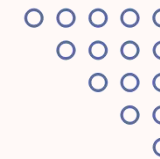
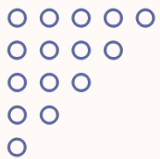


# Search for New Physics with Anomaly Detection approach at the LHC

<<<< **Thesis defense 23/09/2024** >>>>



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**What's  
Anomaly  
Detection?**

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**LHC Anomaly  
Detection  
Challenge  
dataset**

**-02-**



## Model

**Transformer  
for events  
reconstruction**

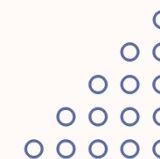
**-03-**

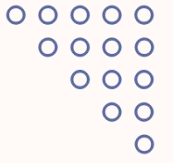
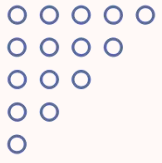


## Training

**Model training  
and  
performance  
evaluation**

**-04-**

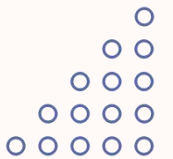




# Part 01

## Anomaly Detection

<<<< *Anomalies are data with no normal behavior* >>>>

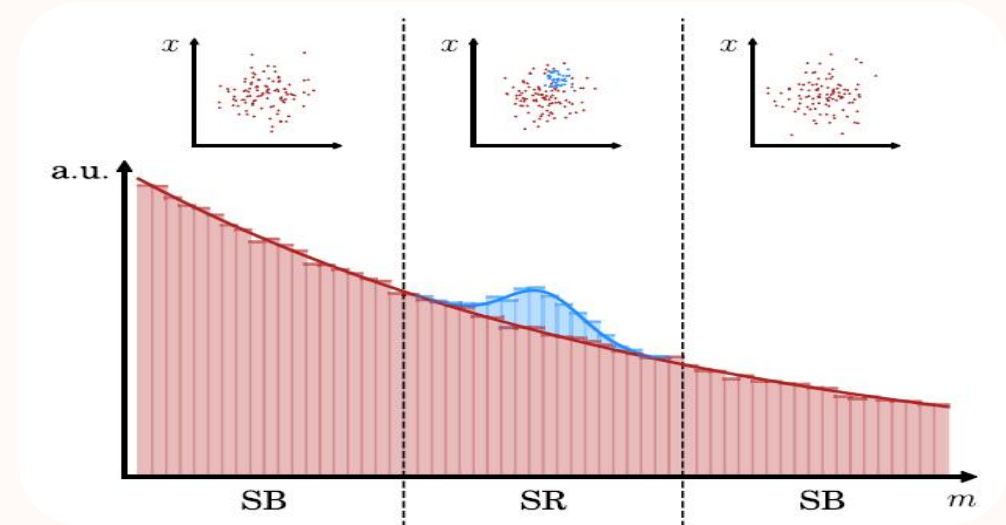


# Looking for outliers

What is an outlier?

*"An outlier is an observation which deviates so much from other observations as to arouse suspicions that it was generated by a different mechanism."*  
Hawkins, Identification of Outliers (1980)

Trying to answer many questions left after the discovery of the Higgs boson



Model agnostic: it does not rely on a specific theoretical model.



# Where is the church?

*Rome from the Janiculum Hill*

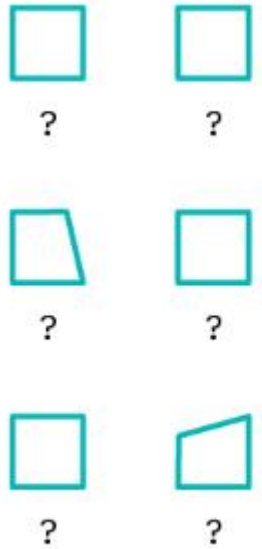




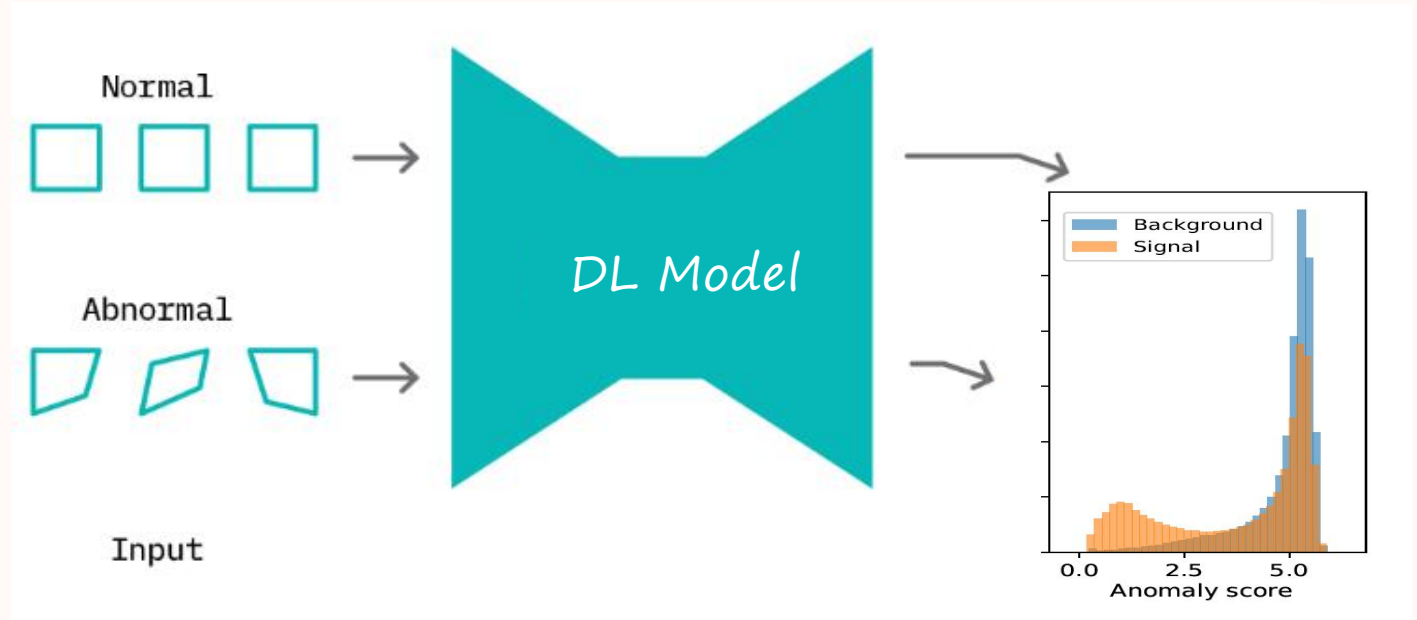
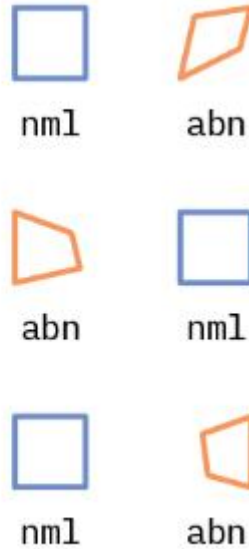
# How is it done?

