

A3D3 Workshop HEP Hackathon Project



Real-Time Anomaly Detection with HEP Open Data



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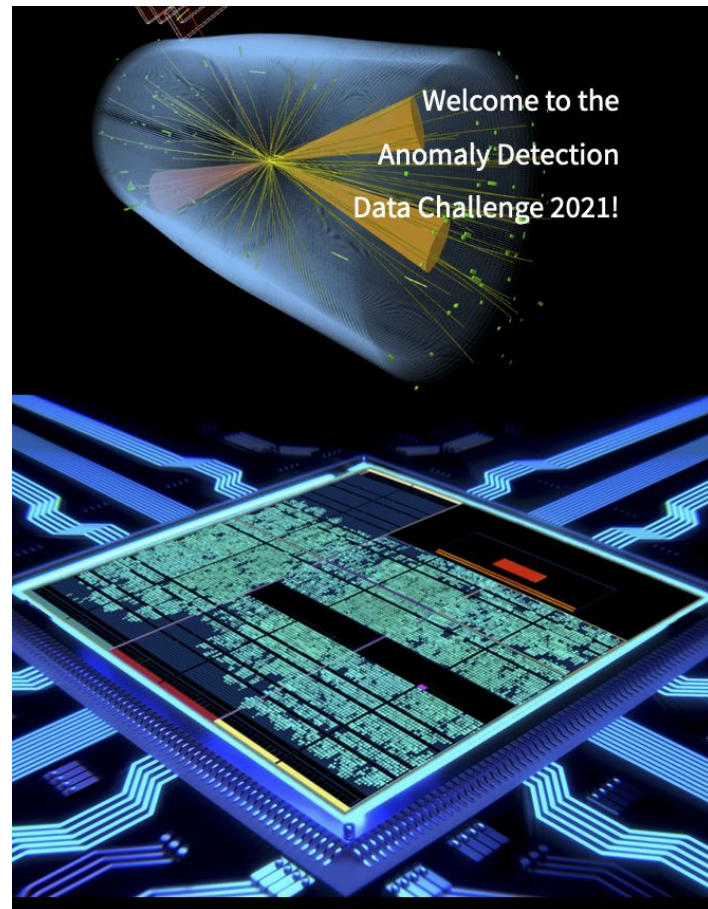
July 12-14 2023

