



Semi-visible jets, energy-based models, and self-supervision

BOOST 2024 - Genova

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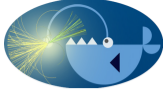
▶ Introduction

▶ DarkCLR

▶ Anomalies

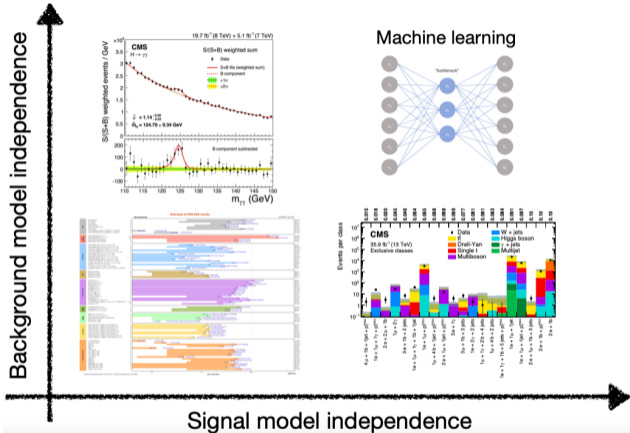
▶ Conclusions





Anomaly searches

1 Introduction



credits to M. Krämer, cf. Karagiorgi, Kasieczka, Kravitz, Nachman, Shih, arXiv:2112.03769 [hep-ph]



Anomaly searches

1 Introduction

- We are still looking for BSM physics;
- LHC does and will generate large amount of data;
- No clear anomalies in the near future ...
 - keep exploring with direct searches is not feasible;
 - see recent **ATLAS** and **CMS** analysis with unsupervised methods.



Anomaly searches

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model agnostic searches

no loss in sensitivity

Have we fully explored the collected data?



Density estimation and representations

1 Introduction

- Density estimates used as agnostic anomaly scores;
- Only focus on density estimation of background:
 - can be used directly on data;
 - sensitivity requires dealing with large input spaces;
- Improved representation of the data is key...
 - Physics motivated preprocessing/observables.
- Different pre-trainings are pretty much in development ...

We want to learn invariances and impose them on the anomaly scores.



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Self-supervision

2 DarkCLR

- Preprocessing solves many problems with neural networks;
 - NNs are not invariant to physical symmetries in data;
 - NNs like numbers of $O(1)$;
 - "data efficiency" and good representations?
- Self-supervision: during training we use pseudo-labels, not truth labels;
→ task used to create new representations/observables;



Self-supervision

2 DarkCLR

- Preprocessing solves many problems with neural networks;
 - NNs are not invariant to physical symmetries in data;
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 - "data efficiency" and good representations?
- Self-supervision: during training we use pseudo-labels, not truth labels;
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Key aspects of representations:

- Invariance to certain transformations of the jet/event
- Discriminative power

In CLR we construct a mapping to a new representation space

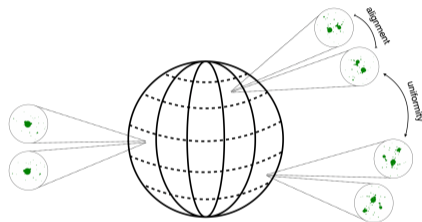


CLR training

2 DarkCLR

*as in JetCLR, arXiv:210804253

- Pseudo-labels are defined from pairs:
 - $\{(x_i, x'_i)\}$: positive pair
→ alignment/invariance;
 - $\{(x_i, x_j) \cup (x_i, x'_j)\}$: negative pair
→ uniformity/discriminative;
- $f : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ is a transformer-encoder;
- $s(\cdot, \cdot)$ cosine distance in rep. space.



$$\mathcal{L} = -\log \frac{\exp(s(z_i, z'_i)/\tau)}{\sum_{i \neq j} [\exp(s(z_i, z_j)/\tau) + \exp(s(z_i, z'_j)/\tau)]}$$



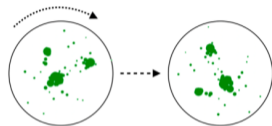
CLR for anomaly detection

2 DarkCLR

Augmentation: any transformation (e.g. rotation) of the original jet

- Example:

→ detector invariance under rotations;



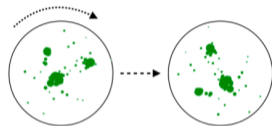


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Can we train a transformer-encoder network only on background events?

- Possible, but with no guarantee to learn representations sensitive to new physics;

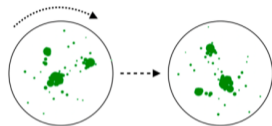


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Can we train a transformer-encoder network only on background events?

