

# JET CLUSTERING USING (REAL) NEURAL NETWORK (VERY PRIMITIVE)

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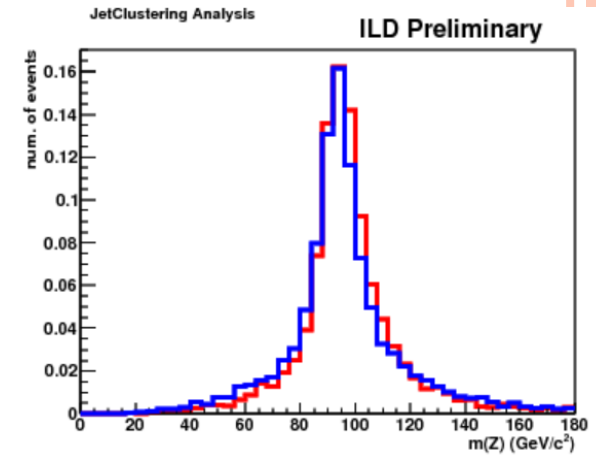
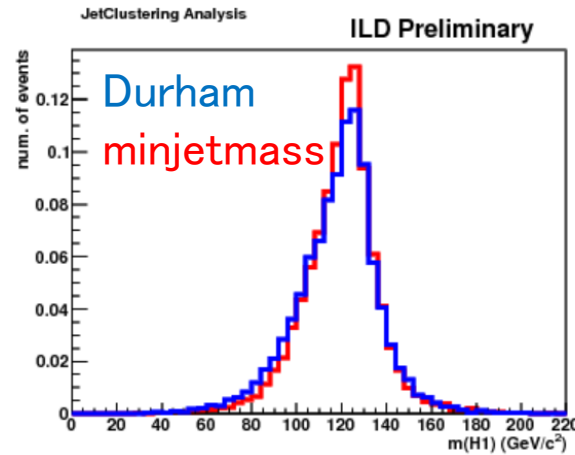
## METHOD

- NN: parameters are changed **track by track**
  - Do not(cannot) consider a correlation of parameters
- So, change all the parameters **at once**
  
- **Jade** distance measure brings some changes  
→jet mass is sensitive to form jets?
- So, define an objective function:  
$$L = \sum_i m(\text{jet})_i^2 = \sum_{i,j,k} w_{ij} w_{ik} (E_j E_k - \vec{p}_j \cdot \vec{p}_k)$$
  
constraints:  $0 \leq w_{ij} \leq 1, \sum_i w_{ij} = 1$   
i: jet number, j,k: track number  
**minimize L** under the constraints
  
- This can be realized using same way as **kinematic fit**
  - Need Lagrange multipliers method
  - Need first and second derivatives of parameter  $w_{ij}$
  - Jacobian matrix is sparse, so not difficult to solve
- Just O(10) iteration is necessary(NN: O(1000) iteration)
  - Can obtain result in less CPUtime

# PRELIMINARY RESULTS

## Using qqhh $\rightarrow$ qq(bb)(bb): 6 jet clustering

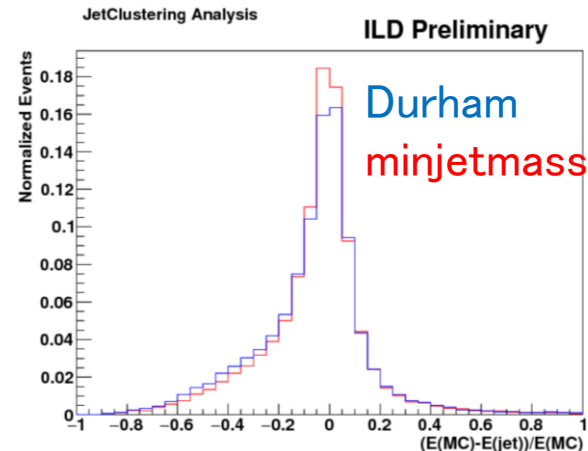
- Use same event as original Durham clustering
- Jet matching with MC truth is performed ( $\cos \theta > 0.9$  for all the b jets)
- v01-17-10
- Mass distribution:



- Num. of MC matched events:
  - $\sim 2\%$  more events are matched

Method	Durham	minjetmass
Num. of events	7004	7112

- Jet Energy Resolution of bjets
  - Better JER

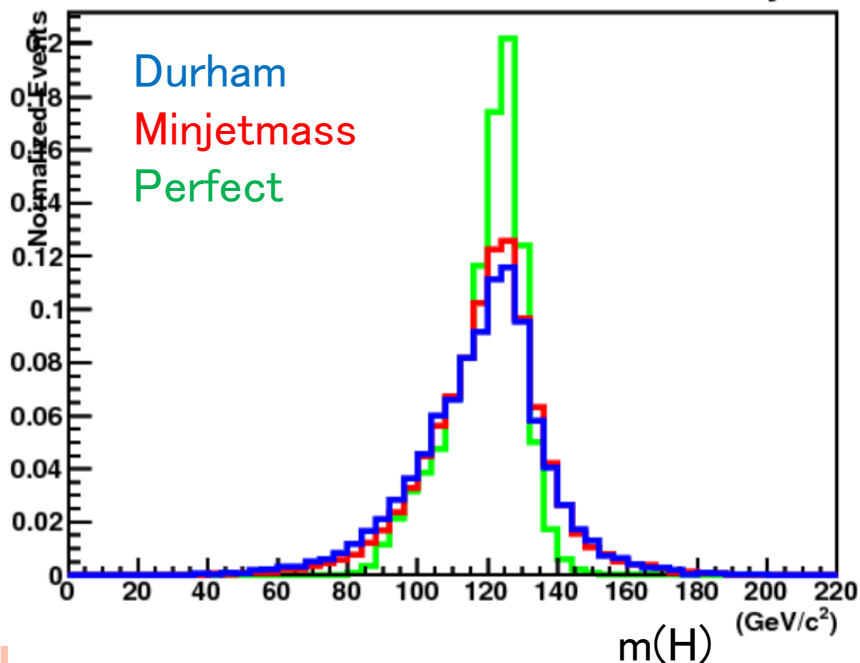


# MASS DISTRIBUTION

- Improvement is far from enough!!
- Prospect
  - We can obtain “answer” for each particle → can we have some hint??

