

PIs

PhD students

postdocs



TG



Tomke Schröer



Malte Algren



Jona Ackerschott



Matthew Leigh



Debajyoti Sengupta



Sam Klein



Stephen Mulligan



Kinga Wozniak



Johnny Raine



This could be you !



Slava Voloshynovskiy



Guillaume Quétant



Mariia Drozdova



Ivan Oleksiyuk



Olga Taran



François Fleuret



Bálint Máté



Atul Kumar Sinha



Daniele Pallotta



Code & publications

<https://github.com/rodem-he>

p

# AREAS OF INTEREST

- ▶ anomaly detection

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- ▶ anomaly detection
- ▶ kinematic reconstruction

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- ▶ anomaly detection
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- ▶ particle cloud generation



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- ▶ decorrelation

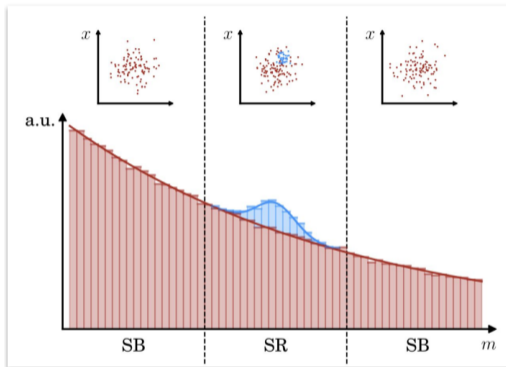
## AREAS OF INTEREST – ME

- ▶ kinematic reconstruction / unfolding
- ▶ generation
- ▶ foundation models

# ANOMALY DETECTION – CURTAINS

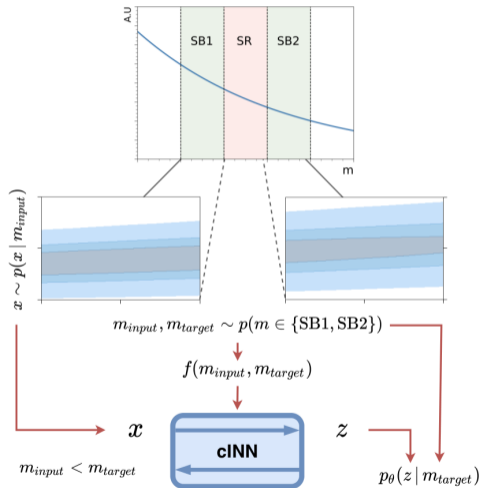
# ANOMALY DETECTION – CURTAINS

- ▶ Want to estimate background in signal region

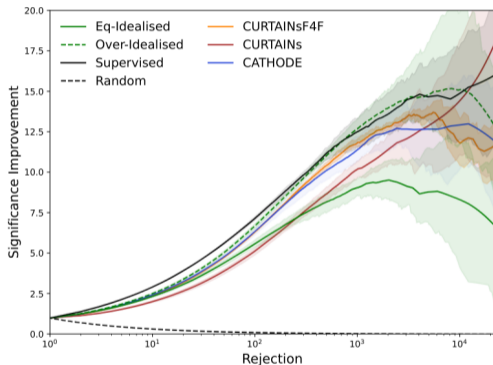
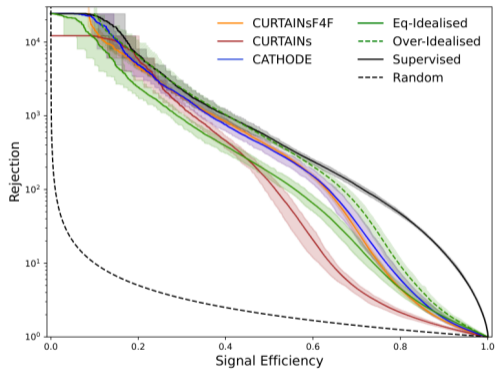


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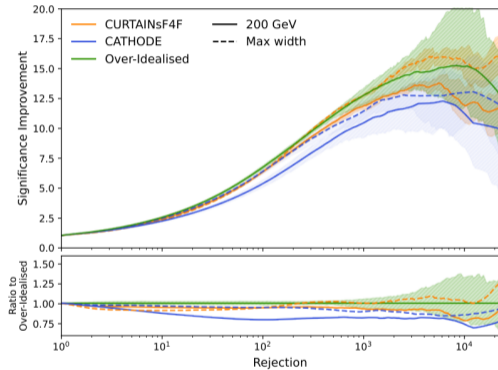
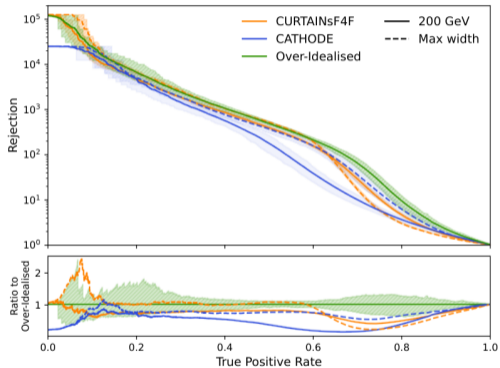
- ▶ Want to estimate background in signal region
- ▶ Train two flows to transform  $p(x | m_{input})$  to  $p(x | m_{target})$



