



MadNIS

Neural networks for multi-channel
integration in **MadGraph**

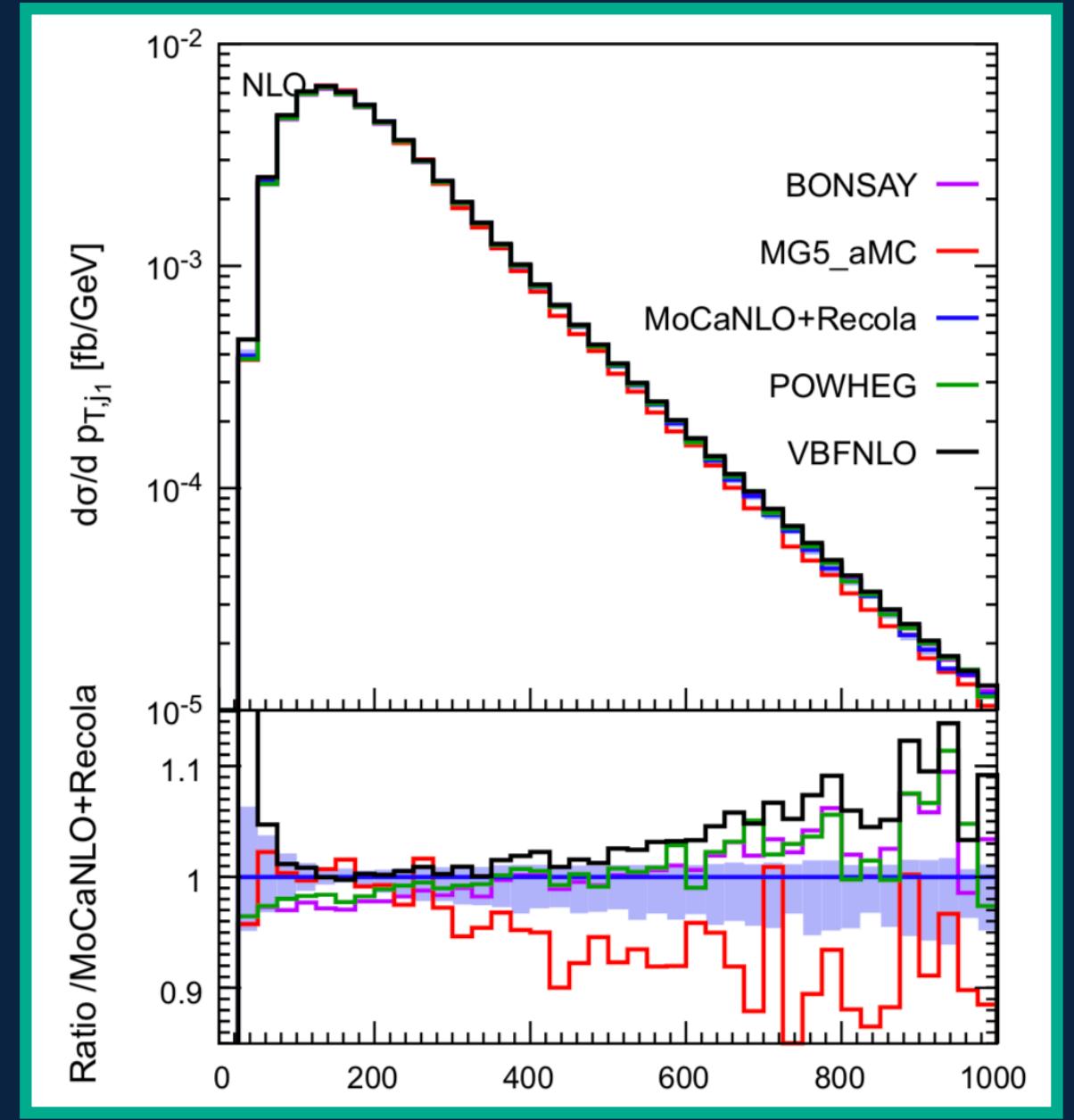
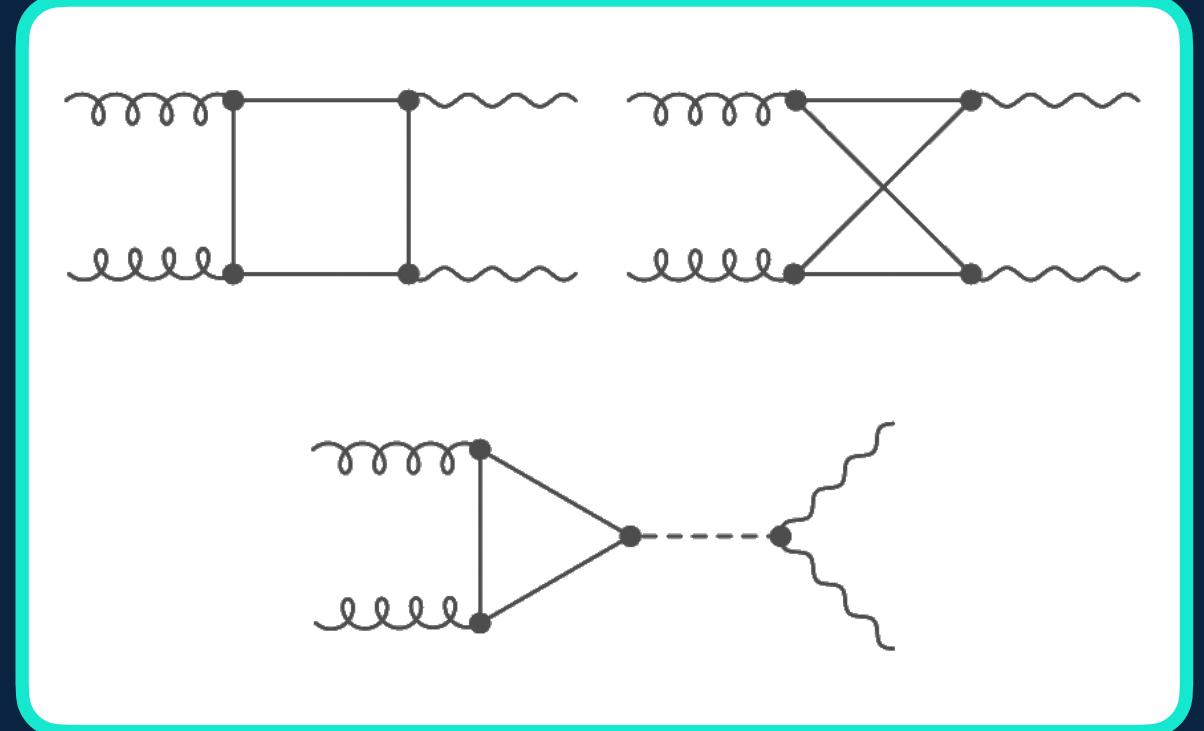
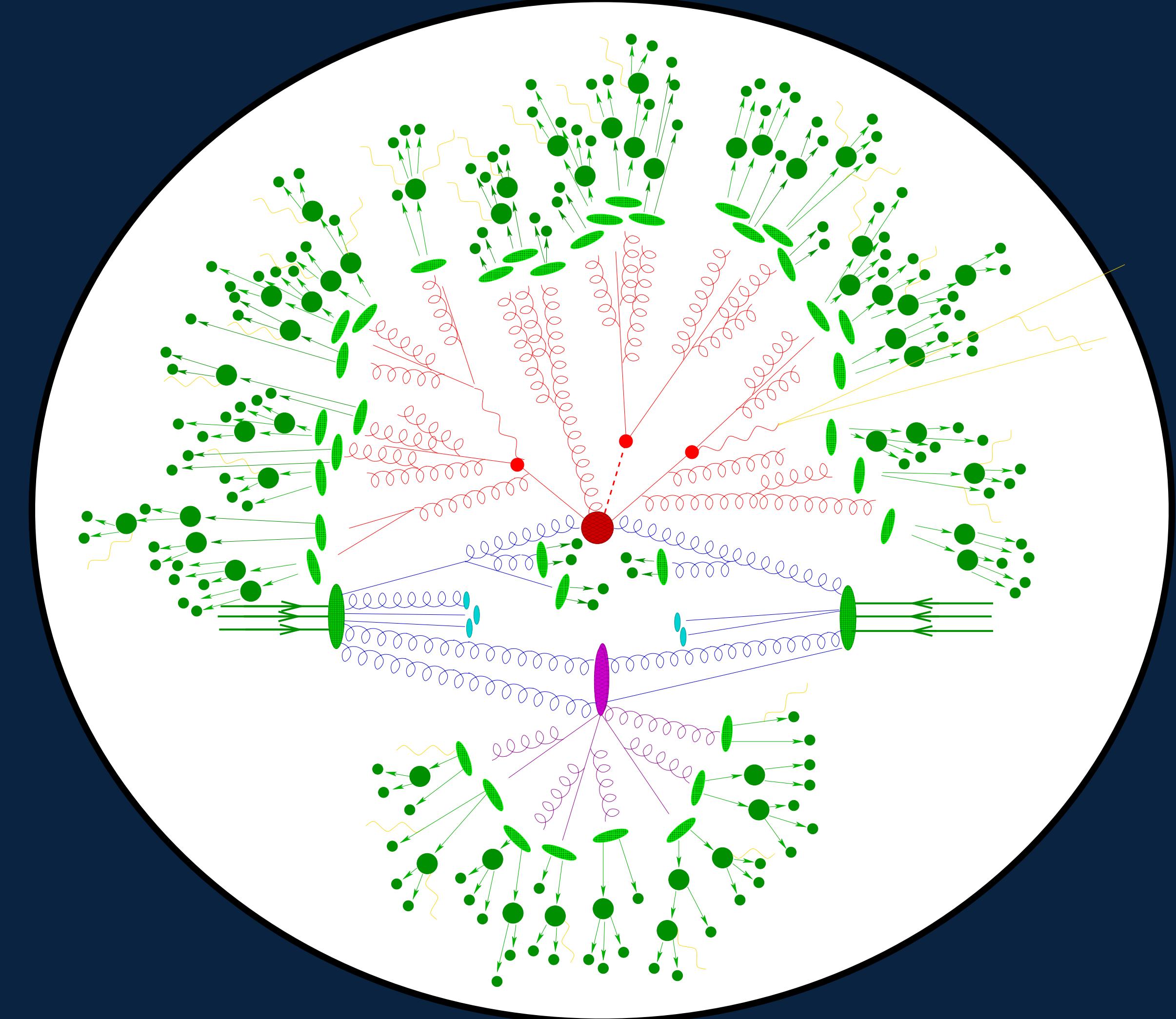
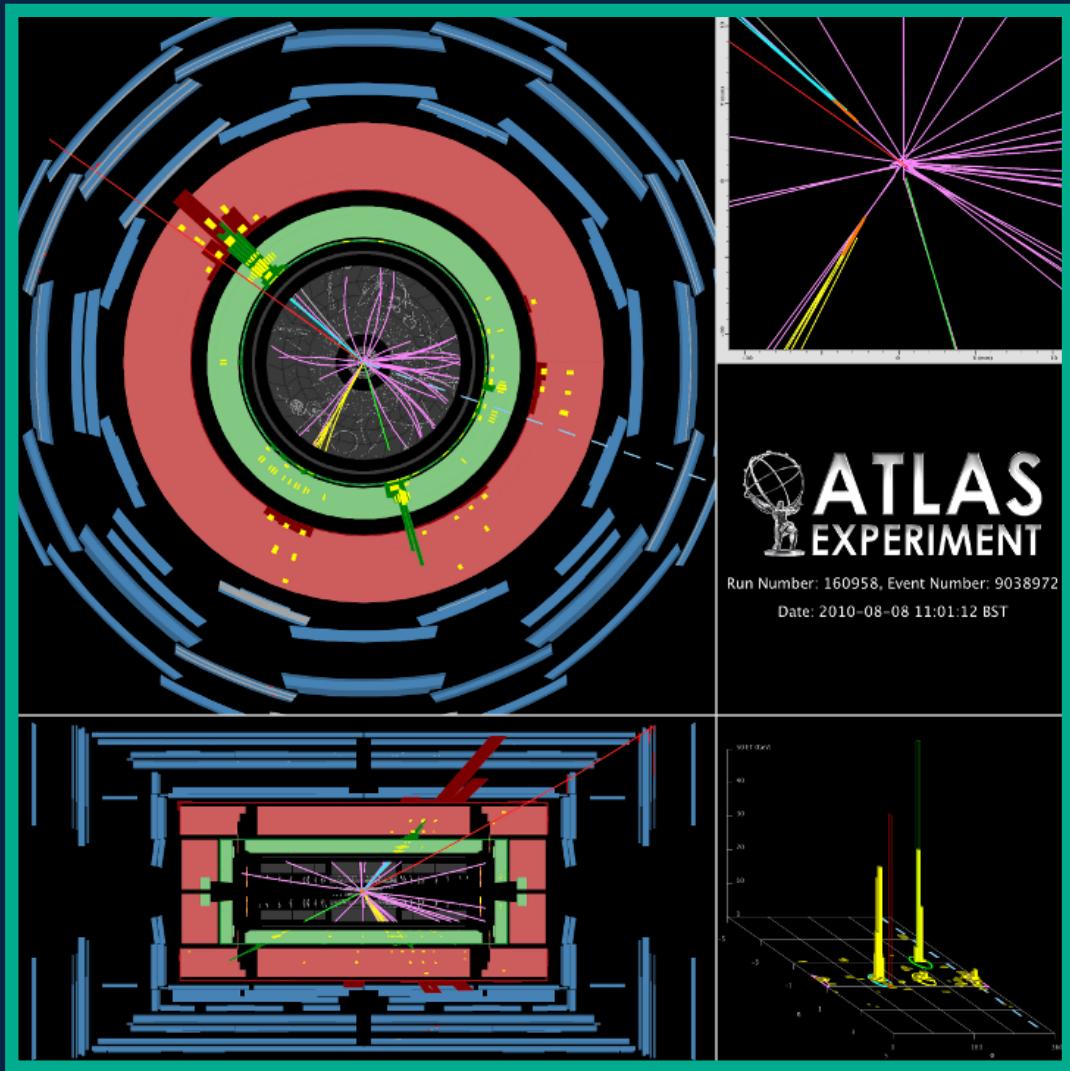
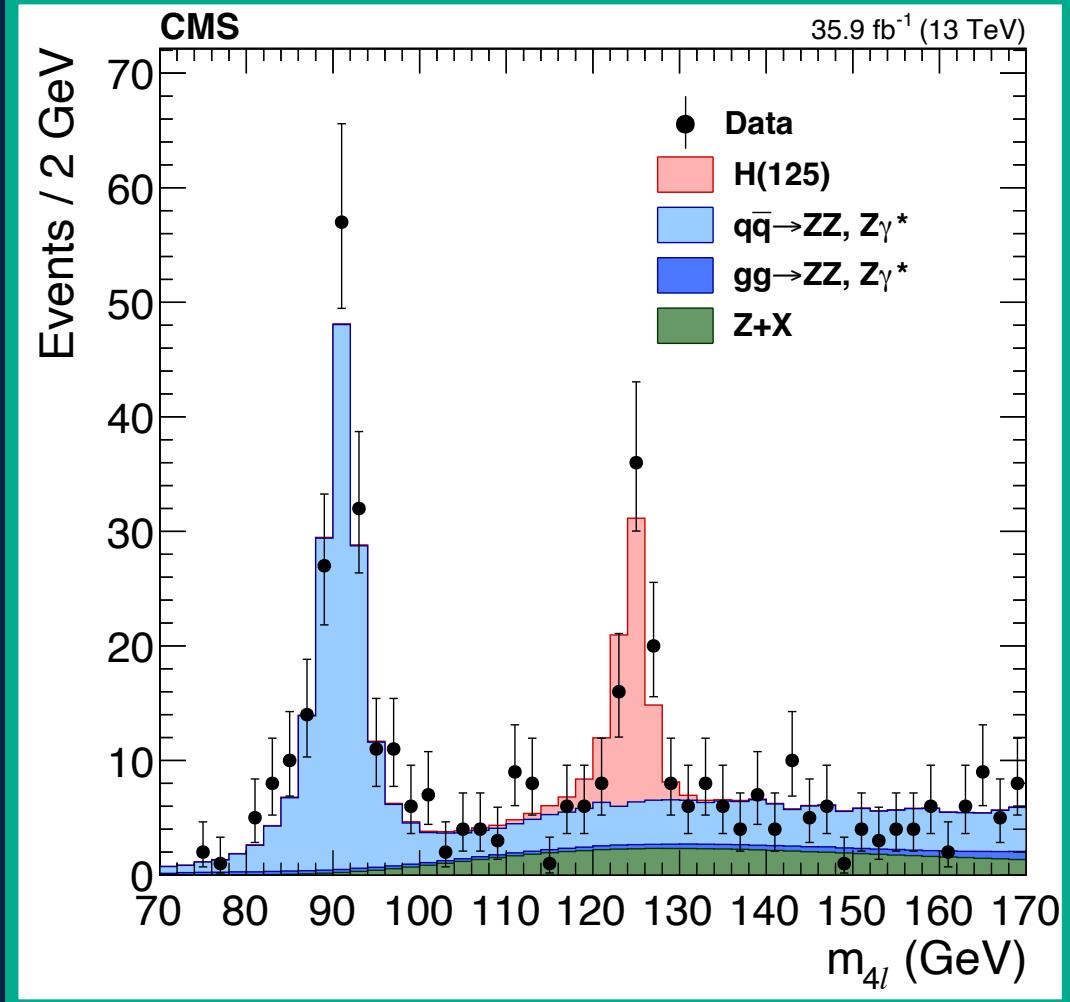
UCLouvain

