

IA, uno sguardo dietro le quinte

IPPOG Masterclass

INFN-LNF

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SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



Chi sono



- **Diploma Liceo Classico**
- **Laurea Triennale in Ingegneria Matematica, Politecnico di Milano**
- **Laurea Magistrale in Data Science, Sapienza Università di Roma**
- **Dottorando in Intelligenza Artificiale, Sapienza Università di Roma e INFN - LNF**

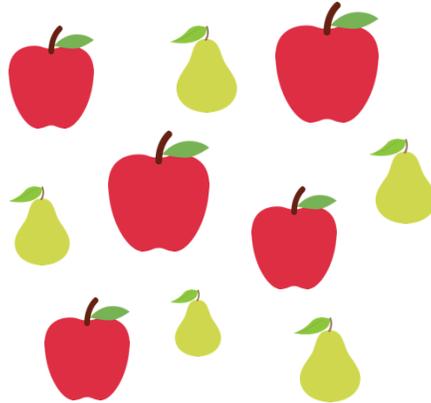
Intelligenza Artificiale

Intelligenza Artificiale



Cosa definisce una AI

“Un programma informatico si dice che apprenda dall'**esperienza E** rispetto a una classe di **task T** e una misura di **performance P**, se la sua performance nei compiti in T, misurata da P, migliora con l'esperienza E.”



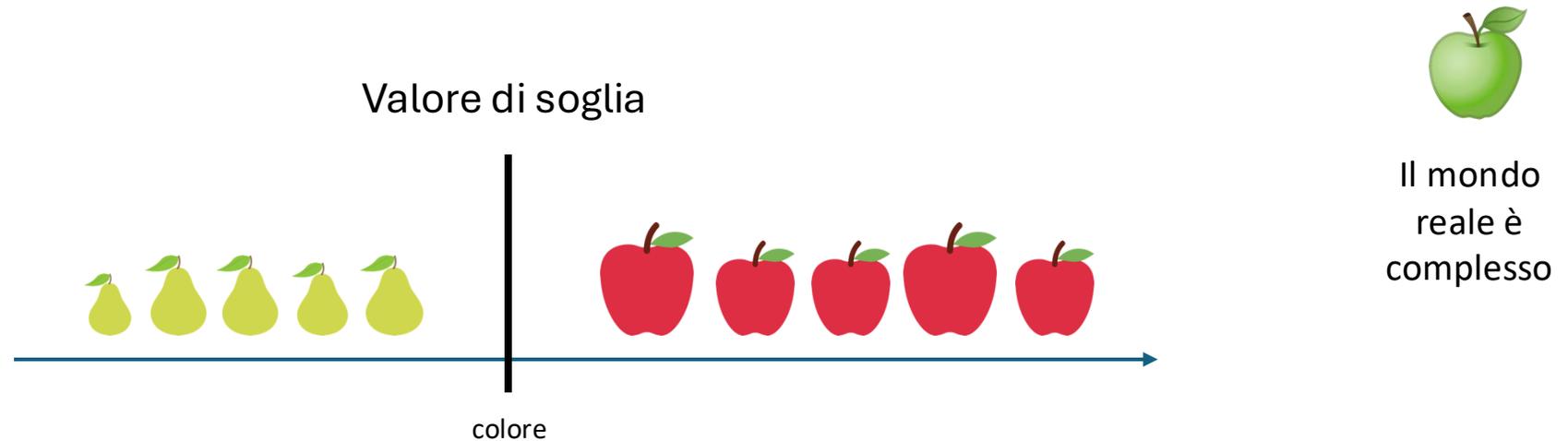
Esperienza: insieme di tutti i dati a disposizione

Task: classificare la frutta

Performance: quanto bene ho separato la frutta?

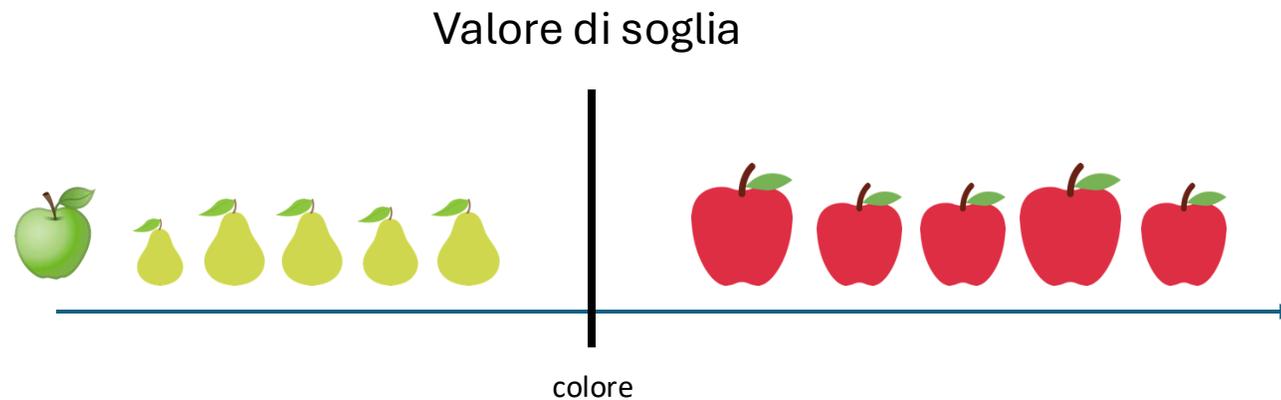
Cosa definisce una AI

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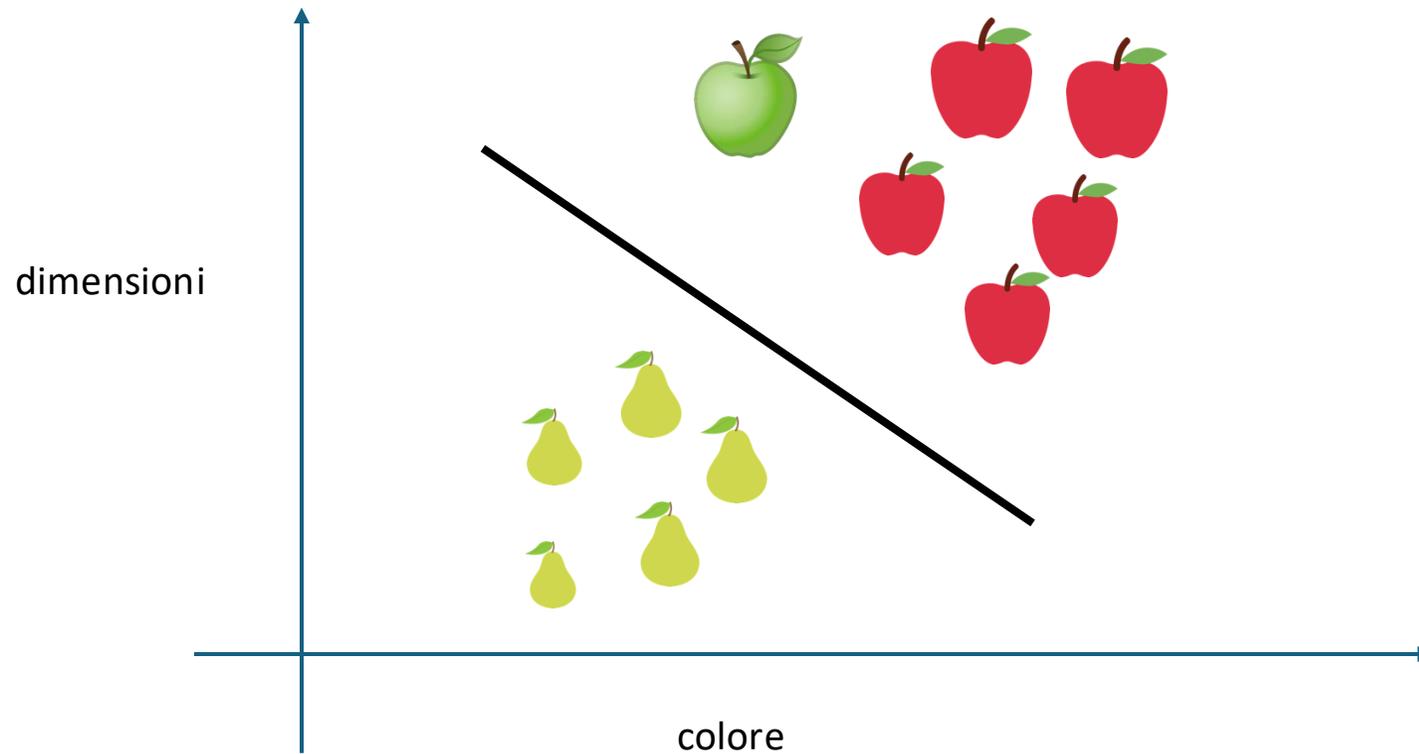
Cosa definisce una AI

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Il mondo
reale è
complesso

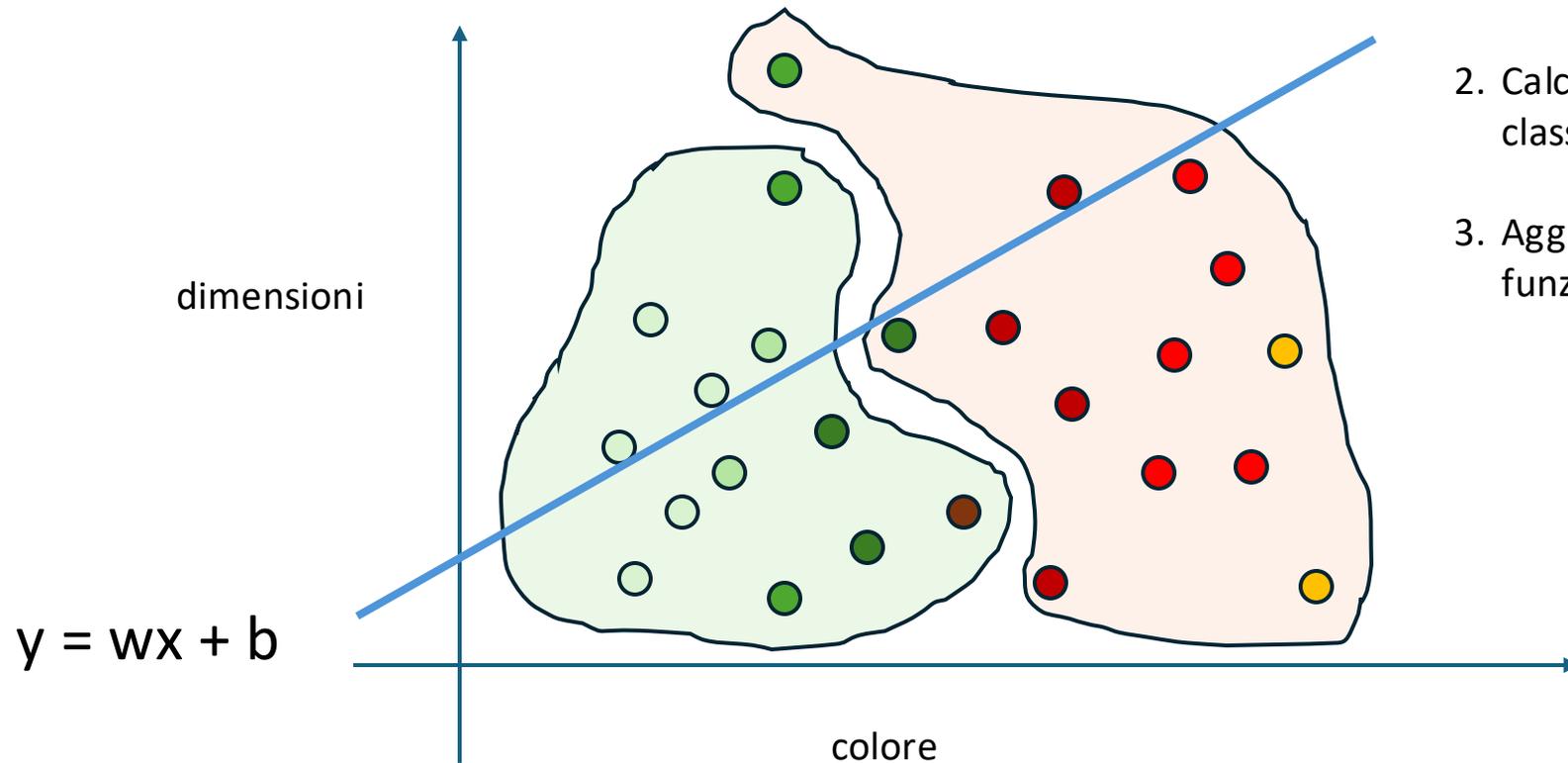
Cosa definisce una AI



Performance: 100%

Cosa «impara» il modello di AI?

- Il mondo reale può avere elementi **non facilmente classificabili**
- Soluzione semplice: Cercare quale sia la retta che **Massimizza** le performance di classificazione

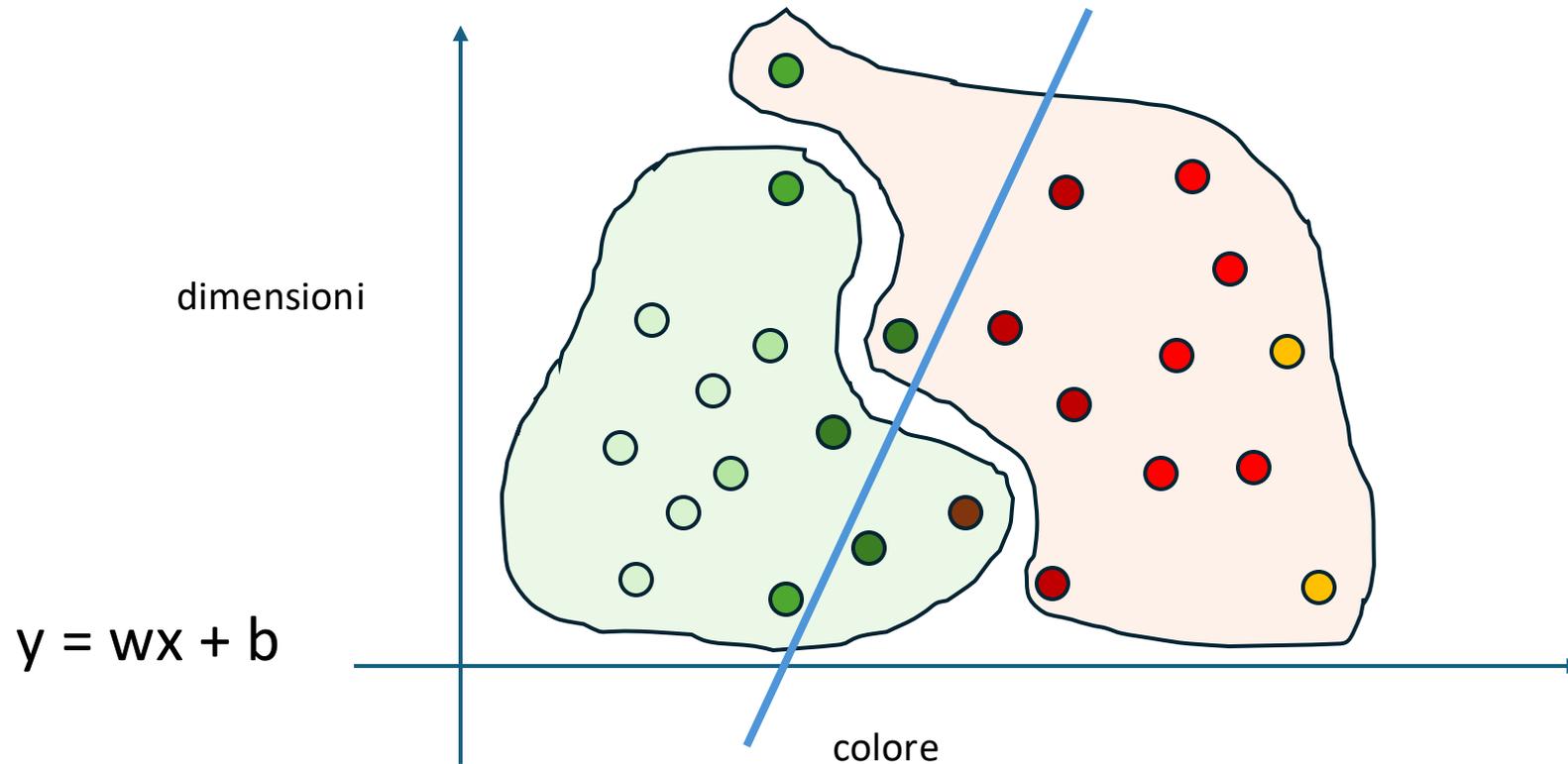


1. Divisione casuale dei data points
2. Calcolo dell'errore (quanti elementi ho classificato male)
3. Aggiornamento dei parametri della funzione

