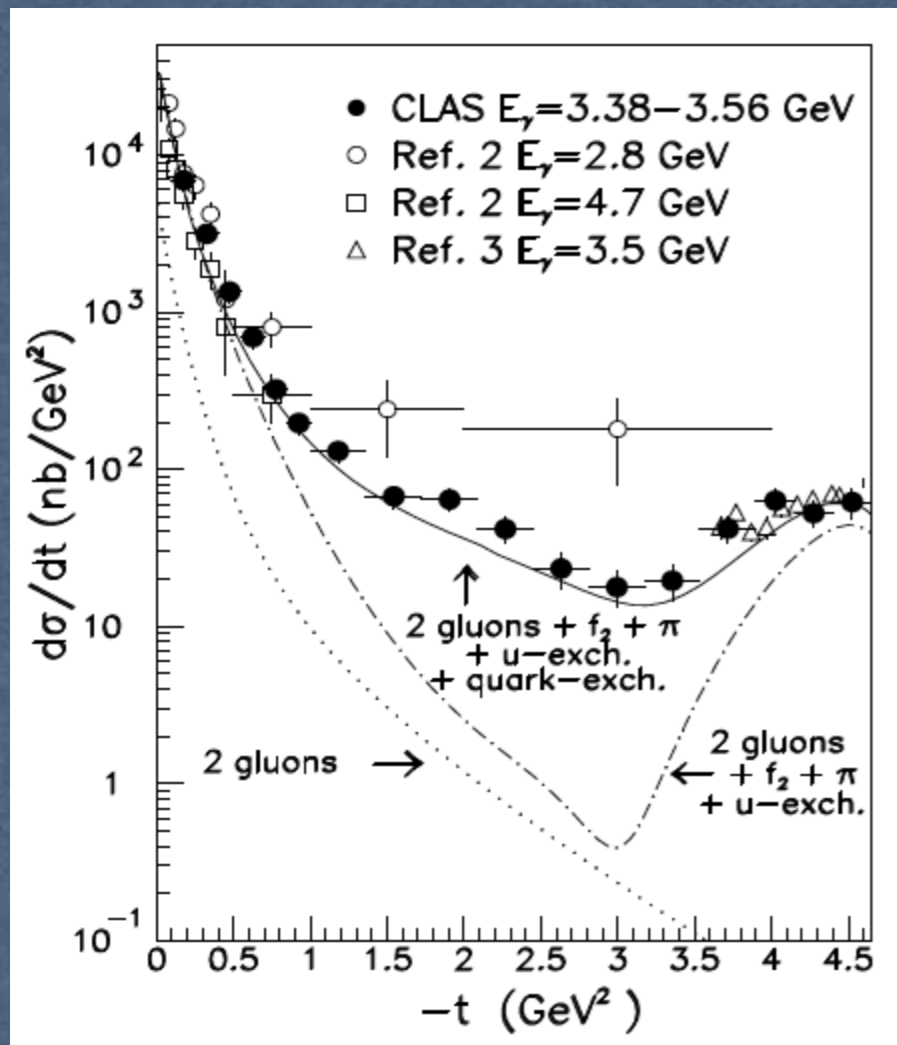


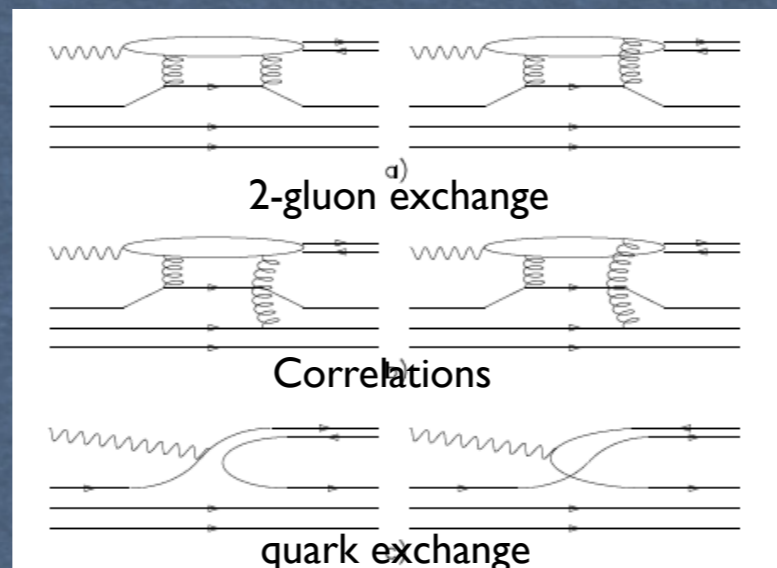
AI for data features preservation (and beyond)

Train a NN to generate events with the SAME correlations of experimental data
(aka replace the xsec concept with a NN)

