Tools for Unbinned Unfolding

Ryan Milton

In collaboration with: V. Mikuni, T. Lee, M. Arratia, T. Wamorkar, B. Nachman



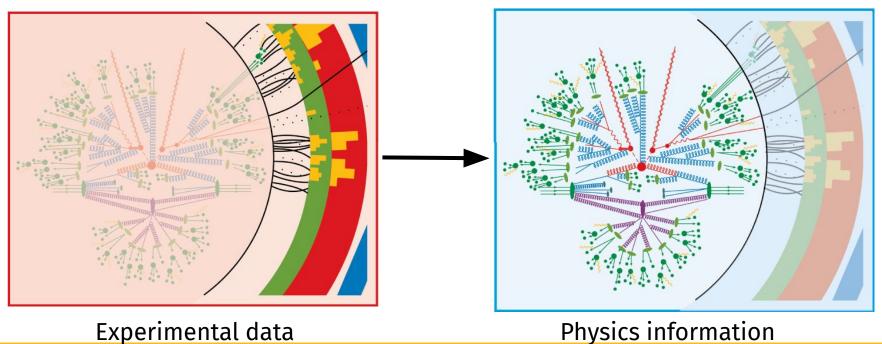






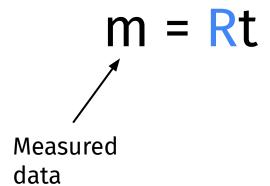
Overview of unfolding

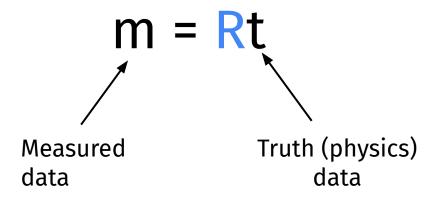
Objective: Remove detector distortions from experimental data

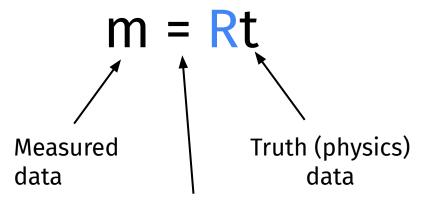


Physics information

$$m = Rt$$



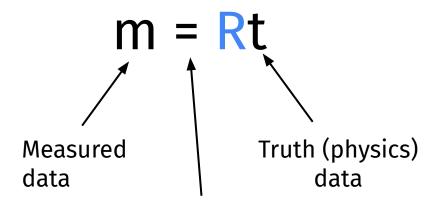




Response matrix

R_{ij} = Pr(measure in bin i | truth in bin j)

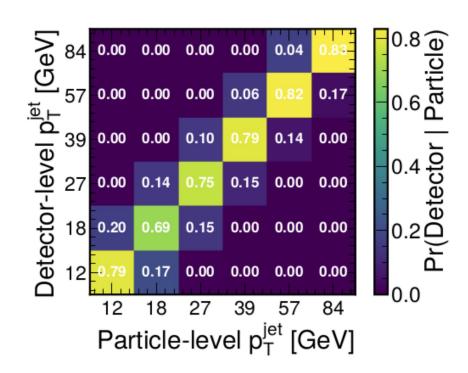
Made with simulation data



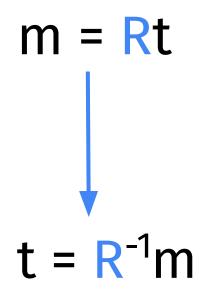
Response matrix

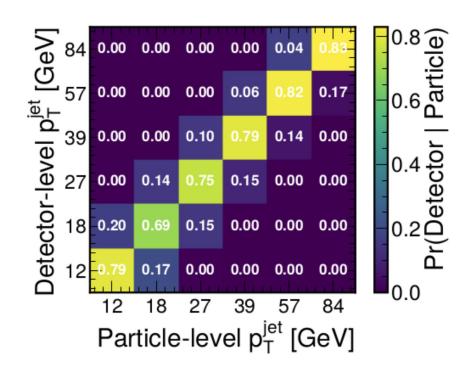
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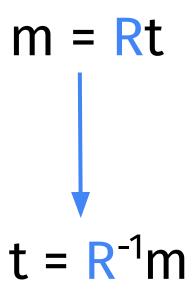


