

# Deep Learning with Keras Lab

Challenge results

INFIERI19, Wuhan, 25 May 2019



Universität Hamburg

DER FORSCHUNG | DER LEHRE | DER BILDUNG



HELMHOLTZ RESEARCH FOR  
GRAND CHALLENGES

# Challenge results

## Best scores

|4| Celia\_Shreya\_v1 | **0.96784** |

|5| resultLMF\_v4 | **0.96739** |

|6| infieriLMF | **0.96631** |

|7| YuboHan\_and\_DanZhang\_v1 | **0.96507** |

|8| Zhou-Huang | **0.96496** |

|9| Celia\_Shreya\_v3 | **0.96495** |

|10| danzhang\_yubohan\_v2 | **0.96436** |

|11| Lorenzo\_ML | **0.96427** |

|12| Three\_Of\_Kingkong | **0.96390** |

|13| Team\_Yi\_Pablo | **0.96174** |

|14| ODJGPF\_v0 | **0.95972** |

|15| RAMON | **0.95965** |

|16| Md\_RASEDUJJAMAN | **0.95634** |

|17| anyi\_longlong\_v1 | **0.95564** |

|18| ODJGPF\_v1 | **0.95327** |

|19| Emanuele | **0.95140** |

|20| anyi\_longlong\_v2 | **0.94559** |

|21| ROCstefano | **0.87252** |

|22| Lorenzo\_Tau | **0.86926** |

# Challenge results

## Best scores

|3| infieriLMF\_v3 | **0.96809** |

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# Challenge results

## Best scores

|2| Celia\_Shreya\_v2 | **0.96818** |

|3| infieriLMF\_v3 | **0.96809** |

|4| Celia\_Shreya\_v1 | **0.96784** |

|5| resultLMF\_v4 | **0.96739** |

|6| infieriLMF | **0.96631** |

|7| YuboHan\_and\_DanZhang\_v1 | **0.96507** |

|8| Zhou-Huang | **0.96496** |

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# Challenge results

## Best scores

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1  TheThreeStooges   <b>0.96903</b>         | 12  Three_Of_Kingkong   <b>0.96390</b> |
| 2  Celia_Shreya_v2   <b>0.96818</b>         | 13  Team_Yi_Pablo   <b>0.96174</b>     |
| 3  infieriLMF_v3   <b>0.96809</b>           | 14  ODJGPF_v0   <b>0.95972</b>         |
| 4  Celia_Shreya_v1   <b>0.96784</b>         | 15  RAMON   <b>0.95965</b>             |
| 5  resultLMF_v4   <b>0.96739</b>            | 16  Md_RASEDUJJAMAN   <b>0.95634</b>   |
| 6  infieriLMF   <b>0.96631</b>              | 17  anyi_longlong_v1   <b>0.95564</b>  |
| 7  YuboHan_and_DanZhang_v1   <b>0.96507</b> | 18  ODJGPF_v1   <b>0.95327</b>         |
| 8  Zhou-Huang   <b>0.96496</b>              | 19  Emanuele   <b>0.95140</b>          |
| 9  Celia_Shreya_v3   <b>0.96495</b>         | 20  anyi_longlong_v2   <b>0.94559</b>  |
| 10  danzhang_yubohan_v2   <b>0.96436</b>    | 21  ROCstefano   <b>0.87252</b>        |
| 11  Lorenzo_ML   <b>0.96427</b>             | 22  Lorenzo_Tau   <b>0.86926</b>       |

# Top-quark in the Standard Model

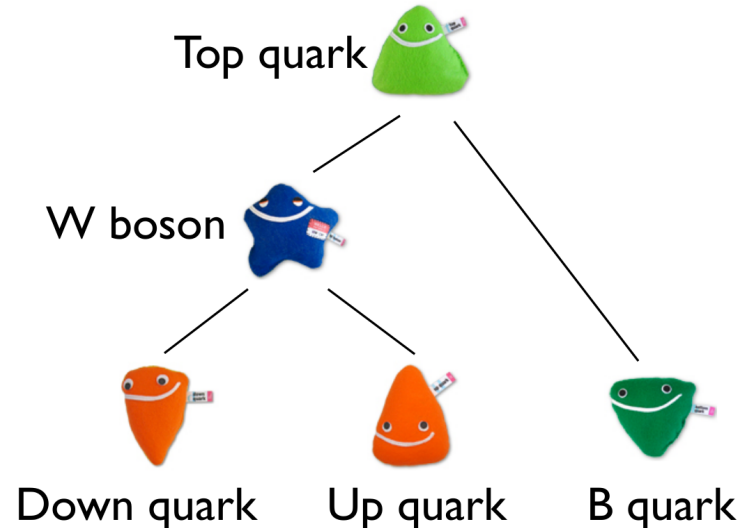
## Standard Model of Elementary Particles

