A neural network to classify GRAND radio time traces

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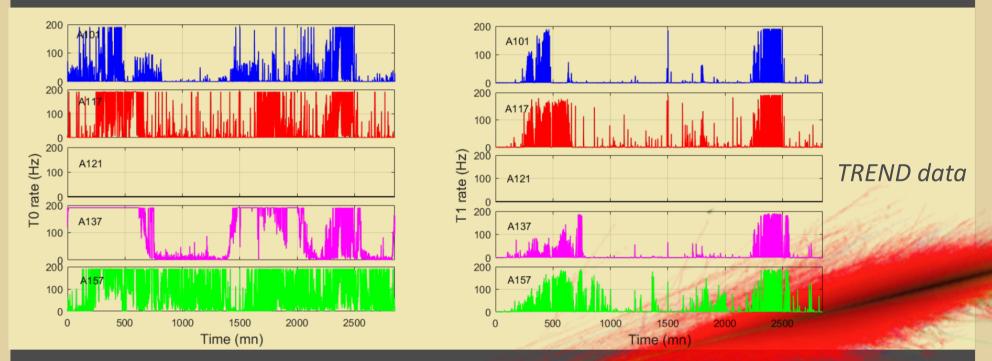
with

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Towards a giant radio array for v detection

- Low interactions rate of UHE ν
- \rightarrow low flux of v extensive air shower on Earth
 - → huge area of detection
 - → cheap detectors
 - → antennas without external (particle) trigger



- Anthropic transient rate >10Hz even in « quiet » places
- → a smart trigger is required to avoid saturation of acquisition

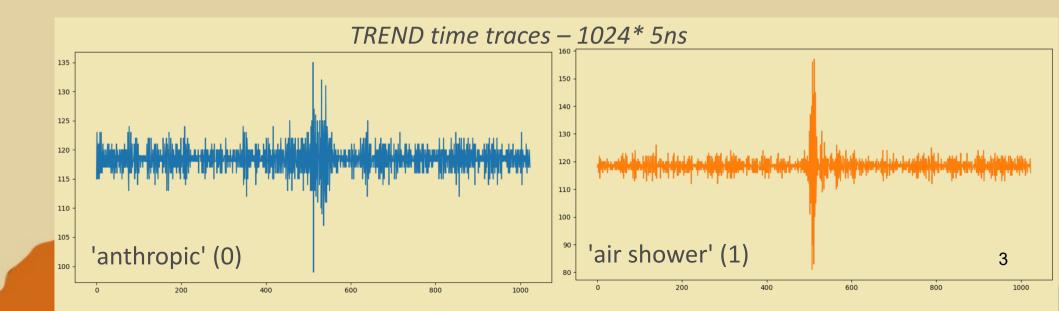
A neural network as a smart trigger

How to discriminate air shower/anthropic signals @ antenna level?

- → Use a neural network (NN)?
- NN input = a radio time trace
- NN target = 0/1 (anthropic origin/air shower origin)

On which data do train/test?

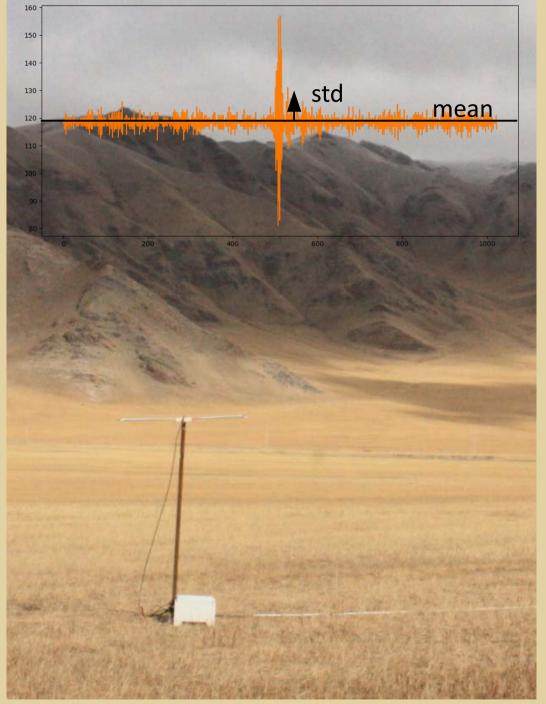
- → experimental data rather than simulations
- → data we already have, a subset of TREND data



TREND experiment

- 50 butterfly antennas
- Single-polarized
- 50-100 MHz
- Self-triggered
- Setup in XinJiang, China
- Between 2011 and 2014
- Trigger @ antenna level if : $abs(amp_i \mu(amp)) > 6\sigma(amp)$
- Trigger @ array level if :
 space-time correlations between
 5+ antenna triggers
- → « coincidence » recorded

