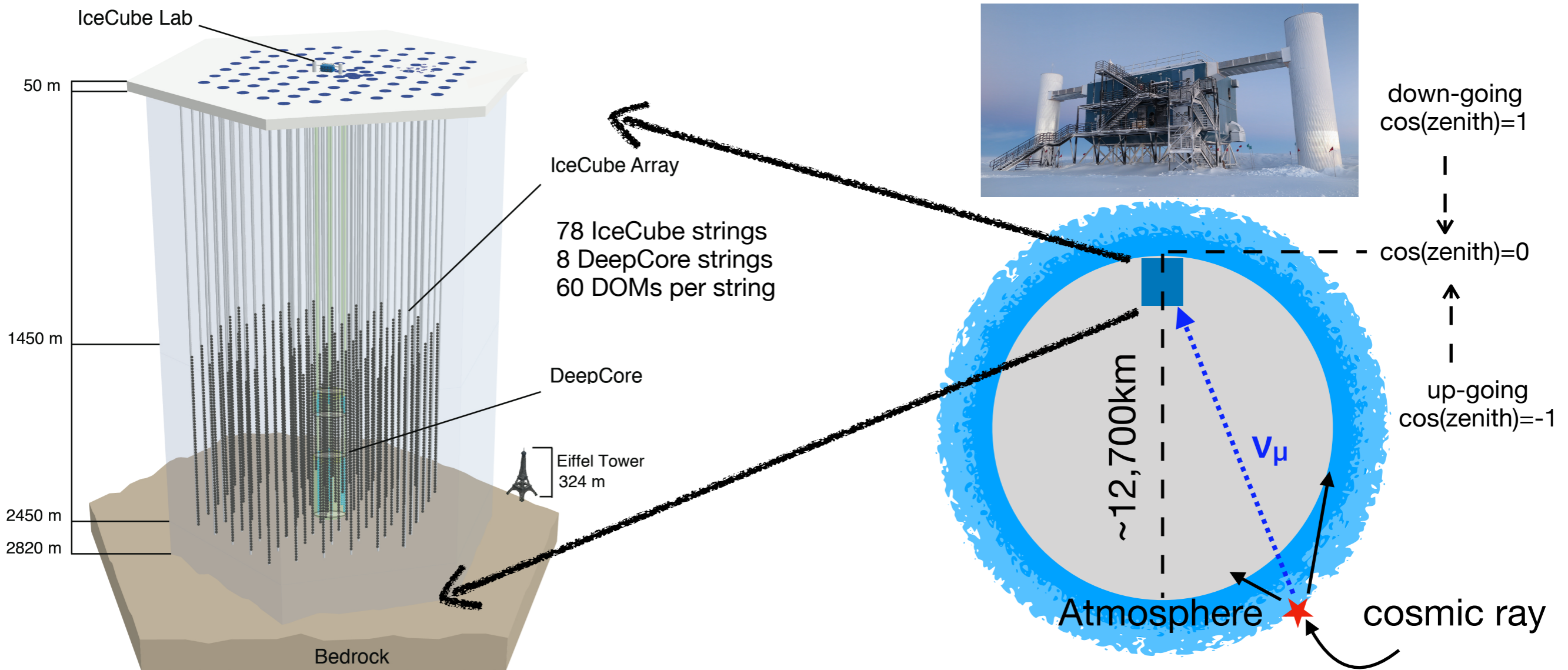


# Direction Reconstruction using a CNN for GeV-Scale Neutrinos in IceCube

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# The IceCube Neutrino Observatory



- Neutrino interactions in ice produce particles emitting Cherenkov radiation
- Digital optical modules (DOMs) detect photons: denser instrumented DeepCore detects GeV-scale events
- Abundant source of neutrinos from cosmic ray atmospheric interactions
- $O(10^4)$  km baseline ( $L$ ) inferred using arrival direction (zenith)

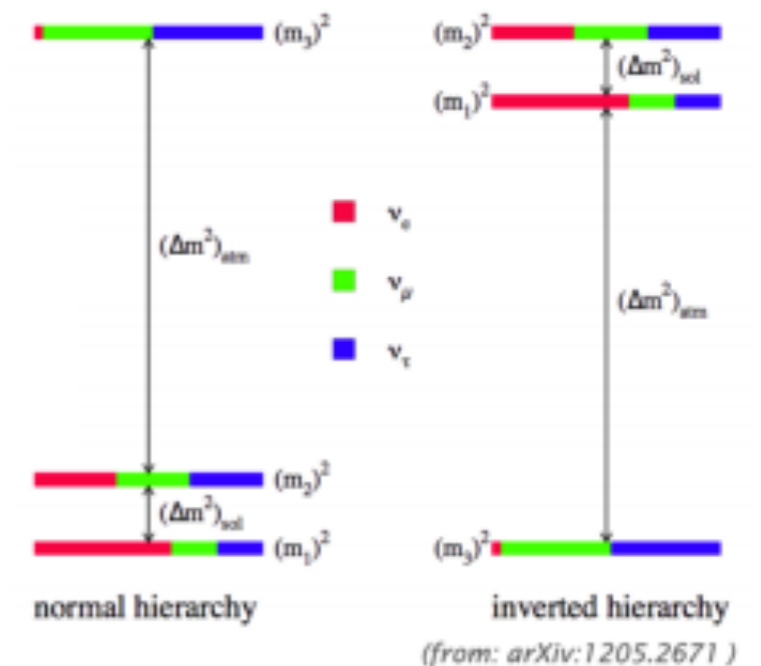
# Neutrino Oscillations

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{bmatrix} = U^{PMNS} \times \begin{bmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Neutrino flavor eigenstates are superpositions of mass eigenstates.
- Relations described by PMNS matrix.

