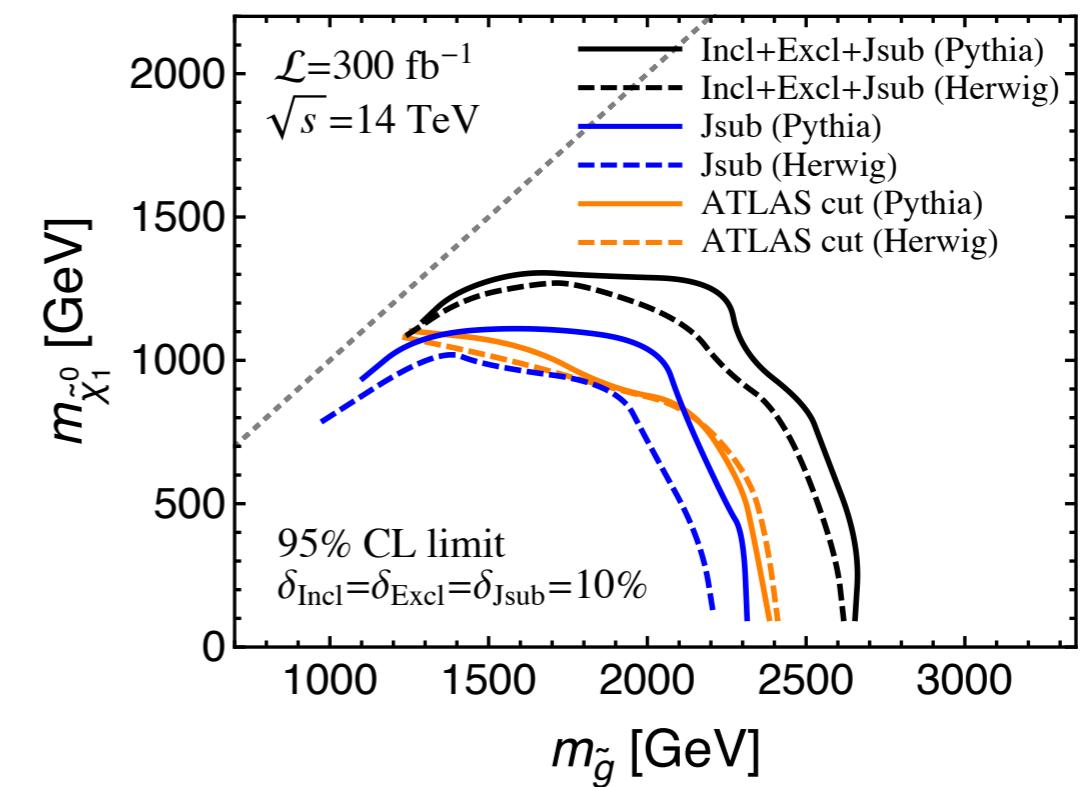
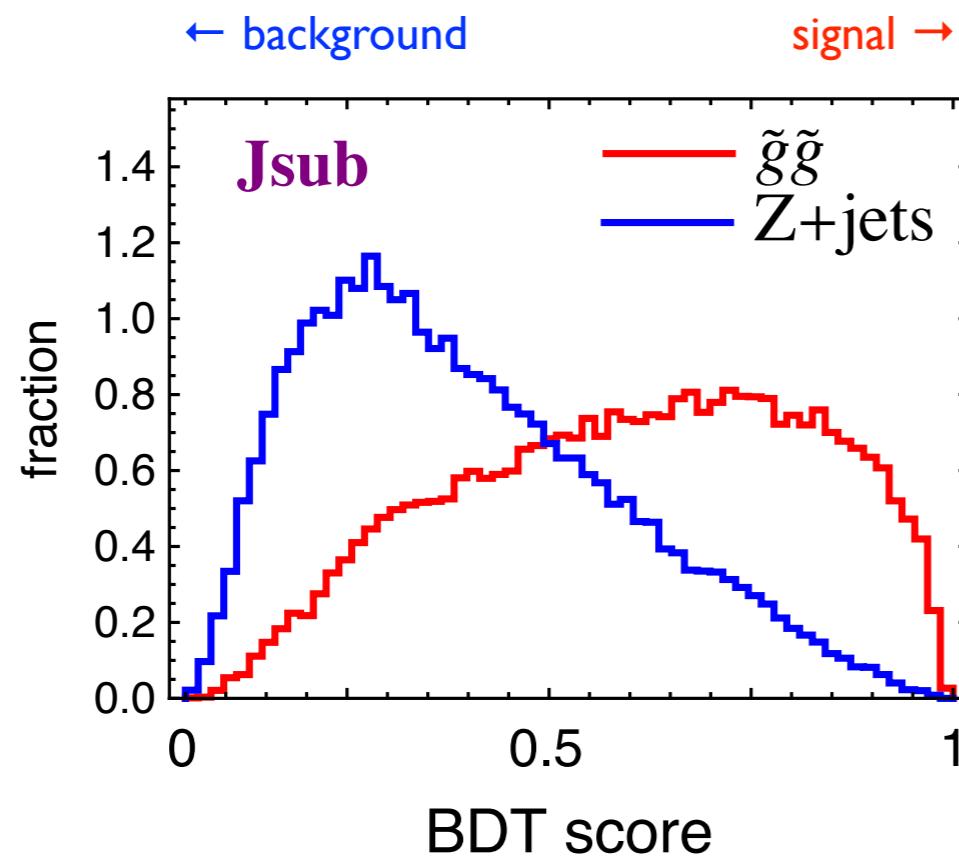
