



ER/NR discrimination

Preliminary results with Convolutional Neural Networks

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Summary

1. Introduction
2. Datasets
3. Data pre processing
4. Architecture for the model
5. Training the model
6. Results
7. Conclusions

Introduction

From my last presentation...

On going

- Development of algorithms using Feature-based Machine Learning:
 - Non-linear Classifiers: Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, etc
- Development of algorithms using Deep Learning:
 - Convolutional Neural Network
- Evaluate performance and compare the results

Some results already
obtained in the past

Currently starting

Future Plans

- Use the new simulated data as dataset for the models
 - New experiment configuration
 - Low gain
 - Quest camera

Introduction

Atul in his thesis proposed the Mask-RCNN architecture

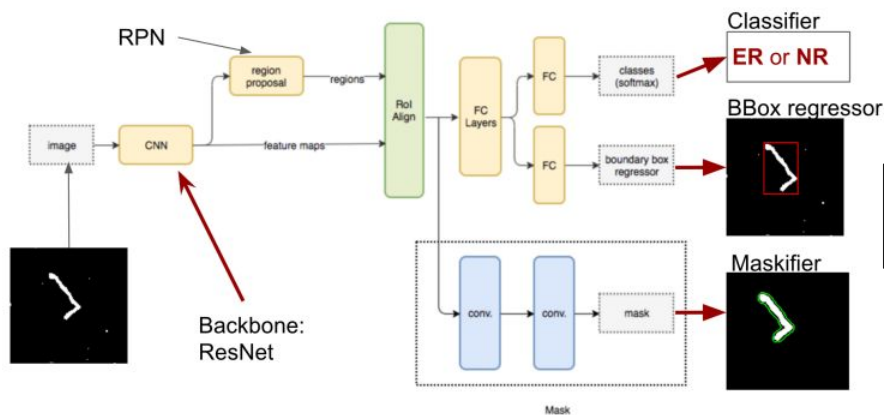


Figure B.1: Architecture of Mask-RCNN model. It consists of several sub-networks like a CNN based backbone network (ResNet here), RPN (region proposal network), classifier, maskifier and bounding box regressor.

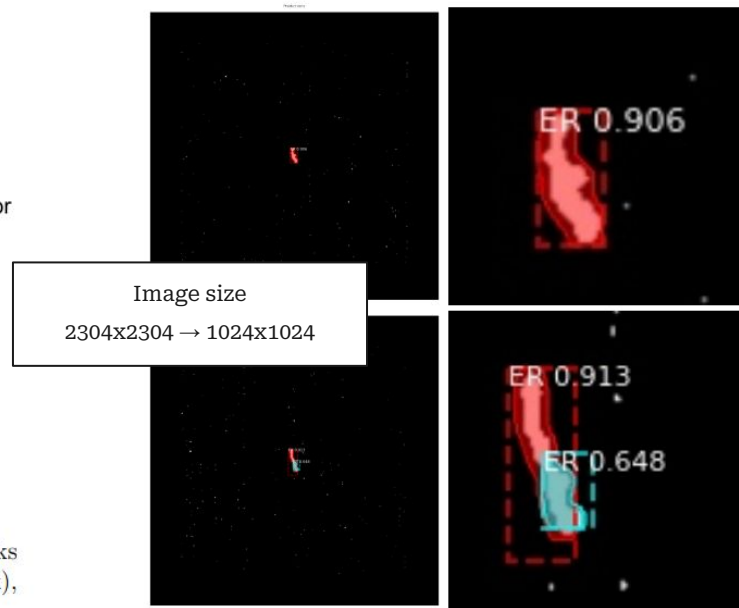
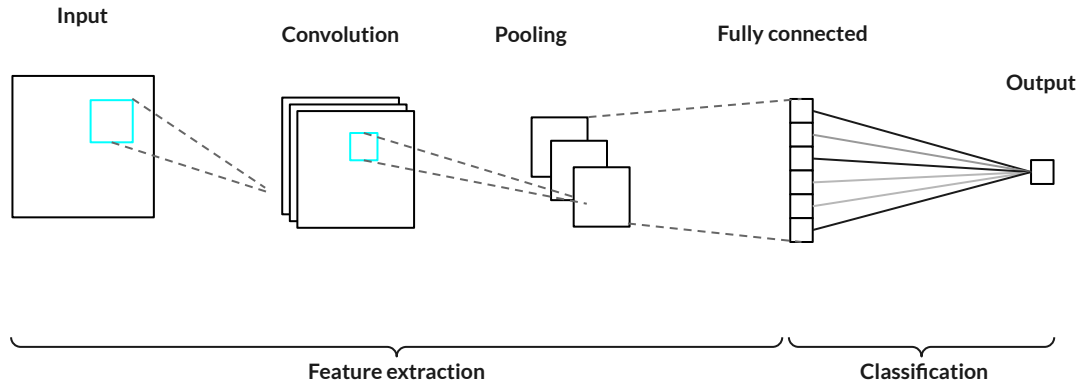