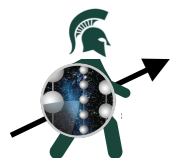
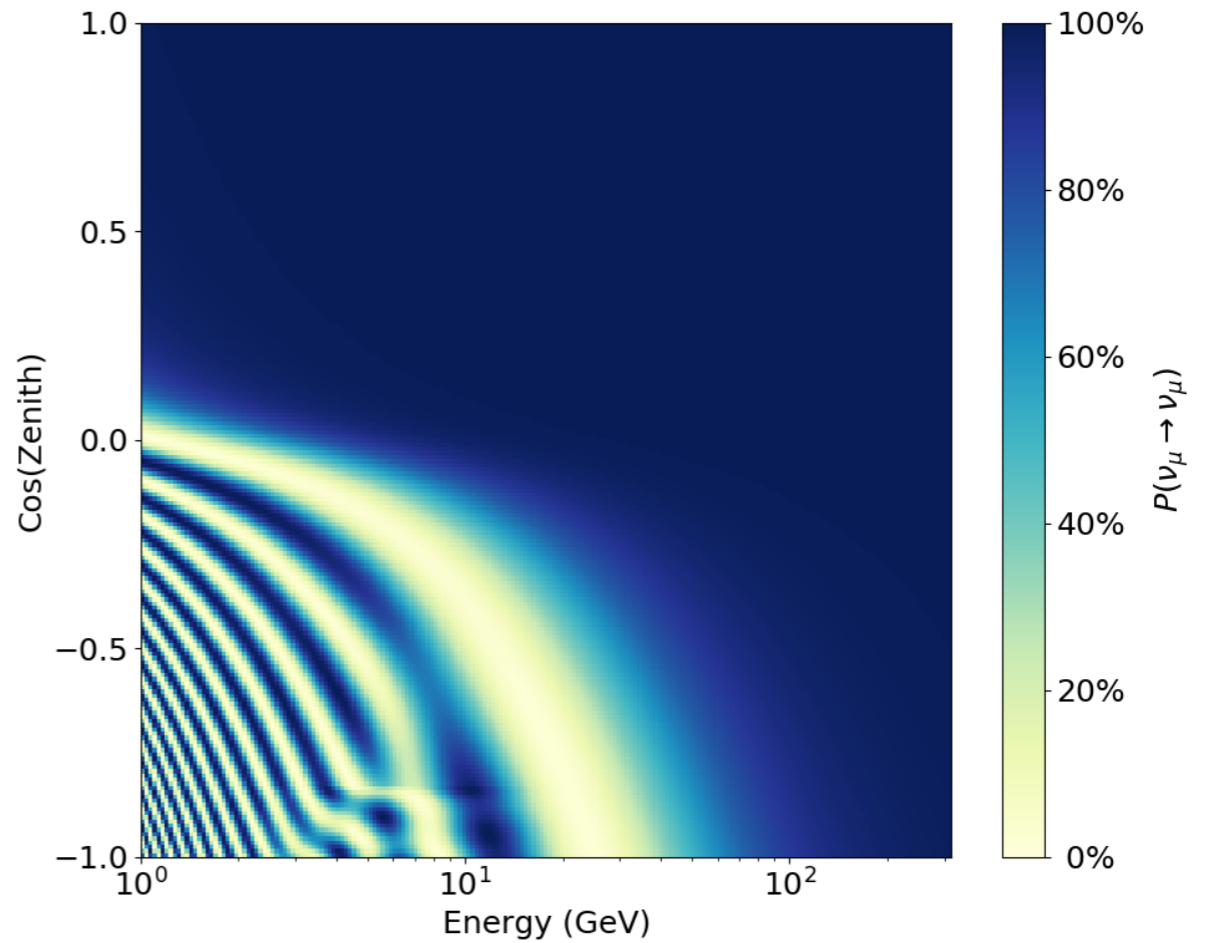
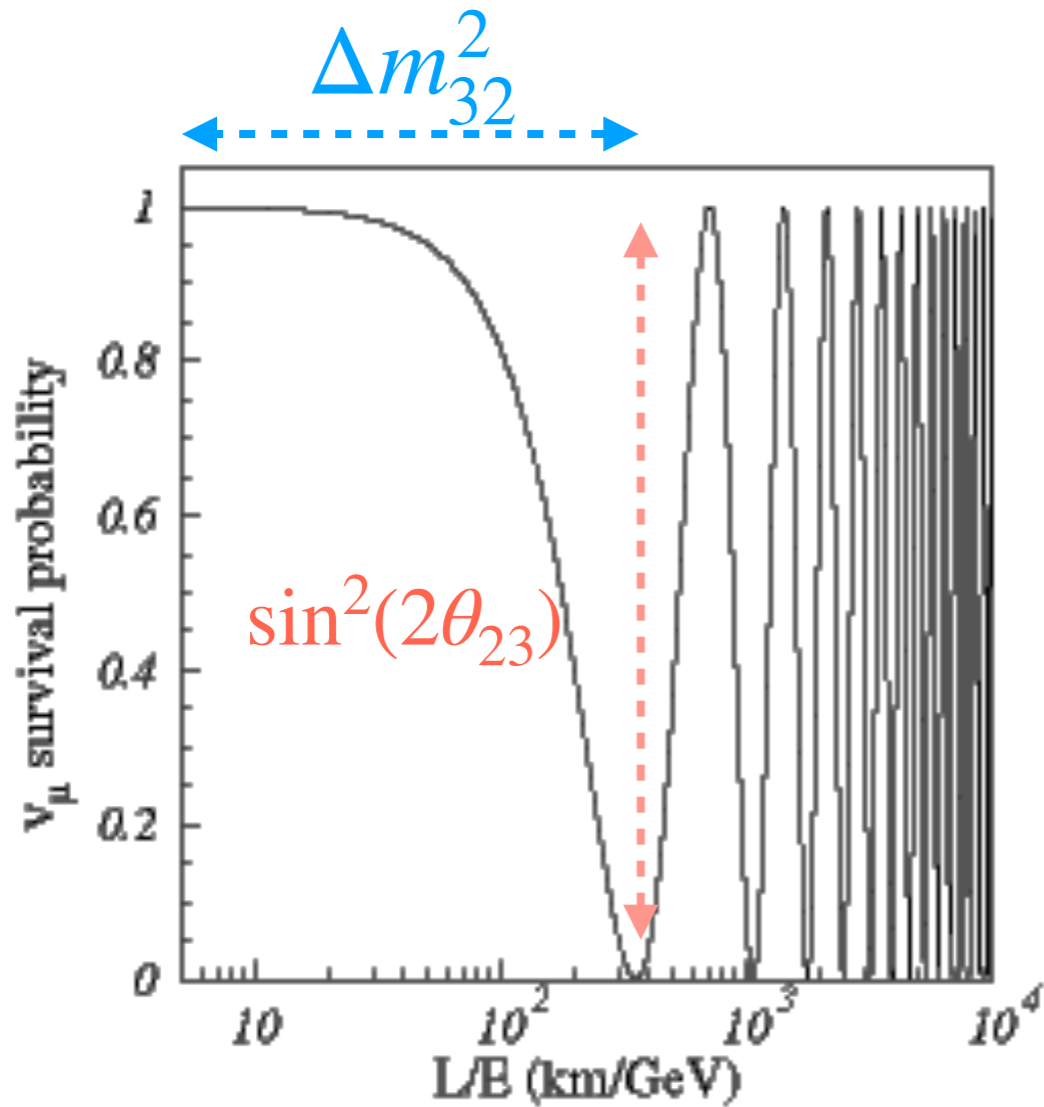
$$U^{PMNS} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_{23} & \sin \theta_{23} \\ 0 & -\sin \theta_{23} & \cos \theta_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{13} & 0 & \sin \theta_{13} e^{-i \delta_{CP}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin \theta_{13} e^{i \delta_{CP}} & 0 & \cos \theta_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_{12} & 0 & \sin \theta_{12} \\ -\sin \theta_{12} & 1 & \cos \theta_{12} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Most parameters are well measured.
- Some parameters need to be better measured:  $\theta_{23}$  and  $\Delta m_{32}^2$



# $\nu_\mu$ Disappearance

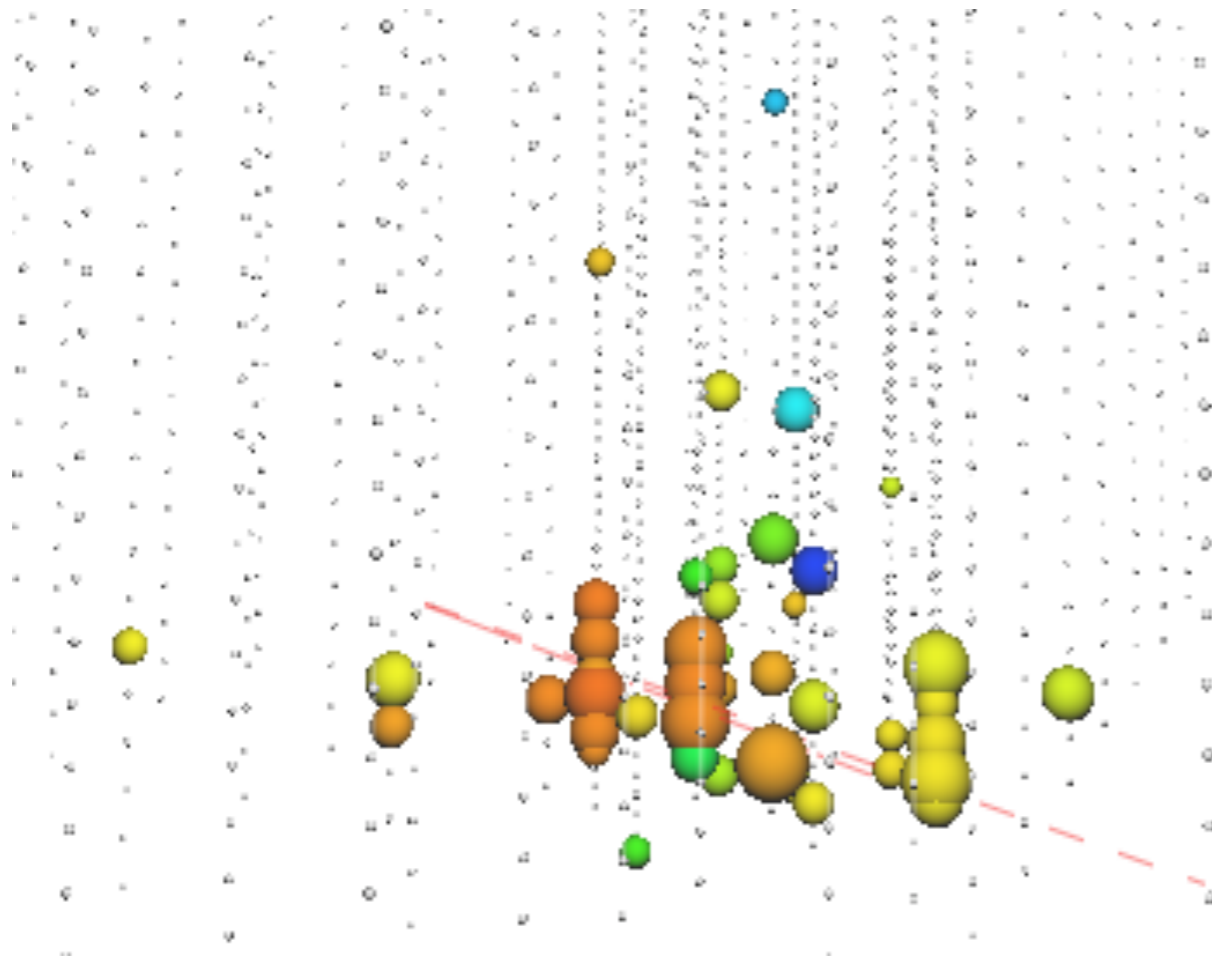
$$P(\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\mu) \approx 1 - \sin^2(2\theta_{23}) \sin^2\left(\frac{1.27 \Delta m_{32}^2 L}{E}\right)$$



