

# Signal classification and event reconstruction for acoustic neutrino detection in sea water

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ARENA

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FOR ASTROPARTICLE  
PHYSICS

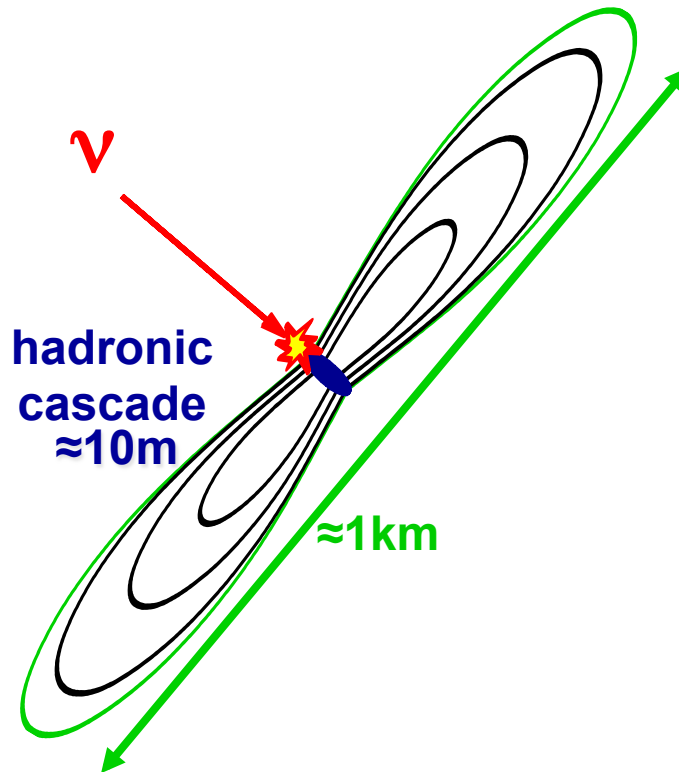


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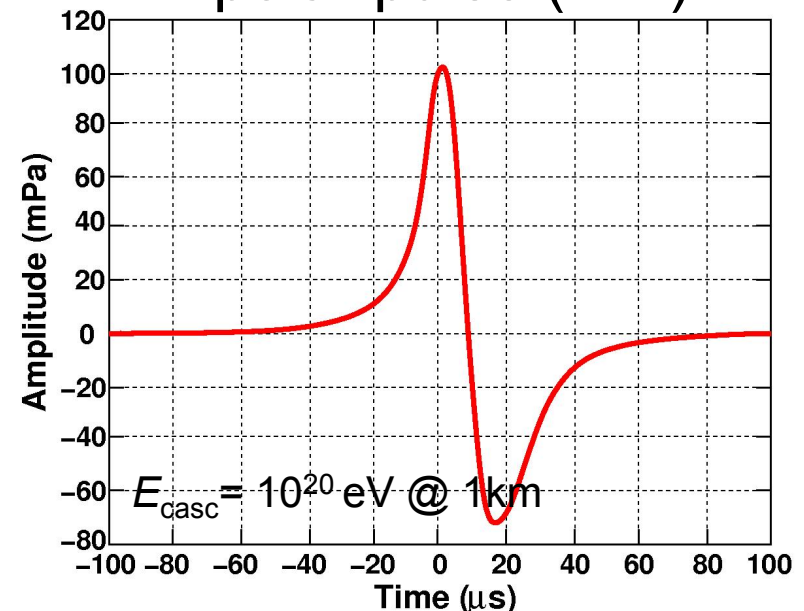
# Acoustic signals from Neutrinos

Thermo-acoustic effect: (Askariyan 1979)

Energy deposition  $\rightarrow$  local heating ( $\sim \mu\text{K}$ )  $\rightarrow$  expansion  $\rightarrow$  pressure signal

