

Graph Neural Networks for reconstruction

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Why Graph Neural Networks?

- **Challenges in Particle Physics Detectors:**
 - **Sparse Data:** Most detector sensors are not read out in an event (because they are below threshold), leading to high sparsity in the data.
 - **Irregular Sensor Layout:** Sensors are often arranged non-uniformly, complicating efficient data aggregation for conventional neural network by requiring embedding or approximation
- **Key GNN Concepts:**
 - **Message Passing:** Nodes aggregate information from their neighbors through functions (min, max, average, learned custom, ...), iterating across layers of the network.
 - Message passing restricts the **local context** that each node considers per layer
 - After several layers of message passing, nodes (or entire graphs) are represented by dense vector embeddings.

Graph Neural Networks for Belle II reconstruction tasks

Drift chamber (+SVD)

Calorimeter

Offline (CPU, GPU)
including HLT

- Unseeded track finding of an unknown number of tracks of unknown origin followed by conventional track fitting
- ML task: **Graph segmentation and node assignment**

- Seeded, fuzzy clustering (assign energy fraction of each crystal to one or two objects, and background)
- ML task: **Node regression**

Online (FPGA, CGRA)

- Hit cleanup followed by unseeded track finding and parameter estimation of an unknown number of tracks of unknown origin
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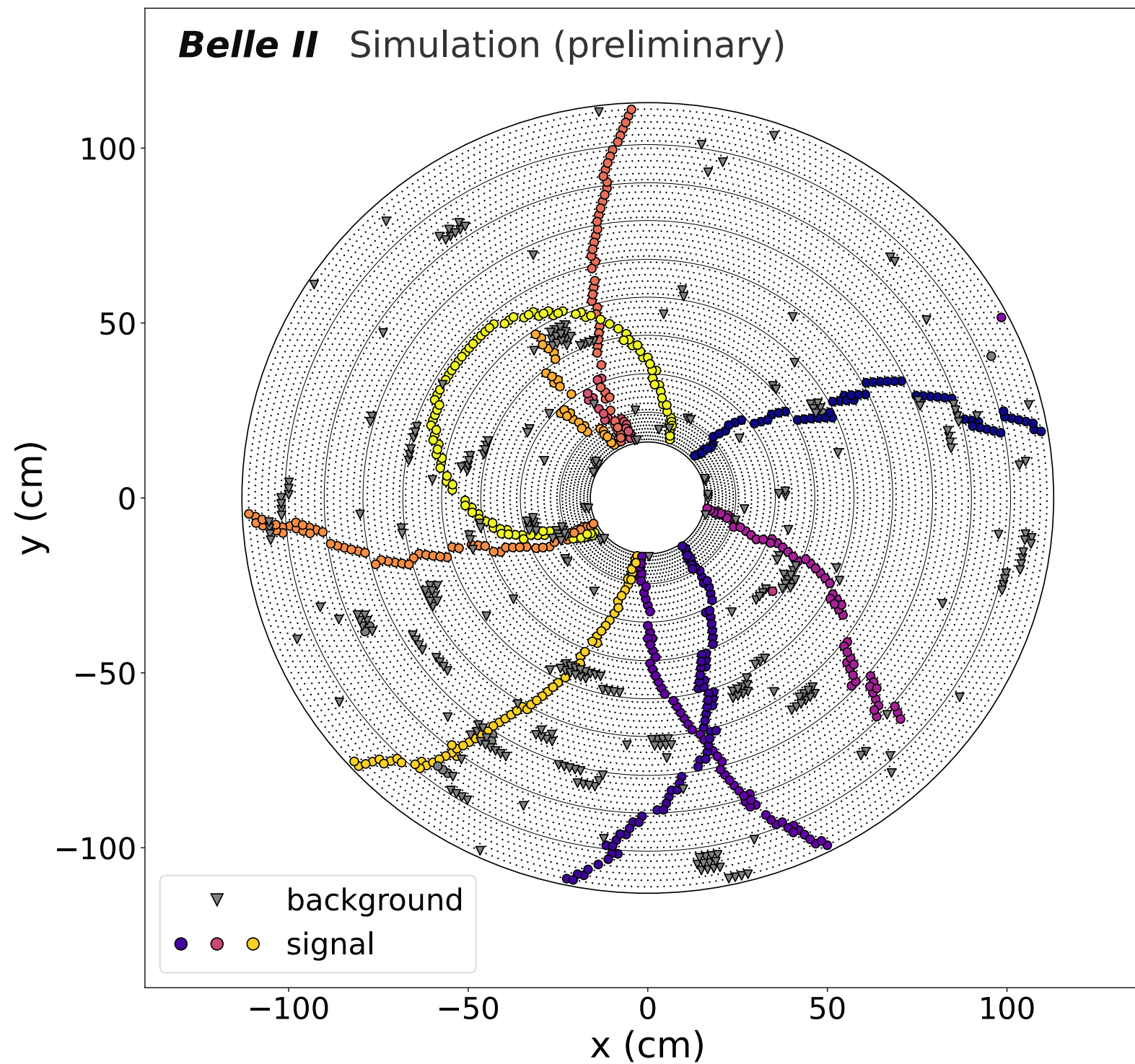
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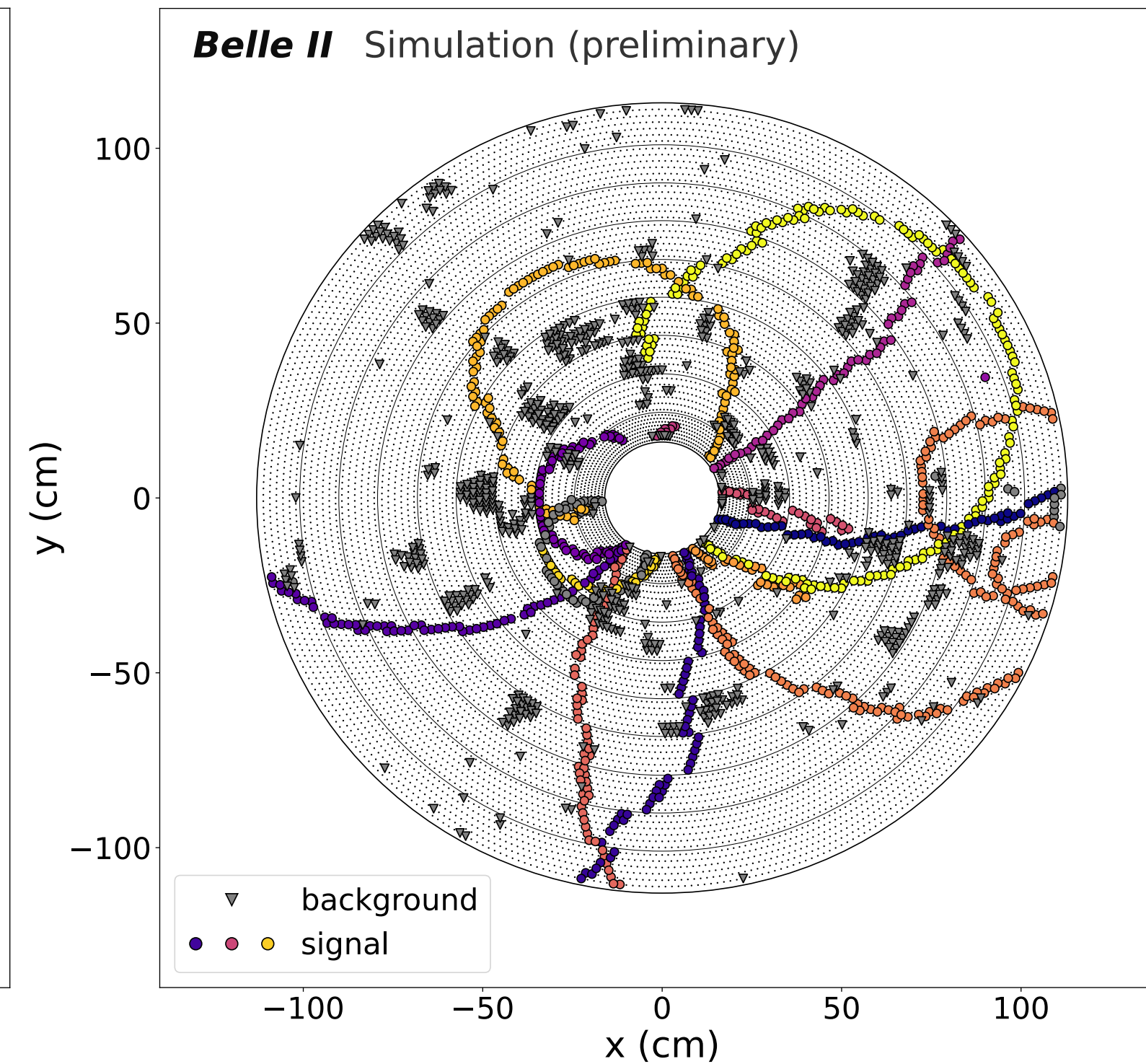
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Offline track finding GNN: Beam backgrounds

