Representation of Decay Relations in Hyperbolic Space

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Belle II Germany Meeting, 20 Sep 2022

Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung

Belle II

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Goals:

- Prediction of decay channels from final state particles
  -> Tell the branching ratios of different decay modes in a dataset
- Full reconstructions of decay trees

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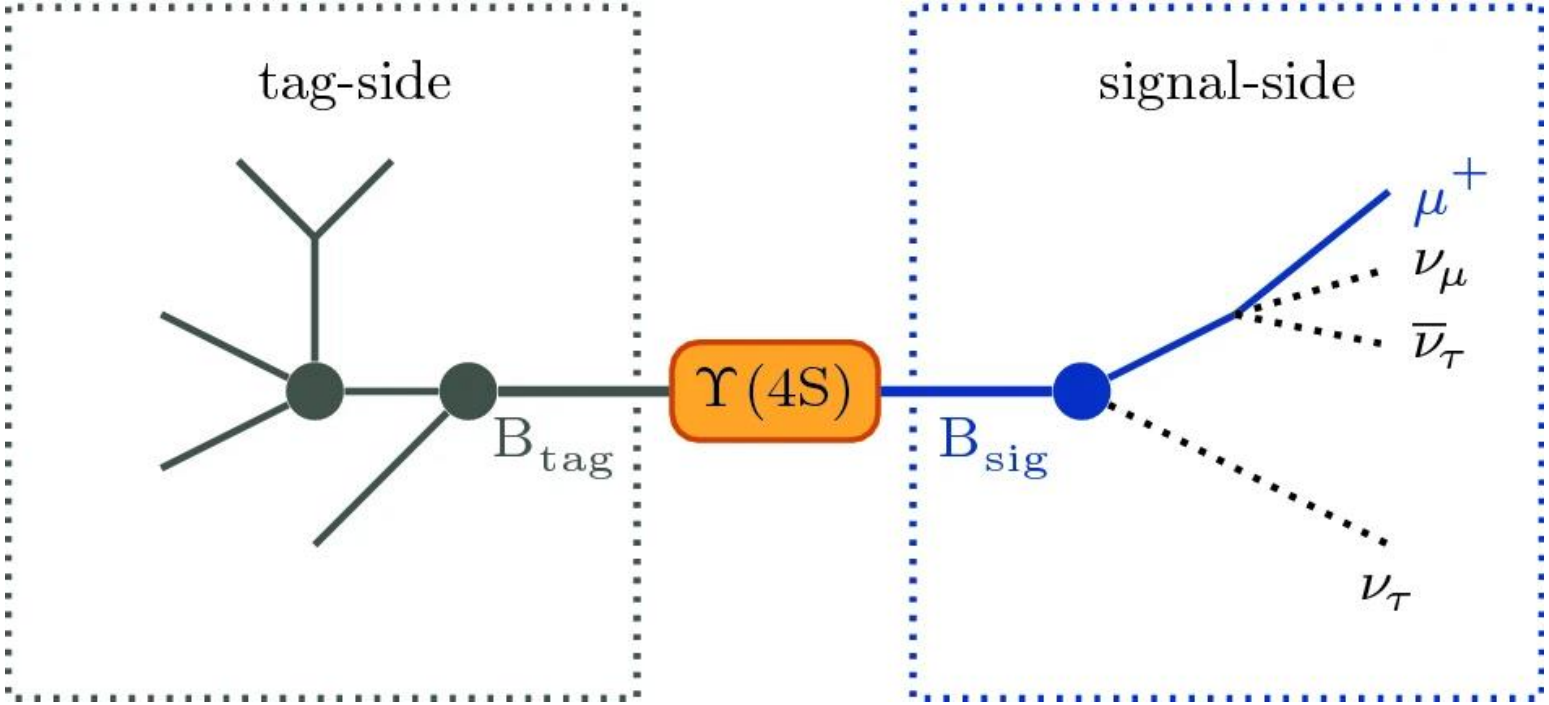
Related work:

- Full Event Interpretation

Full Event Interpretation



- Explicitly reconstruct tag side
- Recover the kinematic and flavour information of signal side

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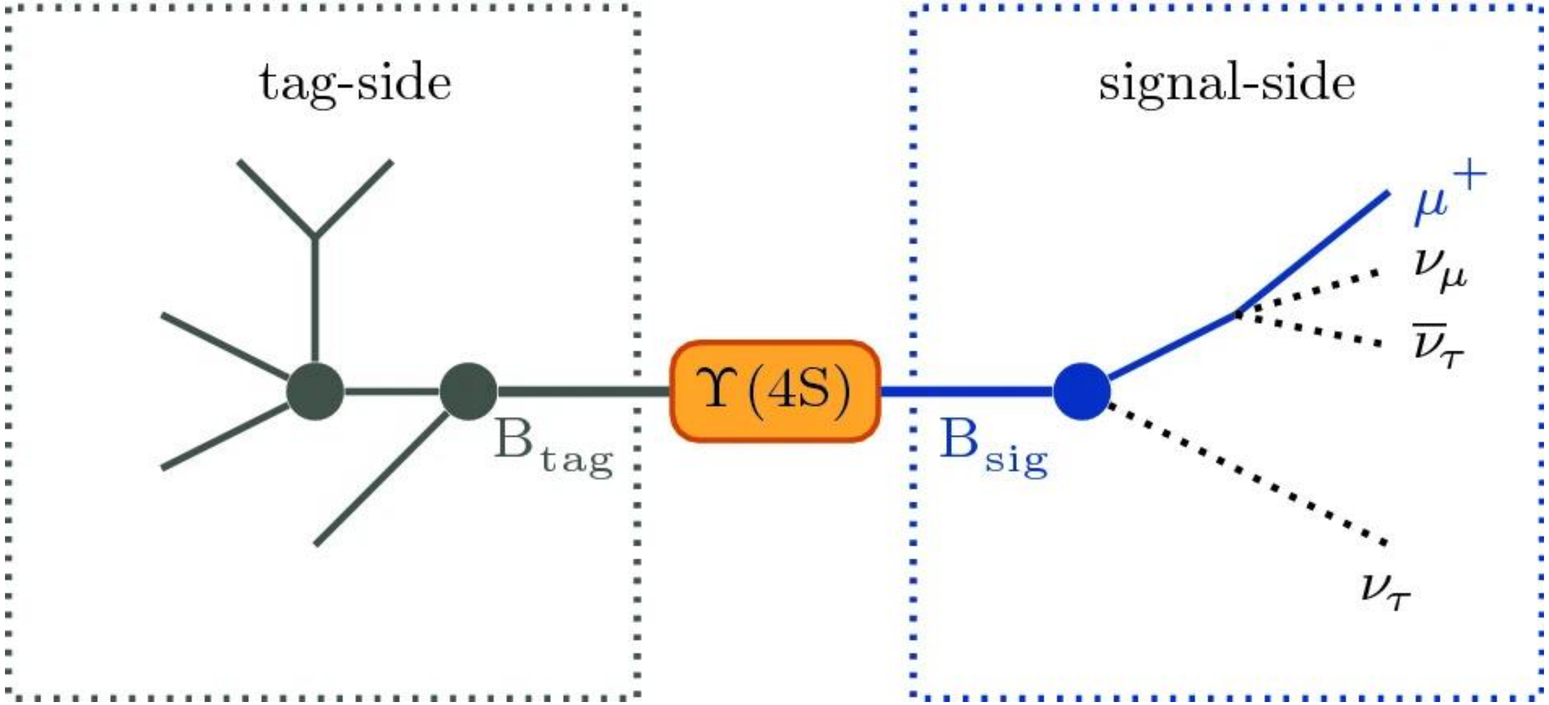

- Explicitly reconstruct tag side
- Recover the kinematic and flavour information of signal side
- Kernel: Decision Tree to predict reconstructions
  -> Performance strongly restricted by training

Full Event Interpretation

- Low tag-side efficiency (the fraction of correctly tagged Y(4S) events)

	$B^{\pm}$ (%)	B^{0} (%)
Hadronic	0.76	0.46
Semileptonic	1.80	2.04

- Low covered branching fractions

	Inclusive		Exclusive	
	$B^{\pm}$ (%)	B^{0} (%)	$B^{\pm}$ (%)	B^{0} (%)
Hadronic	9.0	9.8	1.7	1.1
Semileptonic	17.4	15.3	5.2	4.0

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  -> Tell the branching ratios of different decay modes in a dataset
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Related work:

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Limitation of FEI:

- Low tagging efficiency or tag-side efficiency
- Low covered branching fractions

Design:

- Create a space to continuously represent all possible decays

  -> not restriced by the channels used in the training

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  -> enable the reconstruction of both B mesons at the same time
- Build dynamics in the space to introduce reconstruction processes