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Introduce general BSM motivated anomalous representations z^*



CLR for anomaly detection

2 DarkCLR

*from "Anomalies, representations, and self-supervision", arXiv:2301.04660

Contrastive Learning for anomaly detection:

- anomalous pairs: $\{(x_i, x_i^*)\}$ where x_i^* comes from a different set of augmentations;
- These are motivated by BSM features, general, and signal agnostic.

$$\mathcal{L}_{aCLR+} = -\log \exp^{(s(z_i, z_i') - s(z_i, z_i^*)) / \tau} = \frac{s(z_i, z_i^*) - s(z_i, z_i)}{\tau}$$



Dark showers

2 DarkCLR

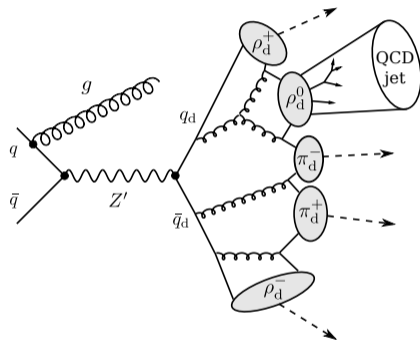
*from "Semi-visible jets, energy-based models, and self-supervision", arXiv:2312.03067

New physics hidden in jet substructure;

Benchmark signal: semi-visible jets

- $Z' = 2\text{TeV}$ dark sects mediator;
- q_d dark quarks charged under $SU(3)_d$;
- $m_{q_d} = 500\text{MeV}$;
- $\Lambda = m_{\pi_d} = m_{\rho_d} = 5\text{GeV}$;

QCD-like showers with fraction of invisible particles



*studied in arXiv:2006.08639



Dark showers

2 DarkCLR

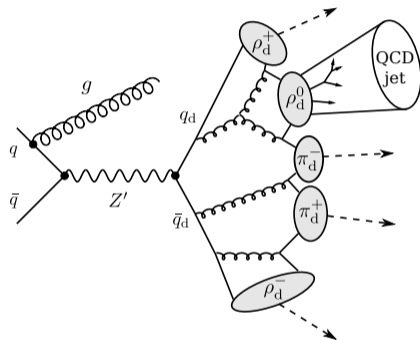
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New physics hidden in jet substructure;

Benchmark signal: semi-visible jets

- Jet constituents:
 - (p_T, η, ϕ) of each constituent;
 - $p_T \in [150, 350] \text{ GeV}, |\eta_j| < 2$;
- anti-kt clustering $\Delta R = 0.8$;
- empty entries are zero-padded.

$r_{\text{inv}} = 0.75, m_d = 5\text{GeV} \longrightarrow$ referred to as "Aachen" model.



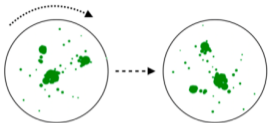
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Augmentations

2 DarkCLR

rotations in $[0, 2\pi]$:

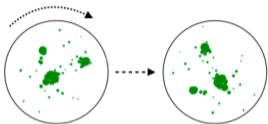




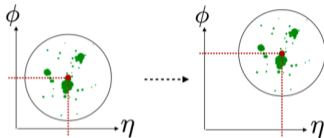
Augmentations

2 DarkCLR

rotations in $[0, 2\pi]$:



translations in $[\eta, \phi]$:

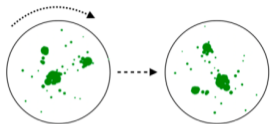




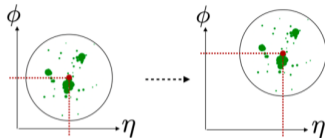
Augmentations

2 DarkCLR

rotations in $[0, 2\pi]$:



translations in $[\eta, \phi]$:



permutation invariance:

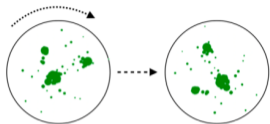
$$f(x) = f(\mathcal{S}_n(x))$$



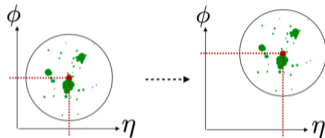
Augmentations

2 DarkCLR

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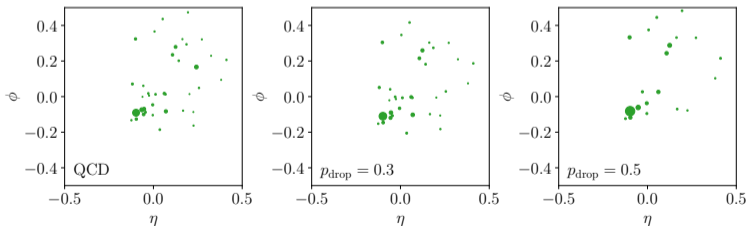
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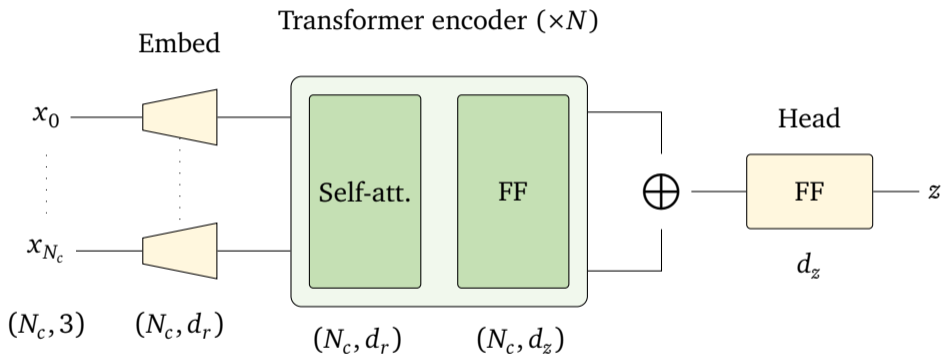
Applying p_{drop} to a QCD jet:





Transformer encoder

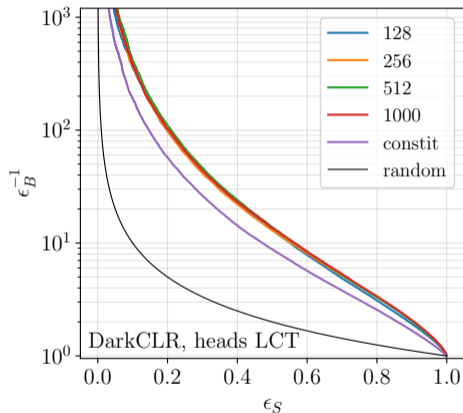
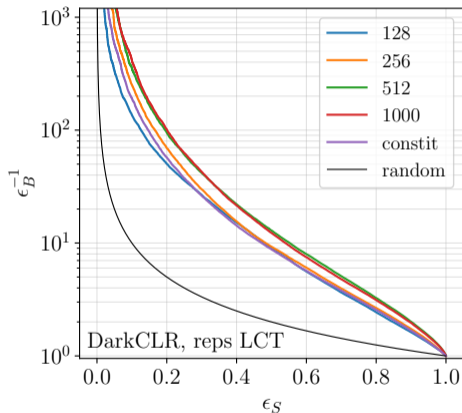
2 DarkCLR





Robustness of DarkCLR

2 DarkCLR



Representations are discriminative and easier to separate with a simple linear classifier.



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Anomaly scores

3 Anomalies

- Looking at anomalous objects...
→ events with low density.
- First look at the representation space;
- We expect information encoded in the length of the vector

$$s_{\text{CLR}} = \|z\|_{L_2}$$

- Simple and interesting anomaly score.



Anomaly scores

3 Anomalies

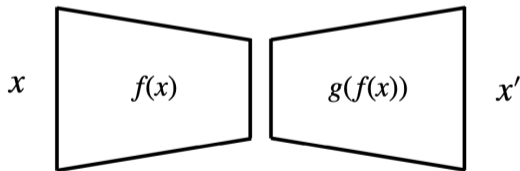
- Looking at anomalous objects...
→ events with low density.

* from arXiv:2206.14225 and arXiv:2105.05735

- (Normalized)AutoEncoder based anomaly score:

$$E_{\theta} = \text{MSE}(x, x') \quad p_{\theta}(x) = \frac{e^{-E_{\theta}(x)}}{\Omega};$$

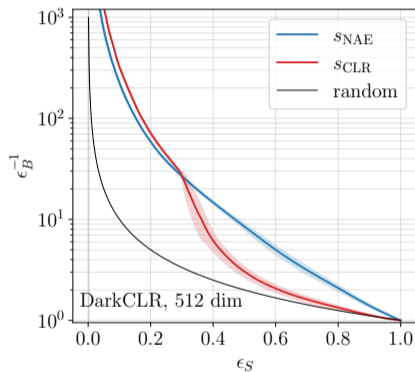
- see also Florian's talk for applications within CMS.



