

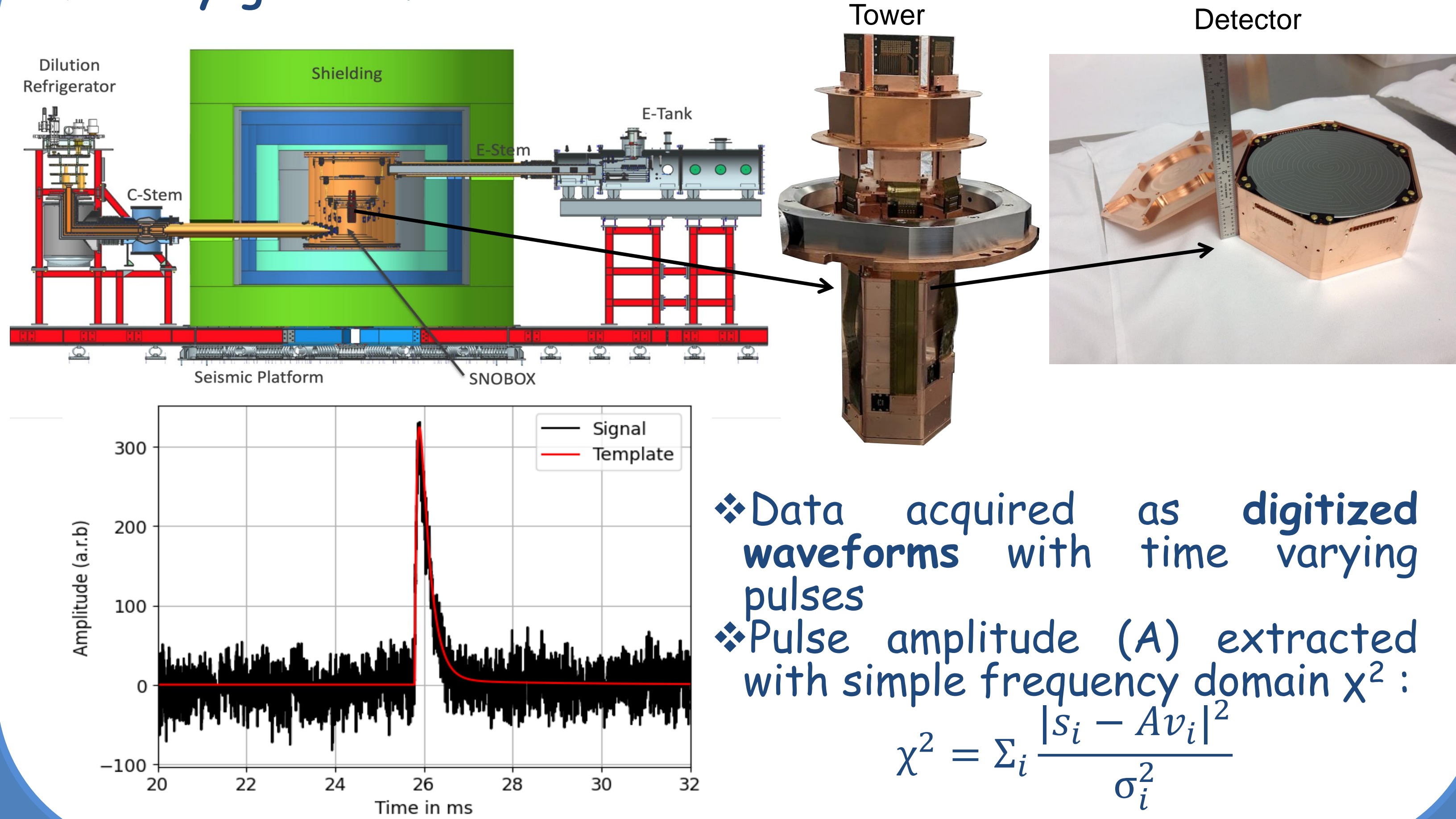
# Multi-channel, Multi-template Reconstruction for SuperCDMS SNOLAB Using Machine Learning

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## Correlated noise, position dependence & SuperCDMS detectors

SuperCDMS SNOLAB - a direct dark matter search experiment with cryogenic Si/Ge detectors



❖ Data acquired as digitized waveforms with time varying pulses  
 ❖ Pulse amplitude (A) extracted with simple frequency domain  $\chi^2$  :

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{|s_i - Av_i|^2}{\sigma_i^2}$$

## Factors not addressed by current techniques:

- ❖ Pulse shape variation
- ❖ Correlated noise sources (vibrational, electronic, etc.)

