

Graph Neural Networks for Particle Physics

Part I

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第九届华大QCD讲习班

2021-10-13

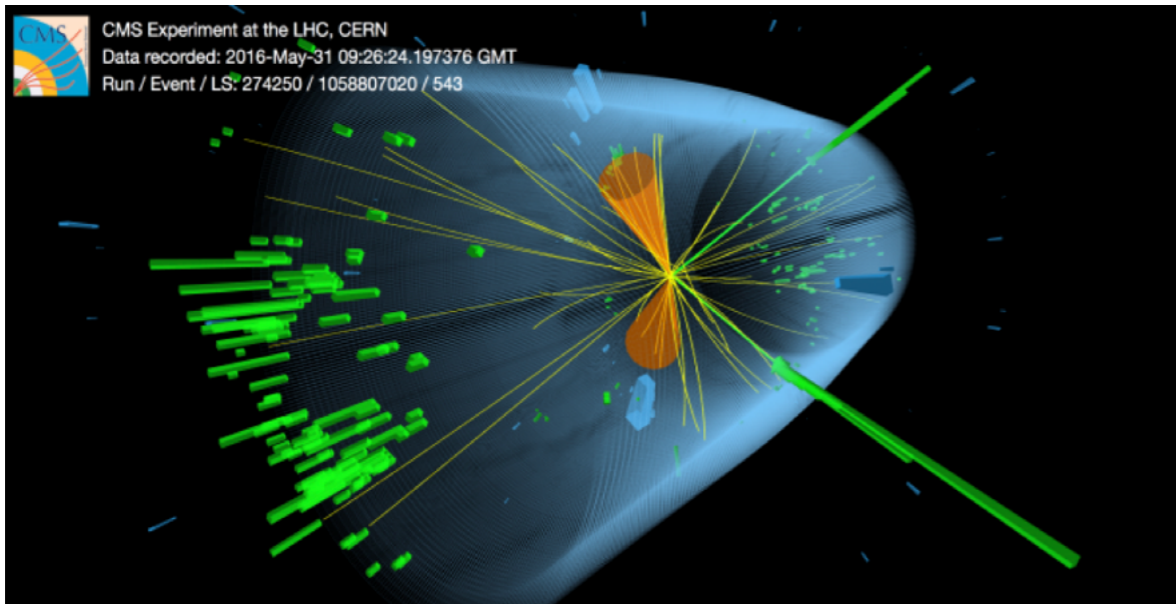


OUTLINE

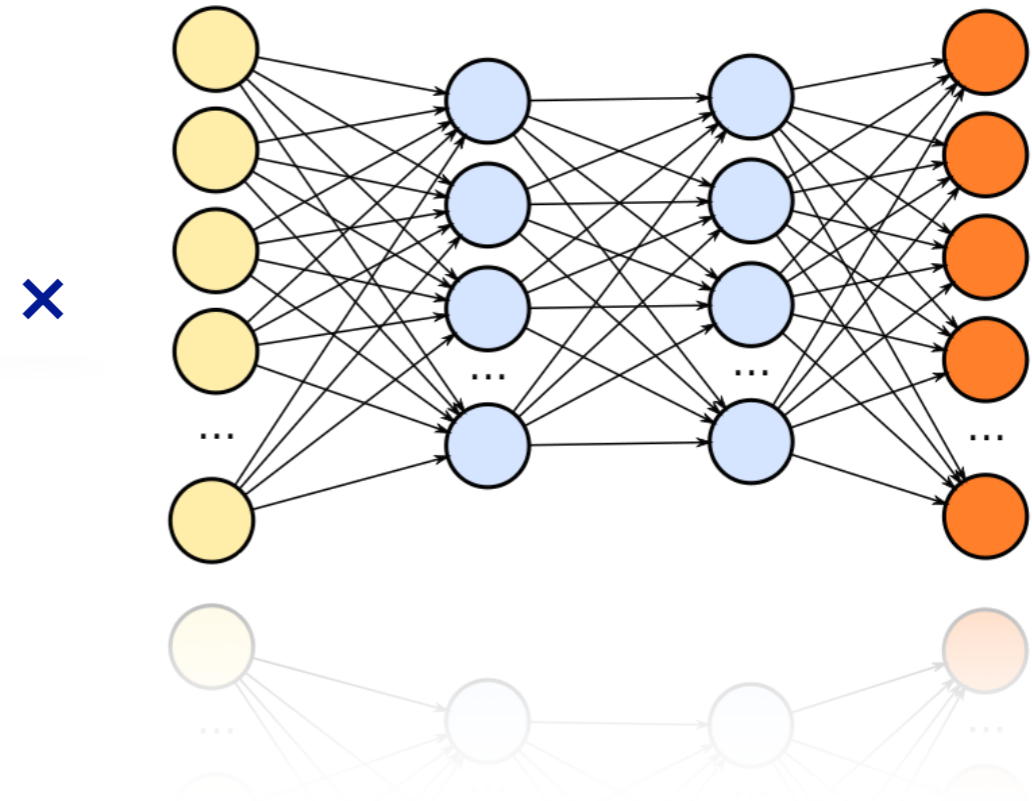
- Part I (today)
 - Motivation: How to represent HEP data for machine learning?
 - Graph neural networks
 - Example applications in HEP
- Part II (tomorrow)
 - hands-on tutorial: jet tagging with GNNs
 - practicalities

MOTIVATION

HEP



ML

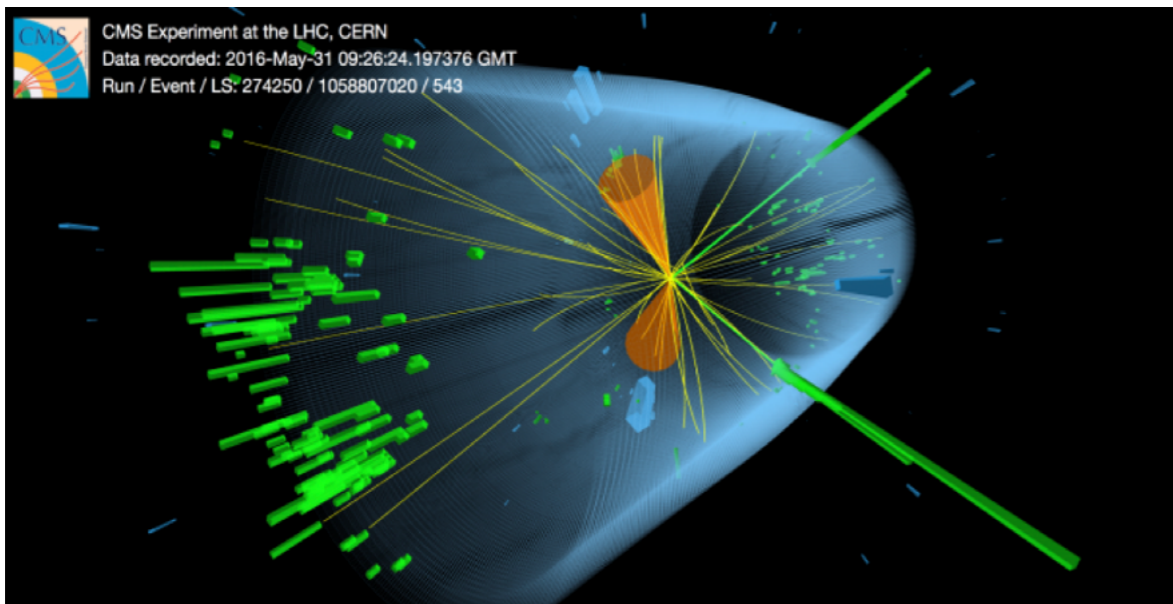


First and foremost:

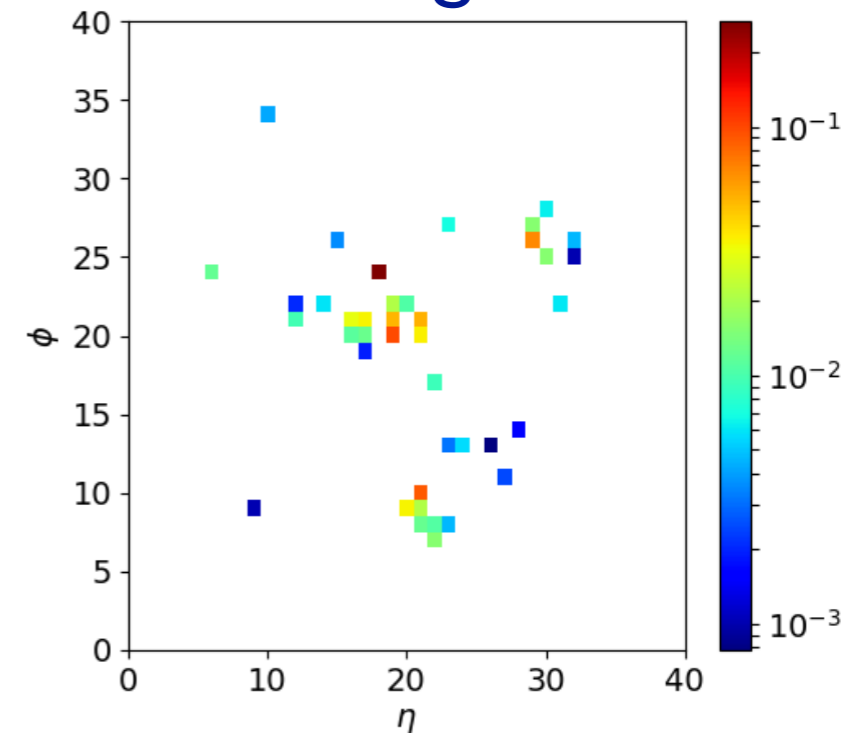
How to represent the data?

DATA REPRESENTATION: IMAGE

HEP



Image

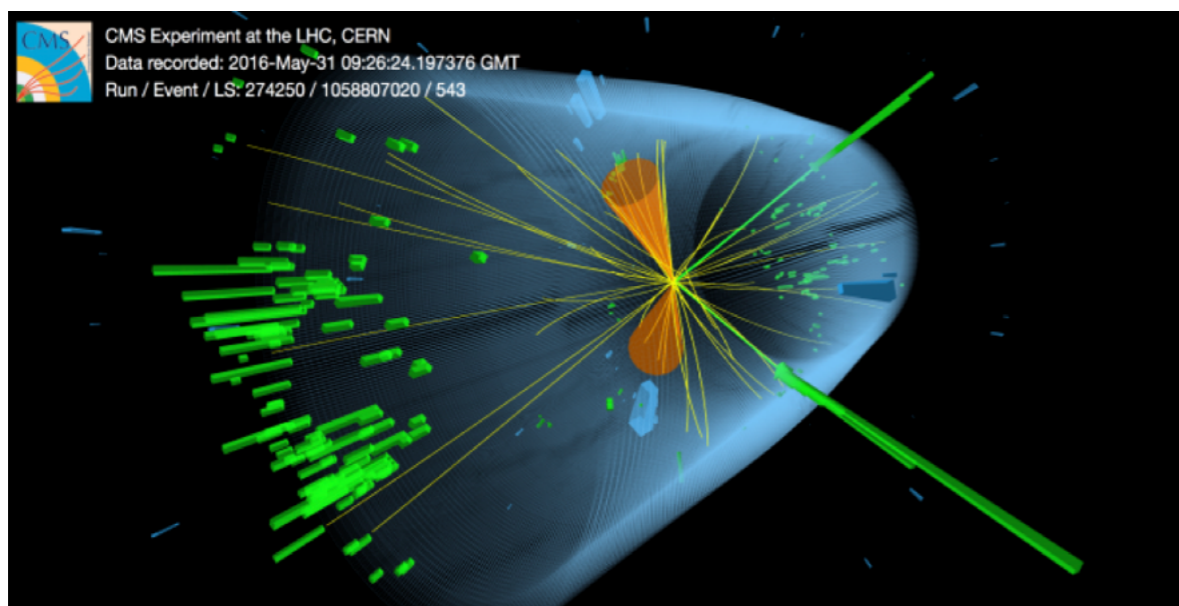


e.g., review in Kagan, arXiv:2012.09719

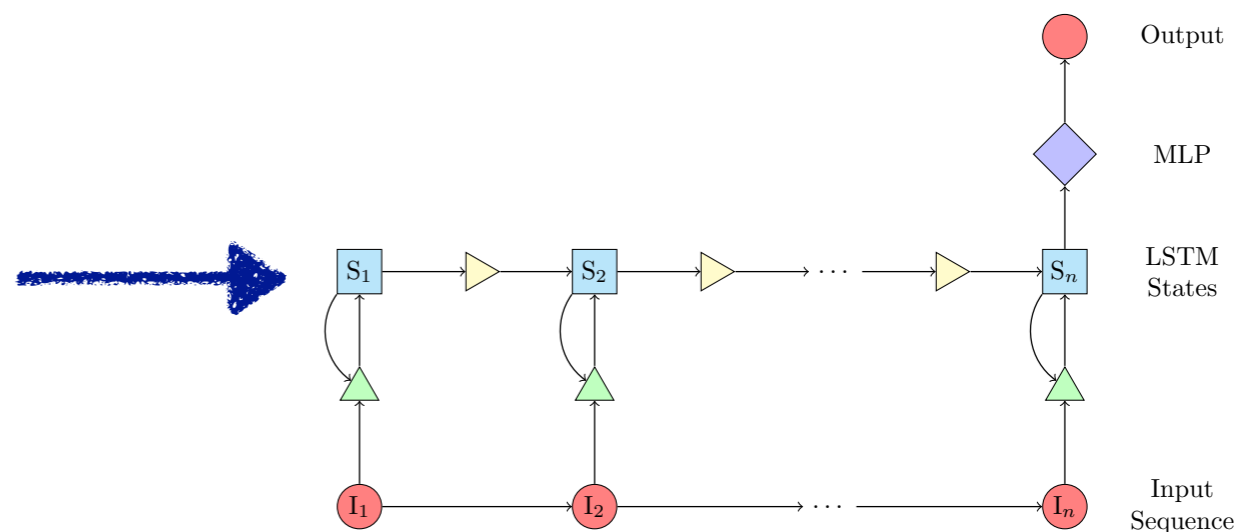
- Convert to 2D/3D image => *Computer vision*
 - then use convolutional neural networks
 - but:
 - inhomogeneous geometry
 - high sparsity

DATA REPRESENTATION: SEQUENCE

HEP



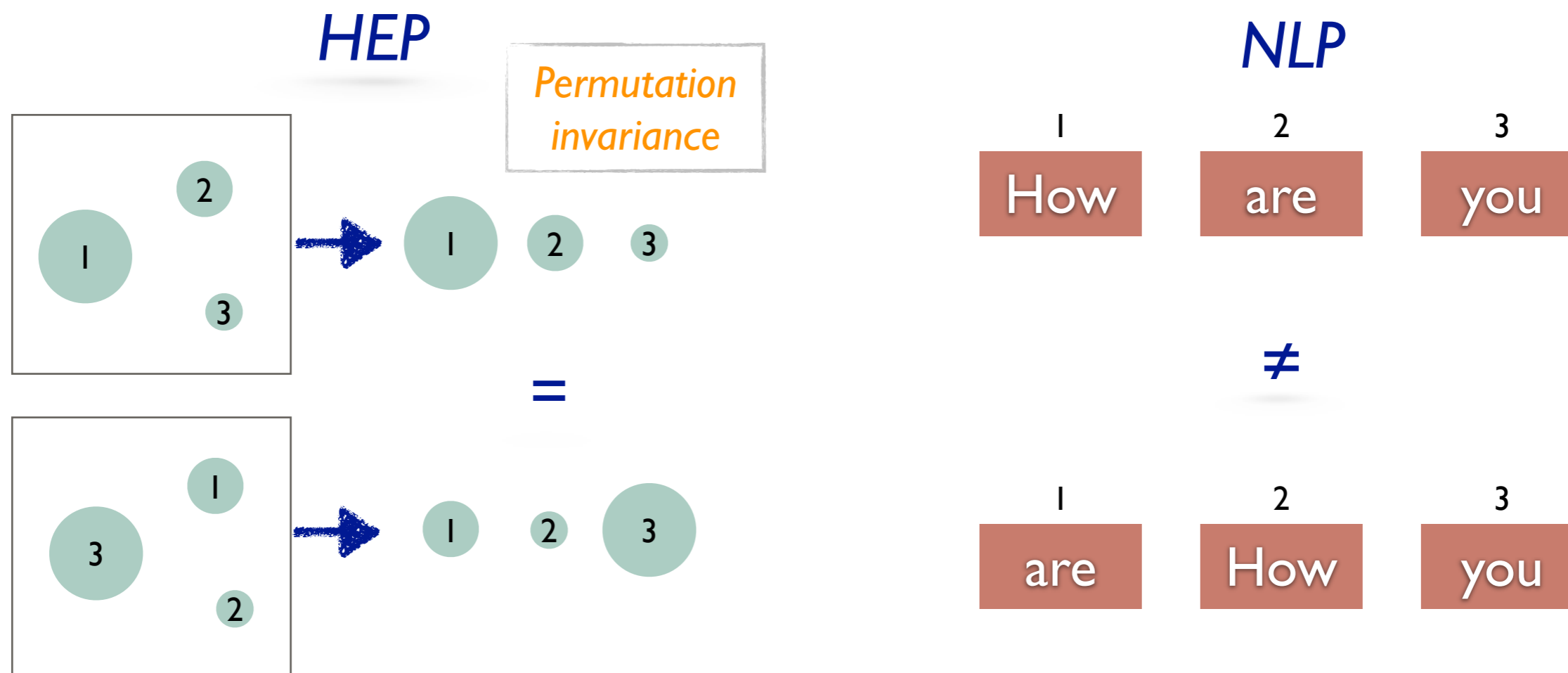
Sequence



e.g., Guest, Collado, Baldi, Hsu, Urban, Whiteson
arXiv: 1607.08633

- Convert to a sequence => *Natural language processing (NLP)*
 - recurrent neural network (RNN), e.g., GRU/LSTM; Transformer

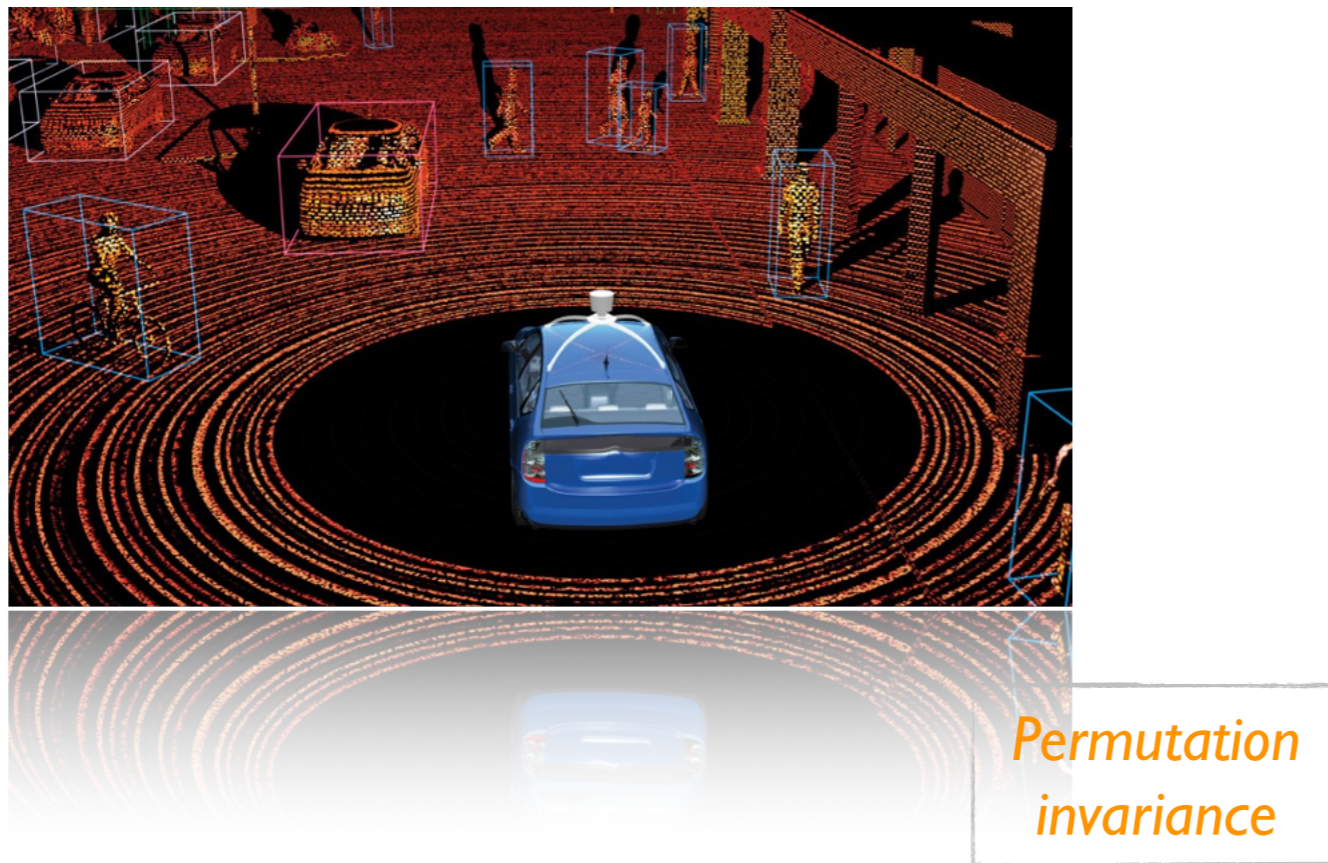
DATA REPRESENTATION: SEQUENCE



- Convert to a sequence => *Natural language processing (NLP)*
 - recurrent neural network (RNN), e.g., GRU/LSTM; Transformer
 - while words are naturally ordered in natural languages, particles are intrinsically **unordered** in a collision event
 - an ordering has to be **imposed** (pT, distance, ...), which can limit the learning performance

DATA REPRESENTATION: POINT CLOUD

Point cloud

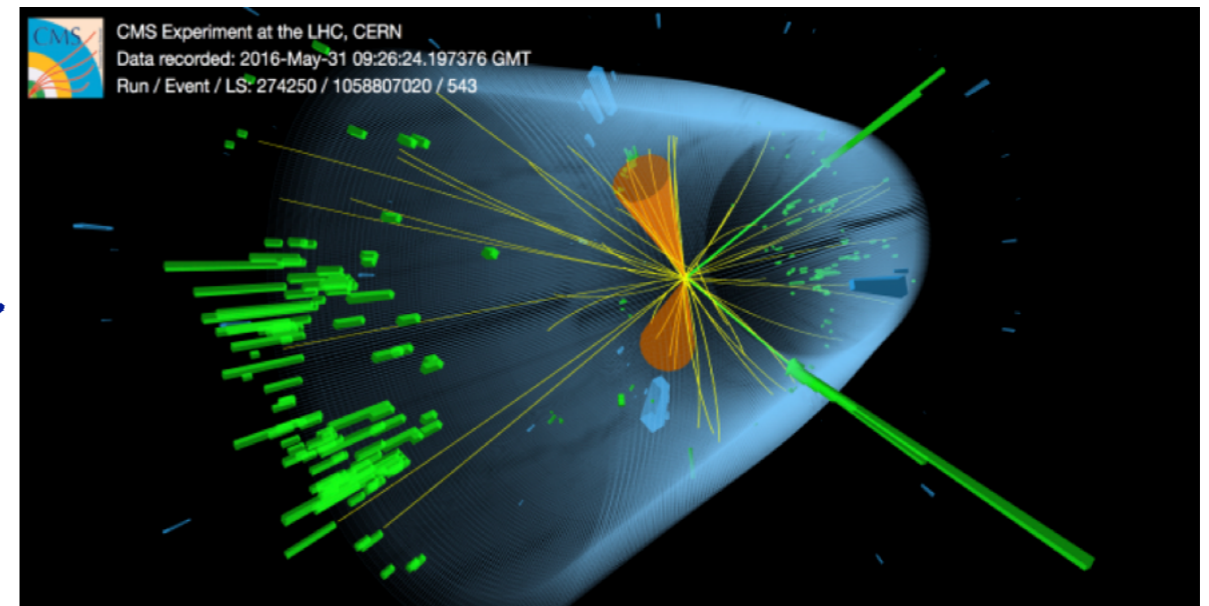
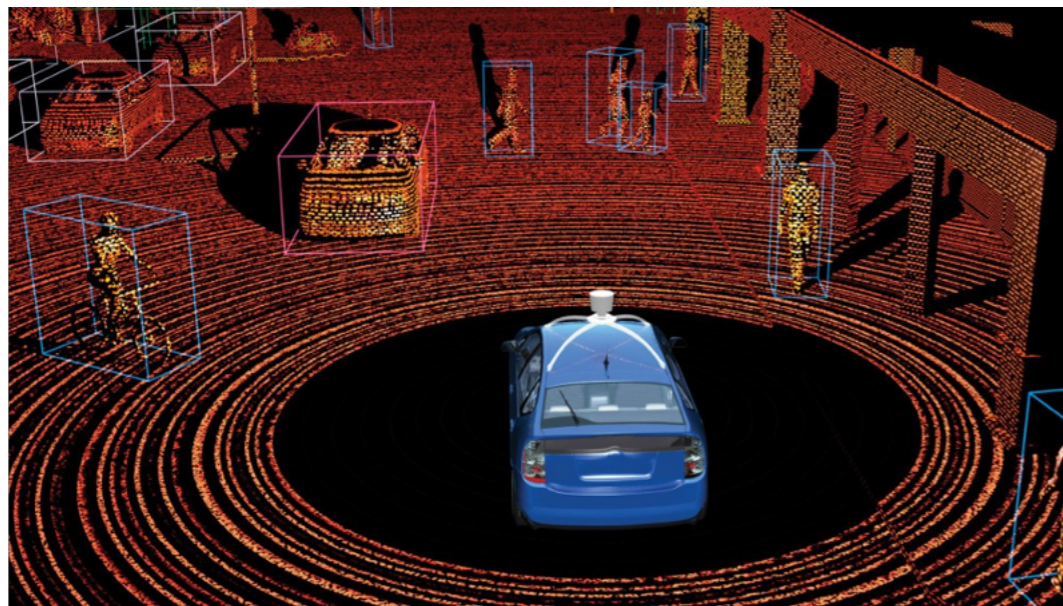


- Point cloud
 - an *unordered set* of points in space
 - typically produced by a LiDAR / 3D scanner
 - spatial distribution of the points => geometric structure of the objects

DATA REPRESENTATION: POINT CLOUD

Point cloud

~~HEP~~ *Particle cloud*



Permutation invariance

■ Point cloud

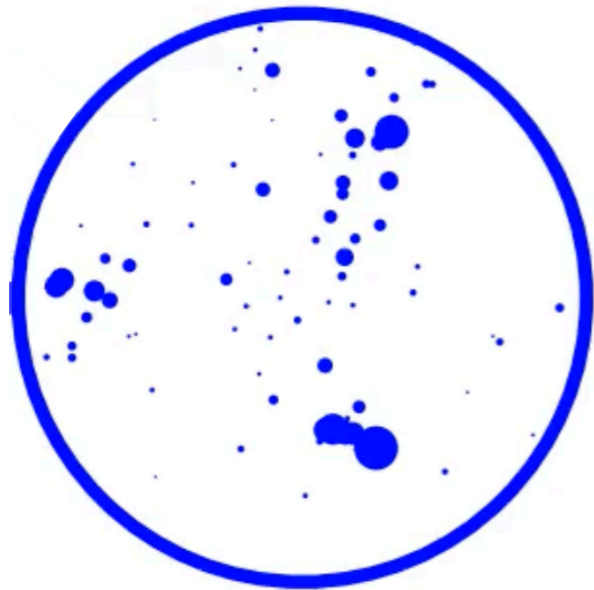
- an **unordered set** of points in space
 - typically produced by a LiDAR / 3D scanner
- spatial distribution of the points => geometric structure of the objects

■ Collision event: *Particle cloud*

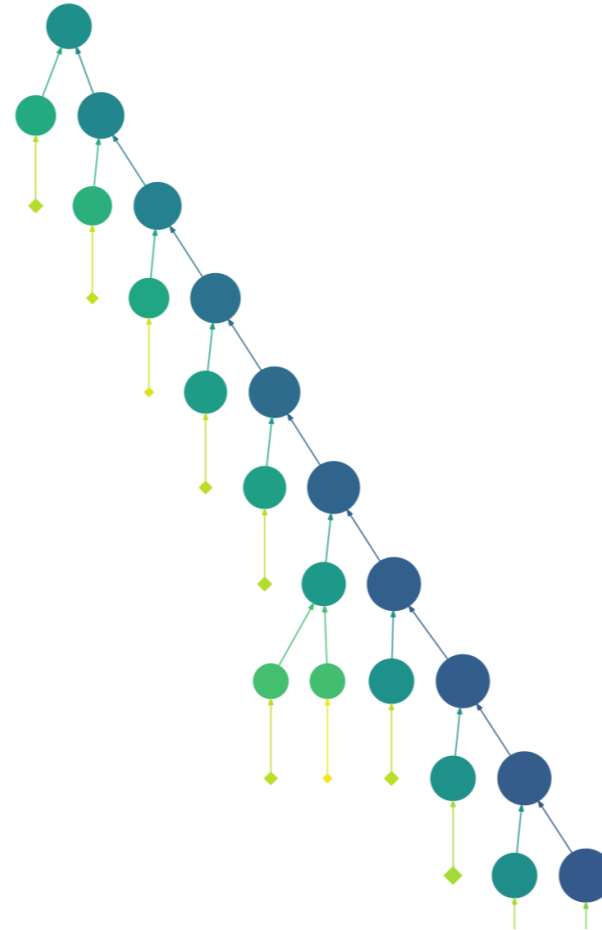
- an **unordered set** of **particles** in space
- spatial distribution of the particles => energy flow, (jet) substructure, ...
- but also richer information per particle:
 - energy, momentum, tracking, particle ID, ...

LEARNING ON POINT CLOUDS

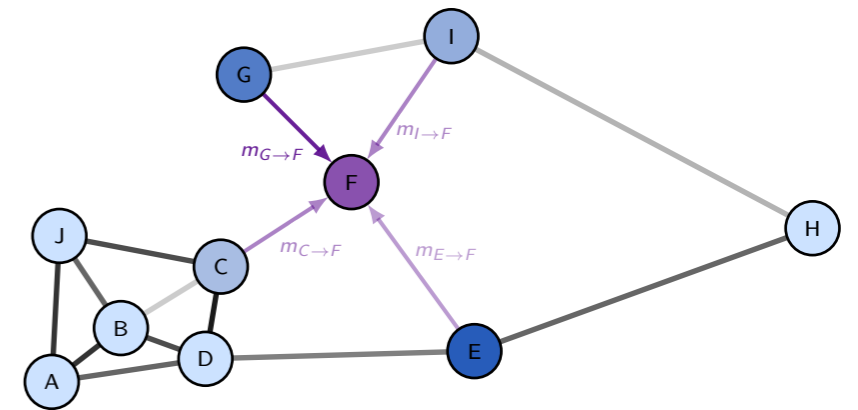
Set



Tree



Graph



And more...

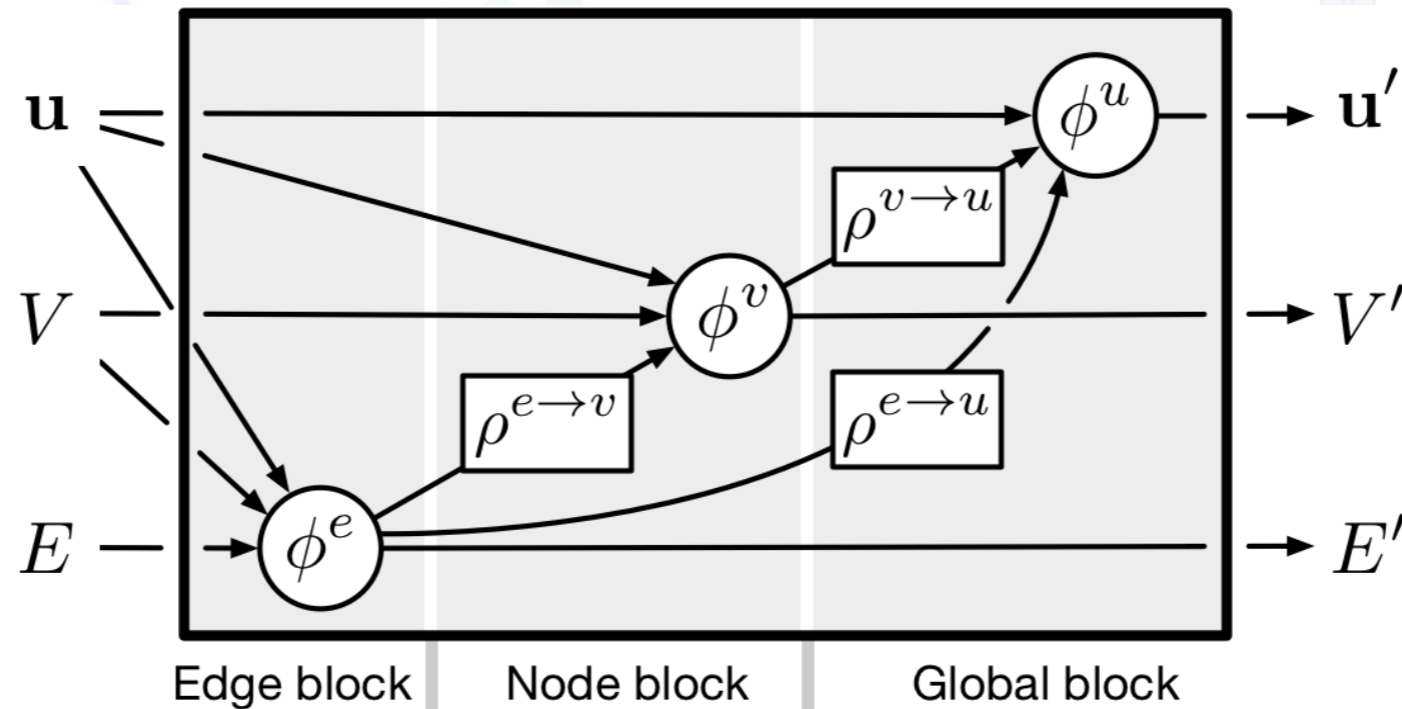
LEARNING ON POINT CLOUDS

Set

Tree

Graph

Graph neural network - A unified framework



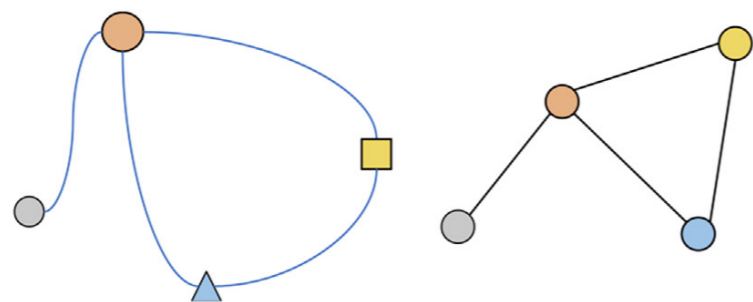
Review in Shlomi, Battaglia, Vlimant, arXiv:2007.13681

And more...