# Event Display

## Track-like Event:

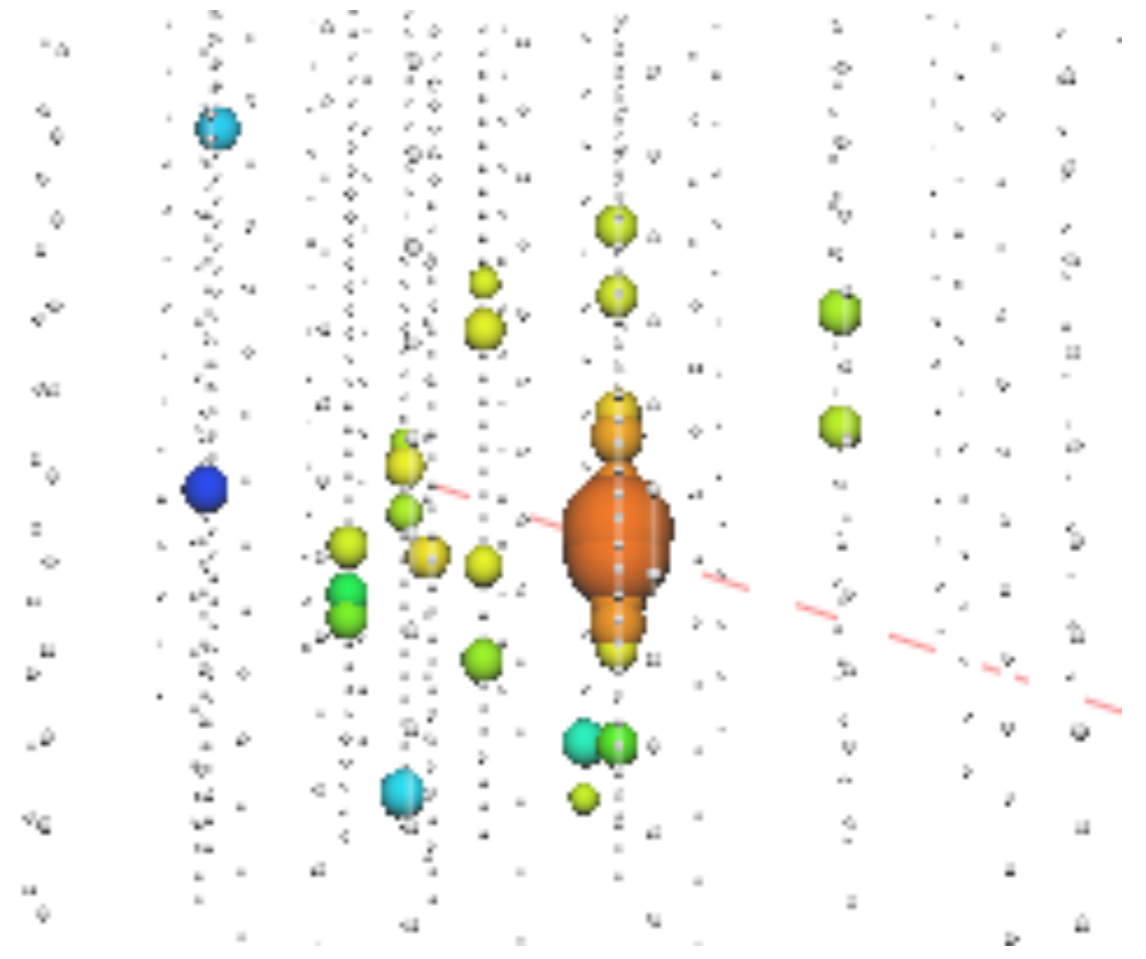
$\nu_\mu$  charged-current interaction (CC)  
and 17%  $\nu_\tau$  CC



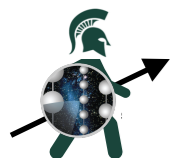
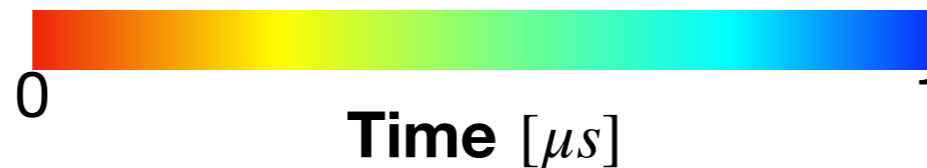
$$\nu_\mu(65.4\text{GeV}) \rightarrow \mu^-(62.7\text{GeV}) + \text{hadrons}$$

## Cascade-like Event:

- Neutral current interaction
- $\nu_e$  CC and 83%  $\nu_\tau$  CC

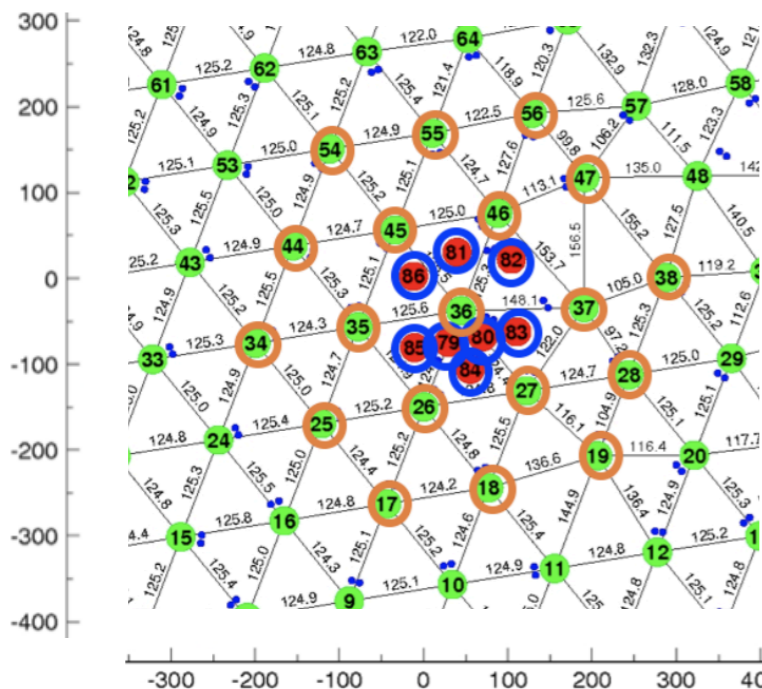
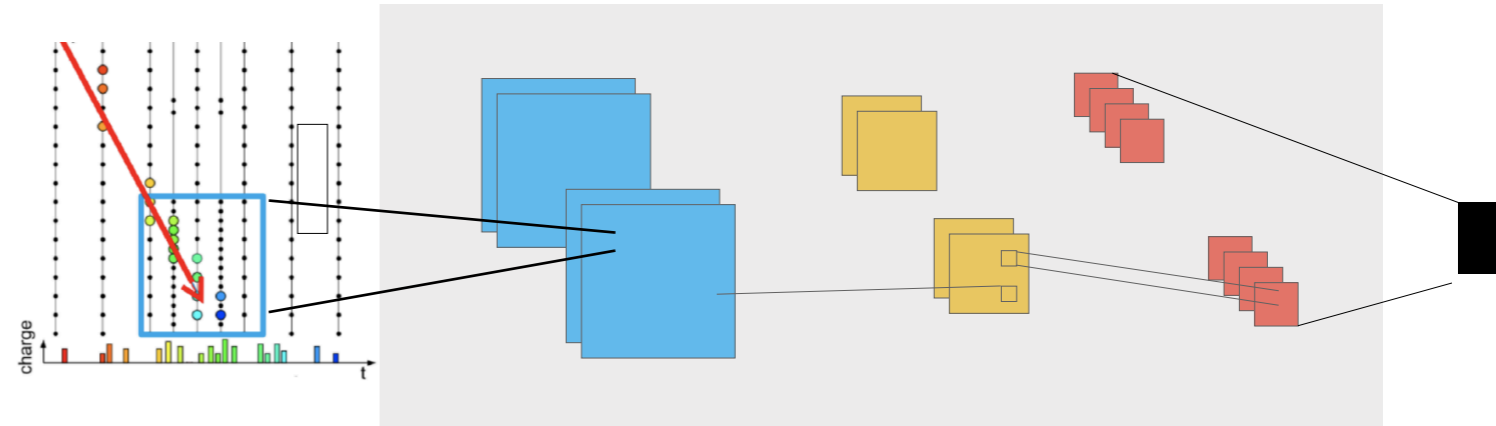


$$\nu_e(67\text{GeV}) \rightarrow e^-(57.5\text{GeV}) + \text{hadrons}$$



# Zenith Reconstruction

- **Tool:** a convolutional neural network, which extracts abstract features from the input images and predict output values
- **Output:** value of zenith from 0 to  $\pi$
- **Input:**
  - 8 DC strings; 19 IC strings
  - 60 DOMs x 5 variables: sum of charges; time of first (last) hit; charge weighted mean (std.) of time



Input layer

IC: [19, 60, 5]

DC: [8, 60, 5]

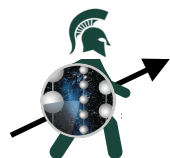
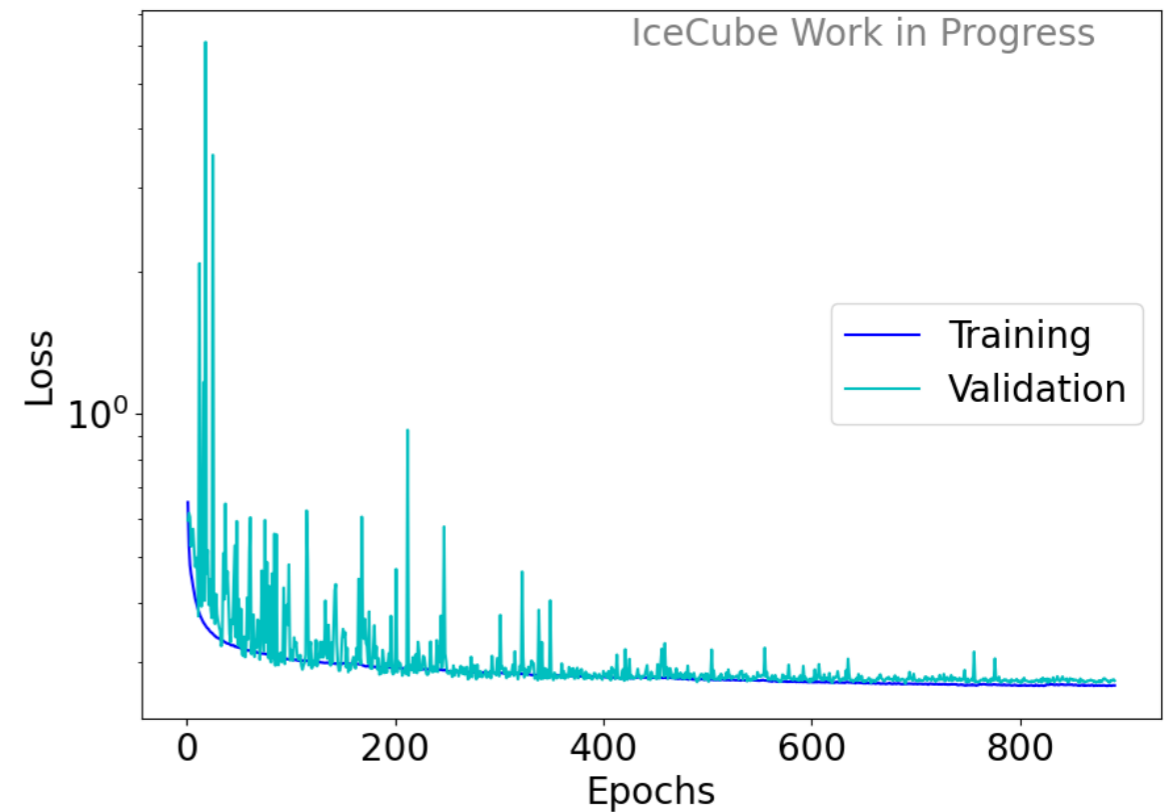
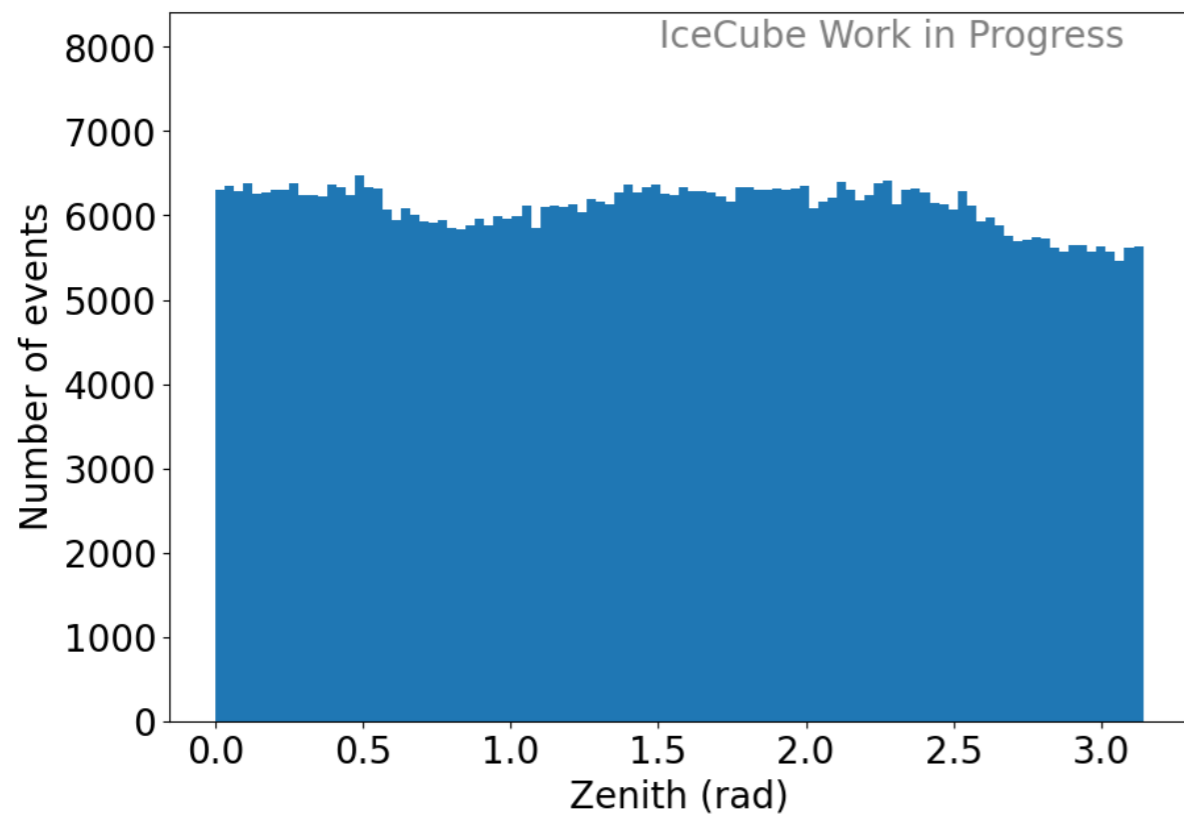
Convolutional layer

Fully connected layer

Output layer

# Training

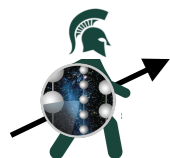
- $\nu_\mu$  CC Monte-Carlo (MC) sample, 5-300 GeV, flat true zenith
- Approximately 5 million events: 80% training set; 20% validation set
- True vertex contained



# Testing

- Compare results of CNN to the current likelihood-based method (“Retro”)
- Cuts:
  - Reconstructed energy in [5, 300] GeV
  - Reconstructed vertex is contained

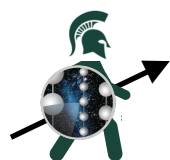
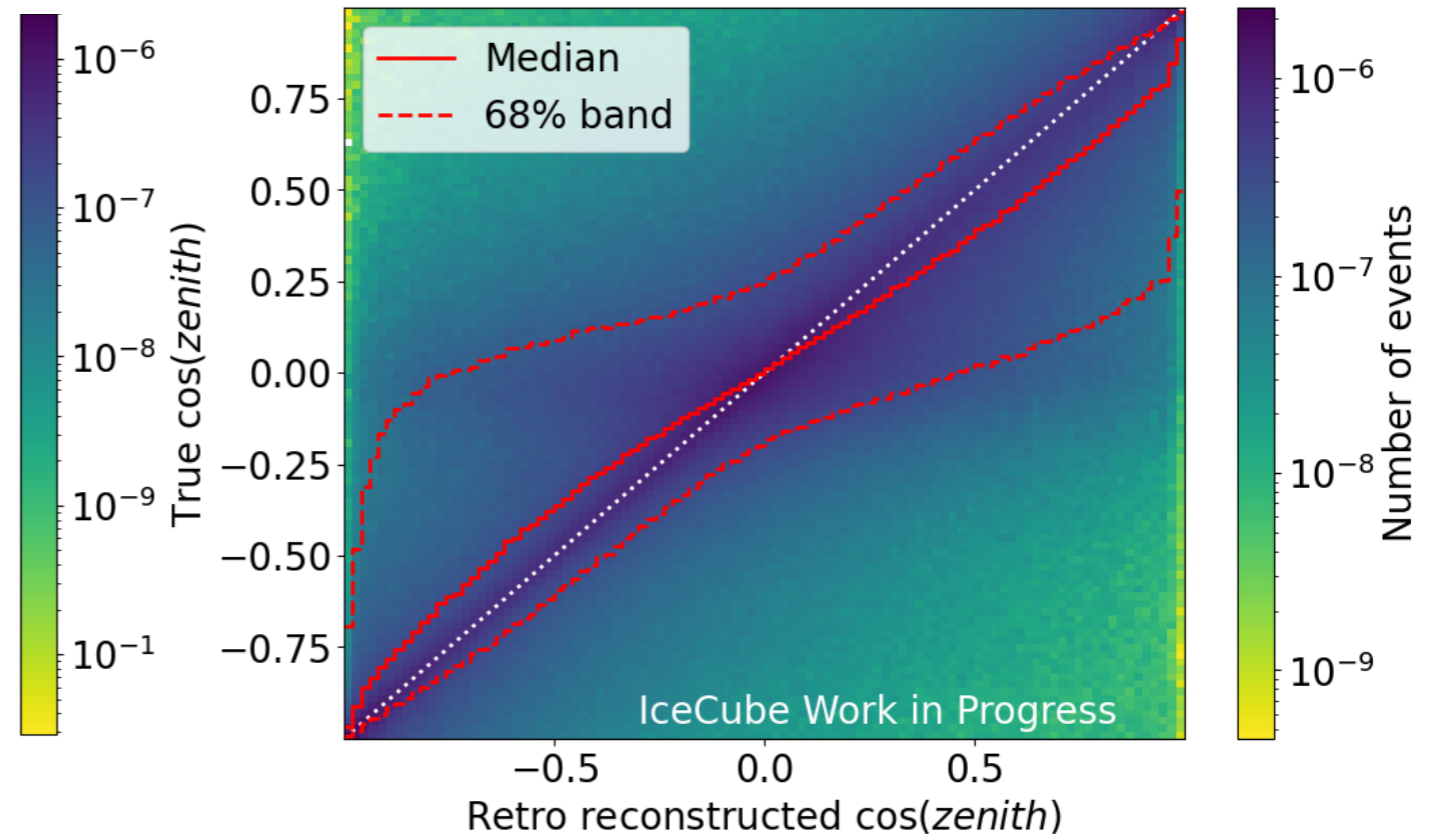
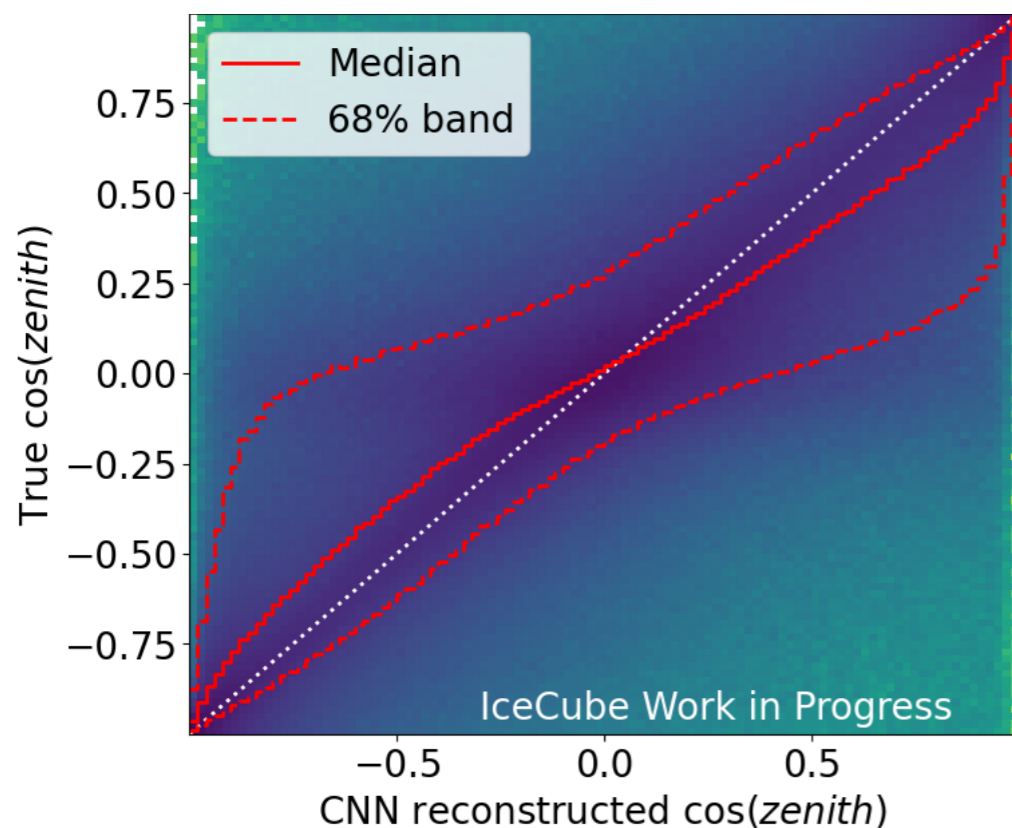
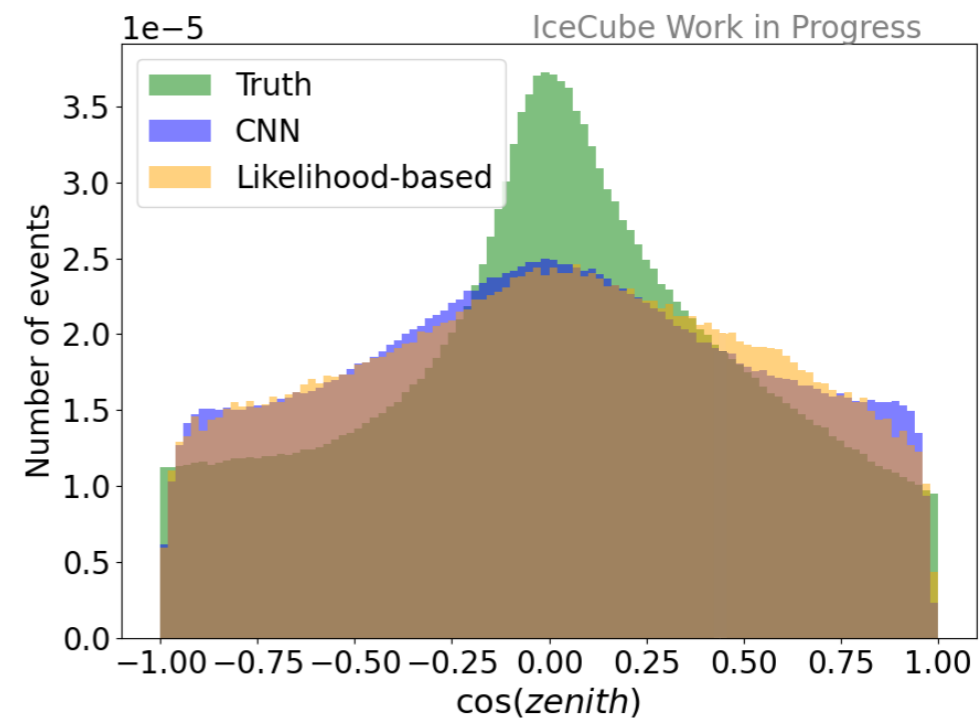
*Julia talks about vertex reconstruction in next talk*