- Traditional approach: particles (4-momenta) measured into the detector, extract the relevant observables (e.g. cross section), extract physics mechanisms, preserve this information as replacement for the original particles



CLAS g_6 ω photo production at large momentum transfer



- It worked (and still works!) well if limited to channels with a single variable
- Xsec, Polarization observables, angular distribution, decay matrix, ...
- It does not work (in practice) when you have several independent variables: multi-particle final states (spectroscopy) or multi-variable correlations (SIDIS)

AI may provide a new way to look at data and extract observables and physics interpretation

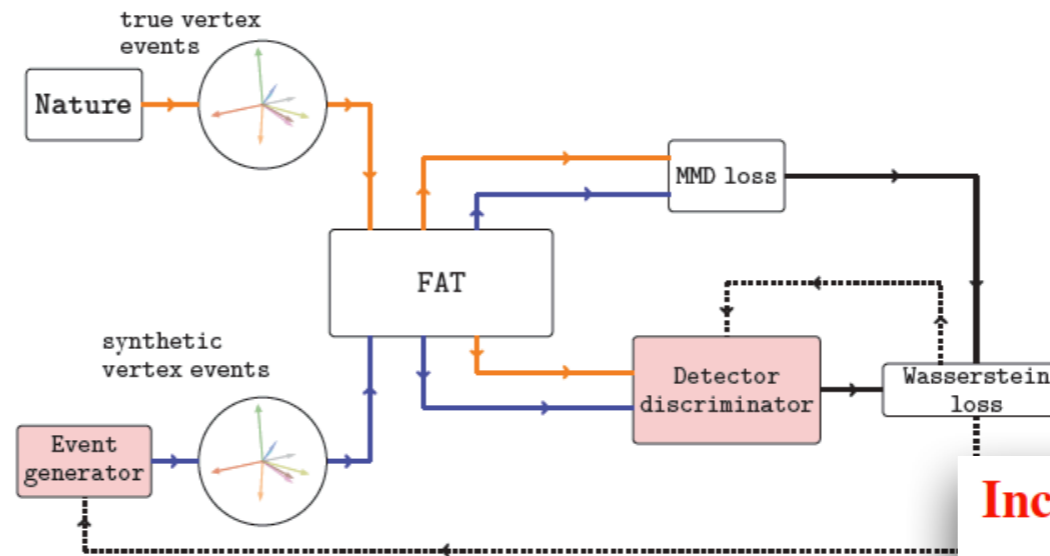
AI enabled MCEG

Goals

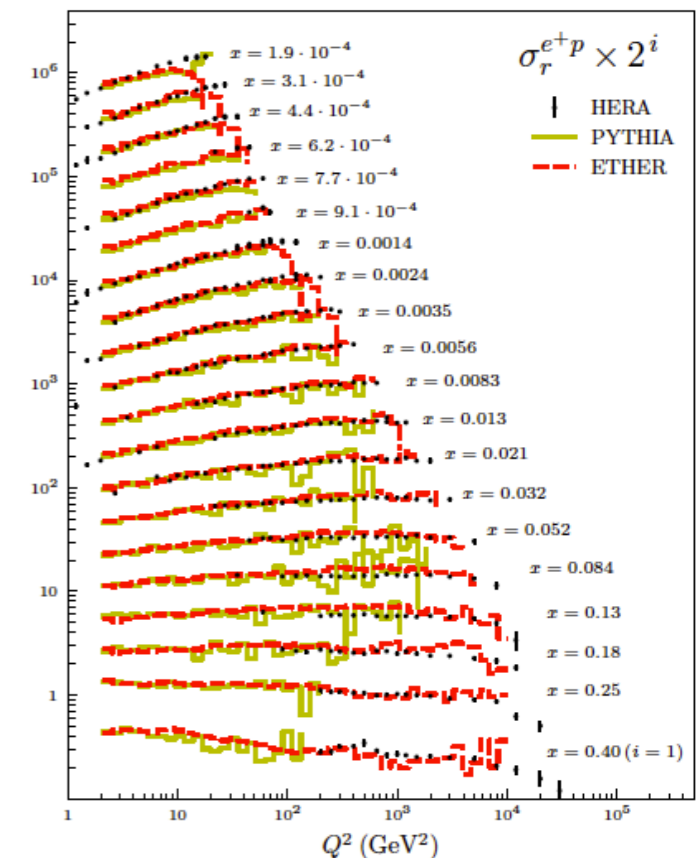
- Build a **theory-free** MCEG
- Map out particle correlations without biases from approximated theory
- MCEG as a **data storage utility**

Progress

- Prototypes based on GANs
- Case study on inclusive DIS
- Case study on exclusive $\gamma + P \rightarrow P + \pi^+ + \pi^-$