Figure 8.6: Prediction on 60 keV ERs. Plots on the left shows the prediction on the original image of size 1024x1024 pixels, whereas plots on the right show the zoomed in versions of the same tracks.

Introduction

Let's start with a basic CNN architecture

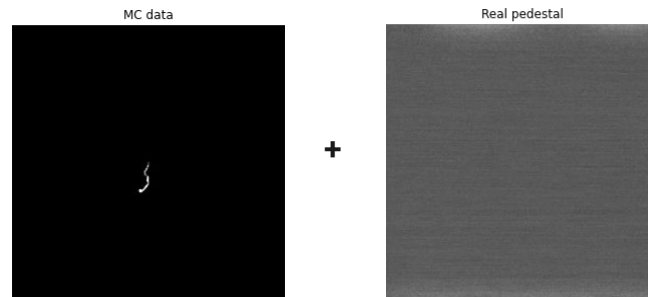


Datasets

Datasets are basically formed by:

MC data no noise + Real pedestal

Example of event

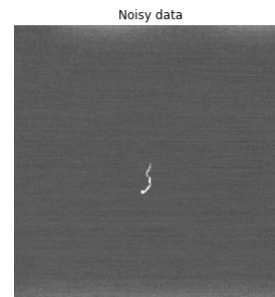


Old simulated data

- **ER** 1 keV
- **NR** 1 keV
- **ER** 3 keV
- **NR** 3 keV
- **ER** 6 keV
- **NR** 6 keV
- **ER** 10 keV
- **NR** 10 keV
- **ER** 30 keV
- **NR** 30 keV
- **ER** 60 keV
- **NR** 60 keV

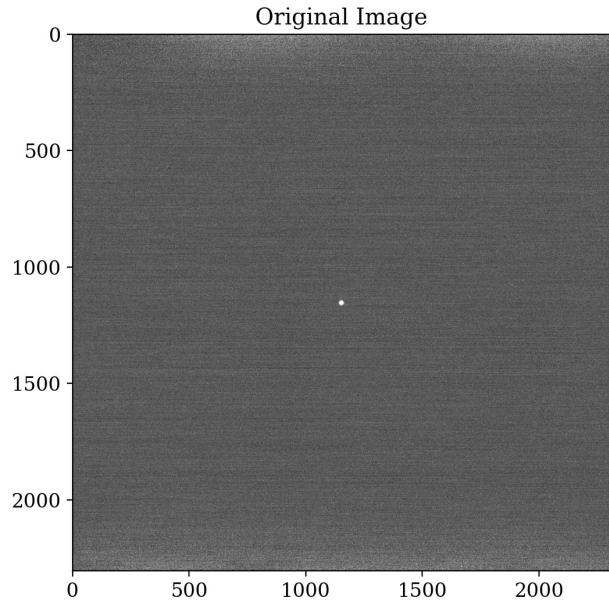
Dataset split

60% training (7200)
20% validation (2400)
20% test (2400)