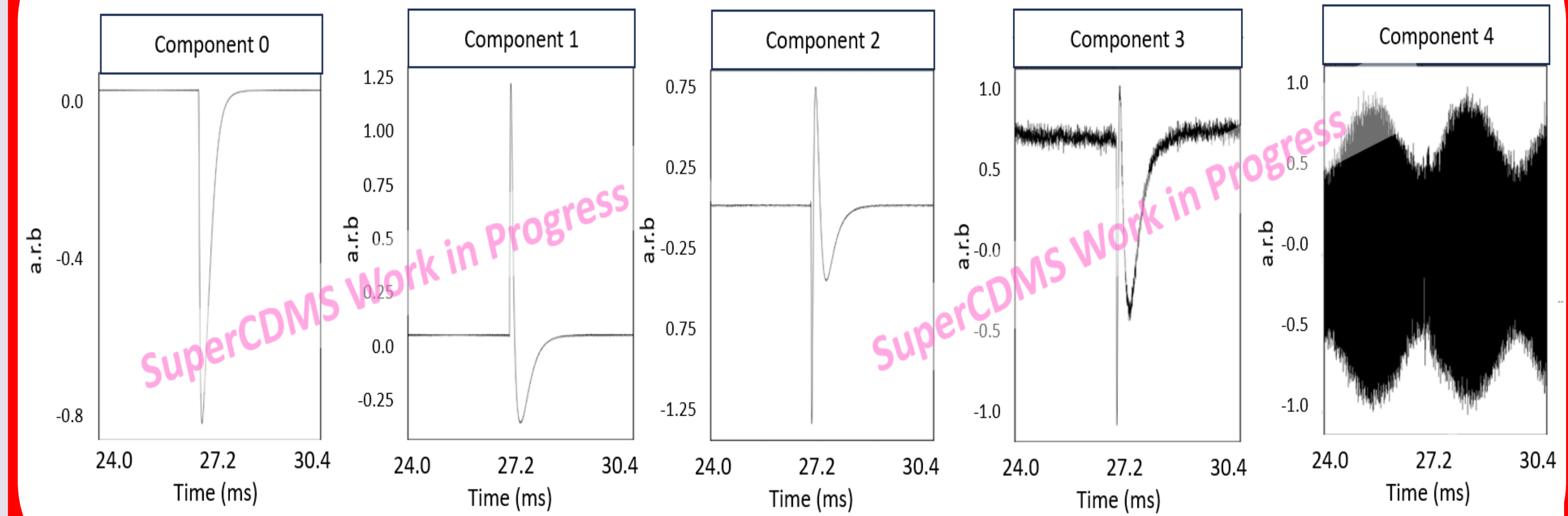
**Solution:** NxM filter that fits N channels with M templates simultaneously

$$\chi^2 = \Sigma_f (\vec{S}_f - T_f \vec{A})^T V_f^{-1} (\vec{S}_f - T_f \vec{A})$$

