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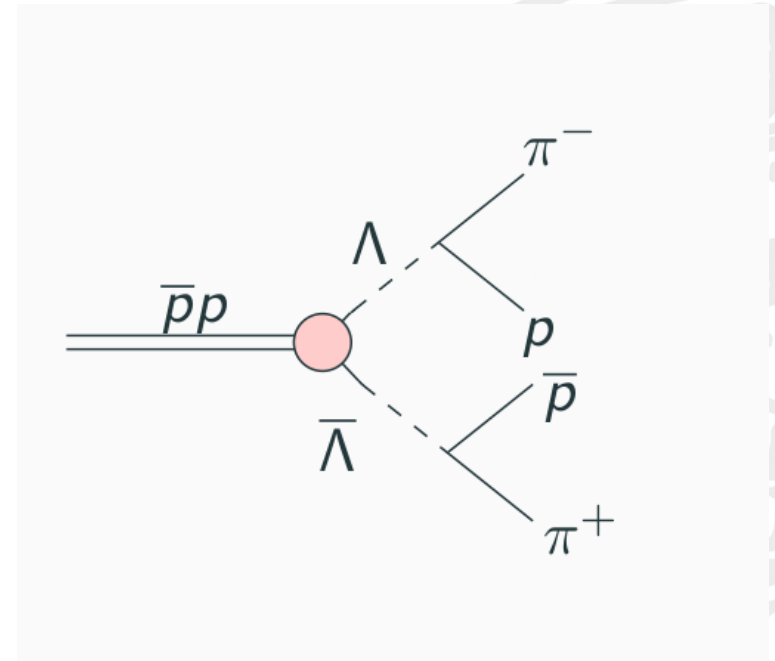
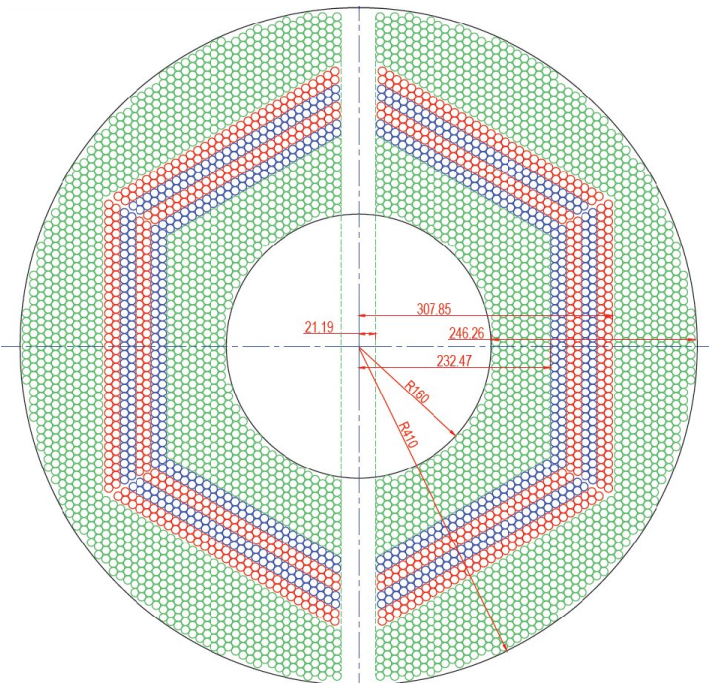
Pattern recognition in the PANDA experiment with neural networks

