

# High-Throughput GNN-Based Track Reconstruction on GPUs at LHCb

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### arXiv.2407.12119







## LHCb Trigger **Software trigger of LHCb**

- Software high level trigger: 2 levels
- <u>Allen</u>: level 1 of the LHCb trigger
- Filters **30 million** bunch crossings (events) per sec
- Entirely on GPUs
- Track reconstruction
- Topological triggering on events

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[LHCB-FIGURE-2020-016]





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![](_page_2_Picture_4.jpeg)

- Momentum resolution:  $\Delta p/p \sim 0.5-1\%$
- B-meson decay time resolution: ~45 fs
- Impact parameter resolution: (15 +29/pT[GeV]) µm

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[LHCB-DP-2022-002]

![](_page_2_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_3_Picture_4.jpeg)

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[LHCB-DP-2022-002]

![](_page_3_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Figure_1.jpeg)

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[LHCB-DP-2022-002]

![](_page_4_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_5_Picture_4.jpeg)

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[LHCB-DP-2022-002]

![](_page_5_Figure_10.jpeg)

## **Track Finding** Finding tracks from the hits in the detector

![](_page_6_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Figure_3.jpeg)

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![](_page_6_Picture_6.jpeg)

"track reconstruction", "tracking"

![](_page_6_Figure_8.jpeg)

No magnetic field

![](_page_6_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Picture_11.jpeg)

### **Tracking in the VELO with ETX4VELO**

- Question: Will ML allow a more **efficient** use of computing resources?
- Expected increase in luminosity, next generation of detectors
- Inference time close to linear on # hits [DOI:10.1140/epic/s10052-021-09675-8]
- VS classical worse than quadratic [DOI:10.48550/arXiv.2012.01563]

Starting point: <u>Exa.TrkX collaboration</u>, <u>talk@CHEP2021</u>, <u>PyTorch</u>

![](_page_7_Figure_7.jpeg)

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![](_page_7_Picture_9.jpeg)

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![](_page_7_Picture_16.jpeg)

## ETX4VELO **Tracking in the VELO with ETX4VELO**

- Graph Neural Network-based pipeline for track finding in the VELO
- <u>ETX4VELO</u>, <u>arXiv.2406.12869</u>

- Comparable or superior physics performance to Allen
- Excellent electron reconstruction achieved using triplets
- Significantly reduced fake rate

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![](_page_8_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Figure_12.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_13.jpeg)

## **ETX4VELO** How do we get a graph from the hits?

![](_page_9_Figure_1.jpeg)

Hits in the detector

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![](_page_9_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_6.jpeg)

### How do we get a graph from the hits?

![](_page_10_Figure_2.jpeg)

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![](_page_10_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_2.jpeg)

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![](_page_11_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

Graph

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![](_page_12_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_13_Picture_6.jpeg)

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![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_14_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_15_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_16_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_17_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_8.jpeg)

## **ETX4VELO Physics performance**

	ALLEN	ETX4VELO
Fake rate	2.17 %	1.04 %

For particles leaving long tracks

![](_page_18_Figure_3.jpeg)

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![](_page_18_Picture_6.jpeg)

### For particles leaving long tracks, no electrons

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# **ETX4VELO Main Objectives**

### Neural network for tracking with state-of-the-art physics performance

### High computational performance (throughput)

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![](_page_19_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_9.jpeg)

# **ETX4VELO Main Objectives**

Neural network for tracking with state-of-the-art physics performance

High computational performance (throughput)

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**ETX4VELO** inside LHCb framework (Allen)

![](_page_20_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_1.jpeg)

GNN

![](_page_21_Picture_2.jpeg)

Graph

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![](_page_21_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_22_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_2.jpeg)

# ML Inference on GPU (Allen)

- Throughput: infer events in batches
- Maximum number allowed by GPU memory

- ONNX Runtime + CUDA Execution Provider
- **TensorRT**

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![](_page_26_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_10.jpeg)

### **Computational performance**

![](_page_27_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_5.jpeg)

### NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3090

![](_page_27_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_18.jpeg)

# Conclusion

### **Track finding with ETX4VELO**

Superior physics performance to state of the art reachable

### **GPU version of ETX4VELO**

End-to-end implementation in LHCb (Allen)

### Next steps

- Quantization of the **GNN**
- Further optimization of the pipeline

This work is part of the SMARTHEP network and it is funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme, call H2020-MSCA-ITN-2020, under Grant Agreement n. 956086, and in collaboration with Ivan Kisel and FIAS under the ANN4Europe project.