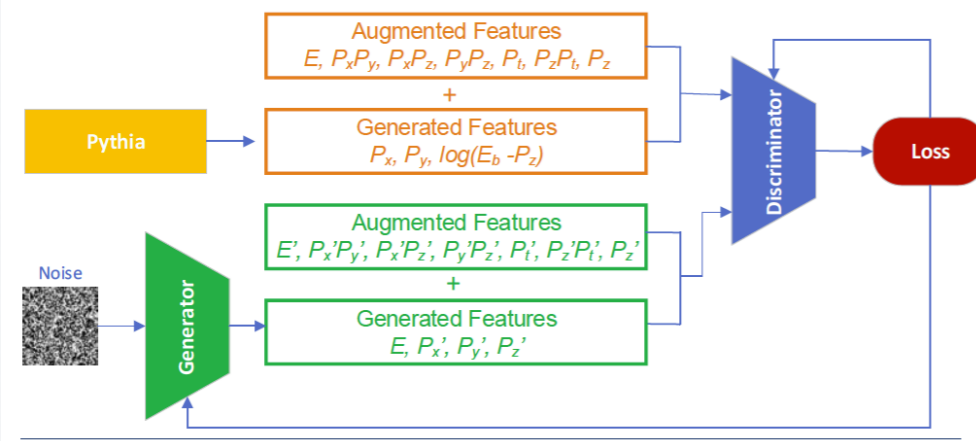


Inclusive DIS



Features Augmentation and Transformation GAN (FAT-GAN)