Data pre processing

Image size

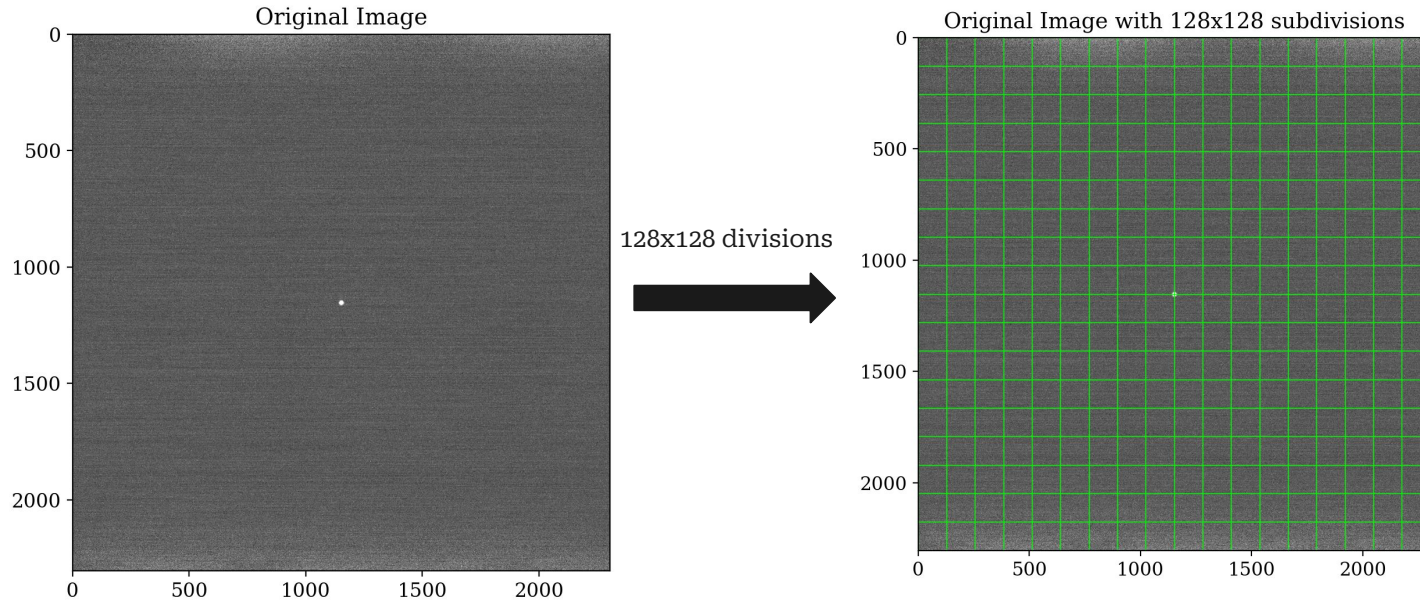


2304x2304

↪ unfeasible for CNN input

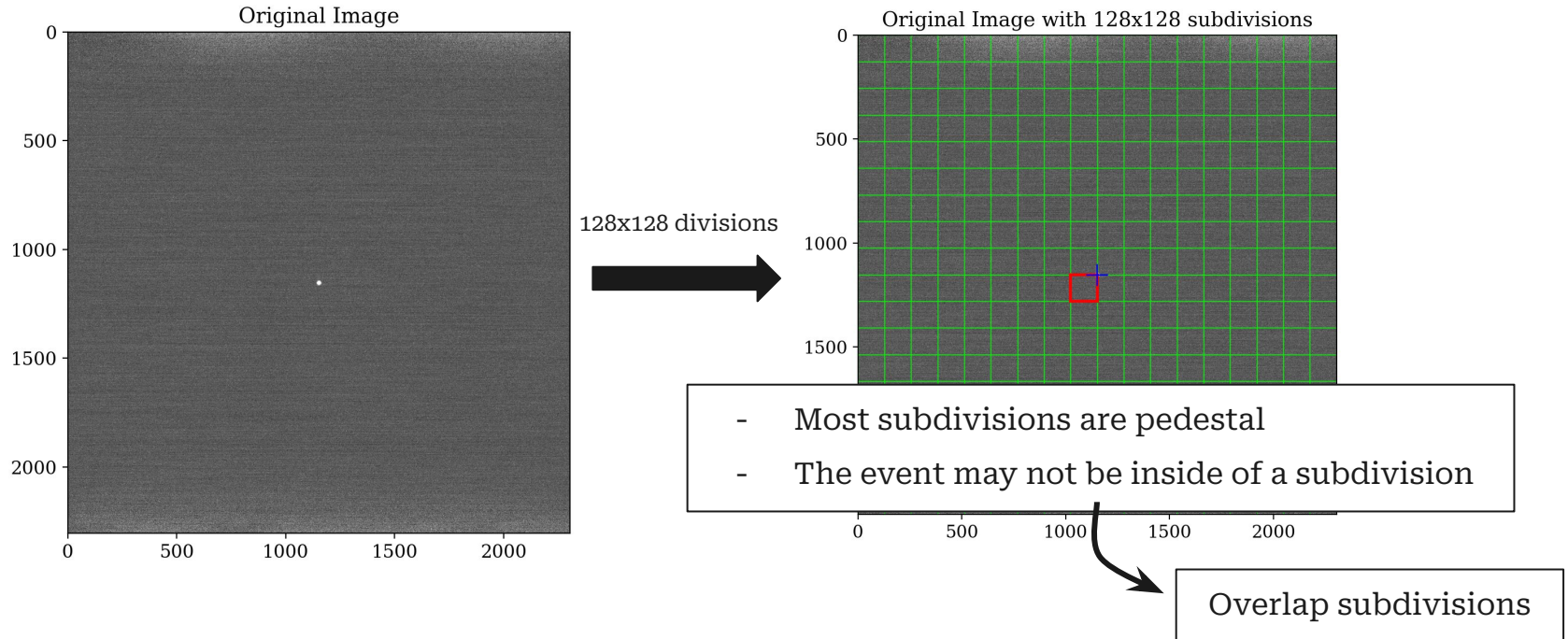
Data pre processing

Image size



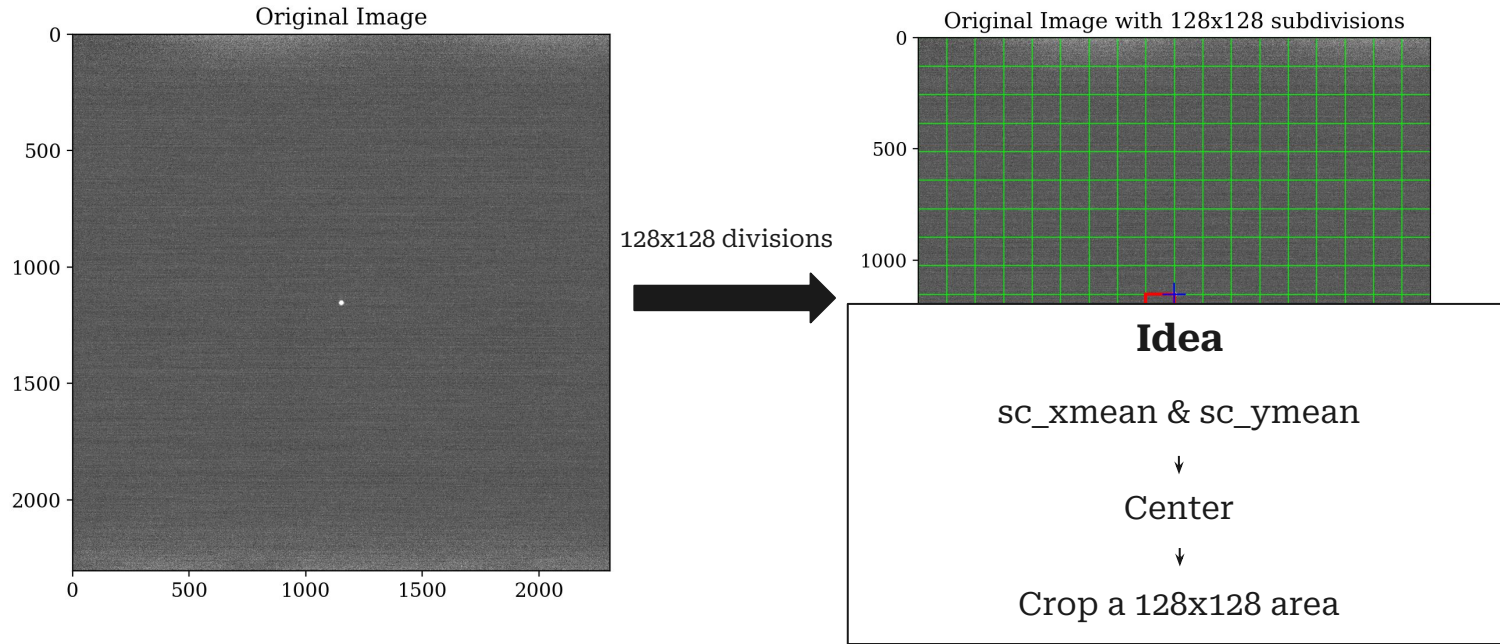
Data pre processing

Image size



Data pre processing

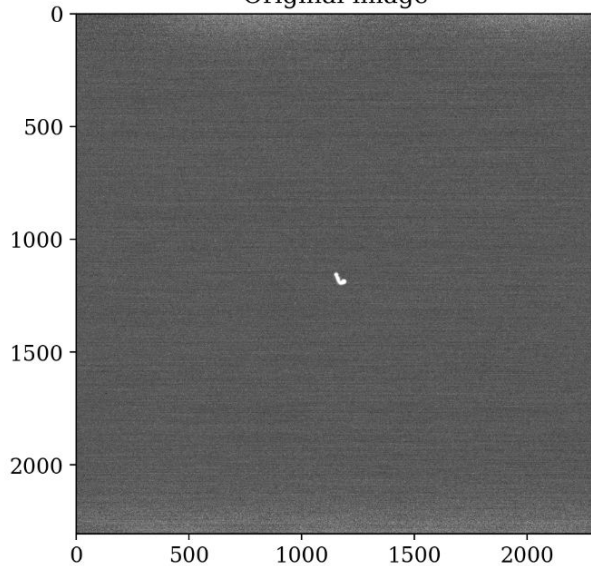
Image size



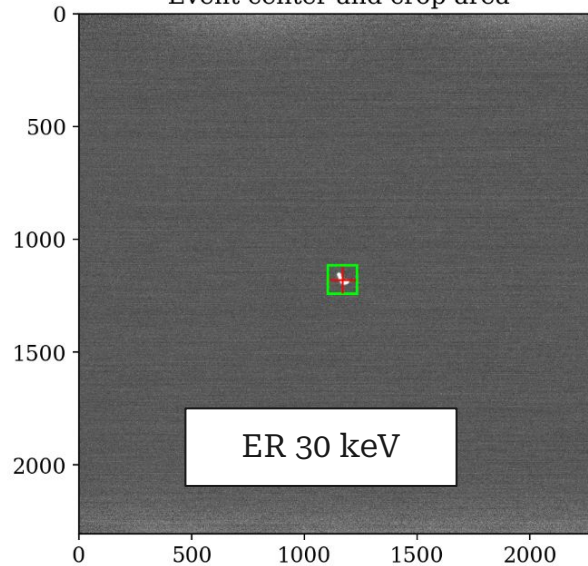
Data pre processing

Image size

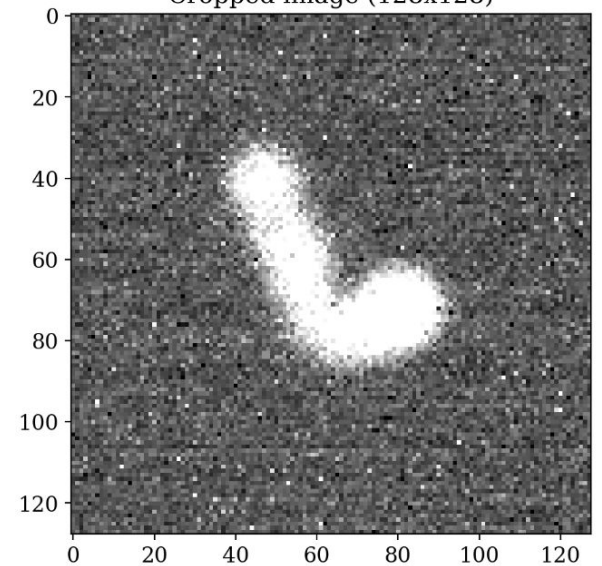
Original image



Event center and crop area

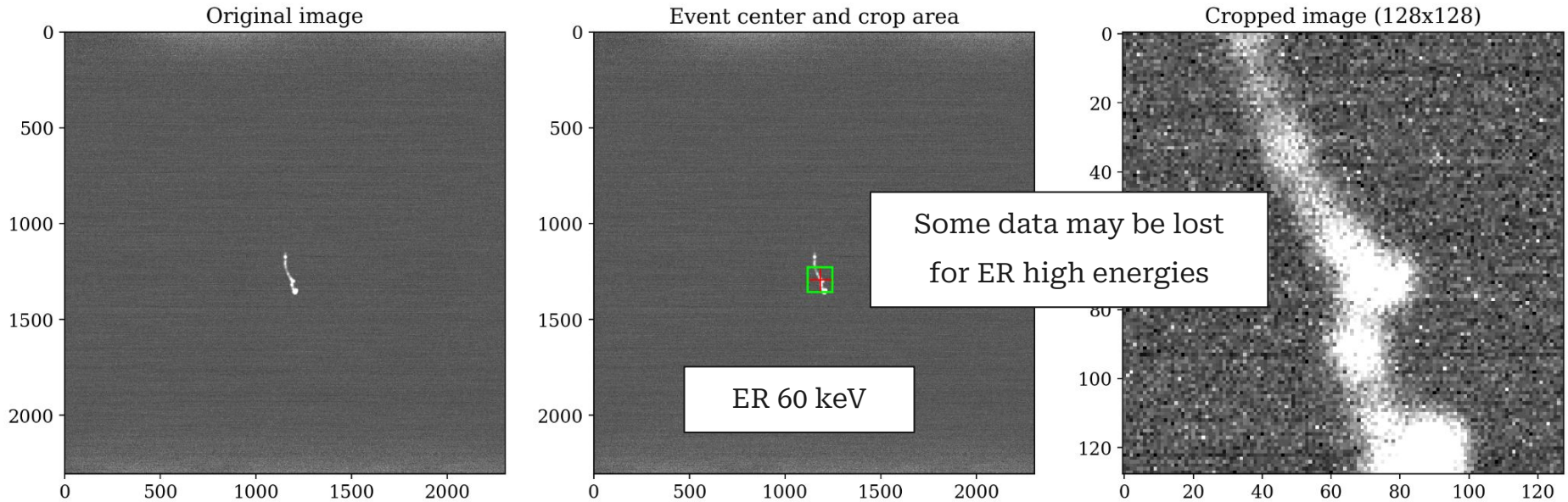


Cropped image (128x128)



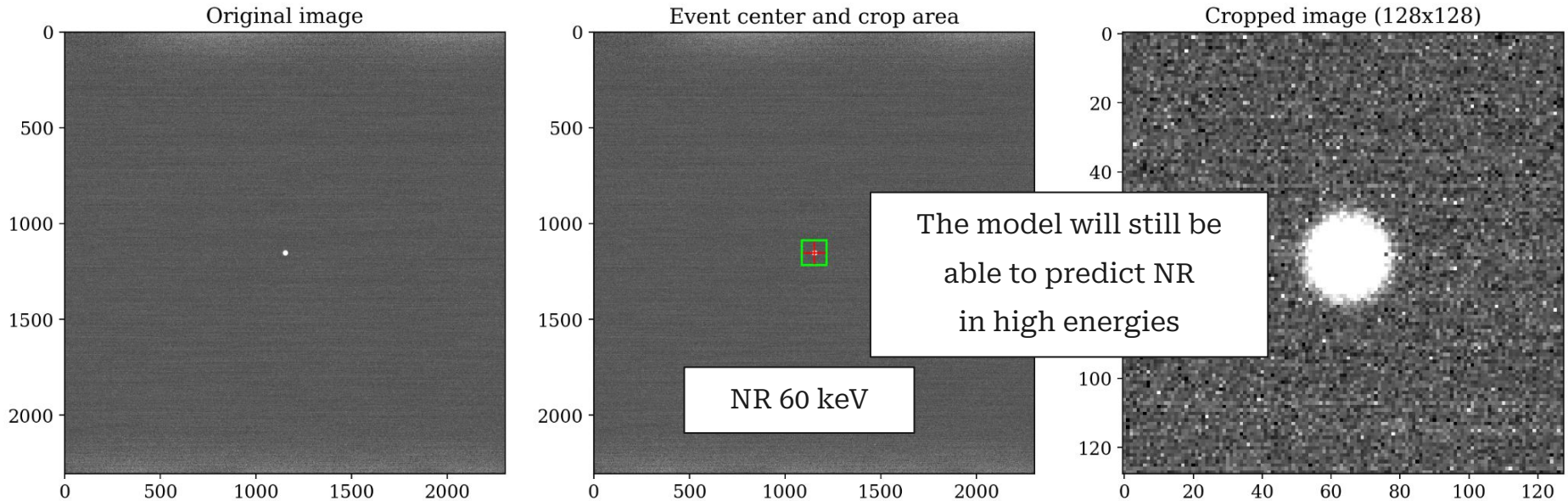
Data pre processing

Image size

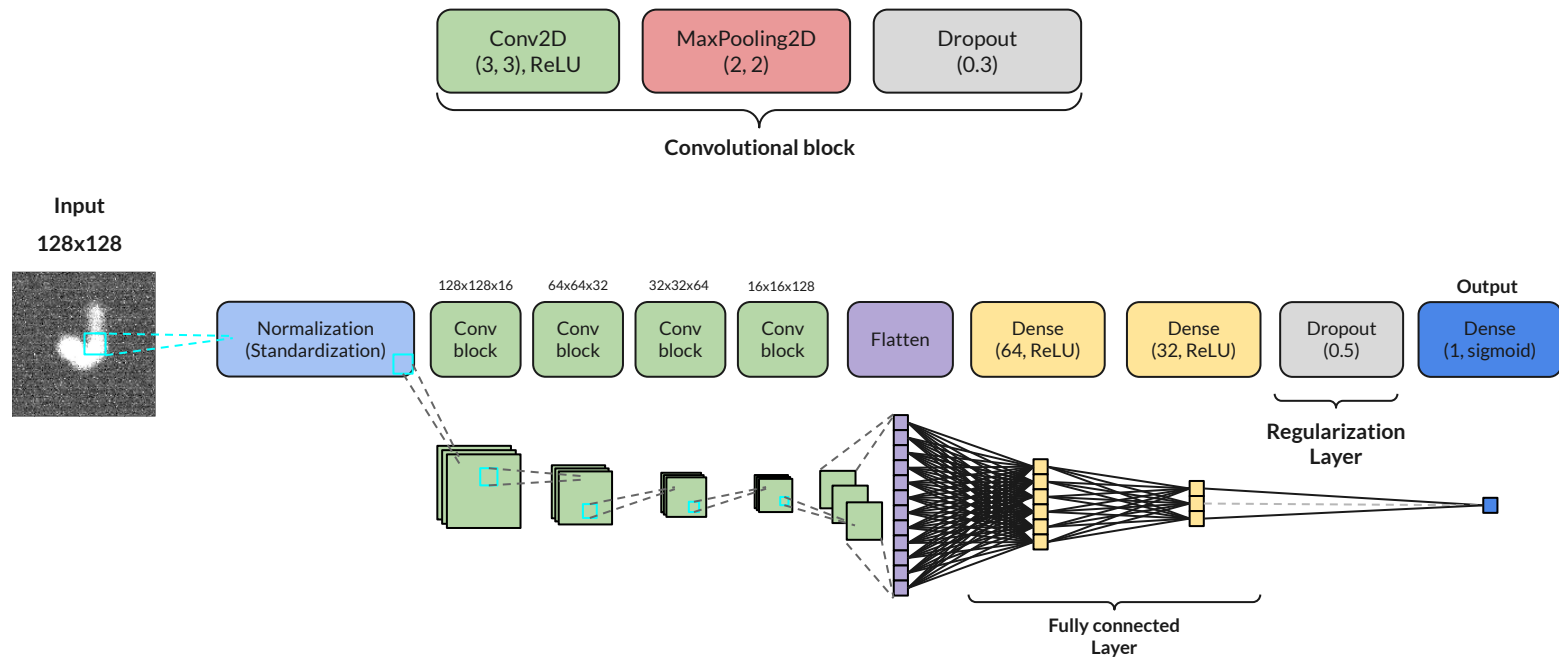


Data pre processing

Image size

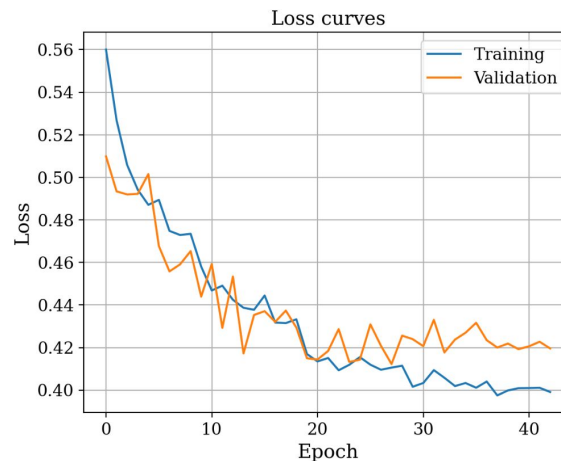
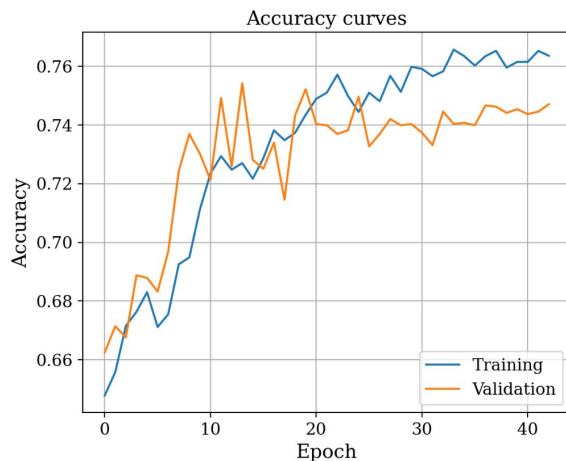


Architecture for the model



Training the model

Training curves



--- Test dataset evaluation ---

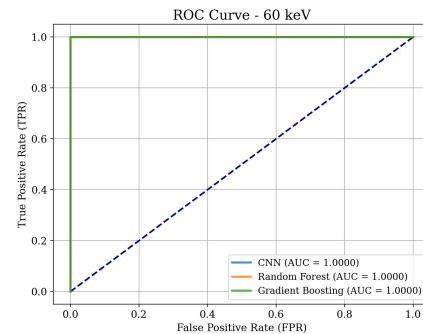
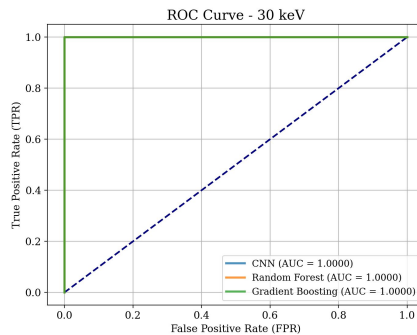
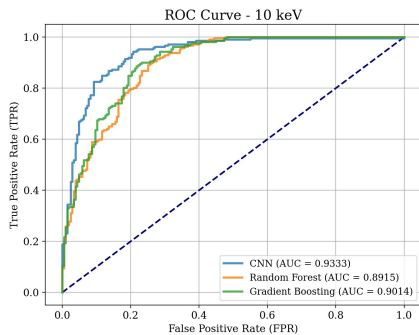
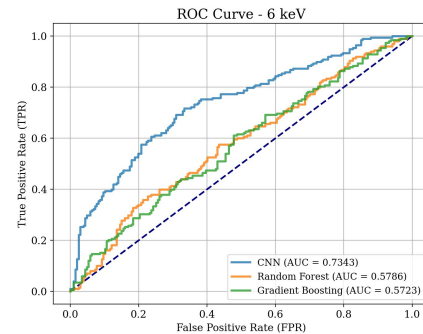
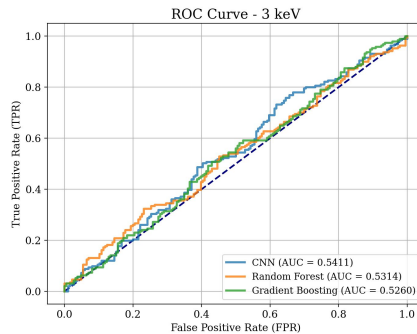
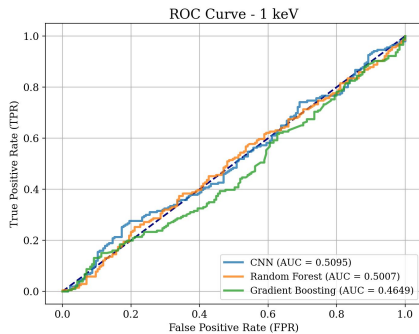
75/75 [=====] - 4s 46ms/step -
loss: 0.4070 - accuracy: 0.7646 - auc: 0.8829

```
early_stopping= callbacks.EarlyStopping(  
    monitor='val_loss',  
    patience=15,  
    restore_best_weights=True,  
    verbose=1  
)
```

Learning rate: 0.001

Results

ROC Curves for the test dataset



Conclusions

Current approach

- Strategy:
 - `sc_xmean` and `sc_ymean` -> centered cluster in the 128x128 cropped image -> CNN Input
- Results:
 - Performance better than Random Forest and Gradient Boosting classifiers (6 - 60 keV)
 - The CNN demonstrated potential for discrimination
- Challenges and limitations:
 - Currently is a binary classification problem: ER vs NR
 - Noise clusters are identified by the reco. algorithm -> Train the model with pedestal subimages
 - Expand to a multiclass problem
 - Binary problem: NR vs background (ER + noise)

} Test and evaluate

Conclusions

Next steps

- Start using the new simulated data

- Test configurations:

- Low gain
 - High gain
 - Quest/Fusion



Evaluate performance

- Improve the current pipeline
 - Try applying pedestal subtraction to the subimages
- Explore advanced architectures
 - Mask-RCNN

**Thank you
for your attention!**

Questions, suggestions?