Introduction

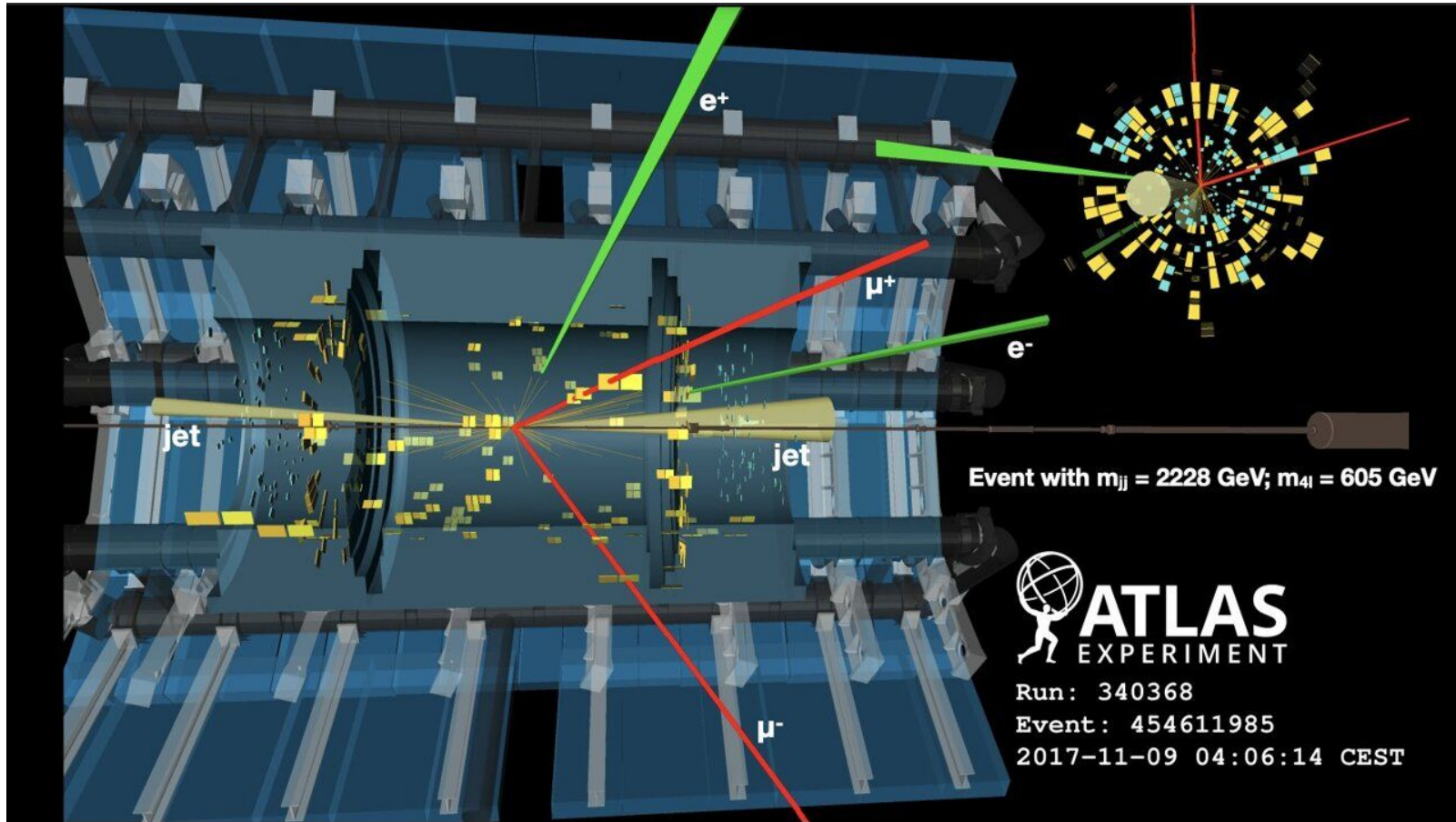
- We are going to work on the Anomaly Detection Data Challenge 2021

Unsupervised new physics detection at 40 MHz

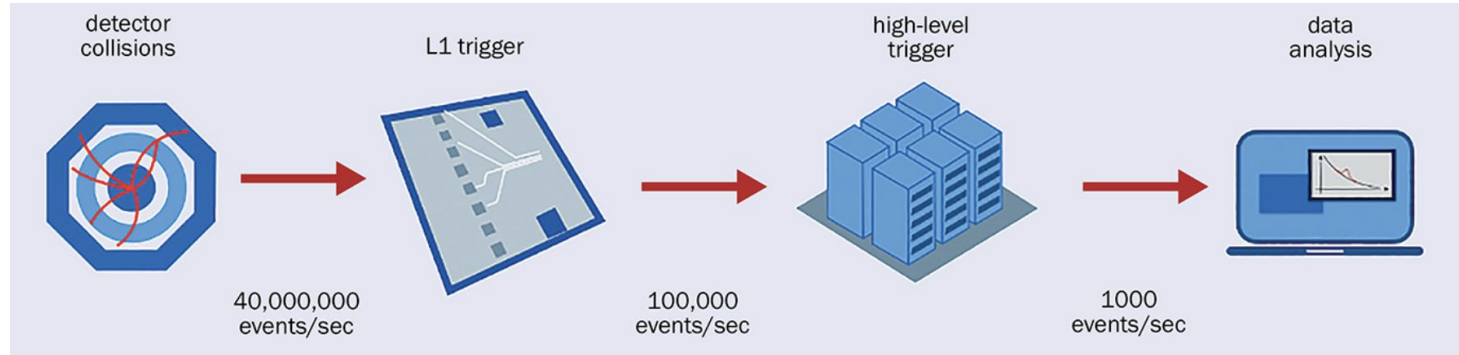
- Resources:
 - [Challenge website](#)
 - [Challenge introduction from ML4Jets 2021](#)
 - [Challenge example code](#)