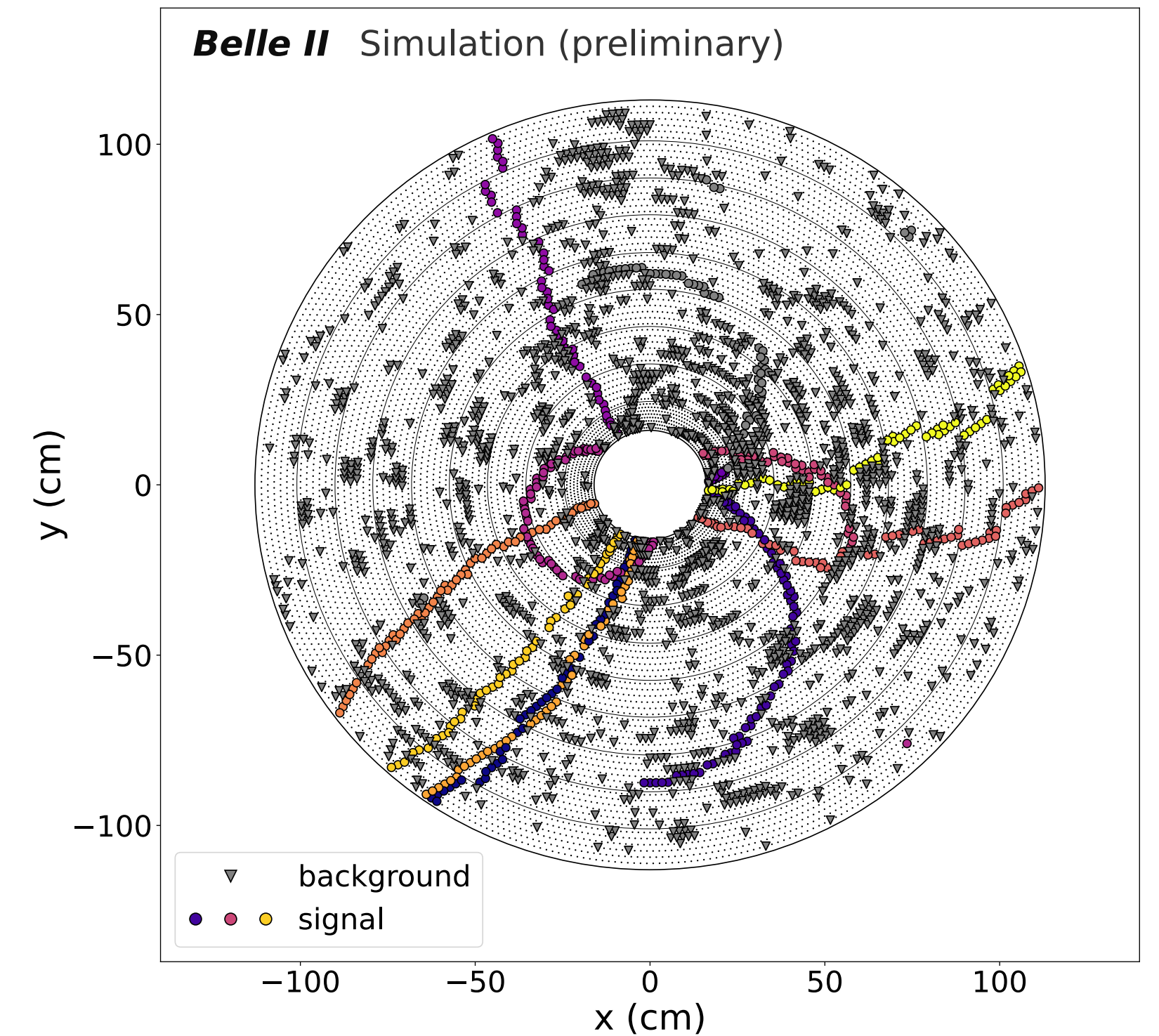
Beginning of 2021
360 background CDC hits on average



