

SUSY-AI - Generalizing LHC limits on Supersymmetry with Machine Learning

Bob Stienen
November 4th, 2016

The BSM-AI project: SUSY-AI - Generalizing LHC limits on Supersymmetry with Machine Learning
Sascha Caron, Jong Soo Kim, Krzysztof Rolbiecki, Roberto Ruiz de Austri, Bob Stienen
<https://arxiv.org/abs/1605.02797>

Particle Physics

The Standard Model

- The Standard Model describes all particles and forces in nature
- Best theory we have at the moment
- But... it is incomplete:
 - No gravity
 - No dark matter
 - Serious theoretical concerns

u	c	t	γ
d	s	b	g
e	μ	τ	W^{\pm}
ν_e	ν_{μ}	ν_{τ}	Z^0
			h

Supersymmetry

General idea All fermions and bosons have a partner particle of the other kind that only differs in spin from themselves

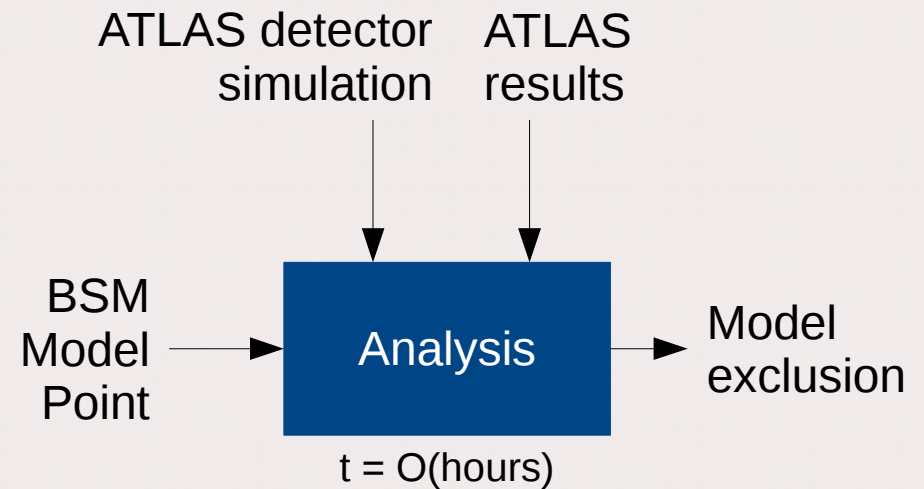
- All problems on previous slide are solved (except gravity)
- **pMSSM** (19 free variables) is the simplest model containing supersymmetry while still obeying experimental constraints.

Model points

- A model point is defined by:
 - A theoretical model with X free parameters
 - X values for the free parameters
- For the pMSSM, this means 19 values define a model point
→ point in 19 dimensional space
- Each model point defines unique physics!
- Data from ATLAS: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1508.06608>
→ *Summary of the ATLAS experiment's sensitivity to supersymmetry after LHC Run 1 - interpreted in the phenomenological MSSM*

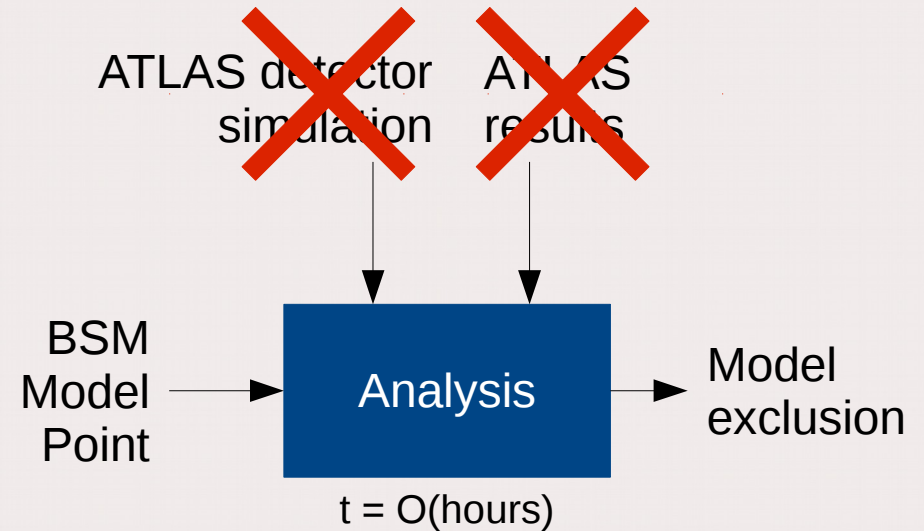
Exclusion analysis

- Create model point
- Simulate events (Monte Carlo)
- Simulate detector
- Simulate detector response
- Compare detector response to actual measurements
- Check for confidence on simulation



