

EDA for Particle Identification

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Data From Kaggle

EDA Focus

For our EDA we will be exploring only 4 features and see how they relate to a 5th. Our explanatory variables will be

SpdE - energy deposit associated to the track in the Spd

PrsE - energy deposit associated to the track in the Prs

EcalE - energy deposit associated to the track in the Ecal

HcalE - energy deposit associated to the track in the Hcal

Our dependent variable will be the label feature.

Spd stands for Scintillating Pad Detector, PrsE - Preshower, Ecal - electromagnetic calorimeter, Hcal - hadronic calorimeter

Variable Description

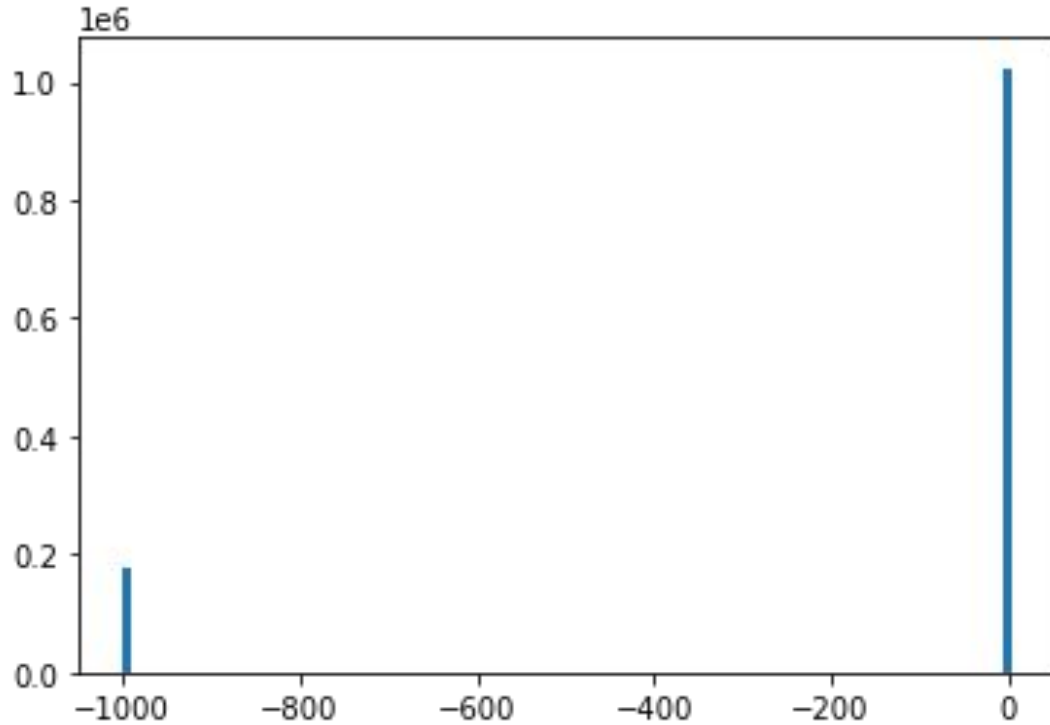
Variable	Description
EcalE	Energy deposited in the Electromagnetic Calorimeter Spd stands for Scintillating Pad Detector, Prs - Preshower, Ecal - electromagnetic calorimeter, Hcal - hadronic calorimeter
HcalE	Energy deposited in the Hadronic calorimeter
PrsE	Preshower energy measured
SpdE	Energy in the scintillating pad detector
Label	Either: Muon, Ghost, Pion, Proton, Kaon, Electron.

