

# Autonomous Fault Detection Using Artificial Intelligence Applied to CLAS12 Drift Chamber Data

August 15, 2018

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# Motivation

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- > Most crucial elements of a physical experiment?
  - > Methods of measurement, e.g. drift chamber at CLAS12
  - > Need to be highly precise
  - > Essential for success
- > Problem: Extreme conditions often lead to faults
  - > Distortions in measurement accuracy
  - > Have to be detected and filtered out during runtime
- > Too much data to be processed by a human
  - > An *autonomous* approach of fault detection is required

# Motivation

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- > An emerging field lending itself particularly well to the task:
  - > The domain of Artificial Intelligence (AI)
  - > Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)
- > Goal: Apply methods of AI to the problem of fault detection
  - > Experimental context: CLAS12 drift chamber
- > Baseline software: deeplearning4j (DL4J) library
  - > Will be used to implement the fault detection system

# The CLAS12 Drift Chamber

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- > Subsystem of the CLAS12 particle detector
  - > Electron beam hits target inside the detector's center
  - > Drift Chamber (DC) is used to measure the results (particle tracks)
- > Hierarchical arrangement of multiple wires grouped together as wire chambers
  - > Wires are used to detect particle presence
  - > Particle hits wire → wire gets activated

# The CLAS12 Drift Chamber

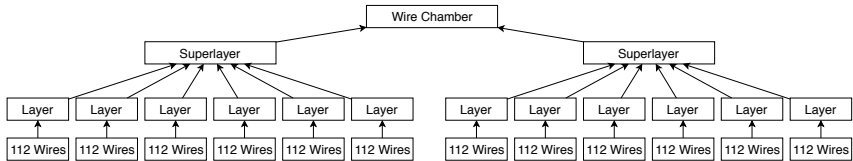


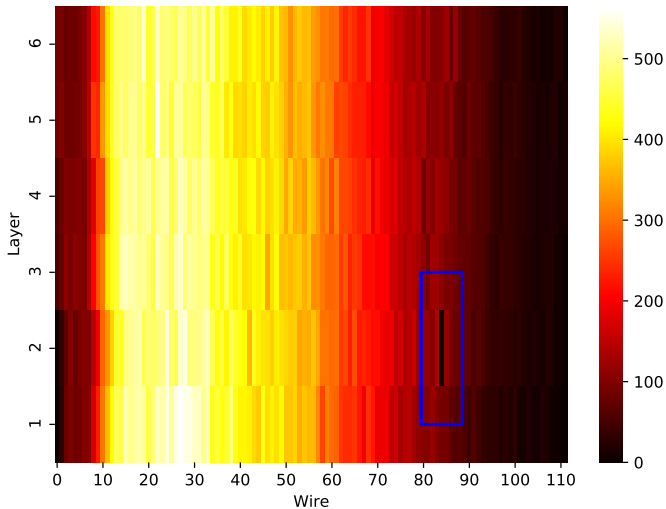
Figure: The hierarchical structure of a single wire chamber.

# Drift Chamber Faults

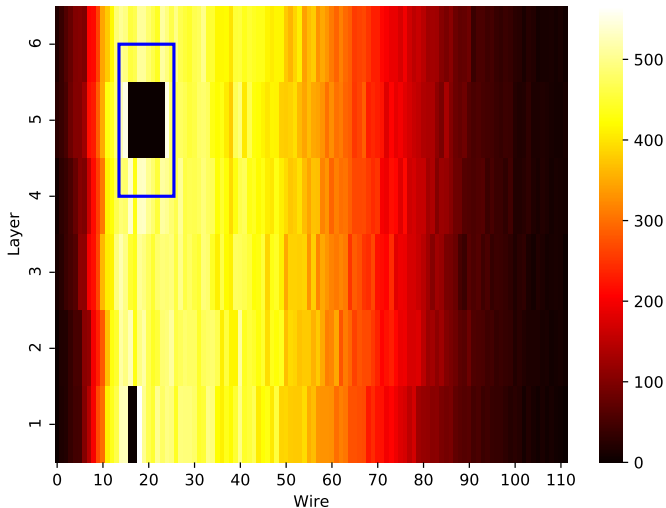
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- > Drift chamber operates under extreme conditions
  - > Huge amounts of radiation
  - > Components can get damaged during an experiment
  - > Single wires or collections thereof stop working
- > Wire activations of a superlayer can be visualized as heatmaps
  - > Easier to detect faults

