Missing data reconstruction using CNN in the gaseous TPC

PandaX-III experiment

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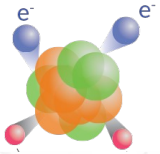
CEA Saclay IRFU/DPhN
IN2P3/IRFU Machine Learning workshop
21/10/2022

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 800945 — NUMERICS — H2020-MSCA-COFUND-2017

Presentation Plan

1. Introduction
   1.1 $0\nu2\beta$ searches
   1.2 Xe136 gaseous TPC
2. Software environment REST
3. Simulations
4. Problems with Micromegas
5. Energy prediction with ML

Searching for $0\nu2\beta$

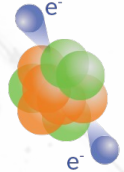


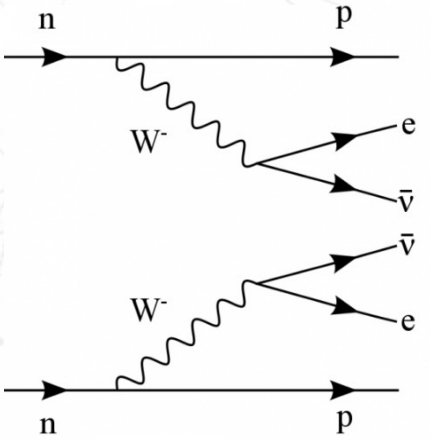
$2\nu\beta\beta$

hypothetical decay : $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+2) + 2e^-$

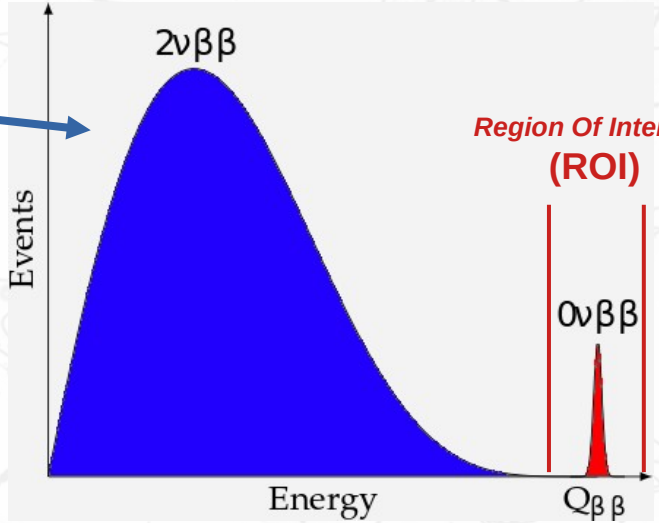
- Majorana nature of the neutrino (own anti-particle)
- Lepton number conservation violation
- Matter/antimatter asymmetry

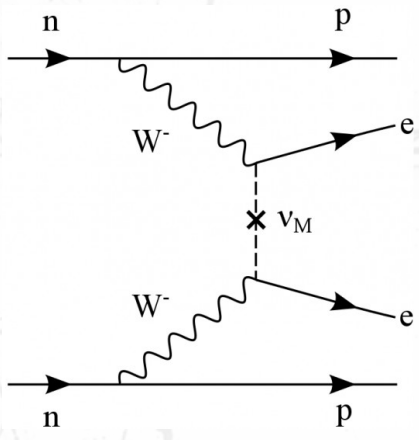
$0\nu\beta\beta$





Electron energy spectrum of $\beta\beta$ **decay**





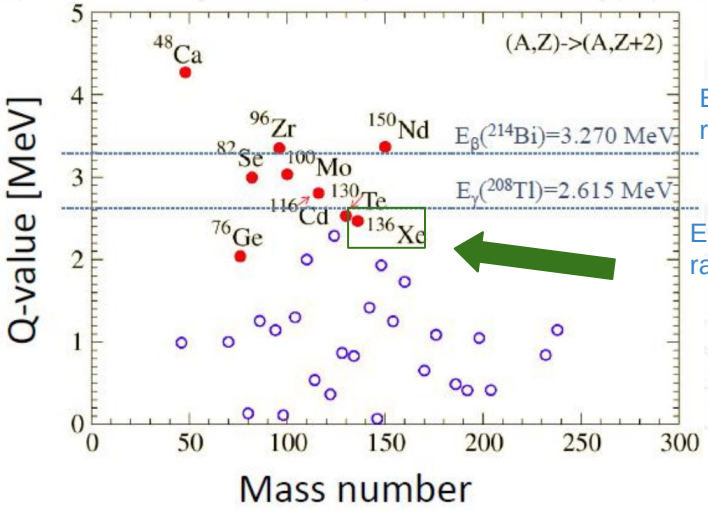
The rarest nuclear decay process

$$T_{1/2}(2\nu\beta\beta) \sim 10^{18} - 10^{24}\ yr$$

Expected half-life time of the 0ν decay

$$T_{1/2} > 10^{25} yr$$

Xe136 gaseous TPC

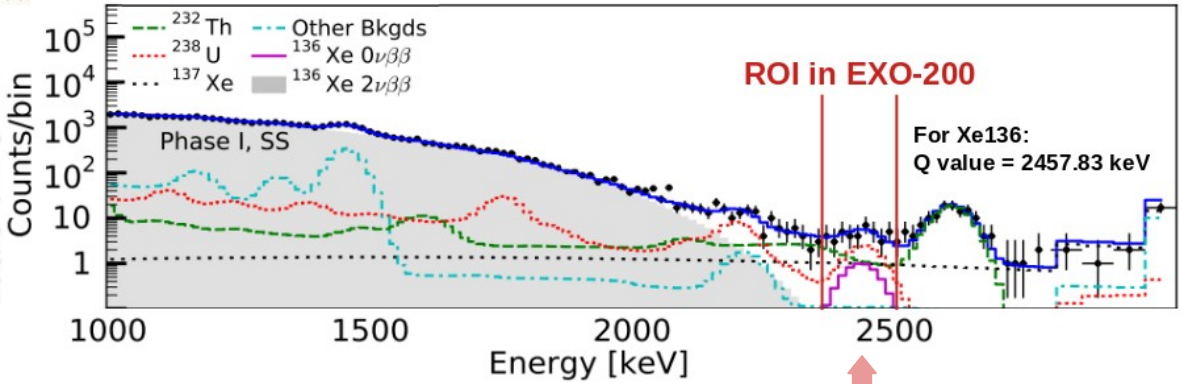


End of β radioactivity

End of γ radioactivity

Xe136 pros:
-Noble gas (**gaseous amplification**) => Can be used in TPCs
- good natural abundance ~9%
Cons:
- Low **Q-value** (**2457.83 keV**) => Higher probability of a bkg contamination

EXO 2019 results (liquid Xenon detector)

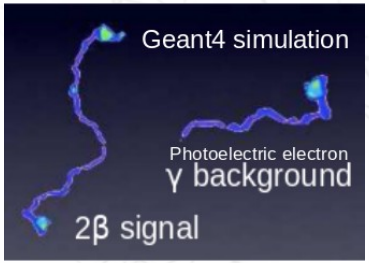


ROI is contaminated by the bkg:
U238 and Th232 decay chains:
- 2448 keV gamma from **Bi214**
- 2615 keV gamma from **Tl208**

PhysRevLett.123.161802, Search for $0\nu\beta\beta$ with the Complete EXO-200 Dataset (2019)

Xe136 gaseous TPC

Topological difference
b/w bkg and signal



Xe136 gaseous TPC

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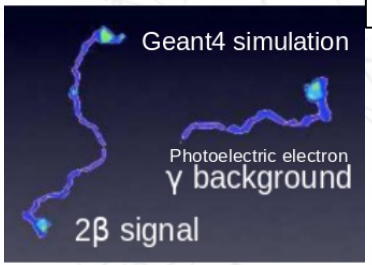
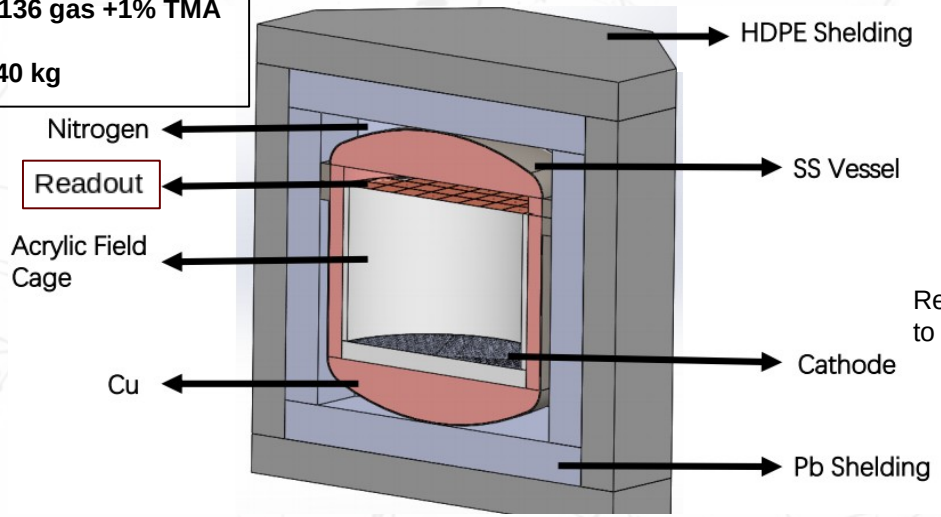


90% enriched Xe136 gas +1% TMA
Pressure: **10 bar**
Total gas mass: **140 kg**



China Jinping Underground Laboratory (CJPL)

Reaching the cosmic **bkg level** to be **~1 cts/week/m^2**

Bkg is suppressed from the surrounding contamination, leaving the irradiation from the electronics and Cu

Xe136 gaseous TPC

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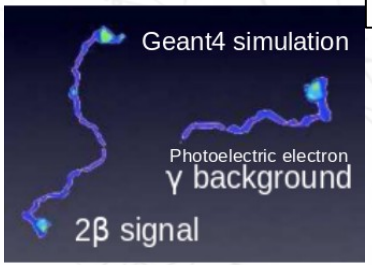
b/w bkg and signal



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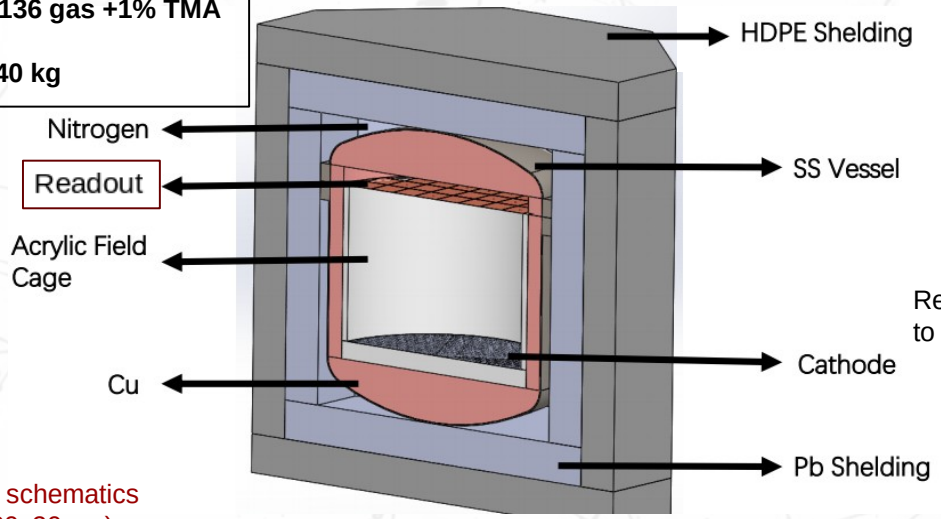

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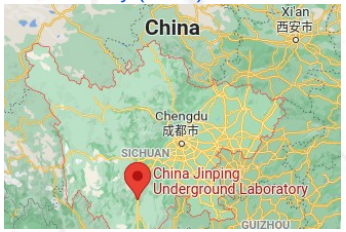
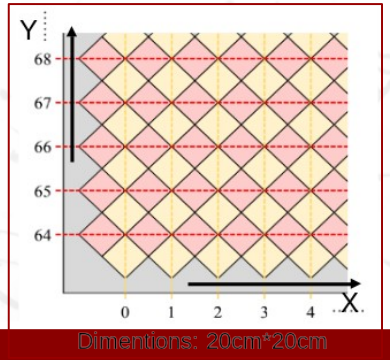


Reaching the cosmic **bkg level** to be **~1 cts/week/m^2**

Bkg is suppressed from the surrounding contamination, leaving the irradiation from the electronics and Cu

Readout:
52 Micromegas Modules
64+64 readout **channels** each

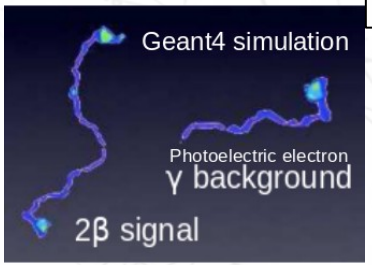
MM schematics
(20x20 cm)