End of 2022
1280 background CDC hits on average



Expected 2030
3000 background CDC hits on average



Backgrounds are getting higher, n^2 -hard problem for tracking-finding

Offline track finding GNN: CDC performance loss

Beginning of 2021

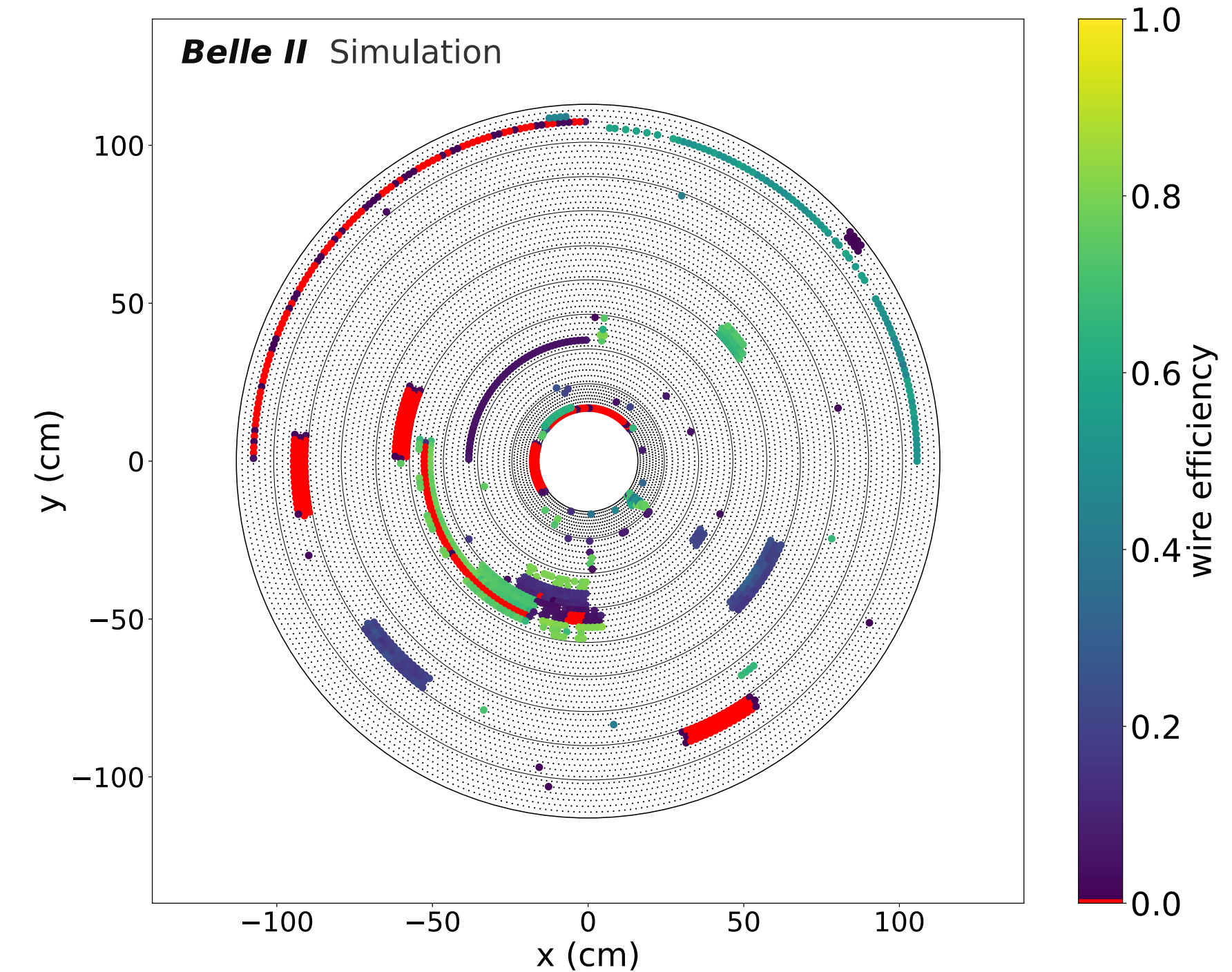
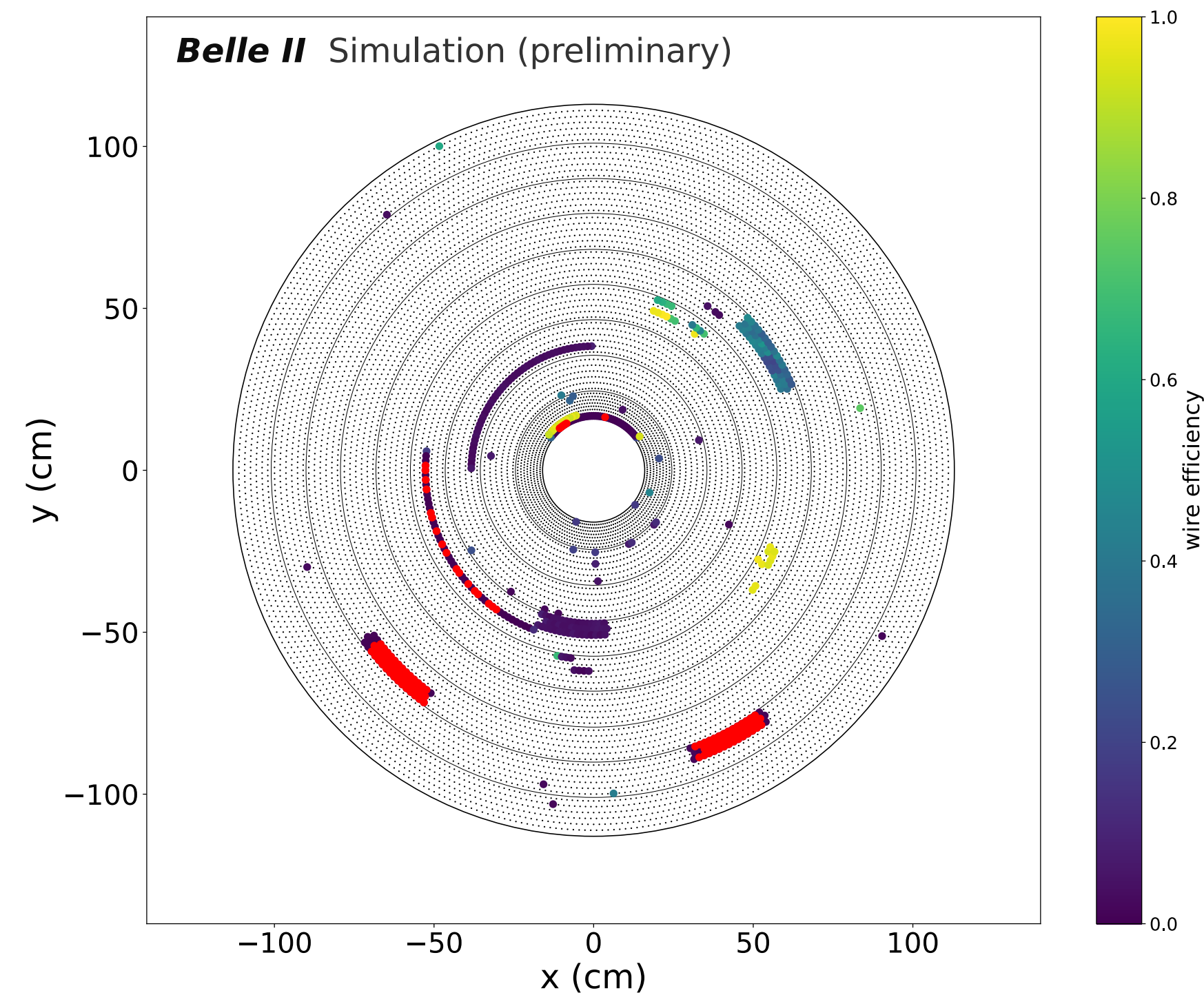
50 wires off, 368 decreased efficiency

Total of 3% of the CDC wires

End of 2022

168 wires off, 809 decreased efficiency

Total of 7% of the CDC wires



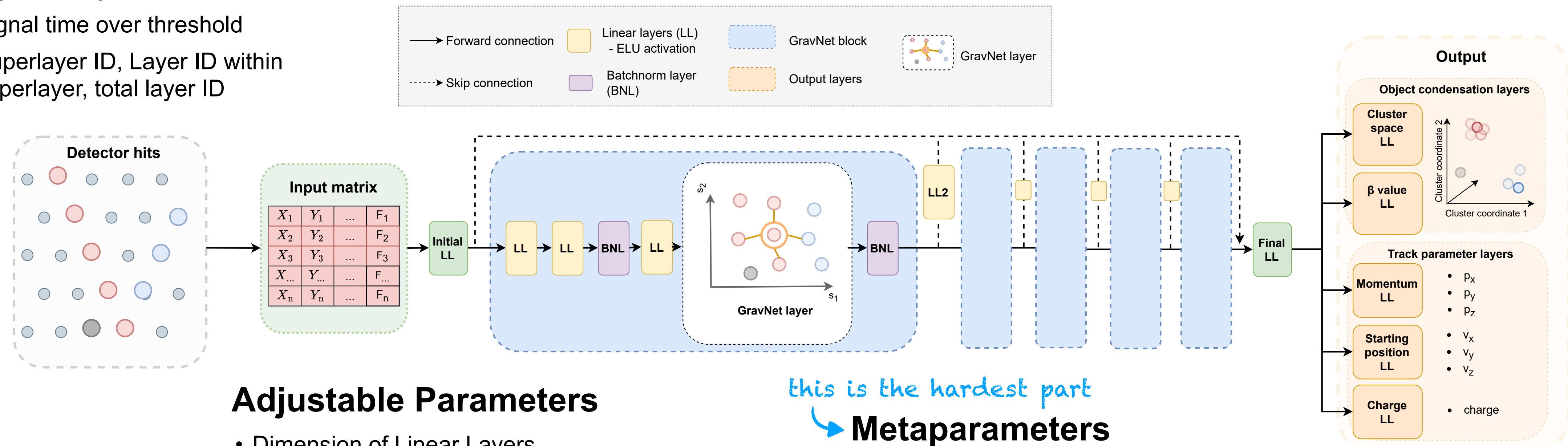
Offline track finding GNN: GNN architecture

Input per hit

- X - position
- Y - position
- Signal height
- Signal timing
- Signal time over threshold
- Superlayer ID, Layer ID within superlayer, total layer ID

Output

- Number of track objects, for each object:
 - Momentum (starting direction and curvature)
 - Charge
 - All hits belonging to the track
→ passed to conventional track fitting algorithm



Adjustable Parameters

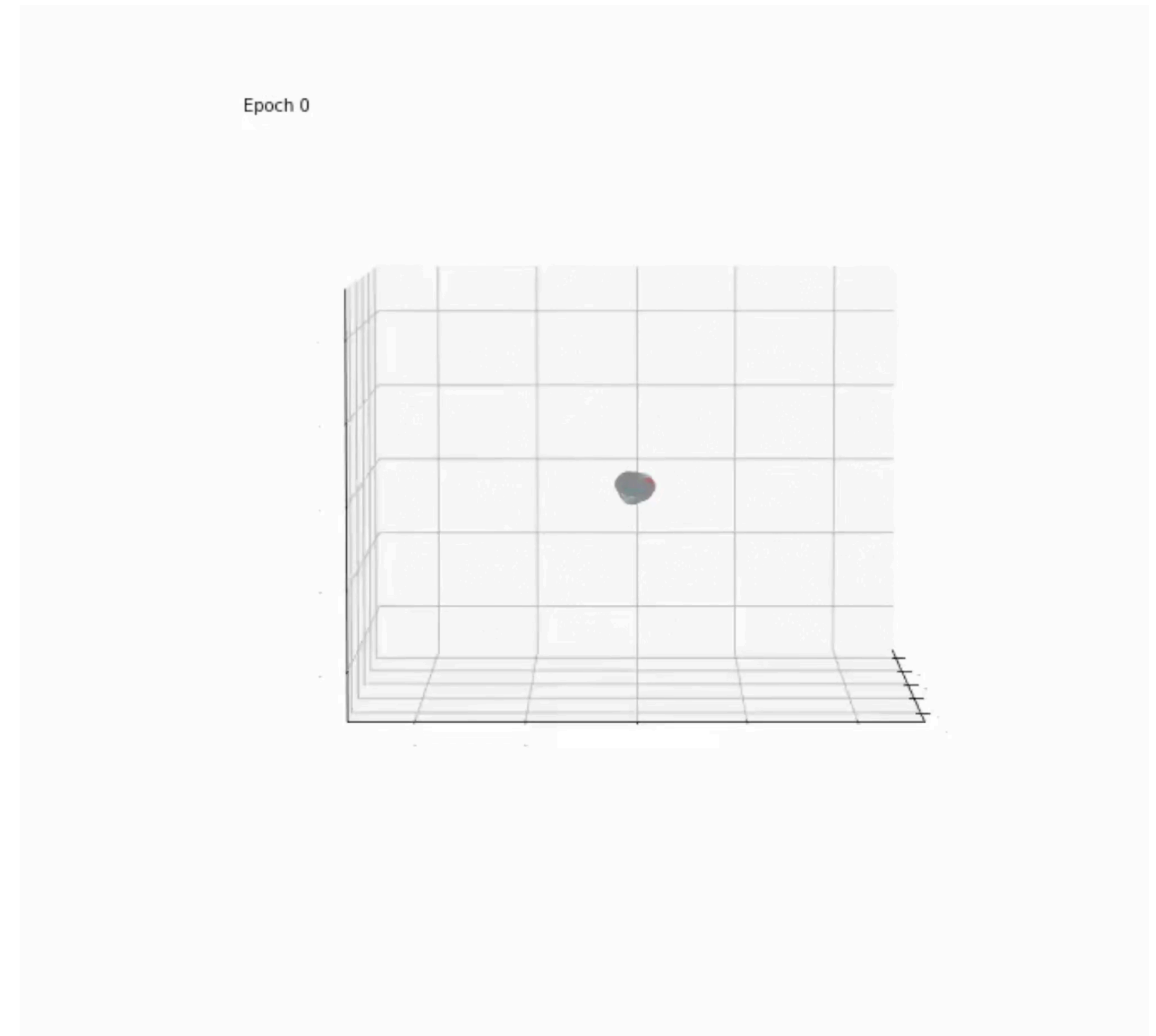
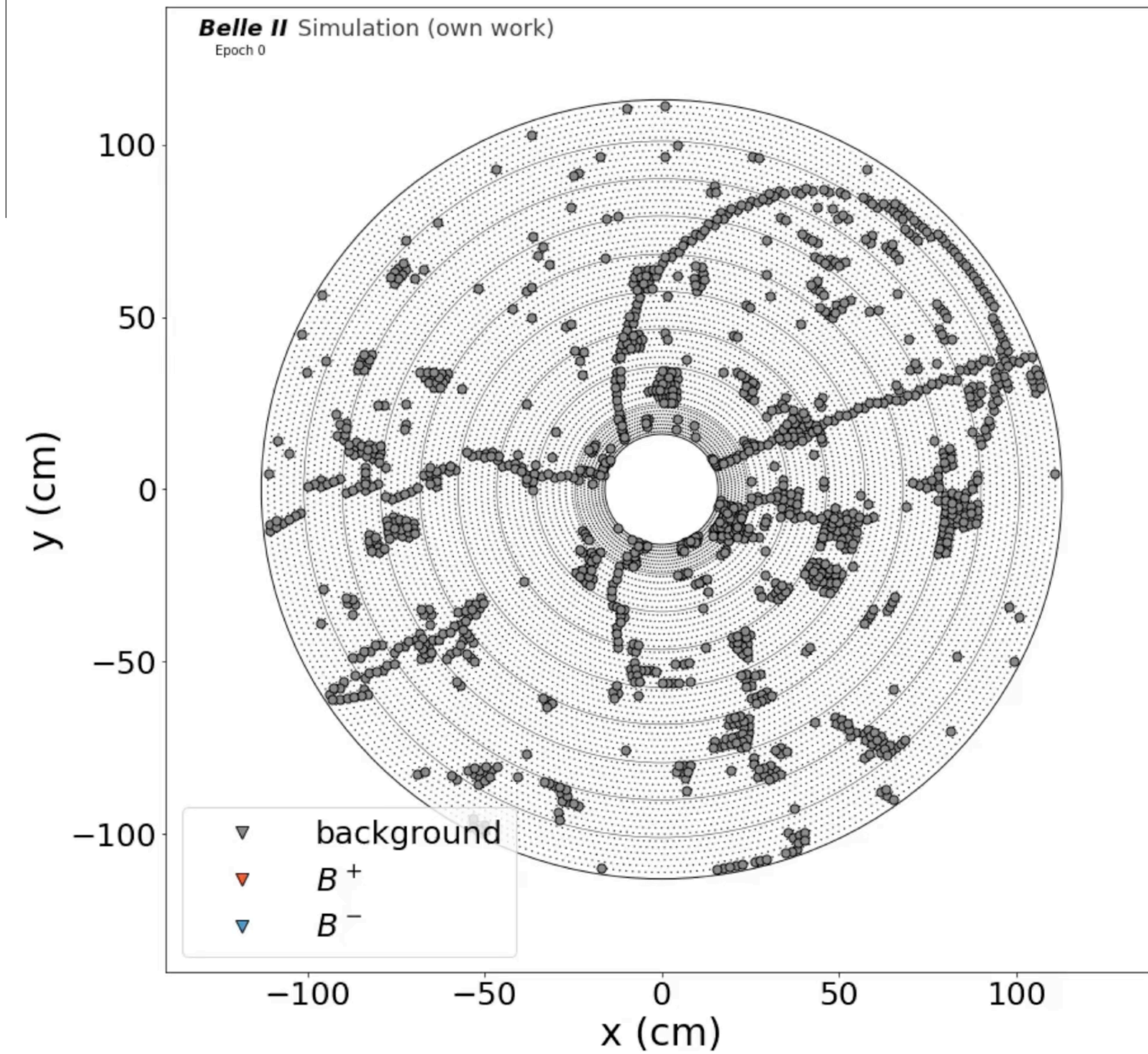
- Dimension of Linear Layers
- Number of GravNet Blocks
- Number of k-nearest neighbours in GravNet
- GravNet space dimensions
- Dimension of Cluster Coordinates
- Number of output layers

this is the hardest part

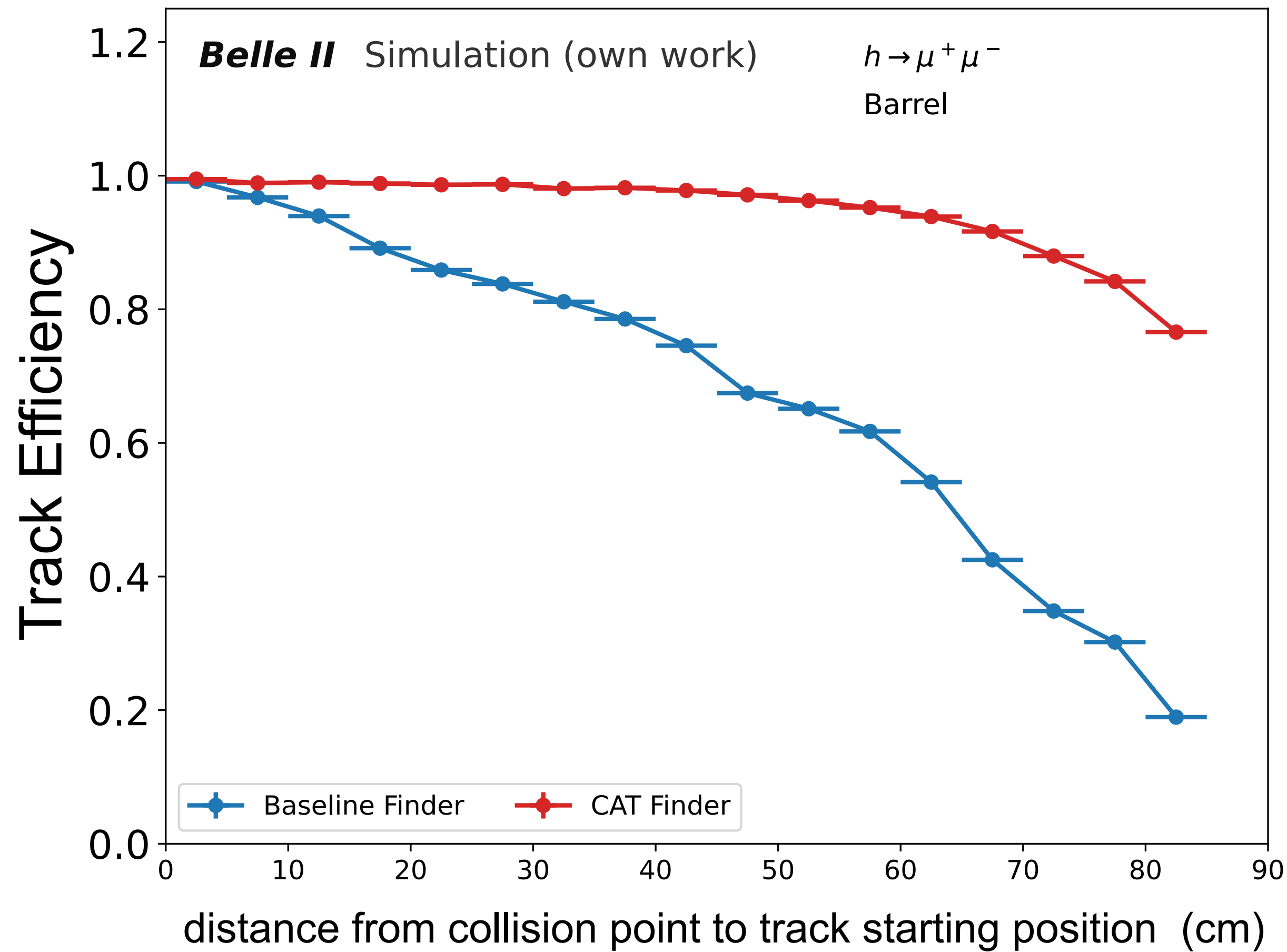
Metaparameters

- Training kinematics, composition, and track multiplicity coverage
- Background level
- CDC wire inefficiencies
- Working point tuning (efficiency, resolution, fake rates)
- Track fitting algorithm optimization

Offline track finding GNN: GNN inner workings (animation)



Offline track finding GNN performance for displaced tracks



averaged

Efficiency

Purity

Baseline

0.574 \pm 0.001

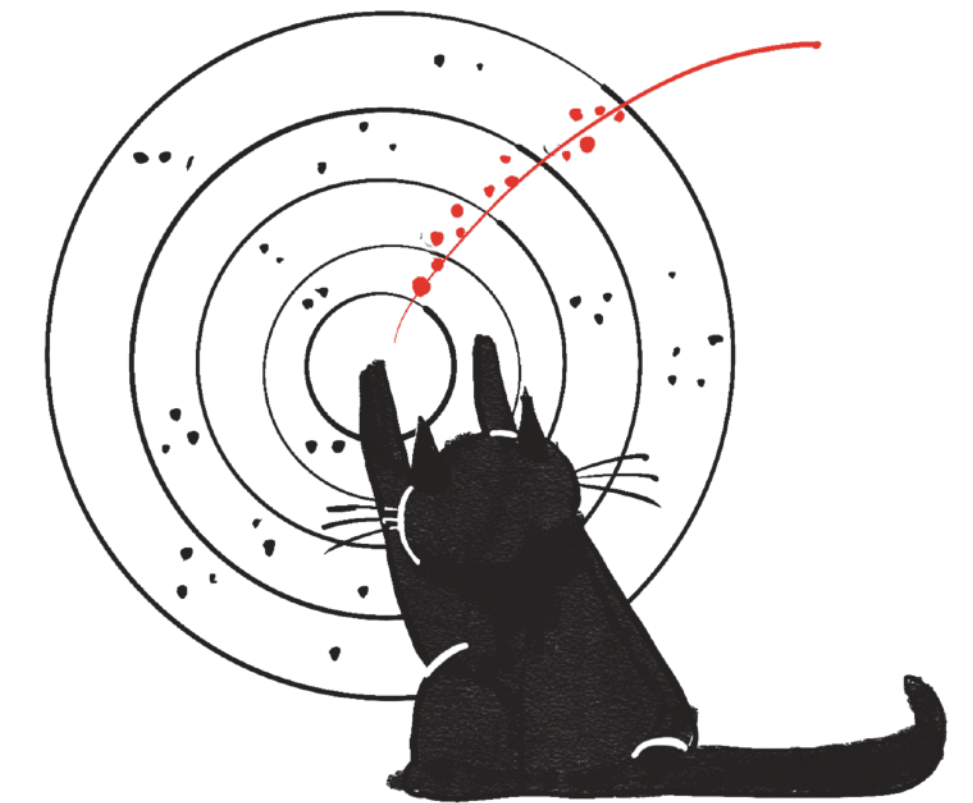
0.964 \pm 0.001

Bertacchi et al., Track Finding at Belle II
([arXiv:2003.12466](https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.12466))

CAT Finder

0.892 \pm 0.001

0.978 \pm 0.001



“End-to-End Multi-Track Reconstruction using Graph Neural Networks at Belle II” <https://arxiv.org/abs/2411.13596>

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Online (FPGA, CGRA)

