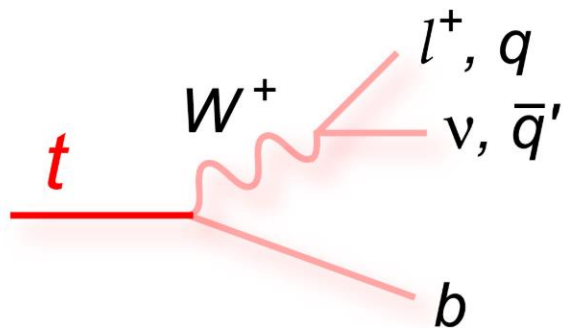


Machine Learning for Top Tagging at ATLAS



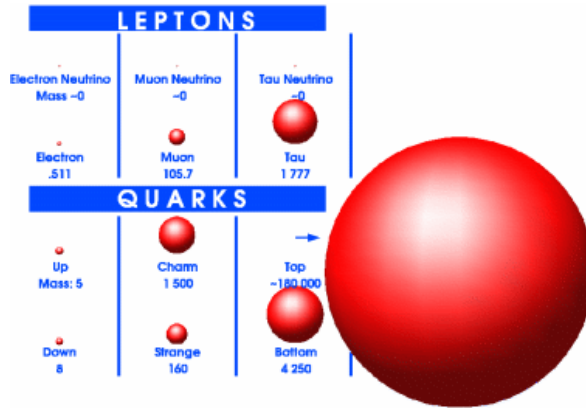
Alex Wen
ATLAS Group
University of British Columbia

CUPC 2019 – Montreal, QC
7-10 November 2019



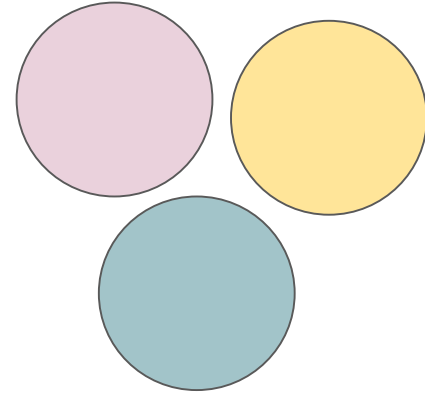
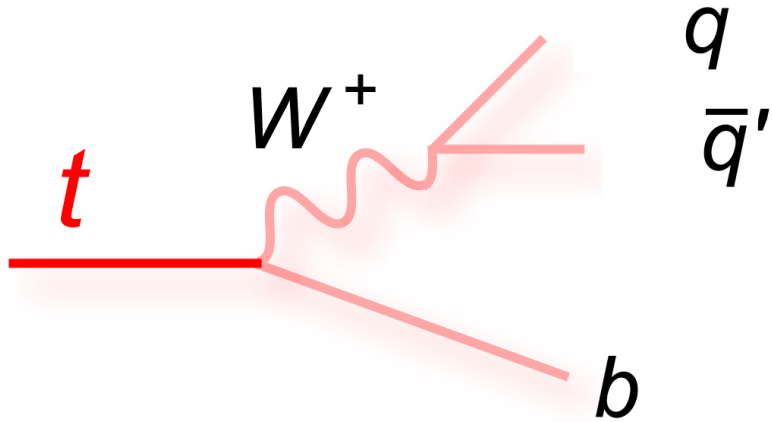
THE UNIVERSITY
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Top Quarks - Production

