Time-sensitive pulse extraction using ML with NuDot

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UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
BARTOL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

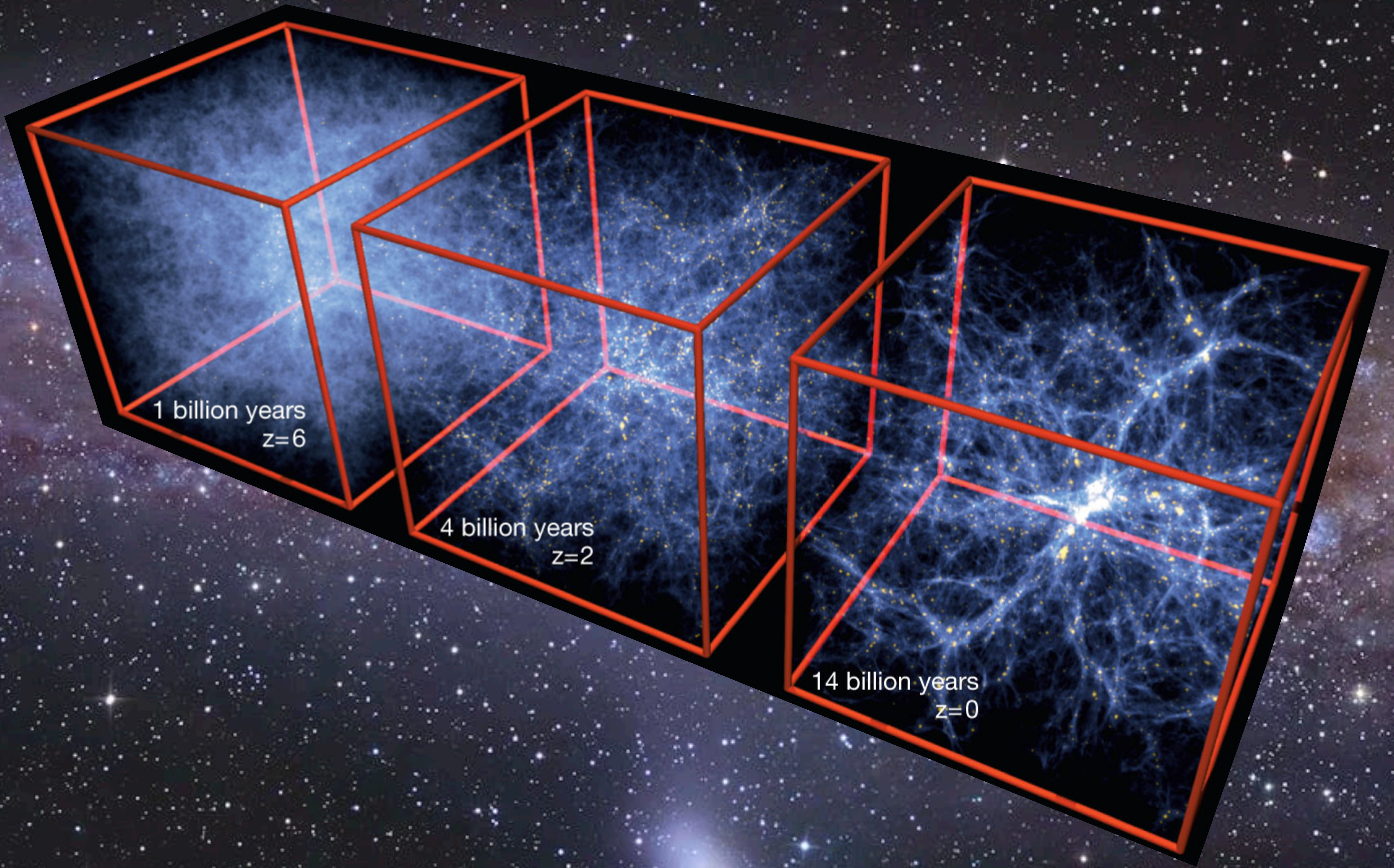
Machine learning workshop
January 30, 2025

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

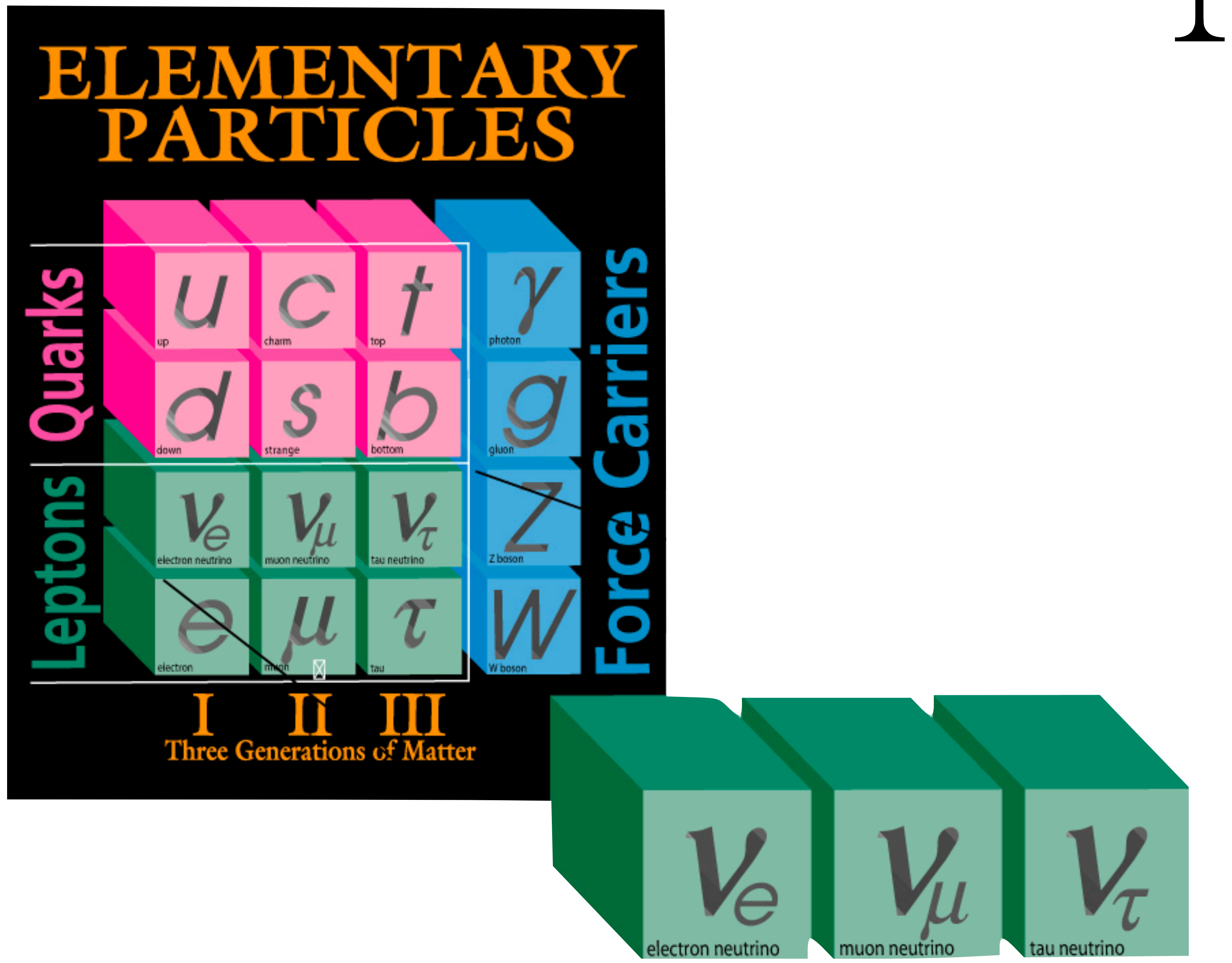
Outline:

- Motivation
- NuDot
- Active efforts in Machine learning
- Summary

Matter Anti-matter asymmetry



Motivation:



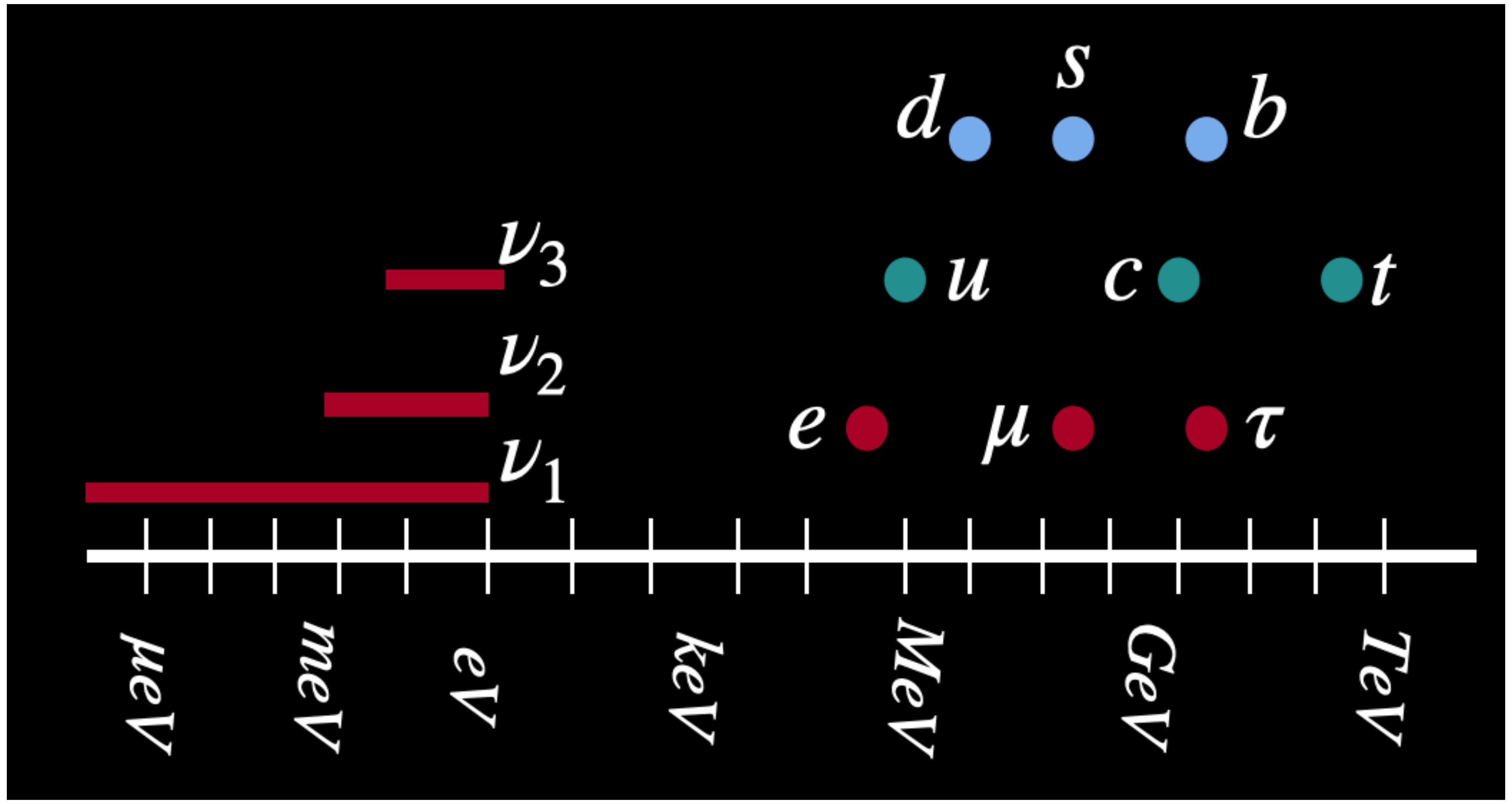
Dirac particles?

Majorana particles?

Neutrino mass hierarchy

Absolute mass

Mechanism of neutrino's mass

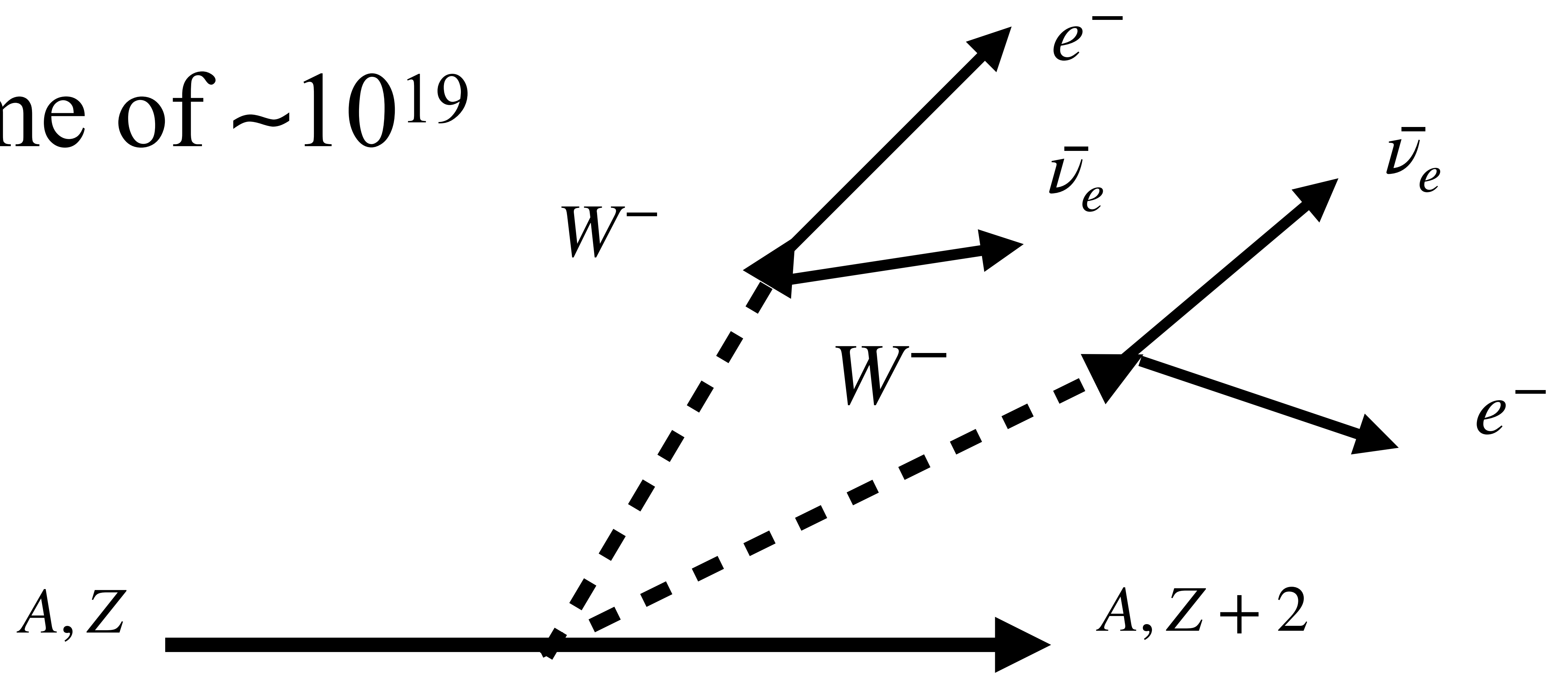


Why double beta decay?

2νββ : Observed rare decay with a lifetime of ~10^{19} years

$2n \rightarrow 2p^{+} + 2e^{-} + 2\bar{\nu}_e$

Standard model process



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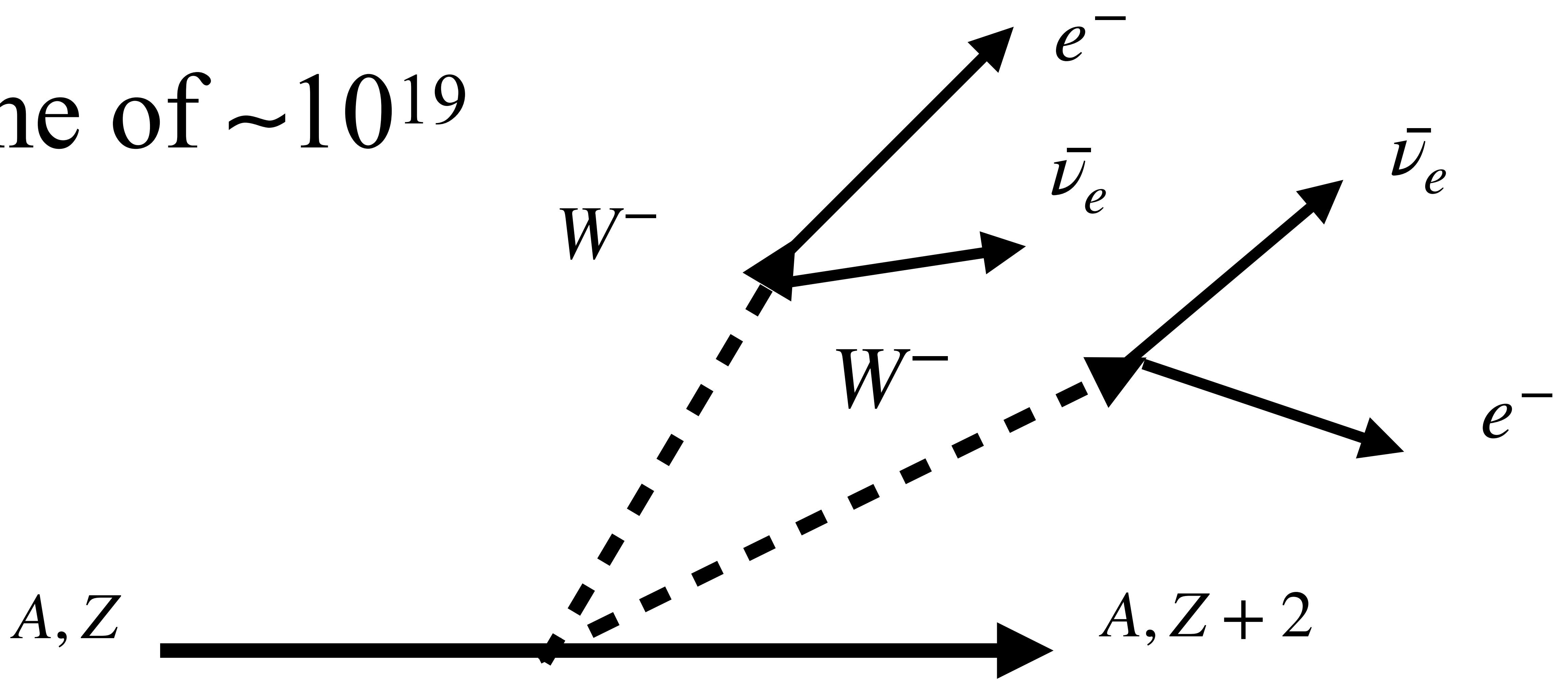

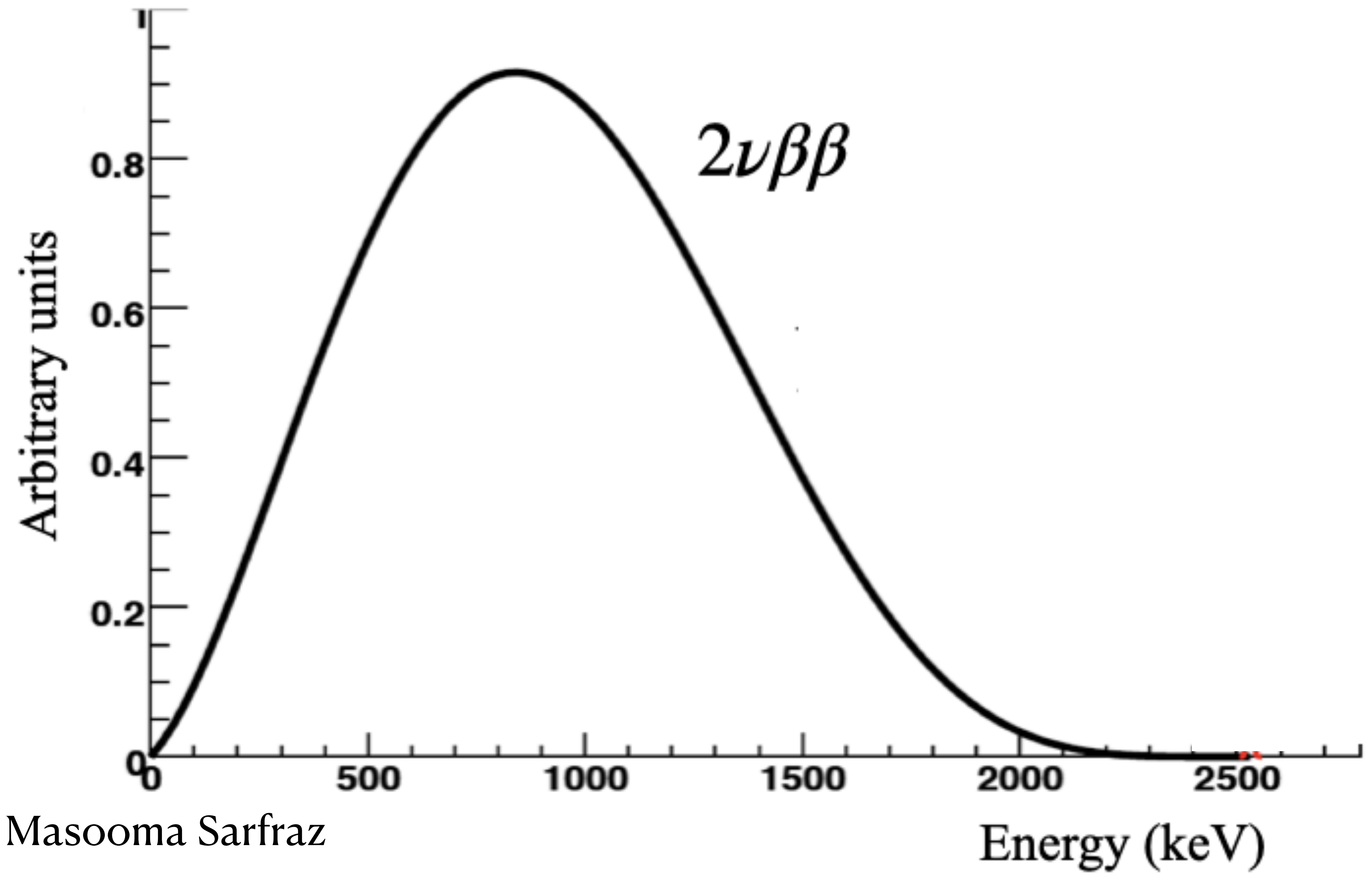

Why double beta decay?

