

Detecting New Physics as data anomalies at the LHC:

Transitioning from toy datasets to millions of proton collisions

Thea Klæboe Årrestad

PHYSTAT Statistics meets ML (London September 9-12)

Semi-supervised permutation invariant particle-level anomaly detection
 Gabriel Matos (Columbia U.), Elena Busch (Columbia U.), Ki Ryeong Park (Columbia U.), Juli
 e-Print: 2408.17409 [hep-ph]
 pdf cite claim

RODEM Jet Datasets
 Knut Zoch (Geneva U. and Harvard U.), John Andrew Raine (Geneva U.), Debajyoti Sengupta
 e-Print: 2408.11616 [hep-ph]
 pdf cite claim

Interplay of Traditional Methods and Machine Learning Algorithms for Tag
 Camellia Bose (Bangalore, Indian Inst. Sci.), Amit Chakraborty (Unlisted, IN), Shreecheta Ch
 e-Print: 2408.01138 [hep-ph]
 pdf DOI cite claim

Accelerating template generation in resonant anomaly detection searches
 Matthew Leigh (Geneva U.), Debajyoti Sengupta (Geneva U.), Benjamin Nachman (LBL, Ber
 e-Print: 2407.19818 [hep-ph]
 pdf cite claim

Anomaly Detection Based on Machine Learning for the CMS Electromagn
 CMS Collaboration · Abhirami Harilal (Carnegie Mellon U.) et al. (Jul 25, 2024)
 Contribution to: CALOR2024 · e-Print: 2407.20278 [physics.ins-det]
 pdf cite claim

Unsupervised Beyond-Standard-Model Event Discovery at the LHC with
 Callum Duffy (University Coll. London), Mohammad Hassanshah (University Coll. London),
 Coll. London) (Jul 10, 2024)
 e-Print: 2407.07961 [quant-ph]
 pdf cite claim

Universal Anomaly Detection at the LHC: Transforming Optimal Classifiers
 Sascha Caron, José Enrique García Navarro, María Moreno Llácer, Polina Moskvitina, Mats R
 e-Print: 2406.18469 [hep-ph]
 pdf cite claim

Review of searches for new physics at CMS
 Anne-Mazarine Lyon (Zurich, ETH) (Jun 4, 2024)
 Contribution to: Moriond QCD 2024 · e-Print: 2406.02010 [hep-ex]
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Accelerating Resonance Searches via Signature-Oriented Pre-training
 Congqiao Li (Peking U., SKLNPT), Antonios Agapitos (Peking U., SKLNPT), Jovin Drews (Har
 SKLNPT) et al. (May 21, 2024)
 e-Print: 2405.12972 [hep-ph]
 pdf cite claim

Incorporating Physical Priors into Weakly-Supervised Anomaly Detection
 Chi Lung Cheng (Wisconsin U., Madison and LBNL, Berkeley and Sao Paulo, IFT), Gurpreet S
 Berkeley and Sao Paulo, IFT and UC, Berkeley) (May 14, 2024)

Residual ANODE
 Ranit Das (Rutgers U., Piscataway), Gregor Kasieczka (Hamburg U.), David Shih (Rutgers U., Piscataway) (Dec
 20, 2023)
 Published in: Rev.Phys. 12 (2024) 100091 · e-Print: 2312.14190 [physics.data-an]
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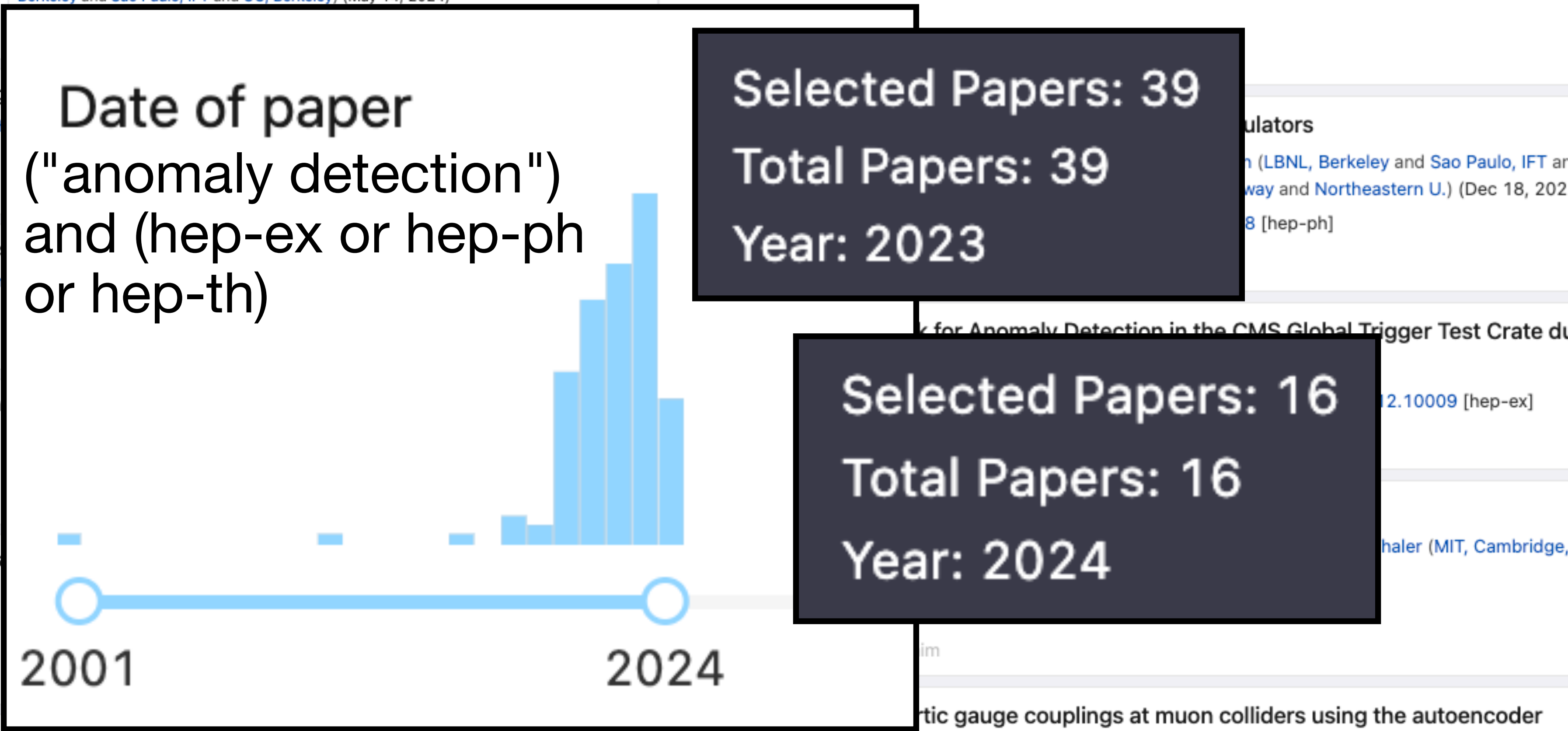
Machine learning for anomaly detection in particle physics
 Vasilis Belis (Zurich, ETH), Patrick Odagiu (Zurich, ETH), Thea Klæboe Aarrestad (Zurich, ETH) (Dec 20, 2023)
 Published in: Rev.Phys. 12 (2024) 100091 · e-Print: 2312.14190 [physics.data-an]
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Accelerating template generation in resonant anomaly detection searches
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 Sascha Caron, José Enrique García Navarro, María Moreno Llácer, Polina Moskvitina, Mats R
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Exploring Optimal Transport for Event-Level Anomaly Detection at the Large
 Nathaniel Craig (Unlisted and Santa Barbara, KITP), Jessica N. Howard (Santa Barbara, KITP)
 e-Print: 2401.15542 [hep-ph]
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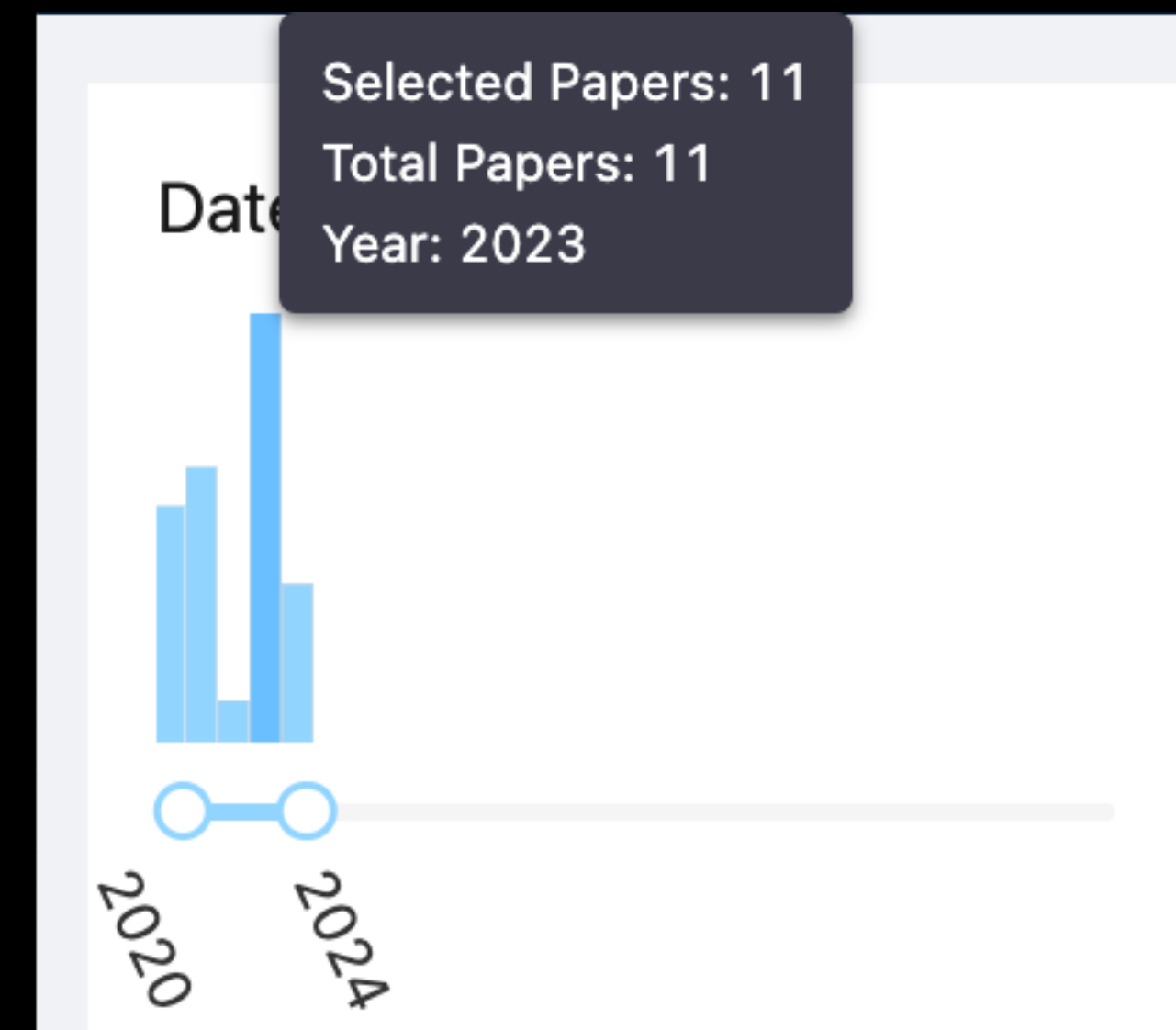
Robust Anomaly Detection for Particle Physics Using Multi-Background Re
 Abhijith Gandrakota (Fermilab), Lily Zhang (New York U., Courant Inst. and Rochester U.), Aa
 Cranmer (Wisconsin U., Madison), Jennifer Ngadiuba (Fermilab) et al. (Jan 16, 2024)
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Machine learning for anomaly detection in particle physics
 Yu-Ting Zhang (Liaoning Normal U.), Xin-Tong Wang (Liaoning Normal U.), Ji-Chong Yang (Liaoning Normal U.)
 Published in: Phys.Rev.D 109 (2024) 9, 095028 · e-Print: 2311.16627 [hep-ph]
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Fast Particle-based Anomaly Detection Algorithm with Variational Autoencoder
 Ryan Liu (LBL, Berkeley), Abhijith Gandrakota (Fermilab), Jennifer Ngadiuba (Fermilab), Maria Spiropulu (Calte
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("anomaly detection" and "ATLAS")
and (hep-ex or hep-ph or hep-th)

("anomaly detection" and "CMS")
and (hep-ex or hep-ph or hep-th)



Selected Papers: 39
Total Papers: 39
Year: 2023

Tag N' Train: a technique to train improved classifiers on unlabeled data

Oz Amram (Johns Hopkins U.), Cristina Mantilla Suarez (Johns Hopkins U.) (Feb 27, 2020)

Published in: *JHEP* 01 (2021) 153 • e-Print: 2002.12376 [hep-ph]

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Classification without labels: Learning from mixed samples in high energy

Eric M. Metodiev (MIT, Cambridge, CTP), Benjamin Nachman (LBL, Berkeley), Jesse Thaler

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Interplay of traditional methods and machine learning algorithms for tag

Camellia Bose (Bangalore, Indian Inst. Sci.), Amit Chakraborty (Unlisted, IN), Shreecheta Ch

e-Print: 2408.01138 [hep-ph]

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Quasi Anomalous Knowledge: Searching for new physics with embedded knowledge

Sang Eon Park (MIT, LNS and IAIFI, Cambridge), Dylan Rankin (MIT, LNS and IAIFI, Cambridge), Silviu-Marian Udrescu (MIT, LNS and IAIFI, Cambridge), Mikael Yunus (MIT), Philip Harris (MIT, LNS and IAIFI, Cambridge) (Nov 6, 2020)

Published in: *JHEP* 06 (2021) 030, *JHEP* 21 (2020) 030 • e-Print: 2011.08550 [hep-ph]

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Anomaly Detection Based on Machine Learning for the CM

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Standard-Model Event Discovery a

(on), Mohammad Hassanshah (Univer



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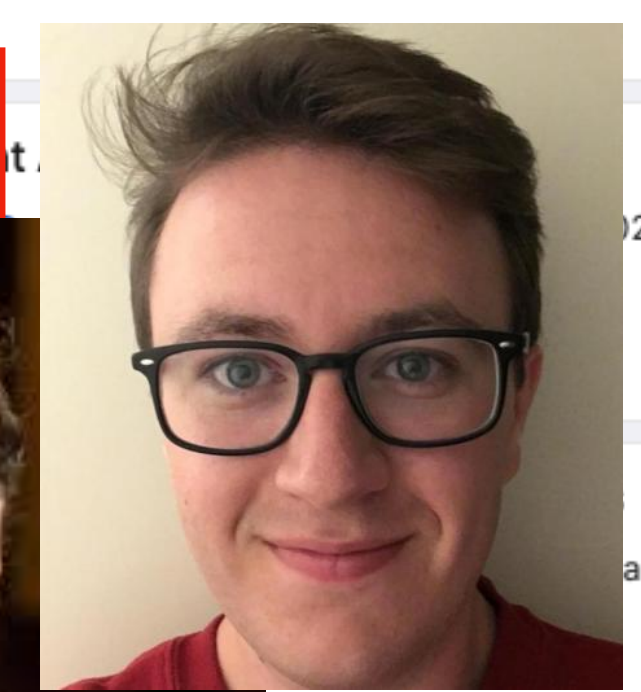
Improving Variational Autoencoders for New Physics Detection at the LHC With Normalizing Flows

Pratik Jawahar (CERN), Thea Aarrestad (CERN), Nadezda Chernyavskaya (CERN), Maurizio Pierini (CERN), Kinga A. Wozniak (CERN) et al. (Oct 16, 2021)

Published in: *Front.Big Data* 5 (2022) 803685 • e-Print: 2110.08508 [hep-ph]

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reference search



Signature-Oriented Pre-training

pitos (Peking U., SKLNPT), Jovin Drews (Har

Anomaly Detection

o Paulo, IFT), Gurpreet S

Residual ANODE

Ranit Das (Rutgers U., Piscataway), Gregor Kasieczka (Hamburg U.), David Shih (Rutgers U., Piscataway) (Dec

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et Physics Tasks

and Sao Paulo, IFT and I

Anomaly detection with flow-based fast calorimeter simulators

Claudius Krause (Heidelberg), David Shih (Rutgers U., Piscataway), Benjamin Nachman (LBNL, Berkeley and Sao Paulo, IFT and

Piscataway) (Dec 18, 2023)

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Testing a Neural Netw

CMS Collaboration • Noah Z

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Classifying anomalies through outer density estimation

Anna Hallin (Rutgers U., Piscataway), Joshua Isaacson (Fermilab), Gregor Kasieczka (Hamburg U.), Claudius Krause (Heidelberg), Benjamin Nachman (LBNL, Berkeley) et al. (Sep 1, 2021)

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Searching f

Yu-Ting Zhang,

Published in: 1909.028

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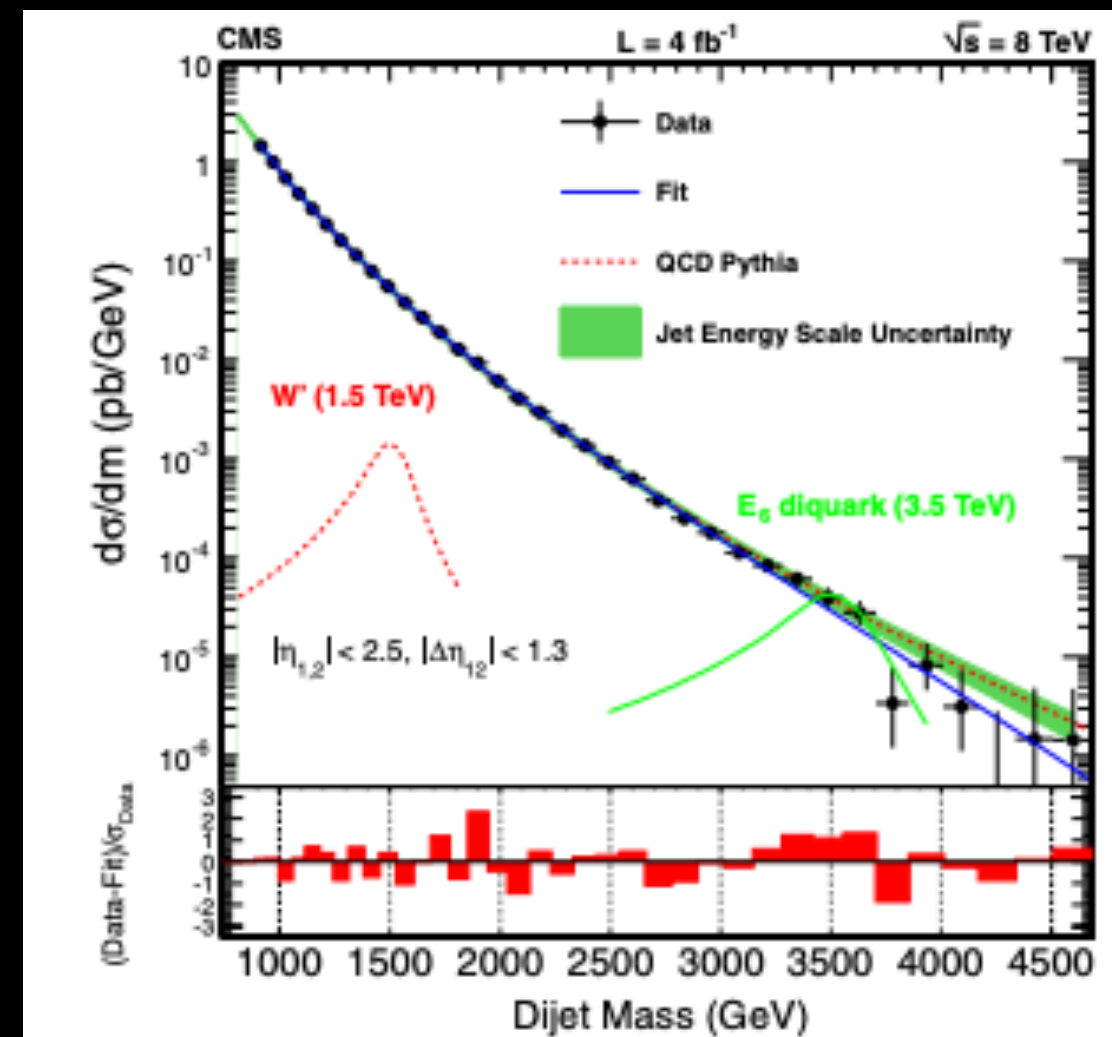
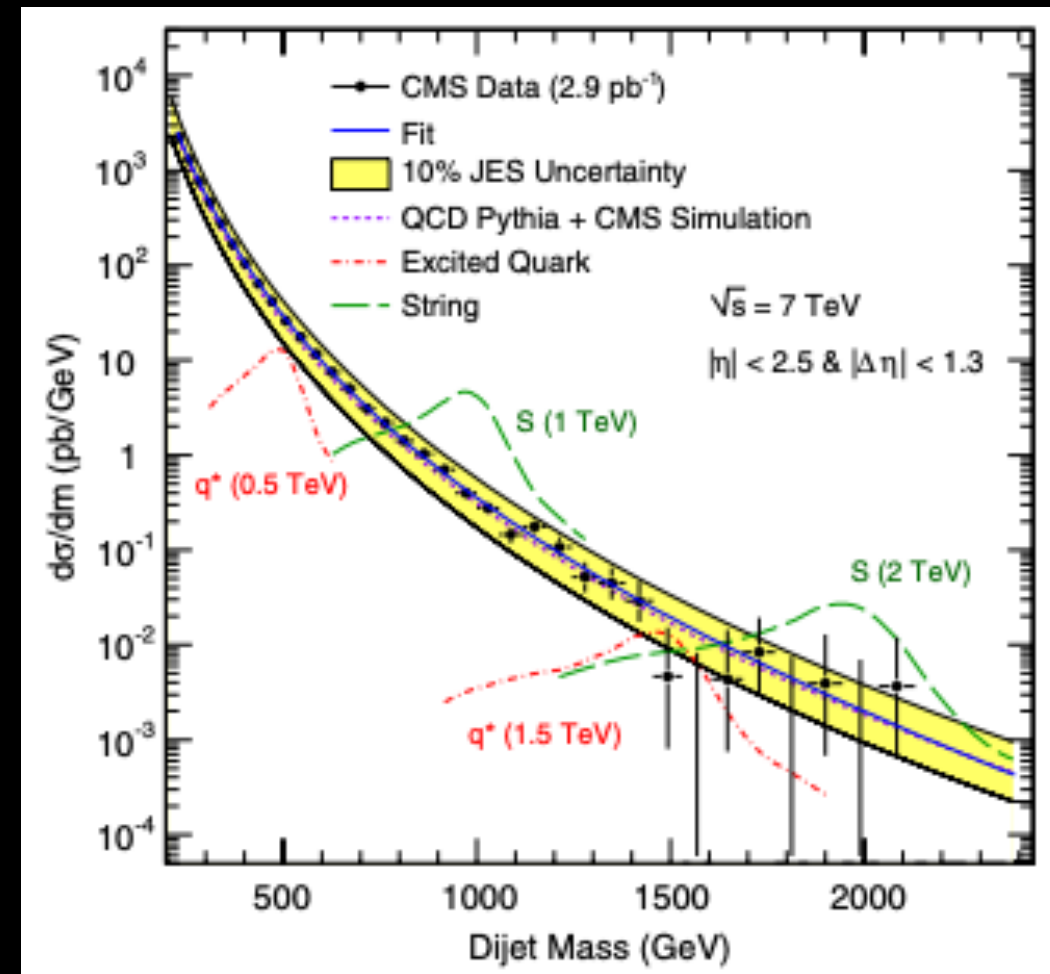
Publisher's Note: Search for Dijet Resonances in 7 TeV pp Collisions at CMS
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 211801 (2010)]

V. Khachatryan *et al.**
(CMS Collaboration)

(Received 5 January 2011; published 13 January 2011)

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.106.029902

PACS numbers: 13.85.Rm, 13.87.Ce, 14.80.-j, 99.10.Fg



PHYSICAL REVIEW D 87, 114015 (2013)
Search for narrow resonances using the dijet mass spectrum in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV

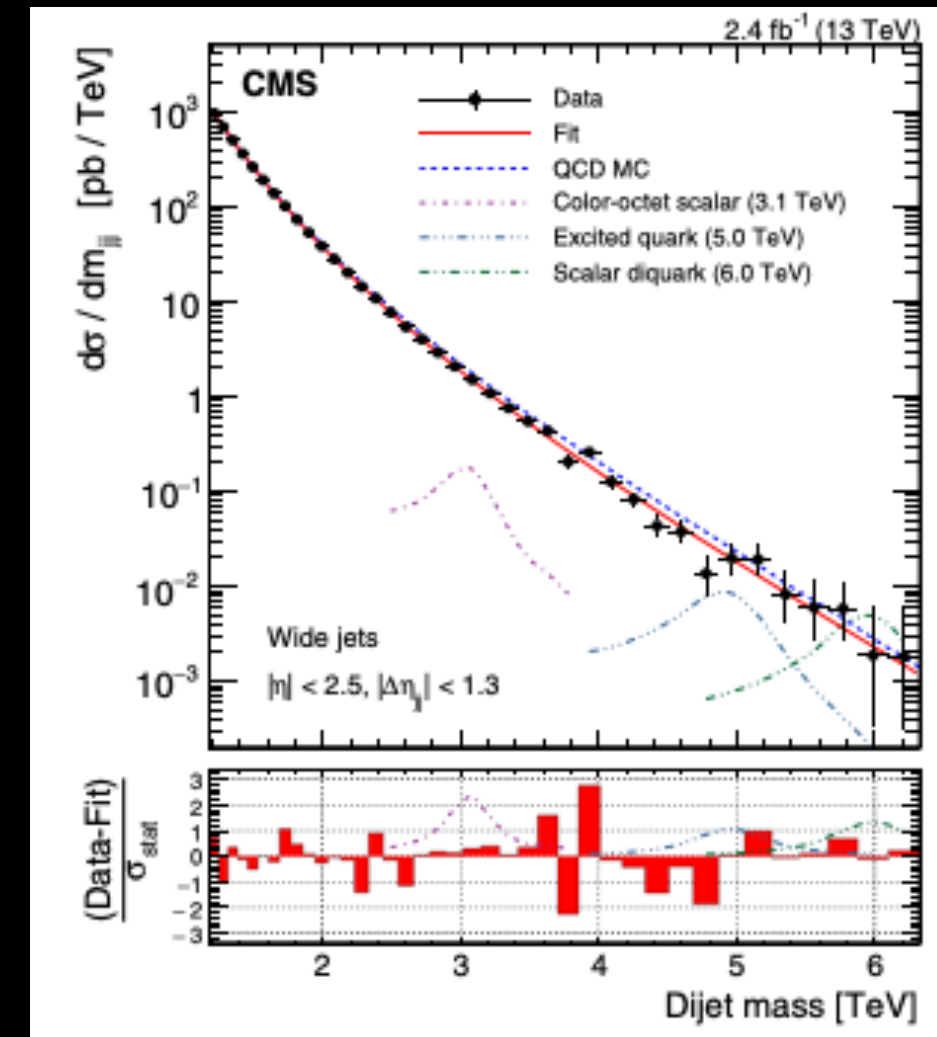
S. Chatrchyan *et al.**
(CMS Collaboration)

(Received 19 February 2013; published 17 June 2013)

Search for Narrow Resonances Decaying to Dijets in Proton-Proton Collisions
at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV

V. Khachatryan *et al.**
(CMS Collaboration)

(Received 3 December 2015; published 18 February 2016)



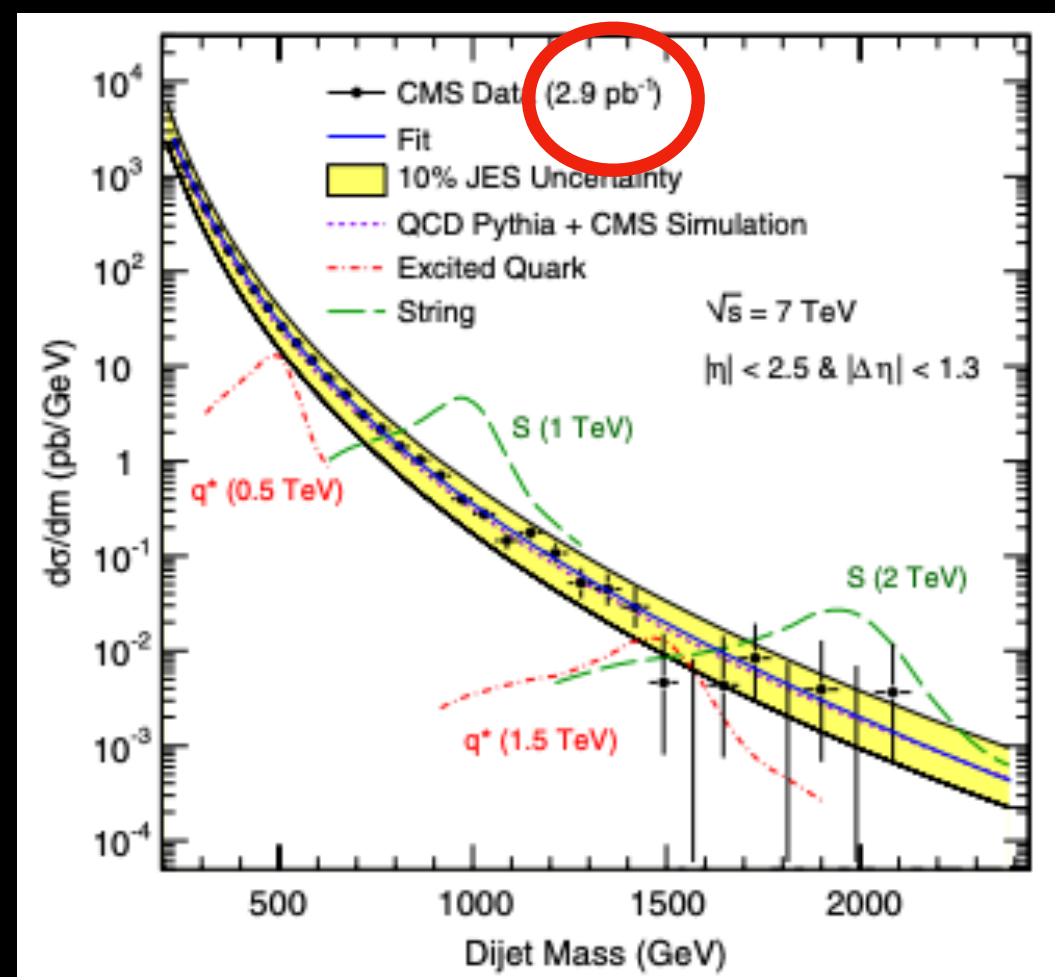
Publisher's Note: Search for Dijet Resonances in 7 TeV pp Collisions at CMS
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 211801 (2010)]

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DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.106.029902

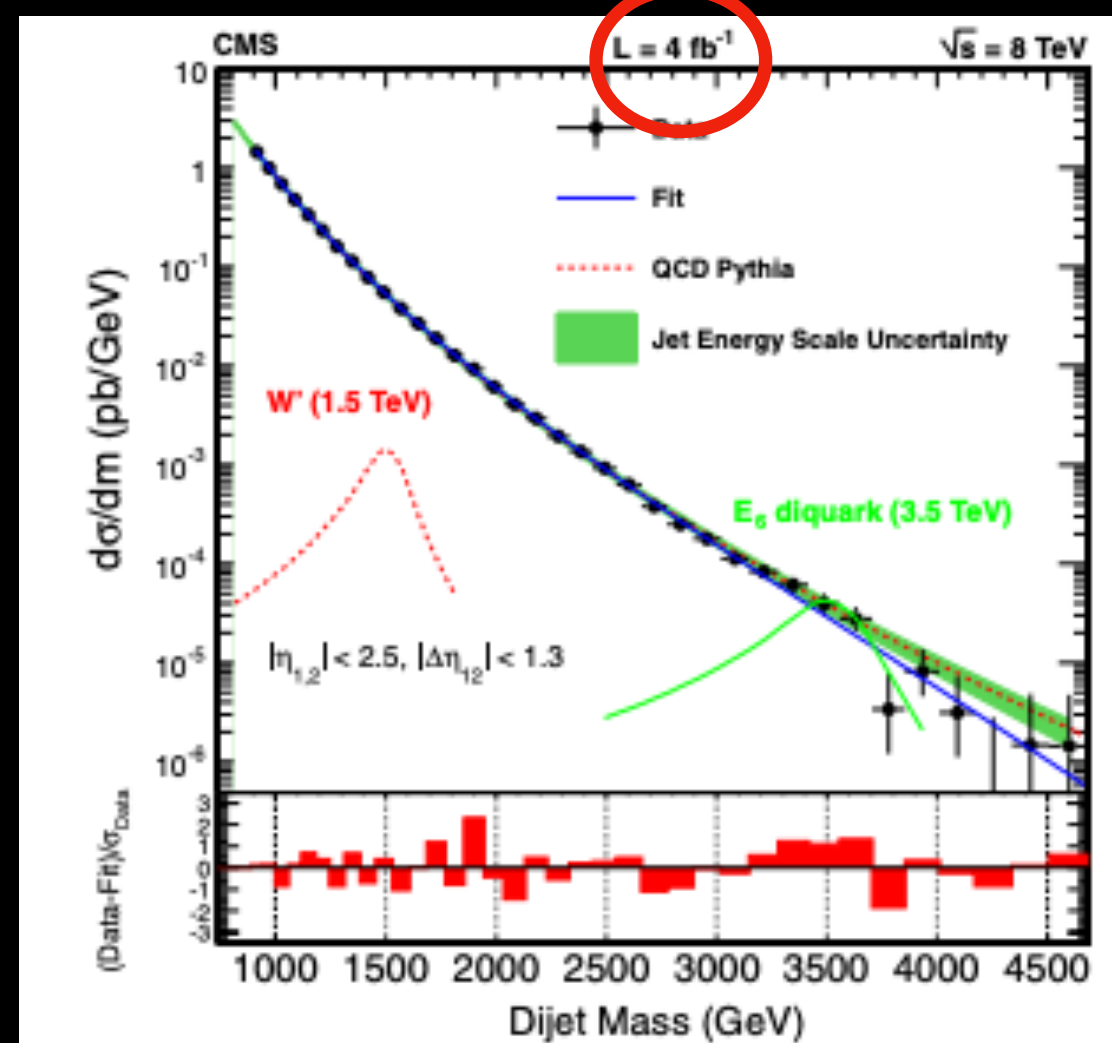
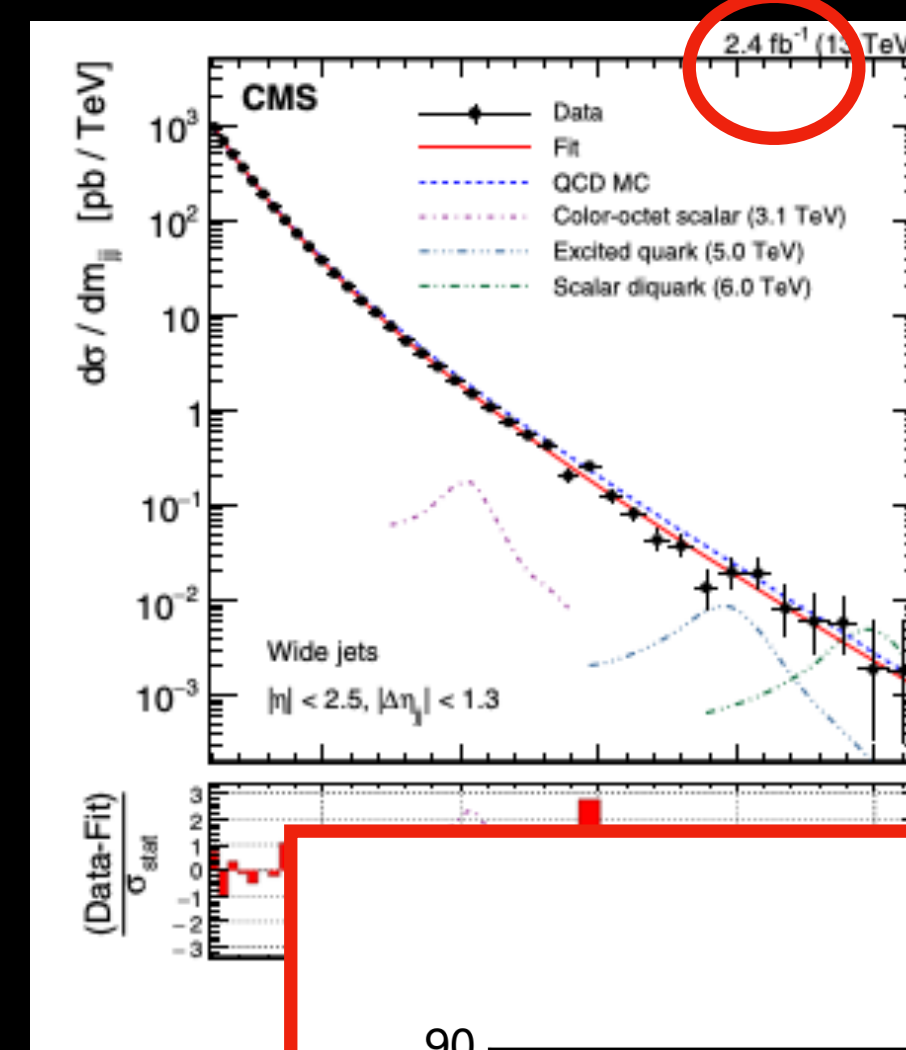
PACS numbers: 13.85.Rm, 13.87.Ce, 14.80.-j, 99.10.Fg



Search for Narrow Resonances Decaying to Dijets in Proton-Proton Collisions
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V. Khachatryan *et al.**
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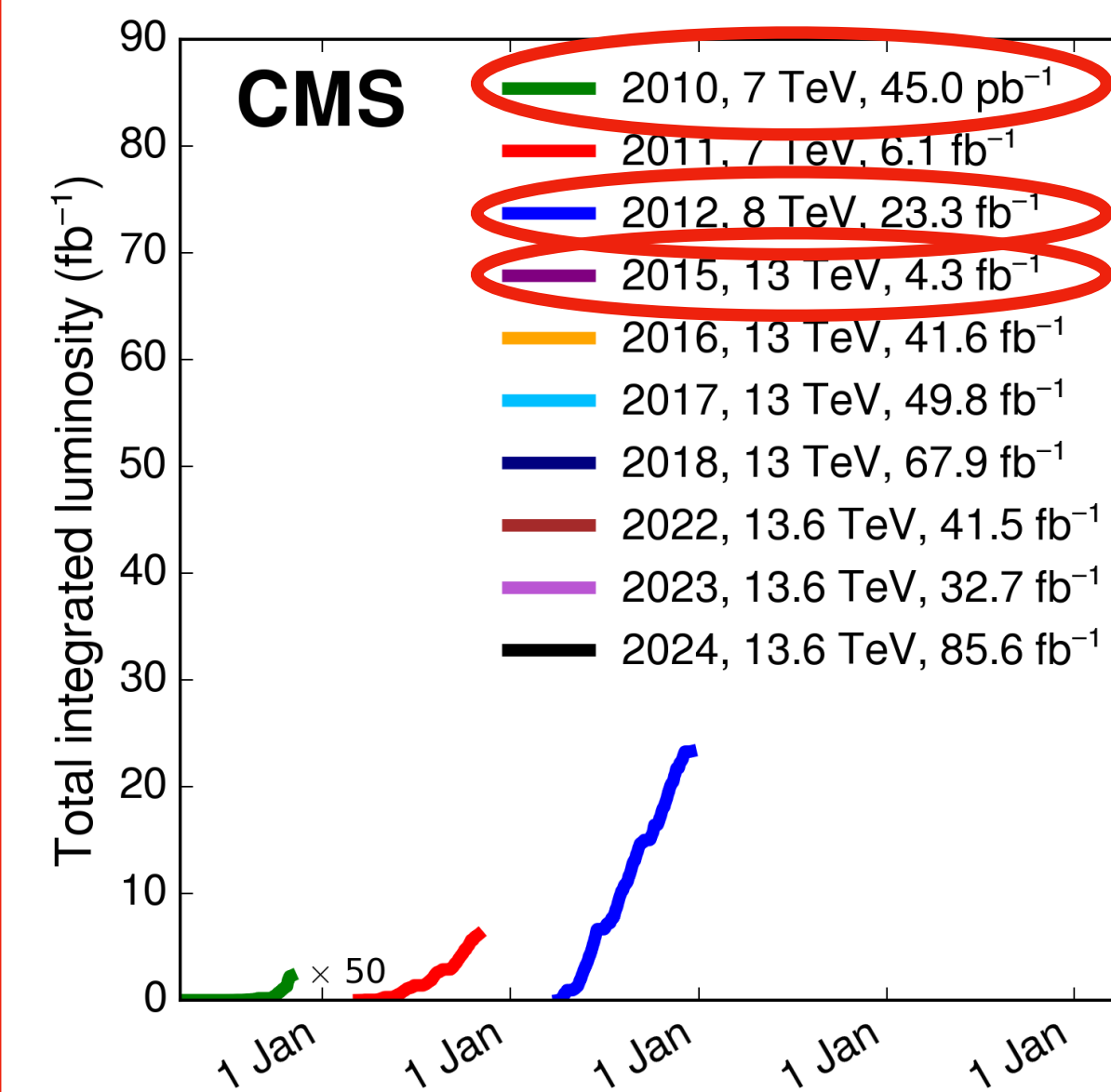
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Search for narrow resonances using the dijet mass spectrum in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV

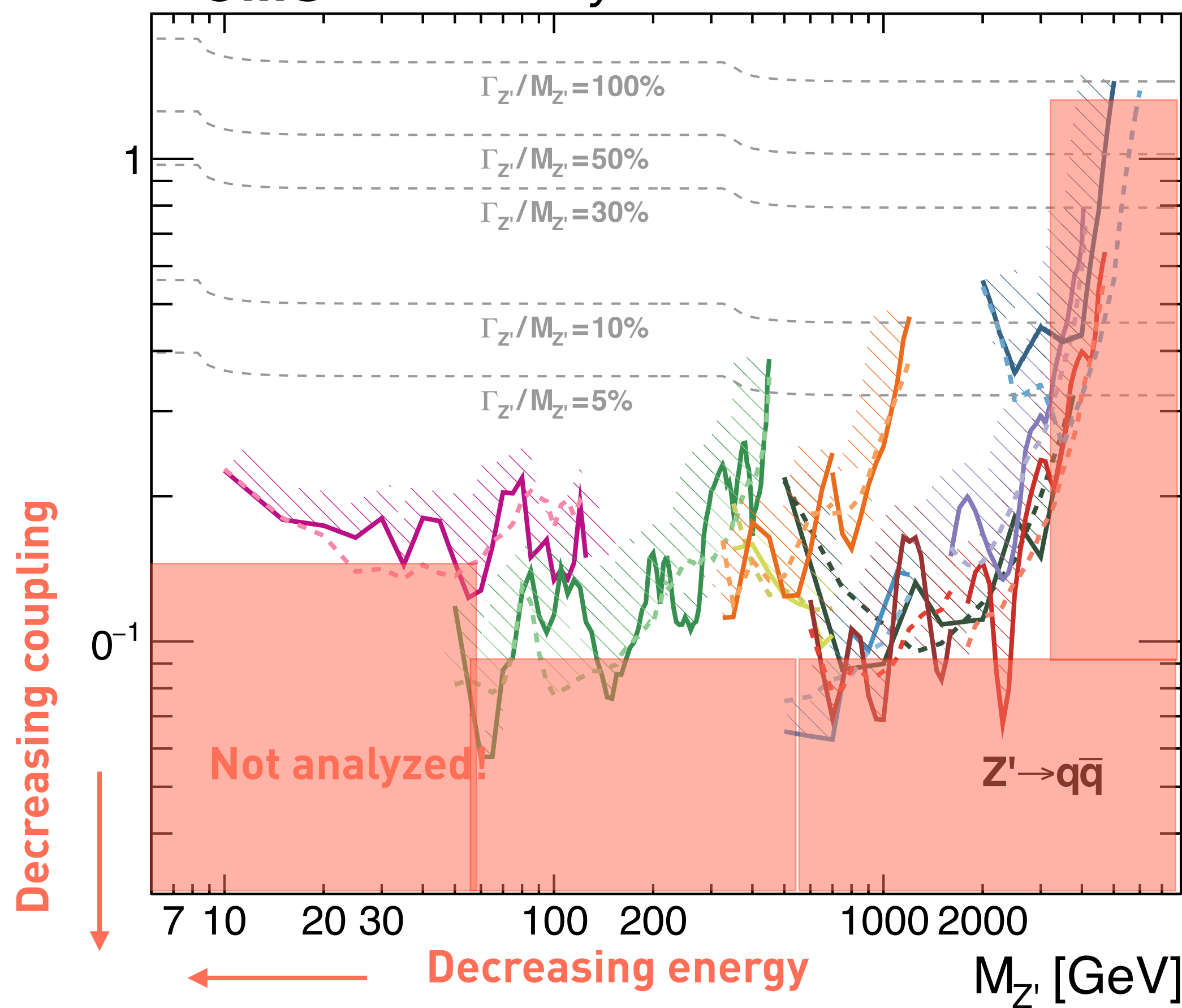
S. Chatrchyan *et al.**
(CMS Collaboration)

(Received 19 February 2013; published 17 June 2013)



CMS Preliminary

LHCP 2020



95% CL exclusions

Observed

Expected

$\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} < \sim 5\%$

$t\bar{t}$ resonance, [arXiv:1810.05905]
35.9 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