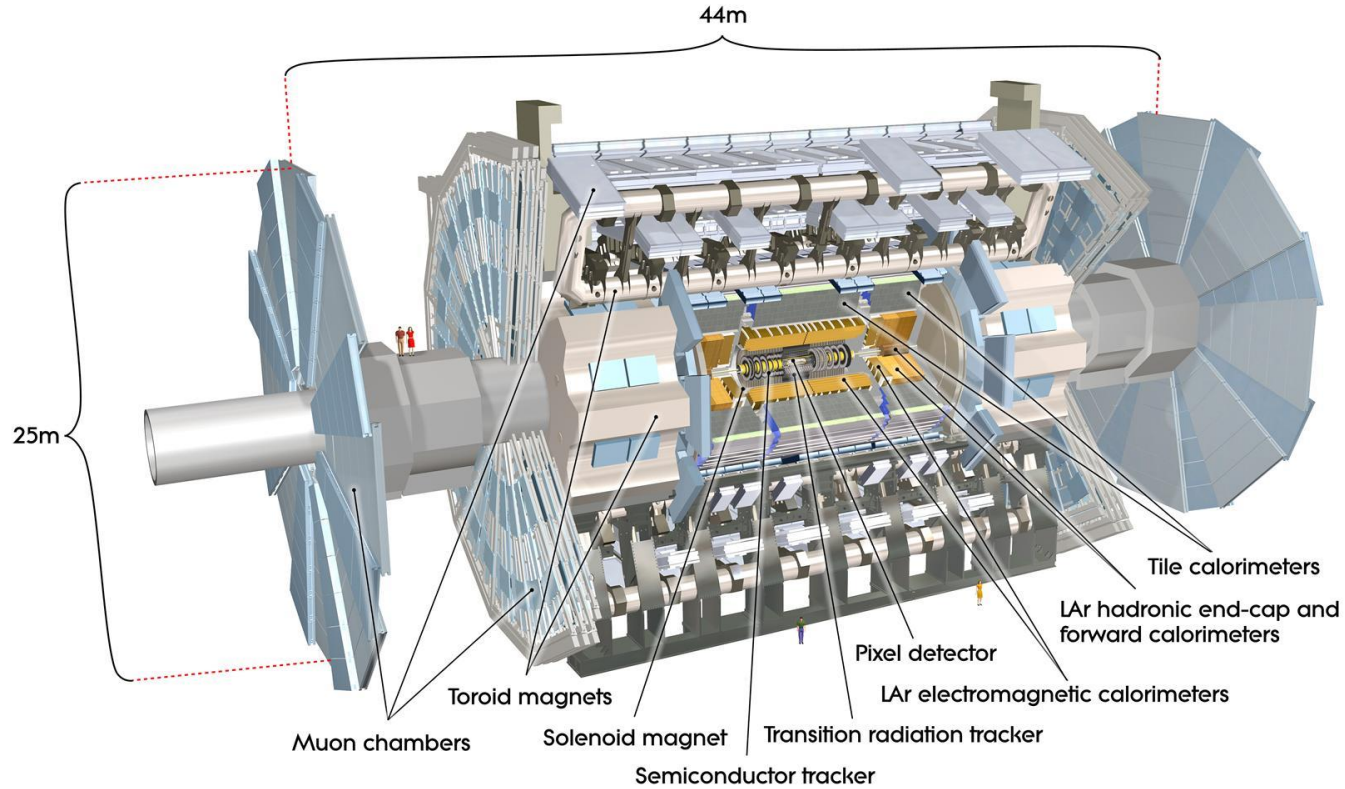


173 GeV!
Re-187 atom

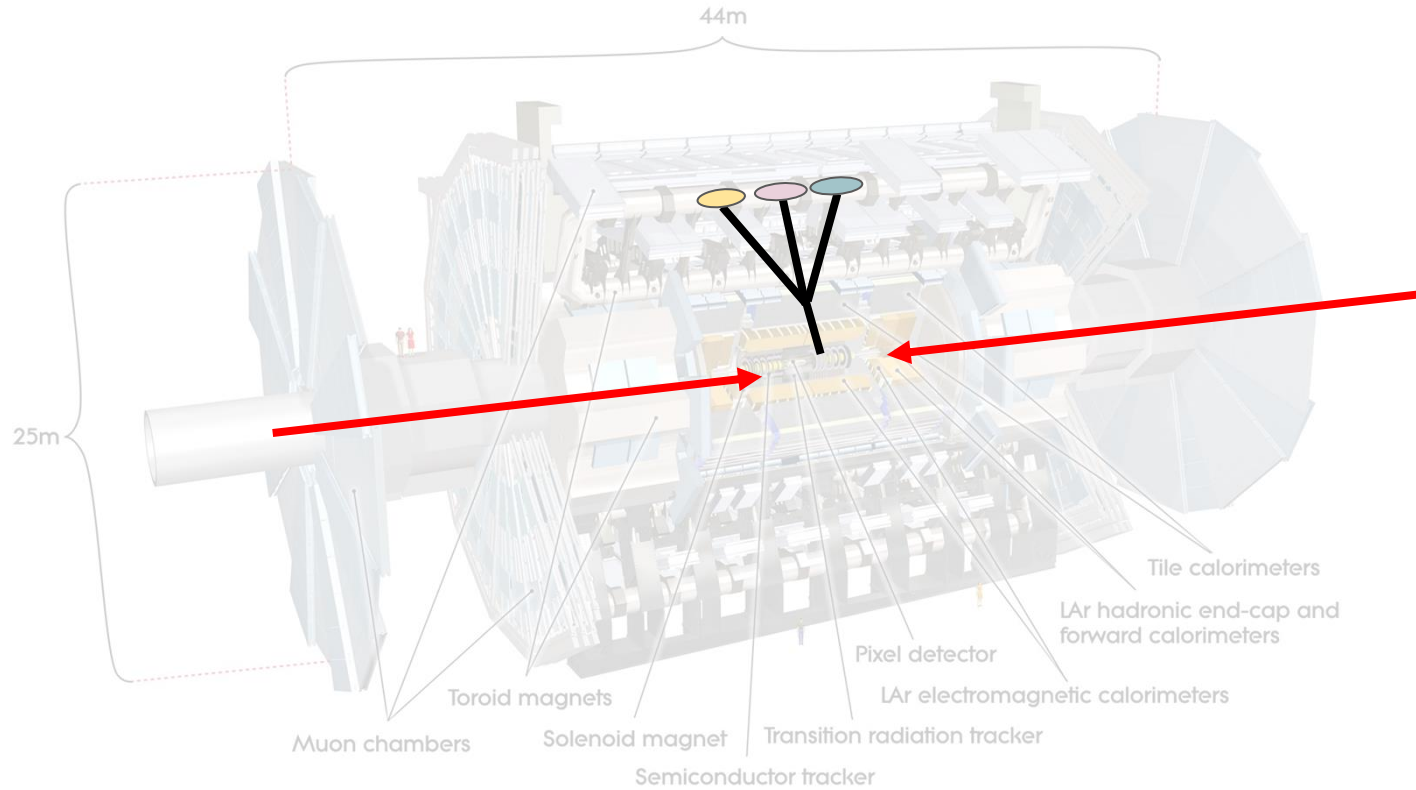
Top Quarks - Decay

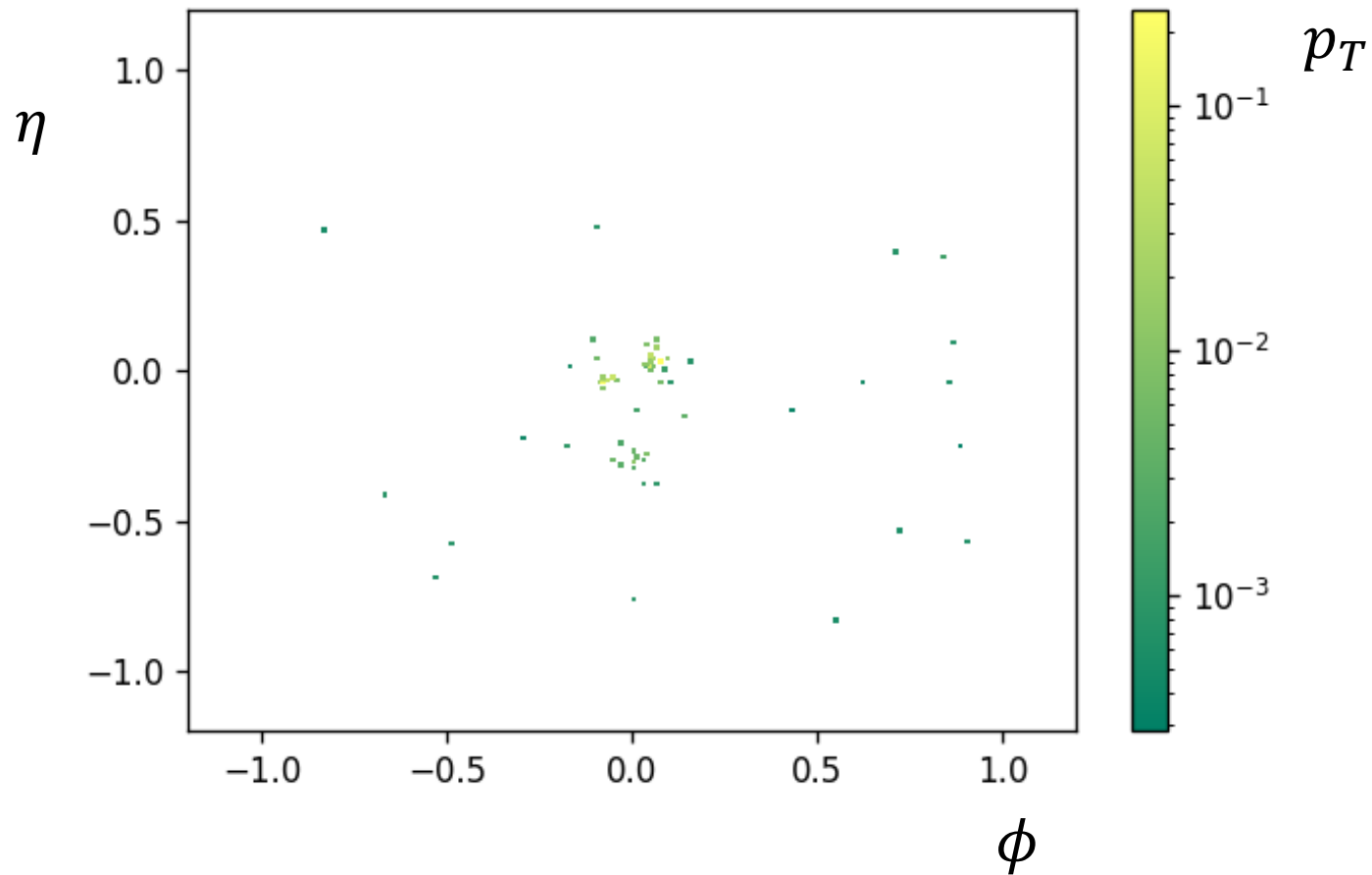


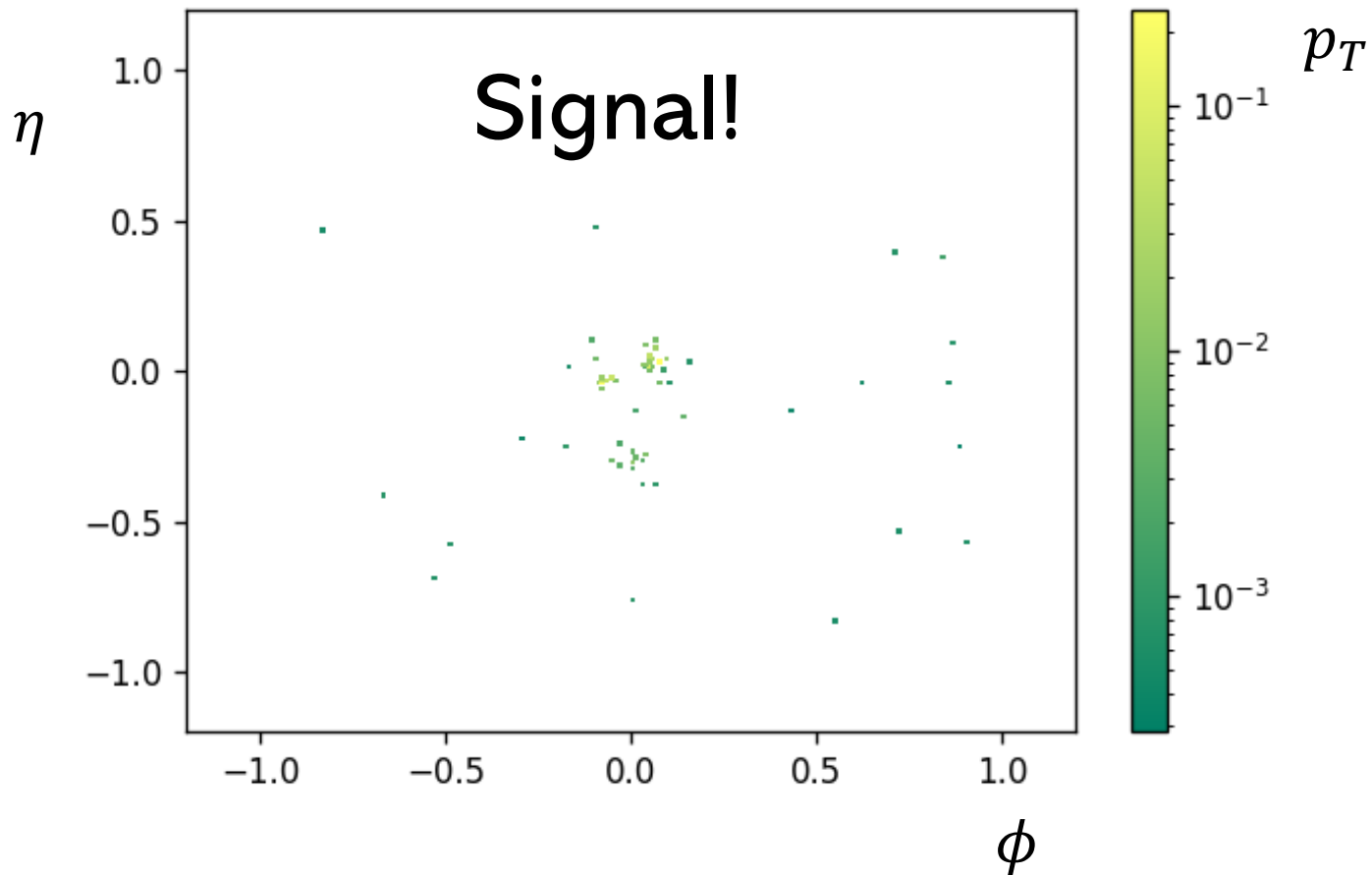
ATLAS Experiment

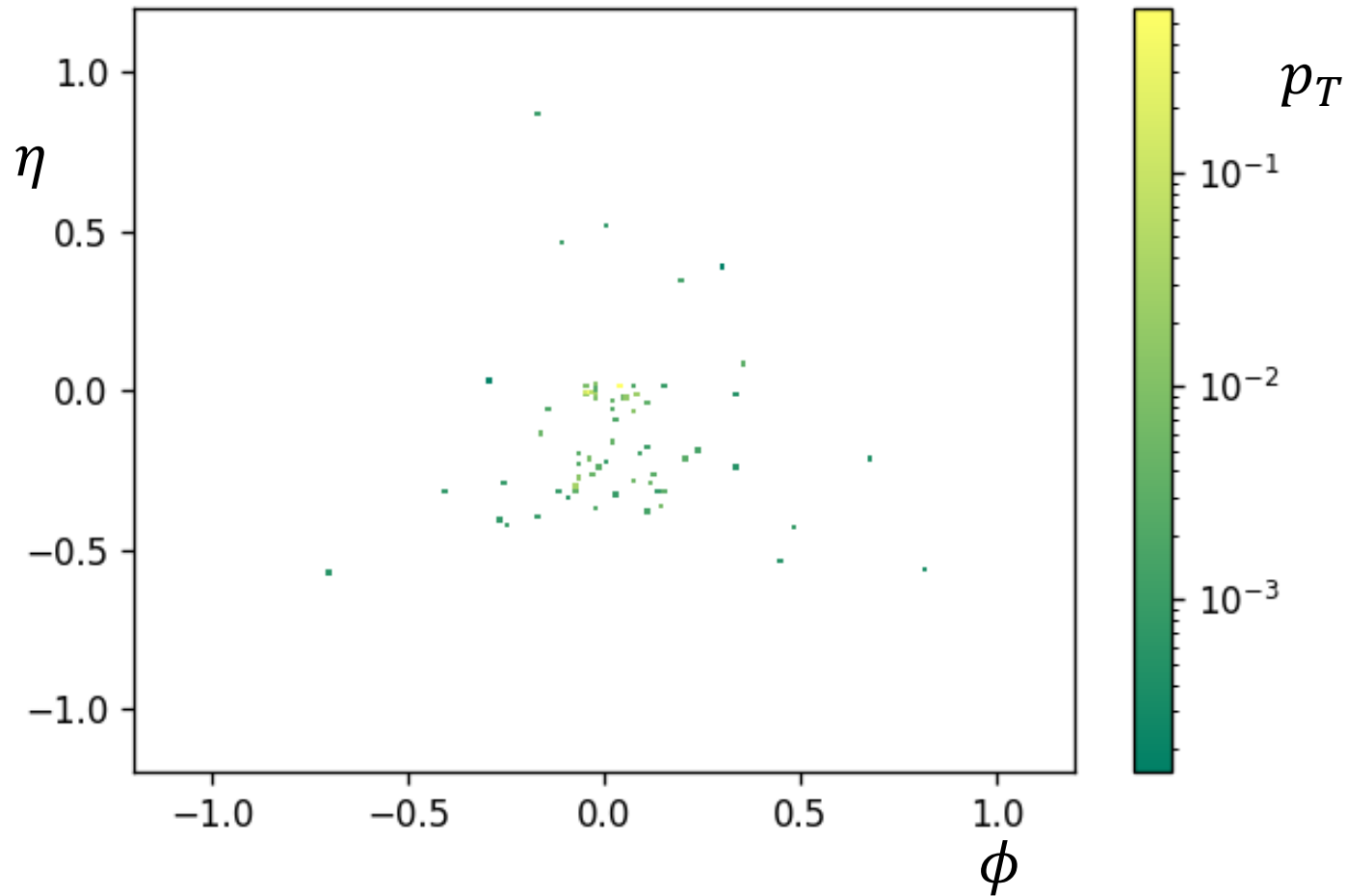


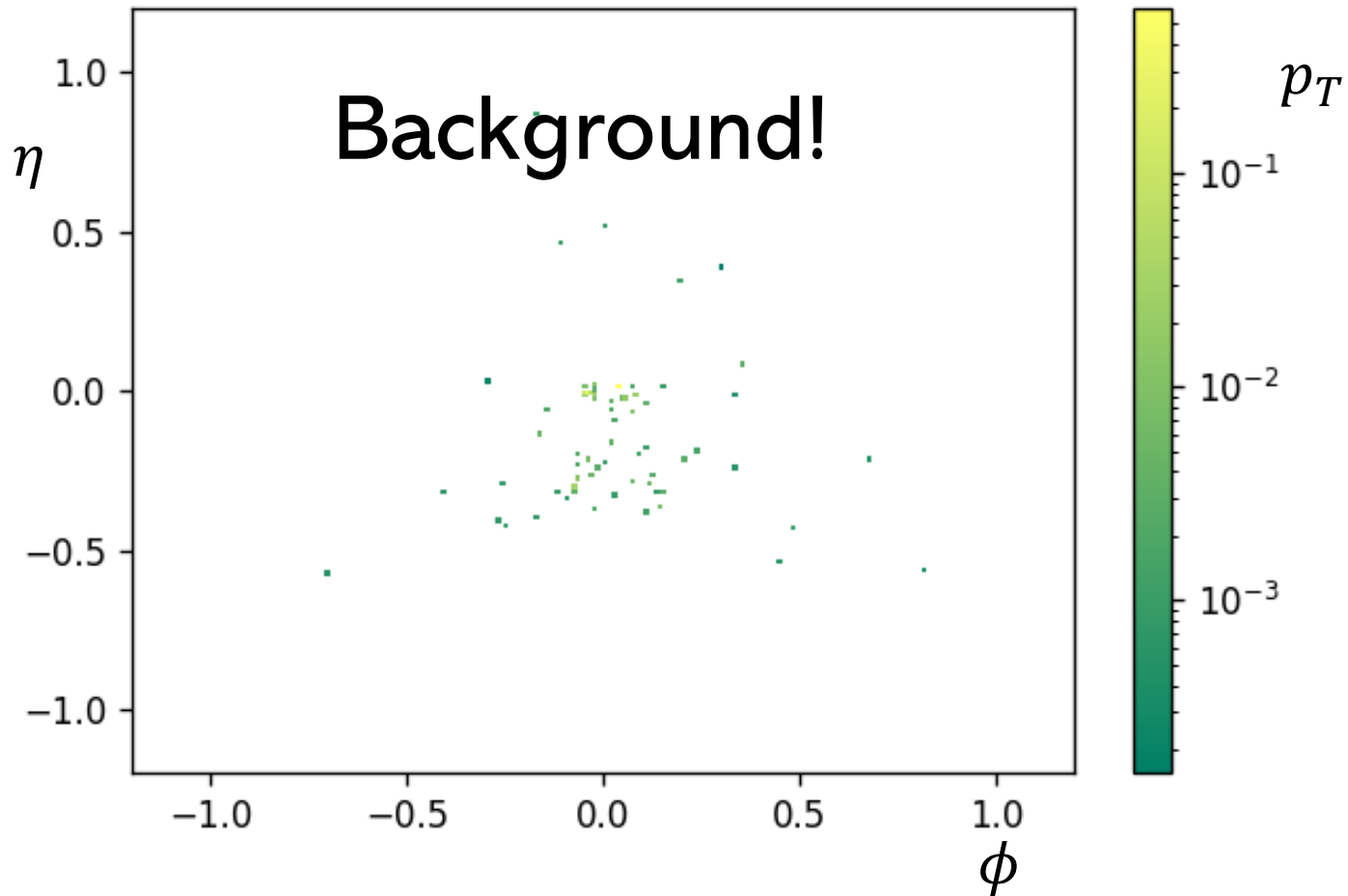
ATLAS Experiment

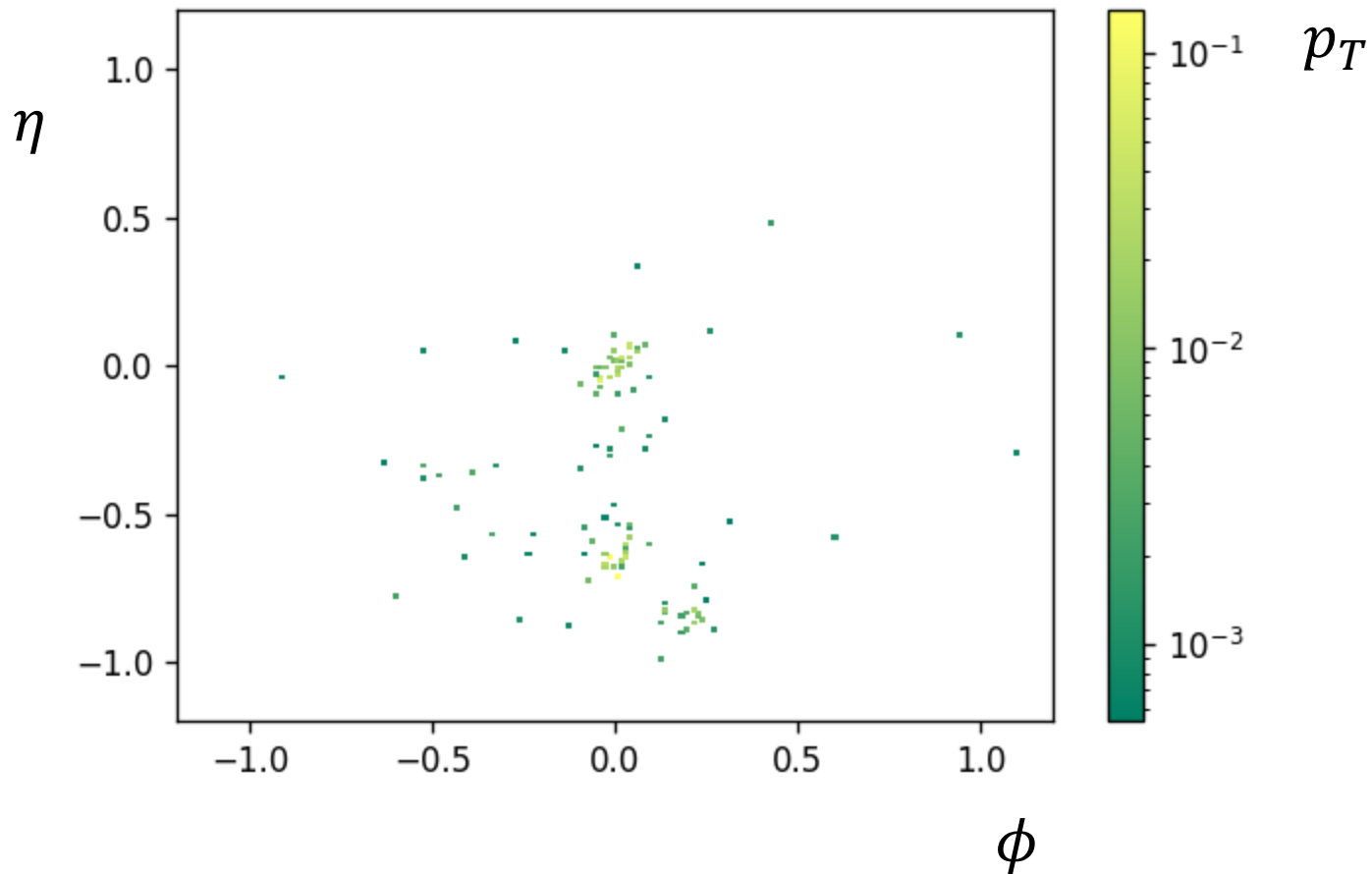


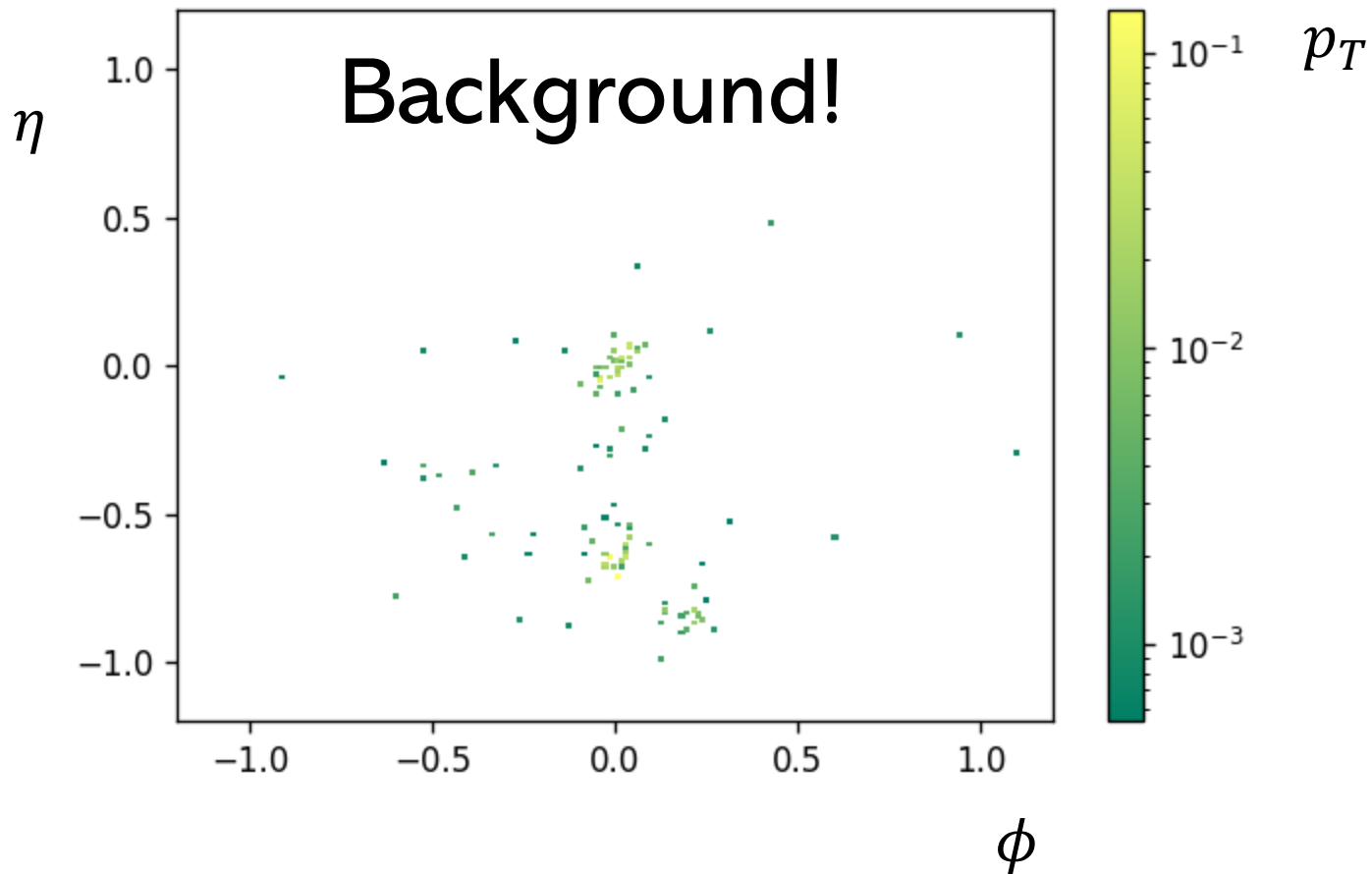




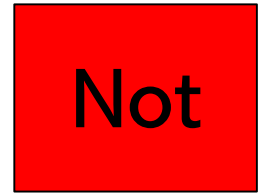
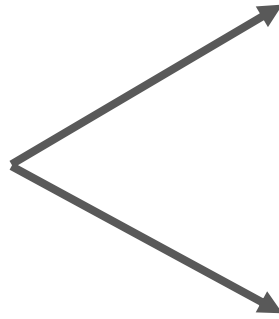
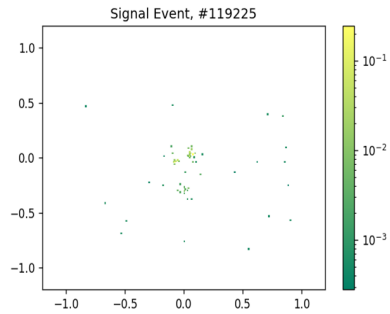


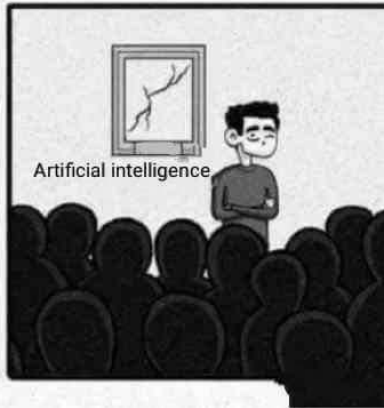
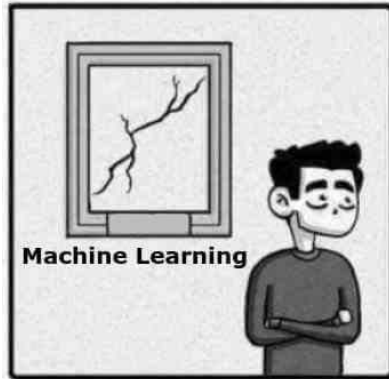
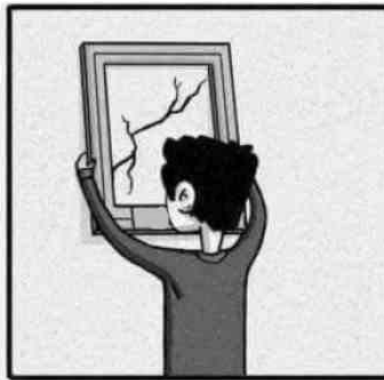
