

Learning powerful jet representations via self-supervision

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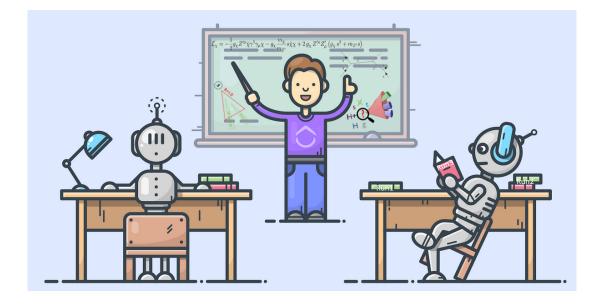






Introduction

- > Significant advances in jet tagging with wide application of ML
- > Supervised learning model: strong performance while limited by labelled dataset
- > We propose a new method to learn jet representations through self-supervision
- > Applications to jet tagging and anomaly detection
- > Outlook of future development

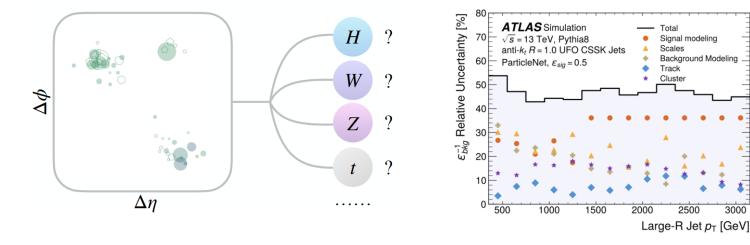


Plot modified from @Srinivas Rao

ML-based Jet tagging: the supervised way

- > Exploit the information to assign correct jet label (Hbb/Hcc/tbqq/...)
- Focus on boosted jet reconstructed with PFlow algo
 - Input: large-R jet composed of particles
- > Amazing development over years:
 - ParticleNet, Particle Transformer, LundNet, PELICAN, OmniLearn, Sophon and many more!
- > Common feature: trained from the **labelled dataset**

Physics modelling, data-MC difference and statistics



Recall nice talks these days!

<u>Plot taken from 2202.03772, CERN-EP-2024-159</u>

Can we learn from data?

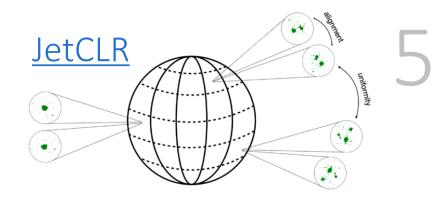
The self-supervised learning (SSL)

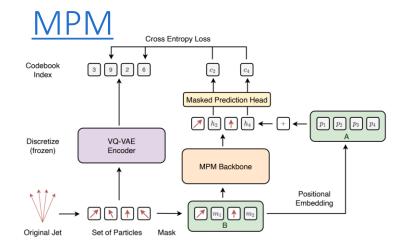
Self-supervised learning

Physics knowledge embedded in jet even w/o label Color connection, hadronization, detector effect, ...

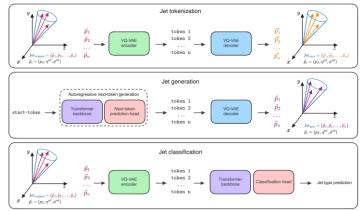
Self-supervised way to learn from unlabeled jet <u>SimCLR, JetCLR (AD), AnomalyCLR, DarkCLR, RS3L, ...</u> <u>Masked Particle Modelling</u> <u>OmniJet-α</u>

Jet representation shared between various applications
Jet reconstruction, tagging, generation, anomaly detection, ...
Bridge to the foundation jet model





<u>OmniJet-α</u>

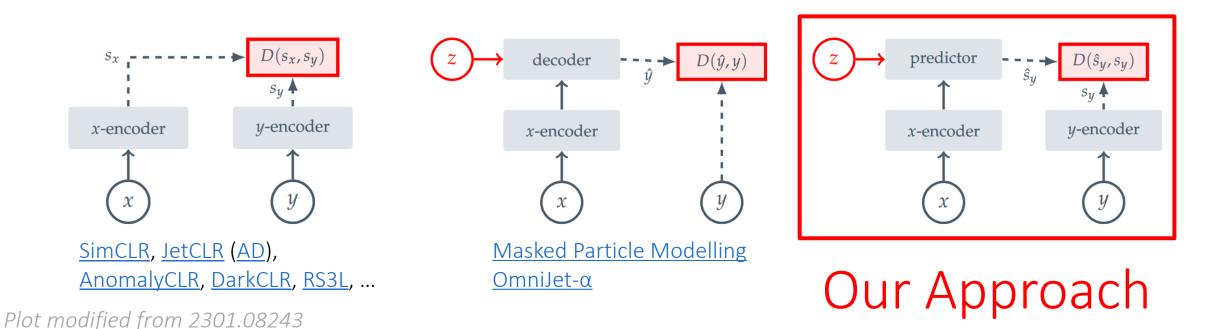


Designs of self-supervised learning

> a) Contrastive: min- or maximize the distance between representation of jet pair

- > b) Generative: generate partial or the full jet
- > c) Predictive: complete the jet representation

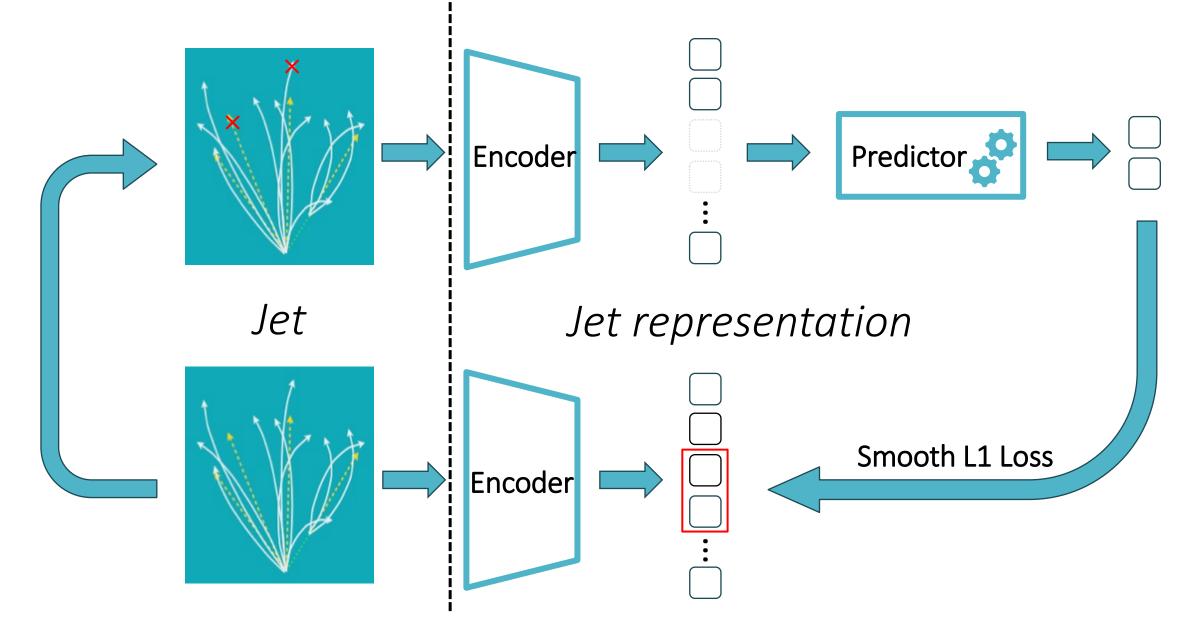
Easy to train: no need to build pair or generate in physics space Flexible to extend: handle any kind of jet input (more than kinematics)



