



Universidade do Minho
Escola de Ciências



LABORATÓRIO DE INSTRUMENTAÇÃO
E FÍSICA EXPERIMENTAL DE PARTÍCULAS
partículas e tecnologia

Big
ata
HEP

Data Science in High Energy Physics

Nuno Castro, Rute Pedro,
Miguel Romão, Tiago Vale

9th Ibergrid
25th September 2019
Santiago de Compostela

POCI/01-0145-FEDER-029147
PTDC/FIS-PAR/29147/2017

FCT

Fundação
para a Ciência
e a Tecnologia

Lisb@20²⁰

COMPETE
2020

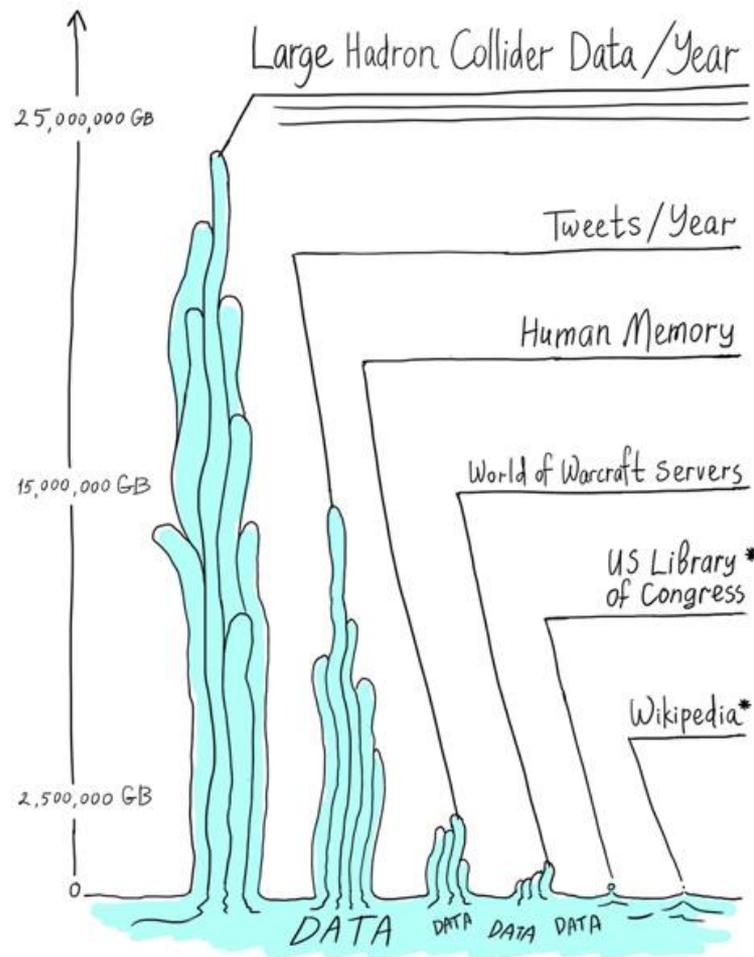
PORTUGAL
2020



UNIÃO EUROPEIA
Fundo Europeu
de Desenvolvimento Regional

Data Science In HEP

- In High Energy Physics (HEP) we produce large amounts of data

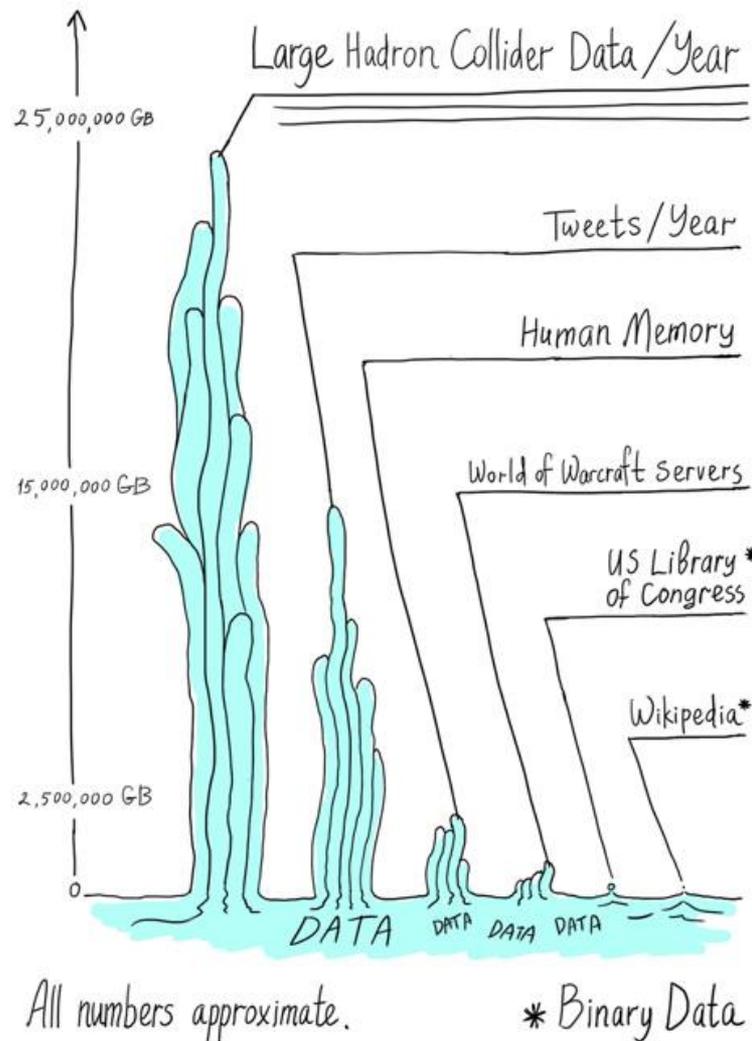
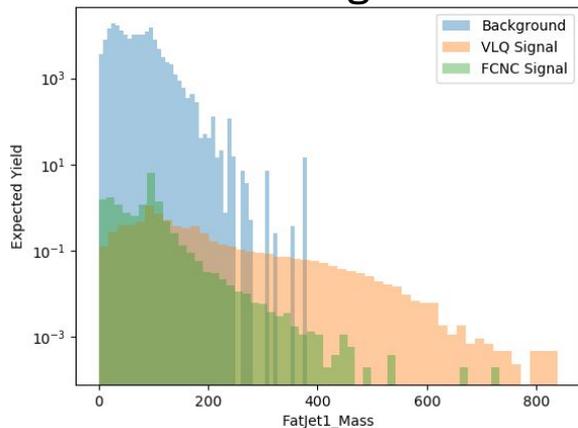


All numbers approximate.

* Binary Data

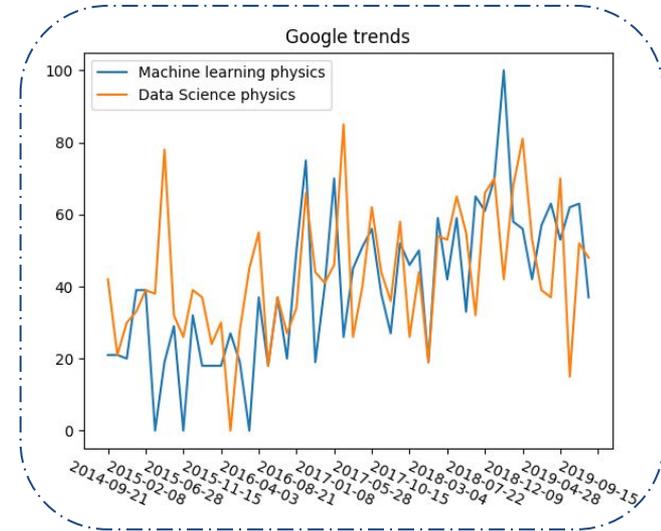
Data Science In HEP

- In High Energy Physics (HEP) we produce large amounts of data
- The relevant processes are usually several orders of magnitude less frequent than the irreducible backgrounds



Data Science In HEP

- Due to these challenges Machine Learning (ML) is becoming increasingly more popular