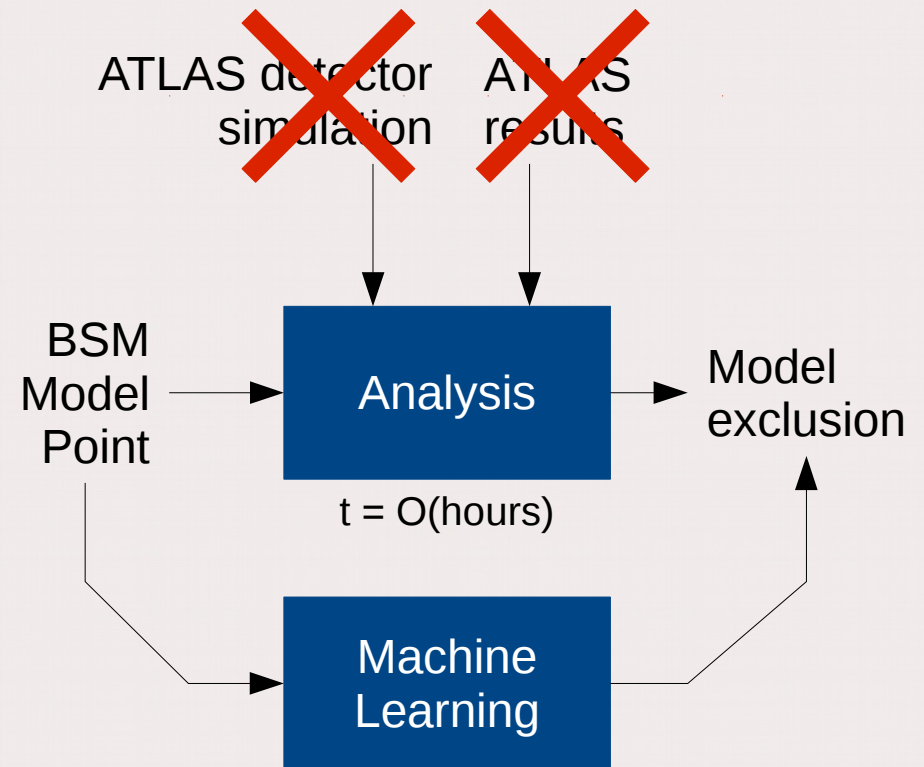
Exclusion analysis

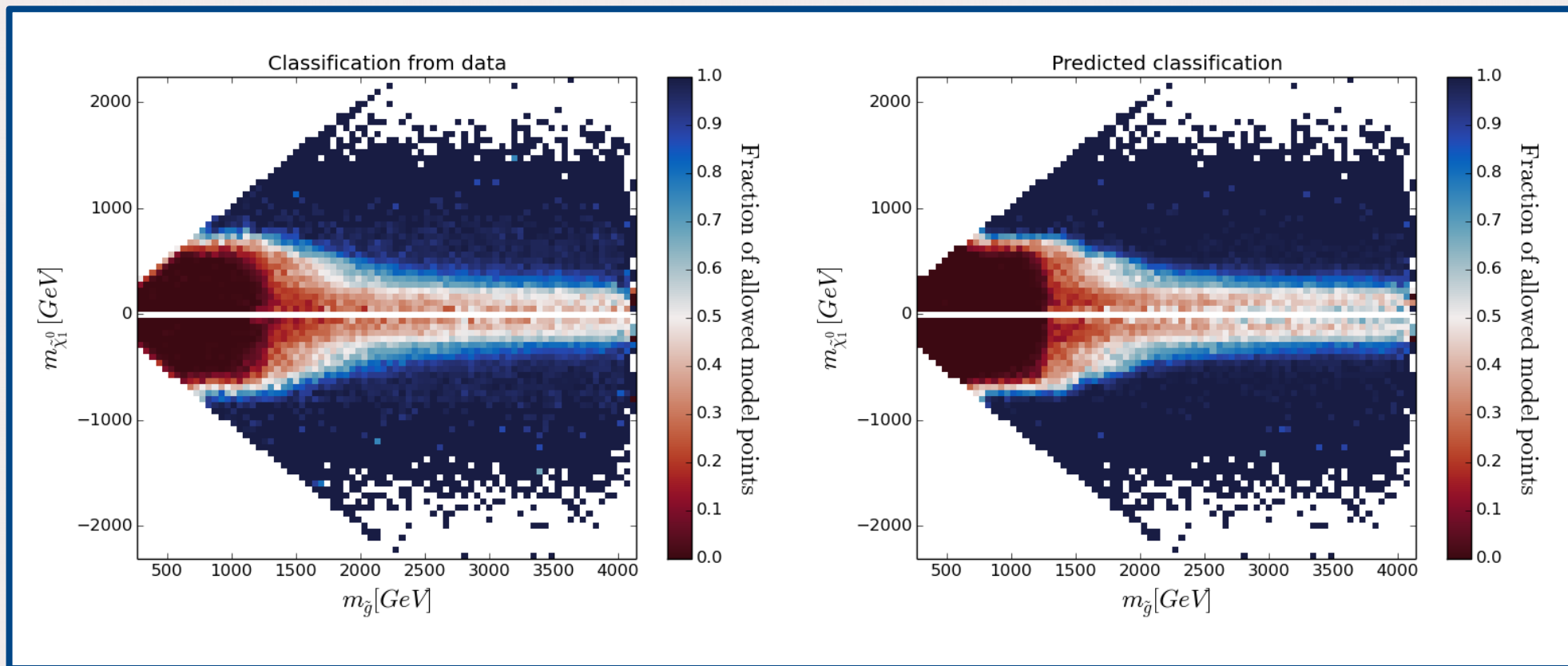
- Create model point
- Simulate events (Monte Carlo)
- **Simulate detector**
- **Simulate detector response**
- **Compare detector response to actual measurements**
- Check for confidence on simulation

