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SHANDONG UNIVERSITY

GNN for tracking at STCF

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Outline

01 MDC

02 Methodology

➤ Filtering Noise via GNN

➤ Clustering of Tracks Based on DBSCAN and RANSAC

03 Preliminary Results

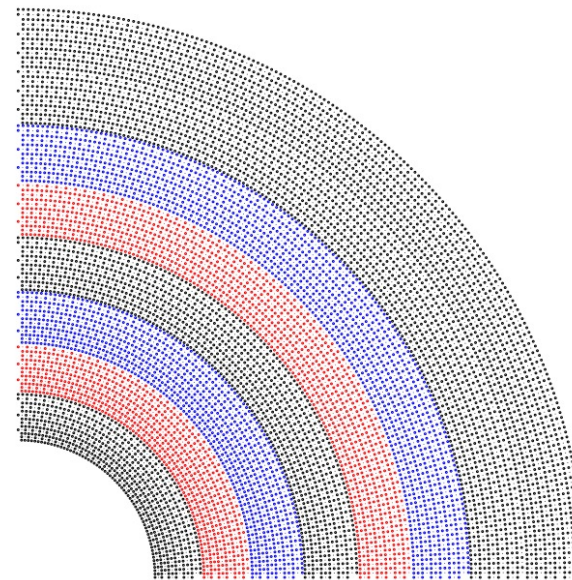
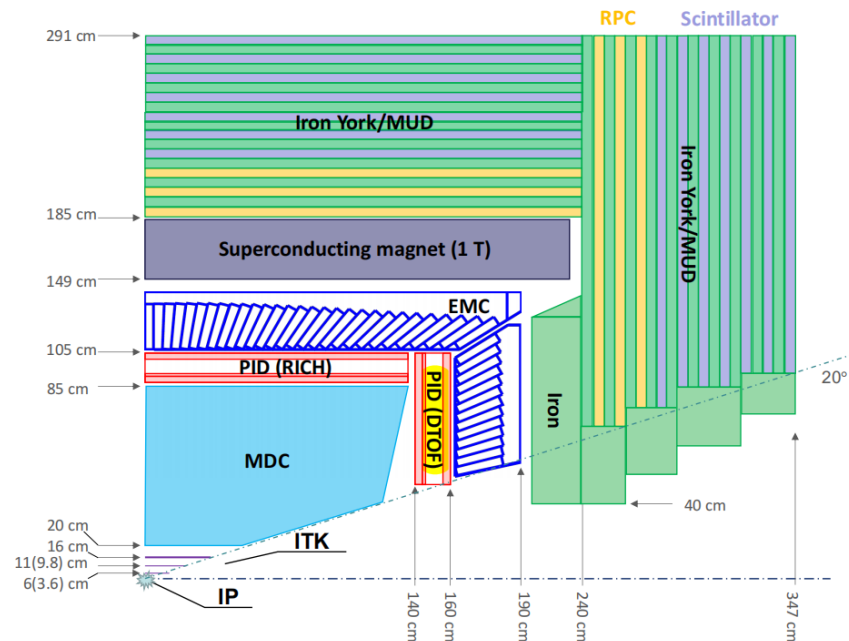
04 Summary

Super Tau-Charm Facility (STCF)

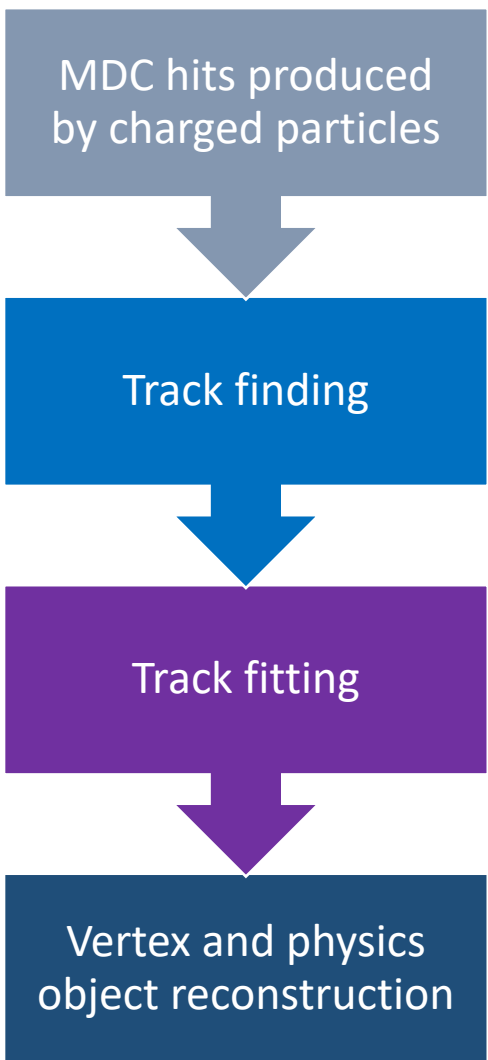
- High Luminosity: $> 0.5 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ @4GeV
- CMS: 2.0 - 7 GeV

◆ Main Drift Chamber (MDC) at STCF

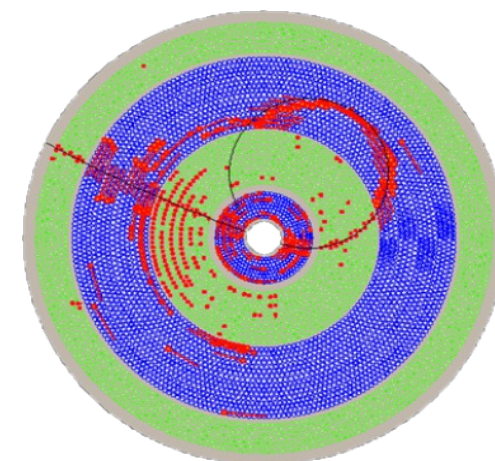
- 48 sense wire layers
- 4 axial wire super-layers, 4 stereo wire super-layers
- dE/dx resolution : $\sim 6\%$
- Momentum resolution : 0.5% @1GeV/c