Supervised vs Unsupervised

Unsupervised  
training



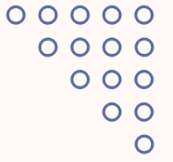
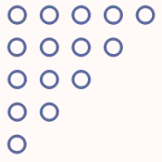
Supervised  
training



Model is trained over normal/background events only, then it is tested over normal and anomaly data

Reconstruction loss distribution is used to estimate model performances and discriminate between background and signal





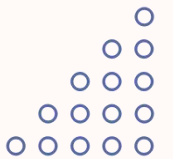
# Part 02

# Dataset

<<<<

*1.1 M events analysed*

>>>>



# LHC Olympics 2020

## dataset

What does the original dataset look like?

*Background events:*

1 M events  $pp \rightarrow \text{jet jet}$

QCD events

*Data generated in a  
MonteCarlo simulation Delphes*

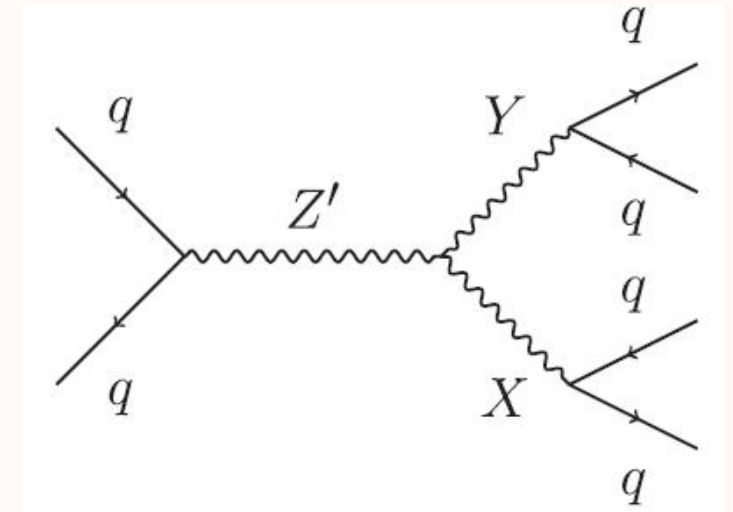
*Signal events:*

100 k events

$pp \rightarrow Z' \rightarrow XY \rightarrow \text{jet-jet}$

Data are detector coordinates  
( $p_T$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\phi$ );

Events zero padded to 700  
particles  $\rightarrow$  array (1.1M, 2101)



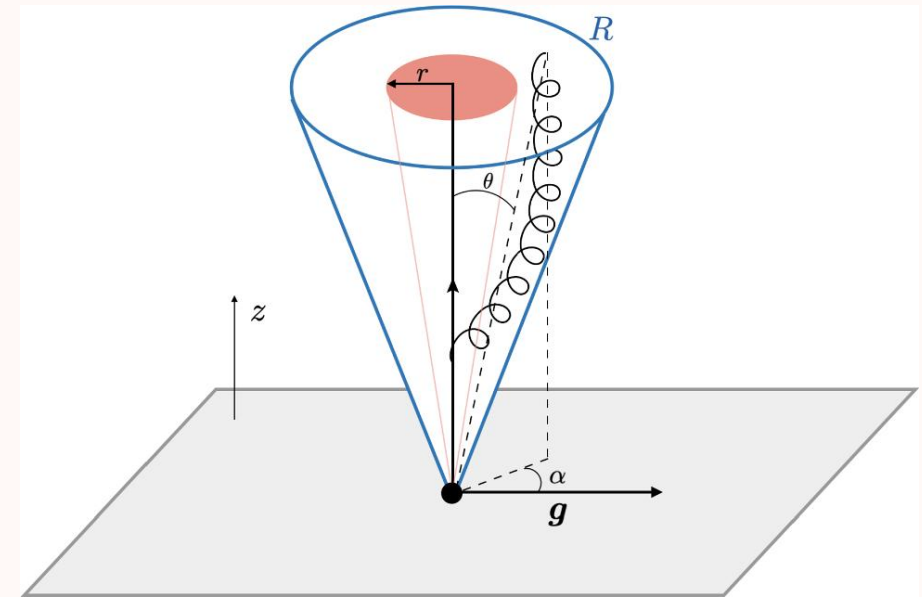
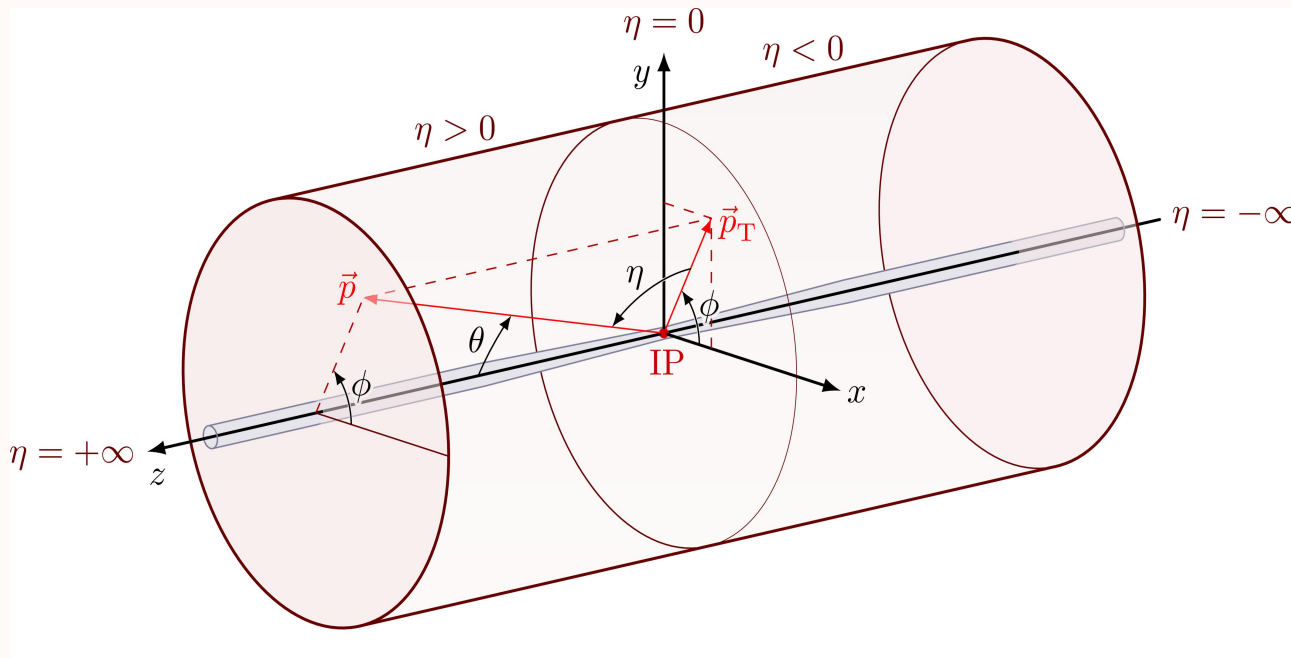
A resonance is used in the signal dataset  
because the dijet final state offers a complex  
topology for hiding new physics





# Coordinates and jet reconstruction

Reconstruction applied to data



$$\eta = -\ln\left(\tan\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

Reconstruction  
radius  $R=1$

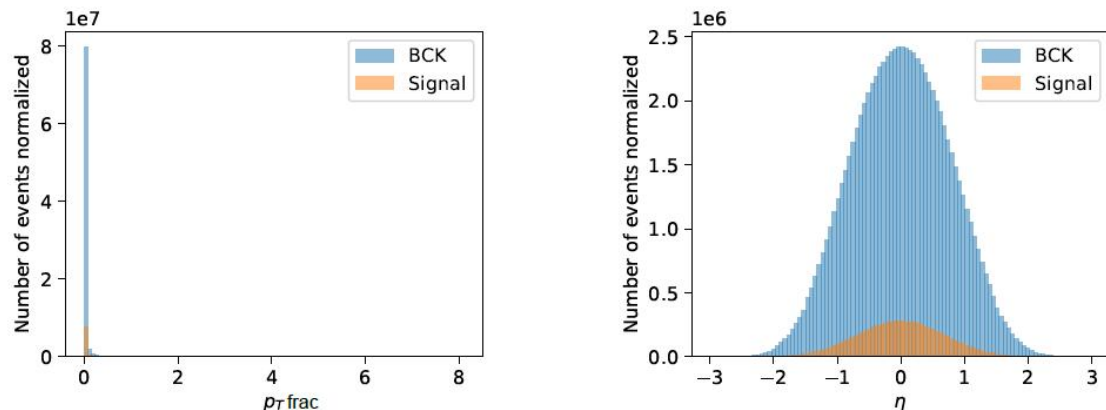
For each one of the 1.1M events,  
2 leading jet are selected, so we get:  
2.2 M data after algorithm



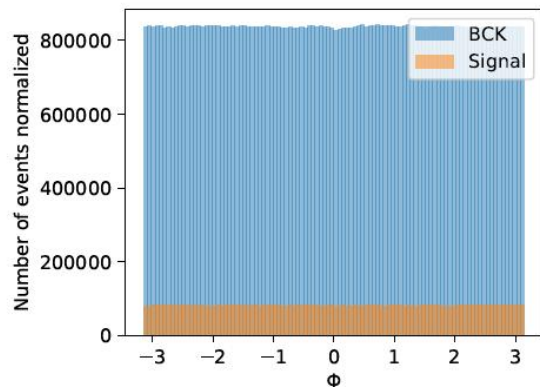
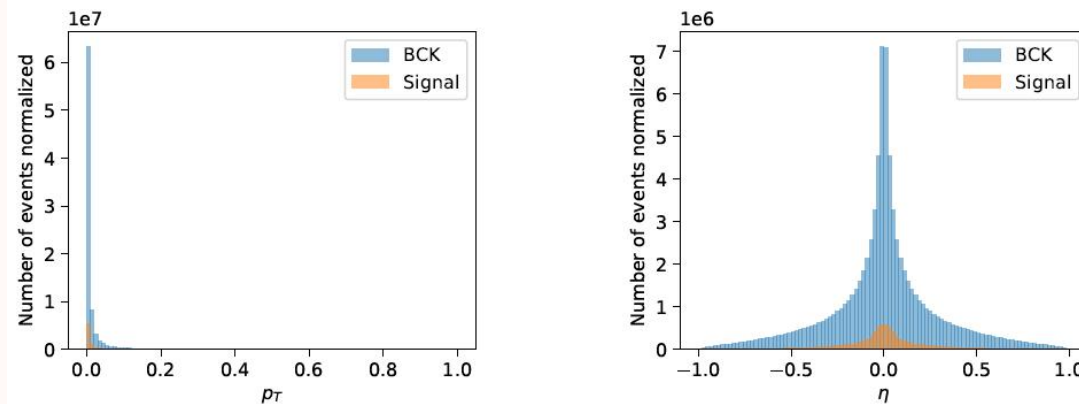
# Data distribution