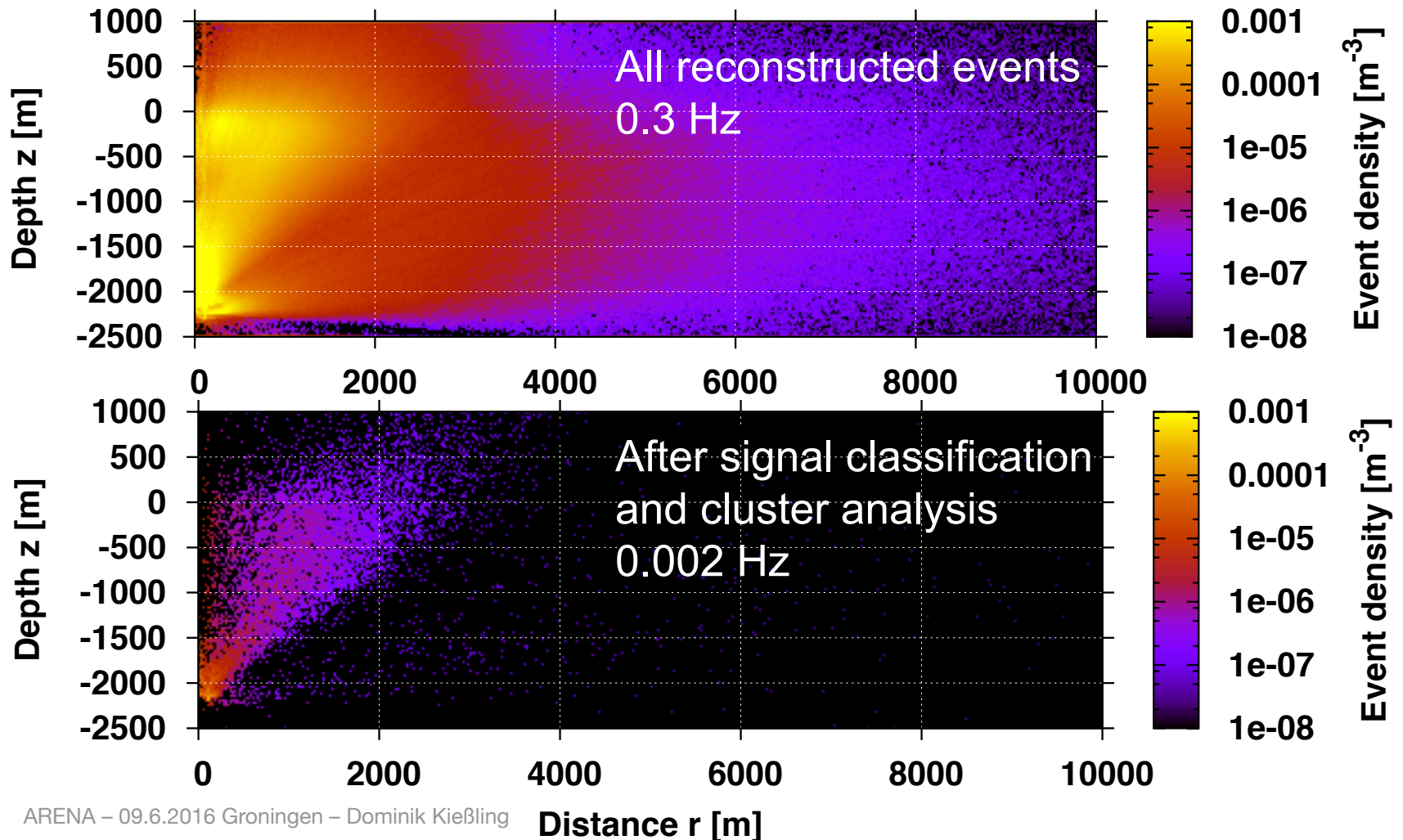


## Bipolar pulse (BIP)



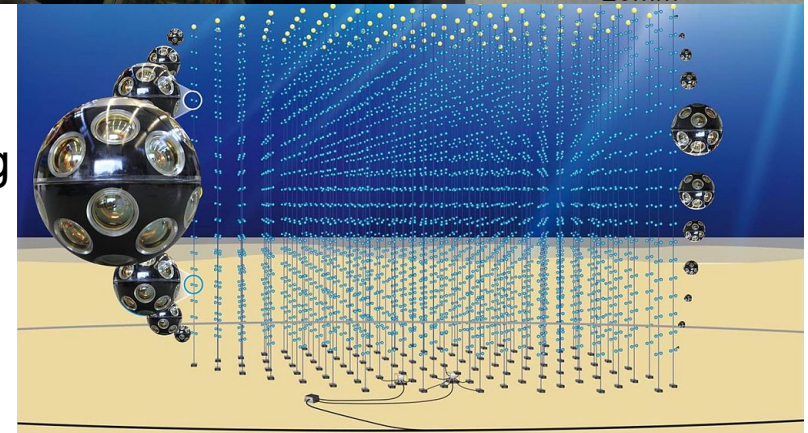
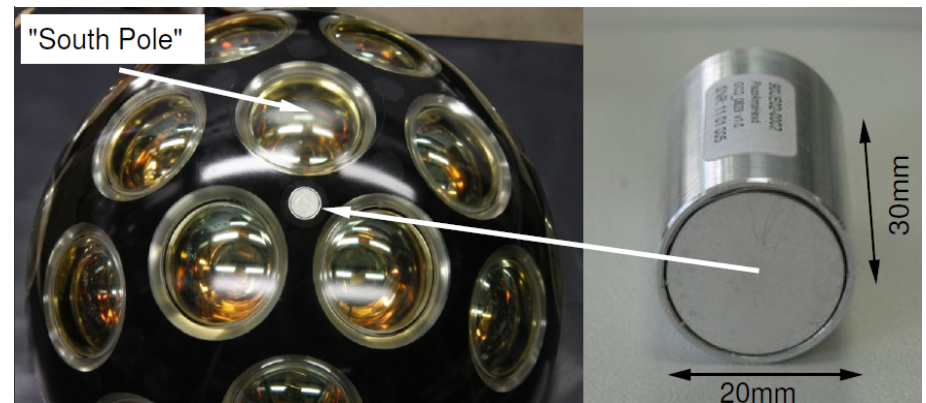
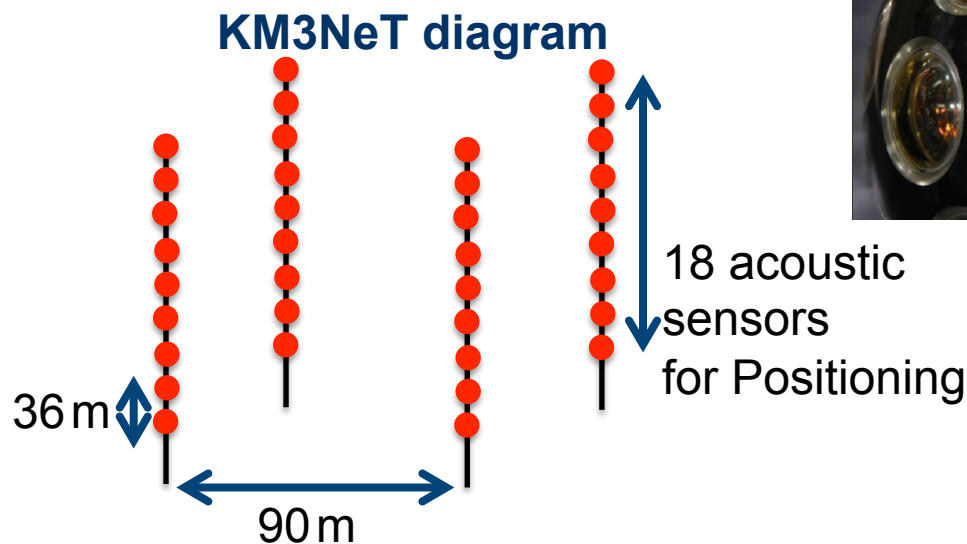
Adapted from arxiv/0704.1025v1 (Acorne Coll.)

## Spatial distribution of transient background



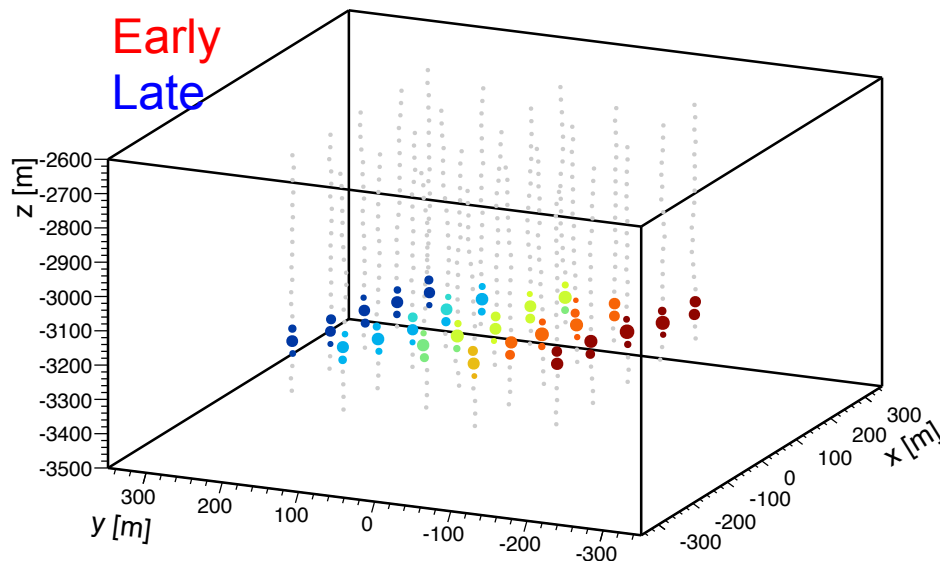
## Simulation studies

- 24 Lines ~ KM3NeT-Phase 1 Italian site
- 100 Lines ~ KM3NeT Building Block

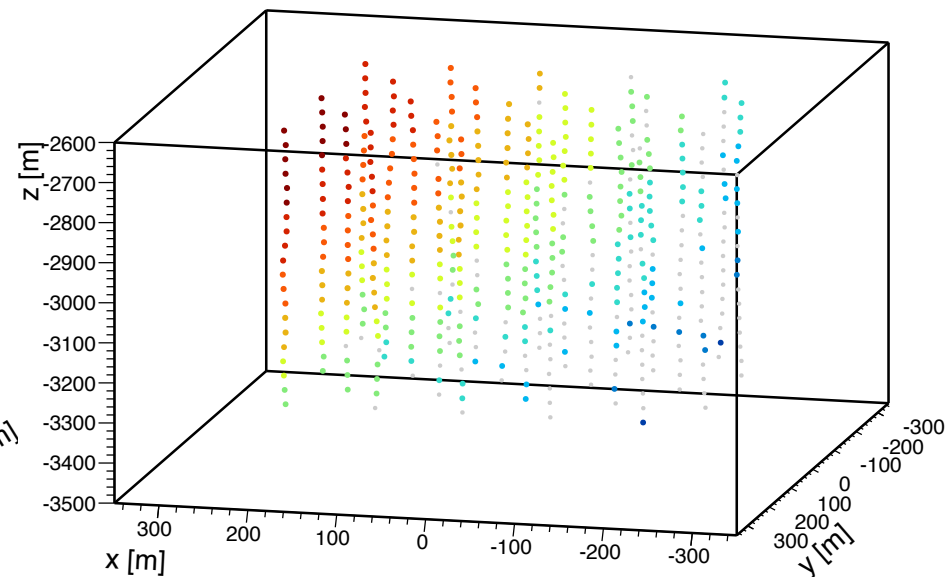


# Simulated Events

Neutrino @ 1.8 km,  $E=10^{21}$ eV,  $\Theta=16^\circ$



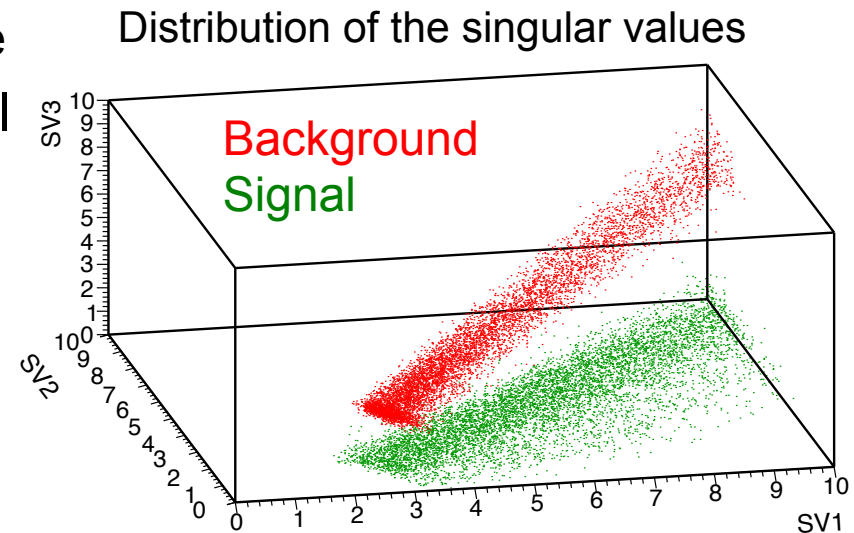
Spherical background (e.g. ship)



- Neutrinos (Energy  $10^{18} - 10^{21}$  eV)
- Signals of the positioning system
- Spherically emitting sound sources
- Random coincidences

## Characteristic traits of neutrino signatures

- Good candidates for machine learning features are (in total 16):
  - Singular values from distribution of hits in detector (Pancake reconstruction as by-product)
  - Correlation coefficient of the amplitude and the distance to the pancake
  - “likelihood” of the event
  - Distance of the sensors from plane
- “Boosted Decision Trees” (bdt) well suited from OpenCV\*
  - Recognition rates ~99%



\*<http://opencv.org>

## Events rates and cascading classifiers

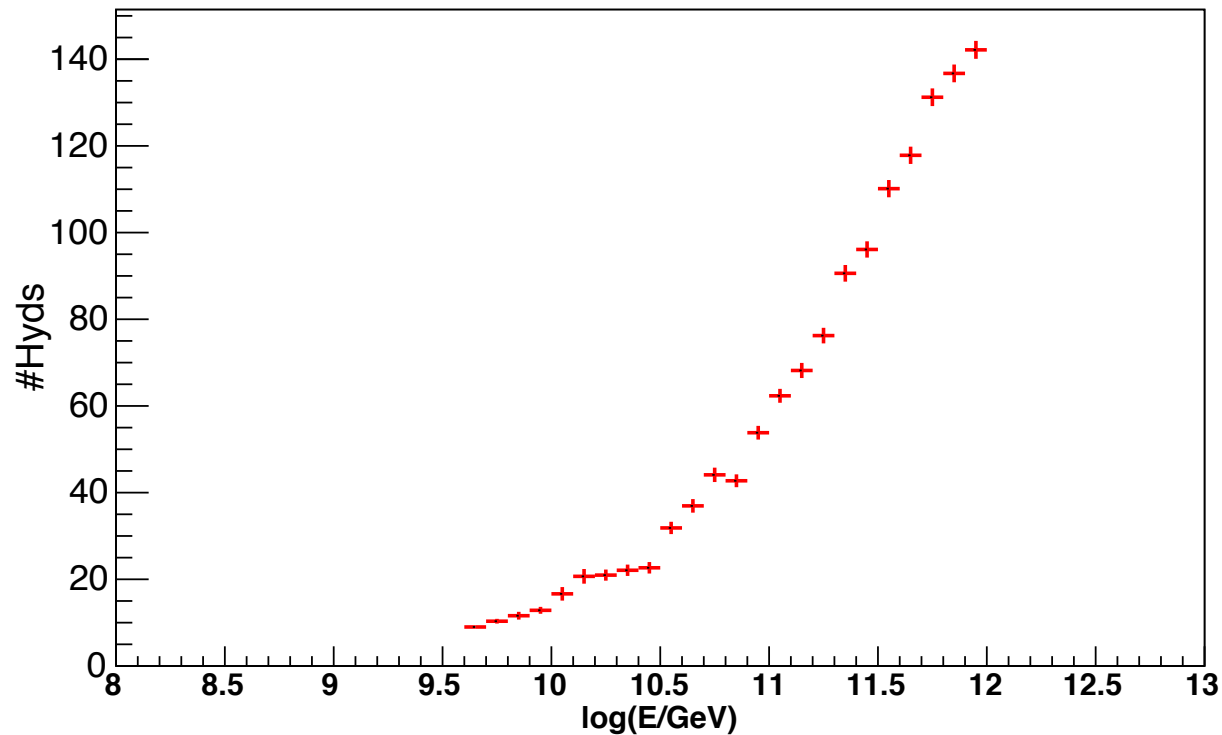
- Rates derived from AMADEUS data
- Reduction to less than 1 event/yr necessary

Stage	Events/year
Sources with pos. reco	10 000 000
BIP-Classification	315 000
Clustering	63 000
Pancake-bdt	12.6
Pancake-cascade	7

- Cascading classifiers improves background suppression (here bdt, decision tree and random forest)
- 98% of triggered neutrinos pass whole chain

# Energy threshold

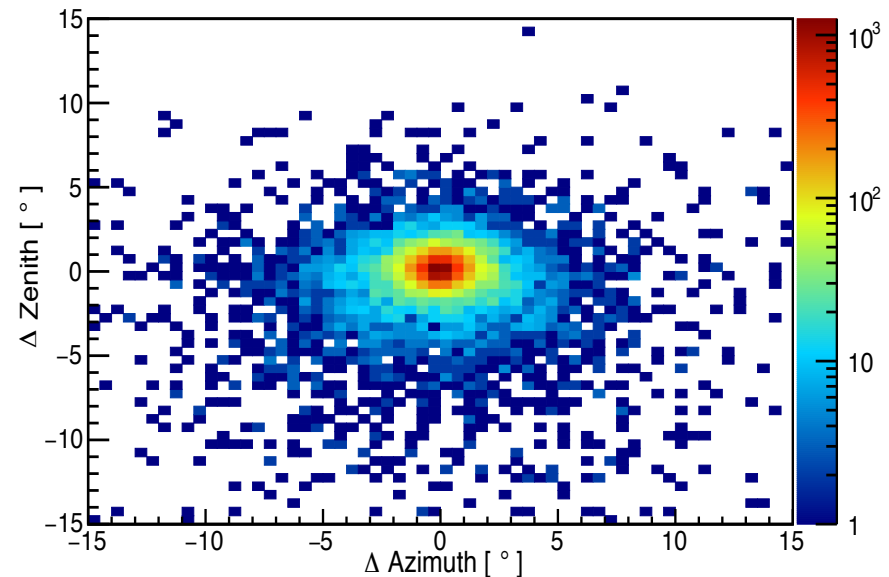
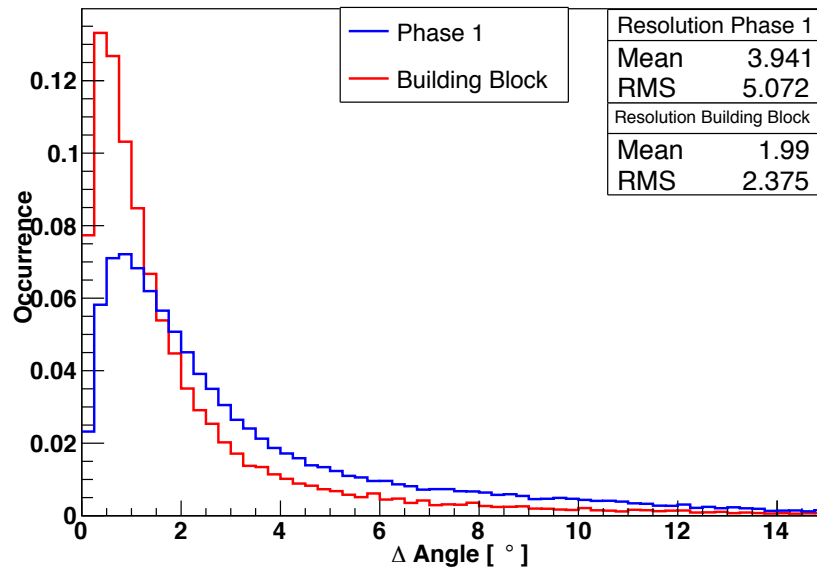
Number of triggered hydrophones



