

Adversarial Neural Networks

ErUM Data
Community
Meeting
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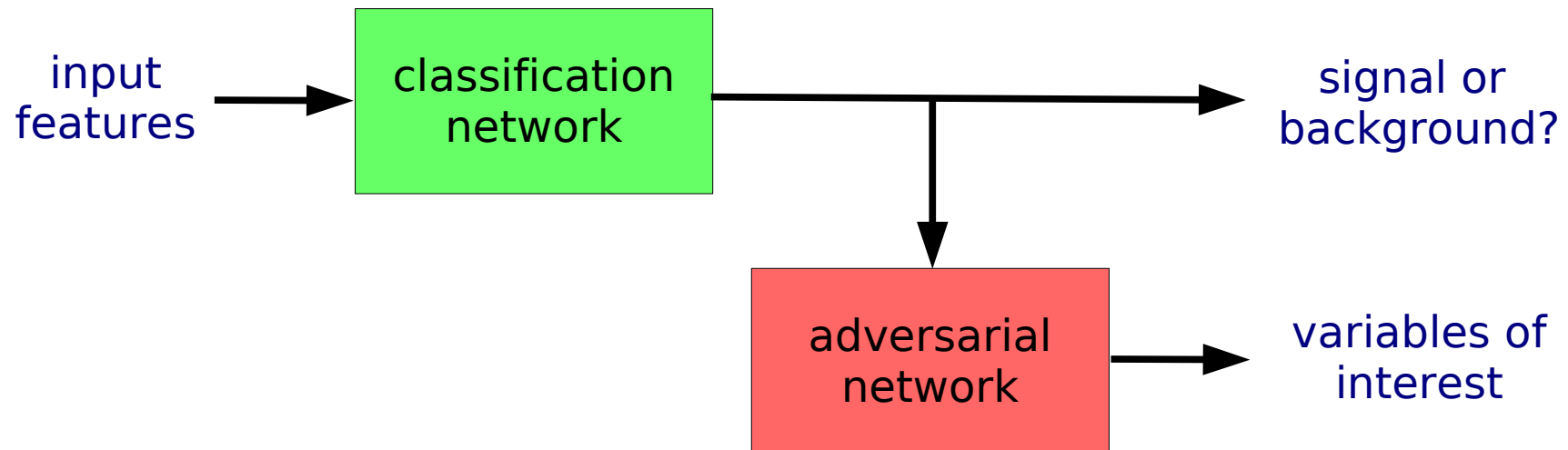


Edmond de Belamy

$$\min_{\mathcal{G}} \max_{\mathcal{D}} \mathbb{E}_x [\log(\mathcal{D}(x))] + \mathbb{E}_y [-\log(1 - \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}(y)))]$$

Adversarial Neural Network (ANN)

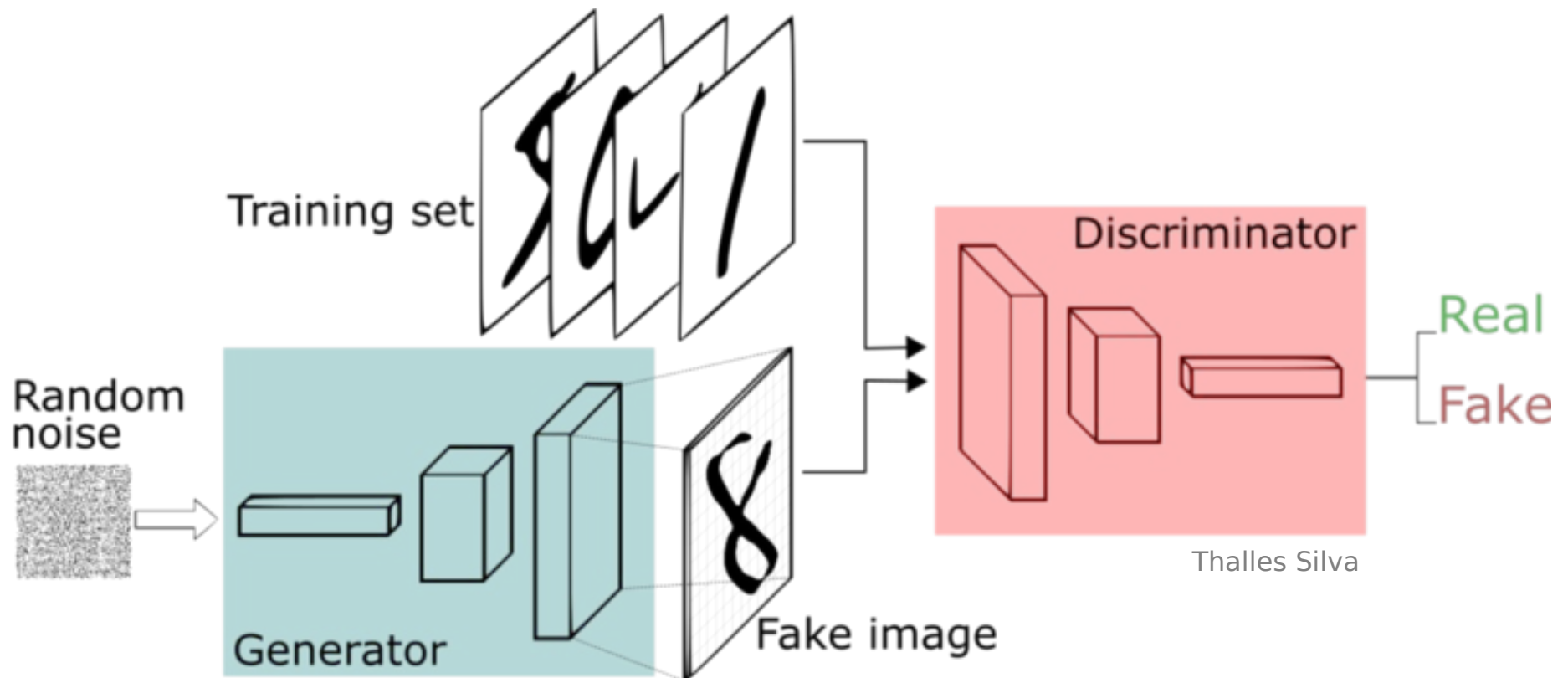
- Common problem: separation of signal and background without biasing the distribution of some variables of interest



