



Advent of Deep Learning in LHC search and QCD

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Anomalies 2021 [Online] @ IIT, Hyderabad

Nov 10-12

PRELUDE

ML@HEP

- Machine learning is not new for HEP community
- Different low to high level experimental measurements with **track finding, calorimeter hit reconstruction, particle identification, reconstruction of energy/ momenta etc**
- Multi Variate Analysis (MVA) & Boosted Decision Tree (BDT) used extensively on high level variables with primary focus as Classifier
- Today, I focus from the viewpoint of the emergence of **modern deep learning** era that greatly outperformed the previous state of arts during last one decade or so
- Some of the crowning moments that shaped the progress....

PRELUDE

ML@HEP

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- Different low to high level experimental measurements with track

Year
1997

Year
2014

Year
2015

Year
2016

1997 - IBM DeepBlue beats world chess champ Kasparov

2014 - Google acquired AI company DeepMind

2014 - Facebook DeepFace identify faces in photos exceeds human like accuracy

2014 - Grad student Ian Goodfellow invented GAN

2015 - "Deep learning" Nature 521, 436-444 (2015)

2016 - Google AlphaGO beats world champs in ancient Chinese game Go

MACHINE LEARNING

WHY RELEVANT AT LHC ?

- With around 40 MHz bunch crossing LHC taking ~ 40 million snaps/s
- Each snapshot encounter large no of particles
compounding $\sim 10^8$ sensors at different parts of detector
- ML takes role from low level reconstruction, identification, underlying event mitigation to high level identification, extraction, classification and anomaly detection
- Crucial roles in
 - (i) Data reduction based on anomaly detection
 - (ii) Fast accurate reconstruction, identification with multi-sensor data
 - (iii) Significant improvements in classification, regression, goodness fit

MACHINE LEARNING

NEURAL NETWORK

- Universal function approximation - NN with a single hidden layer can approximate any continuous fn to any desired precision

- Search for a function $f: X \rightarrow Y$

which optimize some loss function $\mathcal{L}[Y - f_w(x)]$

X : Observable space

Y : Target space [low dim]

- During training, trainable *weight* parameters are *learned* by the back-propagation whose aim is to minimize the loss function.

$$h_{i+1} = \sigma_i \left(\sum_i w_i h_i + b_i \right)$$

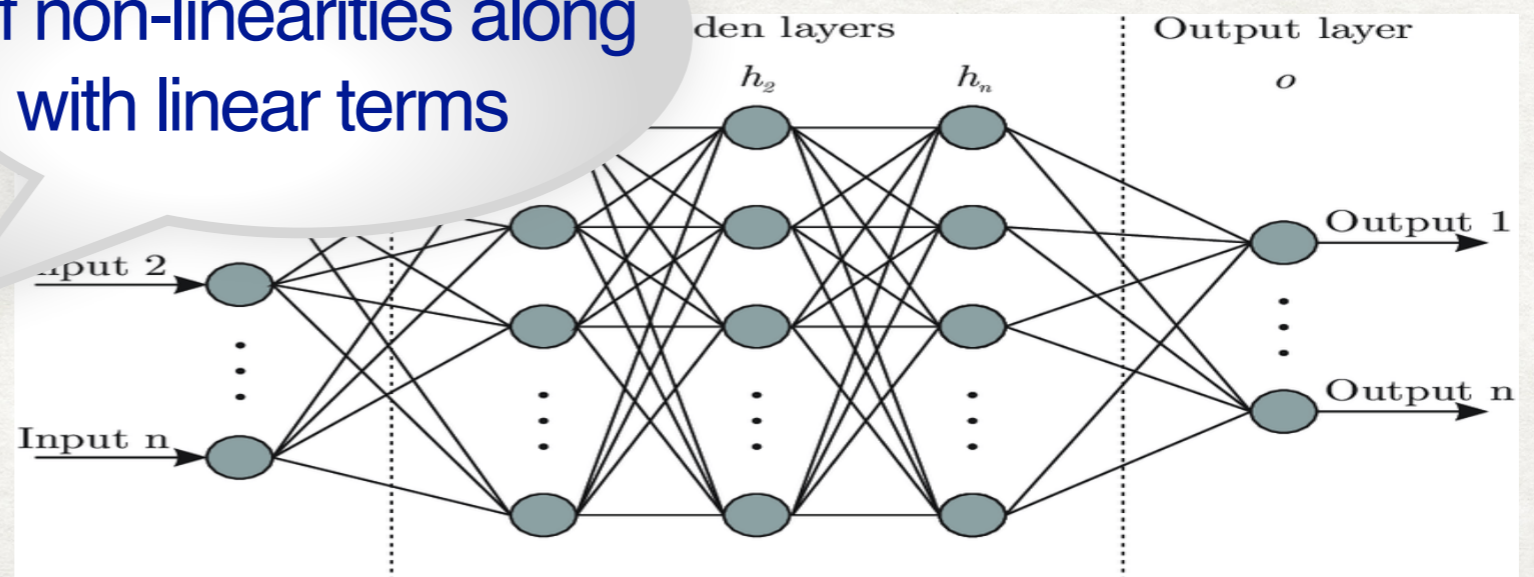
Response fn: $\sigma(W^T x)$

ReLU, sigmoid, softmax

Cost fn: $\mathcal{L}[Y - f_w(x)]$

$$\nabla_w \mathcal{L}[Y - f_w(x)] \rightarrow 0$$

Introduction
of non-linearities along
with linear terms



MACHINE LEARNING

GOING DEEPER

- Deep learning models with **multiple hidden layers** solves the need for infinitely large nodes in shallow NN
- Learning **scalable** with data - larger data for better performance
- Deep learning models are now capable of **extracting feature directly from low level data**
 - End of high level variables from domain experts? Not sure!
- Need for high-end infrastructure GPU, Deep Learning algorithms, large amount of data handling etc
- Problem with **Interpretability** [unlike BDT], lack of physics understanding for feature intersection — work in progress

MACHINE LEARNING

WORKING WITH CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

- Most significant innovation in DNN - Image processing

- Convolution architecture rely on local and global features with translation invariance

(we can also make it learn scale & rotation invariance)

- Image pixels are convoluted with no. of kernels " k_j "

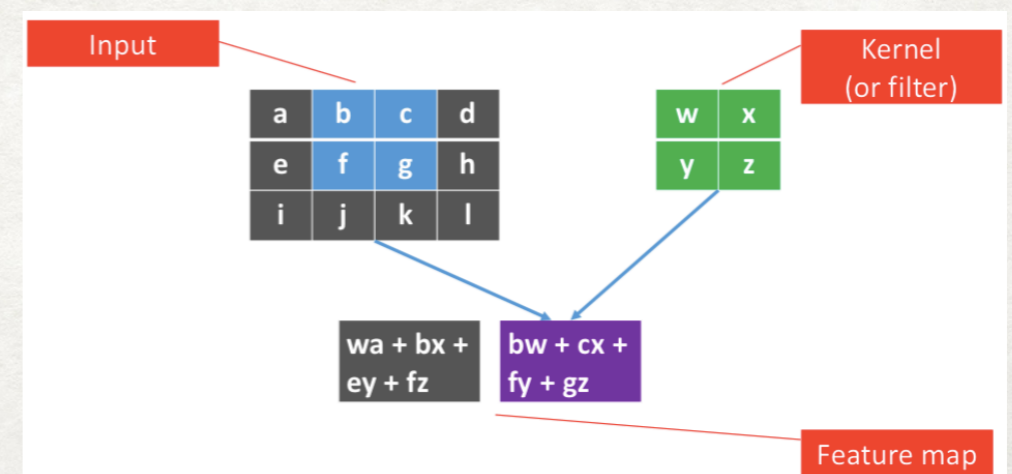
$$h_{i+1} = \sigma(wx + b) \rightarrow h_{i,j} = \sigma(k_j \cdot h_i + b_j)$$

- Same kernel with sharing weight pass through full image, reducing tunable parameter drastically

- Algorithm first learn edges and shapes

-> more complex local features

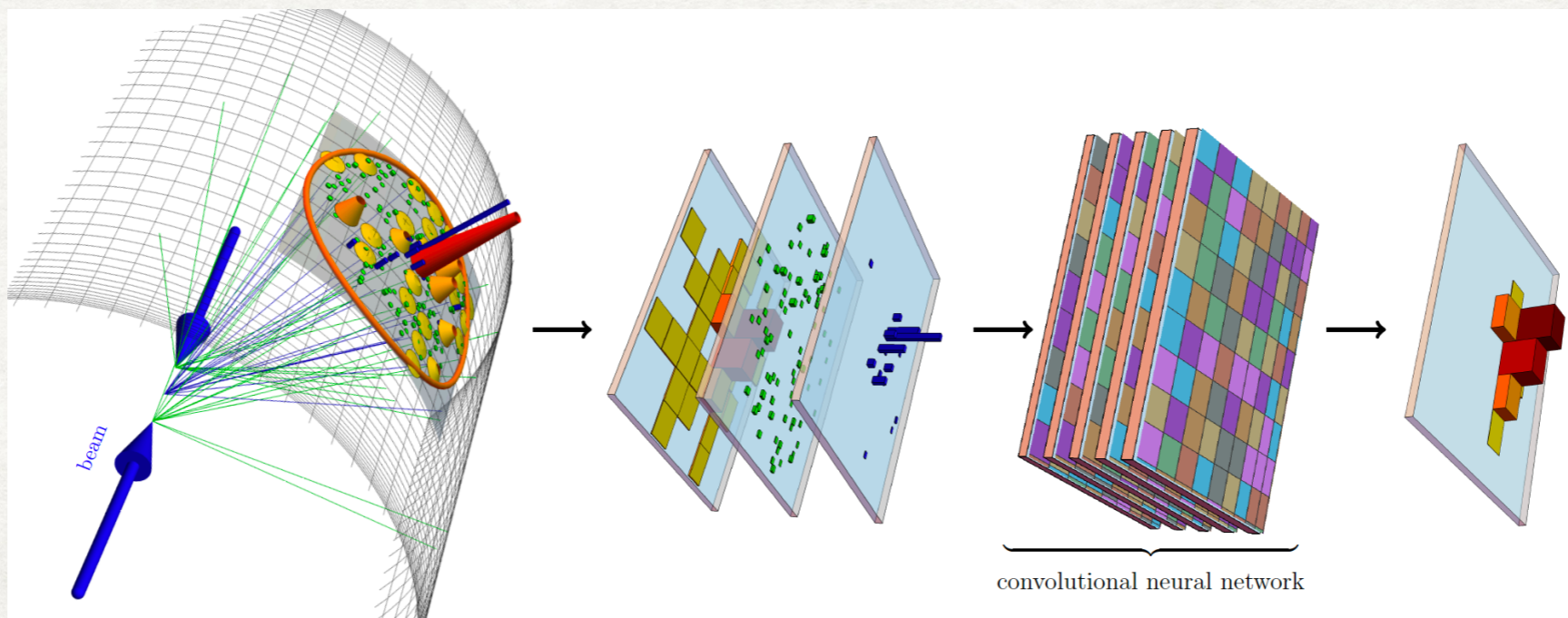
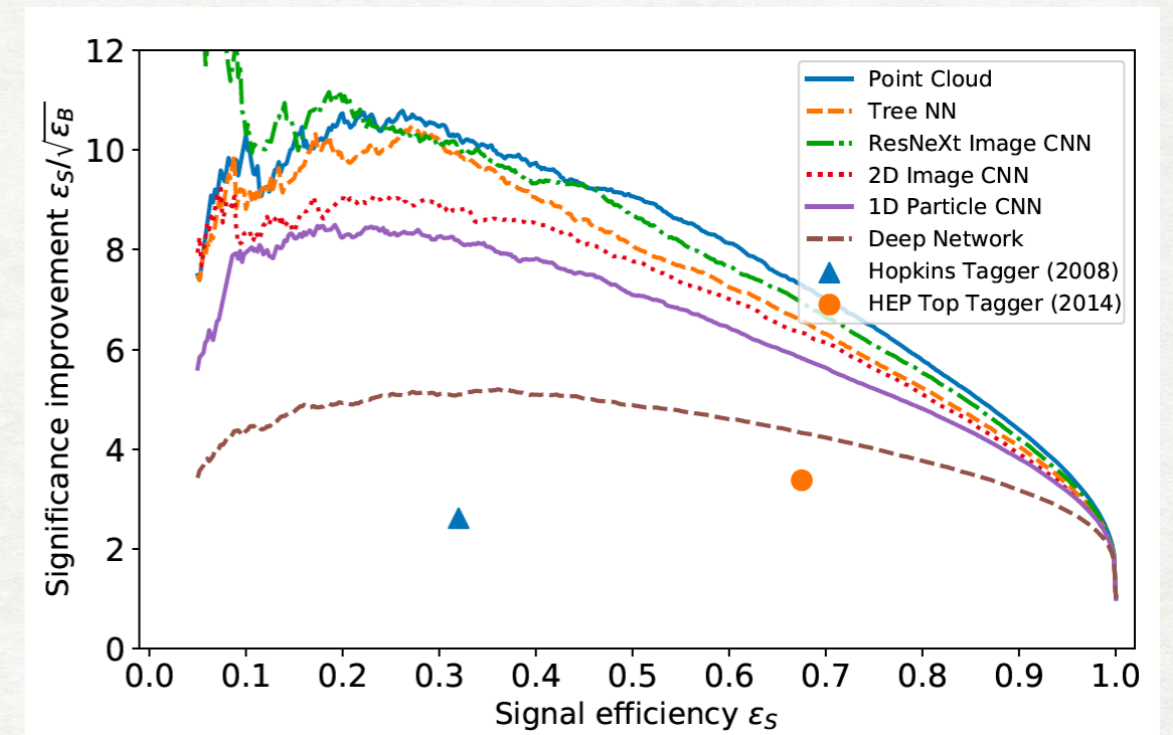
-> leads to global features



CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

WORKING PRINCIPLE AT LHC DATA

- Detectors calorimeter tower \Rightarrow pixels of an image
- Powerful image classification network proved to be extremely successful in jet-substructure studies

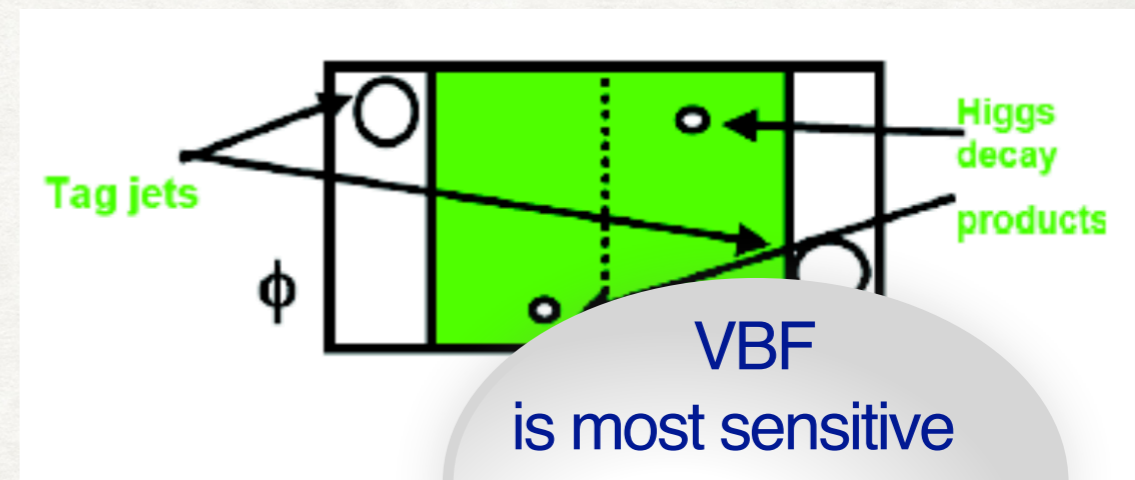


INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

✓ Vector Boson Fusion (VBF) was a novel proposal for Higgs search

✓ Interesting topology for a VBF
Two forward jets + large inv. Mass
No central jet activity between them
Decay products at the central region



○ Qn. Can CNN learn all the feature for such event set Higgs search

○ Problem is even more difficult if Higgs is decaying invisibly — No additional features from decay product!

○ Let us try that!

Collider
bounds on invisible
branching ratio of Higgs much
higher than SM prediction!!

INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

3 SET OF ANALYSIS

A. CMS analysis with 36 fb⁻¹ data [Based on expert level VBF feature]

Simulated Signal and BG => Reproducing CMS "BR upper limit" result

B. Analysis with sets of three different high level data [ANN]

1. Kinematic data : Event-kinematics from reconstructed objects

$$\mathcal{K} \equiv (|\Delta\eta_{jj}|, |\Delta\phi_{jj}|, m_{jj}, MET, \phi_{MET}, \Delta\phi_{MET}^{j_1}, \Delta\phi_{MET}^{j_2}, \Delta\phi_{MET}^{j_1+j_2})$$

2. Radiative: Contains information about the QCD radiation pattern

$$\mathcal{R} \equiv (H_T^{\eta_c} | \eta_c \in \mathcal{E}) \quad , \quad H_T^{\eta_c} = \sum_{\eta < |\eta_c|} E_T$$

3. Combination of above two

\mathcal{H}

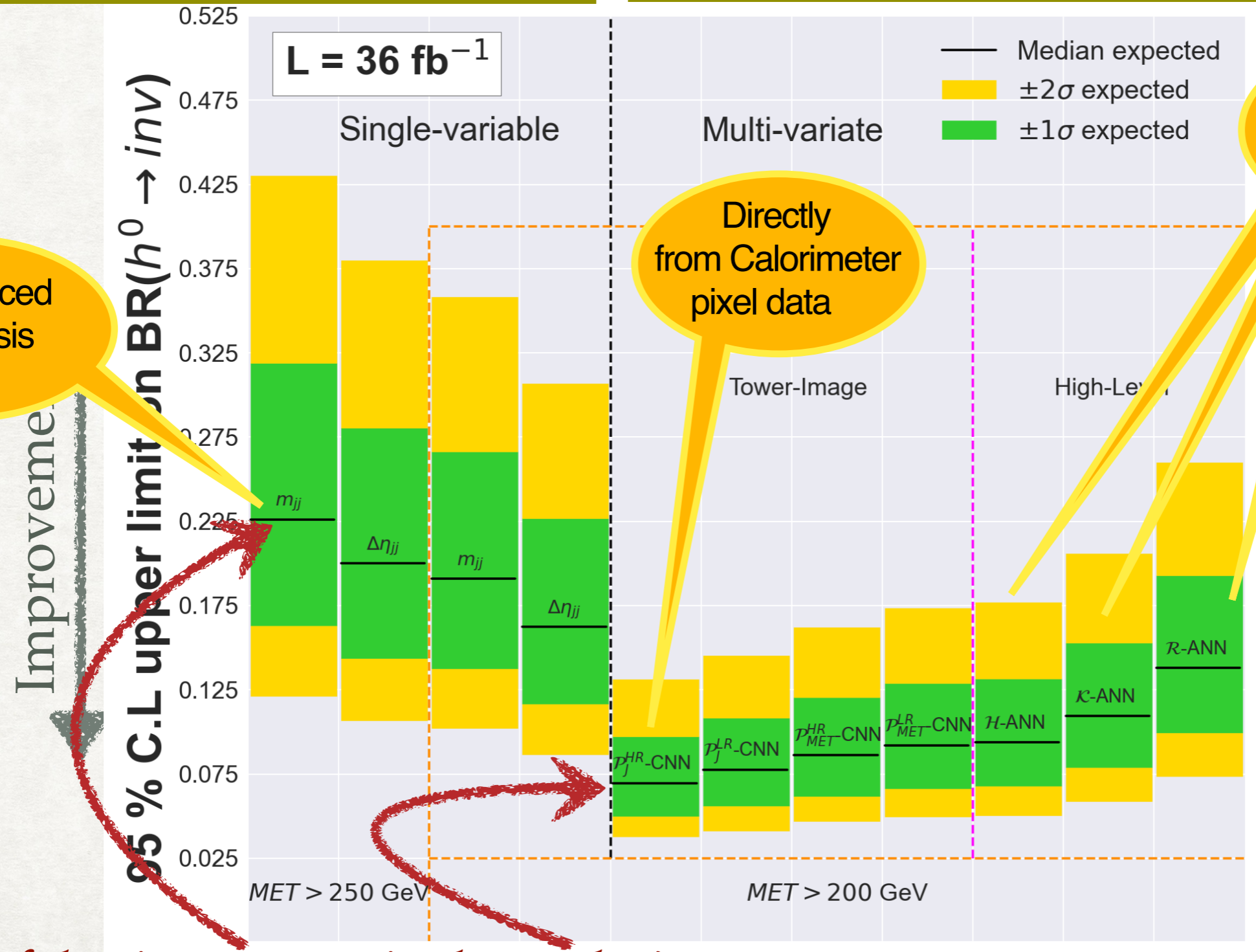
C. Analysis with low level calorimeter input data [CNN]

- Hi & Low resolution Calorimetry

INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

-Based on HL variables constructed by experts-

-Based on LL & HL input data-



Reproduced CMS analysis result

Directly from Calorimeter pixel data

Three High level data analysis

Improvement

Factor of three improvement using the same data!

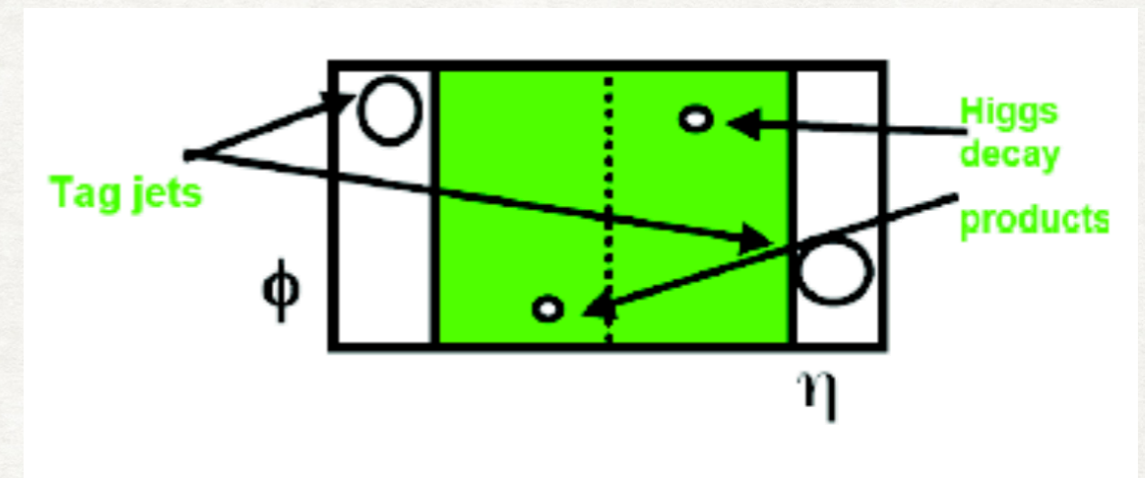
Hours of CNN training just extracted the relevant underlying feature better than our decades of research!

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ROLE OF PARTON SHOWER

★ In this simple setup with just two jets : NN minutely learned the **kinematic relation** & **radiation pattern** from the data

★ Extra QCD radiation between two tag jets extremely significant!!

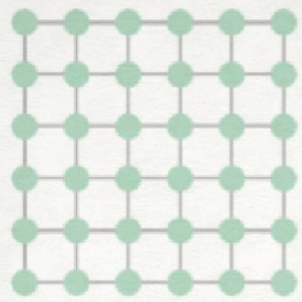


★ **Central-jet Veto:**

Efficiently rejects large QCD backgrounds by vetoing events with additional central jet

★ Qn. How *faithful the distribution function which NN learn?*

★ True potential unfolds if theoretical predictions are accurate enough.



Images



Text

BEYOND CNN

GRAPH NEURAL NETWORK



Networks

- Detectors calorimeter hits are typically very sparse and unstructured
- Varying number of reconstructed constituents
- Large number of tunable parameters
- ✓ Euclidean image (CNN) to general non-Euclidean domain (GNN) : Geometric deep learning
- Graph: Event as point cloud with each entry containing a vector composed of observables
- **Graph == Nodes (data point) + Edges (connections are as important as the data itself)**
- Through "Message passing operation" nodes features and edge features are exchanged and provide a sophisticated feature extraction
- GNN is very powerful recent concept - mostly unexplored!!
- **Infra-red and collinear safe GNN mechanism is constructed for QCD jet study**

EPILOGUE

WAY AHEAD

- ➔ Deep Learning success story already in NOVA & Ice Cube
- ➔ LHC: time of booming effort both from exp & tho community
- ➔ Significant progress underway in
 - Jet (substructure) study
 - Event simulation
 - Reconstruction, identification with multi-sensor data
 - Improved trigger mechanism
 - Anomaly detection
 - Analysis - classification, regression, goodness fit
- ✓ CNN based model shown excellent efficiency for invisible Higgs search from VBF, using low-level calorimeter image to study the event topology
- ✓ Accurate simulation of QCD radiation is imperative



INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

PRESELECTING CUTS

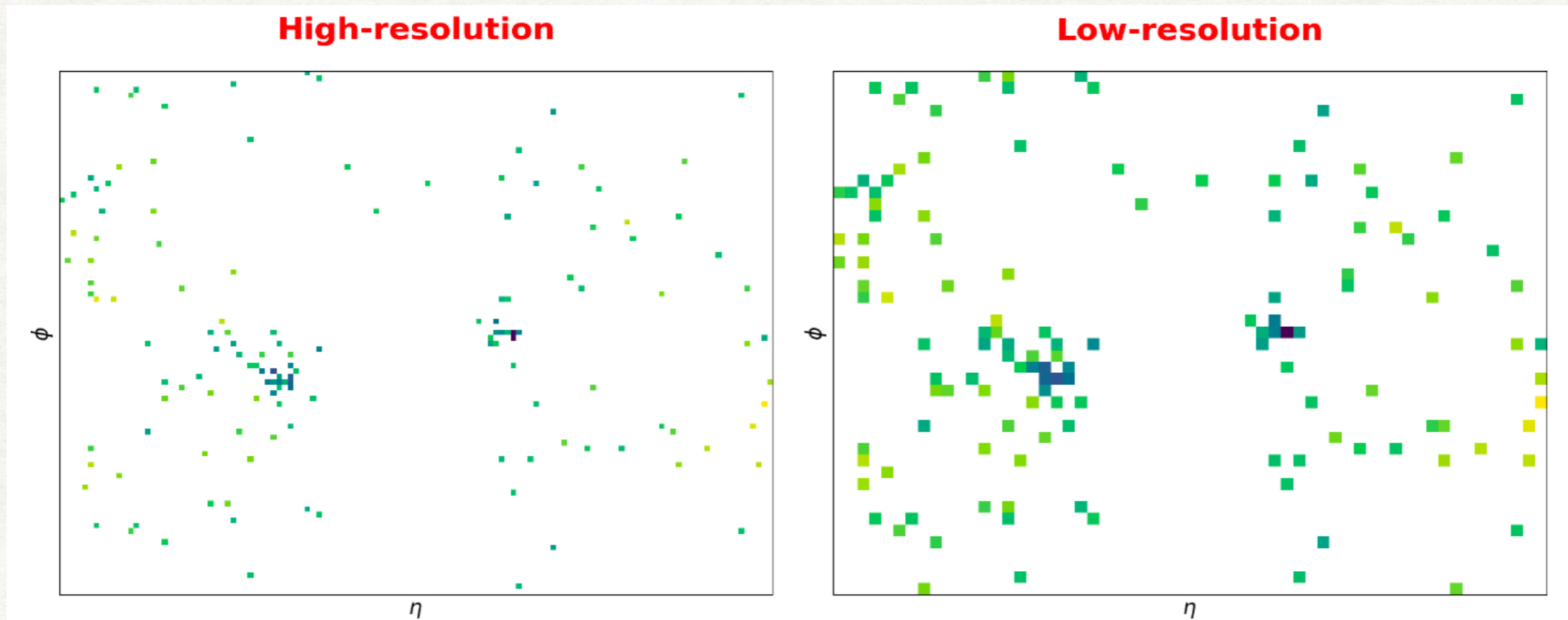
- ▶ **VBF Jet tag:** At least two jets with leading(sub-leading) jet $p_T > 80$ (40) GeV with $|\eta| < 4.7$. At least one of the jets to have $|\eta_{j_i}| < 3$.

$$\eta_{j_1} \eta_{j_2} < 0 \quad , \quad |\Delta\phi_{jj}| < 1.5 \quad , \quad |\Delta\eta_{jj}| > 1 \quad , \quad m_{jj} > 200 \text{ GeV}$$

- ▶ **Lepton-veto:** No electron(muon) with $p_T > 10$ GeV in the central region, $|\eta| < 2.5$ (2.4).
- ▶ **Photon-veto:** No photon with $p_T > 15$ GeV in the central region, $|\eta| < 2.5$
- ▶ **τ and b-veto:** no tau-tagged jets in $|\eta| < 2.3$ with $p_T > 18$ GeV, and no b-tagged jets in $|\eta| < 2.5$ with $p_T > 20$ GeV.
- ▶ **Missing E_T (MET):** $MET > 200$ GeV (250 GeV for CMS shape-analysis)
- ▶ **MET jet alignment:** $\min(\Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^{\text{MET}}, \vec{p}_T^j)) > 0.5$ for upto four leading jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV with $|\eta| < 4.7$.

INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

TOWER IMAGE

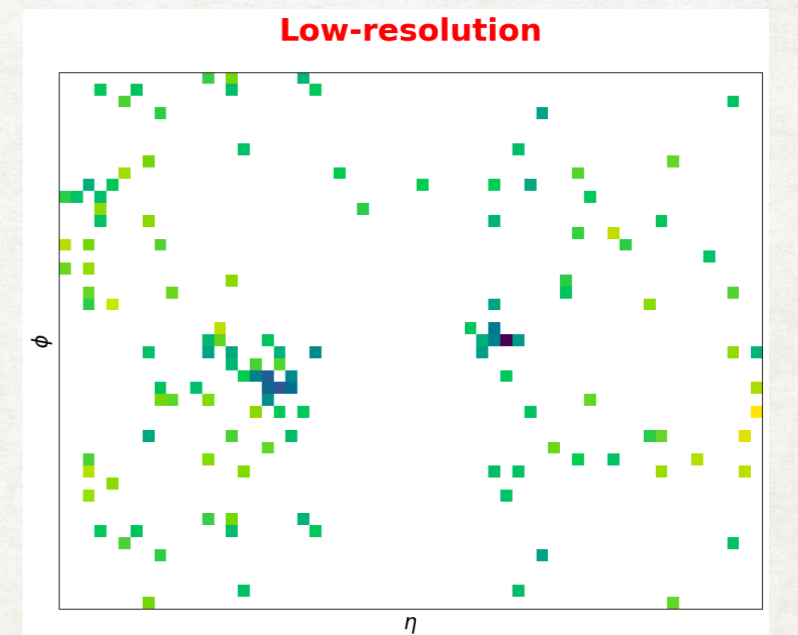
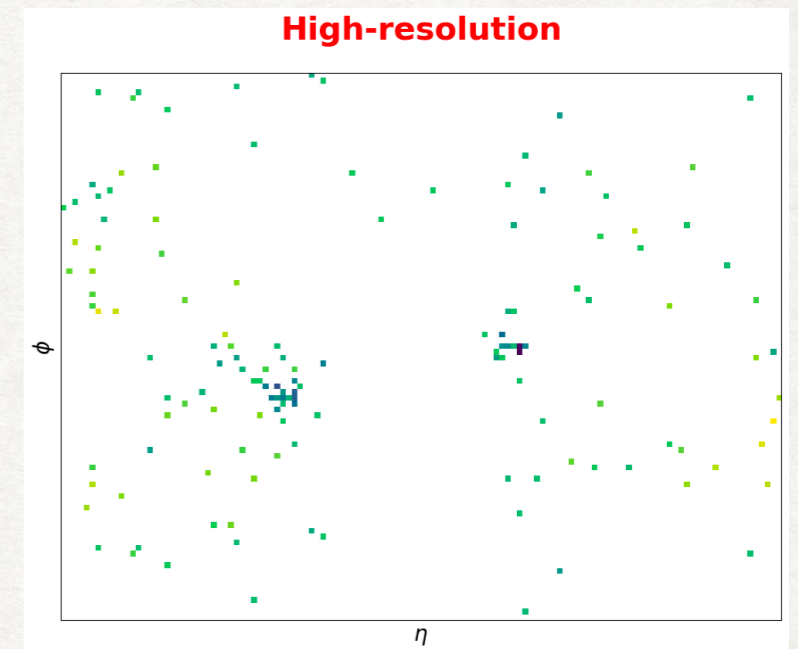


- ▶ Pixel wise calorimeter energy deposits (E_T) converted into pictorial description like 'tower-images' as input to Convolutional Neural Networks

INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

TOWER IMAGE

- Pixel wise calorimeter energy deposits (E_T) converted into pictorial description like 'tower-images' as input to CNN
- Bin-size:
High-resolution (HR) 0.08×0.08
Low-resolution (LR): 0.17×0.17
 $\eta \in (-5,5)$ & $\phi \in (-\pi, \pi)$
- Periodicity in ϕ implemented with padded at each boundary with rows from the opposite boundary