Arvi Jonnarth & Adam Hedkvist



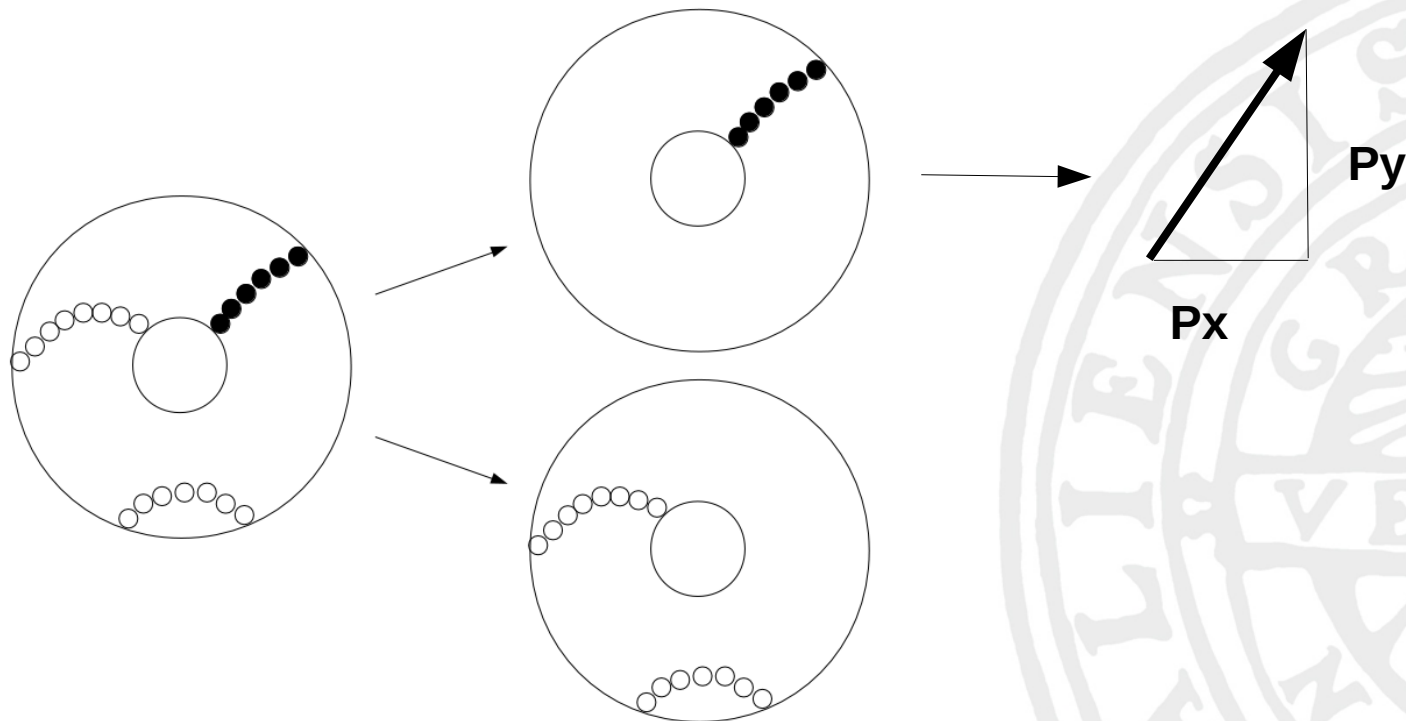
Introduction

- Straw tube tracker (STT)
- Decay reaction

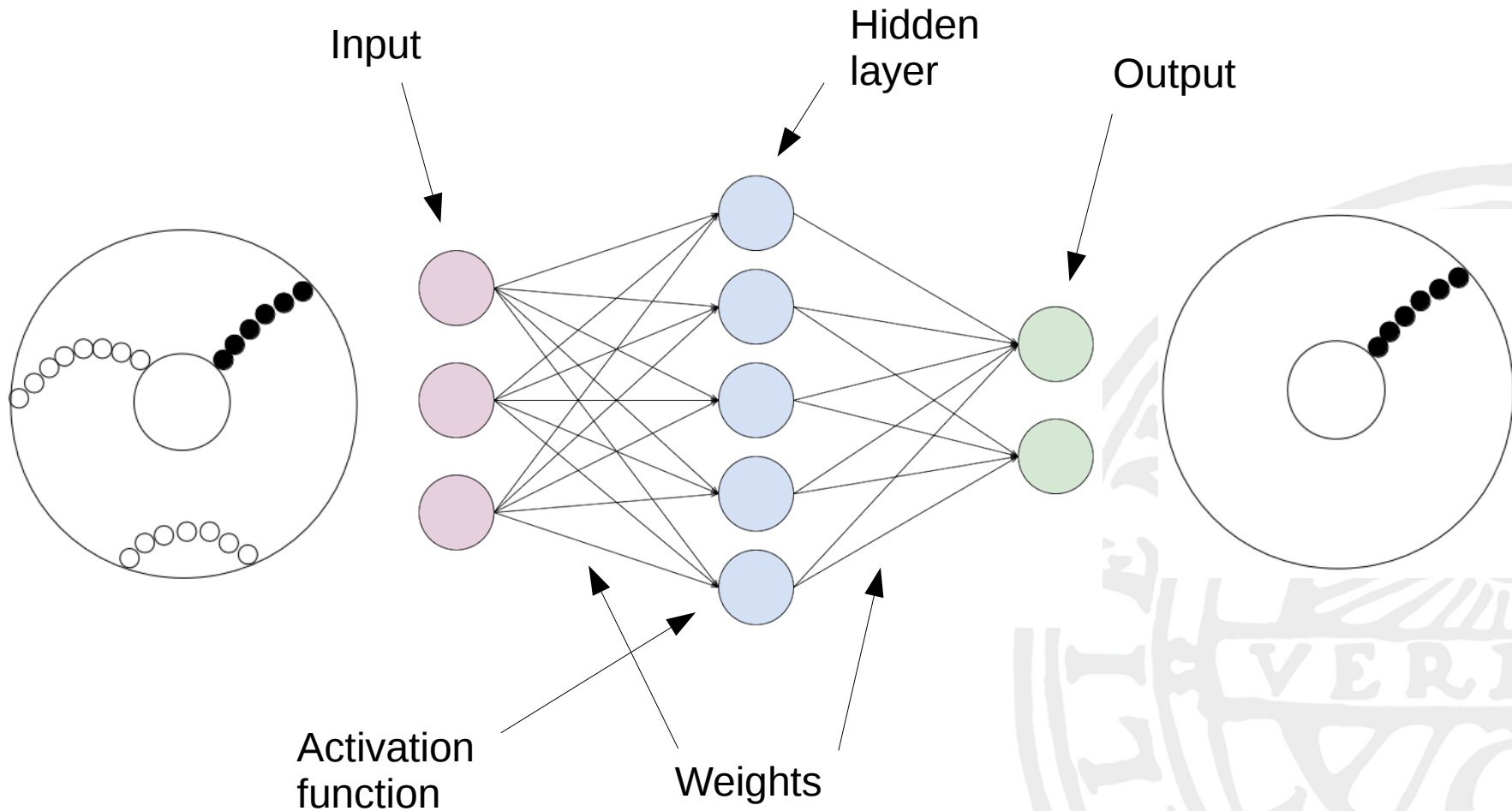


Problem description

- Identify specific particle tracks
- Extract physical observables
- Are neural networks a viable option?



Neural networks



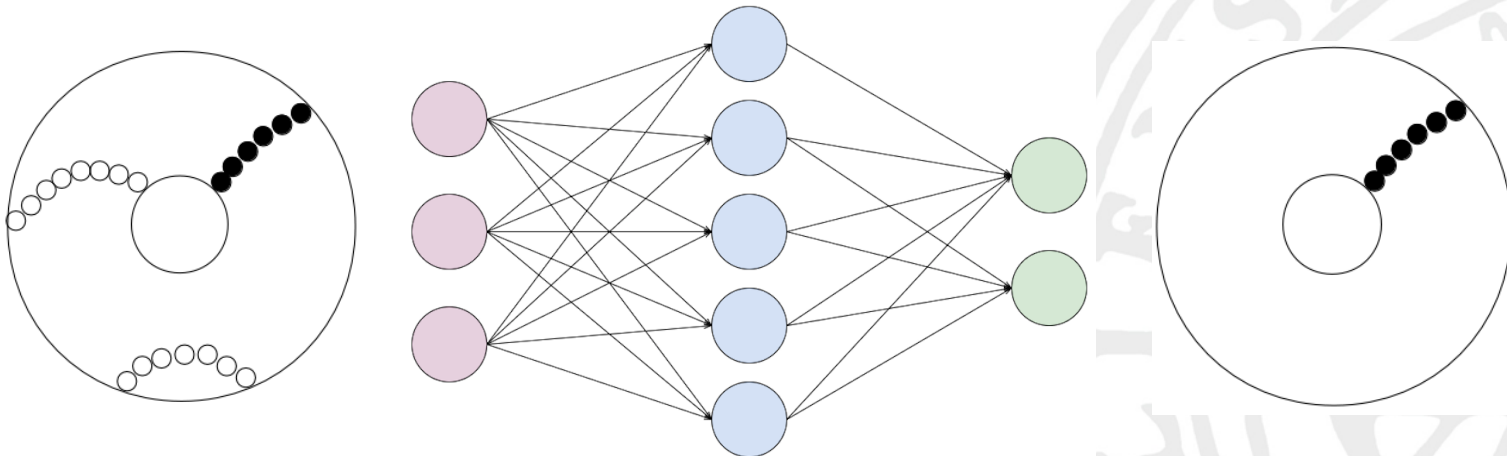
