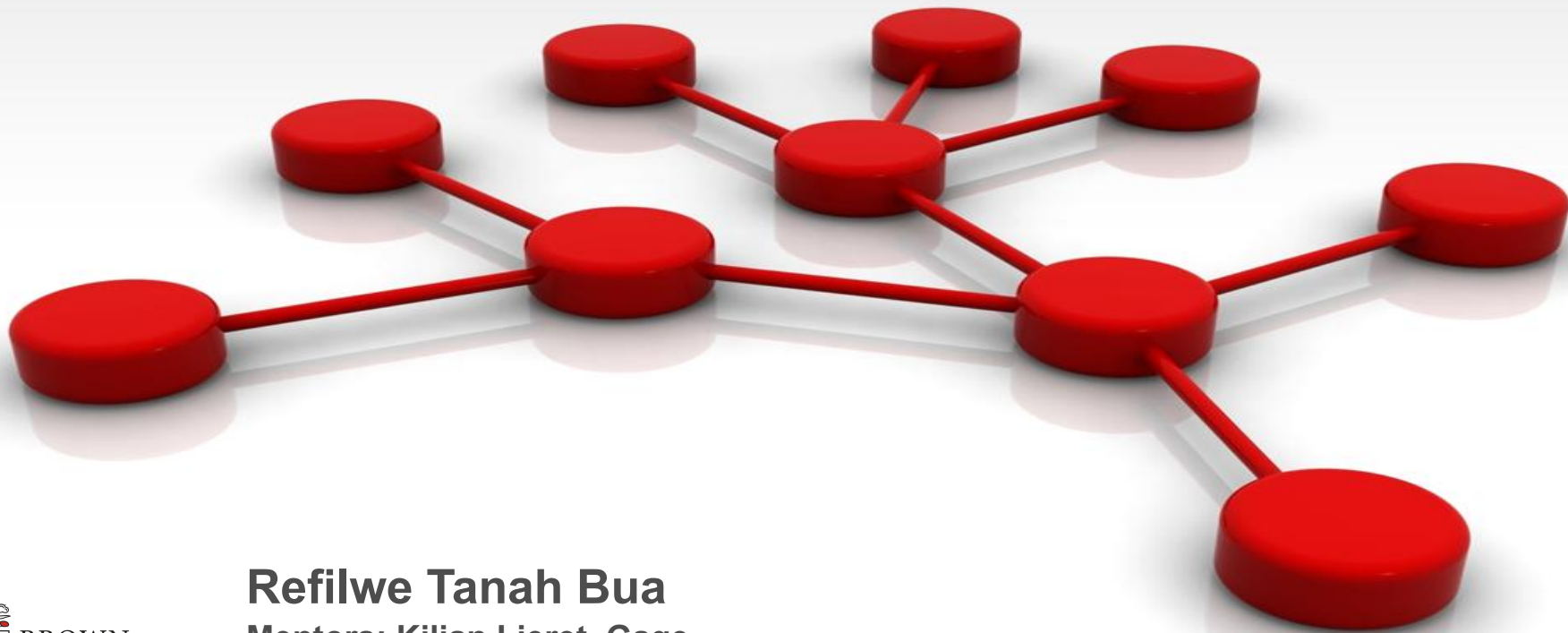


Novel edge classification architectures for charged particle tracking with graph neural networks



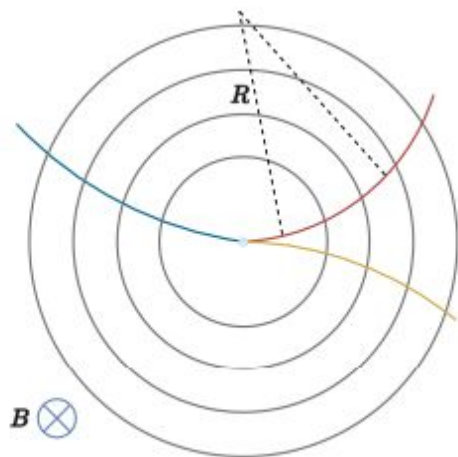
Refilwe Tanah Bua

Mentors: Kilian Lieret, Gage DeZoort

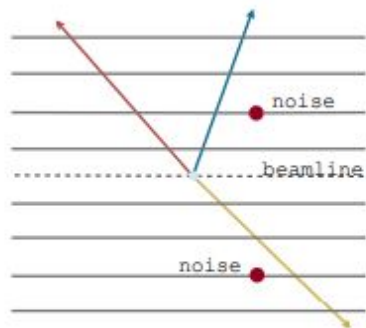
What is tracking?

- Tracking the positions, velocities and trajectories of particles over time.
- Data is represented as a graphs where particle hits are nodes, and their trajectories are represented as edges.
- Track reconstruction is essentially connecting the dots.