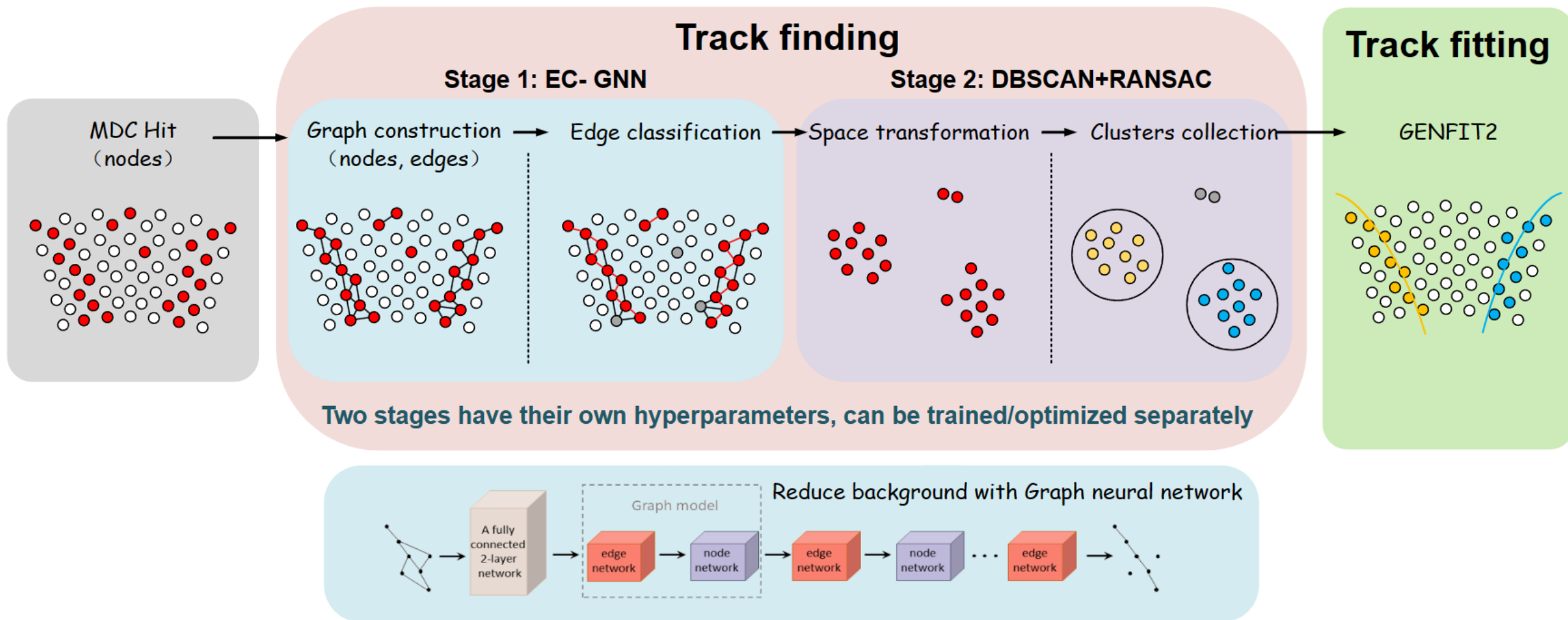


01 Traditional tracking of drift chamber



- ◆ Build candidate tracks and perform hits assignment
 - Global approach : Hough Transform (HOUGH)
 - Local approach : Template Matching (PAT) Track Segment Finding (TSF)
Combinatorial Kalman Filter (CKF)
- ◆ Estimate the track parameters
 - Global fit : Least Square Method, Runge-Kutta Method
 - Recursive fit : Kalman filter





02 Graph and Graph Neural Network

◆ A type of neural network that are specifically designed to operate on graph-structured data

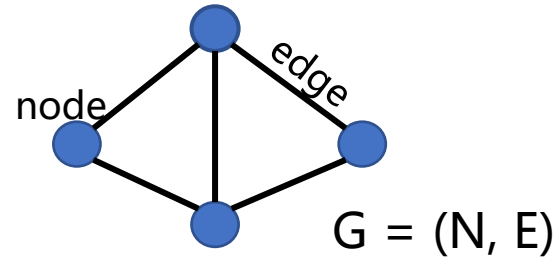
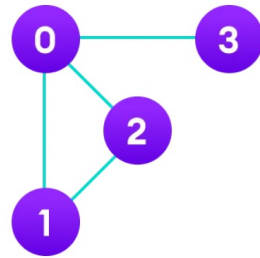
◆ Graph: nodes, edges

◆ Graph \rightarrow Track

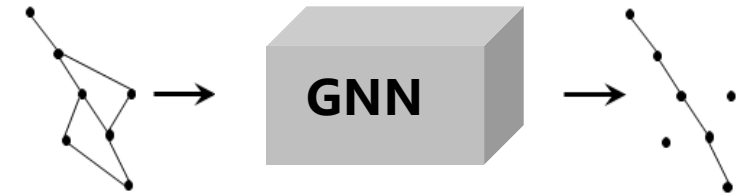
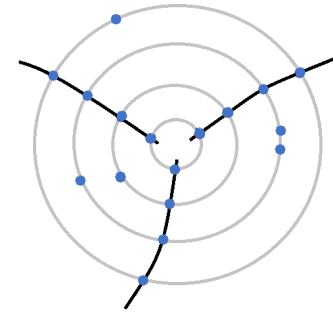
- Nodes \rightarrow Hits
- edges \rightarrow track segments