- Energy threshold  $\approx 5 \cdot 10^{18}$  eV



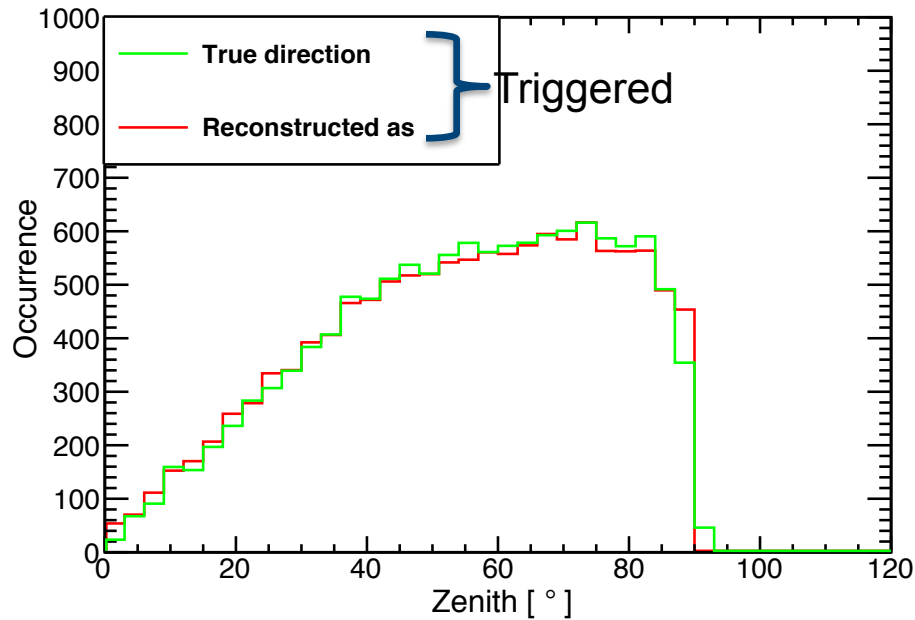
# Angular resolution of the direction from the SVD



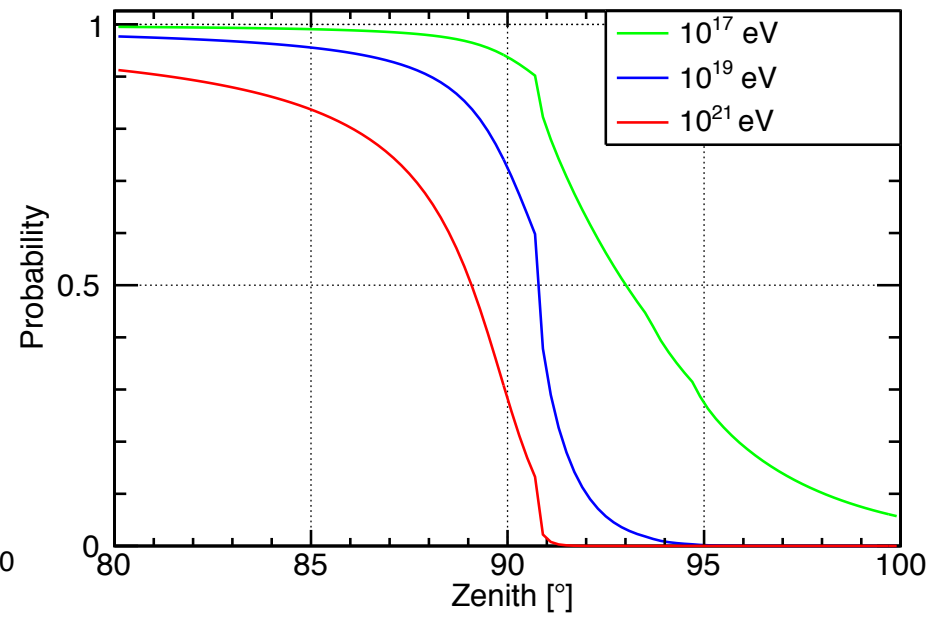
- Discriminating between up- and down-going events not possible
- Assumption: all neutrinos are downgoing
- Error region around the horizon  $[+5^\circ, -5^\circ]$  (depending on energy)

# Probability for a neutrino to reach 1500m depth in water

Reconstructed Zenith angle of the shower



Probability to reach the detector

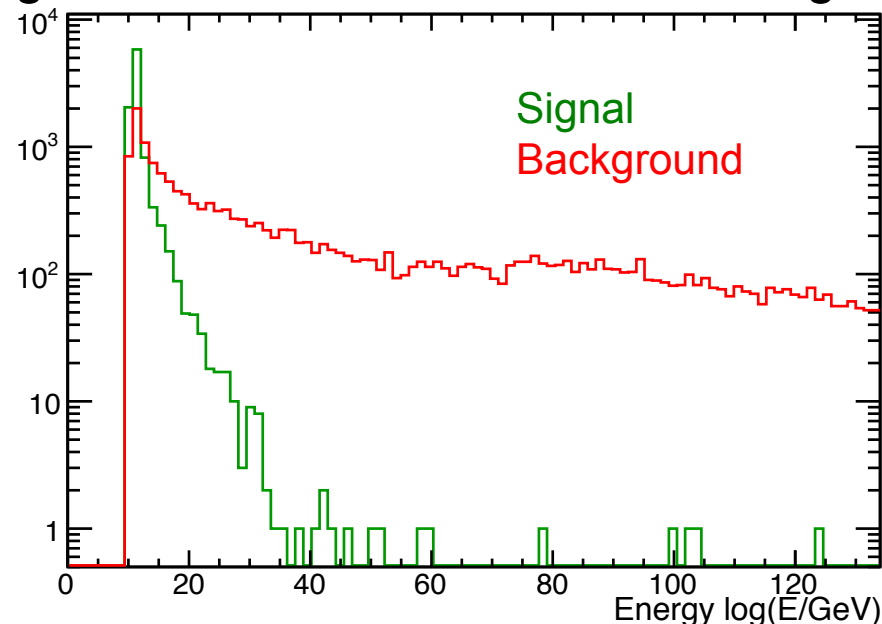


- Earth is opaque for ultra high energy neutrino

➡ Ambiguity only causes minimal problems

## Energy estimate as feature for the classification

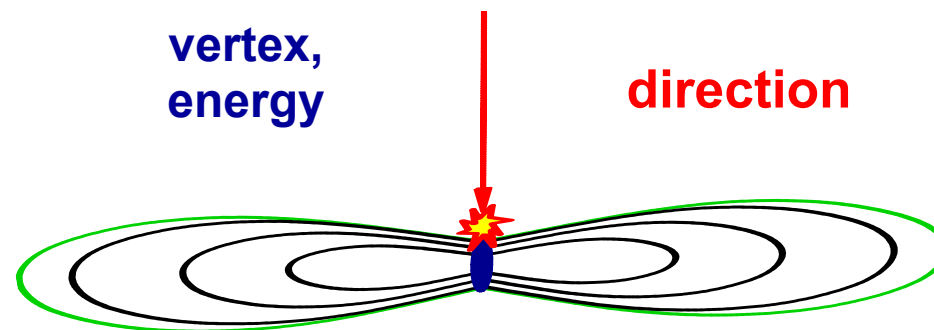
- Vertex and direction of the neutrino used as input
- Average amplitude at vertex used in linear regression
- Error can become very large, overestimating the energy several orders of magnitude if the direction is a few degrees off



- Requires a combined fit for vertex, direction and energy!

## Toy Monte Carlo for the fit

- Generating events has to be fast
- Create event using position, direction and shower energy
- Peak to peak amplitude from simple linear function
- Arrival time and amplitude at the hydrophones from position and direction



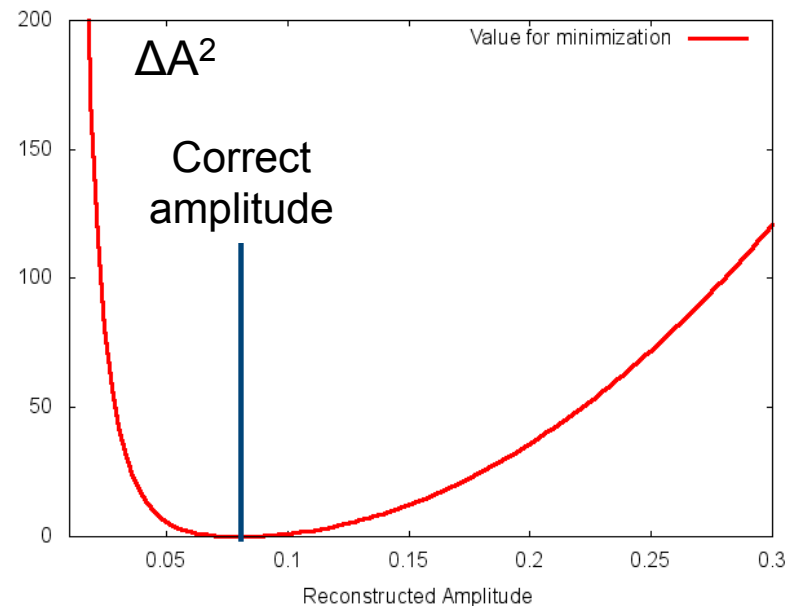
## Combined fit

- Generate an event from the toy MC
- Define a function to minimize:

$$f = \sum_i \left( \frac{(t_i - t_i^{rec})^2}{\sigma_t^2} + \Delta A_i^2 \right)$$

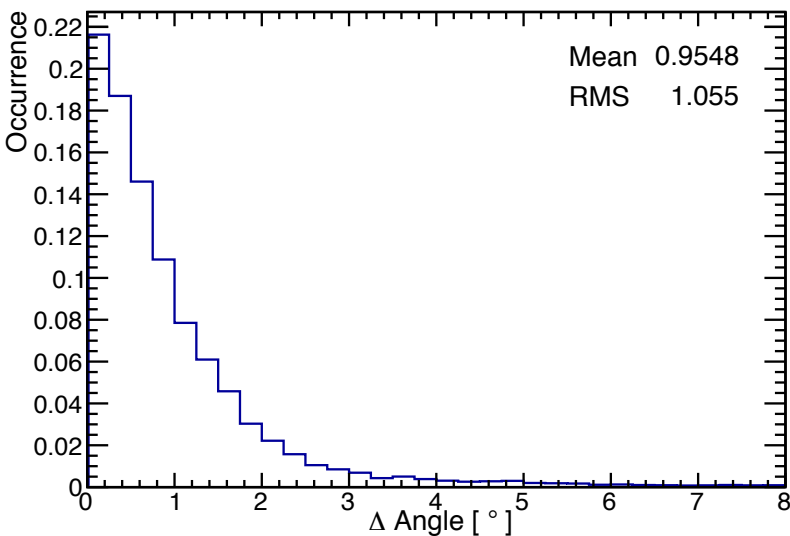
- $t_i$ : arrival time at hydrophone  $i$
- $a_i$ : peak to peak amplitude at hydrophone  $i$
- $\sigma$ : weights of the values
- Amplitude depends on all values, time only on vertex position
- Use Minuit to find vertex, shower direction and shower energy

$$\Delta A_i = \begin{cases} \frac{a_i - a_i^{rec}}{\sigma_a} & \text{for } a_i \leq a_i^{rec} \\ \frac{a_i(a_i - a_i^{rec})}{\sigma_a \cdot a_i^{rec}} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