Data before (left) and after (right) rotation

Distribution for reconstructed events

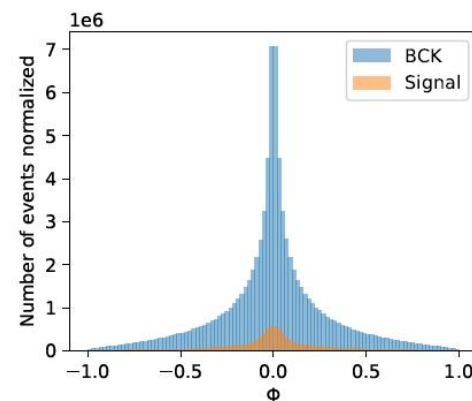


Distribution for reconstructed events



before

Rotation of constituents  
along jet axis



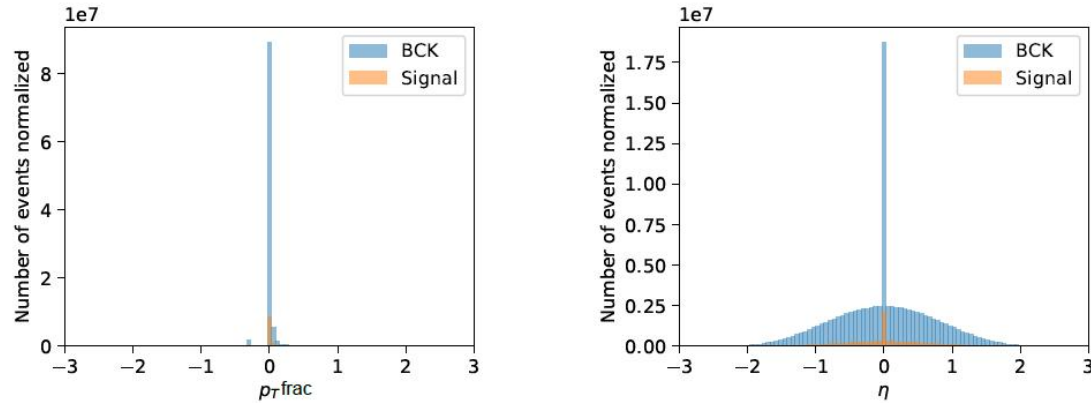
after



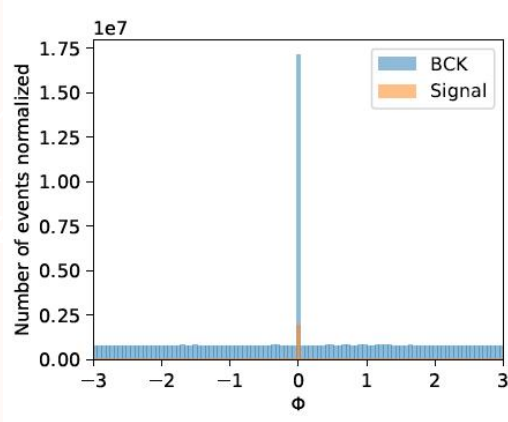
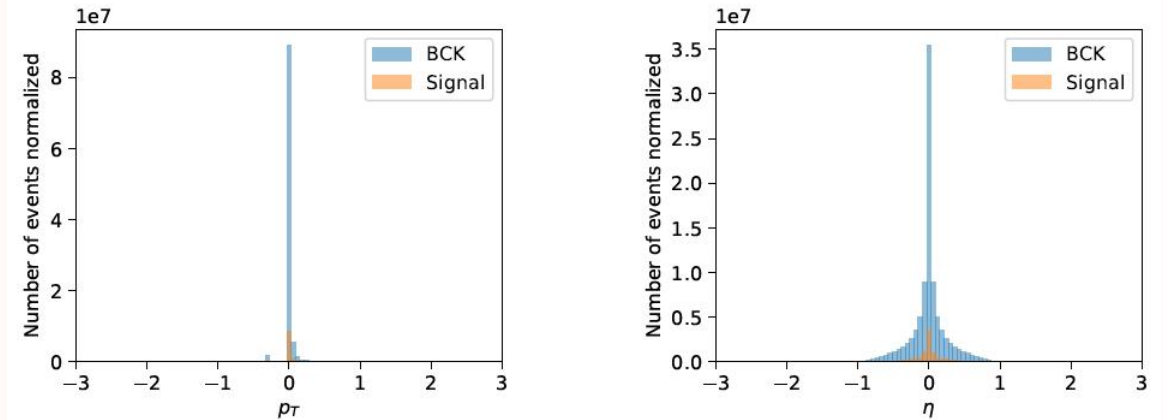
# Normalized data

Distribution for normalized data, before (left) and after (right) rotation

Distribution for Normalized reconstructed events



Distribution for Normalized reconstructed events

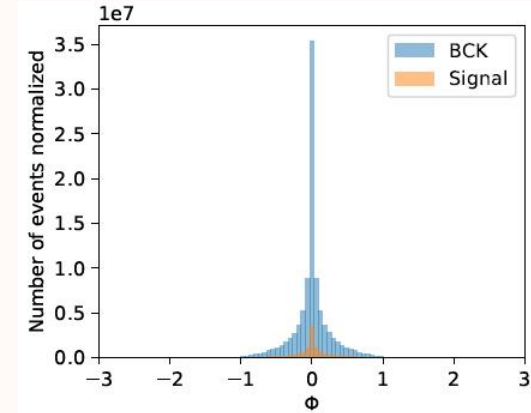


before

Standard scaler:

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{x - \langle x \rangle}{\sigma_x}$$

where  $x = p_T, \eta, \phi$



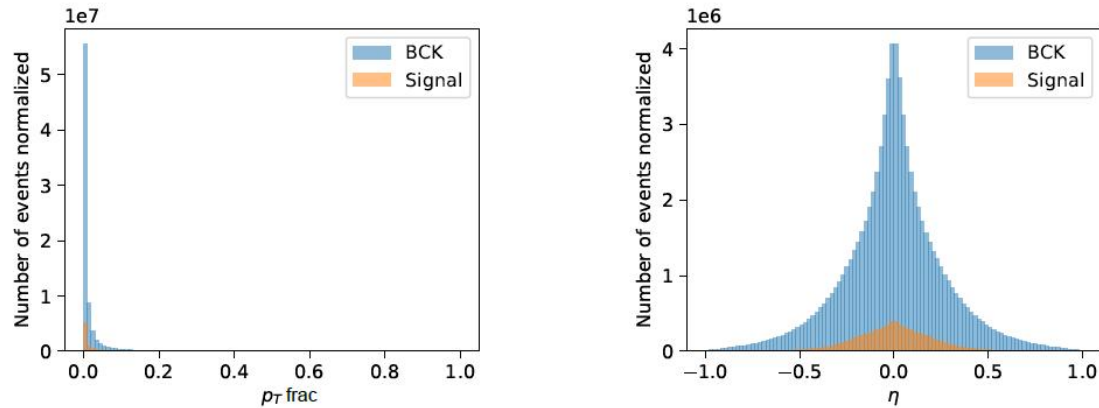
after



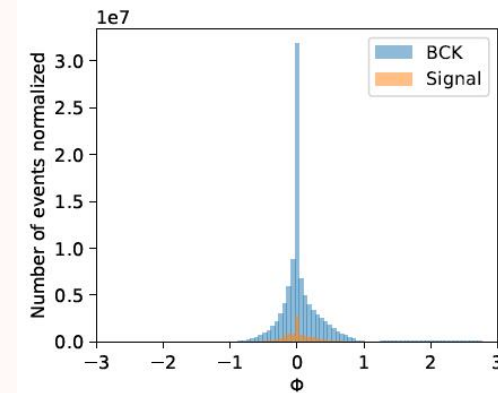
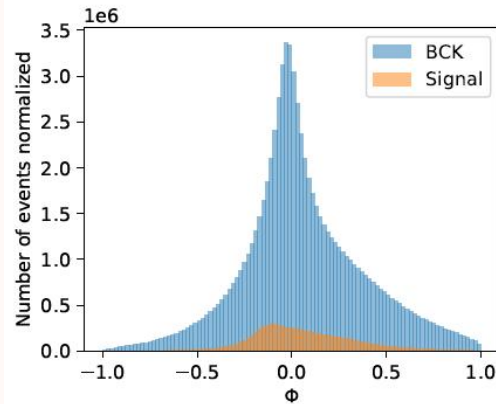
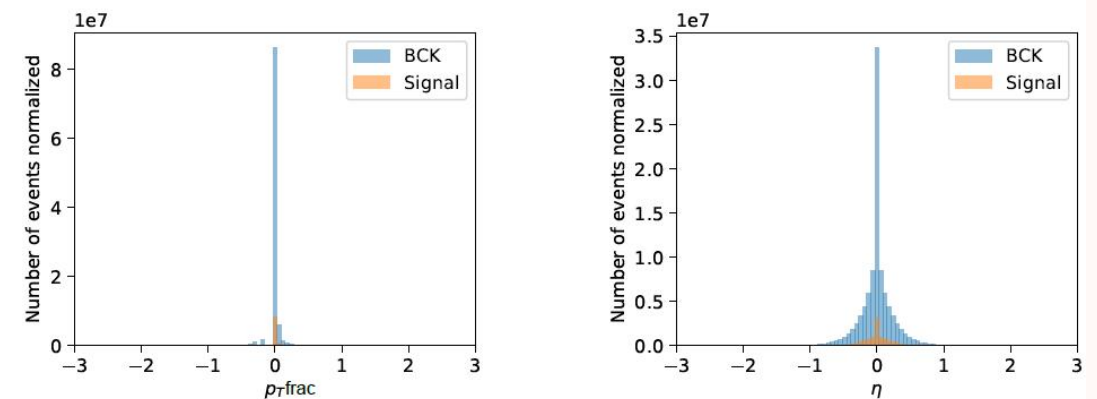
# Transformed data