w b

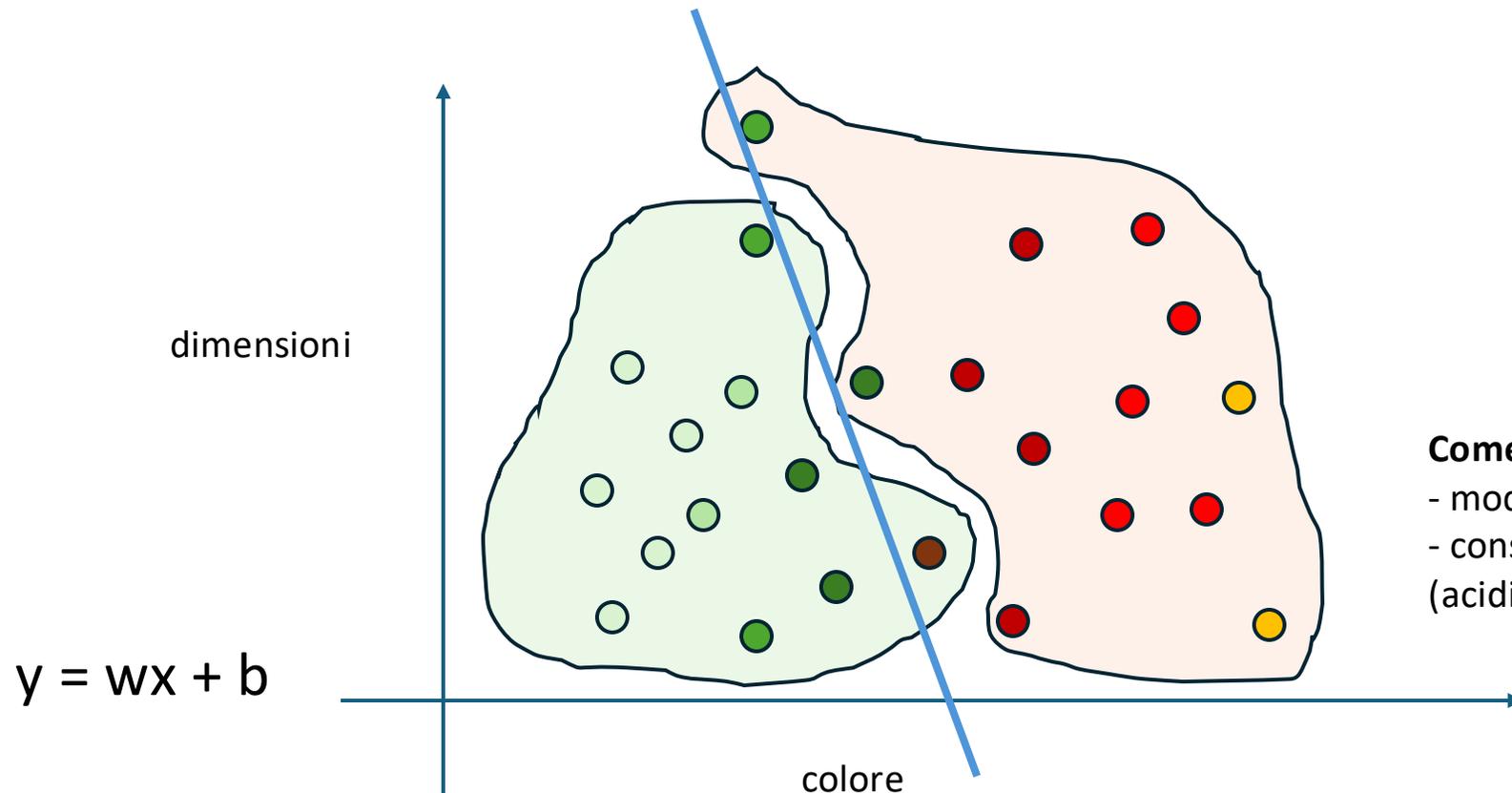
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Cosa «impara» il modello di AI?

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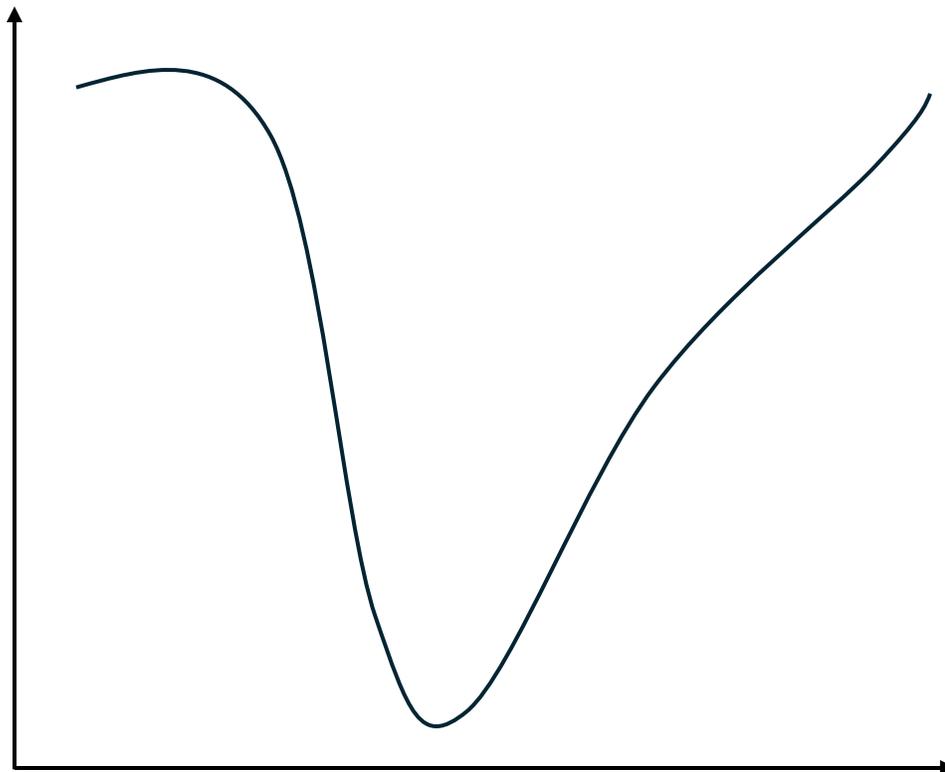


Come migliorare?

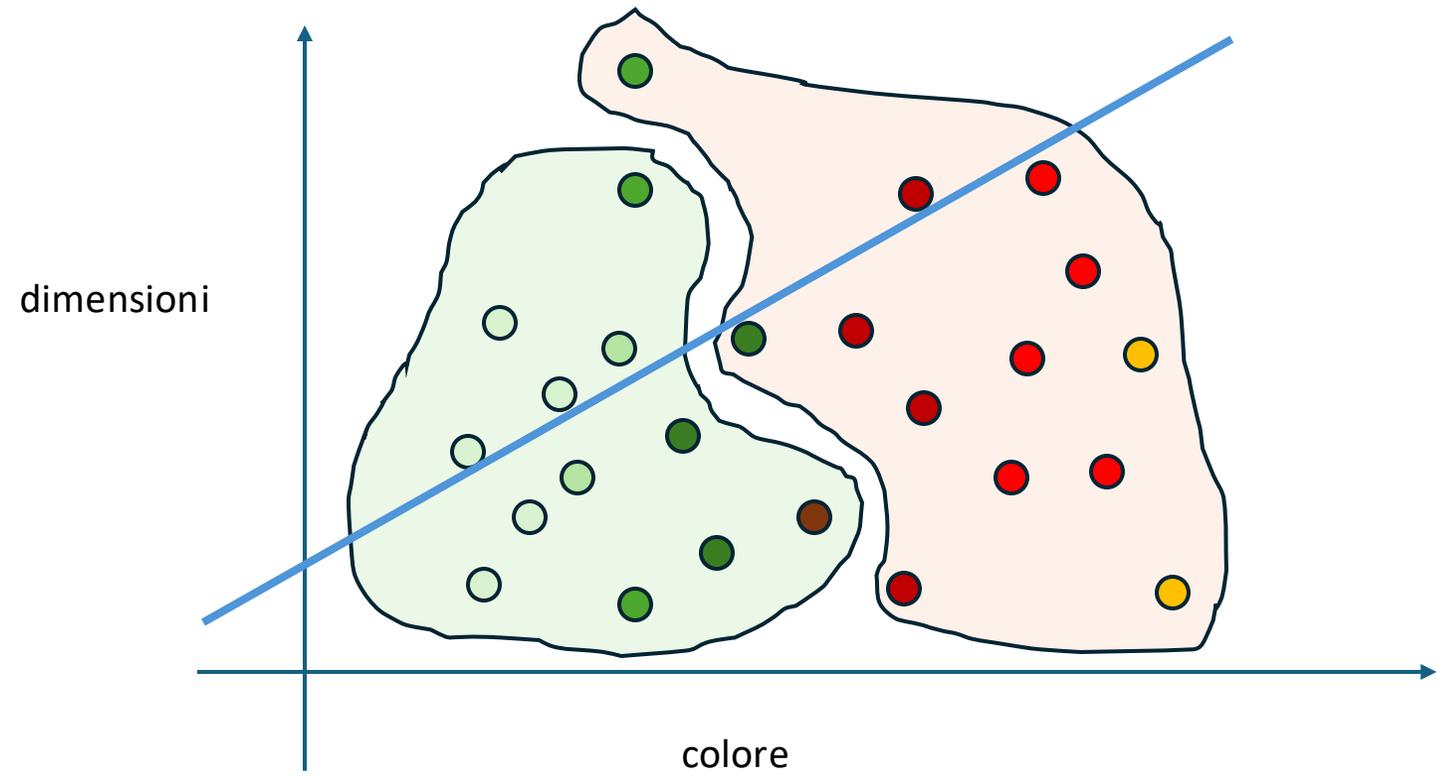
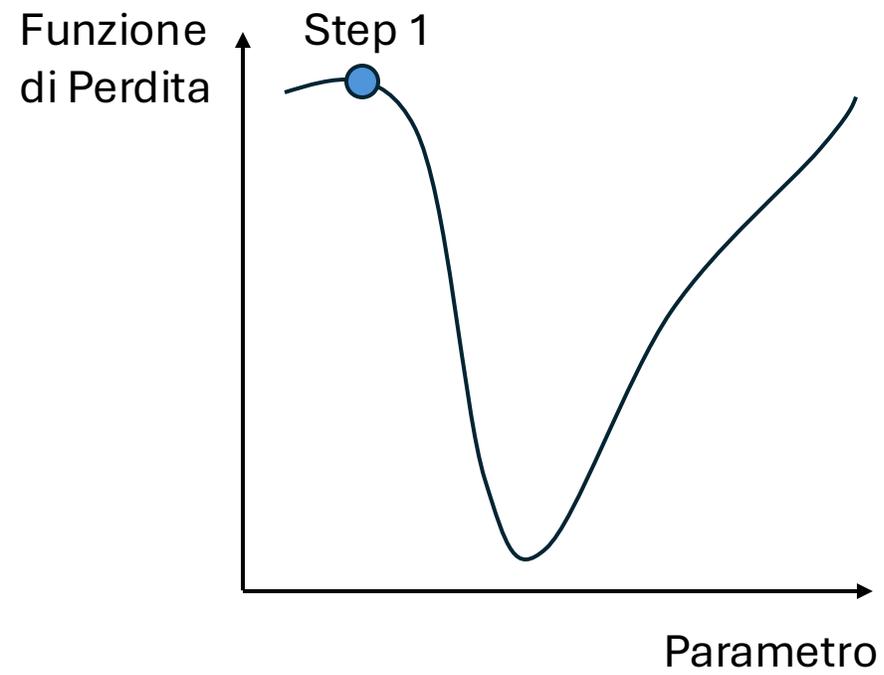
- modelli più complessi (non lineari)
- considerare più caratteristiche (acidità, mese di raccolta, ..)

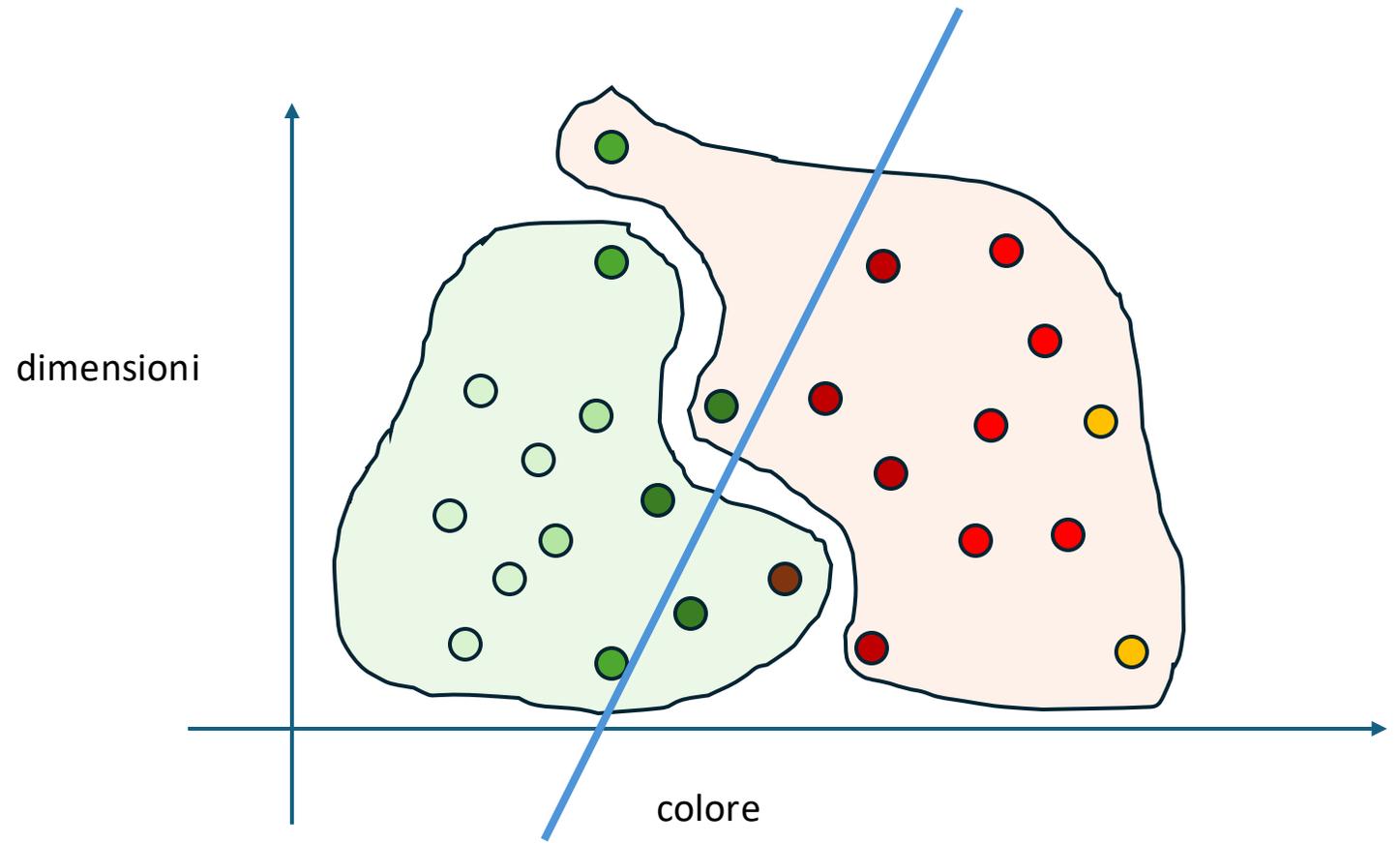
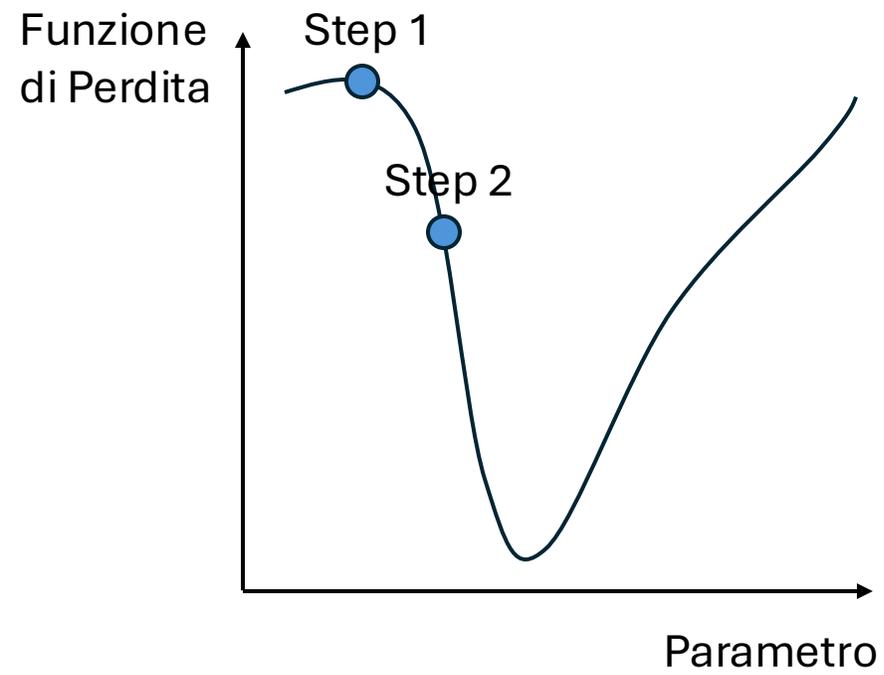
Quanto siamo bravi nel nostro Task T?