- Mostly used for classification
 - Other uses are generally:
 - Generative models for Monte Carlo related tasks
 - Convolutional Neural Networks for image based discrimination
 - Adversarial Neural Networks to fight systematic errors
 - Recurrent Neural Networks for time sensitive subjects



Data Science at LIP for LHC

- Search for **new physics** using Neural Networks (NN)
- Use the discriminating power of NN to avoid limiting our studies to very narrow physics scenarios
- Best of both worlds:
 - High discrimination
 - Broad signal search

BB →

Z(II)b Z(II)b
 W(lv)t Z(II)b
 W(lv)t W(lv)t
 Z(II)b W(qq)t
 Z(II)b Z(qq)b
 Z(II)b H(bb)b
 W(lv)t W(qq)t
 W(lv)t Z(qq)b
 W(lv)t H(bb)b
 W(qq)t W(qq)t
 W(qq)t Z(qq)b
 Z(qq)b W(qq)t
 Z(qq)b Z(qq)b
 W(qq)t H(bb)b
 Z(qq)b H(bb)b
 H(bb)b H(bb)b

TT →

Z(II)t Z(II)t
 W(lv)b Z(II)t
 W(lv)b W(lv)b
 Z(II)t W(qq)b
 Z(II)t Z(qq)t
 Z(II)t H(bb)t
 W(lv)b W(qq)b
 W(lv)b Z(qq)t
 W(lv)b H(bb)t
 W(qq)b W(qq)b
 W(qq)b Z(qq)t
 Z(qq)t W(qq)b
 Z(qq)t Z(qq)t
 W(qq)b H(bb)t
 Z(qq)t H(bb)t
 H(bb)t H(bb)t