0νββ : Ultra-rare hypothesized decay with a lifetime of $>10^{26}$ yrs

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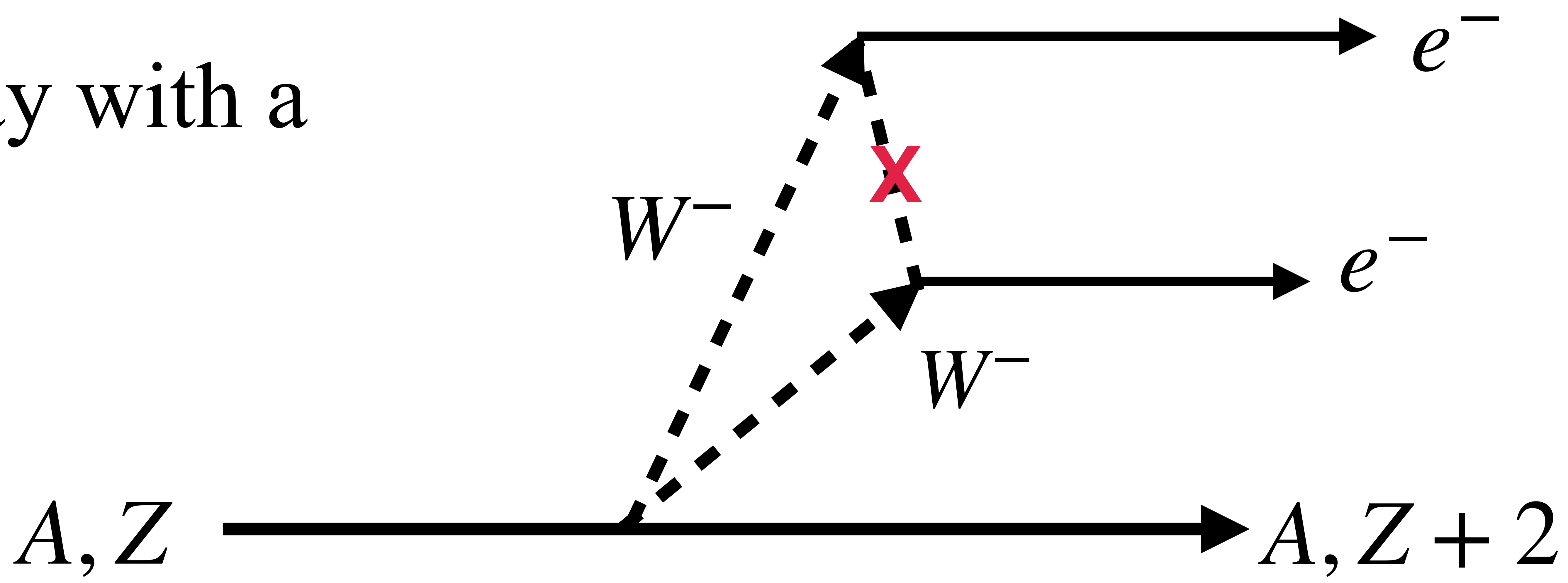

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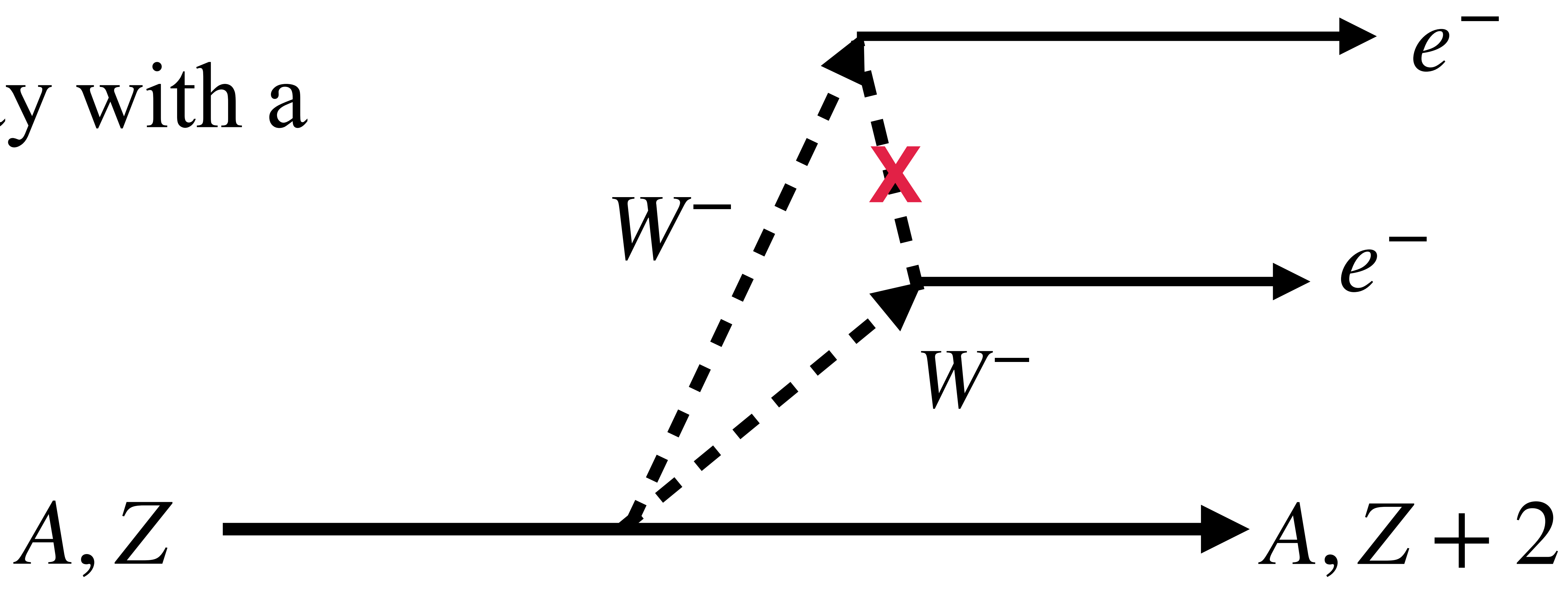

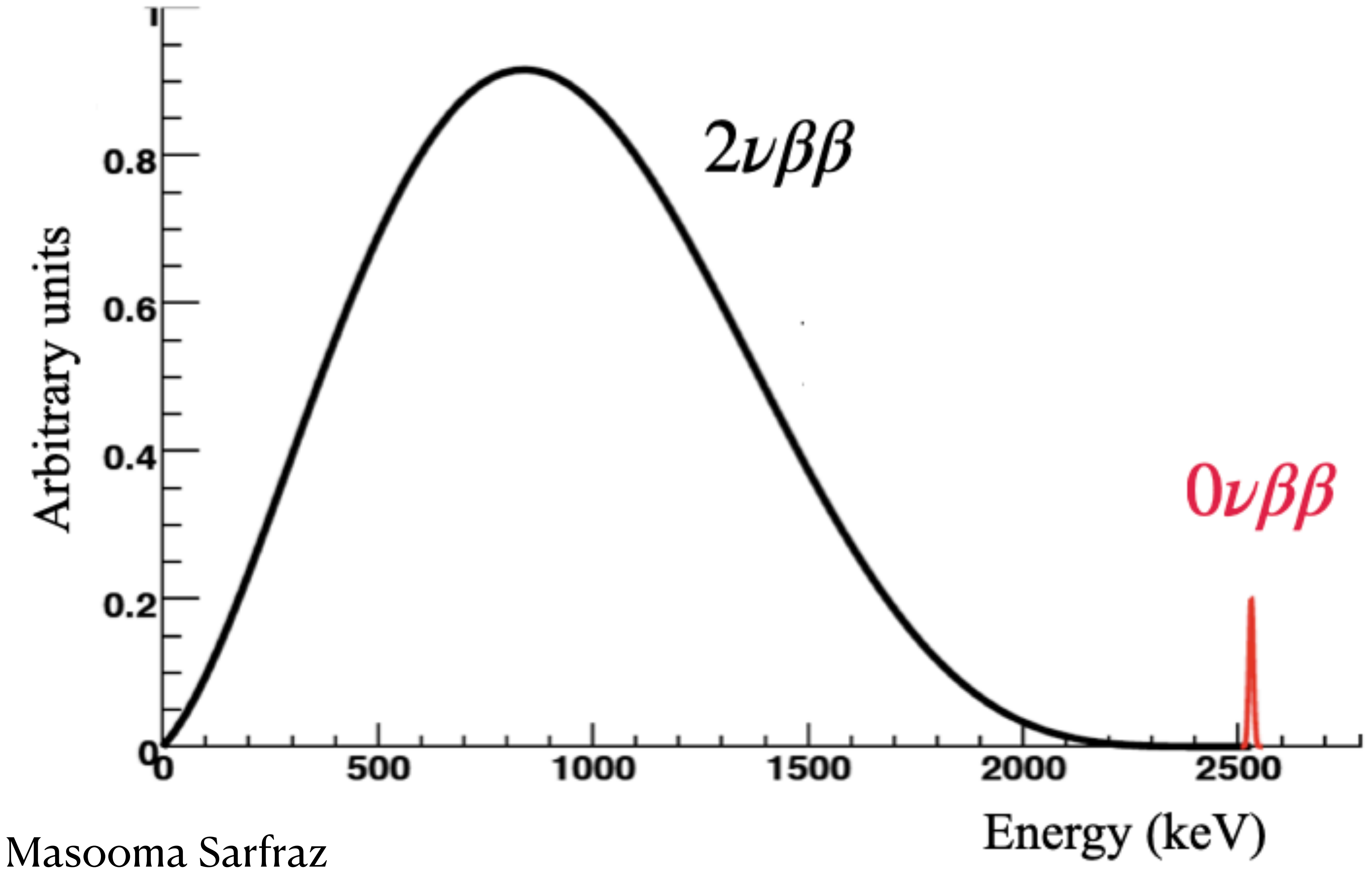

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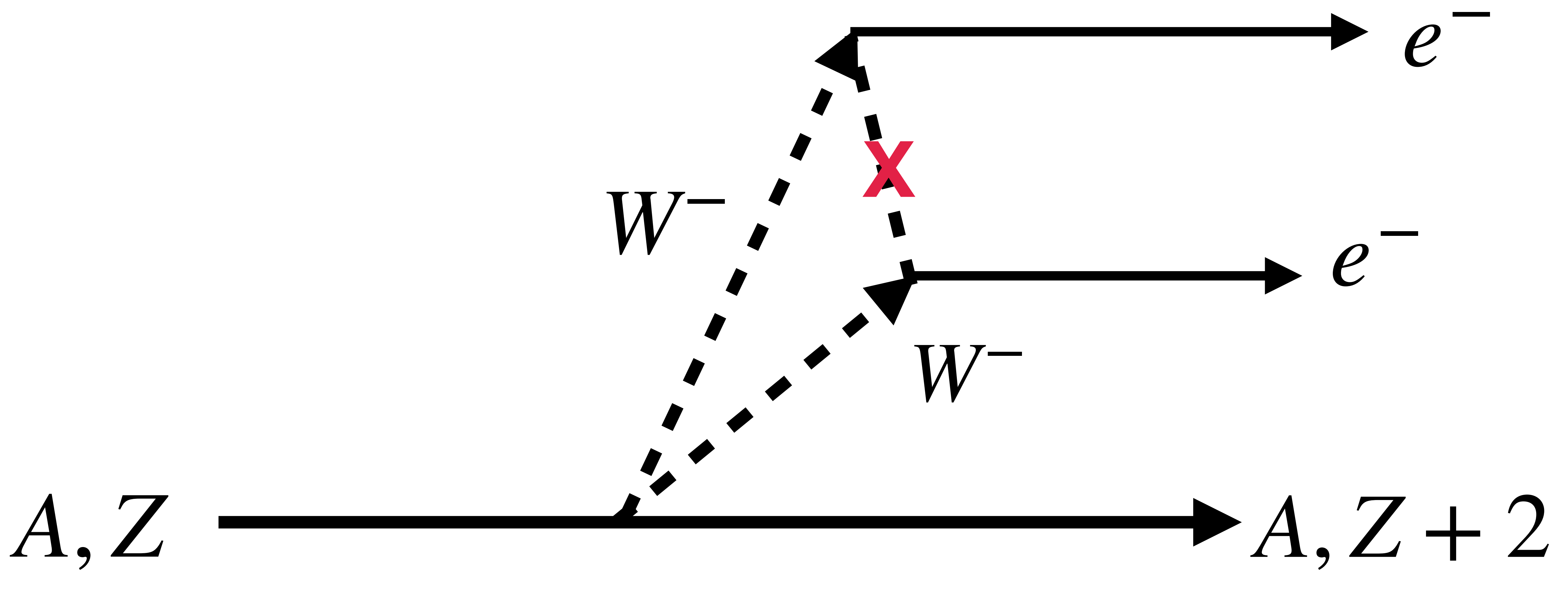
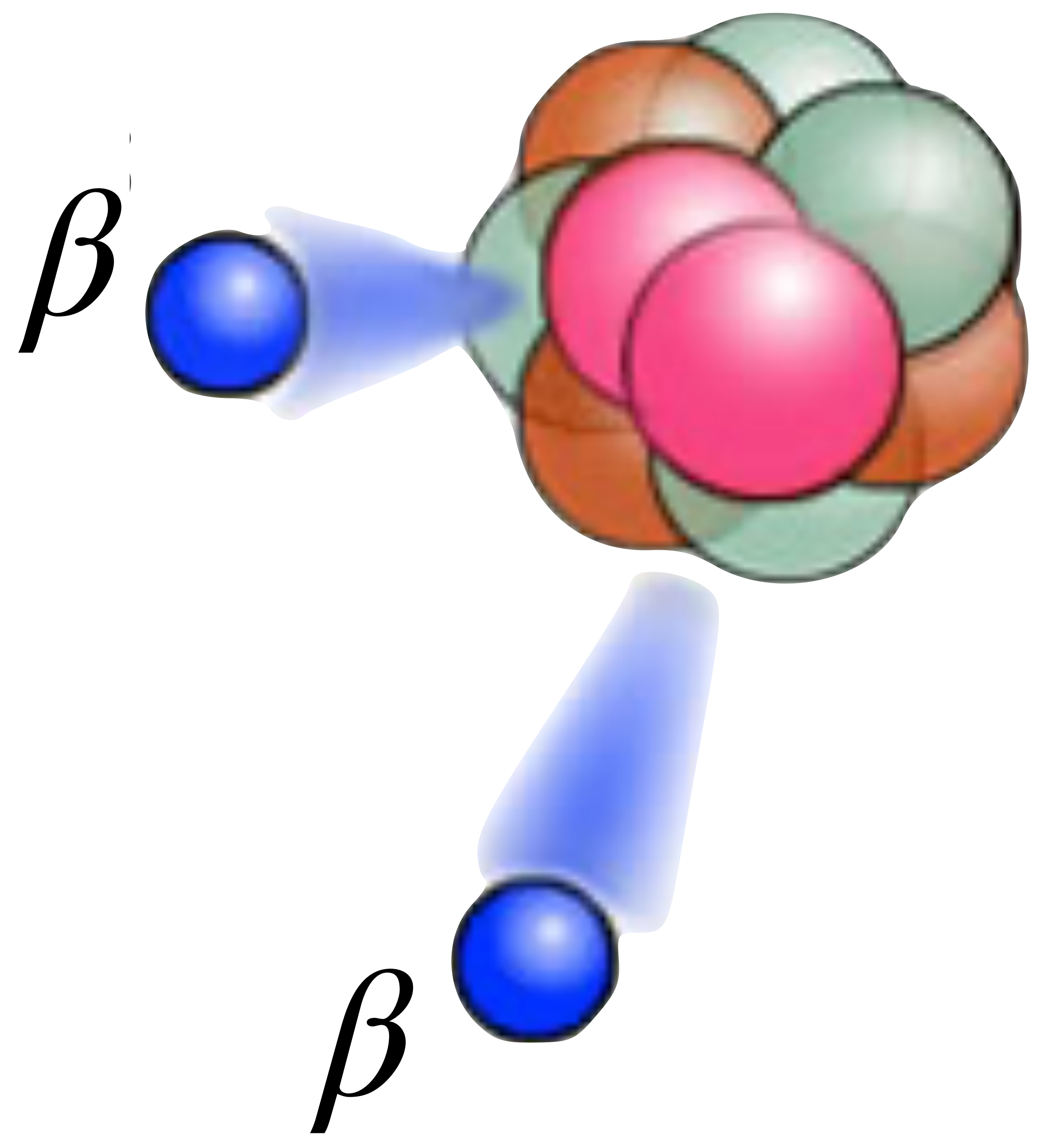
Observation of neutrinoless double-beta decay (0νββ) would be a groundbreaking discovery, providing direct evidence of Majorana nature of neutrinos.

- ☑ Neutrino is a Majorana particle
- ☑ New mechanism for neutrino's mass
- ☑ Lepton number violation





Liquid scintillator detectors

Pros:

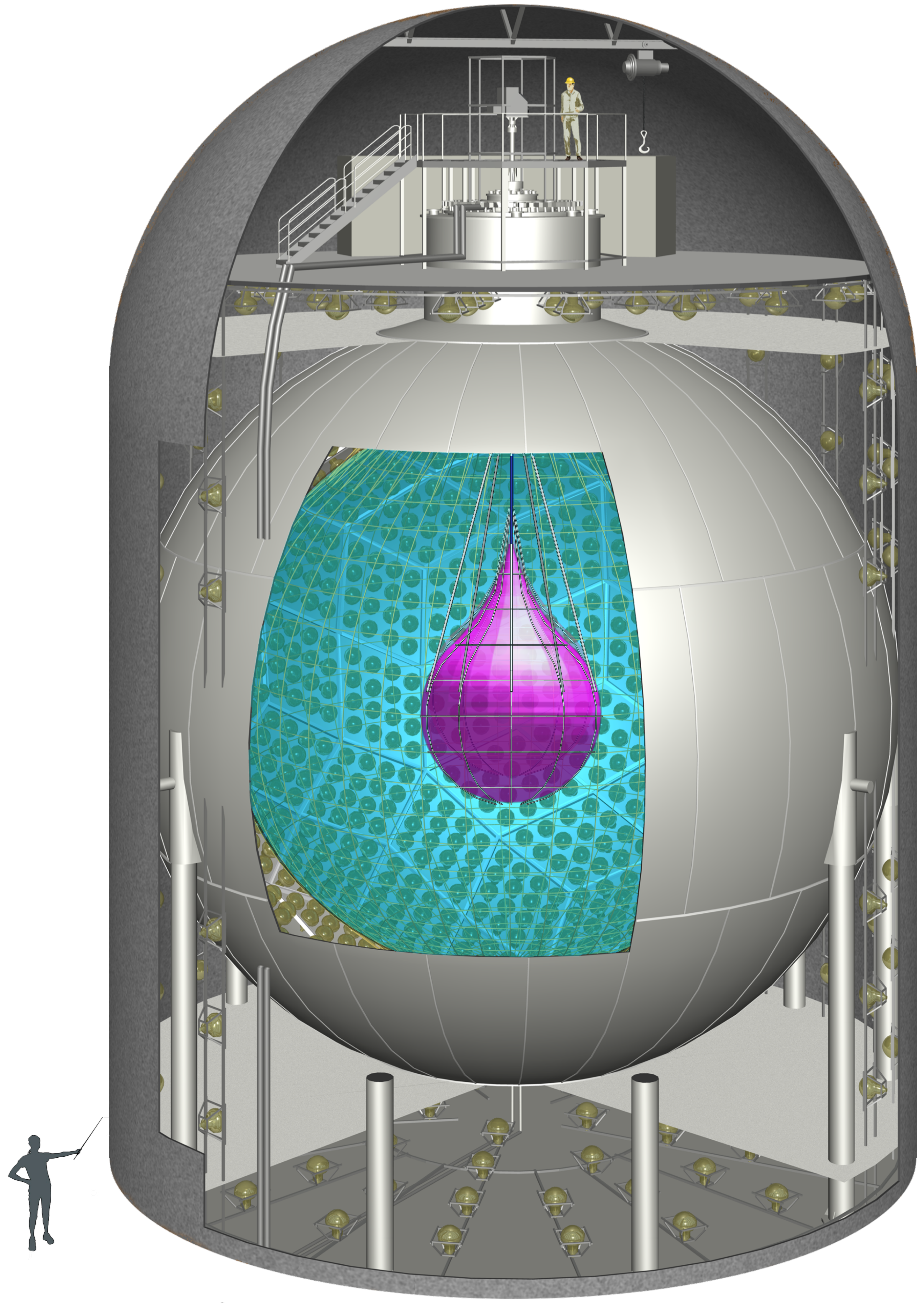
- Self-shielding
- Multi-purpose neutrinos measurement
- Scaling

Cons:

- Low energy resolution
- Some irreducible backgrounds

Liquid scintillator detectors

KamLAND-Zen800



World's leading limits on effective Majorana mass.
$\mathbf{T_{1/2} > 4.3 \times 10^{26}}$ **years** for ^{136}Xe at 90% C.L.

PRL pre-print: arXiv:2406.11438

KamLAND (the Kamioka Liquid Scintillator Antineutrino Detector)

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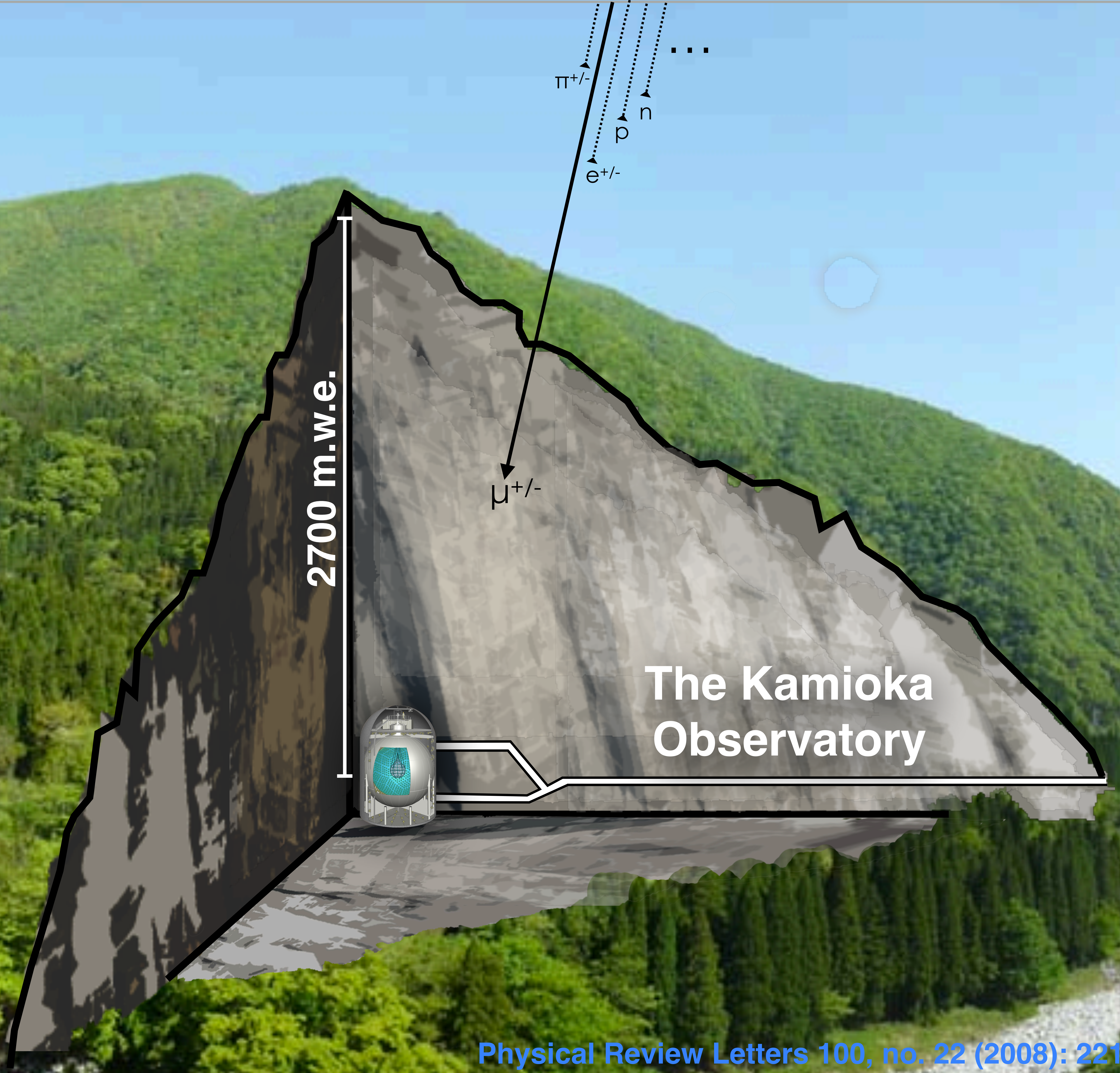

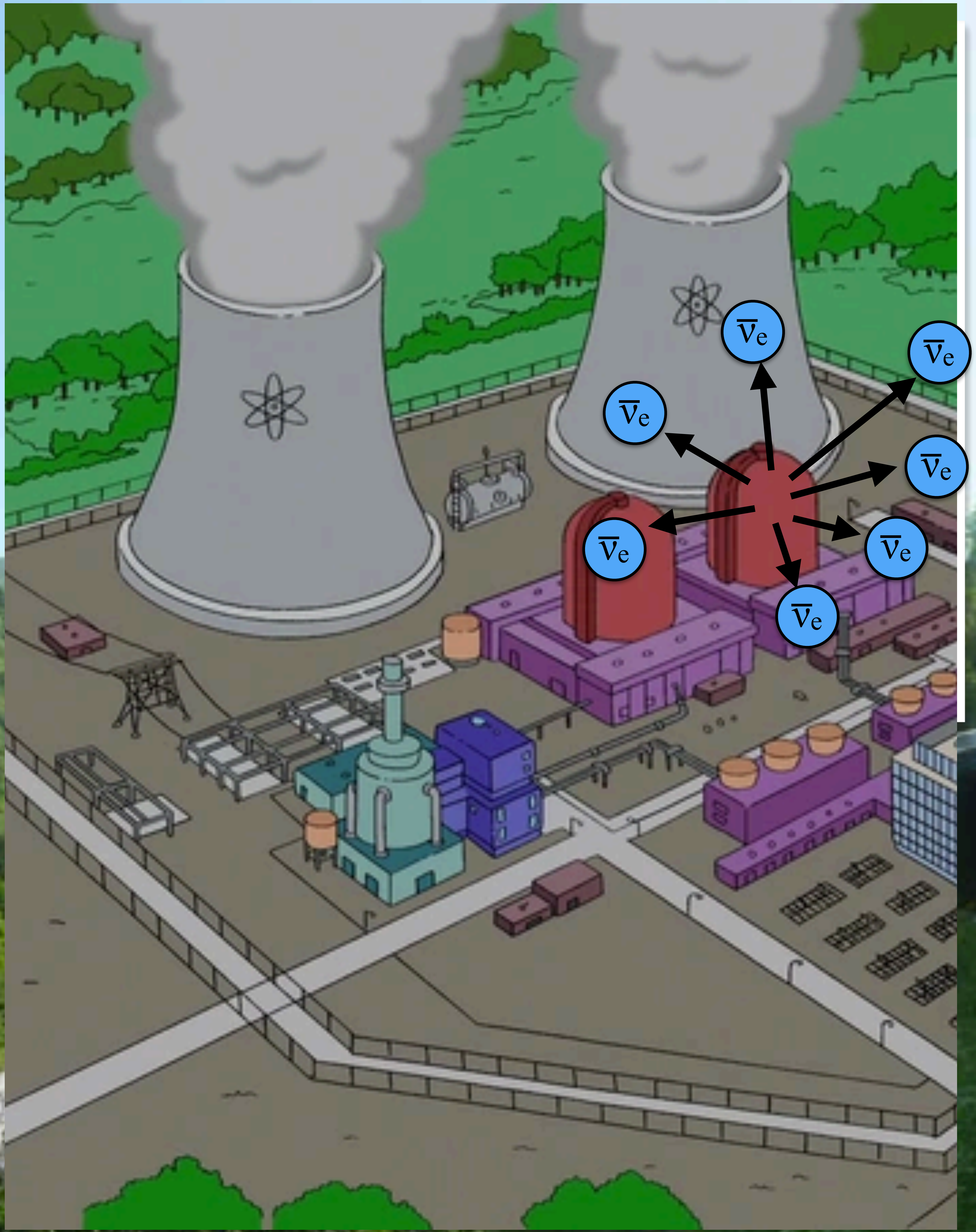

Physical Review Letters 100, no. 22 (2008): 221803
Nuclear Physics B 908 (2016): 52-61.

