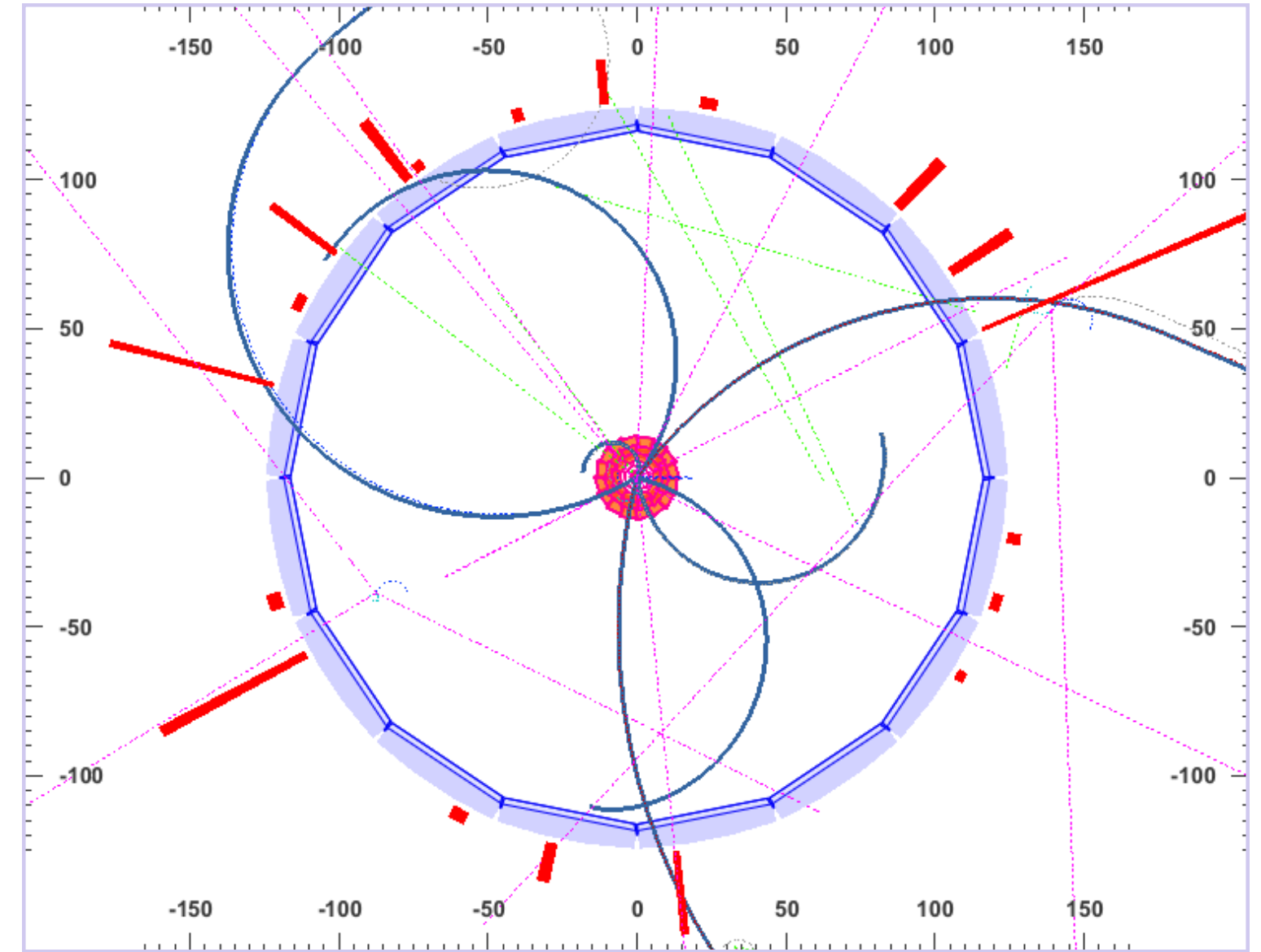


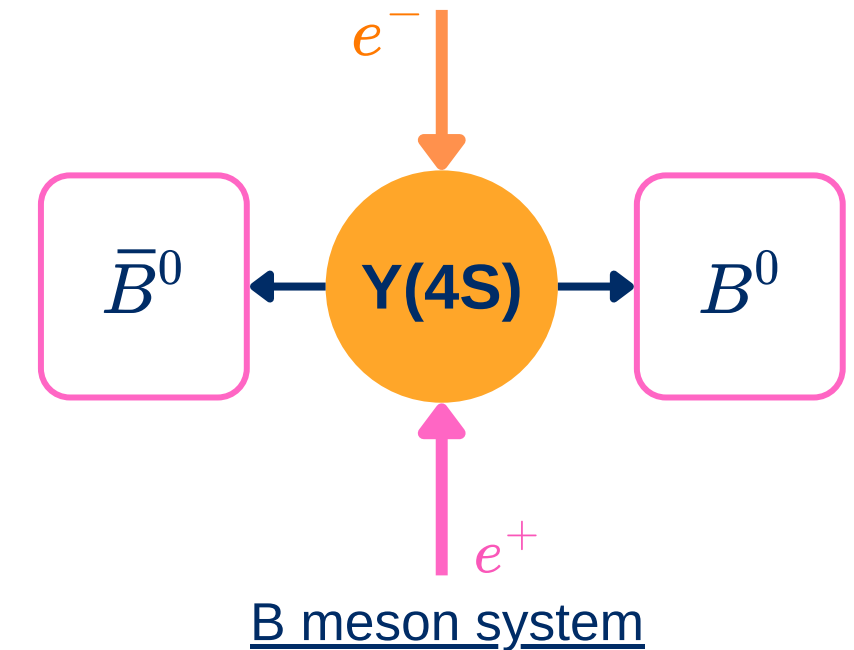
B Vertex Fitting with Graph Neural Networks

Daria Senina, M2 PSA
Supervisor: Jérôme Baudot

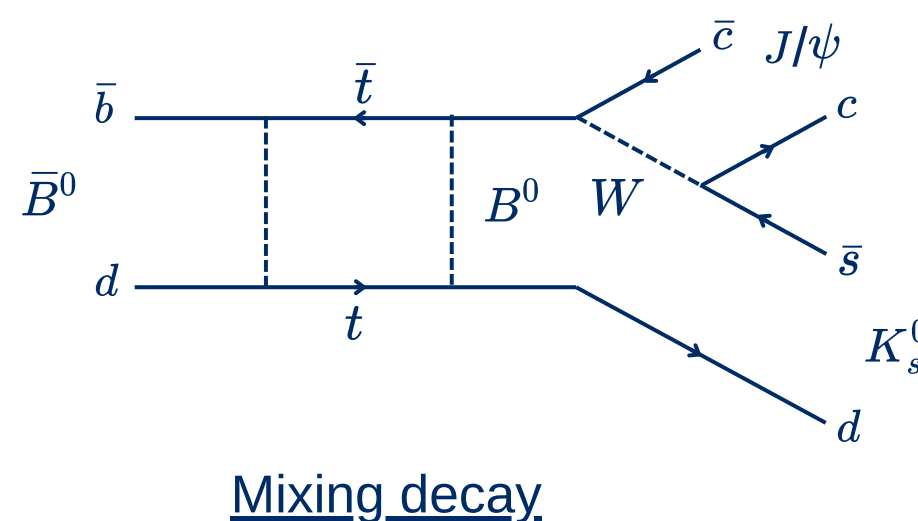
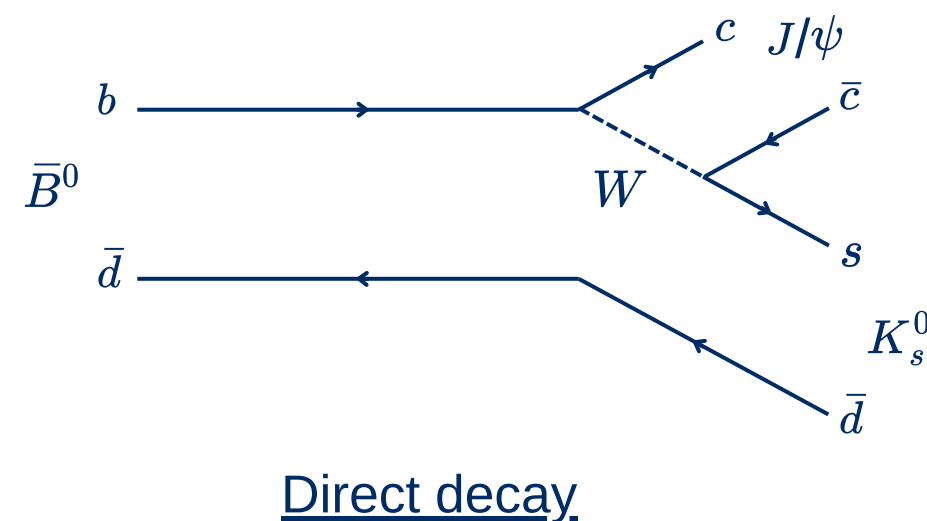


Time Dependent CP Violation in B meson systems

- Matter-antimatter asymmetry → CP violation
- Indirect CP violation: interference between neutral B meson mixing and decay



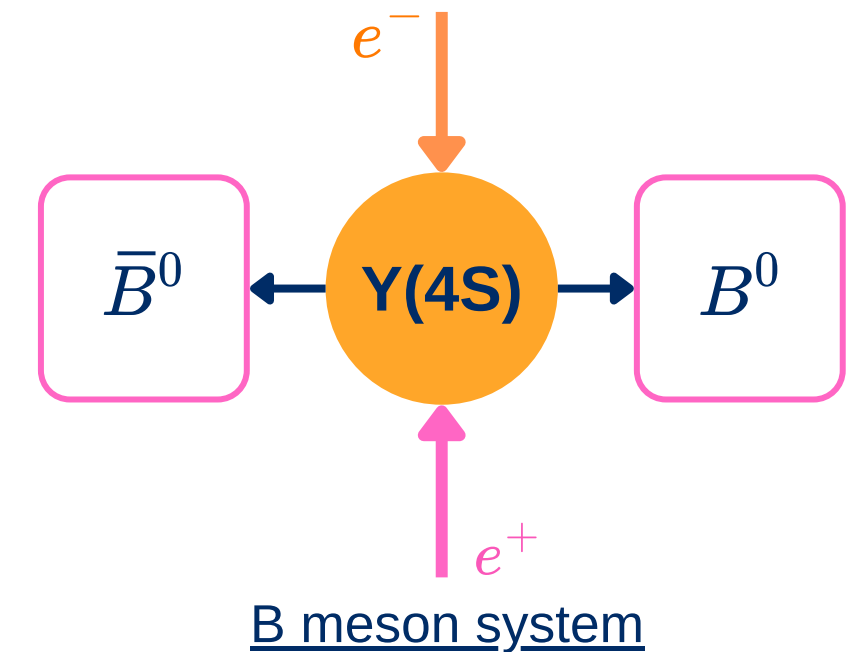
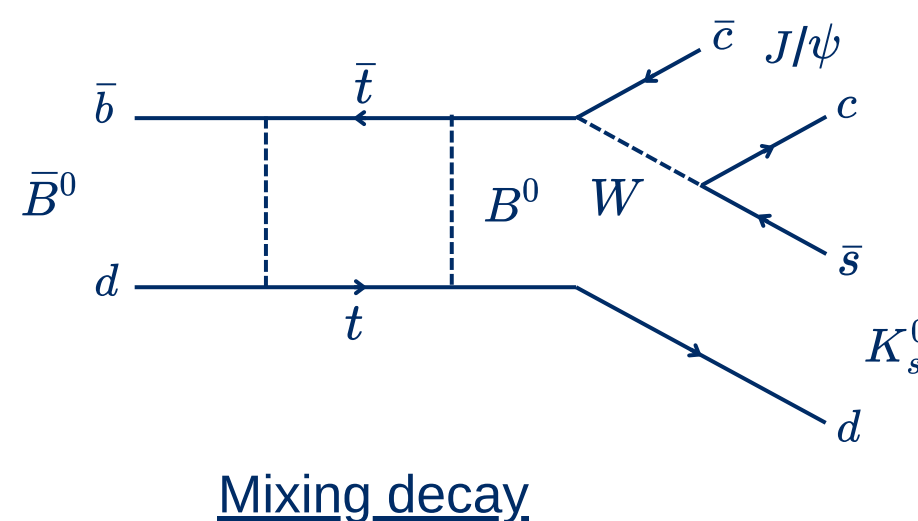
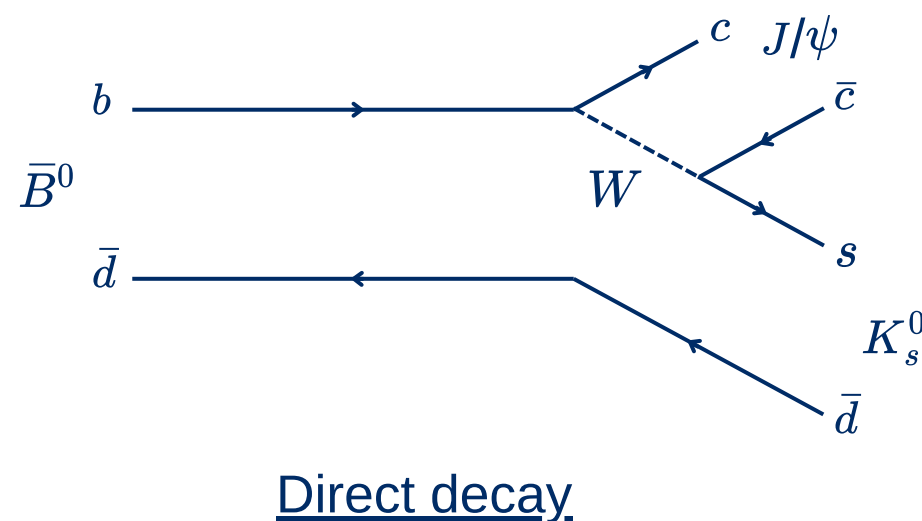
$$A_{CP}(\Delta t) = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})(\Delta t) - \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})(\Delta t)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})(\Delta t) + \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})(\Delta t)} \propto S \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t) - C \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t)$$