Single VLQ
 (B,T,X,Y,B',q*)

→

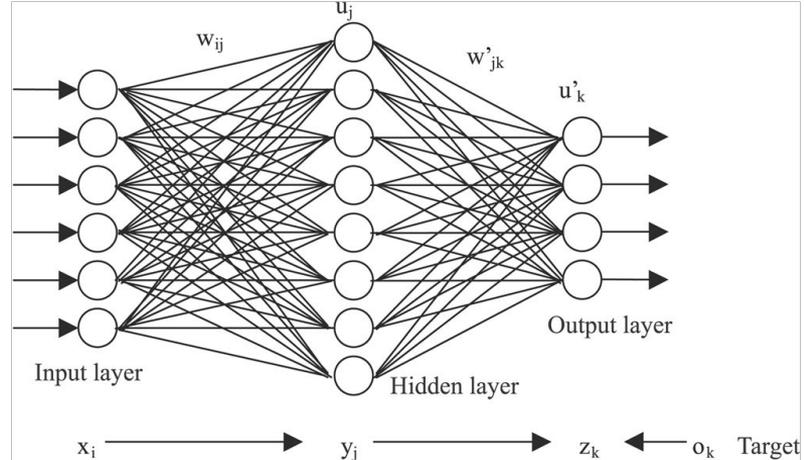
Z(II)b
 Z(II)t
 W(lv)b
 W(lv)t
 V(qq)b
 V(qq)t
 H(bb)b
 H(bb)t

×2 for decays to light quarks

Also:

tttt → 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 leptons + 4b + jets

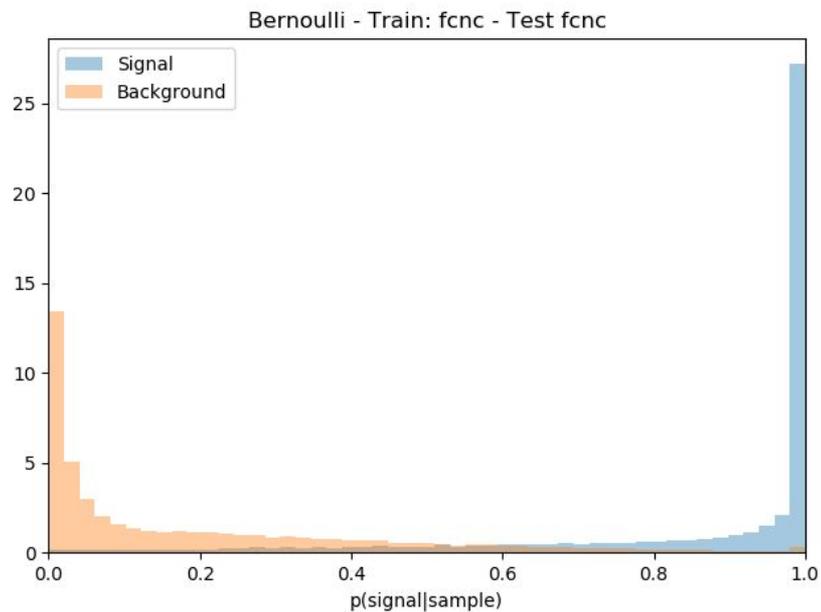
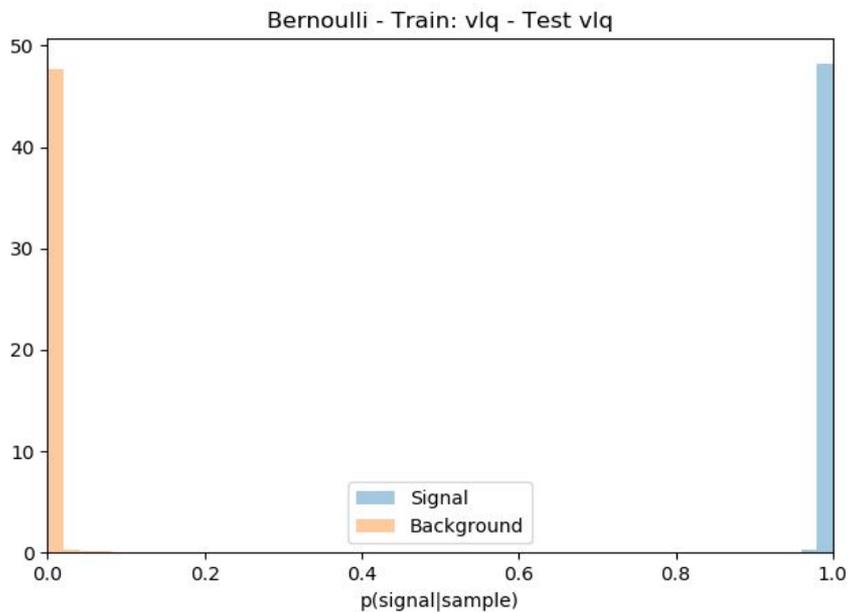
Data Science at LIP for LHC



