

Some Aspects of Deep Learning Frontier in Theoretical High Energy Physics

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Ahmedabad, India



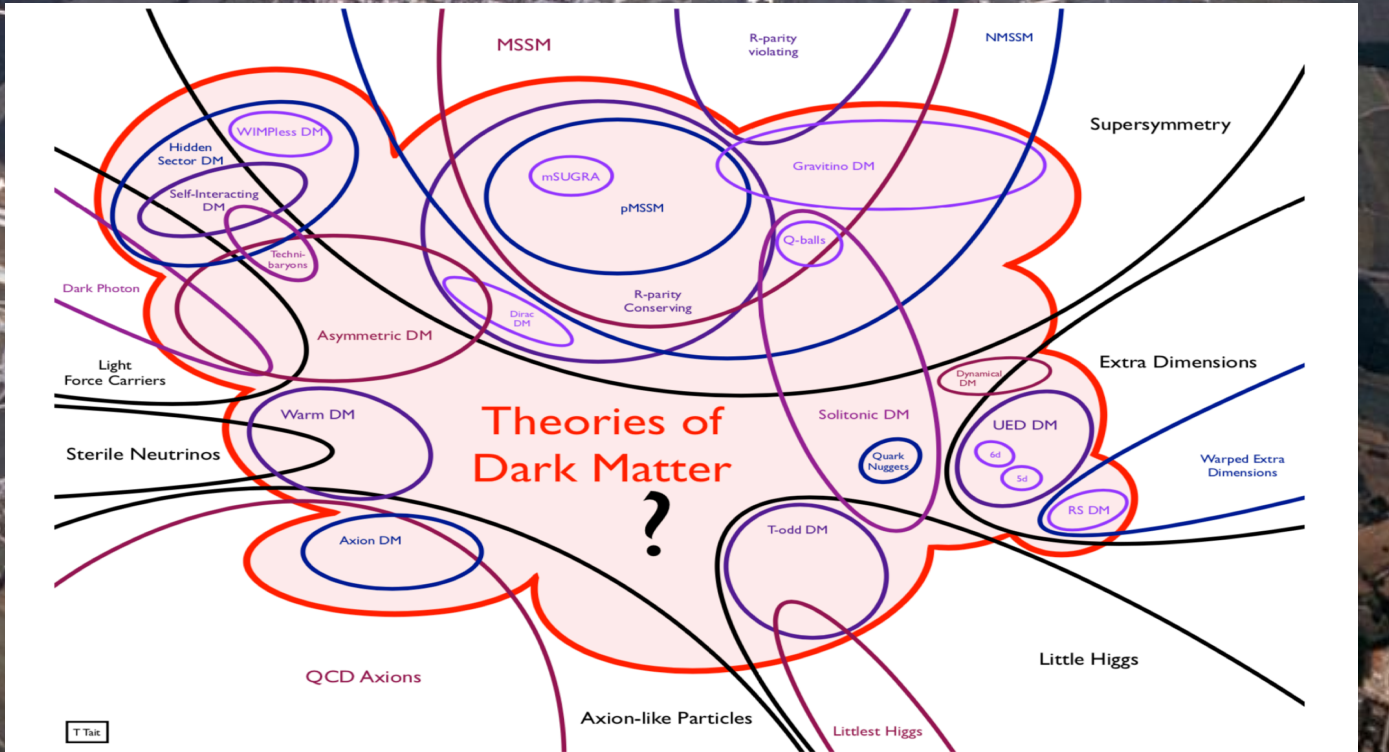
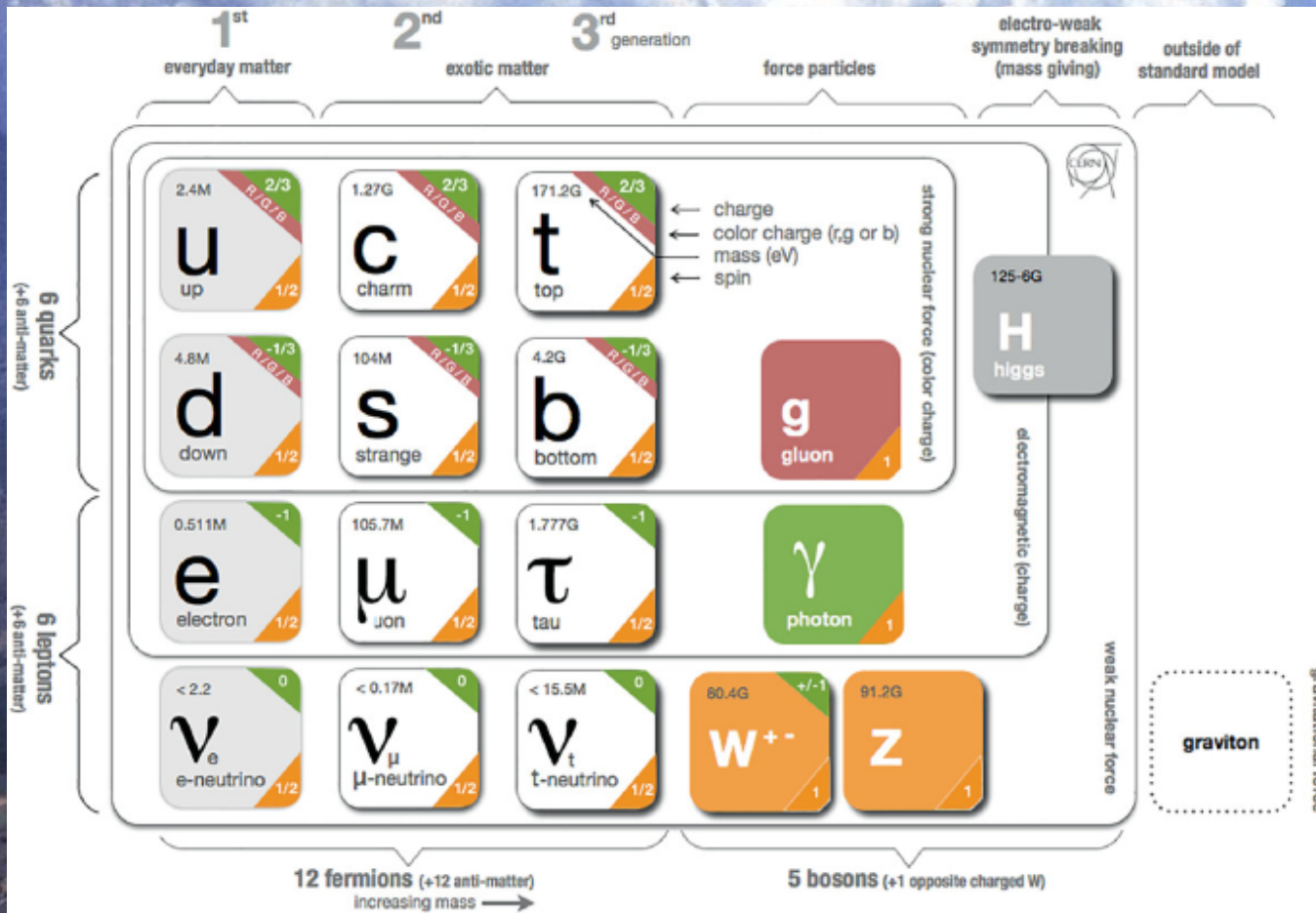
PHOENIX-2023 @ IIT Hyderabad

Dec 19, 2023

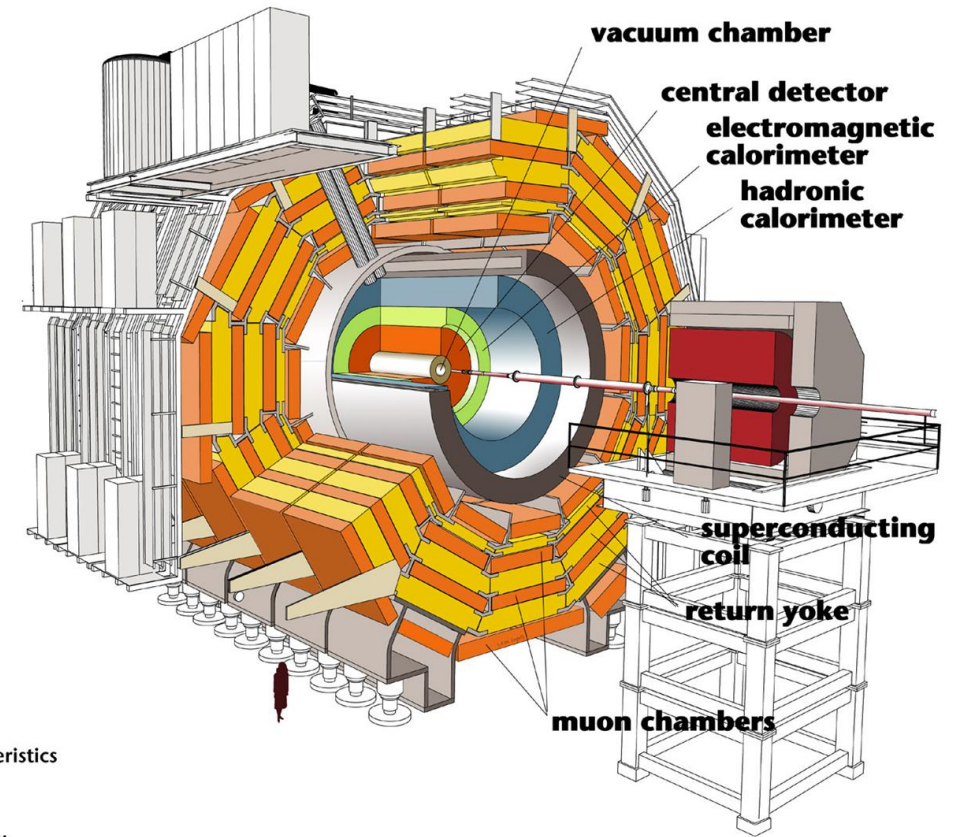
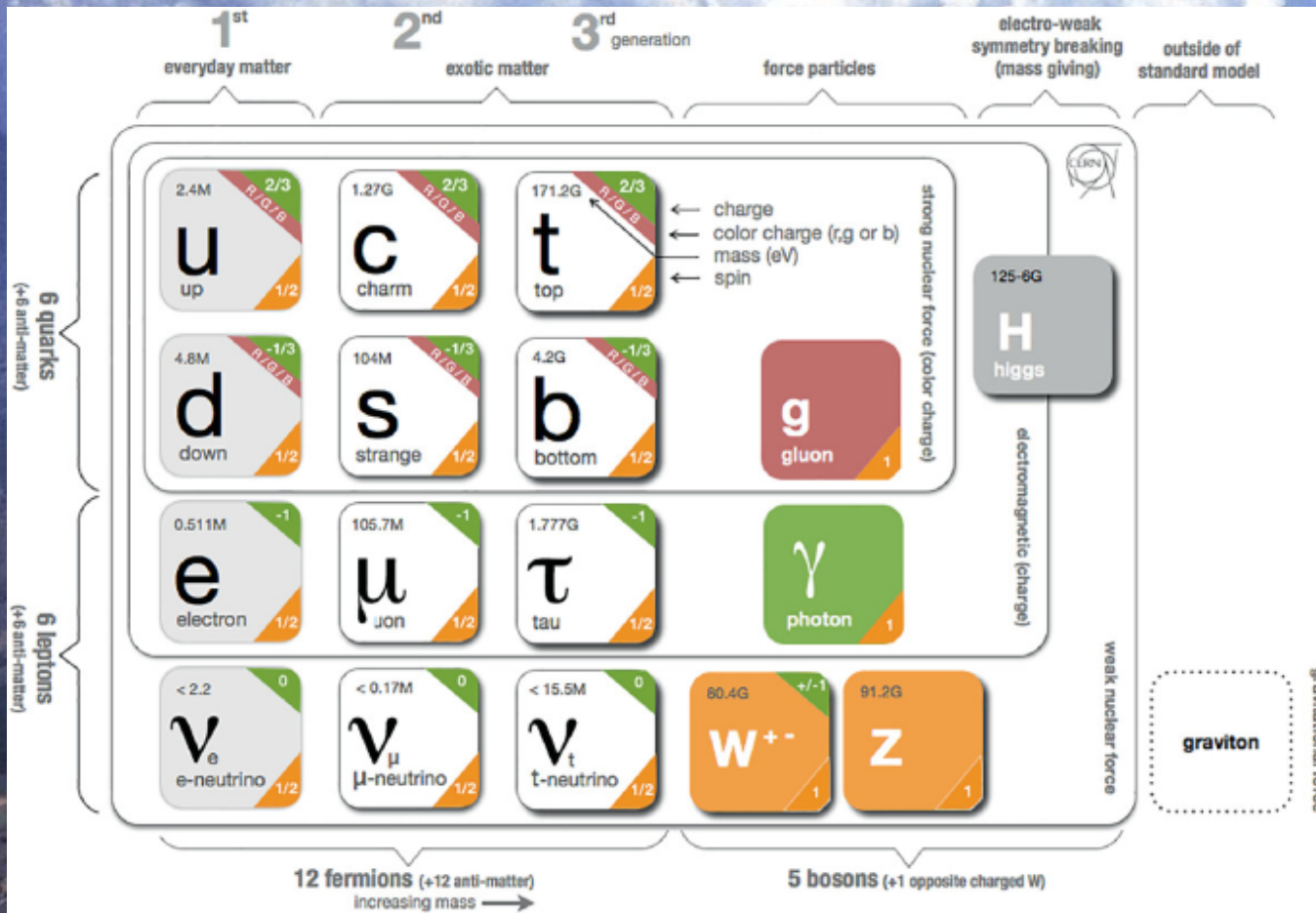
SEARCH AT LARGE HADRON COLLIDER (LHC)