Distribution for transformed data, before (left) and after (right) normalization

Distribution for reconstructed events



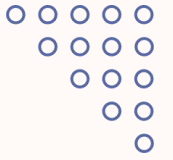
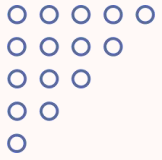
Distribution for Normalized reconstructed events



$$\begin{aligned} m_o &= 250 \text{ MeV} \\ E_o &= 1 \text{ GeV} \\ \eta' &= 0, \Phi' = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Based on: "A robust anomaly finder based on autoencoders"  
T.S. Roy et A.H. Vijay





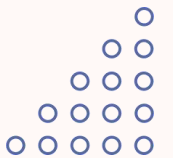
# Part 03

## Model

<<<<

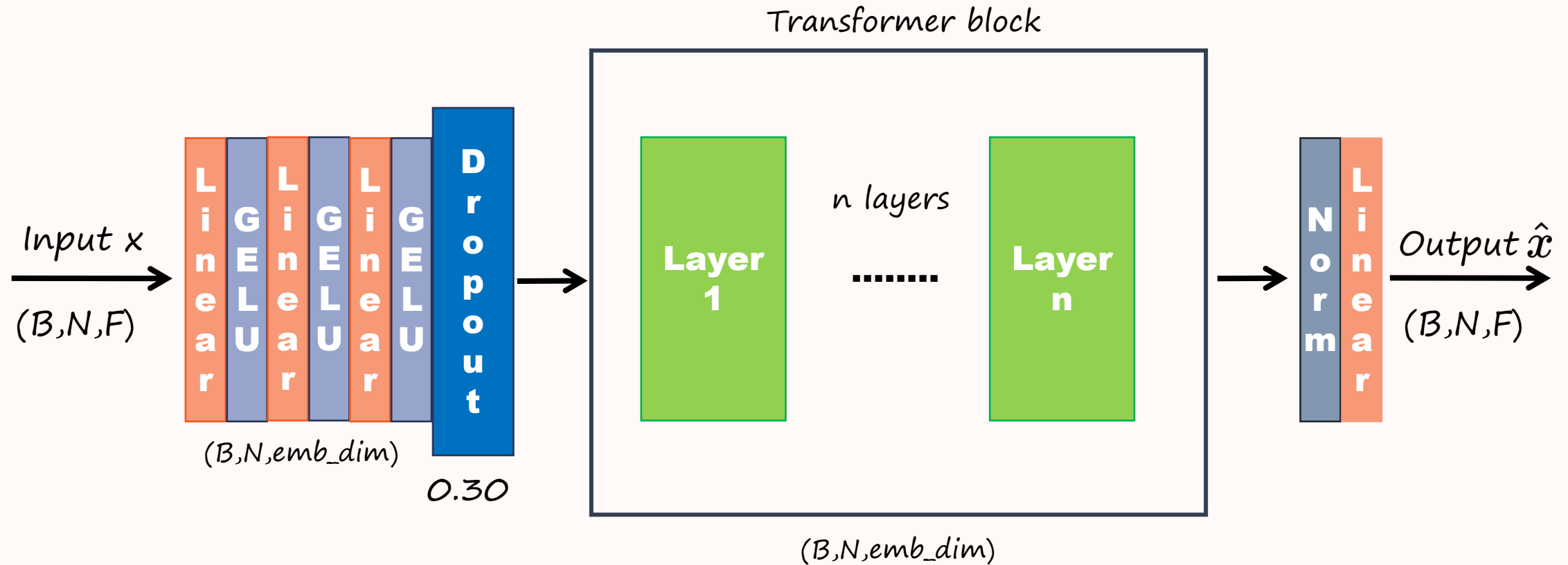
*“Attention is all you need”*

>>>>



# Transformer architecture

What is it inside the model?



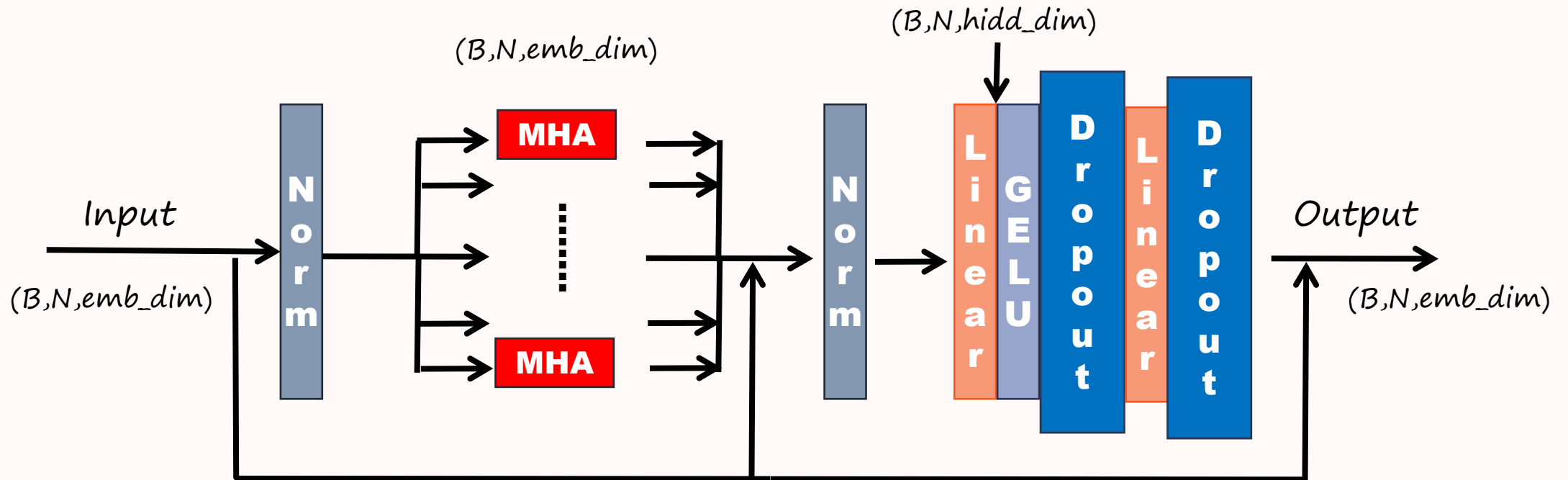
$B$ =batch size  $\rightarrow 512$ ;  $N$ =constituents  $\rightarrow 50$ ;  $F$ =Features  $\rightarrow 3$   
Input dim=3, embed dim=128, hidden dim=256  
 $n$  layers= 5-32-4; num head= 8-8-2 (normal-rotated-transformed)





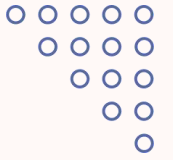
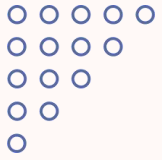
# Attention Block

Let's look inside a layer



Based on: "Attention is all you need" by A. Vaswani, N. Shazeer, N. Parmar, J. Uszkoreit, L. Jones, A. Gomez, L. Kaiser and I. Polosukhin





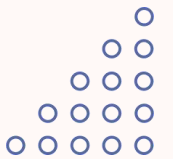
# Part 04

# Training

<<<<

*How does the model learn?*

>>>>



# Parameters and loss

Unsupervised training

Set	BCK	Signal
Training	72.7% = 1.6M	0%
Validation	9.1% = 200k	0%
Testing	9.1% = 200k	9.1% = 200k

$$MSE_{loss} = ||x - \hat{x}||^2$$

*Num epochs = 50*

*LearningRate = 1e-6*

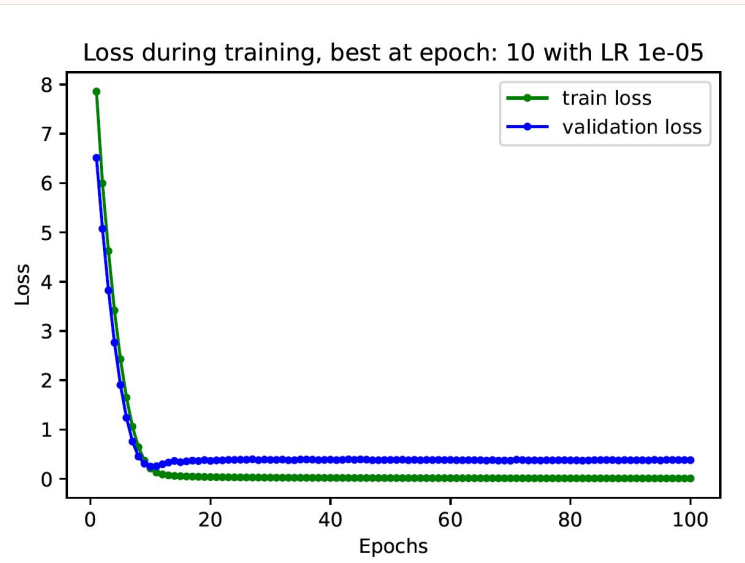
$$AS = ||x - \hat{x}||$$

*linalg.norm -> Frobenius norm*

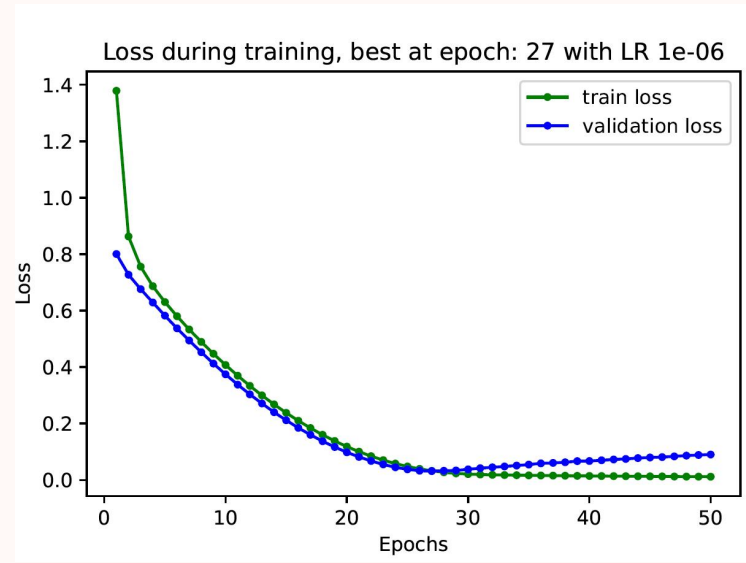


# Training results

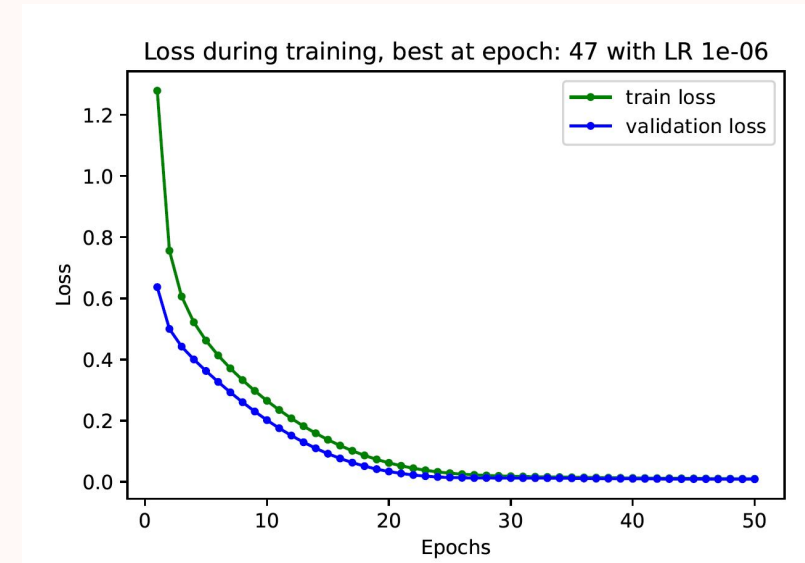
What did we get after training loop?



anti- $k_T$   
dataset

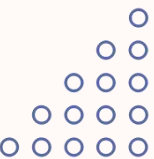


rotated  
dataset



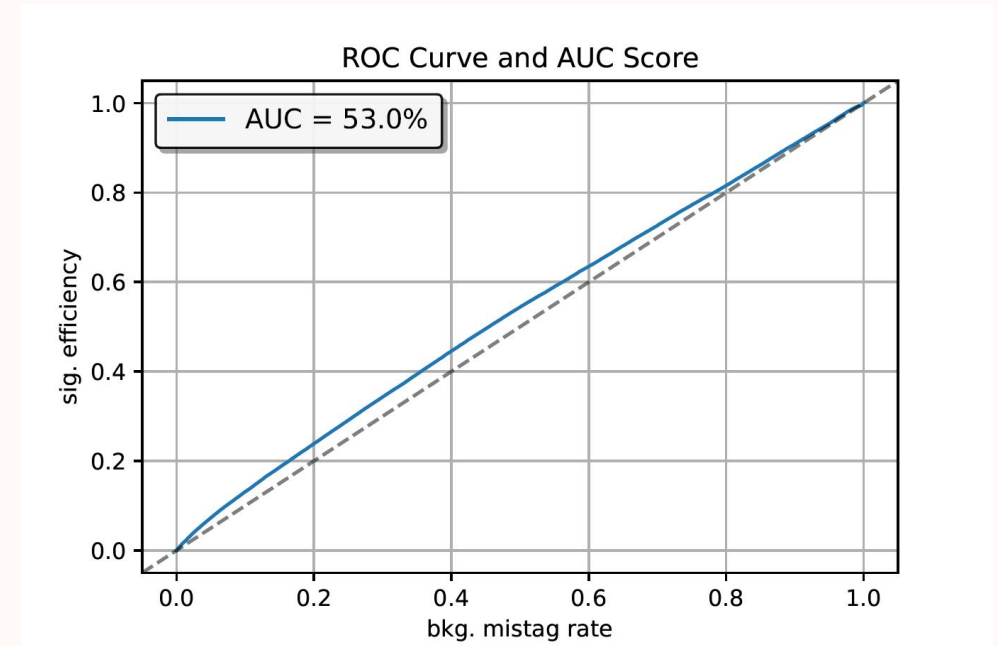
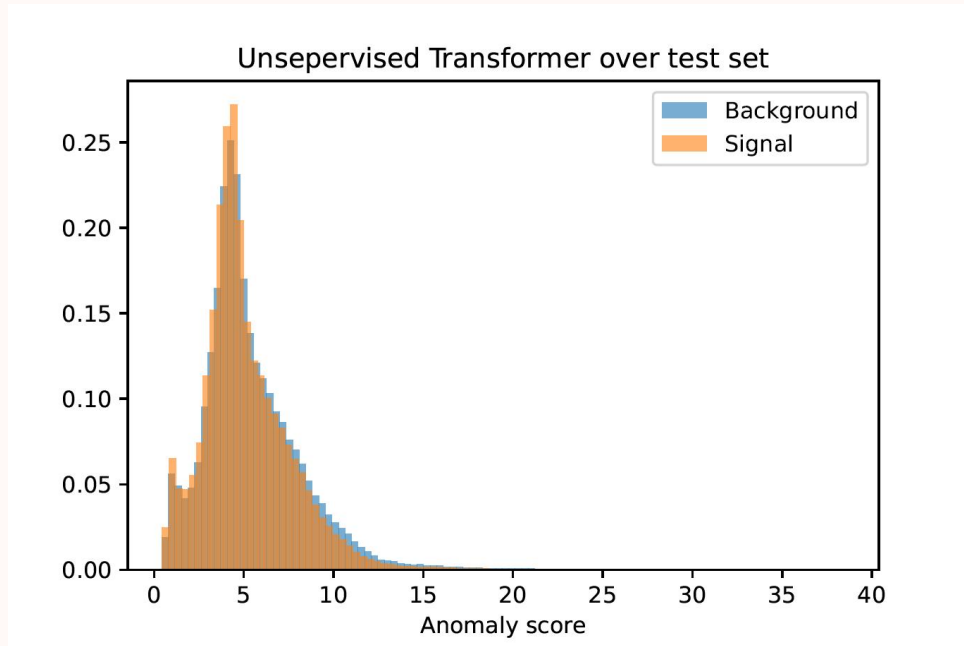
transformed  
dataset

Overfitting --> less training epochs needed



# Results without rotation

*If we don't apply rotation, we get...*



*No detection  
at all!!!*

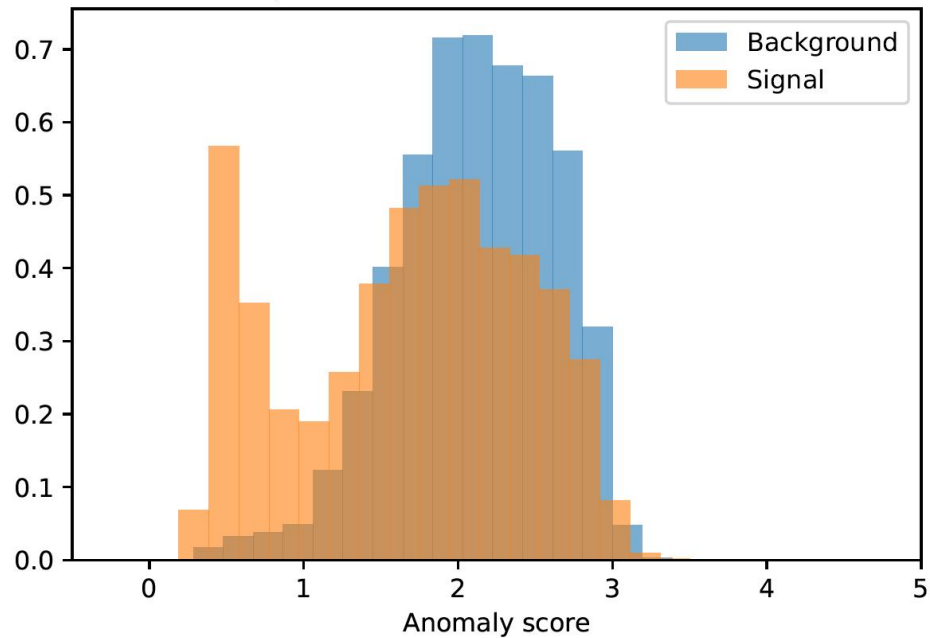
$$TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} , \quad FPR = \frac{FP}{FP + TN}$$



