



GammaLearn

– Deep Learning applied to the Cherenkov Telescope Array data

CHEP 2018, Sofia

T. Vuillaume, on behalf of M. Jacquemont, G. Maurin, P. Lambert, A. Benoit, L. Antiga, G. Silvestri and the CTA consortium



Today's menu



- Introduction on CTA
 - Science goals
 - Array and atmospheric showers
 - Data and processing
- Deep learning
 - Why deep learning for CTA data ?
- GammaLearn
 - A collaborative project
 - CTA specificities
 - Early results

- Future ground-based telescope for gamma-ray astronomy (Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescope)
- Study the Very High Energy universe: cosmic ray origins, astrophysical phenomena, fundamental physics and cosmology
- > 1400 scientists and engineers in 31 countries
- Currently in pre-construction phase.

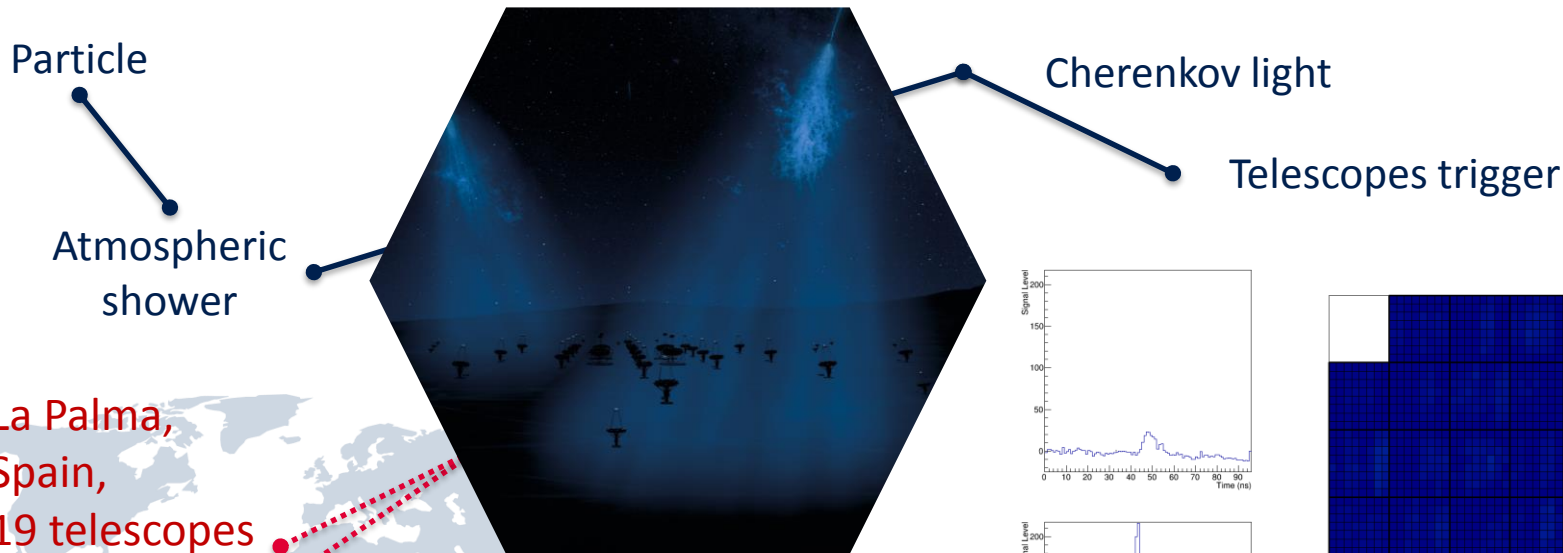
Cherenkov Telescope Array



La Palma,
Spain,
19 telescopes

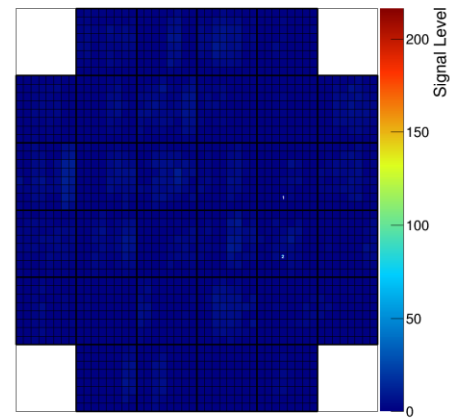
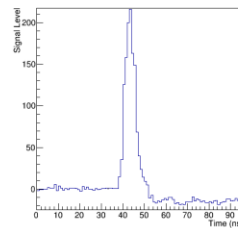
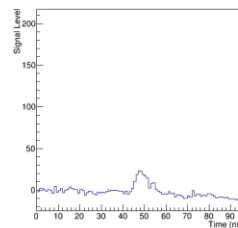
Paranal,
Chile,
89 telescopes