- ➔ Loss function: $L = L_{\text{classification}} - \lambda L_{\text{adversarial}}$
- ➔ Min-max game

Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)

- arXiv:1406.2661 (Goodfellow, et al.)
- ➔ ANN used to train a generative model



GAN Examples

arXiv:1406.2661

generated images

nearest
training
image



arXiv:1812.04948

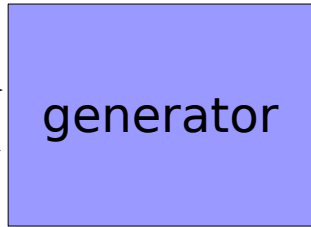
StyleGAN



Latent Space

arXiv:1812.04948

random
noise
↓
↓
latent
variables



Source A

Source B



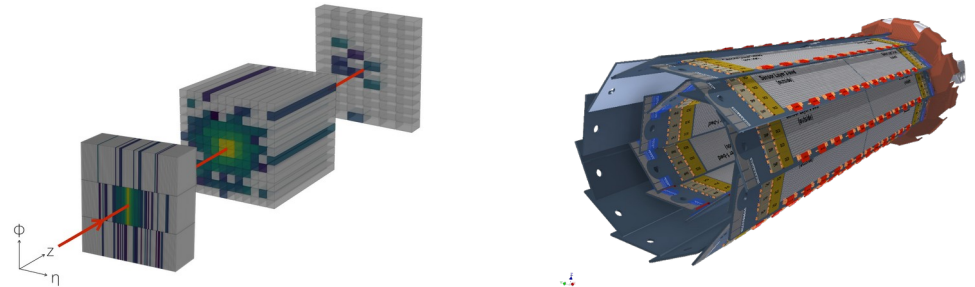
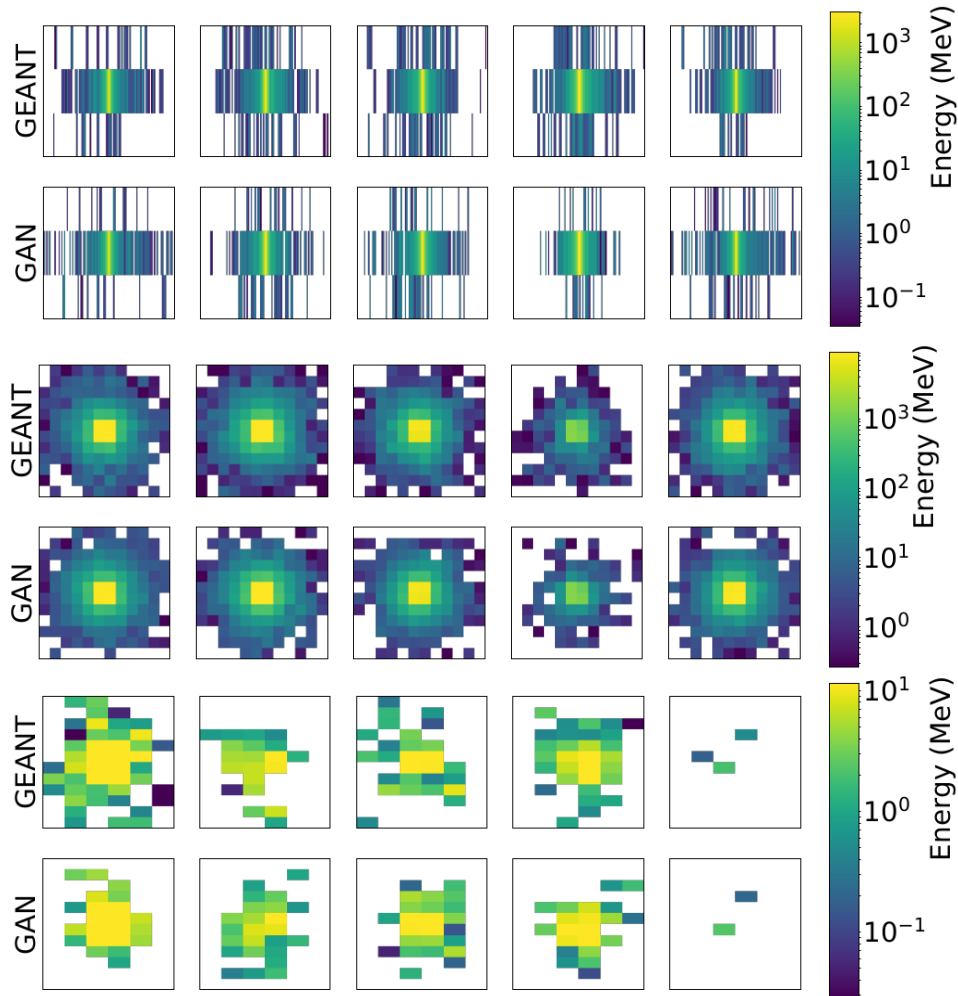
Coarse styles from source B