Objective

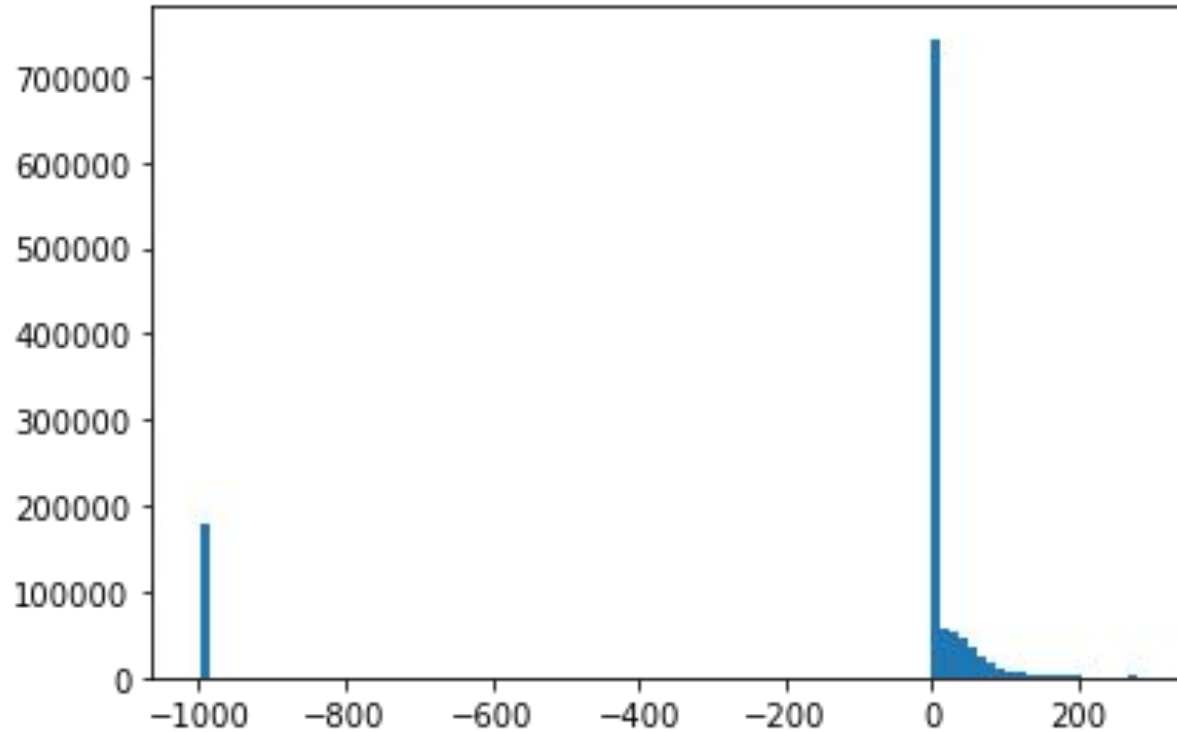
Our goal of this project is to see if we can use the features chosen to explain the label of particles in the detector.

Our null Hypothesis is that the measurements of EcalE, HcalE, PrsE, and SpdE in a detector can be used to correctly identify the type of particle 99% of the time.