Dimentions: 20cm*20cm

Xe136 gaseous TPC

Topological difference
b/w bkg and signal



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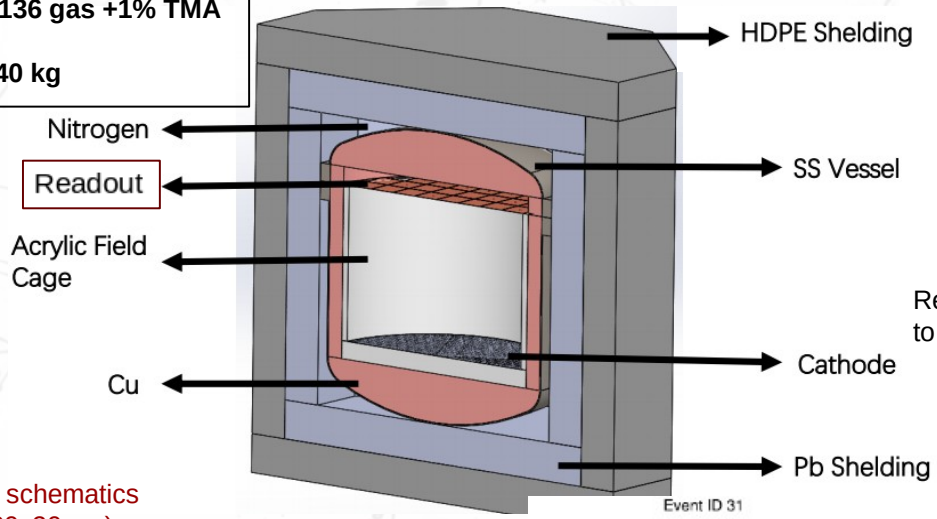

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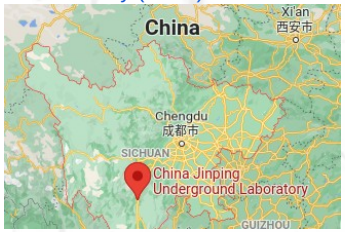

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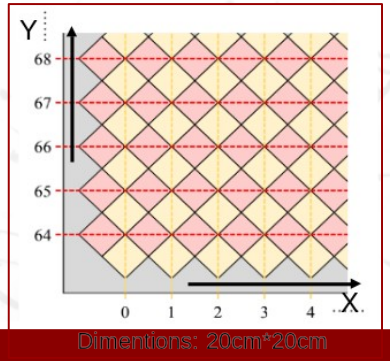
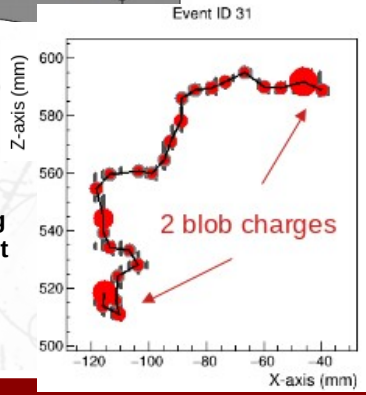
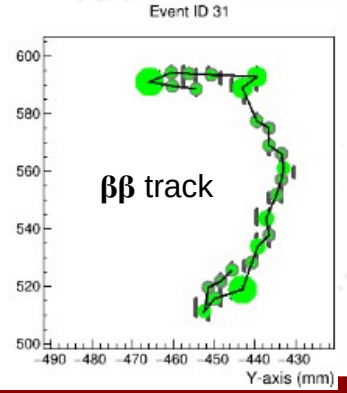


Dimentions: 20cm*20cm

XZ&YZ projections after data processing of the detector output

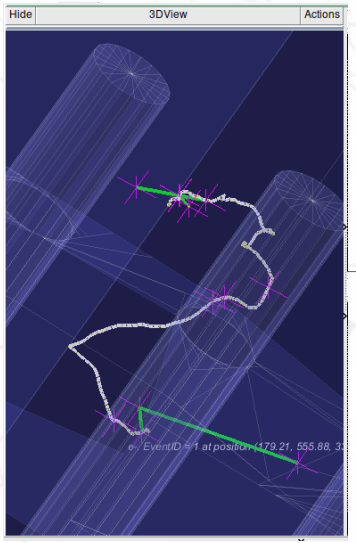




Software environment REST

Monte-Carlo simulation
Done with **REST** environment

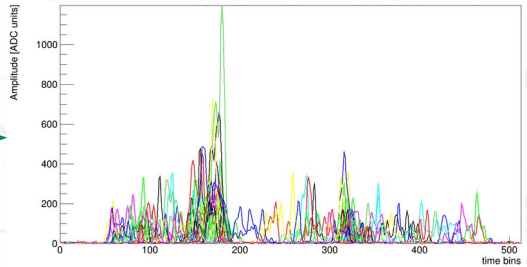
CAST
IAXO
T-REX



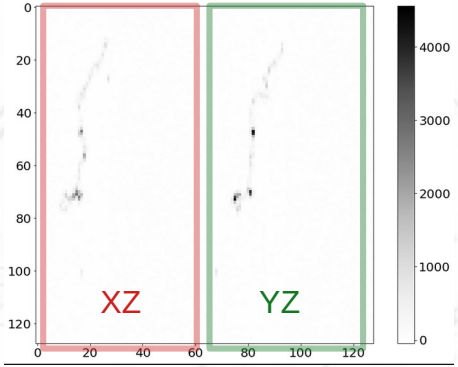
Simulation of the detector response

Electron diffusion, smearing, Signal shaping, etc.

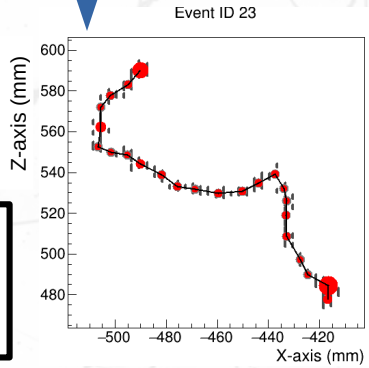
Signal from the readout system

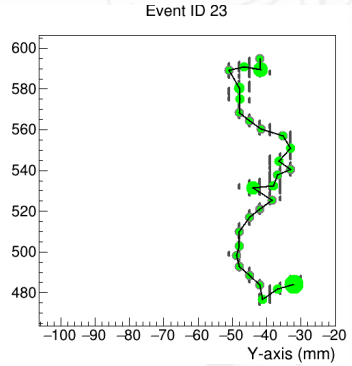


128 x 128 matrix



Track Reconstruction processing chain

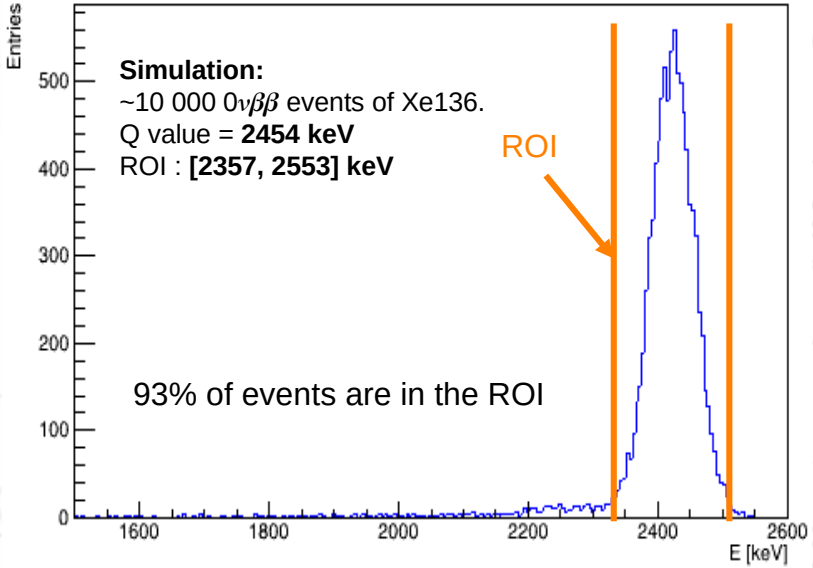




Output:
- Total reconstructed energy of the track
- Track topology

Software environment REST

Energy spectrum of the reconstructed events



Simulation:
~10 000 $0\nu\beta\beta$ events of Xe136.
Q value = **2454 keV**
ROI : **[2357, 2553] keV**

93% of events are in the ROI

Output:
- Total reconstructed energy of the track
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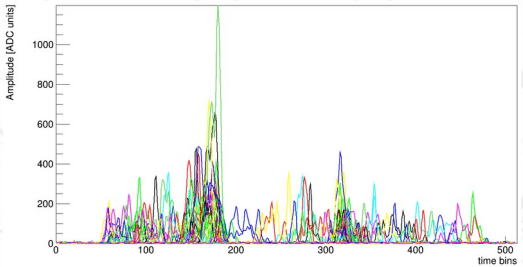
Signal from the readout system



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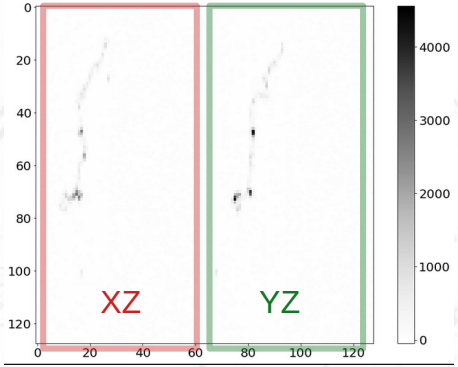

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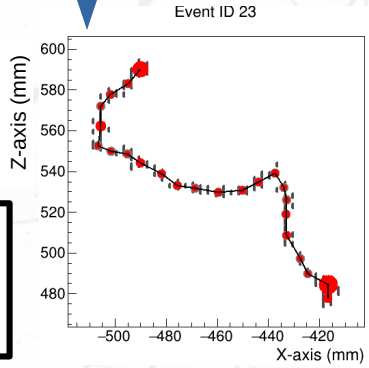
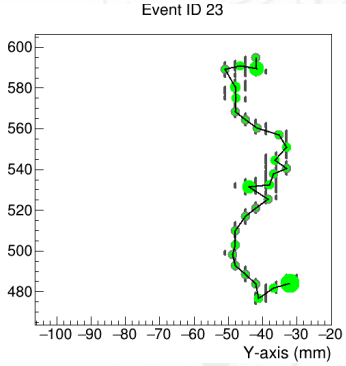
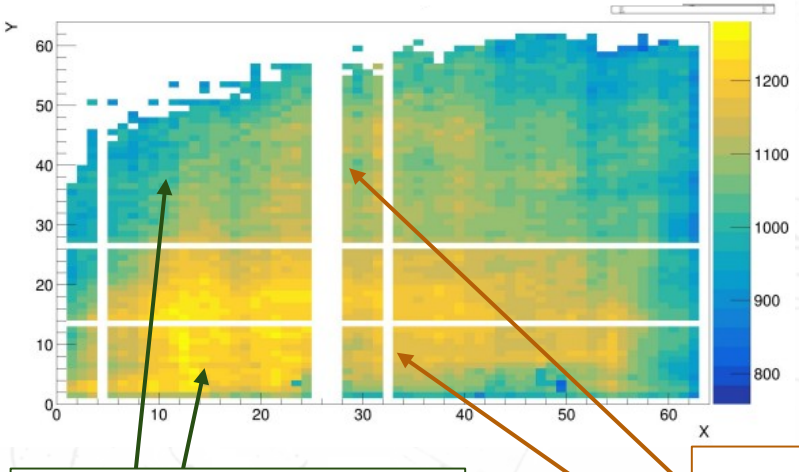


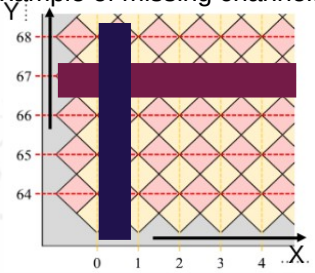


Problems with Micromegas

Gain map for one Micromegas module



Example of missing channels



Inhomogeneity of the Gain causes an incorrect energy reconstruction

Missing channels cause loss of:
- Topology of the track
- Energy reconstruction info

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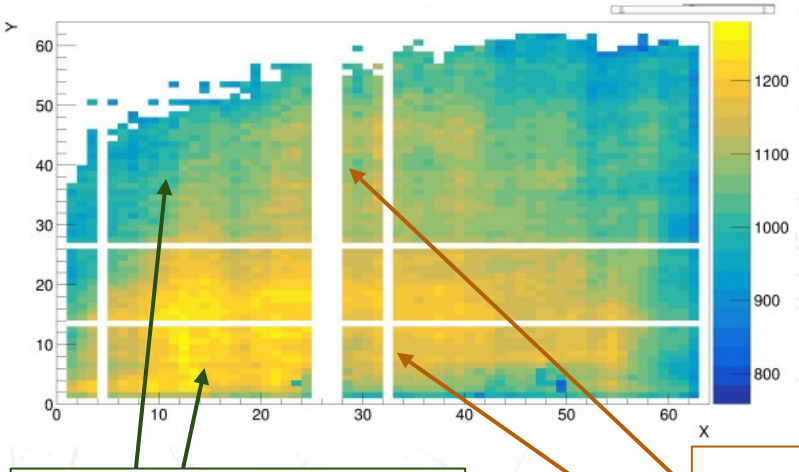