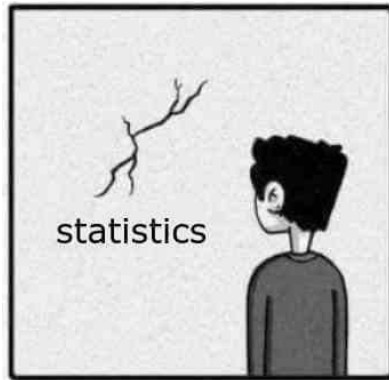






Want:

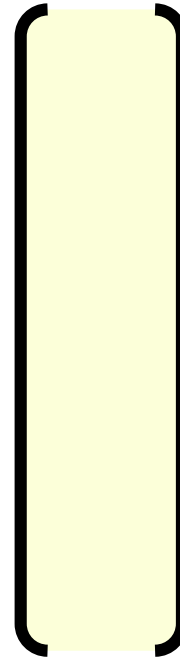
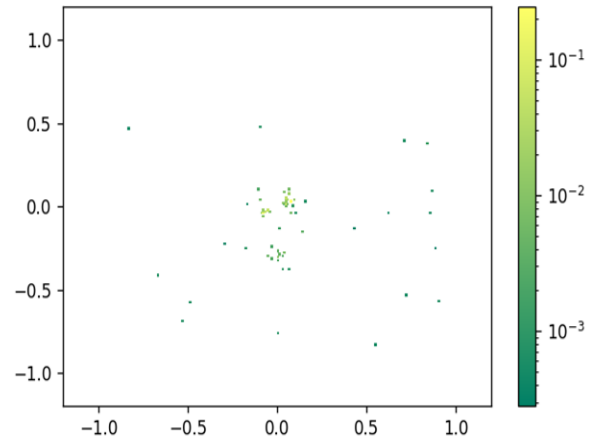


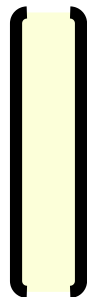
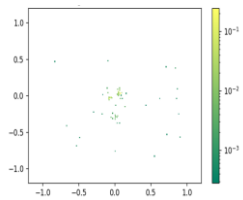


$$f\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Scatter Plot} \end{array}\right) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Green Box with } 1 \\ \text{Red Box with } 0 \end{array} \right.$$

The image illustrates a function f that takes a scatter plot as input and outputs a binary classification result. The scatter plot shows data points distributed in a 2D space, with a color scale on the right ranging from 10^{-3} (dark green) to 10^{-1} (yellow). The function f maps this input to a set of two possible outputs: a green box containing the number 1, or a red box containing the number 0.

Idea:

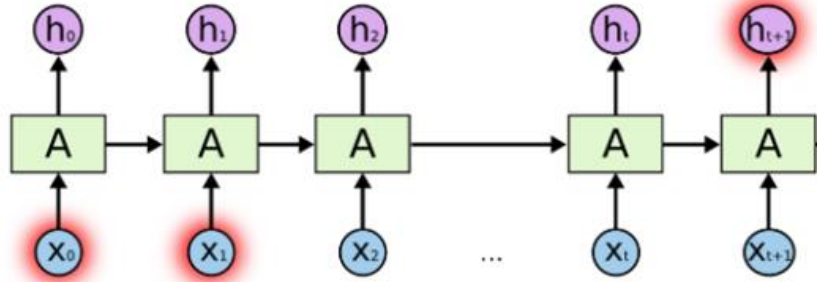
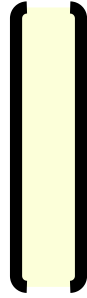
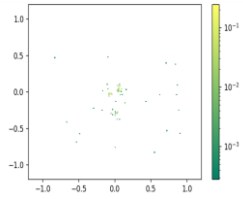


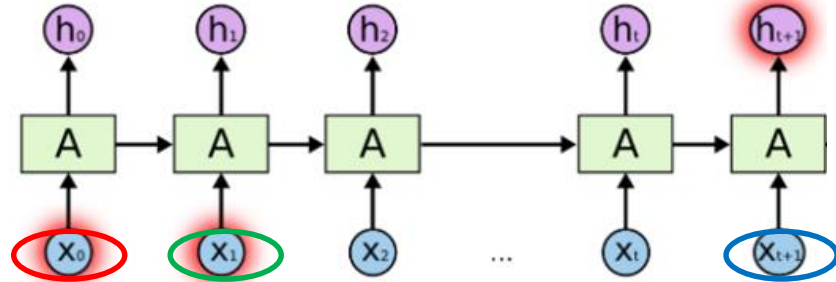
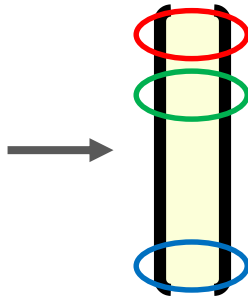
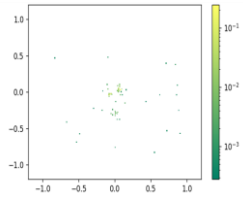


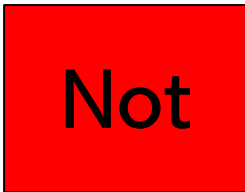
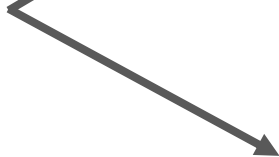
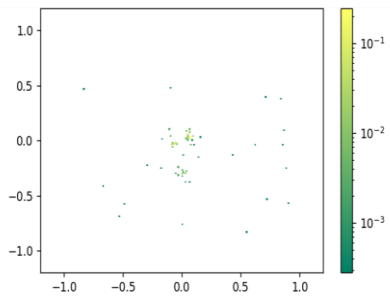
$$\left[\right] \left[\text{yellow bar} \right] = \left[\text{cyan bar} \right]$$

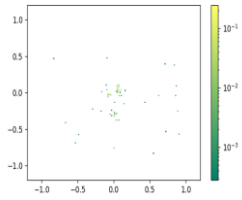
$$\left[\right] \left[\text{cyan bar} \right] = \left[\text{orange bar} \right]$$

$$\left(\right) \left[\text{orange bar} \right] = \left[\text{red bar} \right]$$

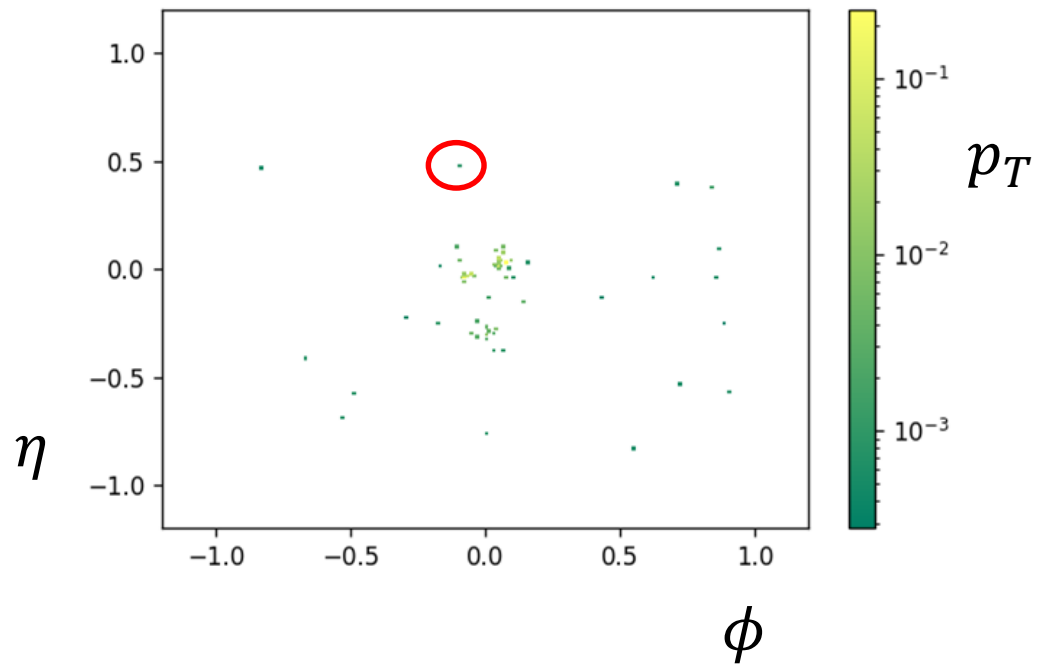


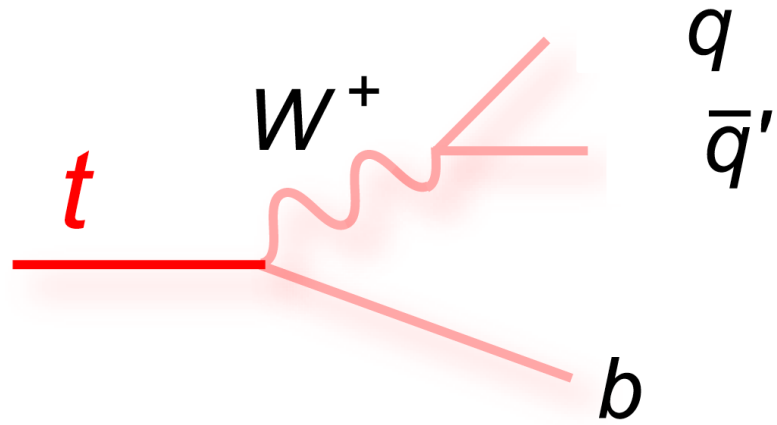


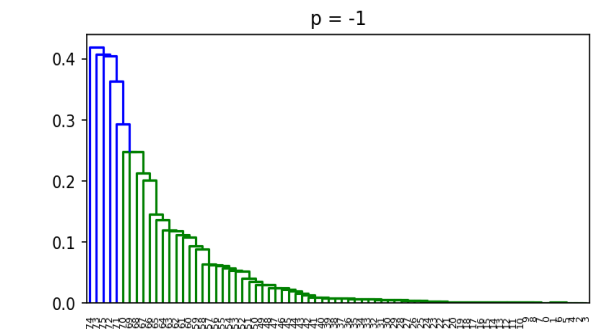
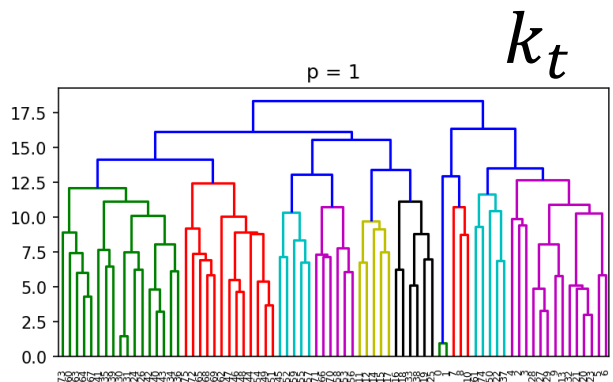




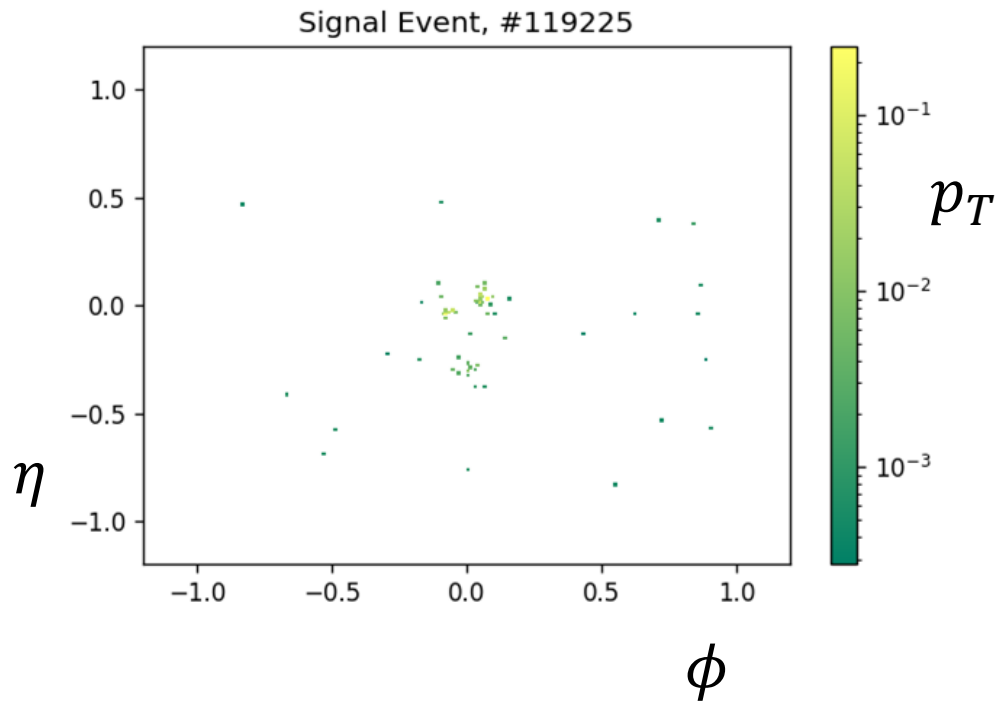
p_T, η, ϕ

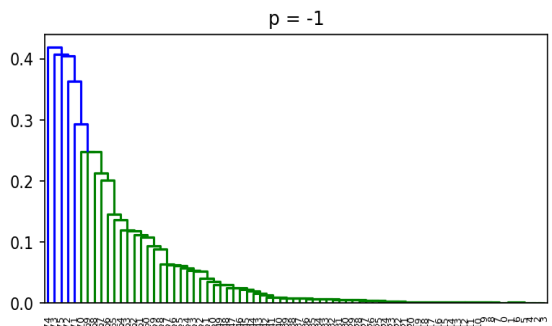
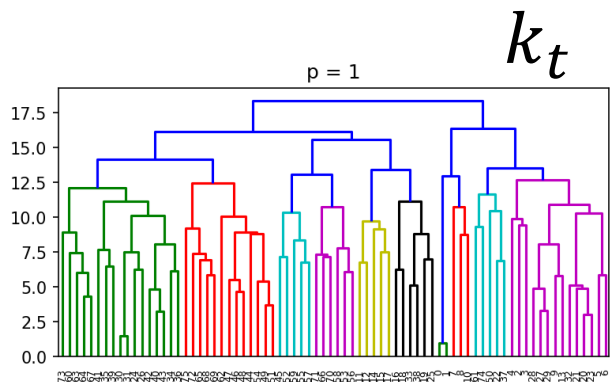




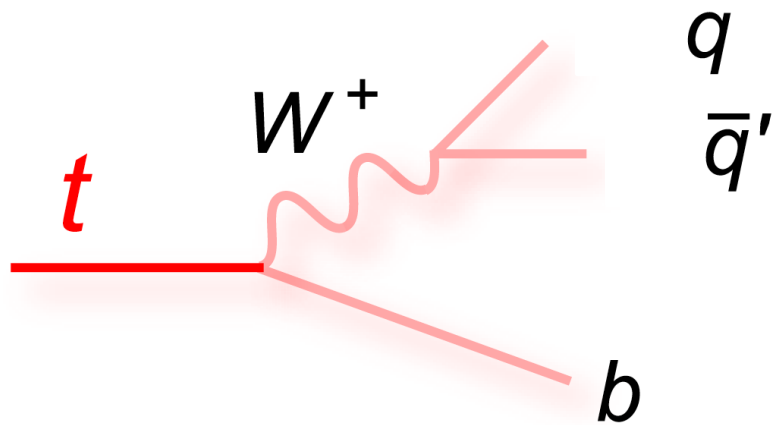


$anti - k_t$



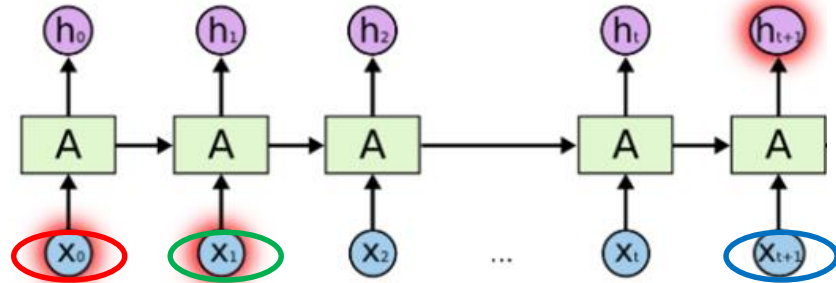
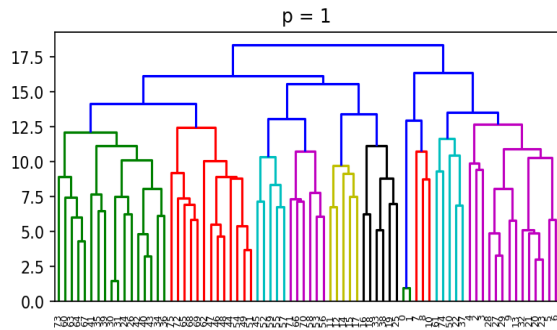
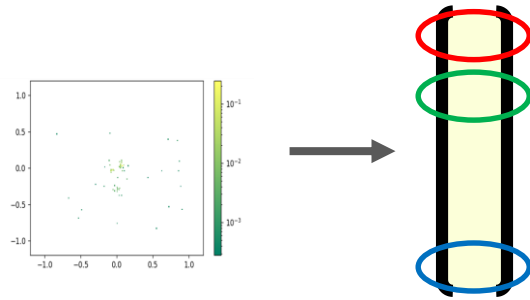


$anti - k_t$

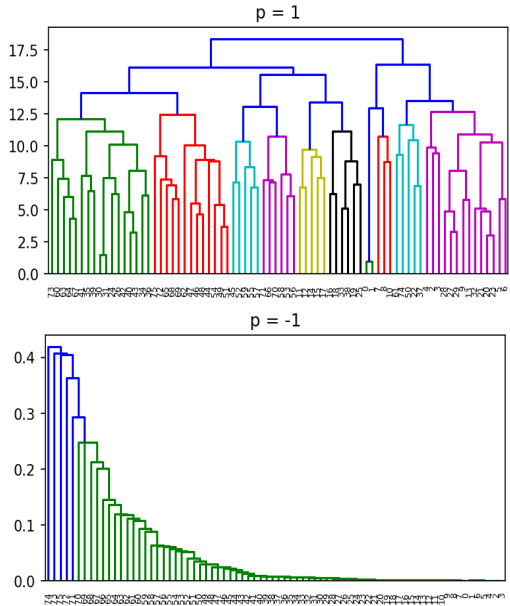


$$f \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Scatter Plot} \\ \text{Dendrogram} \end{array} \right) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Green Box with } 1 \\ \text{Red Box with } 0 \end{array} \right.$$

The figure illustrates a function f that takes two input plots and produces a binary output. The top plot is a scatter plot with axes ranging from -1.0 to 1.0 and a color scale from 10^{-3} to 10^{-1} . The bottom plot is a dendrogram with a height scale from 0.0 to 17.5 and a label $p=1$. The output is a set of two colored boxes: a green box containing the number 1 and a red box containing the number 0.

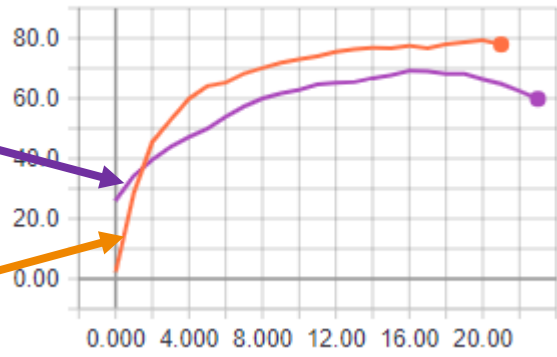


Effects of Clustering



k_t

Rejection at Eff 50%



$anti - k_t$

Takeaways:

- ML is critical

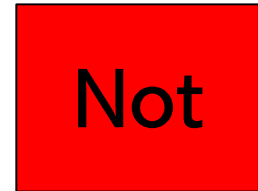
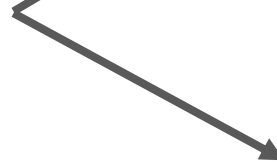
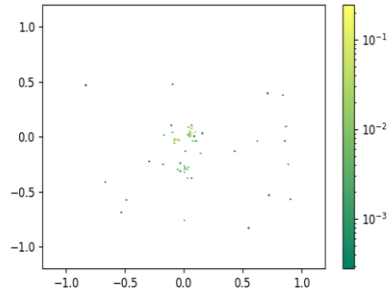
Takeaways:

- ML is critical
- We can inject physics into analysis

Takeaways:

- ML is critical
- We can inject physics into analysis
- But it doesn't necessarily help!

Want:



Thanks!

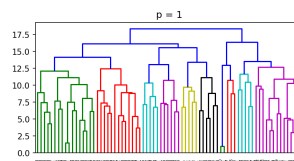
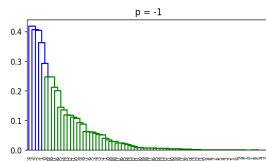
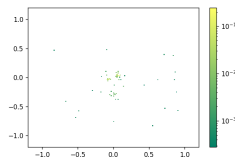
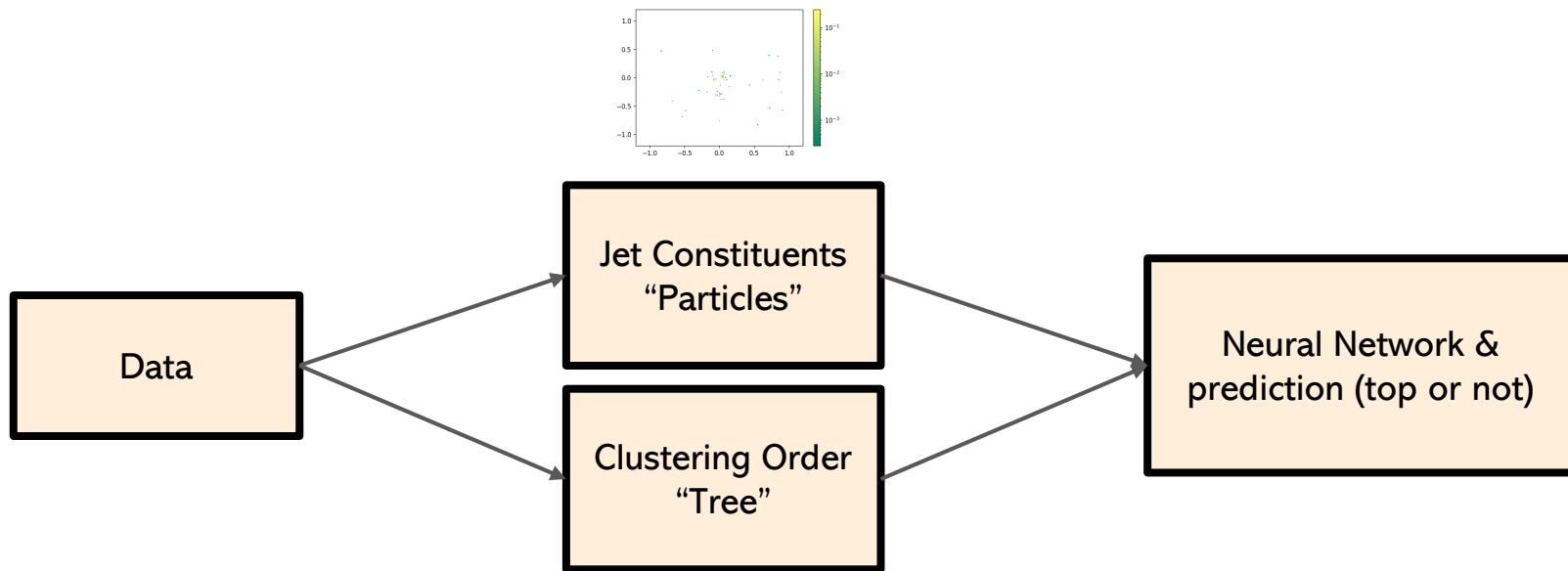
- Alison Lister and Colin Gay of UBC ATLAS.
- Past students Kevin Zhang, Daniel Hortela, Shannon Egan, Jannicke Pearkes.

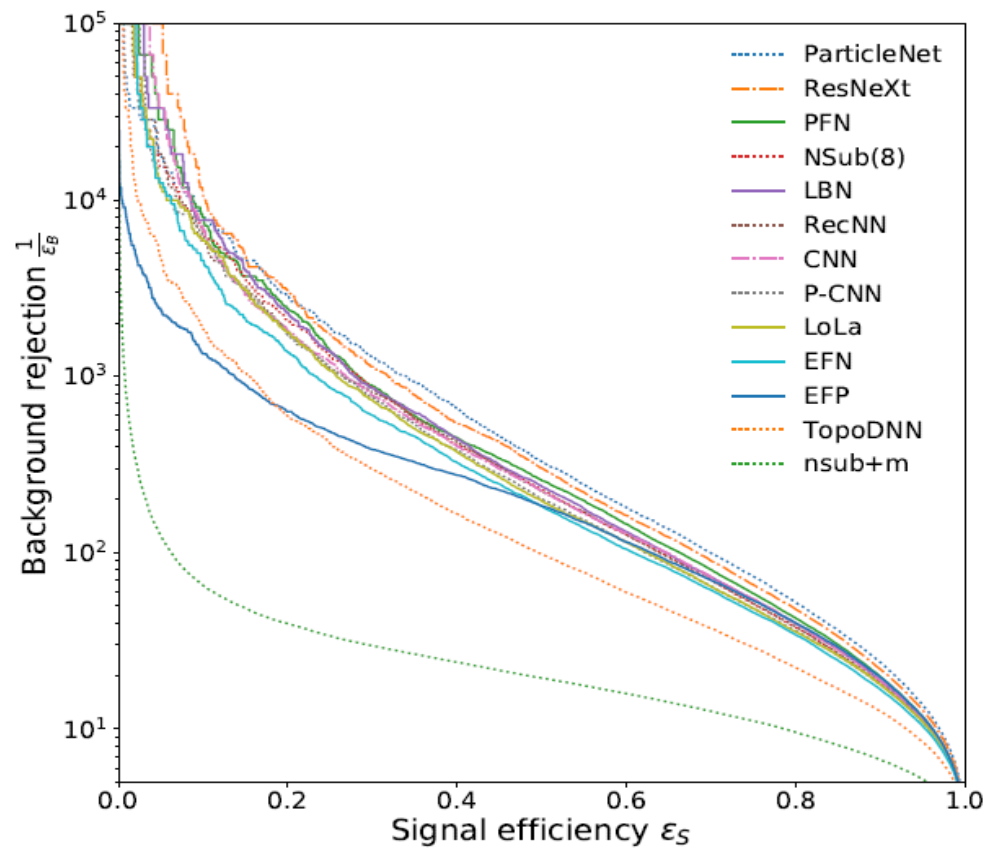


Backup Slides

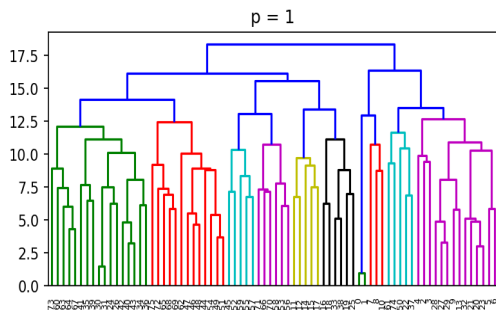
Overview

~ 2 M events

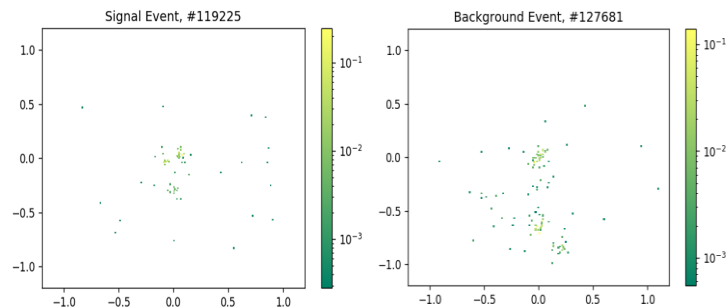




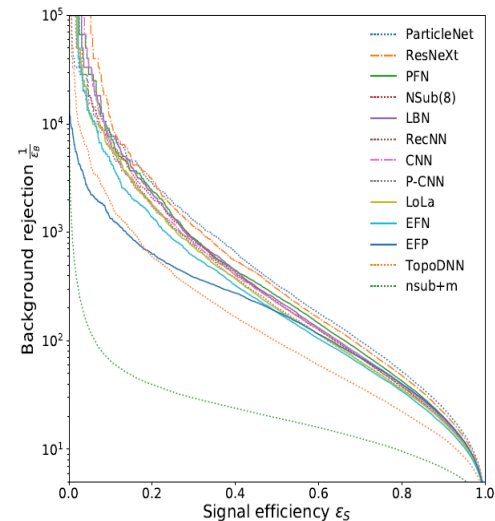
What kind of neural network?



Tree structure &
combination of
constituents



Really complicated data



Competition - some models
have
>1000 rejection @ 30%
signal eff.

Image from [2]

Stack-augmented Parser Interpreter (SPINN)

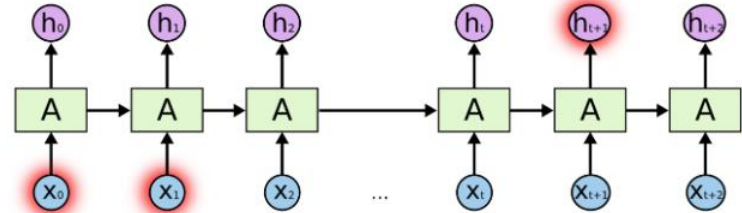
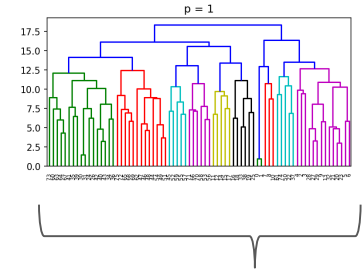
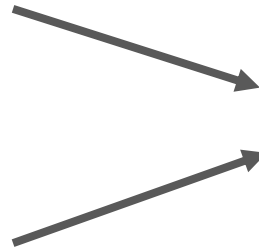
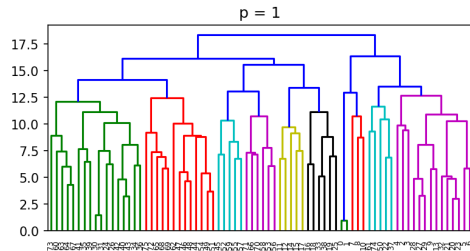
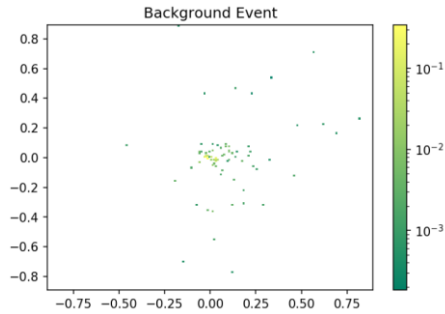
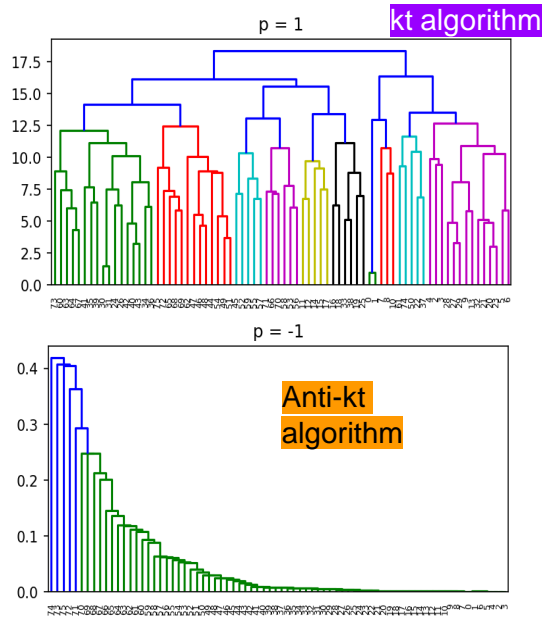


Image: C. Olah

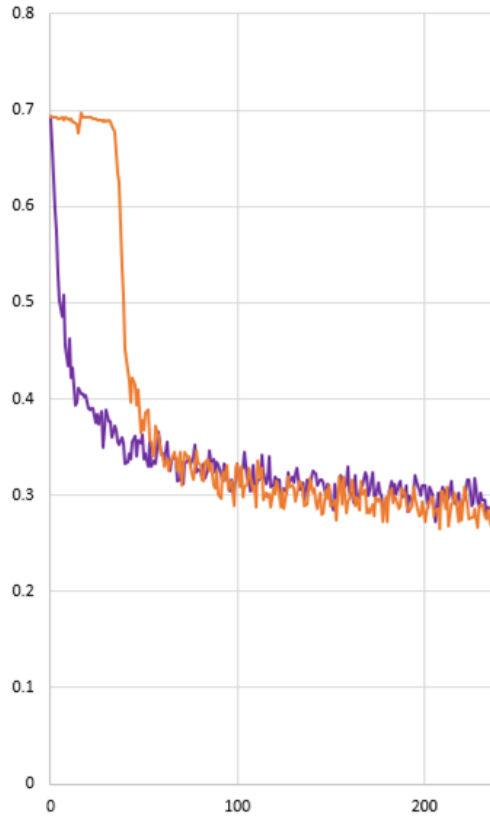
0001001000101010100101010100101111

Samuel R. Bowman, Jon Gauthier, Abhinav Rastogi, Raghav Gupta, Christopher D. Manning, and Christopher Potts. A fast unified model for parsing and sentence understanding. *CoRR*, abs/1603.06021, 2016.

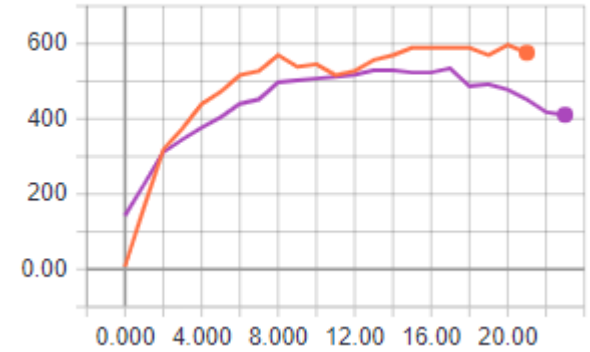
Results



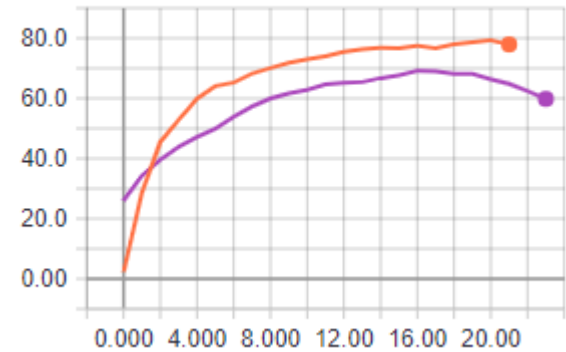
Loss in Time



Rejection at Eff 20%



Rejection at Eff 50%

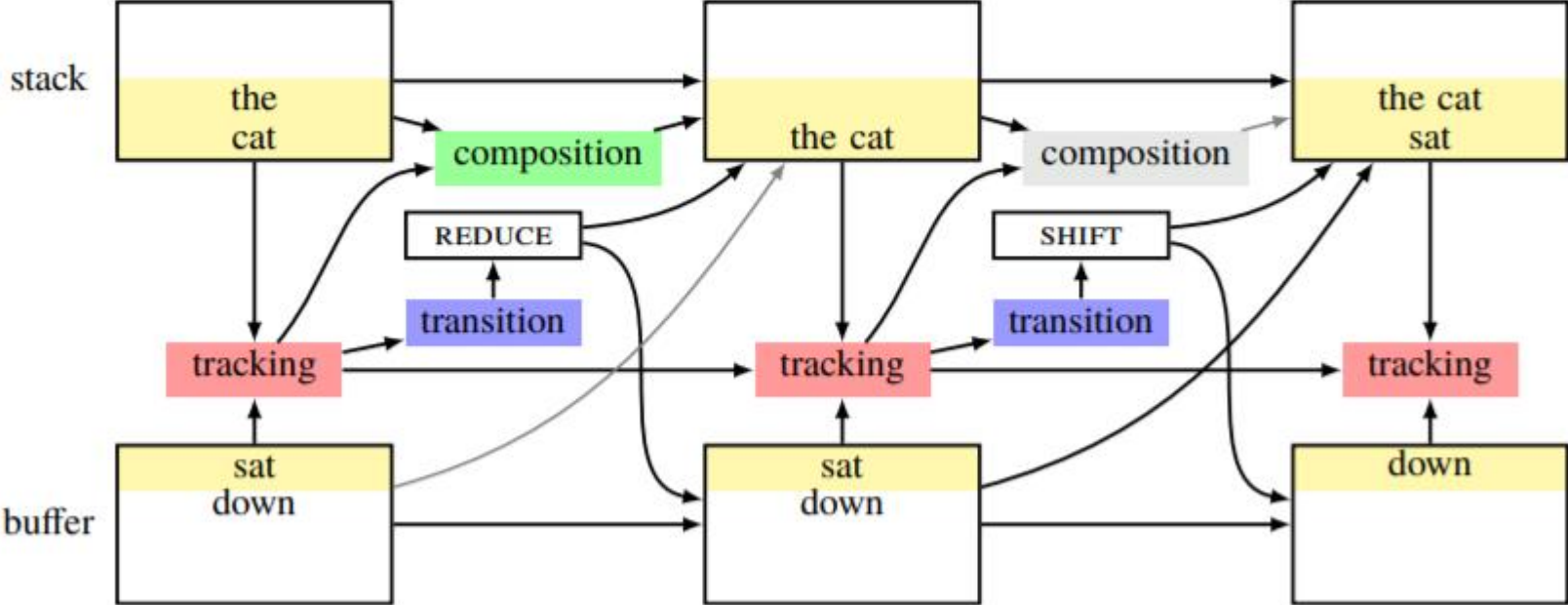


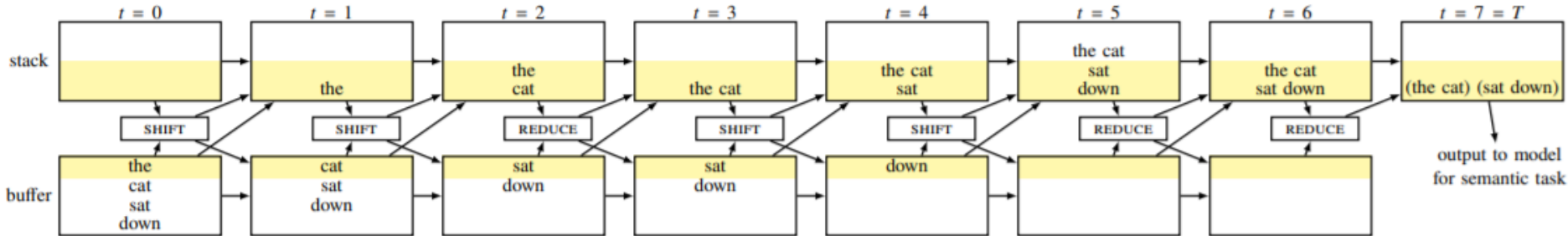
- [2] Samuel R. Bowman, Jon Gauthier, Abhinav Rastogi, Raghav Gupta, Christopher D. Manning, and Christopher Potts. A fast unified model for parsing and sentence understanding. *CoRR*, abs/1603.06021, 2016.
- [3] A. Butter et al. The Machine Learning Landscape of Top Taggers. 2019.
- [4] Matteo Cacciari, Gavin P. Salam, and Gregory Soyez. The anti- k_t jet clustering algorithm. *JHEP*, 04:063, 2008.
- [5] Jannicke Pearkes, Wojciech Fedorko, Alison Lister, and Colin Gay. Jet Constituents for Deep Neural Network Based Top Quark Tagging. 2017.
- [6] M. Tanabashi et al. Review of particle physics. *Phys. Rev. D*, 98:030001, Aug 2018.