Method

- Two neural networks:
 - Pattern recognition
 - Momentum regression
- Trained on simulated data
- Implemented in Matlab



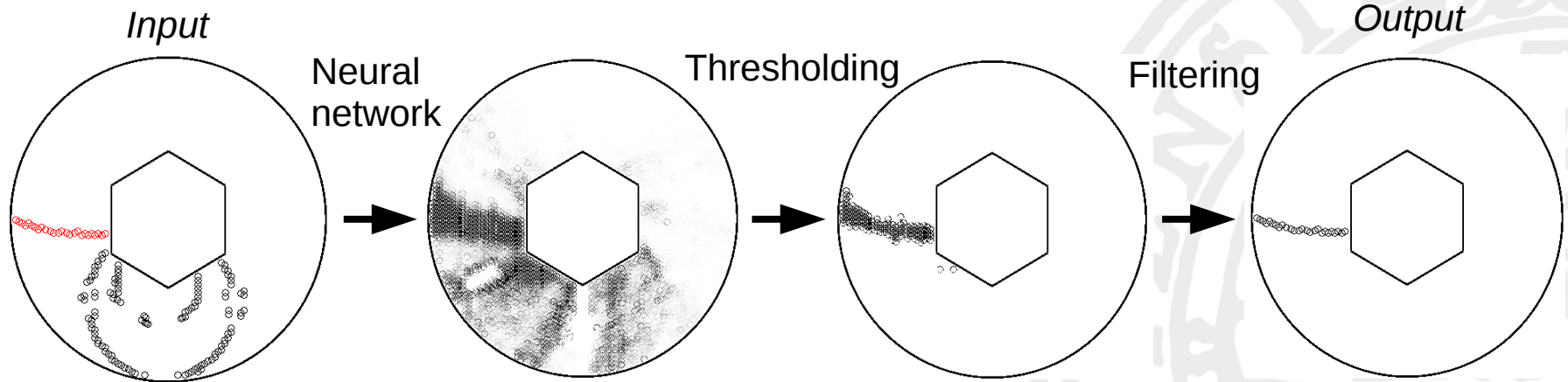
Method – Pattern recognition

- Identify the track of a specified particle
- Input: Raw STT signals (tube hits)
- Output: Specific particle track
- Four hidden layers



