

IMPERIAL



How AI can help uncover the mysteries of the Universe at the LHC

Benedikt Maier (Imperial College London)
Mar 5, 2024



No Dark Matter candidate in SM

From **astrophysical observations** like rotational curves or gravitational lensing:
→ Dark matter, **5x more abundant** than visible matter

u	c	t	g
d	s	b	W
e	μ	τ	Z
ν_e	ν_μ	ν_τ	γ
			H



Many other open questions in cosmology and particle physics

Experiment-driven:

Dark Energy

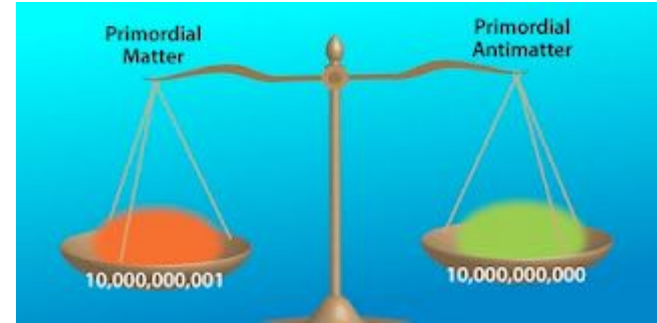
Matter-antimatter asymmetry

Theory-driven:

Hierarchy problems (weakness of gravity, fine tuning at level 10^{16})

Number of fermion generations (why 3?)

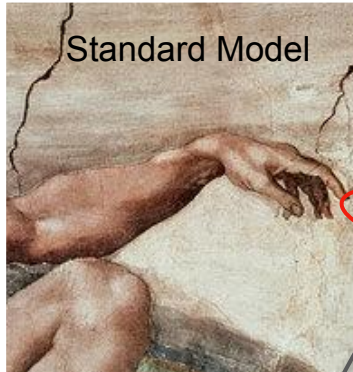
→ New physics within LHC reach?



The LHC can provide:

- Highest energies
- Unprecedented luminosities
- General purpose detectors and specialized experiments

Standard Model



$SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$

New physics



?

New physics yield.
Maximize this!



$$N = \sigma \cdot \mathcal{L} \cdot A \cdot \epsilon$$

New physics yield.
Maximize this!


$$N = \sigma \cdot \mathcal{L} \cdot A \cdot \epsilon$$


Cross section



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LHC Run 3: physics at record energy starts tomorrow

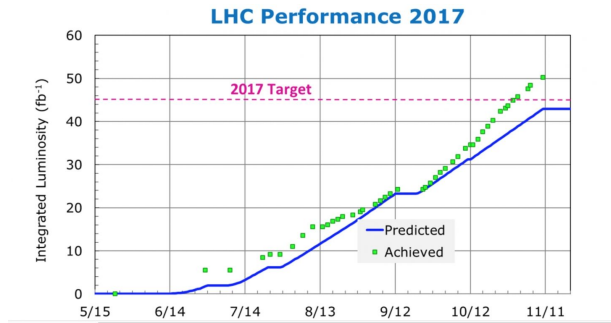
04.07.2022 — With the increased **data samples** and **higher collision energy**, Run 3 will further expand the already very diverse LHC physics programme.

New physics yield.
Maximize this!

Integrated
luminosity

$$N = \sigma \cdot \mathcal{L} \cdot A \cdot \epsilon$$

Cross section



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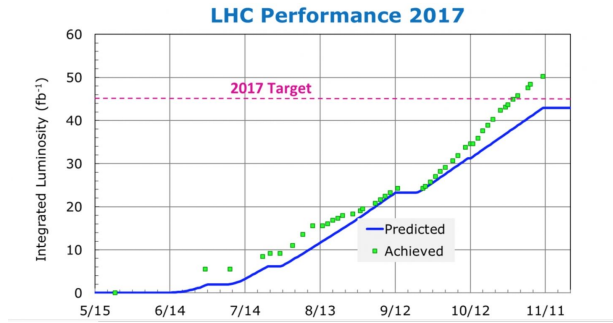
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Cross section

Detector acceptance



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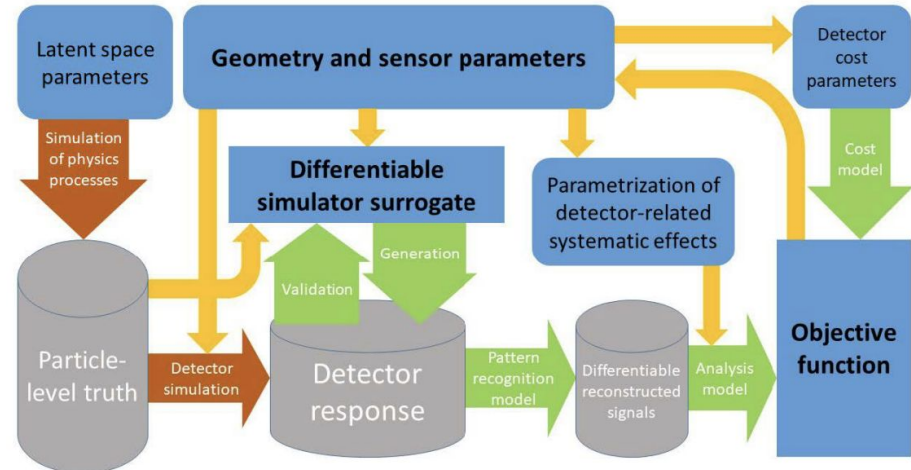
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AI to improve detector acceptance

- AI can help in designing detectors
- Relatively new effort on several fronts (e.g., MODE collaboration)
- End-to-end optimization via differentiable programming

Toward the End-to-End Optimization of Particle Physics Instruments with Differentiable Programming: a White Paper

Tommaso Dorigo^{1,2}, Andrea Giammanco^{*1,3}, Pietro Vischia^{1,3} (editors),
Max Ahle⁴, Mateusz Bawaj⁵, Alexey Boldyrev^{1,6}, Pablo de Castro Manzano^{1,2},
Denis Daskalov^{1,6}, Julian Denzler⁷, Aurelio Eddelen⁸, Federico Ferrarini^{1,2}

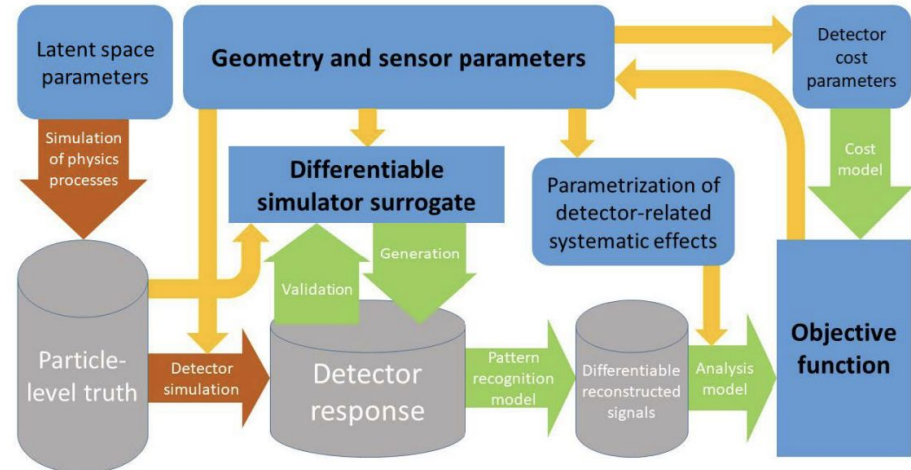


AI to improve detector acceptance

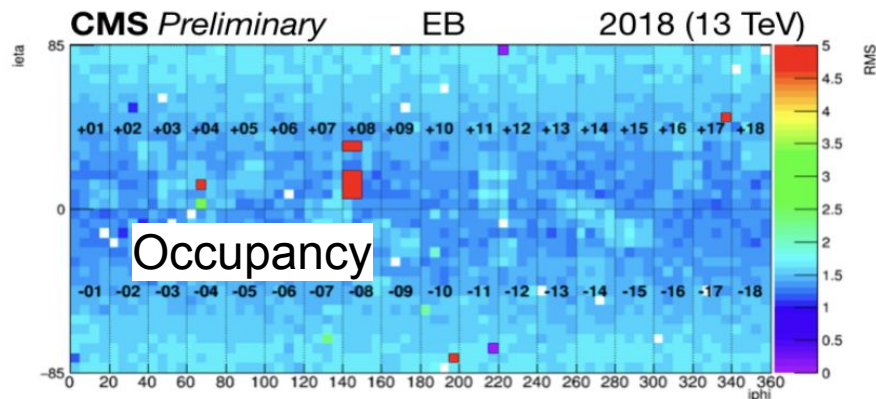
Toward the End-to-End Optimization of Particle Physics Instruments with Differentiable Programming:

- AI can help in designing detectors
- Relatively new effort on several fronts (e.g. collaboration)
- End-to-end optimization via differentiable programming

AI to improve detector acceptance "in space"

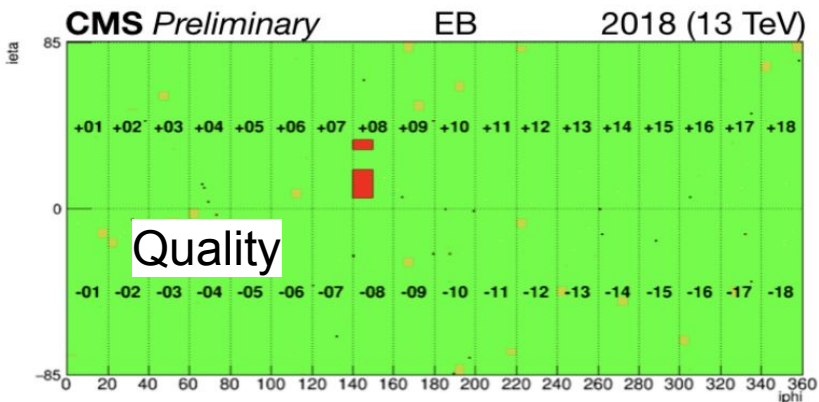


AI to improve detector acceptance “in time” (aka detector downtime)



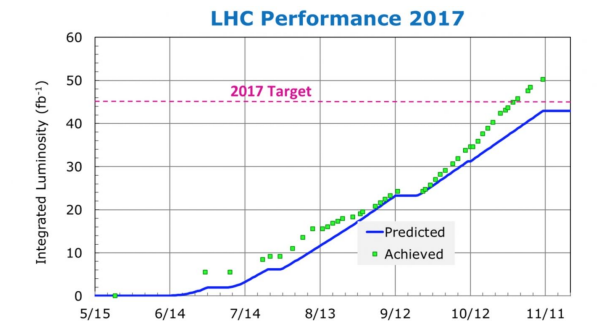
- Autoencoder-based online data quality monitoring in place at CMS
- Quickly identify and diagnose broad range of issues that would hinder physics quality data taking
- Identifying transient bad towers (pointing to deteriorating channels)

→ Better at anticipating / preventing long downtimes!



New physics yield.
Maximize this!

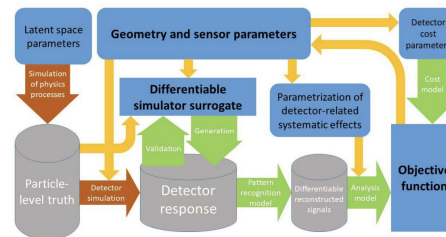
Integrated
luminosity



$$N = \sigma \cdot \mathcal{L} \cdot A \cdot \epsilon$$

Detector acceptance

Cross section



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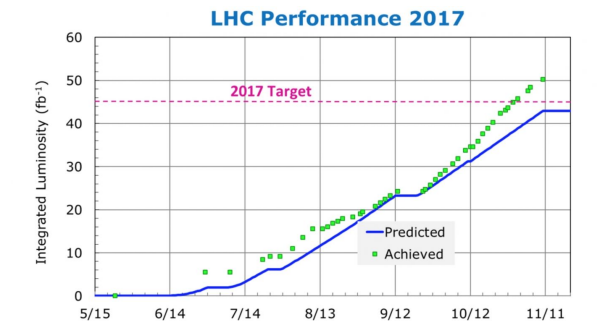
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New physics yield.
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Efficiency, (being)
revolutionized by
ML!

