

Identifying QCD transition using Deep Learning

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arXiv:1612.04262

- Introduction to Deep Learning
- Simple example of DL and application in Physics
- QCD EoS-meter in HIC using DL
- Summary and outlook

What is deep learning?

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Machine Learning (ML)

Deep Learning (DL)

Booming in theory and applications!

1. Big Data
2. GPU parallel
3. New architecture

2006

Geoffrey Hinton

Supervised learning---most common DL

RL

Reinforcement Learning
(or Deep Q-learning)

**Playing
Games**

RNN/LSTM/GRU

Recurrent Neural Network
Long Short Term Memory
Gated Recurrent Unit

**Natural
Language
processing**

CNN

Convolution Neural Network

**Image
recognition/
classification**

Fancy applications (RL)

AlphaGo (by Google DeepMind) beat human master



Self-driving cars Robot control Playing Games like flappybird, Starcraft

RNN/LSTM for natural language generation

Chinese Poetry Generation with Planning based Neural Network

Zhe Wang[†], Wei He[‡], Hua Wu[‡], Haiyang Wu[‡], Wei Li[‡], Haifeng Wang[‡], Enhong Chen[†]

[†]University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, China

[‡]Baidu Inc., Beijing, China

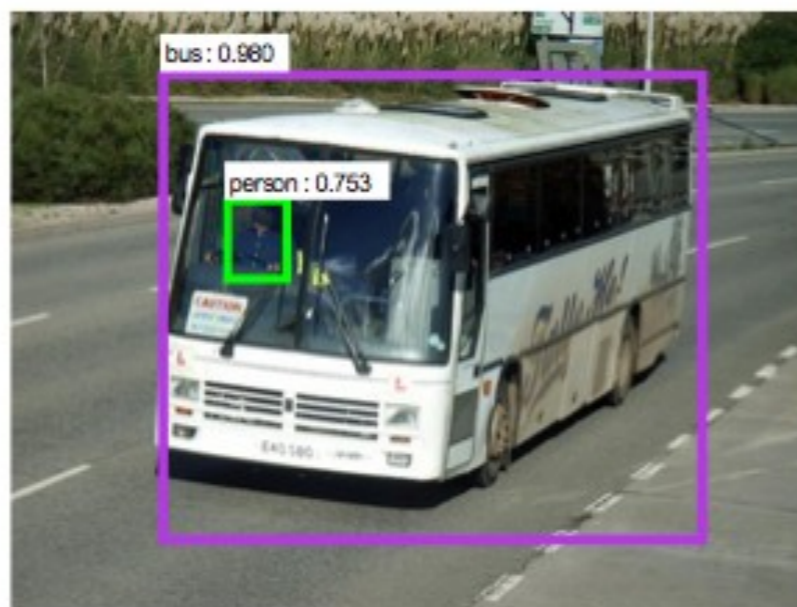
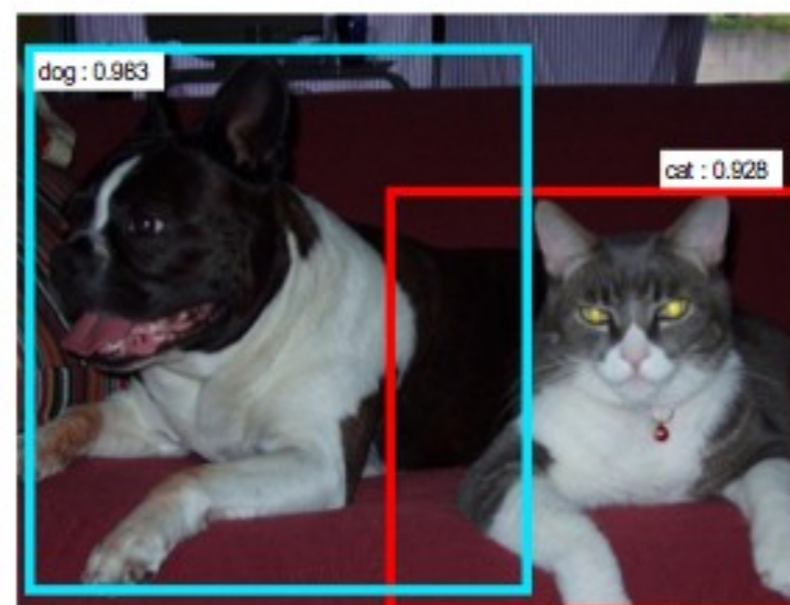
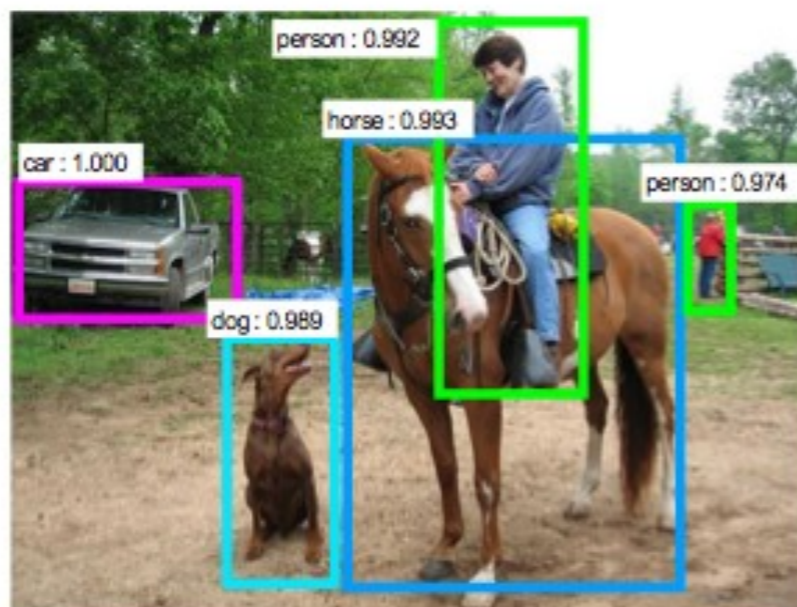
<p>秋夕湖上 By a Lake at Autumn Sunset 一夜秋凉雨湿衣， A cold autumn rain wetted my clothes last night, 西窗独坐对夕晖。 And I sit alone by the window and enjoy the sunset. 湖波荡漾千山色， With mountain scenery mirrored on the rippling lake, 山鸟徘徊万籁微。 A silence prevails over all except the hovering birds.</p>	<p>秋夕湖上 By a Lake at Autumn Sunset 荻花风里桂花浮， The wind blows reeds with osmanthus flying, 恨竹生云翠欲流。 And the bamboos under clouds are so green as if to flow down. 谁拂半湖新镜面， The misty rain ripples the smooth surface of lake, 飞来烟雨暮天愁。 And I feel blue at sunset .</p>
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Table 6: A pair of poems selected from the blind test. The left one is a machine-generated poem, and the right one is written by Shaoti Ge, a poet lived in the Song Dynasty.

arXiv: 1610.09889v1

Object detection using CNN

Example detection results of Faster R-CNN



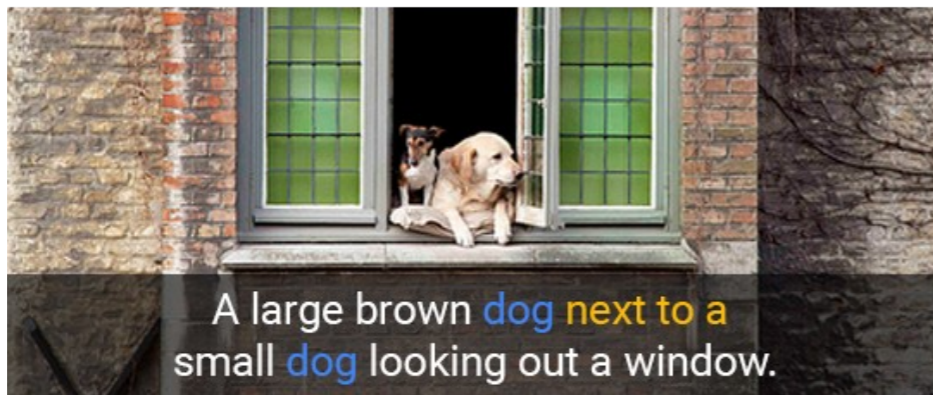
Artistic style transfer using CNN



arXiv:1508.06576 style can be modelled and transferred!

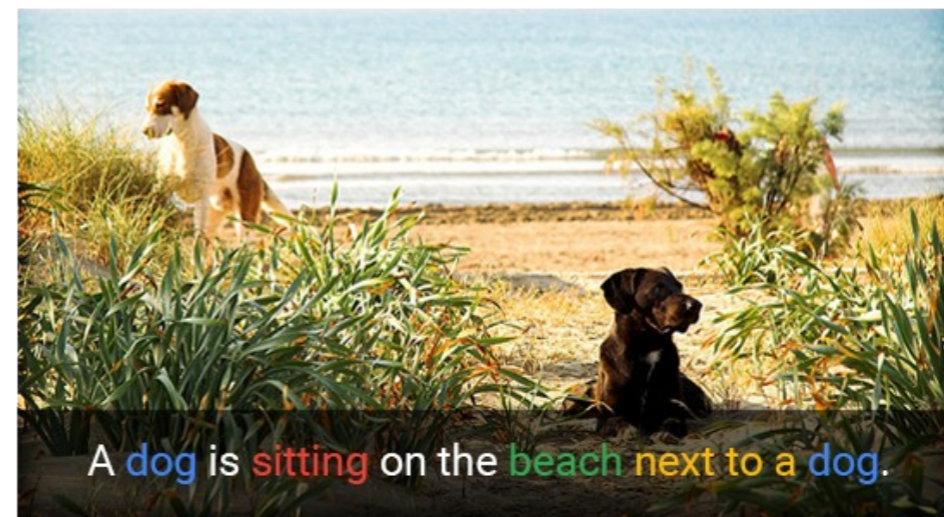
Hybrid CNN + LSTM for image captioning

Human captions from the training set



By Google Brain

Automatically captioned



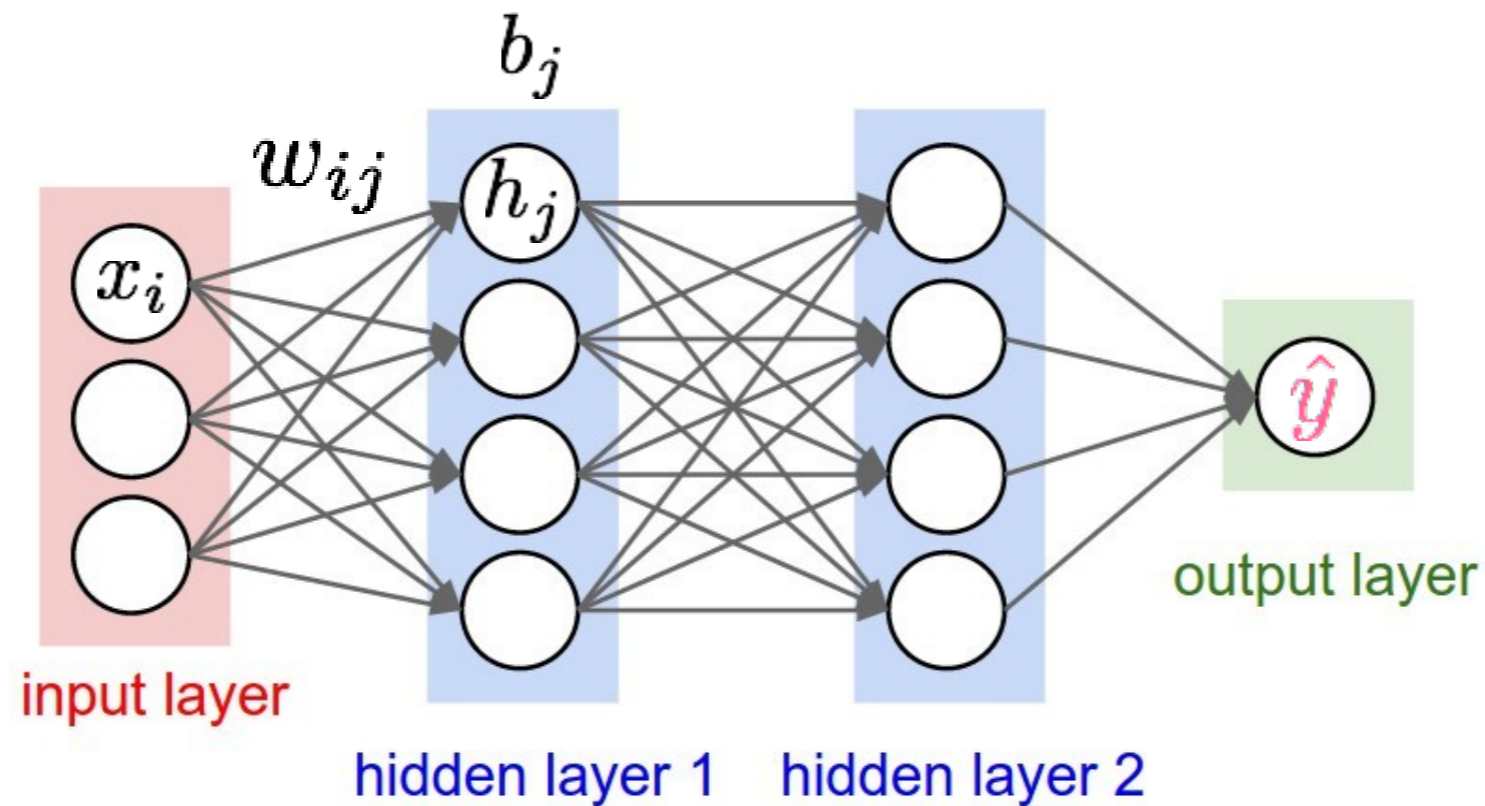
Using concepts learned from similar scenes in the training set.

