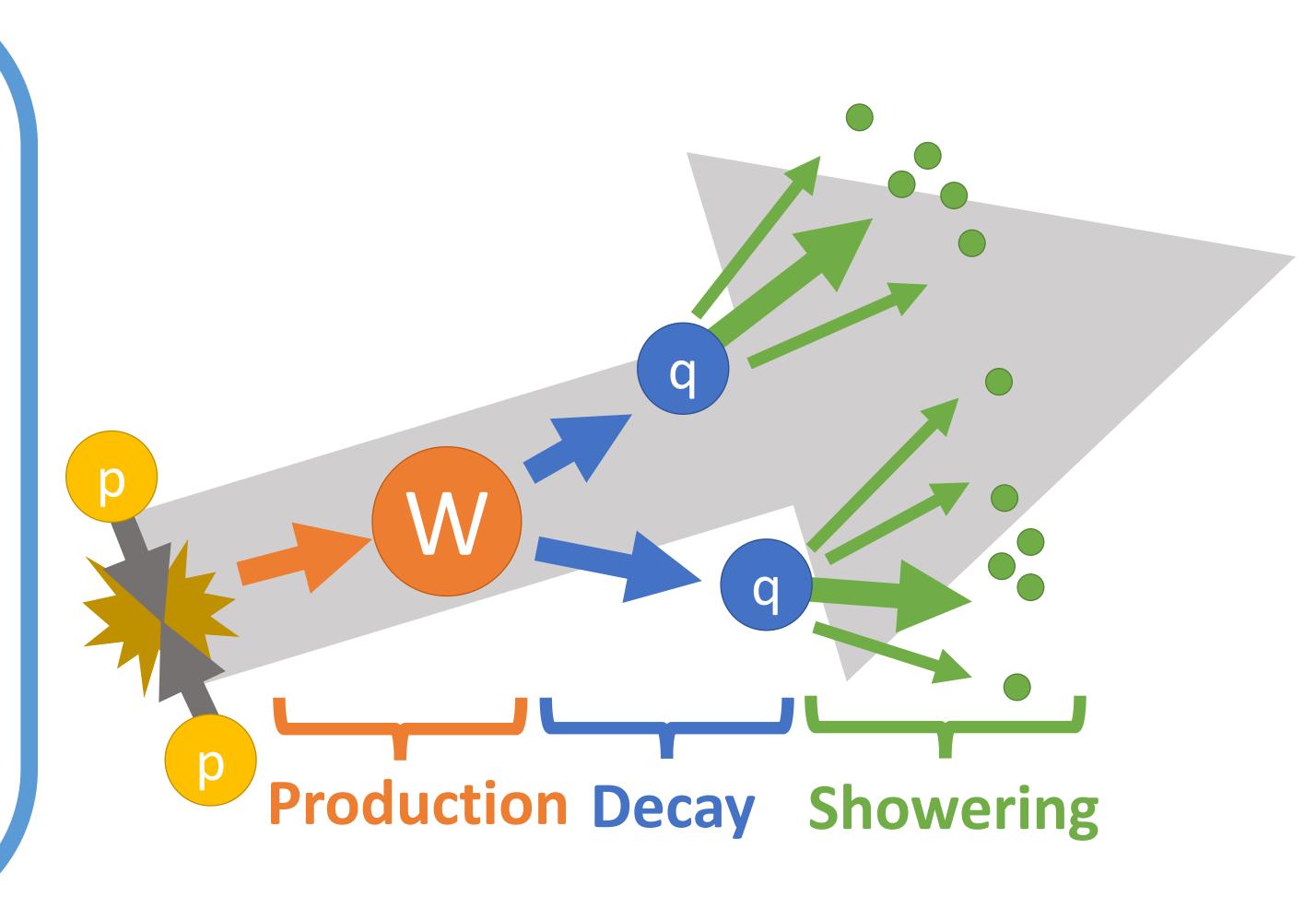
# Exploring the Learnt Representations of W Jets

### **Domain Background**

- Decays of high-momentum W bosons at the Large Hadron Collider result in jets (cones) of 10-100 collimated particles, represented as momentum-weighted point clouds.
- The generative processes are production, decay, and showering.
- The Earth Movers Distance (EMD) provides a physically *relevant* distance metric between jets.
- Variations in production, decay, and showering are associated with EMDs of order 500 GeV, 80 GeV, and 10 GeV respectively.

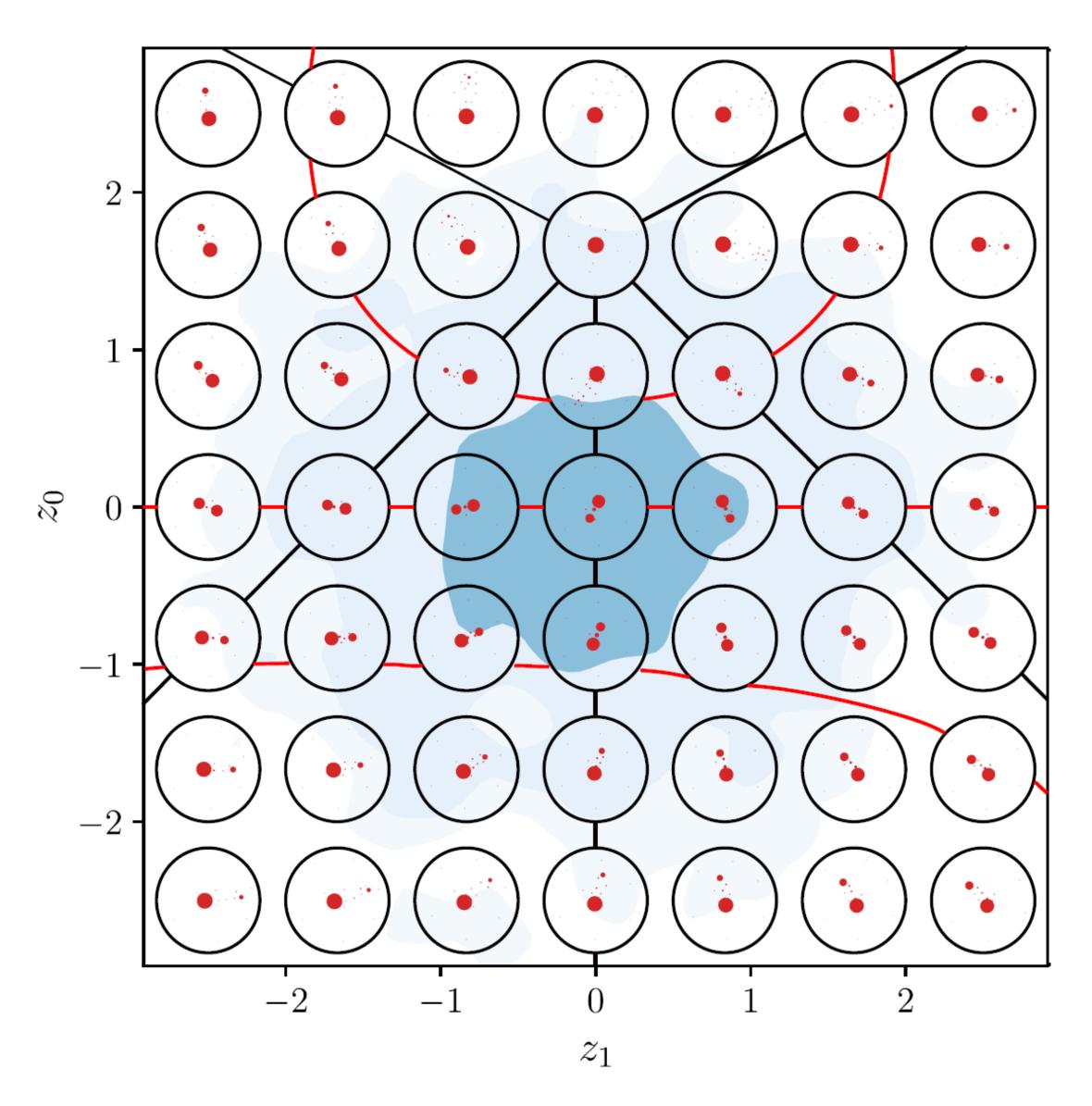
#### VAE with a Physically Motivated Distance

- I built a VAE using the EMD distance between jets as the reconstruction error, with the aim of investigating the structure of the data manifold (which the EMD makes physically interesting).
- The noise variance on the posterior data distribution, or equivalently the  $\beta$  of an equivalent  $\beta$ -VAE provides an EMD resolution at which the VAE probes the data manifold.
- As β is decreased, the VAE learns sequentially the latent variations associated with production, and then decay, and then showering.
- The VAE learns to **disentangle latent directions associated** with production, decay, and showering. This is because they correspond to **hierarchically distinct EMD scales**.



## **Decay Kinematics in VAE latent space**

(production and showering are in other latent directions)



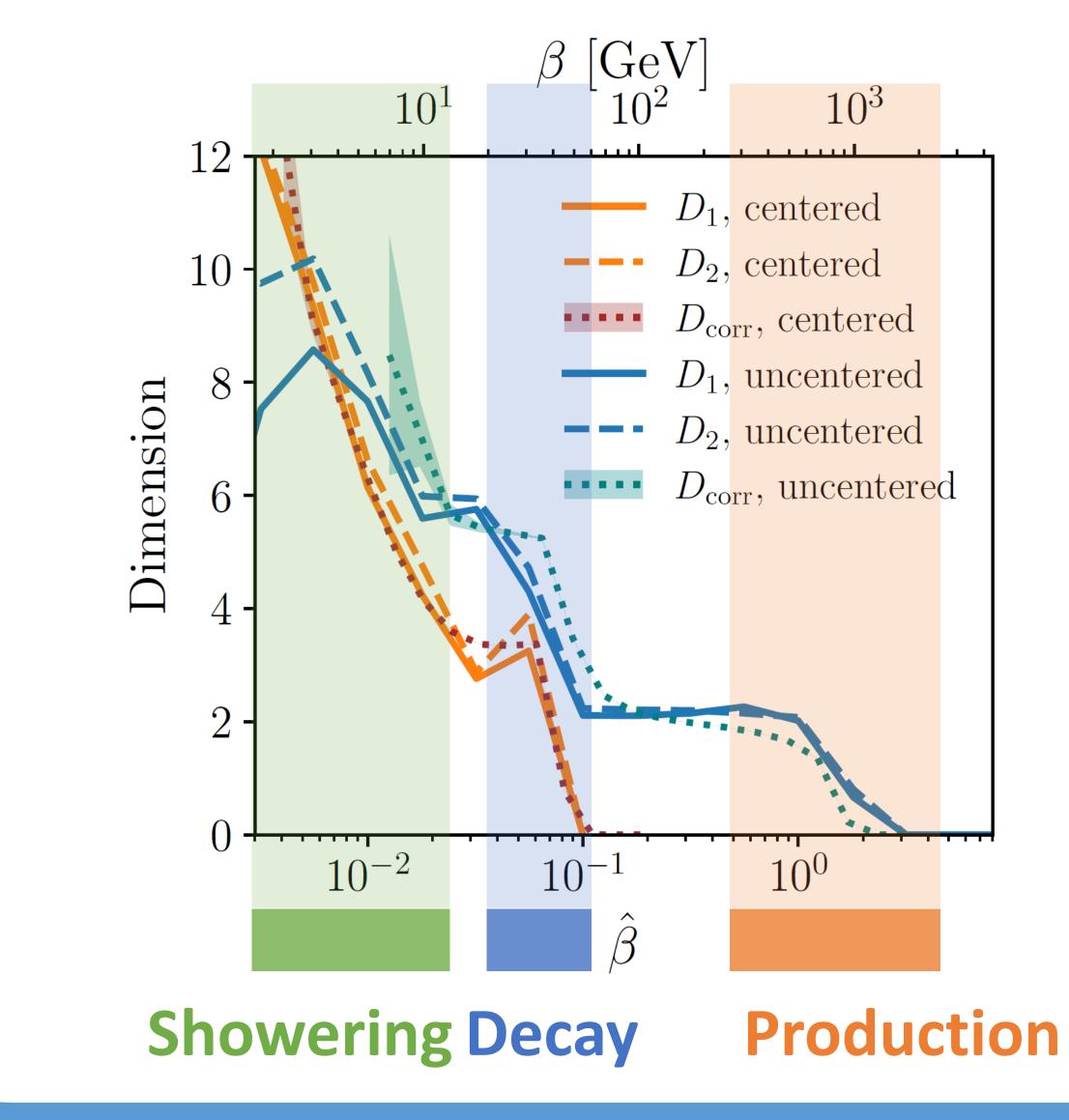
## Jack H. Collins

The scale-dependent dimensionality of the learnt representations can be probed in a novel way using  $D_1, D_2$ .

 $D_1 =$ 

(Note that in the accompanying paper, these formulae are expressed differently. In the paper a non-standard convention is used for  $\beta$ . The equations above correspond to using the conventional version of  $\beta$  used in the  $\beta$ -VAE literature).

- reconstruction error).
- factors which are responsible.





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#### **Probing the Physical Dimensionality**

$$= -2 \frac{dR}{d \log \beta'} \qquad D_2 = -2 \frac{dD}{d\beta}$$

*R* is the recall (average KL loss) and *D* the distortion (average

• These quantities appear to correlate closely with the scaledependent correlation dimensions of the datasets themselves.

• It is possible to trace directly the increasing complexity of the learnt representations as beta is decreased to the generative