

Machine learning methods applied to the analysis of central exclusive production events in ALICE

Sebastian Ratzenböck¹

¹Stefan Meyer Institut
Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften

26. April 2018

Outline

- 1 ML: an overview
- 2 Recap: rectangular cuts
 - Decision Trees

ML: an overview

In general ML represents a contrast to a *rule based systems*

Rule-based system

System that uses rules to make deductions or choices

- Domain-specific expert system

ML: an overview

In general ML represents a contrast to a *rule based systems*

Rule-based system

System that uses rules to make deductions or choices

- Domain-specific expert system
- Knowledge base: facts & rules (if \rightarrow then statement)

ML: an overview

In general ML represents a contrast to a *rule based systems*

Rule-based system

System that uses rules to make deductions or choices

- Domain-specific expert system
- Knowledge base: facts & rules (if \rightarrow then statement)
- Rules manually specified (by expert) \rightarrow expensive, incomplete

ML: an overview

In general ML represents a contrast to a *rule based systems*

Machine learning

- Algorithms that learn from *data* & make predictions on *data*



ML: an overview

In general ML represents a contrast to a *rule based systems*

Machine learning

- Algorithms that learn from *data* & make predictions on *data*
- Automatic methods
→ no human needed



ML: an overview

In general ML represents a contrast to a *rule based systems*

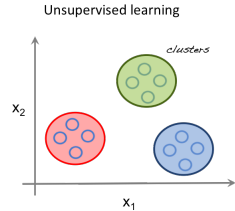
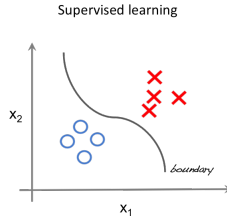
Machine learning

- Algorithms that learn from *data* & make predictions on *data*
- Automatic methods
→ no human needed
- Human work required for defining problem & assessing the data



Types of ML

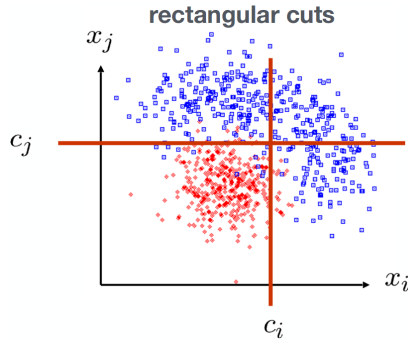
- Supervised
 - Classification
 - Regression
- Unsupervised



Rectangular cuts

Standard cut in one variable

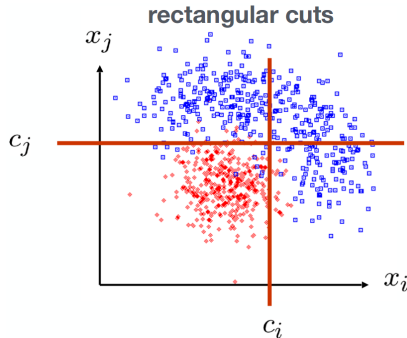
- Cuts only in lower-dimensional subspaces



Rectangular cuts

Standard cut in one variable

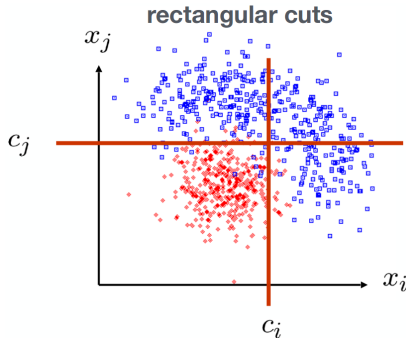
- Cuts only in lower-dimensional subspaces
- Ignores possible dependencies between the input variables



Rectangular cuts

Standard cut in one variable

- Cuts only in lower-dimensional subspaces
- Ignores possible dependencies between the input variables
- Signal might behave like BG in several observables
→ misclassification



Rectangular cuts with *decision trees*

- Simple & rather old model (*60s, 70s*)
- Tree-like graph → flowchart
- Easy to understand
- Either be manually modelled by experts or learned from training data

Rectangular cuts with *decision trees*