Cherenkov Telescope Array



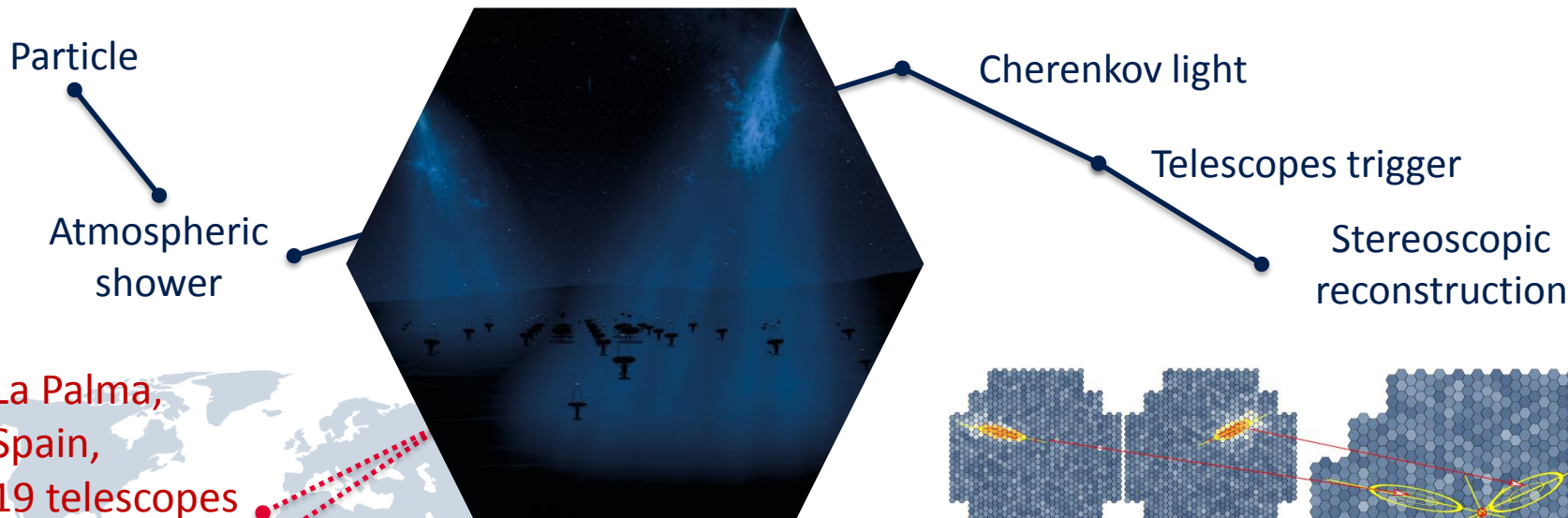
La Palma,
Spain,
19 telescopes

Paranal,
Chile,
89 telescopes



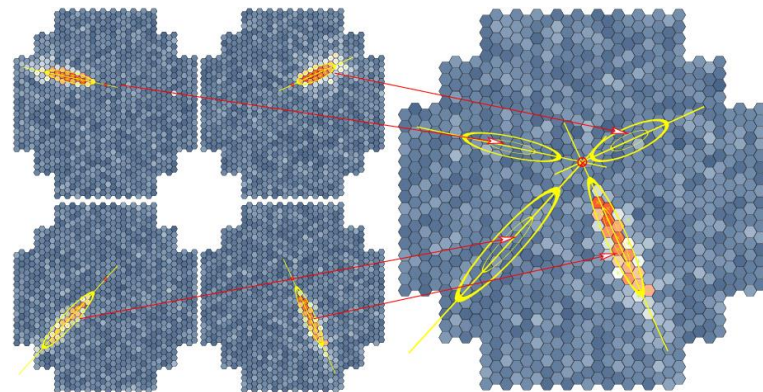
Credit: CTA GCT project

Cherenkov Telescope Array



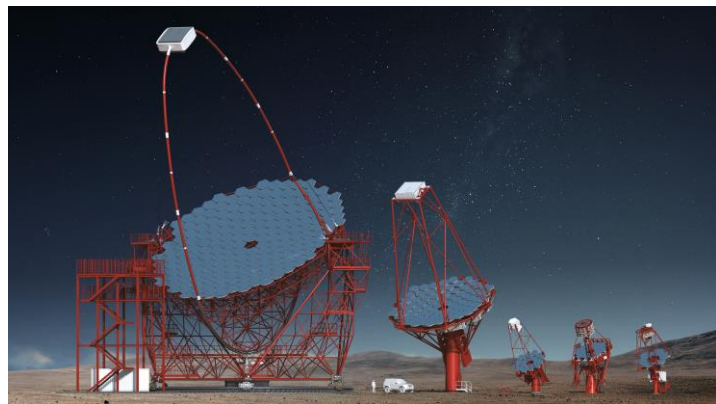
La Palma,
Spain,
19 telescopes

Paranal,
Chile,
89 telescopes



HESS figure (credit K. Bernlohr)