	three generations of matter (fermions)			interactions / force carriers (bosons)	
	I	II	III		
mass	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	$\approx 124.97 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	0	0
spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
<b>QUARKS</b>	<b>u</b> up	<b>c</b> charm	<b>t</b> top	<b>g</b> gluon	<b>H</b> higgs
	$\approx 4.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 96 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	<b>d</b> down	<b>s</b> strange	<b>b</b> bottom	<b><math>\gamma</math></b> photon	
<b>LEPTONS</b>	$\approx 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 105.66 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	$\approx 91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
	-1	-1	-1	0	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	<b>e</b> electron	<b><math>\mu</math></b> muon	<b><math>\tau</math></b> tau	<b>Z</b> Z boson	
	$< 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$	$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$	$\approx 80.39 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	
	0	0	0	$\pm 1$	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	<b><math>\nu_e</math></b> electron neutrino	<b><math>\nu_\mu</math></b> muon neutrino	<b><math>\nu_\tau</math></b> tau neutrino	<b>W</b> W boson	
					<b>SCALAR BOSONS</b>
					<b>GAUGE BOSONS</b> VECTOR BOSONS

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard\\_Model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_Model)

**top quark: key particle to search for new physics and for precision measurements**

- heaviest known elementary particle ( $m \approx 172.5 \text{ GeV}$ )
- very short lifetime ( $10^{-25} \text{ s}$ )  
→ only decay products detectable
- study hadronically decaying top quarks:



<https://www.particlezoo.net>

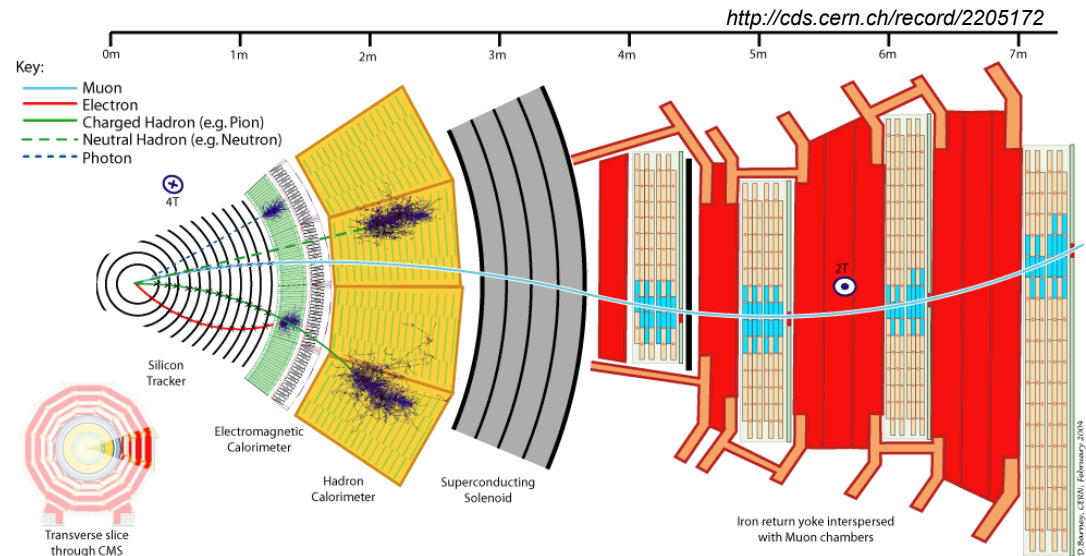
# Producing and detecting top quarks



<https://home.cern/news/news/cern/25-years-large-hadron-collider-experimental-programme>

- **Large Hadron Collider (LHC)**
- pp collider at CERN
- 27 km circumference
- centre-of-mass energy: 13 TeV

- **Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS)**
- silicon tracker, ECAL, HCAL, solenoid, muon system
- reconstructs four-momenta of all visible final-state particles

