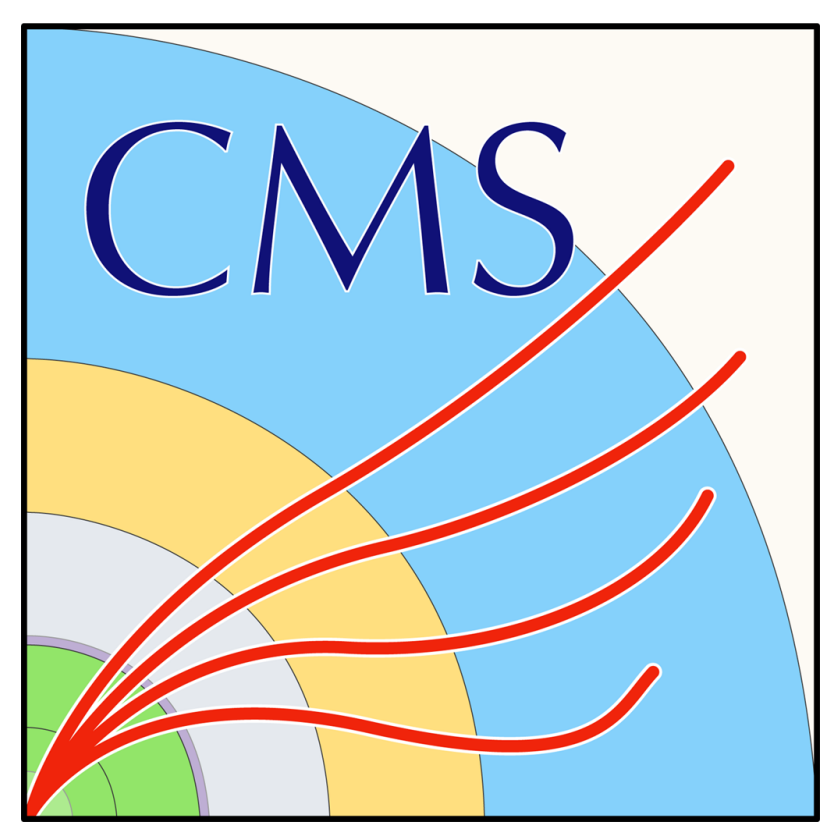


# Unsupervised tagging of semivisible jets with normalized autoencoders in CMS



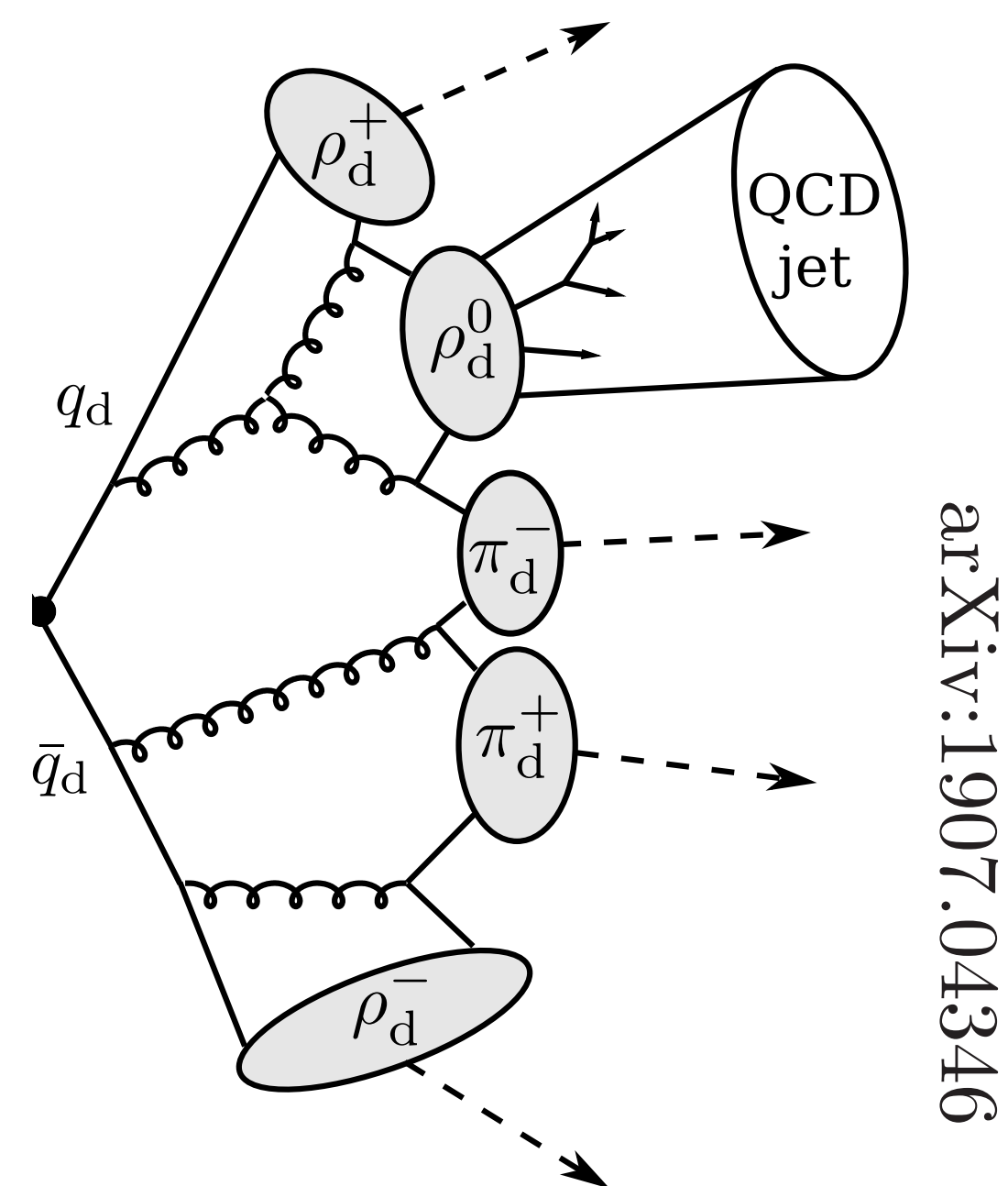
Florian Eble, Annapaola de Cosa, Roberto Seidita  
on behalf of the CMS collaboration

ETH zürich

## Semivisible jets

Semivisible jets [1] (SVJ) are a new physics signature arising in Hidden Valley theories where the dark sector is made of dark quarks interacting via a confining SU(N) force (dark QCD):

- Dark quarks hadronize
- Unstable dark hadrons decay to Standard Model (SM) quarks
- SM quarks hadronize



arXiv:1907.04346

## Normalized autoencoder

Normalized autoencoders [7] (NAE) suppress OOD reconstruction by learning the training data probability distribution  $p_{\text{data}}$ . The NAE model probability  $p_{\theta}$  is defined to assign high probability to low reconstruction error ( $E_{\theta}$ ) examples:

$$p_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{\Omega_{\theta}} \exp(-E_{\theta}(x))$$

Examples following  $p_{\theta}$  are obtained by sampling via a Langevin Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) (“negative examples”). The loss function is the difference between the reconstruction error of the training (“positive”) examples and of the negative examples:

$$\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}} [L_{\theta}(x)] = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\text{data}}} [E_{\theta}(x)] - \mathbb{E}_{x' \sim p_{\theta}} [E_{\theta}(x')]$$

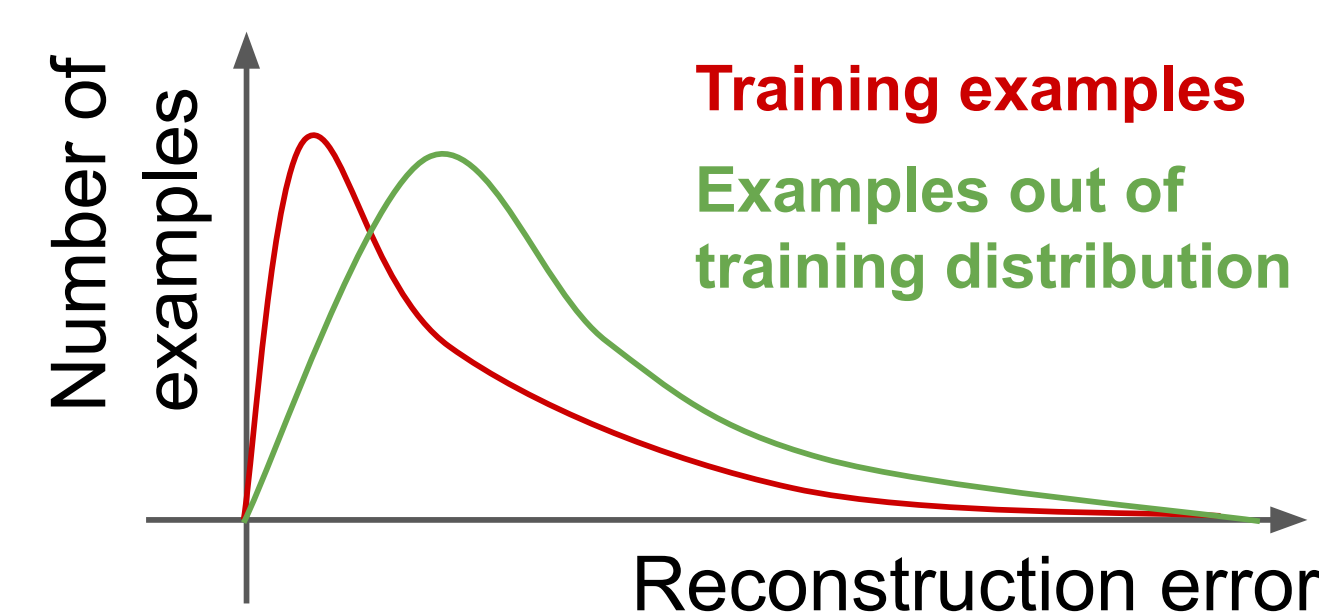
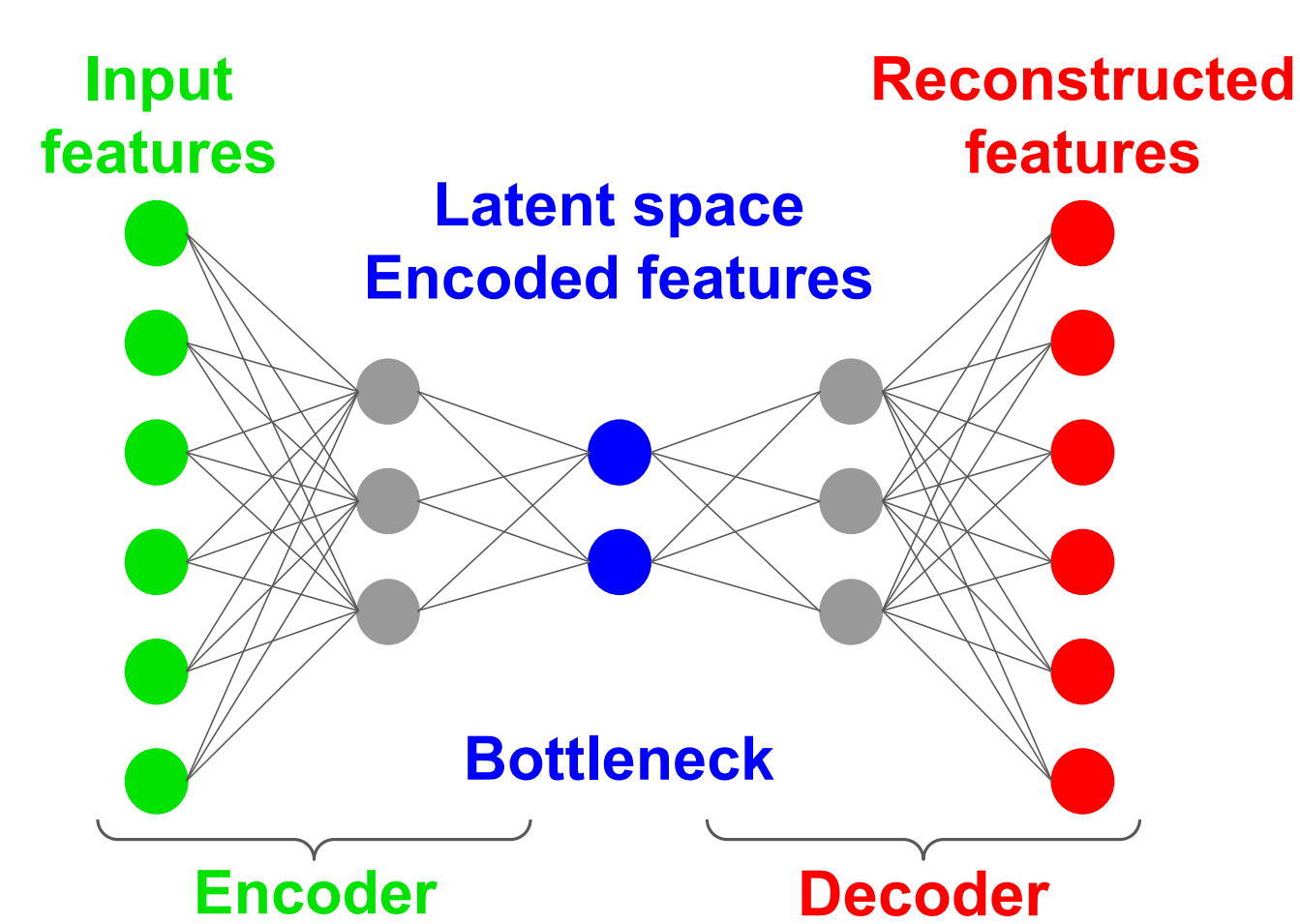
positive energy  $E_{+}$     negative energy  $E_{-}$

## Autoencoders

Autoencoders (AE) are neural networks composed of two parts, an encoder followed by a decoder.

AEs are trained to minimize the reconstruction error between input and output, such that examples out of the training distribution have a higher loss.

Trained on SM data, AEs can thus perform signal-agnostic searches for new physics [2, 3]. In the case of SVJs, AEs are trained on SM jets.

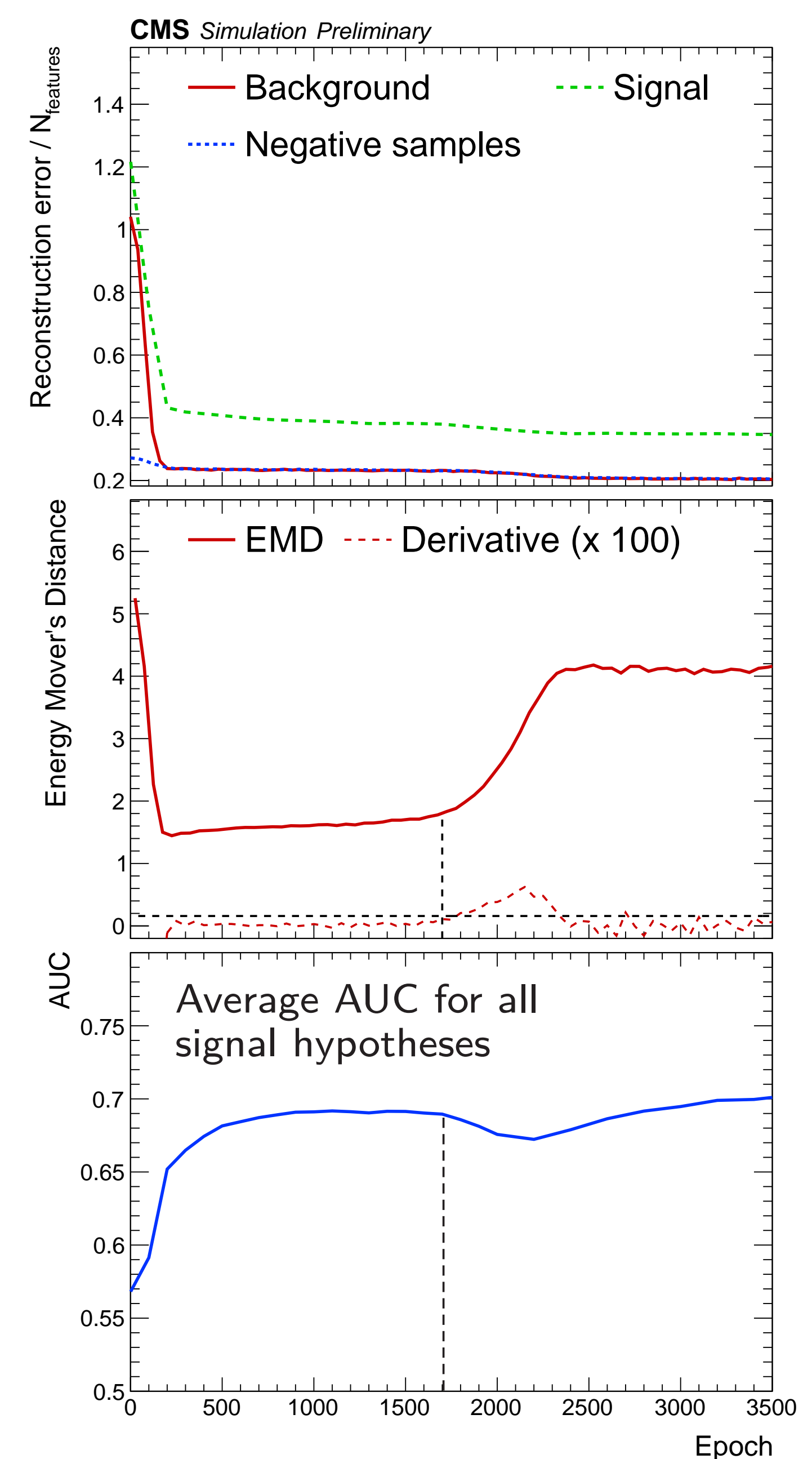


## Unsupervised SVJ tagging versus top jet

The loss function was modified to prevent the divergence of negative energy and minimize positive energy while the energy difference is close to 0:

$$L = \log(\cosh(E_{+} - E_{-})) + \alpha E_{+}$$

The Energy Mover’s Distance (EMD) is used to quantify the distance between the training and the negative samples in the input feature space. As the positive energy is minimized beyond a certain value, the EMD increases: the network cannot better reconstruct training examples and suppress OOD reconstruction at the same time. The best epoch is just before the EMD increase: minimal OOD reconstruction and maximal training examples reconstruction. **This is a fully signal-agnostic procedure to train a NAE, not using signal SVJs simulation.**

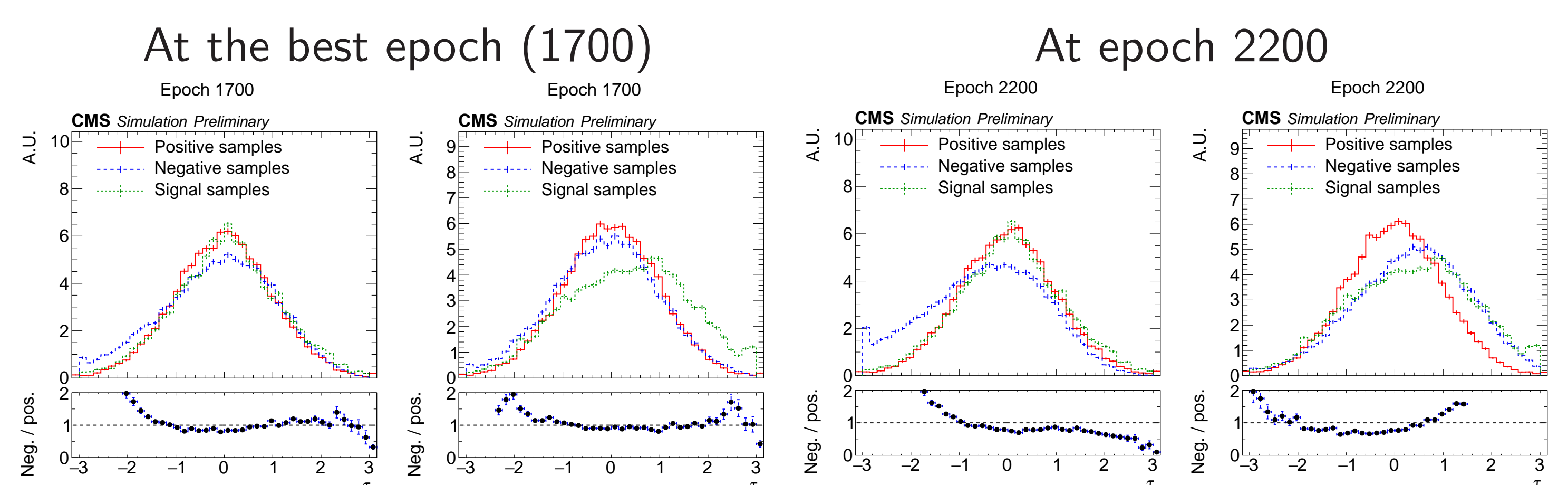
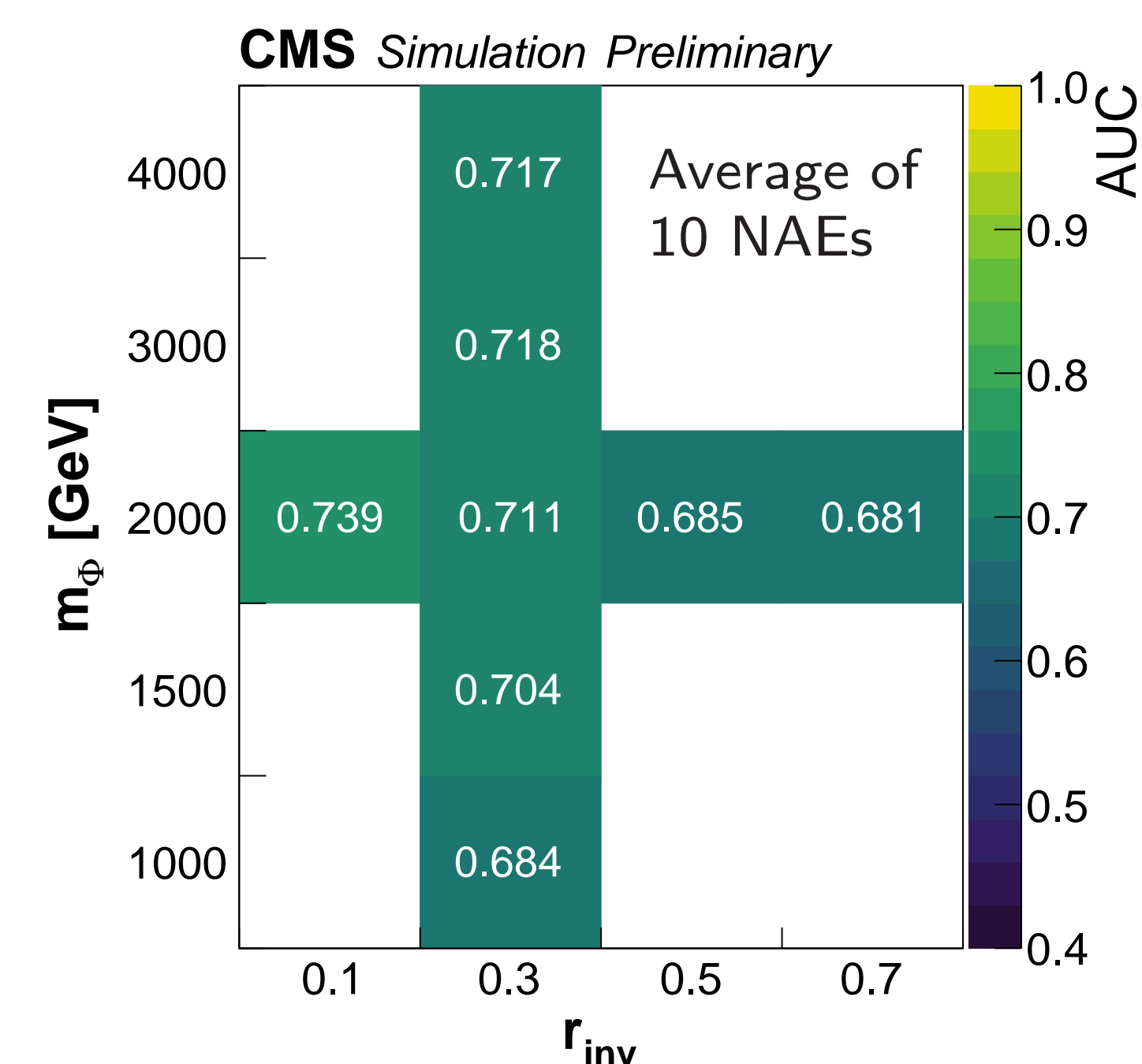
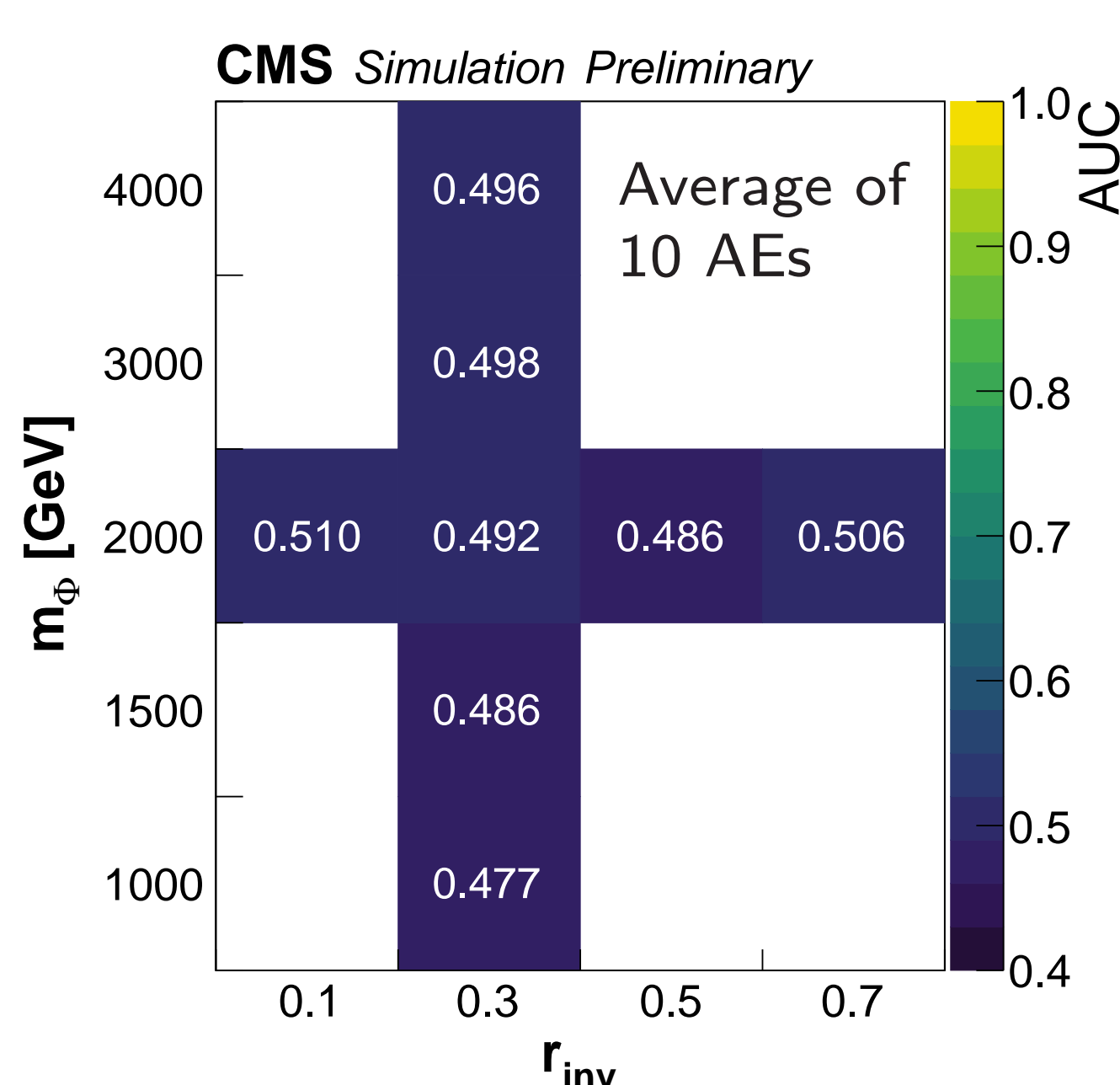