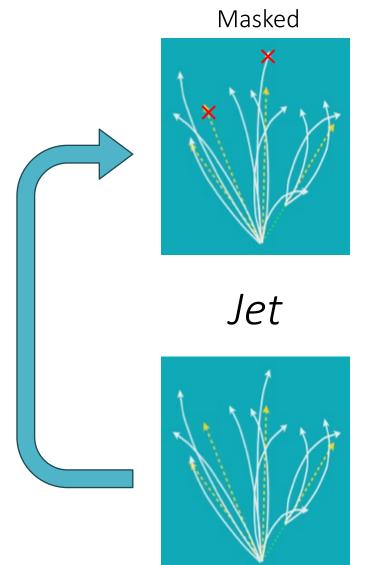


Implementation of the p-jepa network

Particle Joint-Embedding Predictive Architecture



>>> Particle masking: the "question maker"

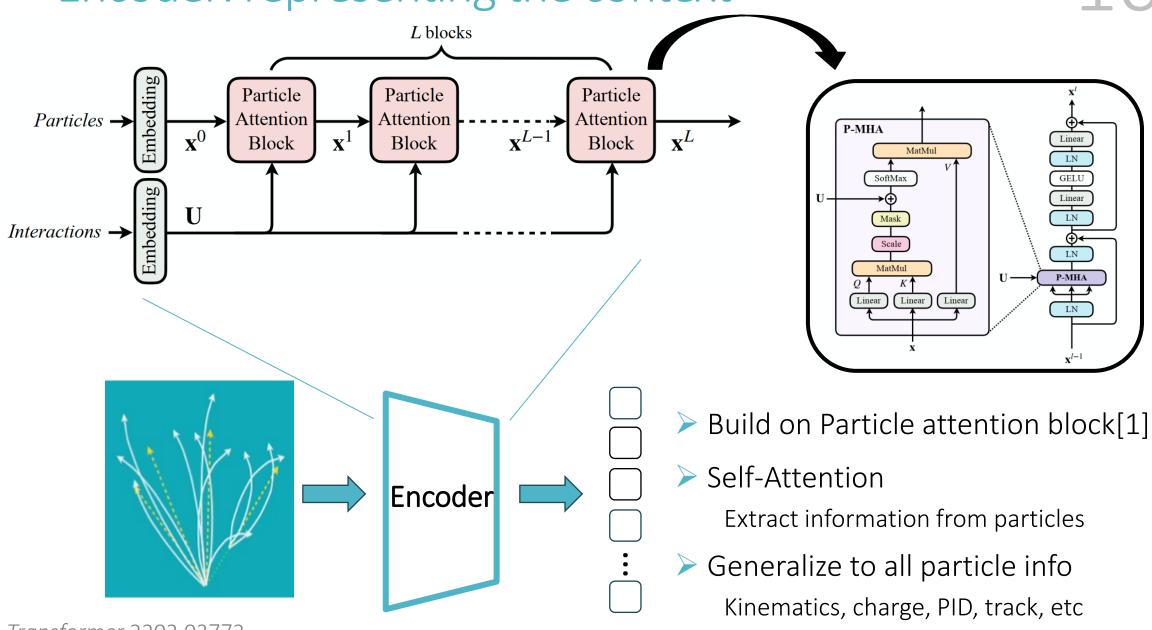


Original

Building blocks of a jet: particles Kinematics (4-vec), PID, charge, track information Correlation info, e.g. pairwise features and substructure

Can ML learn to predict masked particles?
Randomly masking ~30% of particles in a jet
The remaining particles provide "context" information
Trying to recover the masked particles ("target") from the context
→ Learn meaningful jet representations

>>> Encoder: representing the context



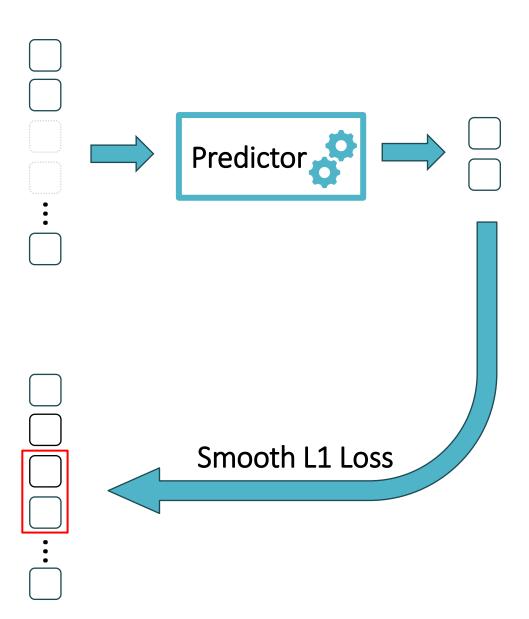
[1] Particle Transformer 2202.03772

>>> Predictor: the "question solver"