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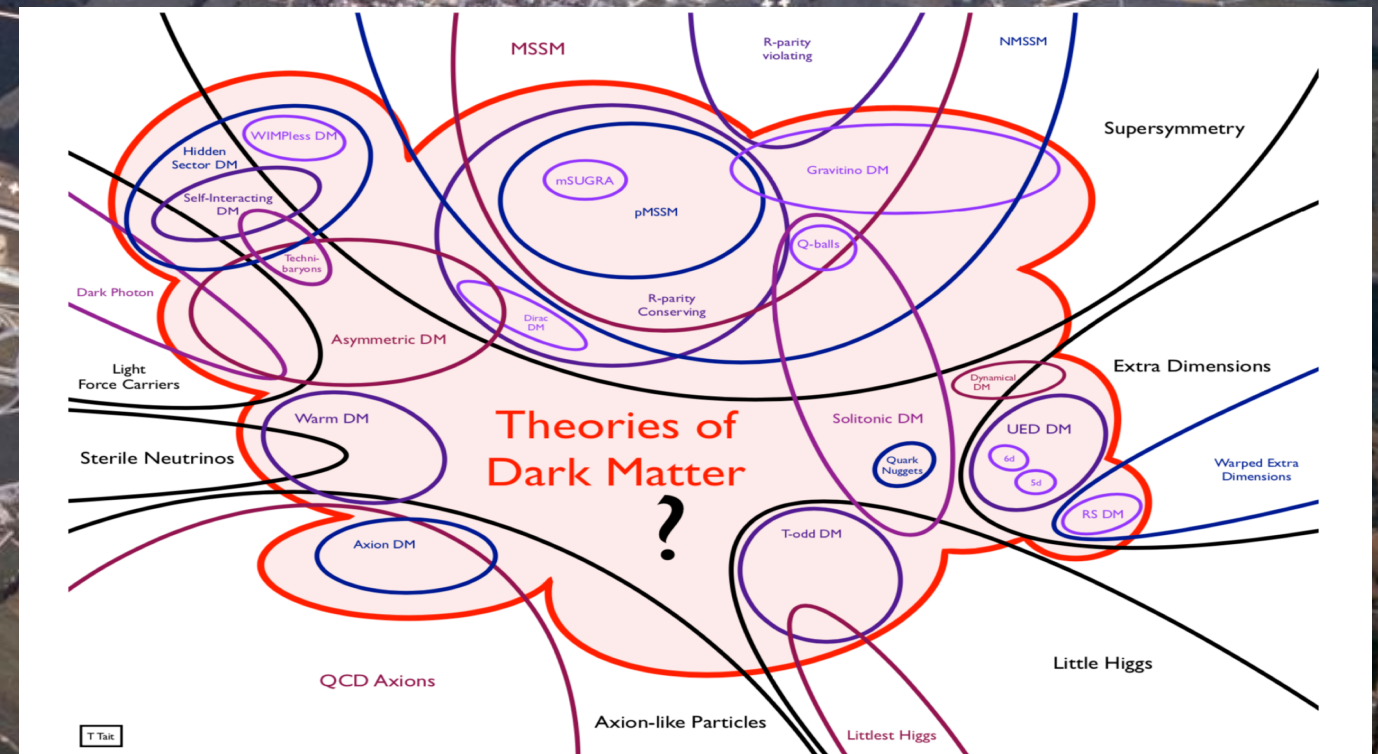
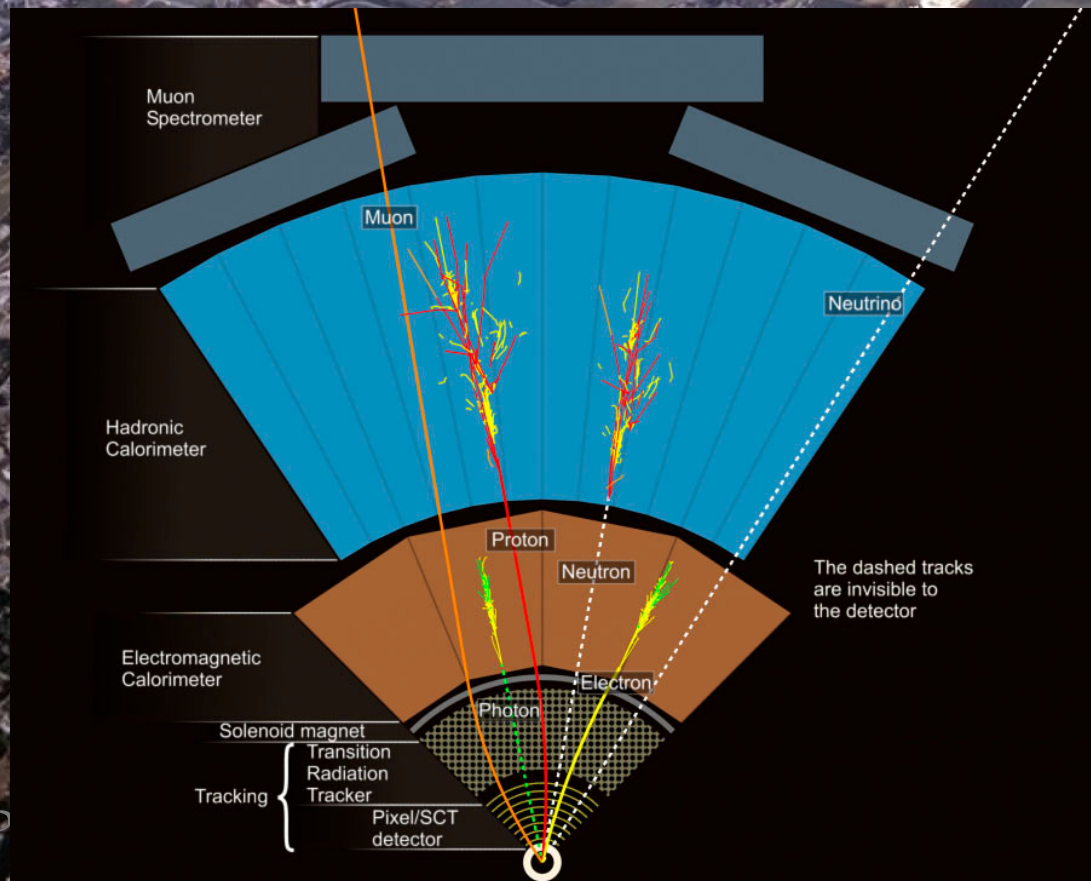


SEARCH AT LARGE HADRON COLLIDER (LHC)



Detector characteristics

Width: 22m
Diameter: 15m
Weight: 14'500t



MACHINE LEARNING

FOR HEP COMMUNITY

- Machine learning is not new for HEP community
- Used in low to high level experimental measurements with track finding, calorimeter hit reconstruction, particle identification, energy/momenta reco
- Multi Variate Analysis (MVA) & Boosted Decision Tree (BDT) used extensively on high level variables with primary focus as Classifier
 - **Significant contribution in Higgs discovery**
- I focus from the viewpoint of the emergence of modern deep learning era that greatly outperformed the previous state of arts in last one decade or so
- Driving forces -
 - **Advent of graphics processor units (GPU) + Increased computing power**
 - **Large available data + Development of advanced ML architectures**

MACHINE LEARNING

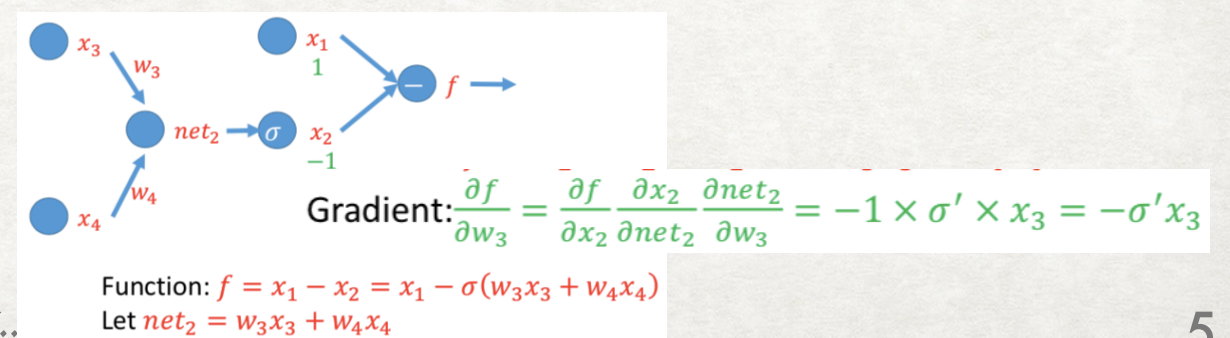
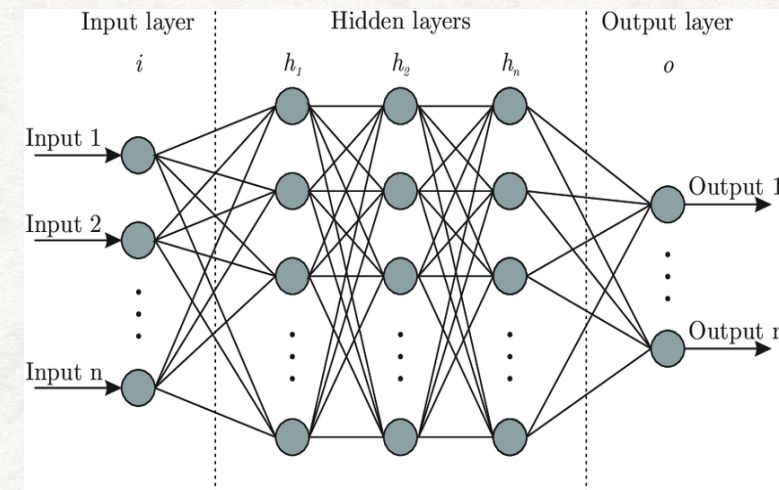
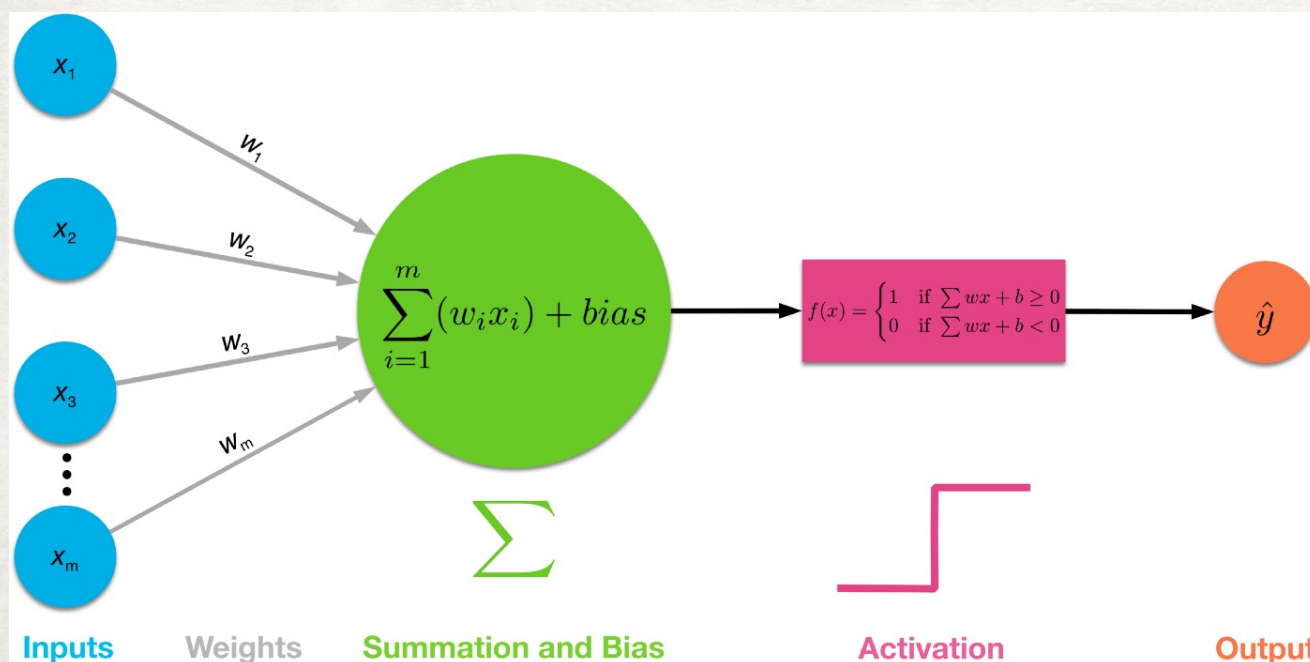
AND .. GOING DEEPER

- **Universal function approximation:** NN with a single hidden layer can approximate any continuous function to any desired precision!
- Deep learning models with multiple hidden layers solves the need for infinitely large no of 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 for physics intuitive high level variables from domain experts?

ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

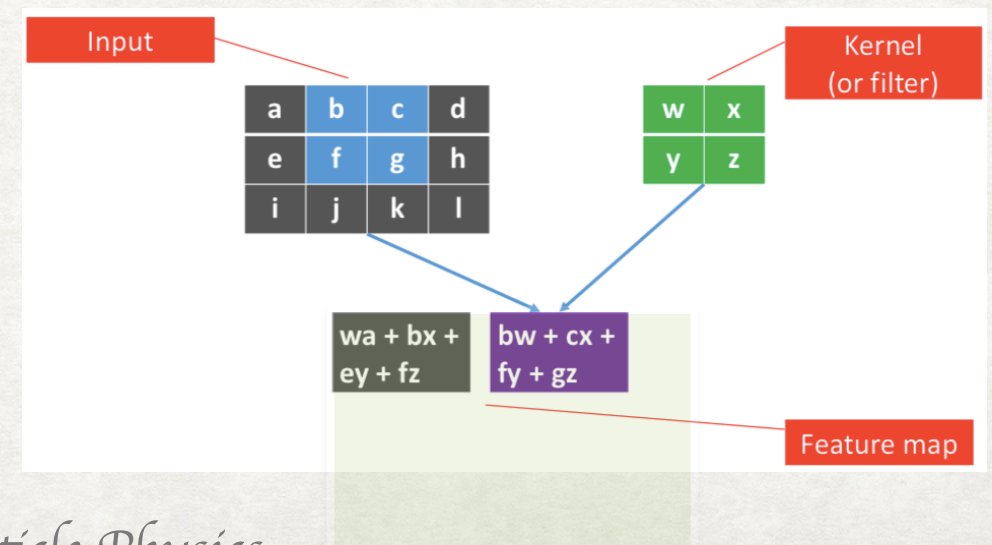
(ANN)

- Search for a function $f(\vec{x}, w) : X \rightarrow h_1 \cdots \rightarrow h_i \rightarrow h_{i+1} \cdots \rightarrow h_n \rightarrow Y$
 X : Input/obs. space; Y : Target space [low- dimensional space]
 Optimize loss function $\mathcal{L}[y - f_w(x)]$; w - tunable parameters
- During training, trainable *weight* parameters (w) are *learned* by the back-propagation whose aim is to minimize the loss function.



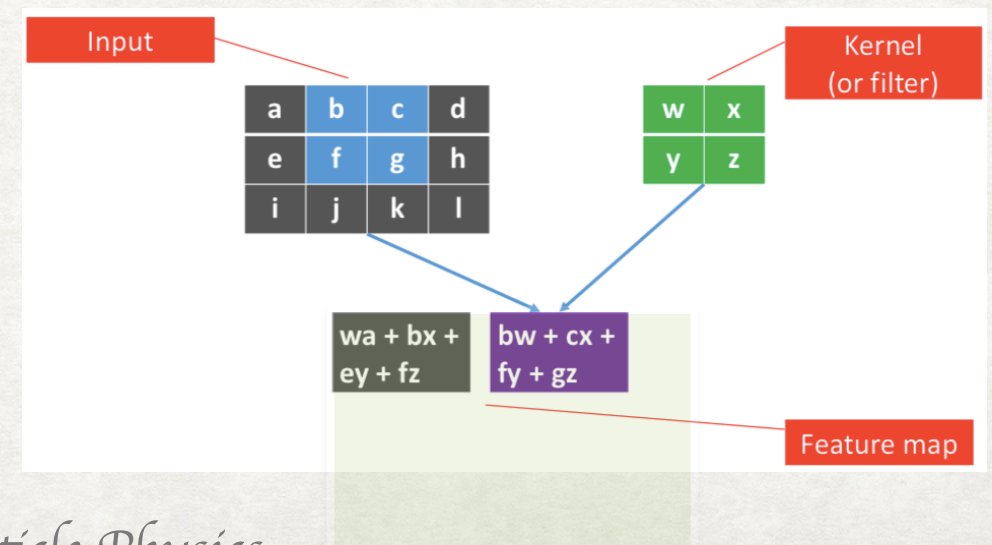
CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK (CNN)

- Most significant innovation in DNN - Image processing
- **Convolution architecture** rely on **local** and **global** features with **translation invariance**
- Inductive biases based on locality and weight sharing
- Image pixels are convoluted with no. of kernel/filter " k_j "
$$x_{i+1} = \sigma(wh + b) \quad \rightarrow \quad h_{i,j} = \sigma(k_j \cdot h_i + b_j)$$
- **Sharing same weights** passing through full image
=> reduce tunable parameters drastically
=> translational symmetry on the network
- **Algorithm first learn edges and shapes**
-> more **complex local features**
-> leads to **global features**



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DEEP MACHINE LEARNING

CATEGORY

Strategy — Representations — Targets / tagging — strategies

Classification

- Jet Image
- Event Image
- Sequence (Recurrent NN)
- Graph (Graph NN)
- Sets (Point cloud - Graph)

- Quarks vs gluons
- Boosted H / W / Z / Top tag
- New particles and models
- Particle tagging at detector
- Neutrino flavour

- Weak/ Semi/ Un-supervised
- Reinforcement Learning
- Quantum Machine Learn
- Feature Ranking
- Optimal Transport

Regression

- Parameter estimation
- Pileup mitigation
- Parton Distribution Func
- Symbolic Regression
- Function Approximation

Generative models

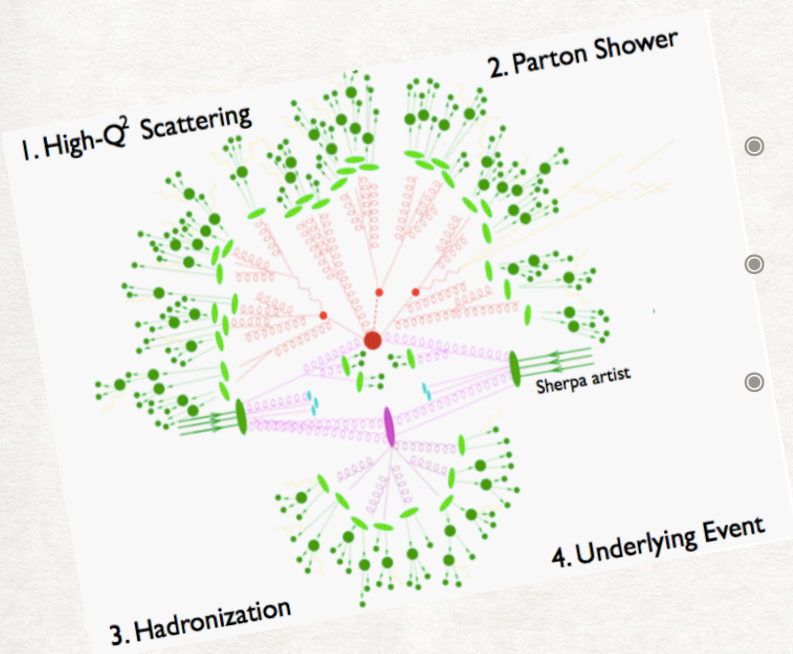
- GANs
- Autoencoders
- Phase space generation
- Normalizing flows

Anomaly detection

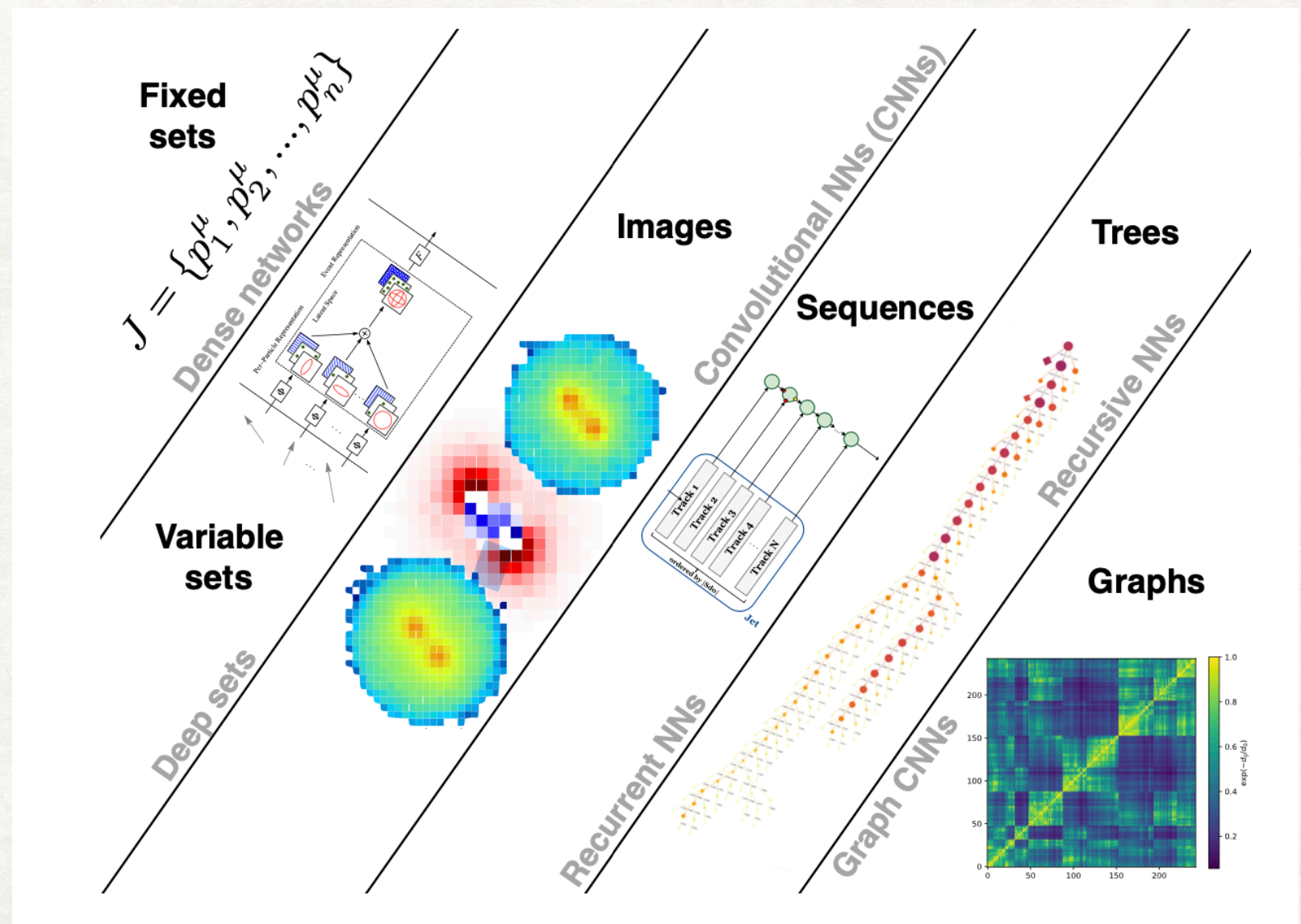
Partha Konar, PRL

JET REPRESENTATION

JET DATA - IMAGES, SEQUENCES AND SETS

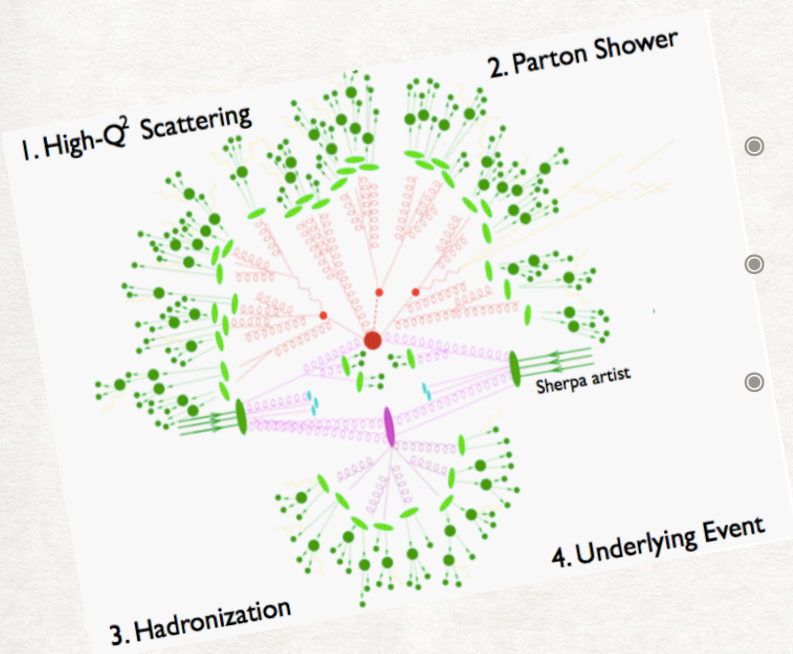


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- How related to the first principles in Quantum Chromodynamics?
- No unique way for encoding radiation pattern into a particular data structure



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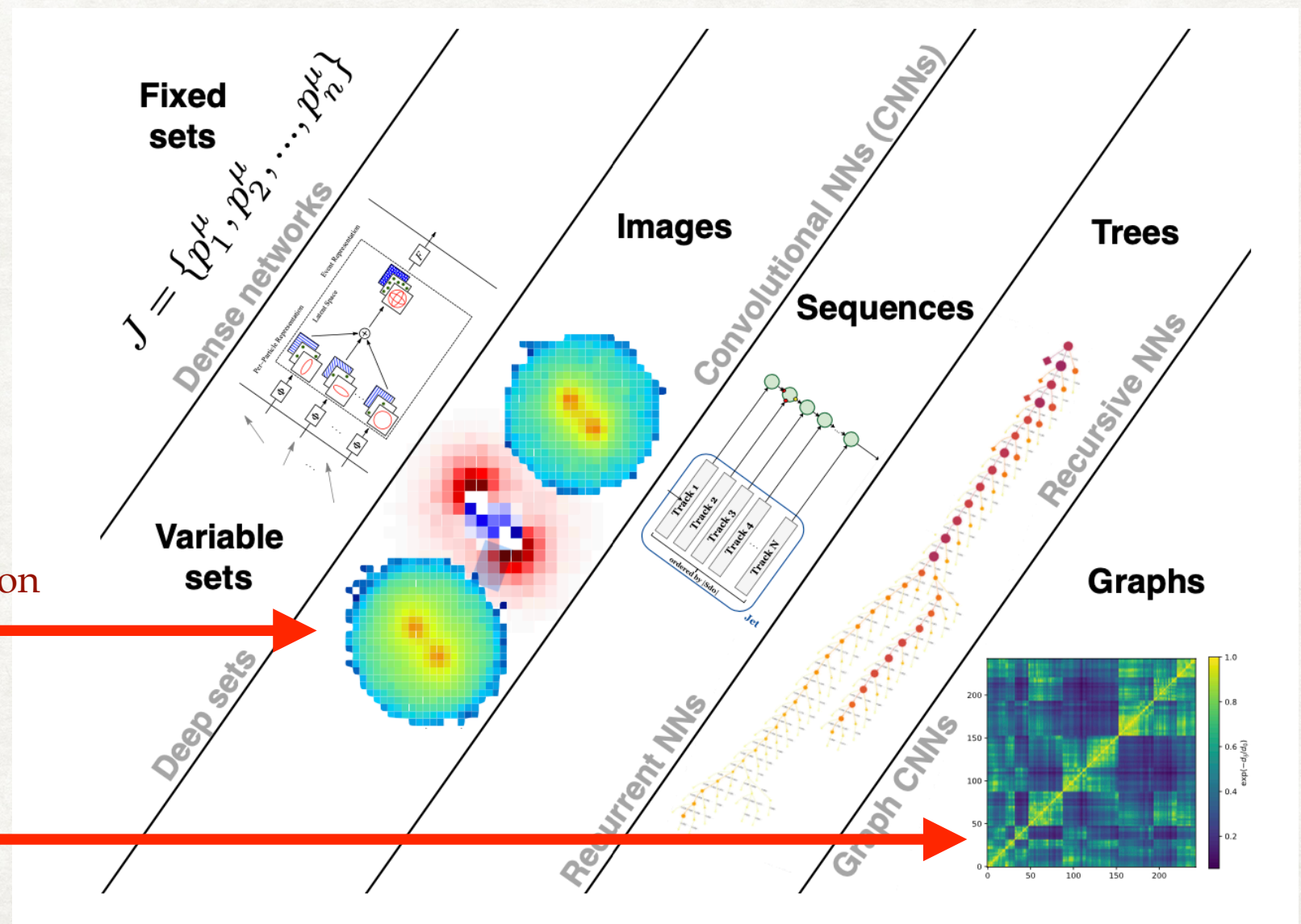


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➤ Theoretically motivated Q_n

➤ Low level image of jet and QCD radiation
Using CNN network

➤ Hadronic jet and QCD radiation
Using GNN network





Deep-learning techniques for VBF Higgs searches — a case study in the invisible decay channel

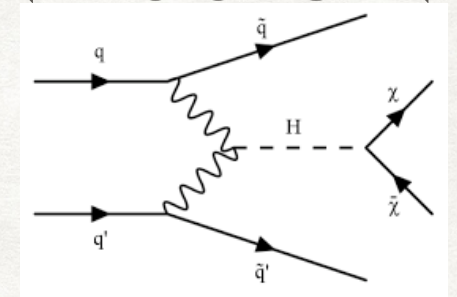
Based on: [2008.05434](#) [Eur.Phys.J.C 80 (2020) 11, 1055]
[2201.01040](#) [Phys.Rev.D 105 (2022) 11, 113003]

(Akanksha Bhardwaj, Partha Konar, Aruna K Nayak, Vishal Ng)

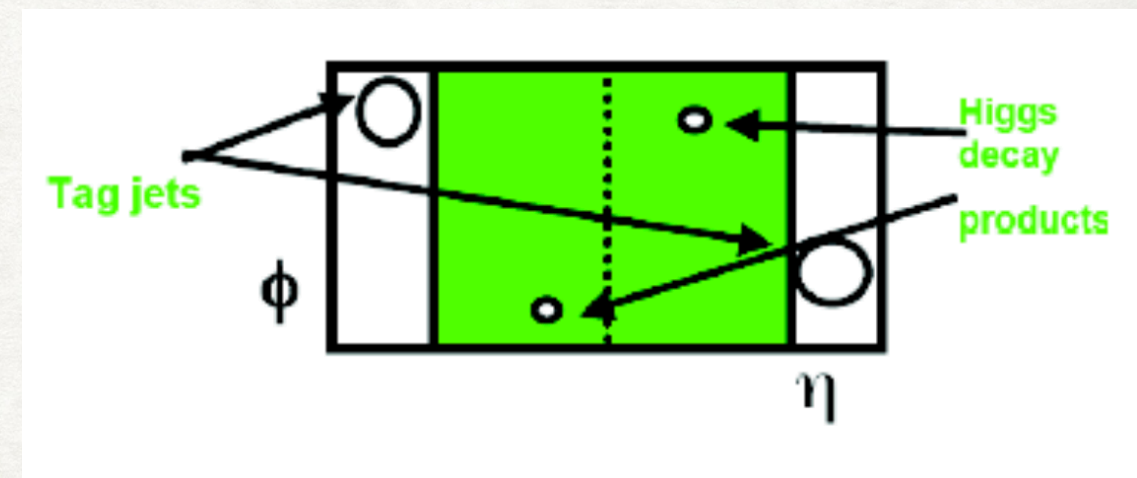


INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK



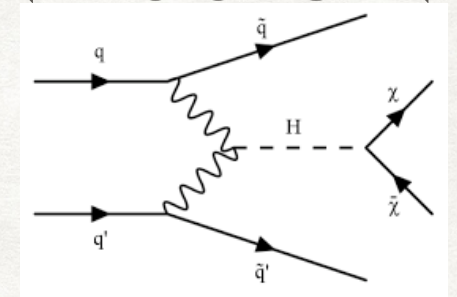
- ✓ Vector Boson Fusion (VBF) was a novel proposal for Higgs search
- ✓ Interesting topology for a VBF
 - Two forward jets + large inv. Mass
 - No central jet activity between them
 - Decay products at the central region



- Qn. Can CNN learn feature for such event selection?
- Problem is even more difficult if Higgs is decaying invisibly!

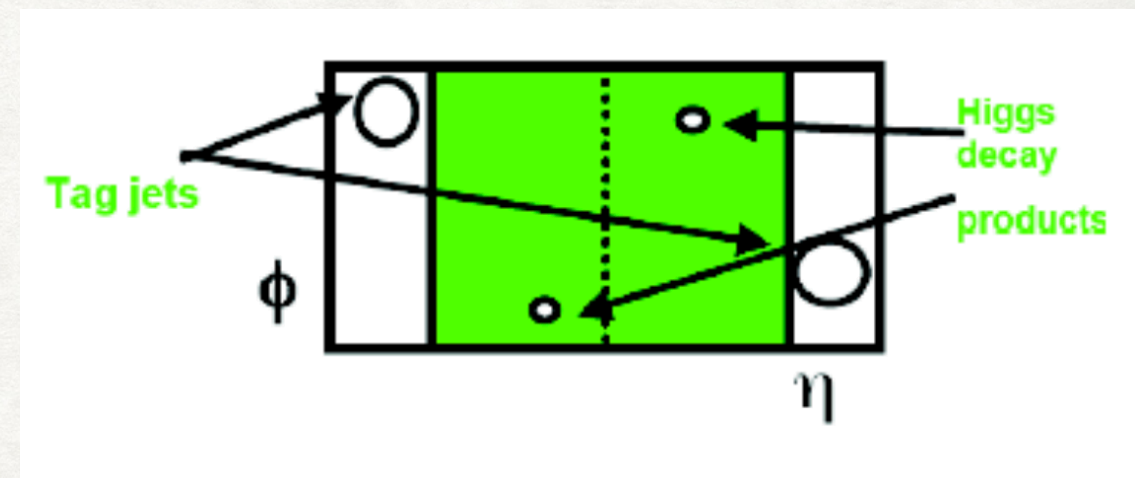
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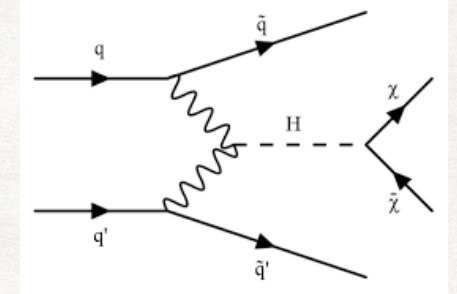


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Br(h- \rightarrow inv) : VBF is most sensitive channel to give max bound on invisible BR

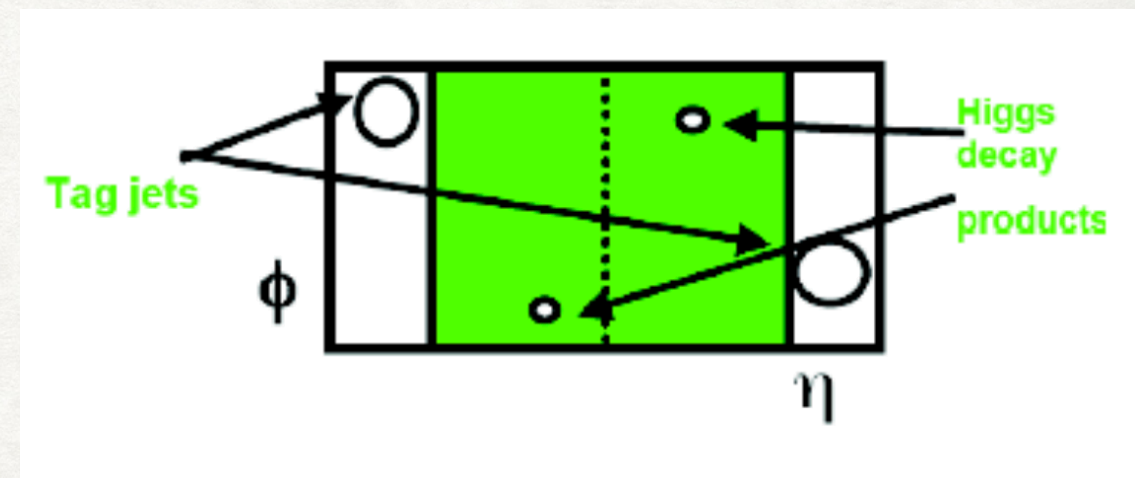
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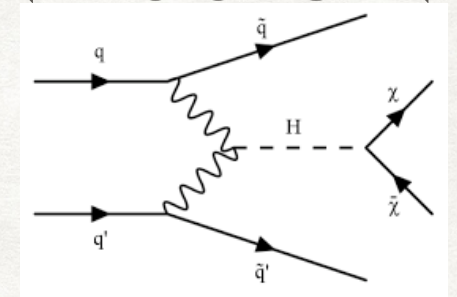
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Collider bounds on Br(h->inv) [23% (36fb), 10% (140fb)] >> SM prediction (<.01%)!!

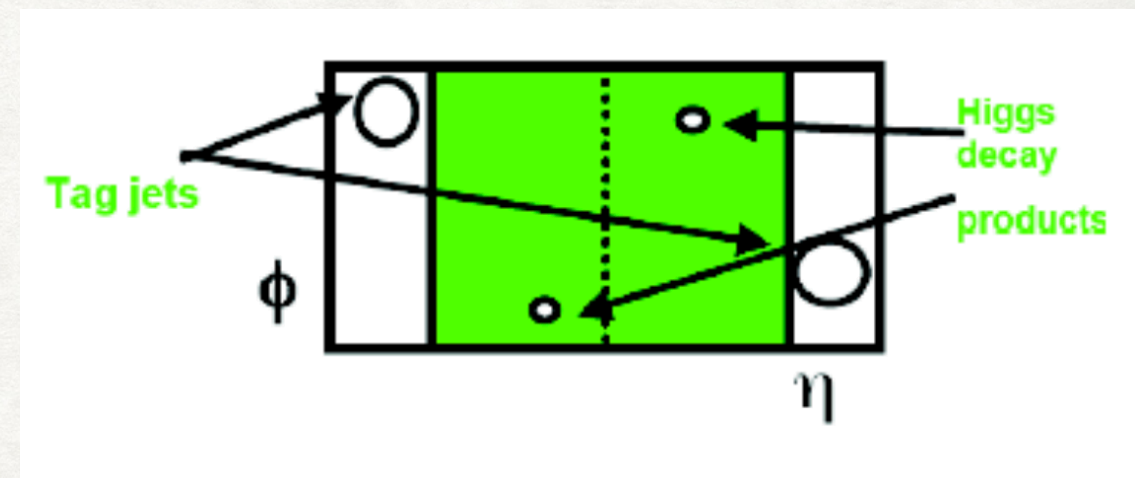
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Lots of Dark Matter models (higgs portal) still exist because of this large limit

INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

3 SET OF ANALYSIS

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

INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

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B. DML 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}

INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

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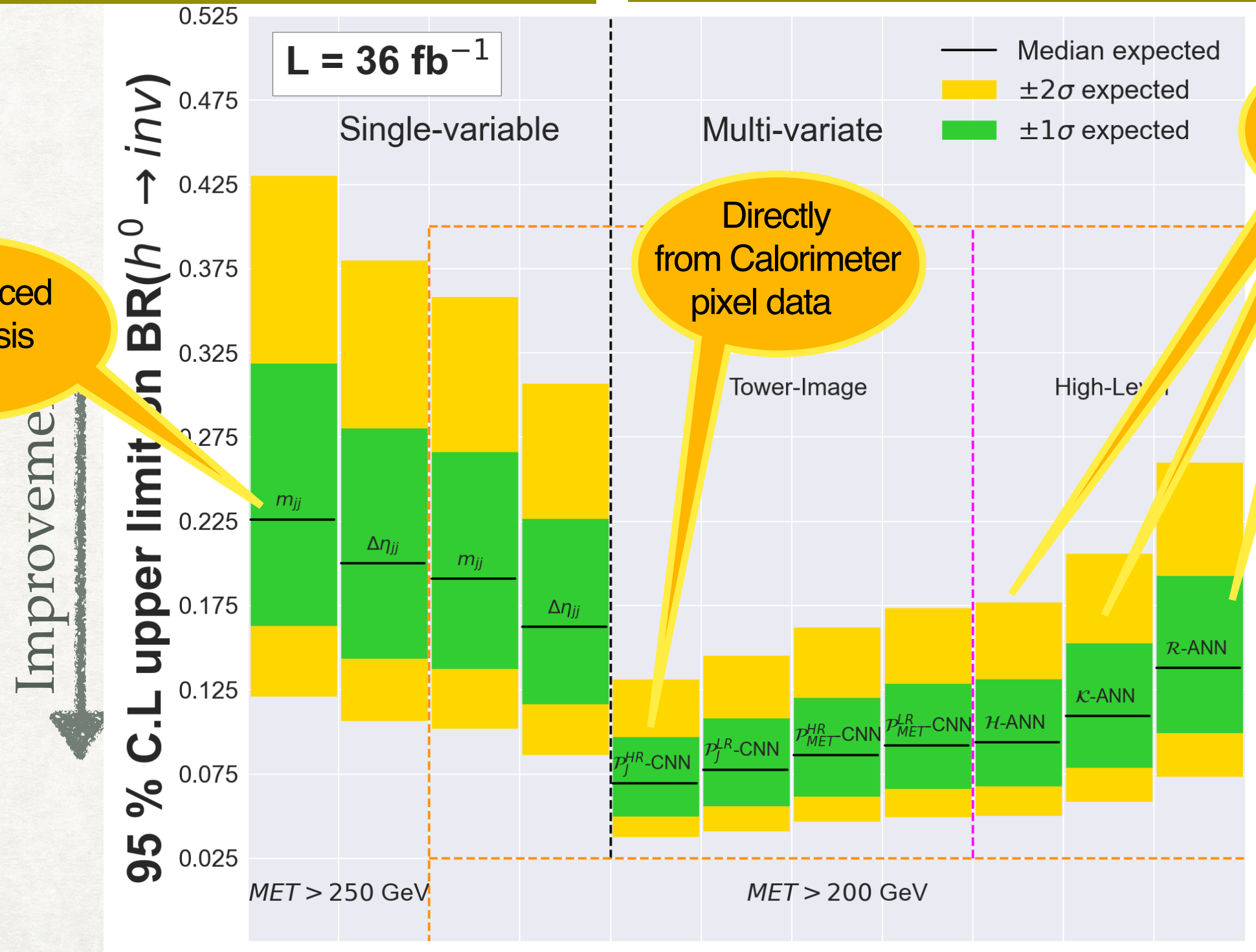
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$$\mathcal{H}$$

C. DML 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—



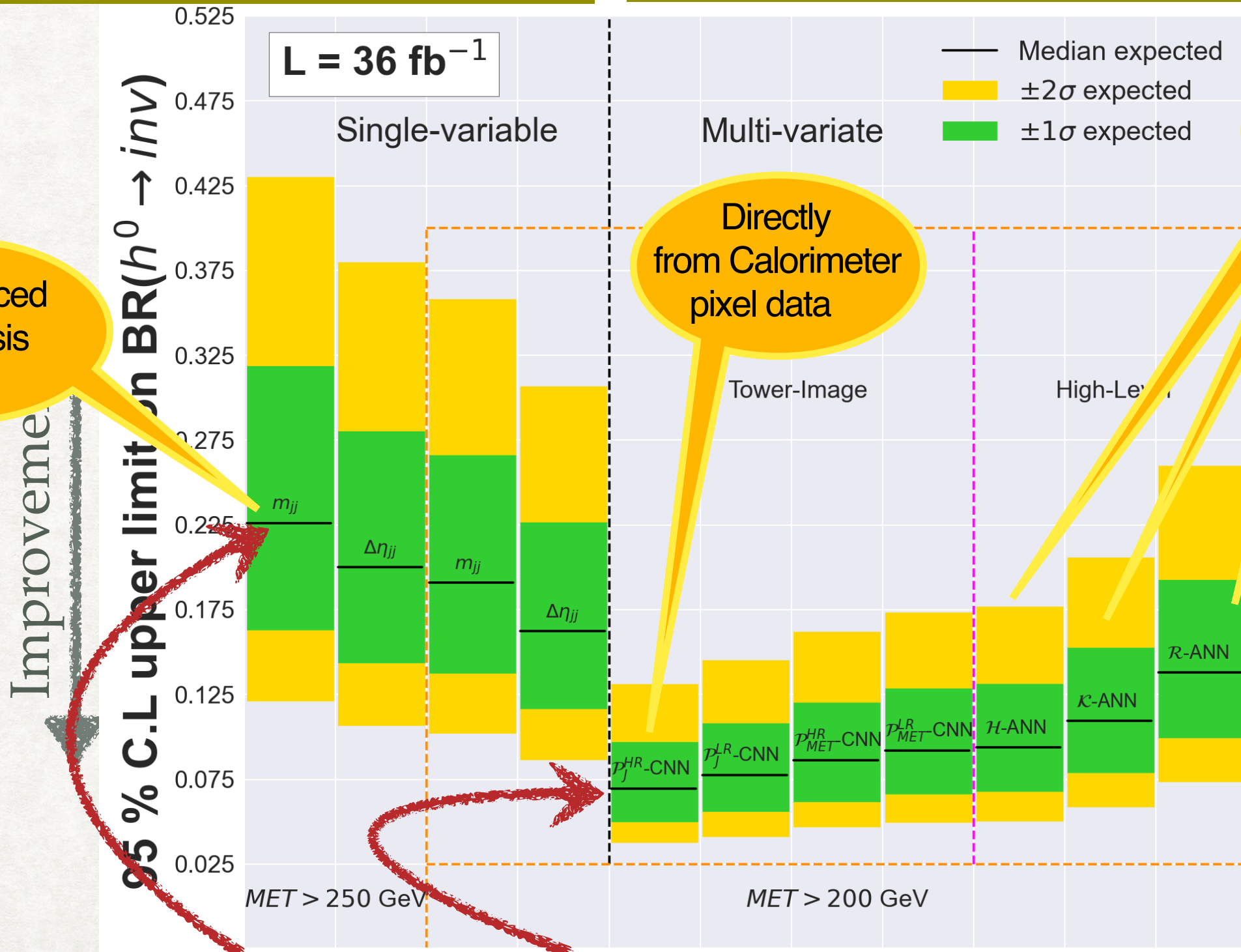
Akanksha Bhardwaj, PK, Aruna Nayak, Vishal Ng; 2020

PK, Vishal Ng; 2022

INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

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○ —Based on LL & HL input data—



Reproduced CMS analysis result

Improvement

Directly from Calorimeter pixel data

Three High level data analysis

Factor of three improvement using the same data!

Akanksha Bhardwaj, PK, Aruna Nayak, Vishal Ng; 2020
 PK, Vishal Ng; 2022

INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

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?*

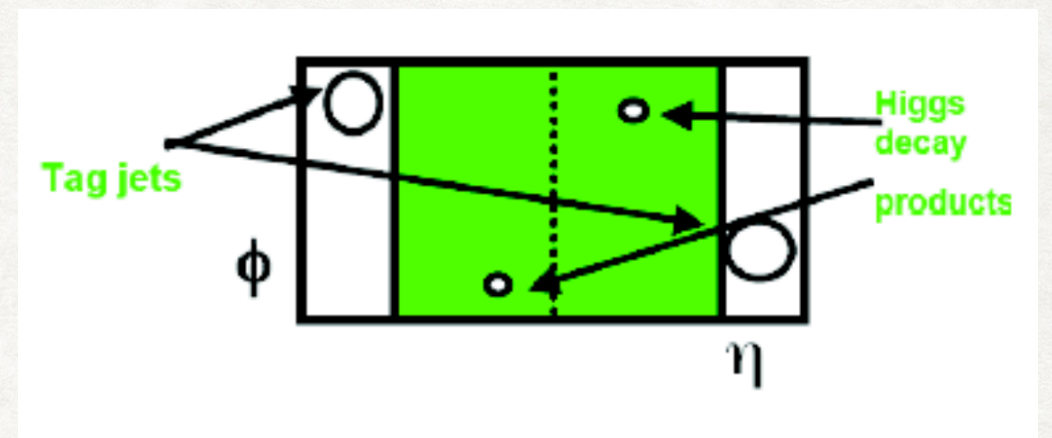
● *Perturbative Accuracy of Matrix Element Simulation :*

LO vs NLO => Important for any process

● *Parton Shower recoil Scheme [Dipole parton shower]*

=> Wrong global scheme (for spacelike shower) used in most analysis

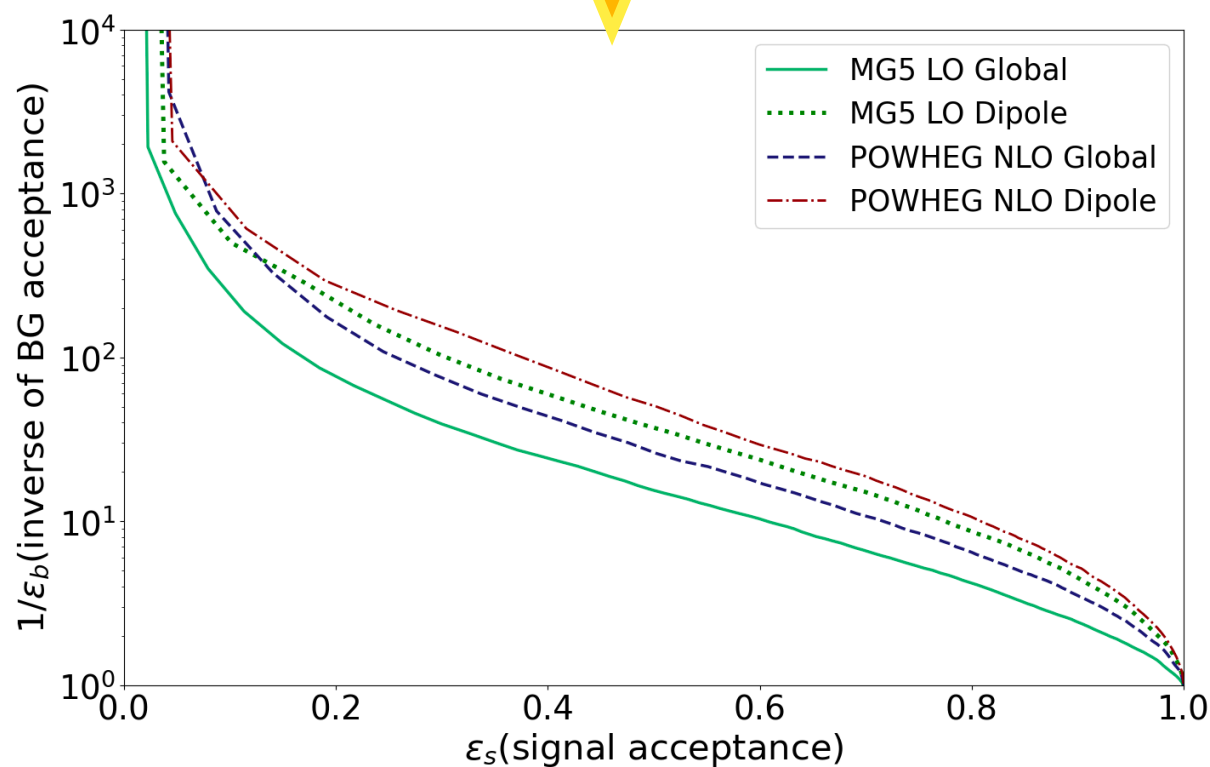
★ True potential unfolds if theoretical predictions are accurate enough.