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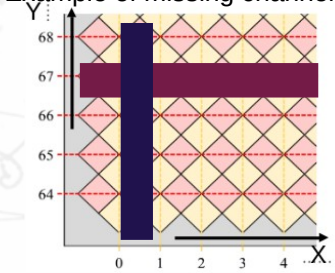
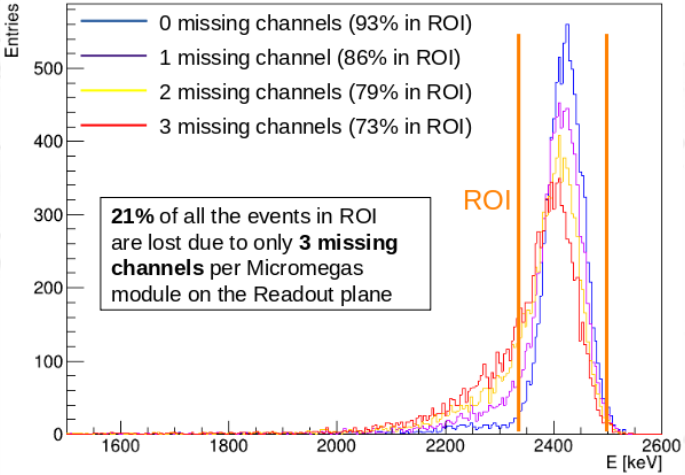


Inhomogeneity of the Gain causes an incorrect energy reconstruction

Missing channels cause loss of:
- Topology of the track
- Energy reconstruction info

Simulation:
~10 000 0 events of Xe136.
Q value = **2454 keV**
ROI : **[2357, 2553] keV**

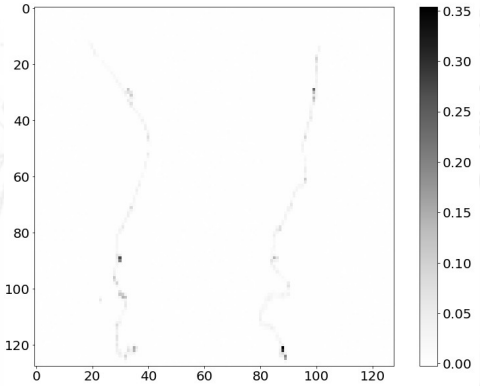
Energy spectrum of the reconstructed $0\nu\beta\beta$ events



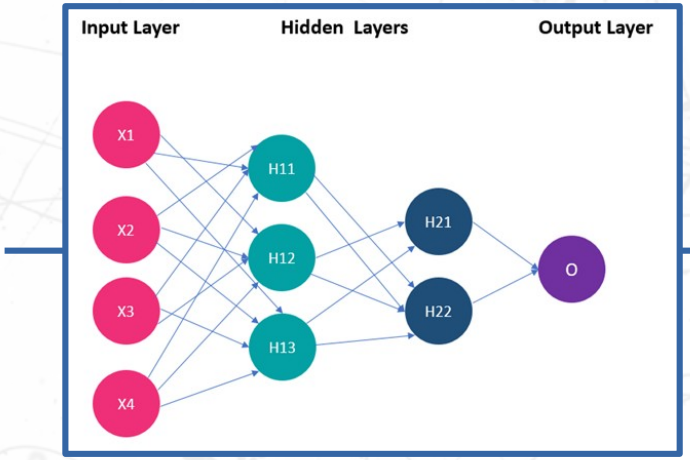
Energy prediction with ML

General principle of the **ML techniques** (Deep Neural Network)
The purpose of this study with ML is to find a way to correct data affected by the problems with MM

Signal event **with missing channels**



Given true Energy *Y*



"Model"

Energy reconstruction $\hat{Y}$

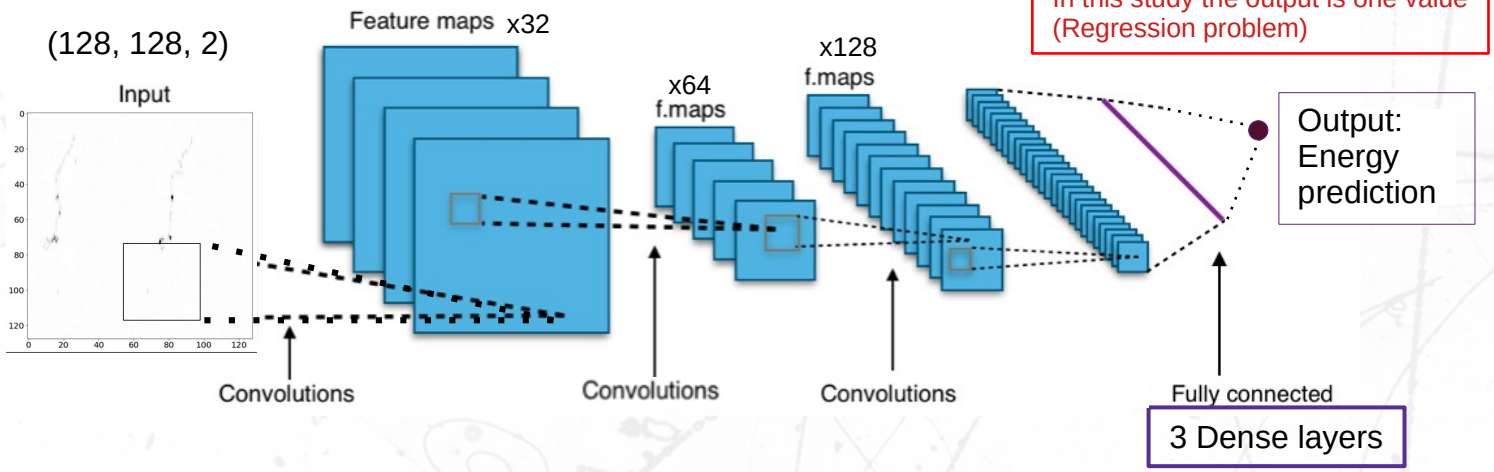
Loss/cost function → 0

$$\mathrm{MSE} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i\right)^2$$

Updating the model parameters to **minimize the Loss function**

Energy prediction with ML

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model is being used to predict the energy of the event from the simulated detector data



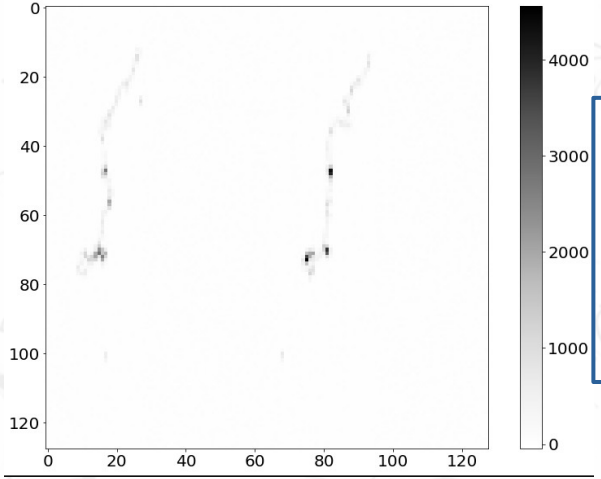
Loss function for the back-propagation: Mean Squared Error (MSE)

$$\mathrm{MSE} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i\right)^2$$

Energy prediction with ML

Simulated data:
- 288k Signals (24 files by 12k)
- one e- events
- registered by 1 MM
- primary energy range [0.5, 3.5] keV

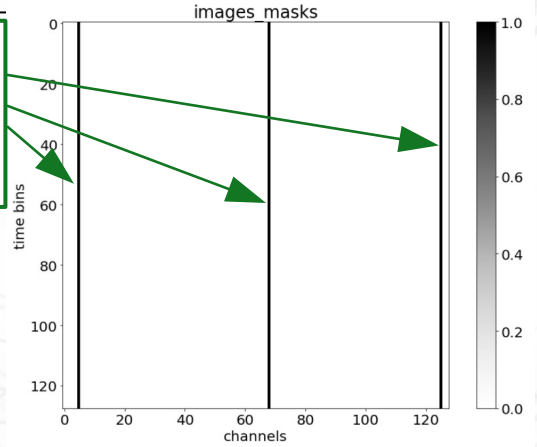
128 x 128 matrix

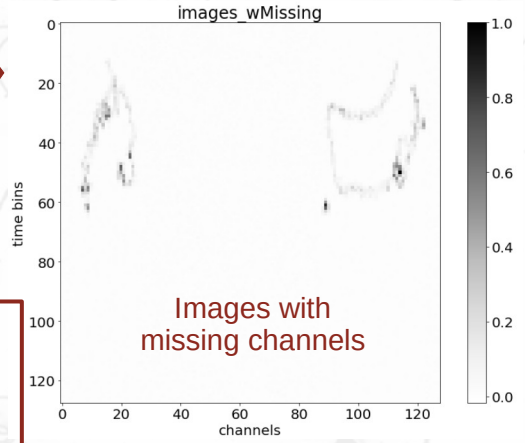


(Simulated Signal from the detector)

- **Primary energy**: initial energy of the generated e- by the Geant4 *(labels)*
- ***Detected energy***: *energy "registered" by the detector in REST*

Masks generated by randomly choosing missing channels for each event (x3)





Input Data

Detected energy with missing channels: data from missing channels is subtracted

Energy prediction with ML

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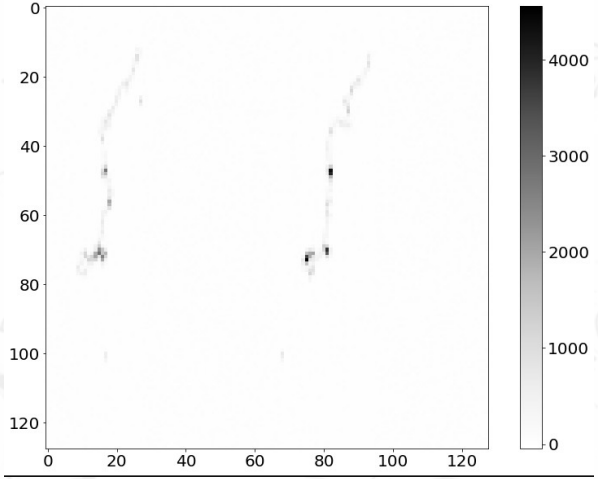
128 x 128 matrix



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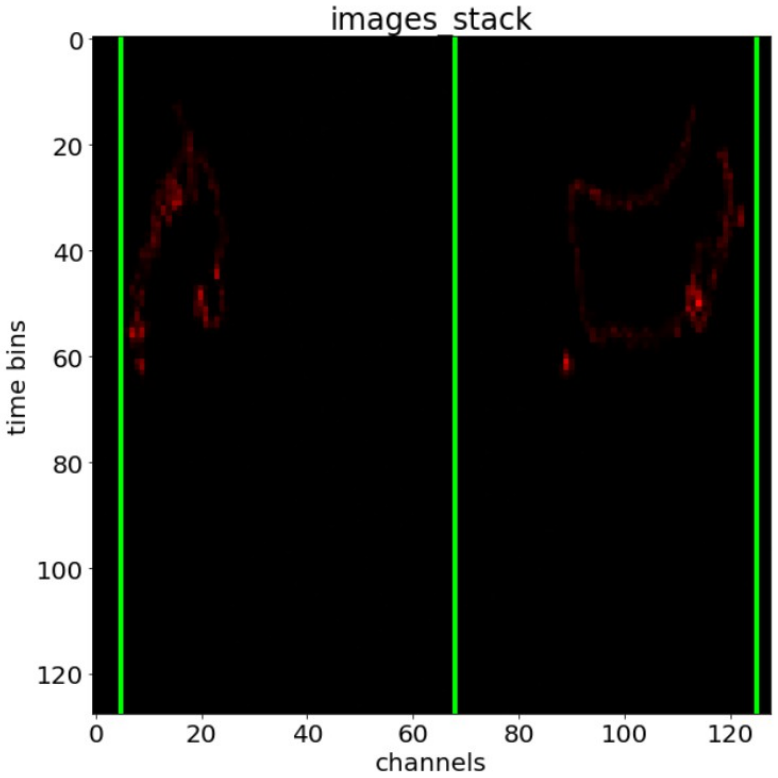

