



EUROPEAN AI FOR
FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICS
CONFERENCE
EuCAIFCon 2024

MACHINE LEARNING APPLICATIONS AT THE ATLAS EXPERIMENT

Judita Mamužić on behalf of the ATLAS collaboration
EUROPEAN AI FOR FUNDAMENTAL PHYSICS
CONFERENCE (EuCAIFCon 2024)

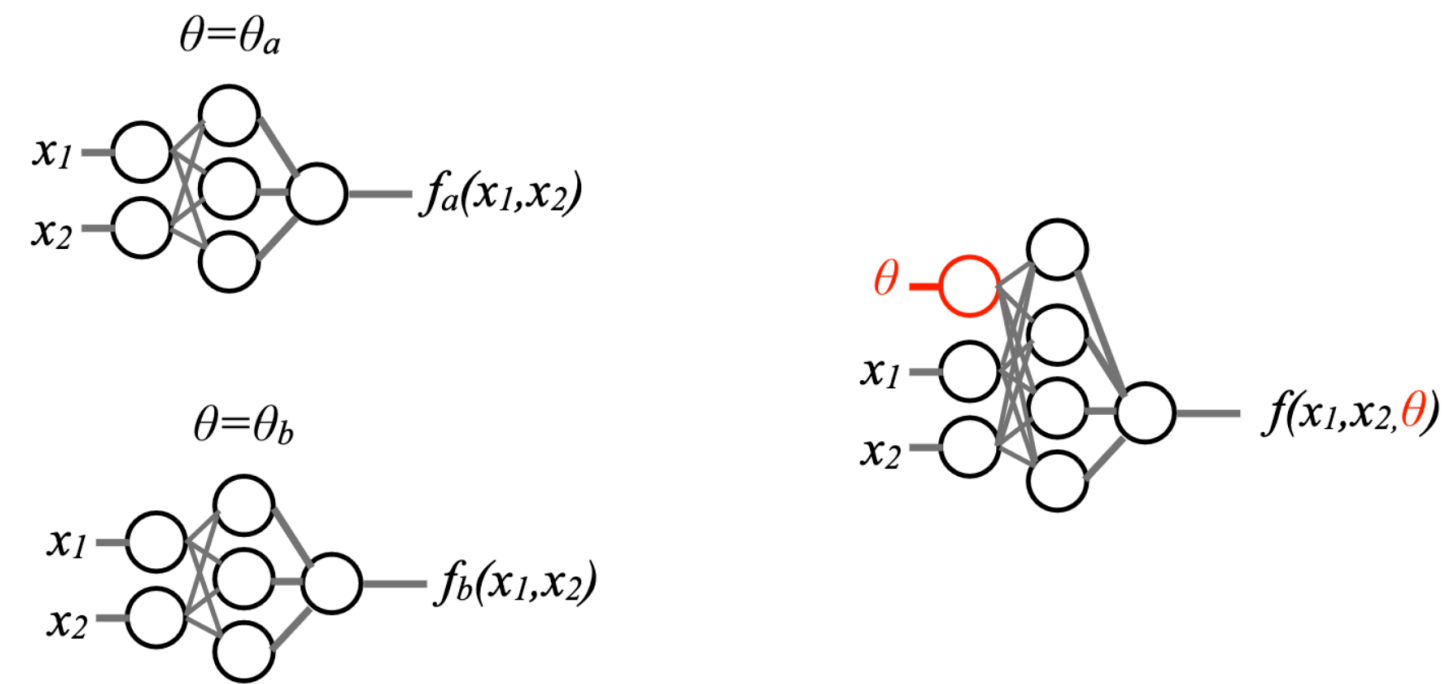
30 April – 3 May 2024, Amsterdam, Netherlands