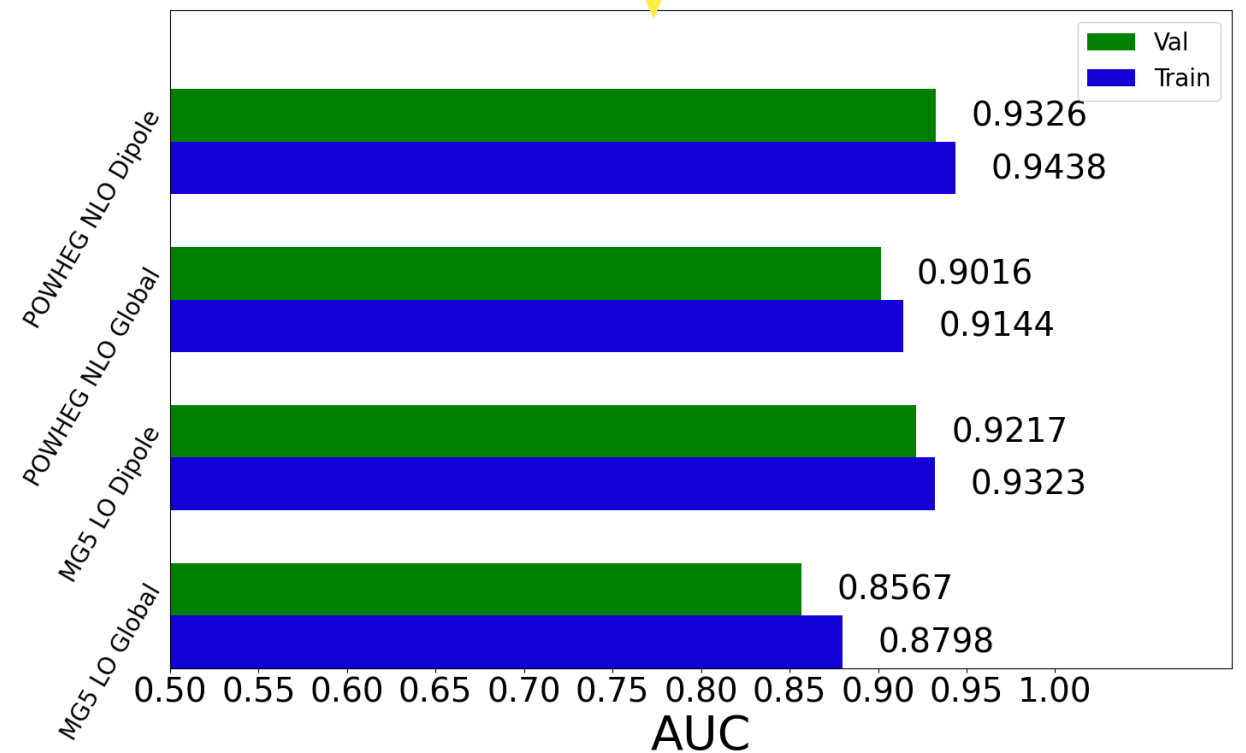
INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

ROLE OF PARTON SHOWER

Receiver
Operator Characteristics (ROC)
Curve



AUC



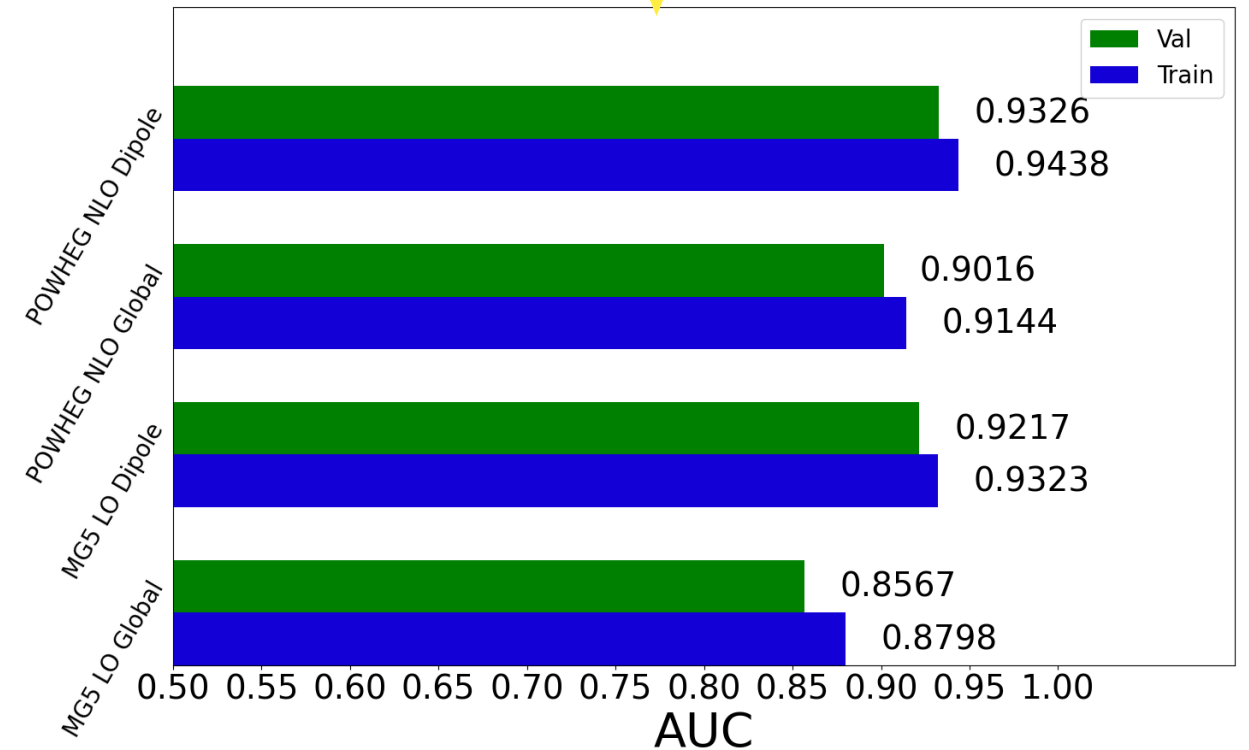
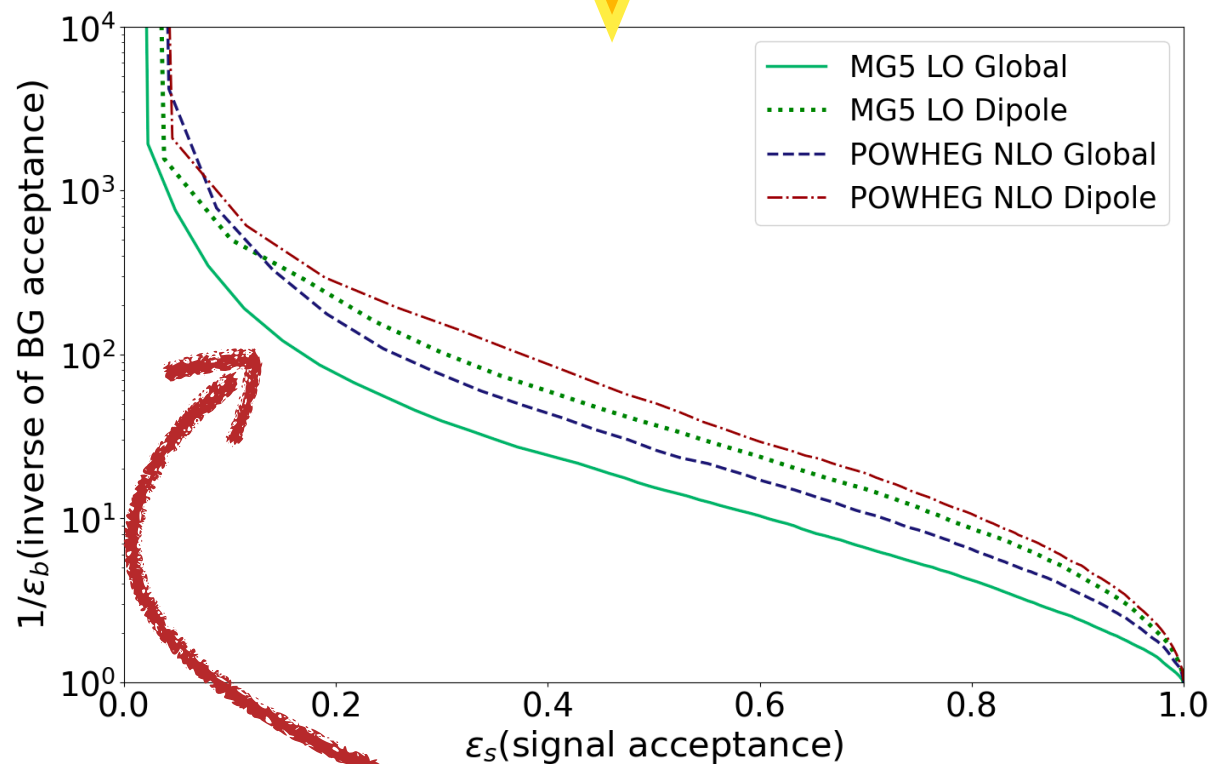
- ✓ **LO + Global** parton shower scheme shows lowest performance
- ✓ **NLO + Dipole** parton shower scheme shows best performance
- ✓ Rest two (**LO+ Dipole** & **NLO+ Global**) shows intermediate performance

INVISIBLE HIGGS DECAY @ VECTOR-BOSON FUSION

ROLE OF PARTON SHOWER

Receiver Operator Characteristics (ROC) Curve

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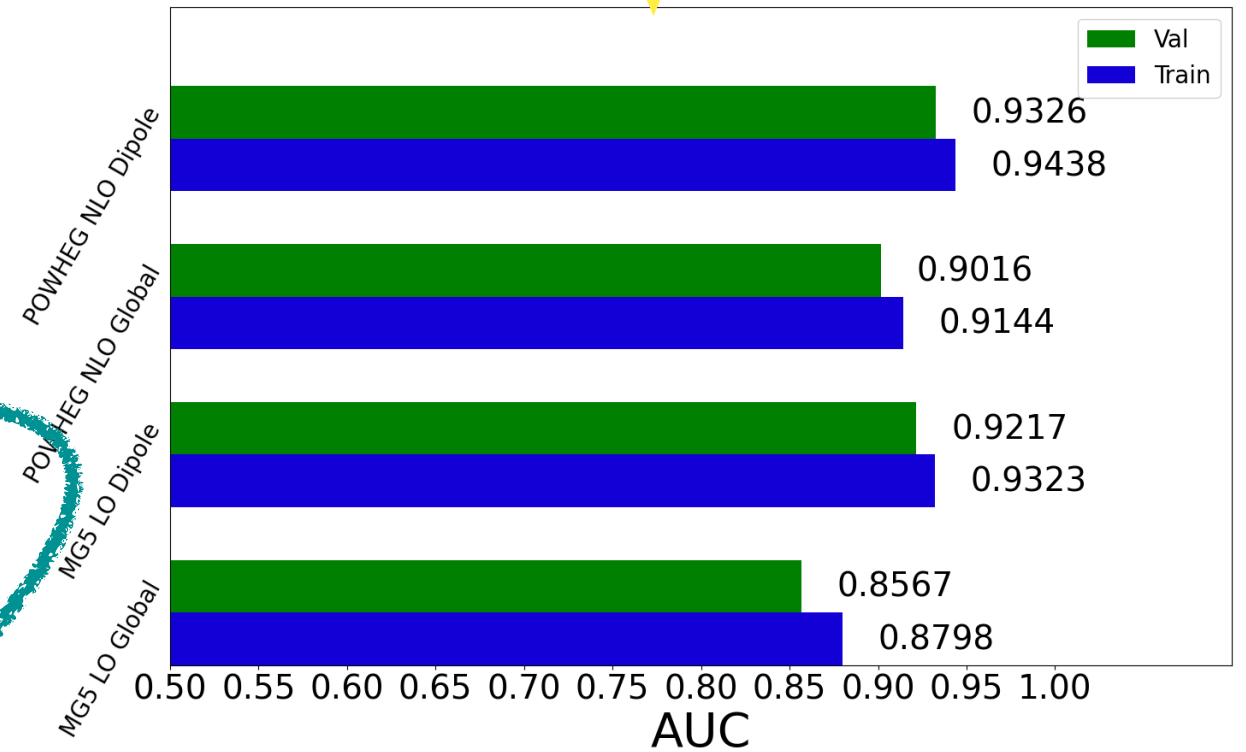
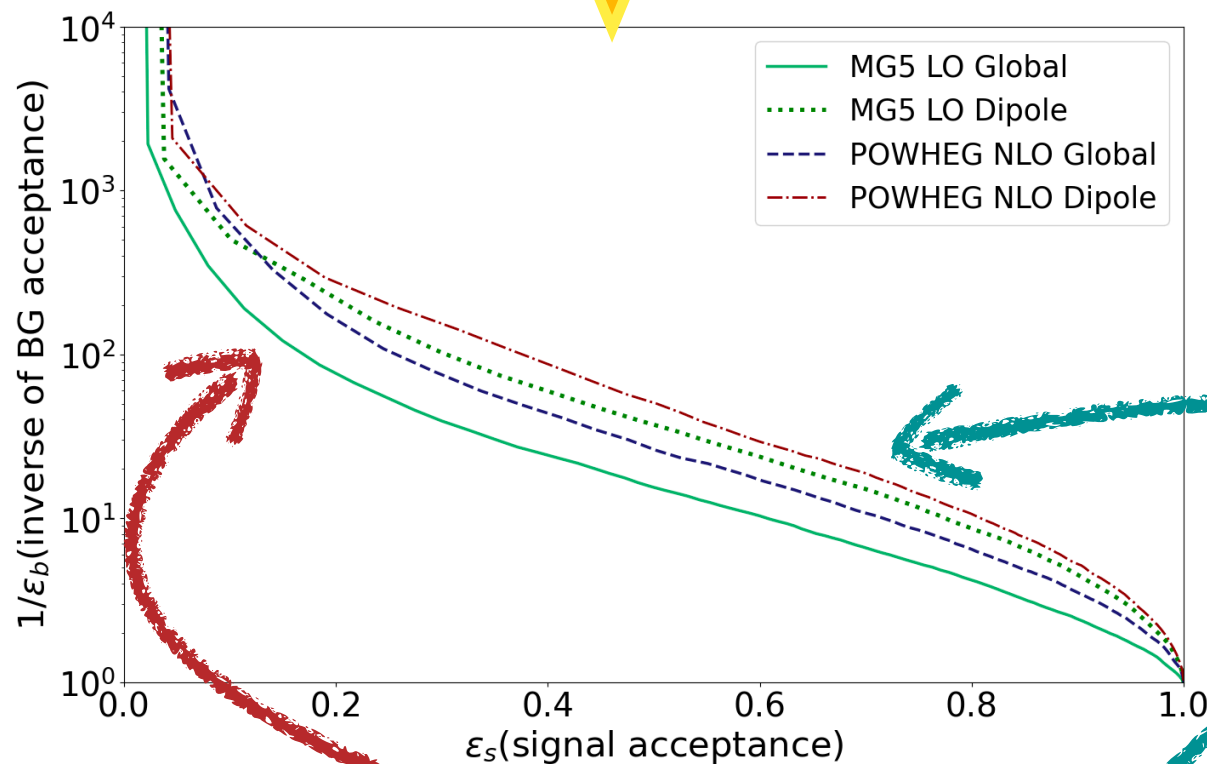
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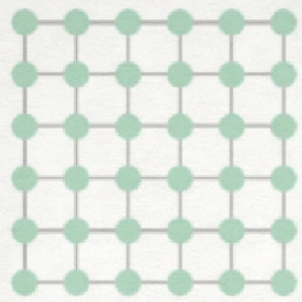


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Accurate description



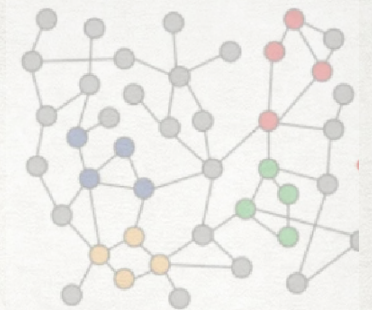
Images



Text

BEYOND CNN

GRAPH NEURAL NETWORK

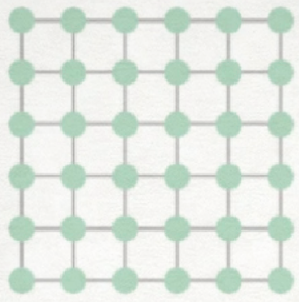


Networks

- Detectors calorimeter hits are typically very sparse and unstructured
- Varying number of reconstructed constituents
- Large number of tunable parameters

✓ Euclidean image (CNN) => 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)**
- Message passing operation: nodes features and edge features are exchanged and provide a sophisticated feature extraction
- GNN is very powerful recent concept - mostly unexplored!!