- NN built with Keras, Scikit-learn for data pre-processing
- 2 dense hidden layers of 128 nodes with 0.25 dropout
- Low level information as features:
 - Leptons and jets kinematic variables
 - Missing transverse energy
- Trained on 2 GPUs
 - Titan XP and GeForce RTX 2080 TI

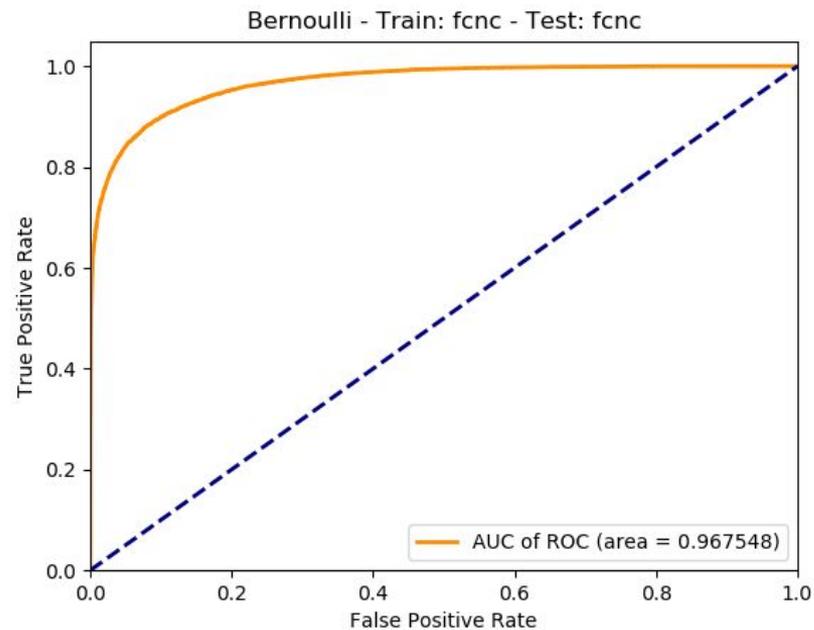
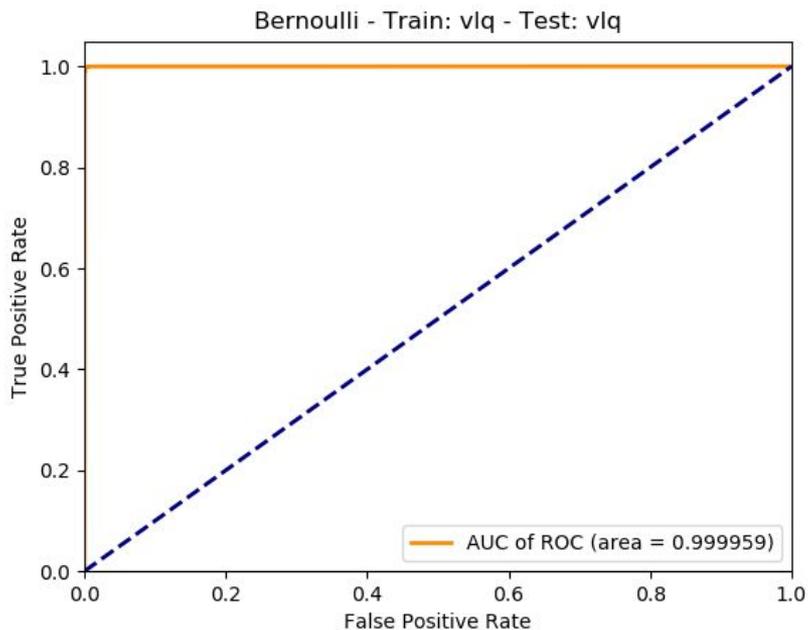
Data Science at LIP for LHC

- Training NN for two different new physics models



Data Science at LIP for LHC

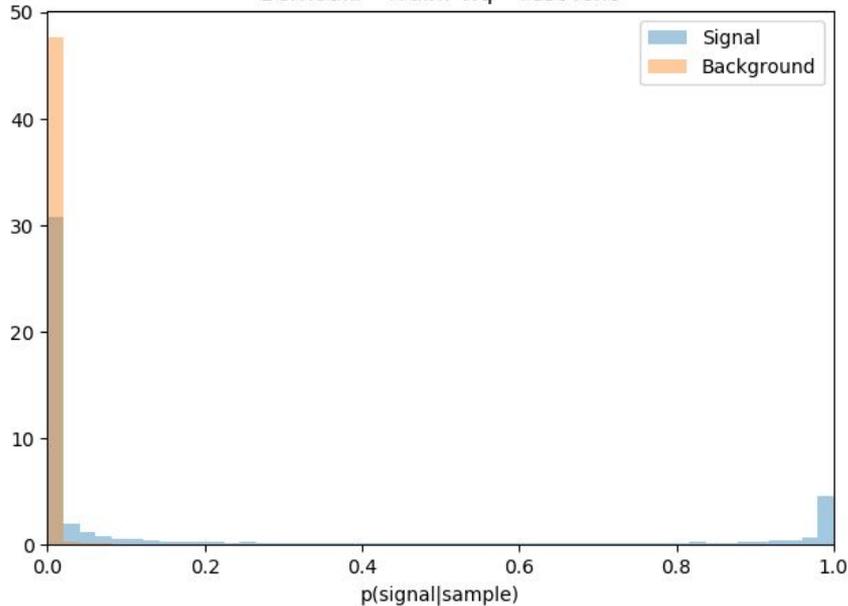
- Training NN for two different new physics models