Possible solution: Hyperbolic Space

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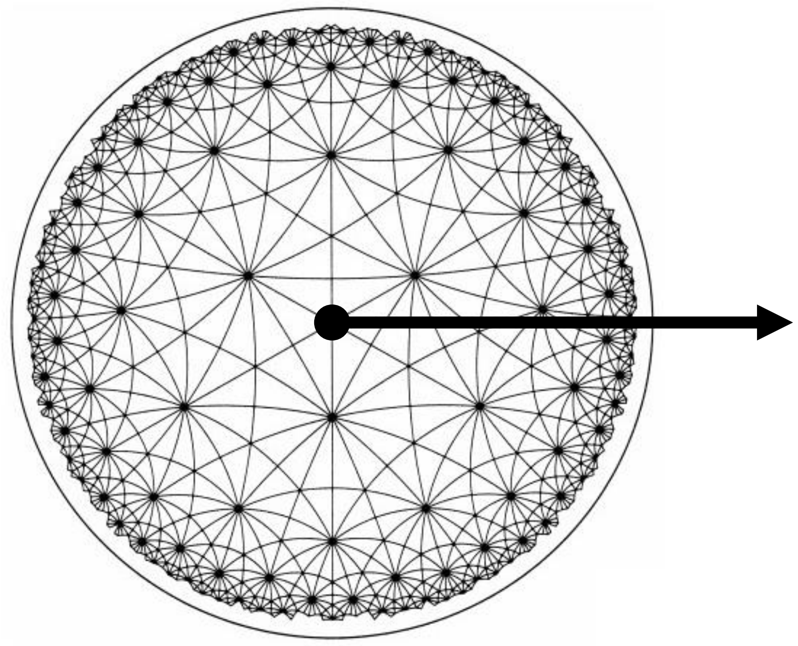

Curves = Straight lines in Poincare disc

$\mathbb{D}^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : c\|x\|^2 < 1, c \geq 0\}$

$g^{\mathbb{D}} = \lambda_c^2 g^E$

$\lambda_c = \frac{2}{1 - c\|x\|^2}$

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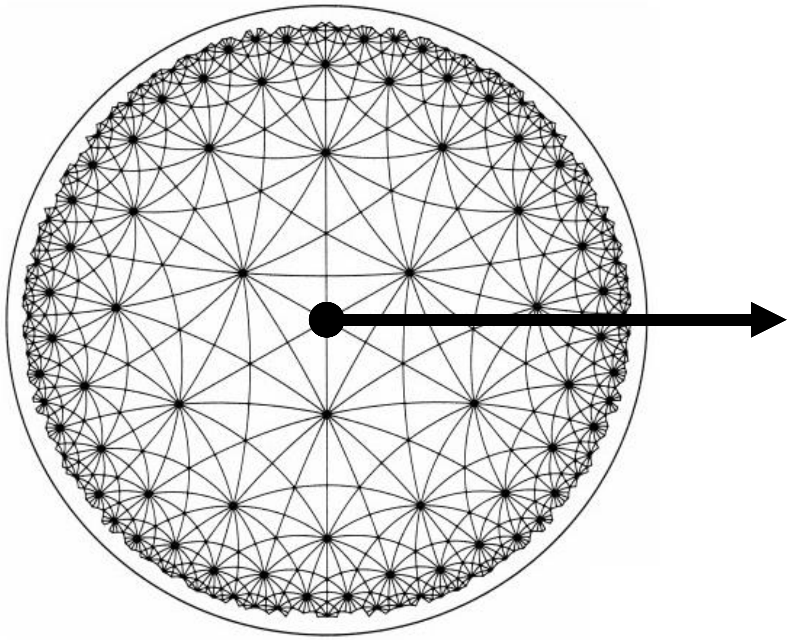

Properties:

- Rotational symmetry
- Size of an object with distance d to the center is proportional to $1 - d^2$
  -> Points will never reach the boundary
  -> Effective space near the boundary is infinite
- Volume of the space scales exponentially with radius

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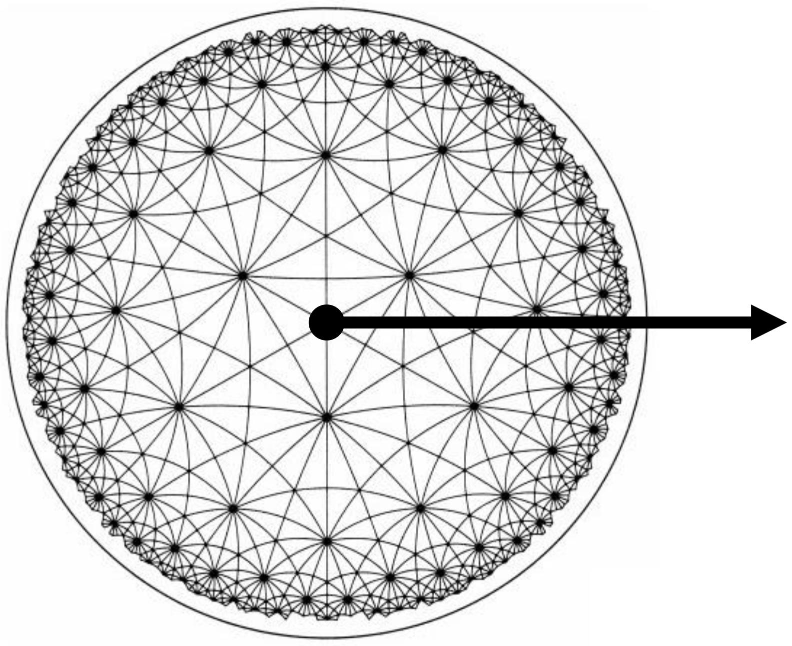

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Comparison:
- In Euclidean spaces: Volume grows **polynomially** with radius
- For trees: Number of nodes grows **exponentially** with level

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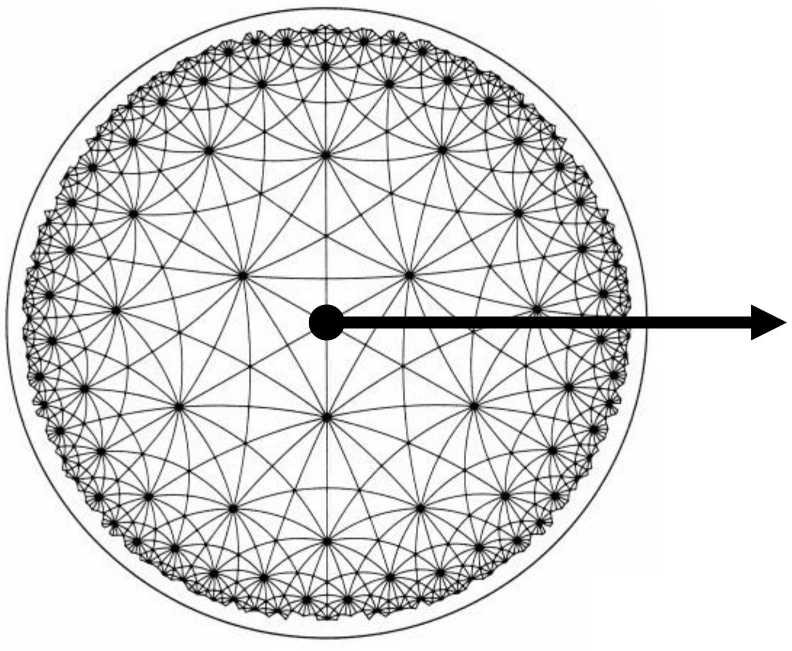

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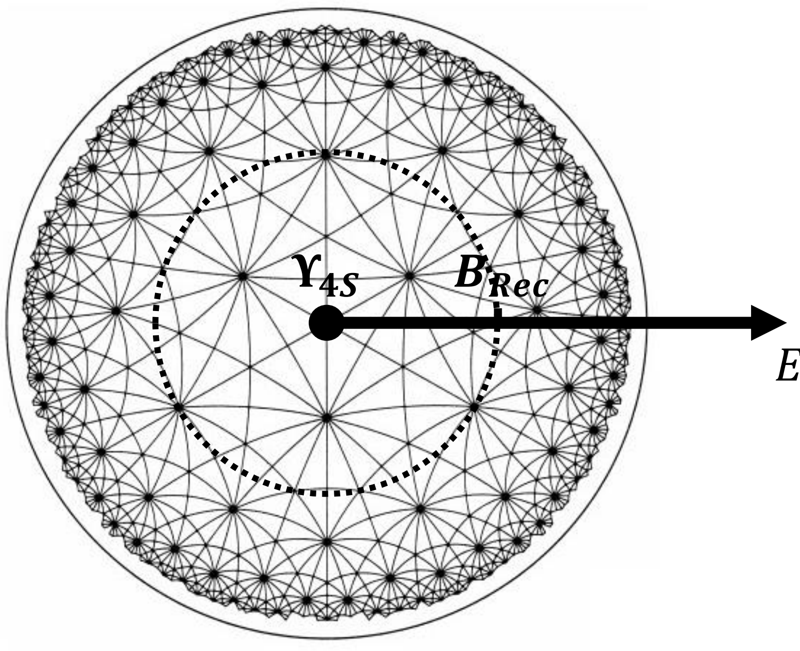

Const. $\quad \sim 1 - Radius^2$

$$E_{ROE} = \underbrace{E_{\Upsilon(4S)}}_{\text{Const.}} - \underbrace{E_{Reconstructed}}_{\sim 1 - Radius^2}$$