$\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} < \sim 10\%$

Boosted Dijet+ γ [arXiv:1905.1033]
35.9 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

Boosted Dijet [arXiv:1909.04114]
77.0 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

Dijet+ISR jet [arXiv:1911.03761]
18.3 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

Dijet b-tagged [arXiv:1802.06149]
19.7 fb⁻¹, 8 TeV

Dijet scouting [arXiv:1604.08907]
19.7 fb⁻¹, 8 TeV

Dijet scouting [arXiv:1806.00843]
35.9 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

Dijet [arXiv:1911.03947]
137 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

$\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} < \sim 30\%$

Broad Dijet [arXiv:1806.00843]
35.9 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

$\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} < \sim 100\%$

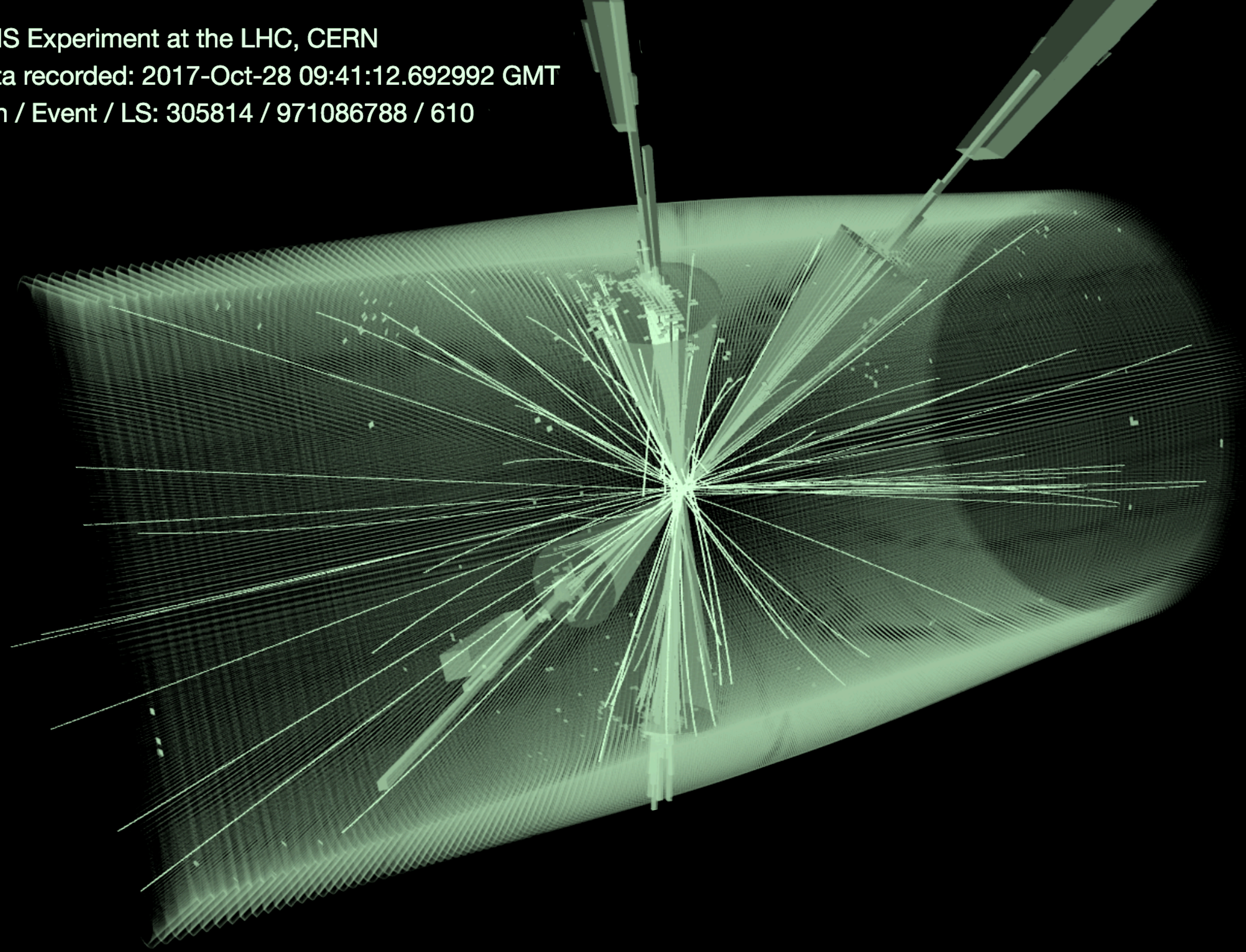
Dijet χ [arXiv:1803.08030]
35.9 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV



CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

Data recorded: 2017-Oct-28 09:41:12.692992 GMT

Run / Event / LS: 305814 / 971086788 / 610

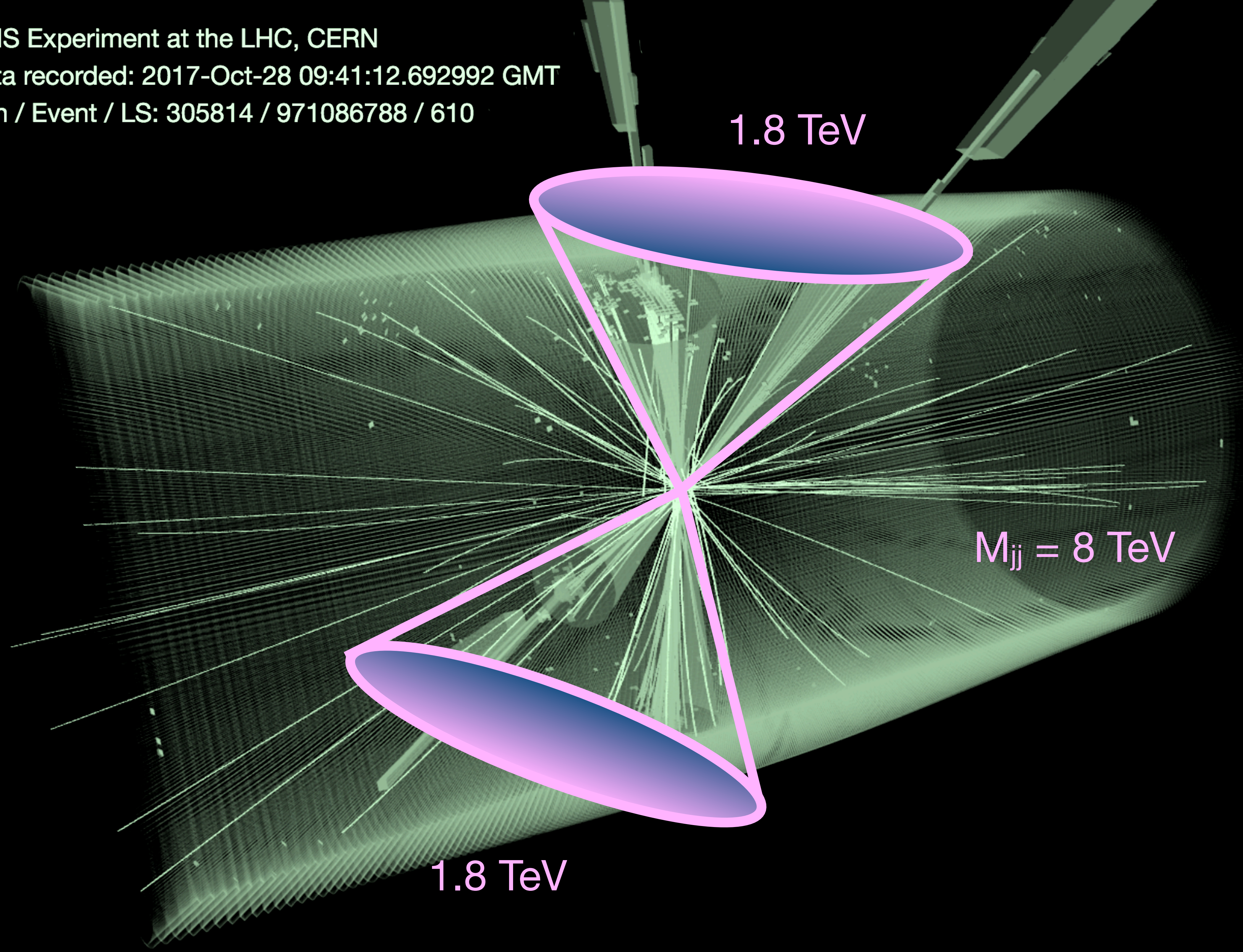




CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

Data recorded: 2017-Oct-28 09:41:12.692992 GMT

Run / Event / LS: 305814 / 971086788 / 610



1.8 TeV

$M_{jj} = 8 \text{ TeV}$

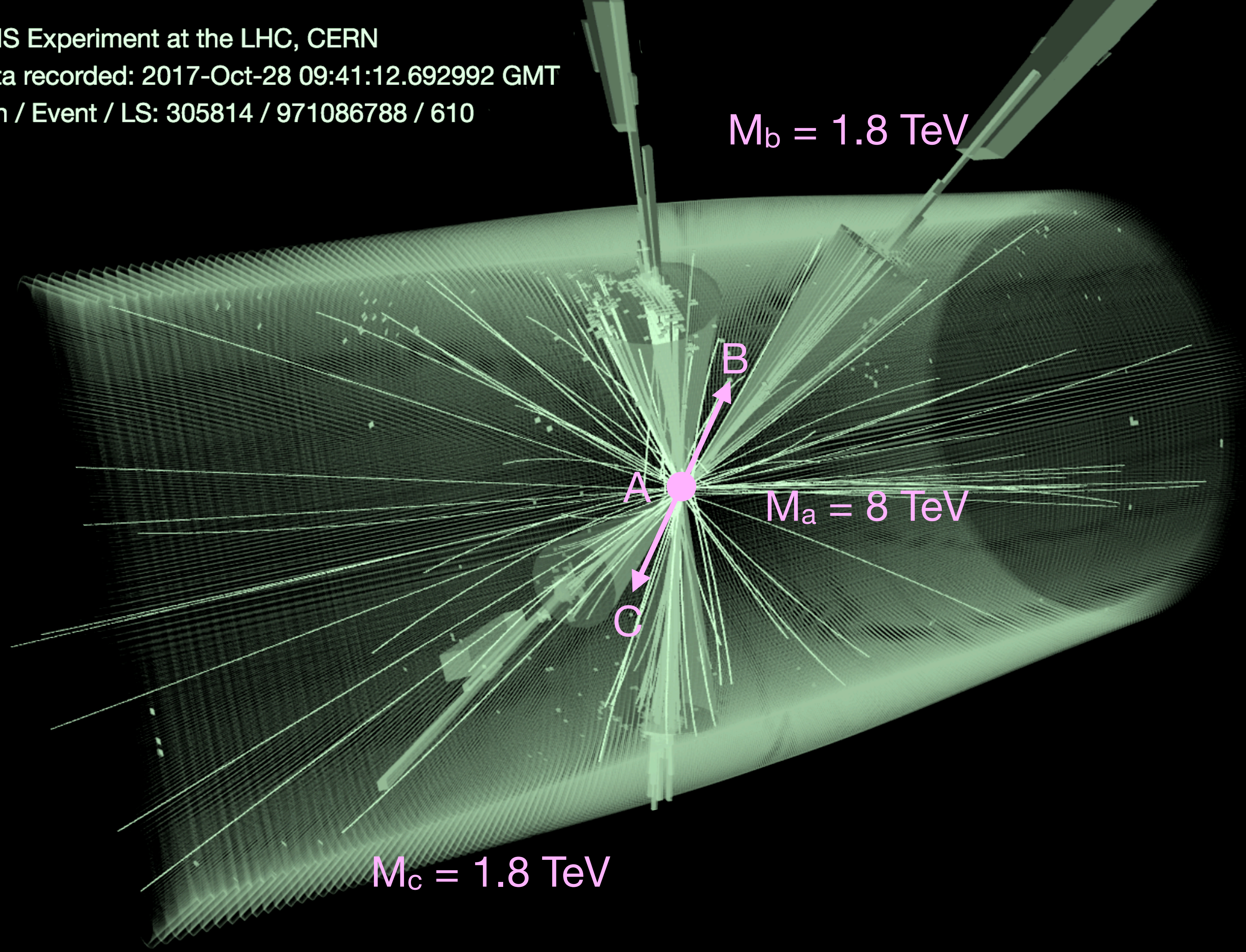
1.8 TeV



CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

Data recorded: 2017-Oct-28 09:41:12.692992 GMT

Run / Event / LS: 305814 / 971086788 / 610



$M_b = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$

$M_a = 8 \text{ TeV}$

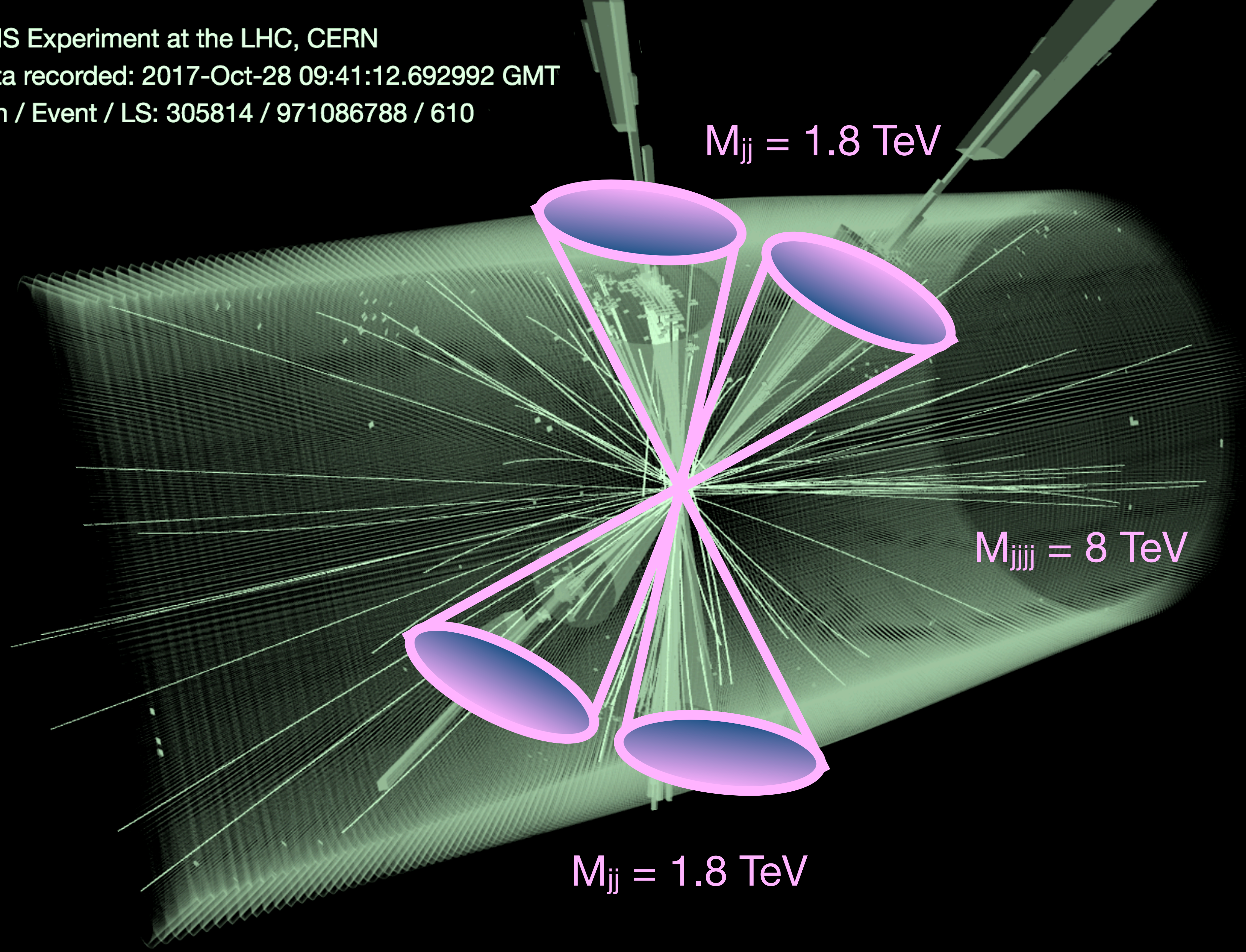
$M_c = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$



CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

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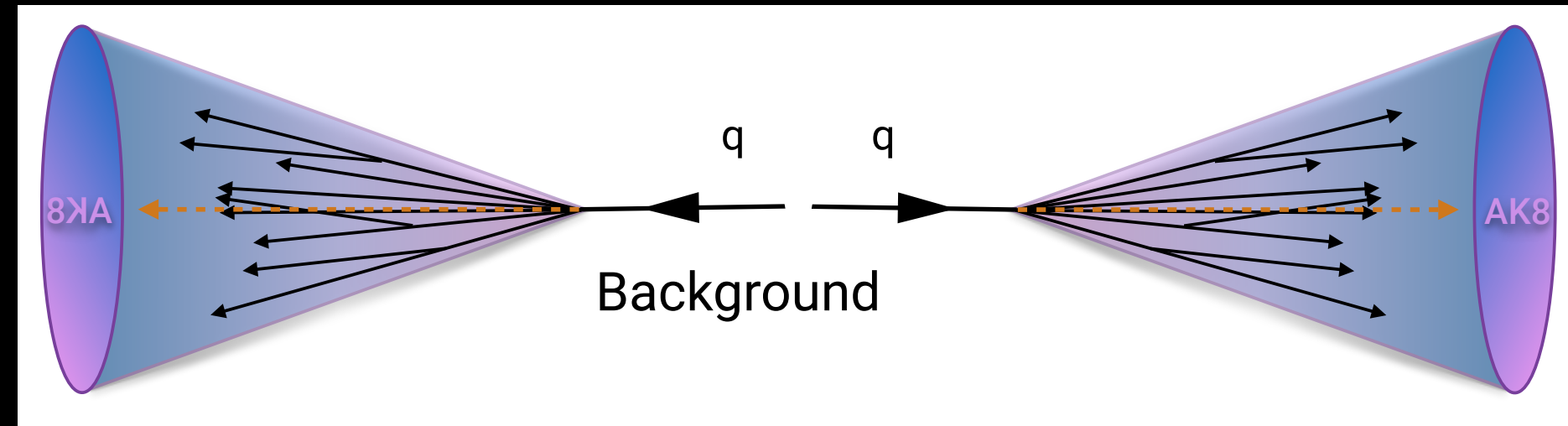
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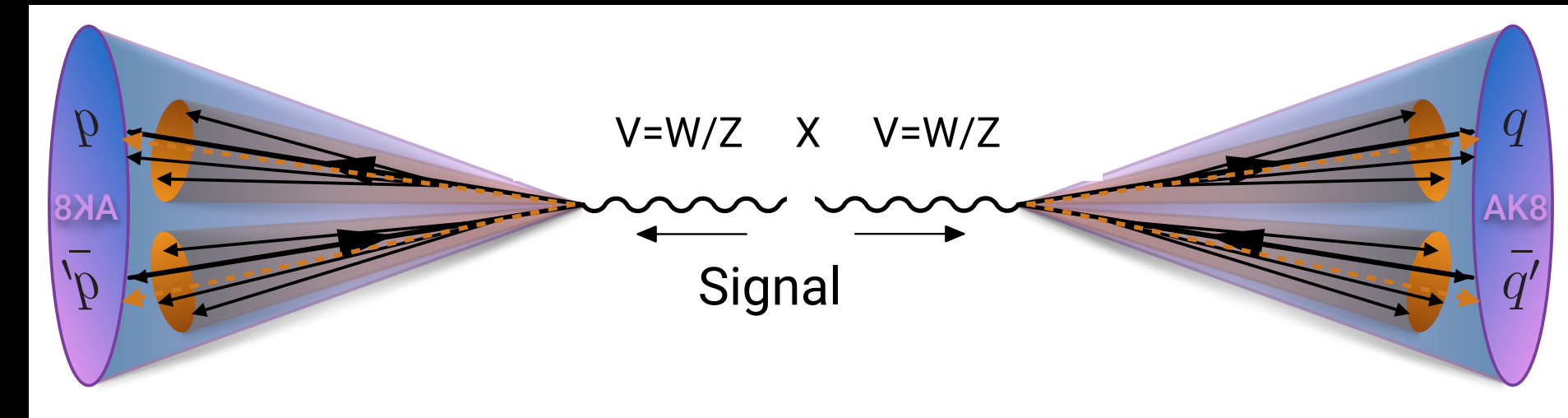
$M_{jj} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$

$M_{jjjj} = 8 \text{ TeV}$

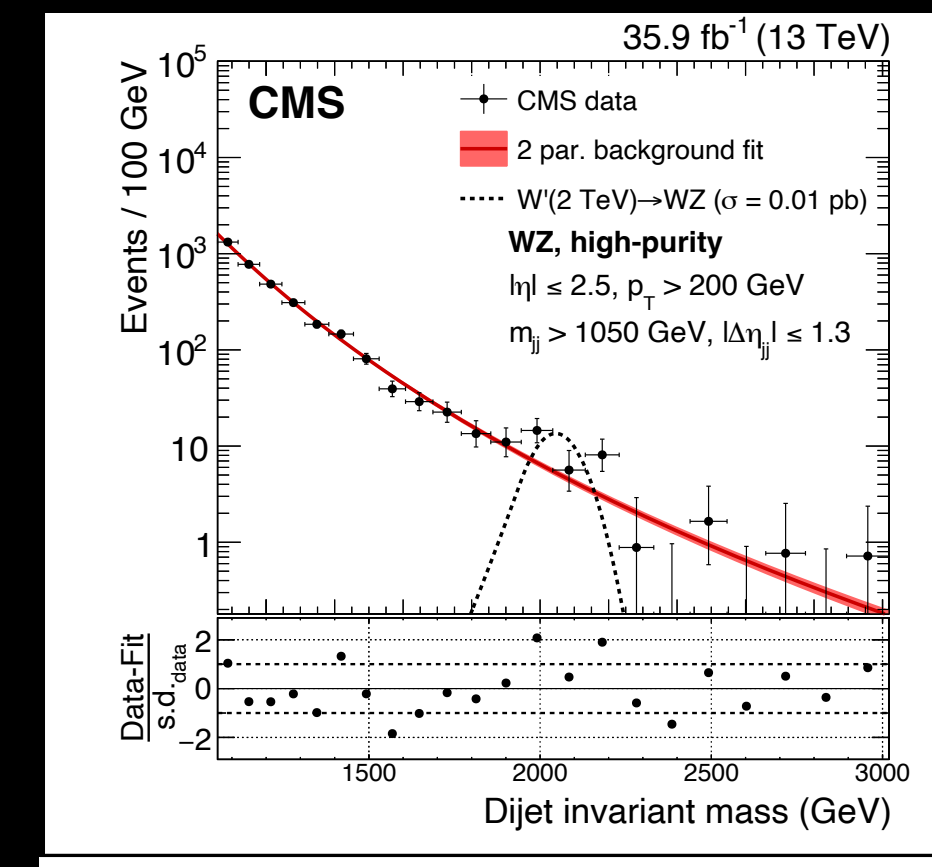
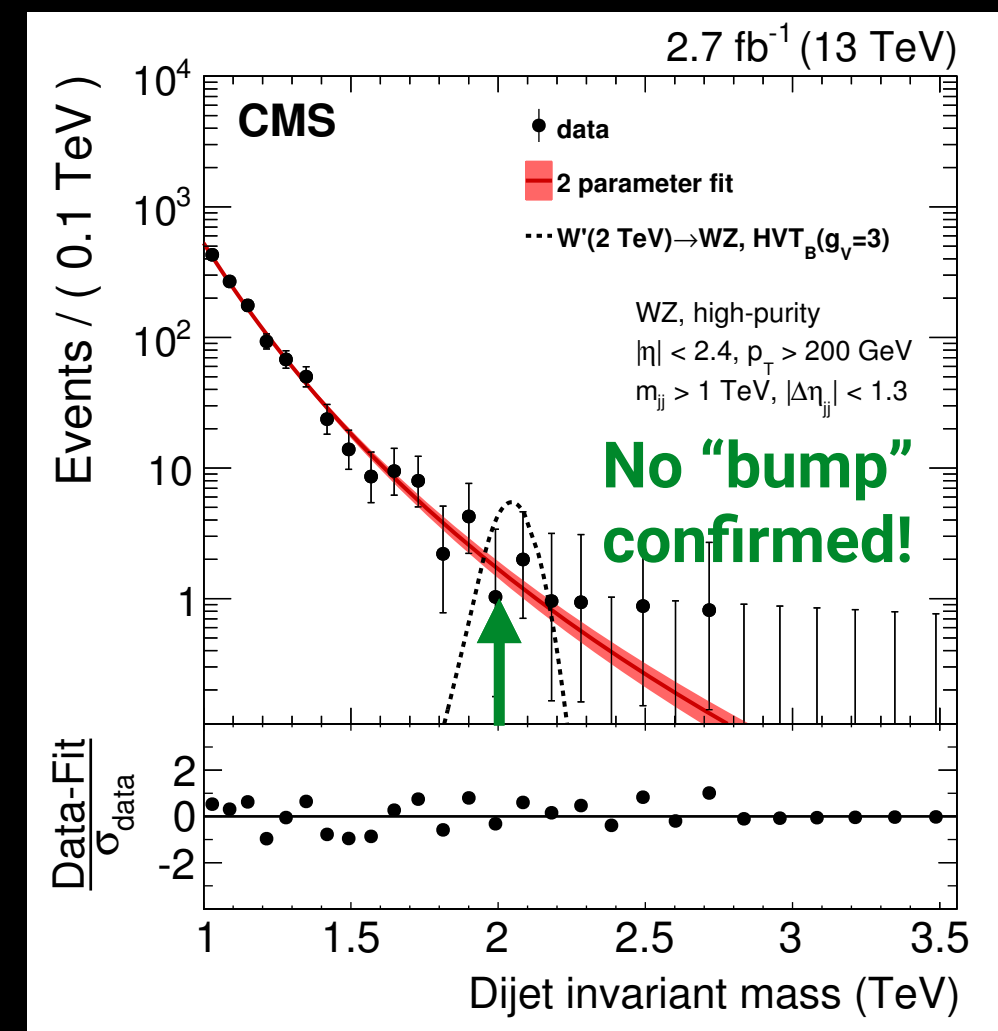
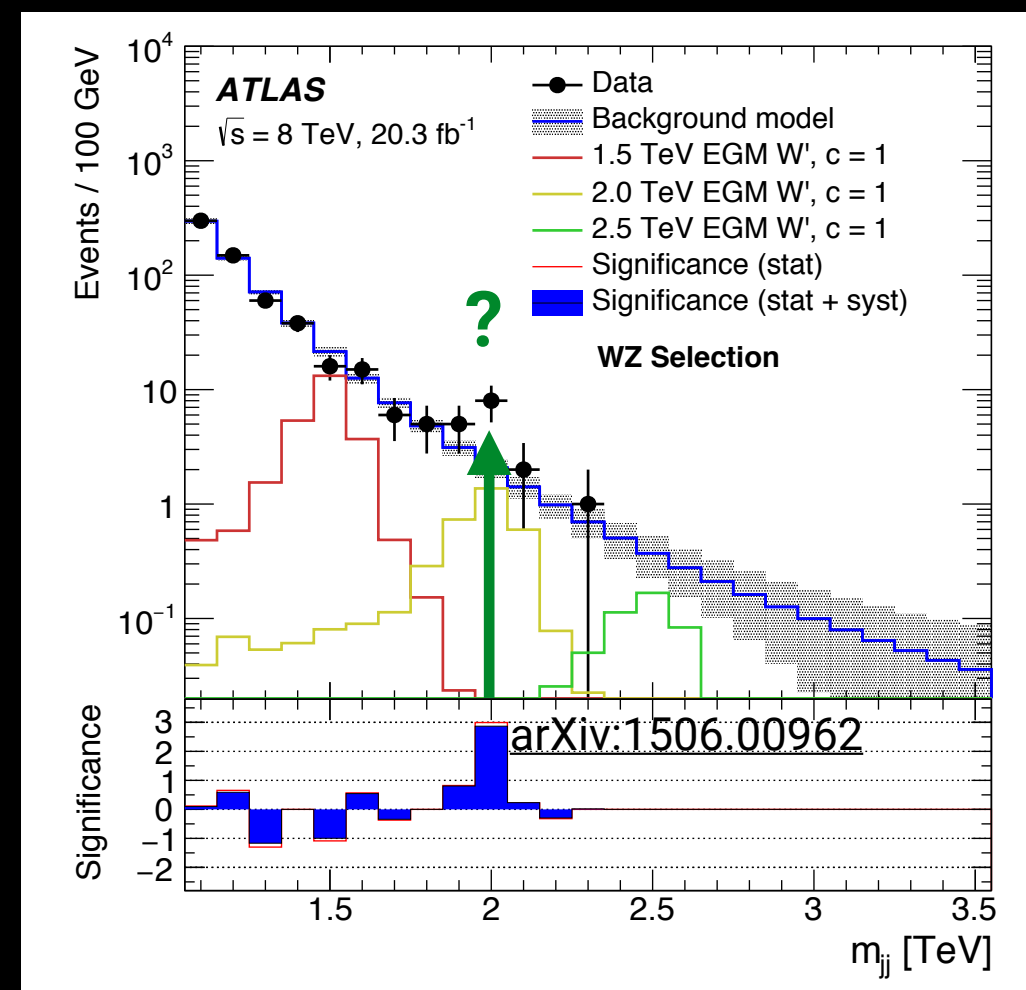
$M_{jj} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$



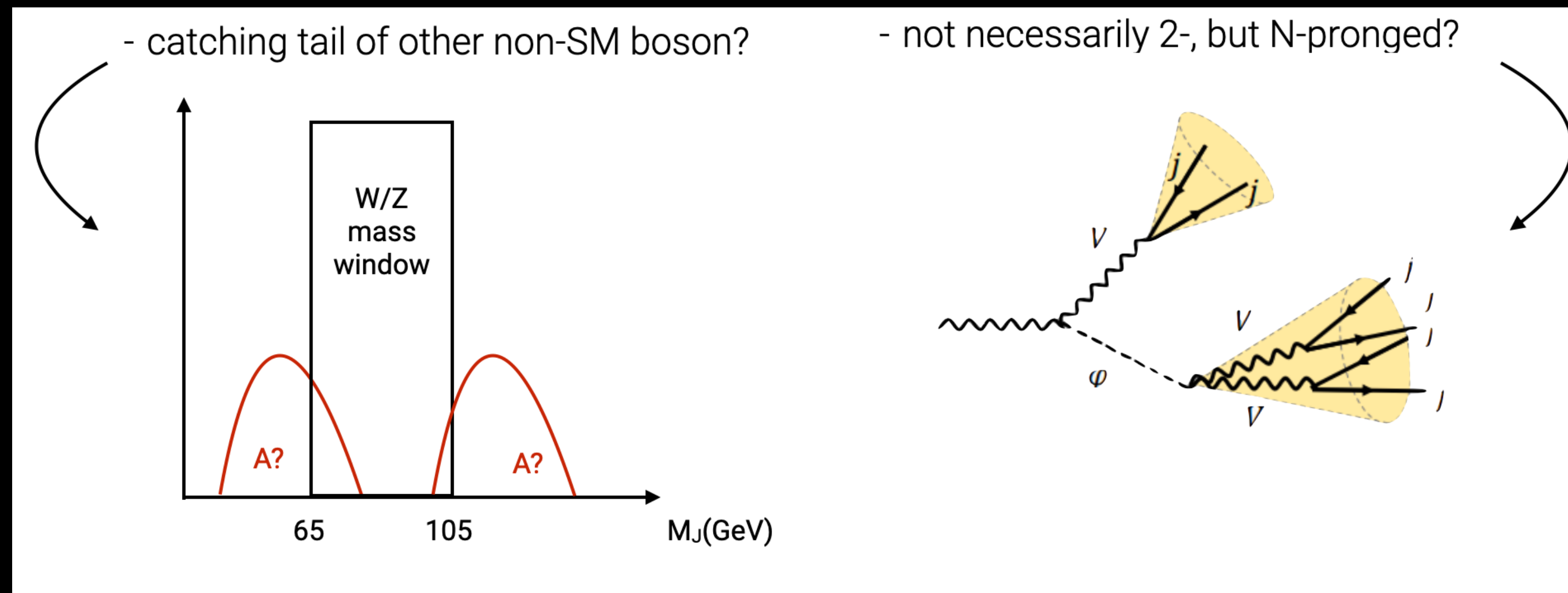
1 prong

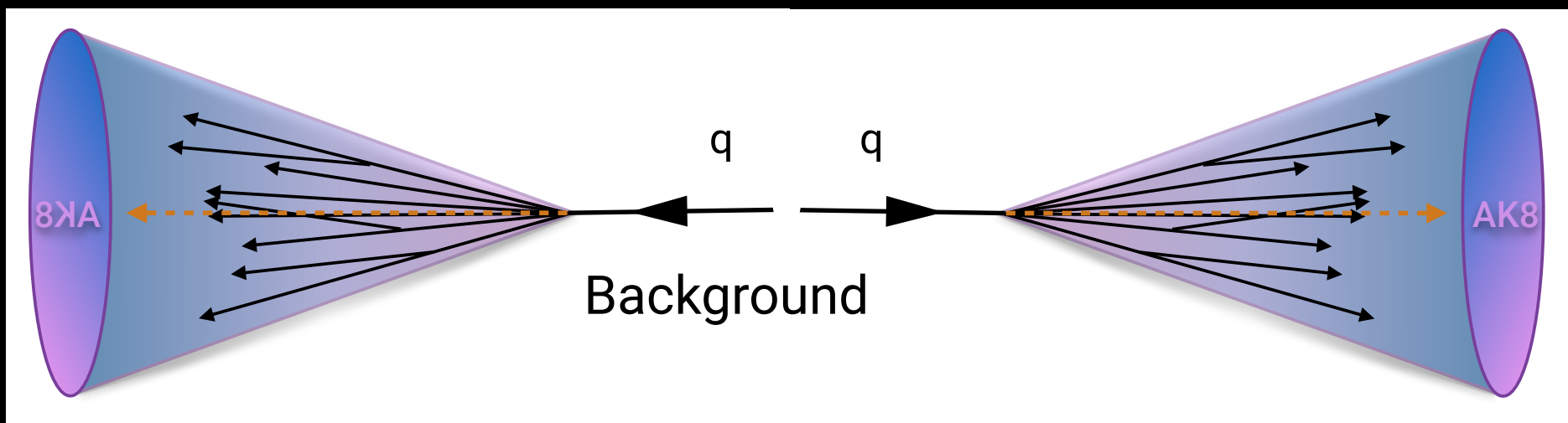
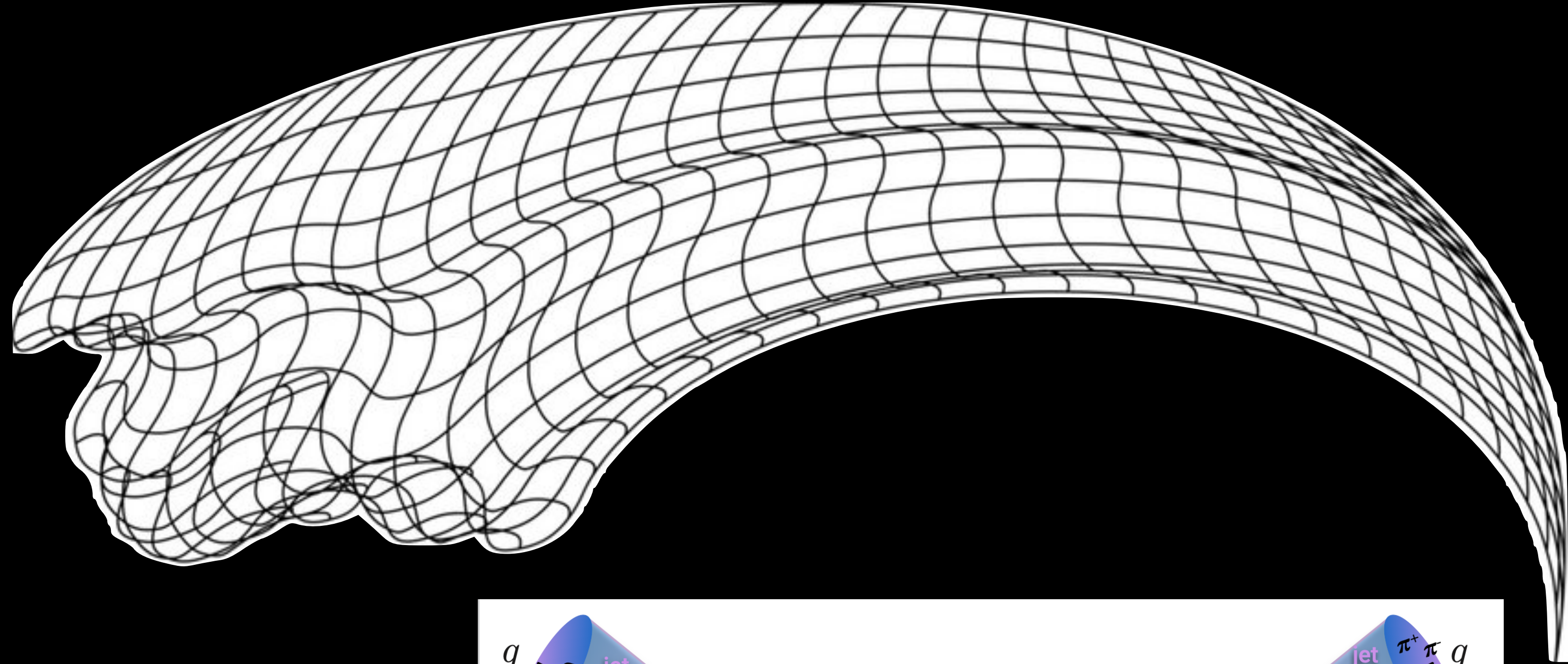


2 prong



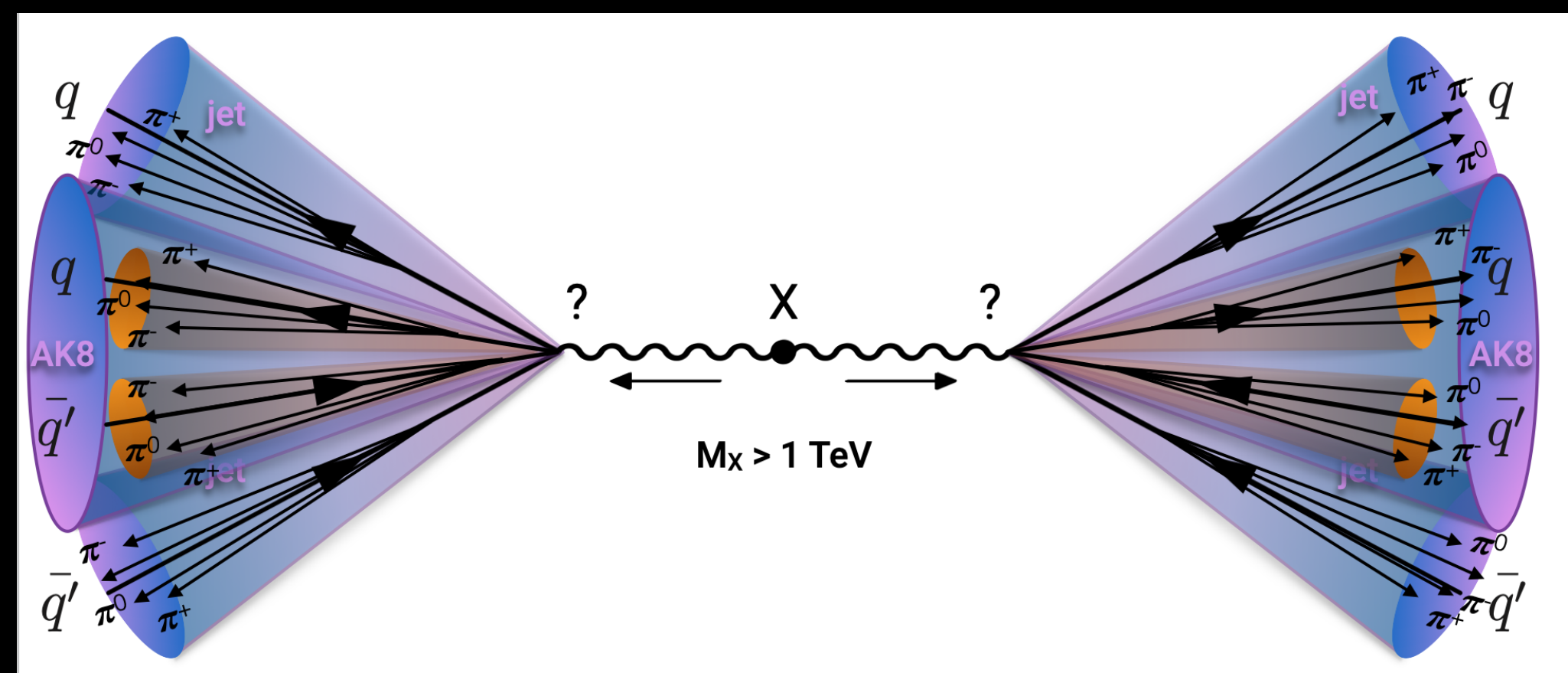
Signal might still be present in our data, but might look different



