

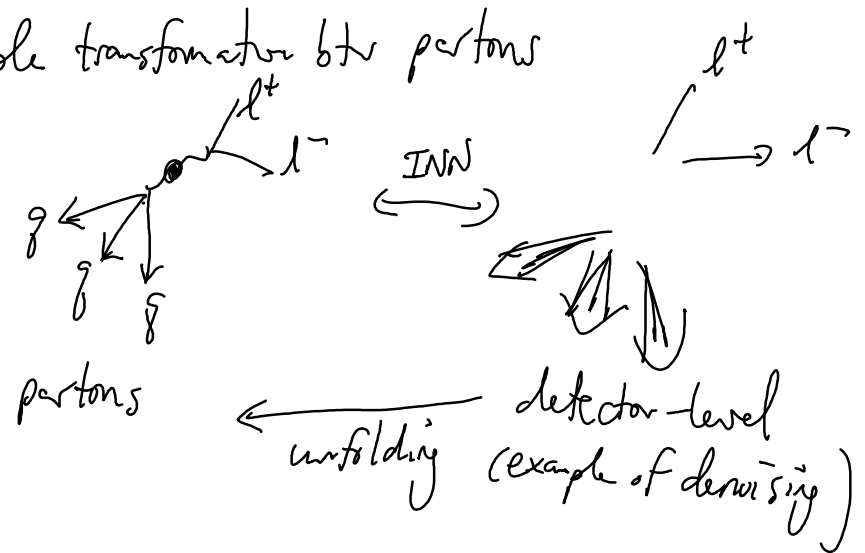
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Lecture 25

Reminder: Please fill out the course survey!!

HGP applications of Normalizing Flows

- Anomaly Detection  $\rightarrow$  see next lecture
- Unfolding (Heidelberg group): learn invertible transformation b/w partons  
(?)
- Phase space integration/sampling  
(part of event generation)



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- 2001.10028 + Hoeche, Schultz
- 2001.05486 "iflow" Gao, Isaacson & Krause
- 2001.05478 Bothmann et al (similar idea)

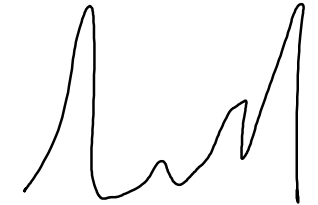
monte-carlo

integration in high dimensions is expensive/inefficient  
have to sample a lot if  $f(x)$  is sharply peaked/  
and inefficiently

$$\int dx f(x)$$

localized on lower dim'l subspace

multimodal  
sparsity



idea: if  $\int p(x) f(x) dx$

probability dist'n  $\leftarrow \frac{dO}{d\Gamma}$  a phase space.

learn  $p(x)$  to fit true  $p(x)$

Importance sampling:  $\frac{1}{N} \sum_{x_i \sim p(x)} f(x_i)$

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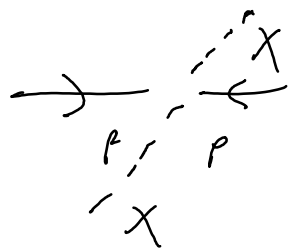
# New (Final) Topic: Anomaly Detection @ LHC

Model-Independent Searches for NP @ LHC

LHC — Huge dataset

How do we find anomalies (new physics) if we don't know what we're looking for?

If we do know what we're looking for



Suppose X is heavy, charged, stable

maybe know  $\frac{d\sigma_X}{d\Omega}$  ... → signature in detector

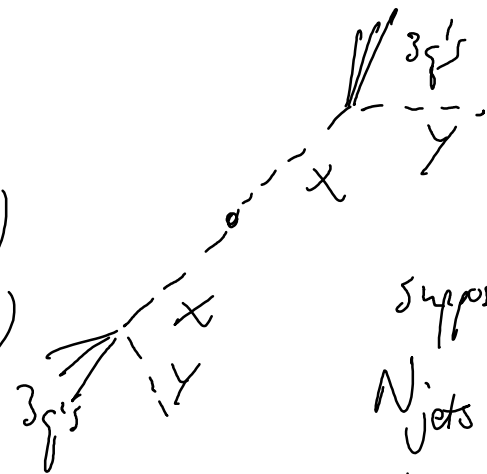
characteristic feature of X event. e.g. hits in tracker

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Use features to define a "search region"

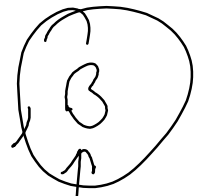
$$\begin{aligned}
 &X_1 > X_1^{cut} \\
 &X_2 > X_2^{cut} \\
 &\vdots \\
 &X_n > X_n^{cut}
 \end{aligned}$$

expect reduced SM (B)  
 enhanced signal model (S)



- suppose Y is invisible.
- $N_{jets}$
  - $H_T$  (hadronic energy)
  - $E_T$
  - $\vdots$

Now look in data:  $N_{obs}$



need to know precisely

"SM background prediction"

need  $N_{obs} \gg B$

$$\frac{N_{obs} - B}{\sqrt{B}} \gg 1$$

prob( $N_{obs} | B$ )

"p-value"

use Poisson probability dist'n  $\rightarrow \sigma \sim \sqrt{B}$

to compute probability of  $N_{obs}$  under null hypothesis.