SEARCHES - 1

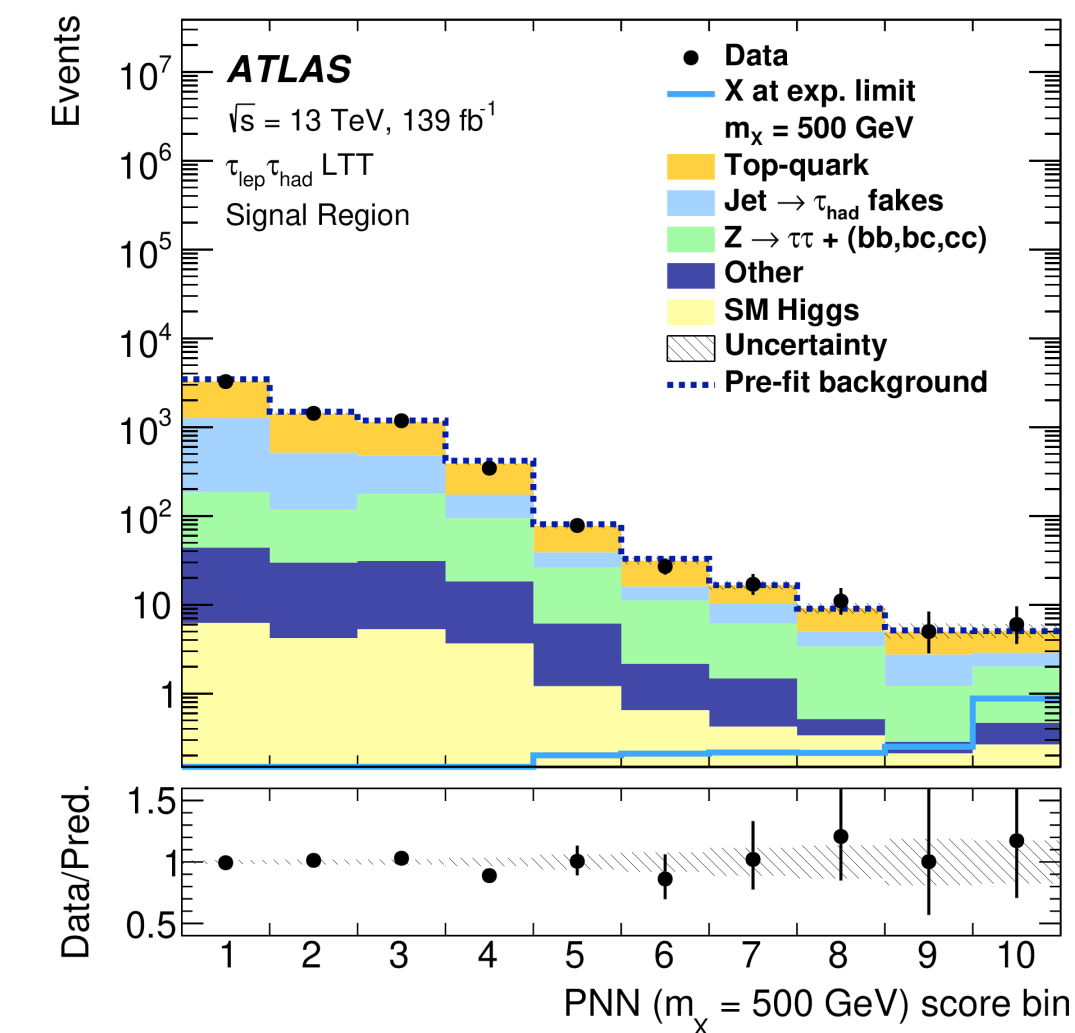
SUPERVISED, CLASSIFICATION S vs B

Parameterized DNN/BDT/GNN



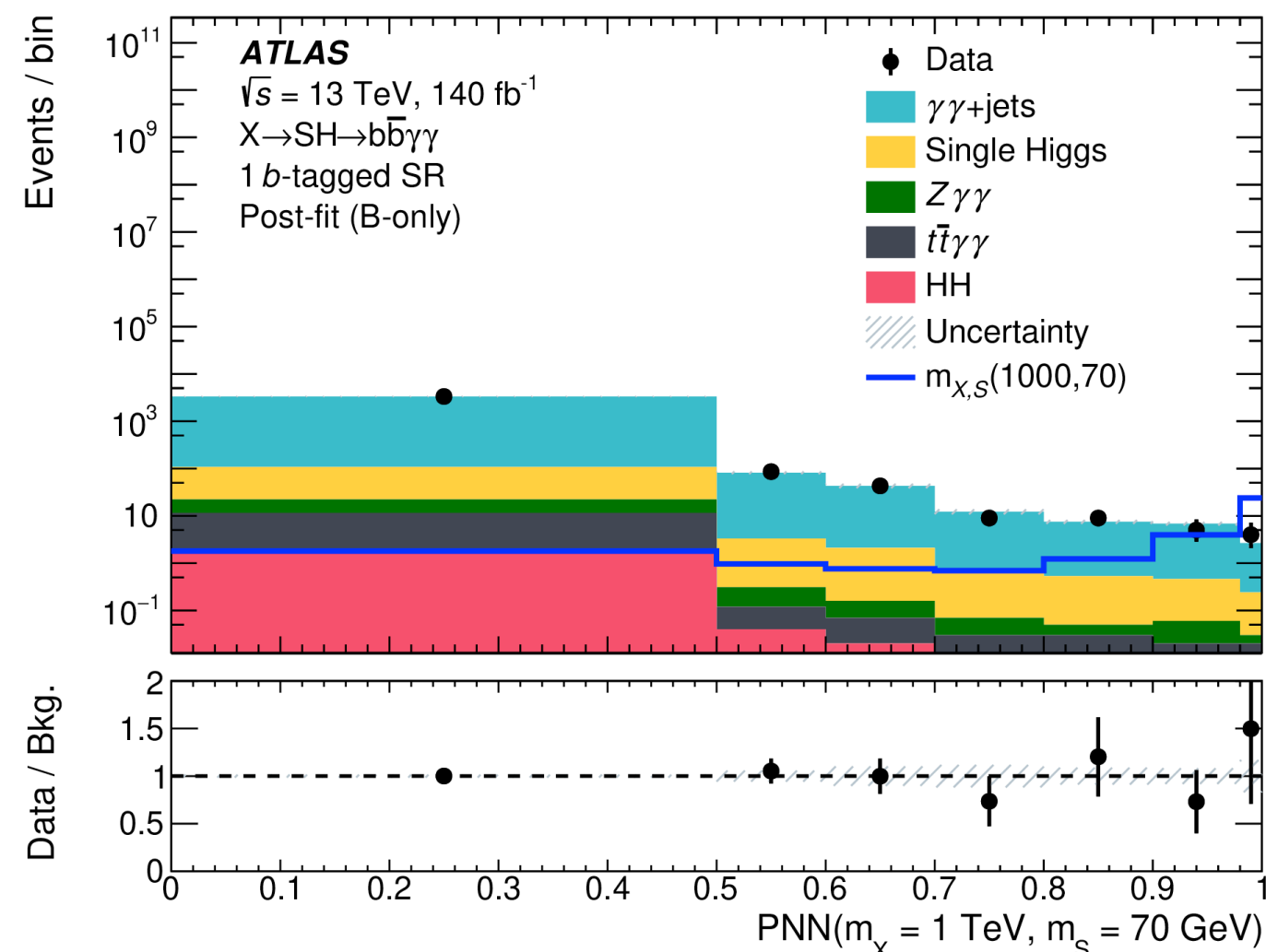
Increase training statistics by adding up multiple models, optimal for large range of parameters

1 par: $HH \rightarrow bb \tau\tau$



HDBS-2018-40

2 par: $X \rightarrow SH \rightarrow b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$