Representation (128, 128, 2) shape data element

Input Data

Energy prediction with ML

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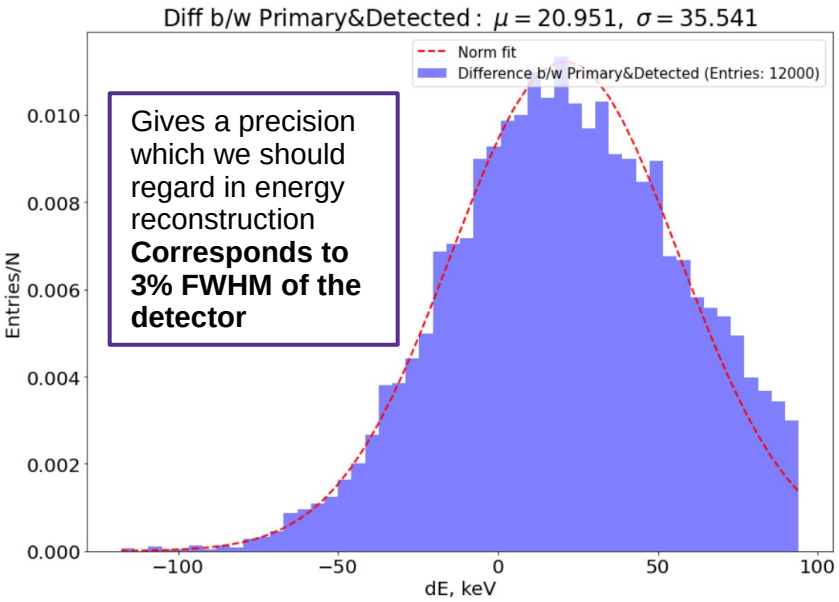
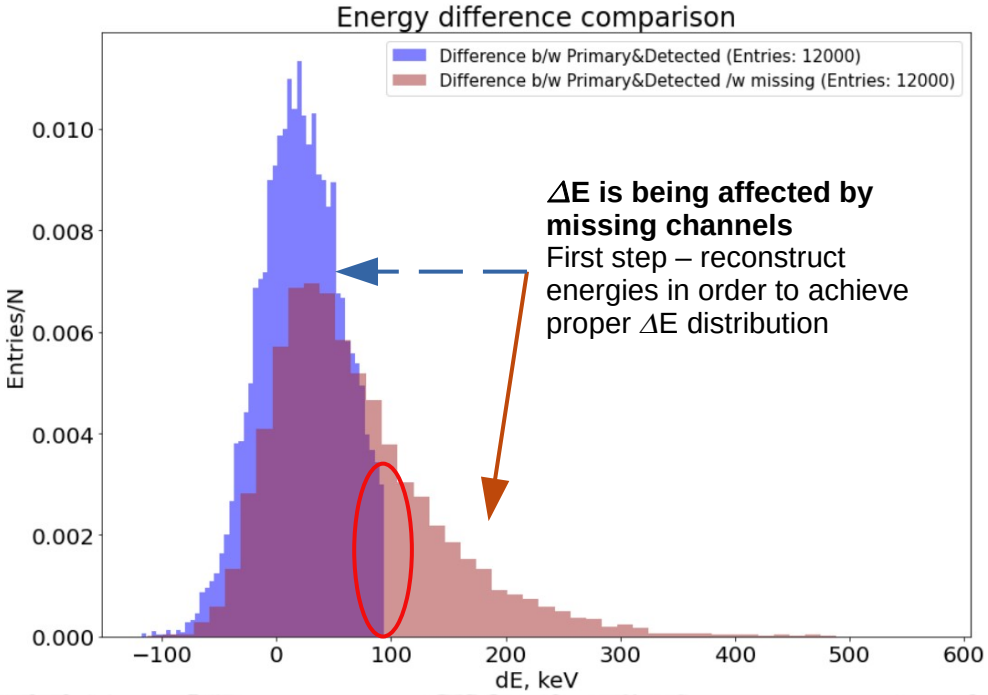
- one e- events
- registered by 1 MM
- primary energy range [0.5, 3.5] keV



Gives a precision which we should regard in energy reconstruction **Corresponds to 3% FWHM of the detector**



ΔE is being affected by missing channels
First step – reconstruct energies in order to achieve proper ΔE distribution

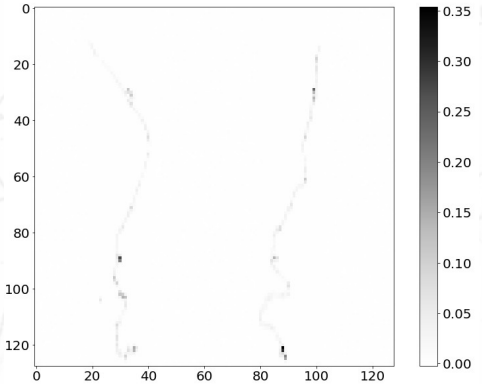
Due to rough threshold, will be updated

Energy prediction with ML

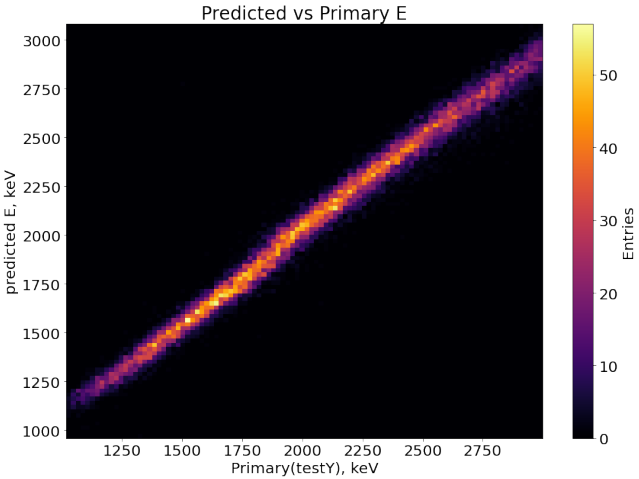
Preliminary

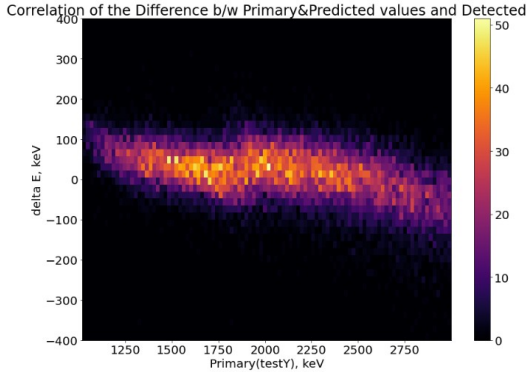
First attempts to test the model on pure events (without missing channels) to predict **Primary energy**

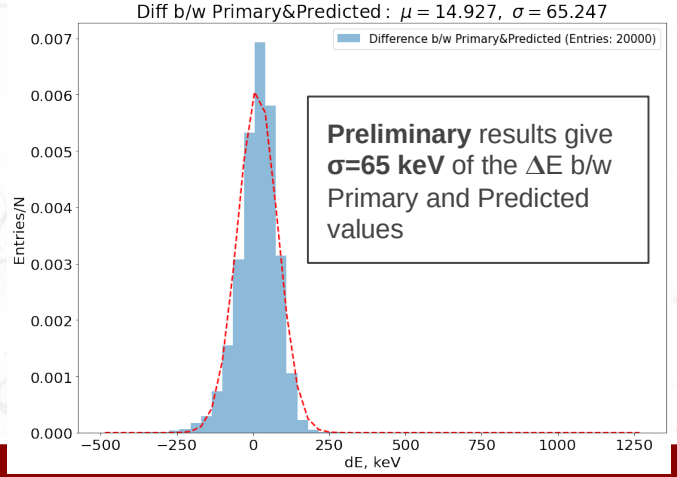
Global event normalization by the max amplitude among all the events



CNN





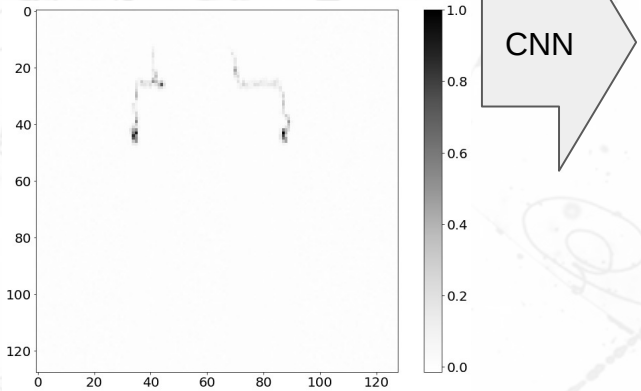


Preliminary results give **σ=65 keV** of the ΔE b/w Primary and Predicted values

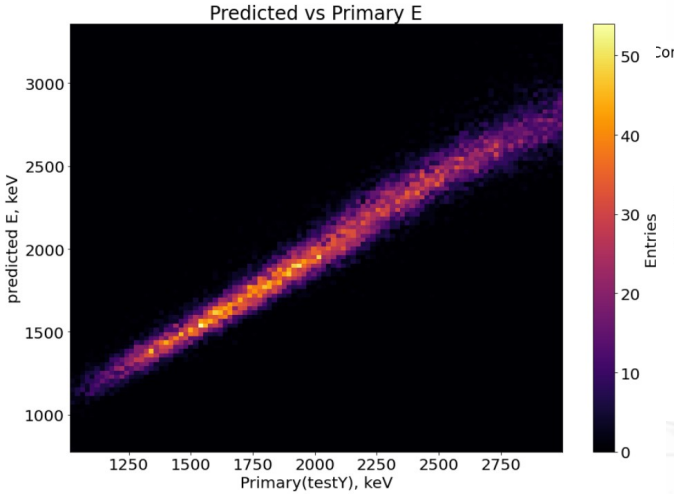
Energy prediction with ML

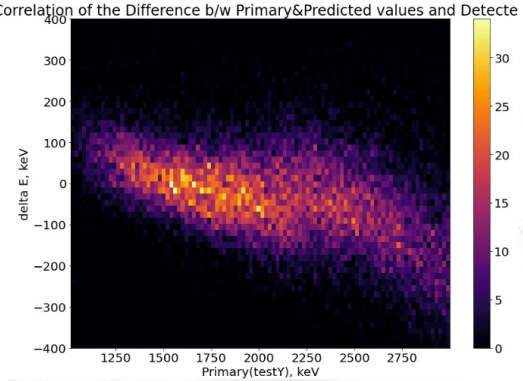
Preliminary

Individual event normalization by the max amplitude in each event
(only the topological information is stored)

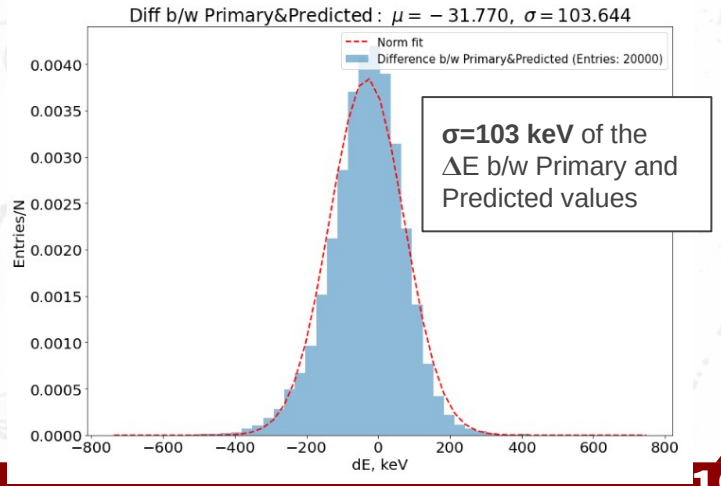


CNN





Slight dependency of the diff. Predicted – Primary wrt Primary value
=> room for improvement

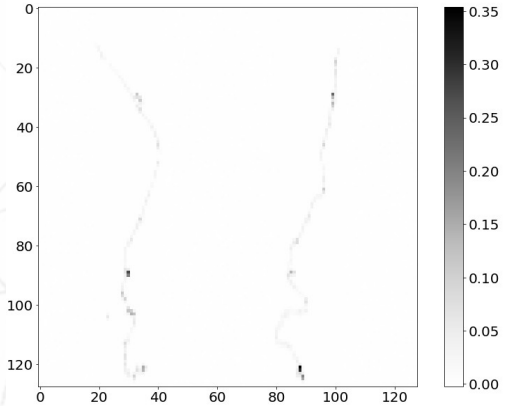


σ=103 keV of the ΔE b/w Primary and Predicted values

Energy prediction with ML

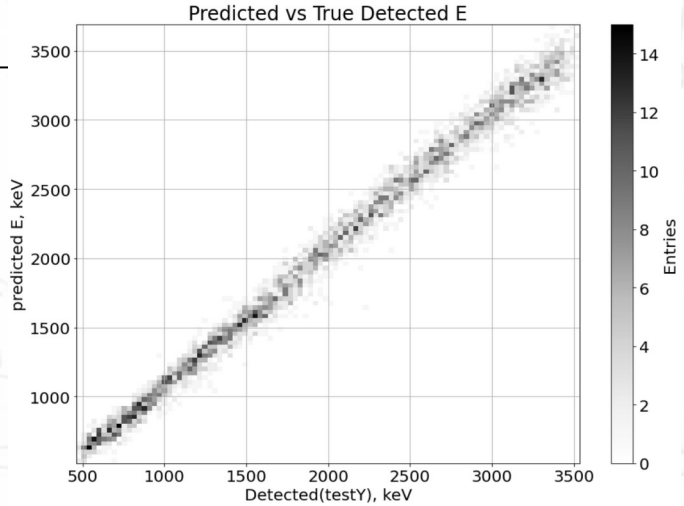
Preliminary

Global event normalization
*Prediction of **Detected energies** - 24*12k events **with missing channels***

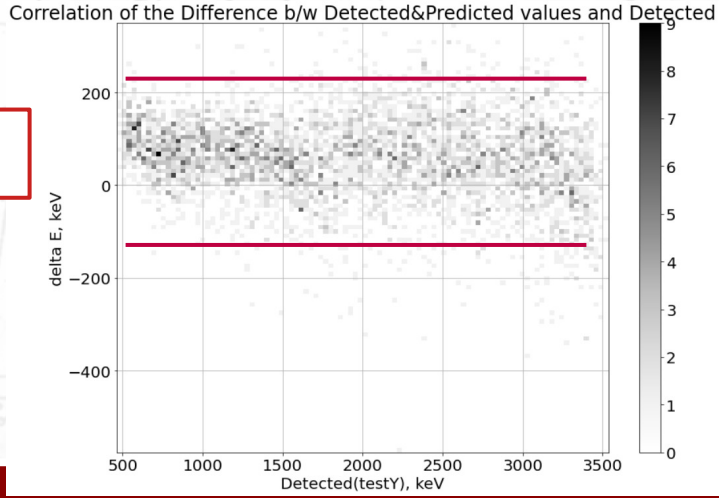


CNN

Correlation is clearly expressed, but...



Rather wide ΔE distribution

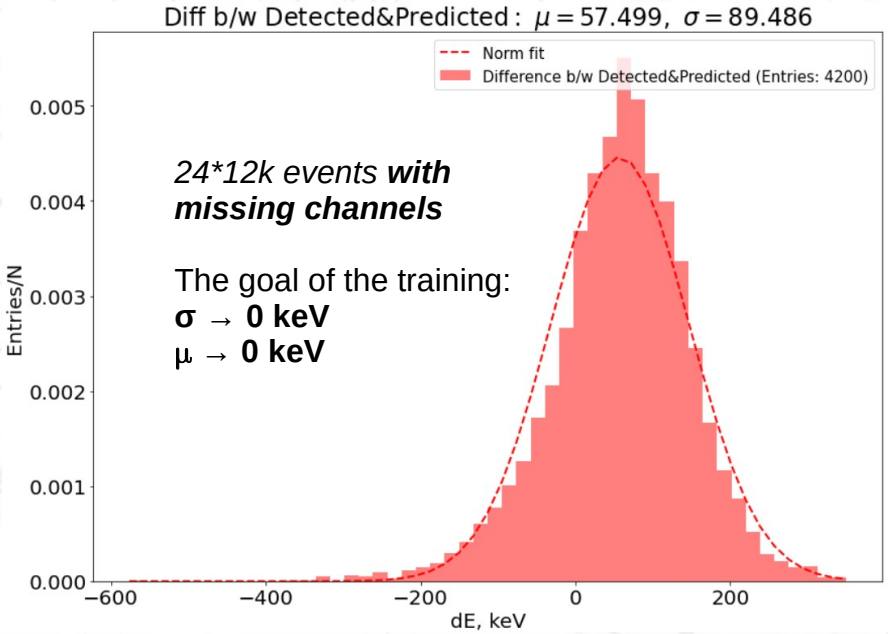


Energy prediction with ML

Preliminary

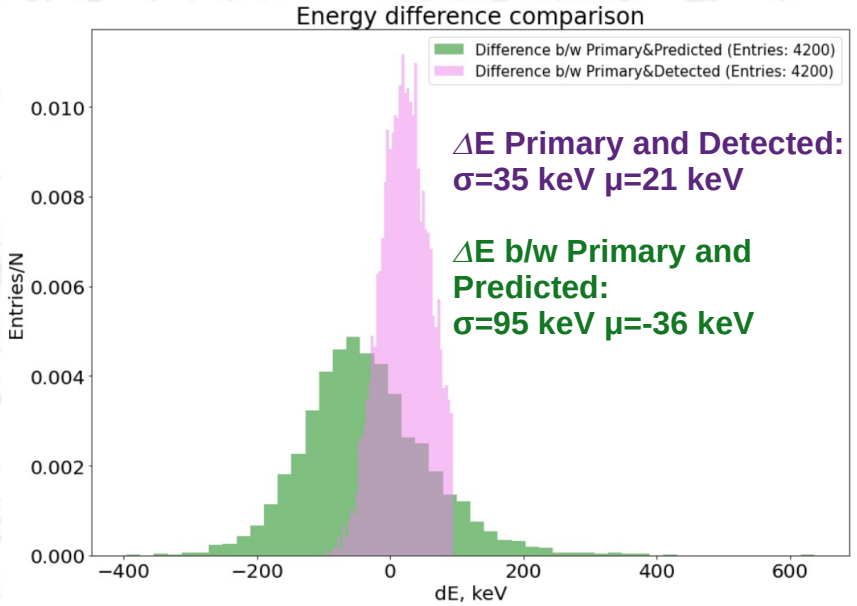
Global event normalization

*Prediction of **Detected energies***



*24*12k events **with missing channels***

The goal of the training:
σ → 0 keV
μ → 0 keV



ΔE Primary and Detected:
σ=35 keV μ=21 keV

ΔE b/w Primary and Predicted:
σ=95 keV μ=-36 keV

Work in progress:
- model parameters to optimize
- data configuration update
- model architecture modification

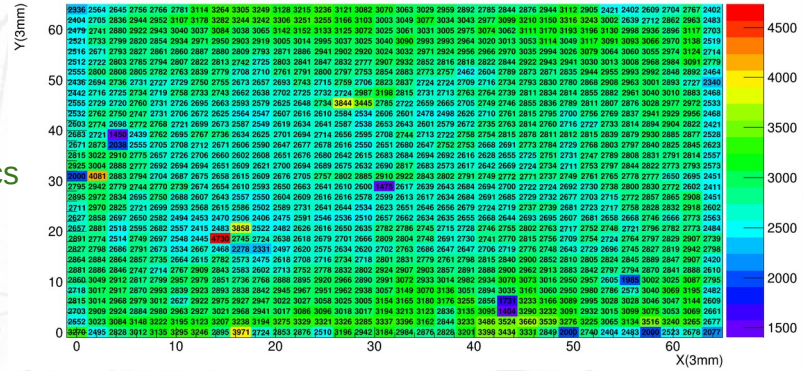
Results are not event close to the goal for the moment

Conclusions

Promising preliminary results on ML techniques on the energy prediction
Energy reconstruction technique is in the development
Individually normalized data prediction will be completed

Next steps:
Update of the models architecture for **bkg/signal discrimination**
Energy prediction based on **real detector gain**

Implementation of the Gain map
as one of the input characteristics

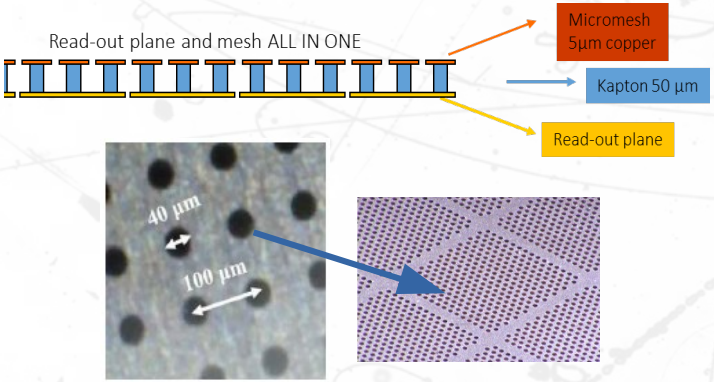


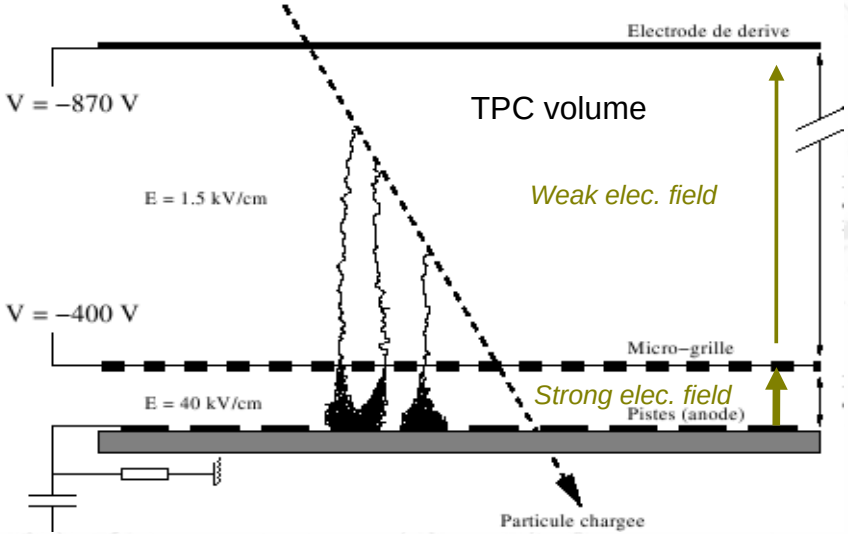
Xe136 gaseous TPC

Xe136 gaseous TPC

Micromegas basic principle

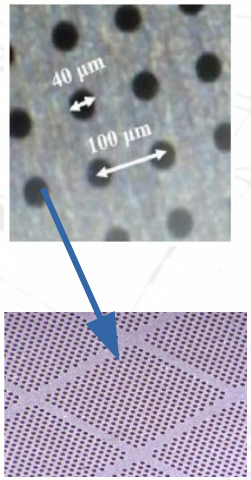
(Microbulk example)

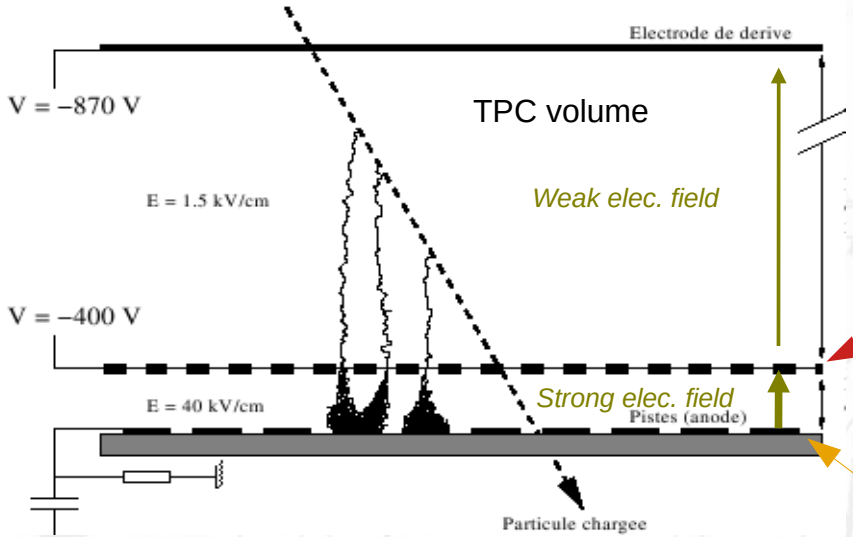




Xe136 gaseous TPC

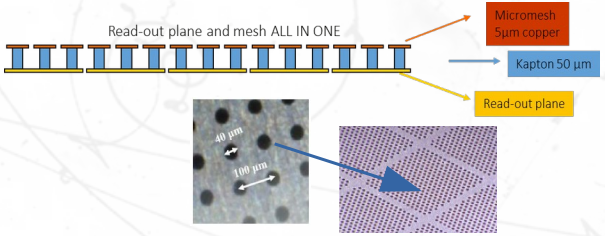
Micromegas basic principle





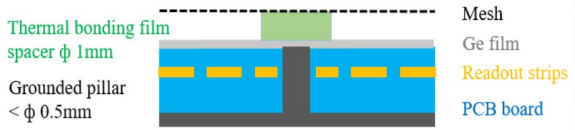
Xe136 gaseous TPC

Microbulks



Micromegas based on a copper clad
50µm-thick kapton foil; 40µm diameter holes
Top face → mesh
Bottom face → read-out plane
Constant kapton foil thickness
→ very good gain homogeneity
→ best energy resolution among MPGDs
Only kapton and copper → excellent radiopurity
~0.1 µBq/cm^2 for ^{214}Bi and ^{208}Tl
Studied by Zaragoza, IRFU and SJTU
Built at CERN, used at CAST, n_TOF

