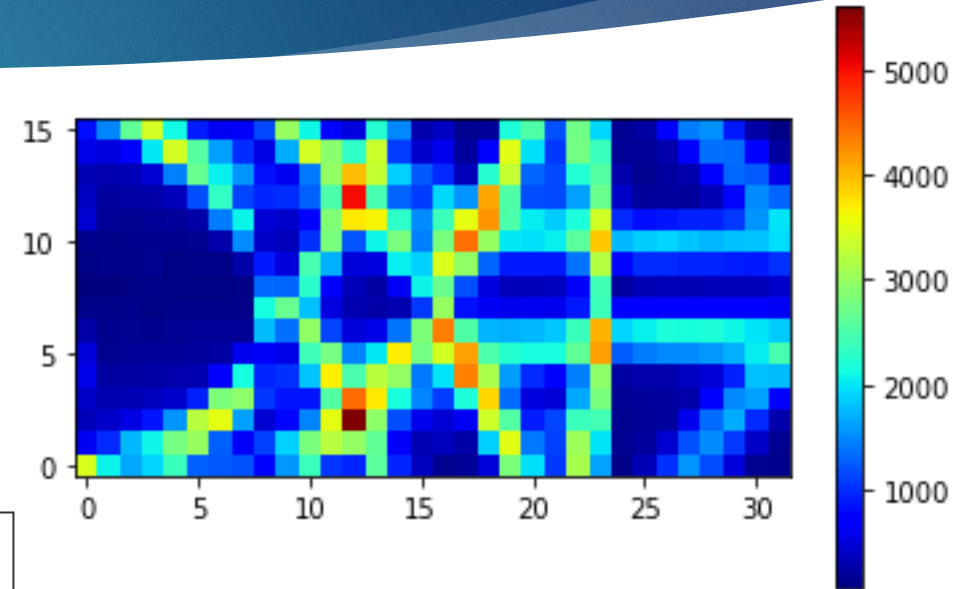
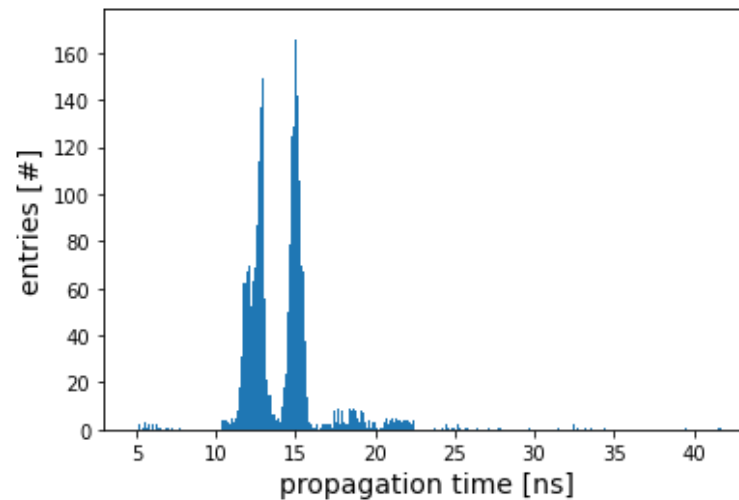




Machine learning algorithms for PID

Parameters

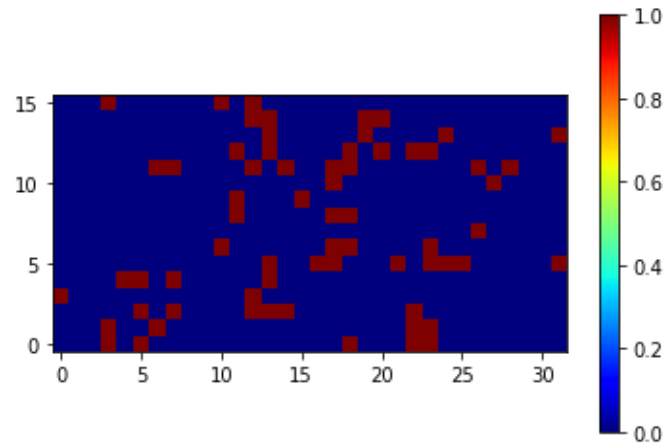
- ▶ Simulations provide space and time coordinates of photons
- ▶ can be extended to bigger parameter space with e.g. angles



Data representations

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{511} \\ x_{512} \end{pmatrix}$$

1D-Vector with
time information



Image

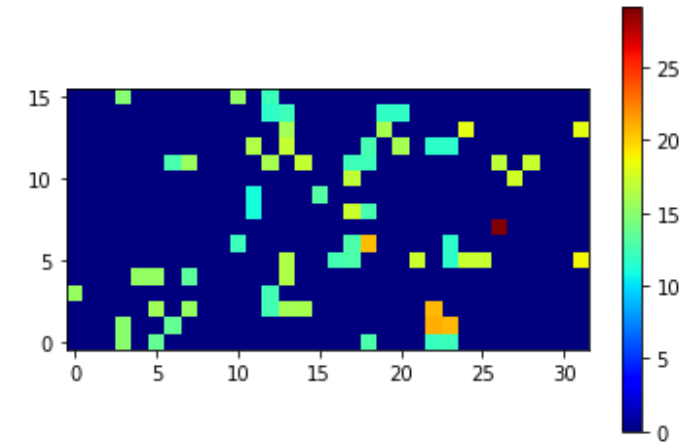
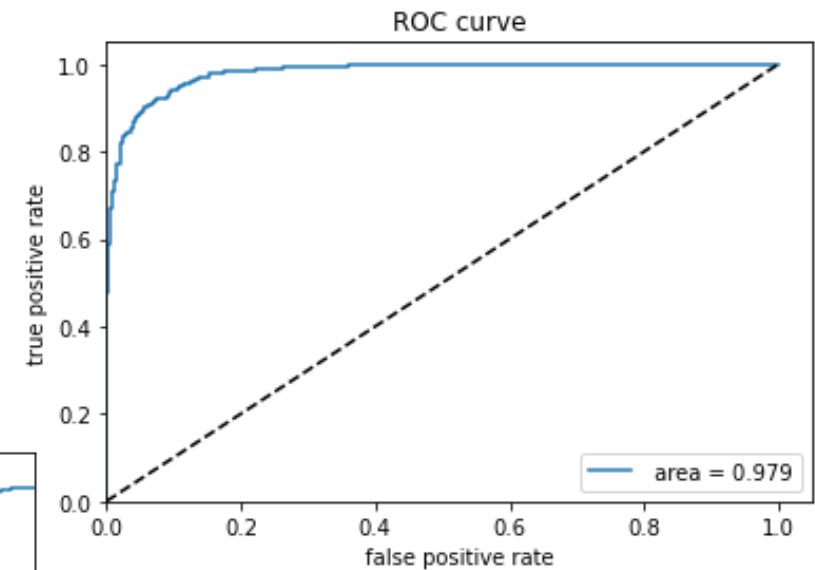
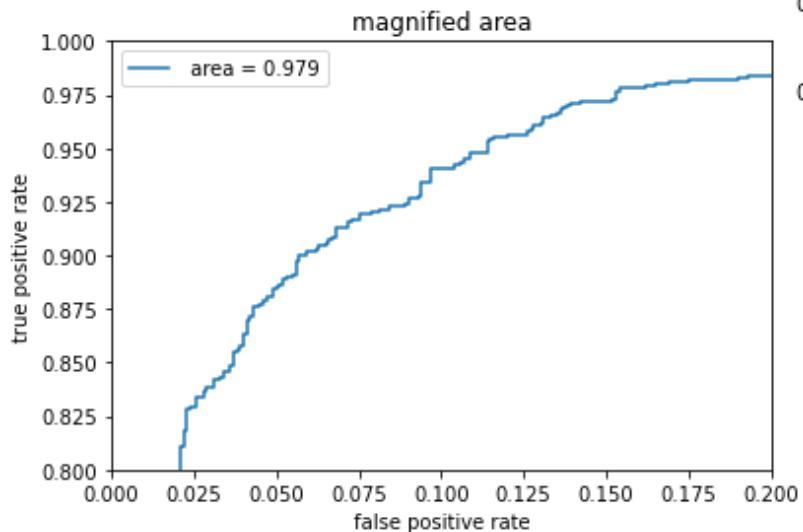


Image with time
information

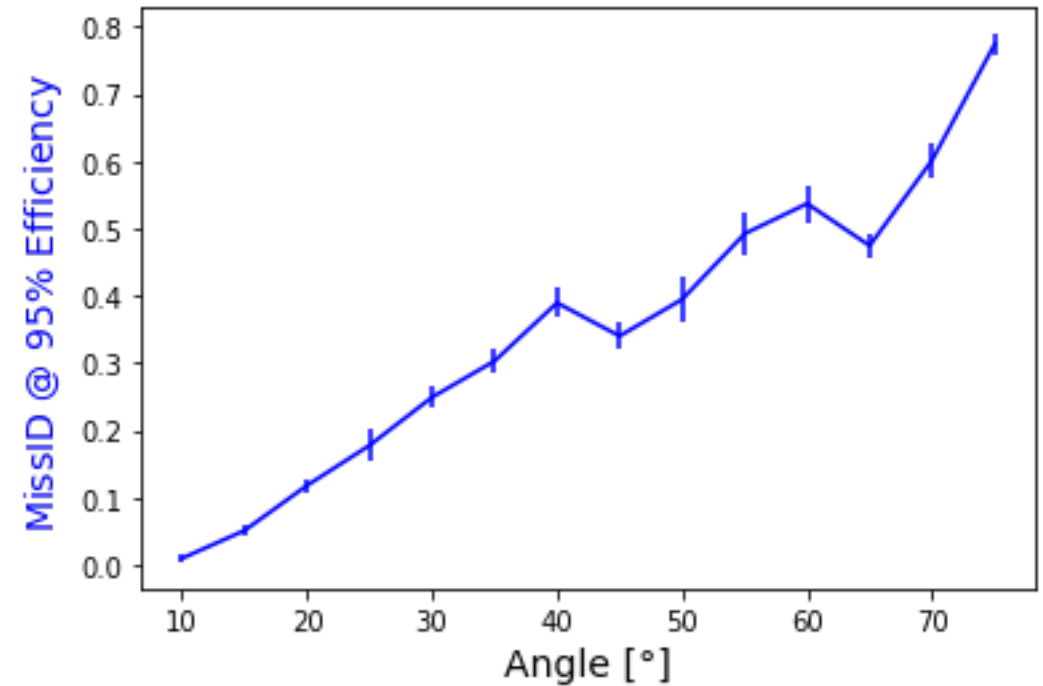
Evaluation of networks

- ▶ Modify parameters to maximize performance
- ▶ Result in sep. power not directly comparable
- ▶ Results shown as ROC-Curve
- ▶ Extract Efficiency/MissId



