

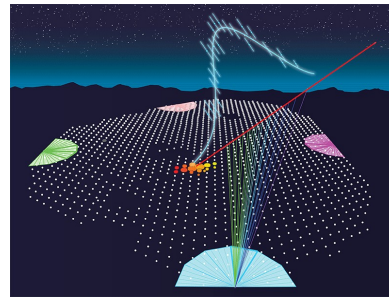
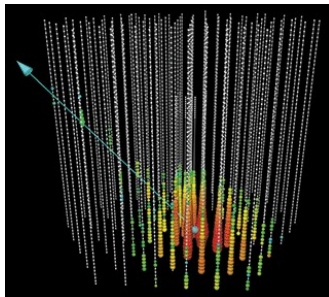
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# Deep Learning based Algorithms in Astroparticle Physics

*Martin Erdmann, Michael Dohmen, **Jonas Glombitza**, Maximilian Vieweg, Marcus Wirtz*

**III. Physikalisches Institut A, RWTH Aachen**



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# Astroparticle Physics



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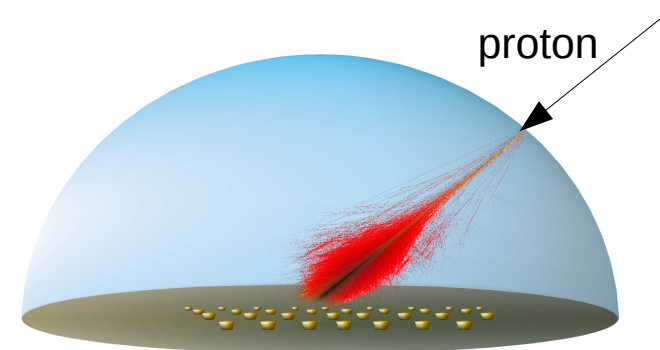
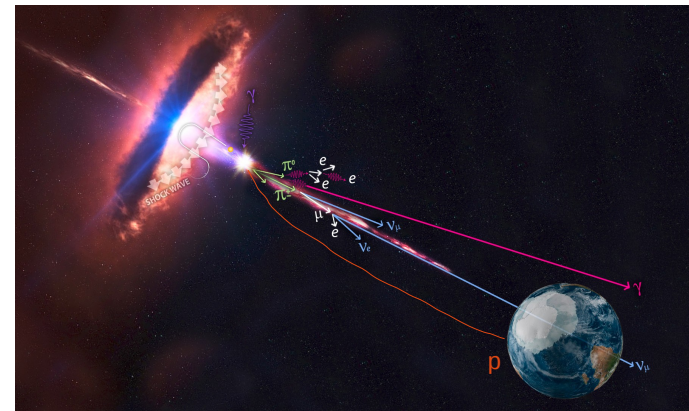
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- Observation of particles with astronomical origin
- Measuring energy spectrum and composition
- Find, identify and understand sources
  - Multi-messenger astronomy
  - Feature **very** large detector volumes
    - ♦ Ice, water, atmosphere → indirect detection
    - ♦ Relatively sparse read out
    - ♦ Limited computational resources at site

## Example

### Cosmic Ray Observatory

Atmosphere = calorimeter  
detector = single readout layer



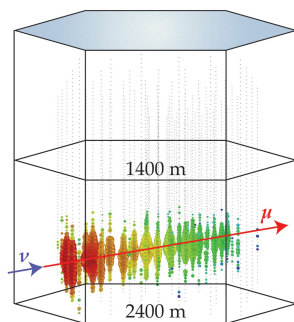
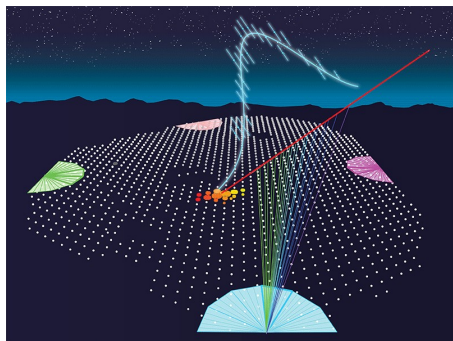
# Measured Data



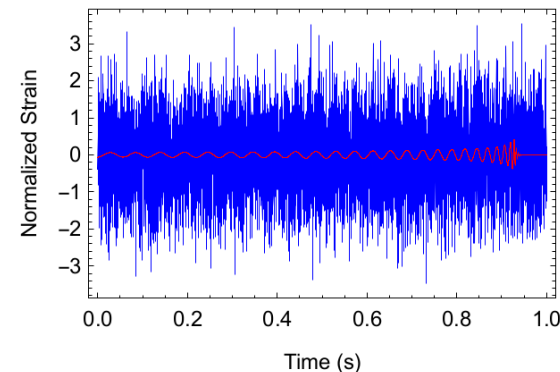
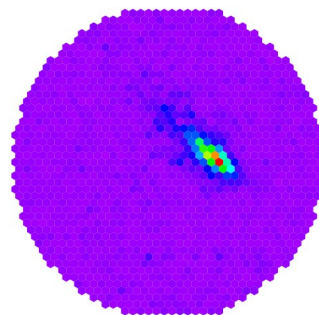
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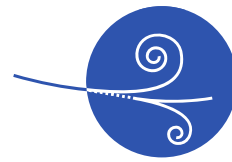
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- Widely distributed sensors / telescopes
- Most experiments feature Hexagonal or Cartesian sensor grids
  - ♦ 2 and 3 dimensional **structured** footprints / signal patterns
- Many sensors provide time trace of signals
- Structured multi-dimensional data
- Motivates convolutional and recurrent architectures