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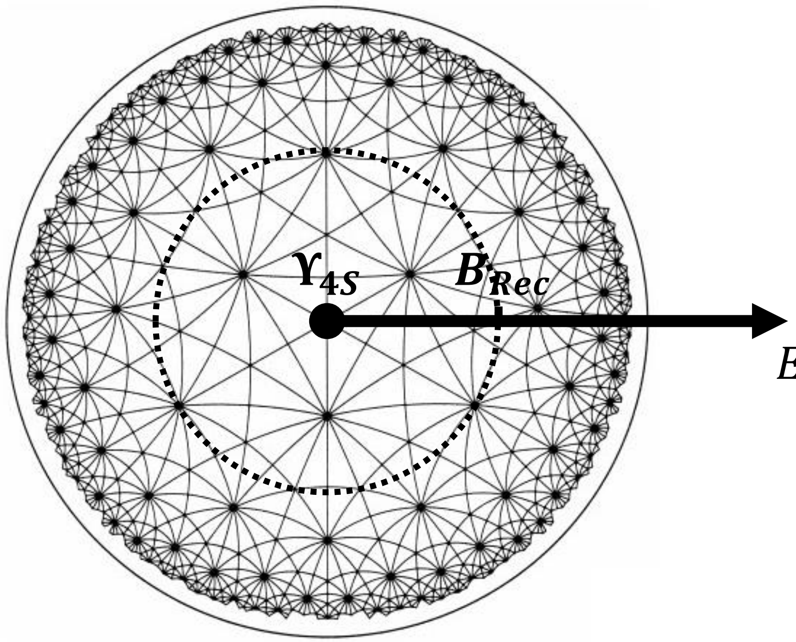

Const. $\quad\quad \sim 1 - Radius^2$

$$E_{ROE} = E_{\Upsilon(4S)} - E_{Reconstructed}$$

- Center: Singularity containing all full reconstructions of $\Upsilon(4S)$ -> Empty rest of event (ROE)
- Bulk points: Partially reconstructed decays
- Points near boundary: Starting points of reconstructions
  -> The less reconstructed, the smaller branching ratio (taking less place in embedded space)
  -> Enable all possible decays

Proof of concept: Toy Monte Carlo

Dataset:

Four channels:

- $B^+ \to (J/\Psi \to e^+e^-)K^+$
- $B^- \to (D^0 \to K^-\pi^+)\,\pi^-$
- $B^+ \to \overline{D^0}\,\pi^+\,\pi^0$
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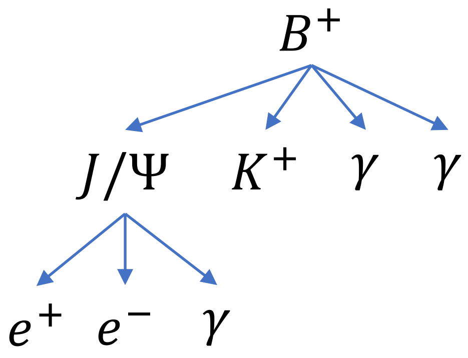
Each event (Y4S Decay) produces several samples according to the depth of particles to its root B meson, e.g.



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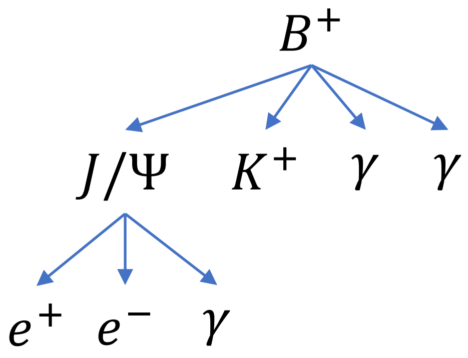

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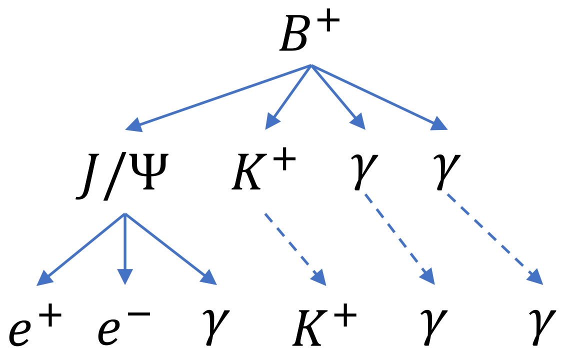

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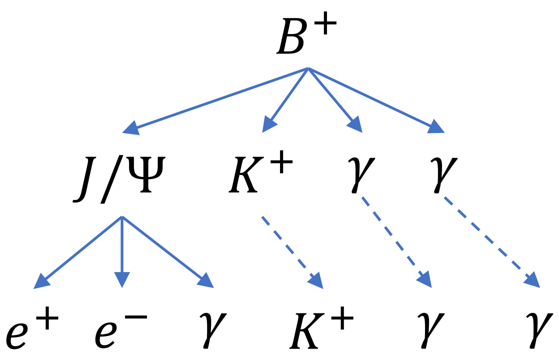

Each particle carries 12 features (**Bold** for reconstruction part)

PDG, mass, charge, energy, production time, x, y, z, **px**, **py**, **pz**, nDaughters

Workflow:

Stage	Neural Networks	Task	Technics	Status
Particle Level Embedding				
Sample Level Embedding				
Reconstruction				

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Particle Level Embedding	Automatic Feature Interaction (AutoInt) + Transformer Encoder			
Sample Level Embedding	Transformer Encoder + Hyperbolic Embedding (HypTr)			
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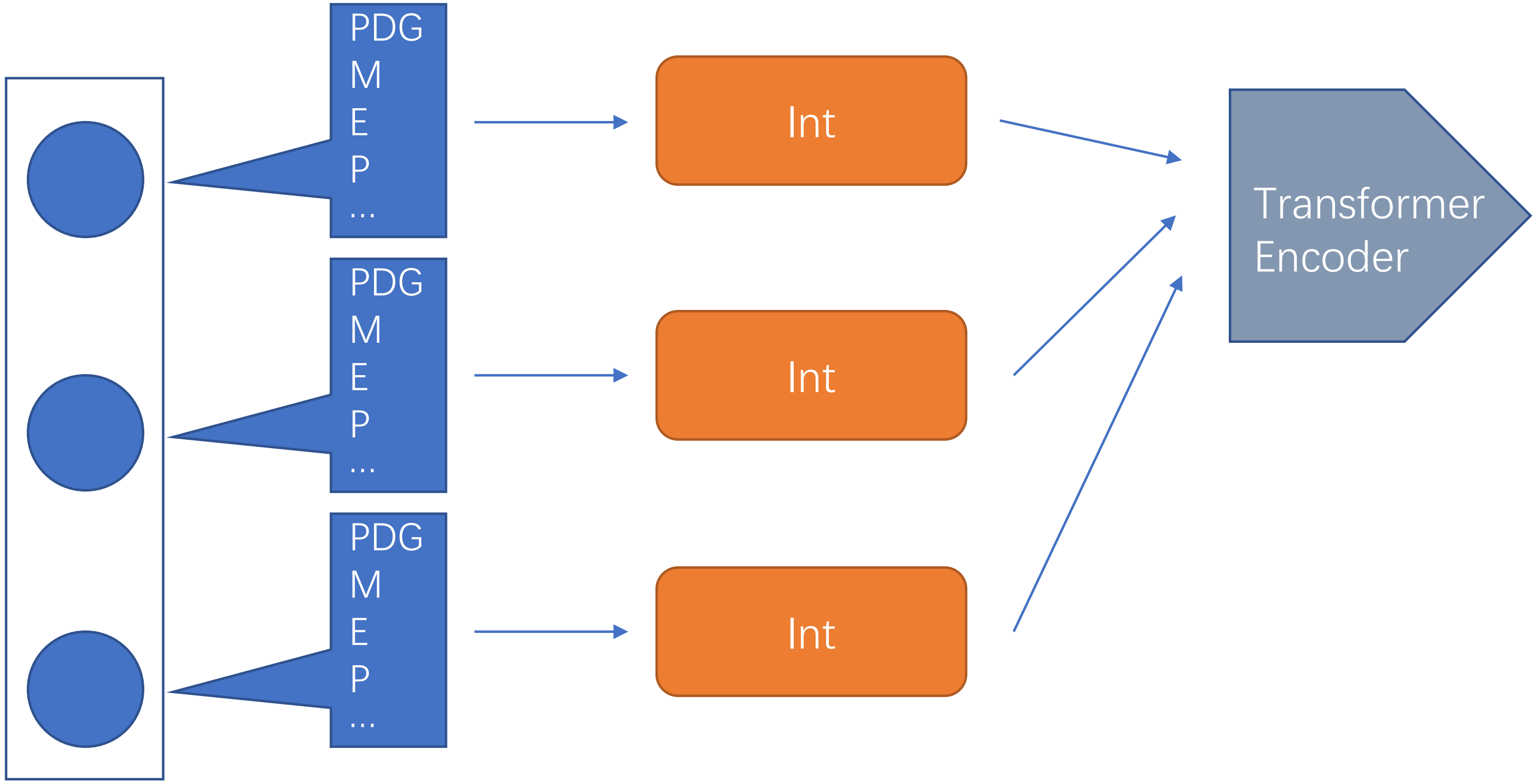