Example of response matrix

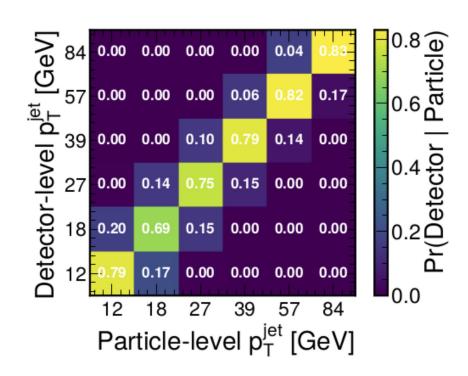




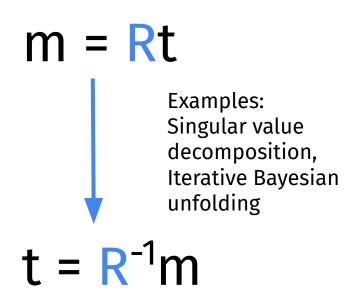
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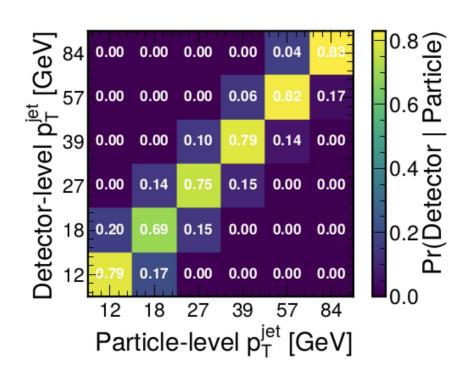
Main idea of binned unfolding is to ~invert the response matrix!



Example of response matrix



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Example of response matrix

- How to define optimal binning?
 - Must be chosen before unfolding procedure
 - Binning choices makes it difficult to compare between experiments and to publish data

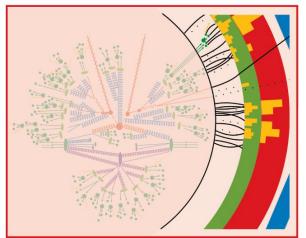
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- Difficult to scale histograms to multiple dimensions by including multiple distributions

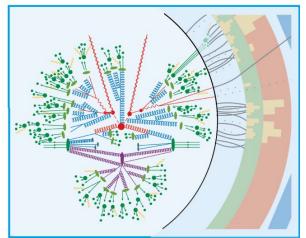
- How to define optimal binning?
 - Must be chosen before unfolding procedure
 - Binning choices makes it difficult to compare between experiments and to publish data
- Difficult to scale histograms to multiple dimensions by including multiple distributions
- Integrate over quantities thought to be irrelevant for a specific analysis
 - For other observables, like those motivated by future theoretical insight, may have to repeat analysis from scratch

Unbinned unfolding motivation

- Motivates an unbinned unfolding method using machine learning
- Naturally unbinned and can handle high dimensions

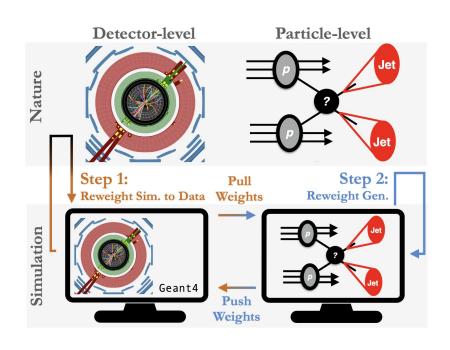






Unbinned unfolding with OmniFold

- Iterative Bayesian Unfolding (IBU) is a popular binned unfolding algorithm
- Each iteration can be broken down into two steps
- In each step, a likelihood ratio is approximated
- Can estimate these two ratios using classifiers instead
- Use these likelihood ratios as unfolding weights!



Adapted from A. Andreassen, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **124**, 182001 (2020)

Applications of OmniFold

OmniFold has been applied to many experimental analyses!

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 128, 132002 (2022)

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 108, L031103 (2023)

Measurement of Lepton-Jet Correlation in Deep-Inelastic Scattering with the H1 Detector Using Machine Learning for Unfolding

Measurement of event shapes in minimum bias events from pp collisions at 13 TeV

The CMS Collaboration

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 133, 261803 (2024)

Multidifferential study of identified charged hadron distributions in Z-tagged jets in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$

R. Aaij et al.*
(LHCb Collaboration)

Measurement of Collinear Drop jet mass and its correlation with SoftDrop groomed jet substructure observables in $\sqrt{s}=200~{\rm GeV}~pp$ collisions by STAR

Simultaneous Unbinned Differential Cross-Section Measurement of Twenty-Four Z + jets Kinematic Observables with the ATLAS Detector

G. Aad et al.*
(ATLAS Collaboration)

Youqi Song (Wright Laboratory, Yale University)

on behalf of the STAR Collaboration

Status of unbinned unfolding tools

- <u>PyPi omnifold</u>:
 - Architectures: Multilayer perceptron (MLP), point-edge transformer (PET)
 - Any number of dimensions
 - May need GPUs to train
- <u>RooUnfold inspired omnifold</u> (also has a Python interface):
 - Architecture: Boosted decision tree (BDT)
 - Low dimensional unfolding
 - Simple set-up: No data preprocessing, no GPUs needed

PAPER

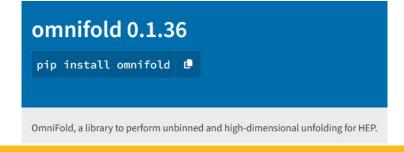
Tools for unbinned unfolding

Ryan Milton, Vinicius Mikuni, Trevin Lee, Miguel Arratia, Tanvi Wamorkar and Benjamin Nachman Published 23 May 2025 • © 2025 IOP Publishing Ltd and Sissa Medialab. All rights, including for text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies, are reserved.