ML4Jets - Rutgers 2022

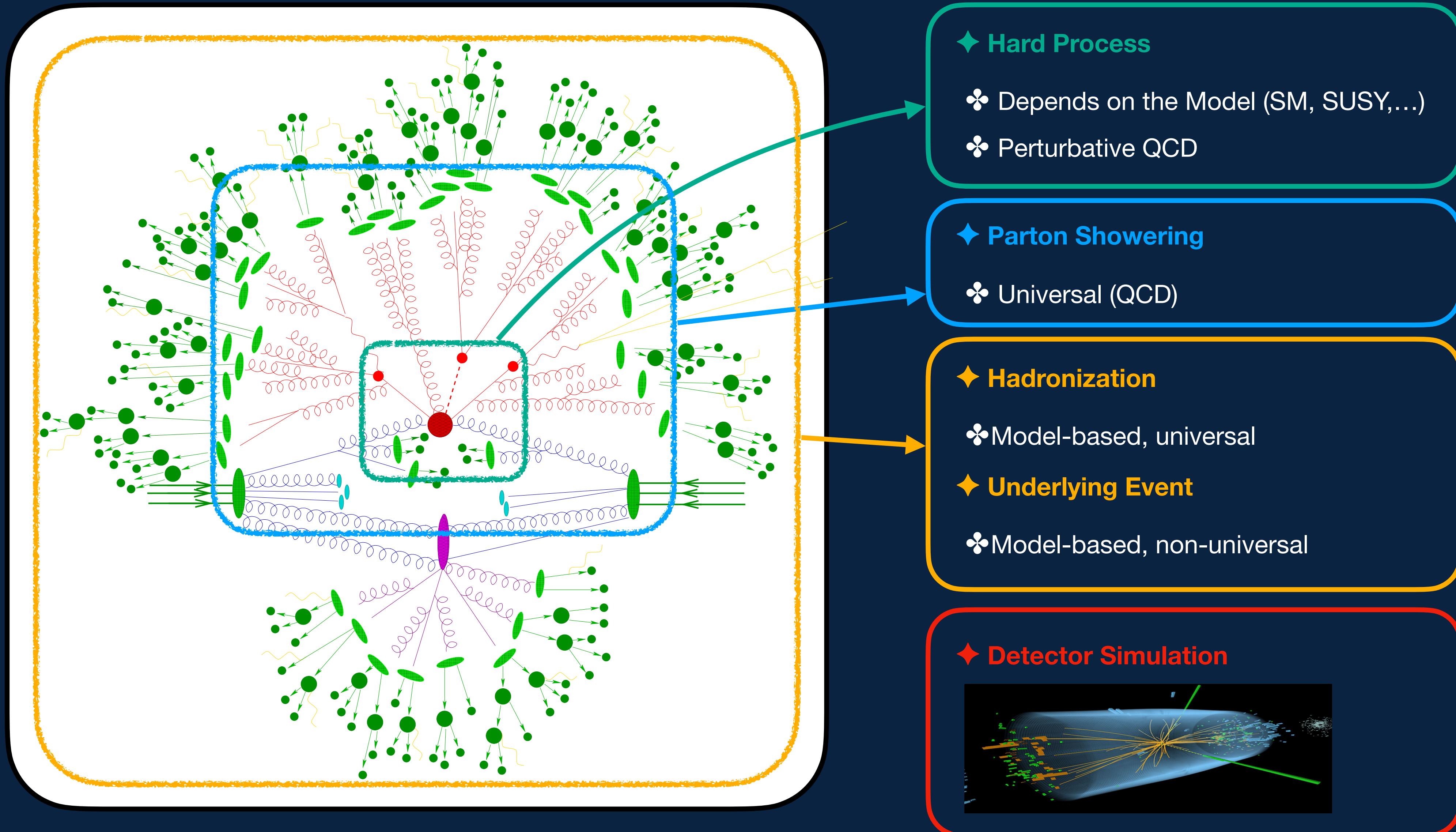
Ramon Winterhalder — UC Louvain

In collaboration with Anja Butter, Theo Heimel, Joshua Isaacson,
Claudius Krause, Fabio Maltoni, Olivier Mattelaer and Tilman Plehn

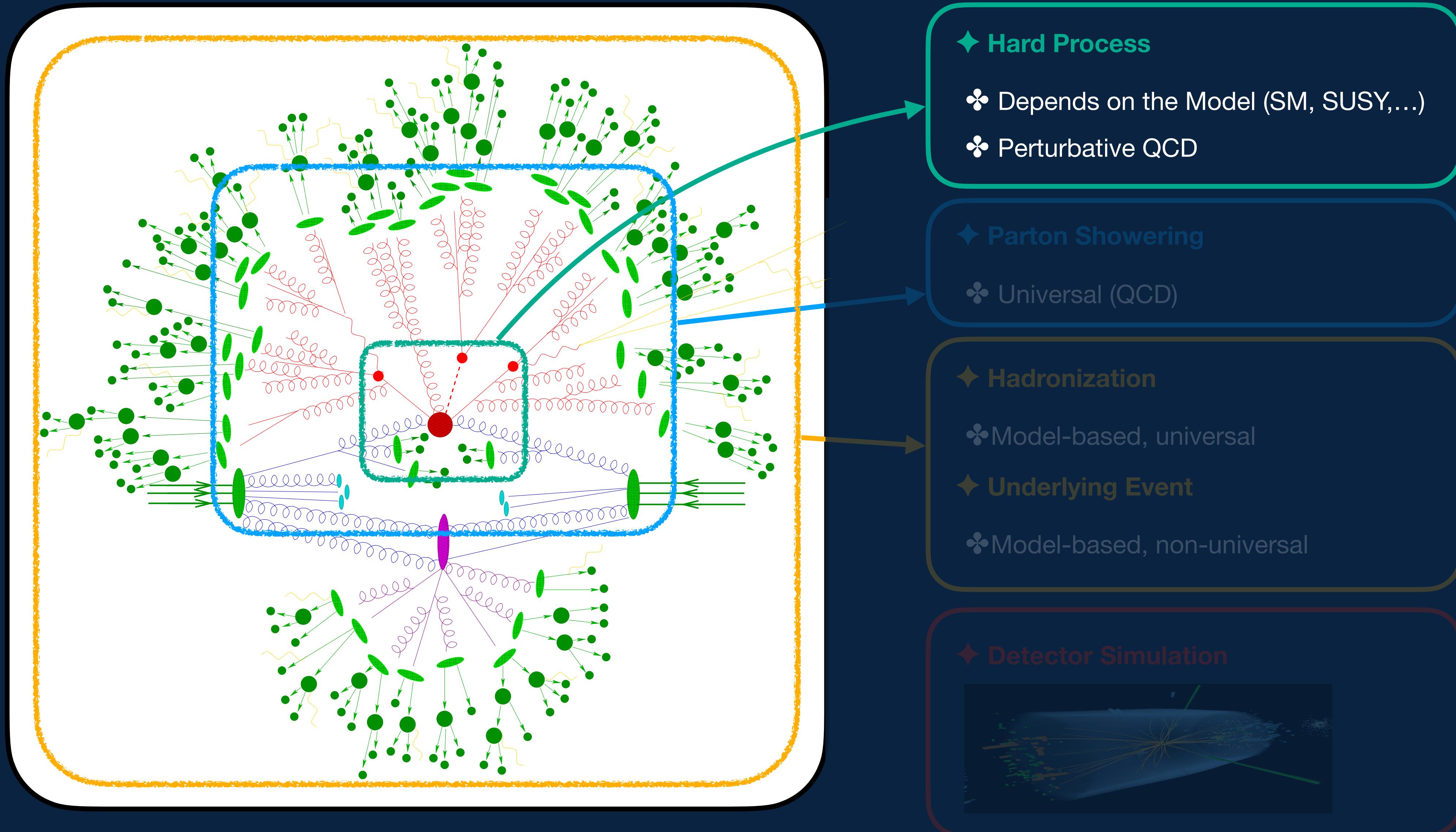
Data analysis in HEP



Simulations for the LHC



Simulations for the LHC



Theory predictions in HEP

$$M_{\lambda,c,\dots}(p_a, p_b | p_1, \dots, p_n) : \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$



Quantum numbers:
spin, colour charge etc.



Kinematics:
Momenta in Minkowski
space, masses, etc.

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{\text{flux}} \sum_{a,b} \int dx_a dx_b f(x_a) f(x_b) \int d\Phi_n \langle |M_{\lambda,c,\dots}(p_a, p_b | p_1, \dots, p_n)|^2 \rangle$$



Cross section:
more generally,
differential observables*



PDFs:
convolution over all
possible initial state
configurations



**Phase-space
integral:**
over final state
kinematics



Squared amplitude:
summed over final states,
averaged over initial states

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Monte Carlo Integration

Standard Monte Carlo integration

$$I = \int_V d^d x f(x) \simeq \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N f(x_j) = \langle f \rangle_x \quad \sigma_I \simeq \sqrt{\frac{\langle f^2 \rangle_x - \langle f \rangle_x^2}{N-1}}$$

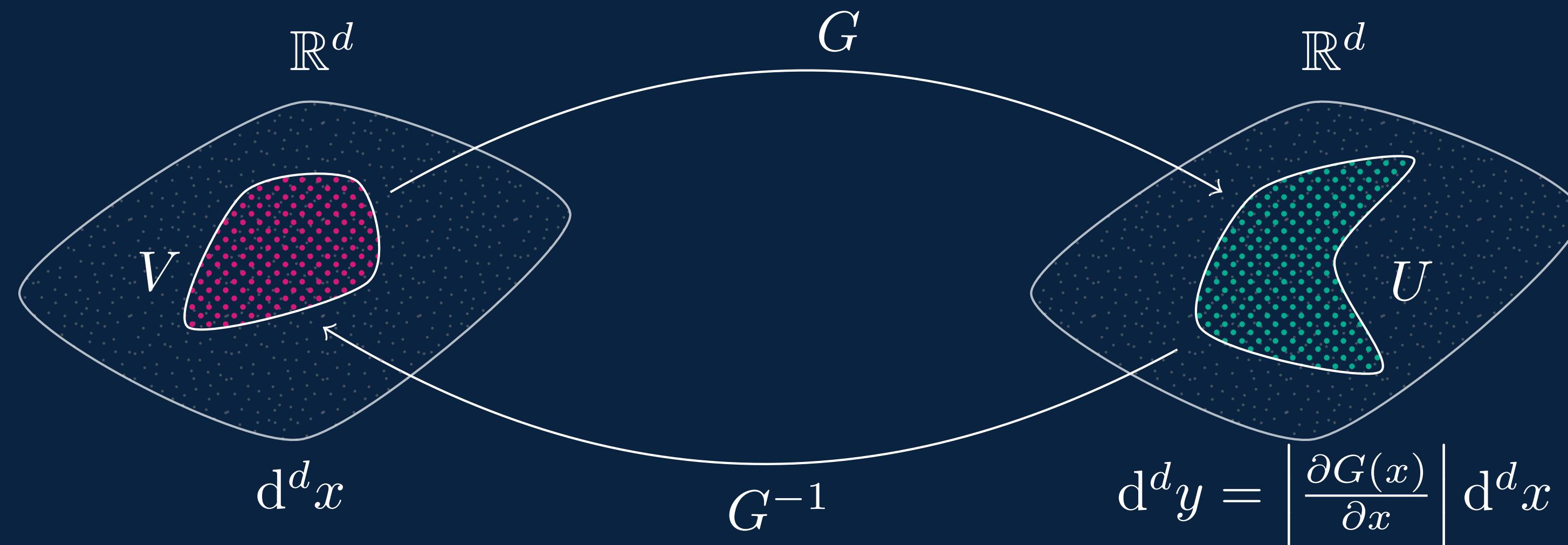
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Mapping

$$y = G(x) \quad g(x) = \left| \frac{\partial G(x)}{\partial x} \right|$$



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$$I = \int_U d^d y \left. \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right|_{x=G^{-1}(y)} \simeq \langle f/g \rangle_y \quad \sigma_I \simeq \sqrt{\frac{\langle (f/g)^2 \rangle_y - \langle f/g \rangle_y^2}{N-1}}$$

