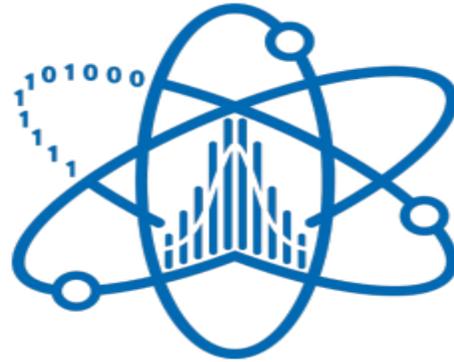




National Research
**Tomsk
State
University**



**Лаборатория
анализа данных
физики высоких энергий**

Томского
государственного
университета

**Measurement of differential cross-sections of a single top quark
produced in association with a W boson with ATLAS at
 $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV**

Progress Report

Neda Firoz

Goal: separate tW (top+anti-top) from $t\bar{t}$ in the 1j1b dilepton region

•Inputs (9 variables used):

bdt_centrality_1l_recalc_NOSYS,
bdt_delta_pT_1l_MET_recalc_NOSYS,
S,
bdt_delta_pT_1lb_MET_recalc_NOSYS,
bdt_eta_1lMetB_recalc_NOSYS,
bdt_m_11b_recalc_NOSYS,
bdt_m_12b_recalc_NOSYS,
bdt_pT_1lMetB_recalc_NOSYS,
bdt_pT_1lb_recalc_NOSYS,
bdt_sum_ET_recalc_NOSYS.

•**Samples / tree:** all files' tree name is analysis

Signal: tW (top) + $t\bar{W}$ (anti-top)

Background: $t\bar{t}$ (non-all-had)

•**Event weights:** auto-resolved to
 $\text{weight_mc_NOSYS} * \text{weight_pileup_NOSYS}$
 $* \text{globalTriggerEffSF_NOSYS}$.

•**Bad values:** any variable ≤ -990 or non-finite is masked per event.

Reference Article's Report on BDT

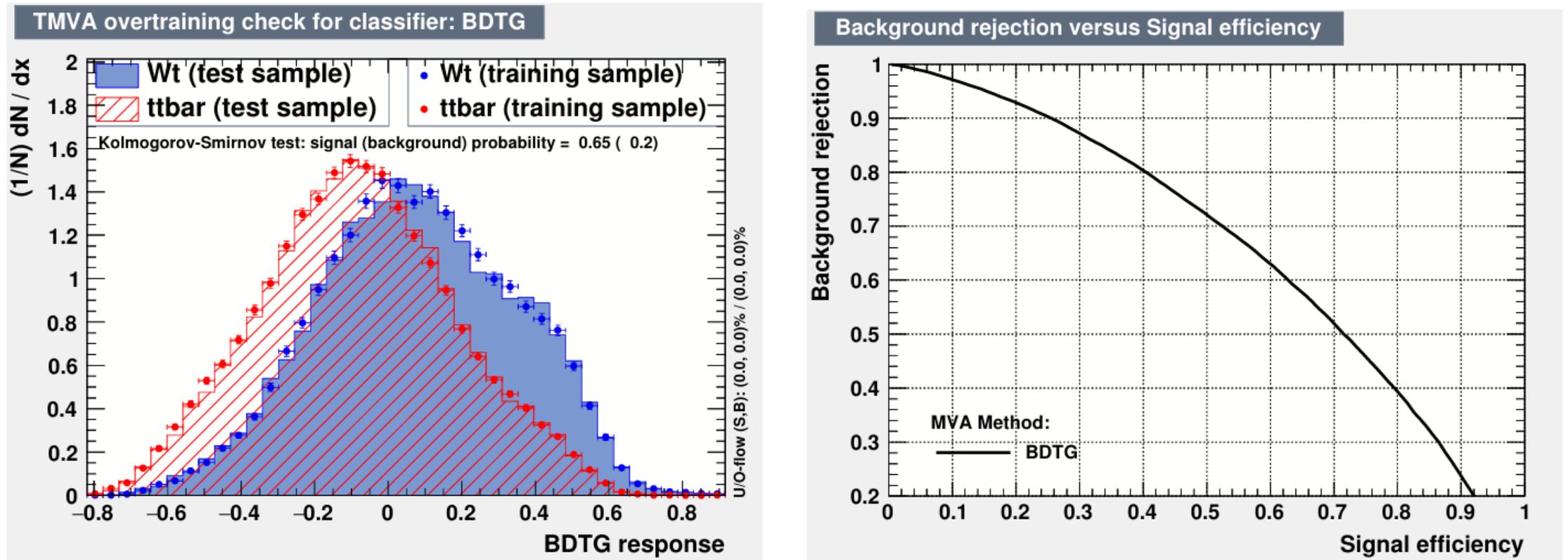


Figure 9: Comparison of test/training sample distributions and background rejection factor versus signal efficiency.

New Results for Python after Hyper parameter optimization by random search (since grid search was taking too long for condor)

Automated hyperparameter optimization and unbiased model comparison (16 algorithms)

Slide content:

- Load weighted signal and background events from ROOT
- Use identical input features for all algorithms (9)
- Define algorithm-specific hyperparameter search spaces
- Perform random-search HPO in inner CV using weighted AUC
- Evaluate selected model in outer CV for unbiased performance
- Aggregate out-of-fold predictions across all events
- Compare algorithms using AUC, weighted accuracy, S/B , and $S/\sqrt{S+B}$

Hyperparameter optimization strategy:

Search space defined per algorithm

Random search using ParameterSampler

Inner 3-fold CV selects best hyperparameters by weighted AUC

Outer 5-fold CV evaluates tuned model on unseen data
Out-of-fold predictions used for final ROC and physics plots

HPO history saved for reproducibility and auditability

“The optimization is automated, but constrained within expert-defined hyperparameter ranges.”

Algorithms	overall_oof_auc	overall_oof_wacc	mean_fold_auc	std_fold_auc	mean_fold_wacc	std_fold_wacc	max_significance_tmva_like	optimal_cut_tmva_like	cpu_sec_needed	wall_sec_needed	n_iter	outer_k	inner_k
CatBoost	0.677358	0.623951	0.67777	0.009907	0.623949	0.009367	22.53319	-0.37517	4597.23	2295.79	25	5	3
GradientBoosting	0.67482	0.62379	0.675134	0.01051	0.623787	0.0108	22.39555	-0.36898	8060.265	8100.366	25	5	3
ExtraTrees	0.673411	0.619695	0.673515	0.010477	0.619693	0.009589	22.47794	-0.2761	3092.425	1677.636	25	5	3
RandomForest	0.67238	0.620409	0.673045	0.010076	0.620407	0.010415	22.52224	-0.29845	14168.95	7175.542	25	5	3
SVC	0.671871	0.622698	0.672906	0.011466	0.622696	0.014309	22.30438	-0.35871	2126.425	2136.84	12	5	3
HistGradientBoosting	0.668984	0.61906	0.670825	0.011496	0.619058	0.013581	22.33833	-0.27489	203.7338	107.3245	25	5	3
MLP	0.660661	0.51298	0.660391	0.024628	0.512979	0.009094	22.50213	-0.83959	736.7484	393.3603	25	5	3
AdaBoost	0.660288	0.620915	0.667745	0.008661	0.620913	0.008934	22.15322	-0.03786	1994.595	2005.079	25	5	3
KNN	0.655979	0.50016	0.656032	0.009047	0.50016	0.000391	22.40944	-0.88251	259.921	261.1354	25	5	3
SGDClassifier	0.654416	0.576342	0.654547	0.011232	0.576341	0.004277	22.02061	-0.62842	28.44219	28.59732	25	5	3
Bagging	0.653939	0.505979	0.654744	0.008789	0.50598	0.00354	22.37251	-0.8938	72.2342	2875.612	25	5	3
QDA	0.651292	0.520597	0.6514	0.006987	0.520597	0.001775	22.32001	-0.89	2.364426	1.200313	25	5	3
GaussianNB	0.639867	0.612395	0.6407	0.006545	0.612393	0.00922	22.32842	-0.22929	0.49265	0.498028	25	5	3
LogisticRegression	0.639509	0.603746	0.639506	0.011228	0.603744	0.013164	22.24308	-0.2384	9.065713	4.57647	25	5	3
LinearSVC	0.637216	0.600697	0.637195	0.011291	0.600695	0.011075	22.23599	-0.06938	4.114012	4.143002	25	5	3
LDA	0.631748	0.501218	0.631761	0.010358	0.501218	0.000734	22.2711	-0.82242	2.817813	1.448922	25	5	3

Python Results Analysis

1. Best algorithm by key metric

A) Best OOF AUC

Ranking from the table:

CatBoost = **0.677358**

GradientBoosting = 0.674820

ExtraTrees = 0.673411

RandomForest = 0.672380

SVC = 0.671871

CatBoost is the top performer in discrimination power, but the margin over GradientBoosting and ExtraTrees is **small**, so the top tree-based models are all competitive.

B) Best by max significance

Top values:

CatBoost = **22.53319**

RandomForest = 22.52224

MLP = 22.50213

ExtraTrees = 22.47794

KNN = 22.40944

CatBoost is again **best**.

Interesting point: **MLP is not among the best in AUC, but still gives high max significance after a cut**, so it may produce a useful signal-enriched region despite weaker overall classification quality.

Python Results Analysis

2. Best by computational performance

A) Fastest by CPU time

Fastest models:

GaussianNB = 0.493 s

QDA = 2.364 s

LDA = 2.818 s

LinearSVC = 4.114 s

LogisticRegression = 9.066 s

B) Fastest by wall time

Fastest models:

GaussianNB = 0.498 s

QDA = 1.200 s

LDA = 1.449 s

LinearSVC = 4.143 s

LogisticRegression = 4.576 s

The fastest models are **GaussianNB, QDA, and LDA**, but they are **not the strongest in AUC**.

So, they are computationally efficient baselines, not the best final classifiers.

Python Results Analysis

3. Best balance of performance and speed:

HistGradientBoosting is the best compromise.

Why:

OOF AUC = 0.668984, which is still reasonably strong

CPU = 203.7 s

Wall = 107.3 s

Best absolute performance

CatBoost

Best practical tradeoff between accuracy and runtime

HistGradientBoosting

Python Results Analysis

4. Computationally Expensive algorithms

A) By CPU time

RandomForest = 14168.95 s

GradientBoosting = 8060.27 s

CatBoost = 4597.23 s

ExtraTrees = 3092.43 s

SVC = 2126.43 s

B) By wall time

GradientBoosting = 8100.37 s

RandomForest = 7175.54 s

Bagging = 2875.61 s

CatBoost = 2295.79 s

SVC = 2136.84 s

AdaBoost = 2005.08 s

ExtraTrees = 1677.64 s

Conclusion:

RandomForest and **GradientBoosting** are very expensive.

Bagging is also expensive relative to its modest performance.

CatBoost is costly, but its performance justifies the cost much more than Bagging or RandomForest.

Python Results Analysis

Stability across folds

A lower `std_fold_auc` means more stable performance across CV folds.

Among strong models:

CatBoost = 0.009907

ExtraTrees = 0.010477

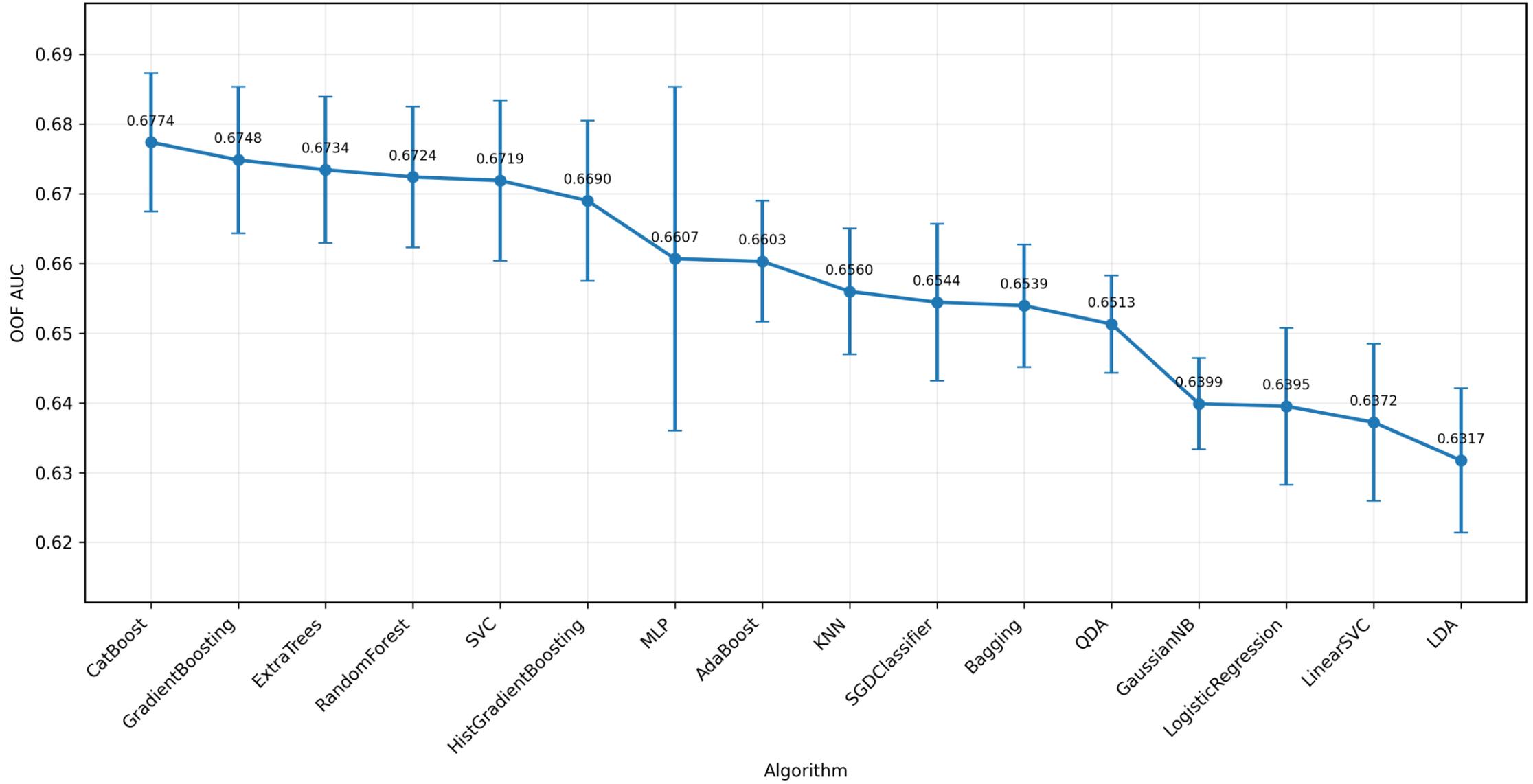
GradientBoosting = 0.010510

RandomForest = 0.010076

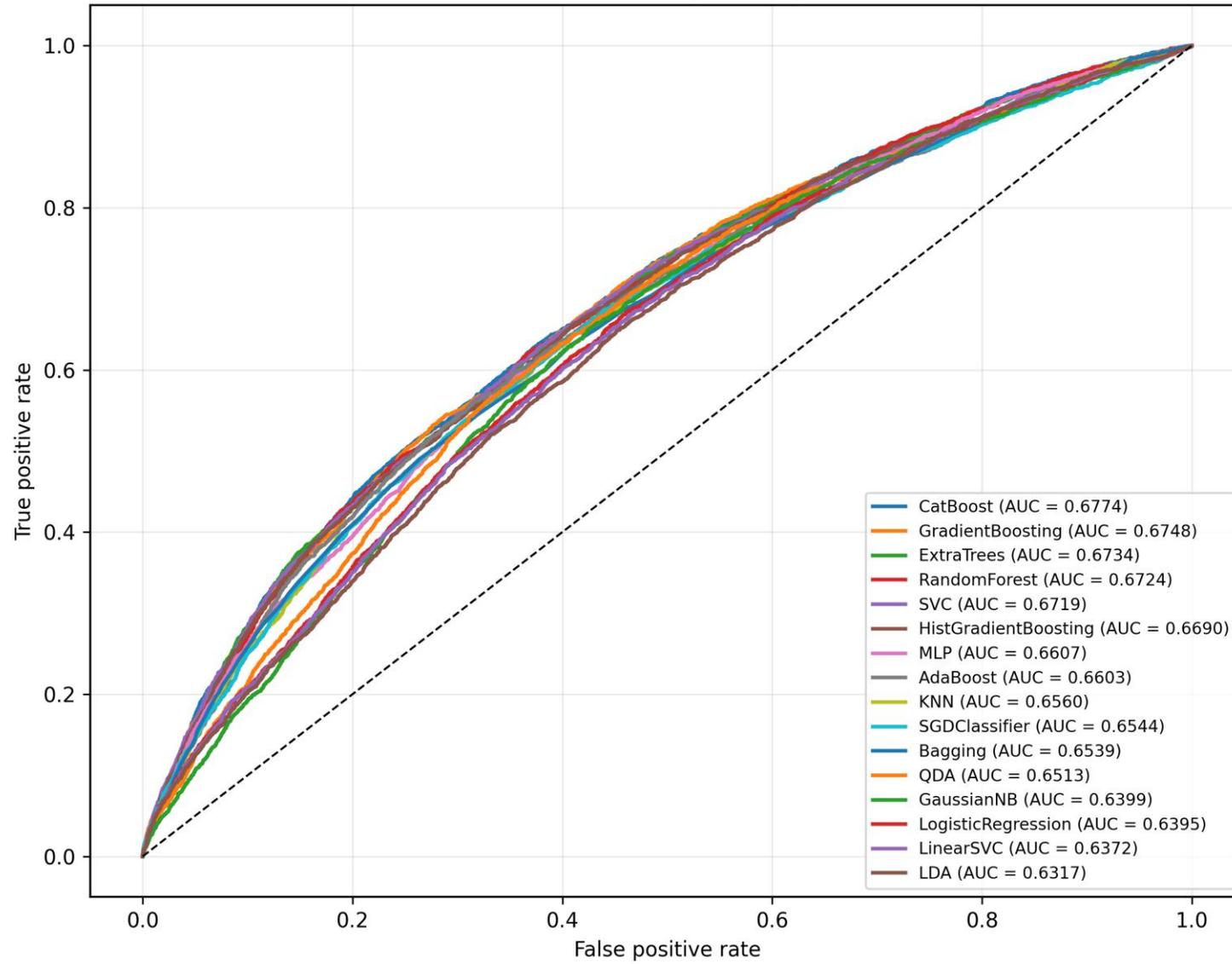
SVC = 0.011466

The top models are all reasonably stable. CatBoost is not only best in AUC, it is also **stable across folds**, which strengthens confidence in the result.

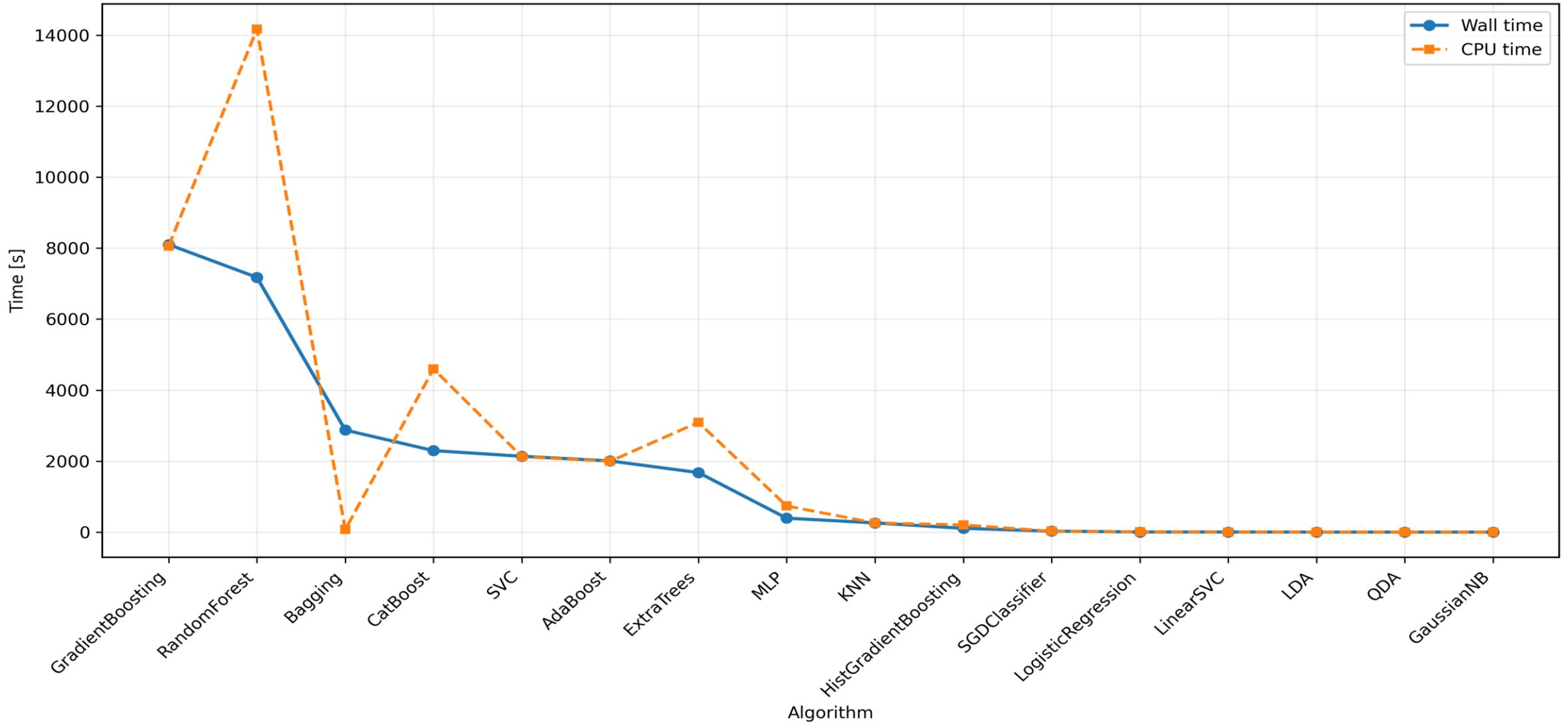
Common AUC comparison - all algorithms



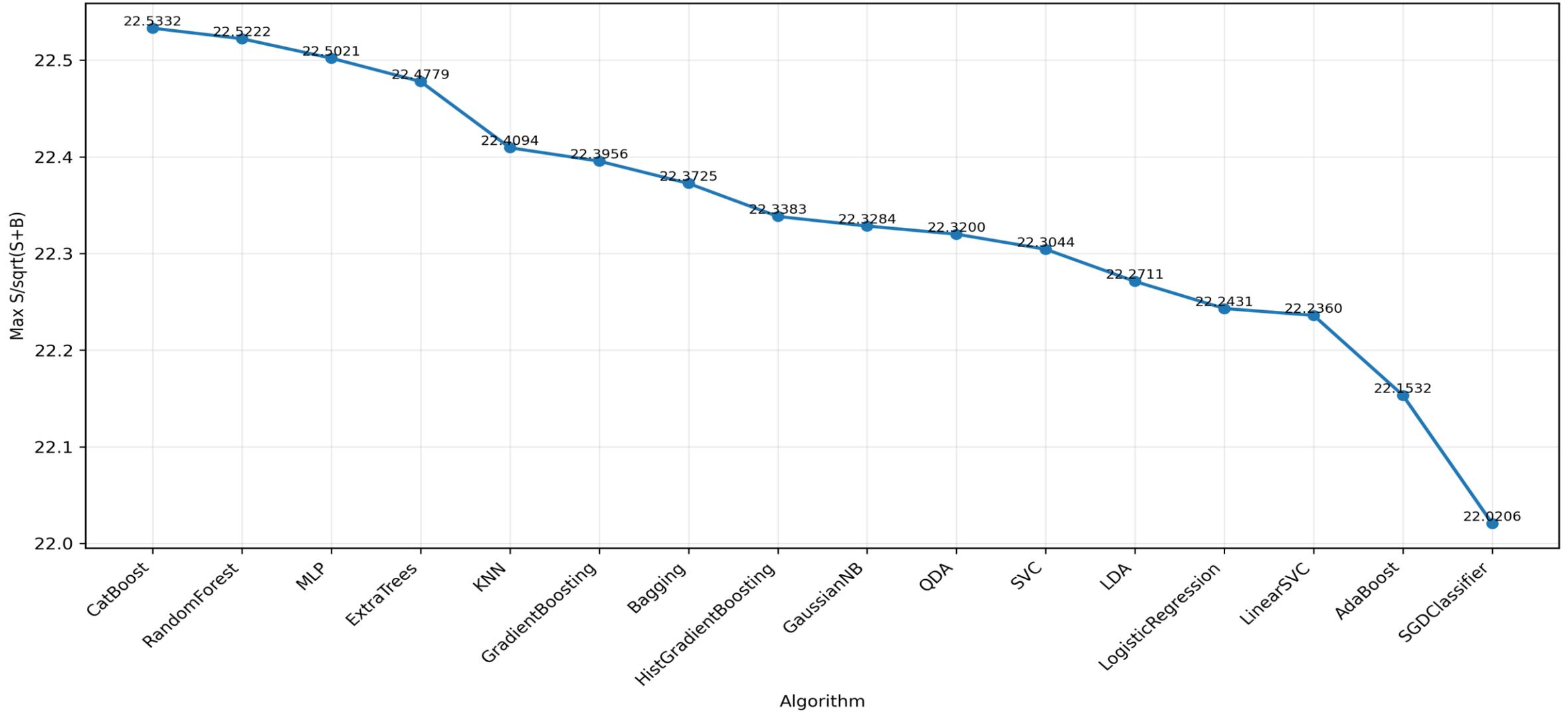
Common ROC overlay - all algorithms



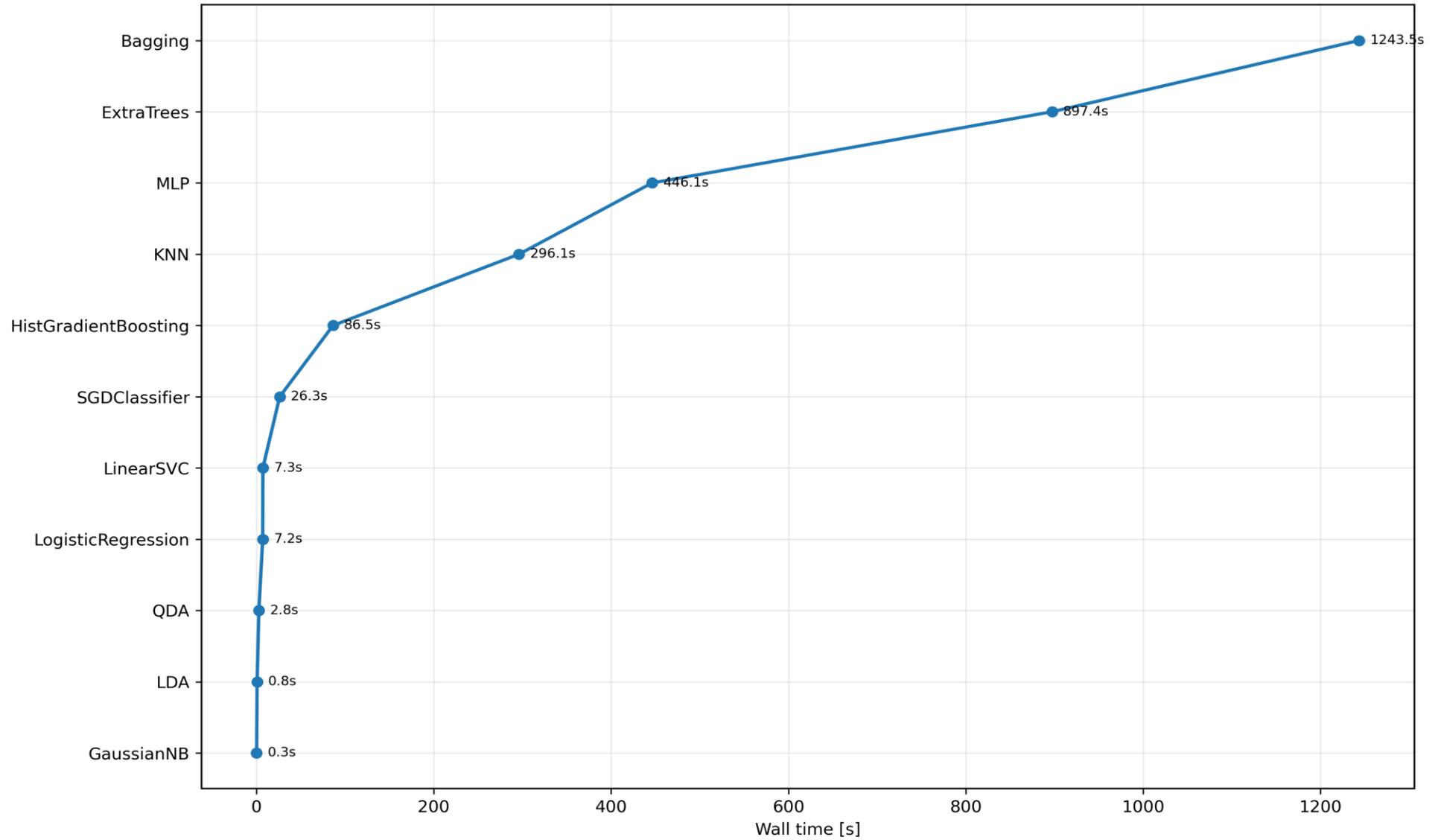
Common timing comparison - all algorithms



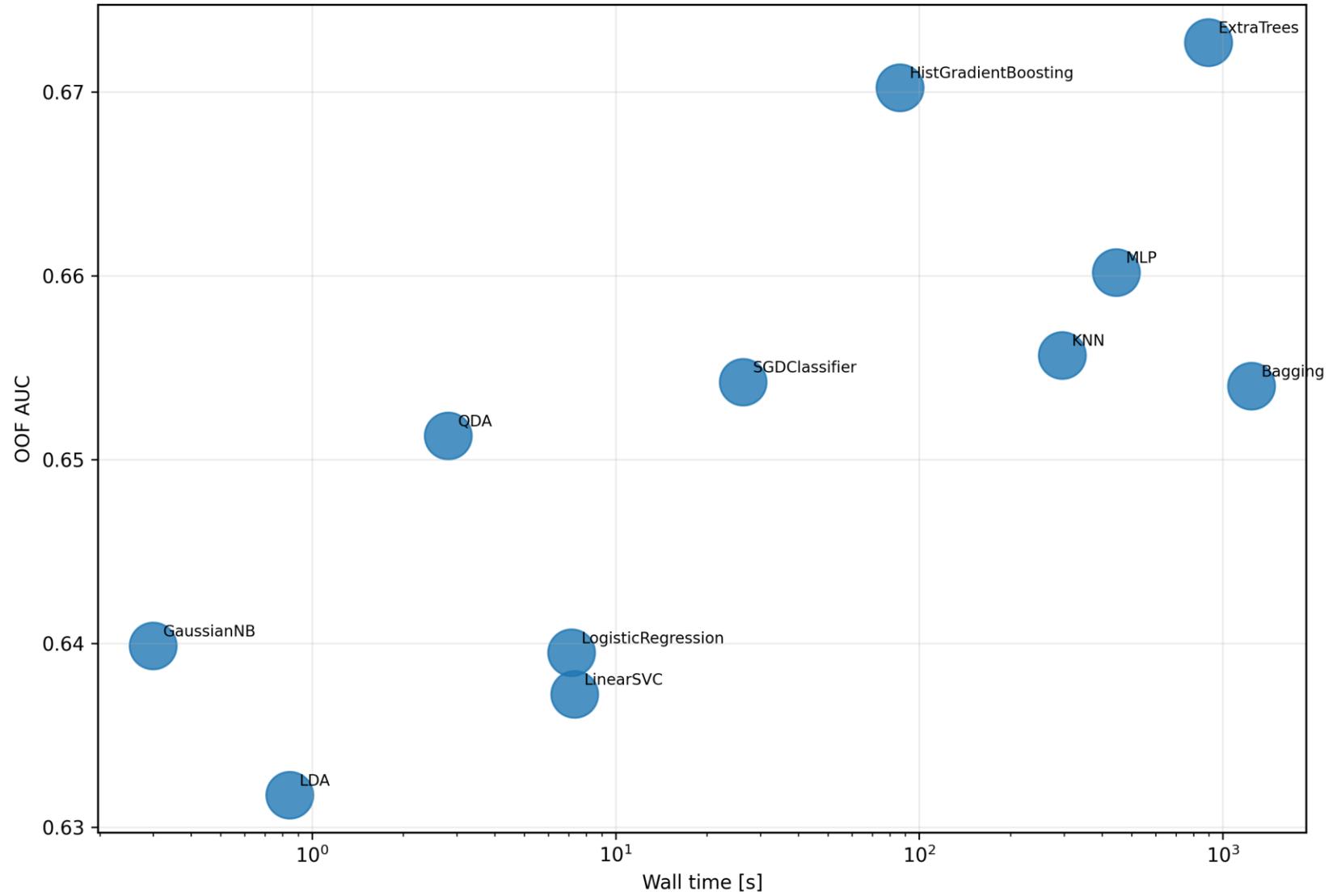
Max significance comparison - all algorithms



Common wall-time comparison - all algorithms
(separate HPO breakdown not available in these saved results)



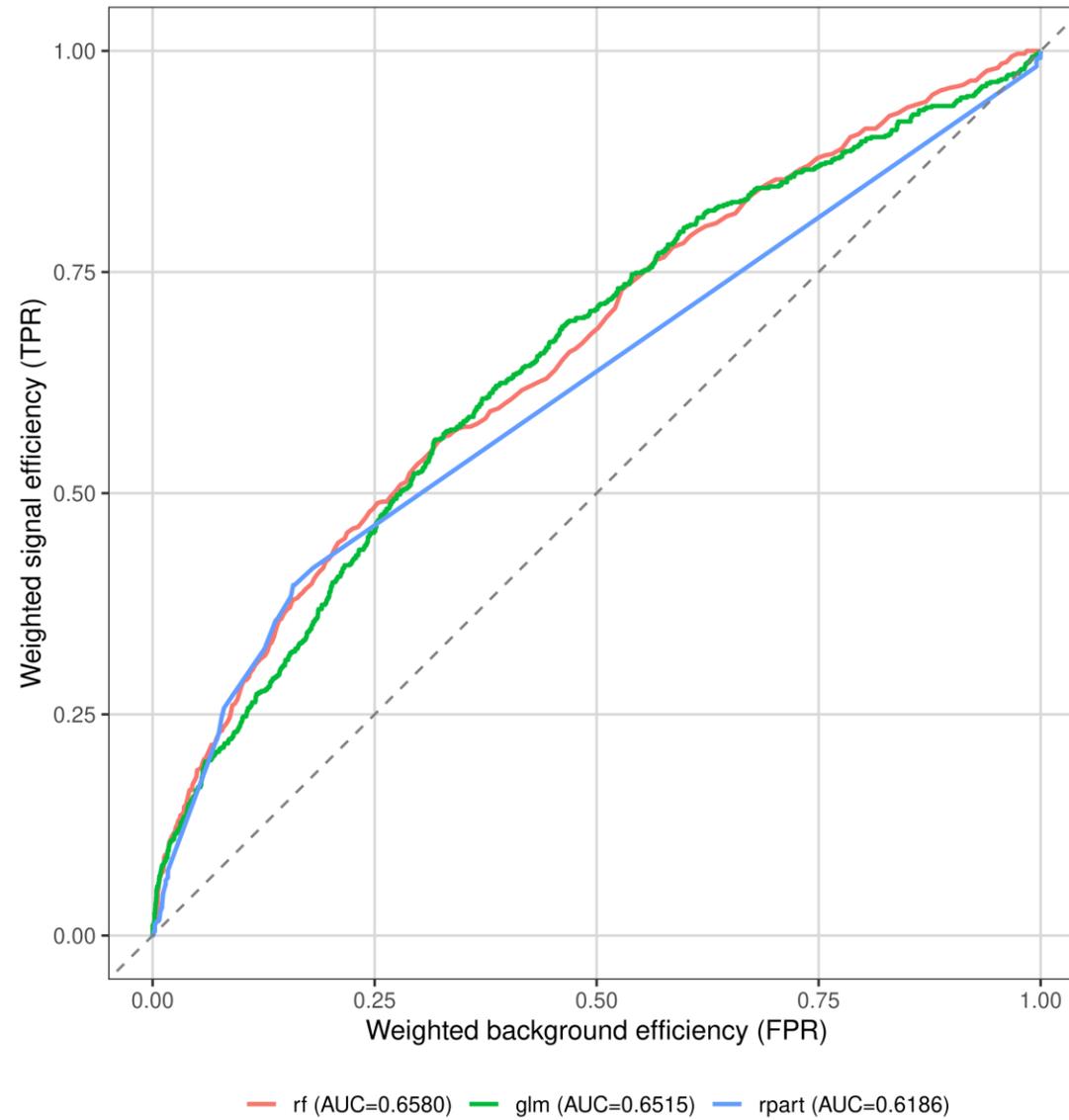
AUC vs wall-time scatter
(bubble size = max significance)



R

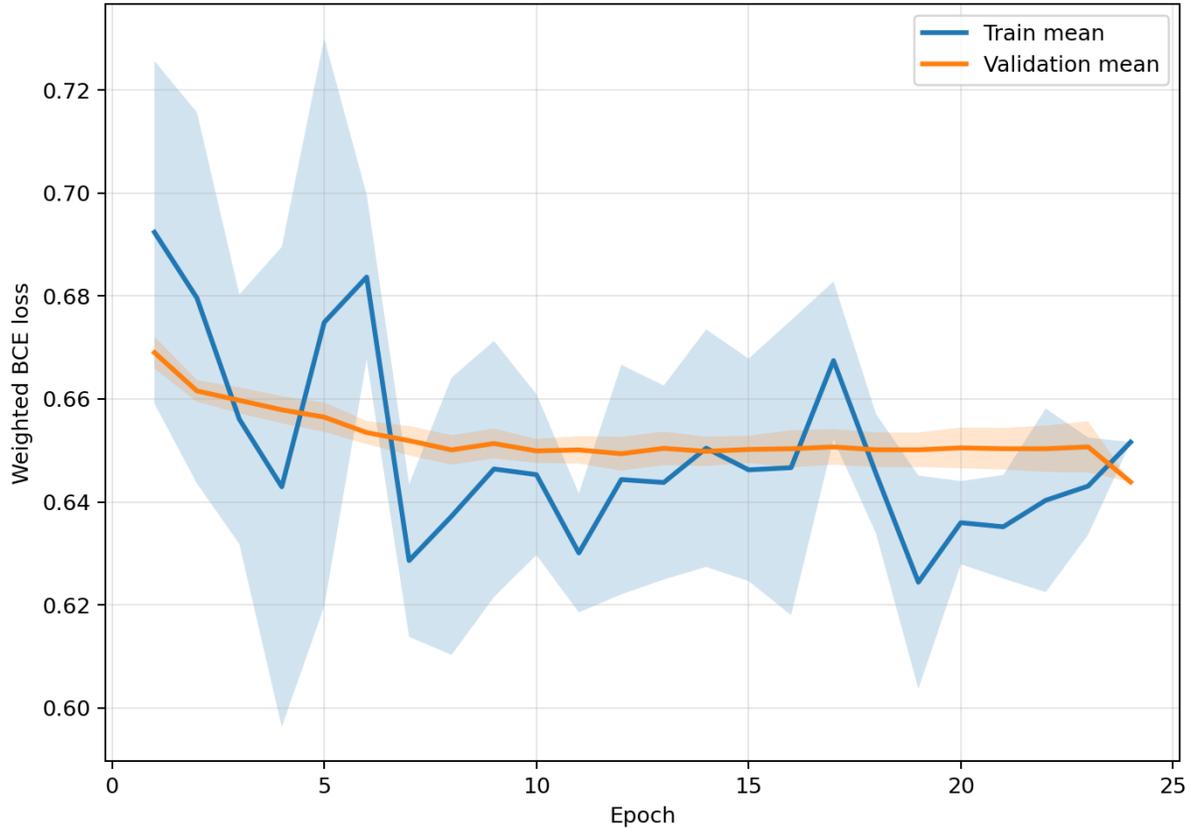
The package installation is under progress

Combined weighted ROC curves for all successful algorithms

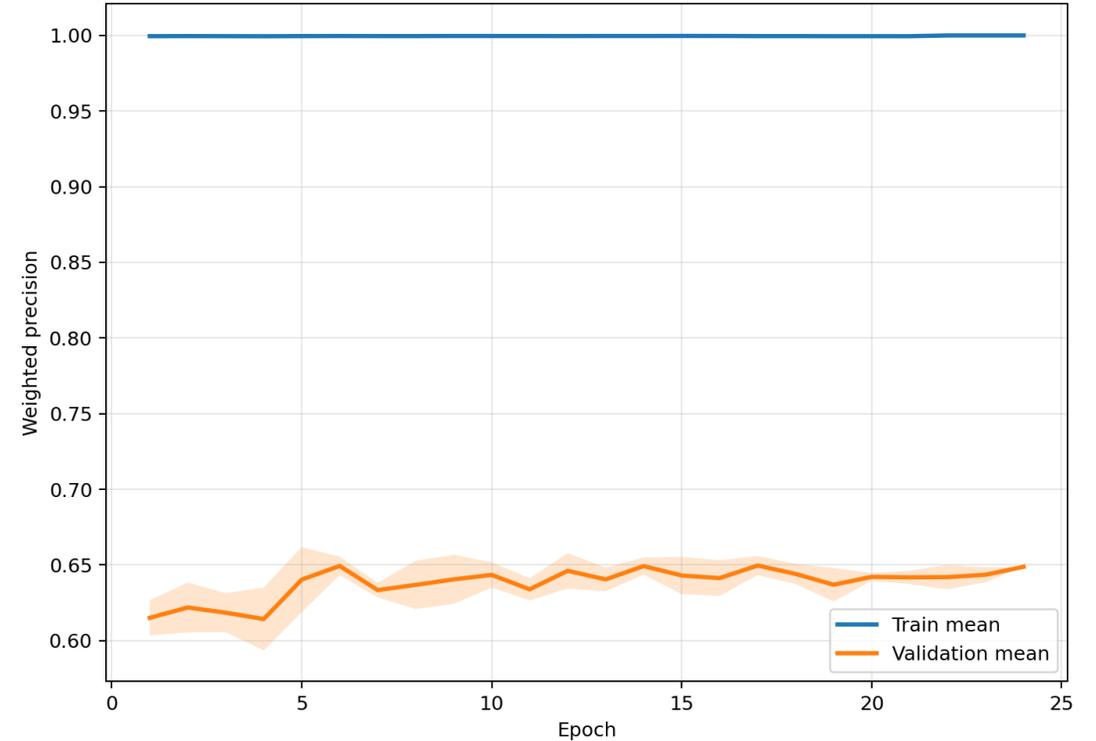


NEW LSTM (4 layer denser)

LSTM 5-fold CV mean loss



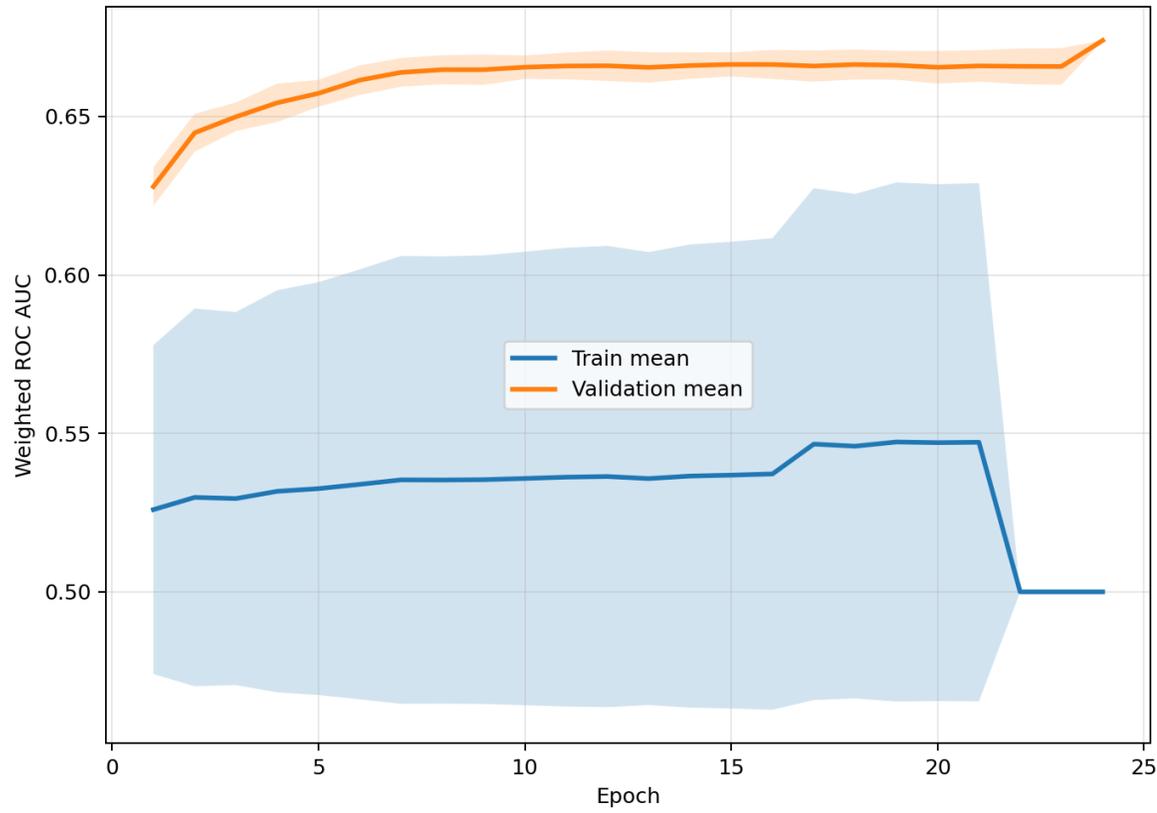
LSTM 5-fold CV mean precision



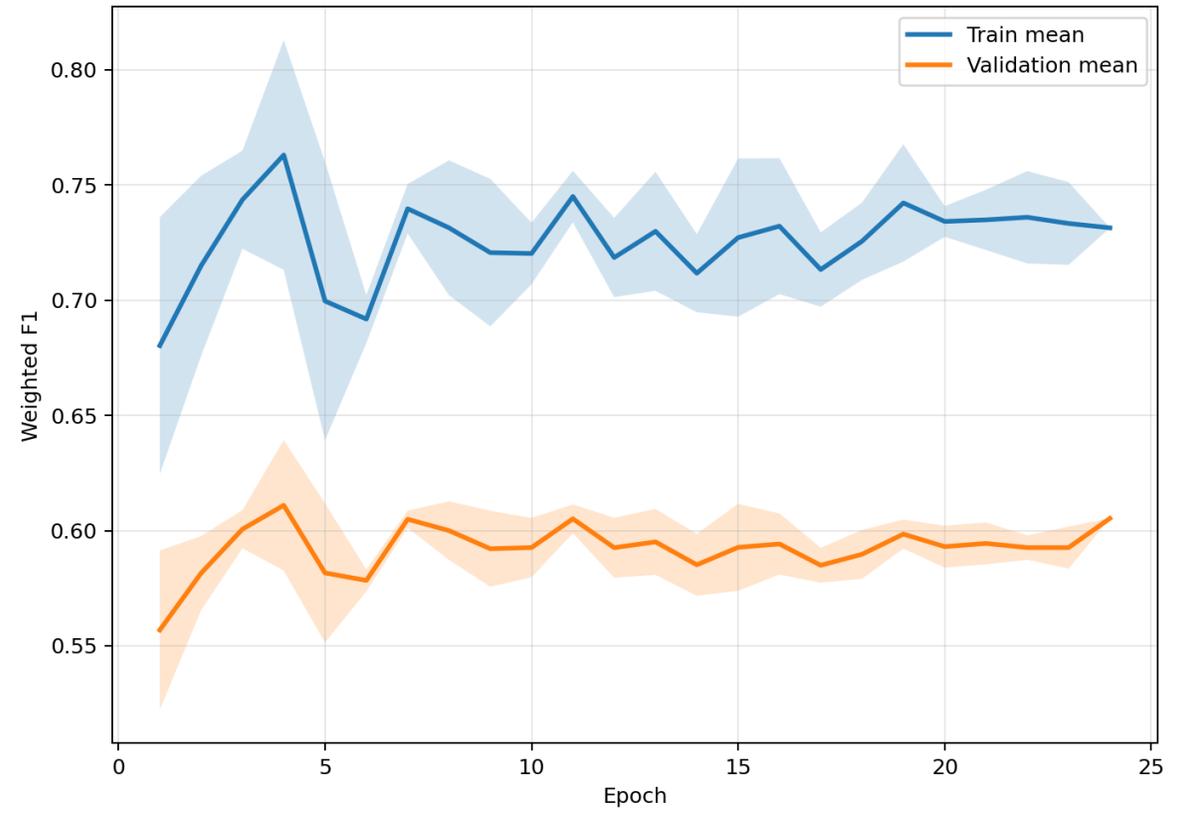
fold	runtime_sec	best_inner_auc	train_loss	val_loss	train_auc	val_auc	train_acc	val_acc	train_precision
0	12012.44	0.667684	0.643263	0.651301	0.677472	0.66755	0.629839	0.621597	0.661582
1	14619.3	0.66522	0.634585	0.651799	0.690159	0.663689	0.638558	0.61662	0.64502
2	11674.56	0.658742	0.646331	0.646985	0.672648	0.671132	0.626255	0.628862	0.65494
3	13968.54	0.666895	0.639957	0.652761	0.681403	0.661919	0.631842	0.618224	0.644922
4	13715.41	0.665507	0.641221	0.643443	0.680146	0.67439	0.629824	0.626357	0.641265

val_precision	train_recall	val recall	train fl	val fl	val_best_threshold	val_best_significance	val_acc_bestthr	val_precision_bestthr	val_recall_bestthr	val_f1_bestthr
0.65275	0.531572	0.519808	0.589494	0.578743	0.235	35.44028	0.518026	0.509332	0.986795	0.671877
0.625399	0.616231	0.581833	0.630297	0.60283	0.1825	35.4925	0.515866	0.508156	0.991997	0.67205
0.65819	0.53372	0.536029	0.588149	0.590861	0.2625	35.38728	0.508977	0.504537	0.993595	0.66924
0.633744	0.586752	0.560048	0.614463	0.594621	0.22	35.38295	0.511871	0.506044	0.990392	0.669834
0.638004	0.589354	0.584067	0.614214	0.609845	0.23	35.49294	0.516752	0.508579	0.991593	0.672327

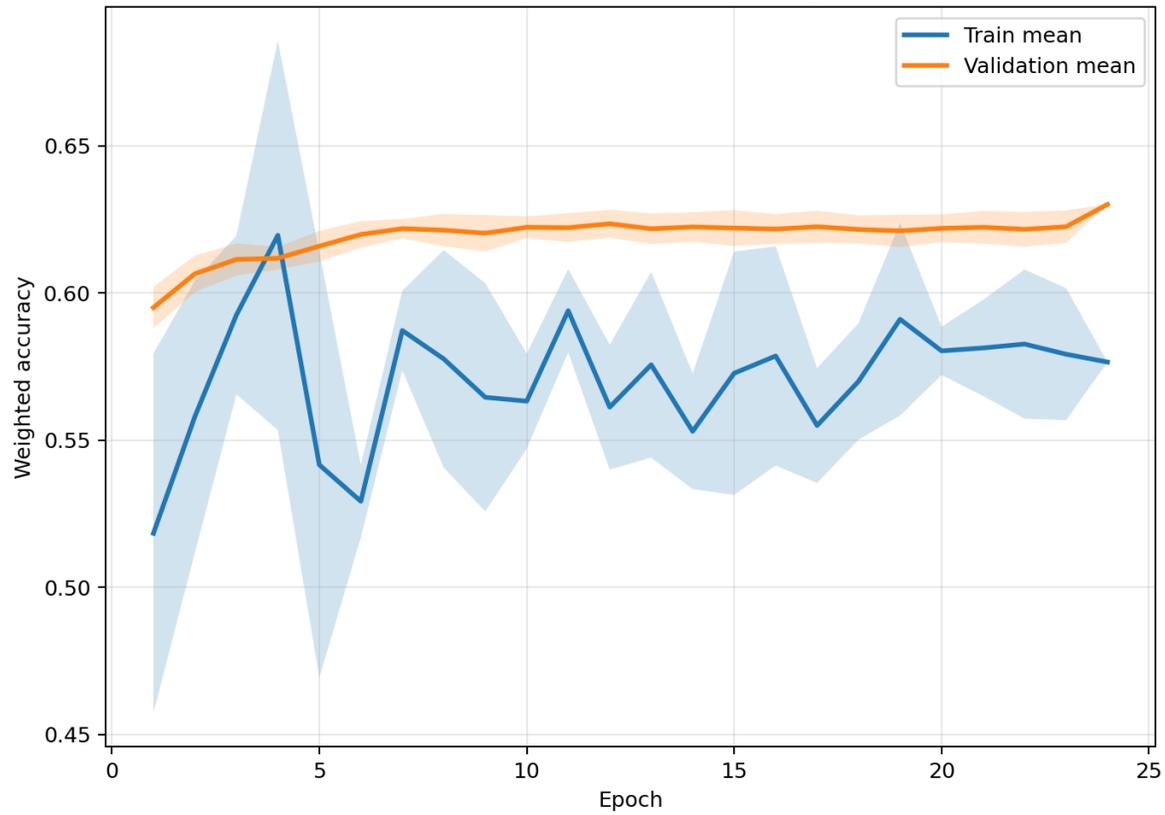
LSTM 5-fold CV mean AUC



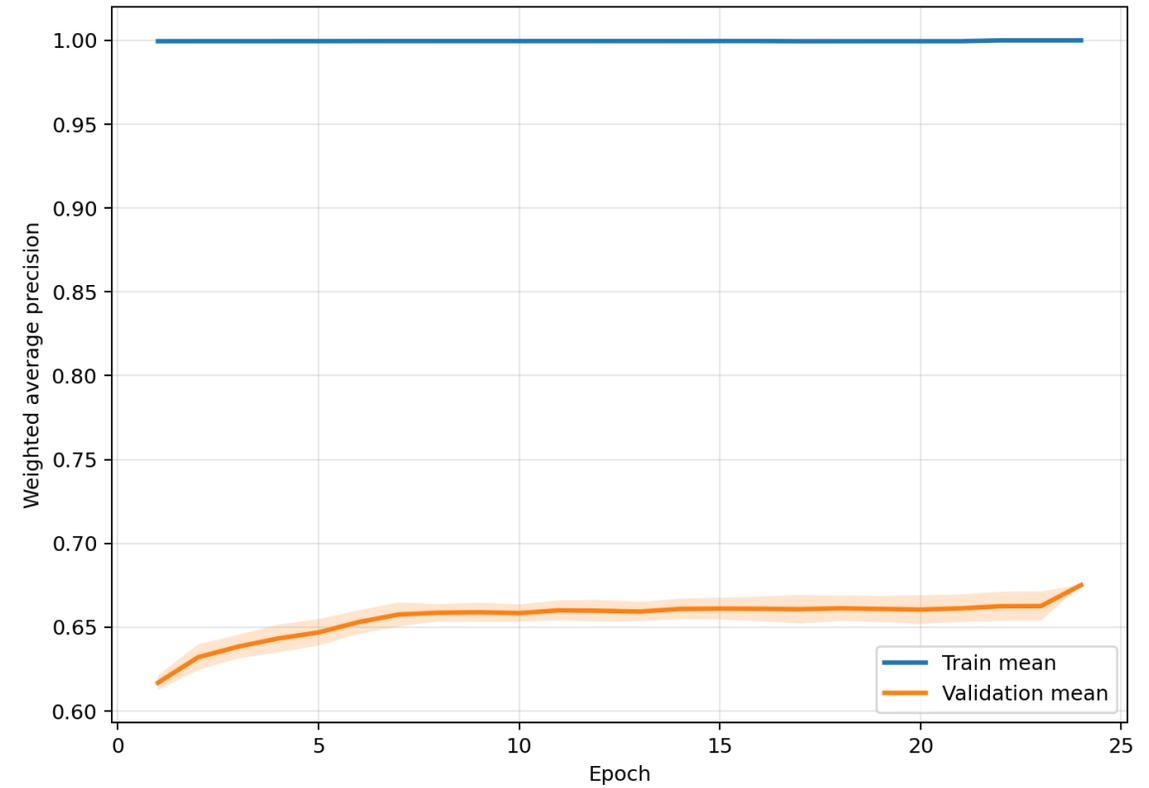
LSTM 5-fold CV mean F1



LSTM 5-fold CV mean accuracy

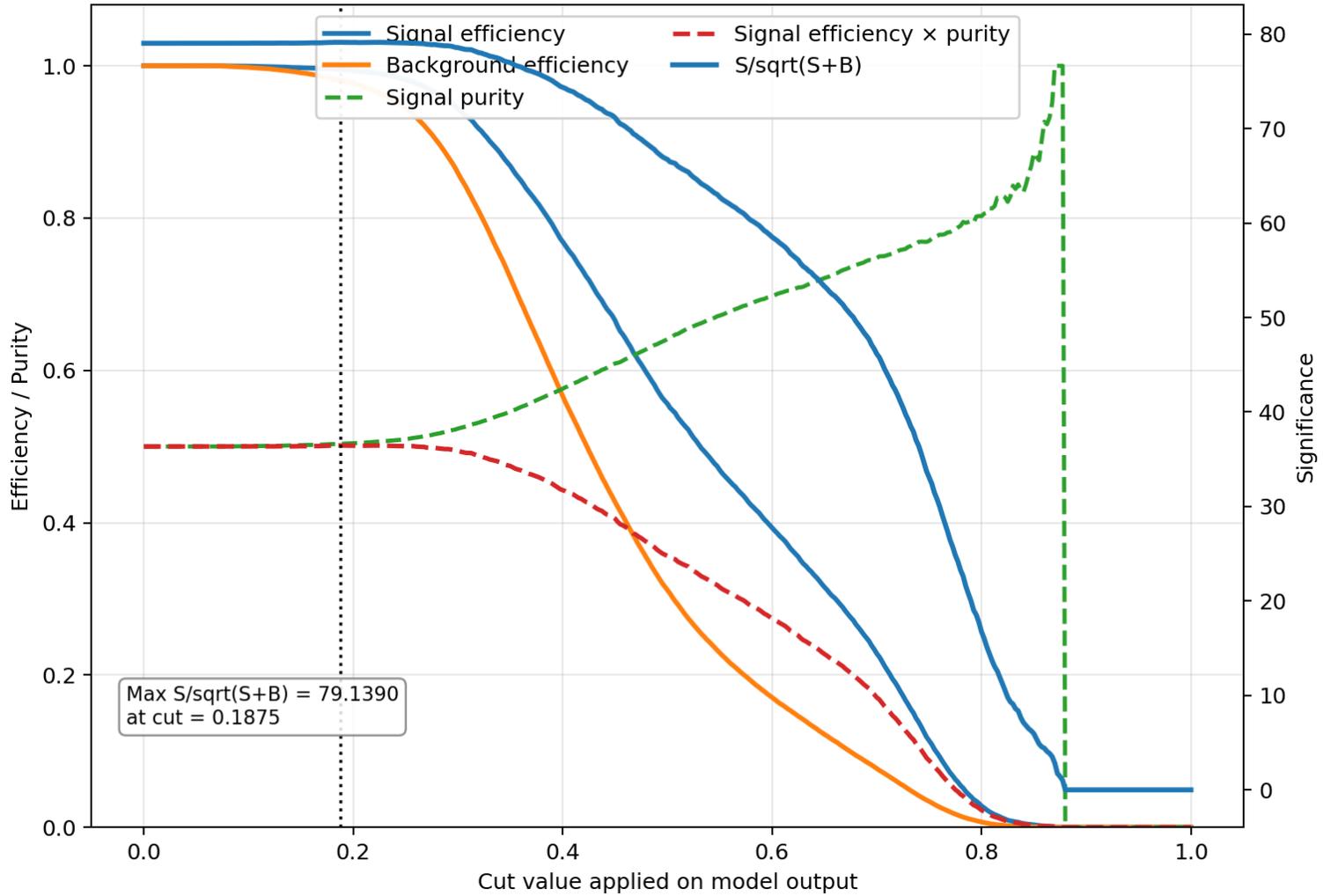


LSTM 5-fold CV mean average precision

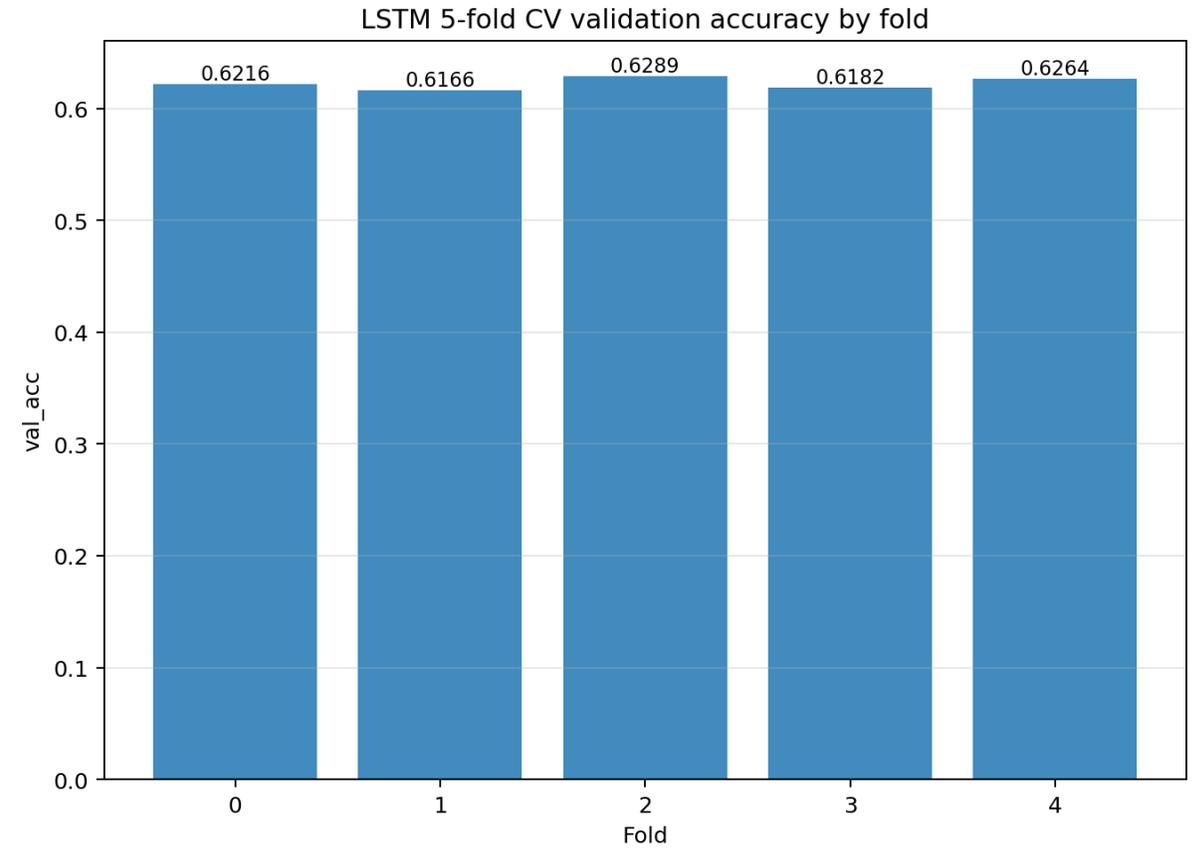
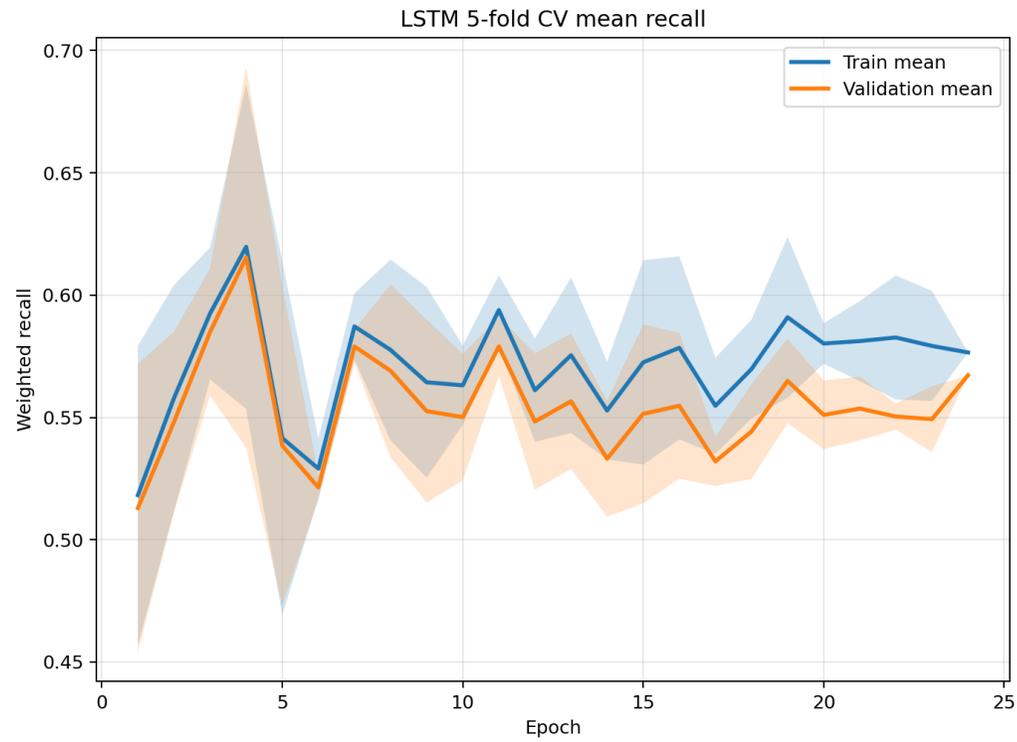


LSTM

LSTM 5-fold CV pooled cut efficiencies and optimal cut value

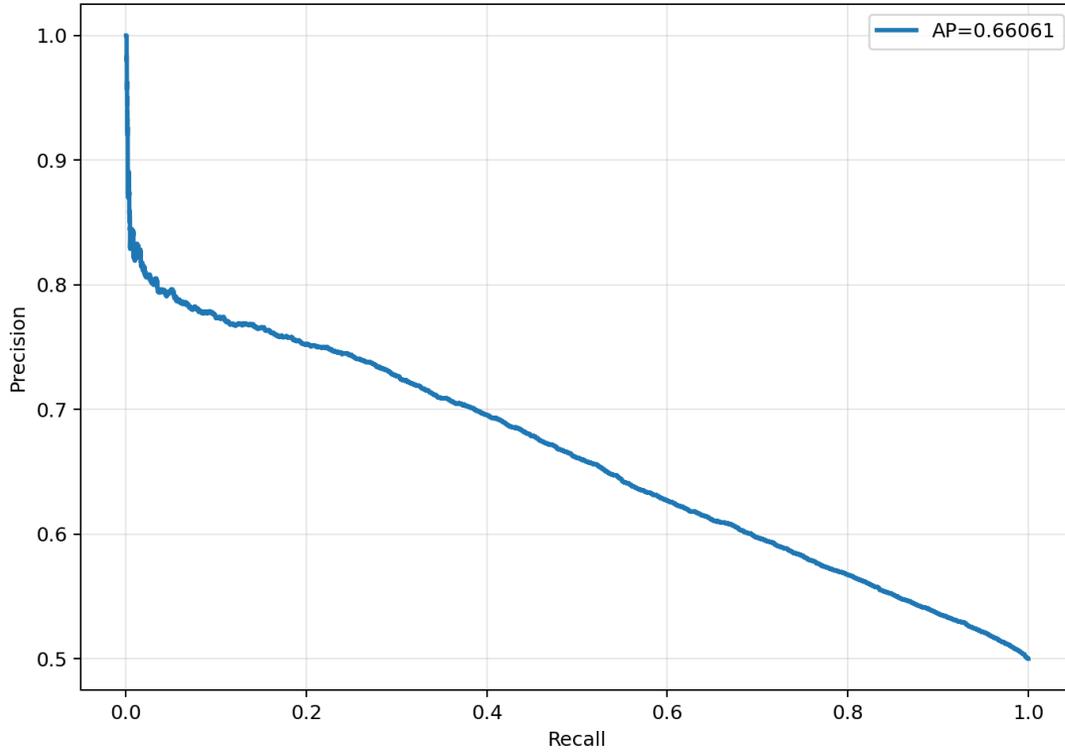


LSTM

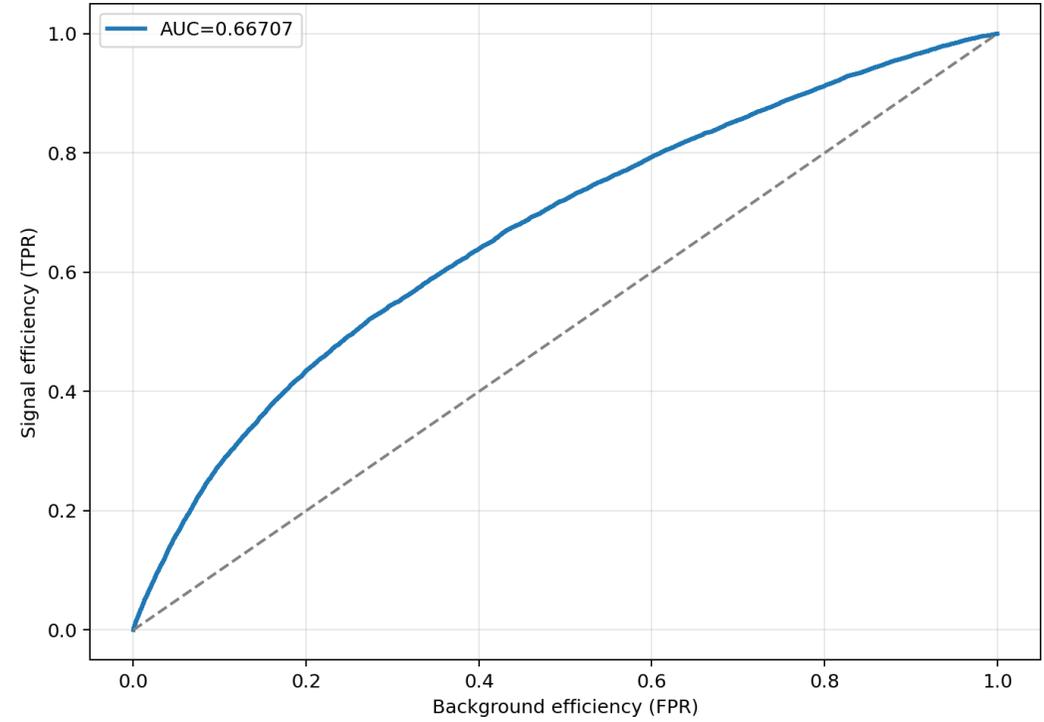


LSTM

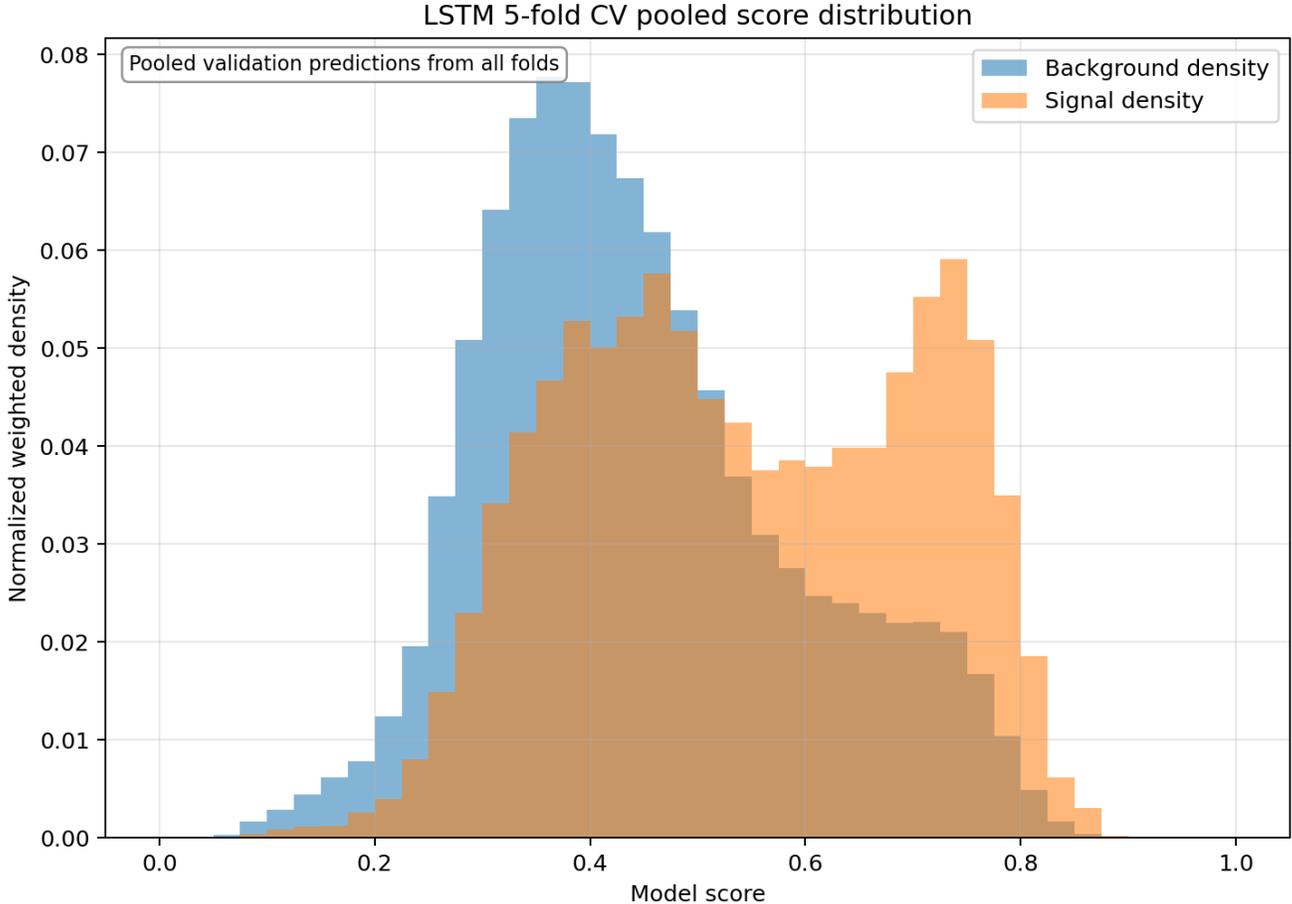
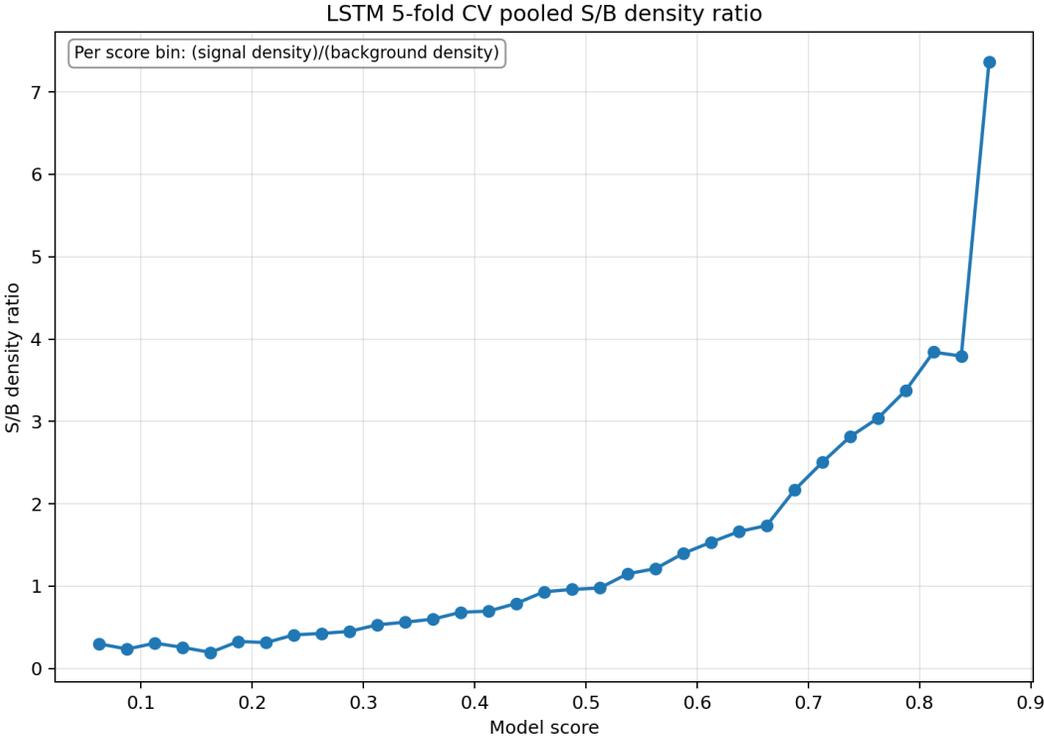
LSTM 5-fold CV pooled PR curve