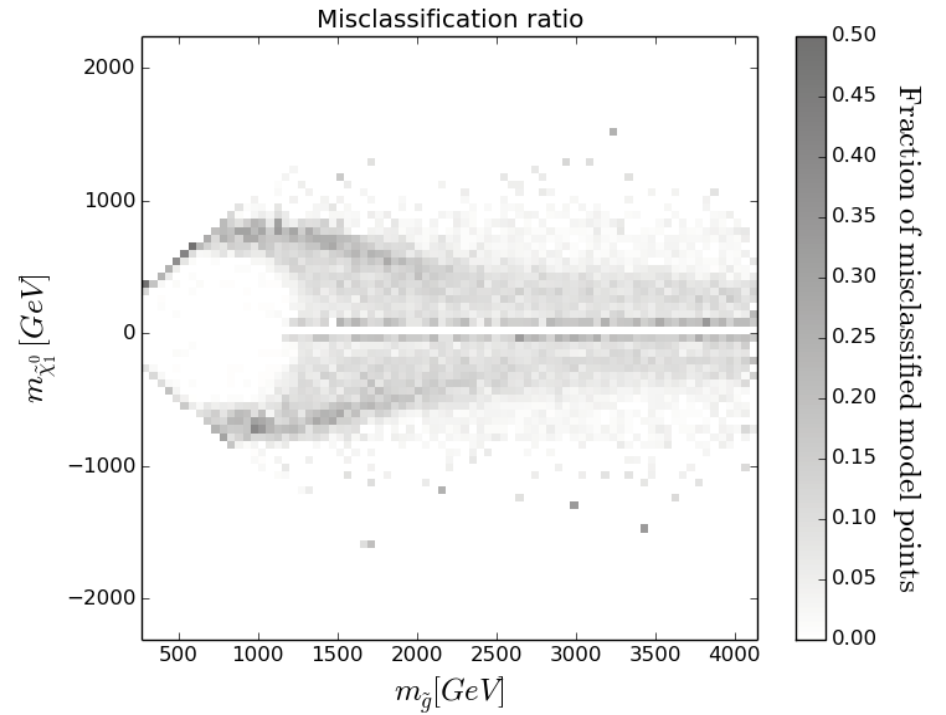
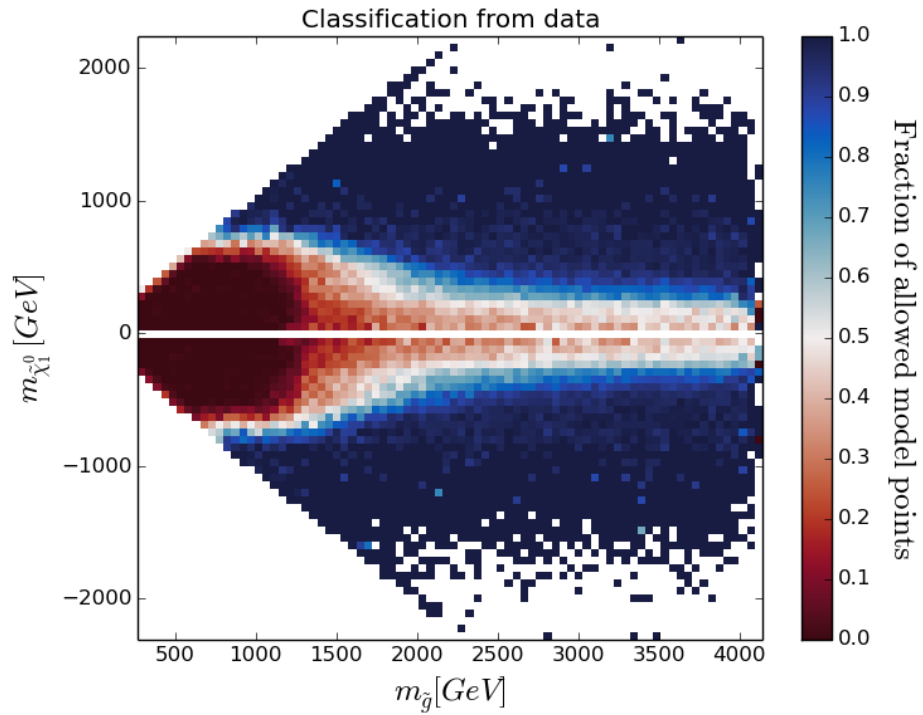


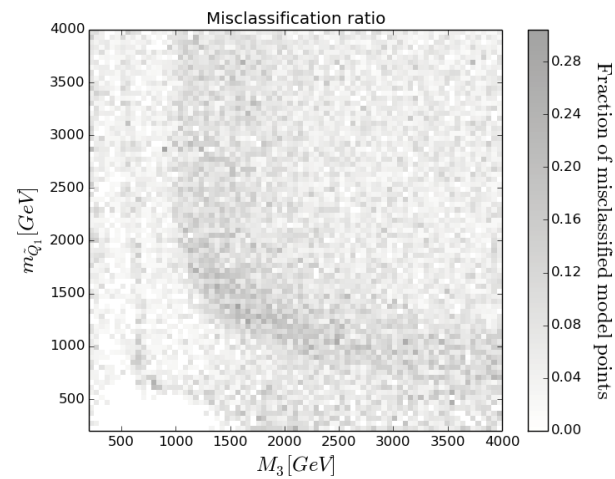
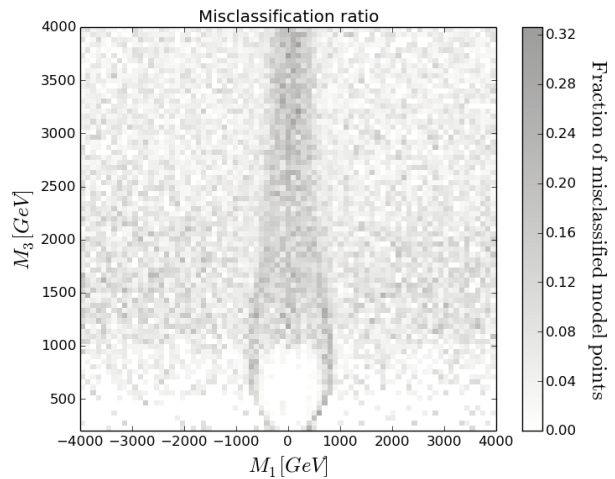
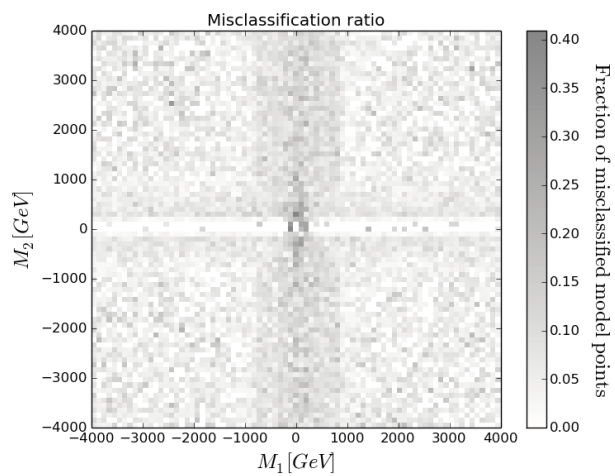
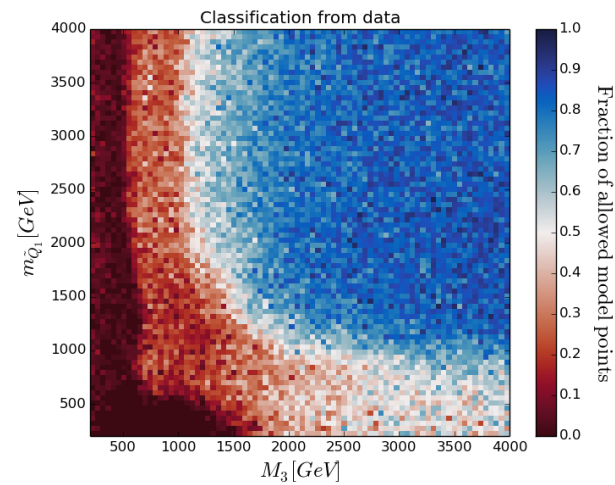
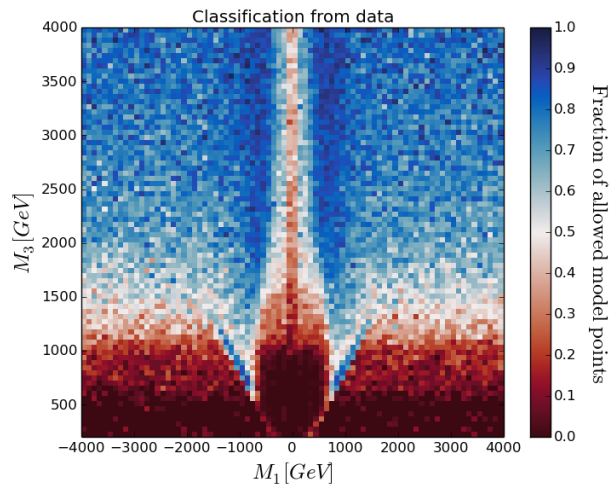
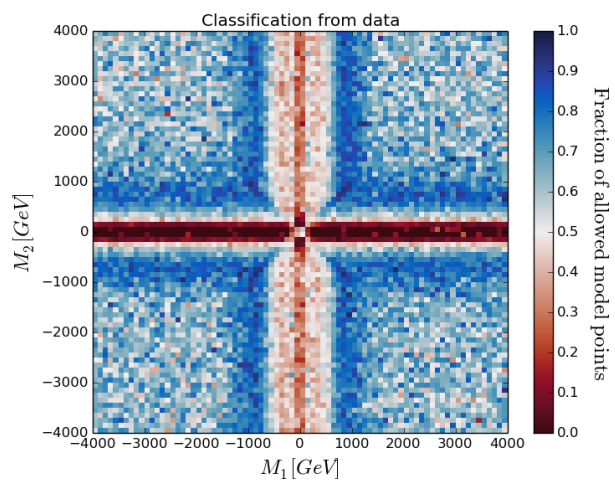
Exclusion analysis