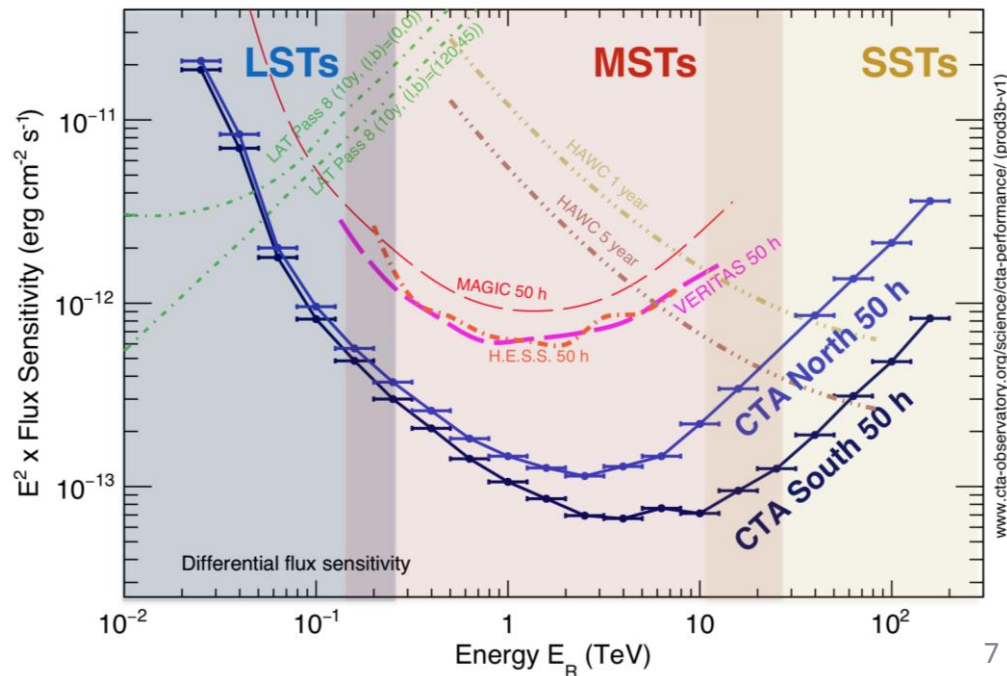
CTA sensitivity



	LST	MST	SST
Mirror \varnothing	~23m	~11.5m	~4m
FoV	~4.3deg	~7.5deg	~9deg

Increase of sensitivity
by factors 5 to 10
w.r.t existing facilities

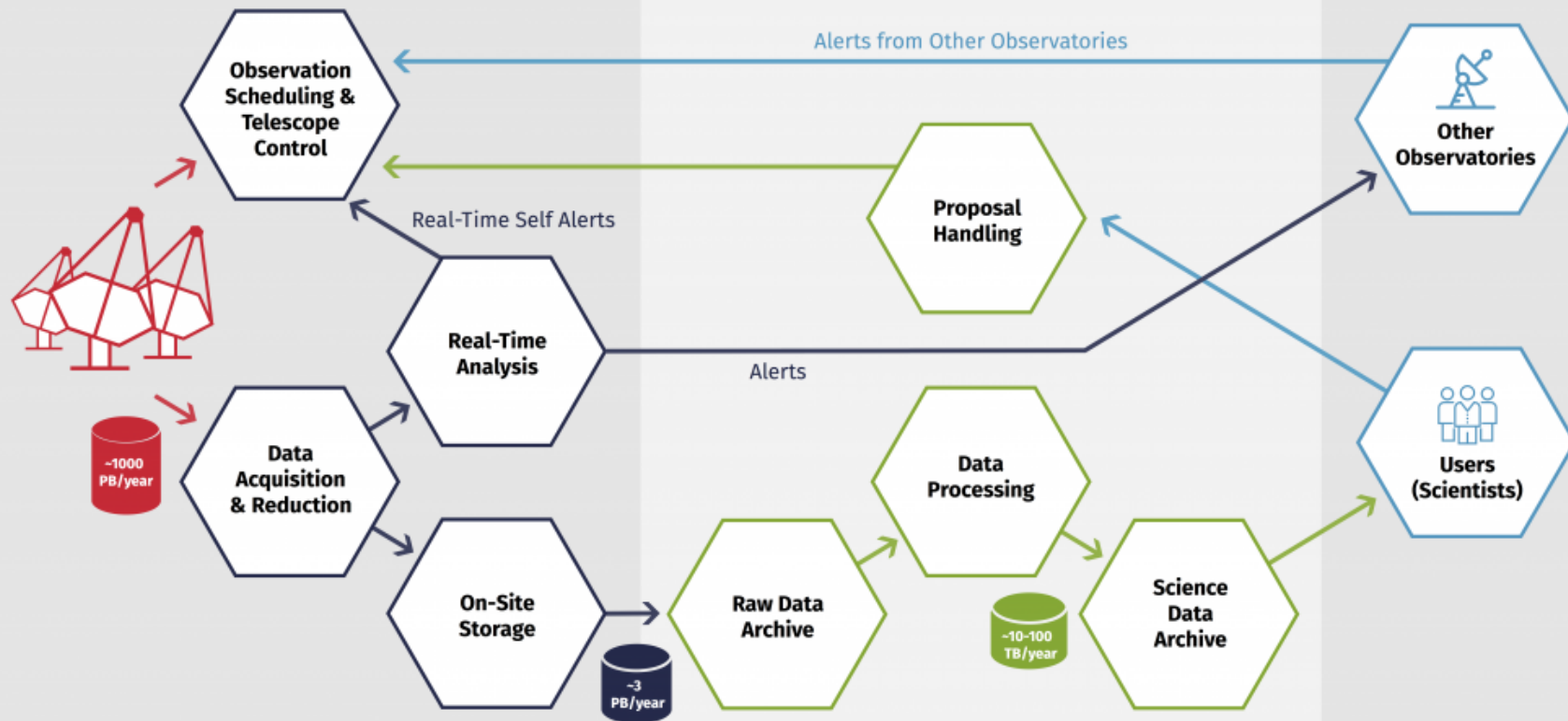
Different telescopes sizes
observe at different
energies



On Site

Off Site

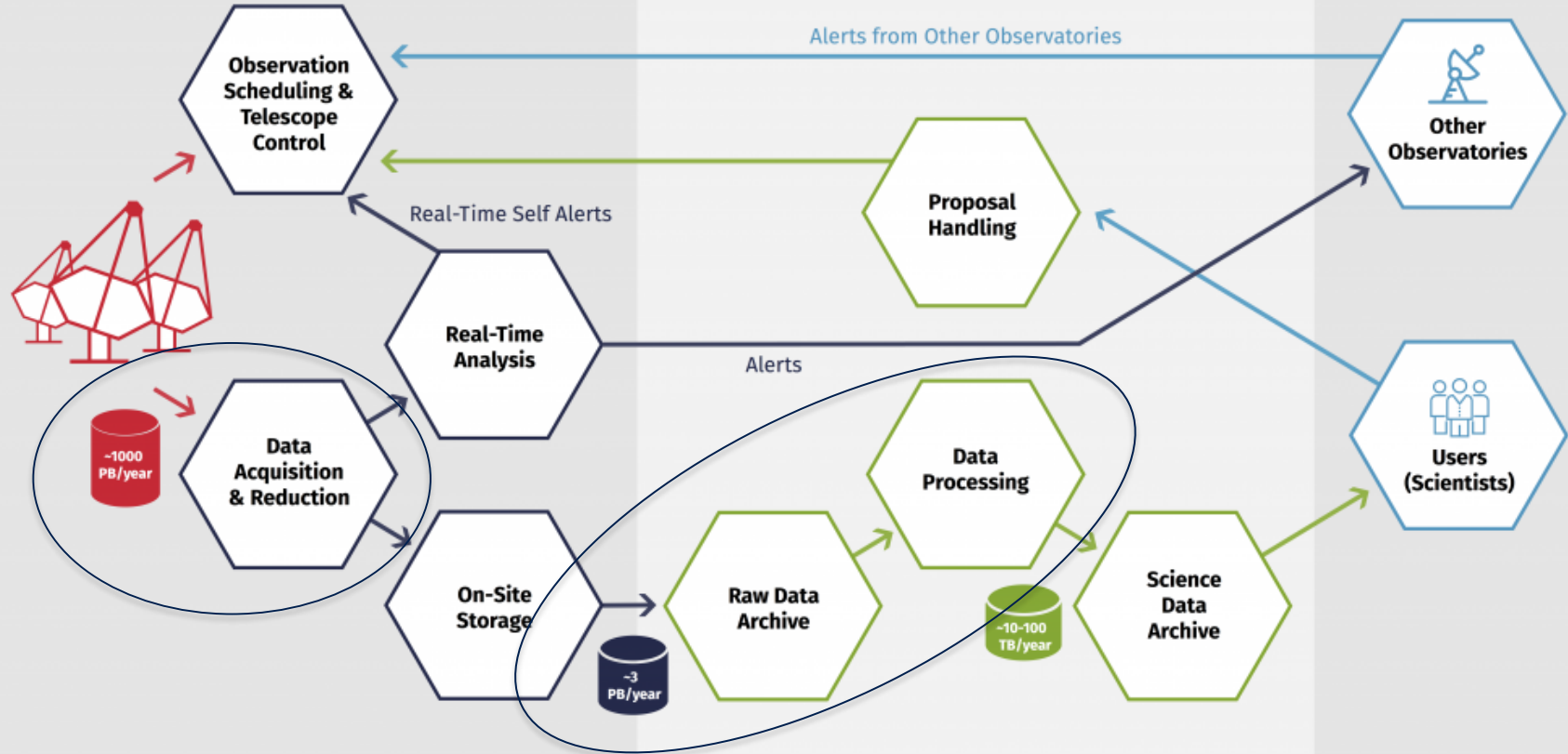
Outside World



On Site

Off Site

Outside World





- Machine learning (ML) is already being used in current Cherenkov telescope facilities
 - Energy reconstruction
 - Particle discrimination (classification)
 - E.g. random forests on pre-calculated features
- Deep learning (DL) aims at replacing the “pre-calculation” phase
 - Starting from raw images



A good choice for CTA data?



