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# Finding optimal hyperparameters for cleaning algorithms for the Cherenkov Telescope Array

Bachelor thesis half-time talk

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## Table of contents

### Introduction

- The Cherenkov Telescope Array
- CTAs low-level data processing pipeline software: `ctapipe`
- Cleaning Algorithms

### Data Processing with `ctapipe`

### Results

- ROC Curves and Metrics
- Ratio of Surviving Photons
- Angular Resolution
- Effective Area

### Outlook and Summary

# Introduction

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## The Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA)

- 2 sites: CTA North and CTA South
- 3 types of telescopes:
  - Small-Sized Telescope (SST)
  - Medium-Sized Telescope (MST)
  - Large-Sized Telescope (LST)

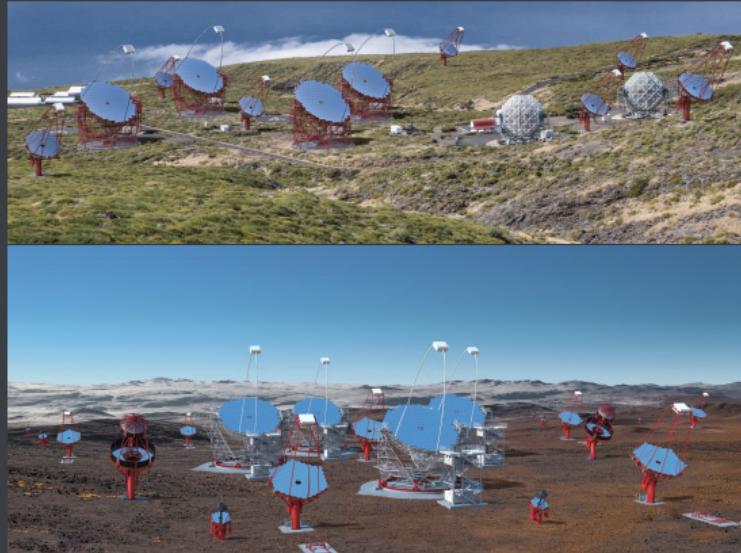
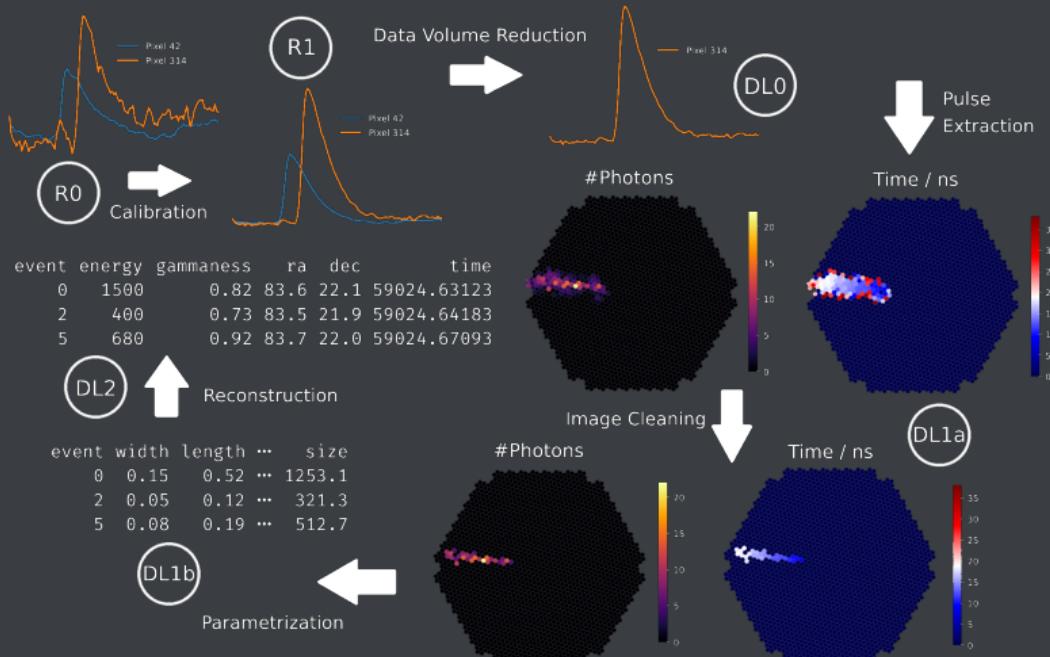


Image Credit: G. Pérez Diaz (CTA/IAC)

## ctapipe



Adapted from J. Hackfeld and M. Nöthe

## Cleaning Algorithms

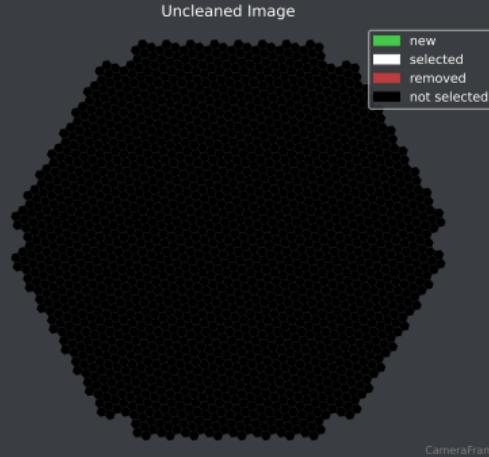
- TailcutsImageCleaner
- MARSImageCleaner
- FACTImageCleaner
- TimeConstrainedImageCleaner

## Cleaning Algorithms

- TailcutsImageCleaner
- MARSImageCleaner
- FACTImageCleaner
- TimeConstrainedImageCleaner

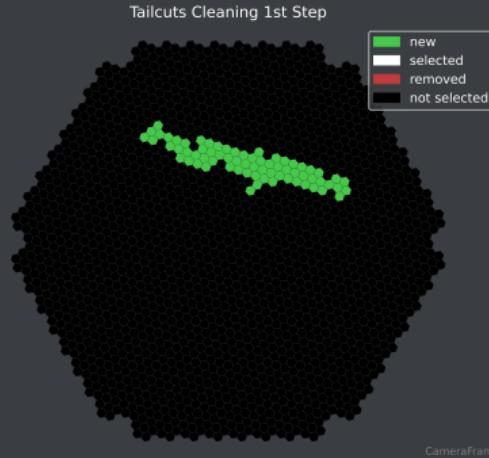
1. Select pixels that pass the picture threshold
2. Add pixels that pass the boundary threshold

## Cleaning Algorithms



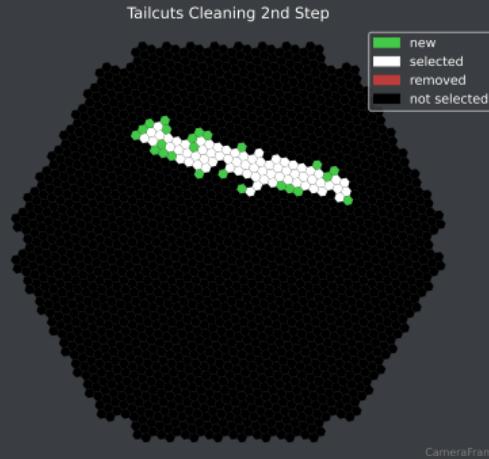
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## Cleaning Algorithms



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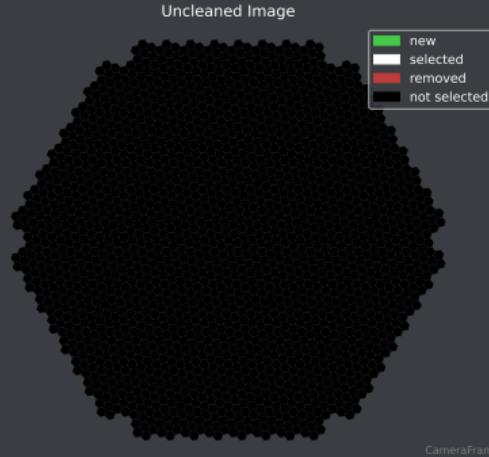


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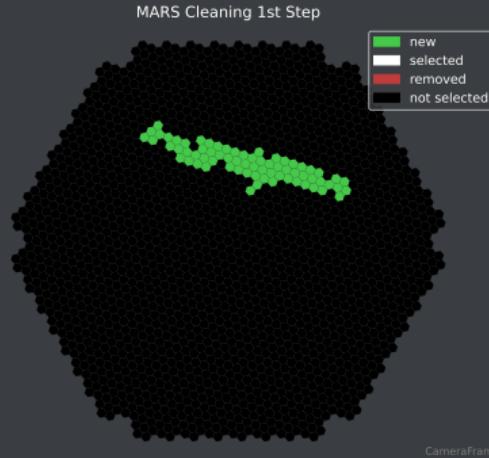
- TailcutsImageCleaner
  - MARSImageCleaner
  - FACTImageCleaner
  - TimeConstrainedImageCleaner
1. Select pixels that pass the picture and boundary threshold, analogous to TailcutsImageCleaner
  2. Add pixels that are a neighbor of a neighbor of a core pixel, if they are above the boundary threshold