HDBS-2021-17

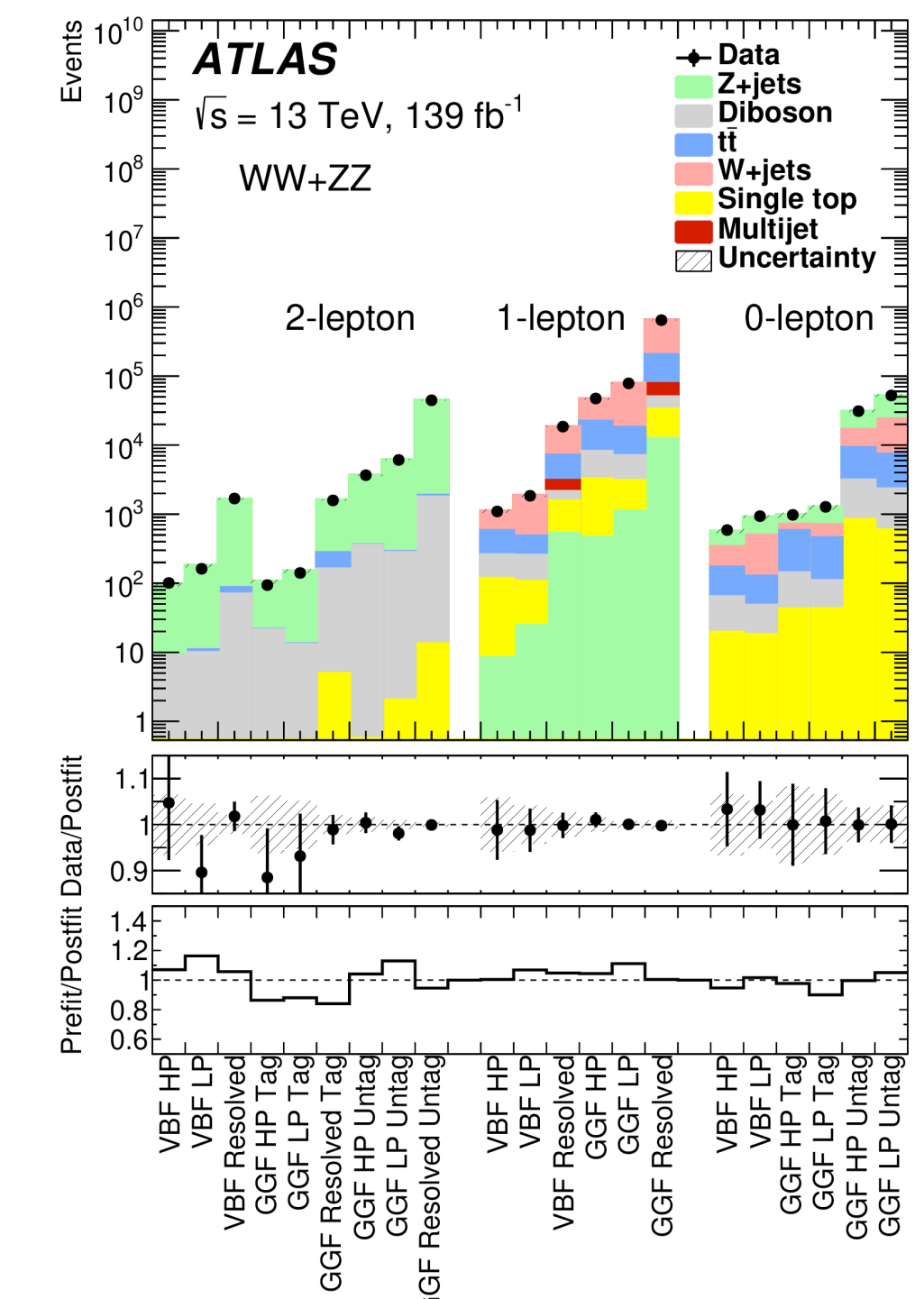
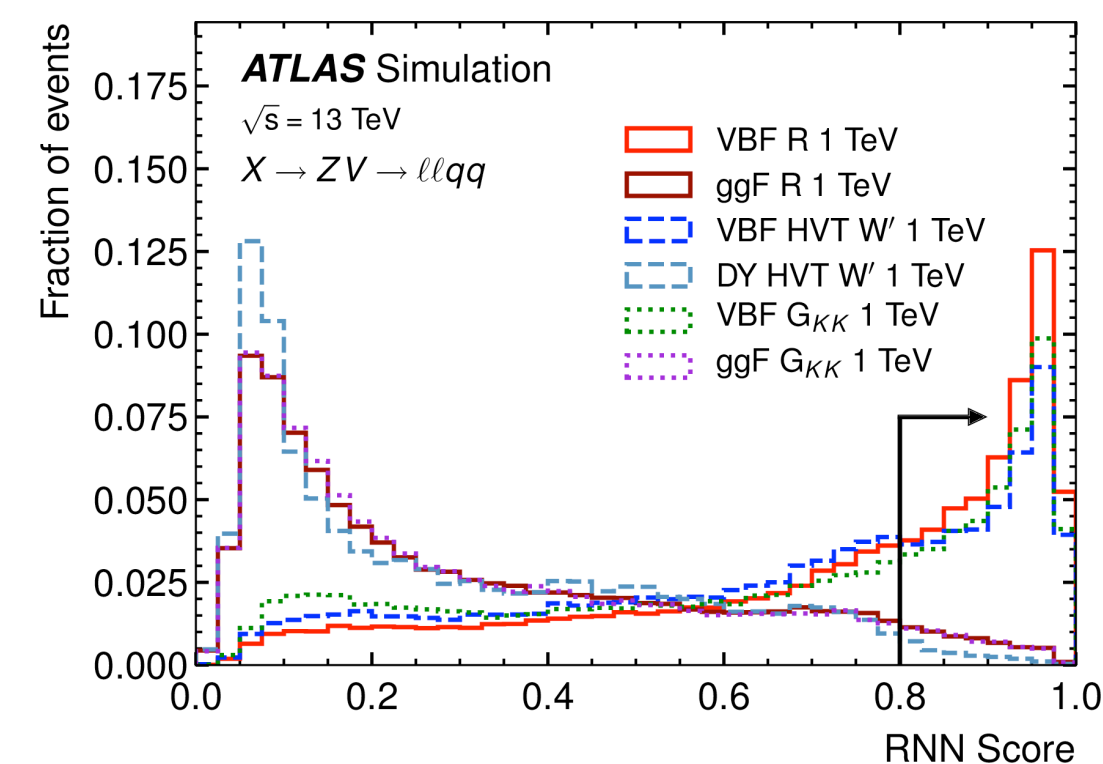
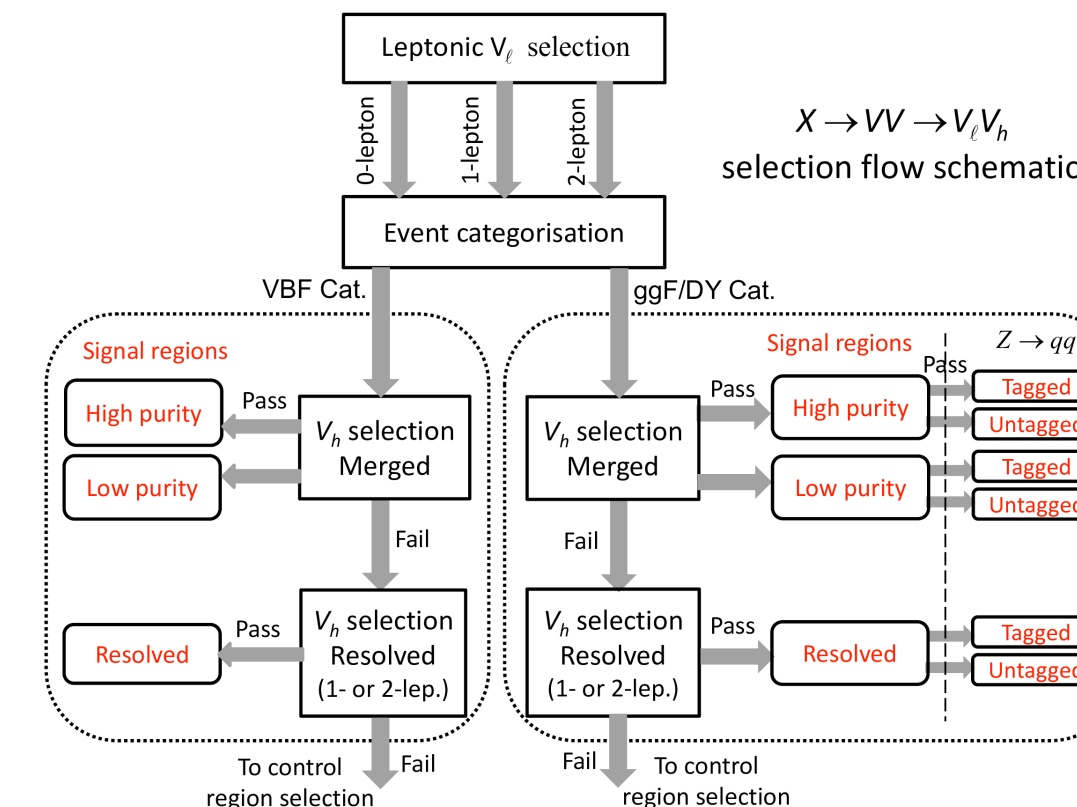
SUPERVISED, CLASSIFICATION S vs S

Multi-class classification

Use ML to optimize purities of signal classes, then optimize background rejection

Exploit different signal topologies in a single search, better signal class purity