# Dead Wire

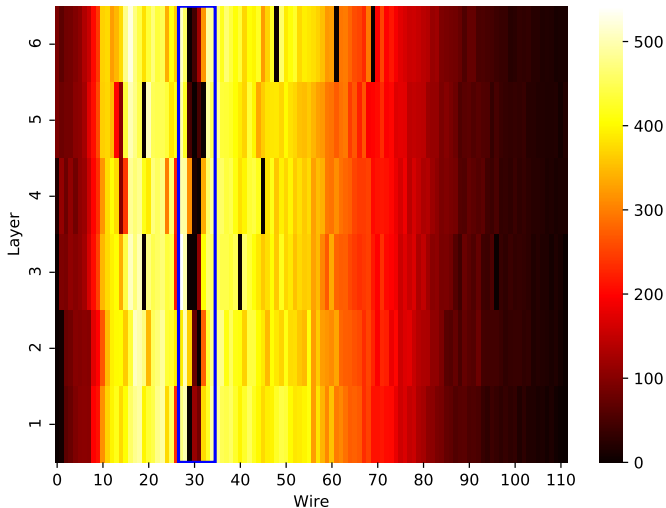


# Dead Pin

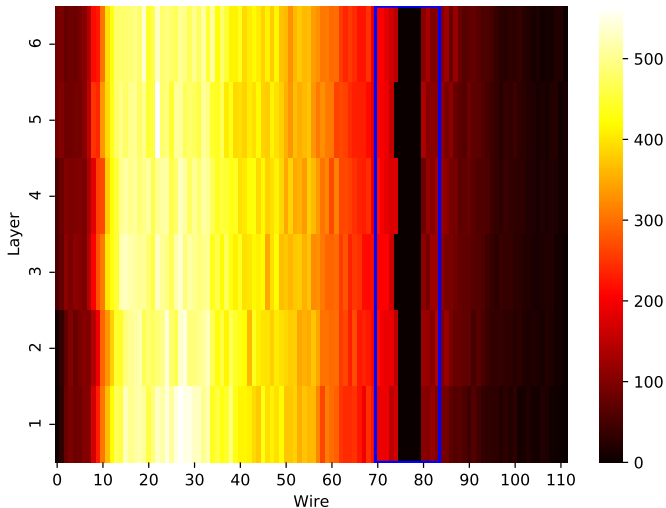




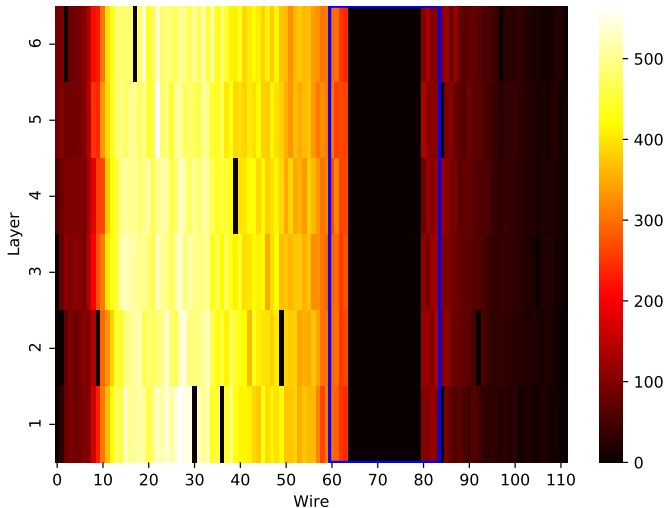
# Dead Connector



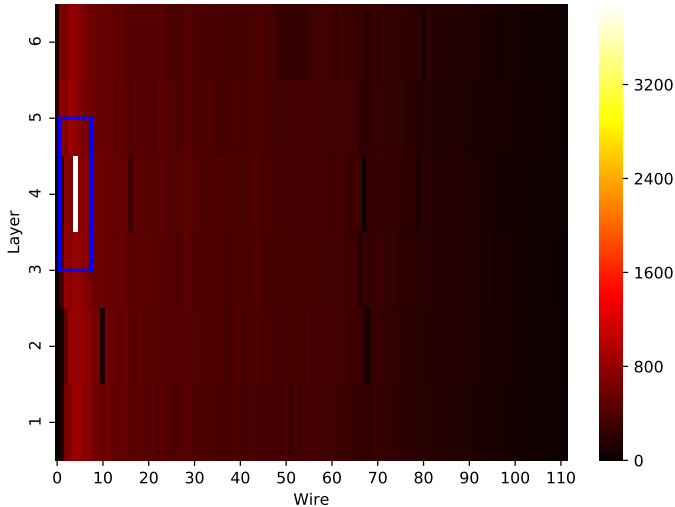
# Dead Fuse



# Dead Channel



# Hot Wire



# Artificial Neural Networks

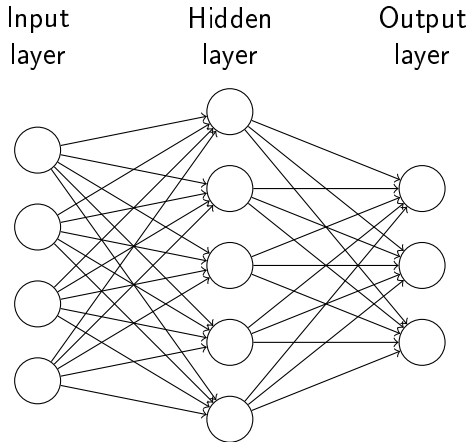


Figure: A common ANN-structure represented by a directed graph.

# Modeling Artificial Neurons

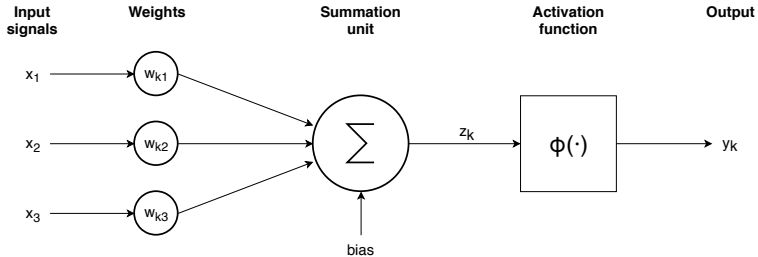


Figure: The components of a single artificial neuron  $k$ .

# Activation Functions

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- > Determine the “activity”-level of a neuron based on the summed and weighted inputs
- > Non-Linear
  - > Enables the network to model complex relations
  - > Multiple linear functions collapse into just a single linear function

# Sigmoid Activation Function

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$$\phi(z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\theta \cdot z}} \quad (1)$$

- > Transforms an input into a range between 0 and 1
- >  $\theta$  adjusts the sensitivity with respect to the input