## Cleaning Algorithms



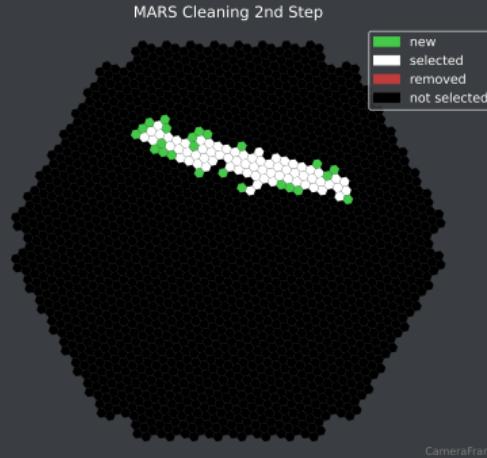
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## Cleaning Algorithms



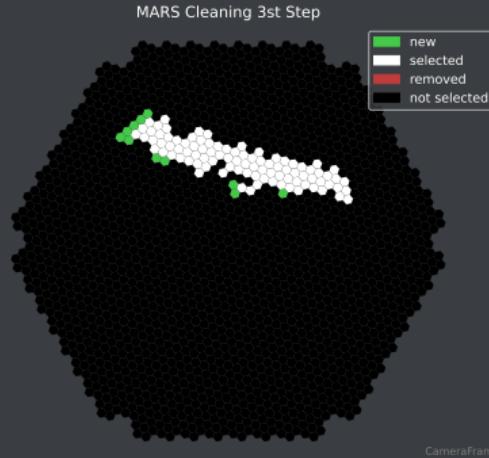
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## Cleaning Algorithms



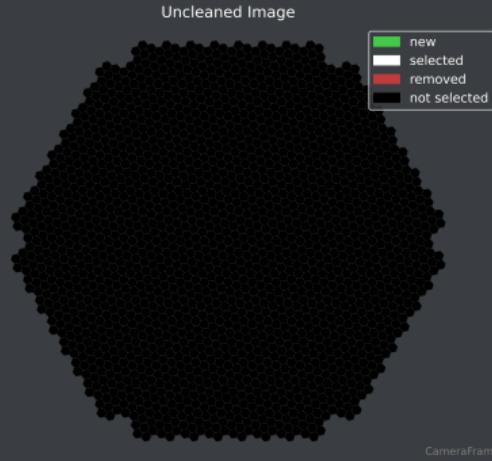
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## Cleaning Algorithms

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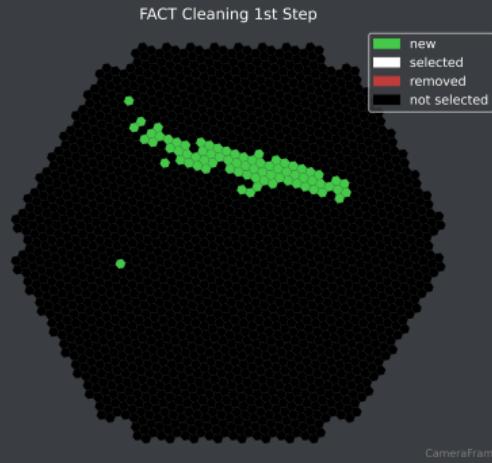
1. Find all pixels that contain more photons than the picture threshold
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4. Remove pixels that have less than  $N$  neighbors, that arrive within a given timeframe (here: 5 ns)
5. Remove pixels that have less than  $N$  neighbors
6. Remove pixels that have less than  $N$  neighbors, arriving within a given timeframe (same as in step 4)

## Cleaning Algorithms



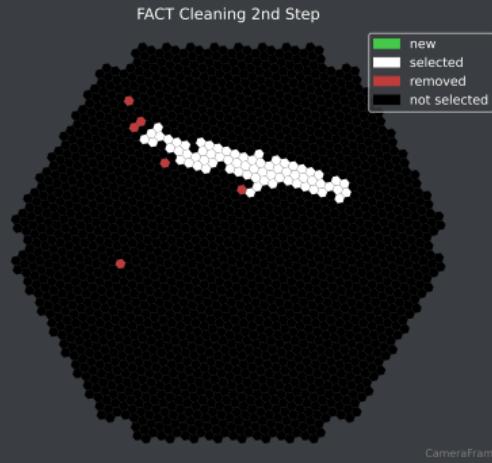
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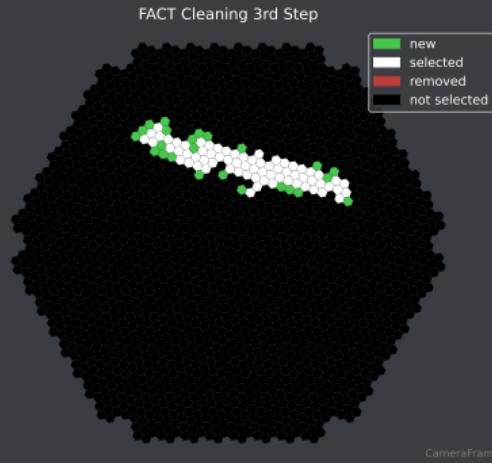
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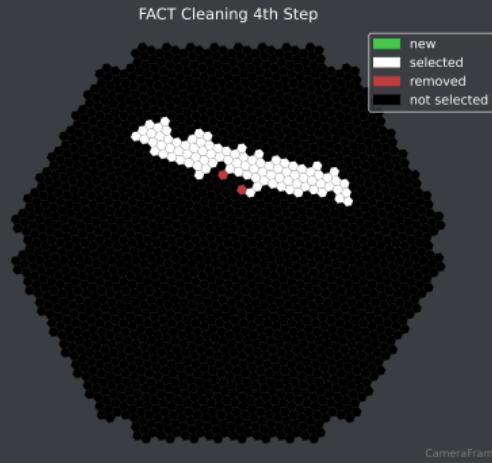
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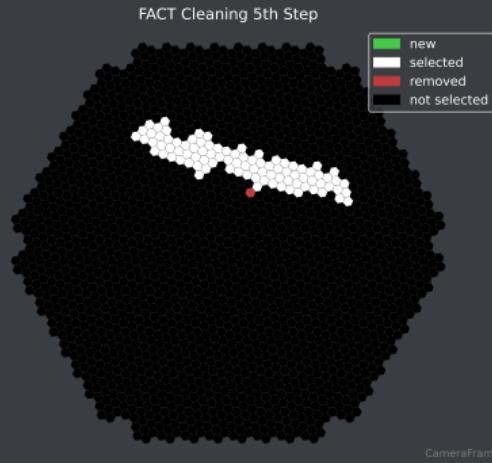
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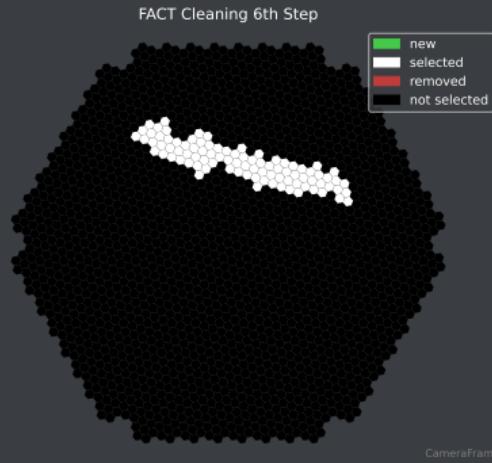
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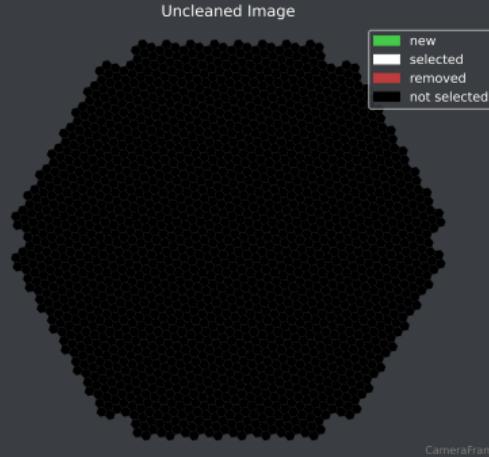
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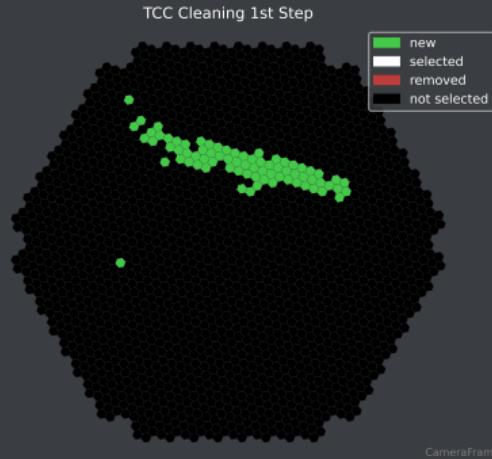
1. Find all core pixels above the `picture threshold`
2. Remove pixels with less than  $N$  neighbors
3. Keep all pixels that arrive within a time limit of the average arrival time (`time_limit_core`: 4.5 ns)
4. Find all neighboring pixels above the `boundary threshold`
5. Remove all pixels with less than  $N$  neighbors arriving within a given timeframe (`time_limit_boundary`: 1.5 ns)