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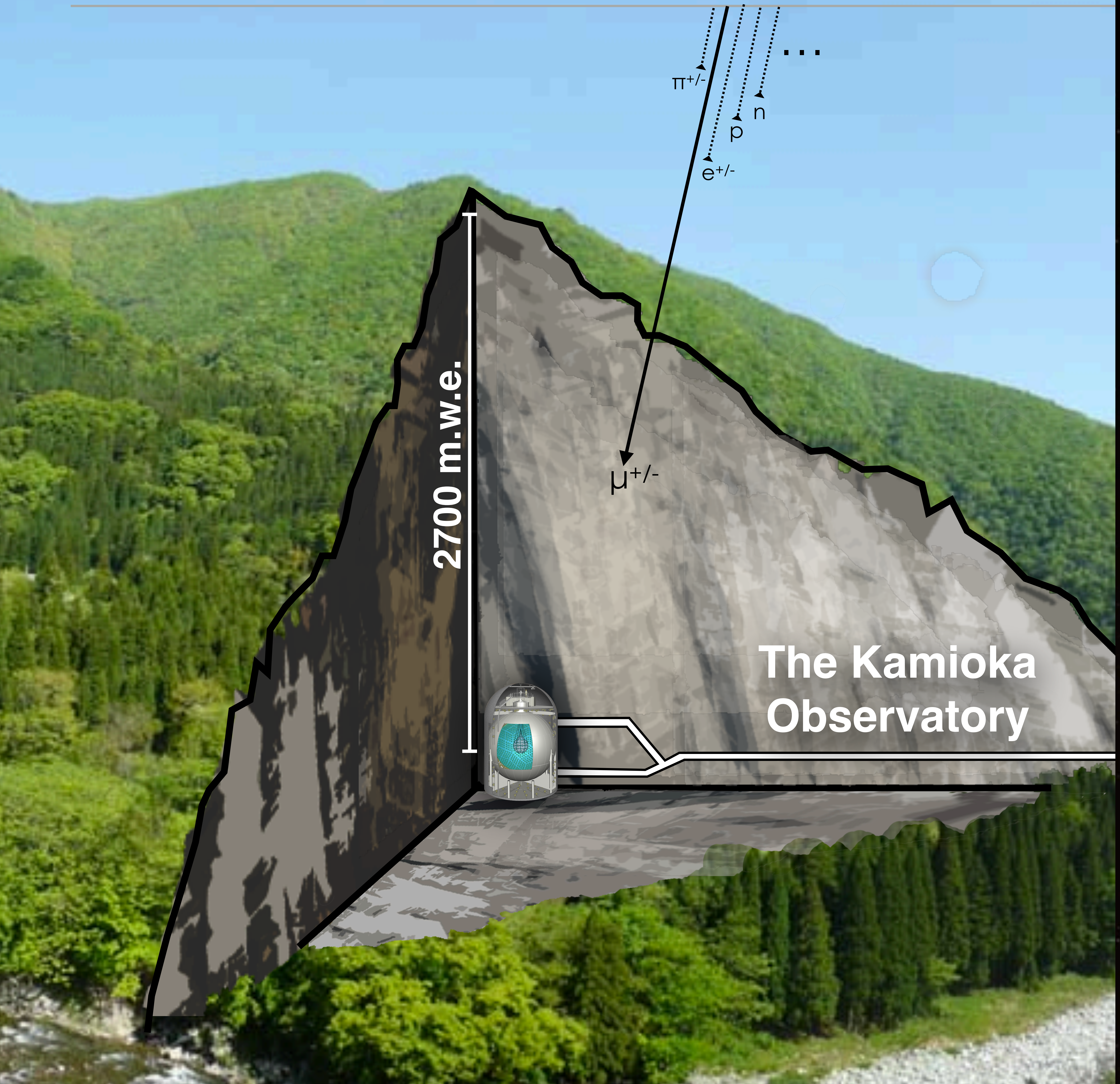
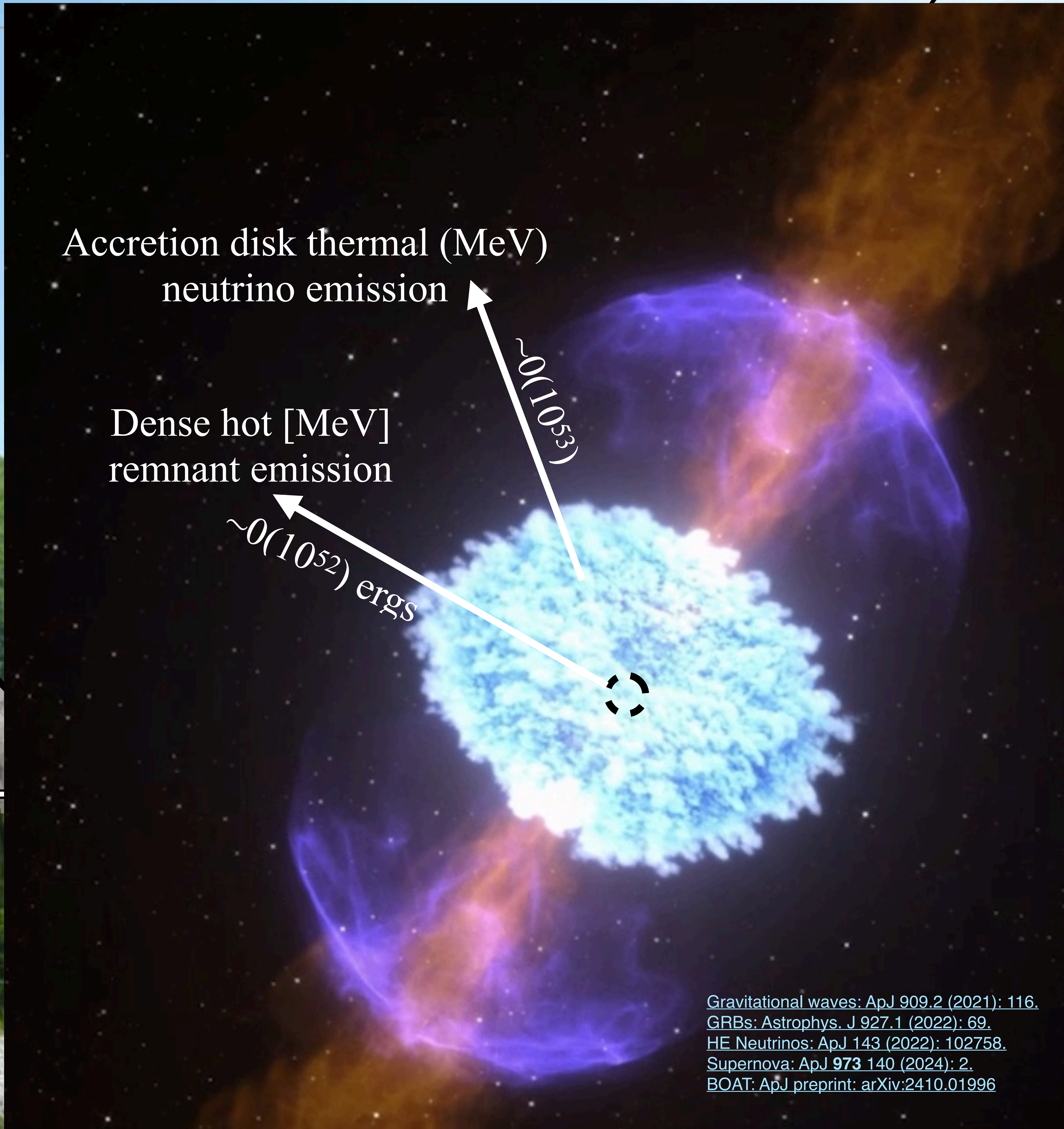
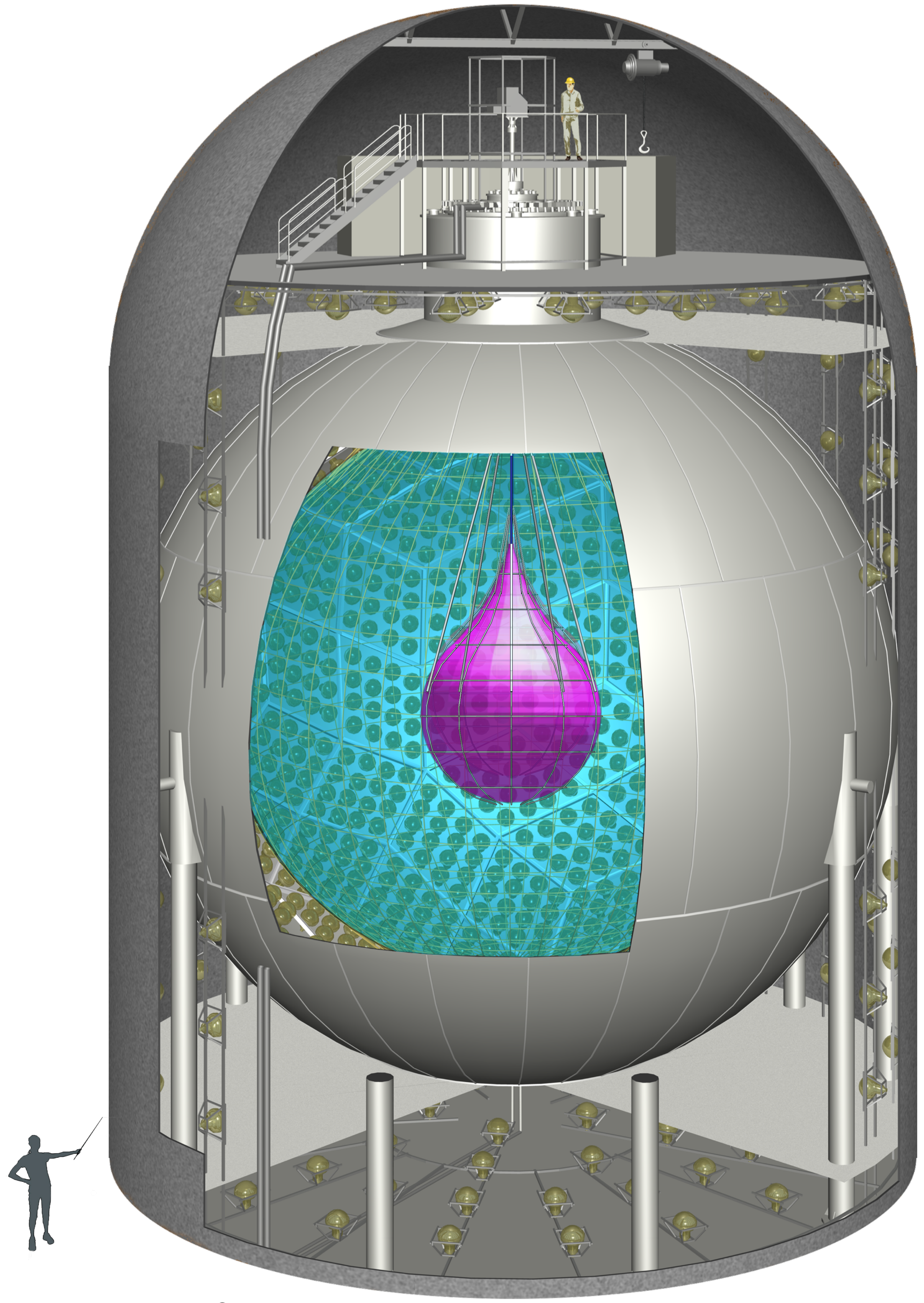


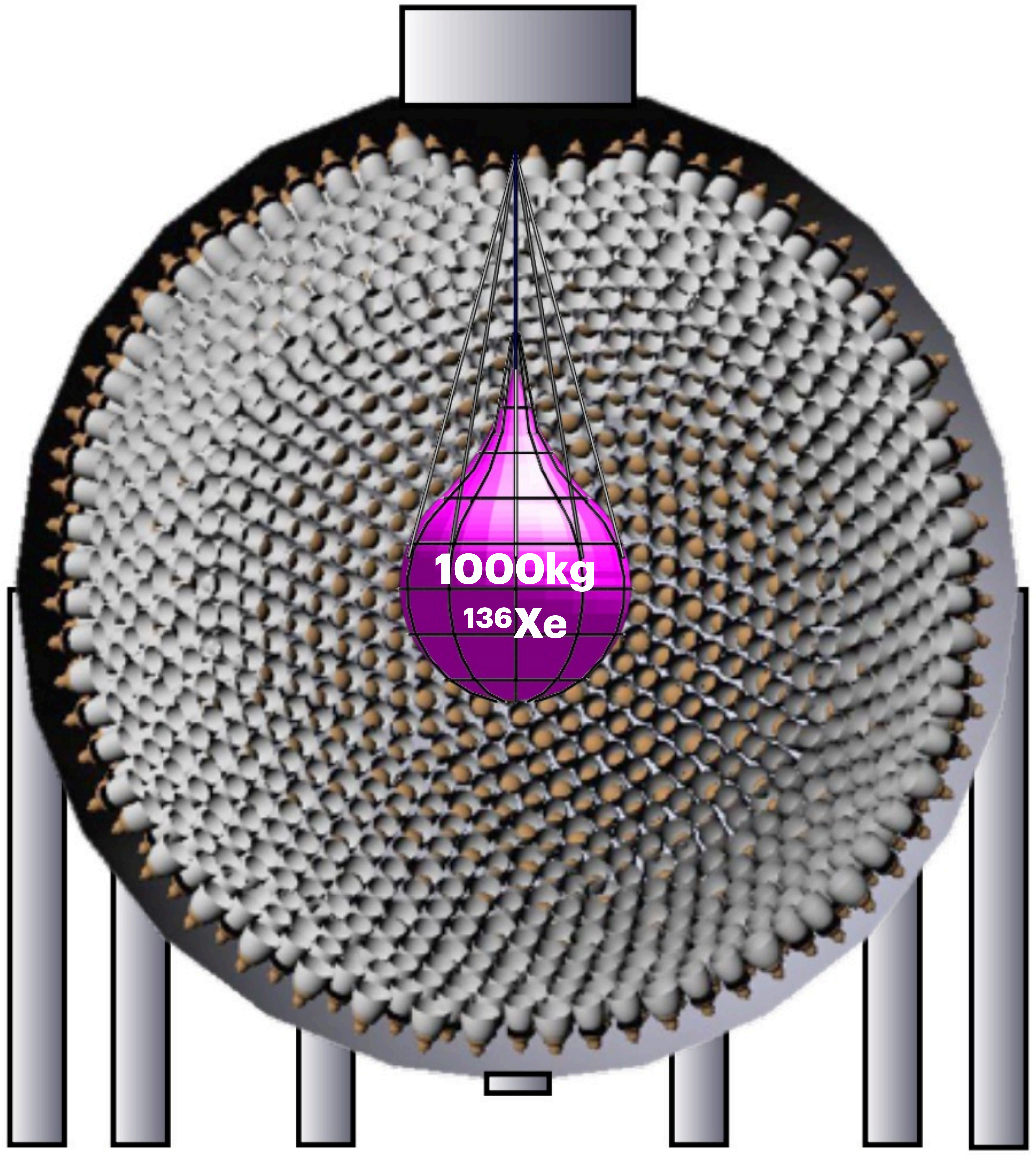


Liquid scintillator detectors

KamLAND-Zen800



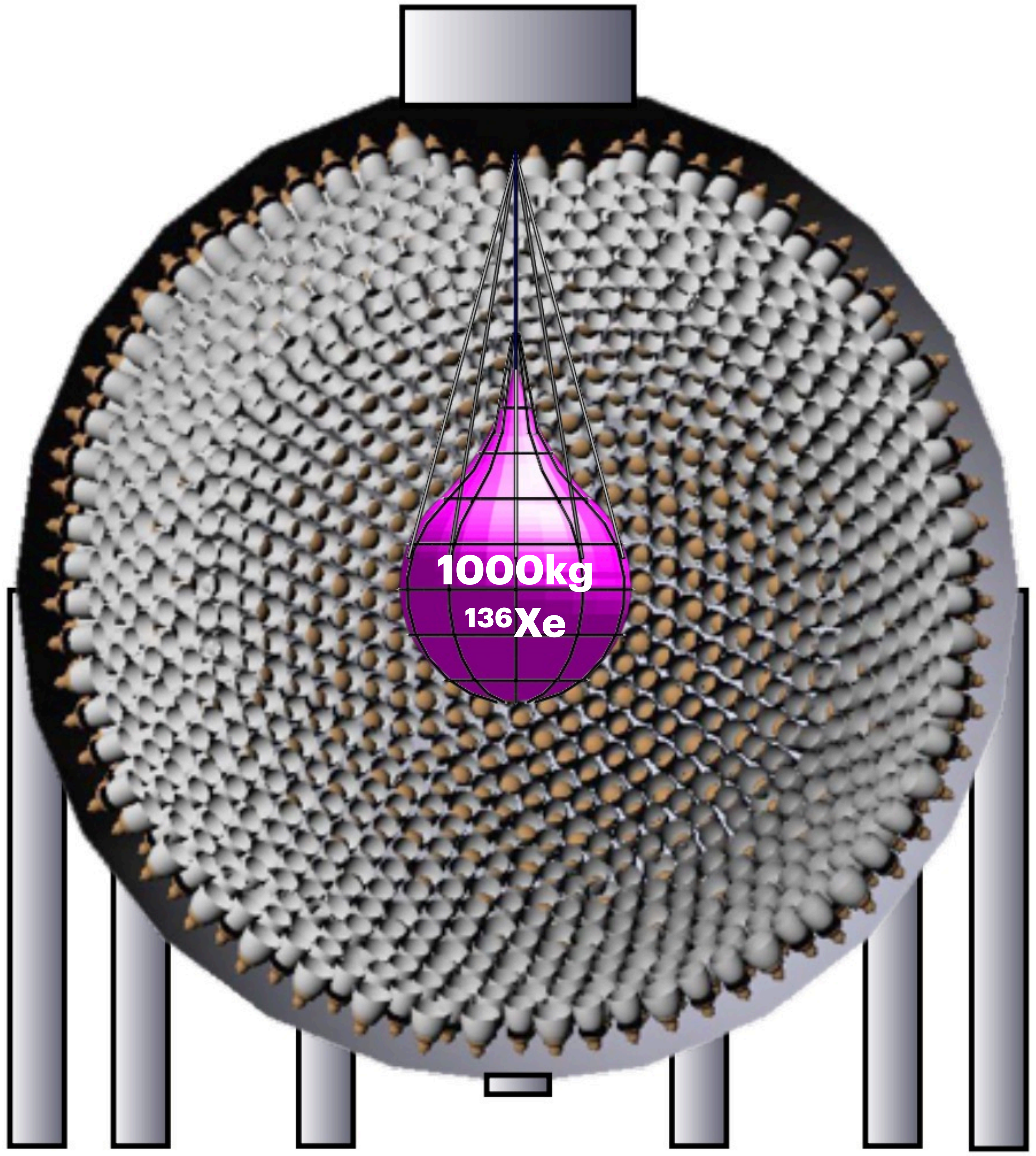
Future: KamLAND2-Zen

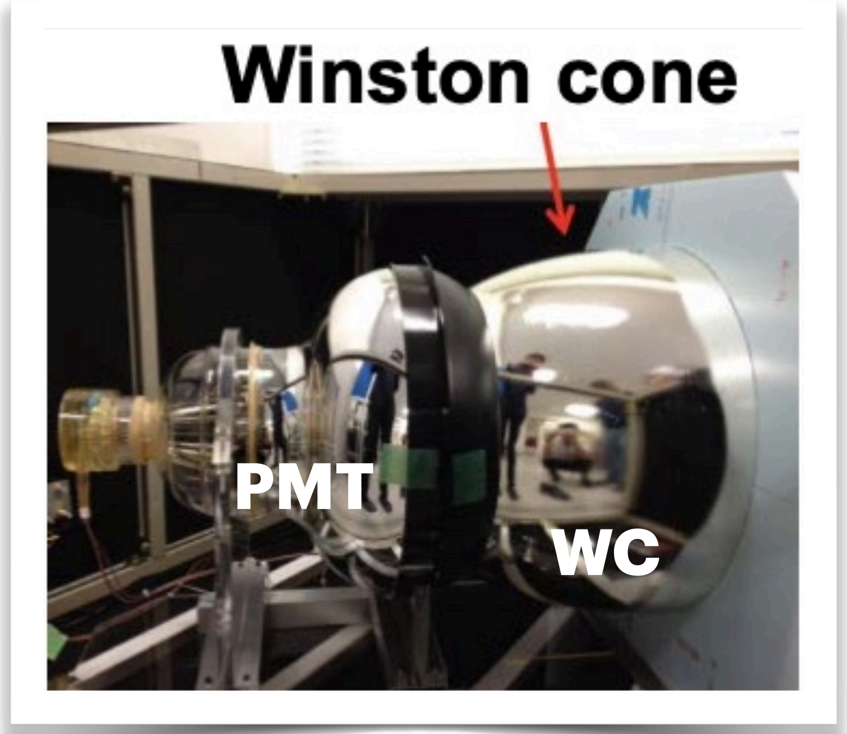


KamLAND2-Zen is funded and will bootup in **2028**.

KamLAND2-Zen

KamLAND2-Zen aims to cover the Inverted Ordering region.





Improved energy resolution

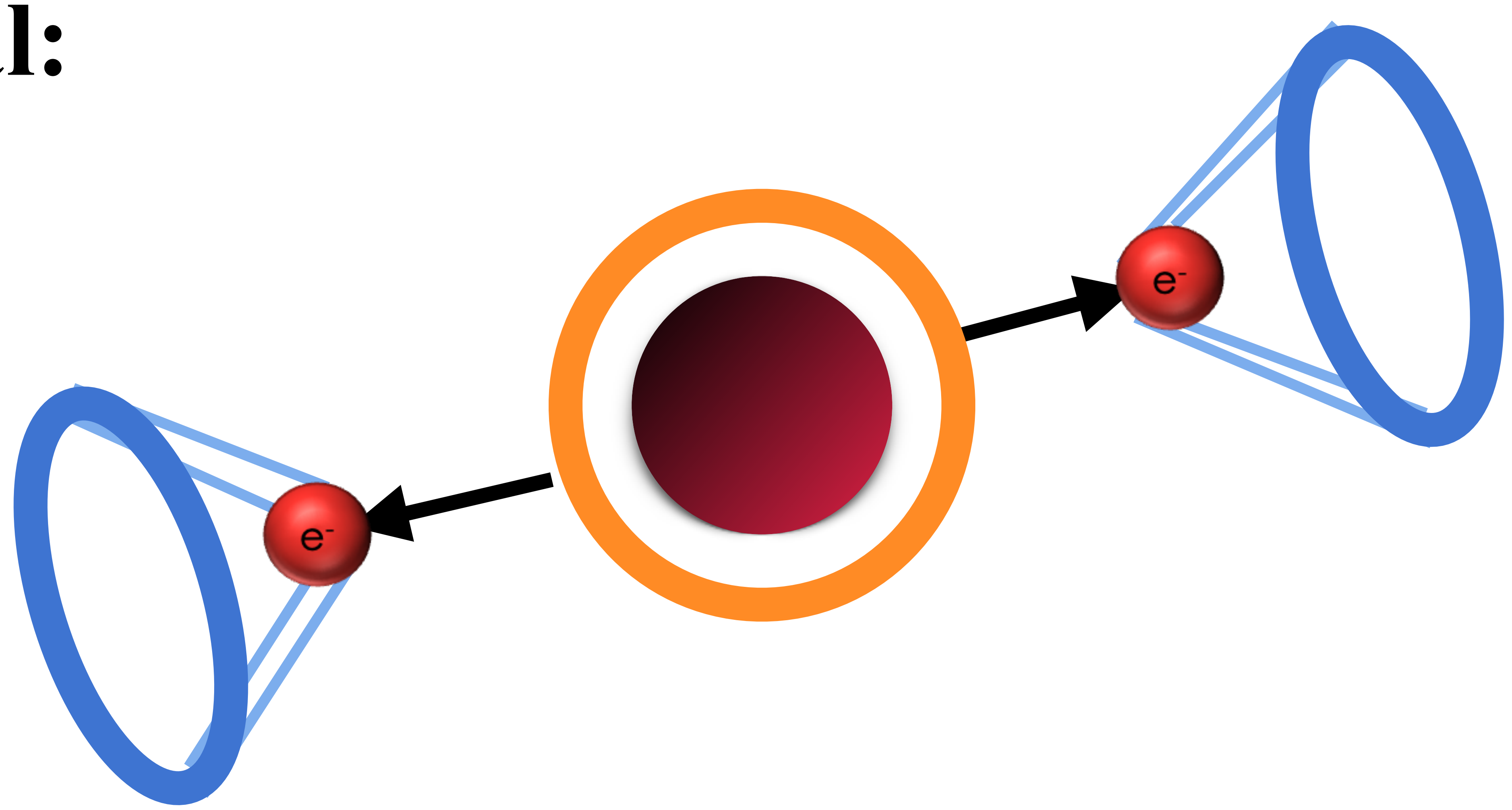
Purpose: further separate **2νββ** from the **0νββ**.

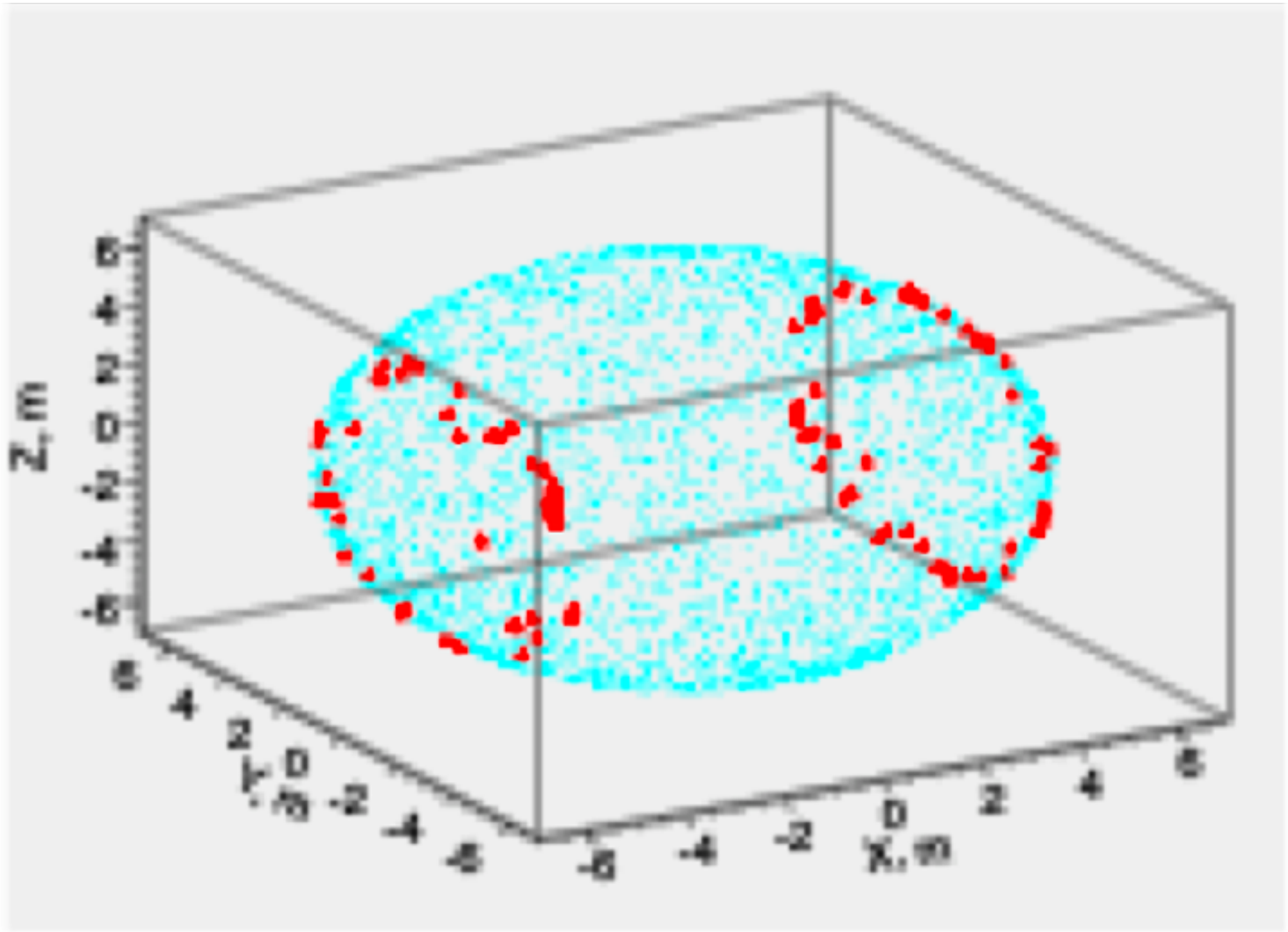
State-of-the-art electronics

Purpose: Improve background suppression.