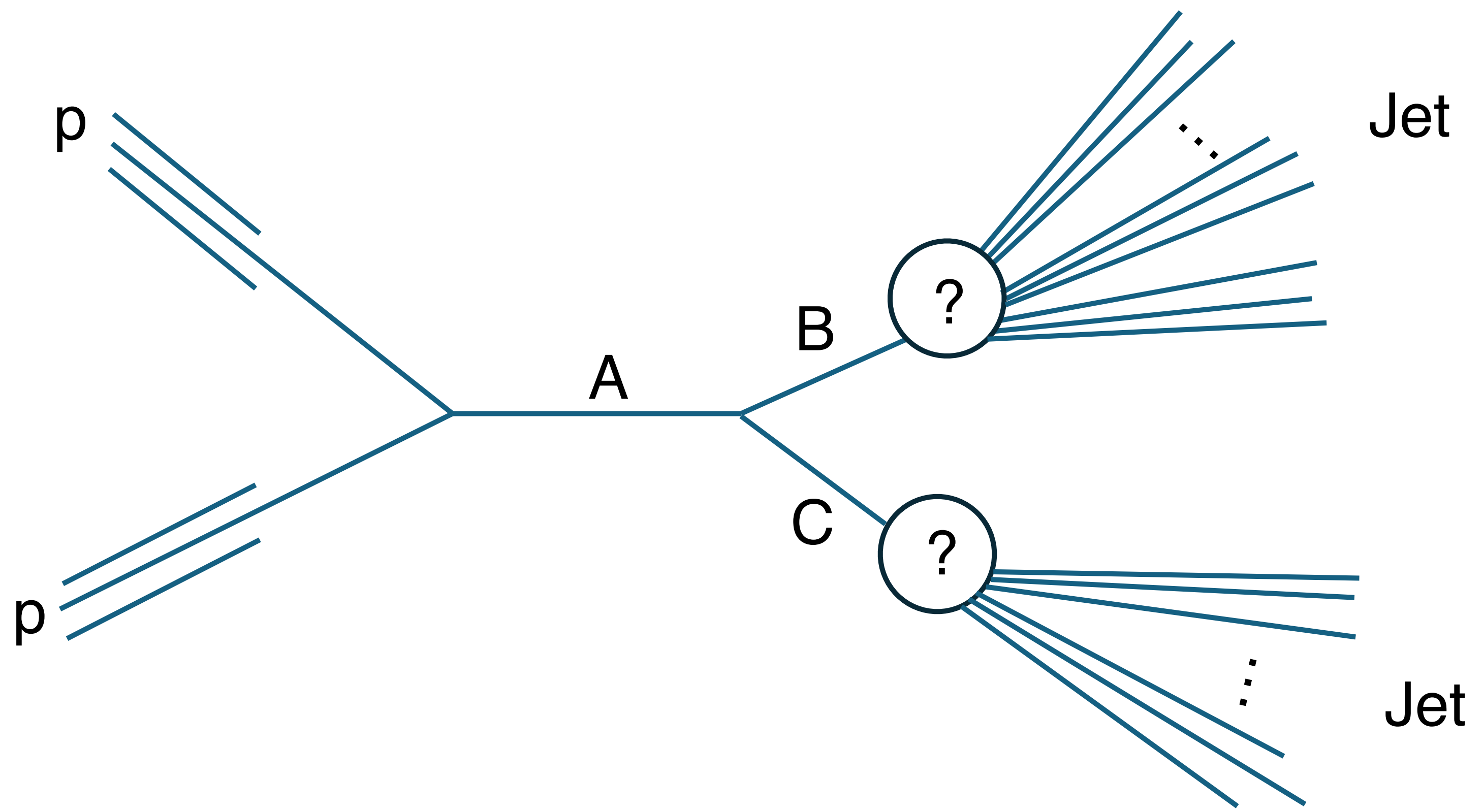


QCD dijet

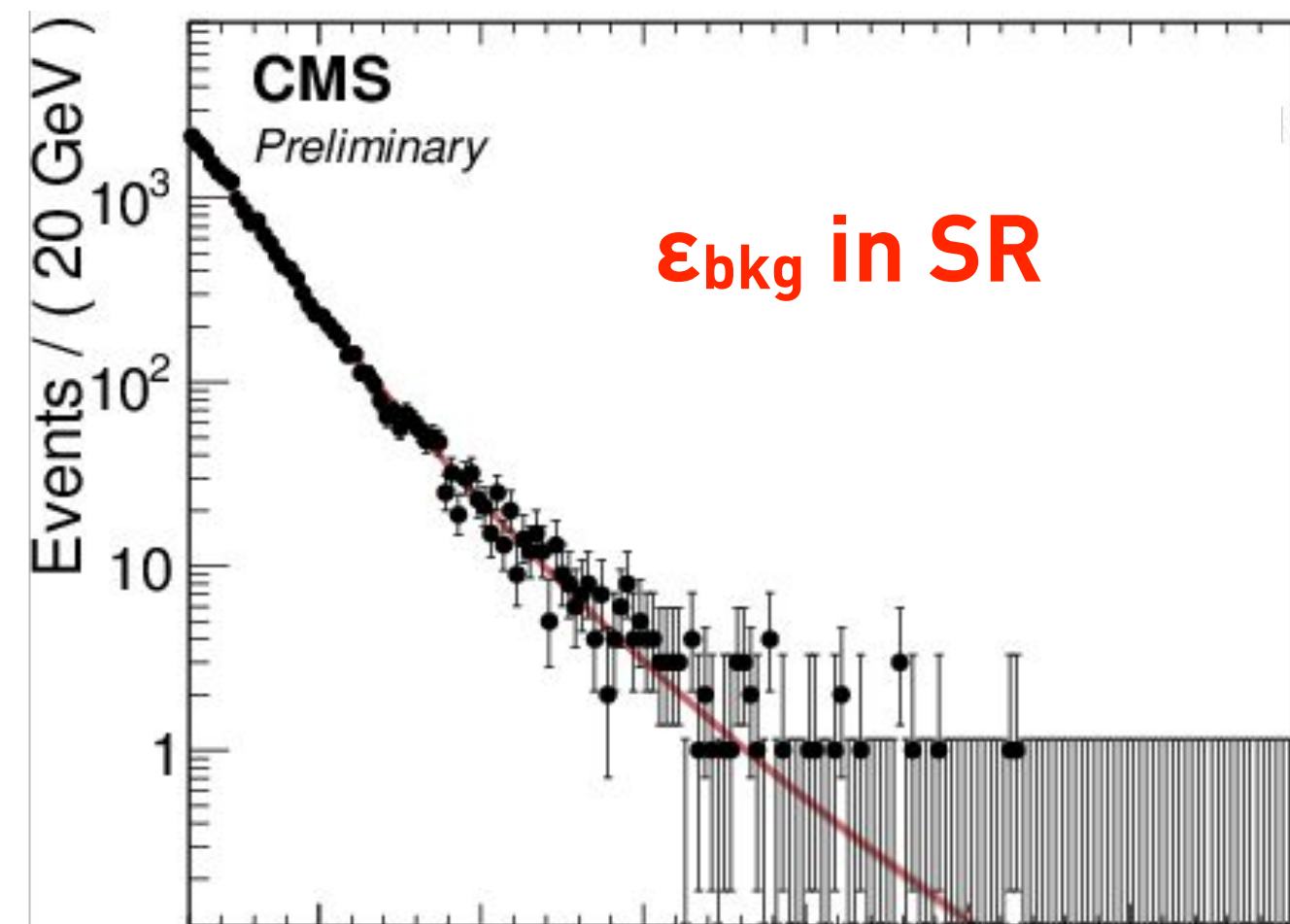
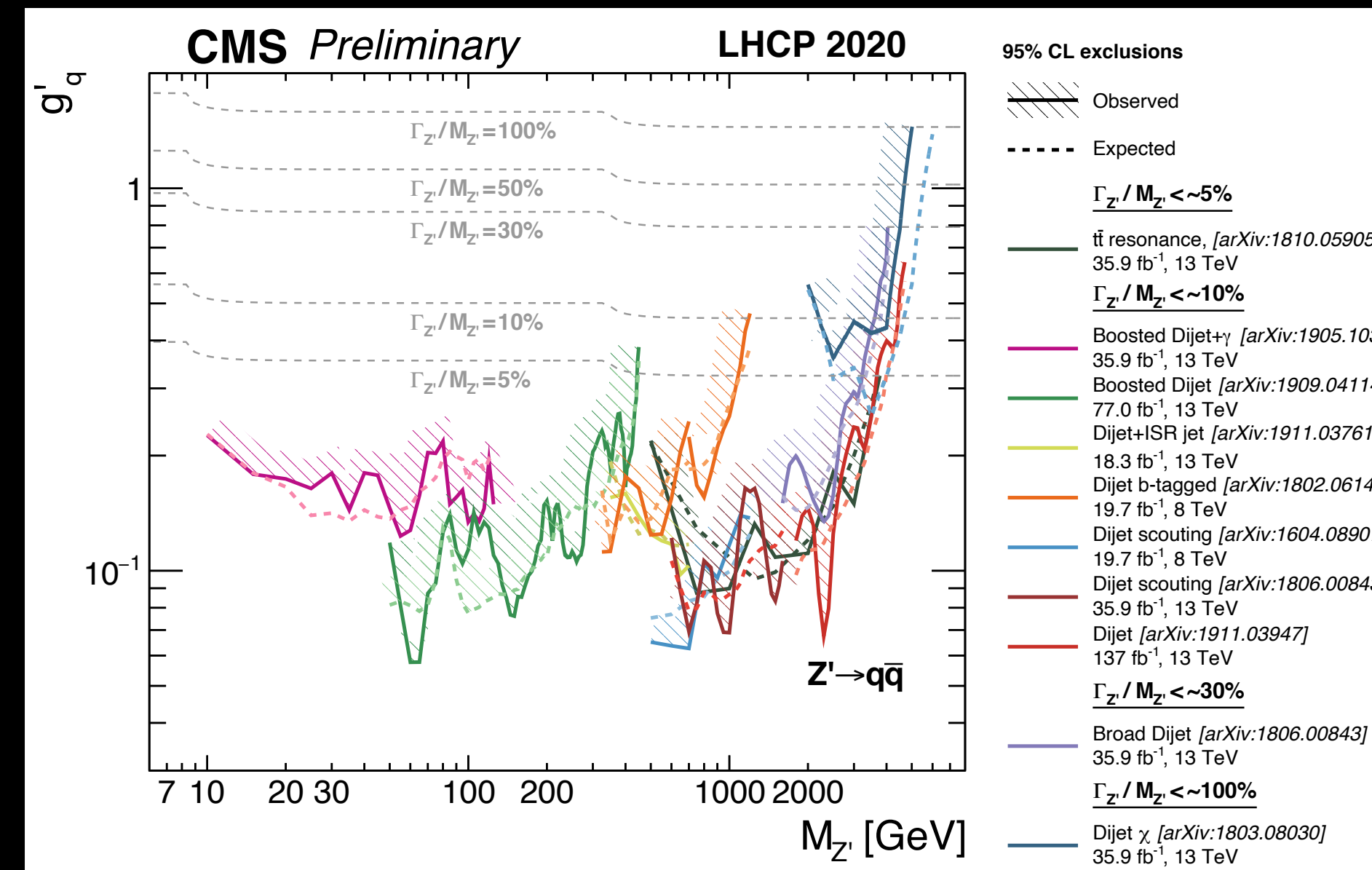
VS



N-prong dijet, any mass



Anomaly detection for New Physics searches

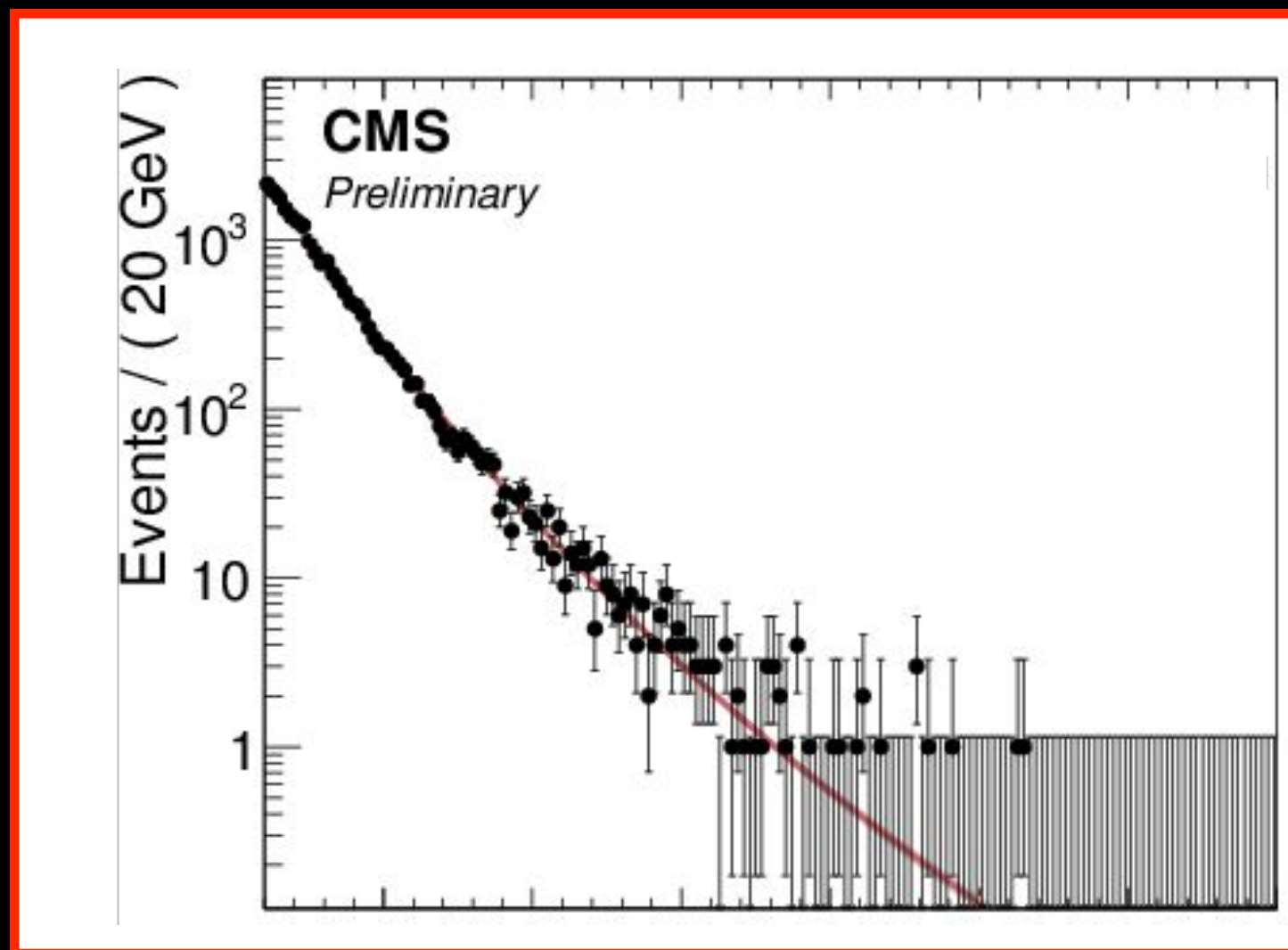
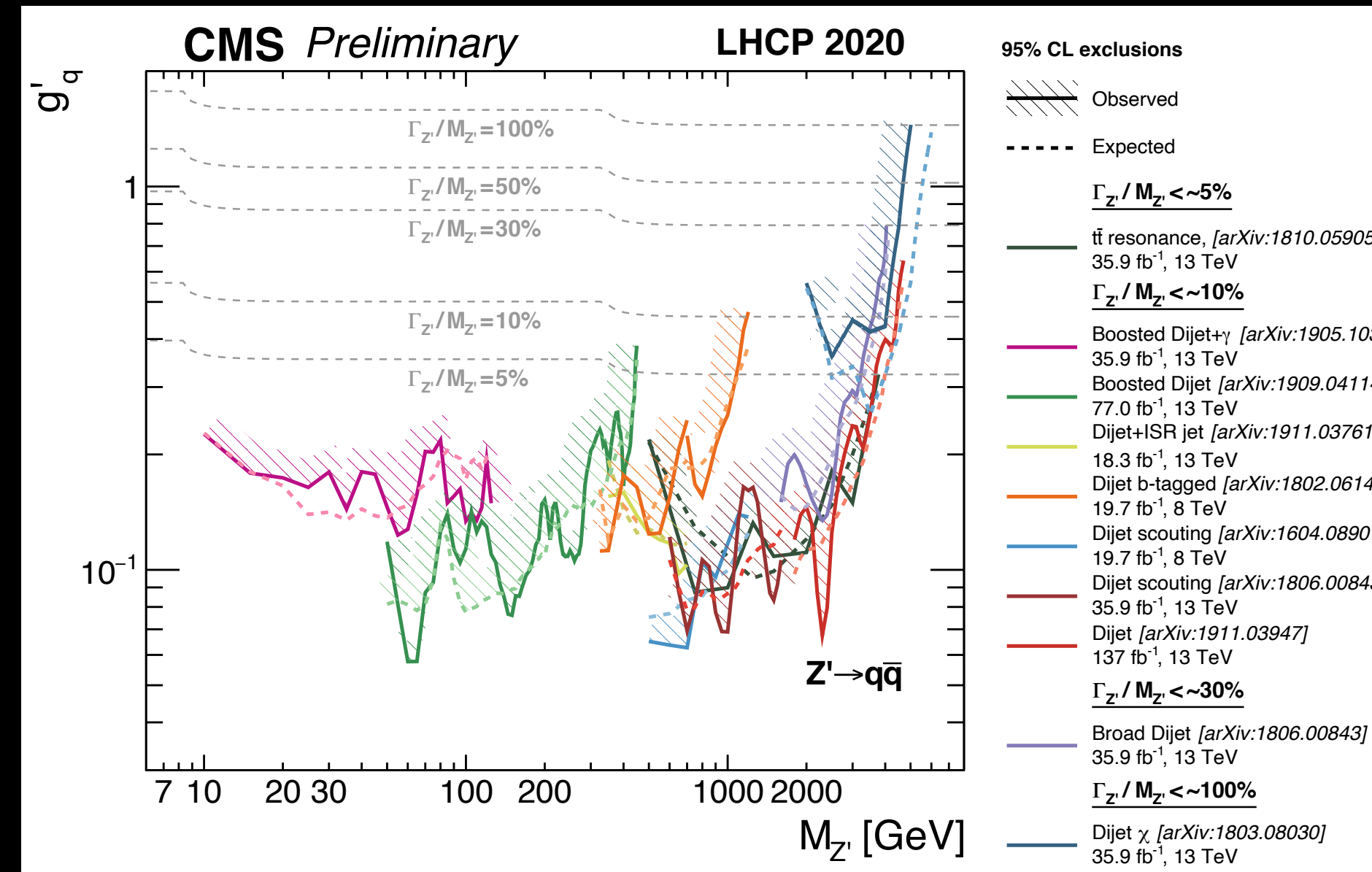


Can we reduce

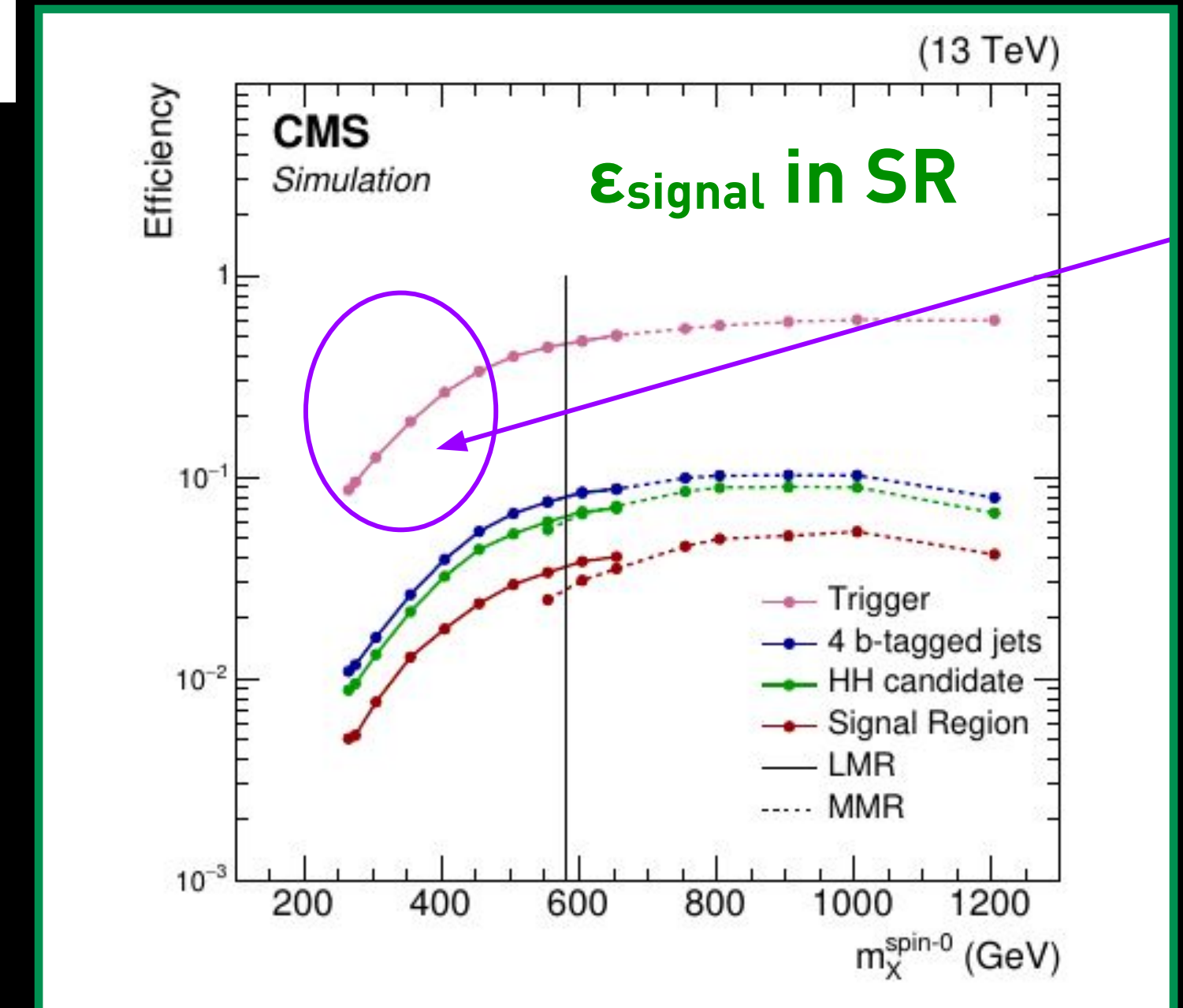
this



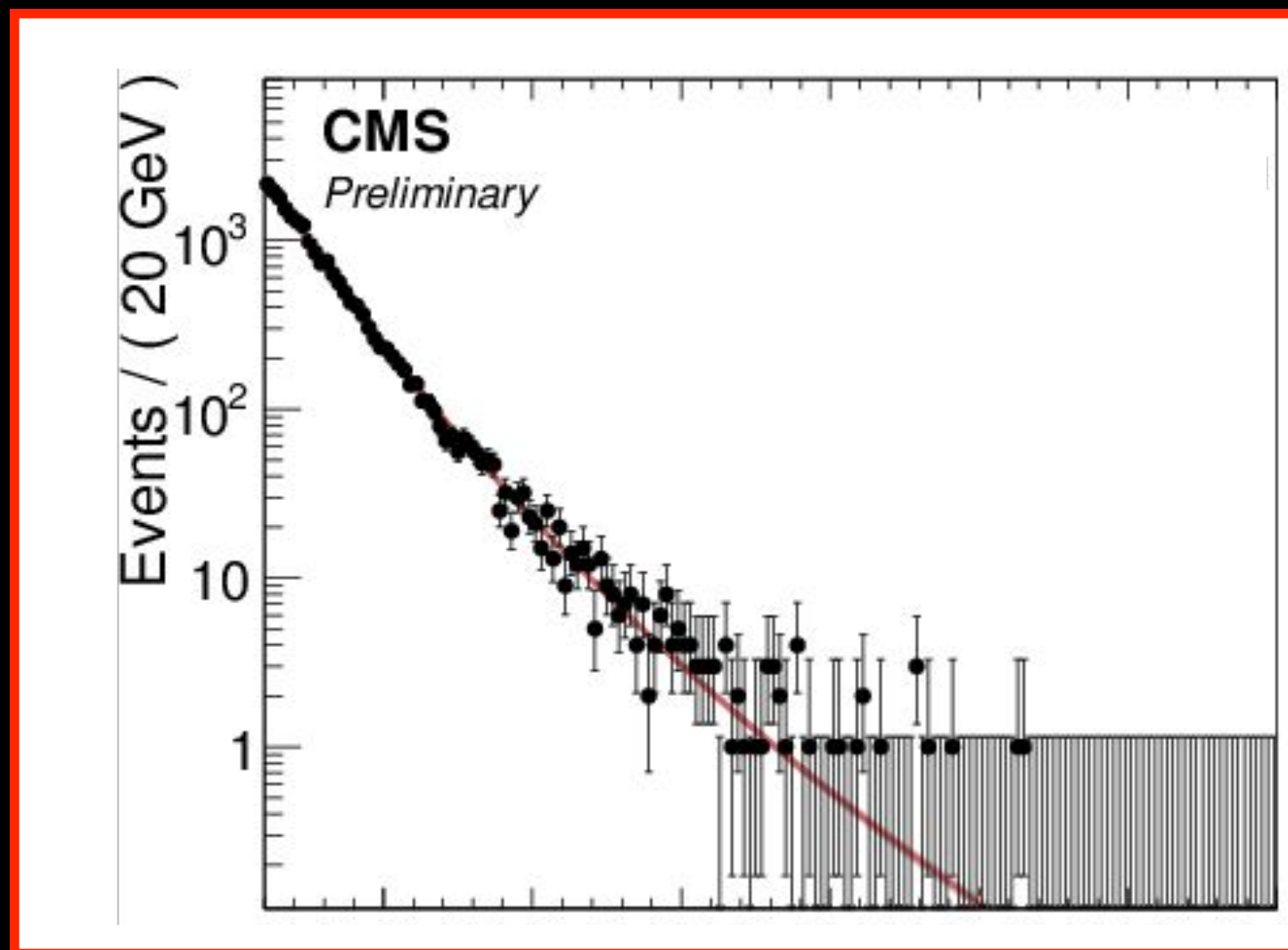
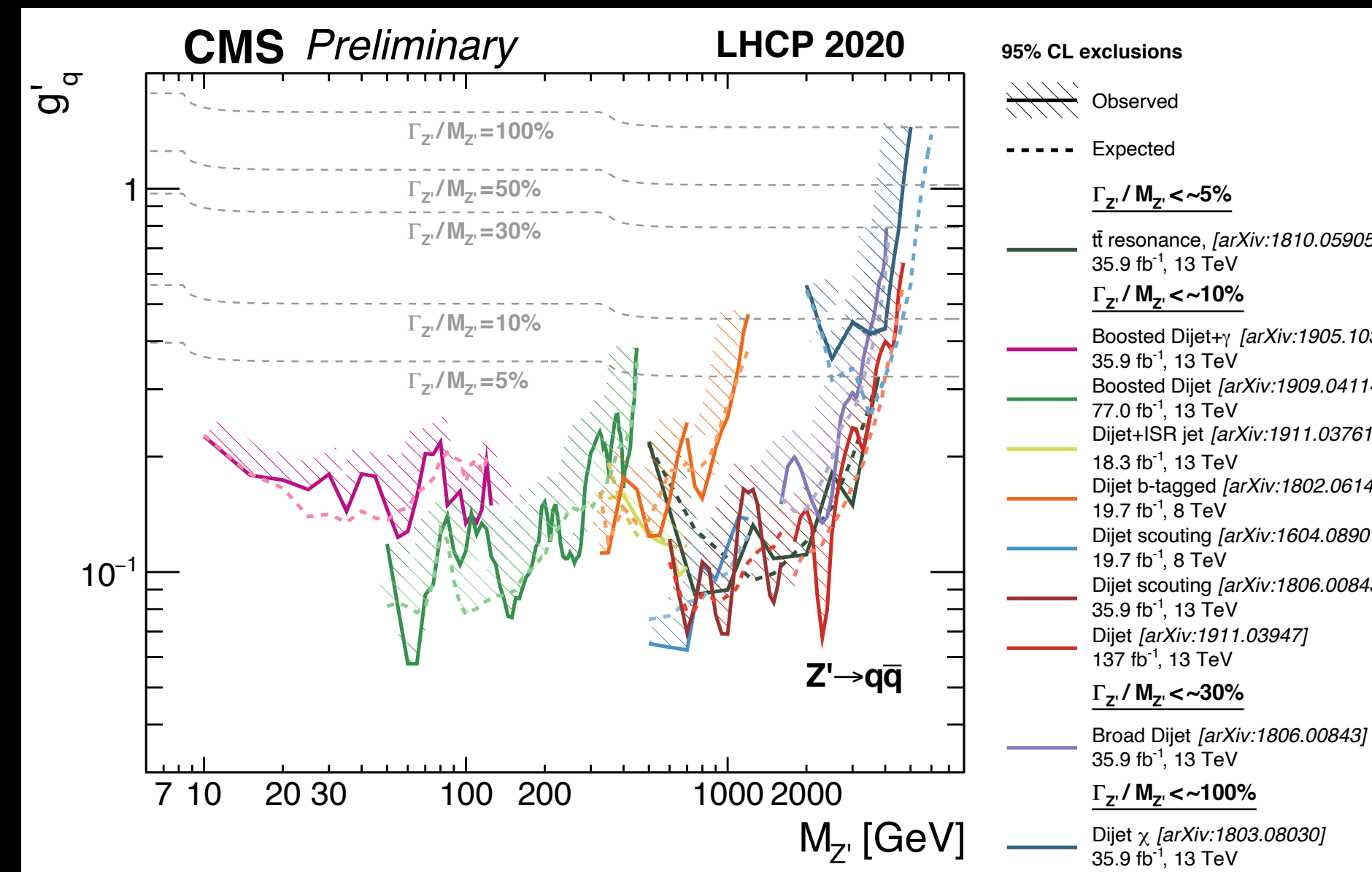
Anomaly detection for New Physics searches



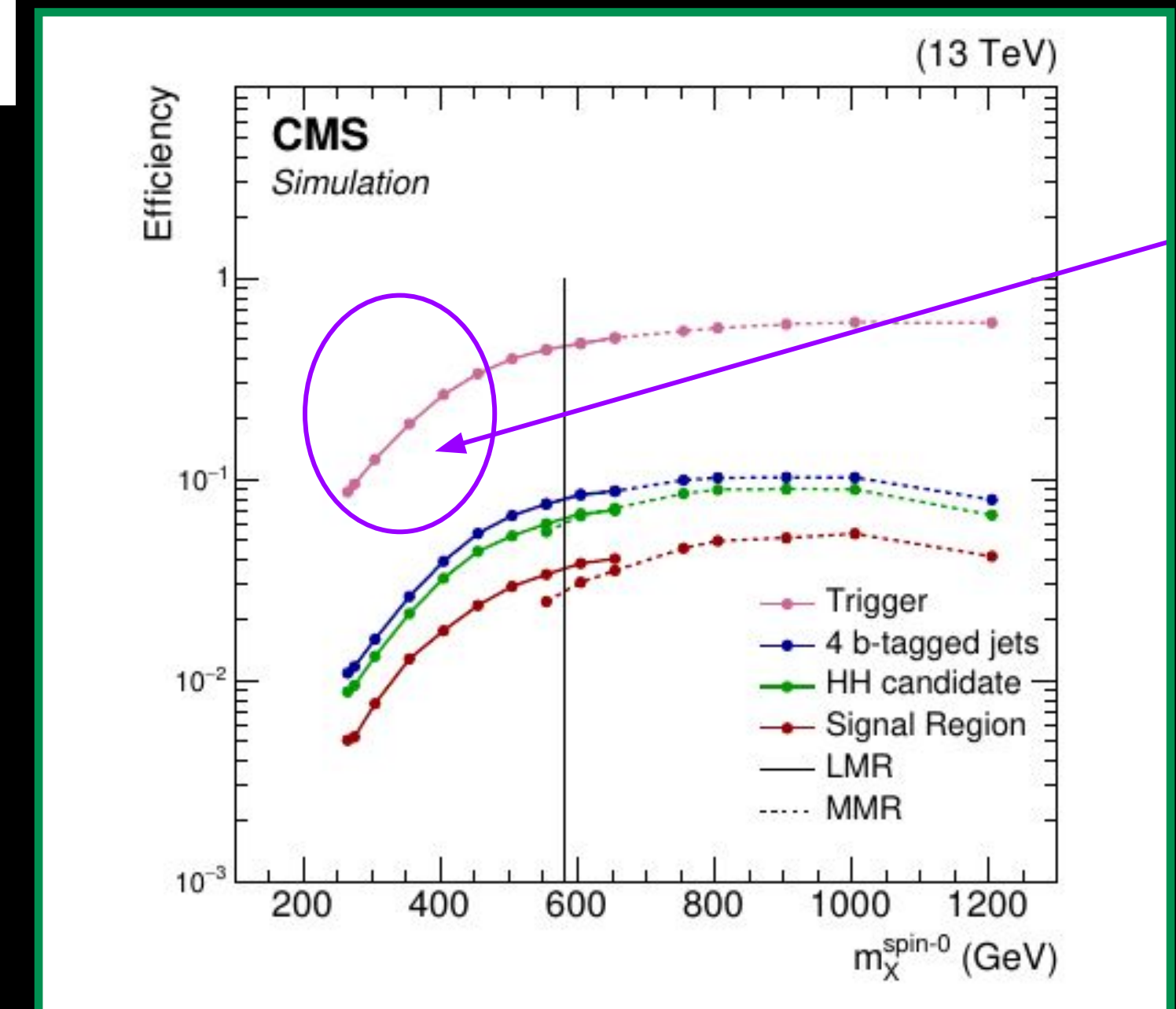
Can we reduce
this
 and maximise
this



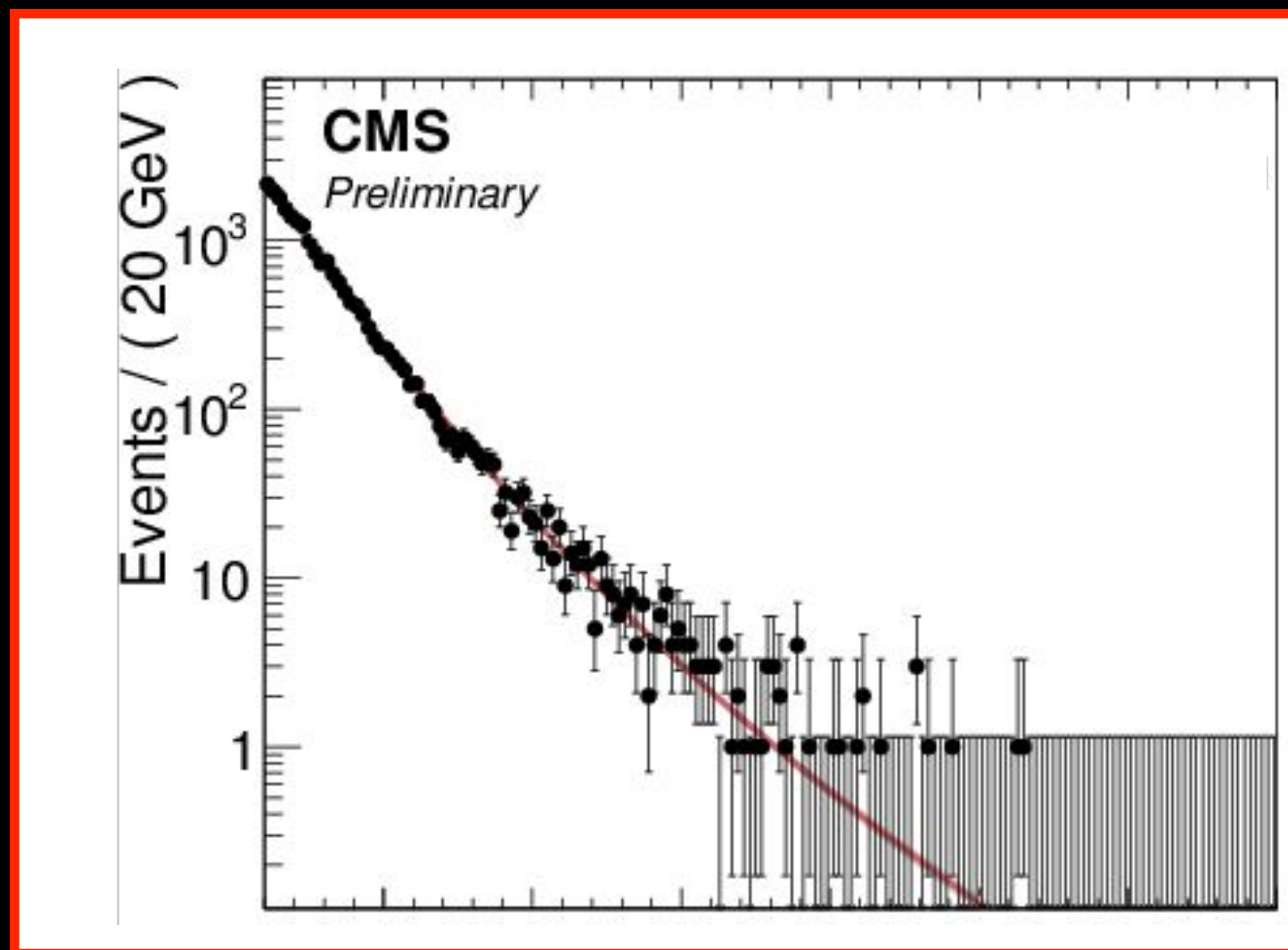
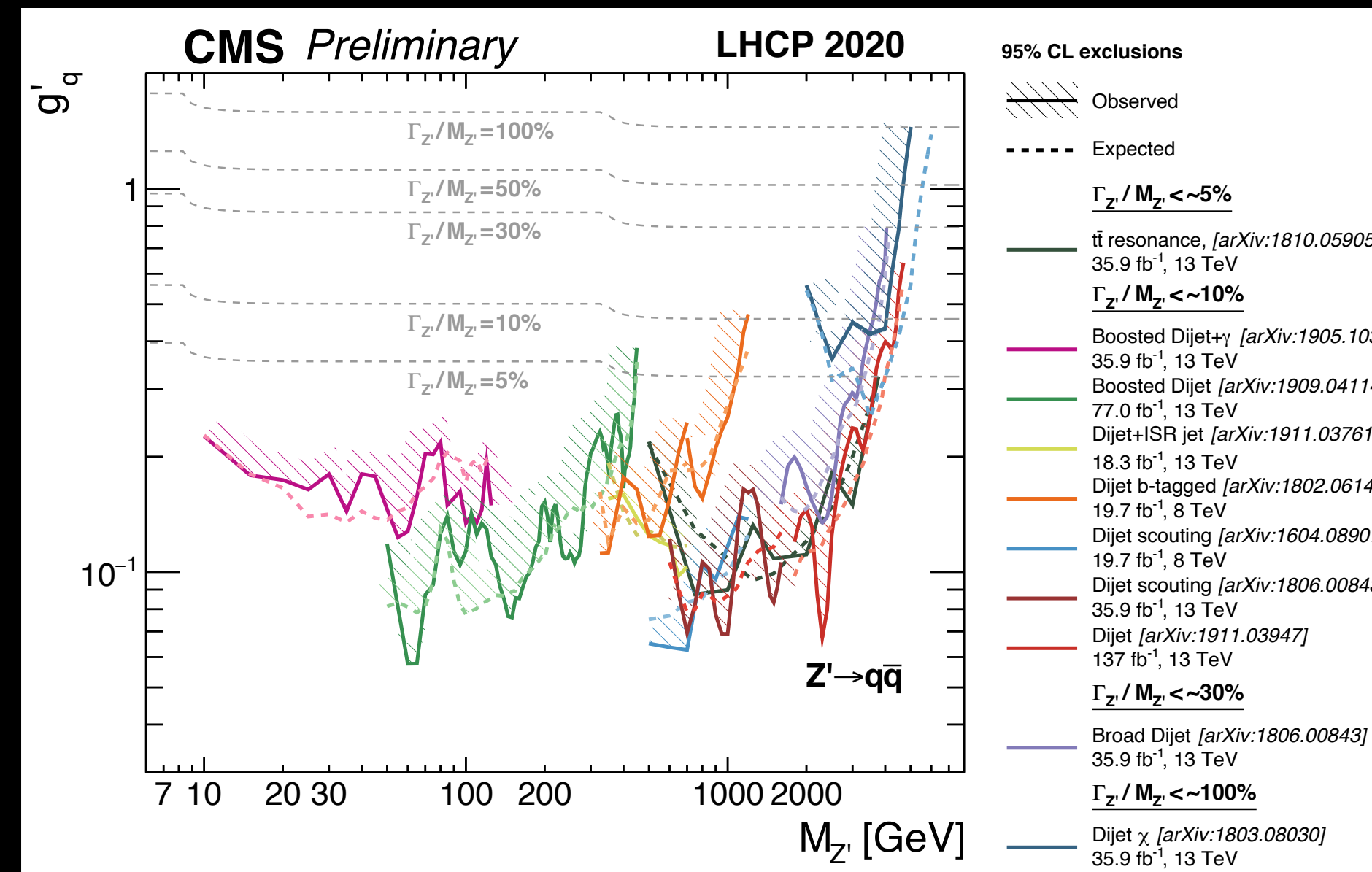
Anomaly detection for New Physics searches



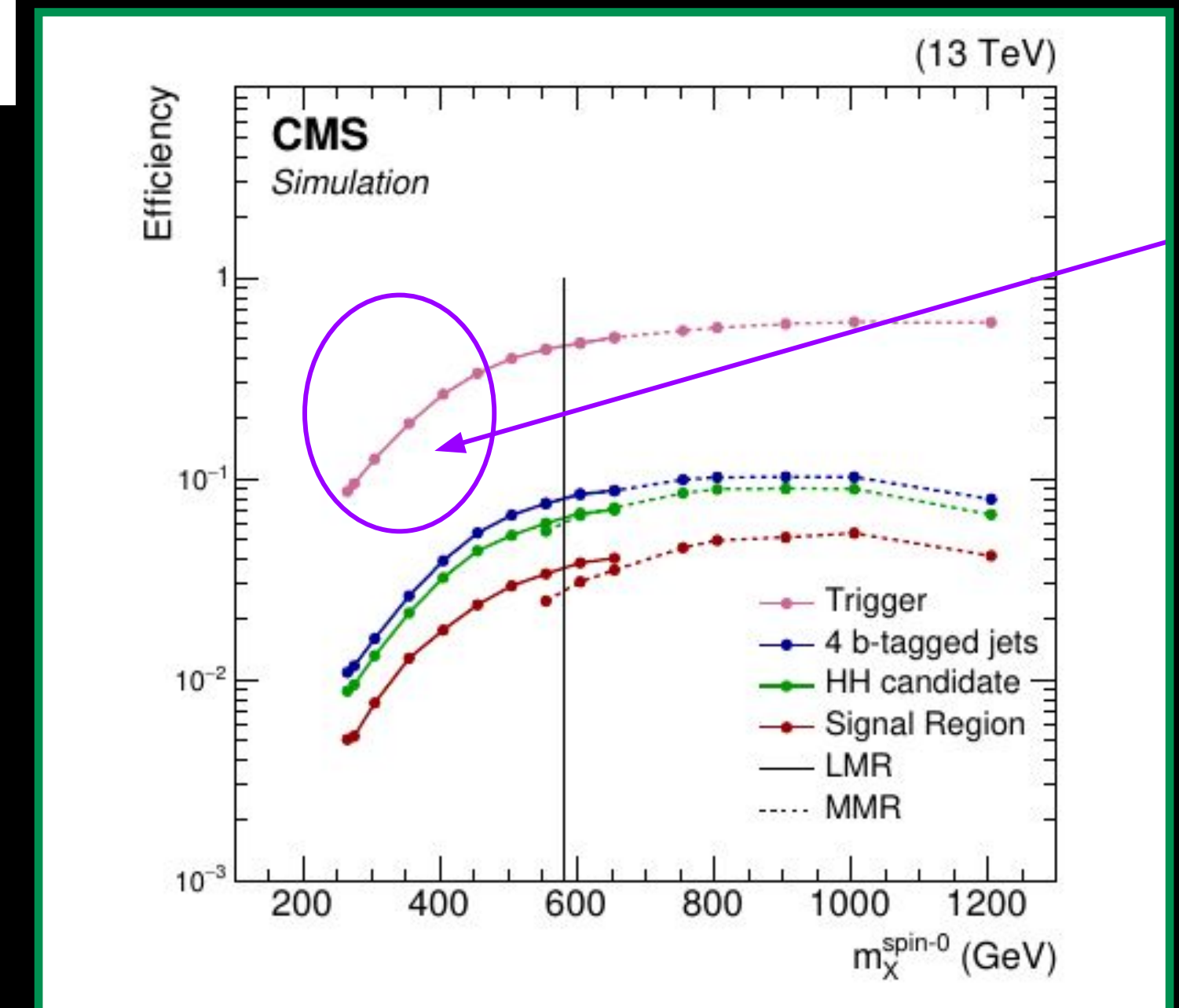
Can we reduce **this** and maximise **this** to probe hundreds of signal hypotheses all at once?



Anomaly detection for New Physics searches

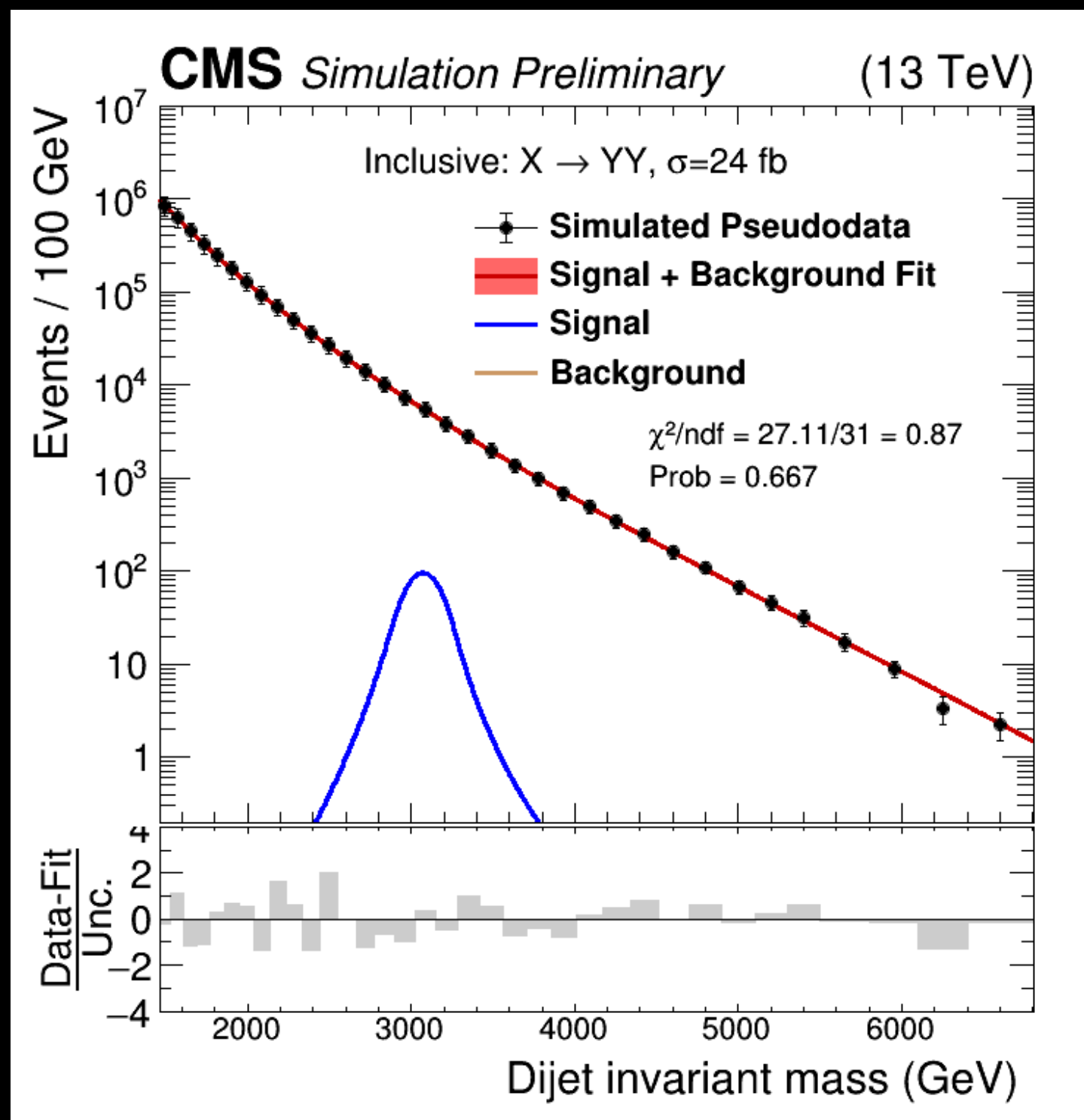


Can we reduce **this** and maximise **this** to probe hundreds of signal hypotheses all at once?
 *(Maybe also some we didn't think of yet?)