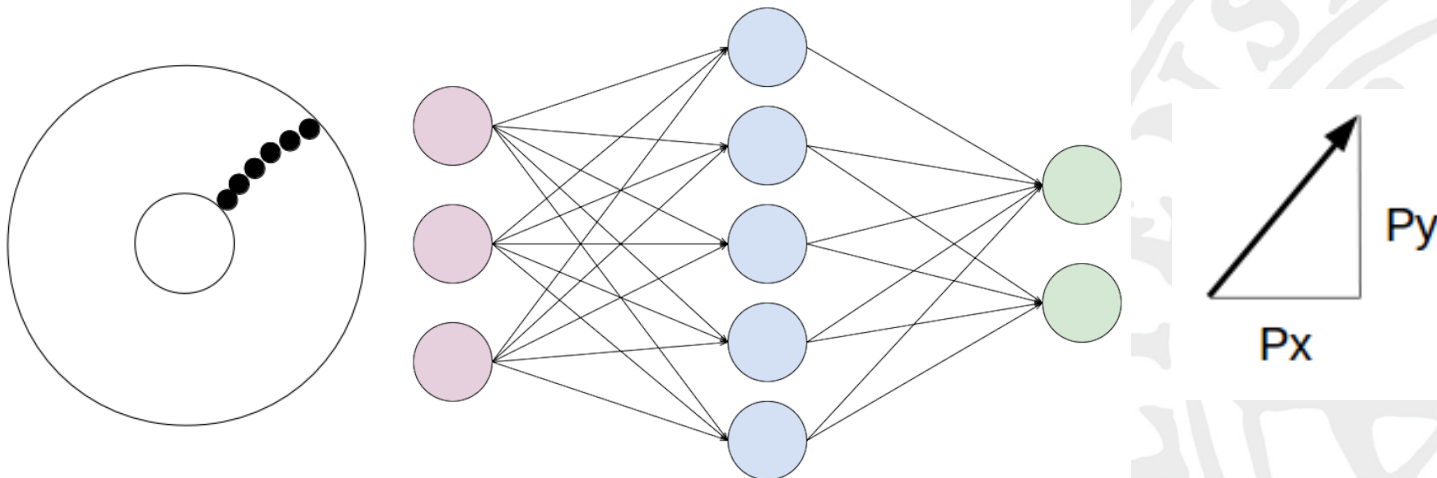
Method – Post processing

- Thresholding
- Filtering

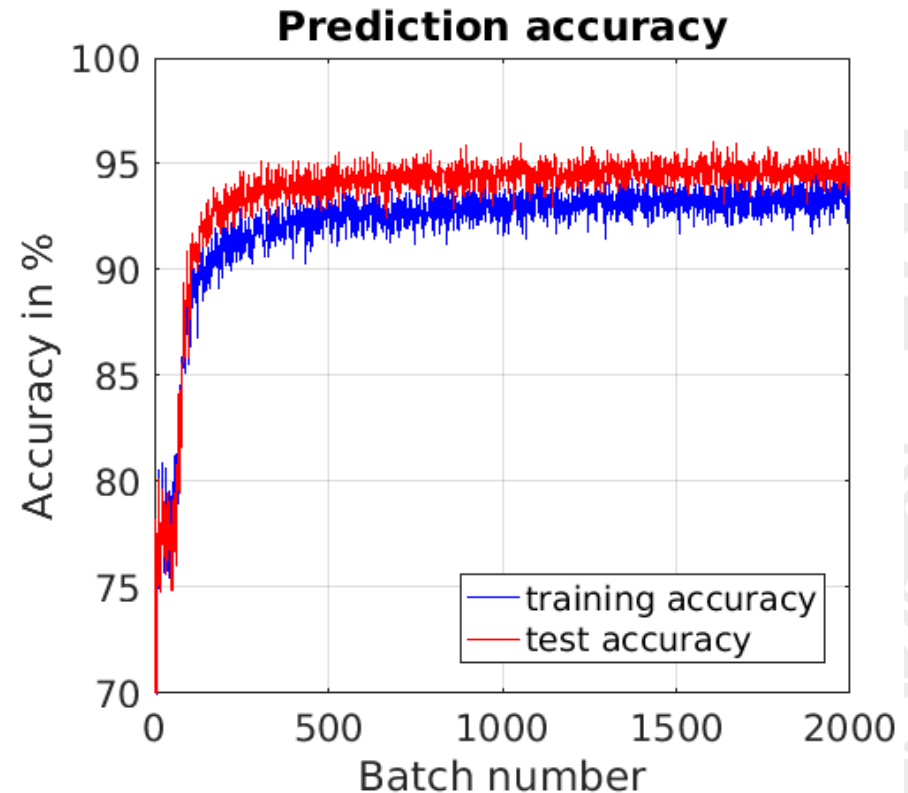
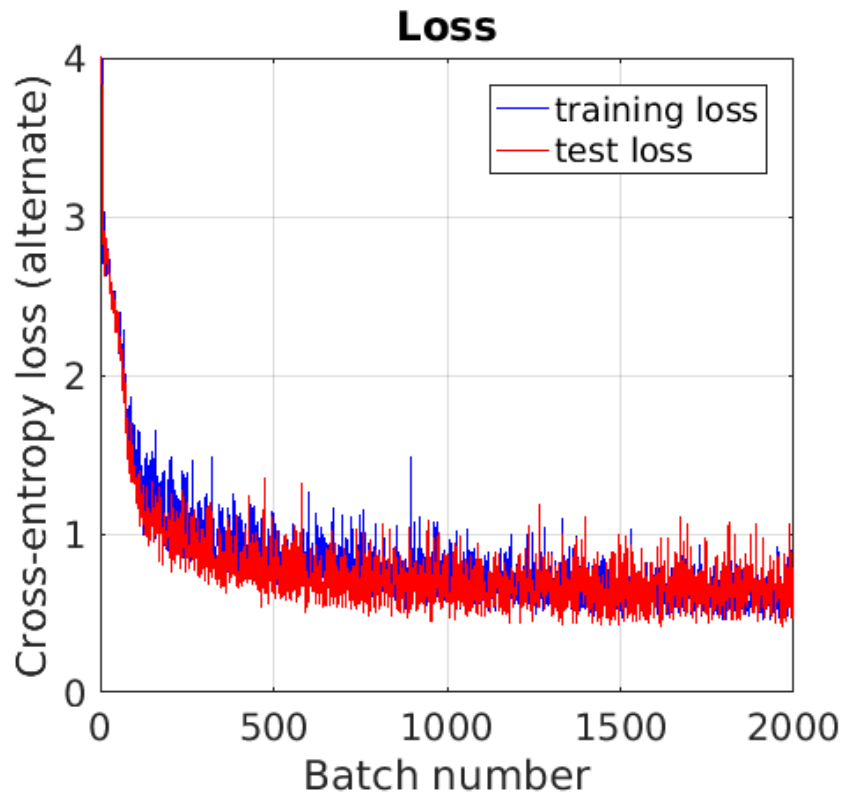


