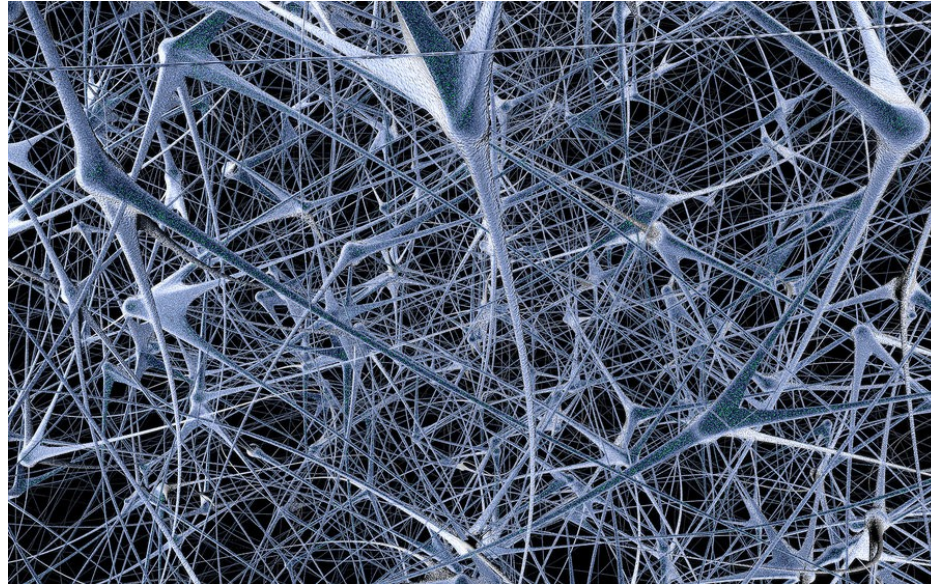


# Using neural networks for gamma/neutron discrimination on NEDA data



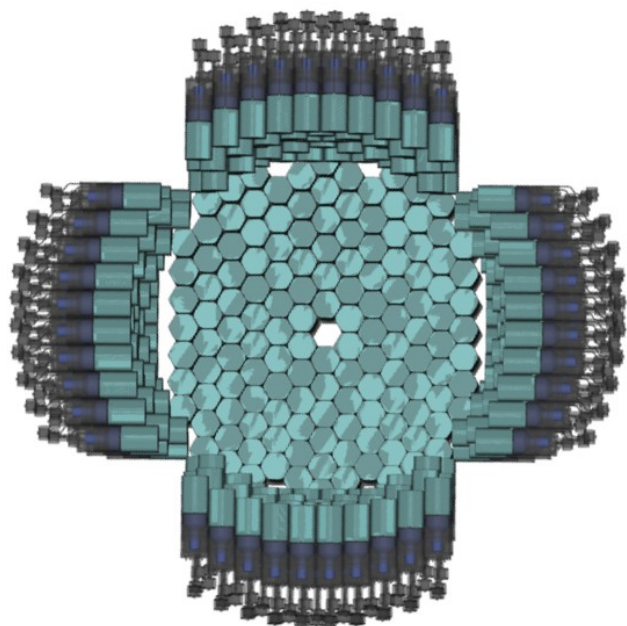
**1. Context : NEutron Detector Array**

**2. Neural Networks**

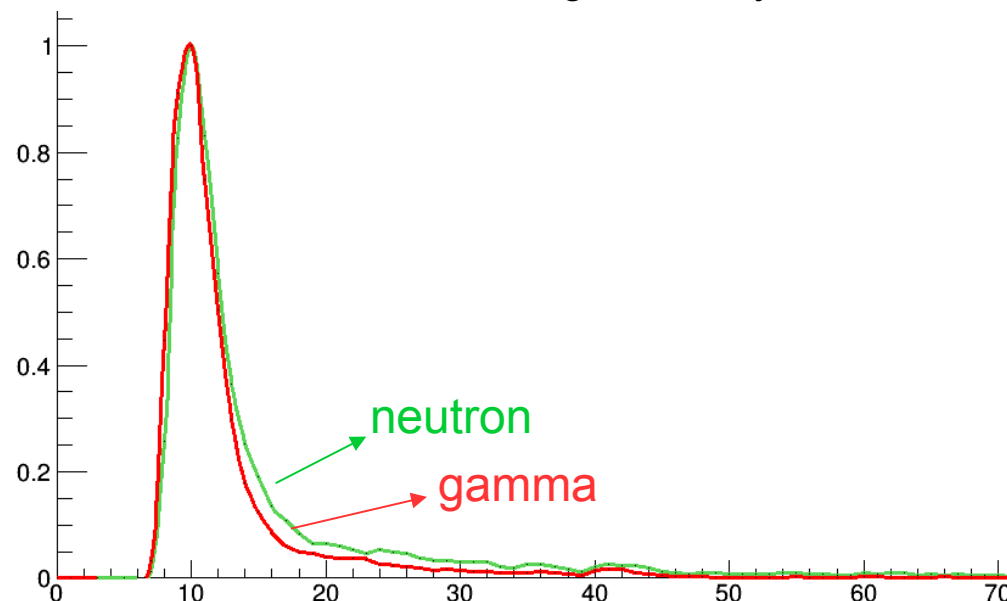
**3. Results**

G. Baulieu, L. Ducroux, J. Dudouet, X. Fabian, O. Stezowski  
IPN Lyon

→ The NEutron Detector Array (NEDA)

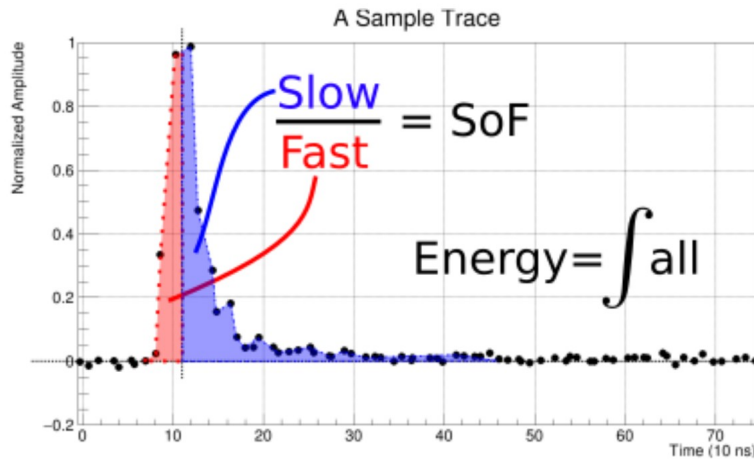


- **Neutron detector**
- First campaign in 2018 at GANIL :
  - **ancillary of AGATA** along with DIAMANT (charged particles)  
→ selection of events according to neutrons, protons and alpha rays
- Made of liquid organic **scintillators**
- Reacts to neutrons and gamma rays



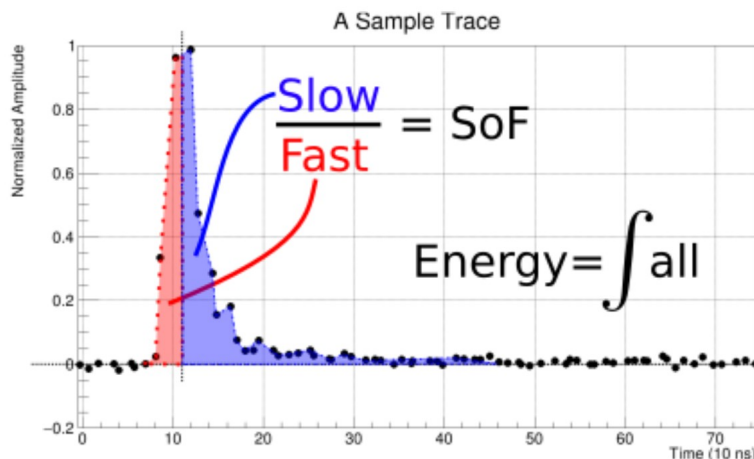
**Target** : to be able to distinguish neutrons and gammas by Pulse Shape Analysis

