CapsNets Continuing the **Convolutional Quest**

Based on: 1906.11265

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DESY.



ZUKUNFT

ML4Jets 2020



UNIVERSITÄT **HEIDELBERG** SEIT 1386



- Movement towards calibration, stability and insight \bullet

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1902.09914

Neural network classifiers proven and invaluable tool in particle physics





 Understanding network decision process Insight into underlying physics

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Understanding Decisions



hidden layer 1

- Standard DNN: Only value of the output has meaning
- Intermediate not individually expressive

Difficult to interpret

New approach: Capsule Networks

- www.digitaltrends.com hidden layer 2

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Full Event Tagging

- Capsules well suited for full events
- Signal:

 Event level kinematics easier to understand than jet variables Background: Z' (1 TeV) decaying to top pairs QCD di-top processes



- Preselection:
 - Number of jets ≥ 2 (anti k_t , $\Delta R = 1.0$)
 - $p_{Tjet1,2} > 350 \, \text{GeV}$
 - $|\eta_{jet1,2}| < 2.0$ \bullet

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 $pp \to t\bar{t} \ [QCD]$

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Capsule Networks

Capsule Networks Capsule Entries $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{2}}$ Neuron

- Capsule: Group of neurons lacksquare
- Capsule outputs describe instantiation vectors
 - Entries of vector describes properties of object
 - Length corresponds to probability of object existence

Interpretability through meaningful entries

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S. Sabour, N. Frosst, G. E. Hinton: **Dynamic Routing Between Capsules:** 1710.09829

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Further Features

More information than just feature presence



Relative position of features taken into account

Can learn event level kinematics

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https://pechyonkin.me/capsules-1/





- Each wector weighted by matrix $w_{i,i'}$
- Contributions combined through dynamic routing

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Example: Human Face

- 3 Input capsules describe
 - 1. Mouth
 - 2. Nose
 - 3. Left eye
- Entires: X and Y positions
- Aim: Combine into face capsule



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Example: Human Face

 Capsules make prediction about face position



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Example: Human Face

- Capsules make prediction about face position
- Predicted positions given by Capsule times weight matrix

$$u_j = \mathbf{W}_{j,1} x_j$$

- - Combined face capsule large Classified as face



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Example: Human Face

Predictions are off if features at wrong relative positions



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Example: Human Face

- Predictions are off if features at wrong relative positions
- Predicted positions do not agree
 - Face capsule should short
 - Classified as not-face

Need algorithm that enhances agreeing contributions



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Dynamic Routing Before Routings

Routing by agreement algorithm:

• Calculate weighted average

$$v = \sum_{j} c_{(j)} u_{(j)}$$

• Update weights $c_{(j)}$ based on $v \cdot u_{(j)}$



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Dynamic Routing Before Routings

Routing by agreement algorithm:

Calculate weighted average

$$v = \sum_{j} c_{(j)} u_{(j)}$$

• Update weights $c_{(j)}$ based on $v \cdot u_{(j)}$



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Dynamic Routing After 2 Routings

Routing by agreement algorithm:

Calculate weighted average

$$v = \sum_{j} c_{(j)} u_{(j)}$$

• Update weights $c_{(j)}$ based on $v \cdot u_{(j)}$



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Dynamic Routing

Routing by agreement algorithm:

Calculate weighted average

$$v = \sum_{j} c_{(j)} u_{(j)}$$

• Update weights $c_{(j)}$ based on $v \cdot u_{(j)}$



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Dynamic Routing After 6 Routings

Routing by agreement algorithm:

Calculate weighted average

$$v = \sum_{j} c_{(j)} u_{(j)}$$

• Update weights $c_{(j)}$ based on $v \cdot u_{(j)}$



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Dynamic Routing After 6 Routings

Routing by agreement algorithm:

Calculate weighted average

$$v = \sum_{j} c_{(j)} u_{(j)}$$

- Update weights $c_{(j)}$ based on $v \cdot u_{(j)}$
- Contributions agreeing with overall consensus preferred
- Longer vectors weighted even more

Enhances agreeing contributions



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Activation Function

- Default functions ill suited • Specialised 'squashing' function: $\vec{v} \rightarrow \vec{v}' = \frac{\vec{v}^2}{1 + \vec{v}^2} \hat{v}$
- Quadratic suppression problematic
 - Value underflow
 - Vanishing gradients

Linearised squashing for deep Caps $\vec{v} \rightarrow \vec{v}' = \frac{|\vec{v}|}{\sqrt{1 + \vec{v}^2}}\hat{v}$

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CapsNet Architecture

- Convolutions still invaluable for feature extraction
- Replace dense layers of CNN with capsules



- Number of output capsules equal to classes in dataset \bullet
- ength of output capsules are used as classification scores.
- Full event input: 180x180 pixels

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Performance & Insight

Di-Top Benchmarking

- Initial comparison agains BDT
 - BDT Input: $m_{jj}, p_{T1}, p_{T2}, \eta_1, \eta_2$
- Convolution structure insufficient
 - Can't learn event level features
 - Specialised architecture needed



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2428	2v16

x5 conv 3x3 Capsule Layers str=1





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'Pool'-Caps architecture beats both BDT and CNN Capsule network maintain competitive performance

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Understanding Capsules

- Proof on concept, performance less important
 - Simplified architecture for ease of understanding

 Most important: Only two-dimensional output capsules Instantiation vectors plot-able

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Signal Cap for Signal

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- Capsule outputs plotted in 2d
- Vector length ~ 1.0
 - Correct prediction

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Signal Cap for Signal

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- Capsule outputs plotted in 2d
- Vector length ~ 1.0
 - Correct prediction
- Map back to event images
- Tops form Z' decay are back-to-back in Z' rest frame
 - \blacksquare Both jets have similar η

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Background Cap for Background

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- Capsule outputs plotted in 2d
- Vector length ~ 1.0
 - Correct prediction
- Map back to event images
- Tops form Z' decay are back-to-back in Z' rest frame
 - Both jets have similar η
- QCD jets are back to back in detector frame
 - Jets have 'opposite' position
 - Angle correlated to physics

Conclusion

- Capsules show great potential for explainability
 - Maintains CNN performance
 - Can handle whole event inputs
- Multi-classifier for Z', di-top, di-light-jet
 - Works better than Z' vs (tt + light light)
- High activity events
 - Works on $t\bar{t}H$
- Full paper <u>1906.11265</u> \bullet

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