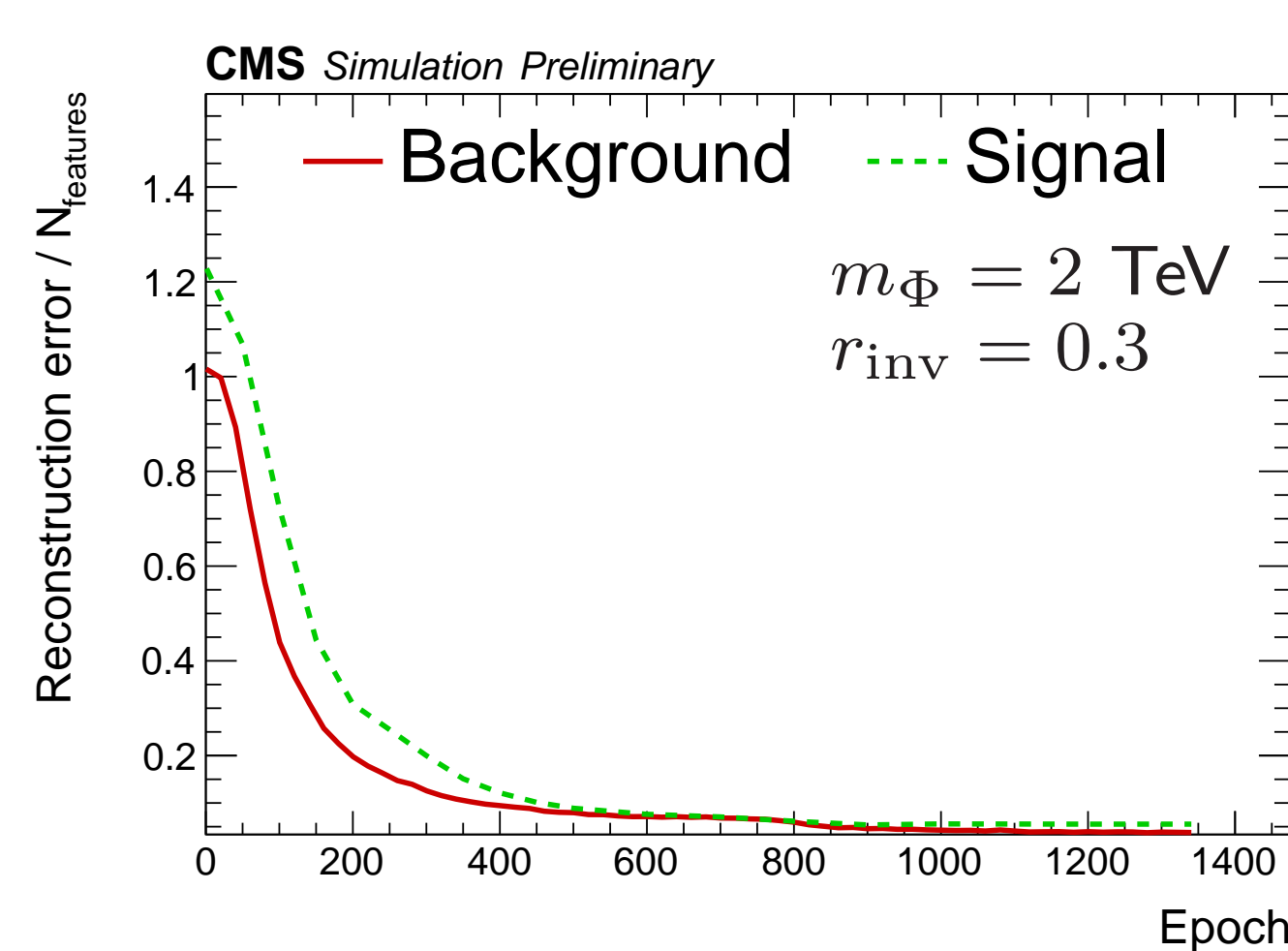