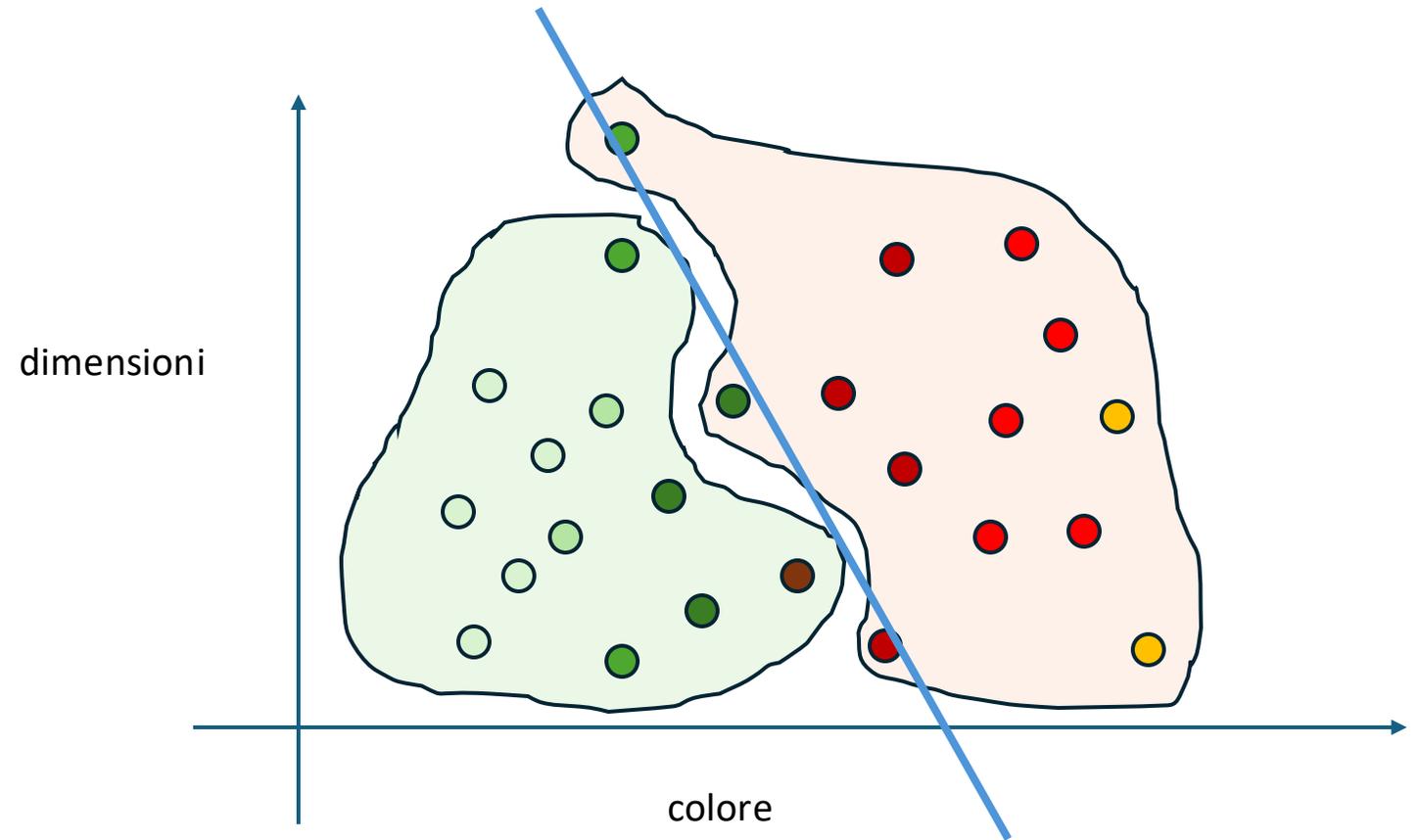
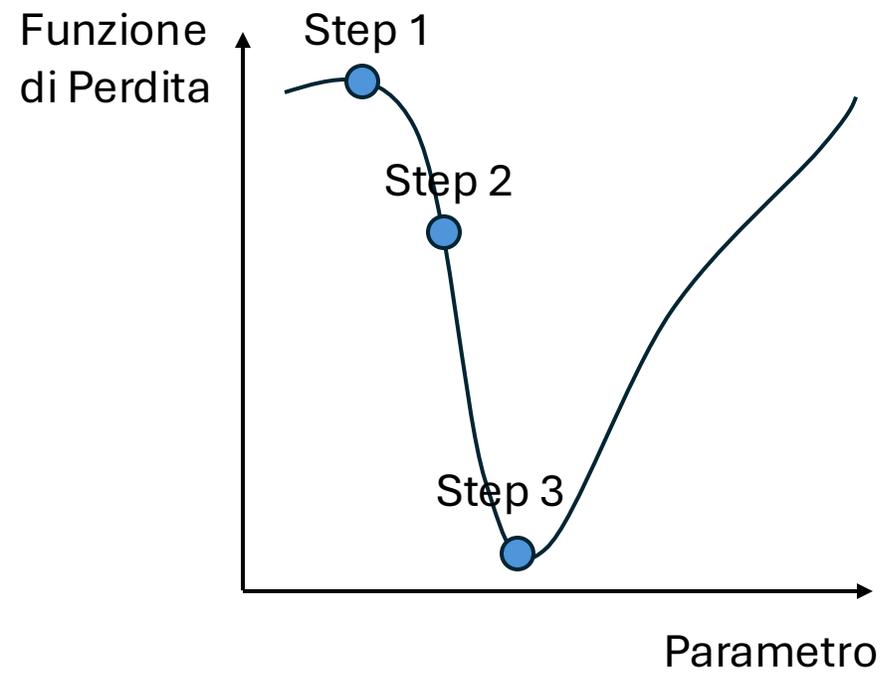
Funzione di
Perdita: L



Parametro: w







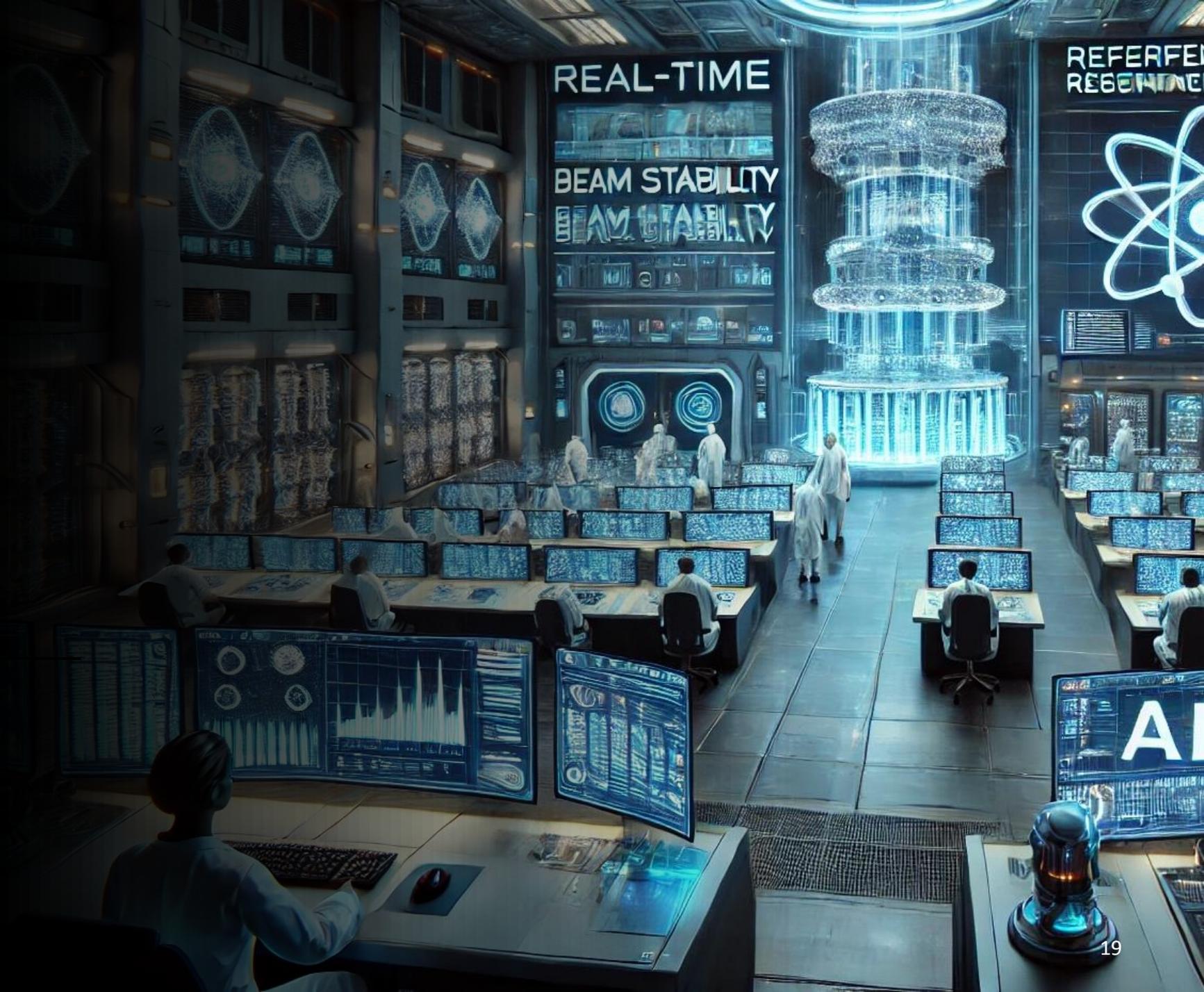
Come possiamo usare l'IA nella fisica?

Immagine di
una Sala di
Controllo





Sistemi di Controllo



* Immagine generata con AI



Rilevamento di Eventi Rari

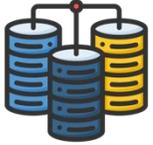
* Immagine
generata con AI

A futuristic particle detector visualization. The scene is a large, circular, multi-tiered structure with a central core. From the core, a massive burst of blue and white light radiates outwards, creating a dense field of particles. Numerous colorful tracks (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple) spiral and curve through the structure, representing the paths of particles. The structure is composed of many rectangular panels, some of which are illuminated with blue light. The overall atmosphere is high-tech and scientific.

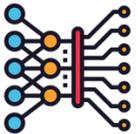
Tracciamento delle Particelle

* Immagine
generata con AI

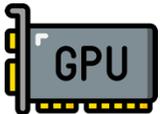
Motivazioni



Nonostante la varietà di approcci e modelli teorici testati negli esperimenti fisici, ciò che li accomuna è l'enorme quantità di dati complessi che producono

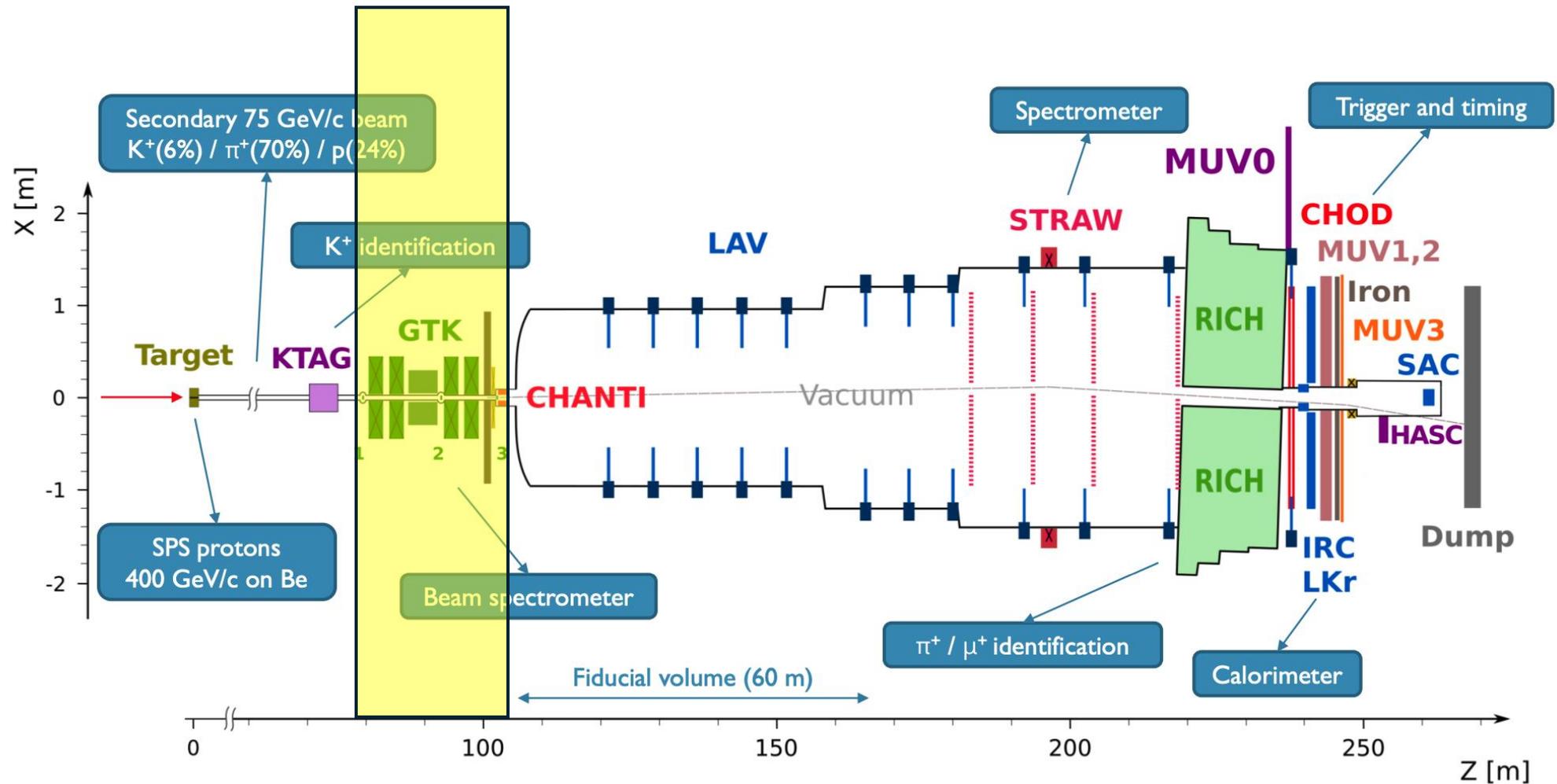


Questa sfida legata ai dati richiede potenti metodi computazionali, come il Machine Learning e il Deep Learning