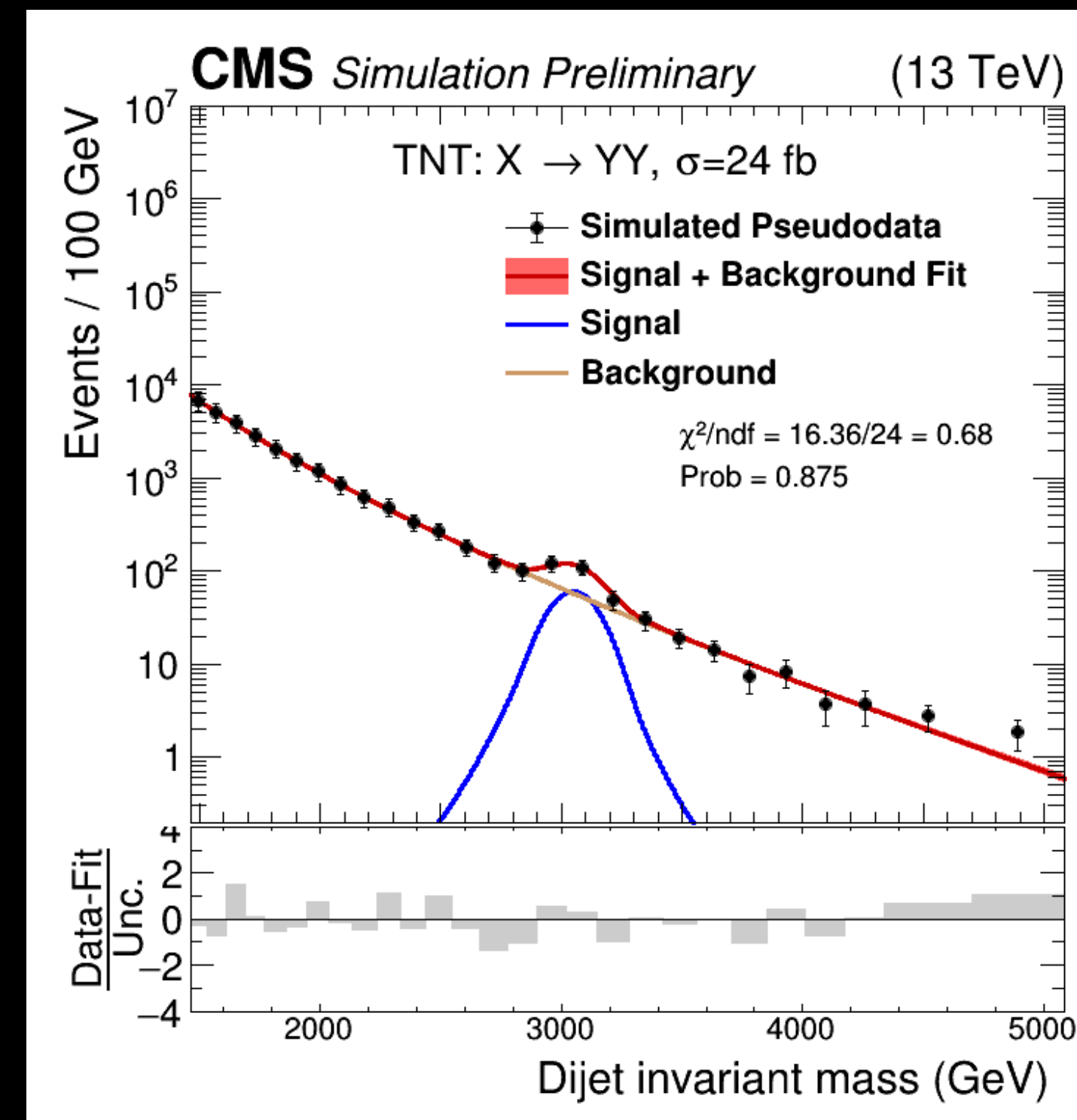


Anomaly detection in analysis

Before cut on anomaly score



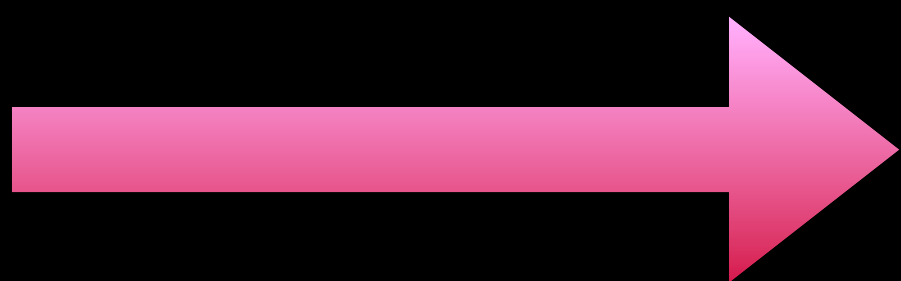
After cut on anomaly score



5 ways of identifying anomalous dijet events

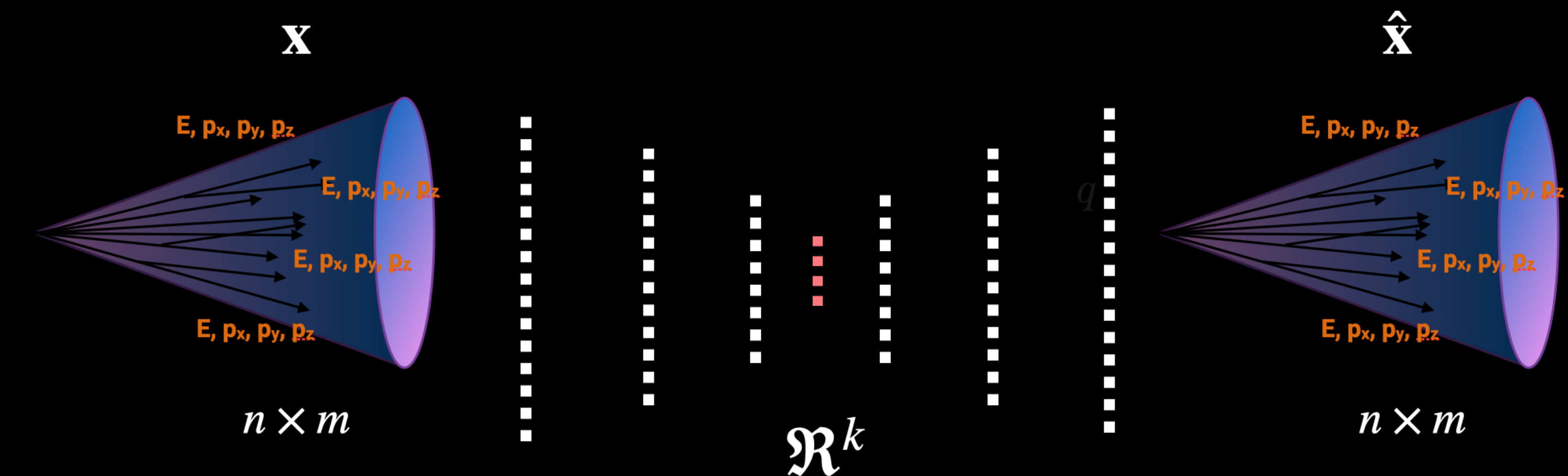
Variational autoencoder

Unsupervised



Signal-hypothesis dependence

5 ways of identifying anomalous dijet events



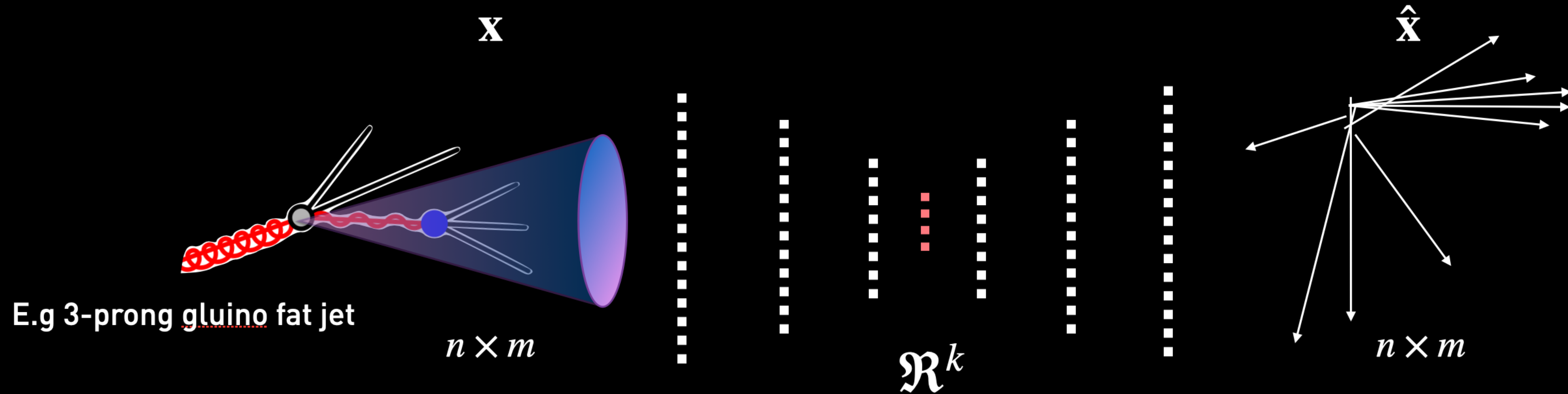
Variational autoencoder

Unsupervised



Signal-hypothesis dependence

5 ways of identifying anomalous dijet events



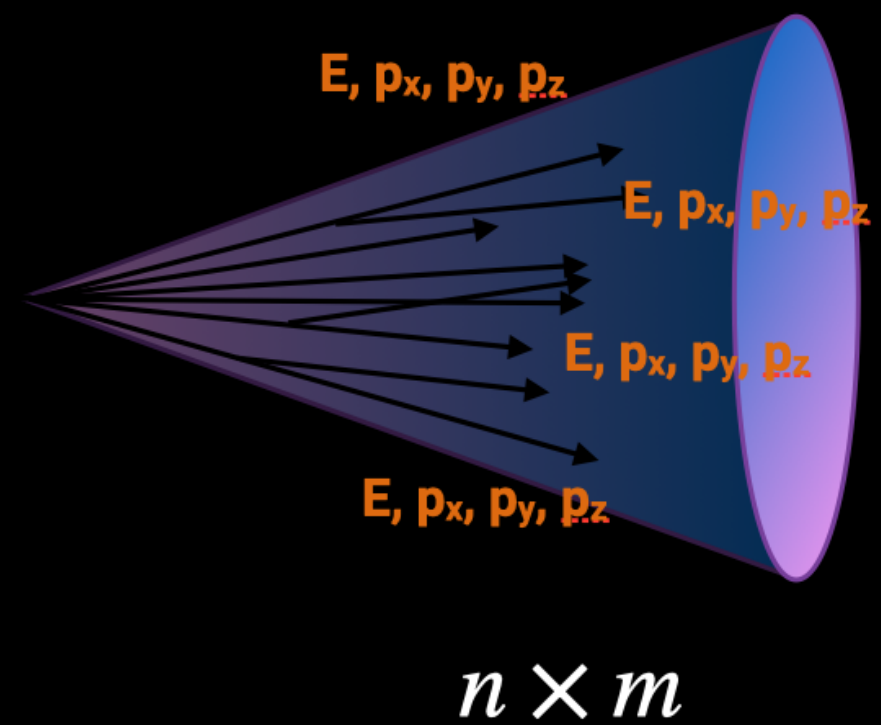
Variational autoencoder

Unsupervised



Signal-hypothesis dependence

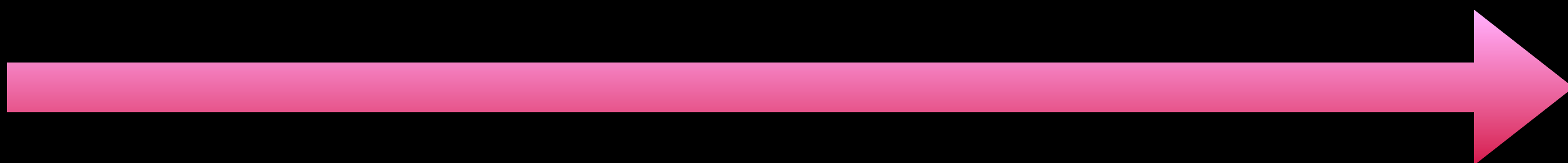
5 ways of identifying anomalous dijet events



Variational autoencoder

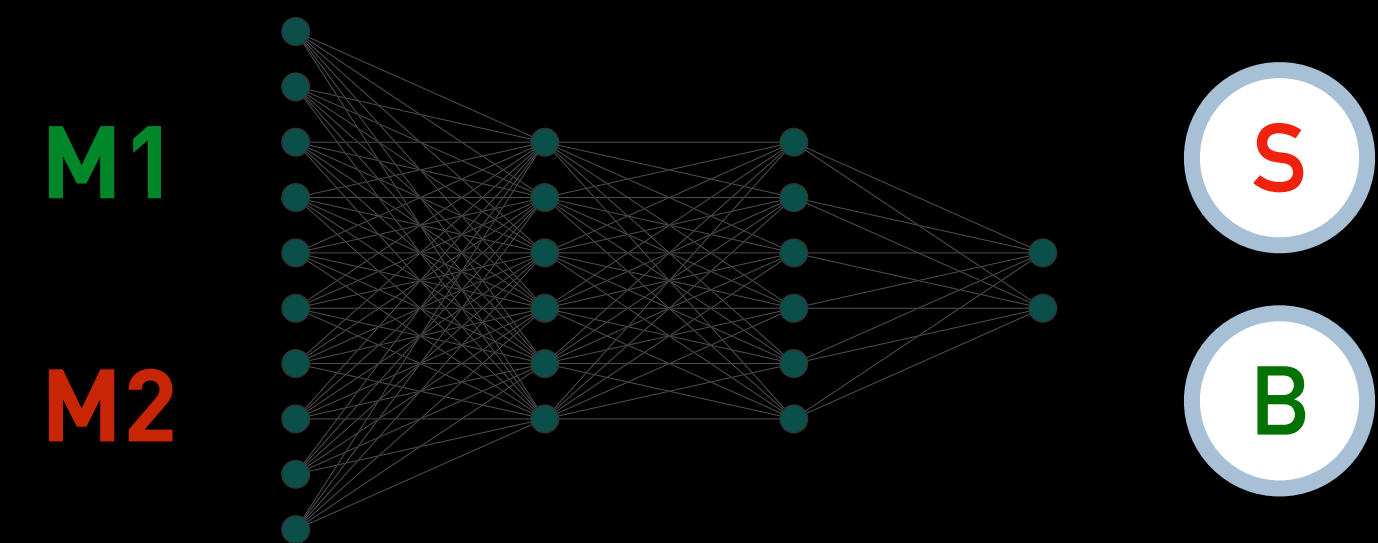
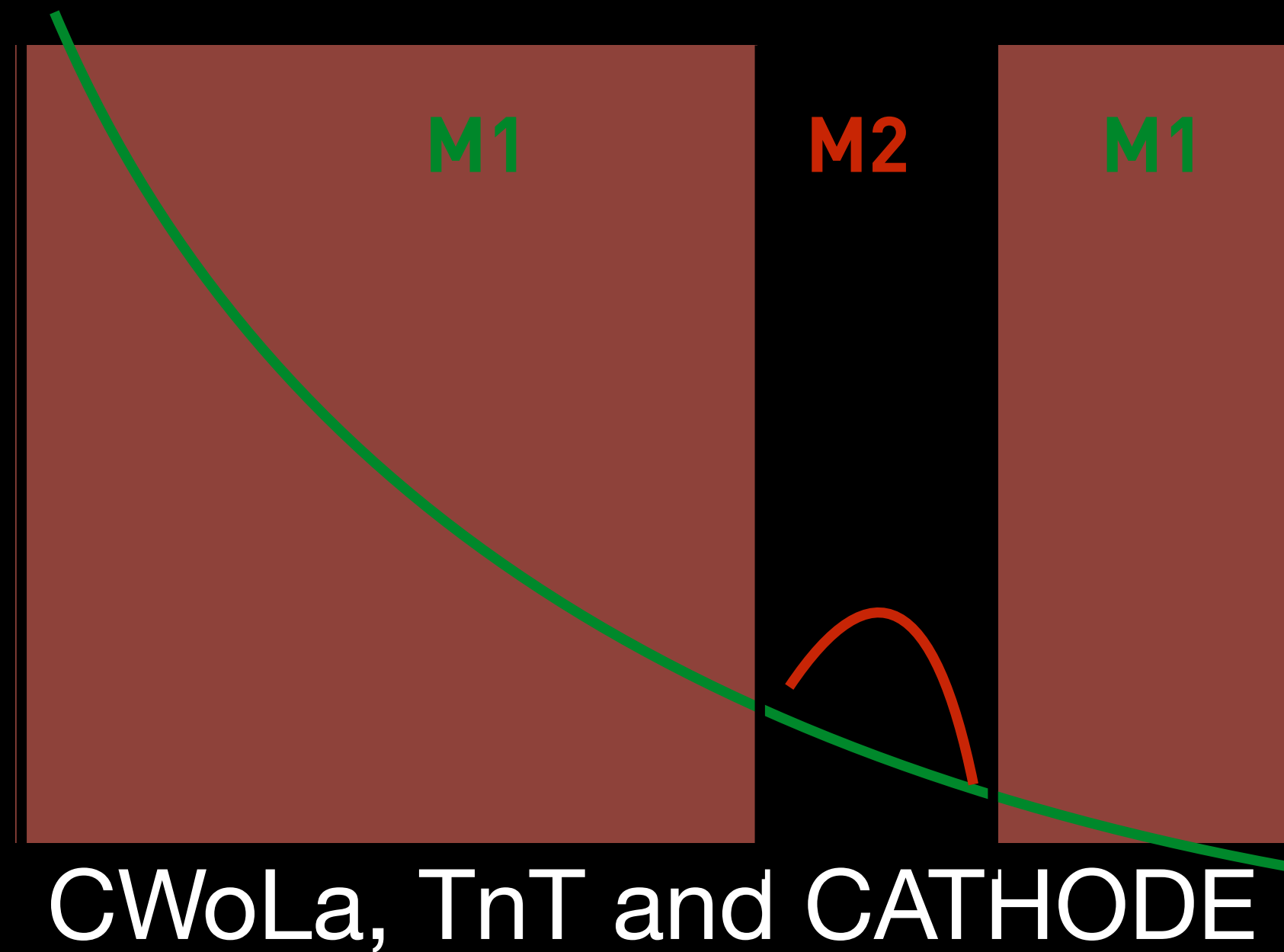
Unsupervised

Weakly supervised



Signal-hypothesis dependence

5 ways of identifying anomalous dijet events



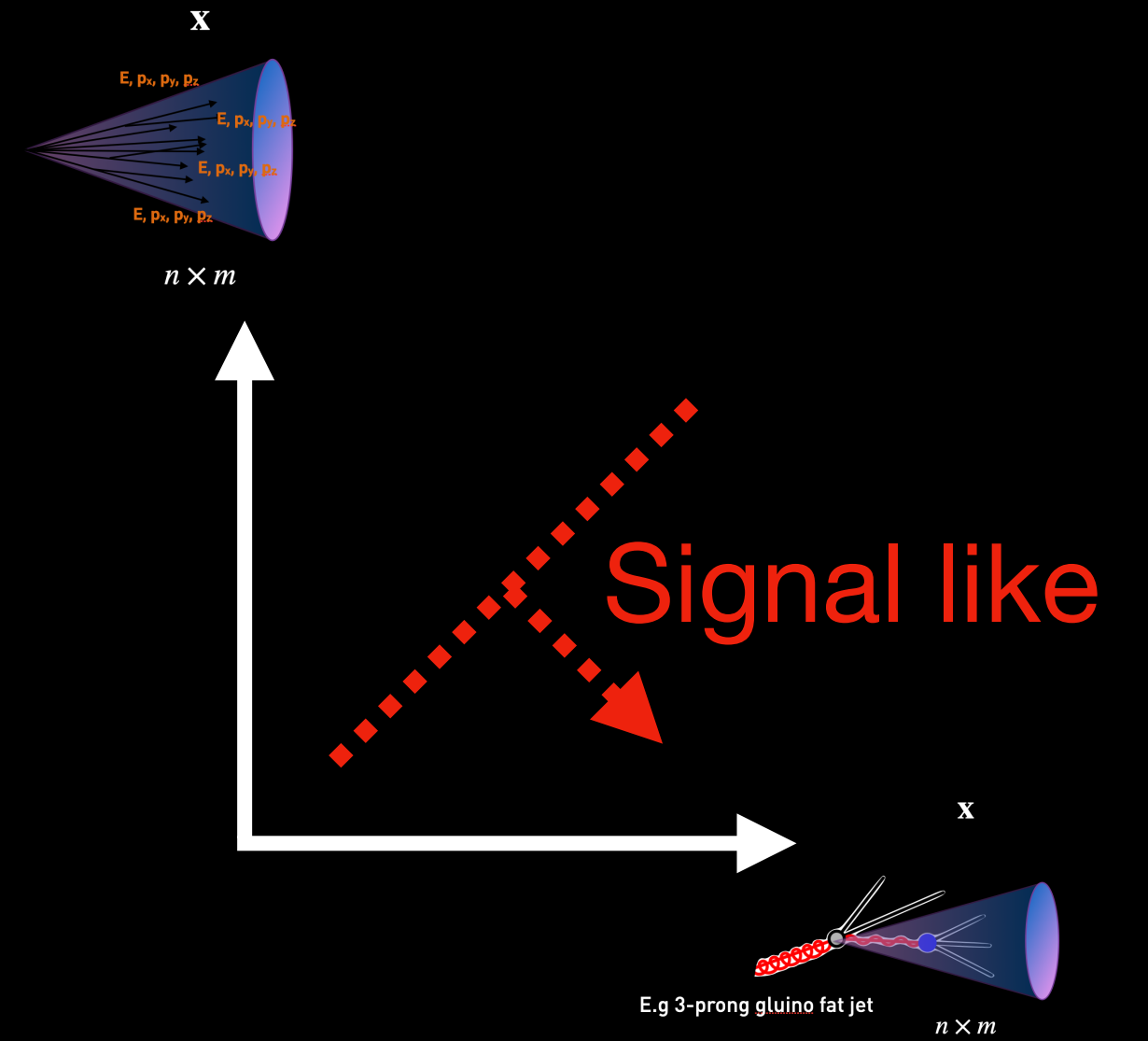
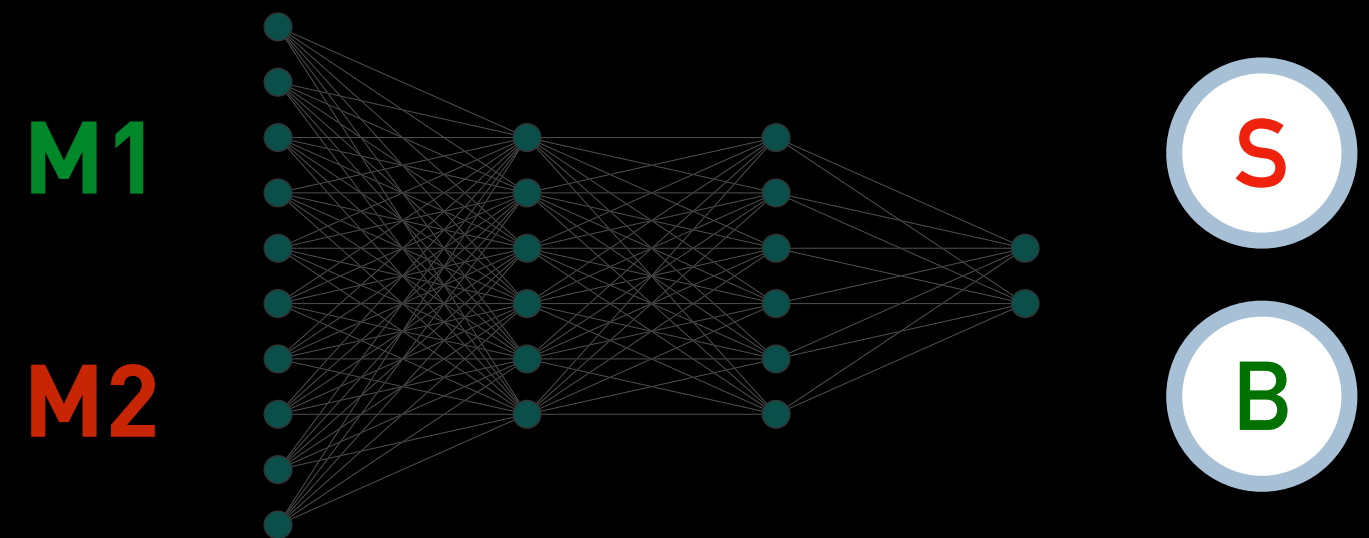
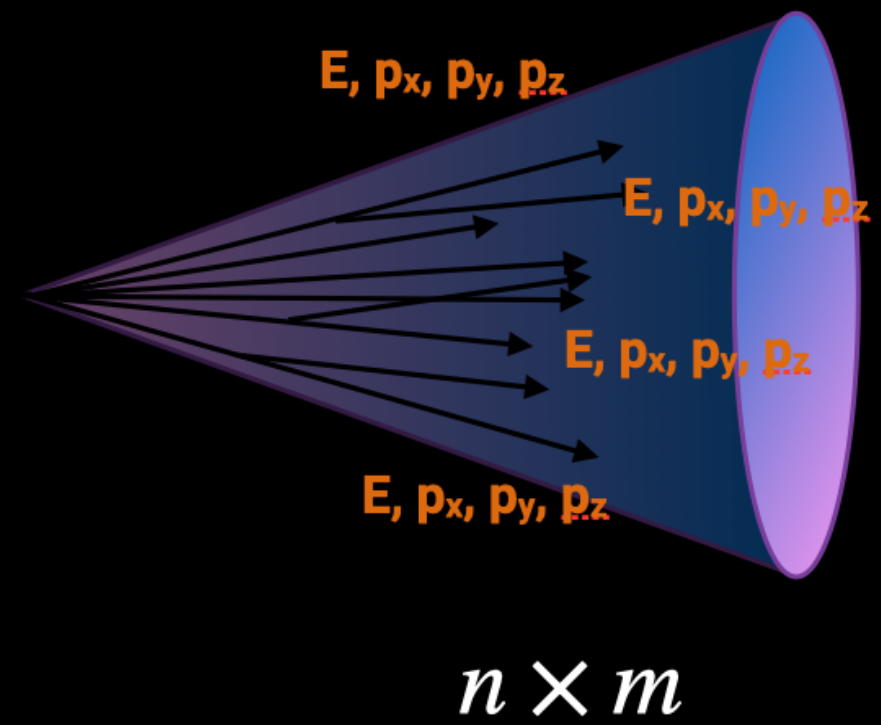
Variational autoencoder

Unsupervised

Weakly supervised

Signal-hypothesis dependence

5 ways of identifying anomalous dijet events



Variational autoencoder

CWoLa, TnT and CATHODE

QUAK

Unsupervised

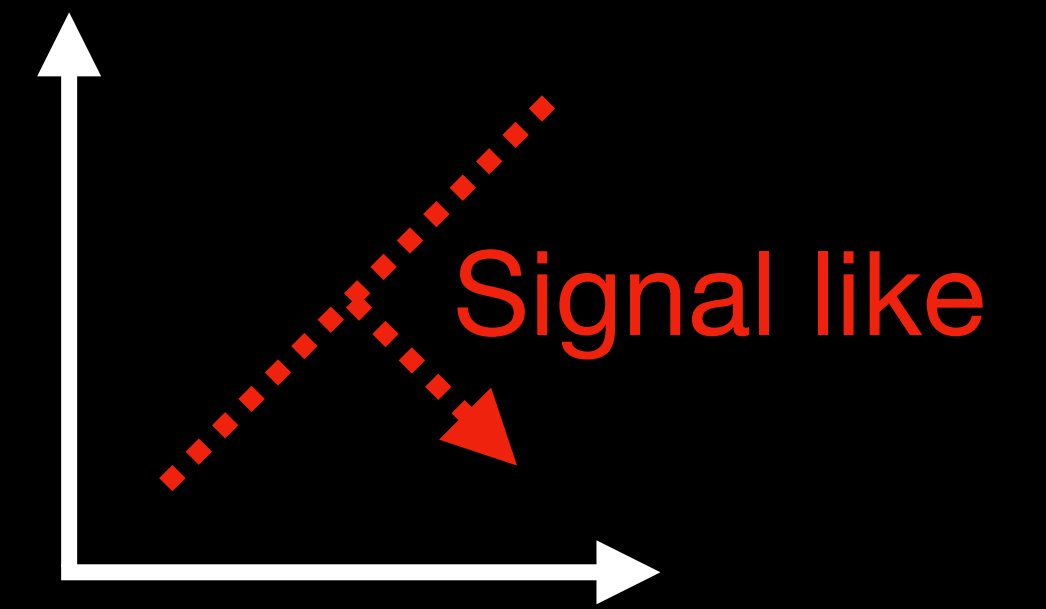
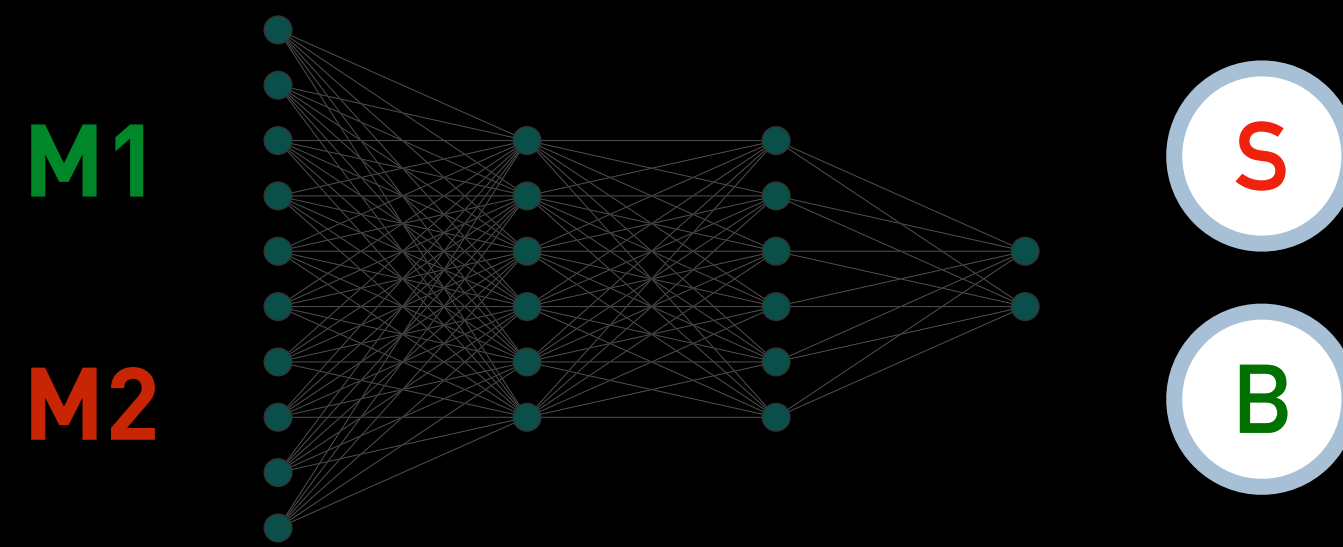
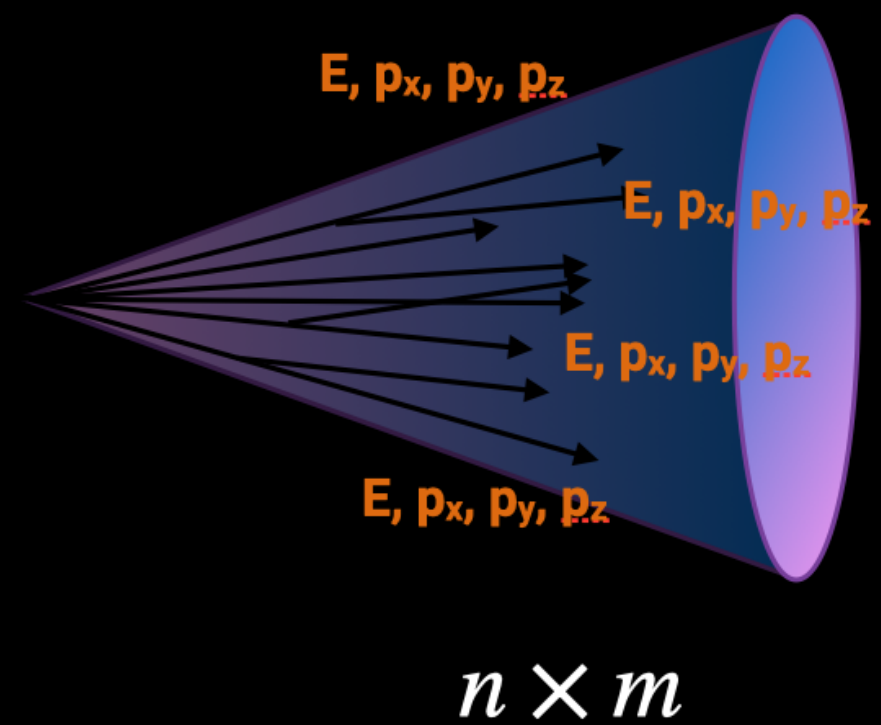
Weakly supervised

Hybrid



Signal-hypothesis dependence

5 ways of identifying anomalous dijet events



Variational autoencoder

CWoLa, TnT and CATHODE

QUAK

(Likelihood-ratio based)

(Log-likelihood based)

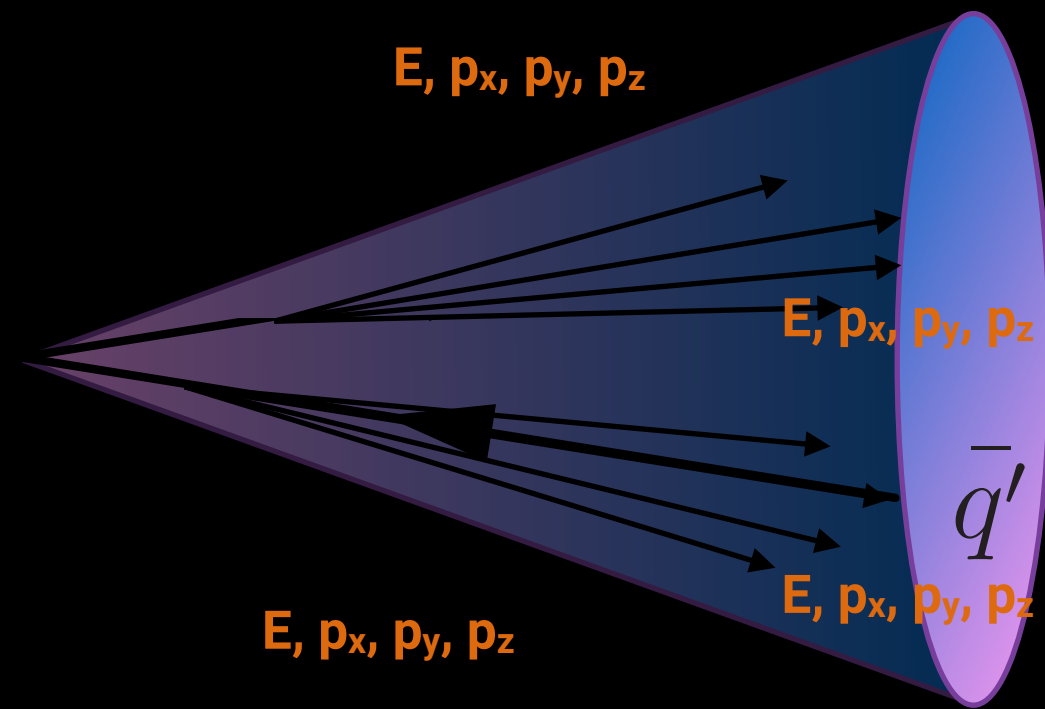
Unsupervised

Weakly supervised

Hybrid

Signal-hypothesis dependence

Why so many methods?



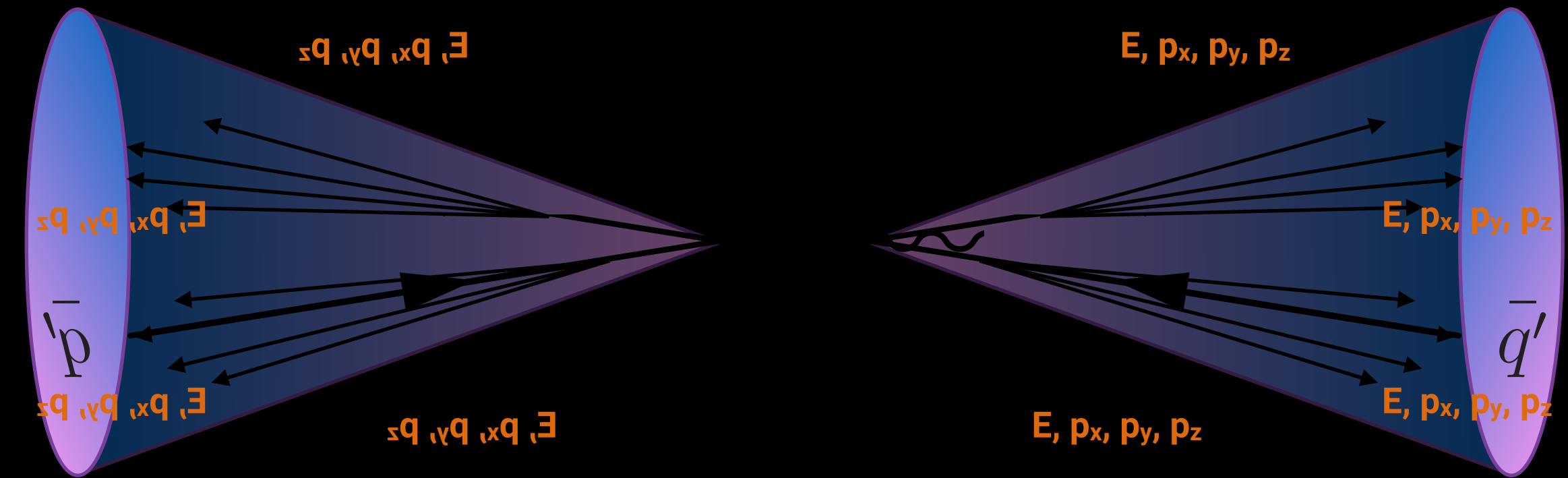
Identify single anomalous jet

Variational autoencoder

CWoLa, TnT

Low-level
constituent
information

High-level
substructure
information



Identify anomalous dijet system

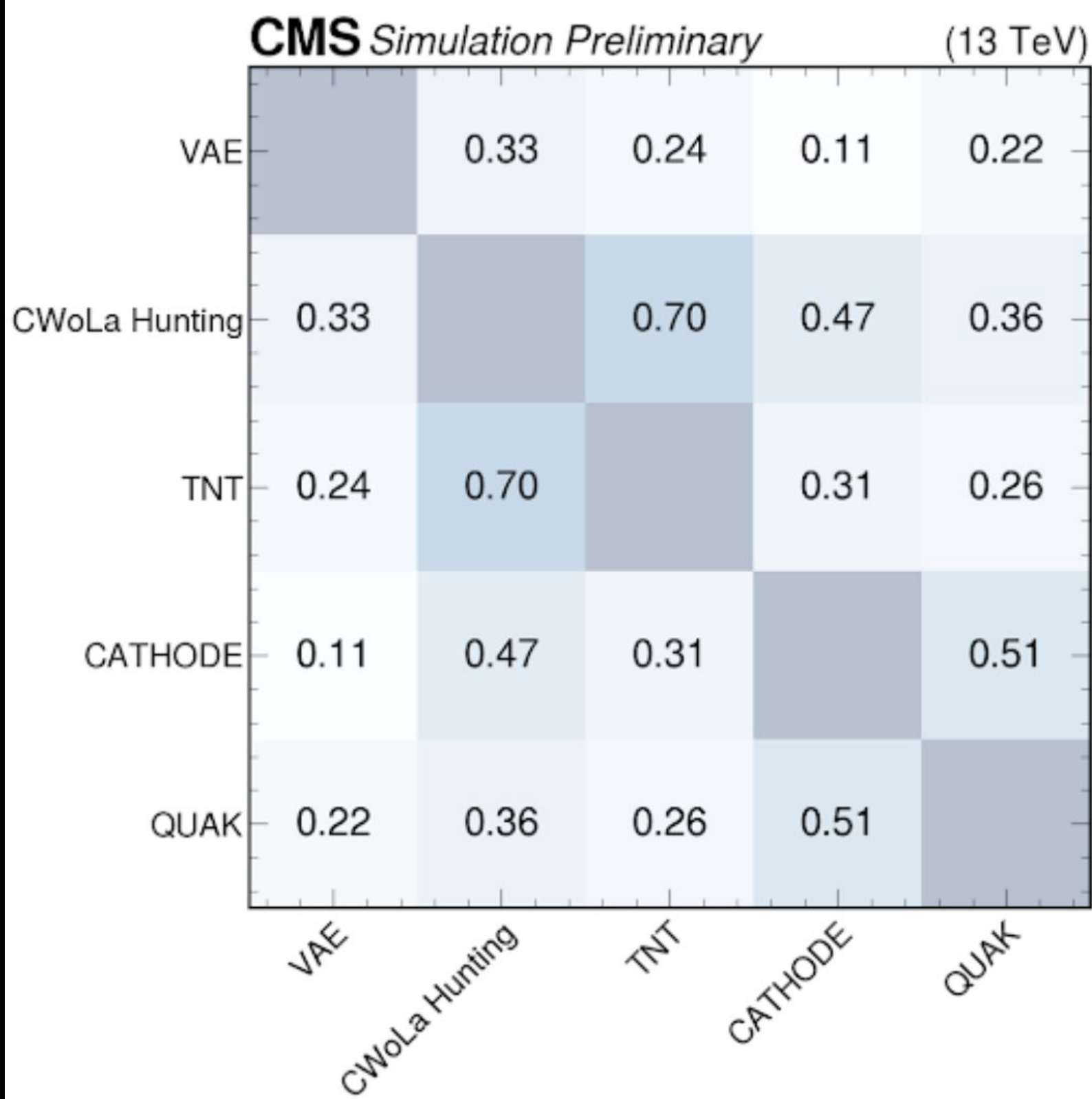
CATHODE

QUAK

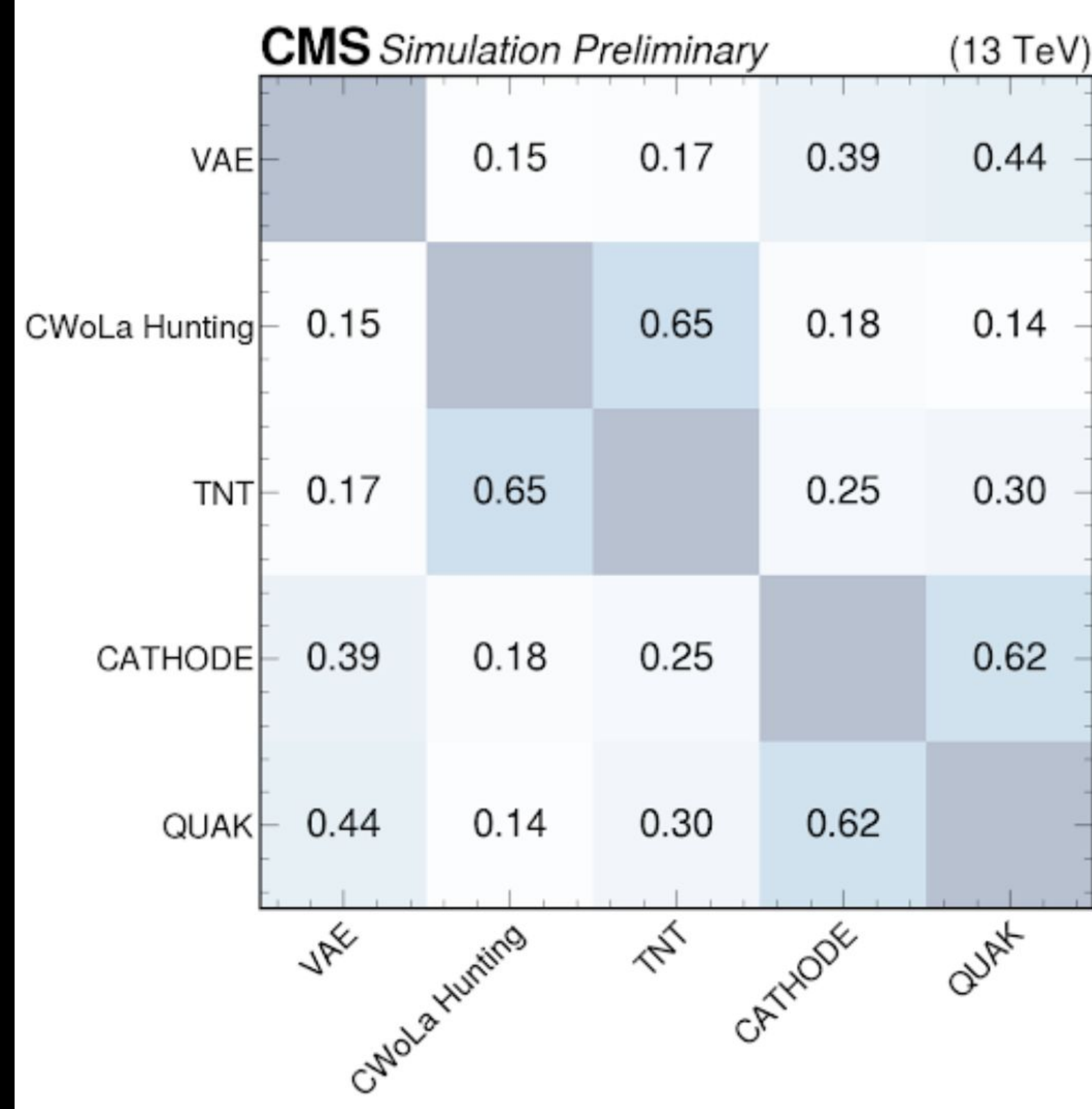
High-level
substructure
+ dijet
information

Why so many methods?