## Cleaning Algorithms



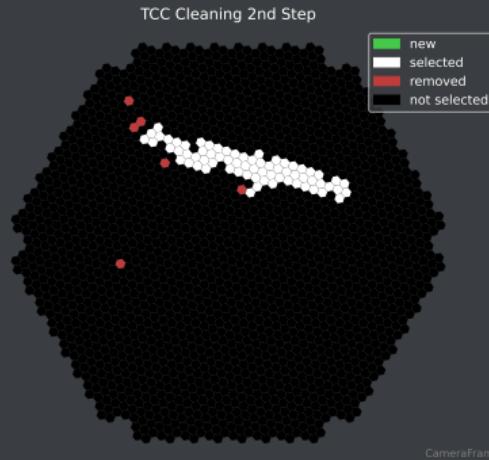
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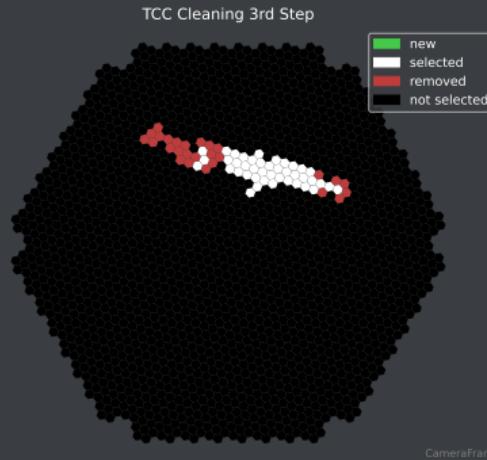
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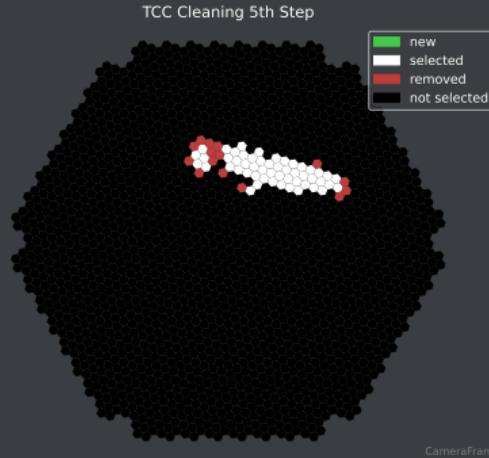
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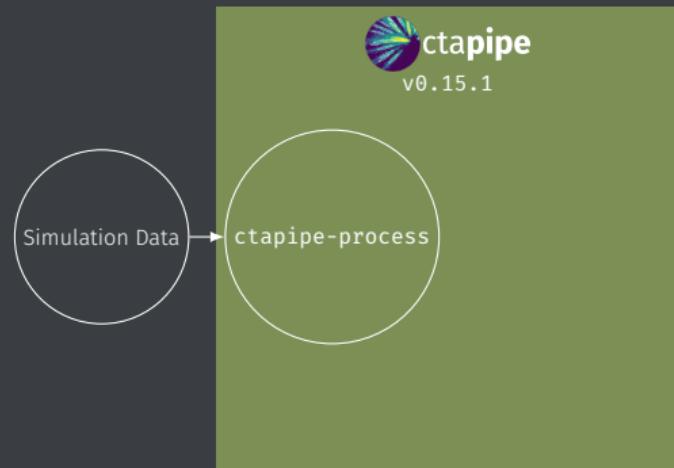


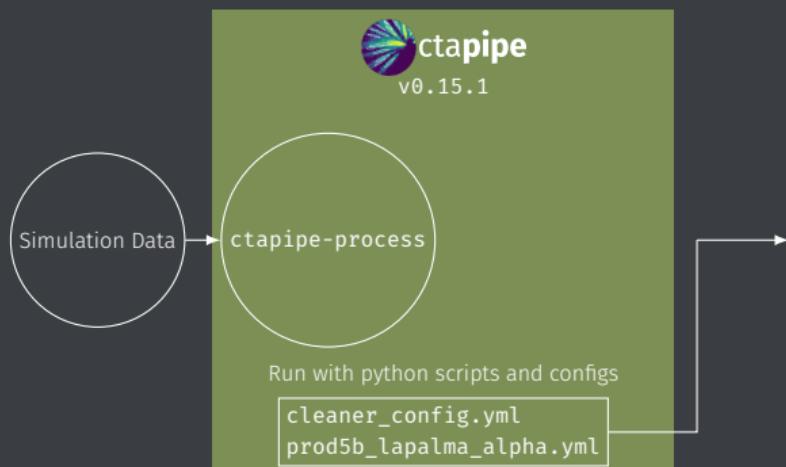
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## Data Processing with `ctapipe`

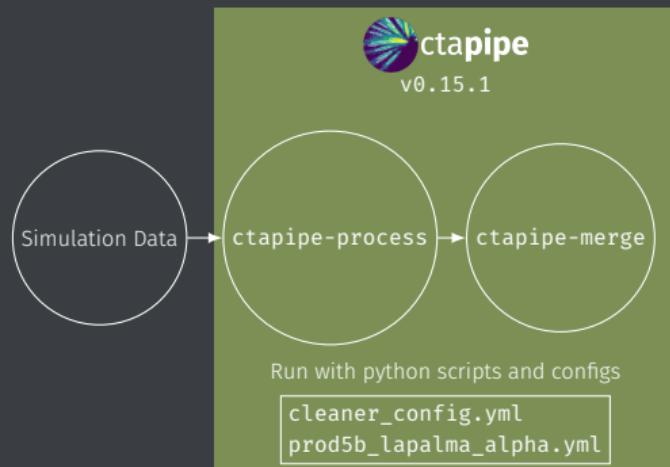
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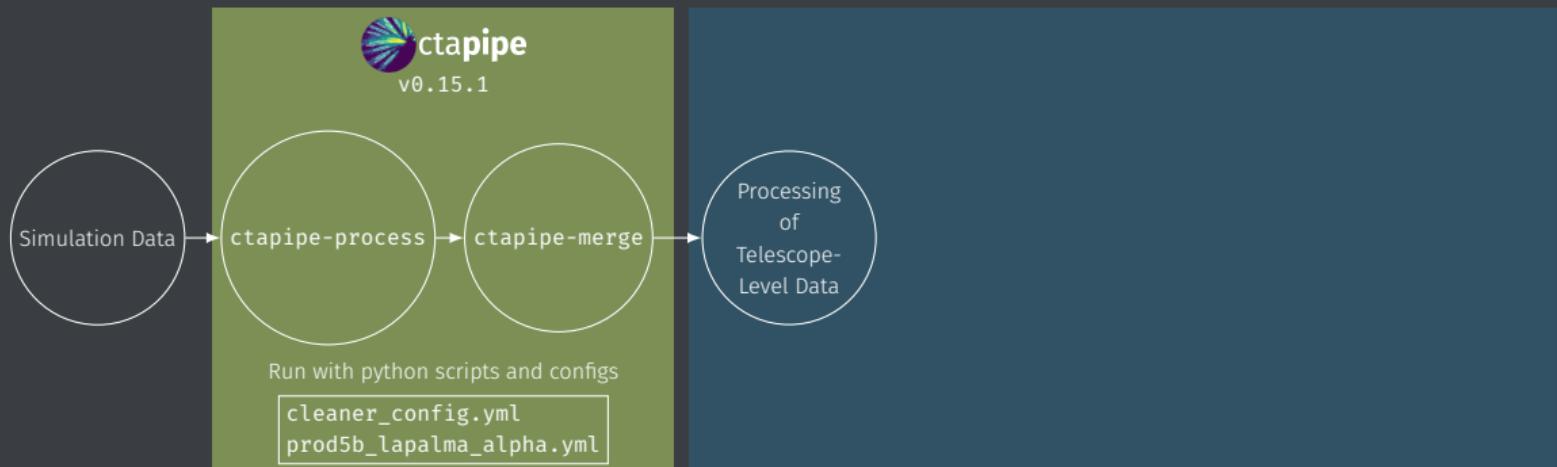


