```
In [1]: |import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, Dropout
        from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
        from sklearn.metrics import roc curve, auc
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np
        import h5py
In [2]: print("Num GPUs Available: ", len(tf.config.list_physical_devices('GPU')))
        Num GPUs Available: 1
In [3]: print(tf.__version__)
        2.10.0
        sys_details = tf.sysconfig.get_build_info()
        sys_details["cuda_version"]
Out[4]: '64_112'
In [5]:
        photon file path = "SinglePhotonPt50 IMGCROPS n249k RHv1.hdf5"
        electron_file_path = "SingleElectronPt50_IMGCROPS_n249k_RHv1.hdf5"
        # Load data from the provided HDF5 files
        with h5py.File(photon_file_path, 'r') as f:
            X_{photon} = f['X'][:]
            y_photon = f['y'][:]
        with h5py.File(electron_file_path, 'r') as f:
            X electron = f['X'][:]
            y_electron = f['y'][:]
        # Concatenate the datasets
        X = np.concatenate([X_photon, X_electron], axis=0)
        y = np.concatenate([y_photon, y_electron], axis=0)
        # Split into training and testing sets
        X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_sta
        # Convert labels to one-hot encoding
        y_train = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes=2)
        y_test = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes=2)
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In [6]: from tensorflow.keras import layers
        class ResBlock(tf.keras.Model):
            def __init__(self, in_channels, out_channels, stride=1):
                super(ResBlock, self). init ()
                self.conv1 = layers.Conv2D(out_channels, kernel_size=3, strides=stride, pac
                self.bn1 = layers.BatchNormalization()
                self.conv2 = layers.Conv2D(out_channels, kernel_size=3, strides=1, padding=
                self.bn2 = layers.BatchNormalization()
                self.shortcut = tf.keras.Sequential()
                if stride != 1 or in channels != out channels:
                    self.shortcut = tf.keras.Sequential([
                        layers.Conv2D(out_channels, kernel_size=1, strides=stride, use_bias
                        layers.BatchNormalization()
                    ])
            def call(self, x):
                out = self.conv1(x)
                out = self.bn1(out)
                out = tf.nn.relu(out)
                out = self.conv2(out)
                out = self.bn2(out)
                out += self.shortcut(x)
                out = tf.nn.relu(out)
                return out
        class ResNet(tf.keras.Model):
            def __init__(self, num_classes=2):
                super(ResNet, self).__init__()
                self.in_channels = 16
                self.conv1 = layers.Conv2D(16, kernel_size=3, strides=1, padding="same", us
                self.bn1 = layers.BatchNormalization()
                self.relu = tf.nn.relu
                self.layer1 = self._make_layer(ResBlock, 16, 2, stride=1)
                self.layer2 = self._make_layer(ResBlock, 32, 2, stride=2)
                self.layer3 = self. make layer(ResBlock, 64, 2, stride=2)
                self.avgpool = layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()
                self.fc = layers.Dense(num classes, activation='softmax')
            def _make_layer(self, block, out_channels, blocks, stride=1):
                layers = []
                layers.append(block(self.in_channels, out_channels, stride))
                self.in channels = out channels
                for i in range(1, blocks):
                    layers.append(block(out_channels, out_channels))
                return tf.keras.Sequential(layers)
            def call(self, x):
                out = self.conv1(x)
                out = self.bn1(out)
                out = self.relu(out)
                out = self.layer1(out)
                out = self.layer2(out)
                out = self.layer3(out)
                out = self.avgpool(out)
                out = self.fc(out)
                return out
```

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In [ ]: # Create the model
    model = ResNet()
    # Compile the model
    model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=0.001), loss='binary_crossentropy', metr
# Train the model
    model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size=32, epochs=30, validation_split=0.1)
```