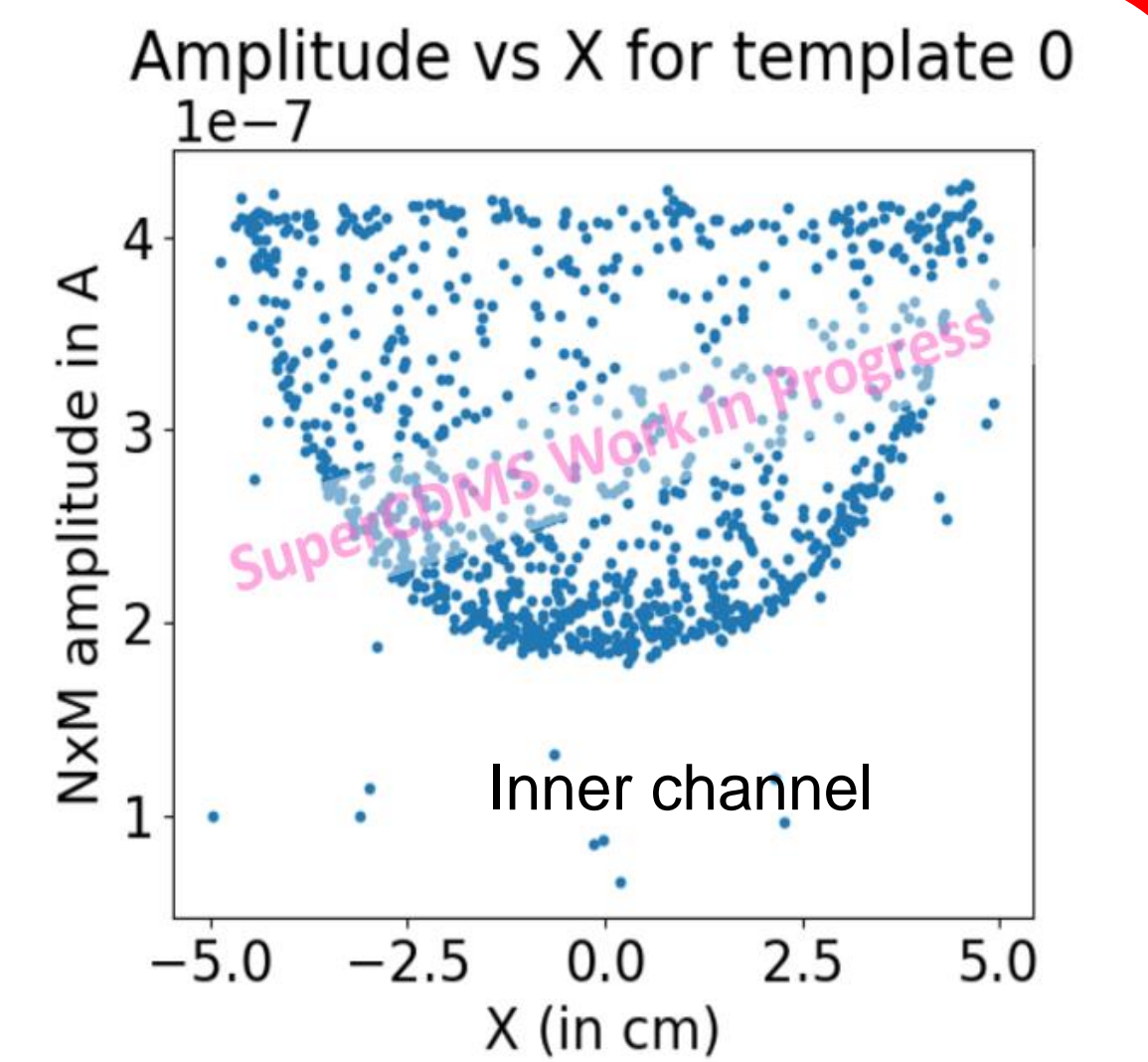