◆ The storage structure of graphs

- Adjacency matrix ✓
- Adjacency table
- Orthogonal list
- Adjacency multiple table
- Edge set array
-



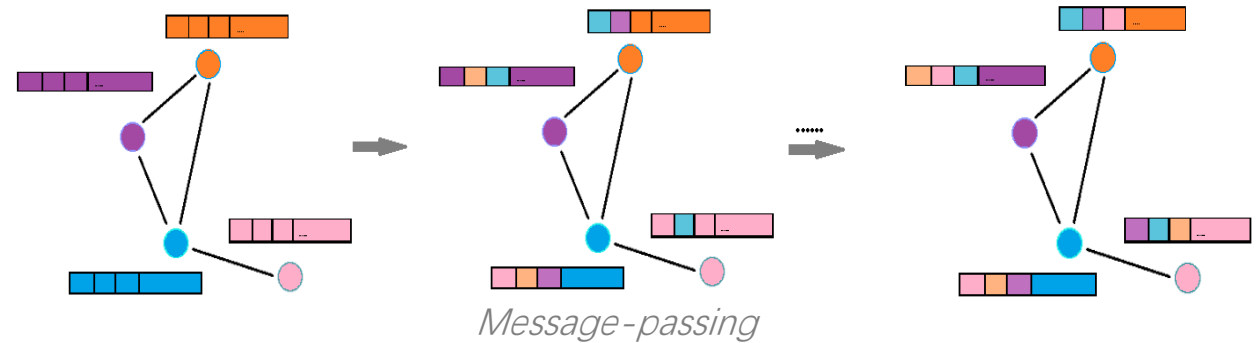
	0	1	2	3
0	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0
2	1	1	0	0
3	1	0	0	0



◆ GNN key idea: propagate information across the graph using a set of learnable functions that operate on node and edge features

◆ Graph Neural Network edge classifier

- High classification score
 \rightarrow *the edge belongs to a true particle track*
- Low classification score
 \rightarrow *it is a spurious or noise edge*



02 Graph construction at STCF

To reduce the number of fake edges during graph construction

Geometric cut at STCF

◆ Edge assignment

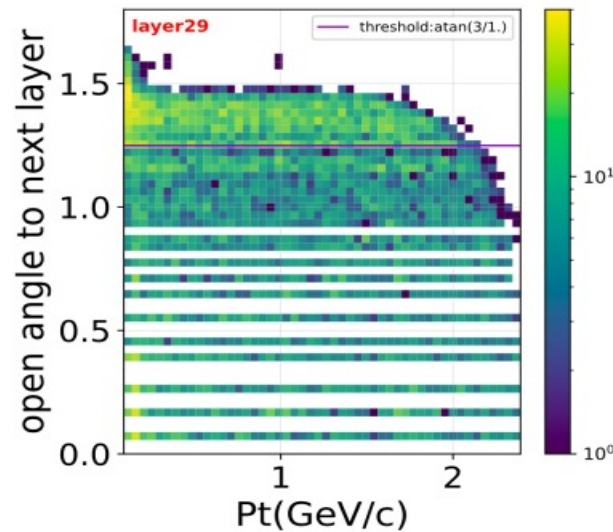
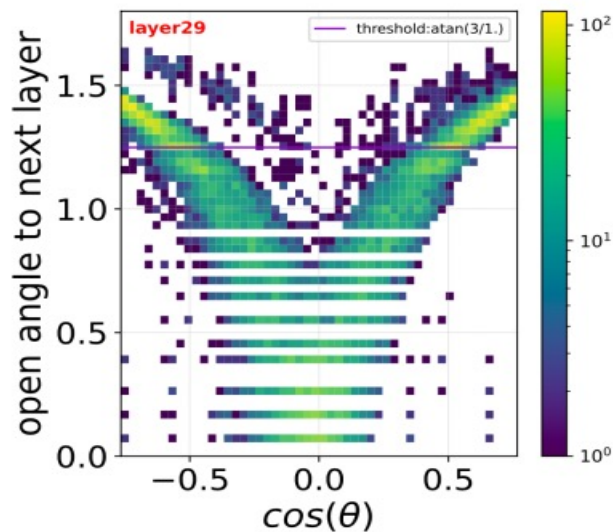
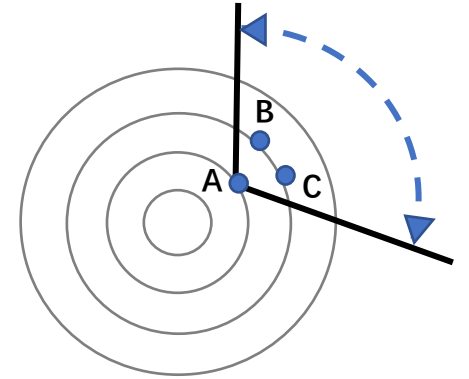
- Hit and two adjacent hits on the left and right sides (same layer)
- Within a certain opening angle (the next layer and one layer apart)

◆ Angle range

- No sense wire efficiency
- The junction of U-V superlayers (layers 11 and 29) appropriately amplify the threshold

◆ Graph representation

- Node features (raw time, position coordinates r , ϕ of the sense wires), adjacency matrices, edge labels