→ NEDA PSA

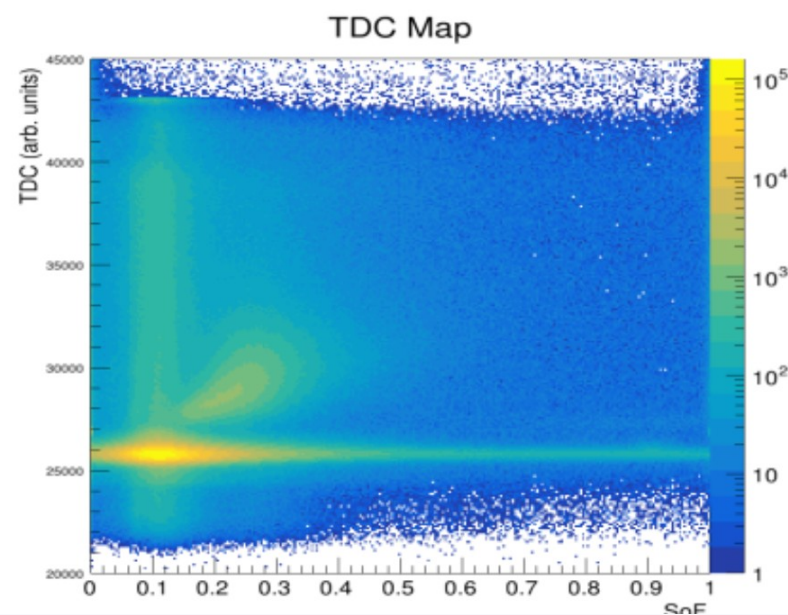
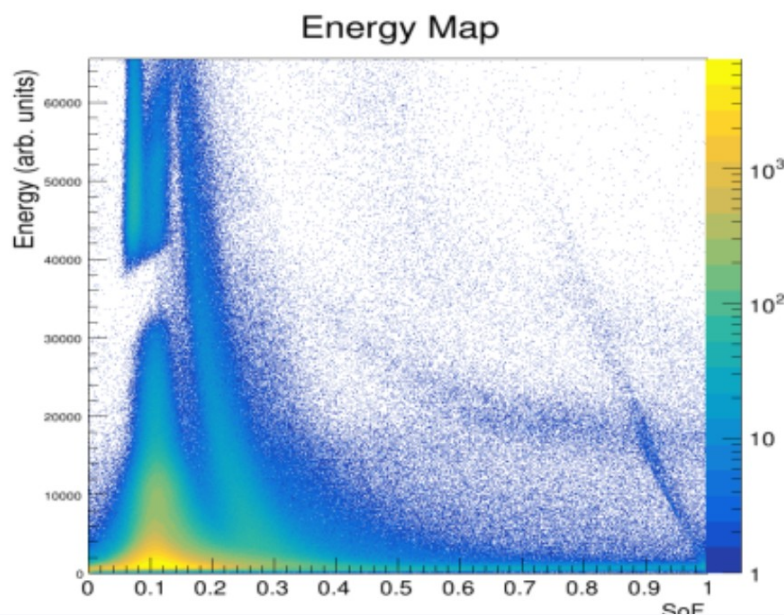


- Comparison of fast and slow components

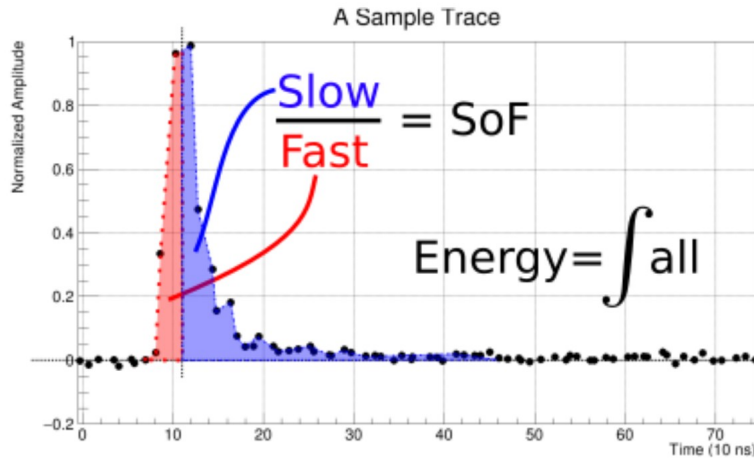
→ NEDA PSA



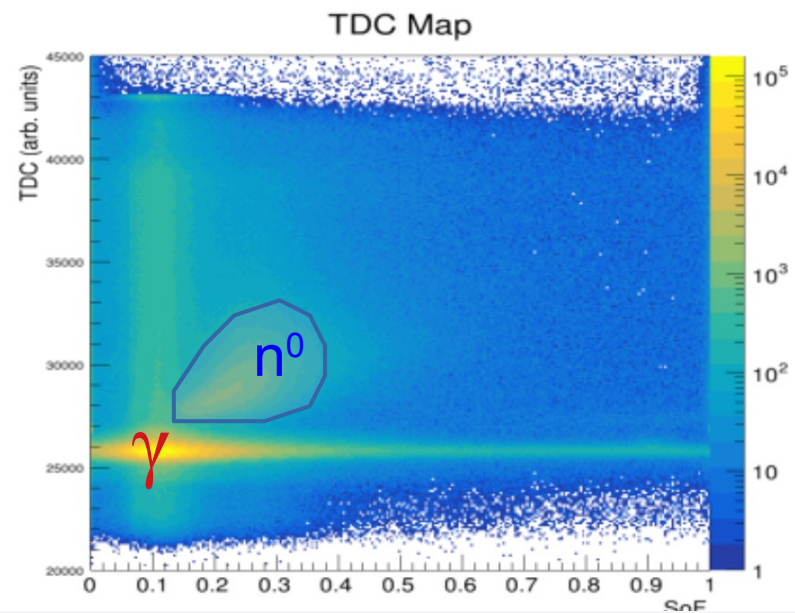
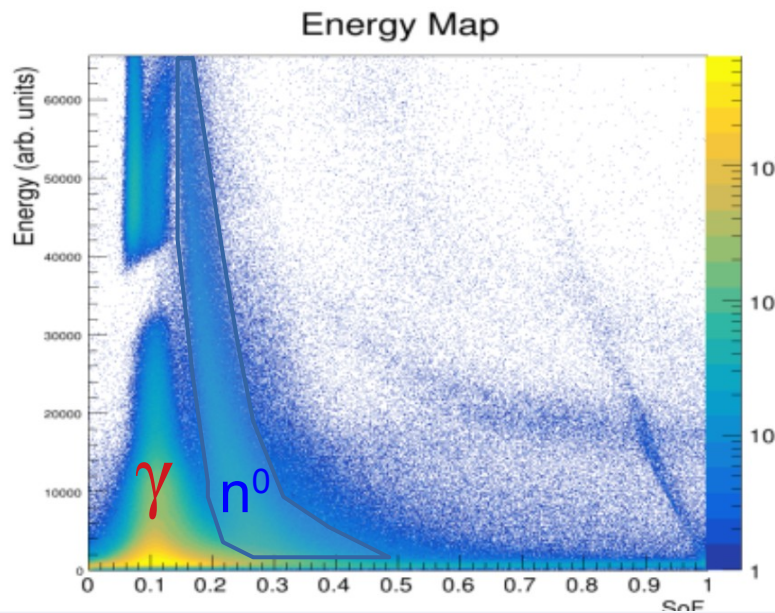
- Comparison of fast and slow components



→ NEDA PSA

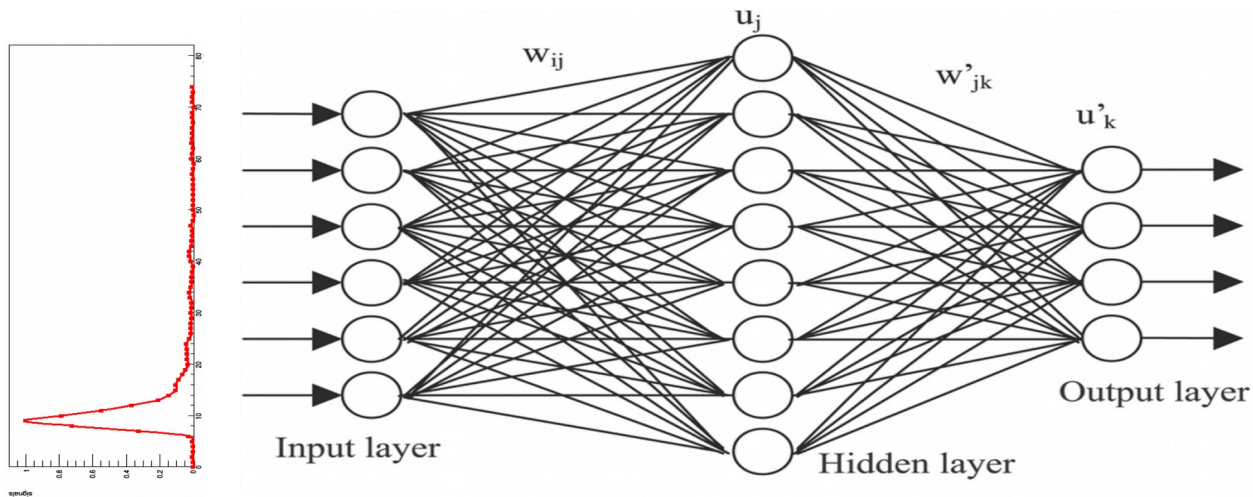


- Comparison of fast and slow components
- Cuts for final selection



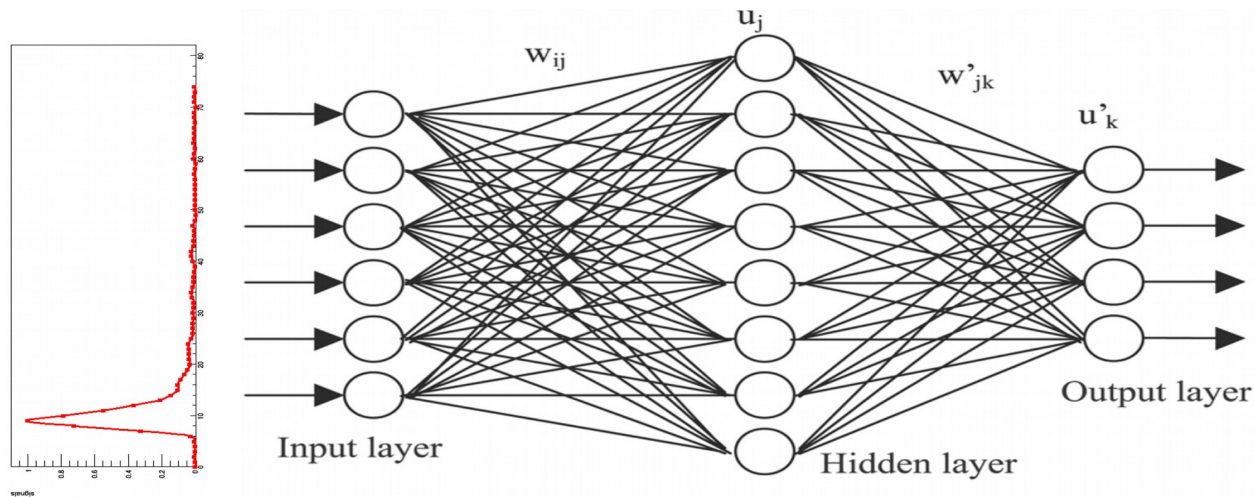
→ Using neural networks for PSA

First studies by P-A Söderström et al using a Multi Layers Perceptron in Root



→ Using neural networks for PSA

First studies by P-A Söderström et al using a Multi Layers Perceptron in Root

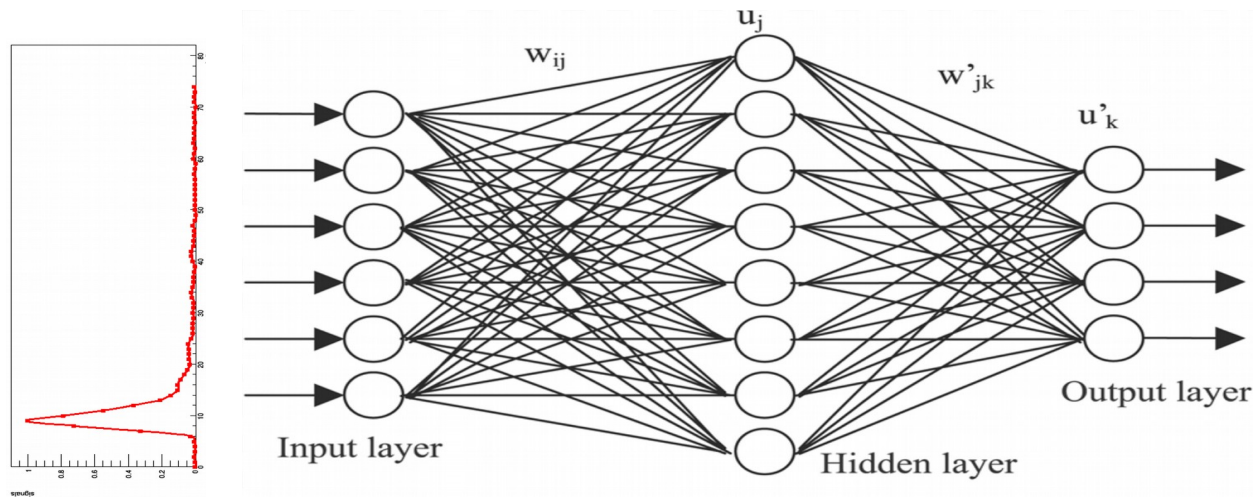


Interesting results but too slow → Migration to



→ Using neural networks for PSA

First studies by P-A Söderström et al using a Multi Layers Perceptron in Root



Interesting results but too slow → Migration to 

Training in Python → Freeze the model → Load the model for inference in C++ (Ganpro)

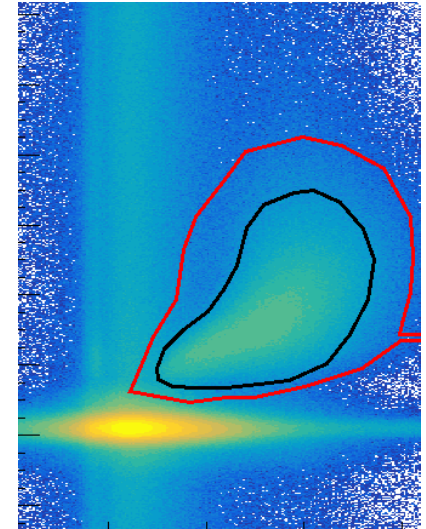


→ Creation of a training set

- No full simulation → need to use real data

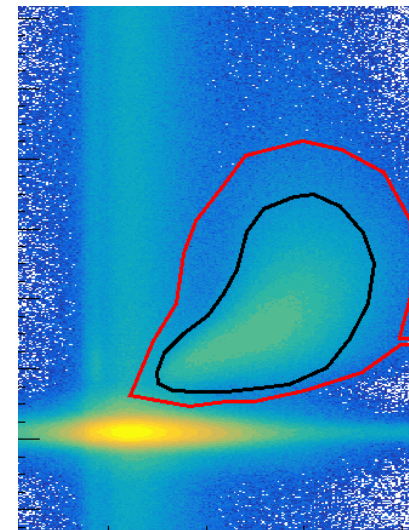
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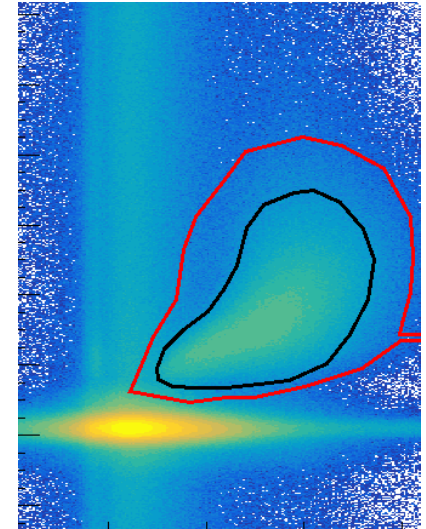


→ Tests on 2 network architectures

- **Multi-Layers perceptron** : legacy, easy to setup and compute

→ Creation of a training set

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→ Tests on 2 network architectures

- **Multi-Layers perceptron** : legacy, easy to setup and compute
- **Recursive Neural Network** (Long Short-Term Memory) : interesting to analyze time-series...

→ Setup on GPU Farm

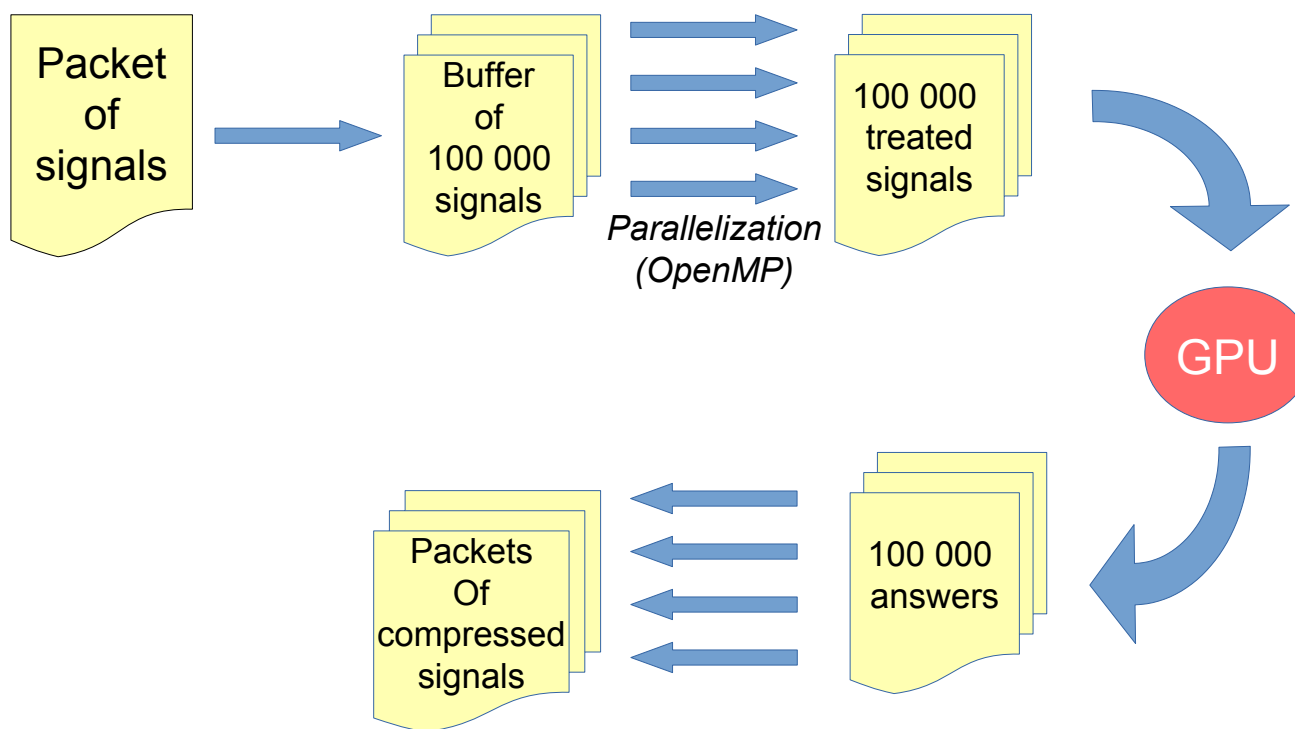
- Existing Docker image used in Gitlab-CI (Ubuntu 16.04)  
→ Conversion to **Singularity**
- Compilation of **TensorFlow-GPU** (v1.11) on the cluster with **Cuda 9.2**
- Each job starts a **singularity container** before launching the computing process
- NEDA data are naturally split in 6 (number of acquisition cards) : **6 analysis jobs** per run

→ GPU usage

- Not efficient to send a single signal to the GPU → buffering of the signals

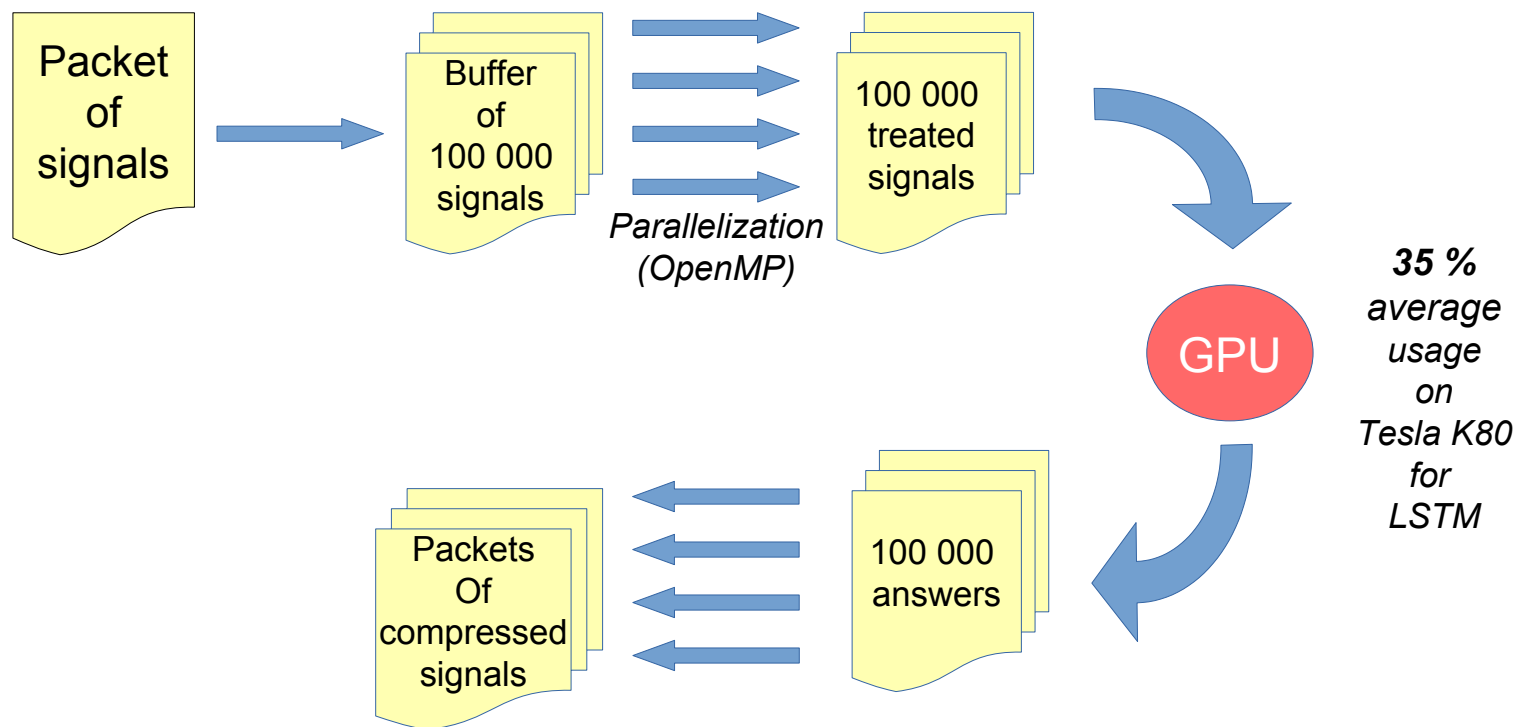
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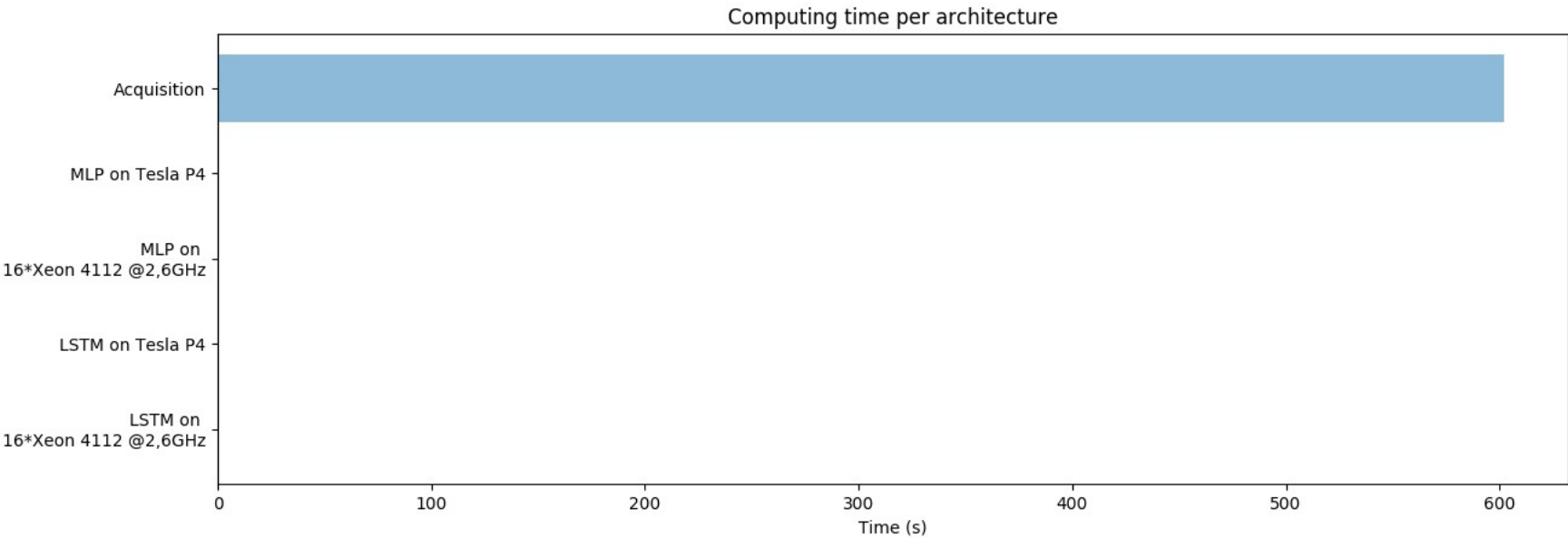
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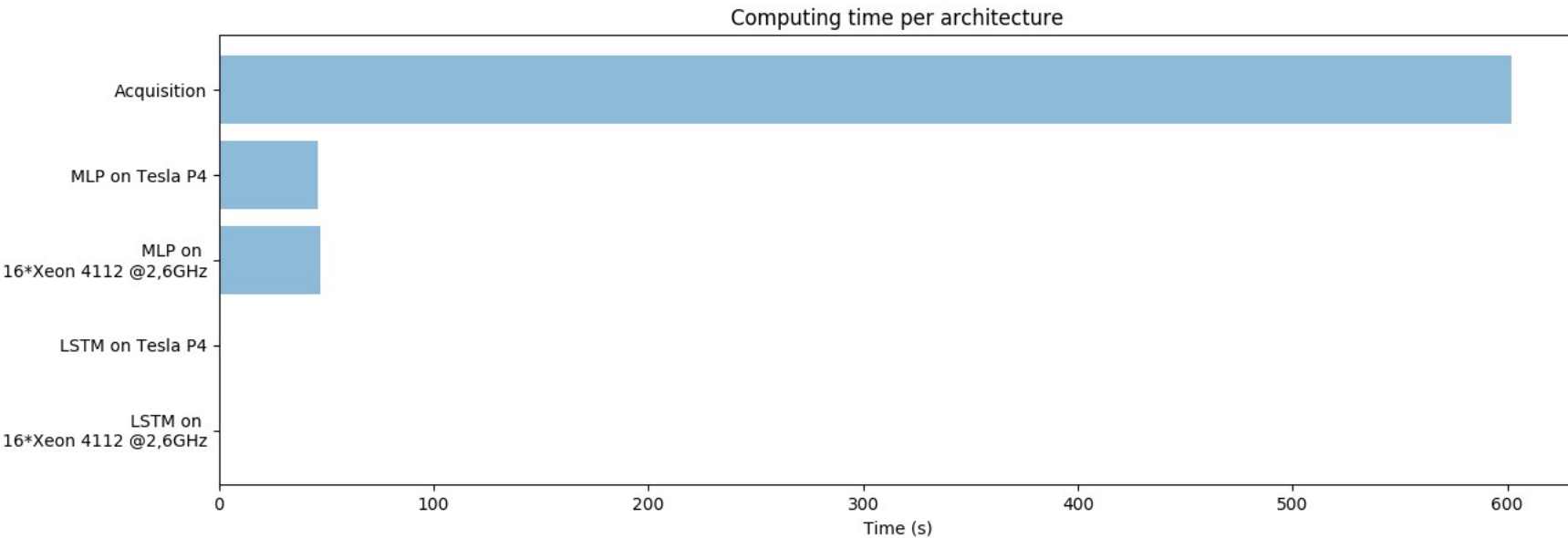