Time Dependent CP Violation in B meson systems

- Matter-antimatter asymmetry → CP violation
- Indirect CP violation: interference between neutral B meson mixing and decay

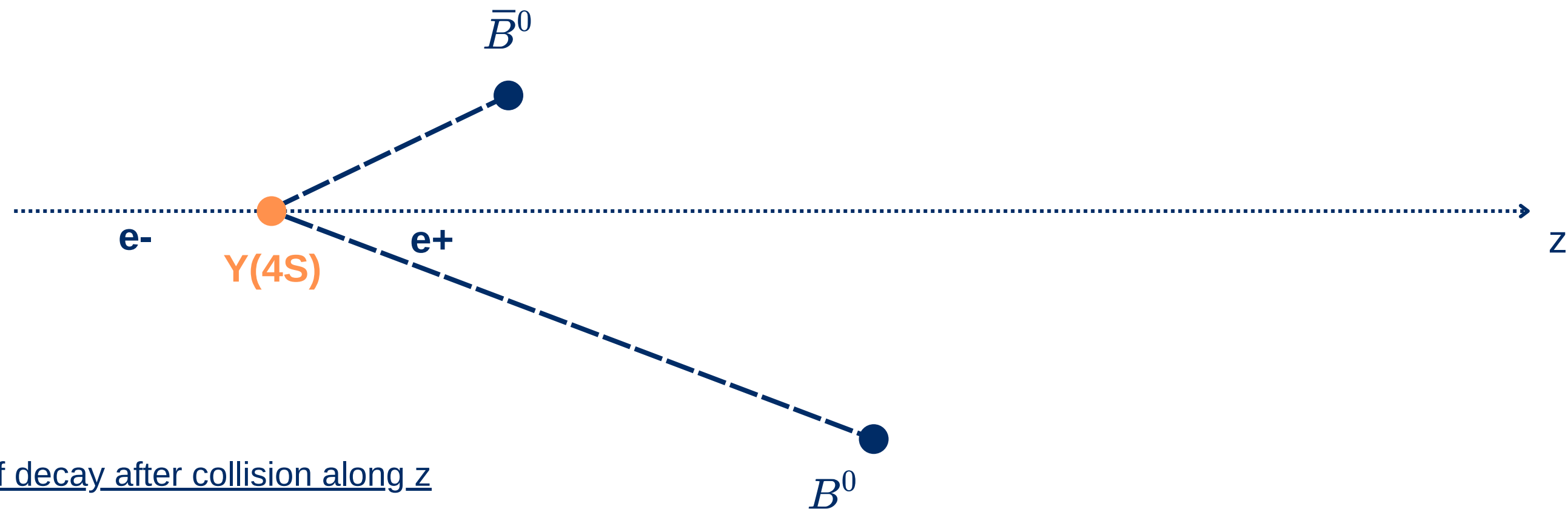
$$A_{CP}(\Delta t) = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})(\Delta t) - \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})(\Delta t)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})(\Delta t) + \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})(\Delta t)} \propto S \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t) - C \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t)$$



Goal: measure Δt

Time Dependent CP Violation $S \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t) - C \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t)$

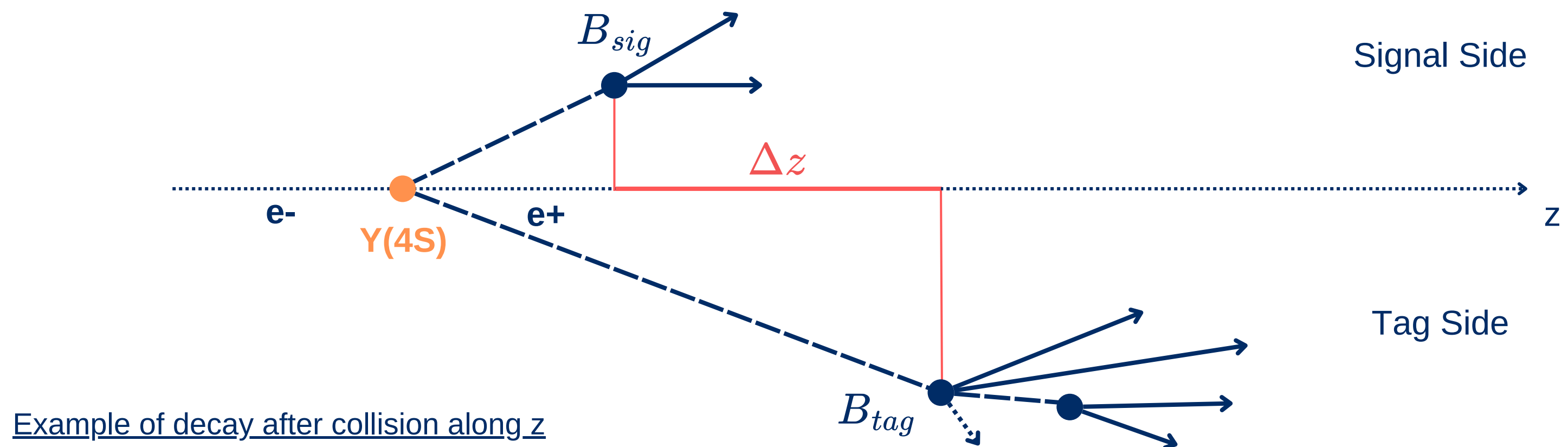
- Boost along z axis



Example of decay after collision along z

Time Dependent CP Violation $S \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t) - C \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t)$

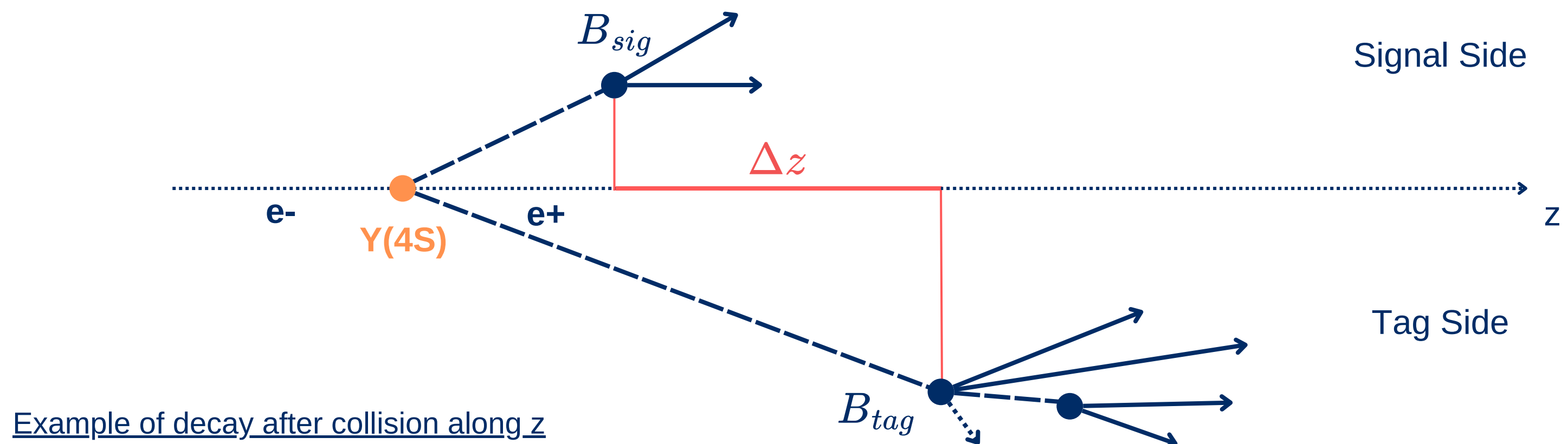
- Boost along z axis
- To get : $\Delta t \leftarrow \Delta z$



Time Dependent CP Violation $[S \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t) - C \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t)] \times res_{\Delta t}$

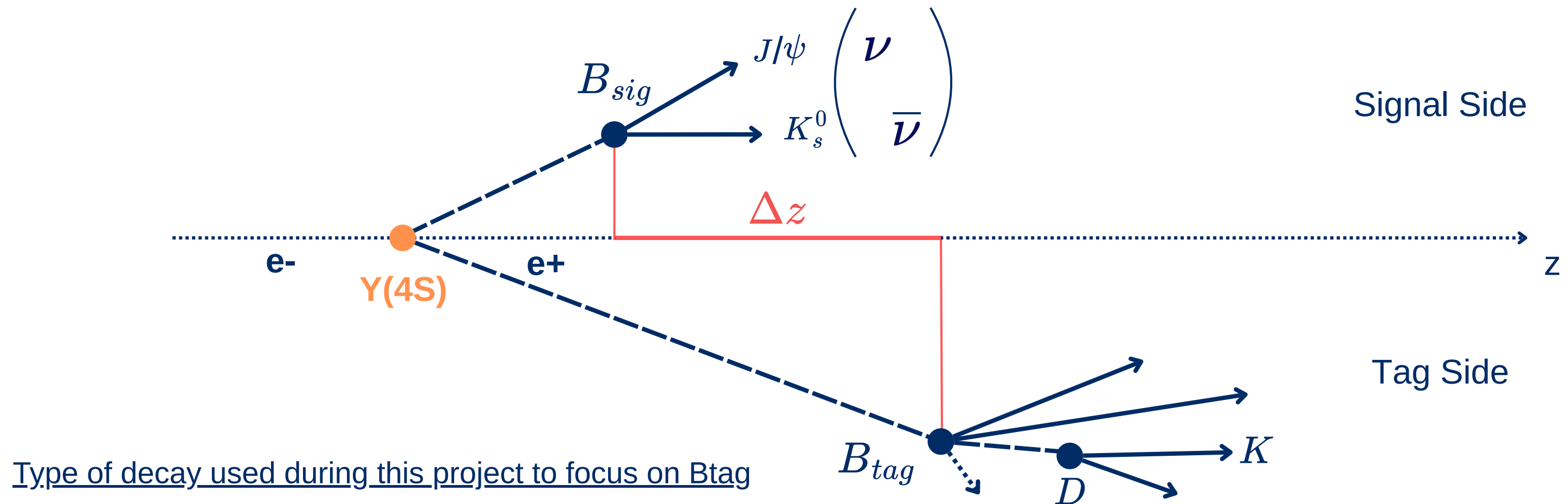
- Boost along z axis

- To get : $\Delta t \leftarrow \Delta z \leftarrow$ **precise** Btag z vertex position since: $res_{\Delta t} = \frac{res_{\Delta z}}{\gamma\beta}$



Time Dependent CP Violation $[S \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t) - C \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t)] \times \text{res}_{\Delta t}$

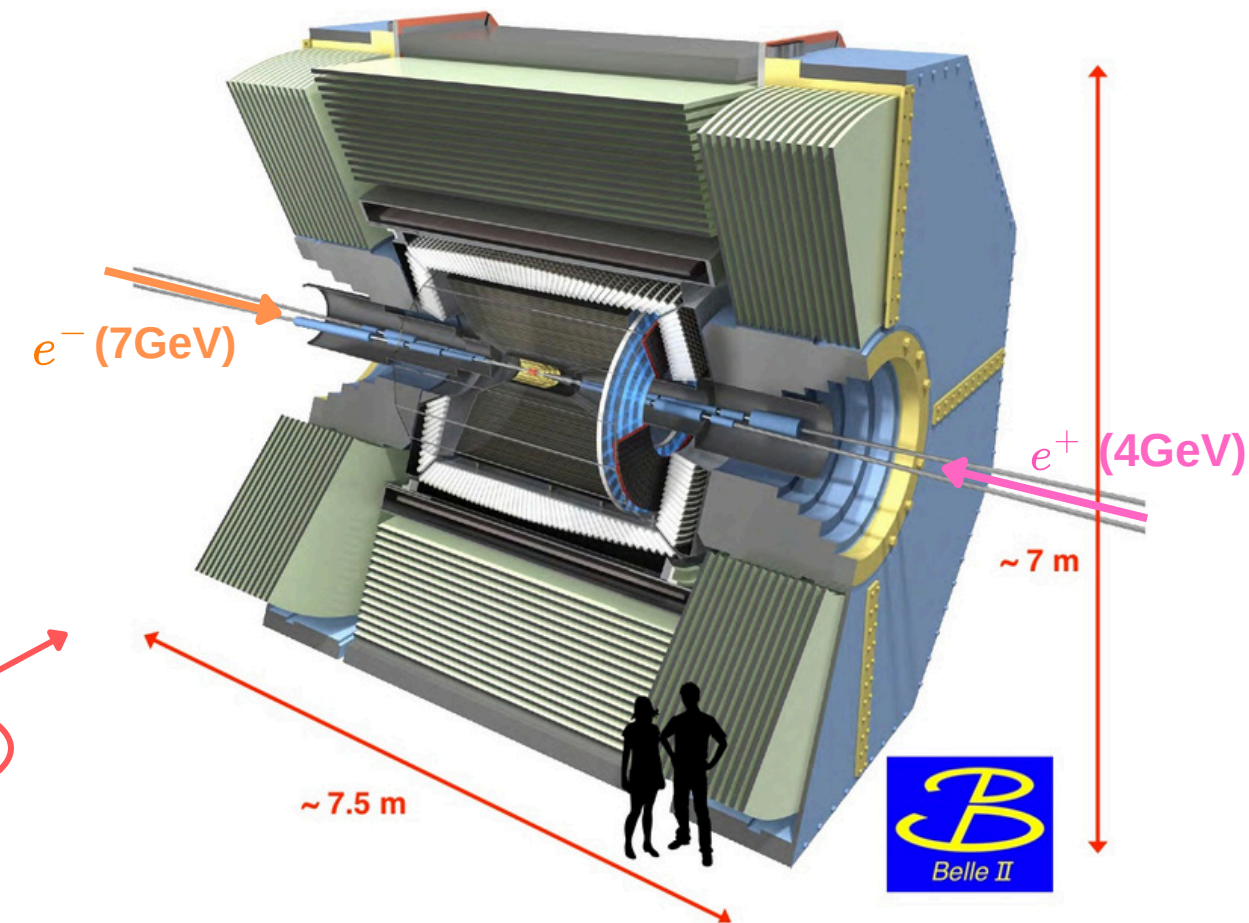
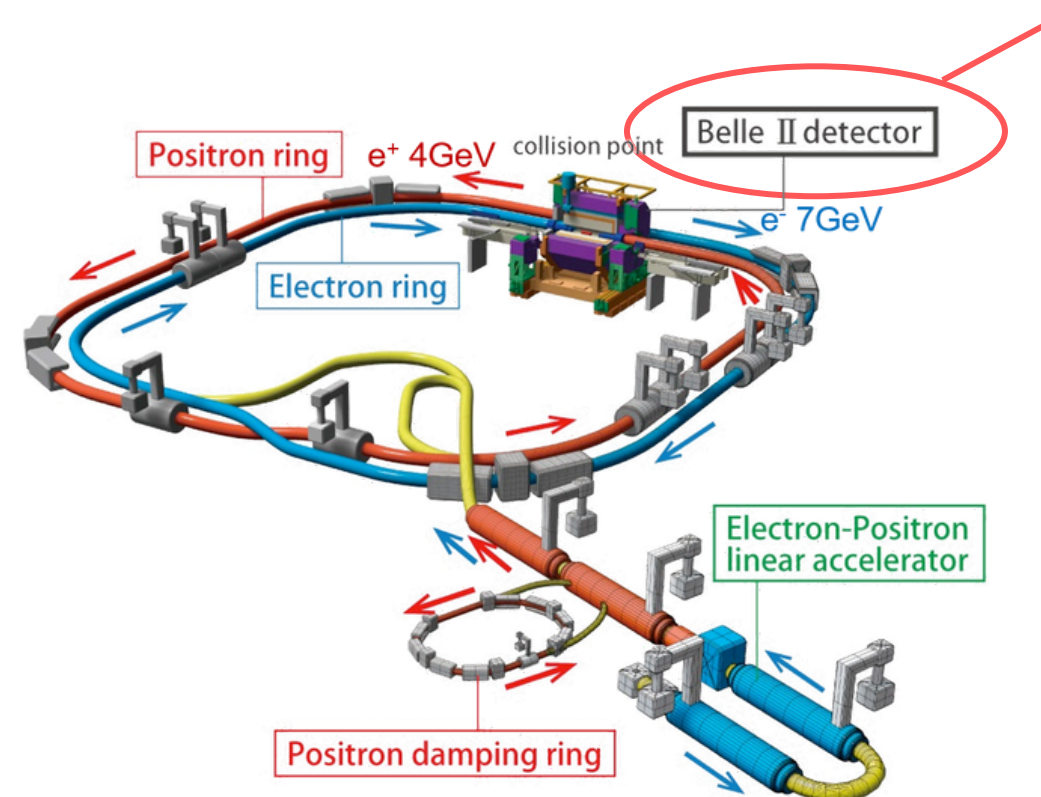
- Bsig: exclusive reconstruction (low efficiency), $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
- Btag: inclusive reconstruction (high efficiency), TagV using global vertex fit



- Belle II experiment, SuperKEKB Japan
→ Flavor physics, dark matter...
- Energy Asymmetric → boosted collision
- Creation of $Y(4S)$ → B physics

B mesons : $B^0 (\bar{b}d)$ $B^+ (\bar{b}u)$ $B_c^0 (\bar{b}c)$ $B_s^0 (\bar{b}s)$

Here : Time Dependent
CP Violation



The Belle II detector

- **Goal : Use Neural Networks to predict the B decay vertex position**

- **Building on existing Belle II GraFEI tool**

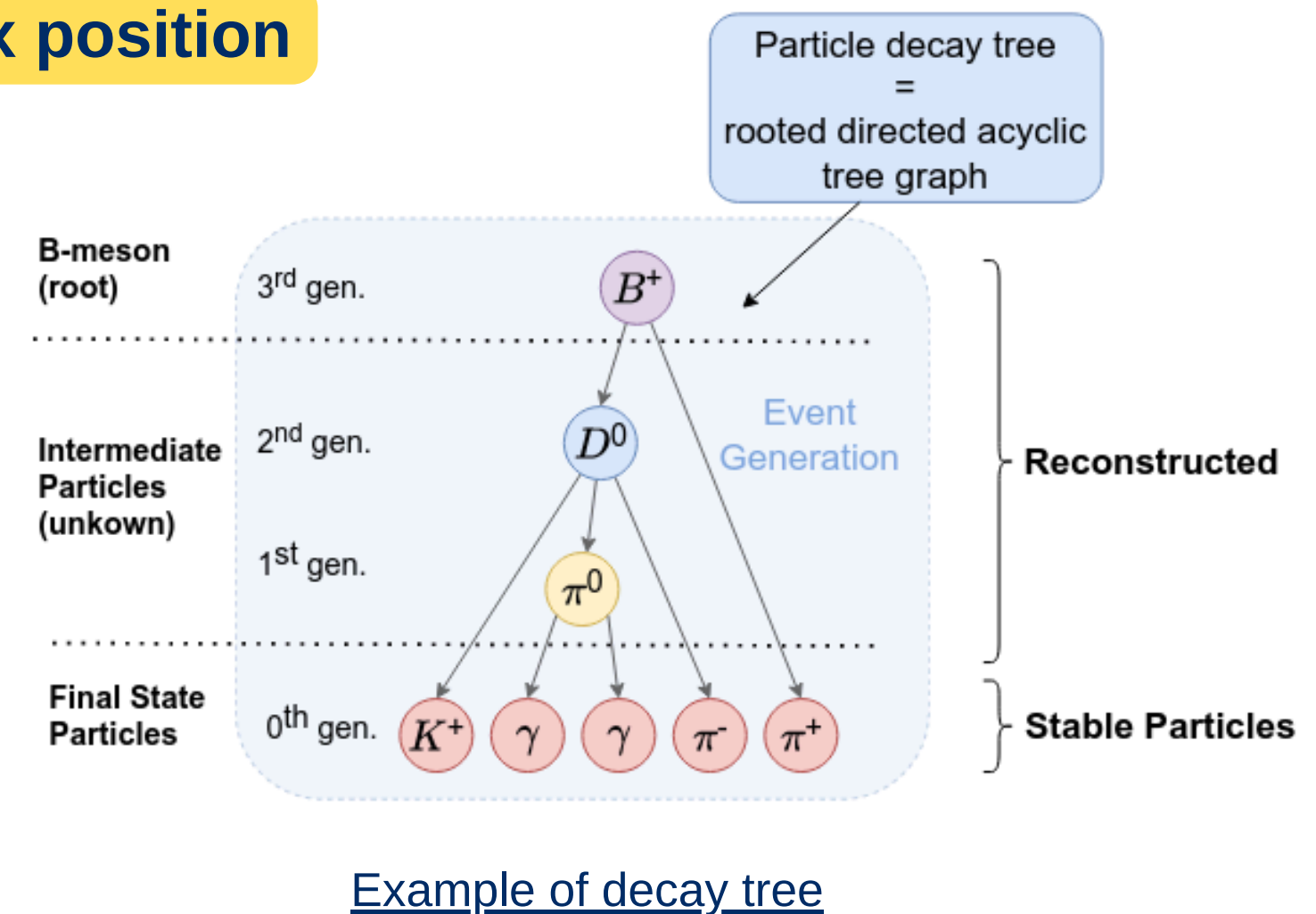
→ **Graph Full Event Interpretation**

→ **Decay tree = graph**

	B^+	D^0	π^0	K^+	γ	γ	π^-	π^+
B^+	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D^0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
π^0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
K^+	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
γ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
γ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
π^-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
π^+	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Adjacency matrix corresponding to decay tree

→ **Need knowledge of intermediate particles**



- Goal : Use Neural Networks to predict the B decay vertex position

- Building on existing Belle II GraFEI tool

- Graph Full Event Interpretation

- Decay tree = graph

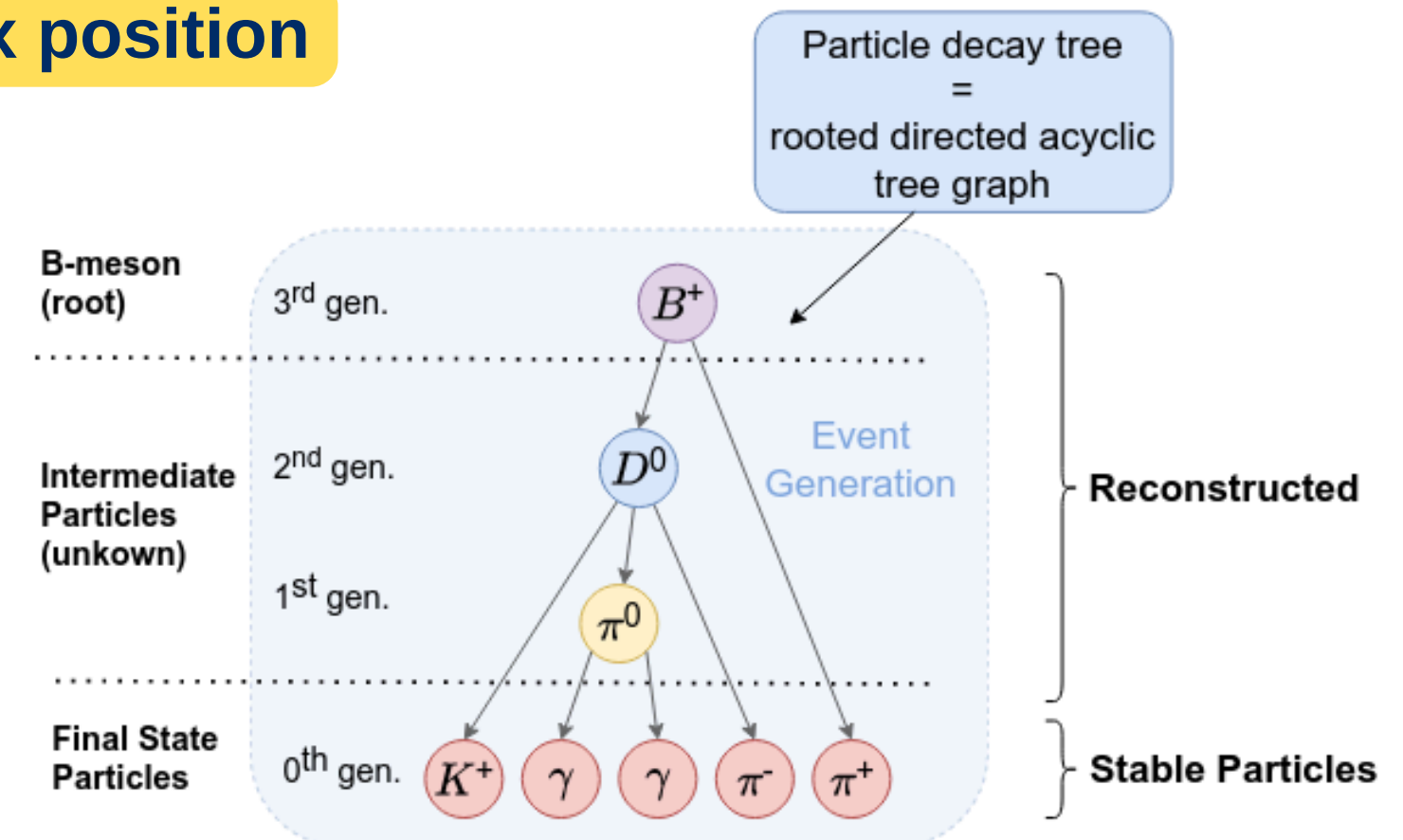
- Learning from leaves only

	B^+	D^0	π^0	K^+	γ	γ	π^-	π^+
B^+	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D^0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
π^0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
K^+	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
γ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
γ	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
π^-	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
π^+	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

↔

	K^+	γ	γ	π^-	π^+
K^+	K^+	D^0	D^0	D^0	B^+
γ	D^0	γ	π^0	D^0	B^+
γ	D^0	π^0	γ	D^0	B^+
π^-	D^0	D^0	D^0	π^-	B^+
π^+	B^+	B^+	B^+	B^+	π^+

Adjacency to LCA matrix corresponding to decay tree

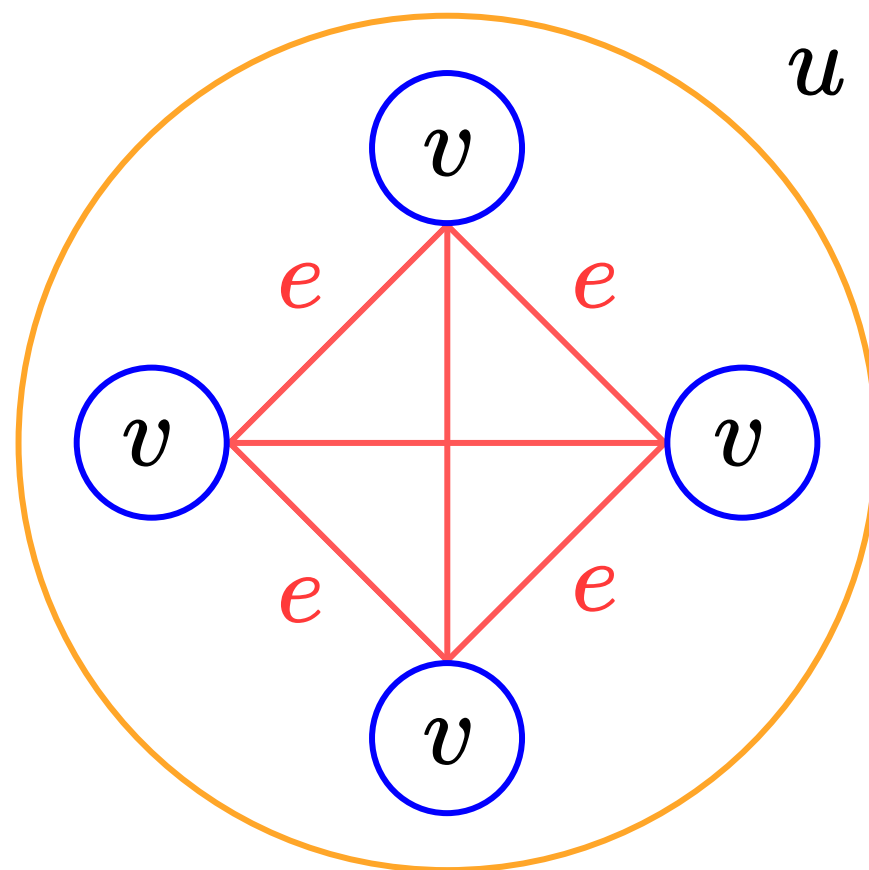


Example of decay tree

Final State Particles → GraFEI → LCA matrix (Lowest Common Ancestor)

- New task: Not LCA, but estimate Btag vertex position
- Graph Object, the data structure :

Goal : Have vertex position as global feature

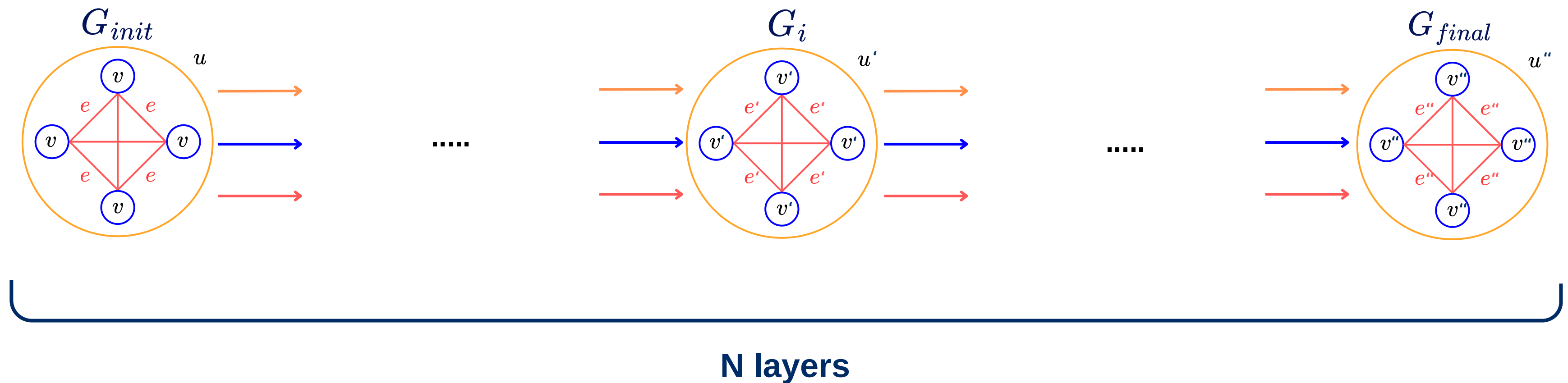
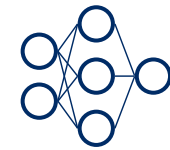


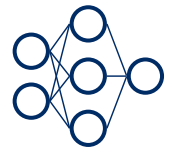
global (u) : vertex position

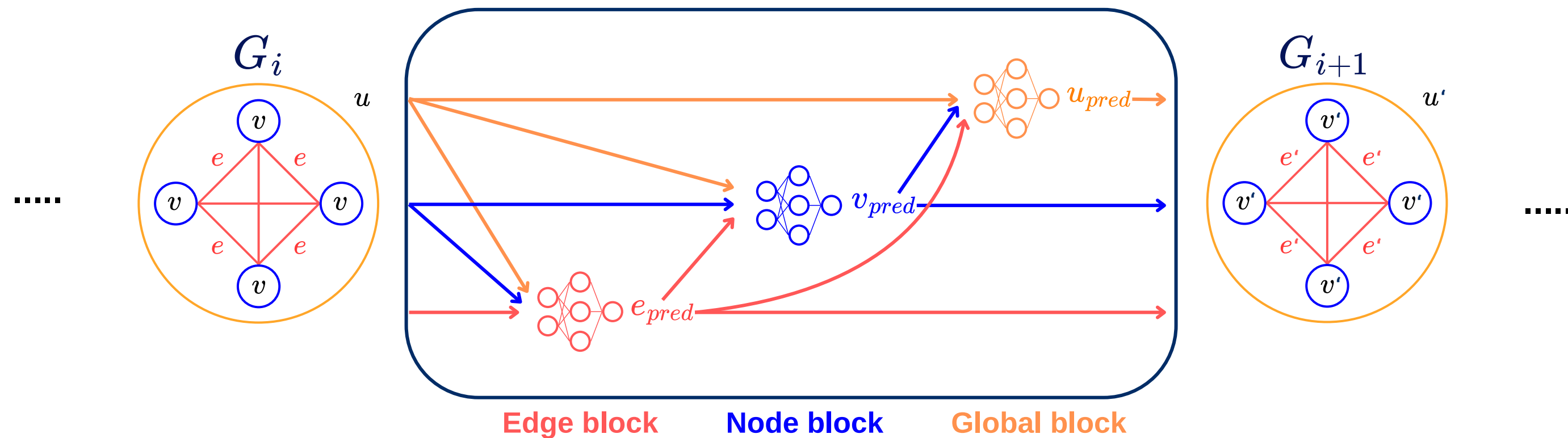
edges (e) : distance of closest approach between tracks, angle

nodes (v) : particle nature, PDG, pt, pz, dr, dz, charge..

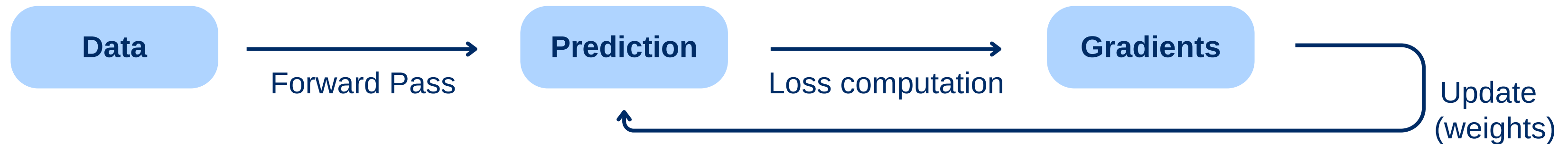
- The network is composed of N connected graphs
- Similar to multilayer neural networks, with weights



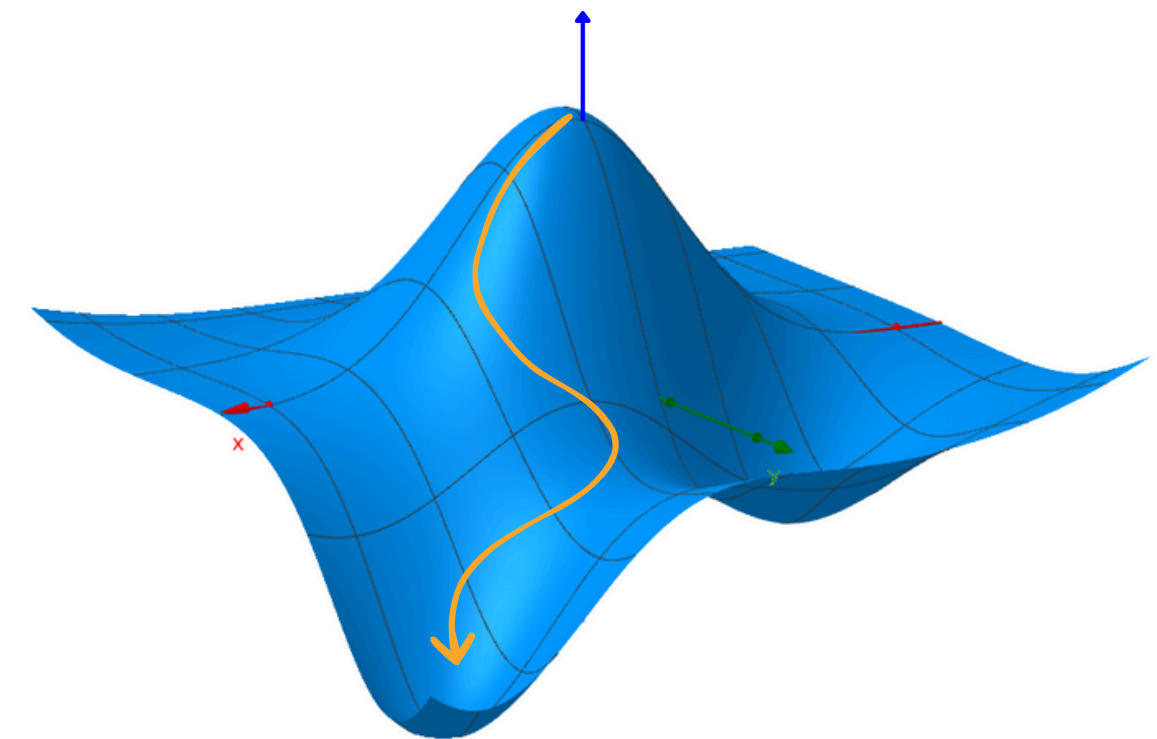
- The network is composed of N connected graphs
- Similar to multilayer neural networks, with weights 
- With $N-1$ Network Blocks composed of three sub-blocks



- Learns through loss function : $L = f(\text{prediction} - \text{truth})$

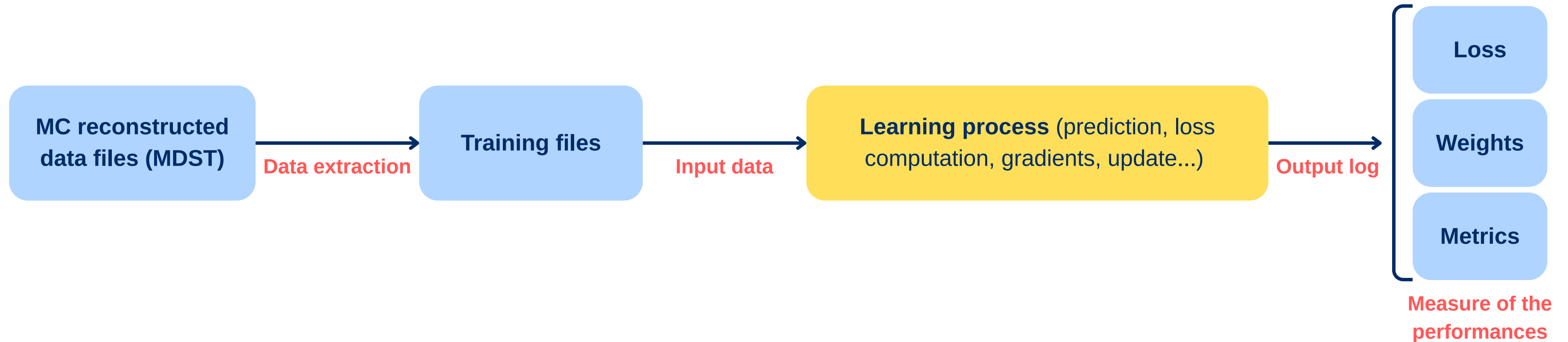


- Minimization of gradients of the loss, one technique : gradient descent
- Minimization over *epochs* (iteration of learning process)
- Loss function different for data type



Loss visualization in 3D

- Extended GraFEI to predict 3 global features : b_decay_x , b_decay_y , b_decay_z
- Simplified flow:



- GraFEI's loss function : $L = \alpha_{lca} L_{lca} + \alpha_{mass} L_{mass}$
- New loss function : $L = \underline{\alpha_{lca} L_{lca}} + \underline{\alpha_{vtx} L_{vtx}} (+\alpha_{mass} L_{mass})$

	K^+	γ	γ	π^-	π^+
K^+	K^+	D^0	D^0	D^0	B^+
γ	D^0	γ	π^0	D^0	B^+
γ	D^0	π^0	γ	D^0	B^+
π^-	D^0	D^0	D^0	π^-	B^+
π^+	B^+	B^+	B^+	B^+	π^+

Classes : Cross Entropy

$$e_{pred} = p = [0.3, 0.8, 0.1, -0.2, -0.7, \frac{1.2}{p_j}]$$

$$e_{truth} = j = 5$$

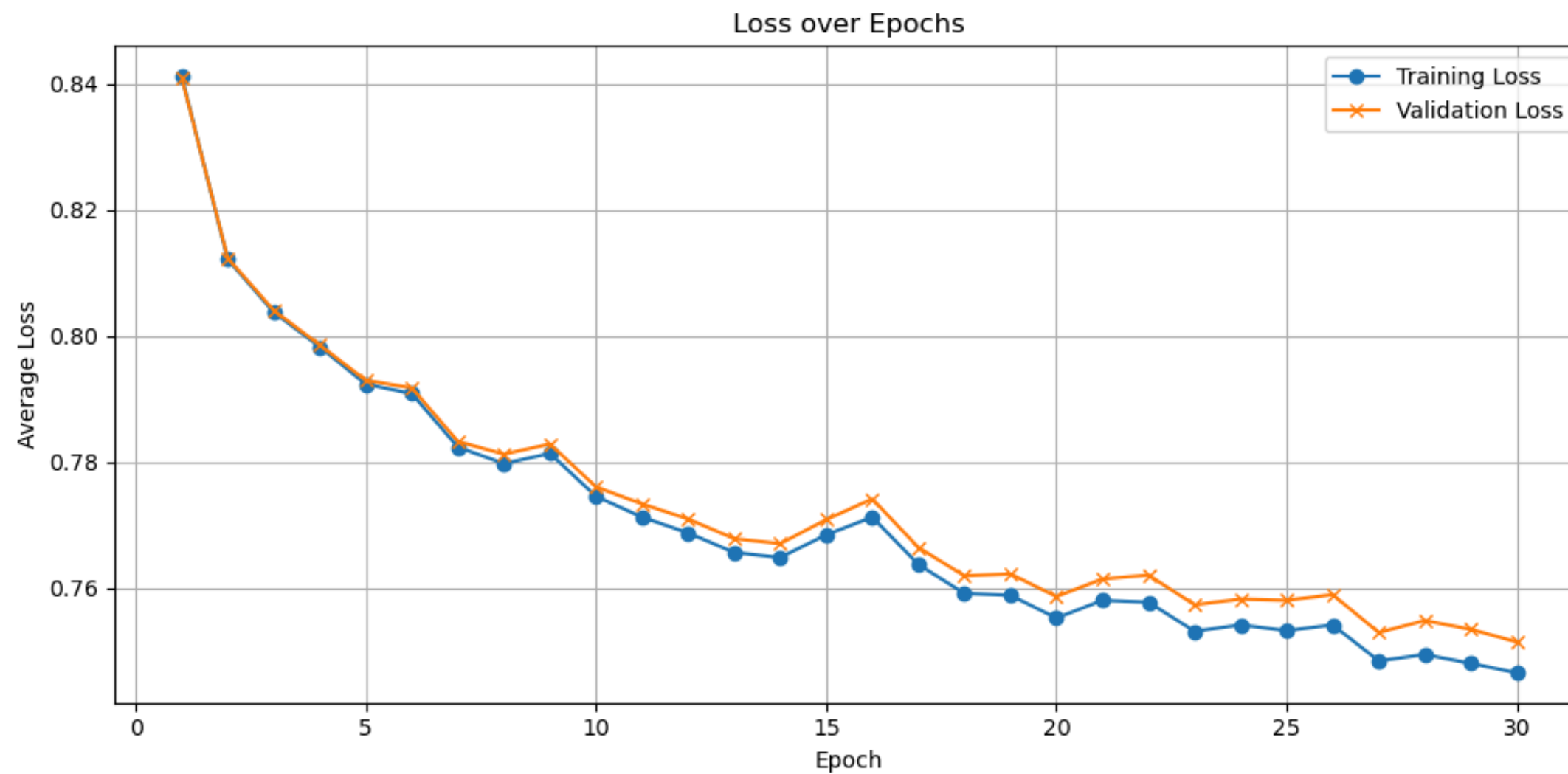
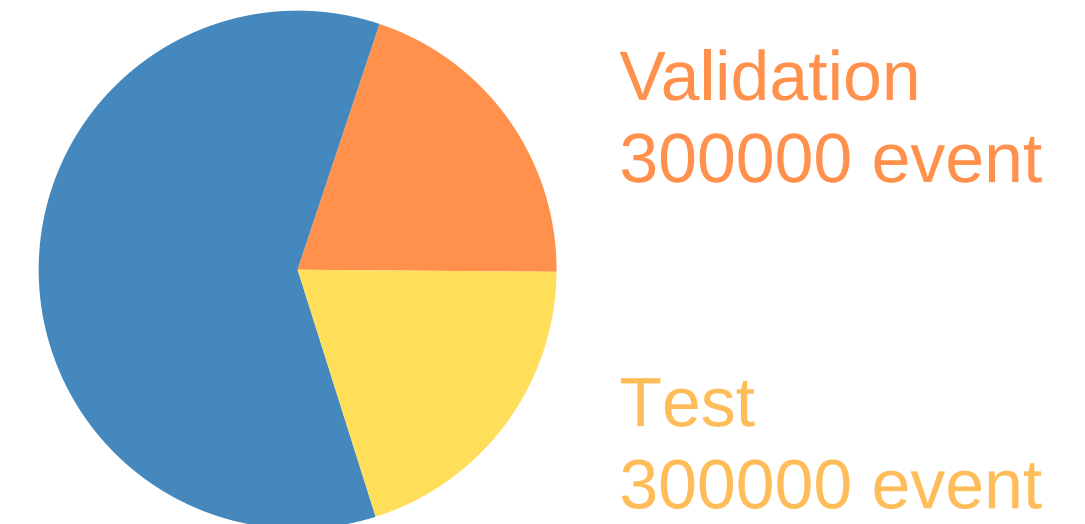
$$L_{lca} = \sum -\log \left(\frac{e^{p_j}}{\sum_{k=0}^5 e^{p_k}} \right)$$

Floats : Mean Squared Error

$$L_{vtx} = \frac{1}{N_{event}} \sum (u_{pred} - u_{truth})^2$$

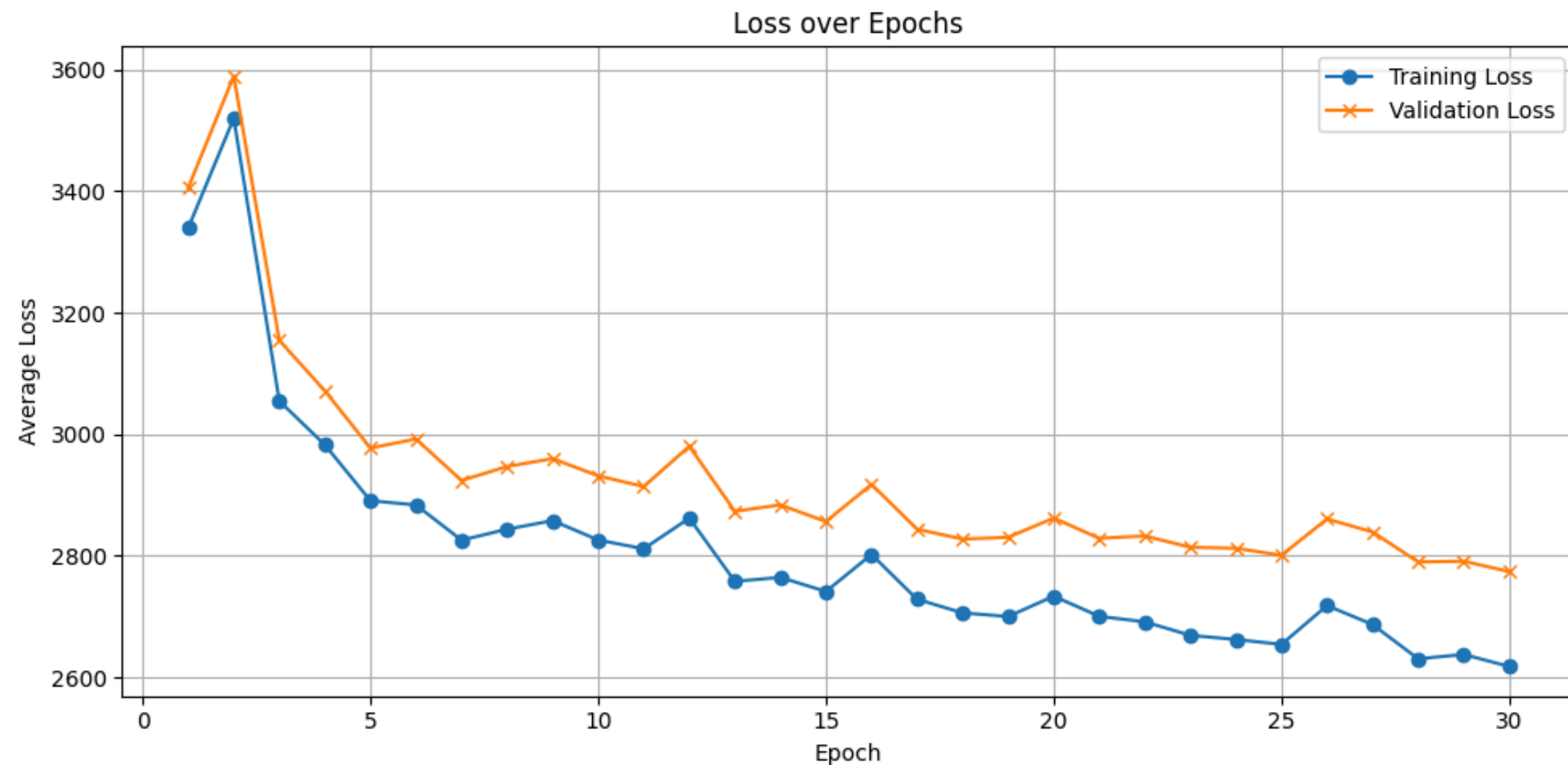
→ **Coefficients tuning**
 $(\alpha_{lca} = 1000, \alpha_{vtx} = 1)$

- MC data of $B\bar{B}$ with $B_{sig} \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$
- Partition for training, validation and test steps : Training 900000 event
- Loss function per epochs :



Loss per epochs for classical GraFEI training on LCA

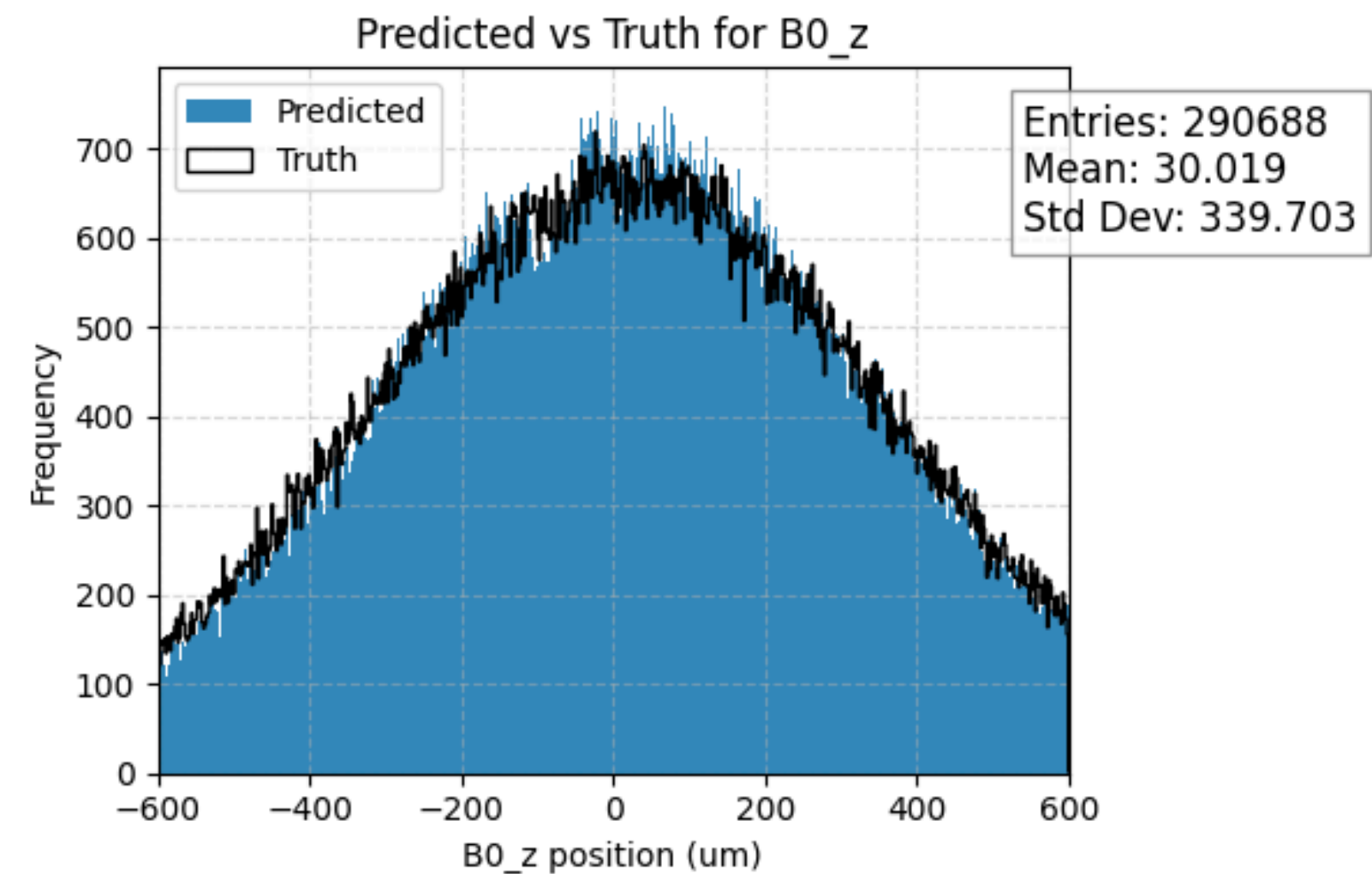
- Two Trainings :
 - VTX Only ($\alpha_{lca} = 0, \alpha_{vtx} = 1$)
 - LCA and VTX ($\alpha_{lca} \neq 0, \alpha_{vtx} = 1$)
- Objective :
 - Get position of $B_{tag,z}^0$



Loss per epochs for training on VTX position

$$(\alpha_{lca} = 0, \alpha_{vtx} = 1)$$

→ Some hyperparameter to fix, but prediction ok

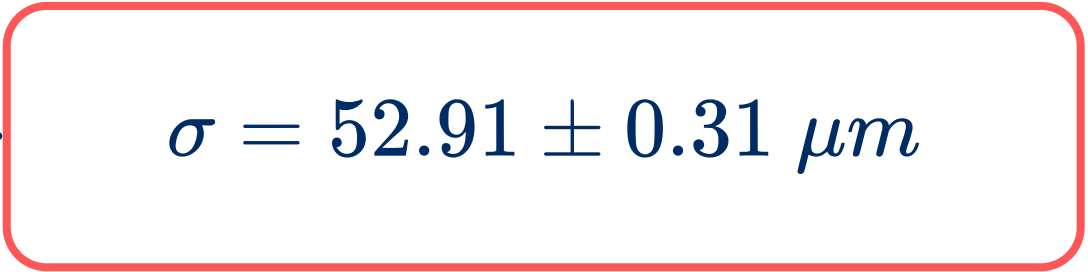


- **Residue:** $z_{pred} - z_{truth}$

- **Mixed Gaussian Fit:**

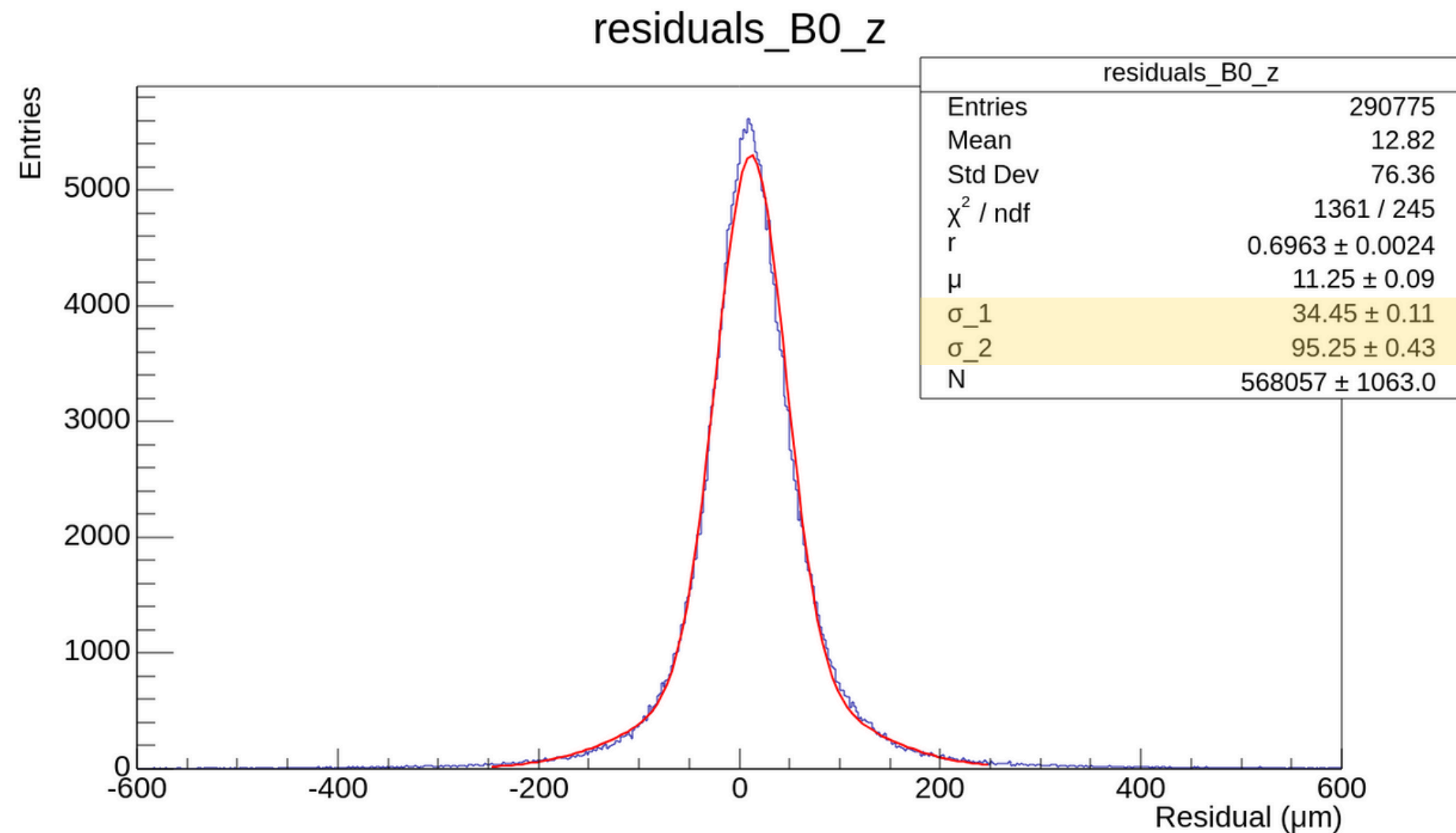
$$f(x) = rN(x | \mu_1, \sigma_1) + (1 - r)N(x | \mu_2, \sigma_2)$$

$$\sigma = r\sigma_1 + (1 - r)\sigma_2$$



$$\sigma = 52.91 \pm 0.31 \mu m$$

although $\frac{\chi^2}{ndf} = 5.56 \dots$

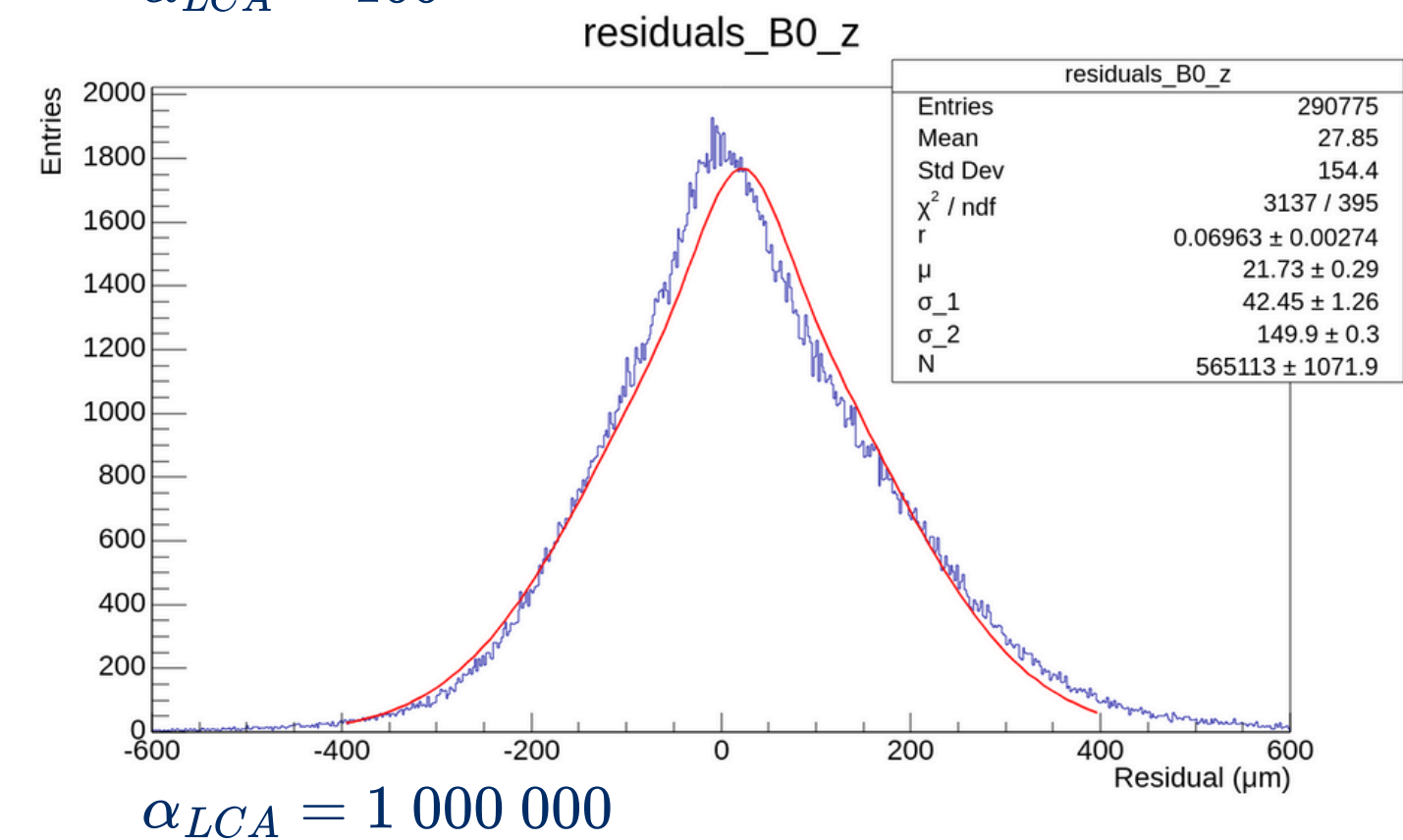
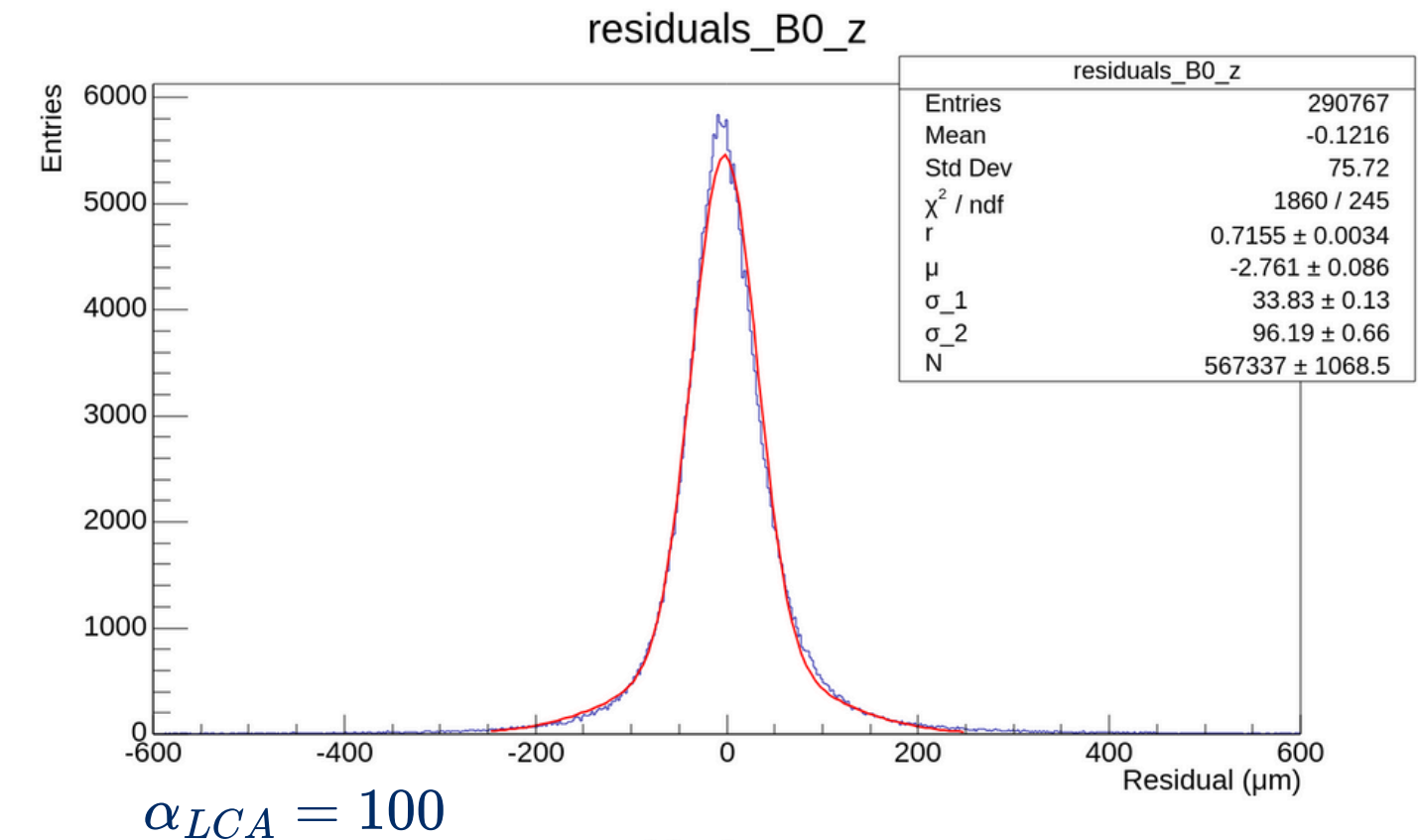


Fit with more than 95% of the distribution between [-250;250]

- Coefficient tuning, now training on LCA too
- For different weight of LCA training:

α_{LCA}	σ	$\frac{\chi^2}{ndf}$
0	52.91 ± 0.31	5.56
100	51.53 ± 0.29	7.59
1000	53.74 ± 0.33	9.44
10000	52.91 ± 0.31	11.56
1000000	142.42 ± 0.42	7.94

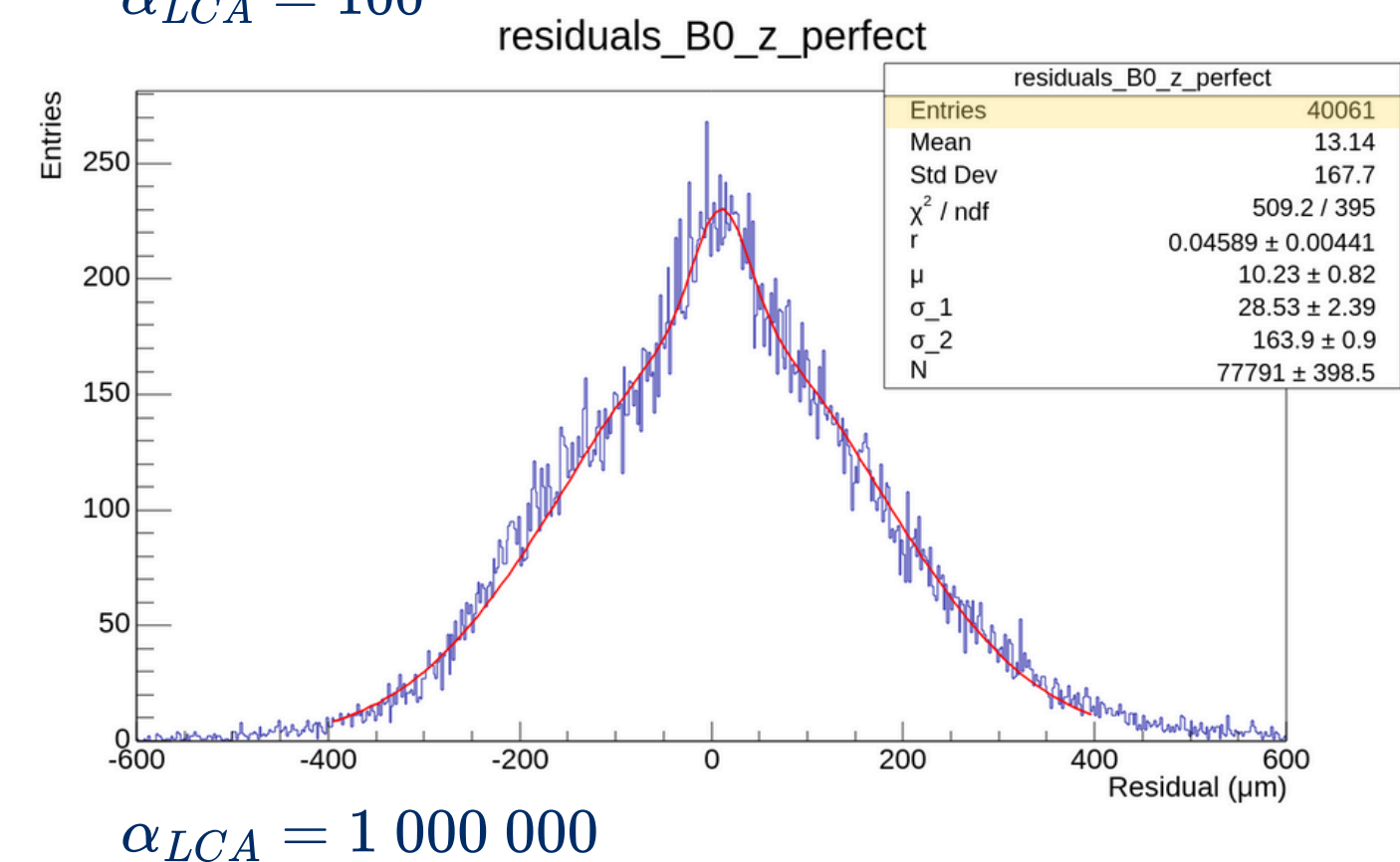
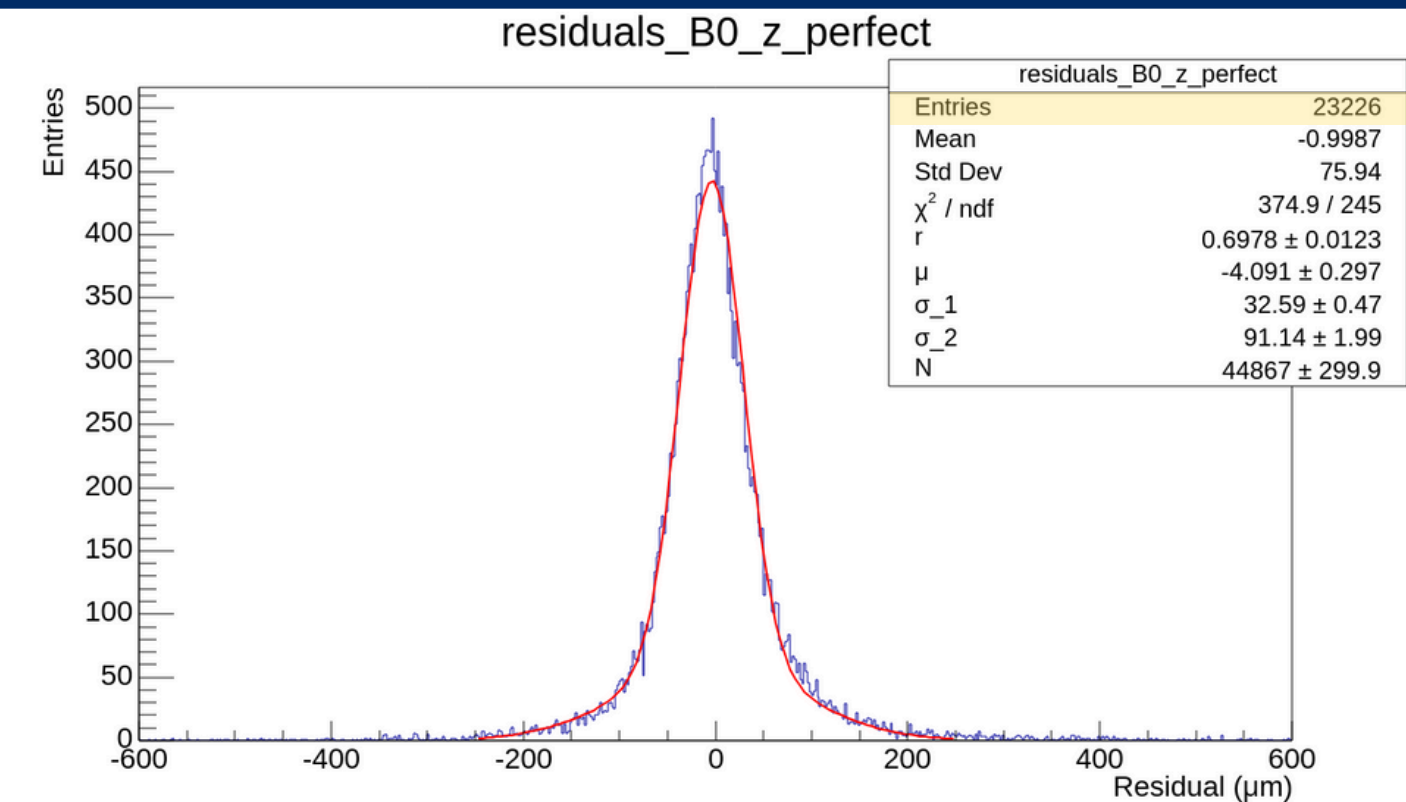
→ No significant improvement



- Extraction of perfectly reconstructed LCA events
- For different weight of LCA training:

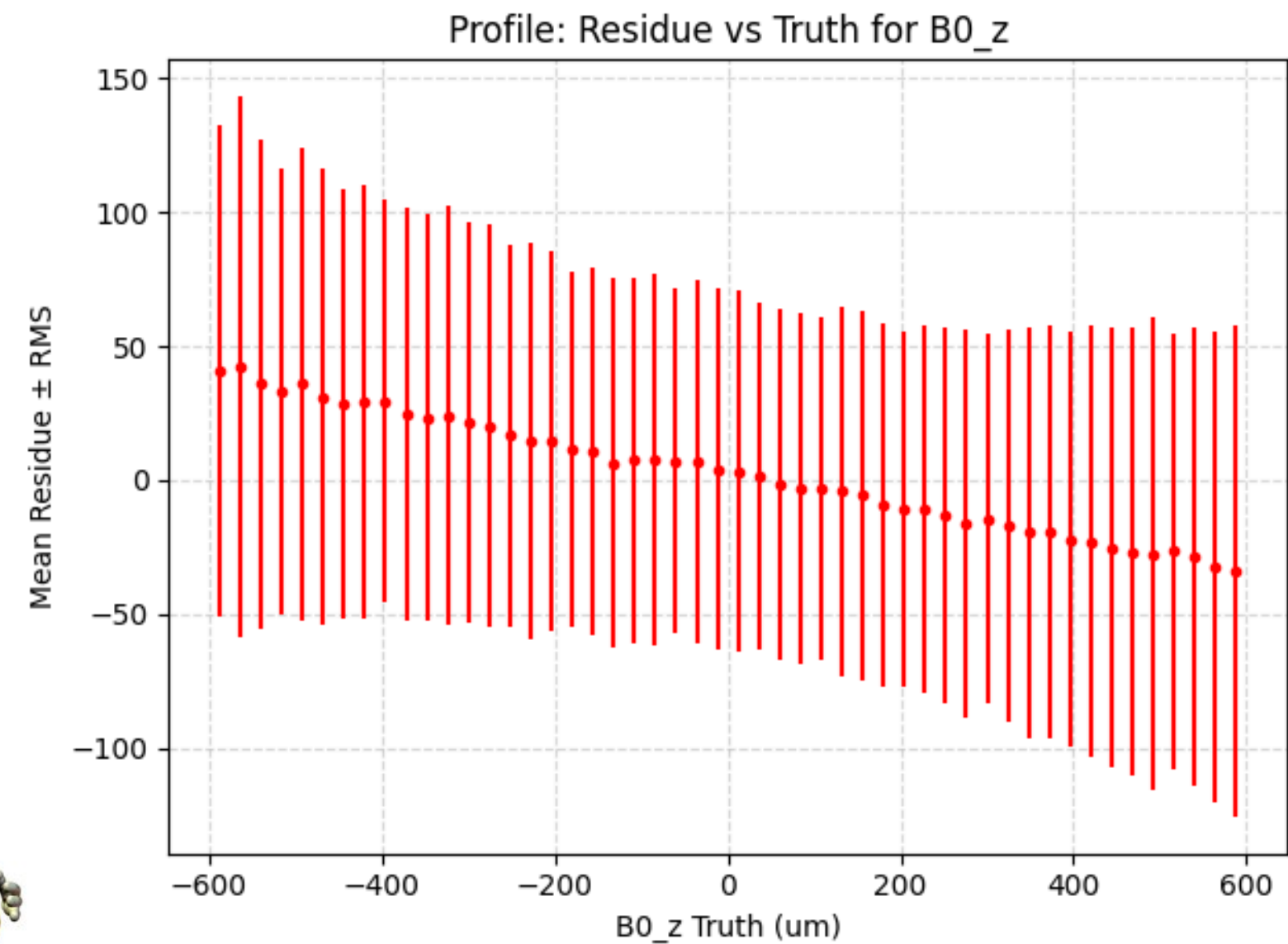
α_{LCA}	σ	$\frac{\chi^2}{ndf}$
100	50.05 ± 0.97	1.58
1000	51.13 ± 0.89	2.73
10000	51.66 ± 0.82	2.32
1000000	157.68 ± 1.05	1.29

→ Increasing “perfect” events, better fit,
but small dataset (<10%)



- Correlation observed between residues and truth !
- Deviation of predictions with z ?

→ Need to investigate ! Maybe better resolution if fixed



For B tag **z** position:

TagV, Belle II vertex tagger

- From literature: $\sigma \approx 100 \mu m$
- Evaluation requires reconstructible signal side decay

GraFEI's results

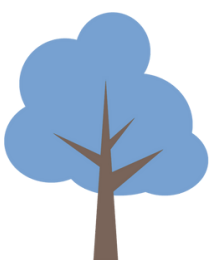
- resolution of $\sigma = 52.91 \pm 0.31 \mu m$
- Improvement of almost 50% !
- Useful for precise **TDCPV measurement**

Time Dependent CP violation is
modulated by resolution

$$[S \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t) - C \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t)] \times \sigma_{\Delta t}$$

Direct impact with z vertex resolution

$$\sigma_{\Delta t} = \frac{\sigma_{\Delta z}}{\gamma\beta}$$

- ① Compare to TagV on new data $B_{sig} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
- ② Hyperparameter optimization for VTX and LCA+VTX trainings
- ③ Extract new data for further analysis (nb particle, D mesons...)
- ⑤ Compare : current / ideal / upgraded geometry
- ⑥ Towards a Tree Fitter 



BACKUP

Fit of multi-modal distributions or distributions with larger tails but single mode

$$f(x) = rN(x|\mu_1, \sigma_1) + (1-r)N(x|\mu_2, \sigma_2), \text{ with } N(x|\mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right)$$

- r mixture weight
- μ mean
- σ standard deviation

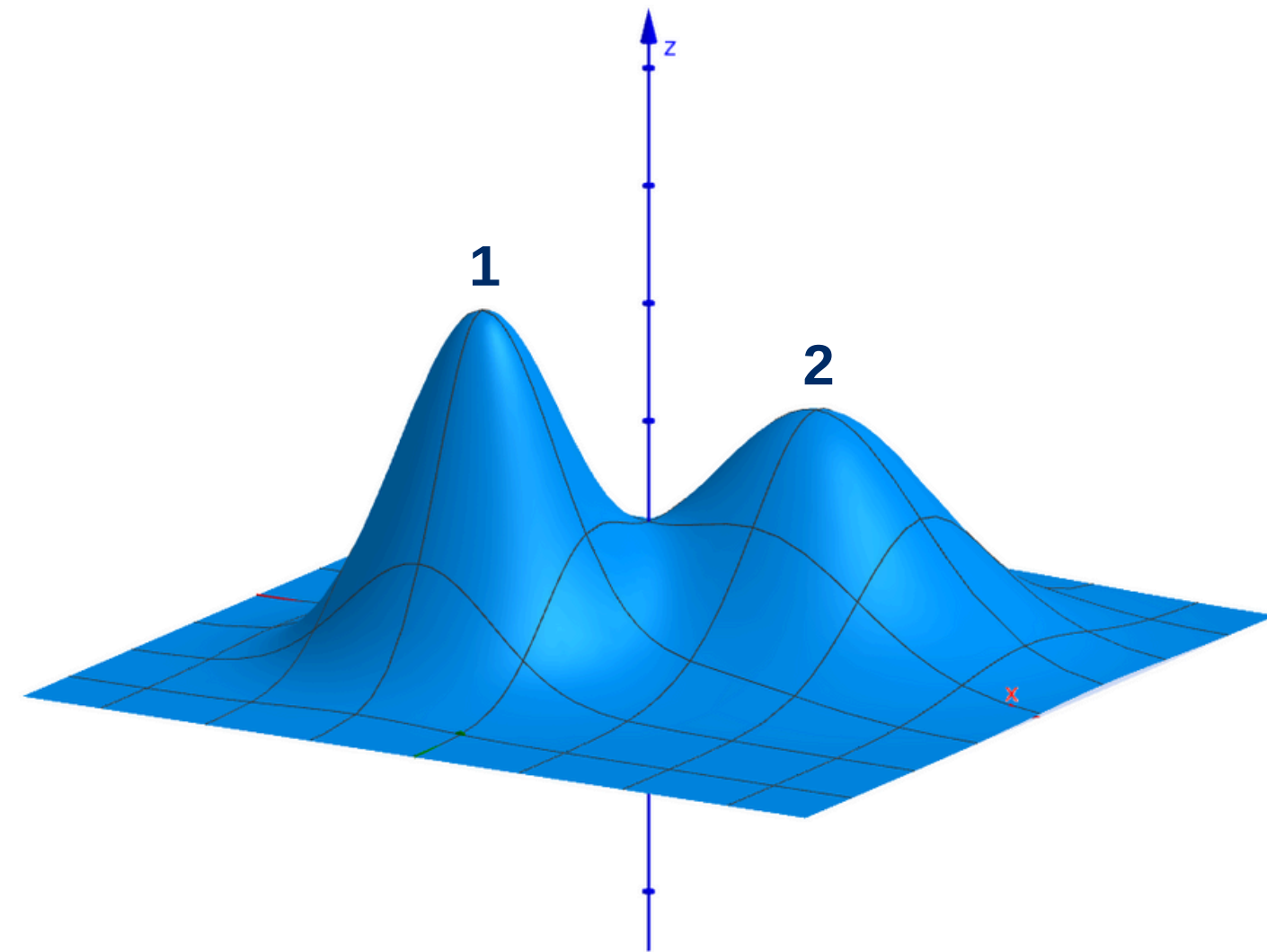
Propagating uncertainties for single mode:

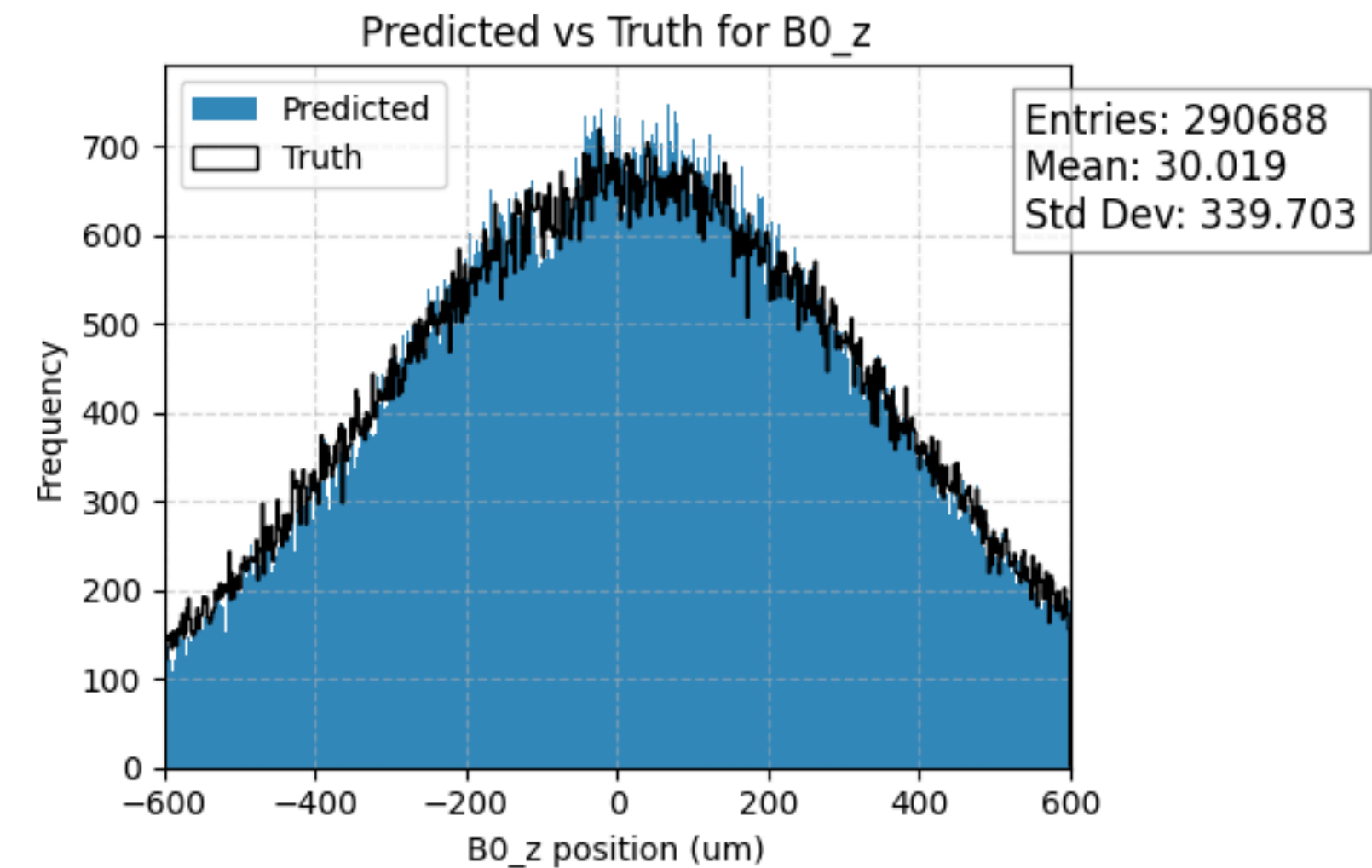
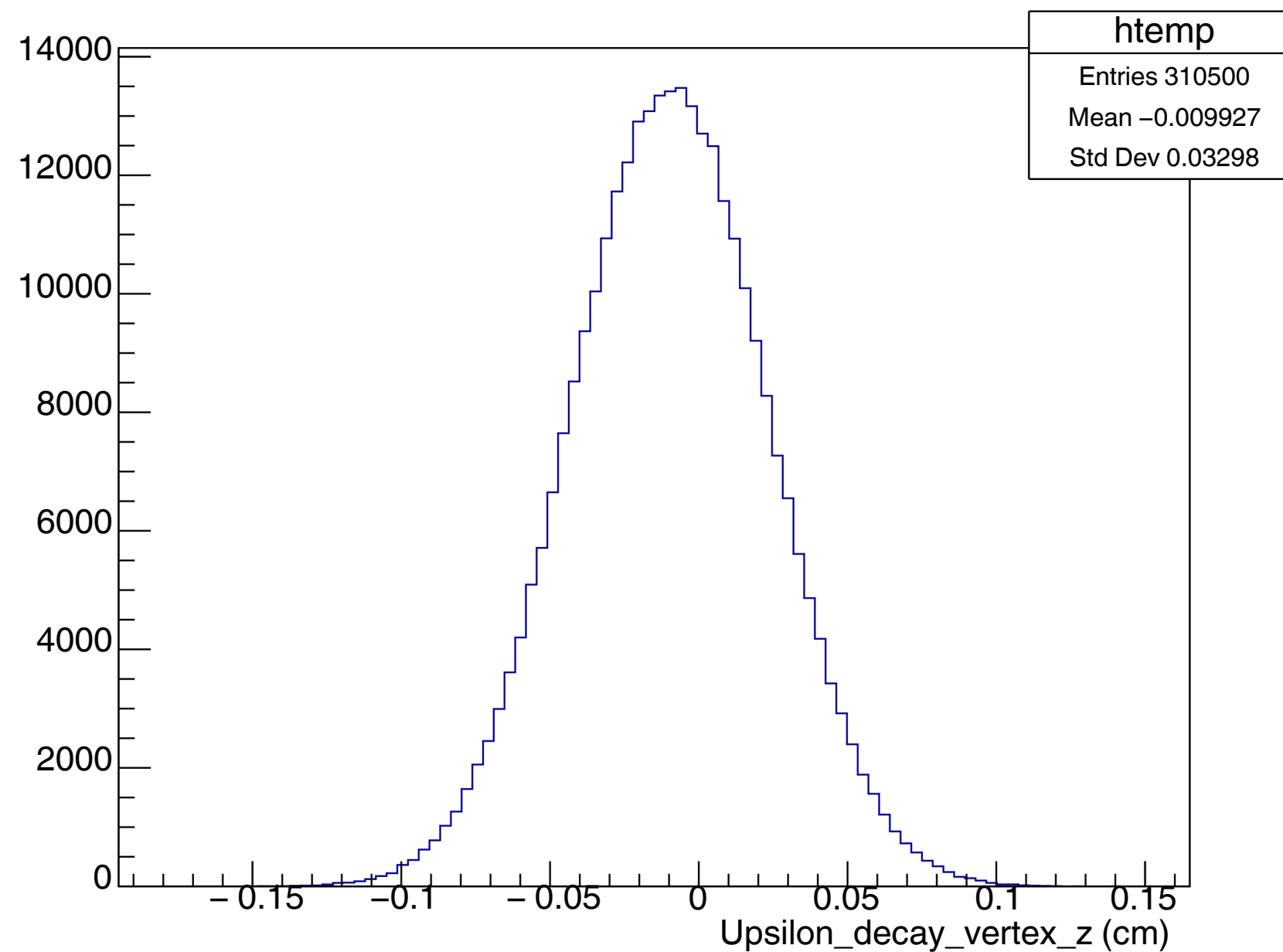
$$\sigma = r\sigma_1 + (1-r)\sigma_2$$

$$\delta\sigma = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d\sigma}{dr}\delta r\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\sigma_1}\delta\sigma_1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\sigma_2}\delta\sigma_2\right)^2}$$

d : partial derivative

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dr} = \sigma_1 - \sigma_2, \quad \frac{d\sigma}{d\sigma_1} = r, \quad \frac{d\sigma}{d\sigma_2} = (1-r)$$



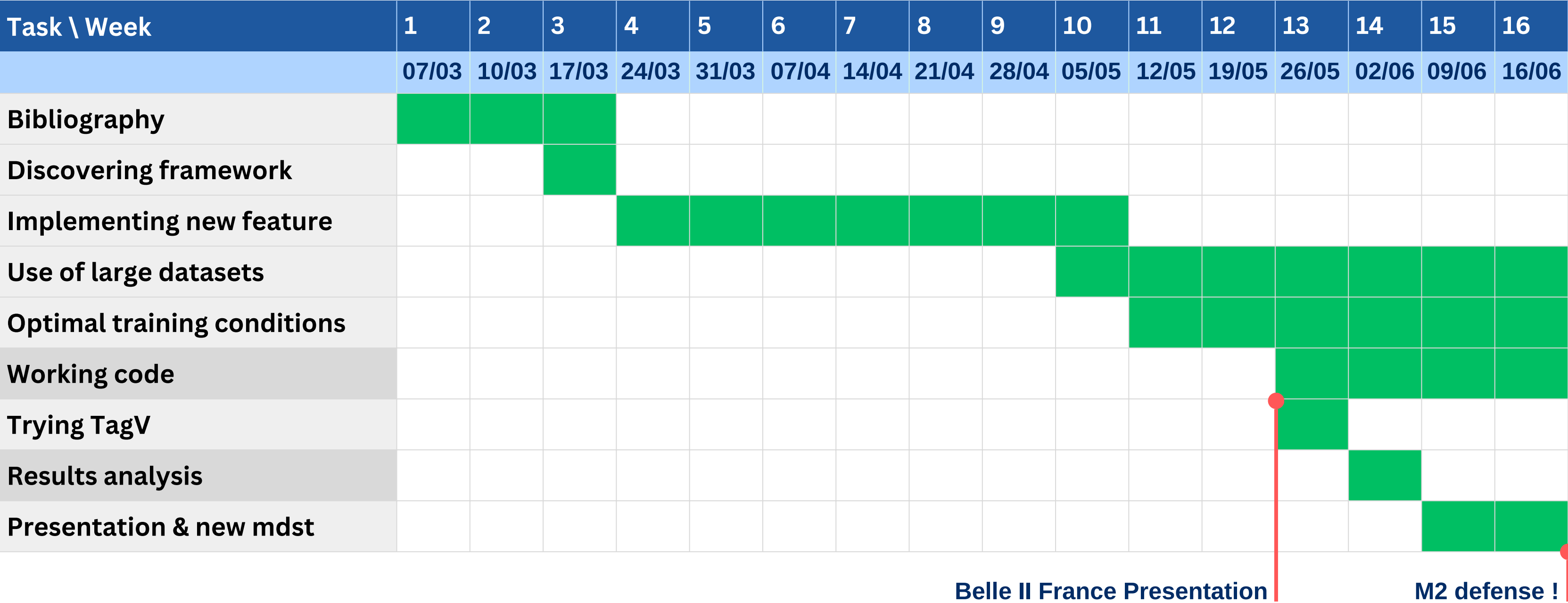


→ **PDG:** $c\tau = 455.4 \mu m$, after projection: $z \approx 135 \mu m$ and (0,0,0) point = detector's (0,0,0)



- **Implementation of the global feature** (understand code, setup environment, write scripts, find feature, implement feature, test everything) → see Gantt Chart
- **Change the loss function** (tuning with coefficients, addition of MSE loss, addition of metrics)
- **Change the hyperparameters** (Learning rate)
- **Do the training for different values of coefficients** (get figures, debug... a lot of debug...)
- **Found limits to the existing code!** (Open merge request on Basf2)

Gantt chart



Simplified model

create training files script

- Creates Ntuples with all requested data (Tree)
- Creation of new variable/branch “b_decay_x/y/z”
→ Fetches vertex if PDG == 511 AND NOT Bnuu

training script

- Loads model configuration
- Loads root ntuple and creates graph objects
- Splits datasets
- Updates features / computes loss & metrics
→ Global layer has new feature b_decay_x/y/z to learn/predict

Test script

- Loads weights and config of last epoch
- Predicts features on test dataset
- Returns analysis data for figures

