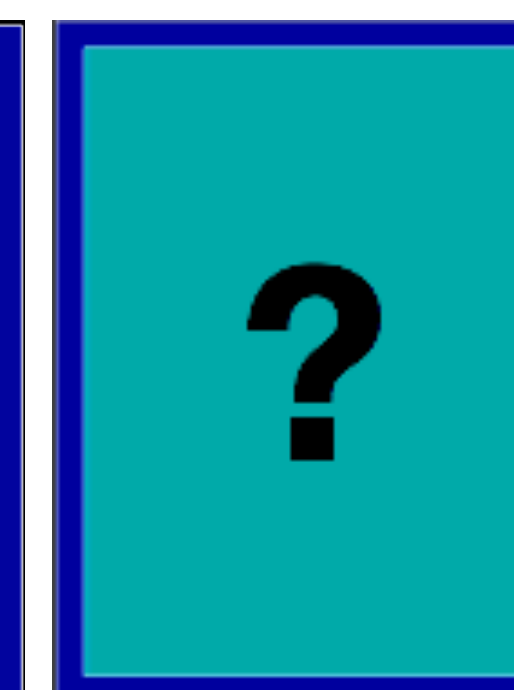
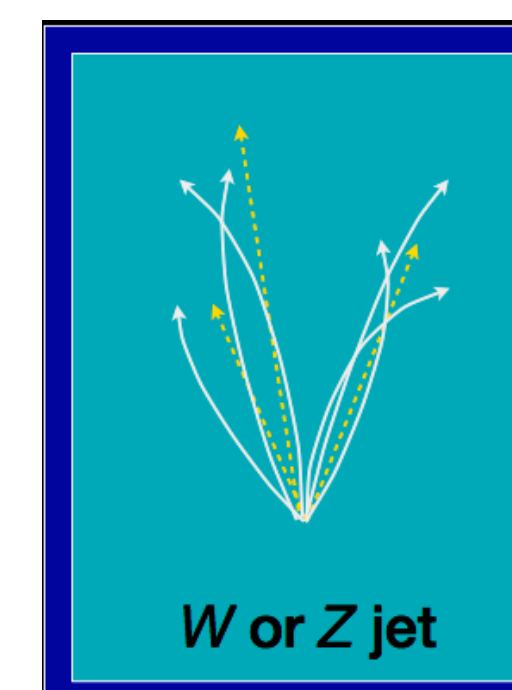
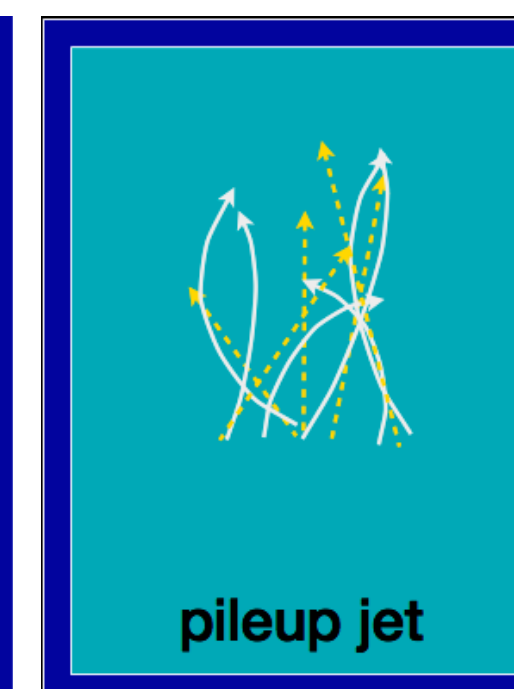
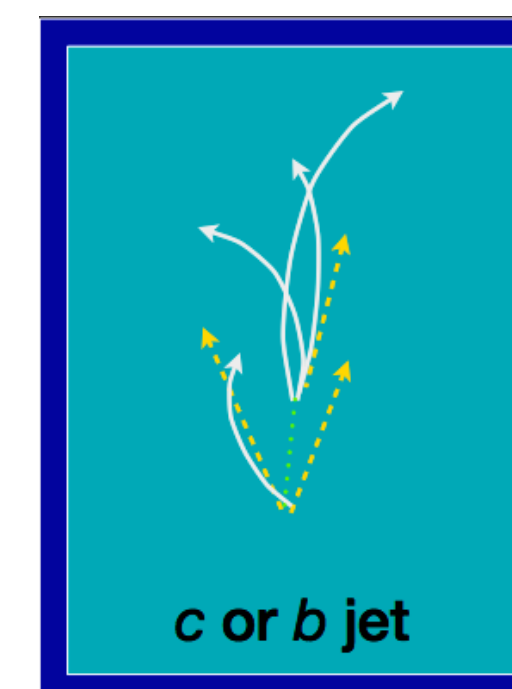
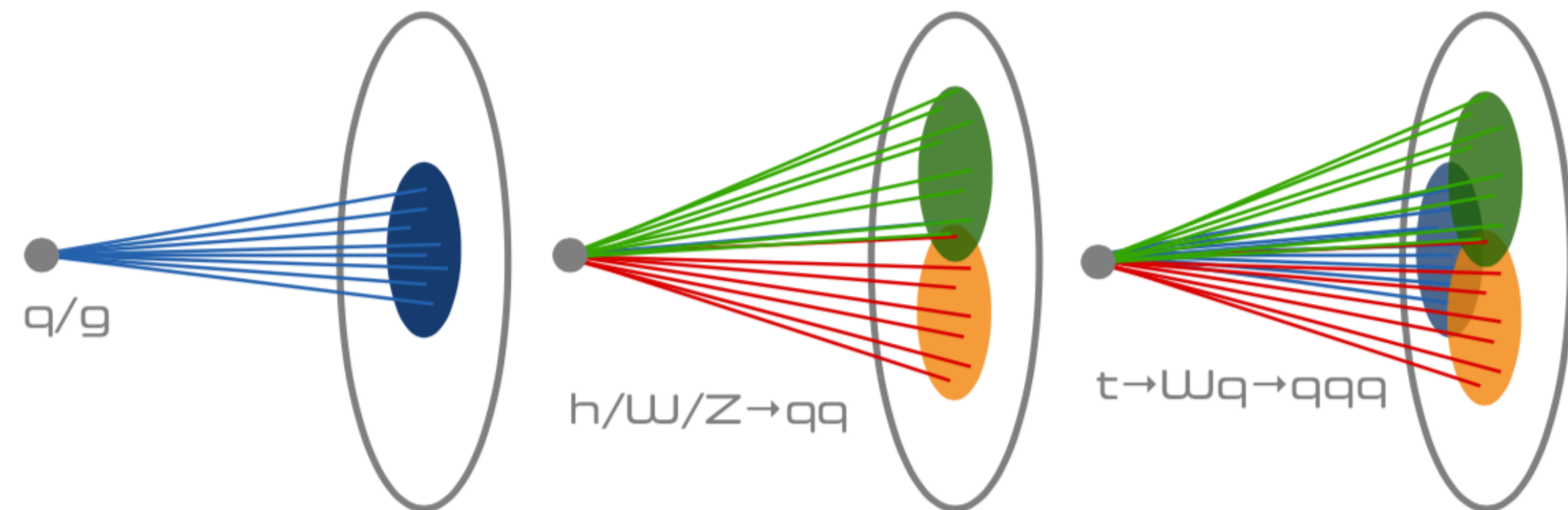