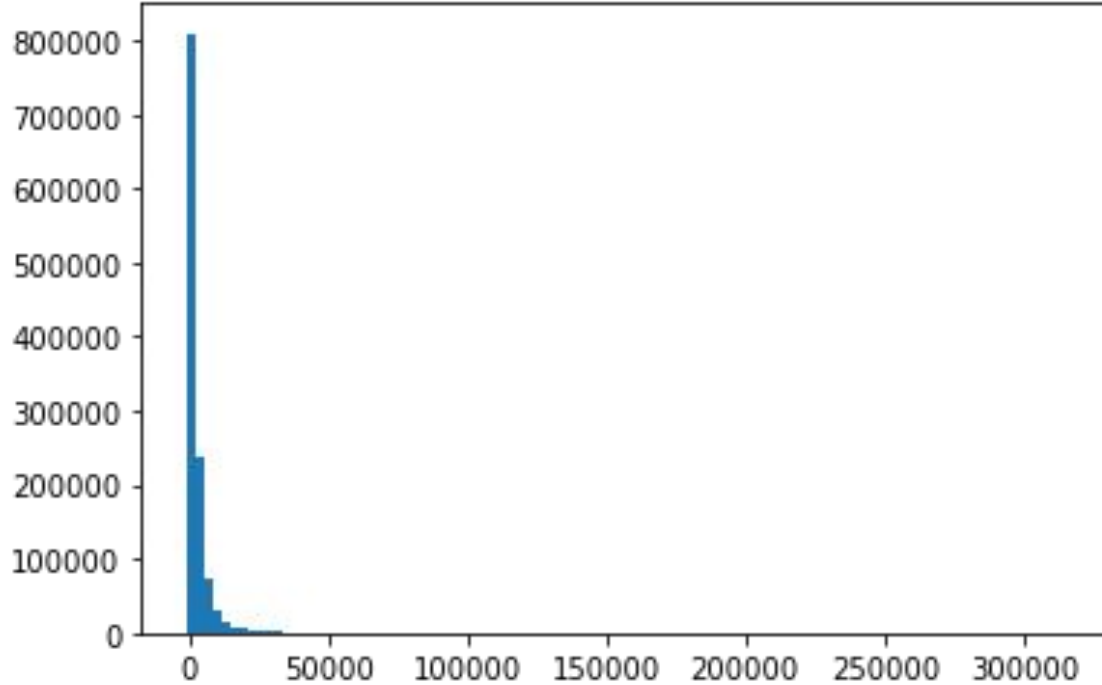
Histograms of Variables -- SpdeE



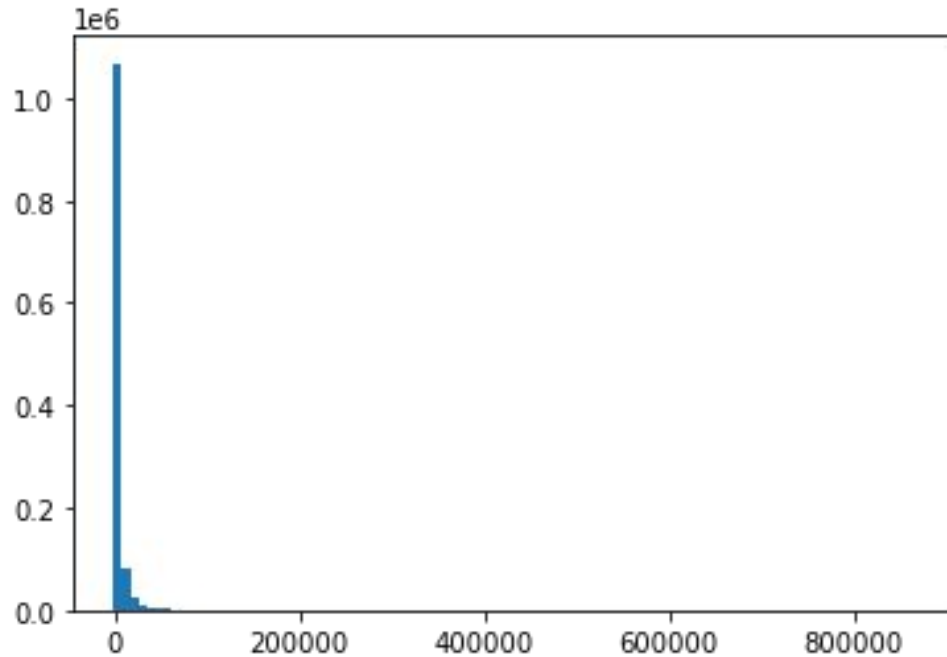
Histograms of Variables -- PrsE



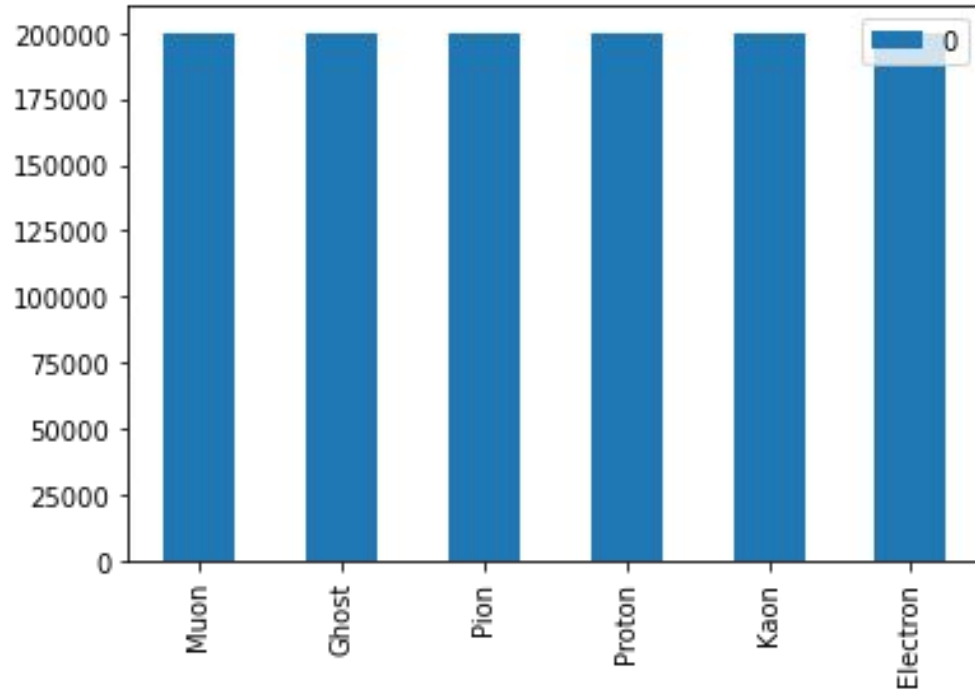
