

Simultaneous Track Finding and Track Fitting with Deep Neural Network at BESIII

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Speaker: Zhibin Yang

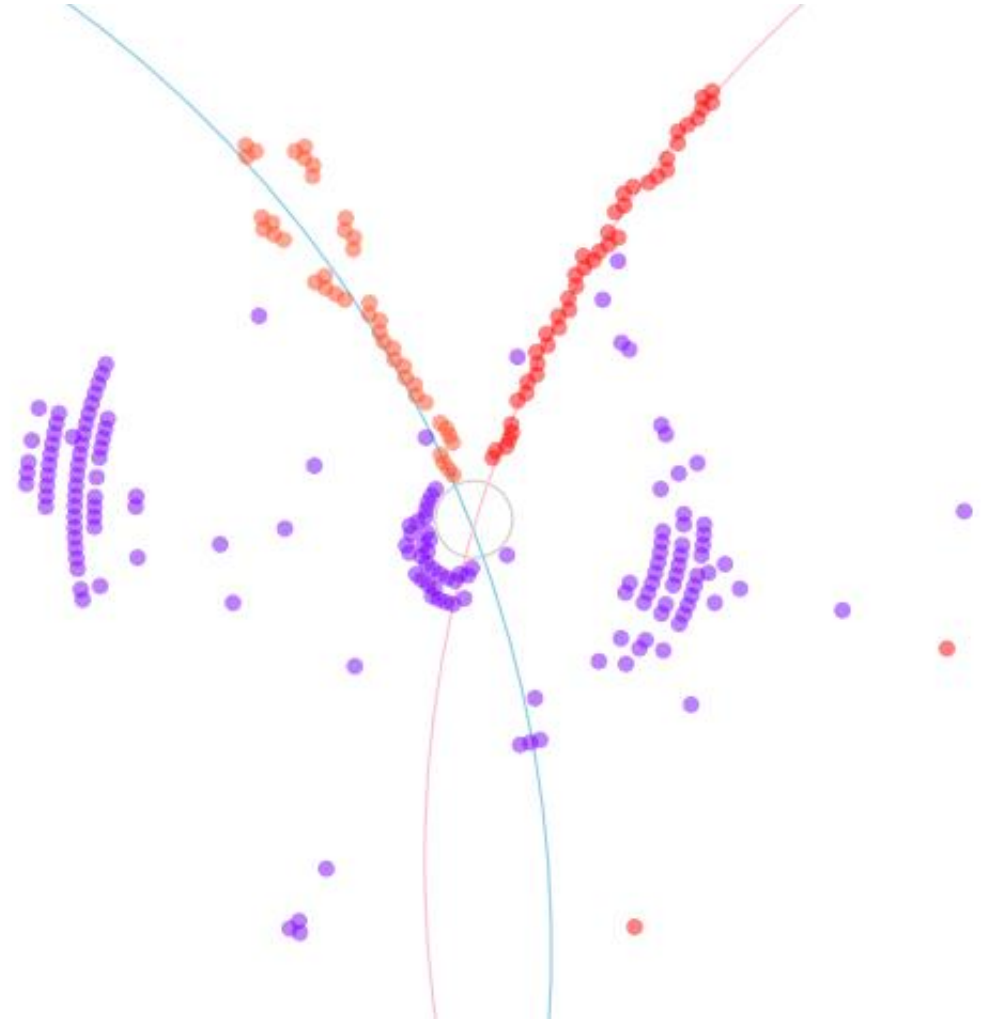


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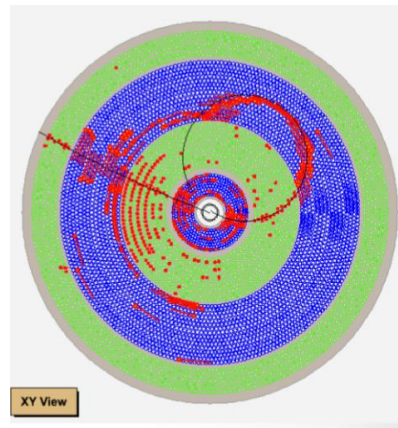
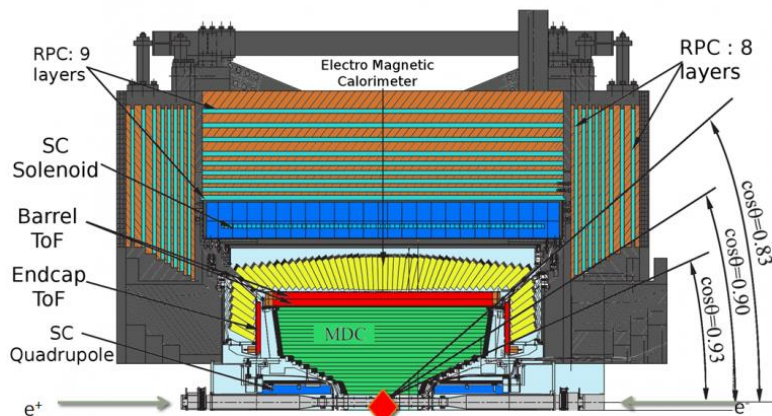
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- **Background and motivation**
 - BESIII MDC Tracking
 - GNN approaches
- **Model structure**
 - Point cloud data
 - PointNet and PointNet++
 - Clustering and fitting network
- **Current results**
 - Performance
- **Next step**
 - Remain problems and future work
 - BESIII tracking dataset for ML
- **Summary**



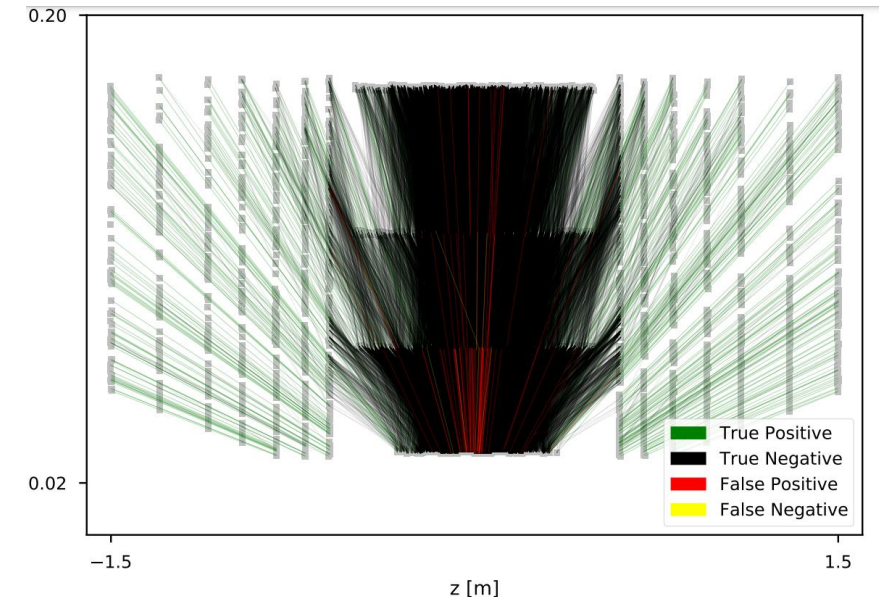
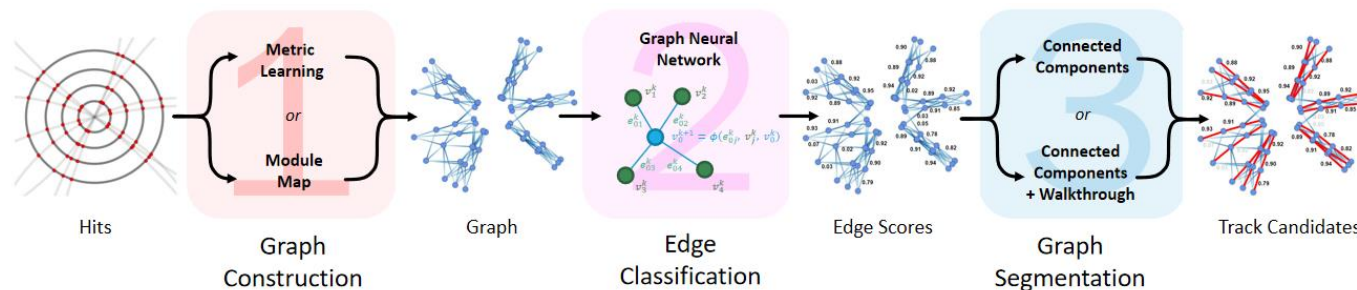
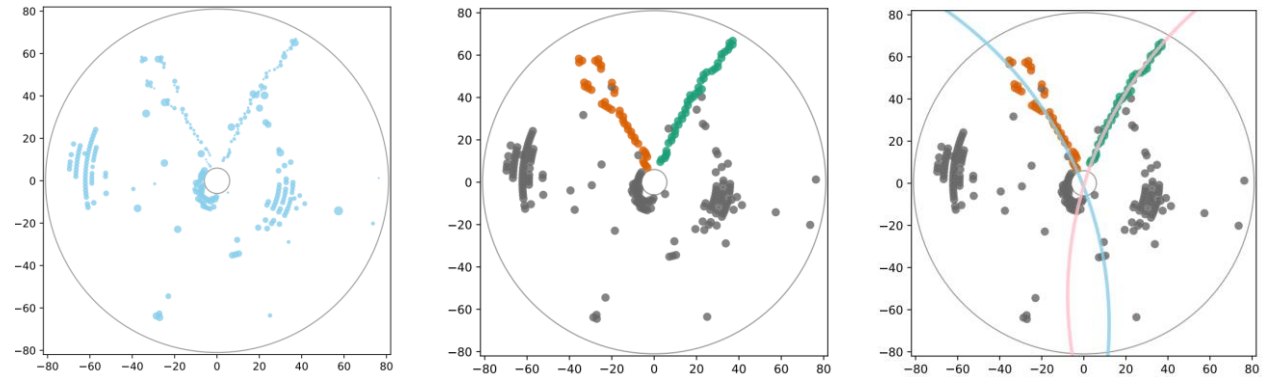
- Track finding
 - Template matching
 - Mathematical transformation (Hough transform, Conformal mapping, Legendre transform)
- Track fitting
 - Least squares fitting
 - Kalman filter

- Why Machine Learning
 - Limited computing resource
 - e.g. HL-LHC
 - Improve traditional tracking algorithms
 - Low transverse momentum
 - Large dip angle
 - ...
 - Promising results have been shown [[1](#)]
 - Charged particle tracking
 - Secondary Vertex Reconstruction
 - Pileup Mitigation
 - Calorimeter Reconstruction
 - Particle-Flow Reconstruction



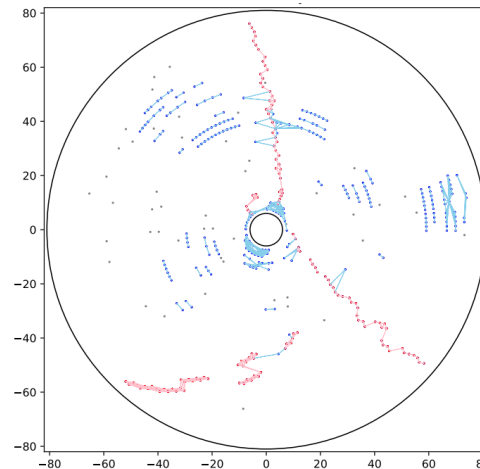
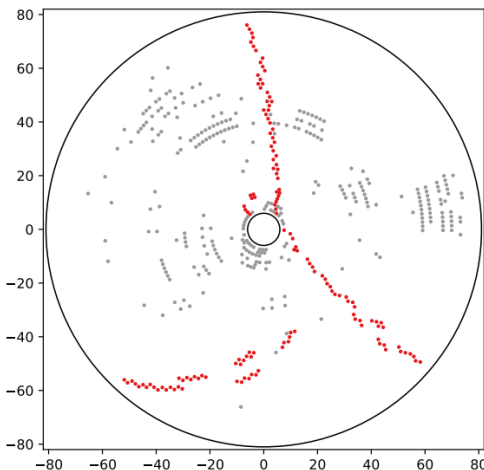
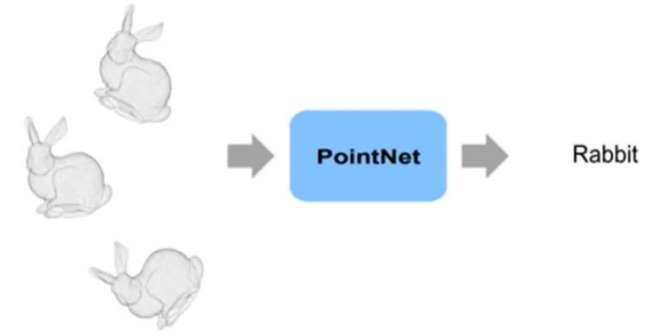
Graph Neural Networks on Track Reconstruction

- ML for tracking
 - **Classification** of signal and noise
 - **Clustering** of signal (track finding)
 - **Fitting** of tracks
- GNN pipeline [2]
 - Pros: Graphs can capture inherent sparsity of much physics data
 - Cons: Graph construction is needed, poor result on clustering, originally for pixel detector



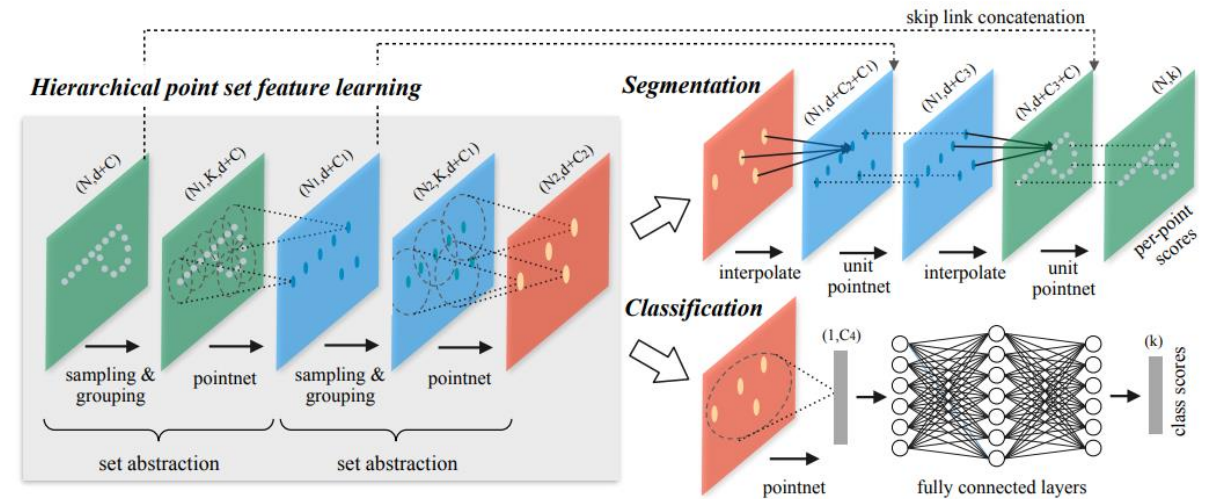
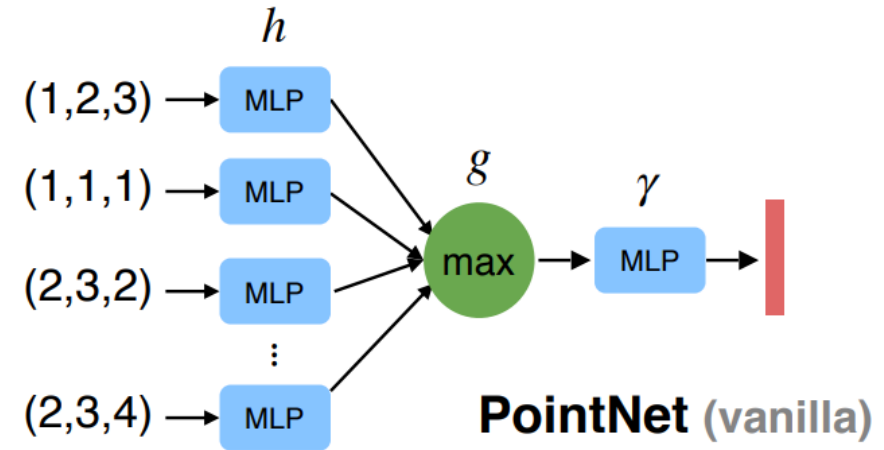
Point Cloud and Graph

- Point cloud data
 - Unordered point set as input
 - Invariance under geometric transformations
- Graph data
 - particle tracking data is naturally represented as a graph by identifying hits as nodes and particle trajectories as edges.



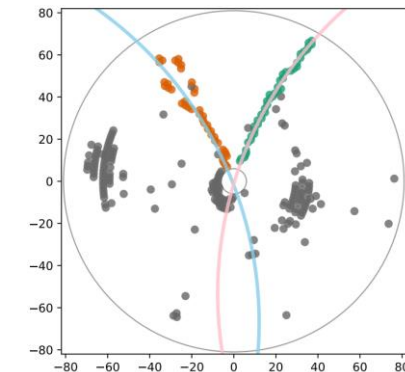
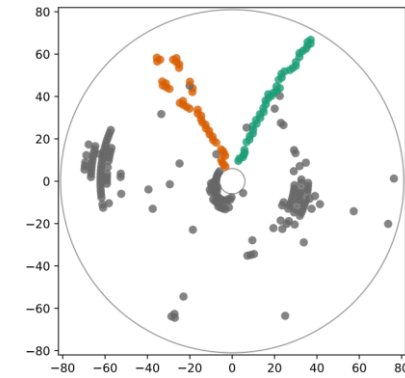
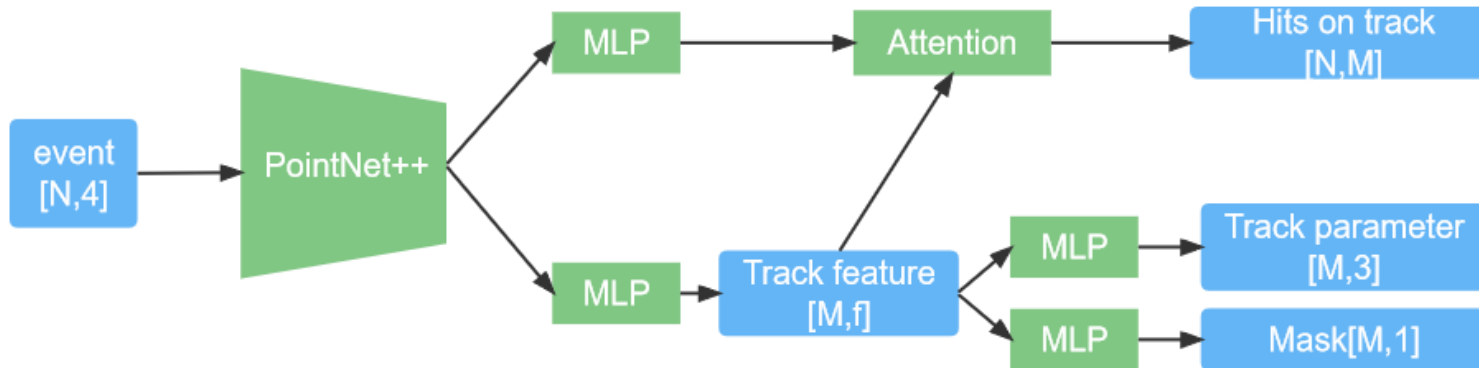
High Energy Physics Data	Papers	Classification ML Method
Jet image	3.57%	Deep neural networks
Event image	10.71%	Convolutional neural networks
Sequences	7.14%	Recurrent neural networks
Trees	3.57%	Recursive neural networks
Graphs	59.52%	Graph neural networks
Sets	15.48%	Point clouds base networks

- Point cloud data
 - Unordered point set as input
 - Invariance under geometric transformations
- PointNet [3] drawbacks: does not capture local structures
- PointNet++ [4]: added hierarchical structure to capture local features



Track Finding and Track Fitting Neural Network

- PointNet model on BESIII (Main Drift Chamber data)
 - Input data: Hits(wirePos_r, wirePos_phi, rawDriftTime)
 - Output:
 1. track index prediction for each hit (clustering)
 2. track parameters for each predicted track (fitting)
- Model:

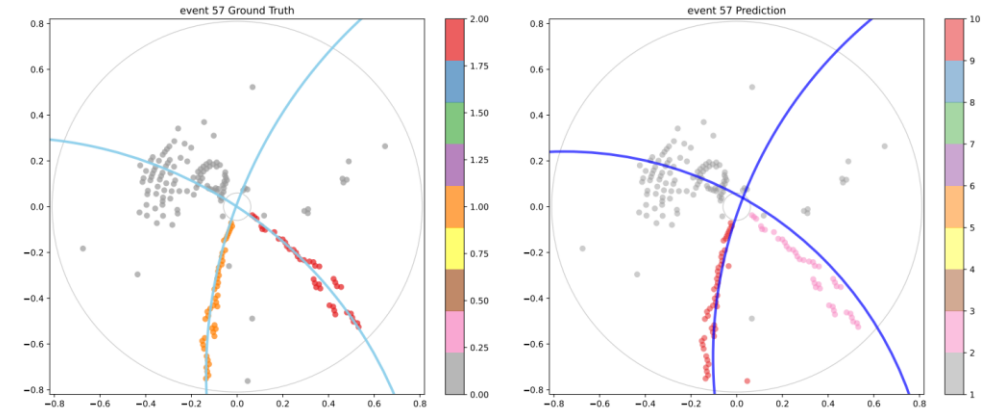


- Clustering evaluation:

$$\text{hit efficiency} = \frac{N_{\text{accurately predicted hits}}}{N_{\text{total hits in one physical track}}}$$

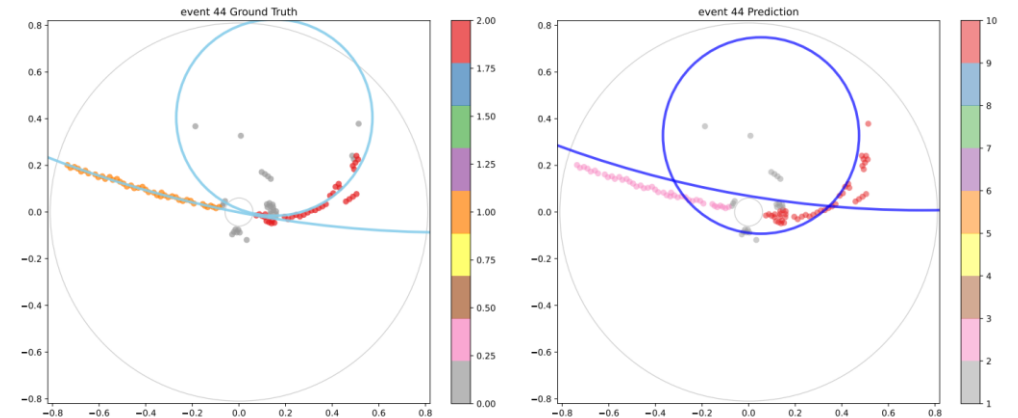
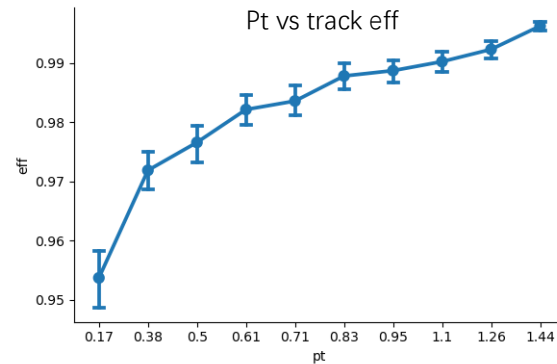
$$\text{hit purity} = \frac{N_{\text{accurately predicted hits}}}{N_{\text{total hits on one predicted track}}}$$

$$\text{track efficiency} = \frac{N_{\text{tracks reconstructed}}}{N_{\text{total physical tracks}}}$$



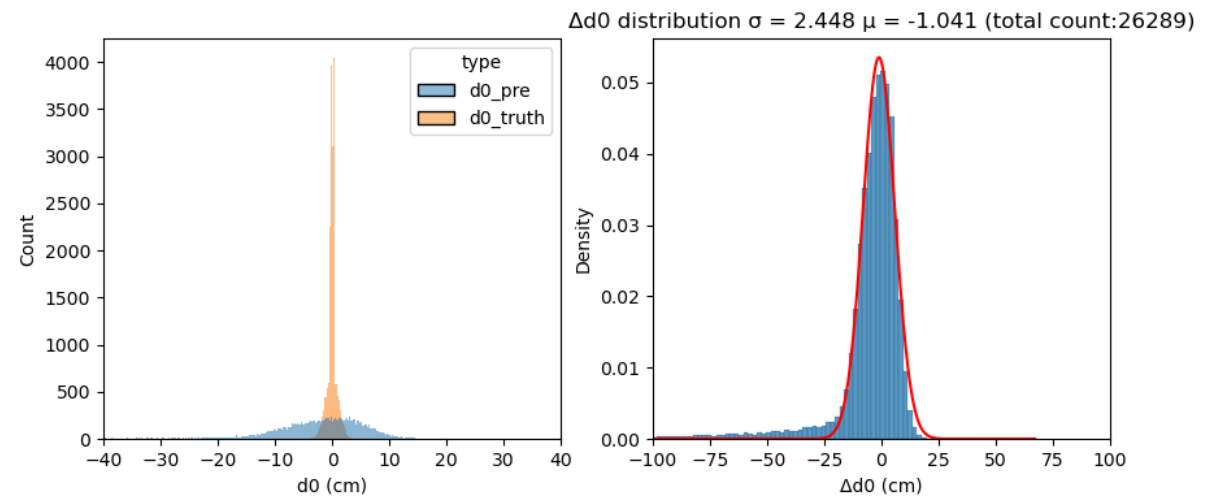
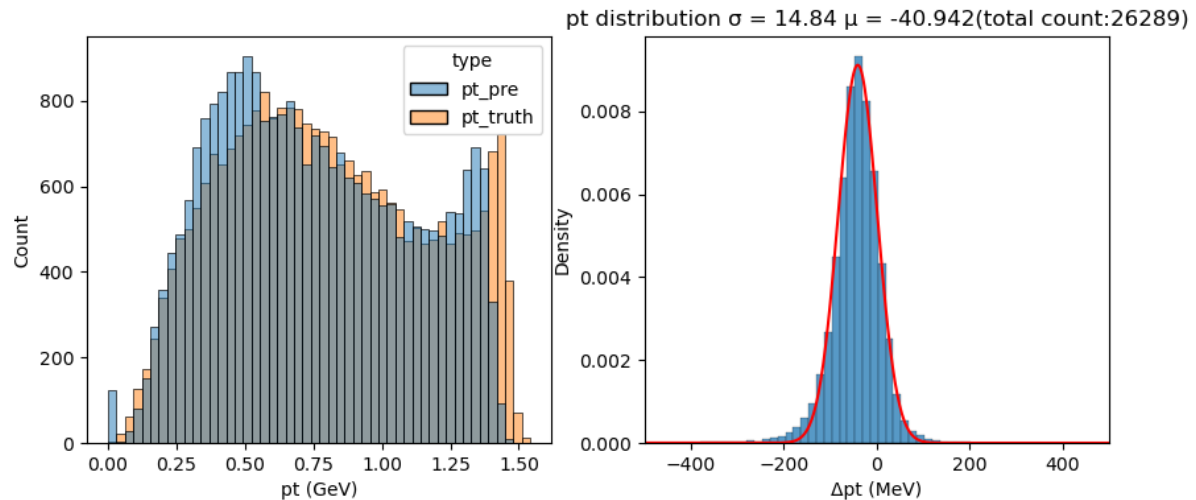
- Clustering results (Model No.: baseline_polar):

- Training data set: 120k events ($J/\psi \rightarrow \rho\pi$)
- Test set (15k events):
 - Hit eff: 96.41%
 - Hit purity: 94.7%
 - Track eff: 97.17%



Performance – Track Fitting

- Resolution:
 - Transverse momentum: 14.84 MeV
 - Spatial resolution: 2.448 cm



- Remain problems and future work
 - Clustering problem
 - Physics Inform
 - Integrate into BESIII Offline Software System
 - Network Structure Optimization
- BESIII tracking dataset for Machine Learning
 - Inspired by TrackML dataset[[5](#)]
 - Goals:
 - Easier development for different ML methods
 - Performance evaluation under the same dataset
 - Suggestion and try out are welcome!



Summary

- We propose a novel neural network approach for drift chamber tracking
 - An end-to-end multi-trajectory tracking
 - Hit clustering and track estimation simultaneously
- Preliminary performance of this work is promising

