

Search for Unexpected New Phenomena at the ATLAS/LHC experiment

Inês Moreira (Course: PhD Engineering Physics)

Supervisors: Rute Pedro, Nuno Castro, Henric Wilkens

As ATLAS data grows in volume and complexity, **machine learning** offers powerful tools to learn what normal **operation** and normal **physics** look like and to flag what doesn't fit. This idea is applied to **automated detector monitoring** and **model-independent physics searches**

AUTOMATED DATA QUALITY TILECAL

Goal

Automate data quality tasks

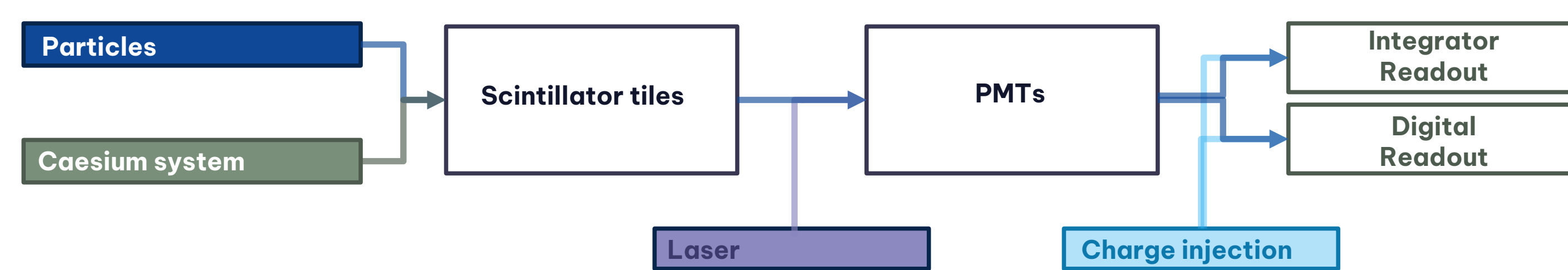
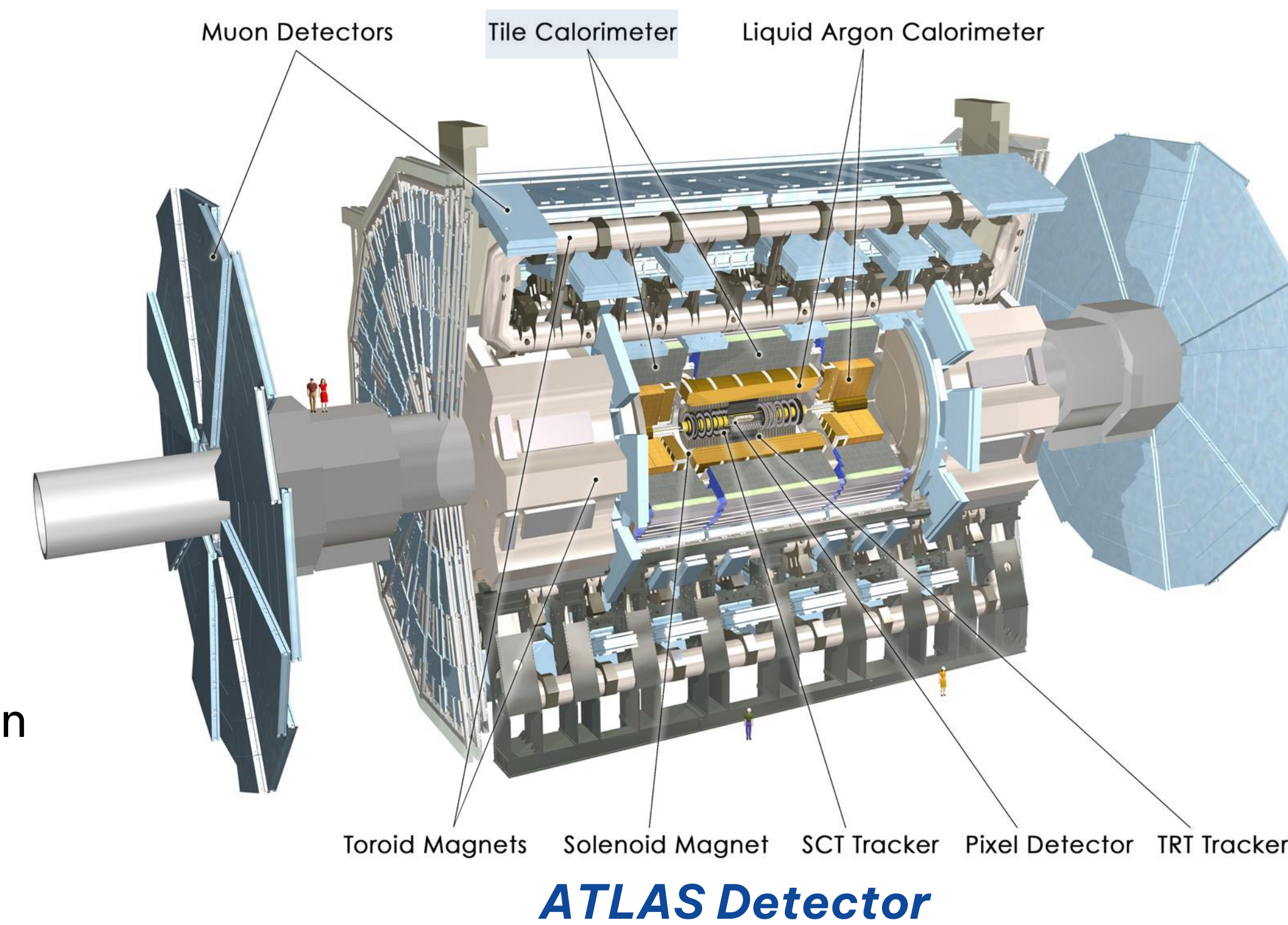
ML-based score as additional tool for DQ shifters