02 GNN edge classifier based on PyTorch

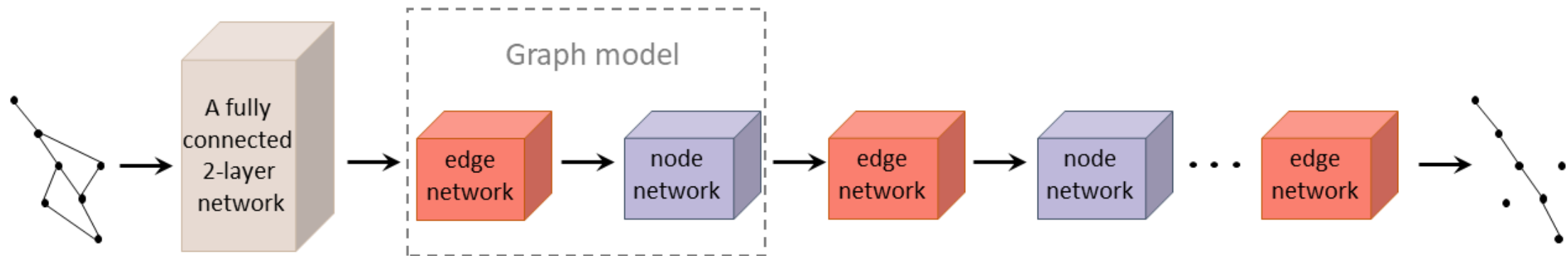
◆ Input network

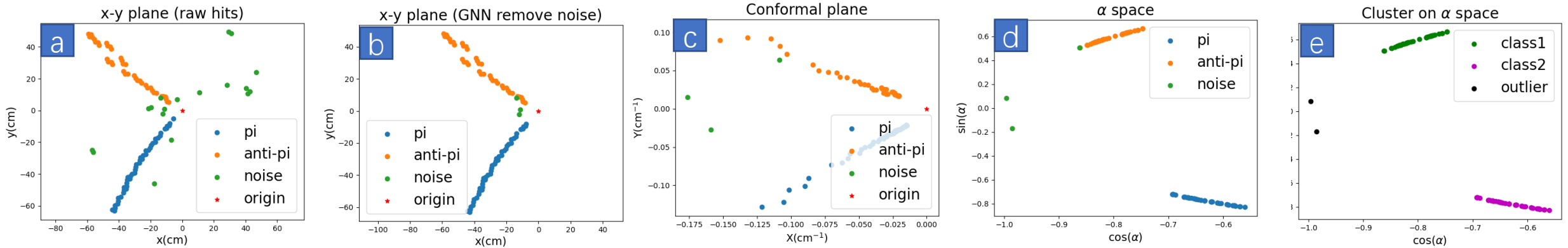
- Node features embedded in latent space

◆ Graph model

- Edge network computes **weights for edges** using the features of the start and end nodes
- Node network computes **new node features** using the edge weight aggregated features of the connected nodes and the nodes' current features
- MLPs
- 8 graph iterations

◆ Strengthen important connections and weaken useless or spurious ones





a) Original MC data sample

- $J/\Psi \rightarrow \rho^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \pi^+ \pi^-$
- π^+, π^- : Pt (0.2GeV - 1.4GeV)

b) Remove noise via GNN

c) Transform to Conformal plane

- $X = \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} \quad Y = \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2}$
- Circle passing the origin transform into a straight line

d) Transform to 'α' parameter plane

- Hits connected in the X-Y plane in a straight line
- α as the angle between the straight line and X axis
- The parameter space as $\cos\alpha$ and $\sin\alpha$

e) DBSCAN clustering in 'α' parameter plane

- Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Application with Noise
- Hits in a cluster are considered to be in the same track

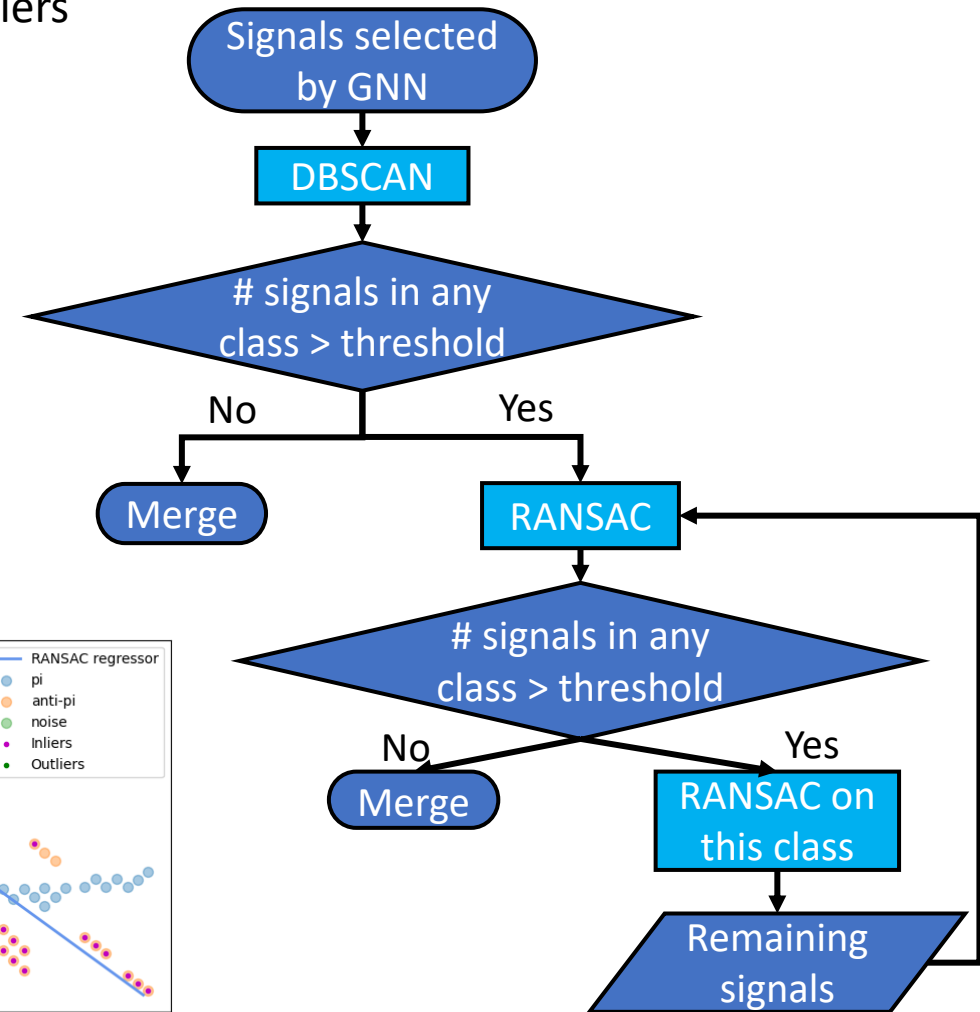
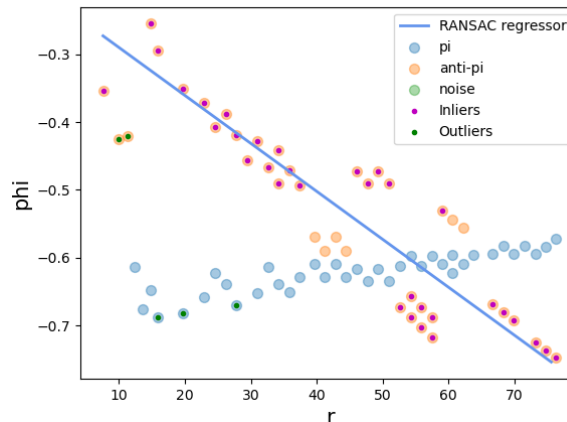
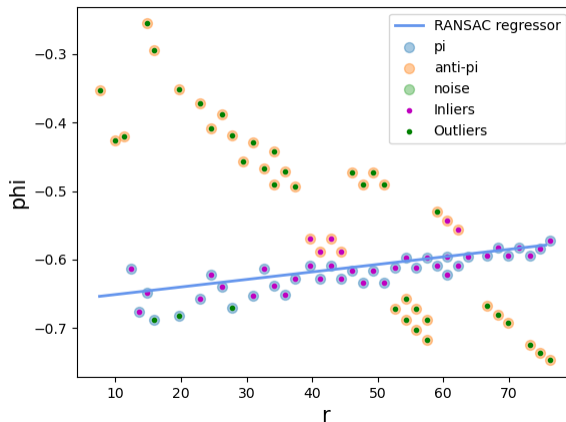
Clustering salvage algorithm RANSAC

◆ Random sample consensus (RANSAC)

- Estimate a mathematical model from the data that contains outliers
- Its good robustness to noise and outliers
- Model can be specified

◆ RANSAC is triggered by the events that DBSCAN processing fails

- Polar coordinate space
- linear model
- Inliers \rightarrow a track , outliers \rightarrow other tracks
- Stop condition: outliers $<$ threshold



02 Track fitting

Genfit2

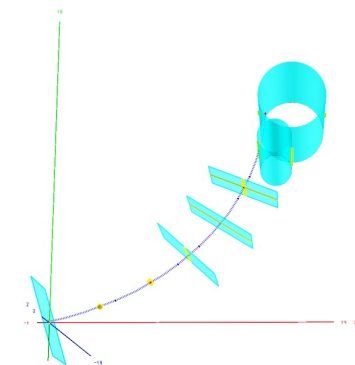
- A Generic Track-Fitting Toolkit
- Experiment-independent framework
- PANDA, Belle II, FOPI and other experiments
- Deterministic annealing filter (DAF) to resolving the left-right ambiguities of wire measurements

◆ Configuration: Detector geometry and materials

◆ Input : Signal wire position, initial values of position and momentum, particle hypothesis for e , μ , π , k , p

◆ Fitting procedure:

- Start 1st try: drift distance roughly estimated from TDC、 ADC of sense wires
- Iteration to update information of drift distance, left-right assignment, hit position on z direction and entrancing angle in the cell et al.



Performance of filtering noise at STCF

◆ Dataset

- $J/\psi \rightarrow \rho^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \pi^+ \pi^-$ from MC simulation
- Mixing background (Luminosity-related, Beam-gas effect, Touschek effect) within the framework

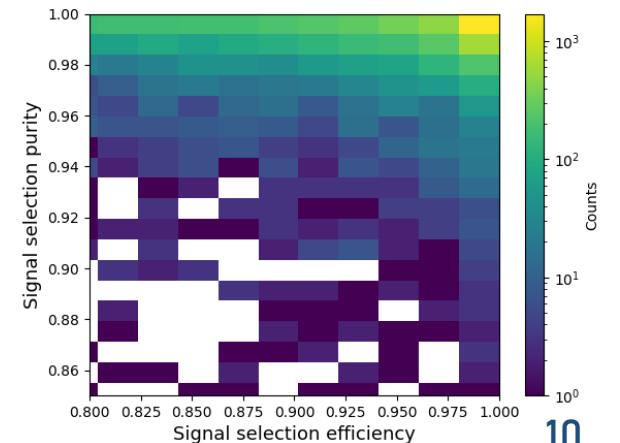
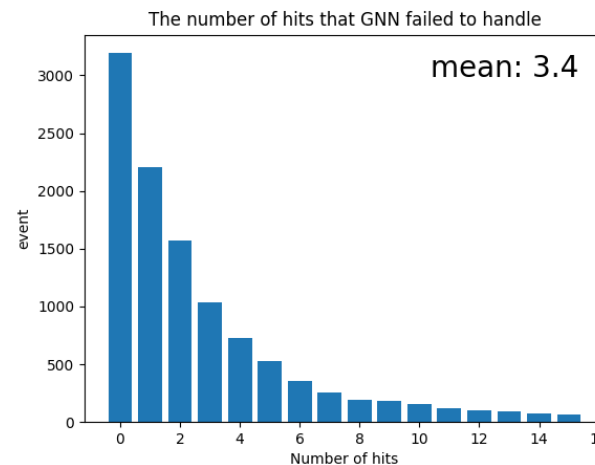
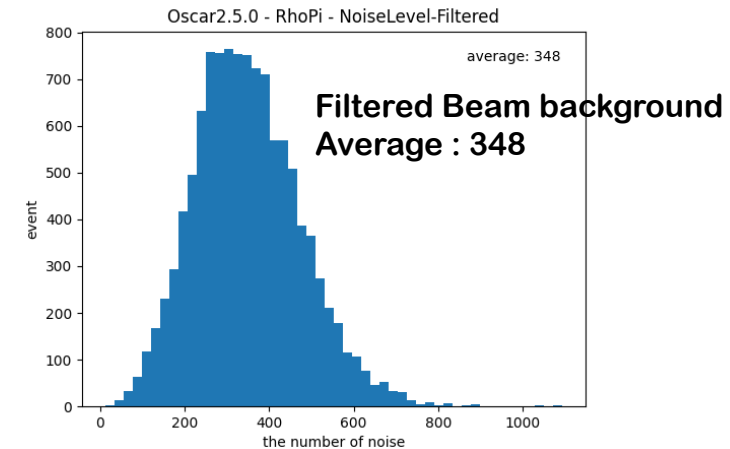
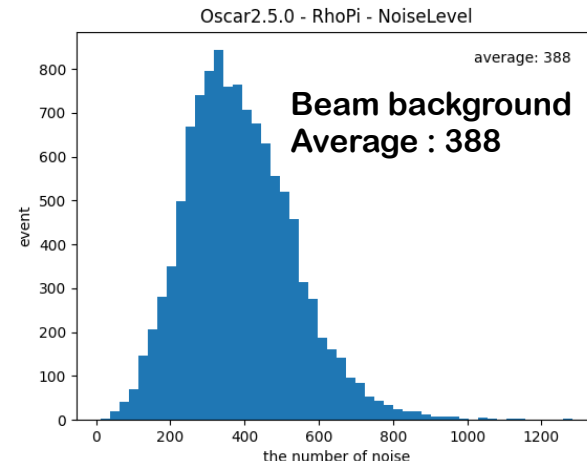
◆ Hit selection performance

- Noise level : 348

- *Hit selection Efficiency* : $\frac{N_{signal}^{predicted}}{N_{signal}^{real}}$ 91.7%

- *Hit selection Purity* : $\frac{N_{signal}^{predicted}}{N_{all}^{predicted}}$ 97.0%

- *Remove noises rate*: $\frac{N_{noise}^{predicted}}{N_{noise}^{real}}$ 99.0%



03

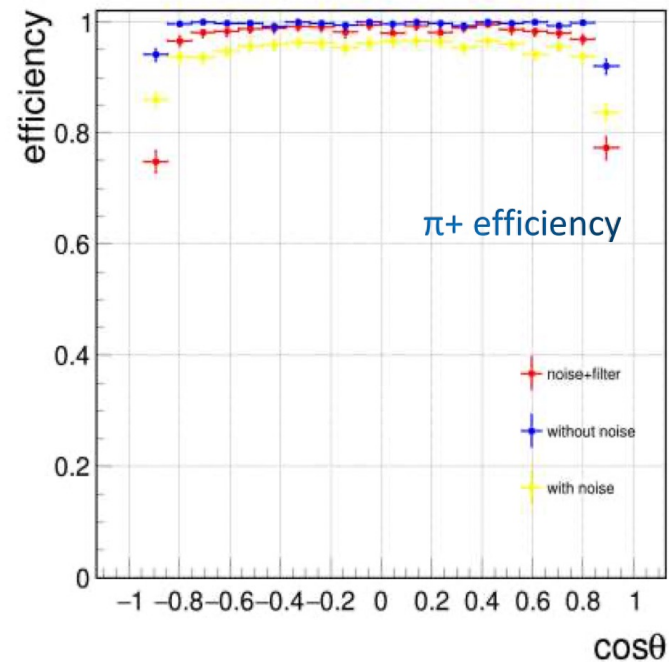
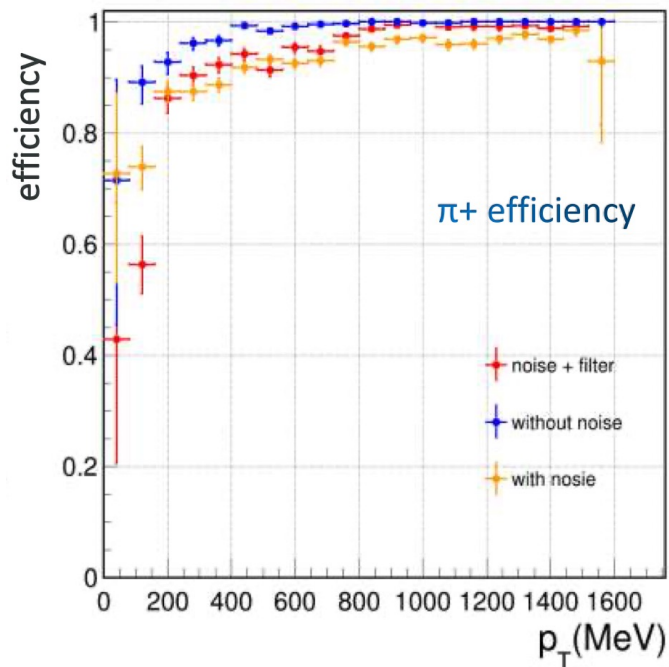
Performance of filtering noise at STCF

◆ Dataset

- $J/\psi \rightarrow \rho^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \pi^+ \pi^-$ from MC simulation
- Mixing background (Luminosity-related, Beam-gas effect, Touschek effect) within the framework