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$$\sigma_I \rightarrow 0$$

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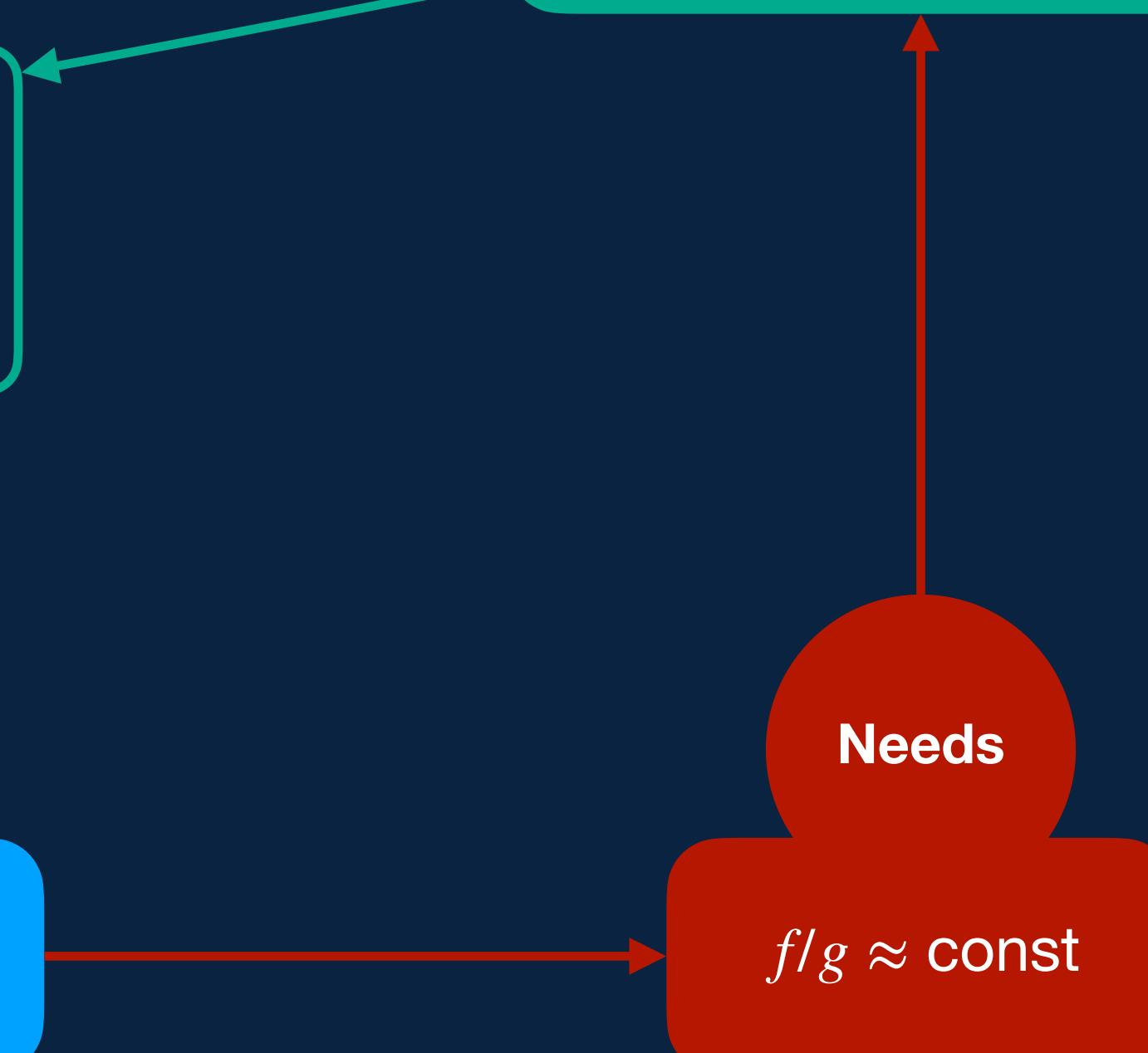
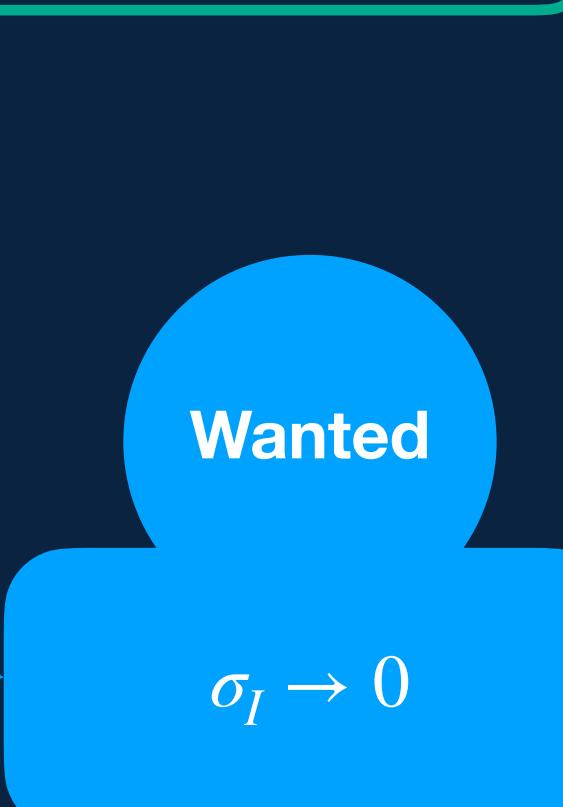
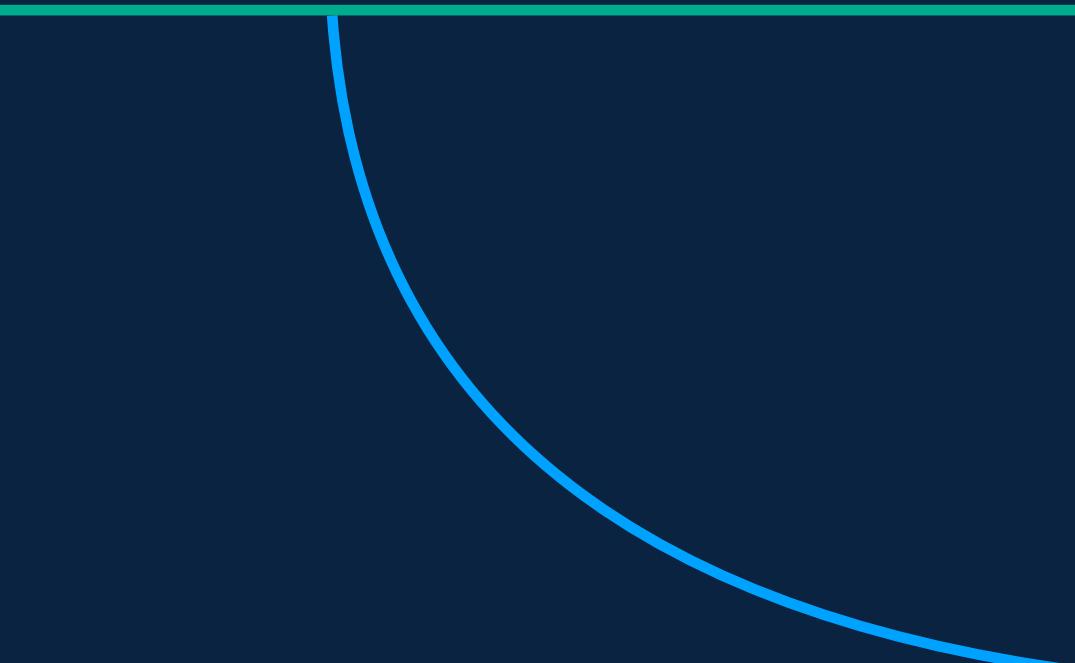
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Needs

$$f/g \approx \text{const}$$



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Multi-Channel Integration $\longrightarrow \sum \alpha_i(x) = 1$

$$I = \int_V d^d x f(x) = \sum_i \int_V d^d x \alpha_i(x) f(x) = \sum_i \int_{U_i} d^d y_i \alpha_i(x) \left. \frac{f(x)}{g_i(x)} \right|_{x \equiv x(y_i)}$$

Channel
Mappings

$$y_i = G_i(x) \quad g_i(x) = \left| \frac{\partial G_i(x)}{\partial x} \right|$$

Neural Multi-Channel Monte Carlo

Multi-Channel Importance Sampling

$$I = \sum_i \int_{U_i} \alpha_i(x) \frac{f(x)}{g_i(x)} dG_i(x)$$

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n-dimensional remapping

- tractable Jacobian with **normalizing flow**

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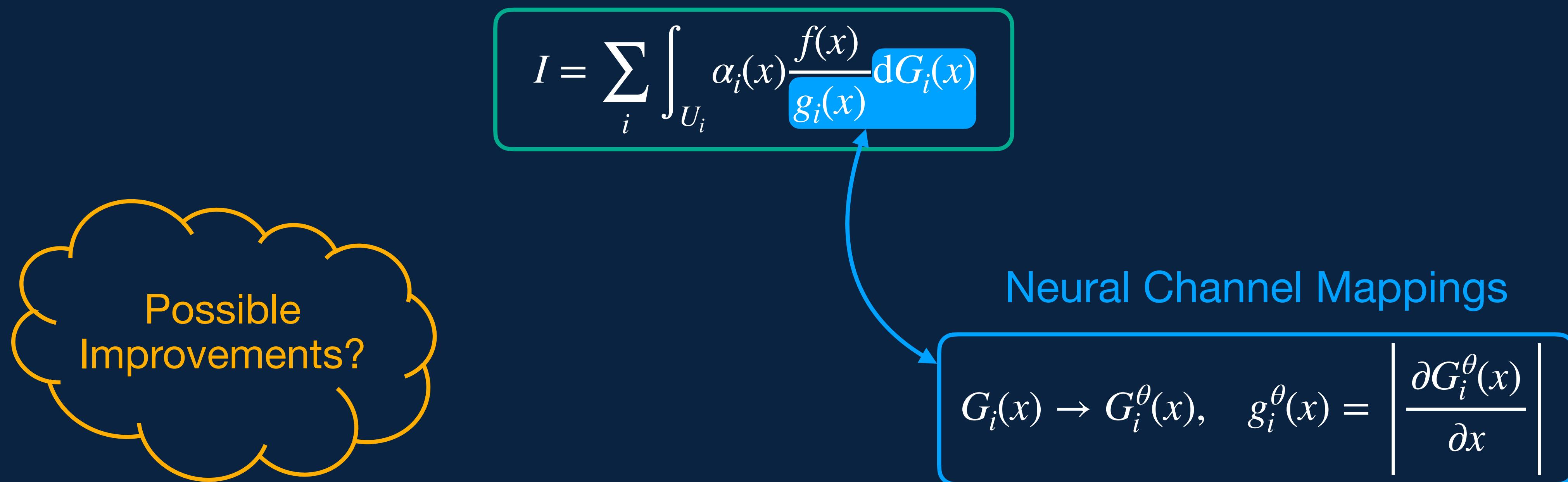
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→ So far: improvement factors of ~2-4 are achieved [2001.05486, 2001.05478, 2001.10028, 2112.09145]