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# How to predict B?

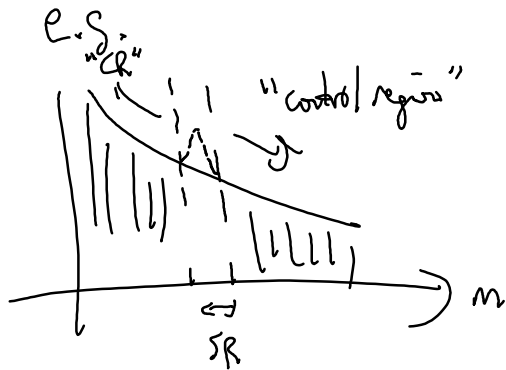
rely on simulations

calculating SM  $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$  (s)  
generating events  
simulating detector  
...

generally  
not precise  
enough...

data driven  
(don't rely on simulations)

"sideband by estimation"



if  $m$  dist'n smooth for bg  
and localized for signal

fit  $m$  dist'n in CR

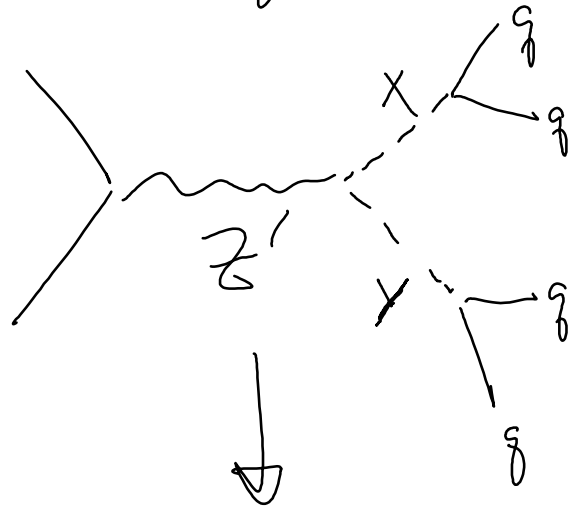
interpolate to get B in SR.

most analyses  
combine data-driven  
& simulation,

→ 99.99...% all searches for NP @ LHC  
are like this,

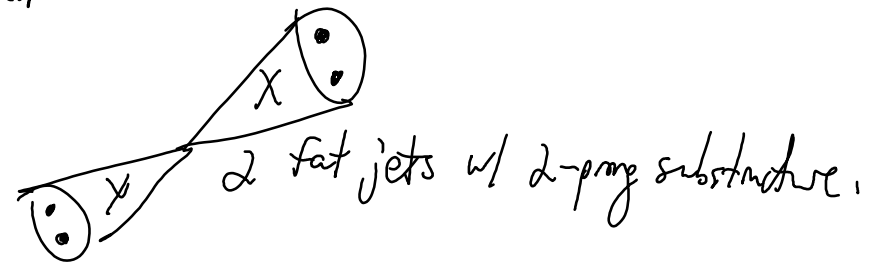
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Example of a signature that has no explicit search for it yet:



$$m_{Z'} \gg m_{X,Y}$$

So  $X, Y$  decay products are collimated  
are highly boosted



could be sitting in data w/  $> 5\sigma$   
significance

Q: Could we design a model-agnostic search that would discover this model?

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Existing model indep searches @ LHC - 2 kinds

1. Bump hunt



- Almost fully model-independent
- Assume signal localized in  $m_{ij}$
- Assume bg is smooth.

2. "general search", "MUSIC" (ATLAS), (CMS)

bin data into many categories (exclusive count (thousands))  
 compare against SM simulation in each bin  
 compute p-values...

pros - signal model independent

cons - huge look elsewhere effect w/ so many bins  
 - heavily simulation dependent, systematics, challenging...

Idea: train classifier on data vs. simulation  
 inherently LF general search!

optimal classifier btw 2 hypothesis

$$\frac{p(x|H_1)}{p(x|H_2)} \rightarrow \frac{p(x|\text{data})}{p(x|\text{SM})}$$

optimal test for deviation from SM