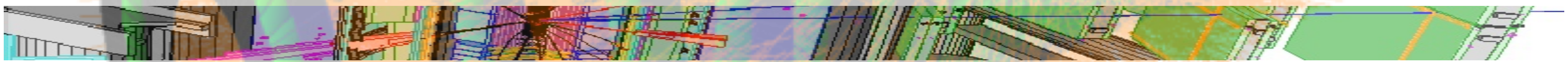
TrackML : Tracking Machine Learning challenge



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with Paolo Calafiura, Steven Farrell, Heather Gray (LBNL-Berkeley), Jean-Roch Vlimant (CalTech), Yetkin Yilnaz (LAL), Cécile Germain (LAL/LRI), Isabelle Guyon (ChaLearn, U Paris Saclay), Vincenzo Innocente, Andreas Salzburger (CERN), Tobias Golling, Moritz Kiehn, Sabrina Amrouche (U Geneva), Vava Gligorov (LPNHE-Paris), Mikhail Hushchyn, Andrey Ustyuzhanin (Yandex)

Special thanks for the preparation of the slides : Andreas Salzburger, Jean-Roch Vlimant

LRI-Orsay seminar, 13th Mar 2018

Outline

- Particle Physics context
- Why a Tracking challenge now ?
- HiggsML challenge recap
- Simulation
- Metric
- Conclusion

Who are we ?

Paolo Calafiura, Steven Farrell, Heather Gray (LBNL-Berkeley), Jean-Roch Vlimant (CalTech), Cécile Germain (LAL/LRI U Paris Saclay), Isabelle Guyon (ChaLearn, U Paris Saclay), David Rousseau, Yetkin Yilnaz (LAL Orsay U Paris Saclay), Vincenzo Innocente, Andreas Salzburger (CERN), Tobias Golling, Moritz Kiehn, Sabrina Amrouche (U Geneva), Vava Gligorov (LPNHE-Paris), Mikhail Hushchyn, Andrey Ustyuzhanin (Yandex)

- Particle physics tracking experts from three large CERN experiments on the LHC ATLAS, CMS and LHCb
- Machine Learning scientists
- Some of us have organised challenges on Kaggle
  - The Higgs Machine Learning challenge 2014 (proceedings of NIPS 2014 workshop)
  - Flavour of Physics challenge 2015
- We have been preparing this new challenge for 3 years…

Partners

kaggle

Inria — INVENTEURS DU MONDE NUMÉRIQUE

Paris-Saclay Center for Data Science

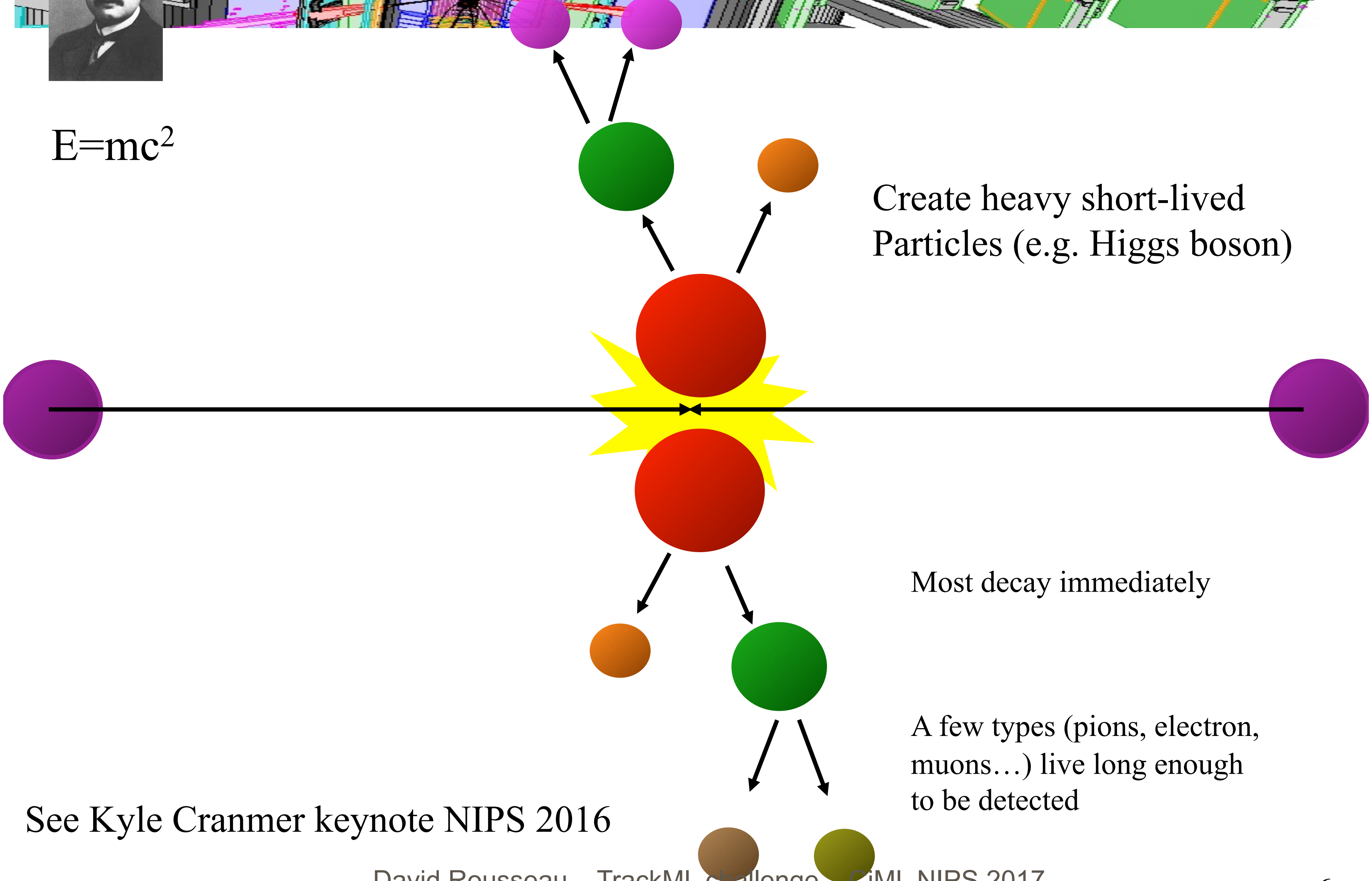
CERN openlab

LHC purpose in a nutshell

Proton collisions

$E=mc^2$

Create heavy short-lived Particles (e.g. Higgs boson)

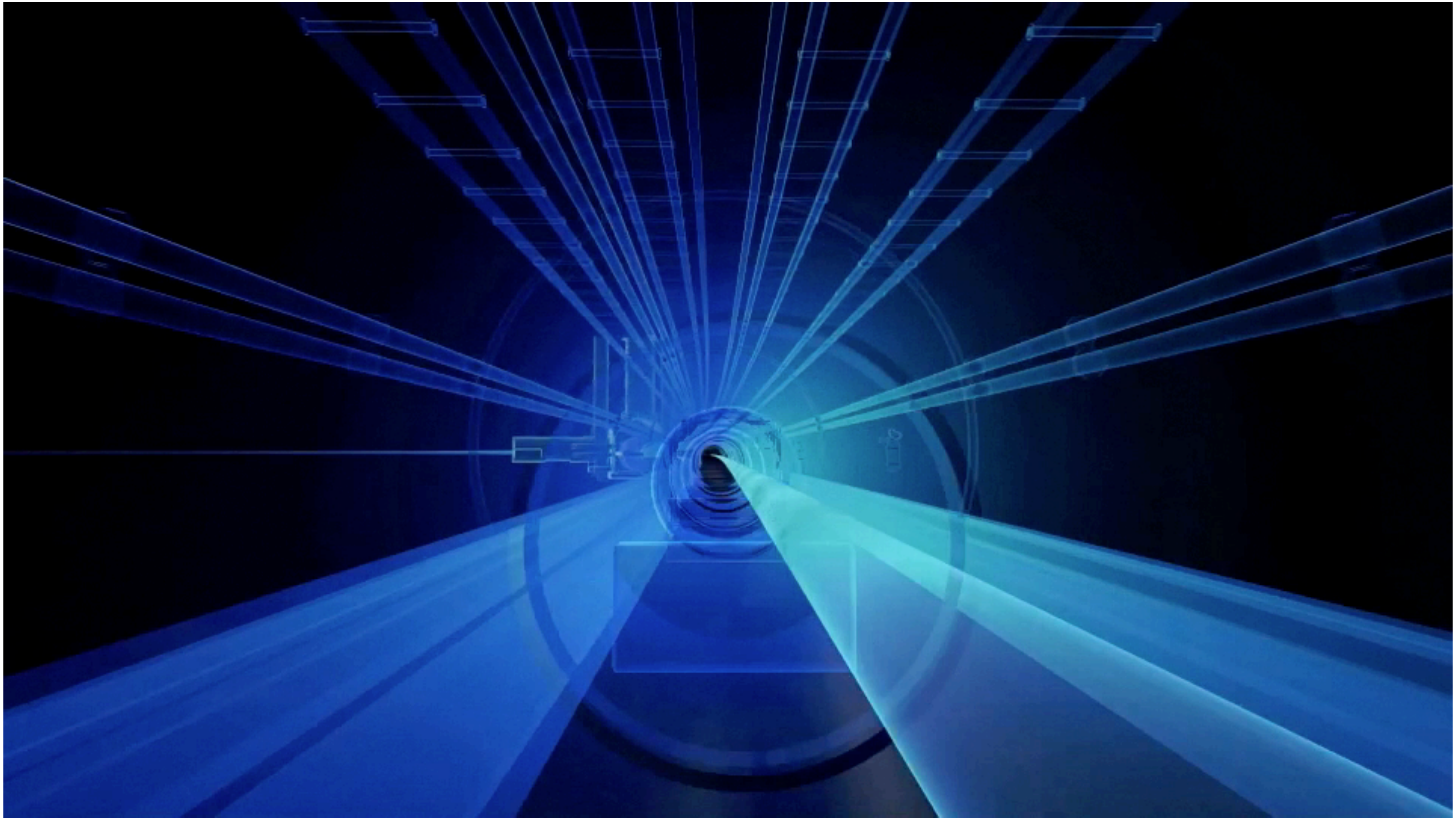


Most decay immediately

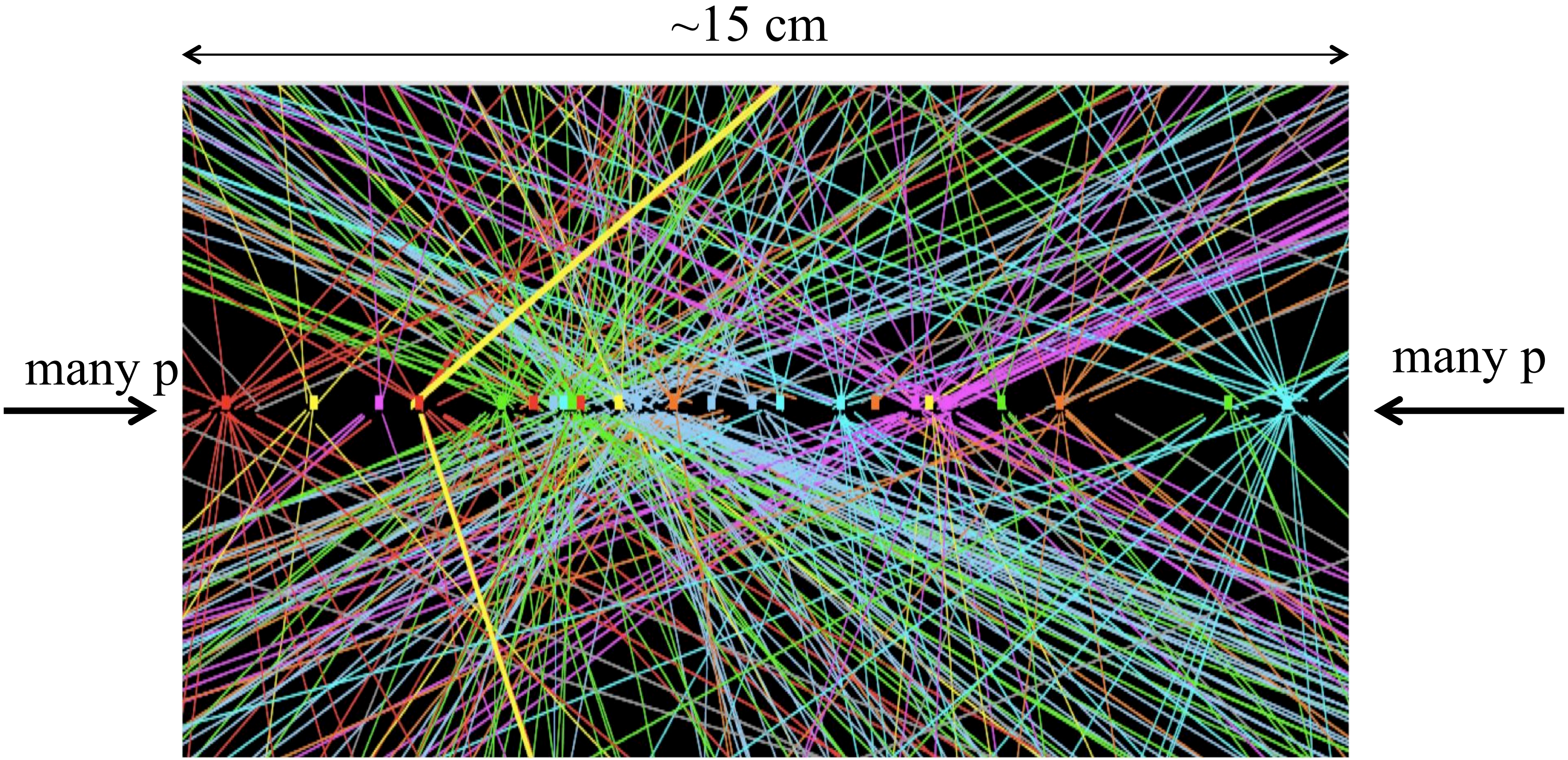
A few types (pions, electron, muons…) live long enough to be detected

See Kyle Cranmer keynote NIPS 2016

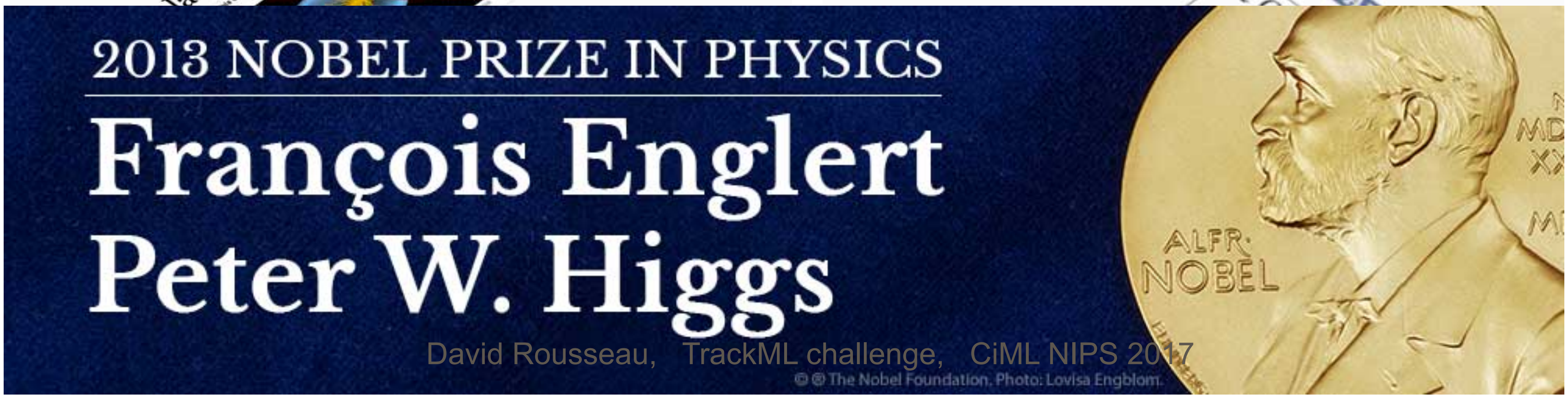
A proton collision in ATLAS detector



Bunch collision



Current situation: 20 parasitic collisions
High Lumi-LHC : 200 parasitic collisions

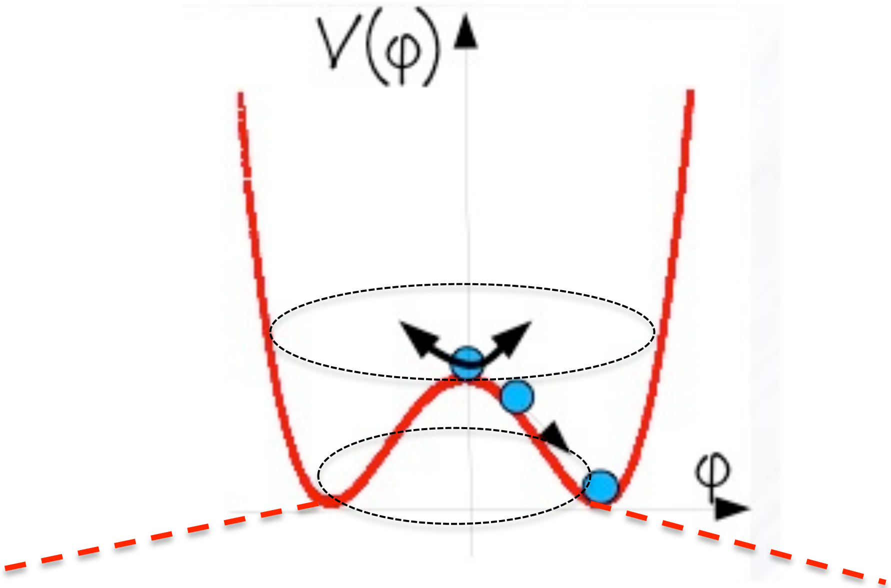

Le Monde
Science : la matière dévoilée
Libération
Physique des particules
La masse est dite
Le Cern a réussi à mettre en évidence le boson de Higgs qui résout une énigme fondamentale et ouvre une nouvelle étape scientifique.
Les derniers feux des pharaons
Suicides chez France Télécom : l'ancien patron mis en examen
A nos lecteurs
U.S. Edition
The New York Times
Wednesday, July 4, 2012
Last Update: 4:00 AM ET
IGITAL SUBSCRIPTION: 4 WEEKS FOR
New Particle Could Be Physics' Holy Grail
Pool photo by Denis Balibouse
EL PAÍS
Hallada "la más sólida evidencia" de la existencia del bosón de Higgs

2013 NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSICS
François Englert
Peter W. Higgs
ALFR. NOBEL
© ® The Nobel Foundation. Photo: Lovisa Engblom.

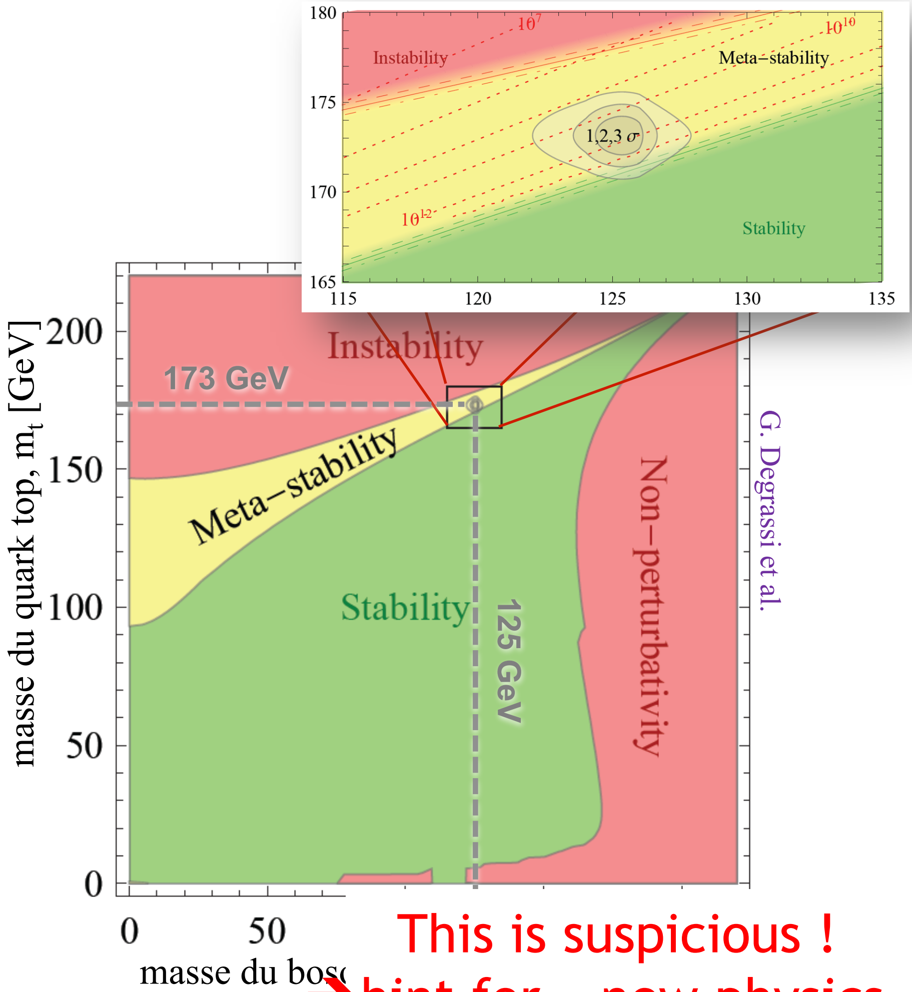
Future of LHC beyond Higgs boson discovery

Is the universe stable ?

Vaccuum stability
depends of the exact top quark
and
Higgs boson mass

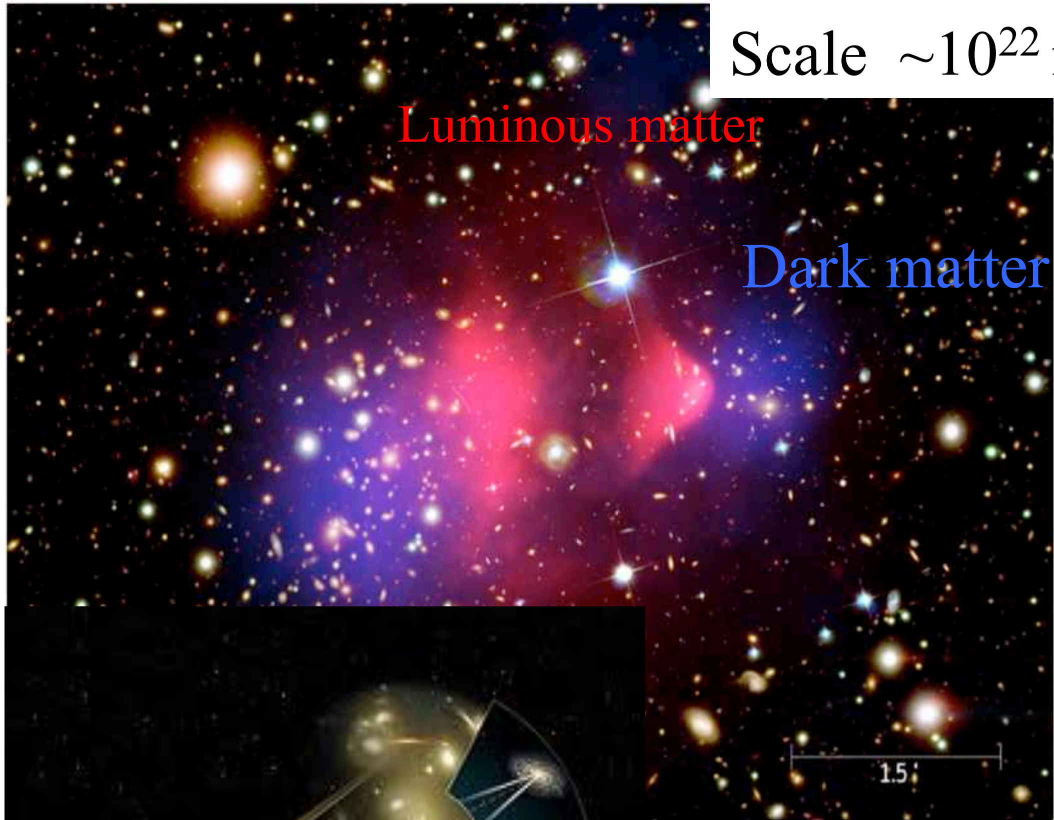
We're leaving at the edge!





This is suspicious !
➔hint for « new physics »

The two infinite (Pascal, Newton,…)

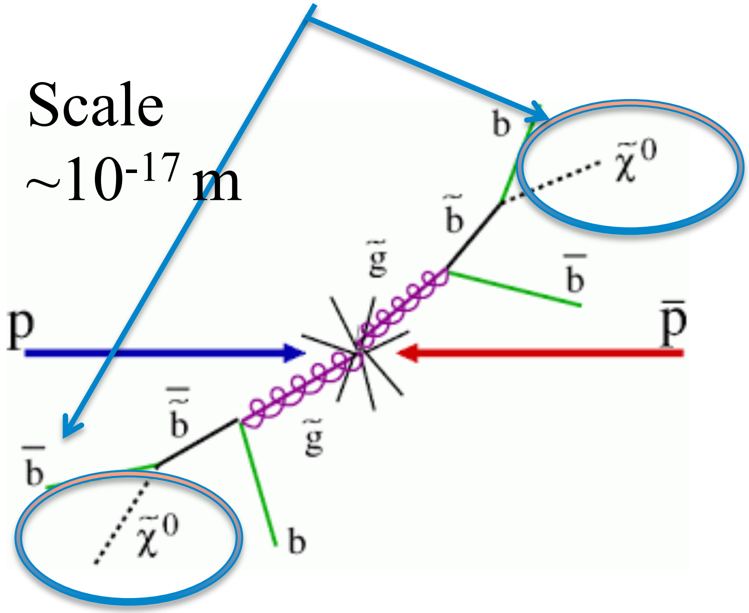


Scale $\sim 10^{22}$ m

Gravitational lensing

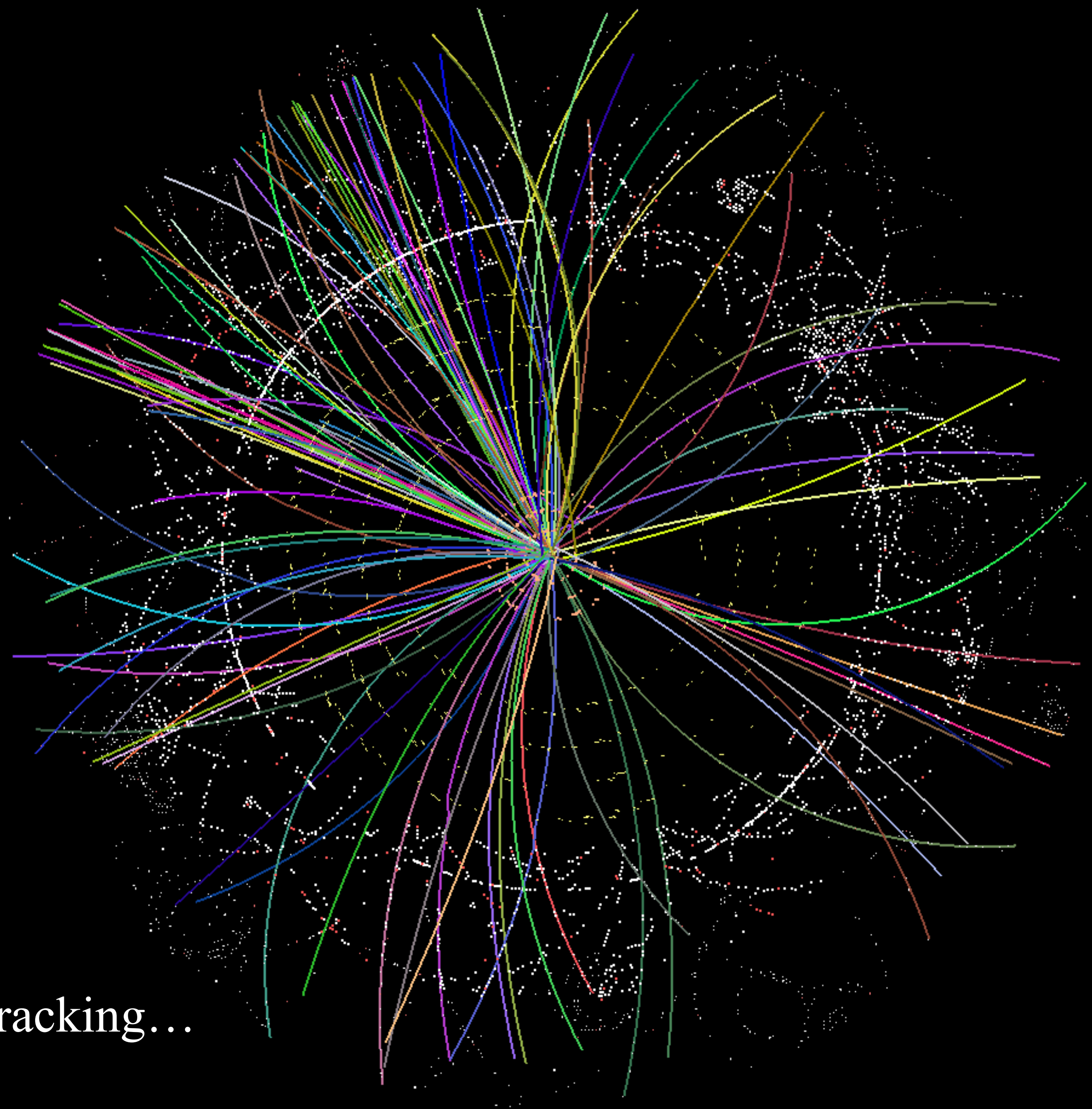
Dark matter

Scale
$\sim 10^{-17}$ m

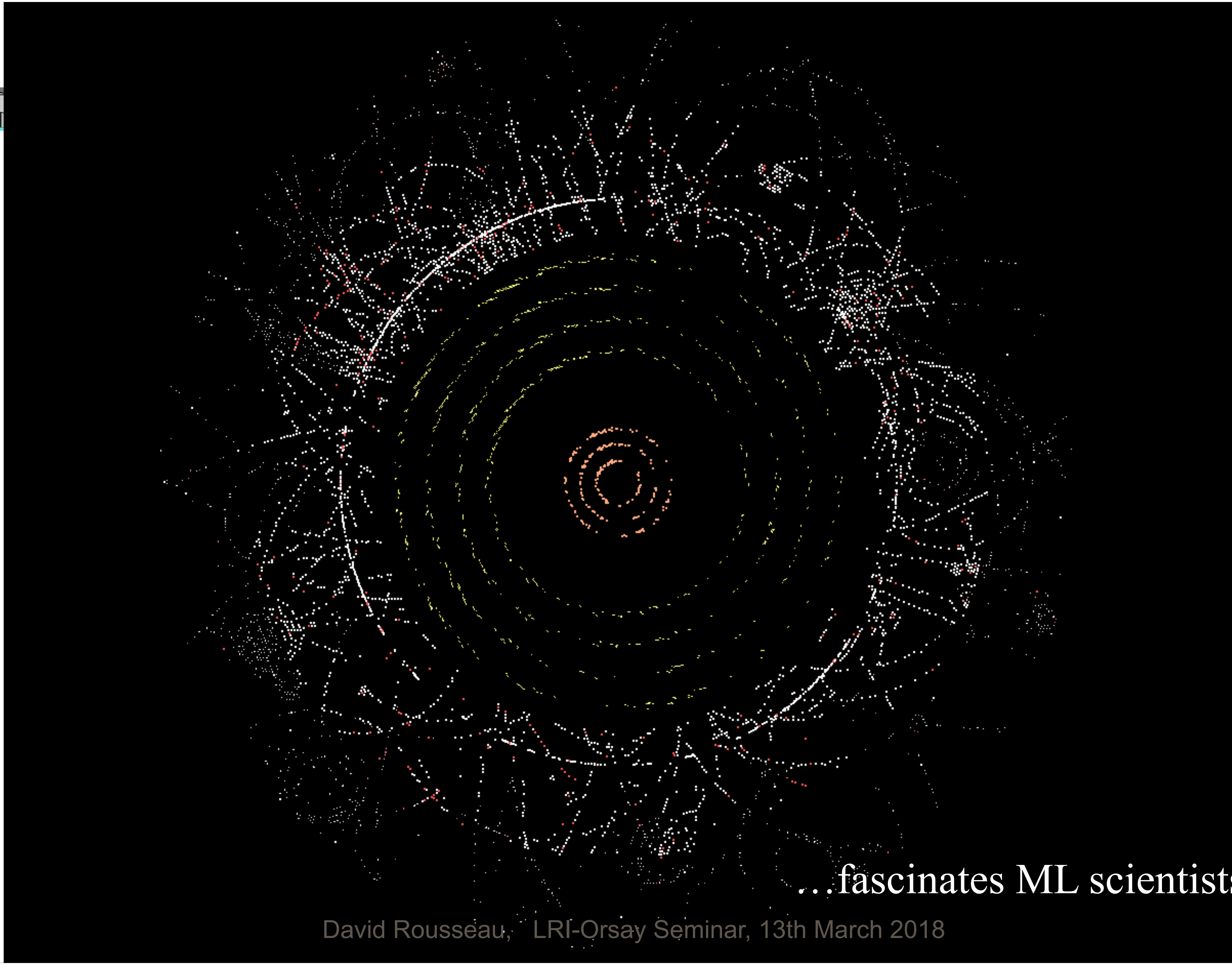


How ?
➔HL-LHC, increase LHC Luminosity by 10 in 2025

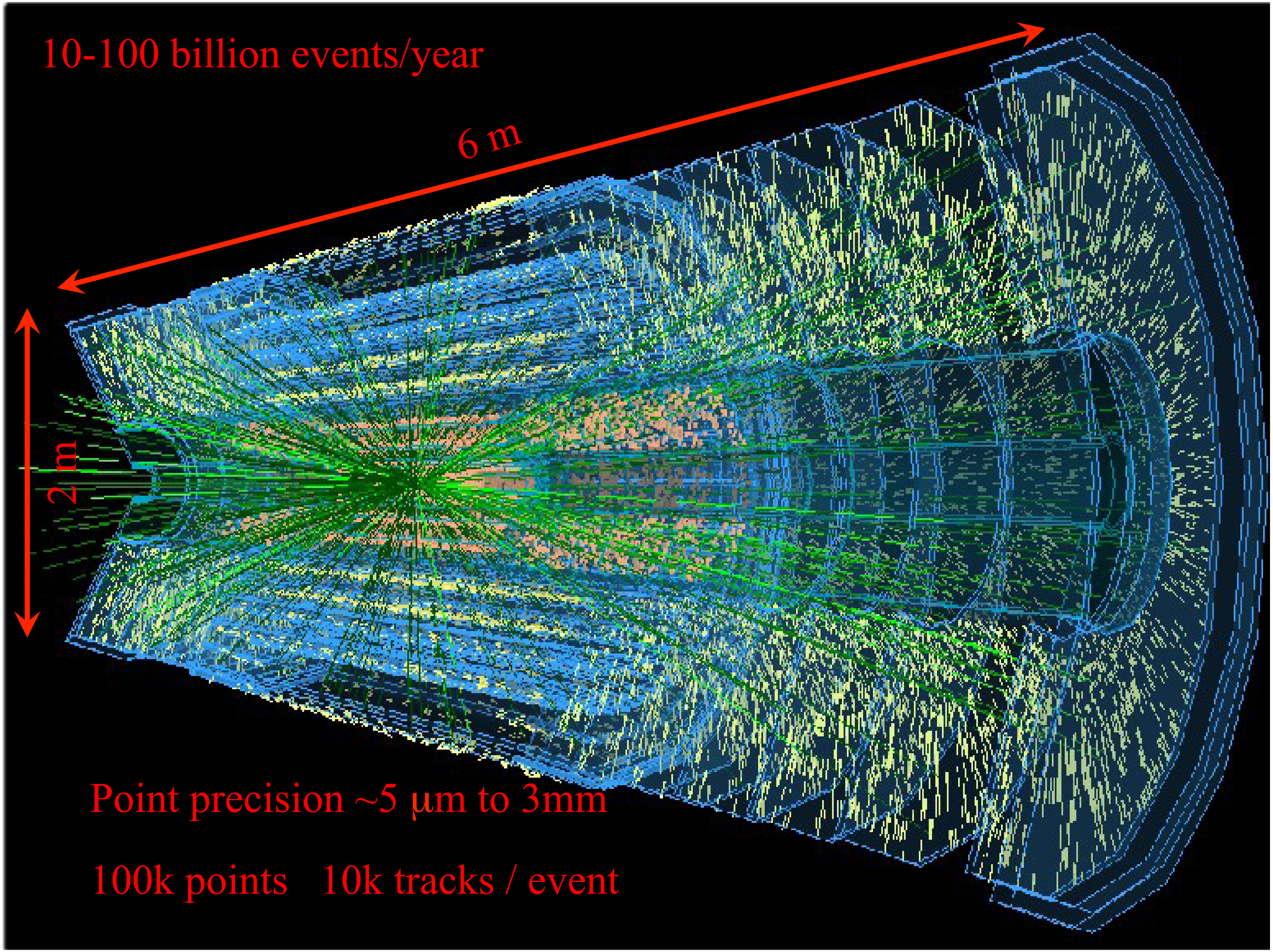
Particle Tracking at LHC



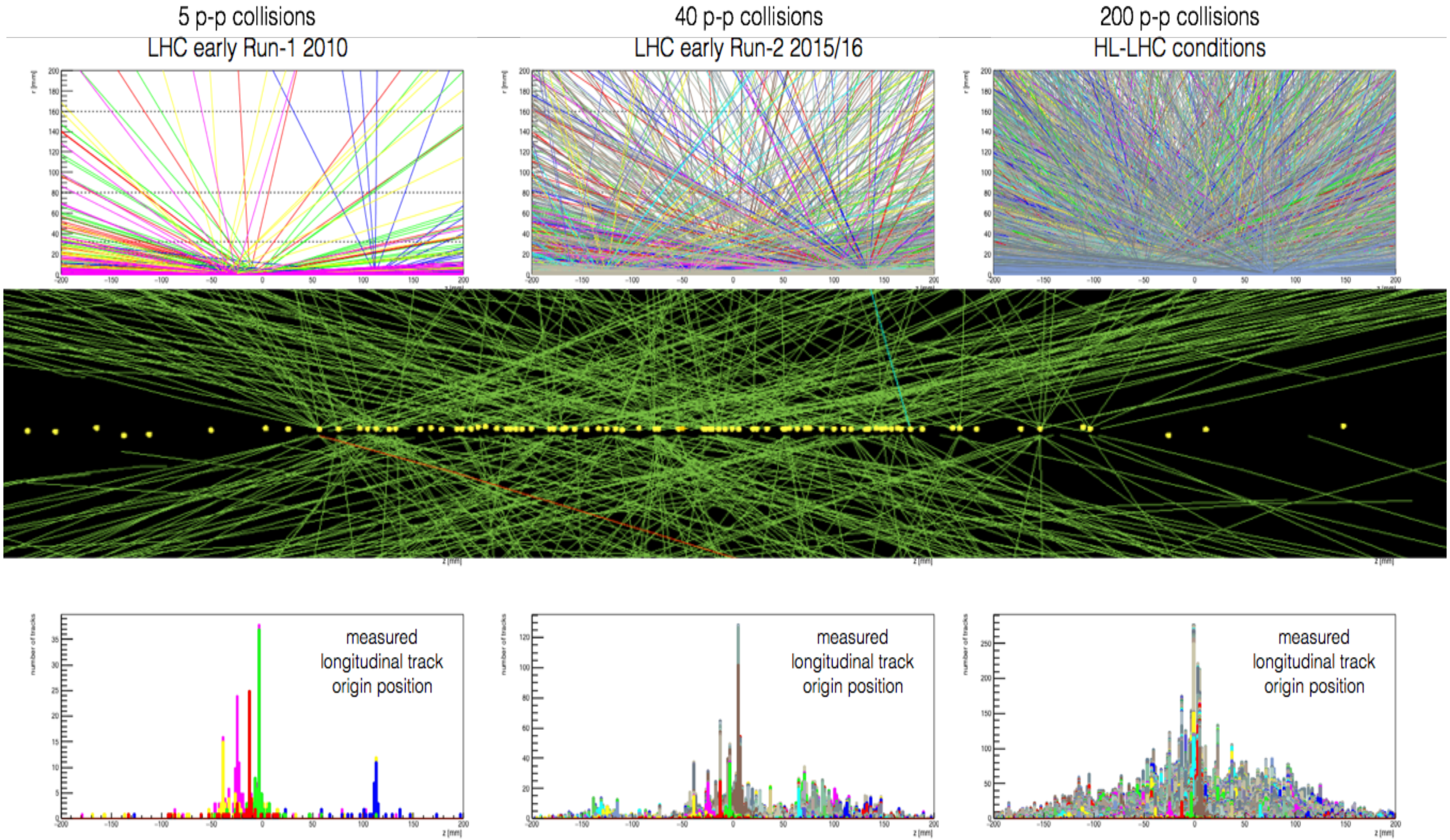
LHC tracking…



…fascinates ML scientists


10-100 billion events/year
6 m
2 m
Point precision ~5 μm to 3mm
100k points 10k tracks / event

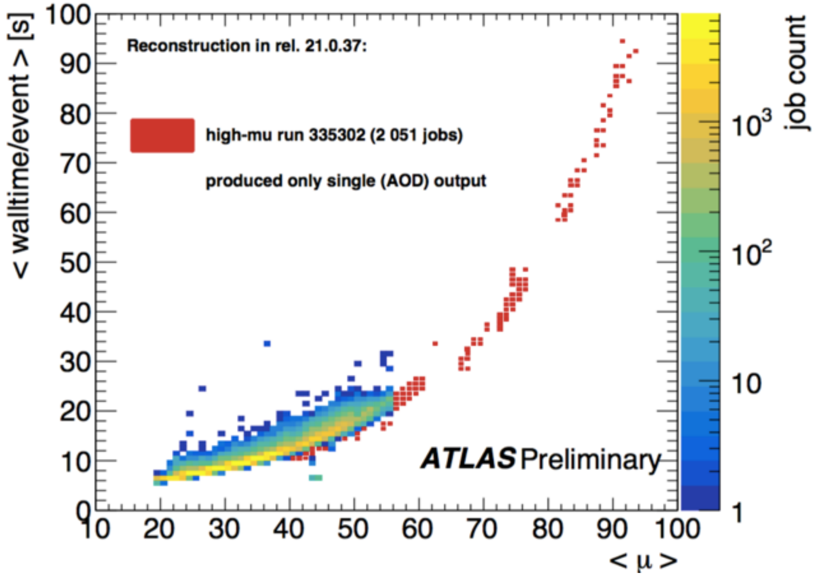
Pile-up

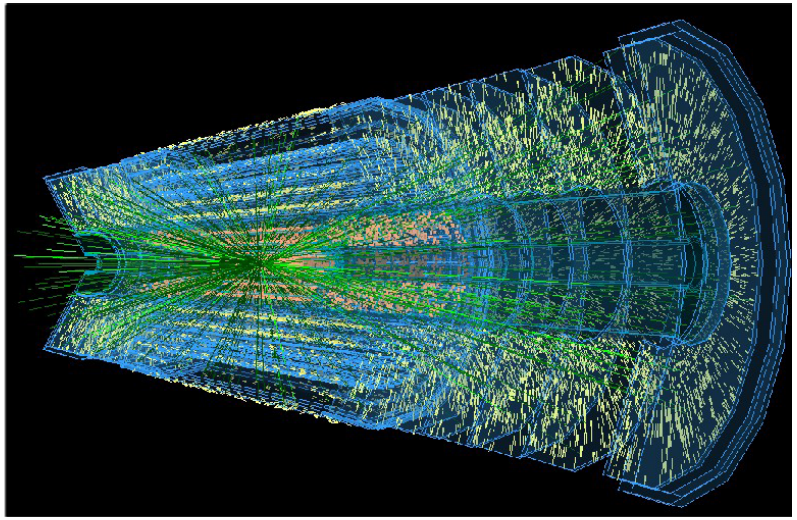


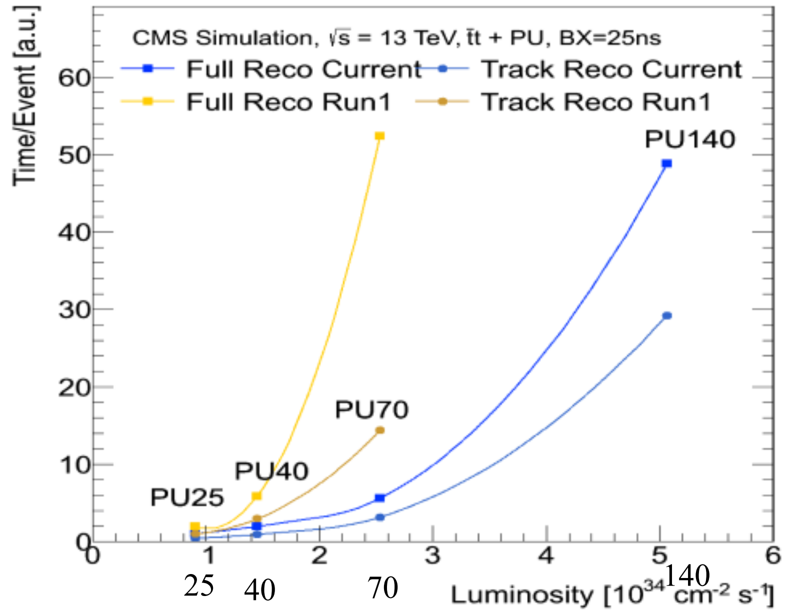
5 p-p collisions
LHC early Run-1 2010
40 p-p collisions
LHC early Run-2 2015/16
200 p-p collisions
HL-LHC conditions
measured
longitudinal track
origin position
measured
longitudinal track
origin position
measured
longitudinal track
origin position

Tracking crisis

- Tracking (in particular pattern recognition) dominates reconstruction CPU time at LHC
- High Luminosity-LHC perspective : increased rate of parasitic collisions from 40 (2017) to 200
- CPU time of current software quadratic/ exponential extrapolation (difficult to quote any number)
- (current software give sufficiently good results in terms of accuracy, but x10 too slow)
- Distant future FCC-hh would reach 1000







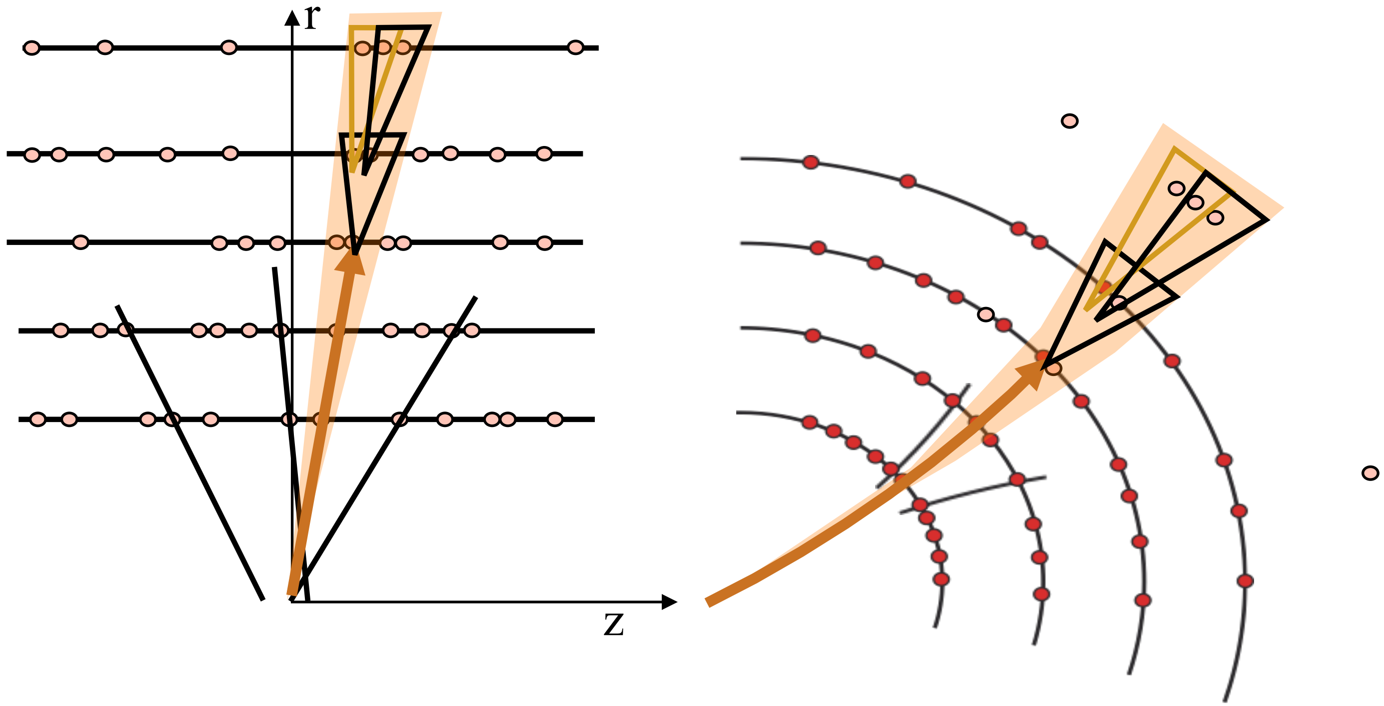
Motivation

- LHC experiments future computing budget flat (at best) (LHC experiments use 300.000 CPU cores on the LHC world wide computing grid)
- Installed CPU power per $==€==CHF expected increase factor <10 in 2025
- Experiments plan on increase of amount of data recorded (by a factor ~10)
- ➔HighLumi reconstruction to be as fast as current reconstruction despite factor 10 in complexity
- ➔requires very significant software CPU improvement, factor ~10
- Large effort to optimise current software and tackle micro and macro parallelism
  - Also development of dedicated hardware for fast tracking
- >20 years of LHC tracking development. Everything has been tried!
  - Maybe yes, but maybe algorithm slower at low lumi but with a better scaling have been dismissed ?
  - Maybe no, brand new ideas from ML
- Need to engage a wide community to tackle this problem

Particle Tracking algorithms

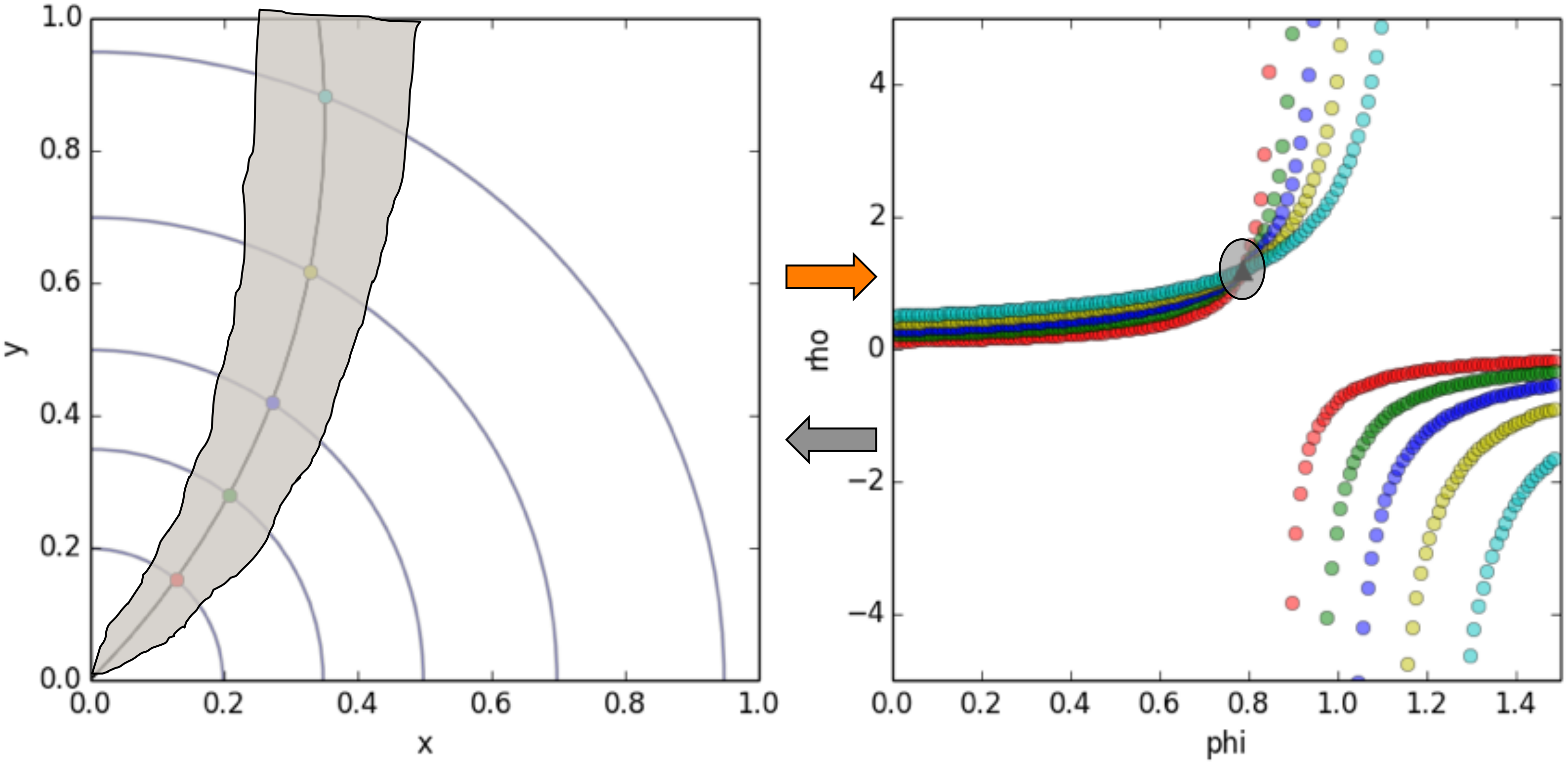
Current Algorithms

- Pattern : connect 3D points into tracks
- Essentially combinatorial approach
- Tracks are (not perfect) helices pointing (approximately) to the origin
- Challenge : explore completely new approaches
- (not part of the challenge : given the points, estimate the track parameters)



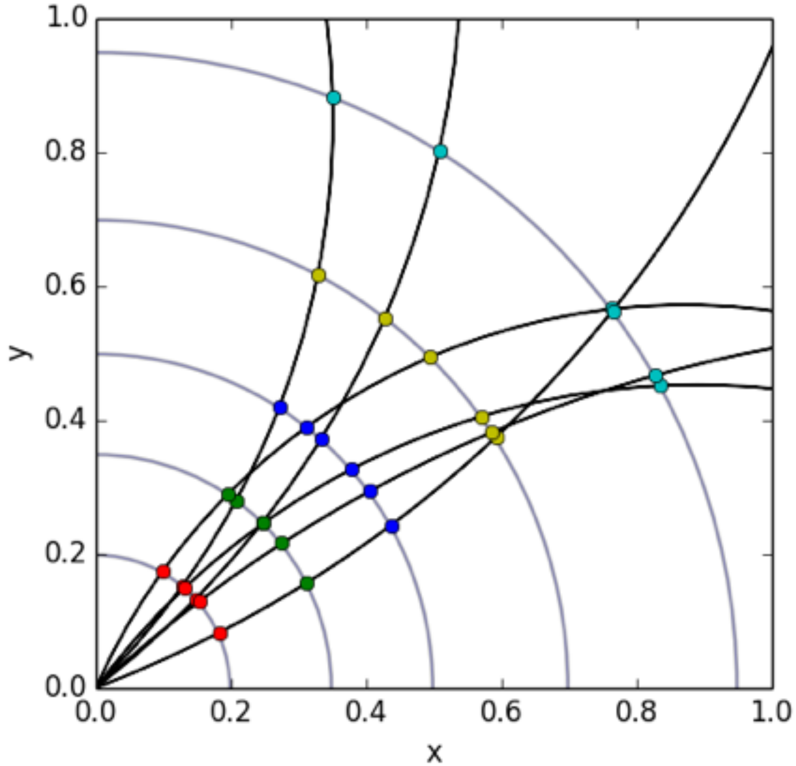
Hough transform: principle

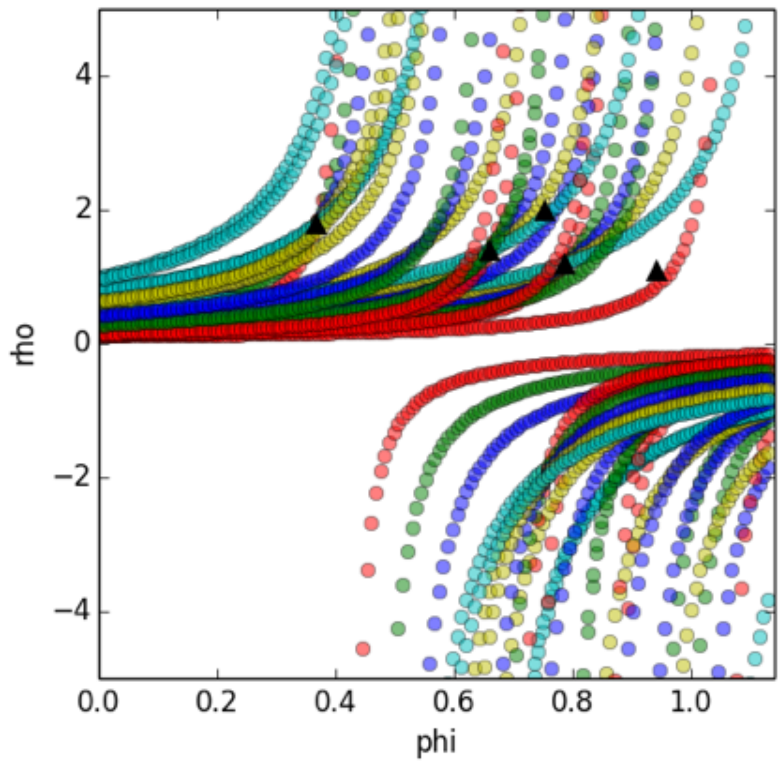
- Toy : 2D, track coming from origin➔2 parameters phi, rho0 (radius of curvature)
- Find an excess in image plane
- ➔go back to real plane



Hough Transform: toy 1

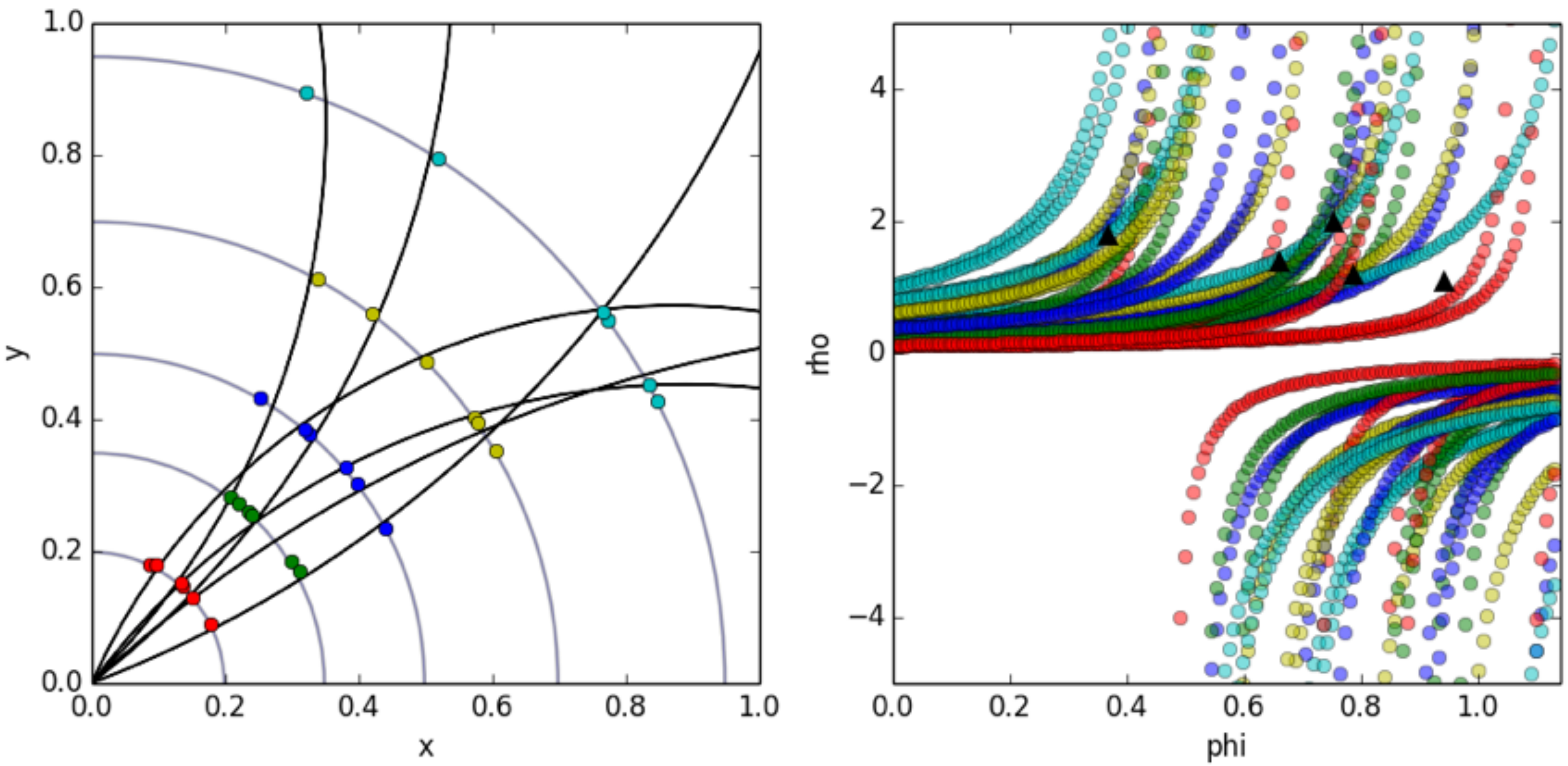
- 6 particles, no hit smearing





Hough Transform : toy 2

- 6 particles, with hit smearing

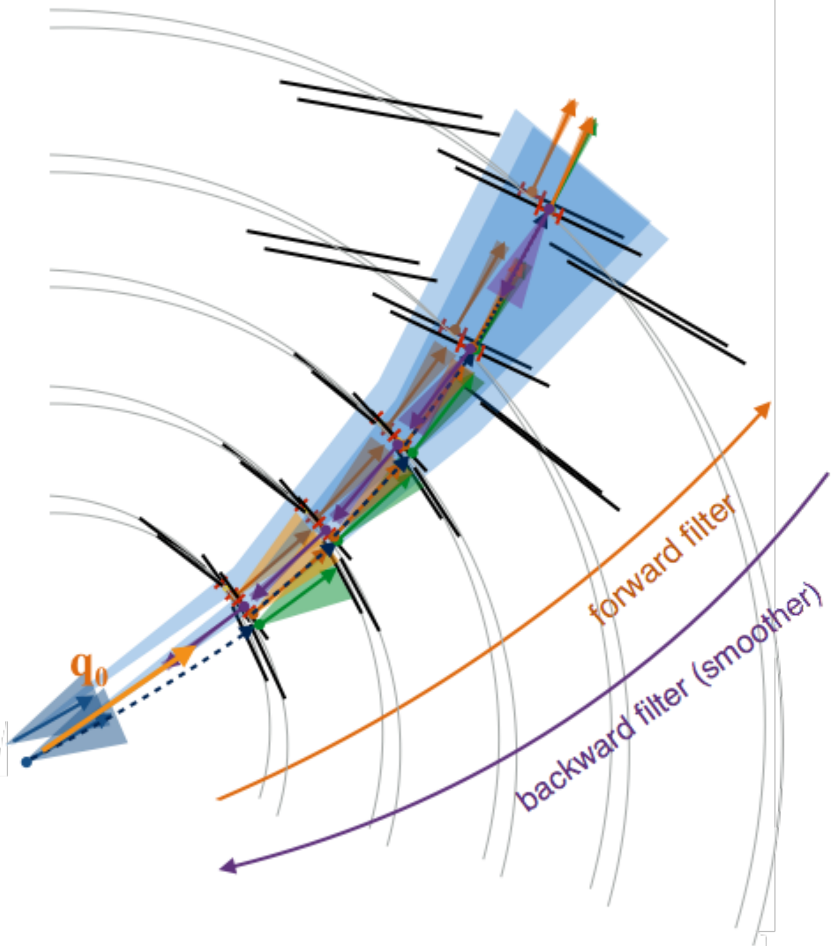


Hough Transform: final comments

- Mapping x,y,z to 5 helix parameters
- ➔generalised Hough Transform
- ➔excess to be found in 5D image space
- Difficult to take into account point measurement anisotropy
- Multiple scattering broadens the possible trajectory
- ➔excess in image space is blurred
- ➔high multiplicity➔confusion
- However : linear time at first order
- Approach still promising

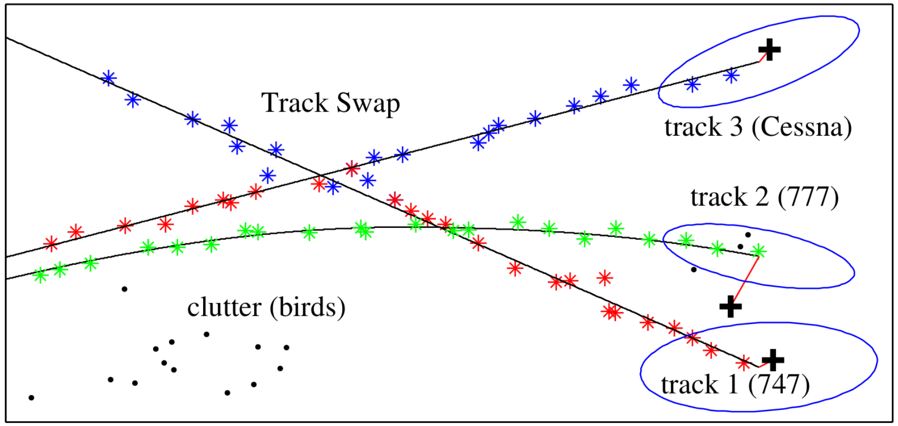
Kalman filter

- initially developed by I. Kalman to track missiles (for HEP pioneered by Billoir and R. Fruehwirth)
- performs a progressive way of least square
  estimation equivalent to a χ^2 fit (if run with a smoother)
- start with transport of track parameters (and covariances) to measurement surface,
  create predicted parameters ("predicted state")
- combine/update predicted parameters with
  measurement to updated parameters ("filtered state")
- Also used for local pattern recognition (outlier)

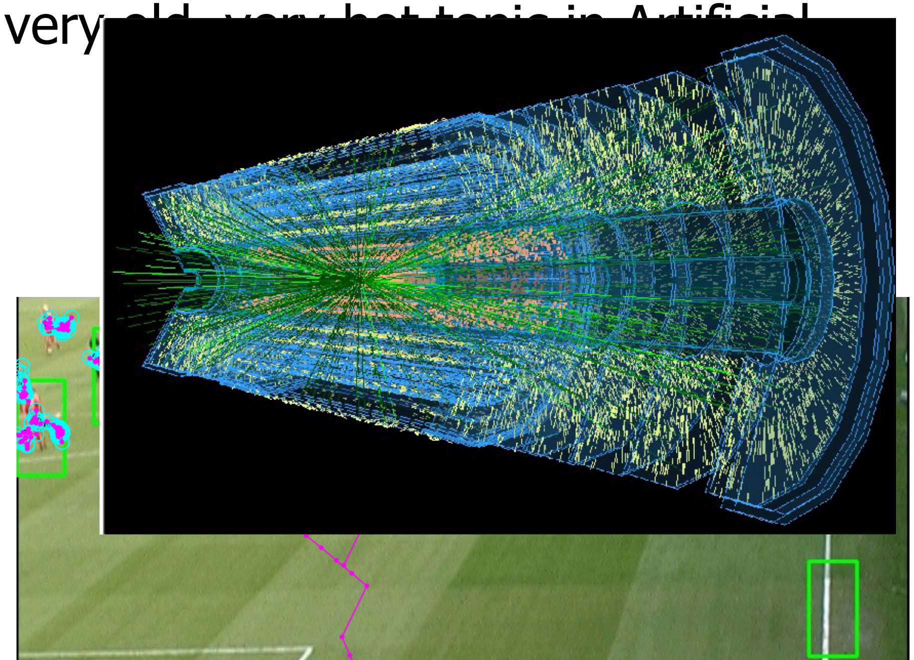


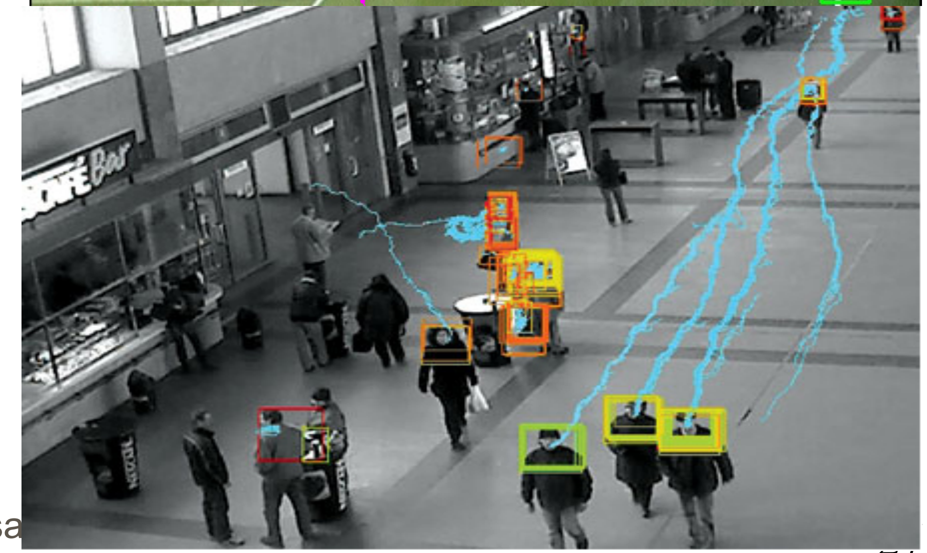
Pattern recognition in ML

- Pattern recognition, tracking, is a very old, very hot topic in Artificial Intelligence : examples➔



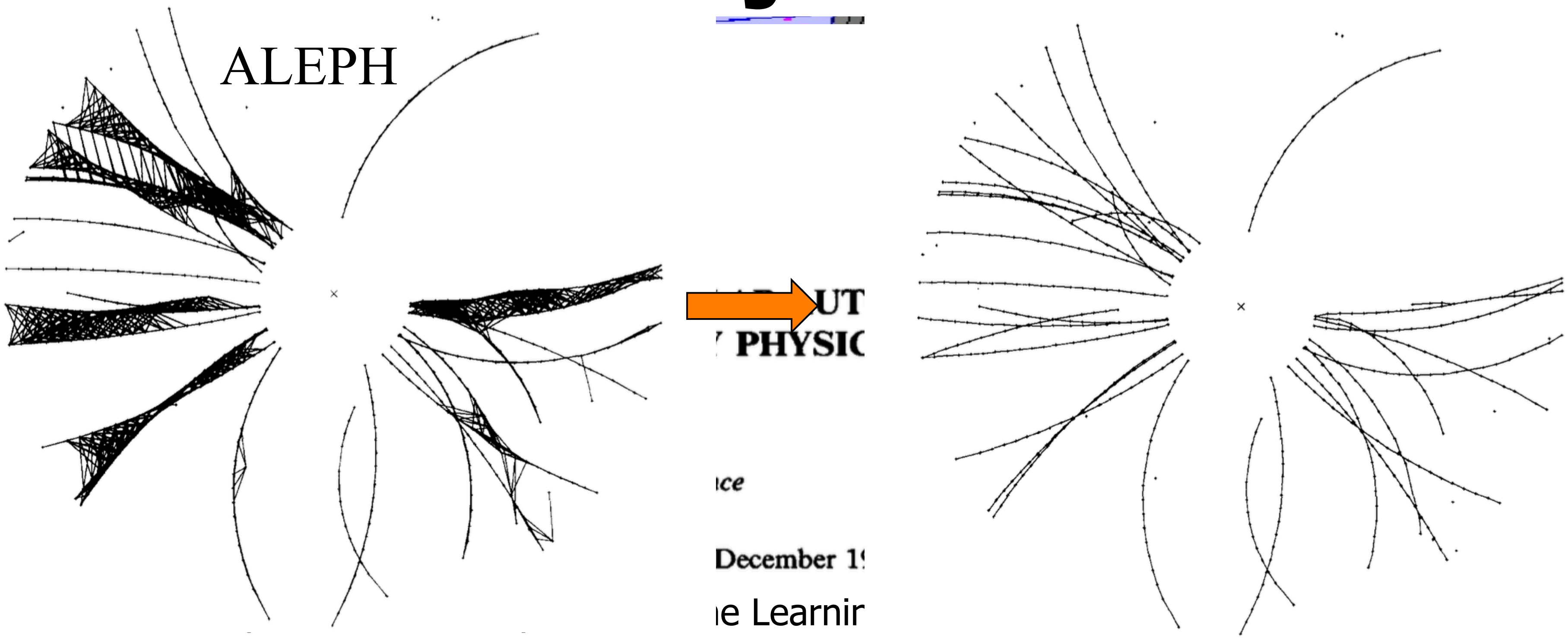
http://papers.nips.cc/paper/5572-a-complete-variational-tracker.pdf





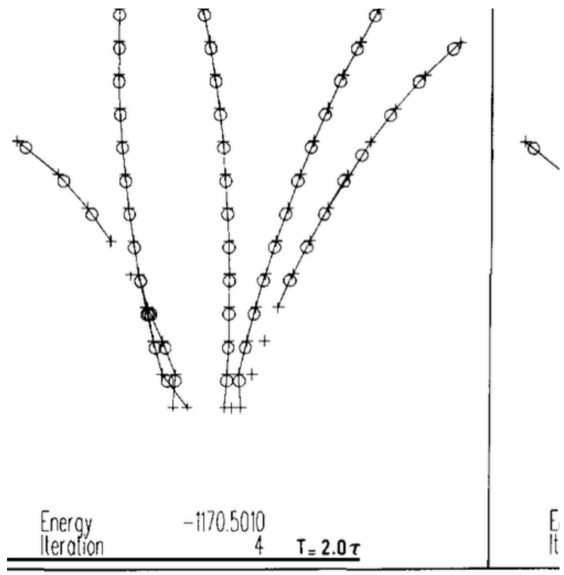
- Note that these are real-time applications, with CPU constraints
- Worry about efficiency, "track swap",…
- But no on-the-shelf algorithm will solve our problem
- (in fact a few lines calling DBScan in sk-learn does find some tracks)

An early attempt



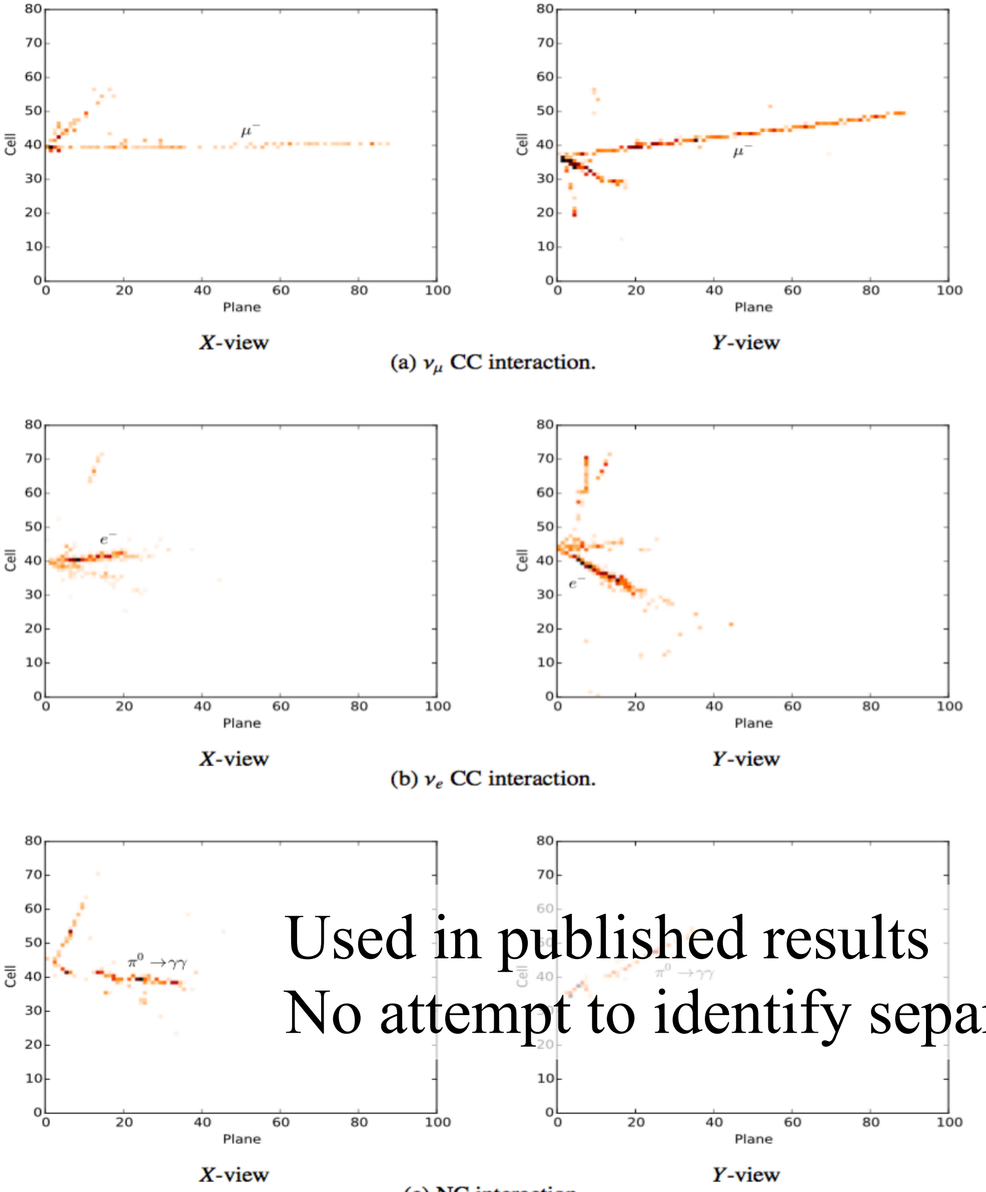
known

- Losely inspired from Traveling Salesman Problem with NN by Hopfield & Tank Biological Cybernetics 52 (1985) 141. or with Minimal Tree Span Cassel & Kowalski Nucl Inst; and Meth 185 (1981) 235
- (large litterature since, e.g. Neural Combinatorial Optimization with reinforcement learning, Bello et al Google Brain 1611.0994)
- Full implementation in ALEPH Stimpfl & Garrido (1990) Computer Physics Comm. 64 (1991) 46.
- However never deployed



A recent attempt : NOVA

arXiv 1604.01444 Aurisano et al



X-view Y-view
(a) ν_μ CC interaction.

X-view Y-view
(b) ν_e CC interaction.

X-view Y-view
(c) NC interaction.

Neutrino interaction classification
Using Convolutionnal Neural Network
No attempt to separate individual tracks.

Used in published results
No attempt to identify separate tracks

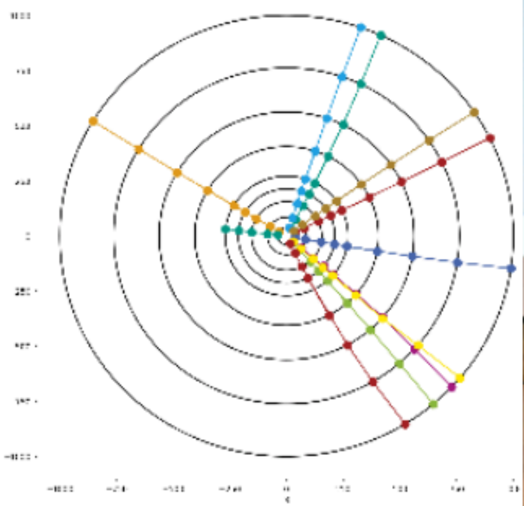
TrackML Ramp

- A simplified tracking challenge setup on RAMP (Center for Data Science Paris-Saclay platform, Balazs Kégl)
- A (non completely trivial) 2D simulation with ~10 tracks instead of 3D/10.000 tracks
- Run as a 40 hours hackathon during CTDWIT 6-9th March 2017 LAL-Orsay
- Allowed to validate robustness a scoring variable and show richness of possible algorithms: combinatorial (HEP baseline), conformal mapping, MCTS, LSTM (See also S. Farrell et al paper accepted by NIPS 2017 "Deep Learning for Physical Science"

Belle II Experiment @belle2collab · 15 min

Congrats to four #Belle2 PhD students for winning the Tracking Challenge at this year's Connecting the DotsD Conference! #ctdwit #hackathon

À l'origine en anglais



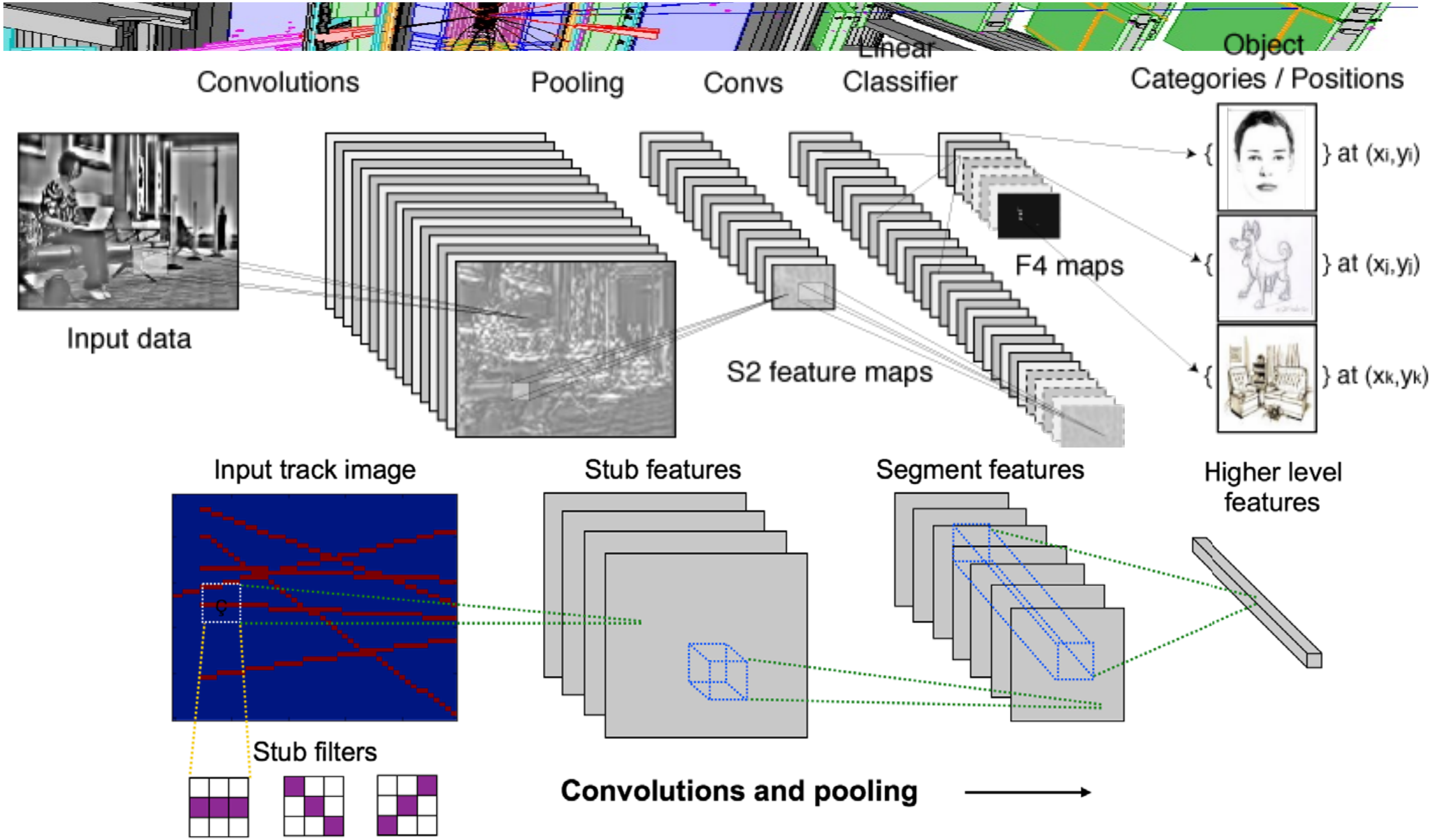
1

David Rousseau
@dhpmrou

.@SteveAFarrell winner of #CTDWIT TrackMLRamp 2D #hackathon at @LALOrsay in the ML category. Congrats !

À l'origine en anglais

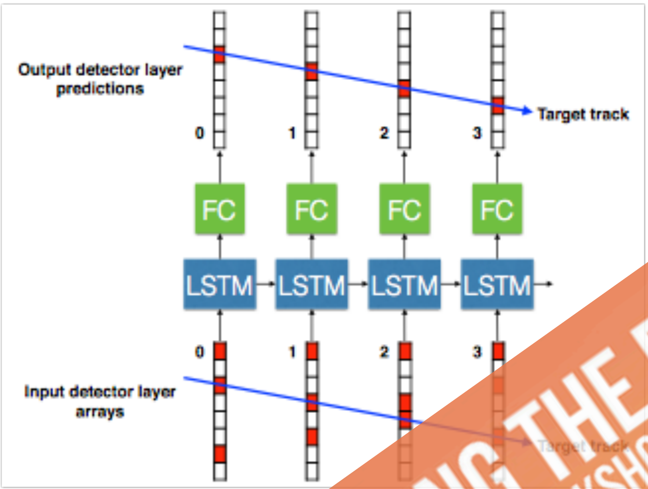
Convolution NN

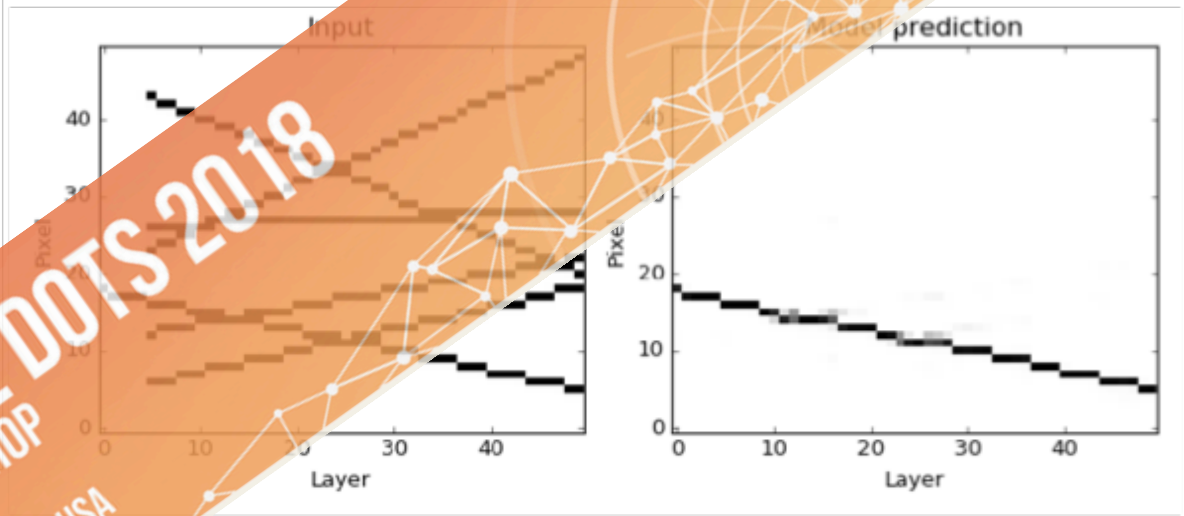


See:
Farrel S. et al, The HEP.TrkX Project: deep neural networks for HL-LHC online and offline tracking, EPJ Web of Conferences 150, 00003 (2017)

RNN

Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)





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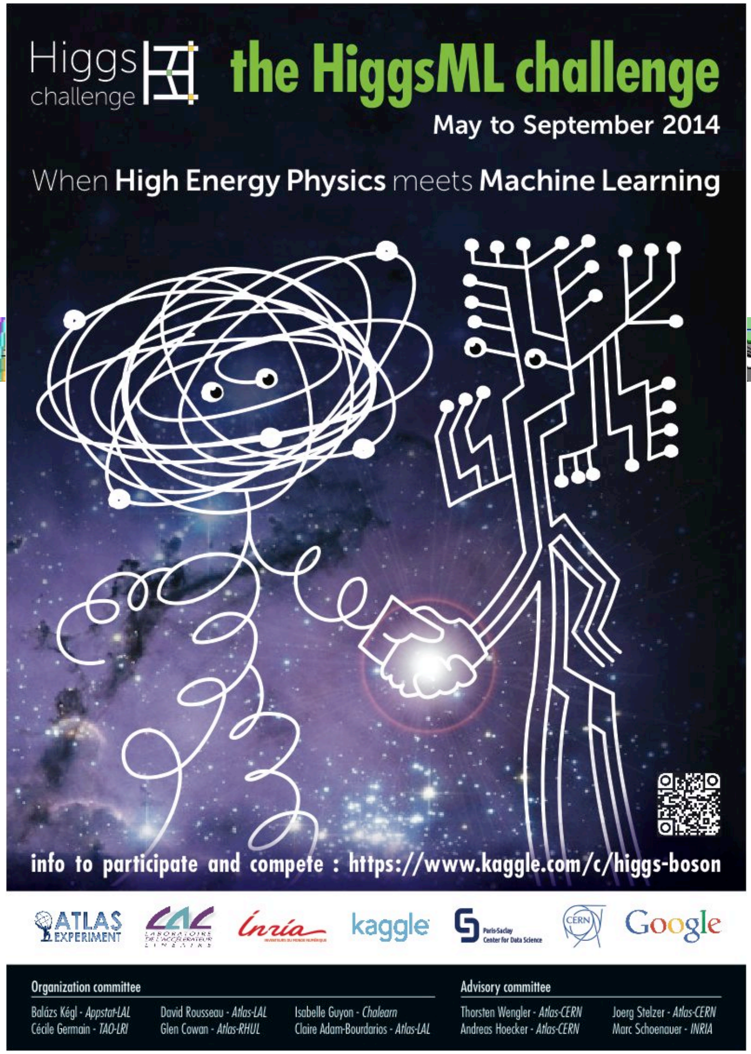
2014 HiggsML challenge recap



HiggsML in a nutshell

- (see JMLR proceedings http://proceedings.mlr.press/v42/cowa14.html)
- ATLAS Htautau MC analysis ntuple released
- Competition on kaggle to optimise Higgs selection : https://higgsml.lal.in2p3.fr
- 1785 teams (1942 people) have participated (participation=submission of at least one solution)
  - (6517 people have downloaded the data)
  - →most popular challenge on the Kaggle platform (until spring 2015)
  - 35772 solutions uploaded
- 136 forum topics with 1100 posts

What data did we release ?

- From ATLAS full sim Geant4 MC12 production
- 30 variables
- Signal is H➔tautau, Background a mixture of : Z, top, W
- Based on November 2013 ATLAS Htautau conf note ATLAS-CONF-2013-108
- Preselection for lep-had topology : single lepton trigger, one lepton identified, one hadronic tau identified
- ➔800.000 events (all that was available):
  - 250.000 training data set
  - 550.000 test data set without label and weight
- Reproduces reasonably well (~20%) content of 3 highest sensitivity bins (x 2 categories) in conf note
- (some background and many correction factors deliberately omitted so that the sample cannot be used for physics, only for machine learning studies)

Dataset

Permanently available and usable by anyone (also non ATLAS) on CERN Open Data:

http://opendata.cern.ch/collection/ATLAS-Higgs-Challenge-2014

ASCII csv file, with mixture of Higgs to tautau (lephad) signal and corresponding backgrounds, from official GEANT4 ATLAS simulation

Weight and signal/background (for training dataset only)

weight (fully normalised)

label : « s » or « b »

Conf note variables used for categorization or BDT:

- DER_mass_MMC
- DER_mass_transverse_met_lep
- DER_mass_vis
- DER_pt_h
- DER_deltaeta_jet_jet
- DER_mass_jet_jet
- DER_prodeta_jet_jet
- DER_deltar_tau_lep
- DER_pt_tot
- DER_sum_pt
- DER_pt_ratio_lep_tau
- DER_met_phi_centrality
- DER_lep_eta_centrality

Primitive 3-vectors allowing to compute the conf note variables (mass neglected),

16 independent variables:

- PRI_tau_pt
- PRI_tau_eta
- PRI_tau_phi
- PRI_lep_pt
- PRI_lep_eta
- PRI_lep_phi
- PRI_met
- PRI_met_phi
- PRI_met_sumet
- PRI_jet_num (0,1,2,3, capped at 3)
- PRI_jet_leading_pt
- PRI_jet_leading_eta
- PRI_jet_leading_phi
- PRI_jet_subleading_pt
- PRI_jet_subleading_eta
- PRI_jet_subleading_phi
- PRI_jet_all_pt

Real life vs challenge

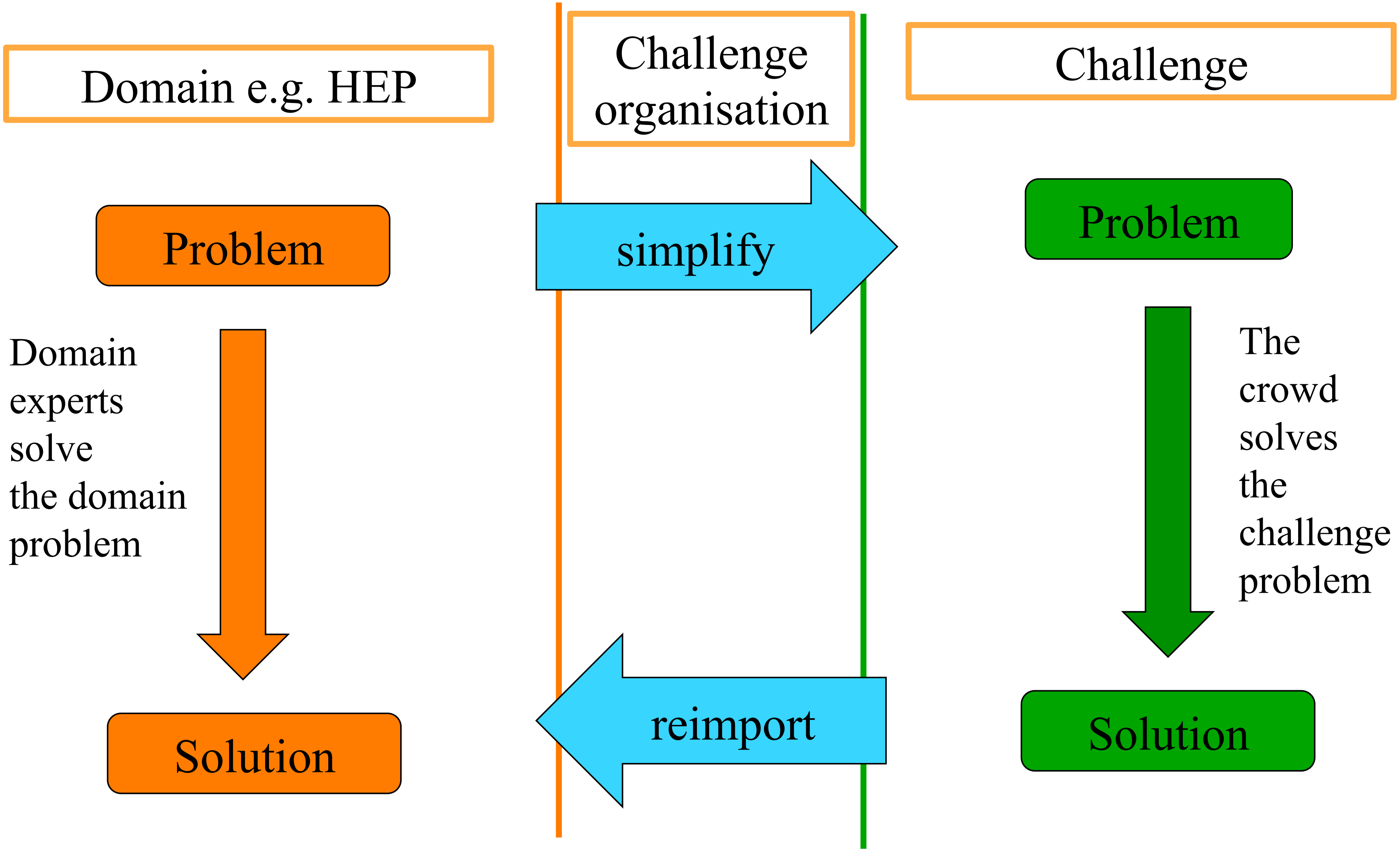
Real life	Challenge
1. Systematics (and data vs MC)	1. No systematics
2. 2 categories x n BDT score bins	2. No categories, one signal region
3. Background estimated from data (embedded, anti tau, control region) and some MC	3. Straight use of ATLAS G4 MC
4. Weights include all corrections. Some negative weights (tt)	4. Weights only include normalisation and pythia weight. Neg. weight events rejected.
5. Potentially use any information from all 2012 data and MC events	5. Only use variables and events preselected by the real analysis
6. Few variables fed in two BDT	6. All BDT variables + categorisation variables + primitives 3-vector
7. Significance from complete fit with NP etc…	7. Significance from "regularised Asimov"
8. MVA with TMVA BDT	8. MVA "no-limit"

Simpler, but not too simple!

Final leaderboard

#	Δrank	Team Name ‡ model uploaded * in the money		Score	Entries	Last Submission UTC (Best – Last Submission)
1	↑1	Gábor Melis ‡ *	7000$ « deep » learning	3.80581	110	Sun, 14 Sep 2014 09:10:04 (-0h)
2	↑1	Tim Salimans ‡ *	4000$ BDT ensemble	3.78913	57	Mon, 15 Sep 2014 23:49:02 (-40.6d)
3	↑1	nhlx5haze ‡ *	2000$	3.78682	254	Mon, 15 Sep 2014 16:50:01 (-76.3d)
4	↑38	ChoKo Team		3.77526	216	Mon, 15 Sep 2014 15:21:36 (-42.1h)
5	↑35	cheng chen		3.77384	21	Mon, 15 Sep 2014 23:29:29 (-0h)
6	↑16	quantify		3.77086	8	Mon, 15 Sep 2014 16:12:48 (-7.3h)
7	↑1	Stanislav Semenov & Co (HSE Yandex)		3.76211	68	Mon, 15 Sep 2014 20:19:03
8	↓7	Luboš Motl's team	Best physicist	3.76050	589	Mon, 15 Sep 2014 08:38:49 (-1.6h)
9	↑8	Roberto-UCIIIM		3.75864	292	Mon, 15 Sep 2014 23:44:42 (-44d)
10	↑2	Davut & Josef		3.75838	161	Mon, 15 Sep 2014 23:24:32 (-4.5d)
45	↑5	crowwork ‡	HEP meets ML award XGBoost authors Free trip to CERN	3.71885	94	Mon, 15 Sep 2014 23:45:00 (-5.1d)
782	↓149	Eckhard	TMVA expert, with TMVA improvements	3.49945	29	Mon, 15 Sep 2014 07:26:13 (-46.1h)
991	↑4	Rem.		3.20423	2	Mon, 16 Jun 2014 21:53:43 (-30.4h)
		simple TMVA boosted trees		3.19956		

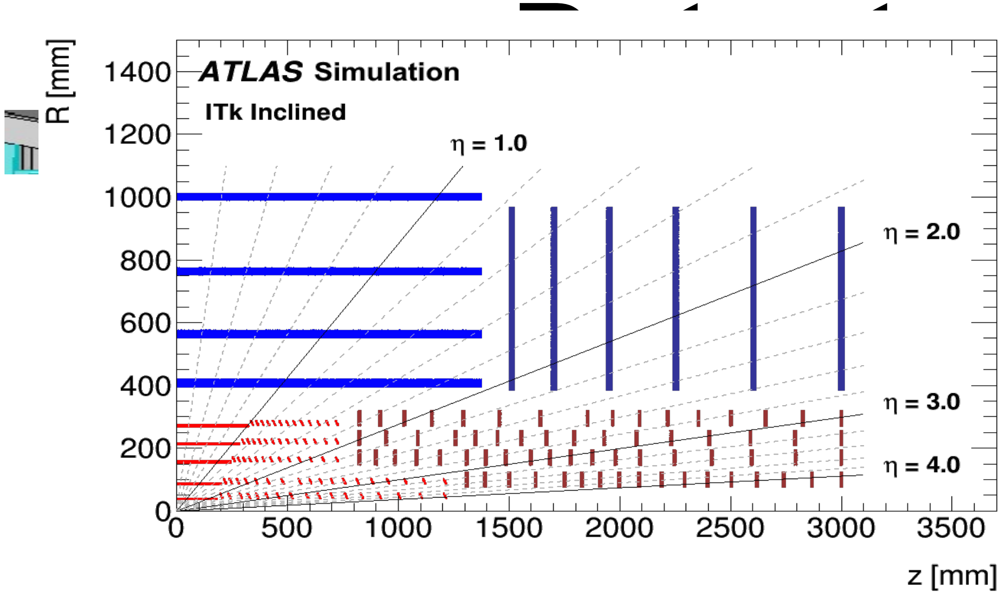
From domain to challenge and back



The tracking challenge

In a nutshell

- Accurate simulation engine (ACTS https://gitlab.cern.ch/acts/acts-core) to produce realistic events
  - One file with list of 3D points
  - Ground truth : one file with point to particle association
  - Ground truth auxiliary : true particle parameter (origin, direction, curvature)
  - Typical events with ~200 parasitic collisions (~10.000 tracks/event)
- Large training sample 100k events, 10 billion tracks ~100GByte
- Participants are given the test sample (with usual split for public and private leaderboard) and run the evaluation to find the tracks
- They should upload the tracks they have found
  - A track is a list of 3D points
  - (do not consider estimation of particle parameter)
  - Score : fraction of points correctly grouped together
  - Evaluation on test sample with per-mille precision on 100 event



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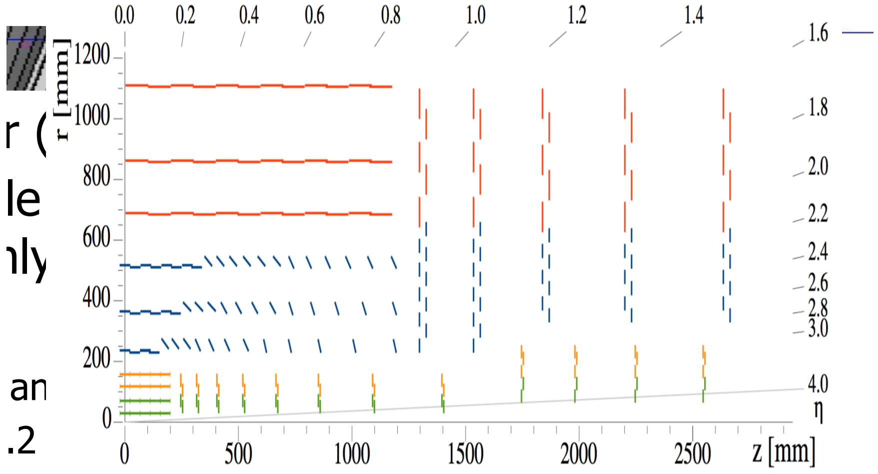
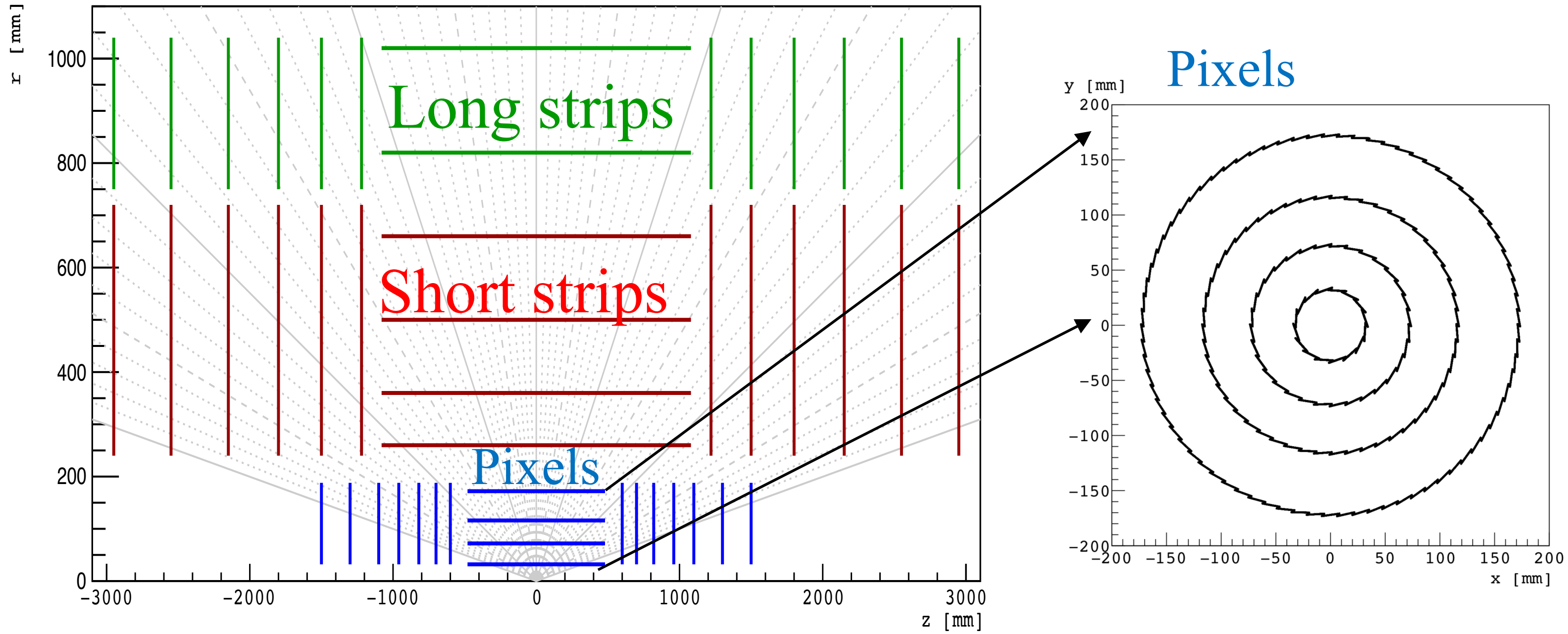


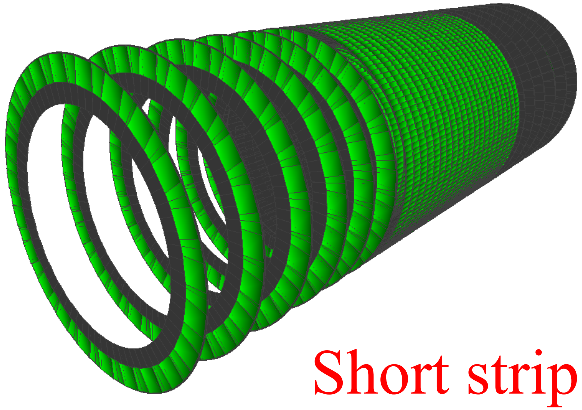
).8 mm, digital clusters: $\sigma \sim 25\ \mu m \times 3.1mm$

- (note the measurement anisotropy)

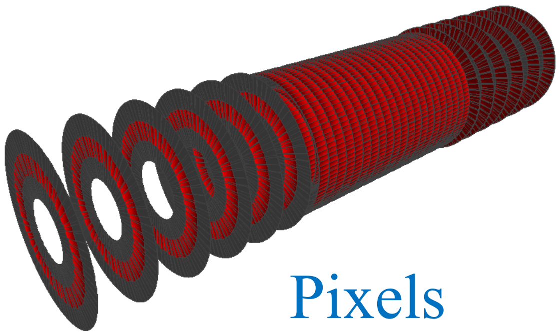


Detector : layout

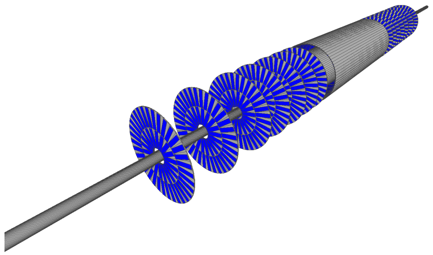
Long strips

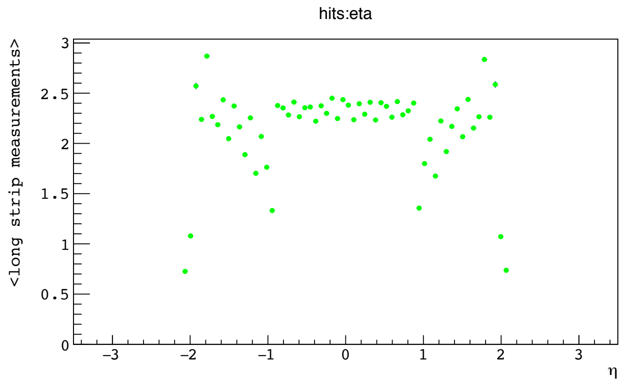


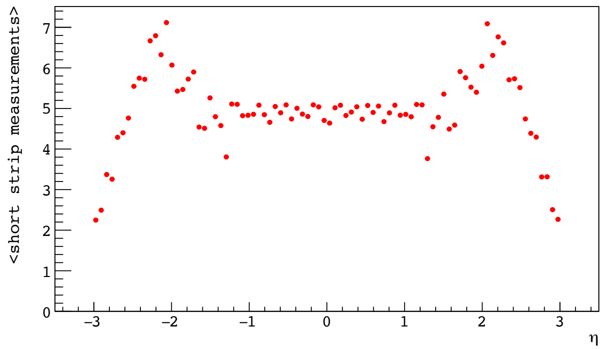
Short strips

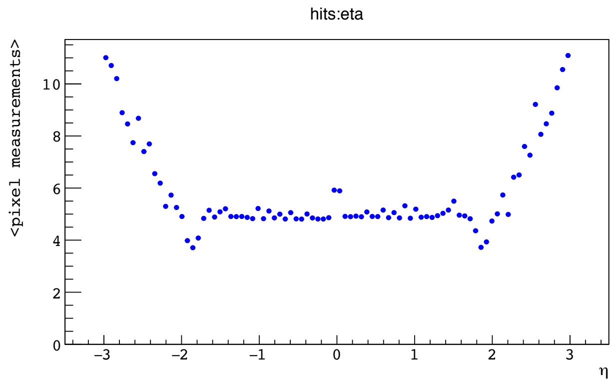


Pixels



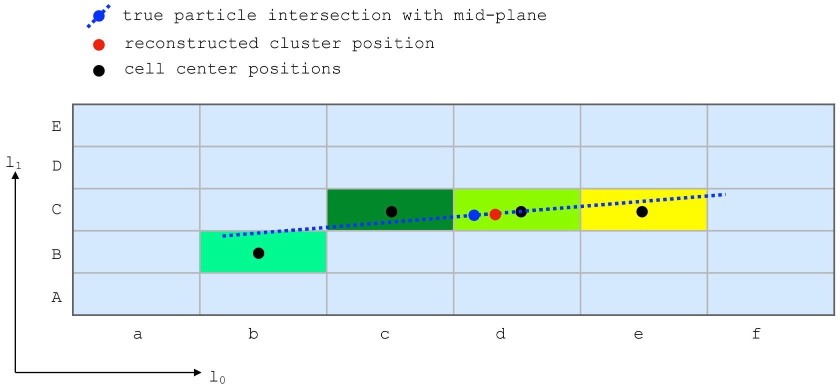


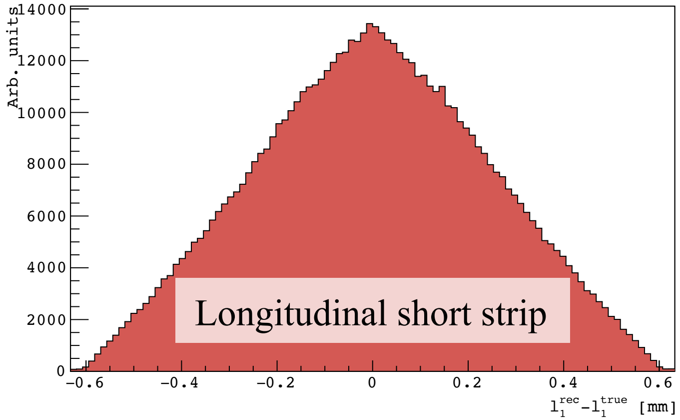




~12 points per tracks

Detector resolution





Clustering : analog in Pixel, digital in Strips

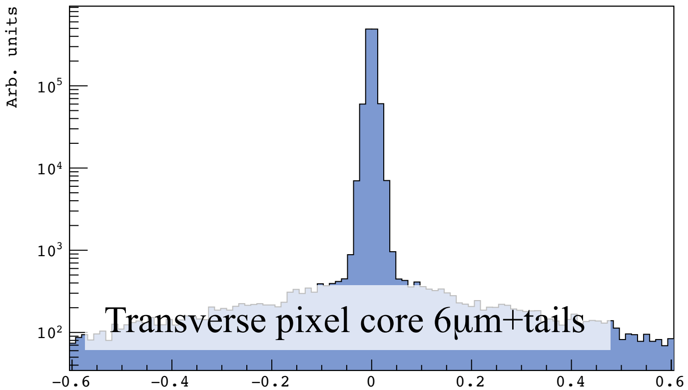
Different pitches

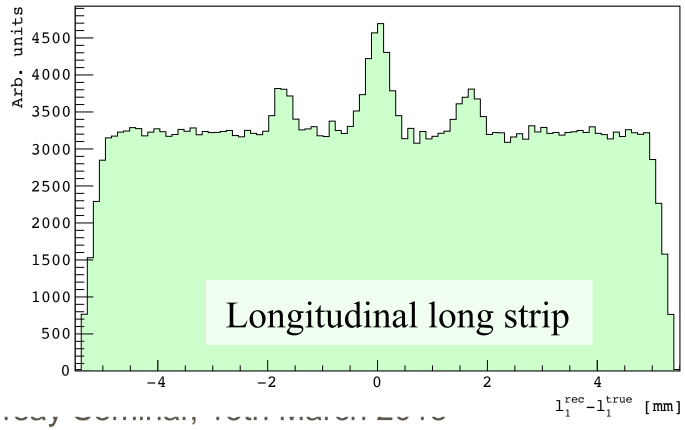
➔very different residuals (see examples)

➔we'll let participants figure out given $(x,y,z)_{measured}$ ⇔$(x,y,z)_{true}$

Non trivial simplification : one true track ⇔one reco hit (except for 1% inefficiency)

=>no hit merging/splitting

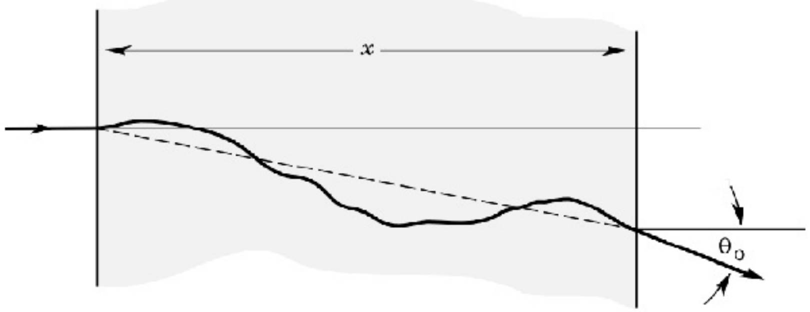


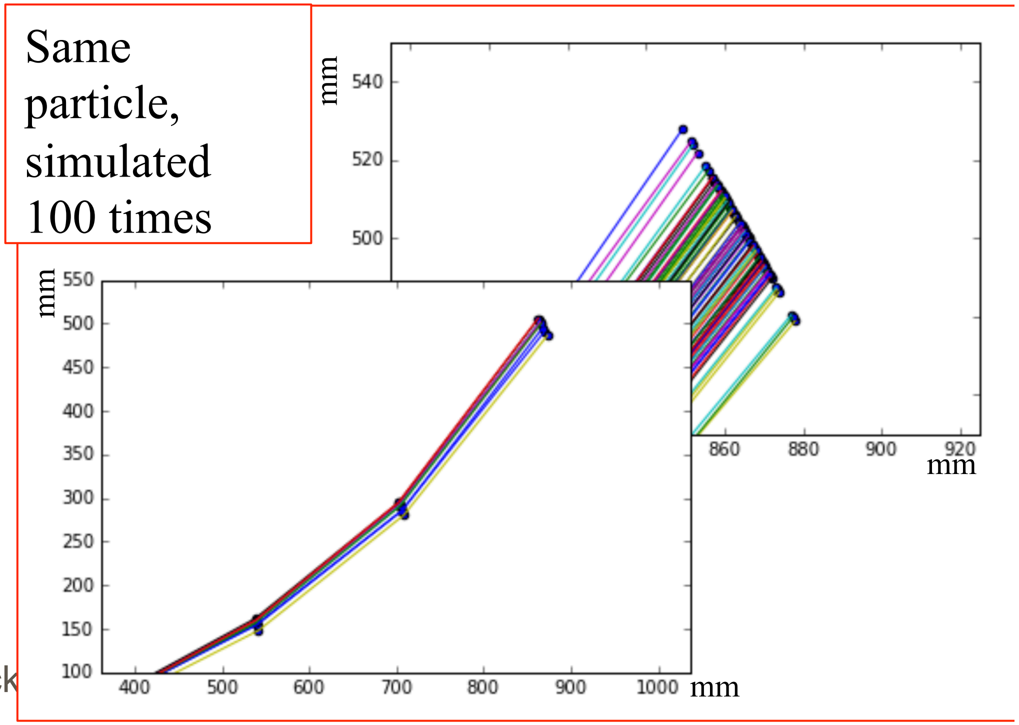


Some details on simulation

- Particles bent by quasi-solenoidal magnetic field➔quasi-helicoidal trajectories
- Deterministic trajectory except for multiple scattering

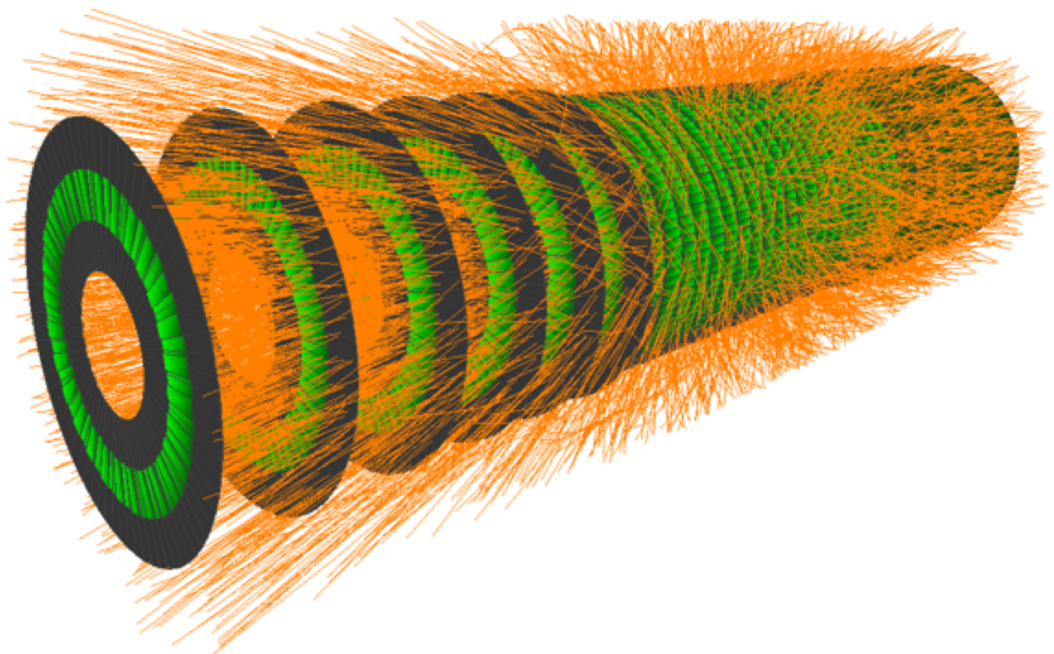
Exagerated Multiple Scattering

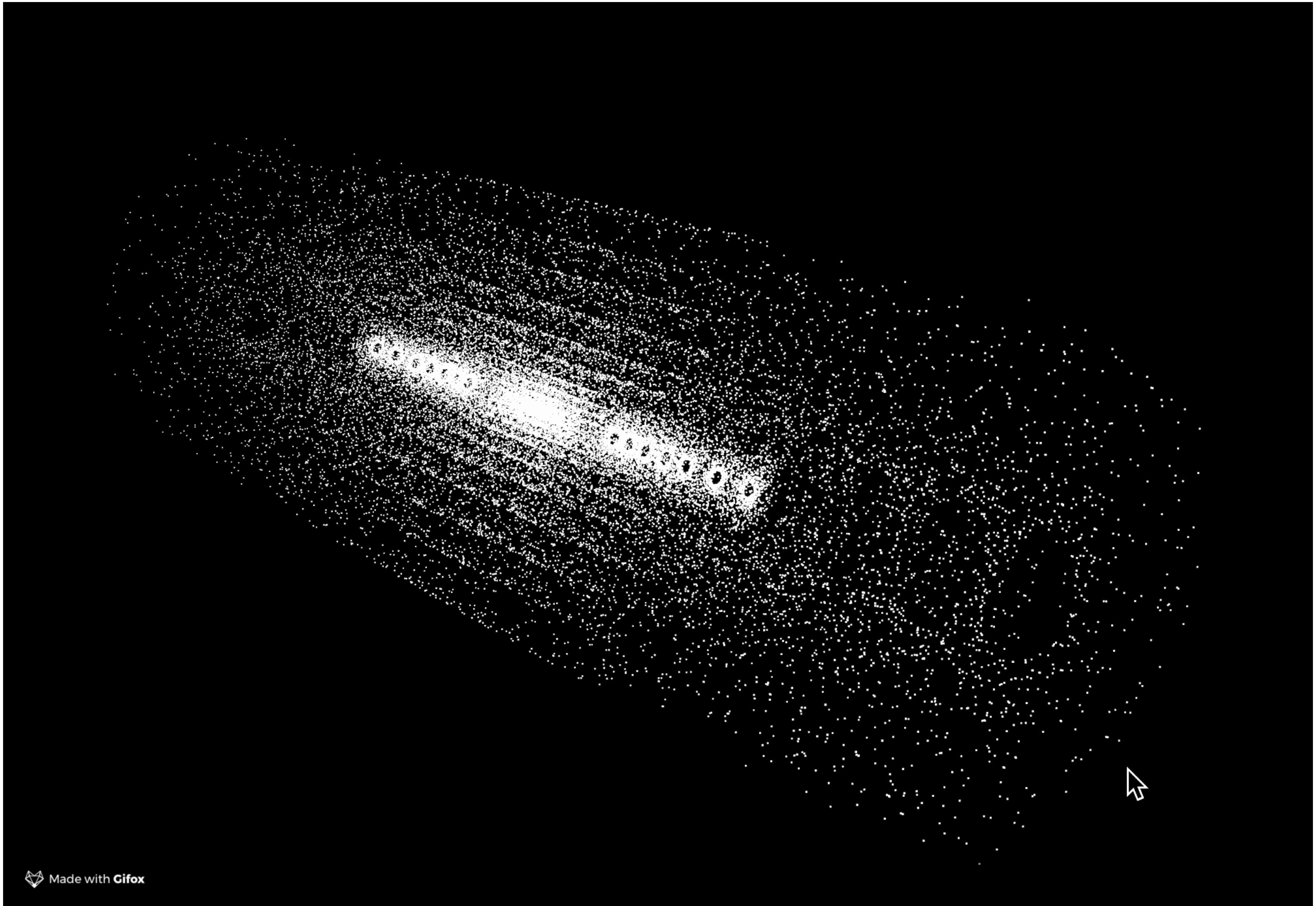




Event simulation

- Typical LHC event simulated
  - Pythia tt-bar event
  - Overlaid with Poisson(200) Pythia minimum bias
  - ~10’000 tracks
- Most tracks are coming from a central region: gaussian σ_z=5.5 cm, transverse σ=15μm, some from a larger cylinder
- 15% of random hits
- Trajectories are deterministic, except for Multiple Scattering, Energy Loss and hadronic interaction




Made with Gifox

Datasets

Hit file

(measured position mm) (pixel location and charge)

	hit_id	volume_id	layer_id	module_id	x	y	z	ncells	pixels
0	1	7	2	1	-63.9659	-3.70513	-1502.5	1	[[141, 605, 0.297491]]
1	2	7	2	1	-40.2738	2.82386	-1502.5	1	[[48, 176, 0.291861]]
2	3	7	2	1	-88.1049	-11.72380	-1502.5	1	[[263, 1044, 0.327308]]
3	4	7	2	1	-39.7041	-8.71702	-1502.5	1	[[279, 182, 0.327097]]
4	5	7	2	1	-30.4918	-8.19262	-1502.5	1	[[283, 18, 0.258165]]

Truth file

(true position mm particle momentum GeV)

	hit_id	particle_id	tx	ty	tz	tpx	tpy	tpz	weight
0	1	585626006354657280	-63.972698	-3.72889	-1502.5	-0.342366	-0.001899	-7.83544	0.018565
1	2	103582997587951616	-40.287201	2.84328	-1502.5	-0.366049	0.013878	-13.55470	0.035088
2	3	108088040324333568	-88.089600	-11.72360	-1502.5	-0.550128	-0.041929	-9.22279	0.018542
3	4	108090926542356480	-39.712601	-8.71581	-1502.5	-0.363936	-0.094646	-14.01150	0.035088
4	5	108103502206599168	-30.470400	-8.18647	-1502.5	-0.413489	-0.123403	-20.65790	0.000000

Datasets

❑ Particle file

origin vertex (mm) — momentum (GeV) — charge

	particle_id	vx	vy	vz	px	py	pz	q
0	4503805785800704	-0.021389	-0.012618	-0.624757	38.907001	-16.146099	-84.311096	-1
1	4504011944230912	-0.021389	-0.012618	-0.624757	-0.661993	0.118267	249.181000	1
2	4504080663707648	-0.021389	-0.012618	-0.624757	0.821614	0.954217	0.948994	-1
3	4504149383184384	-0.021389	-0.012618	-0.624757	0.300791	0.080450	2.656530	1
4	4504218102661120	-0.021389	-0.012618	-0.624757	-0.552250	-0.481988	-0.888733	1

(note : we do not ask participant to reconstruct these track parameters but these could be useful latent variables)

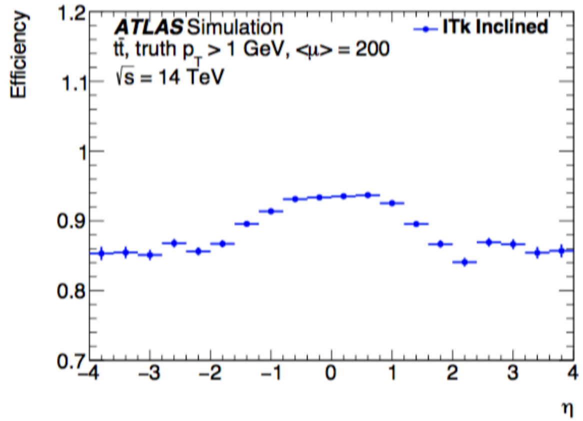
❑ (static)Detector file

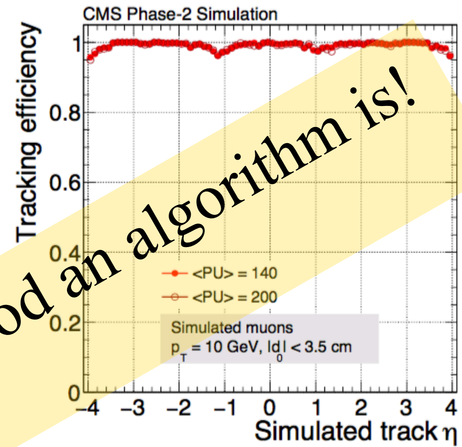
center position (mm) — 3x3 rotation matrix

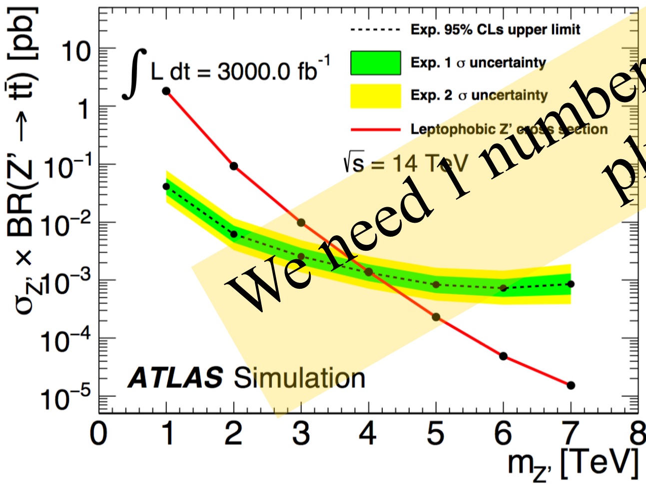
	volume_id	layer_id	module_id	cx	cy	cz	rot_xu	rot_xv	rot_xw	ro
0	6	2	1	-65.7965	-5.17830	-1502.5	0.078459	-0.996917	0.0	-0.99
1	6	2	2	-139.8510	-6.46568	-1502.0	0.046183	-0.998933	0.0	-0.99
2	6	2	3	-138.6570	-19.34190	-1498.0	0.138156	-0.990410	0.0	-0.99
3	6	2	4	-64.1764	-15.40740	-1498.0	0.233445	-0.972370	0.0	-0.97

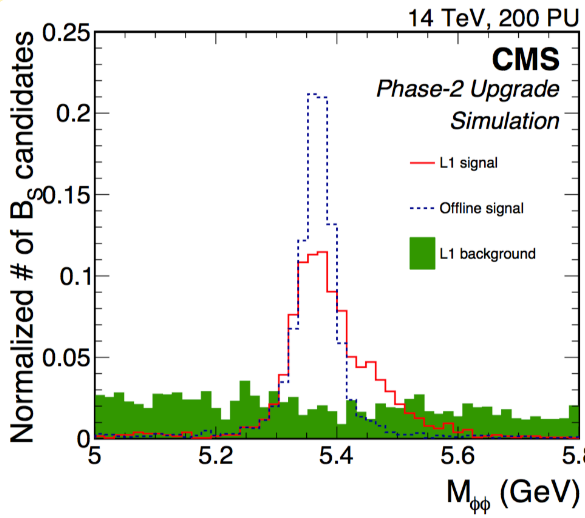
Score

- 2017 CMS tracker Technical Design Report : Chapter 6 expected performance 31 pages 58 figures
- ATLAS Si strip Technical Design Report Chapter 4 ITk Performance and Physics Benchmark Studies 54 page





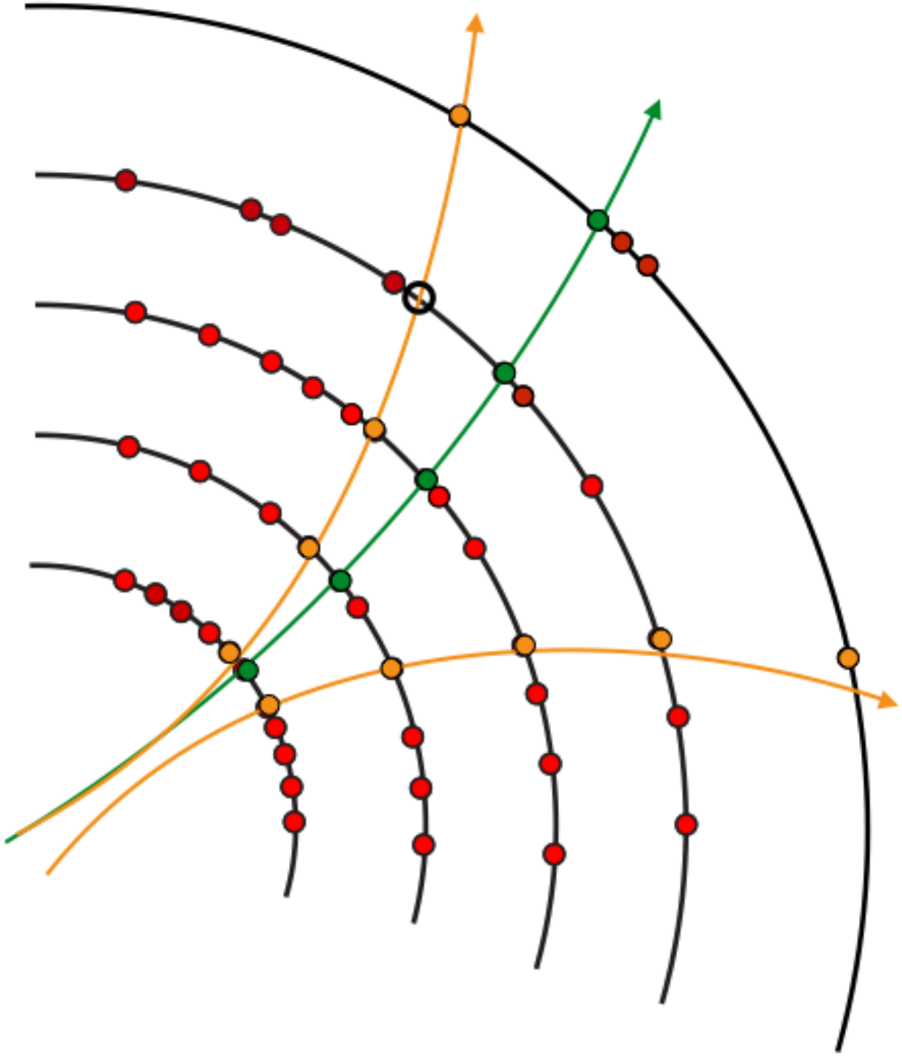




We need 1 number to specify how good an algorithm is!
plus CPU time

Track evaluation

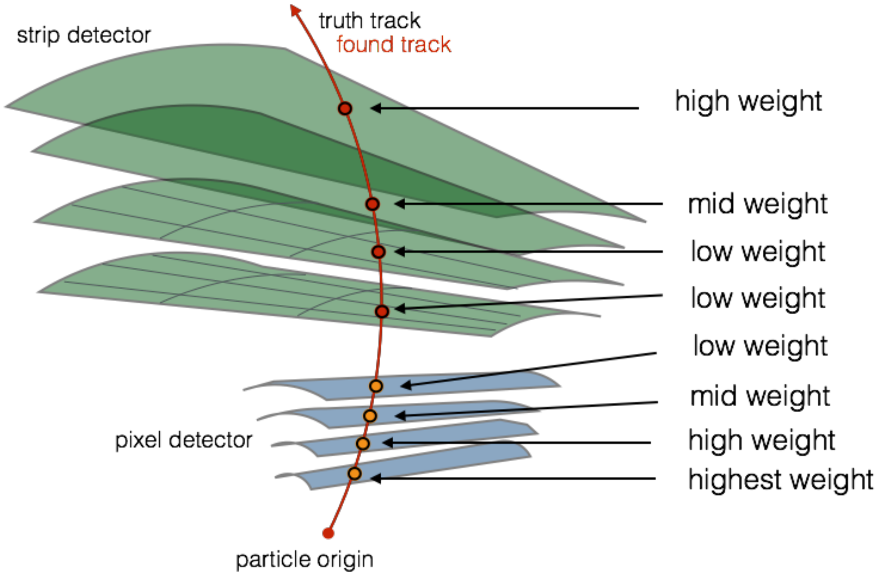
good track	not so good track
many compatible hits	short tracks
completeness	holes
uniqueness	shared hits
low χ^2/ndf	bad fit quality, outliers
small impact parameter (for primaries)	
clusters are compatible	

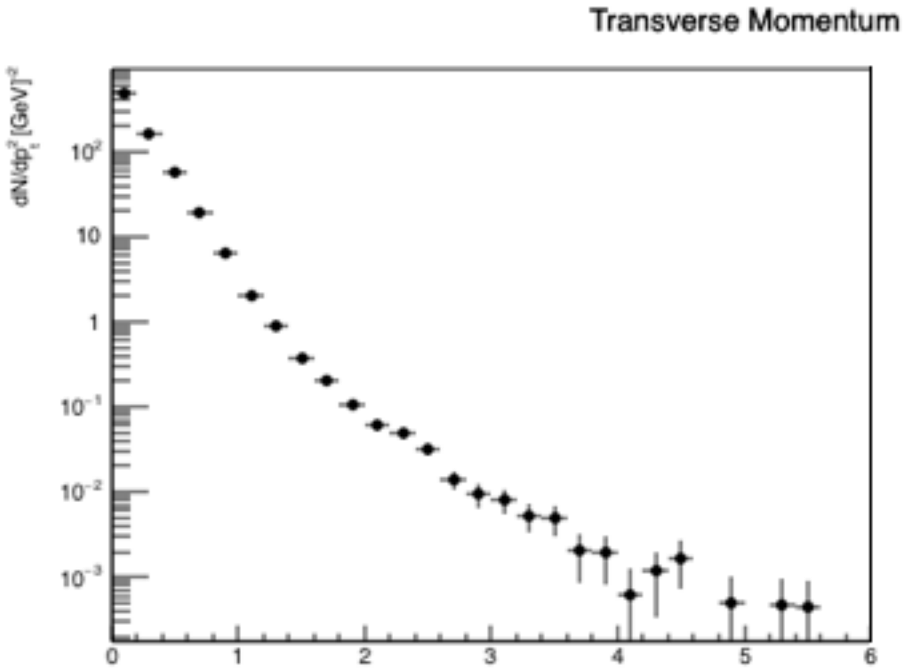


Hit weighting

- Define : weight=weight$_{order}$ x weight$_{pt}$

Weighted track score



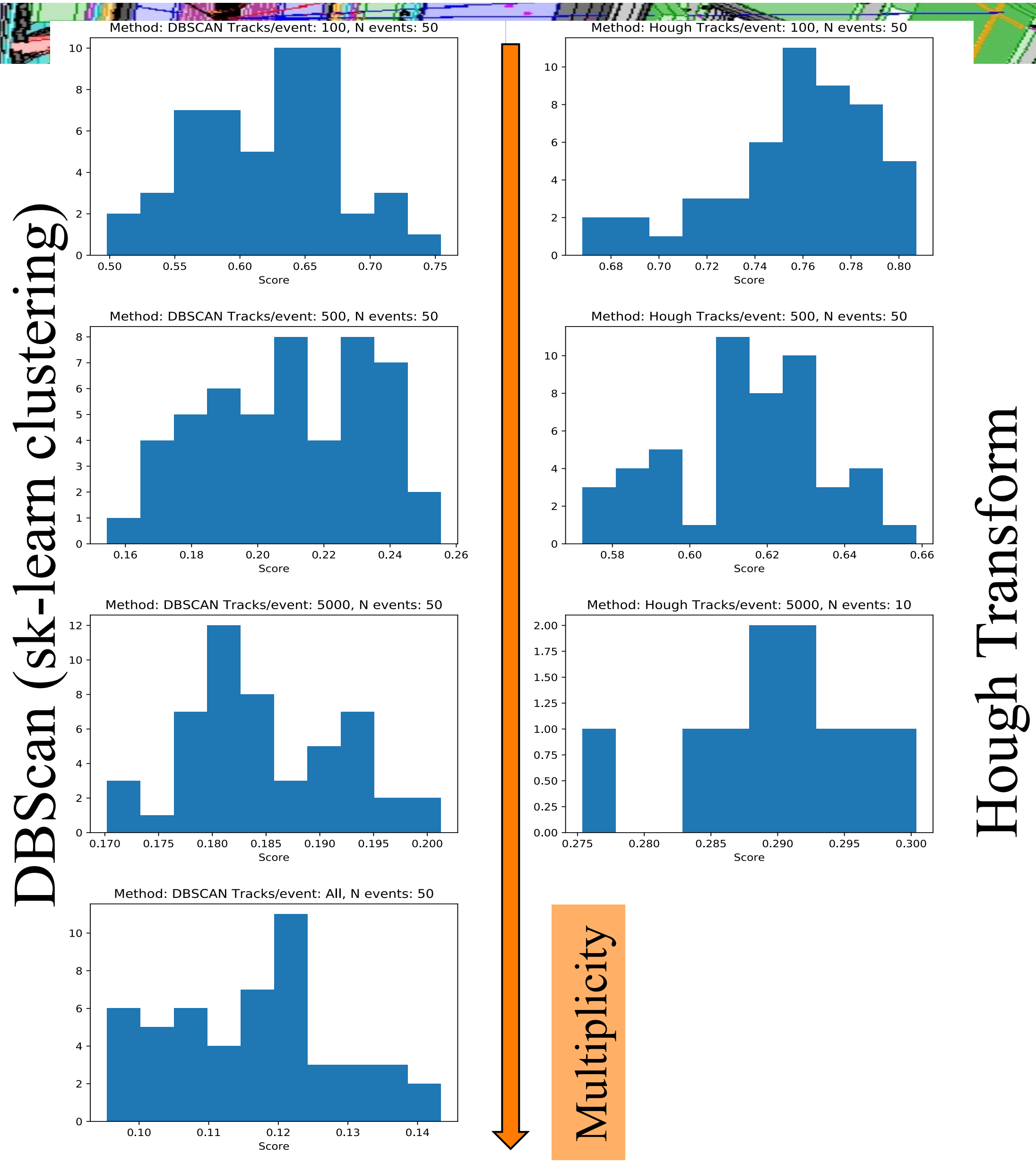


- Weight$_{order}$: more emphasis on first and last hits
- Weight$_{pt}$: more emphasis on high pT tracks
- Weight=0 for noise hits or hits from particle with <=3 hits

Track scoring

- Overall scoring defined at hit level
- Loop on reco tracks
  - Require >50% of hits from same true particle
  - Require >50% of hits from this true particle in this reco track
  - At this point 1⇔1 relationship between true and reco tracks
  - Sum the weights of the intersection (hits belonging both to true and reco track)
- Event score normalised to the sum of weights of all the hits
  - ➔ ideal algorithm has score==1.
- Final score averaged of 100 events➔statistical precision ~0.1%

Attempt with 2 simple algs



Real life vs challenge

1. Wide type of physics events
2. Full detailed Geant 4 / data
3. Detailed dead matter description
4. Complex geometry (tilted modules, double layers, misalignments…)
5. Hit merging
6. Allow shared hits
7. Output is hit clustering, track parameter and covariance matrix
8. Multiple metrics (see TDR's)

1. One event type (ttbar)
2. ACTS (MS, energy loss, hadronic interaction, solenoidal magnetic field, inefficiency)
3. Cylinders and slabs
4. Simple, ideal, geometry (cylinders and disks)
5. No hit merging
6. Disallow shared hits
7. Output is hit clustering
8. Single number metrics

Simpler, but not too simple!

Challenge phases

- We have decided to run in two phases
  - Accuracy Phase : focus only on accuracy, no CPU incentive
    - Goal is to expose innovative algorithms
    - Training time unlimited
    - Evaluation time unlimited
    - To run on Kaggle May-August 2018
  - Throughput Phase: focus on CPU, preserving accuracy
    - Goal is to expose the fastest algorithms
    - Training time (still) unlimited
    - Require the challenge platform to run the algorithm evaluation within fully reproducible controlled environment (VM with x86 processor with 2GB memory, but do not exclude a GPU track in addition)
    - To run in July-October 2018
- Prizes :
  - From leaderboards of both phases
  - From jury examining the algorithms: what are the more likely to be beneficial to HEP ? Invitation to NIPS workshop (if confirmed) and to CERN workshop

Events

- Challenge Schedules
  - **May to August** Run challenge Accuracy phase
  - **July to October** : Run challenge Throughput phase
- Conference/workshops
  - Connecting The Dots 20-22nd March 2018 Seattle hackathon
  - July 2018 : Accuracy Phase accepted as an official competition for the IEEE World Congress on Computational Intelligence at Rio de Janeiro
  - July 2018 : (submitted) as a talk at CHEP Sofia and ICHEP Seoul
  - December 2018 : Throughput Phase as a NIPS 2018 competition and possibly workshop
  - Spring 2019 : grand finale workshop at CERN with prize delivery

Conclusion

- Setting up TrackML : a particle tracking challenge
- Goal is to involve ML community in overhauling core algorithms of CERN LHC experiments.
  - Looking for new approaches rather than hyper-optimised (HEP) approaches
- Very large training dataset ~100GB
  - Will be released (CERN Open Data portal most likely) after the challenge
- Wealth of possible ML techniques (NN, CNN, RNN, Reinforcement learning, clustering techniques, MCTS…) ... which makes it all the more interesting
- Separate Accuracy phase (most accurate algorithm) and Throughput phase (fastest algorithm to reach similar accuracy)
- Sponsorship more or less OK for Accuracy Phase, still looking for ~40k€ for Throughput phase
- Contact : trackml.contact@gmail.com
- More details, news, etc… : https://sites.google.com/site/trackmlparticle/ , twitter @trackmllhc
- We've beeing accepted as a NIPS 2018 competition (Throughput phase)