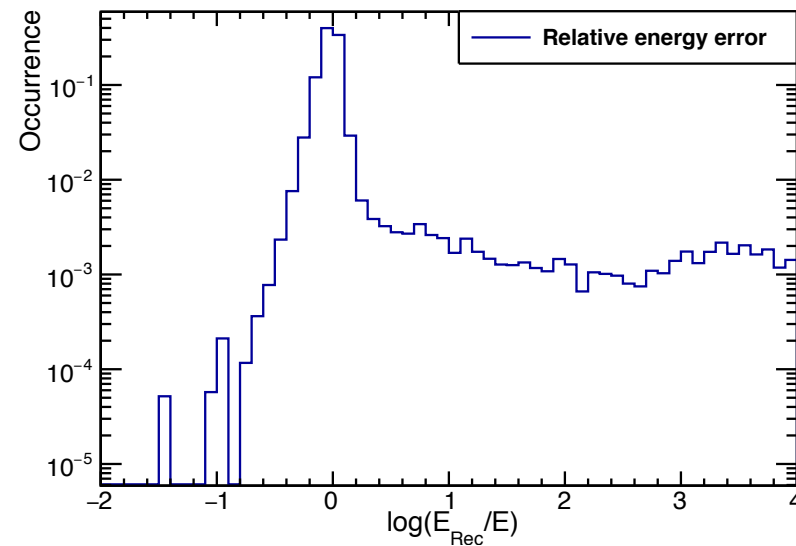


## Results of the combined fit

### Angular resolution

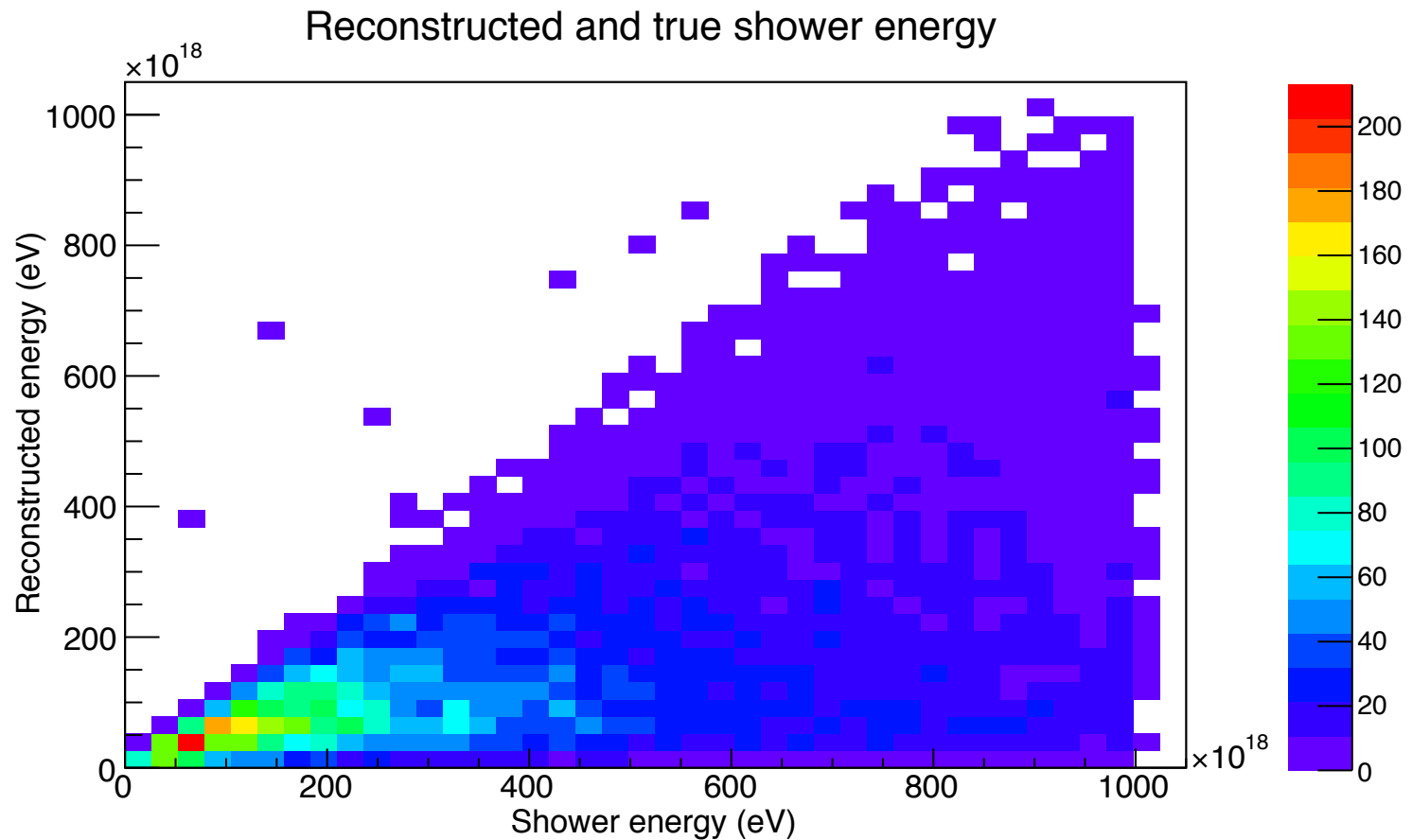


### Relative energy error



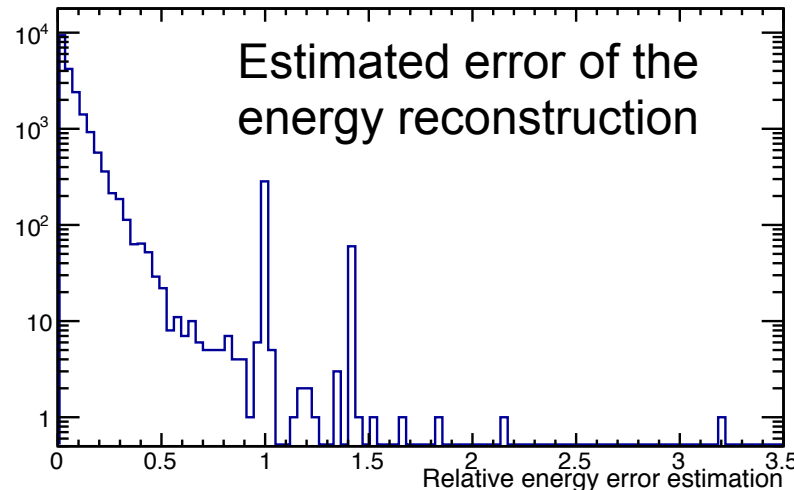
- Average direction error  $1.0^\circ$  ( 90% Quantile:  $2.3^\circ$  )
- Average vertex error 250m ( 90% Quantile: 620m )
- Average energy error 30% ( 90% Quantile: 75%)

# Energy reconstruction



## Cuts on the quality parameters of the fit to improve background suppression

- Minuit gives error estimates for all fitted parameters
- Define cuts for these parameters to remove badly reconstructed events



- E.g. estimated error of the energy:  $\Delta E \leq 0.5 E$
- Removes a lot of falsely classified neutrinos
  - In a test run with 2 neutrinos and 120k background events, 1 neutrino and 1 falsely classified background event was found



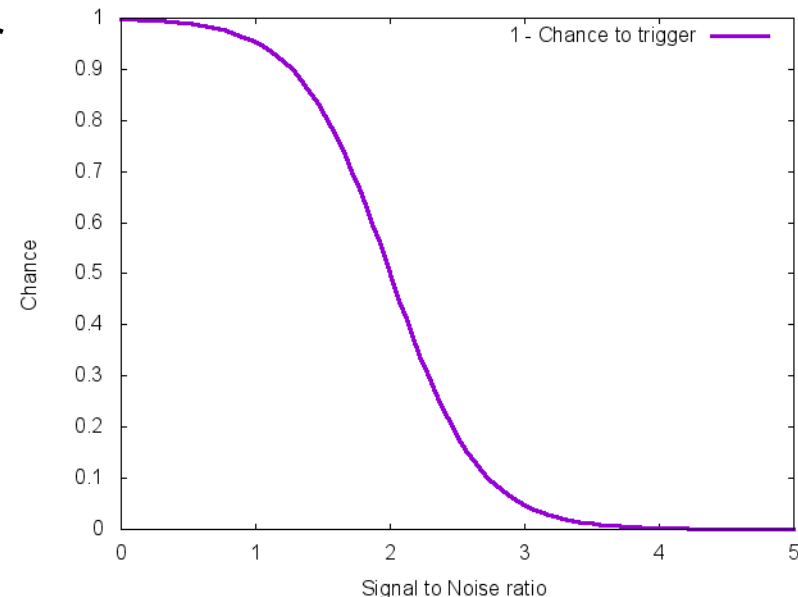
# Combined fit with the information of hydrophones NOT in the event

- If a sensor does not detect an event, then the amplitude was too small there
- This provides additional information for the fit

$$g = \sum_i \ln \left( 0.5 - 0.5 \cdot \tanh \left( \frac{3 \cdot a_i^{rec}}{2 \cdot Noise} - 3 \right) \right)$$

- Use a linear combination of f and g for the minimization
- Improves reconstruction for some events
- Investigation ongoing whether this is a better reconstruction method

Logarithm of chance not to trigger (approximation)





## Summary

- Signal classification for KM3NeT using the pancake is under investigation. Improvements by cascading machine learning algorithms. Background rates reduced by 4 orders of magnitude
- Energy reconstruction requires combined fit of vertex, direction and energy. Achieves accuracy of 30% for the shower energy
- Cutting on the quality parameters of the combined fit improves background suppression by a factor of  $\sim 15$



