



COMETA WG2 Activities

— 1st COMETA General Meeting, Izmir, Türkiye —

Claudius Krause

Institute of High Energy Physics (HEPHY), Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW)

March 1, 2024

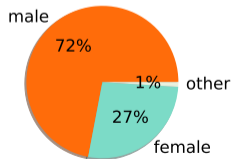
Working Group 2 of COMETA

Technological Innovation in Data Analysis

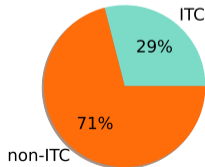
goals:

- Create a discussion forum for the HEP and ML communities, enabling the development of innovative tools that will improve future multi-boson measurements.
- Establish a long-lasting, mutually beneficial cooperation between the HEP and ML communities.

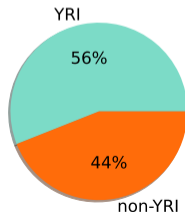
Currently, Working Group 2 has 100 members:



ITC: Inclusiveness Target Countries



YRI: Young Researchers and Innovators (below age of 40)



Leaders of Working Group 2

Alessandra Cappati

(experiment)



- MSCA Fellow in CMS (Lab. Leprince-Ringuet Palaiseau)
- background: multiboson physics and HZZ convenor
- now: Higgs and AI-aided reconstruction

Riccardo Finotello

(industry)



- Research Engineer at CEA (Paris-Saclay)
- background: string theory and AI for algebraic geometry
- now: computer vision for hyperspectral images

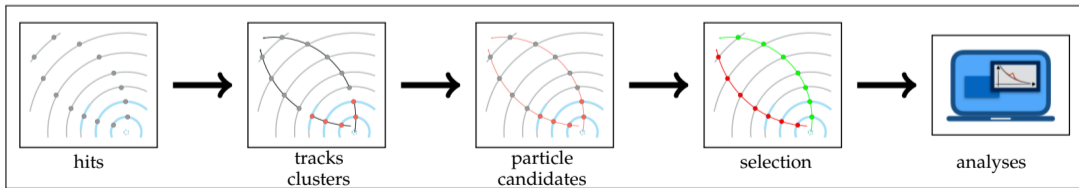
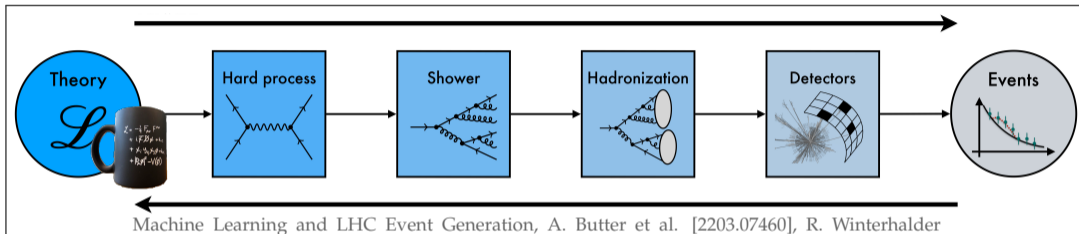
Claudius Krause

(theory)



- tenure-tracker in ML4HEP (HEPHY Vienna)
- background: Higgs and EFT
- now: application of generative models

Data analysis is very complex in HEP ...

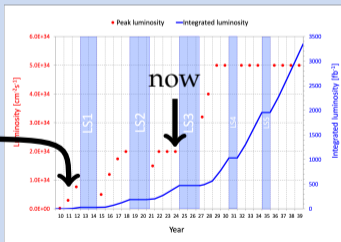
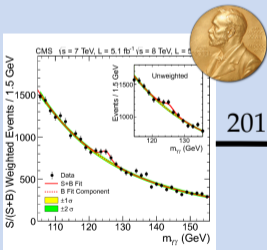


...and machine learning can help in every single step!

pics based on [2105.01160]

Why is machine learning so popular for high-energy physics?

Data volume

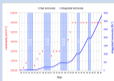


<https://lhc-commissioning.web.cern.ch/schedule/HL-LHC-plots.htm>

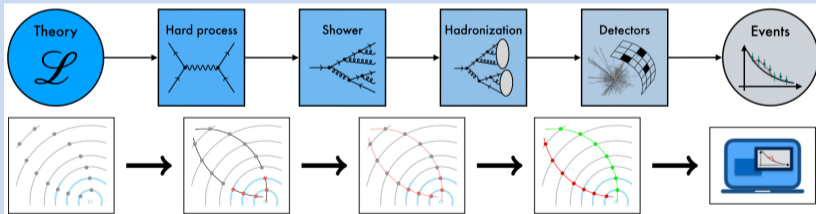
Large amounts of labeled (simulation) and unlabeled (experiment) data.
 \Rightarrow ML works best with lots of data

Why is machine learning so popular for high-energy physics?

Data volume



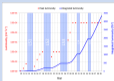
Data complexity



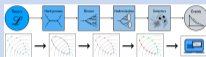
High-dimensional & highly correlated data.
 ⇒ ML can handle that well

Why is machine learning so popular for high-energy physics?

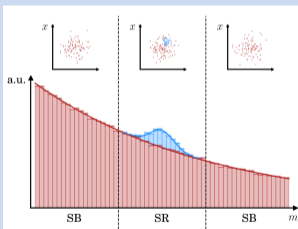
Data volume



Data complexity



Signal detection

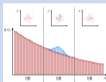
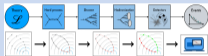
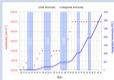


Hallin et al. [2109.00546]

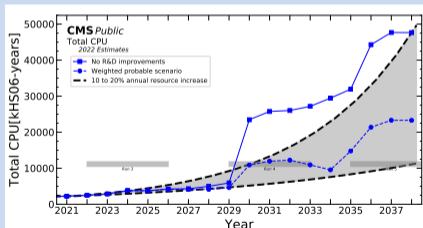
Rare and elusive signals among large backgrounds.
 ⇒ ML has high sensitivity

Why is machine learning so popular for high-energy physics?

Data volume Data complexity Signal detection



Computing budget



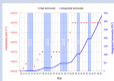
<https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/CMSOfflineComputingResults>

Simulation & analysis are computationally expensive.

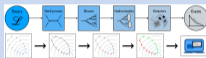
⇒ ML is fast

Why is machine learning so popular for high-energy physics?

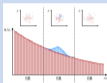
Data volume



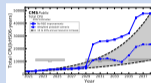
Data complexity



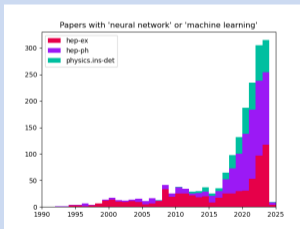
Signal detection



Speed



Increasing interest



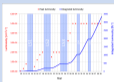
via "The INSPIRE REST API"

We see about 300 papers / year.

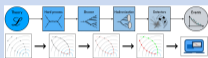
⇒ ML is everywhere, as there are no off-the-shelf solutions

Why is machine learning so popular for high-energy physics?

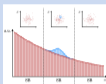
Data volume



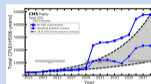
Data complexity



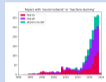
Signal detection



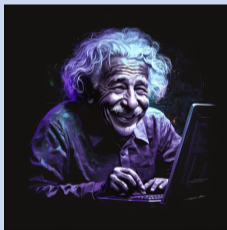
Speed



Interest



ML is fun



via midjourney: "Albert Einstein smiling while having fun coding"

⇒ Like Galileo Galilei looking through the telescope for the first time!

Additionally: Big players develop and maintain python packages, which makes research on our end much easier

Past Highlight: 1st (online) meeting

22 November 2023

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1349057/>

First meeting of COMETA WG2: Technological innovation in data analysis

Wednesday 22 Nov 2023, 09:00 → 10:00 Europe/Zurich

Alessandra Cappati (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (FR)), Claudius Krause (Rutgers University),
Riccardo Finotello (CEA Paris-Saclay)

Description First meeting of COMETA WG2: Technological innovation in data analysis

COMETA_WG2_No...

There are minutes attached to this event. [Show them.](#)

09:00 → 09:10 News from the WG Leaders

Speakers: Alessandra Cappati (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (FR)), Dr Claudius Krause (Rutgers University), Dr Riccardo Finotello

WG2 november me...

09:10 → 09:30 Functional Renormalization Group for Signal Detection

Speakers: Prof. Dine Ousmane Samary (CEA Paris-Saclay; Université d'Abomey-Calavi), Dr Vincent Lahoche (CEA Paris-Saclay)

20231122_function...

09:30 → 09:50 Roundtable

Functional renormalization group for signal detection

Vincent Lahoche
Dine Ousmane Samary

Cea, List, Gif-sur-Yvette, F-91191, France
Université Paris Saclay

November 22, 2023



VL and DOS

FRG-Signal

November 22, 2023

Current Highlight: 1st general meeting I.

12:00	<p>Taggers for boosted HH searches within the ATLAS experiment</p> <p><i>Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye</i></p>	<p><i>Luca Cadamuro</i></p> <p>12:00 - 12:20</p>
	<p>Machine Learning for EFT interpretation</p> <p><i>Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye</i></p>	<p><i>Robert Schoefbeck</i></p> <p>12:30 - 12:50</p>
13:00	<p>Kernel methods for new physics searches</p> <p><i>Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye</i></p>	<p><i>Dr Marco Letizia</i></p> <p>13:00 - 13:20</p>

Current Highlight: 1st general meeting I.

GN2X

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2022-027

Large jet features : $p_T/n/m$

20 low-level track features (momentum, geometry, quality)

Embedding representation

Transformer Encoder

Primary task (jet flavour identification) + auxiliary tasks

- Evolution of GN1 architecture (based on GNN)
- 4 target flavour classes (bb, cc, top, QCD)
- Training done on ~60M jets

Luca Cadamuro (IJCLab - CNRS/IN2P3)
Taggers for boosted HH searches within the ATLAS experiment
February 28th, 2024
11

12:00

Taggers for boosted HH searches within the ATLAS experiment ←

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

Machine Learning for EFT interpretation

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

13:00

Kernel methods for new physics searches

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

Dr Marco Letizia

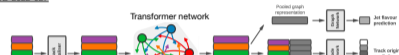


13:00 - 13:20

Current Highlight: 1st general meeting I.

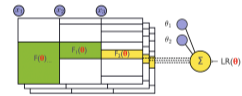
GN2X

[ATL-PHYS-PUB-2022-027](#)

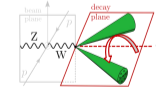


SUMMARY

1. Trees are efficient & useful for learning high-dimensional SMEFT dependence



[\[arXiv:2207.10859\]](#), [\[arXiv:2205.12976\]](#)
2. Equivariant gNNs give access to the linear SMEFT term in hadronic final states



[\[arXiv:2401.10323\]](#)

12:00 **Taggers for boosted HH searches within the ATLAS experiment**

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

Machine Learning for EFT interpretation

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

13:00 **Kernel methods for new physics searches**

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

Current Highlight: 1st general meeting I.



SUMMARY

12:00 Taggers for boosted HH searches within the ATLAS experiment

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

Machine Learning for EFT interpretation

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

13:00 Kernel methods for new physics searches

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

Multivariate

$pp \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$: SM vs SM+Z'/EFT $[p_{T1}, p_{T2}, \eta_1, \eta_2, \Delta\phi]$ SUSY (8d), HIGGS (21d)

$N(R) = 2 \times 10^4$, $N_a = 10^5$ $N(R) = 10^5$, $N_R = 5 \times 10^5$

DIMUON (5d)

- $m_\nu = 208 \text{ GeV}$, $\text{NDC} = 40, 80, 80$
- $m_\nu = 308 \text{ GeV}$, $\text{NDC} = 30, 30, 40$
- $m_\nu = 408 \text{ GeV}$, $\text{NDC} = 8, 18, 18$
- $c_\nu = 1.8, 1.2, 1.5 \text{ TeV}^{-1}$, $\text{NDC} = 41, 41, 53$

Signal reconstruction

True
Learned
Ideal

Table 1: Average training times per single run with standard deviations (low level features and reference keys). Note that time measured in hours (for NNs) and records (for PyTorch).

Model	DIMUON	SUSY	HIGGS
FLK	$44.8 \pm 3.4 \text{ h}$	$18.2 \pm 1.2 \text{ h}$	$22.7 \pm 8.4 \text{ h}$
NN	$45.2 \pm 0.7 \text{ h}$	$17.1 \pm 0.1 \text{ h}$	$11.2 \pm 0.1 \text{ h}$



Bold values indicate the lowest for each column (lower is better)

Data: <https://zenodo.org/records/4442665>

UniGe

1st COMETA General Meeting - İzmir 2024

Current Highlight: 1st general meeting II.

15:00	<p>Precision machine learning approaches</p> <p><i>Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye</i></p>	<p><i>Nathan Huetsch</i></p> <p>15:00 - 15:20</p>
	<p>Machine Learning based multivariate observables for global SMEFT fits</p> <p><i>Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye</i></p>	<p><i>Jaco ter Hoeve</i> </p> <p>15:30 - 15:50</p>
16:00	<p>Normalizing flows for lattice field theory</p> <p><i>Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye</i></p>	<p><i>Alessandro Nada</i> </p> <p>16:00 - 16:20</p>

Current Highlight: 1st general meeting II.

15:00

Precision machine learning approaches

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

Machine Learning based multivariate observables for global SMEFT fits

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

16:00

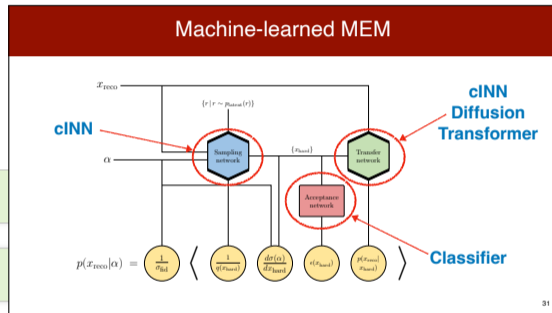
Normalizing flows for lattice field theory

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

Alessandro Nada



16:00 - 16:20



Current Highlight: 1st general meeting II.

15:00

Precision machine learning approaches

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

Machine Learning based multivariate observables for global SMEFT fits

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

16:00

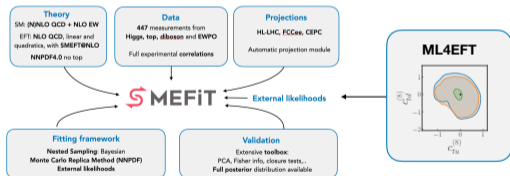
Normalizing flows for lattice field theory

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

Machine-learned MEM

A combined framework

Best of two worlds?



- The ultimate global EFT fit combines **binned** and **multivariate unbinned** ML observables
- We need a framework that connects them

Current Highlight: 1st general meeting II.

Machine-learned MEM

A combined framework

15:00 Precision machine learning approaches

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

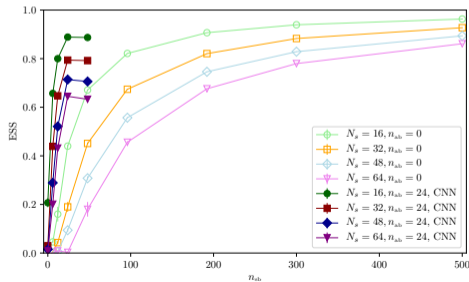
Machine Learning based multivariate observables for global SMEFT fits

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

16:00 Normalizing flows for lattice field theory

Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

Training length: 10^4 epochs for all volumes. Saturates fast



Current Highlight: 1st general meeting II.

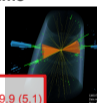
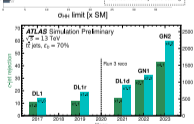
Machine-learned MEM

A combined framework

Conclusion

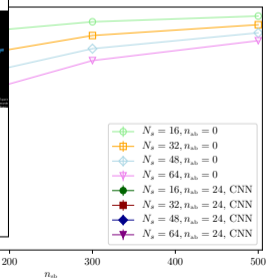


ML is **transforming** the way we do physics and the H(bb) results that are now key driver for our HH / YH search programs



Boosted:
Obs (exp): 9.9 (5.1)
Resolved:
Obs (exp): 5.4 (8.1)
Obs (exp): 3.8 (7.8)

Saturates fast



15:00 Precision machine learning
Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

Machine Learning based mu
Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

16:00 Normalizing flows for lattice
Education Hall, İzmir, Türkiye

from Nicole Hartman

Future Highlight: 2nd (online) meeting

“Normalizing Flows for Particle Physics” date tbd: <https://lettucemeet.com/1/0nmW6>
One afternoon of talks of 20min + questions, and overall discussion session

preliminary agenda:

- Sofia Palacios-Schweitzer on unfolding
- Kim Nicoli on reweighting and importance sampling for lattices
- Ramon Winterhalder on multichannel importance sampling for MadGraph
- Claudius Krause on calorimeter shower simulation

“Short-term” future: Next steps

Deliverable for 1st year:

Definition of common benchmarks to develop algorithms for COMETA

my suggestion: 1 ATLAS / 1 CMS (?)

possible topics:

- jet/event topology tagging
- polarization
- simulation
- jet substructures
- track reconstruction
- (rare) signal detection

In any case: We need realistic, public data!

Short-term associations are still an entry barrier, especially from outside HEP!

“Mid-term” future

Upcoming COMETA topical workshops:

- on Effective Field Theory in Multiboson Production, Padova, Italy, 10–11 June 2024
⇒ <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1358085/>
- on Vector-Boson Polarisation, Toulouse, France, 23–24 September 2024
⇒ <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1371888/>
- on Boosted Hadronic Bosons, Vienna, Austria, Winter 2024/2025
⇒ stay tuned!

Once we have the benchmark challenges:

- advertise inside and outside of HEP
- organize hackathlons

COMETA WG2 — Technological Innovation in Data Analysis

- If you have not already, please join COMETA and WG2
 ⇒ <https://www.cost.eu/actions/CA22130/>
- Discuss ideas / requests / questions with us!
- We should start discussing a set of well-defined problems (and their datasets) that we want to tackle!
- The pace of ML industry is incredible ⇒ we will try to pull that into HEP and multiboson physics!