Histograms of Variables -- Ecale



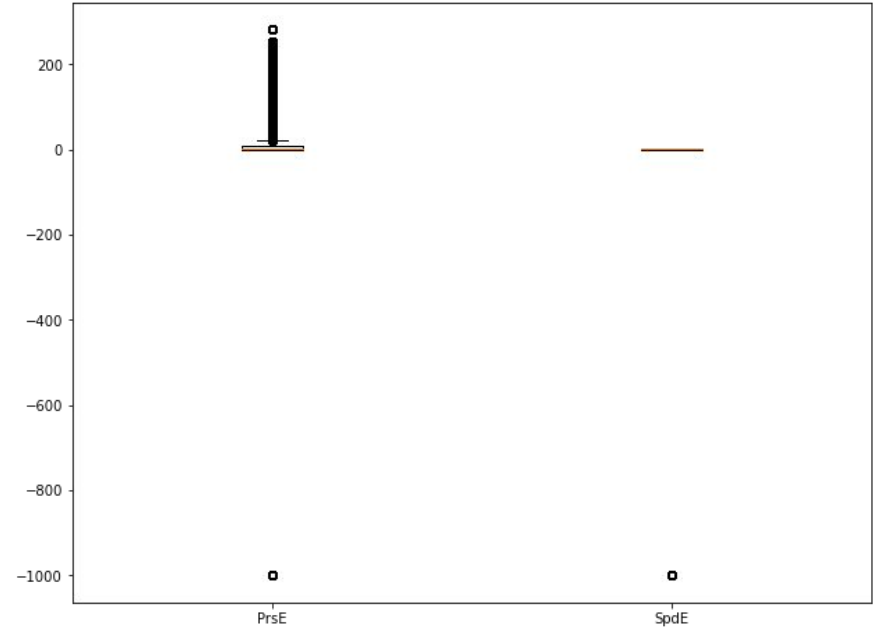
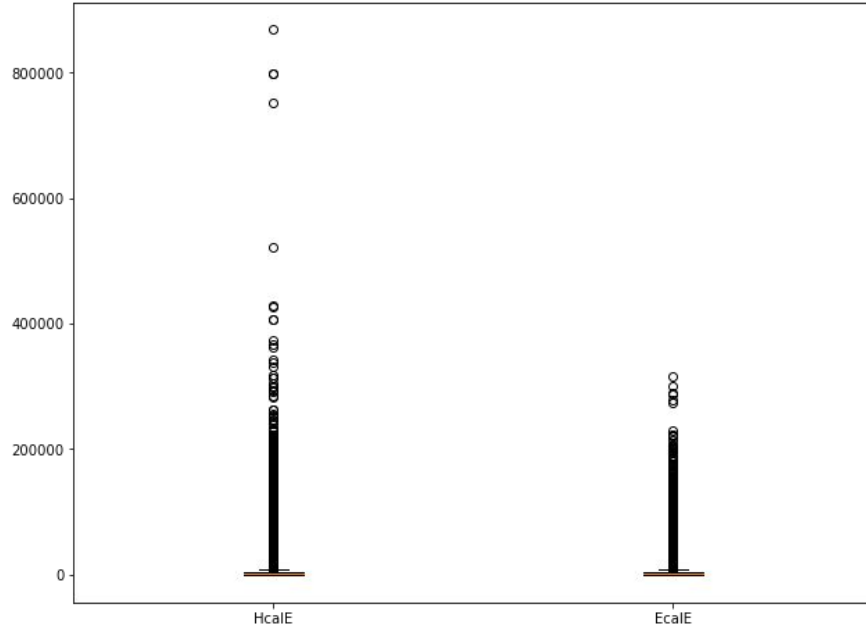
Histograms of Variables -- HcalE



Histograms of Variables -- Label



Box Plot for Explanatory Values



Summary of Statistics

Variable	Mean	Mode	Median	Variance	Skew
SpdE	-144.38	3.20	3.20	125672.75	-2.00
PrsE	-133.89	-999.0	2.47	131694.75	-1.94
EcalE	2346.44	-999.0	659.10	32719796.24	8.45
HcalE	2900.03	-999.0	578.01	59081456.15	11.58

Summary of Descriptive stats.

We can see the values SpdE and PrsE have similar distributions, along with HcalE and EcalE.

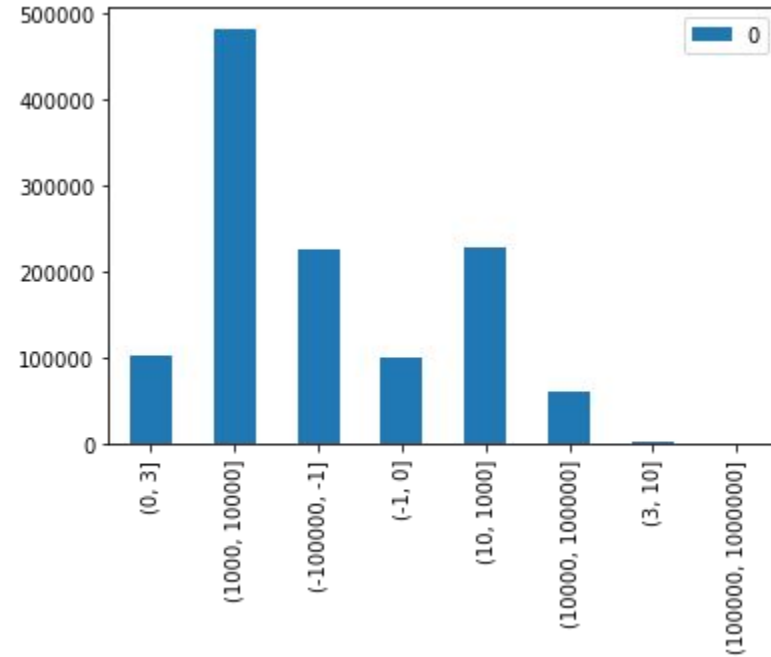
The Label feature appears by design to be uniform in its distribution.

Since the goal of this project is to eventually expand this into a predictive model this distribution is logical.

Looking at the box and whisker plots we can see some clear outliers. In some contexts these would be concerning but since we are measuring physical phenomena these values could be useful in identifying new or extreme physics.

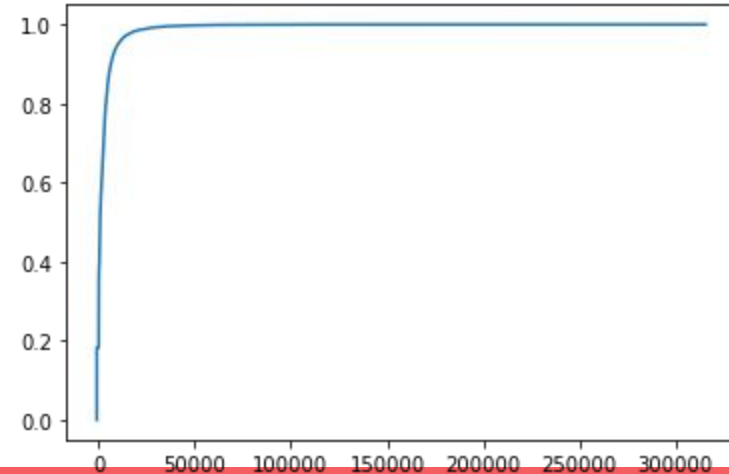
PMF of Ecale

From this we can see most values expect to positive. To fully understand the impact of this we should consider what a negative meaning in the detector means. Until then we cannot fully interpret the result. This is something to consider for future research.