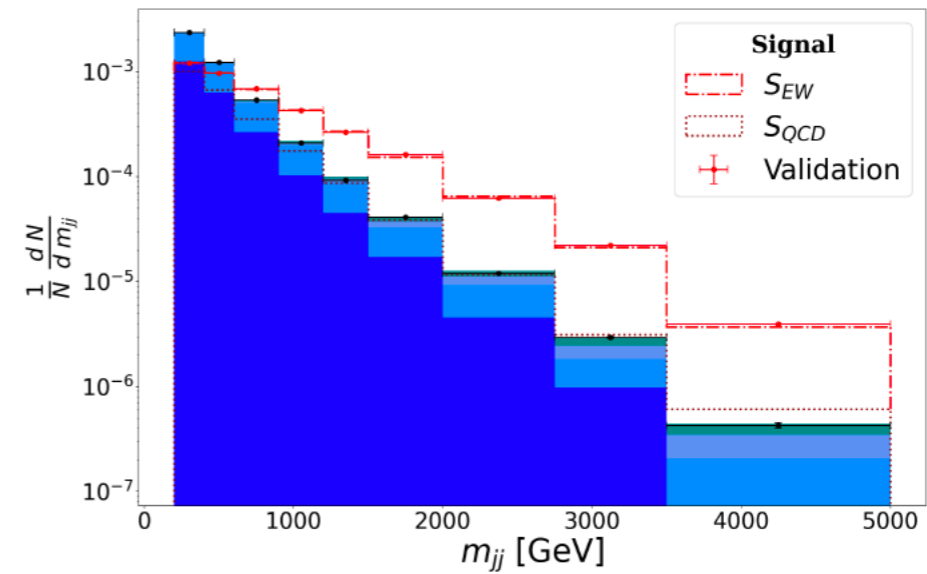
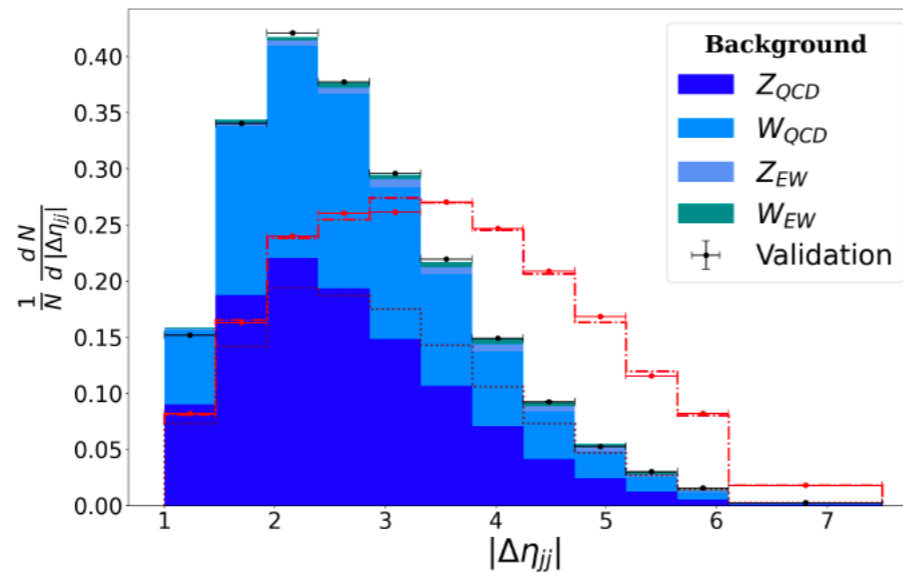


INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

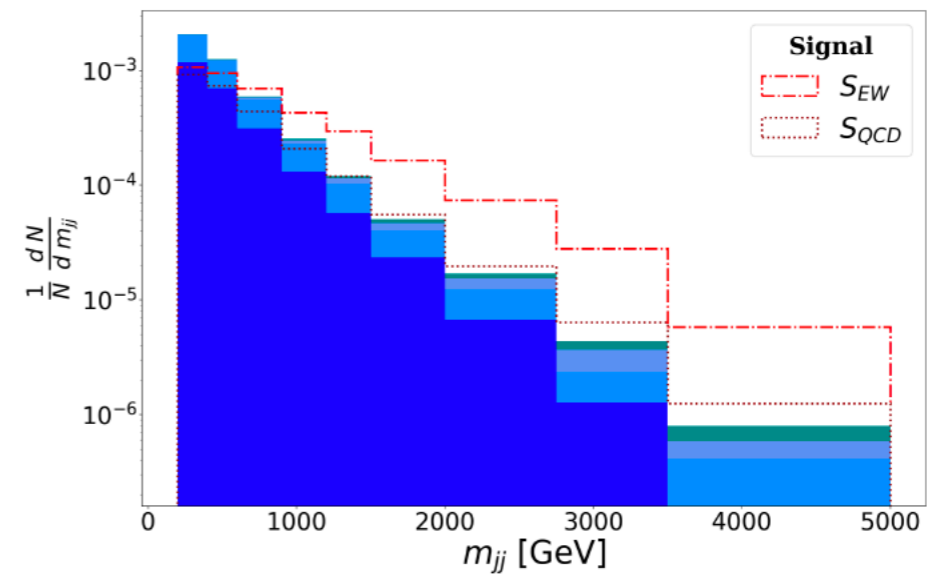
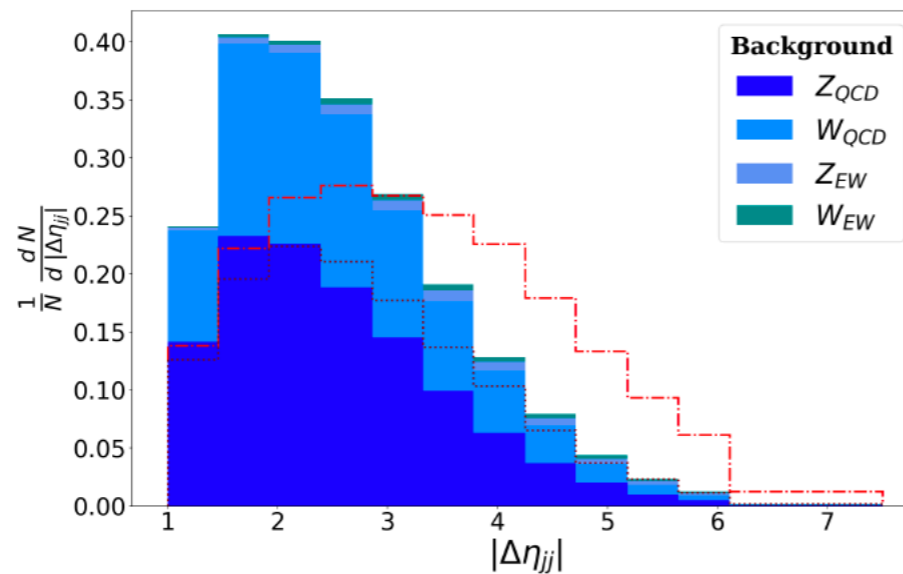
HI LEVEL - "KINEMATIC" VARIABLE

$\mathcal{K} \equiv (|\Delta\eta_{jj}|, |\Delta\phi_{jj}|, m_{jj}, MET, \phi_{MET}, \Delta\phi_{MET}^{j1}, \Delta\phi_{MET}^{j2}, \Delta\phi_{MET}^{j1+j2})$