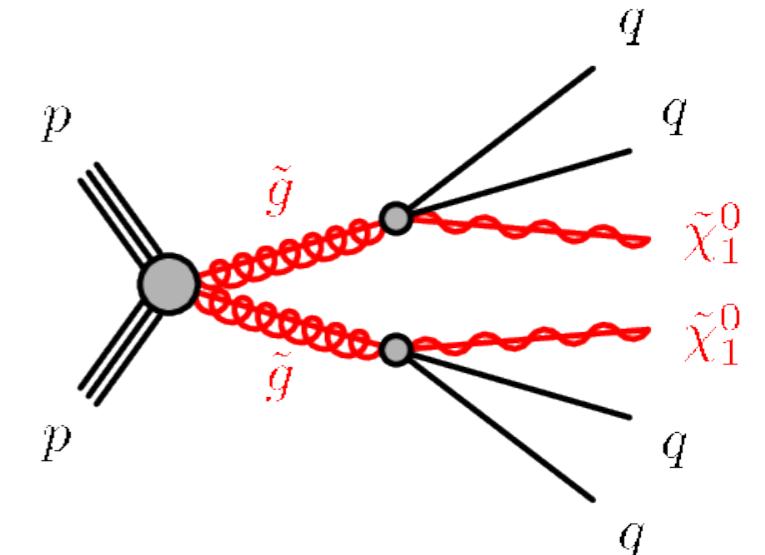
E.g. SUSY Search for Gluino Pairs