In this study we use a subset:
1.25e8 recorded coincidences
9e8 antenna time traces



TREND data labelisation

Before making predictions, NN must be trained on data for which label is known

→ We put labels ('anthropic'=0/'air shower'=1) on TREND radio time traces using

TREND standard data analysis:

See [arXiv:1810.03070], 2018

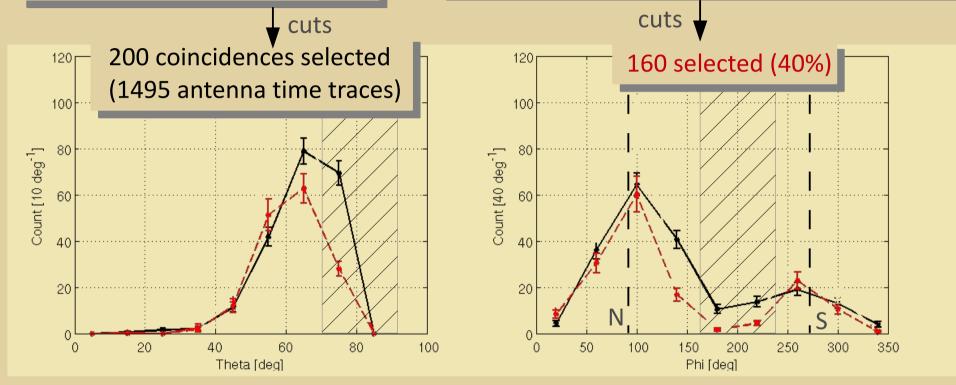
Offline cuts were appplied to reject:

- noisy periods
- too long antenna signals
- angle/source reconstruction : hight χ^2 , near source position, zenith>80°
- discontinuous trigger pattern at ground
- direction-time correlations between coincidences

TREND data labelisation

1.25e8 coincidences recorded (9e8 antenna time traces)

Simulations of air showers + TREND response : 370 air showers would have been recorded



- Consistency between selected experimental data & simulations
 regarding shape (N/S geomagnetic expectations) & integral of angular distribution

 → The 200 selected coincidences might be air showers with a contamination ~20%
- Contamination is high for θ >70 & 160< ϕ <240 \rightarrow rejected of labelisation
- → 'air shower' label for the 984 traces (139 surviving coincidences)
- → 'anthropic' label for the remaining ~9e8 traces

Convolutional Neural Network

```
~ Dataset ~
                984*2 = 1968 \neq \text{'anthropic' traces (randomly picked)}
                   984 ≠ 'air shower' traces (w=2 to keep balance)
                            split = 80% training/20% test
                                  ~ Preprocessing ~
            times traces shifted to a mean of 0 + scaled to a range [-1;1]
               ('mean of the trace' is irrelevant feature + help training)
                   first layer input = FFT(time trace) (works better)
                                       ~ Layers~
convs (filters=8/16, kernel size=51, padding='same', activation='relu') + maxpoolings
                   60%-dropout + L2 regul = 2e-3 to avoid overfit
                                        ~ Fit ~
                                   optimizer = adam
                                 loss = cross entropy
```