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arXiv.2407.1211

![](_page_28_Picture_12.jpeg)

### Thank you!

I would also like to thank the LHCb RTA reviewers, Núria Valls Canudas, Simon Akar, and Da Yu Tou, for their constructive comments

![](_page_28_Picture_17.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_18.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Figure_19.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_20.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

## **Graph Neural Networks** How?

- GNN architecture:
  - Node features
  - Aggregation
  - Neural message passing

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### (a) Input graph (b) Neighborhood aggregation

[DOI:10.1109/TVCG.2022.3148107]

![](_page_30_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_11.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_13.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_14.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_15.jpeg)

### How do we get a graph from the hits?

![](_page_31_Figure_2.jpeg)

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![](_page_31_Picture_5.jpeg)

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![](_page_31_Picture_7.jpeg)

# The LHCb Detector Tracks in LHCb

![](_page_32_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_2.jpeg)

Z

![](_page_32_Picture_4.jpeg)

## **ETX4VELO** Physics performance

**Proportion of** 

Reconstructed particles

Duplicate tracks

Fake tracks

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![](_page_33_Picture_6.jpeg)

ALLEN	ETX4VELO
99.06 %	99.23 %
2.63 %	1.37 %
2.17 %	1.04 %

For particles leaving long tracks

![](_page_33_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_22.jpeg)

### Problem with electrons: shared hits

- Problem with electrons:
  - Material interactions —> positron-electron
  - ~ 55% electrons/positrons share hits with
  - Then split up
  - Electrons with "long tracks" = "long elect
  - Important for the LHCb physics program
- Solution: use edge-edge connections (triplet

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![](_page_34_Picture_11.jpeg)

n nairs					
ii pans	TrackChecker output		:	38049/	1117828
	01_velo		:	491643/	520515
	02_long		:	286719/	296345
n ang anathar	03_long_P>5GeV		:	185866/	189727
	04_long_strange		:	13654/	15243
	05_long_strange_P>5GeV		:	6606/	7229
	06_long_fromB		:	497/	513
	07_long_fromB_P>5GeV		:	335/	343
	08_long_electrons		:	16634/	21330
	09_long_fromB_electrons	5 50 V	:	41/	58
	10_long_fromB_electrons_	_P>5GeV	:	30/	38
trons"	*** Benchmark score: 94	4.01			
	Categories	Efficiency	Average effic:	iency	% clones
	Velo   Long   Velo, no electrons   Velo, only electrons   Long, only electrons	90.37%   95.49%   94.45%   69.30%   77.98%	91.08%   95.97%   95.11%   69.84%   78.93%	.       	1.41% 0.97% 0.89% 4.91% 3.54%
ts)	Categories   # ghost  : :   Everything   38,049	ts   # tracks  :	% ghosts  : 8   3.40%	 -  	LHCb

![](_page_34_Picture_13.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Figure_14.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Figure_15.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Picture_16.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Picture_17.jpeg)

### **Problem with electrons: shared hits**

![](_page_35_Figure_2.jpeg)

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![](_page_35_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_16.jpeg)

### **Problem with electrons: the solution**

- Problem with electrons:
  - Pipeline cannot separate particle with shared edges
  - Hit-hit connections are not enough
  - Solution:
  - Use edge-edge connections (triplets)
  - Use GNN again on triplets

![](_page_36_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Figure_11.jpeg)

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![](_page_36_Picture_13.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Figure_14.jpeg)

## **ETX4VELO Computational performance**

Pipeline	Up to step	Throughput (events/s)		
		<b>ONNX Runtime FP32</b>	TensorRT FP32	TensorRT INT8
VELO decoding		1,400k		
	Embedding	54k	330k	820k
ETX4VELO	k-NN	38k	81k	93k
	GNN	0.46k	1.4k	
	VELO tracks	0.45k	1.3k	
ALLEN	VELO tracks		860k	

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![](_page_37_Picture_4.jpeg)

### NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3090, 500 events, 50 repetitions

![](_page_37_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_16.jpeg)

## **ETX4VELO GPU Version Implementation details**

- Global nearest neighbour search vs using only adjacent planes
- Unidirectional vs bidirectional graph
- General connected components algorithm vs geometry-specific
- TensorRT plugin for GNN operation
- Custom memory allocator for the inference engine

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![](_page_38_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_11.jpeg)

## **ETX4VELO GPU Version** ONNX Runtime vs TensorRT implementation

**ONNX Runtime** 

Better out-of-the-box support

CPU backend

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![](_page_39_Picture_6.jpeg)

TensorRT
Better documentation
Lower memory footprint
Higher throughput
Memory managers reconciled more easily

![](_page_39_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_11.jpeg)