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

Inputs: Jet mass, width, track multiplicity

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

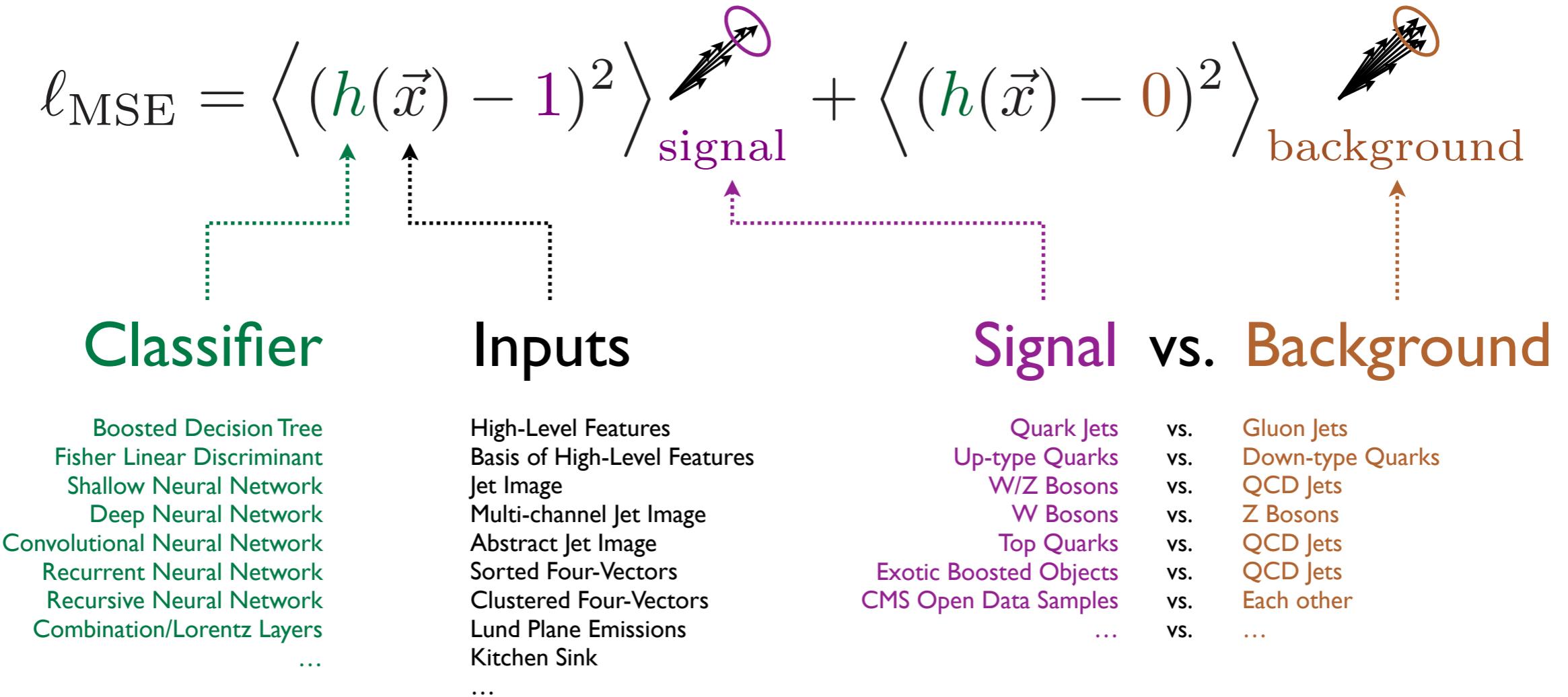
Background: Gluon enriched ($C_A = 3$)



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

Jet Classification Studies

Mix and match



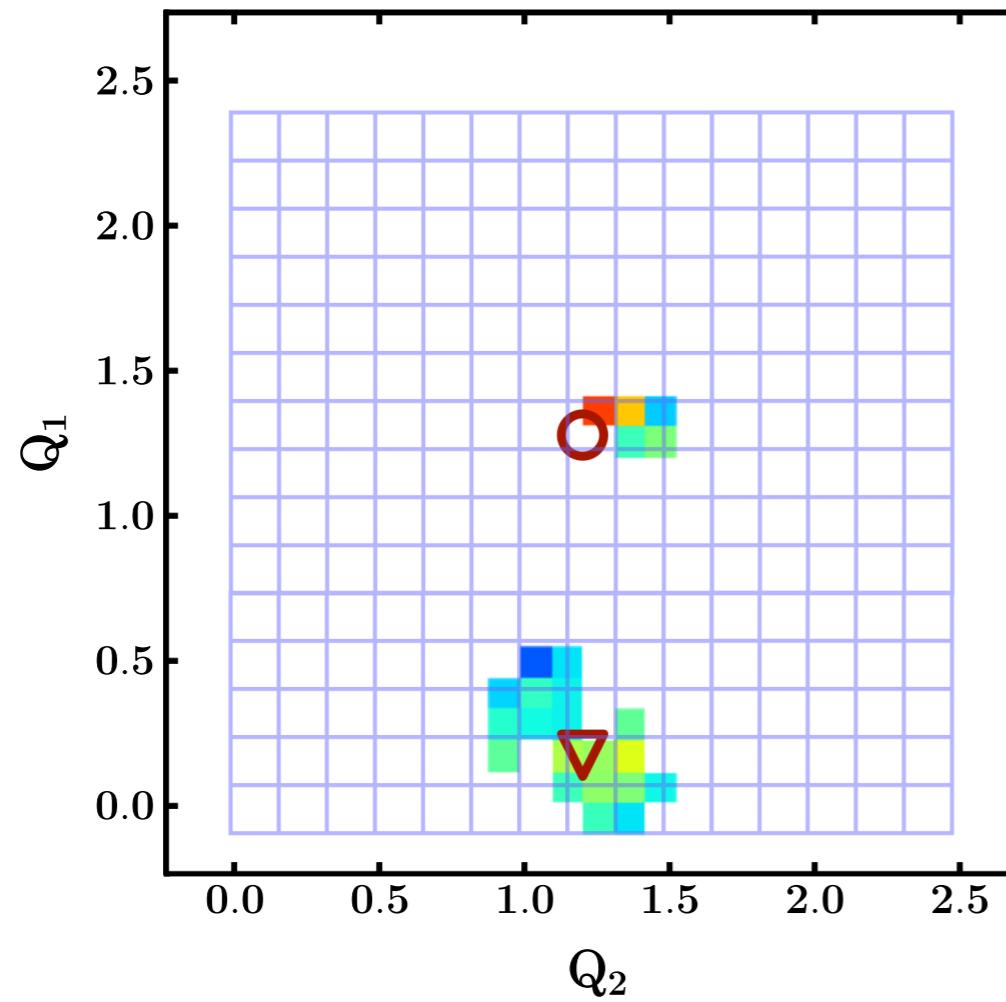
[Lönnblad, Peterson, Rögnvaldsson, 1990, ..., Cogan, Kagan, Strauss, Schwartzman, 1407.5675; Almeida, Backović, Cliche, Lee, Perelstein, 1501.05968; de Oliveira, Kagan, Mackey, Nachman, Schwartzman, 1511.05190; Baldi, Bauer, Eng, Sadowski, Whiteson, 1603.09349; Conway, Bhaskar, Erbacher, Pilot, 1606.06859; 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; Louppe, 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; plus many ATLAS/CMS performance studies]