- > Reduces the impact of outliers
- > Often used in the early days
  - > Biological inspiration, can also be interpreted as a “firing-rate”



# Sigmoid Activation Function

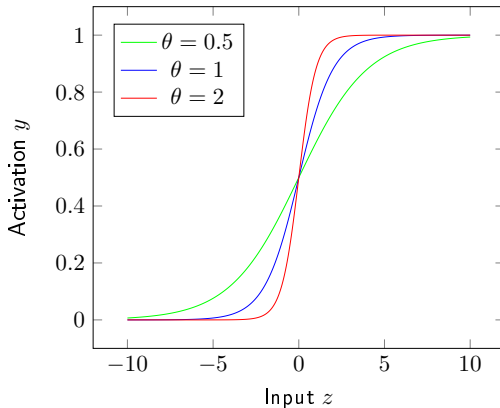


Figure: The sigmoid activation function plotted for different values of  $\theta$ .

# Problems with the Sigmoid Activation Function

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- > We sometimes want to keep big values
  - > Small values tend to fade out in deep networks (many hidden layers)
- > “Saturates” for very big or negative inputs, i.e. does not change much when the input changes
  - > This leads to training problems as we shall see later

# ReLU Activation Function

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$$\phi(z) = \max(0, z) \quad (2)$$

- > Remedies the problems of the sigmoid function
- > Cuts away negative values  $\rightarrow$  sparsity among the neuron activations
  - > Promotes simpler representations
- > Actually more biologically inspired than the sigmoid
- > Very easy to compute

# ReLU Activation Function

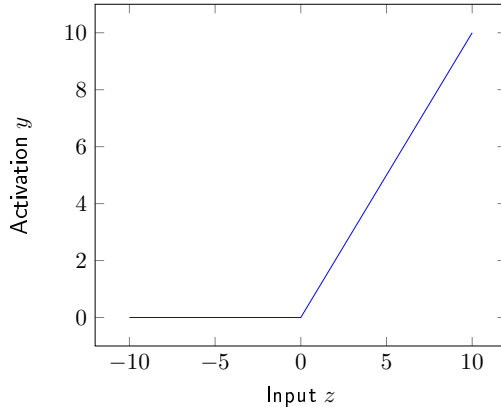


Figure: The ReLU activation function.

# Softmax Activation Function

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$$\phi(z_i) = \frac{e^{z_i}}{\sum_{j=1}^n e^{z_j}} \quad (3)$$

- > Usually applied to the output neurons
- > Outputs can be interpreted as probabilities
  - > Useful in classification, every possible class gets a probability
- > Using the exponential function before normalization amplifies bigger signals and attenuates weaker ones
  - > Helpful in training
- > Interpretation of the  $z_i$ : Unnormalized log-probabilities

# Neural Networks as Classifiers

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- > We successfully established a mathematical model of neural networks
- > How can we train them to perform classification tasks?
  - > Remember, we want to classify what kinds of faults are in a superlayer within the drift chamber
- > To do this, let's first take a look at classification in general

# Classification

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- > The data consists of features as well as labels
- > Goal: Predict the label by only looking at the features
- > First step: Training
  - > The classification algorithm (classifier) is presented with many training examples
  - > For every new example, the classifier adjusts its parameters to improve its classification ability
  - > This is done to build a predictive model
- > Second step: Testing
  - > Some new testing examples are presented to the classifier that it did not see during training
  - > These examples are used to determine, if the classifier learned any useful concepts from the training data, i.e. to *generalize*

# Evaluating a Classifier

- > The results of the testing phase are entered into a *confusion matrix*:

	<b>Class Positive (Predicted)</b>	<b>Class Negative (Predicted)</b>
<b>Class Positive (Actual)</b>	True Positives (TP)	False Negatives (FN)
<b>Class Negative (Actual)</b>	False Positives (FP)	True Negatives (TN)

- > This matrix is used to compute evaluation metrics like accuracy



# Training the Network

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- > Which parameters can be adjusted during training?
  - > The weights and biases store the network's knowledge and need to be tuned to improve performance
  - > Other parameters like number of layers or activation function are set in advance (hyperparameters)
- > How to adjust the weights and biases?
  - > Measure the error on a batch of training examples
  - > Minimize the error by taking a step of *gradient descent*
  - > Repeat this for a number of passes through the training data (one pass = one epoch)
- > After training, test the network on new examples
  - > Compute evaluation metrics
  - > Was it able to *generalize*?

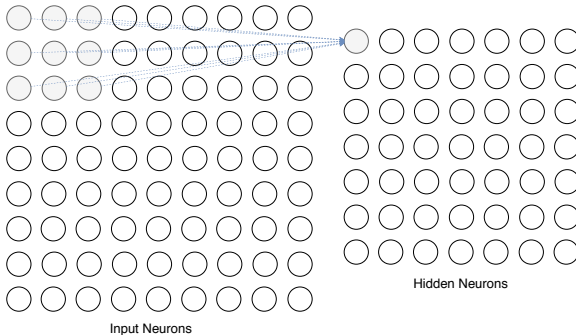
# Convolutional Neural Networks

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- > Simple ANNs work well for moderate amounts of features
  - > Problems arise when amount of features grows
  - > Number of parameters (weights and biases) “explodes”
  - > Requires huge amounts of space and nearly impossible to train
- > Sometimes, the input has a specific structure
  - > E.g. images are arranged in grids of pixels (fault heatmaps are similar)
  - > Every pixel has a *local* relevance
  - > No need to connect every neuron to every input
- > Use that structure to create simpler models that are easier to train

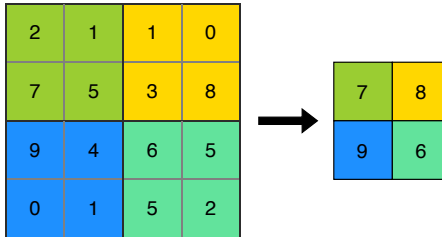
# Convolution Layers

- > Arrange the neurons in a grid, just like the input
- > Every neuron “watches” a specific area, the *local receptive field*
  - > Weights are shared → less parameters
- > Works just like a sliding window (similar to a *convolution*)
- > Multiple convolutions are performed → stack of hidden grids