◆ The reconstruction efficiency after GNN filtering noise is significantly improved

◆ At large $|\cos\theta|$, the tracking efficiency decreases due to **fewer signal and more noise**

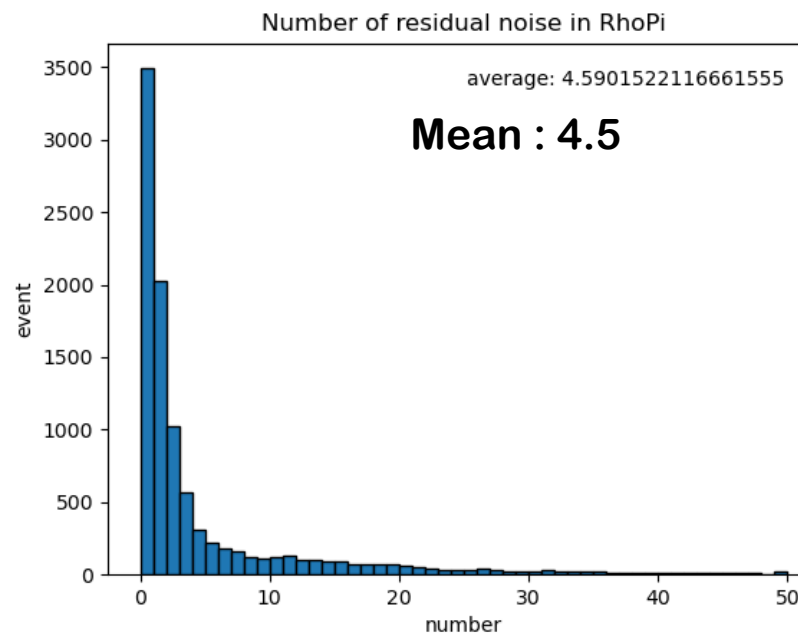
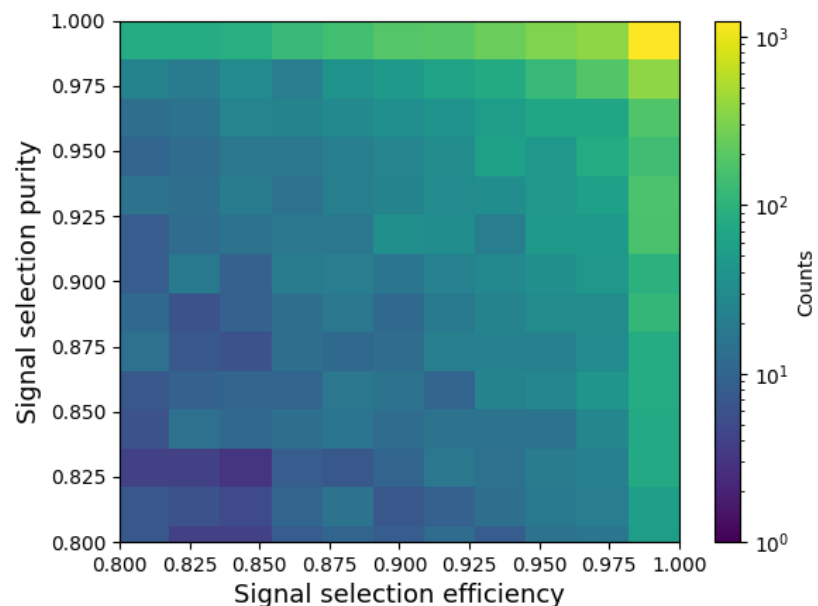


◆ Dataset

- $J/\psi \rightarrow \rho^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \pi^+ \pi^-$ from MC simulation
- Mixed with 600 random trigger noises

◆ Hit selection performance

- Preliminary results shows promising performance



04 Summary

- ◆ A novel tracking algorithm prototype based on machine learning method at BESIII and STCF is under development
 - GNN to distinguish the hit-on-track from noise hits.
 - Clustering method based on DBSCAN and RANSAC to cluster hits from multiple tracks
- ◆ Preliminary results on MC data shows promising performance

Outlook

- ◆ Optimize the performance of GNN in the low momentum and large angle region
- ◆ Further optimization of the cluster model is needed
- ◆ Performance verification concerning events with more tracks and long lived particle



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Thank you !

Xiaoqian Jia



Back up

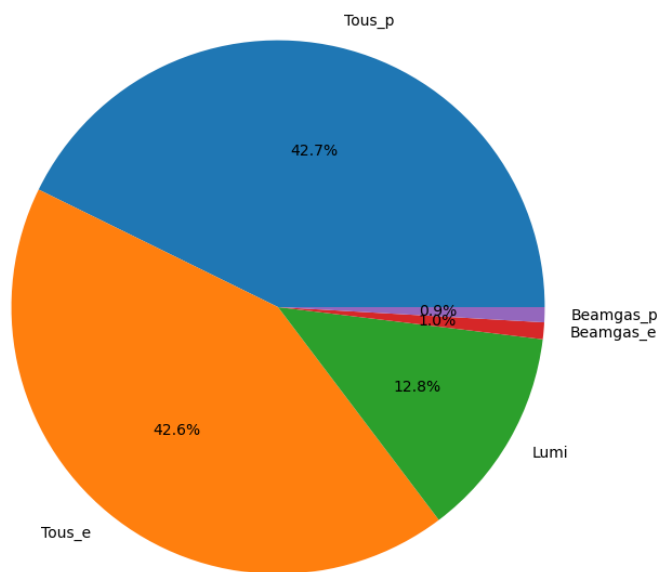
STCF background

五种类别的噪声占比 (hit level)