Thermo-bonded MM



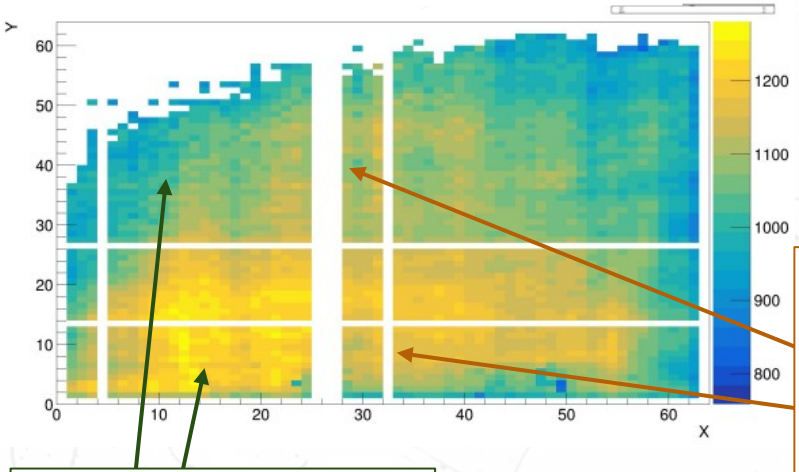
Regular Micromegas with resistive Germanium layer
Mesh spacing by thermo-bonded polyester layer
Comparison with Microbulk:

- more robust
- low radioactive material
- sparks protection with resistive layer
- larger energy resolution expected compared to Microbulks

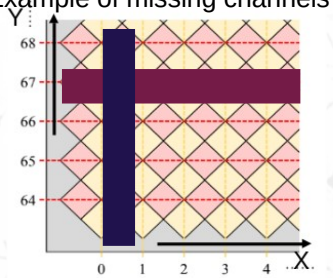
Developed and built at USTC (Hefei, China)

Problems with Micromegas

Gain map for one Micromegas module



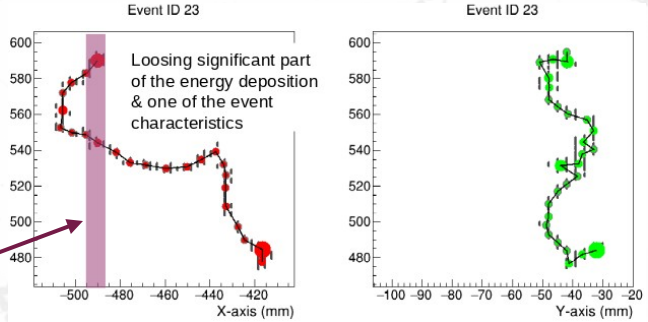
Example of missing channels



Missing channels cause loss of:
- Topology of the track
- Energy reconstruction info

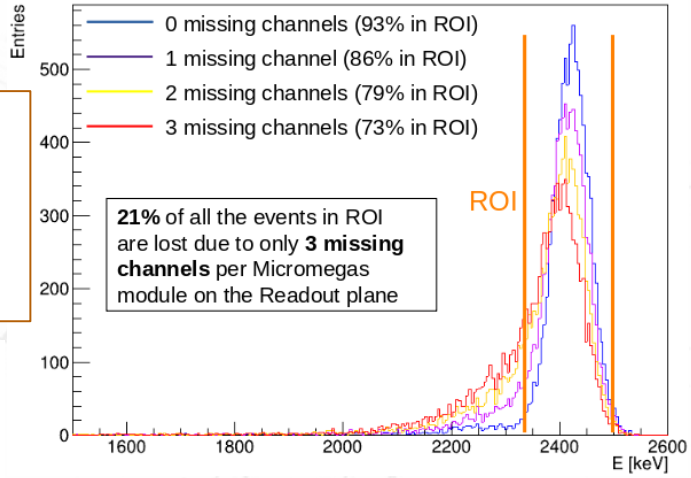
Inhomogeneity of the Gain causes an incorrect energy reconstruction

Due to consecutively missing channels



Simulation:
~10 000 $0\nu\beta\beta$ events of Xe136.
Q value = **2454 keV**
ROI : **[2357, 2553] keV**

Energy spectrum of the reconstructed $0\nu\beta\beta$ events



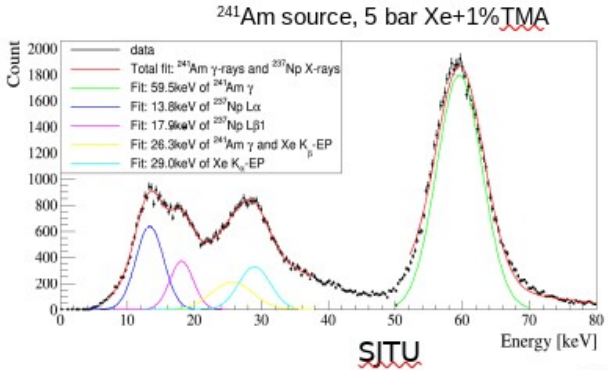
Proper reconstruction of the missing information must be addressed
Starting from **Blob charge correlation** study

Microbulks

Fragile detectors: cut channels, dark currents

Gain inhomogeneity for some detectors (not all) linked to production problems

Rather good resolution but not as good as expected

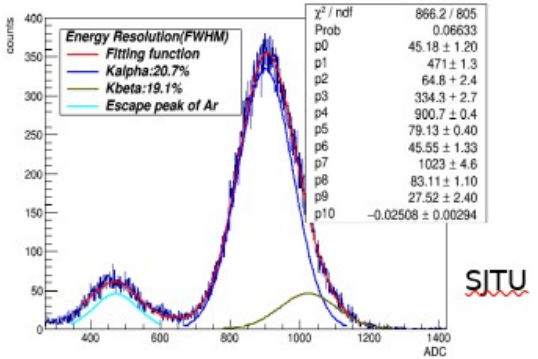


Thermo-bonded MM

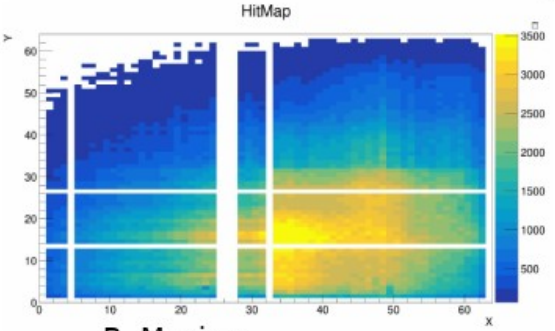
Good energy resolution of 15% at 6 keV (Ar + 5% isobutane 1 bar)

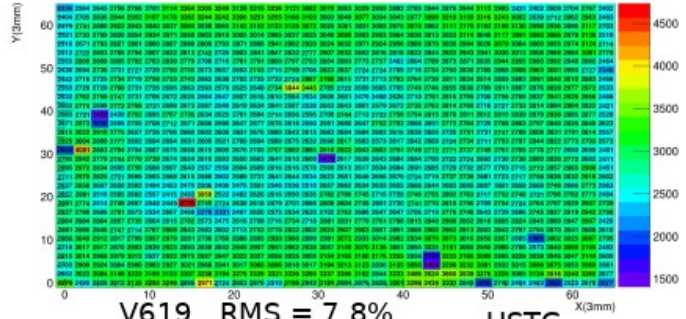
Some non-uniformity of the gain a priori due to production methods, improved performance with new methods

Unstable dark current at high pressure



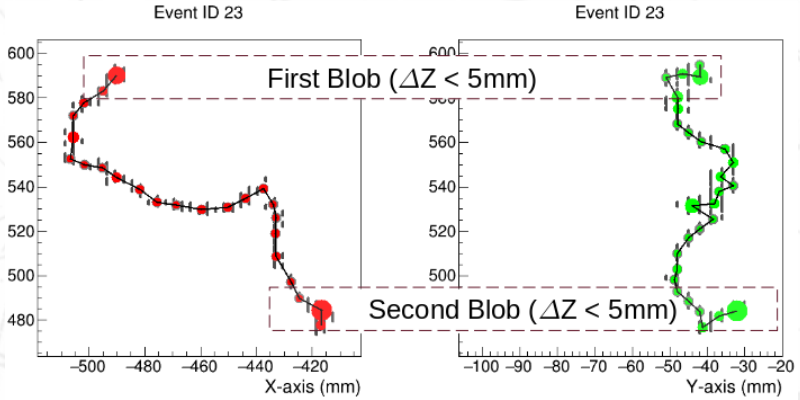
Work in progress



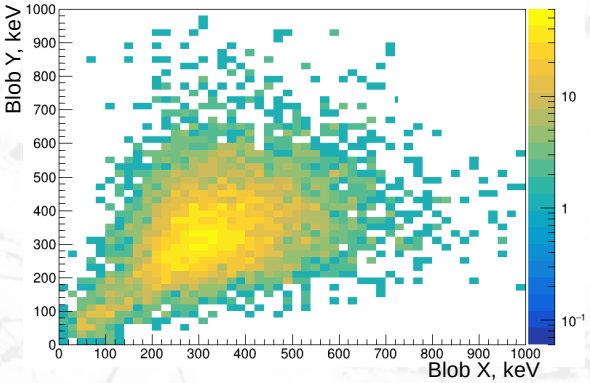


Blob charge correlation

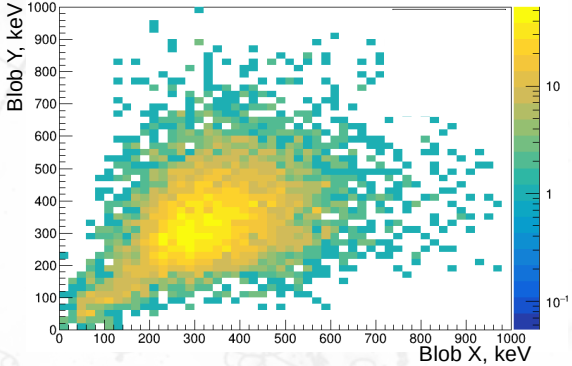
Approximation of the lost Blob charge information from the second projection → Study of the Blob charge energy correlation



First Blob energy correlation



Second Blob energy correlation

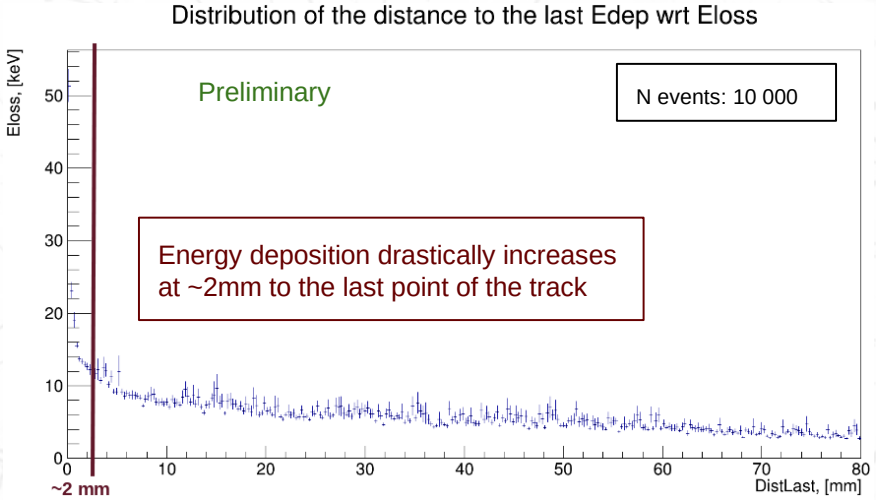


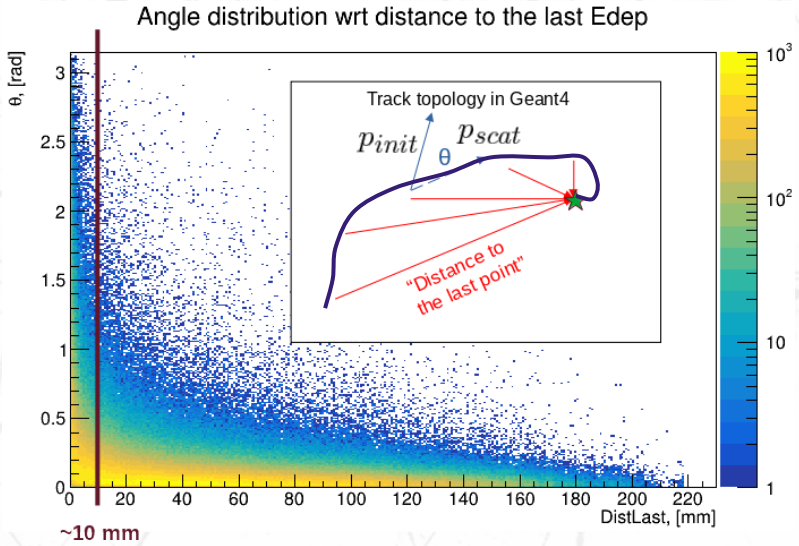
The correlation b/w Blob Charges is not evident, however from the first approximation we may notice that both **Blobs contain ~700 keV** of the total reconstructed energy (E_x + E_y)