```
Epoch 1/30
curacy: 0.6729 - val_loss: 0.5687 - val_accuracy: 0.7179
Epoch 2/30
curacy: 0.7133 - val_loss: 0.5516 - val_accuracy: 0.7243
Epoch 3/30
curacy: 0.7212 - val loss: 0.5681 - val accuracy: 0.7169
Epoch 4/30
curacy: 0.7255 - val loss: 0.5728 - val accuracy: 0.7085
Epoch 5/30
11205/11205 [=============== ] - 110s 10ms/step - loss: 0.5487 - ac
curacy: 0.7276 - val_loss: 0.5521 - val_accuracy: 0.7241
Epoch 6/30
curacy: 0.7298 - val_loss: 0.5437 - val_accuracy: 0.7311
Epoch 7/30
curacy: 0.7318 - val loss: 0.5483 - val accuracy: 0.7286
Epoch 8/30
curacy: 0.7336 - val loss: 0.5505 - val accuracy: 0.7252
Epoch 9/30
curacy: 0.7352 - val_loss: 0.5607 - val_accuracy: 0.7155
Epoch 10/30
11205/11205 [============== ] - 112s 10ms/step - loss: 0.5374 - ac
curacy: 0.7356 - val_loss: 0.5352 - val_accuracy: 0.7384
Epoch 11/30
curacy: 0.7373 - val_loss: 0.5423 - val_accuracy: 0.7303
Epoch 12/30
11205/11205 [============== ] - 110s 10ms/step - loss: 0.5339 - ac
curacy: 0.7378 - val_loss: 0.5348 - val_accuracy: 0.7377
Epoch 13/30
curacy: 0.7384 - val_loss: 0.5403 - val_accuracy: 0.7351
Epoch 14/30
curacy: 0.7395 - val_loss: 0.5363 - val_accuracy: 0.7373
Epoch 15/30
curacy: 0.7400 - val_loss: 0.5307 - val_accuracy: 0.7421
Epoch 16/30
curacy: 0.7414 - val_loss: 0.5333 - val_accuracy: 0.7386
Epoch 17/30
curacy: 0.7420 - val_loss: 0.5334 - val_accuracy: 0.7400
Epoch 18/30
curacy: 0.7431 - val_loss: 0.5327 - val_accuracy: 0.7392
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Epoch 19/30
    curacy: 0.7445 - val_loss: 0.5382 - val_accuracy: 0.7351
    Epoch 20/30
    curacy: 0.7449 - val_loss: 0.5373 - val_accuracy: 0.7356
    Epoch 21/30
    curacy: 0.7458 - val_loss: 0.5324 - val_accuracy: 0.7394
    Epoch 22/30
    curacy: 0.7470 - val_loss: 0.5318 - val_accuracy: 0.7397
    Epoch 23/30
    11205/11205 [=============== ] - 110s 10ms/step - loss: 0.5193 - ac
    curacy: 0.7472 - val_loss: 0.5335 - val_accuracy: 0.7412
    Epoch 24/30
    curacy: 0.7486 - val loss: 0.5331 - val accuracy: 0.7388
    Epoch 25/30
    curacy: 0.7506 - val_loss: 0.5373 - val_accuracy: 0.7370
    curacy: 0.7508 - val_loss: 0.5379 - val_accuracy: 0.7389
    Epoch 27/30
    11205/11205 [=============== ] - 110s 10ms/step - loss: 0.5126 - ac
    curacy: 0.7517 - val_loss: 0.5357 - val_accuracy: 0.7412
    Epoch 28/30
    curacy: 0.7531 - val_loss: 0.5354 - val_accuracy: 0.7379
    curacy: 0.7548 - val_loss: 0.5532 - val_accuracy: 0.7282
    Epoch 30/30
     5263/11205 [========>.....] - ETA: 57s - loss: 0.5058 - accurac
    y: 0.7558
In [ ]: # Evaluate the model
    test loss, test acc = model.evaluate(X test, y test)
```

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In [ ]: # Get probabilities and true labels
        probs = model.predict(X_test,batch_size=32)[:, 1]
```

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In [ ]: |# Compute ROC curve and AUC score
        y_test_original = np.argmax(y_test, axis=1)
        fpr, tpr, _ = roc_curve(y_test_original, probs)
        roc_auc = auc(fpr, tpr)
        # Plot ROC curve
        plt.figure()
        lw = 2
        plt.plot(fpr, tpr, color='darkorange', lw=lw, label='ROC curve (area = %0.2f)' % ro
        plt.plot([0, 1], [0, 1], color='navy', lw=lw, linestyle='--')
        plt.xlim([0.0, 1.0])
        plt.ylim([0.0, 1.05])
        plt.xlabel('False Positive Rate')
        plt.ylabel('True Positive Rate')
        plt.title('Receiver Operating Characteristic')
        plt.legend(loc="lower right")
        plt.show()
```

In []: