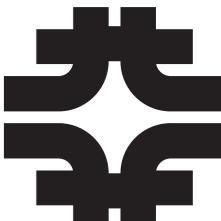
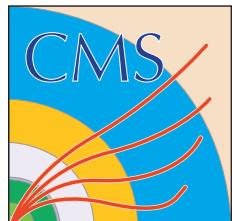
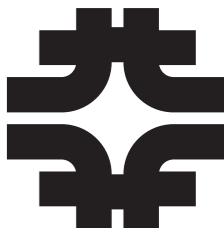
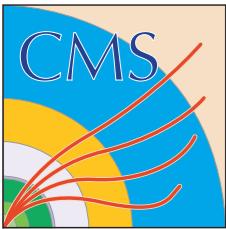


Graph Networks in CMS

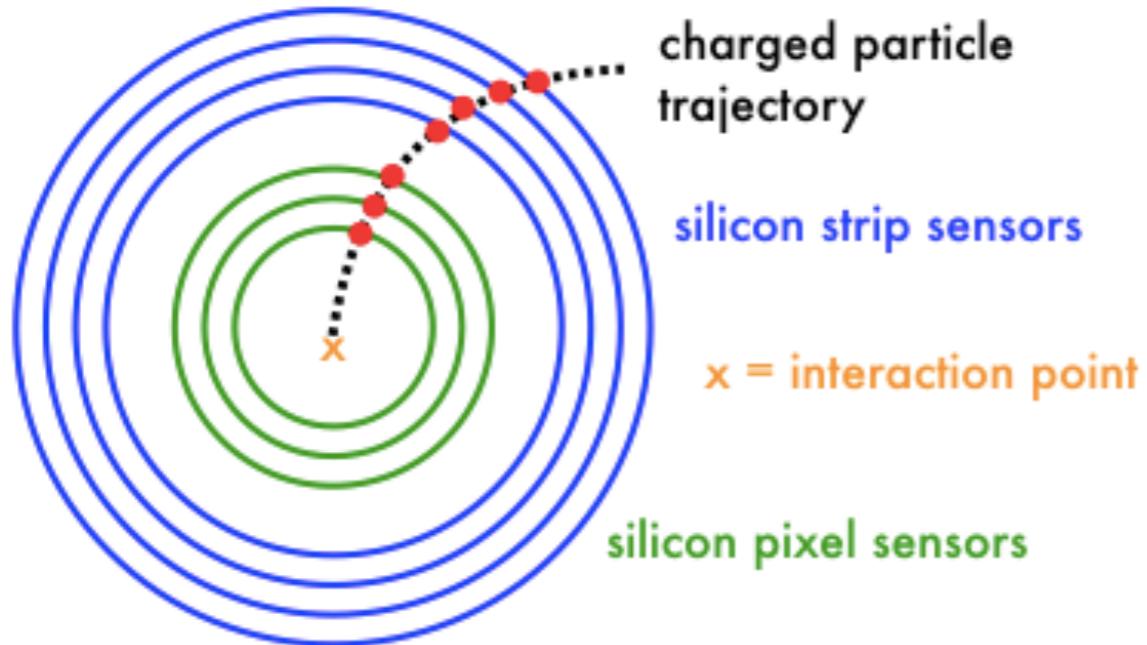
Lindsey Gray
November 18, 2019



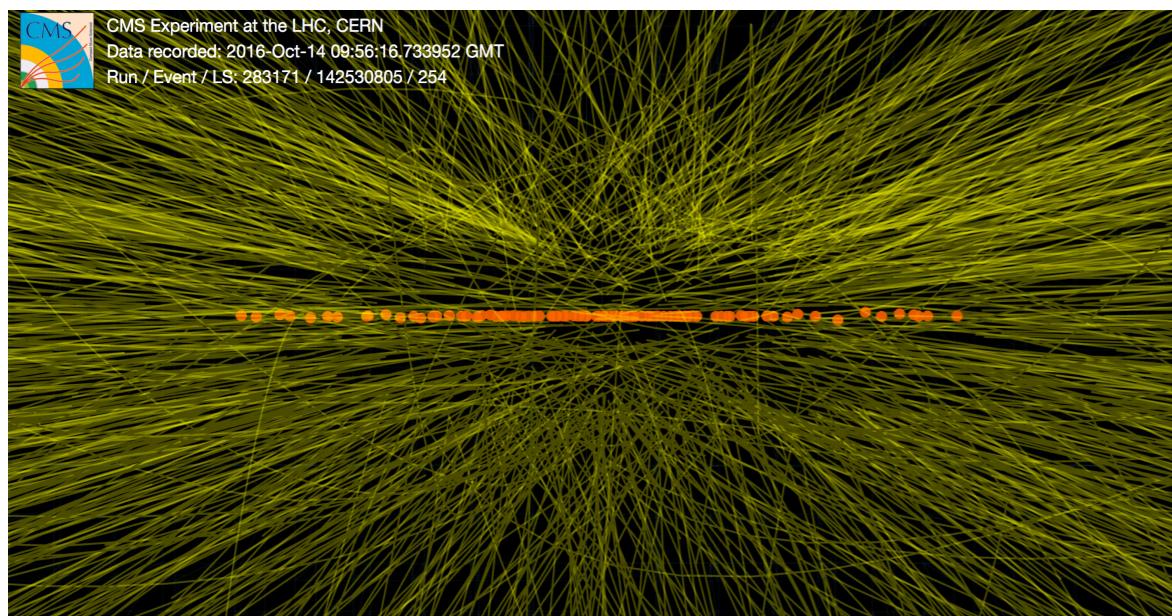


HL-LHC: Two Big Problems

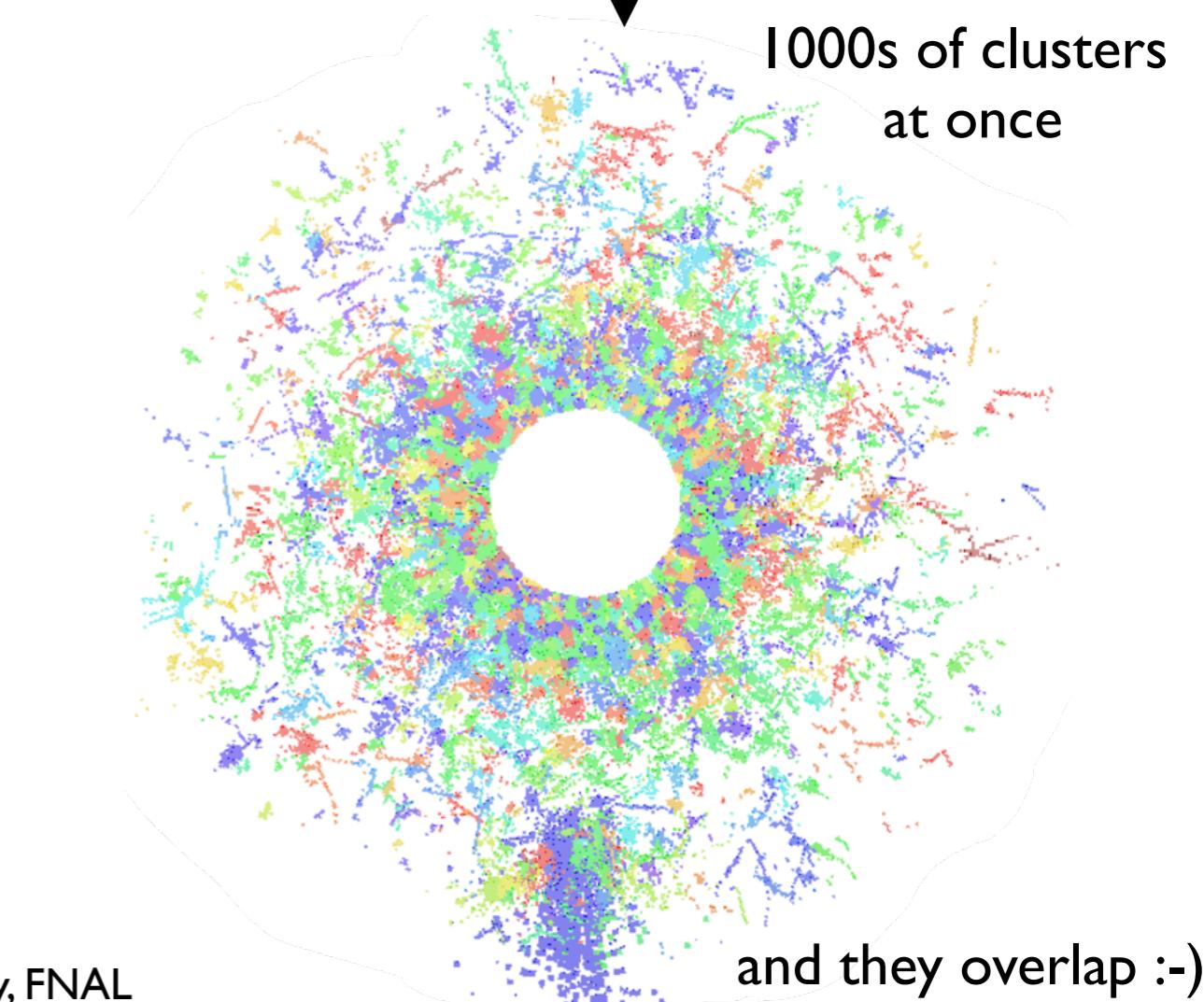
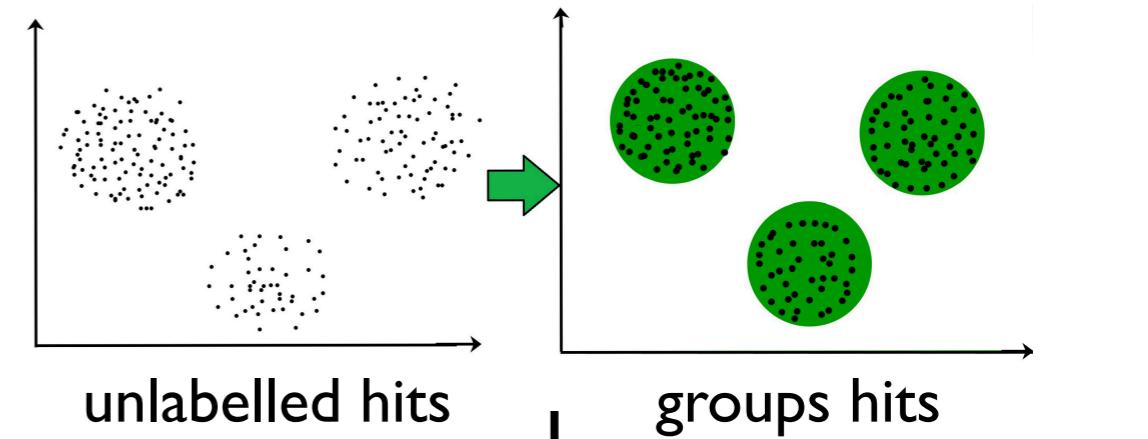
Tracking in 200 PU

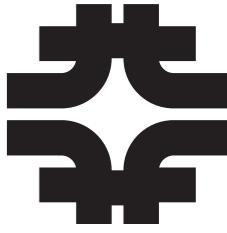


↓ 1000s of tracks at once



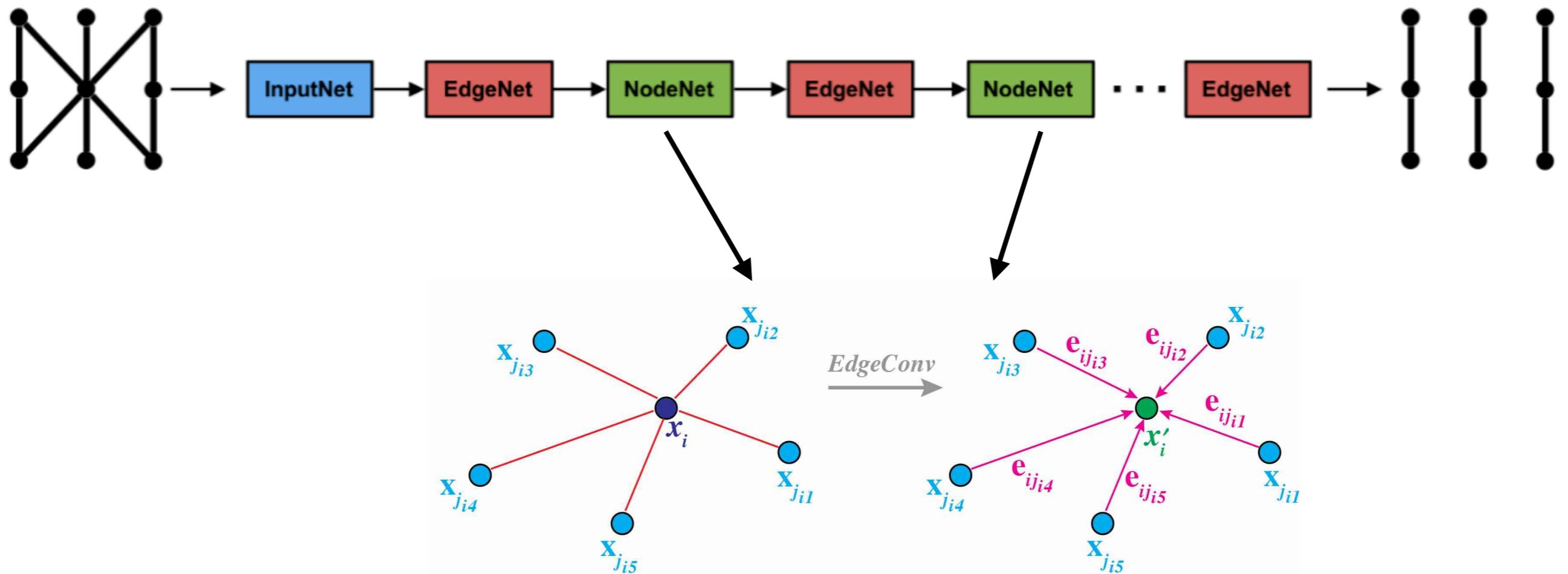
High-granularity calorimetry in 200PU





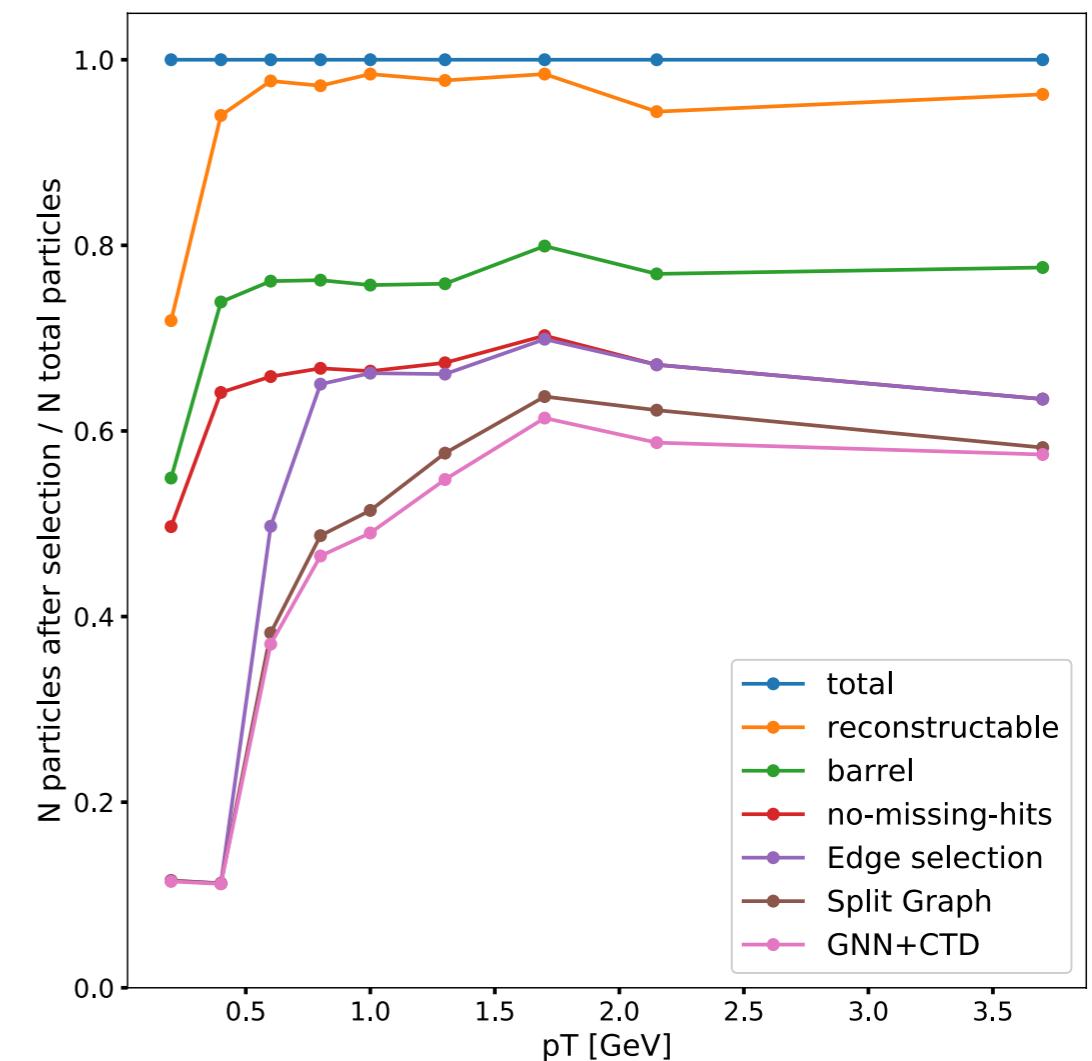
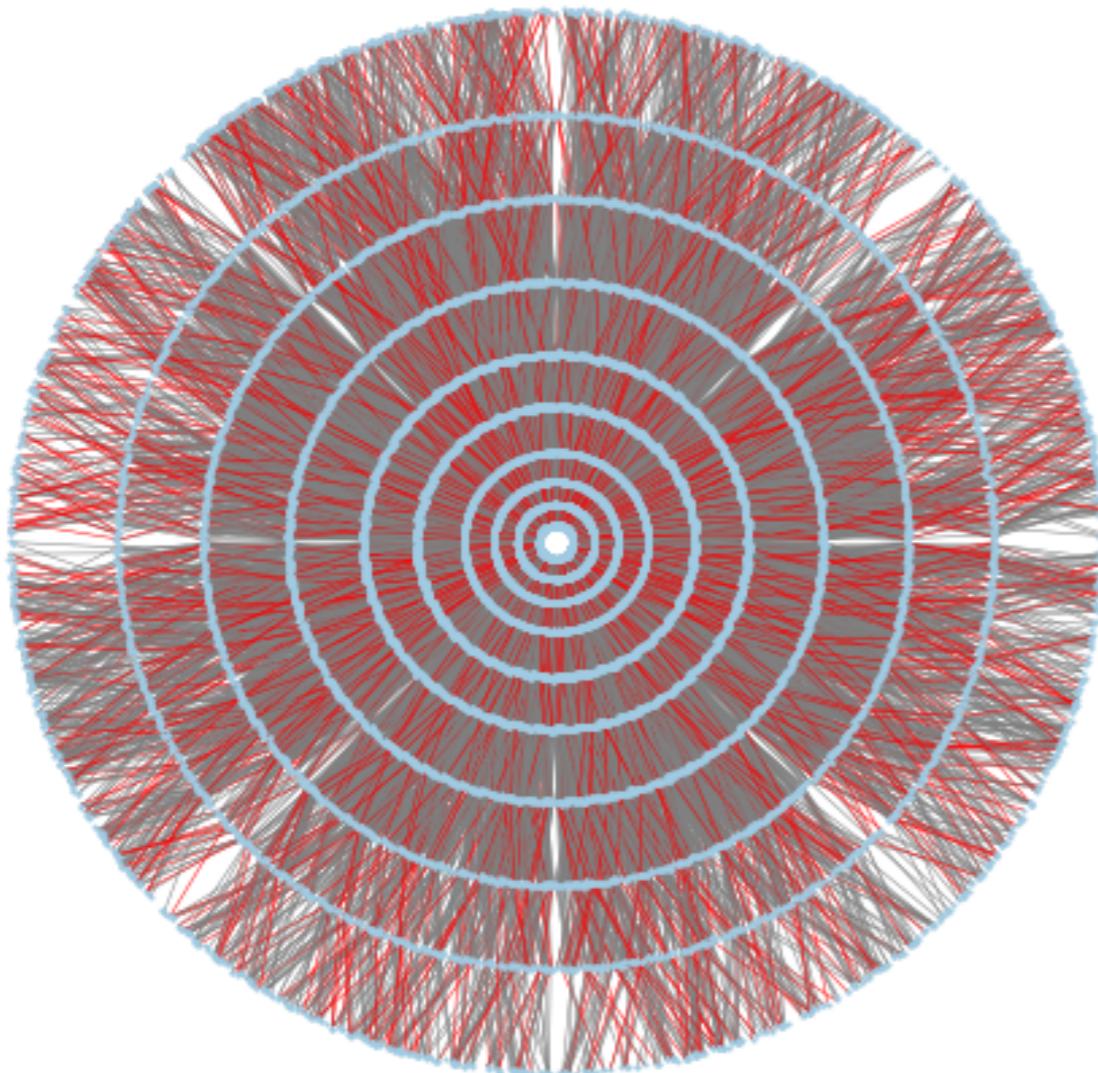
A Path Forward with Hep.TrkX

- Aim of project was to discover NN track finders
 - Very promising solution in graph neural networks
 - Particular flavor: graph convolutional edge classifiers



First Performance and Promise

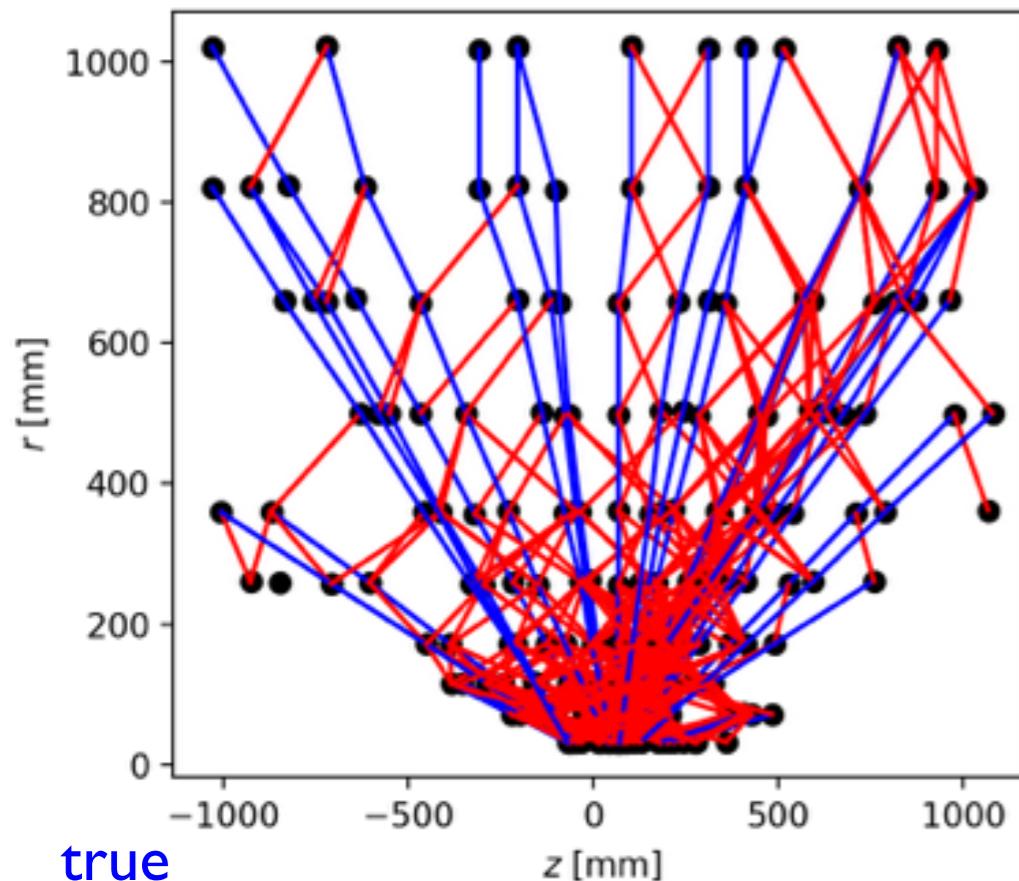
- Many selections applied to yield training set
 - Important: sectorization and no missing hits
 - These are “easy” tracks but this also early days for these kinds of network in HEP
- Applying GNN, assembling tracks -> 97% efficient relative to preselection
 - Track-segment selection GNN executes significantly faster than Kalman filter



From Tracks to Clusters

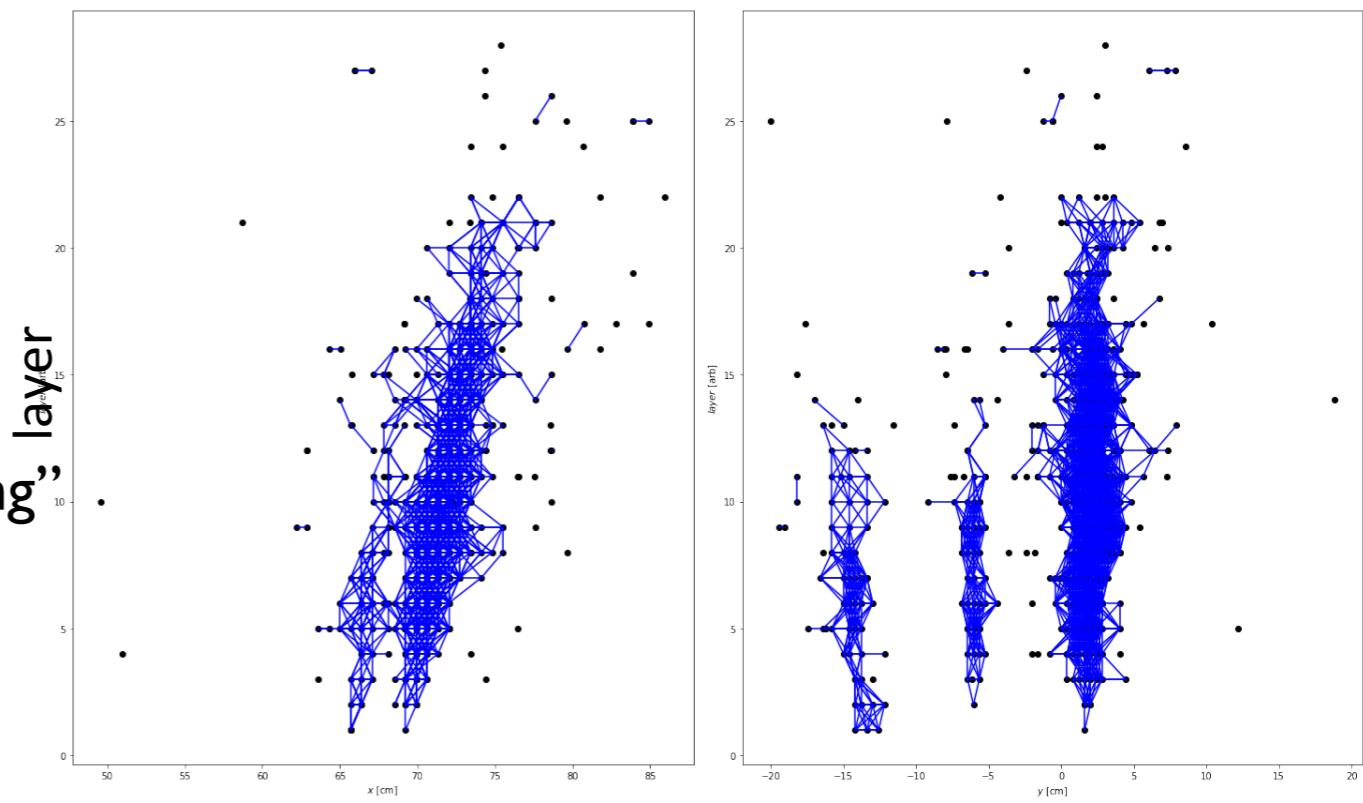
● Imagine a calorimeter cluster as a clump of edges

- In terms of abstract of relationships between hits this is the same object as a track



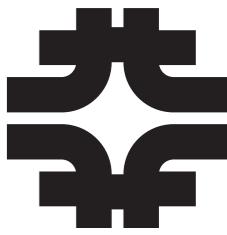
Hep.TrkX / Exa.TrkX

“same thing”



false edges not shown (too many)

Lindsey Gray, FNAL

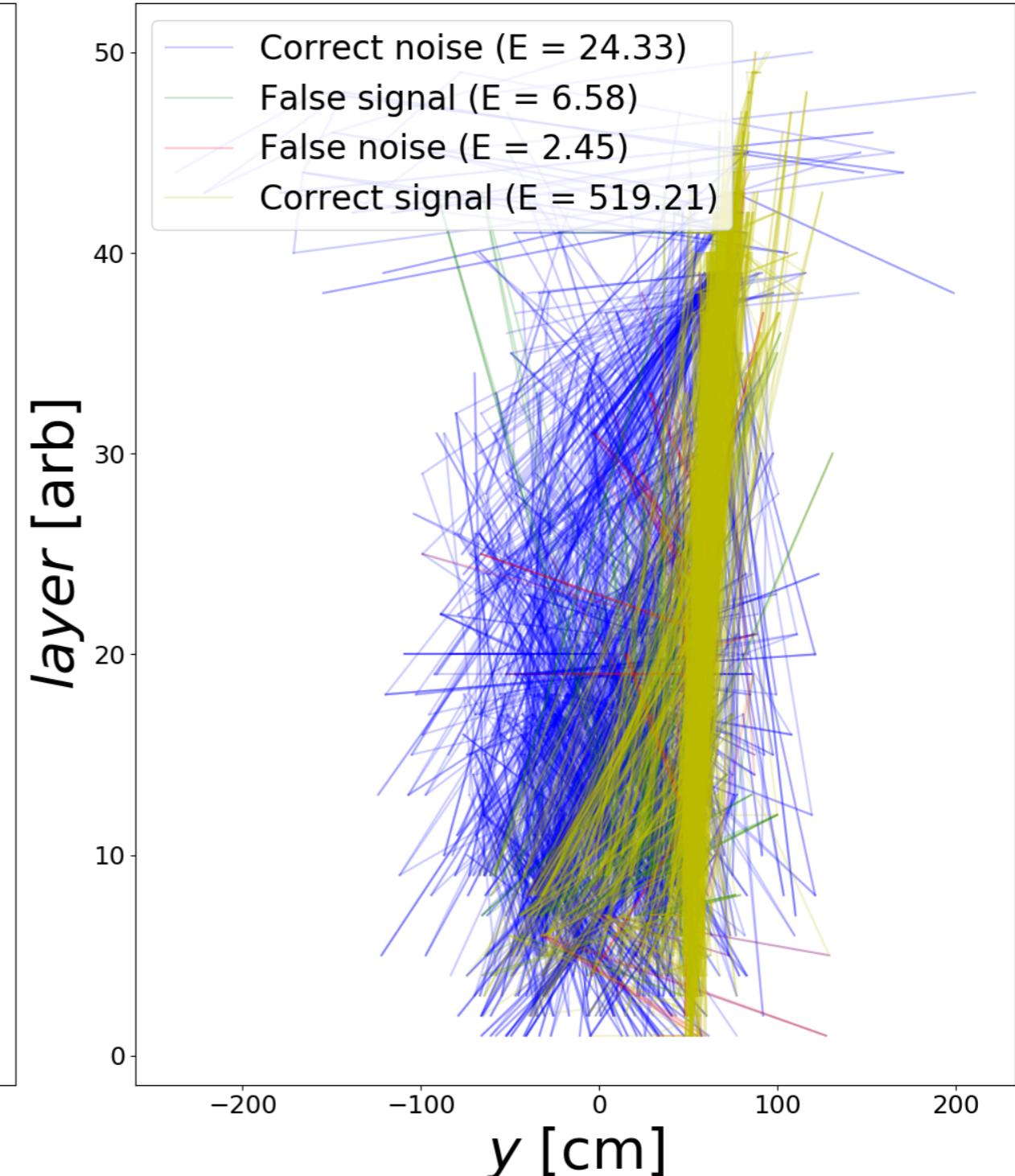
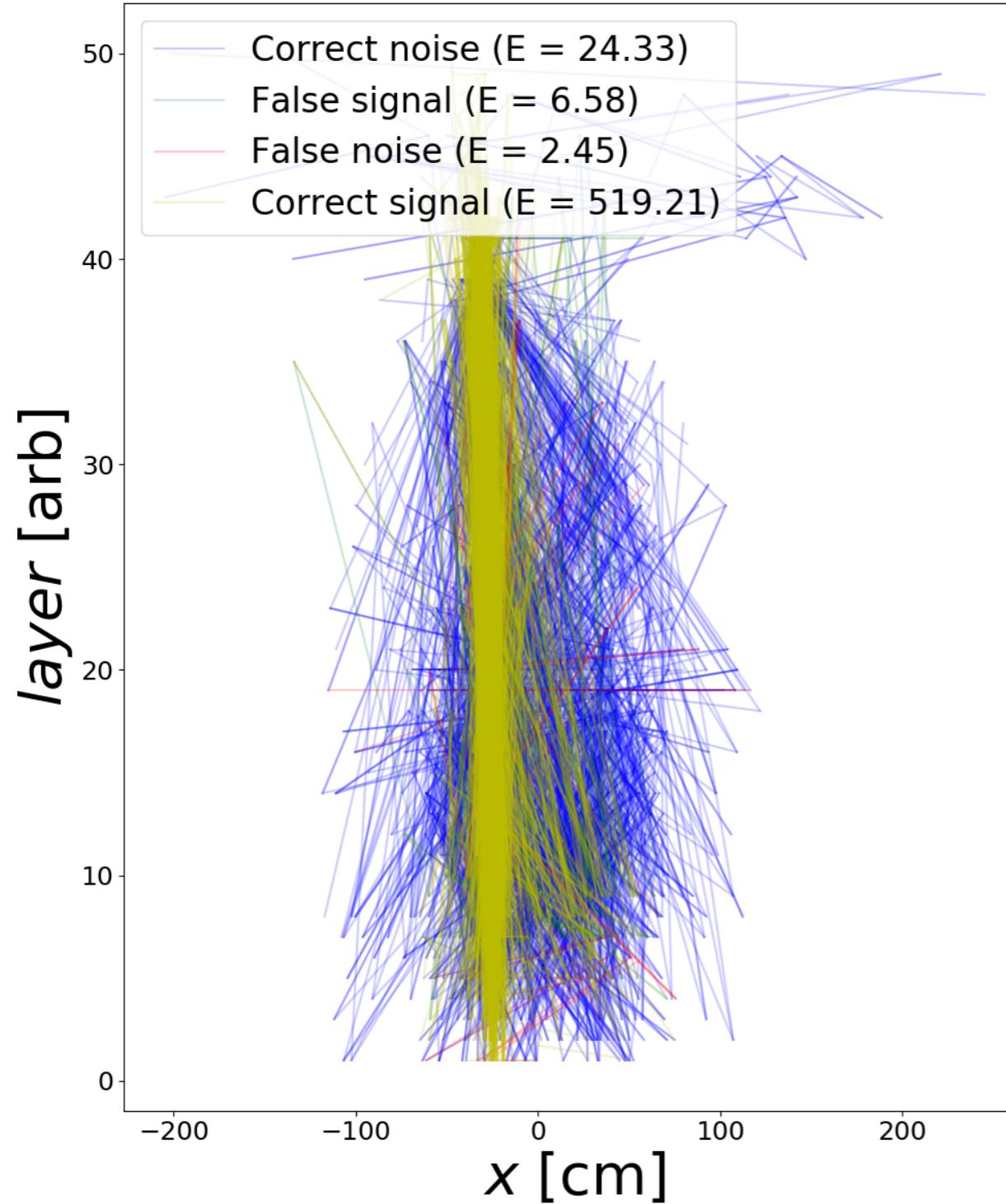


Pion Classification in HGCal

true negatives
true positives
false positives
false negatives

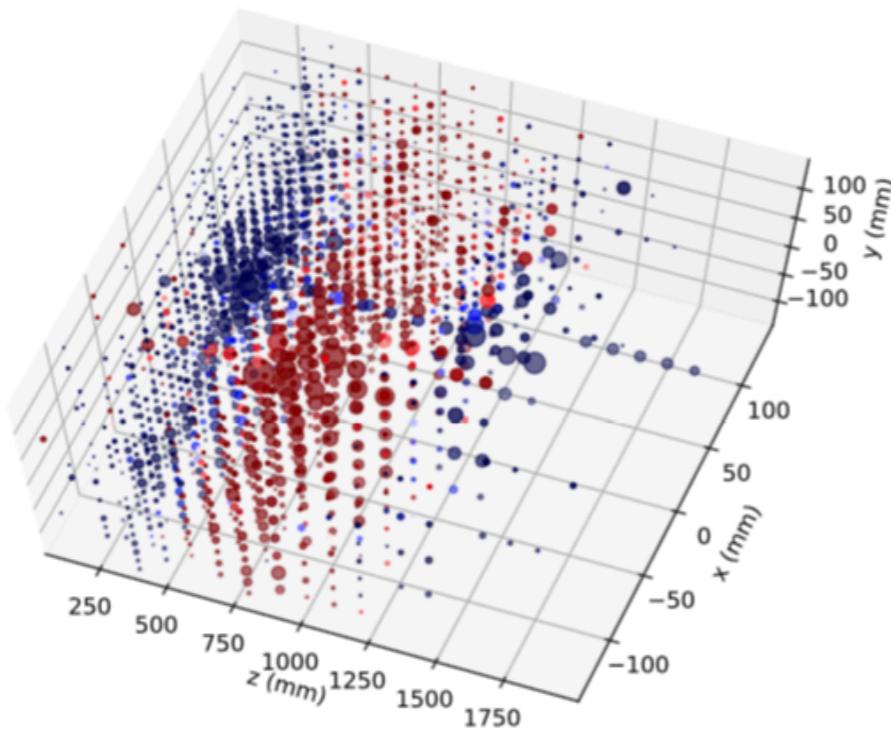
Pion shower identified in a sea of noise

In depth example for more complex scenarios in a few slides...

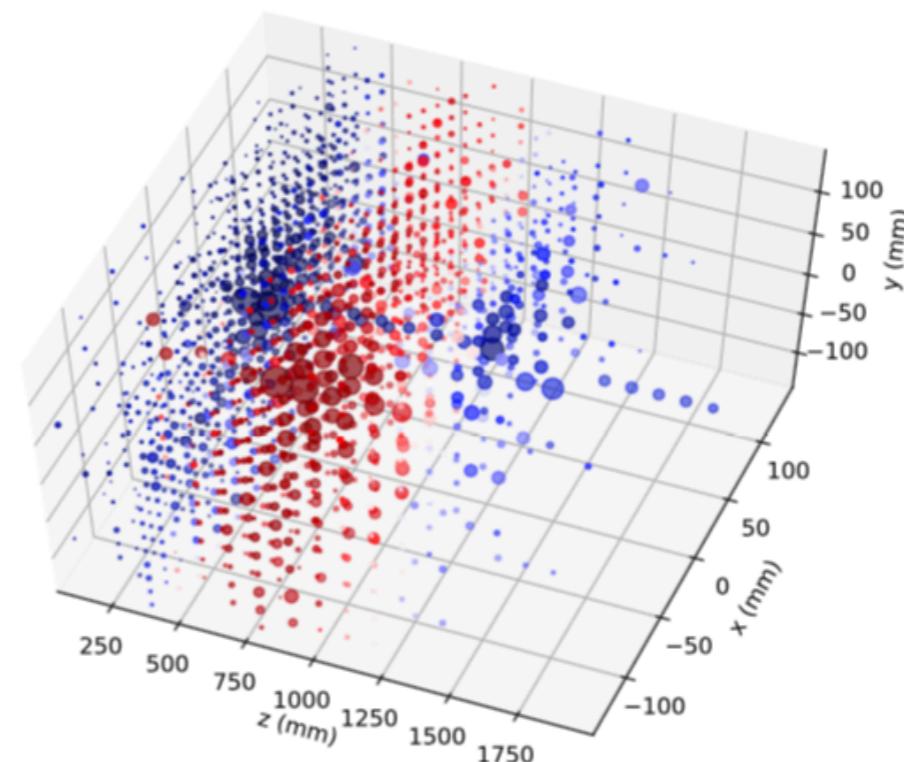


Finally: Towards Actual Clustering

- Finding correct edges in a static graph is a well characterized learning problem
 - And you can use simple algorithms to keep your data processing quick!
- Clustering is better characterized as “finding the correct graph” rather than finding the correct subgraph
 - It’s possible to learn the latent space which best clusters the data
 - But! Right now, the number of clusters / categories needs to be known beforehand



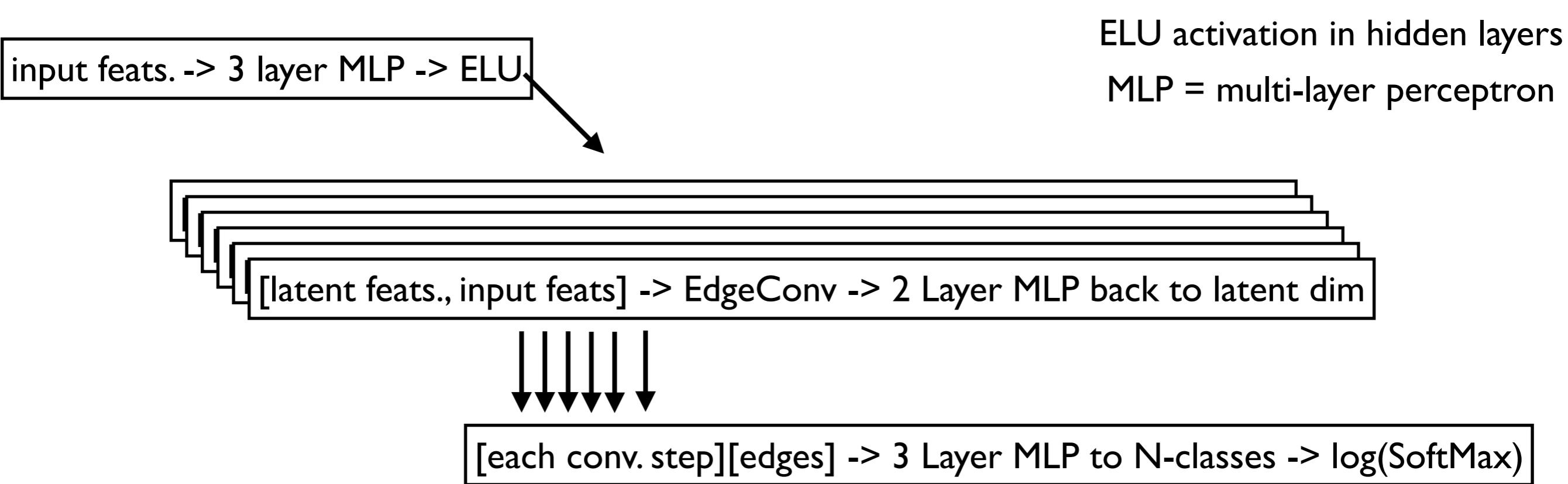
(a) Truth

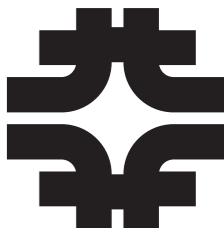
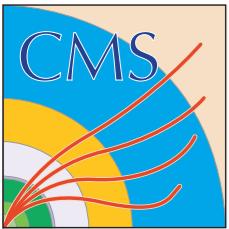


(b) Reconstructed

Edge Classification in Practice

- Given edges between HGCal hits assign class
 - classes are: [noise, HAD, EM, MIP]
 - noise is defined as (no sim matched energy | sim-matched but different clusters)
 - We may want a fifth class of “can’t decide” edges
 - Particle classes are defined via sim truth, EM is electrons, photons, pi0s, MIPs are muons, hadrons are everything else
- Network is a fixed-graph edge-convolutional network, classifying output edges
 - 64 dim latent space, 6 graph iterations, log softmax output



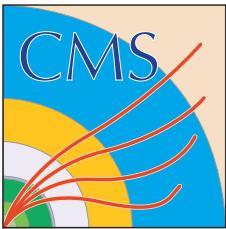


Confusion Matrix after 100 Epochs

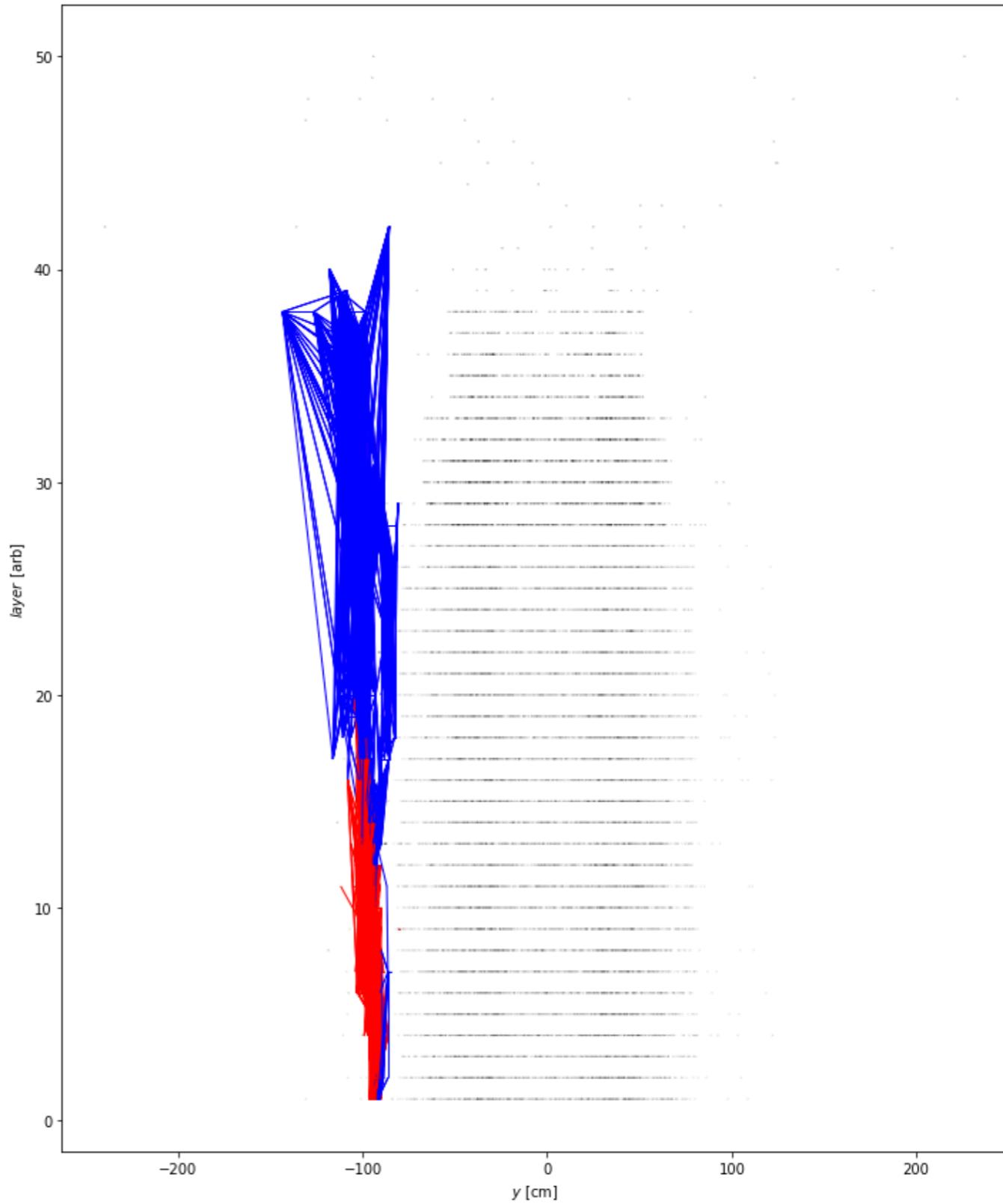
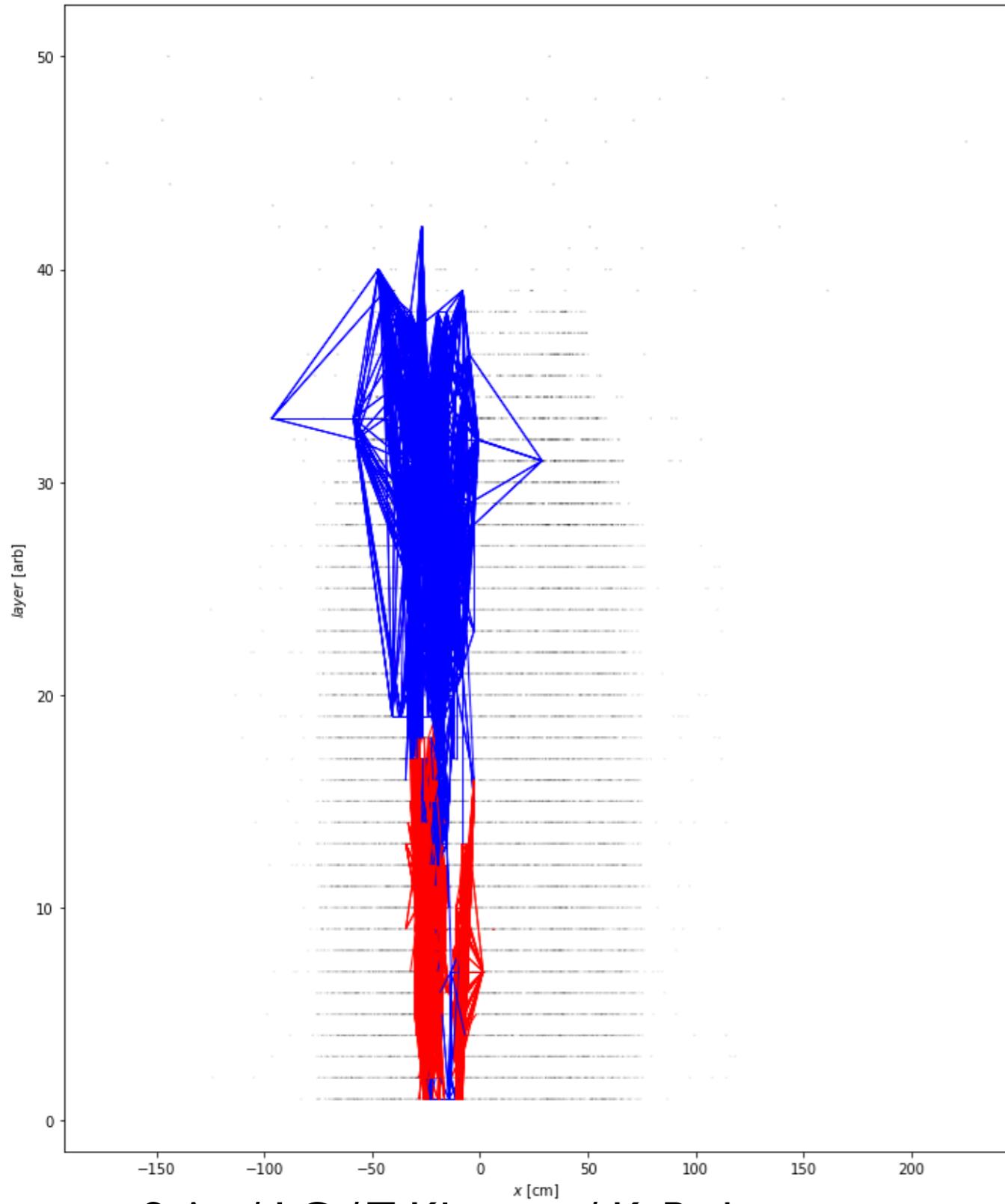
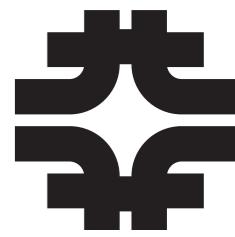
● Large amount of noise edges in training and validation data

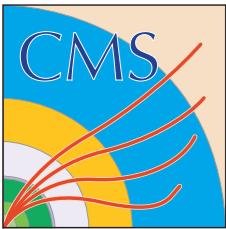
- More false edges than correct edges, given no noising cleaning (next will try pointnet to clean up)
- Last time -> After 39 epochs only ~65% in each category
- ~10% confusion EM to Hadron, and MIP -> Hadron + EM
- Large fraction of noise edges in all categories still
 - Best guess so far is that this is coming from mixed clusters or completely overlapping EM clusters, etc.

	Noise	Hadrons	EM	MIP
as Noise	[9.9308336e-01 9.3118154e-02 1.7514184e-01 3.0126752e-02]			
as Hadrons	[3.4312138e-03 8.3171761e-01 7.4755028e-02 1.0359010e-01]			
as EM	[3.4758809e-03 7.3548414e-02 7.4969733e-01 4.6642639e-02]			
as MIP	[9.0124477e-06 1.6159752e-03 4.0577480e-04 8.1964052e-01]			
Efficiencies:	[0.99308336	0.8317176	0.7496973	0.8196405]
Efficiencies any cat:	[0.9068819	0.8244523	0.9698732]

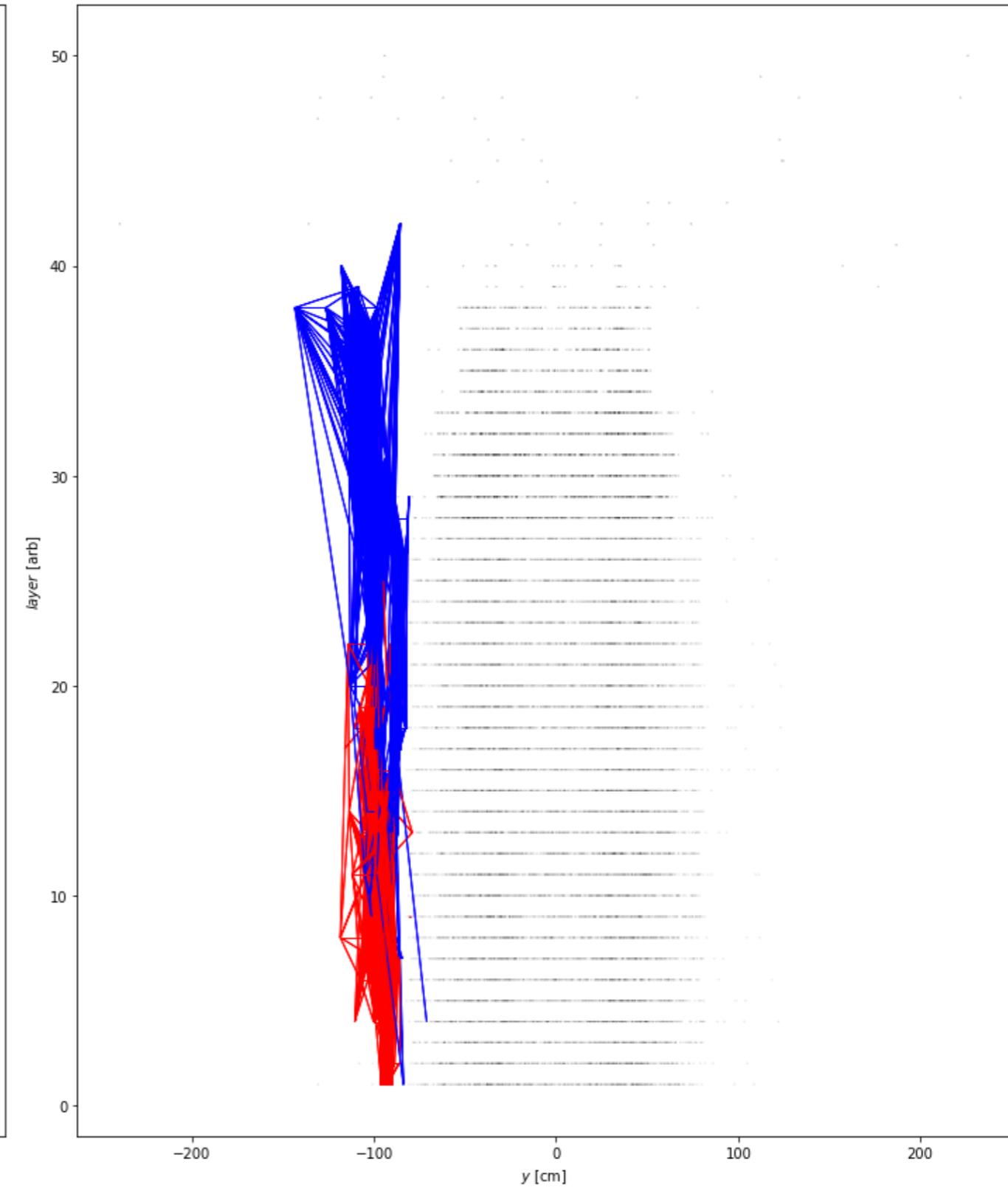
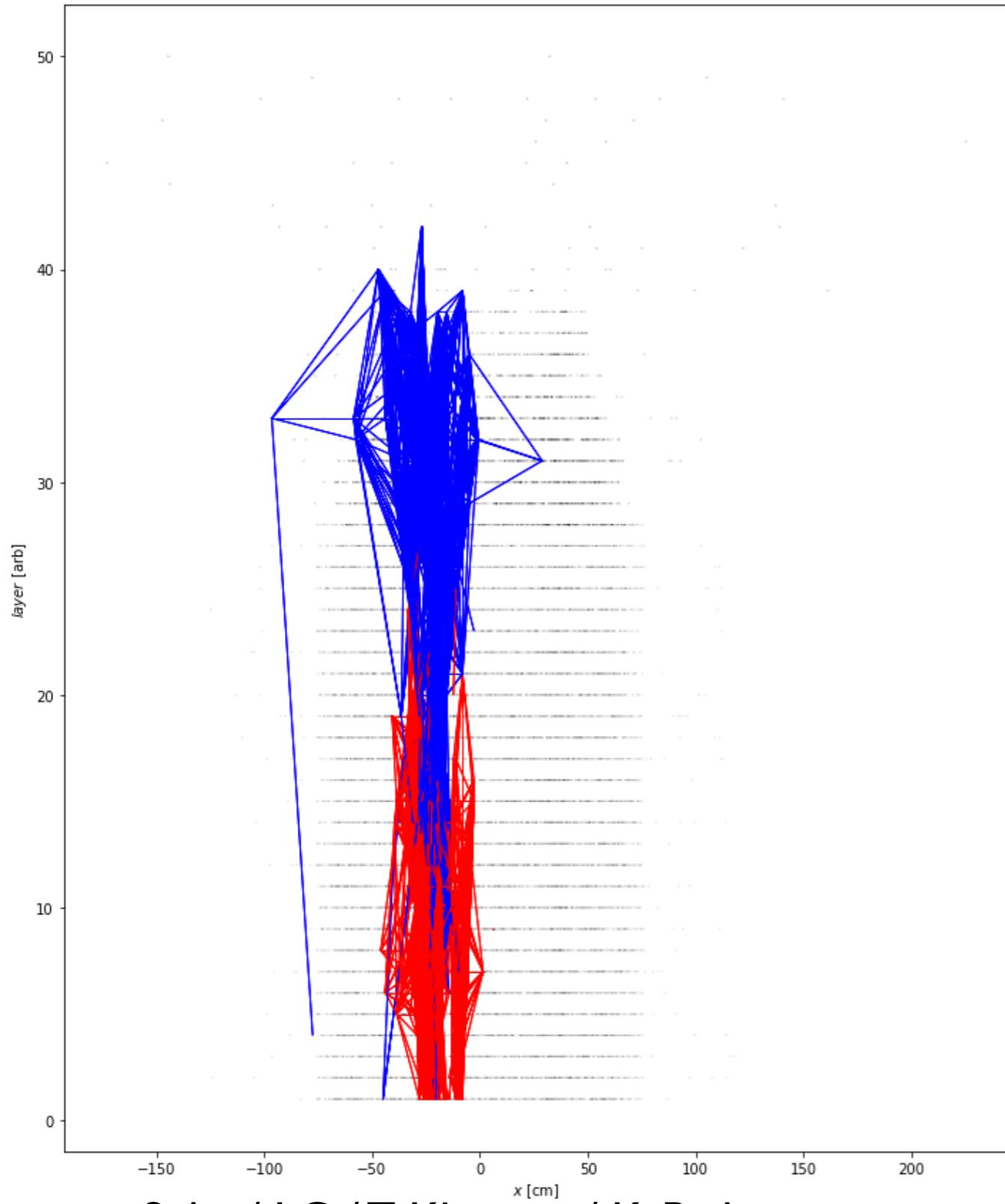
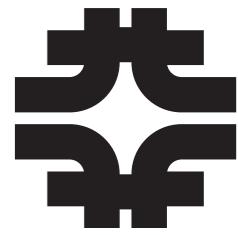


Example pi + photon Tau : Prediction



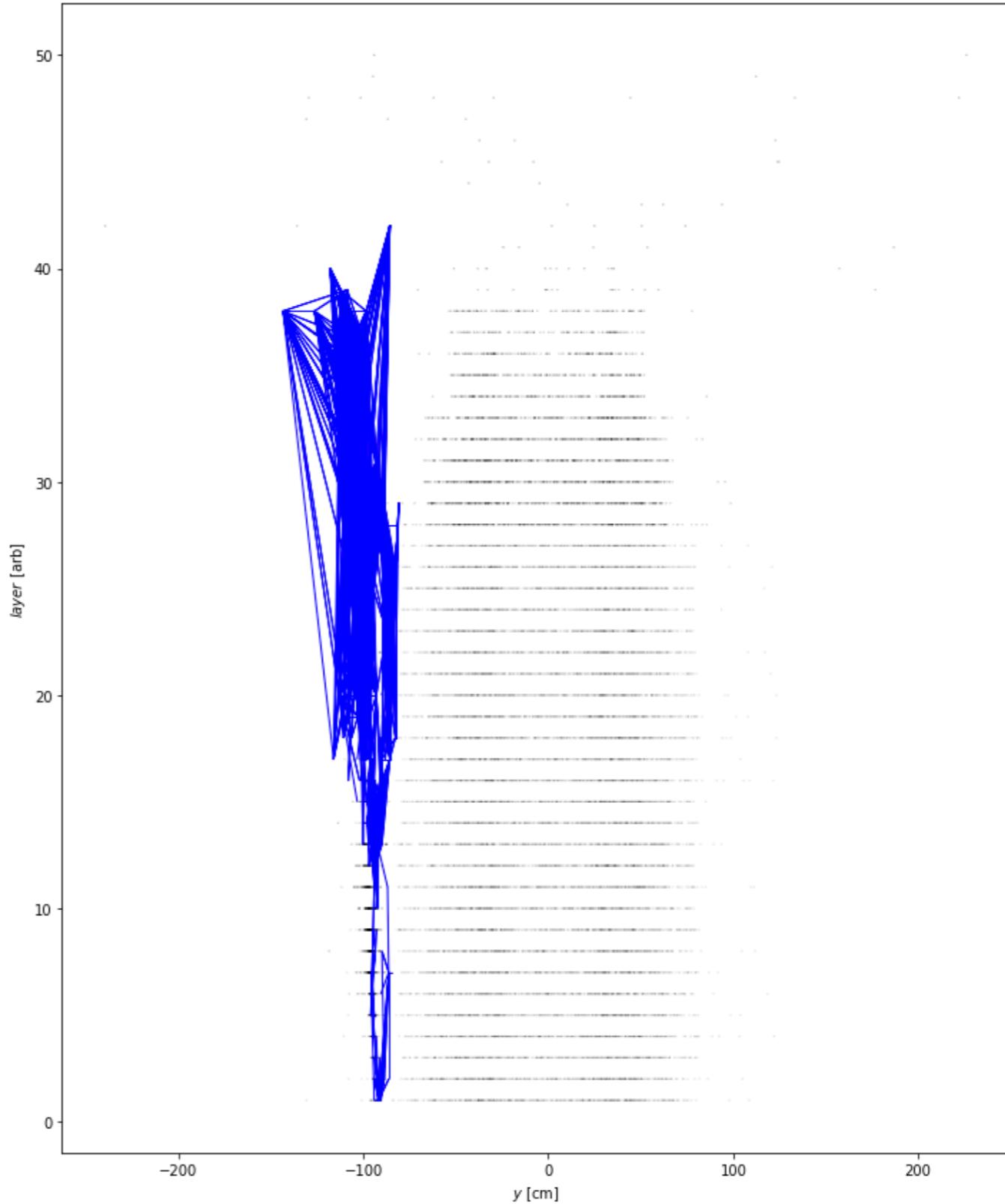
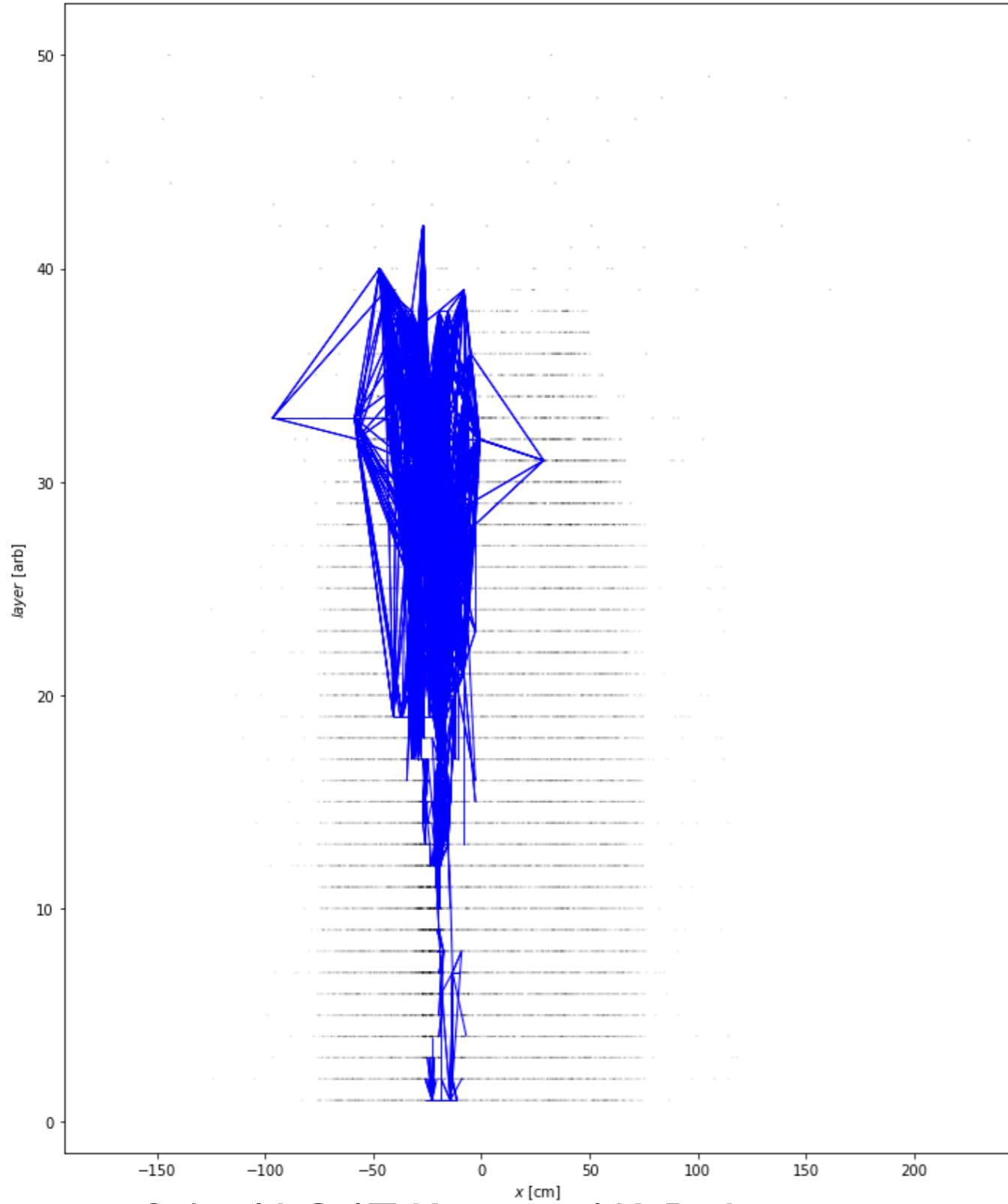
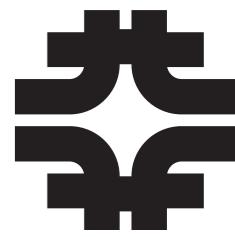


Example pi + photon Tau : Truth



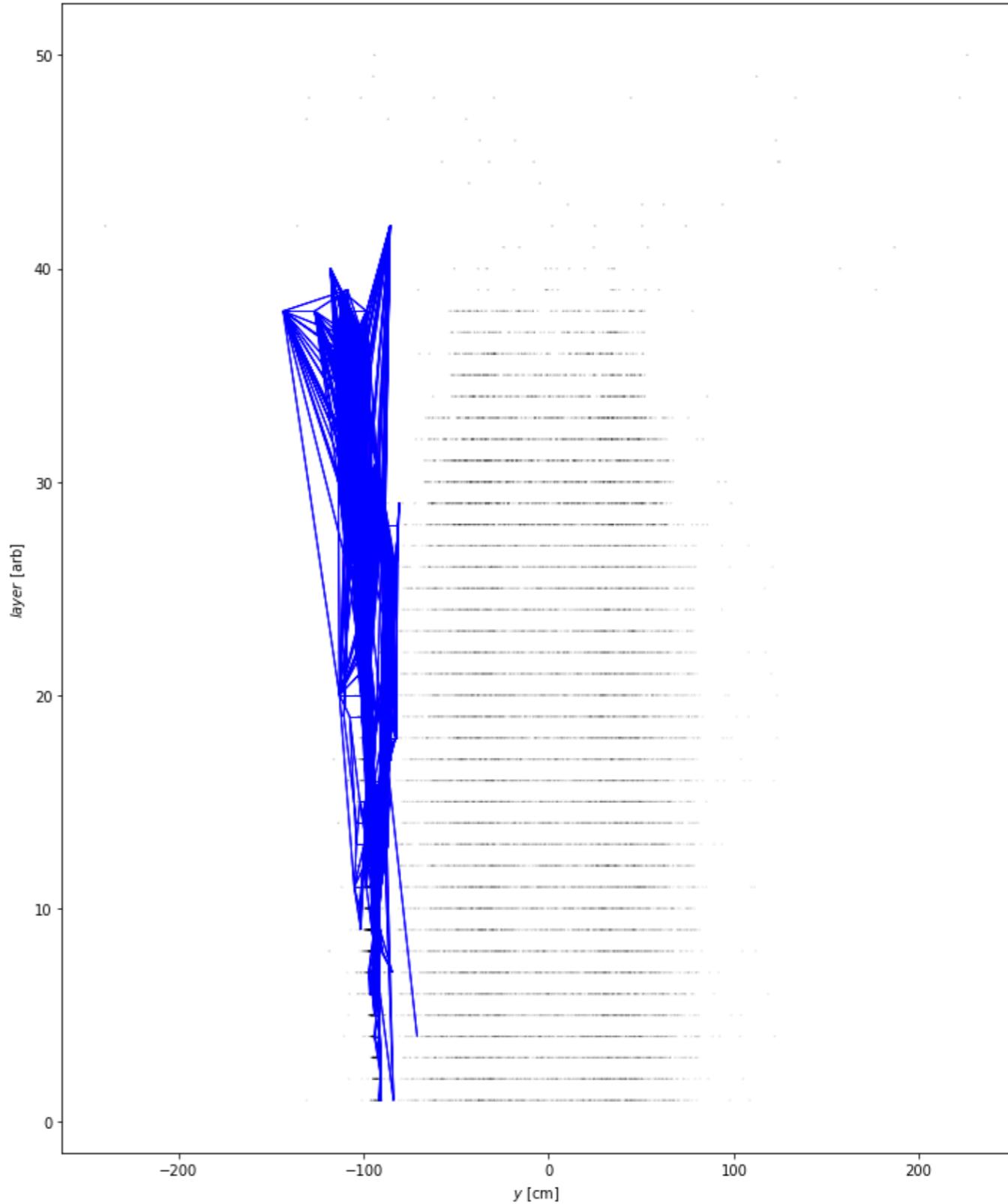
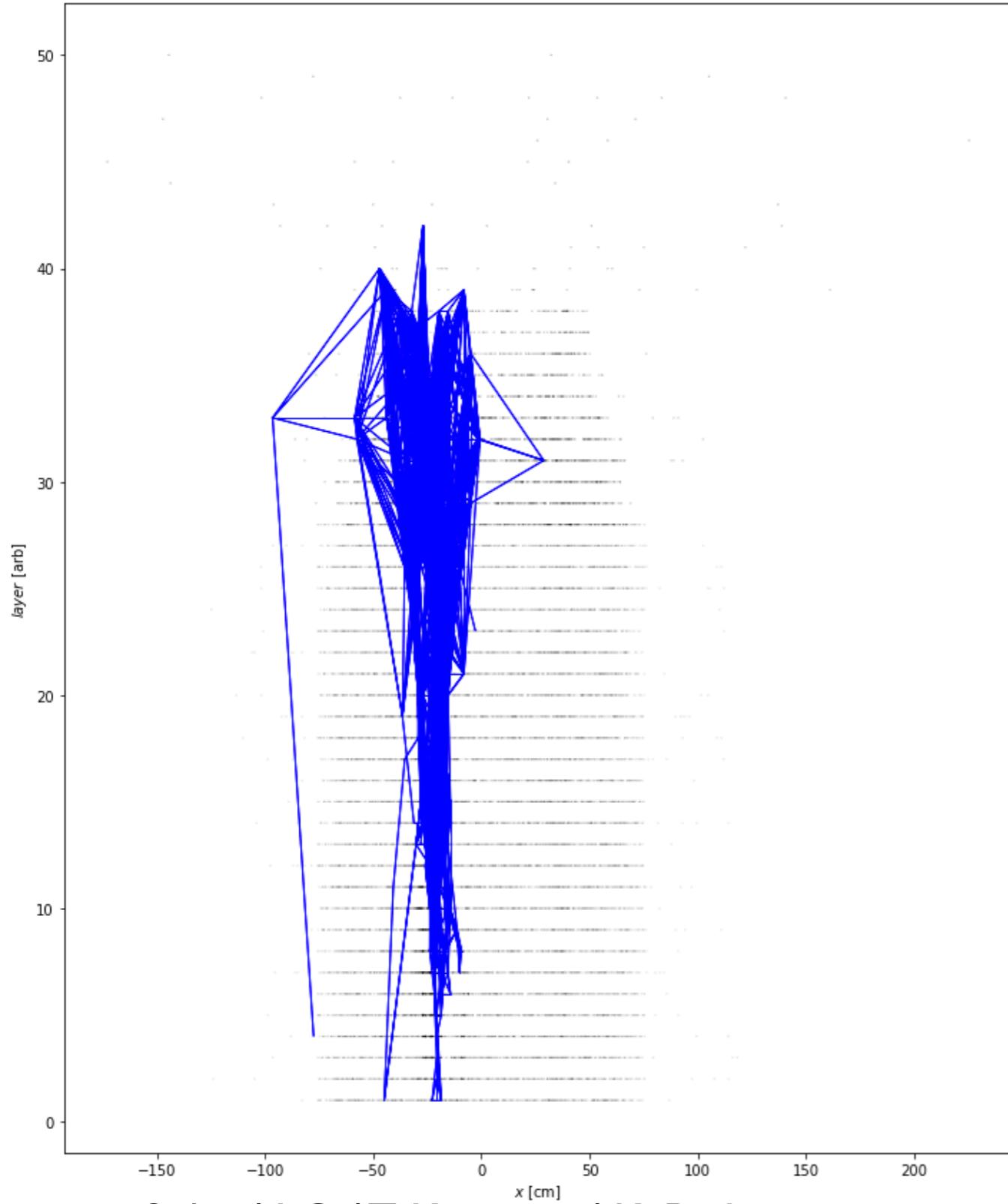
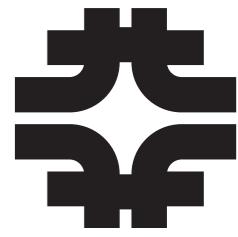


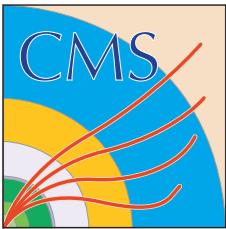
Hadron Projection : Prediction



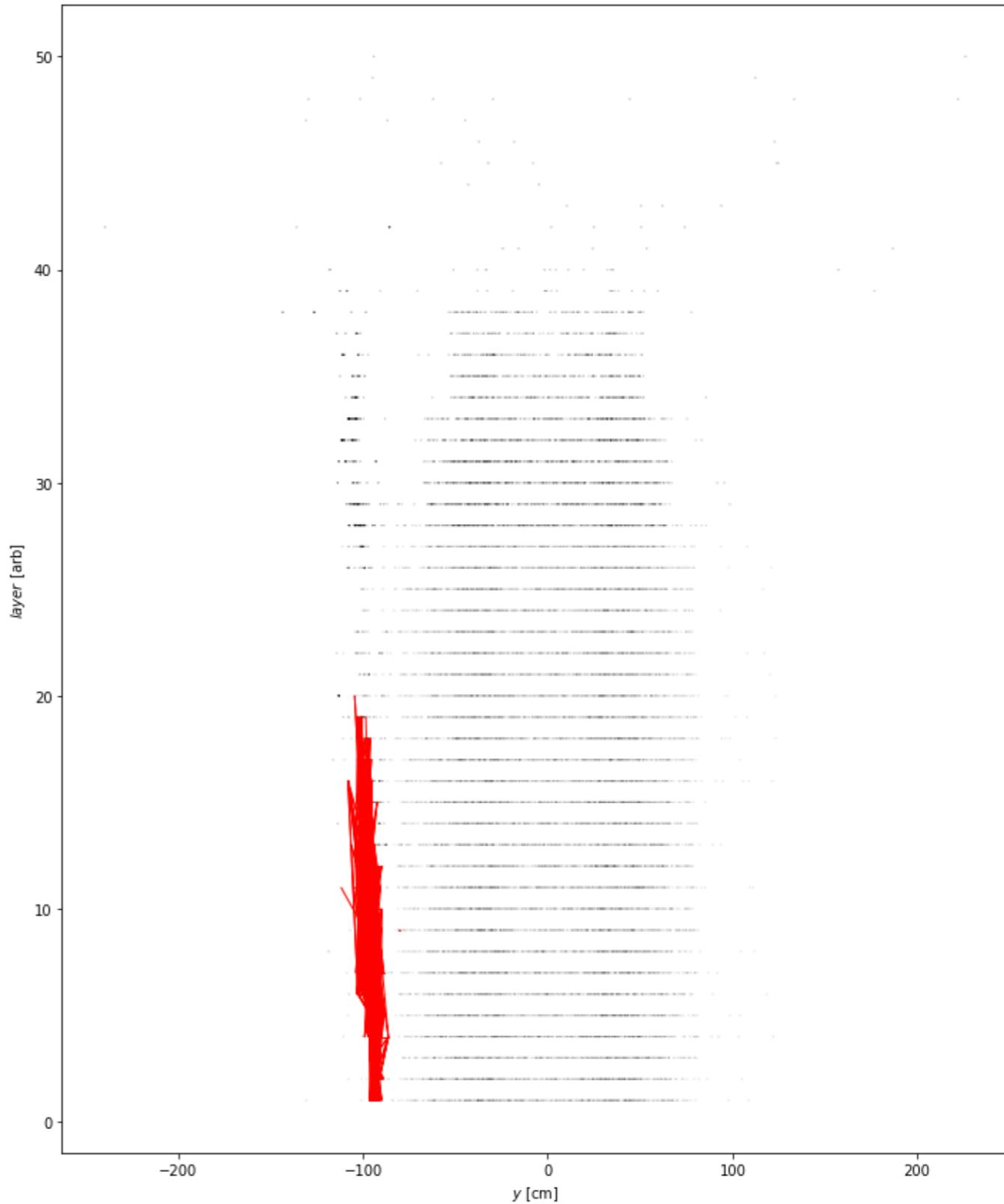
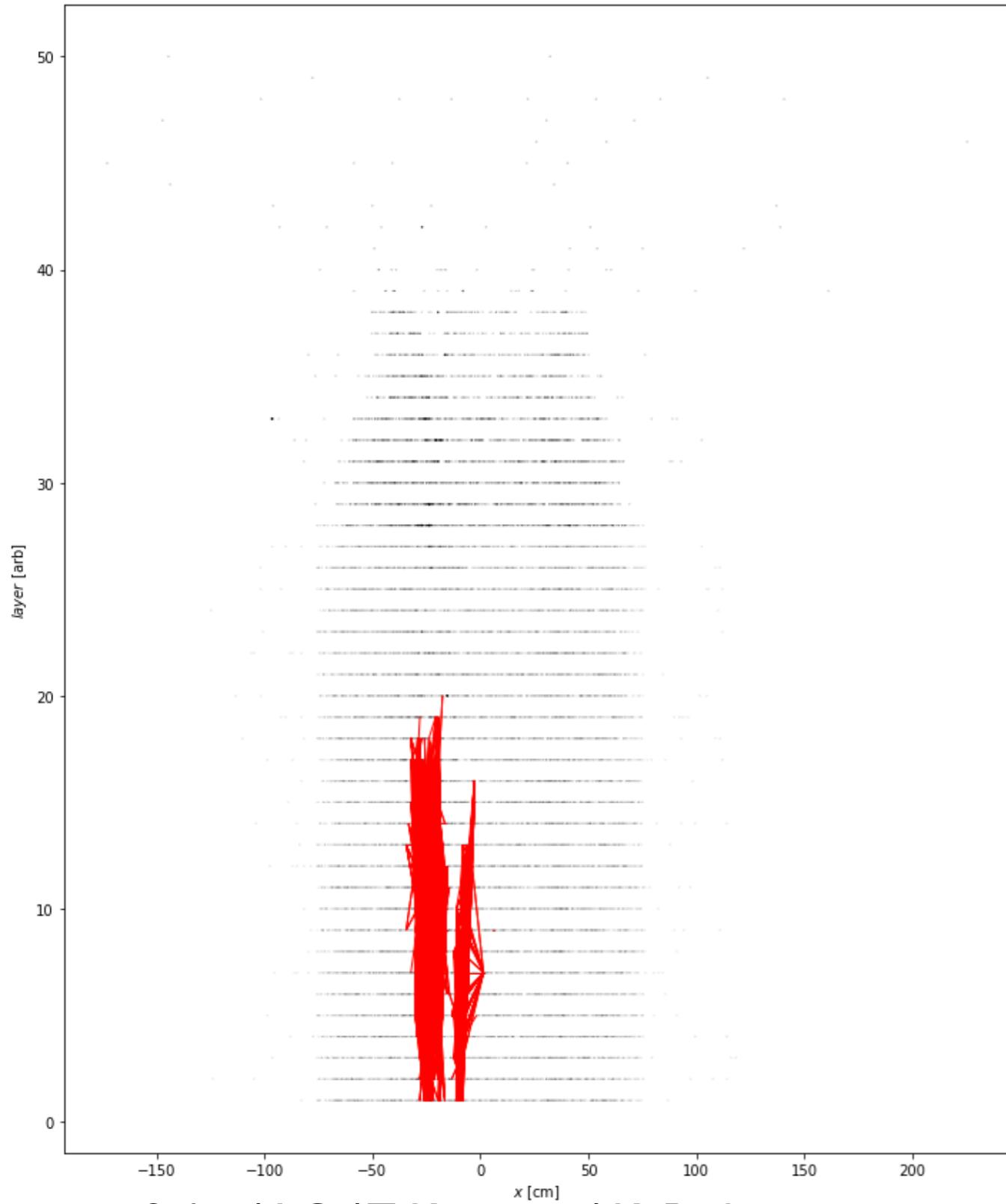
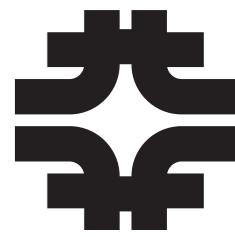