Detector acceptance

Cross section

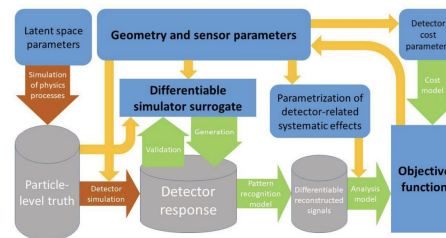


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HEP community: early adopters of Machine Learning

DELPHI Collaboration



DELPHI 92-20 PHYS 159
25 February 1992

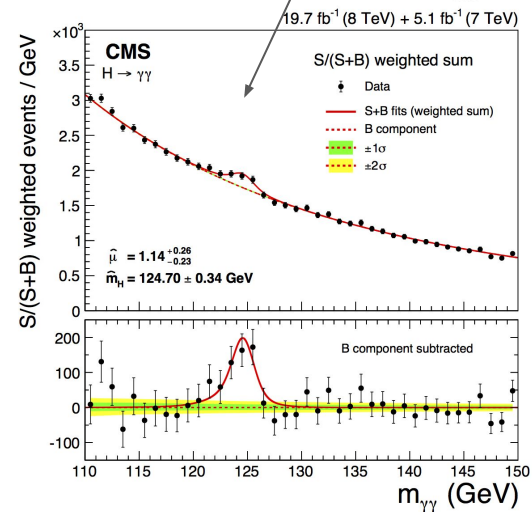
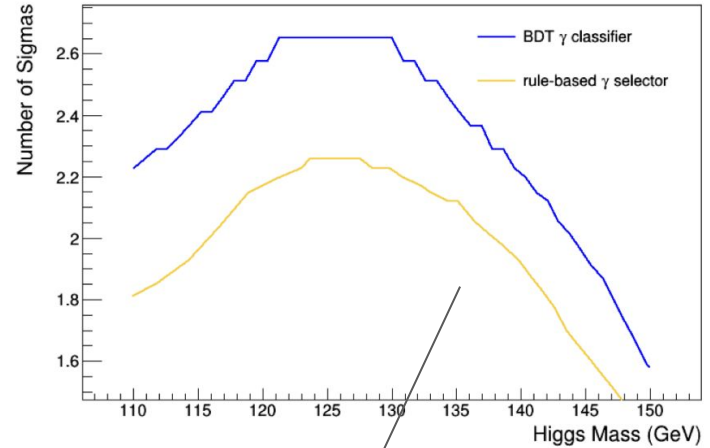
B Tagging With Neural Networks An Alternative Use of Single Particle Information for Discriminating Jet Events¹

P. Branchini, M. Ciuchini

INFN - Sezione Sanità
Scuola del dottorato di ricerca - Università "La Sapienza" - Roma
Istituto Superiore di Sanità - Physics Laboratory

P. Del Giudice

Istituto Superiore di Sanità - Physics Laboratory
INFN - Sezione Sanità



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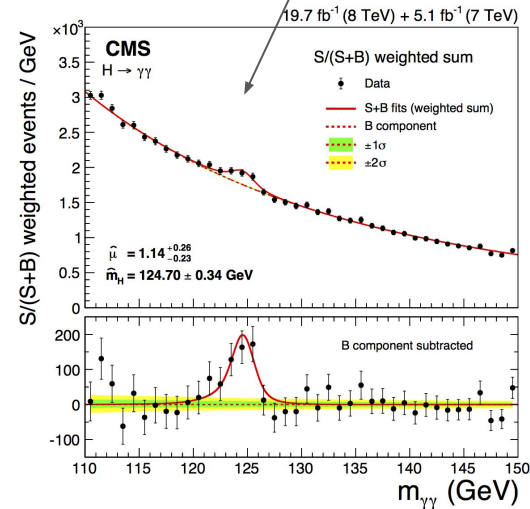
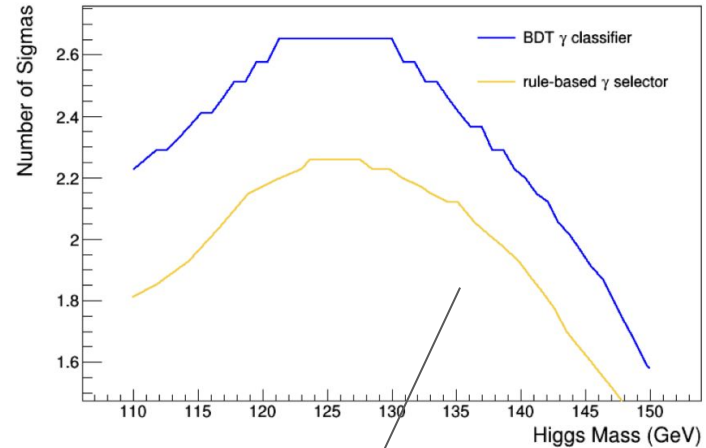
P. Del Giudice

Istituto Superiore di Sanità - Physics Laboratory
INFN - Sezione Sanità

Of course today:

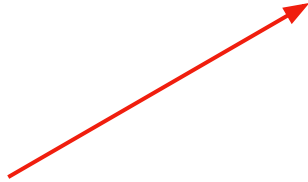
- More data
- Better/richer data
- AI-friendly hardware (e.g., GPUs)

→ Bodes to AI-based solutions



$$N = \sigma \cdot \mathcal{L} \cdot A \cdot \epsilon$$

Energy frontier



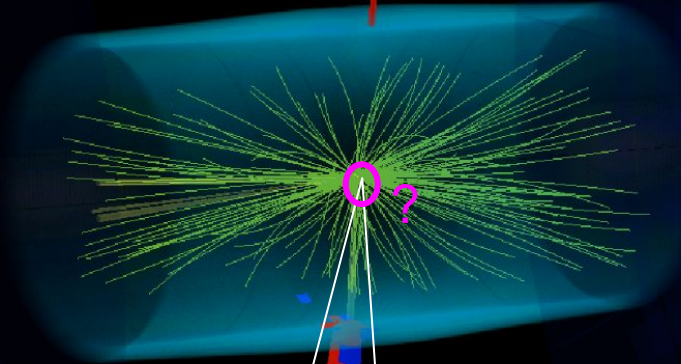


CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

Data recorded: 2018-Jul-14 21:03:24 EDT

Run / Event / LS: 319639 / 1418428259 / 986

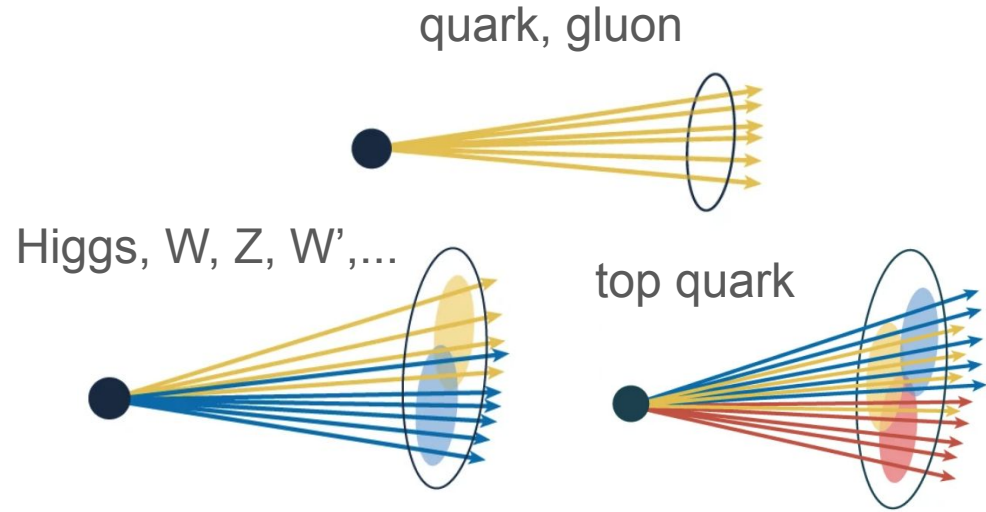
MET,
pt = 1691.82 GeV
eta = 0
phi = 1.726



Highly energetic stream of particles == “jet”

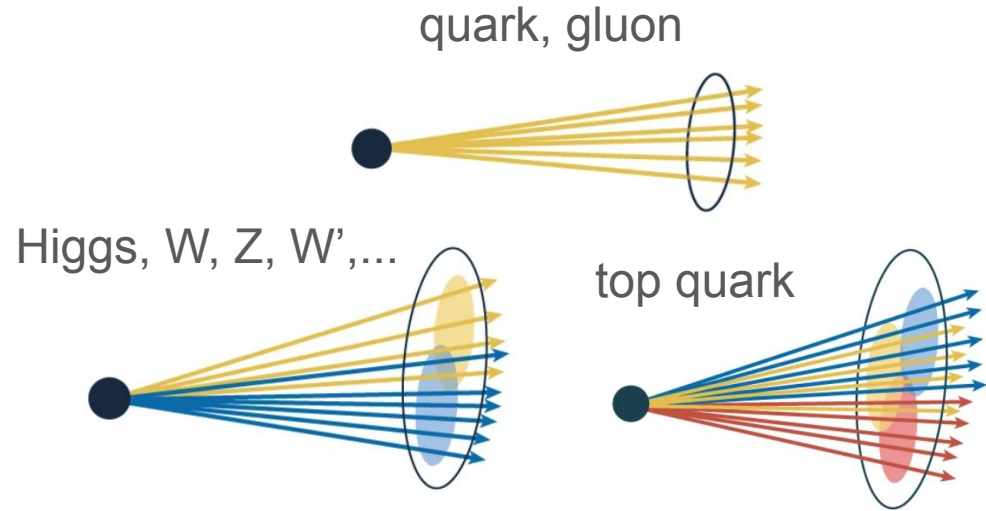
Jet,
pt = 1665.5 GeV
eta = 0.081
phi = -1.377

~50-100 particles/jet
~50 features per particle
→ O(1000) features per jet



~50-100 particles/jet
~50 features per particle
→ O(1000) features per jet

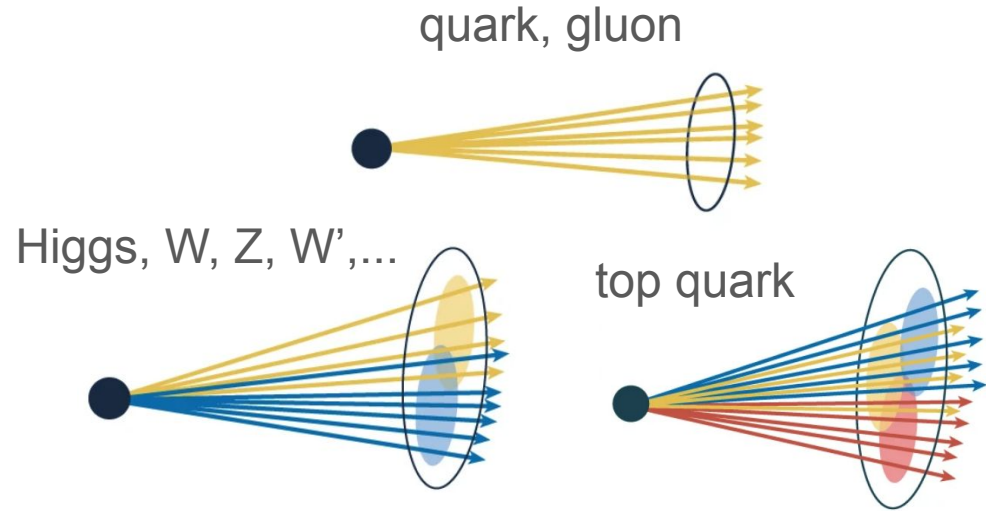
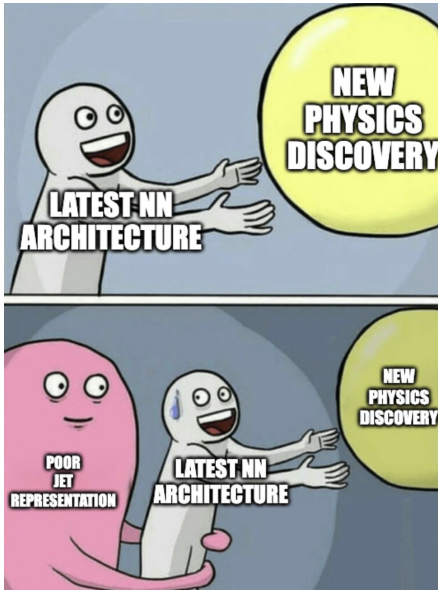
Which particle was at origin
of jet evolution? → Jet tagging



Jets **ideal environment** to accelerate
machine learning-based solutions in
high energy physics

~50-100 particles/jet
~50 features per particle
→ O(1000) features per jet

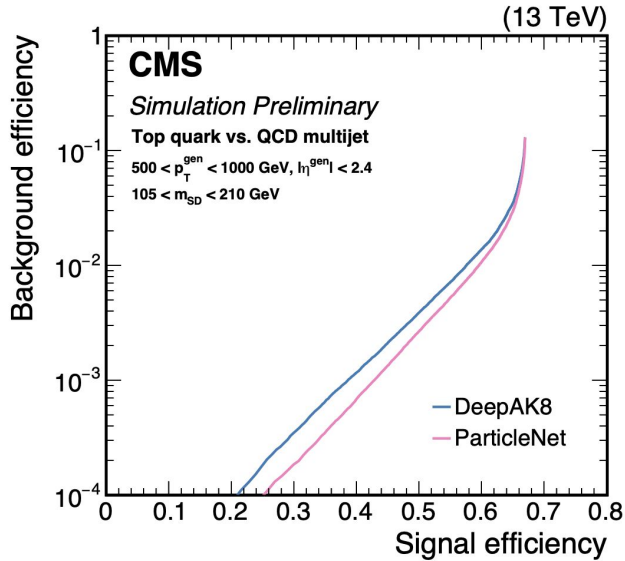
Which particle was at origin
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Jets **ideal environment** to accelerate
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Key: **match** between jet
representation and ML architecture

A particle net to tag heavy resonances



Particles in jet == sparse, unordered, variable-size set

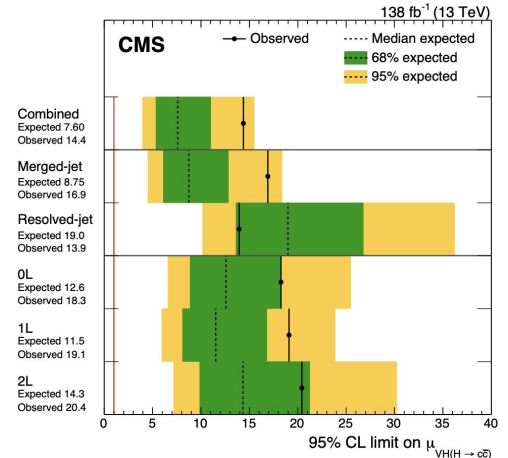
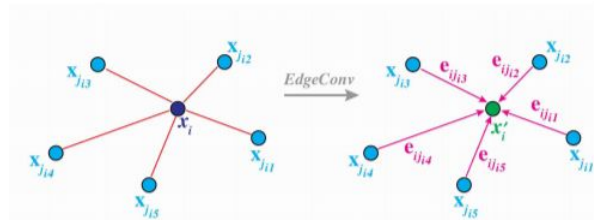
→ Graph neural network

ParticleNet = current **state-of-the-art** in jet tagging

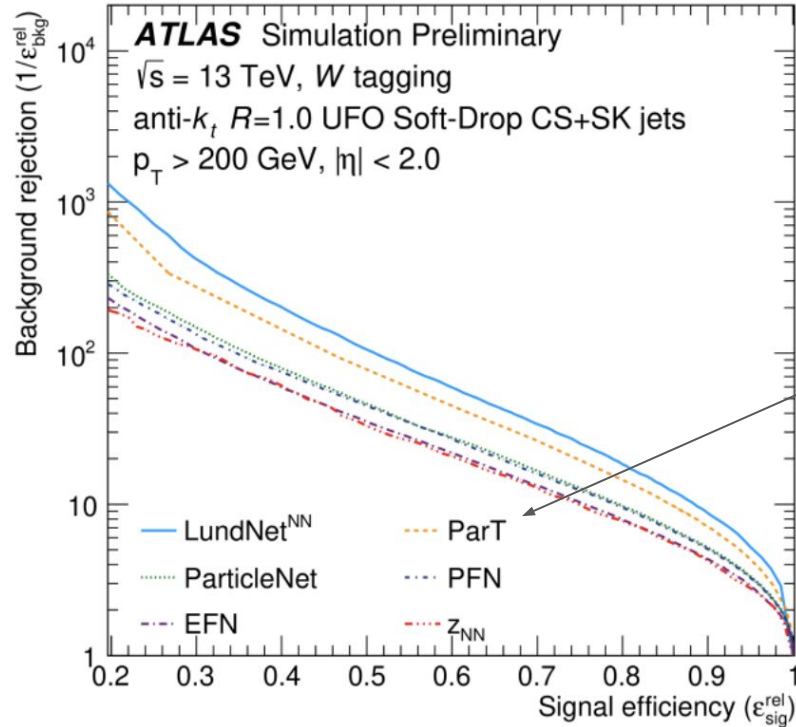
CMS expected upper limit on VH(cc): 7.8

ATLAS: 31 !!!

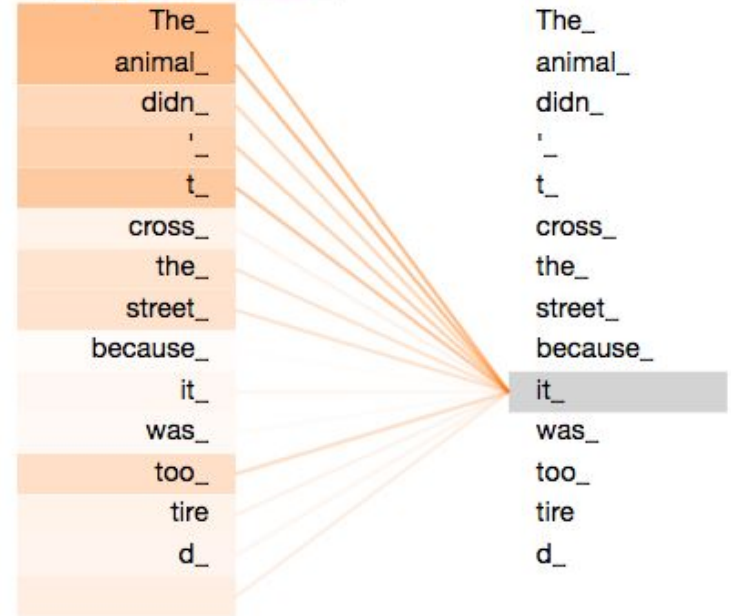
As if Run-2 lasted **16 times** longer for CMS.



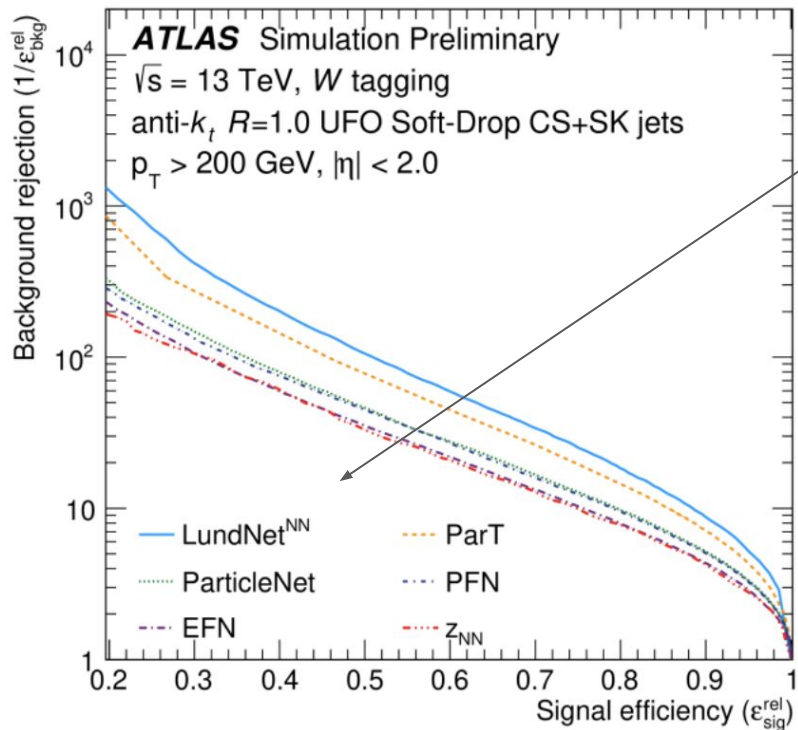
Next-generation jet tagging



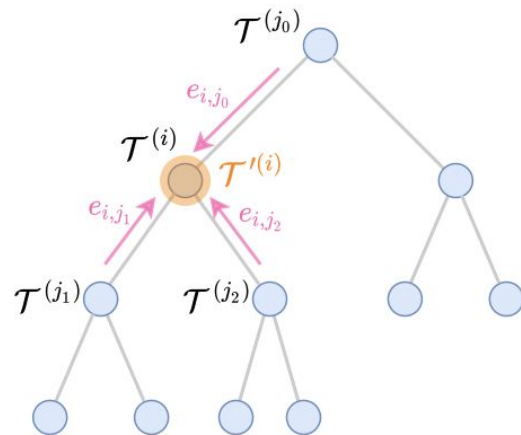
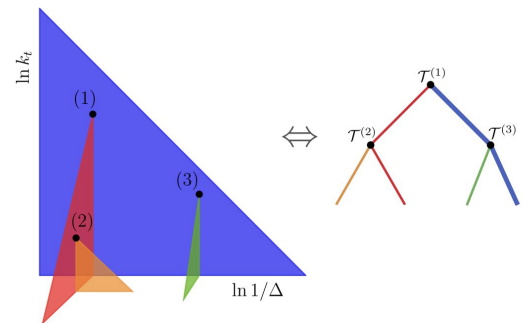
Strong correlations between particles in jet → Transformer-based architectures

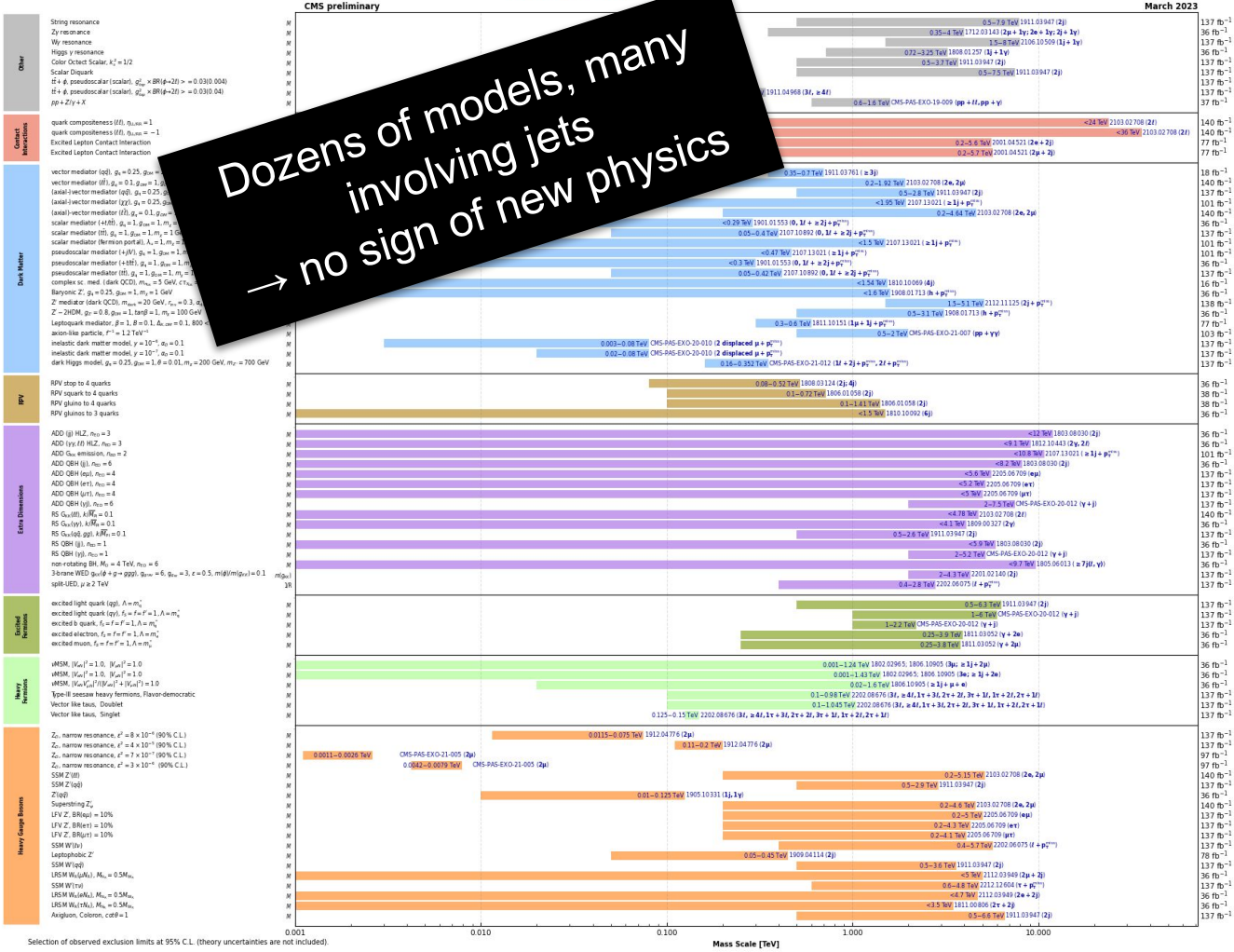


Next-generation jet tagging



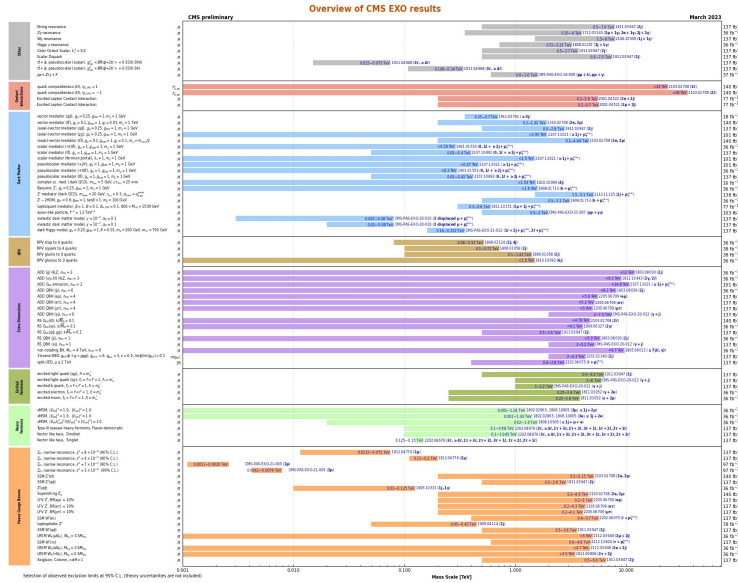
Shower / clustering history reveals a lot about jet origin \rightarrow represent jet in Lund plane





Dozens of models, many involving jets
 → no sign of new physics

Are we searching in the wrong places / for the wrong jets?

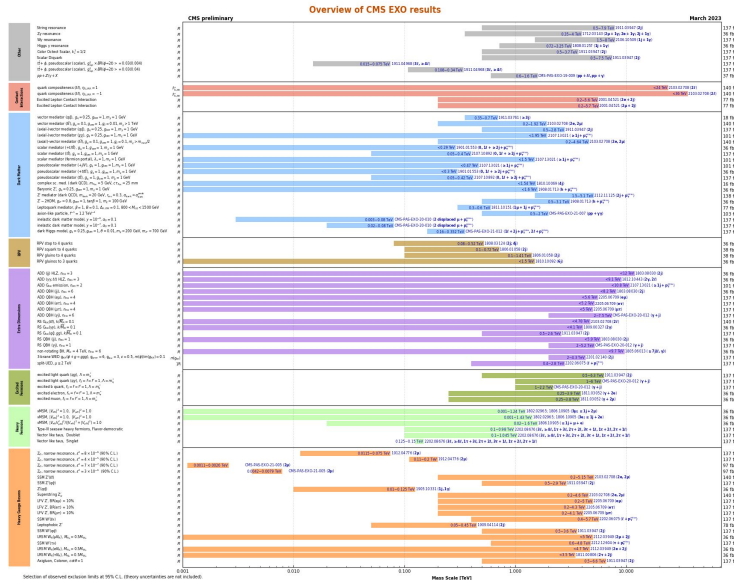


Maybe looking in the wrong spots or for the wrong models?

→ Need **safeguard** against missing signs of new physics



Are we searching in the wrong places / for the wrong jets?



Re-formulate the question



“Does this event look like BSM theory XYZ?”



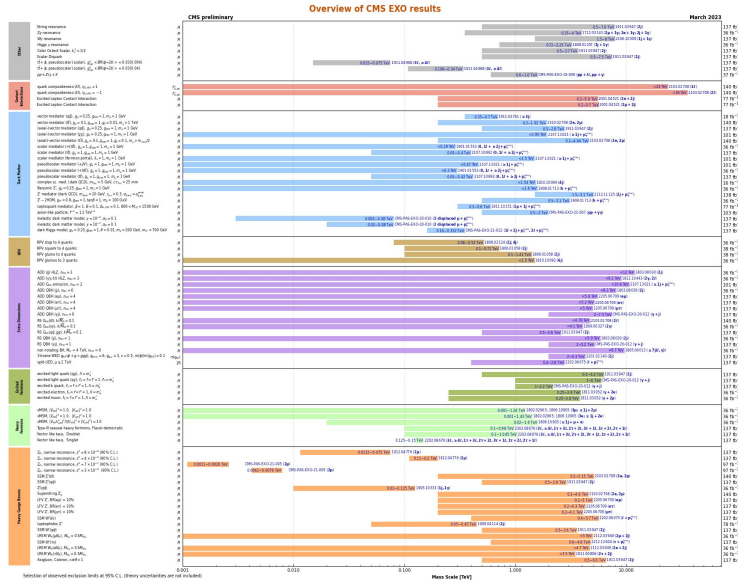
“Does this event look like the Standard Model?”

Maybe looking in the wrong spots or for the wrong models?

→ Need **safeguard** against missing signs of new physics



Are we searching in the wrong places / for the wrong jets?



Re-formulate the question

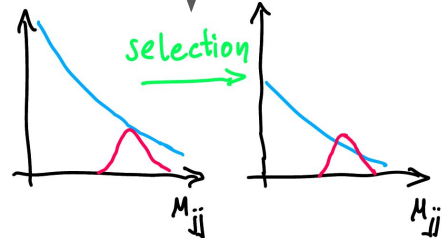


“Does this event look like BSM theory XYZ?”



“Does this event look like the Standard Model?”

→ Anomaly detection
→ AI 😊



Maybe looking in the wrong spots or for the wrong models?

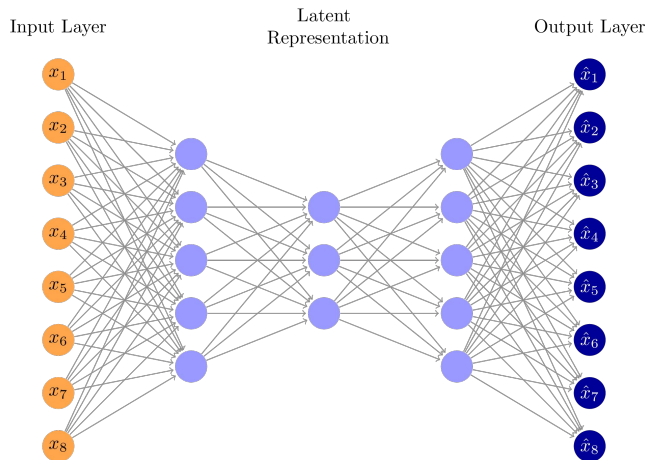
→ Need **safeguard** against missing signs of new physics



How do you identify anomalous jets?

Learn QCD,
look for outliers

Variational Autoencoder

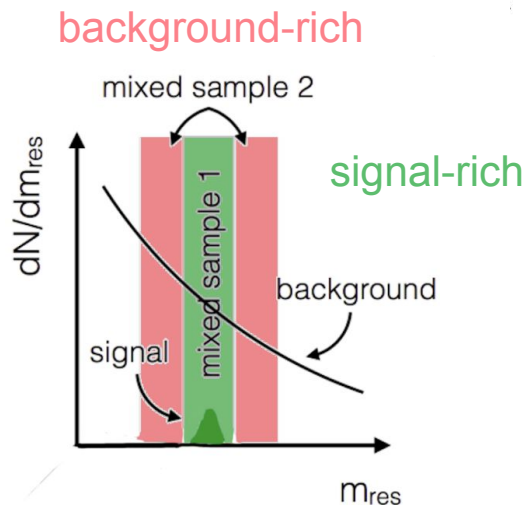


Anomaly metric:

Reconstruction error

Increasing Model Dependence

How do you identify anomalous jets?



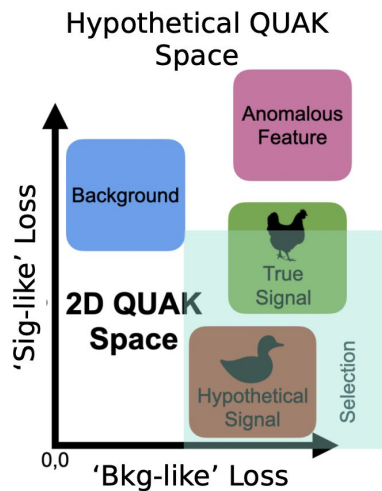
Train a classifier
between two samples:
Signal-rich vs.
background-rich

Weak Supervision

Anomaly metric:
Classifier score

Increasing Model Dependence

How do you identify anomalous jets?



Two autoencoders - one for background, one for mixture of signals

Anomaly metric:

Area in loss-loss plane

Encode a 'prior' of potential anomalies, look for similar

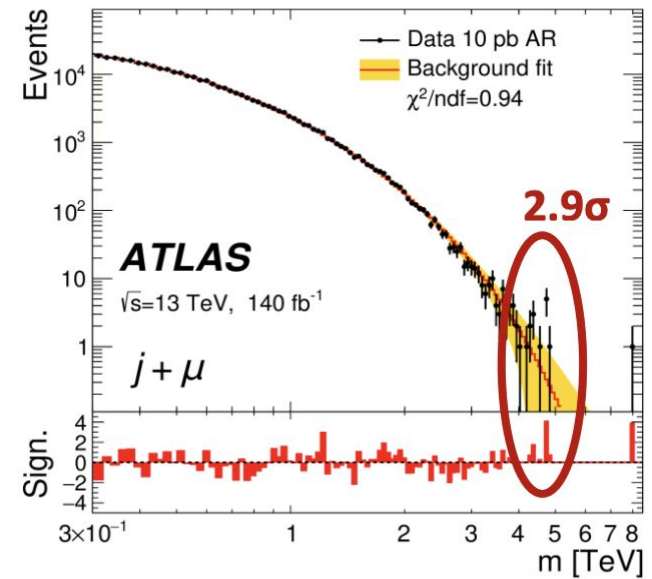
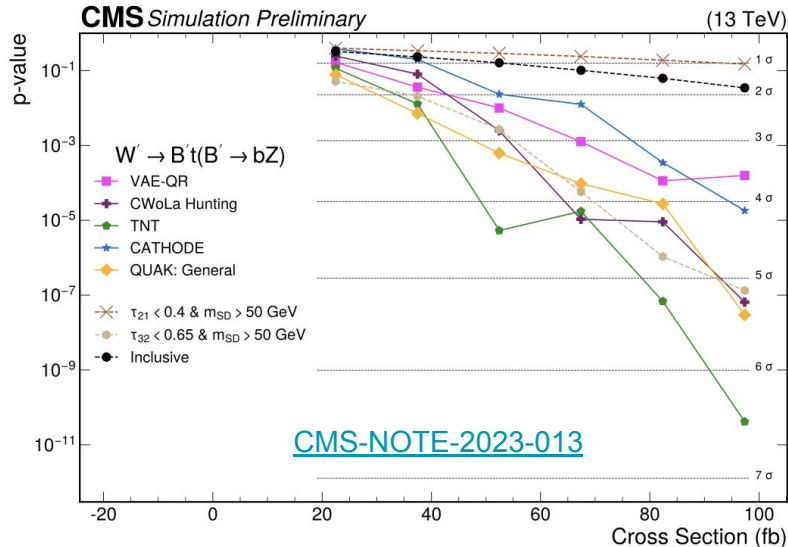
"Quasi Anomalous Knowledge"

Increasing Model Dependence

Anomaly searches ...

First time comparison of different anomaly detection strategies. More to come soon!

... at CMS



... at ATLAS

Autoencoder-based search

Looking at all possible 2-body final states (not only 2 jets)

Small excess in $j+\mu$ on final state

$$N = \sigma \cdot \mathcal{L} \cdot A \cdot \epsilon$$

Energy frontier

Intensity frontier

CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN
Data recorded: 2016-Oct-14 09:33:30.044032 GMT
Run / Event / LS: 283171 / 95092595 / 195

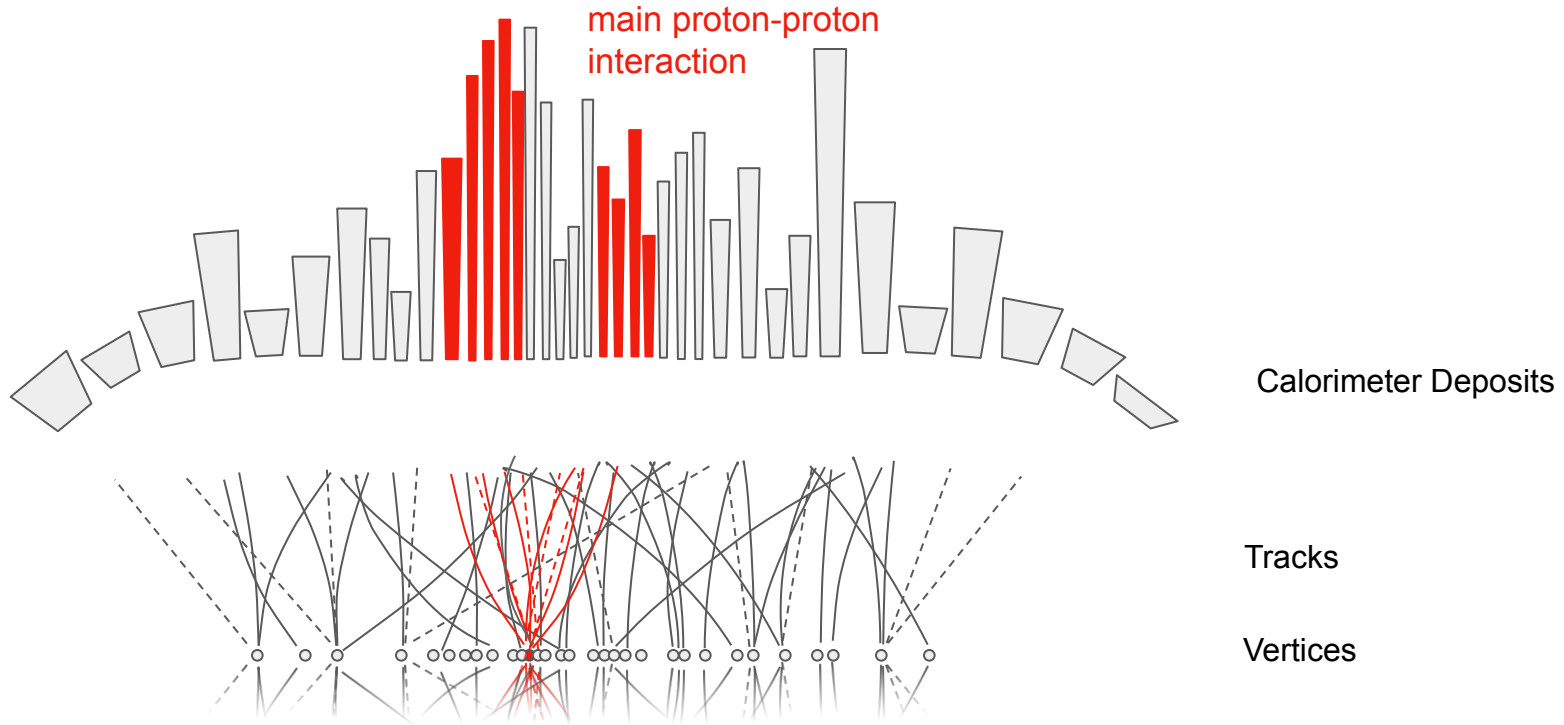


High-pileup fill from 2016

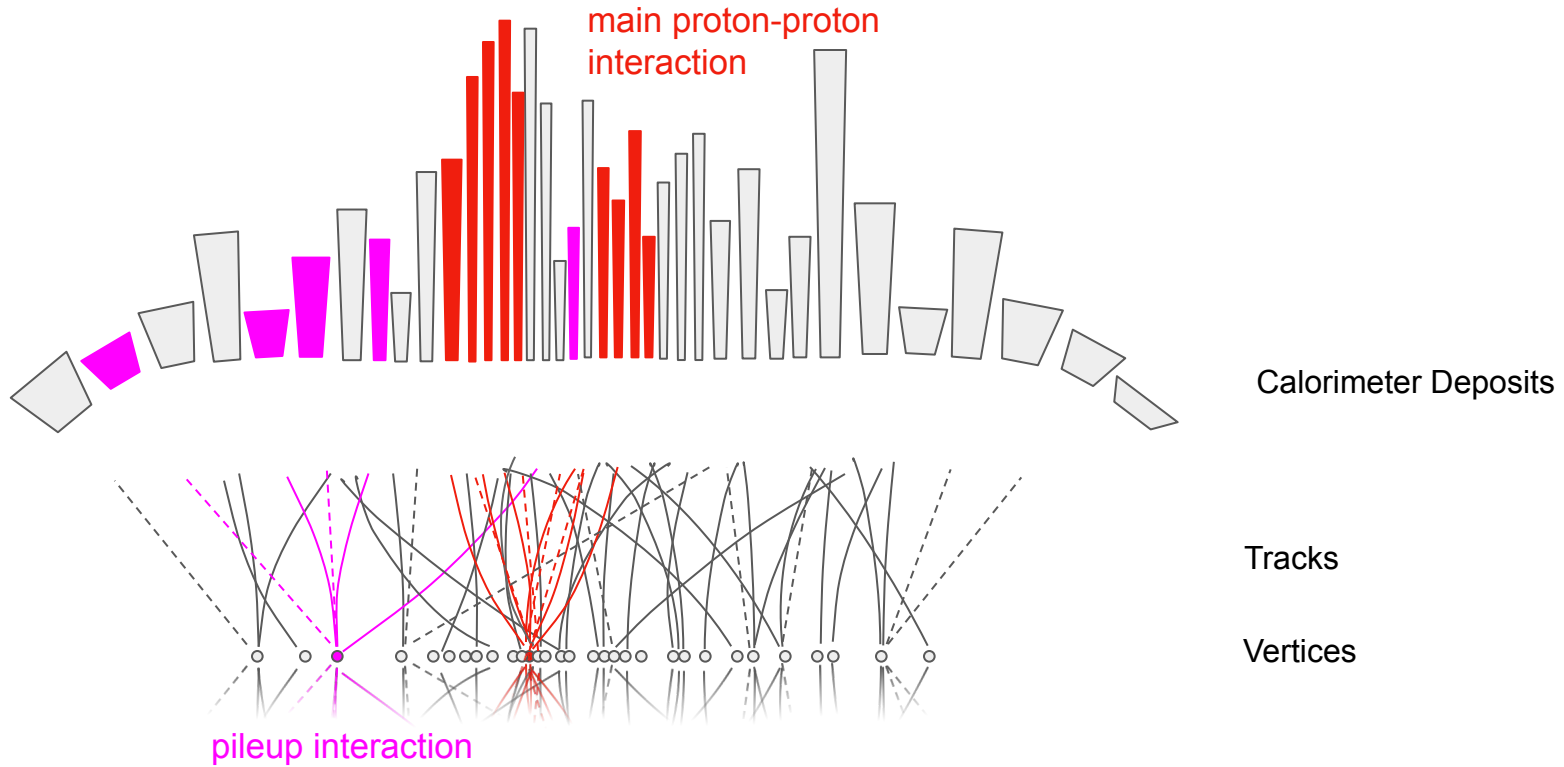
80 simultaneous pp collisions

At the HL-LHC: $\langle \mu \rangle = 140$, ~ 200 in some extreme cases

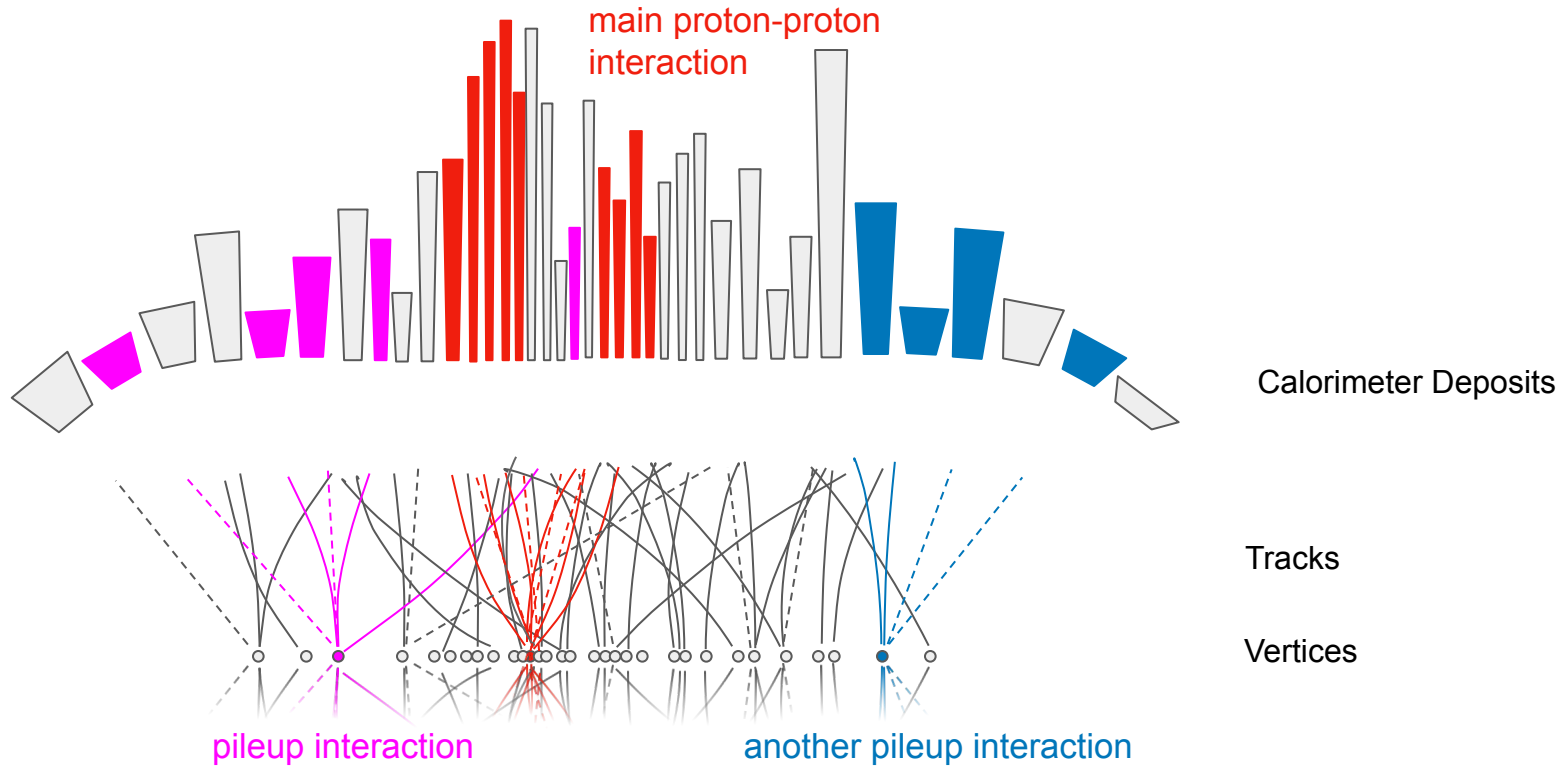
The downsides of a high-intensity hadron collider



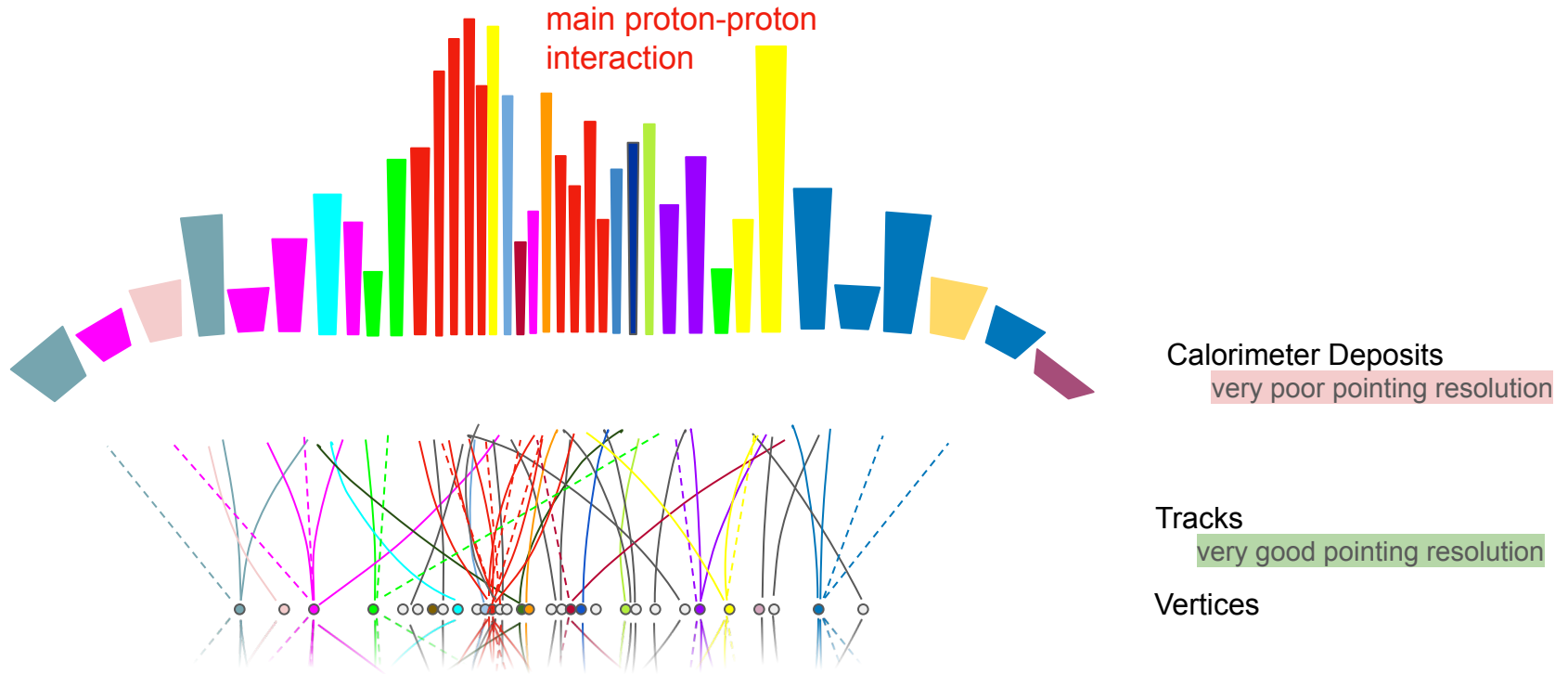
The downsides of a high-intensity hadron collider



The downsides of a high-intensity hadron collider



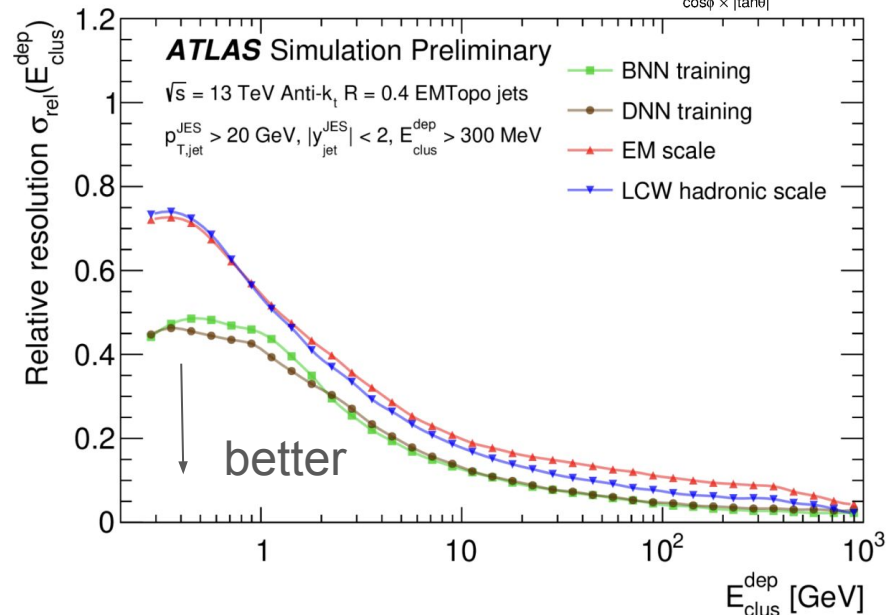
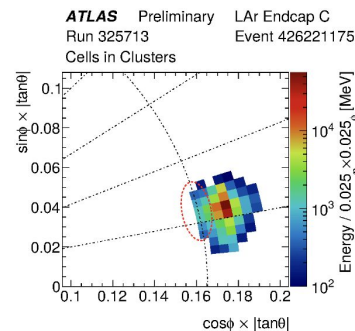
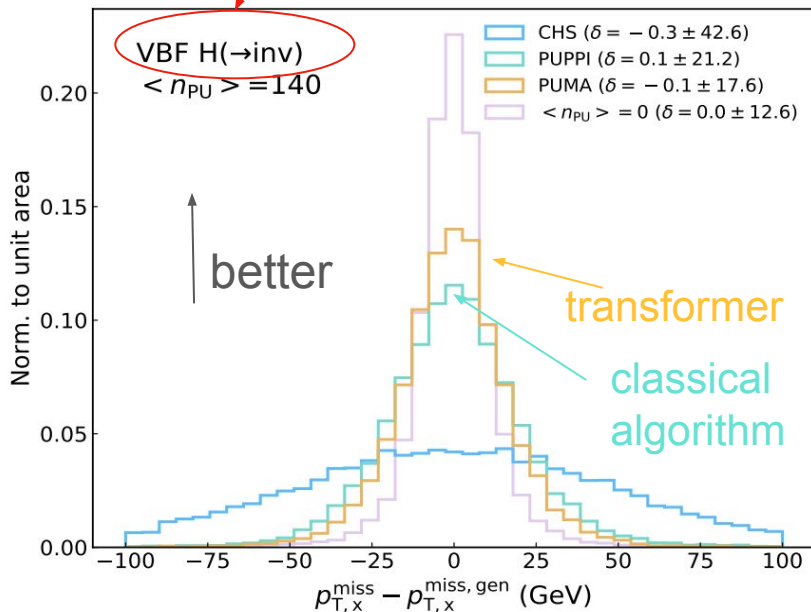
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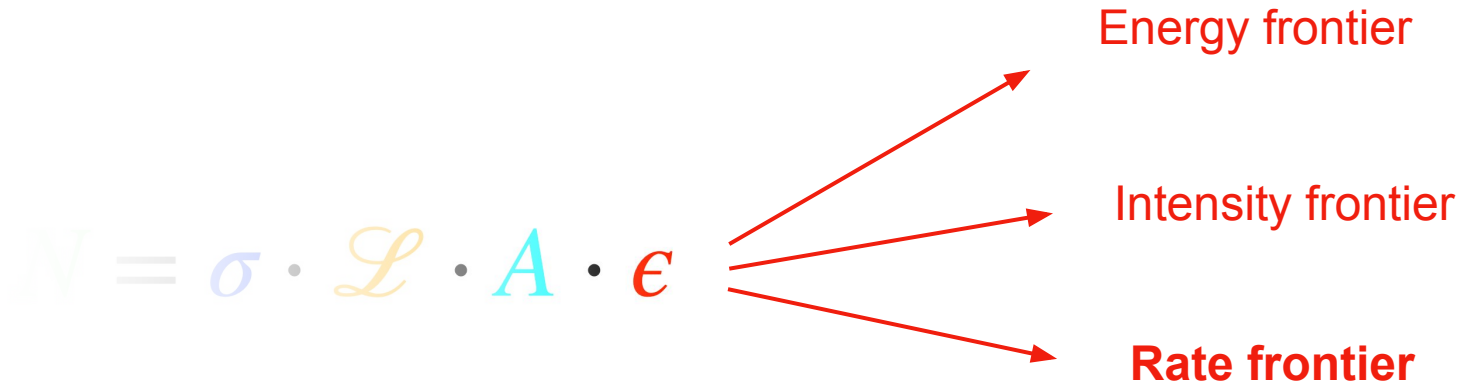
Ability to disentangle collisions absolutely essential
for entire physics program of LHC

Large improvements through machine learning

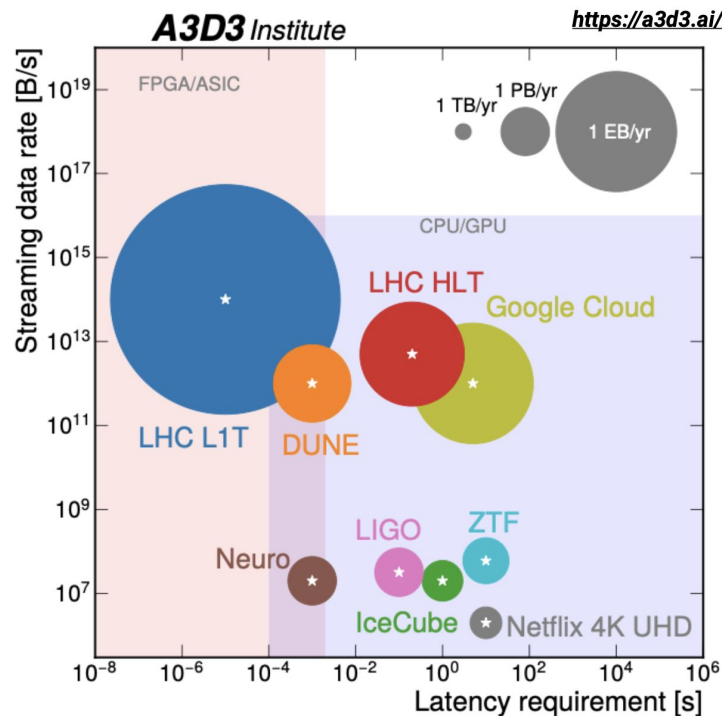
Higgs boson decays to dark matter



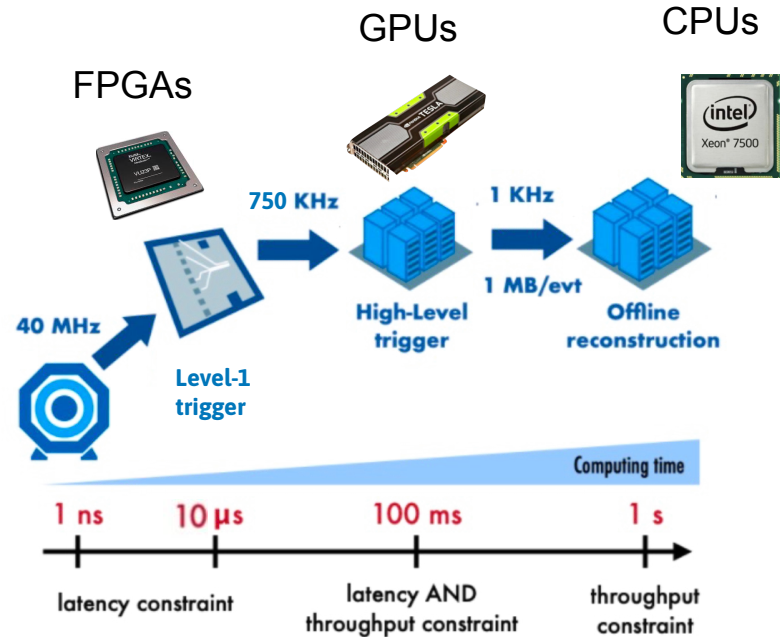
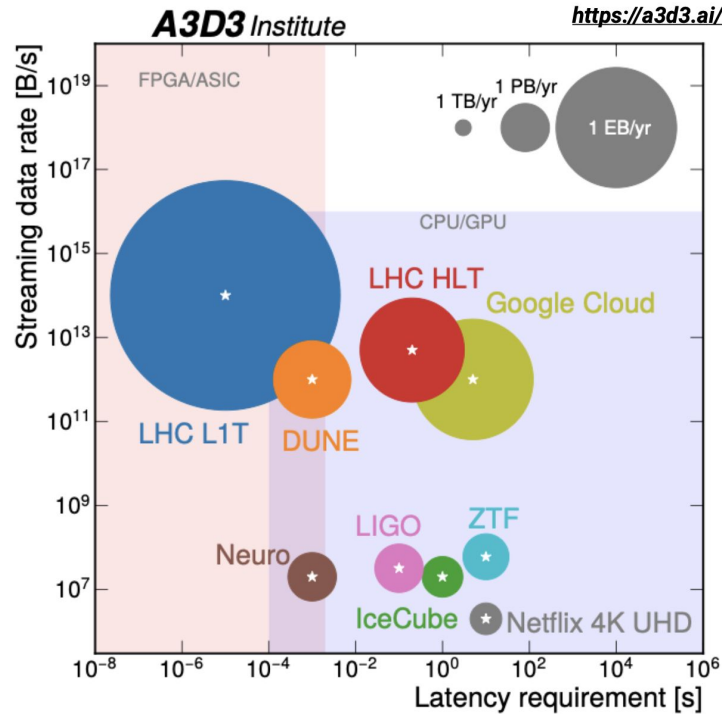
AI-based calibration of clusters \rightarrow much improved pileup mitigation/resolution
 (25%-50% gain)



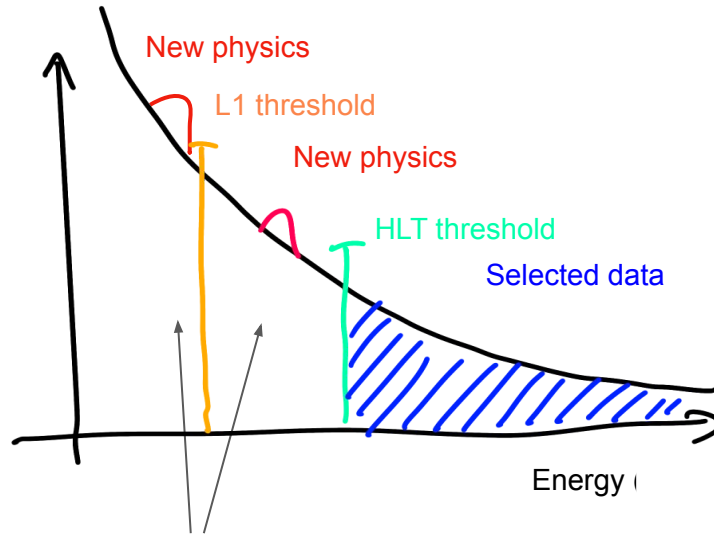
LHC: Surpassing Google Cloud in terms of data rates



Two-tiered trigger system to make irreversible decisions



The worst-case scenario



What if new physics resides below trigger thresholds?



Could be losing 100% of BSM events at L1.
Cannot afford this! Duty to exploit full LHC potential!

Cure: Better decisions at Level-1

Data intensity asks for high-throughput solutions

These are typically not the most accurate



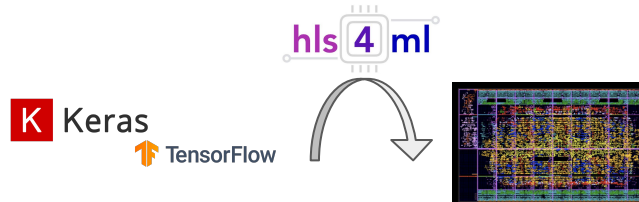
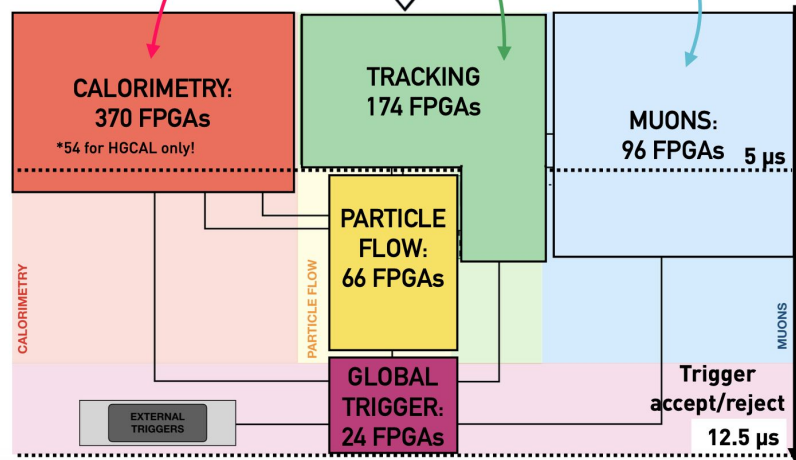
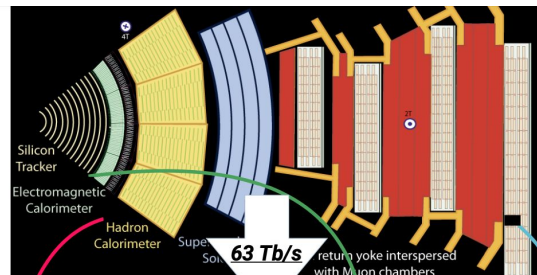
Already 20% more efficient signal selection equivalent to running LHC 2-3 years longer



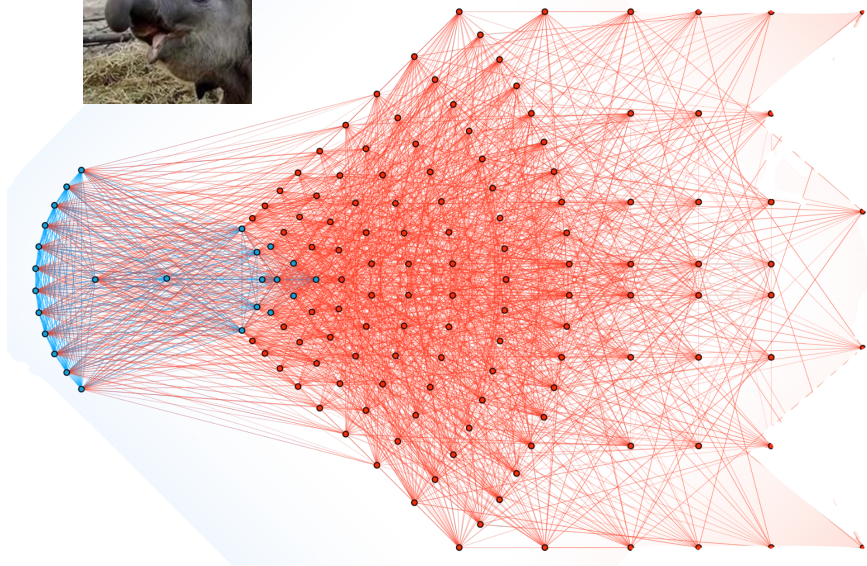
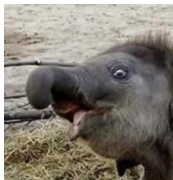
→ Get help from AI

Models need to be ported onto FPGAs

Problem: little time (μs) at L1 to make decision → Real-time AI



The elephant in the room



Very large network such as transformer, graph neural network.

→ Inference time $O(s)$

How can we fit this on that?



FPGA in L1, latency $O(\mu s)$

A compression strategy is **not a nice-to-have**. It is a **necessity**.

Model quantization

Article | [Published: 21 June 2021](#)

Automatic heterogeneous quantization of deep neural networks for low-latency inference on the edge for particle detectors

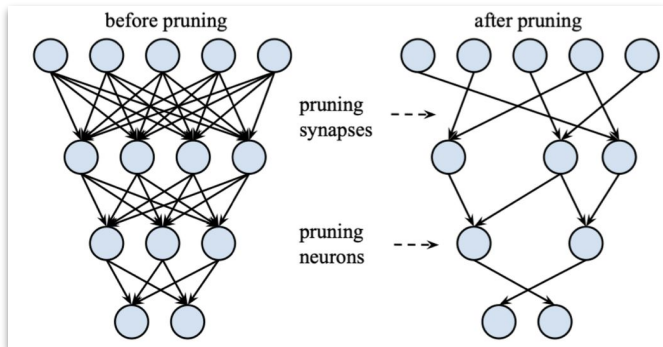
[Claudionor N. Coelho Jr](#), [Aki Kuusela](#), [Shan Li](#), [Hao Zhuang](#), [Jennifer Ngadiuba](#), [Thea Klæboe Aarrestad](#)

✉, [Vladimir Loncar](#), [Maurizio Pierini](#), [Adrian Alan Pol](#) & [Sioni Summers](#)

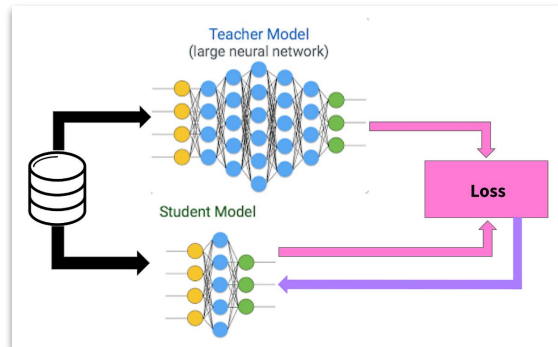
[Nature Machine Intelligence](#) **3**, 675–686 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)

32bit → 8bit
1/2 memory
20x less power

Model pruning



Model distillation

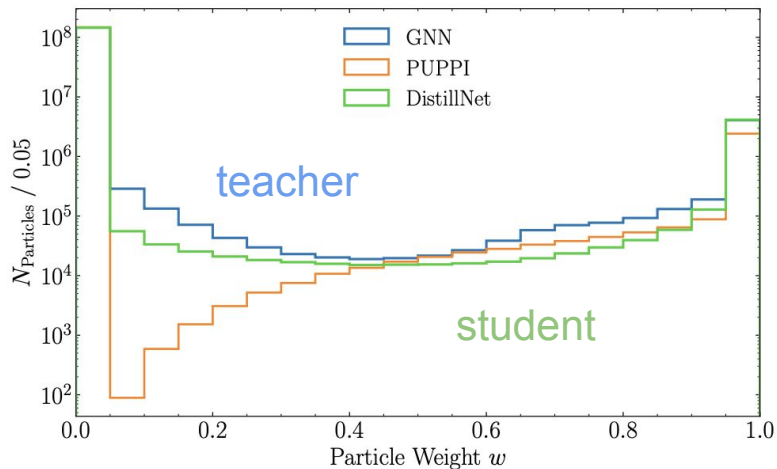


Two recent Knowledge Distillation Examples

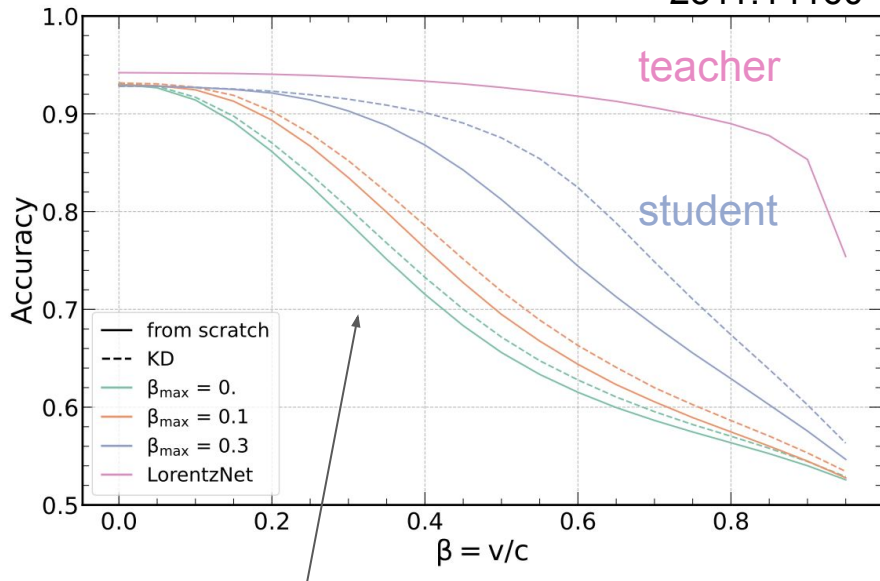
Knowledge distillation for pileup mitigation

Can increase jet & MET resolution at L1 trigger!

2311.12551



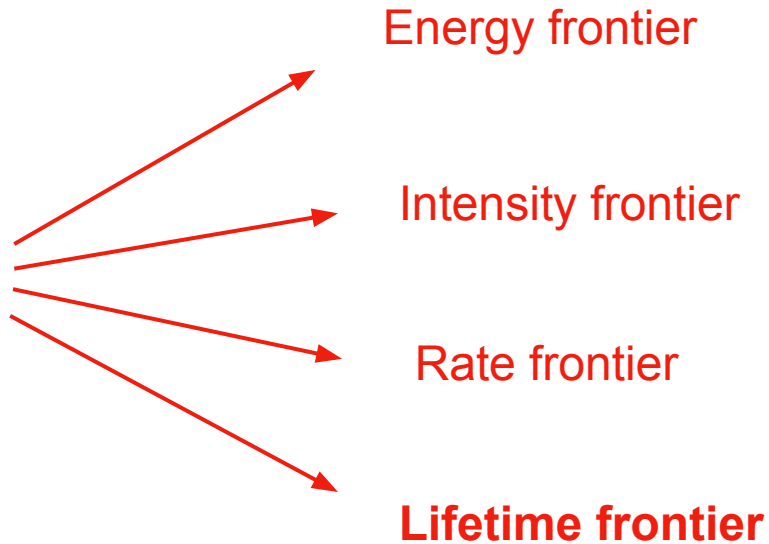
2311.14160



Knowledge distillation for jet tagging

Can even pass on inductive bias, e.g., invariance under Lorentz boosts

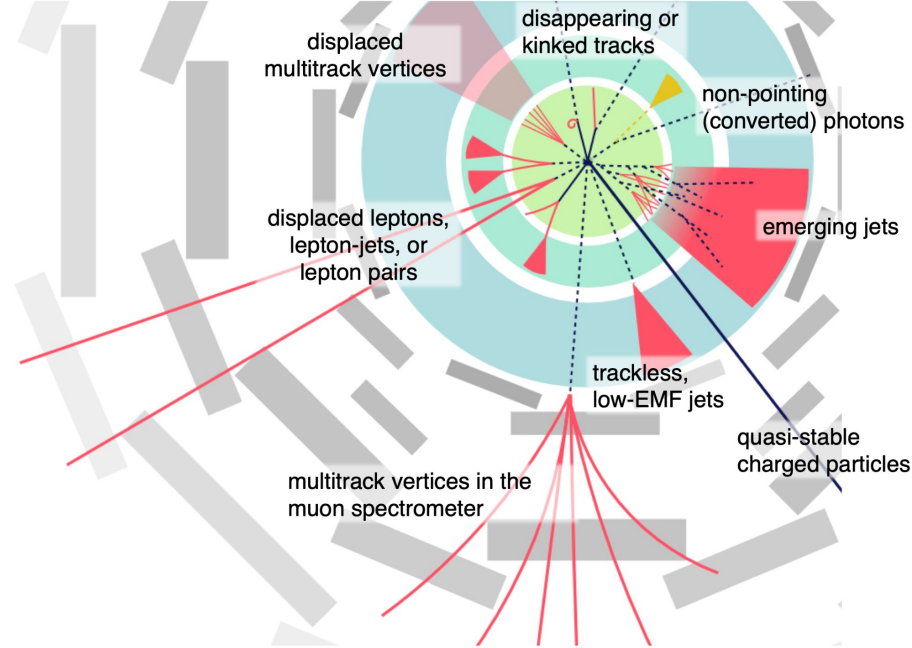
$$N = \sigma \cdot \mathcal{L} \cdot A \cdot \epsilon$$



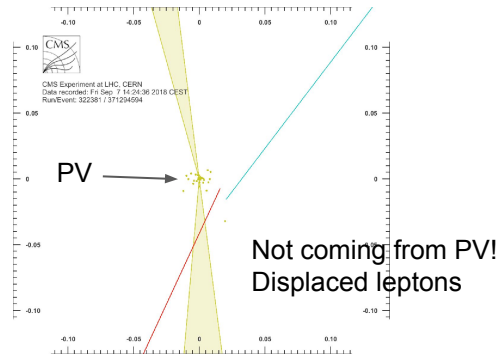
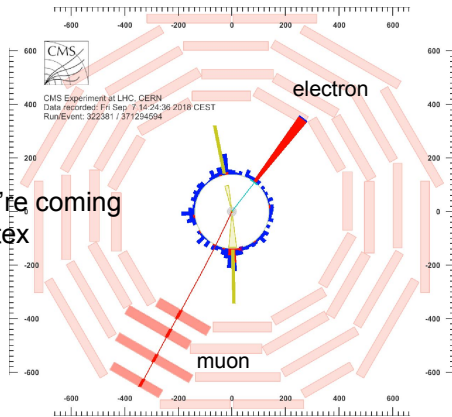
Why long-lived particles are tricky

CMS was **not designed** to look for **displaced** new physics

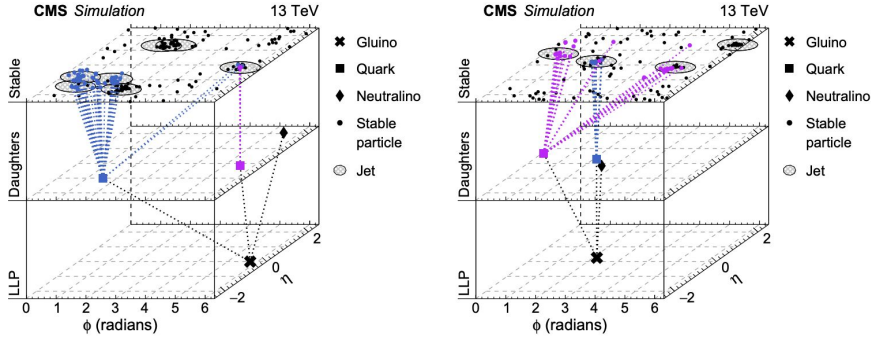
Reconstruction algorithms, cylindrical geometry, trigger, all designed assuming particles emerge from the collision point



Looking like they're coming from primary vertex



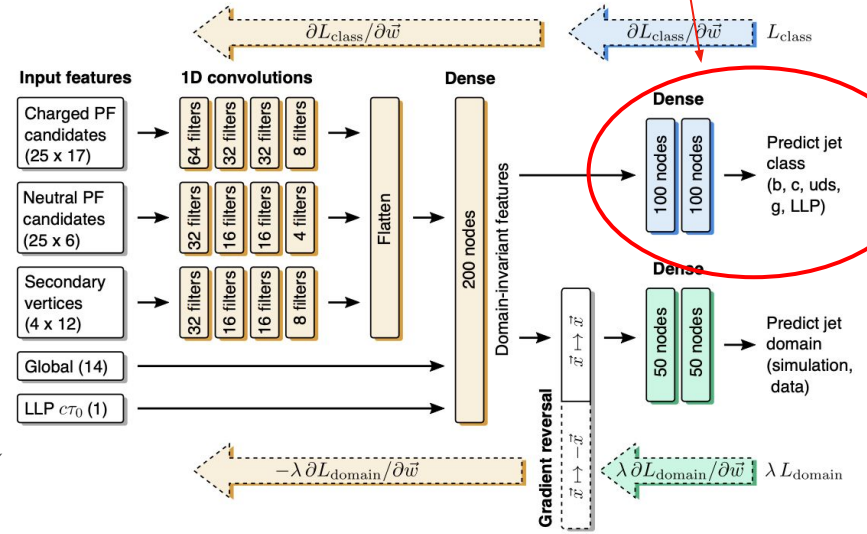
The CMS Displaced Jet Tagger



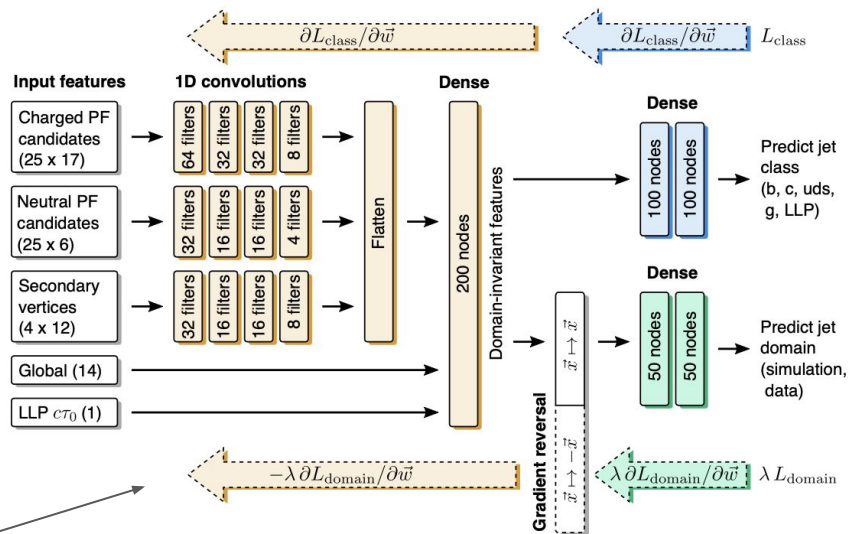
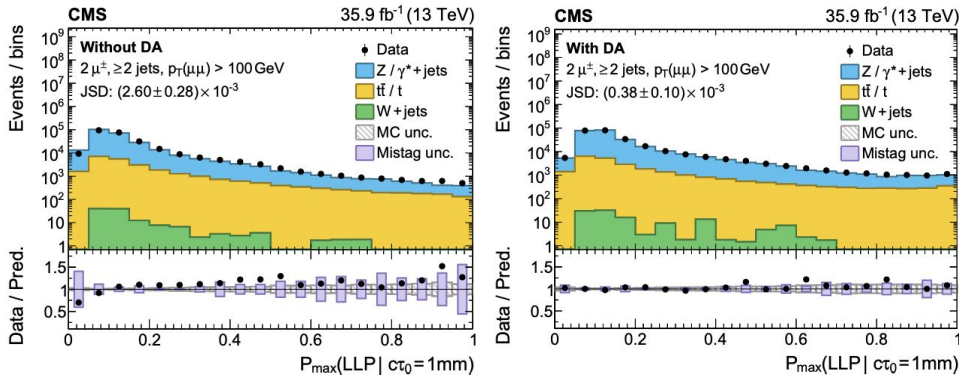
Long-lived signatures vary significantly with $c\tau_0$

- Make it an input parameter
- Enables testing over 6 orders of magn.

multiclass output



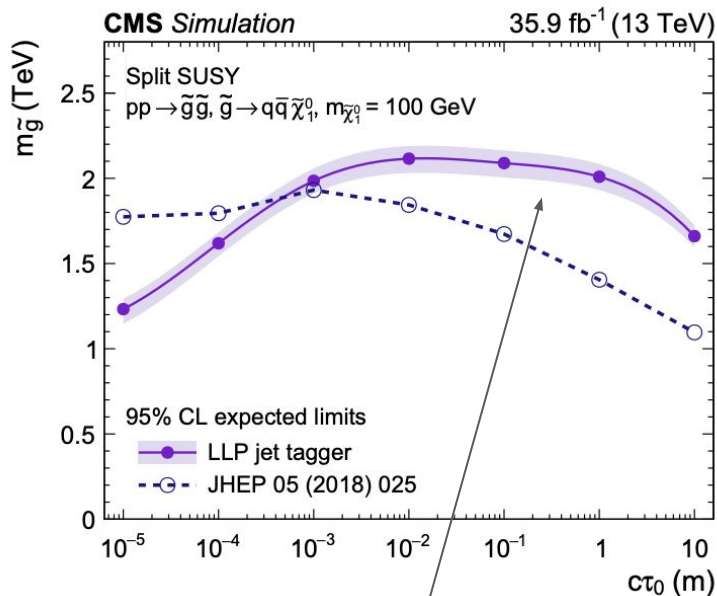
The CMS Displaced Jet Tagger



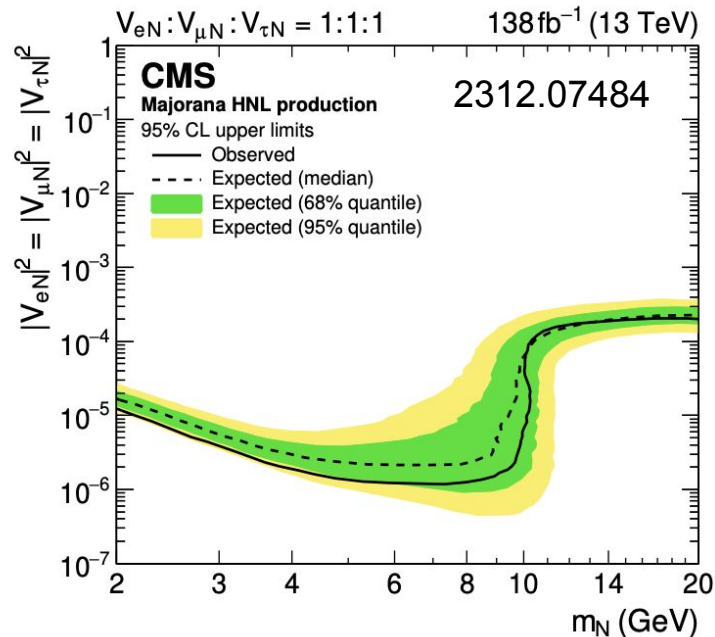
Domain adaptation through gradient reversal to improve MC modelling



New possibilities for searches with displaced signatures



Large improvements in sensitivity over cut-based approaches



Used in first-ever Heavy Neutral Lepton search with displaced jet signatures

Conclusion

HEP = World's best environment to study and employ machine learning

- unparalleled wealth and richness of data
- high-fidelity simulation let's us develop and understand AI algorithms
- By now well accepted in community

New physics will be rare (if within reach at all)

→ Need to squeeze out data as much as possible

Many great examples where AI improves, facilitates, or even enables novel searches!

Never forget: measure performance in data