An example of DL structure :

“hello world” example of deep neural network

Fig from CS231N, Stanford

1, Feed-Forward



$$z_j = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i w_{ij} + b_j$$

$$h_j = \sigma(z_j)$$

Linear operations: rotating, boosting,...

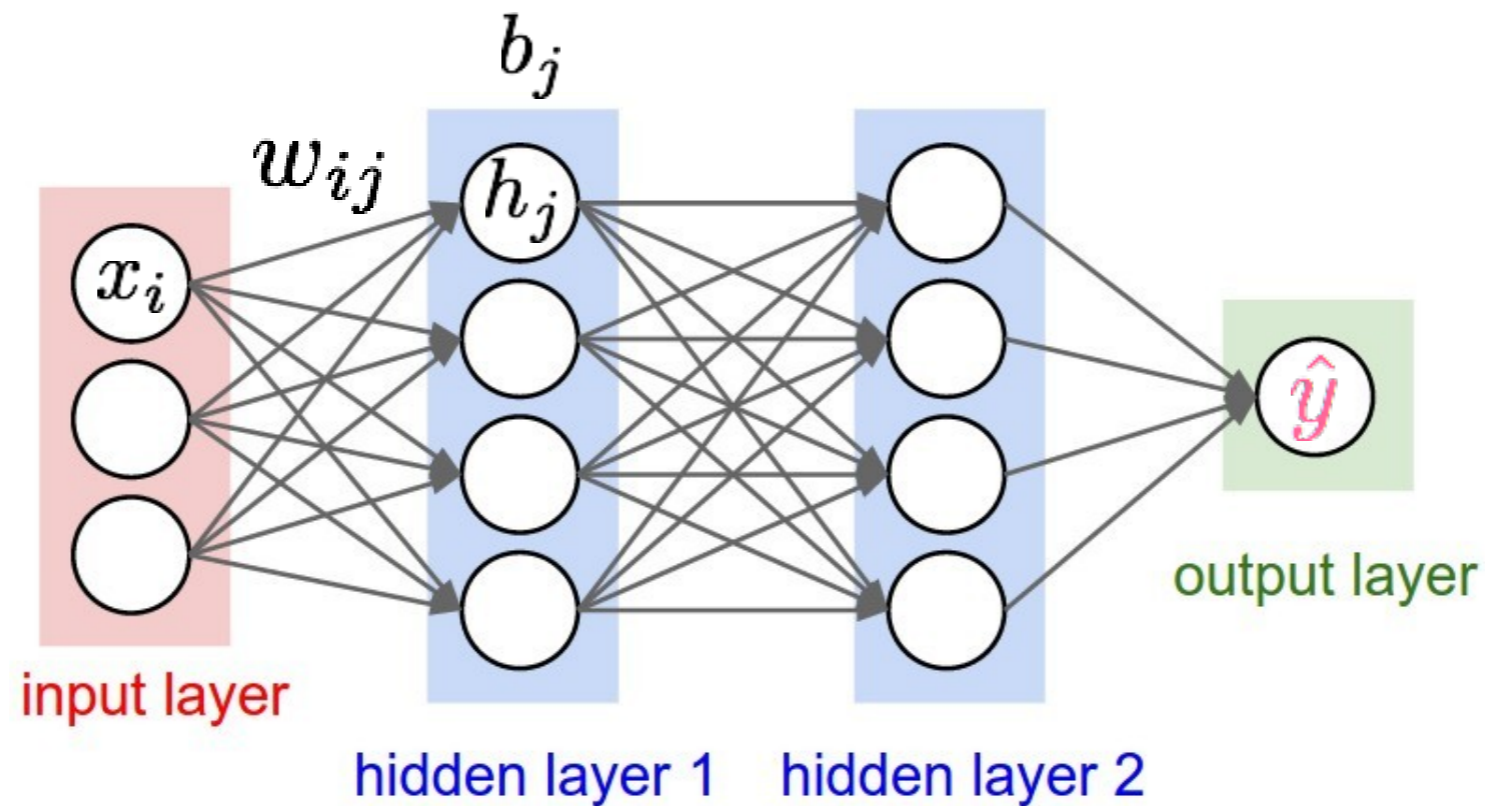
increasing or decreasing dimensions

non-linear **activation**
function:
correlation/links

“hello world” example of deep neural network

Fig from CS231N, Stanford

1, Feed-Forward



$$z_j = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i w_{ij} + b_j$$

(a) Sigmoid

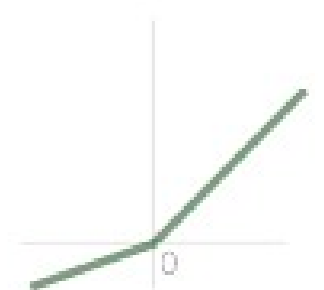
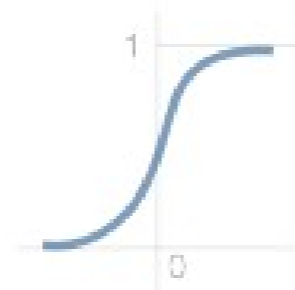
$$\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-z)}$$

(b) ReLU

$$\sigma(z) = \begin{cases} z, & z > 0 \\ 0, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(c) PReLU

$$\sigma(z) = \begin{cases} z, & z > 0 \\ az, & z \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



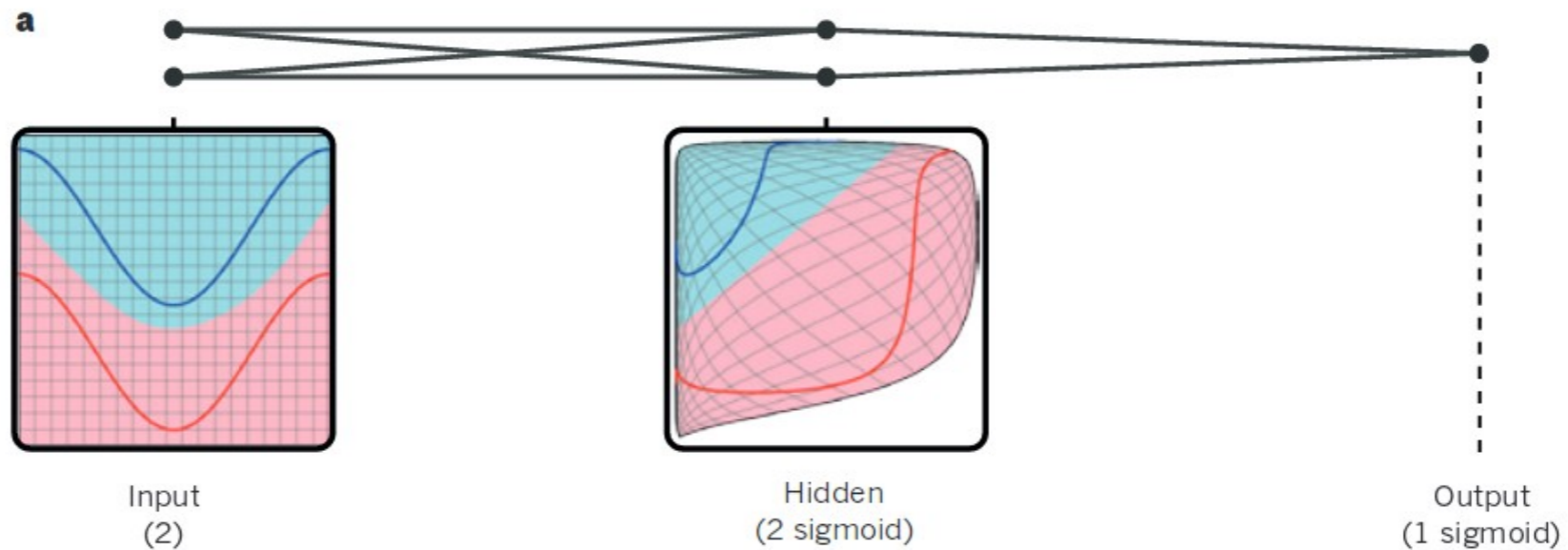
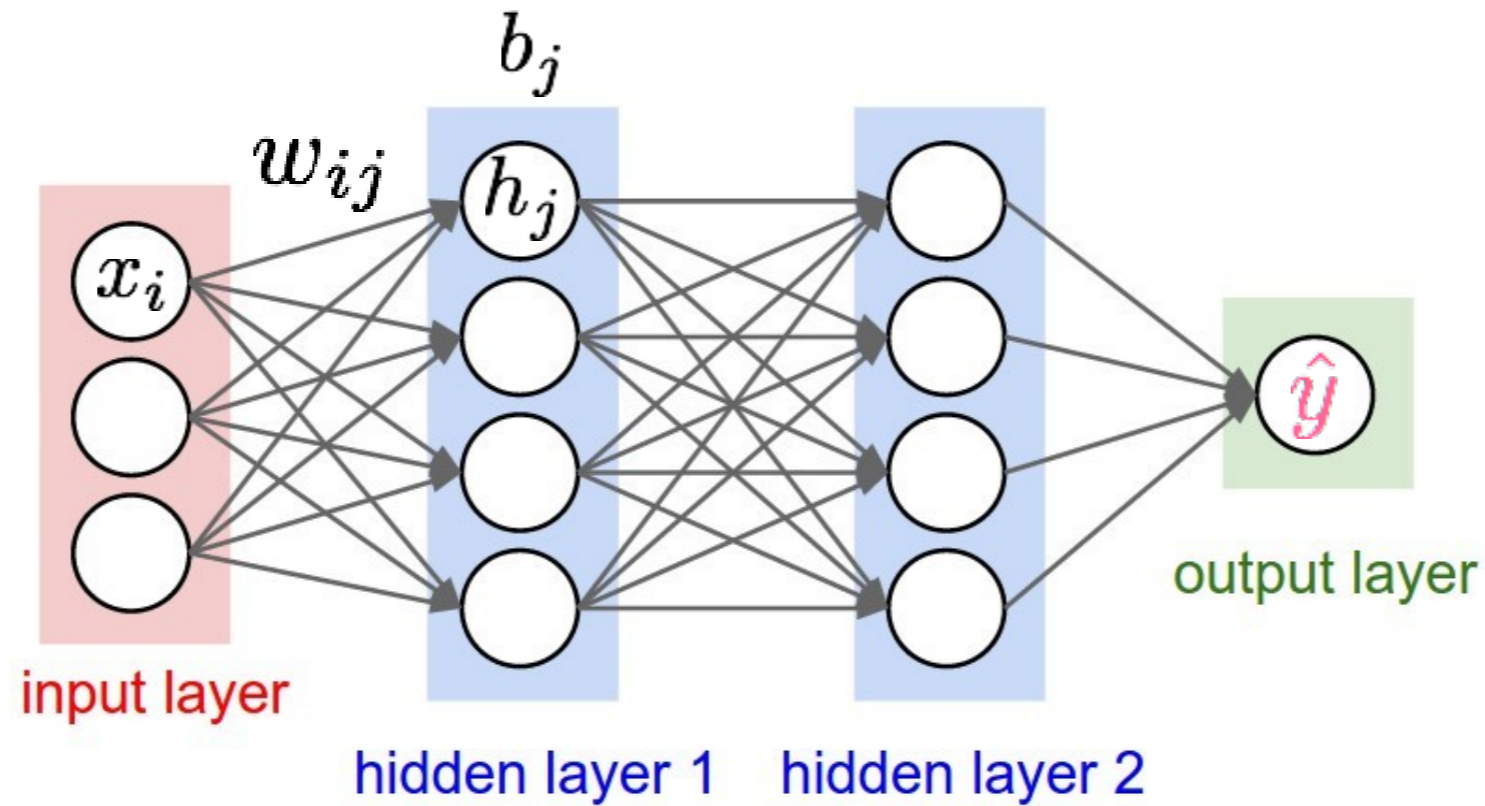
Linear operations: rotating, boosting,...