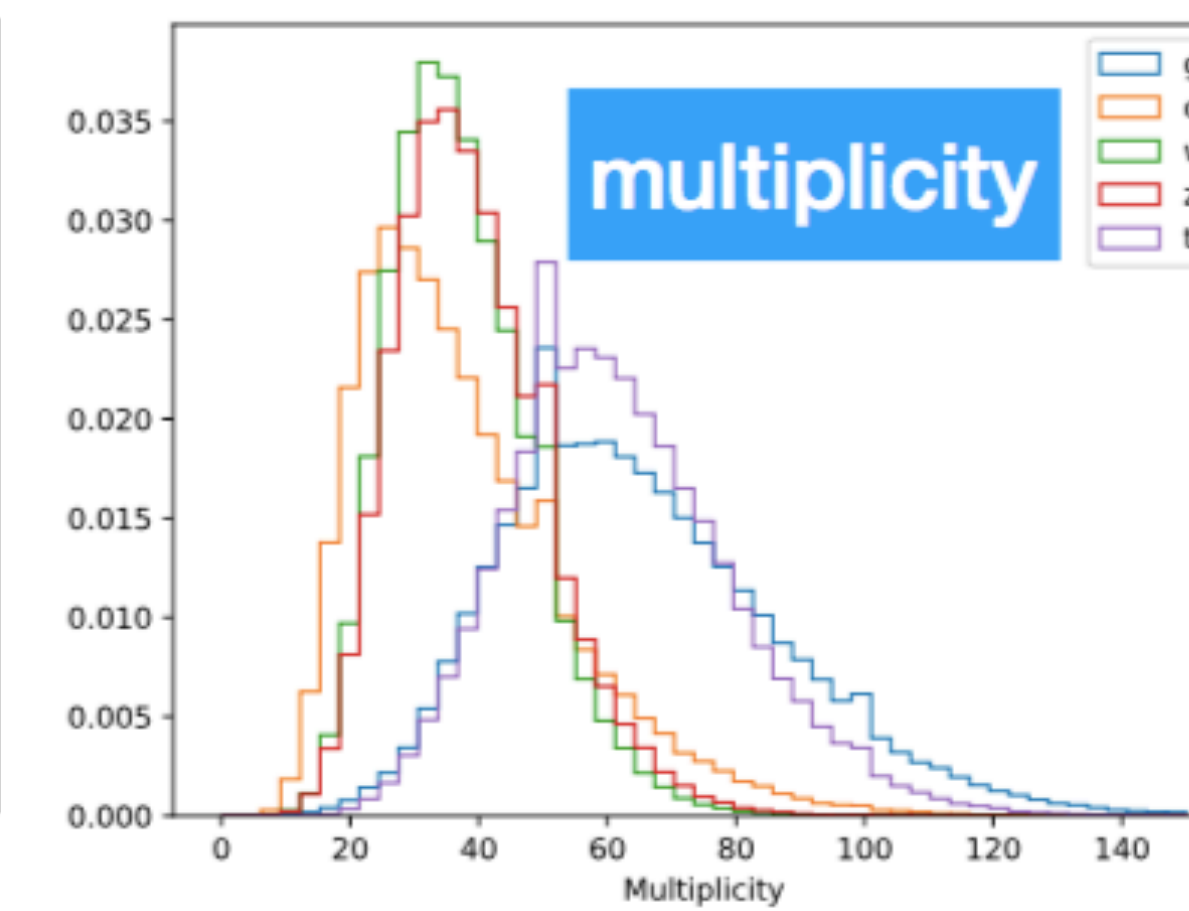
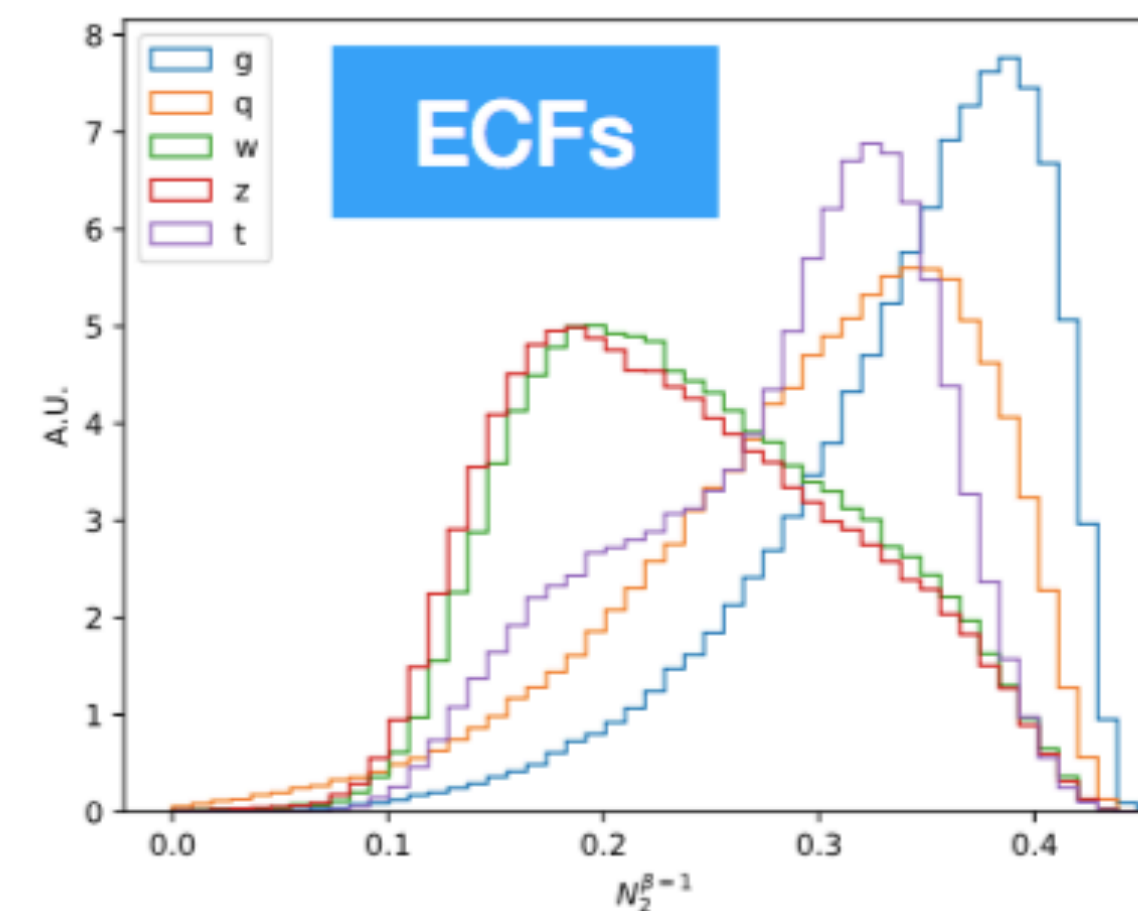