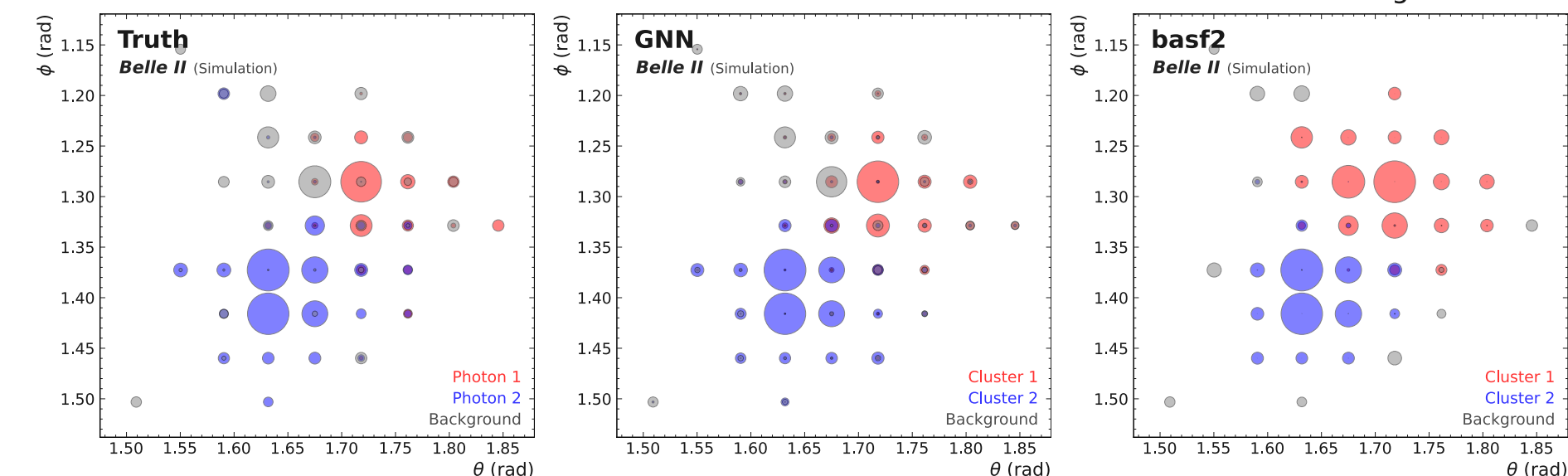
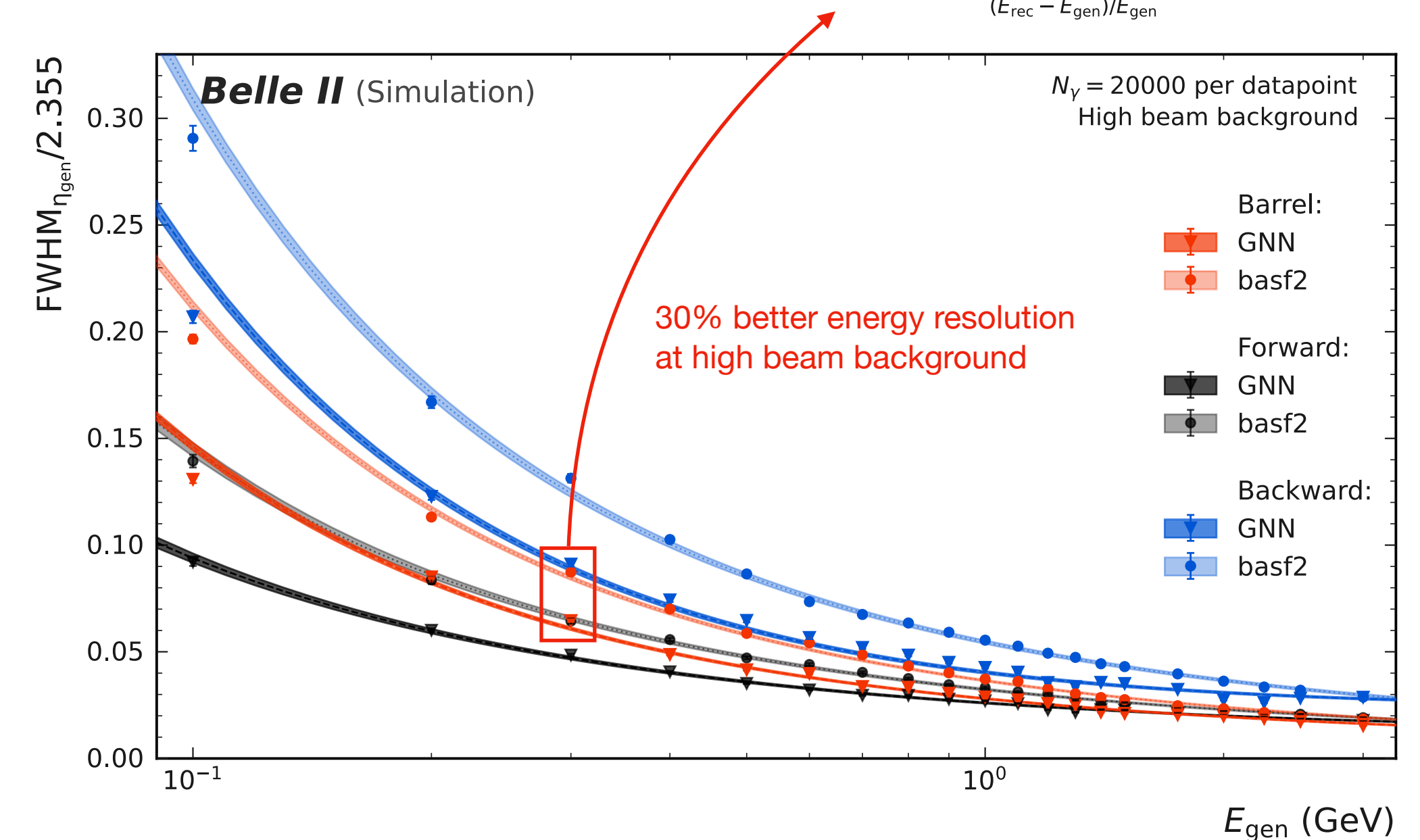
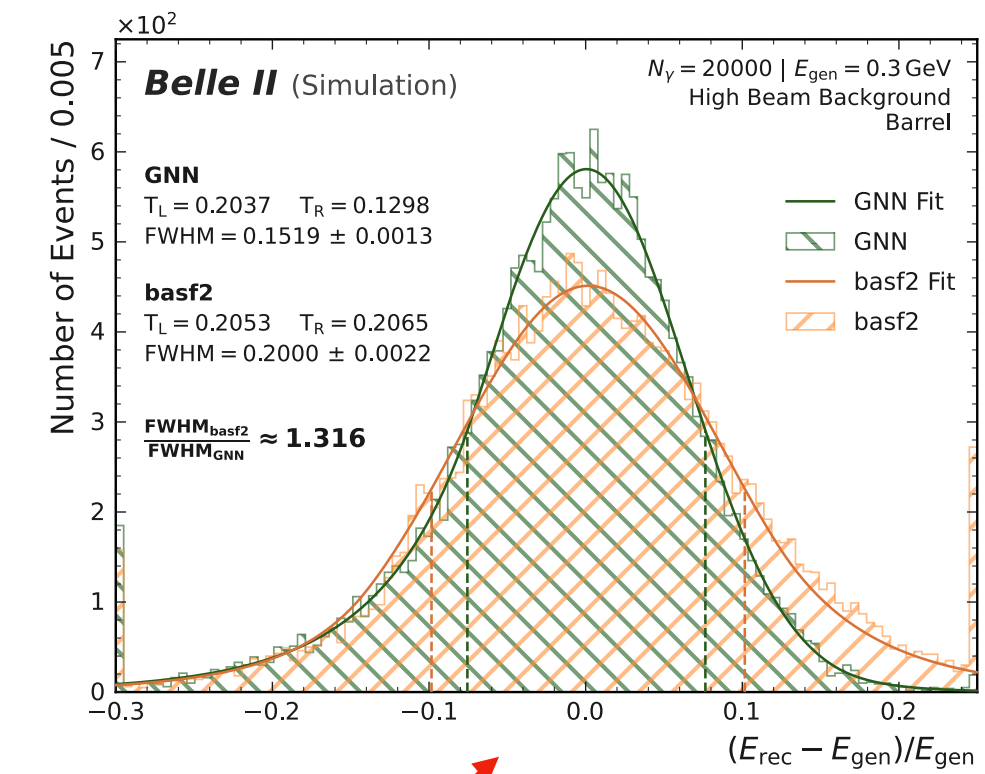
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Offline clustering in the calorimeter

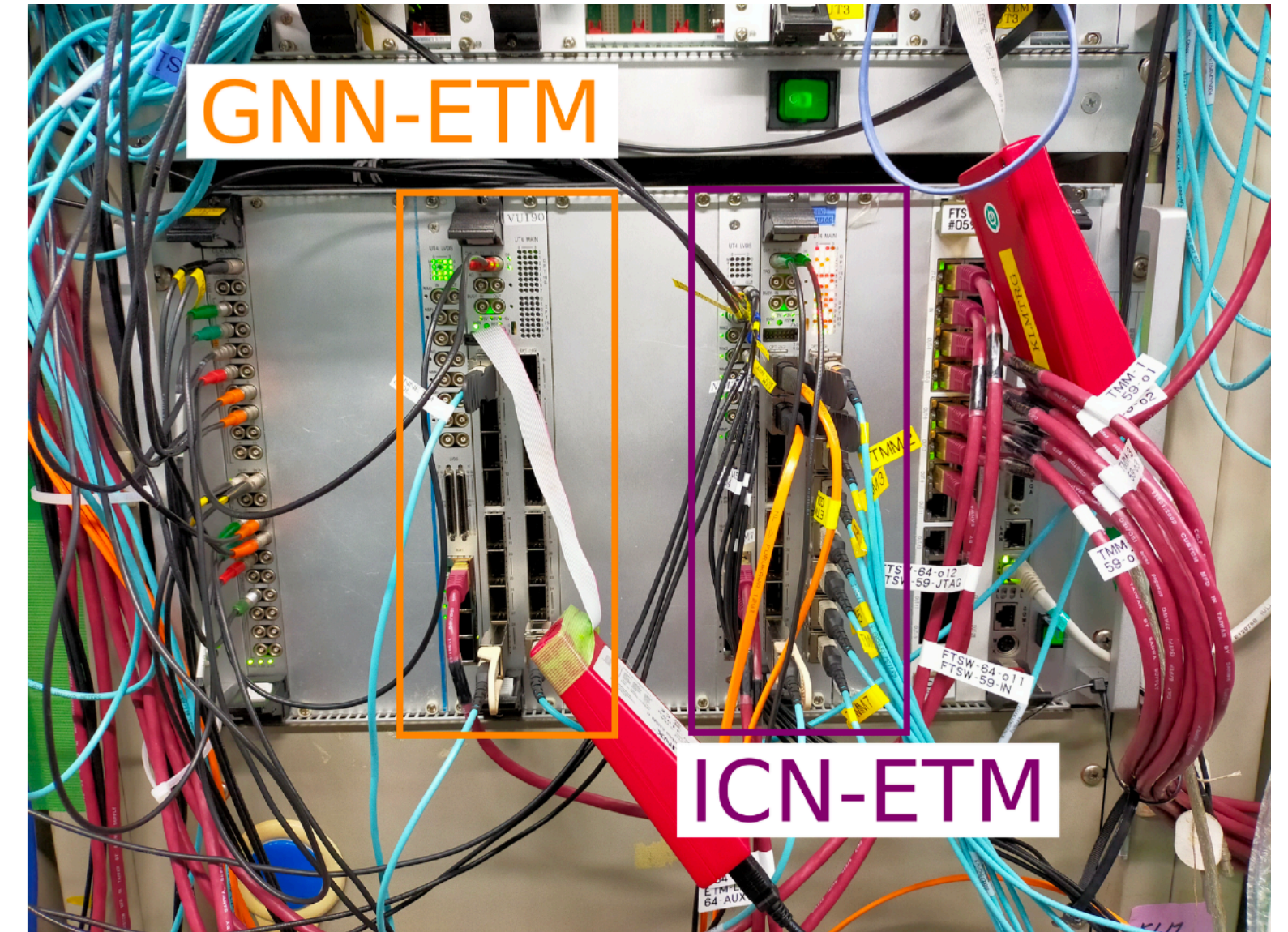
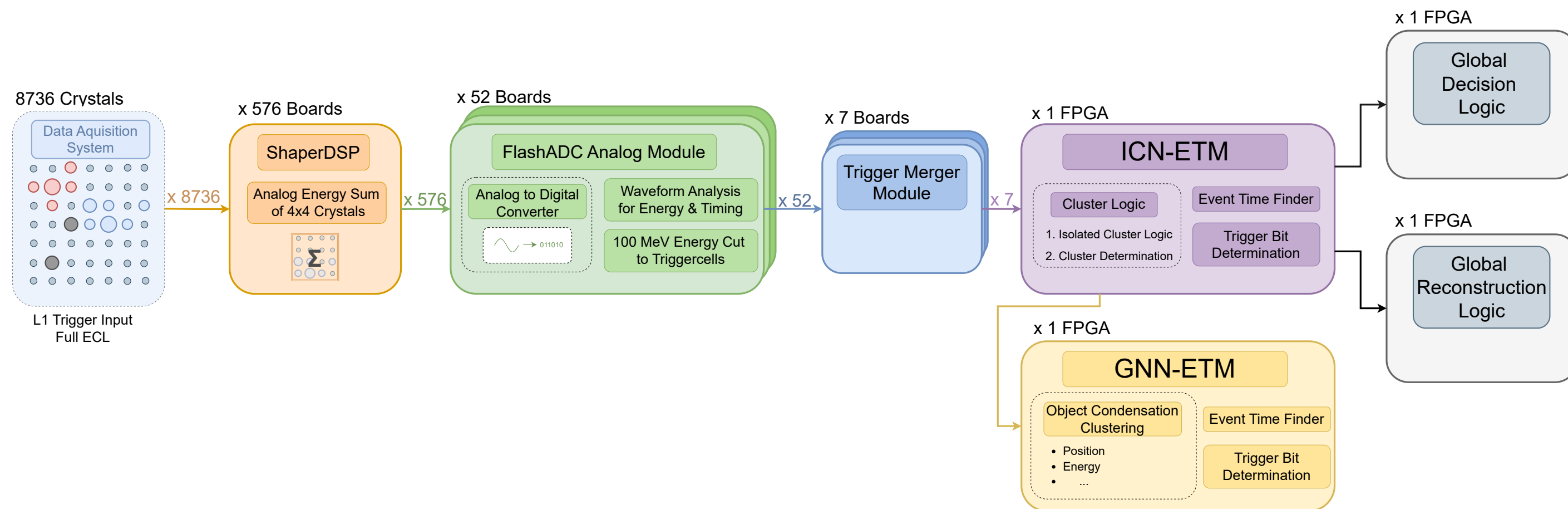
- Non-ML seed finder (local maximum and energy threshold)
- 9x9 crystals as nodes to a GNN with regression targets to predict the energy fraction belonging to two (seed or background) or three (seed 1, seed 2, or background) classes
- GNN with dynamic graph-building to account for geometry and crystal shapes especially in the endcaps
- Significant improvement for low energy photon energy resolution with (very) high beam backgrounds

New GNN algorithm
current algorithm

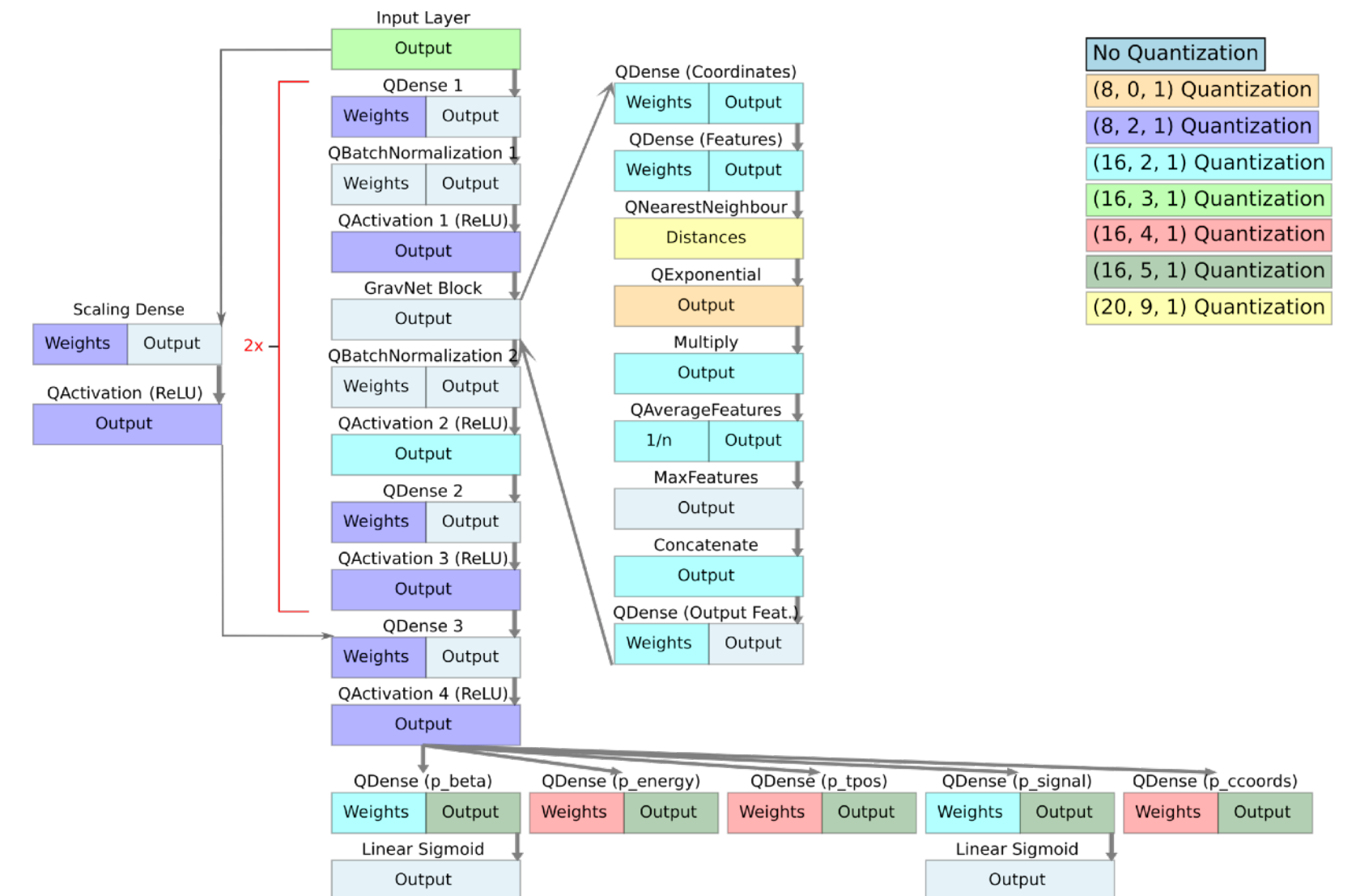


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Online clustering in the calorimeter

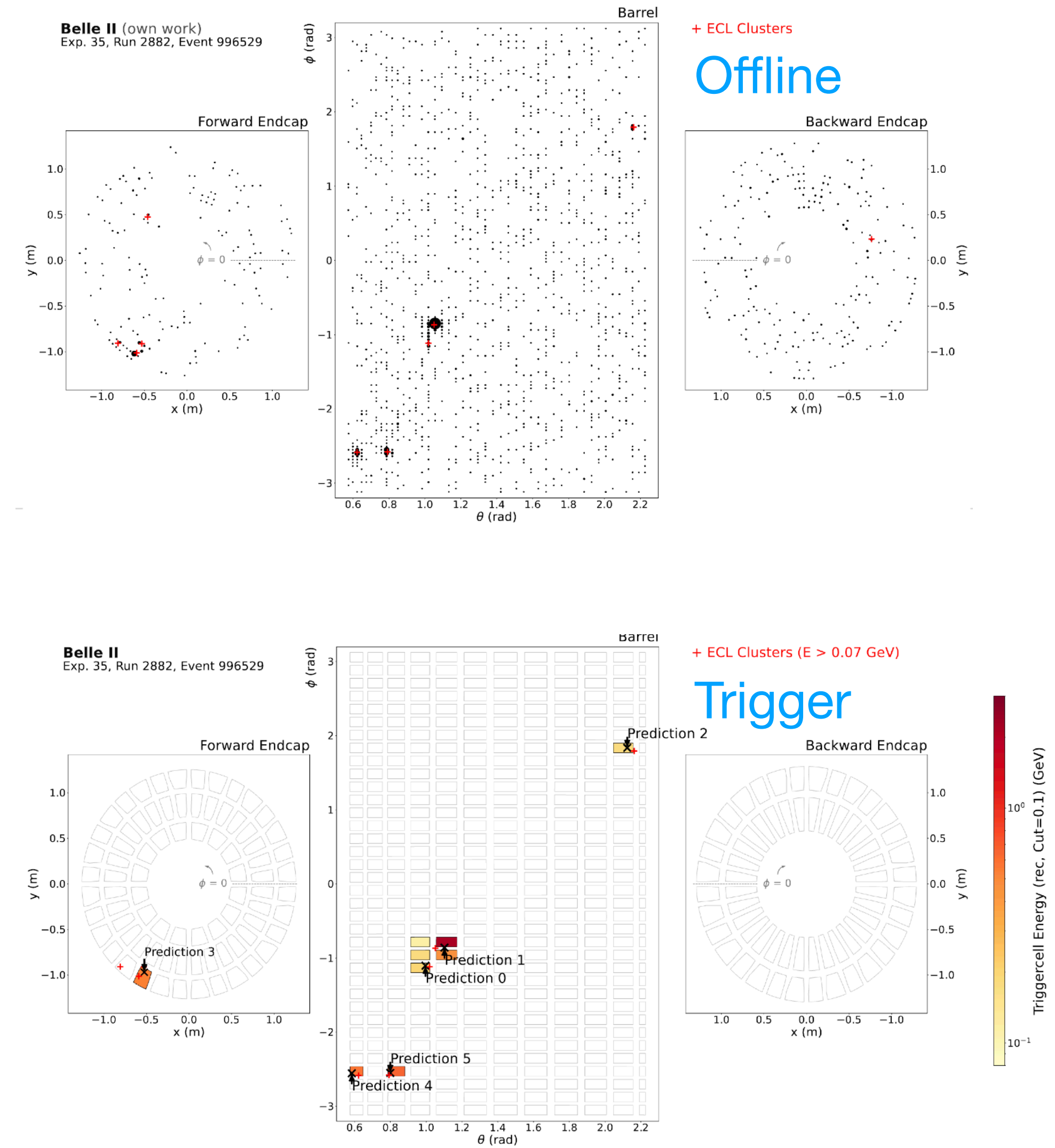


- Similar algorithm as for GNN tracking (slide 7) but with much smaller networks and without node assignment to graphs
- Implemented on AMD UltraScale with $3\mu\text{s}$ latency (requirement for trigger is $\sim 1.5\mu\text{s}$ latency)
- Input: up to 32 4x4 cell inputs (energy, time, position)
- Dynamic graph-building with GravNet layers and Object Condensation loss function
- Output: energy, position, background classifier



Online clustering in the calorimeter

- Included in Belle II physics data taking on 25./26.12.2024
- Fully implemented on FPGA, but operated with dummy weight-files
- Post-processing with identical input TCs using functionally identical Python and C-simulation (right) show expected performance with improved spatial separation and better energy resolution at very high energies.



Summary and plans

- GNN based trackfinding (CATFinder) is maturing quickly and we aim to make it available in the official Belle II software in the coming months
 - CATFinder is very robust against wire efficiency losses and masked readout boards
 - Next: SVD standalone (much easier than CDC) and SVD+CDC combined tracking
- GNN based clustering in the calorimeter outperforms conventional clustering for photons.
 - Next: Hadron clustering and seed classifiers to optimise missing energy observables
- First real-time GNN trigger operated for the first time five weeks ago.
 - Next: Improve latency (quantization and pruning optimization) and re-optimize for low energies
 - Next: Implement real-time CDC hit cleanup (not shown today)

“Real-time Graph Building on FPGAs for Machine Learning Trigger Applications in Particle Physics”<https://arxiv.org/abs/2307.07289>