Information used

Physics runs information

Laser standalone calibration runs

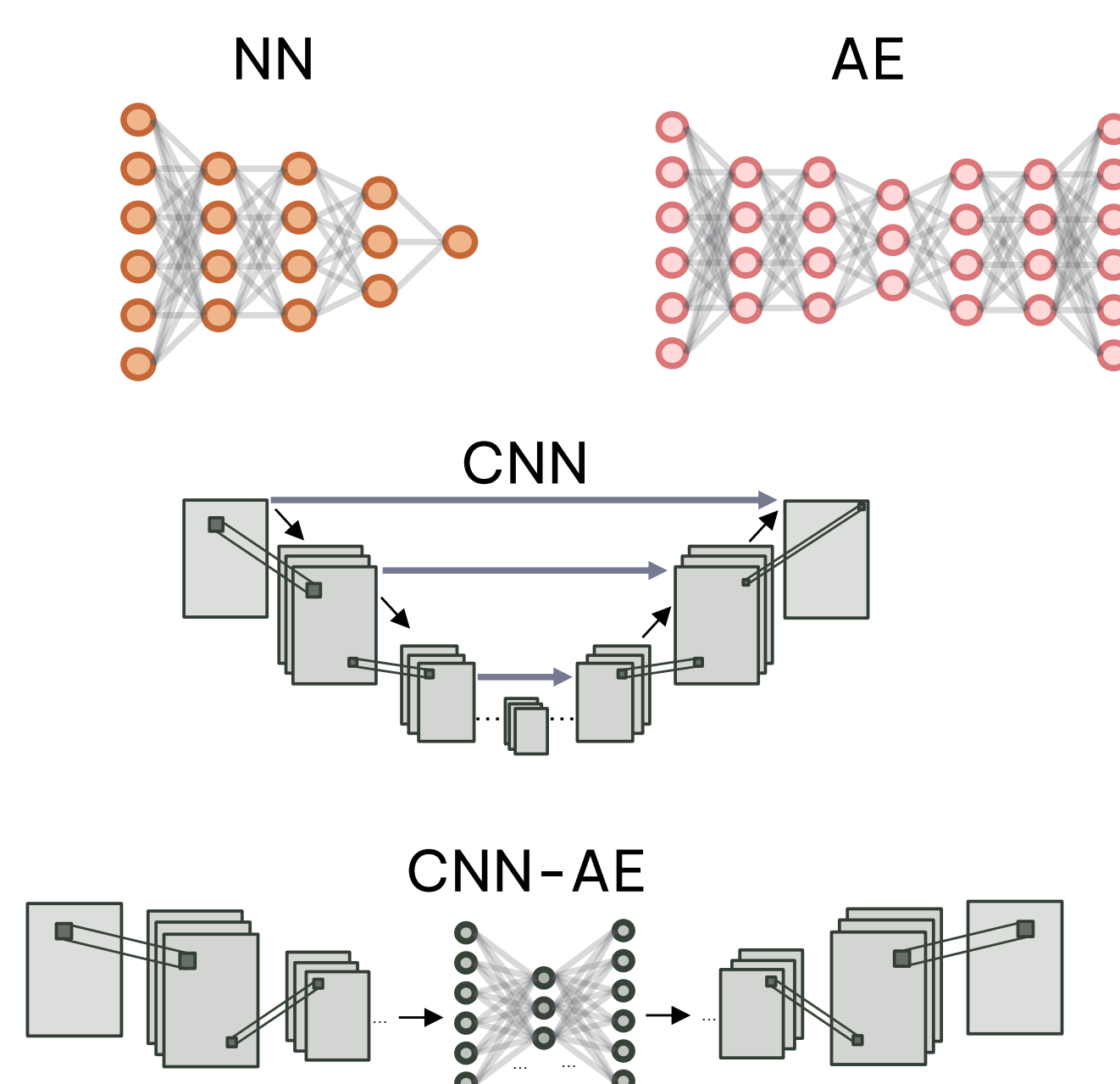
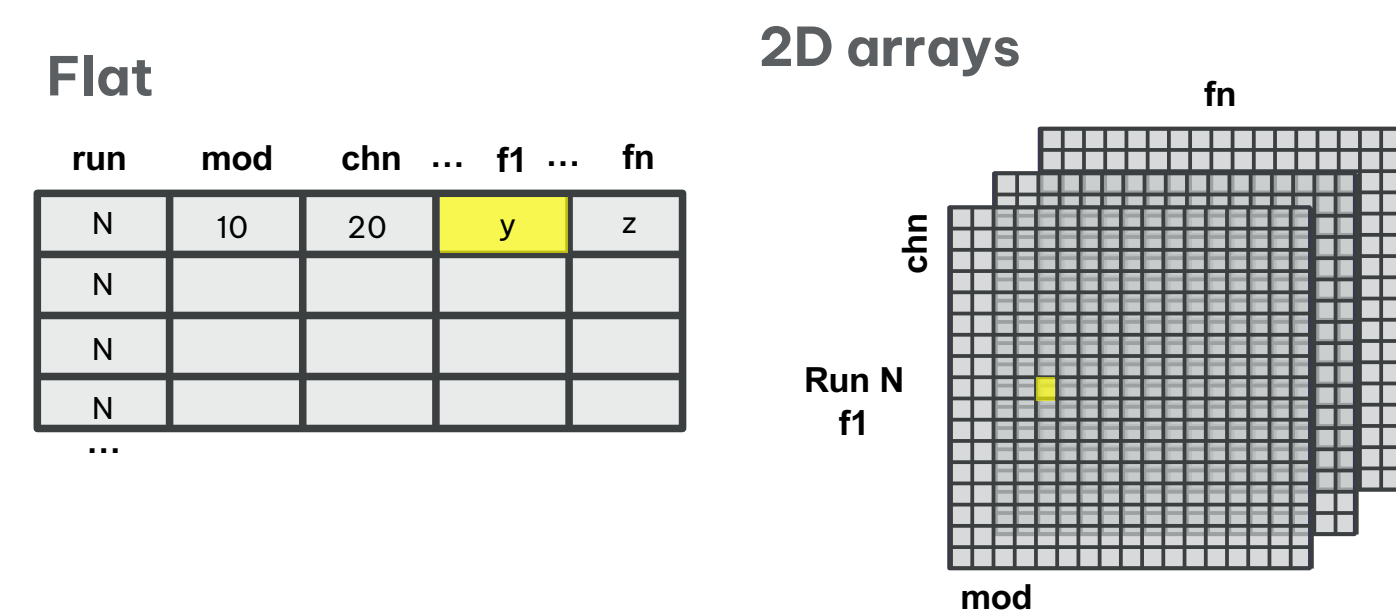
Pulse shape information