# ANOMALY DETECTION – CURTAINS



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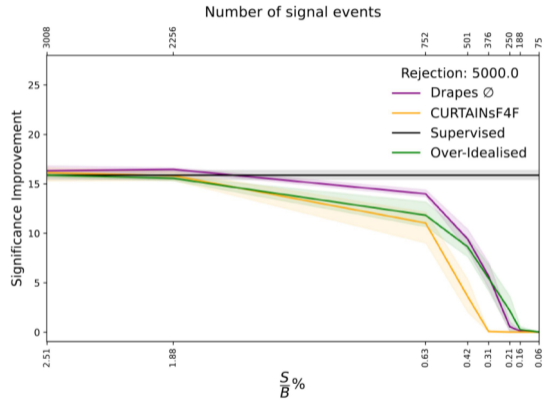
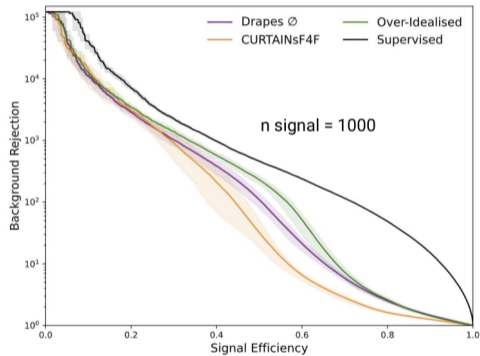




# ANOMALY DETECTION – DRAPES

- ▶ Conditional density estimation using Diffusion
- ▶ Analogous to CATHODE

# ANOMALY DETECTION – DRAPES



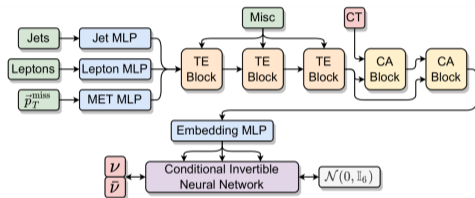
# KINEMATIC RECONSTRUCTION – NU2-FLOWS

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- ▶ Use dINN unfolding setup for neutrino reconstruction

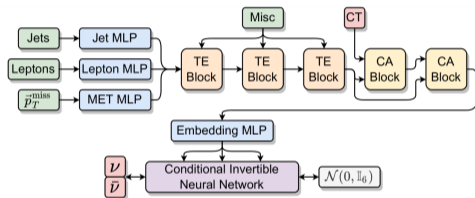
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- ▶ Use cINN unfolding setup for neutrino reconstruction
- ▶ preprocess reco-level information with transformer-based vision setup



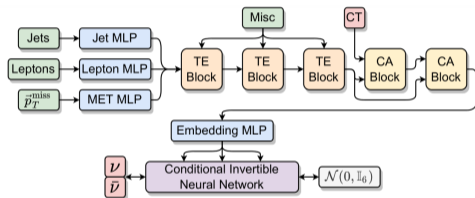
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- ▶ Use cINN unfolding setup for neutrino reconstruction
- ▶ preprocess reco-level information with transformer-based vision setup
- ▶ Permutation invariant

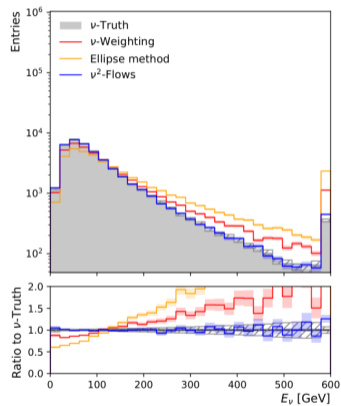
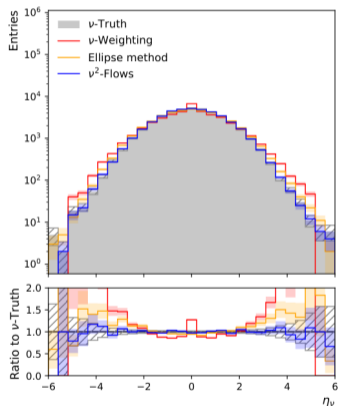
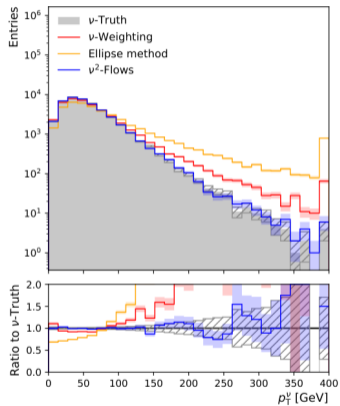


# KINEMATIC RECONSTRUCTION – NU2-FLOWS

- ▶ Use cINN unfolding setup for neutrino reconstruction
- ▶ preprocess reco-level information with transformer-based vision setup
- ▶ Permutation invariant
- ▶ Allows for variable number of jets