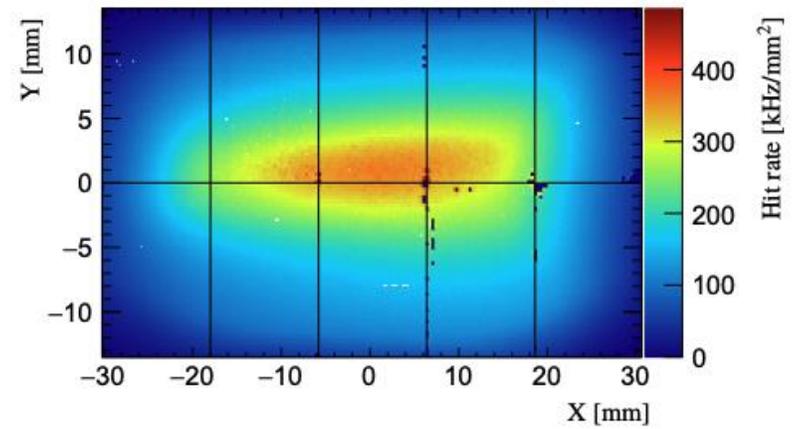
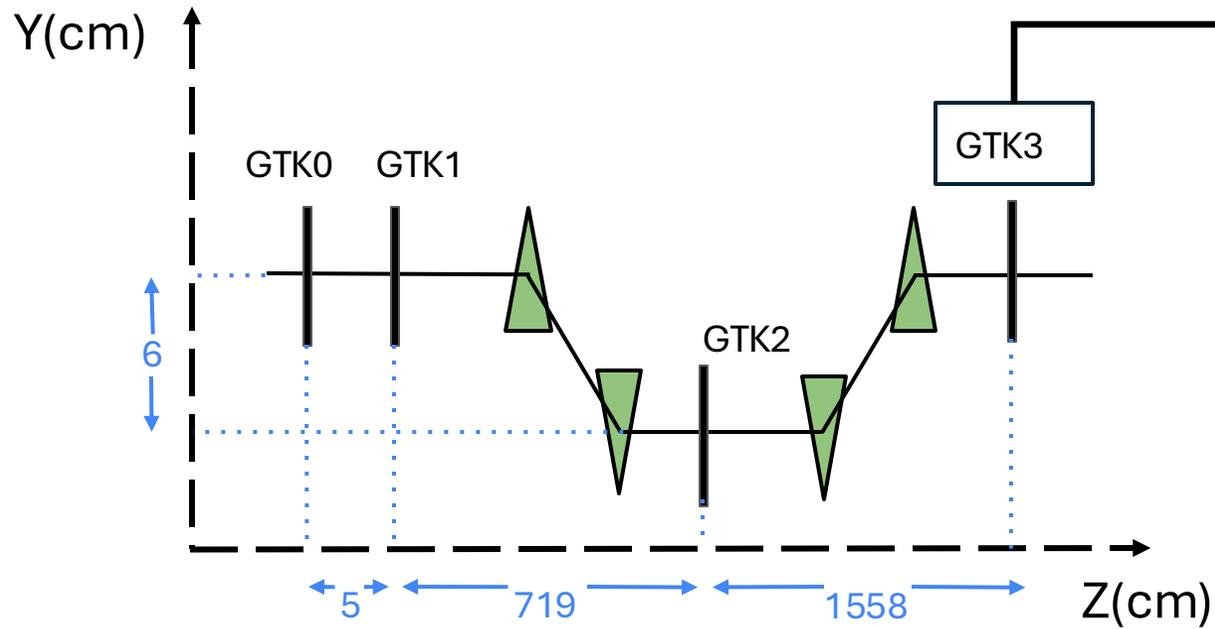


La parallelizzazione tramite GPU (Graphical Processing Unit) e la loro capacità di memoria consentono di ridurre drasticamente i tempi di calcolo.

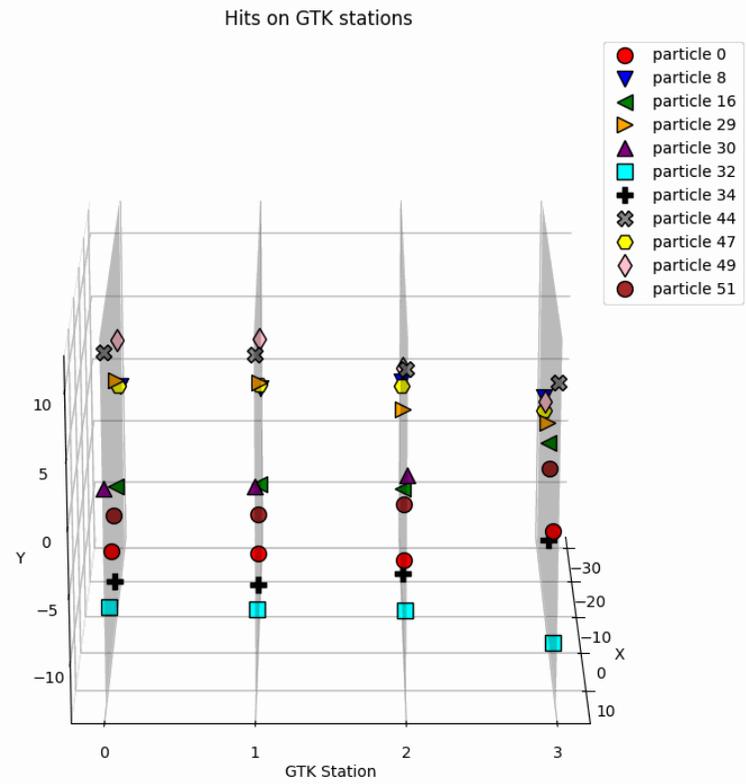
Tracciamento in NA62



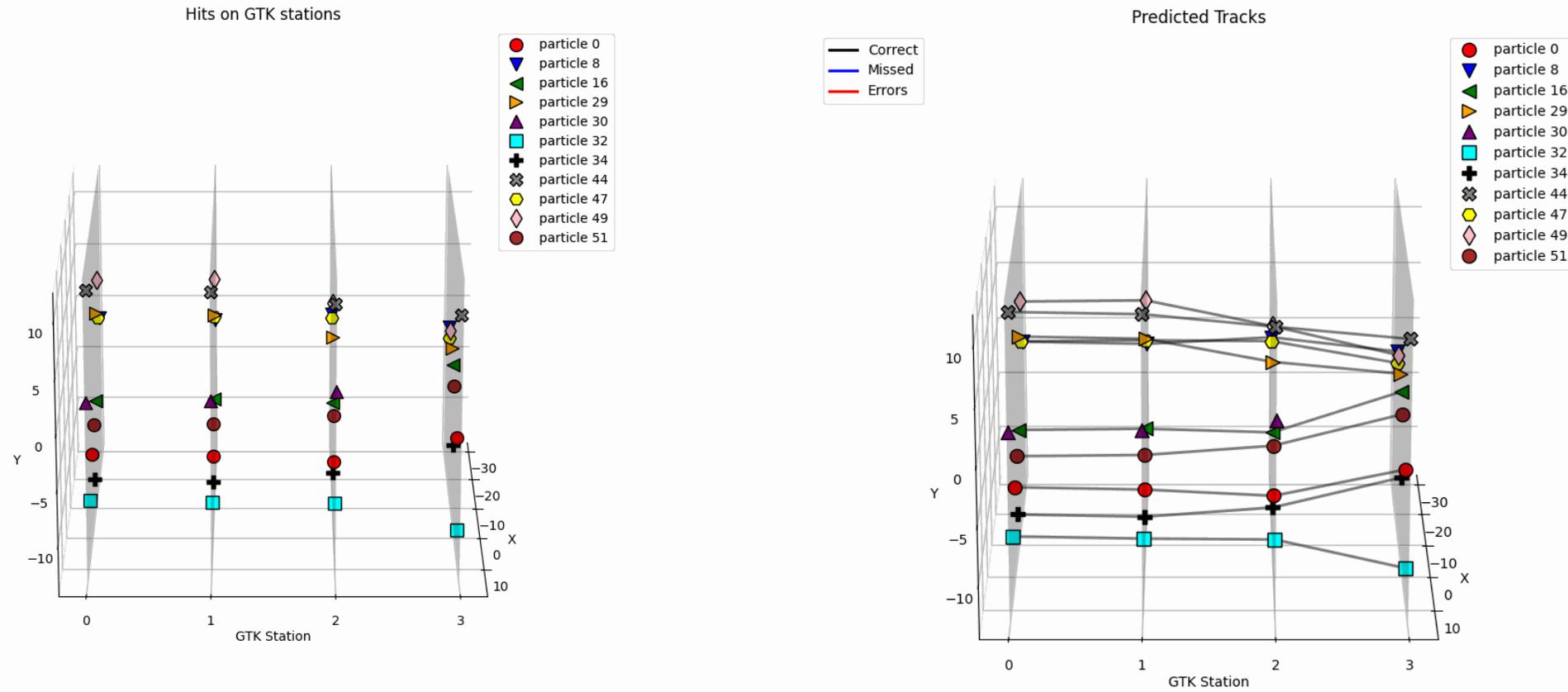
Giga Tracker



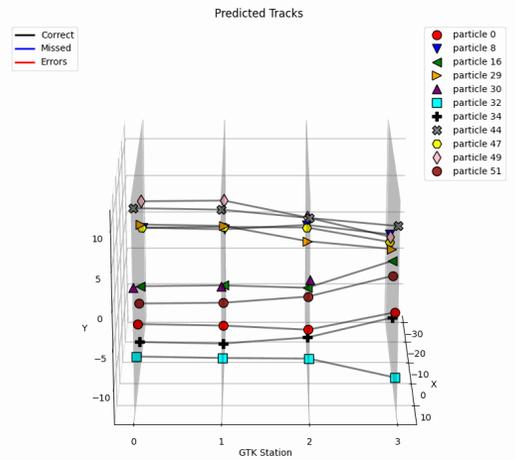
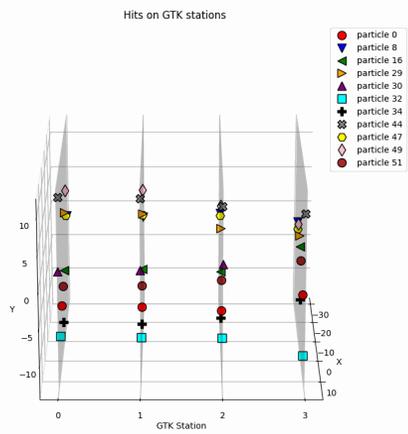
Particle Tracking



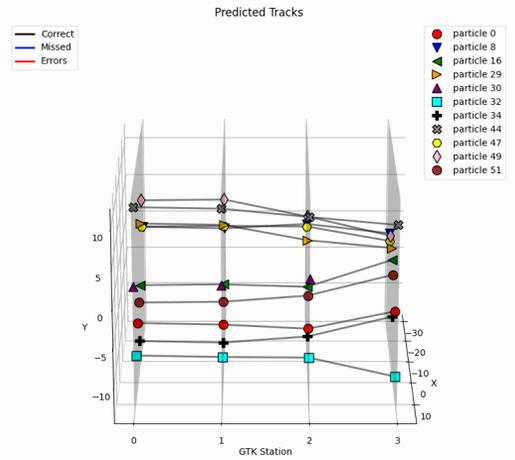
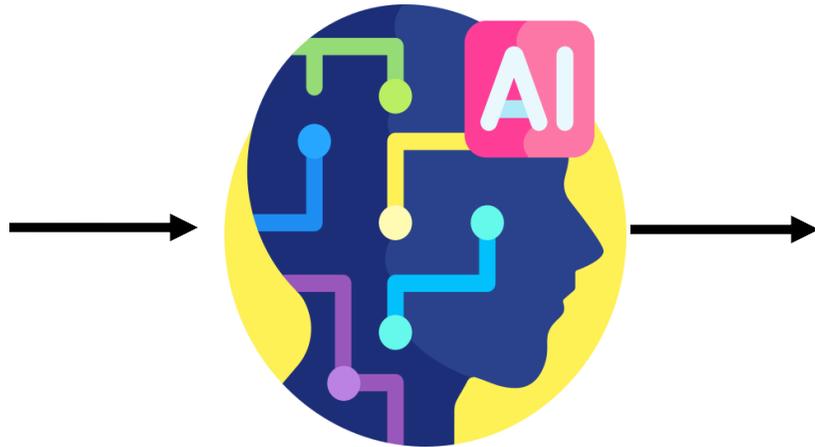
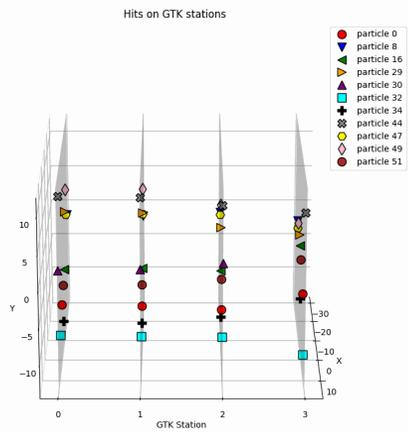
Particle Tracking



Particle Tracking

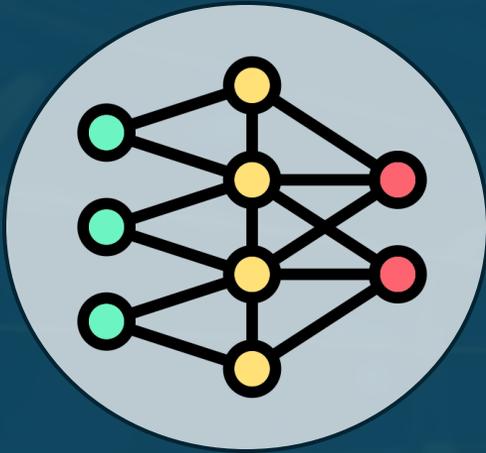


Particle Tracking

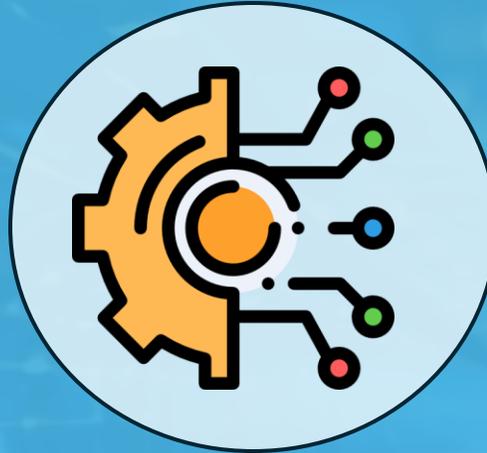


Proposal

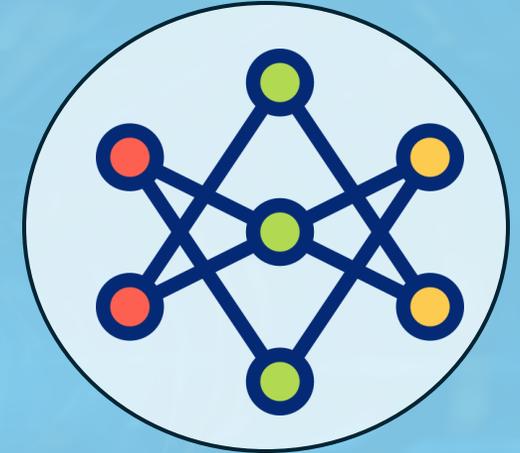
A futuristic, glowing blue and orange tunnel with a bright light at the end, symbolizing a proposal or a path forward. The tunnel is composed of many parallel lines that converge towards a bright blue light source at the far end. The walls of the tunnel are made of a grid of blue and orange lines, creating a sense of depth and perspective. The overall atmosphere is one of high-tech and innovation.



