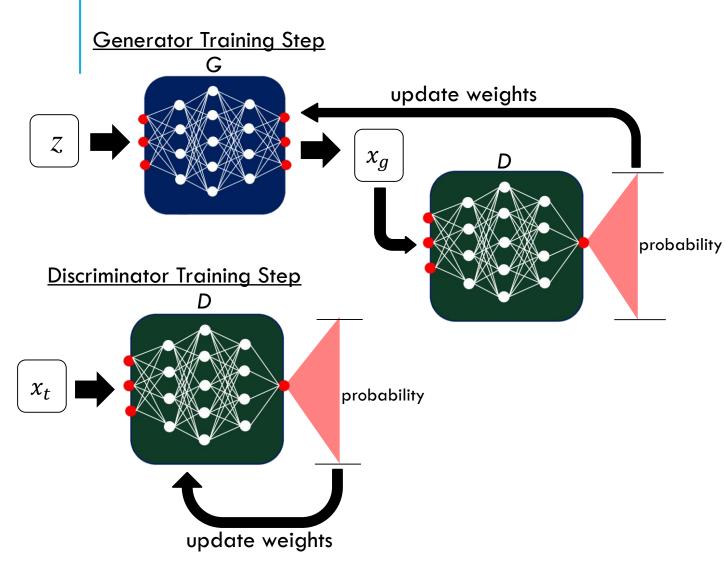
## GANS FOR ETHER

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## Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

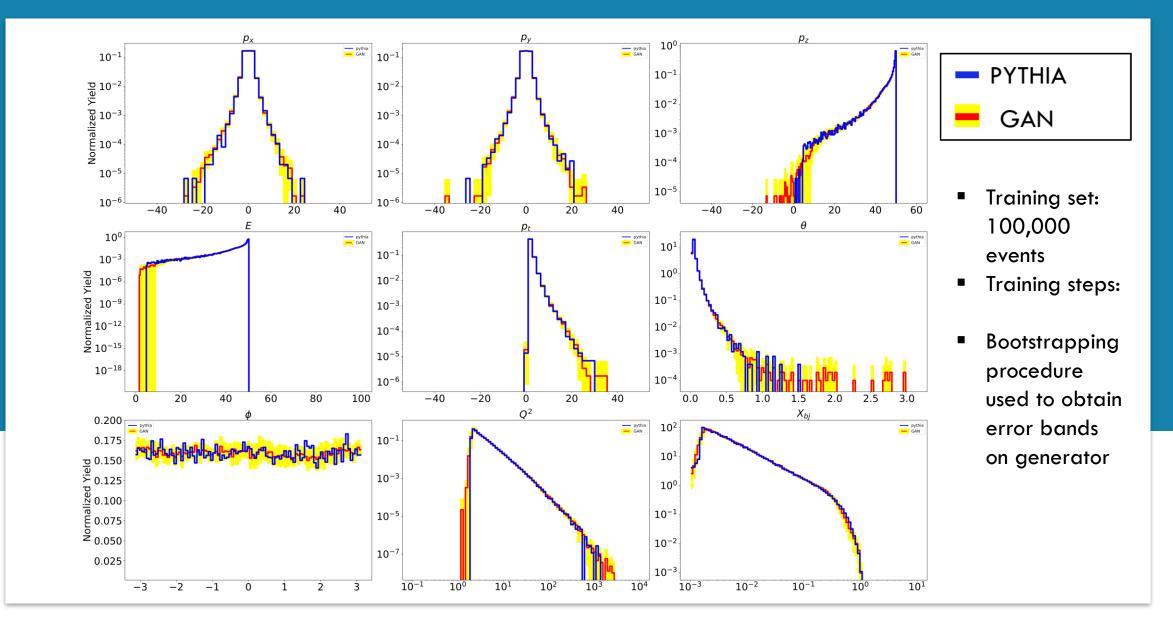


- Unsupervised model
  - Generator, G
  - Discriminator, D
- Adversarial training allows Generator to learn the underlying distribution of the training set
  - x<sub>t</sub> is only involved in D training step
- Currently, for ETHER,

 $x_t$  = features generated from PYTHIA

## THE INCLUSIVE CASE

- Consider only the scattered electron
- From  $p_x$ ,  $p_y$ ,  $p_z$  generated from PYTHIA the following additional features are calculated:
- $\ln(Beam \, Energy p_z)$
- $p_x p_y$
- $p_x p_z$
- *p*<sub>t</sub>
- *E*
- $p_z p_t$
- Q<sup>2</sup> and xBj are calculated outside of the GAN framework and used to evaluate the generator's performance



## 2 PARTICLES

- Consider two particles, the scattered  $e^-$  and a  $\pi^+$
- Extending the techniques from the inclusive case, the same features are generated from PYTHIA for each particle:
  - $\ln(Beam Energy p_z)$
  - *p<sub>x</sub>p<sub>y</sub>*
  - $p_x p_z$
- *p*<sub>t</sub>
- *E*
- $p_z p_t$

For a total of 20 features

 Q<sup>2</sup> and xBj are calculated outside of the GAN framework and used to evaluate the generator's performance