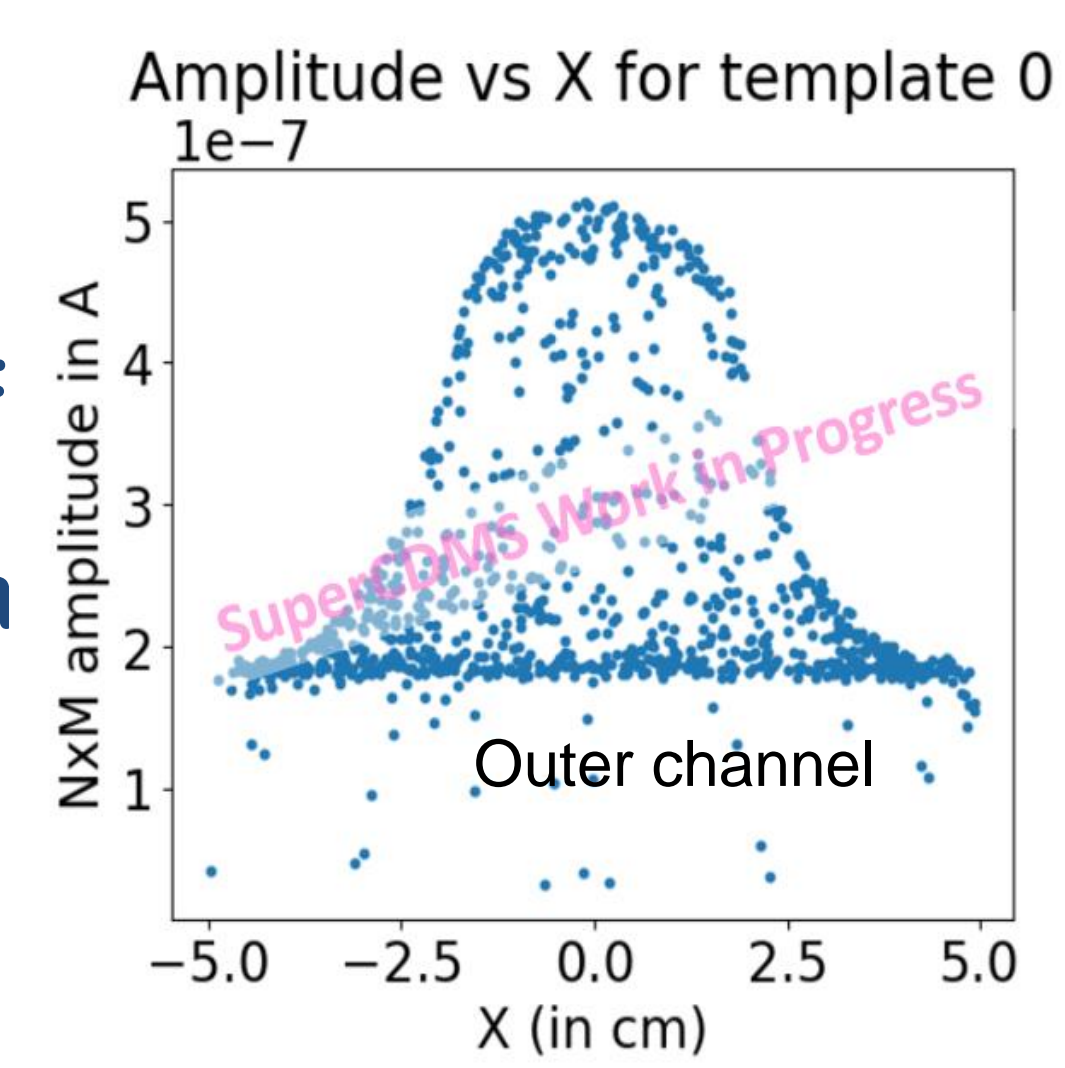
## The machine learning angle