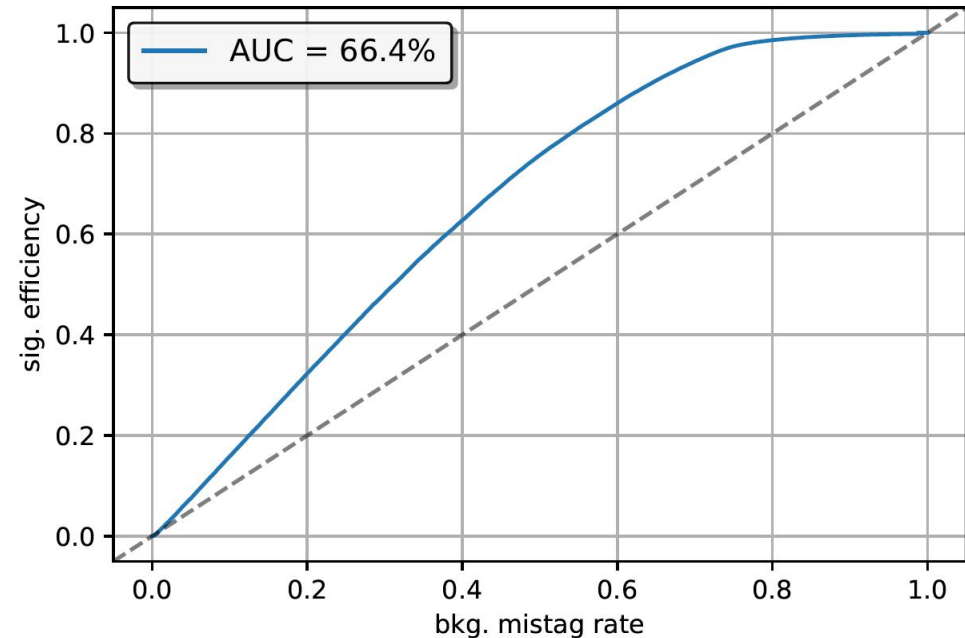
# Results with rotation

*If we apply rotation, we get...*

Unsupervised Transformer over test set



ROC Curve and AUC Score



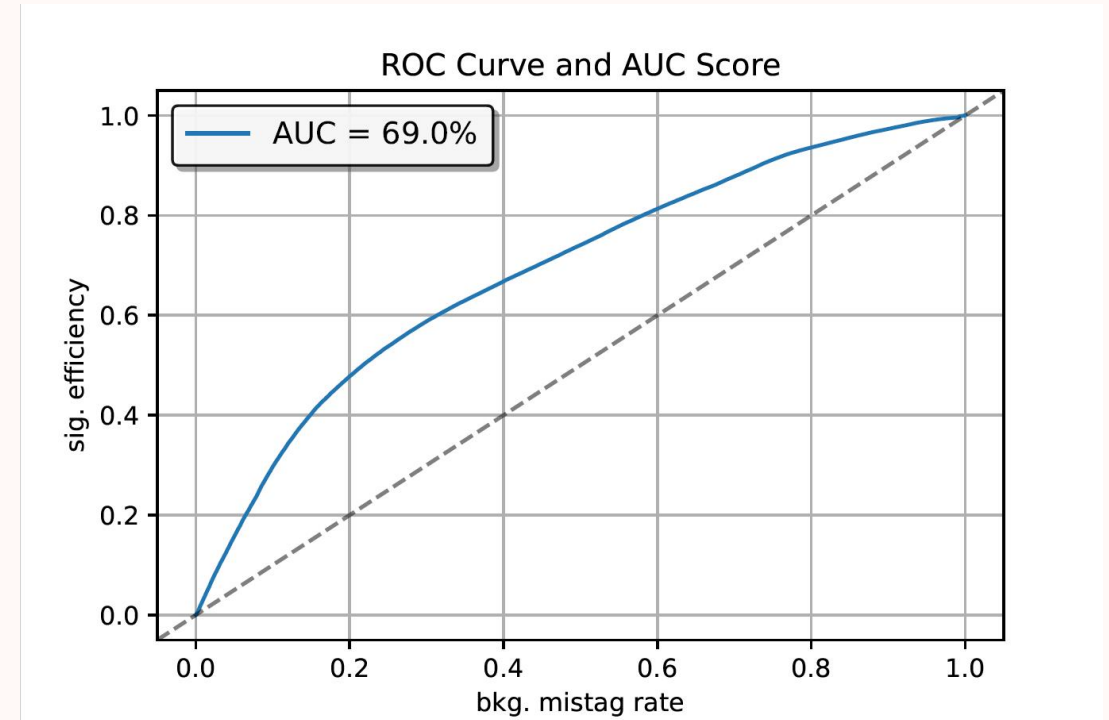
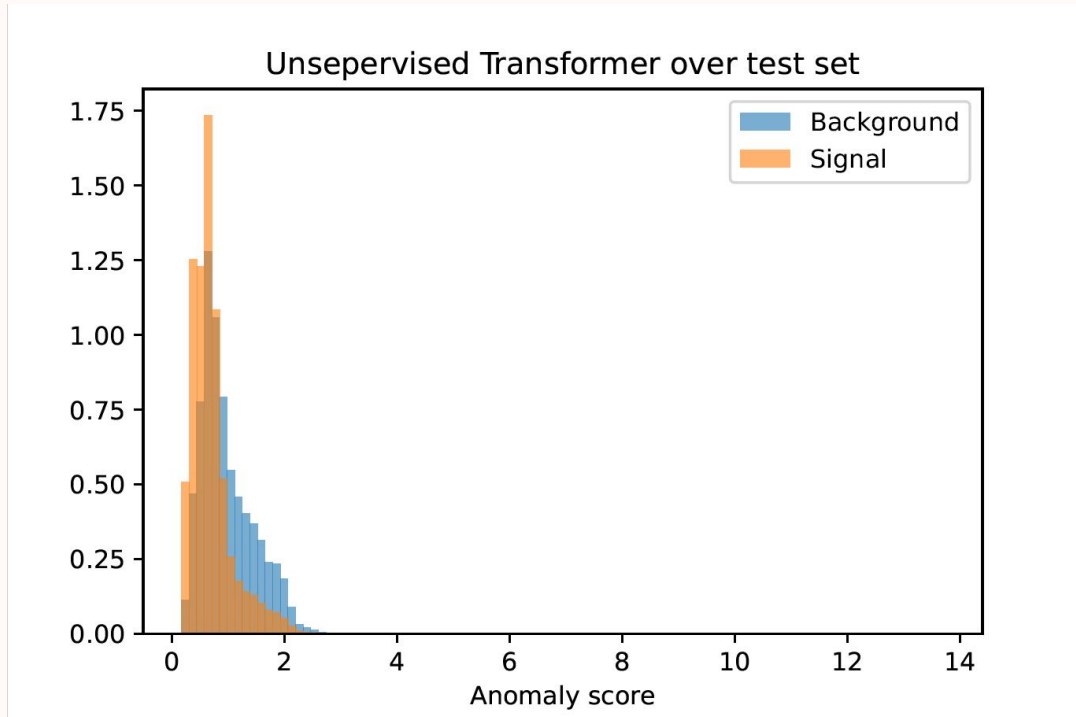
*Significant improvement but not the best*



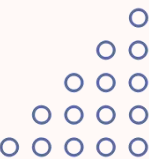


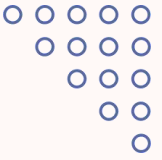
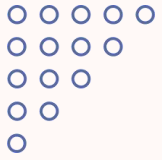
# Results with transformation

*If we transform our data, do we find a new particle?*

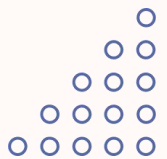
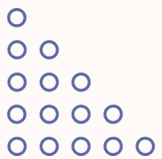


*The best result: detection*





# Thanks for the attention



Valerio Tinari