- DL requires training data
 - CTA data reconstruction is based on large simulations (= labelled data)

Offline processing

- DL approach is expected to improve the reconstruction, starting from raw information, without bias or modification
- DL could replace (and overcome) complex reconstruction algorithms



A good choice for CTA data?

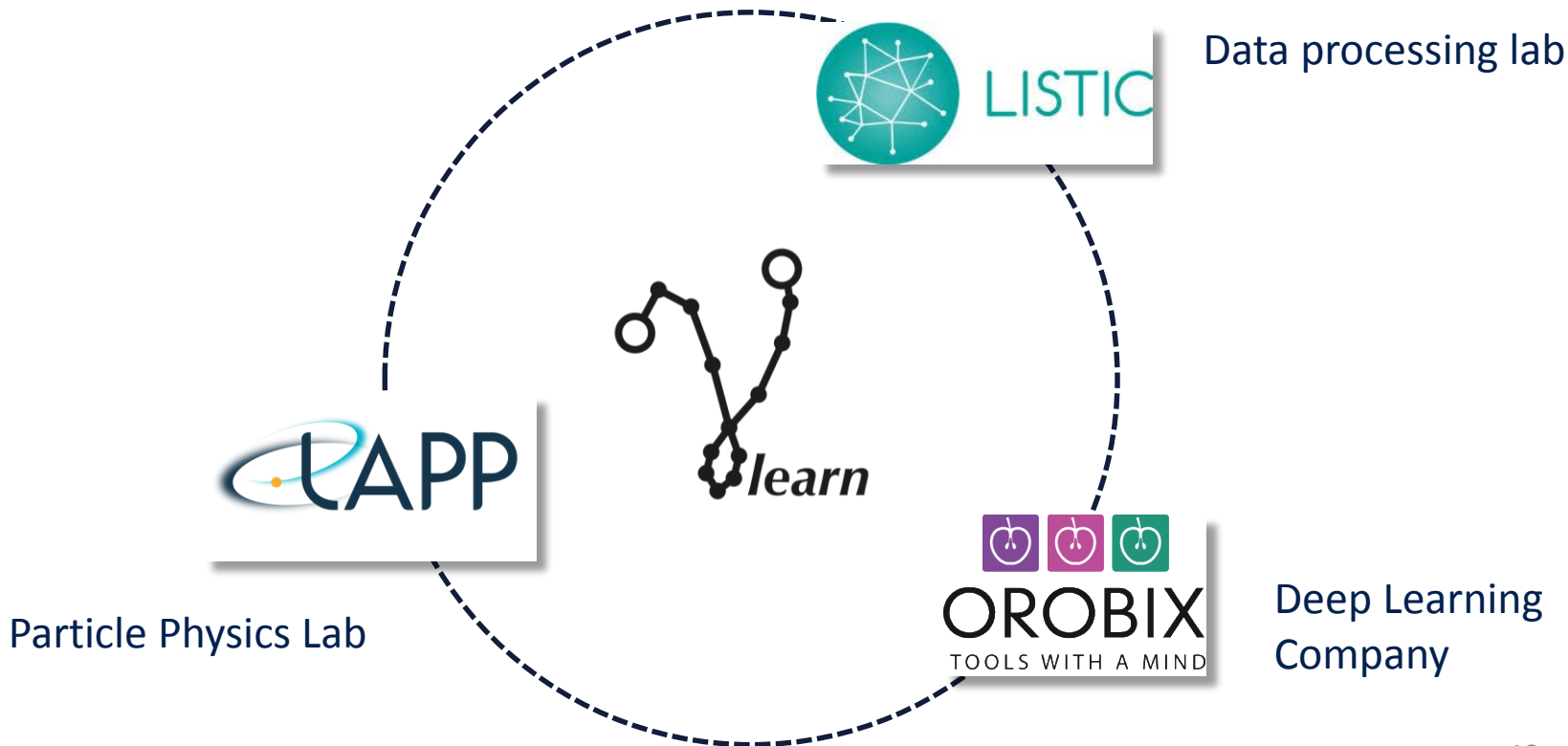


Online processing

- Training can be done offline and predict quickly online
 - Event selection online for volume reduction before data transfer ?
 - 1 photon event (signal) for ~ 1000 hadronic events (background)



GammaLearn - a collaborative project



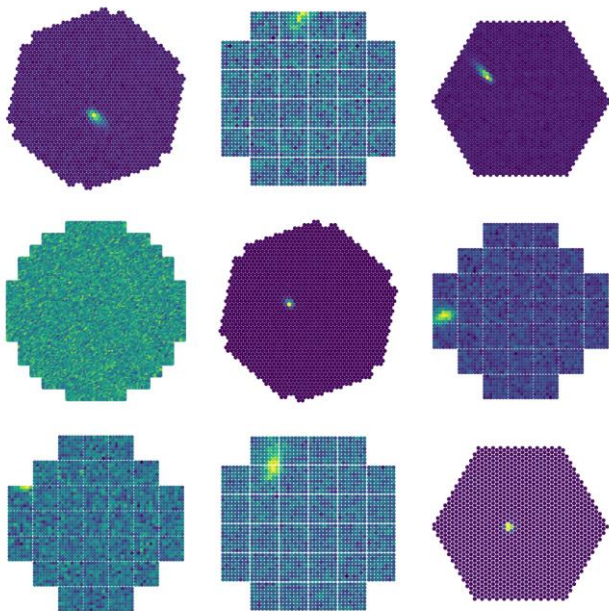
- Reconstruct events physical parameters from raw images
 - Energy
 - Incoming direction
 - Particle type
- Improve particle discrimination
 - To improve CTA sensitivity
 - To reduce data volumes on-site before transfer



CTA specificities to apply deep learning

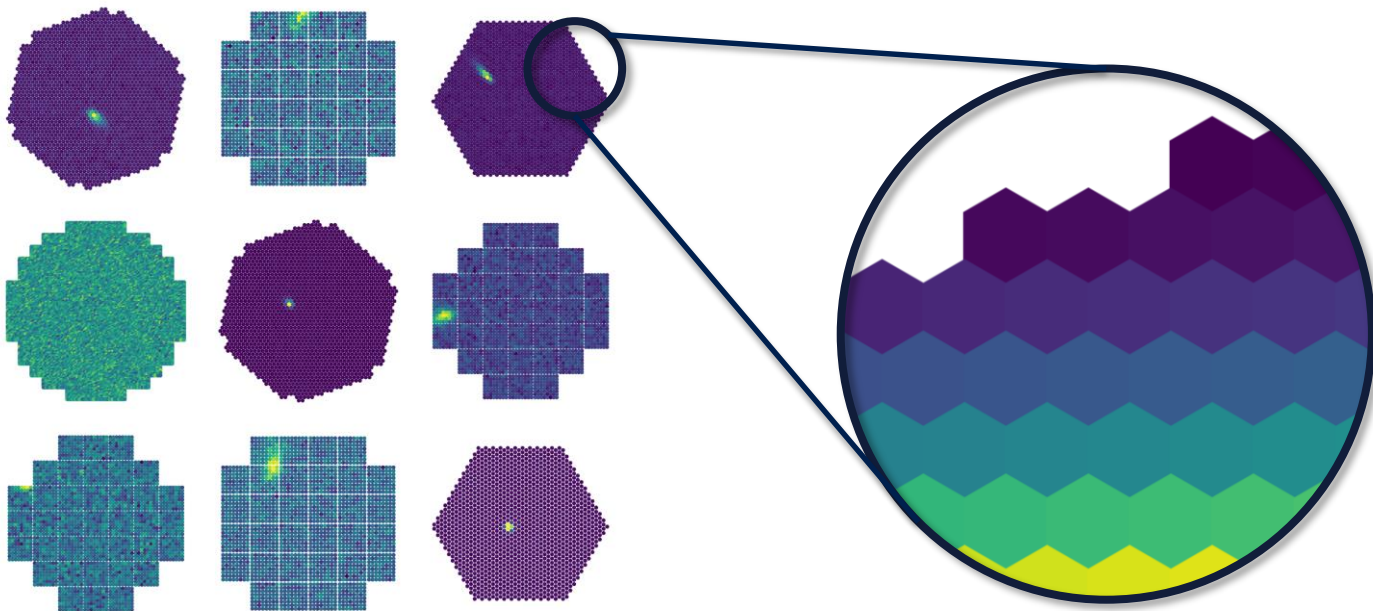
- Non-standard images
- Stereoscopy

- Non-standard images shapes



- How to deal with images borders?

- Non-standard images shape and hexagonal lattices



- Non-standard images shape and hexagonal lattices
 - How to deal with pixels neighbours ?
 - Convolution
 - Pooling





Dealing with non standard images



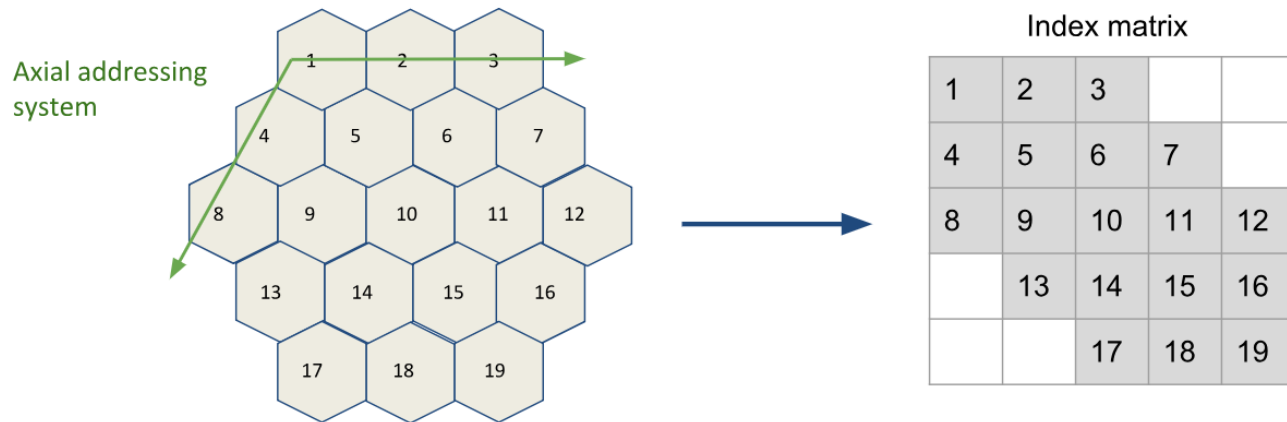
- Oversampling ?
 - Standard way to deal with this kind of problem
 - BUT it introduces:
 - CPU computation in production
 - Biases in already low-resolution images



Dealing with non standard images



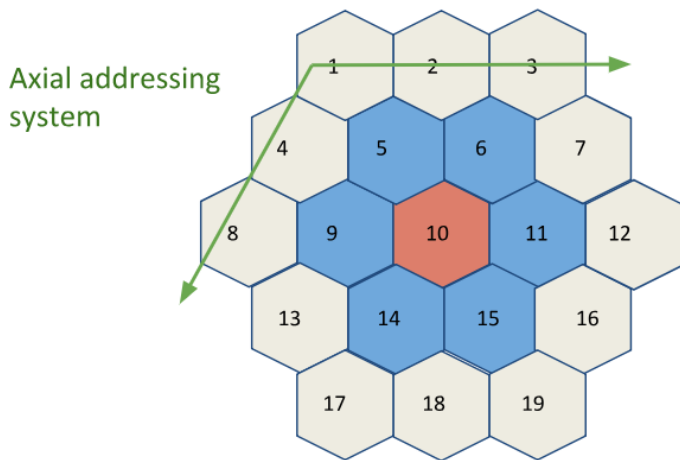
- Oversampling ?
 - Standard way to deal with this kind of problem
 - BUT it introduces:
 - Some (heavy?) CPU computation in production
 - Biases in already low-resolution images
- ⇒ Re-define convolution and pooling !