increasing or decreasing dimensions

“hello world” example of deep neural network

Fig from CS231N, Stanford

1, Feed-Forward

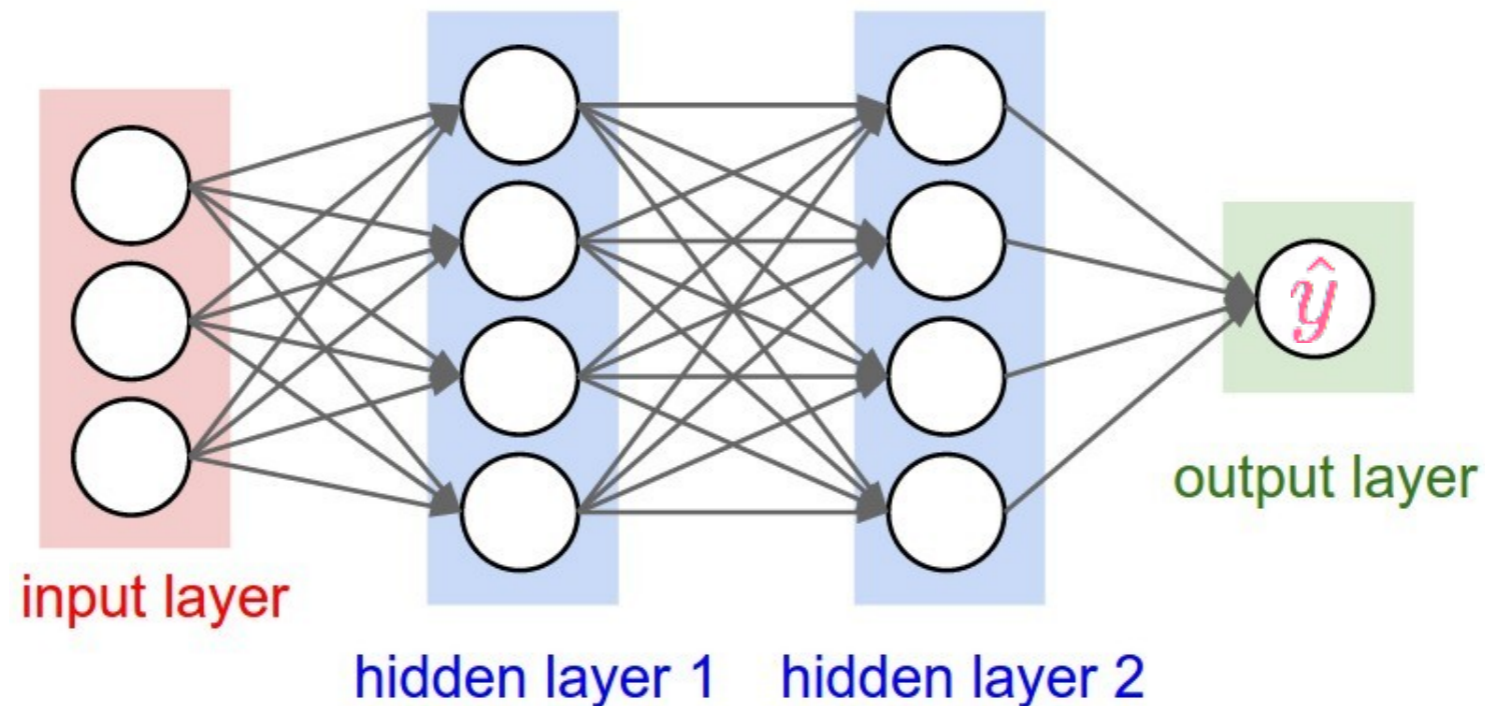


Transformation
of feature space :

“hello world” example of deep neural network

Fig from CS231N, Stanford

2, Back Propagation



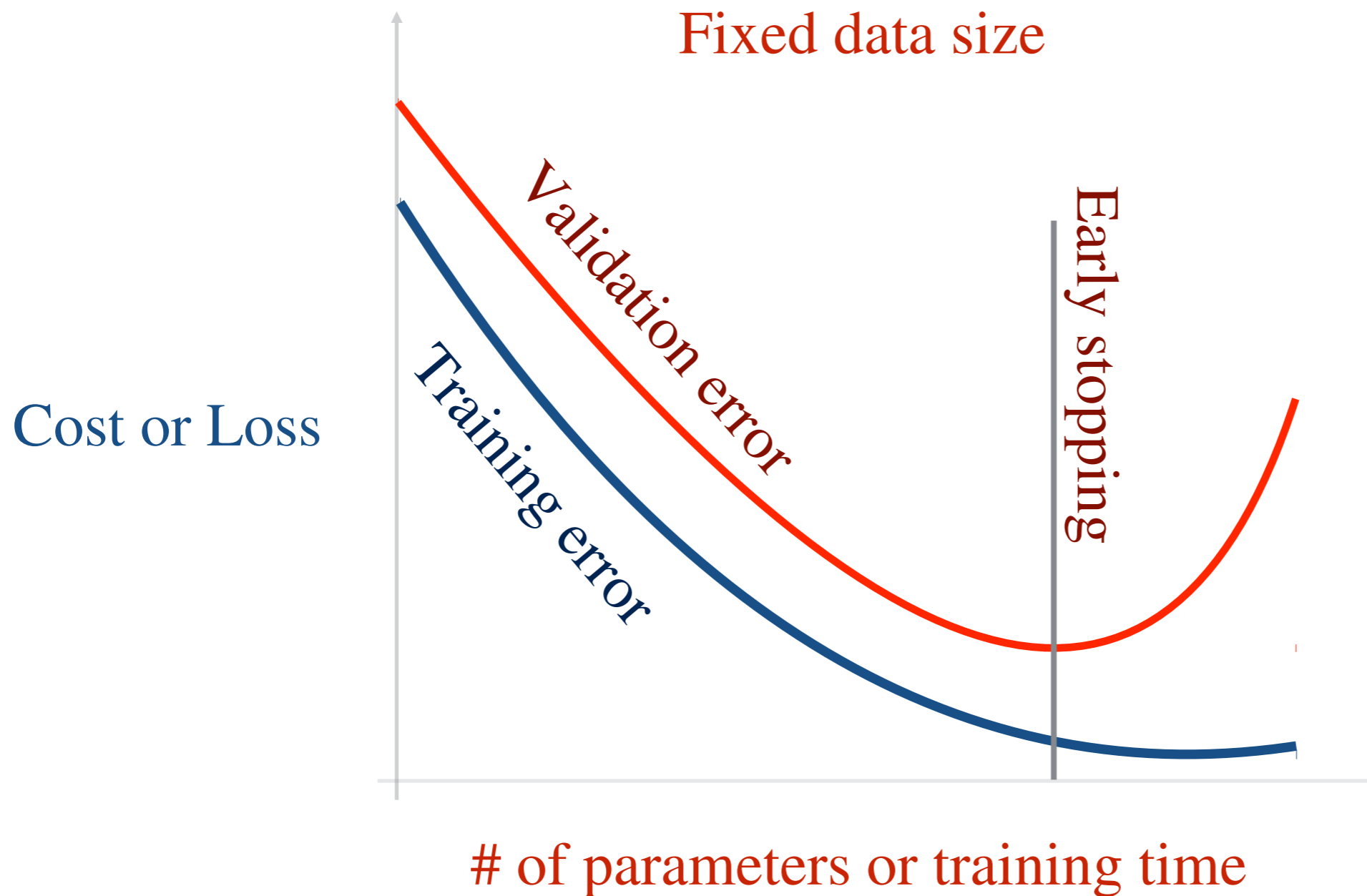
$$l(\theta) = \sum_i (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$

Mean square error (simplest **loss function**)
with \hat{y}_i the predicted value and y_i true value
 θ = set of all the trainable parameters

$$\theta' = \theta - \epsilon \frac{\partial l(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

