

# GNN Tracking

Graph Construction and Network Architectures

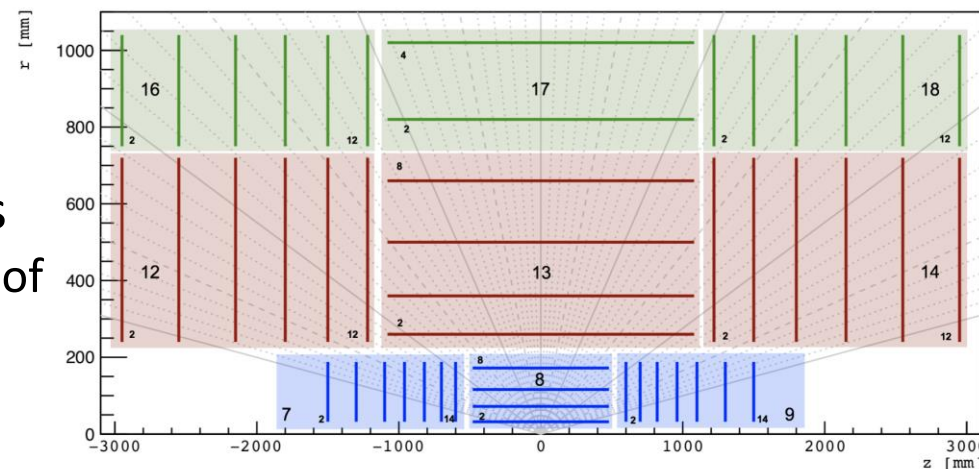
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# Basic Procedure / Outline

- Pre-Processing
  - Construct the graph using hit coordinates as nodes
    - Truth level Pt cuts applied at this stage to control size of graphs, remove noise hits
  - Edges are selected based on geometric cuts
  - Data Augmentation techniques applied
- Process with GNN to get all edge probabilities
  - Edge Classifiers
  - Interaction Network
- Post-Processing
  - Tracking type algorithms
    - Calculate Track Parameters directly
    - Use for Tracklet seeding



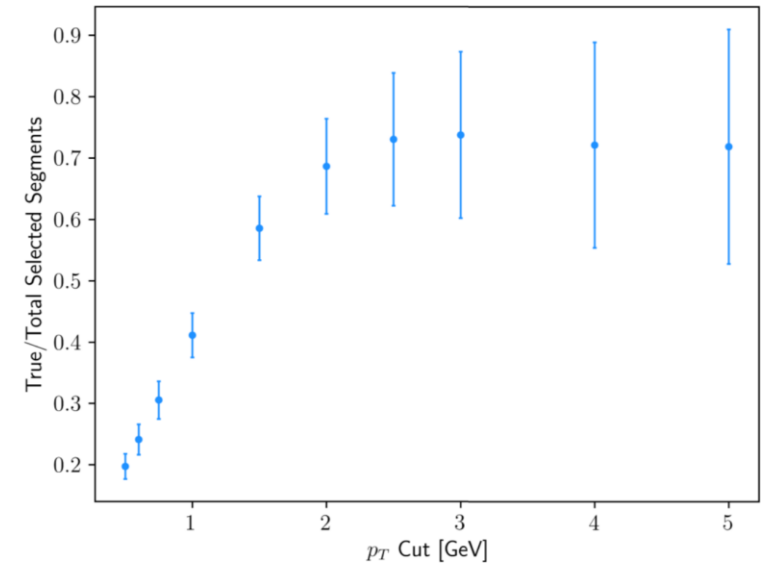
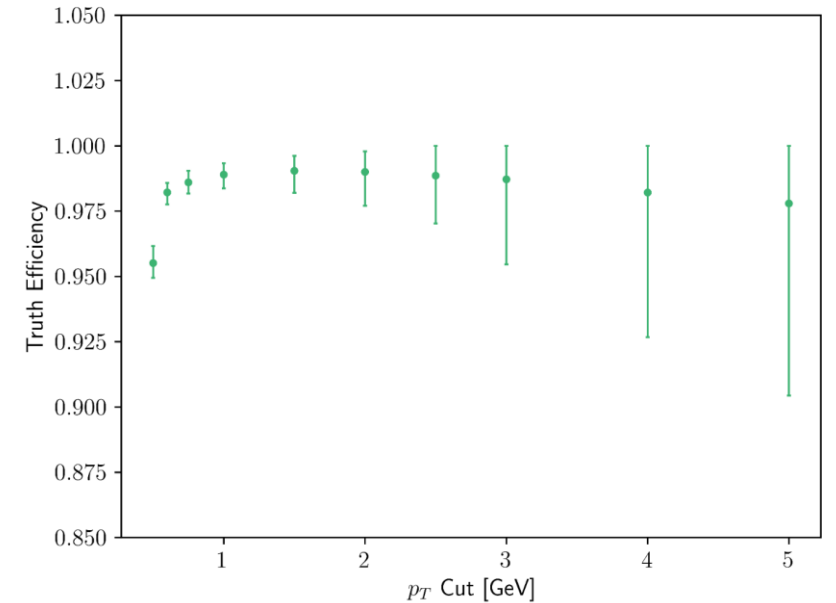
- Work shown here uses [TrackML dataset](#)
  - Open, experiment agnostic
  - Has 'score' functionality to compare models
- Many places to improve/innovate
  - Other ways of augmenting the data?
  - Exploration of many GNN architectures with varying parameters
  - Tracking work is very preliminary<sup>2</sup>

A complex network graph visualization. The graph features a central circular hub with a white interior and a grey border. From this hub, numerous edges radiate outwards to a large number of peripheral nodes. The edges are colored in shades of blue and grey, and the nodes are small grey dots. The overall structure is dense and fan-like, resembling a sunburst or a complex web of connections.