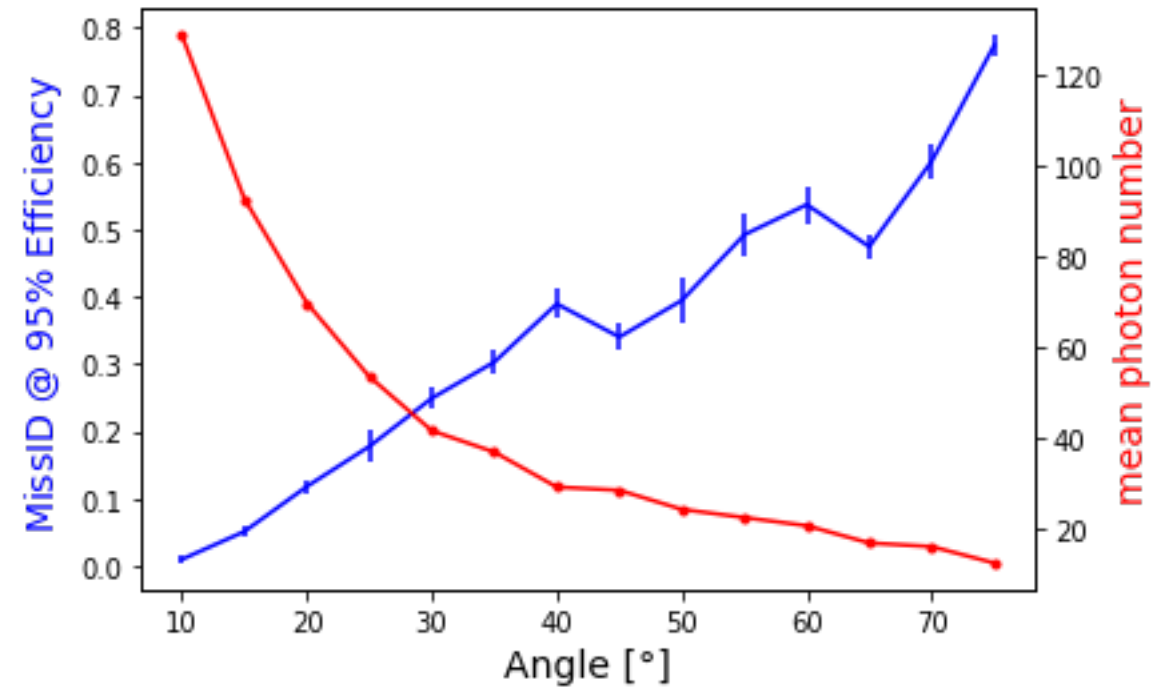
CNN with time information

- ▶ Network tested for stability over different angles
- ▶ Each angle trained separately
- ▶ MissID for 95 % efficiency best at low angles
- ▶ Probably connected to photon numbers



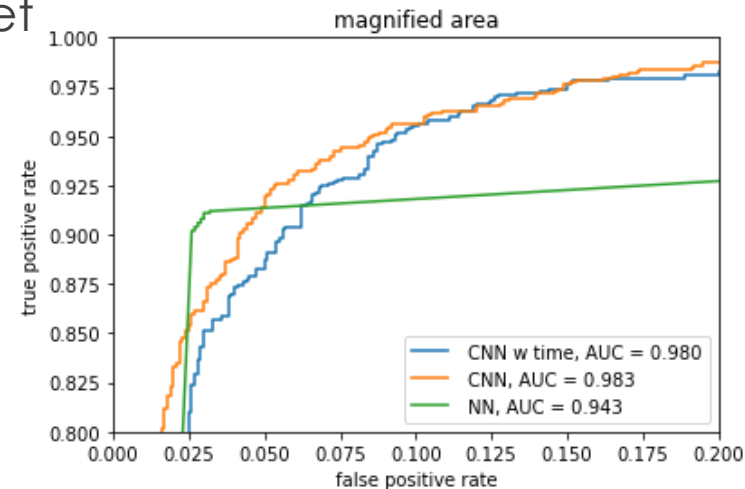
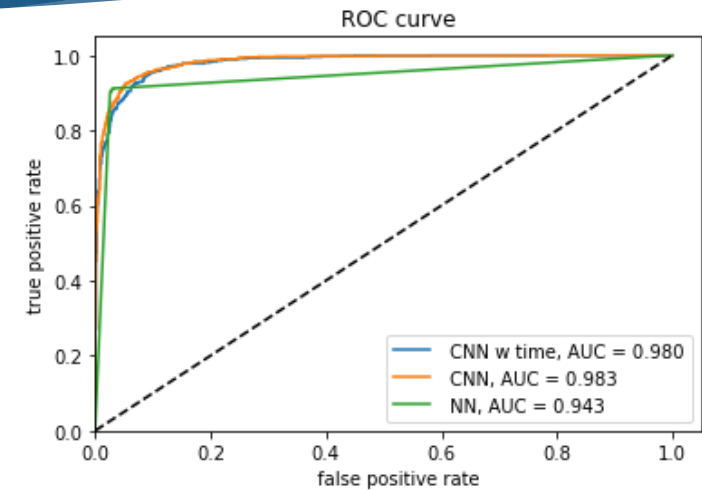
CNN with time information