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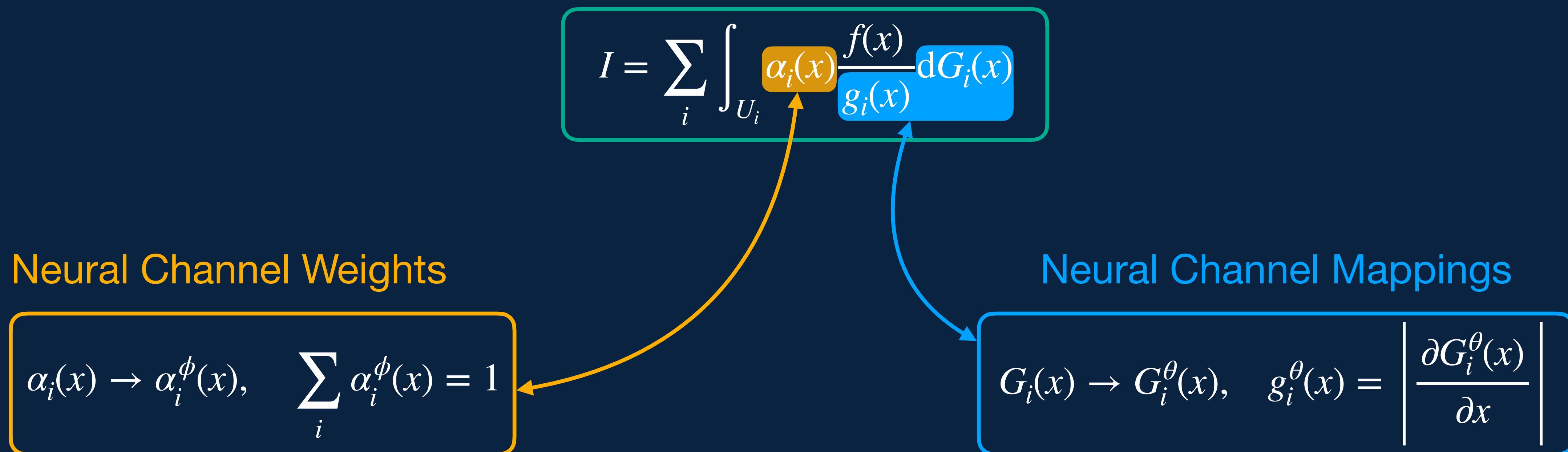
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Multi-Channel Importance Sampling



k-dimensional regression

- with boundary condition

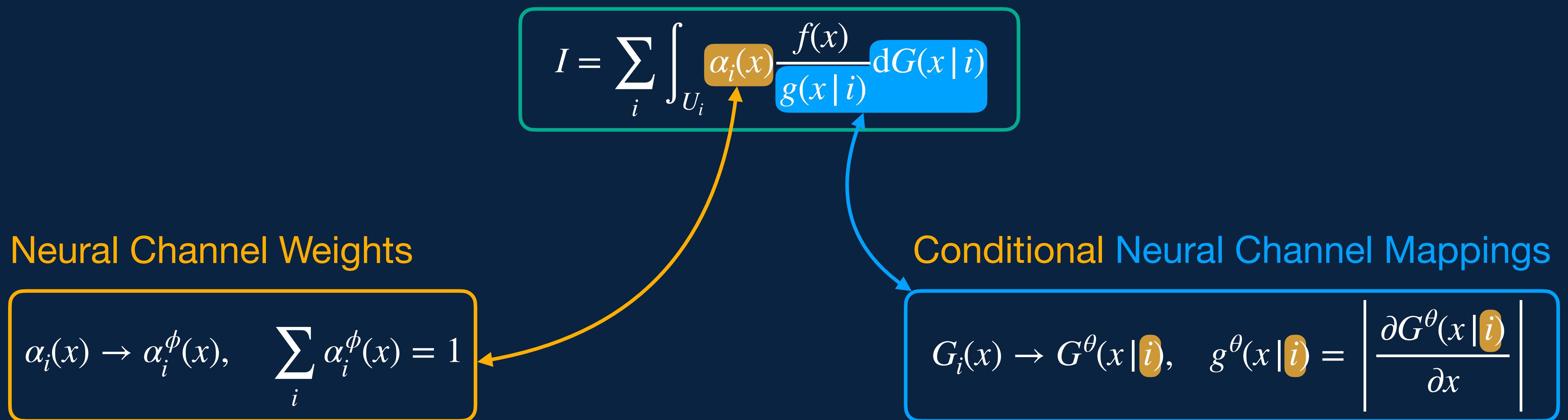
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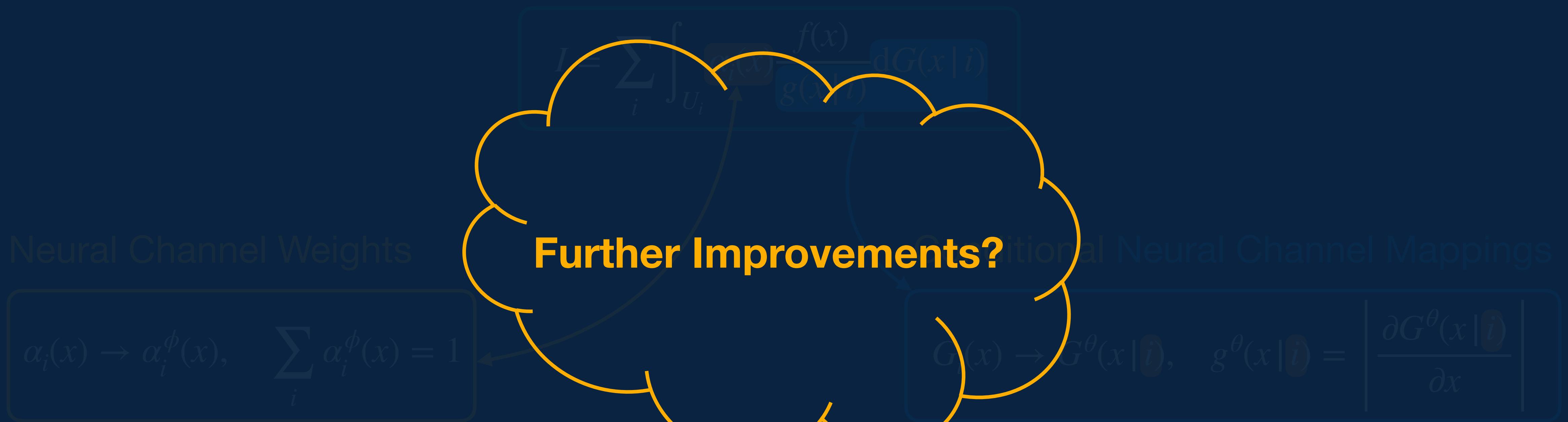
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- conditioned on channel

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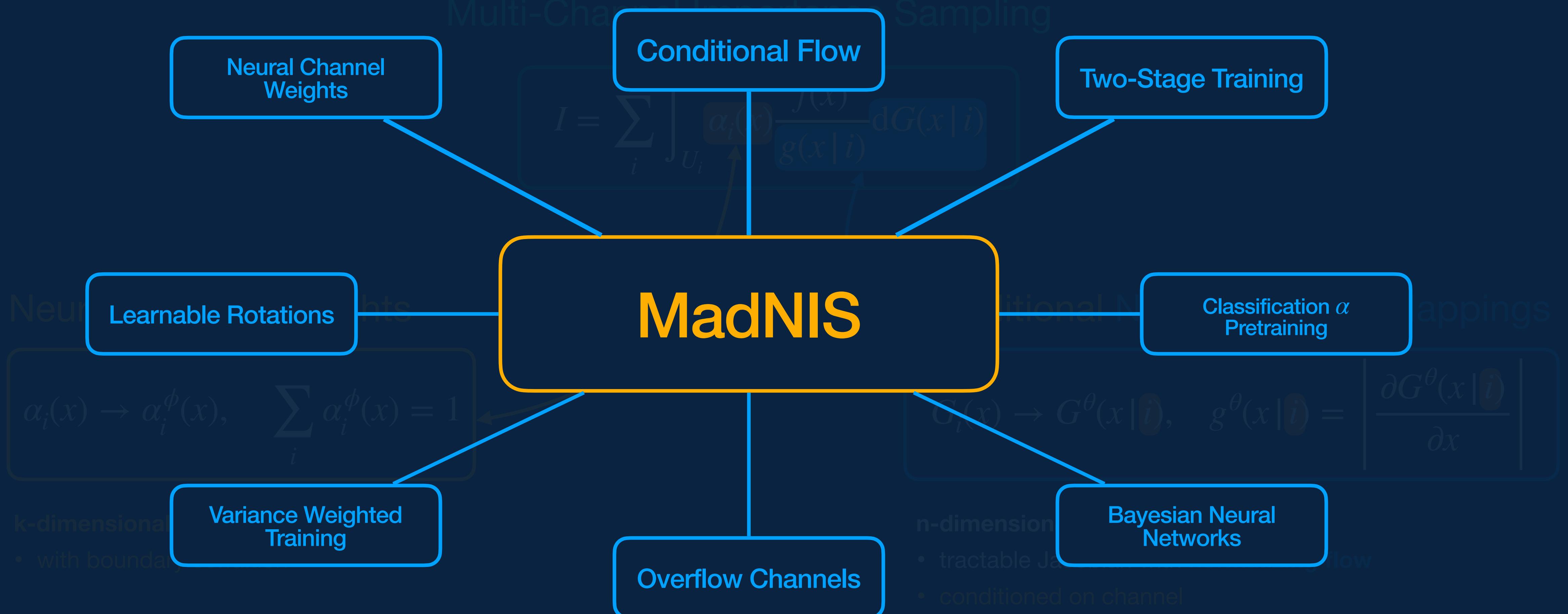
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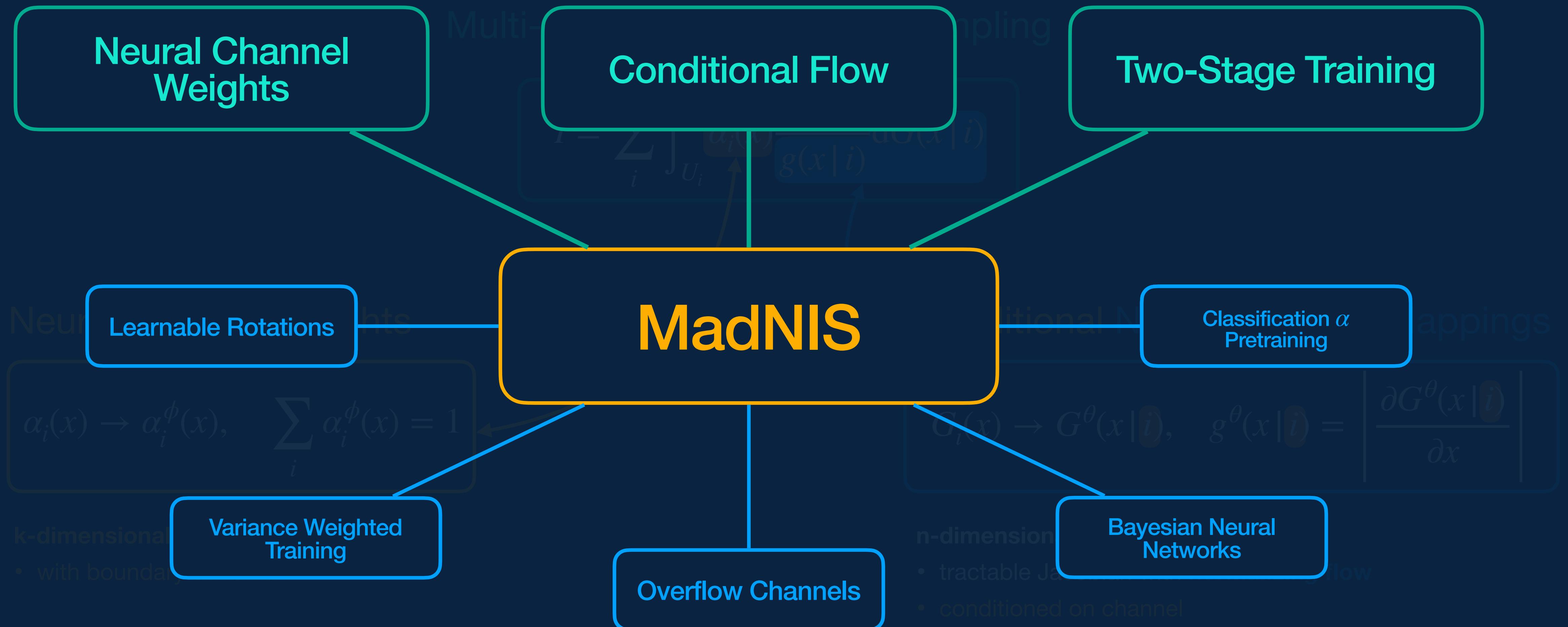
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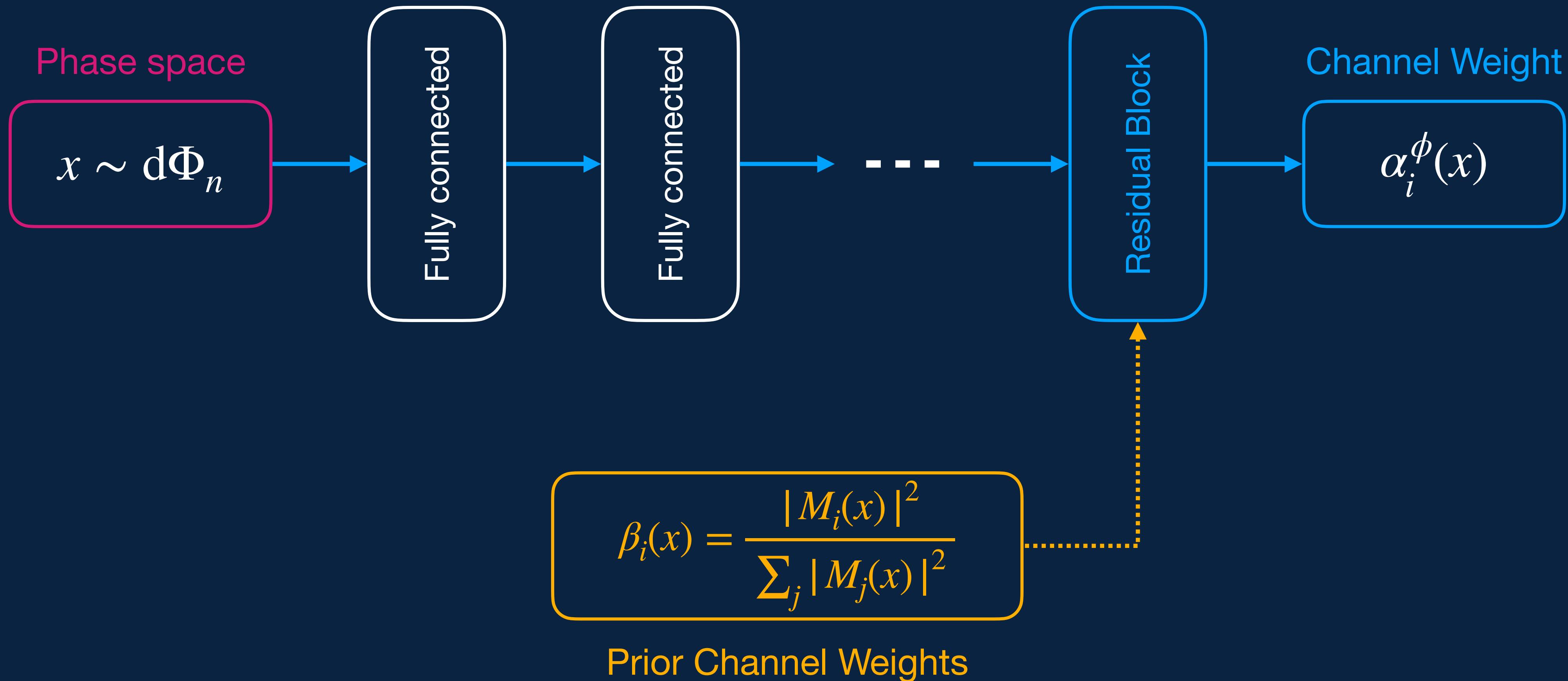
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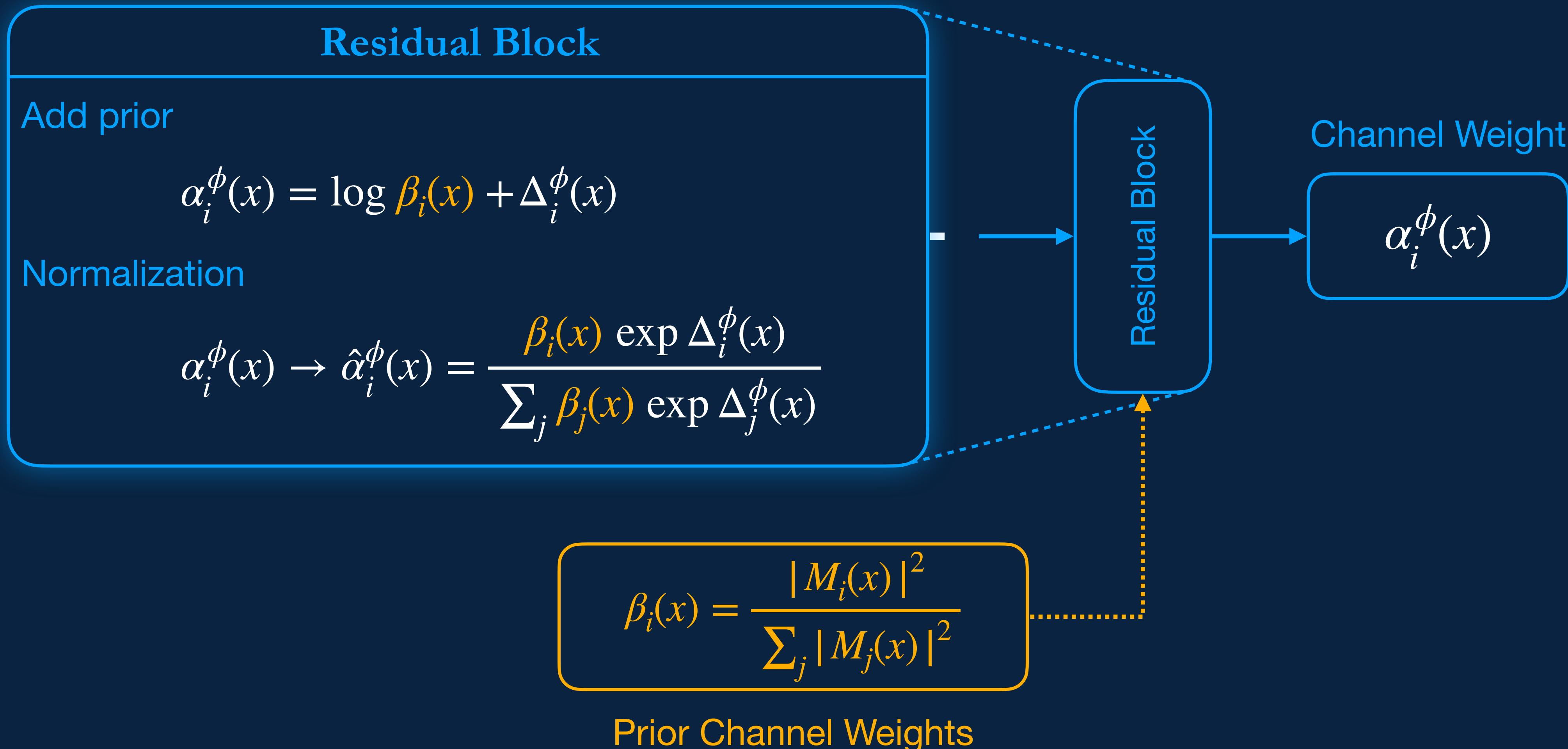
MadNIS