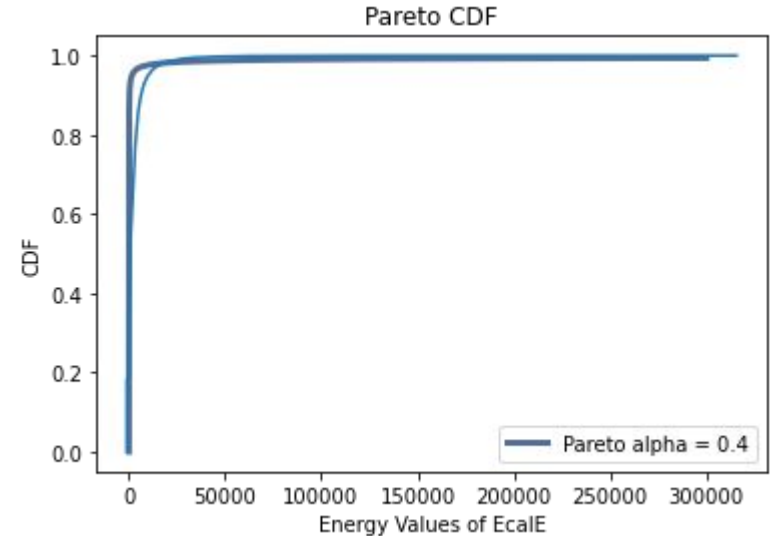
CDF of Ecale

- Create 1 CDF with one of your variables, using page 41-44 as your guide, what does this tell you about your variable and how does it address the question you are trying to answer (Chapter 4).



Analytical Distribution

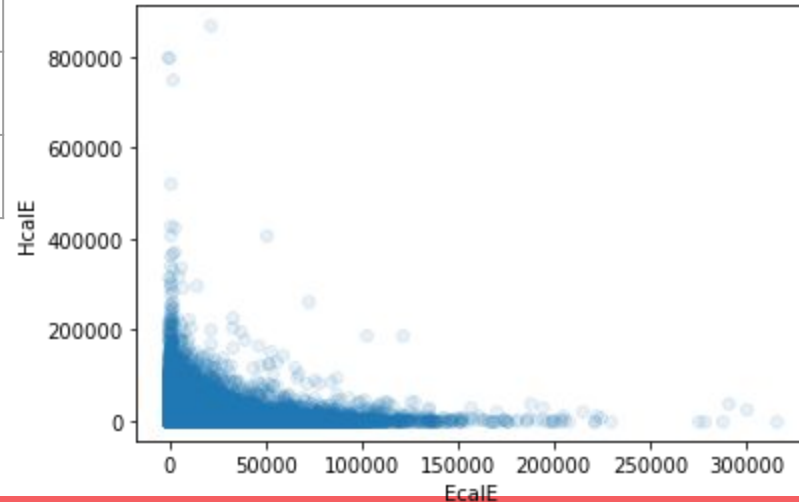
A Pareto Distribution for the energy measurement of particles decaying in the Electromagnetic Calorimeter is one that makes natural sense in the context. This informs me that is likely accurate data of a physical phenomena.