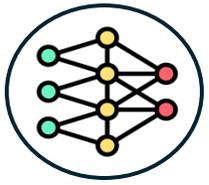
Multi-Layer Perceptron



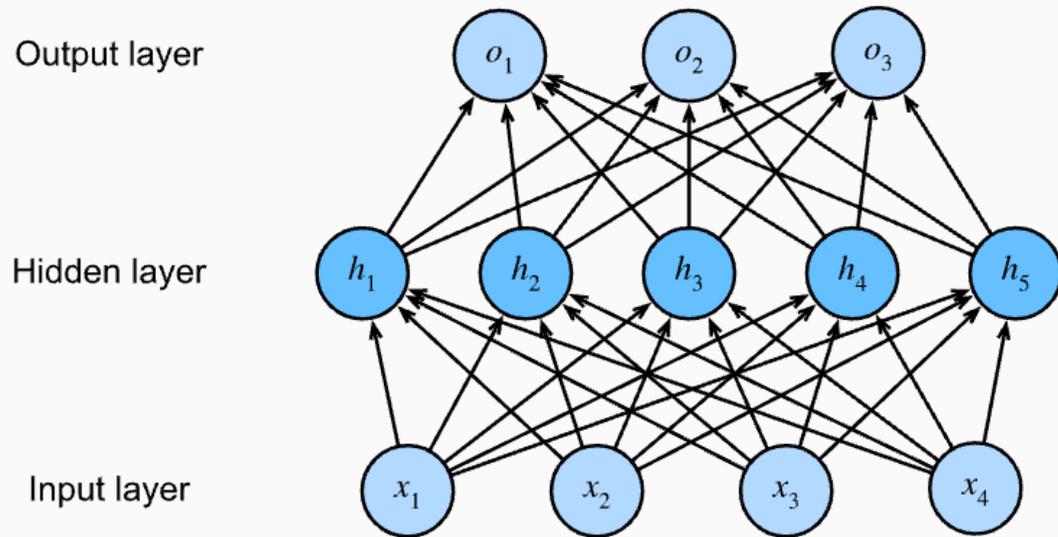
Transformer



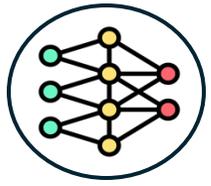
Graph Neural Network



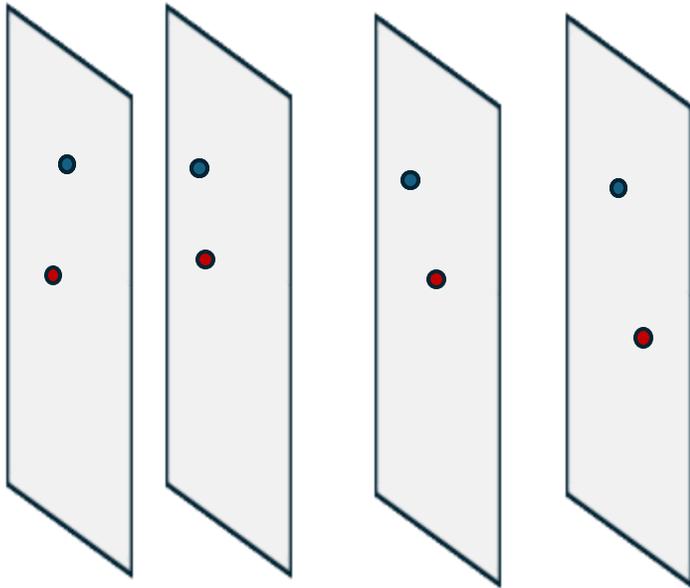
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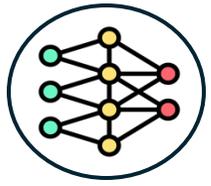


Il Multi-Layer Perceptron è un'architettura composta da strati componibili e differenziabili che ottimizza i suoi pesi (W, b) mediante Back-Propagation per minimizzare una funzione di perdita L

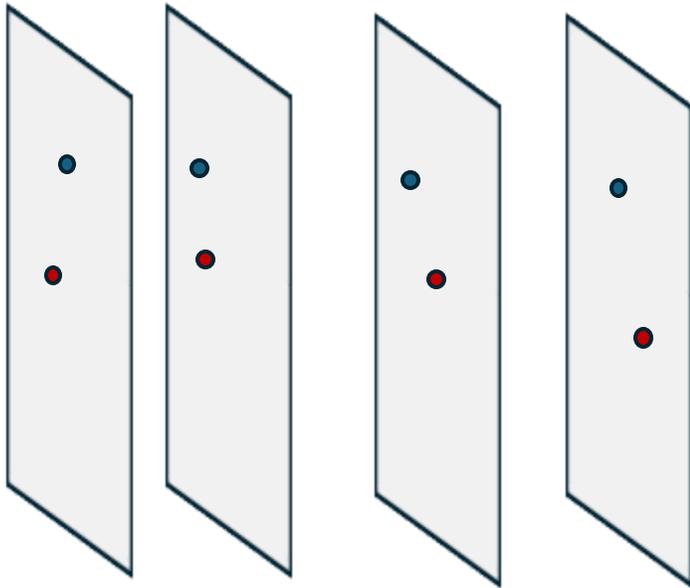


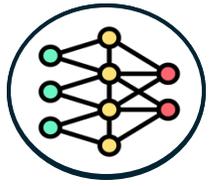
Multi-Layer Perceptron



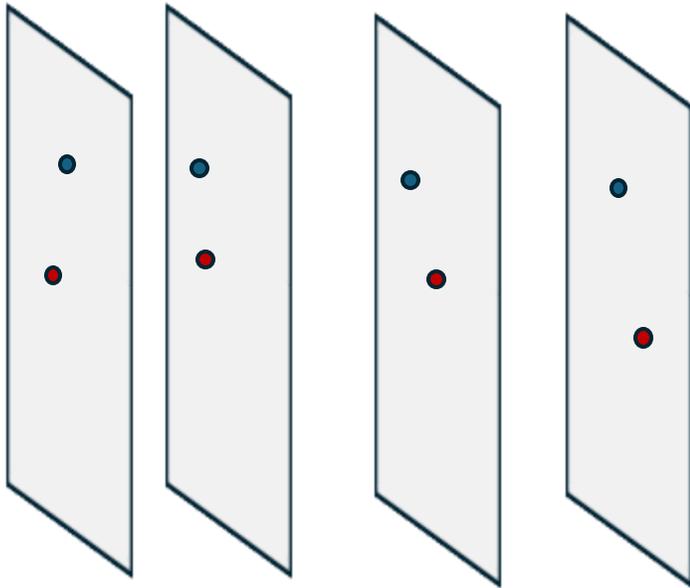


Multi-Layer Perceptron

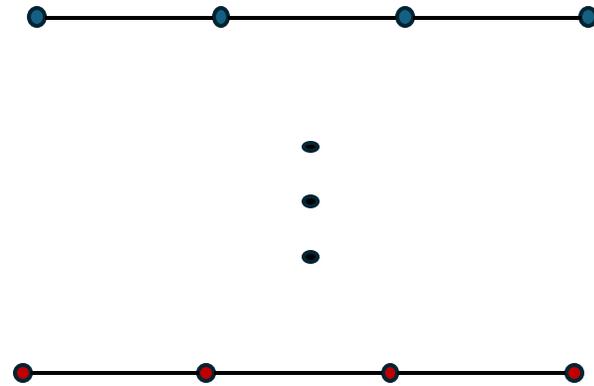


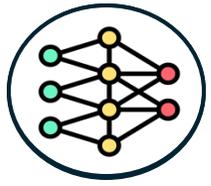


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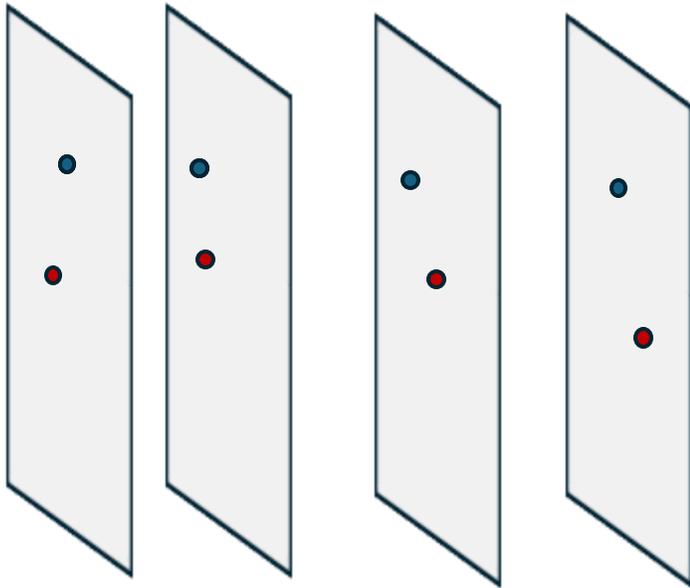


Tracce Ammissibili

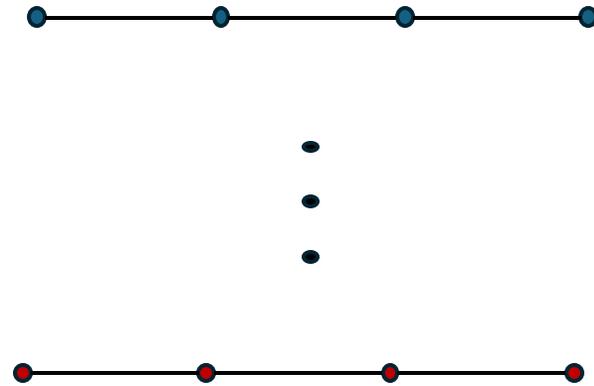




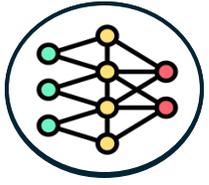
Multi-Layer Perceptron



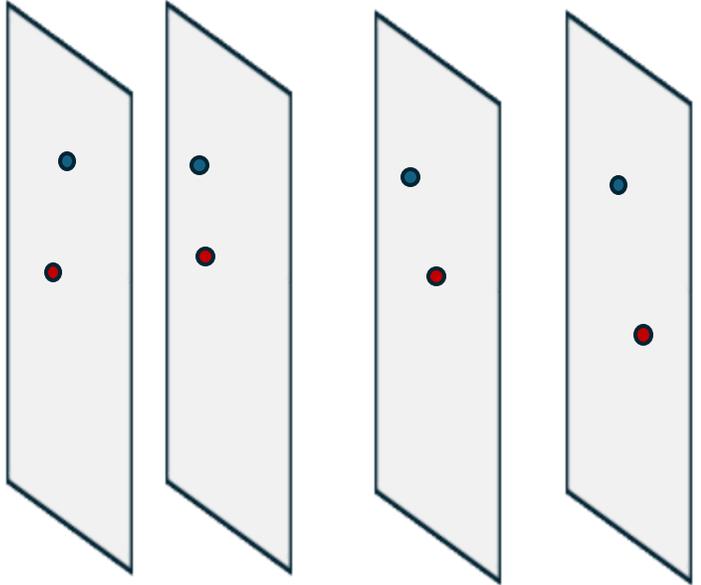
Tracce Ammissibili



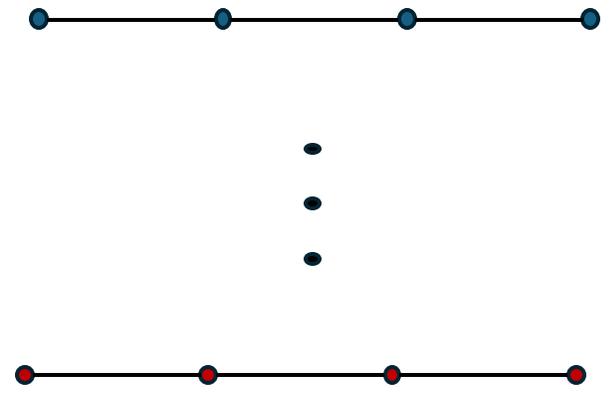
Tracce Non Ammissibili



Multi-Layer Perceptron

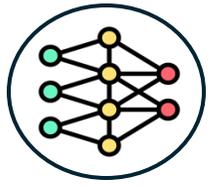


Tracce Ammissibili



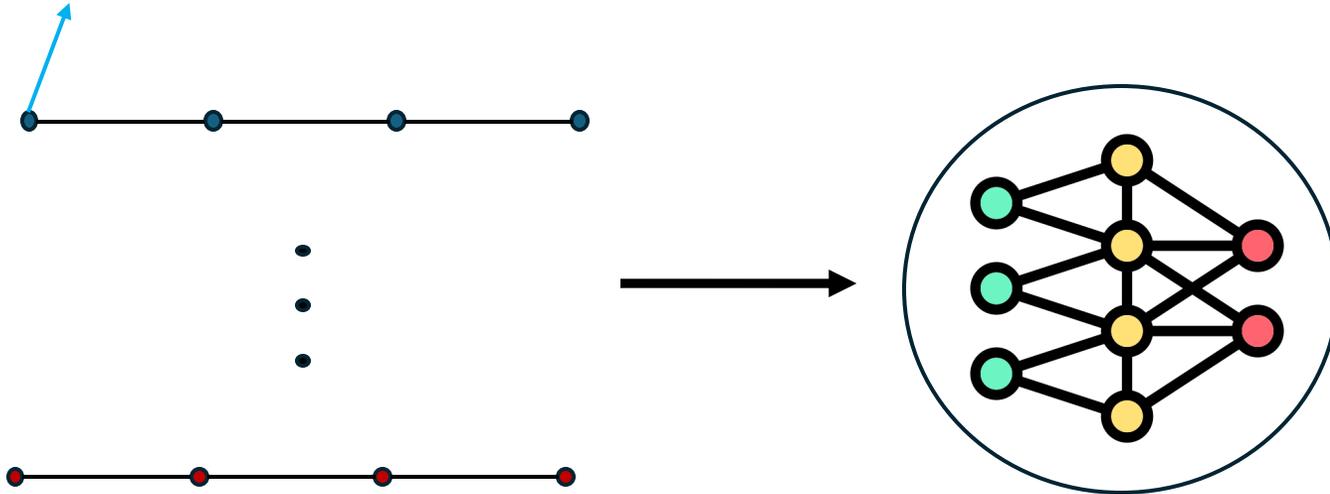
Tracce Non Ammissibili

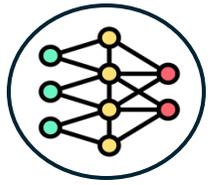




Multi-Layer Perceptron

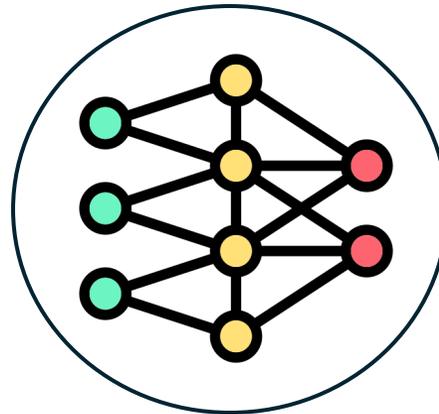
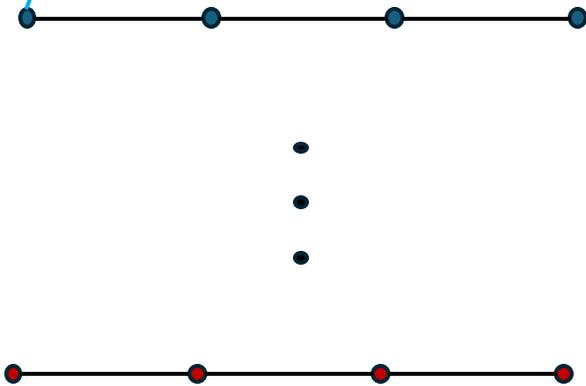
[x, y, z, time]