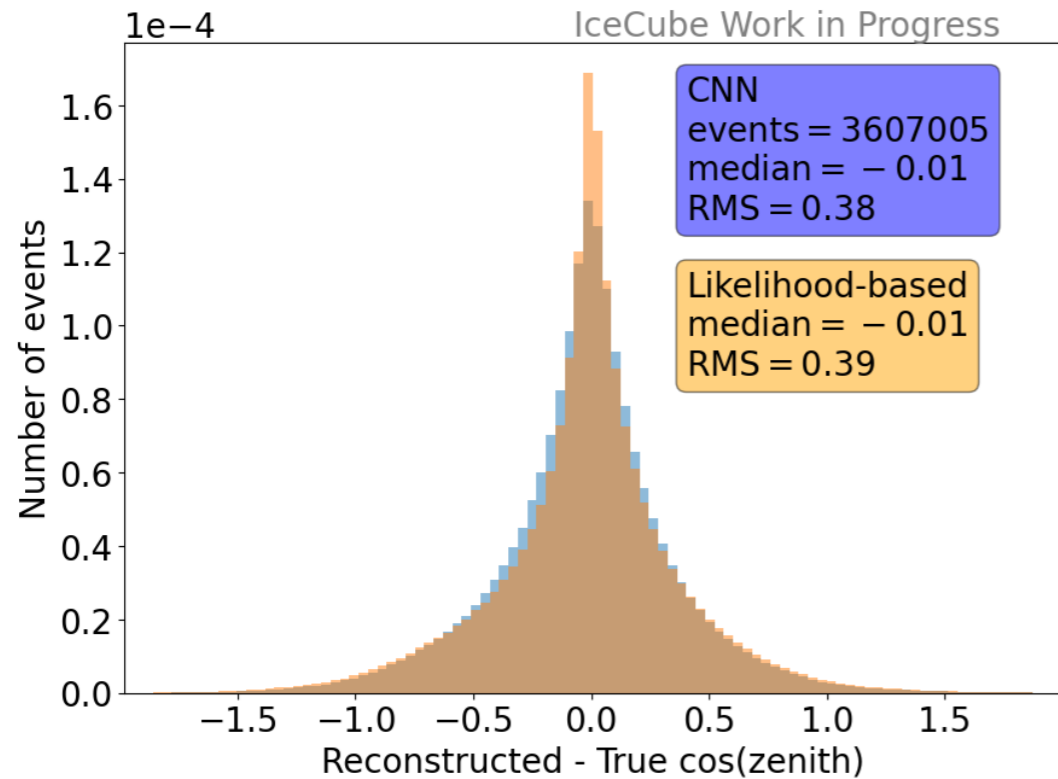


# Distributions of $\cos(\text{zenith})$ : True $\nu_\mu$ CC

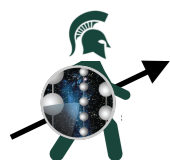
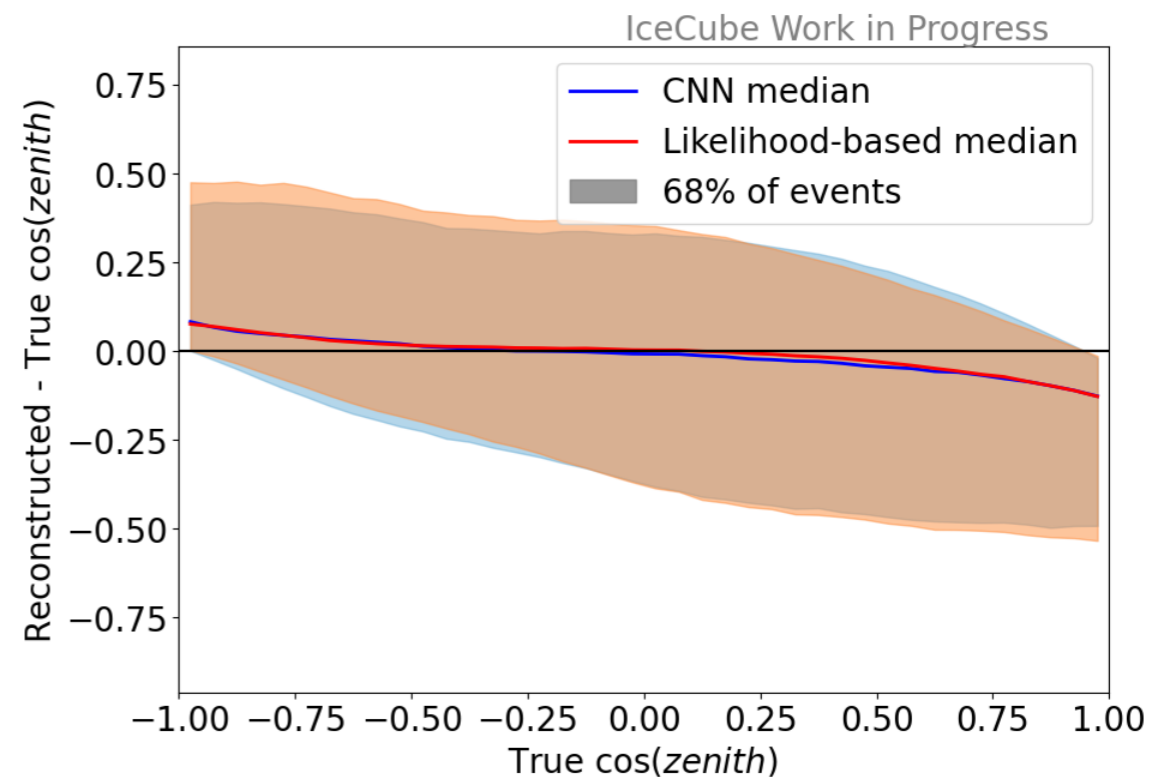
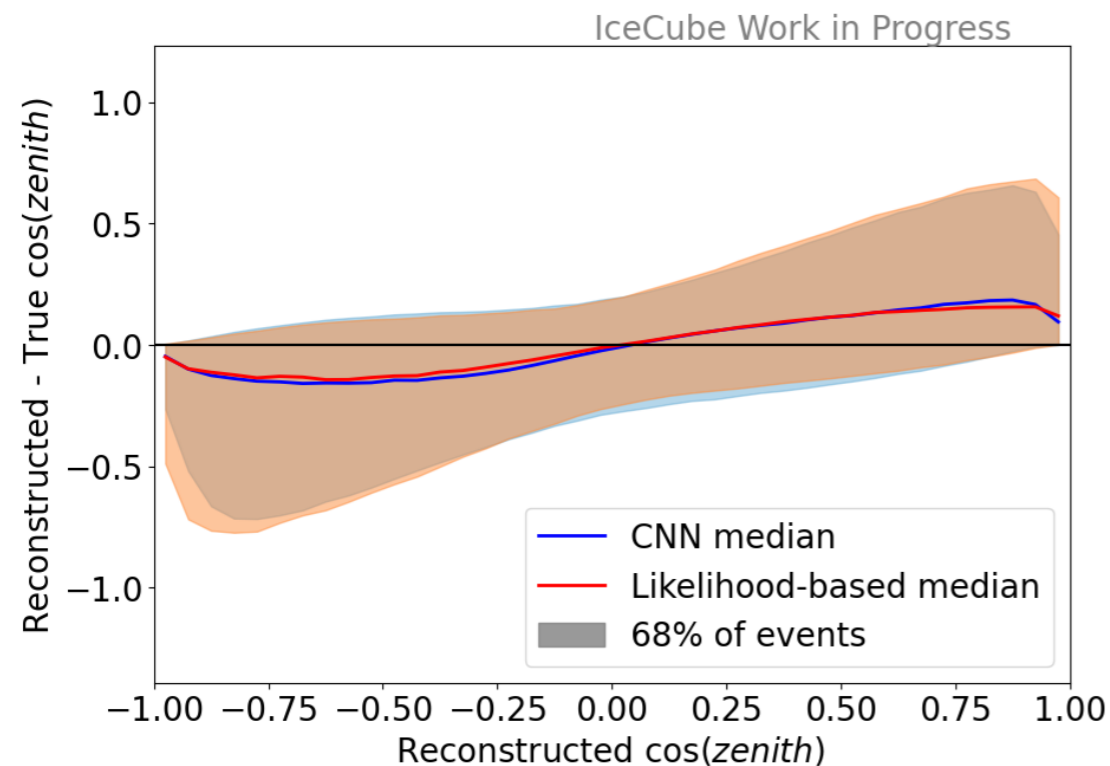
- Comparable distributions and contours
- Events smeared towards the boundaries



# Resolution Comparison: True $\nu_\mu$ CC

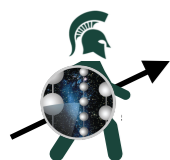
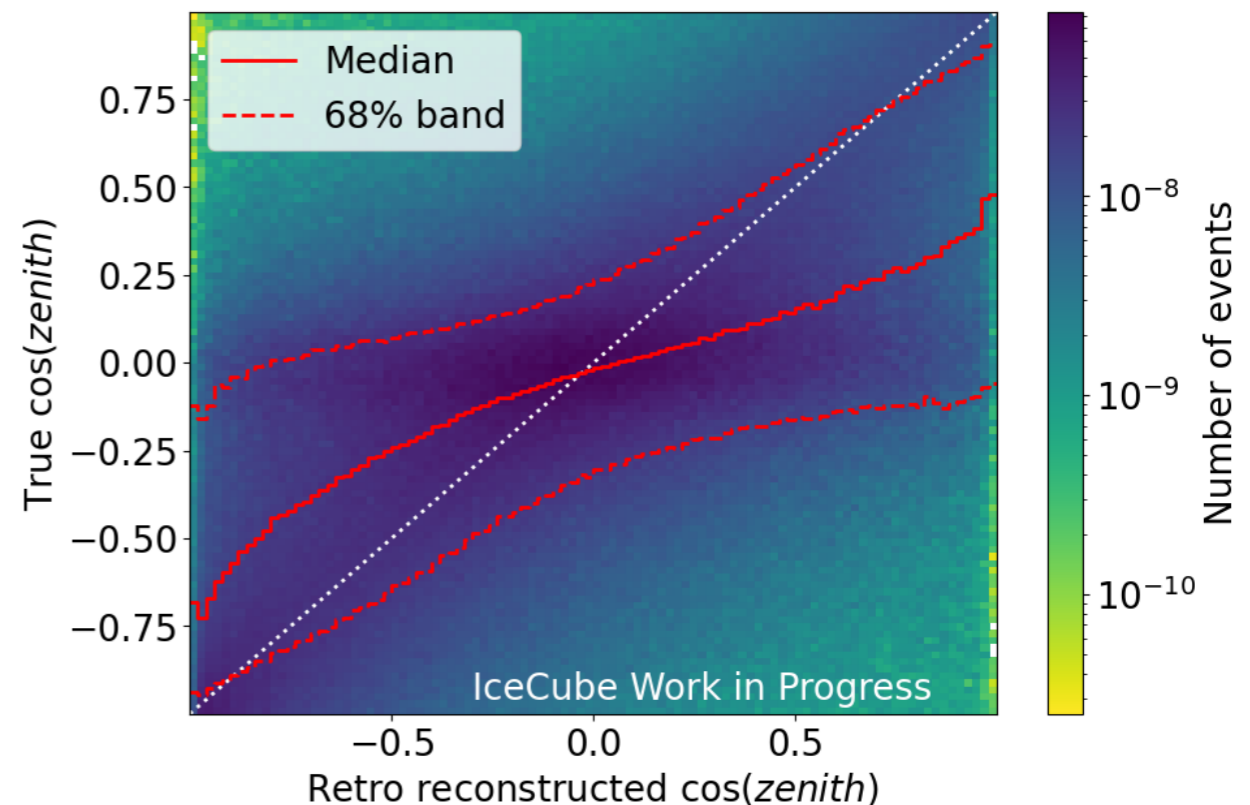
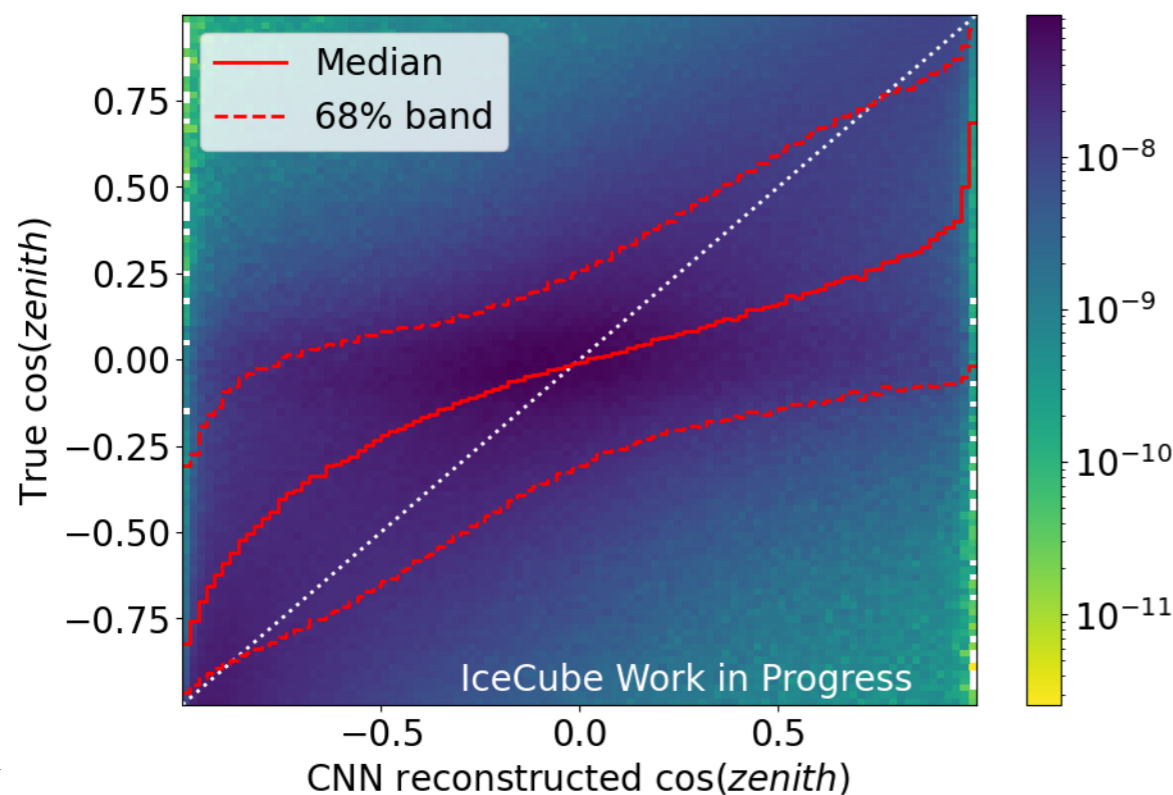
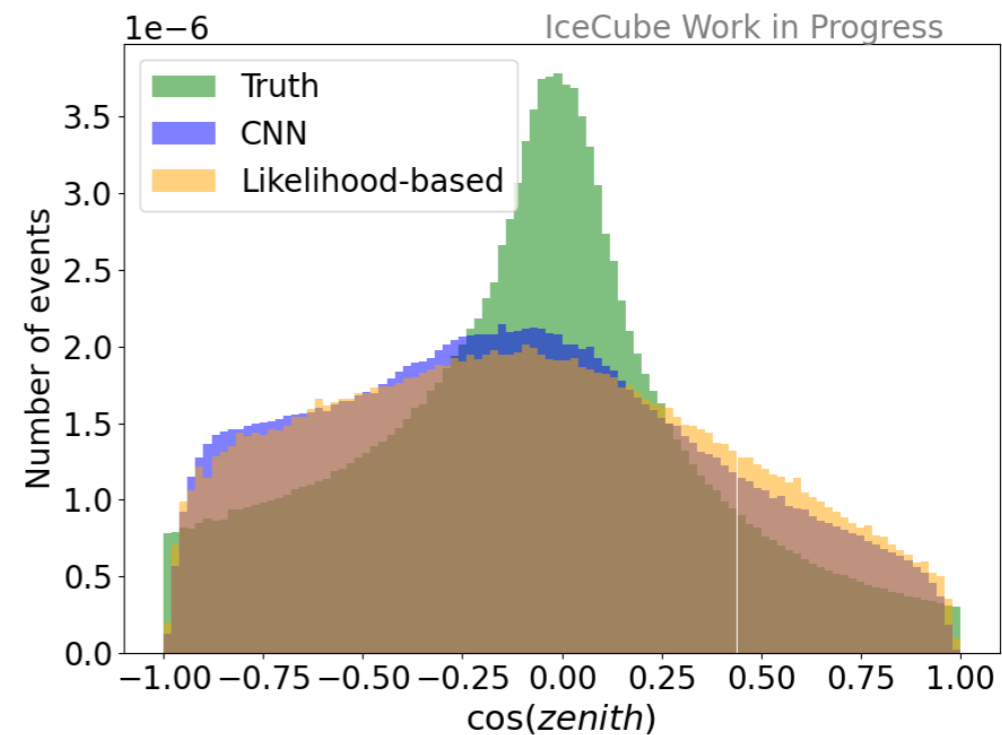


- CNN has smaller overall RMS
- Comparable to current method in bias vs.  $\cos(\text{zenith})$

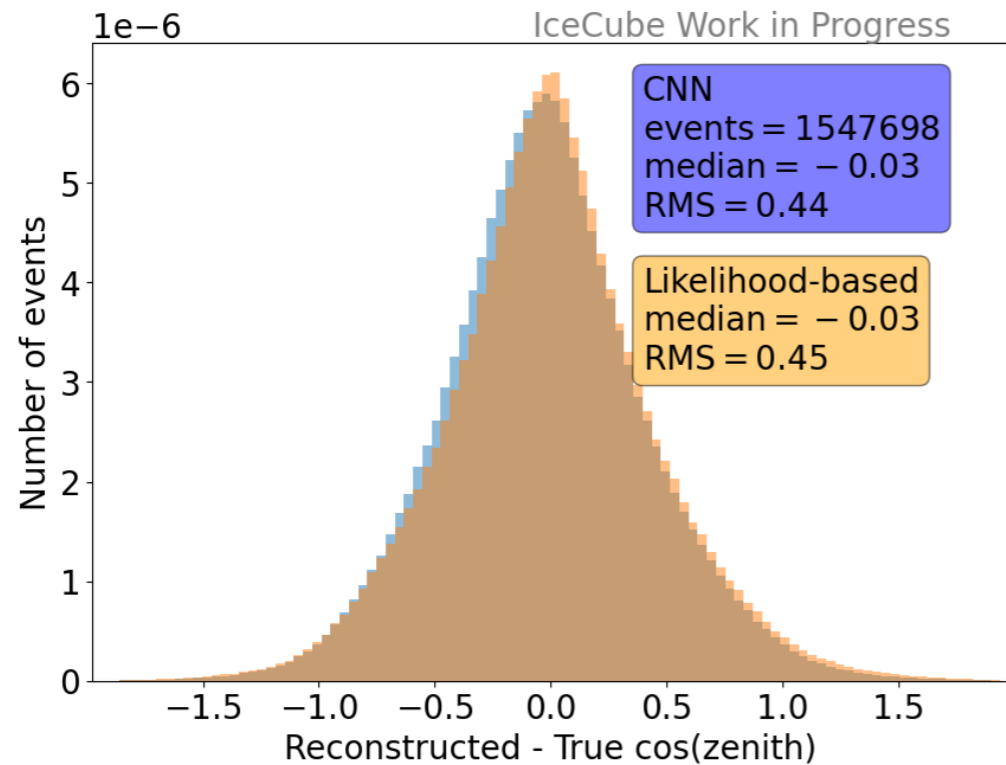


# Distributions of $\cos(\text{zenith})$ : True $\nu_e$ CC

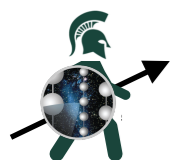
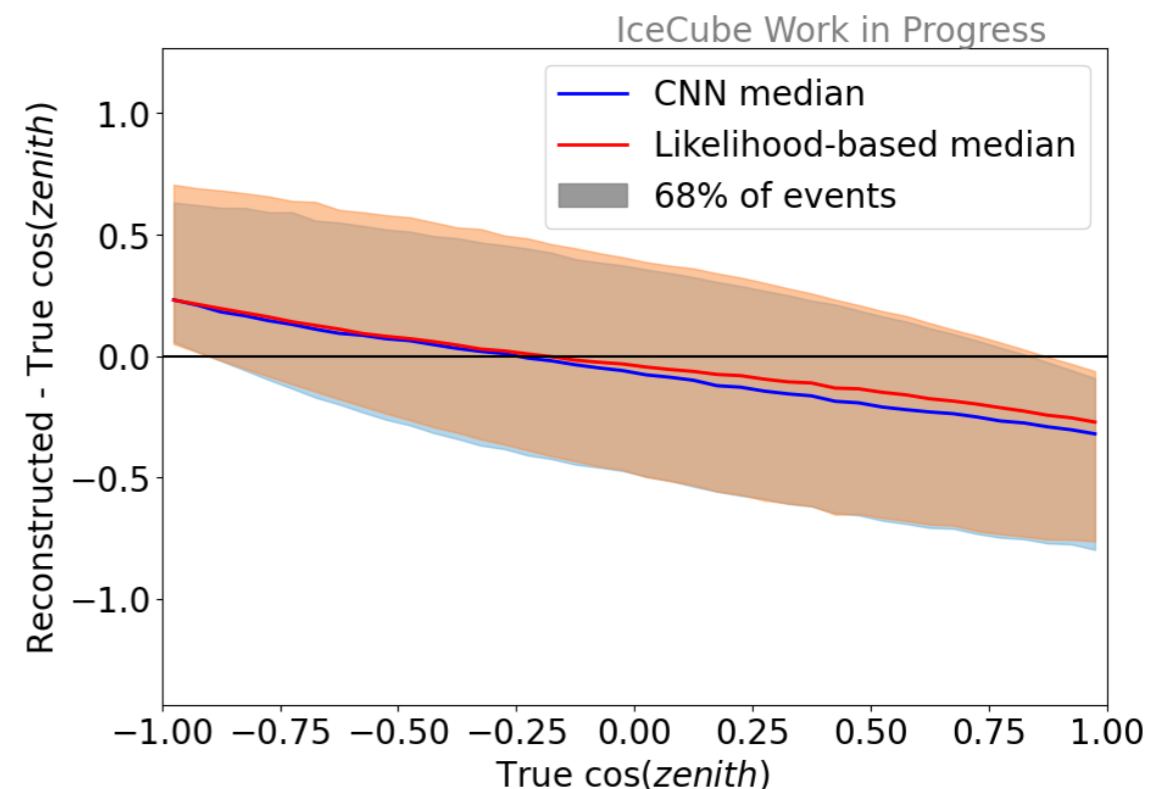
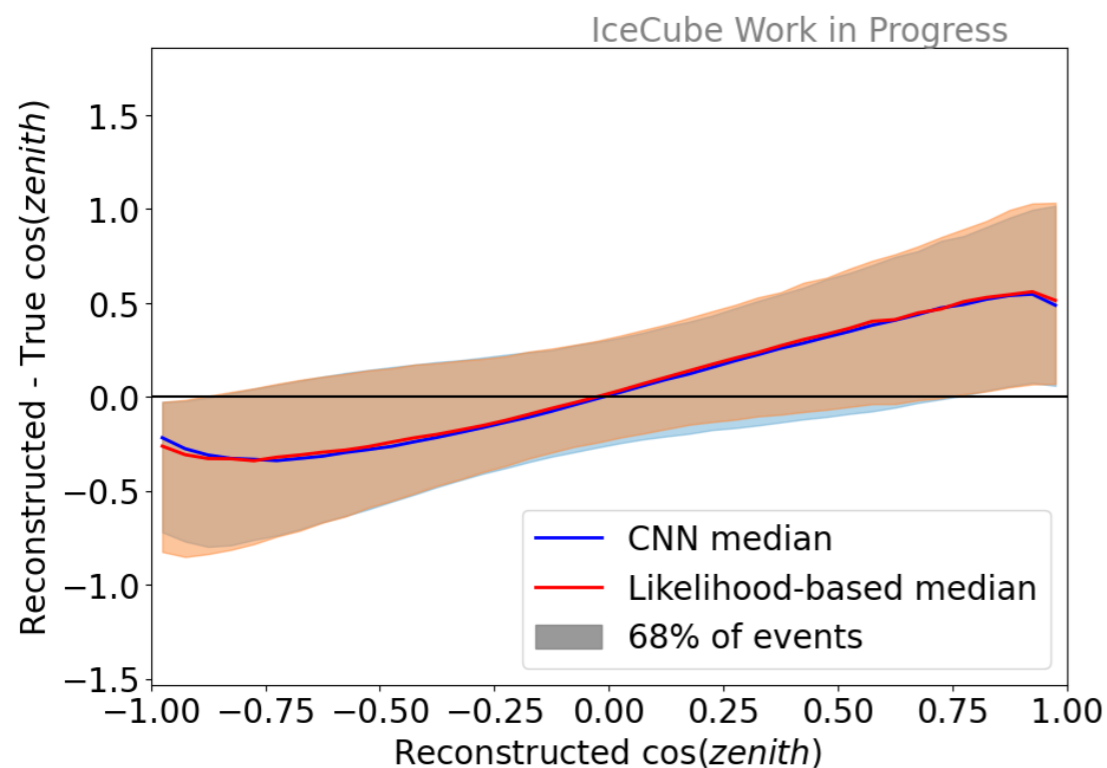
- Comparable distributions and contours
- Contours comparable but wider than those of true  $\nu_\mu$  CC sample



# Resolution Comparison: True $\nu_e$ CC



- CNN has smaller RMS
- Larger RMS than true  $\nu_\mu$  CC events:  
 $\nu_e$  CC events harder to reconstruct
- Comparable to current method in bias vs.  $\cos(\text{zenith})$

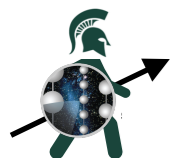


# Summary and Future

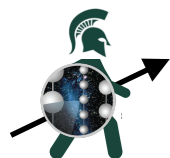
- CNN reconstructed  $\cos(\text{zenith})$  improved overall RMS by  $\sim 2.5\%$  for  $\nu_\mu$  CC sample
- Bias against true or reconstructed  $\cos(\text{zenith})$  is comparable to the current likelihood-based method
- True  $\nu_\mu$  CC events have better resolution than true  $\nu_e$  CC events in general
- Processing speed up to 10k times faster than current method
- Investigating improvements on systematic uncertainties

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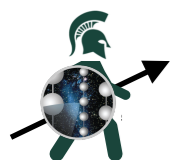
10k times faster processing		
Time/Event	GPU	CPU
CNN	0.0044	0.108
Likelihood	—	44.97



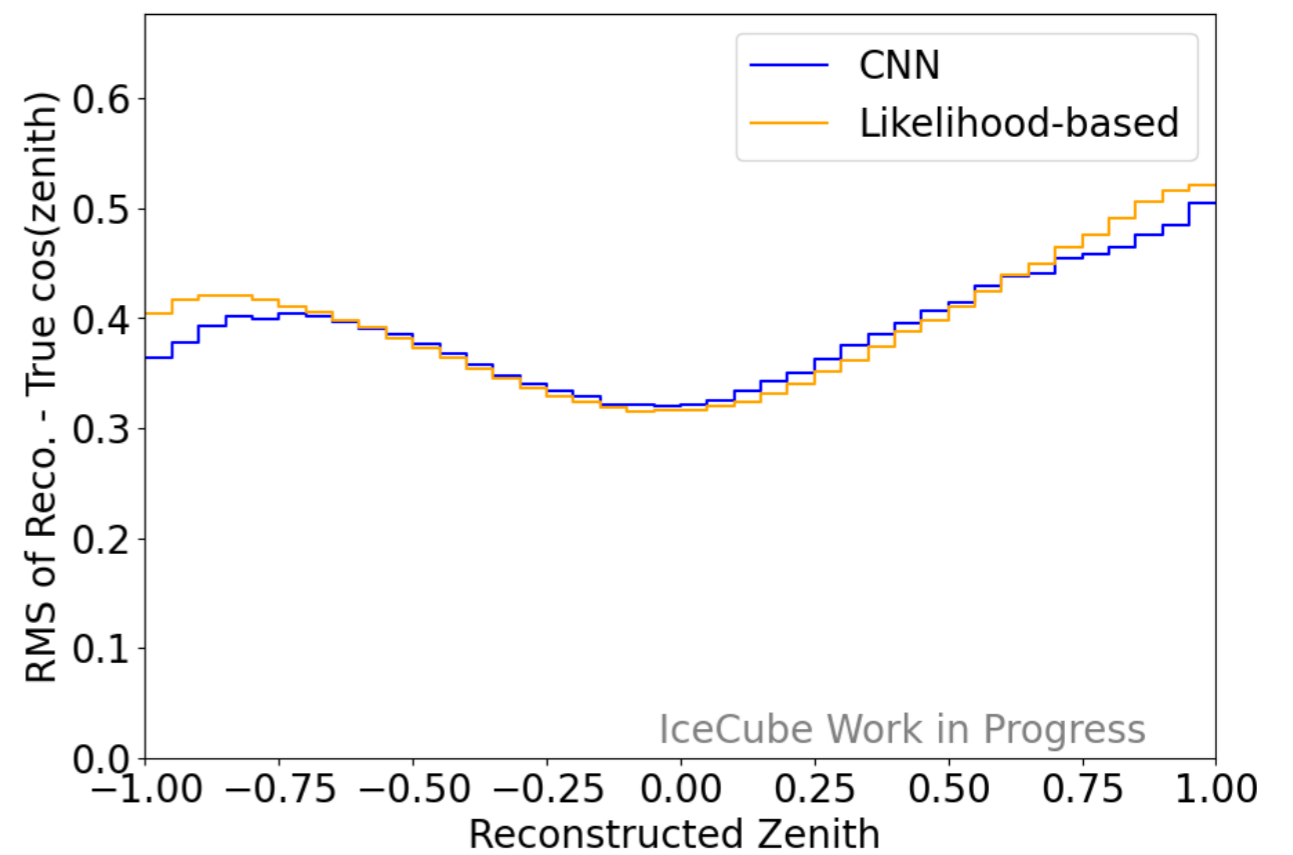
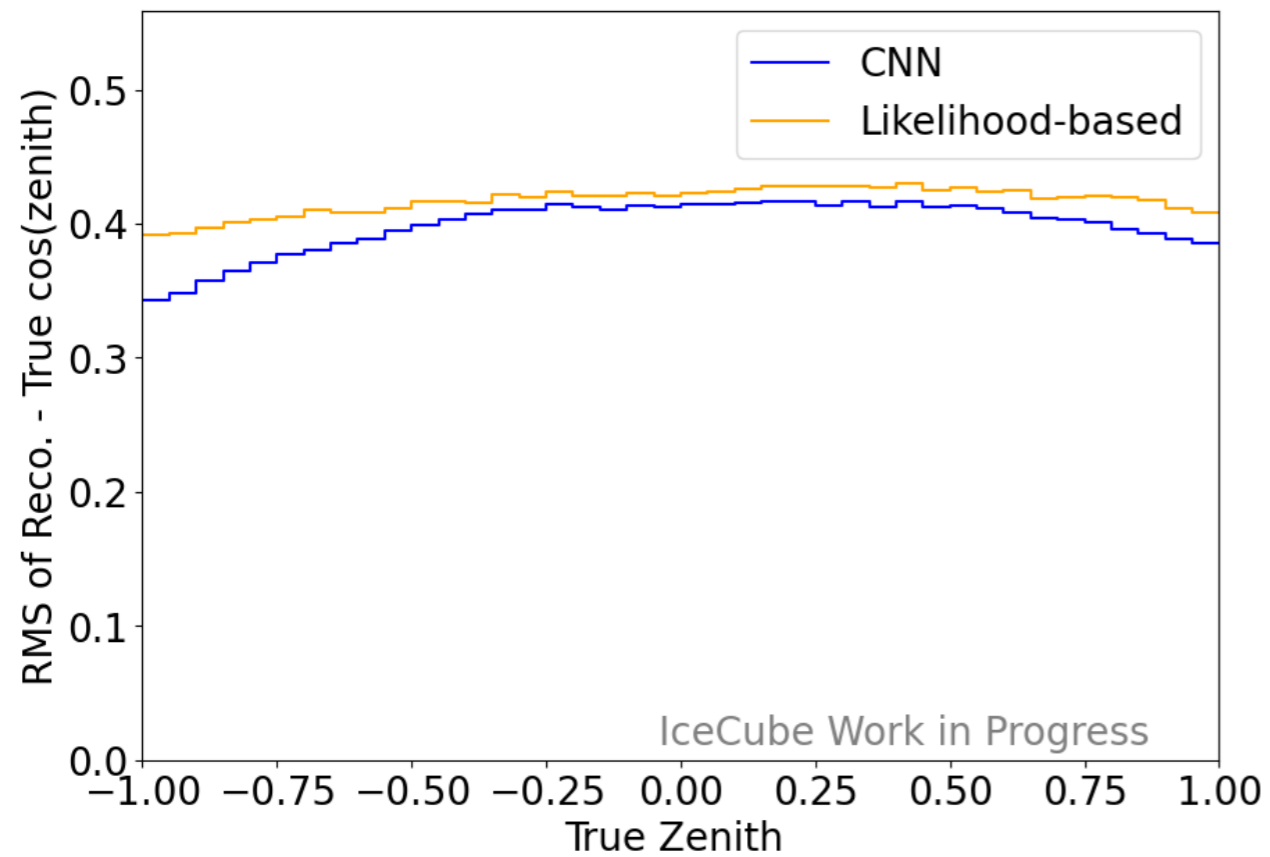
# Thank You!



# Backup



# RMS Slices of NuE CC





# RMS Slices of NuMu CC