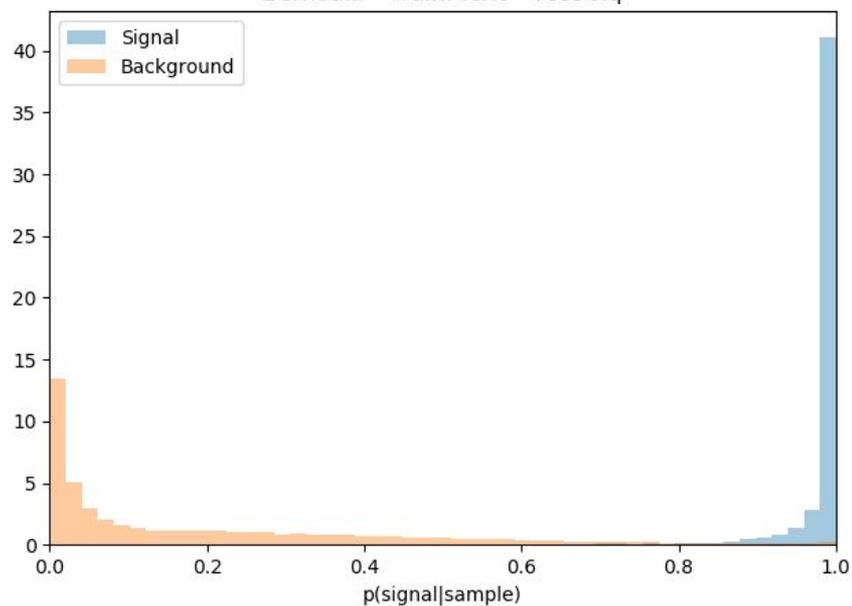
Data Science at LIP for LHC

- And testing with a class not seen during training

Bernoulli - Train: vlq - Test fcnc



Bernoulli - Train: fcnc - Test vlq

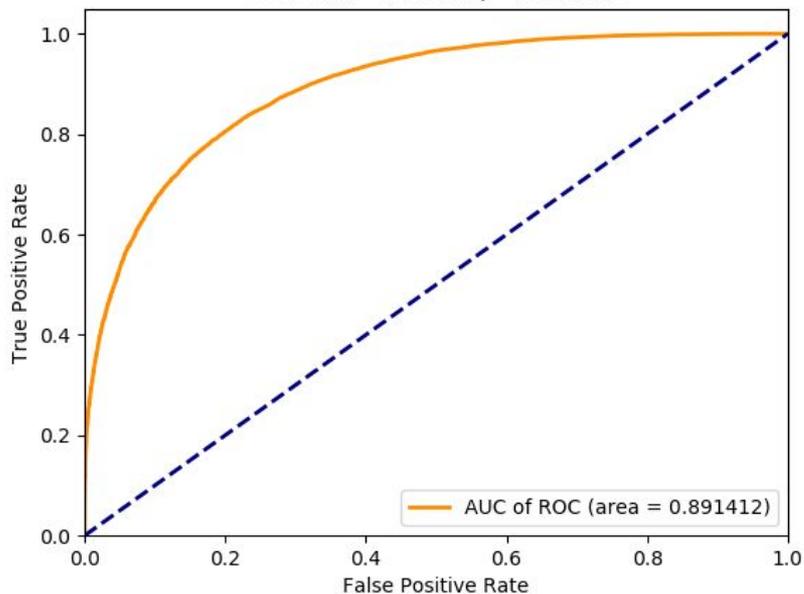


Data Science at LIP for LHC

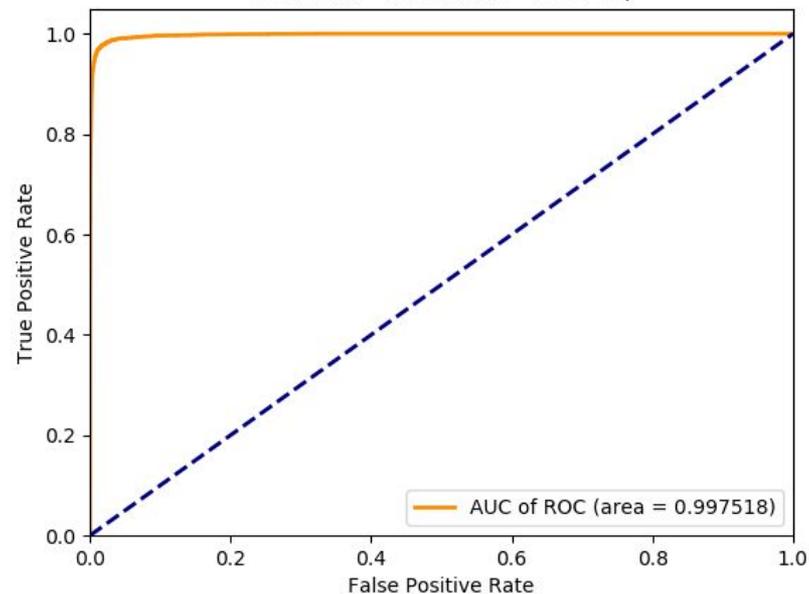
Paper in preparation

- And testing with a class not seen during training

Bernoulli - Train: vlq - Test: fcnc



Bernoulli - Train: fcnc - Test: vlq

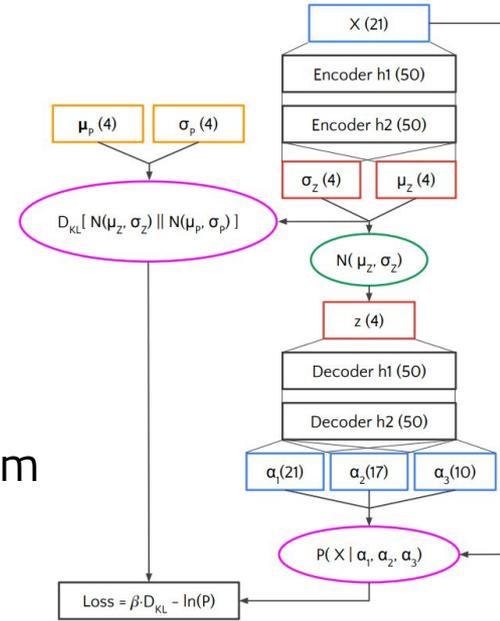


Data Science at LIP for LHC

- Expertise in machine learning for **discrimination** are consolidated
- There are very promising applications of NN in HEP besides classification
- **Generative** models are an area of interest to the group
- Great use cases already developed in the community

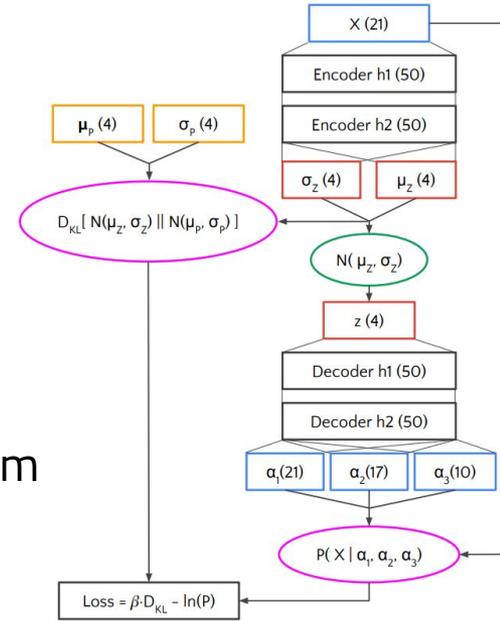
Generative models in HEP

- Variational Autoencoders to learn all background
- Use reconstruction error as a discriminant
 - New signal processes will be triggered by the algorithm
- Semi-supervised method that does not depend on the training signal class
- We do not want to risk missing new physics because it was not foreseen by theory