Method – Momentum regression

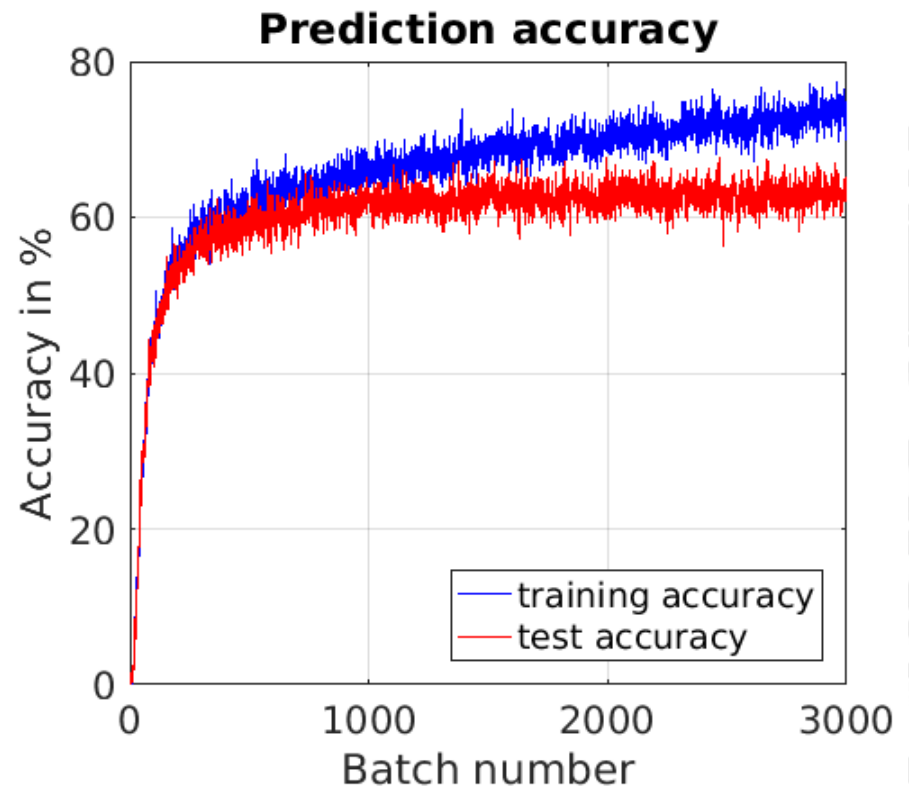
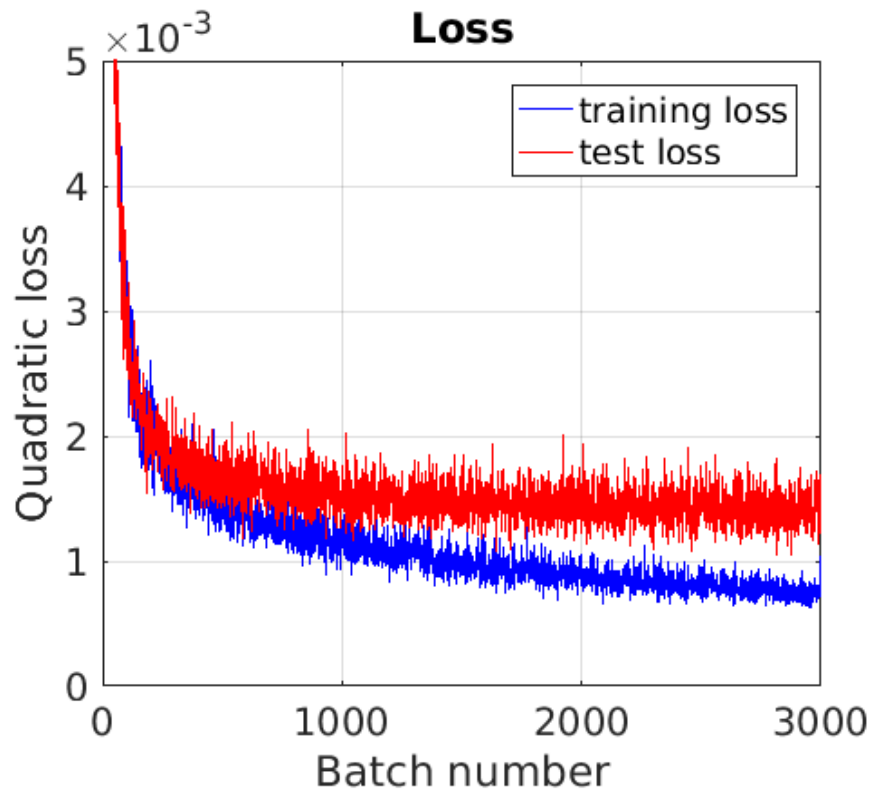
- Extract the momentum of a specified particle
- Input: Specific particle track
- Output: 2D momentum vector
- Six hidden layers



