Cloud Atlas An LstmEncoder for UHECR AirShowers

G. Becuzzi L. Papalini

July 2022

Table of Contents

Introduction

2 Preprocessing

Neural Network building

Table of Contents

Introduction

2 Preprocessing

Neural Network building

UHECR Airshowers

Questo lo fa la Lush

Dataset, first glance

The dataset is composed of 10^5 simulated events:

- 9x9 grid of detectors
- most intense detector at the center
- 80 frames of time series (40 MHz sampling rate)
- 1 frame of times of first arrival

The single record shape is then (80 + 1, 81)

The grid is hexagonal (adjacency matrix available) but we neglect the structure of the detector since the net can learn it.

The pd4ml package splits by default in 70% train 30% test.

Table of Contents

Introduction

2 Preprocessing

Neural Network building

Split the dataset

Using a generator (keras.utils.Sequence)

- inherit multiprocessing features
- has default callbacks

The dataset is splitted *record by record* for index shuffling

The effect of the high reading time from memory ($\approx 3ms$) is mitigated by keras multiprocessing

For the design of the net it is convenient using numpy structured arrays

Split the dataset: funky_dtype

Data is extracted: from a conceptually *ihomogeneous* list (activity time series together with times of arrival) to $(80+1,81) \rightarrow [("toa",(9,9,1)),("timeseries",(80,9,9))]$ Data can be accessed depending on what is needed

DataFeeder class

DataFeeder class

Data Augmentation

Augmentation class e amici

Resolution

The reference article suggest using the resolution:

resolution

defined as the standard deviation of the distribution bla bla bla

We point out that

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i (\delta_i - \bar{\delta})^2$$

is a valid estimator only if $\bar{\delta}=0$, for which the adopted resolution is equal to the *RMSE* of the distribution

$$RMSE^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} (x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2$$

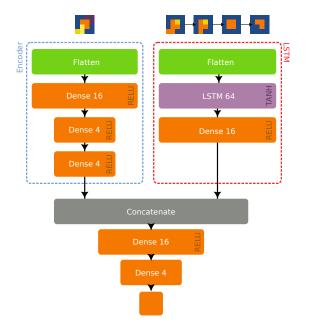
Thus we preferred the latter as a measure of the esimate.

Table of Contents

Introduction

2 Preprocessing

Neural Network building



Overview on the network

Encoder for time of arrivals

Encoder performance

i graficini loss accuracy ecc ecc

LSTM

si spiega che cos'è

LSTM for the time series

si fa vedere come abbiamo fatto noi

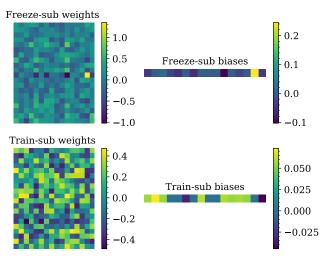
LSTM performance

same

Concatente + dense layers

Subnets train freezing

Effect of train freezing on joint layer inner values



Network's output

Hyperparameters tuning

Whole Network performance

Test setup on CircleCl

Danke e bibliography

Danke Schon