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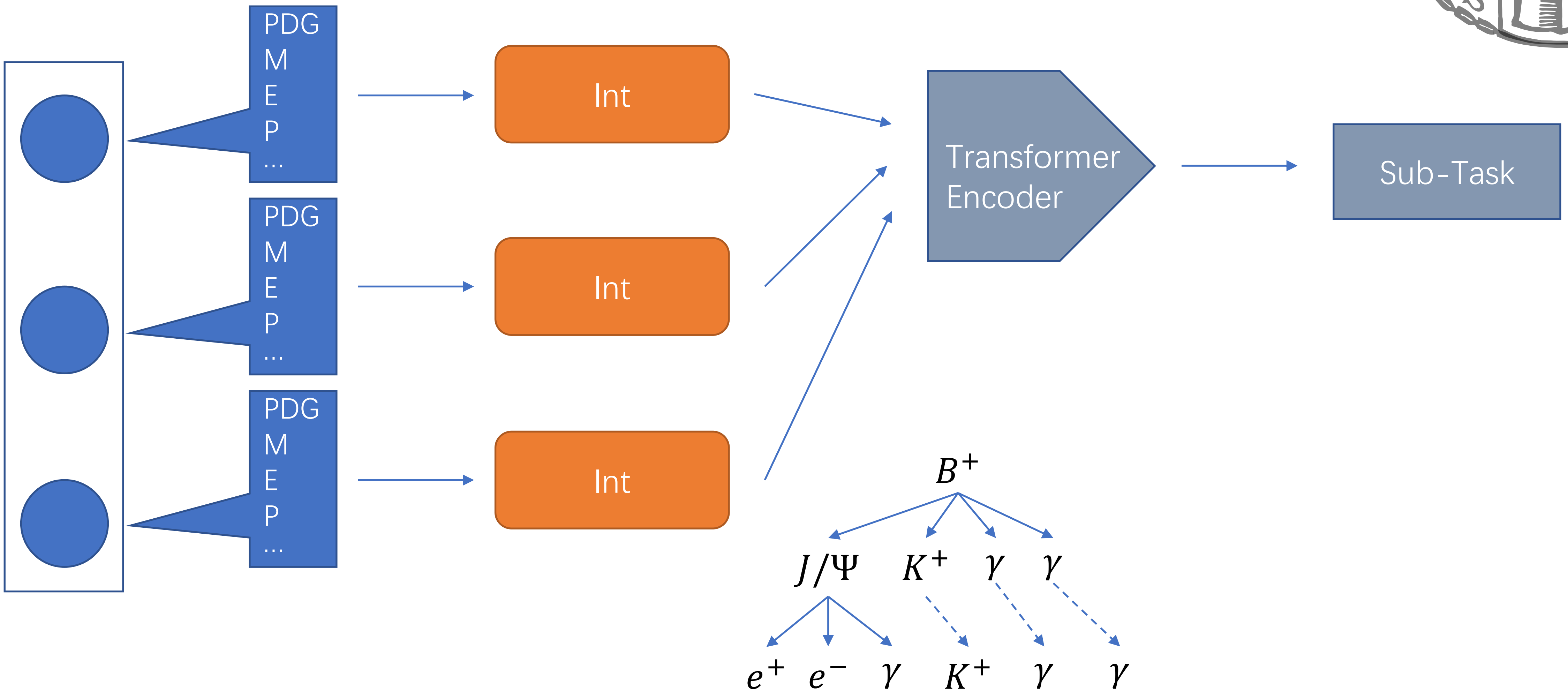

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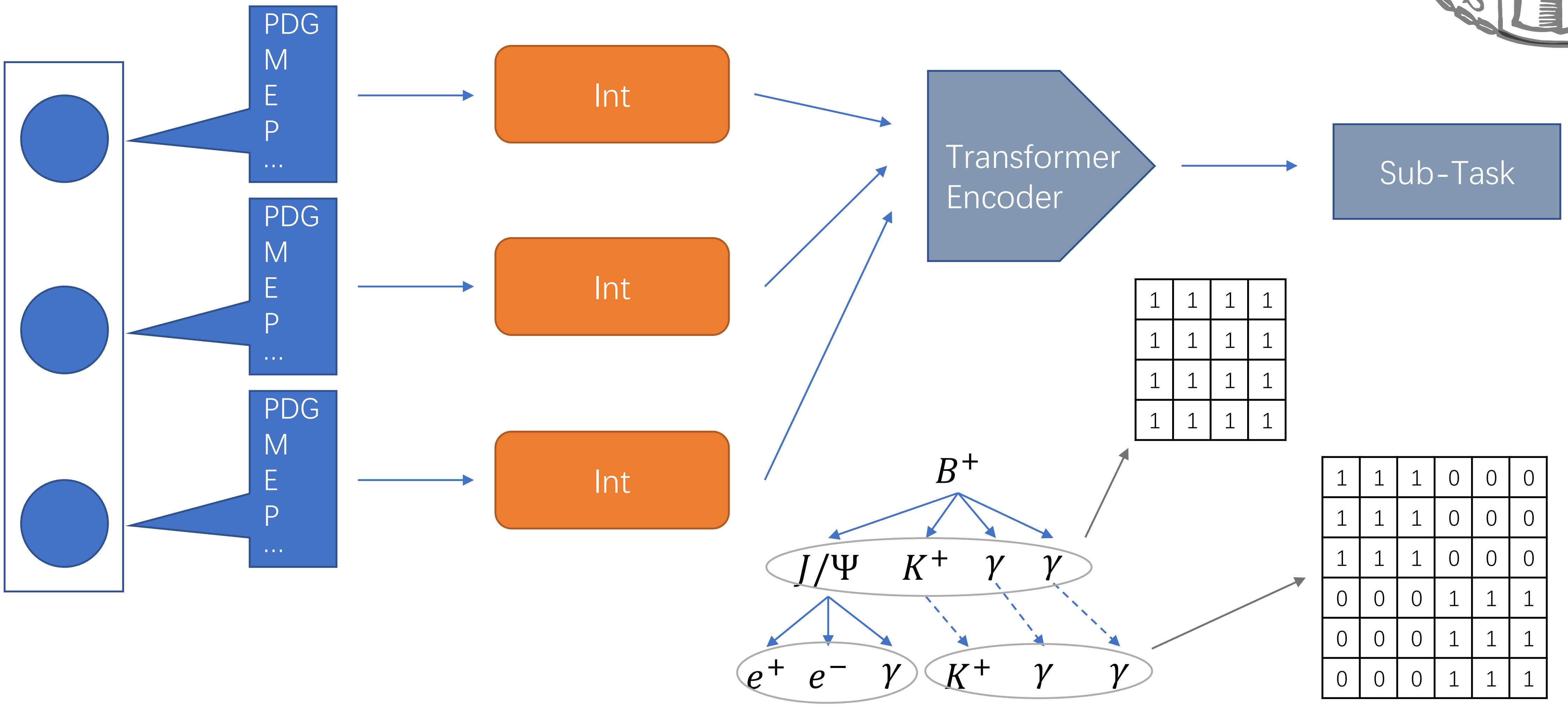
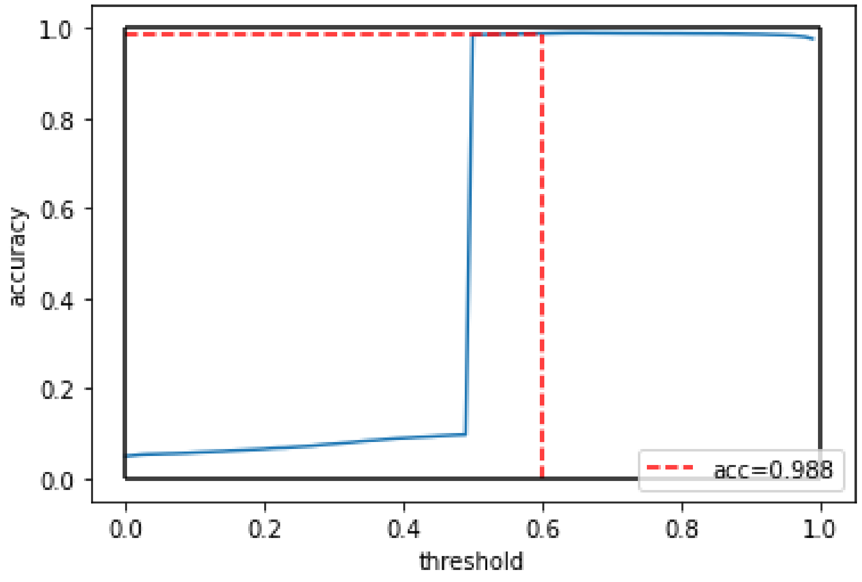
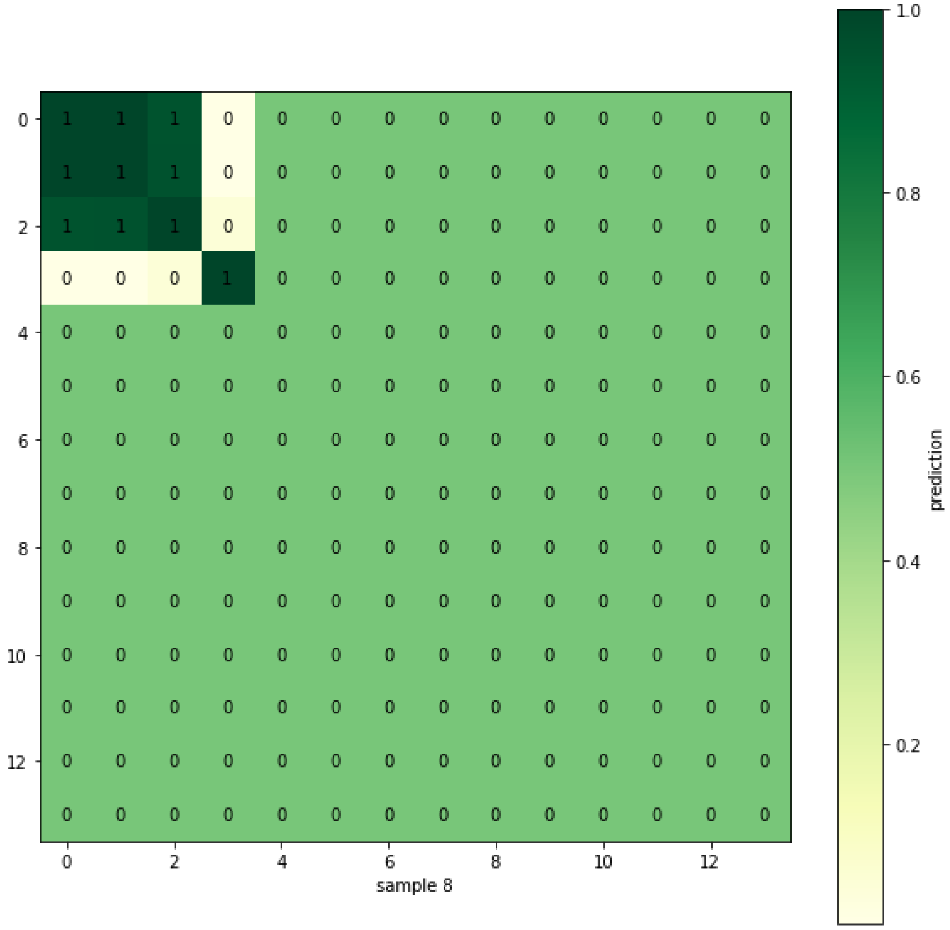