Neural Channel Weights

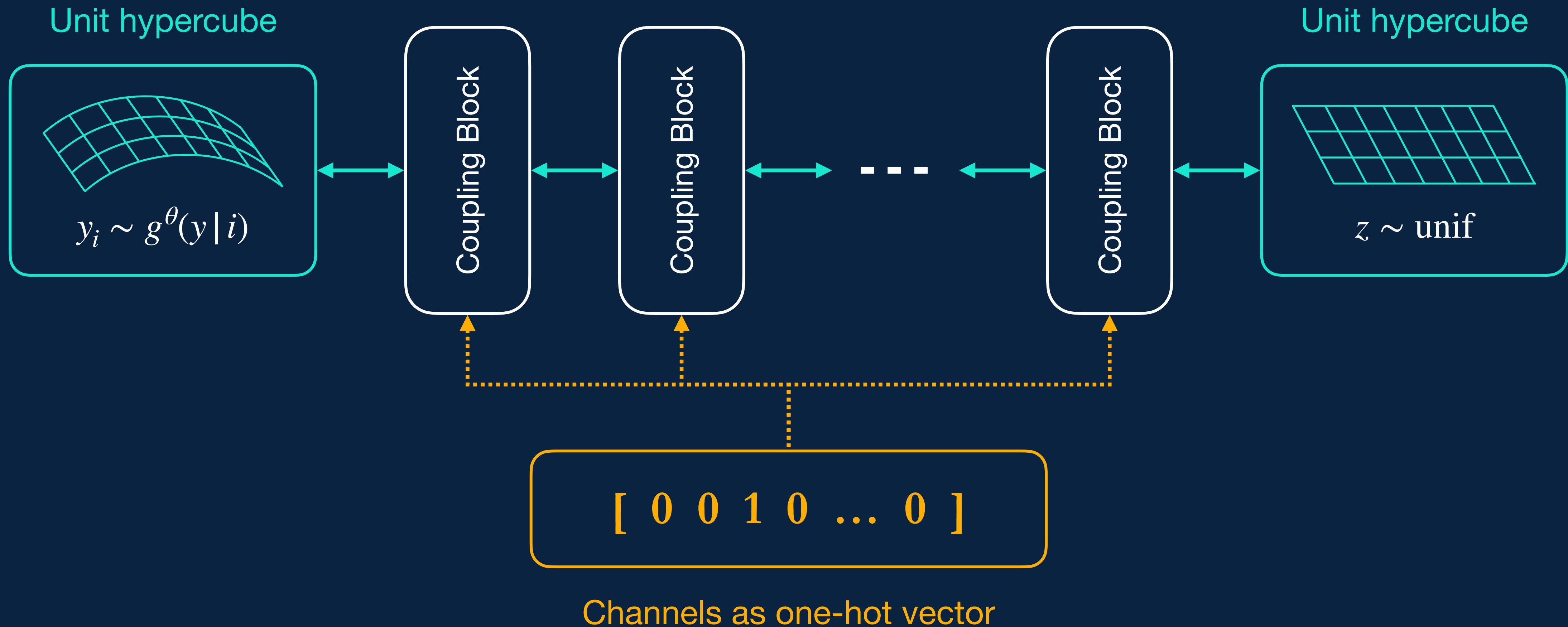
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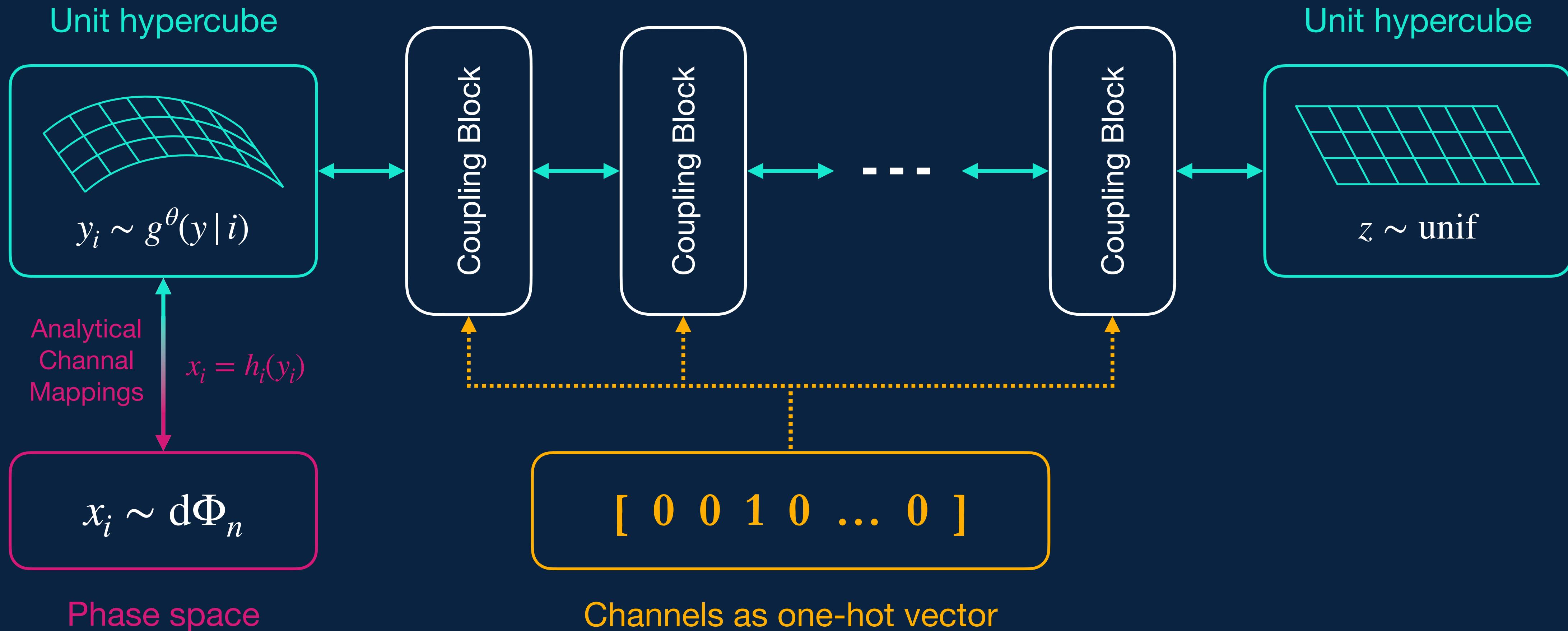
Neural Channel Weights



Conditional Normalizing Flow



Conditional Normalizing Flow



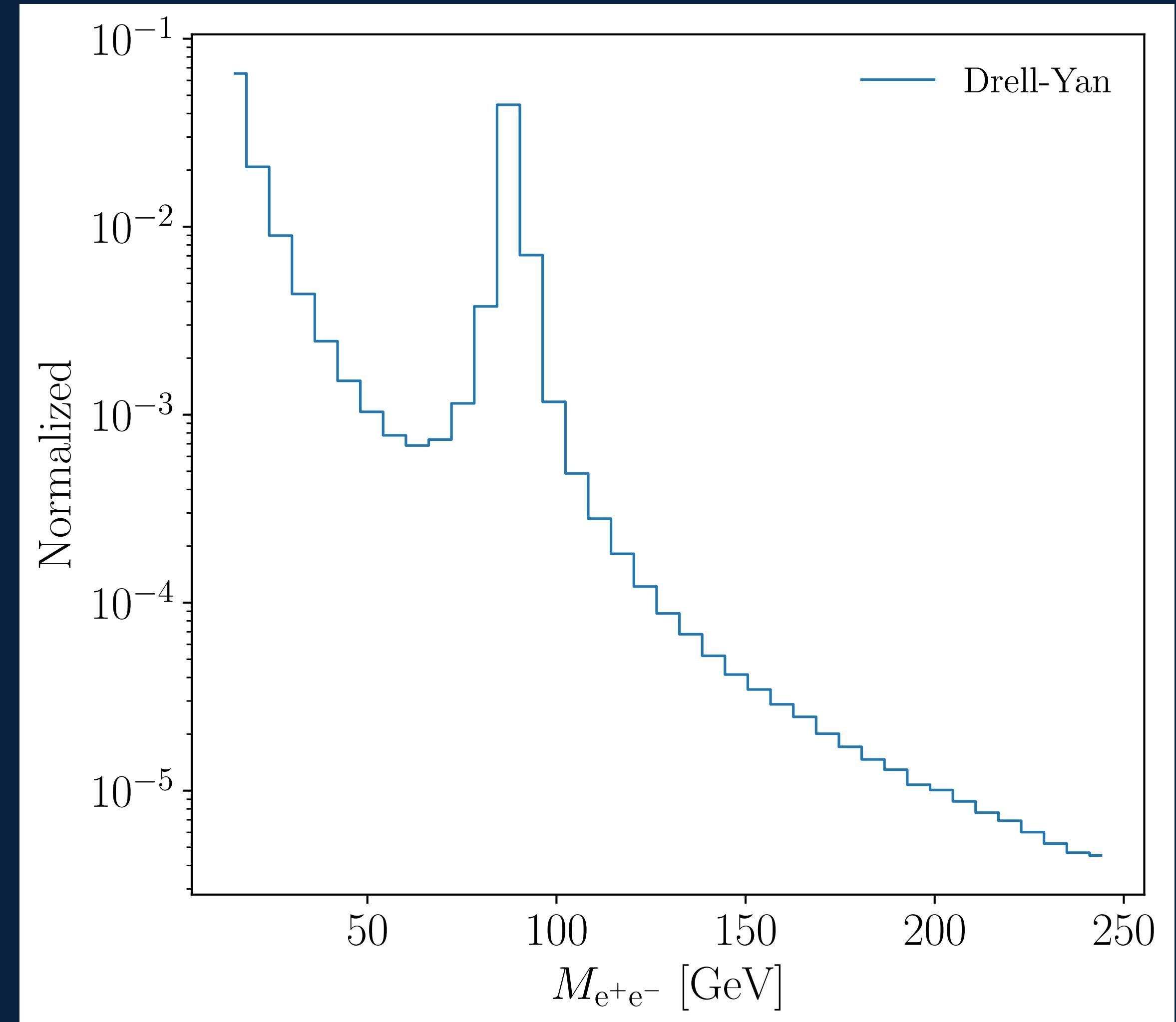
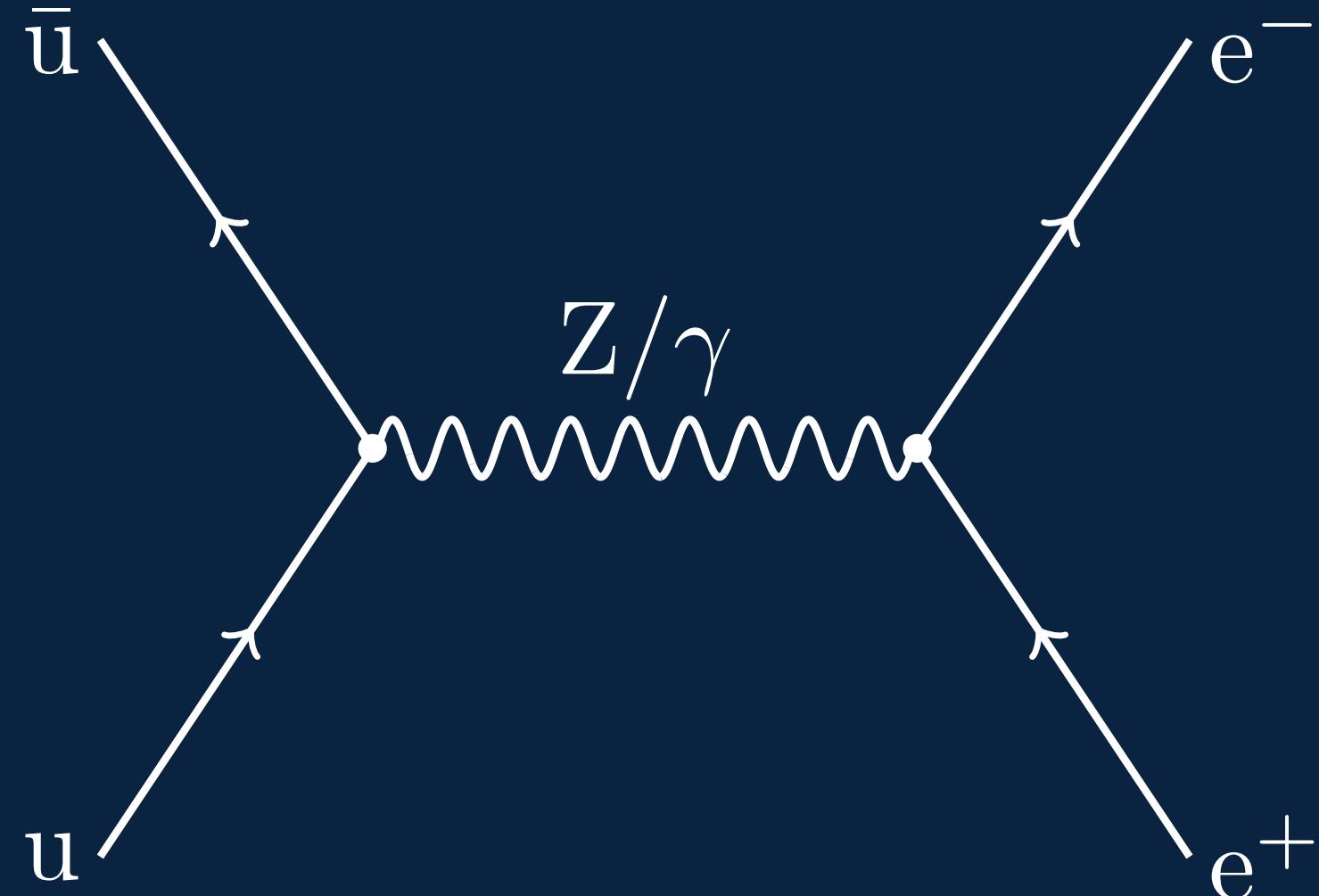
Example

Drell-Yan + BSM

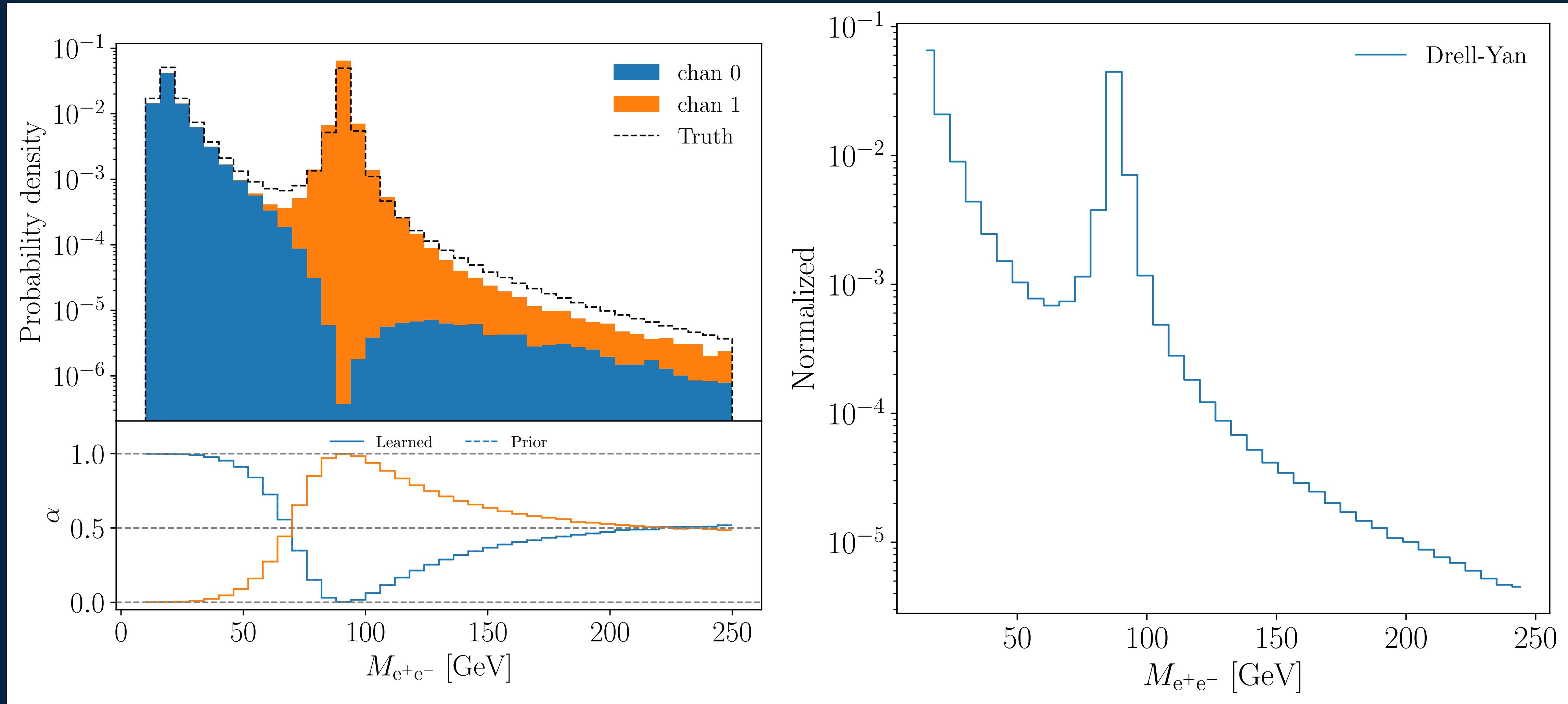
Example: Drell-Yan

Implementation

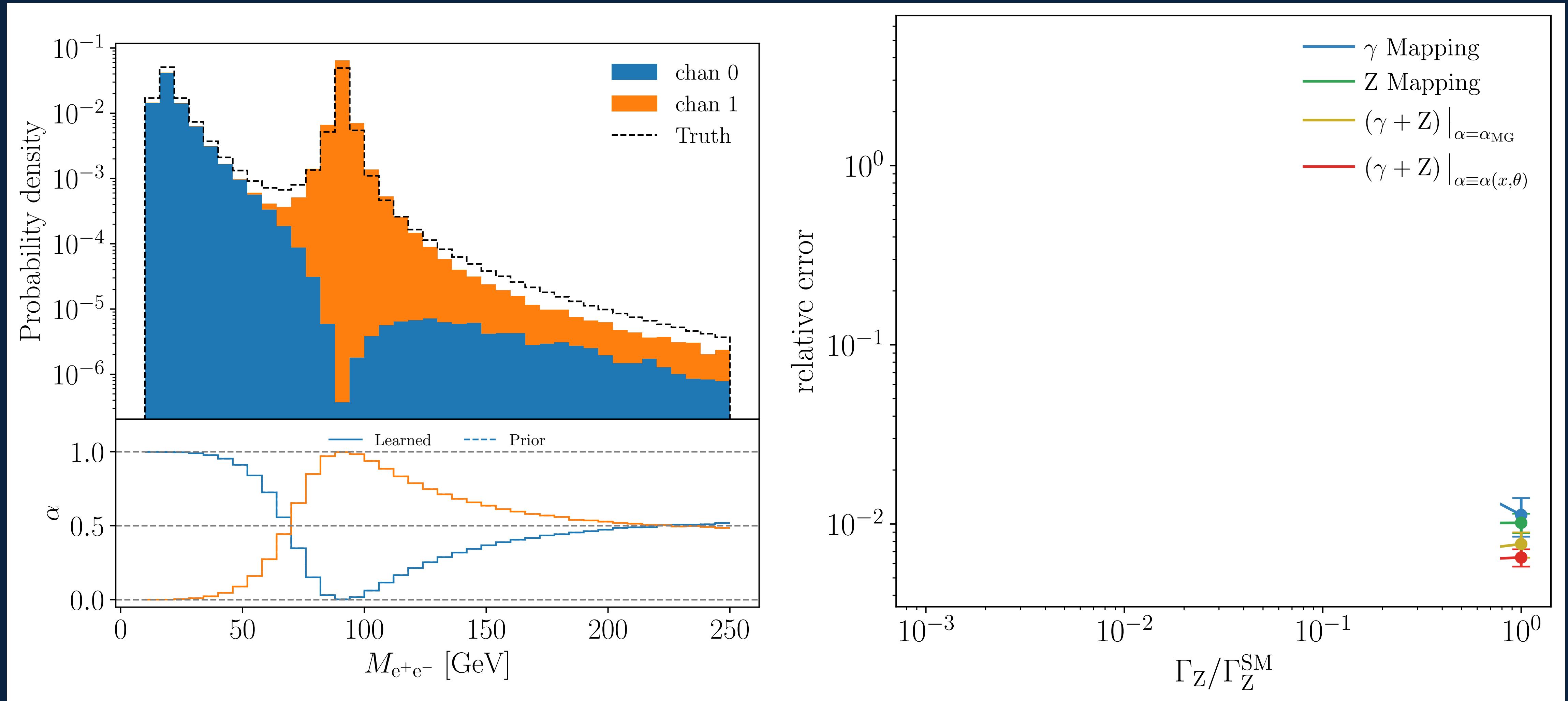
- Custom amplitude in `TENSORFLOW2`
- Custom PS mappings in `TENSORFLOW2`
- PDFs from `PDFFLOW` [2009.06635]