SGD for parameter-
update to minimize loss
function

Overfitting problem in fully connected network



Too many parameters may easily over-fit to training dataset

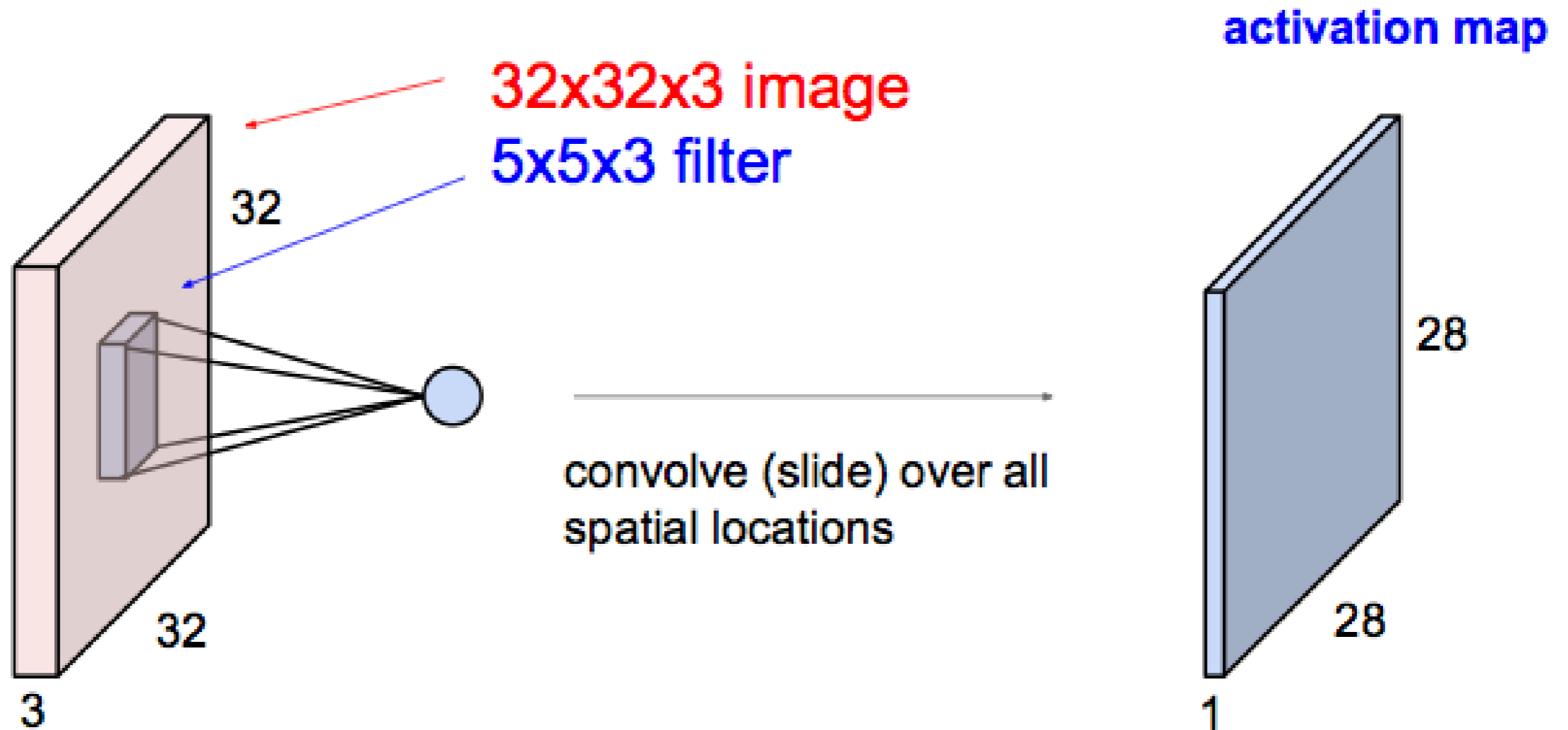
Ways to reduce overfitting

1. Early stopping
2. Increase training dataset by
 - a. preparing more data.
 - b. data augmentation (crop, scale, rotate, flip ...).
3. Reduce number of parameters
 - a. Dropout: randomly discarding neurons.
 - b. Drop connection: randomly discarding connections.
 - c. CNN: locally connected to a small chunk of neurons in the previous layer.
 - d. Go deeper.
4. Regularization, weight decay ...

Convolution neural network

Fig from CS231N, Stanford

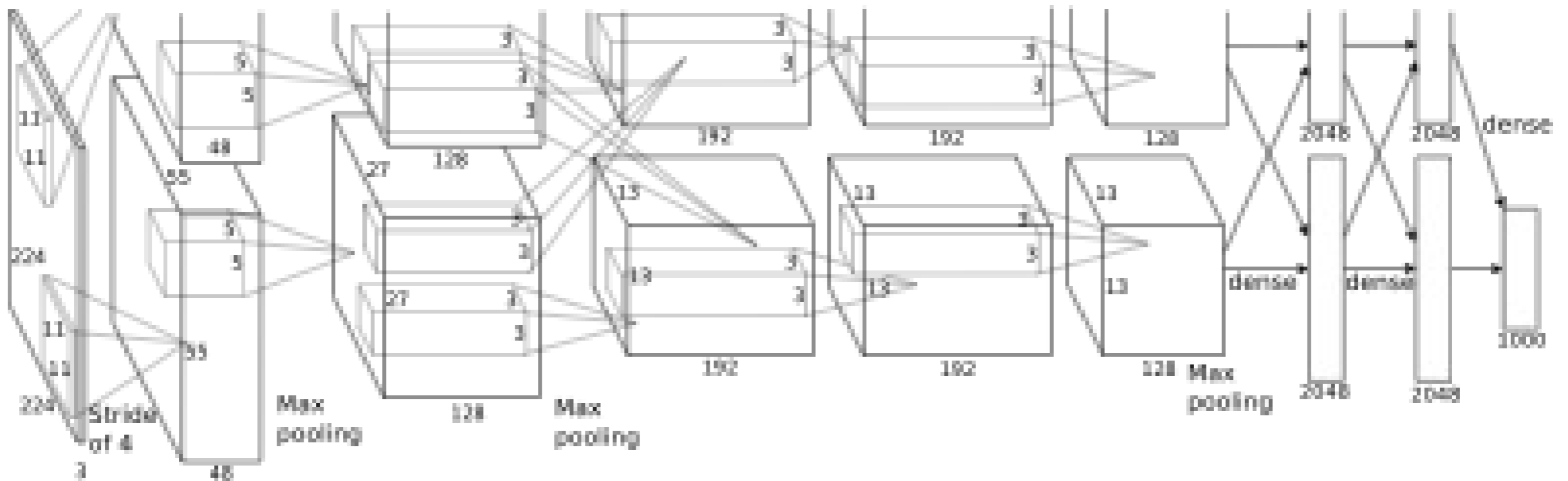
Convolution Layer



Advantage: scaling, rotating, translation invariant features can be learned since only subregion is connected to the filter/kernel which scan the whole input to feel the 2-d structure and local statistics, and **Weight shared**.

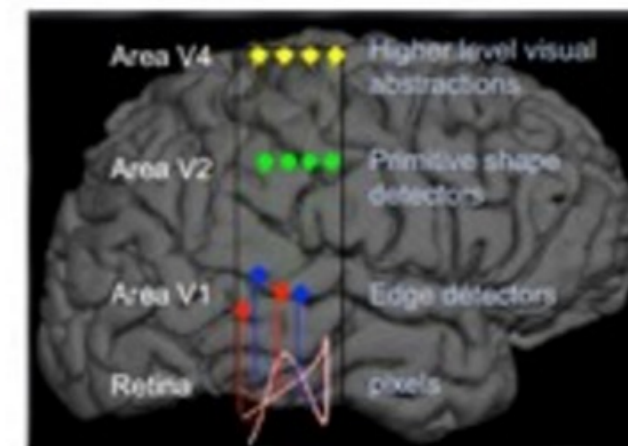
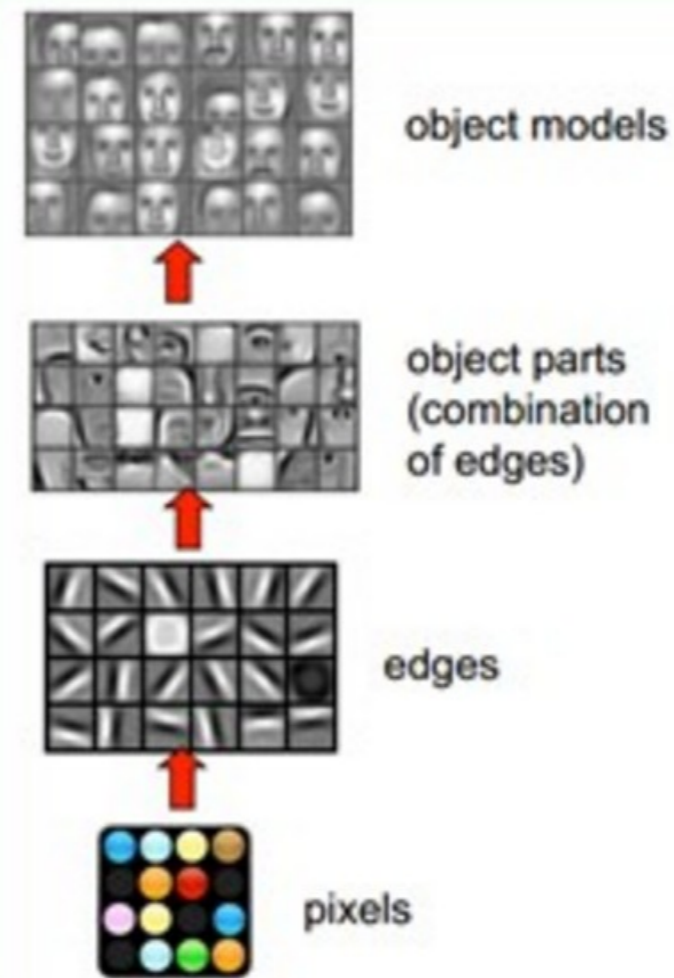
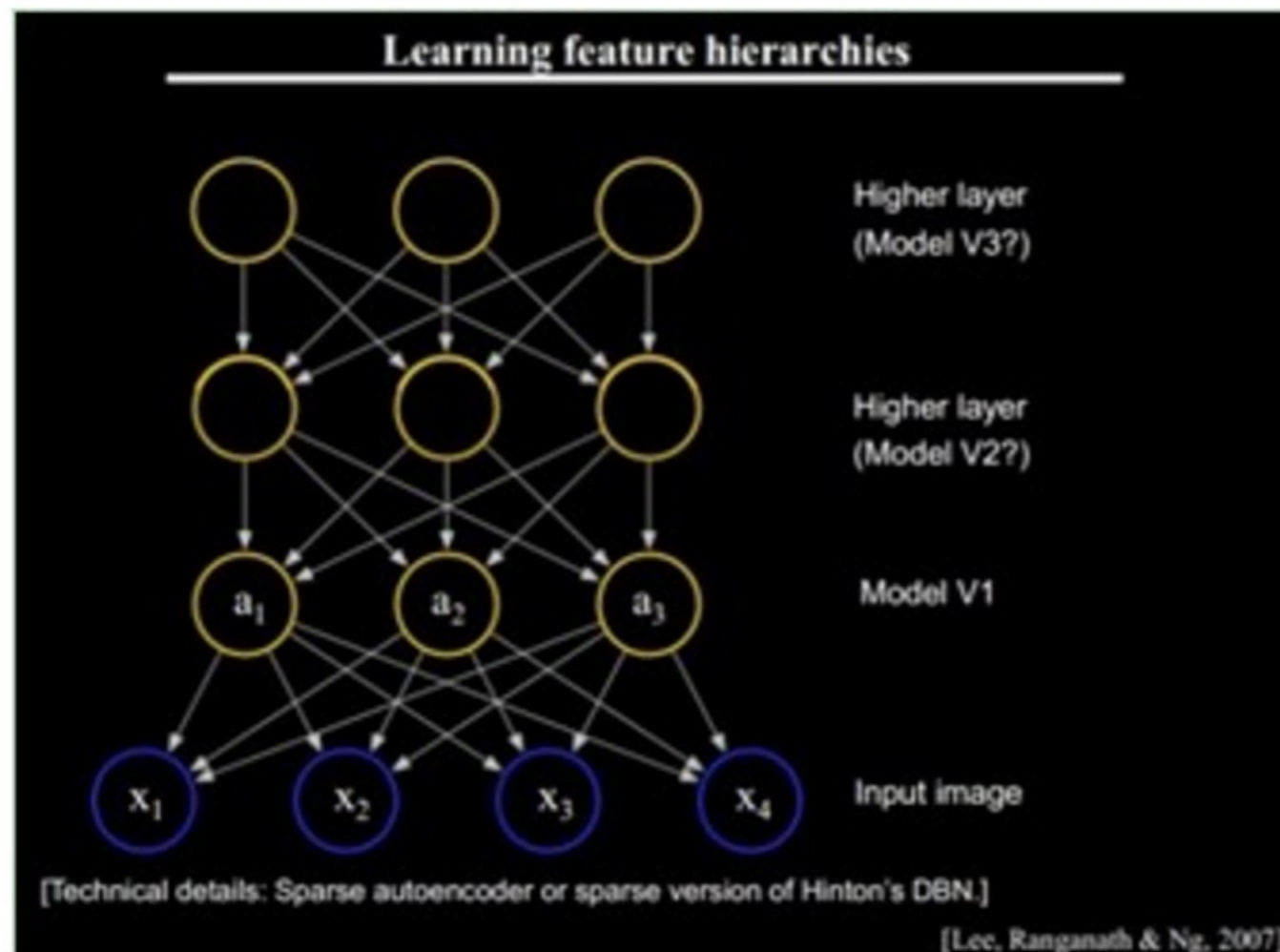
An example for CNN structure

AlexNet, Krizhevsky et al. 2012



- 8 layers, 60 million parameters
- Data augmentation and Dropout are used to reduce overfitting, first use ReLU
- Removing any hidden layer results in 2% loss.

What CNN did after the training?



Distributed representations are learned !

