



Contribution ID: 239

Type: Oral

## Studying Hadronization by Machine Learning Techniques

*Monday, 24 October 2022 16:40 (20 minutes)*

Hadronization is a non-perturbative process, which theoretical description can not be deduced from first principles. Modeling hadron formation requires several assumptions and various phenomenological approaches. Utilizing state-of-the-art Computer Vision and Deep Learning algorithms, it is eventually possible to train neural networks to learn non-linear and non-perturbative features of the physical processes.

Here, I would like to present the latest results of two deep neural networks, by investigating global and kinematical quantities, indeed jet- and event-shape variables. The widely used Lund string fragmentation model is applied as a baseline in  $\sqrt{s}=7$  TeV proton-proton collisions to predict the most relevant observables at further LHC energies. Non-linear QCD scaling properties were also identified and validated by experimental data.

[1] G. Bíró, B. Tankó-Bartalis, G.G. Barnaföldi; arXiv:2111.15655

### Significance

### References

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2111.15655>  
<https://agenda.infn.it/event/28874/contributions/170292/>  
<https://indico.wigner.hu/event/1393/contributions/3160/>  
<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1097820/contributions/4623938/>

### Experiment context, if any

**Primary author:** BIRO, Gabor (Wigner Research Centre for Physics (Wigner RCP) (HU))

**Co-authors:** TANKÓ-BARTALIS, Bence (Wigner RCP); Dr BARNAFOLDI, Gergely Gabor (Wigner Research Centre for Physics (Wigner RCP) (HU))

**Presenter:** BIRO, Gabor (Wigner Research Centre for Physics (Wigner RCP) (HU))

**Session Classification:** Track 3: Computations in Theoretical Physics: Techniques and Methods

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