









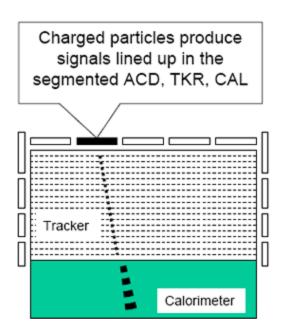


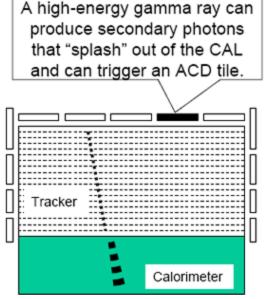




Fermi satellite and ACD

The LAT instrument is surrounded by its Anti-Coincidence Detector (ACD), used to filter out unwanted signals, such as cosmic rays, that can mimic gamma-ray signatures.





The ACD consists of an array of plastic scintillator tiles, which emit light when traversed by charged particles. By detecting these particles, the ACD helps identify and reject events caused by charged particles, allowing the LAT to focus on gamma-ray signals.



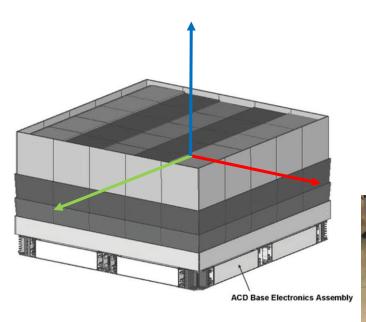






ACD Data

- -top (Z)
- -Xpos (X+)
- -Xneg (X-)
- **-Ypos (Y+)**
- -Yneg (Y-)







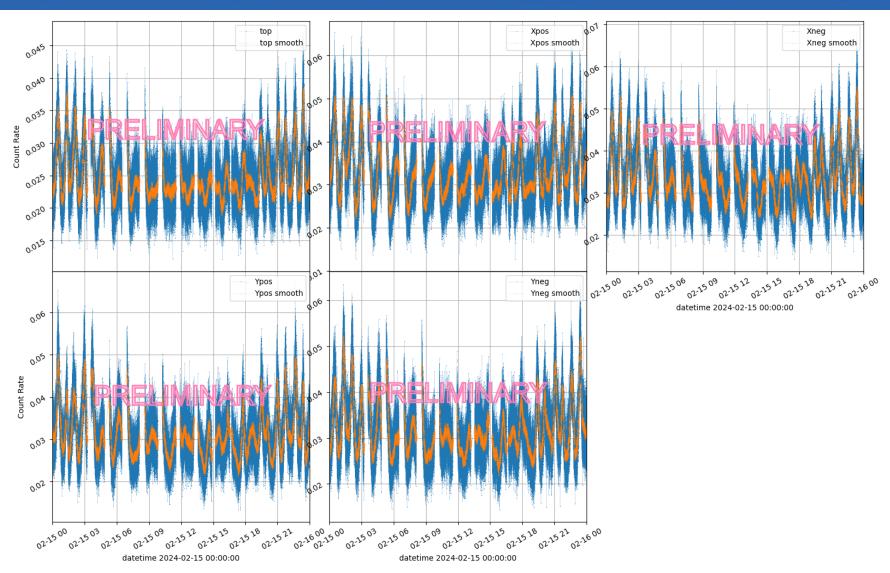






ACD Data

- **-top (Z)**
- -Xpos (X+)
- -Xneg (X-)
- **-Ypos (Y+)**
- -Yneg (Y-)