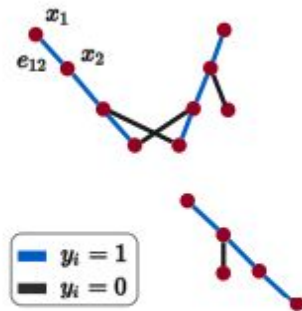




Transverse View



Unrolled r-z View

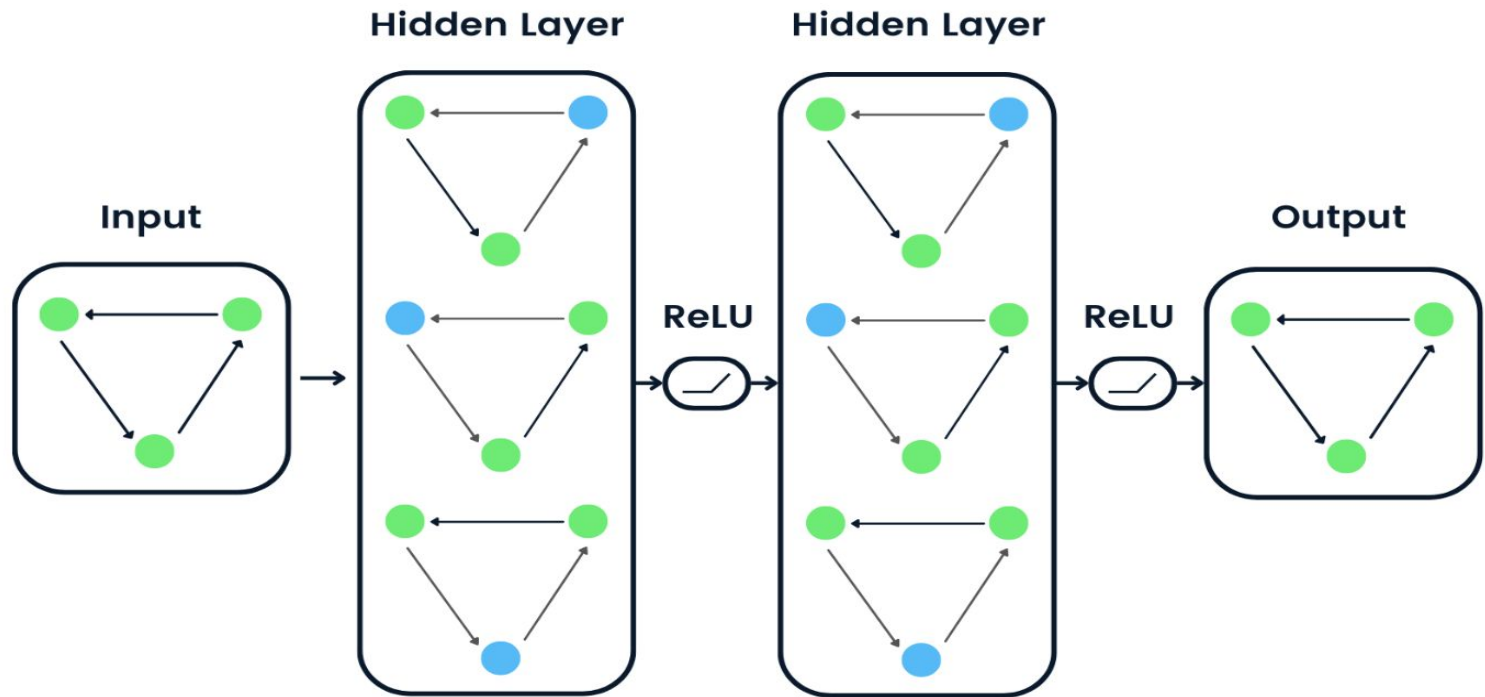


Hitgraph View

Graph Neural Networks

- Message Passing: To propagate information between connected nodes.
- Node Update and neighborhood aggregation: a transformation function is applied here to combine the aggregated information with our current node's representation. The function used in this instance is a Graph Convolution layer.
- Output Prediction: Inference tasks such as node or edge classification.





Edge Classification

- Predict a label or attribute for each edge. E.g a binary classification of either 0 or 1 depending on whether an edge exists between two nodes or not.
- Model Selection: A model called GCN.
 - Takes edge attributes as inputs and passes through linear layers with ReLU activations.
 - A sigmoid activation which outputs the probability of an edge belonging to a certain class.



ROC curve and AUC

- Assesses the performance of the classification model.
- Visualizing the trade-off between its true positive rate (TPR) and false positive rate (FPR) across different classification thresholds.

$$TPR = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$FPR = \frac{FP}{FP + TN}$$

- AUC quantifies the overall performance of a classifier across all possible thresholds.



Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve