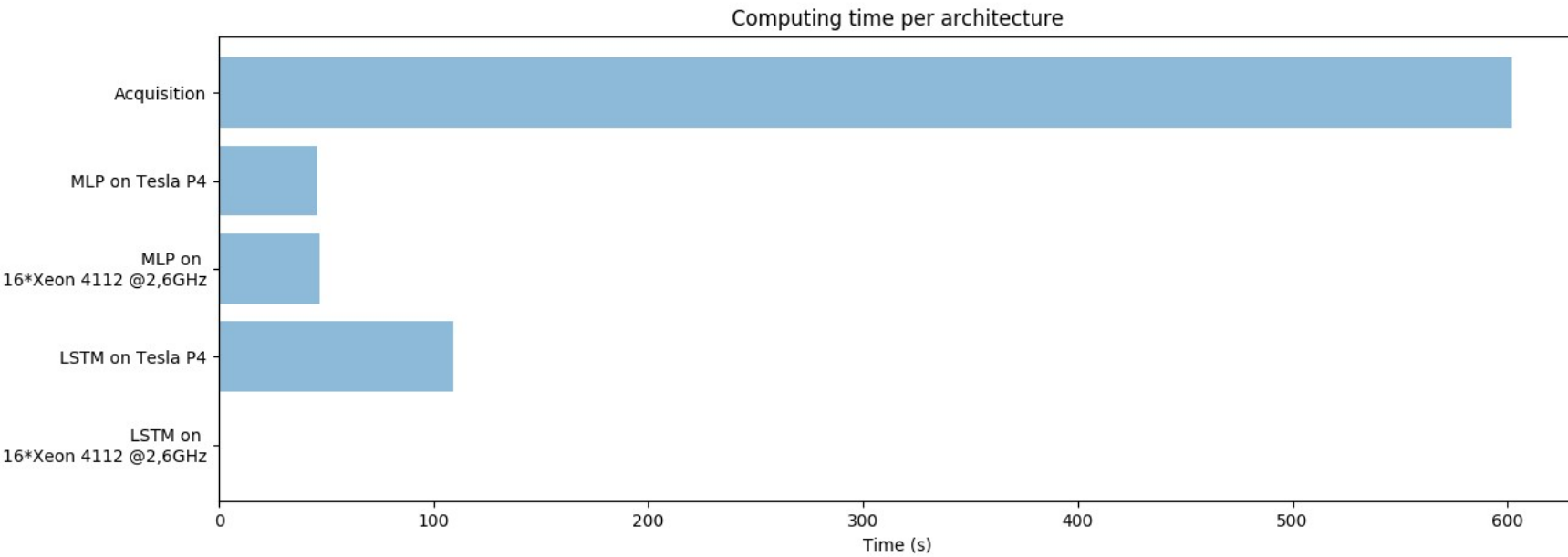
→ Computing Time



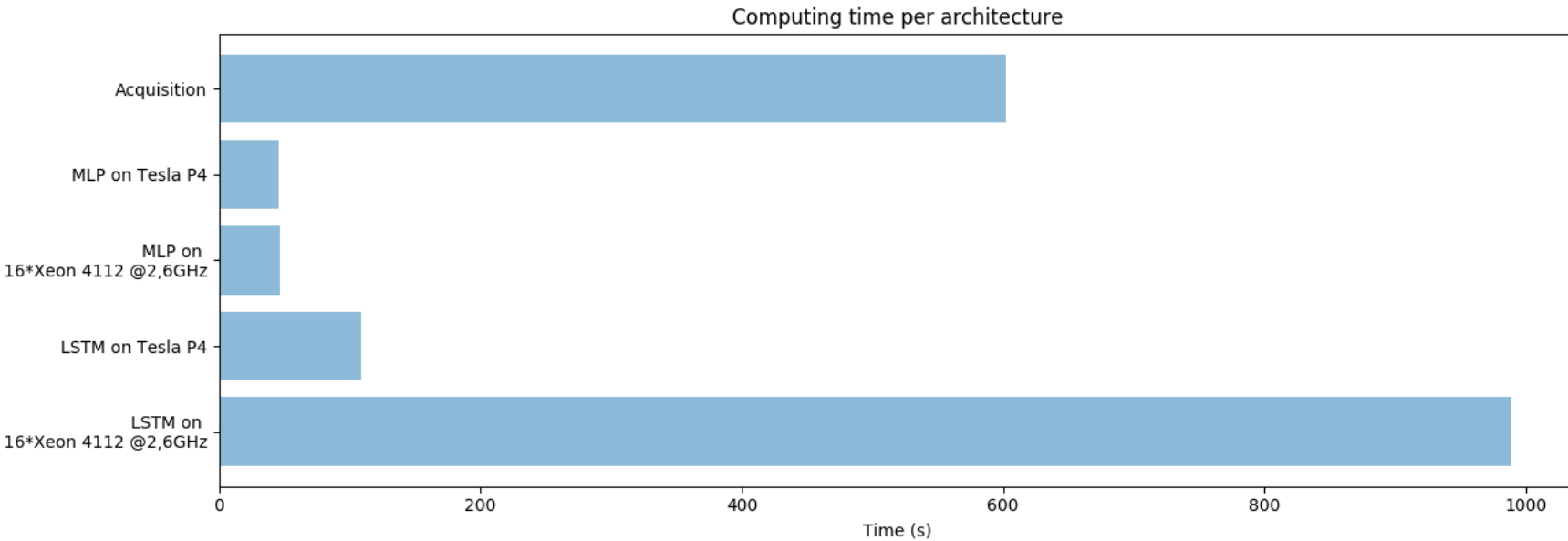
## → Computing Time



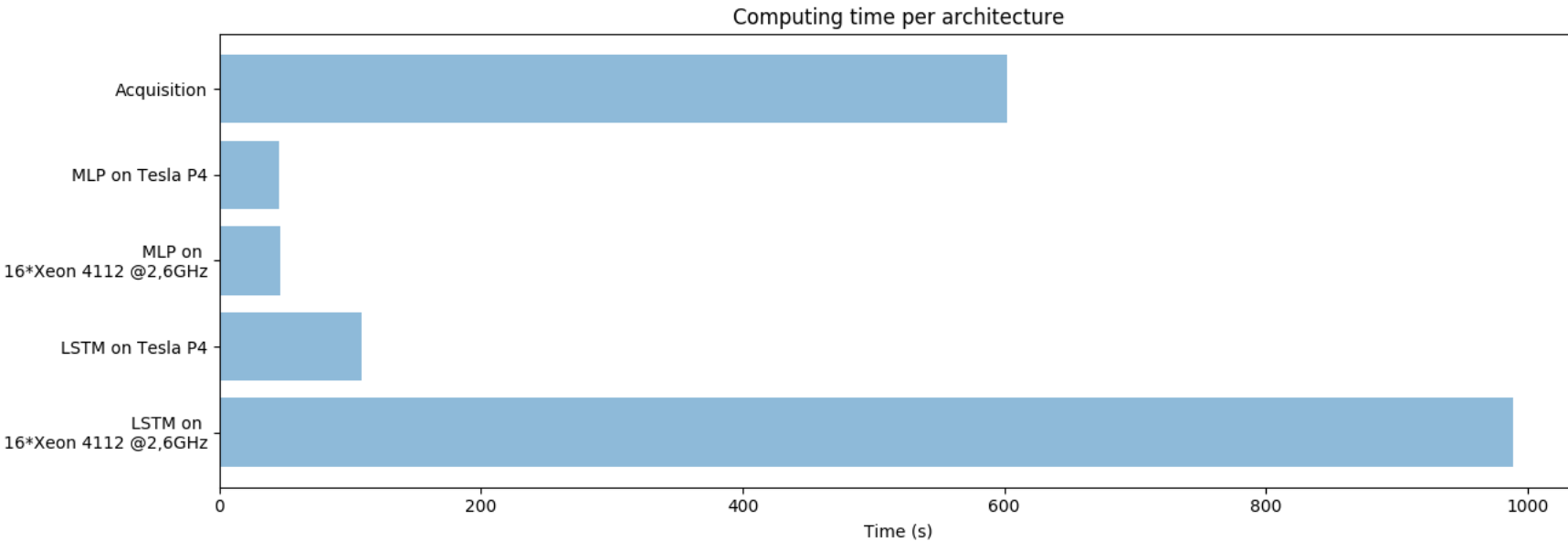
→ Computing Time



## → Computing Time

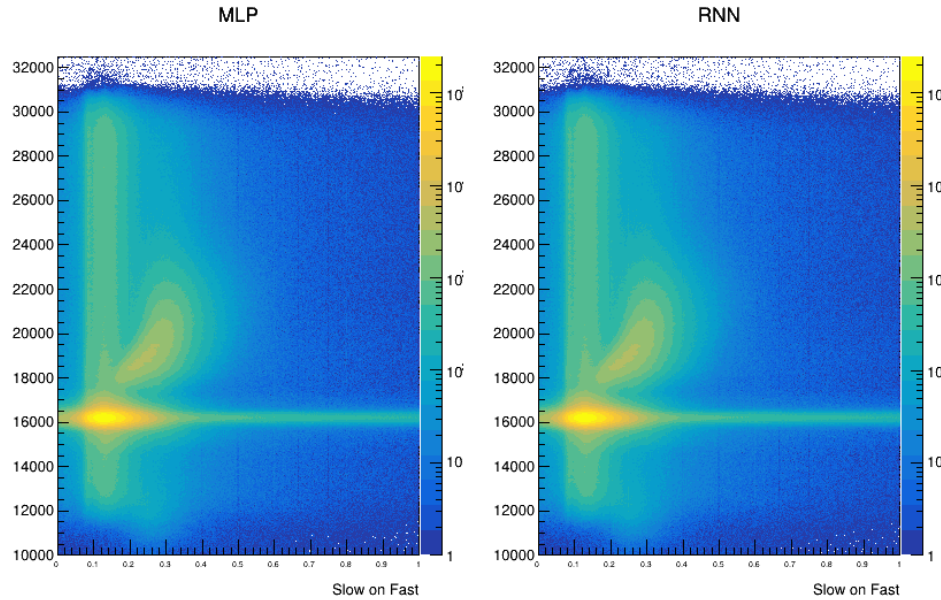