$X \rightarrow ZV \rightarrow llqq$, VBF vs ggF/DY



HDBS-2018-10

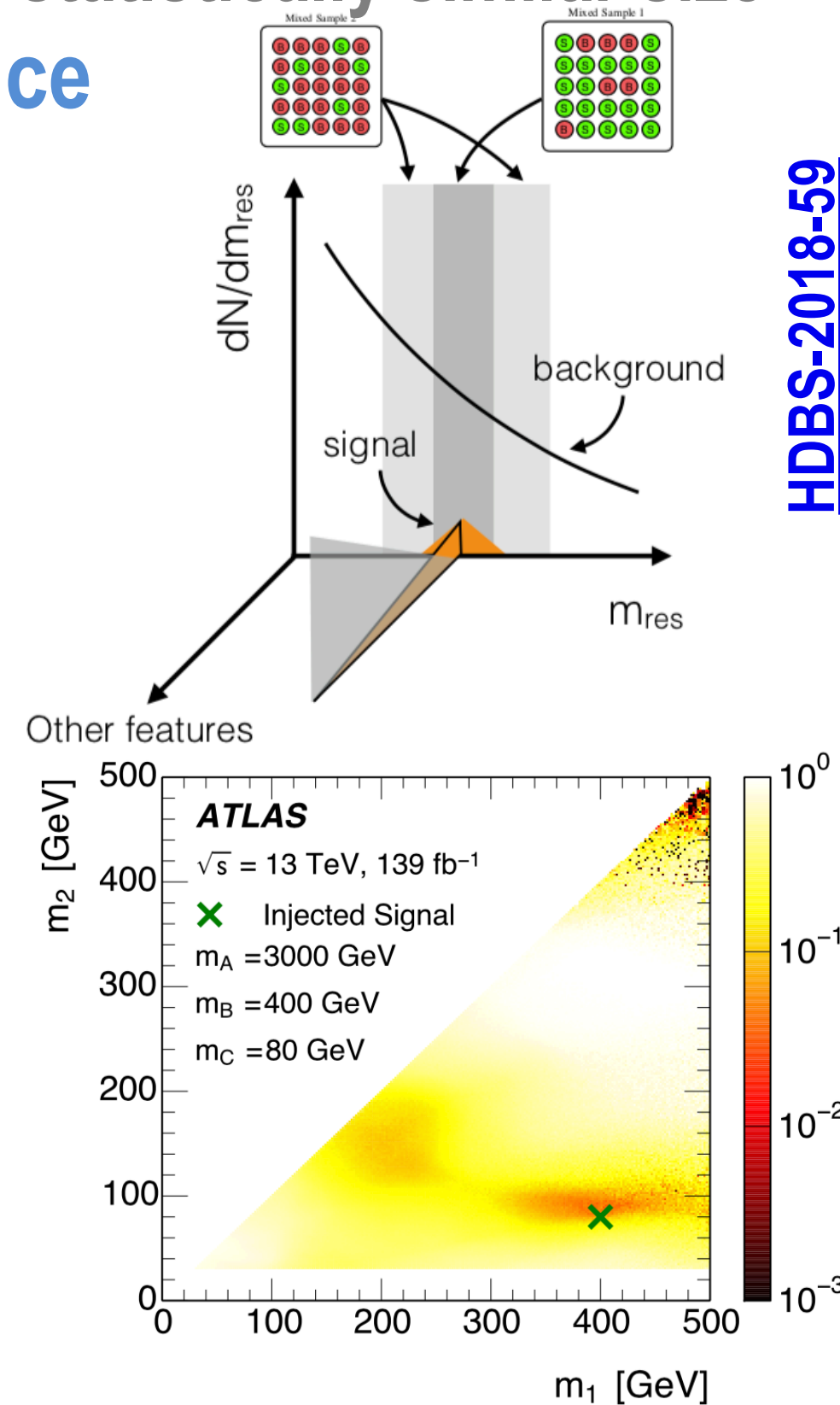
SEARCHES - 2

WEAKLY-SUPERVISED, CLASSIFICATION S vs B

Classification without labels (CWoLA)
 Instead of using signal and background, use mixed samples with different proportions of signal (S dominated vs B dominated). Relies on assumption that mixed samples are of statistically similar size

A → BC, di-jet resonance

- Features are masses of the first two jets (bump hunt)
- Generic search (small trial factor) for τ -leptons, b-quarks, t-quarks, W/Z/H bosons and asymmetric decays
- Signal regions and sidebands (background dominated), dedicated NN for each signal region
- NN able to detect injected signal



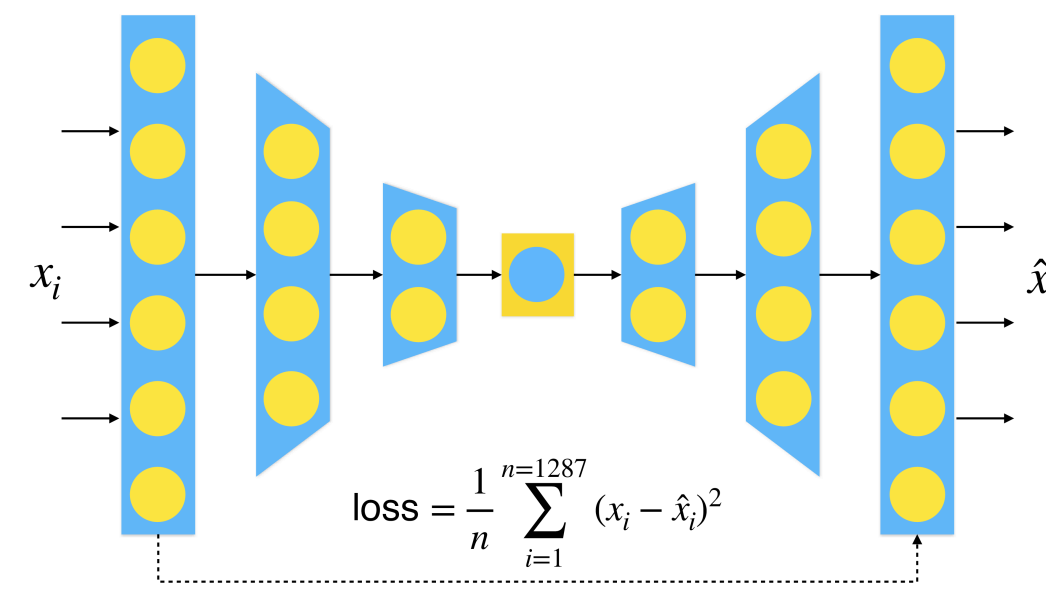
HDBS-2018-59

UNSUPERVISED, ANOMALY DETECTION

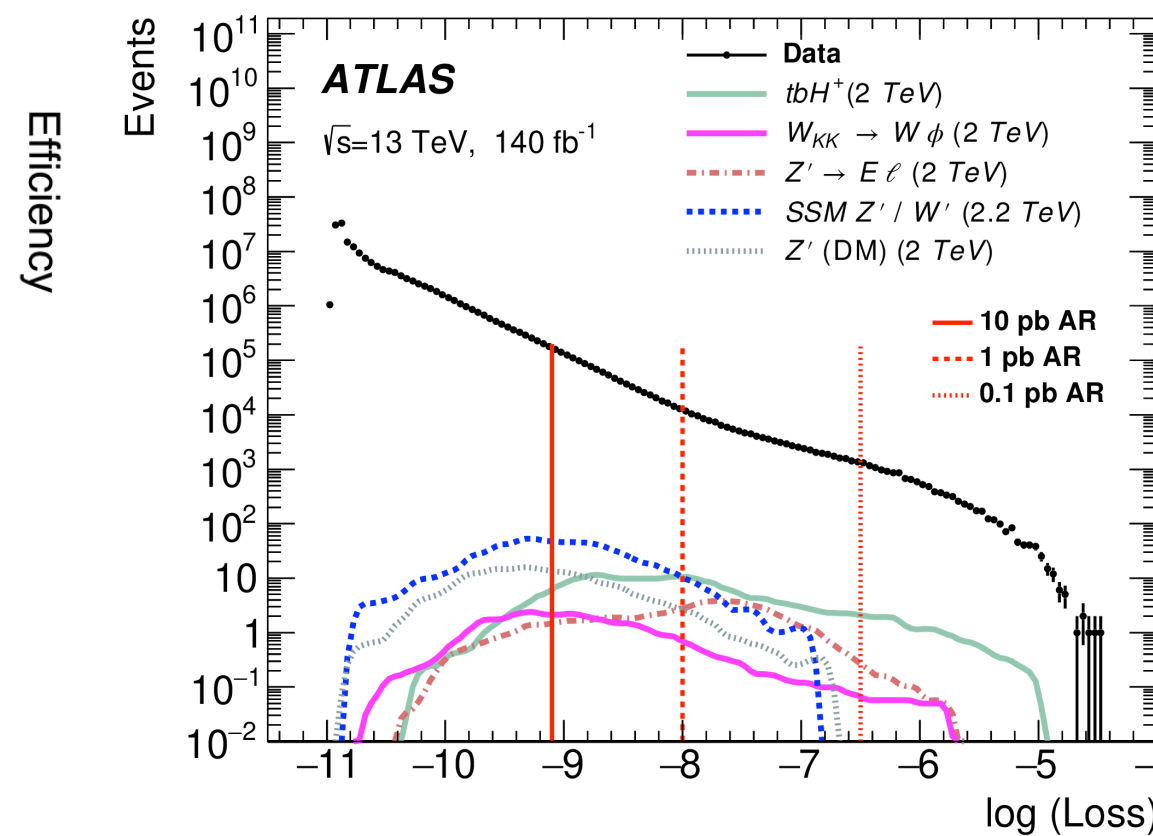
Model agnostic search

X → j Y, jet-Y resonance

Generic bump-hunt for jet+Y resonance using anomaly score (j+j, j+b-jet, 2 b-jet, j+e, b-jet+e, j+ γ , j+ μ , b-jet+ μ , b-jet+ γ)

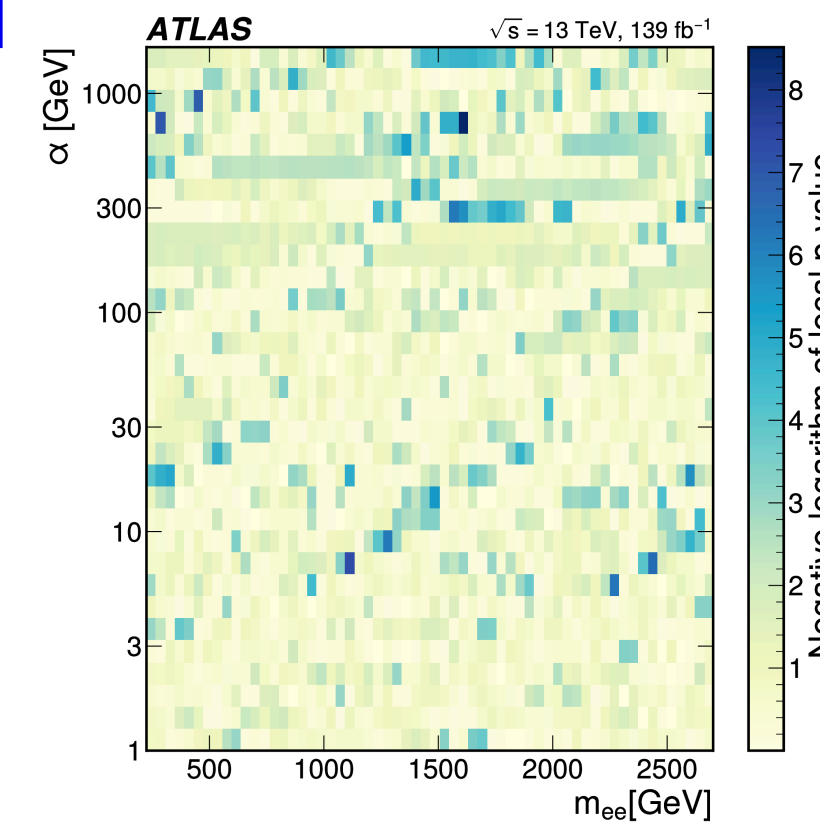
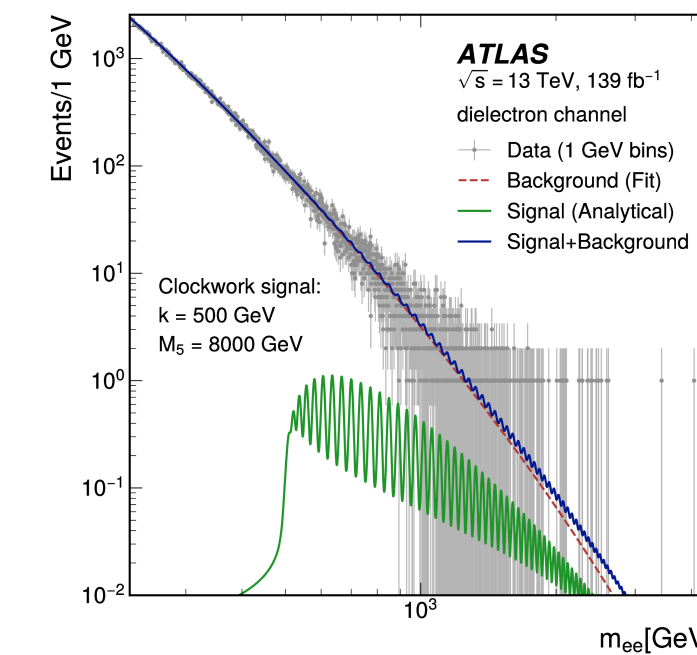


EXOT-2022-07



$G^* \rightarrow e^+e^-/\gamma\gamma$, clockwork

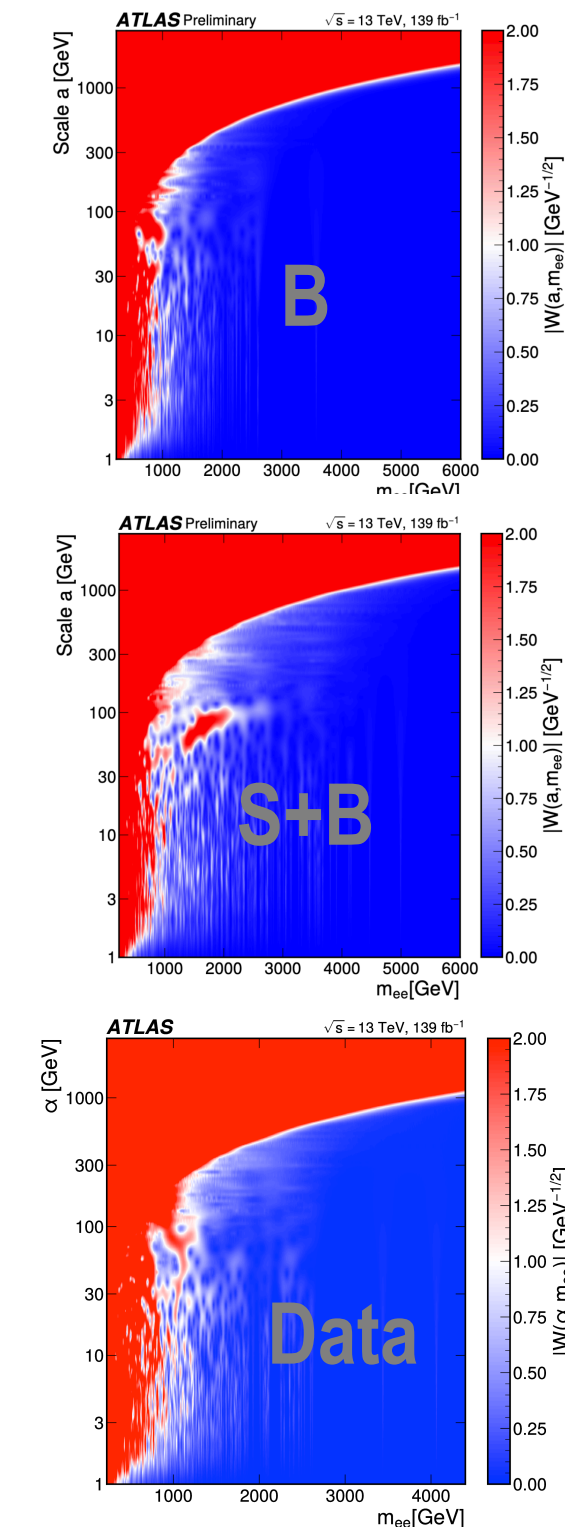
- Signature: periodic signal, wavelet of m_{ee} , $m_{\gamma\gamma}$
- Instead of bump-hunt using **Continuous Wavelet Transformation (CWT)**



1. Using CNN to distinguish S+B from B
2. Using auto encoder on data to obtain model agnostic p-values

CWT

CNN



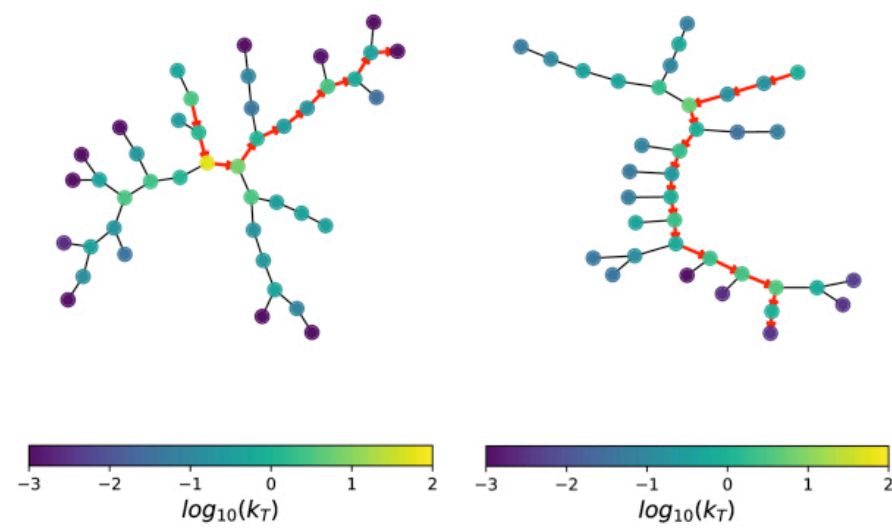
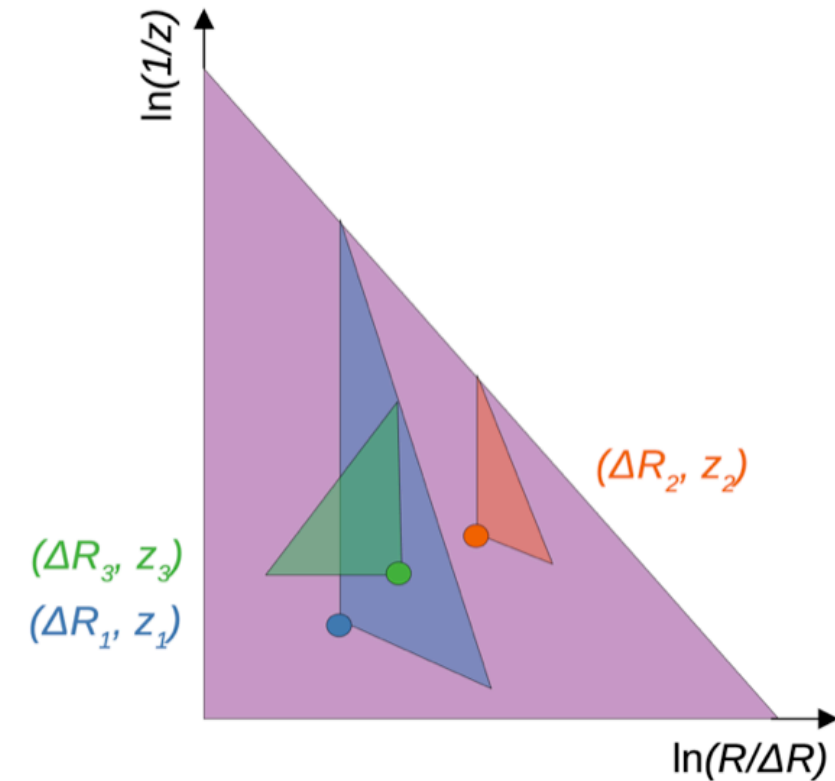
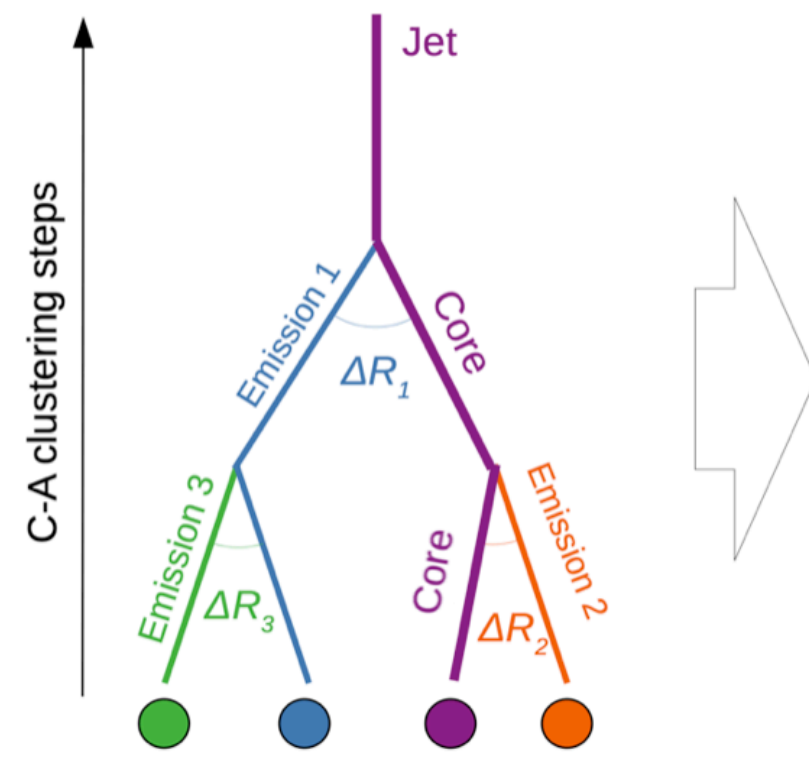
EXOT-2019-40

OBJECTS

BOOSTED W-BOSON TAGGING

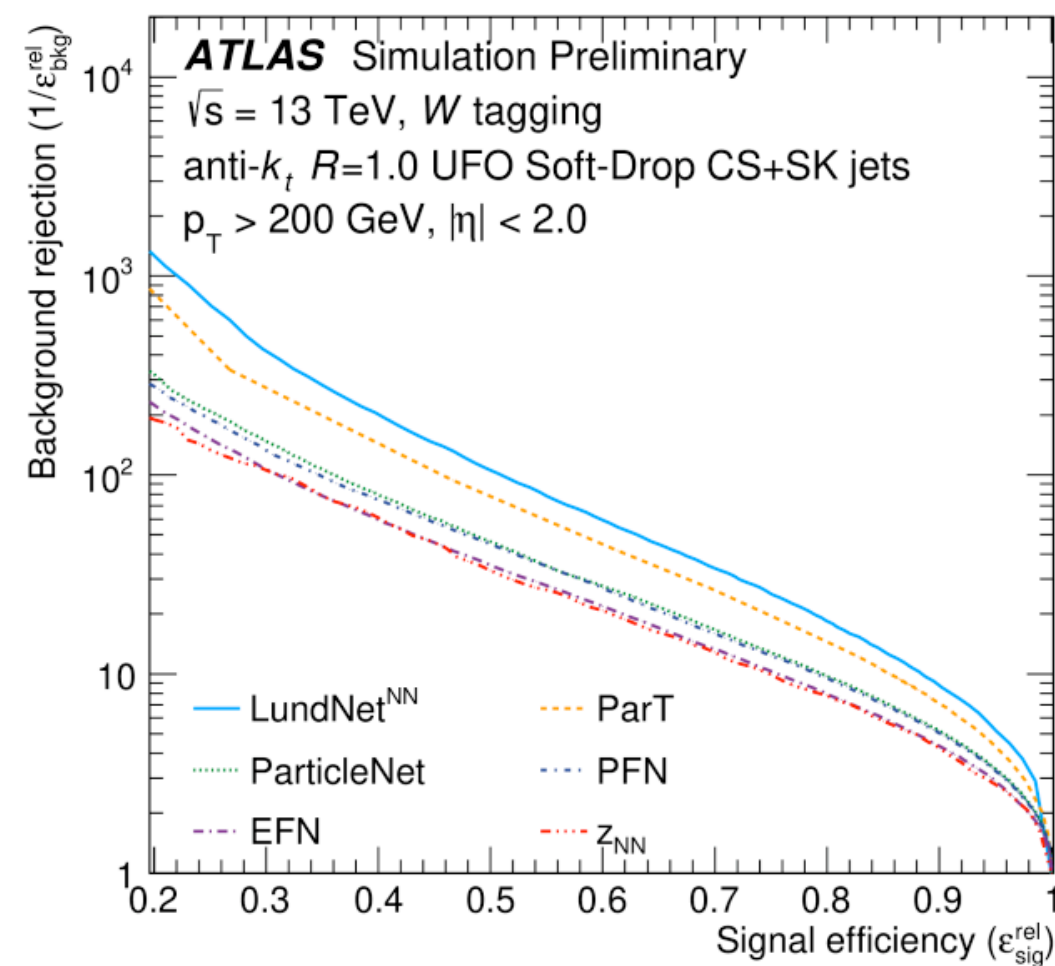
Lund Plane tagger

Identify jets originating from W bosons using the de-clustering information from successive splitting leading to its construction, and separate from QCD background



W jet

QCD jet

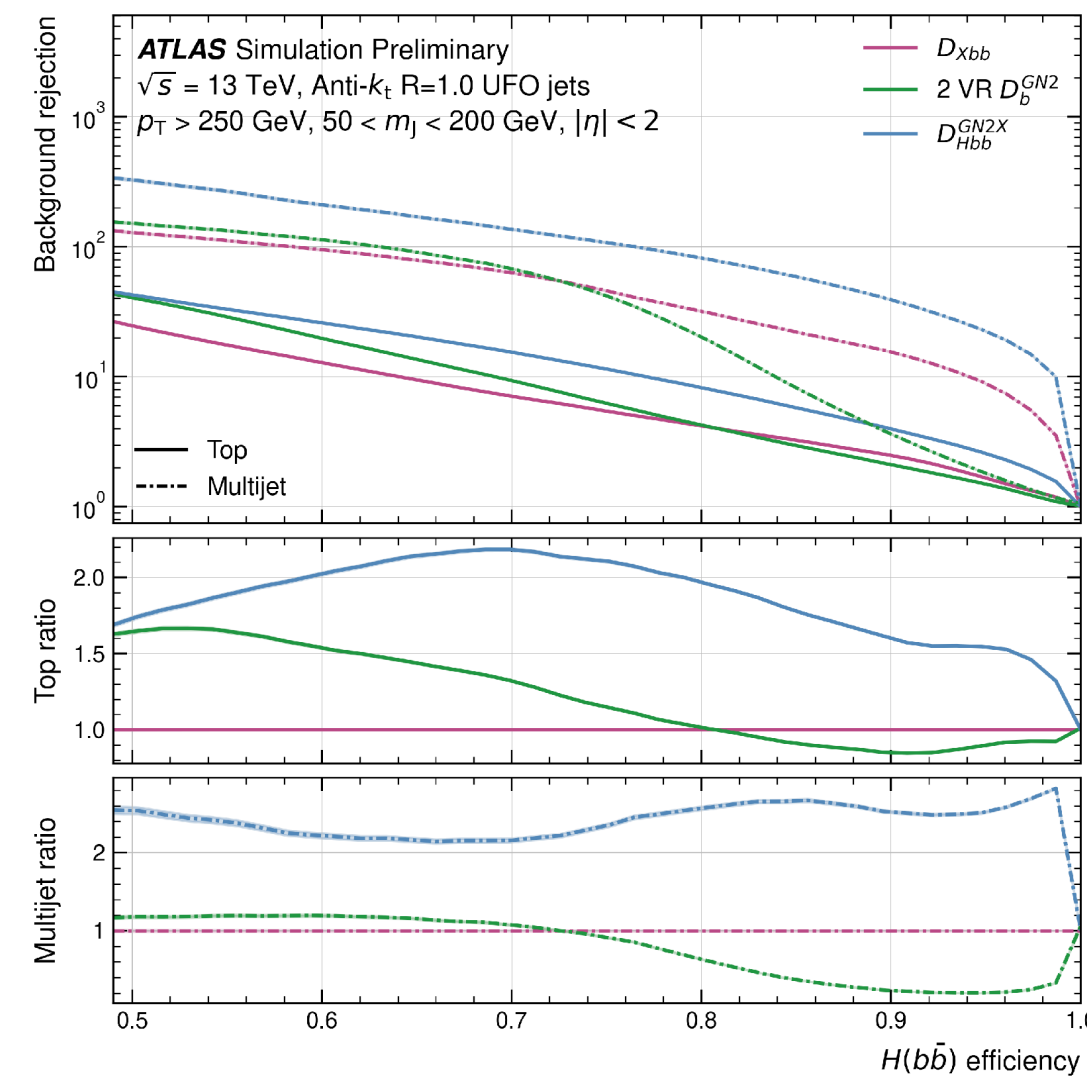


ATL-PHYS-PUB-2023-017

H TAGGING

H → bb tagger

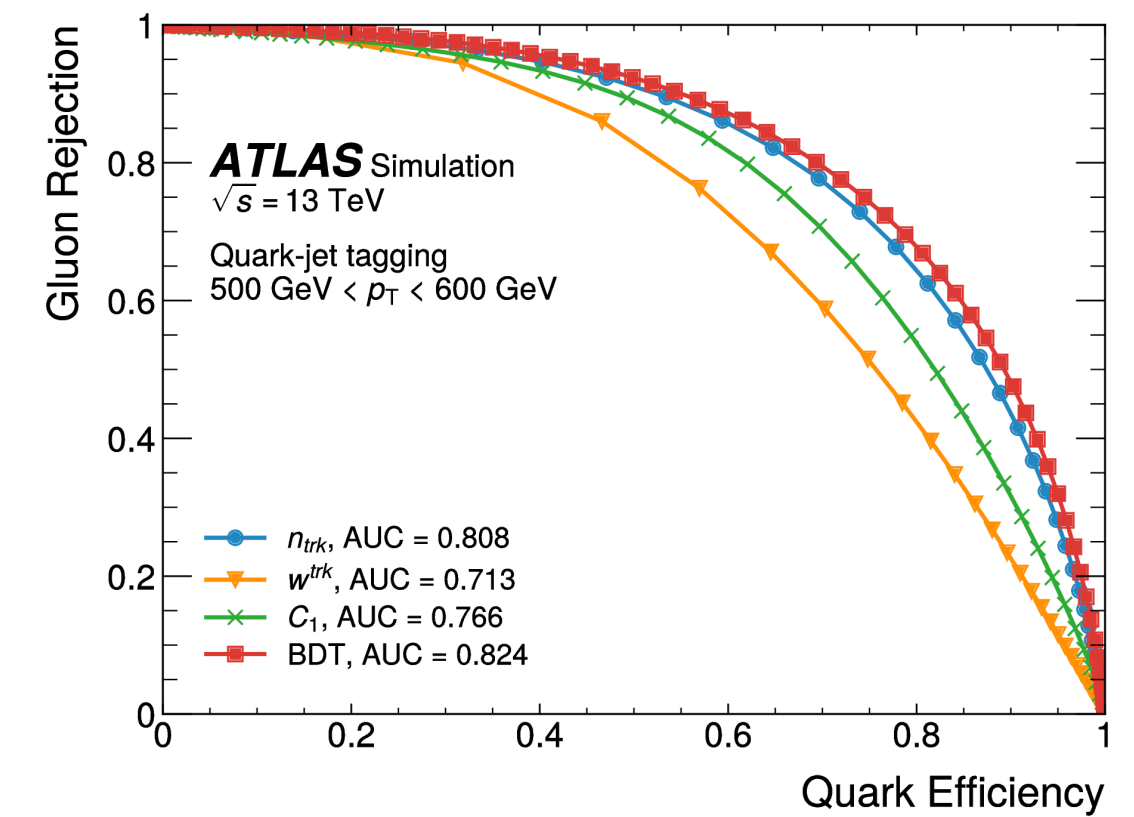
New boosted hadronically decaying Higgs tagger using low level information to identify two b/c-quarks outperforms previous high-level information taggers



ATL-PHYS-PUB-2023-021

q/g TAGGING

Identification of jets coming from quarks or gluons shows better performance using more low-level information. Two new taggers: (1) charged-particle constituent multiplicity, (2) jet kinematic and substructure variables and BDT