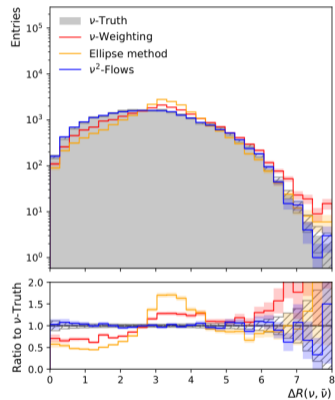
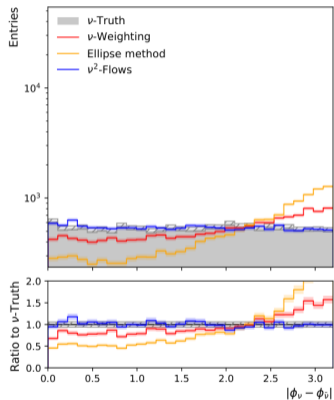
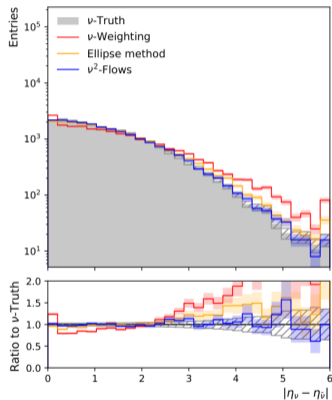


# KINEMATIC RECONSTRUCTION – NU2-FLOWS





# KINEMATIC RECONSTRUCTION – NU2-FLOWS



# PARTICLE CLOUD GENERATION – PC-DROID

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- ▶ Jet constituent generation

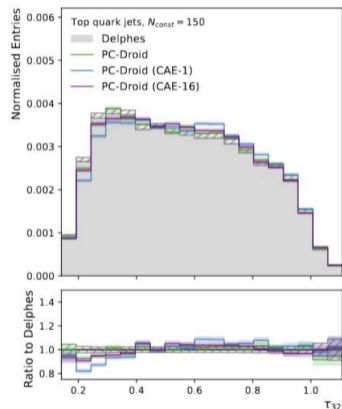
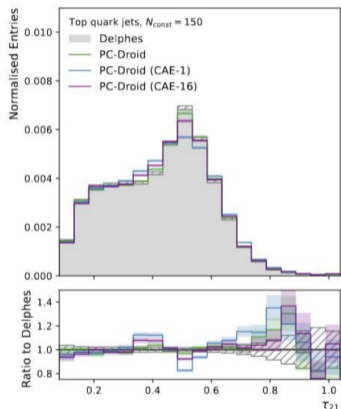
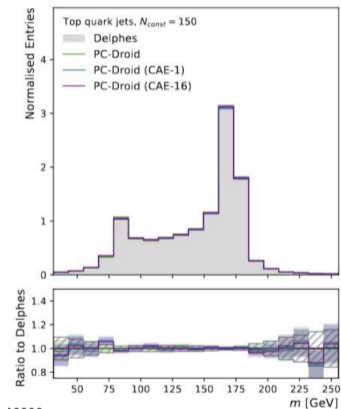
# PARTICLE CLOUD GENERATION – PC-DROID

- ▶ Jet constituent generation
- ▶ Use diffusion with transformer based score function

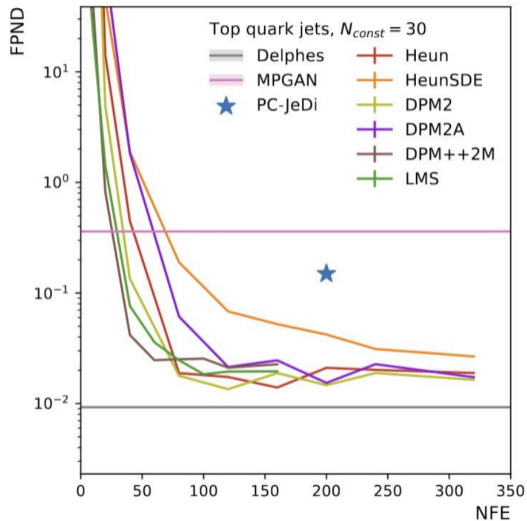
# PARTICLE CLOUD GENERATION – PC-DROID

- ▶ Jet constituent generation
- ▶ Use diffusion with transformer based score function
- ▶ Generation time: two orders faster than PC-JeDi, three orders faster than Delphes

# PARTICLE CLOUD GENERATION – PC-DROID



# PARTICLE CLOUD GENERATION – PC-DROID



# Returning CP-Observables to The Frames They Belong

Jona Ackerschott<sup>1</sup>, Rahool Kumar Barman<sup>2</sup>, Dorival Gonçalves<sup>2</sup>,  
Theo Heimel<sup>1</sup>, and Tilman Plehn<sup>1</sup>

**1** Institut für Theoretische Physik, Universität Heidelberg, Germany

**2** Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, USA

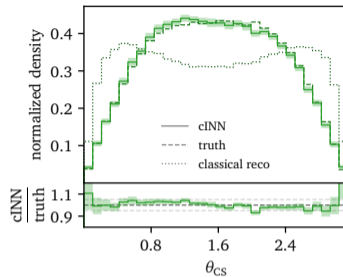


# SUMMARY

- ▶ idea: apply ML unfolding to CP-violation detection in  $pp \rightarrow ht\bar{t}$