Generative models in HEP

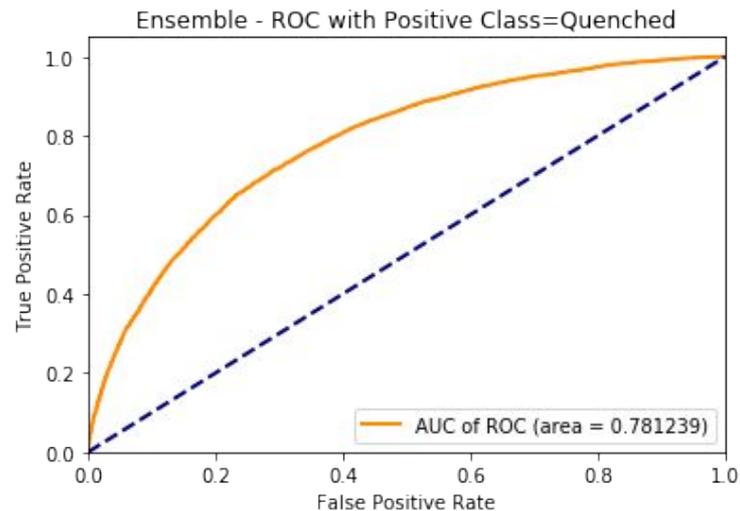
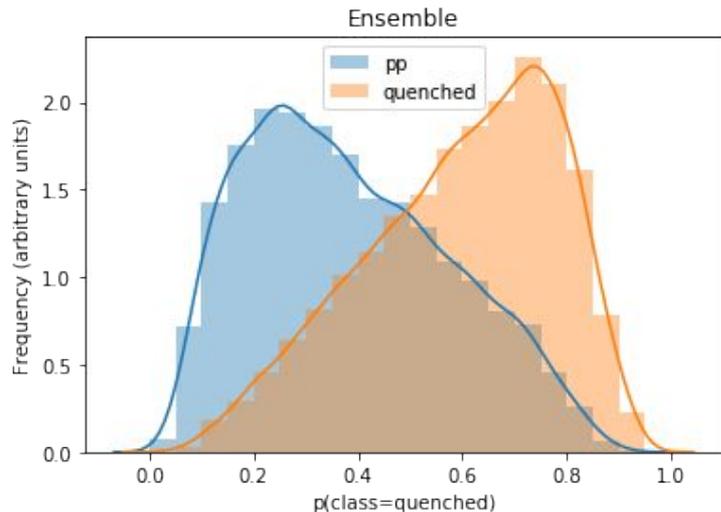
- Variational Autoencoders to learn all background
- Use reconstruction error as a discriminant
 - New signal processes will be triggered by the algorithm
- Semi-supervised method that does not depend on the training signal class
- We do not want to risk missing new physics because it was not foreseen by theory
- The group is developing a similar approach to a general anomaly detector for HEP



Studying jets at the LHC

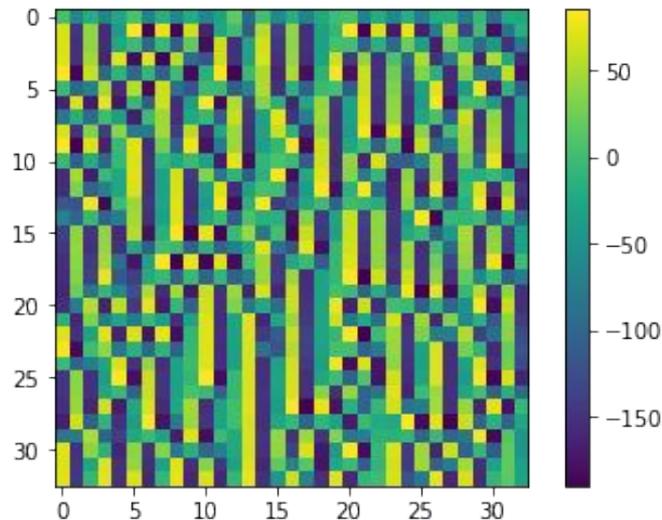
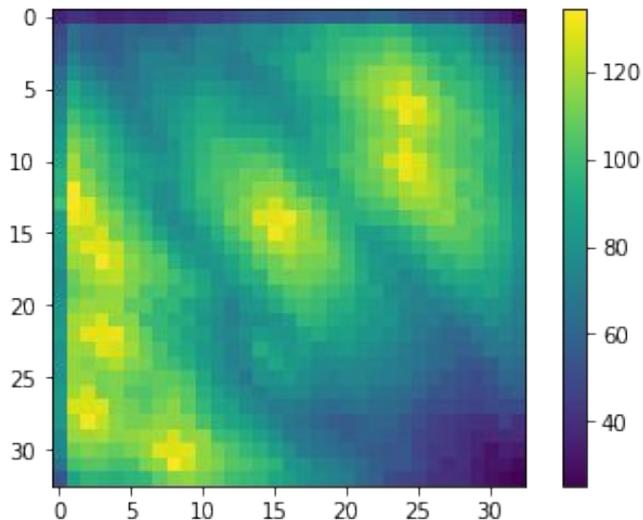
using ML to tag jets passing through a dense medium

- Ensemble of a Convolutional NN, a Recurrent NN and a locally connected network
- Classifying QGP quenched jets from vacuum