Blob charge correlation

Better determination of the Blob charge deposition

Study of the correlation b/w E deposition and Scattering angle θ (Pure Geant4)



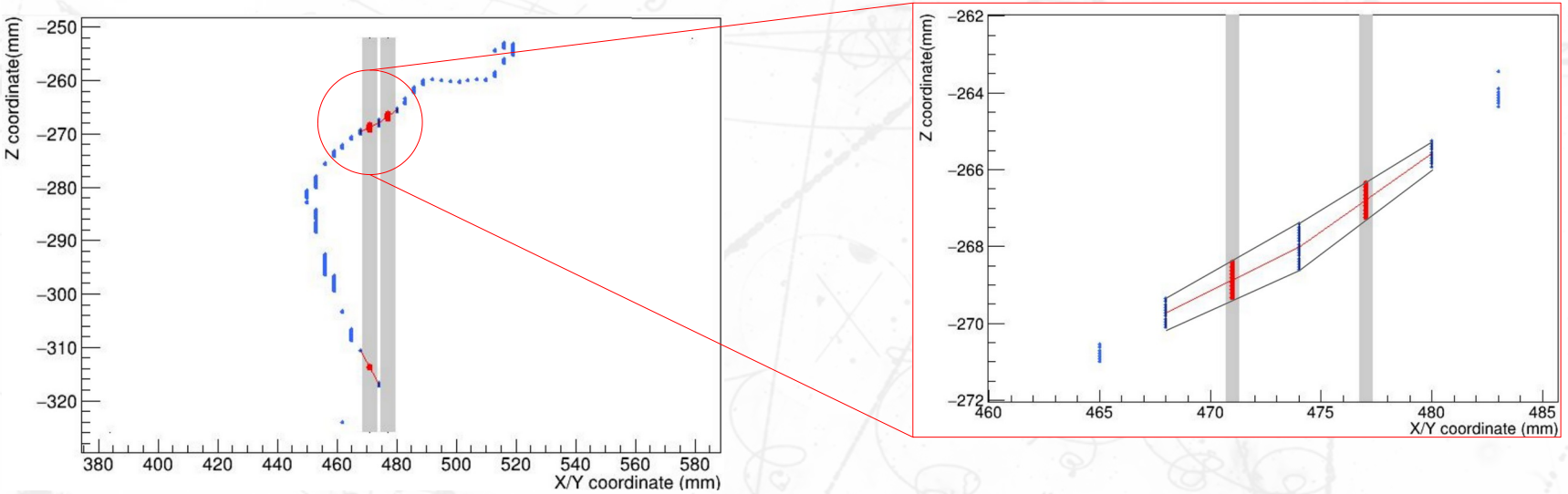


Most of the deposited energy is in the “tail”
Scattering angle could be used as a feature for NN application
Ongoing study of the real topology of the event determination

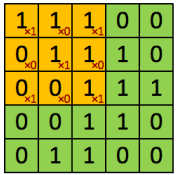
Missing channel repairing with linear interpolation (Benjamin Manier)

- Added hits are based on the side segments on the cut strip
- Energy is interpolated linearly from the side segment

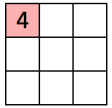
Hits Event



Energy prediction with ML

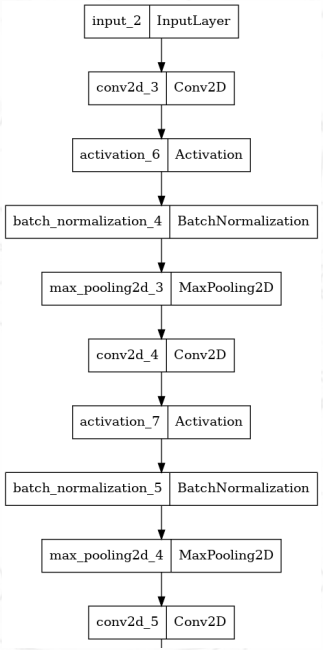


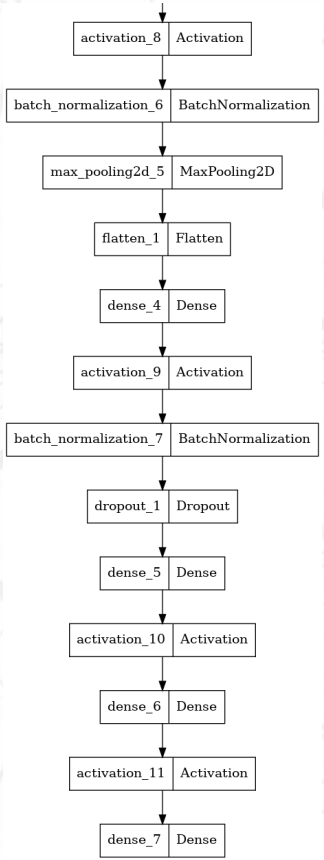
Image



Convolved Feature

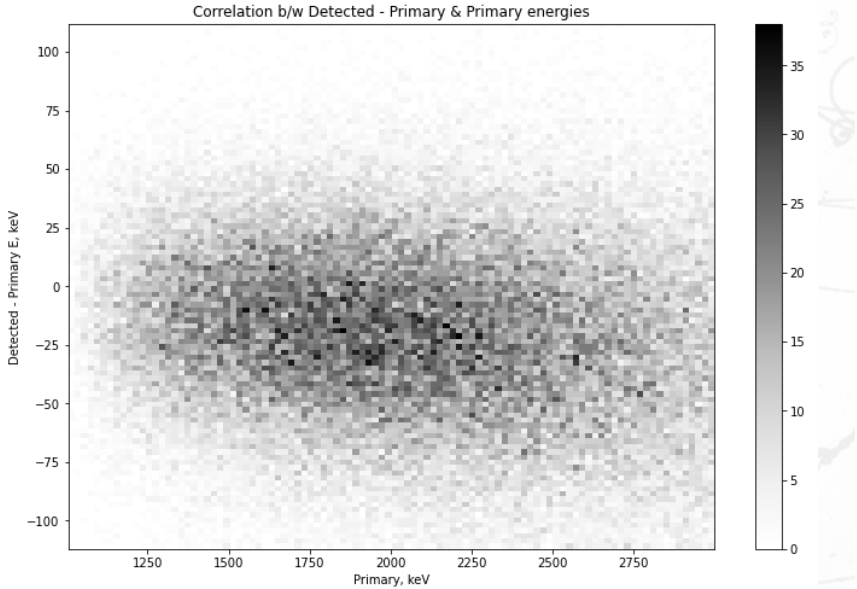
$$y_{jk}(x) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_H} w_{jk}x_i + w_{j0}\right)$$

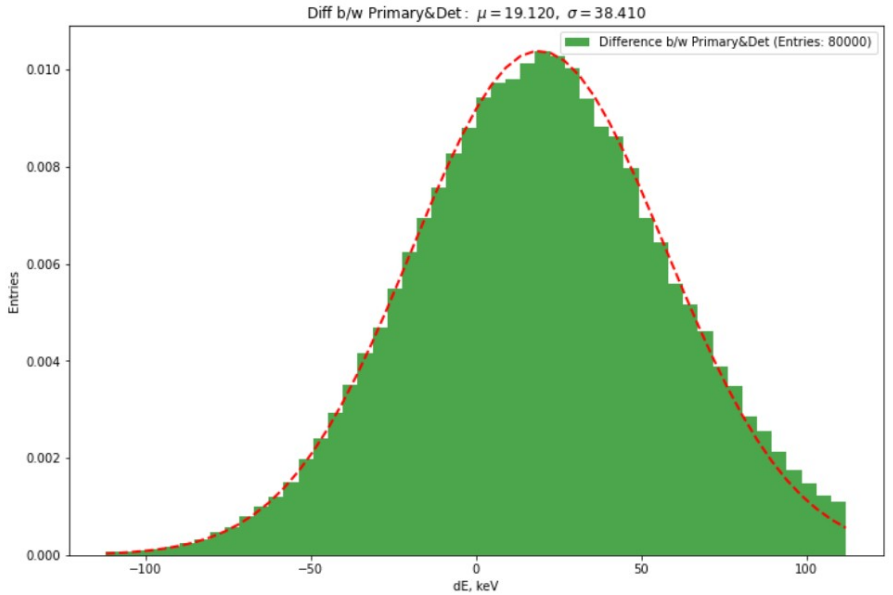




Energy prediction with ML

Data coherence

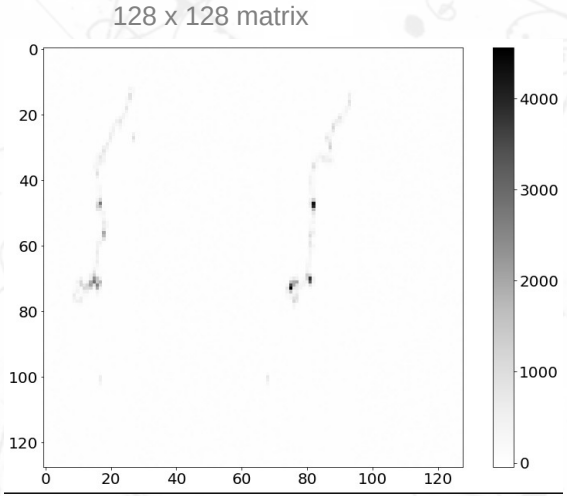




Expect similar distribution for the difference b/w Primary and Predicted values

Energy prediction with ML

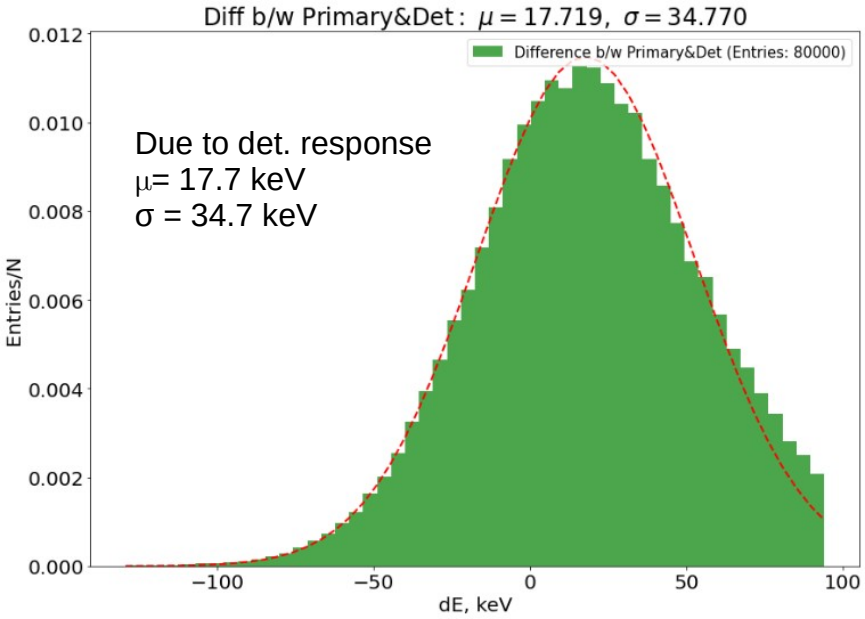
Simulated data:
- 80k Signals
- one e- events
- registered by 1 MM
- primary energy range [1, 3] keV



(Simulated Signal from the detector)