$$ak_t: d_{ij} = \min \left(p_i^{-2}, p_j^{-2} \right) \frac{\Delta^2}{R^2}$$

$$k_t: d_{ij} = \min \left(p_i^2, p_j^2 \right) \frac{\Delta^2}{R^2}$$

$$\Delta^2 = (\eta_i - \eta_j)^2 + (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2$$

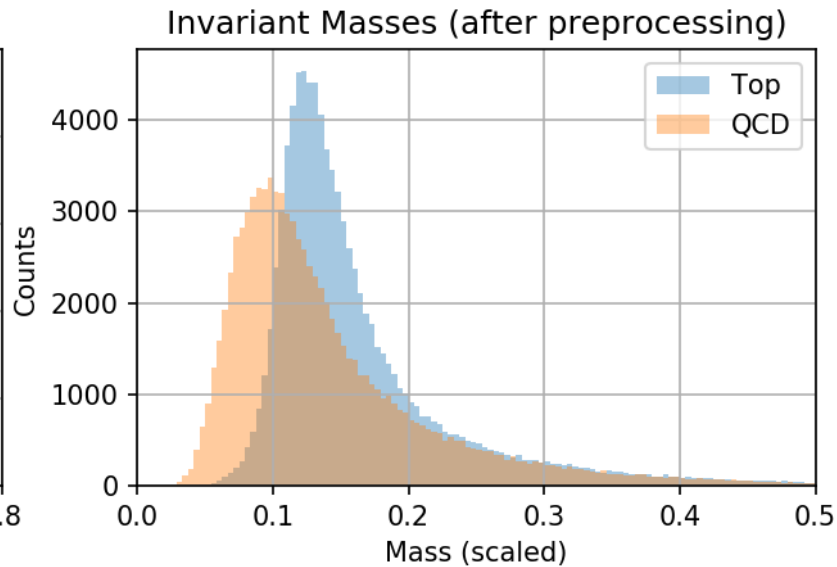
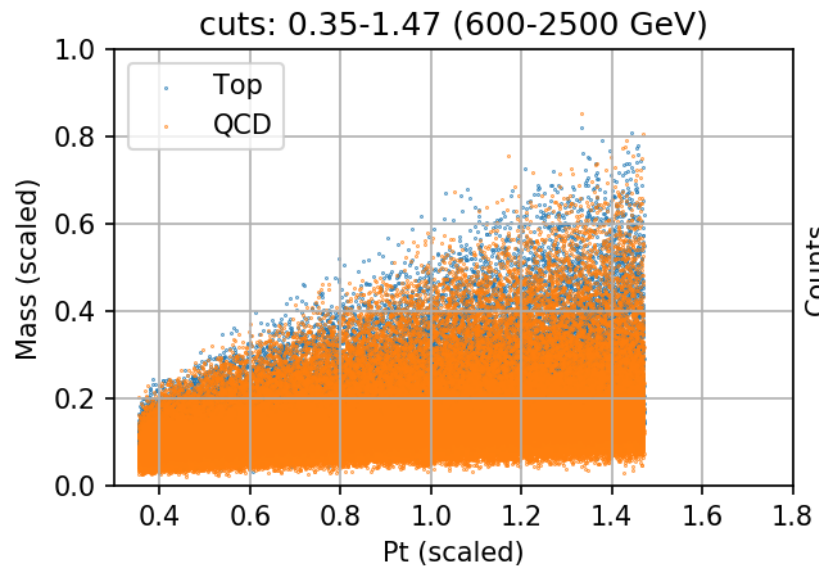


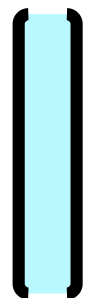
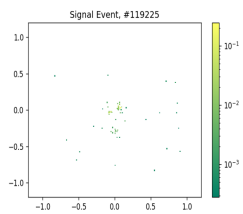


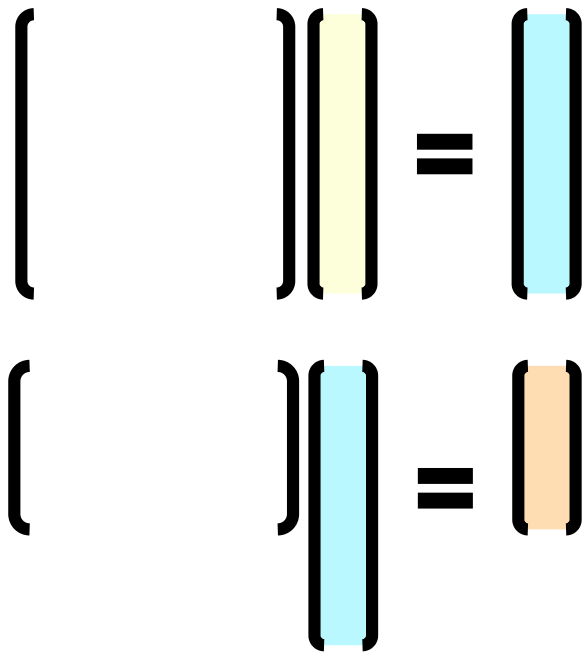
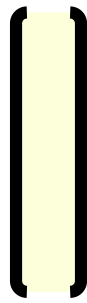
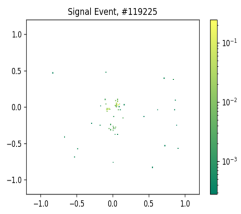
(b) The fully unrolled SPINN for *the cat sat down*, with neural network layers omitted for clarity.

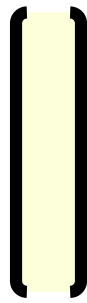
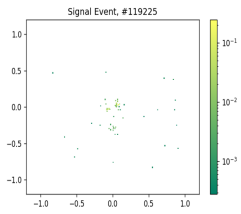
Paper for reference

- Bowman et al.: A Fast Unified Model for Parsing and Sentence Understanding <https://nlp.stanford.edu/pubs/bowman2016spinn.pdf>





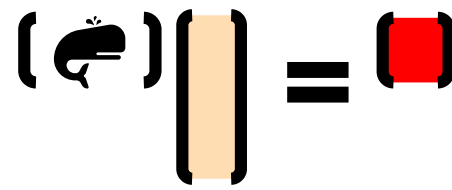
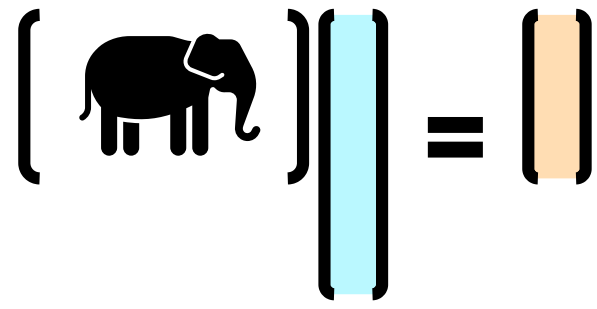
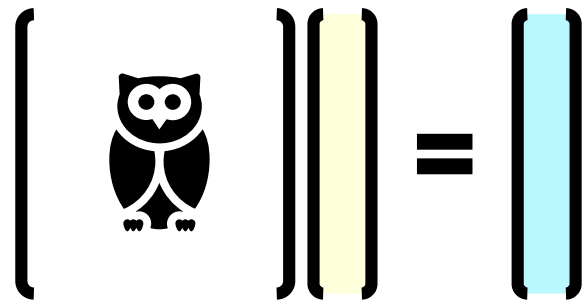
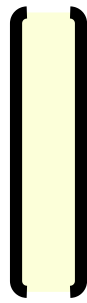
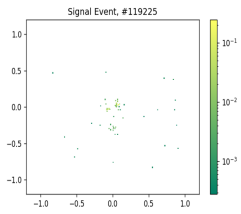


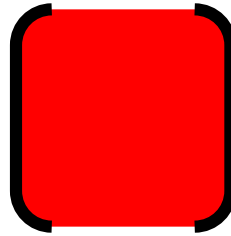
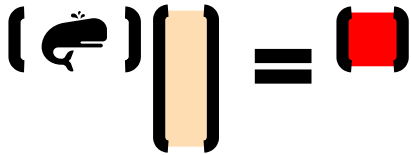
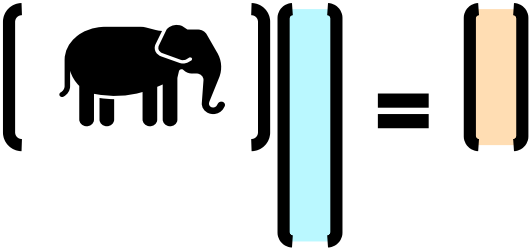
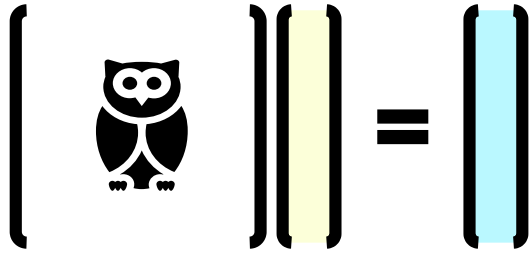


$$\left[\right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{yellow bar} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{cyan bar} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{cyan bar} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{orange bar} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\right] \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{orange bar} \end{array} \right] = \left[\right]$$





VS.