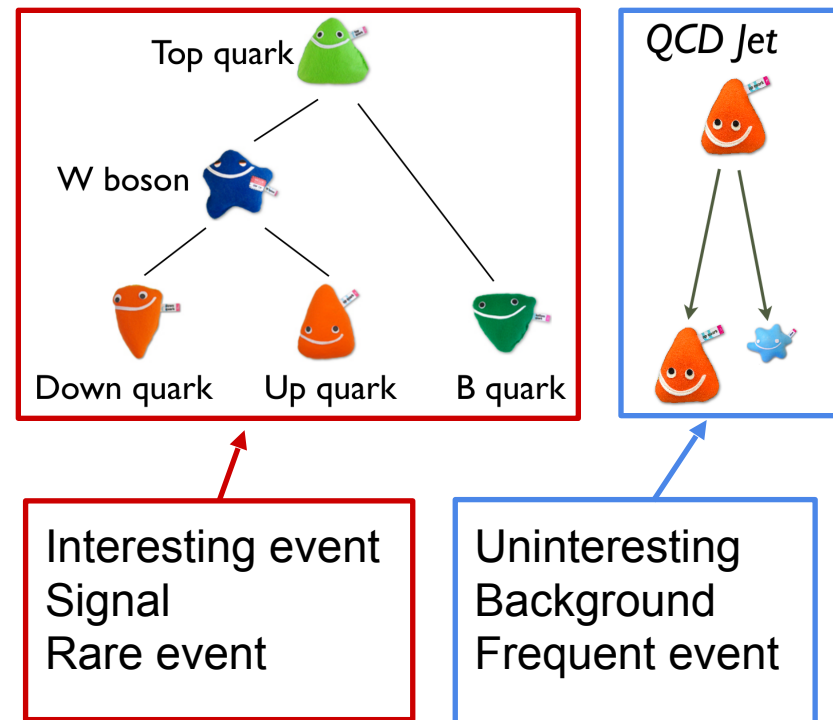


# Why is top-quark tagging complicated?

- Top quark production is a “rare” phenomenon
- Other processes initiated by strong interaction (QCD) occur way more often
- They produce lighter quarks (up, down, strange, ...)
- They look similar to top quarks and they happen enormously more often
- Fighting against this background is a huge challenge!

Machine learning formulation:

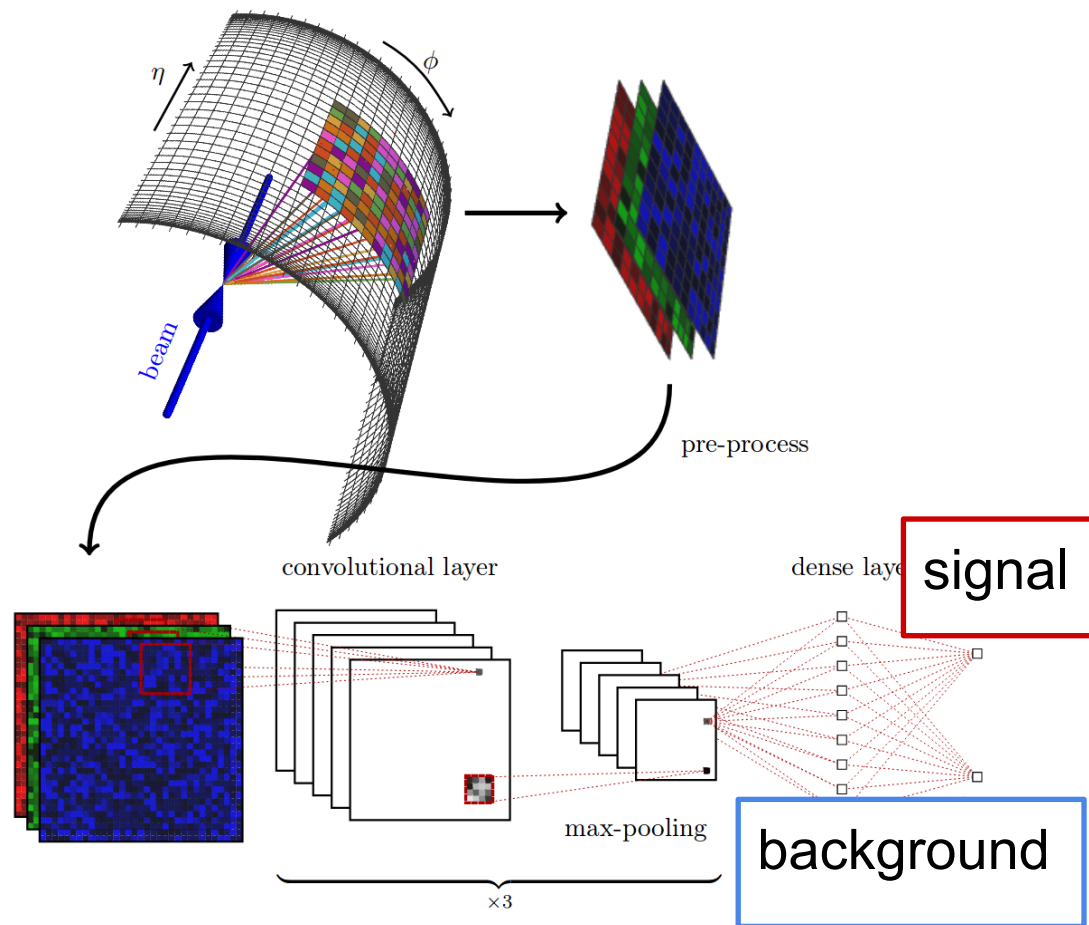
- Solve a binary classification problem
  - class 0: background (QCD)
  - class 1: signal (top)
- We must build a good architecture





