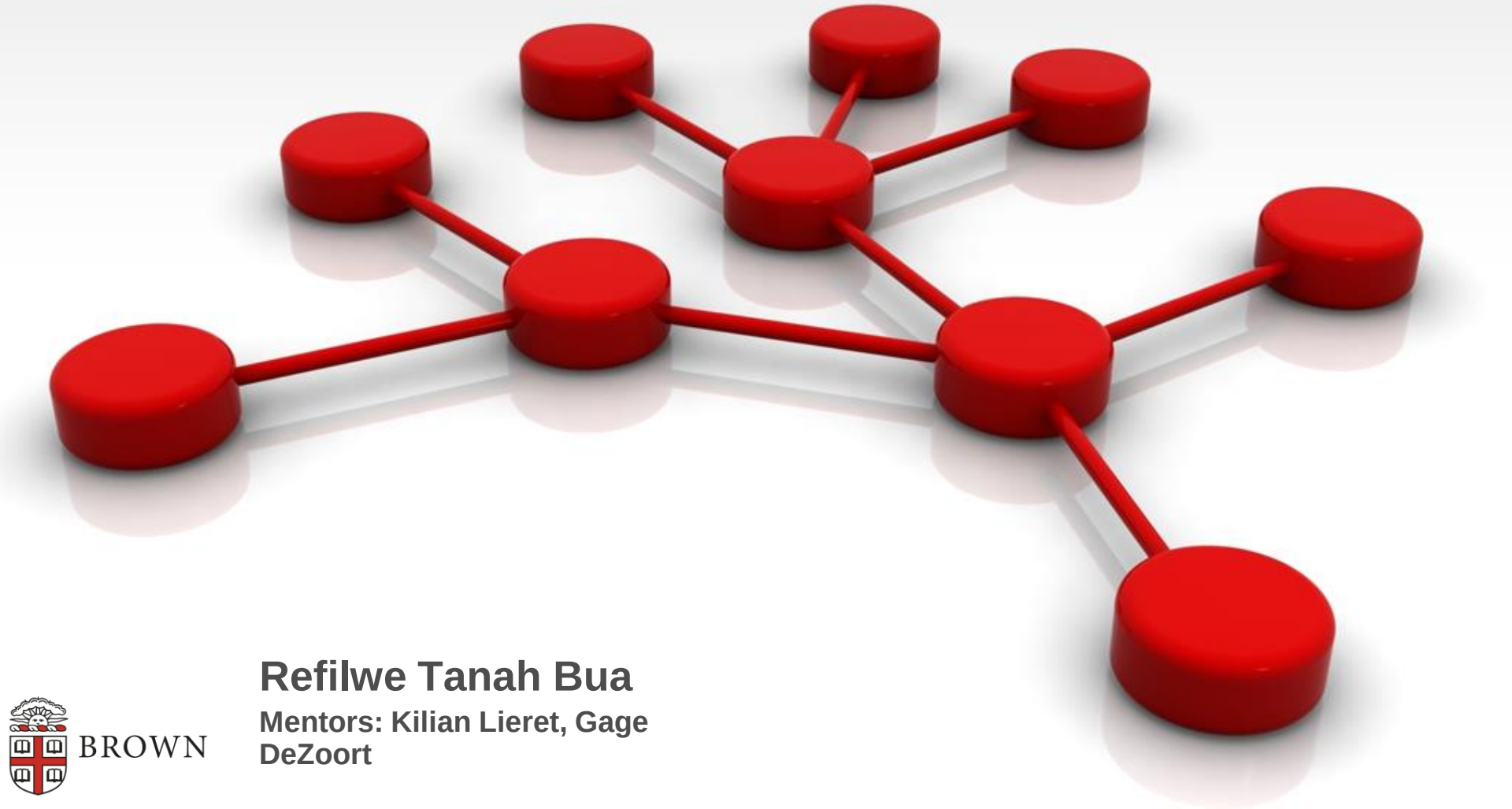
Novel edge classification architectures for charged particle tracking with graph neural networks



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What is tracking?

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

Graphical Neural Networks

- Node Representation: In our case, particle hits
- Message Passing: To propagate information between connected nodes. The line connecting them is a linear approximation of the particle trajectory represented as a matrix.
- 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 custom model called ‘SillyEC.” Includes a feed-forward neural network architecture.

  - 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.

Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve, Area Under Curve (AUC)

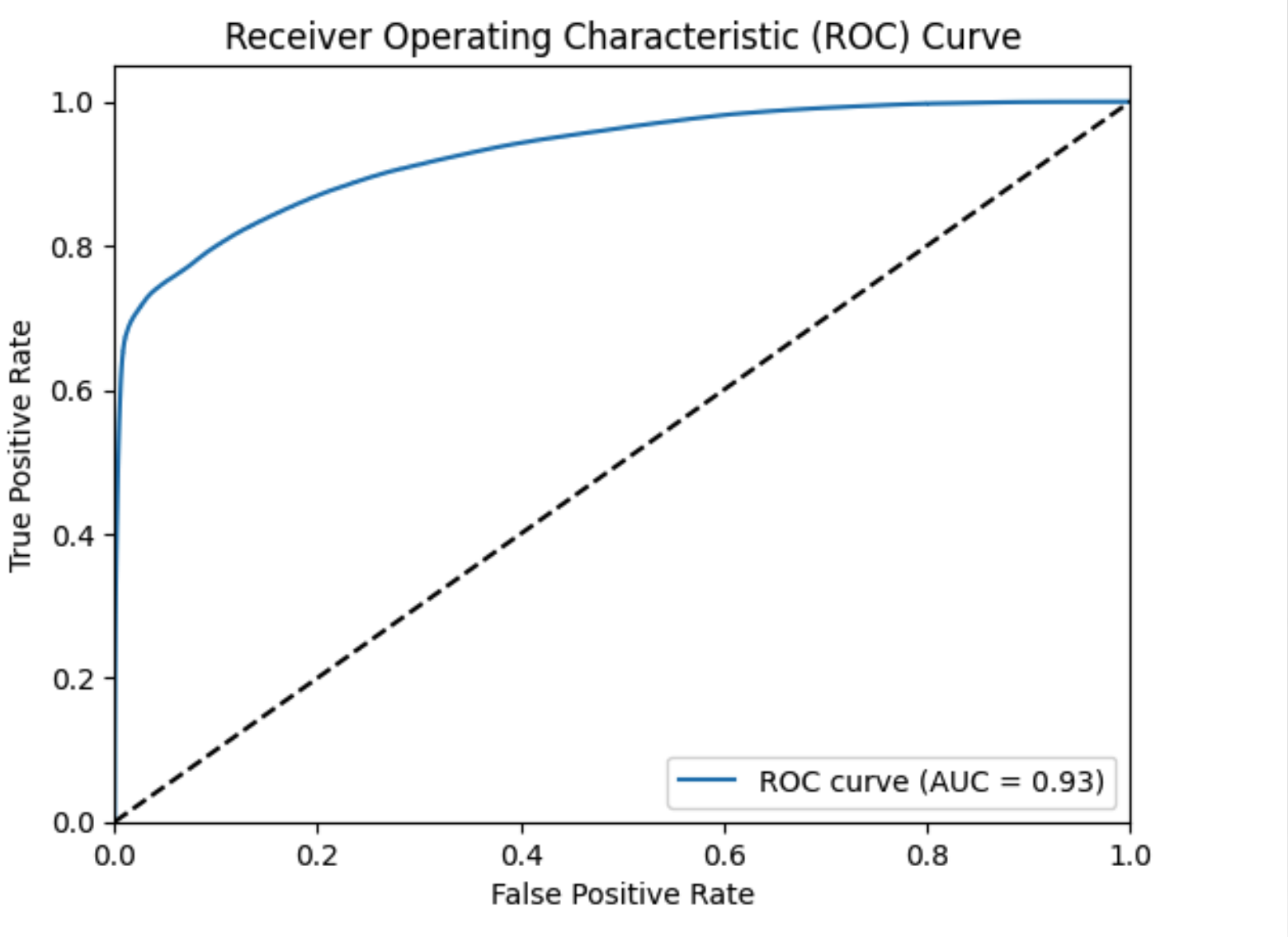
- Assesses the performance of the classification model.

- 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
True Positive Rate
False Positive Rate
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
ROC curve (AUC = 0.93)

Thank you!!