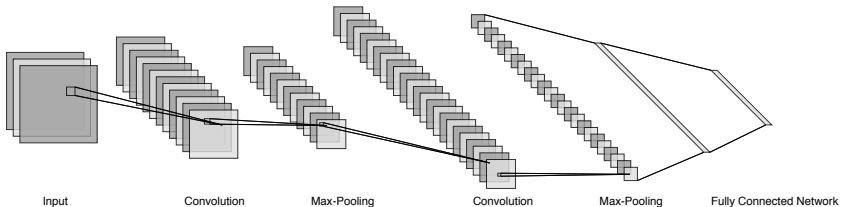
# Pooling Layers

- > Reduce the input's complexity by downsampling
  - > Every neuron just remembers the maximum of its local receptive field
- > Forget about the exact location of a feature
  - > Leads to *spatial invariance*



# The Convolutional Architecture

- > Stack multiple convolution and pooling layers
  - > These are used to extract relevant features
- > Use a fully connected layer in the end to perform classification
- > The network is also trained via *gradient descent*
  - > Weights and biases are updated in each step to minimize classification error

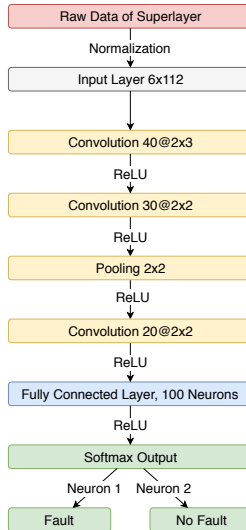


# Implementing the Fault Detector

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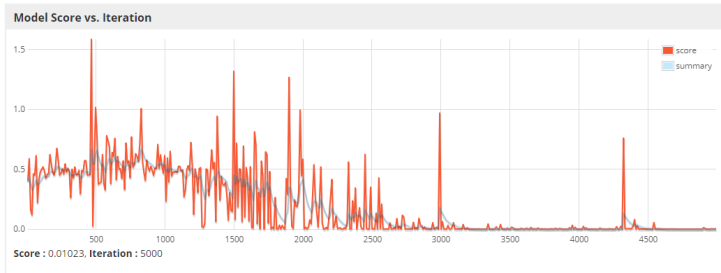
- > Build a convolutional neural network in DL4J
  - > Easy to monitor training and compute evaluation metrics
  - > Fast due to C++ backend engine
- > First, data has to be normalized
  - > Activation levels can vary across superlayers
  - > We only care about the distinct fault patterns
  - > Scale wire activations from 0 to 1
- > Many architectures and parameters were tried
  - > Network too shallow → unable to learn complex faults (e.g. two dead wires next to each other)
  - > Multiple faults per superlayer are possible → multiple networks were trained, each specializing in a single fault

# Final Network Architecture



# Training the Fault Detector

- > Used Michaels simulation suite
  - > Based on real world background signals
  - > Randomly inserts fault combinations and generates labels accordingly
- > Each classifier was trained on 100,000 examples
- > Testing was done using 10,000 new examples from the simulator
  - > Accuracy was always above 97%



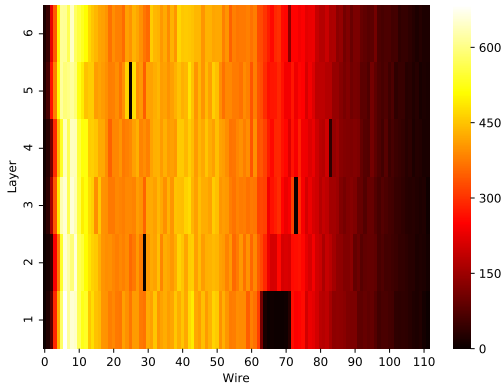


# Real Data Validation

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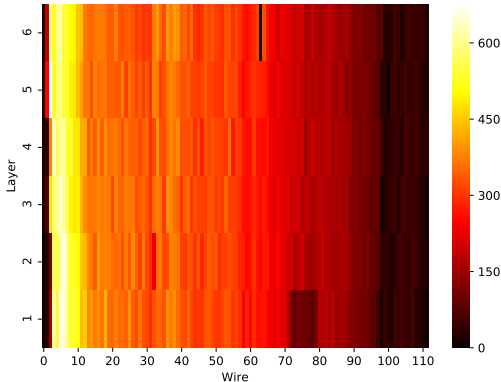
- > Need to show that the detector not only works on simulated data
  - > Did it extract some general concepts?
- > Tested the system on some real world examples to show its strengths and weaknesses

# Pin Fault and Dead Wires



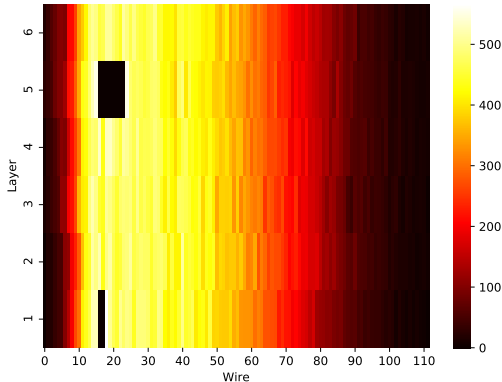
- > Faults display a sharp contrast → classifier works well
  - > Dead pin and dead wire classifier both report 100% fault
  - > The other classifiers don't detect their fault with 99% certainty

# Blurred Dead Pin Fault



- > Blurred fault → classifier struggles
  - > Classifier reports 99% no fault for the pin
  - > We believe that more real data can solve this

# Two Dead Wires



- > Classifier detects two dead wires next to each other
  - > Reports 93.29% certainty for the wires and 100% for the pin

# Conclusion

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- > Convolutional Neural Networks work well for fault detection
- > Blurred fault problem will be solved in the future
  - > Will use real world blurred faults during training
  - > After all, a deep learning system can only be as good as the data it was trained on
- > Next step: fault localization
  - > Need to know, where exactly a fault is located
  - > State-of-the-art: YOLOv3, a CNN specialized in object localization
  - > Use the present system as a pre-stage classifier
- > Excited to see, how the system will perform on the hundreds of petabytes of real CLAS12 drift chamber data



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# Artificial Neural Networks

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- > Class of machine learning algorithms
  - > Loosely inspired by biological nervous systems
- > Collection of artificial neurons that are connected with each other
  - > Enables them to exchange signals along their connections
  - > Can be represented by a directed graph
- > Usually arranged in layers
  - > *Input Layer* collects input signals and passes them on
  - > *Hidden Layers* apply transformations to incoming signals and pass the outcomes further into the network
  - > *Output Layer* applies a final transformation representing the networks' result
- > Goal: Convert input into meaningful output by applying multiple transformations

# Components of the neural model

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- > A set of weighted inputs
  - > Each input originating from neuron  $j$  and traveling into neuron  $k$  is first multiplied by a weight  $w_{kj}$
- > A summation unit
  - > All the weighted inputs are summed and a constant value, the *bias*, is added to yield the result  $z_k$
- > An activation function
  - > Applies a non-linear transformation  $\phi(\cdot)$  to the output of the summation unit
  - > This result, called  $y_k$ , is propagated further into the network alongside the connections

# The Role of the Bias Value

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- > The bias is added as a constant to the sum of the weighted inputs in the summation unit
- > Acts like a threshold that has to be overcome
  - > Negative bias: Positive weighted inputs needed for the neuron to become active
  - > Positive bias: Negative weighted inputs needed to stop the neuron from being active

# The Role of the Bias Value

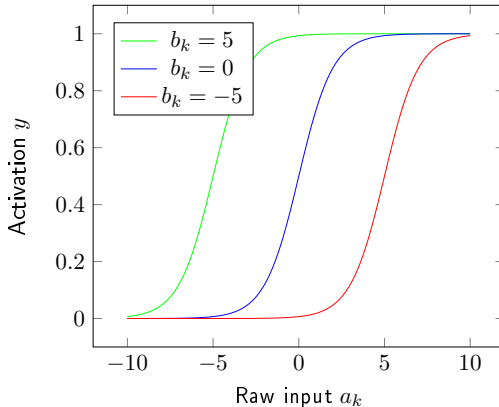


Figure: The sigmoid activation function plotted for different bias values.

# Evaluation Metrics

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## > **Accuracy:**

- > Percentage of testing examples that were classified correctly

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN} \quad (4)$$

## > **Precision:**

- > Percentage of correctly classified examples among all examples classified as positive

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP} \quad (5)$$

# Evaluation Metrics

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## > Recall:

- > What percentage of positive examples was classified correctly?

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN} \quad (6)$$

## > F1 Score:

- > Harmonic mean of precision and recall

$$F1 \text{ Score} = \frac{2 * Precision * Recall}{Precision + Recall} \quad (7)$$