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Image stored as a vector

Pixel ordering is just a convention to build the index matrix



Convolution
kernel

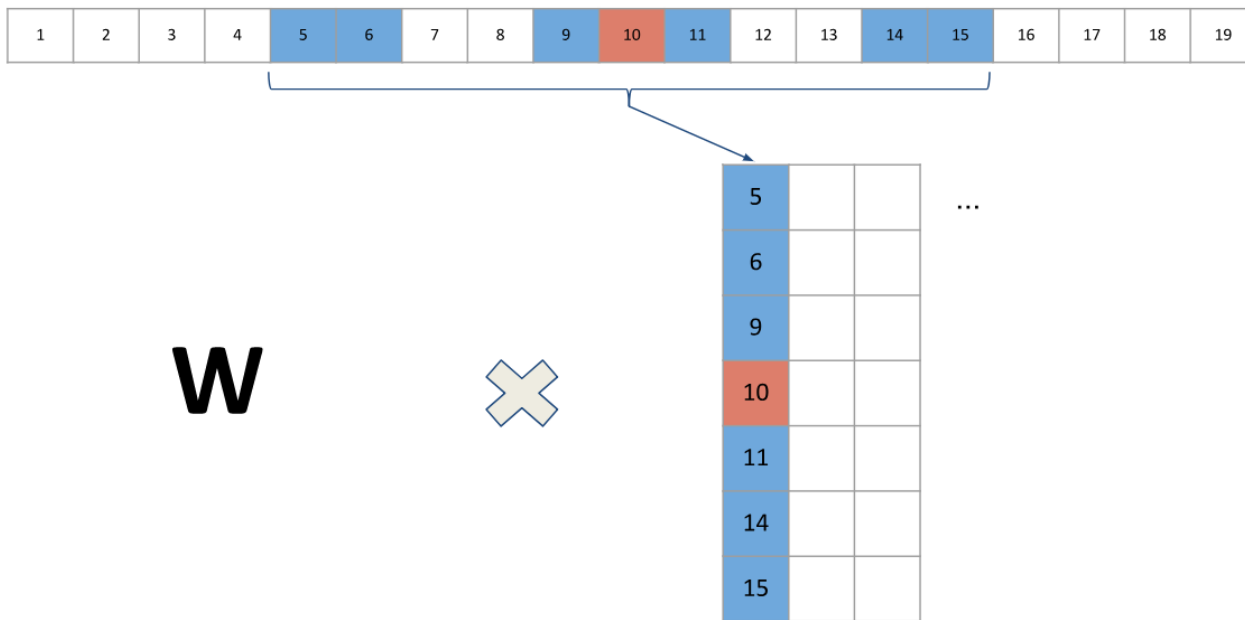
Index matrix

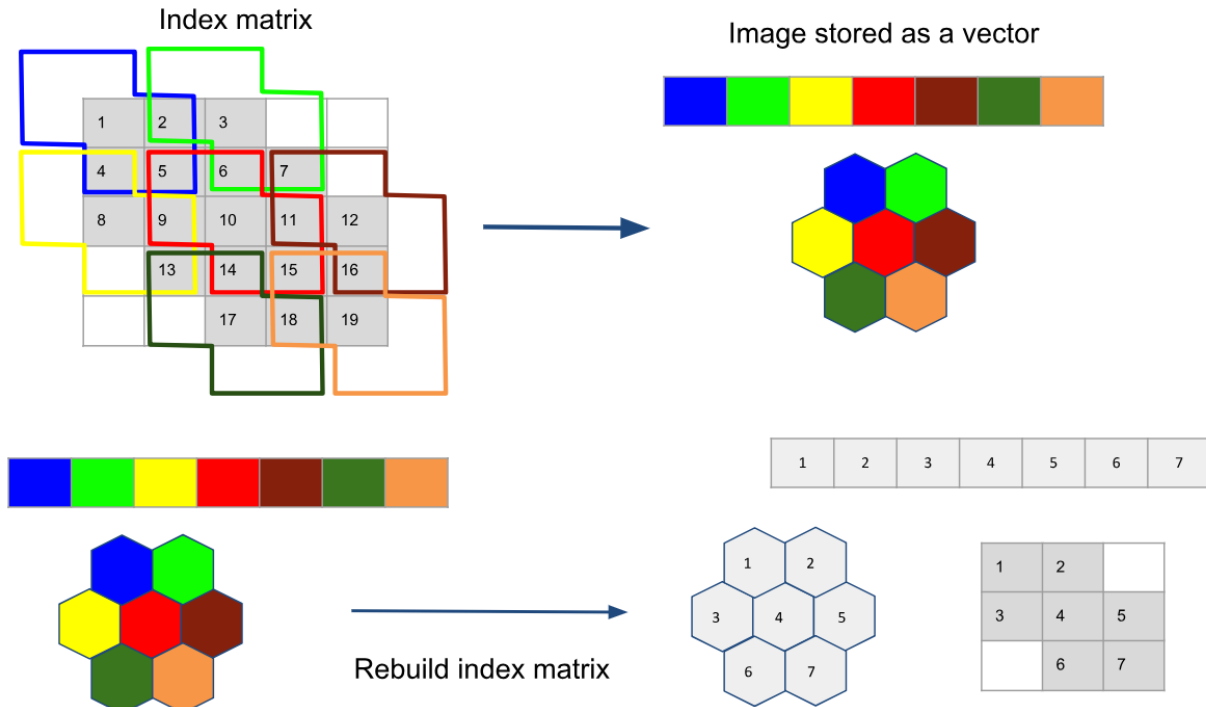
1	2	3		
4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16
		17	18	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Image stored as a vector

Rebuild the image matrix and apply weights to compute the convolution





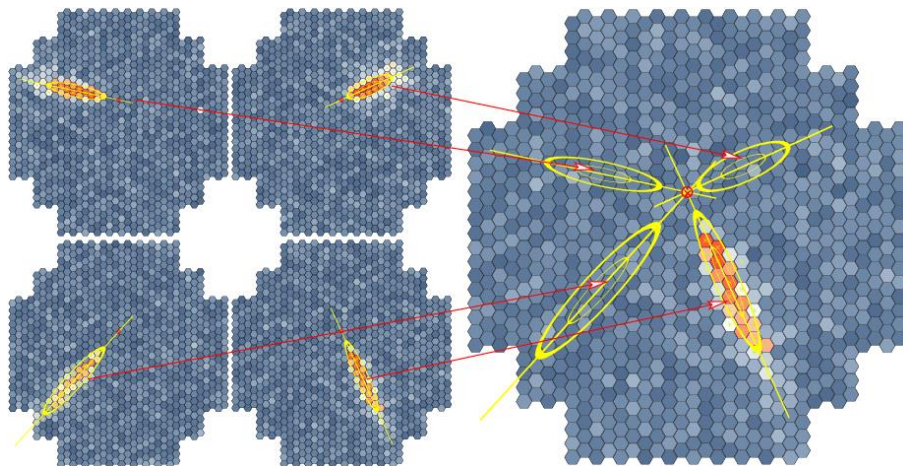


Indexed convolution & pooling



- The indexed convolution and pooling that we developed is
 - A simple and very generic solution
 - Can be applied to any non-standard image or detector as long as user knows its shape and can provide neighbours list
 - Build neighbours index matrix once for your detector and you can apply specific convolution and pooling