Jet Classification Studies

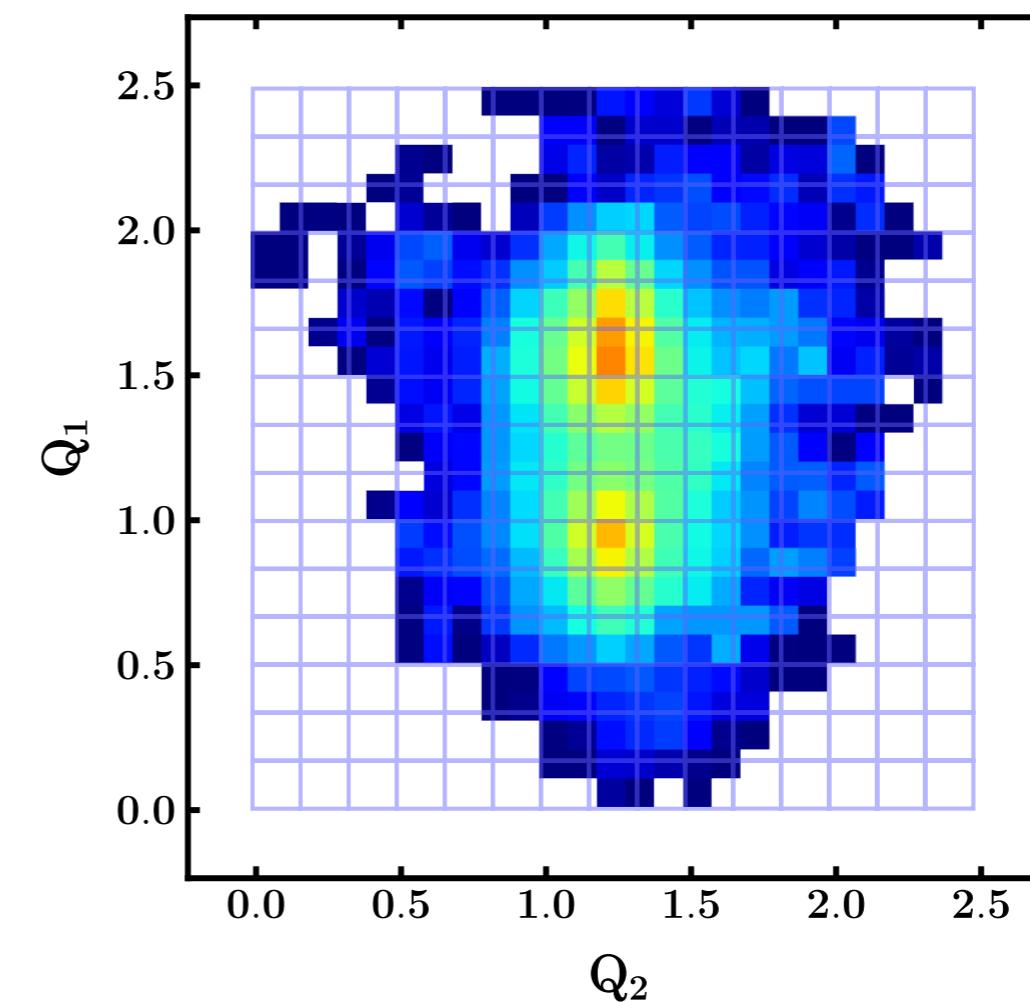
Mix and match

Standard CNN input: Jet images

Individual W jet



Ensemble average

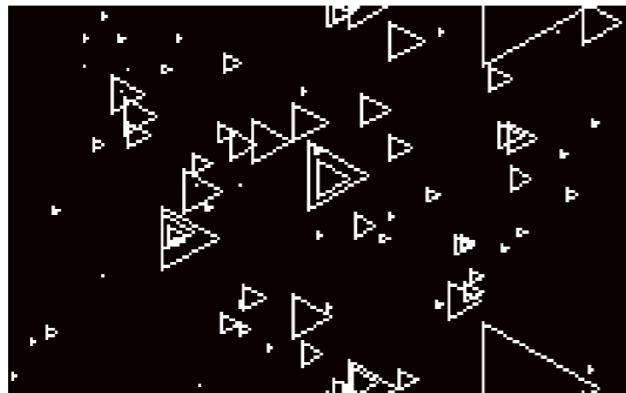


[Cogan, Kagan, Strauss, Schwartzman, 1407.5675]