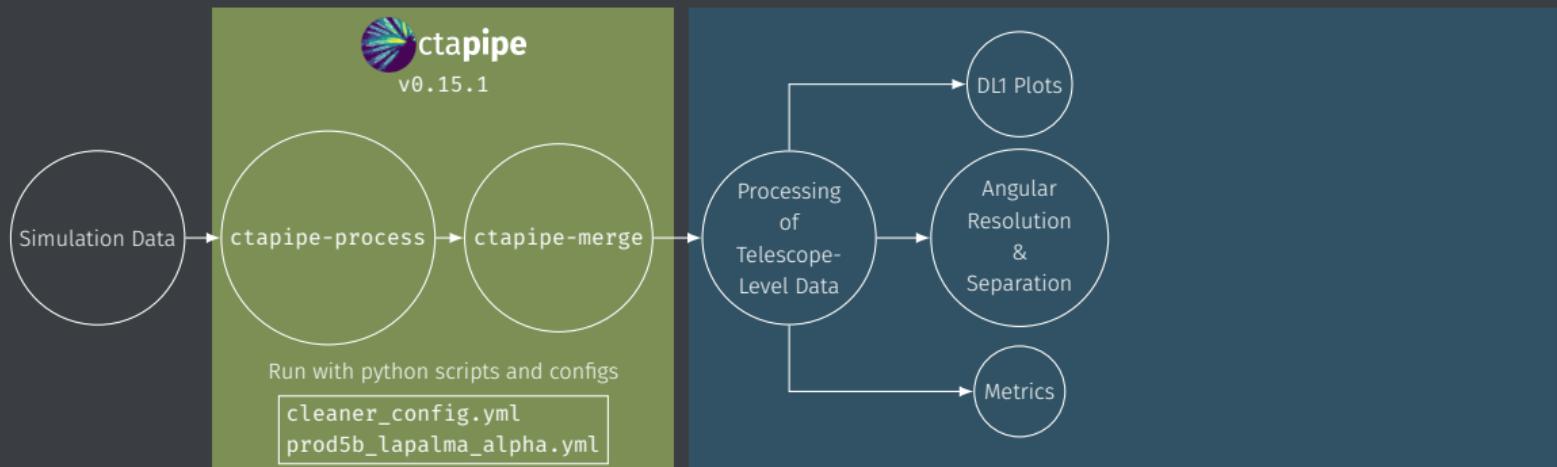


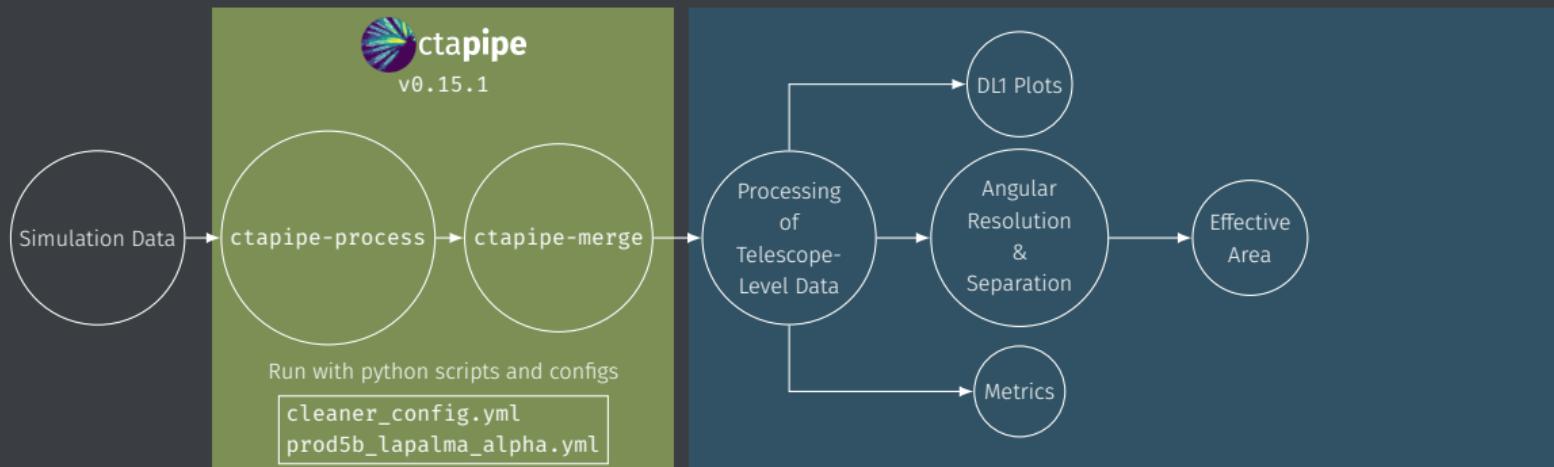


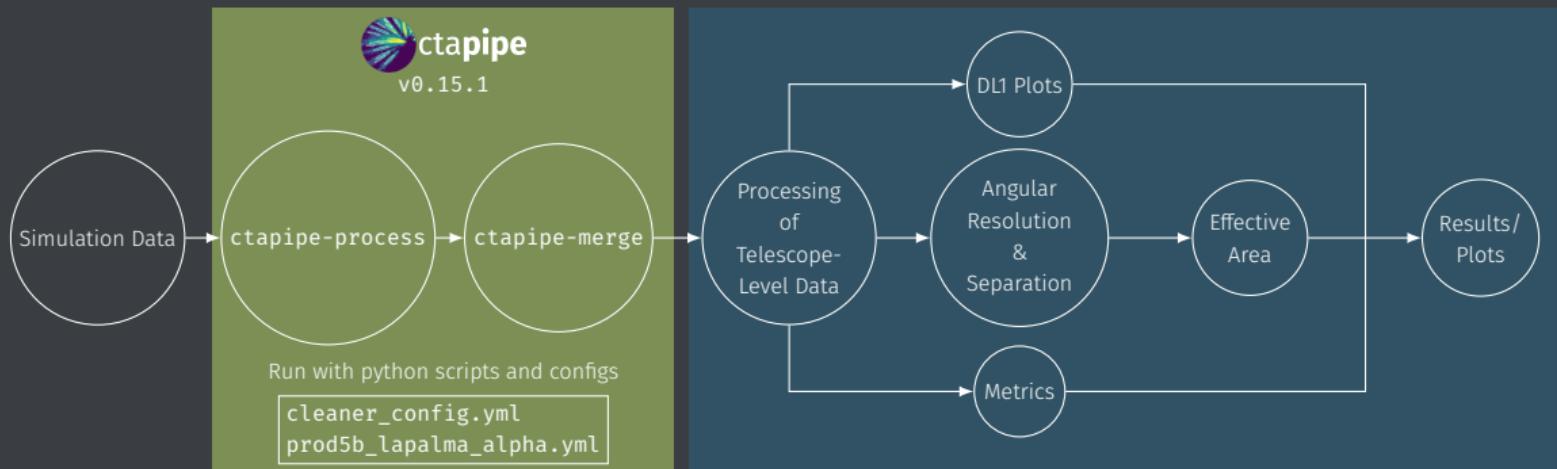
```
ImageProcessor:  
  image_cleaner_type: MARSImageCleaner  
  
MARSImageCleaner:  
  picture_threshold_pe:  
    - [type, "LST*", 8.5]  
    - [type, "MST*NectarCam", 9.0]  
  boundary_threshold_pe:  
    - [type, "LST*", 4.75]  
    - [type, "MST*NectarCam", 4.5]  
  keep_isolated_pixels: false  
  min_picture_neighbors: 2  
  
ImageQualityQuery:  
  quality_criteria:  
    - ["enough_pixels", "np.count_nonzero(image) > 2"]  
    - ["enough_charge", "image.sum() > 50"]
```