Particle physics collisions



HEP Data Processing



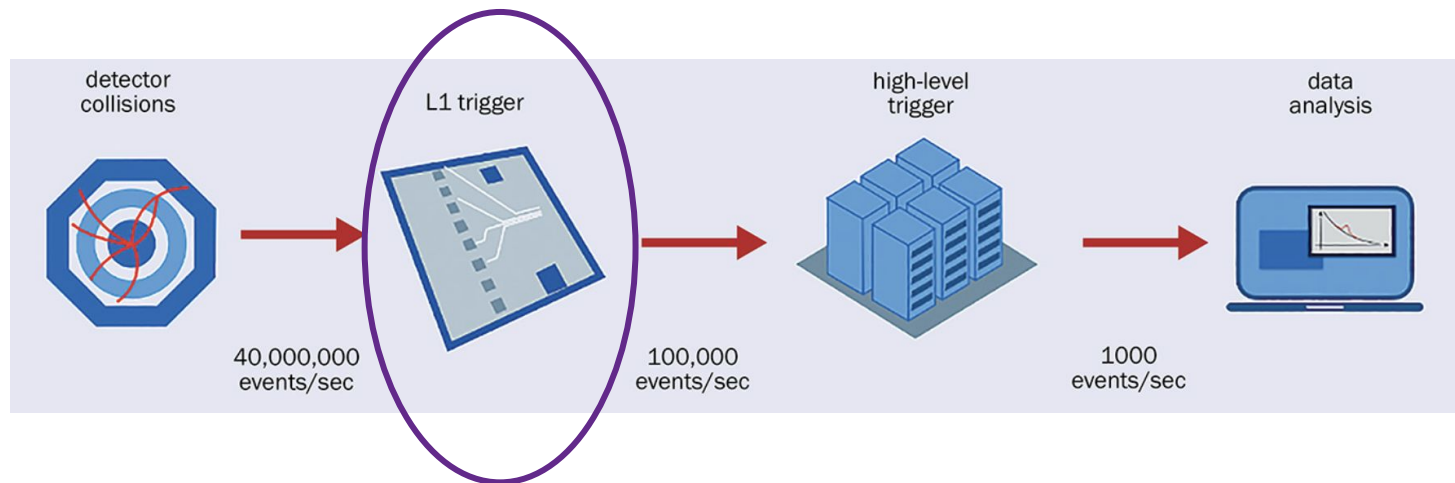
L1 Trigger (hardware: FPGAs) – $O(\mu\text{s})$ *hard latency*

- Typically coarse selections are applied

High Level Trigger (software: CPUs) – $O(100\text{ ms})$ *soft latency*

- More complex algorithms (full detector information available), some BDTs and DNNs used

Focus of the challenge: L1 Trigger



L1 Trigger (hardware: FPGAs) – $O(\mu\text{s})$ *hard latency*

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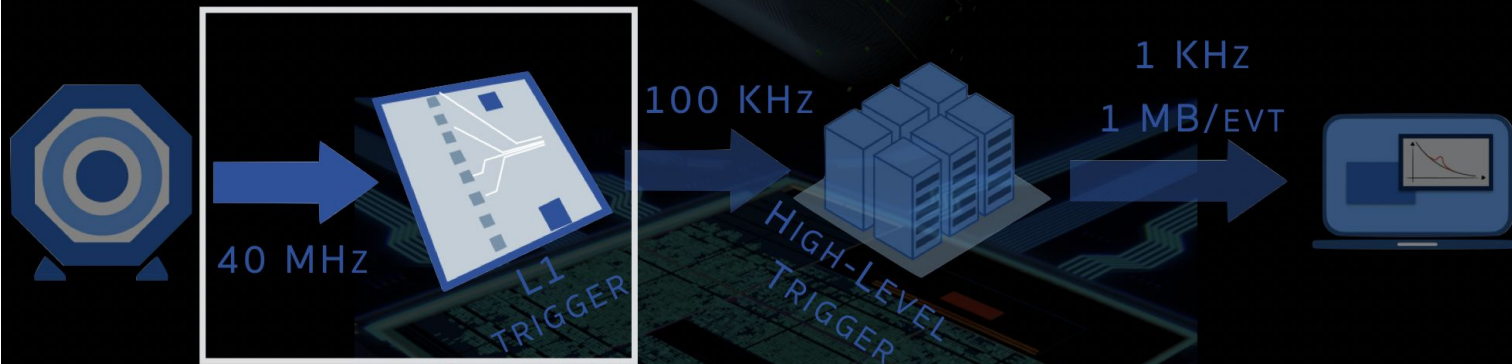
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Unsupervised new physics detection at 40 MHz