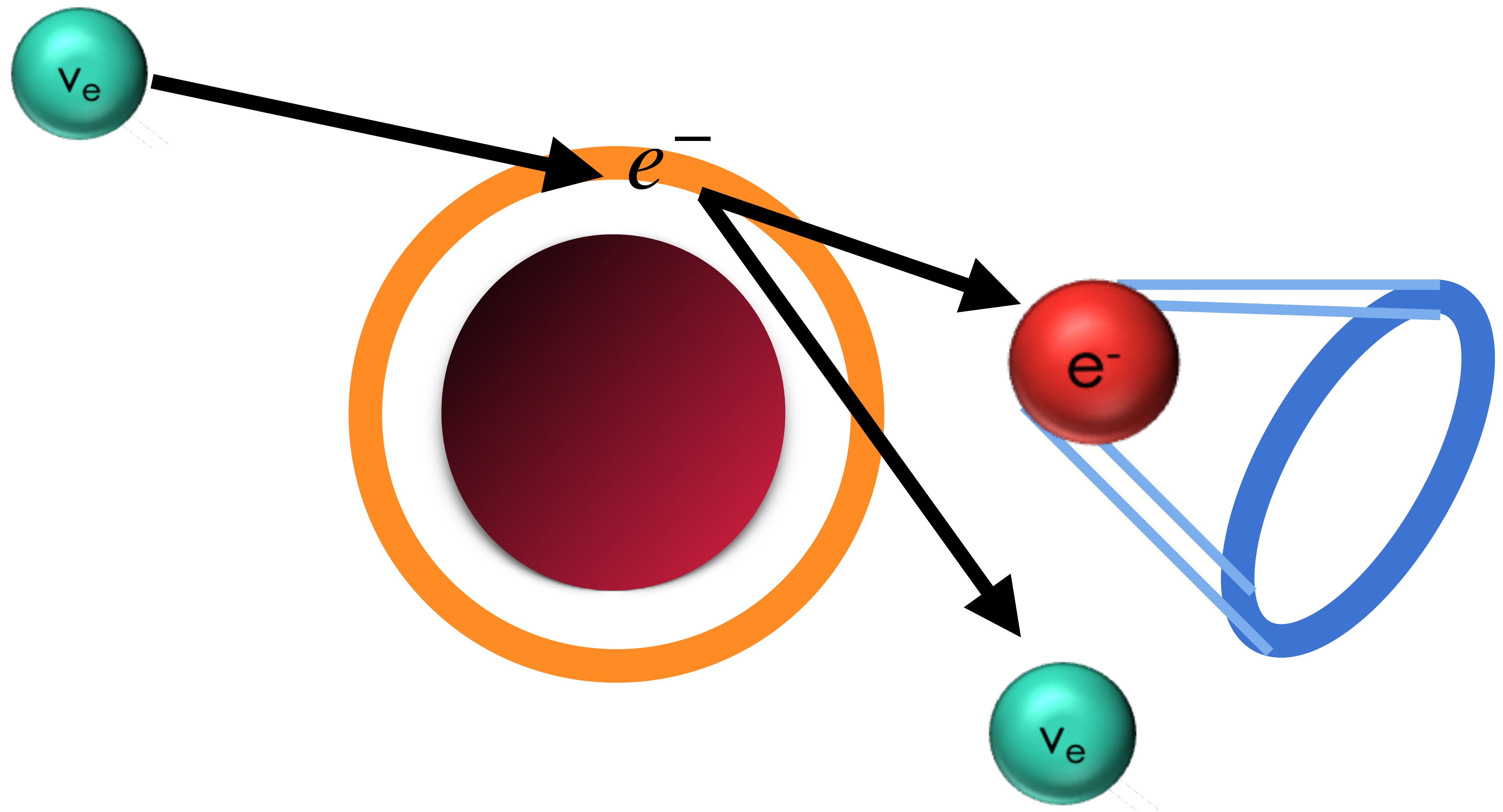
Separating solar neutrino backgrounds from 0νββ signal

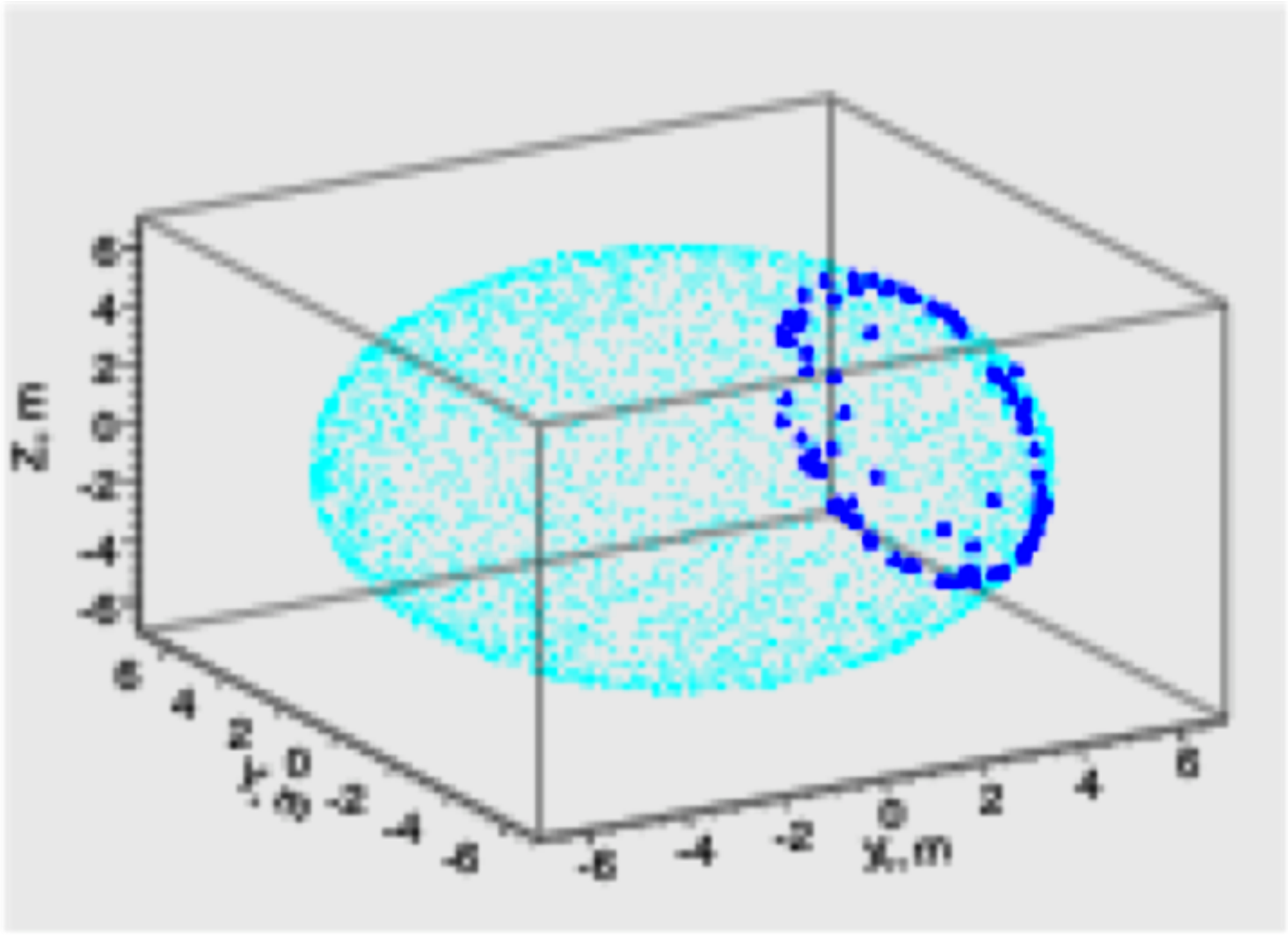
Signal:





Background:

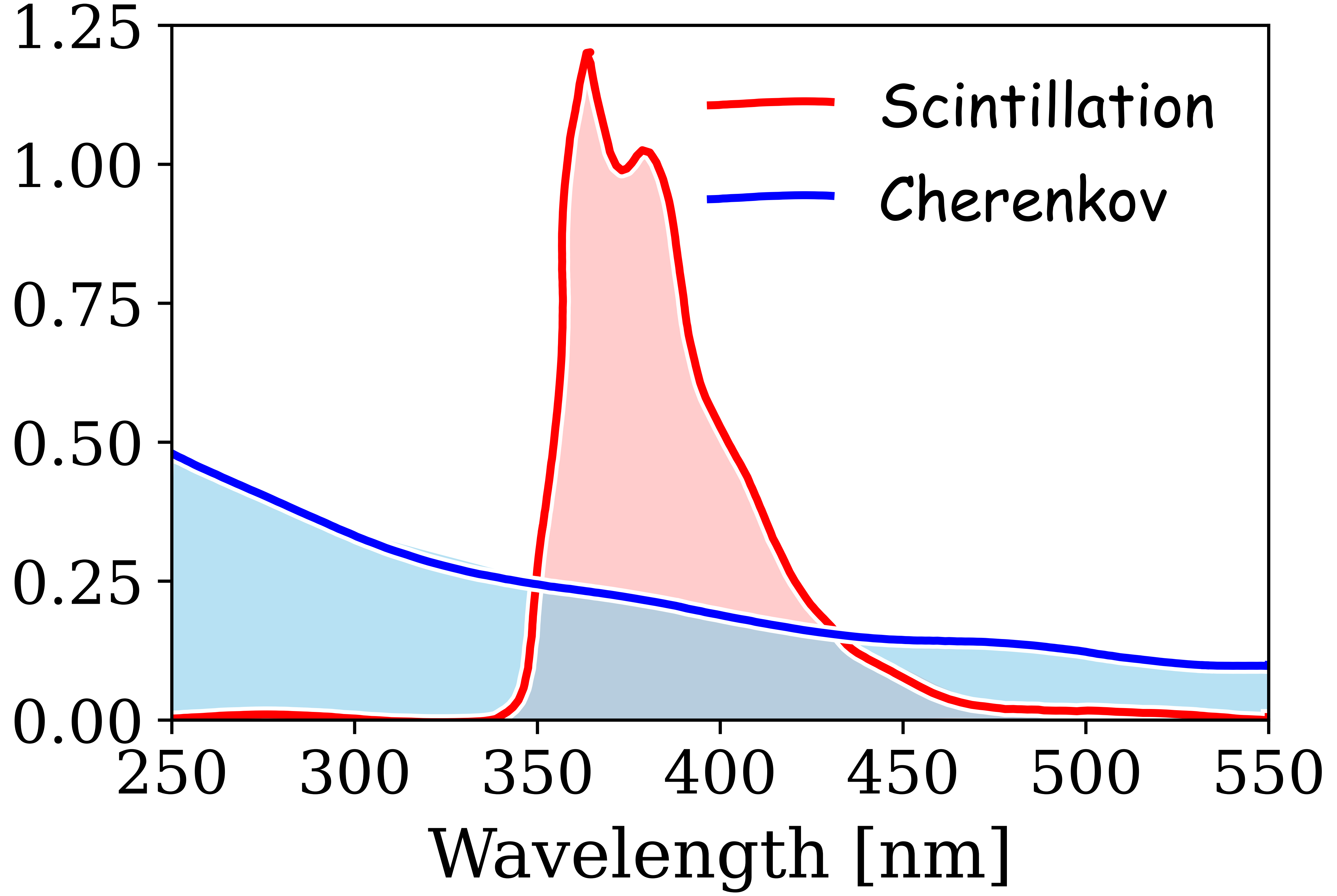




Figs. courtesy of A. Elagin

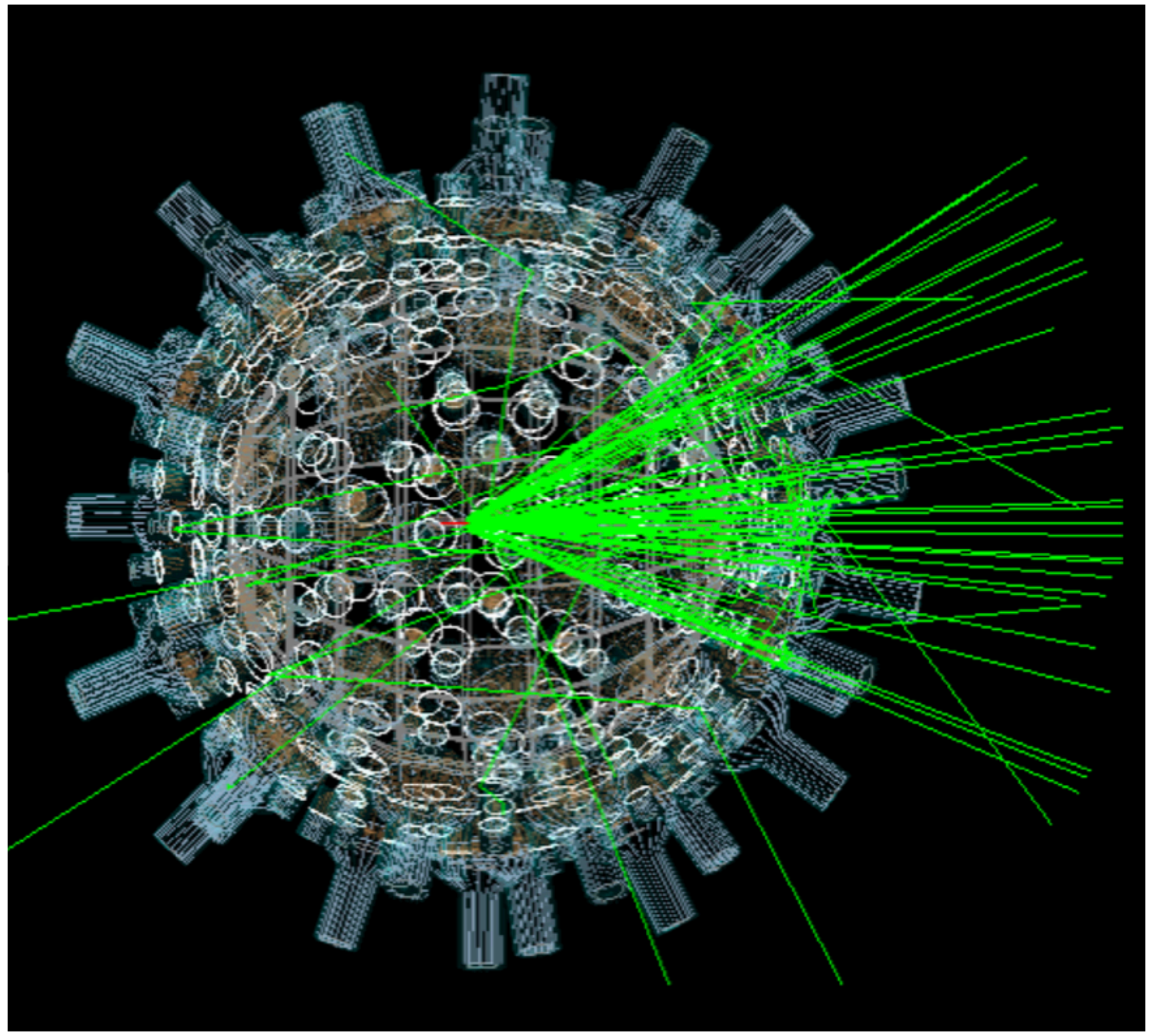
Ways to reduce background

1. Using wavelength-shifting materials

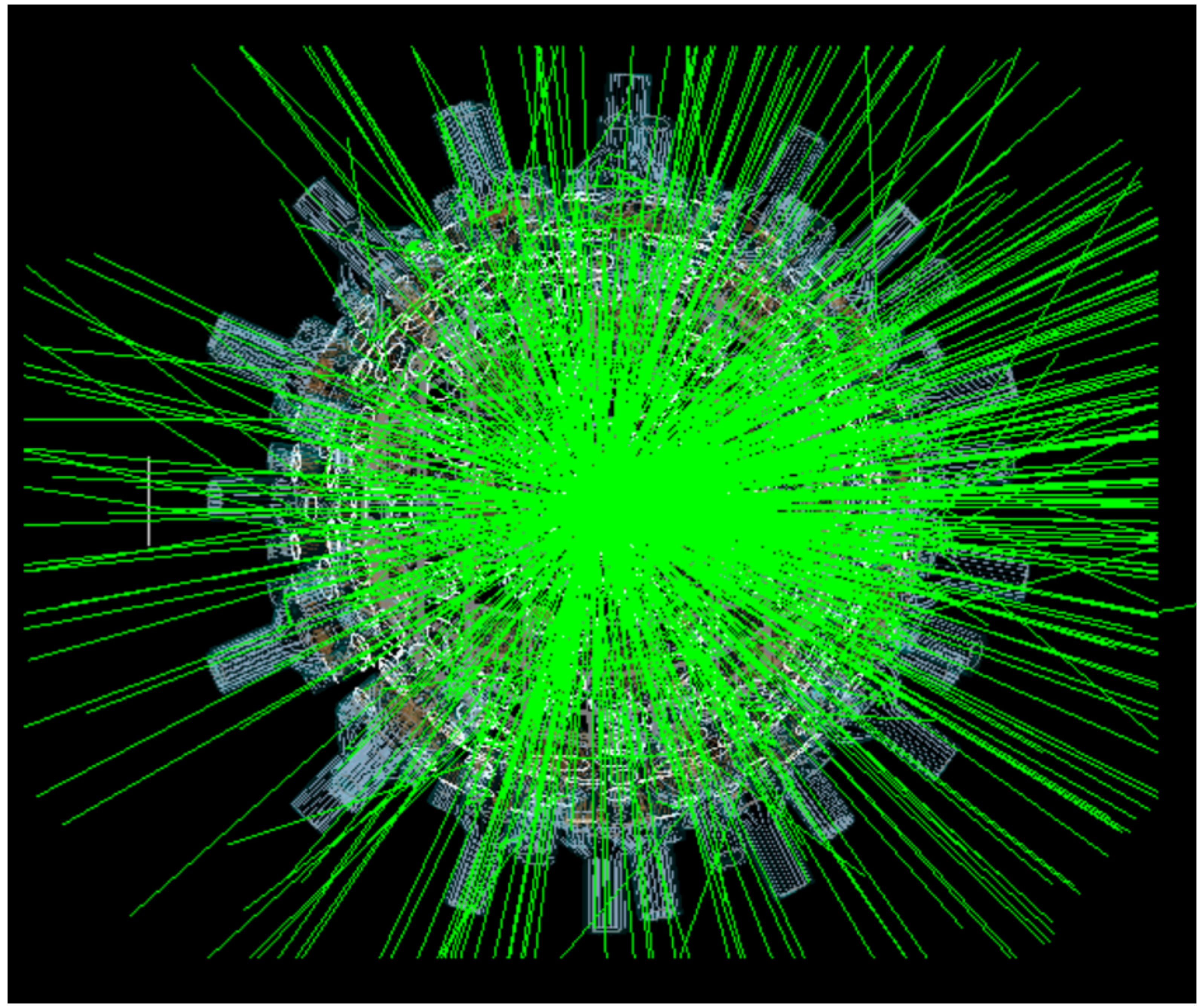


Ways to reduce background

1. Using wavelength-shifting materials
2. Using directional reconstruction



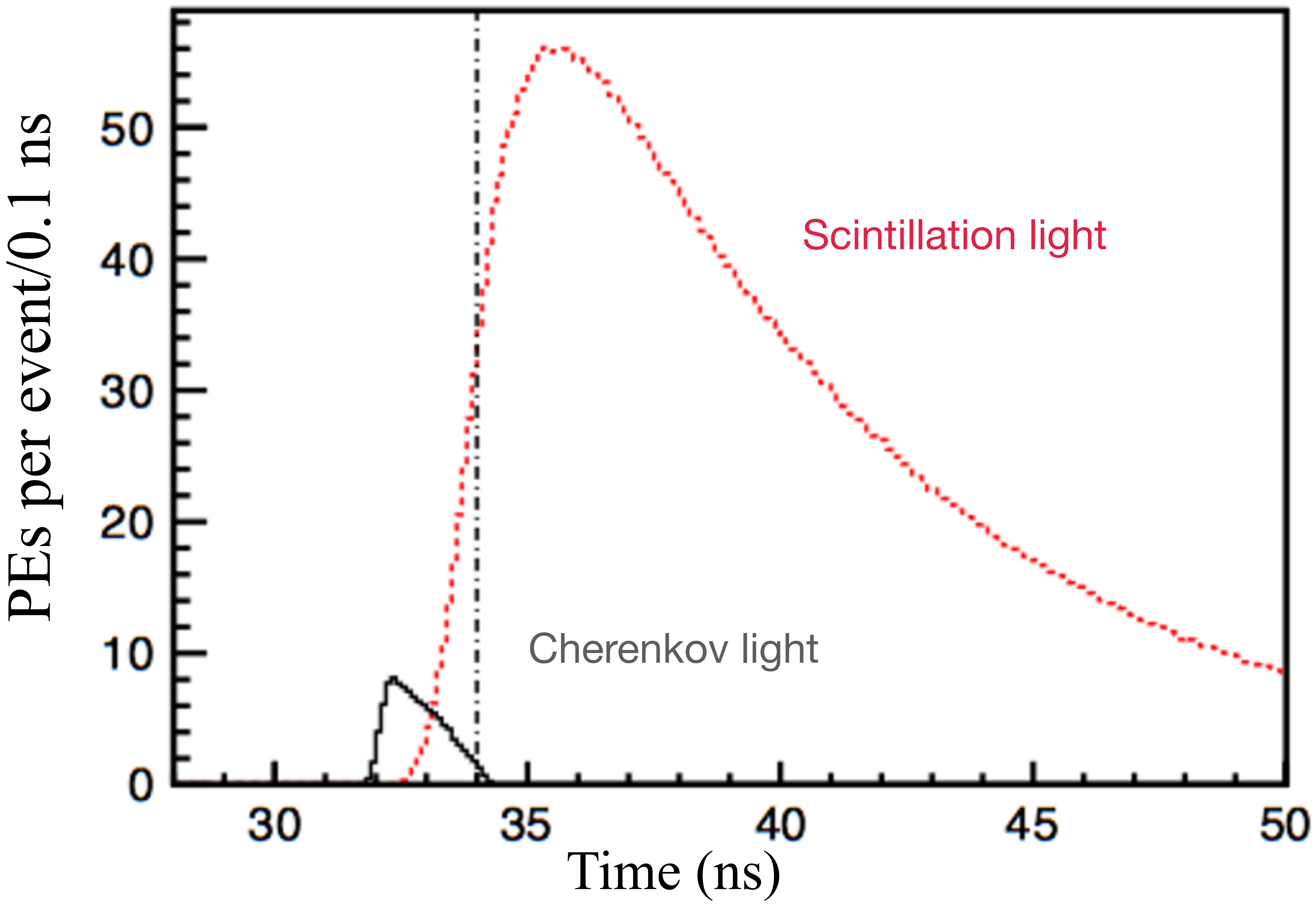
Cherenkov light



Scintillation light

Ways to reduce background

1. Using wavelength-shifting materials
2. Using directional reconstruction
3. Using precise timing resolution



Simulation of KamLAND-Zen type detector for separating Cherenkov from prompt scintillation emission.

NuDot detector @UD

NuDot detector is a 1m diameter acrylic vessel that is surrounded by 4π array of high precision photomultiplier tubes (PMT) and large light collection PMTs.

