



FAST AND PRECISE AMPLITUDE SURROGATES WITH SYMMETRY EQUIVARIANT NETWORKS

Víctor Bresó Pla

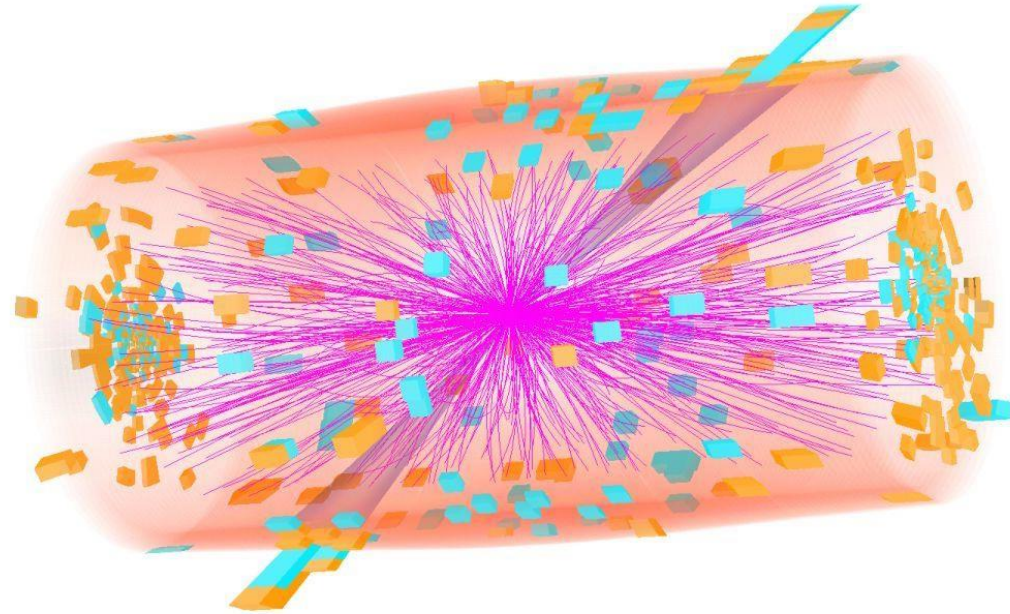
In collaboration with Jonas
Spinner, Johann Brehmer, Pim de
Haan, Tilman Plehn & Jesse Thaler