- Features Transformation
- Features Augmentation

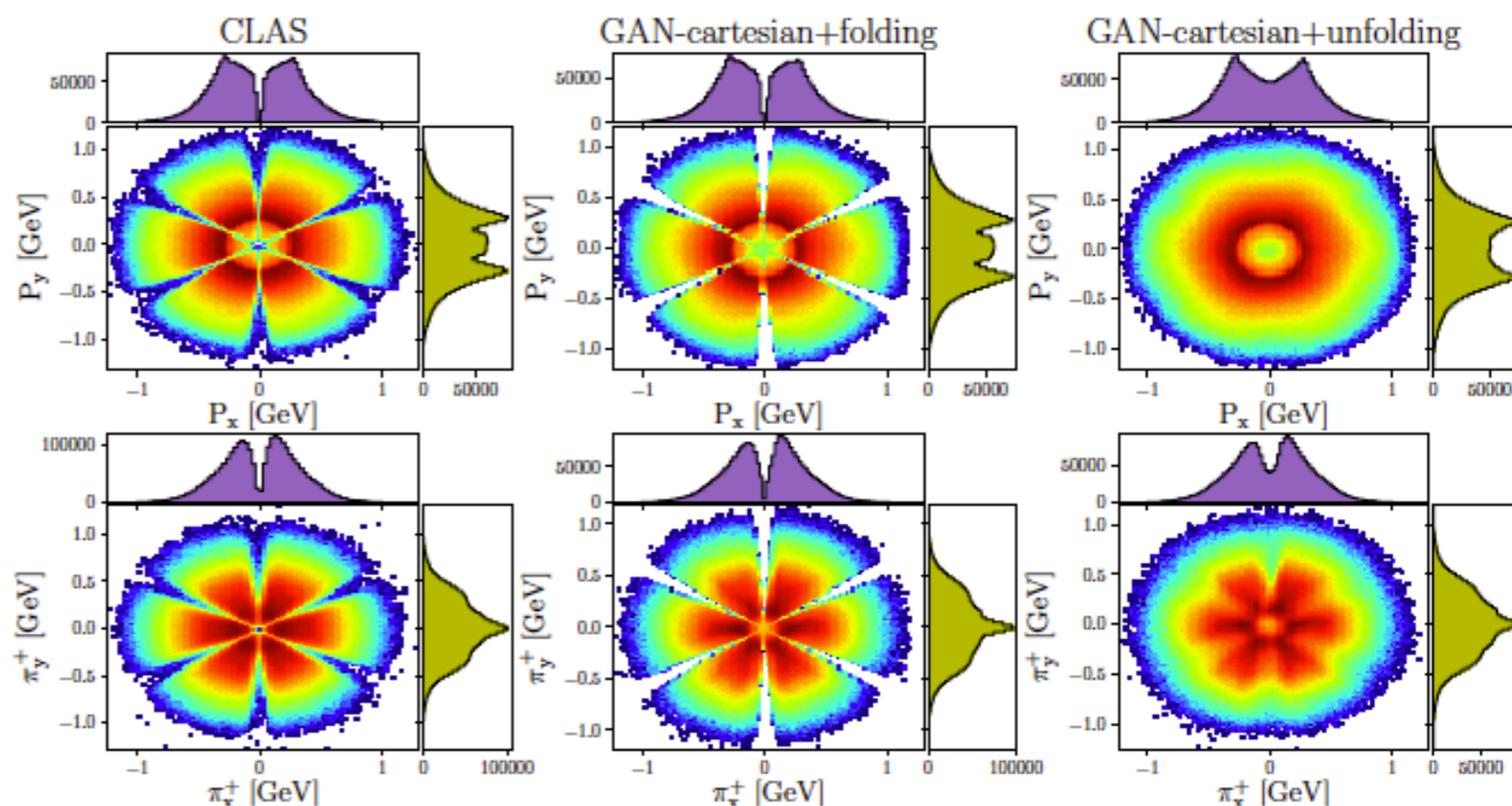
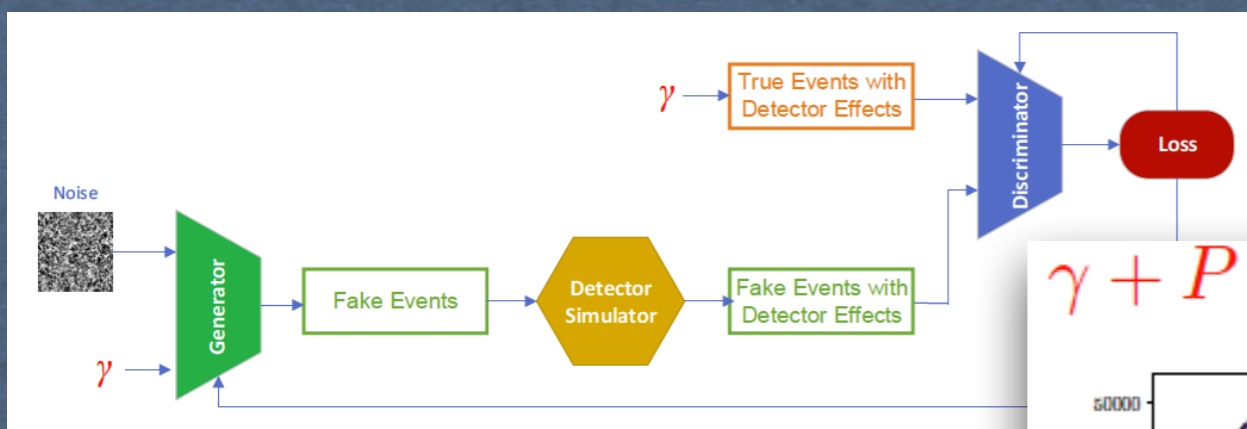
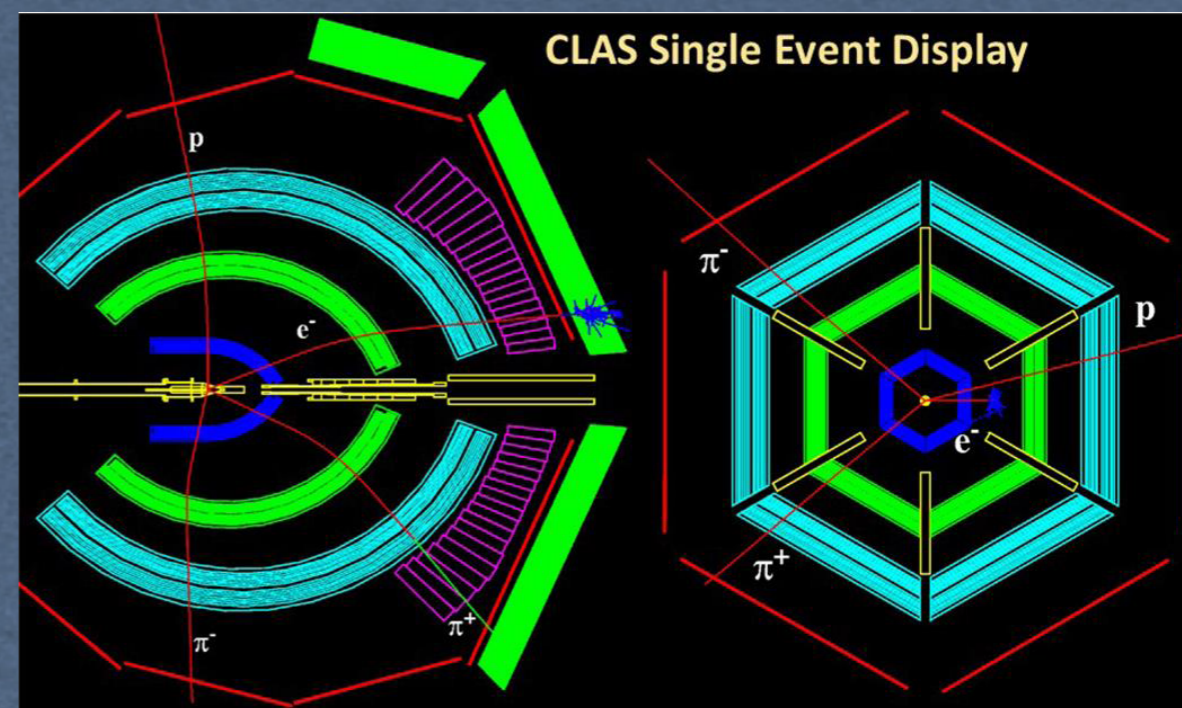


Y.Li

N.Sato, W.Melnichouk

Exclusive channel analysis

- CLAS gII photo production data - 2pi channel
- Available a huge stat with different combination of missing particle in final state
- We started from $\gamma p \rightarrow p \pi^+ (\pi^-)$
- A small contamination from 3pi channel (dominated by ω)
- Independent variable distributions

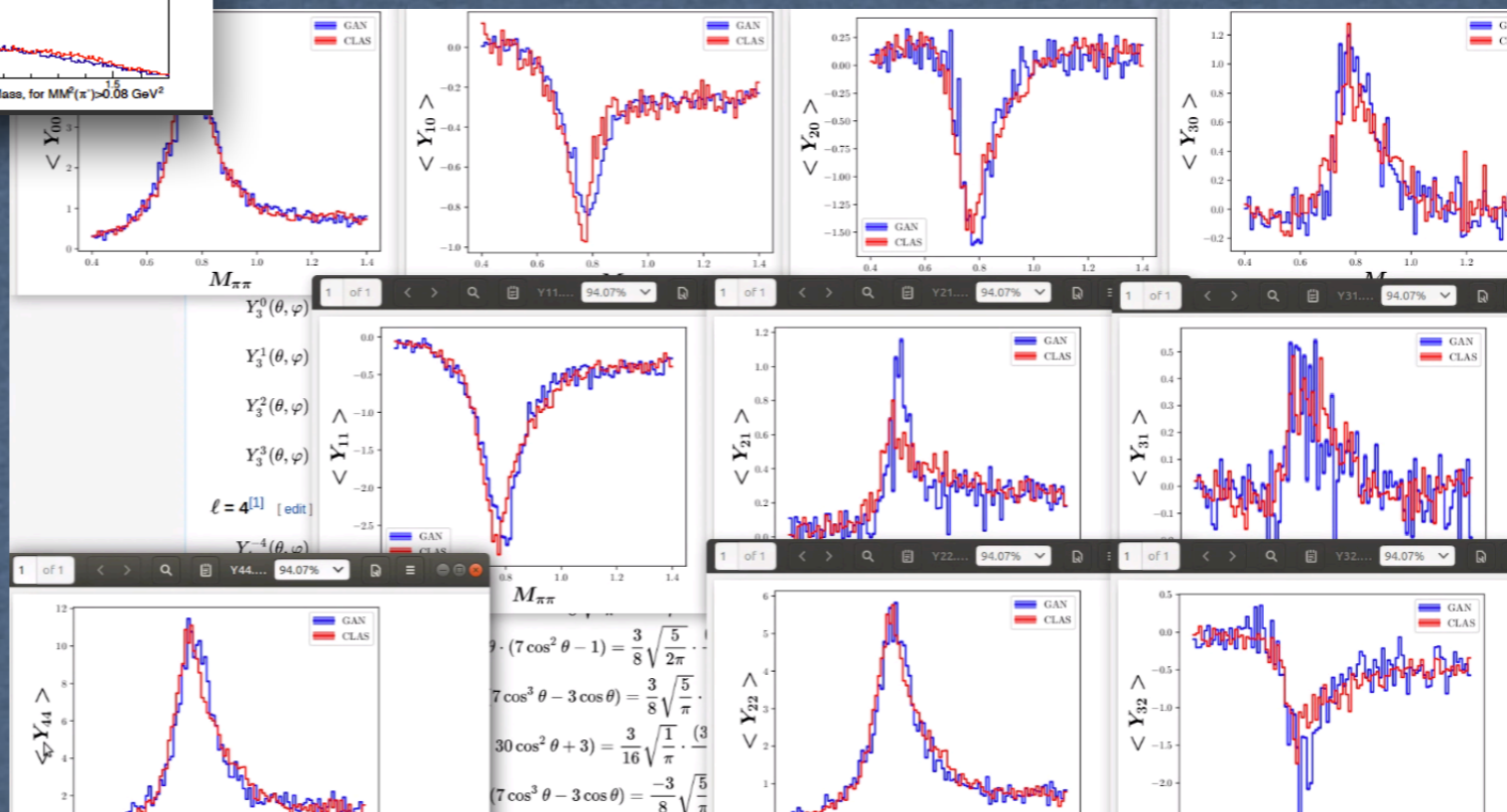
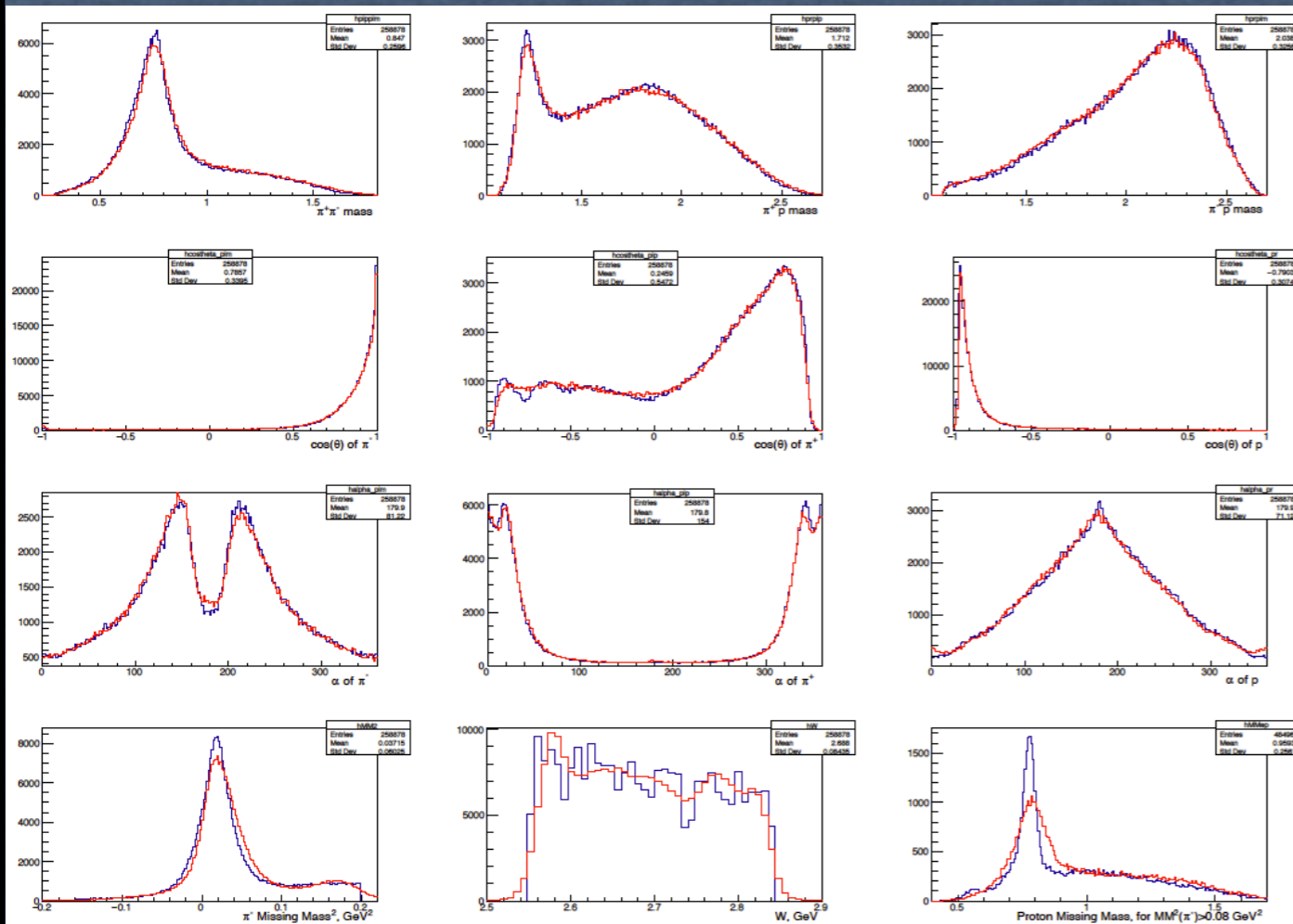


Results and Validation

- How to be sure syntetic-data represent data?
- 1-d comparison is (reasonably) easy but multi-dim?
- Binned or un-binned observable comparison?
- Procedure that dos not assume the number of particle in the final state?