Scatter Plot 1 HcalE vs EcalE

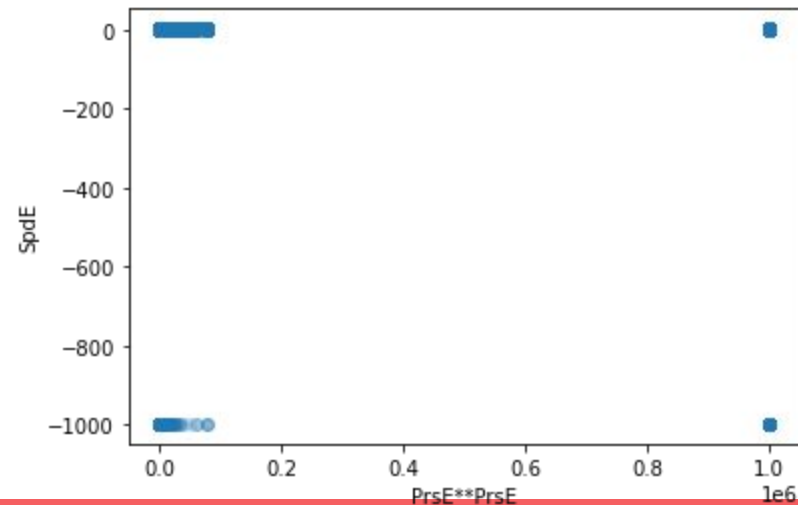
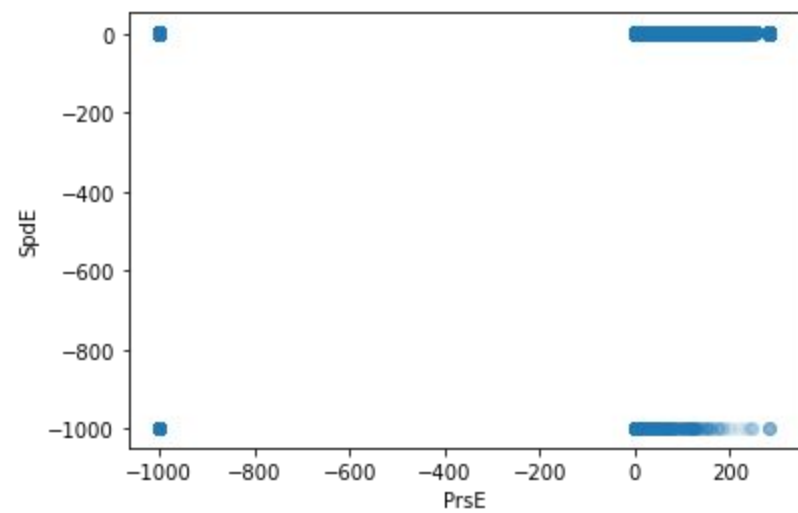
The Pearson Correlation value is low for both a linear and non-linear measurements leading us to believe these two variables are not correlative.

Pearson Correlation	0.0725
Covariance	3187251.941
Non-Linear Pearson ($HcalE^2$)	0.014



Scatter Plot 2 PrsE vs SpdE

In a linear and non-linear exploration we can see both variables move in a similar pattern. This tells us that if we were doing a feature reduction we could consider dropping one of these.



Pearson Correlation Linear	0.973
Pearson Correlation Non-Linear	-0.977
Covariance Linear	125275
Covariance Non-Linear	-122841408

Hypothesis Test for Variables Explanatory Power

The table below is a list of the permutations of hypothesis tests considering how well each Detectors measurement correlates with weather or not a dummy variable represent a labeled particle. In all cases our p-value was almost 0. We have overwhelming shown our EDA is worthwhile and need to do further study in this relationship.

Detector	Electron	Muon	Ghost	Proton	Kaon	Pion
SpdE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prse	0	0	0	0	0	0
EcalE	0	0	0	0	0	0
HcalE	0	0	0	0	0	0

Regression of Labels as Dummy Variables

- The next 6 slides will serve as regressions for each of the labels as their own dummy variable.

Kurtosis: 4.175 **Cond. No.** 1.08e+04

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	0.1741	0.000	399.610	0.000	0.173	0.175
HcalE6	-1.881e-06	4.51e-08	-41.739	0.000	-1.97e-06	-1.79e-06
EcalE6	-3.345e-06	6.22e-08	-53.733	0.000	-3.47e-06	-3.22e-06
PrsE	7.133e-06	4.18e-06	1.705	0.088	-1.07e-06	1.53e-05
SpdE5	-4.756e-05	4.25e-06	-11.200	0.000	-5.59e-05	-3.92e-05