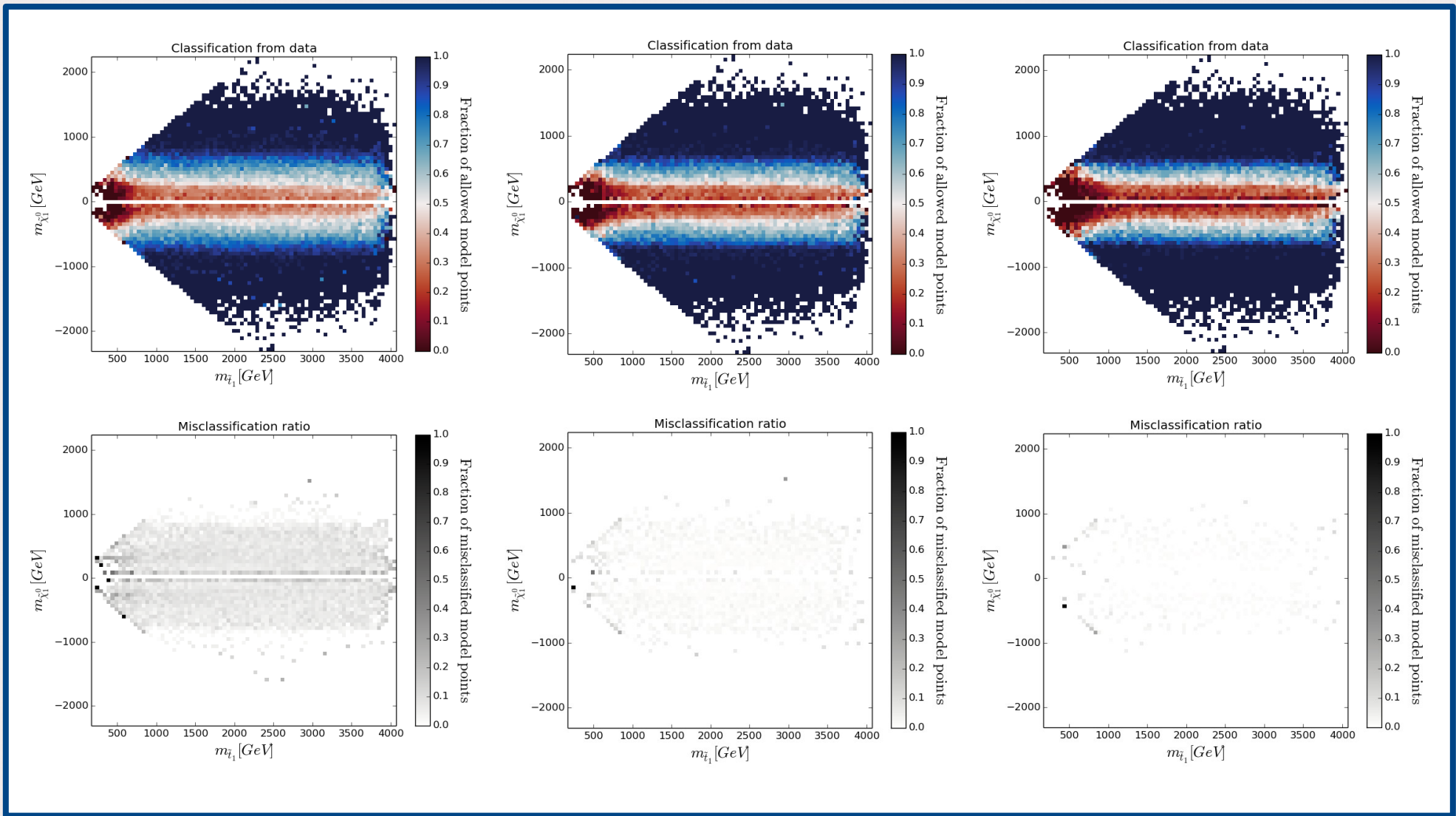
- Create model point
- Simulate events (Monte Carlo)
- **Simulate detector**
- **Simulate detector response**
- **Compare detector response to actual measurements**
- Check for confidence on simulation