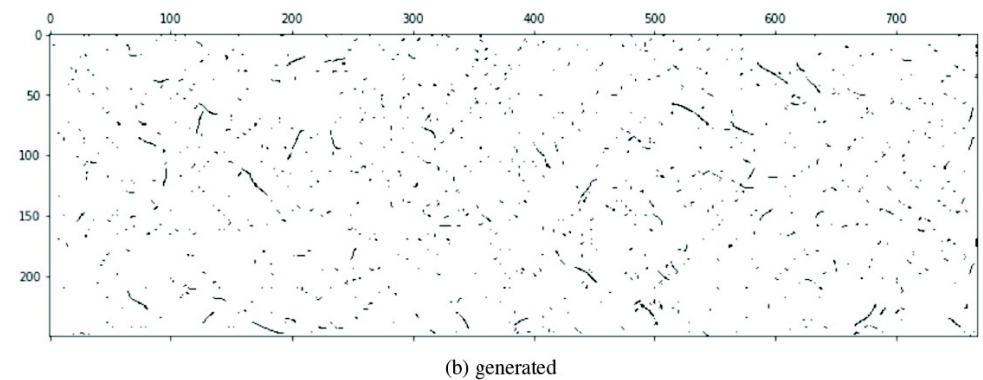
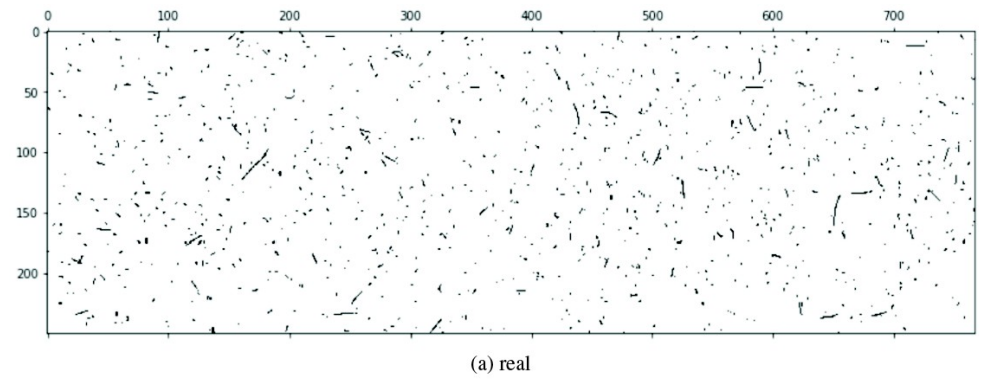
Physics Examples

CaloGAN

arXiv:1712.10321



<https://doi.org/10.1051/epjconf/202024502010>

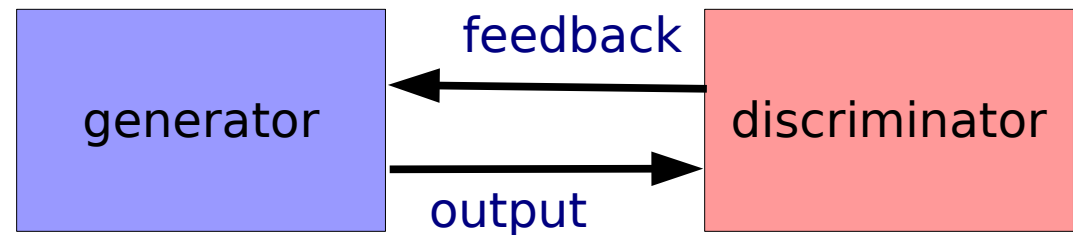


Challenges and Opportunities

→ Assessment of output quality and variety

→ Common training problems:

- Mode collapse
- Vanishing gradients
- Failing convergence



• Alternative approach: Variational autoencoders

➤ Huge potential to replace resource demanding Monte-Carlo simulations or calculations

➤ Conditional GANs for physics parameter dependent generations

➤ Your use cases?