Use PCA to extract waveform components that capture pulse shape variation with position, then use linear estimator plus GBDT to map from amplitudes to energy & position.

## Template generation with Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

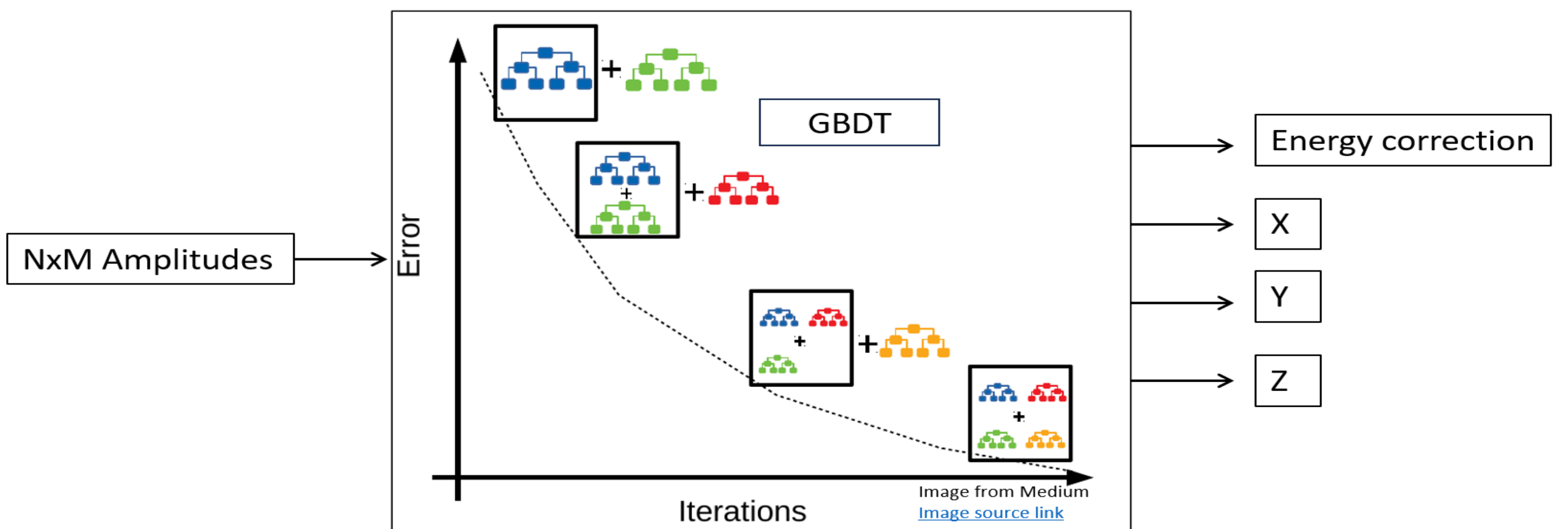


Amplitudes of components correlate with position



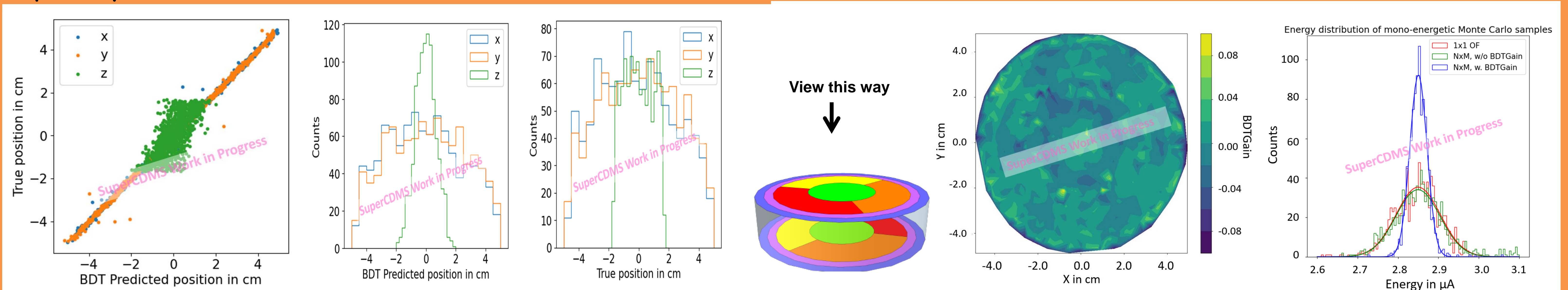
## Gradient Boosted Decision Trees

An ensemble of decision trees to empirically map inputs to outputs. Trees learn non-linear dependencies of output variables on the inputs.