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x151 Hamamatsu R13089
- 2” PMTs
- Low time-transit spread (σ = 200ps)

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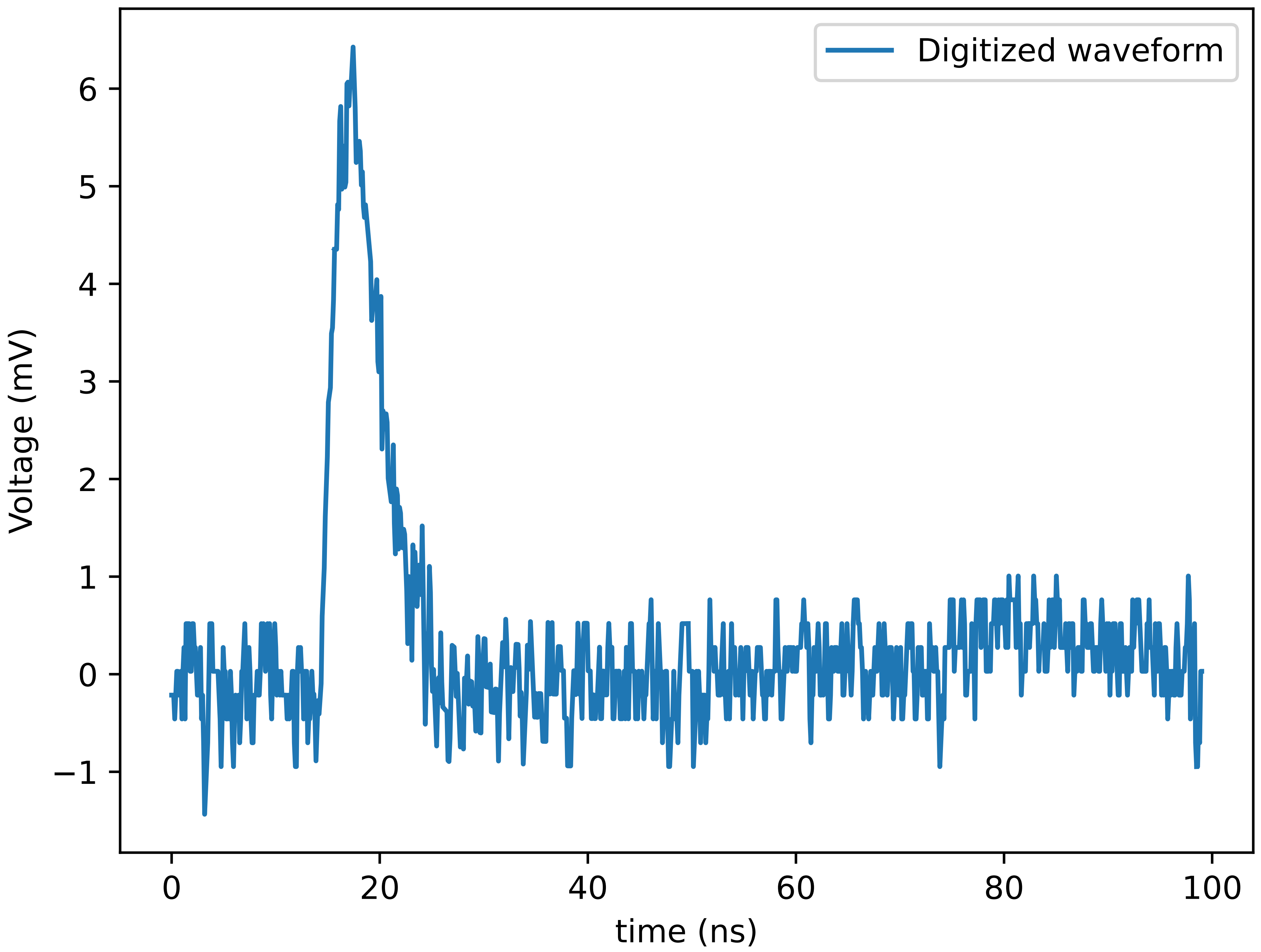
x151 Hamamatsu R13089
- 2" PMTs
- Low time-transit spread (σ = 200ps)

x59 Hamamatsu
- 8" PMTs
- Large light collection area and high quantum efficiency

The acrylic vessel contains liquid scintillator, surrounded by PMTs, submerged in mineral oil buffer to provide structural support, passive shielding and optical coupling.

Goals with ML



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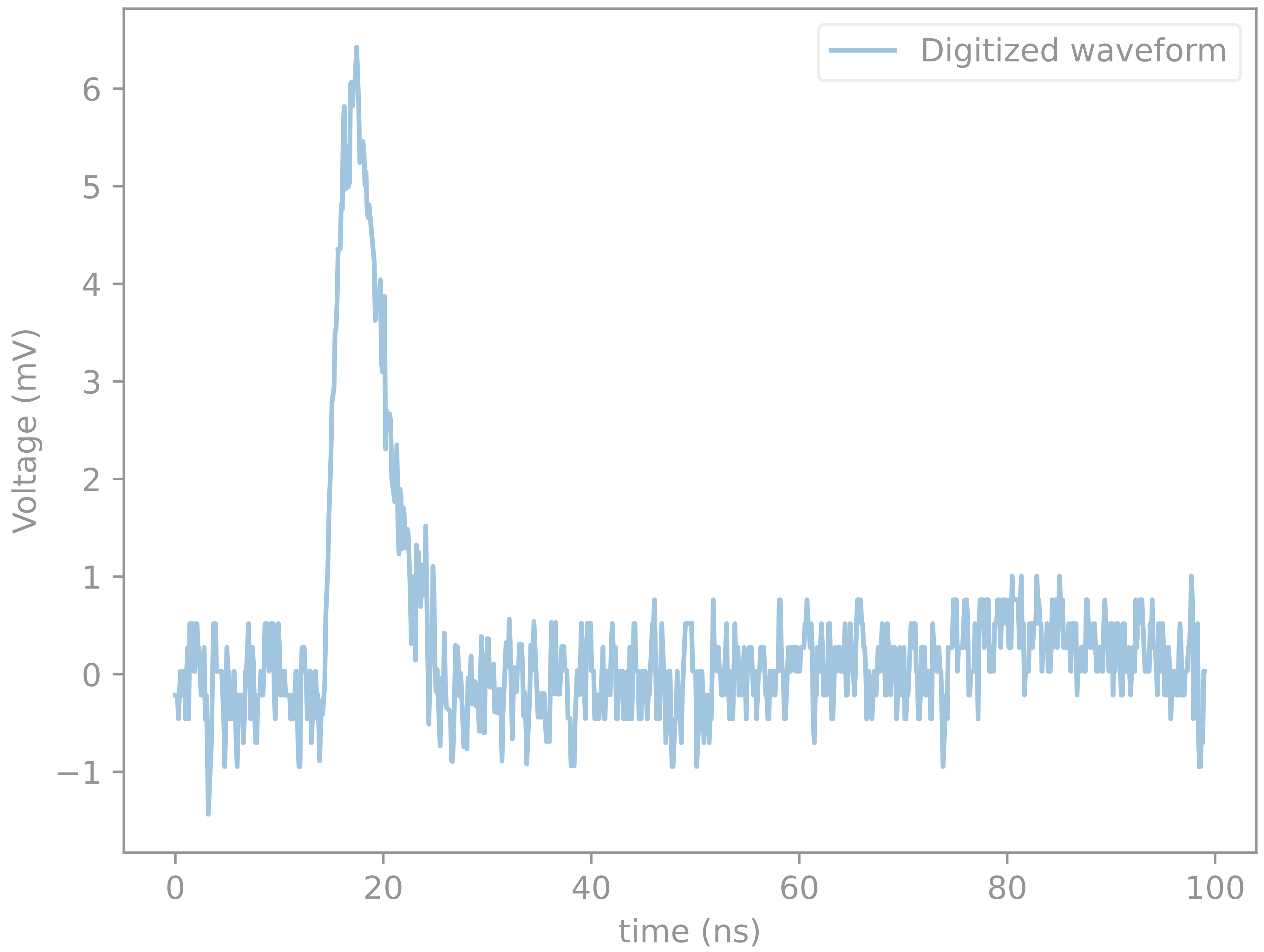
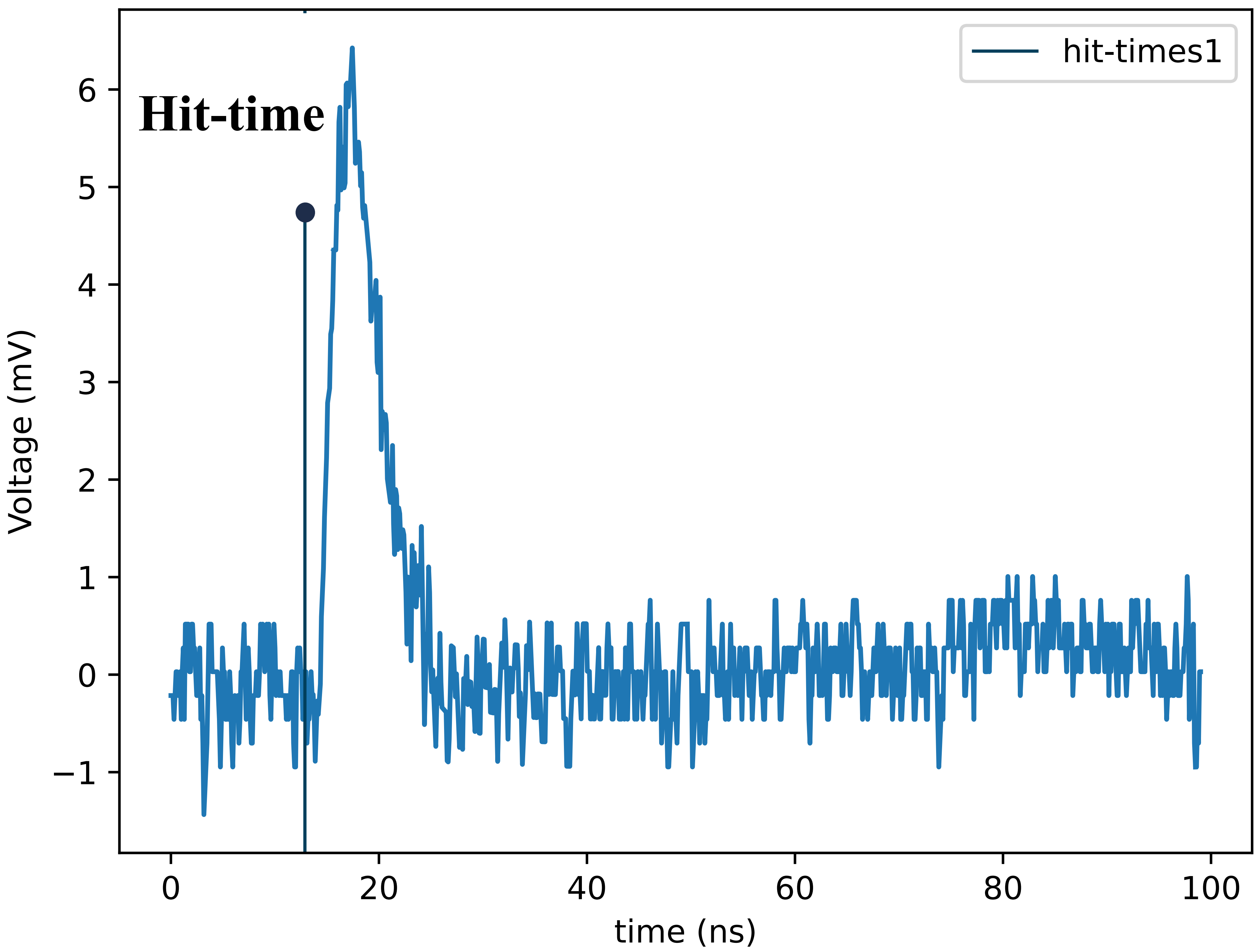


Find the rising time of the pulse in digitized waveform.



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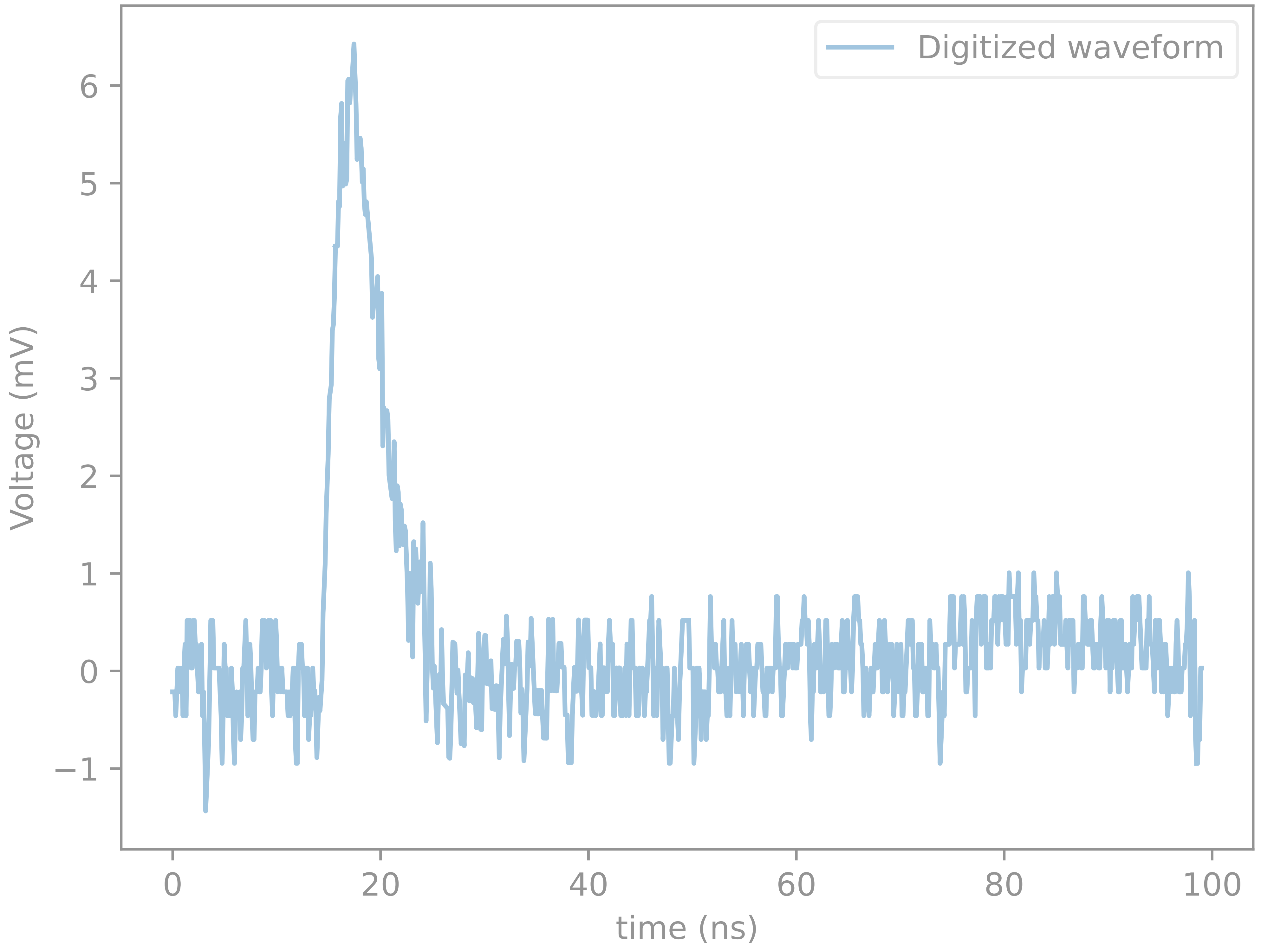
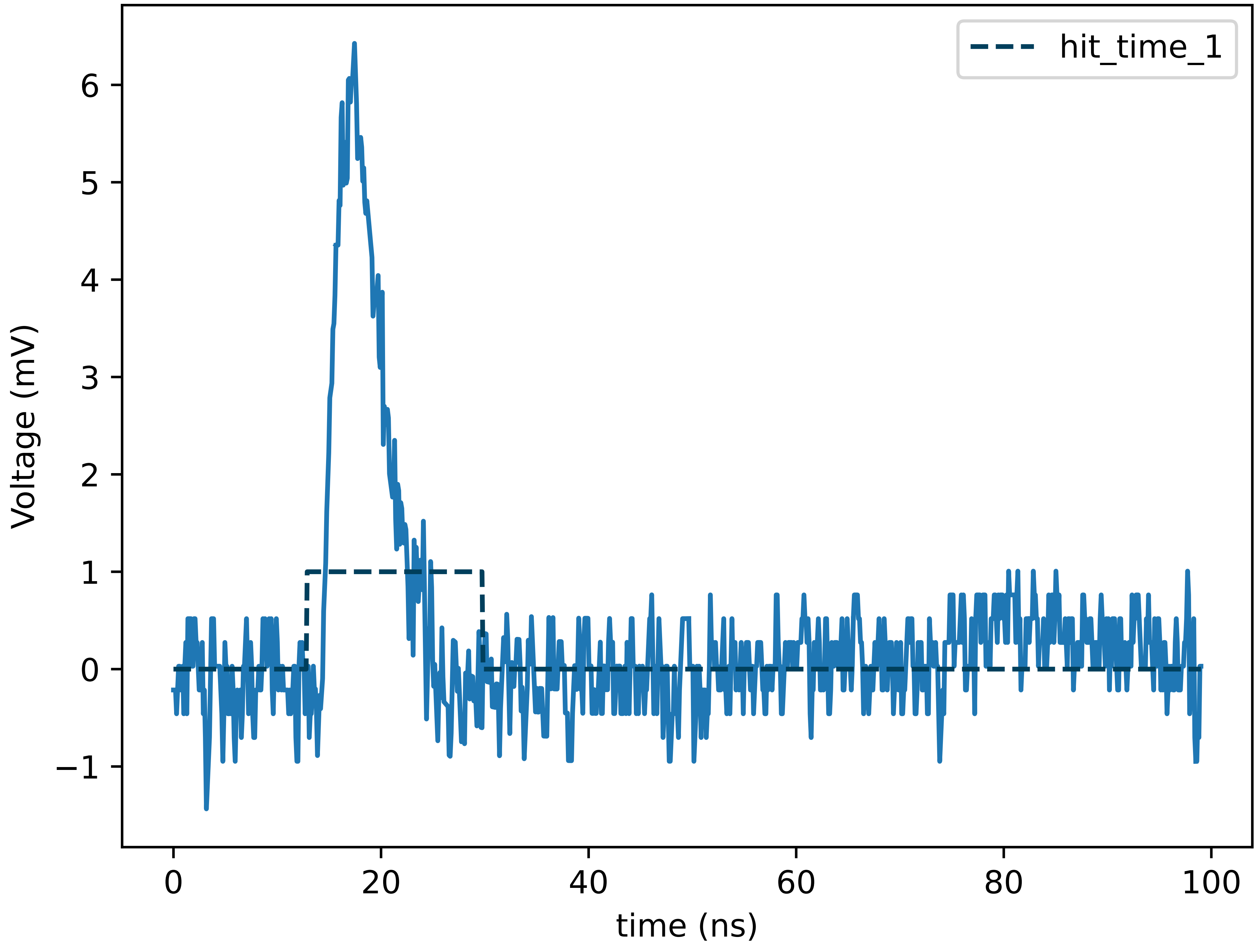


[0,0,0,0,0........1,1,1,1..........0,0,0,0,0]

Find the rising time of the pulse in digitized waveform.



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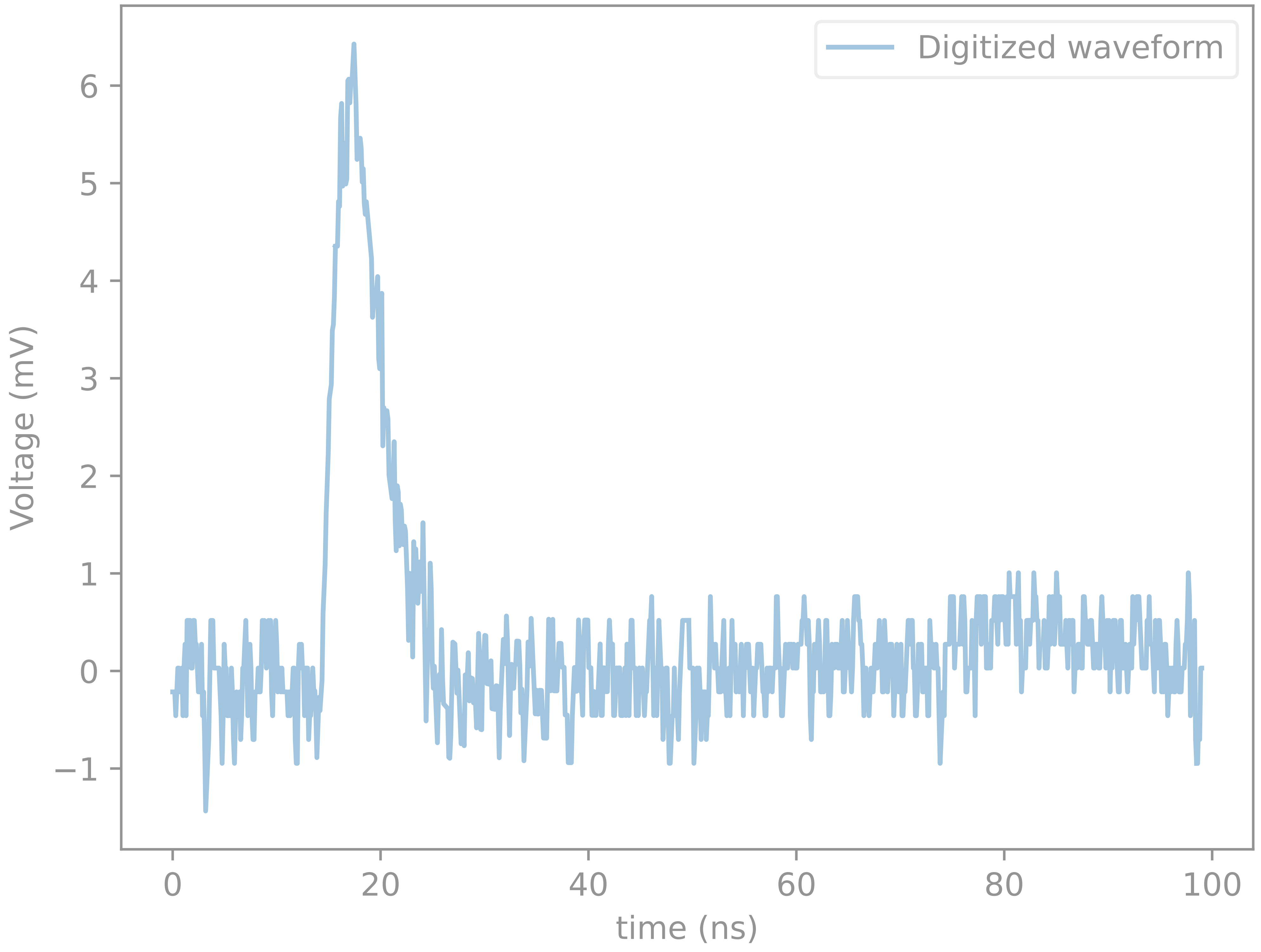
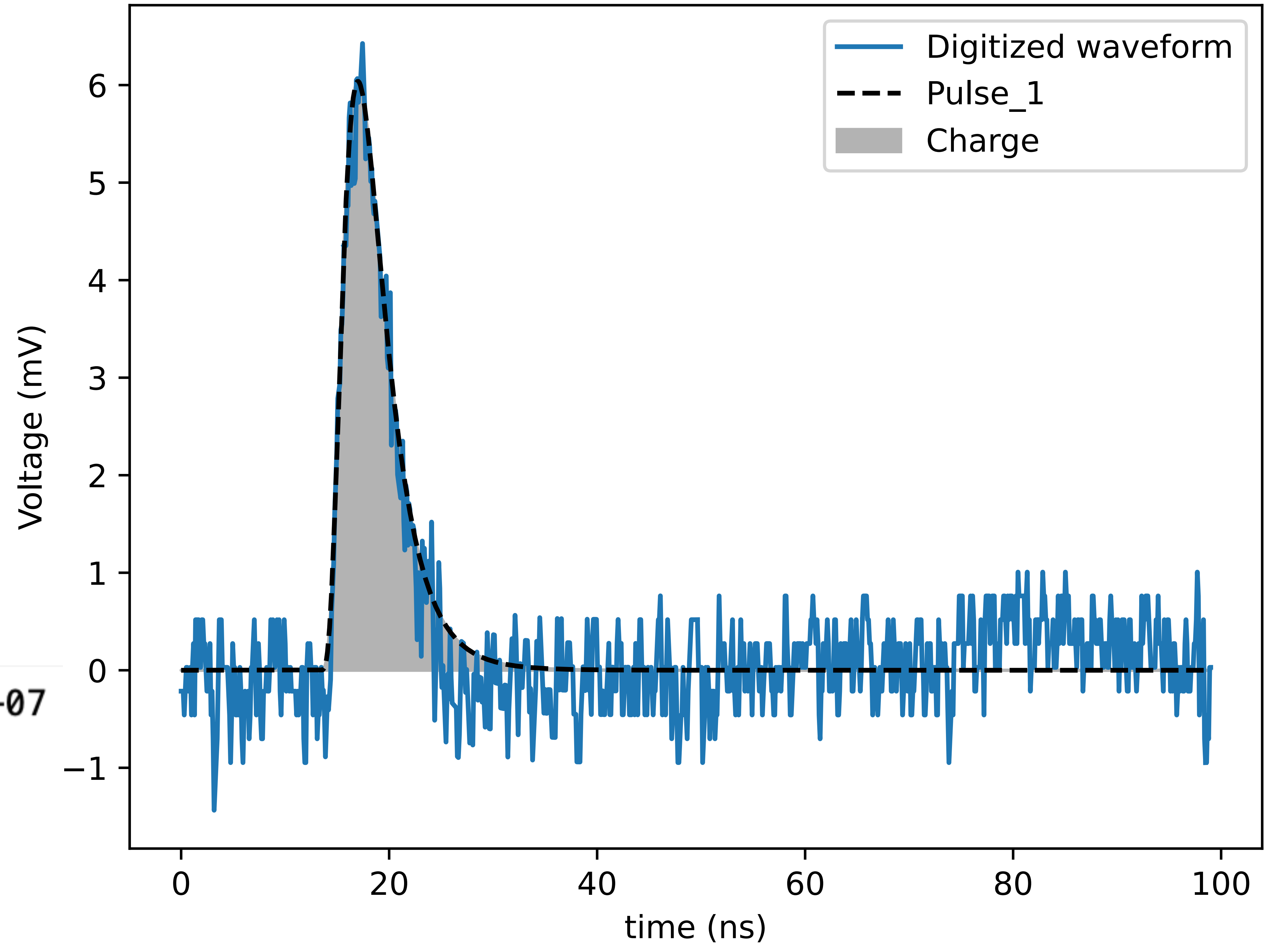
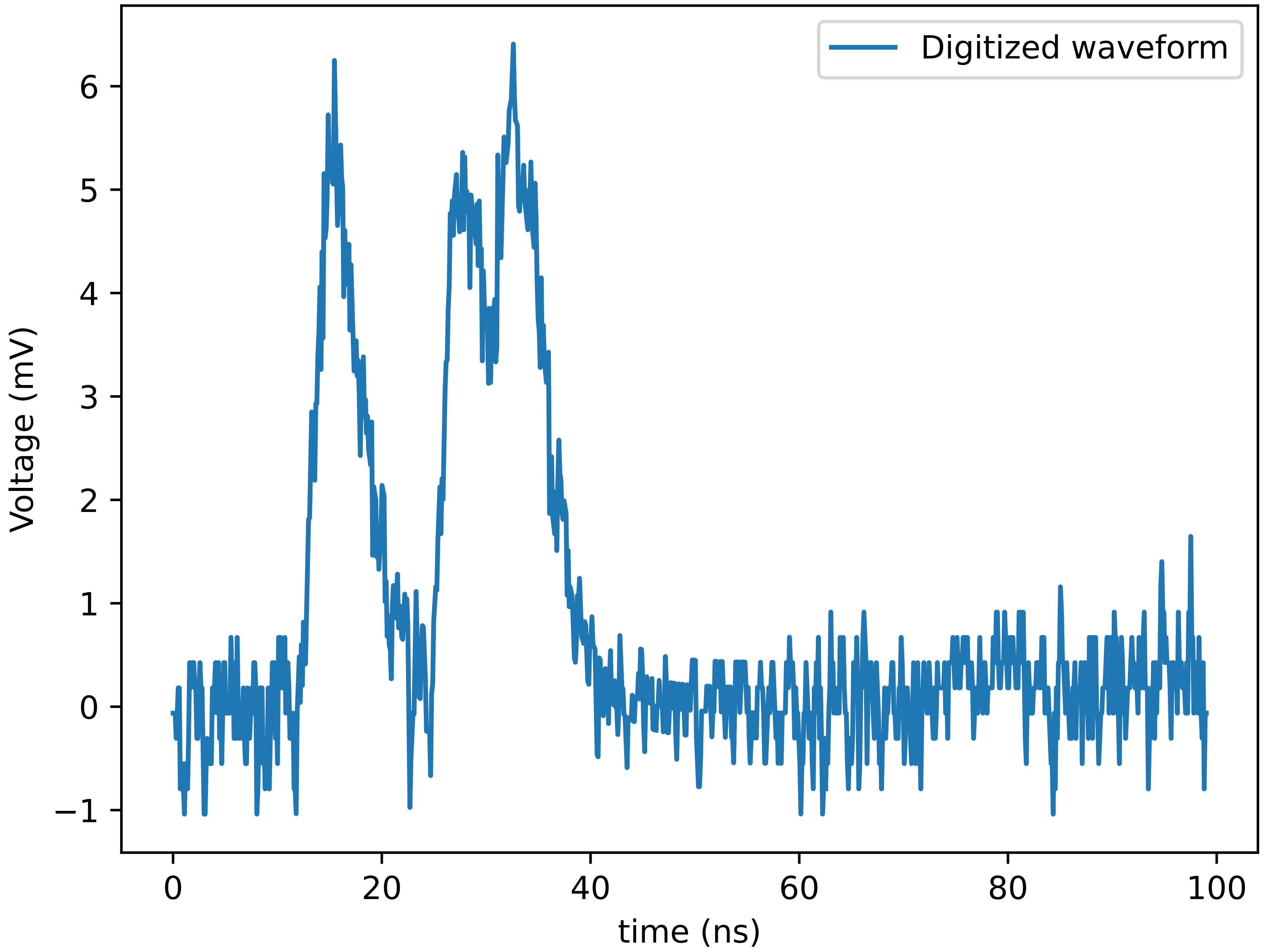



```
[[0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 0.00000000e+00 ... 1.40309027e-07
  1.38124454e-07 1.35975779e-07]]
```

Find the charge of the pulse in the digitized waveform.