Results – Pattern recognition



Results – Momentum regression

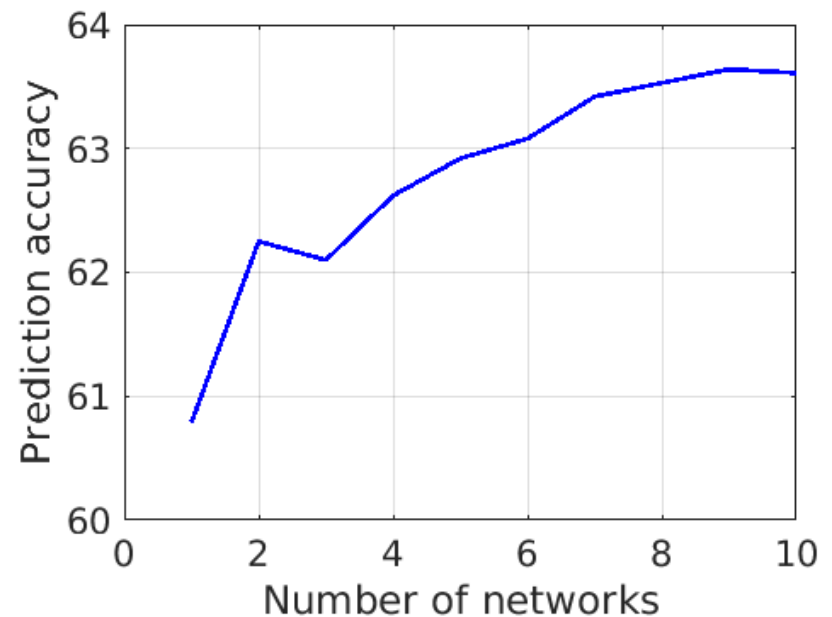


Results – Multiple networks

- 10 networks combined
- Slight accuracy increase, longer computational time

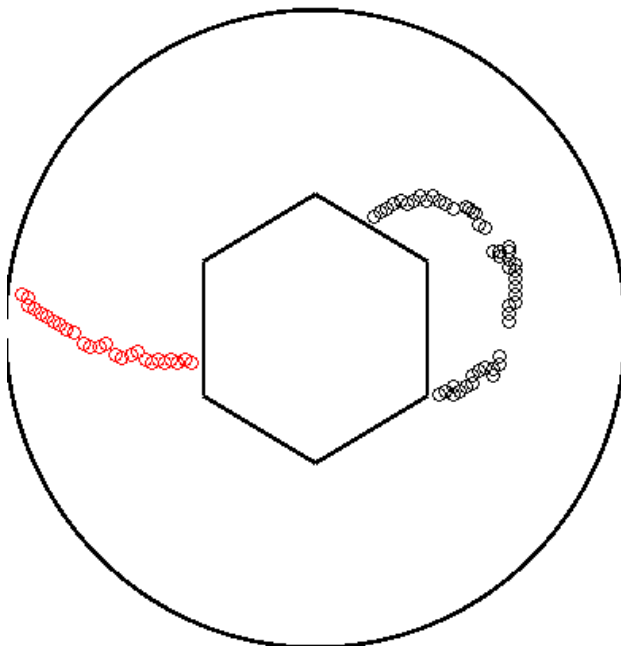