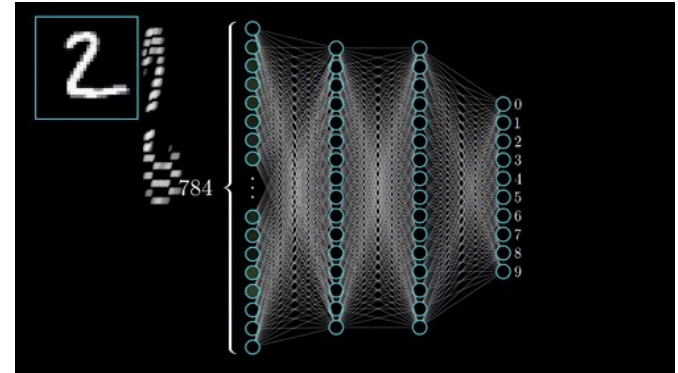
APS/Joan Tycko





# Supervised Learning

- Convolutional Neural Networks
- Recurrent Networks
- Classification, Regression, Denoising
- Segmentation





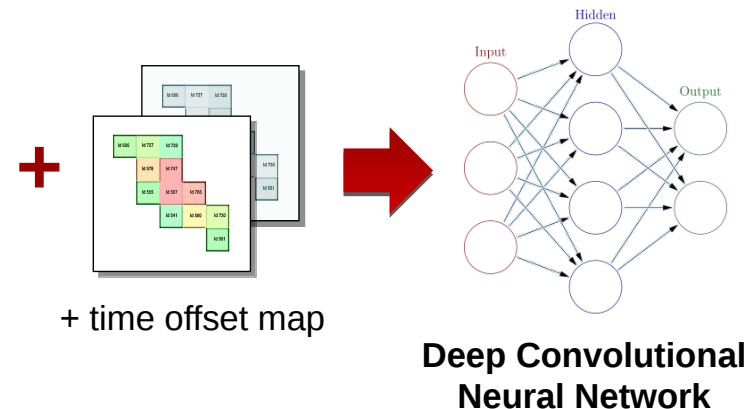
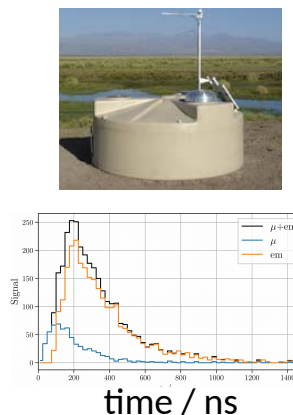
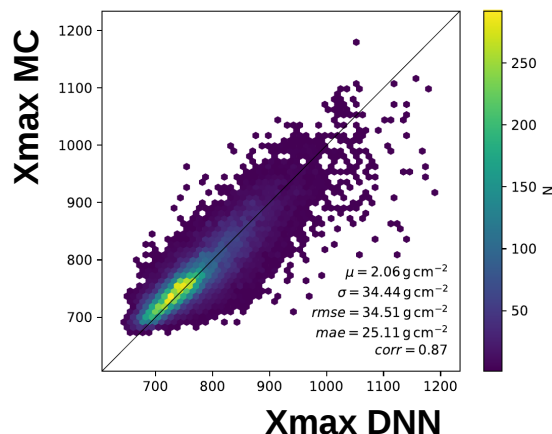
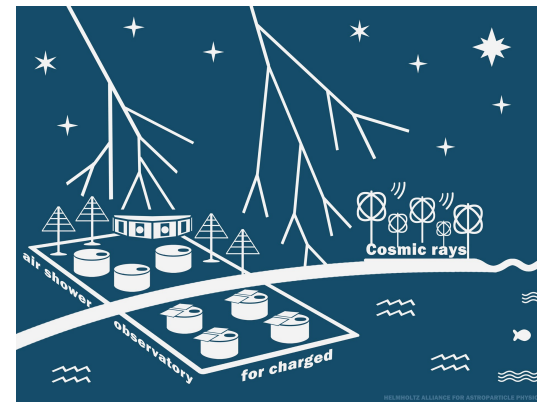
# Cosmic Ray Observatory



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- Measurement of Ultra-high energy cosmic rays
- Reconstruction of Air Showers
  - ♦ Geometry (shower axis, shower core)
  - ♦ Inferring primary mass very challenging
- Use Deep Convolutional Network
- Results are very promising