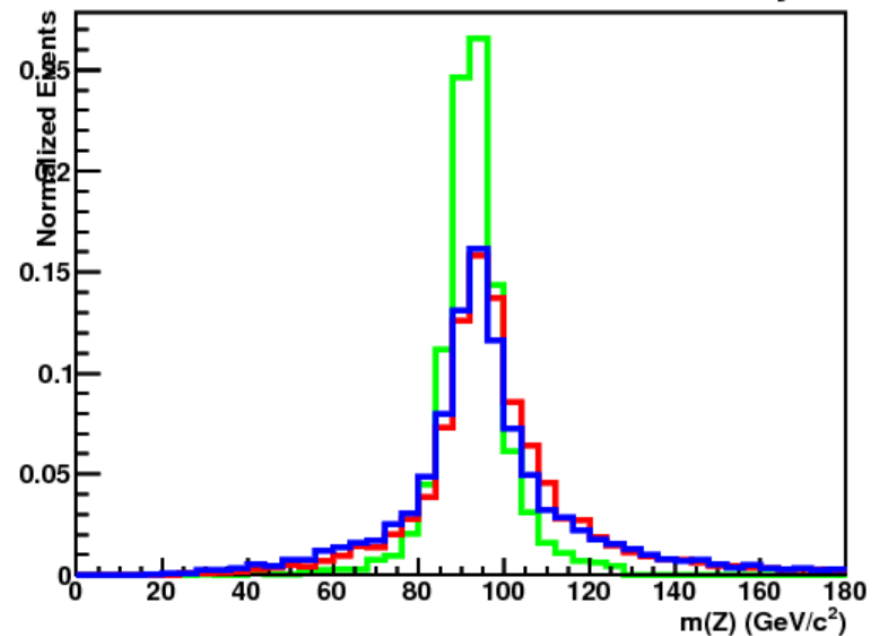
JetClustering Analysis

ILD Preliminary



JetClustering Analysis

ILD Preliminary

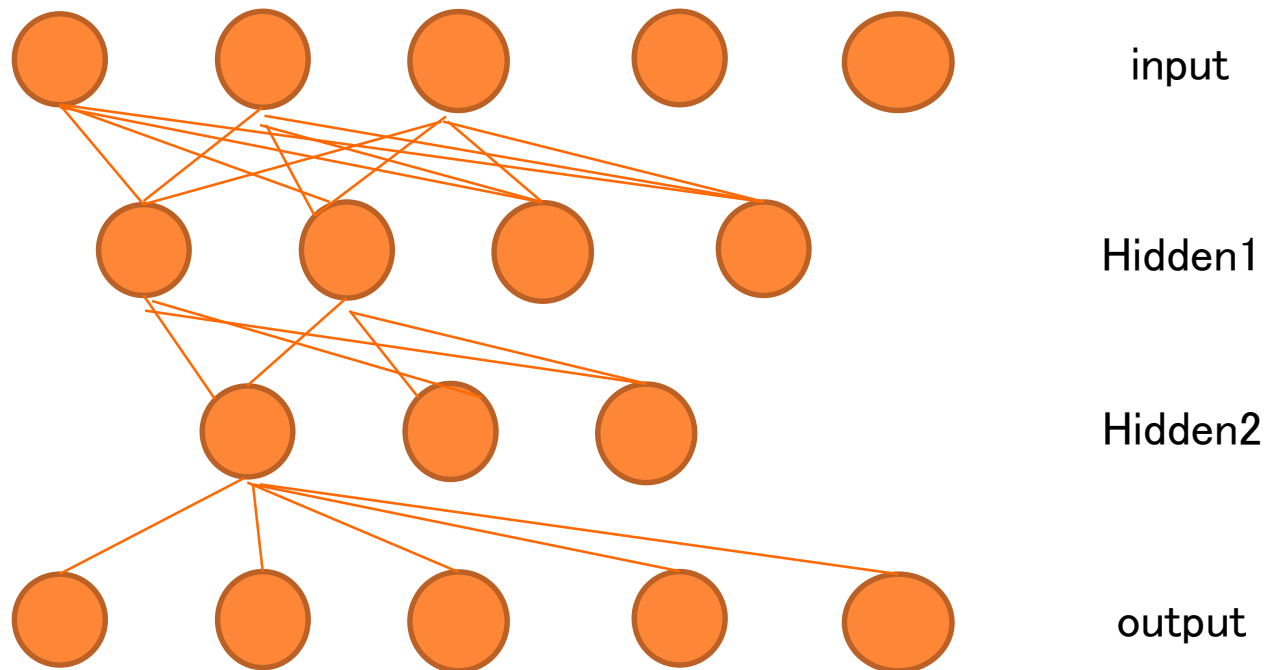


# STATUS

- Now, we can use “supervised” Neural Network
  - Can we use it to improve track assignment efficiency to jets?
- Try to introduce (real) neural network to assign tracks into each color singlet state
- Cannot use TMVA because it is a binary classifier
  - Need to introduce (tricky) idea to use it
  - So, create network architecture by my own
- Maybe, Deep Learning is necessary
  - Simple way is to add extra hidden layer(s) to the network

# NETWORK ARCHITECTURE(SCHEMATIC)

- 4-layers' neural network



- Output: assignment probability for each jet

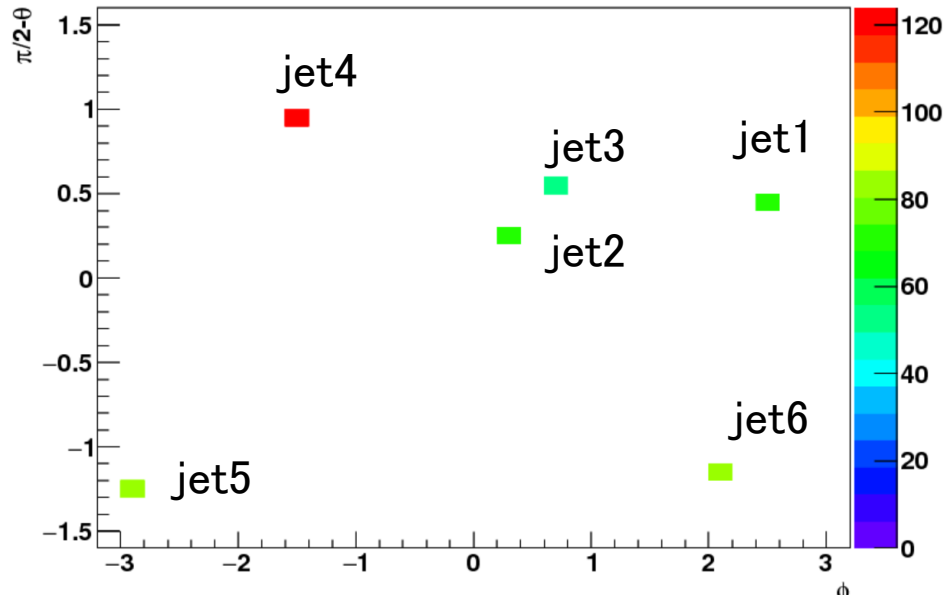
- Assign tracks to highest probability jet

- Input: so far, very primitive

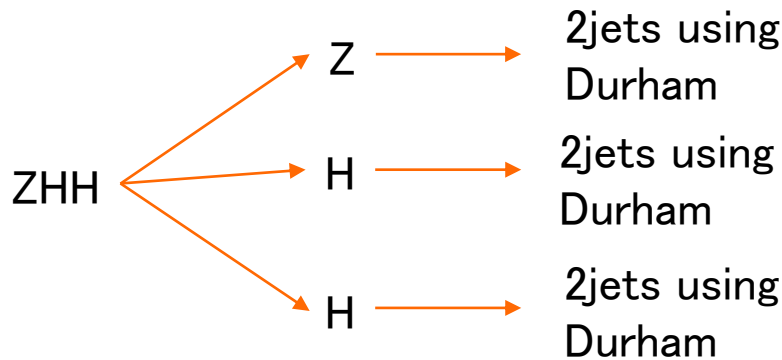
- Jet 4-momentum coming from Durham jet clustering
- Durham distance measure between tracks
- Track 4-momentum

# NOTATION

- Numbering jets: counter-clockwise direction on  $(\phi, \pi/2 - \theta)$  plane



- Create jets: perfect Durham jet clustering



# VERY PRELIMINARY RESULTS

- Using 15  $ZHH \rightarrow (qq)(bb)(bb)$  events: 6 jet assignment
- Train network with 15 events
- Check assignment efficiency using **same** events
- How many tracks can be assigned correctly

	jet1	jet2	jet3	jet4	jet5	jet6
NN	306	258	225	254	203	129
Durham	275	249	187	233	221	181
Total tracks	470	363	360	391	355	242

- Energy fraction of main color singlet state
  - Mean over 15 events

%	jet1	jet2	jet3	jet4	jet5	jet6
NN	82.4	87.9	81.6	79.7	74.2	71.6
Durham	72.8	68.9	67.3	80.1	72.3	73.6

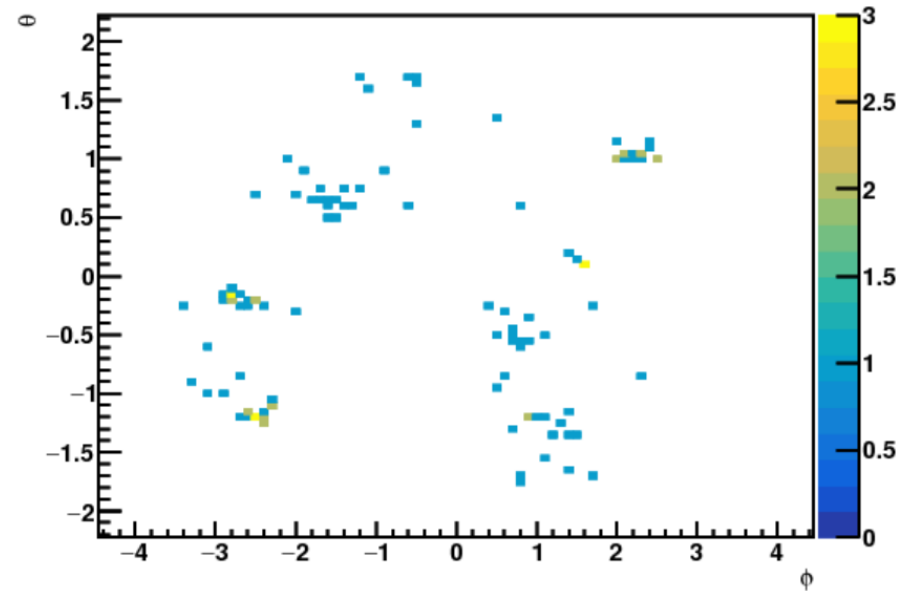
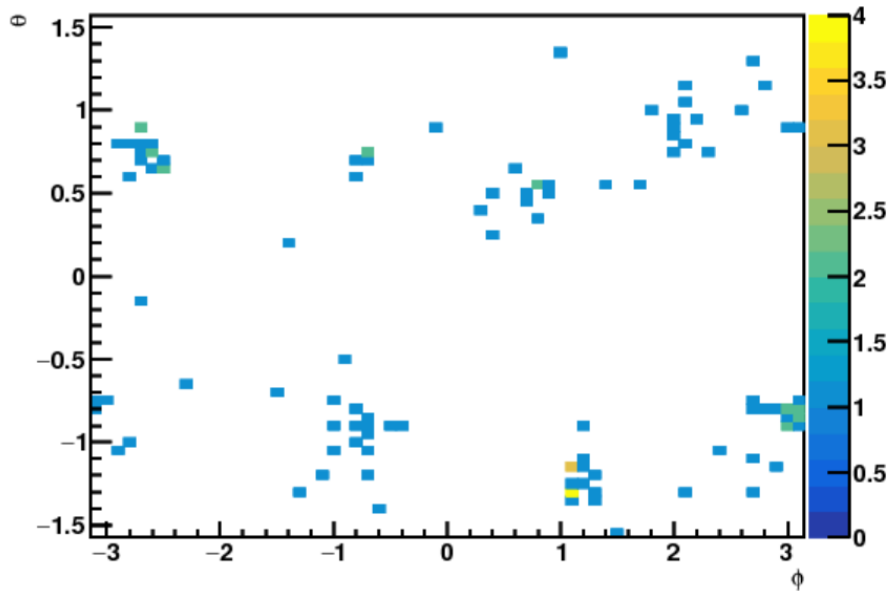


# PROBLEMS

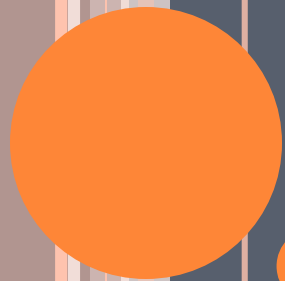
- Of course, general Neural Network problems are applied
  - Over-fitting(over training) to training events: cannot apply to test events
  - Training will take much CPUtime
    - But, when training is completed, applying it is very fast
- And, there is jet clustering specific problem
  - Can this be directly applied to other 6-jet events?
    - e.g.) ZZZ and ZZH can be reconstructed well too.
  - At least, 4-jet and 6-jet trainings are necessary

# PROSPECTS

- Can we extract some features from **these pictures**?



- Look like image processing...
- Convolutional neural network?



# BACKUPS