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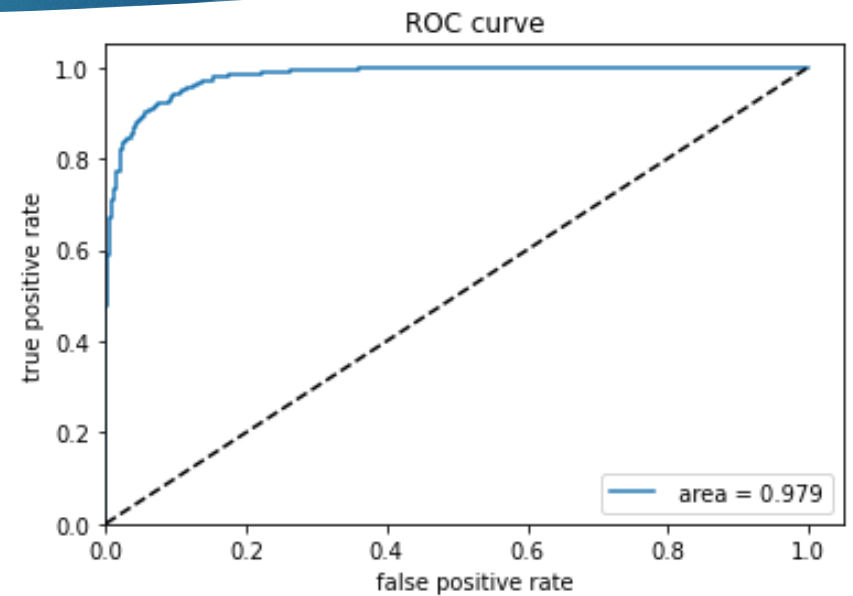
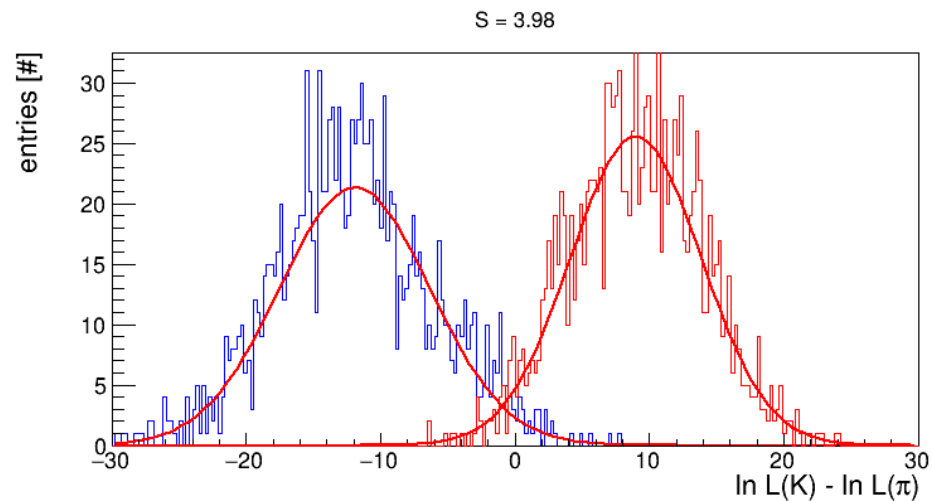
Comparison of networks

- ▶ All networks perform at the same level
- ▶ CNN with time information should perform significantly better
 - ▶ time information not interpreted
- ▶ Best suited candidate not found yet