Erdmann, Glombitza, Walz - 10.1016/j.astropartphys.2017.10.006

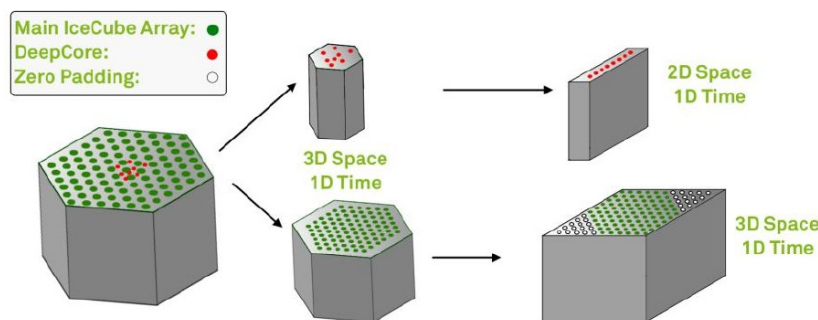
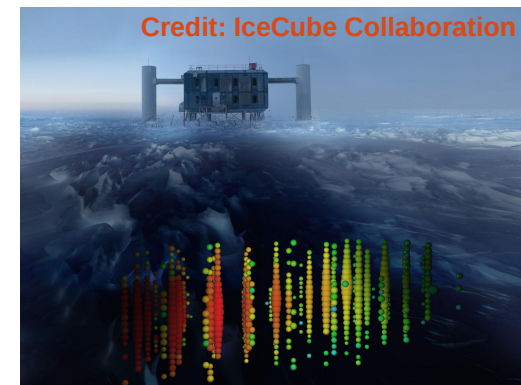
# Ice Cube: Neutrino Reconstruction



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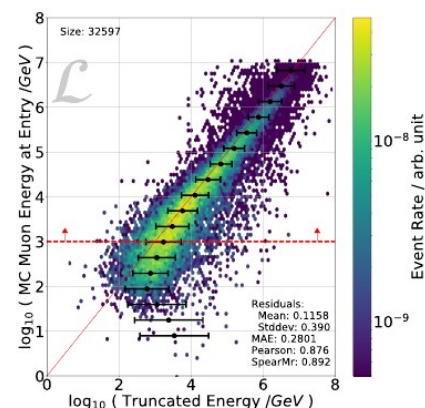
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- Neutrino Observatory placed at the south pole
- Use 3D Convolutional Neural Network
  - Reconstruction of muon neutrino: energy, direction
- DNN shows improved runtime and performance
- On-site reconstruction: Deep Learning close to sensors
  - Real-time alerts → Multi-messenger astronomy

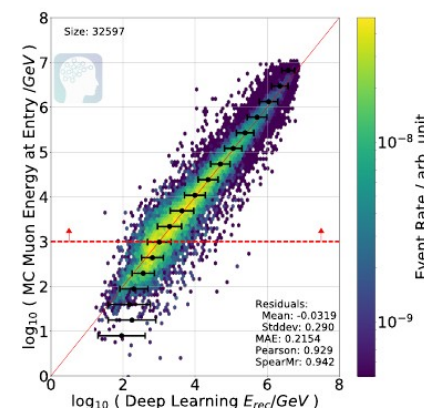


Hünnefeld, ICRC17 - 10.22323/1.301.1057

Standard Reconstruction



Deep Learning



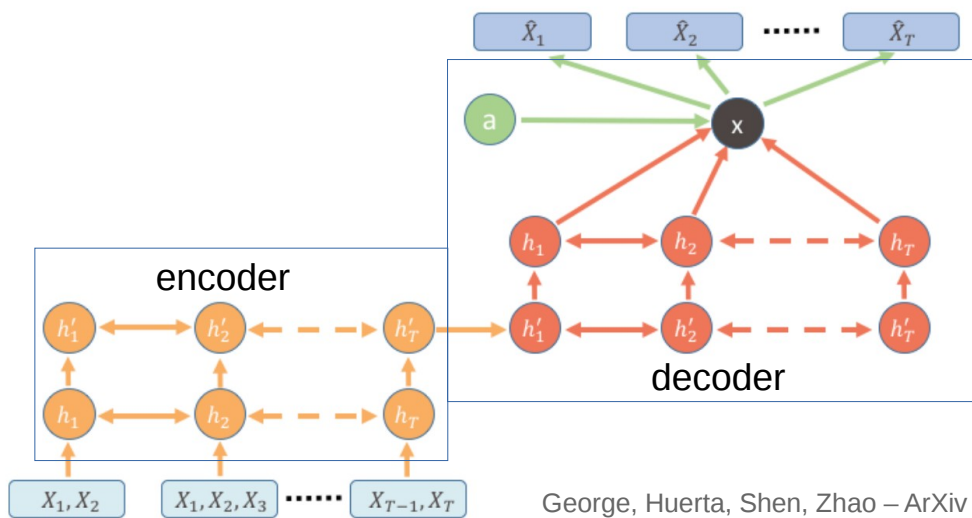
# Recurrent Autoencoders



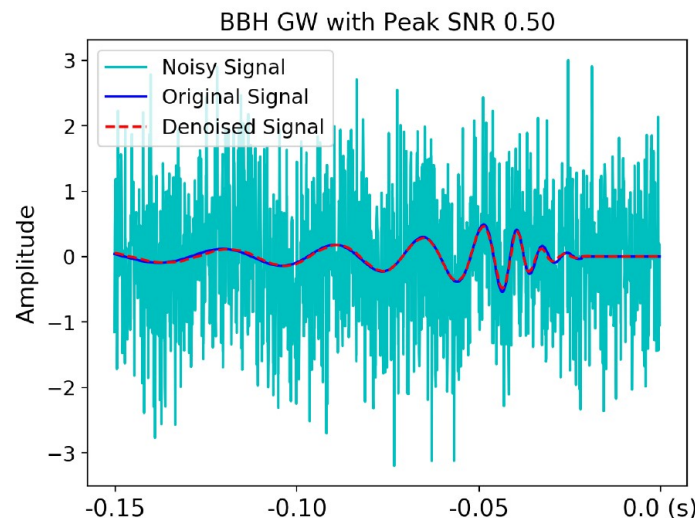
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- Measured data of binary black hole mergers contain noise
- Denoising Autoencoder: remove noise and reconstruct signal
- Use Recurrent LSTM layers
- Excellent recovery of original signal