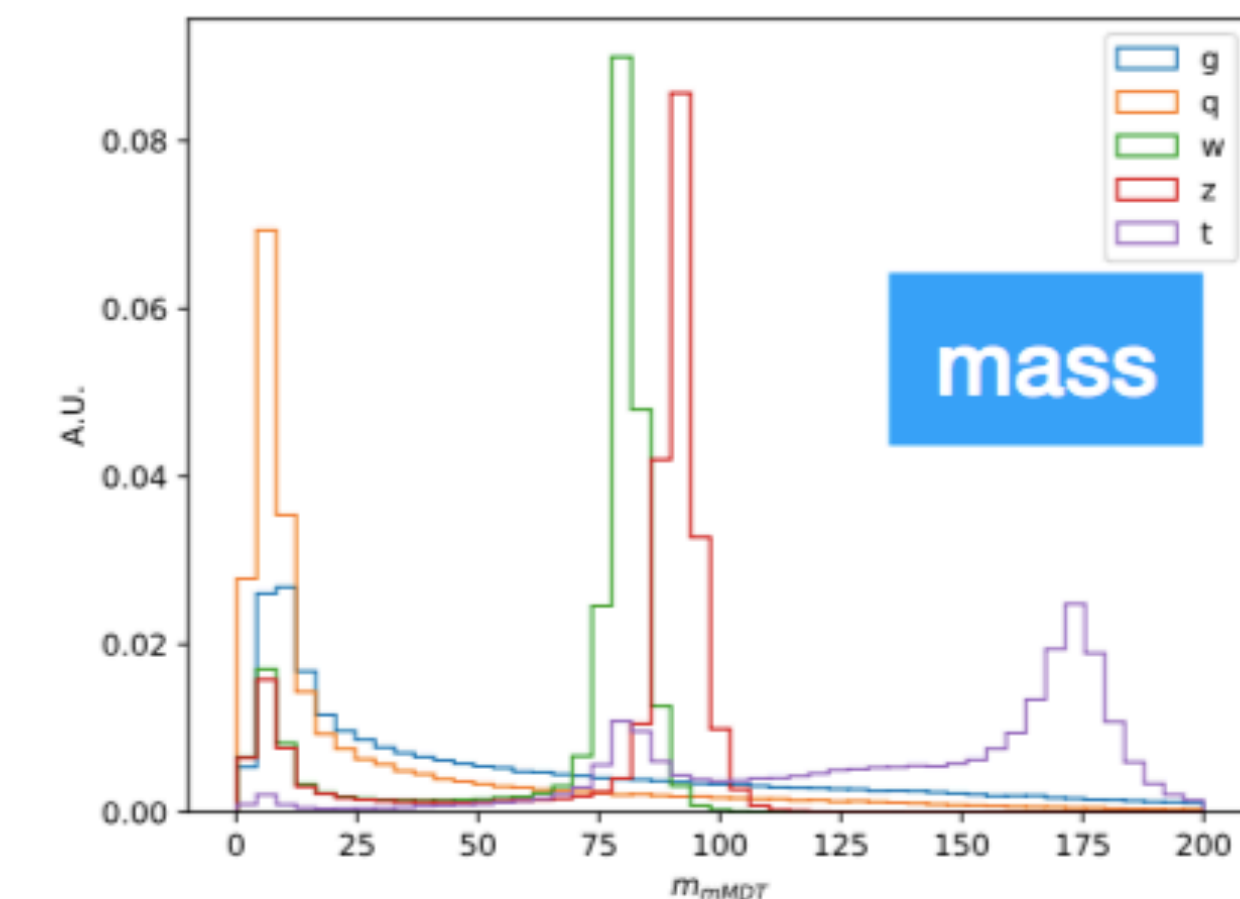
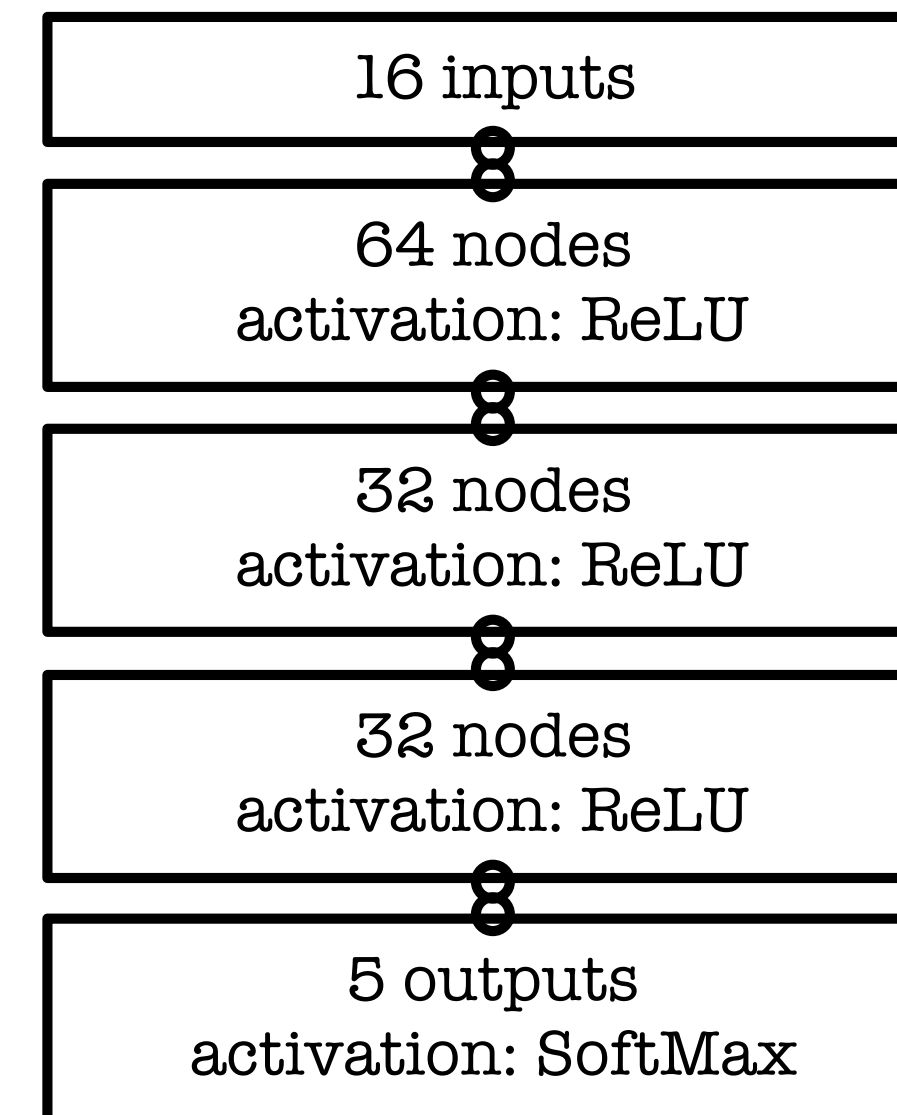
Example: jet tagging