Proton Regression			Omnibus: 336115.134			Durbin-Watson: 2.000		
			Prob(Omnibus): 0.000			Jarque-Bera (JB): 698240.988		
			Skew: 1.769			Prob(JB): 0.00		
			Kurtosis: 4.204			Cond. No. 1.08e+04		
Dep. Variable:	Proton	R-squared:	0.007					
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.007	Intercept	0.1629	0.000	373.894	0.000
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	2182.					
Date:	Wed, 17 Nov 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00	Hcald	3.452e-06	4.51e-08	76.596	0.000
Time:	20:57:53	Log-Likelihood:	-5.1393e+05	EcalE	-1.405e-06	6.23e-08	-22.572	0.000
No. Observations:	1200000	AIC:	1.028e+06					
Df Residuals:	1199995	BIC:	1.028e+06	PrsE	-0.0002	4.18e-06	-39.635	0.000
Df Model:	4							
Covariance Type:	nonrobust			SpdE	0.0002	4.25e-06	40.968	0.000

Electron Regression

Omnibus: 335670.612 Durbin-Watson: 1.997

Prob(Omnibus) : 0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB): 696539.454

Skew: 1.771 Prob(JB): 0.00

Kurtosis: 4.179 Cond. No. 1.08e+04

Dep. Variable: Pion R-squared: 0.006

Model: OLS Adj. R-squared: 0.006

Method: Least Squares F-statistic: 1797.

Date: Wed, 17 Nov 2021 Prob (F-statistic): 0.00

Time: 21:18:23 Log-Likelihood: -5.1469e+05

No. Observations: 1200000 AIC: 1.029e+06

Df Residuals: 1199995 BIC: 1.029e+06

Df Model: 4

Covariance Type: nonrobust

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	0.1704	0.000	391.008	0.000	0.170	0.171
HcalE	2.18e-06	4.51e-08	48.351	0.000	2.09e-06	2.27e-06
EcalE	-3.165e-06	6.23e-08	-50.800	0.000	-3.29e-06	-3.04e-06
PrsE	-0.0002	4.19e-06	-37.672	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
SpdE	0.0002	4.25e-06	38.762	0.000	0.000	0.000

Muon Regression

Omnibus: 319858.880 Durbin-Watson: 2.001

Prob(Omnibus) : 0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB): 643288.609

Skew: 1.711 Prob(JB): 0.00

Kurtosis: 4.077 Cond. No. 1.08e+04

Dep. Variable:	Muon	R-squared:	0.033
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.033
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	1.038e+04
Date:	Wed, 17 Nov 2021	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00
Time:	21:18:24	Log-Likelihood:	-4.9786e+05
No. Observations:	1200000	AIC:	9.957e+05
Df Residuals:	1199995	BIC:	9.958e+05
Df Model:	4		

Covariance Type: nonrobust

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	0.2109	0.000	490.575	0.000	0.210	0.212
HcalE	-1.536e-06	4.45e-08	-34.551	0.000	-1.62e-06	-1.45e-06
EcalE	-1.121e-05	6.14e-08	-182.570	0.000	-1.13e-05	-1.11e-05
PrsE	-0.0002	4.13e-06	-38.631	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
SpdE	0.0002	4.19e-06	57.474	0.000	0.000	0.000

Kaon Regression

Omnibus: 334886.038 Durbin-Watson: 1.999

Prob(Omnibus) : 0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB): 694384.352

Skew: 1.758 Prob(JB): 0.00

Kurtosis: 4.234 Cond. No. 1.08e+04

		coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Dep. Variable:	Kaon						
		R-squared: 0.011					
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared: 0.011					
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic: 3272.					
Date:	Sat, 20 Nov 2021	Prob (F-statistic): 0.00					
Time:	10:53:06	Log-Likelihood: -5.1177e+05					
No. Observations:	1200000	AIC: 1.024e+06					
Df Residuals:	1199995	BIC: 1.024e+06					
Df Model:	4						
Covariance Type:	nonrobust						
		Intercept	0.1615	0.000	371.327	0.000	0.161 0.162
		HcalE	4.376e-06	4.5e-08	97.296	0.000	4.29e-06 4.46e-06
		EcalE	-1.352e-06	6.21e-08	-21.751	0.000	-1.47e-06 -1.23e-06
		PrsE	-0.0002	4.18e-06	-40.039	0.000	-0.000 -0.000
		SpdE	0.0002	4.24e-06	43.630	0.000	0.000 0.000