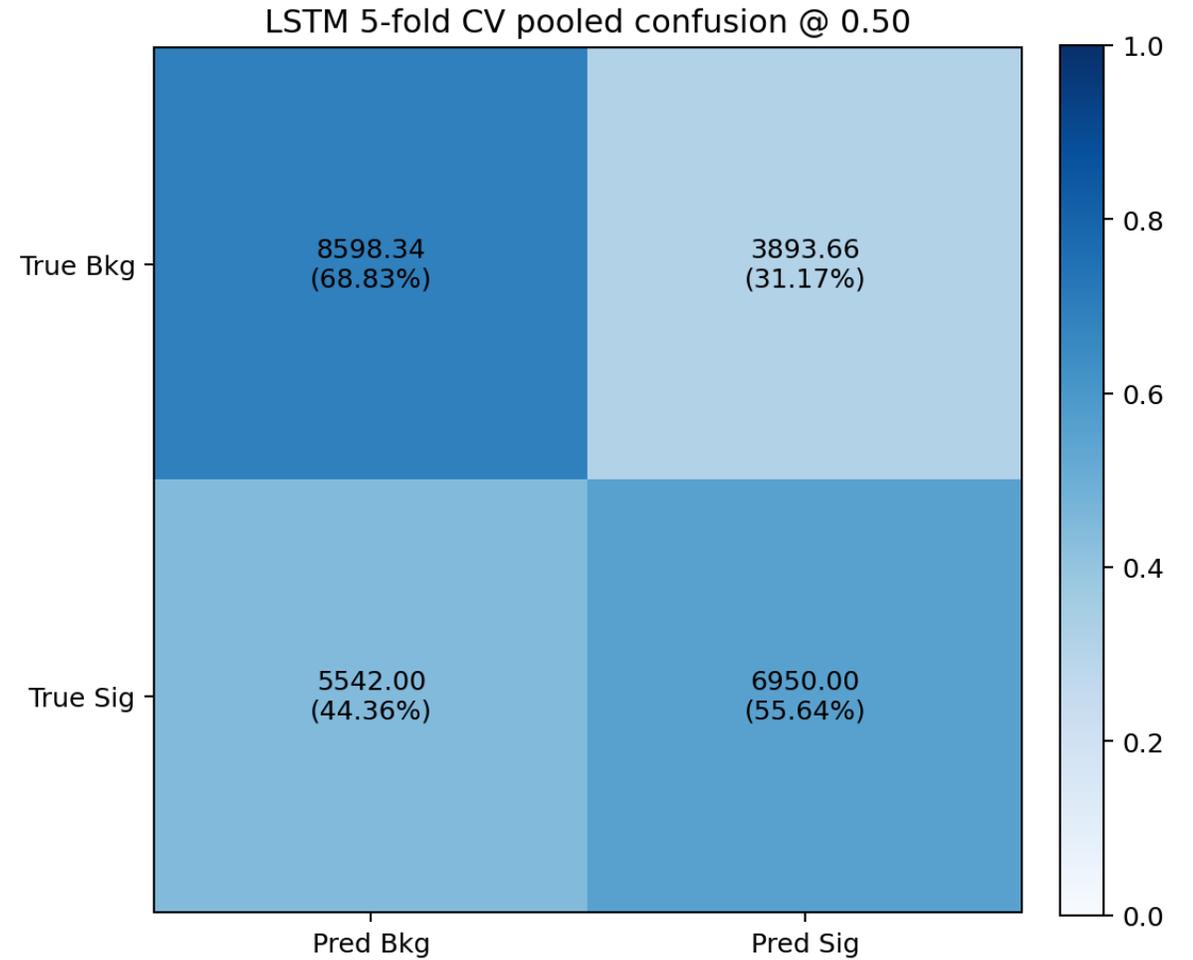
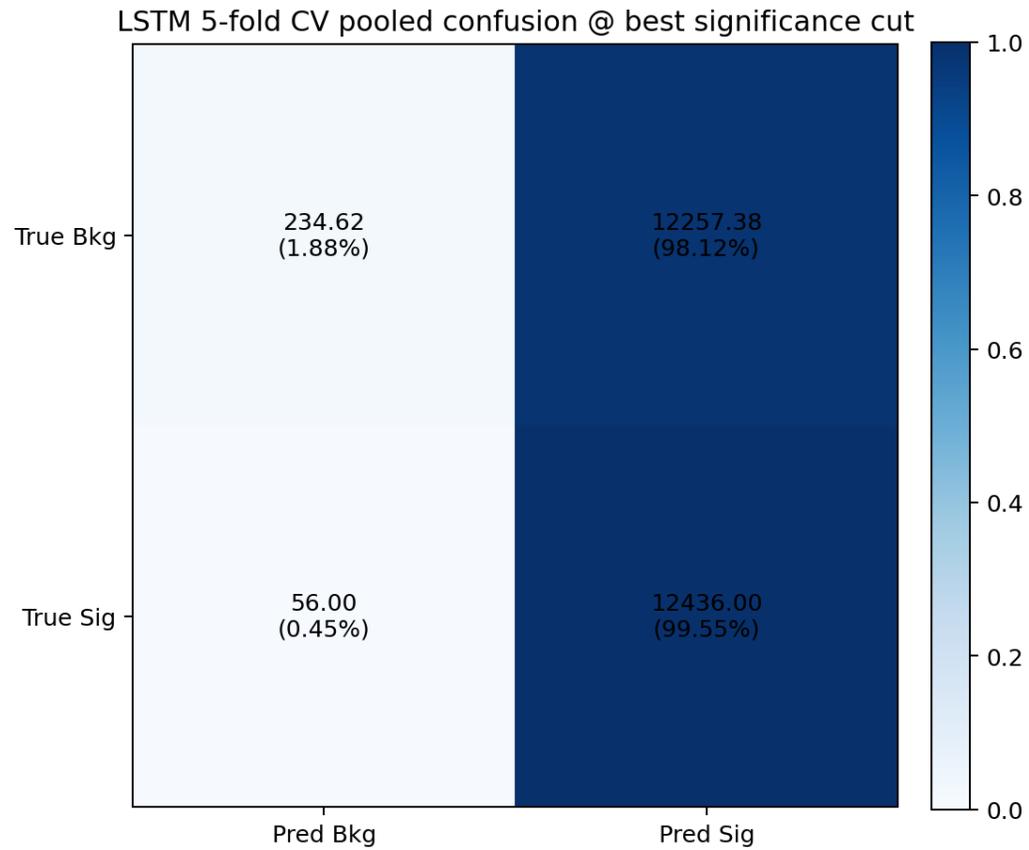
LSTM 5-fold CV pooled ROC



LSTM



LSTM



Transformers

Results from New Denser Transformer Model, Earlier it was 3 layered, now it is 4 layers and it took longer to run on condor.

Model Description

Reads ROOT ntuples and extracts a fixed set of physics features.

Builds event weights from the supplied weight expression.

Trains a Transformer -based classifier on weighted signal and background events.

Scans the classifier cut to find the threshold that gives the best **signal-to-background ratio** or best **approximate significance** $S/\sqrt{S+B}$.

After the Transformer, the [CLS] representation is passed to a **deep dense head** made of four dense blocks:

Linear

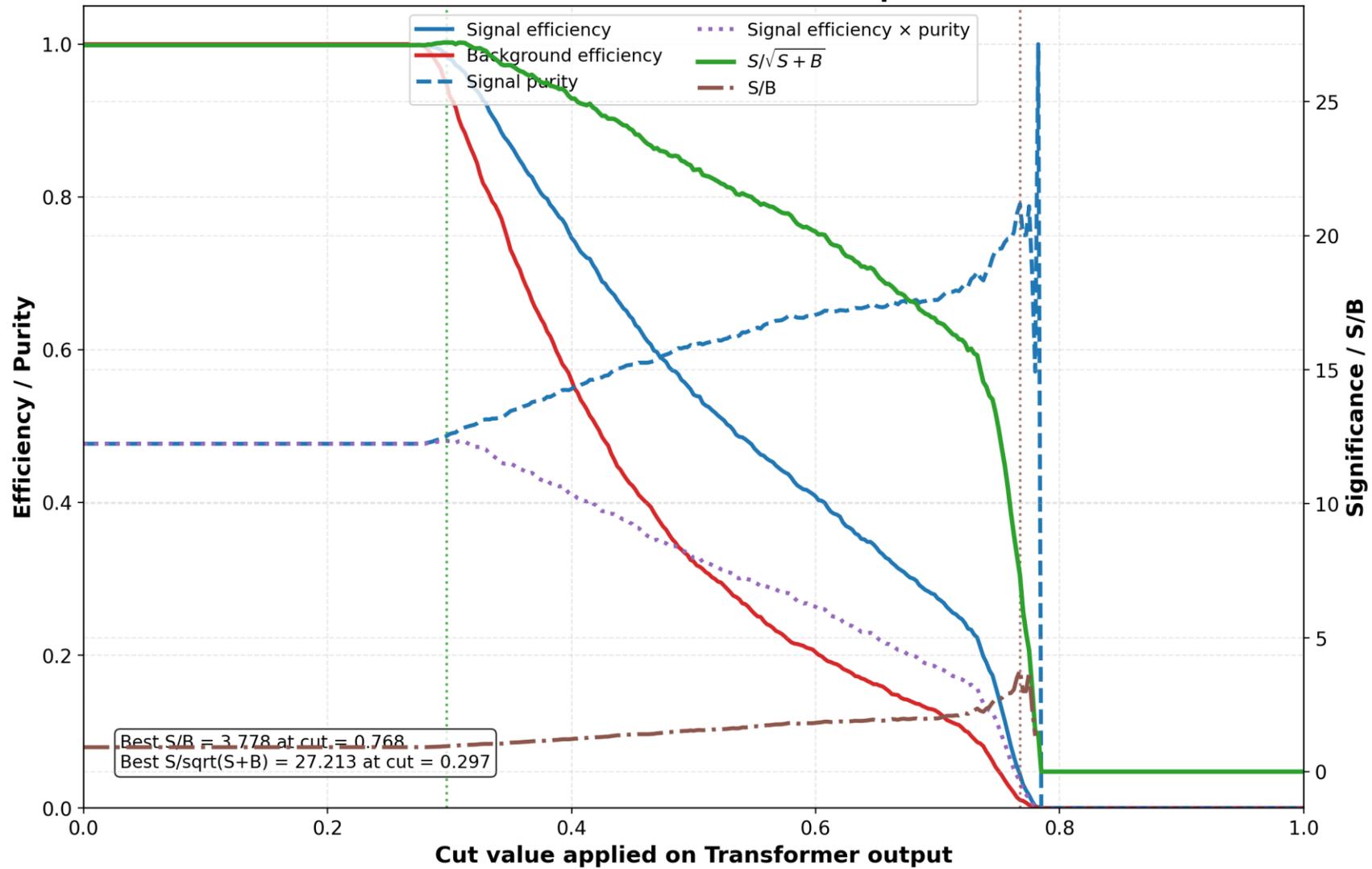
LayerNorm

GELU

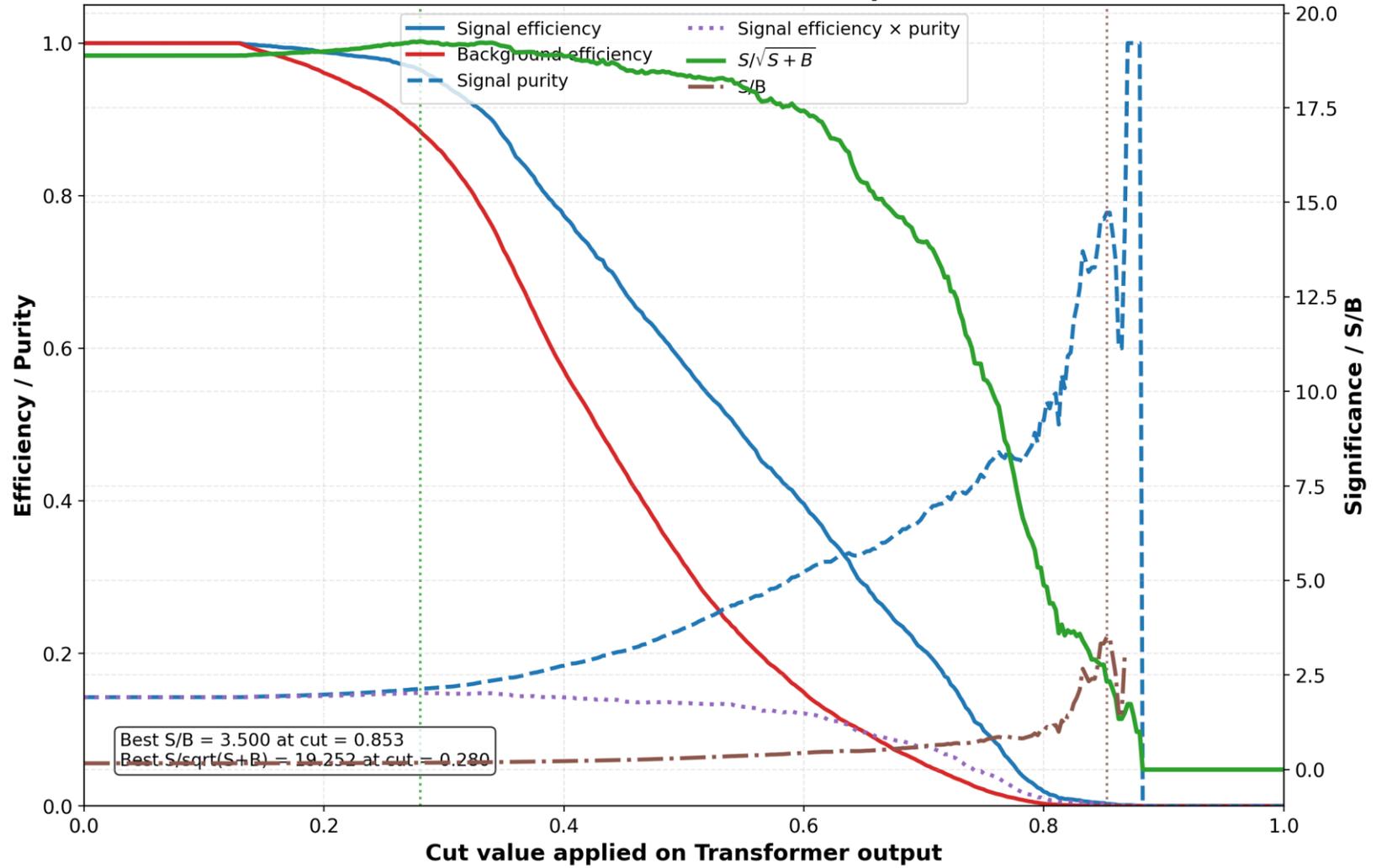
Dropout

Input features → token embeddings → [CLS] token + Transformer encoder → dense head → sigmoid score

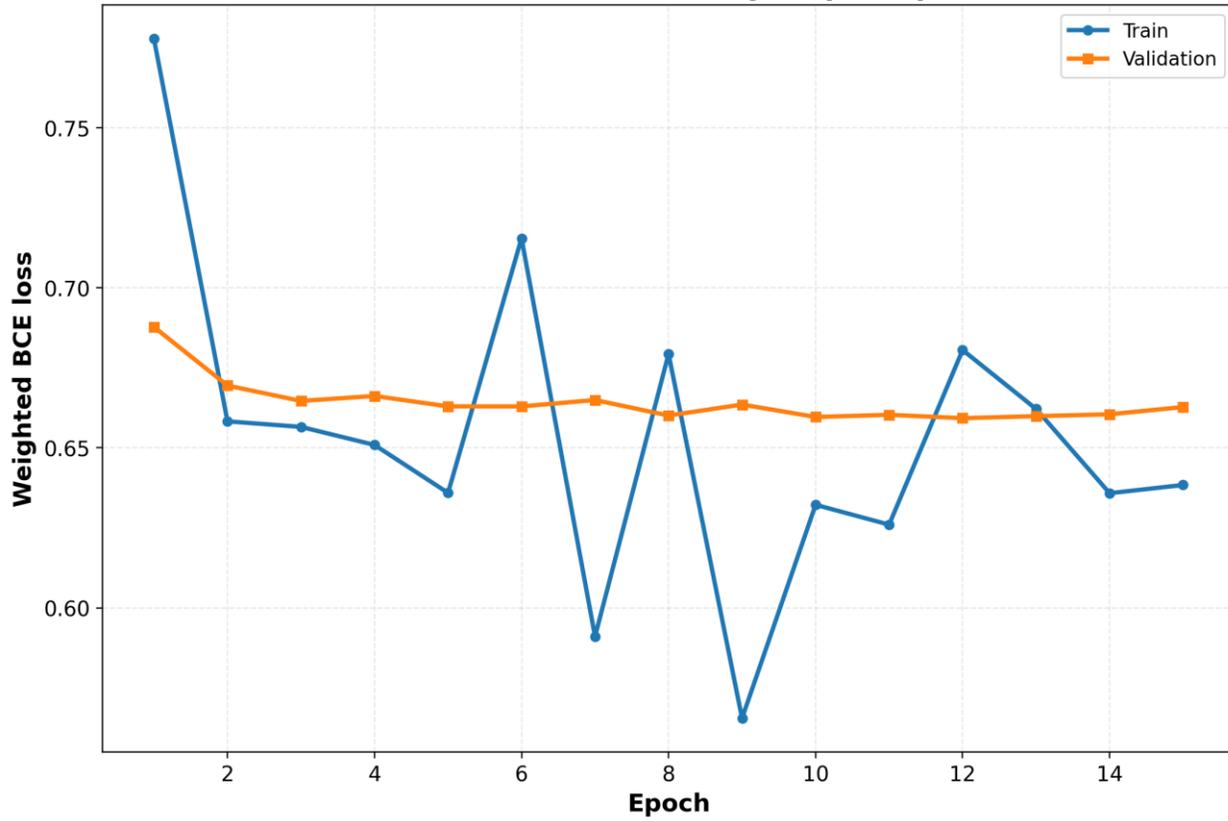
Transformer Fold 0: Cut efficiencies and optimal cut value