- ◎ You have a jet at LHC: spray of hadrons coming from a “shower” initiated by a fundamental particle of some kind (quark, gluon, $W/Z/H$ bosons, top quark)
- ◎ You have a set of jet features whose distribution depends on the nature of the initial particle
- ◎ You can train a network to start from the values of these quantities and guess the nature of your jet
- ◎ To do this you need a sample for which you know the answer



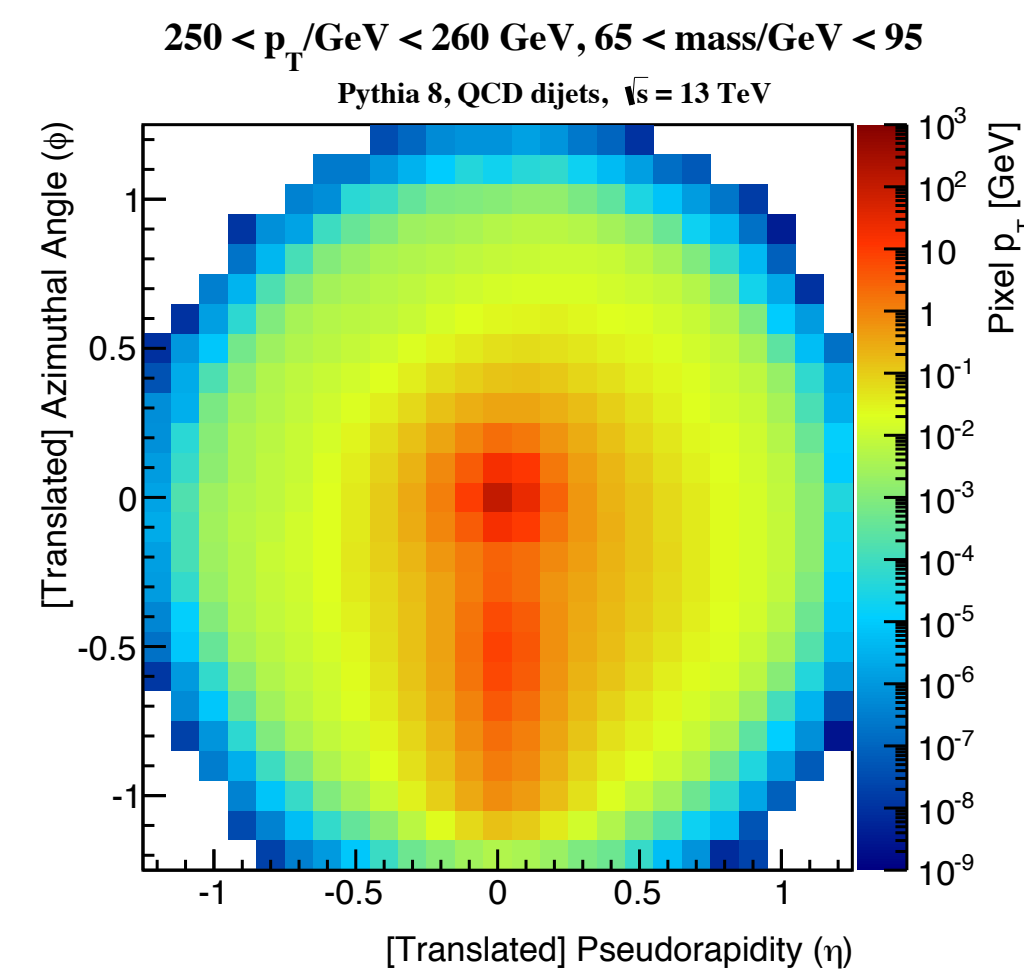
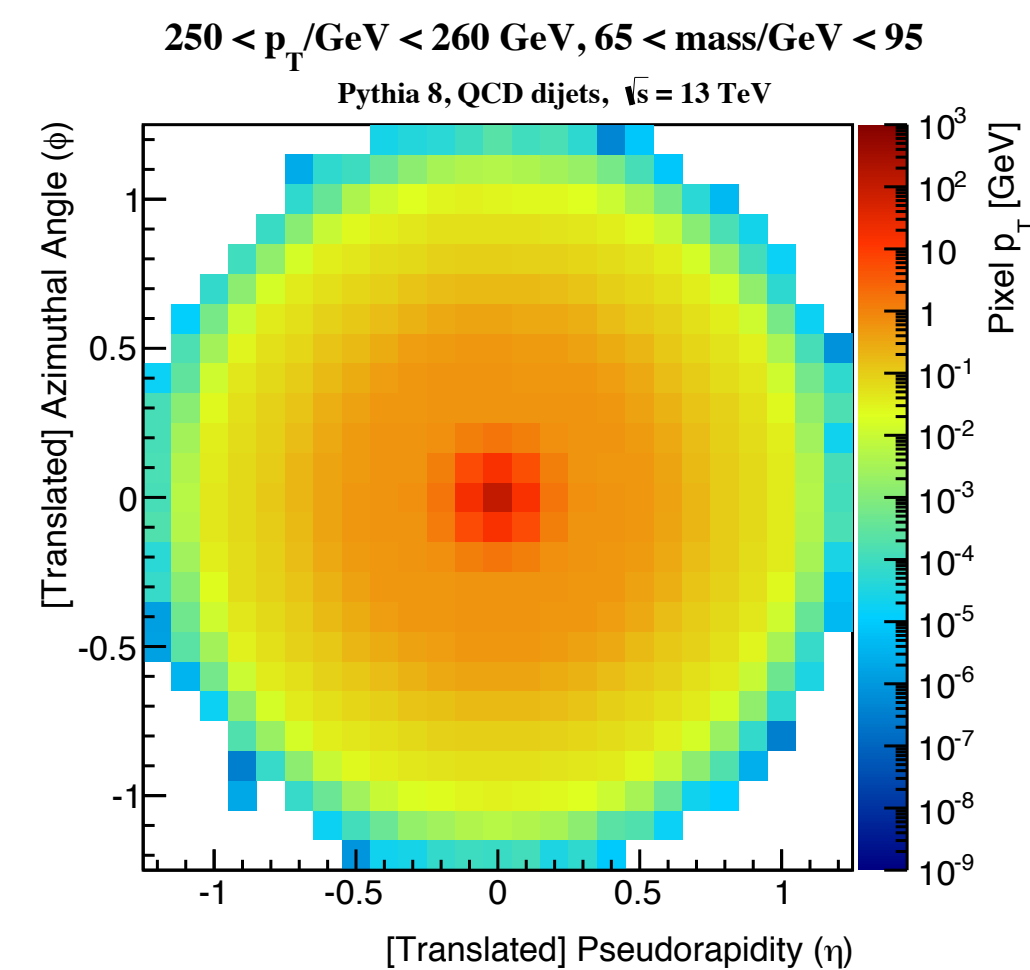
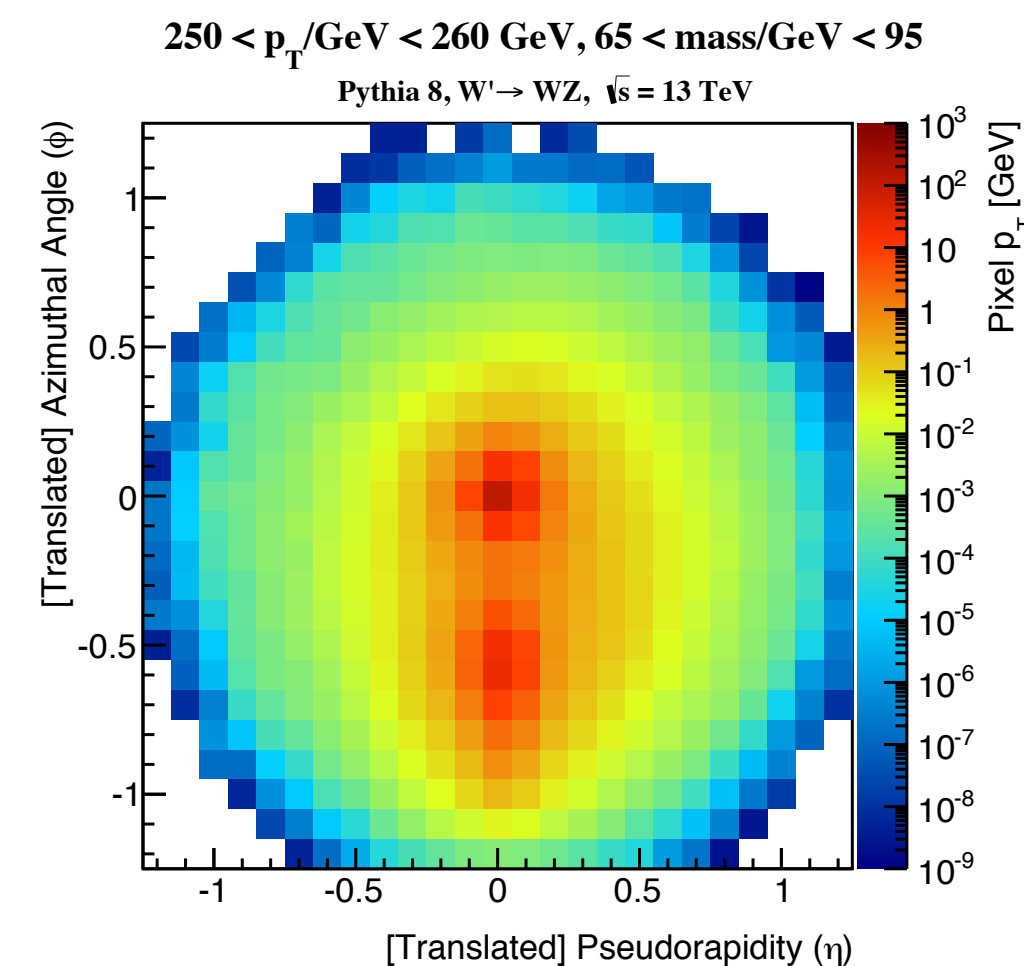
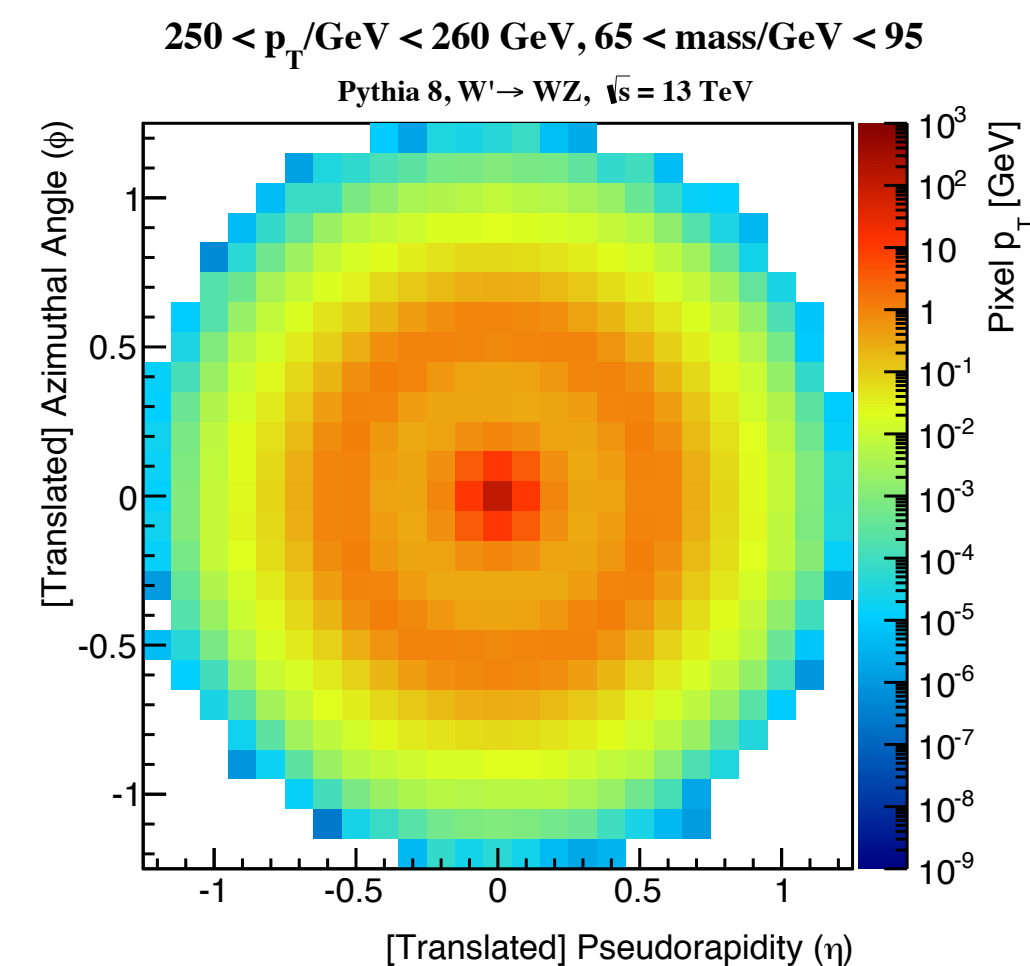
Example: jet tagging