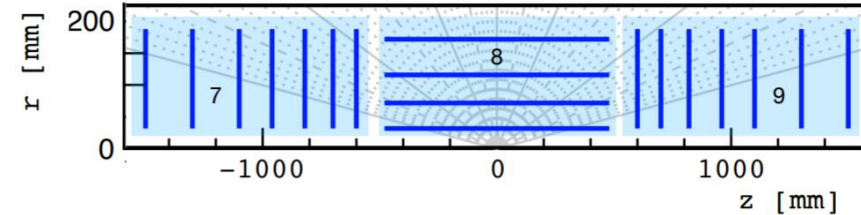
# Graph Construction

# Graph Construction

- Contribute to ExaTrkX code base (numpy)
  - Forms edges between nodes of adjacent layers
  - Added Endcaps
  - Added some data augmentation abilities
  - Fully converted into a pytorch-geometric [dataset](#)
- Useful quantities
  - True edge efficiency  
true edges in graph / all possible true edges
  - True edge purity  
true edges in graph / all edges in graph



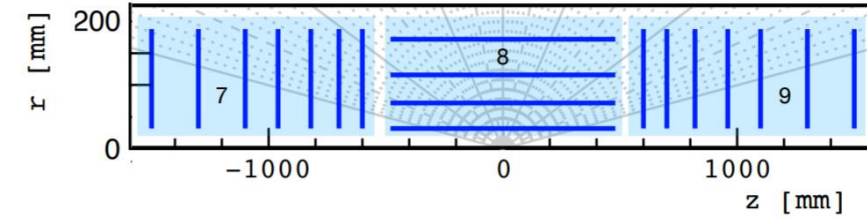
# Graph Construction - Node Cuts



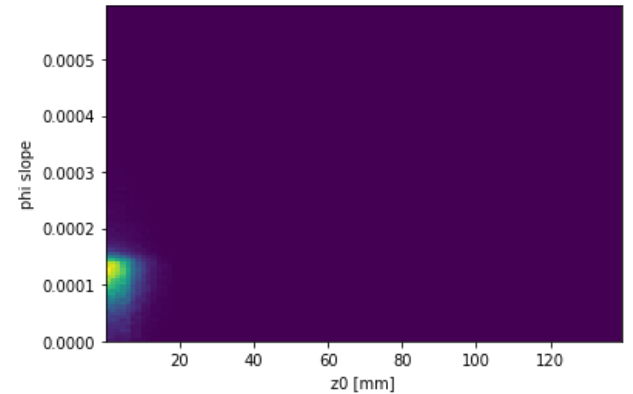
- Layers Selected
  - Studies focused on the Inner Detector (4 barrel layers, 7 endcap layers per side)
- Eta based cuts :  $[-5, 5]$
- Truth based cuts
  - Remove noise hits – (To do: add the ability to keep these)
  - $p_T$  based cuts:  $p_T > 2.0$  GeV
  - Remove duplicate hits within same layer from same particle
    - There is an option to disable this for a mode that allows edges within same layer

# Graph Construction - Edge Cuts

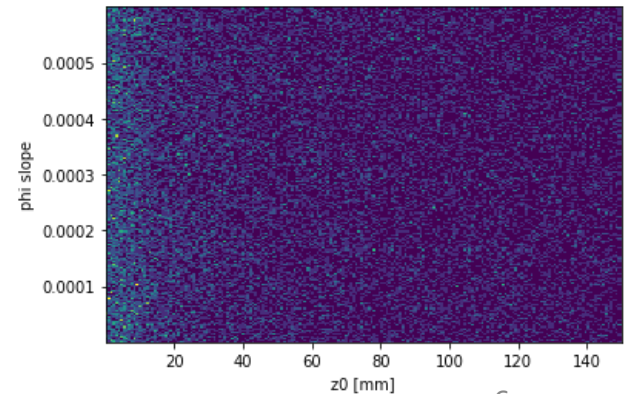
- Two Modes
  - Layer Pairs: Allow adjacent layers to connect
  - Layer Pairs plus: Also allow edges within same layer
- Geometric cuts
  - $\Delta\phi/\Delta r < .000262$
  - $z_0 < 15$  cm
  - Remove edges that intersect intermediate barrel layers when connecting barrel to endcap



True Edges

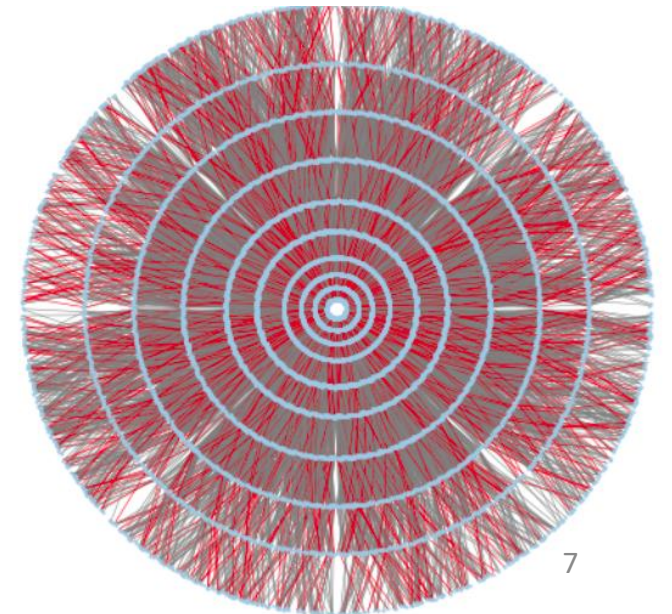
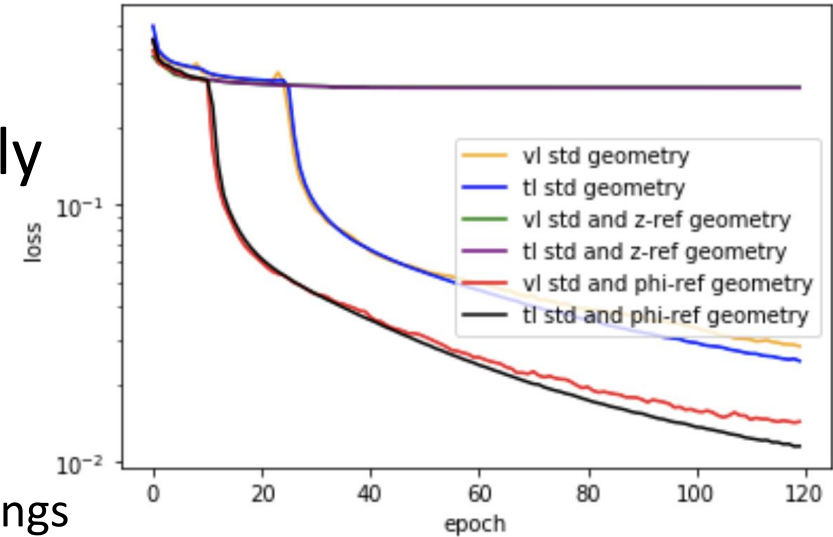


False Edges



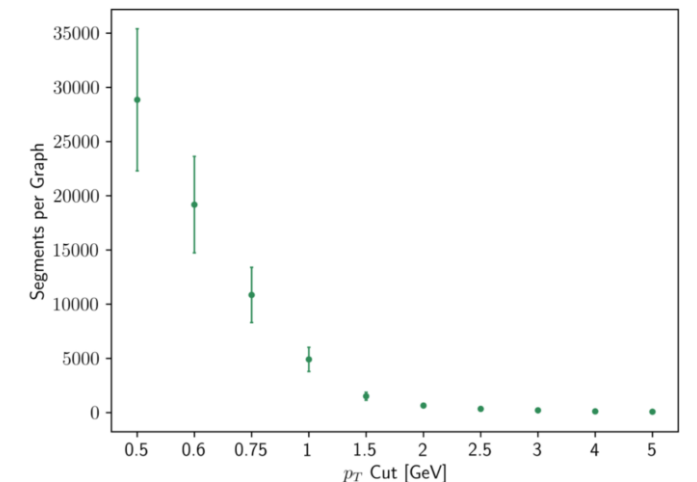
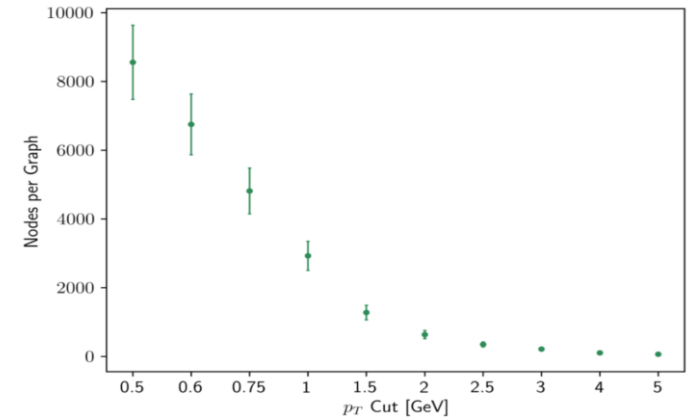
# Graph Construction – Data Augmentation

- Augmenting the graph in various ways can drastically affect the training
- Tricks that help in various ways
  - Segmenting the graph to reduce size (subsections of the detector)
    - Special care needed in post processing to handle stitching things back together
  - Making a copy of the graph reflected through  $\phi$ 
    - This flips the handedness of the tracks, effectively making the charge conjugate version of the graph
- Failed attempts
  - Reflecting across  $z$  (magnetic field symmetry not preserved)
  - Coordinate transforms – Cylindrical/Spherical Inversions



# Graph Construction – Graph Size

- In addition to trying to maximize edge and tracking efficiencies, there is also concern about the size of the graphs
- Segmenting the graphs
- Can we get similar results using alternating layers to reduce edge/node count?
- Do we need all the endcap layers?



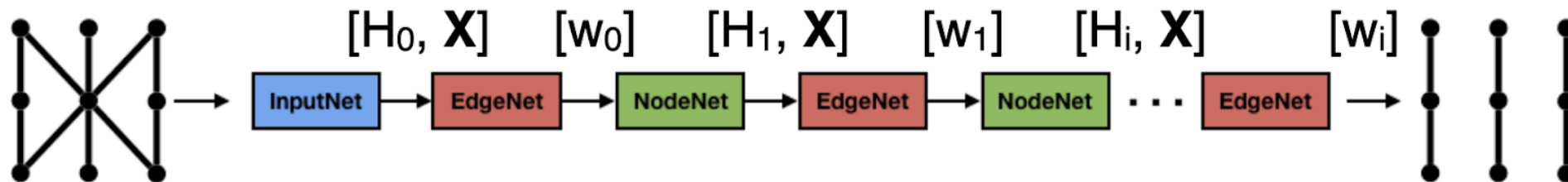
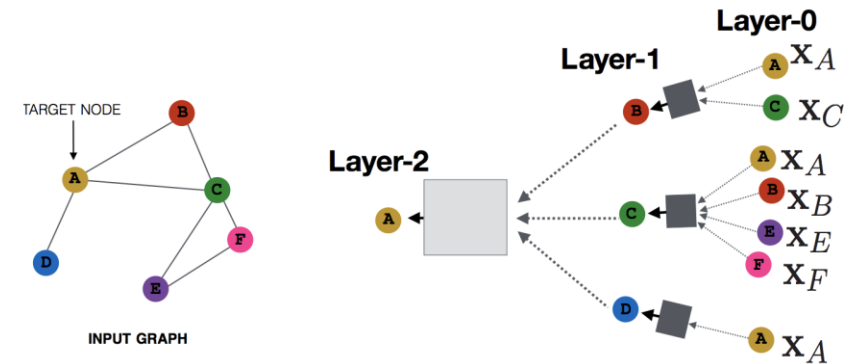
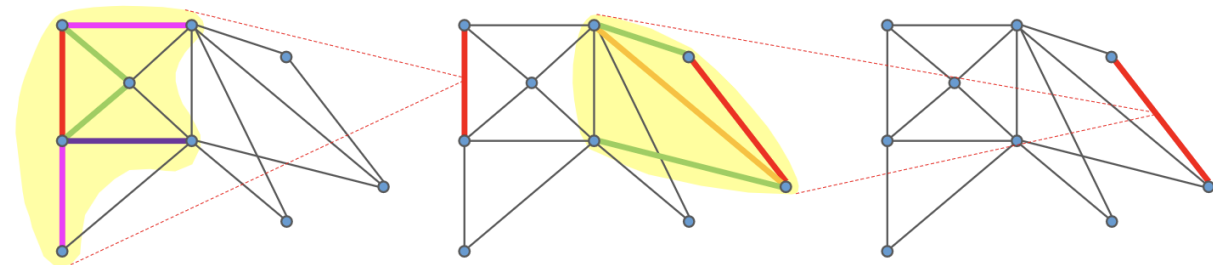


# GNN Architectures



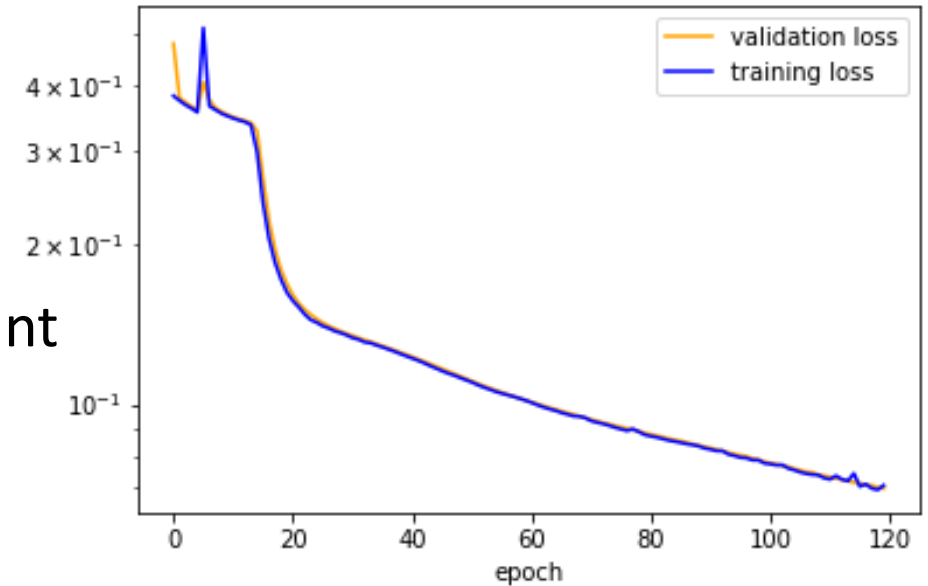
# Edge Classifier 1

- A Graph Module combines an **edge network** and a **node network**
- Entire architecture is feed forward
- Parameters: 101249
- 6 Graph Modules, 128 Hidden Dimensions
- BCE Loss and .001 learning rate



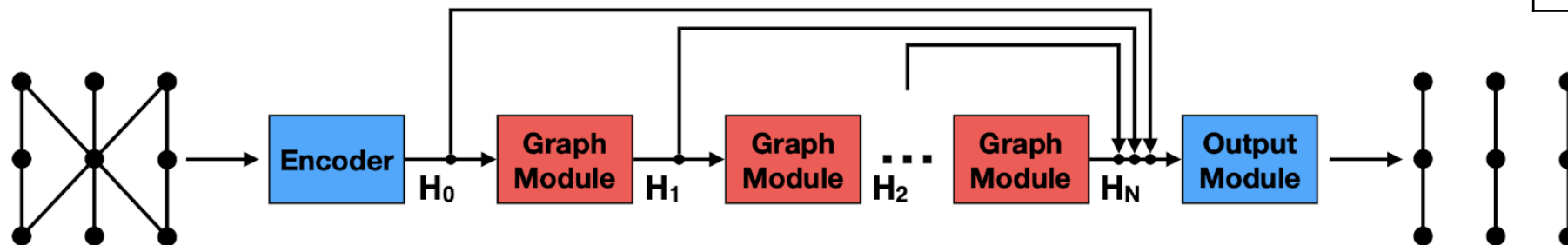
# Edge Classifier 2

- Graph modules are recursively connected
  - Allows aggregation of progressively more distant information
  - Weights can be shared across modules
- Parameters: 259075
- 6 Graph Modules, with 64 hidden dimensions
- NLL Loss and .0001 learning rate



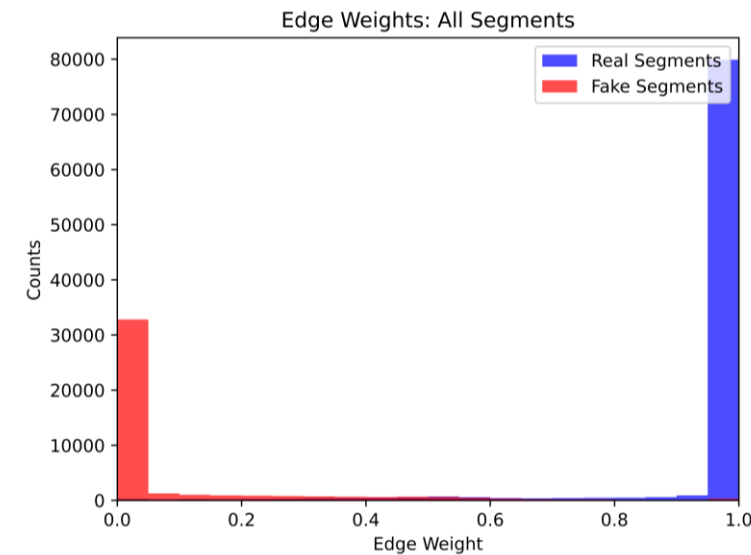
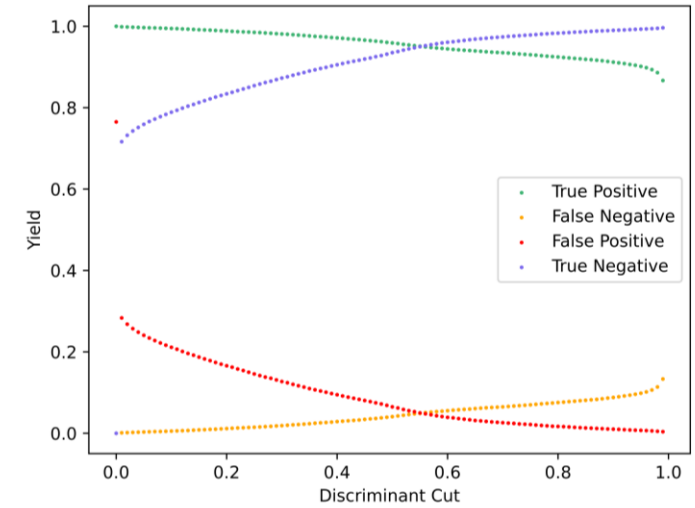
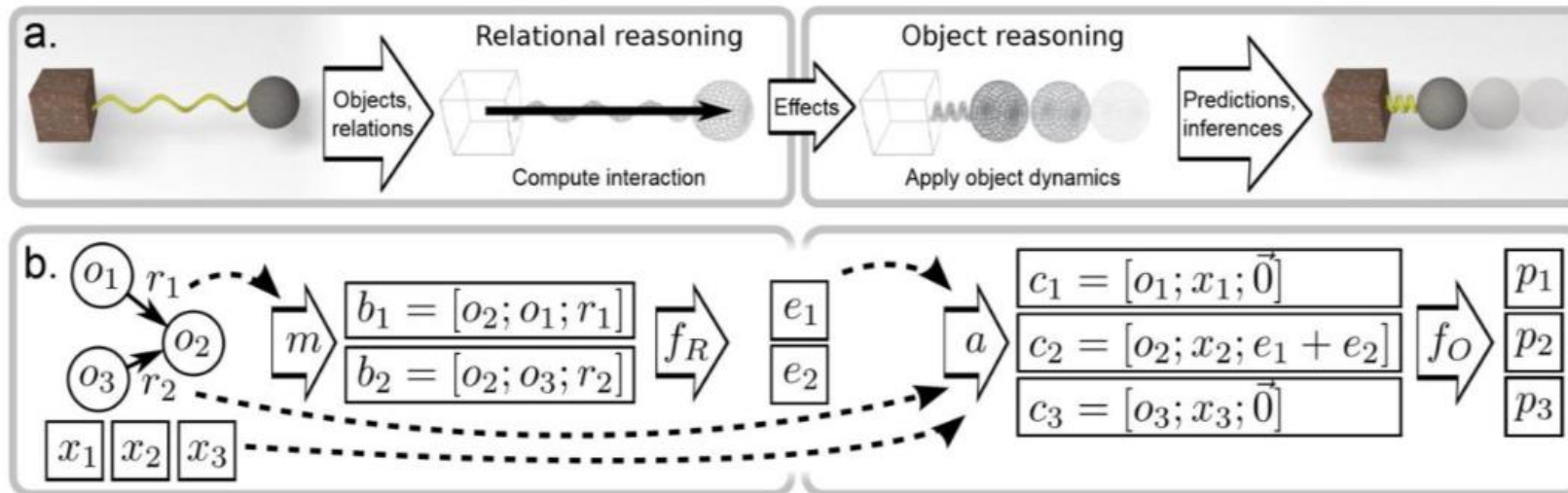
Confusion Matrix

<b>.999581</b>	<b>.001837</b>
.000419	.998173



# Interaction Networks

- Applies relational and object models in stages to infer abstract interactions and object dynamics
  - Relation and object models are FCNs
  - Total of 89400 parameters
  - 95% Edge efficiency



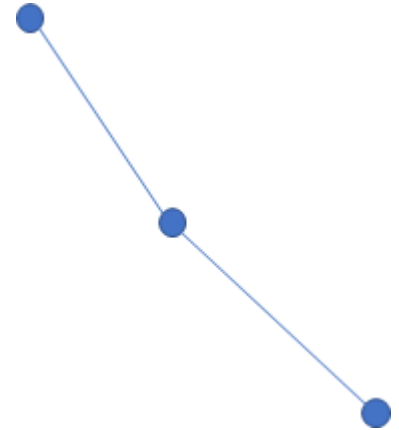
**Confusion Matrix:**  $\begin{bmatrix} 0.948 & 0.052 \\ 0.053 & 0.947 \end{bmatrix}$   
 (cut=0.60)

# Tracking Studies

The background of the slide features a soccer ball with a grid of white lines. Overlaid on the ball are numerous colorful lines (red, green, blue, yellow, purple) that represent movement paths or tracks. These tracks originate from a central point on the ball and radiate outwards in various directions, some following straight paths while others curve. The tracks are composed of small, discrete segments, suggesting they represent individual data points or segments of movement over time.

# Tracking – Union Find

- Using the inferred edges, nodes are grouped into subsets of connected unions
- Track candidates are defined as any union with  $\geq 3$  nodes
- Truth information for the entire detector is packaged with the graph that is used for track matching algorithms. (Requires pytorch-geometric dataset)
- **Match Criteria**
  - All hits within same union came from same particle



# Tracking – Union Find

## Track Efficiency

Matched Track Candidates / Total Truth Tracks

## Fake Fraction

Unmatched Tracks Candidates / Total Track Candidates

- **Run on Target Graphs**

- Allows us to quantify the best case scenario (perfect GNN inference)
- Tracking Efficiency – Maximum achievable with the current graph construction cuts
- Fake Fraction = 0

- **Run on Inferred Graphs**

- Tracking Efficiency for the particular GNN architecture and graph cuts
- Fake Fraction for that particular GNN Architecture

- **Calculate Tracking Efficiency Ratio**

- Inference/Target
- This is the fraction of unions that were inferred correctly

# Tracking – Union Find Studies

# Endcap Layers (per side)	Input Truth Graphs Track Efficiency	GNN Inferred Graphs Track Efficiency	Ratio	Fake Fraction
0	.593322+-0.037292	.592970+-0.037357	.999407	.000599+-0.001796
1	.689928+-0.028164	.689625+-0.028255	.999561	.000442+-0.001327
2	.762234+-0.026424	.761882+-0.026793	.999538	.000478+-0.001435
3	.877614+-0.018441	.876589+-0.018062	.998832	.001157+-0.002528
4	.900148+-0.020160	.900148+-0.020160	1	0
5	.933451+-0.016345	.933148+-0.016031	.999675	.000317+-0.000952
6	.940490+-0.017478	.939564+-0.016709	.999015	.000967+-0.002043
7	.946276+-0.019355	.942320+-0.019378	.995819	.001010+-0.002090

How many endcap layers are needed?



# Tracking – Union Find Studies

	<b>Input Truth Graphs Track Efficiency</b>	<b>GNN Inferred Graphs Track Efficiency</b>	<b>Ratio</b>	<b>Fake Fraction</b>
Inner Barrel	.593322+-.037292	.592970+-.037357	.999407	.000599+-.001796
Full Barrel	.633789+-.037619	.627592+-.037330	.990222	.006133+-.005702
Alternating Barrel	.567440+-.028849	.559576+-.027741	.986141	.008883+-.010534
Alt Barrel (doublets)	.615333+-.037120	.606547+-.035055	.985721	.008579+-.009785

How much efficiency is gained by including the outer barrel?

Remove every other layer?

Current best tracking results, need to do full  $p_T$  scan

	<b>Input Truth Graphs Track Efficiency</b>	<b>GNN Inferred Graphs Track Efficiency</b>	<b>Ratio</b>	<b>Fake Fraction</b>
$p_T > 2.0$ GeV	.946276+-.019355	.942320+-.019378	.995819	.001010+-.002090
$p_T > 1.0$ GeV	.949068+-.008017	.940589+-.010110	.991065	.006211+-.002105

# Ongoing Work

- Converting all code into a single useable framework (pytorch geometric)
  - Graph Construction, Edge Classifier 2, and UnionFind code are finished
  - Edge Classifier 1, partially converted
- Continue Optimizing cuts
  - Explore additional cuts
- Improve Existing Architectures
  - Explore additional Architectures
- Additional data augmentation
  - Transforms, embeddings
- Additional Track building algorithms

# Summary

- GNNs are a promising method for HL-LHC tracking
  - Geometric data representation with variable number of inputs
- A variety of architectures have been shown to work
  - Focus is now on refining and optimizing
- Graph construction (and embedding) is critical to performance
  - On-going optimization studies
- Working towards accelerating graph algorithms on FPGAs for use at HL-LHC
  - Next Talk