Idea is to look for something **very rare and unusual** directly in the **Level-1 Trigger** without any signal hypothesis in mind

The **challenge** is to find a-priori **unknown** and **rare New Physics** hidden in a data sample dominated by ordinary Standard Model processes



The **deliverable** is a developed **algorithm** that can be deployed and run in L1 with strict **latency** requirement of **< 1 microsecond**

The **task** is therefore to design an architecture that maximises the **sensitivity for New Physics** but at the **lowest possible resource and latency** budget

Taken from

[Challenge introduction from ML4Jets 2021](#)

Hackathon Dataset

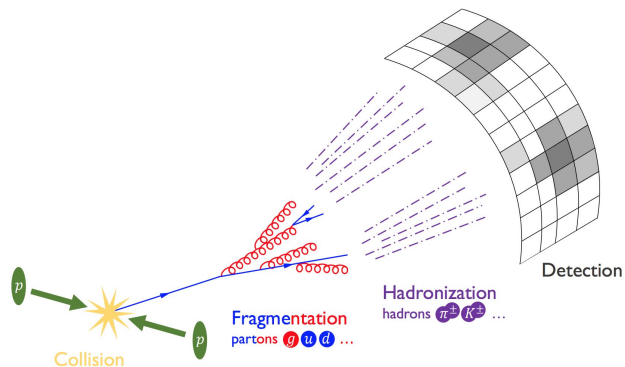
- Get the dataset from here: <https://mpp-hep.github.io/ADC2021/>
- There are 5 dataset files
 - Background dataset
 - 4 different signal datasets
- **Dataset dimensionality: 57 = 19x3 “particles”**
 - 10 jets
 - 4 electrons
 - 4 muons
 - MET



Relevant Particle Responses

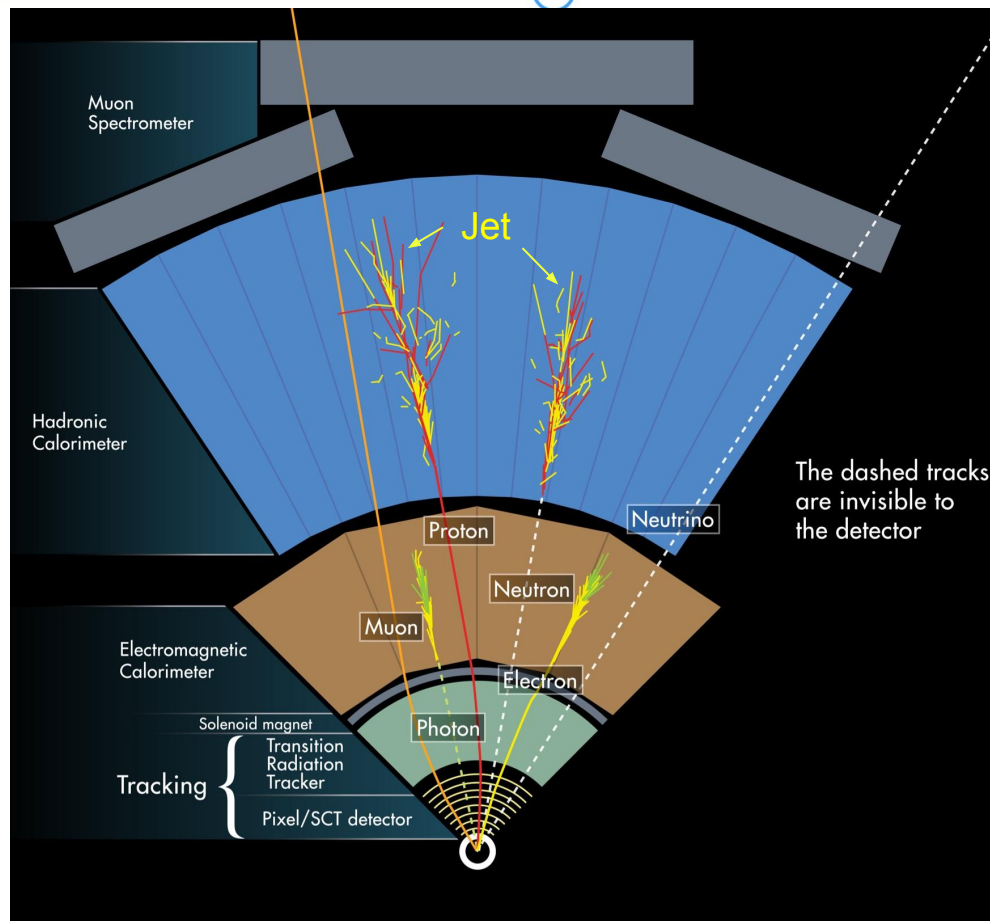
A quark always forms a spay of particle before getting detected

→ **Jet**



MET = Missing Transverse Energy

corresponds to all the missing particles, invisible to the detector



Hackathon Dataset

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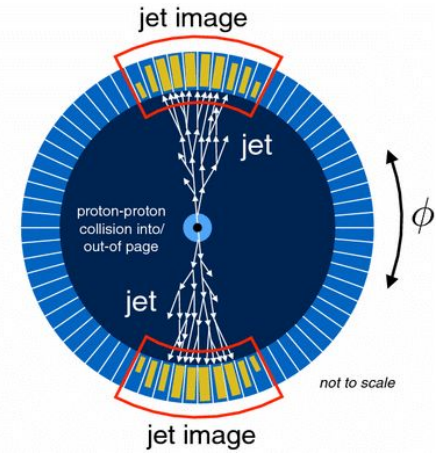
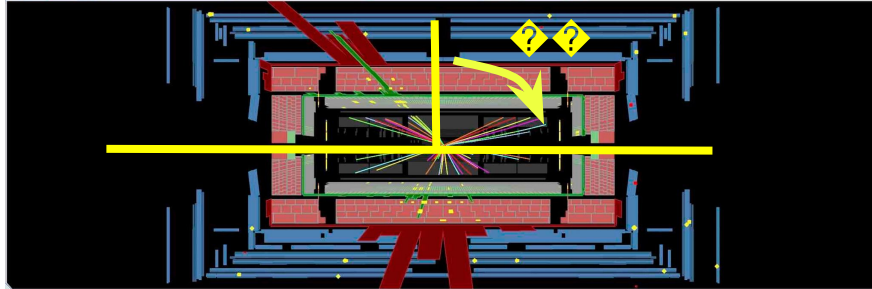
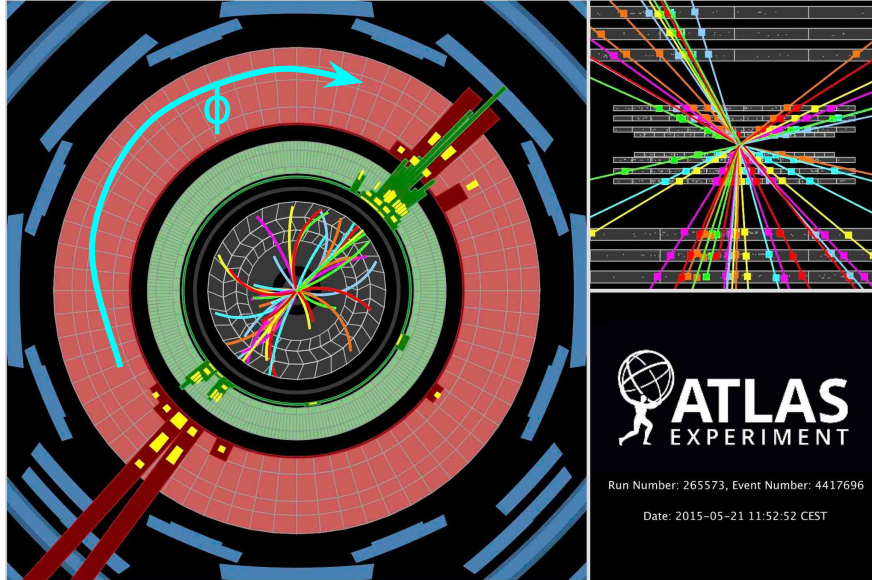
- **Dataset dimensionality:**