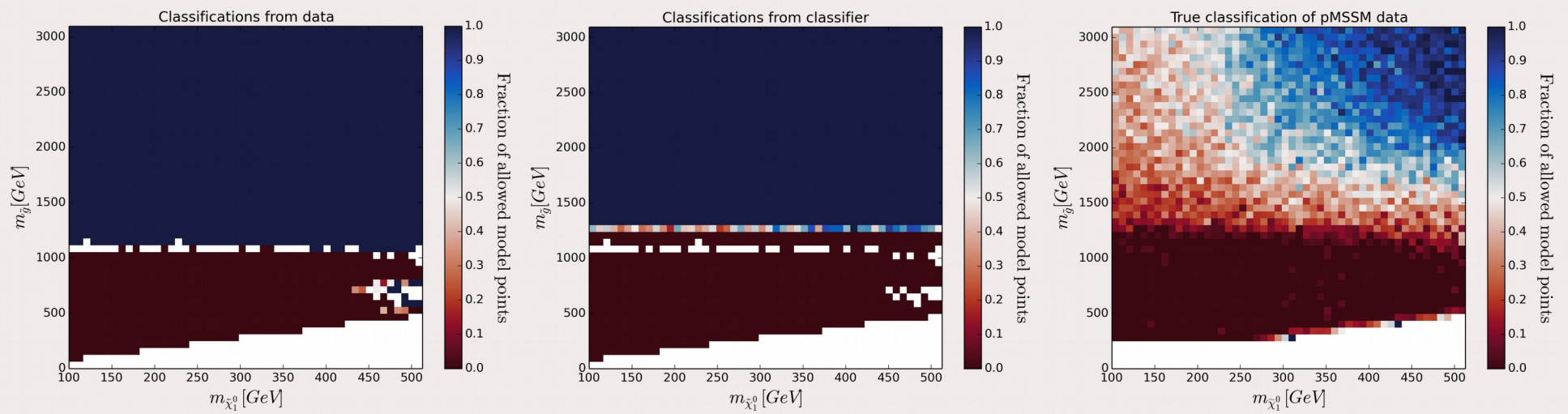




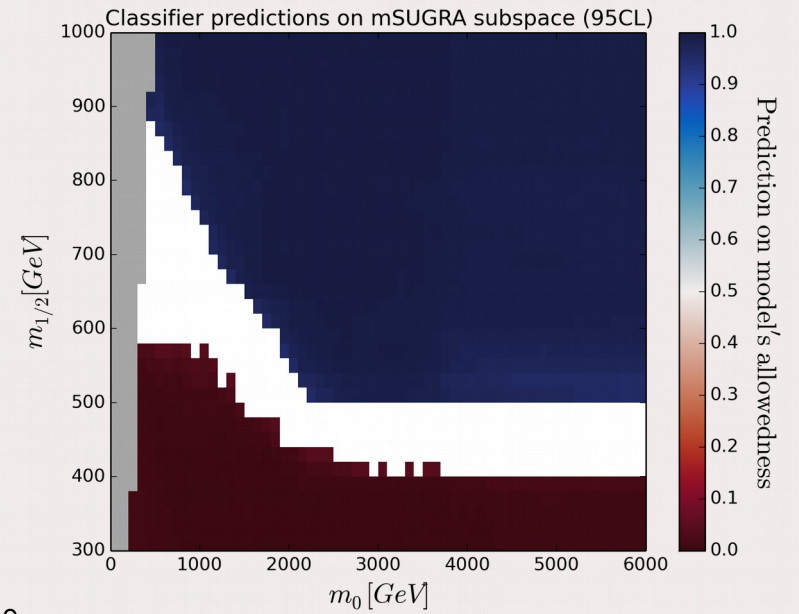
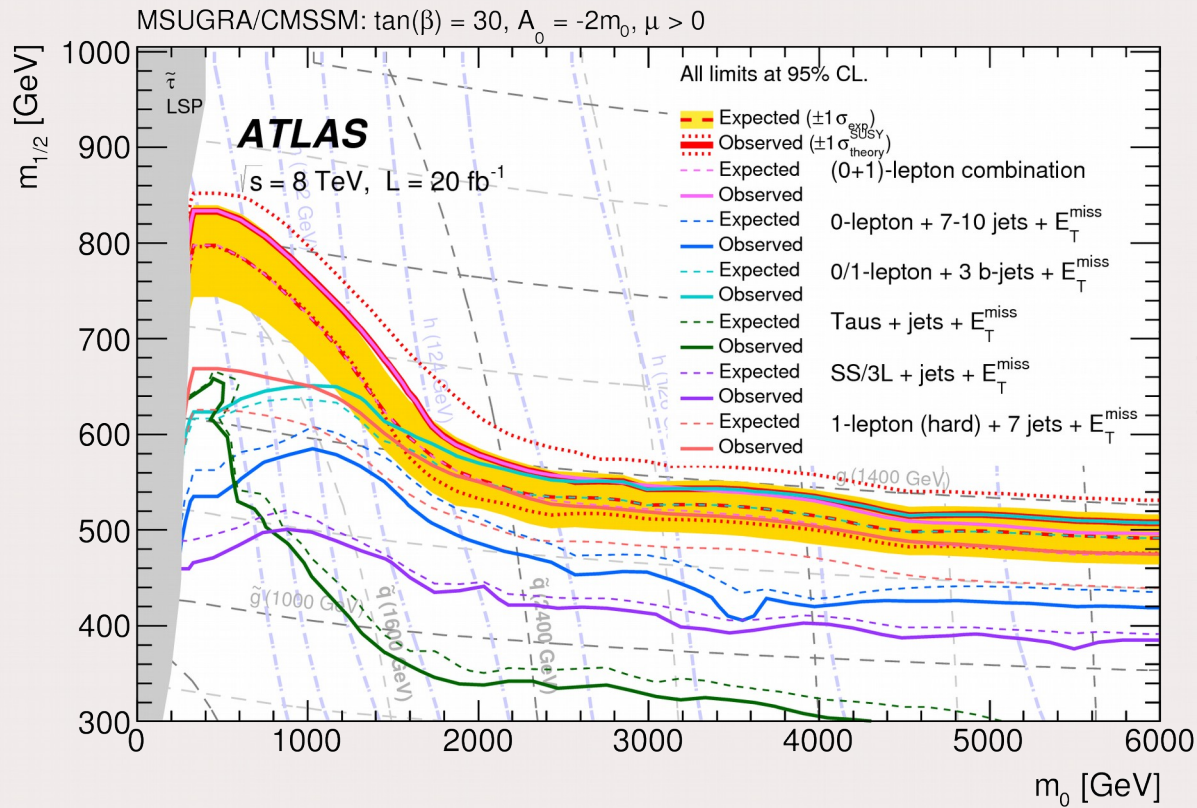