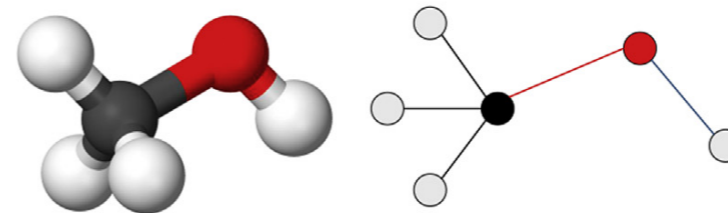
GRAPH NEURAL NETWORKS (GNNs)

Based on Shlomi, Battaglia, Vlimant, arXiv:2007.13681

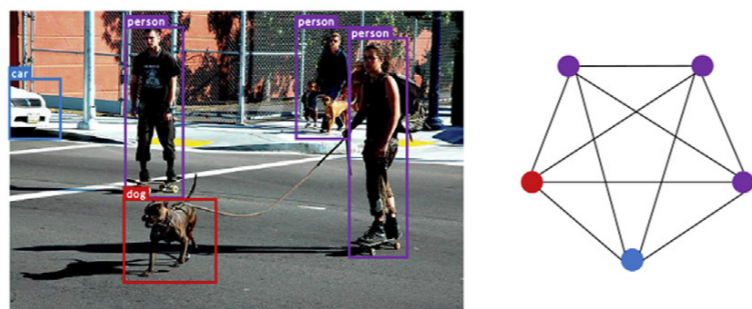
GNN USE CASES



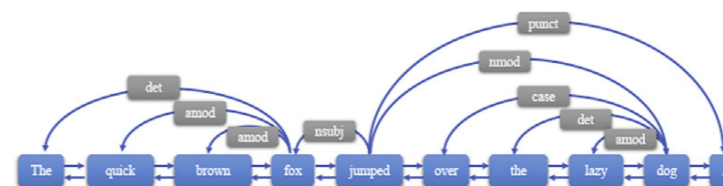
(a) Physics



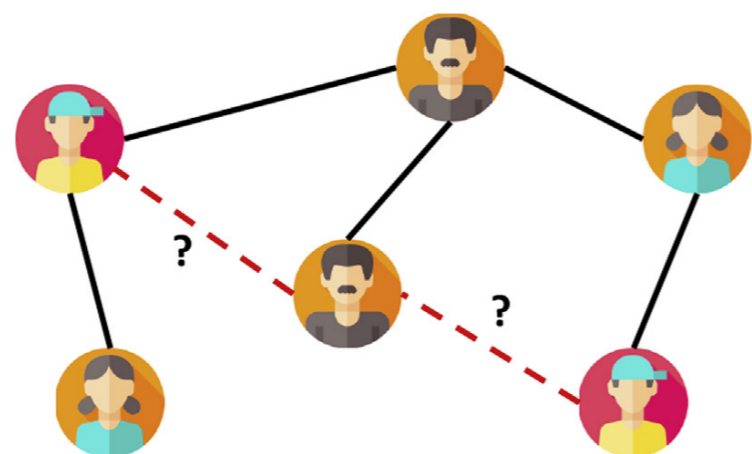
(b) Molecule



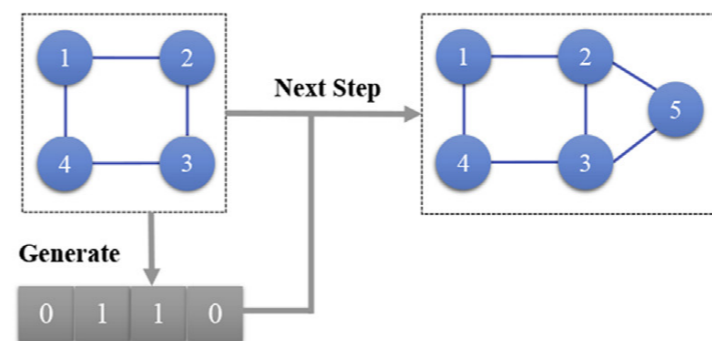
(c) Image



(d) Text

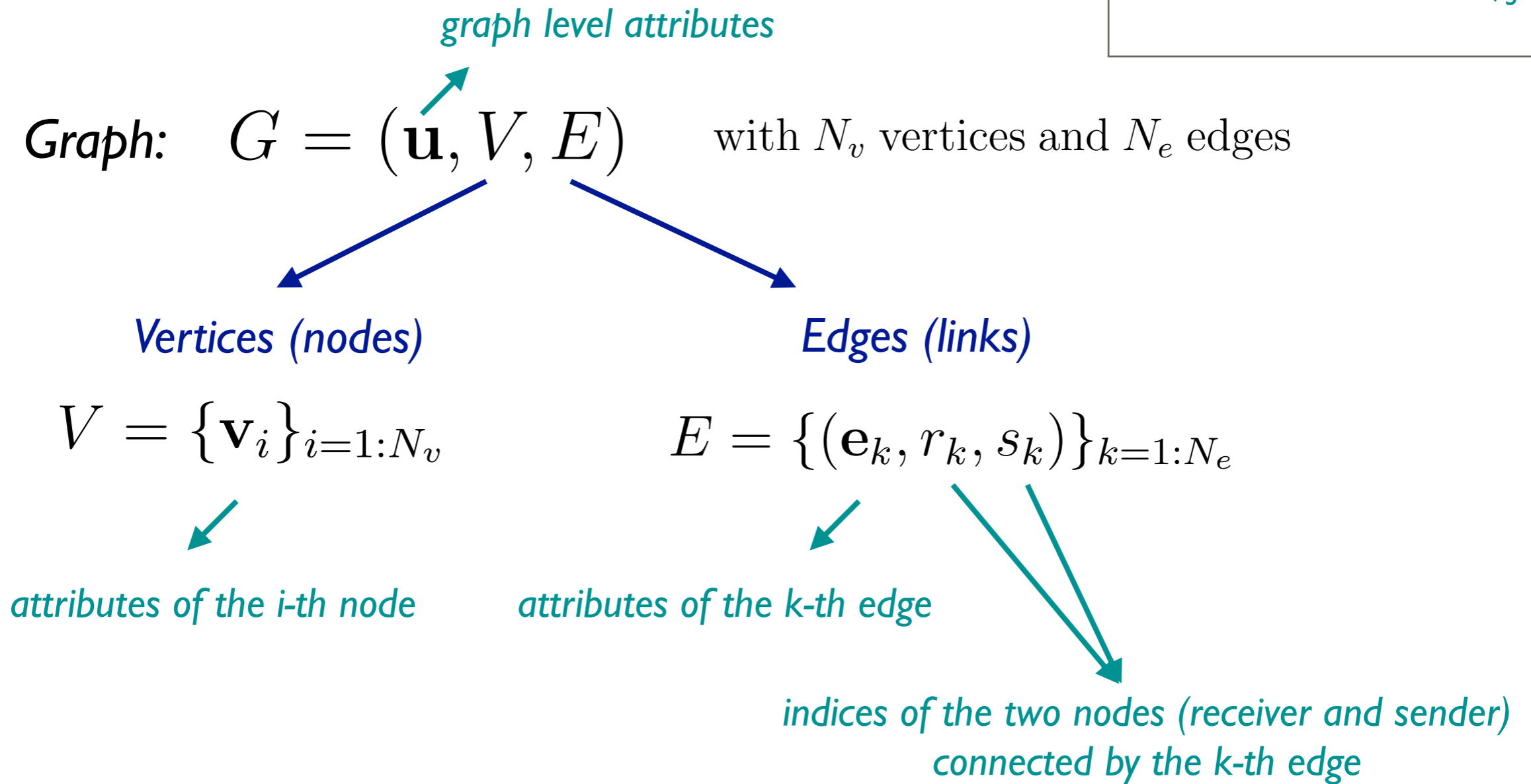
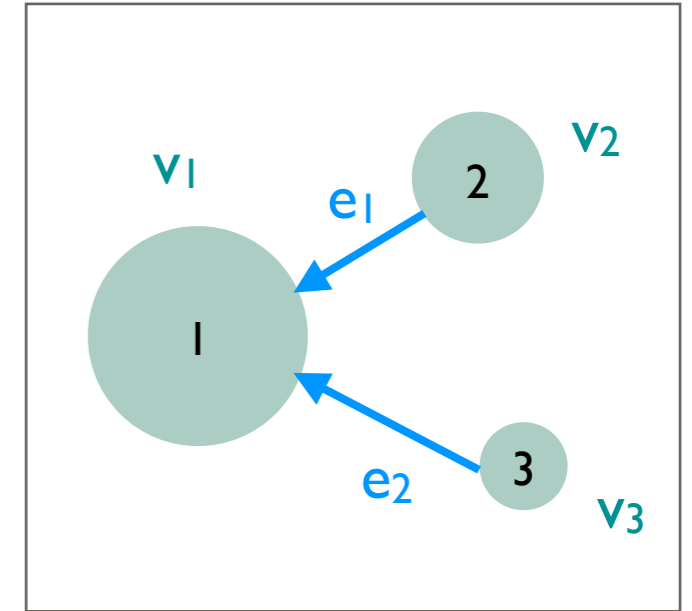


(e) Social Network



(f) Generation

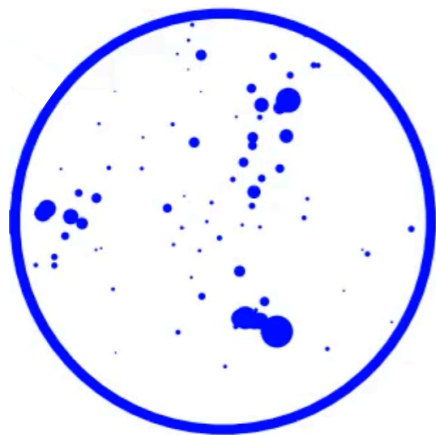
GRAPH



CONSTRUCTING THE GRAPH

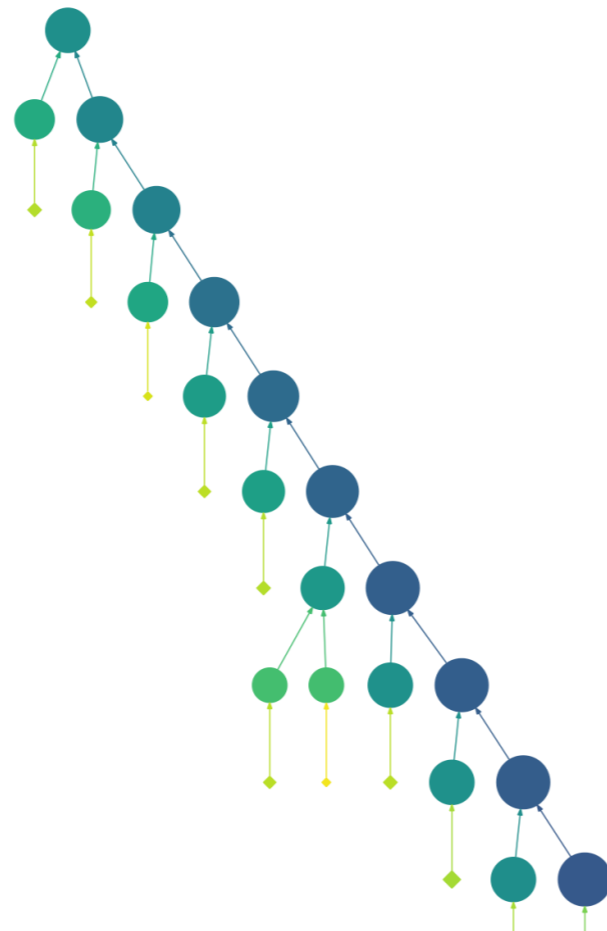
- From point/particle clouds to graphs:
 - points (particles) naturally become the **nodes** of the graph
 - but how to define the **edges**?

Set: no edges



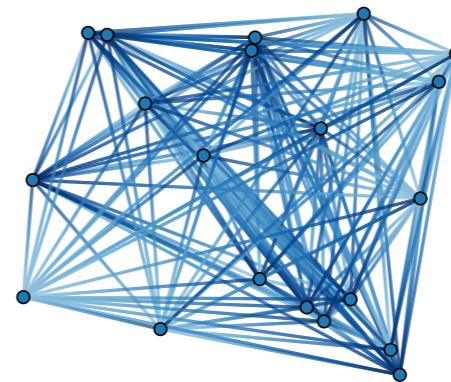
Hierarchical trees:

- decay chain
- jet clustering history



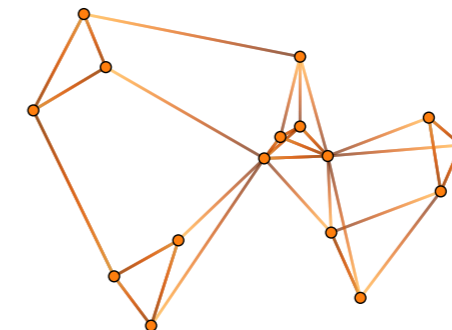
Fully connected graph

- i.e., connect each node to all other nodes



Locally connected graph

- i.e., connect each node only to neighbor nodes
 - *k*-nearest neighbors
 - fixed radius

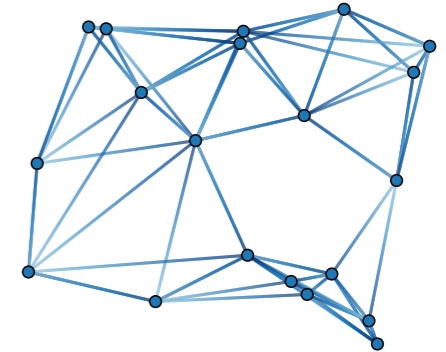


static

(dynamically) learned

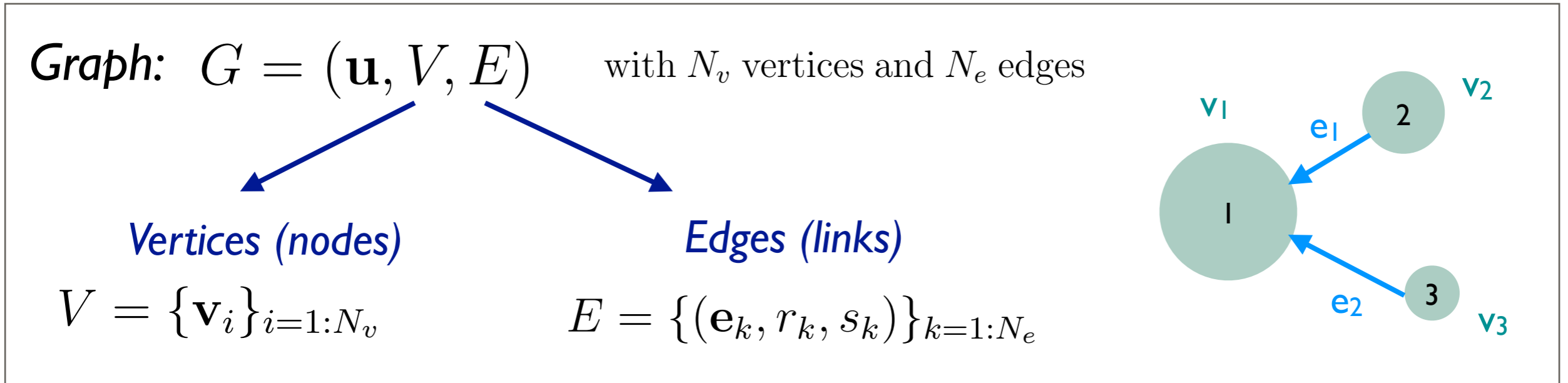
CONSTRUCTING THE GRAPH

- From point/particle clouds to graphs:
 - points (particles) naturally become the **nodes** of the graph
 - but how to define the **edges**?
- Why we need the edges?
 - edges \Leftrightarrow interactions
 - edges control **information flows** in the graph
 - input edge features can encode **inter-relationship** between nodes and can incorporate **physics motivated variables** (e.g., ΔR between particles, invariant mass of the particle pair, etc.)
 - latent edge features store **learned relational information** – crucial for the ML task