Journal of Instrumentation, Volume 20, May 2025

Citation Ryan Milton et al 2025 JINST 20 P05034

DOI 10.1088/1748-0221/20/05/P05034



- Test unfolding quality using closure test
 - Use two Monte Carlo simulations so we know what the truth looks like!
- Use Pythia as Monte Carlo (Gen/Sim), Herwig as pseudodata ("Truth"/"Data") to get unfolded jet observables
- Using Delphes fast simulation of CMS detector

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Method	ML type	Input	Unfolding type
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UniFold	BDT	Individual jet observables	Unbinned

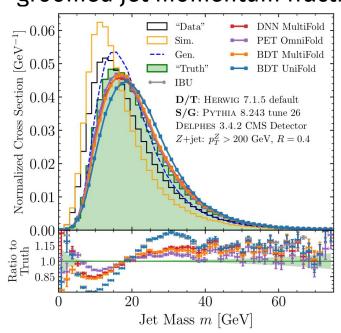
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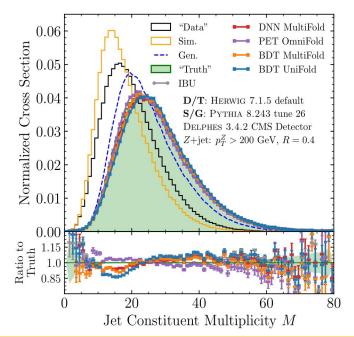
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IBU	N/A	Individual jet observables	Binned

Performance on jet observables

Trying to match the "Truth" distributions by applying weights to Gen

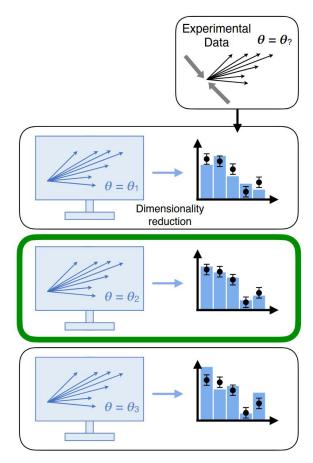
 Other jet observables in paper: Width, Soft Drop mass, N-subjettiness ratio, groomed jet momentum fraction





Binned inference

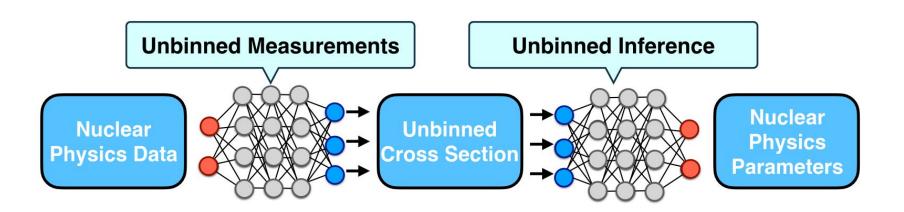
- To go from measurements to matching with theory, need to do inference
- Typically, a functional form is assumed and parameters are fit
 - Computationally expensive and depends on binning



Conventional inference

ML-based inference

- New approach: Train a model to output probability of data given parameters of PDFs and correlations
- Use this model with unbinned unfolded data!

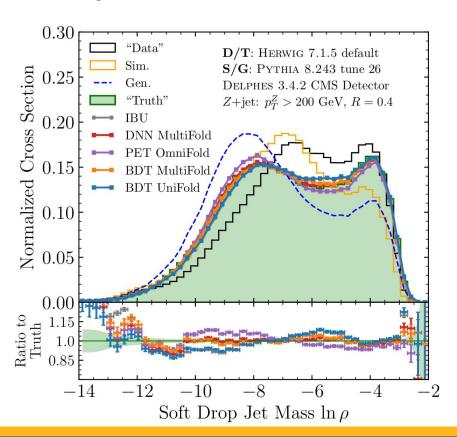


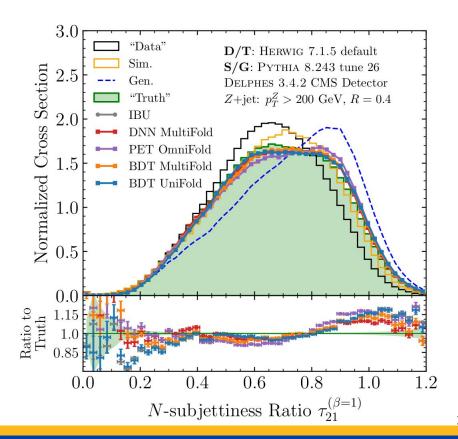
Summary and outlook

- Binned unfolding is limited, motivating an ML unbinned unfolding approach
 - With ML: Maintain correlations, high dimensional unfolding, no reliance on bin definitions. Also better for data preservation.
- We have developed powerful and easy to use tools to do unbinned unfolding
- These tools prove effective in unfolding jet observables in comparison to traditional binned methods
- Can create a fully unbinned pipeline with unbinned inference
- Incorporation of BDT OmniFold into RooUnfold is ongoing

Thank you!

Backup: Other jet observables





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