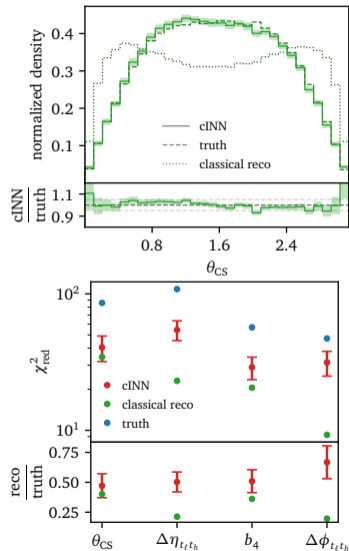
# SUMMARY

- ▶ idea: apply ML unfolding to CP-violation detection in  $pp \rightarrow ht\bar{t}$ 
  - ▶ allow for reconstruction of CP-sensitive observables



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- ▶ idea: apply ML unfolding to CP-violation detection in  $pp \rightarrow ht\bar{t}$ 
  - ▶ allow for reconstruction of CP-sensitive observables
  - ▶ improve sensitivity



# Returning CP-Observables to The Frames They Belong

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August 2, 2023

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- ▶ potential CP-violation source:  
Higgs-top Yukawa coupling

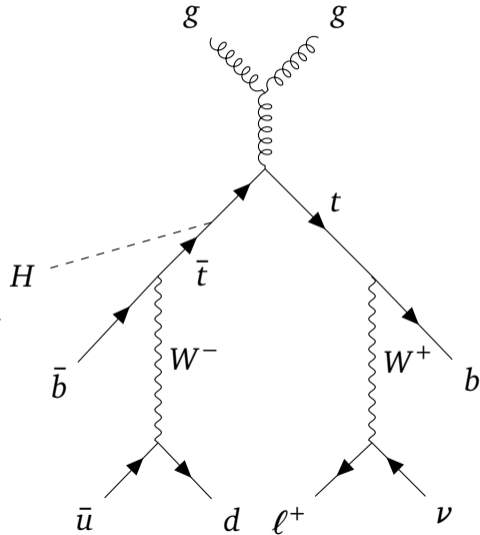
$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{m_t}{v} \kappa_t \bar{t} (\cos(\alpha) + i\gamma_5 \sin(\alpha)) t h$$

# CP-VIOLATION

- ▶ promising target for BSM physics
- ▶ potential CP-violation source:  
Higgs-top Yukawa coupling

$$\mathcal{L} \supset -\frac{m_t}{v} \kappa_t \bar{t} (\cos(\alpha) + i\gamma_5 \sin(\alpha)) t h$$

- ▶ most direct probe:  $t\bar{t}h$  production





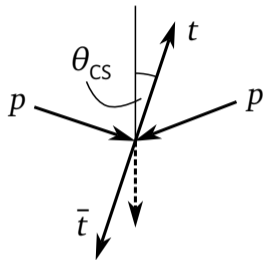
# CP-SENSITIVE OBSERVABLES

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- ▶ Look at four CP-sensitive observables

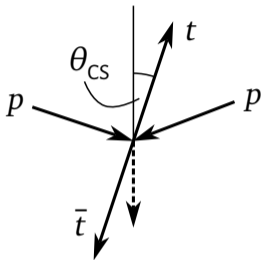
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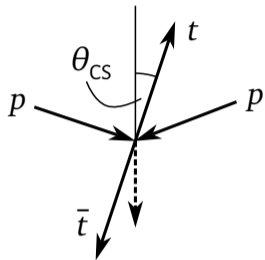
- ▶ Look at four CP-sensitive observables



$$b_4 = \frac{P_{z,t\ell} P_{z,t\bar{h}}}{|\vec{p}_t| |\vec{p}_{\bar{t}}|}$$

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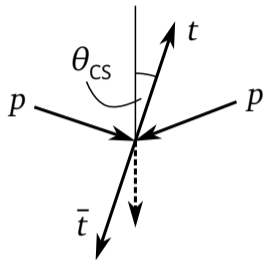


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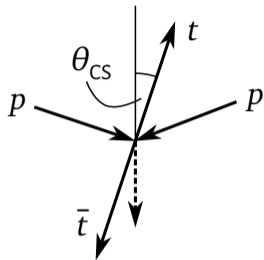
$$b_4 = \frac{P_{z,t_\ell} P_{z,t_h}}{|\vec{p}_t| |\vec{p}_{\bar{t}}|}$$

$$\Delta\eta_{t_\ell t_h}$$

$$\Delta\phi_{t_\ell t_h}$$

# CP-SENSITIVE OBSERVABLES

- ▶ Look at four CP-sensitive observables
- ▶ Identified as most sensitive by Barman et al (arXiv:2110.07635v2)