$MET > 200$ GeV



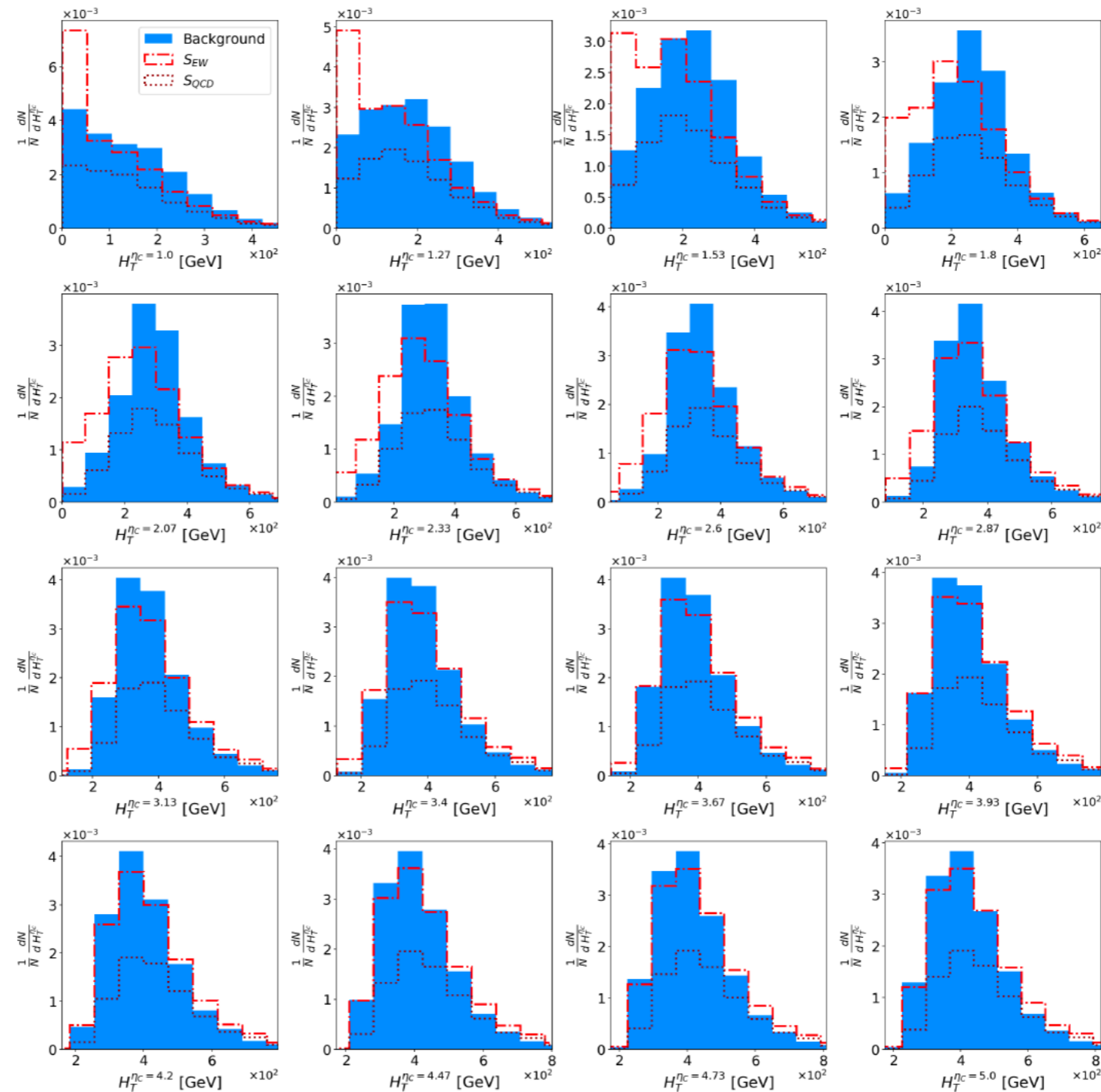
$MET > 250$ GeV



INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

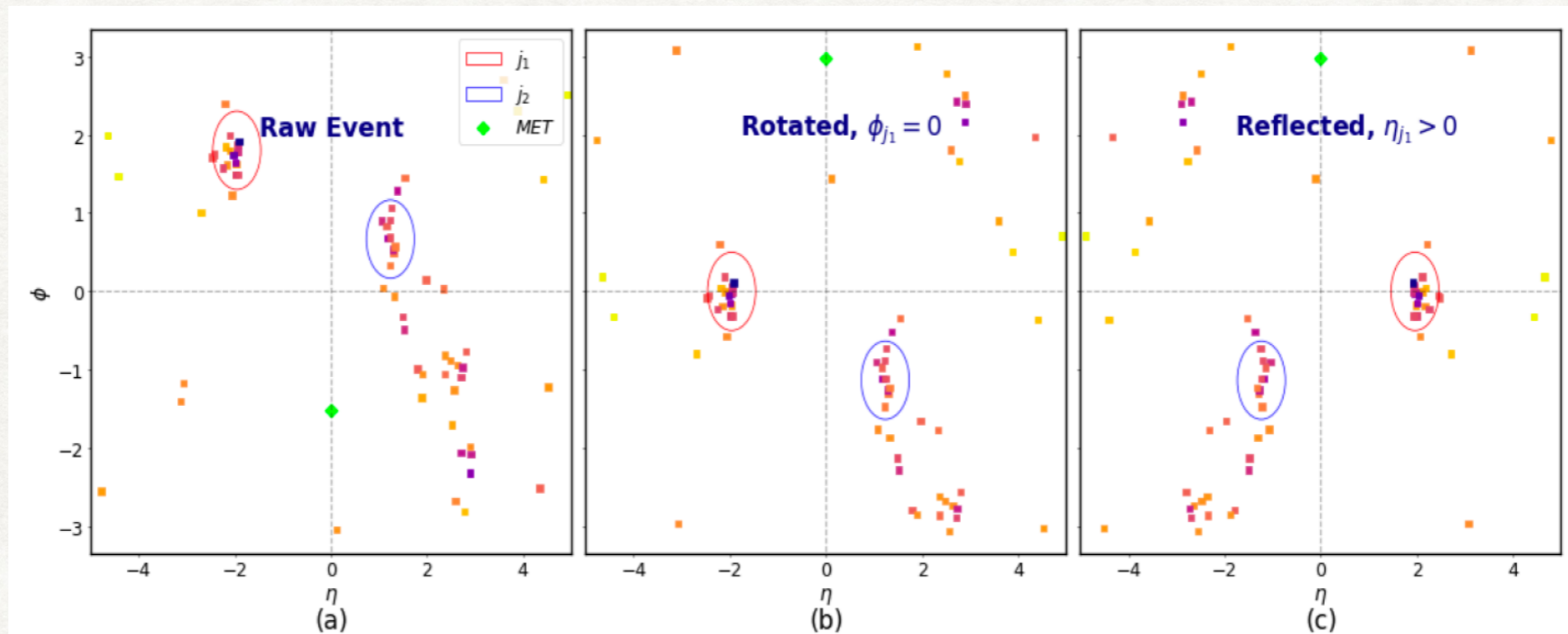
HI LEVEL - "RADIATION" VARIABLE

$$\mathcal{R} \equiv (H_T^{\eta_c} | \eta_c \in \mathcal{E}) , \quad H_T^{\eta_c} = \sum_{\eta < |\eta_c|} E_T$$



INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

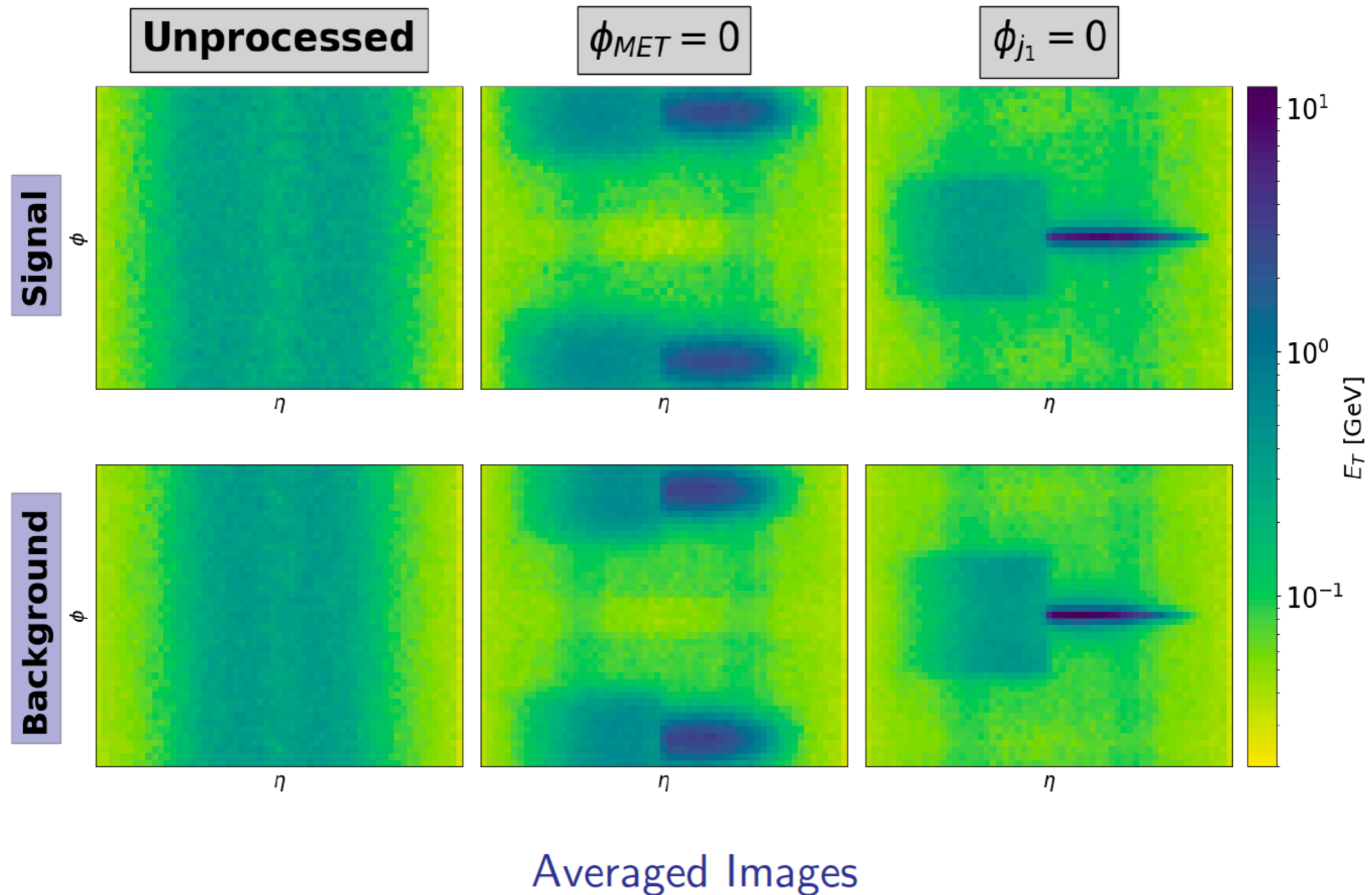
LOW LEVEL - EVENT PROCESSING



- ▶ Rotate along z-axis such that $\phi_0 = 0$.
Two instances of $\phi_0 \in \{\phi_{MET}, \phi_{j_1}\}$.
- ▶ Reflect along the xy-plane, such that the leading jet's η is always positive.
- ▶ After binning (E_T) and padding in LR and HR : \mathcal{P}_{MET}^{LR} , \mathcal{P}_{MET}^{HR} , \mathcal{P}_J^{LR} and \mathcal{P}_J^{HR}

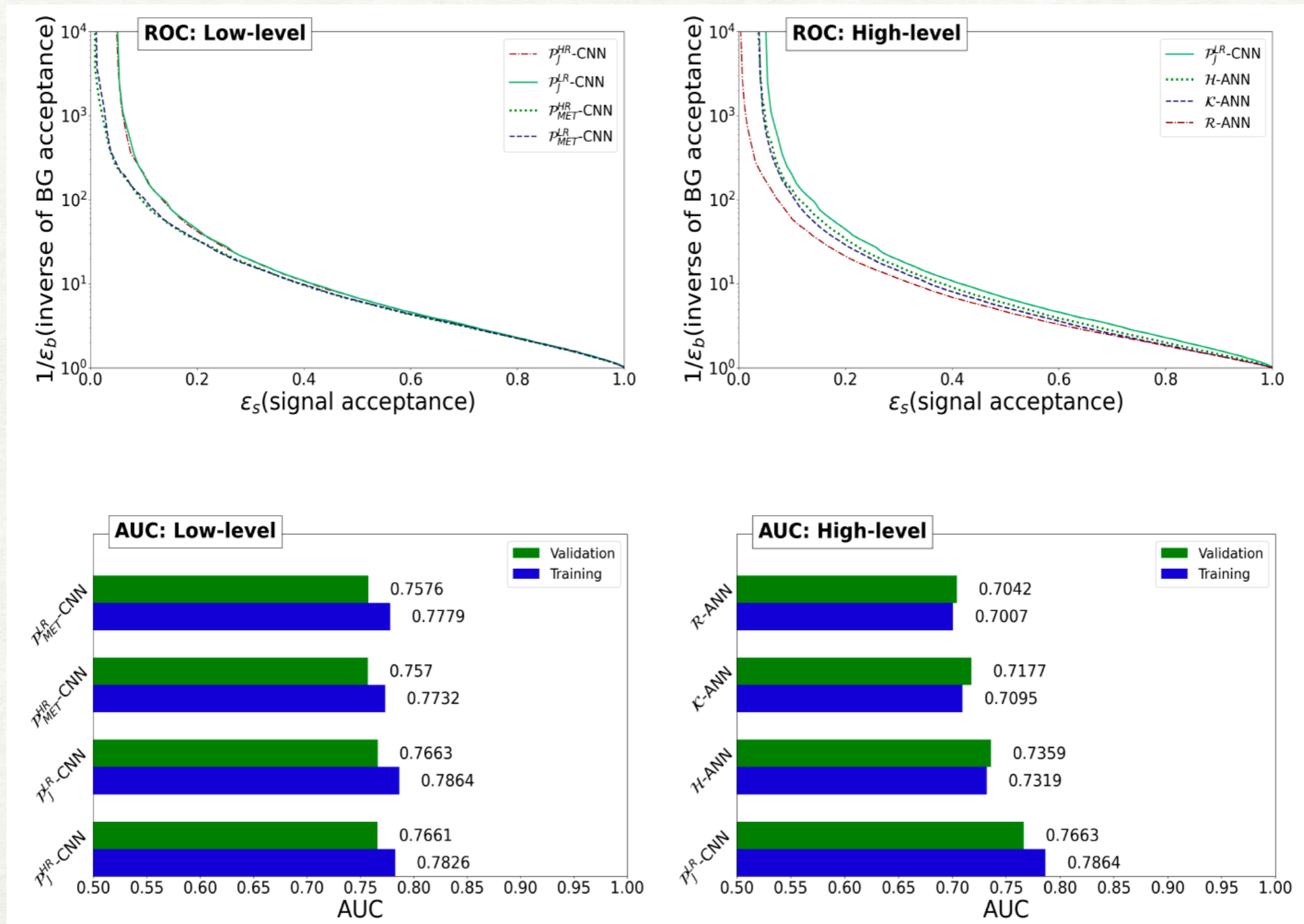
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LOW LEVEL - EVENT PROCESSING



INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

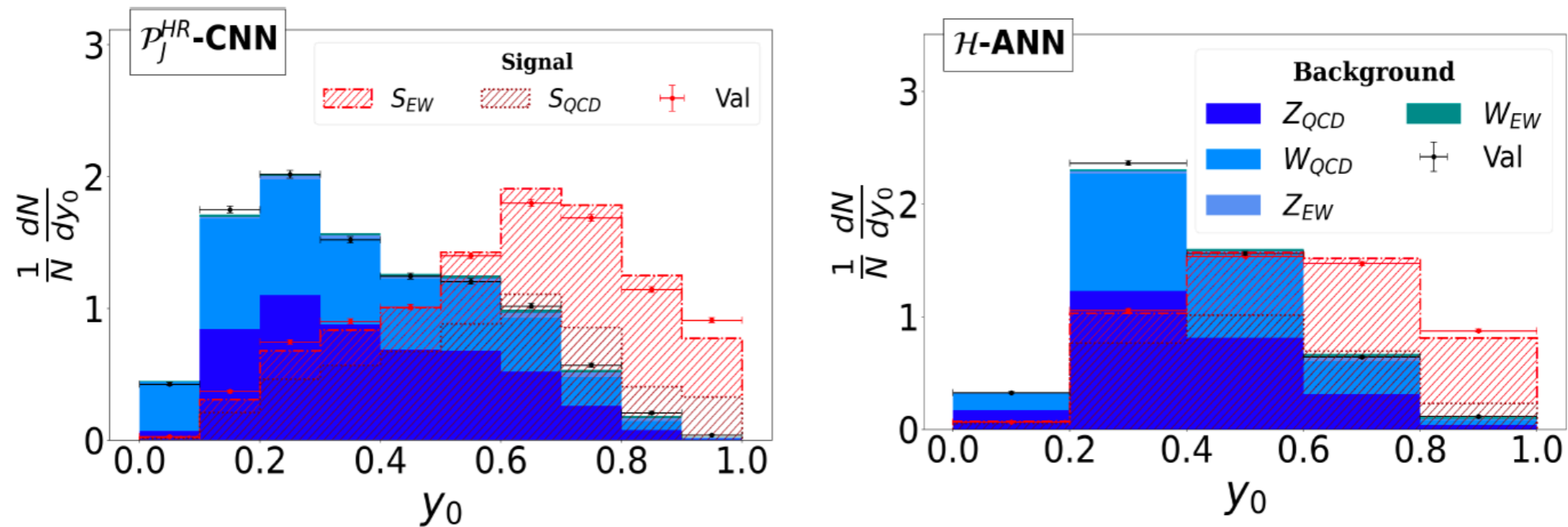
NETWORK PERFORMANCE



Eur. Phys. J. C 80, 1055 (2020) - Vishal Ng, Akansha Bhardwaj, PK, Aruna Nayak

INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

NETWORK PERFORMANCE



- ▶ Harder to distinguish S_{QCD} from the QCD dominated ($\sim 95\%$) background class (significant S_{QCD} contamination in traditional analysis too)
- ▶ For the CNN, W_{QCD} dominates over Z_{QCD} in the first bin??
 \Rightarrow Presence of calorimeter deposits of lepton in regions $|\eta| > 2.5$ or in the central regions when it is misidentified (including τ^\pm).

INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

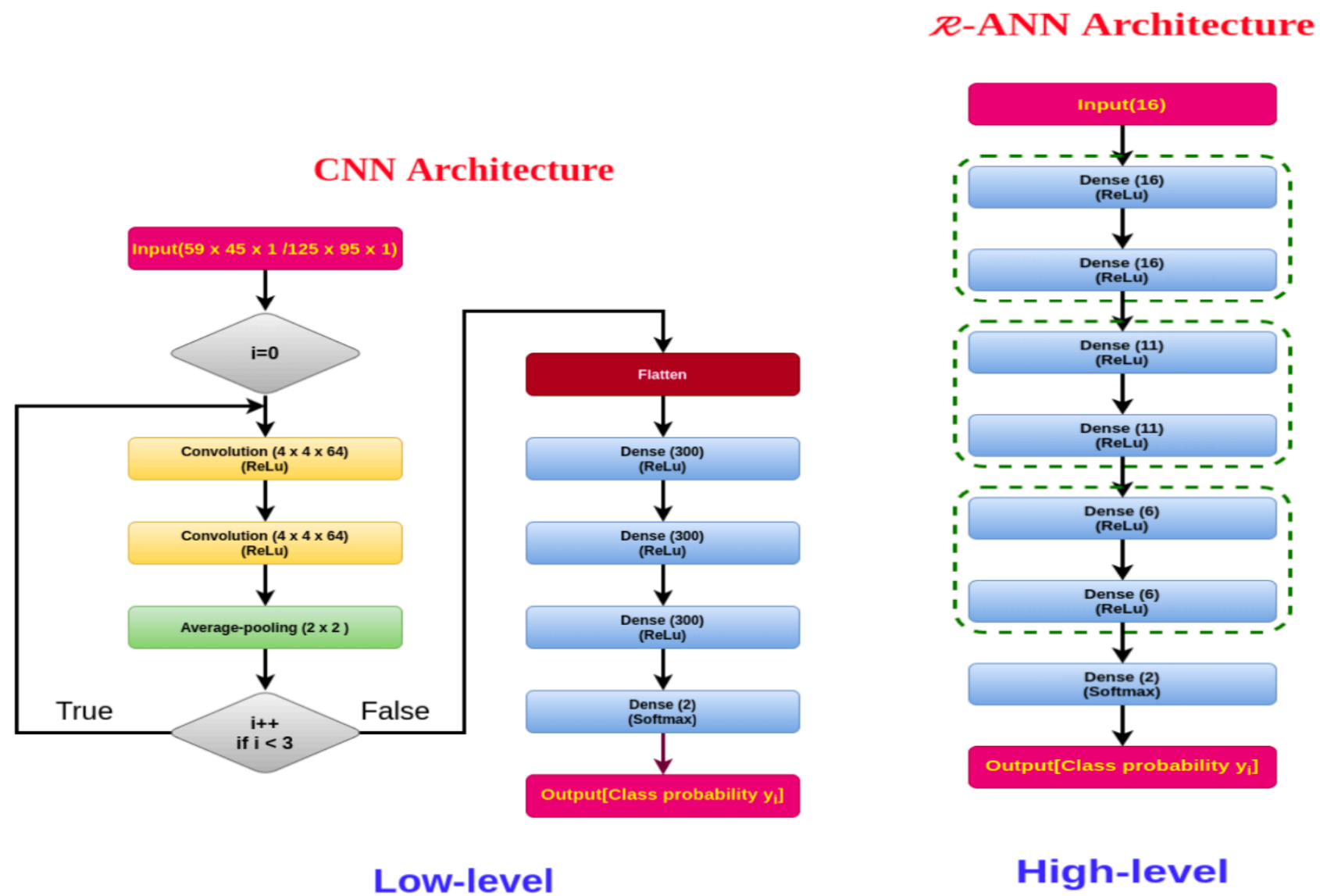
UPPER BOUND ON BRANCHING RATIO

| Sl.No | Name | Description | Expected median upper-limit on B.R($h^0 \rightarrow \text{inv}$) | | |
|-------|--|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | L = 36 fb ⁻¹ | L = 140 fb ⁻¹ | L = 300 fb ⁻¹ |
| 1. | $m_{jj}(MET > 250 \text{ GeV})$ | reproduced CMS shape analysis | $0.226^{+0.093}_{-0.063}$ | $0.165^{+0.082}_{-0.056}$ | $0.130^{+0.089}_{-0.027}$ |
| 2. | $ \Delta\eta_{jj} (MET > 250 \text{ GeV})$ | $ \Delta\eta_{jj} $ analysis with CMS shape-cuts | $0.200^{+0.080}_{-0.056}$ | $0.128^{+0.050}_{-0.036}$ | $0.106^{+0.041}_{-0.025}$ |
| 3. | $m_{jj}(MET > 200 \text{ GeV})$ | m_{jj} shape analysis with weaker cut | $0.191^{+0.075}_{-0.053}$ | $0.116^{+0.071}_{-0.036}$ | $0.101^{+0.037}_{-0.045}$ |
| 4. | $ \Delta\eta_{jj} (MET > 200 \text{ GeV})$ | $ \Delta\eta_{jj} $ analysis with weaker cut | $0.162^{+0.065}_{-0.045}$ | $0.105^{+0.042}_{-0.029}$ | $0.087^{+0.034}_{-0.025}$ |
| 5. | \mathcal{P}_J^{LR} -CNN | Low-Resolution, $\phi_0 = \phi_{j_1}$ | $0.078^{+0.030}_{-0.022}$ | $0.051^{+0.020}_{-0.014}$ | $0.045^{+0.017}_{-0.013}$ |
| 6. | \mathcal{P}_J^{HR} -CNN | High-Resolution, $\phi_0 = \phi_{j_1}$ | $0.070^{+0.027}_{-0.020}$ | $0.043^{+0.017}_{-0.012}$ | $0.035^{+0.013}_{-0.010}$ |
| 7. | \mathcal{P}_{MET}^{LR} -CNN | Low-Resolution, $\phi_0 = \phi_{MET}$ | $0.092^{+0.037}_{-0.025}$ | $0.062^{+0.024}_{-0.017}$ | $0.053^{+0.023}_{-0.014}$ |
| 8. | \mathcal{P}_{MET}^{HR} -CNN | High-Resolution, $\phi_0 = \phi_{MET}$ | $0.086^{+0.035}_{-0.024}$ | $0.058^{+0.023}_{-0.016}$ | $0.051^{+0.020}_{-0.014}$ |
| 9. | \mathcal{K} -ANN | 8 kinematic-variables | $0.101^{+0.052}_{-0.022}$ | $0.075^{+0.029}_{-0.021}$ | $0.063^{+0.027}_{-0.017}$ |
| 10. | \mathcal{R} -ANN | 16 radiative $H_T^{\eta c}$ variables | $0.138^{+0.055}_{-0.039}$ | $0.094^{+0.036}_{-0.027}$ | $0.079^{+0.032}_{-0.022}$ |
| 11. | \mathcal{H} -ANN | Combination of \mathcal{K} and \mathcal{R} variables | $0.094^{+0.038}_{-0.026}$ | $0.065^{+0.026}_{-0.018}$ | $0.057^{+0.022}_{-0.015}$ |

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF NETWORKS



- ▶ After training for 20-1000 epochs, best performing network on the validation data choosen (for each of the 7 networks).

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