- You have a jet at LHC: spray of hadrons coming from a “shower” initiated by a fundamental particle of some kind (quark, gluon, W/Z/H bosons, top quark)
- You have a set of jet features whose distribution depends on the nature of the initial particle
- You can train a network to start from the values of these quantities and guess the nature of your jet
- To do this you need a sample for which you know the answer



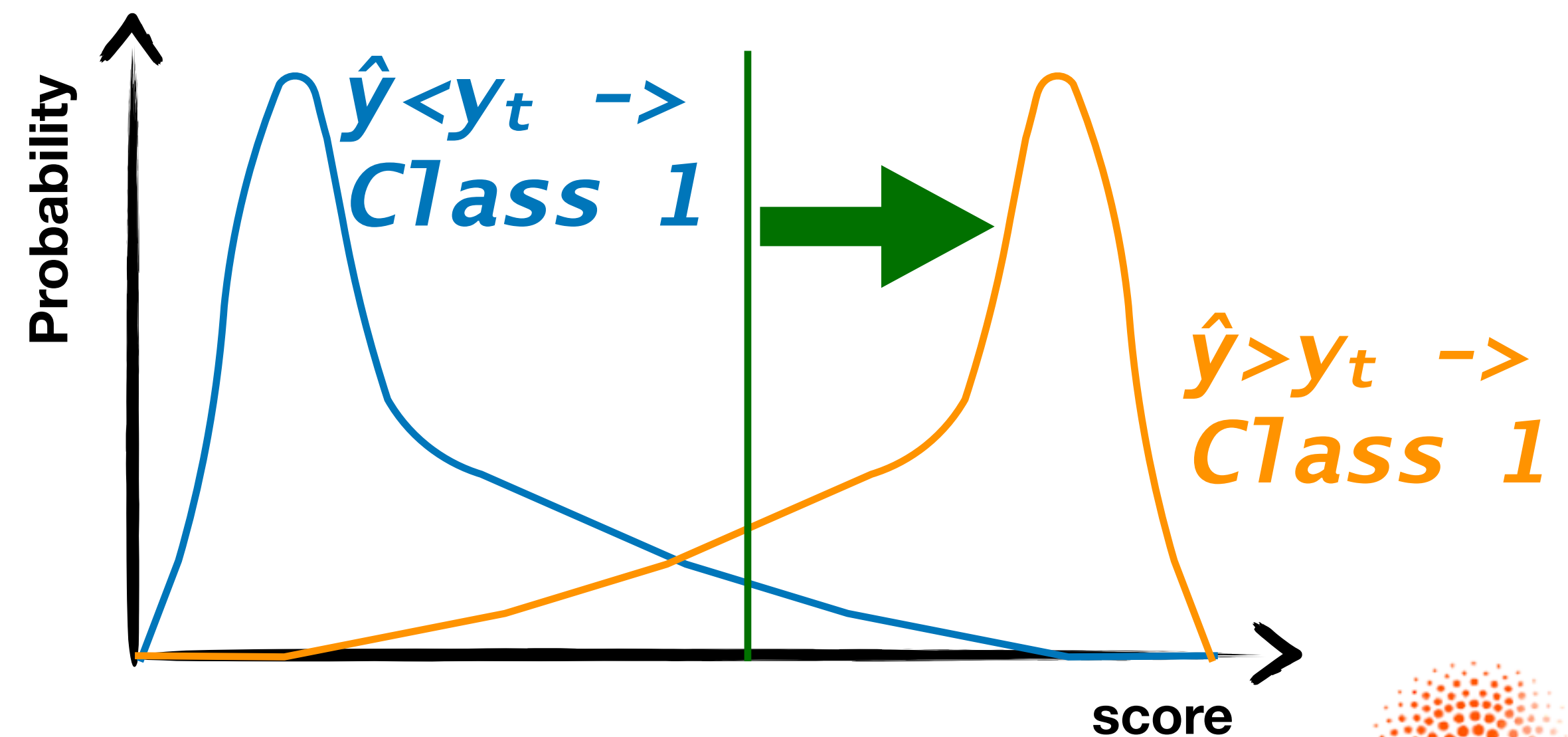
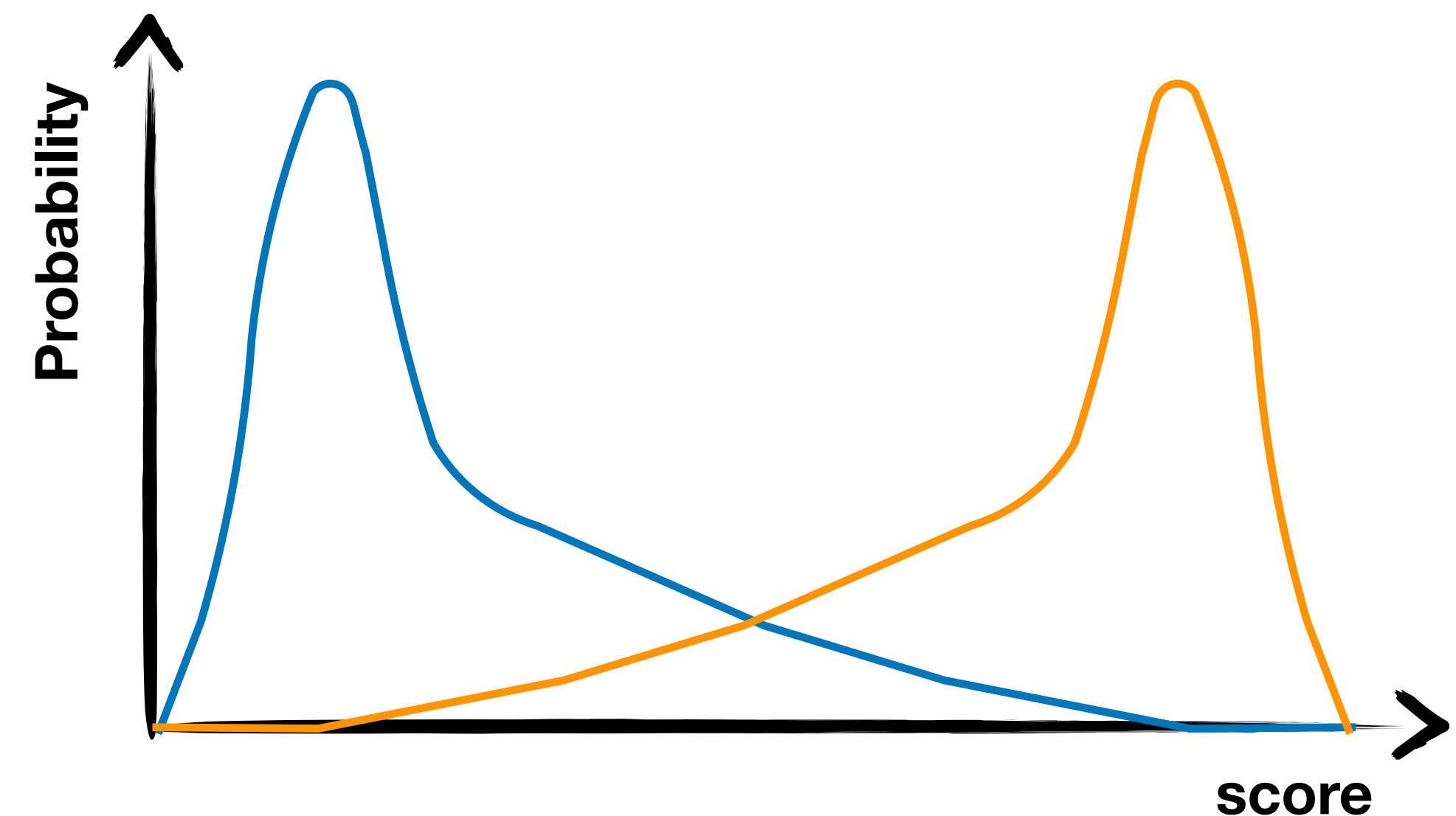
Jet as images (for ConvNN)

- One can pixelate the surface crossed by the jet and create an image with the momentum deposited in each cell
- Such an image can then be processed with computing-vision techniques
- Pros: can benefit of the progresses made in optimizing computing vision
- Cons: underlying assumption on detector geometry (regular array of pixels) made sacrificing information of the actual detector