# Thank you for your attention!

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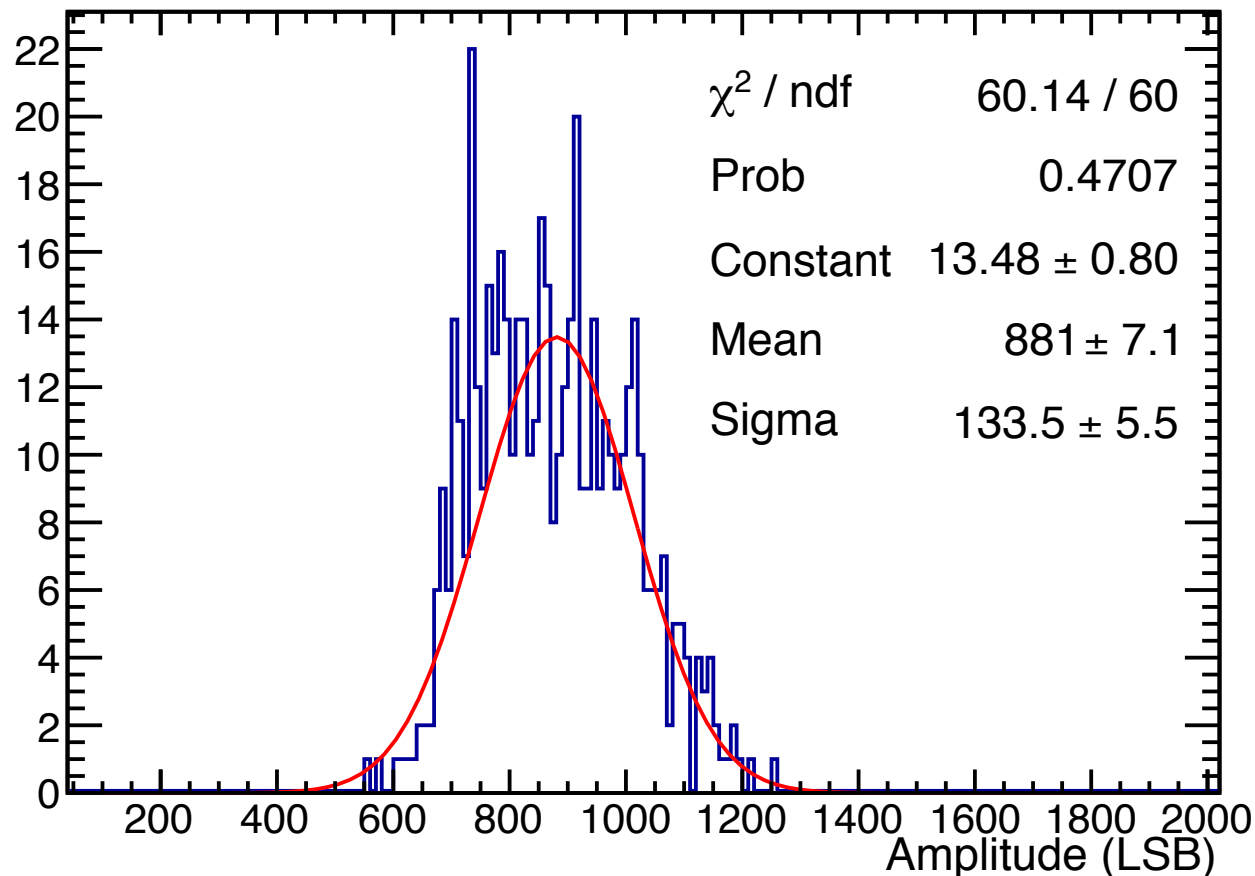
Bundesministerium  
für Bildung  
und Forschung



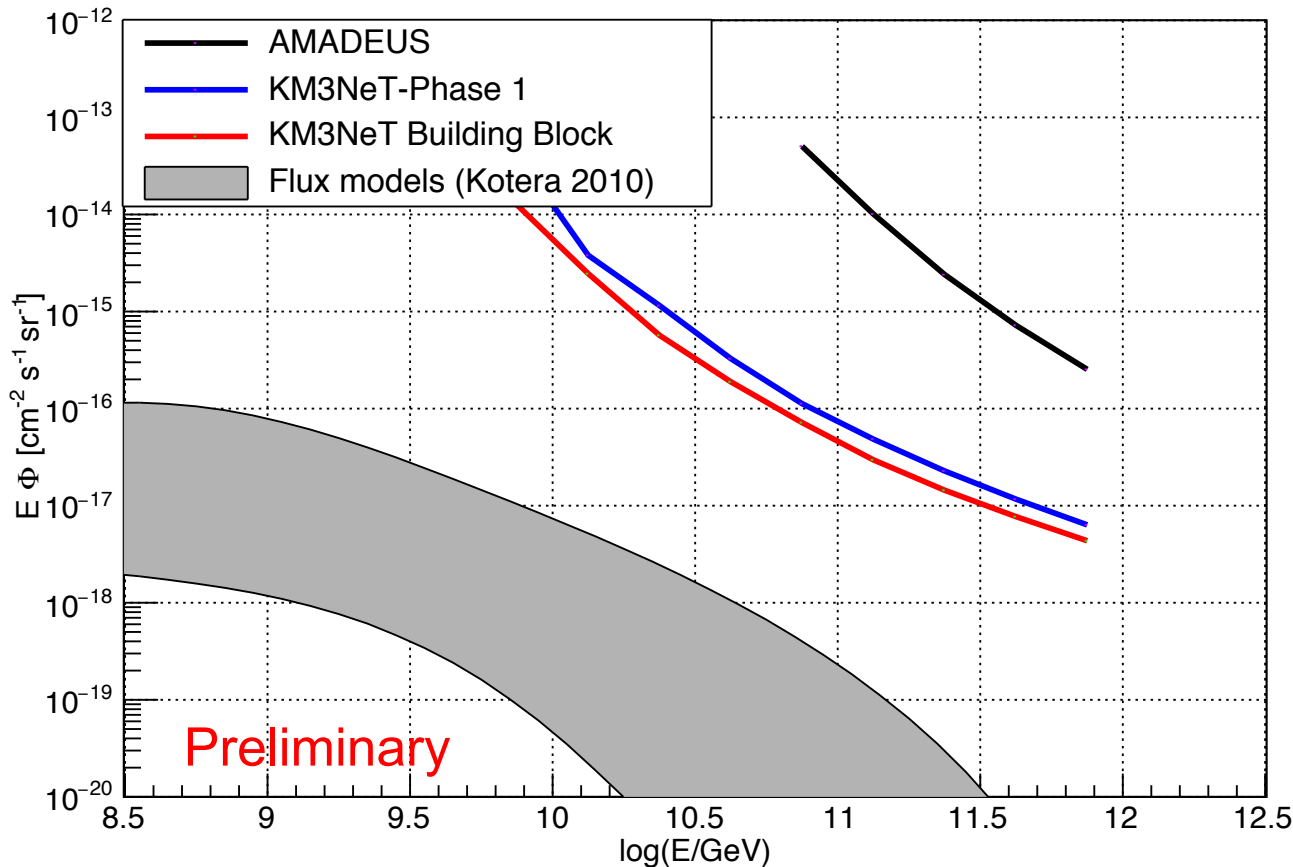
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## Intrinsic variance

- Shower with  $5e19$  eV 200m from the sensor



## Sensitivity of the Detectors (transient free limit)



$$\Phi_L = \frac{N_{CL} \cdot \lambda}{\Omega \cdot T \cdot V_{eff} \cdot E}$$

with:

$N_{CL} = 2.44$

T : life time (1 year)