Particle Level Embedding:

Performance on toy MC

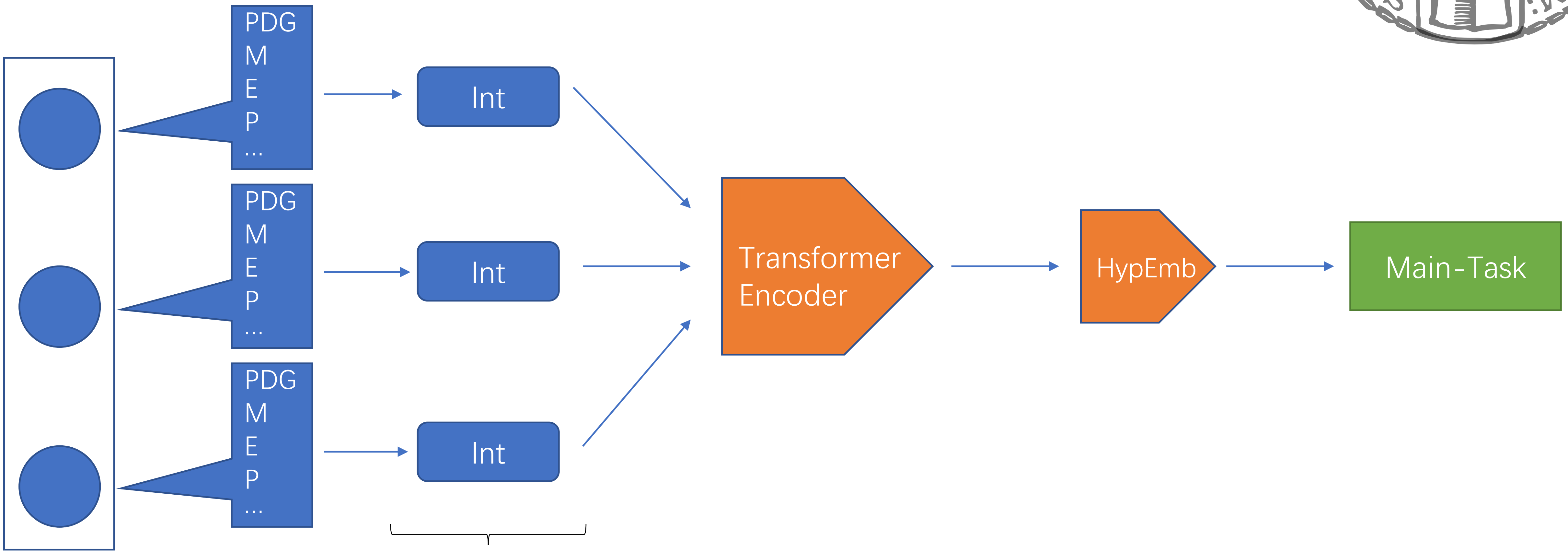


Accuracy



Prediction

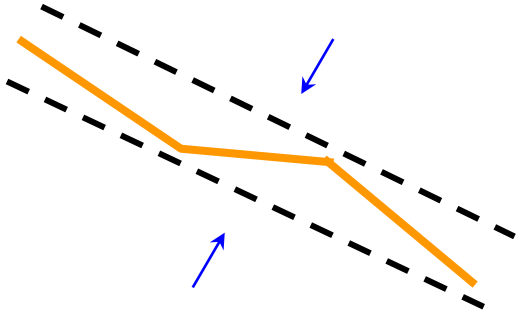
Sample Level Embedding:



Pre-learned particle level embedding:
Frozen at the beginning of trainings

Sample Level Embedding – Losses:

- Intra loss: align the samples from the same decay event, separate otherwise



Intra loss

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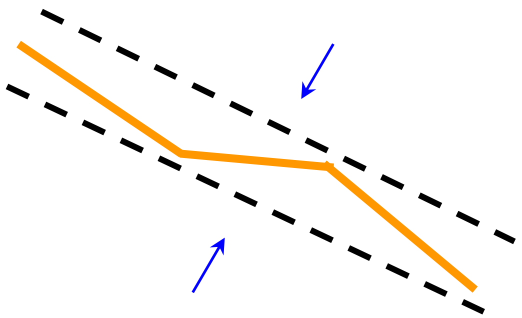

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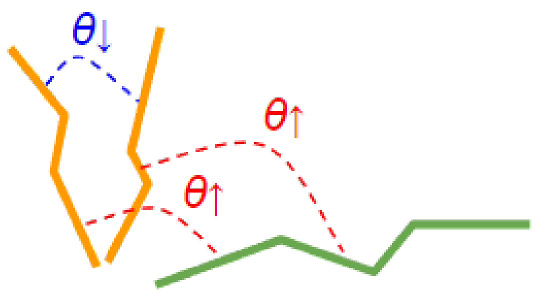
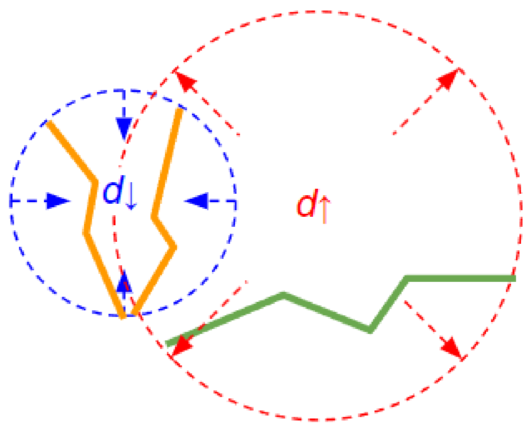


Inter loss - Angle



Inter loss - Distance

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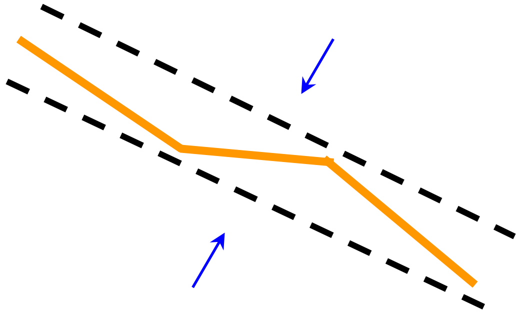
    maximize otherwise
- Radius loss: encourage the radius of embedded samples to be certain values according to their depths
  will be replaced by fix radius calculated from E_{ROE} in the future



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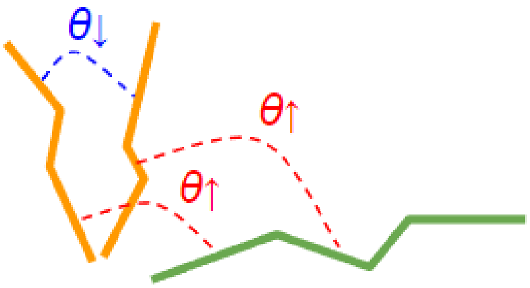