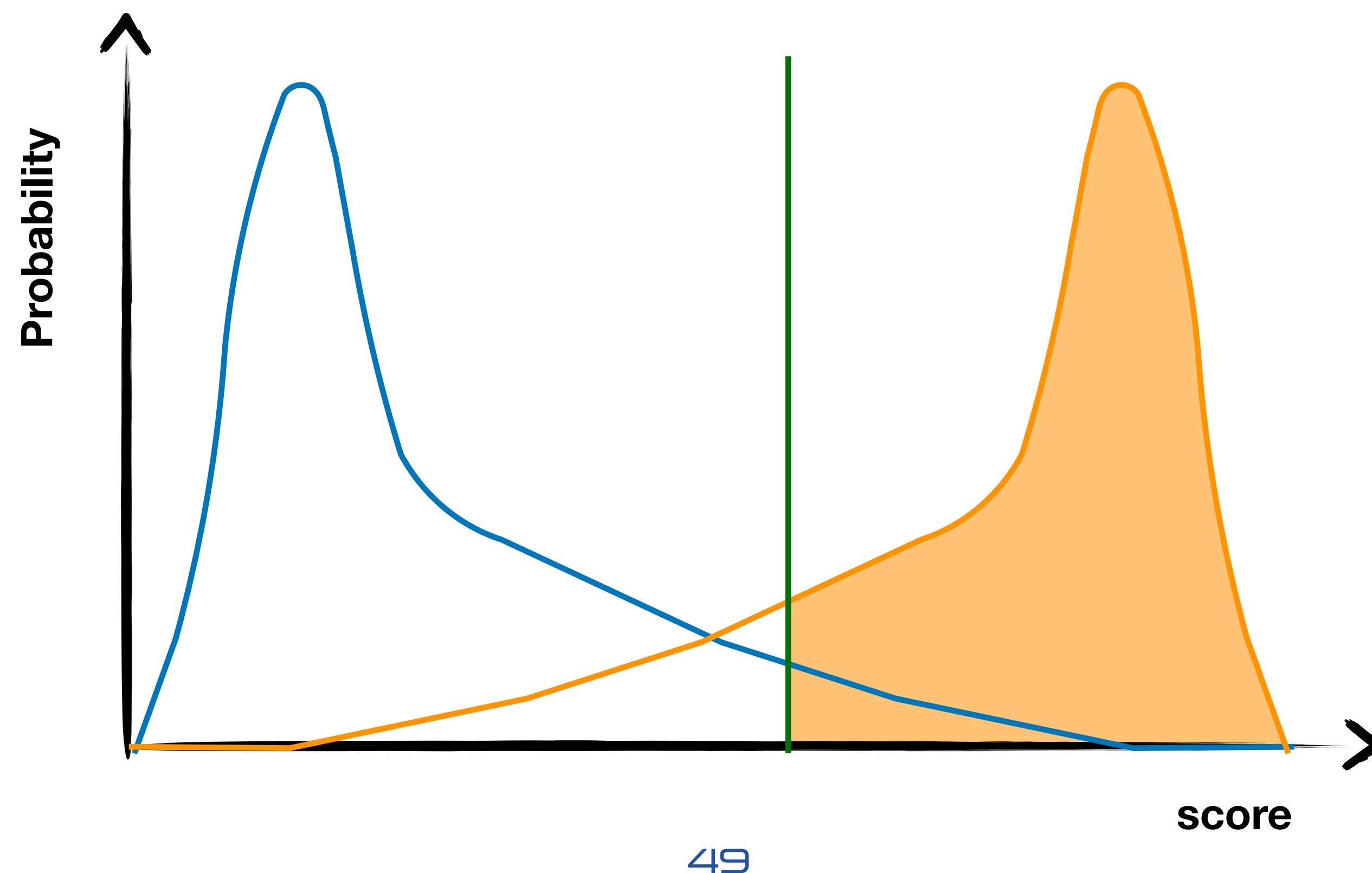
Classifier metrics

- Consider a binary classifier
- Its output \hat{y} is a number in $[0,1]$
- If well trained, value should be close to 0 (1) for class-0 (class-1) examples
- One usually defines a threshold y_t such that:
 - $\hat{y} > y_t \rightarrow \text{Class 1}$
 - $\hat{y} < y_t \rightarrow \text{Class 0}$



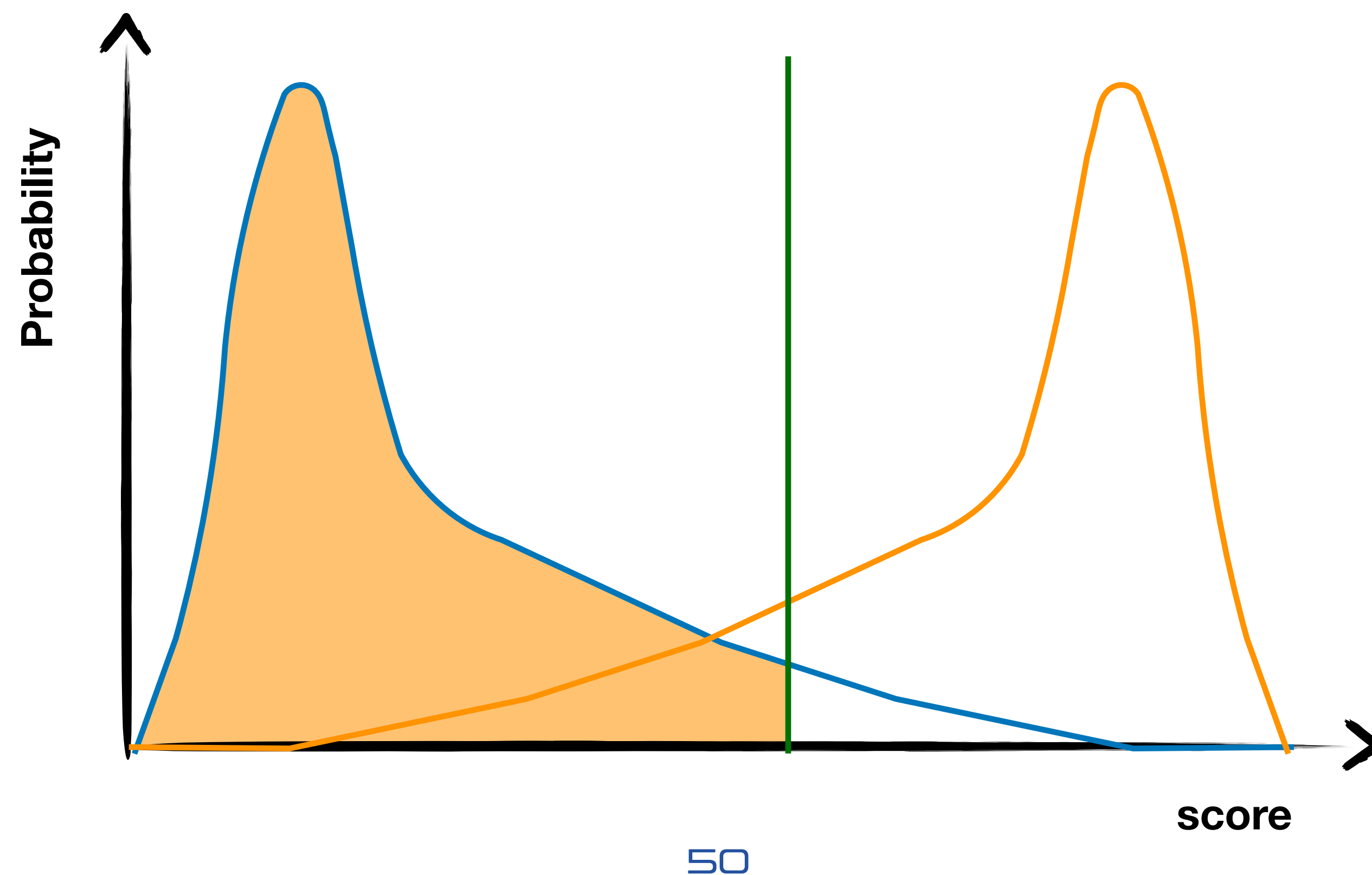
Classifier metrics

- ⦿ A given threefold defines the following qualities
 - ⦿ *True-positives: Class-1 events above the threshold*
 - ⦿ *True-negatives: Class-0 events below the threshold*
 - ⦿ *False-positives: Class-0 events above the threshold*
 - ⦿ *False-negatives: Class-1 events below the threshold*