- Predict partial jet representation Corresponding to the masked particles
- Smooth L1 loss

Measure how close the predicted particles are to the truth in the representation space

Encoder and predictor trained simultaneously
Aim to learn meaningful jet representation



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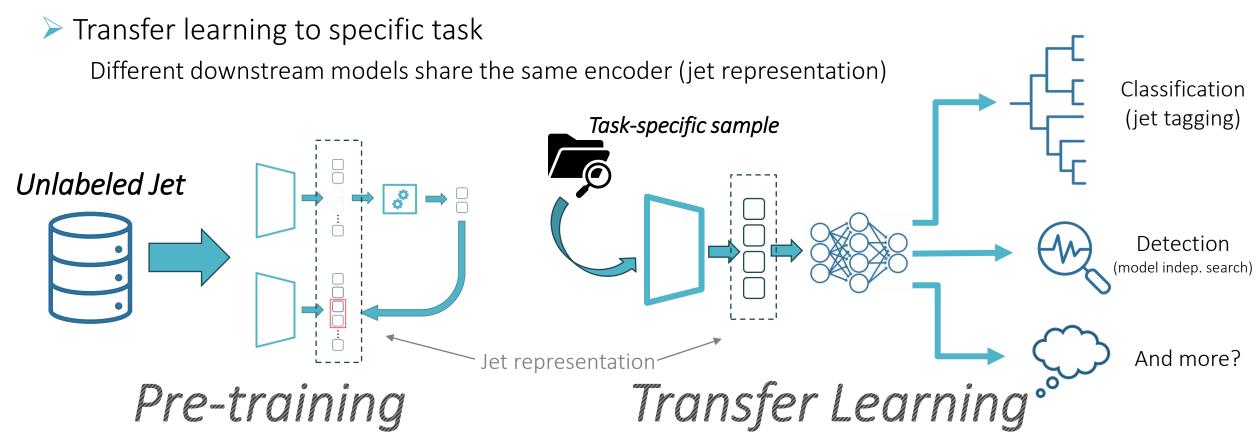
Does this work?

Experiments and Preliminary Results

Pre-training and Transfer Learning

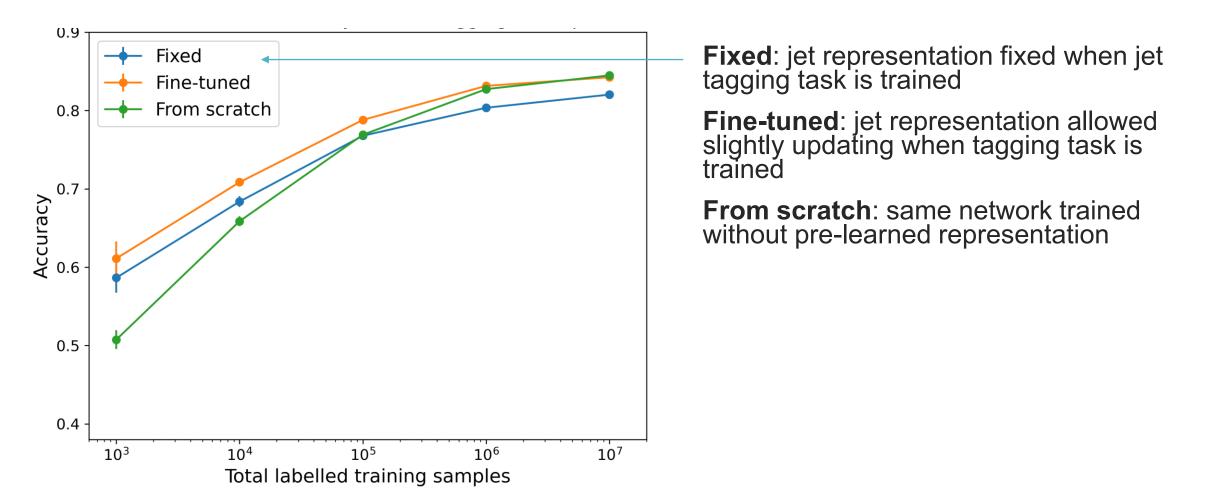
> Physics performance evaluated with pre-training + transfer learning pipeline:

Foundation p-jepa model pre-trained on "data" From <u>JetClass-II</u>: AntiKt(R=0.8), DELPHES simulation and realistic pileup effect (mu=50) Composition emulated the real data (QCD >70% of training data, others follow cross-section)



Application: Jet Tagging

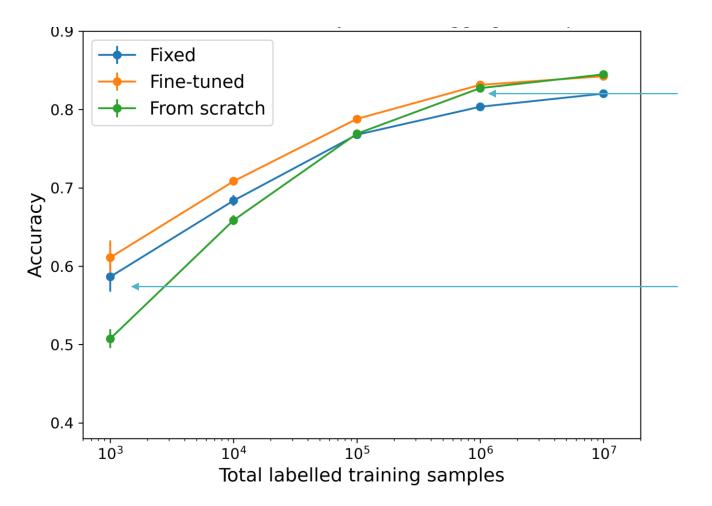
Few-shot transfer learning for jet tagging: 10-class(*) classification on <u>JetClass-I</u>: different dataset with pre-train (no PU effect and balanced class)



*: $H(bb)/H(cc)/H(gg)/H(4q)/H(lvqq')/t(bqq')/t(blv)/W(qq')/Z(q\bar{q})/QCD$

Application: Jet Tagging

Few-shot transfer learning for jet tagging: 10-class(*) classification on <u>JetClass-I</u>: different dataset with pre-train (no PU effect and balanced class)



From scratch training takes over when the labelled dataset is large enough

 \rightarrow reduce to fully-supervised jet tagging

Pre-training + transfer learning gives a significant performance boost with very limited number of labelled samples (as lower as 100 jet/class)!

→ Benefit from jet rep. learned in SSL

*: $H(bb)/H(cc)/H(gg)/H(4q)/H(lvqq')/t(bqq')/t(blv)/W(qq')/Z(q\bar{q})/QCD$

Application: Anomaly Detection

Test the pre-trained jet representations on anomaly detection Model independent search for new physics signals

Mixed Sample 1 Mixed Sample 2 Significance (naive) Cut of classifier output <mark>s b b b s</mark> BBB<mark>S</mark>B S)(**(S) S)**(B) (B) 5σ В simple selection S)(S)(S)(S (S)(B (B) (s)(s)(s)(s) <mark>S)(S)(B)(B)(B</mark>) N_signal Classifier Boost the discovery Jet encode