Images



Text

BEYOND CNN

GRAPH NEURAL NETWORK



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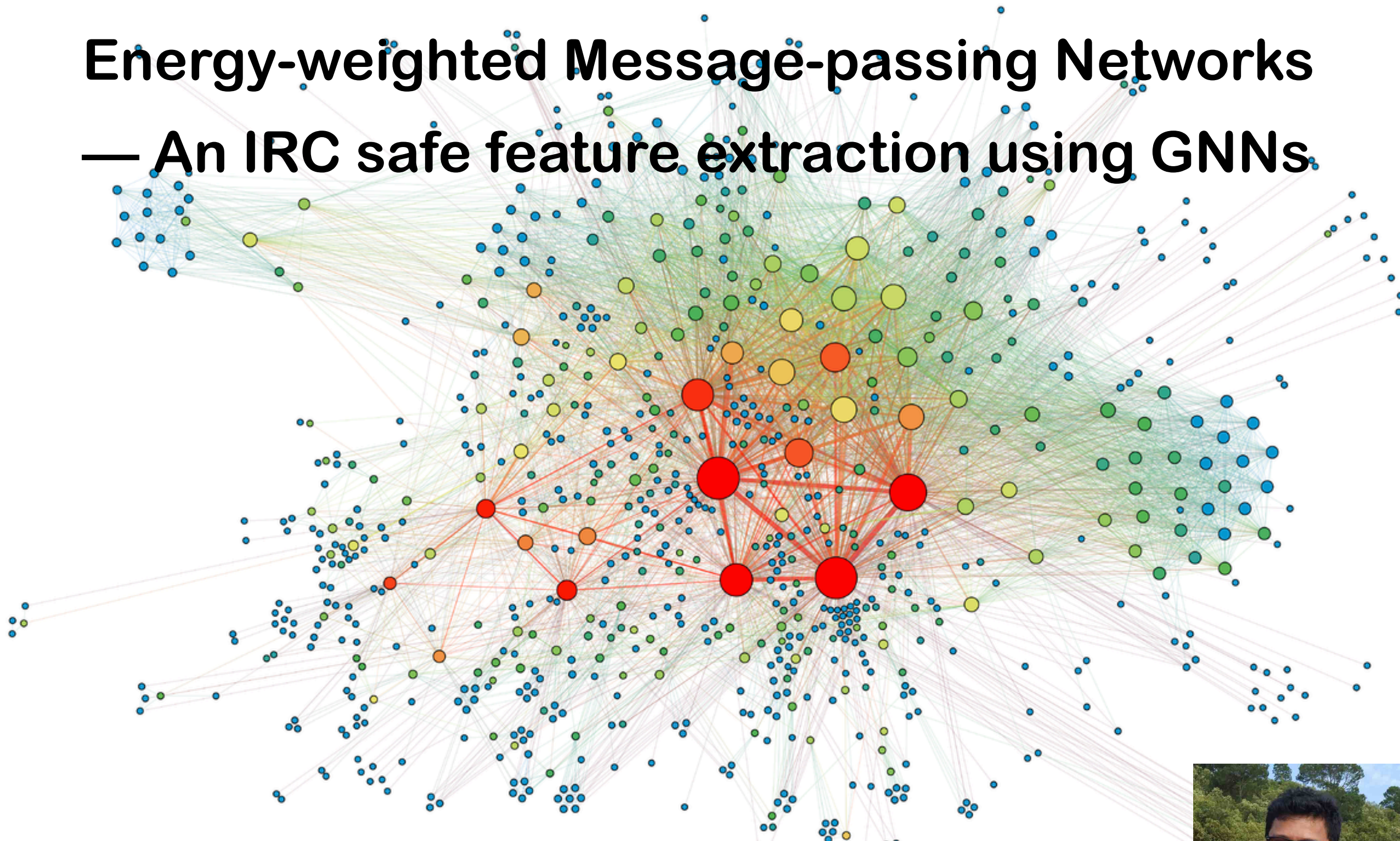
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Heterogeneous data with variable length & Inherently non-Euclidean => Point clouds provide a flexible geometric representation

Energy-weighted Message-passing Networks

— An IRC safe feature extraction using GNNs



Based on: arxiv: 2109.14636 [JHEP 02 (2022) 060]

Cited in newly introduced AI chapter - PDG'22

arxiv: 2309.17351 [JHEP xx (2023) xxx]

(Partha Konar, Vishal Ng, Michael Spannowsky)

Partha Konar, PRL

Deep Learning Frontier.. in Particle Physics



INFRA-RED AND COLLINEAR (IRC)

Any QCD jet observable should be

- sensitive to the physics you want to probe
- calculable from first principles in Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD)

- Kinoshita-Lee-Nauenberg (KLM) theorem: Divergences exactly cancel between the real and virtual contributions to the observable at each perturbative order when the soft and collinear regions of phase space are inclusively summed over.
- IRC safety ensures that the phase space restrictions that the measured value of an observable imposes do not disrupt this cancellation [Sterman and Weinberg]
- IRC safe Jet mass & thrust observable [early beginning of jet sub-structure]
- Catani et al (CTTW) large log resummed jet substructure observable

INFRA-RED AND COLLINEAR (IRC)

- ◆ High-energy partons lead to collimated bunches of hadrons
- ◆ jet definition: project from large no of hadrons => few parton-like objects
- ◆ Provide link between experimental observables and the theoretical construction
- ◆ Def of jet must be invariant with respect to certain modifications of the event
 - > collinear splitting
 - > infrared emission
- ◆ Effort went into constructing IRC safe jet : Sequential recombination in KT, Anti-KT

**How can we make neural networks aware of this physics input?
So that, it treats all hadronic/jet analysis in a IRC safe way.**

POINT CLOUD

Set of points sampled from an underlying space (not necessarily Euclidean)

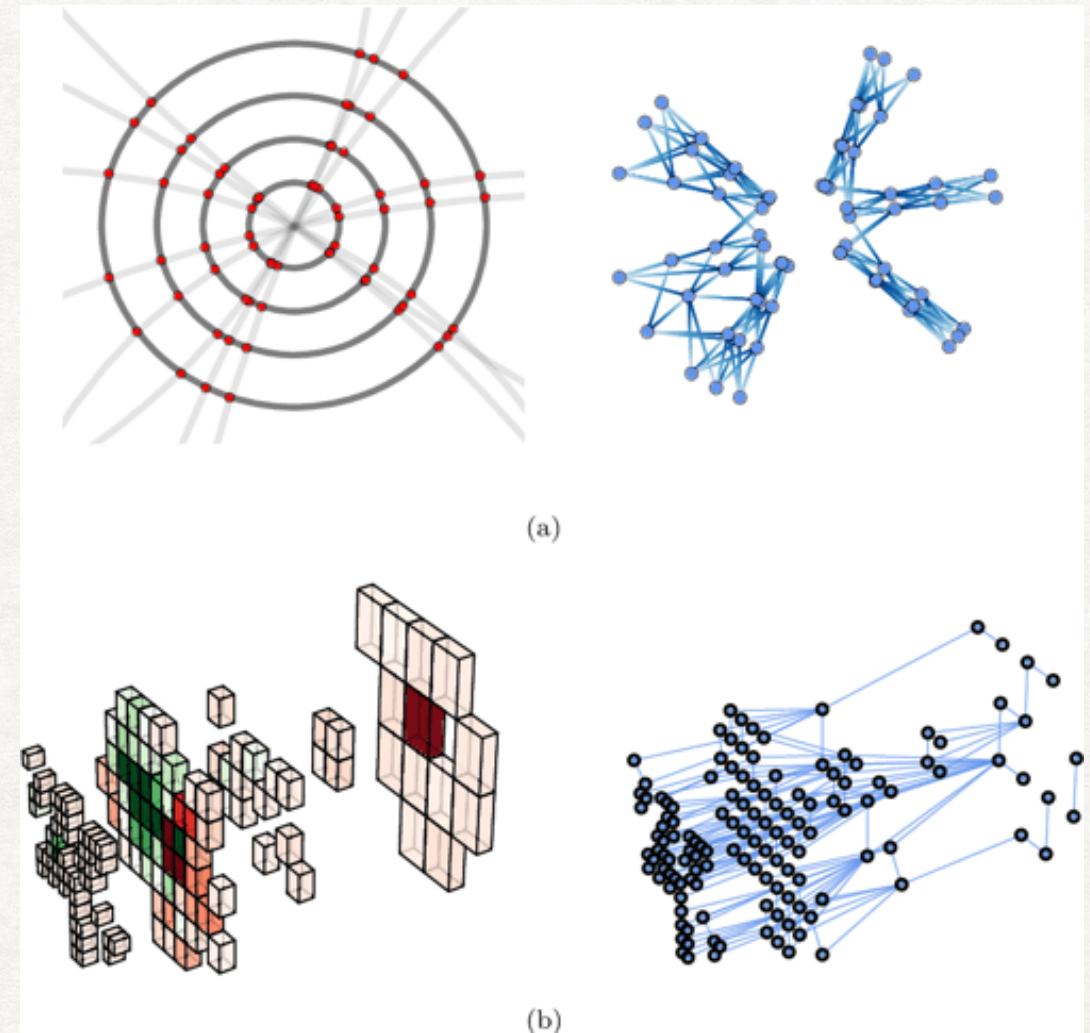
Each data sample is a set with variable cardinality:

$$\mathcal{S}_\alpha = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n_\alpha}\}$$

Can also be a collection of sets:

$$\mathcal{S}_\alpha^{all} = \{\mathcal{S}_\alpha^{jets}, \mathcal{S}_\alpha^{leptons}, \mathcal{S}_\alpha^{photon}, \dots\}$$

$\alpha =$ Event index



CONSTRUCTION OF GRAPH

LEARNING HOW DIFFERENT POINTS RELATE

A graph $G(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{E})$ defined on a set \mathcal{S} , with edge-set \mathcal{E}

$$G(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{E}) \quad \mathcal{S} = \{a, b, c\}$$

Node features: $\{\mathbf{h}_a, \mathbf{h}_b, \mathbf{h}_c\}$

$$\mathcal{E} = \{(b, a), (c, a), (a, b), (c, b), (b, c), (a, c)\}$$

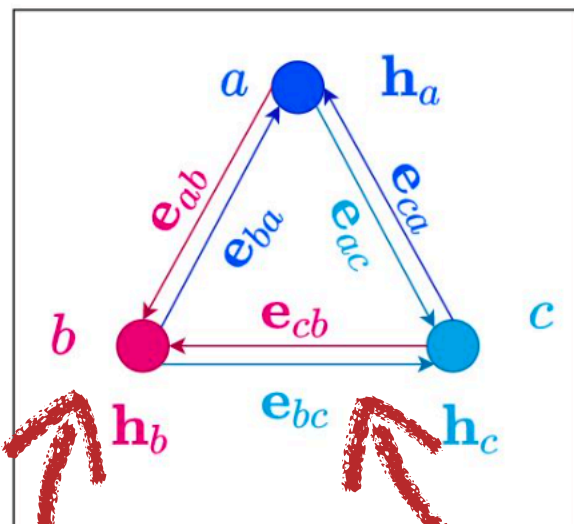
Edge features: $\{\mathbf{e}_{ba}, \mathbf{e}_{ca}, \mathbf{e}_{ab}, \dots\}$

Neighbourhood sets:

$$\mathcal{N}(a) = \{b, c\}$$

$$\mathcal{N}(b) = \{a, c\}$$

$$\mathcal{N}(c) = \{a, b\}$$



Closed Neighbourhood sets for IRC safety:

$$\mathcal{N}[a] \ni a$$

7

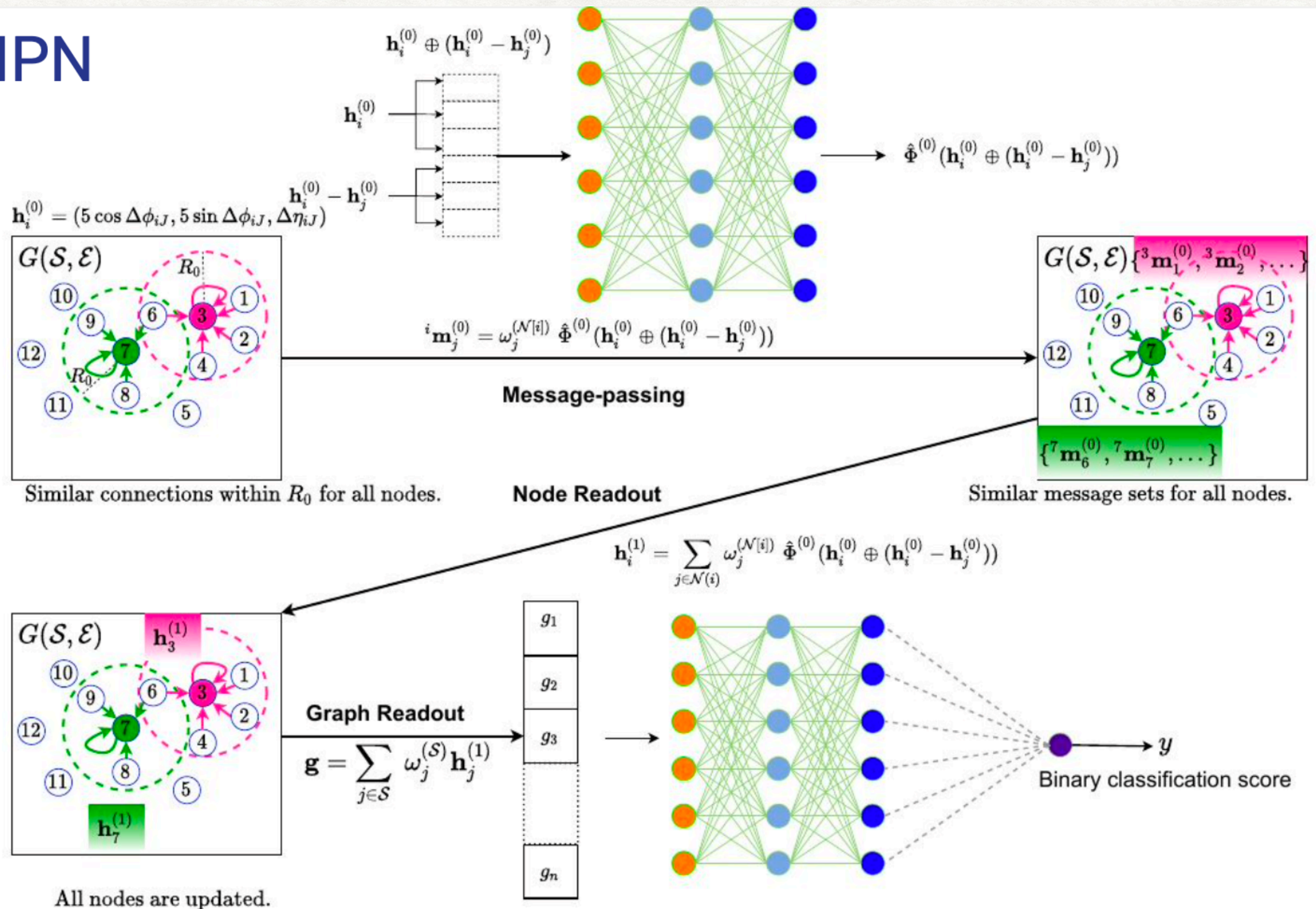
Node

Edge

ENERGY-WEIGHTED MESSAGE-PASSING

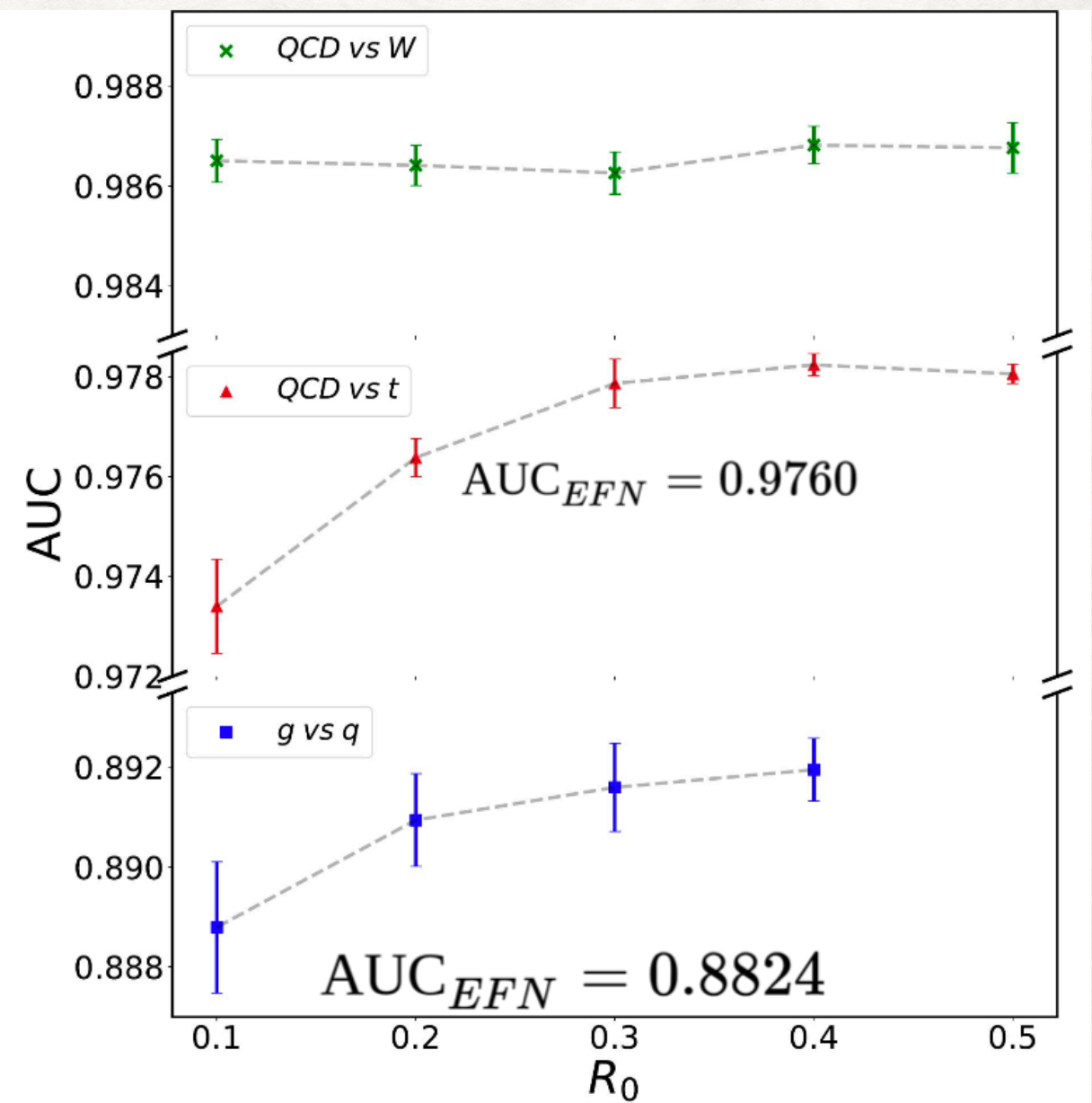
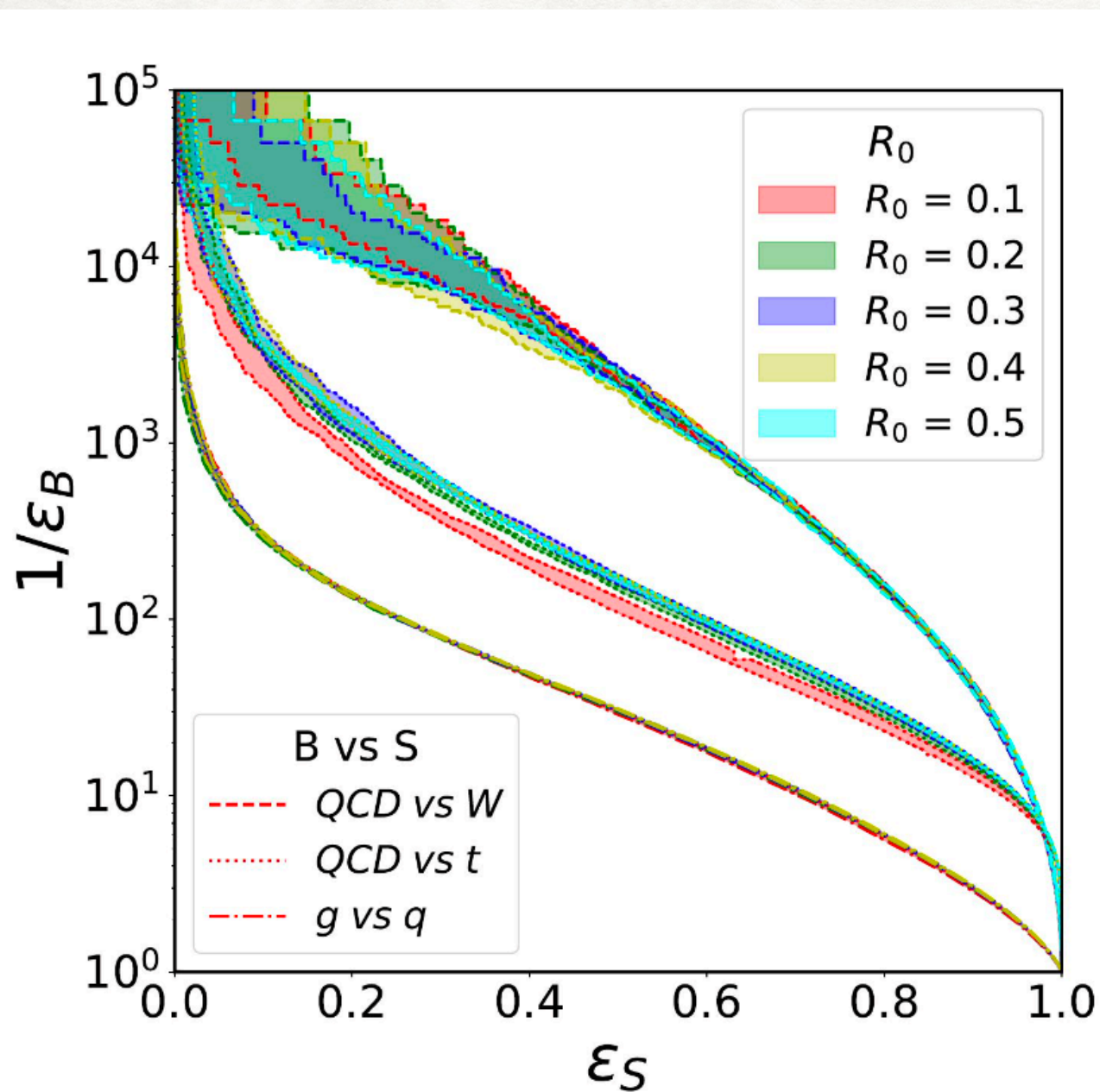
IRC SAFE WAY

EMPN



NETWORK PERFORMANCE

EMPN - IRC SAFE WAY

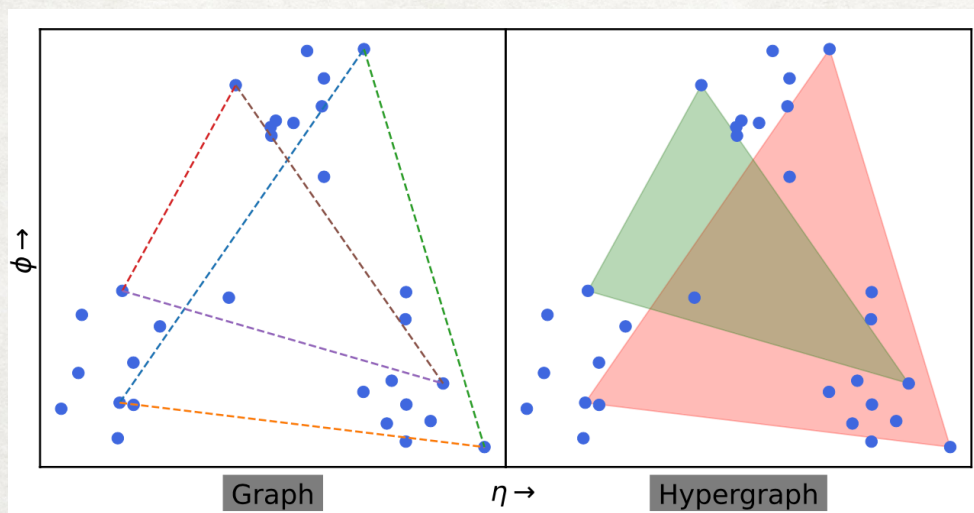


PK, Vishal Ng, Michael Spannowsky; 2022

TOWARDS IRC SAFE H-EMPEN

HYPER - GRAPH NEURAL NETWORK

- Extracting features from any N-point correlation
- Construct IRC safe higher-point correlations
- Hypergraph Energy-weighted Message Passing Networks (H-EMPENs) - designed to capture any N -point correlation among particles
- Order-three hyperedges simultaneously link properties of three jet constituents at a time
- Access higher-order correlations amongst jet constituents



PK, Vishal Ng, Michael Spannowsky; 2023

MACHINE LEARNING

CHALLENGES

- Interpretability: Relevant physics knowledge learned by the model : Physics intuitive high-level features capture real insights, but clearly sacrifice some useful information
- Prejudice: Decades-old research by human mind must be supreme (After all, NN tried to mimic the neurones??)
- Status quo: are "we" and "journals" evolving slowly to catch up!
- In research: Dealing with different kinds of abstract data
- Overreach: Is not effective in all kinds of problems!
- Involved cost:
 - Data science skill development + domain knowledge expertise
 - Order of magnitude higher computation power requirement
 - Opaque transition between knowledge & learning



Thank
you