Open Source Libraries

OPEN SOURCE LIBRARIES

Keras Chainer CNTK TensorFlow Caffe
H2O DEEPLARNING4J theano torch
DSSTNE Scikit-learn AzureML neon
MXNet DMTK Spark PaddlePaddle WEKA

Keras + TensorFlow in the present study

Keras is a high level neural network library, written in Python and capable of running on top of either TensorFlow or Theano.

```
# Build one fully connected neural network (100->64->10 neurons) in Keras
```

```
from keras.models import Sequential  
from keras.layers import Dense, Activation
```

```
model = Sequential()  
model.add(Dense(output_dim=64, input_dim=100))  
model.add(Activation("relu"))  
model.add(Dense(output_dim=10))  
model.add(Activation("softmax"))  
model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='sgd',  
metrics=['accuracy'])
```

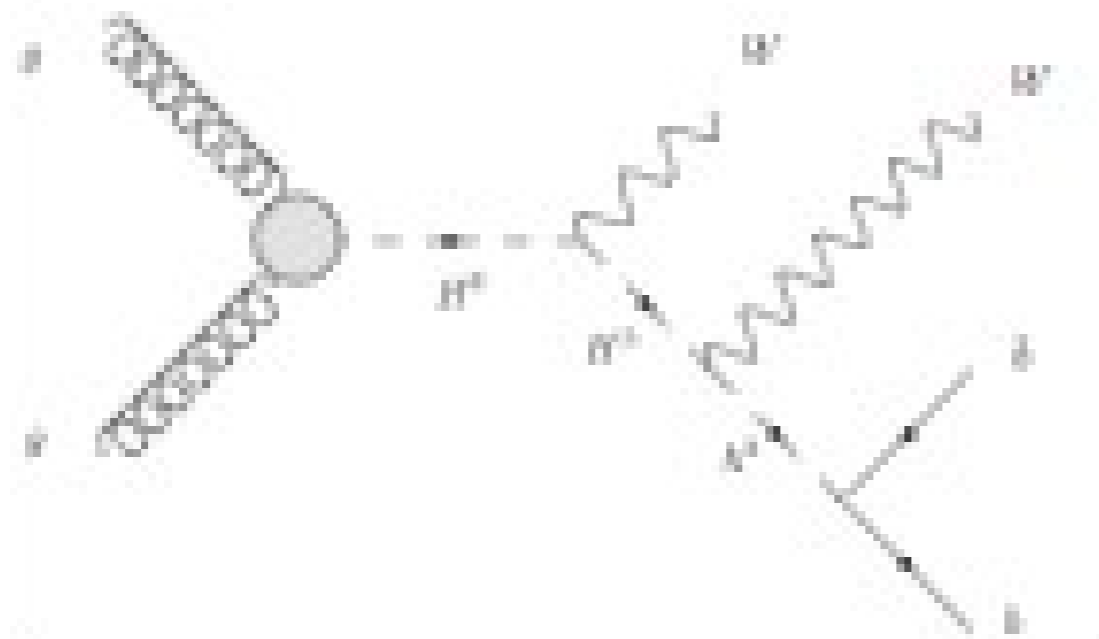
Deep learning in Physics (Particle Physics)

Searching for Exotic Particles in High-Energy Physics with Deep Learning

P. Baldi, P. Sadowski, and D. Whiteson

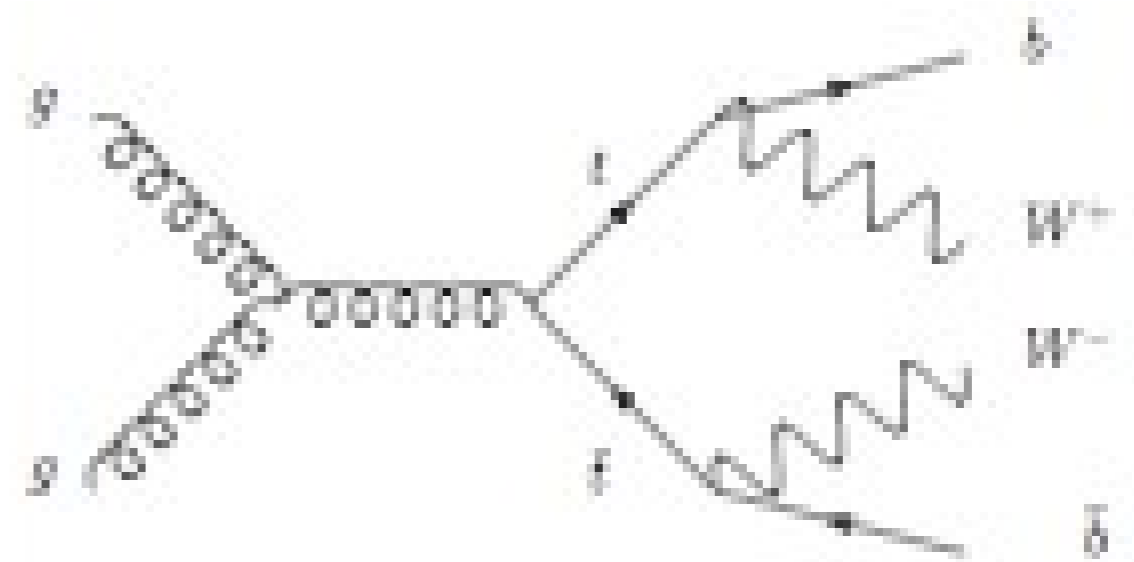
Nature Communications

Higgs benchmark



(a)

Signal



(b)

Background

Deep learning in Physics (HeavyLyon Jet)

P. Baldi, K. Bauer, C. Eng, P. Sadowski, and D. Whiteson, *Jet Substructure Classification in High-Energy Physics with Deep Neural Networks*, *Phys. Rev. D* **93** (2016), no. 9 094034, [[arXiv:1603.09349](#)].

D. Guest, J. Collado, P. Baldi, S.-C. Hsu, G. Urban, and D. Whiteson, *Jet Flavor Classification in High-Energy Physics with Deep Neural Networks*, [arXiv:1607.08633](#).

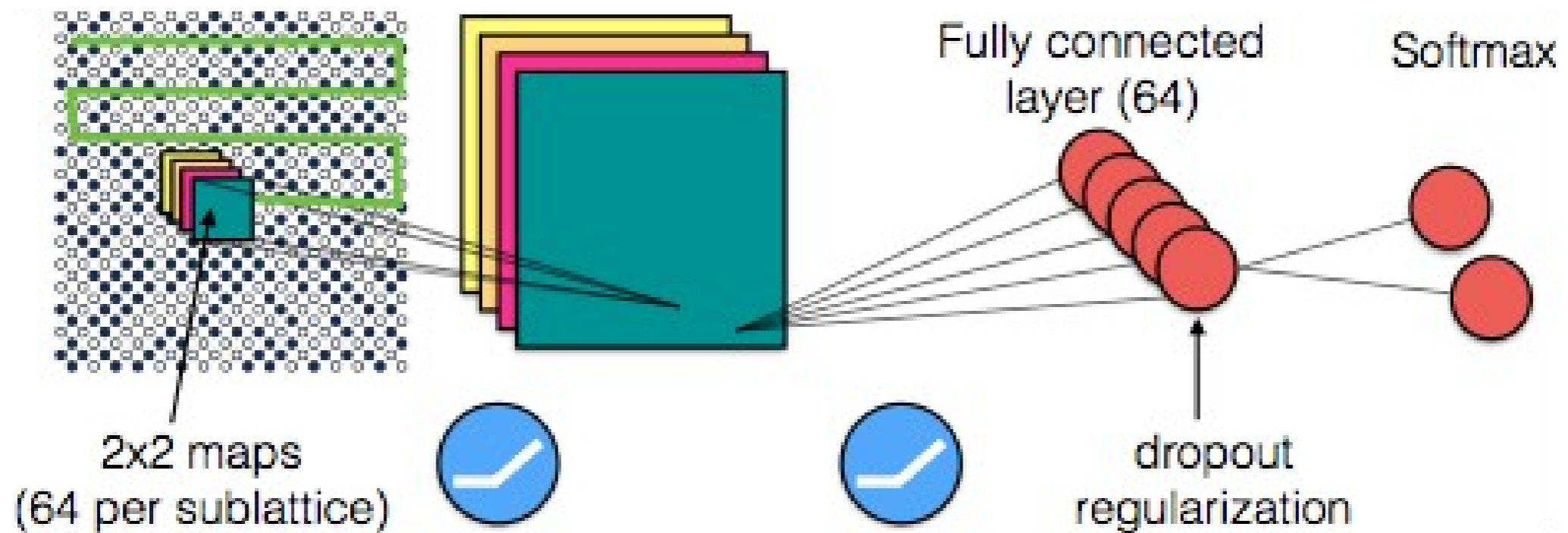
J. S. Conway, R. Bhaskar, R. D. Erbacher, and J. Pilot, *Identification of High-Momentum Top Quarks, Higgs Bosons, and W and Z Bosons Using Boosted Event Shapes*, [arXiv:1606.05859](#).

J. Barnard, E. N. Dawe, M. J. Dolan, and N. Rajcic, *Parton Shower Uncertainties in Jet Substructure Analyses with Deep Neural Networks*, [arXiv:1609.00607](#).

Deep learning in Physics (Cond-Mat Ising)

Machine learning phases of matter

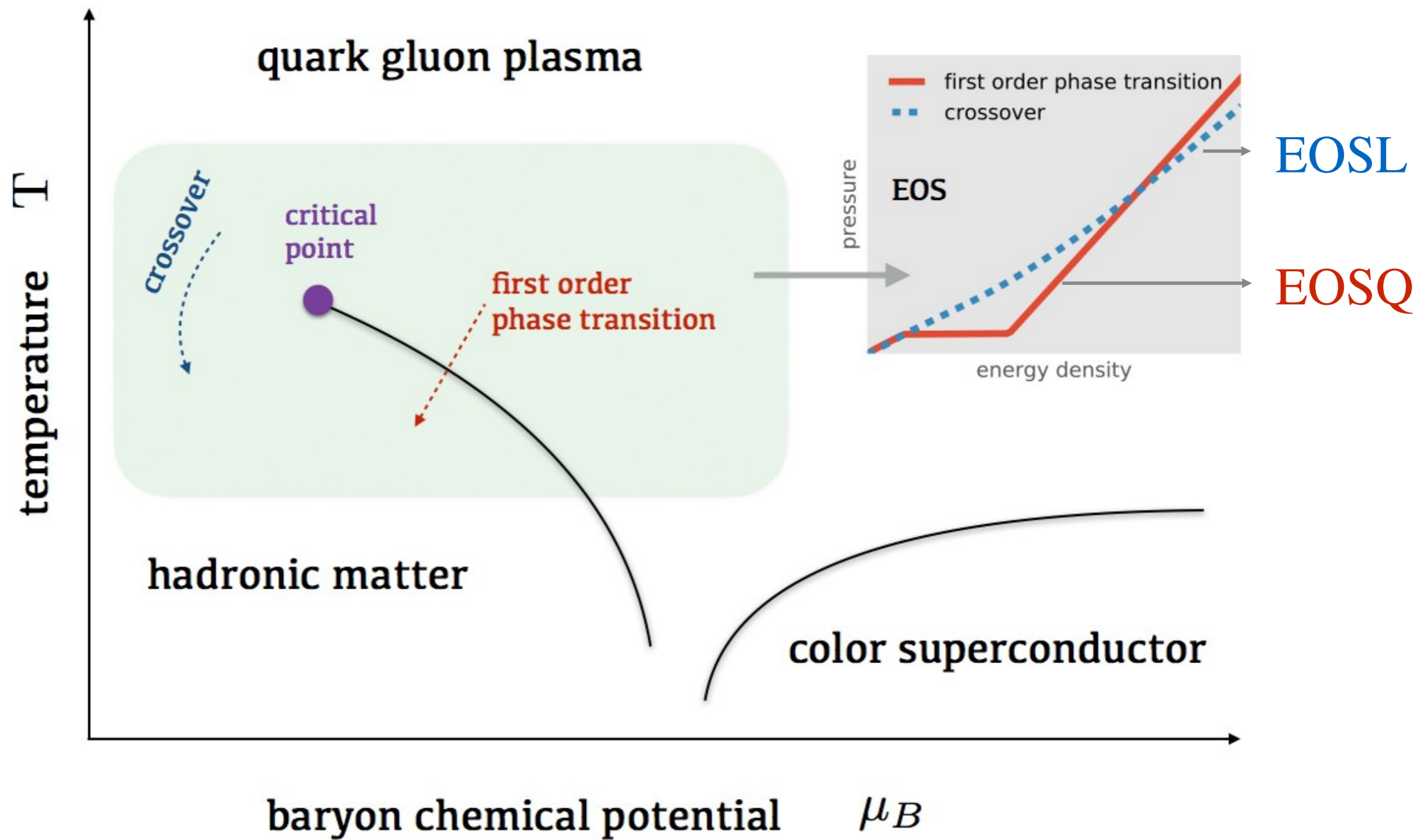
Juan Carrasquilla¹ and Roger G. Melko^{2,1}