Pattern recognition

Momentum regression

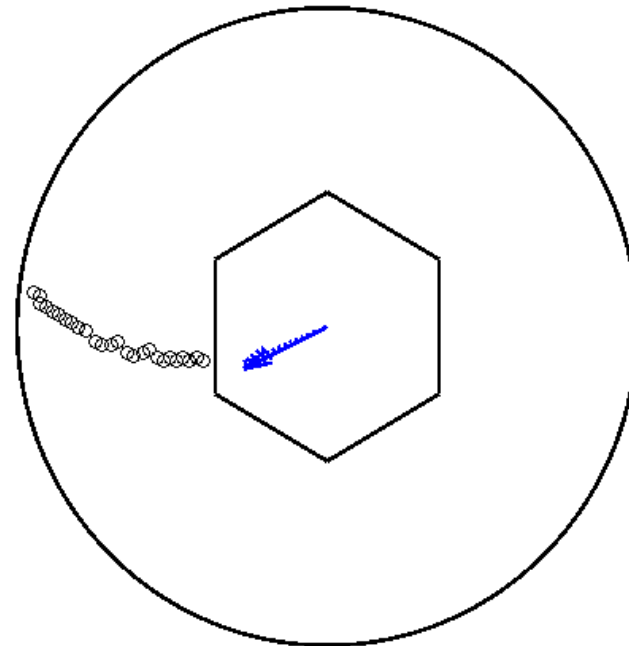


Visualization – Easy case

Input:

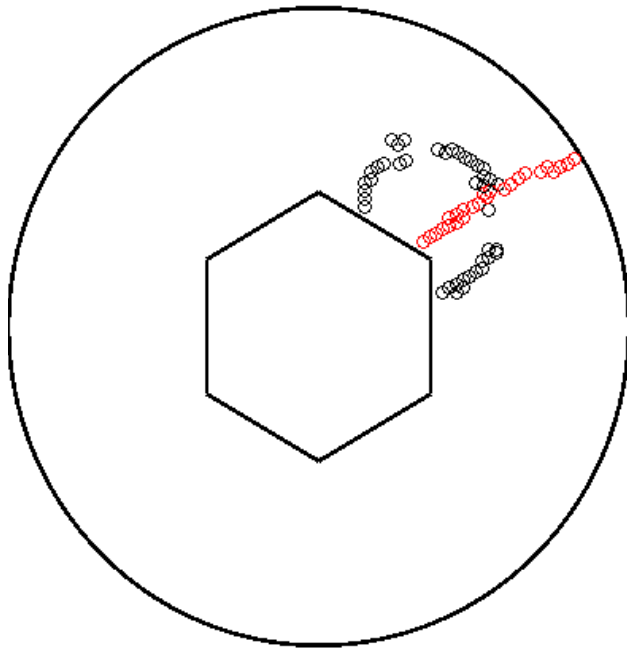


Output:

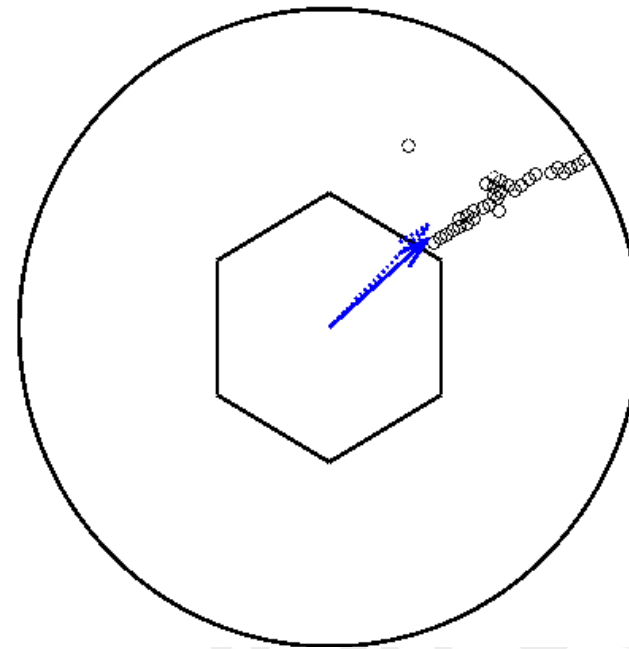


Visualization – Hard case

Input:

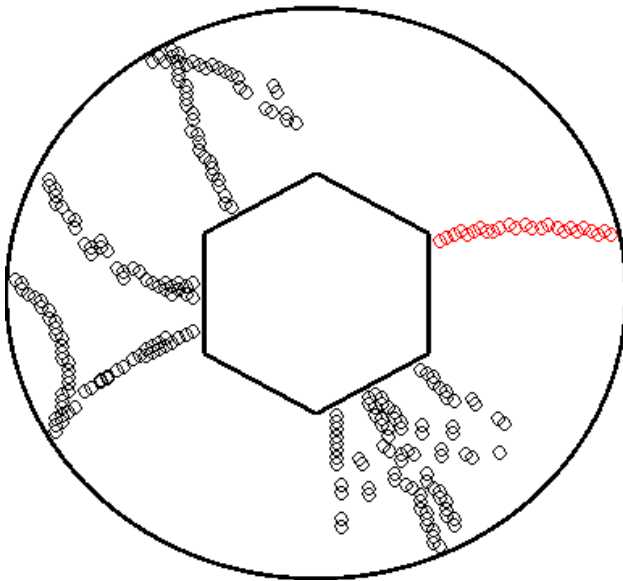


Output:

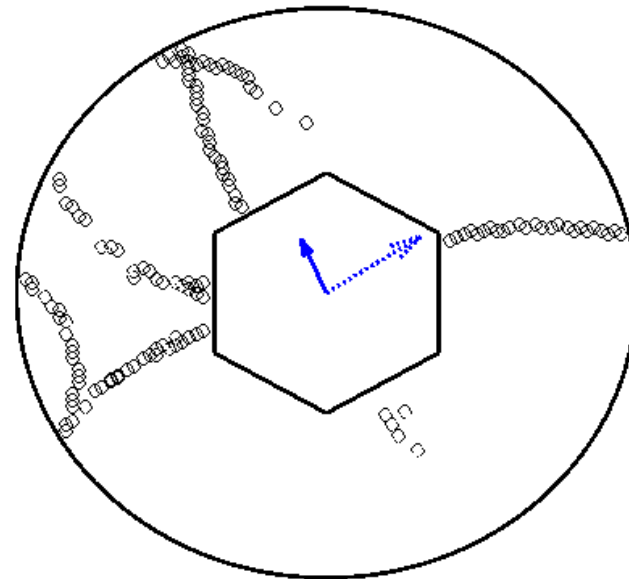


Visualization – Failure case

Input:



Output:



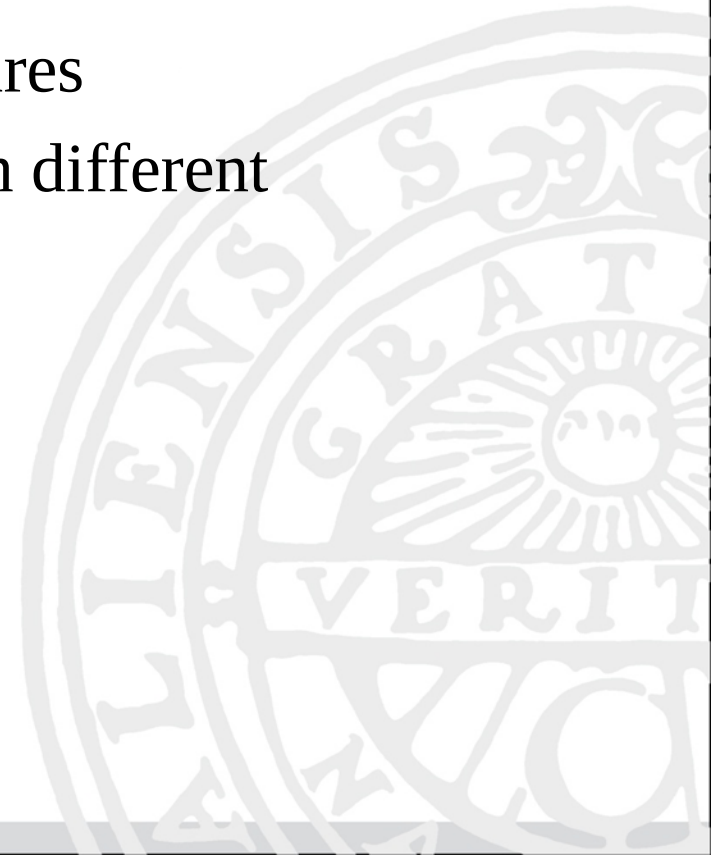
Discussion and conclusions

- Finding good parameters can be difficult
- Large networks require large data sets
- One network for each particle
- Requires sufficient hardware
- Is machine learning a viable option?



Future improvements

- Include other detectors
- Include different decay reactions
- Study different network structures
- Optimize hyperparameters with different optimization methods





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Thank you
for listening!

