Linearized Optimal Transport for Collider Events





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Introduction

- How to analysis collider data?
- Combine optimal transport with particle physics: define a metric space & calculate the distances between collider events.
- Results of same interaction processes have small distances in metric space; results of different processes are far away in metric space.
- Use linear embedding to speed up calculation.

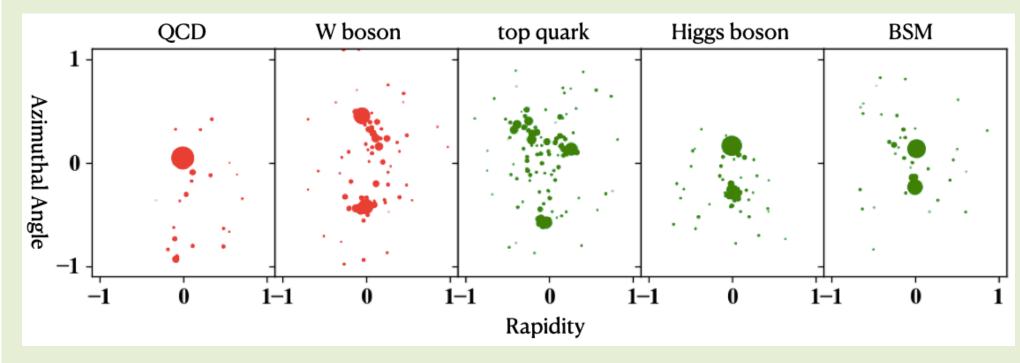
Linearized Optimal Transport (LOT)

Optimal transport (OT): Most efficient way to move between 2 probability distributions, solutions are p-Wasserstein distances

$$W_p(\mathcal{E}, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}) = \min_{g_{ij} \in \Gamma(\mathcal{E}, \tilde{\mathcal{E}})} \left(\sum_{ij} g_{ij} \|x_i - \tilde{x}_j\|^p \right)^{1/p}$$
$$\Gamma(\mathcal{E}, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}) = \left\{ g_{ij} : g_{ij} \ge 0, \ \sum_j g_{ij} = E_i, \ \sum_i g_{ij} = \tilde{E}_j \right\}$$

Object Classification with LOT

Collider simulation: collision -> hadronization -> jet classification Jet samples:

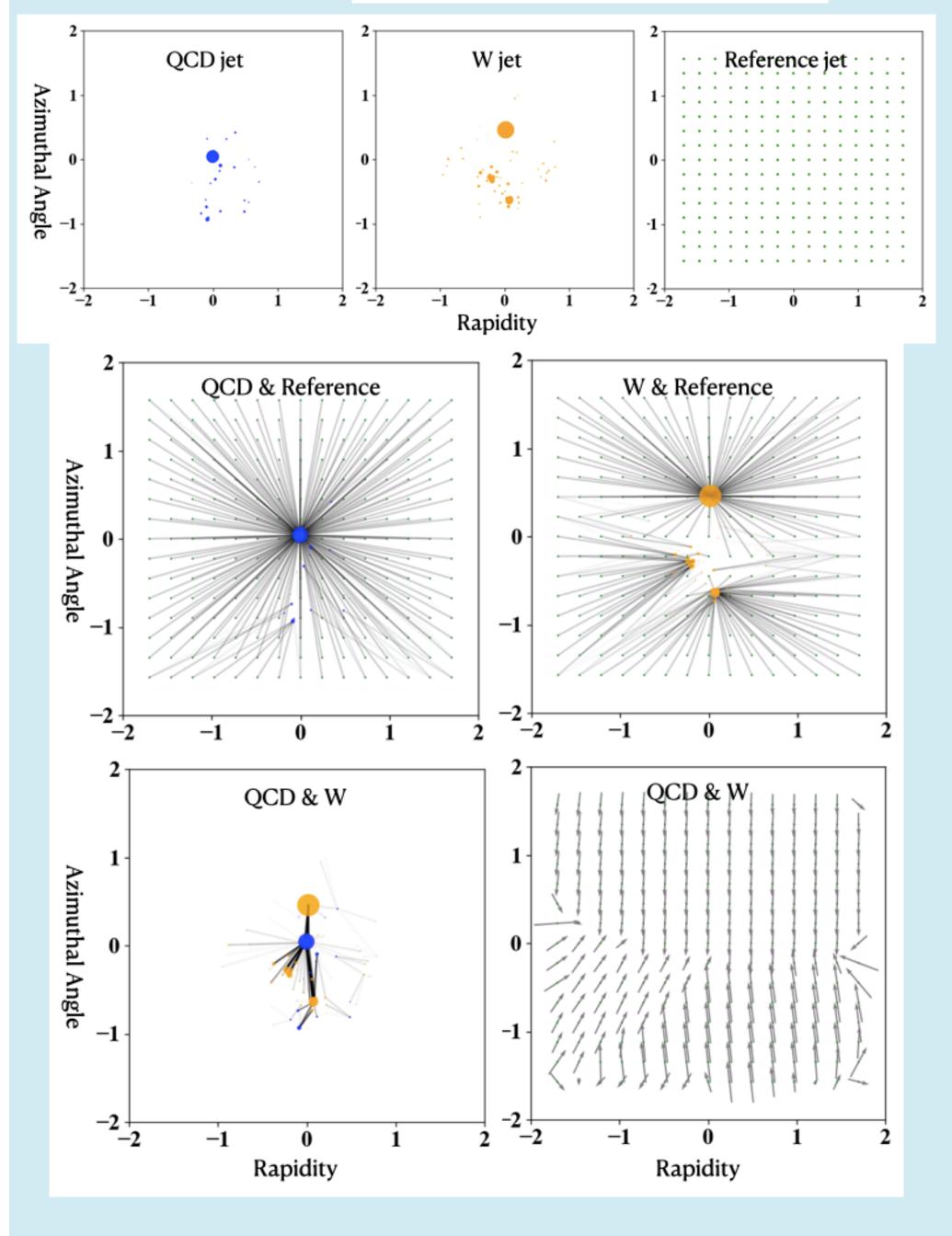


Jet tagging tasks: QCD vs. W, t vs. QCD, t vs. W, Higgs vs. QCD, Higgs vs. W, BSM vs. QCD, BSM vs. W

LOT: Linear approximation to 2-Wasserstein distance, much faster than OT, saves storage space, while almost as good as OT.

Calculate bary centers -> Euclidean distances between bary centers

$$z_i := \frac{1}{R_i} \sum_j r_{ij} x_j \quad LOT_{r,\tilde{r}}(\mathcal{E}, \tilde{\mathcal{E}}) = \left(\sum_i R_i \|z_i - \tilde{z}_i\|^2 \right)^1$$



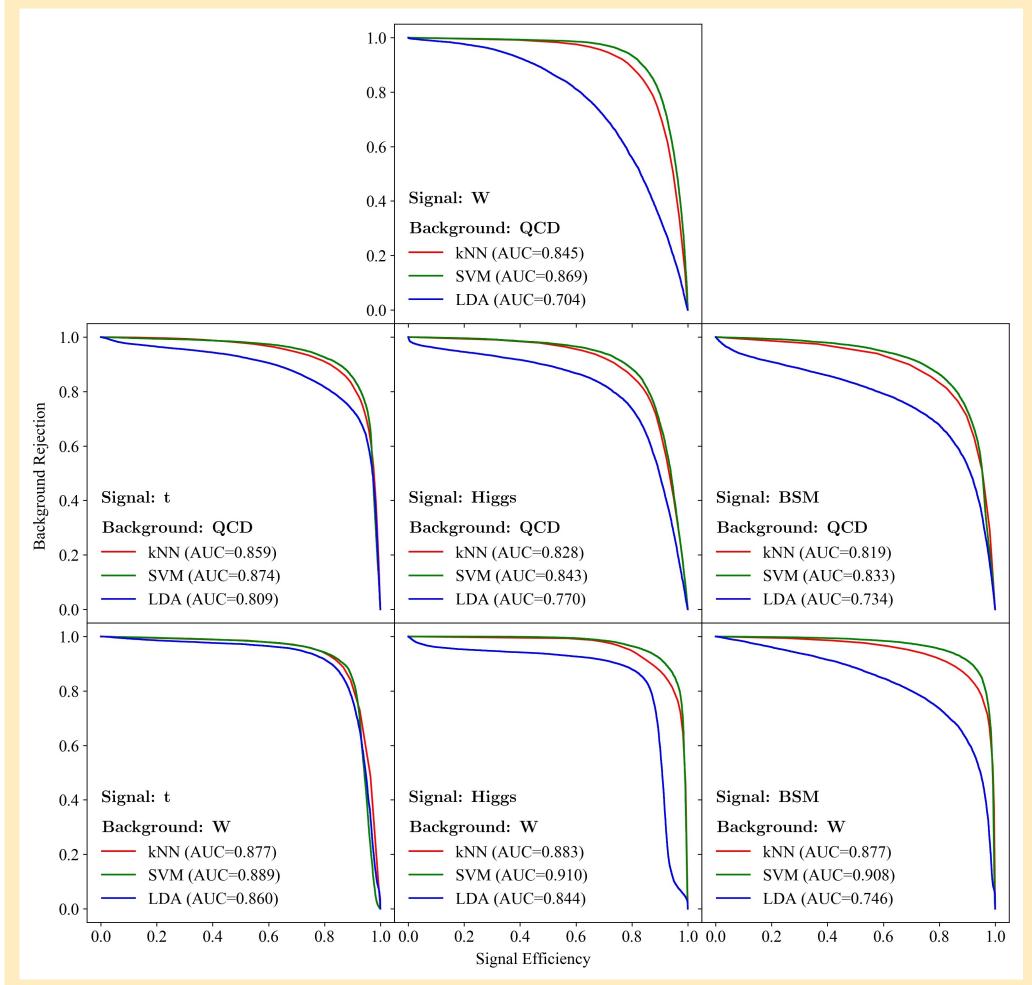
Machine Learning Analysis

Models: ¹supervised & ²unsupervised ①Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)¹ + visualization; ②k Nearest Neighbors (kNN)¹; ③Support Vector Machine (SVM)¹; ④k-medoids²

General conclusions:

- LOT framework classifies better than traditional observables hand picked by physicists, and is comparable to exact OT metrics (but much faster) and DNNs (but gives more human interpretability).
- Only nearby jets are significant for classification.
- LDA is good for quick first check; SVM performs the best; k-medoids encourages future classifications beyond supervised ML.
- In LOT framework, it's easier to reject W than QCD as background for top, Higgs and BSM signals.

ROC curves & AUC values:



LDA visualization for W-top tagging:

Future Directions

Unbalanced LOT and event-level LOT

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