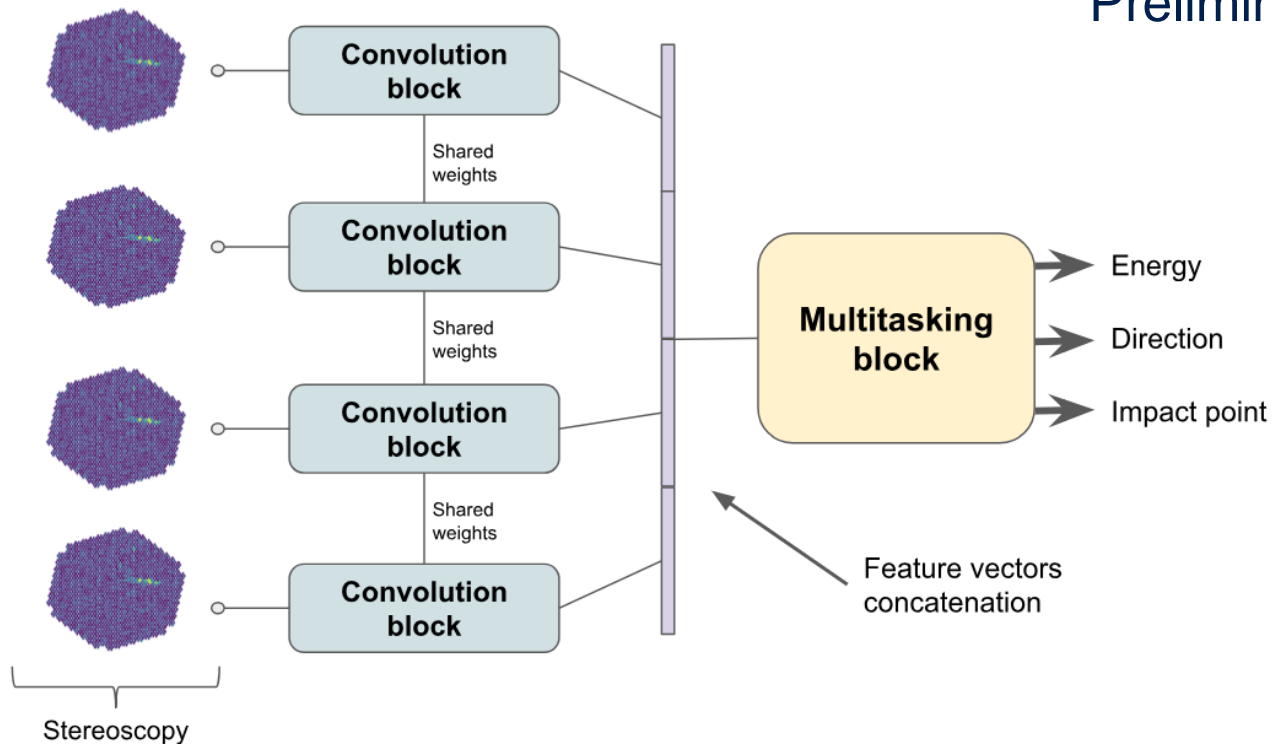
- Stereoscopy : combining several telescopes images at the heart of IACT performances



HESS figure (credit K. Bernlohr)

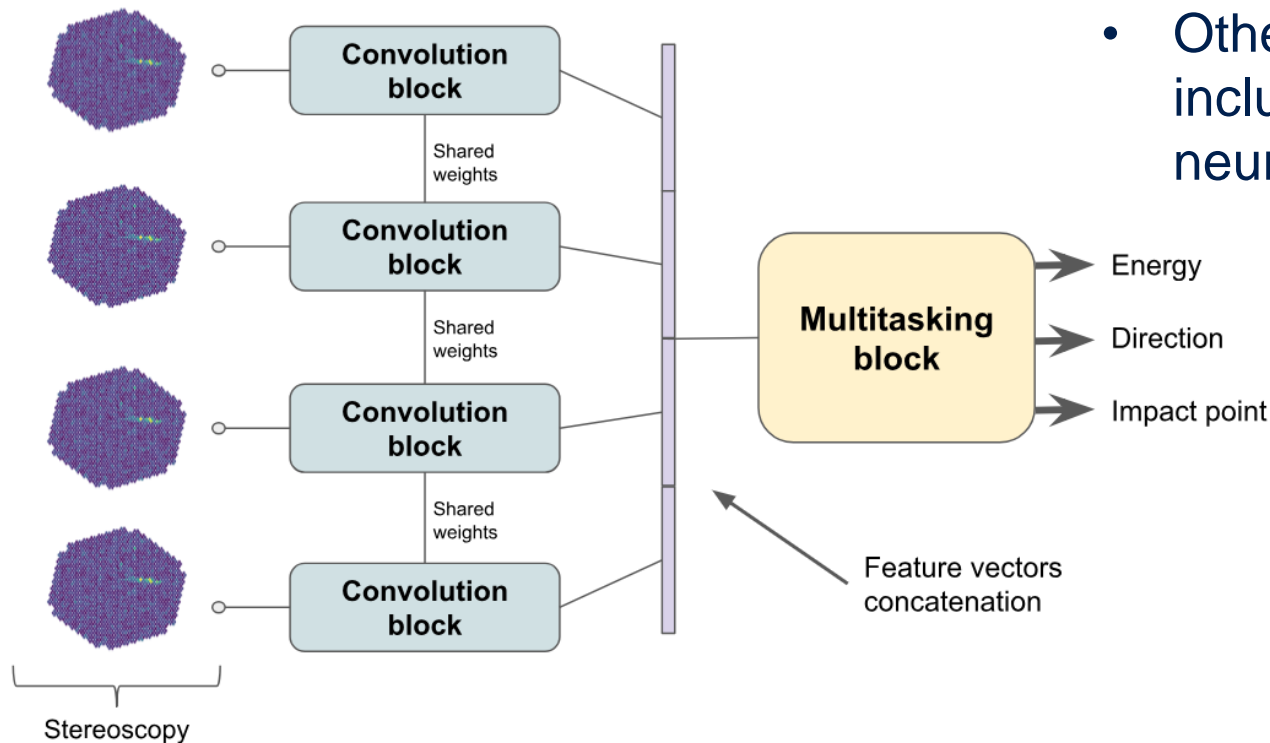
- Stacking images is not adapted to DL for CTA
 - Different camera shapes
 - Potentially tens of images to stack = loss of information
 - CTA envisages to provide full-waveform readout for each event.

Preliminary architecture

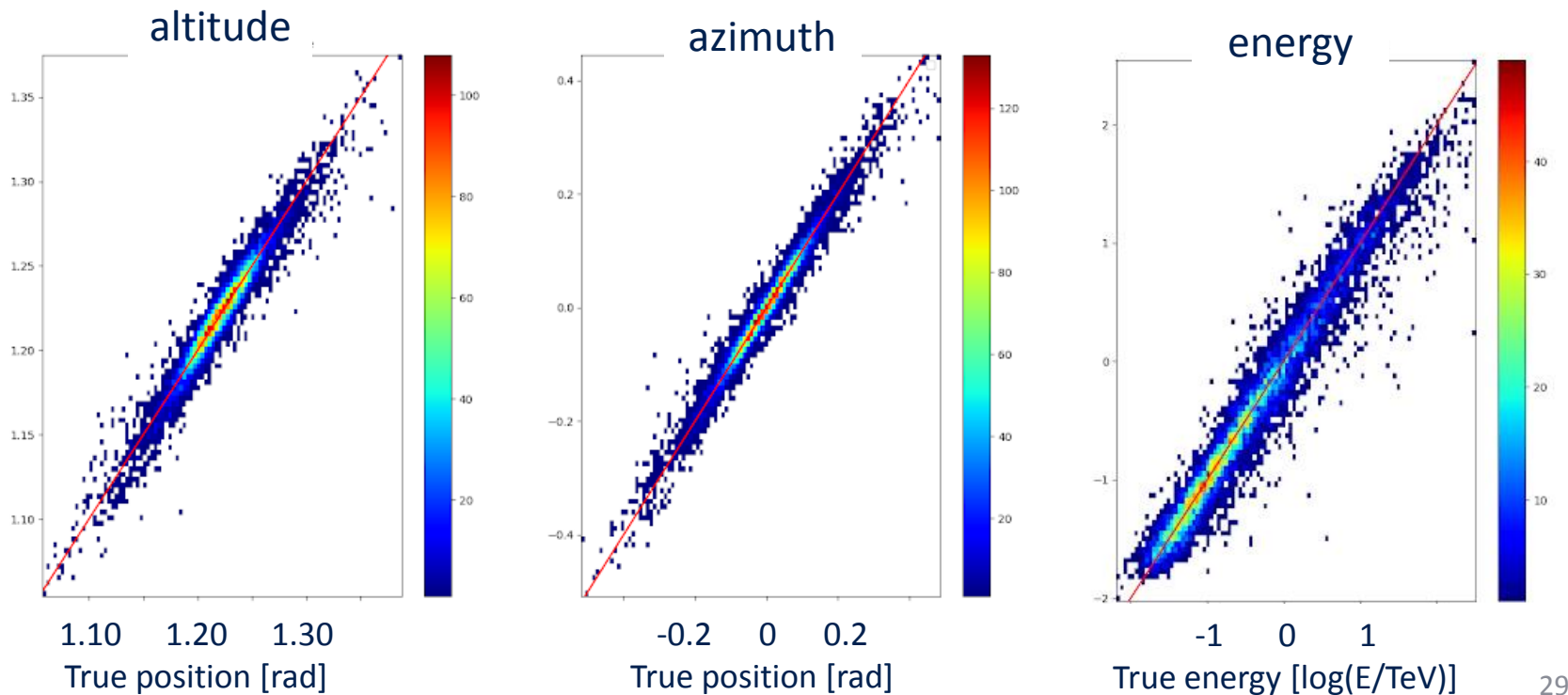


Preliminary architecture

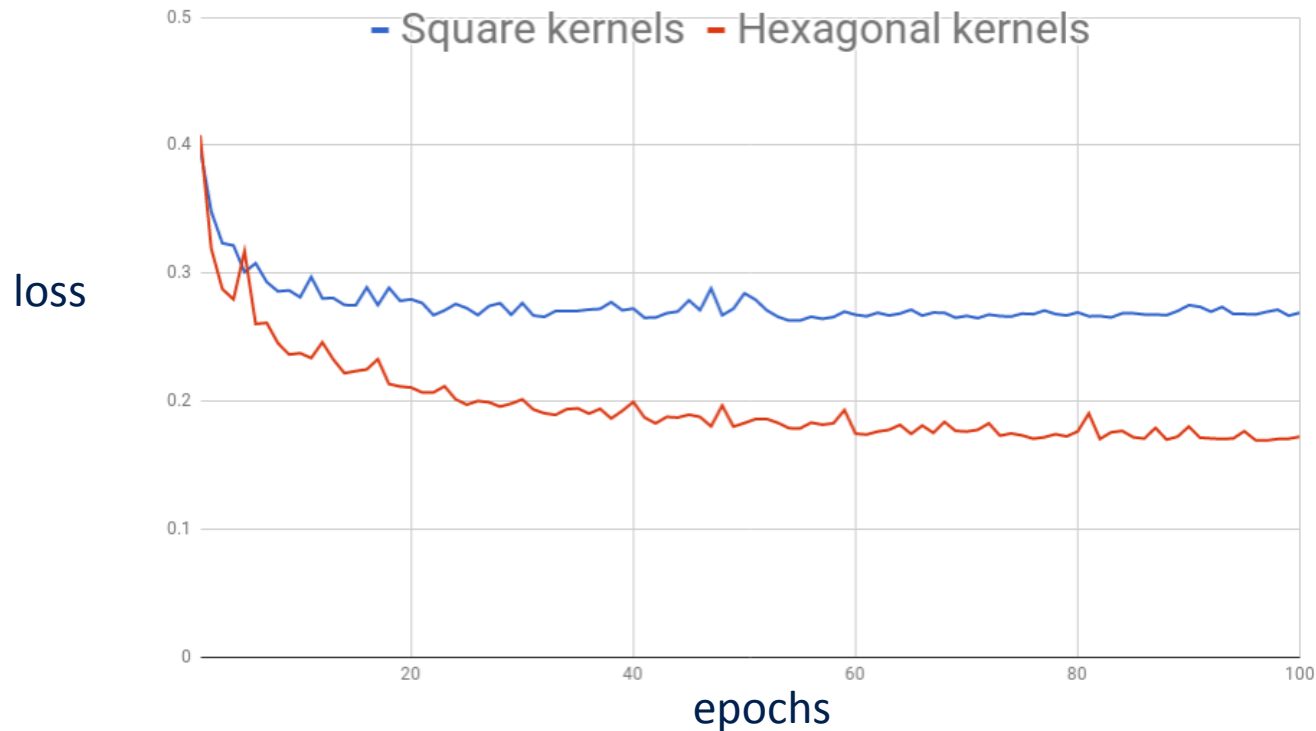
- Other architecture may include recurrent neural networks (RNN)



Regression diffusion matrices



Comparison of the loss for regression task with hexagonal and standard kernels



- GammaLearn is a collaborative project between experts from CTA and deep learning
- Aiming at improving CTA performances thanks to DL techniques
- CTA specificities pushed us to develop generic solution to non-standard convolution kernel issue
 - Available as open-source code at <https://lapp-gitlab.in2p3.fr/GammaLearn>
- DL solution still under development