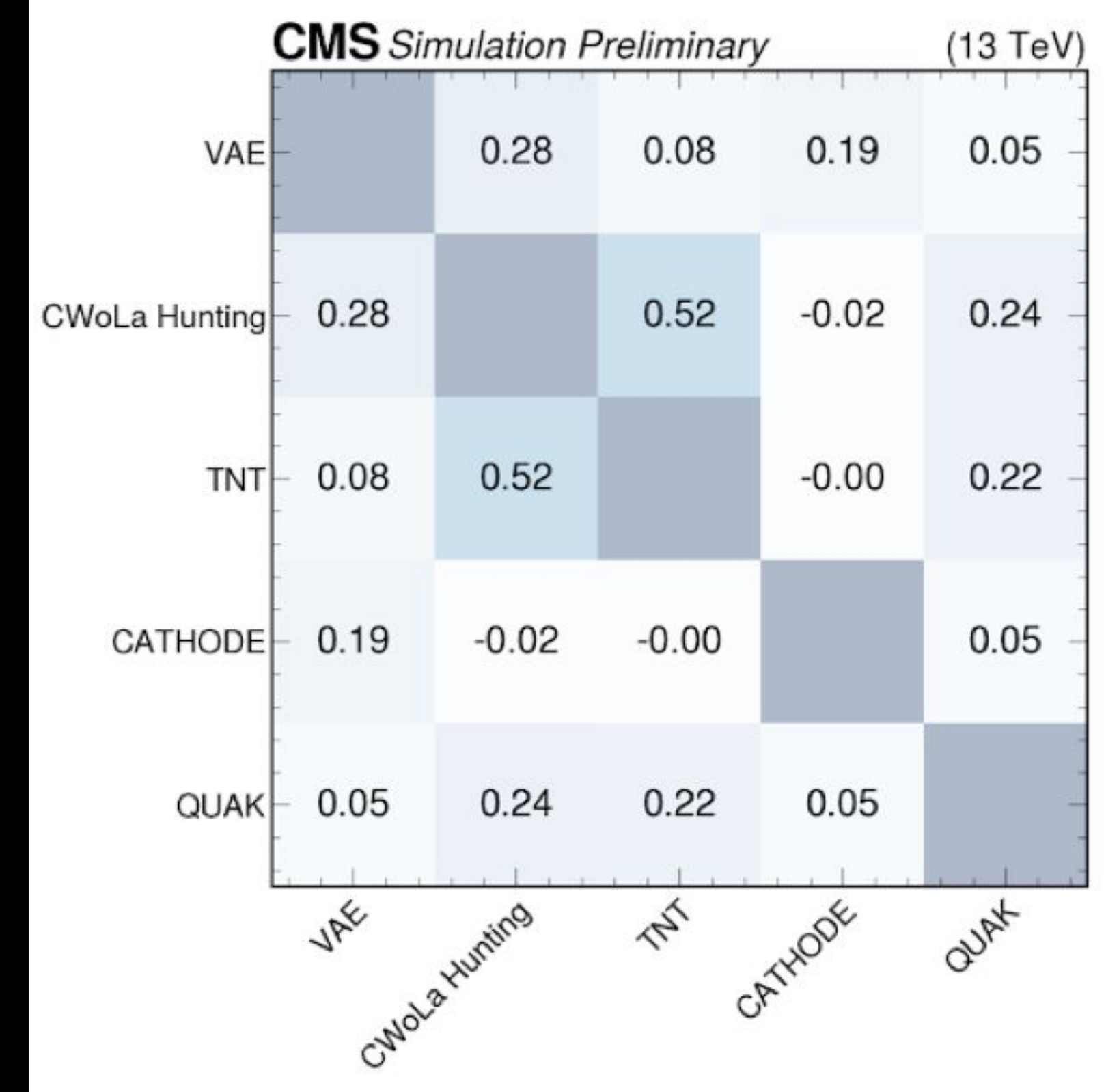
$W' \rightarrow B't \rightarrow qqq qqq$



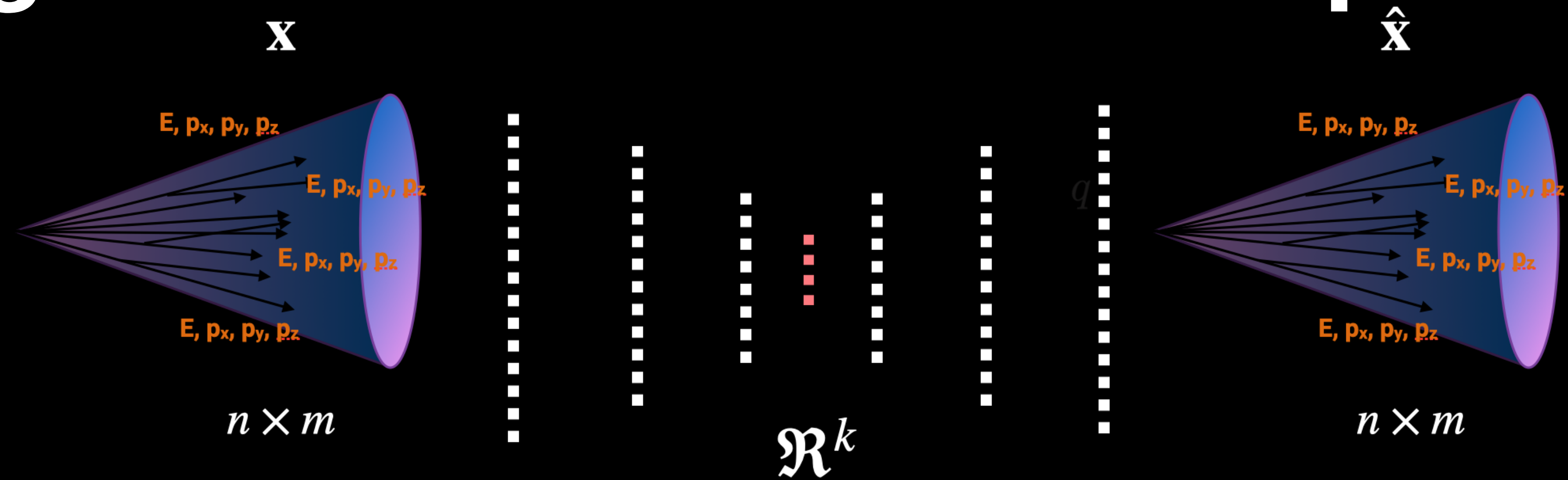
$X \rightarrow YY' \rightarrow qq qq$



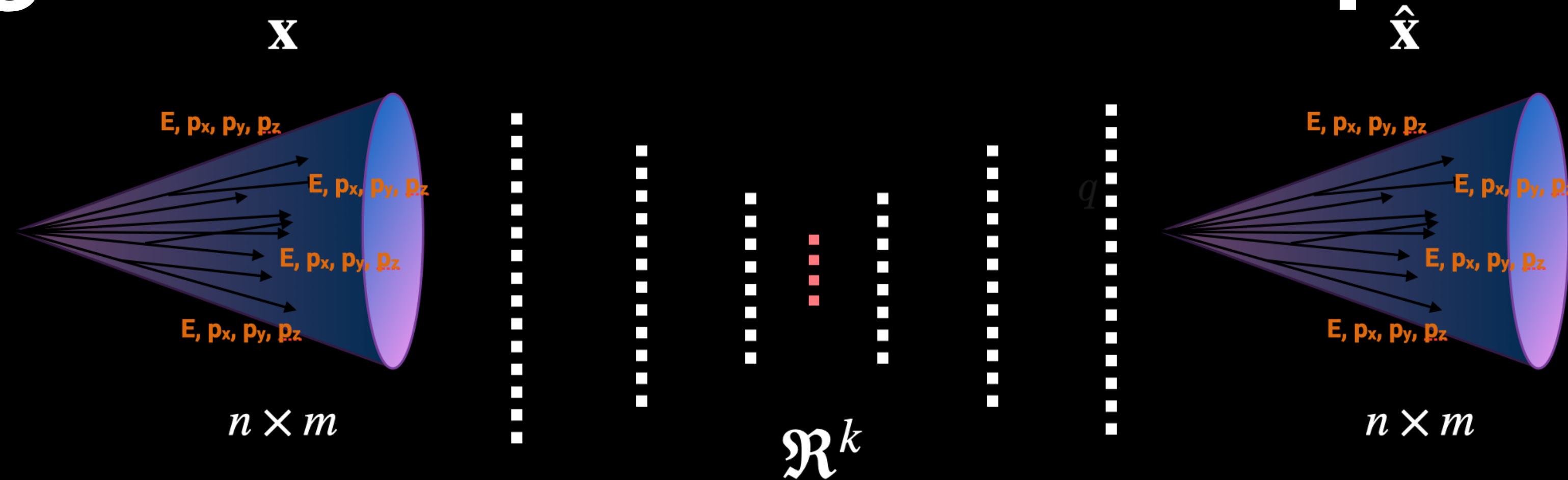
QCD background



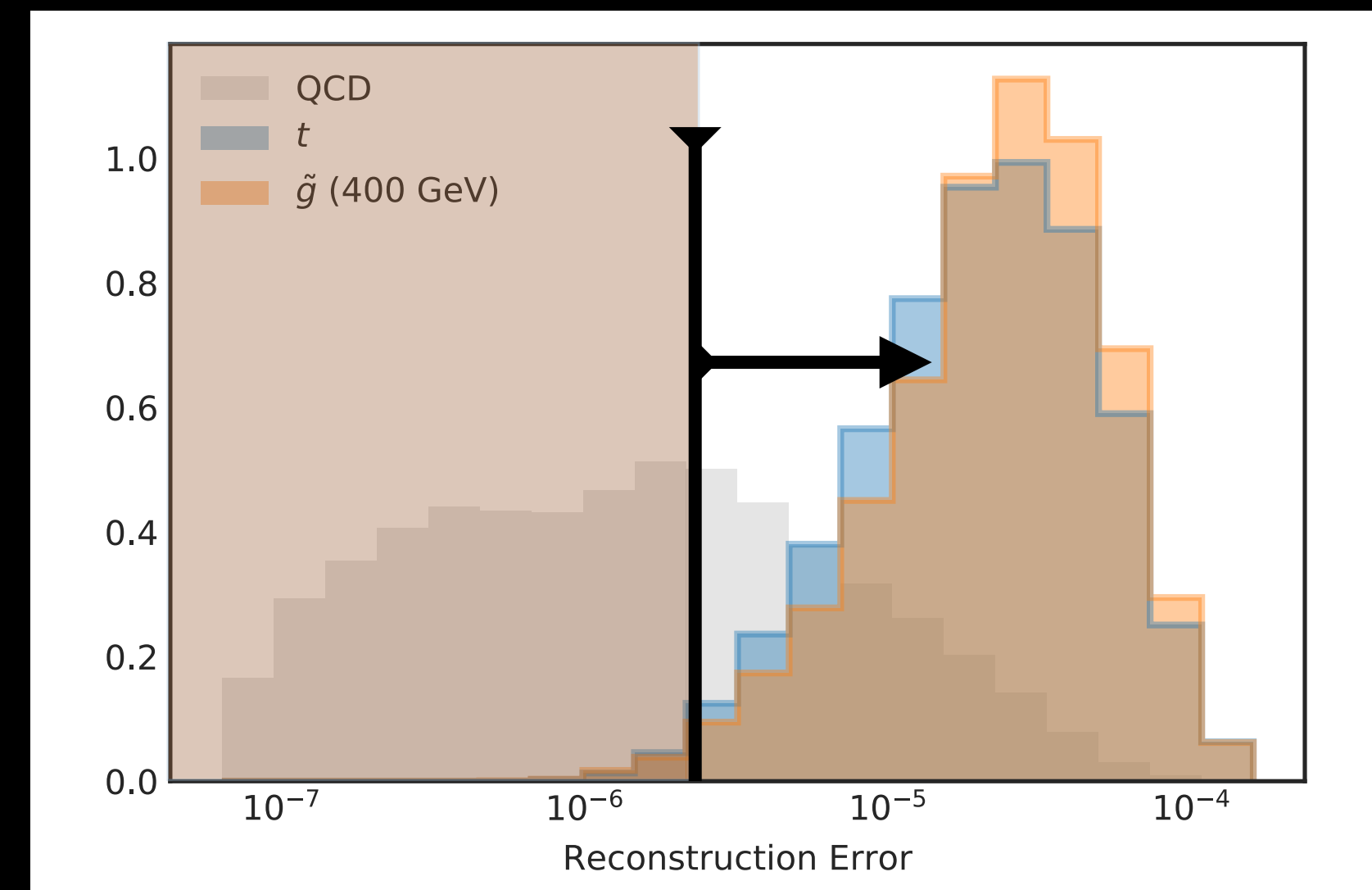
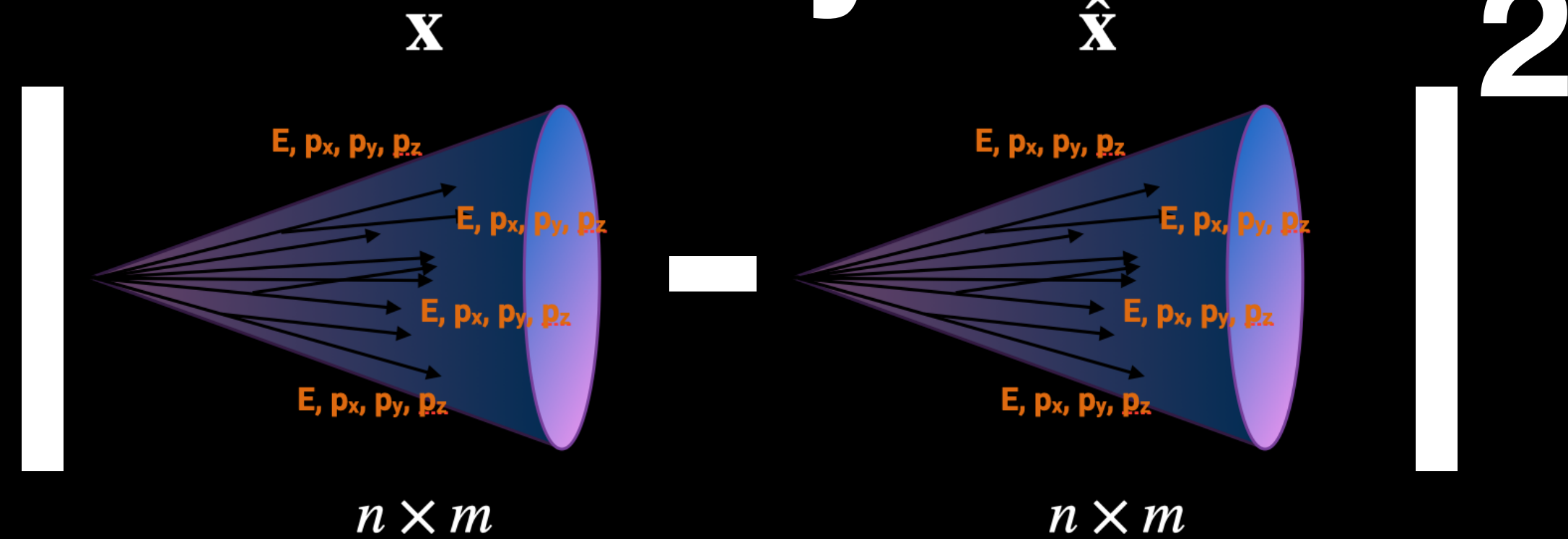
Getting a VAE for AD to work in practise



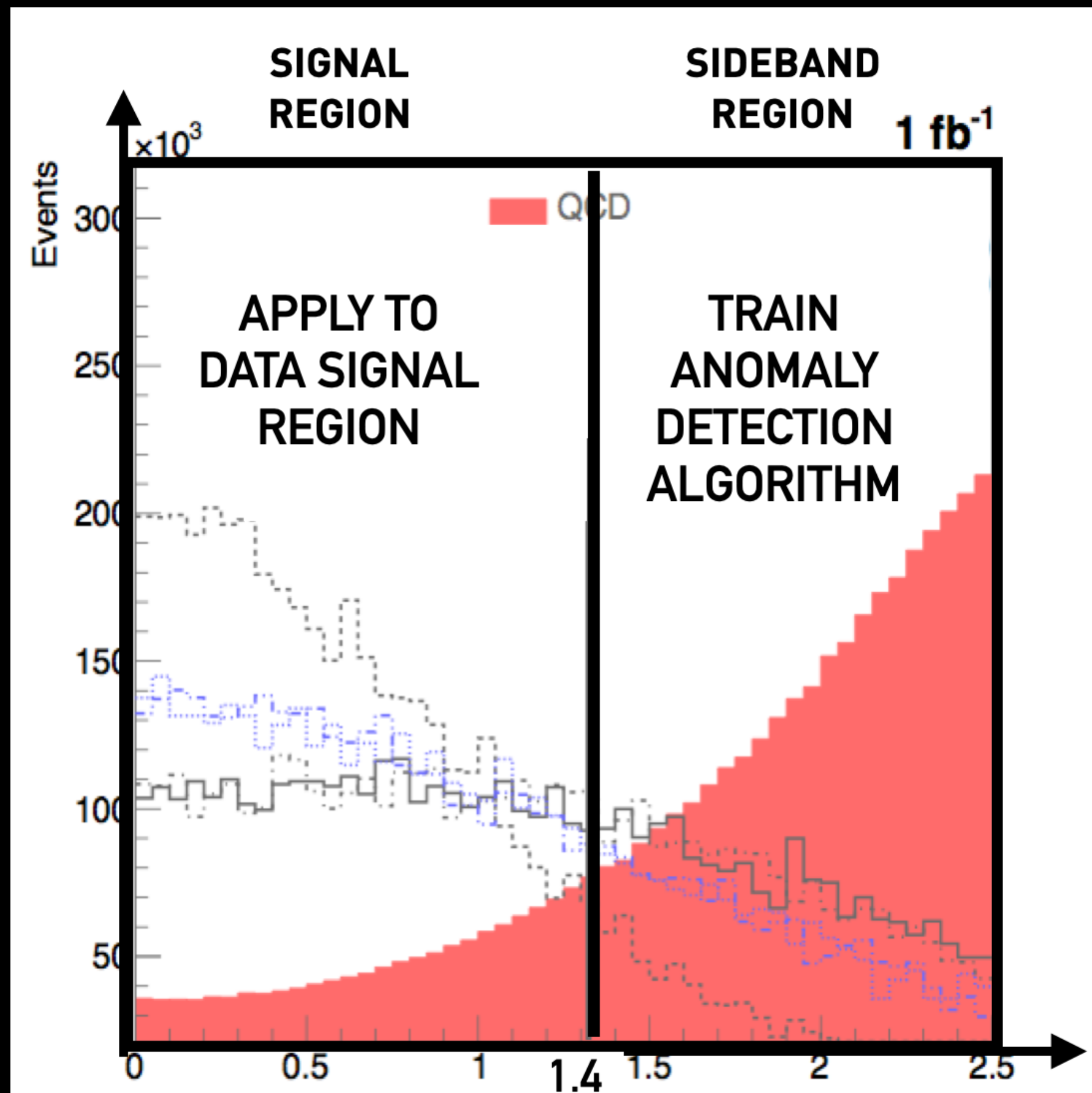
Getting a VAE for AD to work in practise



Anomaly score

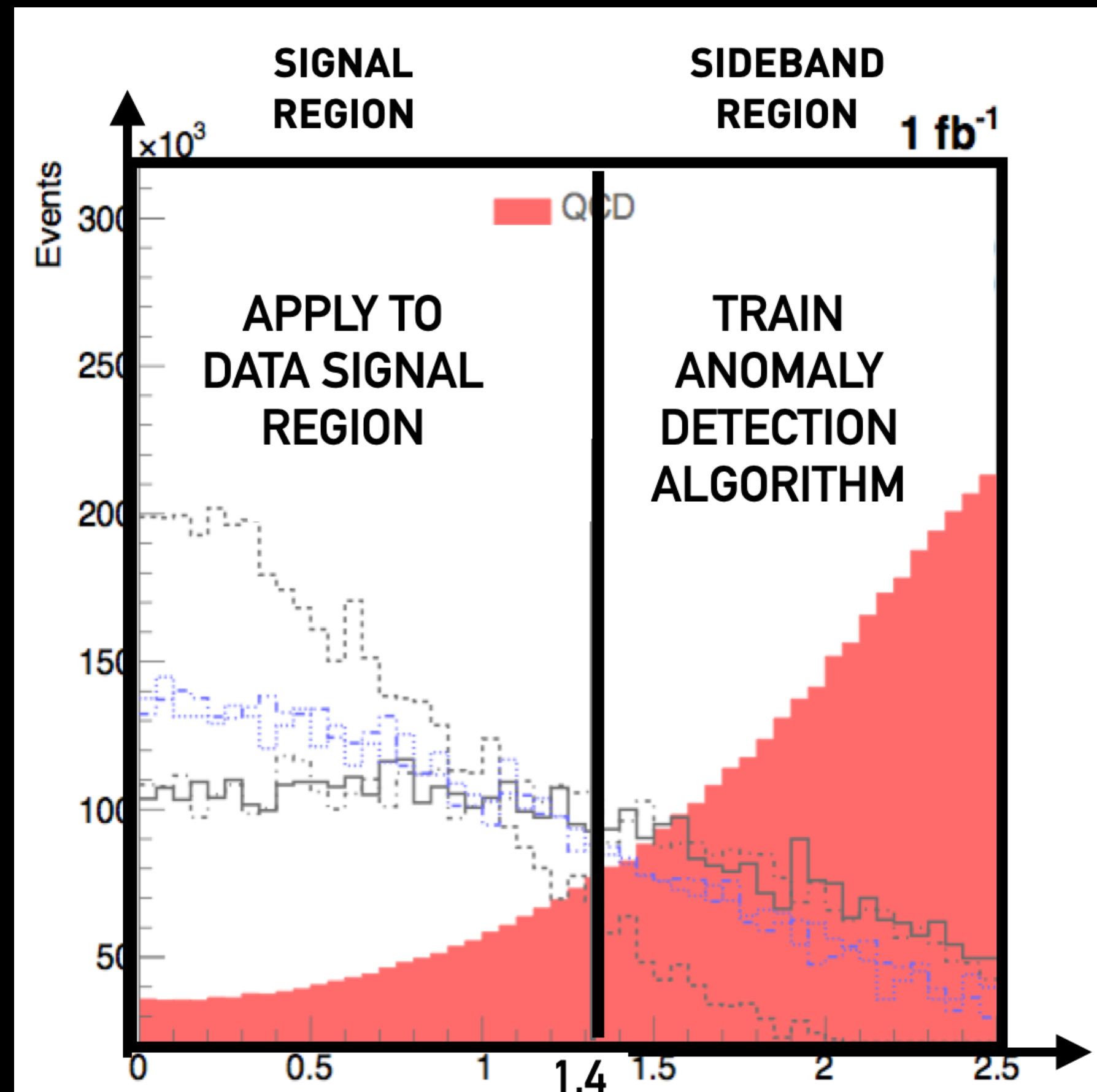


Where do you train?

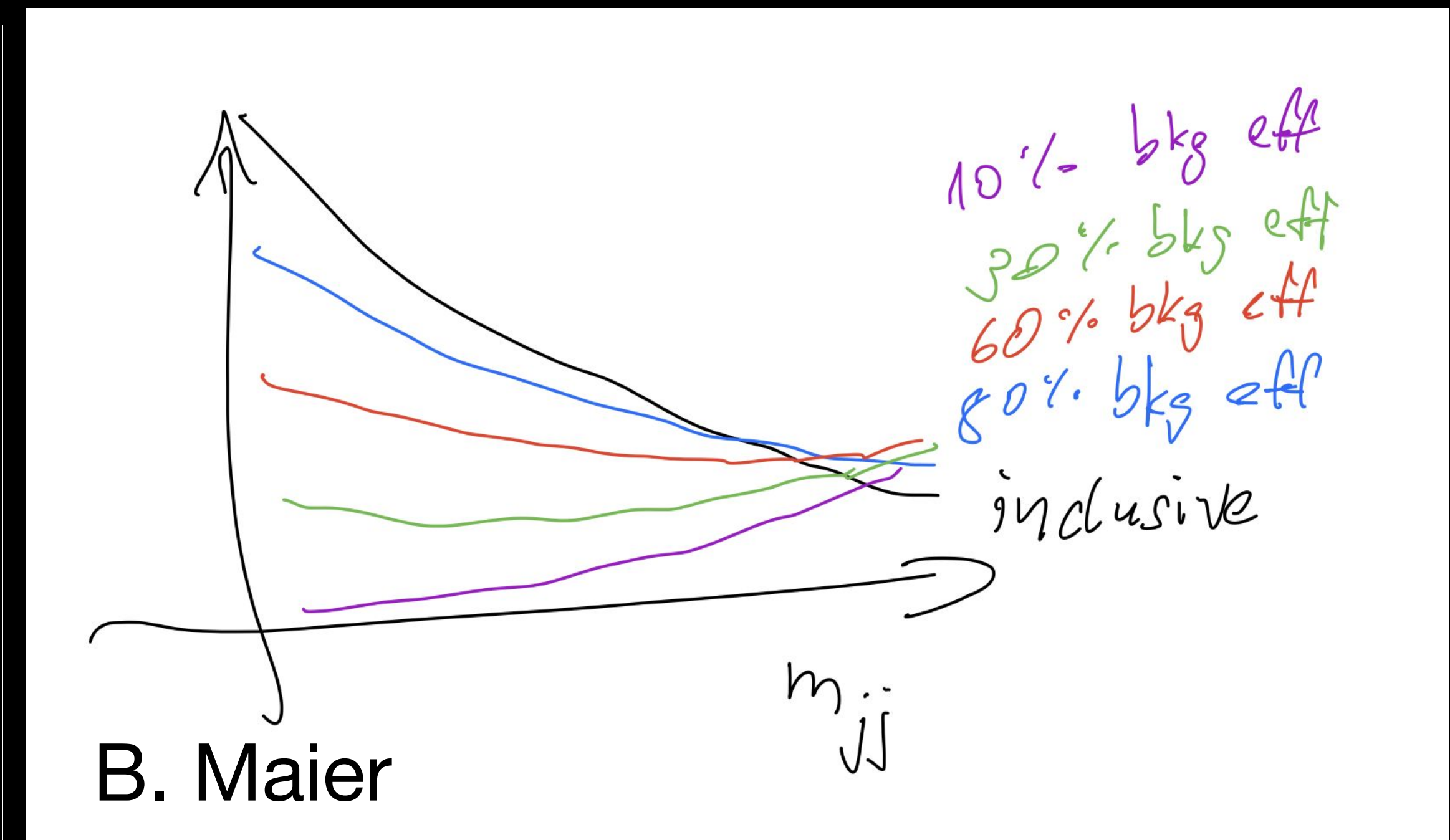
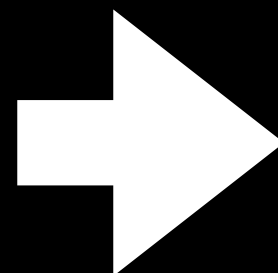


$\Delta\eta_{jj}$ between jets
(Signal s-channel,
QCD ~t-channel)

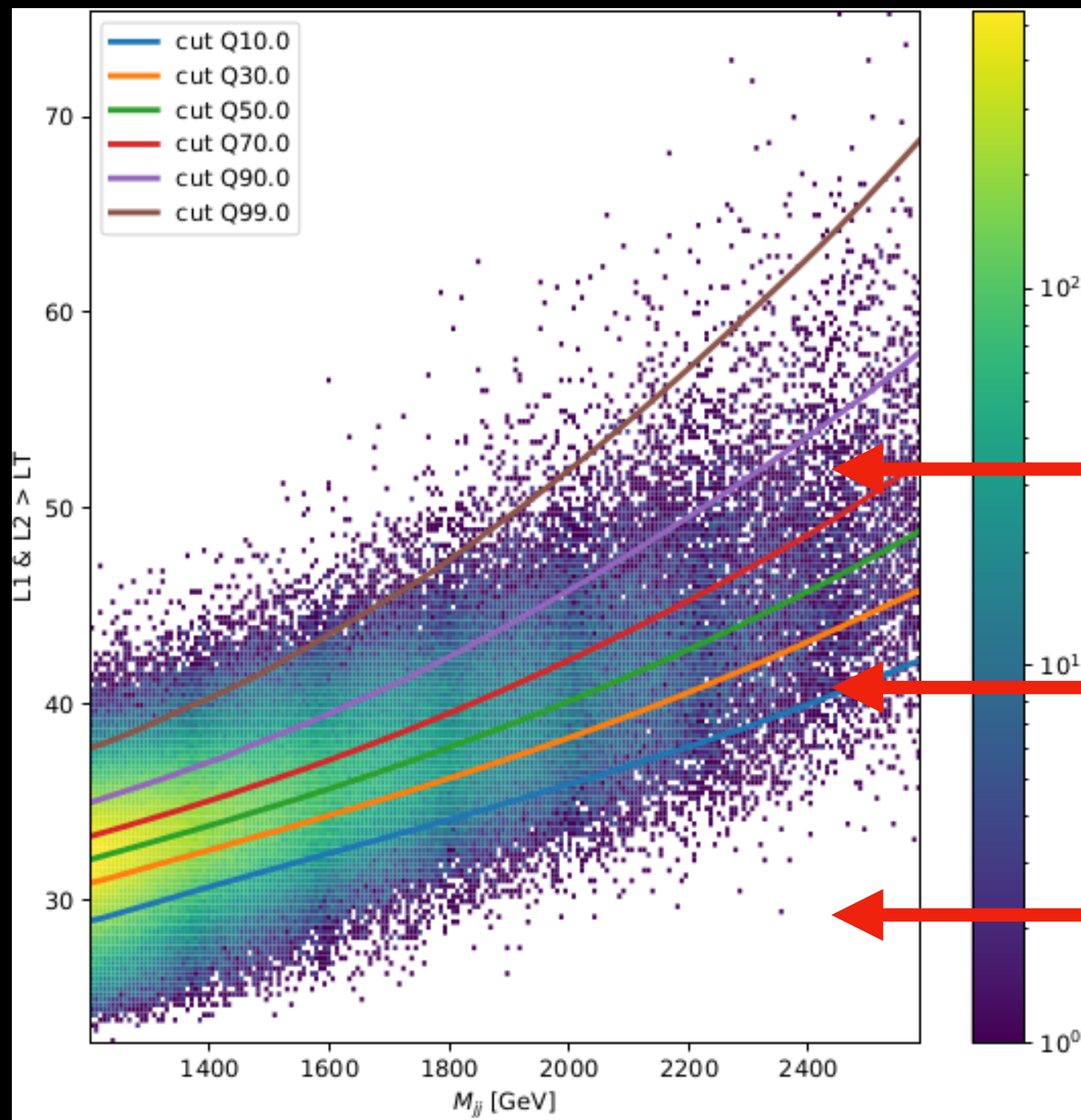
Invariant mass sculpting



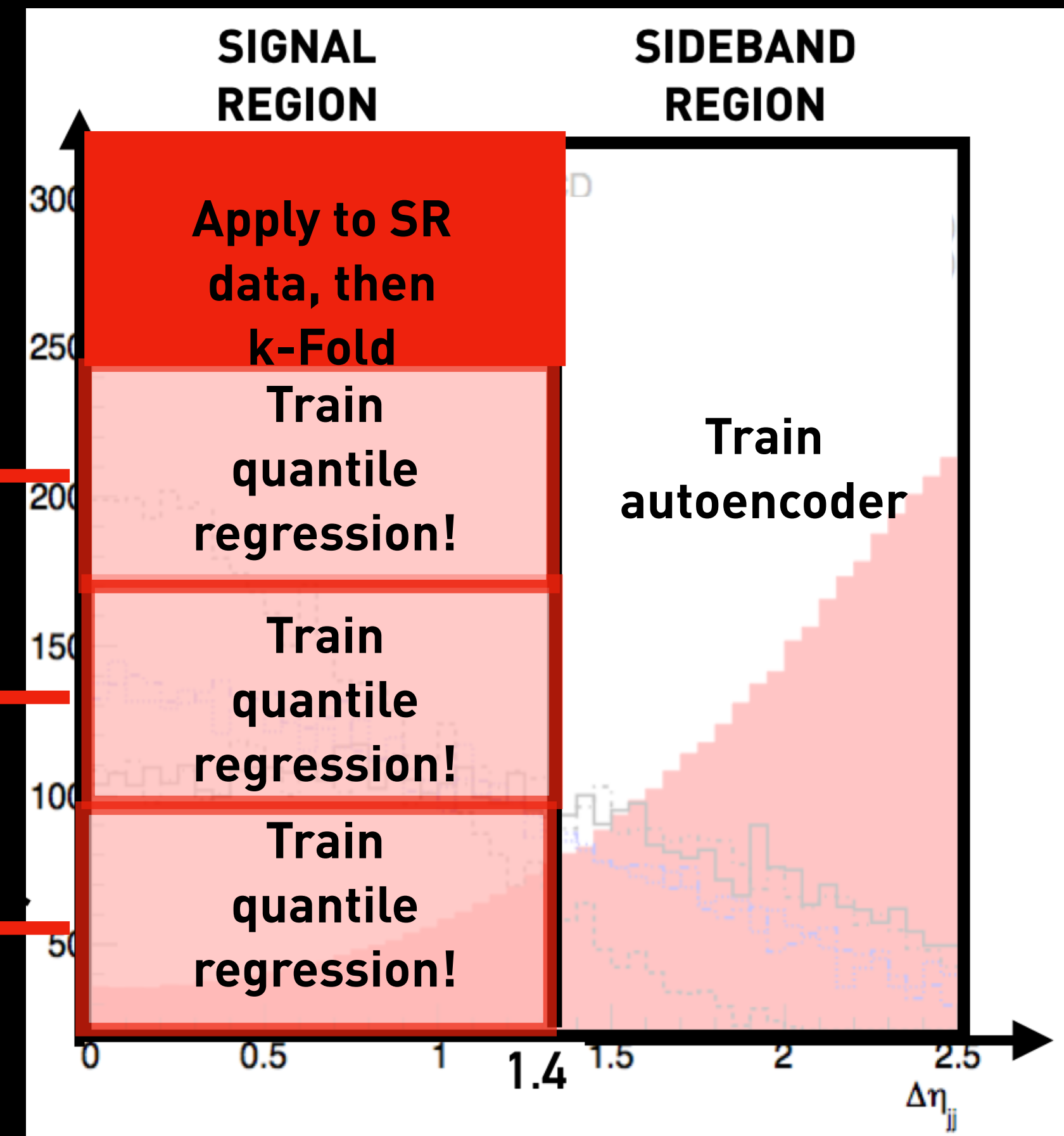
$\Delta\eta_{jj}$ between jets
(Signal s-channel,
QCD \sim t-channel)



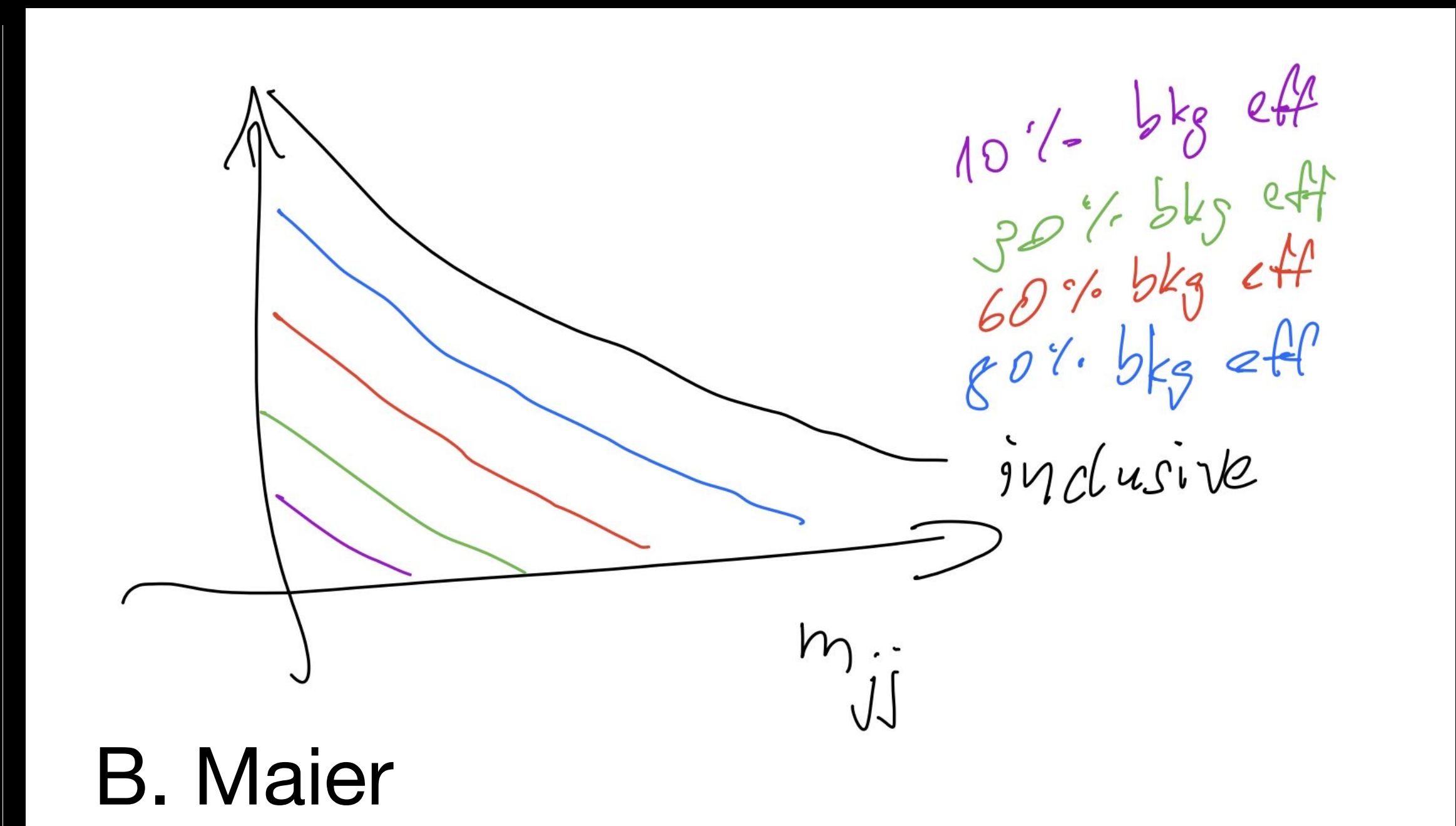
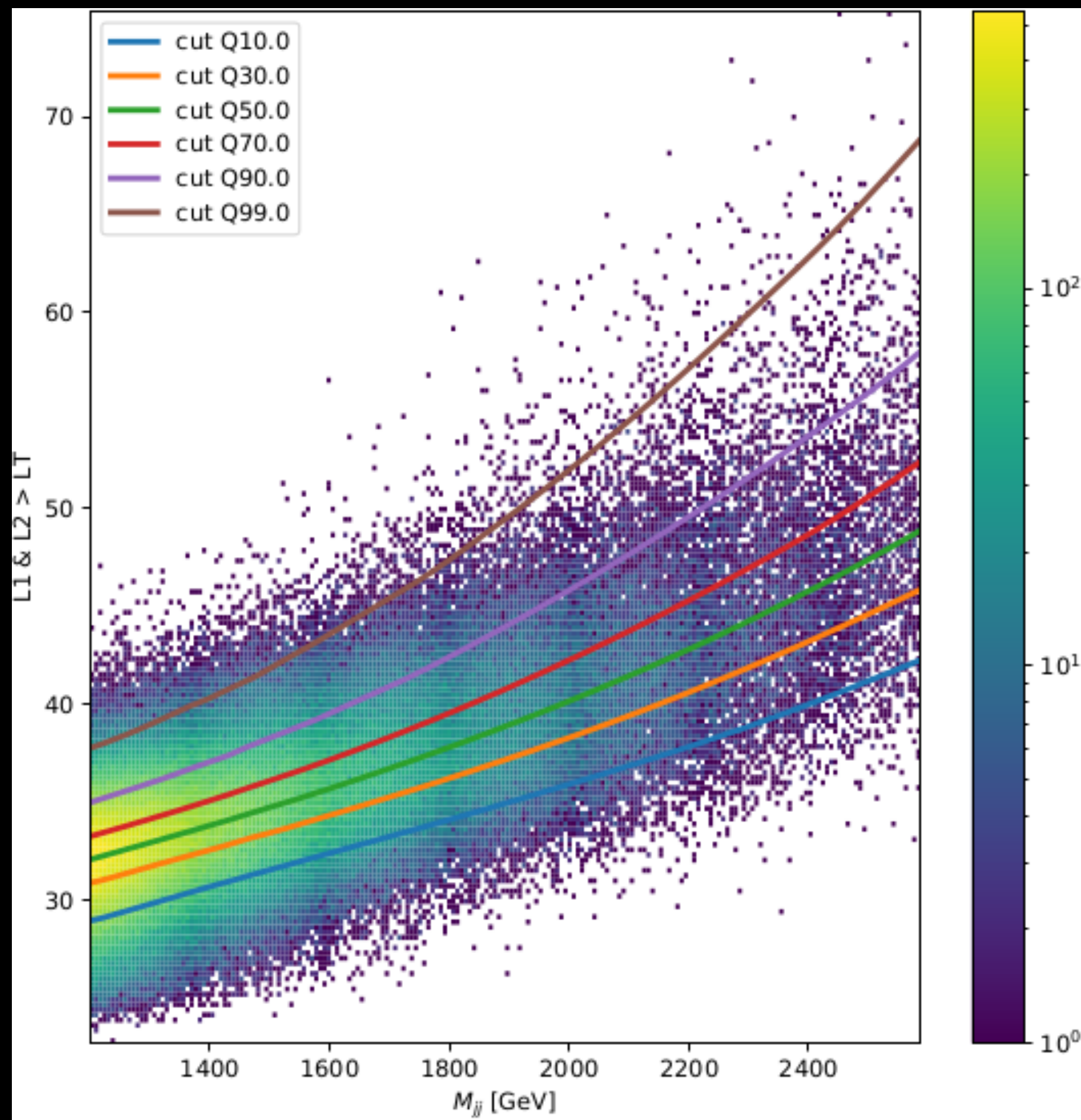
Quantile regression



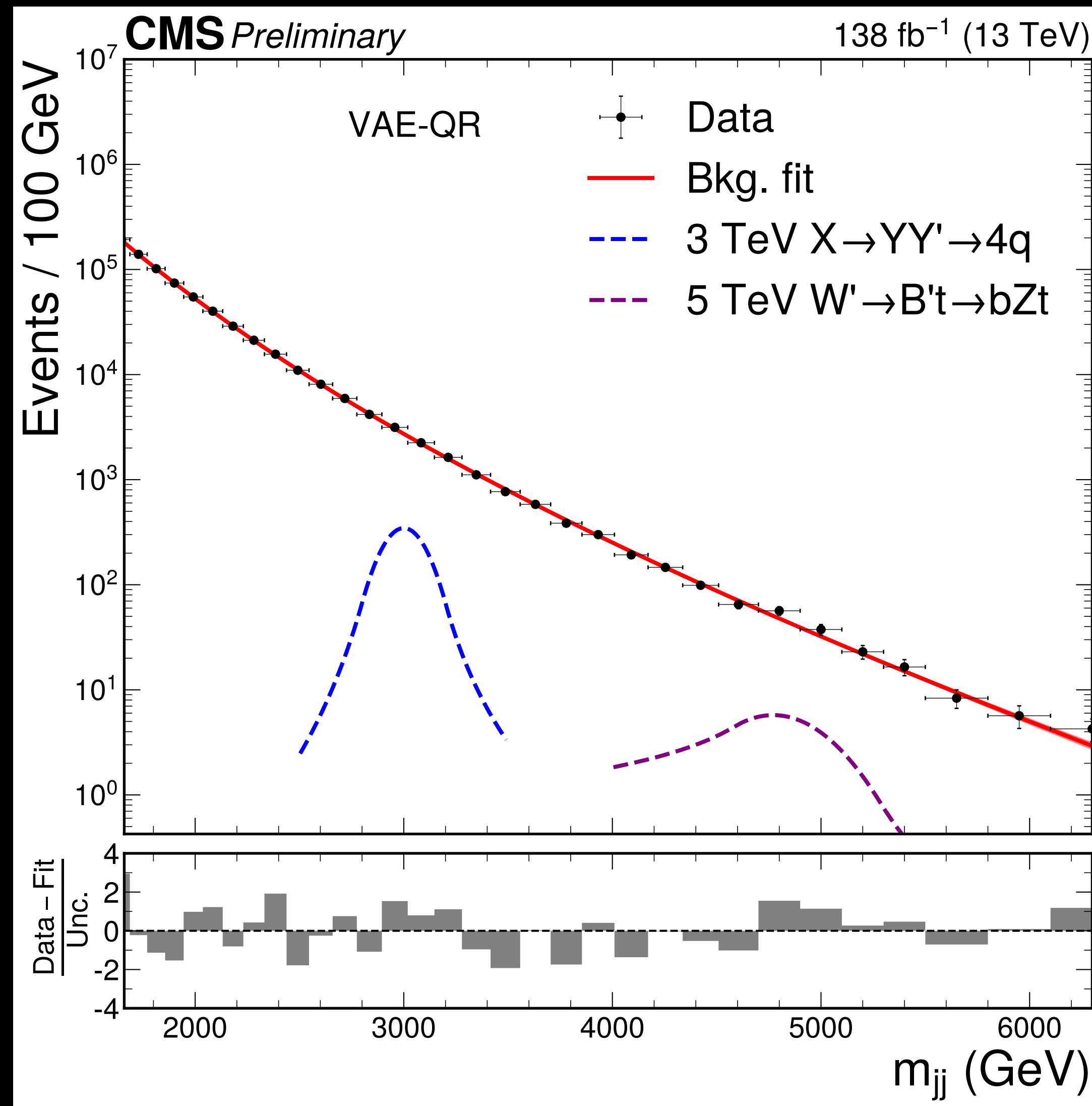
Cut corresponding to fixed X% mistag rate!