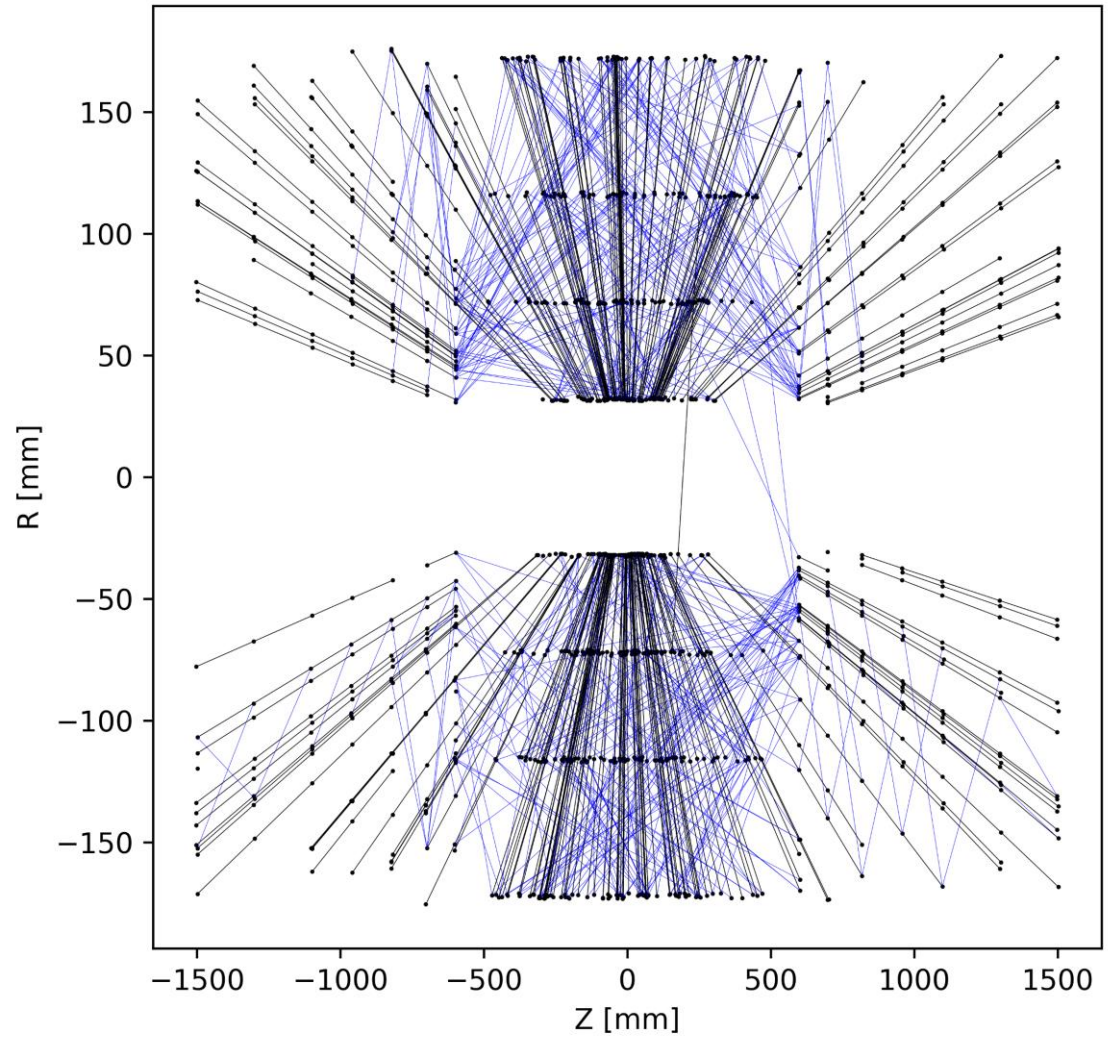
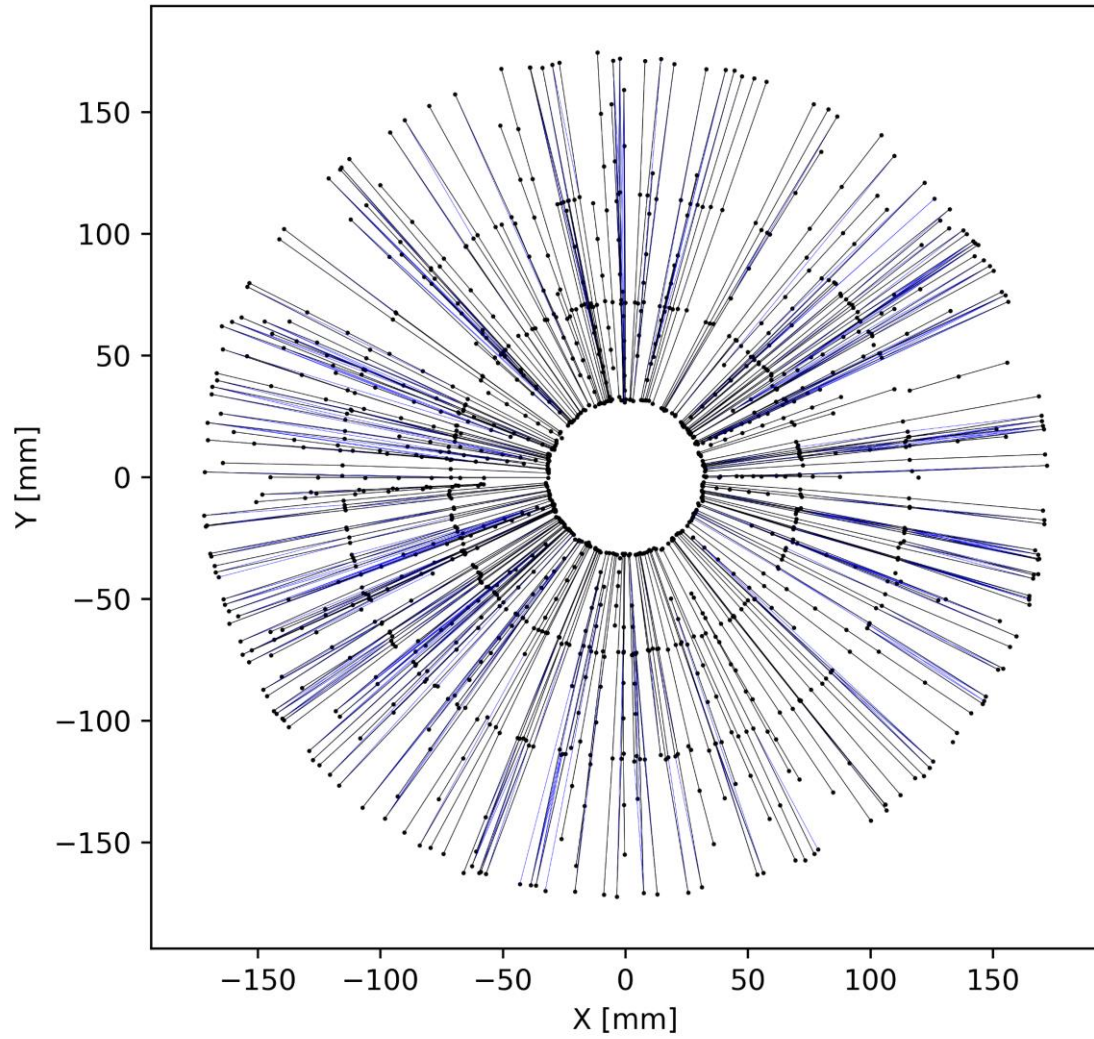
Backup

# Tracking – DBScan

# Graph Construction – Other Algorithms

- Other algorithms being explored
  - Layer Pairs +
  - Dynamic kNN graphs
  - Learned clustering
  - DBScan in eta-phi space

# Example Graph $p_T > 2.0$ GeV



# Tracking – Union Find