

NuGraph2: A Graph Neural Network for Neutrino Event Reconstruction

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FERMILAB-POSTER-24-0108-CSAID

Network definition and performance on simulation



NuGraph2 Decoder

• NuGraph2 is a Graph Neural Network for

- event reconstruction in LArTPC experiments. A graph is built connecting **2D hits (nodes)** within planes using Delaunay triangulation. Hits across planes are connected to **3D** "nexus" nodes based on the Space Point Solver algorithm.
- **Input features** to the network encoder are: hit wire, peak time, RMS, integral.
- Information flows in 5 message passing iterations across the planar and nexus edges.
- After the last step two **decoders** extract the physics output: filter (neutrino vs background



Paper submitted to Phys. Rev. D [arXiv:2403.11872]

hit) and semantic (label hits by particle type).





See poster #150 in this session NuGraph3 developments towards a full GNN-based event reconstruction in LArTPC detectors.

Integration in LArSoft and First Tests on MicroBooNE data

- Inference time on CPU is < 1 s/event, including graph construction. When running on GPU in batches, inference time is reduced down to 0.005 s/event.
- NuGraph2 is integrated in LArSoft (larrecodnn/NuGraph package), starting form v09_83_01 release. Requires libtorch v2_1_1, torch_scatter v2_1_2, delaunator v0_4_0.
- Integration enables NuGraph2 to run in reconstruction workflows of the LArTPC experiments and facilitates testing NuGraph2 on real data.





• First tests on MicroBooNE data events passing a loose $v_{\rm e}$ CC preselection show encouraging performance for the **semantic decoder**: NuGraph2 correctly tags shower hits both from primary electrons (left plot) and photons (right) from π^0 background.

The filter decoder seems to overly reject shower hits from the neutrino interaction, so **domain shifts** between training data the set and the application data being are investigated.

See **posters #130 and #389** in this session for applications of NuGraph to τ neutrino event reconstruction in DUNE.

Network Explainability and Injection of Physics Domain Knowledge



Explainability: Goal is to "open the black box" to build confidence and drive developments.

- 1. Visualization of latent space (left figure)
 - Cluster latent space features and project in 2D for visualization \bullet
 - Separation between different categories achieved by the last (5th) network iteration
- 2. Understanding the role of "hub" nodes (right figures)







- Detached nodes with large edge multiplicity connect nodes within and across objects
- Pruning test: 12 is the lowest upper bound in multiplicity without affecting performance, when pruning edges uniformly in terms of length
- Demonstrates that there is a large degree of redundancy and that both short and long edges matter. Can also lead to network speedups.

Domain Knowledge: Goal is to drive the learning and mitigate training dataset limitations.

- 1. Force learning correlations between semantic classes
 - Add a decoder to regress the fraction of hits in each semantic category
 - Evaluation of impact on the network performance is in progress.
- 2. Add non-local and topological node features
 - Add the following quantities to the input node features: Δ time and Δ wire between the two closest nodes, distance to closest node, edge multiplicity
 - Improves the network accuracy by ~5% (relative) for the Michel category

This document was prepared by the Exa.TrkX/NuGraph Collaboration using the resources of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab), a U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Office of High Energy Physics HEP User Facility. Fermilab is managed by Fermi Research Alliance, LLC (FRA), acting under Contract No. DE-AC02-07CH11359.