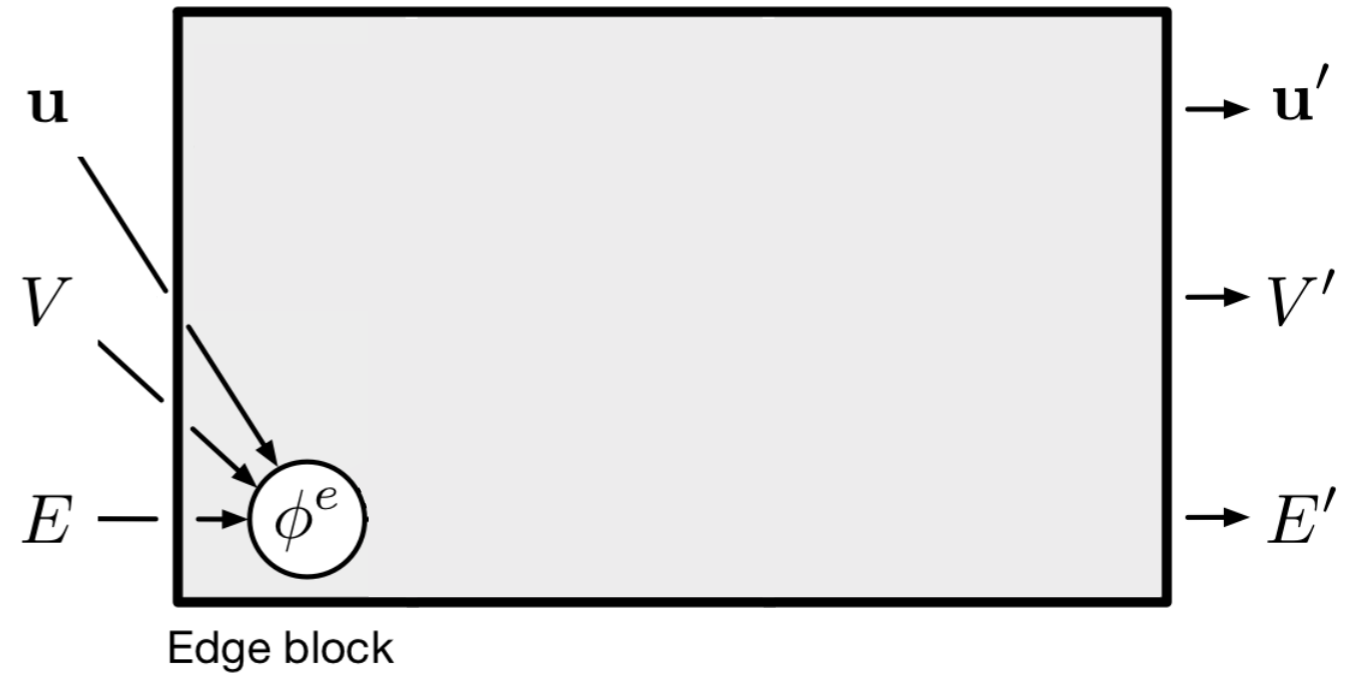
GRAPH NETWORK FORMALISM

- Typical GNN architectures can be described in the “Message Passing” framework



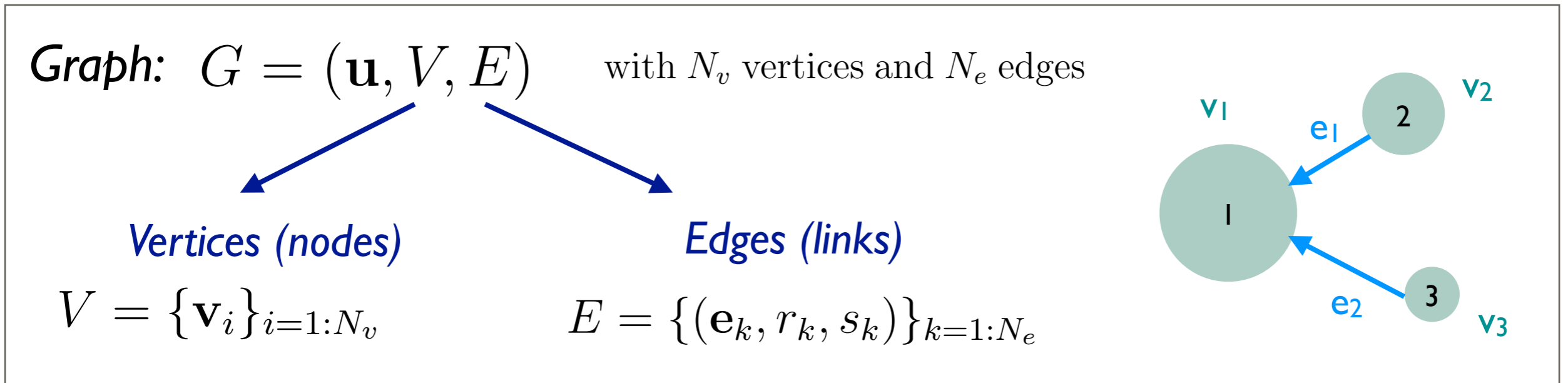
e'_k : message computed for edge k connecting nodes r_k, s_k

$$e'_k = \phi^e(\mathbf{e}_k, \mathbf{v}_{r_k}, \mathbf{v}_{s_k}, \mathbf{u})$$



GRAPH NETWORK FORMALISM

- Typical GNN architectures can be described in the “Message Passing” framework



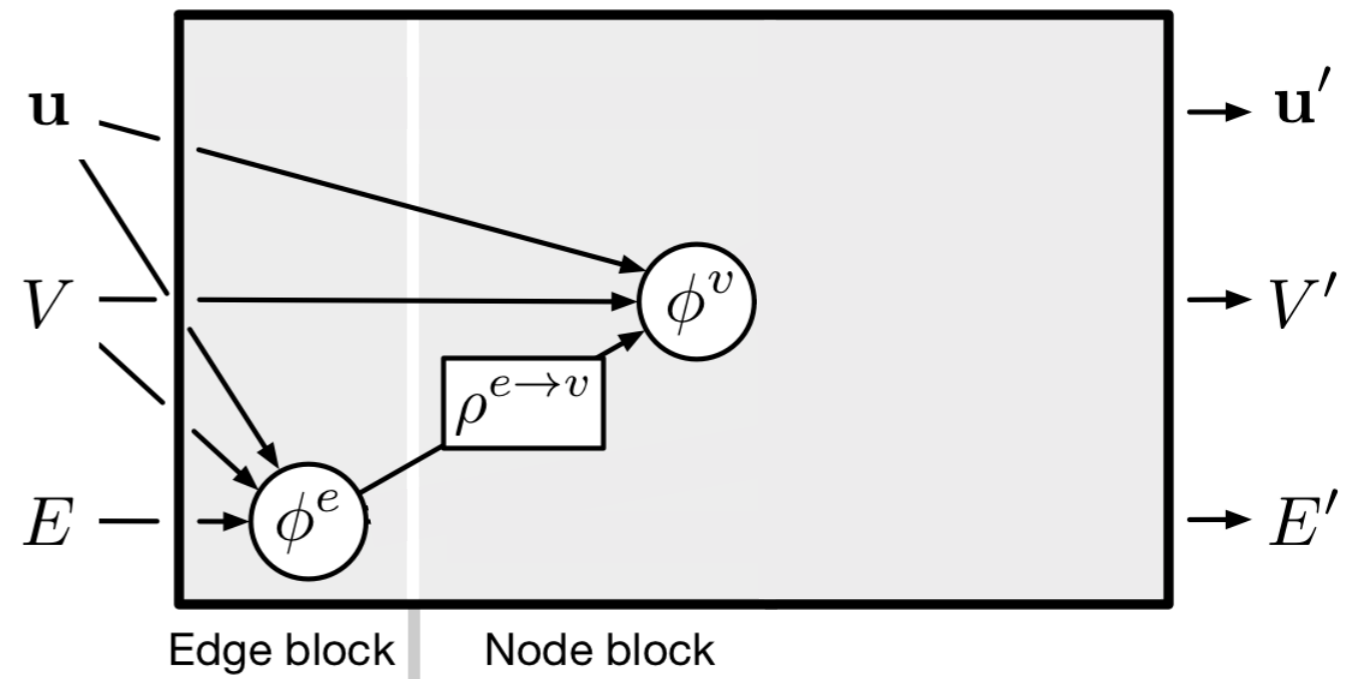
e'_k : message computed for edge k connecting nodes r_k, s_k

v'_i : node feature update based on aggregated messages and previous features

$$e'_k = \phi^e(\mathbf{e}_k, \mathbf{v}_{r_k}, \mathbf{v}_{s_k}, \mathbf{u})$$

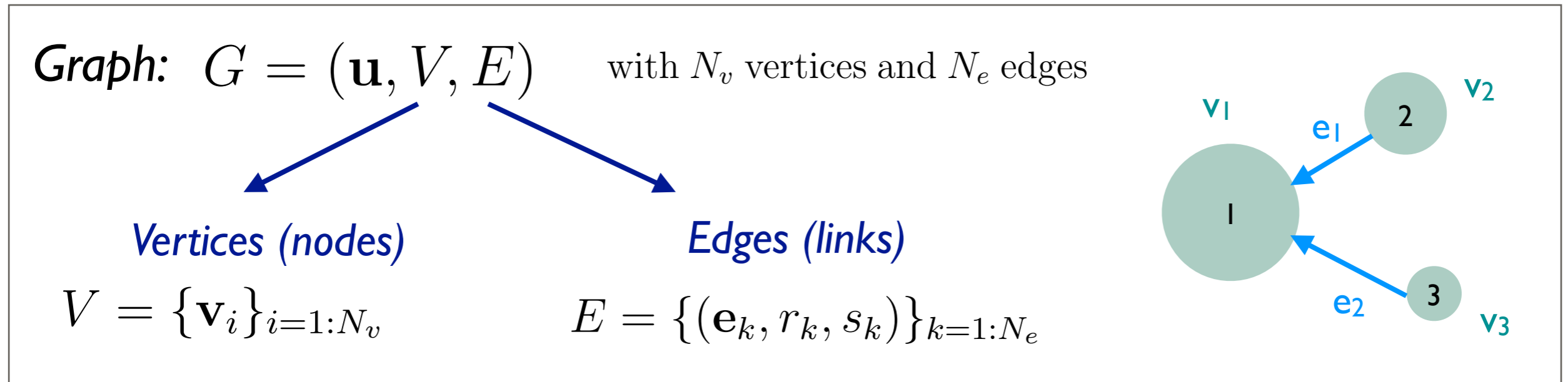
$$\bar{e}'_i = \rho^{e \rightarrow v}(E'_i)$$

$$\mathbf{v}'_i = \phi^v(\bar{e}'_i, \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{u})$$



GRAPH NETWORK FORMALISM

- Typical GNN architectures can be described in the “Message Passing” framework



\mathbf{e}'_k : message computed for edge k connecting nodes r_k, s_k

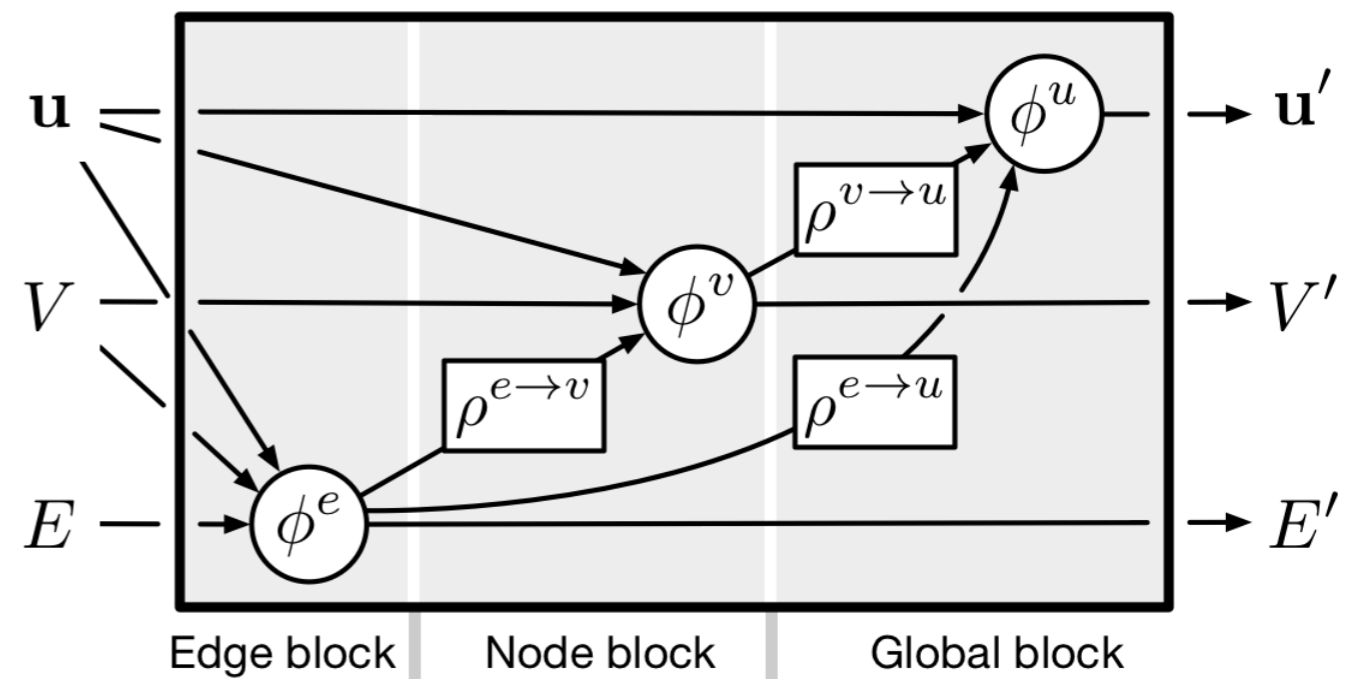
\mathbf{v}'_i : node feature update based on aggregated messages and previous features

\mathbf{u}' : global feature update based on aggregated, updated node and edge features

$$\mathbf{e}'_k = \phi^e(\mathbf{e}_k, \mathbf{v}_{r_k}, \mathbf{v}_{s_k}, \mathbf{u}) \quad \bar{\mathbf{e}}'_i = \rho^{e \rightarrow v}(E'_i)$$

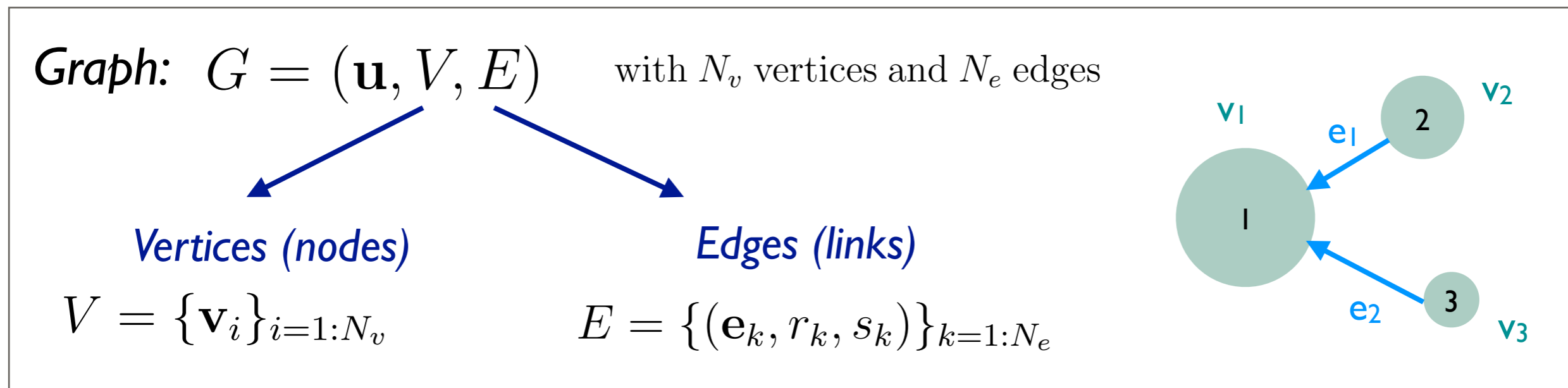
$$\mathbf{v}'_i = \phi^v(\bar{\mathbf{e}}'_i, \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{u}) \quad \bar{\mathbf{e}}' = \rho^{e \rightarrow u}(E')$$

$$\mathbf{u}' = \phi^u(\bar{\mathbf{e}}', \bar{\mathbf{v}}', \mathbf{u}) \quad \bar{\mathbf{v}}' = \rho^{v \rightarrow u}(V')$$



GRAPH NETWORK FORMALISM

- Typical GNN architectures can be described in the “Message Passing” framework



\mathbf{e}'_k : message computed for edge k connecting nodes r_k, s_k

\mathbf{v}'_i : node feature update based on aggregated messages and previous features

\mathbf{u}' : global feature update based on aggregated, updated node and edge features

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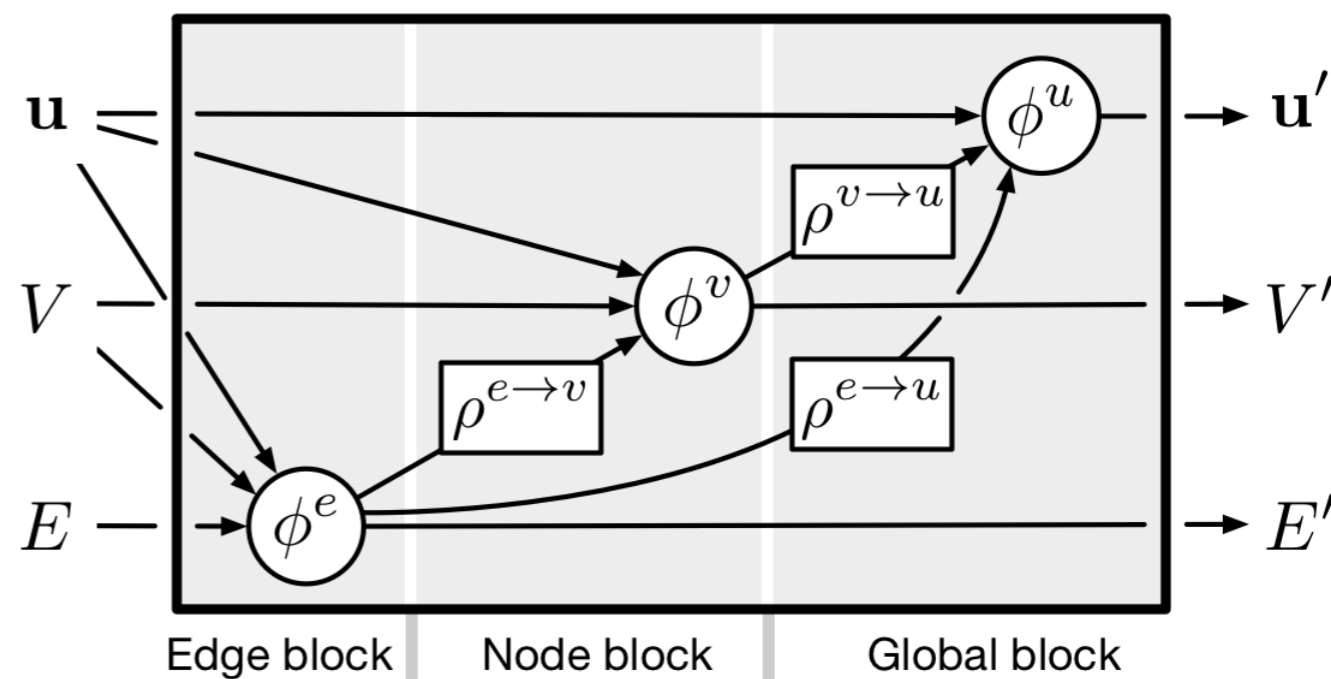
$$\bar{\mathbf{e}}'_i = \rho^{e \rightarrow v}(E'_i)$$

$$\mathbf{v}'_i = \phi^v(\bar{\mathbf{e}}'_i, \mathbf{v}_i, \mathbf{u})$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{e}}' = \rho^{e \rightarrow u}(E')$$

$$\mathbf{u}' = \phi^u(\bar{\mathbf{e}}', \bar{\mathbf{v}}', \mathbf{u})$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{v}}' = \rho^{v \rightarrow u}(V')$$



Shared-weight NN

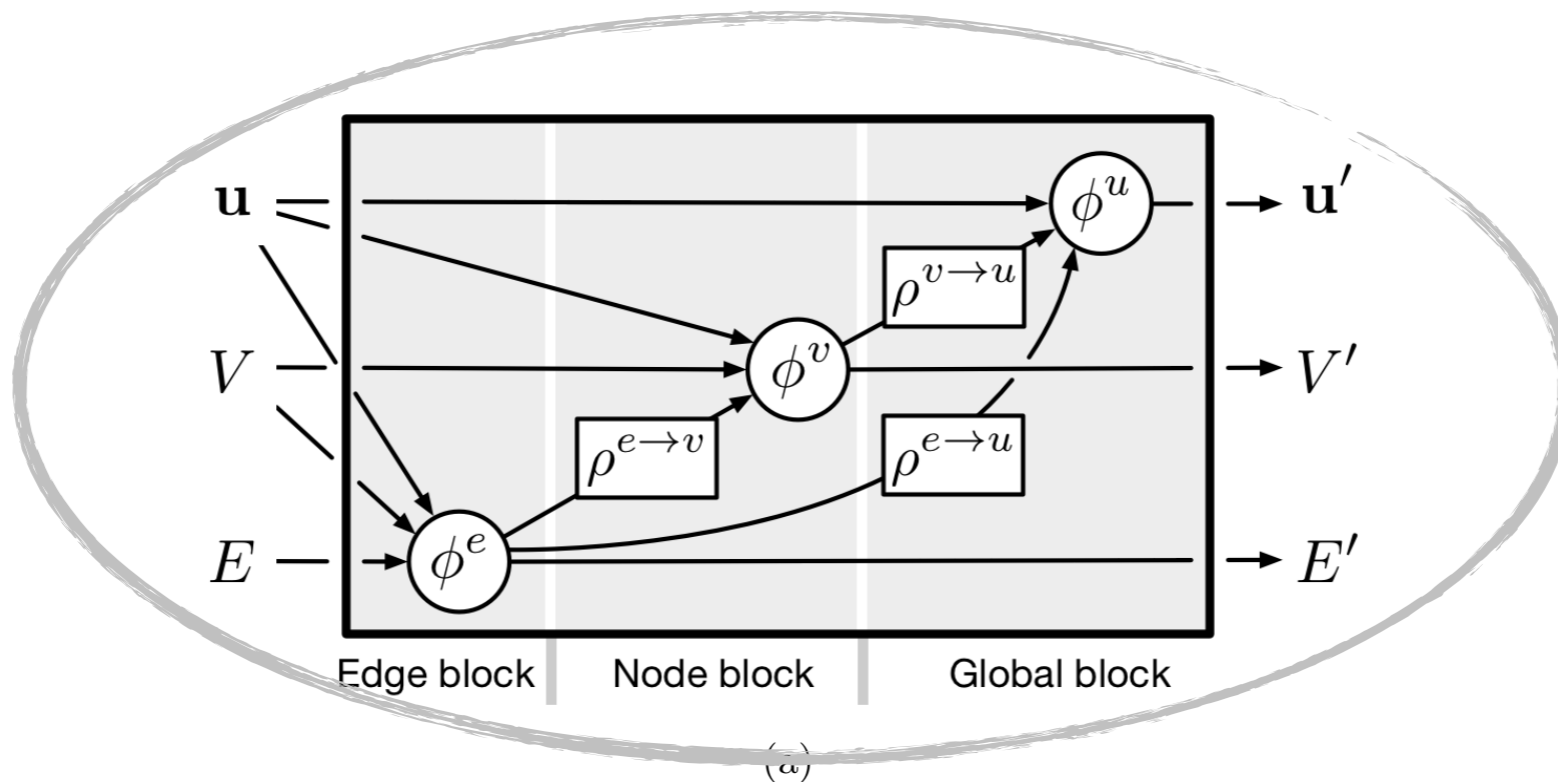
Symmetric functions (e.g., sum, mean, max, etc.)



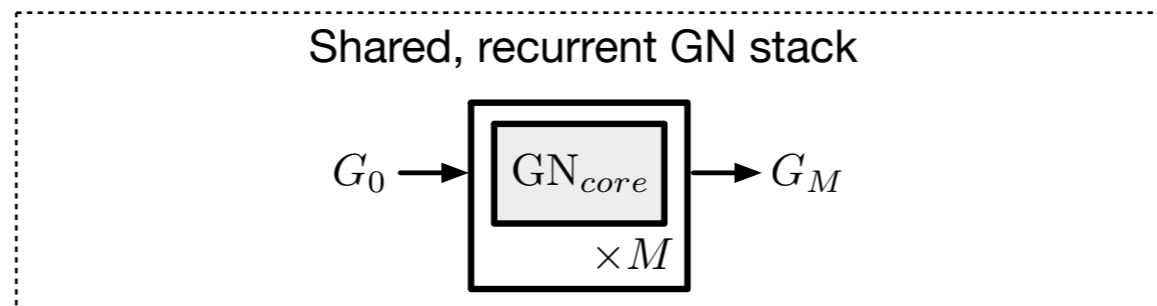
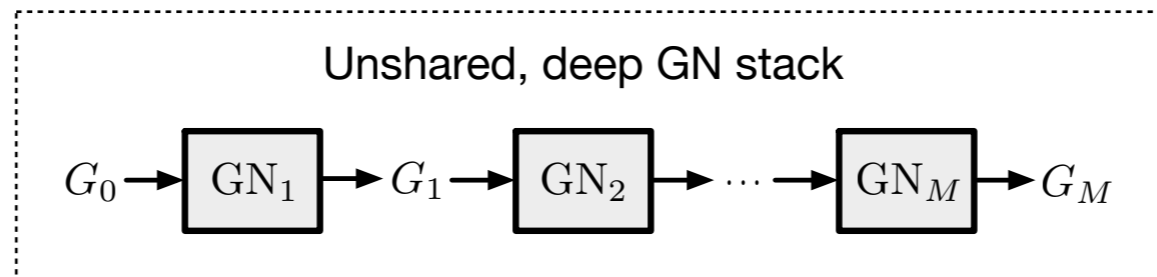
Permutation invariance

GRAPH NETWORK FORMALISM

GN layer



Full GNN



EXAMPLE: DEEP SETS

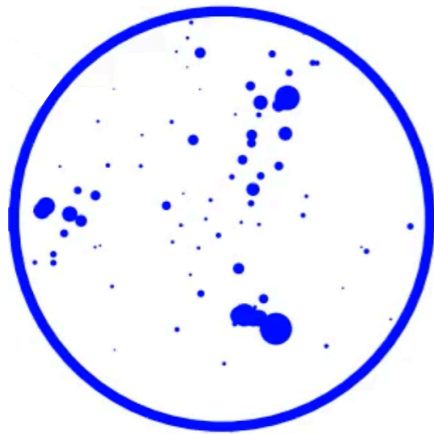
Deep Sets

[1703.06114]

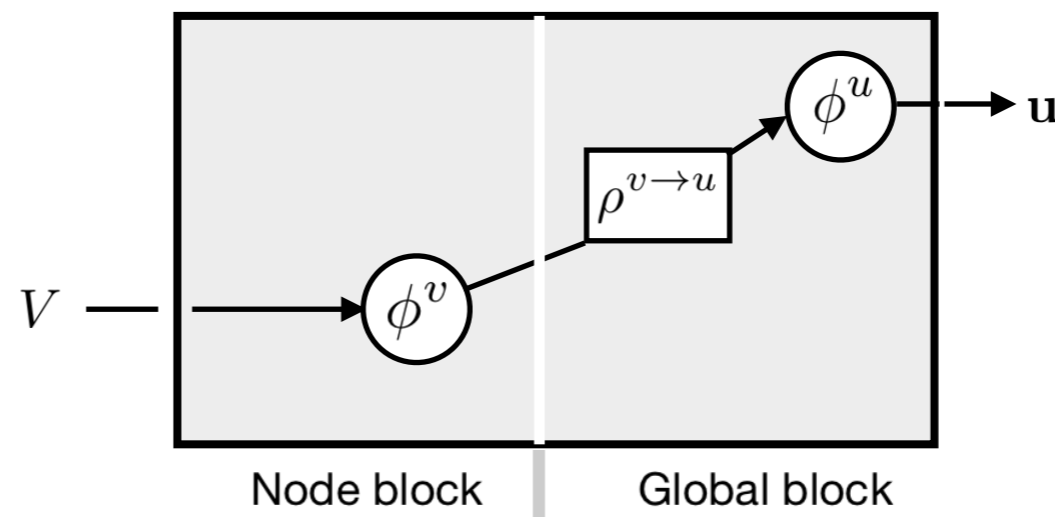
Manzil Zaheer^{1,2}, Satwik Kottur¹, Siamak Ravanbakhsh¹,
 Barnabás Póczos¹, Ruslan Salakhutdinov¹, Alexander J Smola^{1,2}
¹ Carnegie Mellon University ² Amazon Web Services

Deep Sets Theorem [63]. *Let $\mathfrak{X} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be compact, $X \subset 2^{\mathfrak{X}}$ be the space of sets with bounded cardinality of elements in \mathfrak{X} , and $Y \subset \mathbb{R}$ be a bounded interval. Consider a continuous function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ that is invariant under permutations of its inputs, i.e. $f(x_1, \dots, x_M) = f(x_{\pi(1)}, \dots, x_{\pi(M)})$ for all $x_i \in \mathfrak{X}$ and $\pi \in S_M$. Then there exists a sufficiently large integer ℓ and continuous functions $\Phi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\ell$, $F : \mathbb{R}^\ell \rightarrow Y$ such that the following holds to an arbitrarily good approximation.¹*

Set: no edges



$$f(\{x_1, \dots, x_M\}) = F \left(\sum_{i=1}^M \Phi(x_i) \right)$$

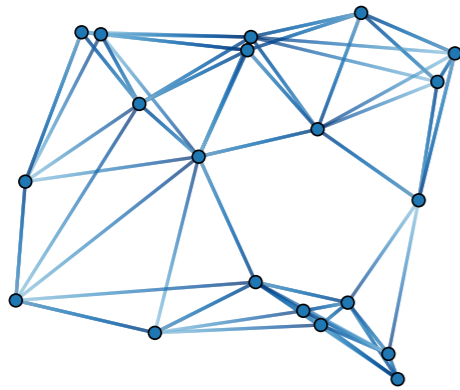


EXAMPLE: DYNAMIC GRAPH CNN

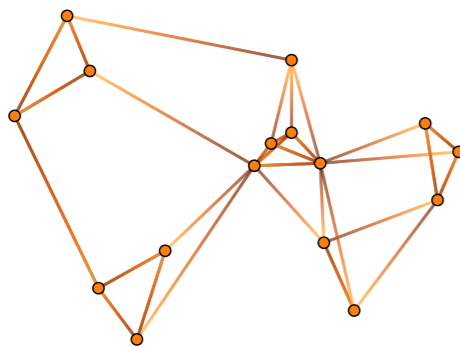
Dynamic locally connected graph

- k -nearest neighbors

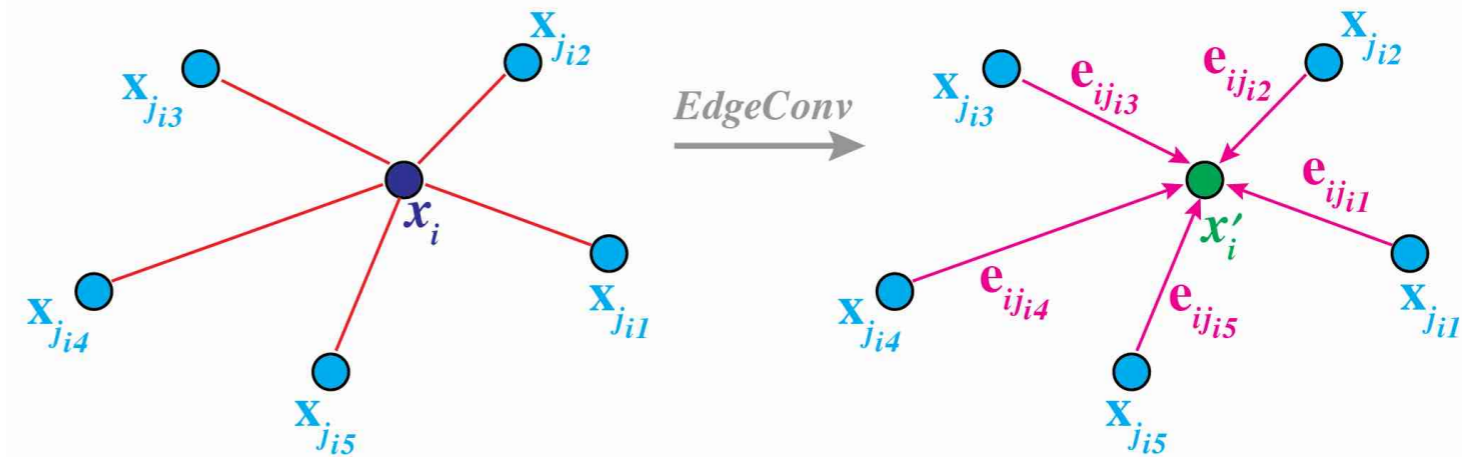
For the 1st layer:
kNN in input coordinates ($xyz/\eta-\phi$)



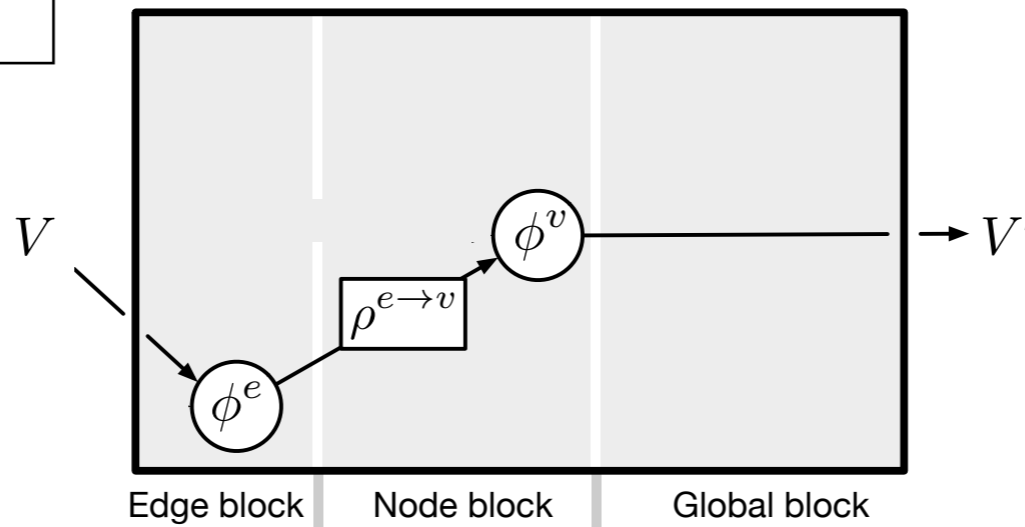
For subsequent layers:
kNN in learned latent space



Key building block: EdgeConv



Wang, Sun, Liu, Sarma, Bronstein, Solomon, arXiv:1801.07829

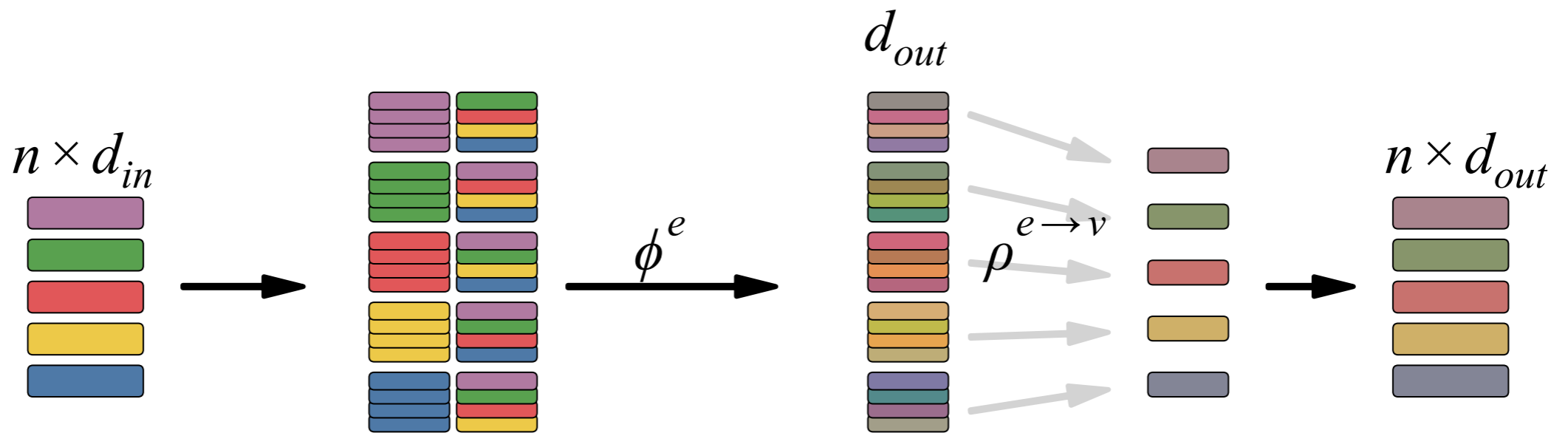
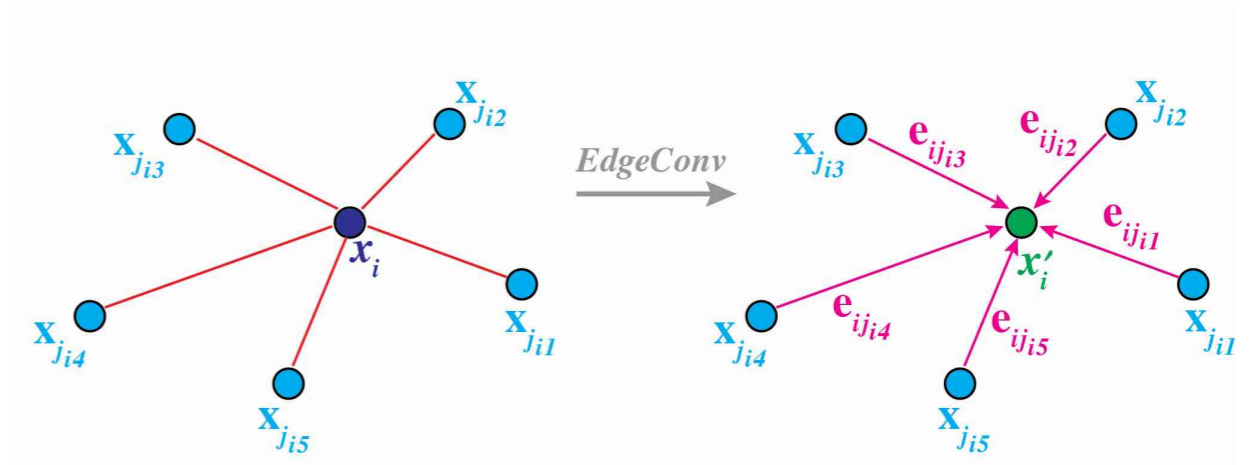
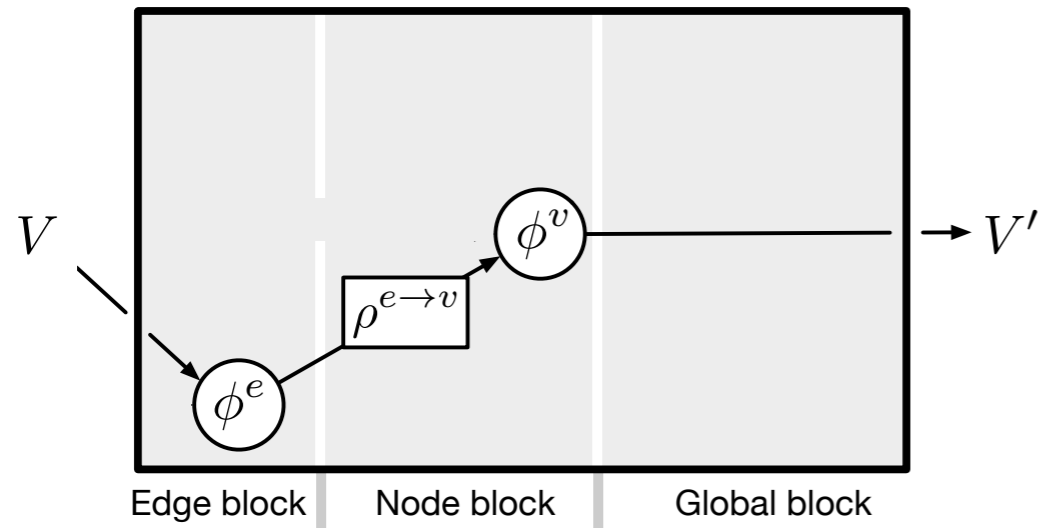


$$e'_{ij} = \phi^e(v_i, v_j) = \text{MLP}(v_i, v_j)$$

$$v'_i = \rho^{e \rightarrow v}(E'_i) = \square_j e'_{ij}$$

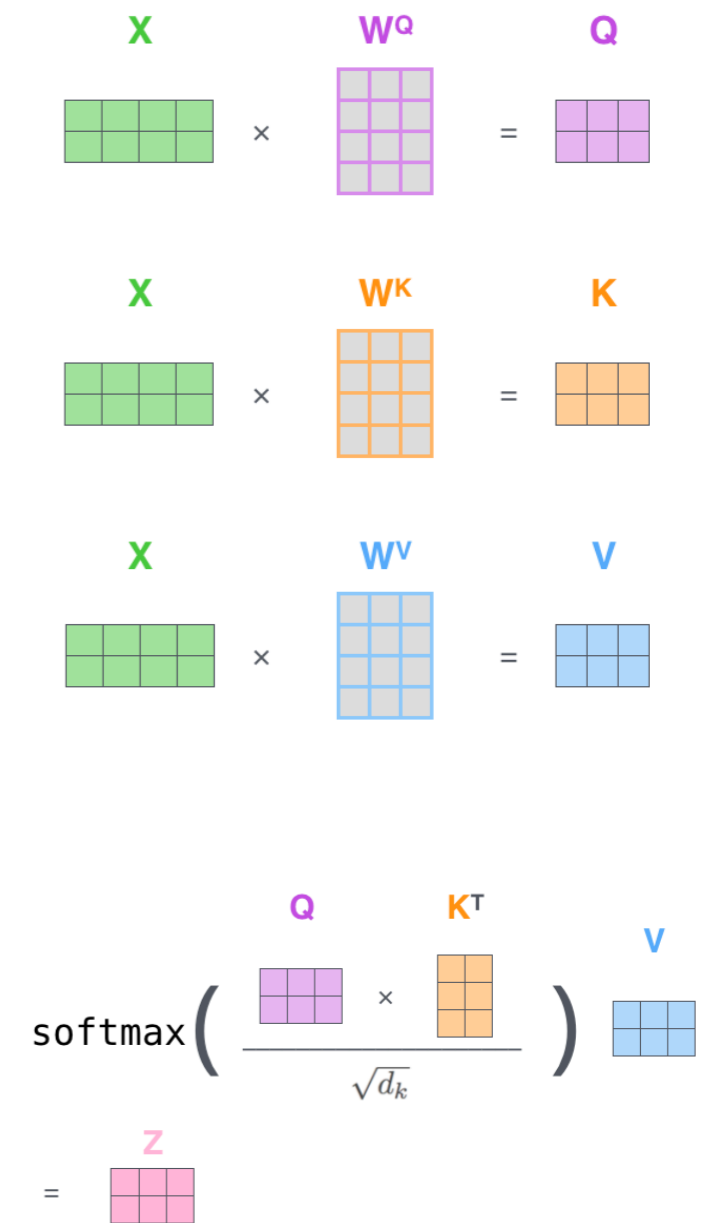
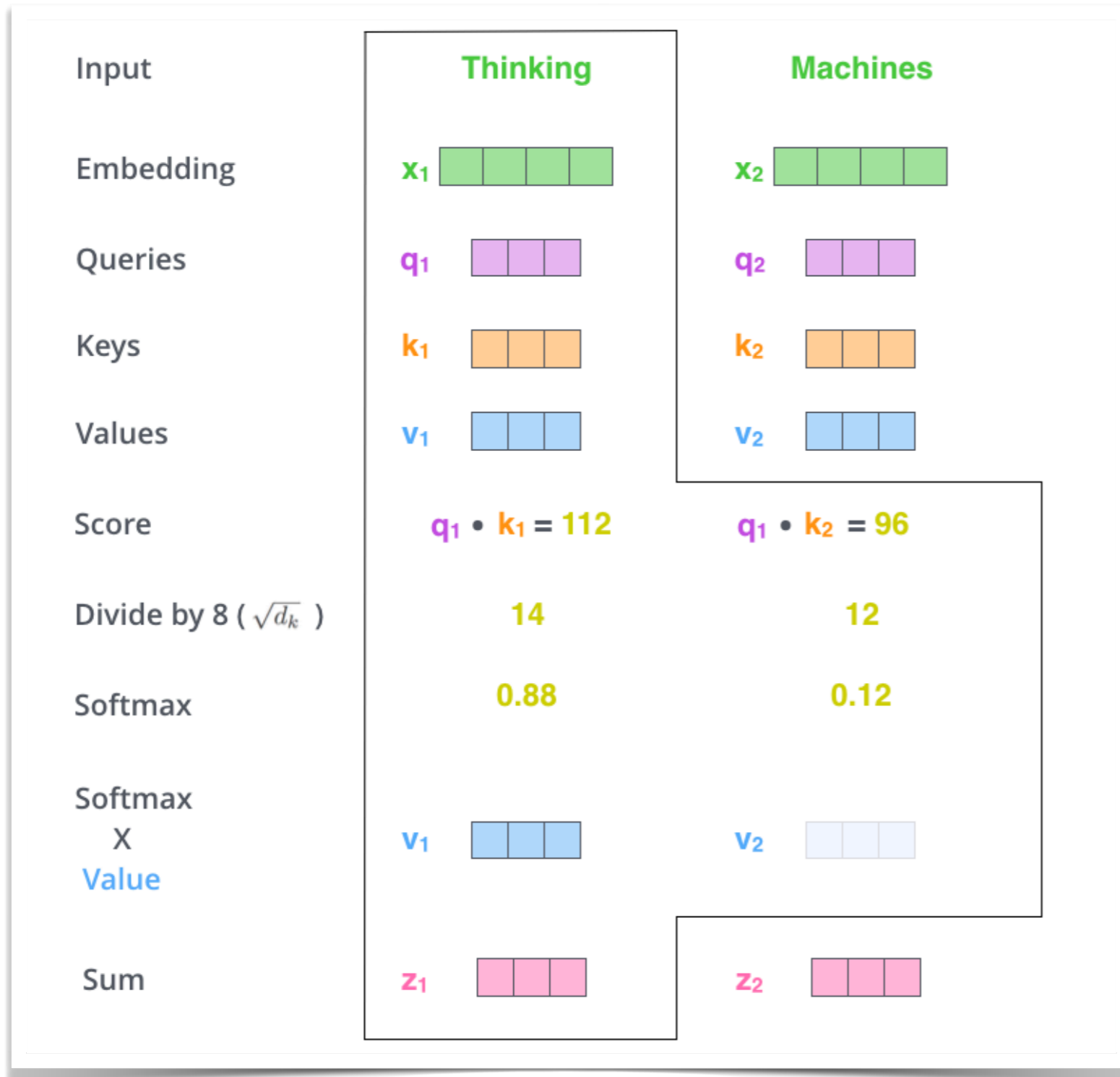
$\square = \text{sum, mean, max, etc.}$

EXAMPLE: DYNAMIC GRAPH CNN

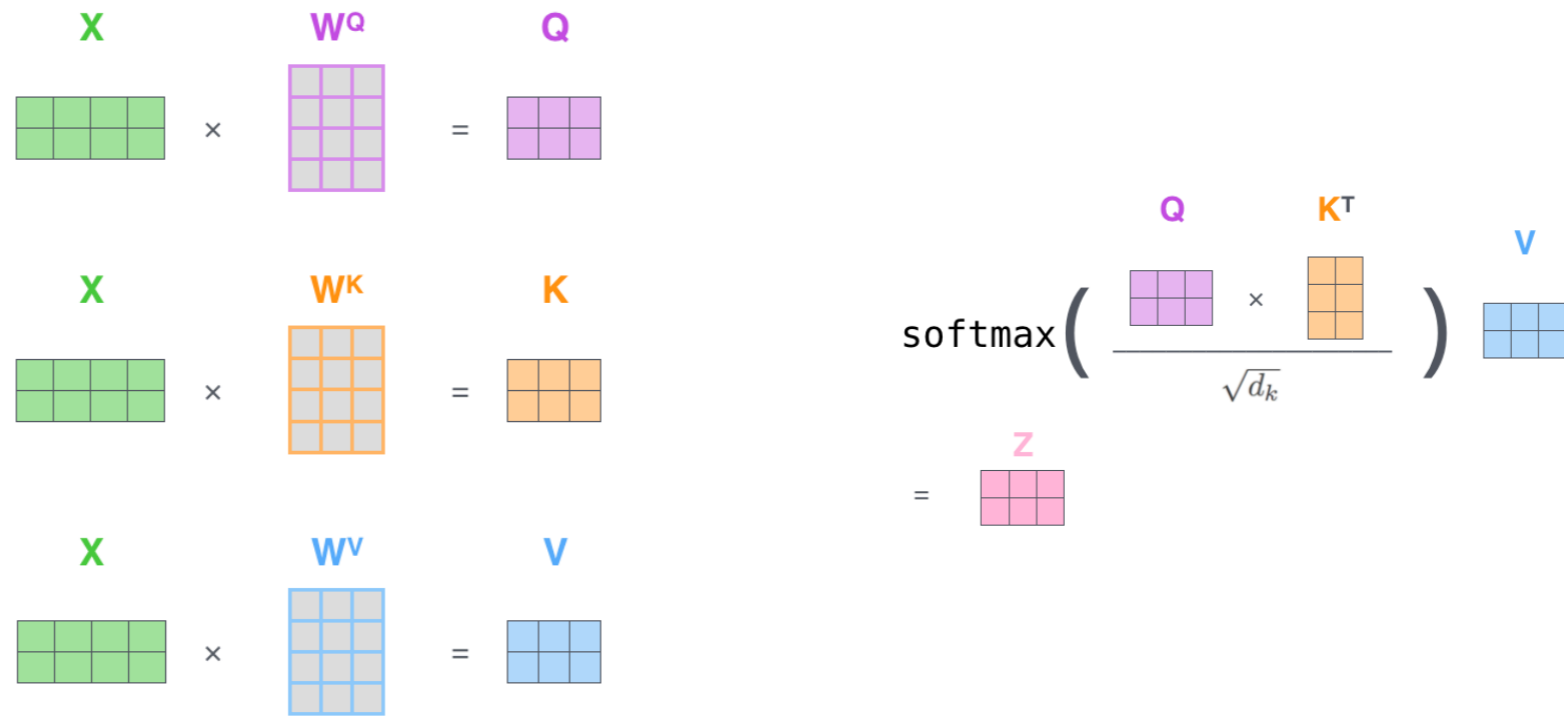


EXAMPLE: TRANSFORMER

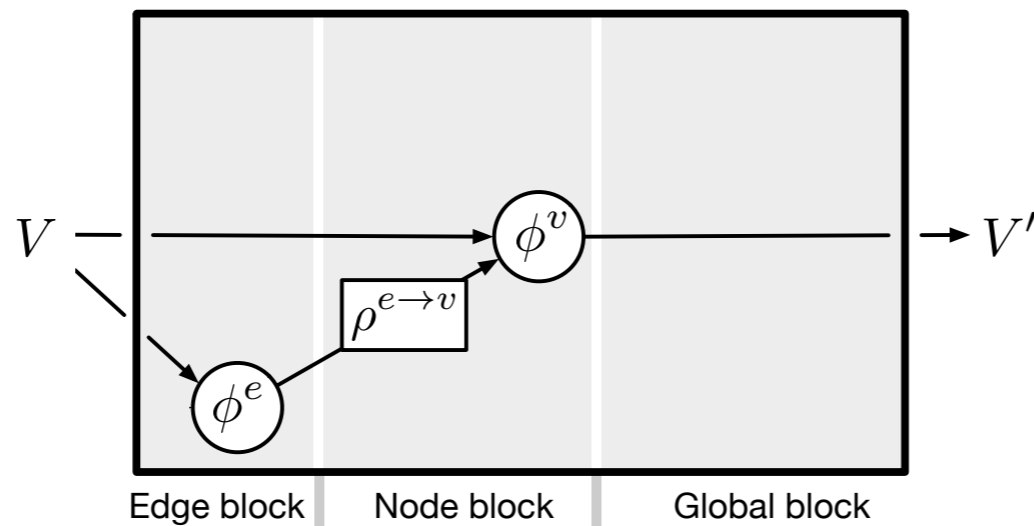
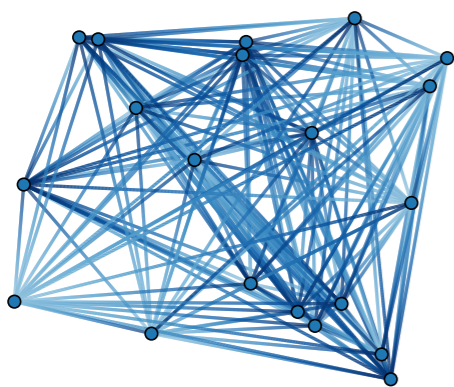
Vaswani, Shazeer, Parmar, Uszkoreit, Jones, Gomez, Kaiser, Polosukhin, arXiv:1706.03762



EXAMPLE: TRANSFORMER



Fully connected graph



$$e'_{ij} = \phi^e(v_i, v_j) = (W_Q v_i)^T (W_K v_j)$$

$$w_{ij} = \text{softmax}_j \frac{e'_{ij}}{\sqrt{d_k}}$$

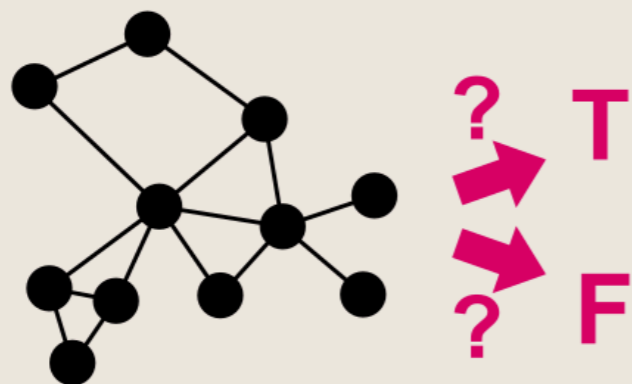
$$v'_i = \sum_j w_{ij} (W_V v_j)$$

- The transformer architecture is also permutation-invariant as long as positional encoding is not used

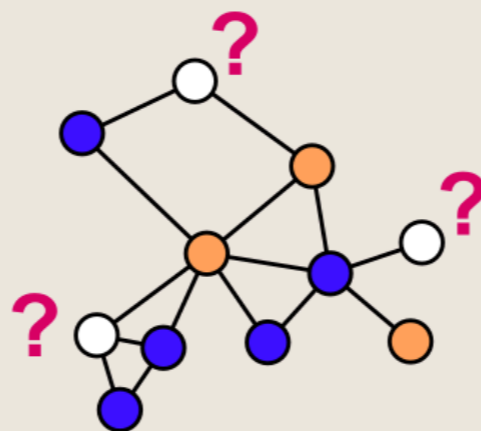
GNN APPLICATIONS IN HEP

GRAPH ML TASKS

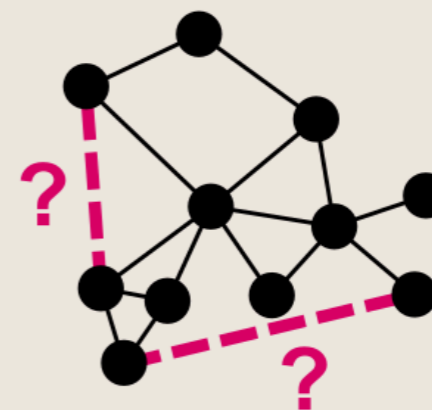
Graph Classification



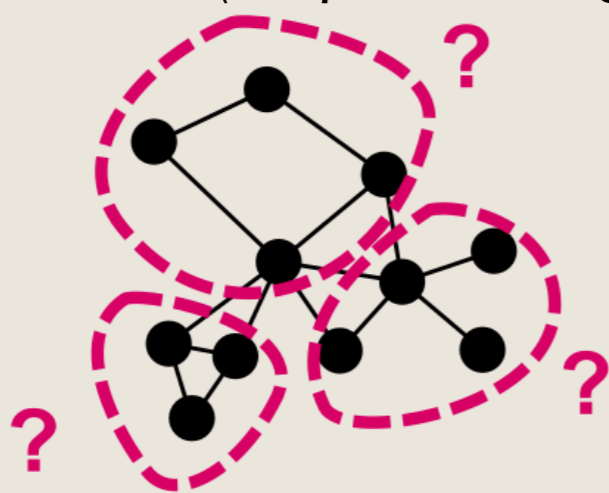
Node Classification



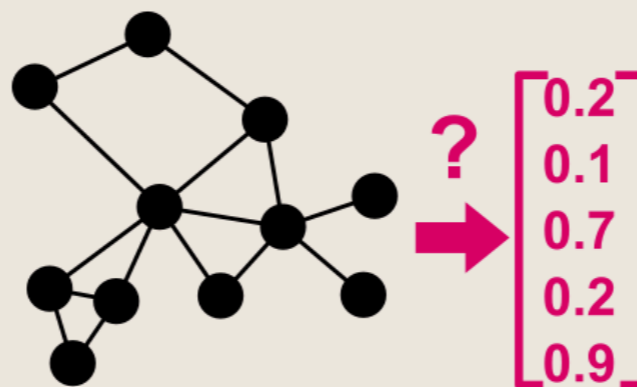
Link Prediction



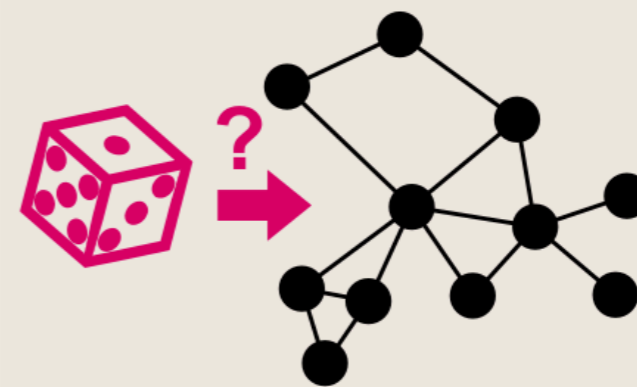
Community Detection
(Graph clustering)



Graph Embedding



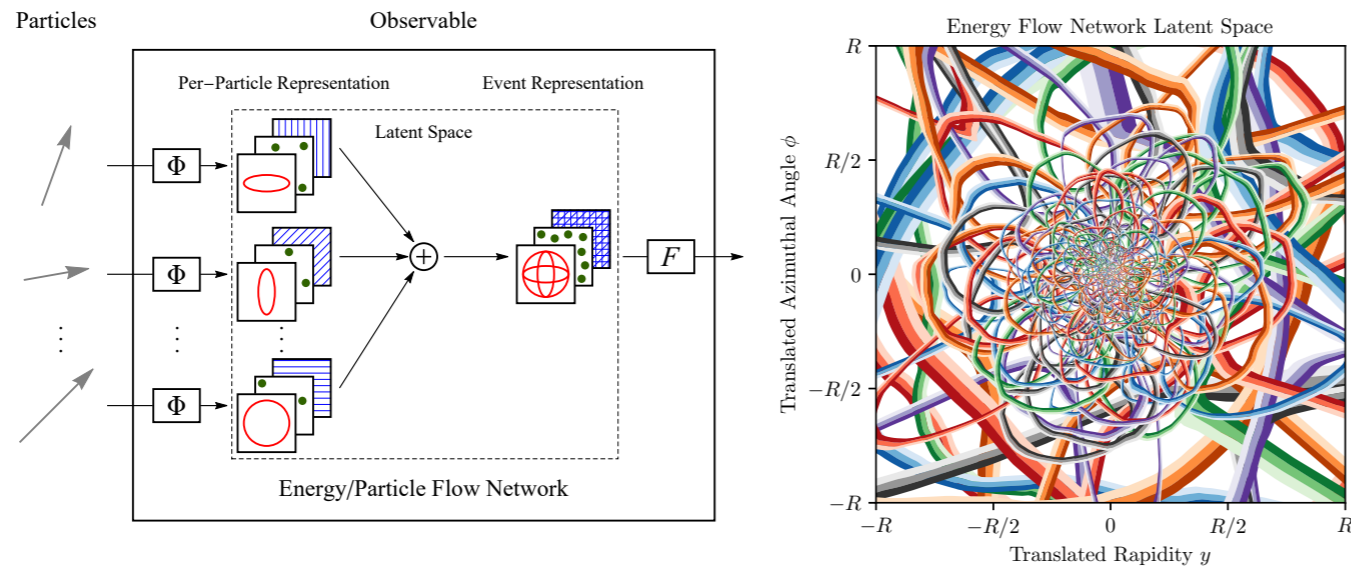
Graph Generation



<https://towardsdatascience.com/graph-convolutional-networks-deep-99d7fee5706f>

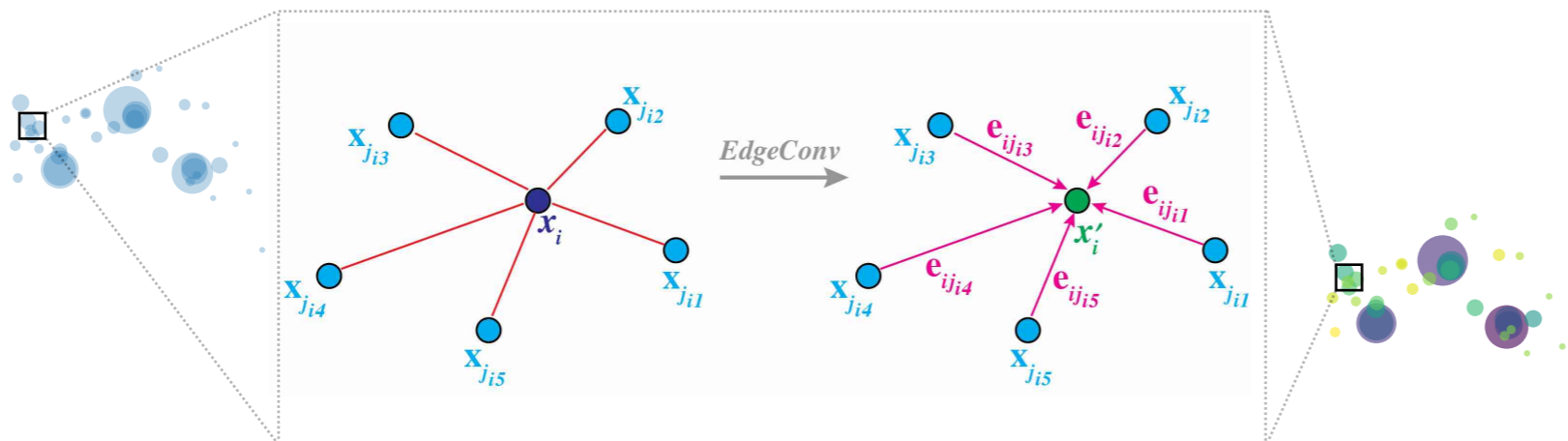
JET TAGGING

- Jet tagging: classifying jets from different origins
- Energy flow network [Komiske, Metodiev, Thaler, arXiv:1810.05165]
- adapted from Deep Sets



- ParticleNet [Qu, Gouskos, arXiv:1902.08570]

- adapted from Dynamic Graph CNN – significant performance improvement



- More in tomorrow's session

Graph Classification

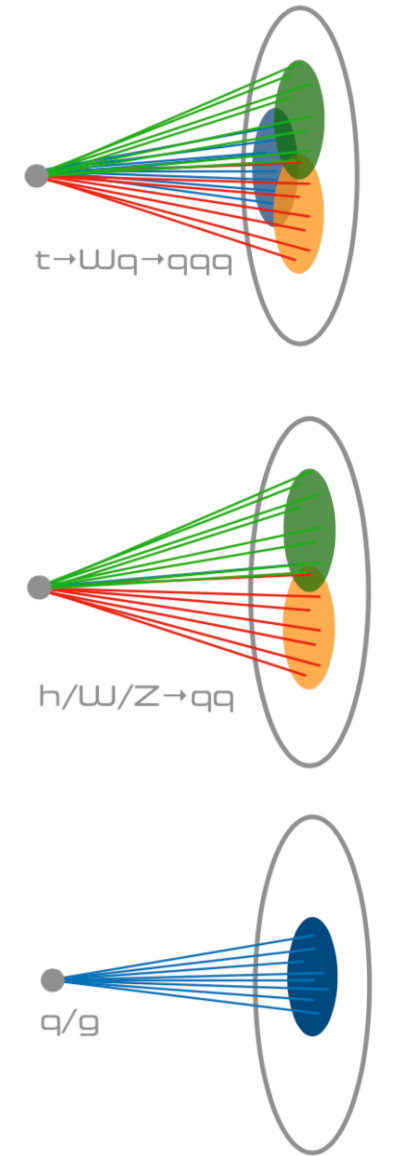
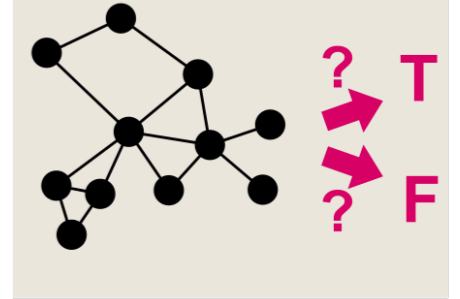
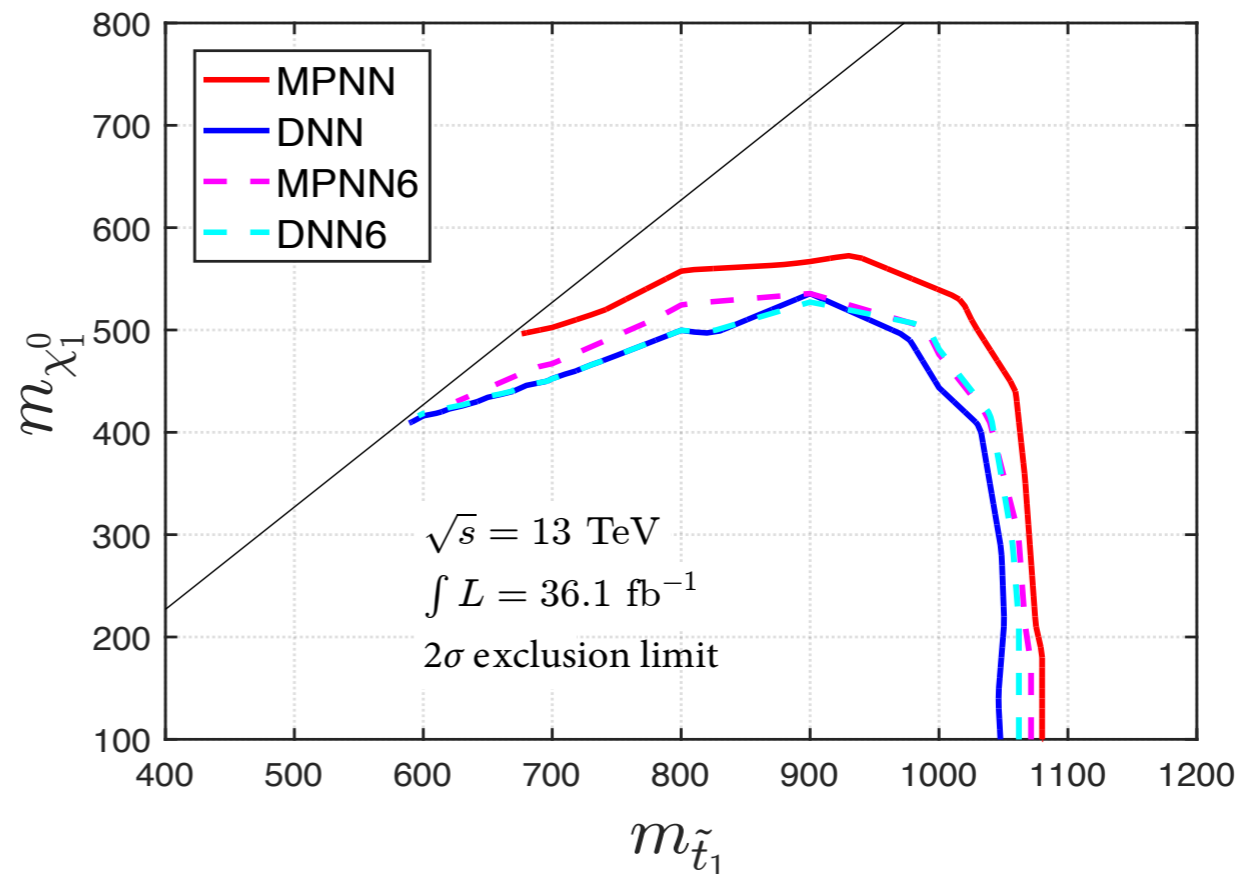
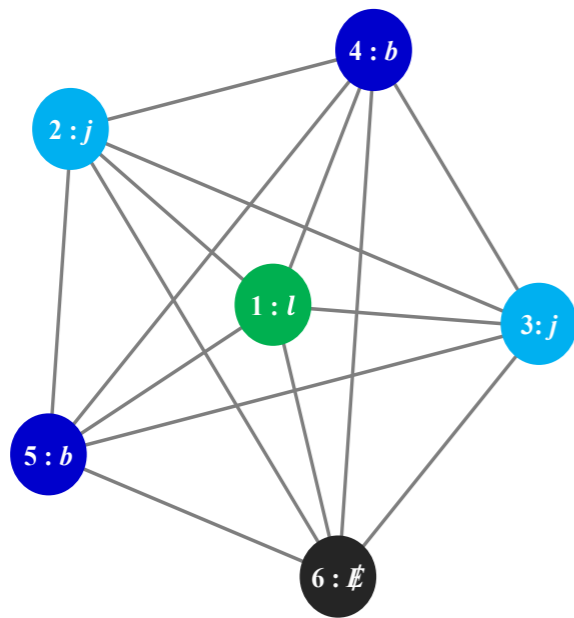
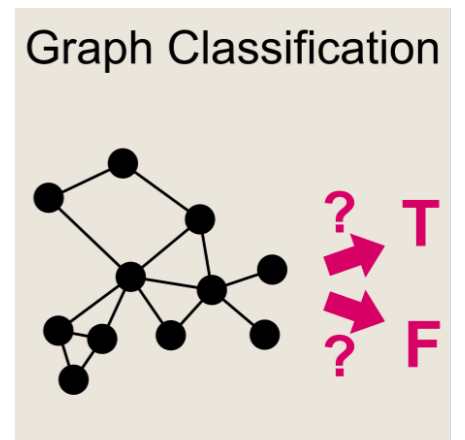


Image credit

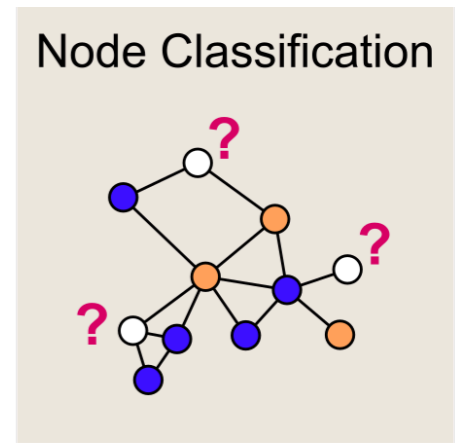
EVENT CLASSIFICATION

- Message passing neural network (MPNN) used to distinguish SUSY signal from background [Abdughani, Ren, Wu, Yang, arXiv: 1807.09088]
- Using all reconstructed objects in the event as input
 - leptons, jets, missing transverse momentum
 - fully connected graph structure
- Significant improvement compared to the baseline dense neural network (DNN)
- Similar approach also exploited to study the CP property of the top-Higgs coupling [Ren, Wu, Yang, arXiv: 1901.05627] and the triple Higgs coupling [Abdughani, Wang, Wu, Yang, Zhao, arXiv: 2005.11086]

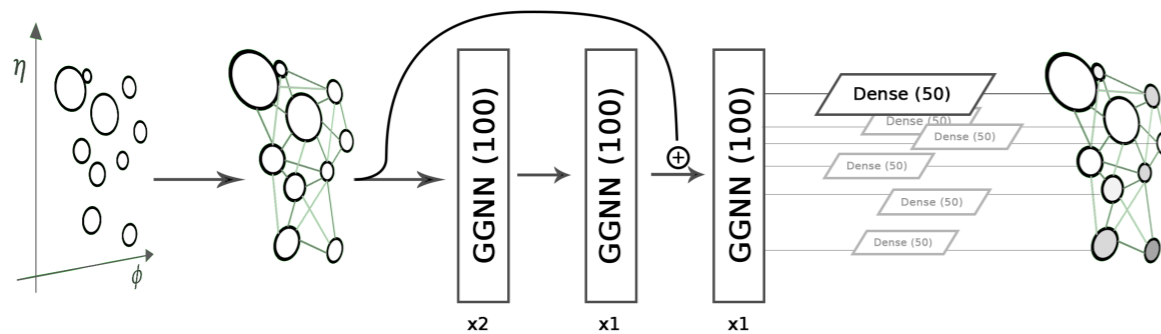


PILEUP MITIGATION

- Pileup: additional proton-proton interactions in the colliding beams
- One approach for pileup mitigation: classify each particle into “hard-scattering” vs “pileup” (or, compute a pileup weight for each particle)

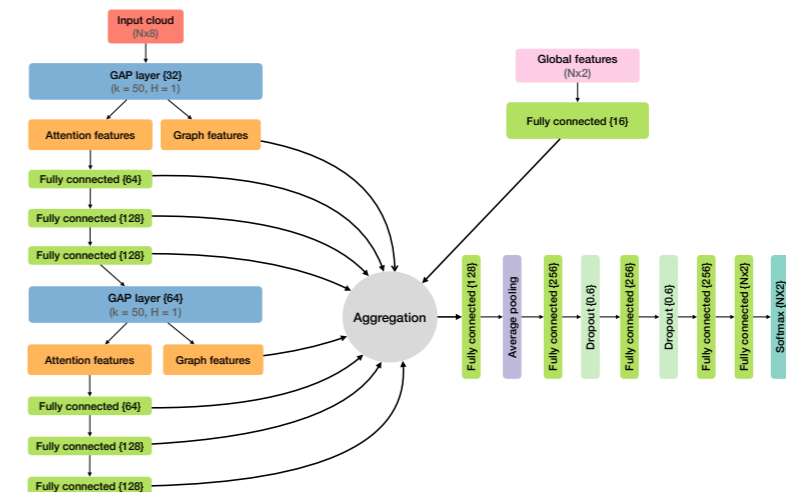


*Gated graph neural network
(radius graph, $\Delta R = 0.3$)*



Martinez, Cerri, Pierini, Spiropulu, Vlimant,
arXiv:1810.07988

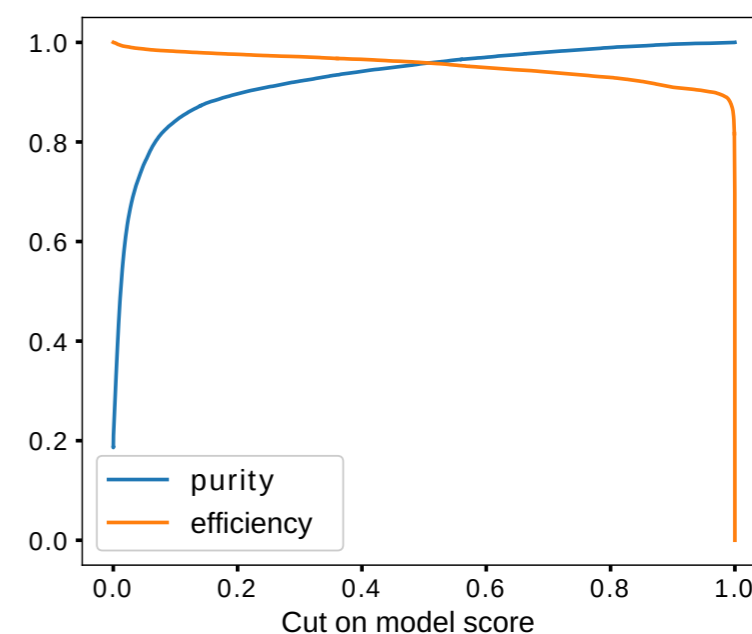
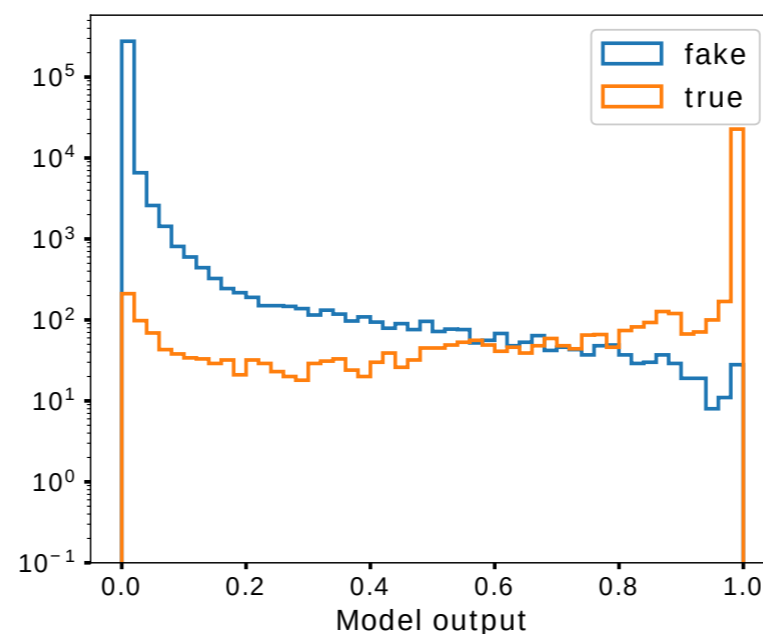
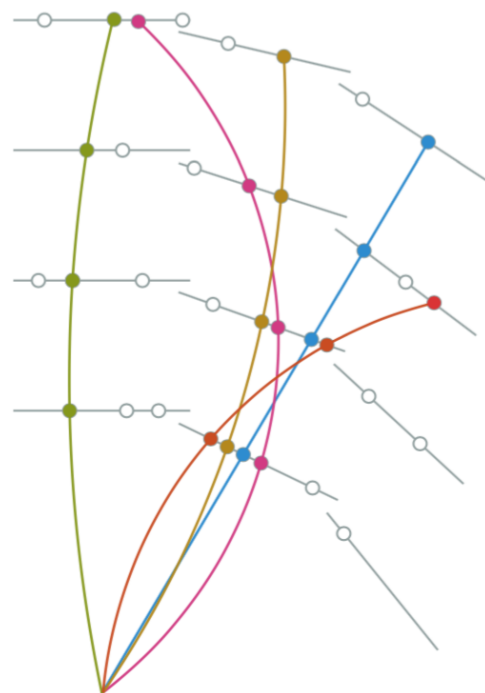
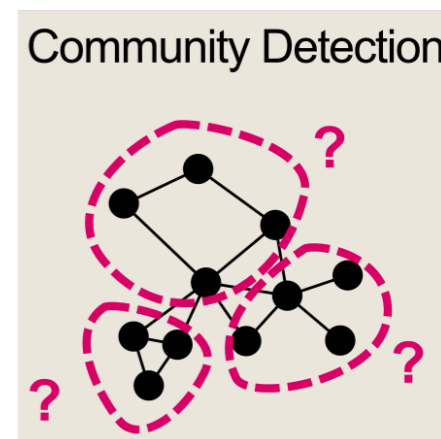
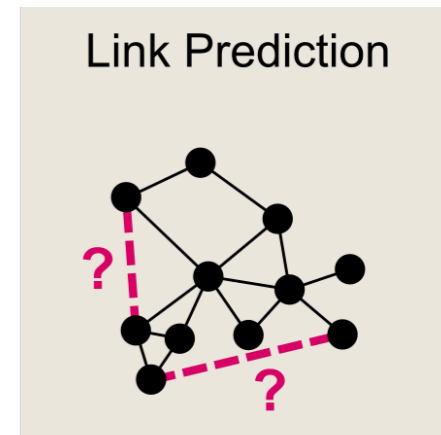
*ABCNet (Graph attention network)
(kNN graph, $k = 50$)*



Mikuni, Canelli, arXiv: 2001.05311

CHARGED PARTICLE TRACKING

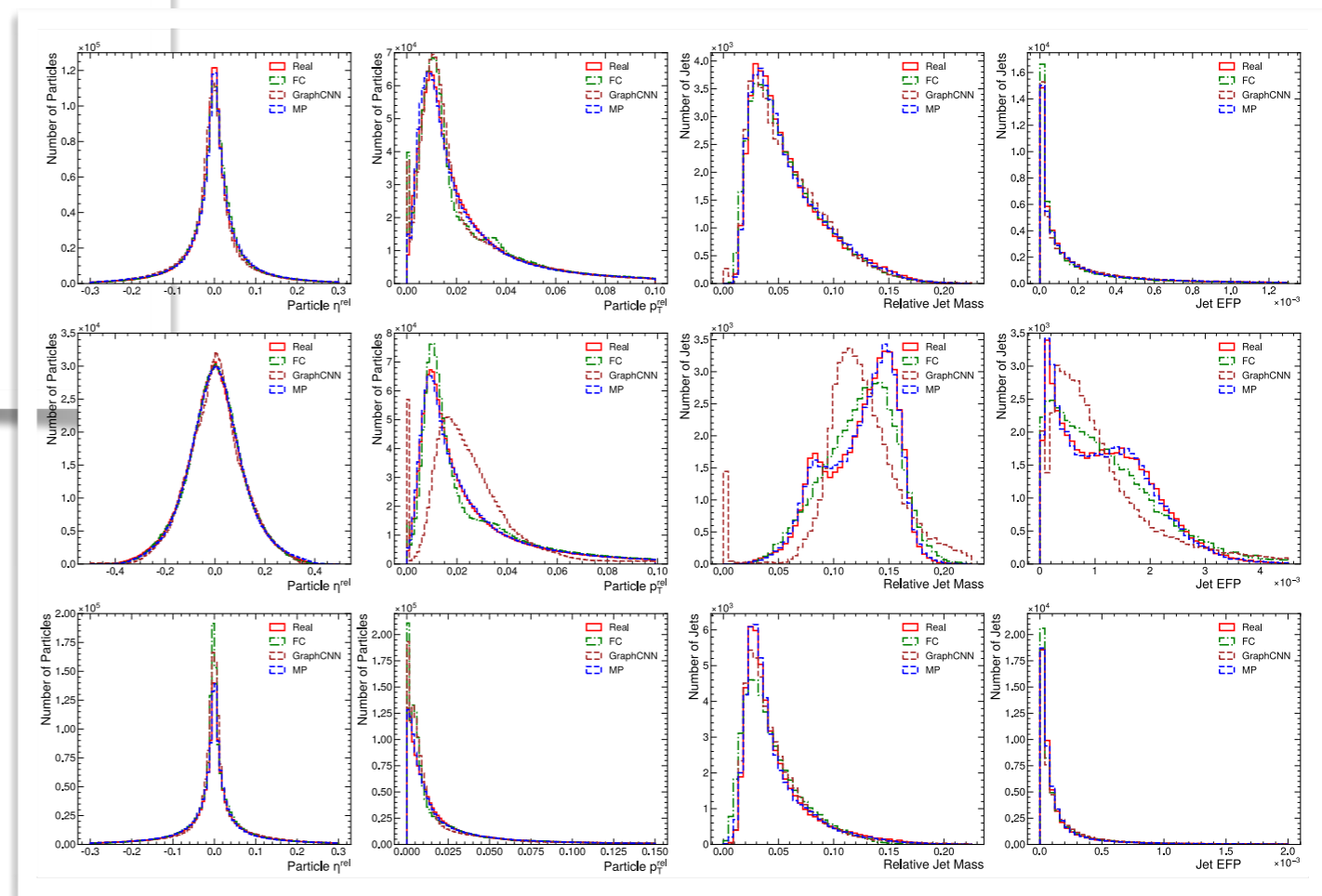
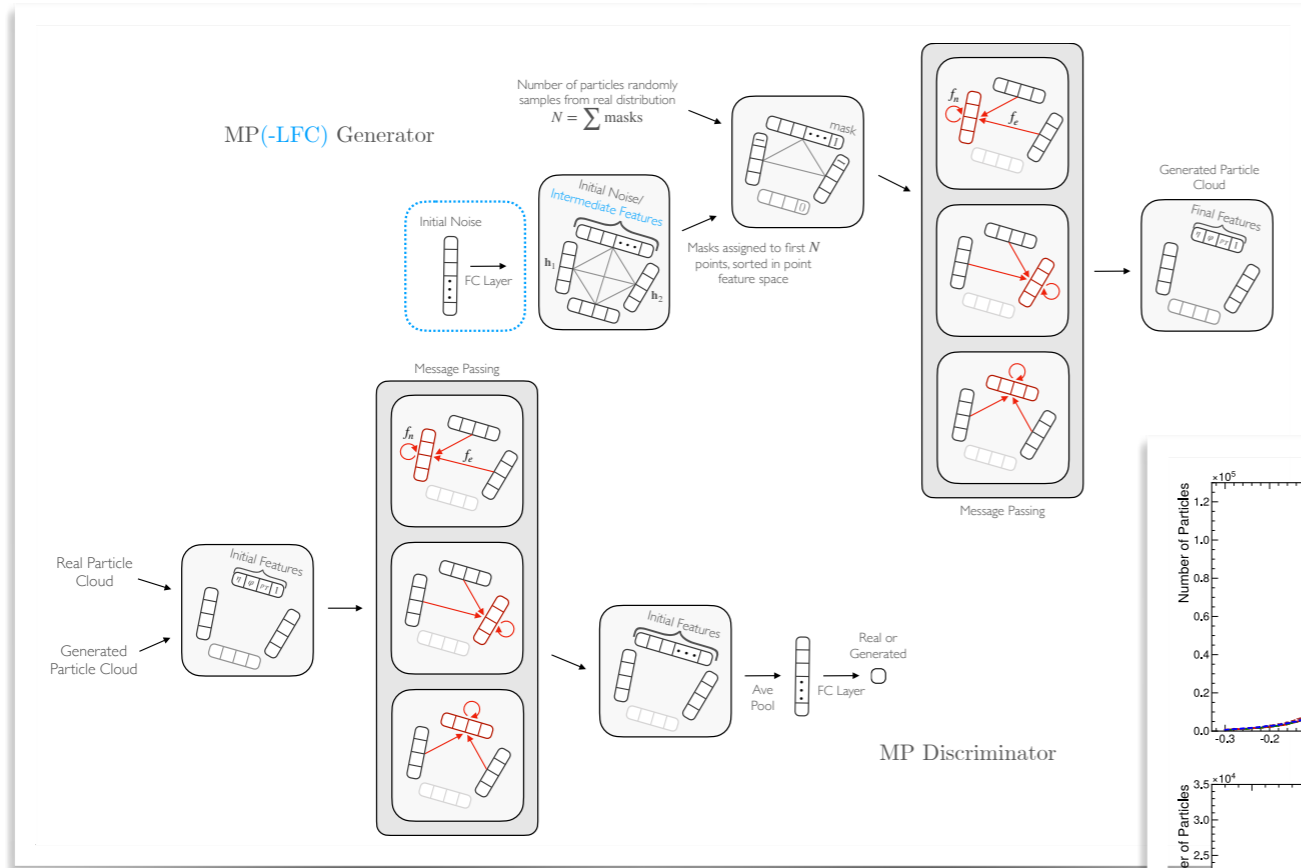
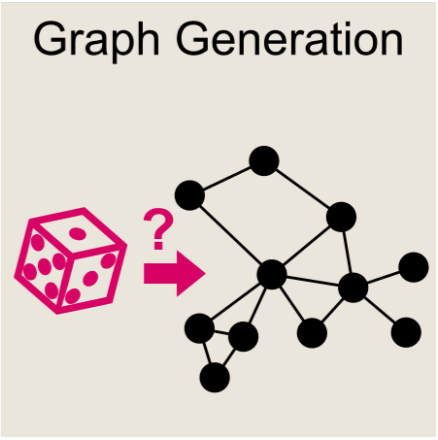
- Tracking: “connecting the dots”
 - finding what set of isolated measurement (hits) belong to the same particle
- Formulated as edge classification w/ GNN
 - each node is a hit of the graph
 - edges constructed between pairs of hits with geometrically plausible relations
 - classify whether each edge connects hits belonging to the same track or not



Farrell et. al., arXiv:1810.06111
Ju et. al., arXiv:2003.11603

PARTICLE CLOUD GENERATION

- Message Passing Generative Adversarial Network (MPGAN)



QUESTIONS?

PREPARATION

- Set up Weaver:
 - `git clone https://github.com/hqucms/weaver.git`
 - follow the instructions to set up the environment
 - <https://github.com/hqucms/weaver#set-up-your-environment>
- Download the top tagging reference dataset:
 - <https://zenodo.org/record/2603256>