Multi-Layer Perceptron

[x, y, z, time]

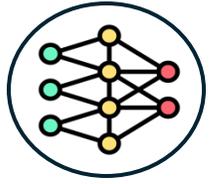


Probabilità di
Esistenza

1- Probabilità di
Esistenza

0.76	0.24
...	...
...	...
0.13	0.87
0.94	0.06





Multi-Layer Perceptron: results



$$\text{Efficienza} = \frac{\# \text{Tracce Predette Correttamente}}{\# \text{Totale Tracce Vere}}$$

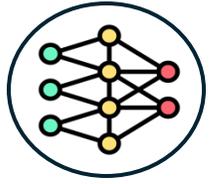


$$\text{Purezza} = \frac{\# \text{Tracce Predette Correttamente}}{\# \text{Totale Tracce Predette}}$$



$$\text{Tracce False} = \frac{\# \text{Tracce Predette con Errore}}{\# \text{Totale Tracce Vere}}$$

Efficienza	Purezza	Tracce False
70.06 %	92.3 %	39.45 %



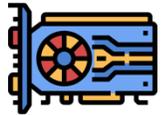
Multi-Layer Perceptron:



- Conoscenza Locale



- Le performance non sono fantastiche



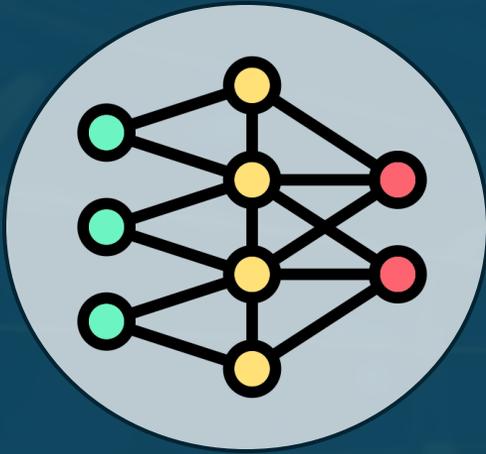
- Ci serve molta memoria per processare tutte le combinazioni



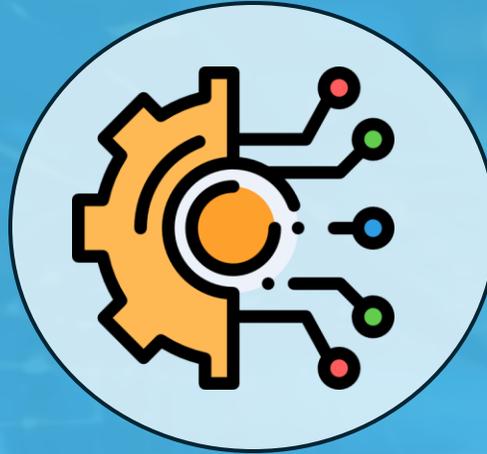
- Diventiamo Lenti



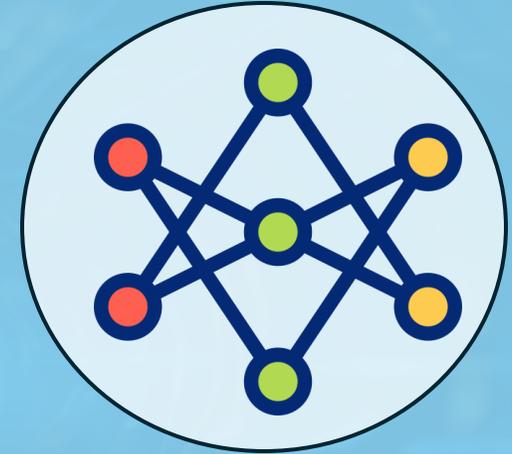
- **Non c'è bilanciamento fra il numero di tracce vere e false**



Multi-Layer Perceptron



Transformer



Graph Neural Network



Transformer

Attention Is All You Need

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Presentati nel 2017 e ora ampiamente adottati grazie alle loro incredibili prestazioni e alla parallelizzazione.

Hanno rappresentato una rivoluzione nell'Elaborazione del Linguaggio Naturale, nella Computer Vision e nell'Apprendimento Multimodale.



Transformer





Transformer



Conoscenza Locale



Molte Combinazioni



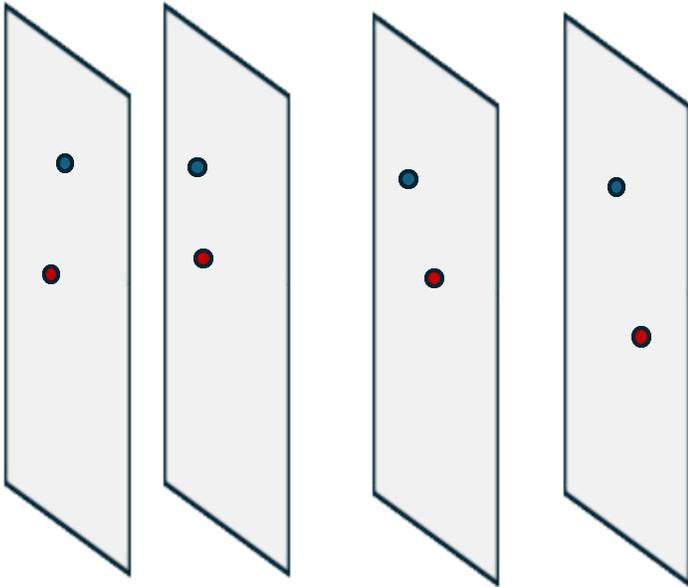
Conoscenza Globale



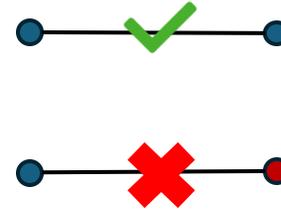
Cosa succede se invece di considerare la tracce intera consideriamo le connessioni fra hit



Transformer



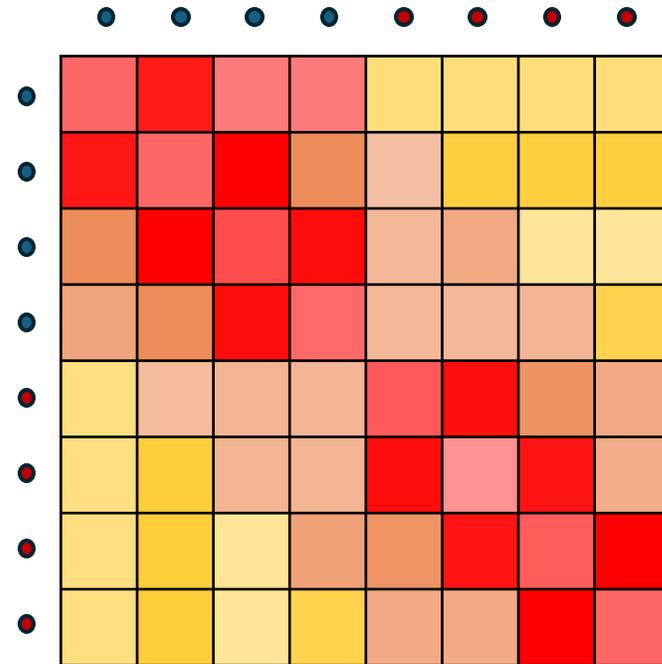
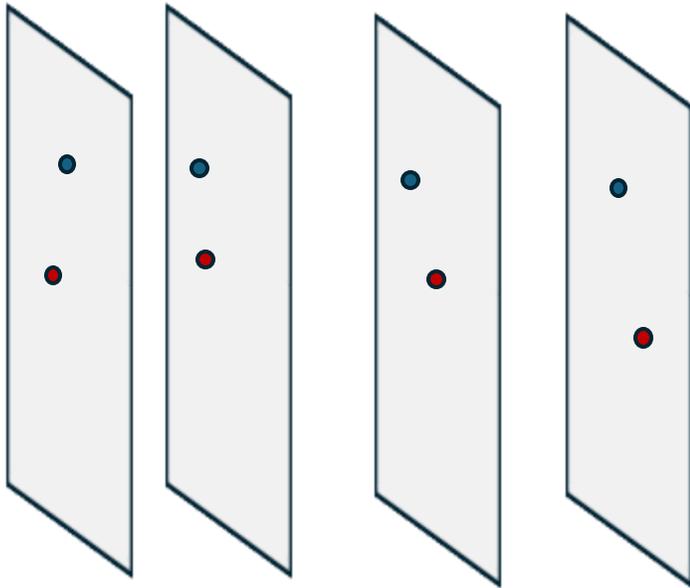
Classificazione binaria: esiste o non esiste



Riduciamo di molto il numero di candidati da considerare

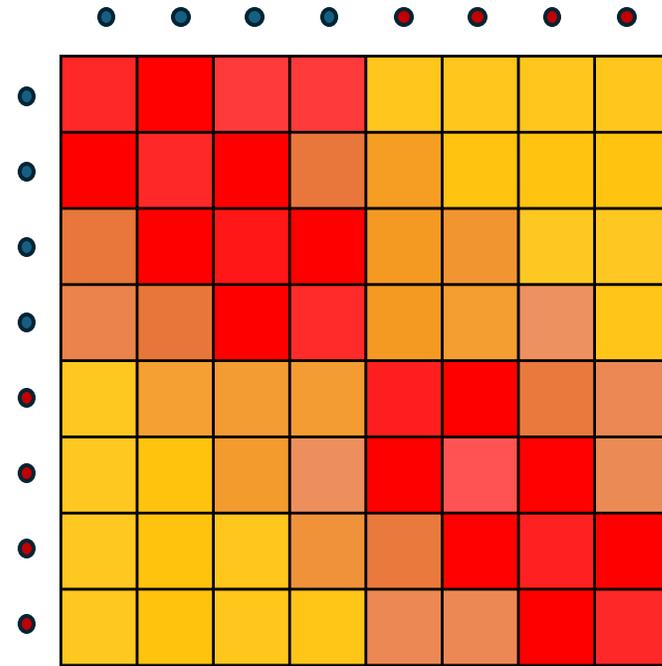
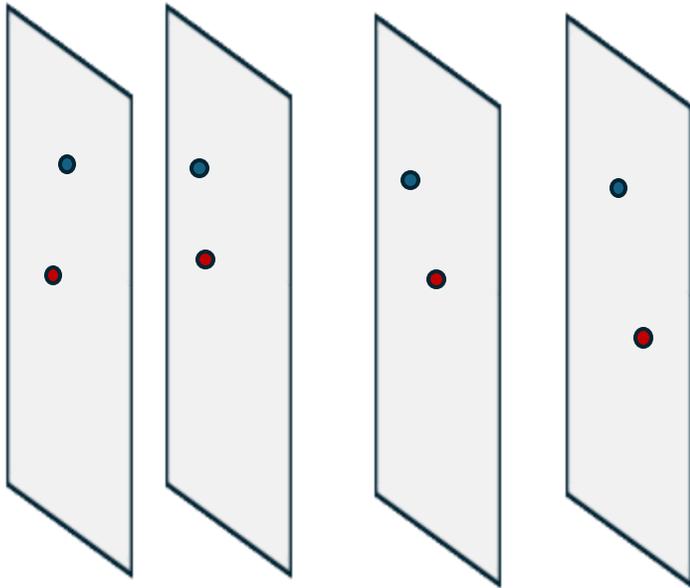


Transformer



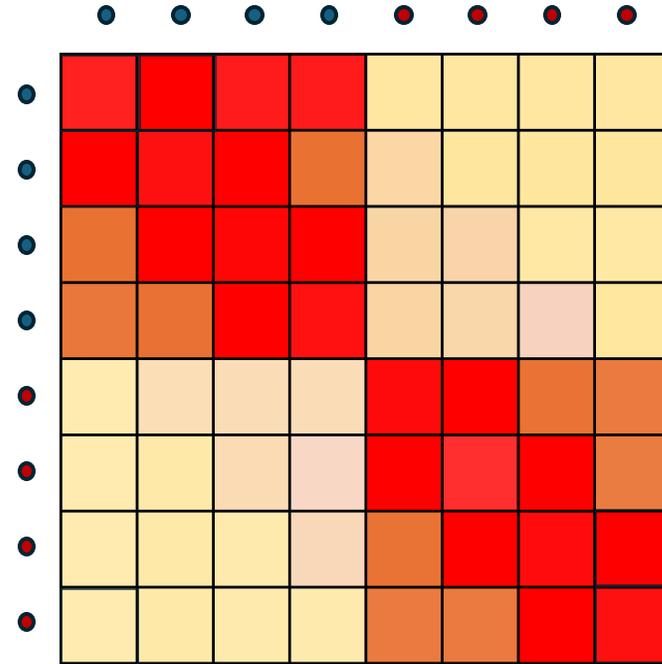
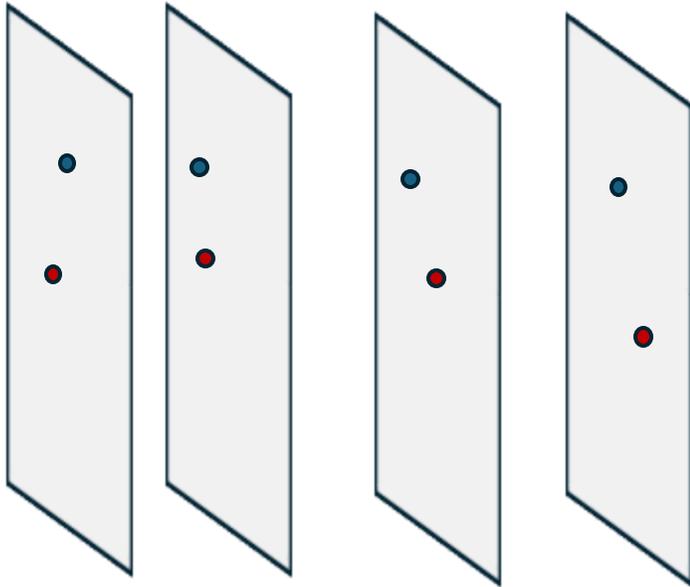


Transformer



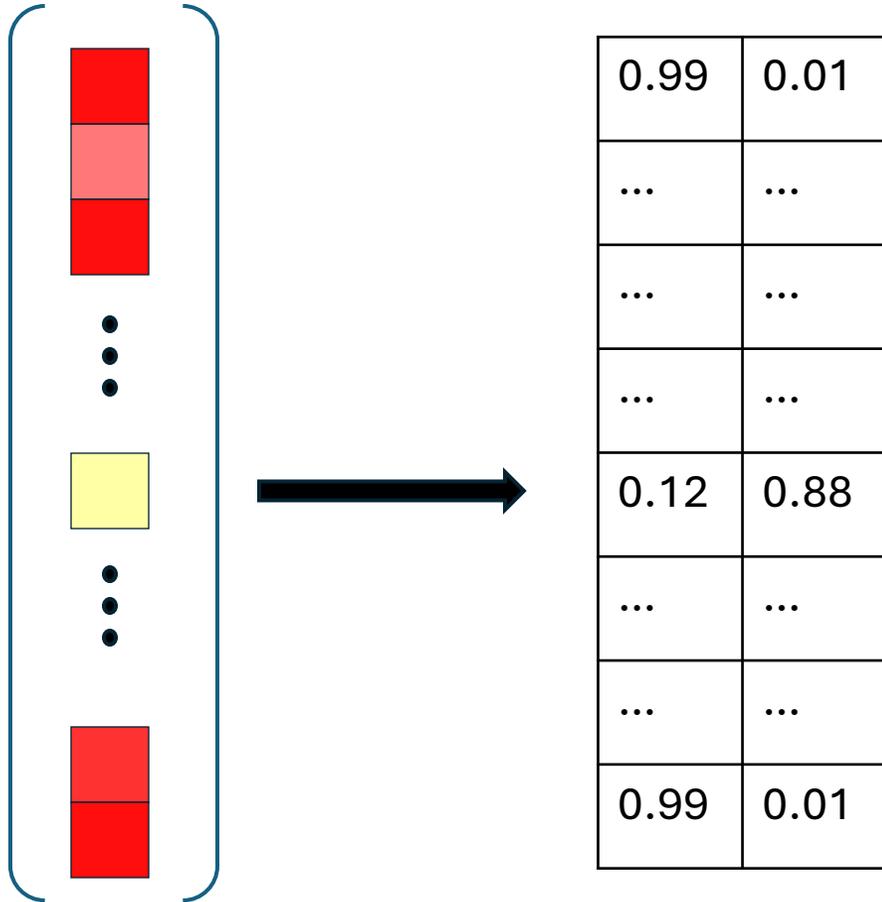


Transformer



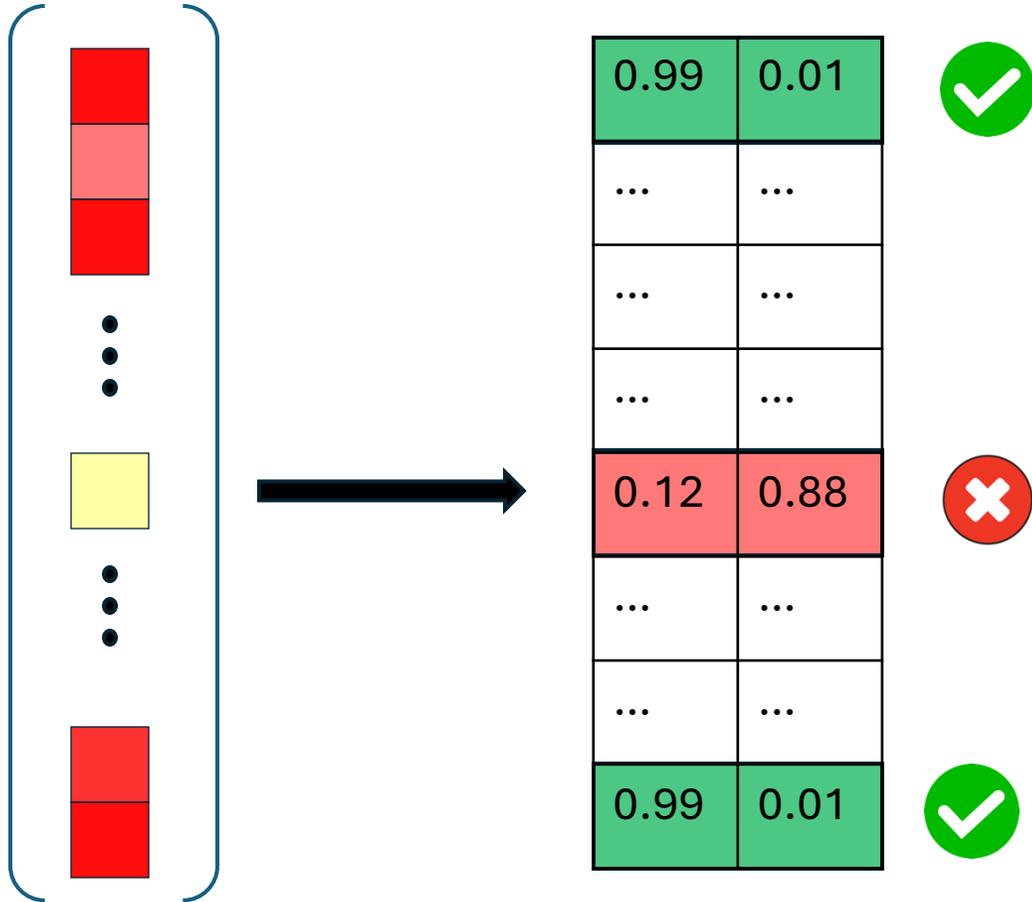


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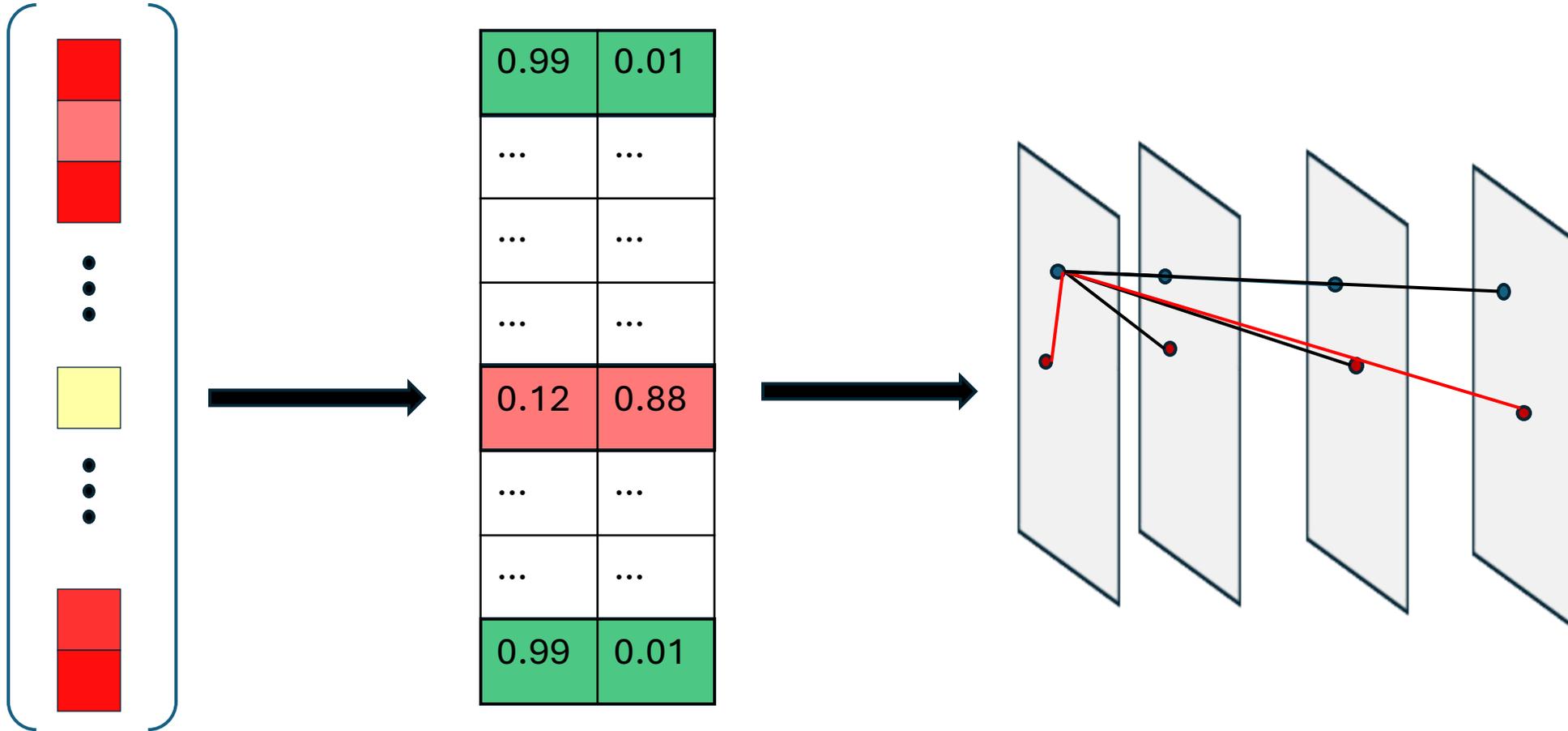


Transformer





Transformer

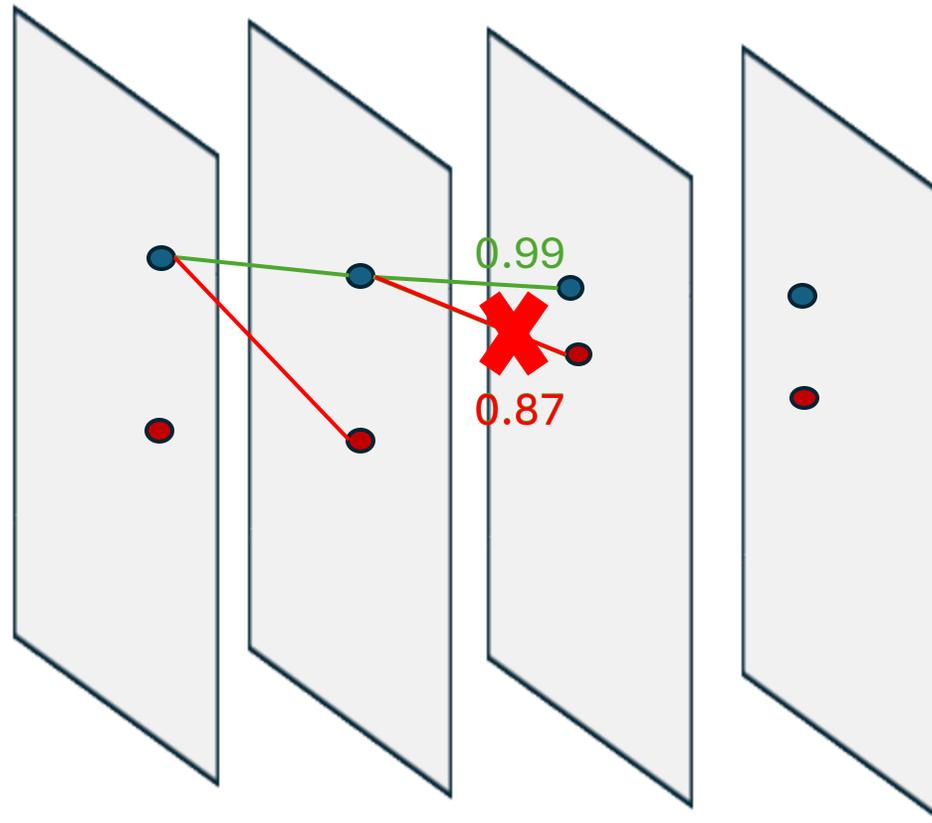




Transformer

Selezione degli archi: quale prendiamo per costruire una sola tracce per hit?

0.99	0.01
...	...
...	...
...	...
0.12	0.88
...	...
...	...
0.99	0.01





Transformer



$$\text{Efficienza} = \frac{\# \text{Tracce Predette Correttamente}}{\# \text{Totale Tracce Vere}}$$



$$\text{Purezza} = \frac{\# \text{Tracce Predette Correttamente}}{\# \text{Totale Tracce Predette}}$$



$$\text{Tracce False} = \frac{\# \text{Tracce Predette con Errore}}{\# \text{Totale Tracce Vere}}$$

Multi-Layer Perceptron

Efficienza	Purezza	Tracce False
70.06 %	92.3 %	39.45 %

Transformer

Efficienza	Purezza	Tracce False
95.95 %	98.62 %	1.22 %



Transformer



Risolto il problema di avere tanti esempi di tracce false



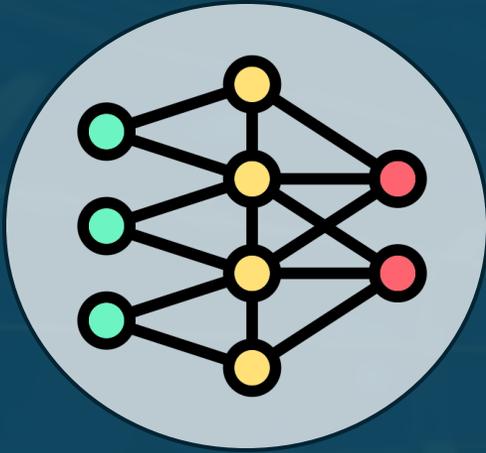
Conoscenza globale



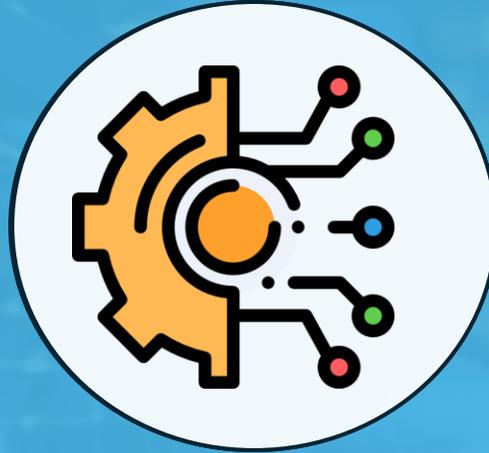
Molto efficienti con i calcoli



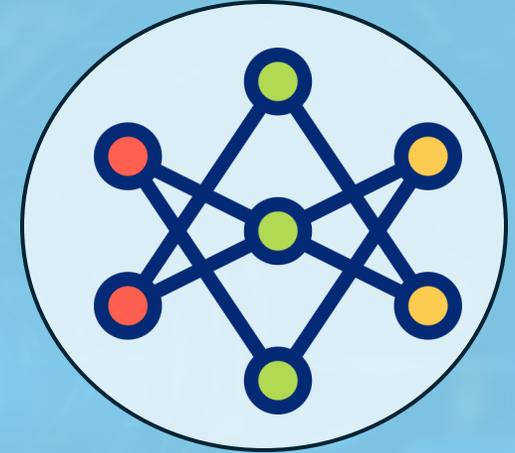
Dobbiamo considerare tutte le connessioni fra le hit



Multi-Layer Perceptron



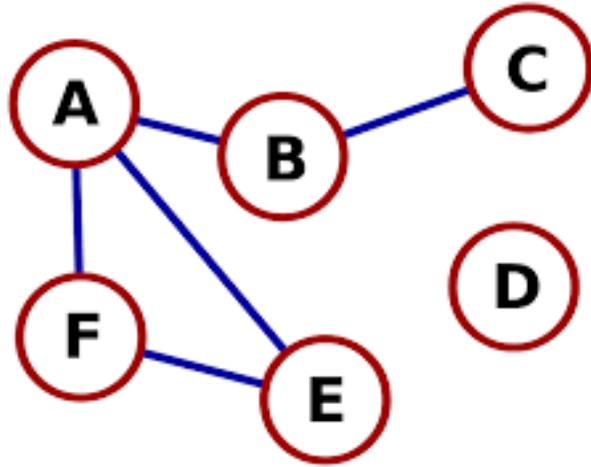
Transformer



Graph Neural Network



Graph Neural Network



Nodi: A, B, ..., F

Connessioni

Le **Graph Neural Networks** sono un tipo di rete neurale progettata per lavorare con dati strutturati sotto forma di grafo.

Propagano e aggregano informazioni tra i nodi e i lati di un grafo, consentendo di apprendere rappresentazioni che catturano le relazioni e la struttura dei dati.

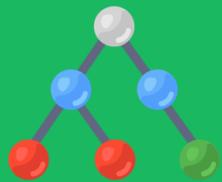
Vengono utilizzate per compiti come la classificazione dei nodi, la previsione dei collegamenti e la classificazione dei grafi.



Graph Neural Network



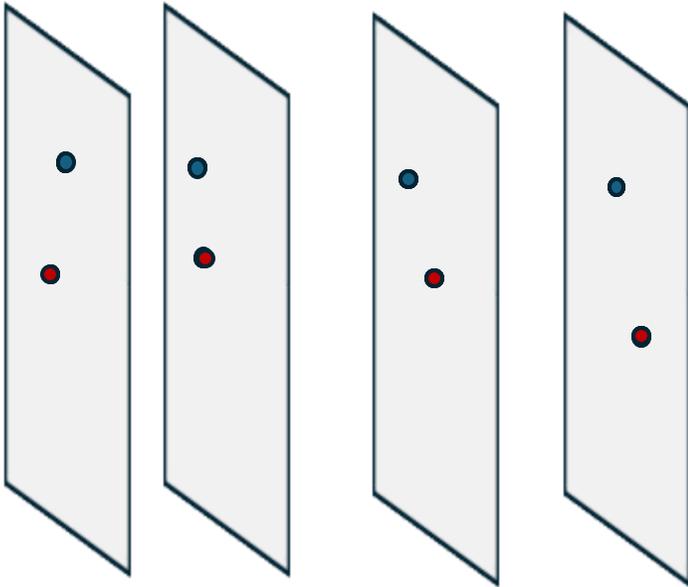
Dobbiamo considerare tutte le connessioni fra le hit



Con i grafi decidiamo in maniera molto naturale le connessioni

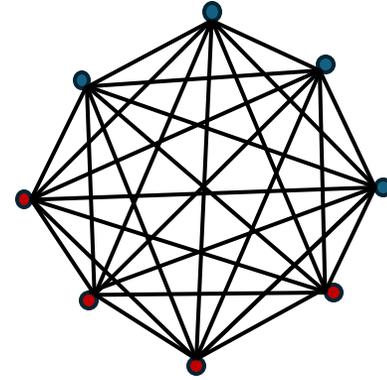
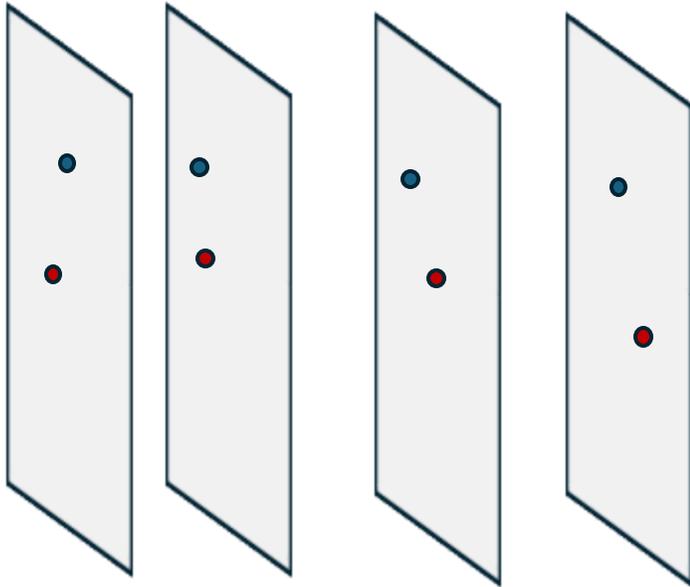


Graph Neural Network

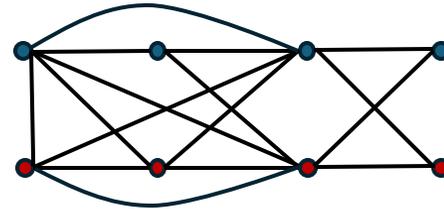




Graph Neural Network



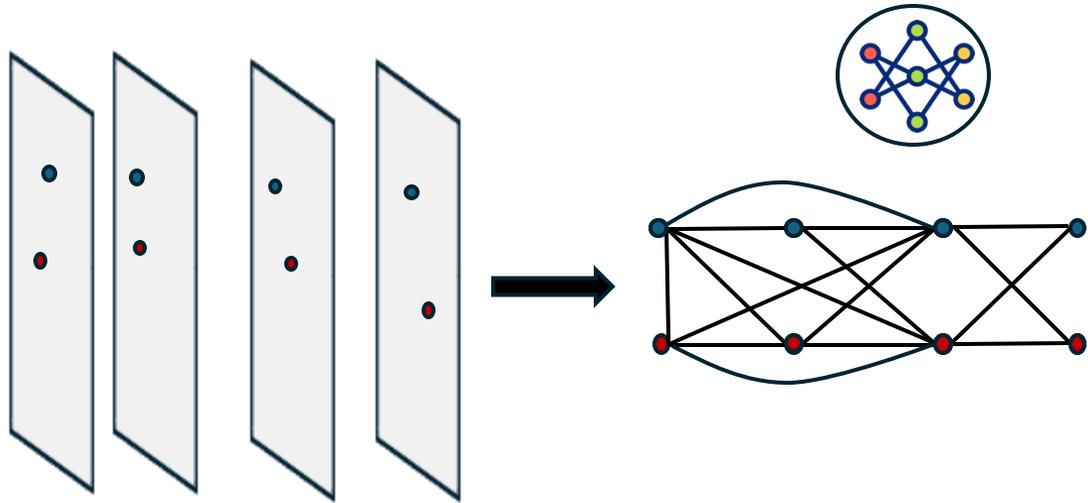
Complete Graph



Sparse Graph

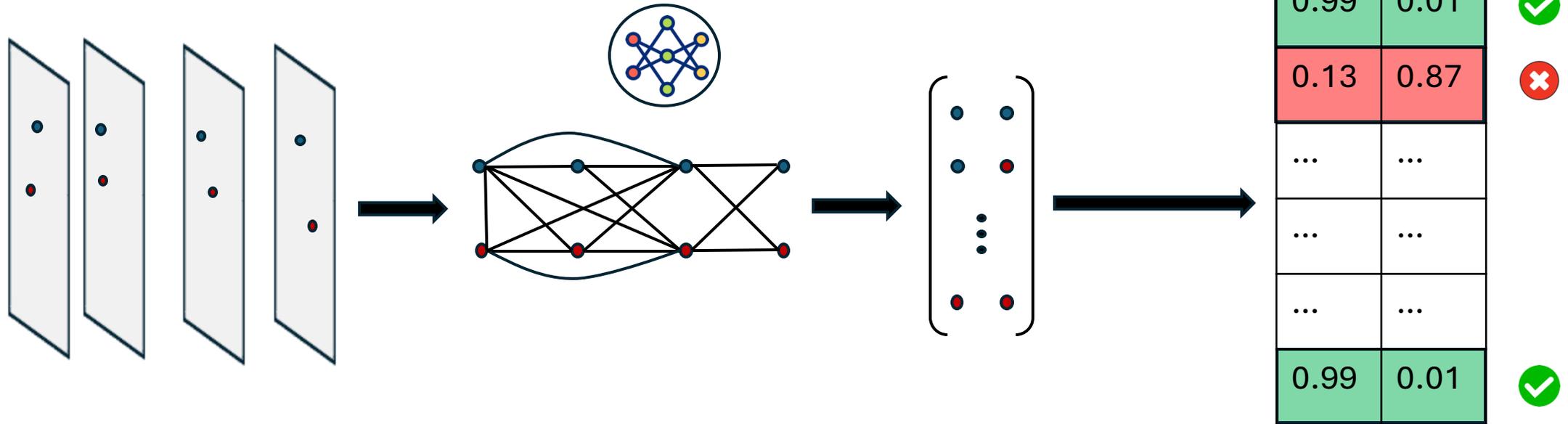


Graph Neural Network



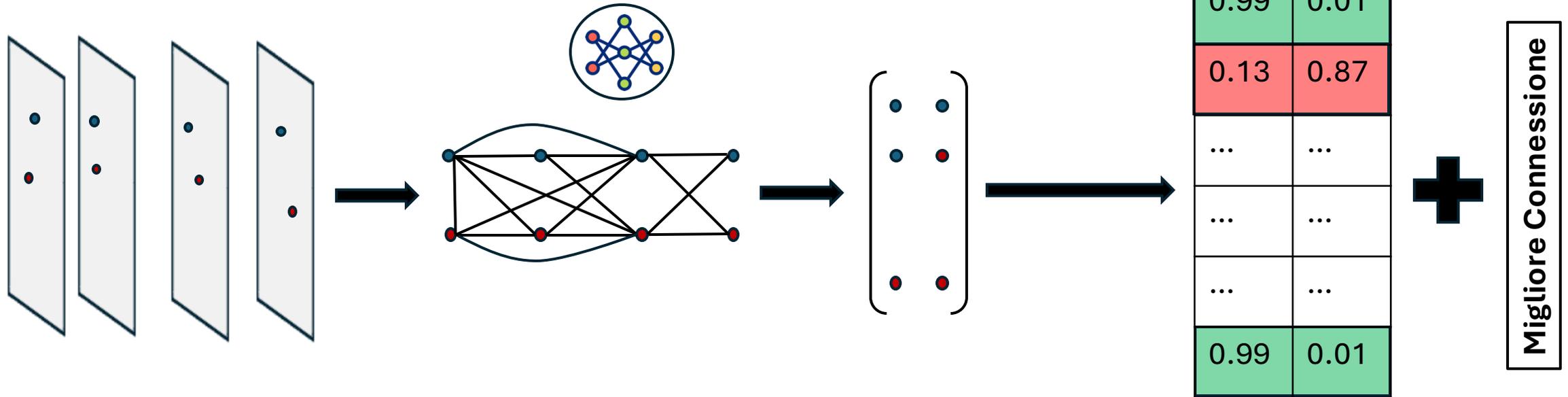


Graph Neural Network





Graph Neural Network





Graph Neural Network



$$\text{Efficienza} = \frac{\# \text{Tracce Predette Correttamente}}{\# \text{Totale Tracce Vere}}$$



$$\text{Purezza} = \frac{\# \text{Tracce Predette Correttamente}}{\# \text{Totale Tracce Predette}}$$



$$\text{Tracce False} = \frac{\# \text{Tracce Predette con Errore}}{\# \text{Totale Tracce Vere}}$$

Multi-Layer Perceptron

Efficienza	Purezza	Tracce False
70.06 %	92.3 %	39.45 %

Transformer

Efficienza	Purezza	Tracce False
95.95 %	98.62 %	1.22 %

Graph Neural Network*

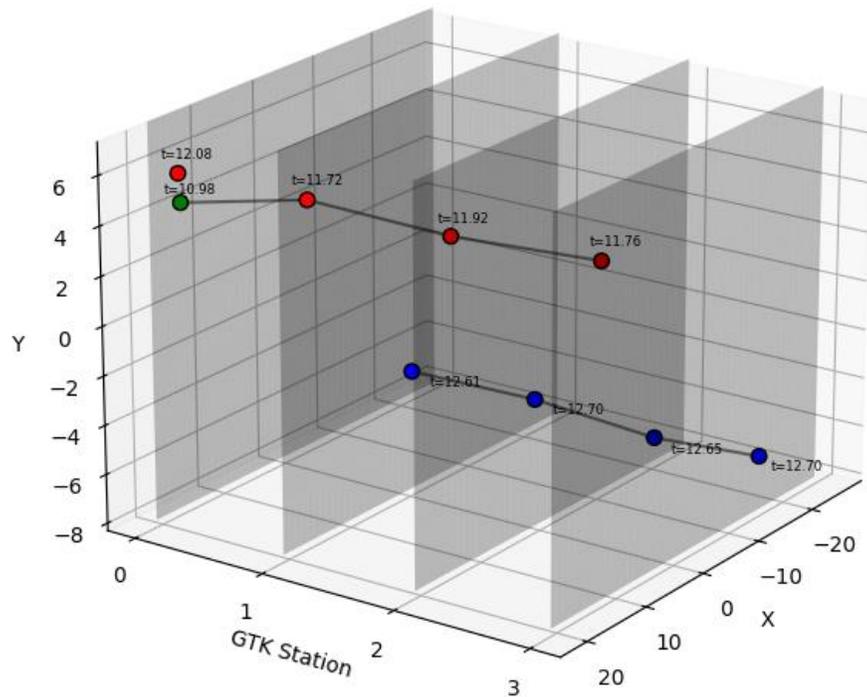
Efficienza	Purezza	Tracce False
94.78 %	99.78 %	0.21 %



Graph Neural Network

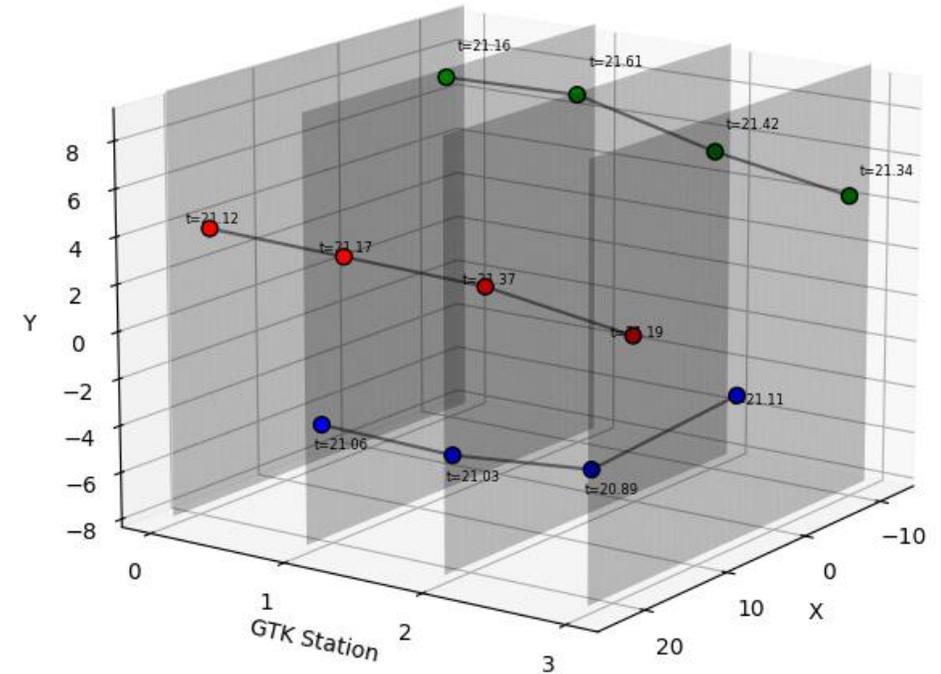
Un errore

- particle 0
- particle 20
- particle 31



Predizione buona

- particle 0
- particle 42
- particle 55





Graph Neural Network



Risolto il problema del bilanciamento



Conoscenza globale



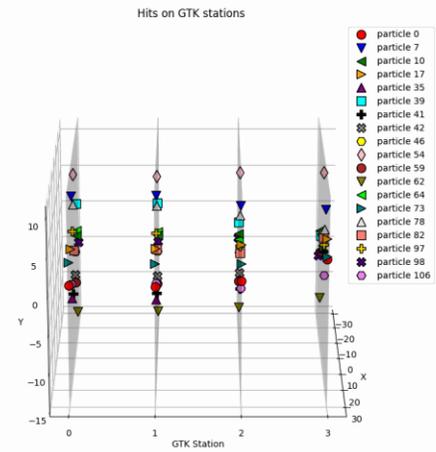
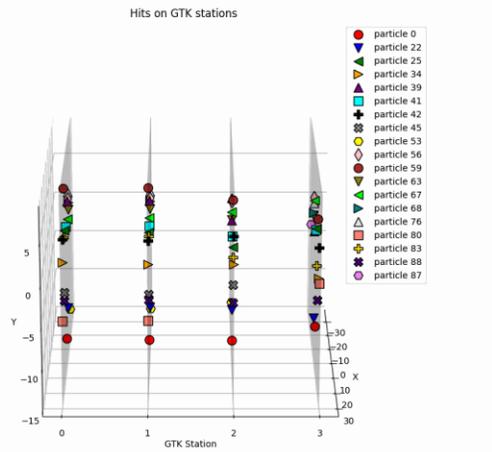
Efficienti nei calcoli



Decisione delle connessioni
flessibile



Graph Neural Network





Graph Neural Network