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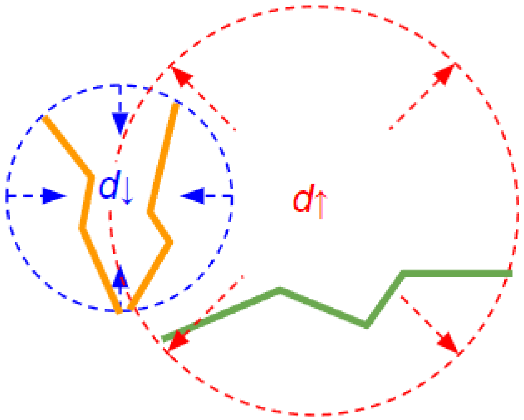
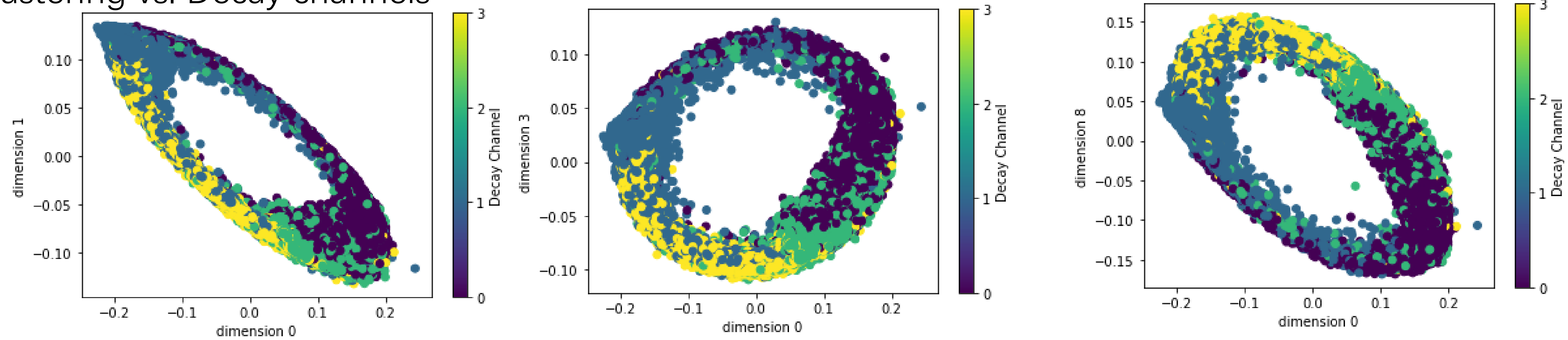


Inter loss - Distance

Sample Level Embedding:

Visualisation with 16 dimensional hyperbolic embedding

- Clustering vs. Decay channels



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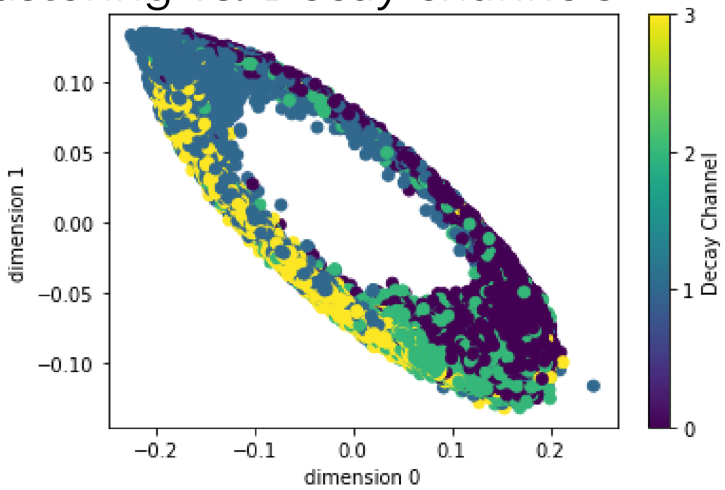

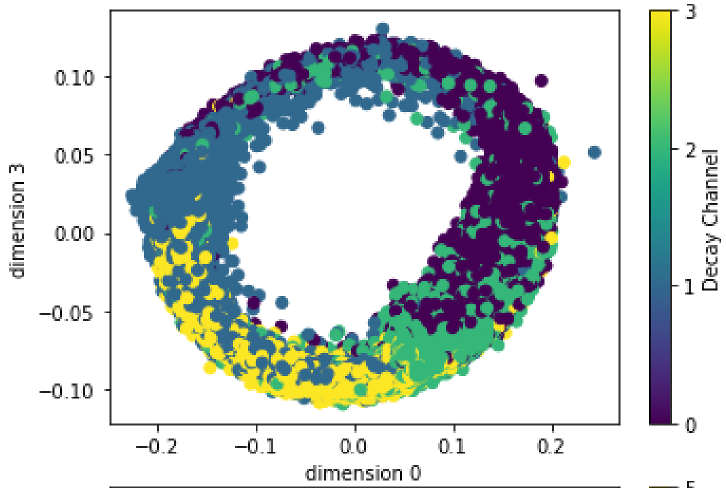

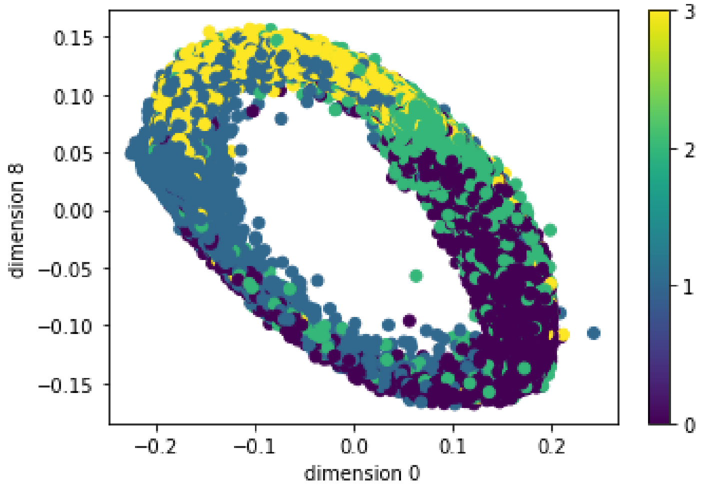

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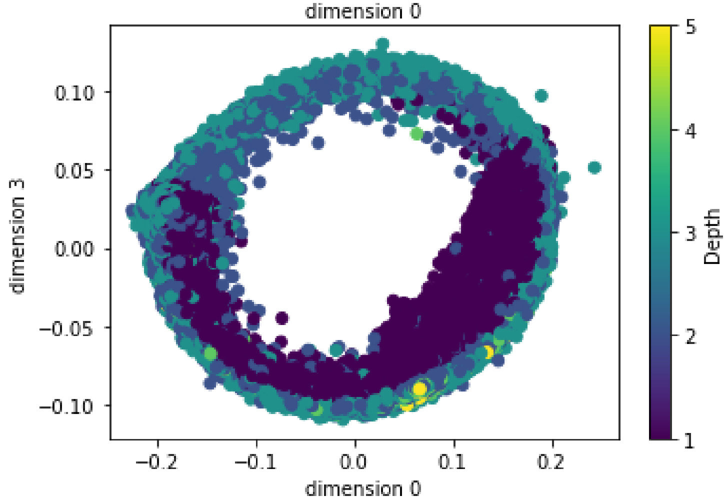

Sample Level Embedding:

Visualisation with UMAP* for 16 dimensional hyperbolic embedding

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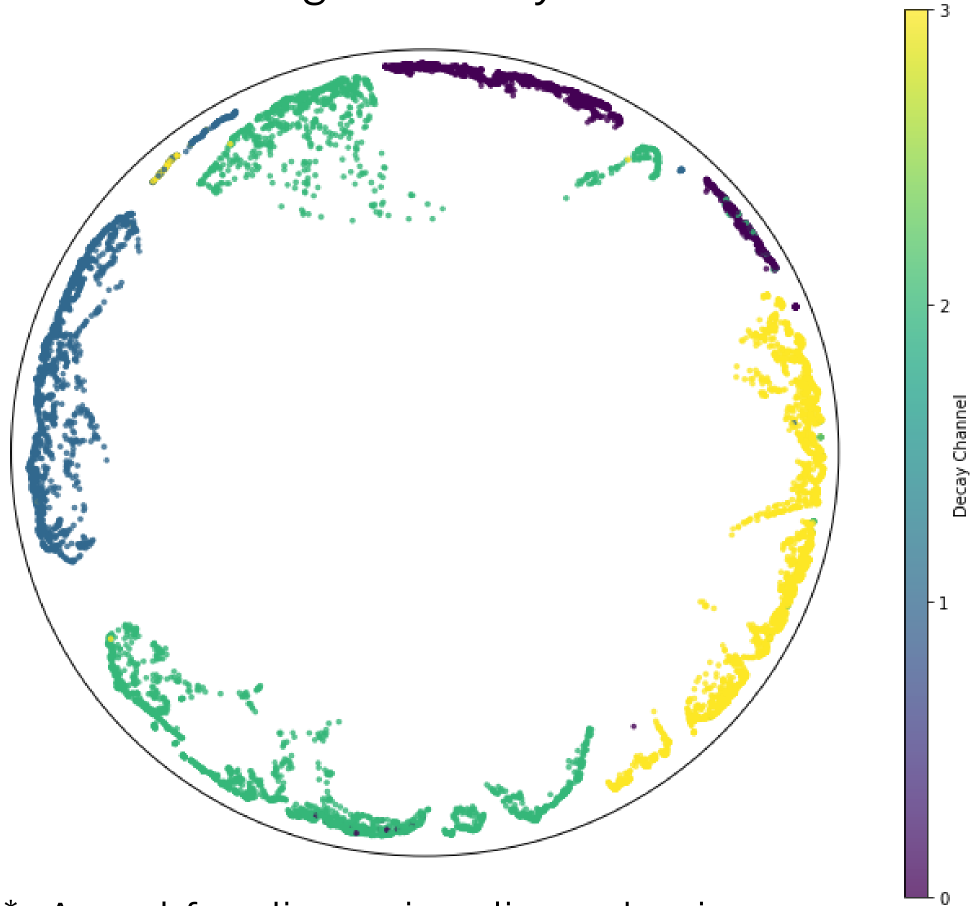