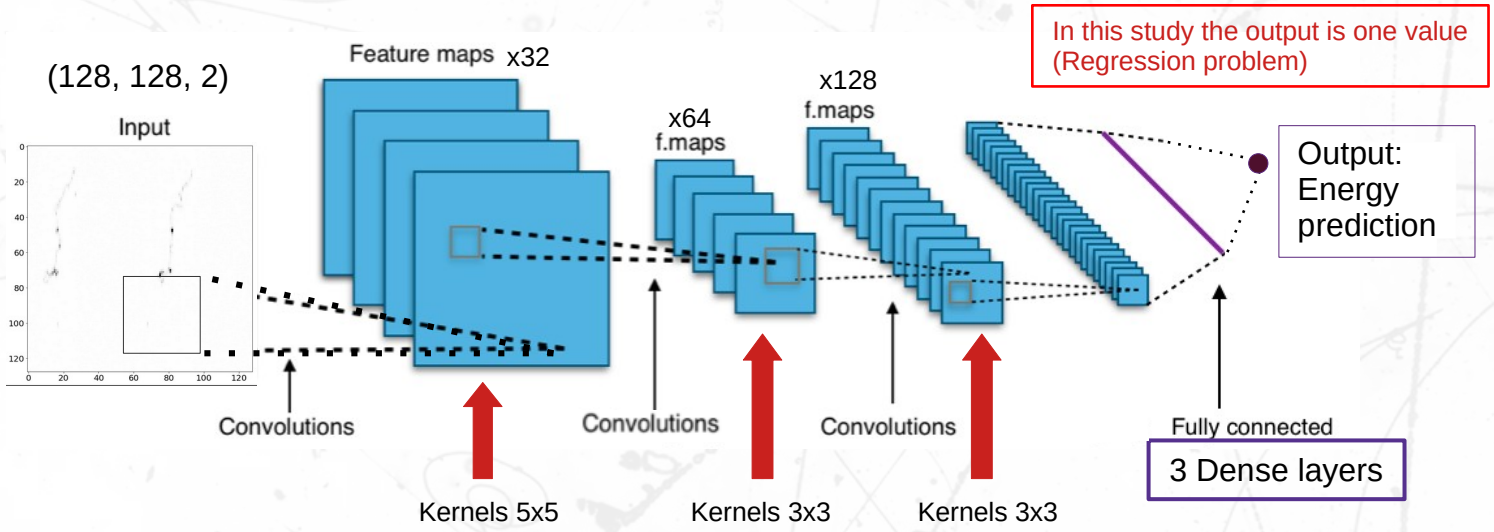
Primary energy: initial energy of the generated e- by the Geant4 *(labels)*

Detected energy: energy "registered" by the detector in REST



Energy prediction with ML

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model is being used to predict the energy of the event from the simulated detector data



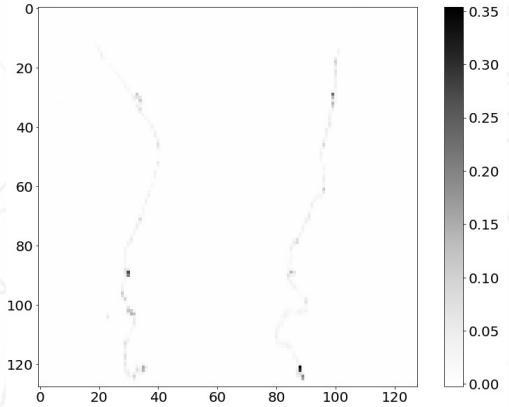
Loss function for the back-propagation: Mean Squared Error (MSE)

$$\mathrm{MSE} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i\right)^2$$

Energy prediction with ML

Preliminary

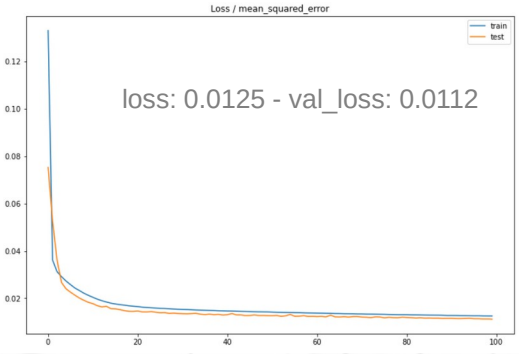
Global event normalization
by the max amplitude among all the events

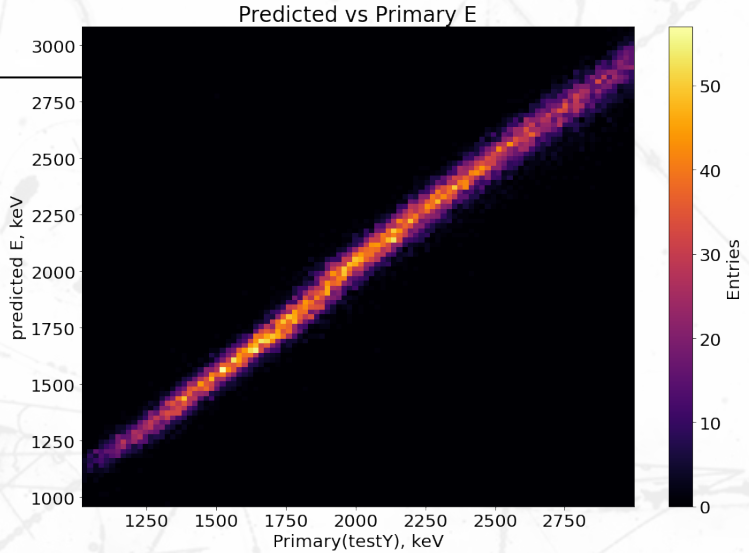


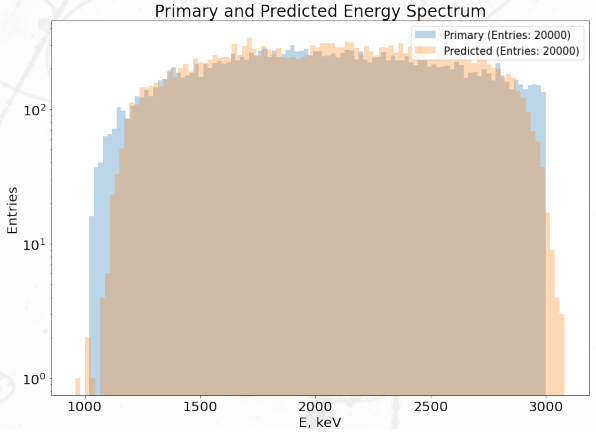
CNN

L2regularization = 0.00003
SGD(learning_rate=2e-2,
momentum = 0.005)
loss="mean_squared_error"

epochs = 100
batch size = 128



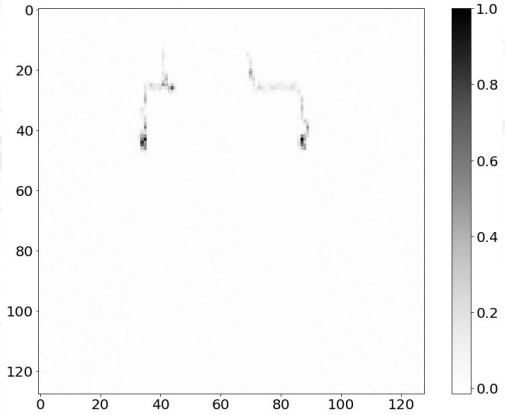




Energy prediction with ML

Preliminary

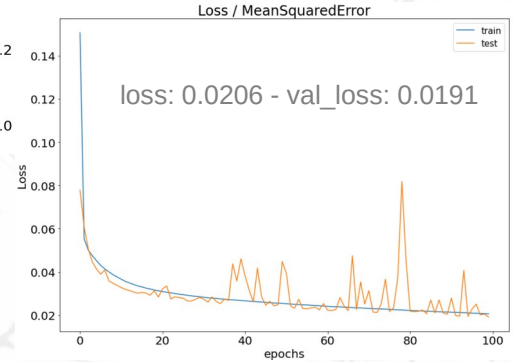
Individual event normalization by the max amplitude in each event
(only the topological information is stored)

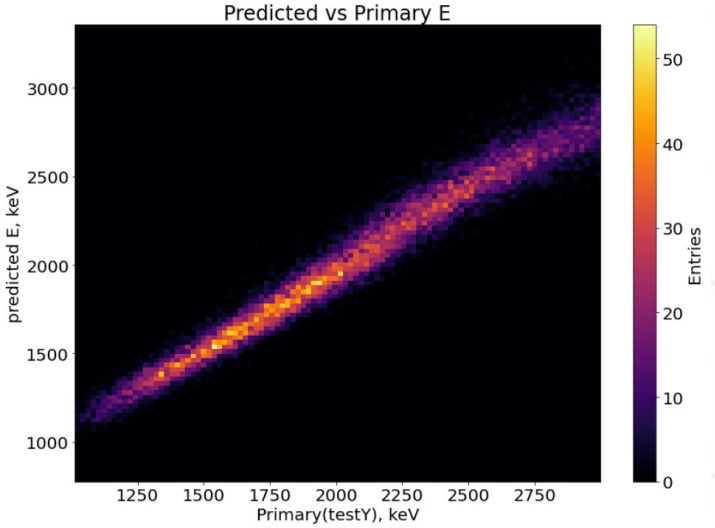


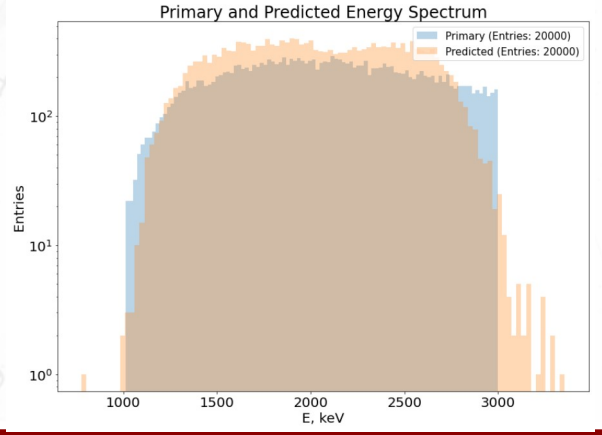
CNN

L2regularization = 0.0002
SGD(learning_rate=2e-2,
momentum = 0.005)
loss="mean_squared_error"

epochs = 100
batch size = 256

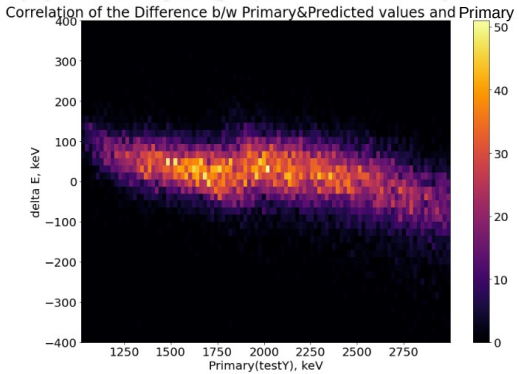


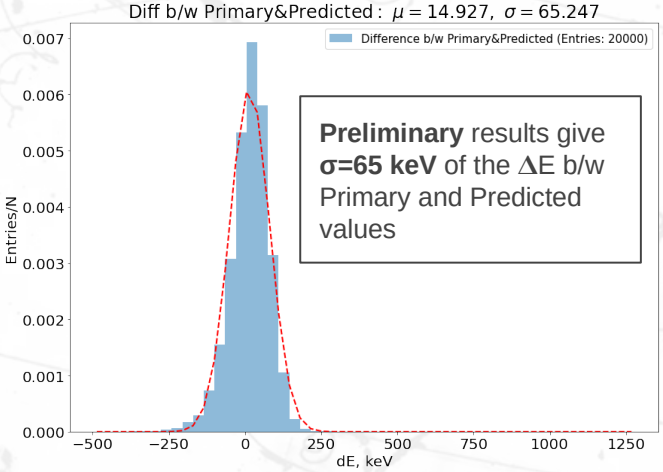




Energy prediction with ML

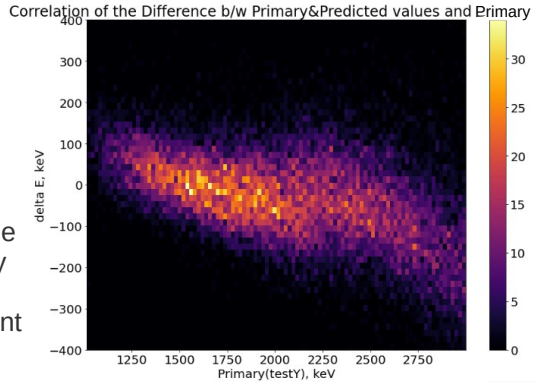
Global event normalization



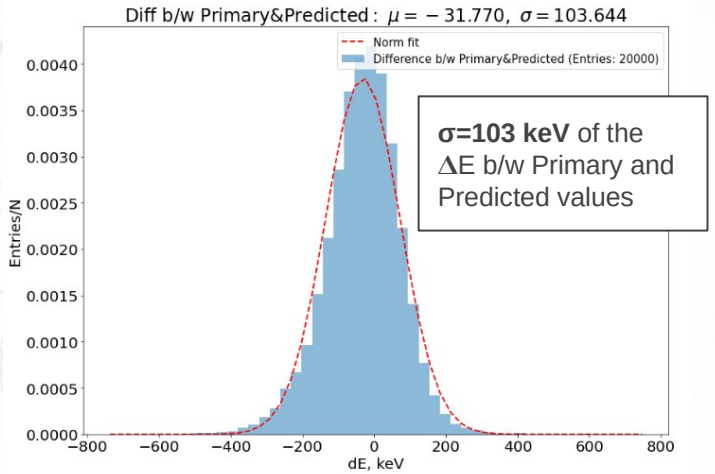


Preliminary results give **σ=65 keV** of the ΔE b/w Primary and Predicted values

Individual event normalization



Slight dependency of the diff. Predicted – Primary wrt Primary value
=> room for improvement



σ=103 keV of the ΔE b/w Primary and Predicted values