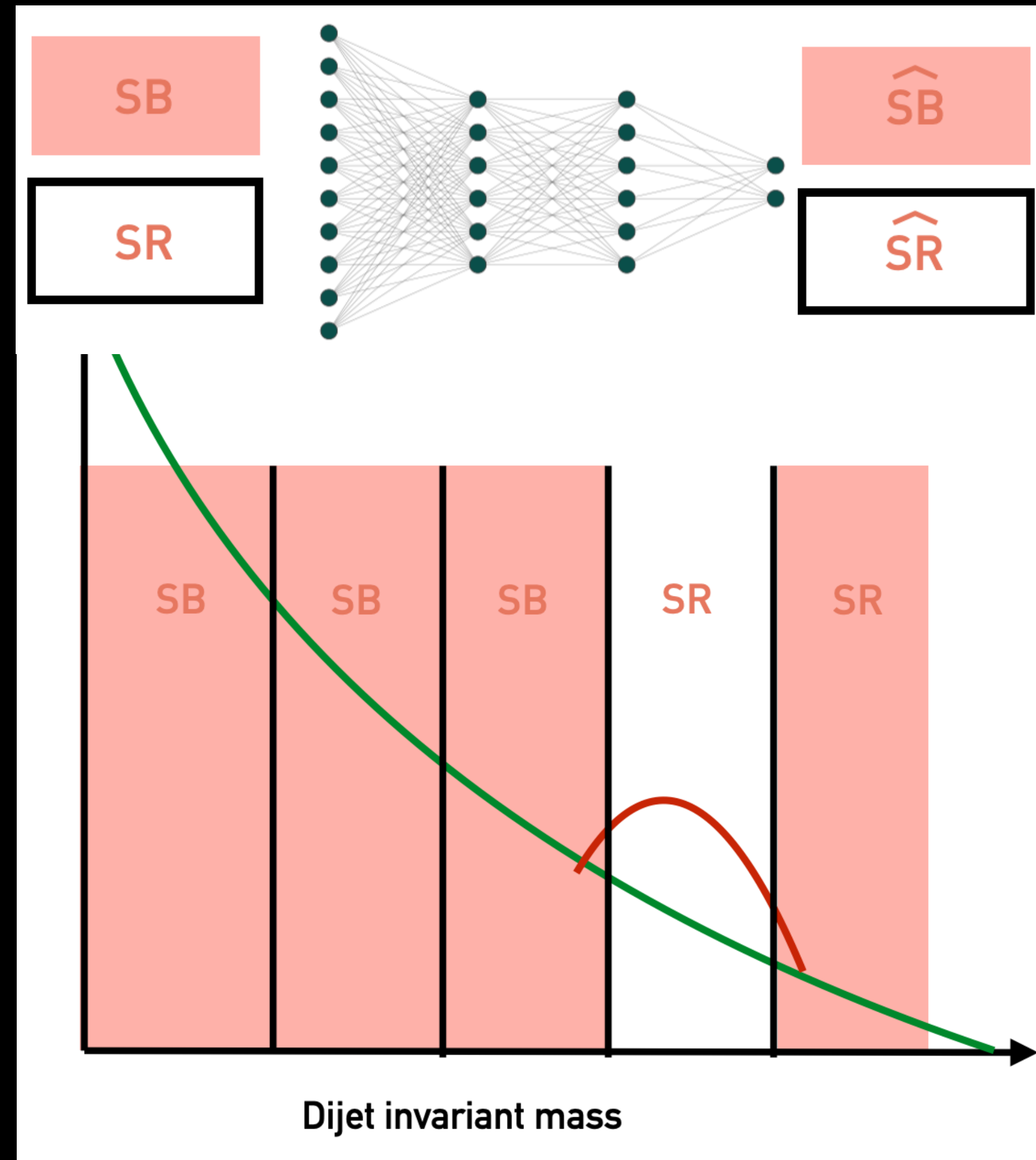
Quantile regression



VAE + Quantile regression



Getting weak supervision to work in practise



CWoLa, TnT and CATHODE

Getting weak supervision to work in practise

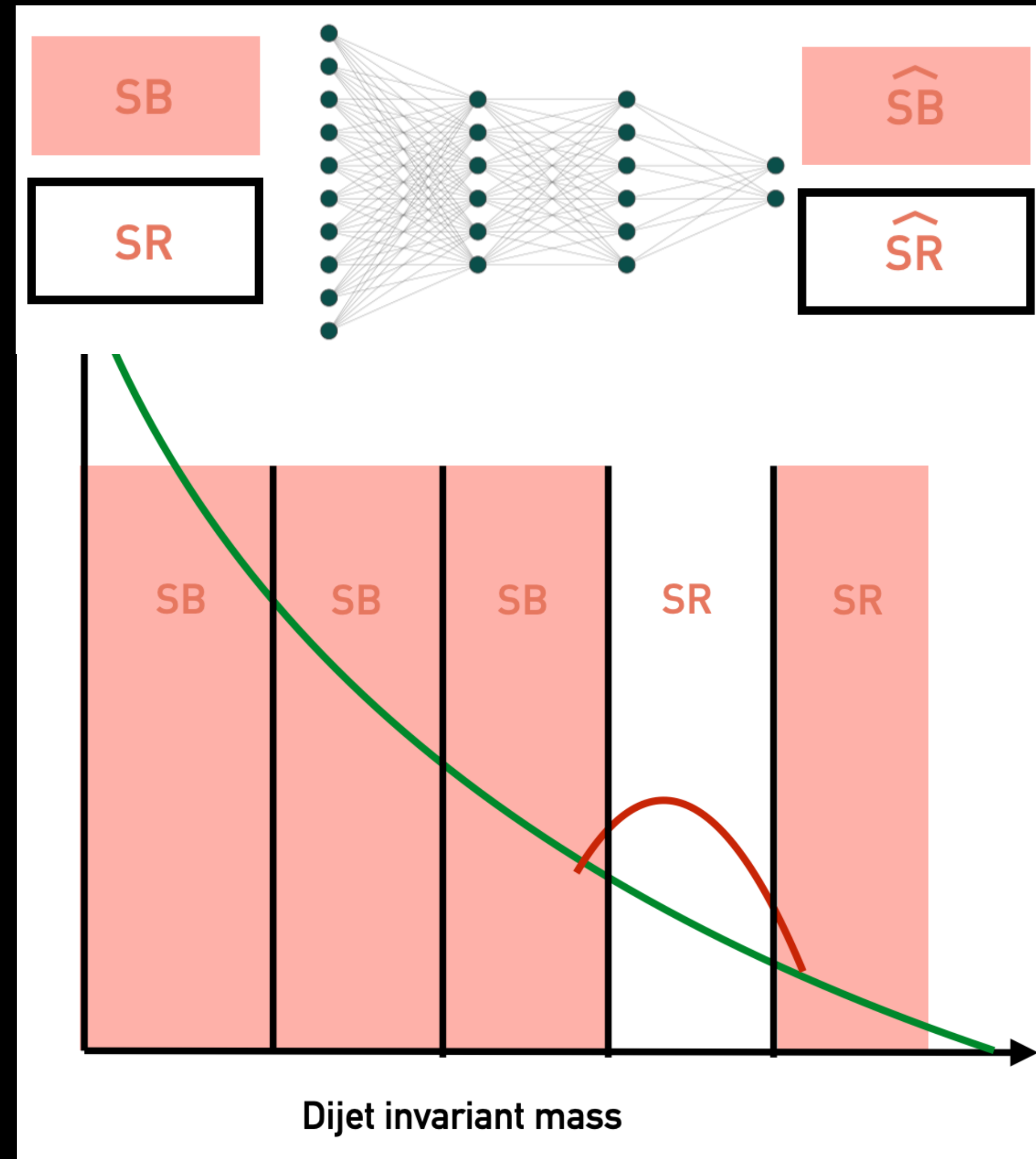
Mixed sample definition:

CWoLa: From M_{jj}

Tag N Train:

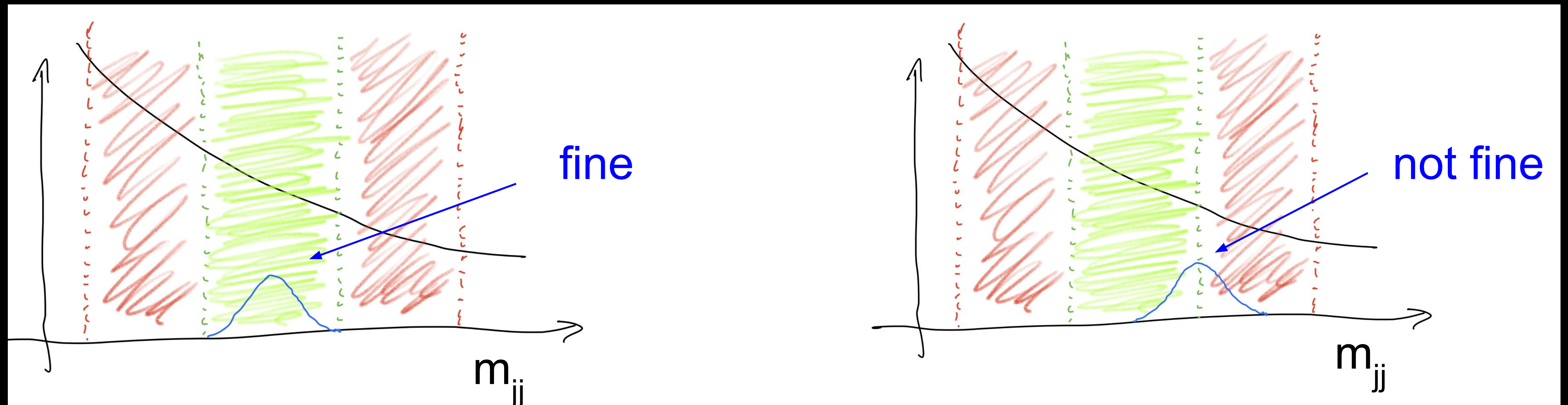
Autoencoder to further increase purity

CATHODE: Learn density from SB, interpolate into SR and sample



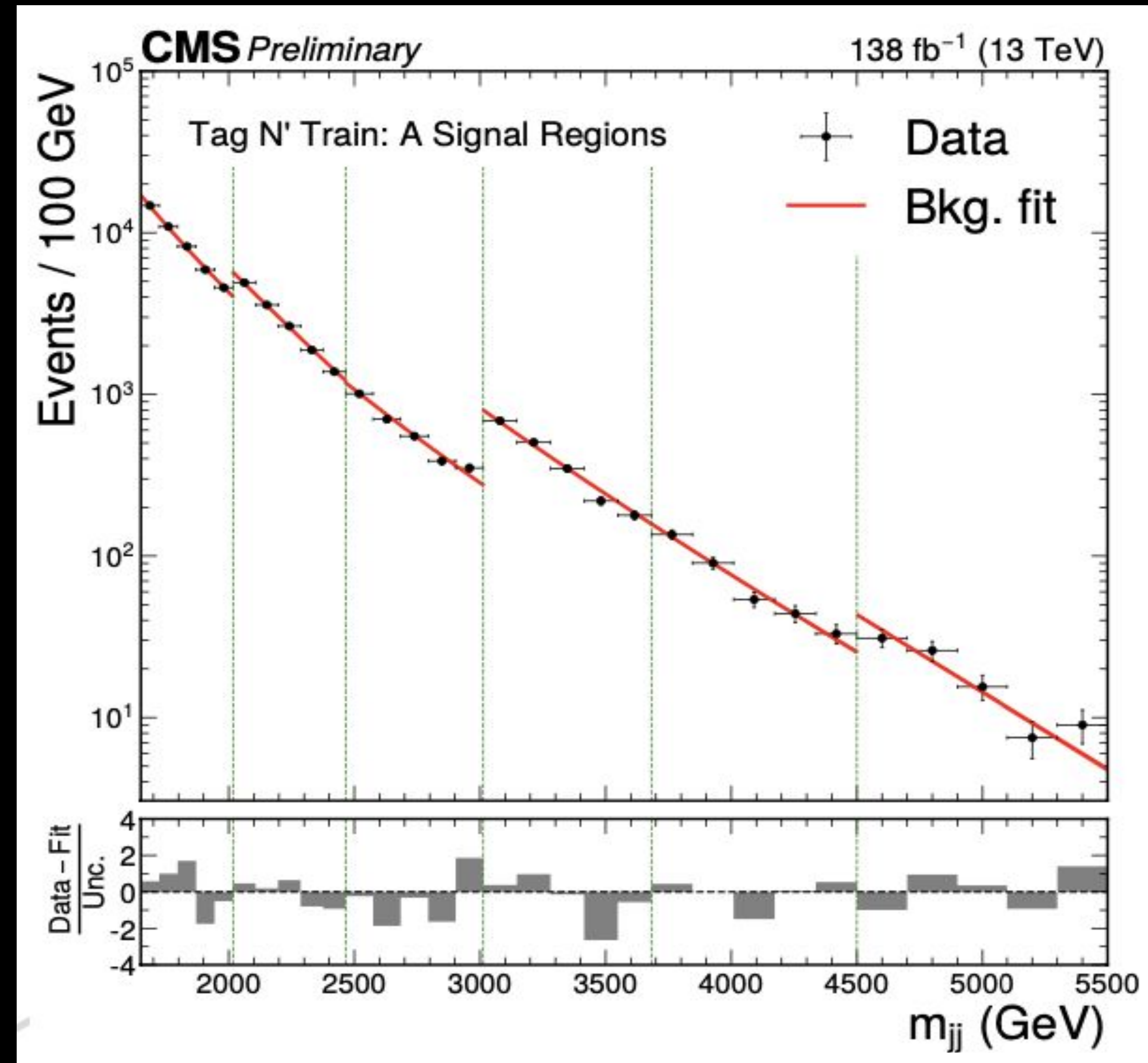
CWoLa, TnT and CATHODE

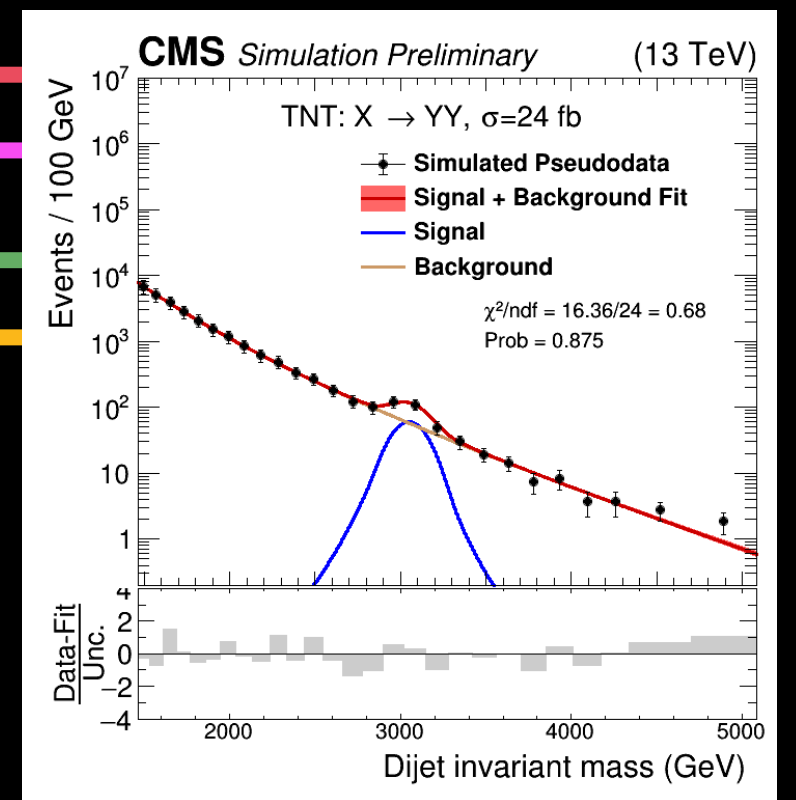
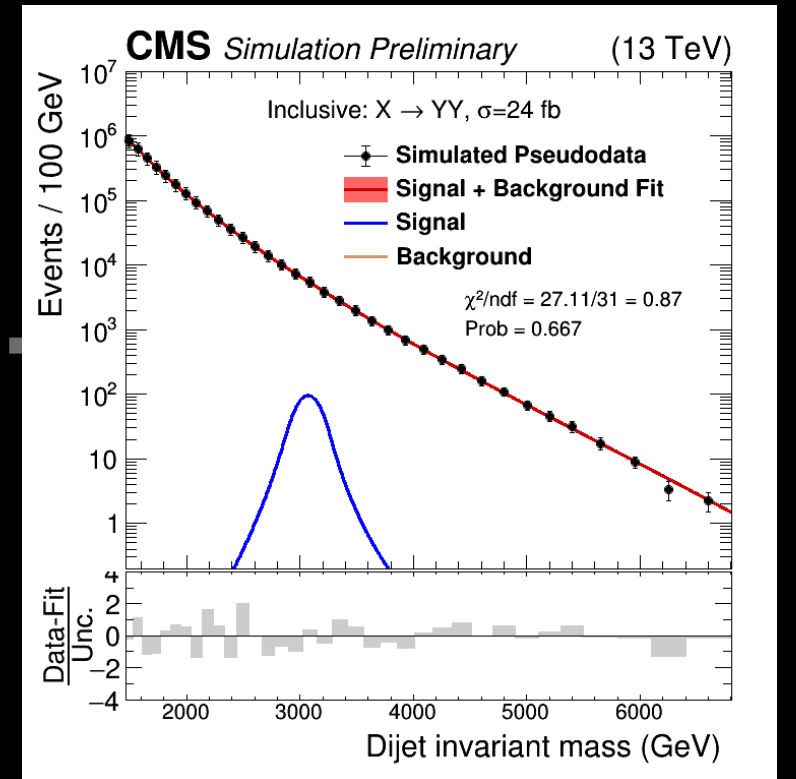
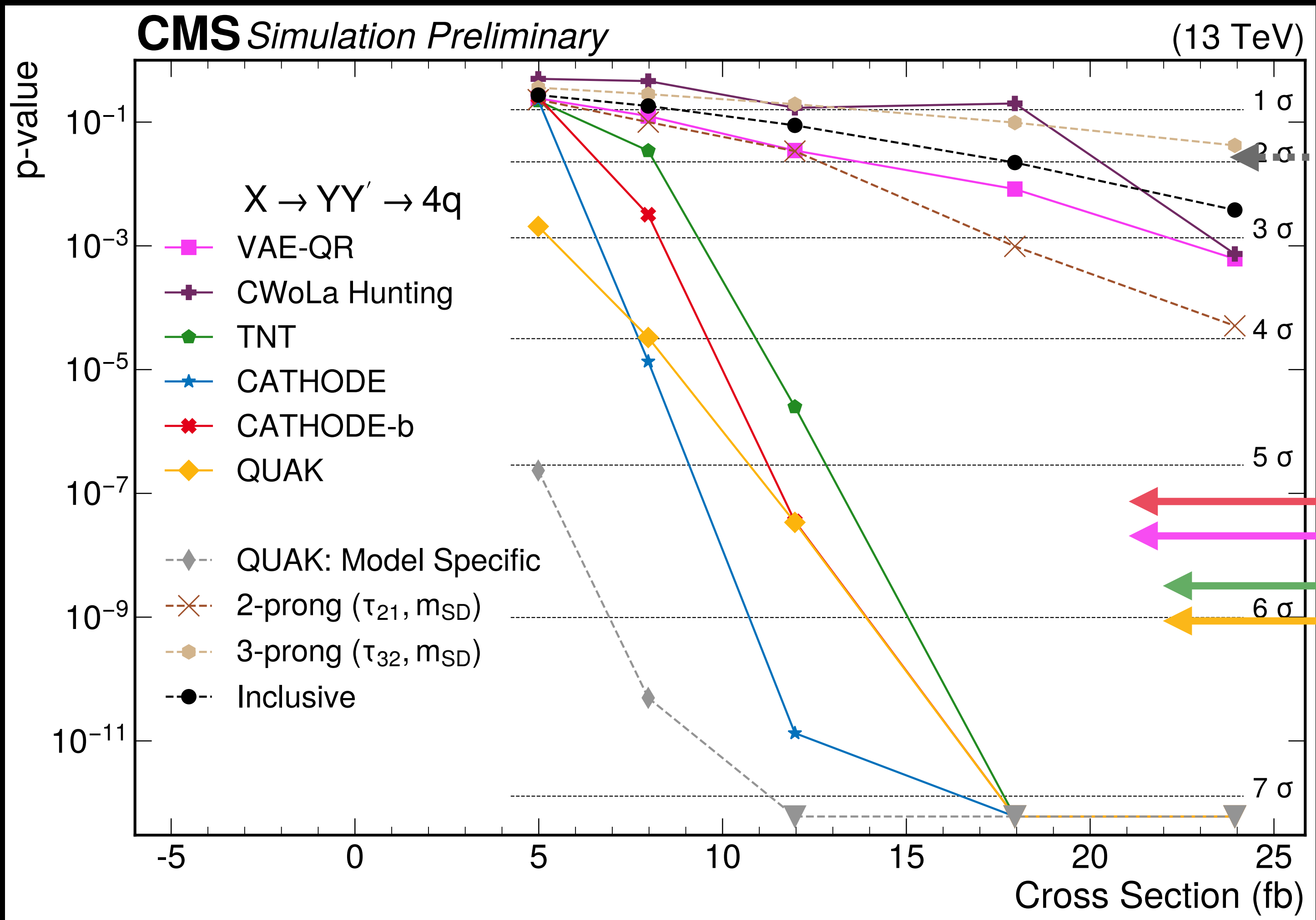
Getting weak supervision to work in practise



12 windows with different trainings and selection. Hardest part is to decorellate features from m_{jj} !

Weak supervision: CWoLa, TnT, CATHODE



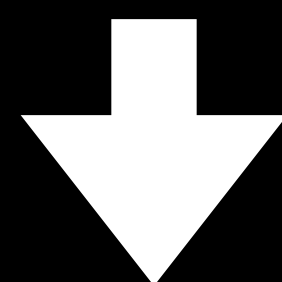


Weak supervision limit-setting

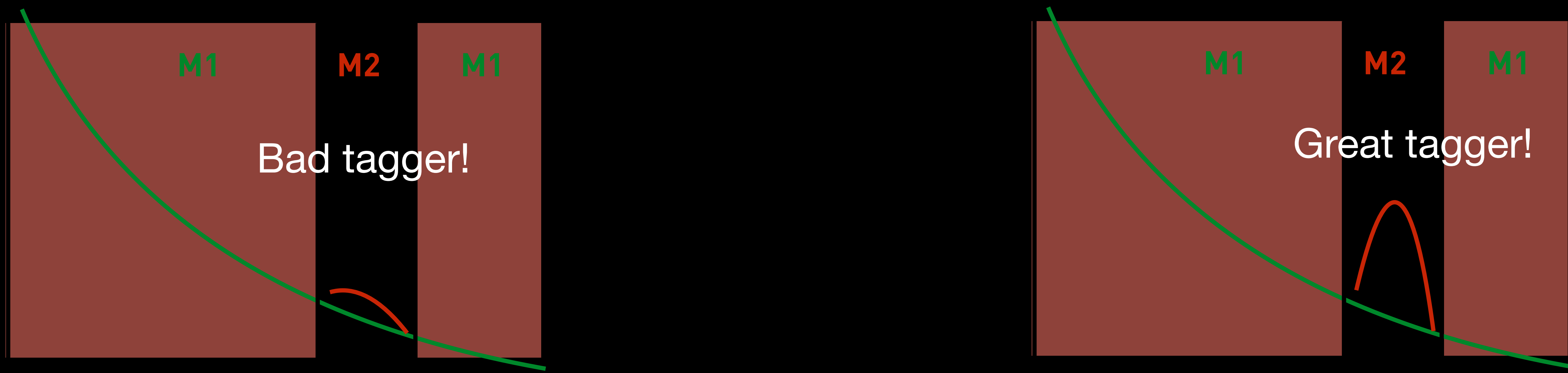
$$N_{\text{sig}}(\sigma) = \sigma \times \mathcal{L} \times A \times \epsilon$$

Weak supervision limit-setting

$$N_{\text{sig}}(\sigma) = \sigma \times \mathcal{L} \times A \times \epsilon$$

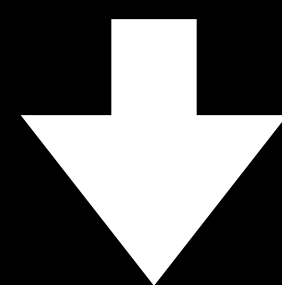


$$N_{\text{sig}}(\sigma) = \sigma \times \mathcal{L} \times A \times \epsilon(\sigma)$$

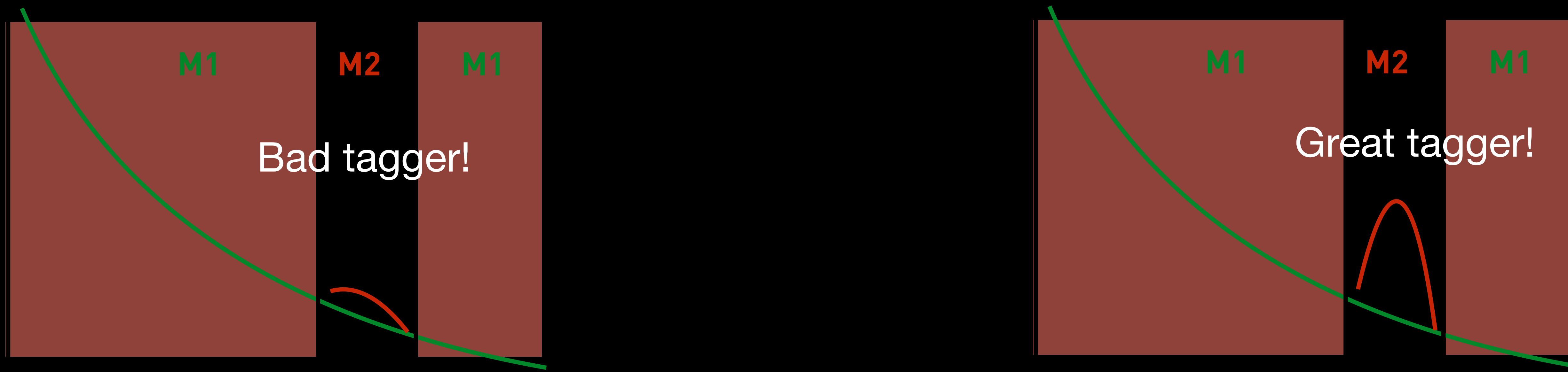


Weak supervision limit-setting

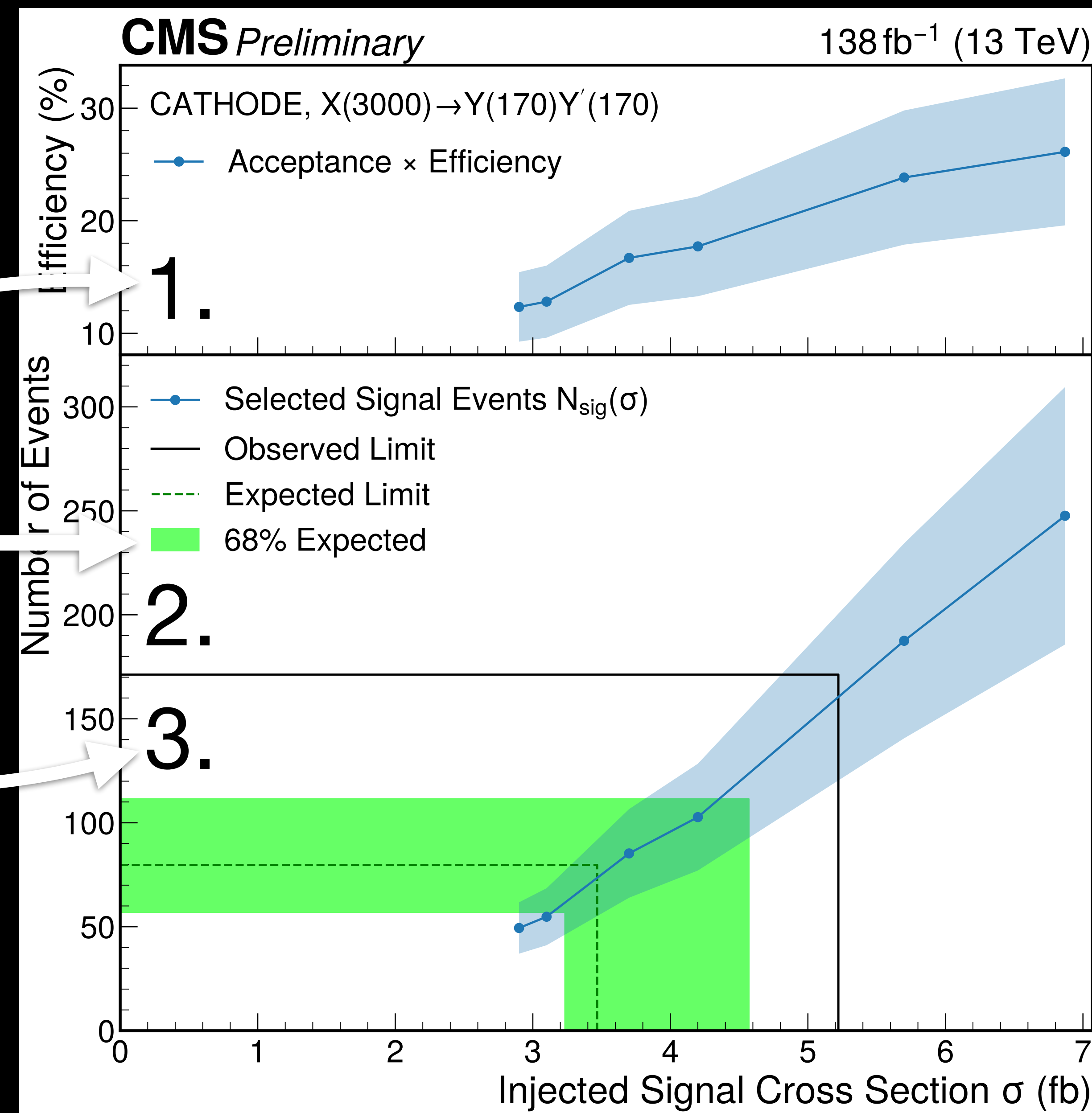
$$N_{\text{sig}}(\sigma) = \sigma \times \mathcal{L} \times A \times \epsilon$$



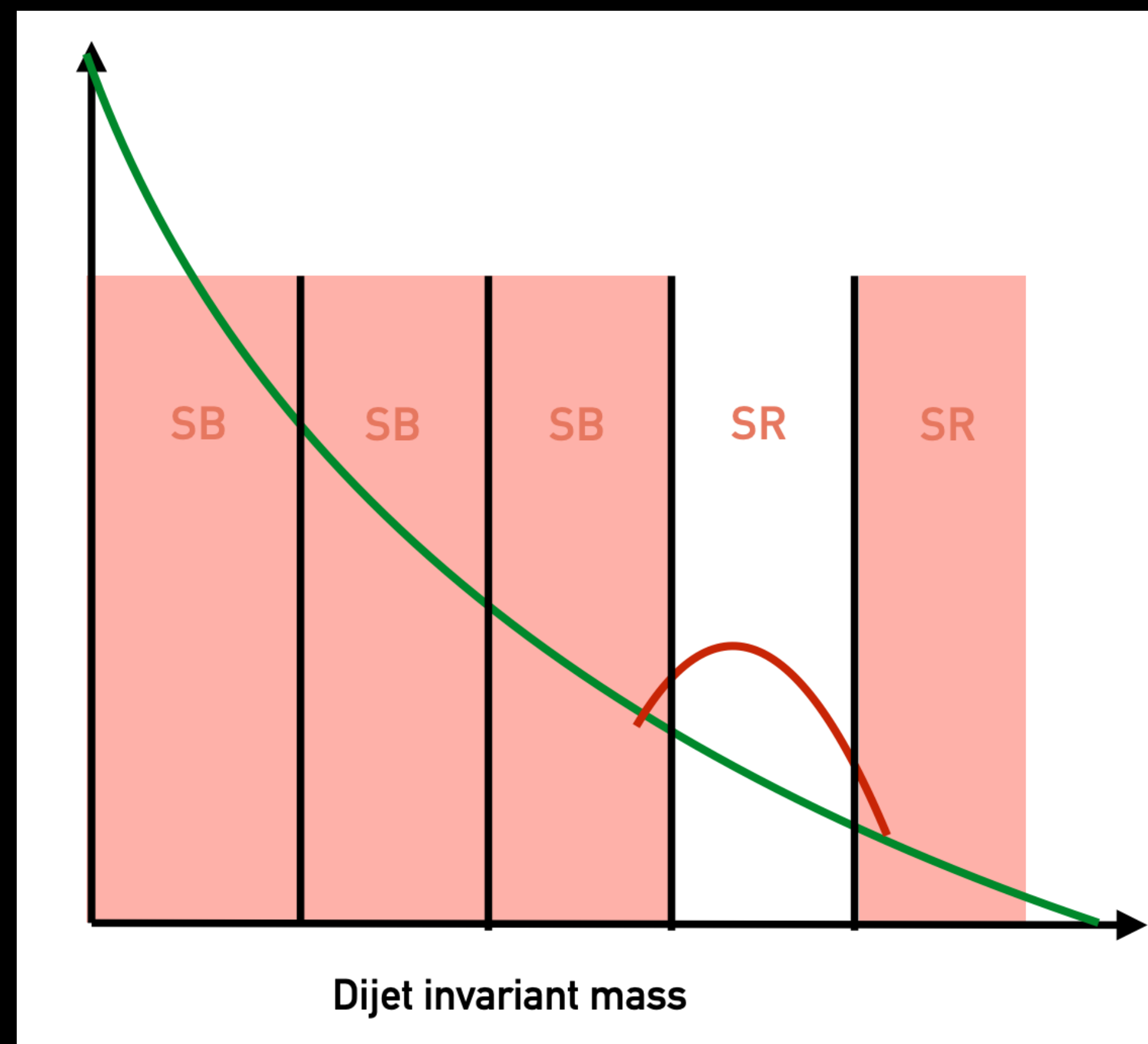
To set limits: Inject signal, retrain each algorithm and estimate efficiency!



1. Inject signal, measure $\epsilon(\sigma)$
2. Gives number of selected signal events
3. Find intersection with obs/exp limit



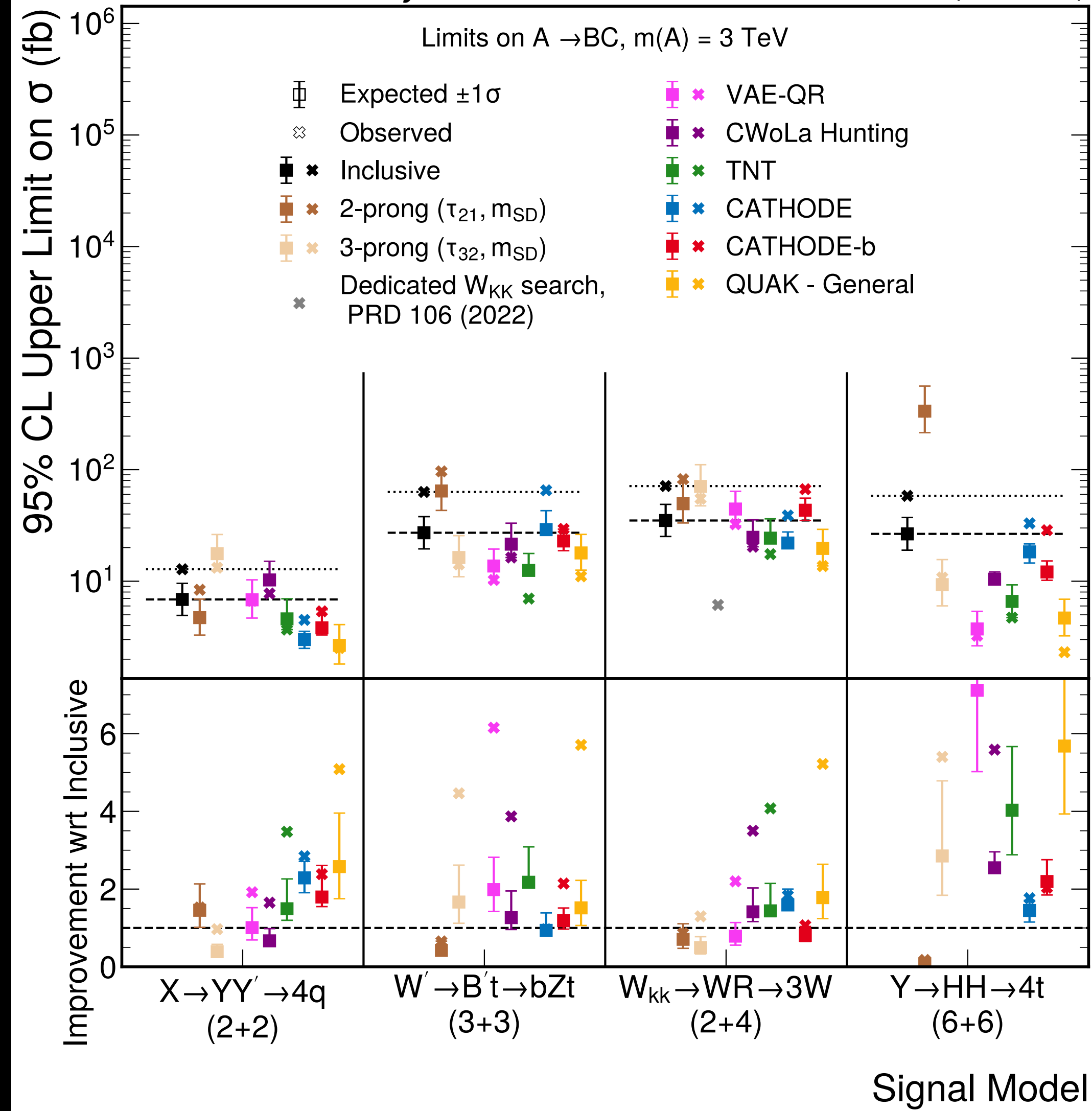
And how about look-elsewhere effect?



Each signal region fully independent search (trial factor = 12)

Toys to compute effective trial factor based on mass points (usual way)

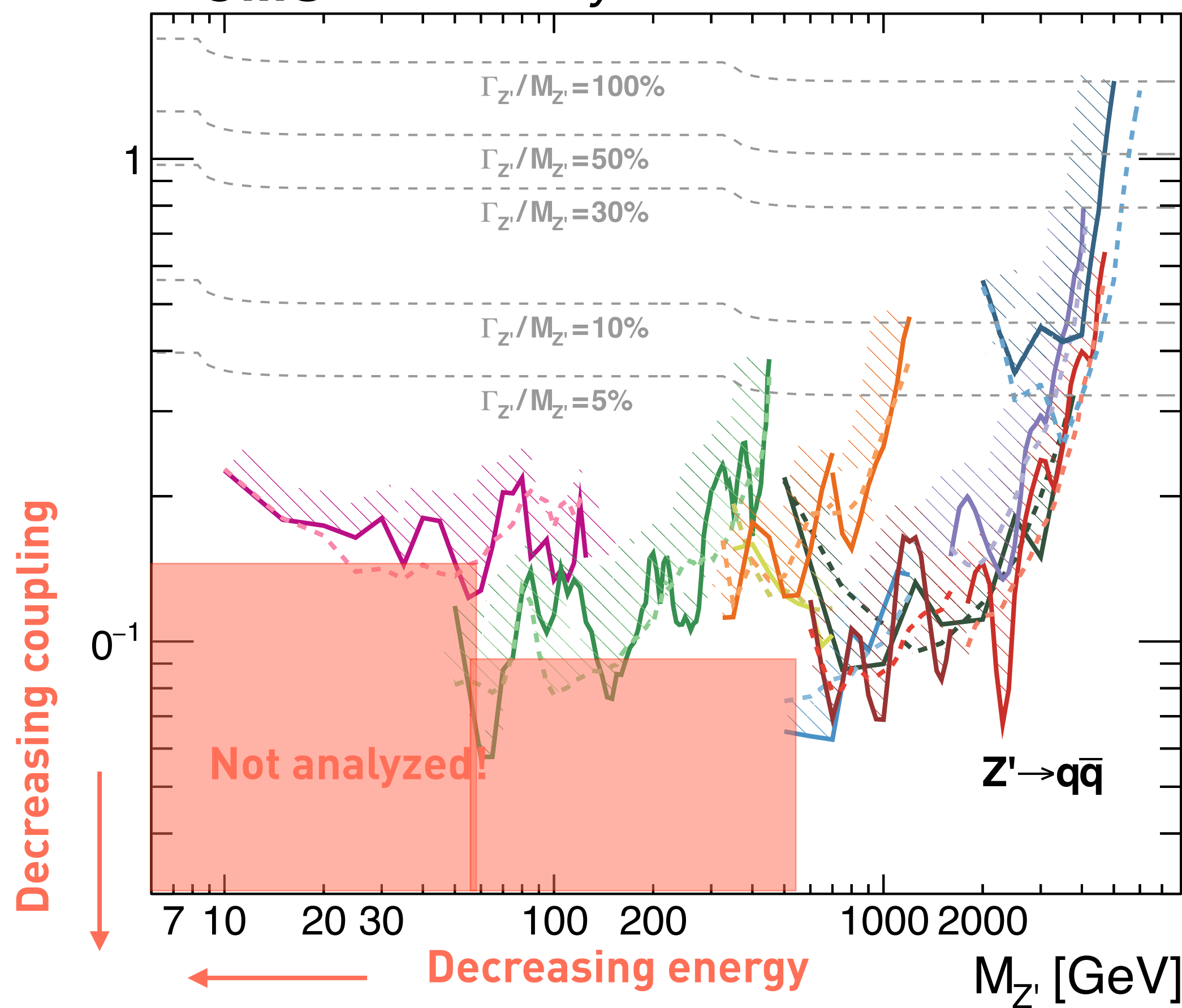
$$p\text{-value}_{global} = p\text{-value}_{local} \times \text{Trial Factor}_{SR} \times 12$$



Setting limits on ~50 New Physics hypothesis in one go, many which have never been searched for!

CMS Preliminary

LHCP 2020



95% CL exclusions

Observed

Expected

$\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} < \sim 5\%$

$t\bar{t}$ resonance, [arXiv:1810.05905]
35.9 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

$\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} < \sim 10\%$

Boosted Dijet+ γ [arXiv:1905.1033]
35.9 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

Boosted Dijet [arXiv:1909.04114]
77.0 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

Dijet+ISR jet [arXiv:1911.03761]
18.3 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

Dijet b-tagged [arXiv:1802.06149]
19.7 fb⁻¹, 8 TeV

Dijet scouting [arXiv:1604.08907]
19.7 fb⁻¹, 8 TeV

Dijet scouting [arXiv:1806.00843]
35.9 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

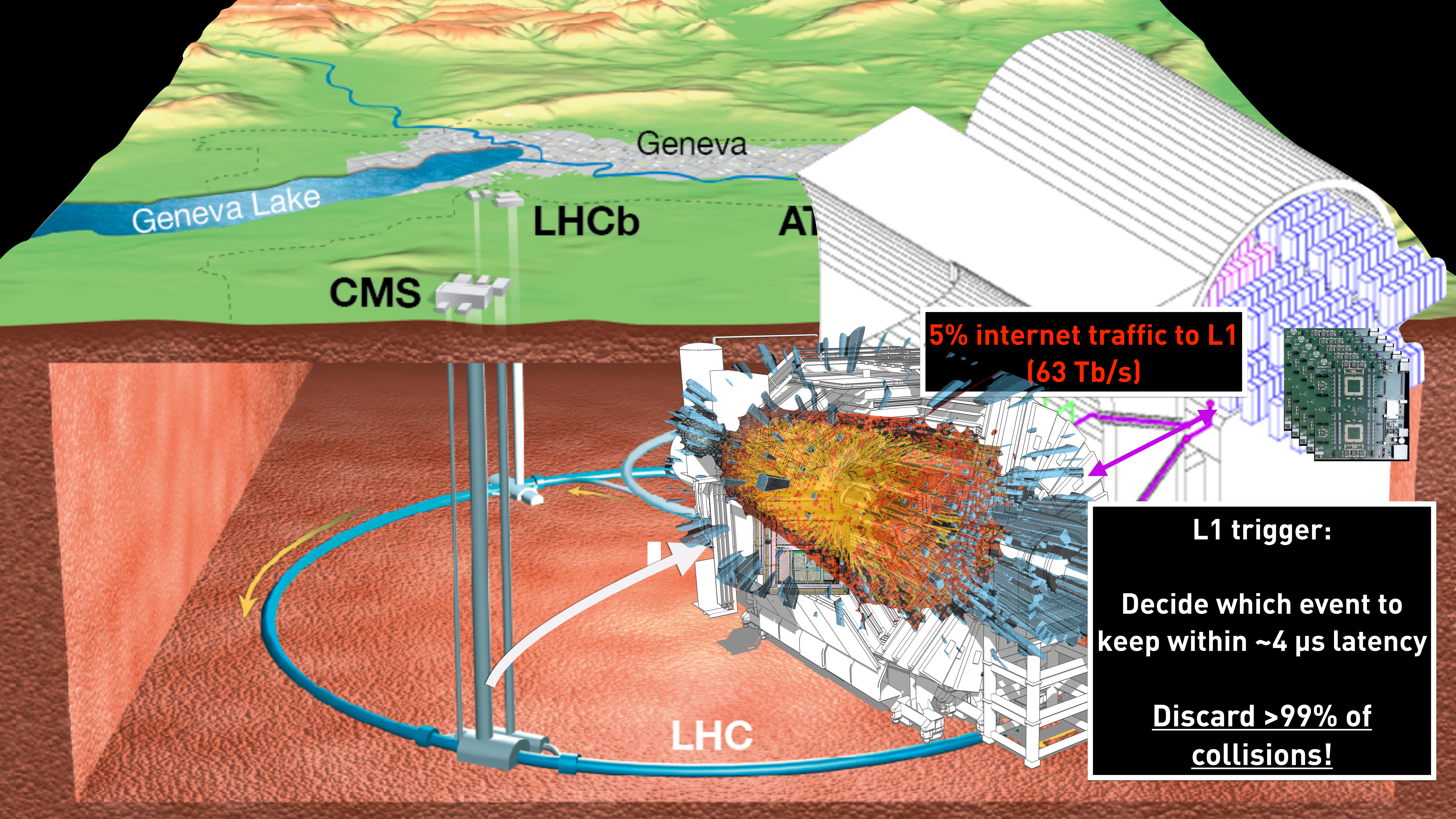
Dijet [arXiv:1911.03947]
137 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

$\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} < \sim 30\%$

Broad Dijet [arXiv:1806.00843]
35.9 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV

$\Gamma_{Z'}/M_{Z'} < \sim 100\%$

Dijet χ [arXiv:1803.08030]
35.9 fb⁻¹, 13 TeV



Geneva Lake

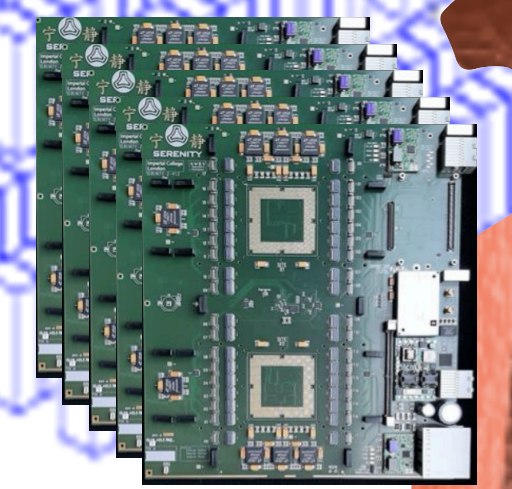
Geneva

CMS

LHCb

ATLAS

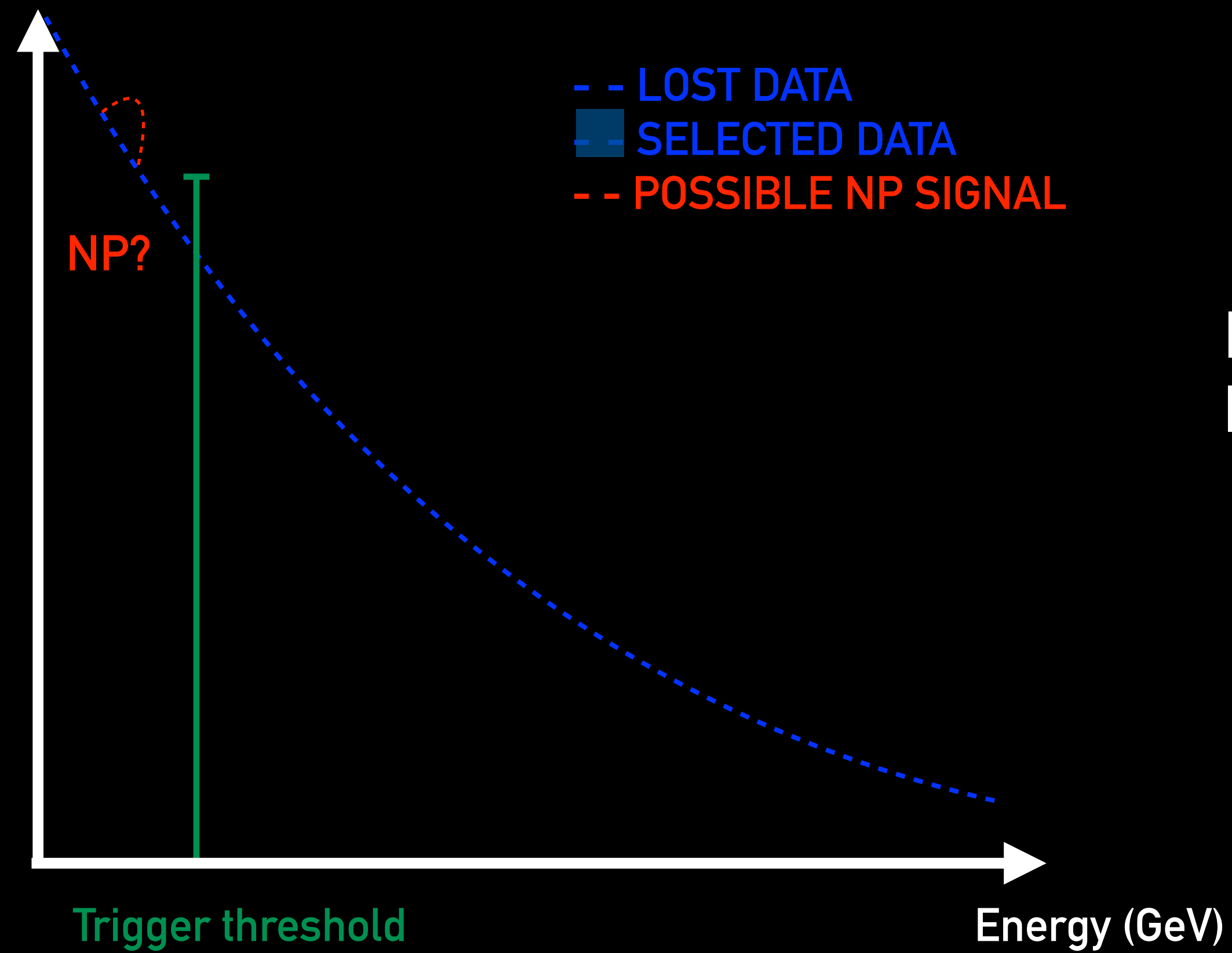
5% internet traffic to L1
(63 Tb/s)



L1 trigger:
Decide which event to keep within $\sim 4 \mu\text{s}$ latency
Discard >99% of collisions!

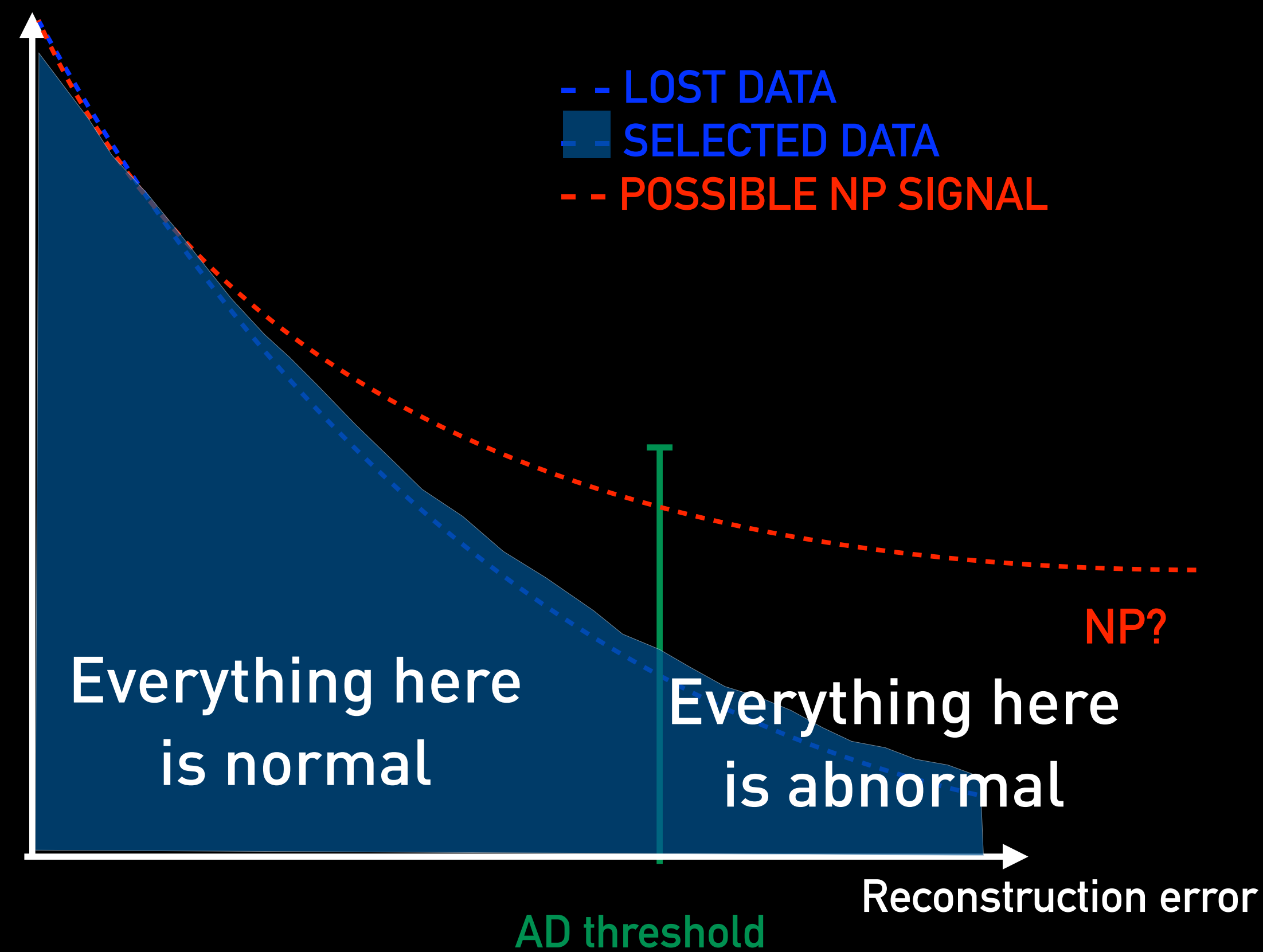
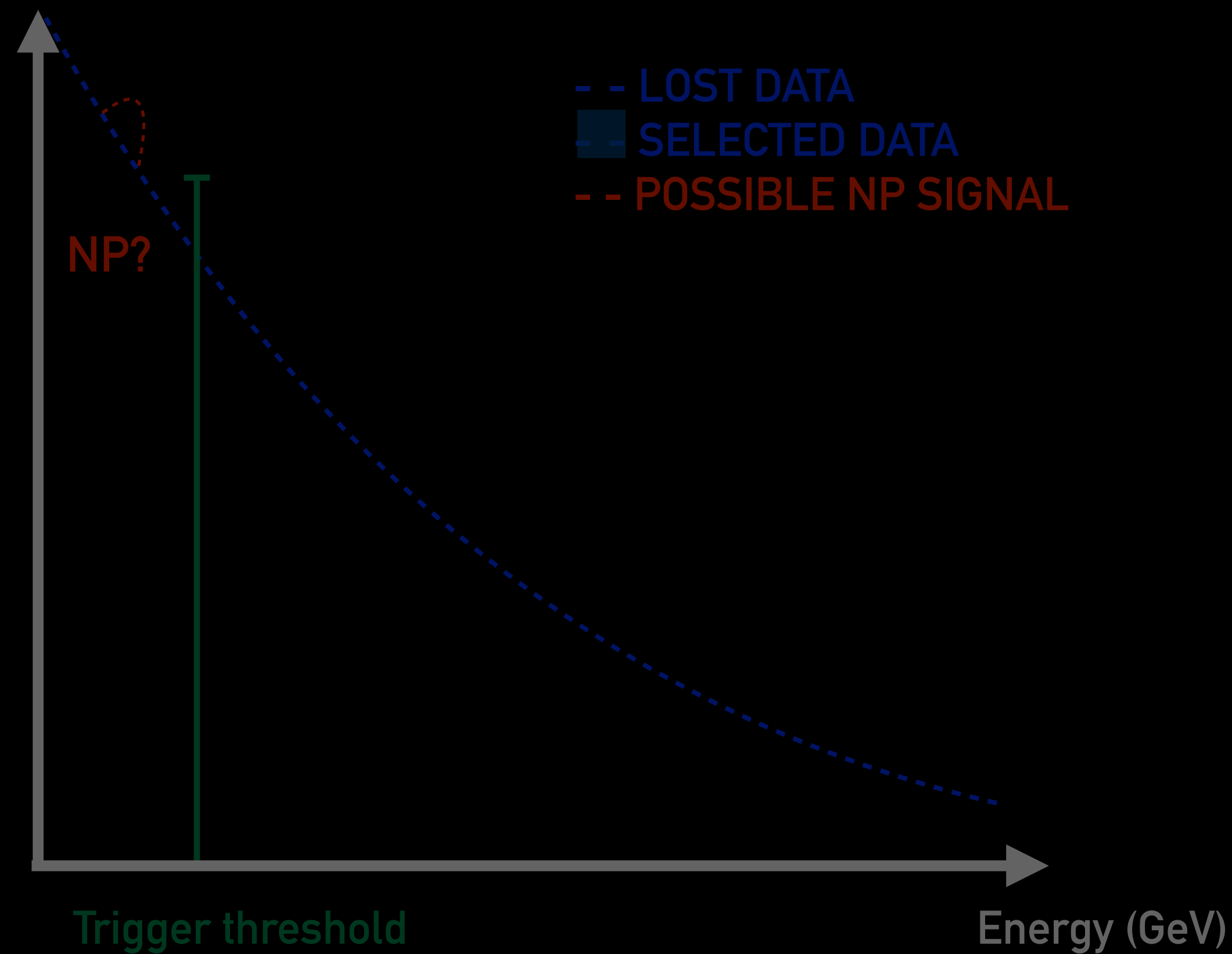
LHC

Anomaly Detection triggers

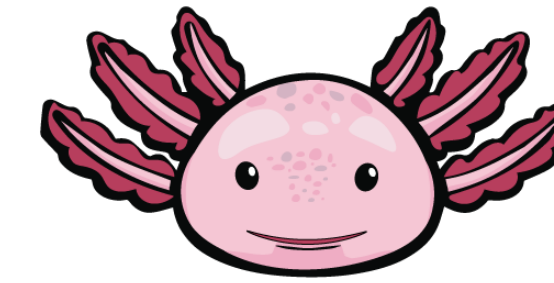


Level-1 rejects $>99\%$ of events!
Is there a smarter way to select?

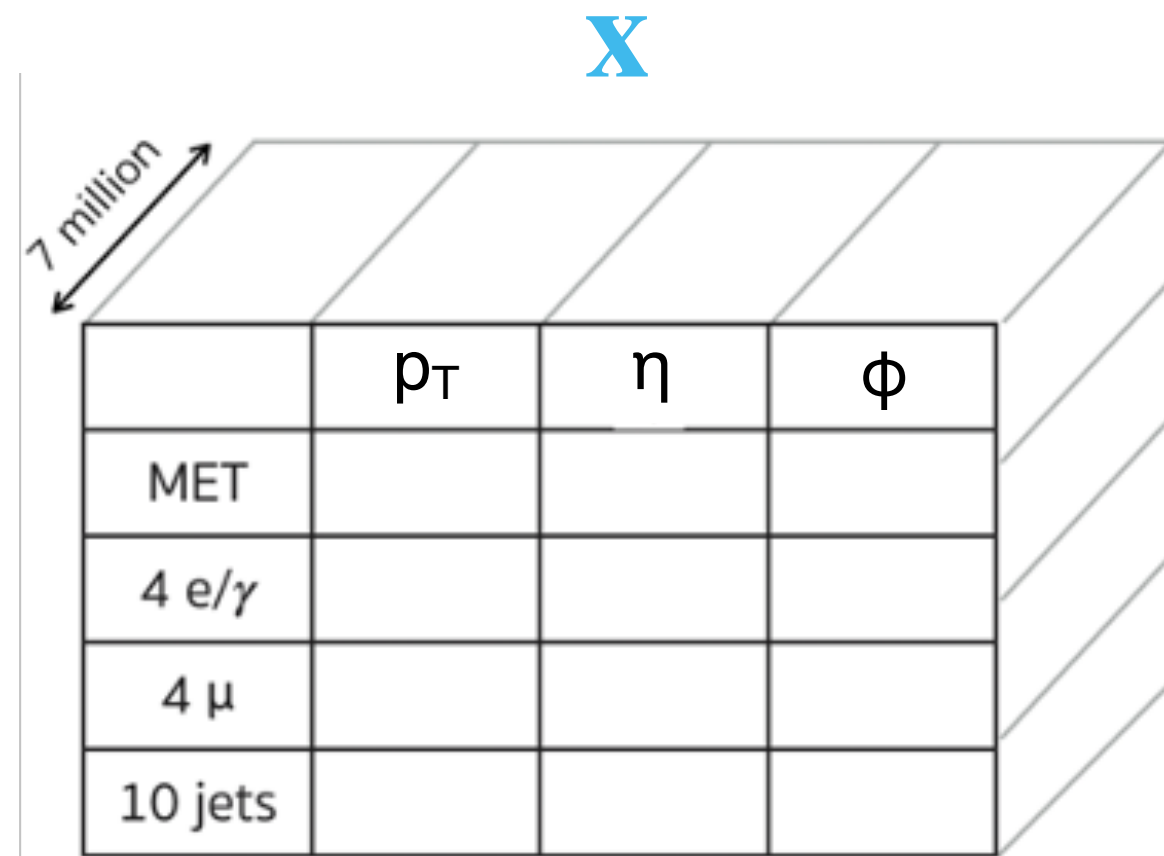
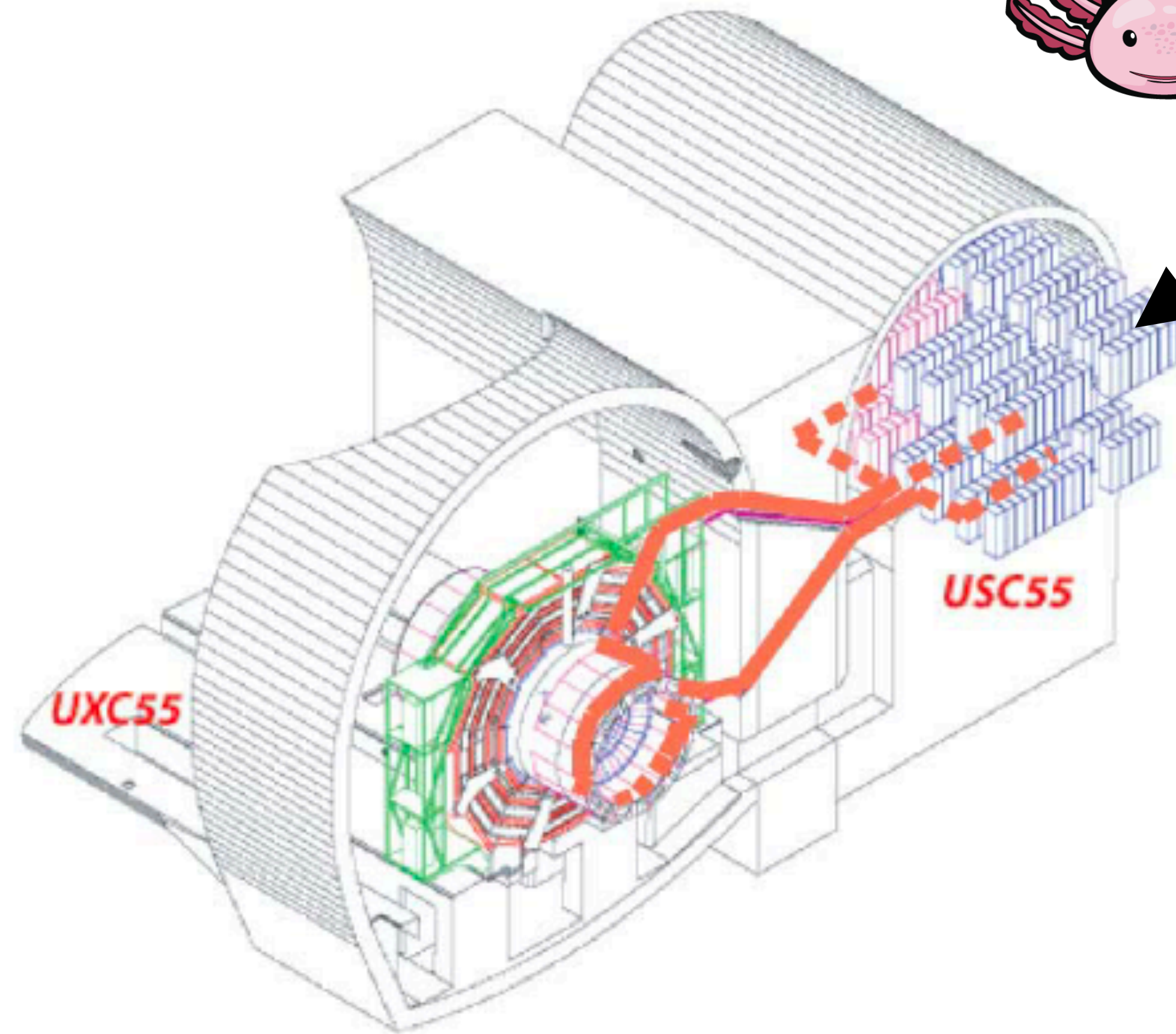
Anomaly Detection triggers

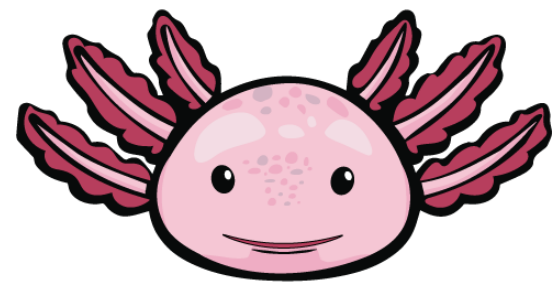


Anomaly Detection in the CMS Level 1 μ GT taking 300 events/second now!

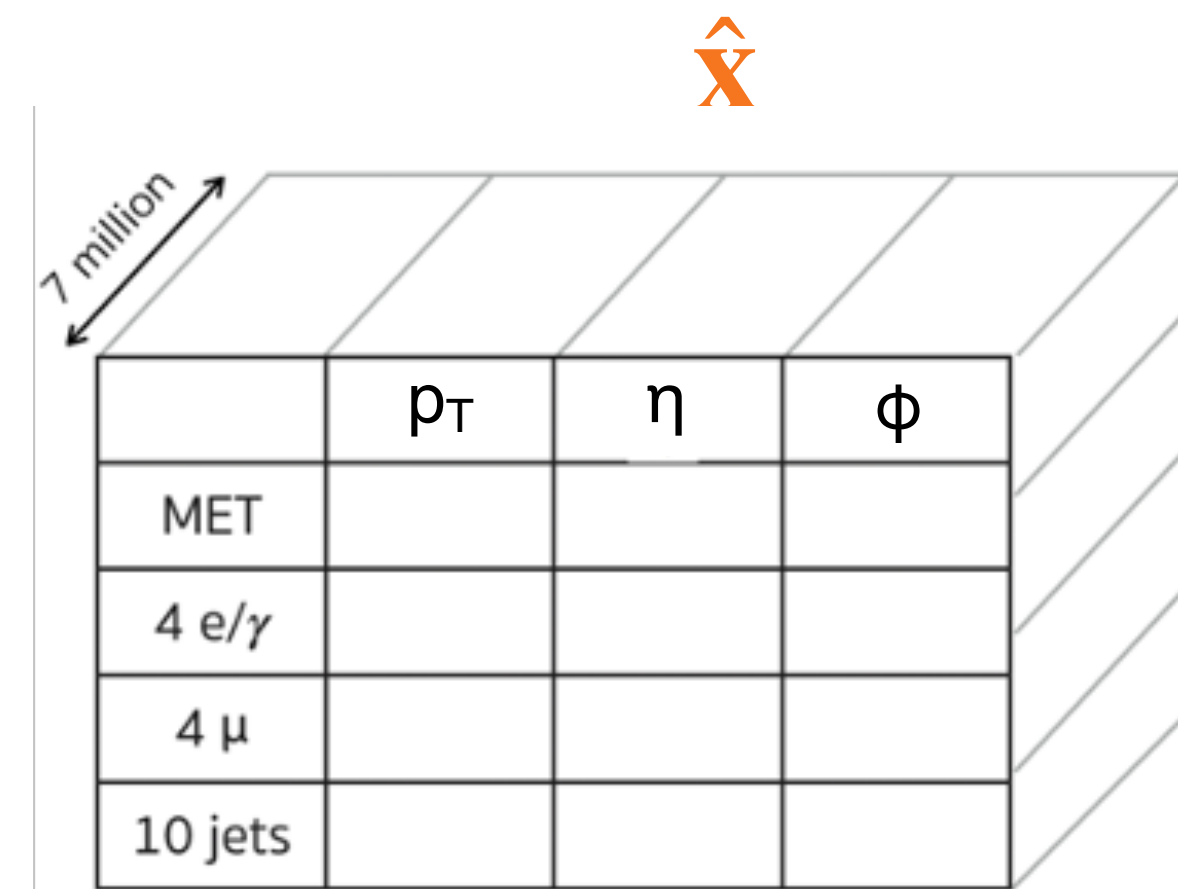
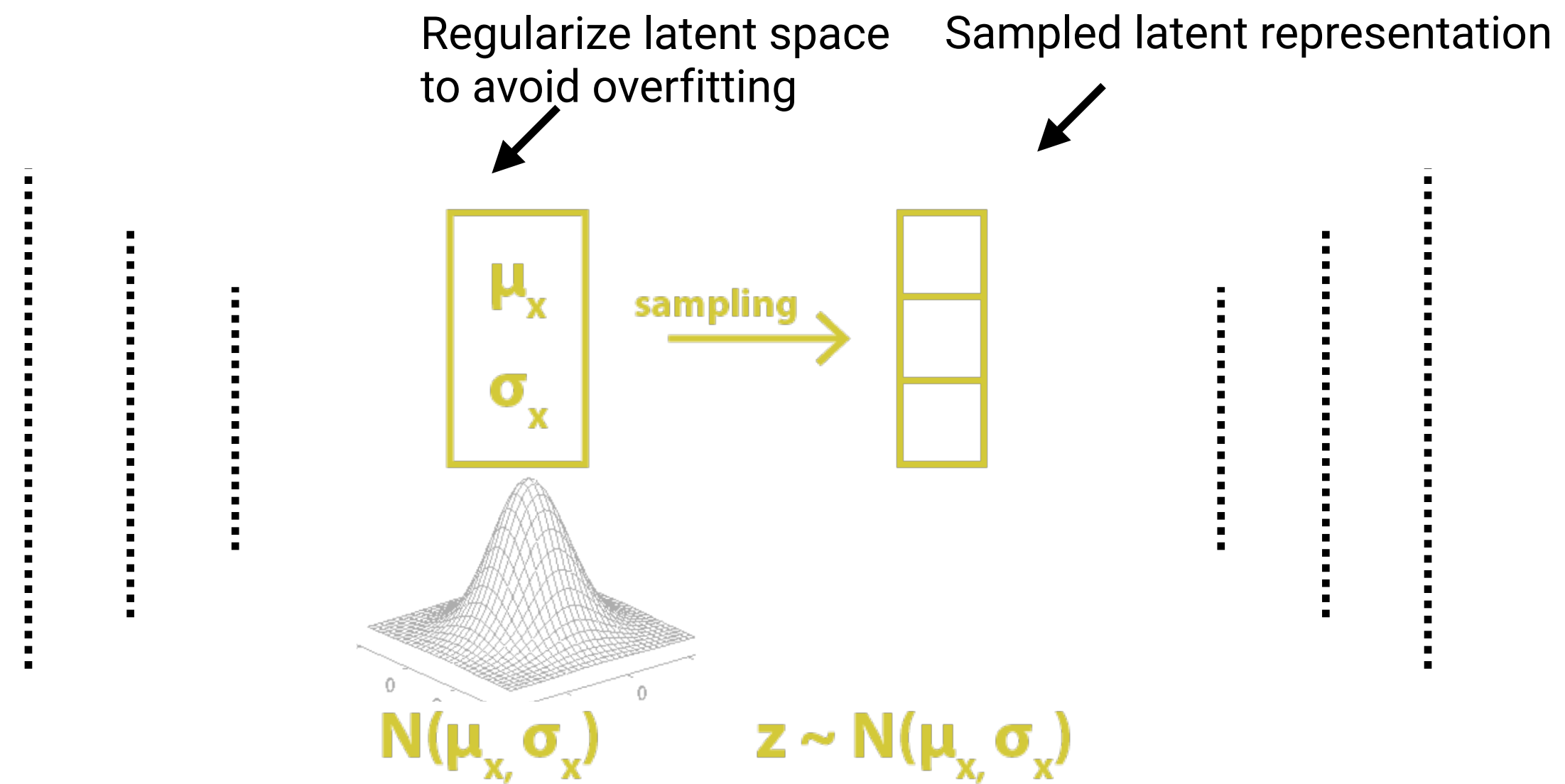
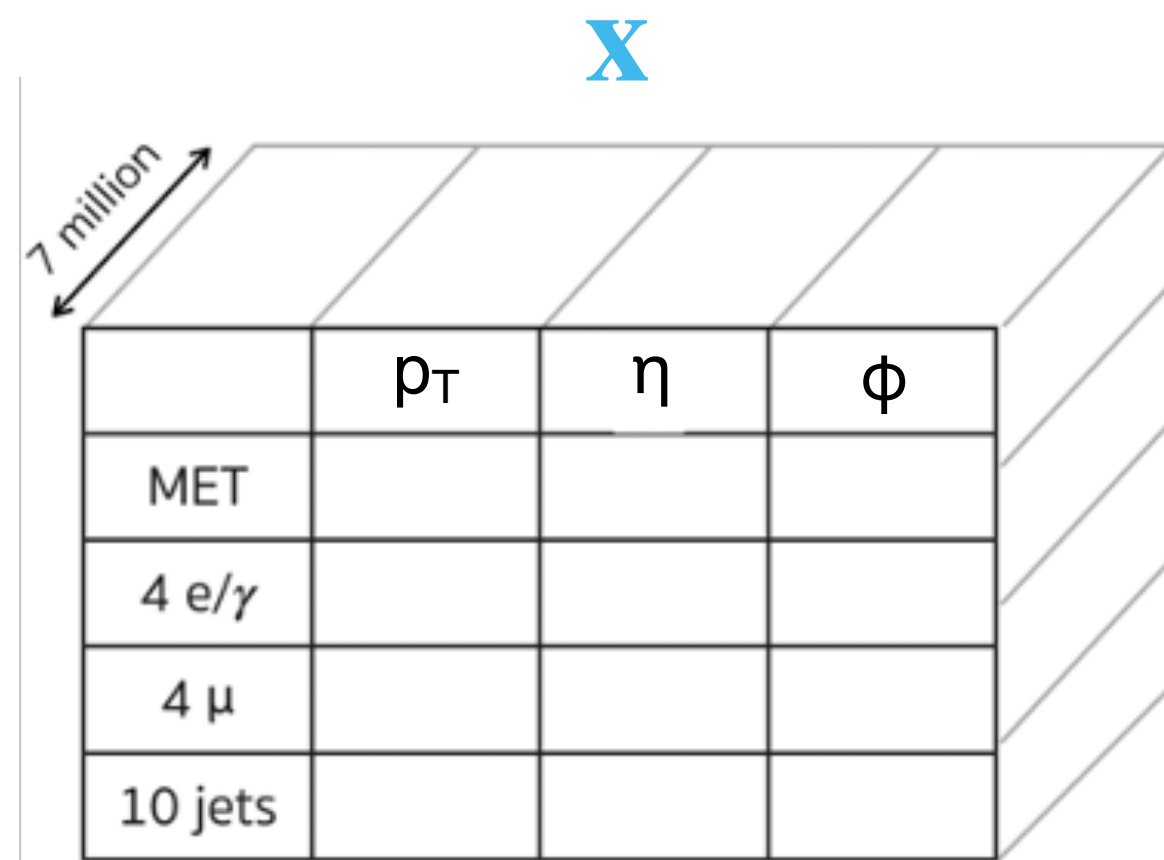


AXOL1TL

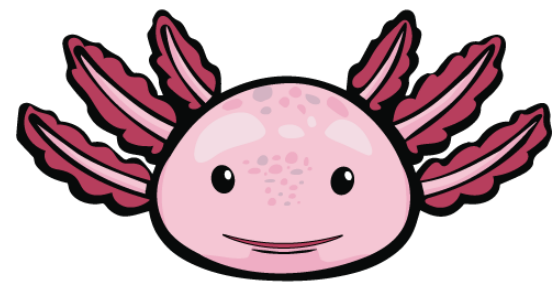




AXOLITL

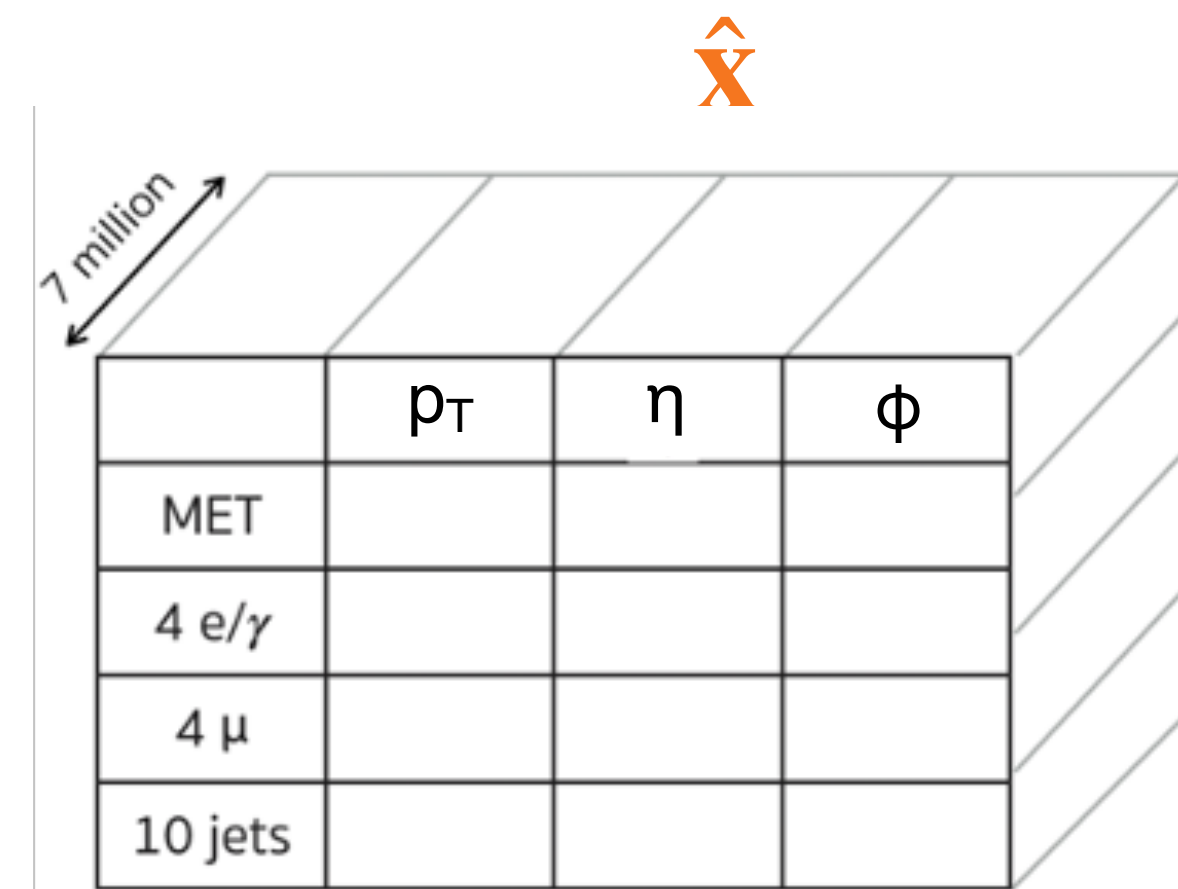
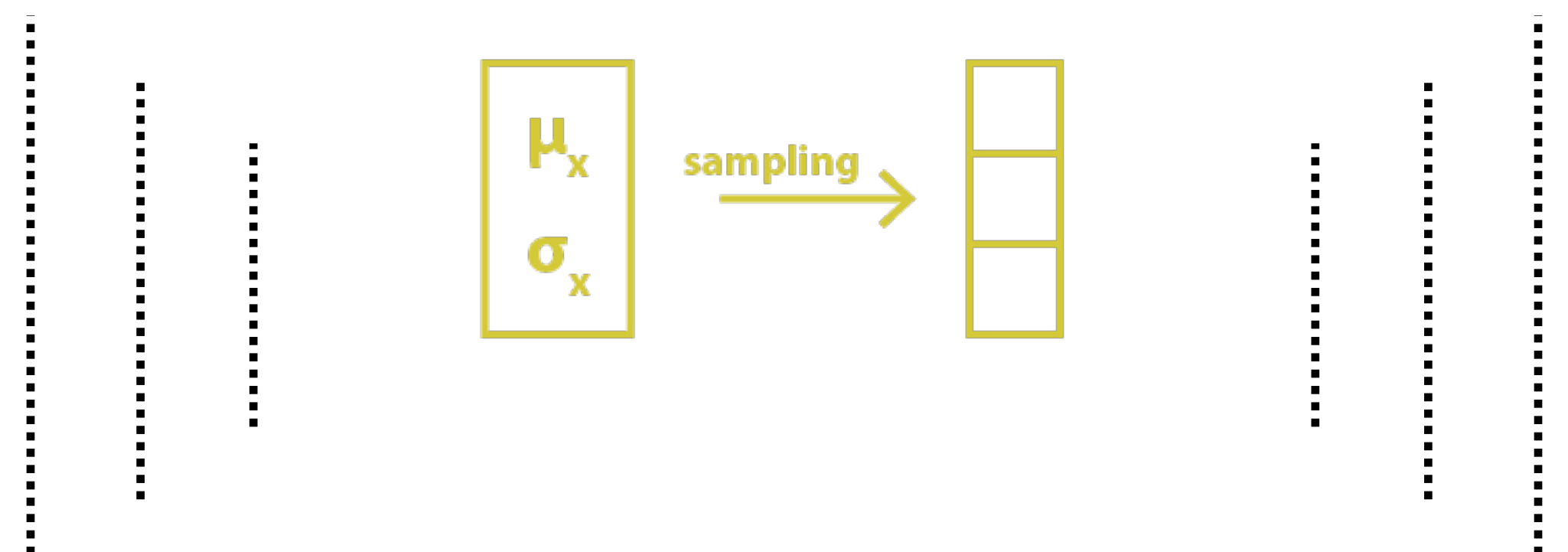
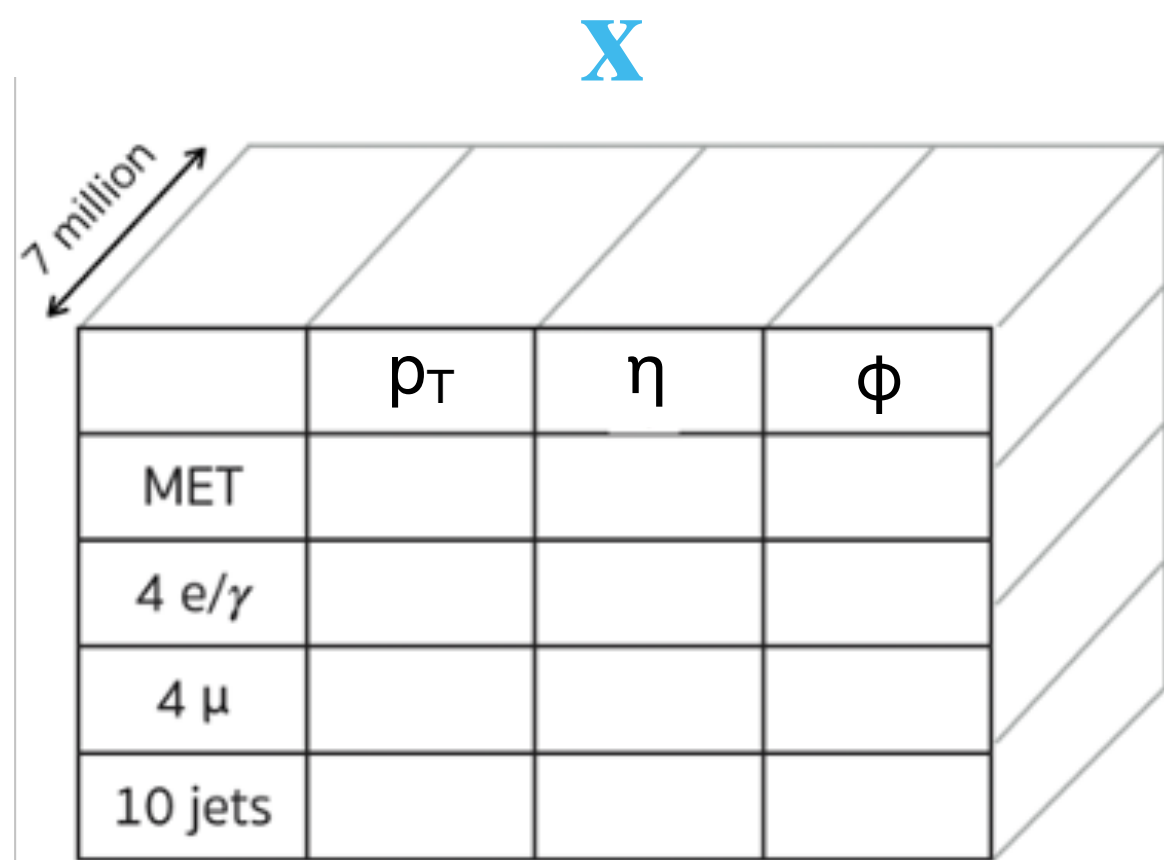


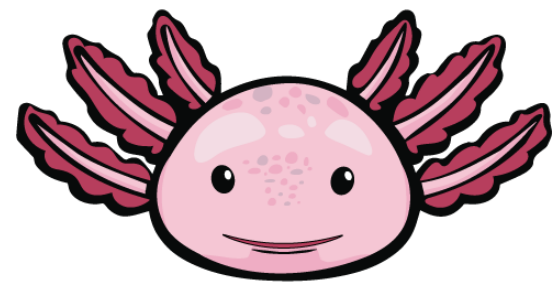
$$\text{loss} = \| \mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{x}} \|^2 + \text{KL}[N(\mu_x, \sigma_x), N(0, I)]$$



AXOLITL

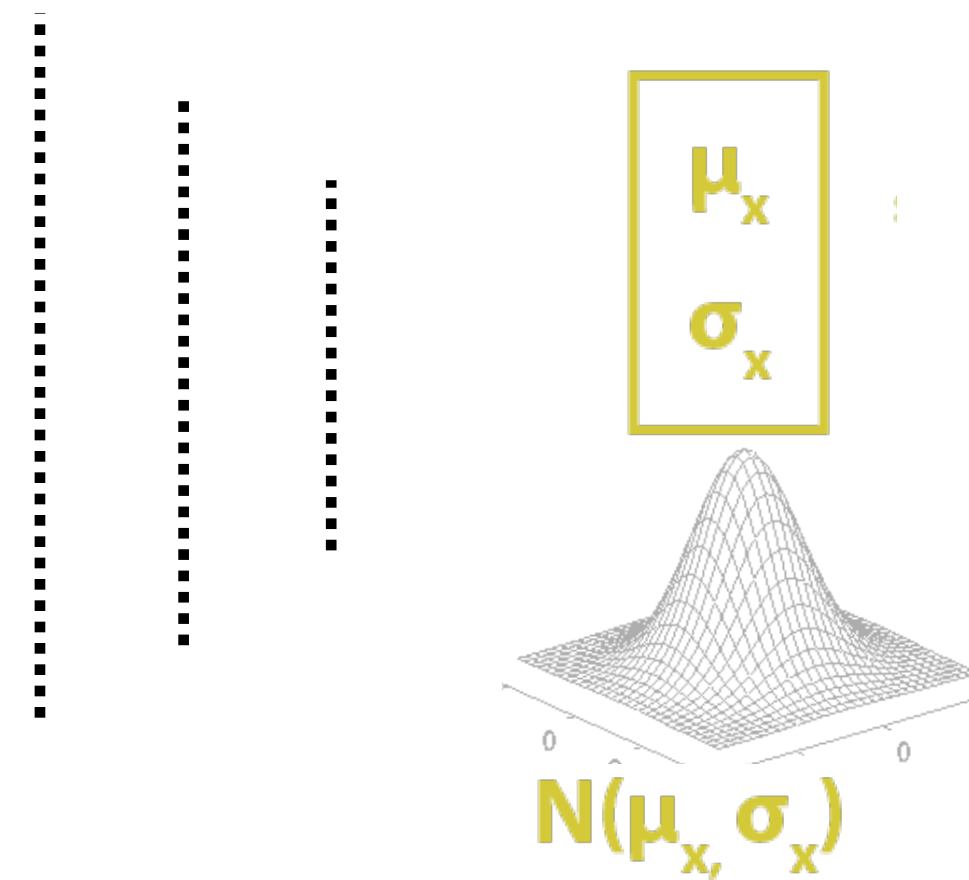
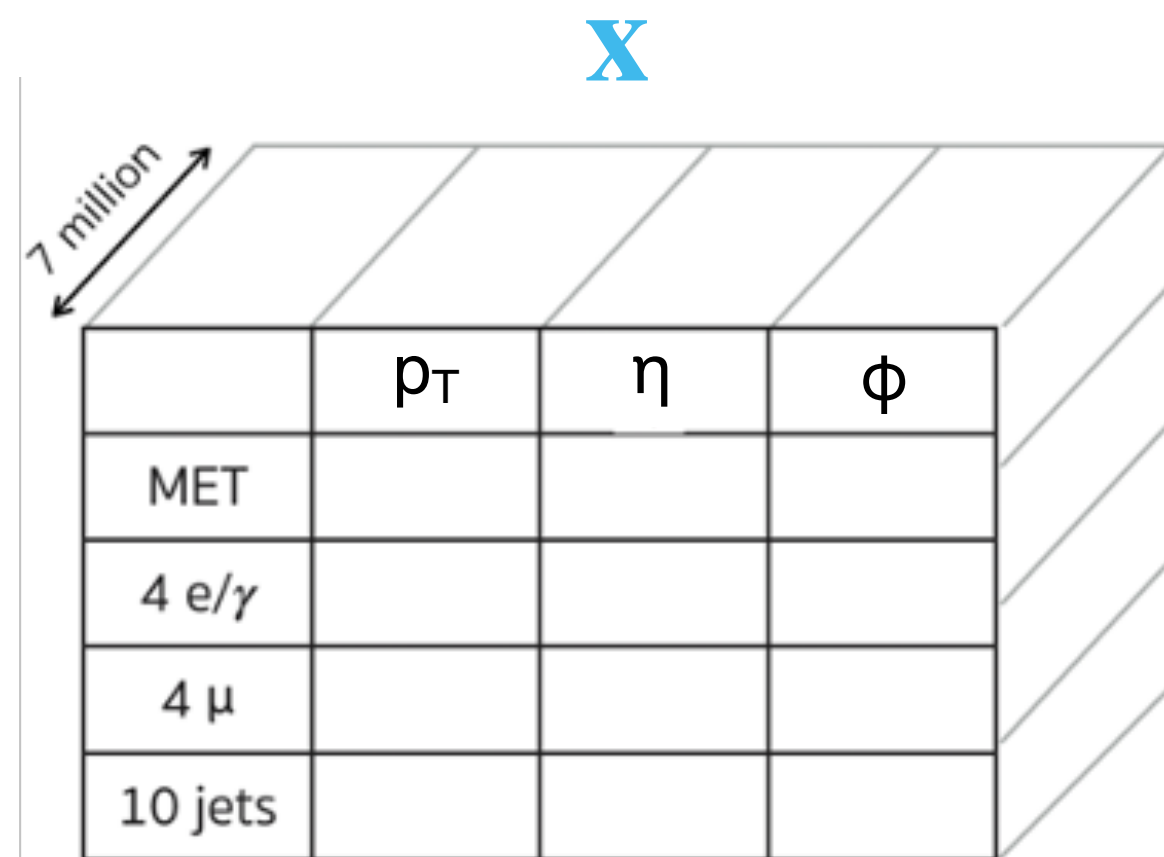
125 ns \neq 50 ns