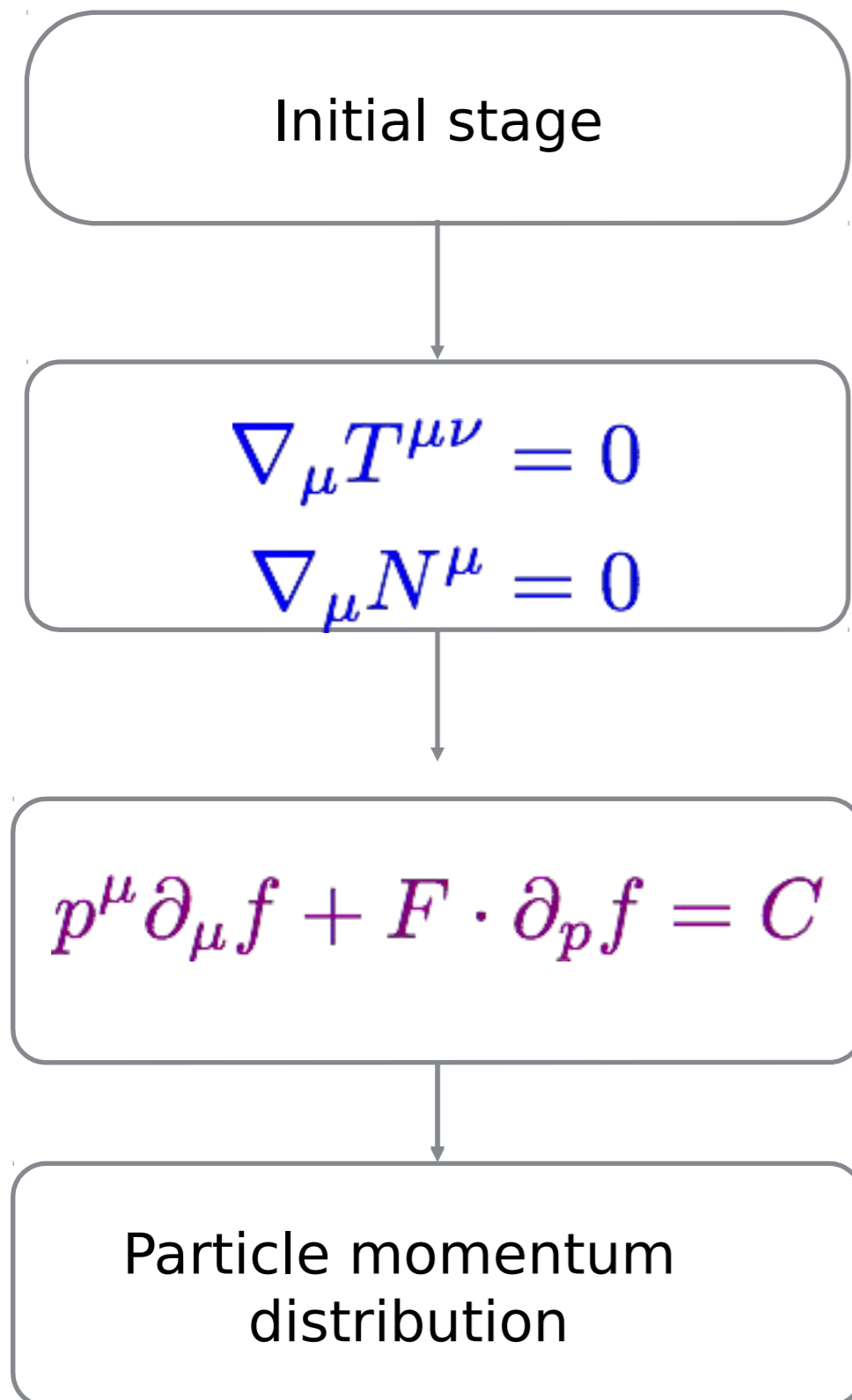
Extract **order parameter** from the spin configurations,
can encode phases and discriminate **Phase Transition** for
spin, Coulomb and even topological phases.

Identifying QCD transition in HIC using DL

QCD transition: 1st order or crossover?



Uncertainties in the simulation of HIC



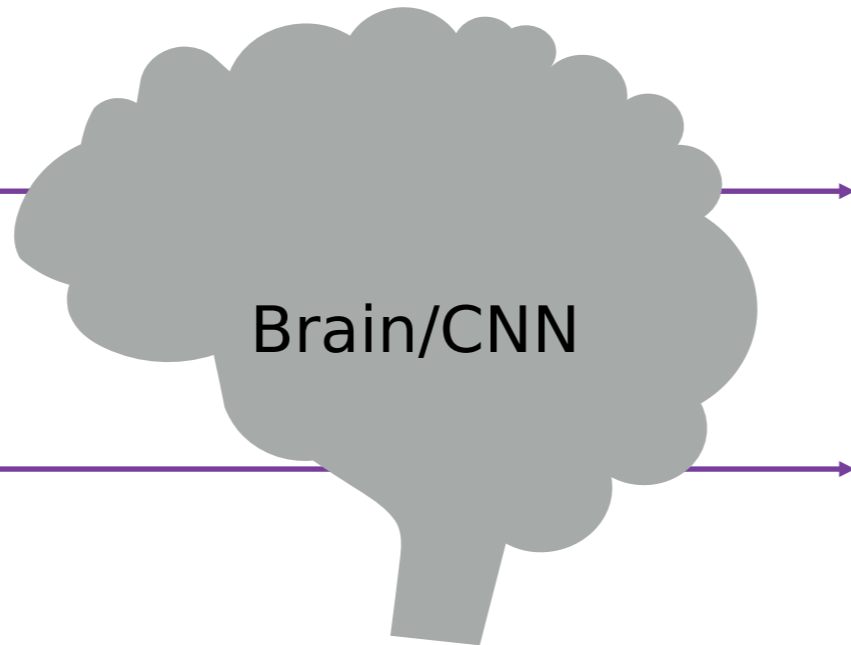
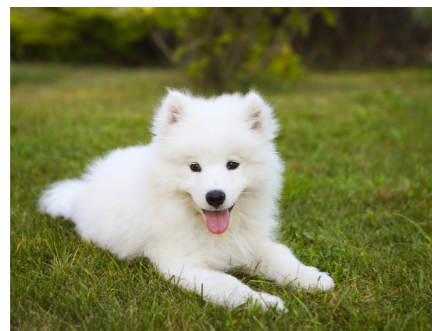
Pre-Equilibrium dynamics?
Fast thermalization/tau0?
Initial entropy deposition?
Baryon stopping?
Initial state fluctuations and flow?

EoS and transport coefficients
(shear viscosity, bulk viscosity)

some unfixed scattering cross sections

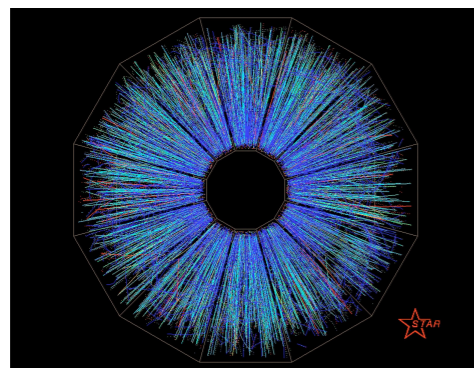
Big uncertainty when
comparing with Exp. data

New perspective --- Deep Learning

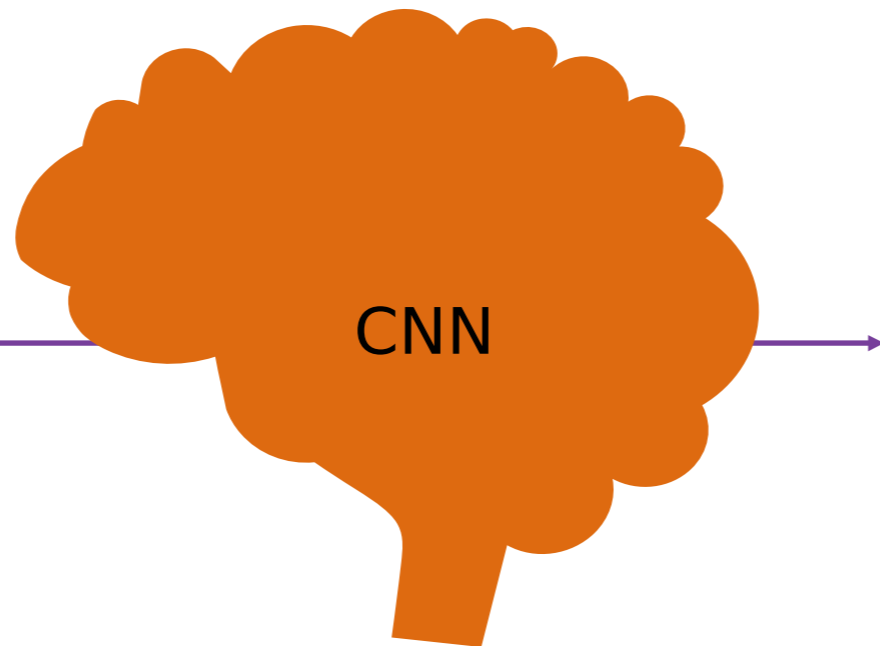


Dog

Cat



$$\rho(p_T, \Phi)$$



Crossover (0,1)

?

1st order (1,0)

Key idea for our prototype study

Supervised learning using deep convolution neural network with huge amount of labeled training data (spectra, EoS type) from event-by-event relativistic hydrodynamic simulations.