George, Huerta, Shen, Zhao – ArXiv 1711.09919



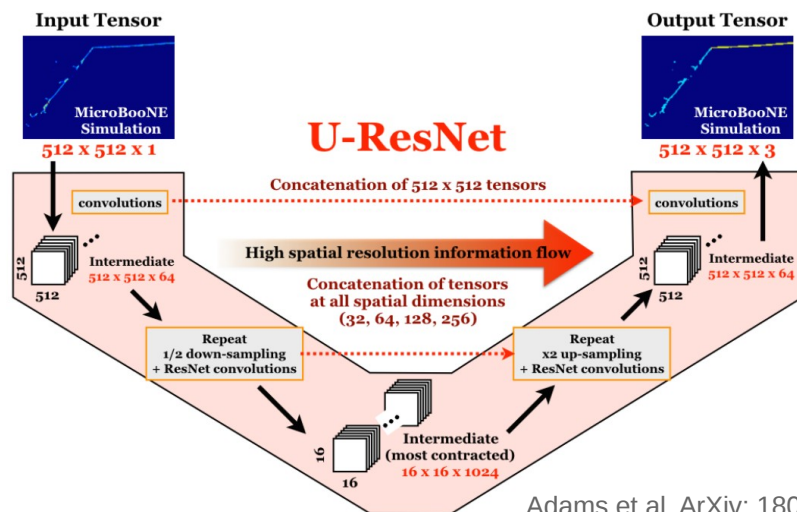
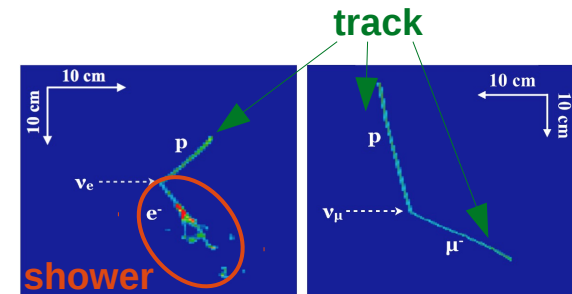
# Segmentation - MicroBooNE



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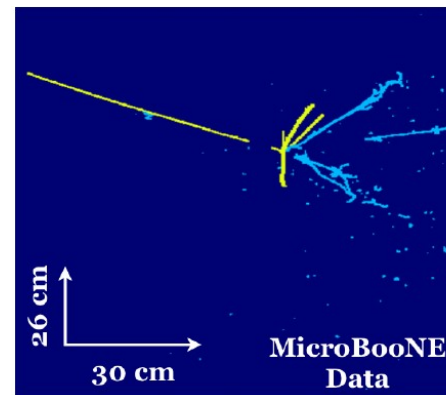
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- Liquid Argon TPC for neutrino detection
- Pixel-wise segmentation into tracks and EM-showers
  - Architecture: Combination of ResNet and U-Net
- Evaluation on simulations and data (vs. physicist)
- Incorrectly classified pixel fraction per image ~ few percent