## → Computing Time

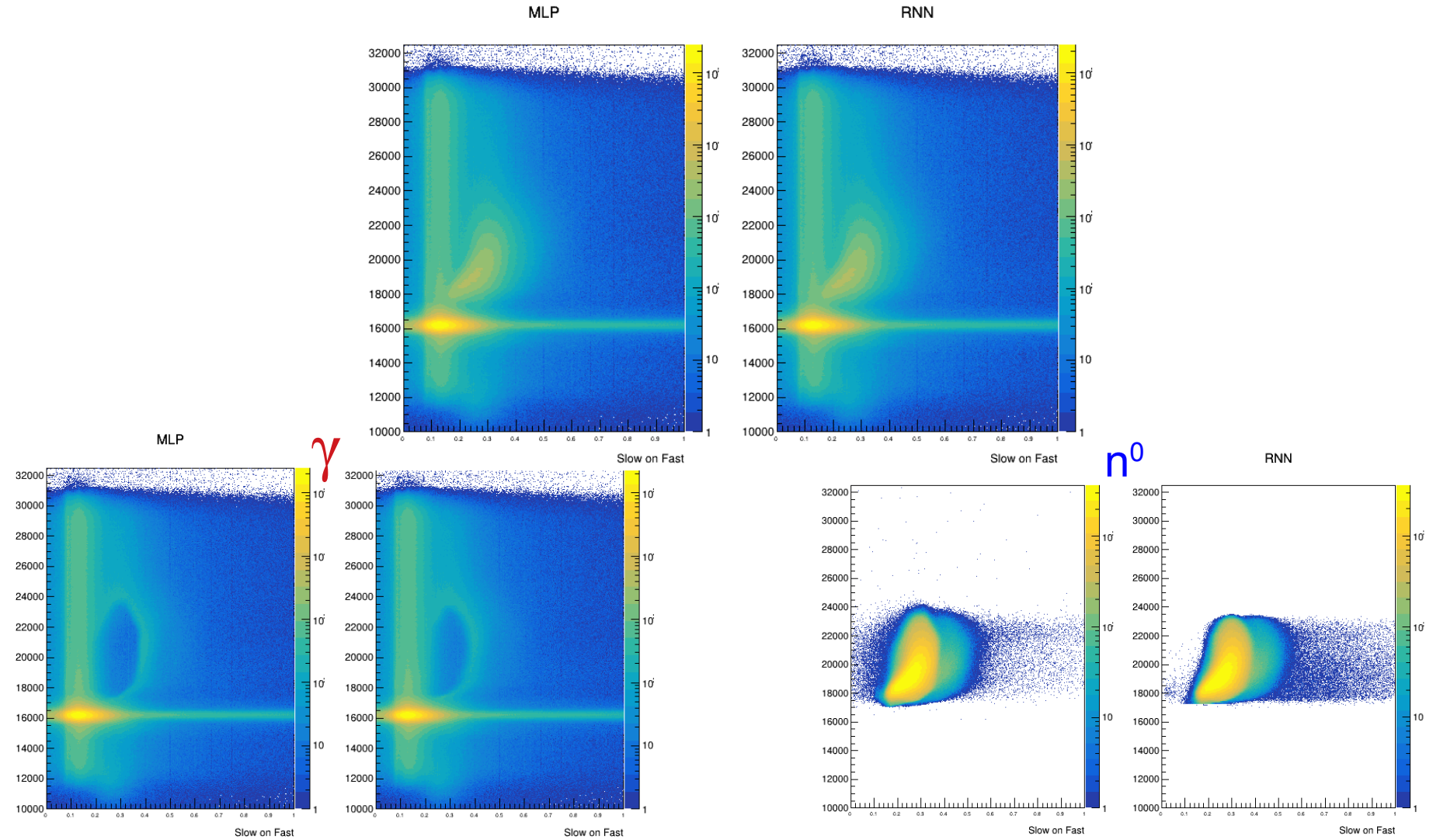


Analysis time for a 1 To run (6x15h) on GPU Farm (Tesla K80) : ~ 5 hours

→ Results on discrimination

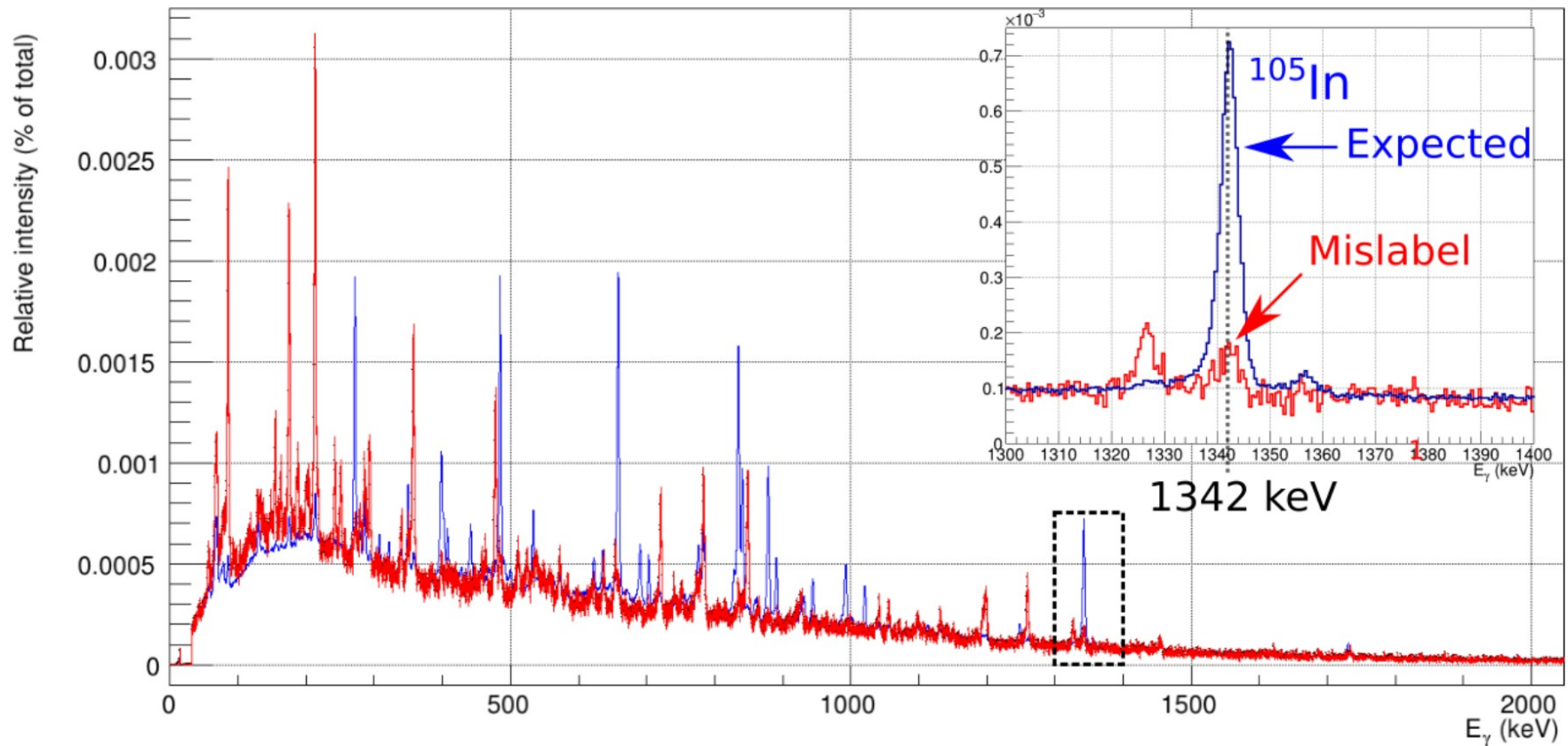


## → Results on discrimination



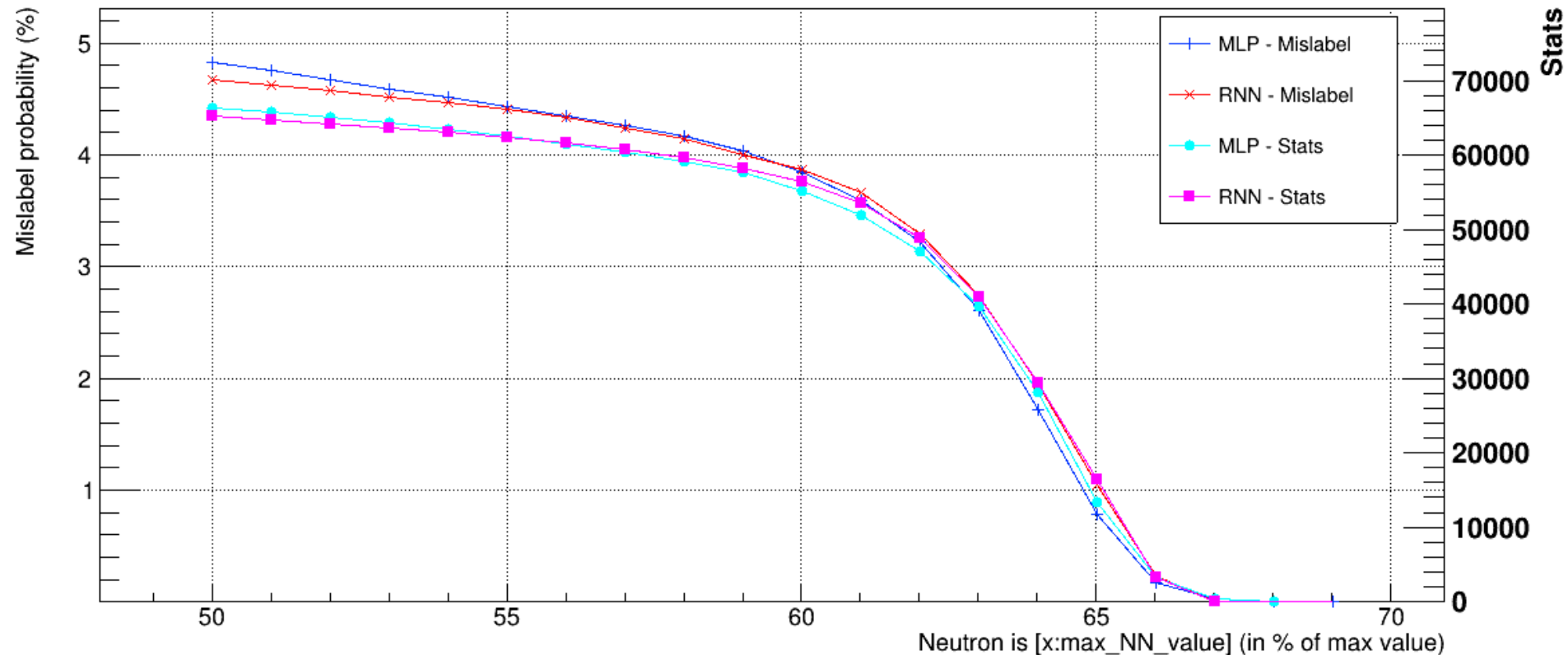
→ Quantification of results using AGATA (1/2)

(E703)  $^{50}\text{Cr} + ^{58}\text{Ni}$   
1n3p0a vs 0n3p0a

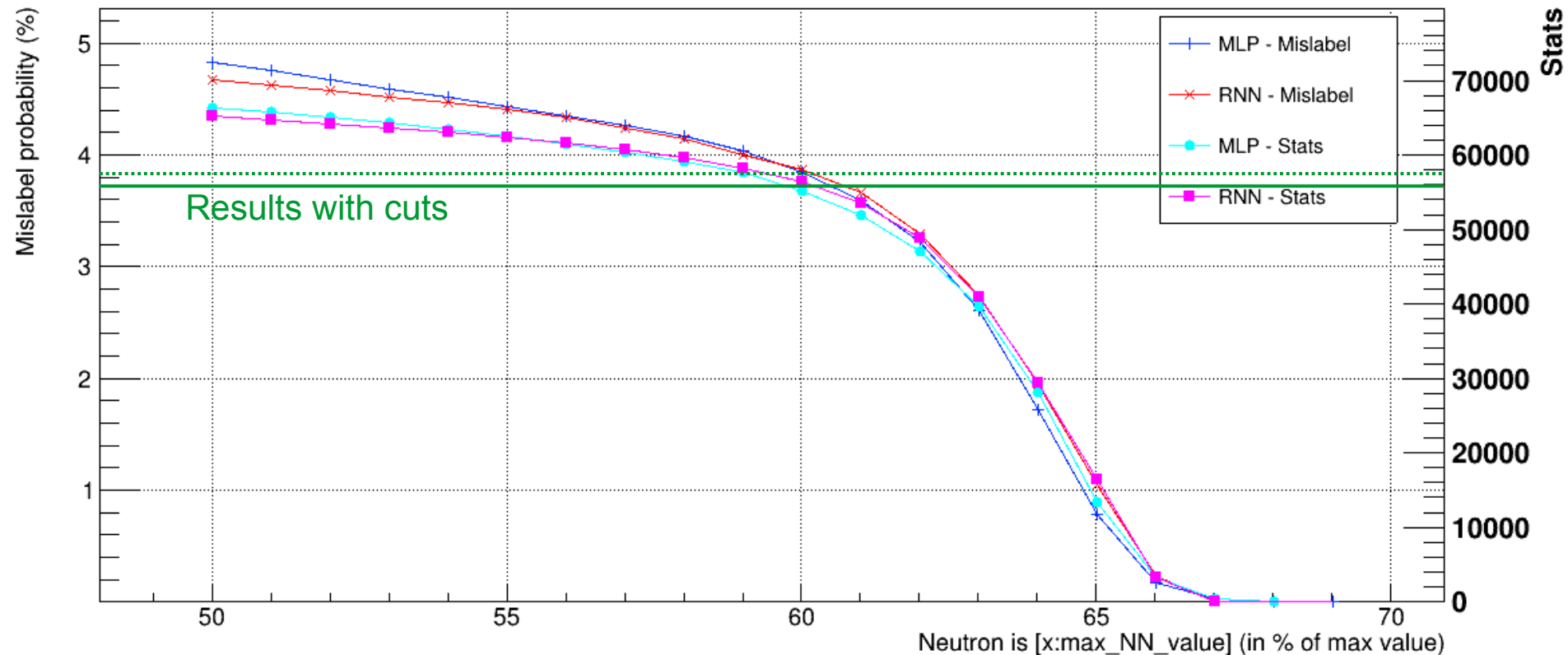




→ Quantification of results using AGATA (2/2)



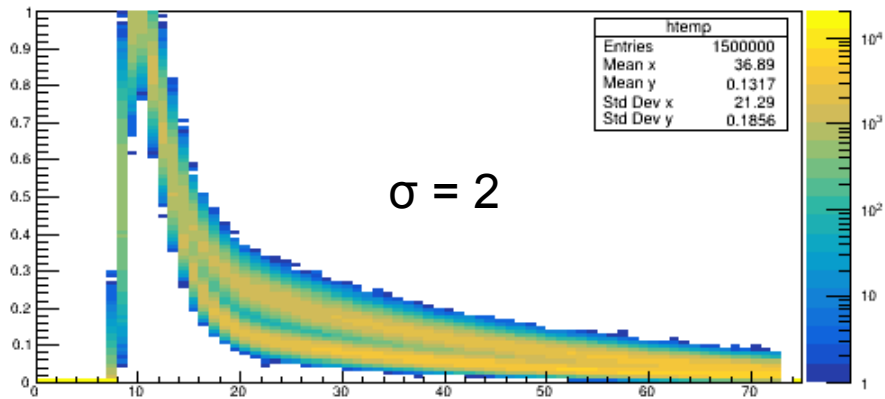
→ Quantification of results using AGATA (2/2)



→ Robustness to desynchronization

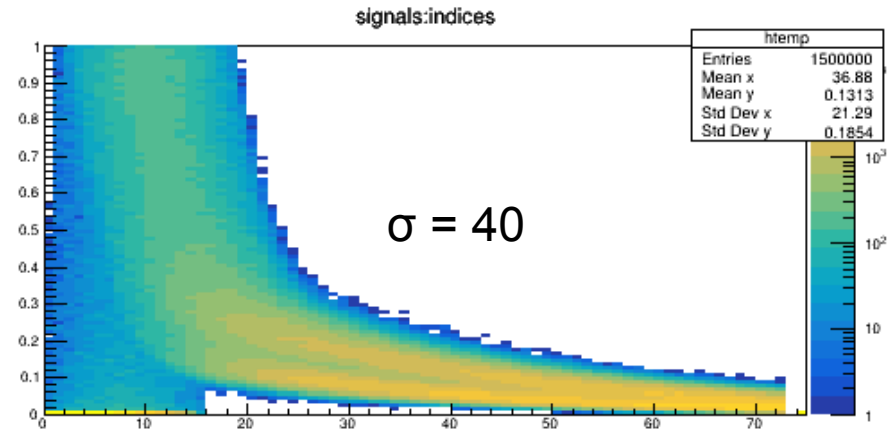
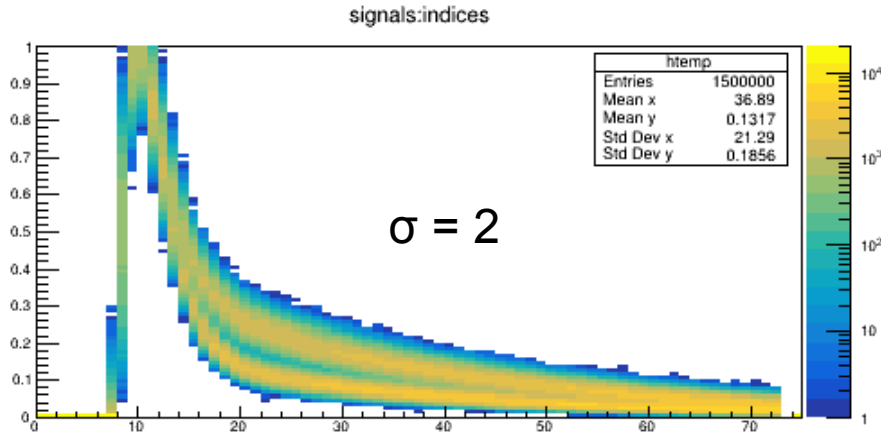
Simulation of signals with a gaussian T0 distribution

signals:indices



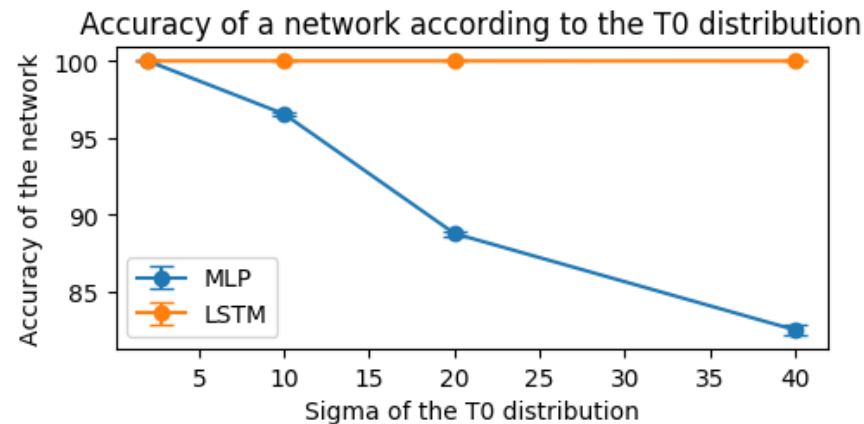
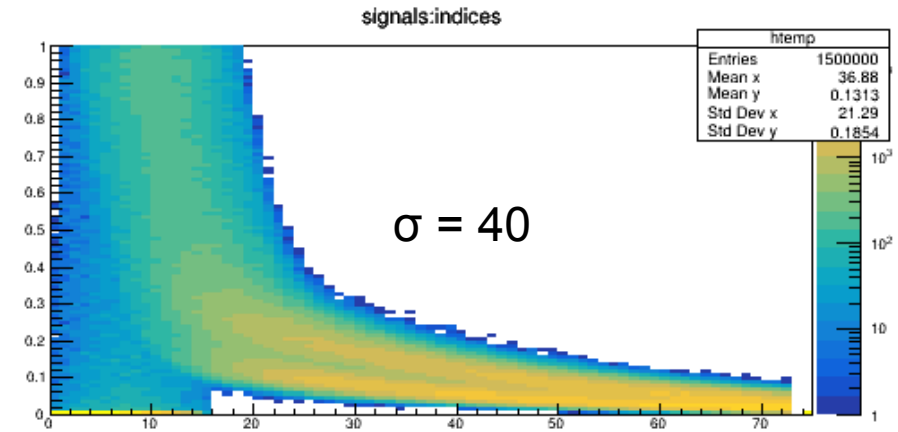
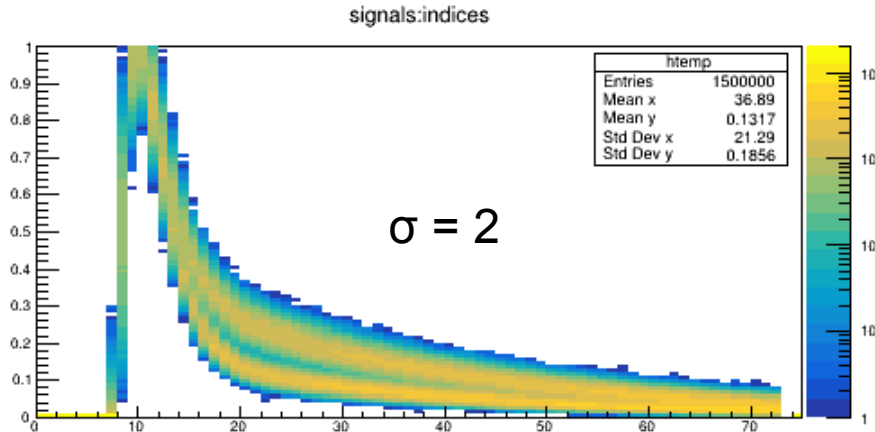
→ Robustness to desynchronization

Simulation of signals with a gaussian T0 distribution



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Simulation of signals with a gaussian T0 distribution



**LSTM is very robust to T0 shifts!**

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- Computing time compatible with online acquisition (GPU required for LSTM)
- Faster offline analysis on the CC-IN2P3 GPU Farm (~5H for a big run)
- LSTM robust to T0 shifts
- Network's output values usable for fine tuning of neutrons selection (better quality or more statistic)