Training dataset

$\rho(p_T, \Phi)$ for charged pions at mid-rapidity $\rho(p_T, \Phi) \equiv \frac{dN_i}{dY p_T dp_T d\Phi} = g_i \int_{\sigma} p^{\mu} d\sigma_{\mu} f_i$

TRAINING DATASET	$\eta/s = 0$		$\eta/s = 0.08$	
	EOSL	EOSQ	EOSL	EOSQ
Au-Au $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV	7435	5328	500	500
Pb-Pb $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV	4967	2828	500	500

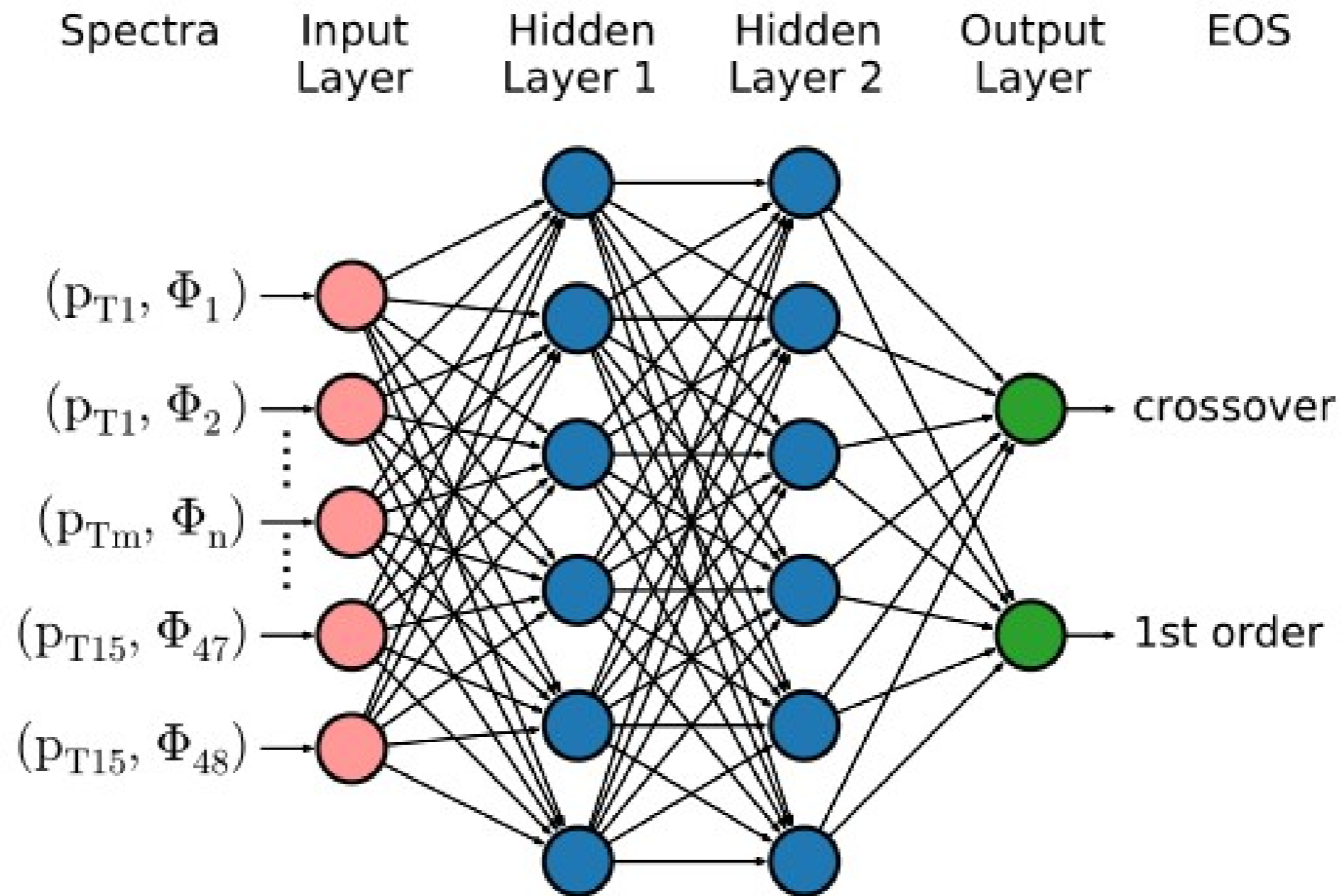
- CLVisc: (3+1D viscous hydrodynamic program parallelized on GPU using OpenCL) with AMPT initial condition (~ 22000 events, doubled by left-right flipping, 10% for validation).
- τ_0 is 0.4 fm for Au+Au and 0.2 fm for Pb+Pb collisions
- $T_{dec} = 0.137$ GeV

Testing dataset

TESTING DATASET GROUP 1 : iEBE-VISHNU + MC-Glauber						
Centrality: 10-60%	$\eta/s = 0$		$\eta/s = 0.08$		$\eta/s = 0.16$	
	EOSL	EOSQ	EOSL	EOSQ	EOSL	EOSQ
Au-Au $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV	300	250	250	150	200	250
Pb-Pb $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV	500	650	200	195	350	400
TESTING DATASET GROUP 2 : CLVisc + IP-Glasma						
Au-Au $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 200$ GeV	EOSL			EOSQ		
$b \lesssim 8$ fm & $\eta/s = 0$	4165			4752		

- iEBE-VISHNU: another viscous hydro package with different numerical solver for the partial differential equations and with different initial conditions, η/s .
- τ_0 is 0.6 fm for all the testing dataset.
- T_{dec} in [0.115GeV, 0.142GeV] for iEBE-VISHNU

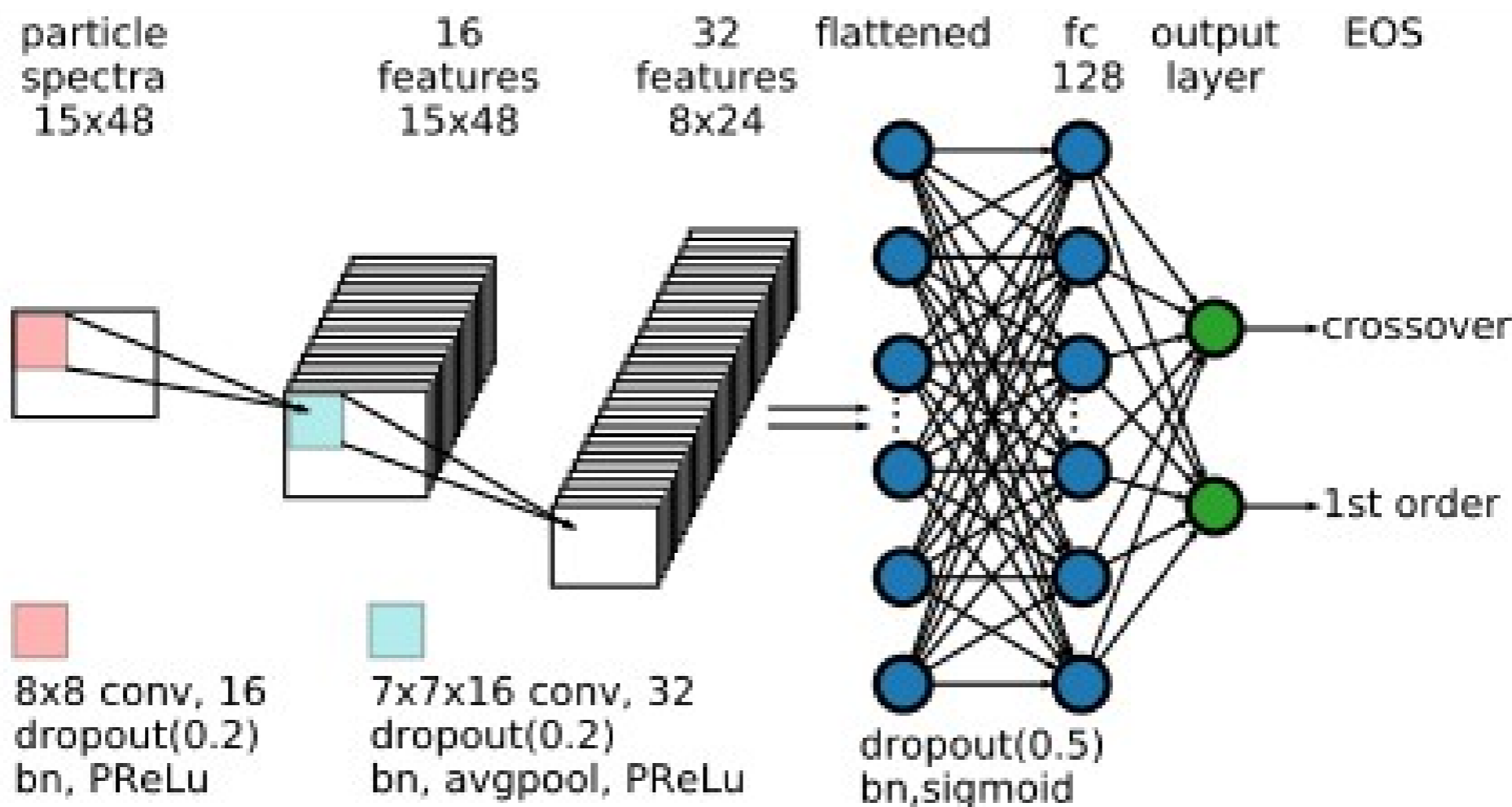
First try with fully connected neural network



Overfit to the training dataset! Does not work for testing dataset.

----- no generalization.

CNN architecture for EoS-meter



Batch normalization, Dropout, L2 Rregularization, PreLU are used to prevent the overfitting.

Train 500 epochs, in mini-batch with size=64
Learning rate: 0.0001, decay with rate: 1.0E-6

Results

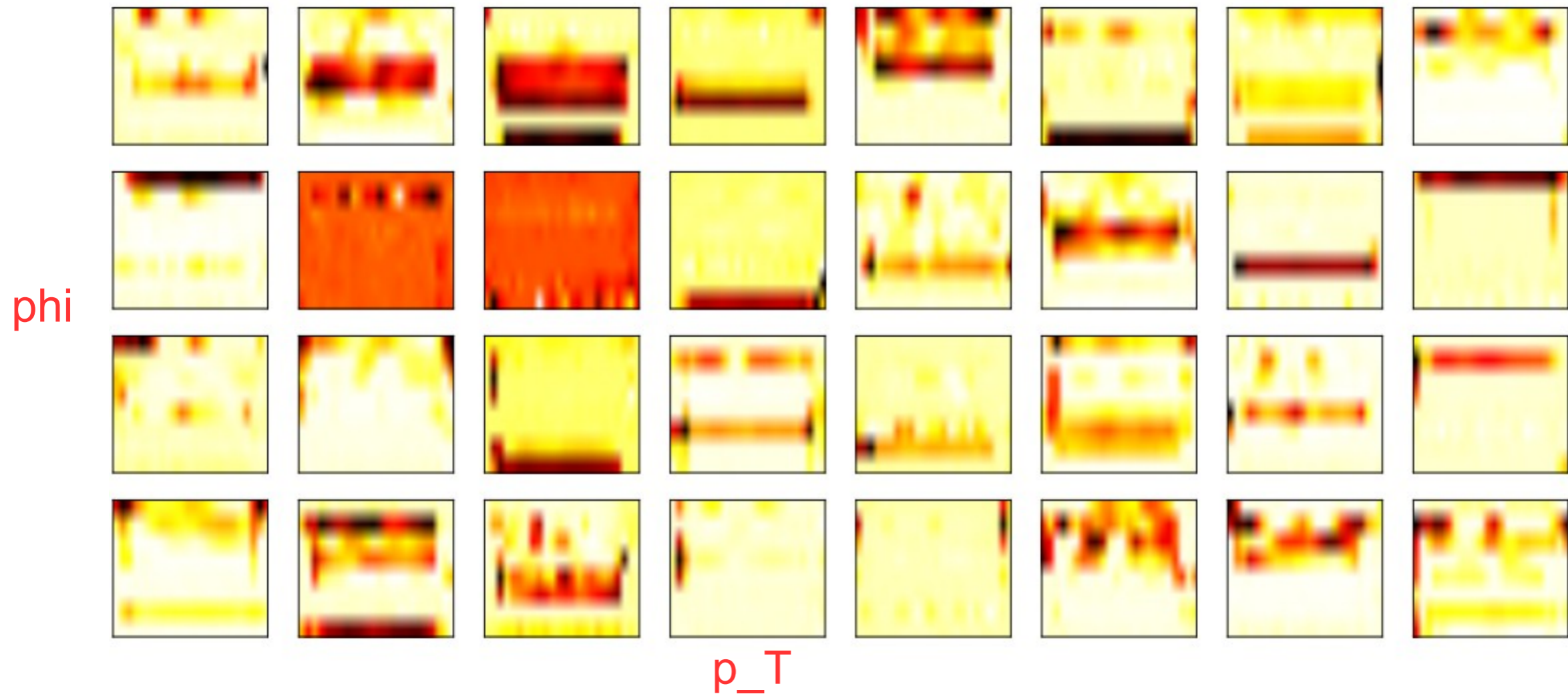
TESTING	GROUP 1		GROUP 2	
	EOSL	EOSQ	EOSL	EOSQ
ACCURACIES				
Number of events	1800	1895	4164	4752
Accuracy	95.1%	95.8%	96.4%	96.4%

~95% prediction accuracy on avg. in independent testing dataset solely from the raw spectra

The performance is **robust against** : initial conditions/fluctuations, τ_0 , η/s , T_{dec}