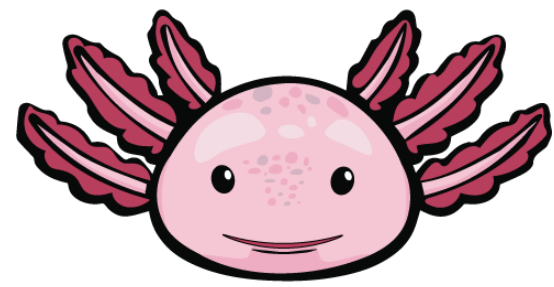


AXOLITL

50 ns ✓

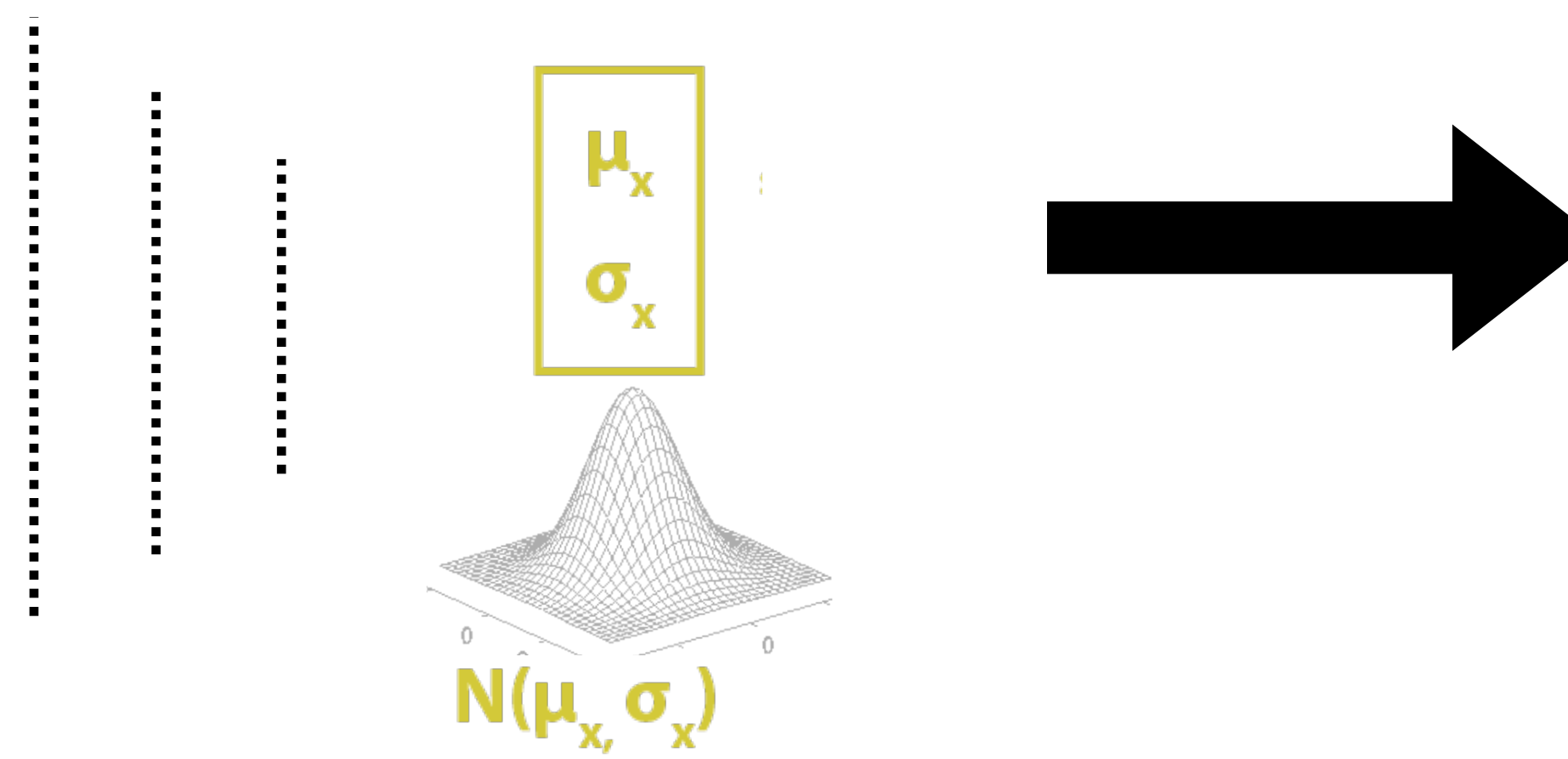
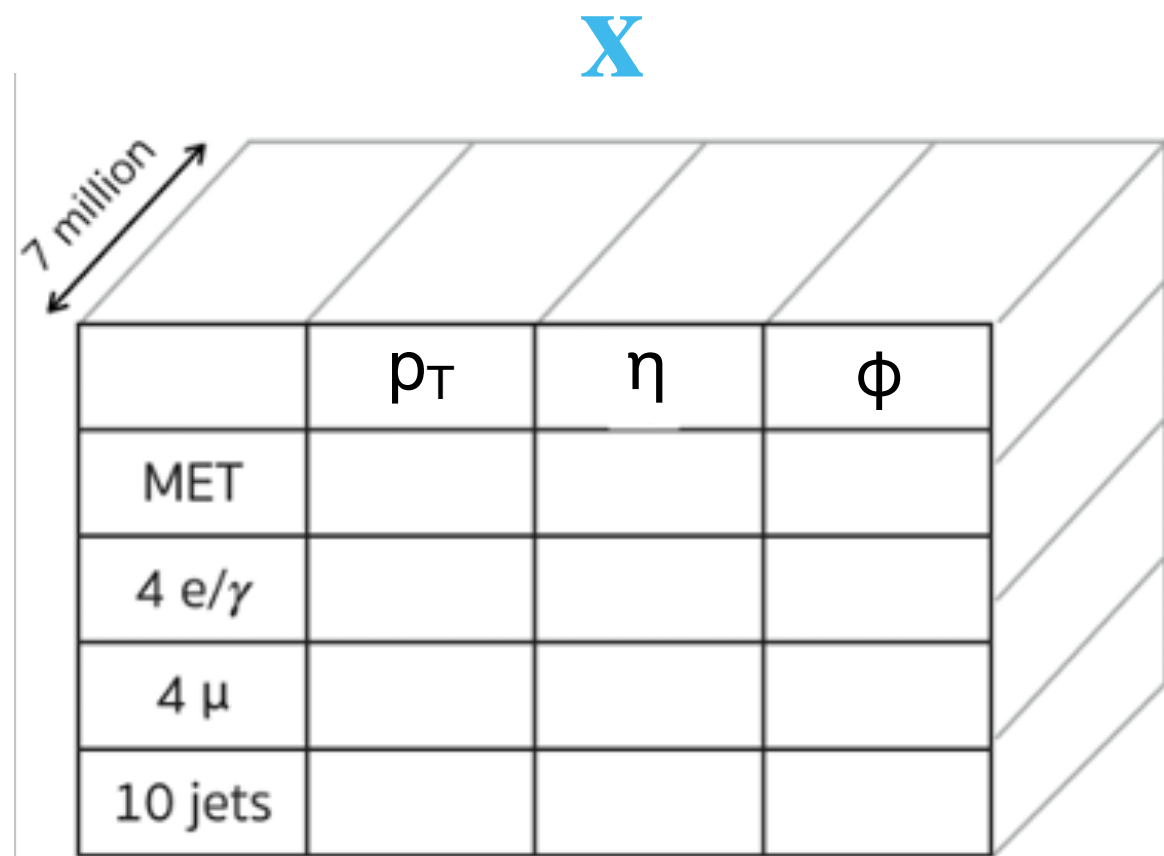


$$\text{loss} = \|x - \hat{x}\|^2 + \text{KL}[N(\mu_x, \sigma_x), N(0, I)]$$

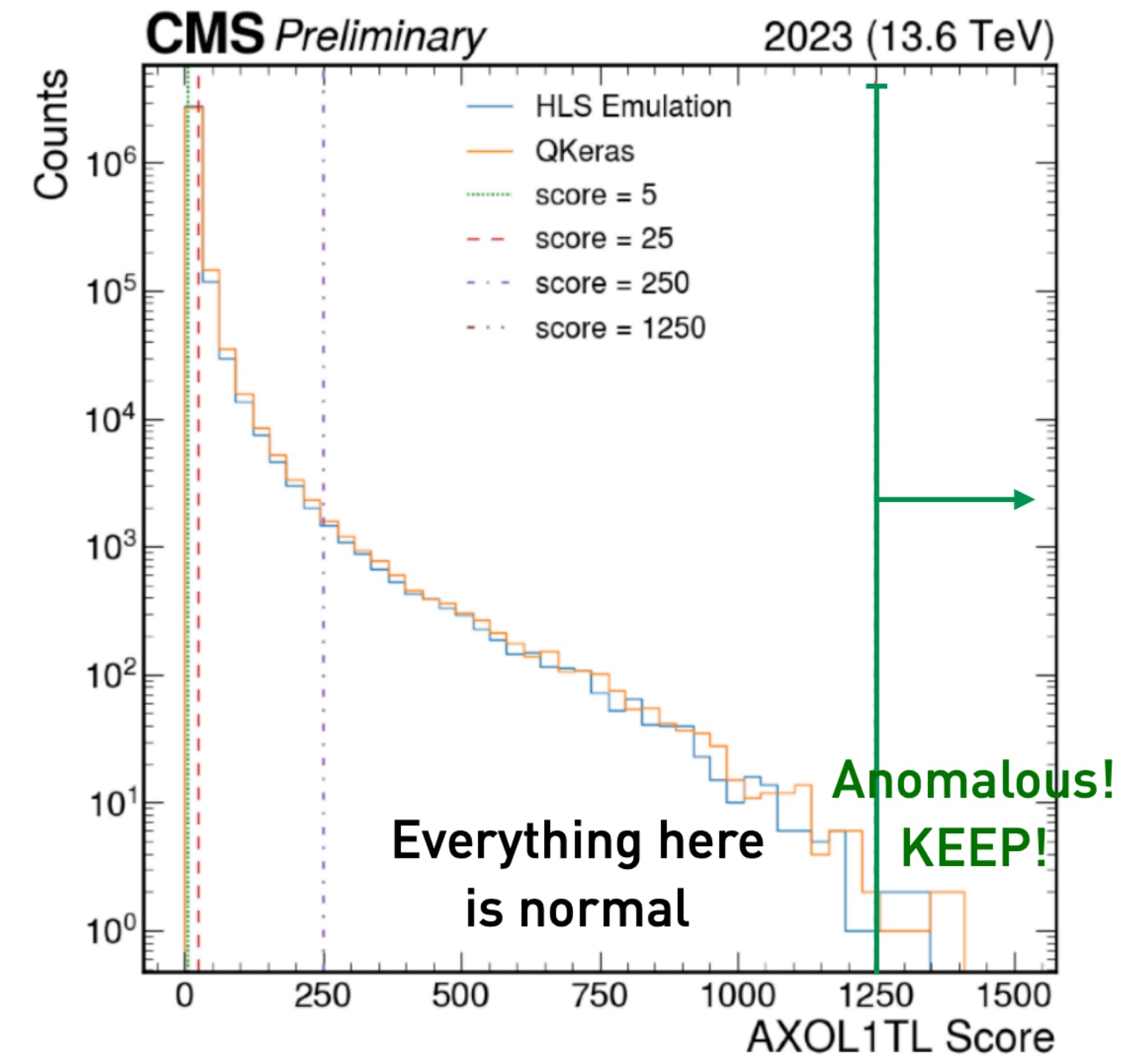


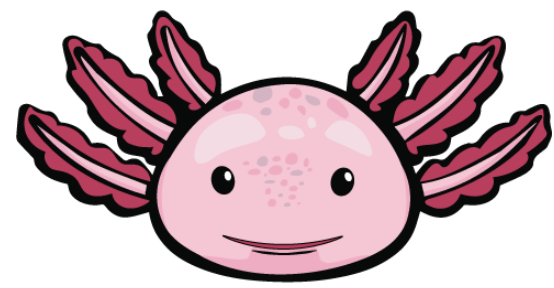
AXOL1TL

$$KL[N(\mu_x, \sigma_x), N(0, I)]$$

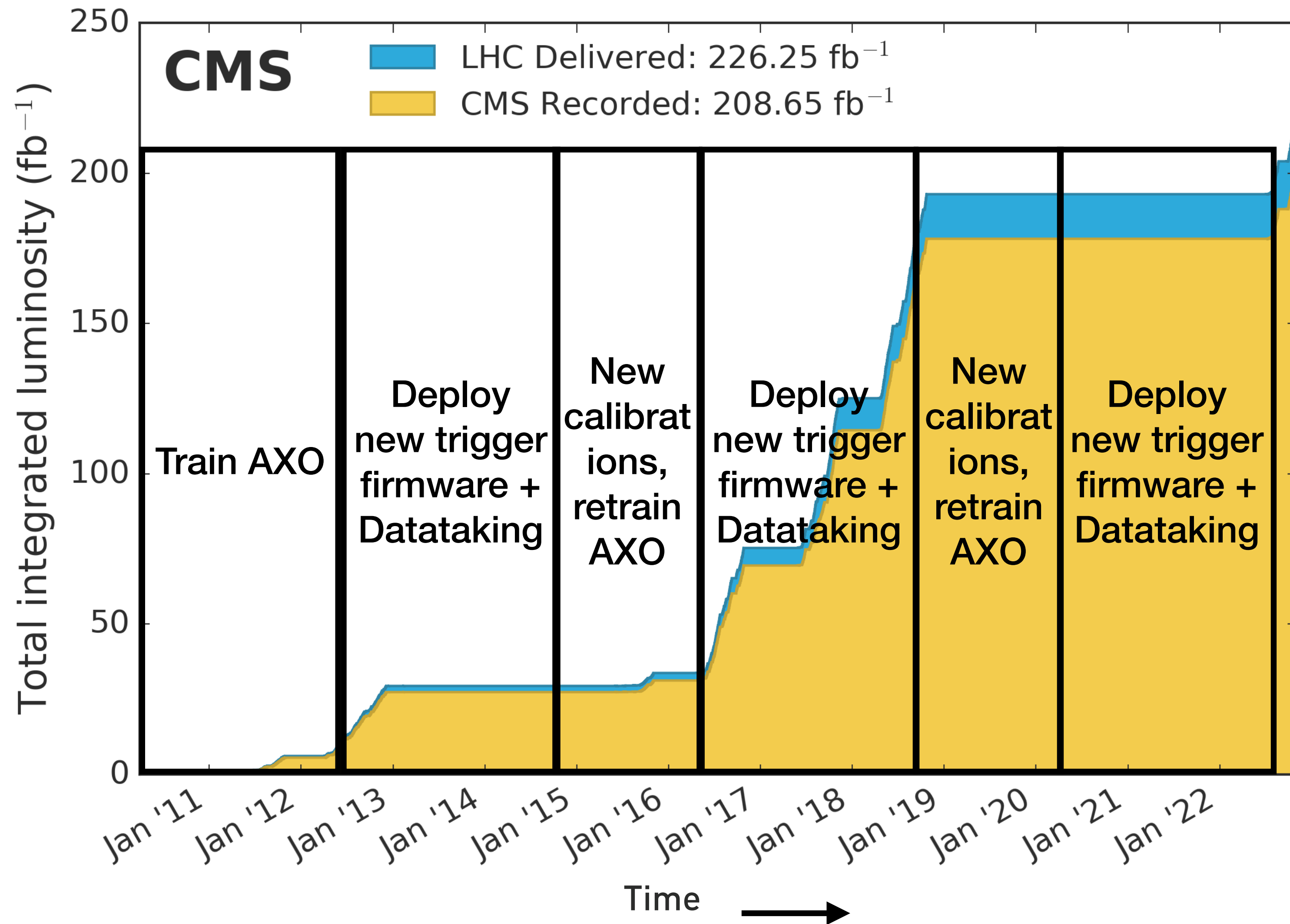


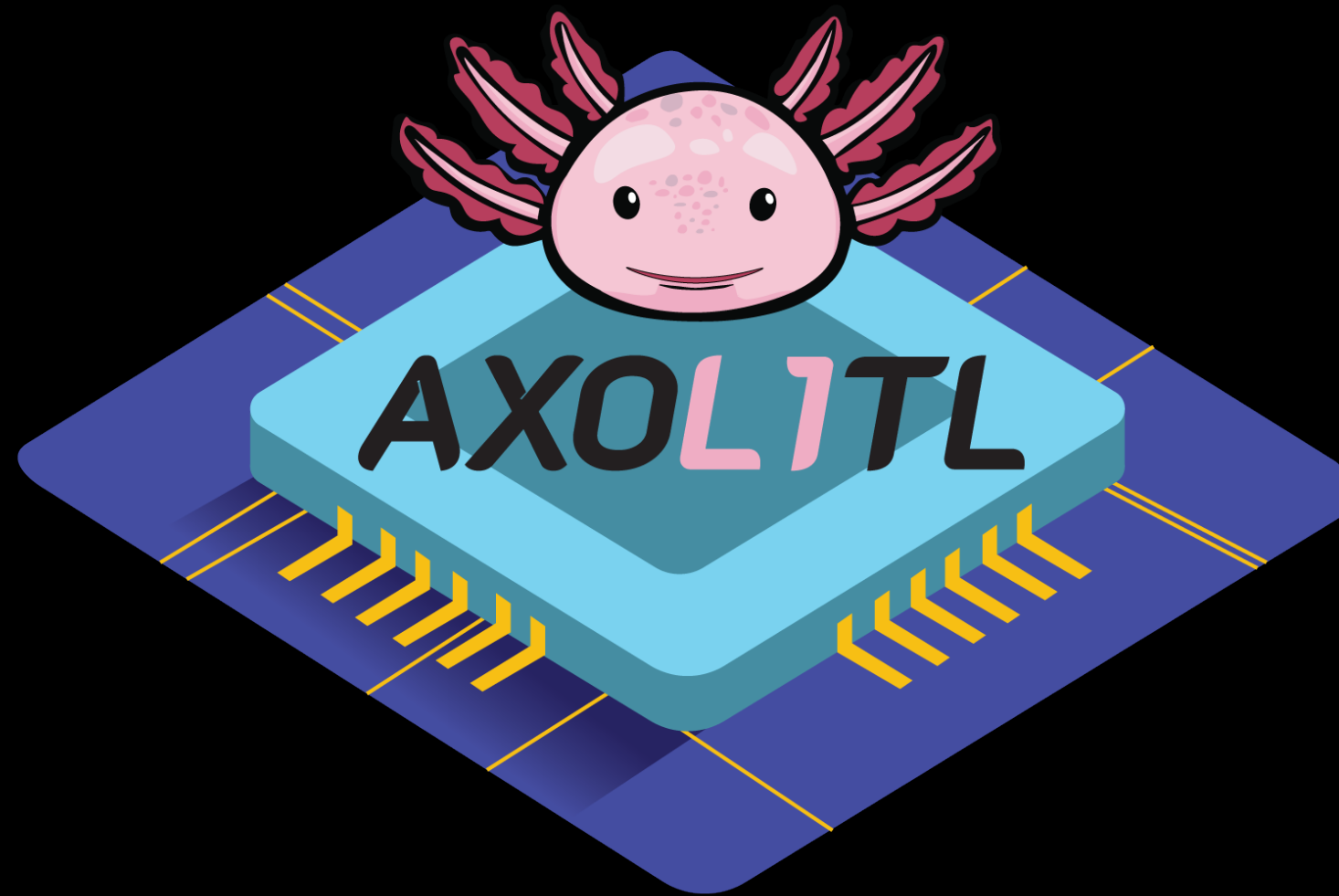
$$\text{loss} = \|x - \hat{x}\|^2 + KL[N(\mu_x, \sigma_x), N(0, I)]$$





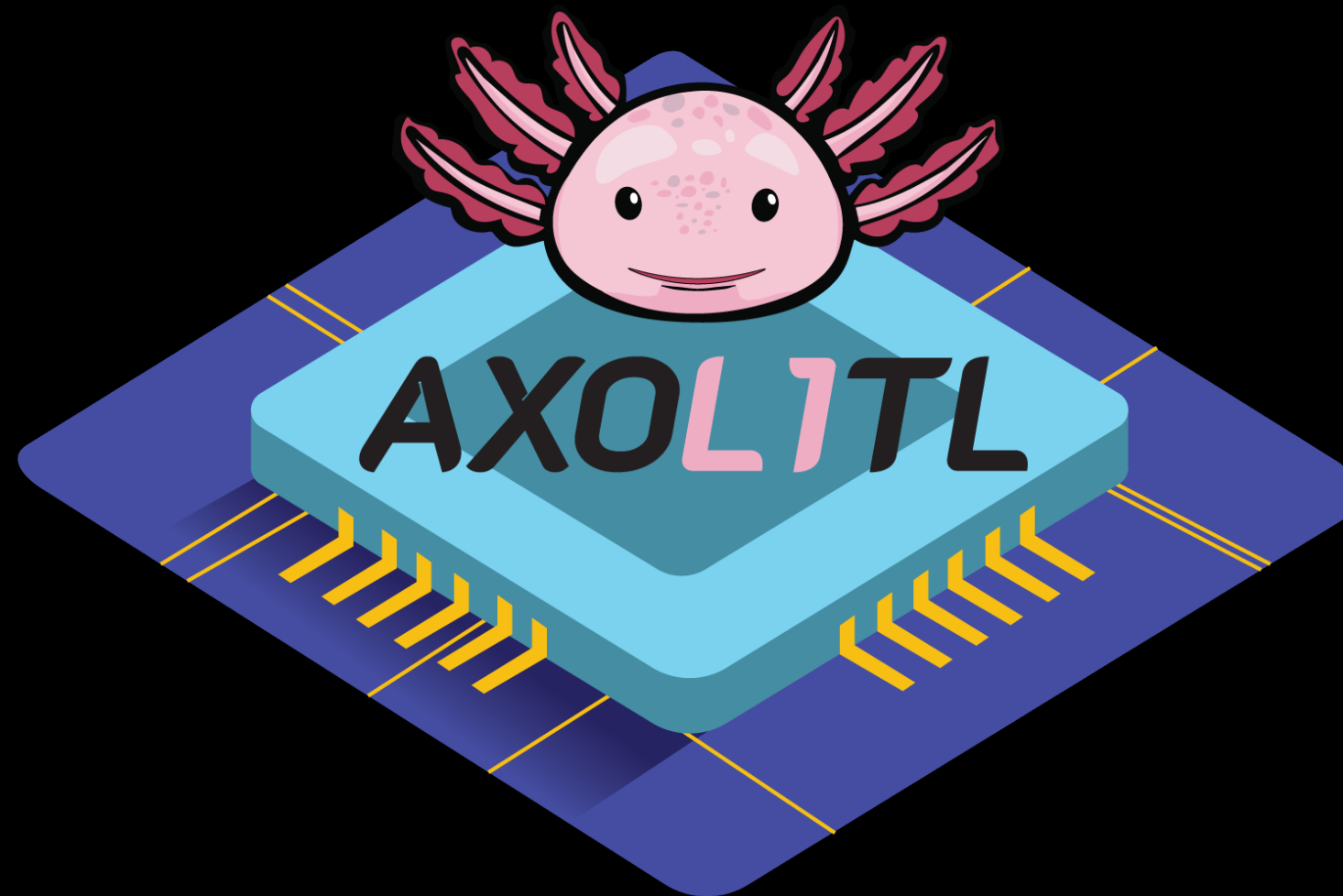
AXOLITL





E.g Higgs \rightarrow A(15 GeV) A(15 GeV) \rightarrow 4b

AXOL1TL Rate	1 kHz	5 kHz	10 kHz
Signal Efficiency Gain	46%	100%	133%



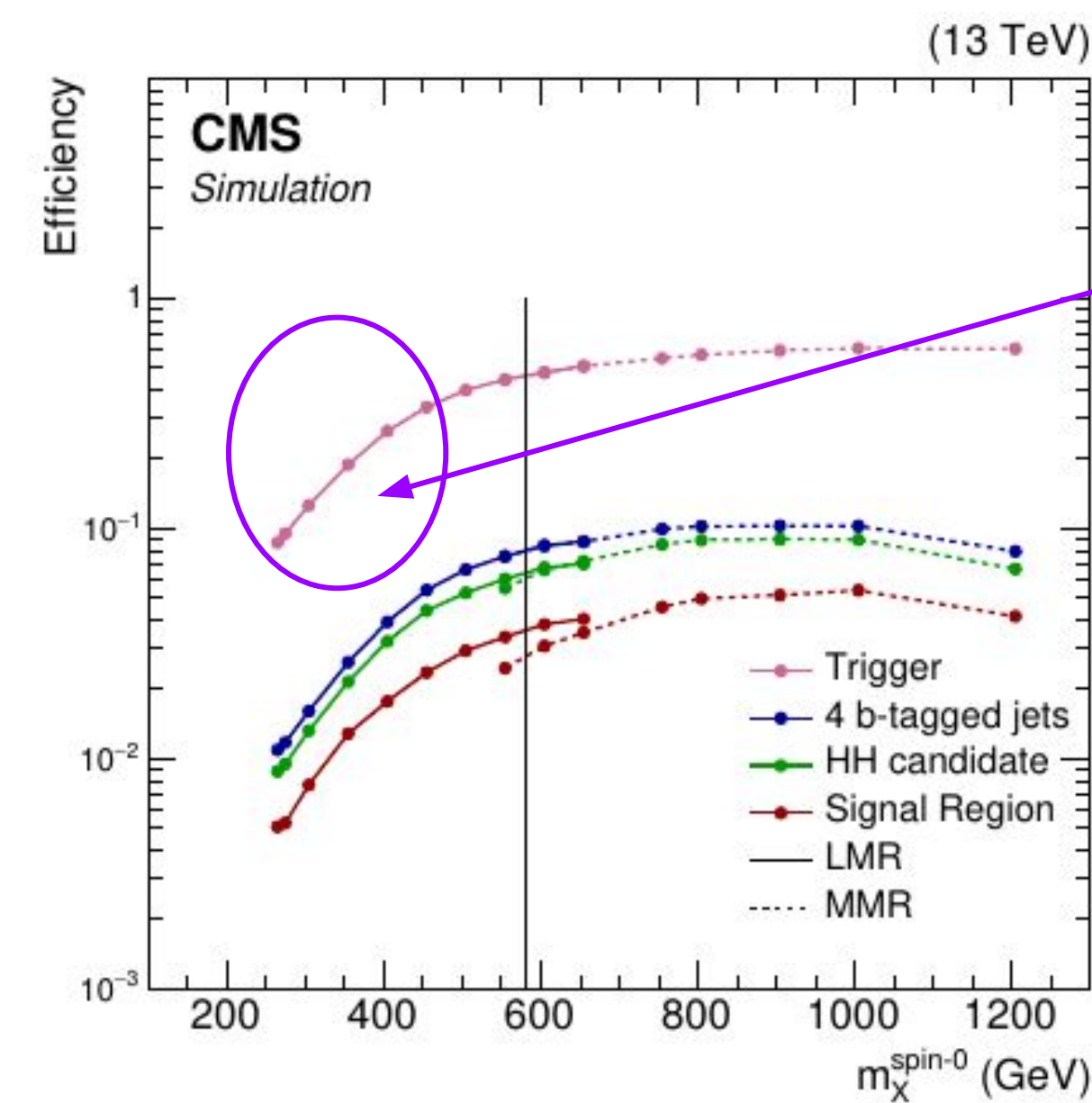
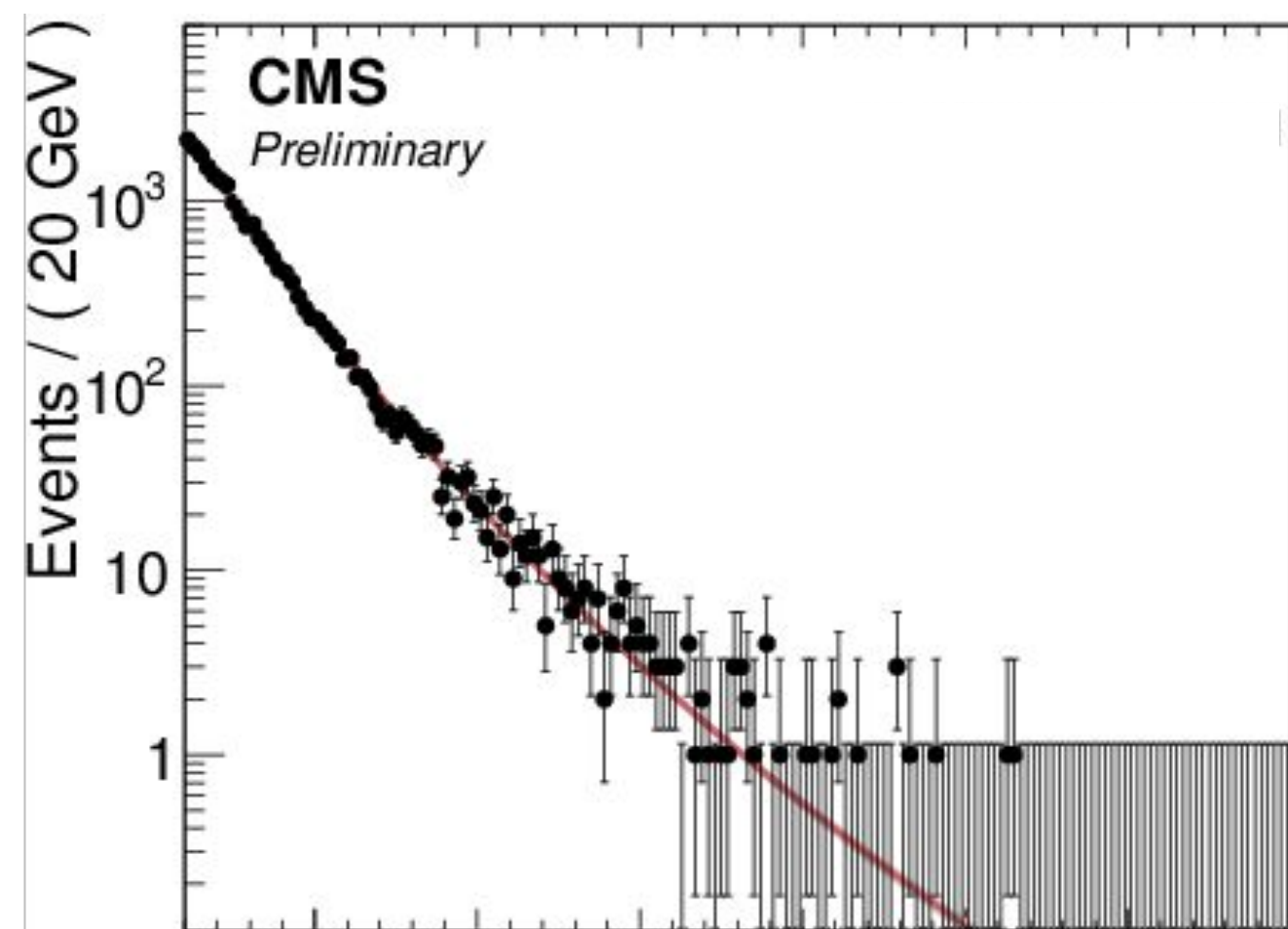
E.g Higgs \rightarrow A(15 GeV) A(15 GeV) \rightarrow 4b

We can do both of these efficiently, model-agnostic and datadriven!

Signal Efficiency Gain 46%

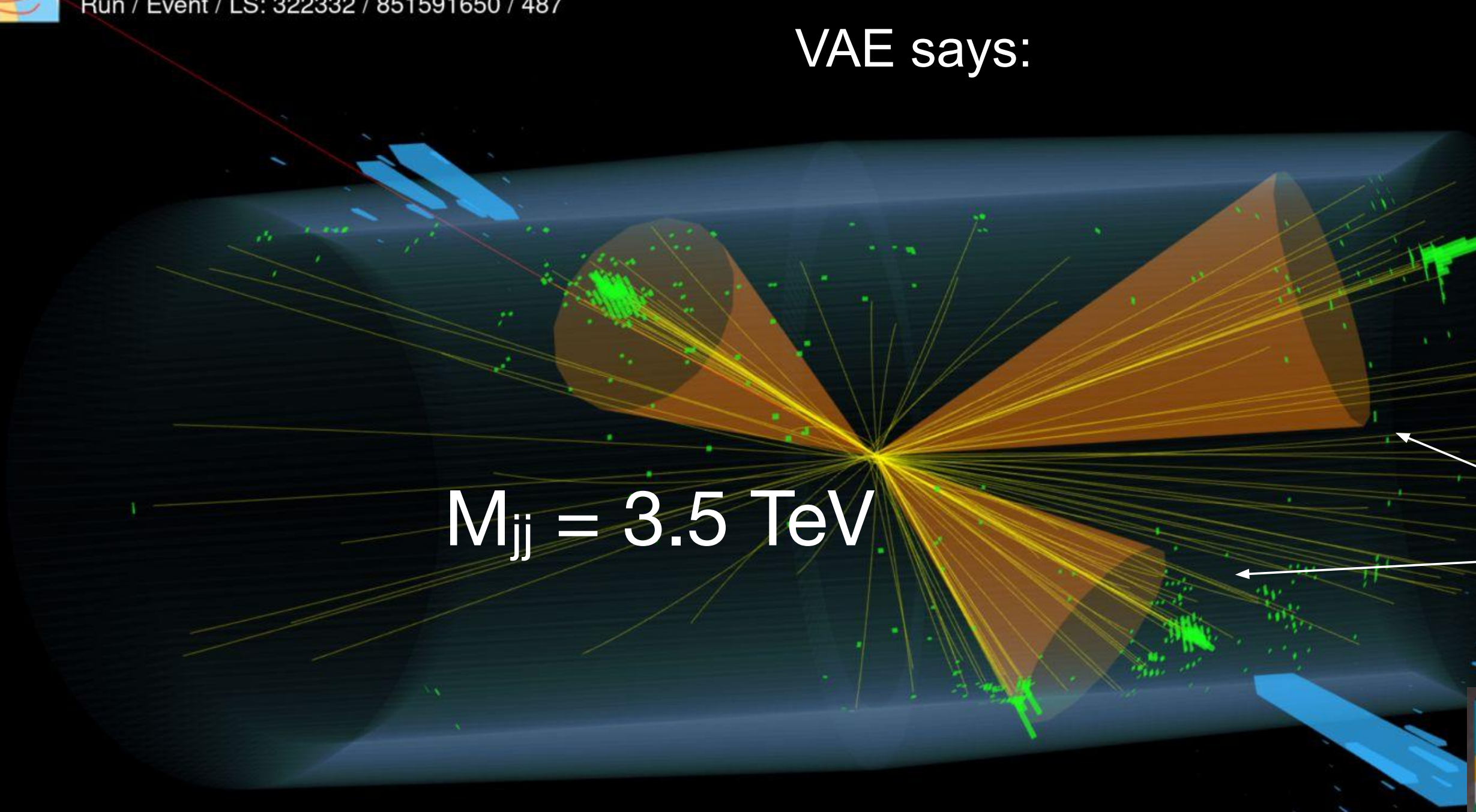
100%

133%



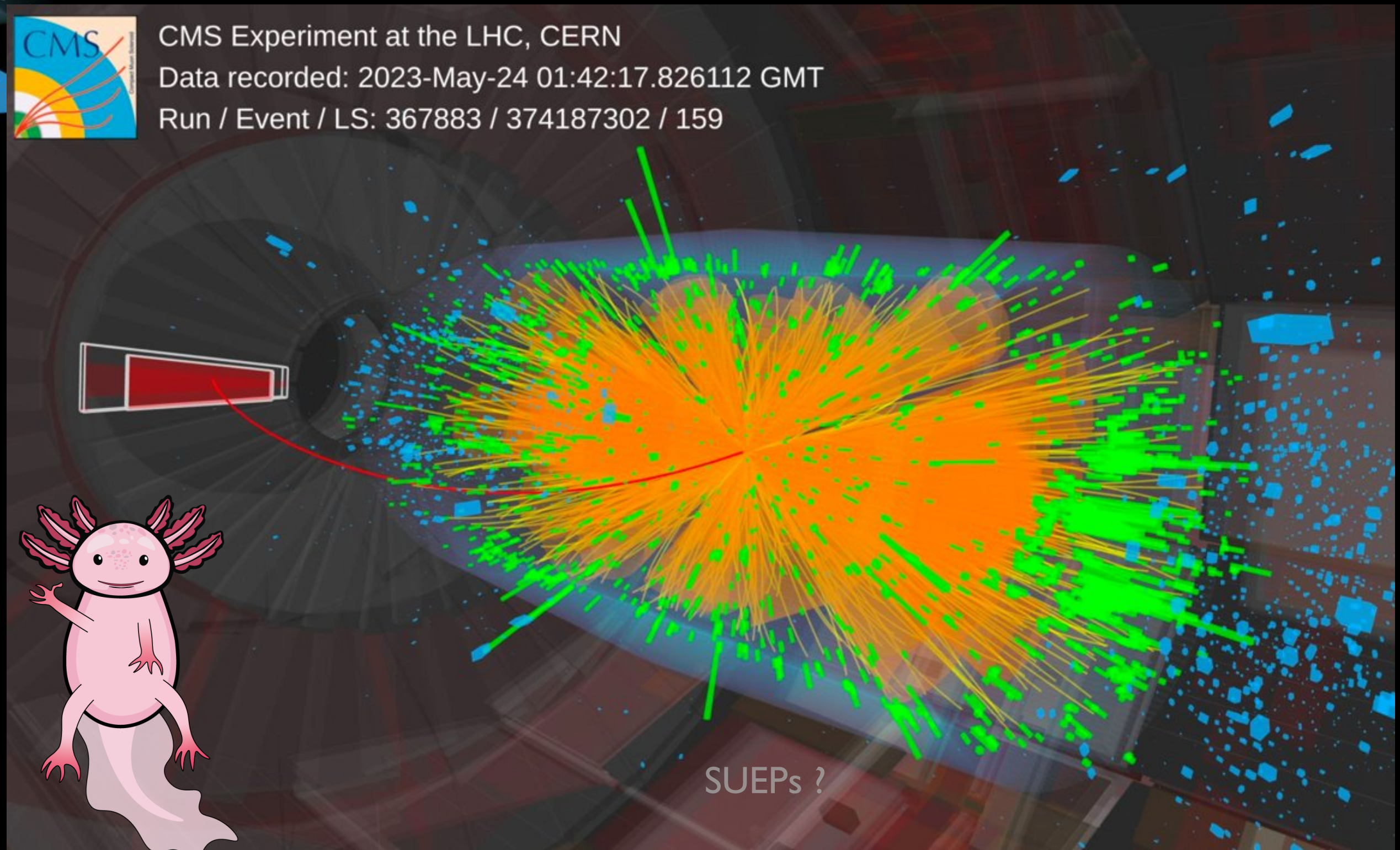


VAE says:

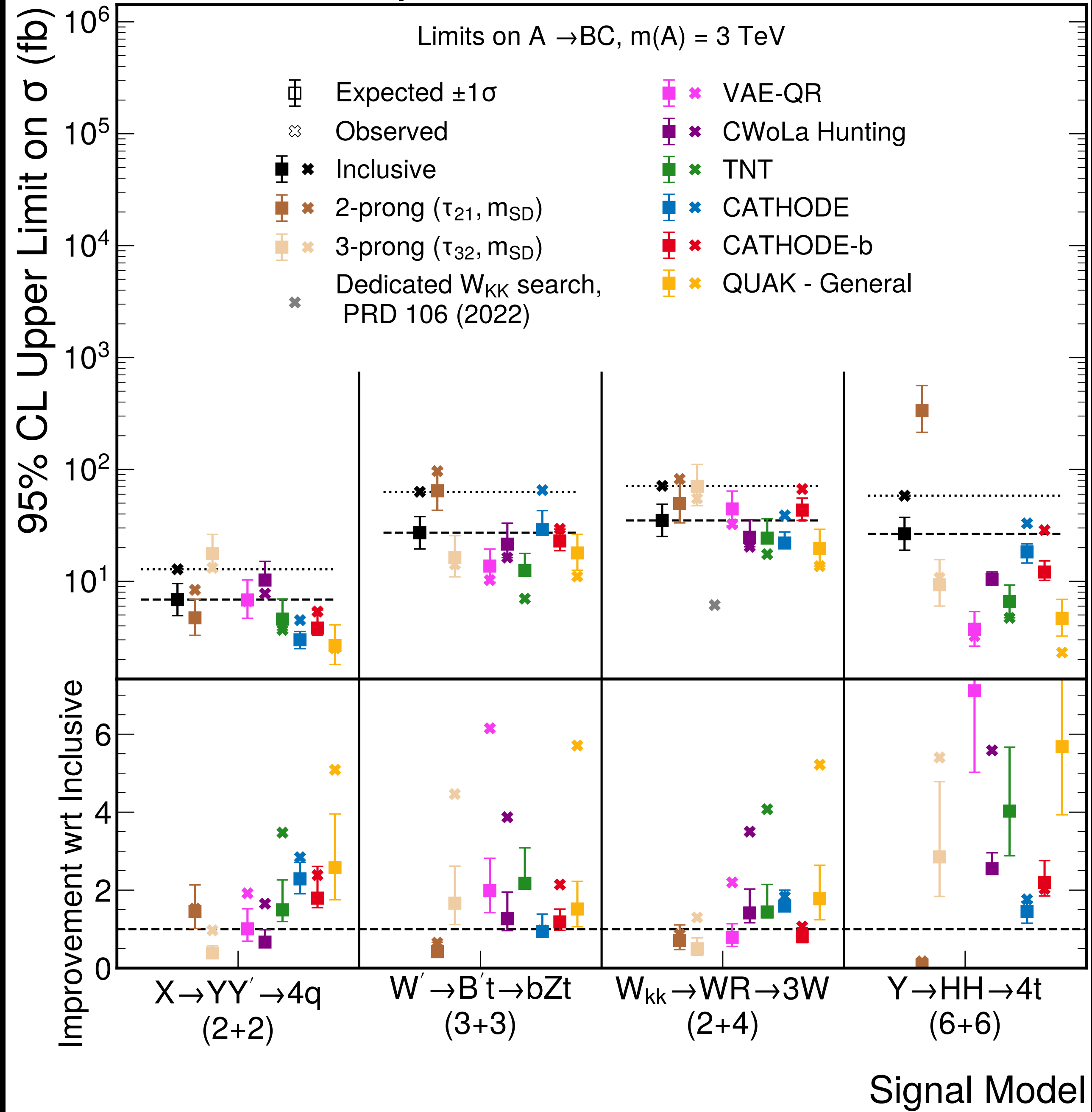


$M_{jj} = 3.5 \text{ TeV}$

two anomalous jets



SUEPs ?



Backup

Input features (from B. Maier)

VAE

Constituents
 p_x, p_y, p_z

CWoLa

m_{SD}
 τ_{21}
 τ_{32}
 τ_{43}
 n_{const}
leptonic
energy
fraction
sub-jets B
tag score

TNT

same as CWoLa

CATHODE

m_{SD}^{j1}
 $m_{SD}^{j1} - m_{SD}^{j2}$
 τ_{41}^{j1}
 τ_{41}^{j2}

+
B tag scores of j1, j2
CATHODE-b

QUAK

$Q = m_{SD}/p_T$
 τ_{21}
 τ_{32}
 τ_{43}
 n_{const}
 $\sqrt{\tau_{21} / \tau_1}$
jet B tag
score