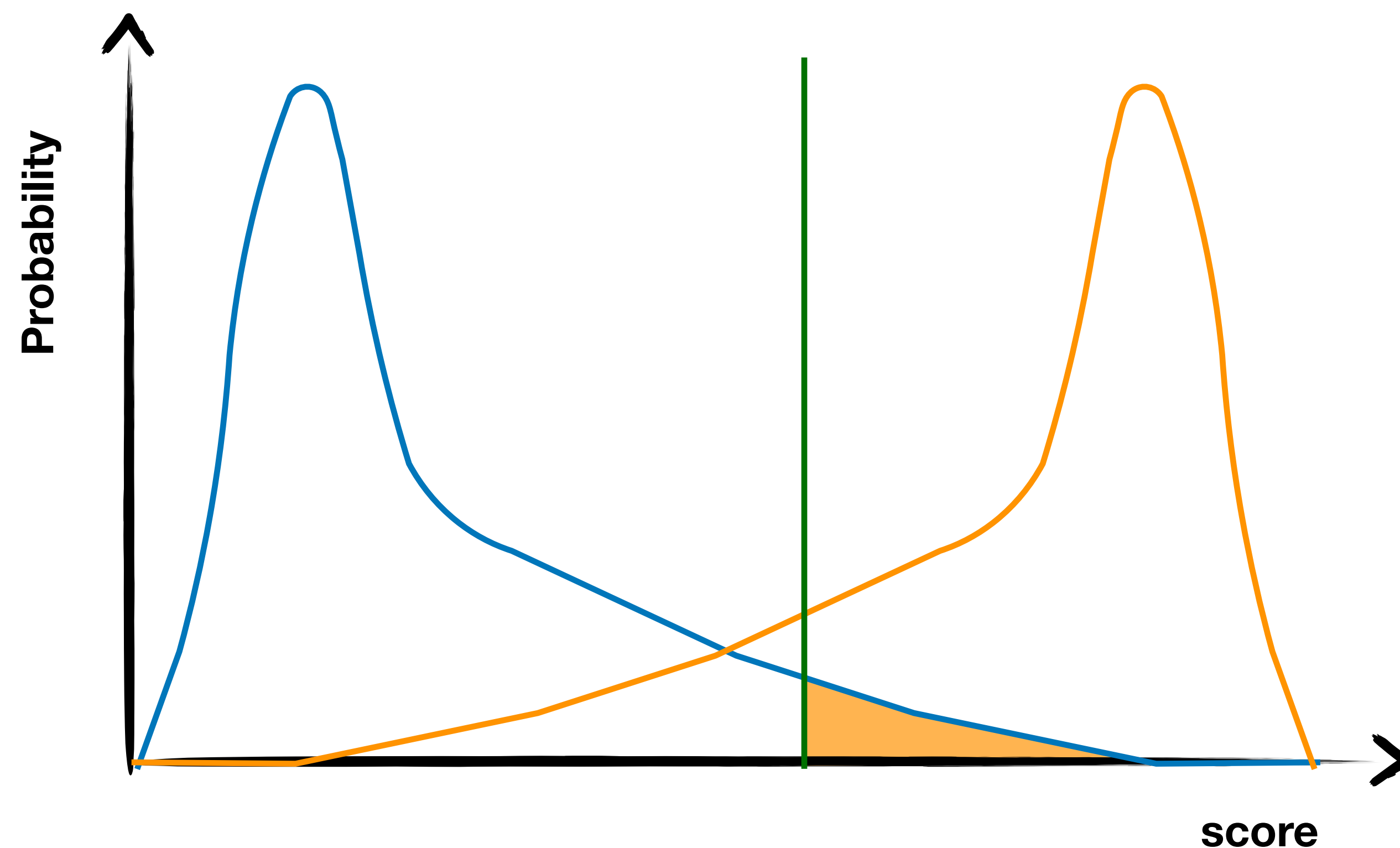
Classifier metrics

- ⦿ A given threefold defines the following qualities
 - ⦿ True-positives: Class-1 events above the threshold
 - ⦿ True-negatives: Class-0 events below the threshold
 - ⦿ False-positives: Class-0 events above the threshold
 - ⦿ False-negatives: Class-1 events below the threshold



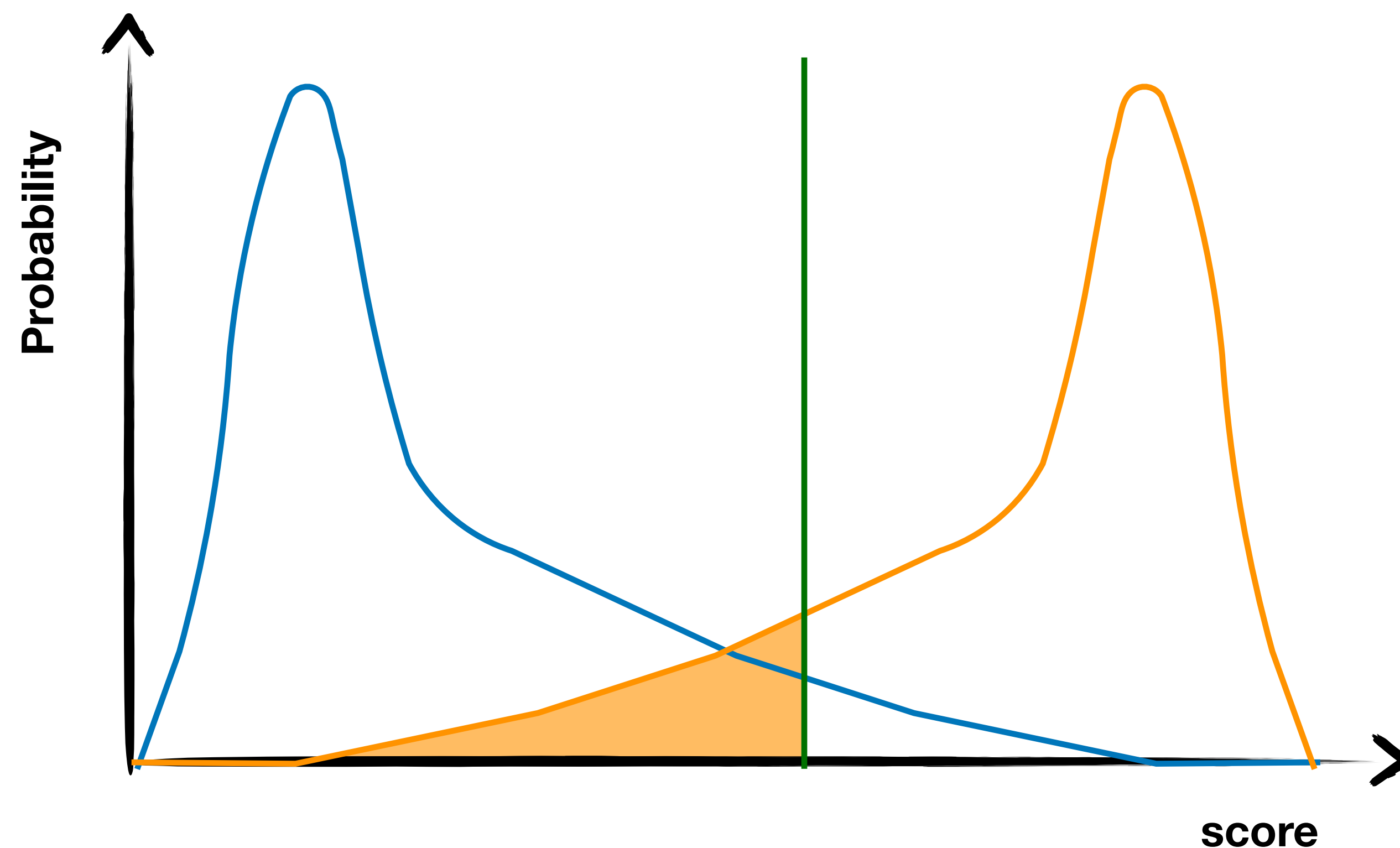
Classifier metrics

- ⦿ A given threefold defines the following qualities
 - ⦿ True-positives: Class-1 events above the threshold
 - ⦿ True-negatives: Class-0 events below the threshold
 - ⦿ False-positives: Class-0 events above the threshold
 - ⦿ False-negatives: Class-1 events below the threshold



Classifier metrics

- ⦿ A given threefold defines the following qualities
 - ⦿ True-positives: Class-1 events above the threshold
 - ⦿ True-negatives: Class-0 events below the threshold
 - ⦿ False-positives: Class-0 events above the threshold
 - ⦿ False-negatives: Class-1 events below the threshold



Classifier metrics

- ◎ *Starting ingredients are true positive (TP) and true negative (TN) rates*
- ◎ *Accuracy: $(TP+TN)/Total$*
 - ◎ *The fraction of events correctly classified*
- ◎ *Sensitivity: $TP/(Total\ positive)$*
 - ◎ *AKA signal efficiency in HEP*
- ◎ *Specificity: $TN/(Total\ negative)$*
 - ◎ *AKA mistag rate in HEP*

Jet tagging ROC curve