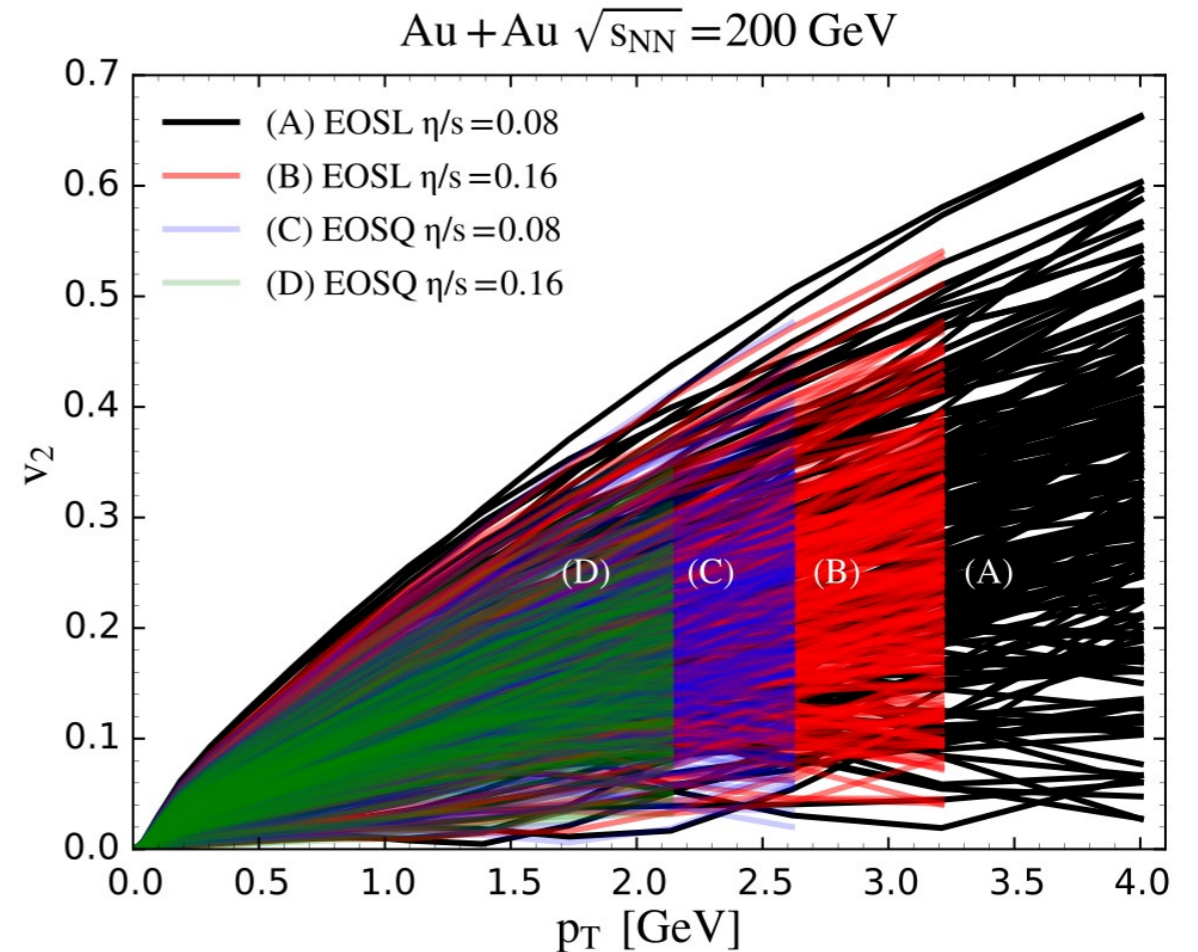
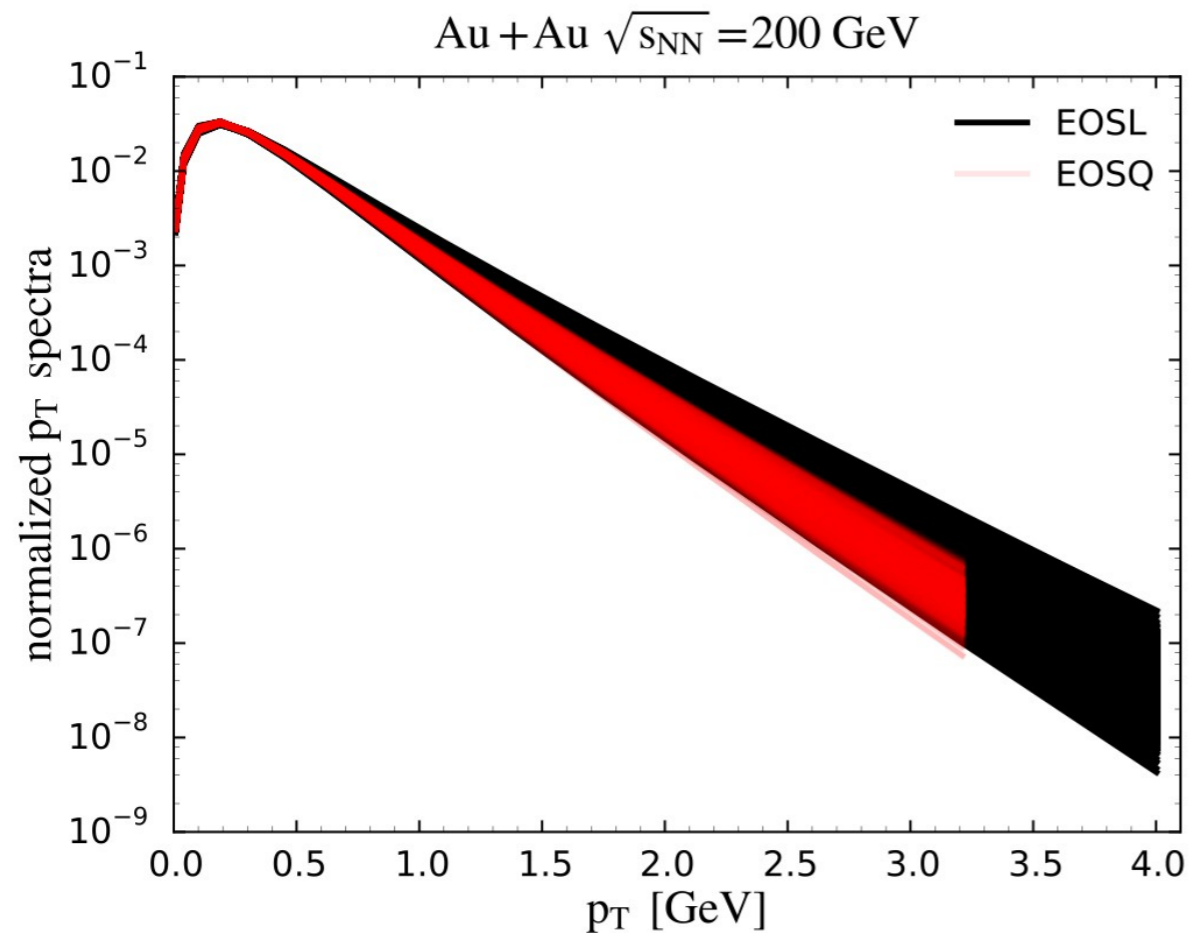
---- model independent (general rule is learned)

EoS-meter from CNN



- Each hotspot represents correlations in a small phase space (32 features in the 2nd convolution layer)!
- Correlation of these features from the next fully connected layer

Conventional observables



- Strongly depends on initial stage fluctuations and other parameters

CNN provides novel perspective in connecting QCD theory with HIC directly :

- There do exist 'mapping/**Encoders**/projection' from **QCD transition** onto **the final state raw spectra**, although they are not intuitive to conventional interpretation yet.
 - They are **clean** (robust to other uncertainties and parameters)
- The deep CNN can provide a powerful and efficient '**Decoder**' for the above Encoder/mapping
 - the high-level representations act as '**EoS-meter**'

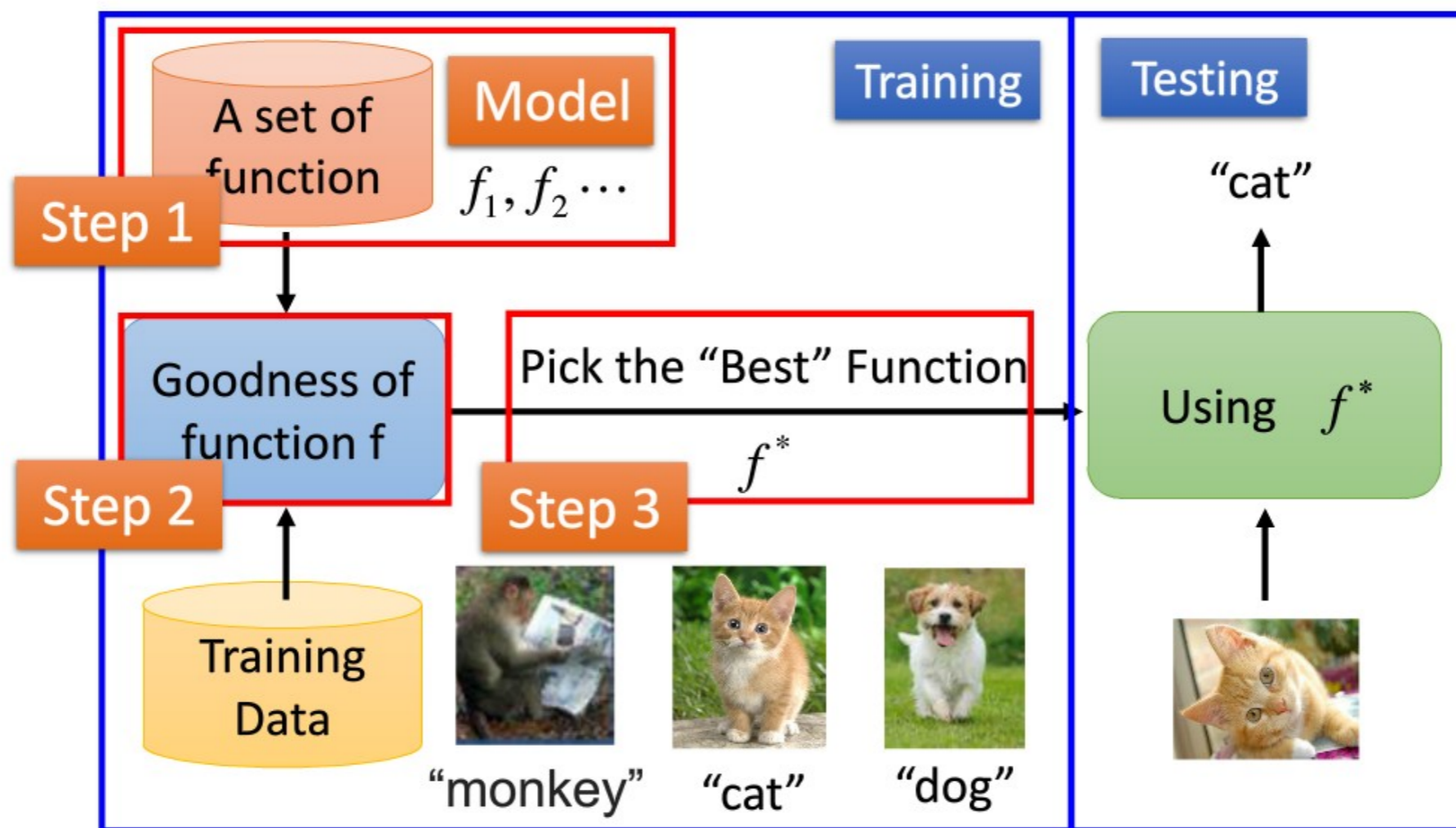
- Try to find out the underlying mechanism (guided back-propagation)
- Extend the model to work with real Exp. data
- Extract other dynamical parameters like η/s .

What DL is doing?

Framework

Image Recognition:

$$f(\text{Image of a cat}) = \text{"cat"}$$



Slides by Long-gang