$\lambda$  : mean free path

$\Omega$  : solid angle

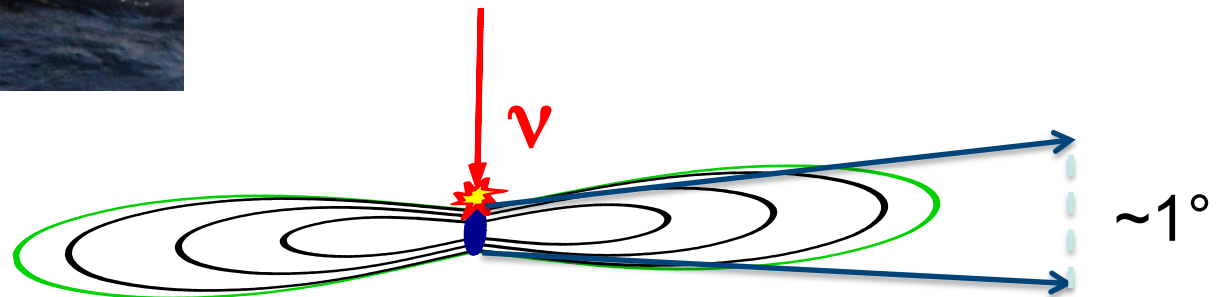
E : energy

$V_{eff}$  : eff. volume

## Signal classification needed

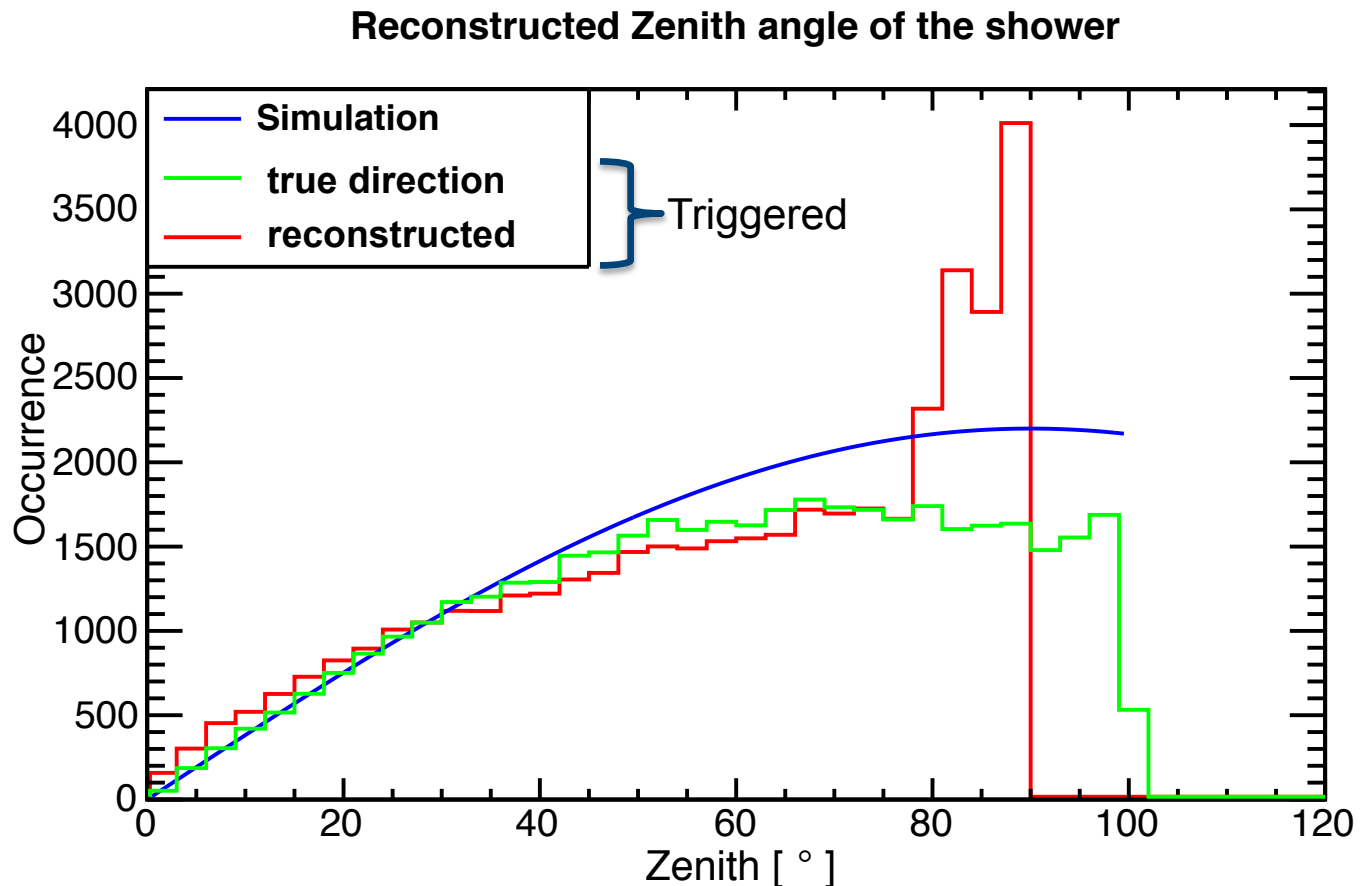


- High rate of transient background with bipolar pulses, from e.g. whales and dolphins
- Additional background suppression is necessary



- Acoustic signal from neutrinos is emitted in a  $O(20 \text{ m})$  thick plane
  - Most background is emitted as spherical waves
- ➔ Use the sound propagation geometry as classification for the signals in a large volume acoustic detector

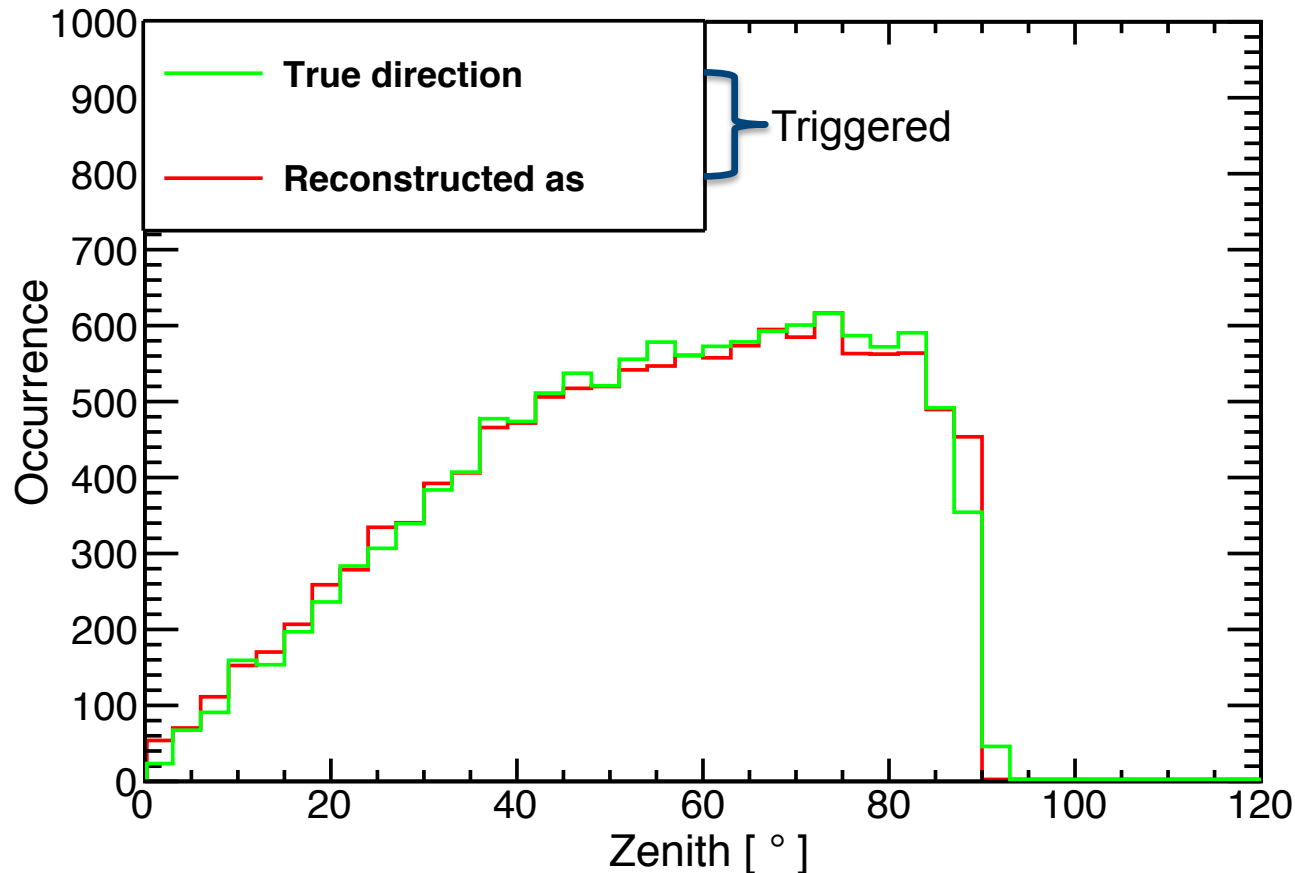
# Error of the zenith angle reconstruction for a building block (no earth model)



Earth model is not included to emphasize the effect!

# Error of the zenith angle reconstruction for a building block (WITH earth model)

Reconstructed Zenith angle of the shower



Ambiguity only causes minimal problems