## Results from 10,000 simulated events

X, Y and Z positions predicted within 0.52 mm, 0.55 mm and 5.49 mm, respectively. Nearly, threefold enhancement in energy resolution from NxM + GBDT; BDTGain captures position information

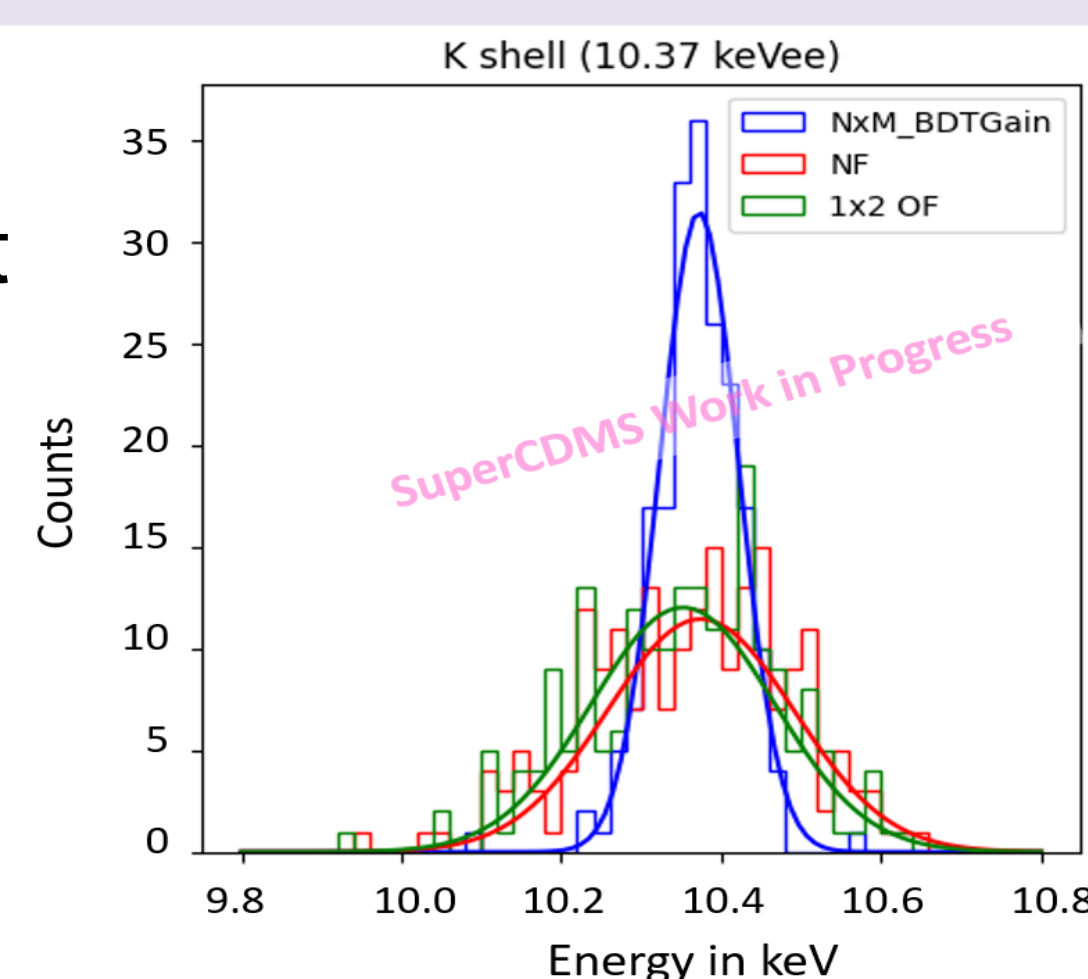


## Conclusion and future directions

NxM filter combined with machine learning can produce significant enhancement in energy resolution

### Future directions

- ❖ NxM applied to old SuperCDMS data: two-fold enhancement in energy resolution (see right figure →). **Apply to new real data**
- ❖ Transfer learning to address limited training data size



## Acknowledgements

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- ❖ Scott Oser and Yan Liu NxM development