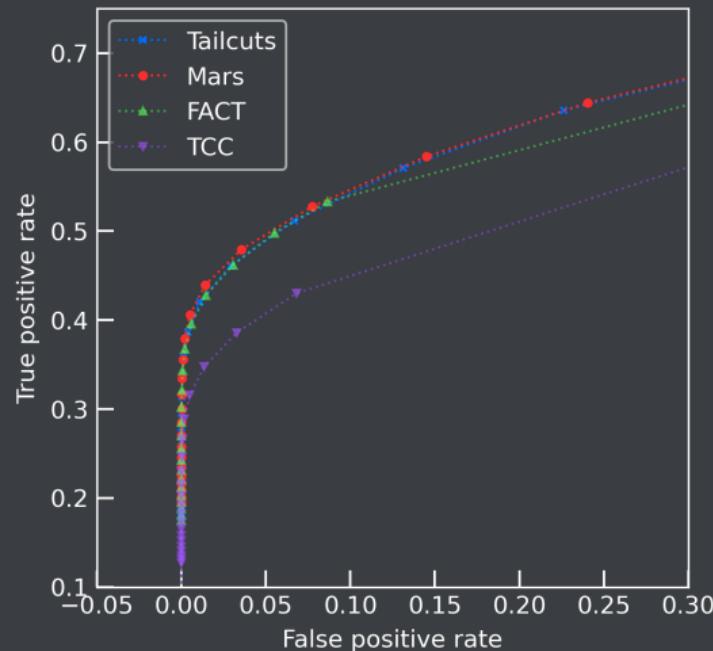
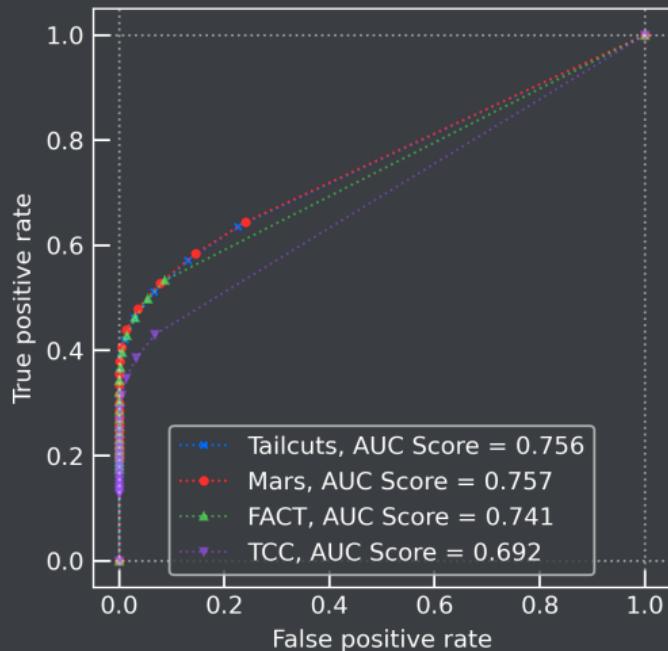


## Results

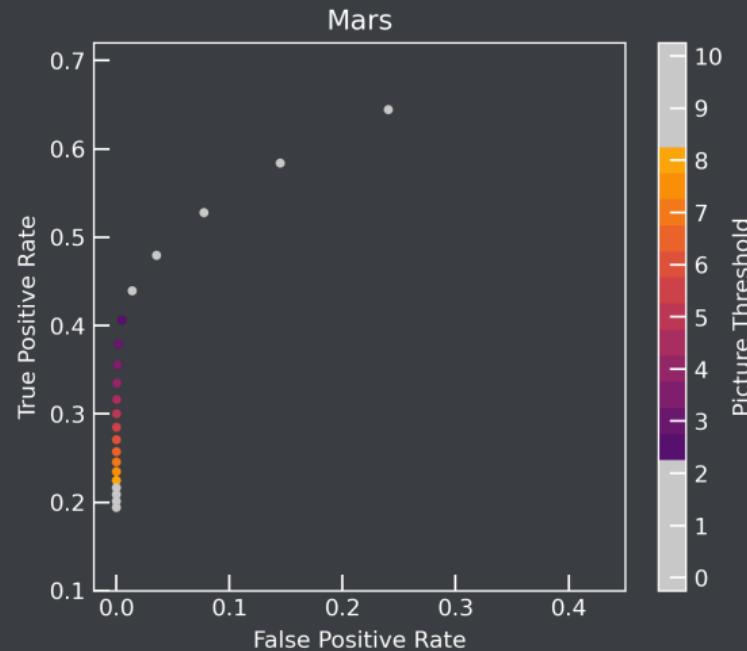
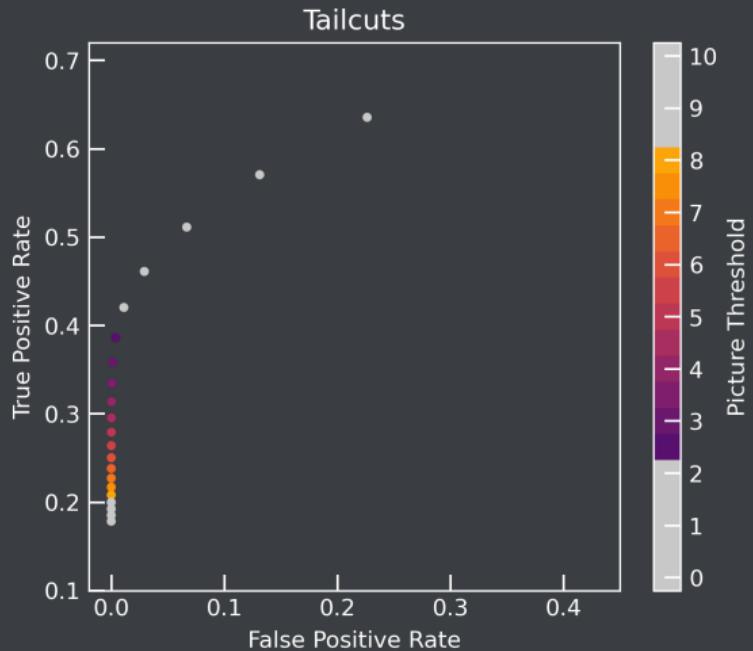
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## ROC Curves

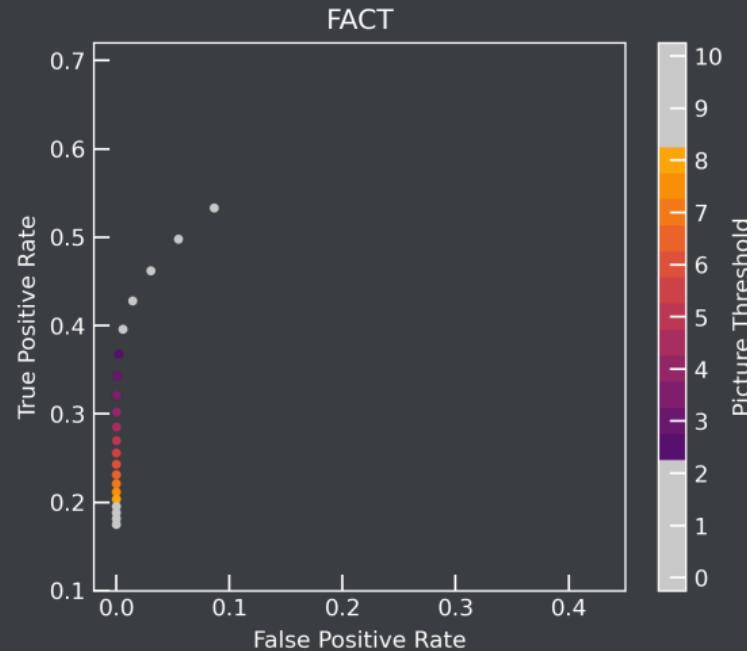
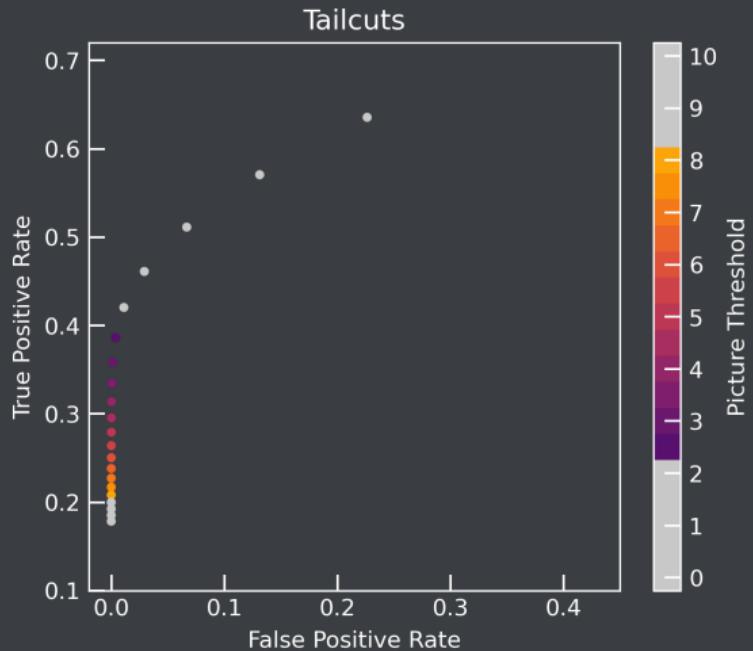
ROC Curves for Tailcuts, Mars, FACT and TCC