Natural SUSY



cMSSM



How to use SUSY-AI / Machine Learning

- Publishing of multivariate data
- Generating projection plots not present in the accompanying paper
- Fast check on ATLAS analysis

Benchmark test (10.000 model points)

	<i>Time (s)</i>	<i>Duration (s)</i>
Reading files	0	97.177
Loading pickle	97.177	1.856
Mapping coordinates	99.033	0.006
Predicting	99.039	1.048
Calculating results	100.087	0.073
Apply min CL 0.95	100.160	0.019
<i>Total run time</i>	<i>100.179</i>	

SUSY-AI (Online)

- Tool has been published <https://susyai.hepforge.org/>
 - Python interface to classifier
 - Sklearn package for ML implementation
- Online interface <http://susy-ai.org/>
 - All functionalities except batch predictions
 - Predictions in < 2 seconds

The screenshot displays the SUSY-AI Online interface. At the top, it reads "SUSY-AI Online" and "SUSY-AI VERSION 2.1.0". On the right, it lists the authors: "S. Caron, J.S. Kim, K. Rolbiecki, R. Ruiz de Austri and B. Stienen" and the project title: "The BSM-AI project: SUSY-AI - Generalizing LHC limits on Supersymmetry with Machine Learning [arXiv:1605.02797]".

The main interface is divided into two sections: "Direct parameter input" and "Upload .slha file". The "Direct parameter input" section features a grid of sliders for various parameters, each with a current value and a "set value" button. The parameters and their values are:

Parameter	Value
M1	2206 GeV
M2	1517 GeV
M3	3017 GeV
mL1	2479 GeV
mL3	2854 GeV
mE1	3518 GeV
mE3	3431 GeV
mQ1	2914 GeV
mQ3	2013 GeV
mU1	2371 GeV
mU3	2702 GeV
mD1	2464 GeV
mD3	3394 GeV
At	4133 GeV
Ab	1930 GeV
Atau	3290 GeV
mu	2182 GeV
MA*2	2.610e+7 GeV ²
tan(beta)	50

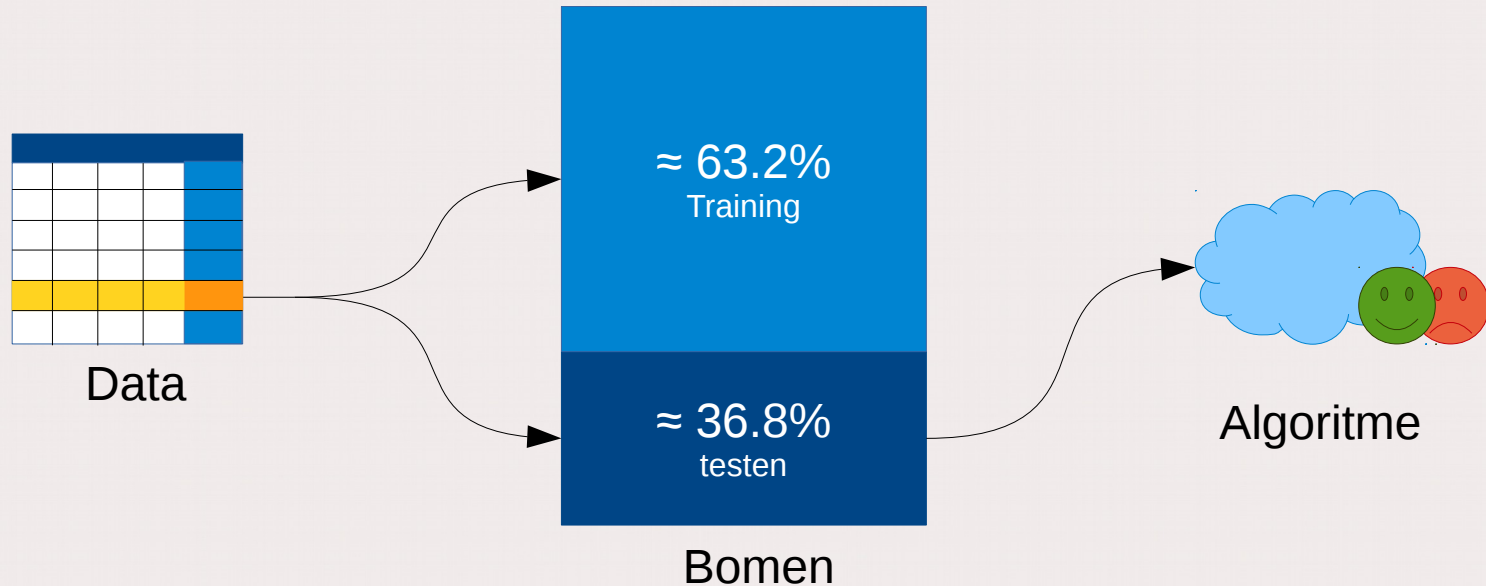
Below the sliders, there are "How to..." and "Predict" buttons. The "Predict" button is currently disabled. At the bottom, the "Analysis" section shows "8 TeV" and "13 TeV" selected, with a "CL" value of "0.0" and a range of "0.68 0.90 0.95 0.98 0.99". A list of files is shown below, with "8.slha" marked as failed (red X) and "Direct parameter input (15:06:50)" marked as successful (green checkmark).

Summary / Conclusions

- ATLAS exclusion limits are predicted with 93.2% accuracy
- Applicable to pMSSM and submodels
- The use of machine learning is just being discovered
- Programmatic interface (SUSY-AI: <https://susyai.hepforge.org/>)
- Online interface (<http://susy-ai.org>)
- More public data needed to broaden this use of Machine Learning

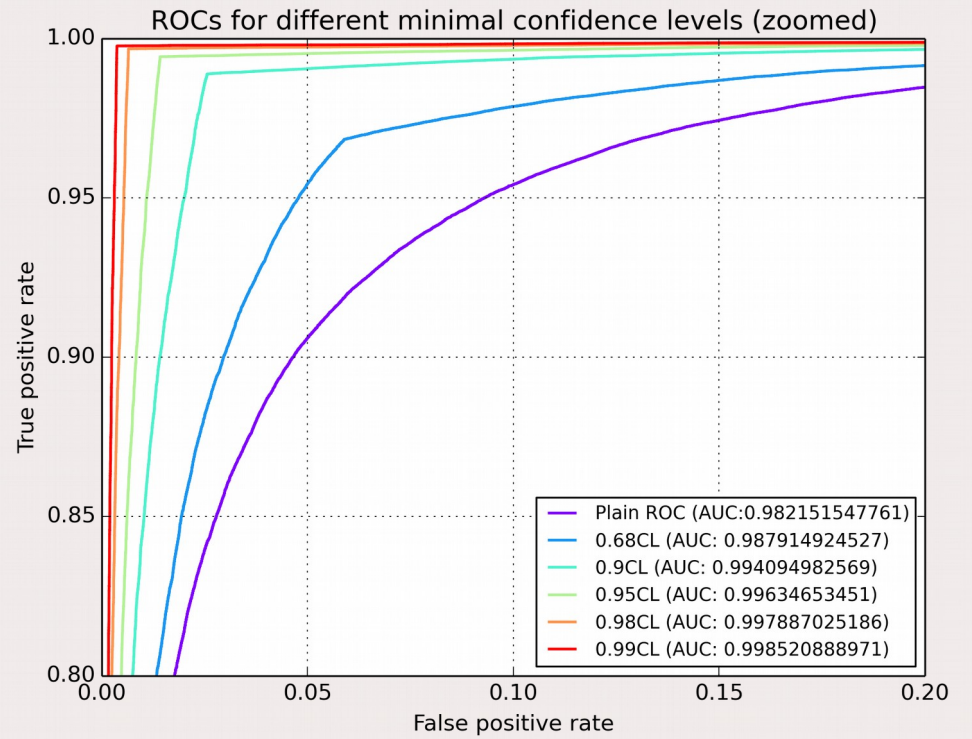
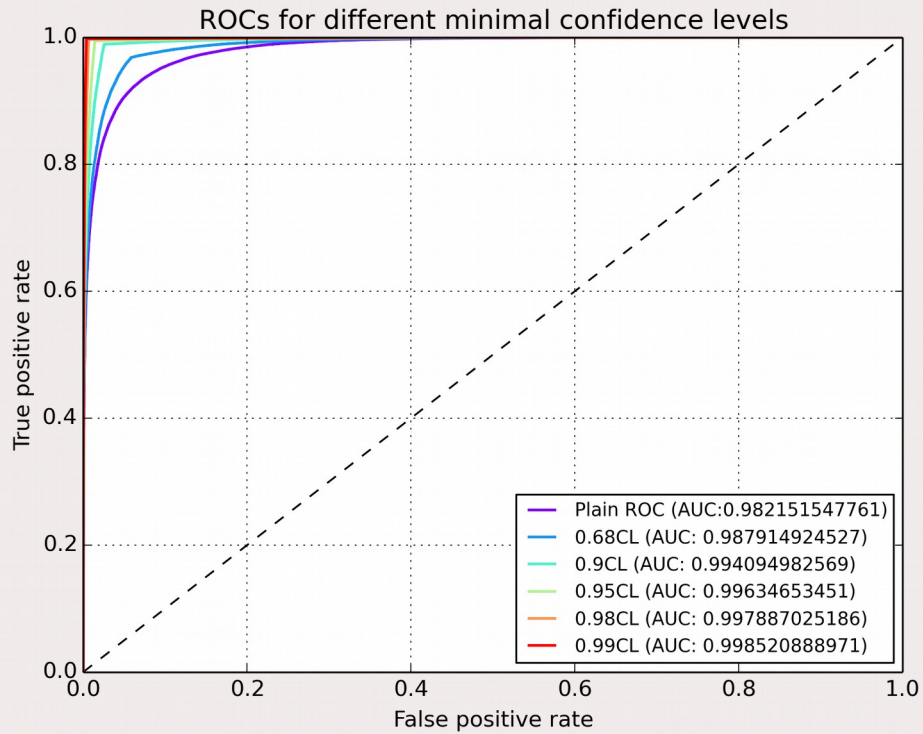
Thank you for your attention!