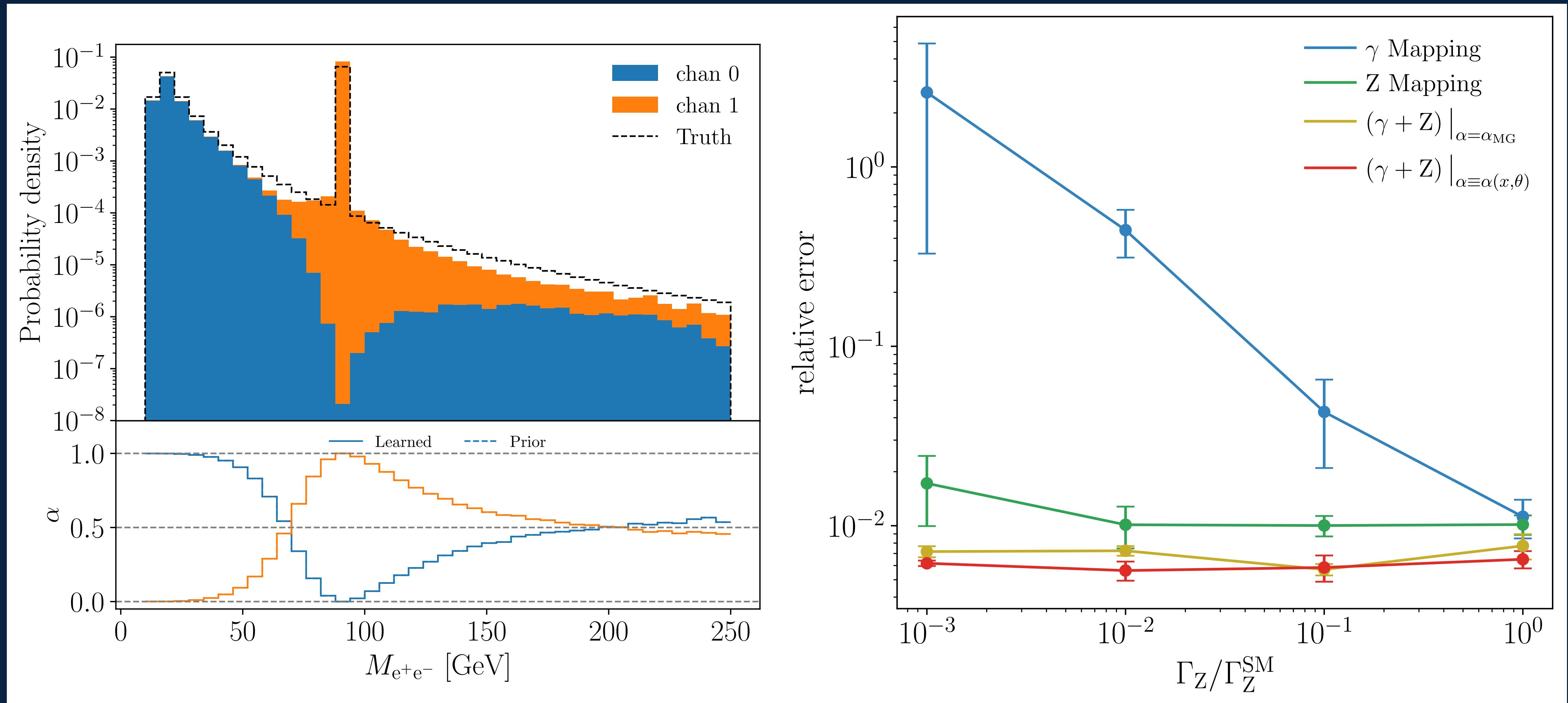
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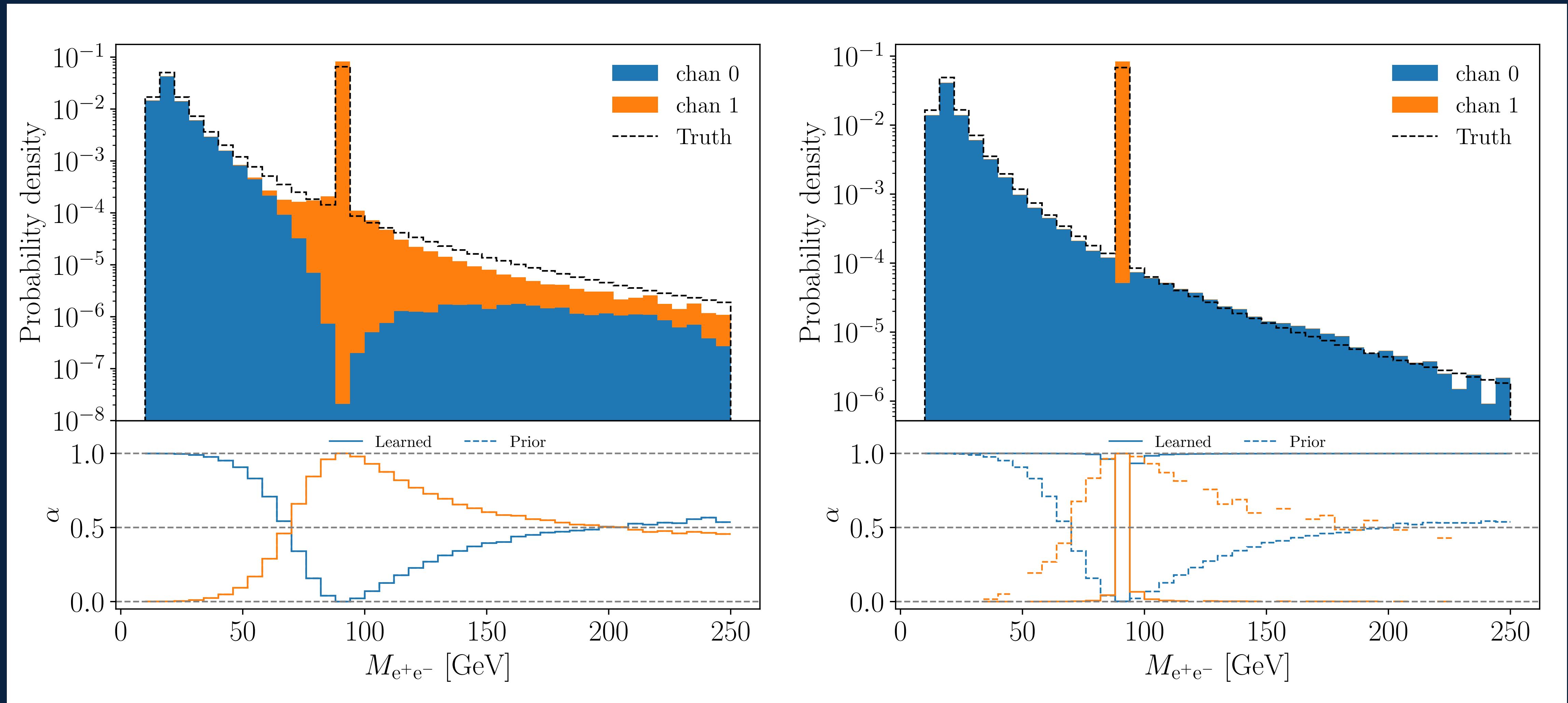
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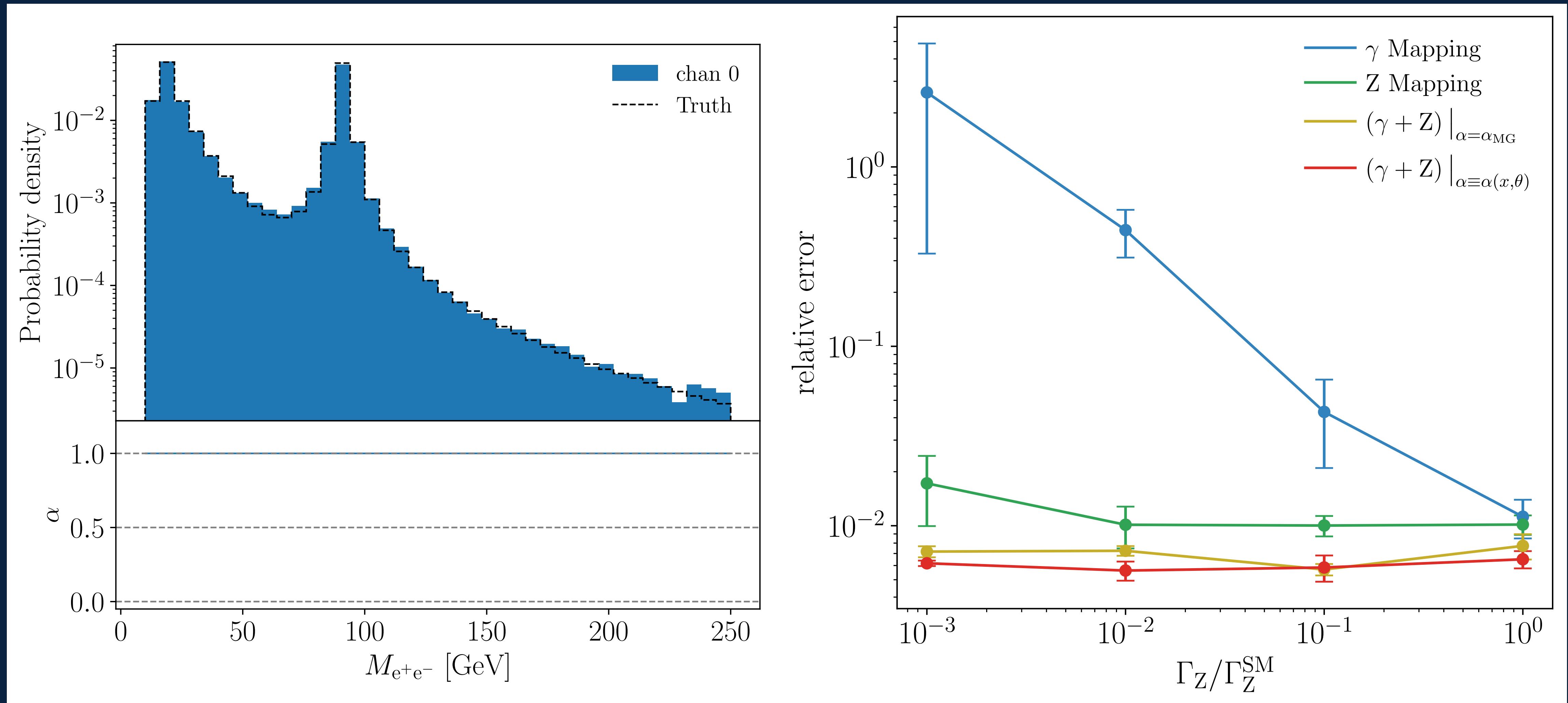
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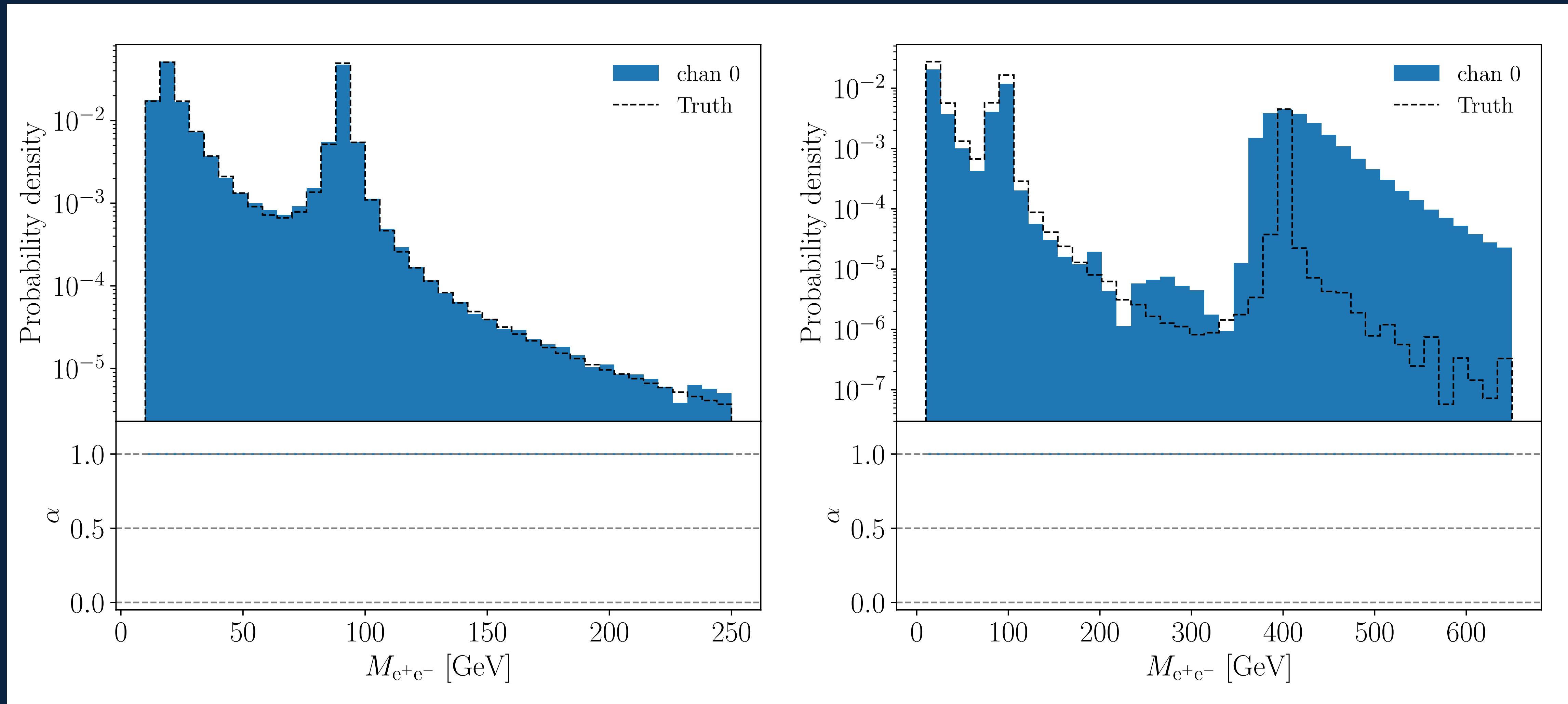
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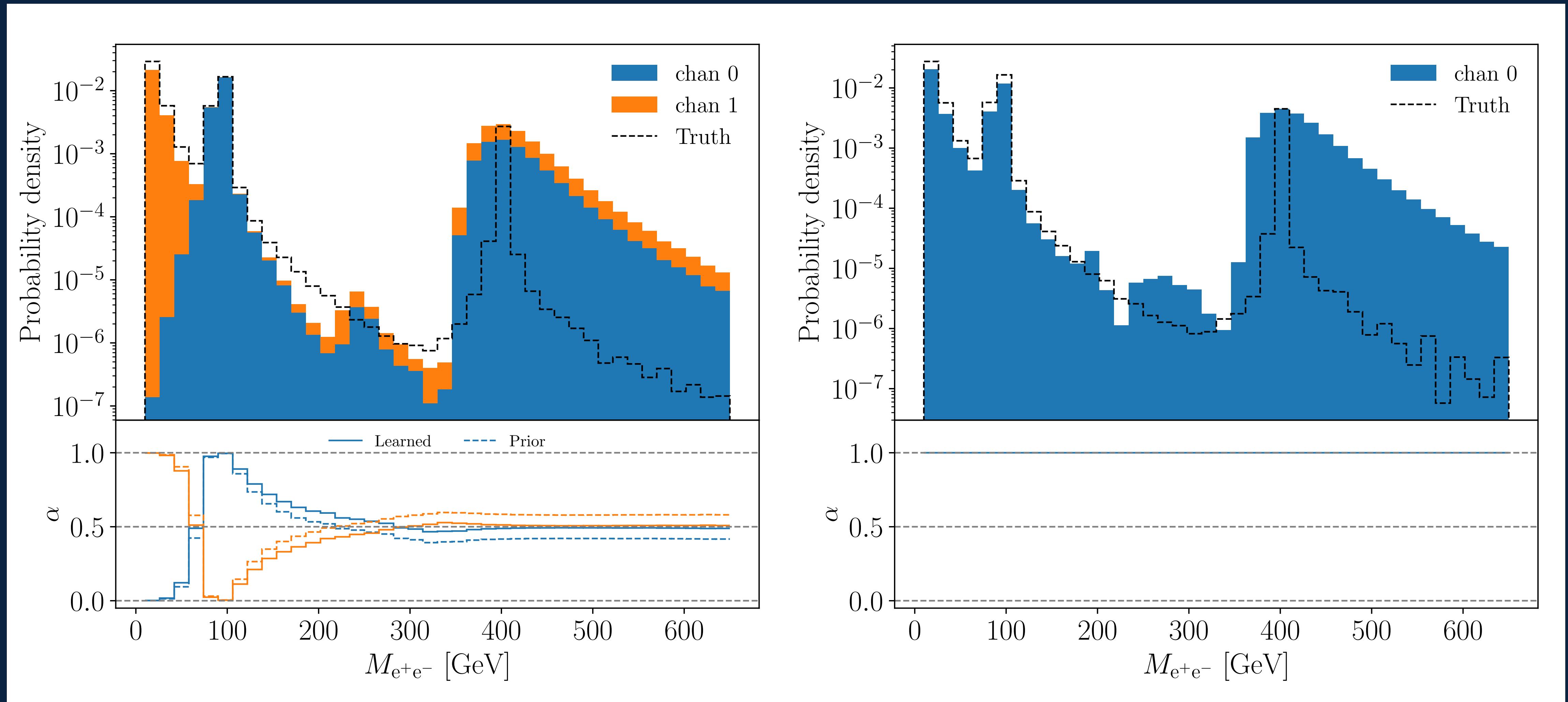
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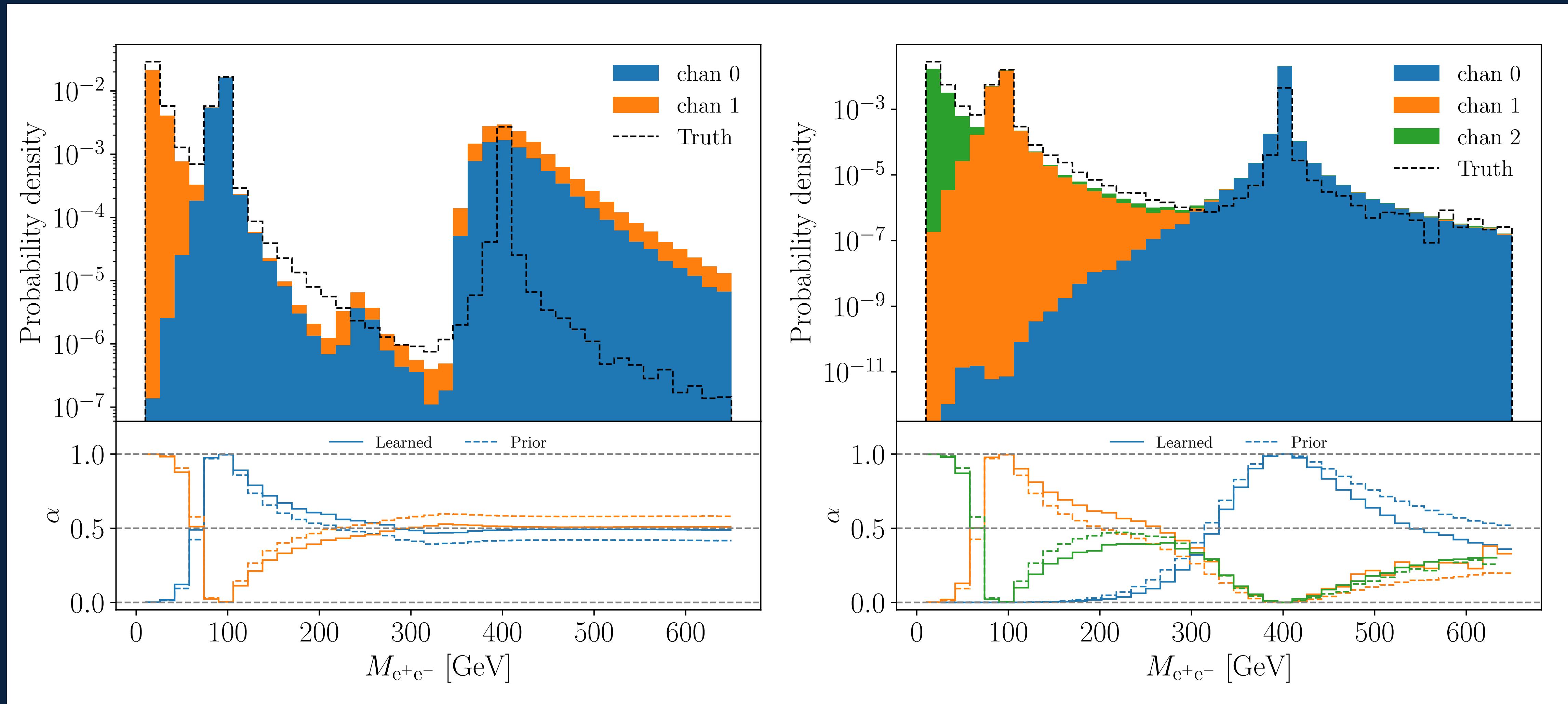
Example: Drell-Yan + Z'