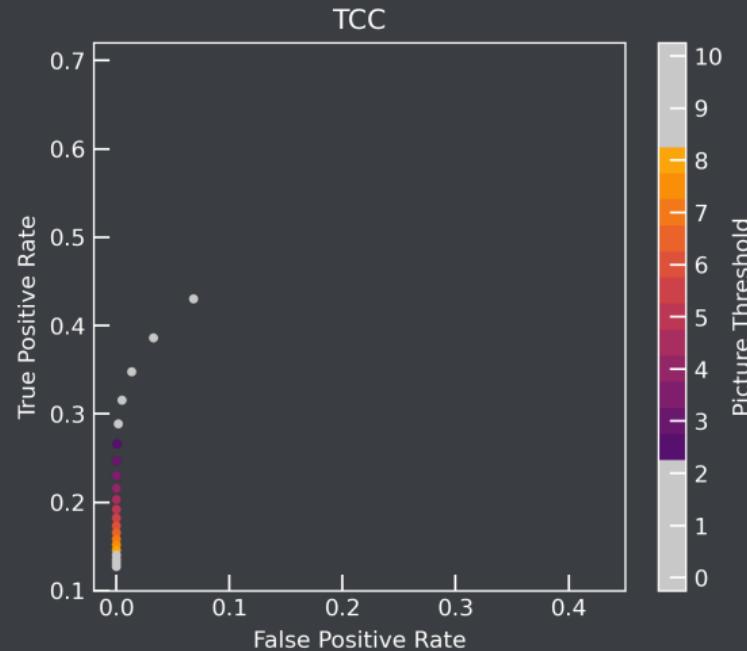
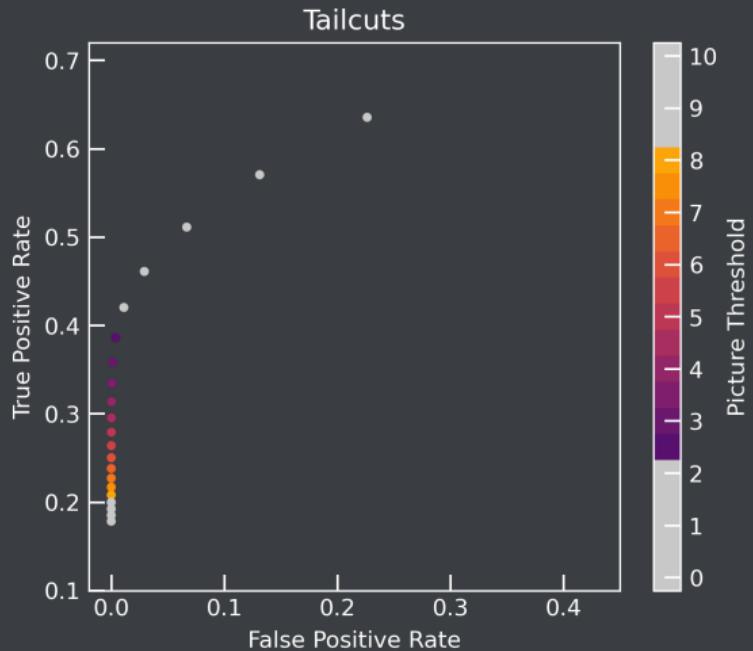
## ROC Curves with Picture Thresholds



## ROC Curves with Picture Thresholds

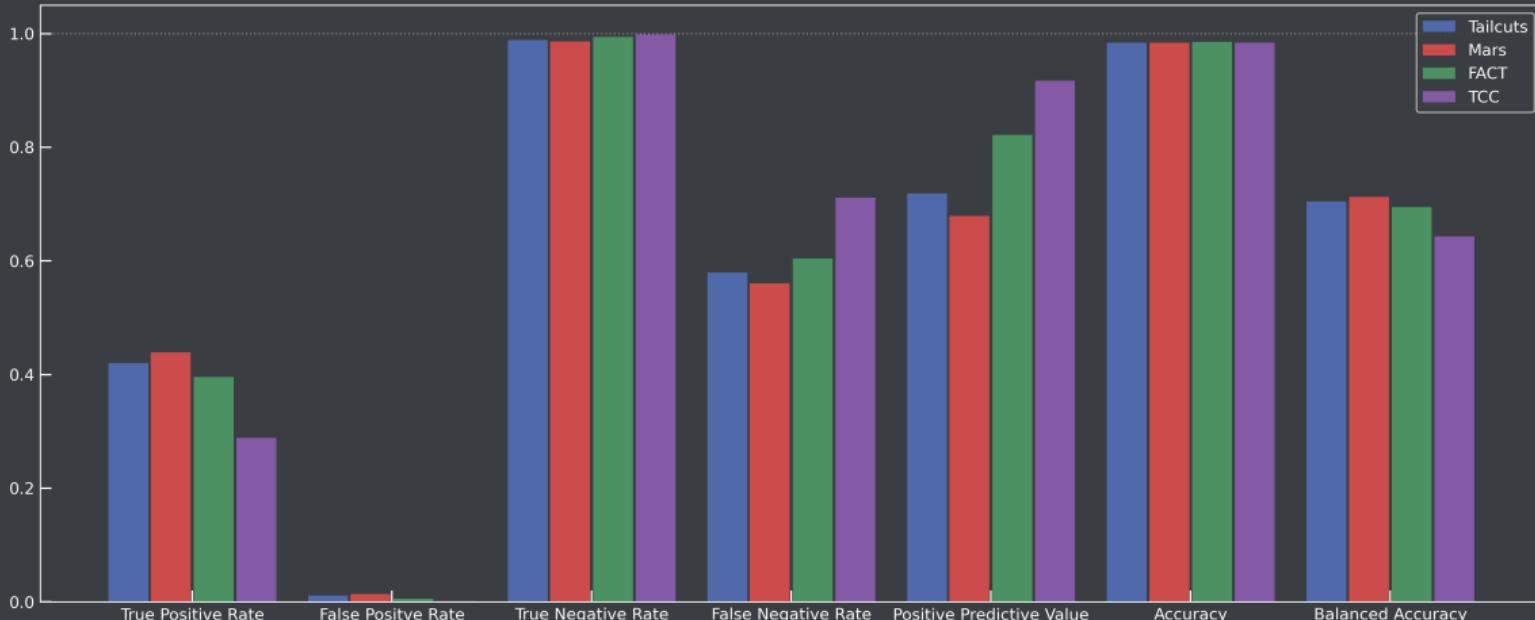


## ROC Curves with Picture Thresholds



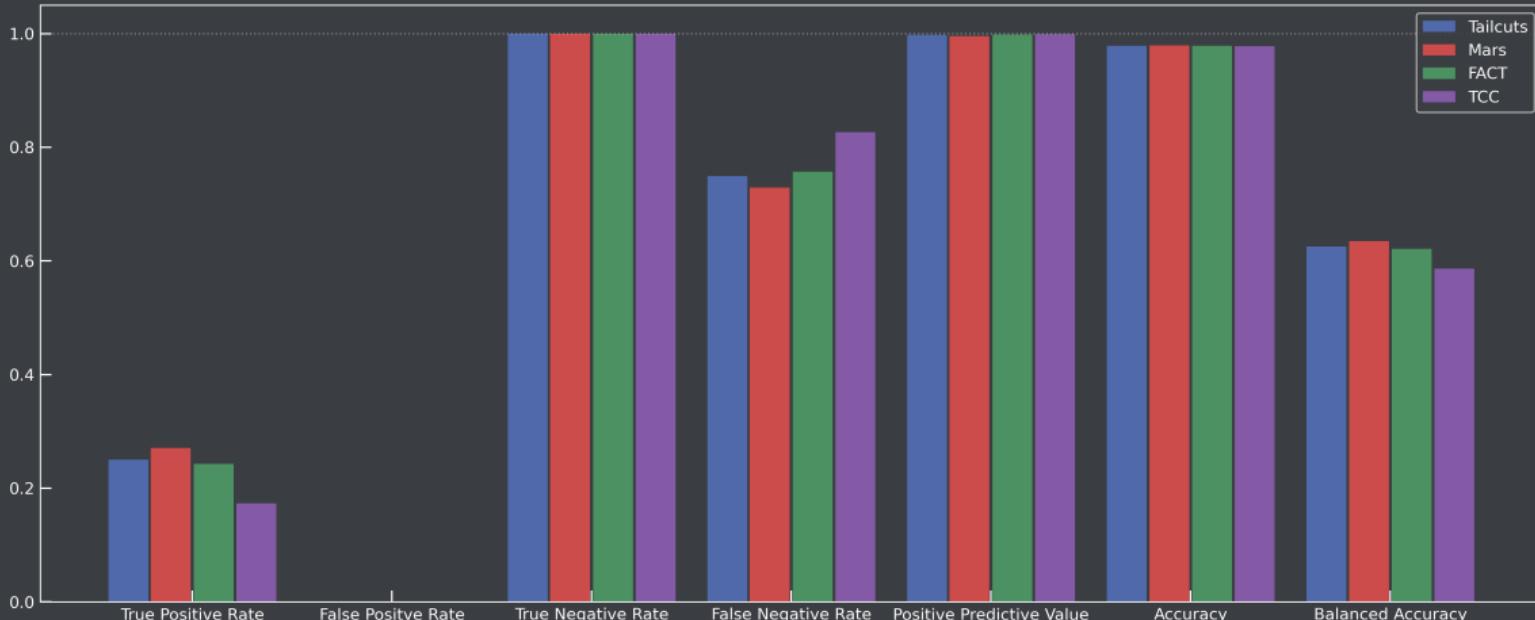
## Metrics

Metrics for Tailcuts, Mars, FACT and TCC  
(2.0 / 1.0)