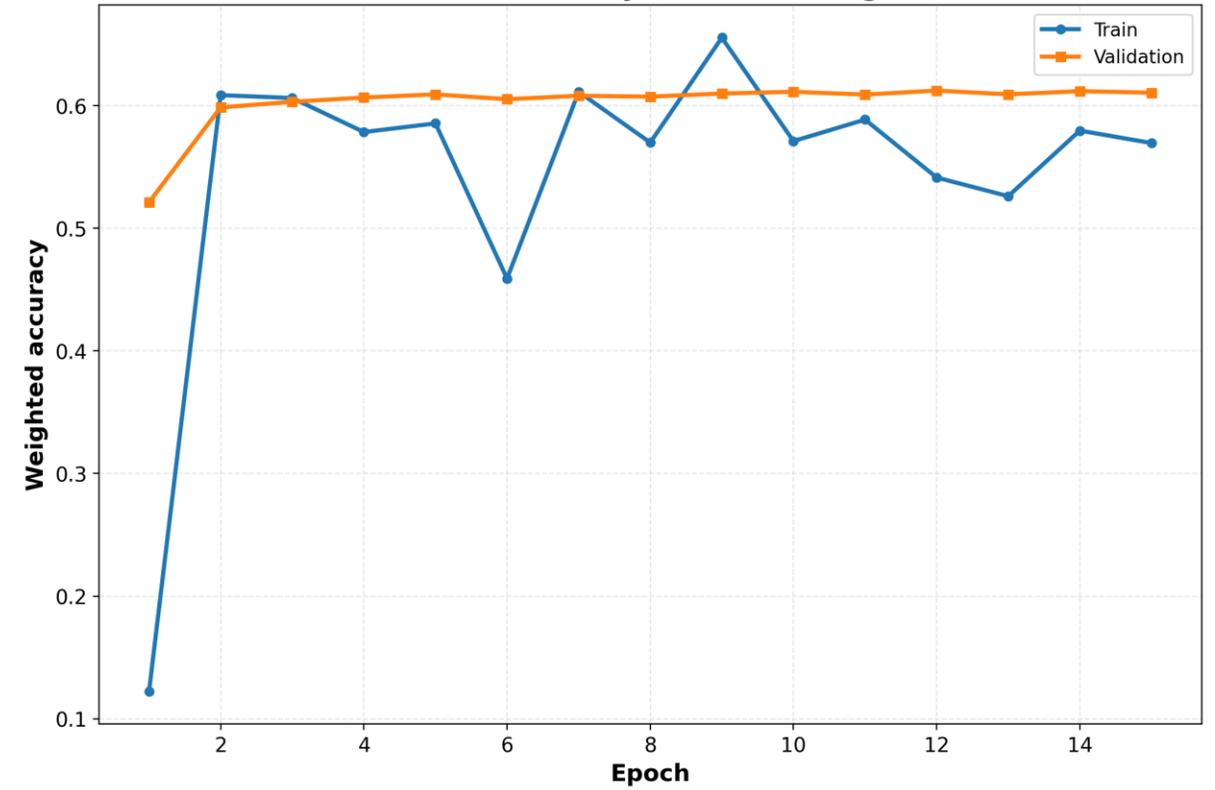
Transformer Fold 4: Cut efficiencies and optimal cut value



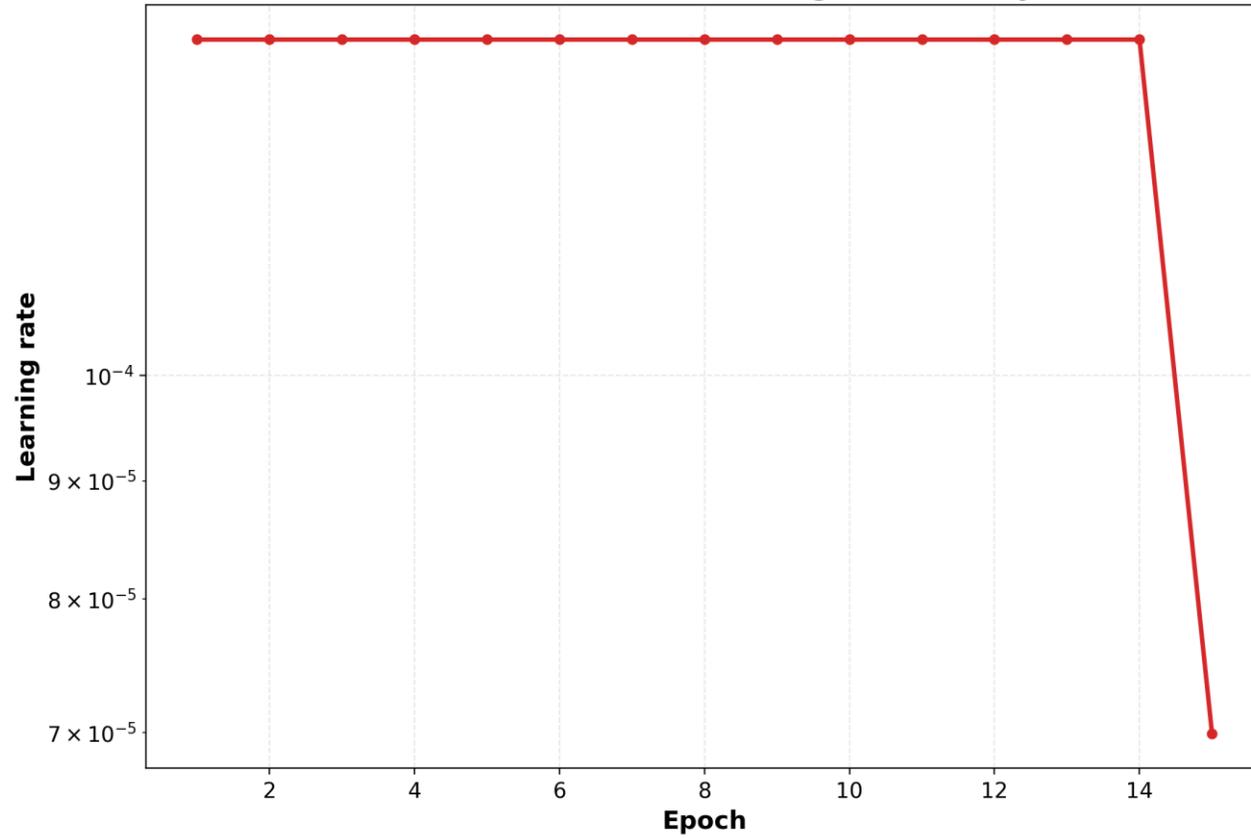
Transformer Fold 0 Loss (early stop at epoch 11)



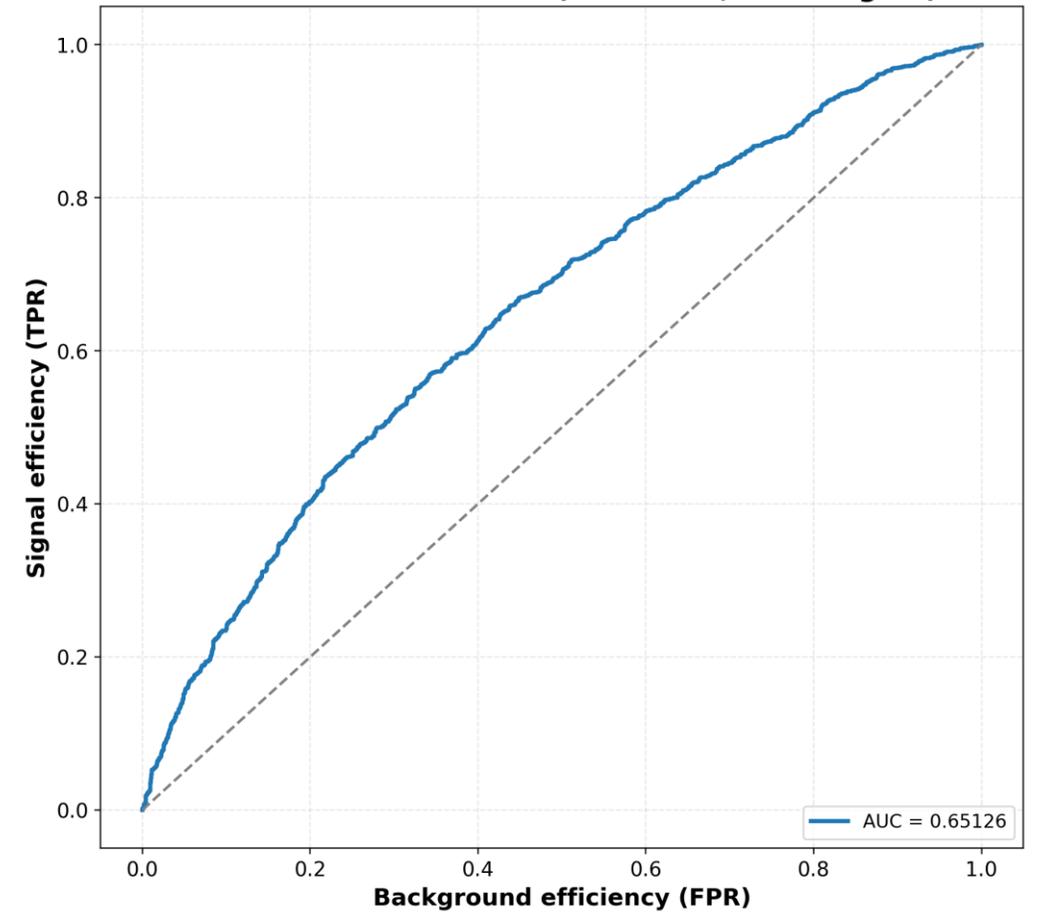
Transformer Fold 0 Accuracy (balanced weights, thr = 0.5)



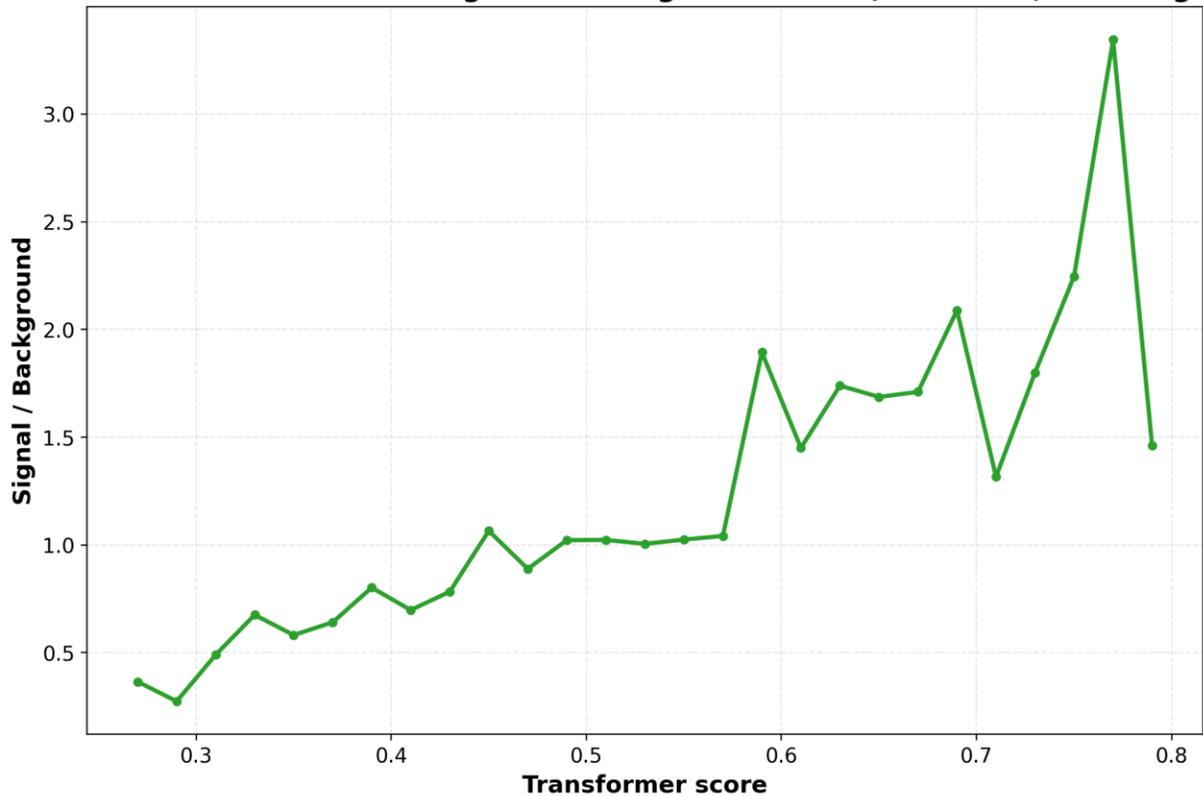
Transformer Fold 0 Learning-rate History



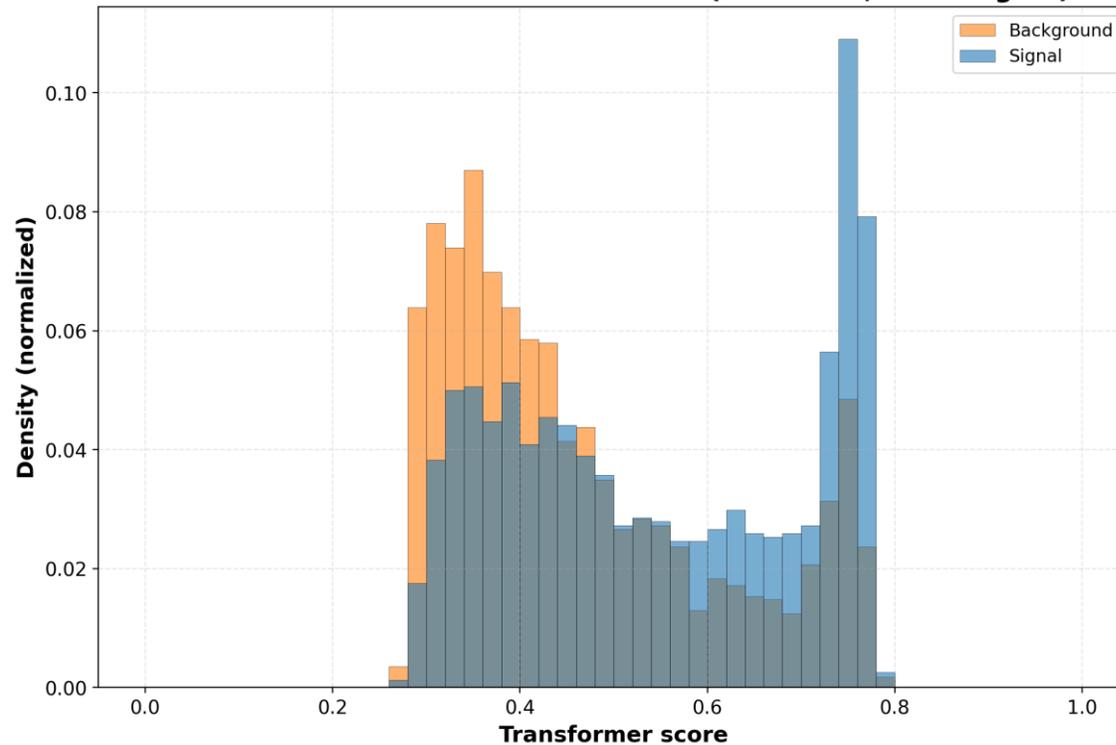
Transformer Fold 0 ROC (validation, raw weights)