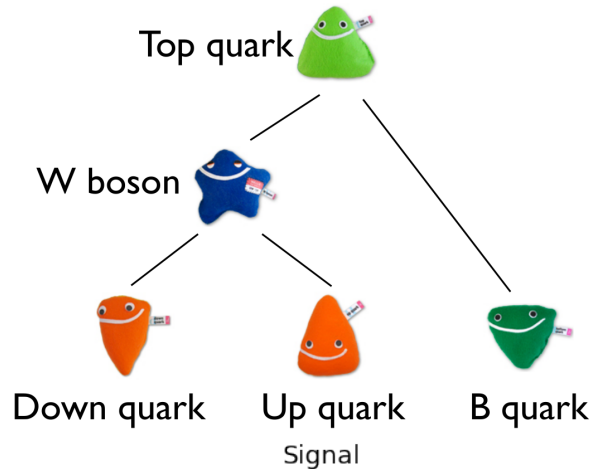
# From jets to images

- In particle detectors, quarks are reconstructed as **jets** of particles
- Cylindrical surface of detector can be unrolled along longitudinal and radial coordinates and divided in **pixels**
- The energy deposits of the jets constituents are transformed into "intensities" of a 2D **black and white 40x40 pixelated image**
- Image recognition algorithms can be applied to a high-energy physics problem!

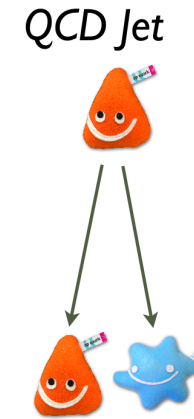


# Machine learning approaches to top-quark tagging

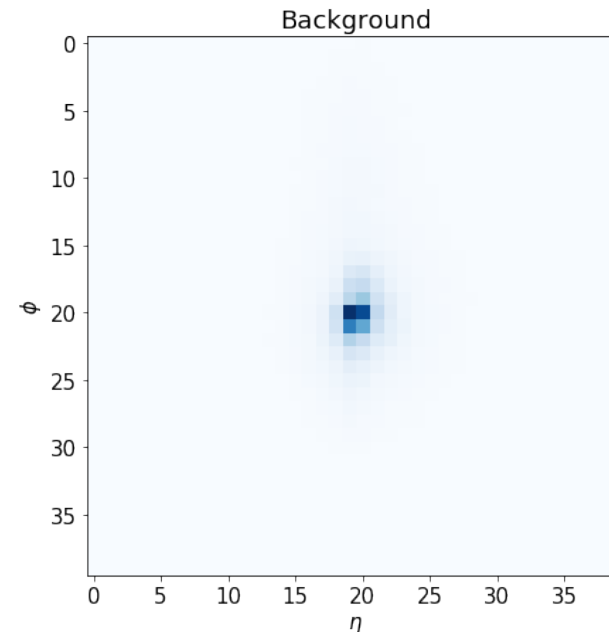
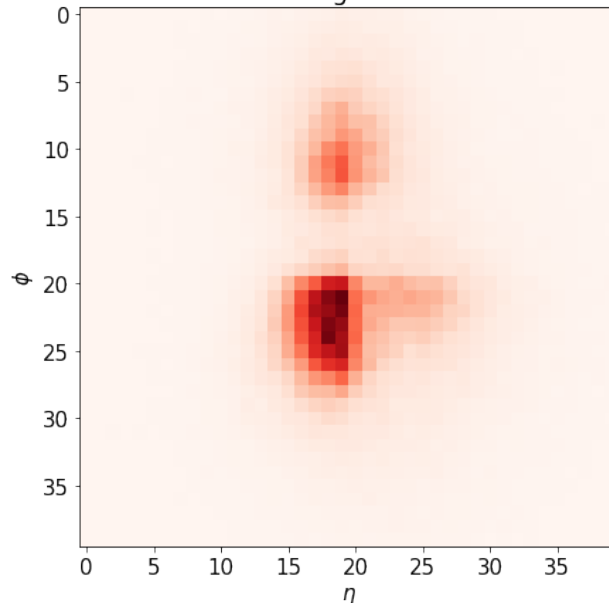
signal event (rare):