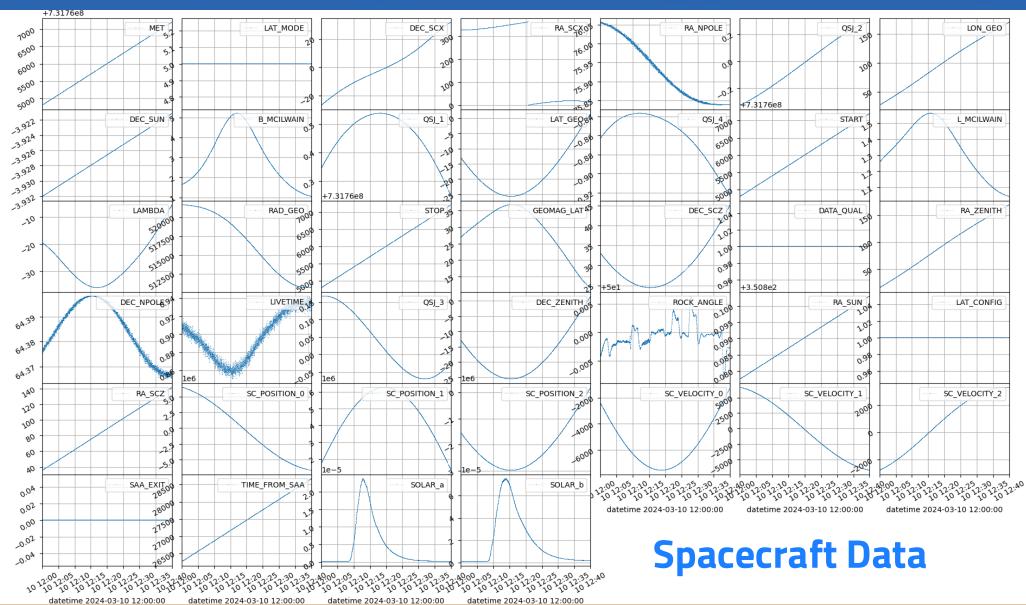














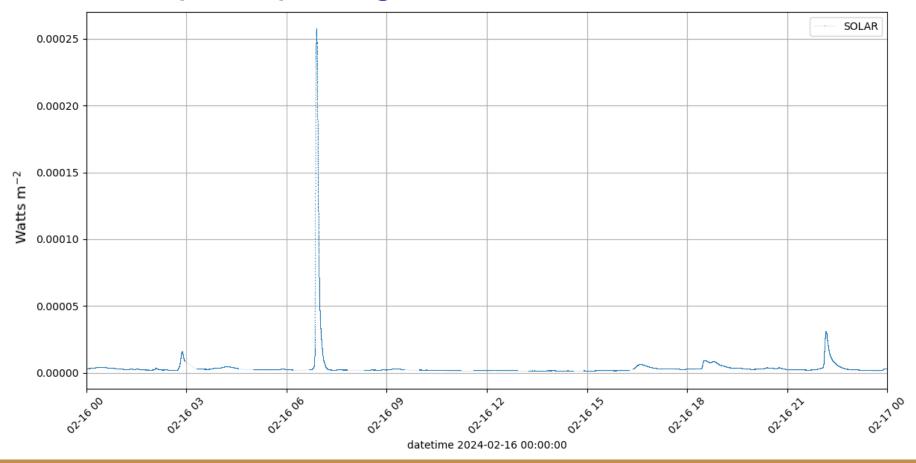






Solar Activity Data from GOES X-Ray Sensor (XRS)

It describes the intensity of X-rays coming from the Sun.









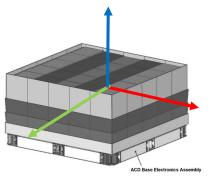
Dataset

It is divided in around 30 input parameters from Spacecraft files + 1 from GOES data for the solar activity, and the signals from the 5 faces of the ACD.

Input parameters (FT2): **START STOP SC_POSITION SC_VELOCITY** LAT_GEO LON_GEO **SOLAR ACTIVITY**

Output parameters:

top signal Xpos signal Xneg signal Ypos signal Yneg signal



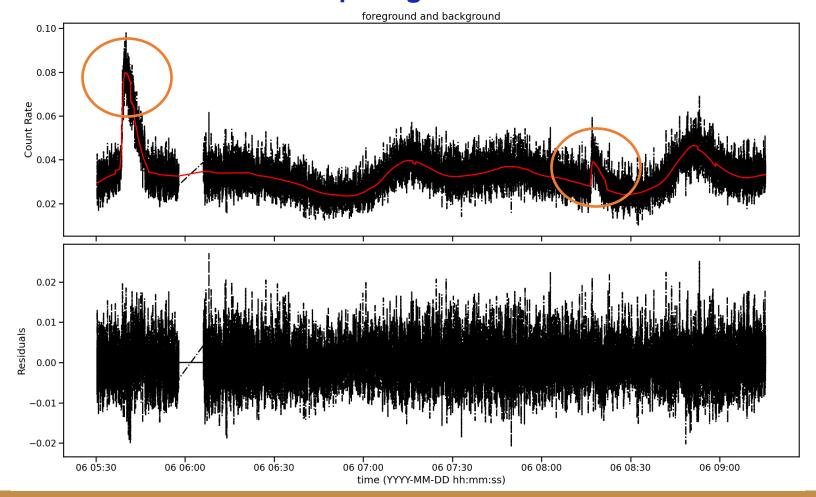






NN Results

This is the prediction of the model for the Xpos signal.





