

Heavy-Flavour Jet Tagging at LHCb Using Graph Neural Networks

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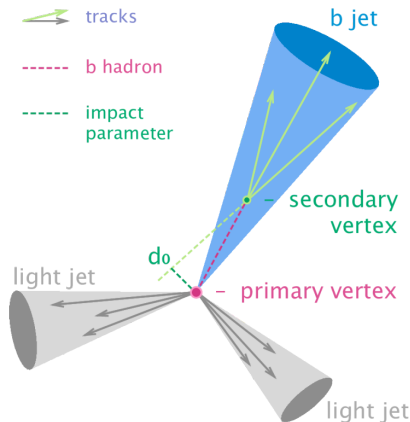
Motivation For HF Tagging

Jet Hadronization

- pp collisions at the LHC produce quarks and gluons which hadronize due to QCD confinement
- Longer lifetime of HF-jets creates secondary vertex

Goal:

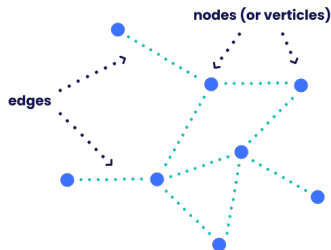
- Classify jets originating from different HF quarks (b , c)



Leveraging Graph Neural Networks

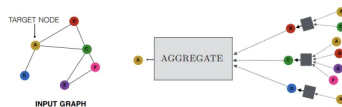
GNN Advantages

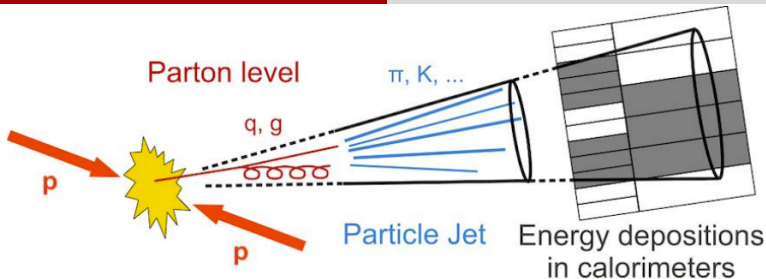
- Variable number of nodes and edges
- Capture complex relationships to represent system



Message Passing:

- Node information aggregated from neighboring nodes
 - Learn features of neighbors

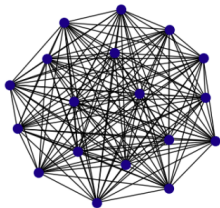




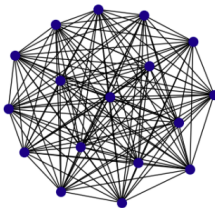
- 1 graph = 1 jet
- 1 node = 1 daughter
- Fully Connected edges

- Number of nodes vary between graphs
- Features:** jet-level and daughter-level kinematics

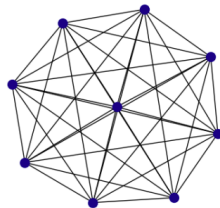
Graph 1: 18 nodes, 153 edges



Graph 2: 17 nodes, 136 edges



Graph 3: 9 nodes, 36 edges



Node Features

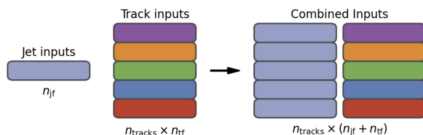
[GitHub](#)

Jet Features

- Top-level jet kinematics
- SV-tagger output variables

Daughter Features

- Unique daughter kinematics



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Jet Features	Daughter Features
Eta	E
pT	pT
	ID
	pX
	pY
	pZ
	Eta
	Phi
	Q
	IP
	IPCHI2
	IPraw
	NNe
	NNk
	NNp
	NNpi
	NNmu
	Chi2
	QoverP
	trackX
	trackY
	trackZ
	trackVX
	trackVY
	trackVZ
	CaloNeutralEcal
	CaloNeutralHcal2Ecal
	CaloNeutralE49
	CaloNeutralPrs
SV Tagging	
fdrMin	
ptSvrJet	
nTrk	
nTrkJet	
drSvrJet	
absQSum	
m	
mCor	
fdChi2	
ipChi2Sum	
tau	
z	
pT	

Sample Preparation and Definition

Dataset

- 1.2M fully reconstructed di-jet simulated events per flavour
 - Only leading jet used for graph
- 80:20 Training and validation split

Truth Matching

- Reco jet matched to truth jet
- Energy fraction of daughters used to select $b/c/q$

General Selection Requirements

$$20 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 50 \text{ GeV}$$

$$2.2 < \eta < 4.4$$

Classifier Types

- b vs q

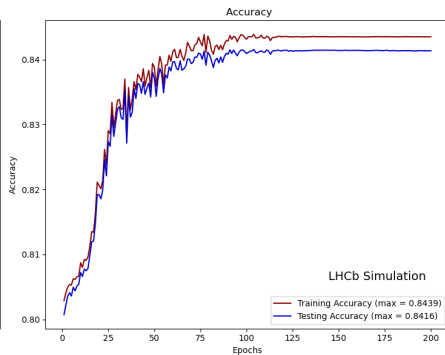
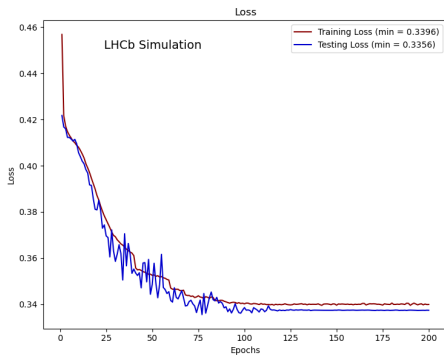
- c vs b

Truth Matching

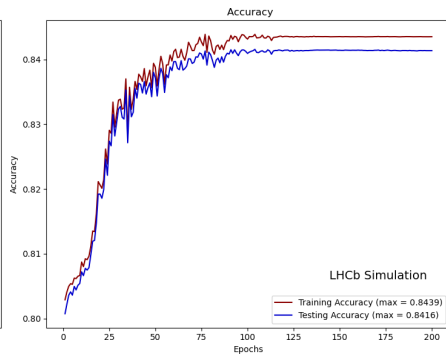
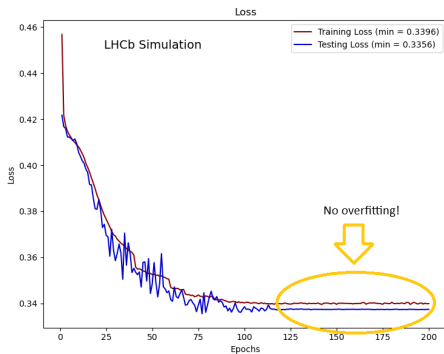
b Selection	c Selection	q Selection
MC Match = 1	MC Match = 1	MC Match = 1
MC Jet EfB > 0.6	MC Jet EfD > 0.6	MC Jet EfD < 0.6
		MC Jet EfB < 0.6

b vs. q Classifier Training

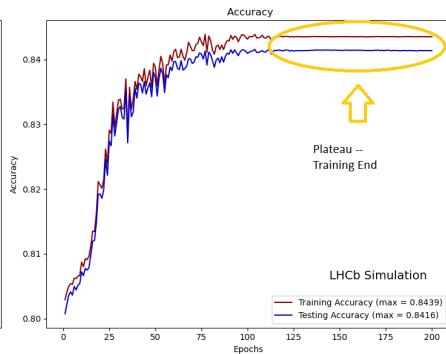
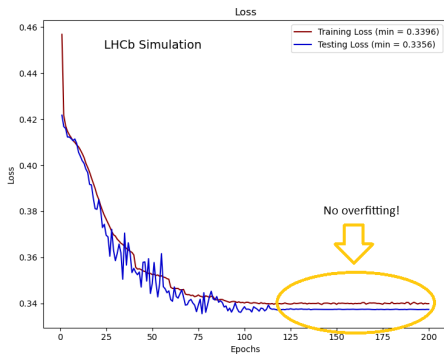
90 minutes
NVIDIA GeForce RTX2080Ti