UNIVERSITÄT
HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT
SEIT 1386

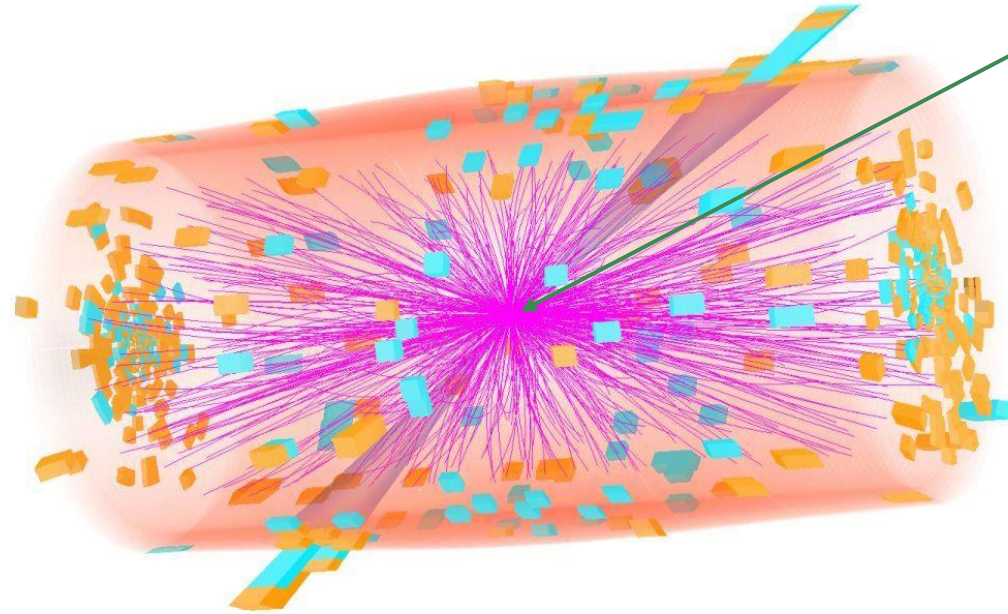


PROBLEMS IN COLLIDER PHYSICS



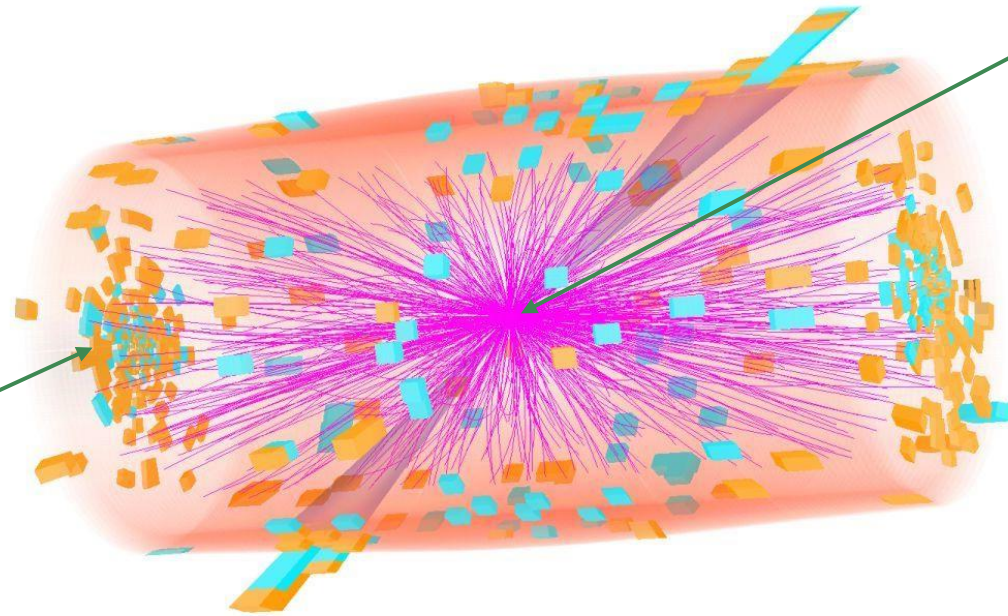
PROBLEMS IN COLLIDER PHYSICS

Predict the hard process interactions in a fast and precise way



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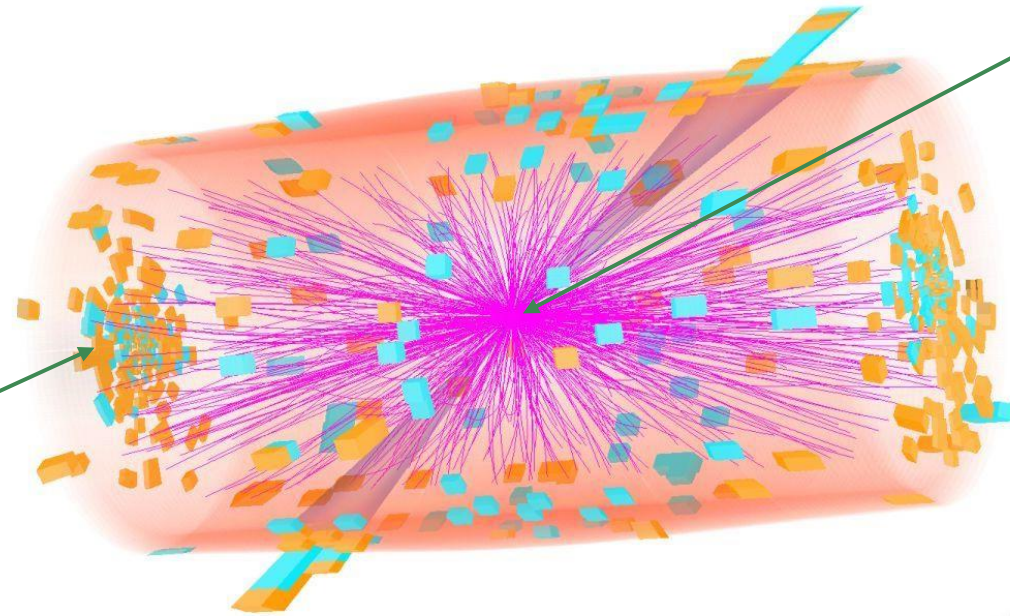
Predict the hard process interactions in a fast and precise way



Identify particle structures at the detector level

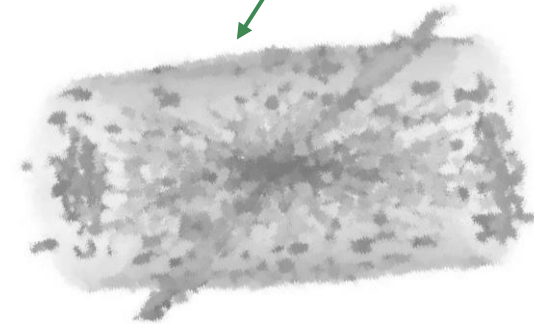
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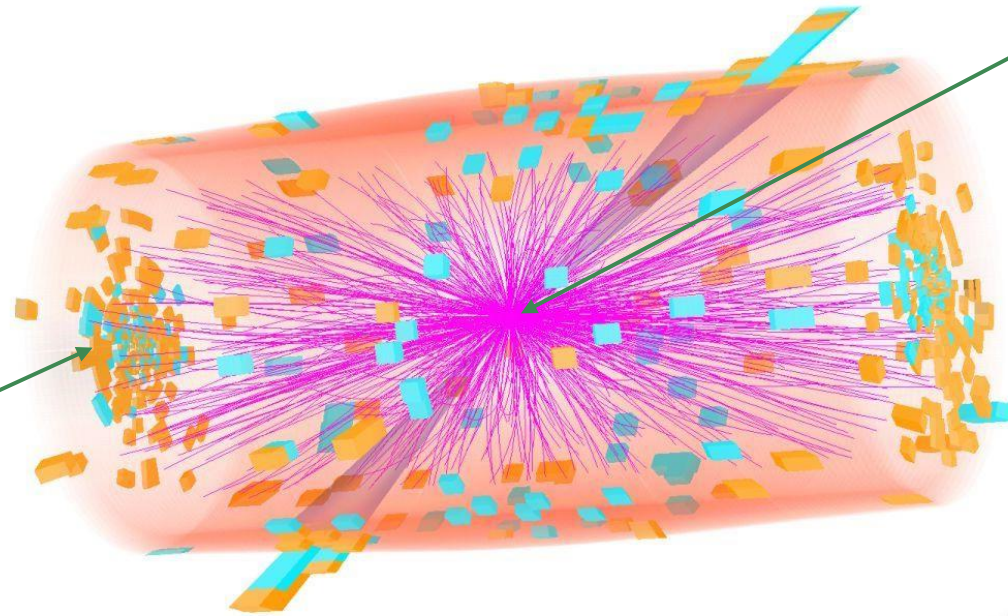
Predict the hard process interactions in a fast and precise way

Simulate full events



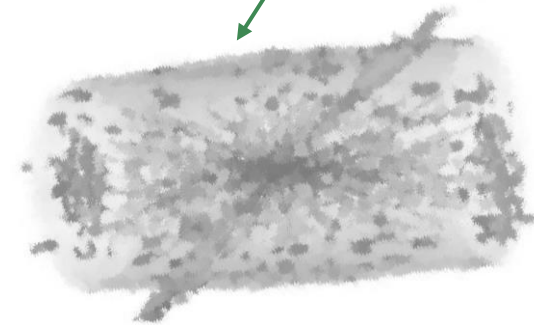
PROBLEMS IN COLLIDER PHYSICS

Identify particle structures at the detector level



Predict the hard process interactions in a fast and precise way

Simulate full events



All collider processes are ruled by strict and concrete **symmetry laws**

GEOMETRIC ALGEBRA TRANSFORMER



GEOMETRIC ALGEBRA TRANSFORMER



- ▶ Geometric inductive bias

GEOMETRIC ALGEBRA TRANSFORMER



- ▶ Geometric inductive bias
- ▶ Symmetry awareness

GEOMETRIC ALGEBRA TRANSFORMER



- ▶ Geometric inductive bias
- ▶ Symmetry awareness
- ▶ Scalability and flexibility

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GEOMETRIC ALGEBRA

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- ▶ A general multivector in the Lorentz geometric algebra will be:

$$x = x_s + x_0e_0 + x_1e_1 + x_2e_2 + x_3e_3 + x_{01}e_0e_1 + x_{02}e_0e_2 + x_{03}e_0e_3 + x_{12}e_1e_2 + x_{13}e_1e_3 + x_{23}e_2e_3 \\ + x_{012}e_0e_1e_2 + x_{013}e_0e_1e_3 + x_{023}e_0e_2e_3 + x_{123}e_1e_2e_3 + x_{0123}e_0e_1e_2e_3$$

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Scalars

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$$x = \overset{\text{Scalars}}{\boxed{x_s}} + \overset{\text{Lorentz vectors}}{\boxed{x_0e_0 + x_1e_1 + x_2e_2 + x_3e_3}} + x_{01}e_0e_1 + x_{02}e_0e_2 + x_{03}e_0e_3 + x_{12}e_1e_2 + x_{13}e_1e_3 + x_{23}e_2e_3 \\ + x_{012}e_0e_1e_2 + x_{013}e_0e_1e_3 + x_{023}e_0e_2e_3 + x_{123}e_1e_2e_3 + x_{0123}e_0e_1e_2e_3$$

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Scalars Lorentz vectors Lorentz bilinears

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Axial vectors

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 \end{aligned}$$

Scalars
Lorentz vectors
Lorentz bilinears

Axial vectors
Pseudoscalars

GEOMETRIC ALGEBRA TRANSFORMER



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- ▶ Symmetry awareness
- ▶ Scalability and flexibility

GEOMETRIC ALGEBRA TRANSFORMER



- ▶ Geometric inductive bias through geometric algebra representations
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- ▶ Geometric inductive bias through geometric algebra representations
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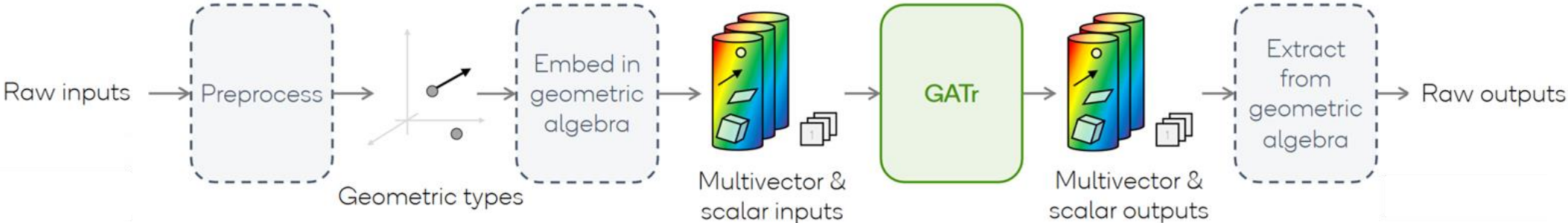
- ▶ Geometric inductive bias through geometric algebra representations
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- ▶ Scalability and flexibility through dot-product attention

GEOMETRIC ALGEBRA TRANSFORMER

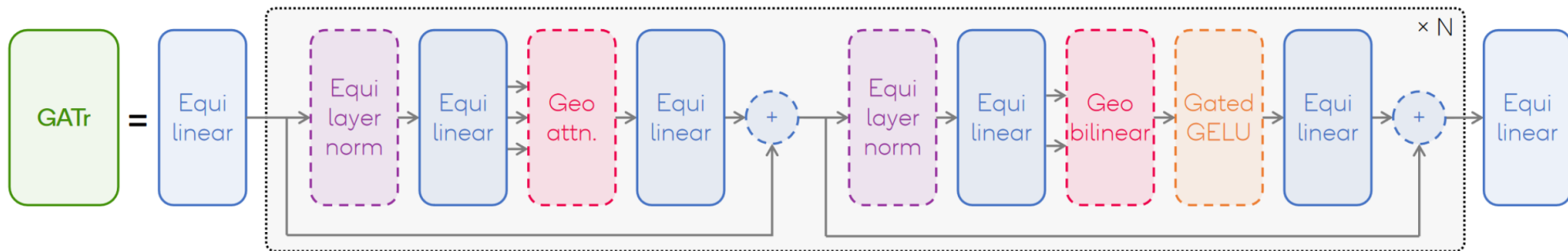
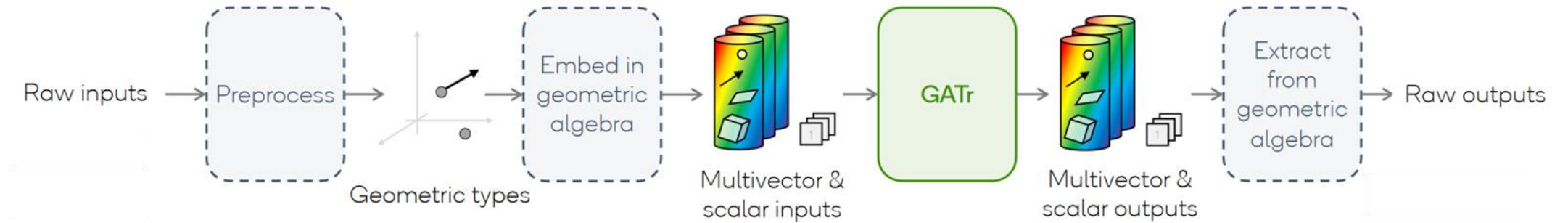


- ▶ Geometric inductive bias through geometric algebra representations
 - ▶ Symmetry awareness through Lorentz equivariant layers
 - ▶ Scalability and flexibility through dot-product attention
-
- ▶ Auxiliary scalar representations (for non-geometric data)
 - ▶ Positional embeddings
 - ▶ Axial attention

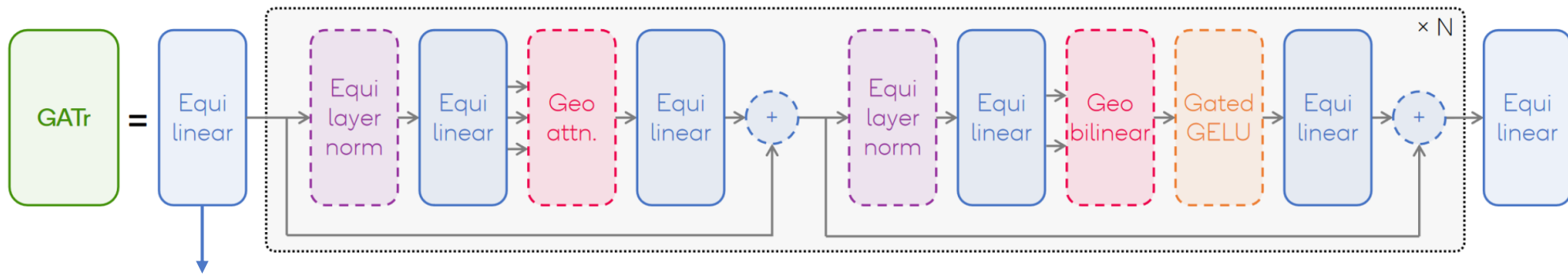
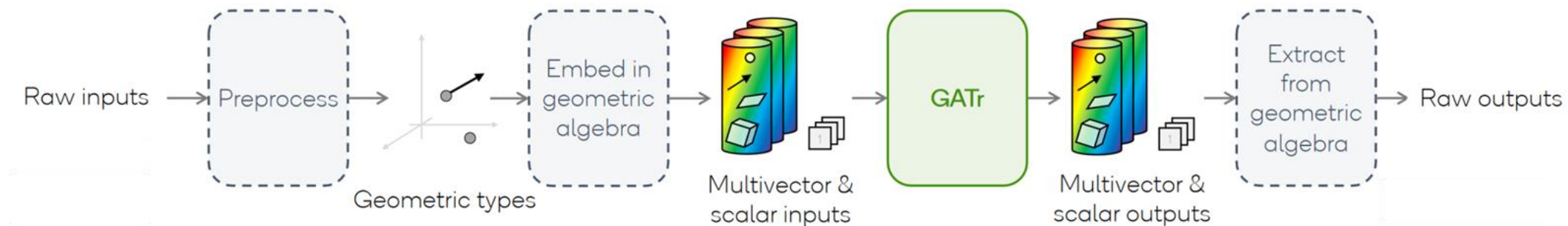
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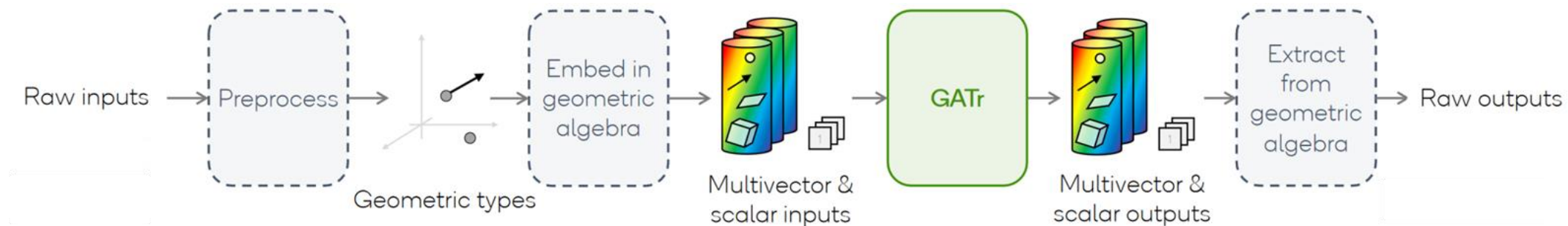


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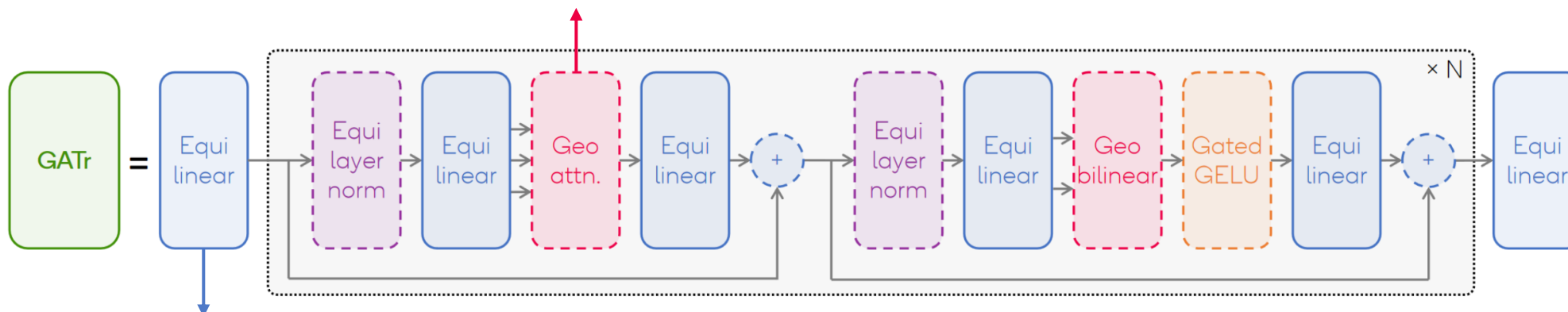


$$\phi(x) = \sum_{k=0}^d w_k \langle x \rangle_k$$

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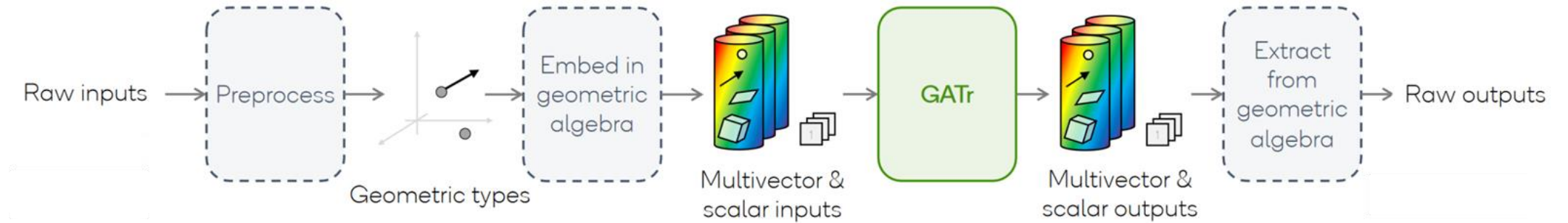


$$\text{Attention}(q, k, v)_{i'c'} = \sum_i \text{Softmax}_i \left(\frac{\sum_c \langle q_{i'c}, k_{ic} \rangle}{\sqrt{8n_c}} \right) v_{ic'}$$

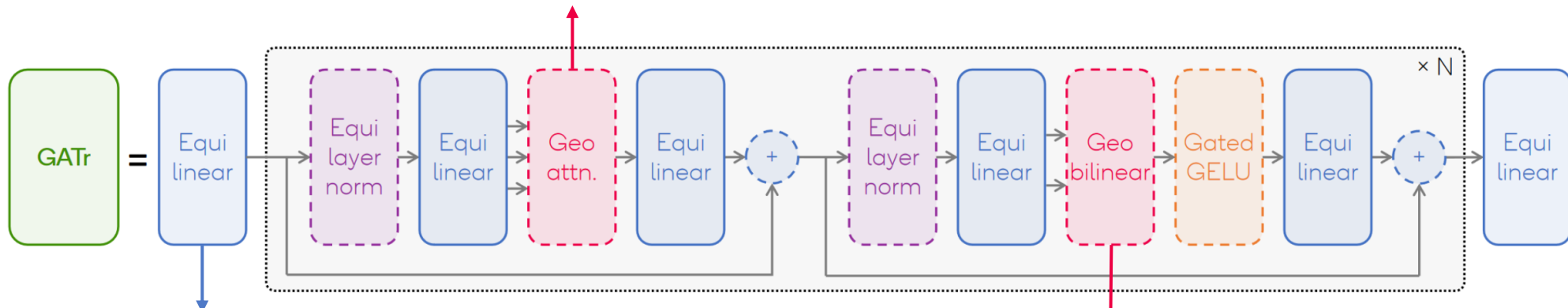


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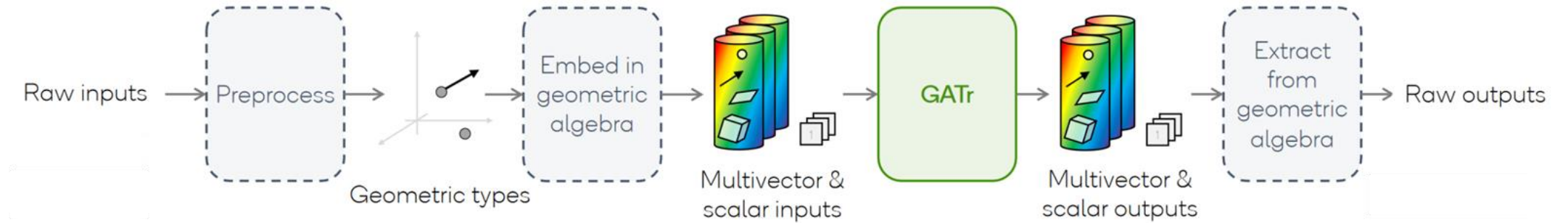
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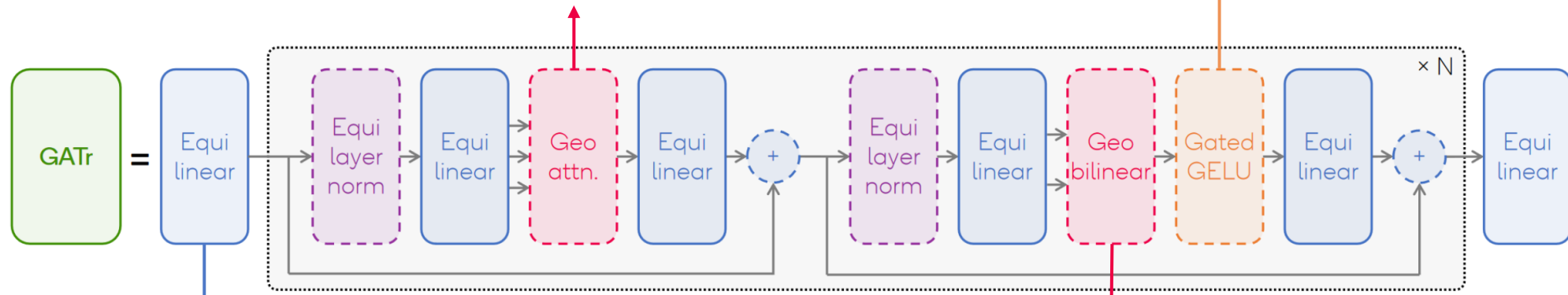
$$\text{Geometric}(x, y) = \text{Concatenate}_{\text{channels}}(xy)$$

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$$\text{GatedGELU}(x) = \text{GELU}(x_s)x$$



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AMPLITUDE SURROGATE APPLICATION

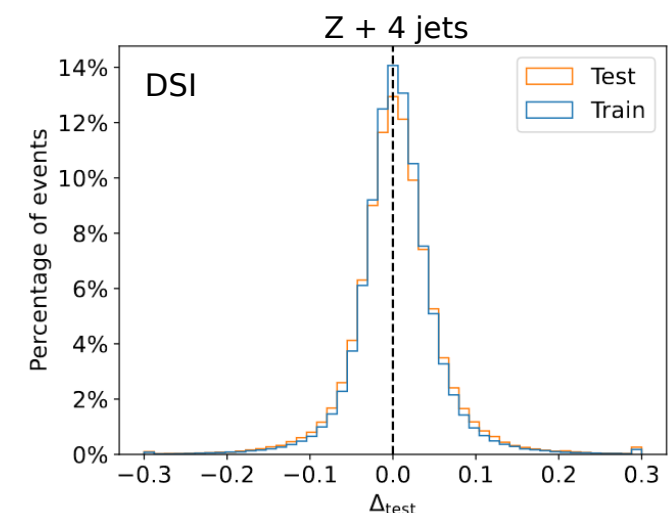
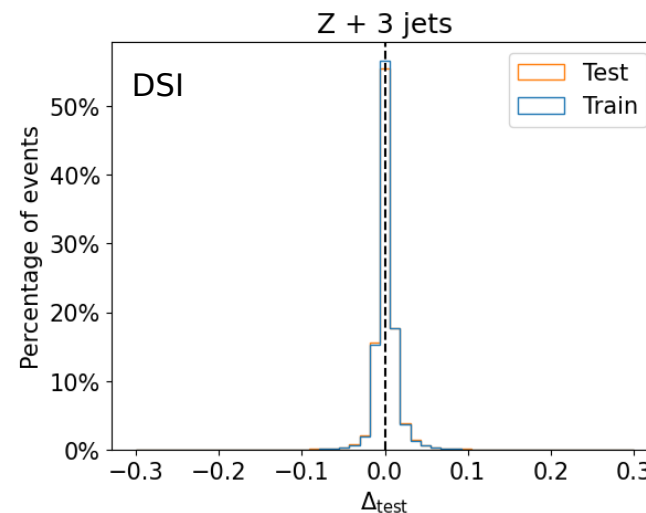
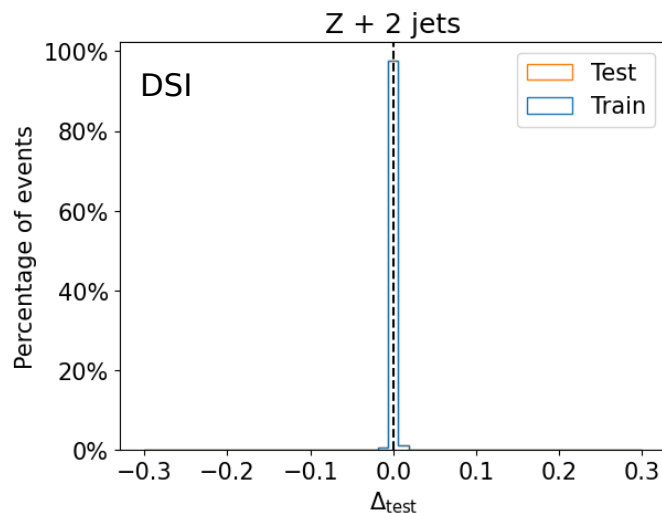
- ▶ **Problem:** Build an algorithm that can predict interaction amplitudes from phase space points for multiple processes

AMPLITUDE SURROGATE APPLICATION

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- ▶ Machine learning approaches struggle for 2 reasons:
 1. The output range covers a **very large interval**
 2. There exists a **scaling problem**. The more particles, the more complicated it is to estimate the amplitude

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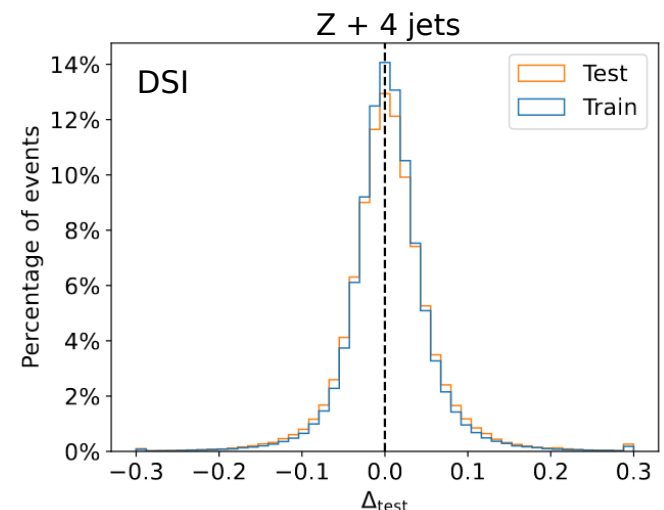
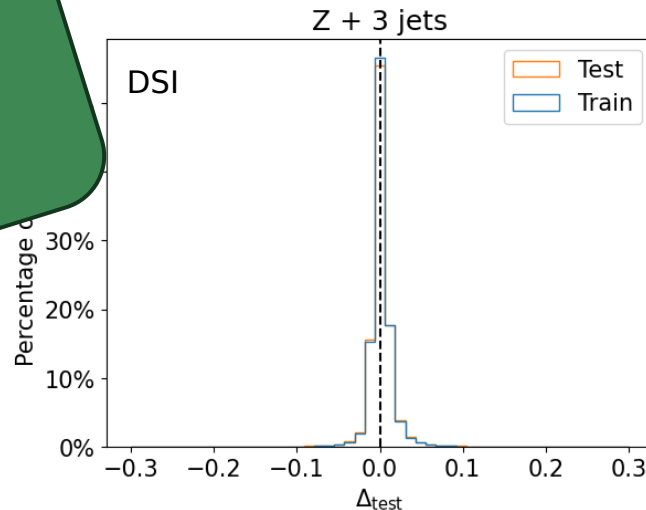
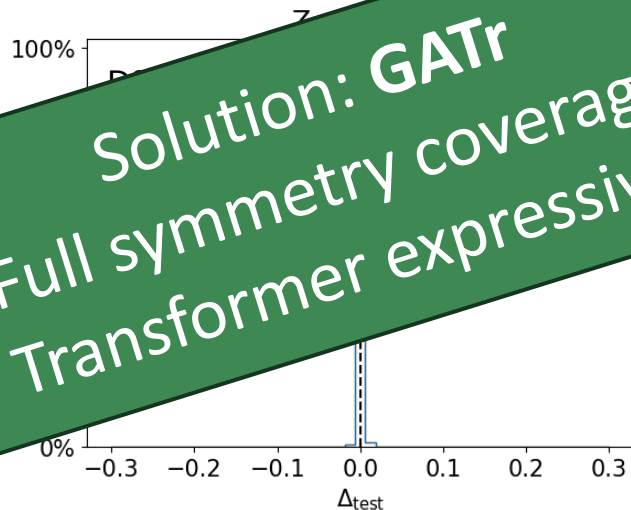
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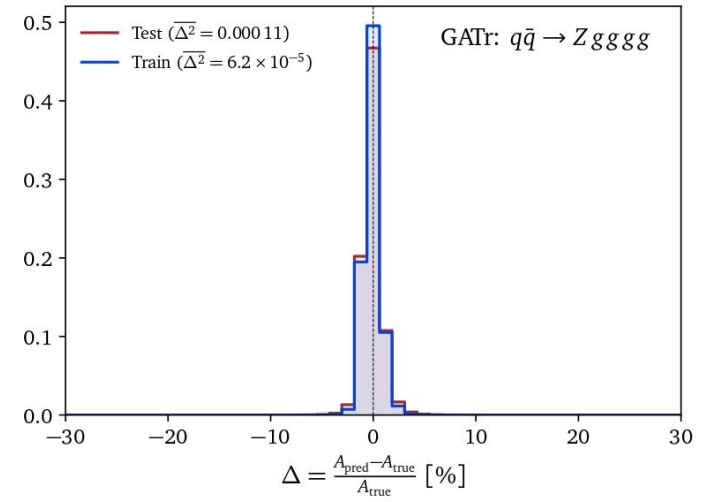
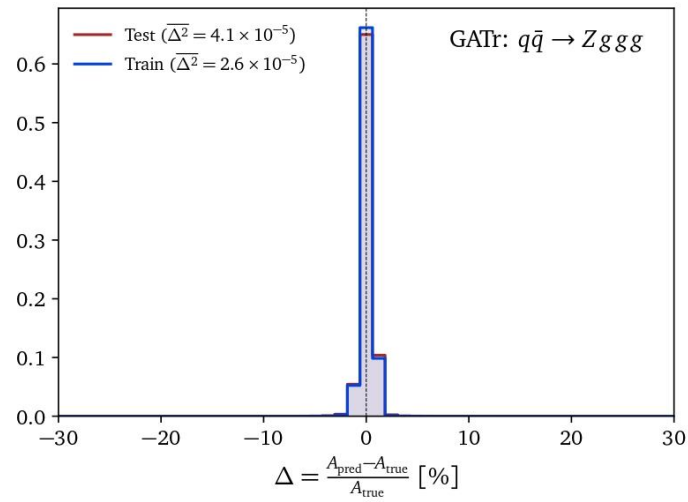
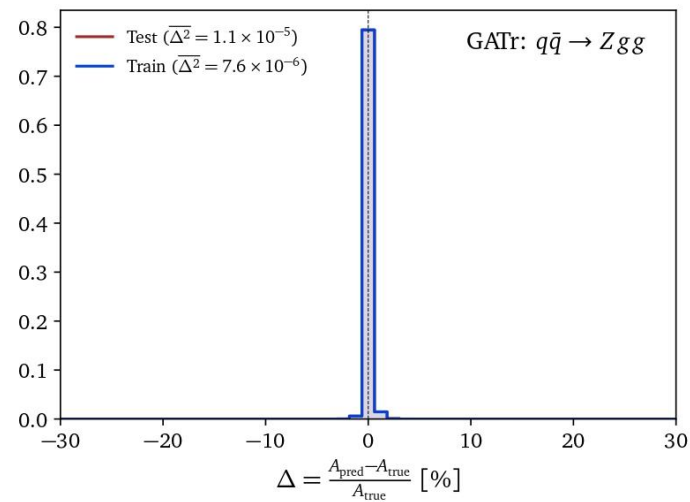
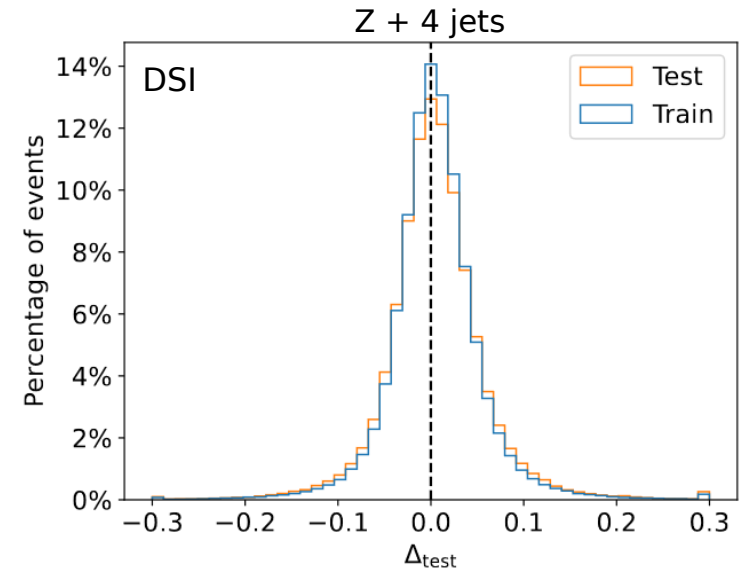
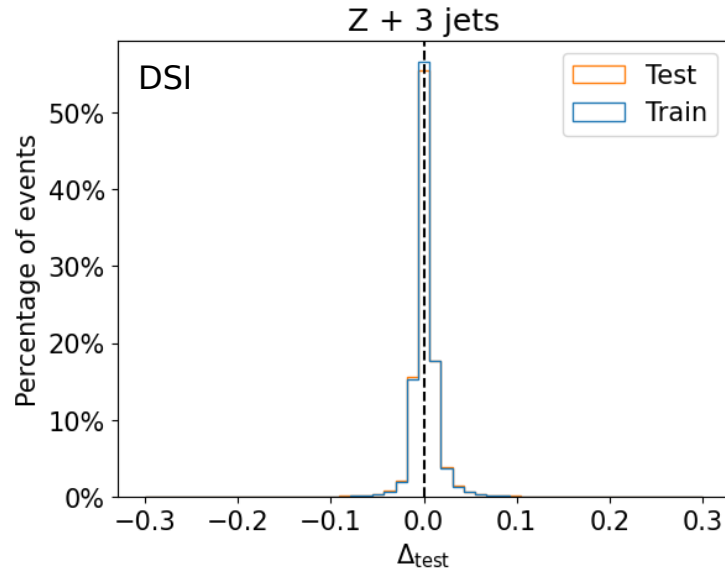
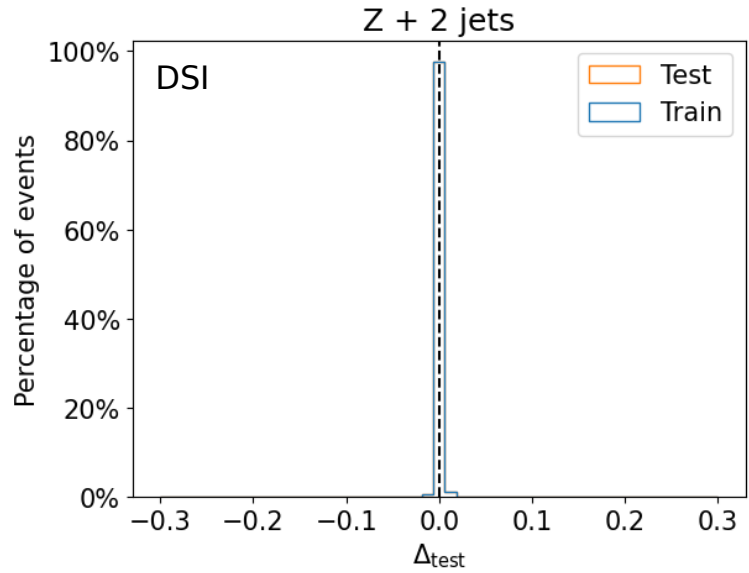
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Solution: GATr
1. Full symmetry coverage
2. Transformer expressivity



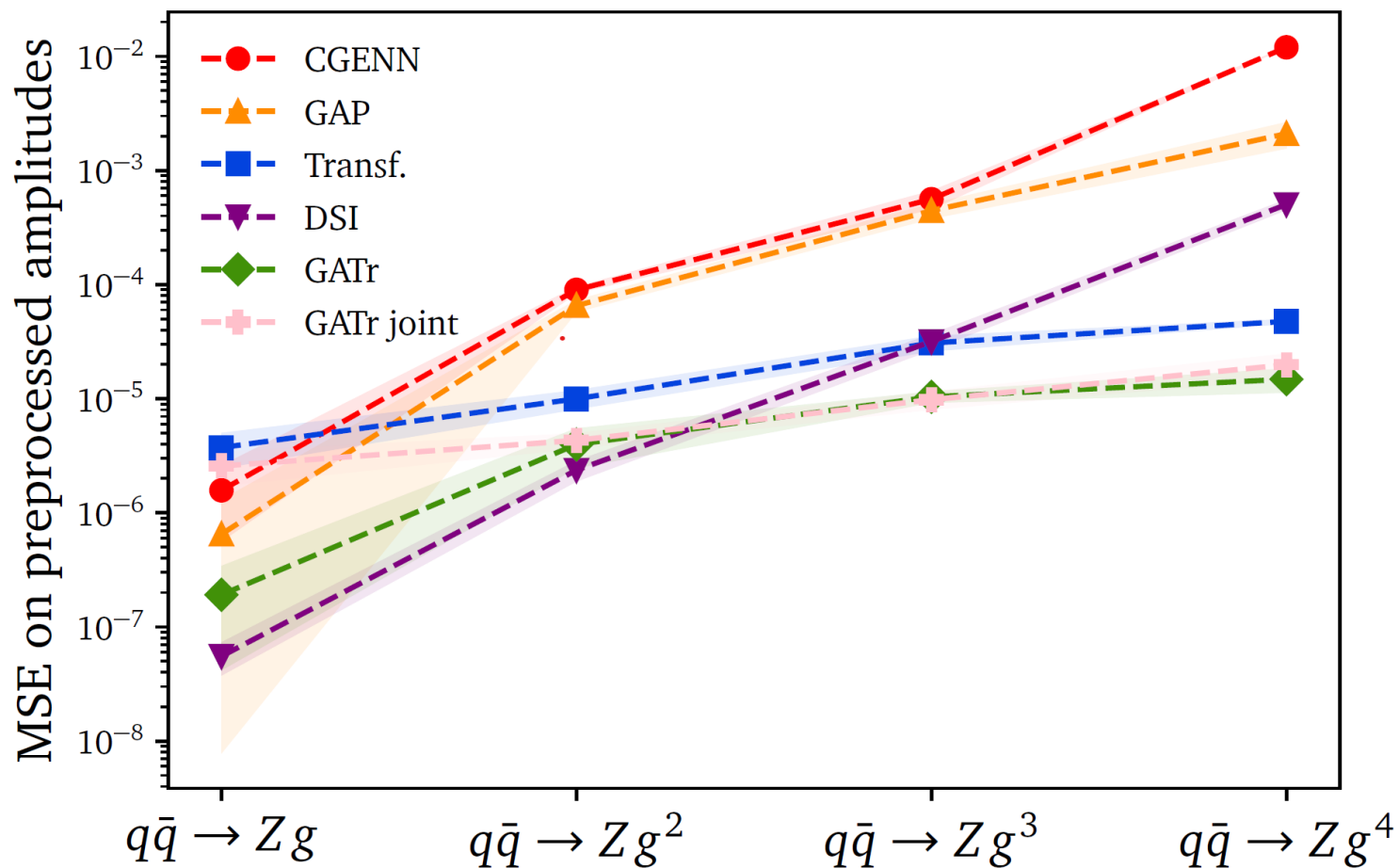
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Preliminary results!



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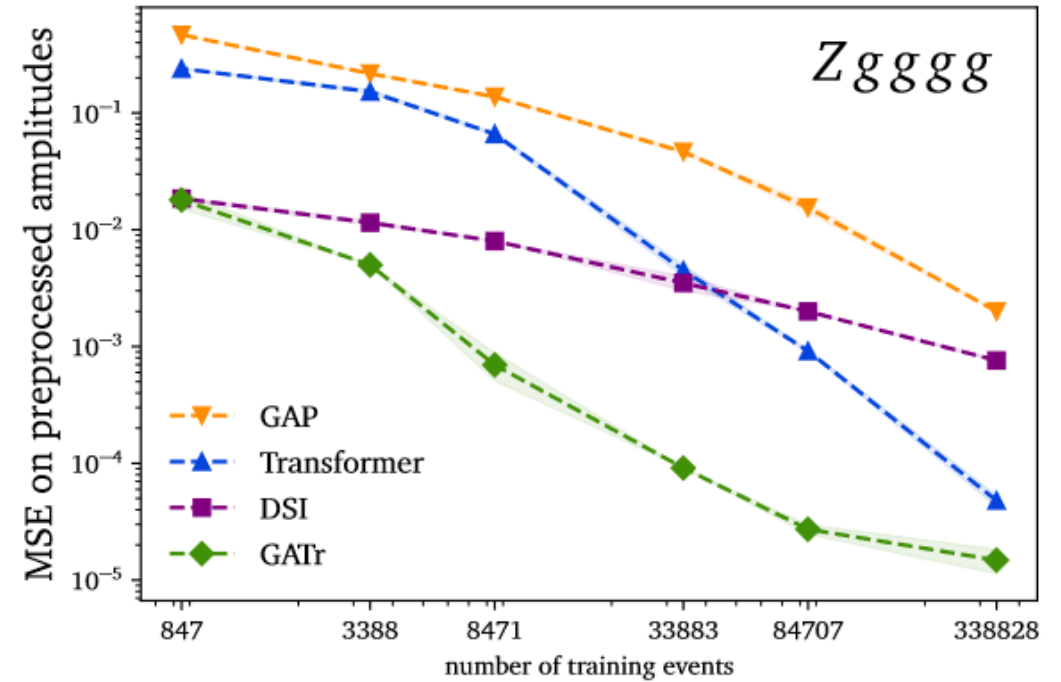
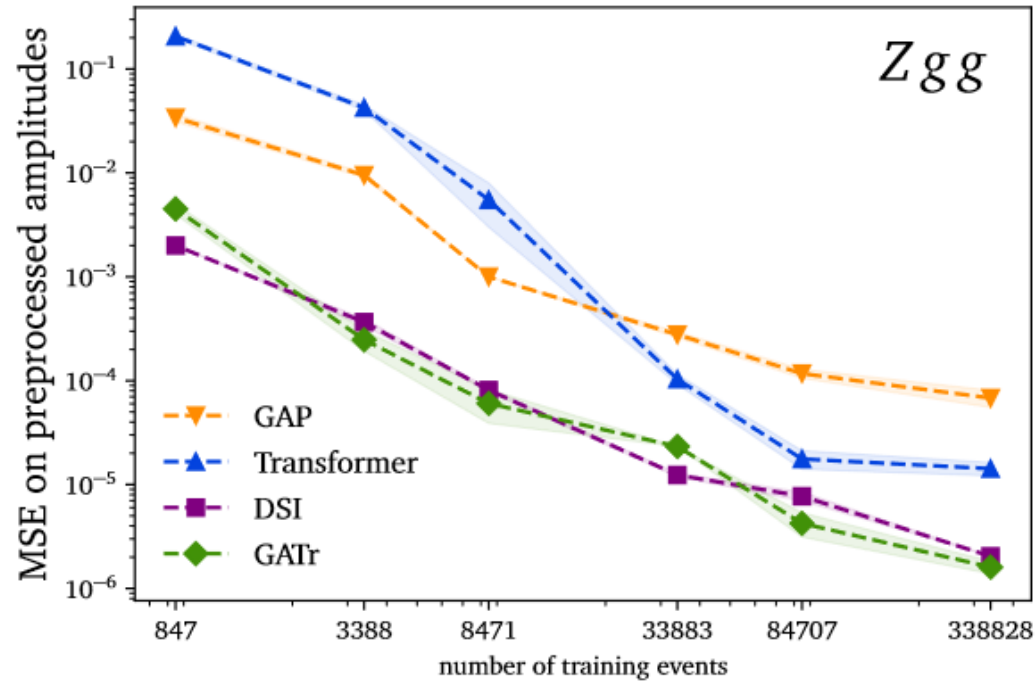


DSI: Deep Sets algorithm with momentum invariant inputs. Our main baseline.

GATr joint: GATr model trained with all data sets at the same time

AMPLITUDE SURROGATE APPLICATION

Preliminary results!



Excellent sample efficiency
from GATr

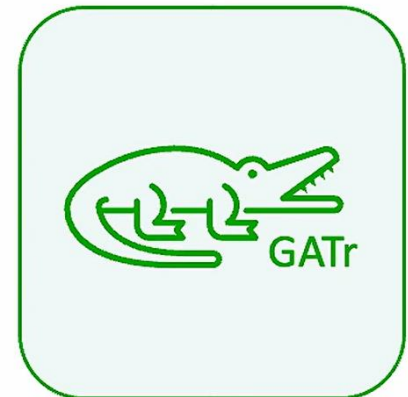
CONCLUSIONS

- ▶ **GATr** is a Lorentz equivariant model that is able to produce excellent amplitude predictions for complex processes



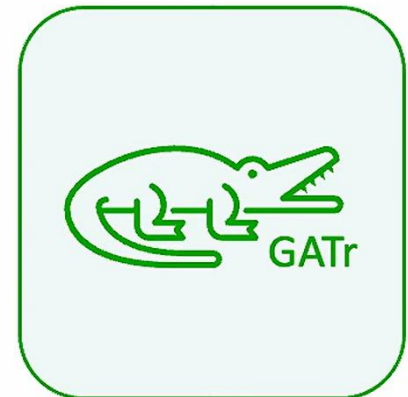
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- ▶ GATr **scales much better** than other geometric networks and displays great **sample efficiency**
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- ▶ **Outlook:**
 - NLO amplitude regression
 - Other collider physics tasks