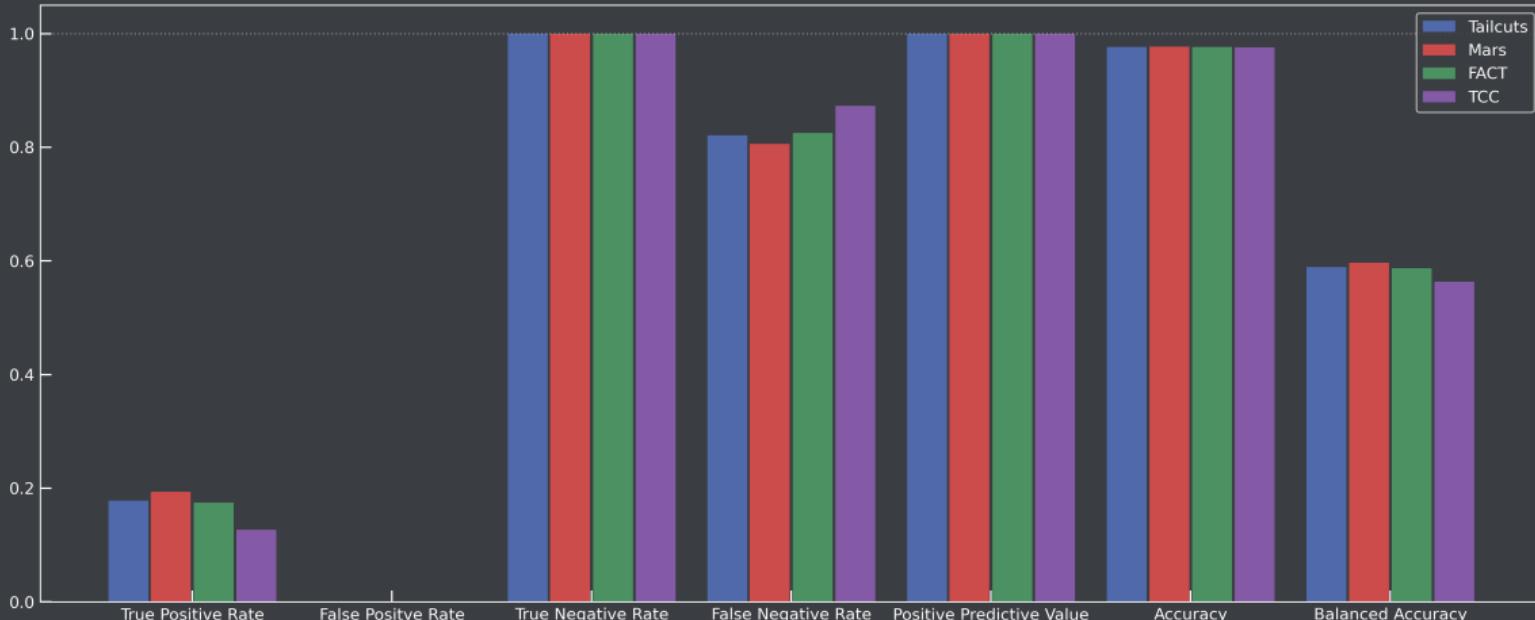
## Metrics

Metrics for Tailcuts, Mars, FACT and TCC  
(6.0 / 3.0)

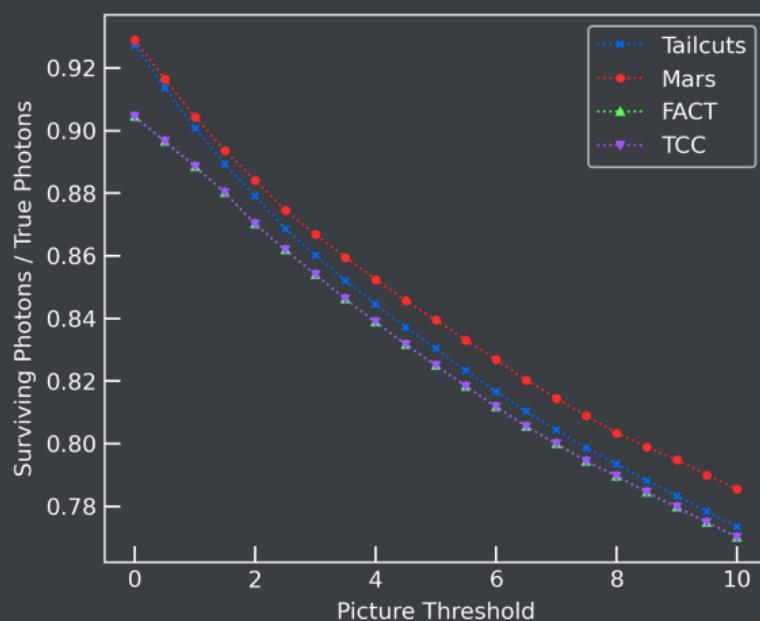
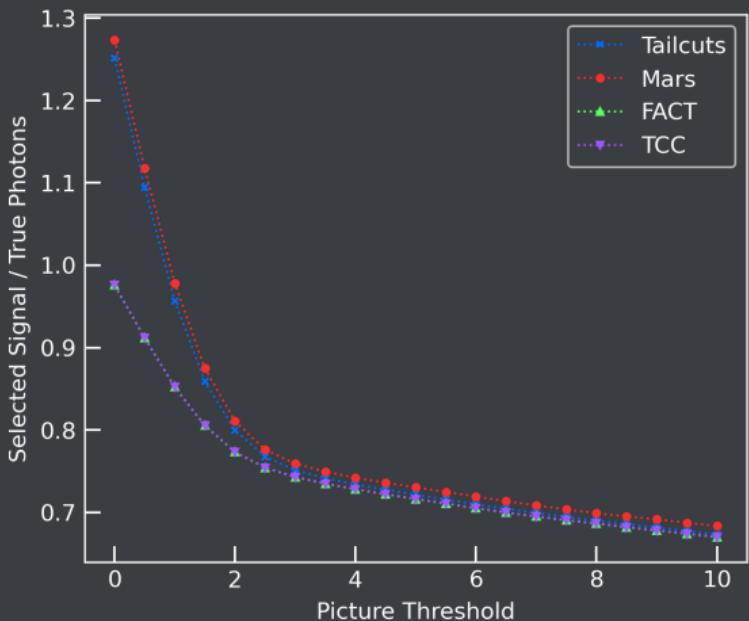


## Metrics

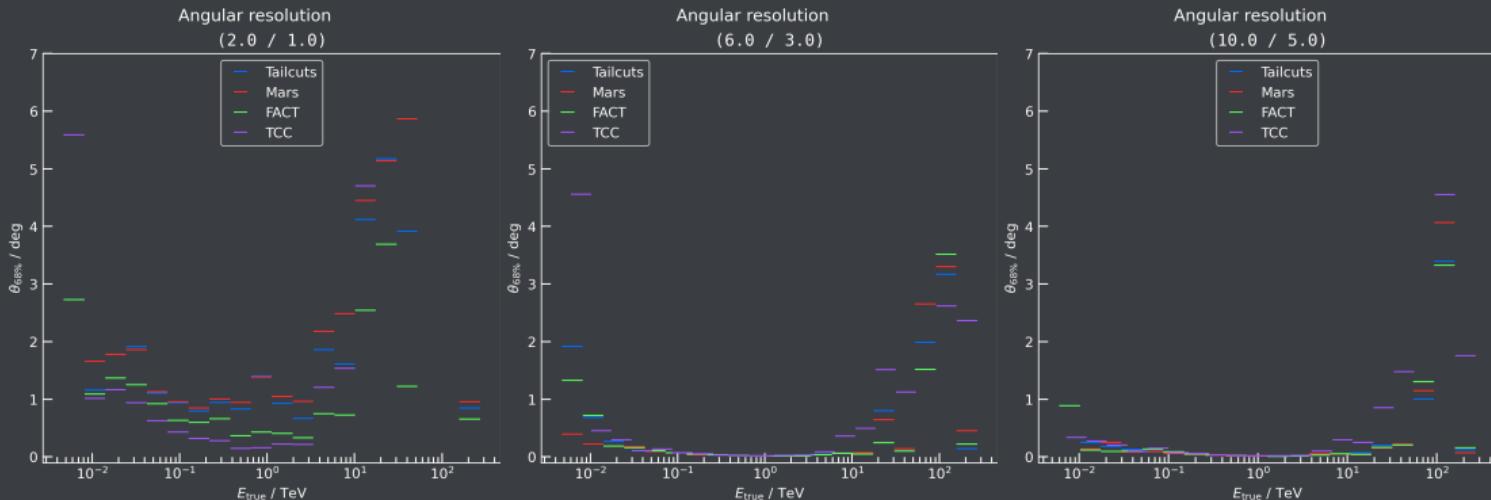
Metrics for Tailcuts, Mars, FACT and TCC  
(10.0 / 5.0)