## The problem of out-of-distribution reconstruction

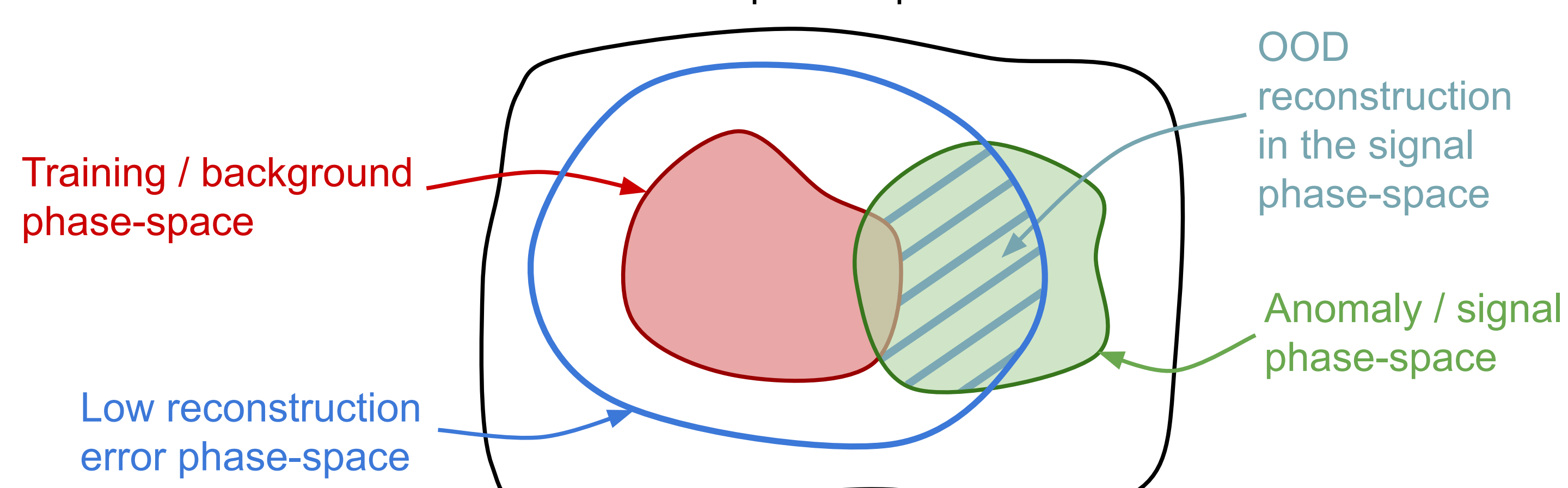
AEs were proven to well perform anomalous detection of SVJs versus QCD [4] but achieve poor classification of SVJs versus top-quark jets.

10 AEs were trained on a simulated dataset of top-quark jets reconstructed with the CMS detector [5] until minimal validation loss. They take 8 jet substructure input features, mapped to a normal distribution. The architecture is a fully connected network with 10, 10, 6, 10, 10 neurons [6].

The AEs generalize (reconstruct with low error) out of the training phase-space (out-of-distribution, OOD), in particular in regions where SVJs are present: the average reconstruction error for background (SM) and signal (SVJ) jets is the same. This results in low anomaly detection performance.



## Full phase-space



## References

- [1] T. Cohen, M. Lisanti, H. K. Lou, and S. Mishra-Sharma. LHC Searches for Dark Sector Showers. *JHEP*, 11:196, 2017.
- [2] T. Heimel, G. Kasieczka, T. Plehn, and J. M. Thompson. QCD or What? *SciPost Phys.*, 6(3):030, 2019.
- [3] M. Farina, Y. Nakai, and D. Shih. Searching for New Physics with Deep Autoencoders. *Phys. Rev. D*, 101(7):075021, 2020.
- [4] F. Canelli, A. de Cosa, L. L. Pottier, J. Niedziela, K. Pedro, and M. Pierini. Autoencoders for semivisible jet detection. *JHEP*, 02:074, 2022.
- [5] S. Chatrchyan et al. The CMS Experiment at the CERN LHC. *JINST*, 3:S08004, 2008.
- [6] CMS collaboration. Signal-agnostic Optimization of Normalized Autoencoders for Model Independent Searches. <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2871591>. 2023.
- [7] S. Yoon, Y.-K. Noh, and F. Park. Autoencoding under normalization constraints. In *ICML*, pages 12087–12097. PMLR, 2021.