Deliverables

- Python scripts to compress and decompress the data using different compression algorithms analyzed during the project
- Scripts to produce the plots for different metrics
- Summary of the algorithms, documentation of the findings and points for future development.

Proposed Timeline

- Before May 4, 2020
 - Familiarise myself with existing ATLAS code, understand ROOT I/O and its functionalities.
- May 4 May 17, 2020
 - Read up on ATLAS trigger and data formats, evaluate the existing compression algorithms, with hands-on experience if possible.
- May 18 May 31, 2020
 - Learn about the critical factors concerning the environment, the planned experimental upgrades in 2026 and which factors regarding the ATLAS data compression could be relevant while designing the deep-compression algorithm.
 - \circ $\;$ Document and discuss the possible directions.
- June 1 June 28, 2020
 - Experiment and analyze the existing deep-compression algorithms or networks to compress the ATLAS data *in the context of a resource-constrained system such as the ATLAS trigger*.

)	0.0 0.0				
	Start	with	running	the	27-variable	version	of	this
	https:	//github.	com/Autoe	ncoder	s-compression-	anomaly/A	E-Con	npres
	sion-pytorch - should be able to do this on your laptop							
	• Let me know if you need input files, not sure they are there							
		already						
	First run the network, the retrain the network on 80% of the data and							
	test it on 20% (→ git issue to Erik Wallin)							
	 How long does it take on laptop? Decide how fast we want to 							
		get oth	er resources	5				
	Check that this reproduces the results in Eric Wulff's thesis (27							
	<u>variables)</u> or Erik Wallin's thesis (15 variables) in terms of							
	Response plots							
		0	(Compresse	d var	iable - Origi	nal variab	le)/or	iginal
<pre>variable = compressed variable / original variable (-1)</pre>								
		0	Response ~	= 1 if al	l goes well with	the comp	ressio	n

- Quadrant/correlation plots
- Every time you make plots, save them somewhere safe with a good naming convention that lets us understand where they come from (make a Beamer talk so one can compare easily?)
 - Convention could be:

date_testingTopic_networkCharacteristics_variable

- Try to implement your normalization functions and check if there are improvements with respect to the baseline
 - Keep the current ones for the test with Erik W's thesis, then revisit for event-level
- Loss function thoughts
 - For now, keep using MSE
 - Once we have the 27D network set up, can try Maurizio's or something that weighs 4-vector more than other variables
- Document the findings and their performances for the 1st evaluation.
 - Evaluation is a google form
 - More complete presentation with work in this first month
 - Includes work that you've done to document the HTCondor/modifications to the code
 - Summary of results
- Optional) Perform hyperparameter tuning for a selected set of architectures.
 This is time-consuming and hence, will be performed if time permits.
 [contingent to getting a bigger cluster]

June 29 - July 3, 2020 (1st evaluation)

IMPORTANT DEADLINE for ALL MENTORS: First Evaluations open June 29 and are DUE before Friday, July 3rd 18:00 UTC

- July 4 July 19, 2020
 - Explore autoencoder architectures and develop a network that compresses full events rather than individual jets.
 - Option 1: do things with the current workflow, use ATLAS data (ttbar simulation) and change file to ttbar
 - Pros: straightforward
 - Cons: can't publish outside ATLAS
 - Option 2: do things with the current workflow but use PhenoML data
 - Pros:
 - can publish outside ATLAS
 - This would be our paper on "how autoencoders
 - work for compression of high energy physics

variables" using a sample dataset with different physics objects and physics processes

- link with DarkMachines community (who want a paper on anomaly detection by the end of the summer, but that is not our main goal)
- Could brute-force the anomaly detection side (just make a different plot that tells us "is this autoencoder good for anomaly detection, as well as compression?" maybe the answer is no)
- Cons
 - Requires more time (~1 week) for data wrangling starting from existing scripts to feed those to our network
- Possible work plan:

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- Outputs:
 - Zenodo Jupyter notebook
 - Contribution to DarkMachines
 - Work to be done
 - [undergraduate student could help] Understand and document what LHCPheno variables are, by talking to DarkMachines people and to Caterina
 - [undergraduate student could help] Make a Jupyter notebook that reads in the data and prints it out in simple histograms, and has descriptions of each variable
 - This will be published on Zenodo and linked to the data
 - Take scripts from DarkMachines and adapt them for our network
 - Participate in discussions about how to read the entire data in memory / in chunks
- Option 3: investigate more optimal way of data representation
 - E. g. binary representation learning, fairly standalone [Baptiste also interested] start with Eric's network and compress to a number of ints
 - Followed by option 1
- July 20 July 26, 2020
 - Document the results and conclusions obtained from the experiments for the 2nd evaluation.

July 27 - 31, 2020 (2nd evaluation)

- Aug 1, Aug 15, 2020
 - Develop a deep-compression network that works on entire events and can run in resource-constrained systems such as the trigger system, based on the previous months' findings. Analyze its performance.
 - (Optional) Explore the possibility of anomaly detection using the designed autoencoder-network.

- Aug 16 Aug 23, 2020
 - Document the findings and write a white paper if needed.
- Aug 24 Aug 31, 2020
 - Code submission and final evaluations.