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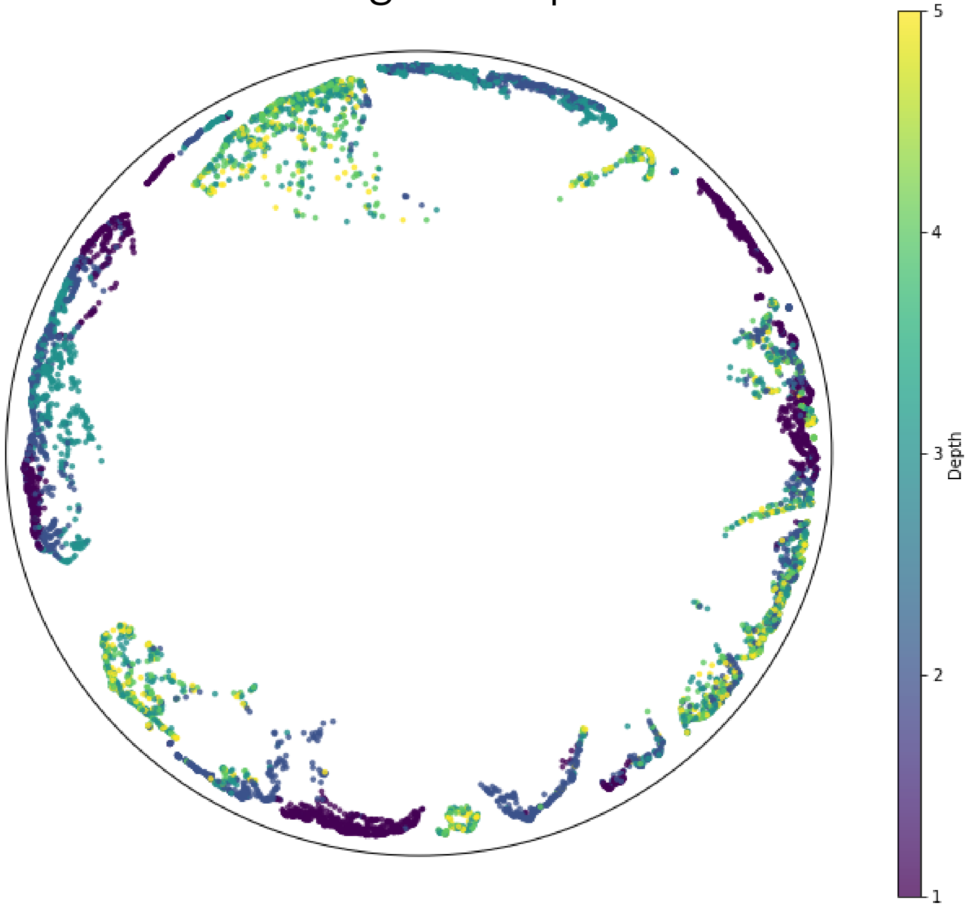

UMAP*: A tool for dimensionality reduction

Capacities:

Particle Level Embedding

- 12K Parameters

Sample Level Embedding

- 900K Parameters
- 16-D hyperbolic space

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In Comparison – Famous Networks using Transformer

- Vision Transformer (small): 85M Parameters
- BERT (small): 110M Parameters
- GPT-3: 175B Parameters
- Hyperbolic Vision Transformer: 22M Parameters, 384-D hyperbolic space

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-> Great potential for improvement

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- Try with real dataset with general channels
- Test the performance on rare decays

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Outlook:

- Once well trained with large dataset, can be used for the reconstruction of any decay channels
- The workflow / well trained networks can also be invested on other HEP projects

Thank You for your Attention

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Belle II Germany Meeting, 20 Sep 2022

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MAXIMILIANS-
UNIVERSITÄT
MÜNCHEN

Reference:

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3. W. Peng et al. “Hyperbolic Deep Neural Networks: A Survey”, *arXiv:2101.04562*
4. A. Vaswani et al. “Attention Is All You Need”, *arXiv:1706.03762*
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6. K. Stelzner et al. “Generative Adversarial Set Transformers”, *Workshop on Object-Oriented Learning at ICML 2020*
7. L. McInnes et al. “UMAP: Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection for Dimension Reduction”, *arXiv:1802.03426*
8. A. Ermolov et al. “Hyperbolic Vision Transformers: Combining Improvements in Metric Learning”, *arXiv:2203.10833*

Backup

Hyperbolic metrics

Addition:

$$\mathbf{x} \oplus_c \mathbf{y} = \frac{(1 + 2c\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle + c\|\mathbf{y}\|^2)\mathbf{x} + (1 - c\|\mathbf{x}\|^2)\mathbf{y}}{1 + 2c\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle + c^2\|\mathbf{x}\|^2\|\mathbf{y}\|^2}$$

Distance:

$$D_{hyp}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{c}} \operatorname{arctanh}(\sqrt{c}\| - \mathbf{x} \oplus_c \mathbf{y}\|)$$

Exponential:

$$\exp_{\mathbf{x}}^c(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{x} \oplus_c \left(\tanh\left(\sqrt{c}\frac{\lambda_{\mathbf{x}}^c\|\mathbf{v}\|}{2}\right) \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\sqrt{c}\|\mathbf{v}\|} \right)$$

with x the base point, usually set to 0

Pairwise Cross-Entropy Loss

- Pairwisely calculate hyperbolic distance and euclidical cosine similarity

$$D_{hyp}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{c}} \text{arctanh}(\sqrt{c}\| -\mathbf{x} \oplus_c \mathbf{y}\|)$$

$$D_{cos}(\mathbf{z}_i, \mathbf{z}_j) = \left\| \frac{\mathbf{z}_i}{\|\mathbf{z}_i\|_2} - \frac{\mathbf{z}_j}{\|\mathbf{z}_j\|_2} \right\|_2^2 = 2 - 2\frac{\langle \mathbf{z}_i, \mathbf{z}_j \rangle}{\|\mathbf{z}_i\|_2 \cdot \|\mathbf{z}_j\|_2}$$

- Calculate the cross entropy losses w.r.t the two metrics for positive pairs (i, j)

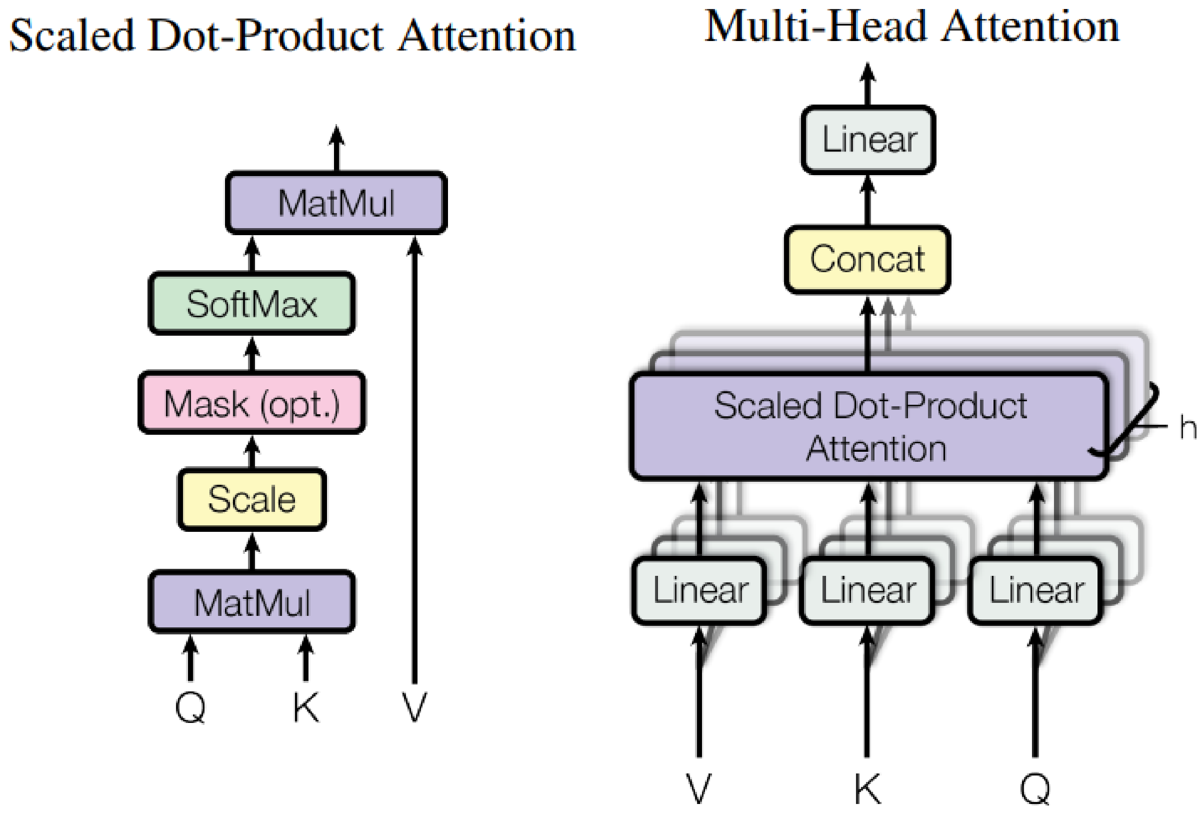
$$l_{i,j} = -\log \frac{\exp\left(-D(\mathbf{z}_i, \mathbf{z}_j)/\tau\right)}{\sum_{k=1, k\neq i}^{K} \exp\left(-D(\mathbf{z}_i, \mathbf{z}_k)/\tau\right)}$$

Building Block: Multihead Attention

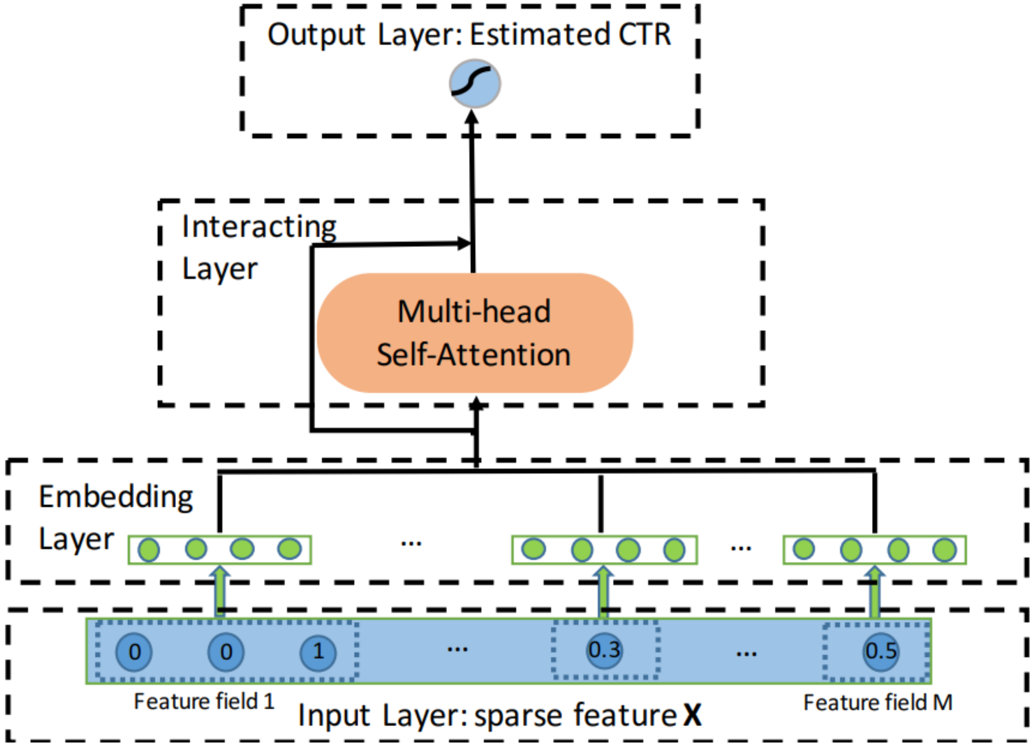
- Inputs and outputs are all vectors
  - Q: Query
  - K: Keys
  - V: Values
- Weights represent the similarity of Q and K
- Attention is reweighted V

$$\mathrm{Attention}(Q,K,V)=\mathrm{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$

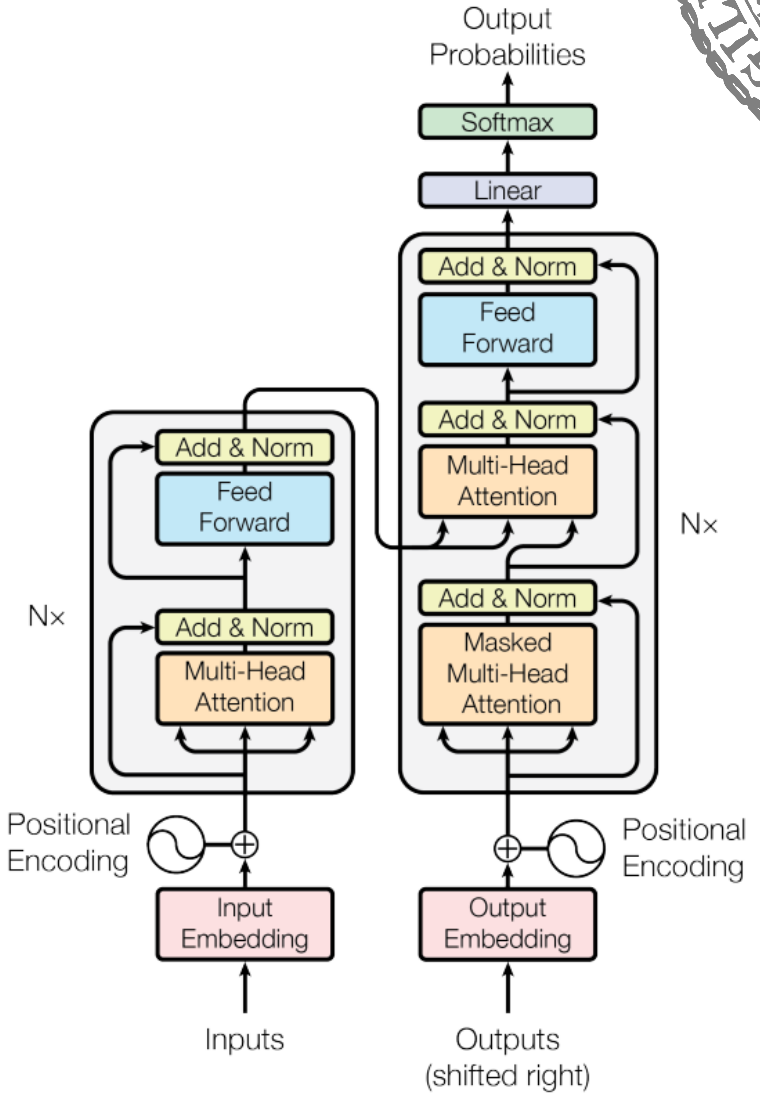
- Multi-Head enables different combinations of the subspaces of the inputs through linear projections



Building Block: Interactor and Transformer

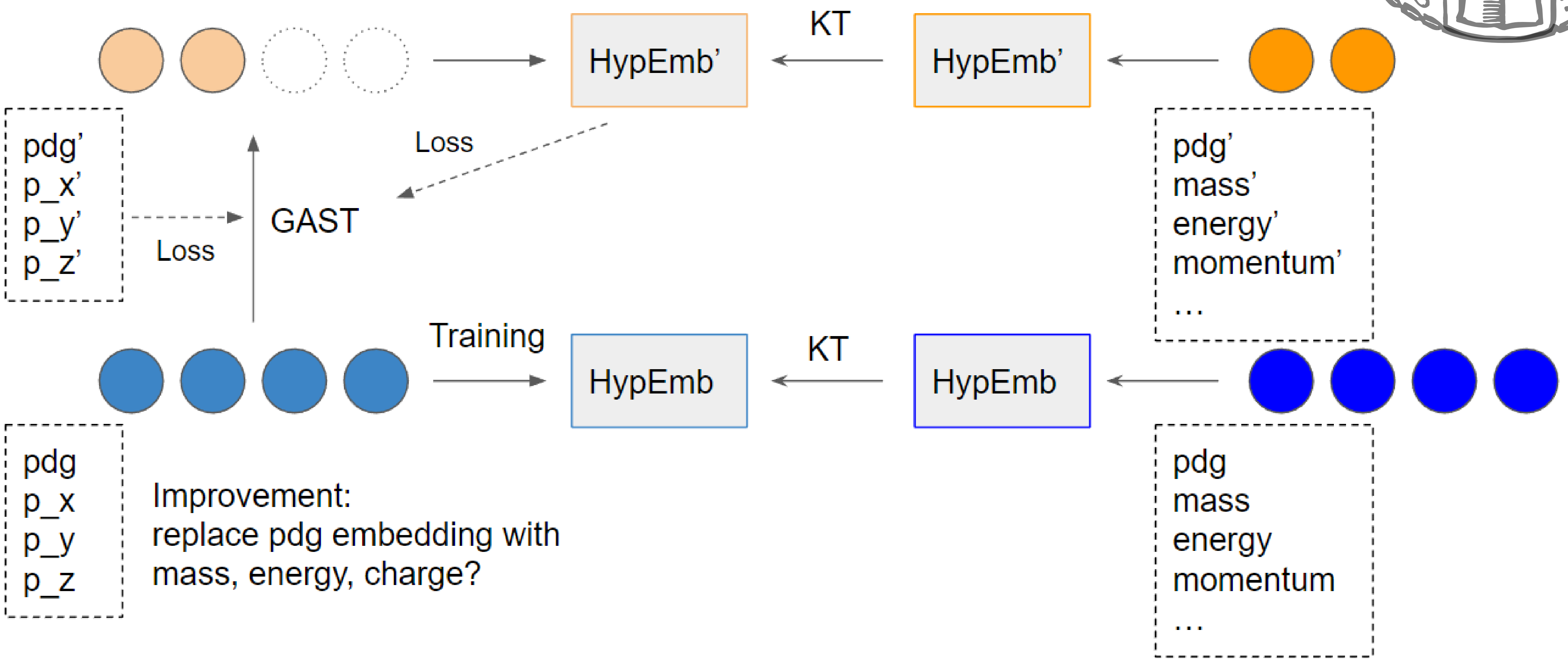


AutoInt: Interactor



Transformer: Encoder Decoder

Reconstruction: Generative Adversarial Set Transformers + Knowledge Transfer



Improvement:
replace pdg embedding with
mass, energy, charge?