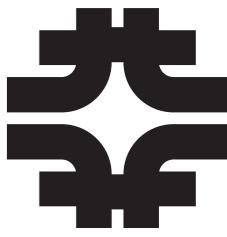
Hadron Projection : Truth



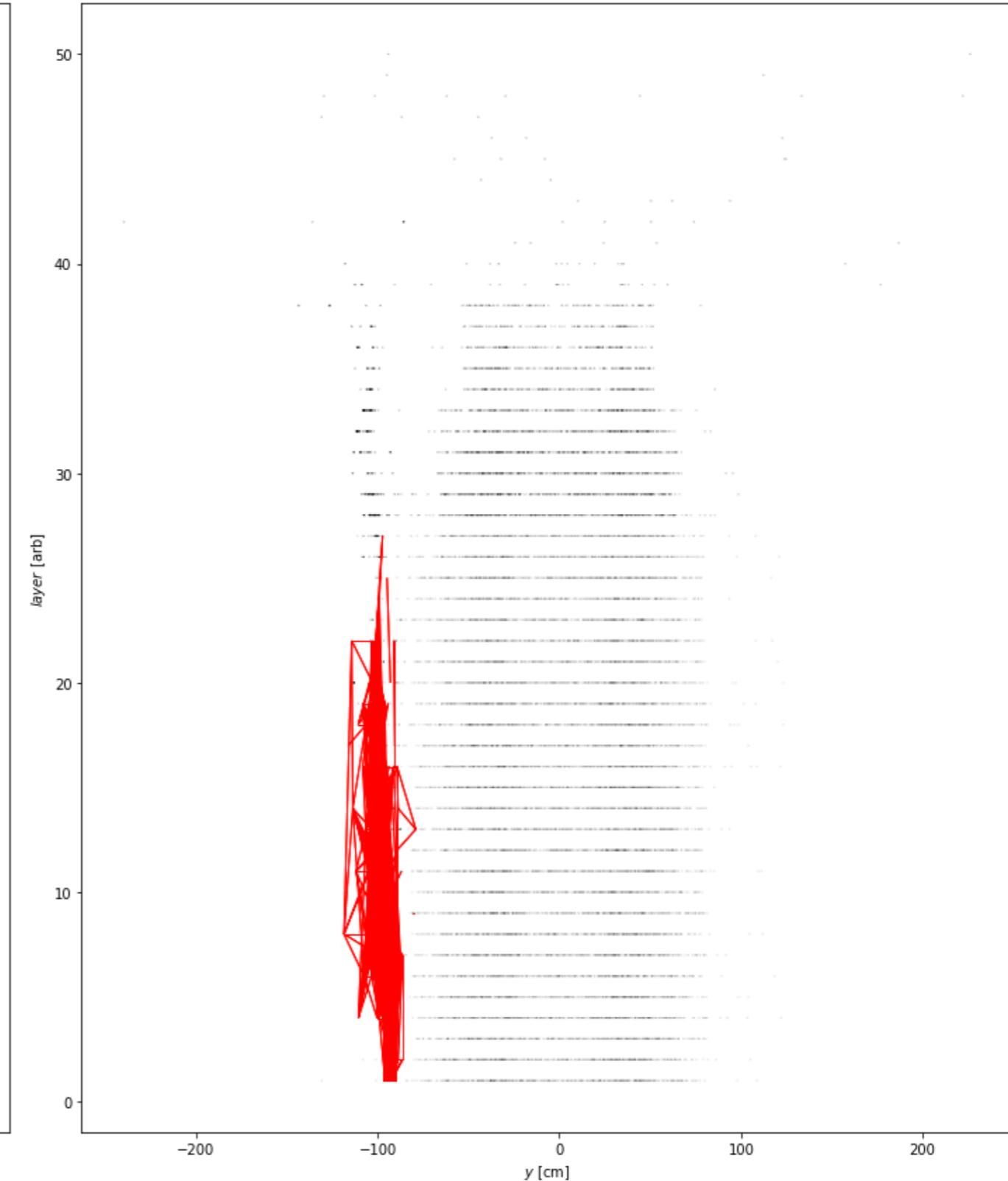
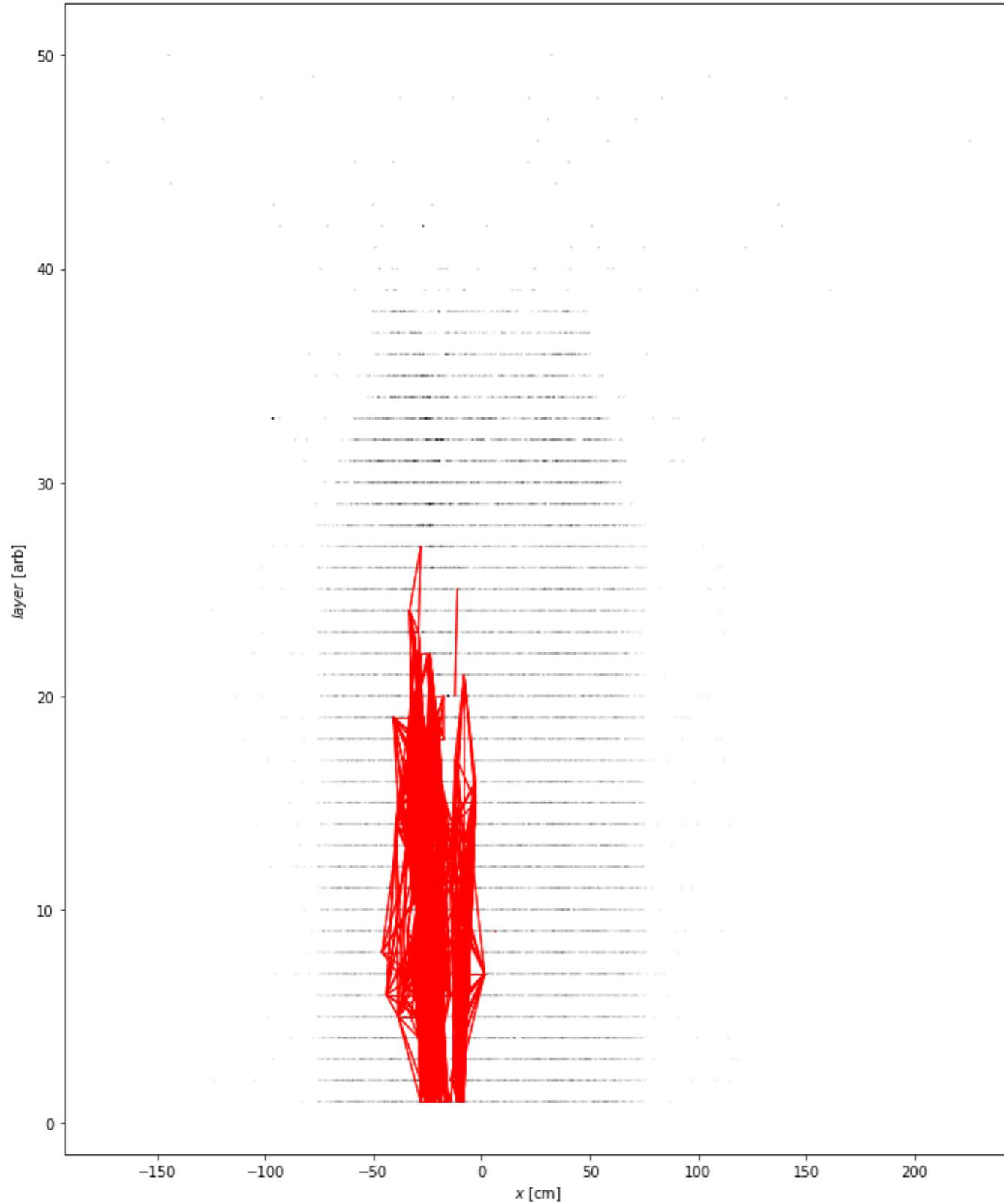


EM Projection : Prediction





EM Projection : Truth



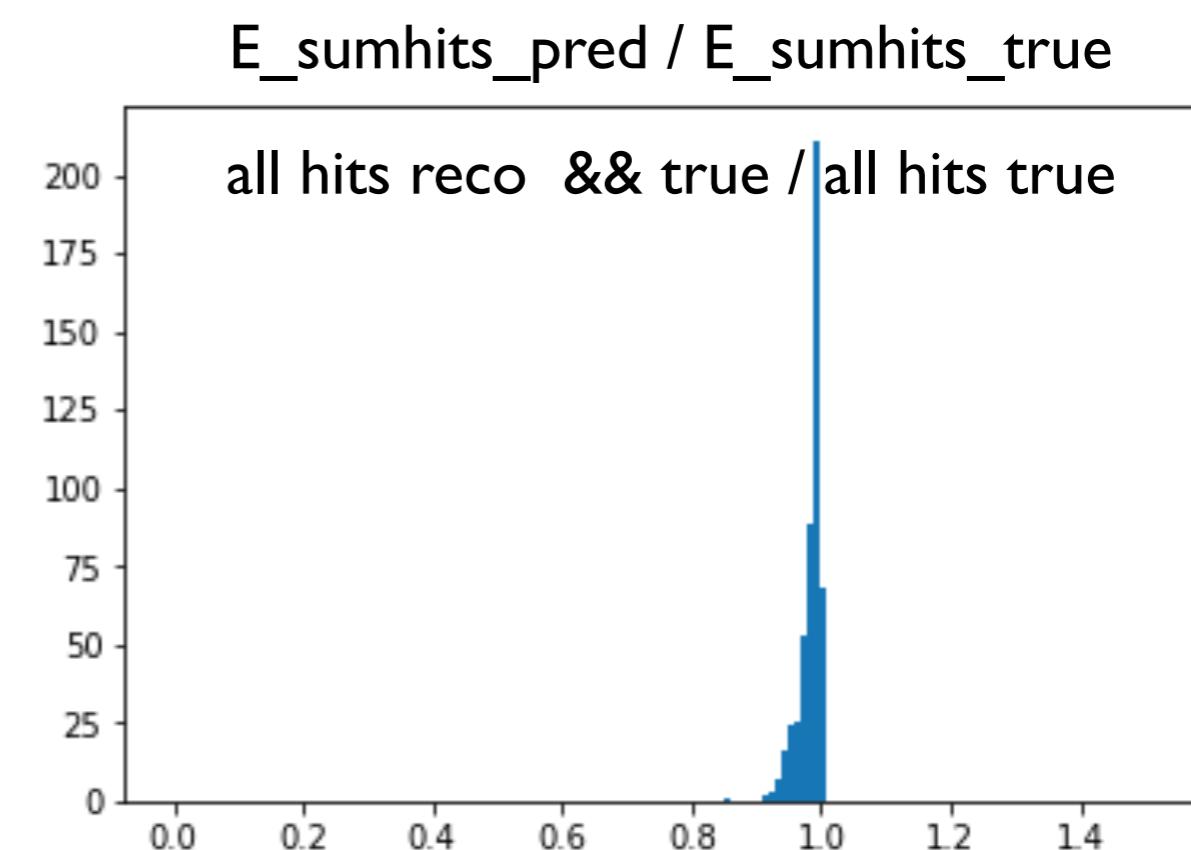
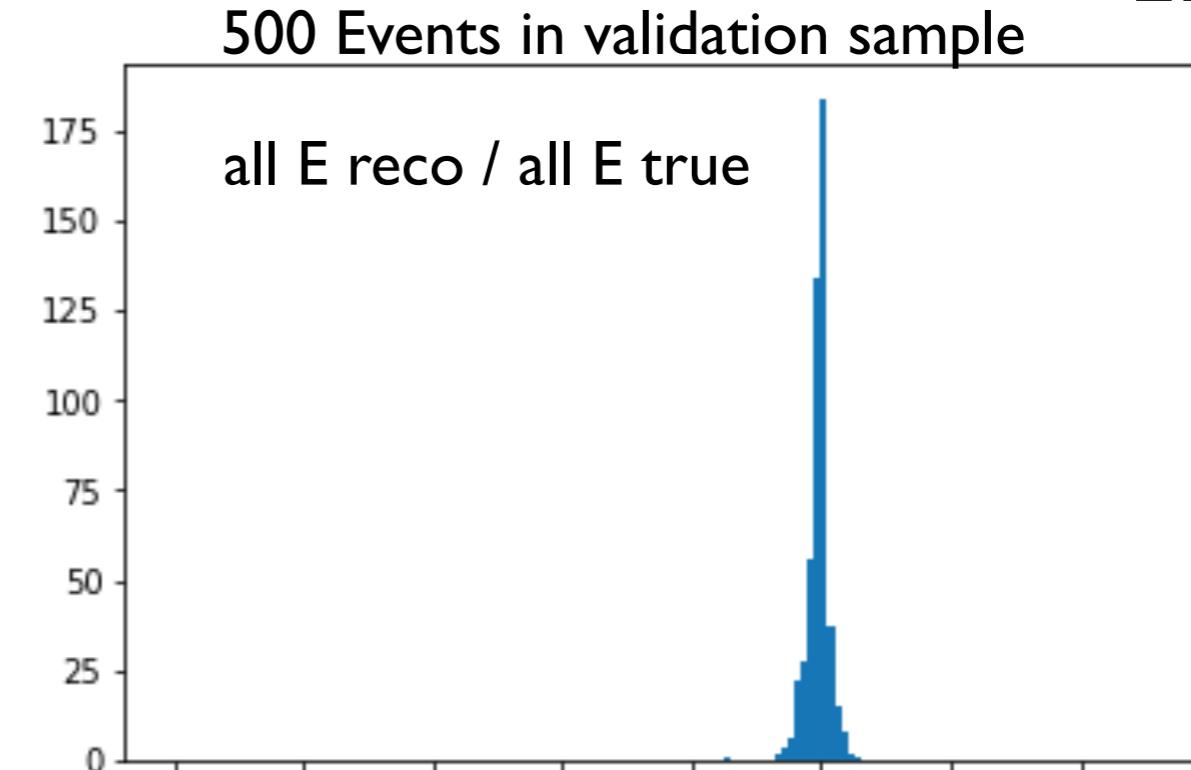
Energy Collection Efficiency

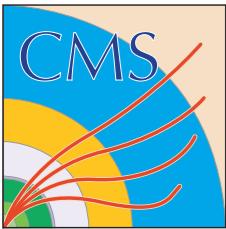
● Checking with statistics

- Energy collection is very good
- Some over-collection of noise
- Most of hits connected together are truth hits

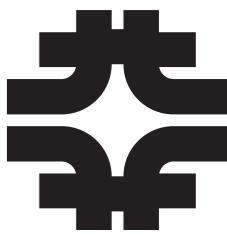
● This should allow for high quality reconstruction

- We're now focusing on getting this into CMSSW

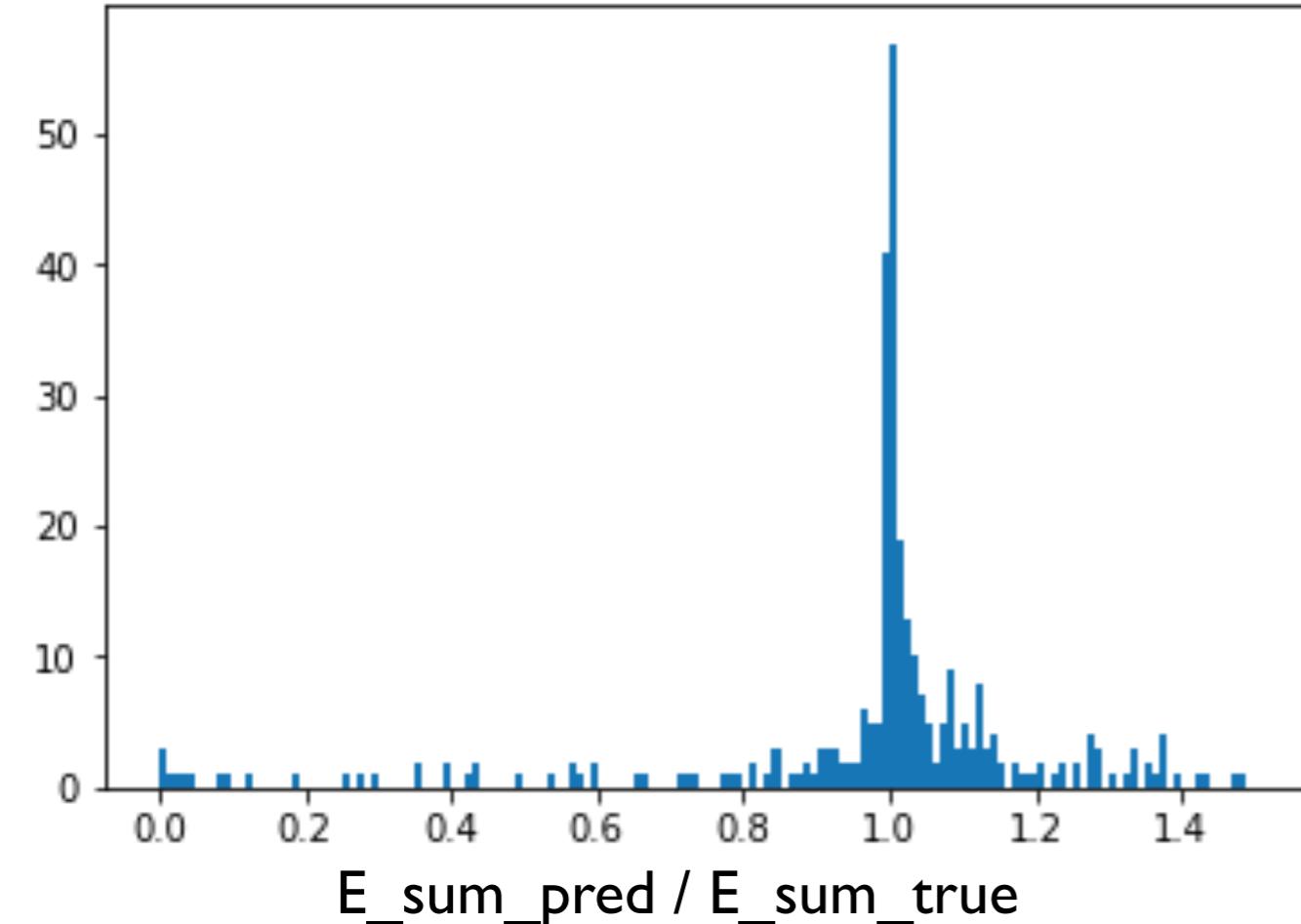




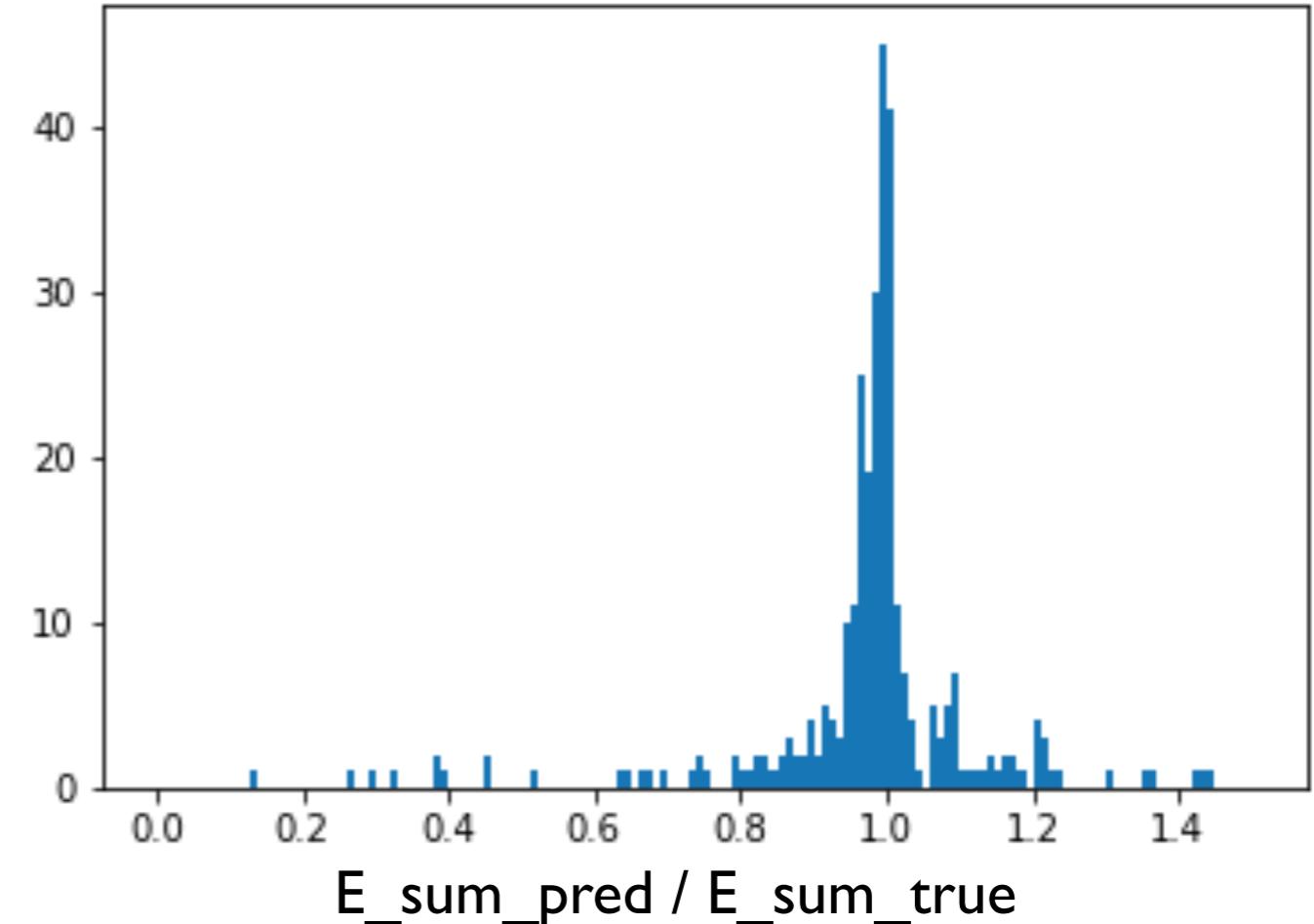
Energy Categorization



Categorized as Hadron



Categorized as EM



This includes low energy pions and photons, easy to misclassify.
It is important only that these plots are reasonably strongly peaked.

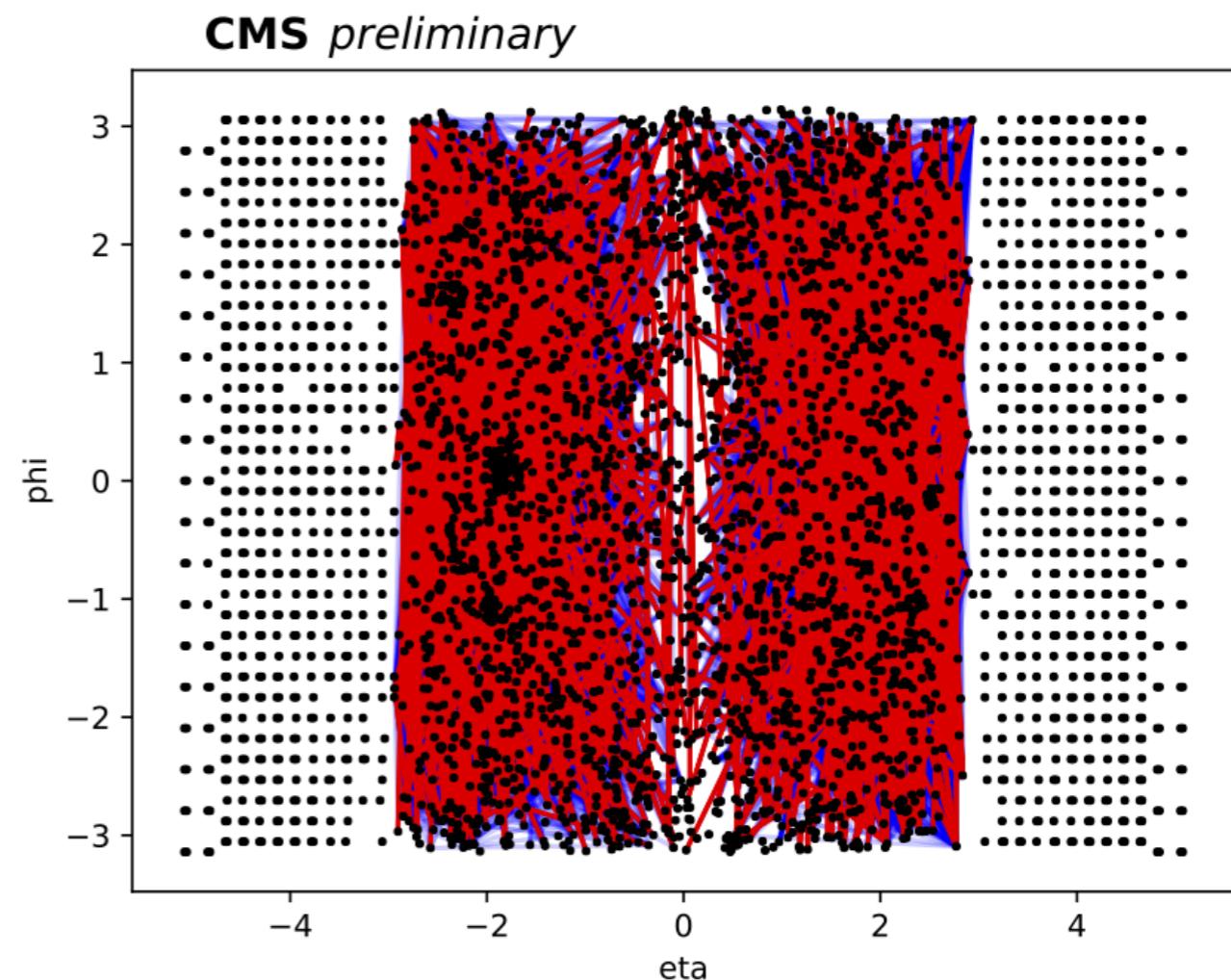
Recent Developments: Particle Flow

Particle flow is yet another clustering problem

- Cluster tracks, calorimeter energy deposits, other detector information into things that behave conceptually like gem-particles

First explorations here are using edge classifiers

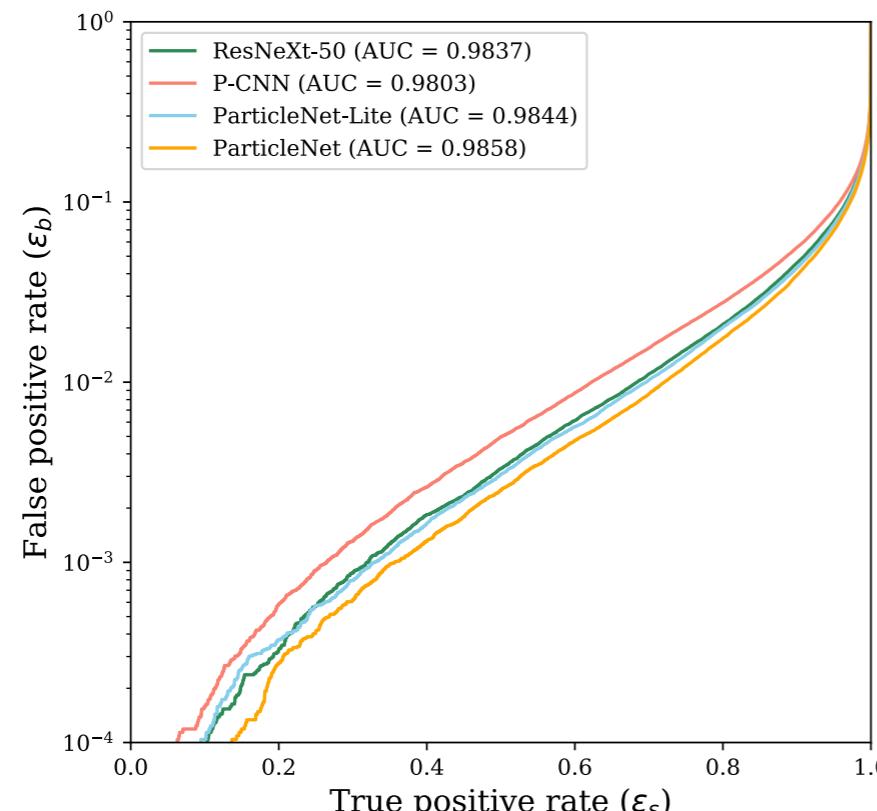
- Other architectures to be considered



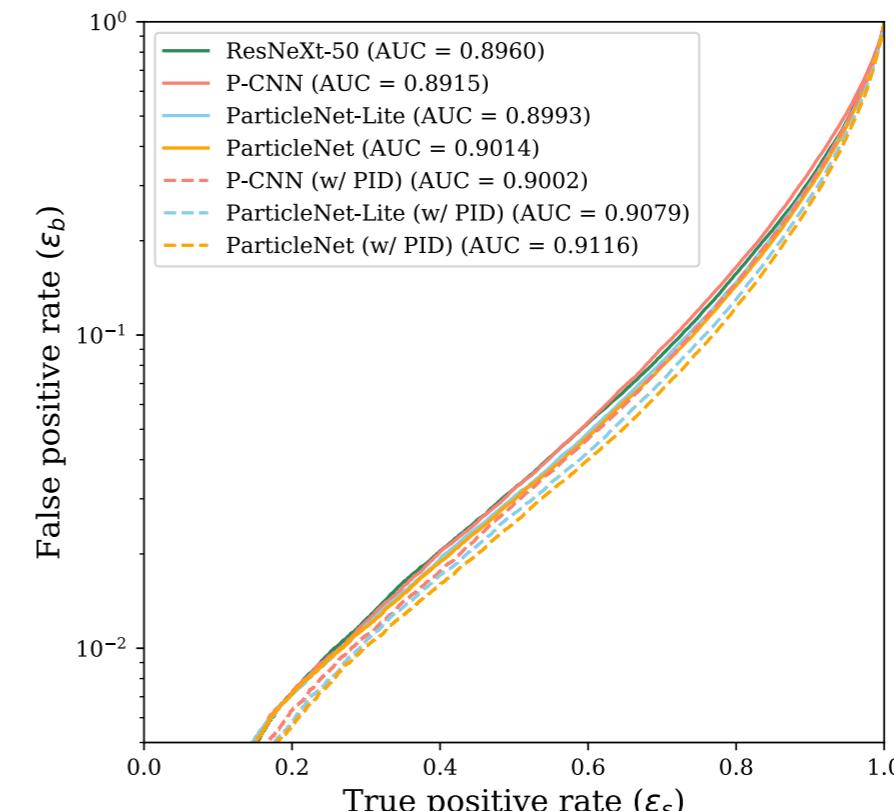
Work in progress: ~80% edge efficiency first try

Not Just for Reconstruction: Jet Tagging!

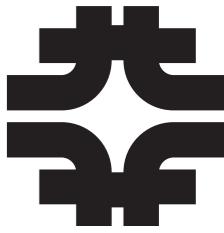
- Uses a dynamic-graph convolutional network to associate discriminating sets of particles in a jet
 - Output is a multiclassifier, softmax probabilities of jet being certain variety
 - Improved performance compared to jet images and other standard convolutional networks



Top-Tagging



Quark/Gluon Discrimination



Outlook

● Graph networks are powerful tools

- Highly flexible with respect to input data
- Feature engineering is abstract and part of training
 - i.e. dimensionality of latent space for encoding
- Generally inputs are basic quantities
 - four momenta, coordinates, times, energies
- Much more ‘natural’ way of dealing with data in ML

● Implementations in tracking and clustering are all very recent

- It will be some time before these are adopted as actual reconstruction algorithms
- The path forward is compelling and there are multiple proofs of concept in a variety of domains
 - The tau result in 0 PU we went through in detail already surpasses human written algorithms