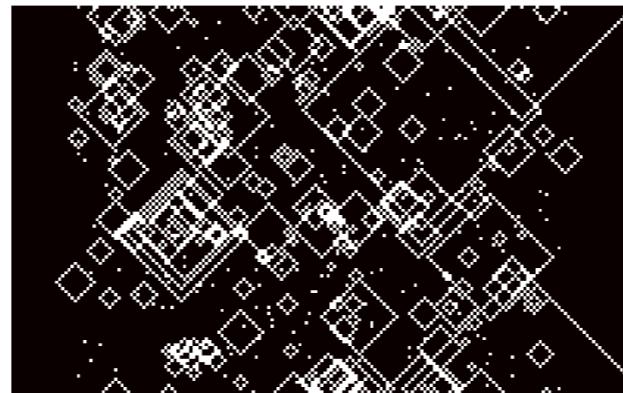
Jet Classification Studies

Mix and match

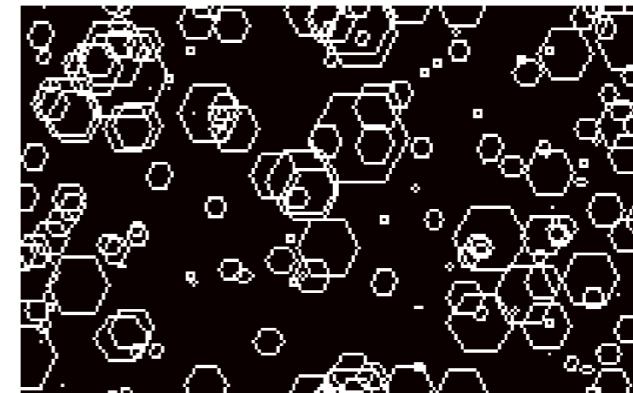
Novel CNN input: Abstract event images



(a) Photons



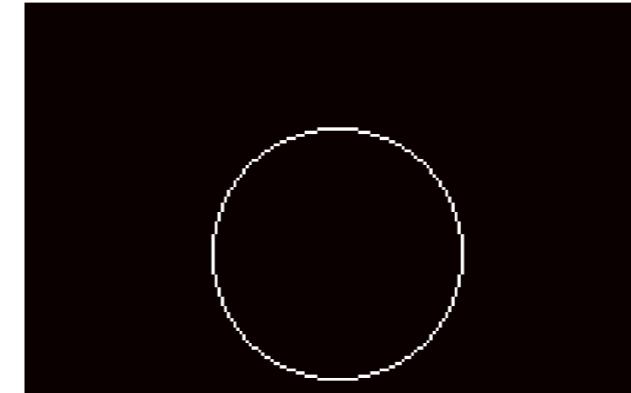
(b) Charged Particles



(c) Neutral Hadrons



(d) Lepton



(e) E_T^{miss}

Addresses sparsity problem of standard energy-to-intensity mapping

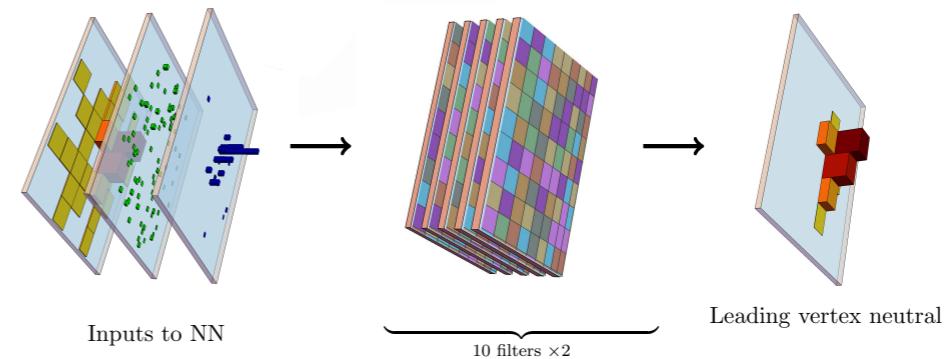
[Nguyen, Weitekamp, Anderson, Castello, Cerri, Pierini, Spiropulu, Vlimant, 1807.00083;
using Fernández Madrazo, Heredia Cacha, Lloret Iglesias, Marco de Lucas, 1708.07034]

Beyond Classification

PUMML

Pileup Mitigation

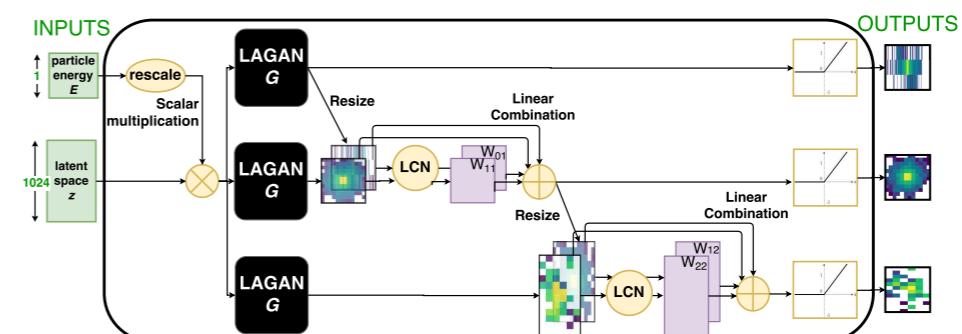
[Komiske, Metodiev, Nachman, Schwartz, 1707.08600]



CaloGAN

Fast Detector Simulation

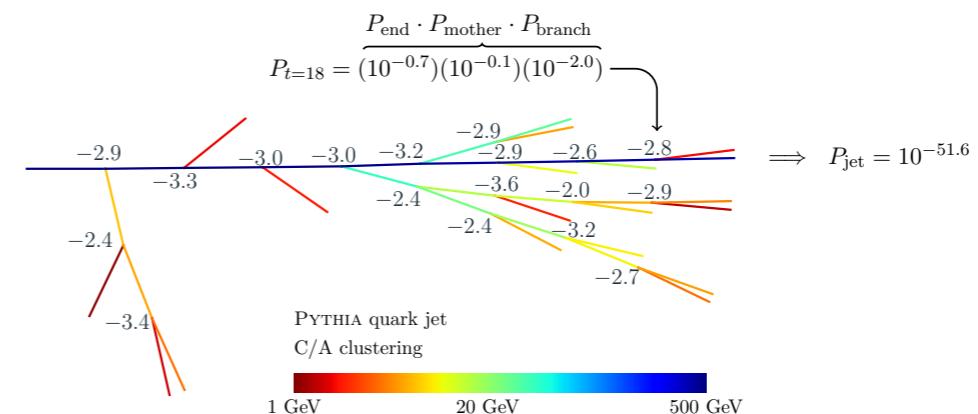
Paganini, de Oliveira, Nachman, 1705.02355, 1712.10321;
see also de Oliveira, Michela Paganini, Nachman, 1701.05927]



JUNIPR

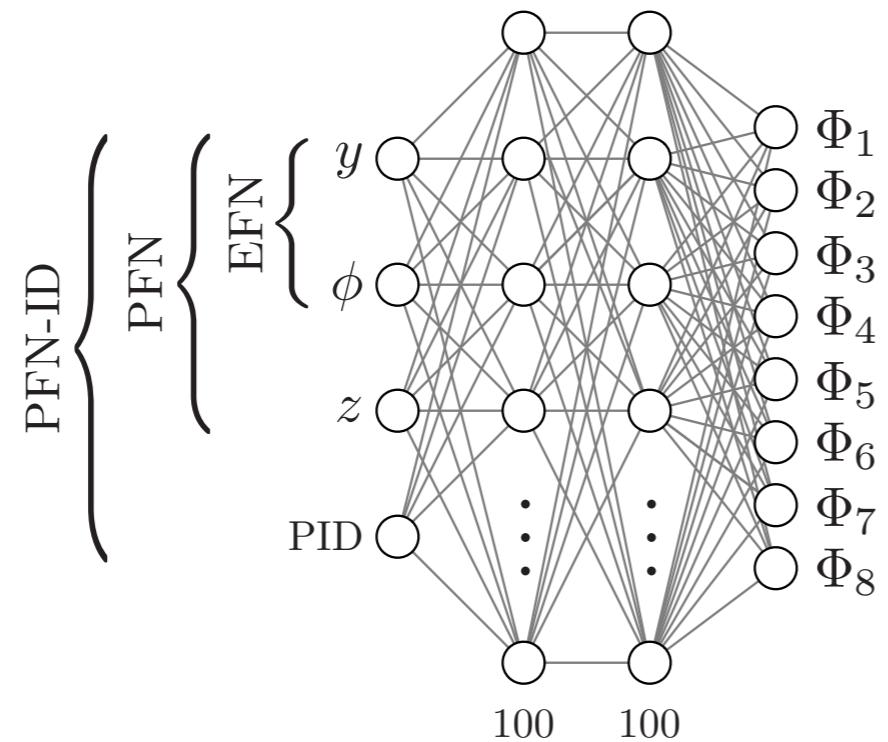
Probability Modeling

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

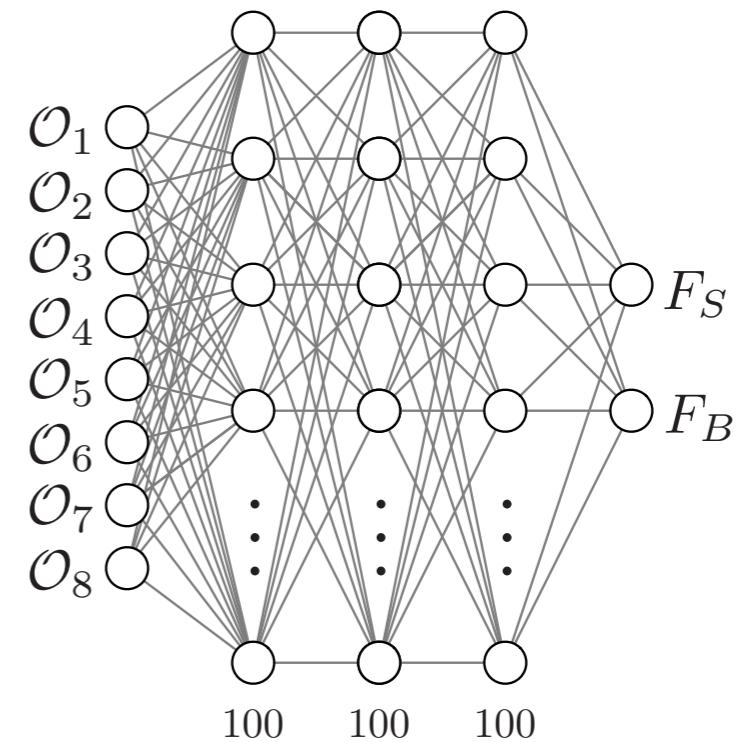


Architecture Details

Per-Particle:



Latent Combiner: F



Per-Jet (Latent Space):

$$\text{EFN: } \mathcal{O}_a = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} z_i \Phi_a(y_i, \phi_i)$$

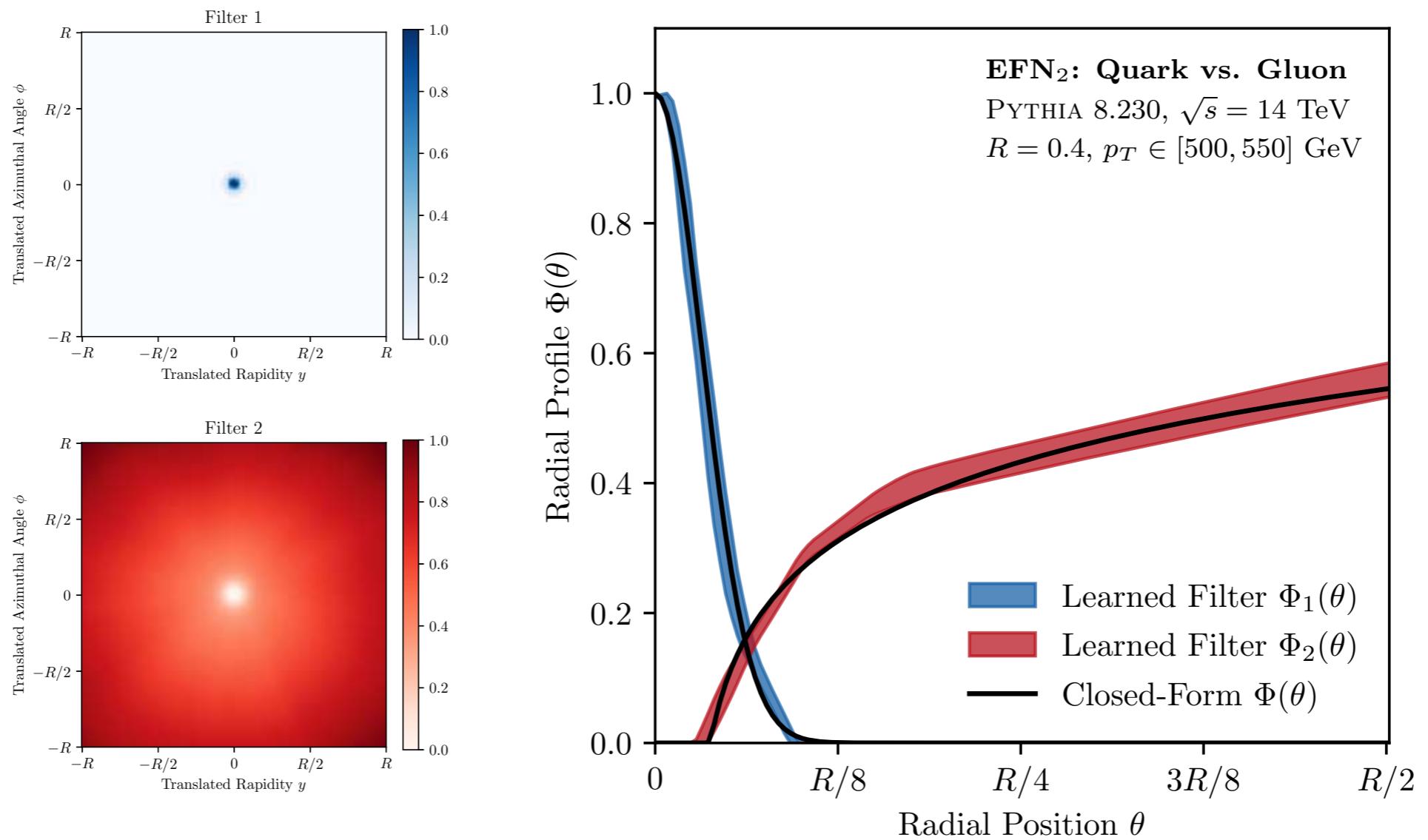
$$\text{PFN: } \mathcal{O}_a = \sum_{i \in \text{jet}} \Phi_a(y_i, \phi_i, z_i, \text{PID}_i)$$

Final Discriminant:

$$\text{softmax}(F_S, F_B)$$

“What is the Machine Learning?”

For $\ell = 2$, radial moments: $\sum_{i \in \text{jet}} z_i f(\theta_i)$ cf. Angularities:
 $f(\theta) = \theta^\beta$



“What is the Machine Learning?”

For $\ell = 2$, radial moments: $\sum_{i \in \text{jet}} z_i f(\theta_i)$ cf. Angularities:
 $f(\theta) = \theta^\beta$