Out-of-bag schatting

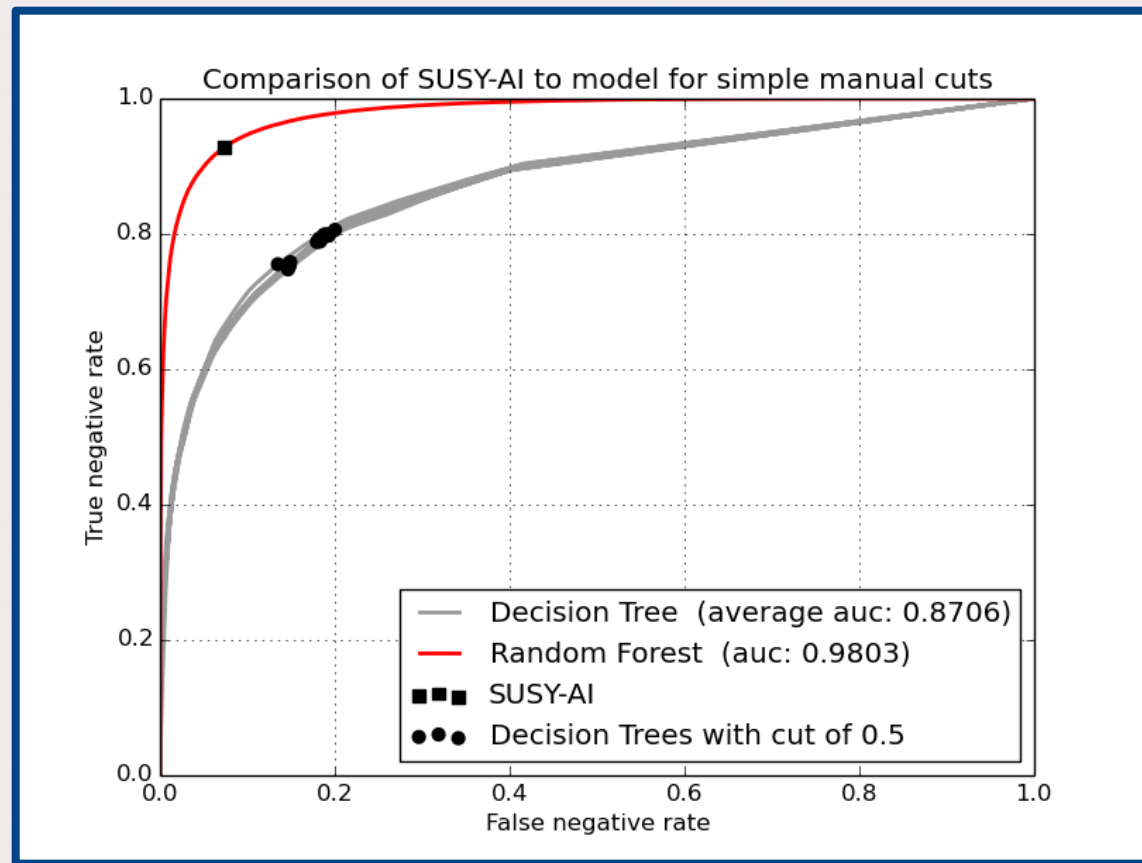
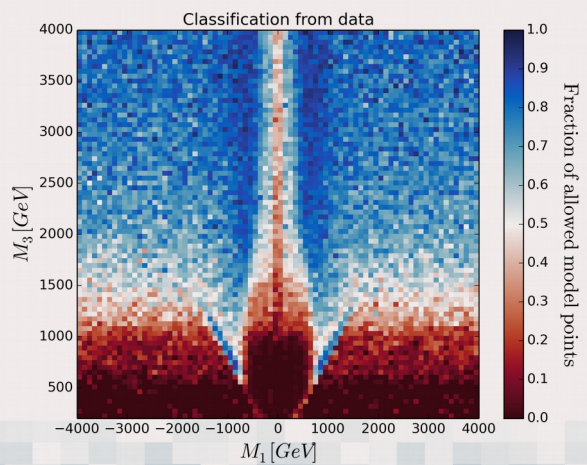
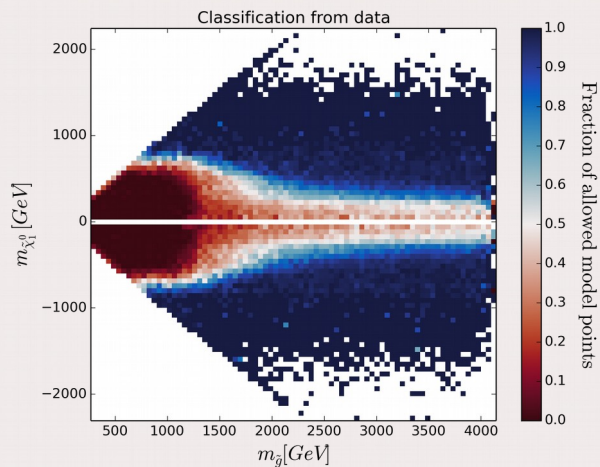


- $\approx 36.8\%$ van de bomen hebben niet op attributeset i getraind
- Vraagt om een groot aantal bomen
- Geen testdataset nodig!

ROC curve



Comparison to user



Performance maten

$$\frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (p_i - t_i)^2$$

CL	#	Fraction	Accuracy	Precision	Sensitivity	Brier	AUC
0.0	310324	1.0	0.93226	0.93951	0.94665	0.04951	0.98209
0.68	289371	0.93248	0.95735	0.96072	0.96835	0.03573	0.98783
0.95	219233	0.70646	0.99094	0.99092	0.99426	0.00885	0.99618
0.98	184230	0.59367	0.99543	0.99573	0.99672	0.00452	0.99767
0.99	160034	0.5157	0.99708	0.99747	0.99764	0.00291	0.99825

$$\frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + FN + TN}$$

$$\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