Models Developed

Supervised (NN, CNN) and semi-supervised models (AE, CNN-AE)

Based on flat and 2D arrays inputs



ANOMALY DETECTION IN ATLAS ANALYSIS

Exploring Anomaly Detection across different angles

? Can signal-agnostic AD compete with signal-specific supervision?

? How does input representations shape performance?

? How do blind model choices affect sensitivity – and the test statistics

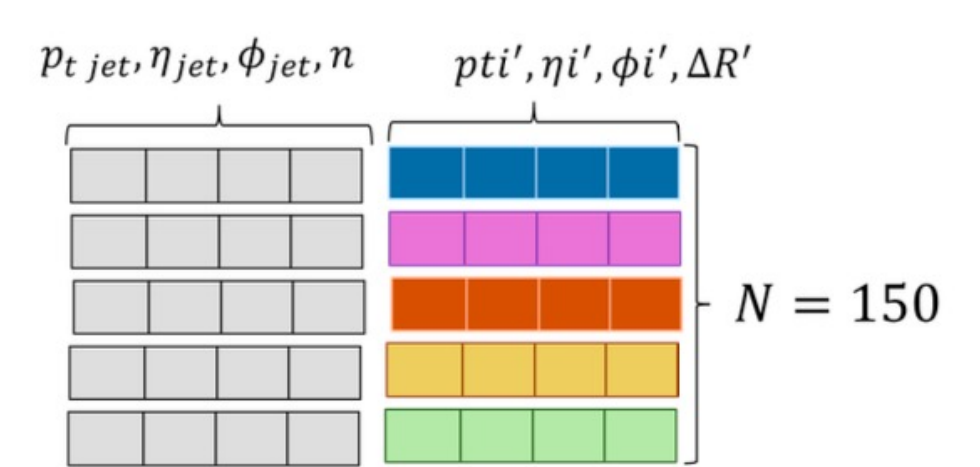
Goal: Turn this into the methodology of an **ATLAS analysis**

Monojet Run 3 analysis

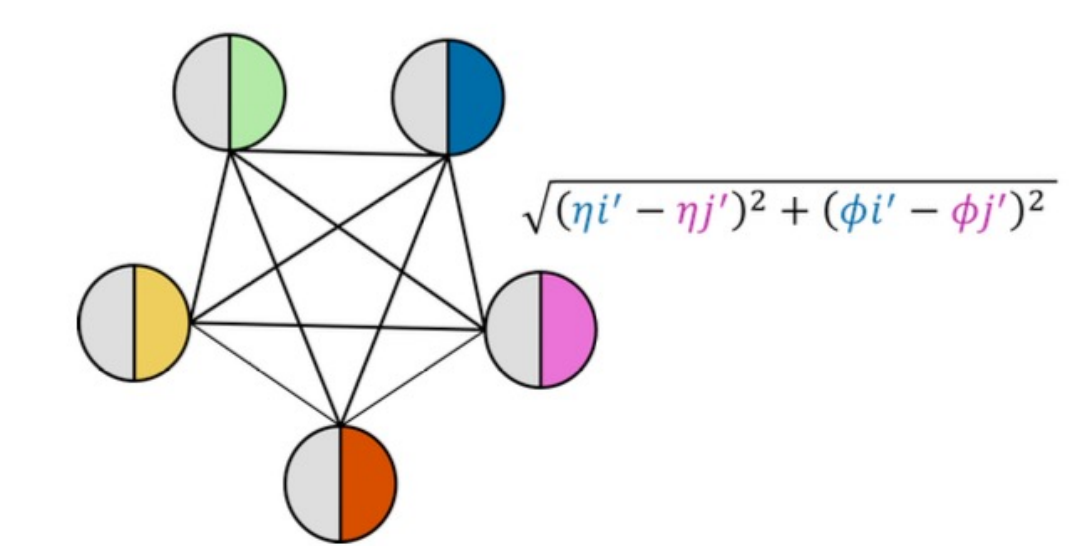
Signature:

1 Large energetic jet + Missing Transverse Energy, fully hadronic decay – Searches for New Physics using AD methods

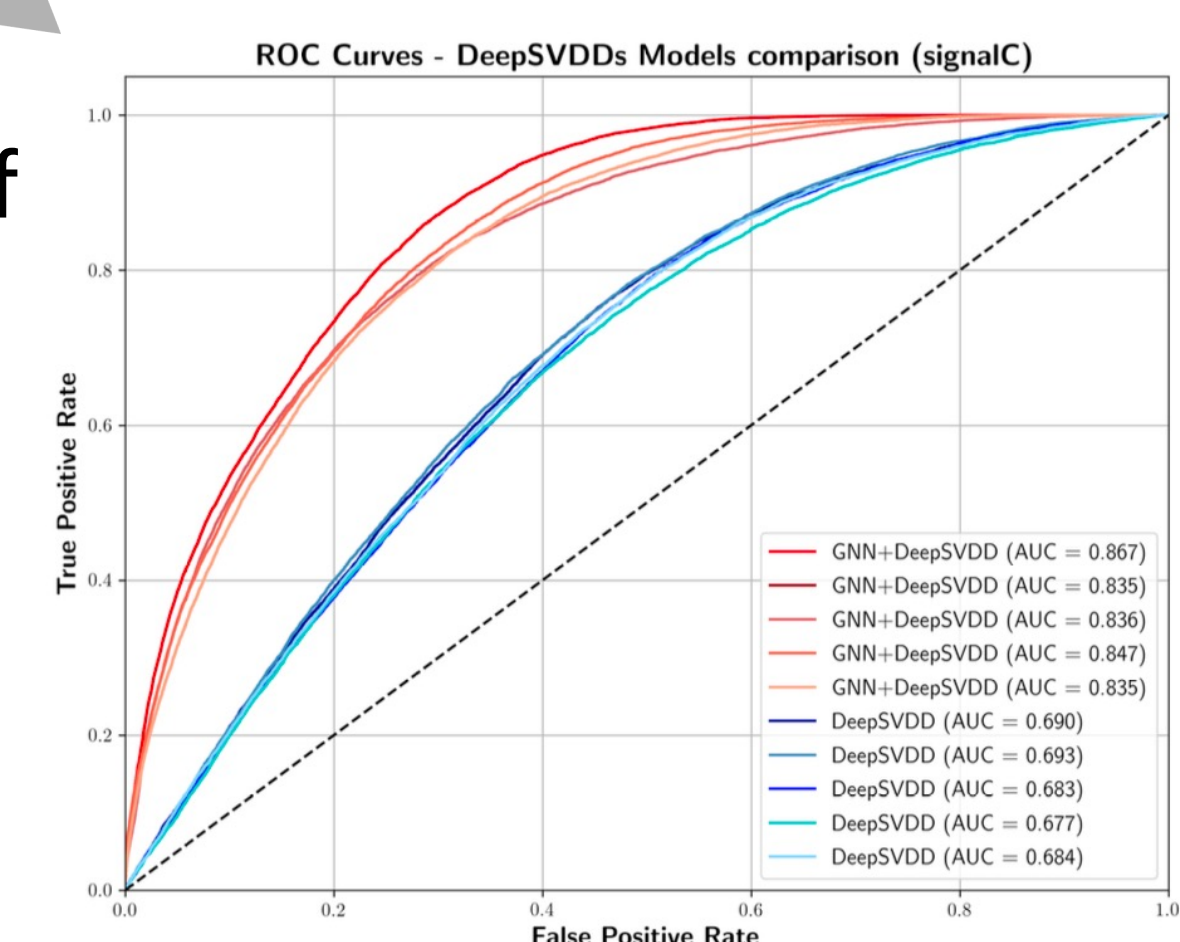
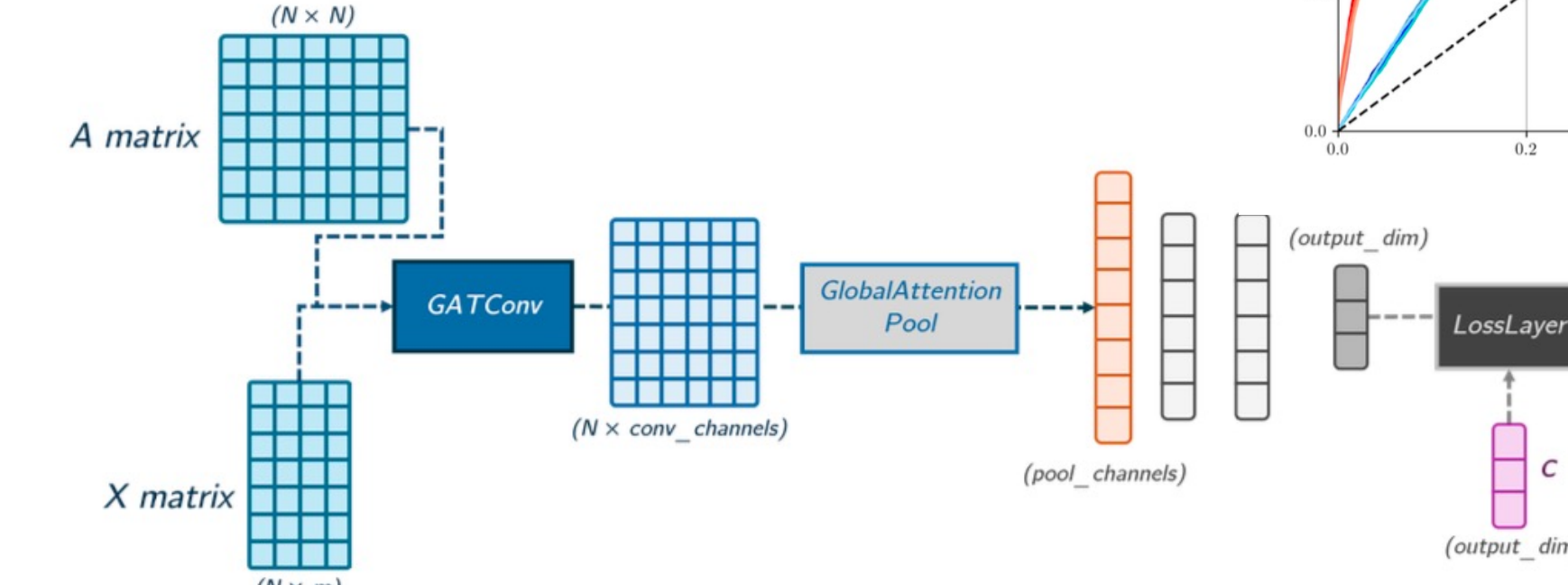
Jet as a graph: constituents are nodes, connected by pairwise ΔR distance (edges)



GNN-based embedding consistently beats the flat Deep SVDD baseline



GAT layer learns relevance of constituent information **Pooled** into a single **jet-level embedding**



Benchmark signals : Model-independent analysis: set of signals from different theoretical models: Heavy Vector Triplet (**HVT**), 2 Higgs Doublets model (**2HDM**), 2HDM with pseudoscalar singlet a (**2HDM+a**), Supersymmetry Models (SUSY), Dark Matter simplified Model (**Monotop signals**)