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AI-assisted analysis to enhance discovery potential in High-Energy Physics

Unsupervised anomaly detection has become a pivotal technique for model-independent searches for new physics at the LHC. In high-energy physics (HEP), anomaly detection is employed to identify rare, outlier events in collision data that deviate significantly from expected distributions. A promising approach is the application of generative machine learning models, which can efficiently detect such deviations without requiring labeled data.

In this study, we develop a Transformer-based reconstruction model, trained exclusively on Standard Model (SM) background data, to identify events that exhibit significant deviations. The method is applied to ATLAS Open Data from Run 2 (2015–2016), focusing on the identification of rare and potential Beyond the Standard Model (BSM) processes. Our architecture utilizes a modified Transformer, optimized to handle high-dimensional tabular input, comprising low-level physics observables, such as jet kinematics, lepton and photon energy, MET, electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeter energy deposits, as well as event topology variables.

The Transformer model is trained to learn the inherent patterns in SM background data, effectively modeling the normal event distributions. We use a Tab-Transformer with weighted loss, which captures the intricate relationships within the background data. When the trained model is tested on rare and BSM Monte Carlo (MC) samples (e.g., SUSY, Exotic), it exhibits excellent reconstruction performance for background events while generating large reconstruction losses for anomalous events. This ability to identify outliers is crucial for anomaly detection in HEP.

Compared to conventional Variational Autoencoders (VAEs), our Transformer-based architecture demonstrates superior background modeling, with enhanced sensitivity to anomalies. The method operates directly on low-level physics observables, making it highly interpretable and scalable. Additionally, it allows for searches in pre-selection regions without introducing biases from selection cuts, offering a more flexible approach to identifying new physics. We are also planning to extend the analysis using more detector-level observables to further improve the sensitivity and scalability of the method.

Secondary track

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