b vs. q Classifier Training



b vs. q Classifier Training

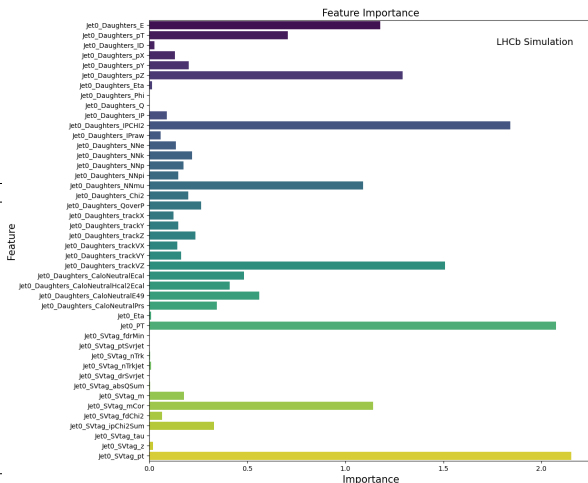


b vs. q Feature Ranking

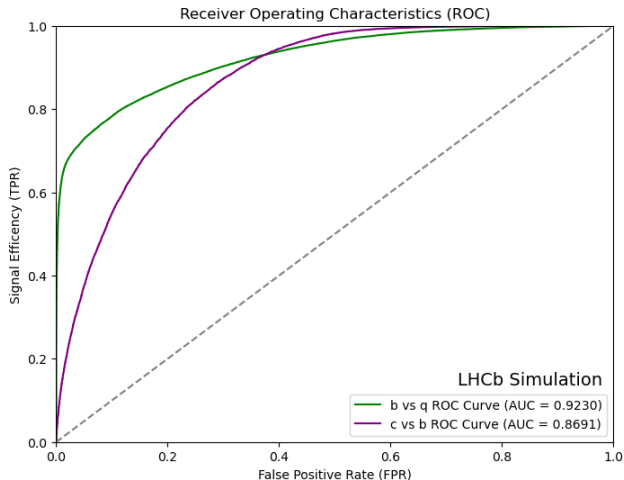
Feature Ablation

- Remove one feature
→ Compare predictions

Feature	Importance
Jet0_SVtag_pt	2.151547
Jet0_PT	2.074978
Jet0_Daughters_IPCHI2	1.840426
Jet0_Daughters_trackVZ	1.508102
Jet0_Daughters_pZ	1.290995
Jet0_Daughters_E	1.178953
Jet0_SVtag_mCor	1.141651
Jet0_Daughters_NNmu	1.090061
Jet0_Daughters_pT	0.705798
Jet0_Daughters_CaloNeutralE49	0.560570
Jet0_Daughters_CaloNeutralEcal	0.482262
Jet0_Daughters_CaloNeutralHcal2Ecal	0.410697
Jet0_Daughters_CaloNeutralPrs	0.345381
Jet0_SVtag_ipChi2Sum	0.329392
Jet0_Daughters_QoverP	0.264155

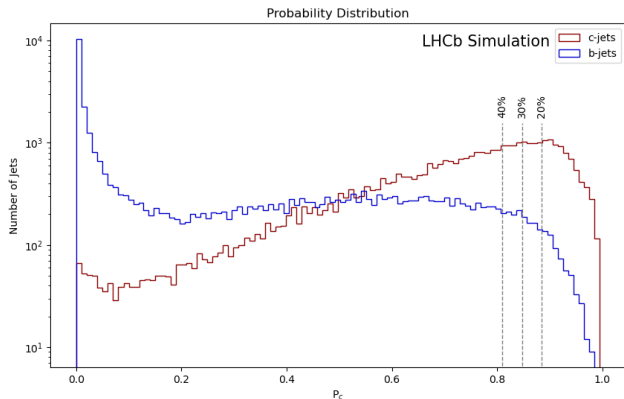


Performance Results (WIP)



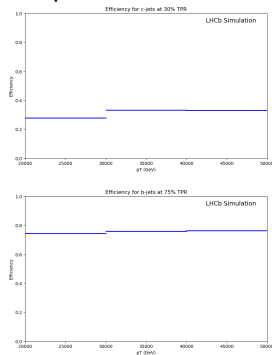
<i>b</i> Efficiency	<i>q</i> FPR
0.85	0.1938
0.80	0.1178
0.75	0.0685
0.70	0.0315
0.65	0.0130
0.60	0.0070
<i>c</i> Efficiency	<i>b</i> FPR
0.40	0.0559
0.30	0.0340
0.20	0.0175

Classifier Application



→ Charm probability distribution, including tentative charm efficiency WPs

↓ Validating p_T dependence of performance



Conclusions and Prospects

Summary

- First GNN Jet Tagger developed for use at LHCb
- Application significantly broadens compared to SV-required taggers
- Unique access to PID information strengthens training at LHCb

Things to Come

- Development to expand to more classifiers (c vs. q , bc vs. q)
- Develop calibration techniques → apply to analyses!

BACKUP

GNN Layers Using PyTorch Geometric

SAGEConv

- Aggregates information from neighbors – mean
- $\mathbf{x}'_i = \mathbf{W}_1 \mathbf{x}_i + \mathbf{W}_2 \cdot \text{mean}_{j \in N(i)} \mathbf{x}_j$

LayerNorm

- Normalize inputs across all features independently
- $y = \frac{x - E[x]}{\sqrt{\text{var}[x] + \epsilon}} * \gamma + \beta$

ReLU

- Introduces non-linearity
- $R(z) = \max(0, z)$

Dropout

- Zero elements with probability, p
- Scale by factor of $\frac{1}{1-p}$

Global Add Pooling

- After convolutional layers, add outputs
- $\mathbf{r}_i = \sum_{n=1}^{N_i} \mathbf{x}_n$

Linear

- Reduce dimensionality of outputs
- $y = \mathbf{x} \mathbf{A}^T + b$

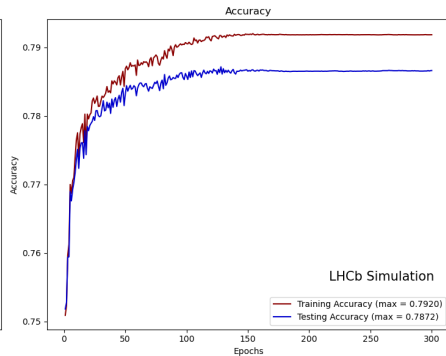
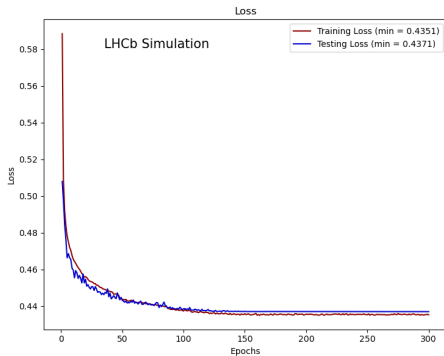
Binary Cross Entropy Loss (with sigmoid layer)

- Computes difference between prediction and truth labels
- $\ell(x, y) = L = \{l_1, \dots, l_N\}^T, l_n = -w_n [y_n \cdot \log \sigma(x_n) + (1 - y_n) \cdot \log(1 - \sigma(x_n))]$

AdamW Optimizer

- Minimizes loss function – stochastic gradient descent
- Separates weight decay from gradients

c vs. b Classifier Training

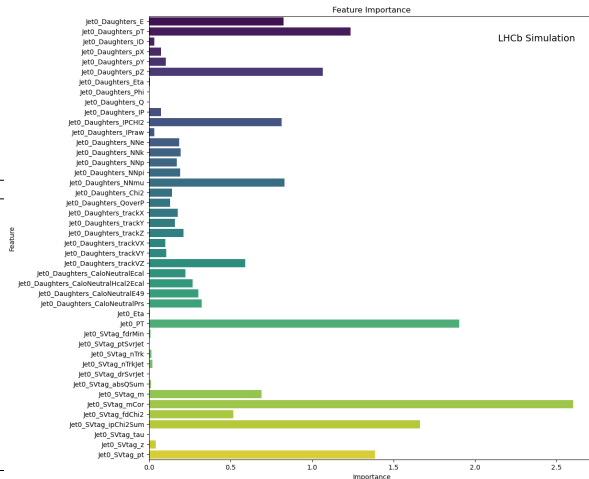


c vs. b Feature Ranking

Feature Ablation

- Remove one feature
→ Compare predictions

Feature	Importance
Jet0_SVtag_mCor	2.601232
Jet0_PT	1.903217
Jet0_SVtag_ipChi2Sum	1.661599
Jet0_SVtag_pt	1.386090
Jet0_Daughters_pT	1.234802
Jet0_Daughters_pZ	1.065050
Jet0_Daughters_NNmu	0.831524
Jet0_Daughters_E	0.825311
Jet0_Daughters_IPCHI2	0.812331
Jet0_SVtag_m	0.689729
Jet0_Daughters_trackVZ	0.589573
Jet0_SVtag_fdChi2	0.516657
Jet0_Daughters_CaloNeutralPrs	0.323624
Jet0_Daughters_CaloNeutralE49	0.301616
Jet0_Daughters_CaloNeutralHcal2Ecal	0.267001



Classifier Application – b vs. q (P_b)