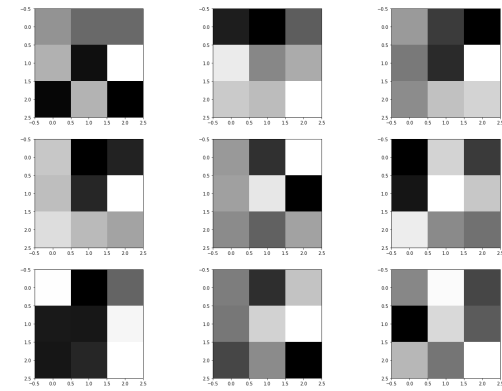
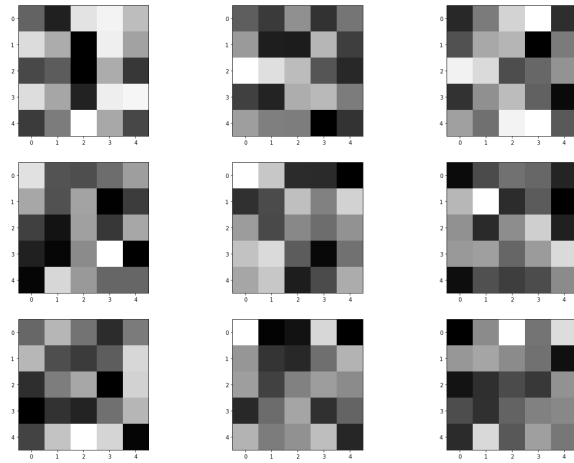
Outlook

- ▶ Increase performance of networks
- ▶ Train networks over multiple angles
- ▶ Compare networks to classical algorithms



Backup

CNNs



CNNs

- ▶ Conv2D(featurenumber, kernel_size, padding)
 - ▶ extract complex characteristics
 - ▶ reduces dimensionality
- ▶ MaxPooling2D(pool_size)
 - ▶ takes maximum of given pool size
 - ▶ reduces dimensionality
- ▶ Flatten()
 - ▶ transforms convolution/pooling layer to 1D-Vector
- ▶ normal neural net

```
cnnmodel= Sequential()  
  
cnnmodel.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(5,5), activation='relu', input_shape=(16,32,1), padding='same')) #  
cnnmodel.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))  
  
cnnmodel.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(5,5), activation='relu', padding='same'))  
cnnmodel.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))  
  
cnnmodel.add(Conv2D(64, kernel_size=(3,3), activation='relu',))  
cnnmodel.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))  
  
# cnnmodel.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(5,5), activation='relu', input_shape=(16,32,1)))  
# cnnmodel.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))  
  
cnnmodel.add(Flatten())  
  
cnnmodel.add(Dense(128, activation='relu')) #128  
  
#cnnmodel.add(Dense(20, activation='relu'))  
  
cnnmodel.add(Dense(2, activation='softmax', name='last_layer'))  
  
cnnmodel.summary()  
  
#learningrate and compiling  
learningrate= 0.0005 #0,001  
optimizer = keras.optimizers.Adam(learningrate)  
cnnmodel.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer=optimizer, metrics=['accuracy'])  
#model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='Adam', metrics=['accuracy'])  
#model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='Adam', metrics=['accuracy'])  
✓ 0.1s
```

CNNs

- ▶ Conv2D(featurenumber, kernel_size, padding)
 - ▶ extract complex characteristics
 - ▶ reduces dimensionality
- ▶ MaxPooling2D(pool_size)
 - ▶ takes maximum of given pool size
 - ▶ reduces dimensionality
- ▶ Flatten()
 - ▶ transforms convolution/pooling layer to 1D-Vector
- ▶ normal neural net

Model: "sequential_27"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d_81 (Conv2D)	(None, 16, 32, 32)	832
max_pooling2d_81 (MaxPooling)	(None, 8, 16, 32)	0
conv2d_82 (Conv2D)	(None, 8, 16, 32)	25632
max_pooling2d_82 (MaxPooling)	(None, 4, 8, 32)	0
conv2d_83 (Conv2D)	(None, 2, 6, 64)	18496
max_pooling2d_83 (MaxPooling)	(None, 1, 3, 64)	0
flatten_27 (Flatten)	(None, 192)	0
dense_27 (Dense)	(None, 128)	24704
last_layer (Dense)	(None, 2)	258
=====		
Total params: 69,922		
Trainable params: 69,922		
Non-trainable params: 0		

Layer types

- ▶ Conv2D(featurenumber, kernel_size, padding)
- ▶ MaxPooling2D(pool_size)
 - ▶ takes maximum of given pool size
- ▶ Flatten()
 - ▶ transforms convolution/pooling layer to 1D-Vector
- ▶ Dense(NodeNumber, activation)
- ▶ dropout(dropoutpercentage)
 - ▶ part of neurons will not be considered for each cycle