background event (frequent):

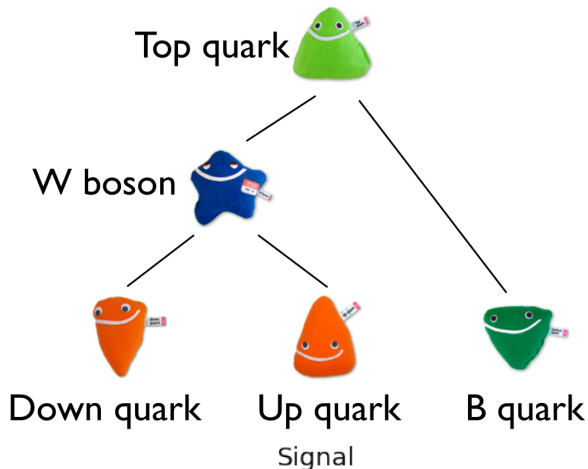


in the detector:  
1 M image  
average

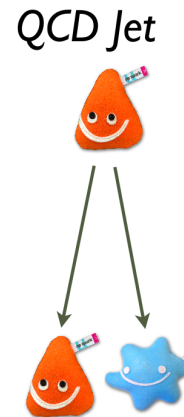


# Machine learning approaches to top-quark tagging

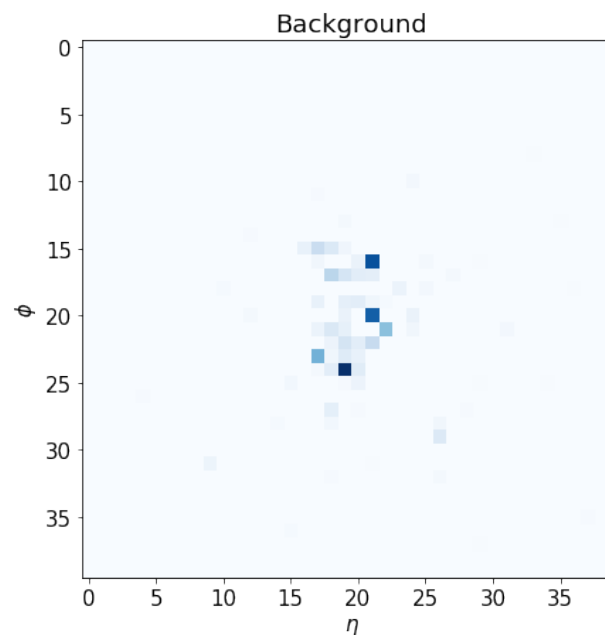
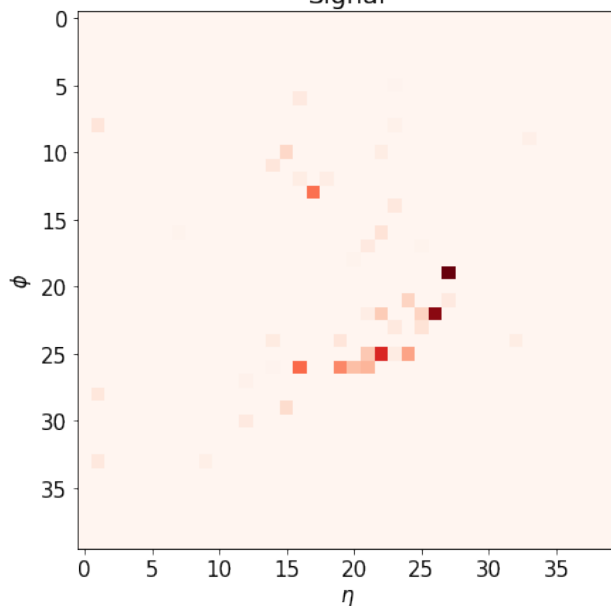
signal event (rare):