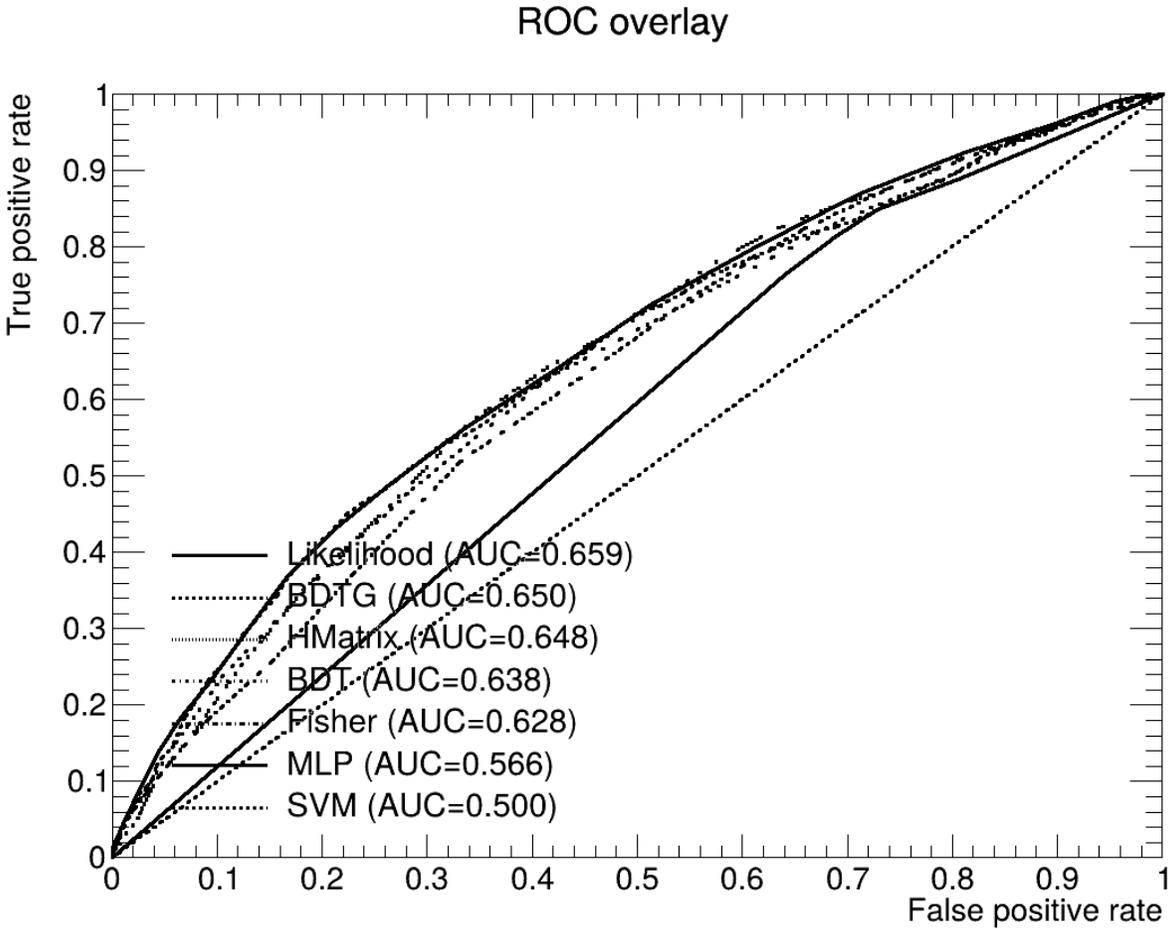
Transformer Fold 0 Score Signal-to-Background Ratio (validation, raw weights)



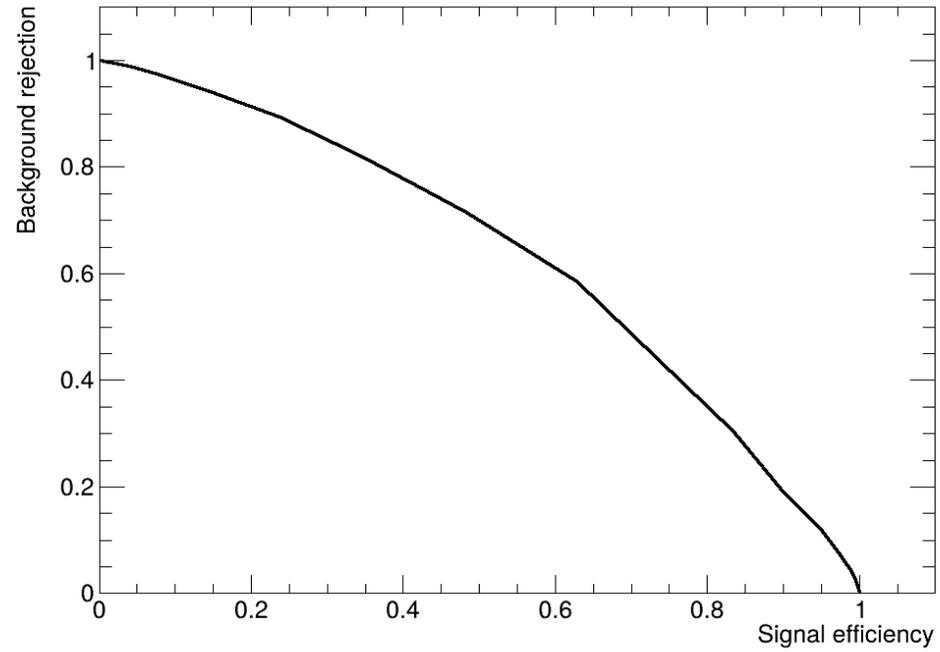
Transformer Fold 0 Score Distribution (validation, raw weights)



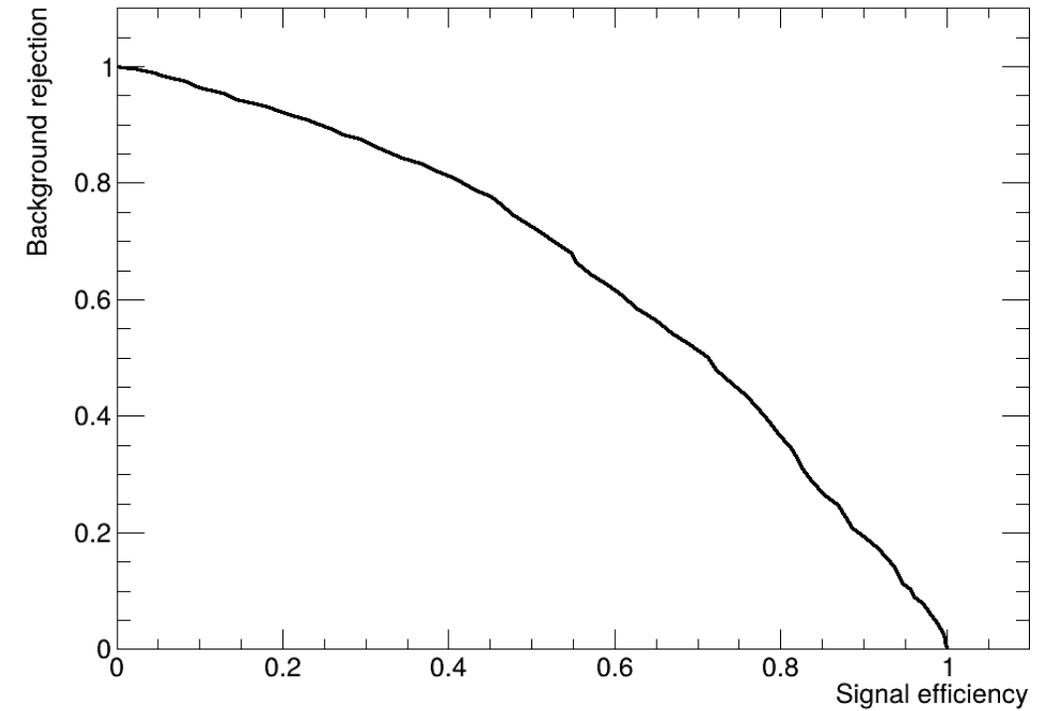
TMVA (Still need to organize all results for publication)



Background rejection vs Signal efficiency: BDT

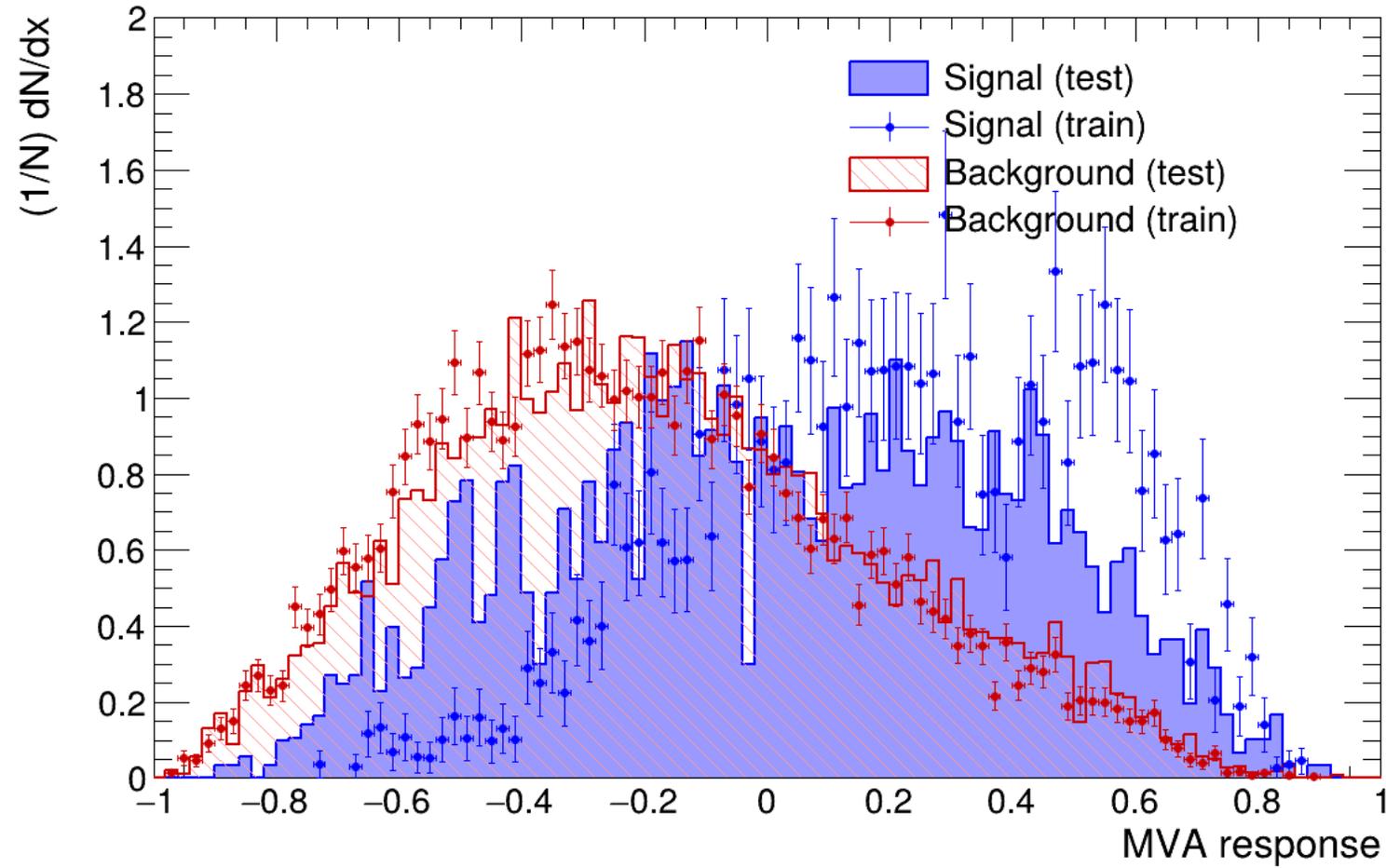


Background rejection vs Signal efficiency: BDTG



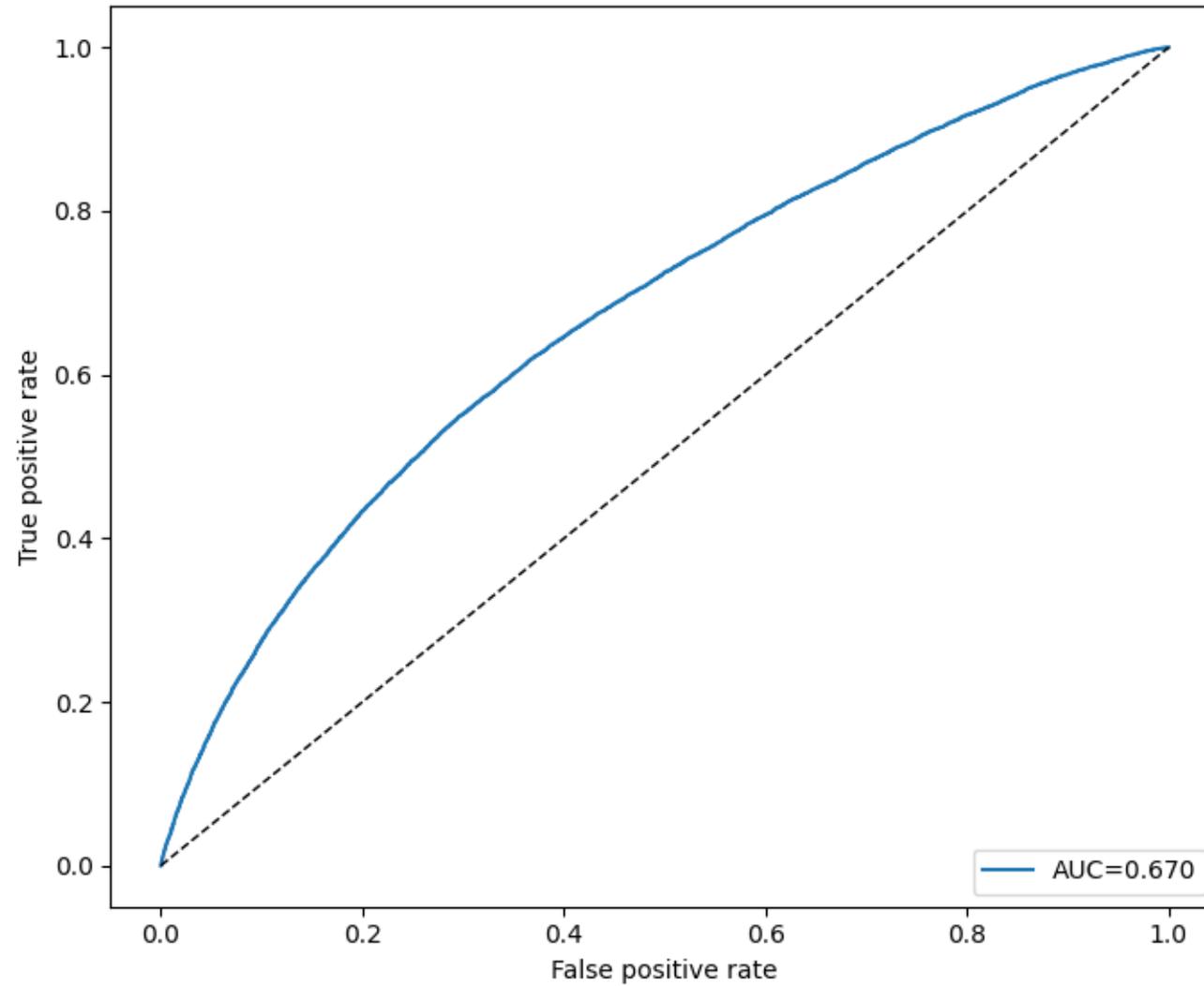
TMVA

TMVA overtraining check for classifier: BDTG



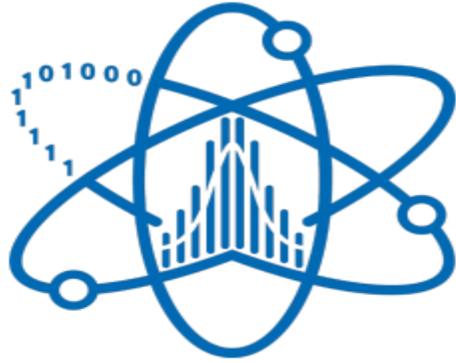
TMVA

TMVA k-fold ROC - BDTG





National Research
**Tomsk
State
University**



**Лаборатория
анализа данных
физики высоких энергий**

Томского
государственного
университета

Thank you for your attention!!!