Weakly supervised classification

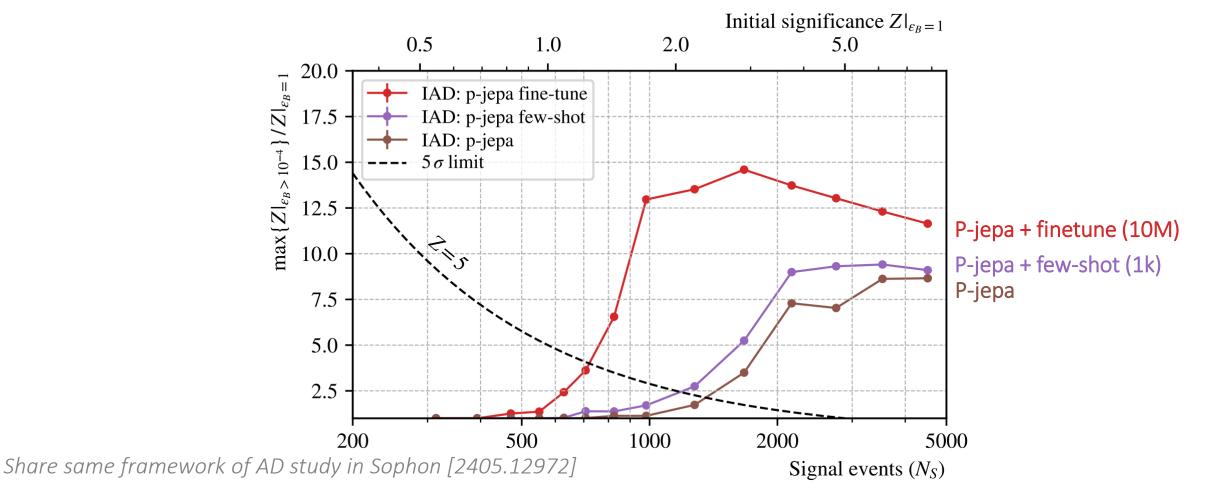
Share same framework of AD study in Sophon [2405.12972], originated from CWoLa [1708.02949]

Application: Anomaly Detection

> AD Significance enhanced using p-jepa:

More visible after transfer learning on labeled jets

> Work in progress to reduce the gap with supervised way (e.g. Sophon)



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Summary and Outlook

> Proposed P-JEPA architecture for self-supervised learning on jets

>Jet representation learned from unlabeled data

> Performance tested on jet tagging and anomaly detection

More applications in progress -- stay tuned!

≻Take-away:

- Learning from jet without label is possible
- Joint-predictive architecture shows promising performance
- If data itself provides the knowledge, why not take it?

BOOSTIAMO the new physics search in a self-supervised way!

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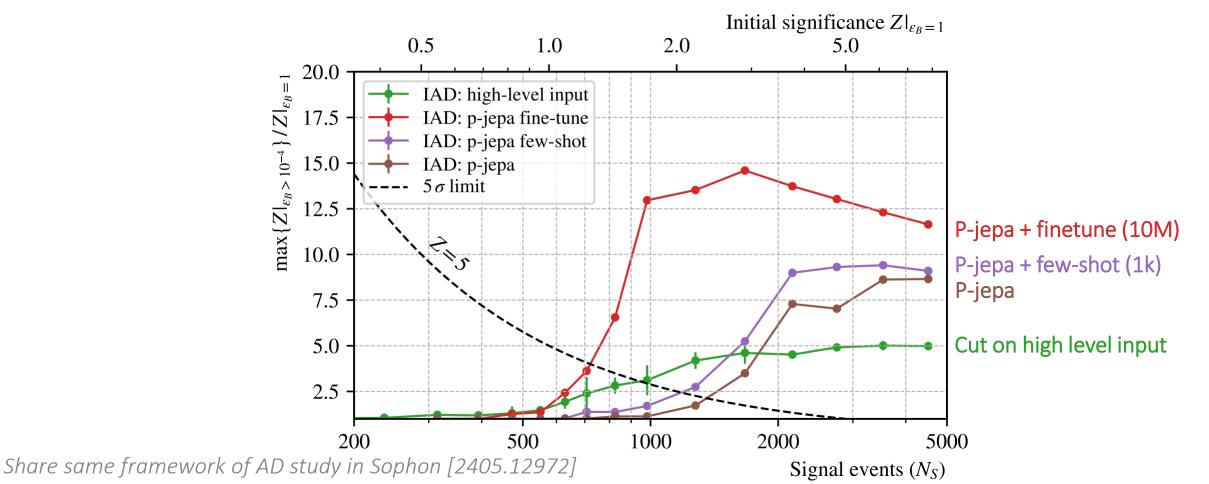
Backups

Application: Anomaly Detection

> AD Significance enhanced using p-jepa:

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