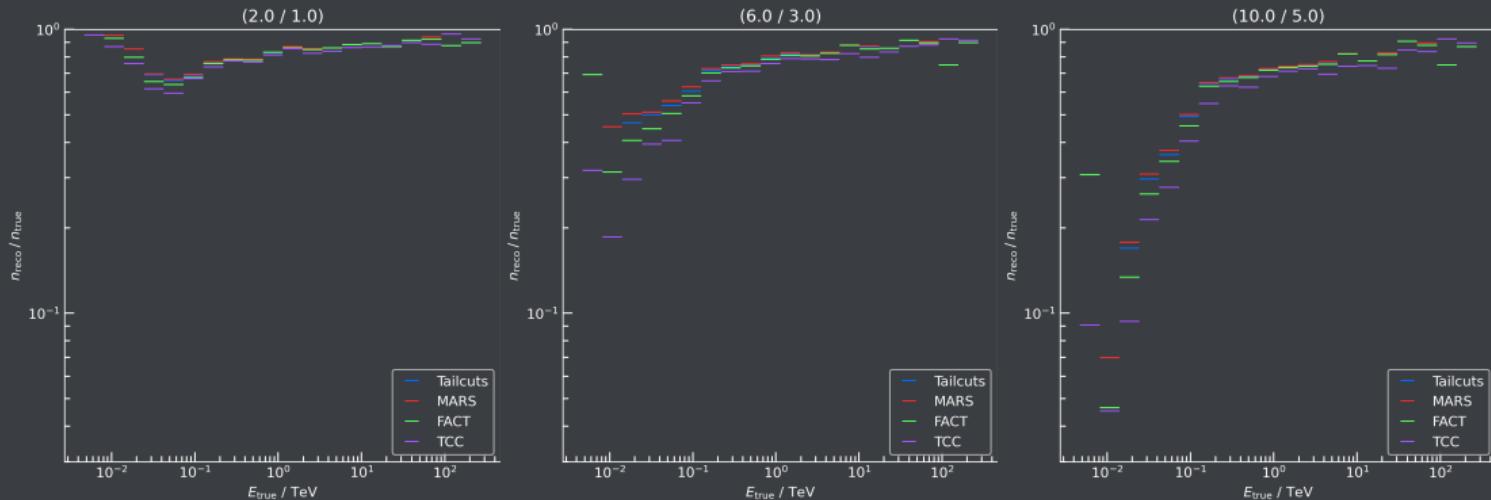
## Ratio of Surviving Photons



## Angular Resolution



## Effective Area



## Outlook and Summary

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## Outlook

- Compare cleaners for other parameters than the picture and boundary thresholds
  - Use `sklearn.model_selection.ParameterGrid` to find the best parameters for each cleaner
- Instead of letting the picture threshold vary from 0 to 10, use quantiles
- Vary the boundary thresholds as 0.25, 0.33, 0.5 and 0.75 of the picture threshold



## Problems

- Run time and number of datasets increase with the number of parameters
  - For `TailcutsImageCleaner` and `MarsImageCleaner` alone, this results in 32 possible combinations of parameters:

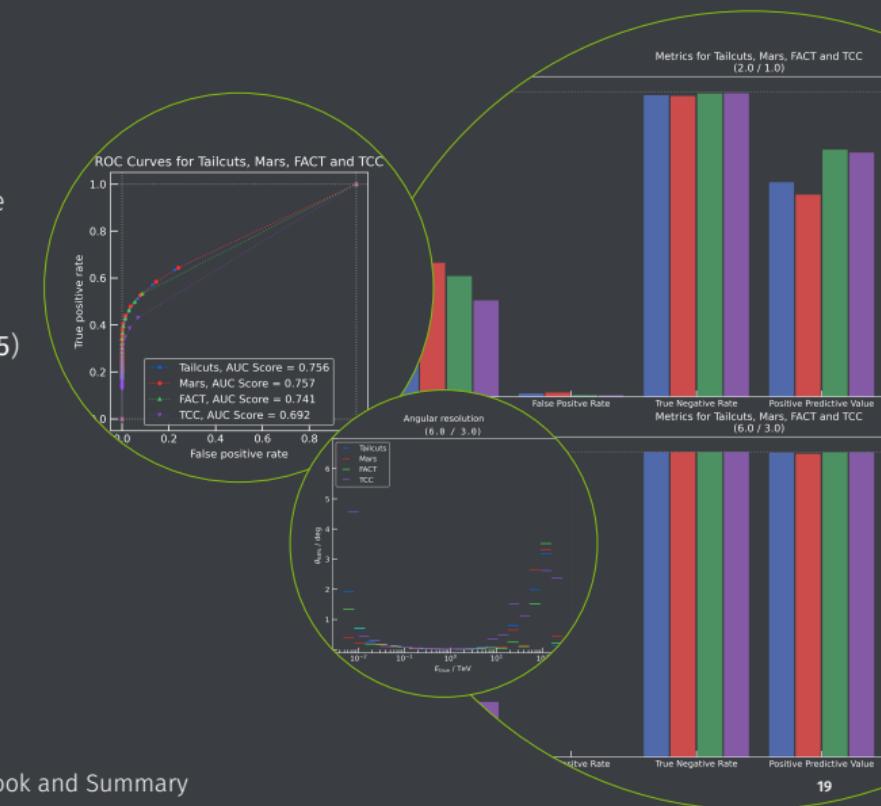
```
params = {
    "picture_quantiles": (0.9, 0.99, 0.995, 0.999),
    "boundary_threshold_ratio": (0.25, 0.33, 0.5, 0.75),
    "min_number_picture_neighbors": (1, 2)
}
```

- Add only two parameters for `FACTImageCleaner` and this number increases to 64 possible combinations

```
fact_params["time_limit"] = (2, 5)
```

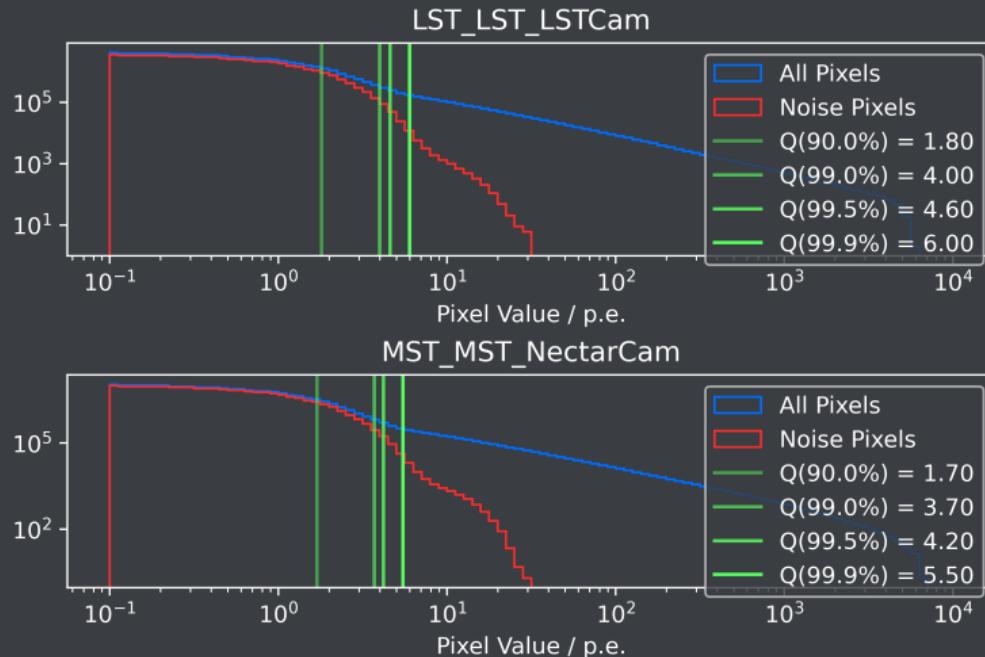
## Summary

- So far, a picture threshold of  $\approx 6.0$  seems to be the best choice w.r.t. the metrics
- Until now only the picture threshold has been tested (with a boundary threshold ratio of 0.5)
  - ➔ Testing the other available parameters should help in finding optimal parameters for each cleaner
- MARSImageCleaner seems to have a slight advantage over the other cleaners (with the above parameters)



## Backup

- Quantiles plots for LST and MST



## Backup

- Surviving Signal / True Photons and Surviving Photons / True Photons

