

# Automatic Colorization for Jet Clustering

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#### Introduction Jet clustering is one of the main key to obtain better physics results

- Physics results are strongly limited by mis-clustering
- To obtain correct jets leads to improve the mass resolution of the resonances

Present jet clustering is far from good tool for reconstructing jets

• e.g. Higgs self-coupling@500GeV(ZHH): ~40% improvement if perfect!



Staging : even at 250GeV, clustering is very important

Separation of ZH/ZZ/WW in hadronic events

## Use CNN for automatic colorization

- For jet clustering, we need the global and local information for each event
  - Global: Where is the large energy located?
  - Local: Correlation between neighbors or large energy area?

Using Convolutional Neural Network(CNN), we will extract both of the features

- Encorder-Decorder type CNN is used (calls as u-network)
- Already  $\sim_{30}$  layers in CNN!  $\rightarrow$  DEEP LEARNING
- Clustering is equivalent to "colorize" each particle in the same cluster
  - Grey scale ⇒ <mark>colo</mark>r
  - So, Automatic colorization is worth trying for jet clustering





Trial

Using a certain map(s) of each event, estimate color of each track

• Do not consider color-singlet state

Output( $64 \times 64$  pixel figure)



### **U-network**



#### Consider periodic condition in $\phi$ direction

## Multiple input

#### Several variables are used for input image



Training goes to quicker convergence than that of energy only

Not guaranteed good input variable set: need much time to check...

Trying to include Ecal and Hcal maps: so far, almost same performance...

dE/dx

### Create answer

Supervised learning - Create "answer" jets: perfect Durham jet clustering



So far, do not consider color singlet state: number of jets is 6 ZHH $\rightarrow$ (qq)(bb)(bb) $\rightarrow$ 6jets

## Data Cleansing

Perfect Durham clustering is not always the best clustering into

Durham CNN

Color singlet

By using the preliminary training weights, clustering into 2 jets is performed

Start: Perfect Durham 2 jets input Output Data Cleansing Clustering particles to make loss function minimum

Iterate some times

2 jets for CNN

### status

- Use ZHH→(qq)(bb)(bb): 6jets clustering
- Use 104000 events for training
- Don't consider color singlet state for network training
  - But use the freedom of color singlet state: Data cleansing for better performance
- Input: 4 images output: 6 images
- Structure: u-network + CRF(don't mention today)

### Over fit check

This is still test stage, so cannot check overfitting well
Just estimate using loss function(small is better):

$$L = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{jet} \sum_{track} f(\frac{E_{track}}{E_{jet}}) \log(y_{track})$$

Cross entropy is weighted by the function of track energy to introduce the importance

- Energetic tracks should be colored correctly
- Comparison between train & test

Num. of training events	L <sub>Train</sub>	L <sub>Test</sub>
900	0.308	1.25
11500	0.485	0.642
50000	0.374	0.386
56000	0.283	0.305
104000	0.271	0.312

Performance seems going better gradually
 But overfitting again... (though still under training)
 need more!!

### Examples(bad)

#### Using test samples



Need to investigate mis-colorize

- Split cluster(Gluon splitting?) is difficult to colorize...
- Of course some events are very difficult to colorize correctly...

### Lets go to reconstructing mass!

- I know performance does not reach even Durham level so far...
- How much far from Durham
- Assume color information is known

### Mass distribution



- 1500 evts. test samples
- Still something like that...



### Summary and Outlook

#### Continue to investigate

There are many ideas which are likely to improve, but no time to try now...

# backups

### **Conditional Random Fields**

Inference of a latent variable from measured variables

- x: measured variables  $\rightarrow$  energy, momentum, charge, etc.
- y: latent variable  $\rightarrow$  the jet which a particle is coming from

- We have to estimate good conditional probability distribution
- Use Conditional Random Fields:

Estimate parameters to maximize the Boltzmann probability:  

$$p(x|y;\theta) = \frac{1}{Z} \exp(-E(x))$$

$$E(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{(i,j)\in\mathcal{E}} f_{ij}(x_i, x_j) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} f_i(x_i)$$

Same structure as Ising model (because inspired by Ising model):

$$H(\sigma) = -J\sum_{i=1,\ldots,L}\sigma_i\sigma_{i+1} - h\sum_i\sigma_i$$

Optimization procedure is very similar to Ising model Mean field approximation, Gibbs sampling, etc.

## **Preliminary architecture**

CRF is used for post-processing of CNN

$$E(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{(i,j)\in\mathcal{E}} f_{ij}(x_i, x_j) + \sum_{i=1}^N f_i(x_i)$$

Constraint for pairwise tracks Output of u-network for each track

- In first term, we will be able to impose physics constraints
  - Now, simplest case: impose Durham distance measure:

$$f_{ij} = \omega \cdot \exp(-\alpha \frac{2Min(E_i^2, E_j^2)}{Evis^2} (1 - \cos\theta))$$

Based on the fact that jet products will fly colinearly

- We can impose any physics constraint
  - I don't know what is good...
  - Vertex constraint?
  - Other distance measure(anti-kt?)

Something else?

### Including physics effect naturally

#### In<mark>cl</mark>ude minijet effect

Like spin correlation of Ferromagnetism, members inside minijets should be same status to make energy minimum







Low energy state

High energy state Middle energy state Energy of Boltzmann probability:



**Can** include vertex constraint with same way

Now: no reason, but 30 minijets created