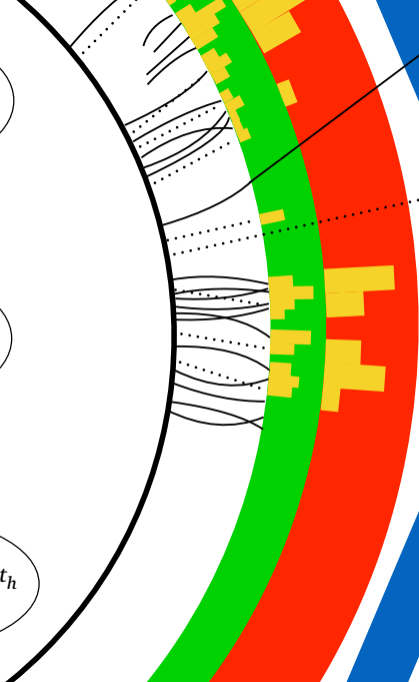
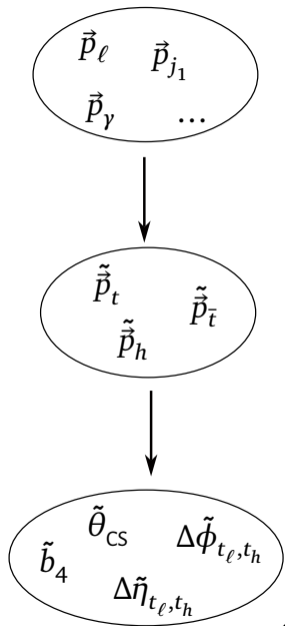
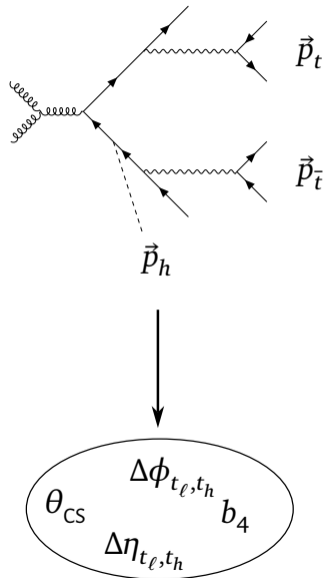


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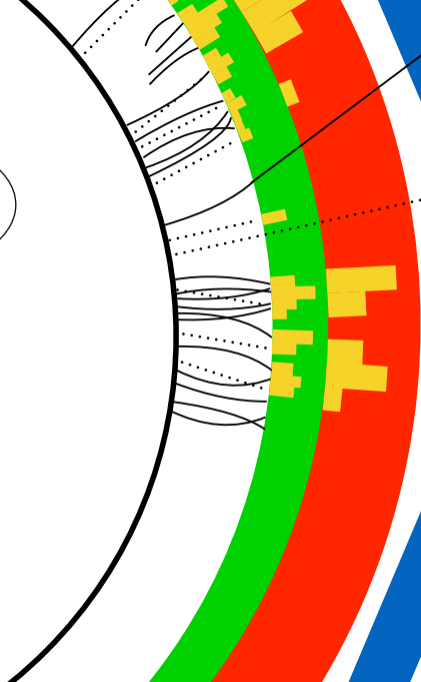
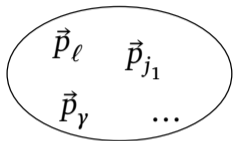
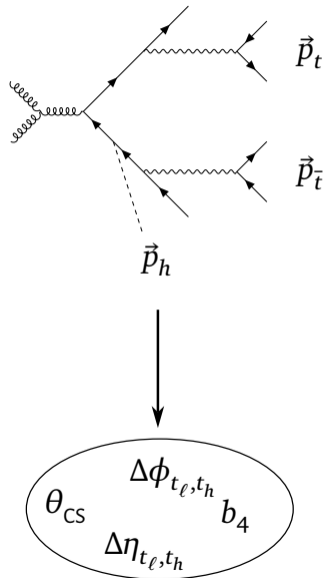
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# CLASSICAL RECONSTRUCTION





# ML UNFOLDING



# UNFOLDING METHOD

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- ▶ train normalizing flow on simulated data

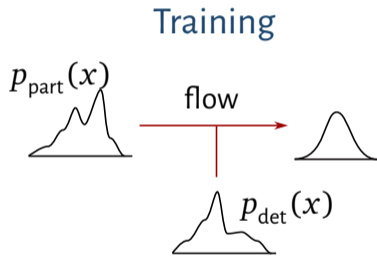
# UNFOLDING METHOD

- ▶ train normalizing flow on simulated data
- ▶ normalize parton distribution

$$x = (p_h, p_b, p_\ell, \dots) \sim p_{\text{part}}(x)$$

conditioned on reco-level  
distribution

$$y = (p_{\gamma_1}, p_{\gamma_2}, p_{b_1}, \dots) \sim p_{\text{det}}(y)$$



# UNFOLDING METHOD

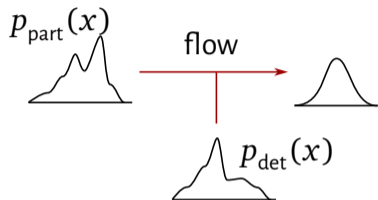
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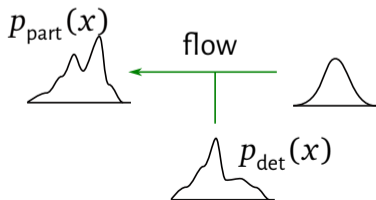
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Training



Inference



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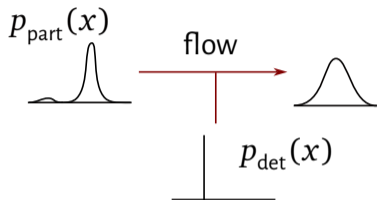
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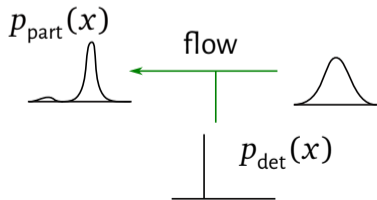
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- ▶ Main idea of generative models

$$z \sim q(z) \quad \rightarrow \quad x_{\text{part}} \sim p(x_{\text{part}})$$



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- ▶ Main idea of generative models

$$z \sim q(z) \quad \rightarrow \quad x_{\text{part}} \sim p(x_{\text{part}})$$

- ▶ Naive KL-loss is not tractable in general

$$\text{KL}(p(x_{\text{part}}) \parallel p_{\phi}(x_{\text{part}})) = -E_{x_{\text{part}} \sim p(x_{\text{part}})} \left[ \log(p_{\phi}(x_{\text{part}})) \right] + \dots$$

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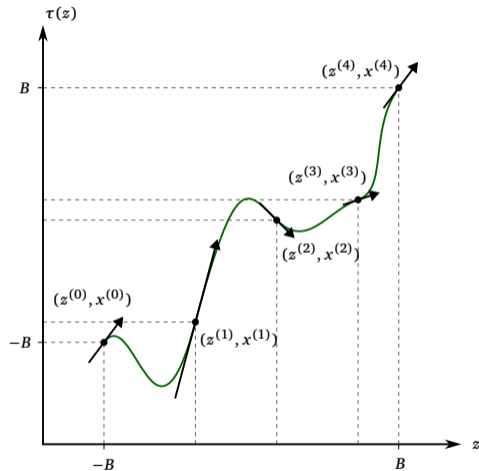
- ▶ Invertible NN allows for change of variable formula

$$p_{\phi}(x_{\text{part}}) = q(f_{\phi}(x_{\text{part}})) \left| \det(Df_{\phi}(x_{\text{part}})) \right|$$

# UNFOLDING METHOD

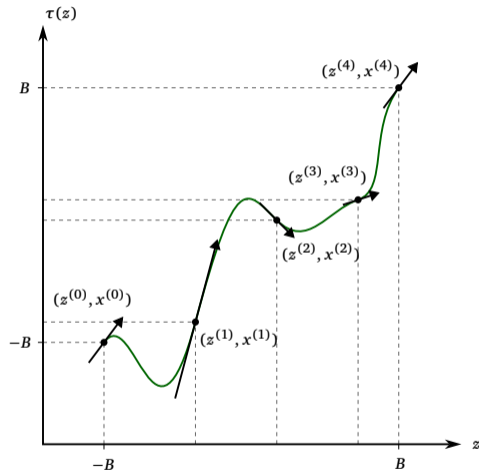
# UNFOLDING METHOD

- ▶ Use feature transformation that is invertible and flexible

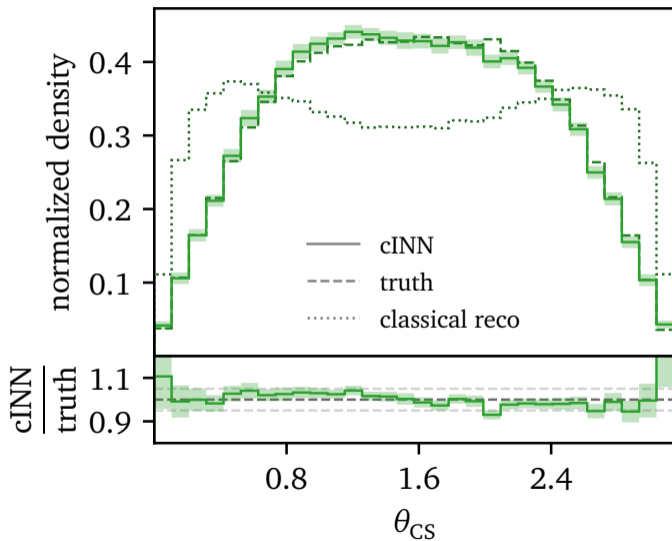


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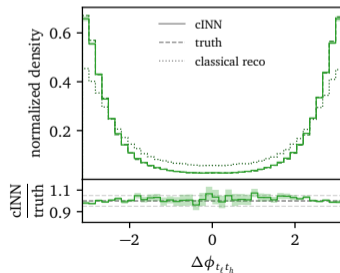
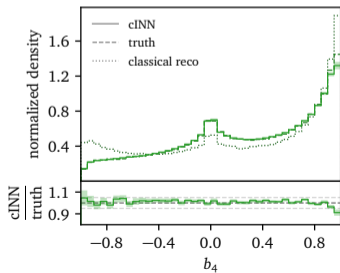
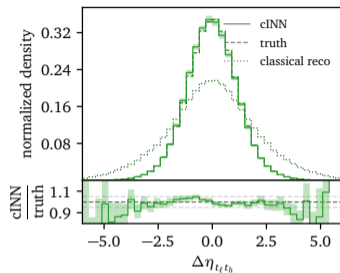
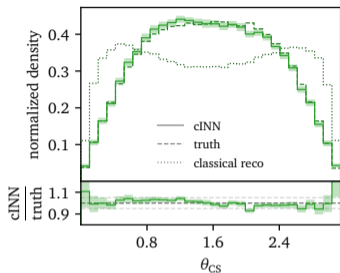
- ▶ Use feature transformation that is invertible and flexible
- ▶ Predict parameters of transformation with NN