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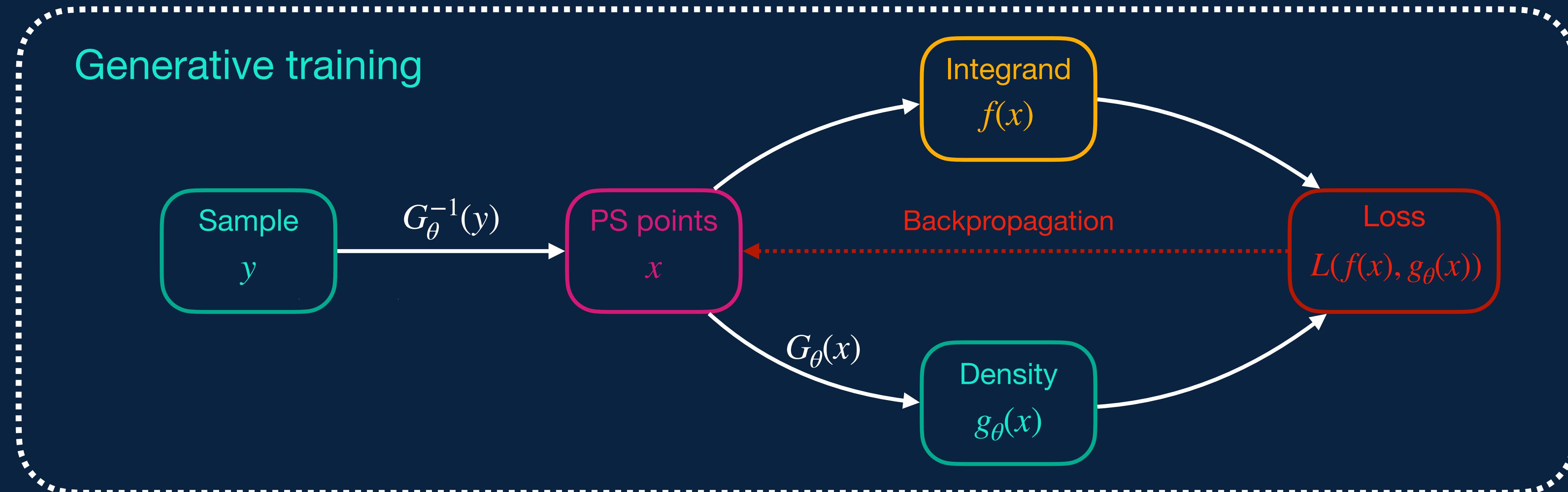
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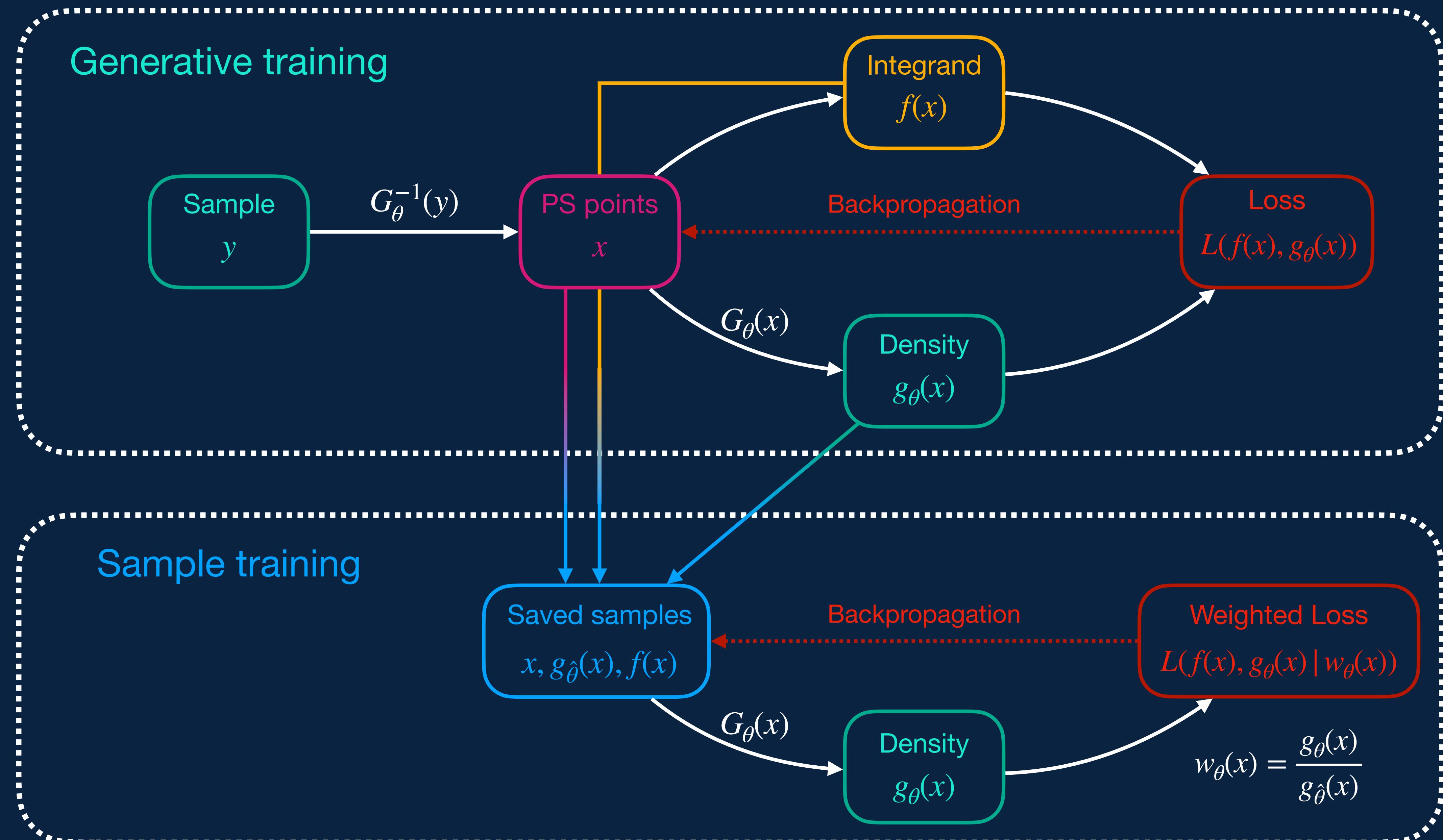


MadNIS

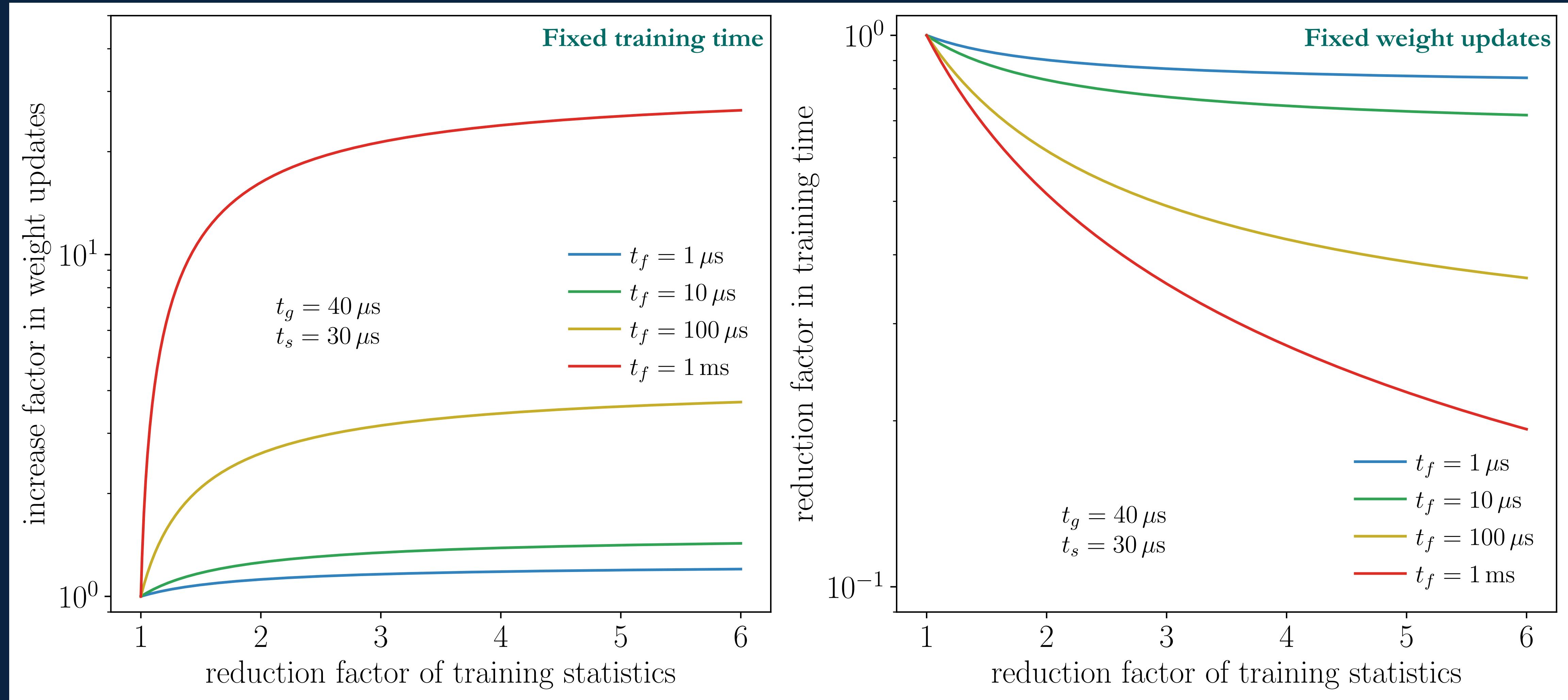
Two-Stage Training

Generative training





Two-Stage Training



Summary and Outlook

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- Channel mappings are important
- Multi-channel is more efficient and trained simultaneously with the flow
- Conditional flow and 2-stage training reduce computational overhead

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Outlook

- Implementation of MadNIS into MadGraph
- Test performance on real LHC examples: (eg. multi-leg, NLO, complicated cuts, ...)
- Make matrix elements run on the GPU and differentiable