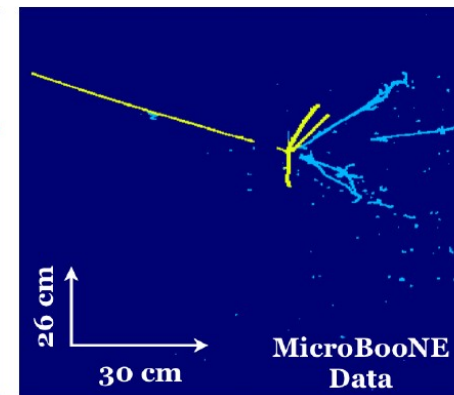


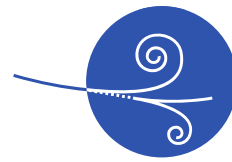
Adams et al. ArXiv: 1808.07269

Physicist



DNN



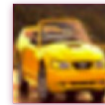


# Unsupervised Learning

- Generative Models
- Simulation Refinement



Learn to generate new samples





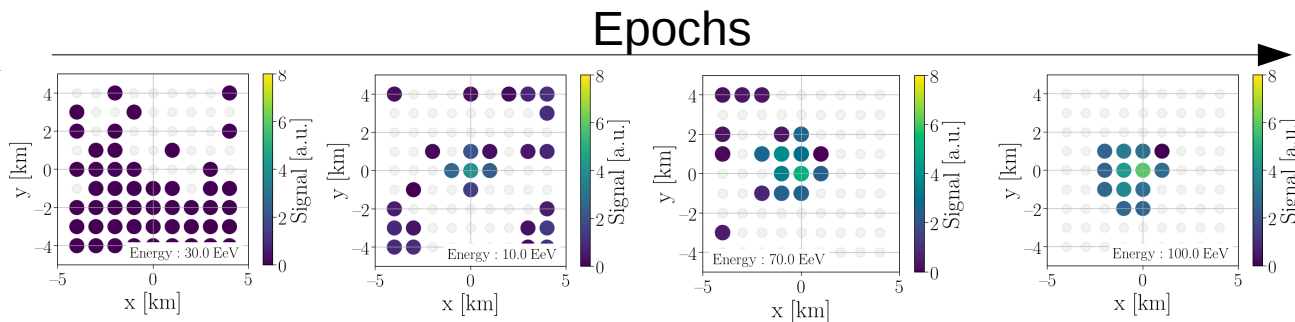
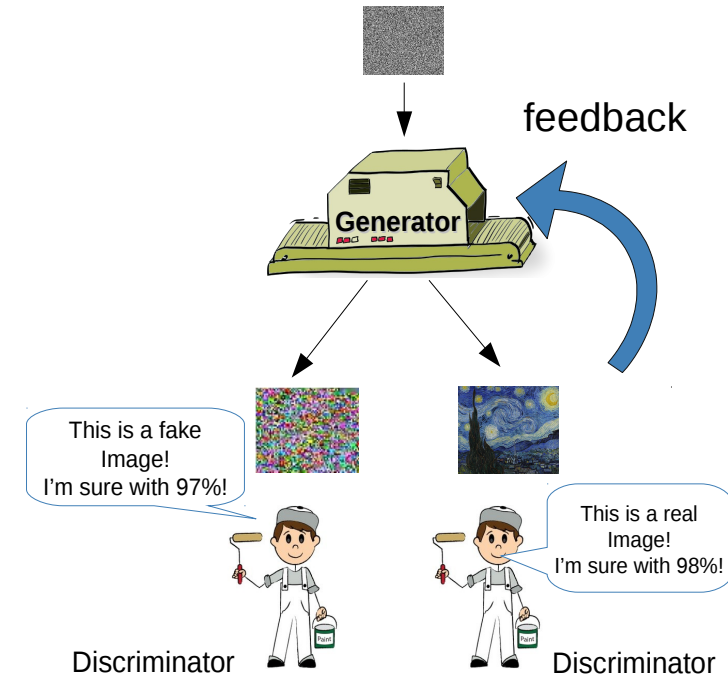
# Generative Adversarial Networks



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- Use Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) for simulations
- Generator network generates new events
  - ♦ Discriminator rates quality of generated events
  - ♦ Discriminator feedback is used to train generator
- Conditioning of generator to physics parameters
- Speed up physics simulations  $\sim 10^3 - 10^5$
- First application shows promising results



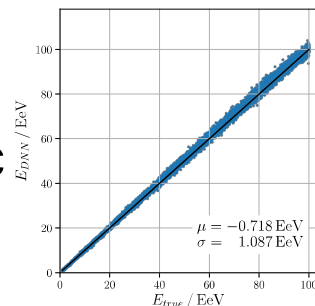
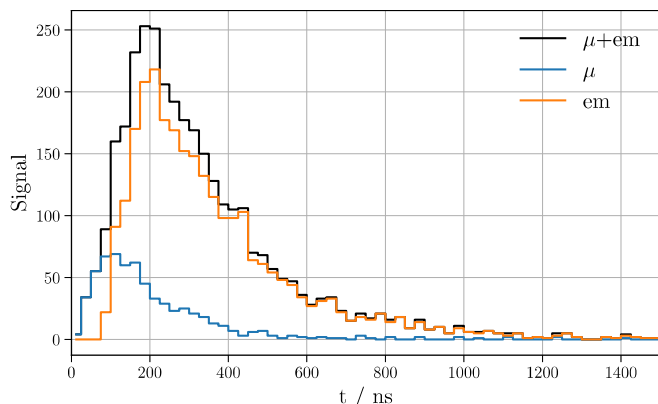
Erdmann, Geiger, Glombitza, Schmidt - 10.1007/s41781-018-0008-x



- Models trained on **simulations** but application on '**data**' (simulated)
  - Model can be sensitive to artifacts / mismatches existing in simulation

## Simulation

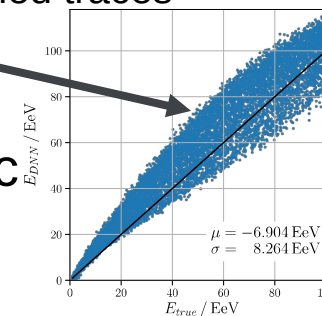
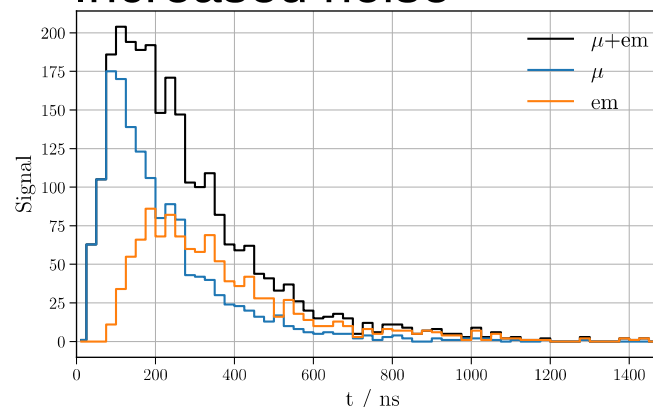
**70% electromagnetic**  
**30% muonic**



