Particle Hypothesis Fitting with Autoencoder Neural Networks

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August 28, 2020



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Objective(s)



Autoencoder Neural Networks



Dense layer with n neurons (n scales with height)

- Autoencoder = Encoder + Decoder
- Symmetric architecture
- \bullet Train model for one particle type: Data In \approx Data Out

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Autoencoders: Compression and Decompression



Features:

- momentum
- theta
- ddEdx(CDC)
- dE(BCAL 0)
- dE(BCAL all)
- ddEdx(FDC)
- dE(FCAL)
- E9E25 (FCAL)
- E1E9 (FCAL)

Autoencoders: Compression and Decompression



Compression / dimensional reduction from $9 \rightarrow 4$ dimensions

Autoencoders: Compression and Decompression



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Feature correlations similar to training data



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LEpton Autoencoder - LEA @ GlueX





- Residual = Data In Data Out
- Residual = 0: Everything is fine ٠
- Residual \neq 0: Background and/or model is bugged

LEpton Autoencoder - LEA @ GlueX





• Can we use our model to improve the feature resolution?

- Can we use our model to improve the feature resolution?
- Adapt formalism from kinematic fitting



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improve resolution

improve resolution

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- Adapt formalism from kinematic fitting



improve resolution with respect to constraints on reaction hypothesis improve resolution with respect to constraints on detector response for a given particle type

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Preliminary Results



- First tests show promising results
- Predicted features show improved resolution
- Good agreement between kinematic fitter and model for low invariant masses

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Left: Original Data / Right: Generated Data



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Summary and Outlook

Use autoencoder neural networks:

- Identify particles
- Improve Resolution
- $\ensuremath{\ensuremath{\boxtimes}}$ Easy to diagnose by analyzer

Ongoing / future work:

- Optimize fitter to describe high dilepton invariant masses
- Extend fitter model to
 - (dilepton) data generator
 - fit / identify other particle types (pions, protons, kaons...)
- Collaborators are always welcome