background event (frequent):



in the detector:  
1 image



# Winning architecture

- Convolutional Neural Networks are the best ML techniques for image recognition
- Input: training with 280k images, validation with 20k images, 7 epochs

```
model2 = keras.models.Sequential()

model.add(keras.layers.GaussianNoise(0.1, input_shape=(40, 40, 1))) #added gaussian noise

model2.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same', input_shape=(40, 40, 1)))
model2.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same'))
model2.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3, 3)))

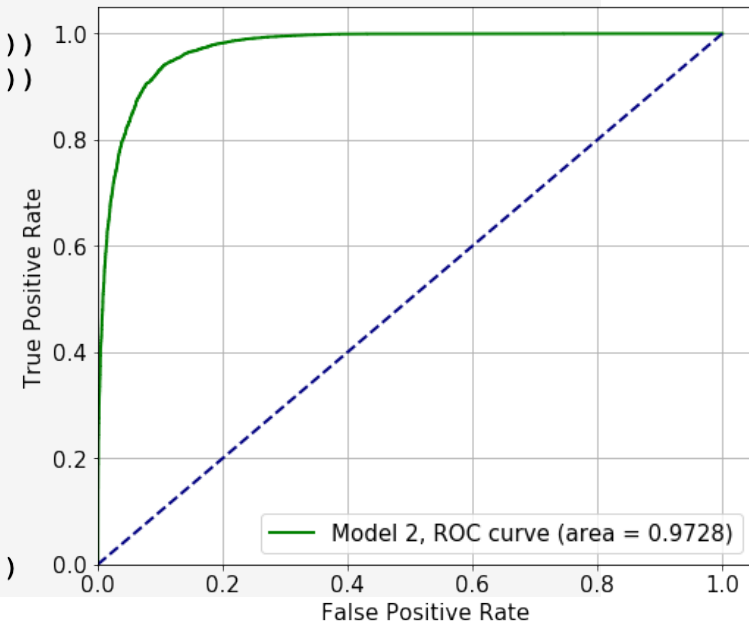
model2.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding='same'))
model2.add(keras.layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), padding='same'))
model2.add(keras.layers.MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3, 3)))

model2.add(keras.layers.Flatten())

model2.add(keras.layers.Dense(100, activation='relu'))
model2.add(keras.layers.Dense(200, activation='relu'))
model.add(keras.layers.Dropout(0.15))

model2.add(keras.layers.Dense(200, activation='relu'))
model.add(keras.layers.Dropout(0.3))

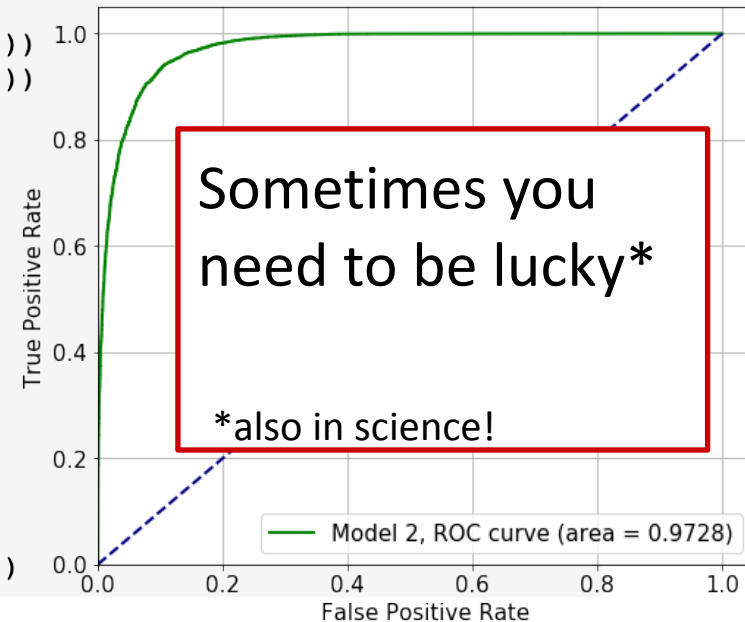
model2.add(keras.layers.Dense(2, activation='softmax'))
```



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model2.add(keras.layers.Dense(2, activation='softmax'))
```



**Thanks for your attention  
&  
have a safe return journey!**