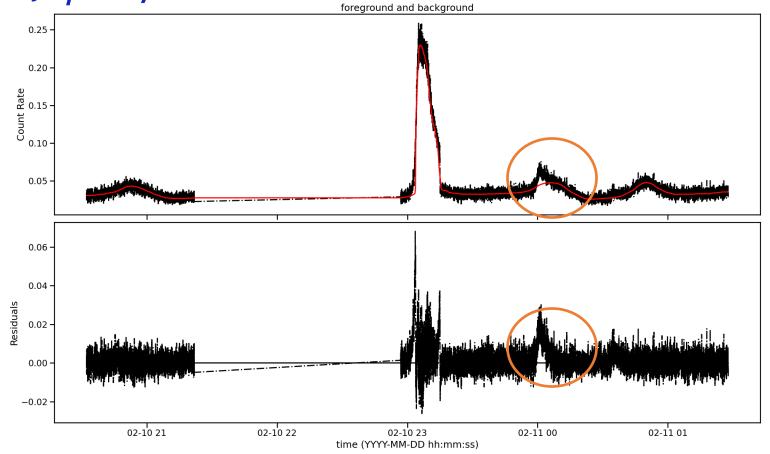




NN Results

It still has some troubles with solar activity, especially in periods when the sun is very active (e.g.

between May and July 2024).







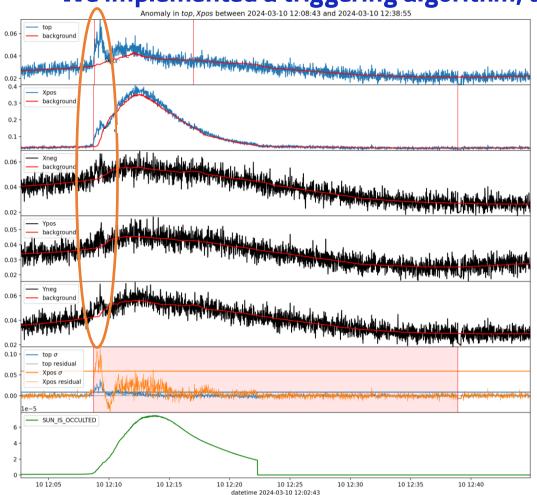


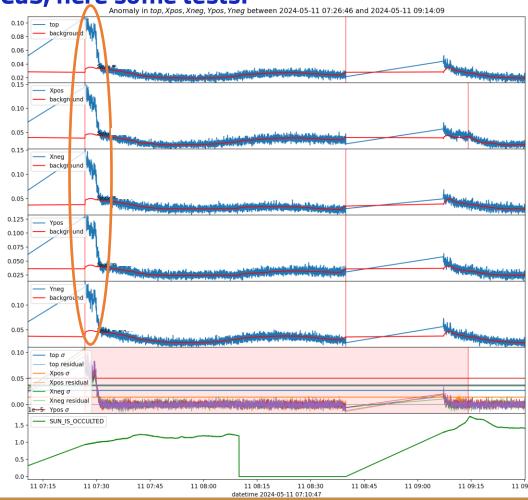


Trigger algorithm: WORK IN PROGRESS

We implemented a triggering algorithm, the Gaussian-FOCuS, here some tests:

Anomaly in top, Xpos, Yneg, Ypos, Yneg between 2024-05-11 07:26:46 and 2024-05-11 09:14:09













Work in progress...











Thank you











- (1) Atwood 2009 THE LARGE AREA TELESCOPE ON THE FERMI GAMMA-RAY SPACE TELESCOPE MISSION
- (2) Meegan 2009 THE FERMI GAMMA-RAY BURST MONITOR
- (3) <u>Crupi, R., Dilillo, G., Bissaldi, E. et al. Searching for long faint astronomical high energy transients: a data driven approach</u>