JETM-2020-02

SIMULATION

FAST SIMULATION AtI Fast3

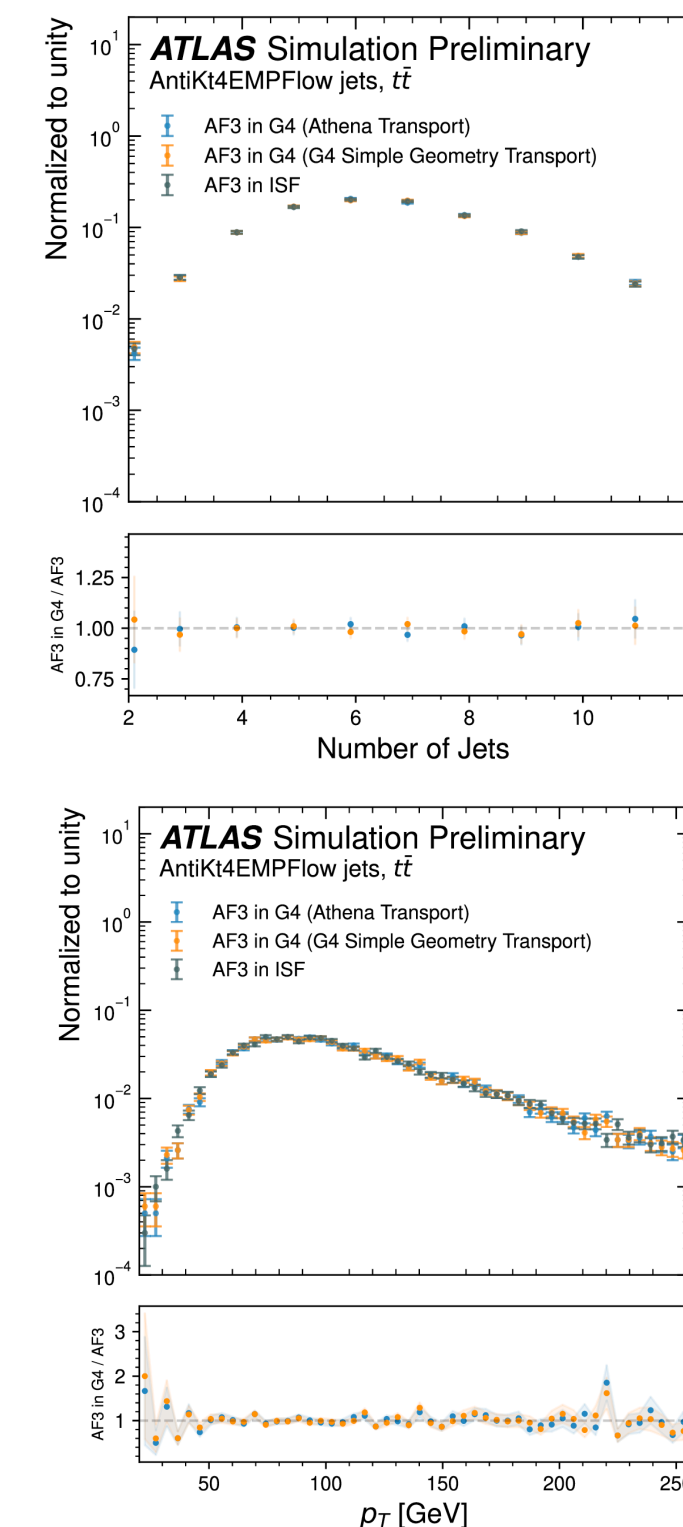
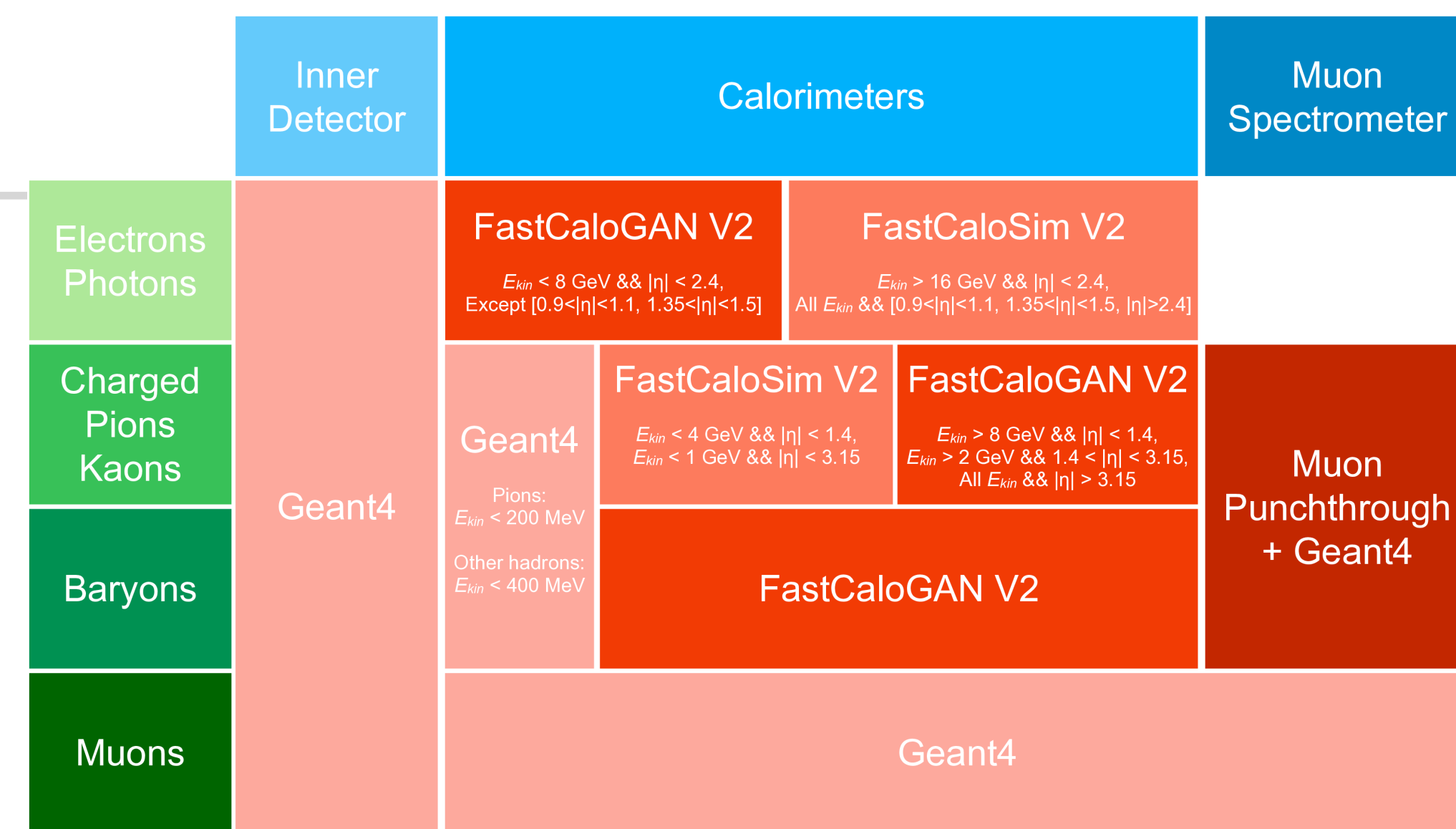
Fast simulation tool for Run3 that balances modeling performance and CPU requirements to address CPU needs in Run3 and beyond

FastCaloSim v2

- Uses longitudinal and lateral shower development parametrization with PCA
- Parametrised modelling using Geant4 single photon, electron and pion samples (energy and $|\eta|$ spaced bins)
- Separate parameterisation in longitudinal and lateral shower development
- Energy decorrelation in layers using PCA
- Average lateral energy distribution parameterized as 2D probability functions

FastCaloGAN

- Parameterizes interactions of particles using 300 GAN, for each particle type and $|\eta|$ slice, factorizes the shower parametrization into longitudinal and lateral energy distributions for different energy points with interpolation between them
- Using Wasserstein GANs trained on each of 100 bins in $|\eta|$ and truth momentum condition
- Trained to reproduce energy in layers and total energy in a single step



AF3 simulation 2-10 times faster than full simulation, greater improvement for samples with jets

