A deep-learning based waveform region-of-interest finder for the liquid argon time projection chamber

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XIX International Workshop on Neutrino Telescopes

February 24, 2021
Introduction

- LArTPC offers excellent spatial and energy resolution for low energy physics.
- Understanding and optimizing the signal and noise discrimination capabilities of LArTPCs is especially critical for low-energy physics, such as supernova/solar neutrino interactions and some new physics scenarios [2002.02967, 1810.7513, 1911.07996]

waveform in LArTPC:

Is there a signal? Where is the signal?

- An application of a 1D-CNN to the task of finding the region-of-interest (ROI) in LArTPC raw waveforms is considered and tested on the ArgoNeuT experiment.

- ArgoNeuT LArTPC
  - First LArTPC in a neutrino beam (NuMI) in the US
  - Located between MINOS near detector (ND) and MINERvA, using MINOS ND as muon spectrometer
  - 40×47×90 cm³ [vertical, drift, horizontal (beam)]
  - Two readout wire planes (60° to each other)
    - 240 induction wires and 240 collection wires
    - 2048 samples with 198 ns sampling time.
  - Data taking in ν/ν̅ mode in 2009-2010.
Signal and Noise

- In LArTPC detectors, the shape of the raw signal waveform is determined by how the charge signal is formed.
- The negative tail and coherent noise components can cause problems for charge reconstruction and need to be removed before further signal and noise discrimination.

Raw waveforms

Data-driven noise model

\[ p_0 e^{-0.5 \times \left( \frac{x-p_1}{p_2} \right)^2} \times \left( \frac{p_3}{x + p_4} + 1 \right) + p_5 e^{-p_6 \times (x-p_7)}, \]

Noise frequency (error bar: RMS)

\[ q_0 \times \left( \frac{q_1}{q_2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times e^{-\frac{q_1}{q_2}} \frac{\Gamma \left( \frac{1}{q_2} + 1 \right)}{\Gamma \left( \frac{1}{q_2} \right)} , \]

Noise fluctuation at each frequency bin
Waveform Region-of-Interest (ROI) Finder

- Waveform ROIs: regions that contain charge/energy deposition
- Traditionally, waveform ROI finder is based on an over-threshold algorithm, i.e.,

![Signal and Noise](image)

- 1D- Convolutional Neutral Network (1D-CNN) waveform ROI finder

Inputs: 200-tick waveforms

output: probability that 200-tick waveform contains a signal
Results for ArgoNeuT

Schematic of applying ROI finder:

Maximum number of electron at a time tick in a ROI is used to represent the signal size of that ROI.

\[
\text{ROI efficiency} = \frac{\text{number of signals in ROI}}{\text{number of signals}}
\]
Results for ArgoNeuT

- Maximum ADC at a time tick in a ROI is used to represent the signal size of that ROI.
- Data vs MC: charged-current muon neutrino events are selected (with electron lifetime and gain corrections)

Disagreement between data and MC at low-energy region is understood:
- Photons from de-excitation of argon nucleus are not simulated.

1D-CNN ROI finder shows great capability for small signals on both data and MC.
Conclusions

- Encouraging results in the application of 1D-CNN to the task of finding ROI in LArTPC waveforms using ArgoNeuT data are shown. The efficiency of it is roughly twice that of a traditional ADC over-threshold algorithm in the very low energy region (~0.03-0.1 MeV).
- The 1D-CNN shows a promising ability to extract small signals and offers great potential for low-energy physics. It can be applied to other LArTPCs for achieving their specific physics goals, such as the solar and supernova neutrinos in DUNE.
- A publication on this is in preparation.