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt dM_{\pi\pi} d\Omega_{\pi}}$$

1-d comparison of projected 5-differential xsec



E.Isupov, V.Mokeev

Moments of angular distributions

$$\langle Y_{LM} \rangle(E_{\gamma}, t, M_{\pi\pi}) = \sqrt{4\pi} \int d\Omega_{\pi} \frac{d\sigma}{dt dM_{\pi\pi} d\Omega_{\pi}} Y_{LM}(\Omega_{\pi}),$$

A.Blin, A.szczeplaniak and JPAC

$$9 \cdot (7 \cos^2 \theta - 1) = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2\pi}}$$

$$7 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta = \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{5}{\pi}}$$

$$30 \cos^2 \theta + 3 = \frac{3}{16} \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} \cdot (3)$$

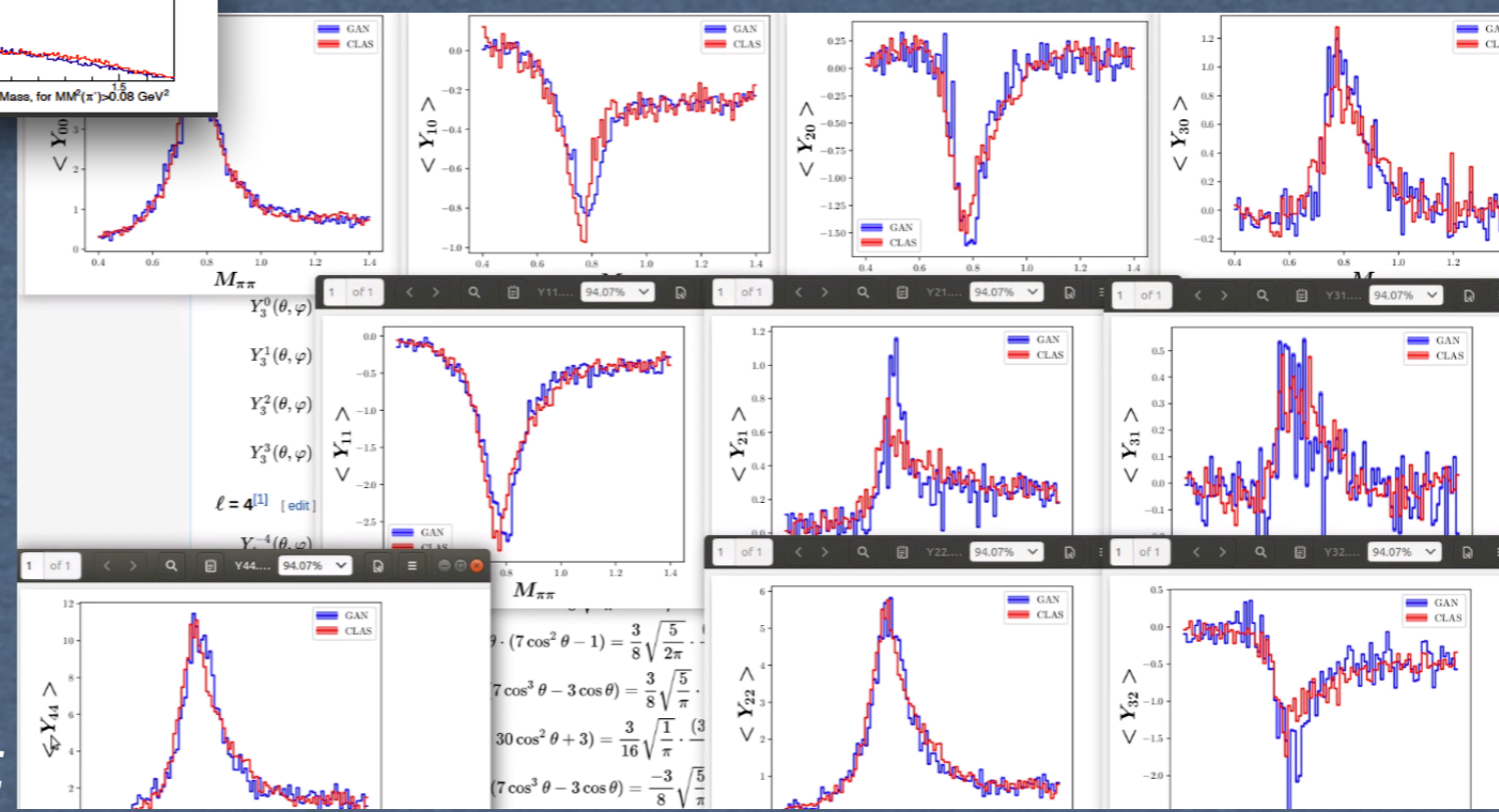
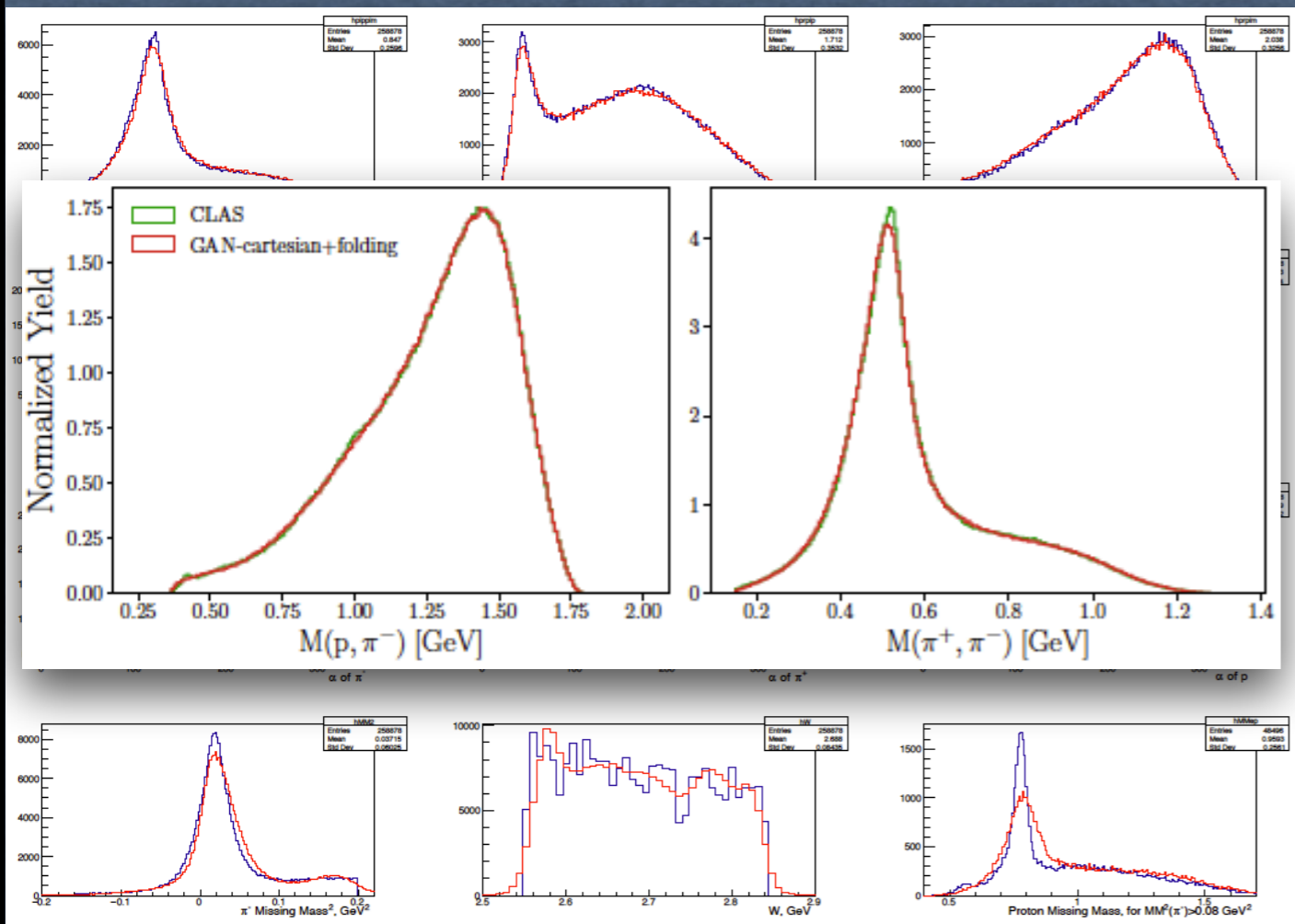
$$(7 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta) = \frac{-3}{8} \sqrt{\frac{5}{\pi}}$$

Results and Validation

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A.Blin, A.szczeplaniak and JPAC

AI for data features preservation (and beyond)

Train a NN to generate events with the SAME correlations of experimental data
(aka replace the xsec concept with a NN)

- Preserve data in an alternative form (to be applied to current physics program)
- Extract data features from pseudo-data
- Statistics: can we use the NN to determine the necessary statistics for a given analysis?
- Statistics: if the NN does capture the essence, use it to generate a larger data sample (super resolution)
- Detector Efficiency: can we use different final states to extract a Single Particle Efficiency from data?
- Physics I: sub-leading features are reproduced?
- Physics II: define other NNs to reproduce the elementary process and use them to 'fit' the original
- Physics III: use elementary NNs to fit new/different data (initial/final state) to incorporate Universality
- Physics IV: study NNs properties (poles, cuts, dynamics, ...)
- Physics V: fit a model to the NN to extract physics features

- **Collaborative effort**
- **Sub-group:**
 - ML
 - Data manipulation
 - Validation
 - Unfolding
 - Theory
- **Regular weekly meeting**
- **Wiki page**

LDRD program + ODU ML

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