Both anomaly scores will be (approx) invariant to the augmentations



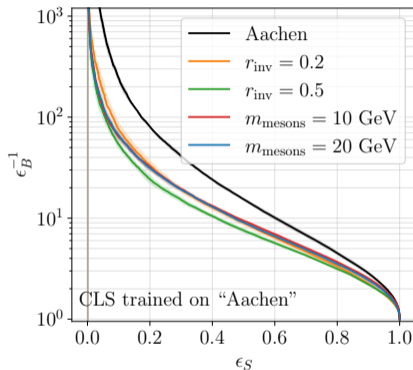
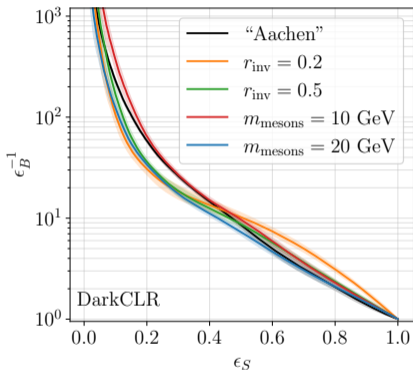
- s_{CLR} → anomalies are pushed further away in \mathcal{Z} space;
- s_{NAE} → using the full information in the vector stabilizes the result.





Robustness of DarkCLR

3 Anomalies



Representations generalize over different pheno parameters



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Conclusions

4 Conclusions

* data will be available on Zenodo in the next few days with DOI:10.5281/zenodo.12801842

- ML can lead the future of anomaly searches;





Conclusions

4 Conclusions

* data will be available on Zenodo in the next few days with DOI:10.5281/zenodo.12801842

- ML can lead the future of anomaly searches;
- We can use CLR to learn powerful representations:
 - approximately invariant under transformations;
 - sensitive to BSM effects;





Conclusions

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- ML can lead the future of anomaly searches;
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- We studied a semi-visible jets example*:
 - representations are informative;
 - we tested the robustness to different pheno paramters.





Conclusions

4 Conclusions

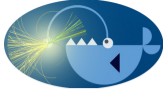
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 - sensitive to BSM effects;
- We studied a semi-visible jets example*:
 - representations are informative;
 - we tested the robustness to different pheno parameters.

Outlook:

- Have a more interpretable latent space;
- Extend the study to other dark jet models with different signatures.





BOOS-TI-AMO!!!

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Thank you for listening! Any questions?



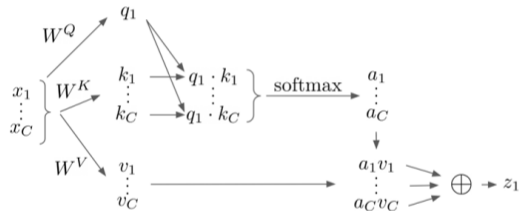
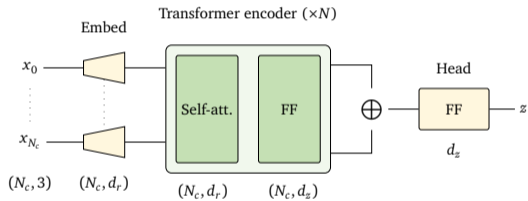


Backup



Transformer Encoder

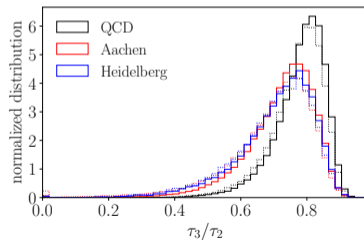
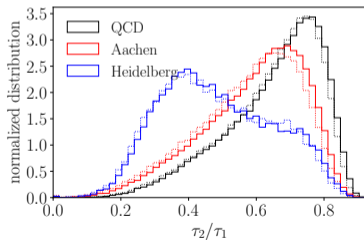
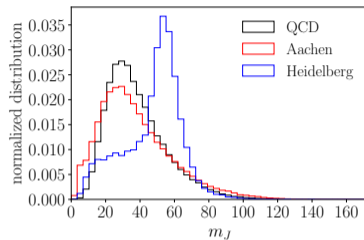
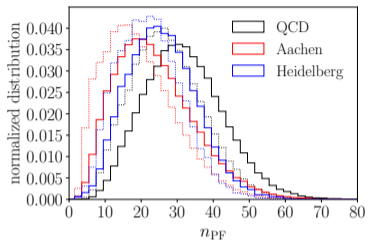
5 Backup





High-level features

5 Backup





Effects of anomalous augmentations

5 Backup

