



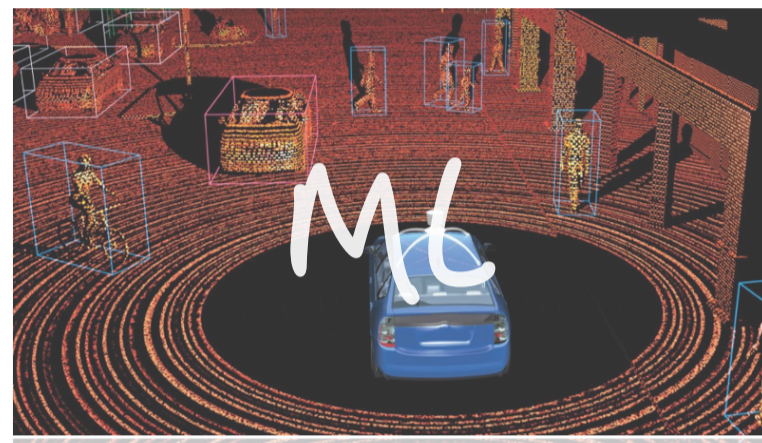
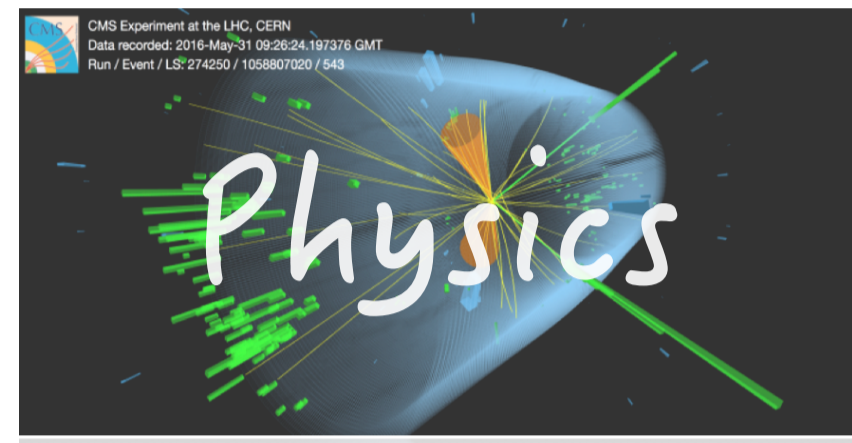
# ParticleNeXt: Pushing the Limit of Jet Tagging With Graph Neural Networks



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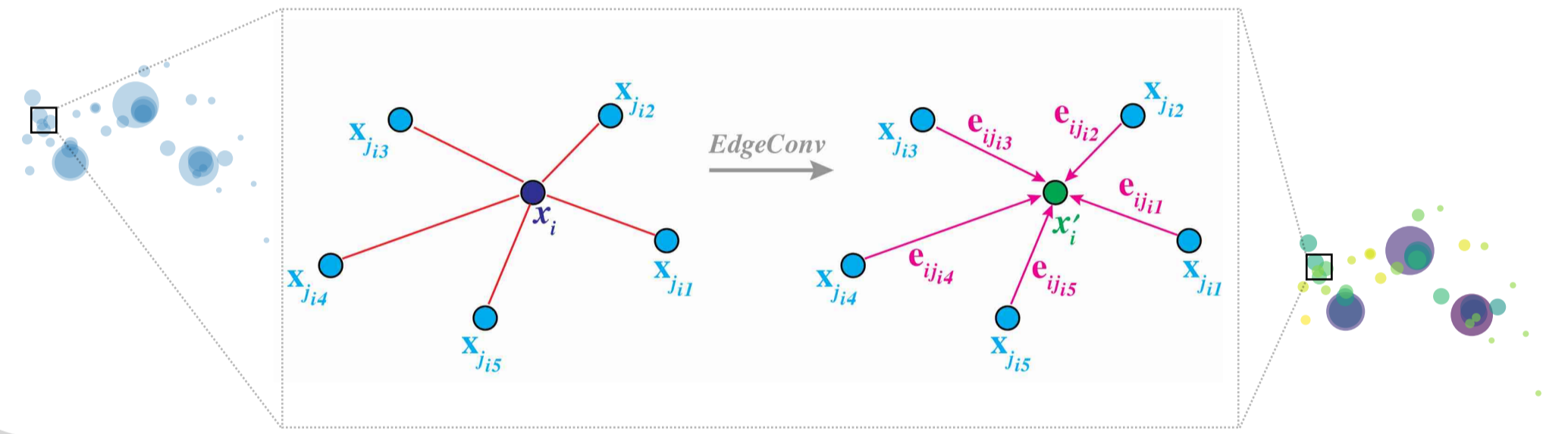
## Introduction

Jet tagging: crucial for physics at high-energy colliders

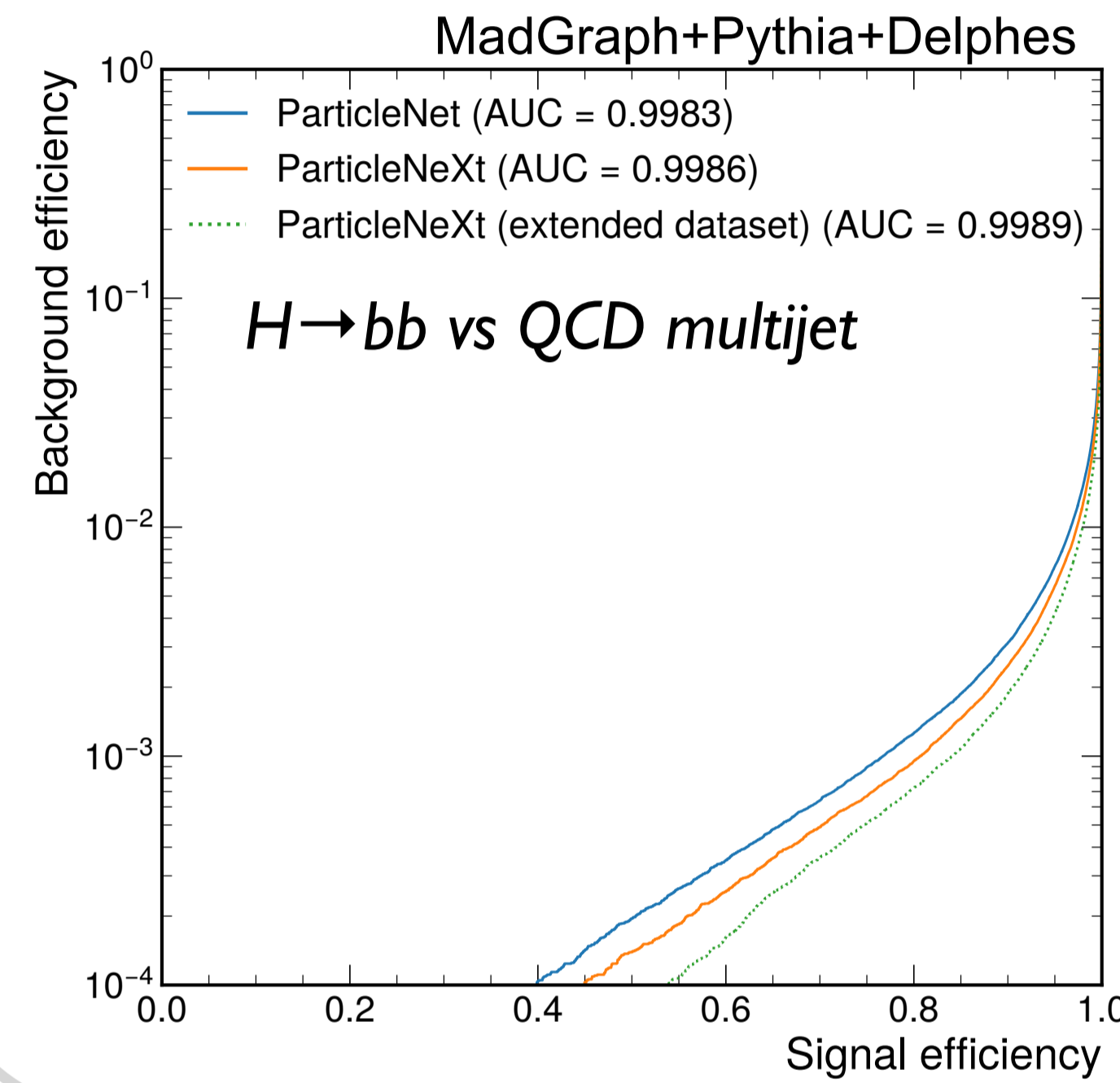


+ = ?

State-of-the-art: ParticleNet [Qu and Gouskos (2020)]



## ParticleNeXt: Performance



- Significant performance improvement: +30% bkg. rejection
- Also: crucial to use large training samples for deep taggers
  - another +30% when training set extended from 2M to 10M

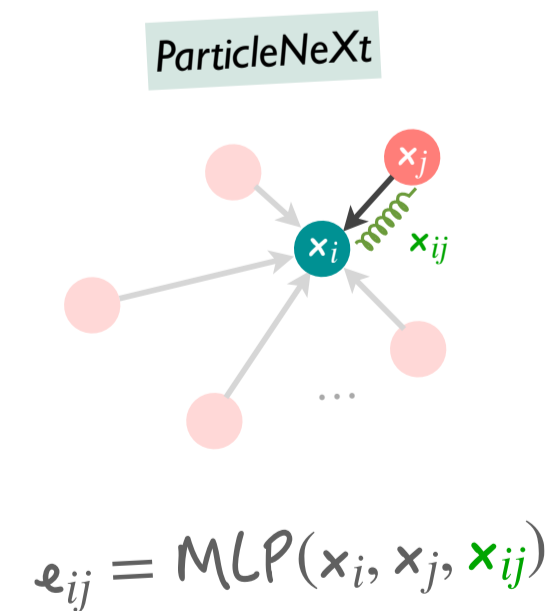
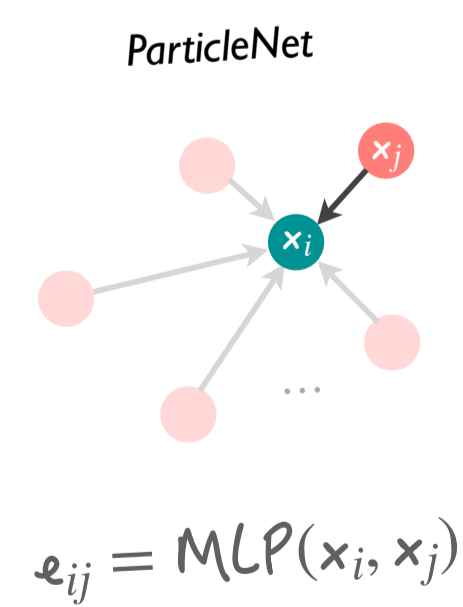
|                                 | Accuracy     | AUC           | $1/\epsilon_b$ at $\epsilon_s = 70\%$ |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| ParticleNet                     | 0.983        | 0.9983        | $1562 \pm 24$                         |
| ParticleNeXt                    | 0.985        | 0.9986        | $2045 \pm 29$                         |
| ParticleNeXt (extended dataset) | <b>0.986</b> | <b>0.9989</b> | <b>2770</b>                           |

|              | Parameters | Inference time |         | Training time |
|--------------|------------|----------------|---------|---------------|
|              |            | (CPU)          | (GPU)   | (GPU)         |
| ParticleNet  | 366k       | 23 ms          | 0.30 ms | 1.0 ms        |
| ParticleNeXt | 560k       | 30 ms          | 0.54 ms | 1.7 ms        |

## ParticleNeXt: next-generation of ParticleNet

### PAIRWISE FEATURES

- Addition of (explicit) pairwise features on the edges



Examples of pairwise features:

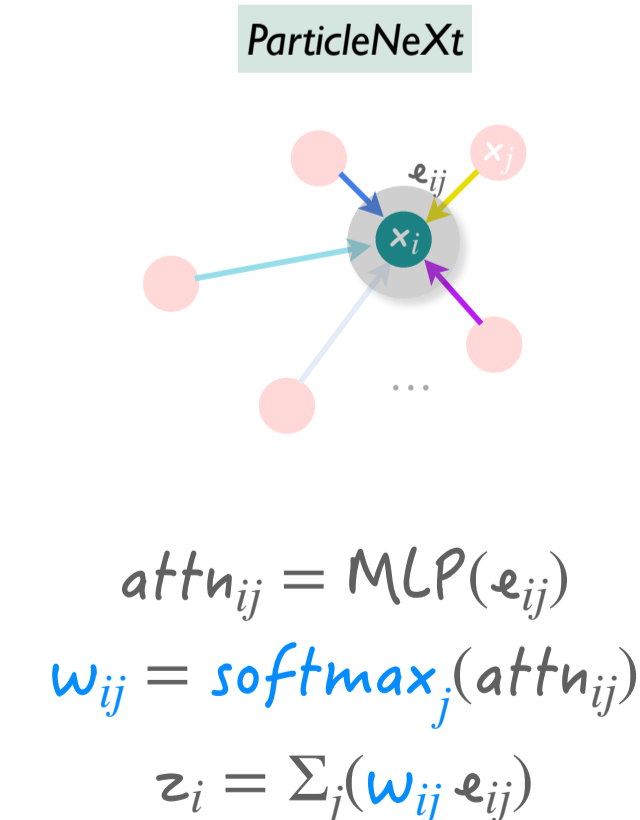
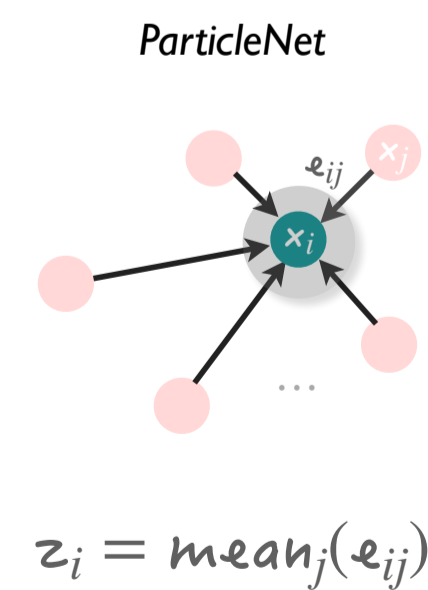
$$\Delta_{ij}^2 \equiv (y_i - y_j)^2 + (\phi_i - \phi_j)^2, \quad m^2 \equiv (p_i + p_j)^2,$$

$$k_T \equiv \min(p_{T,i}, p_{T,j}) \Delta_{ij}, \quad z \equiv \frac{\min(p_{T,i}, p_{T,j})}{p_{T,i} + p_{T,j}}$$

(use the logarithm to improve stability of the training)

### ATTENTIVE POOLING

- Use attention-based pooling to increase the expressive power
  - for both the **local neighborhood pooling**, and the final **global pooling**



### MULTI-SCALE AGGREGATION

- Multi-scale aggregation to better capture both short- and long-range correlations
  - perform local aggregation for the 4, 8, 16 and 32 nearest neighbors (with different attentive pooling) and combine the 4 aggregated representations with a MLP