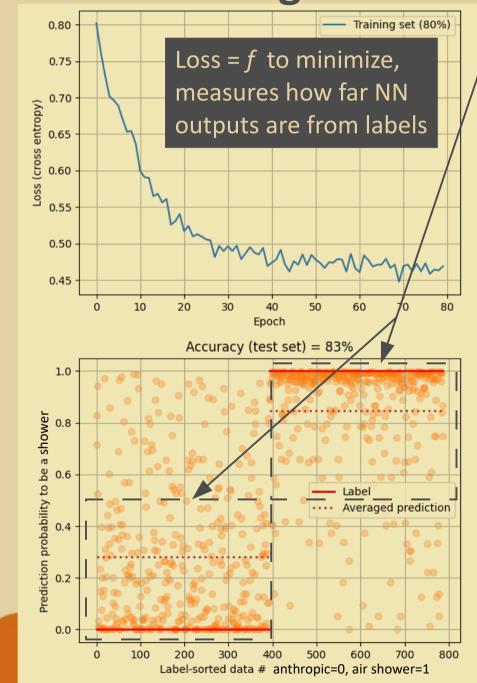
Model summary

Trainable params: 85,618

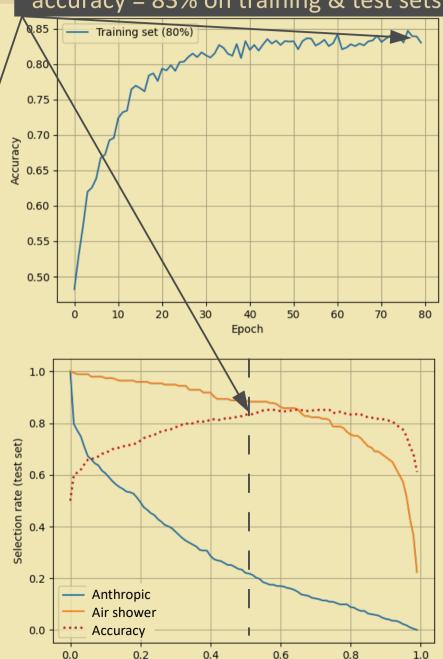
Non-trainable params: 0

```
Layer (type)
                 Output Shape
                                   Param #
input 1 (InputLayer) [(None, 1024, 1)]
conv1d (Conv1D) (None, 1024, 8) 416
max_pooling1d (MaxPooling1D) (None, 512, 8)
                                            0
dropout (Dropout) (None, 512, 8)
conv1d_1 (Conv1D) (None, 512, 16)
                                       6544
max_pooling1d_1 (MaxPooling 1D) (None, 256, 16)
dropout_1 (Dropout) (None, 256, 16)
conv1d_2 (Conv1D) (None, 256, 16) 13072
flatten (Flatten) (None, 4096)
dropout_2 (Dropout) (None, 4096)
dense (Dense) (None, 16)
                             65552
dropout_3 (Dropout) (None, 16)
dense 1 (Dense) (None, 2)
Total params: 85,618
```

After training



Accuracy = #well classified data / #data If decision threshold = 0.5 : accuracy = 83% on training & test sets

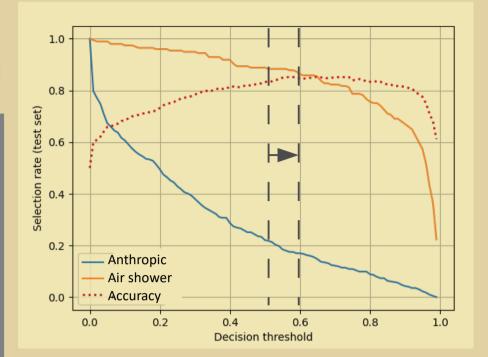


Decision threshold

NN inferences on all data

NN is applied to each 9e8 recorded traces to simulate a 'NN trigger':

- NN trigger @ antenna level if:
 NN output (probability to come from air shower) > decision threshold
- NN trigger @ array level if:
 space-time correlations between 5+
 antenna NN triggers → recorded



• Recorded coincidences with 'TREND std' (without NN):

Anthropic 1.25e8

Air shower 370 (simulation estimation)

• Expected recorded coinc. with 'NN trigger' (if we chose a decision threshold = 0.6):

Fully dep. traces Indep. traces

Anthropic 18% (22.5e6) 0.07% (87 500)

Air shower 86% (318) 91% (337)

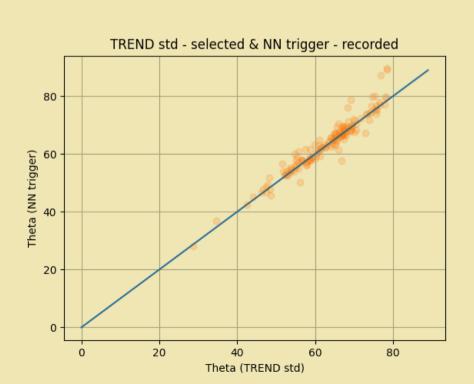
Recorded with NN trigger

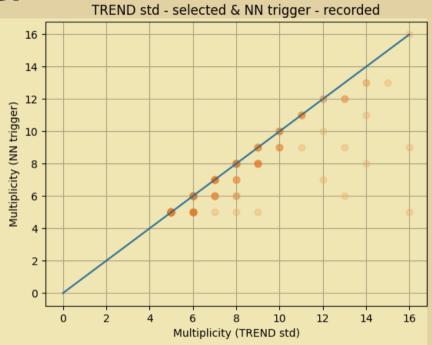
selected 'TREND std' (200) ∩ recorded 'NN trigger' (3e6) = 159 coincidences

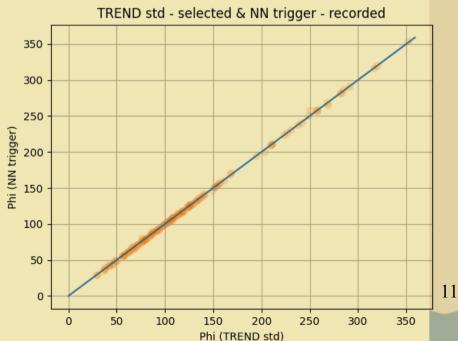
Loss of 'air shower' coincidences quality? <# antenna per coincidence> : -7%

$$\rightarrow$$
 < $|\Delta\theta|$ > < 3%

$$\rightarrow < |\Delta \phi| > < 1\%$$







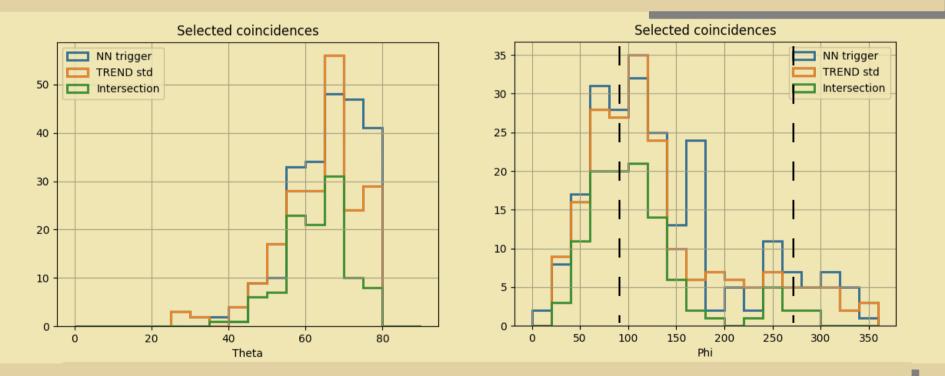
Selected with NN trigger

3e6 coincidences recorded

A few simplified offline cuts are applied to reject :

- noisy periods
- angle/source reconstruction : hight χ^2 , near source position, zenith>80°
- direction-time correlations between coincidences

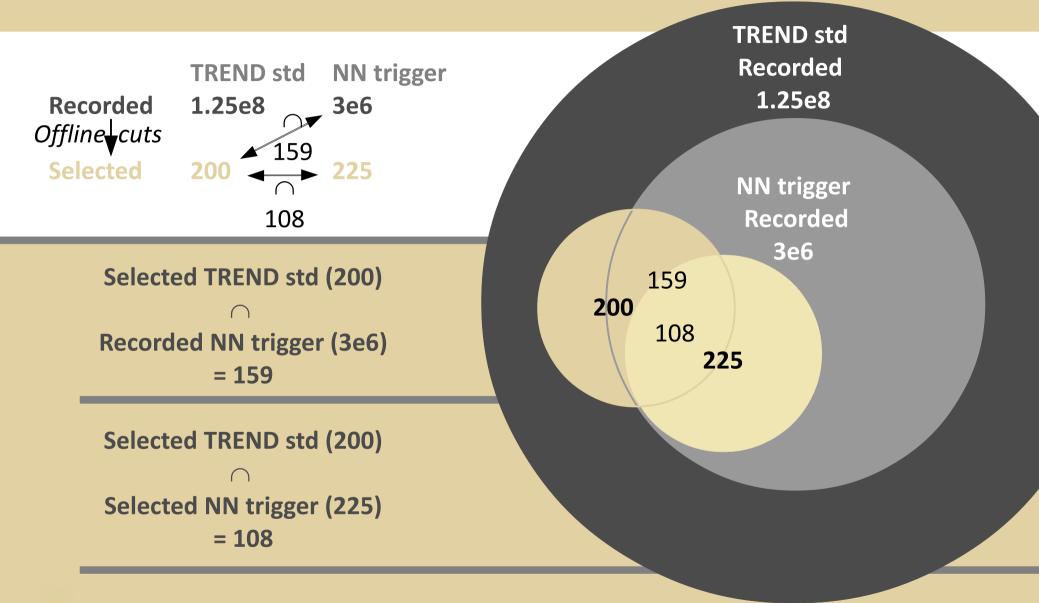
225 coincidences selected



selected 'TREND std' (200) ∩ selected 'NN trigger' (225) = 108 coincidences

- → Consistency between selected and 1st order expectations for air showers
- → NN trigger may at once improve trigger purity & replace some offline cuts

Coincidences summary



Neural Network trigger study summary

• Achievements:

Data-driven study

Triggered data: -82% @ antenna level

-98% @ array level

~90% efficiency on air showers

Limitations:

Training dataset too small, not pure & biased

• Next:

Data from 3-polarizations antennas of GRANDproto300

→ more informations should improve NN performance