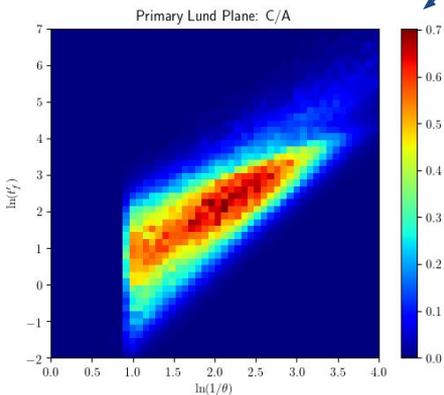
Studying jets at the LHC using ML to tag jets passing through a dense medium

- Use CNN filters to learn physics

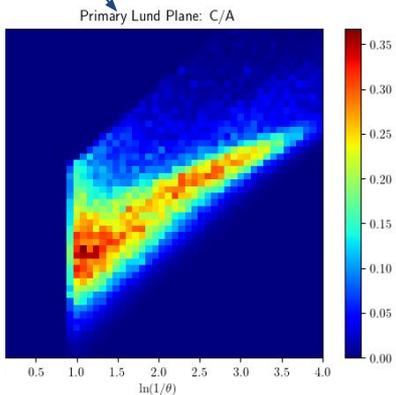


Studying jets at the LHC using ML to tag jets passing through a dense medium

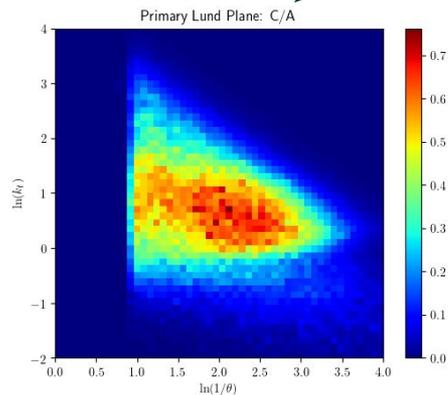
- distinction of quenched and unquenched jets using Lund planes
 - using $t_f = 1 / (p_T z \Theta^2)$ instead of the traditional k_T splitting



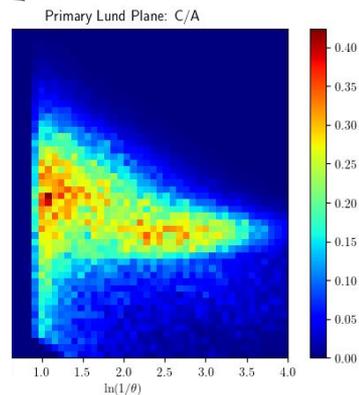
Vacuum



QGP



Vacuum



QGP

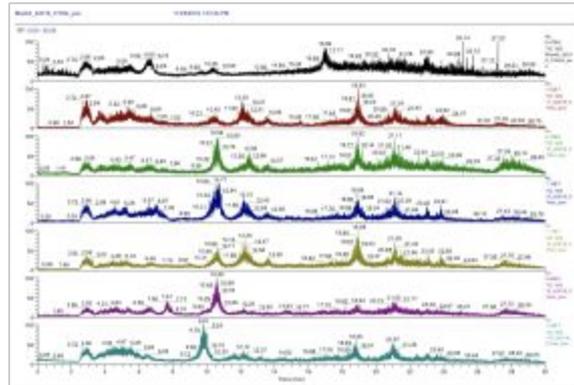
Machine Learning in Analytical Chemistry

collaborating with UMinho colleagues

- Train a model to predict PCB's manufacturing conditions (MC) using chemical data using HPLC-MS.
- Great potential to be used in quality control, forgery detection and pharma industry.

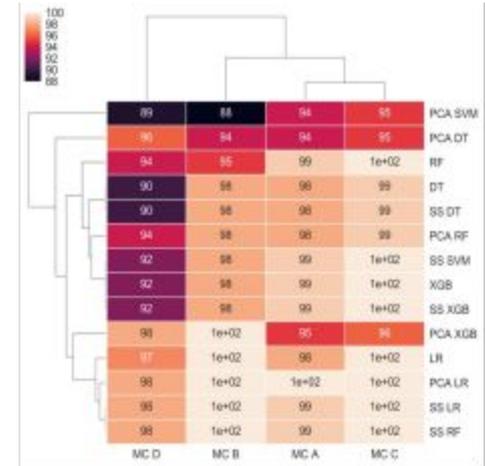


Printed Circuit Board (PCB)



chemical data from HPLC-

MS



model performance

(accuracy)

Final Remarks

- Machine learning expertises in being consolidated by the group
- Many different fronts of ML application
- Novel approaches to NN use for generative models are currently under study
 - The goal is to have a general purpose anomaly detector for HEP
- Applications beyond HEP are being developed
 - ML is proving to be a very useful tool for analytical chemistry

Thanks

tiago.vale@cern.ch