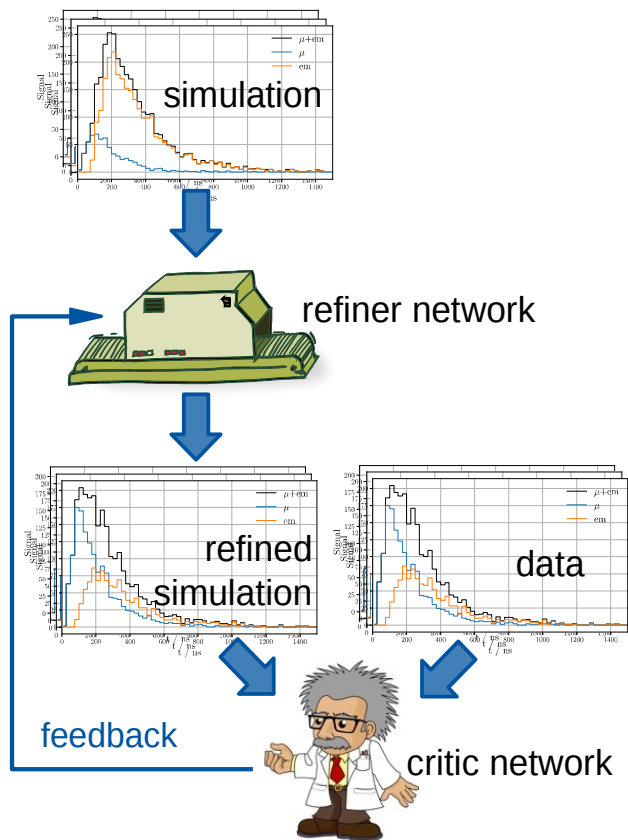
Neural network can not handle modified traces

## 'Data'

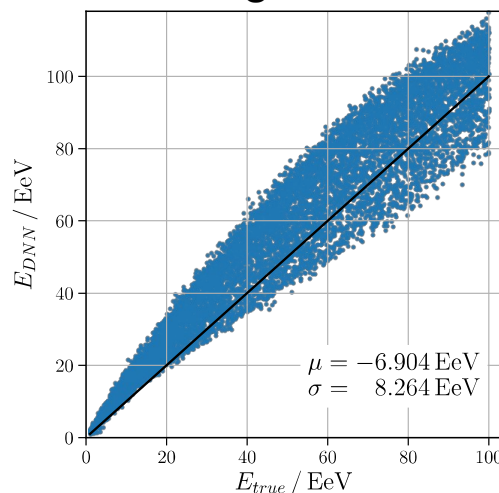
**30% electromagnetic**  
**70% muonic**  
**+ Increased noise**



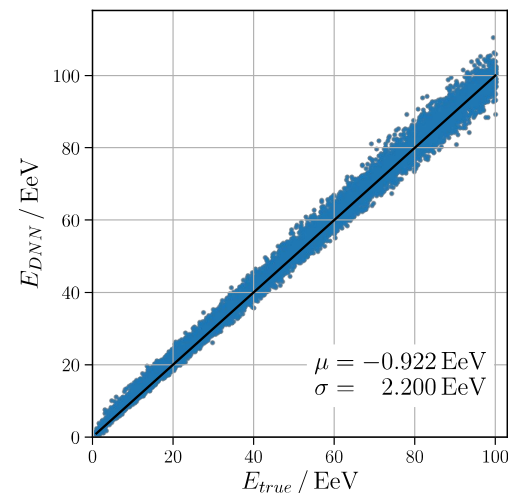
- Refiner network 'refine' simulation using feedback of critic network
- Evaluate network performance on **data**  
(simulation, with different component scalings)



Trained on **original simulation**



Trained on **refined simulation**



- Training on refined simulations is able to improve **reconstruction**

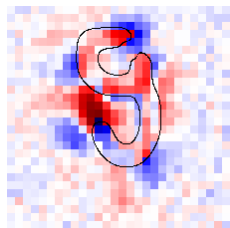
# Visualization of Deep Networks



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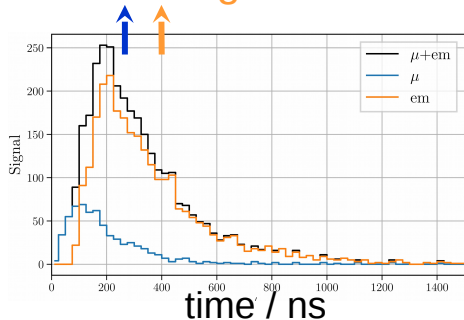
What makes a “9” a “9” for DNNs?

Erdmann, Eich, Glombitza

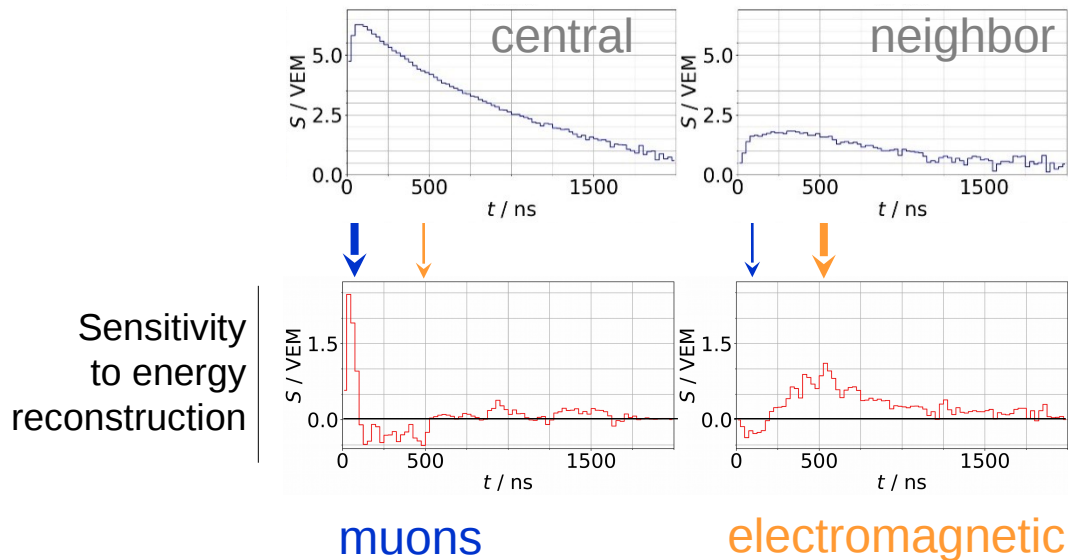


- Find patterns important for the reconstruction

1. Muons arrive first, then
2. Electromagnetic shower particles



1 event: raw signal traces of 2 detectors



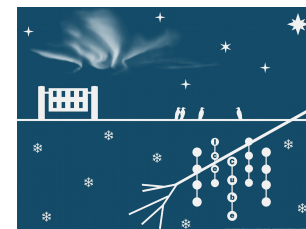
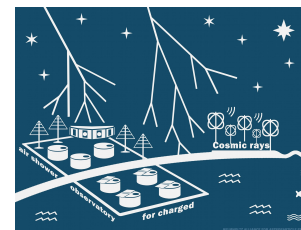
*Network learns physics aspects from data in 3h*

# Summary

Deep Learning arrived in all fields of astroparticle physics!

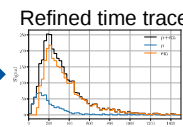
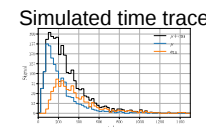
## Supervised Applications

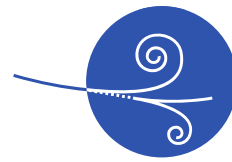
- Segmentation and Denoising
- Improved object reconstruction
- Deep Learning close to sensors
  - ♦ online reconstruction → real-time analysis
- First steps towards understanding physics networks



## Unsupervised Applications

- Generative models for simulation acceleration
- Promising results on simulation refinement





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# Backup

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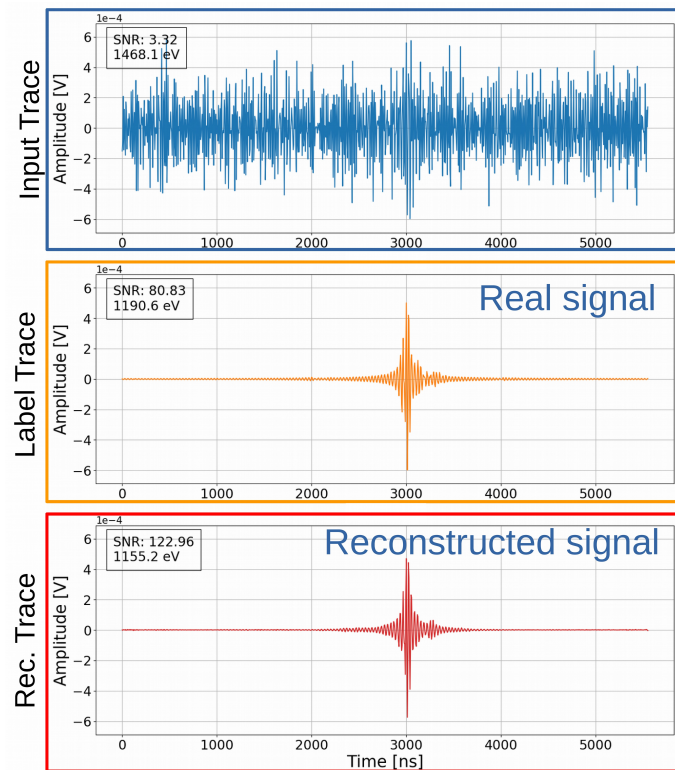
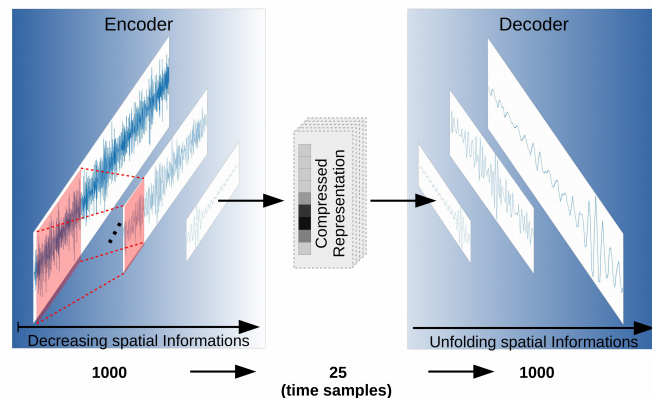
# Denoising of Air Shower Radio Signals



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- Supervised trained Autoencoder
  - ♦ Network encodes only relevant information
- Remove noise of radio signals from cosmic ray induced air showers
- Signal energy and frequency spectrum approx. conserved



Erdmann, Schlüter, Smida - <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1901.04079.pdf>



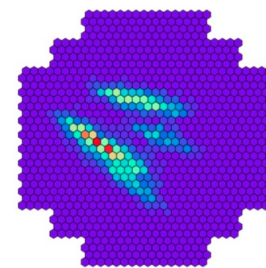
# Classification: H.E.S.S.

- Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes
- Background rejection using Convolutional Neural Network
- Classification between:
  - ♦ Hadronic showers
  - ♦ Photon showers
- Network outperforms BDT

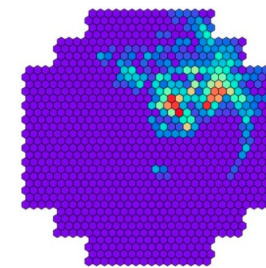


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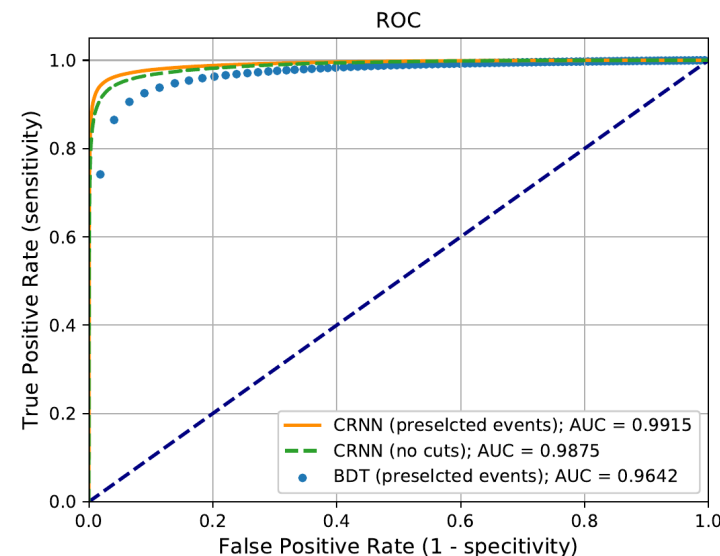
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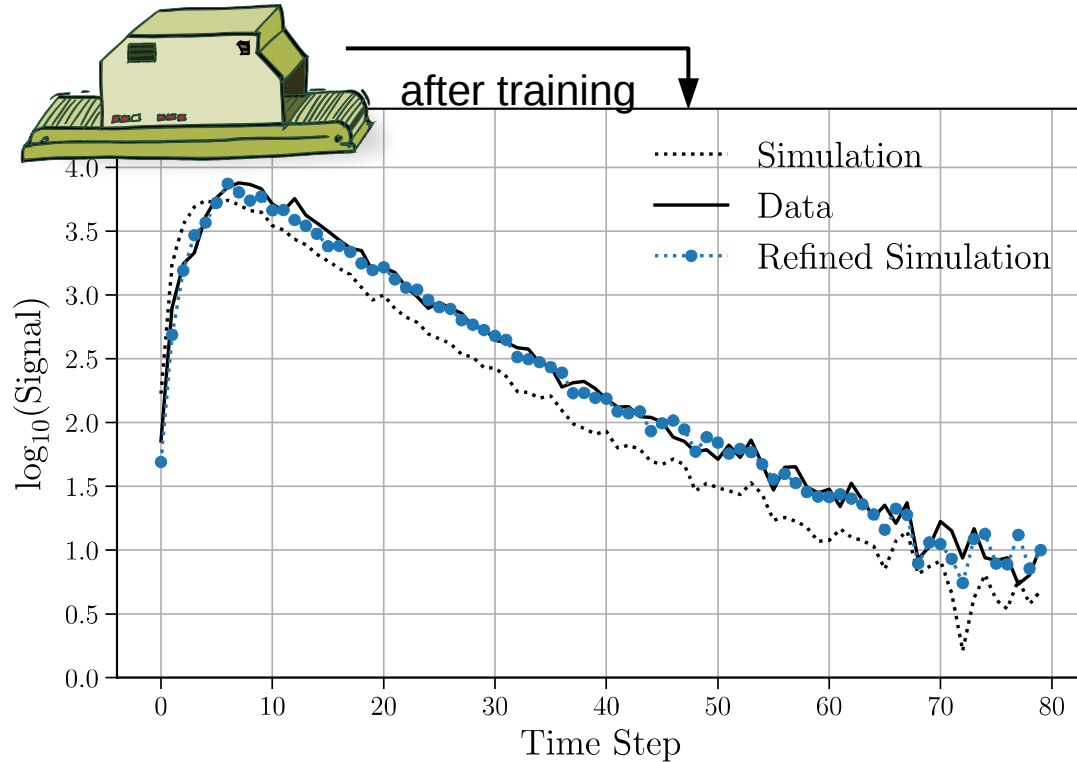
*photon*



*hadron*



Shilon et al. - [10.1016/j.astropartphys.2018.10.003](https://arxiv.org/abs/10.1016/j.astropartphys.2018.10.003)



- ResNet like architecture
- WGAN-GP loss
- Refined trace more data like