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	p_T	η	ϕ	
MET				
4 e/ γ				
4 μ				
10 jets				

Eta and Phi

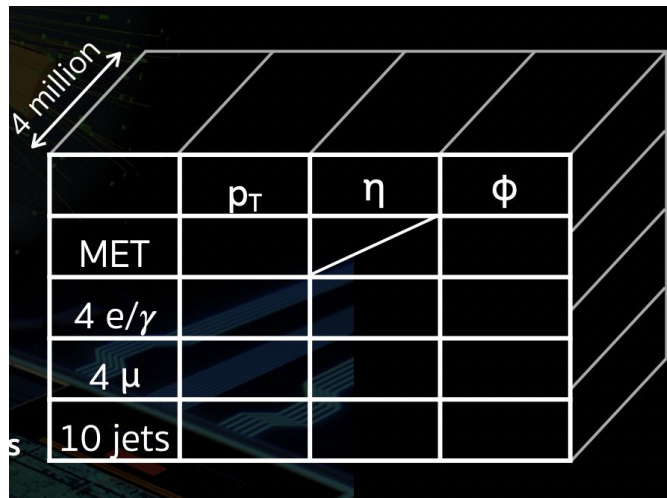


Hackathon Training Dataset

Train with 4 million background-like events 

The file contains:

- Inclusive W production, with $W \rightarrow l\nu$ (59.2%)
- Inclusive Z production, with $Z \rightarrow ll$ (6.7%)
- $t\bar{t}$ production (0.3%)
- QCD multijet production (33.8%)







	p_T	η	ϕ
MET			
4 e/γ			
4 μ			
10 jets			

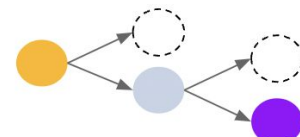
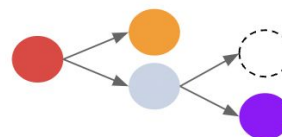
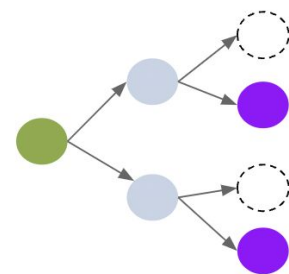
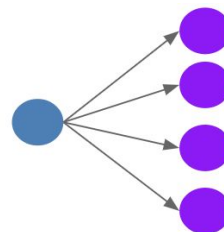
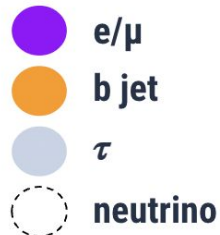
Paper describing the dataset: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.02157>

Model Development and Evaluation

Evaluate performance on several different New Physics simulated samples

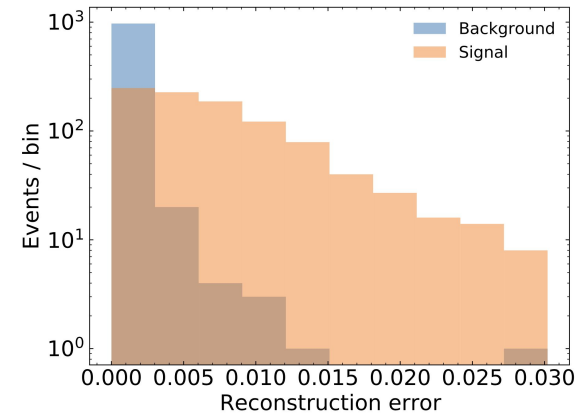
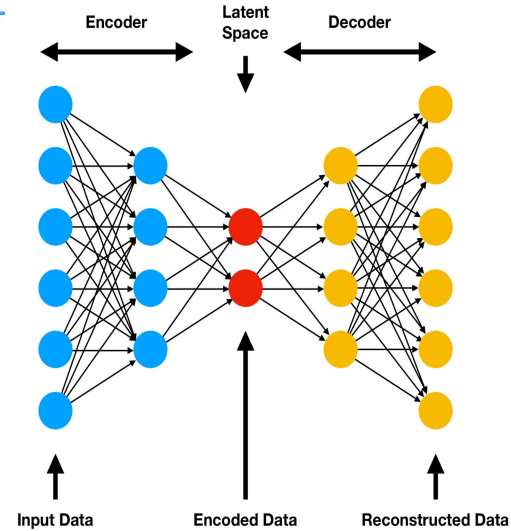
New physics benchmarks

- Neutral scalar boson (**A**), 50 GeV \rightarrow 4 l 
- Leptoquark (**LQ**), 80 GeV \rightarrow b τ 
- Scalar boson (**h⁰**), 60 GeV \rightarrow $\tau \tau$ 
- Charged scalar boson (**h⁺**), 60 GeV \rightarrow $\tau \nu$ 



Autoencoder: One of the popular choice

- Train the model with **background-enriched data**
- Encode the inputs to a low dimensional representation and try to decode it back to the input set
- **Anomalous events** are often **poorly reconstructed** given low, if any, examples present during training



Some Published Solutions:

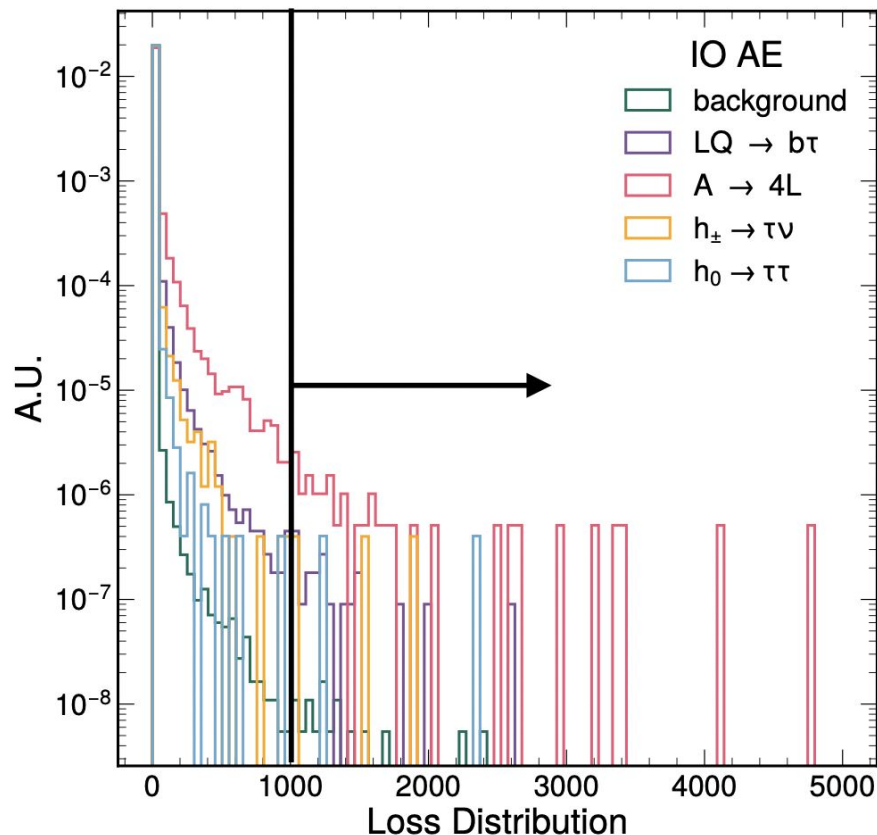
The first paper by the ADC2021 challenge organizers:

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.03986>

⇒ Studies Autoencoders and Variational Autoencoders (VAE)

Another solution-based on contrastive learning (using Autoencoders):

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2301.04660>



Challenges and Expectations



Real-life application: Low-Latency inference ($\sim 1 \mu\text{s}$)

⇒ Make sure your model is not too huge and can obey this latency constraints

- An estimate of the algorithm efficiency can be obtained by calculating the floating- point operations per second (FLOPs)
- Example code to compute FLOPs: [computeFLOPs.ipynb](#)

Some results are already published based on Autoencoders and VAEs

⇒ Do not use vanilla Autoencoders and Variational Autoencoders

Useful Resources



We will use [a3d3-hackathon/hep-ad-2023](https://github.com/a3d3-hackathon/hep-ad-2023) repository to develop our code

Other Resources:

- [Challenge website](#)
- [Challenge introduction from ML4Jets 2021](#)
- [Challenge example code](#)
- Toolkit for implementing ML inference on FPGAs: [hls4ml](#)