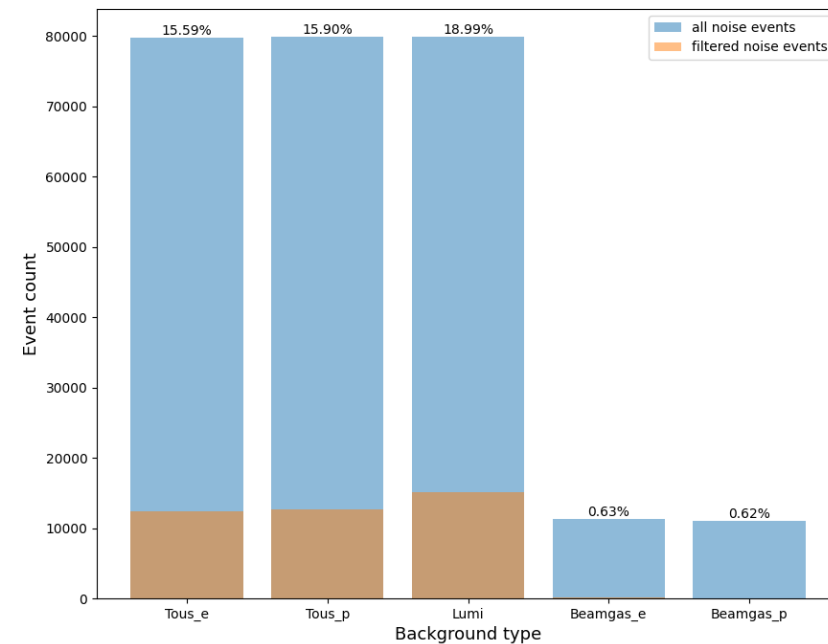
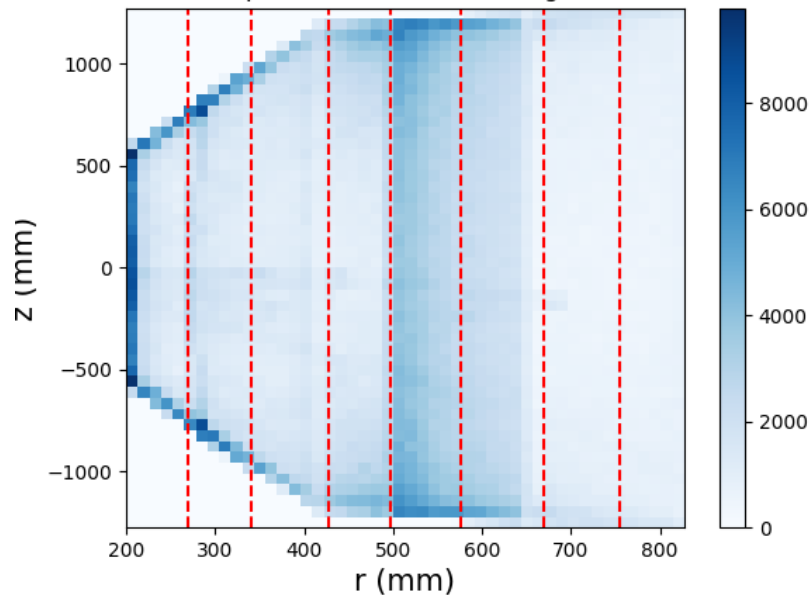
噪声R-Z空间分布

'Track' noise 在各类本底中的占比

Background Type Distribution

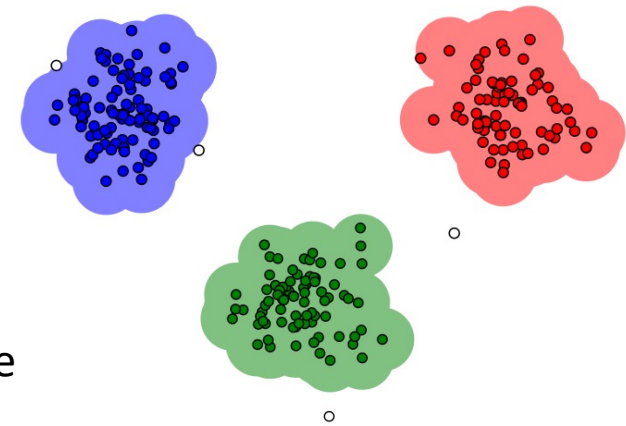
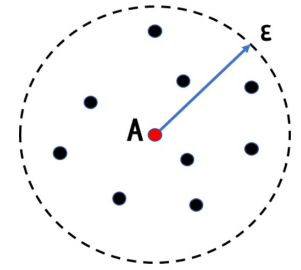


The spatial distribution of background



DBSCAN (Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise)

- ◆ A density-based clustering algorithm that can automatically discover clusters of arbitrary shapes and identify noise points
- ◆ Robust to outliers
- ◆ Not require the number of clusters to be told beforehand
- ◆ Parameter
 - Epsilon (radius of the circle to be created around each data point)
 - MinPoints (the minimum number of data points required inside that circle for that data point to be classified as a Core point)
 - Choose MinPoints based on the dimensionality ($\geq \text{dim}+1$), and epsilon based on the elbow in the k-distance graph



RANSAC (Random Sample Consensus)

- ◆ Basic idea: randomly select a subset of data points, fit a model based on these points, and then judge whether the remaining data points belong to the inlier set by calculating their distances to the model
- ◆ Accurately estimate model parameters even in the presence of noise and outliers
- ◆ The specific steps
 - Randomly select a small subset of data, called the inlier set
 - Fit a model based on the inlier set
 - Calculate the distances between the remaining data points and the model, and classify these points as inliers or outliers based on a certain threshold
 - If the number of inliers reaches a preset threshold, the algorithm exits and the current model is considered good
 - If the number of inliers is not enough, repeat steps 1-4 until the maximum iteration times are reached
- ◆ Parameters such as threshold and iteration times need to be preset