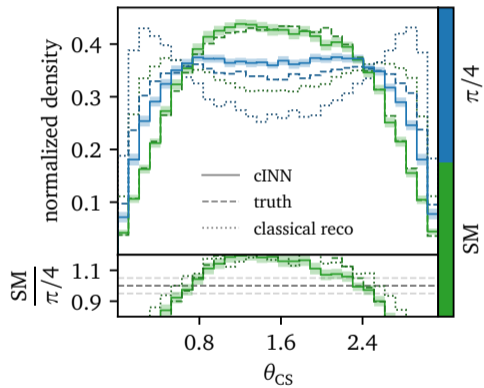
# OBSERVABLE RECONSTRUCTION



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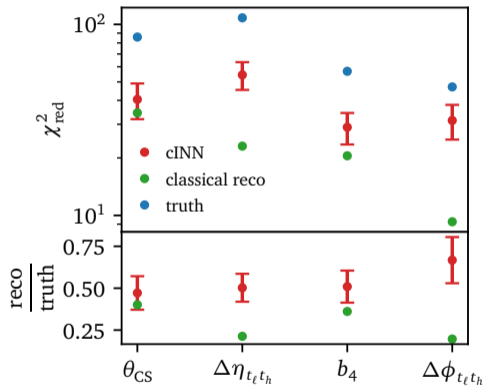
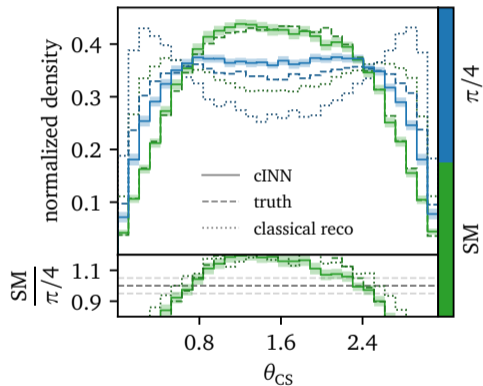


# SENSITIVITY





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## PROBLEM 1: INTERMEDIATE MASSES

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- ▶ many massive intermediate particles

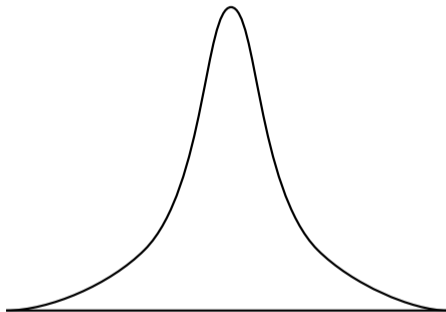
$$m_t, m_{\bar{t}}, m_{W^+}, m_{W^-}, m_H$$

# PROBLEM 1: INTERMEDIATE MASSES

- ▶ many massive intermediate particles

$$m_t, m_{\bar{t}}, m_{W^+}, m_{W^-}, m_H$$

- ▶ narrow mass distributions are hard to reconstruct

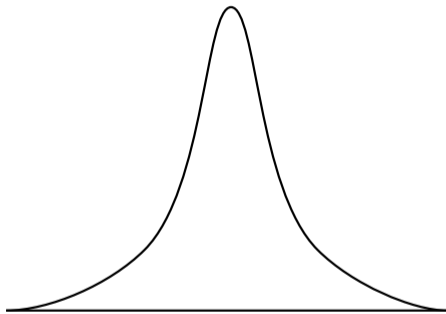


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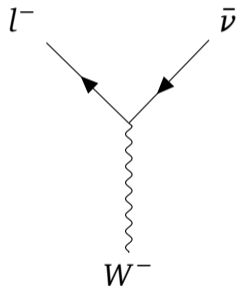
$$m_t, m_{\bar{t}}, m_{W^+}, m_{W^-}, m_H$$

- ▶ narrow mass distributions are hard to reconstruct
- use phase space parameterization that includes intermediate masses



# PROBLEM 1: INTERMEDIATE MASSES

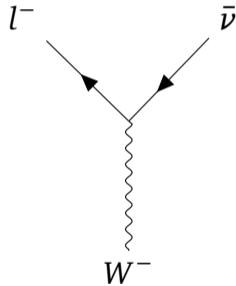
Example



# PROBLEM 1: INTERMEDIATE MASSES

- ▶ Use  $(m_W, \vec{p}_W, \phi_l^W, \theta_l^W)$

Example

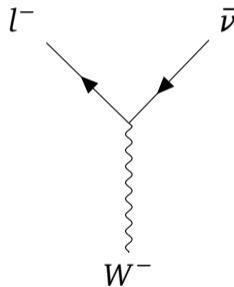


# PROBLEM 1: INTERMEDIATE MASSES

- ▶ Use  $(m_W, \vec{p}_W, \phi_l^W, \theta_l^W)$
- ▶ From on-shell conditions

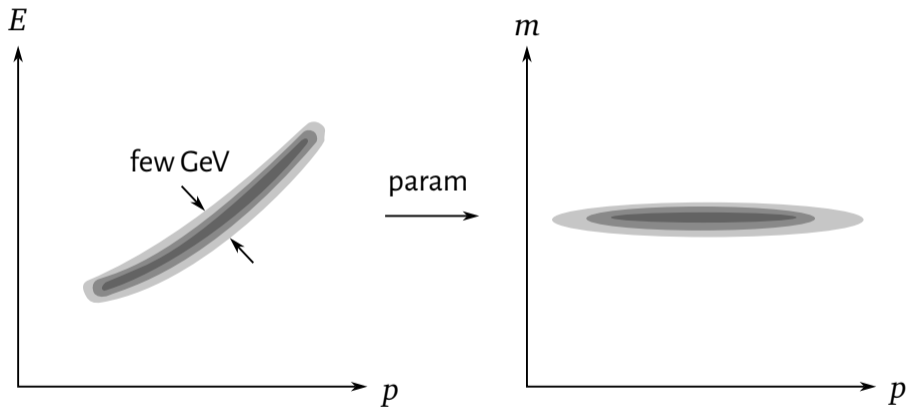
$$E_\ell^W = |\vec{p}_\ell^W| = m_W$$

Example

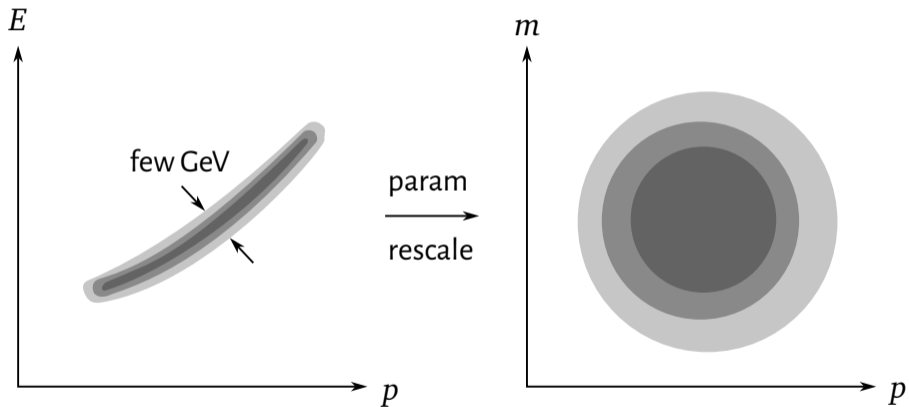




# PROBLEM 1: INTERMEDIATE MASSES



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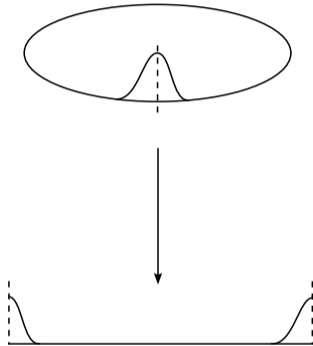
## PROBLEM 2: AZIMUTHAL ANGLES

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- ▶ appropriate parameterizations will contain azimuthal angles

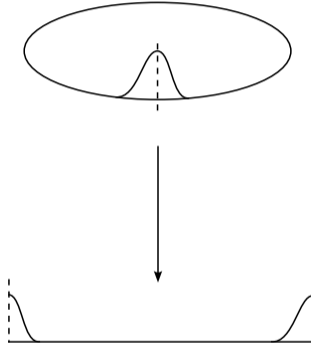
## PROBLEM 2: AZIMUTHAL ANGLES

- ▶ appropriate parameterizations will contain azimuthal angles
- ▶ azimuthal angle distributions will get cut at boundary

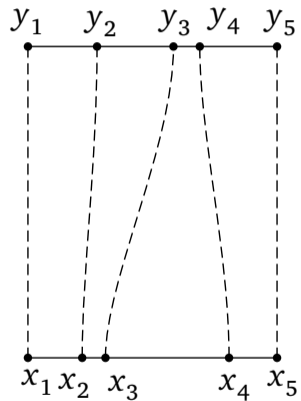


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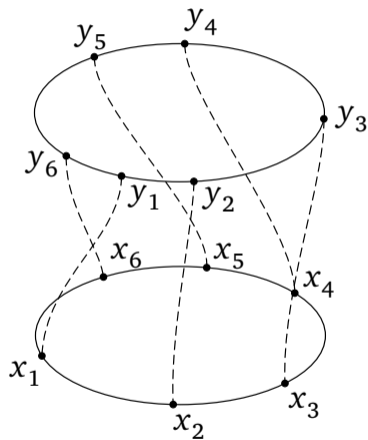
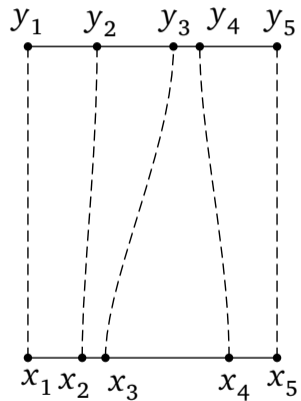
- ▶ appropriate parameterizations will contain azimuthal angles
- ▶ azimuthal angle distributions will get cut at boundary
- adapt flow architecture with periodic coupling blocks



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# OUTLOOK

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- ▶ improve sensitivity further by reducing SM bias

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- ▶ improve sensitivity further by reducing SM bias
- ▶ proper treatment of experimental limitations