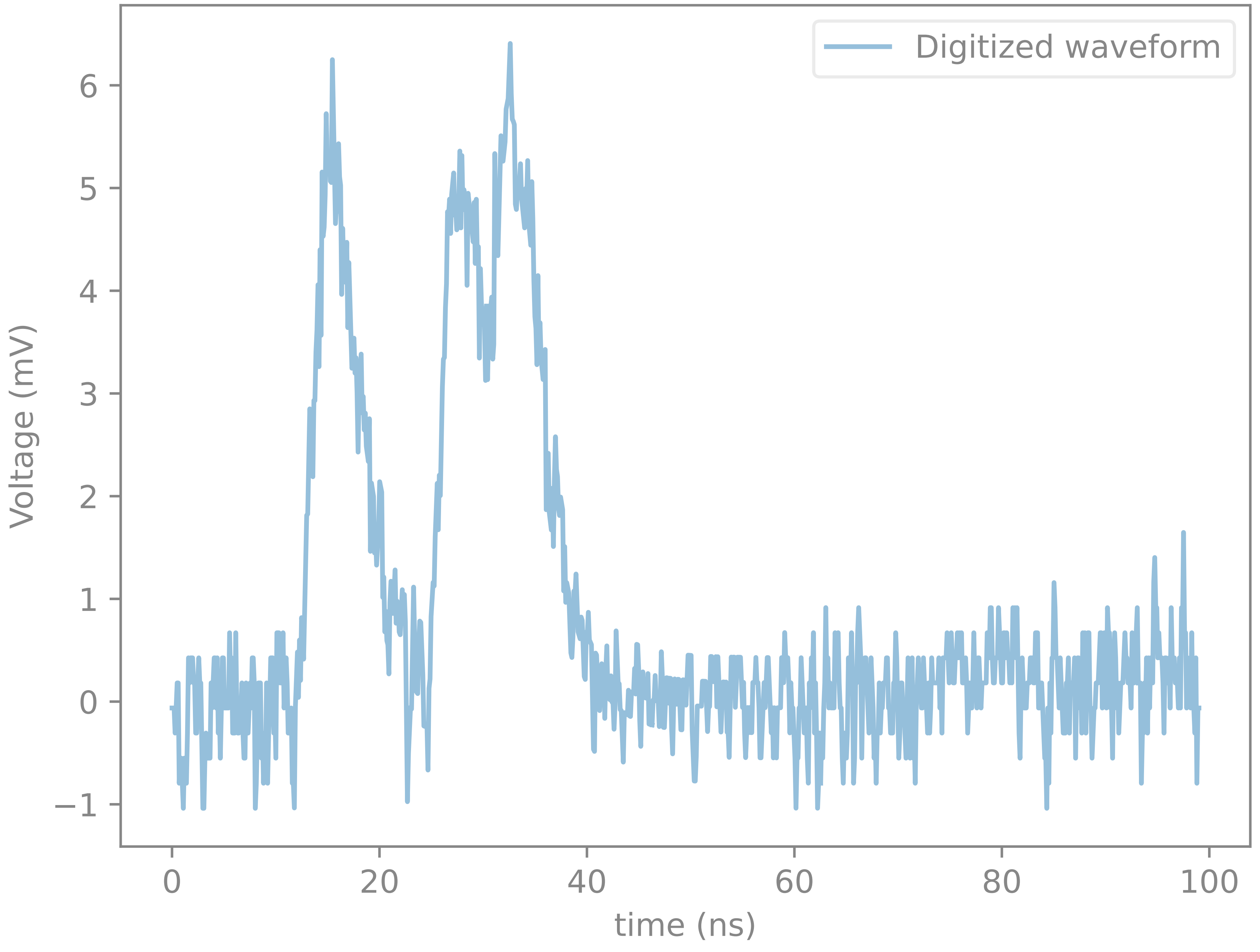


Goals with ML



Can the model do the same for more than a pulse?

Goals with ML



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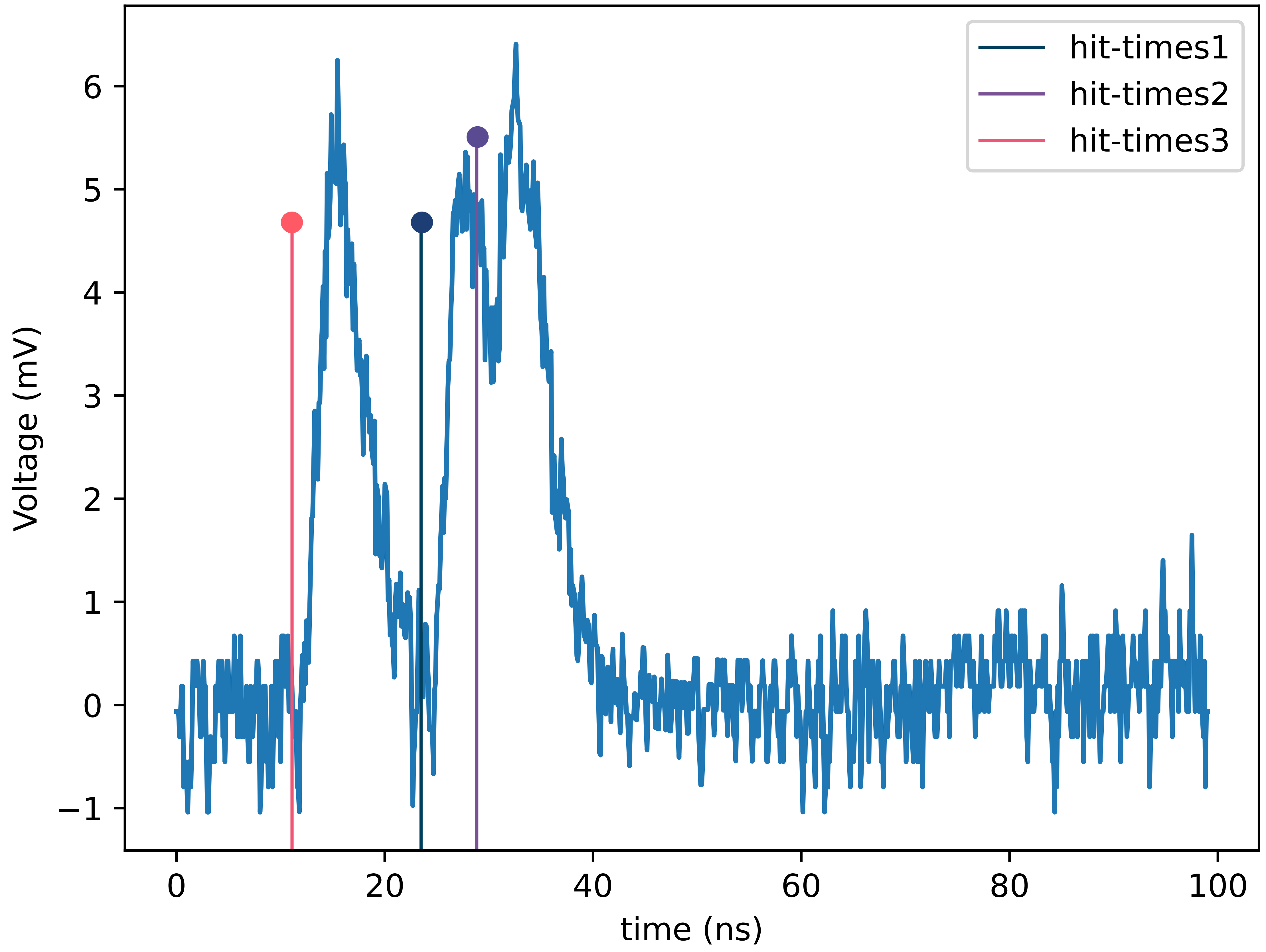
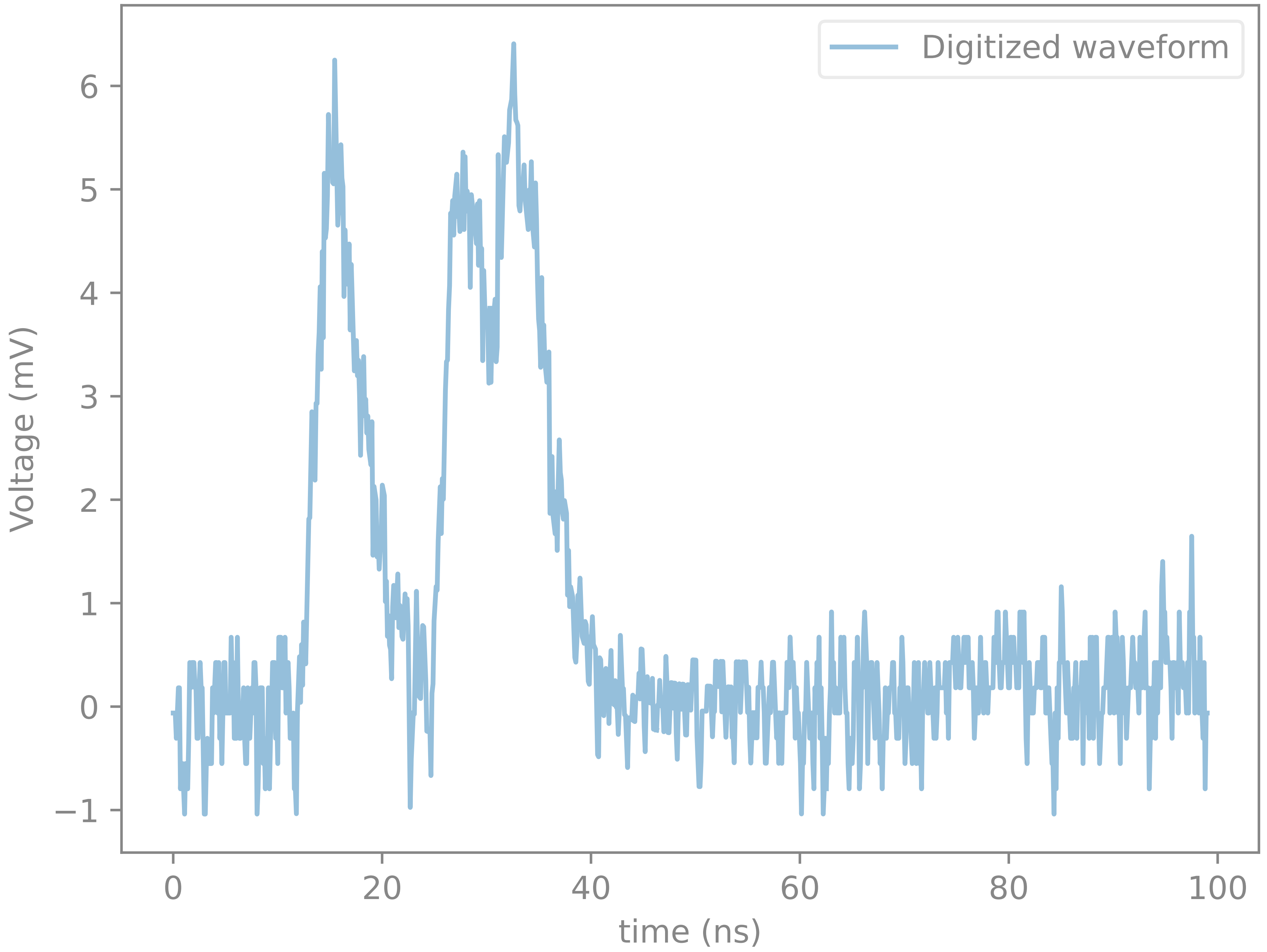


Find the hit times of all the pulses in a waveform.

[0,0..1,1...1,1..1,1.....0,0.........................0,0,0]

Goals with ML



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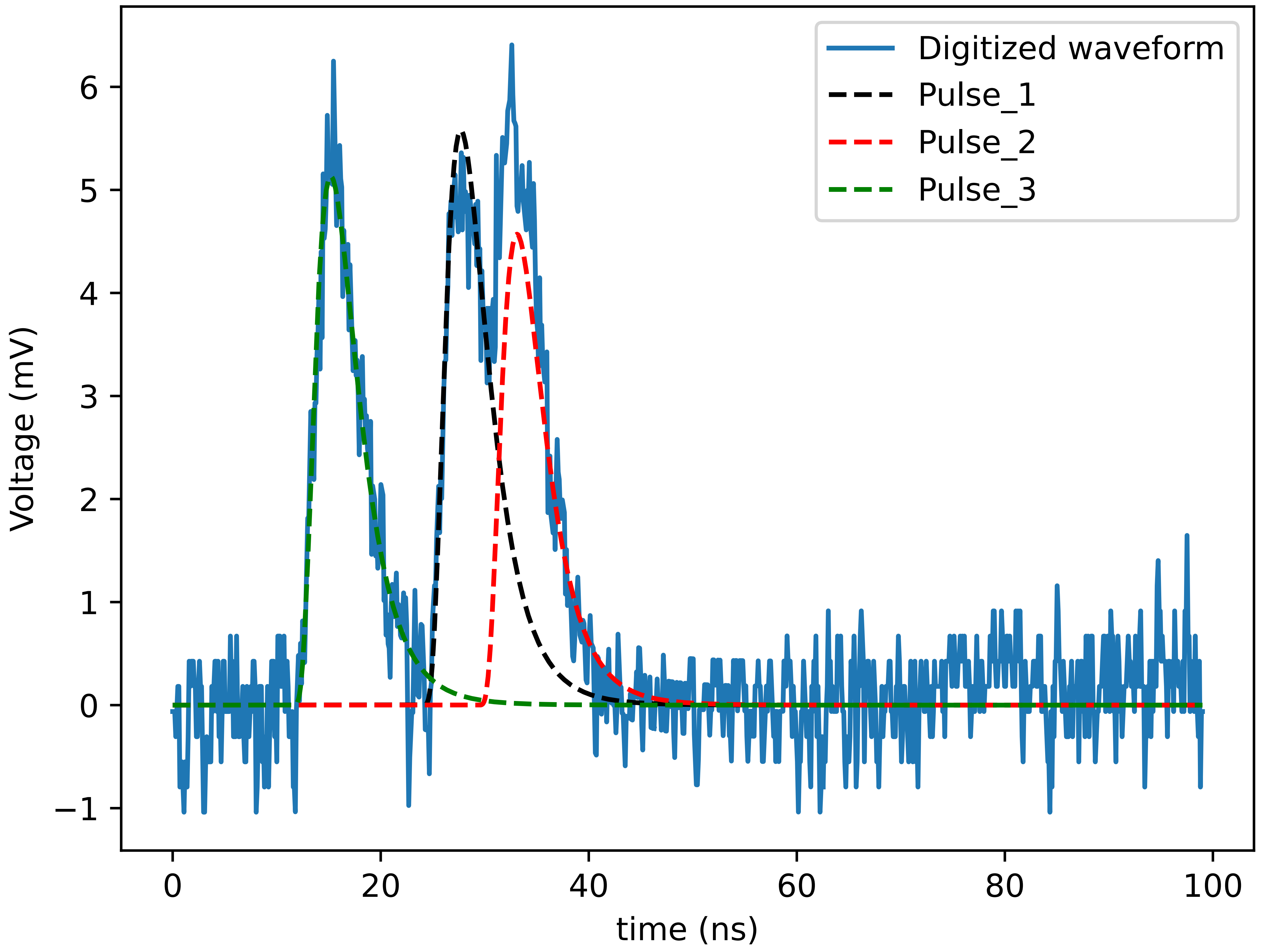


Find the charge of all the pulses in a waveform.

Machine Learning

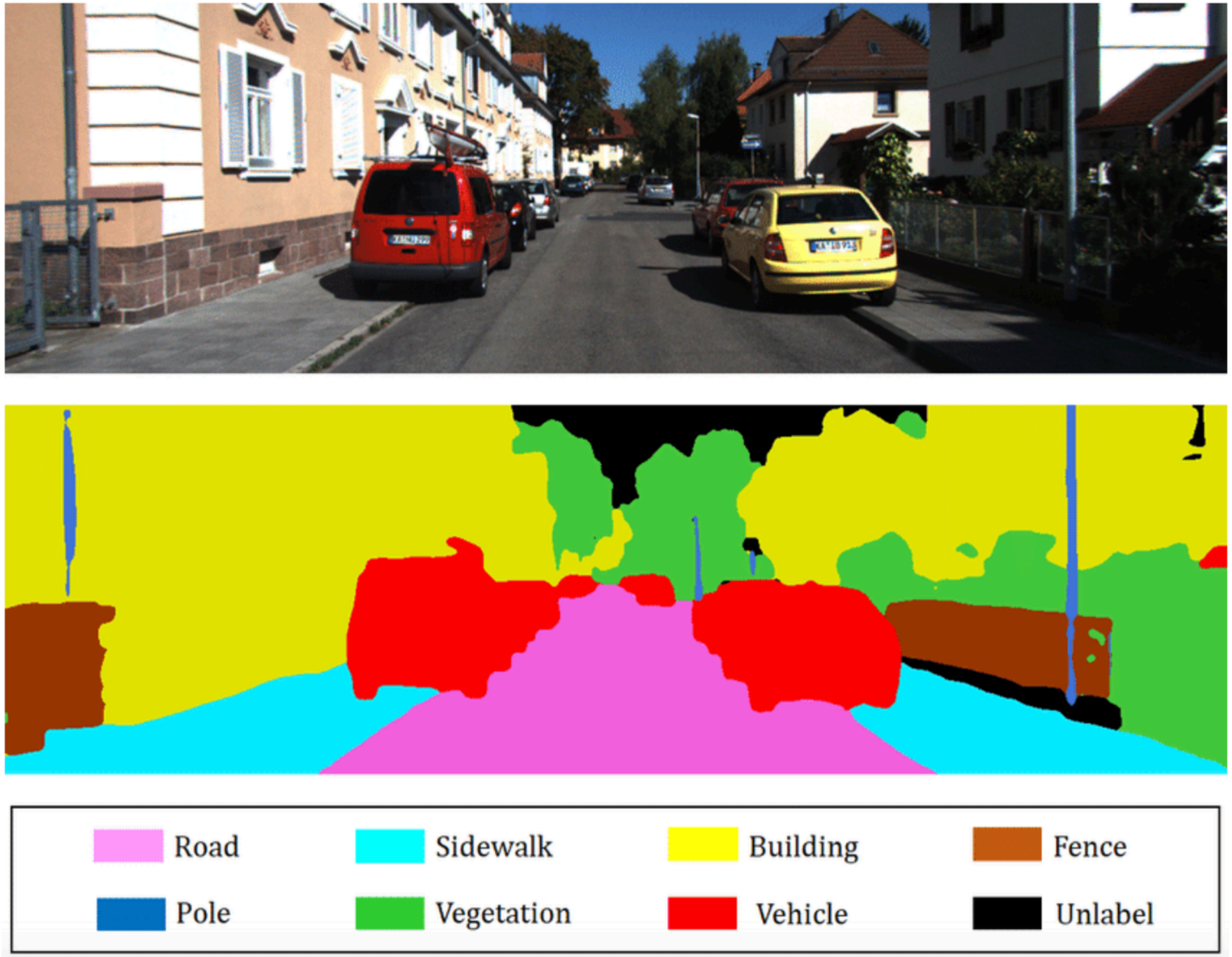
UNet architecture

- U-Net is a deep learning model designed for **semantic segmentation.**
- It is commonly used in **medical imaging** (e.g., tumor detection) and **satellite image analysis**.

UNet architecture

Semantic Segmentation

- **Semantic segmentation** involves pixel by pixel categorization in a meaningful way.

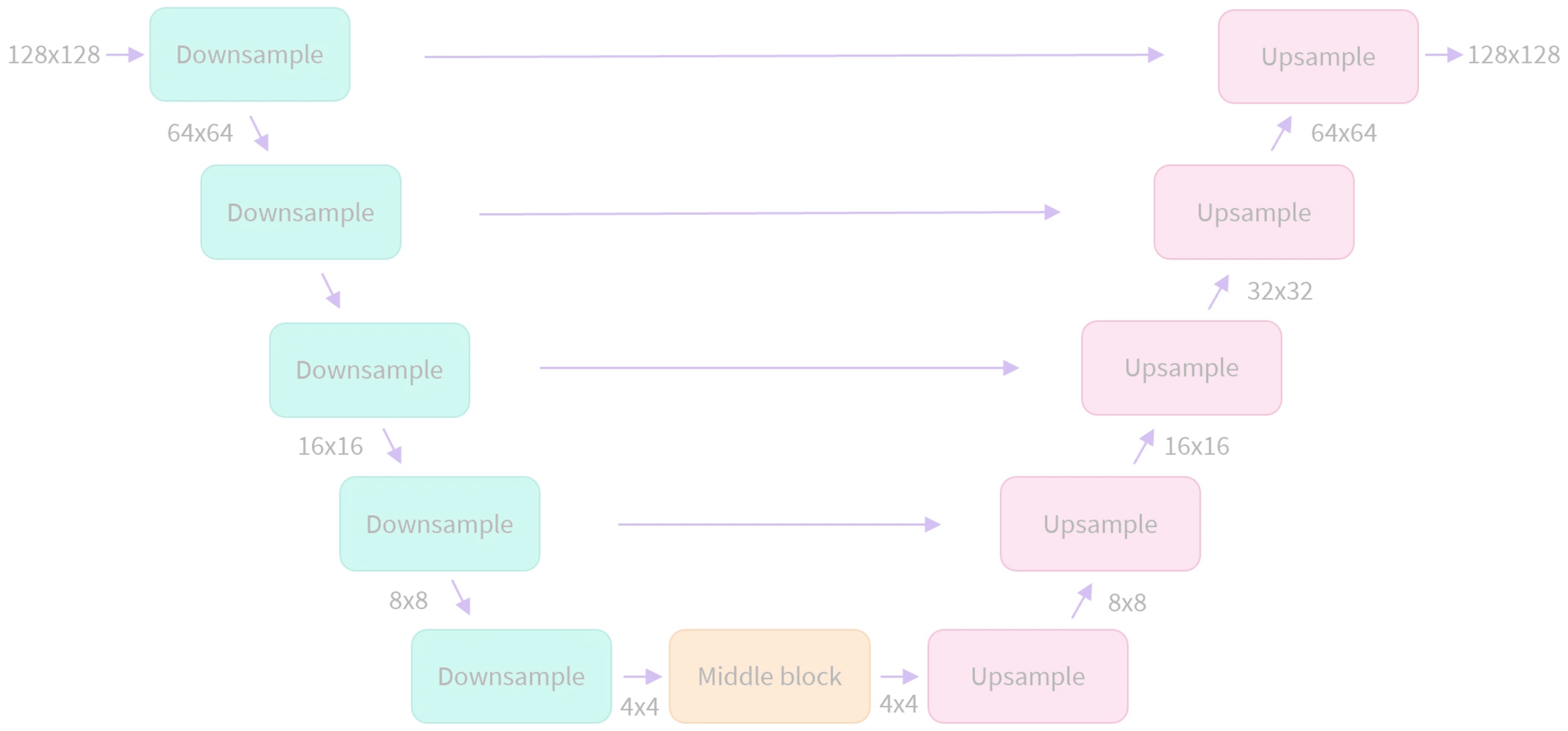


Machine Learning

U-Shape Design:

The architecture has two parts: an **encoder** (left side) and a **decoder** (right side).

UNet architecture



Machine Learning

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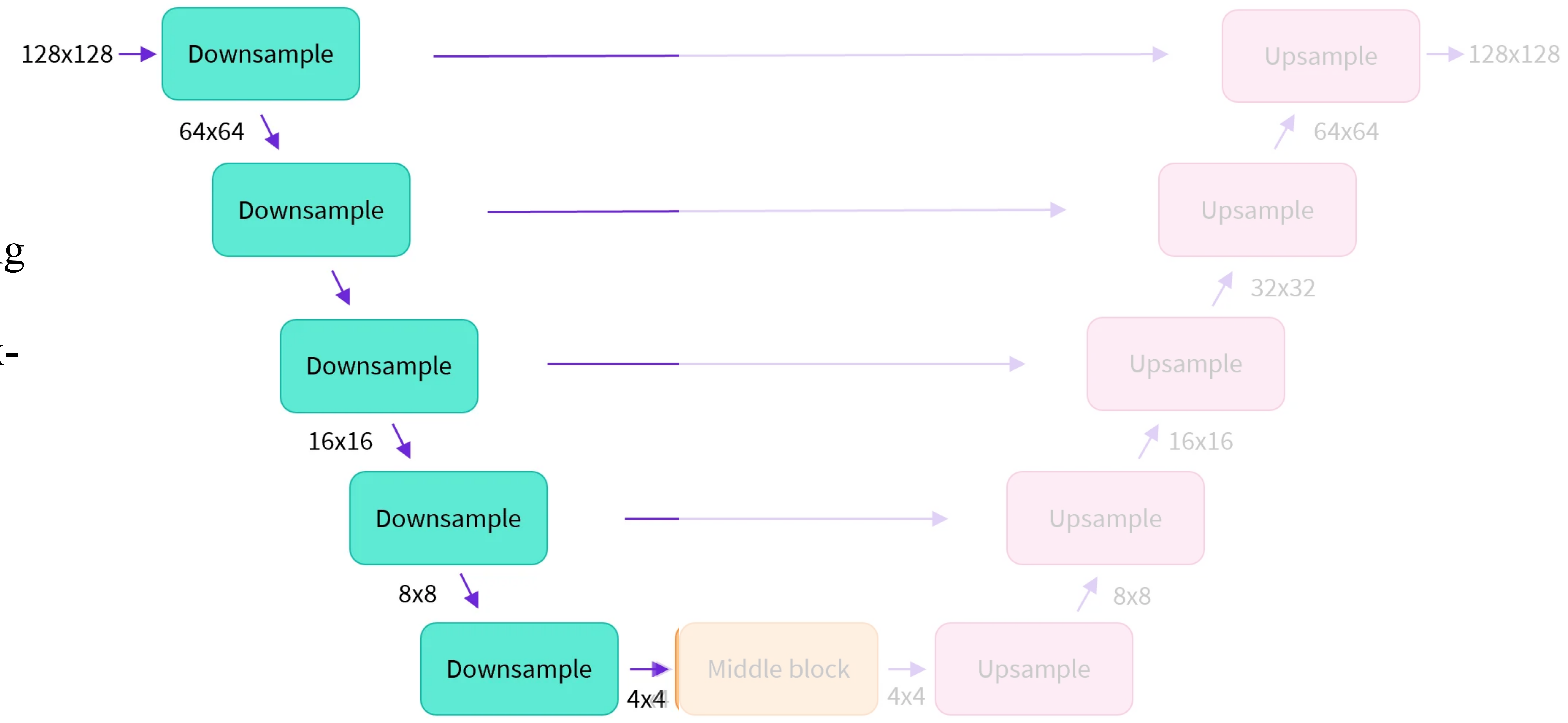
The architecture has two parts: an **encoder** (left side) and a **decoder** (right side).

Encoder (Downsampling):

Extracts important features by reducing the image size step by step.
Uses layers like **convolution** and **max-pooling** to focus on the "what" of the image.

UNet architecture



Machine Learning

U-Shape Design:

The architecture has two parts: an **encoder** (left side) and a **decoder** (right side).

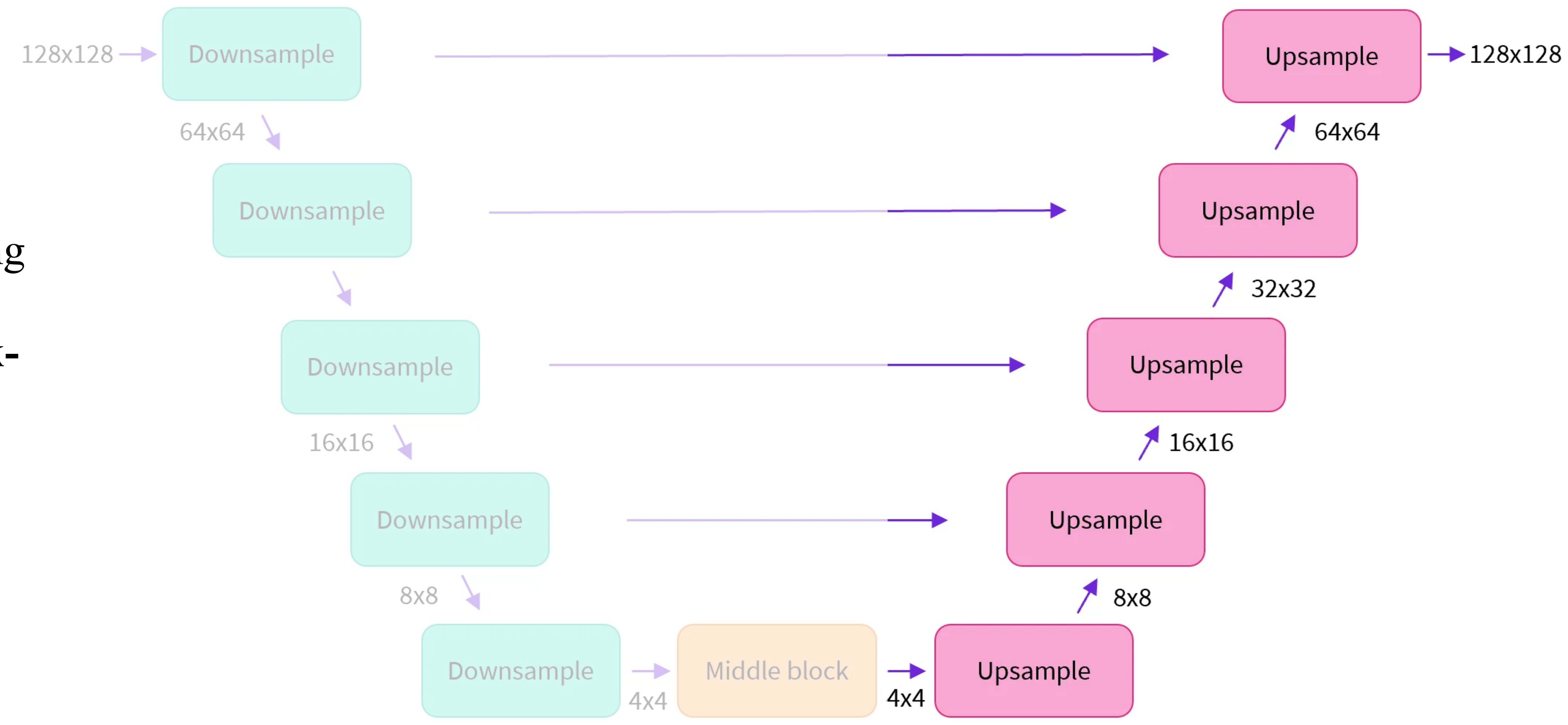
Encoder (Downsampling):

Extracts important features by reducing the image size step by step.
Uses layers like **convolution** and **max-pooling** to focus on the "what" of the image.

Decoder (Upsampling):

Reconstructs the image size while assigning each pixel a category.
Combines **features from the encoder** with upsampled data to retain details.

UNet architecture

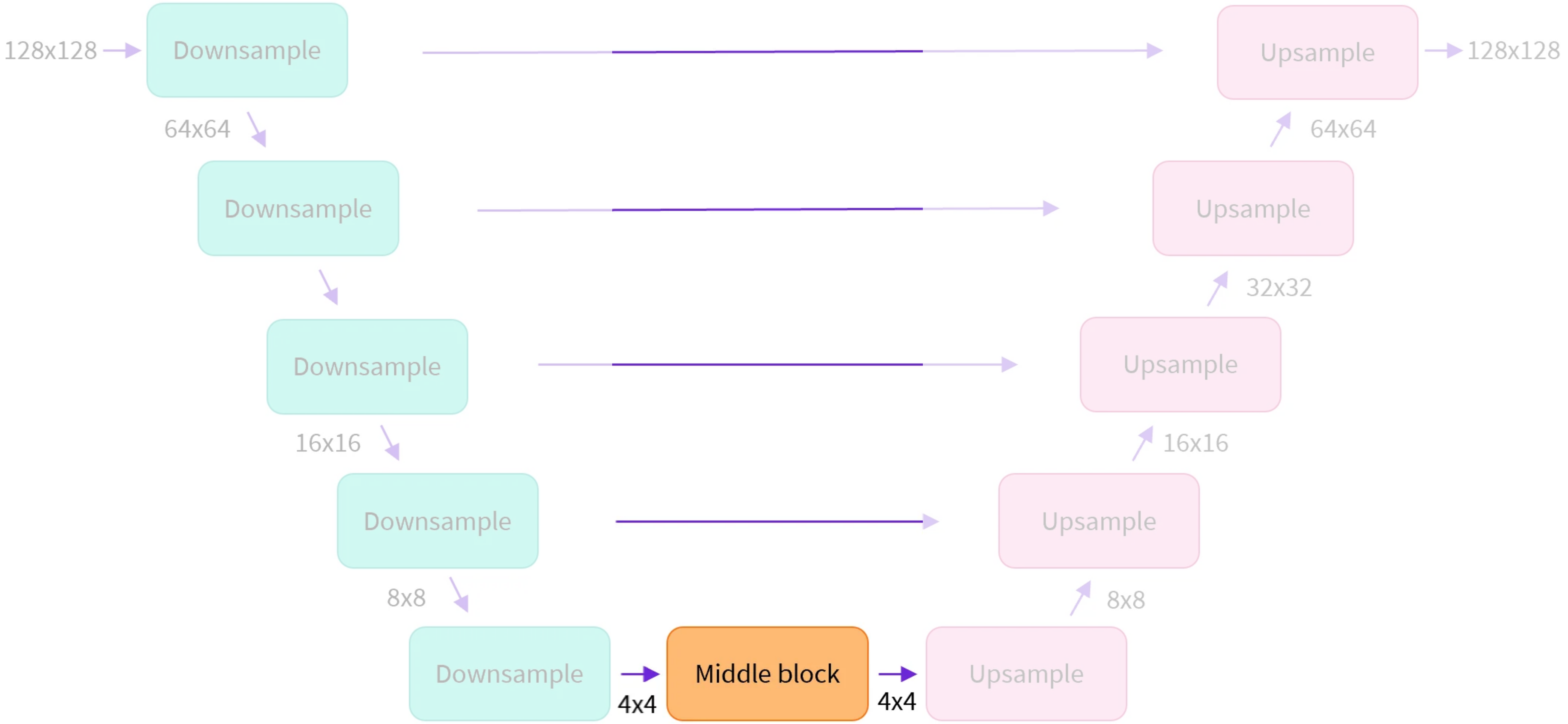


Machine Learning

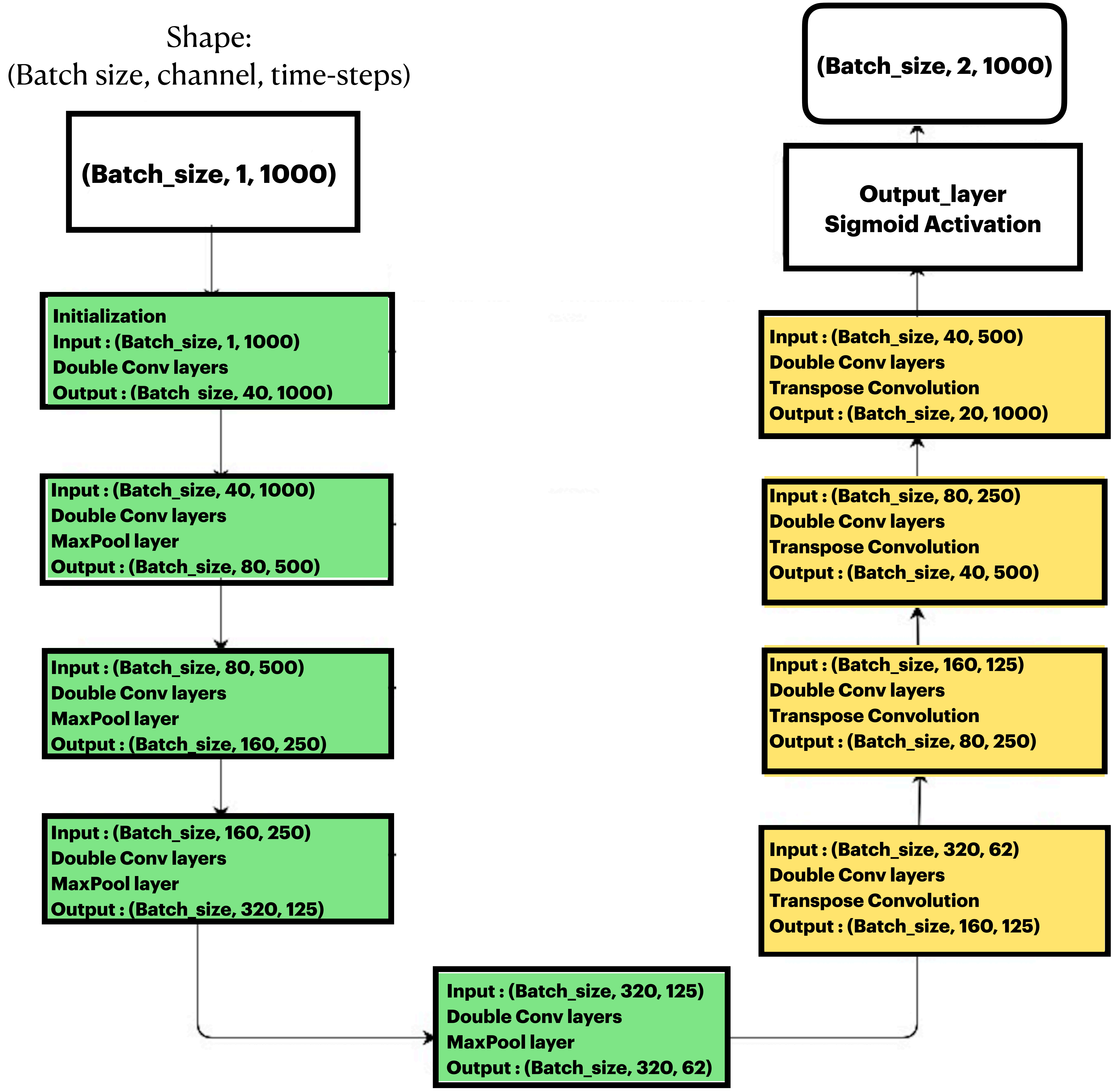
UNet architecture

Skip Connections:

Links encoder and decoder layers to preserve fine details during reconstruction.



Classification UNet architecture

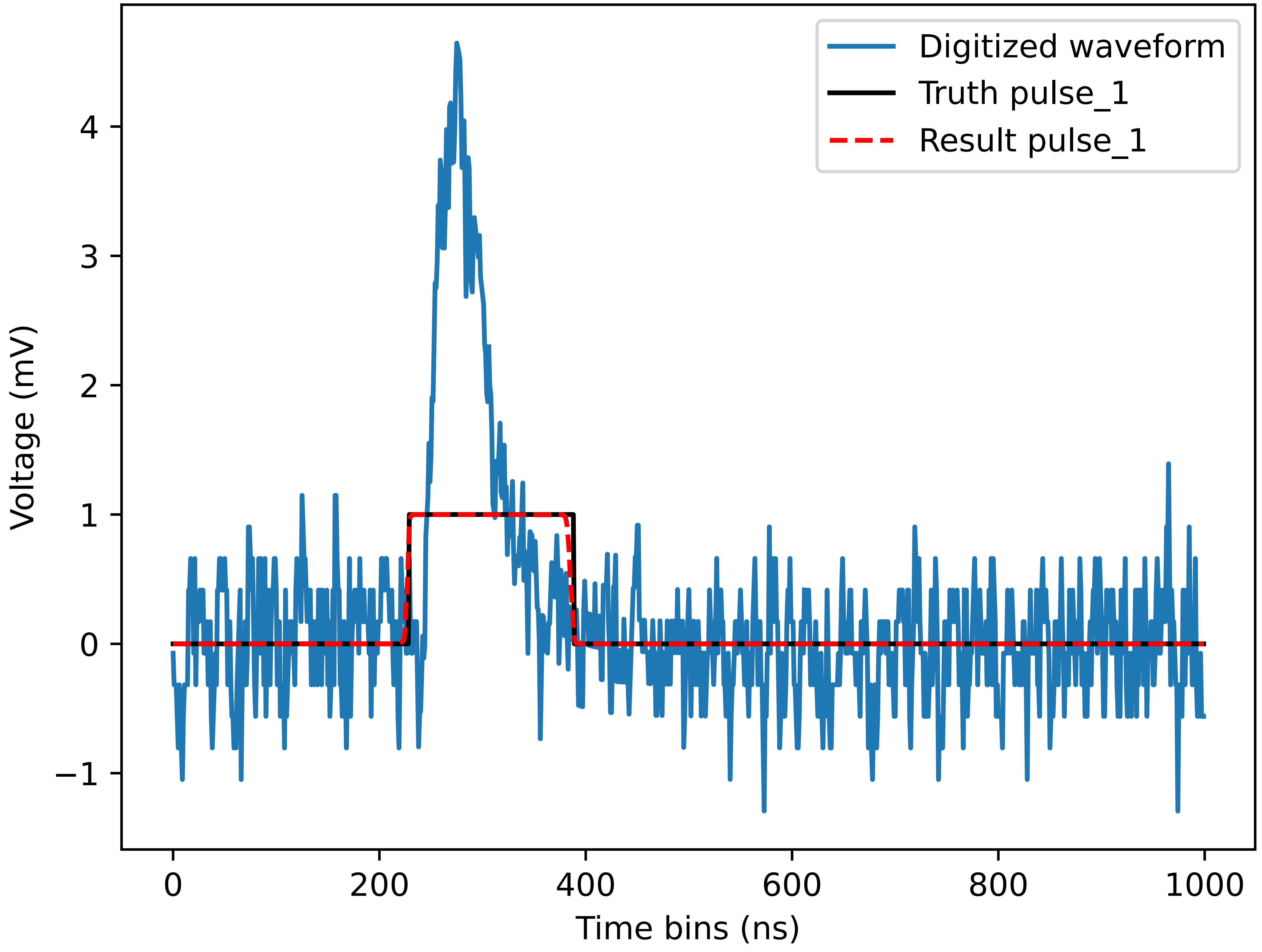


Pulse analysis using machine learning

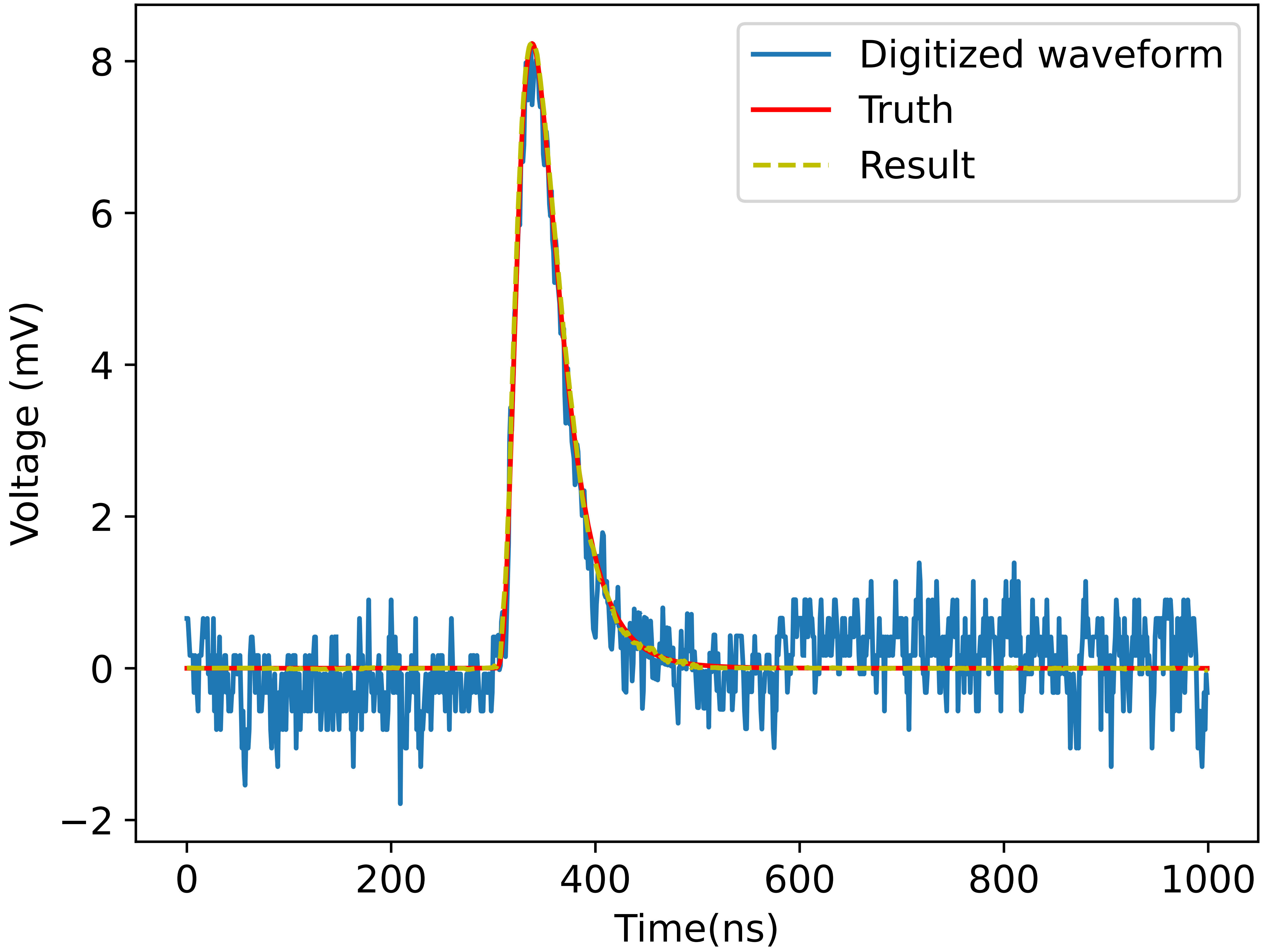
Classification:

Regression:

Hit time:

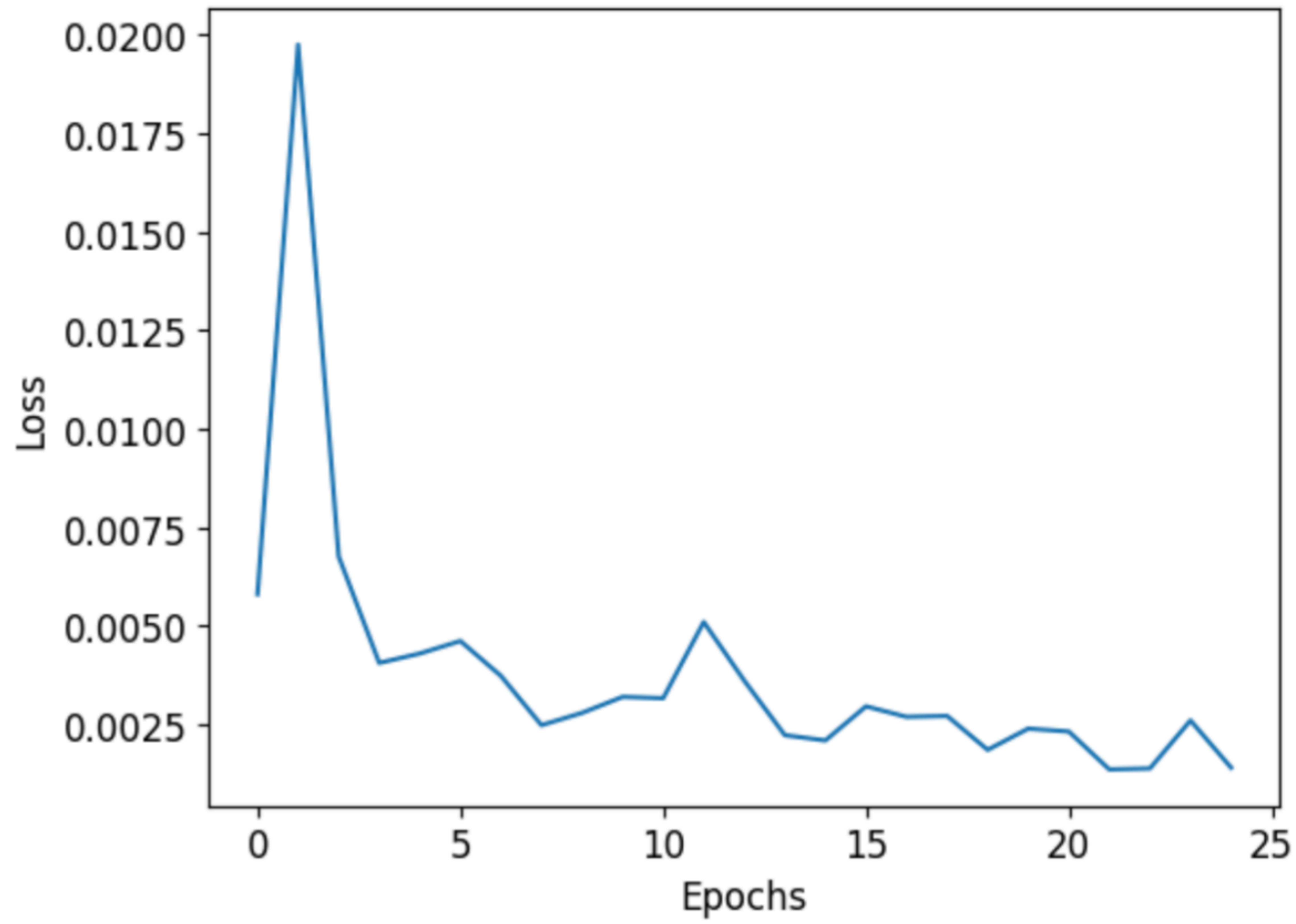


Charge:

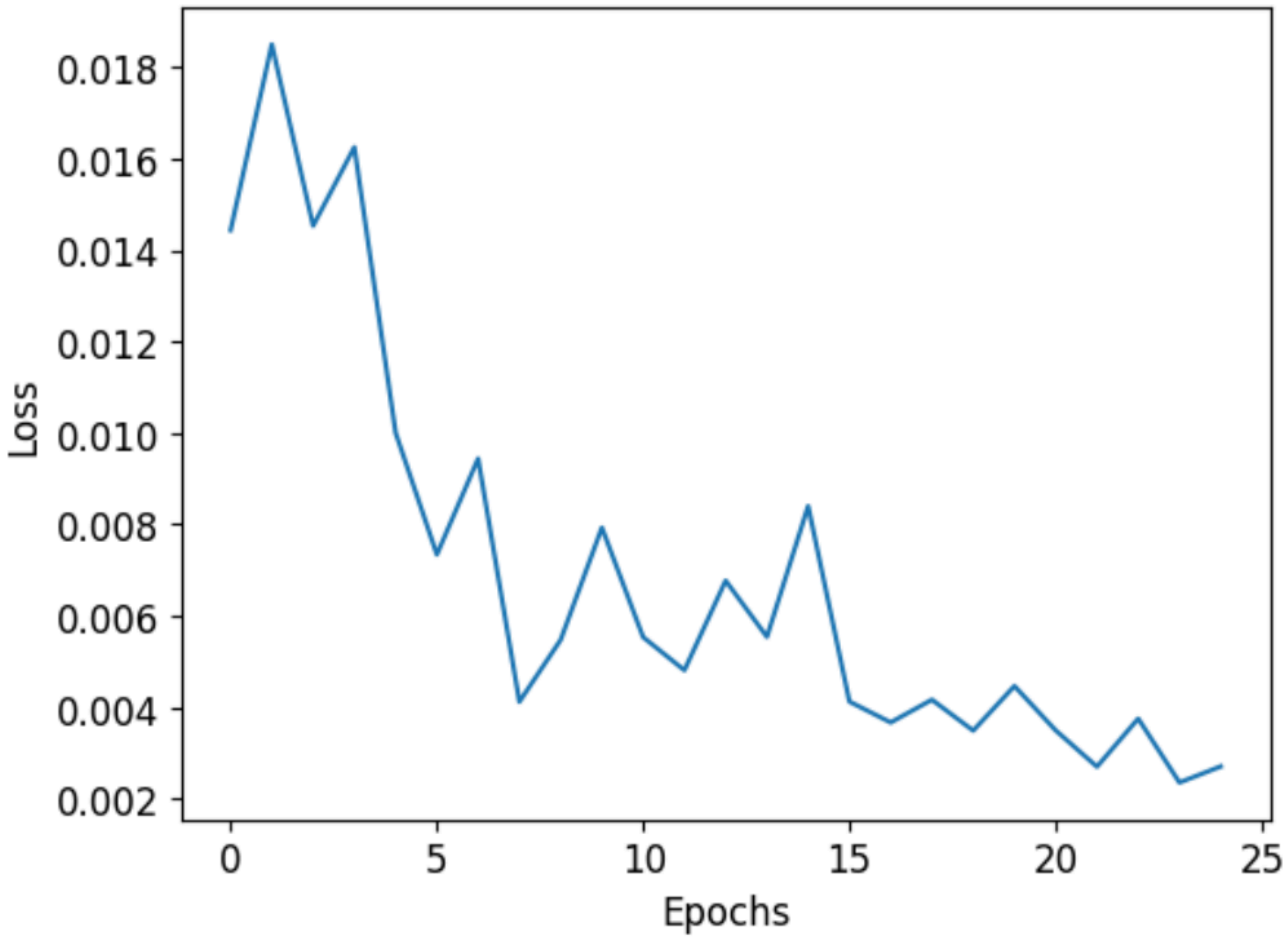


Loss curves

Regression

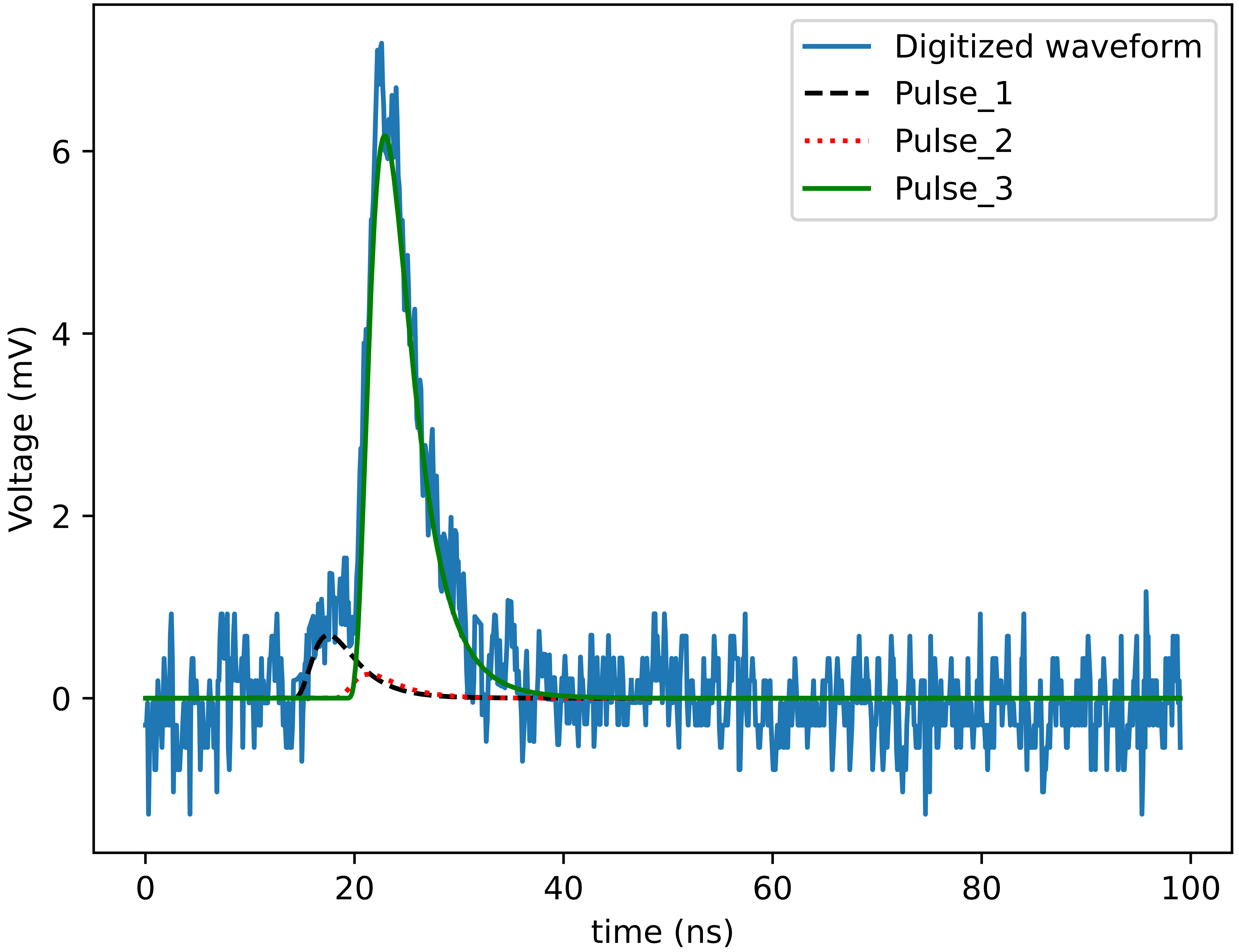


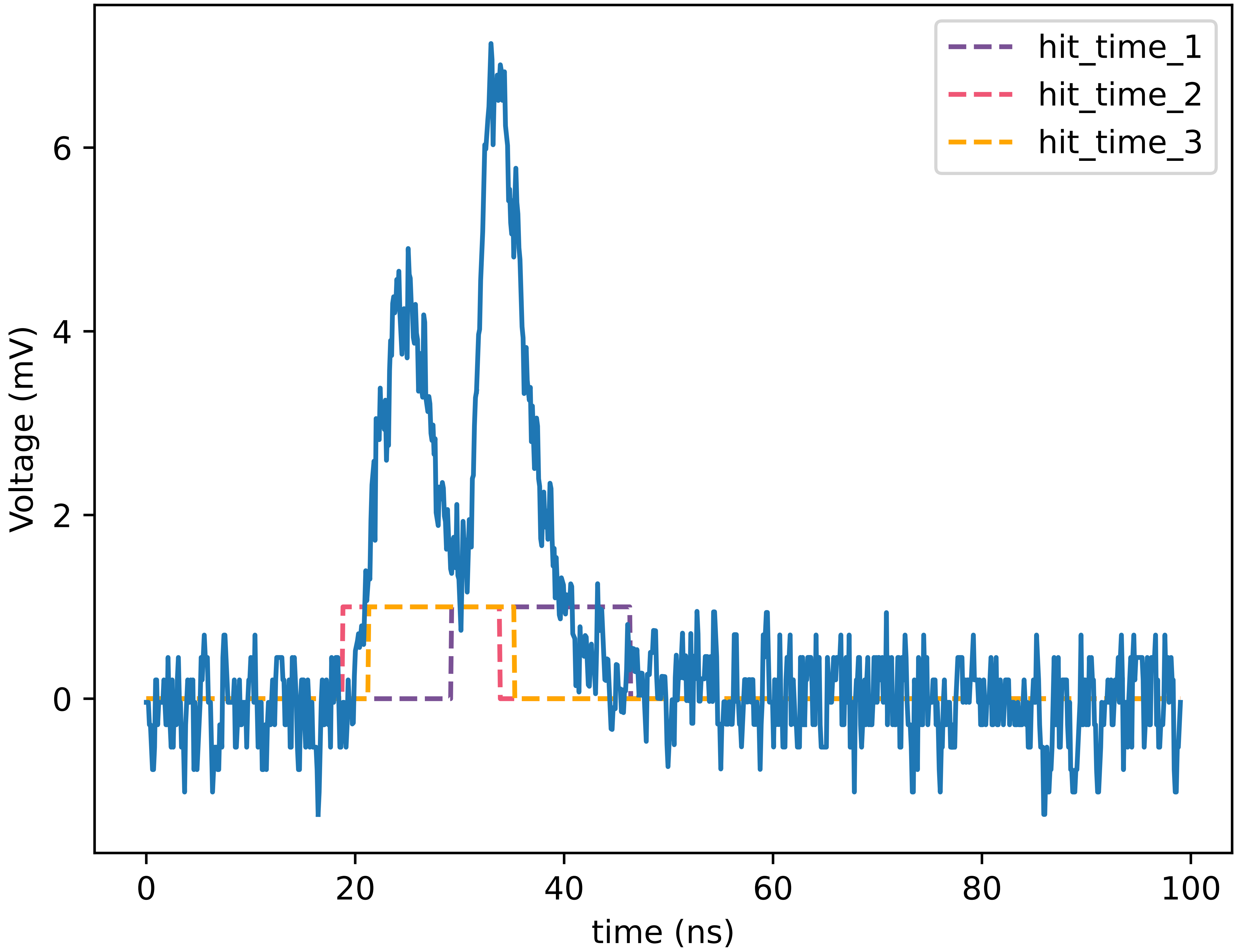
Classification



Future work

- ✴Working on multi-pulse analysis





Future work

- Developing new DAQ state-of-the-art hardware -> RFSoC technology

  • Generic technology for pulse extraction

Summary

- We are trying to explain matter anti-matter asymmetry using liquid scintillator technology by looking for rare $0\nu\beta\beta$ events.
- Building up NuDot as a R&D testbed for reducing backgrounds in these detectors.
- The particular solar neutrino background requires precise timing resolution, so the ML algorithm aims to extract the time.
- We can extract a single photoelectron’s time and charge. However, there is still room for improvement.

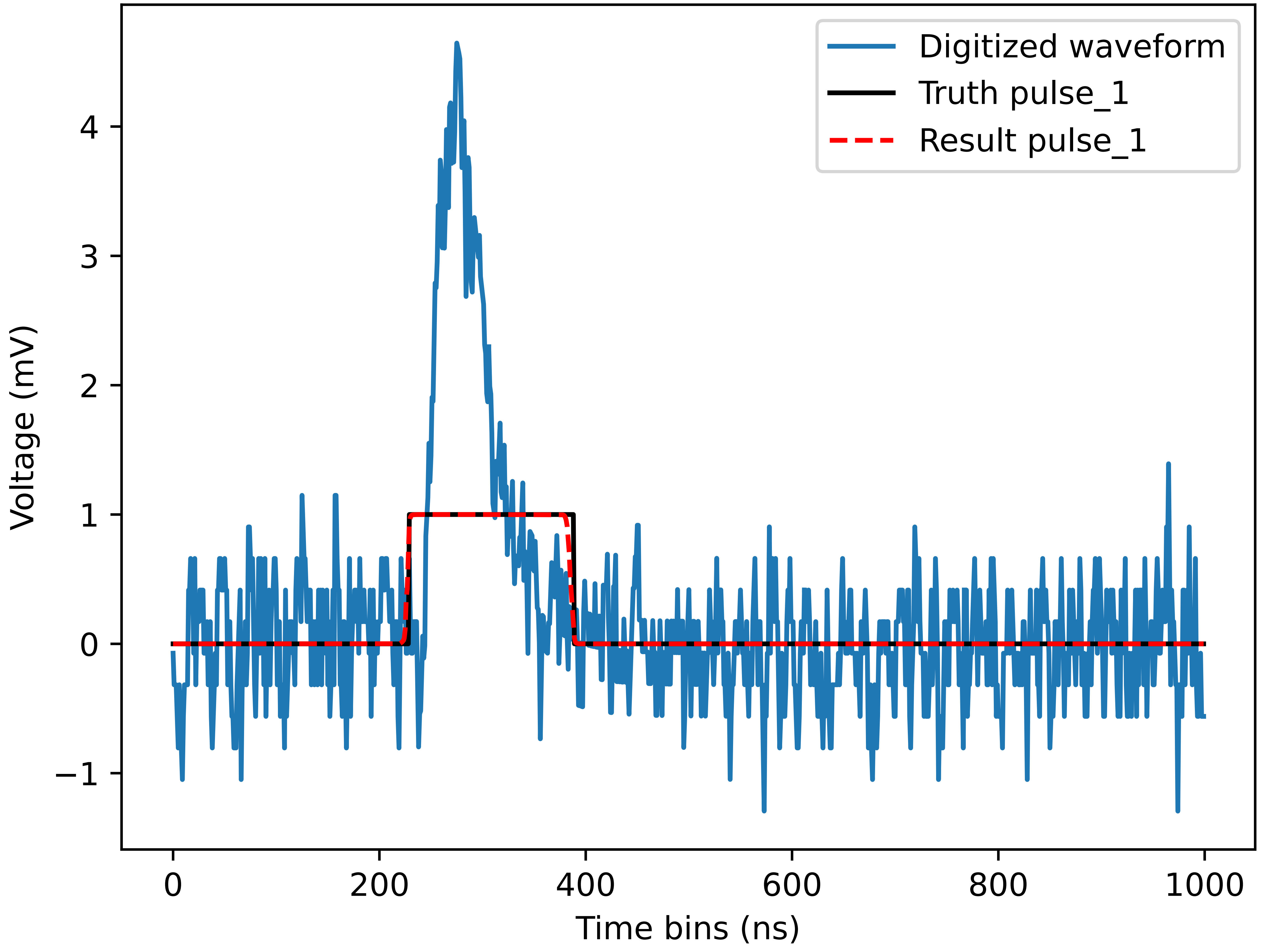
Input from the ML experts, ideas on scaling, multi-pulses, and architecture.

Suggestions for ML on chip.

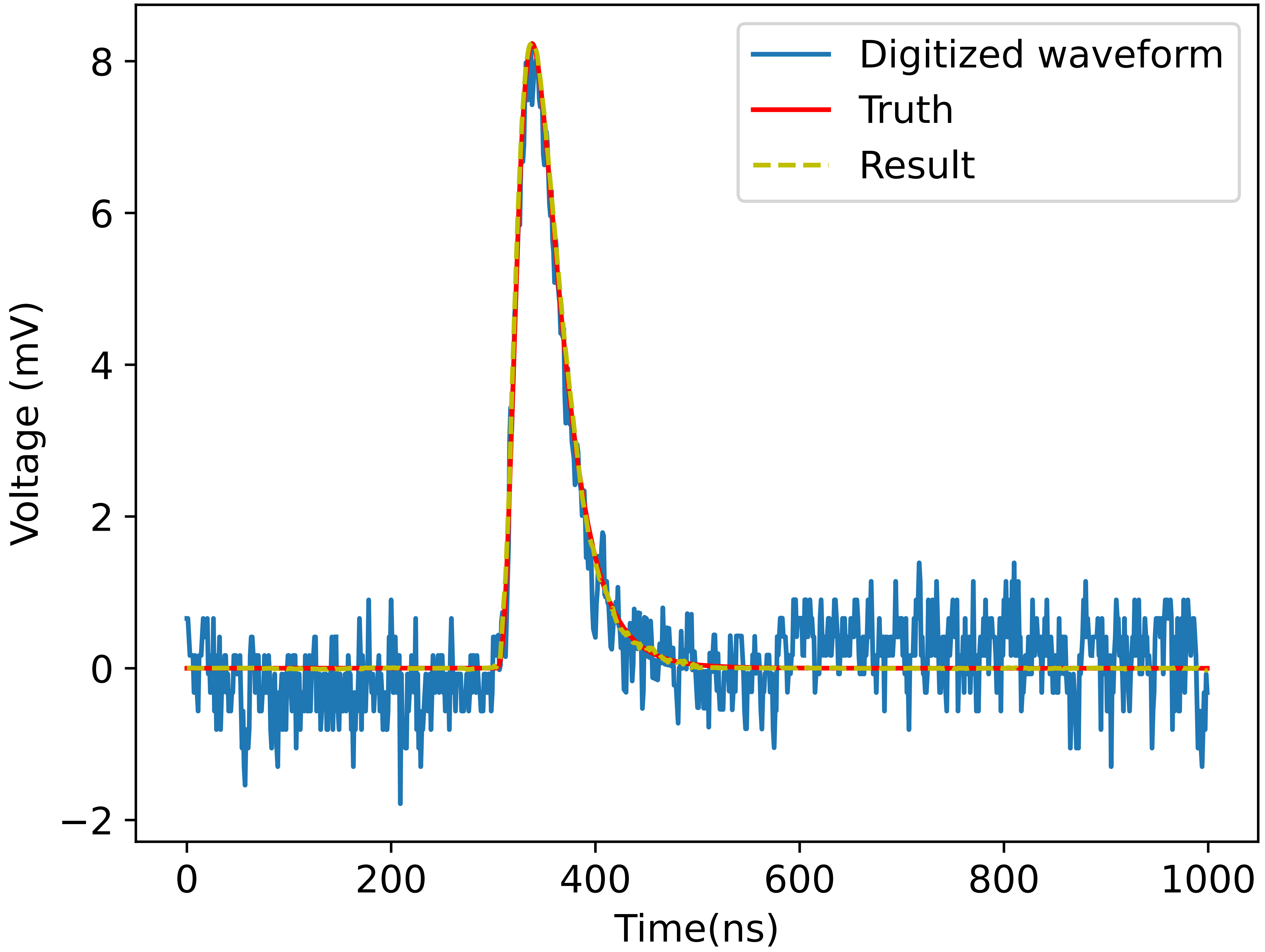
Backup slides

Pulse analysis using machine learning

Loss function : BCELoss
Activation function: LeakyReLU
Optimizer: Adam
Output layer activation : Sigmoid

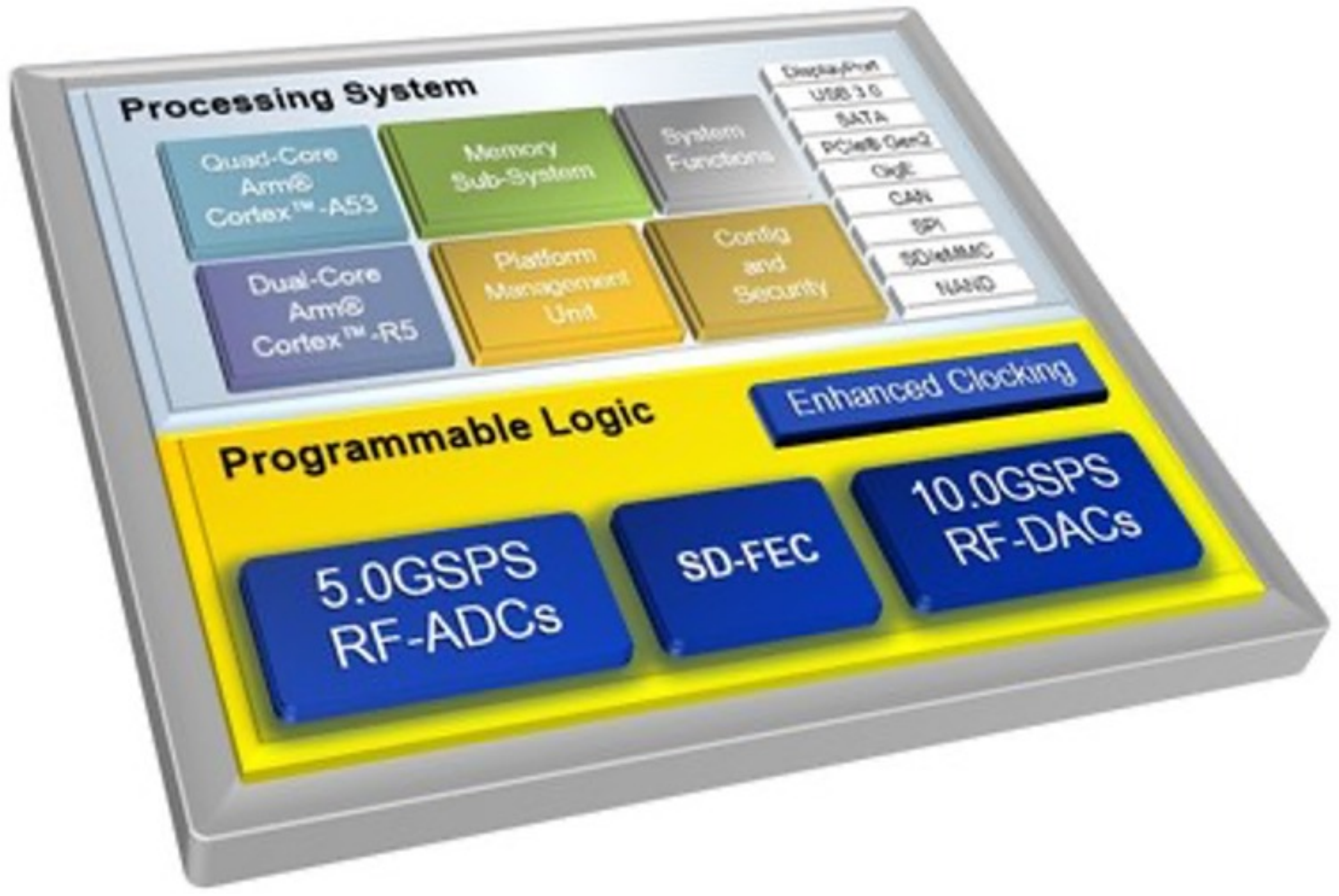


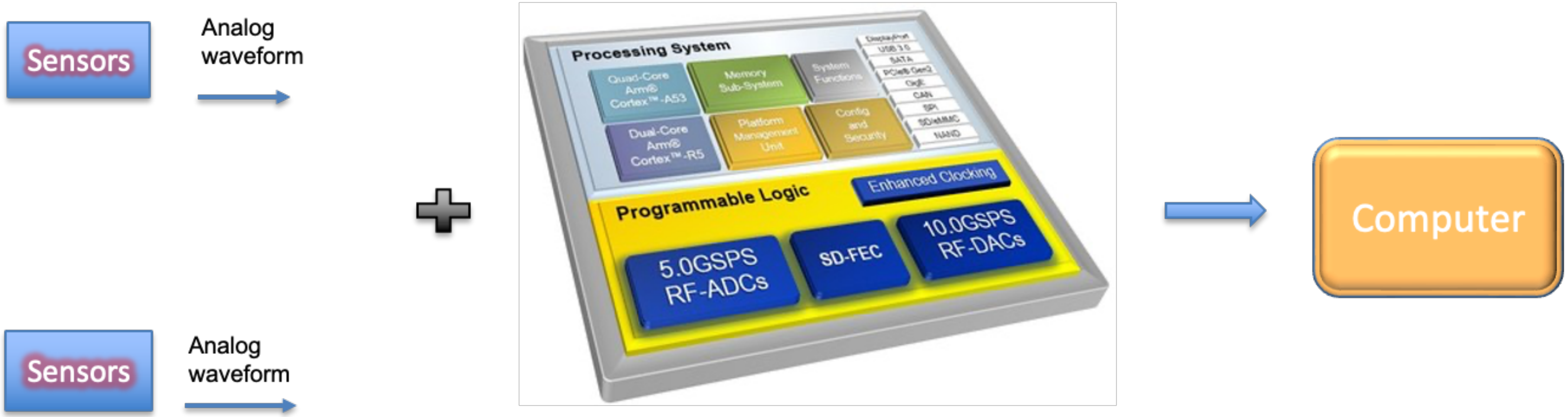
Loss function : MSELoss
Activation function: LeakyReLU
Optimizer: SGD



Radio-Frequency System on a Chip

What is RFSoC?
A single chip that contain nearly all the component which are required for high performance data aquisition system front end





RFSoC

A Conventional System