Implicit Neural Representation as a Differentiable Surrogate for Photon Propagation in a Monolithic Neutrino Detector

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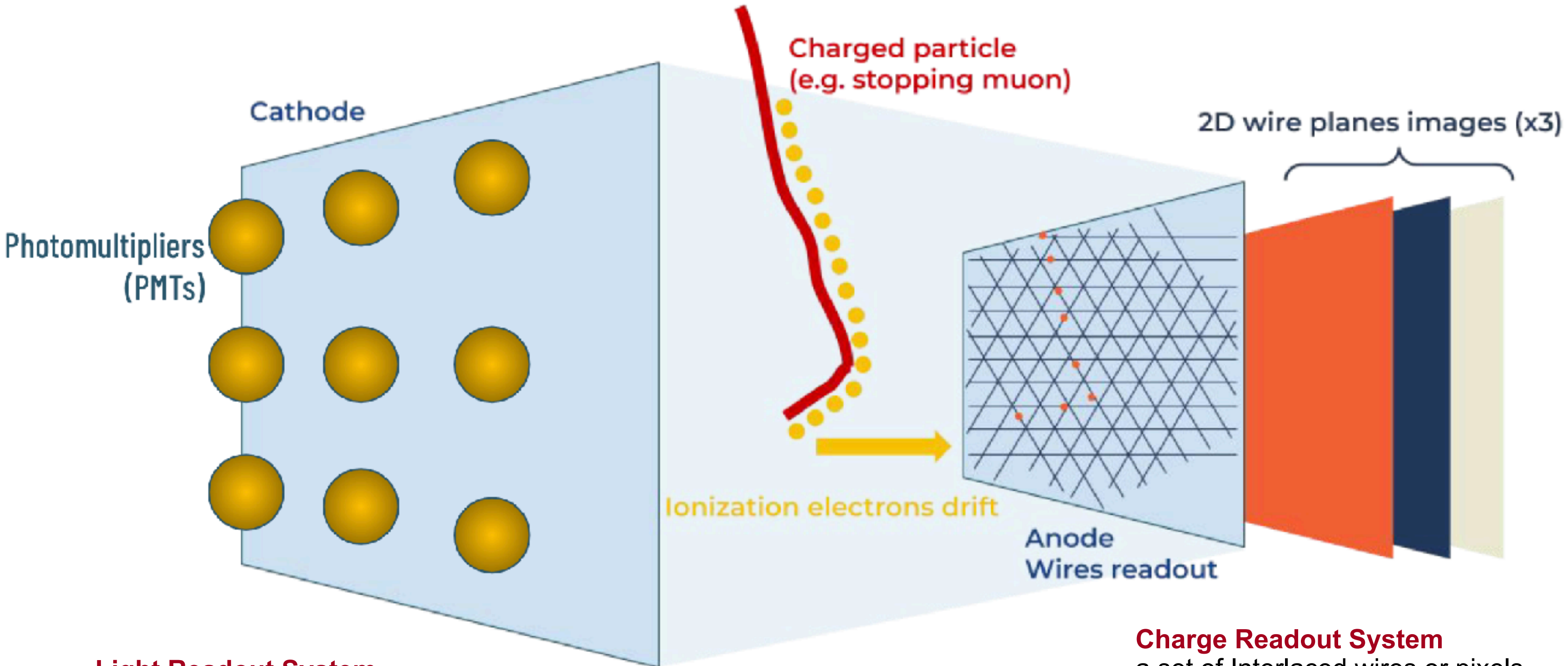
Aug 23, 2023

Neutrino Physics and Machine Learning 2023
at Tufts University

Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber (LArTPC)



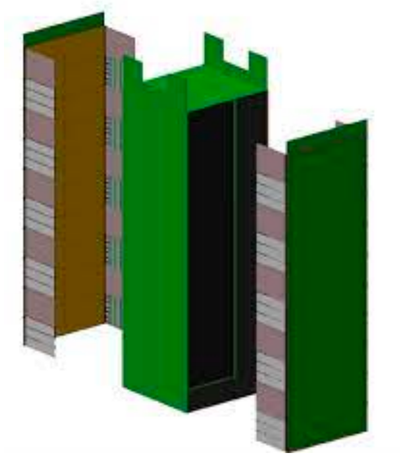
Light Readout System
detection of scintillating photons at O(ns)

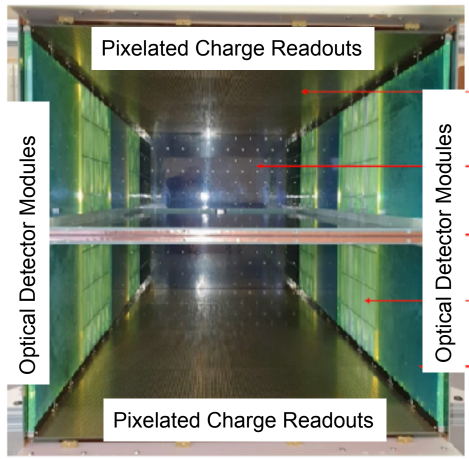
$$e^{-} + {}^{40}\mathrm{Ar}^{+} + {}^{40}\mathrm{Ar} \rightarrow {}^{40}\mathrm{Ar}_{2}^{*} \rightarrow 2\,{}^{40}\mathrm{Ar} + \gamma.$$

Charge Readout System
a set of Interlaced wires or pixels
drift time O(ms)

$$\boxed{\text{Drift distance = Drift Velocity * } (t - t_0)}$$

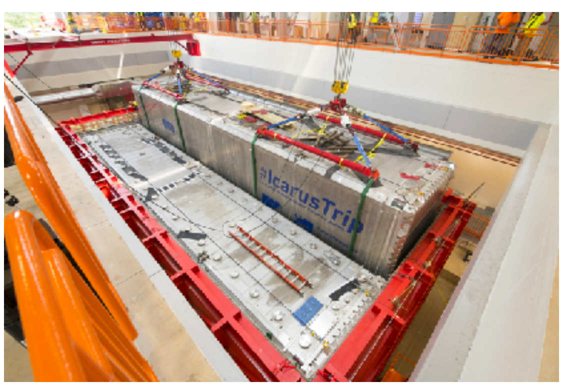
Examples of LArTPC Detectors

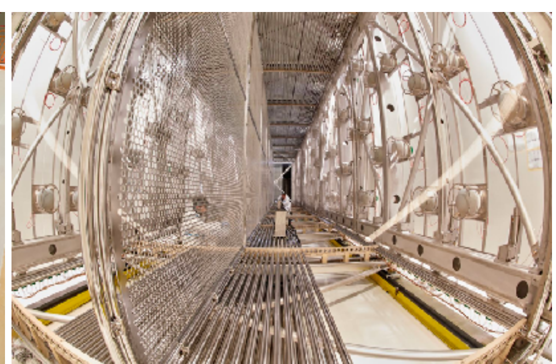




Module-0 Demonstrator

- 1st ton-scale prototype of DUNE* near detector design
- ~0.7 m x 0.7 m x 1.4 m
- divided into 2 TPCs
- pixelated charge readout
- 2 different optical detector prototypes: LCM & ArcLight



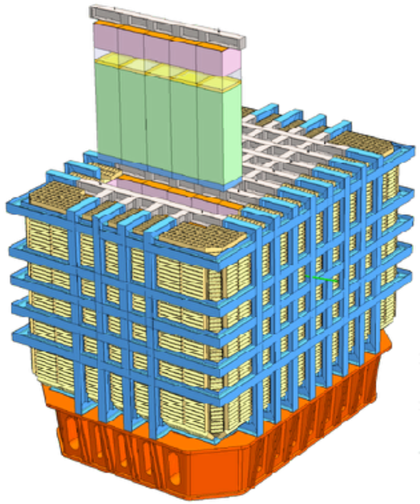


ICARUS**

- largest LArTPC in operation with wire readout
- 760 ton LAr in 2 TPCs
- each ~3.6 m x 3.9 m x 19.9 m

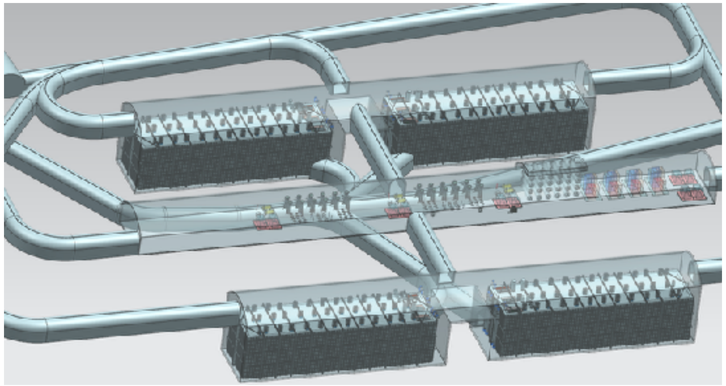
*DUNE: Deep Underground Neutrino Experiment
**ICARUS: Imaging Cosmic And Rare Underground Signals

Proposed LArTPC Detectors



DUNE Near Detector-Liquid Argon (ND-LAr)

- 7x5 array of 1 m x 1m x 3m detector modules (similar design as module-0 demonstrator)
- ~67 ton of LAr

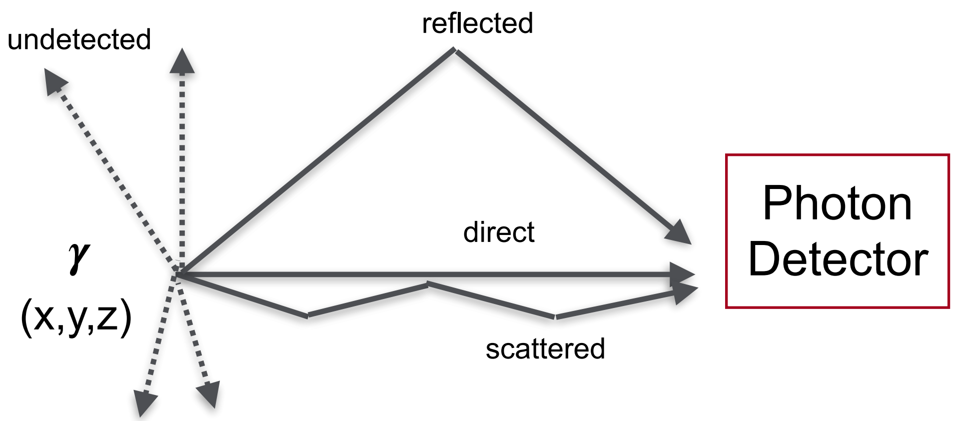


DUNE Far Detector

- 4 x ~17-kton detector modules
- each ~19 m x 18 m x 66 m

Scalability is the key for the future

Scintillation Light Propagation Model
Lookup Table (LUT) Approach



Visibility Lookup Table

- divide the detector volume into voxels of ~cm in size
- for each voxel, simulate and propagate millions of photons
- count the number of detected photons
- visibility at (x,y,z) = # detected photons / # generated photons

- Limited by memory usage
- *Not scalable* for large detector
- Simulation-based, difficult to calibrate

Sinusoidal Representation Network (SIREN)

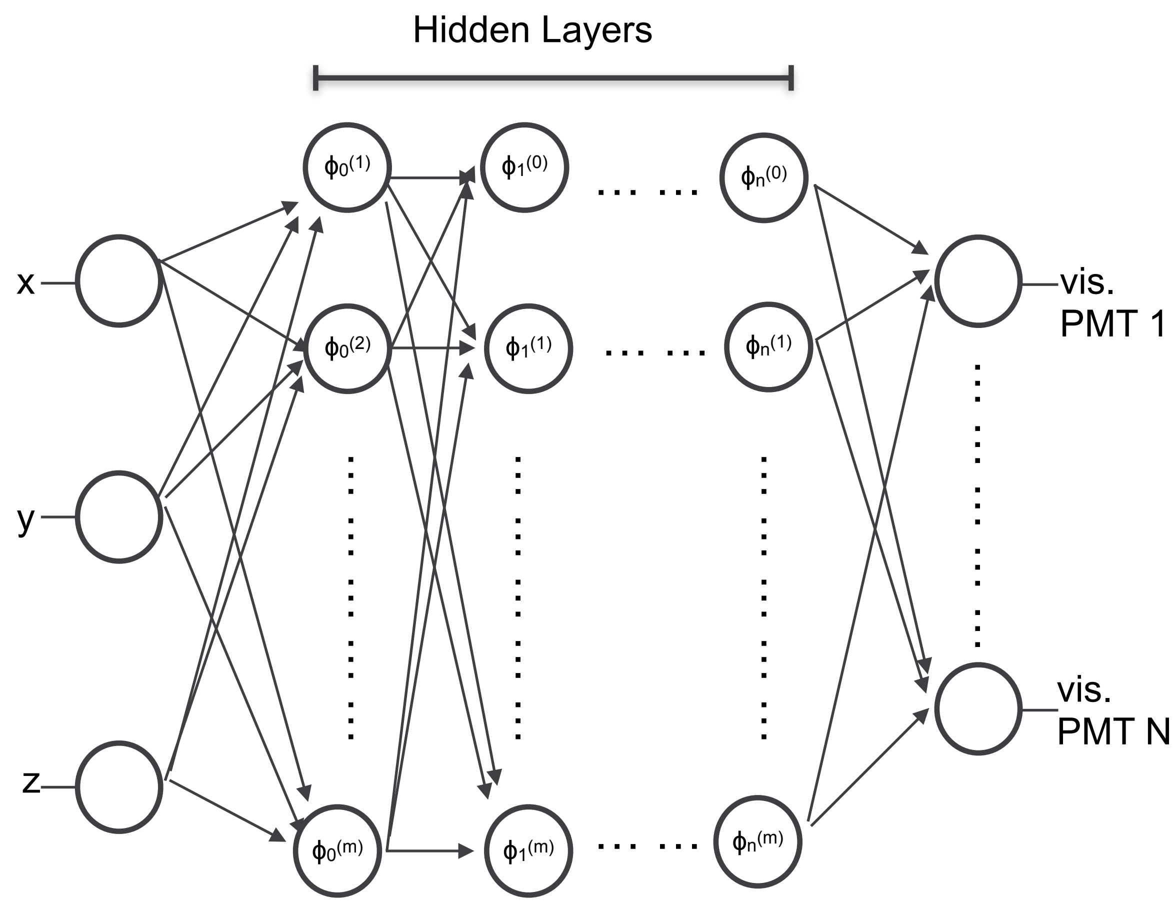
Implicit Neural Representation

Parameterize signals as *continuous* functions via *neural networks*, which are trained to map the domain the signal (e.g. spatial coordinates) to the target outputs (e.g. signal at those coordinates).

$$f: R^M \rightarrow R^N$$

SIREN

a simple multilayer perceptron (MLP) network architecture along with periodic *sine* function activations (Sitzmann et al., arXiv:2006.09661)



$$\mathbf{\Phi}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{W}_n(\phi_{n-1} \circ \phi_{n-2} \circ \cdots \circ \phi_0)(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{b}_n,$$
$$\phi_i(\mathbf{x}_i) = \sin(\mathbf{W}_i \mathbf{x}_i + \mathbf{b}_i),$$

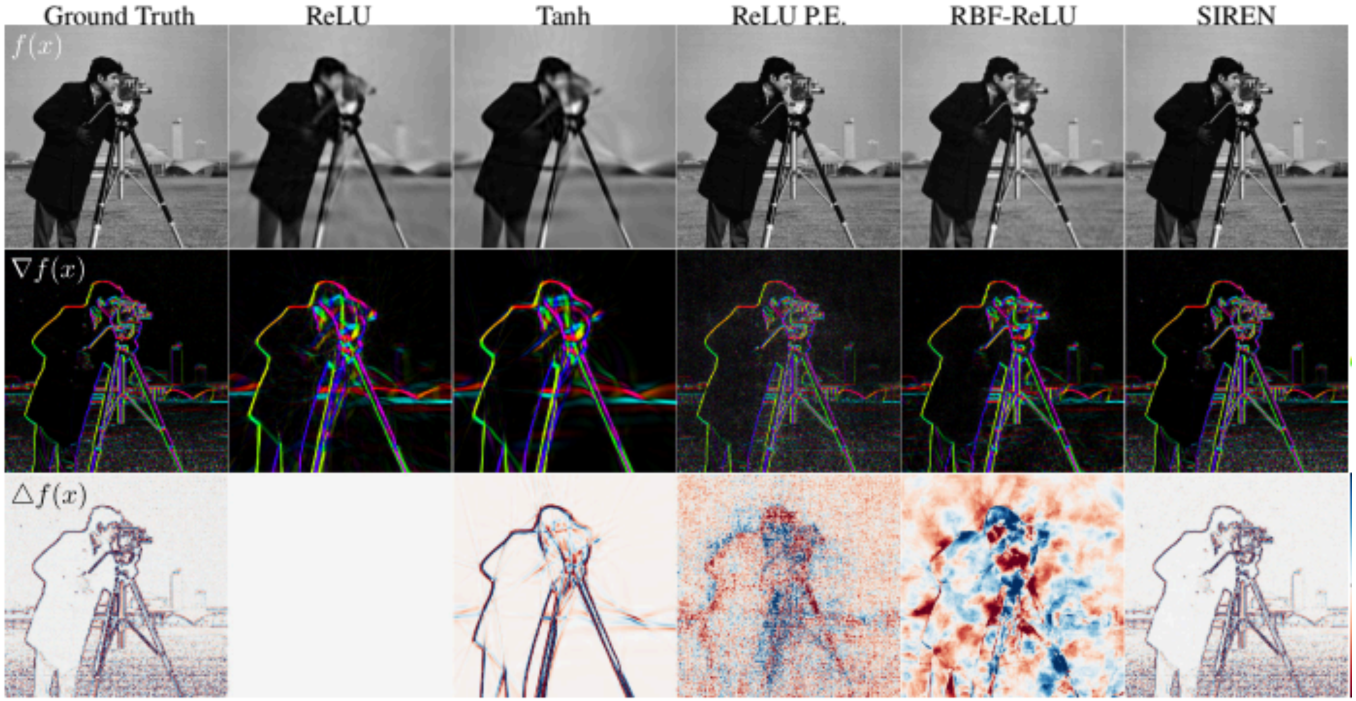
Why SIREN?

By construction, SIREN is a continuous, differentiable signal representations
=> modeling signals with fine detail, AND
=> representing smooth gradient surface (and higher order of derivatives)

f(x)

1st derivative

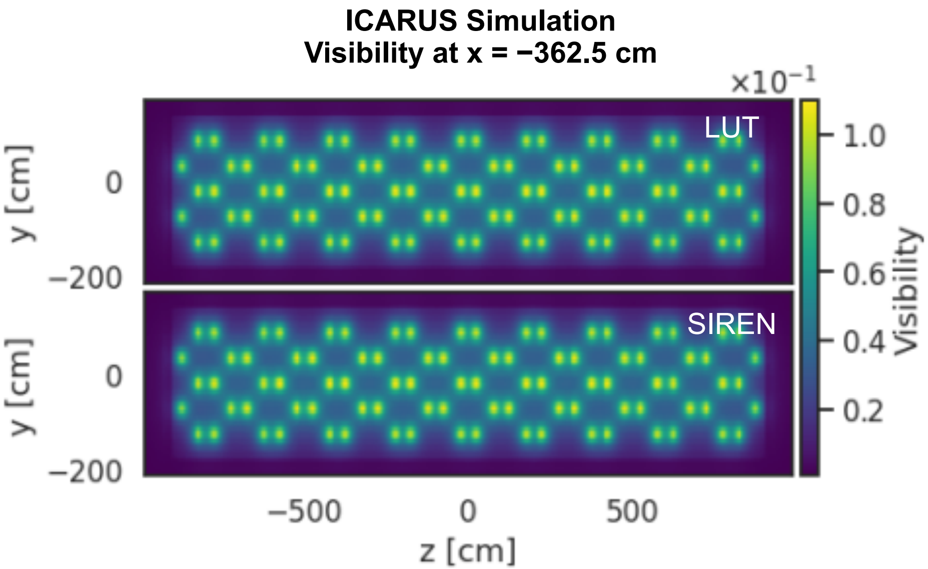
2nd derivative

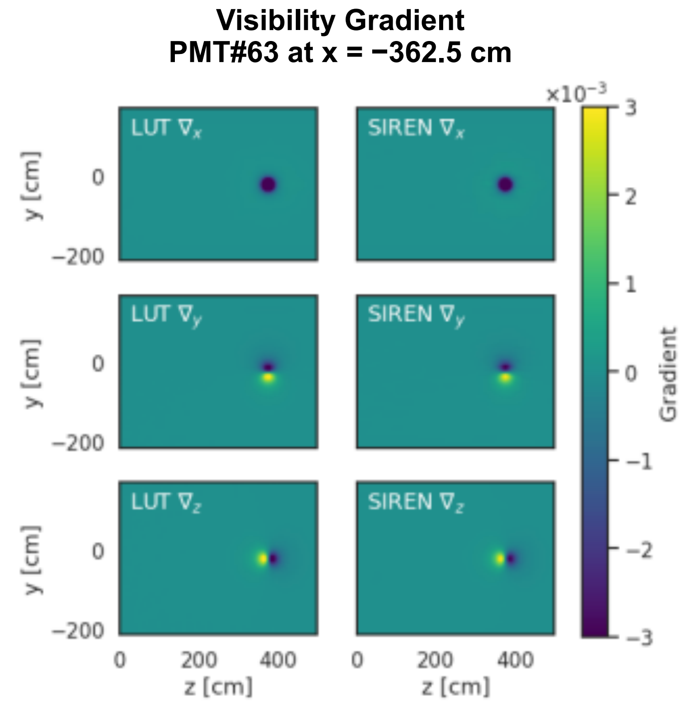


SIREN (arXiv:2006.09661)

Allows wide range of applications from gradient-based algorithms, solving differential equation, optimizing on the derivative … etc

Visibility: SIREN v.s. LUT





LUT (top)

- 74 × 77 × 394 = 2.2 M voxels (5 cm in size)
- 180 PMTs = ~404 M parameters

SIREN (bottom)

- 5 hidden layers, 512 hidden features
- ~1.5 M parameters

SIREN can reproduce both *values* and *gradients* of the visibility LUT with much smaller number of parameters.

Tsang et al., arXiv:2211.01505

Application of SIREN to Data Charge-to-Light Prediction

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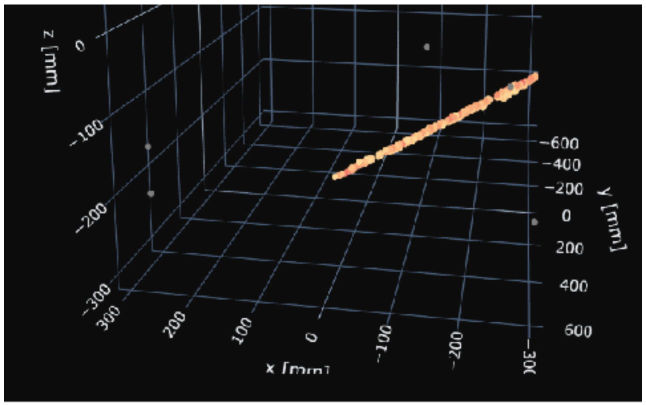
3D Image of an anode-cathode crossing track from charge readout

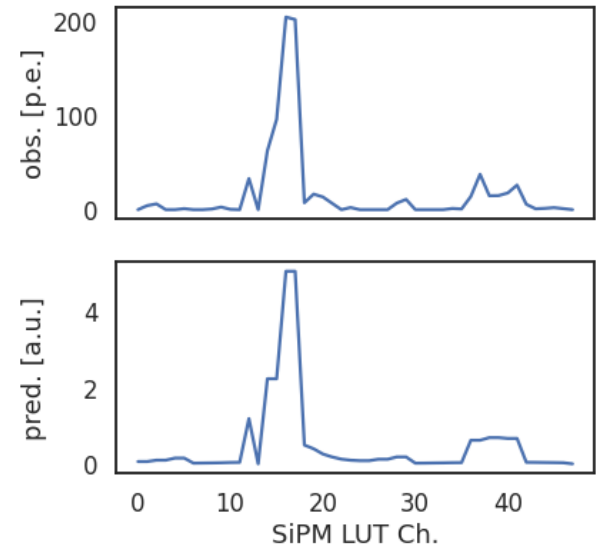


Light Signal
$\sim \sum Q_i * \mathrm{vis}(r_i)$

Sum charge (Q_i) over the track image

visibility at charge coordinates r_i

Observed and Predicted Light Signal



- point-like source, i.e. visibility at (x,y,z), is not accessible in data
- infer light signal from physics objects (e.g. tracks)

Poisson Likelihood

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{track}} = \prod_{j=1}^{N} \mathrm{Pois}(n_j|\lambda_j).$$

product of all PMTs

Observed p.e. for j-th PMT

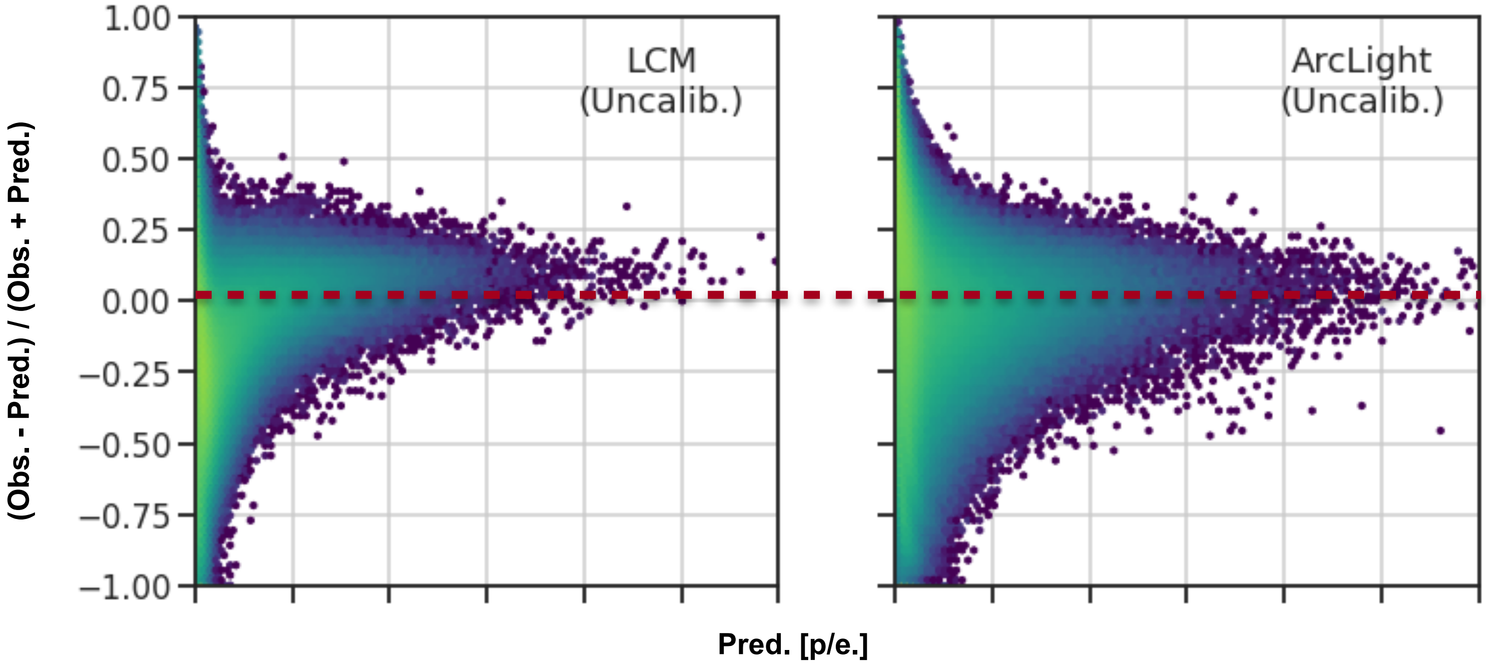
Predicted light signal

Optimize SIREN parameters using track data

For the rest of the talk, I will show some real world applications of SIREN using cosmic rays data from *Module-0 Demonstrator*.

Module-0: SIREN from Simulation

Module-0 Demonstrator
SIREN from Simulation (LUT)

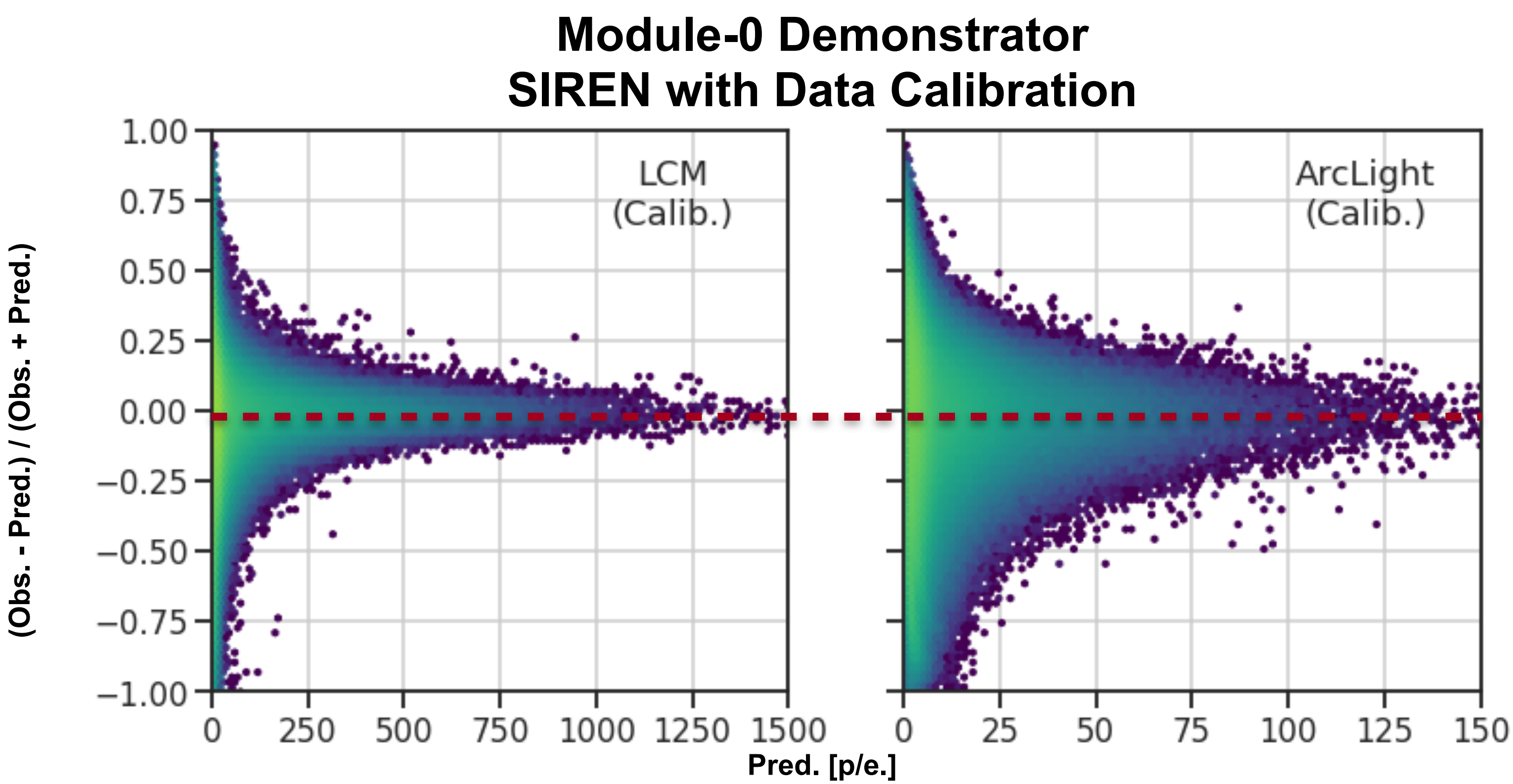


Before Calibration

- train SIREN with LUT from simulation (uncalibrated)
- ~10% discrepancy between observed and predicted light signals

Simulation is reasonable, but not perfect. Need *calibration*.

Module-0: SIREN after Calibration

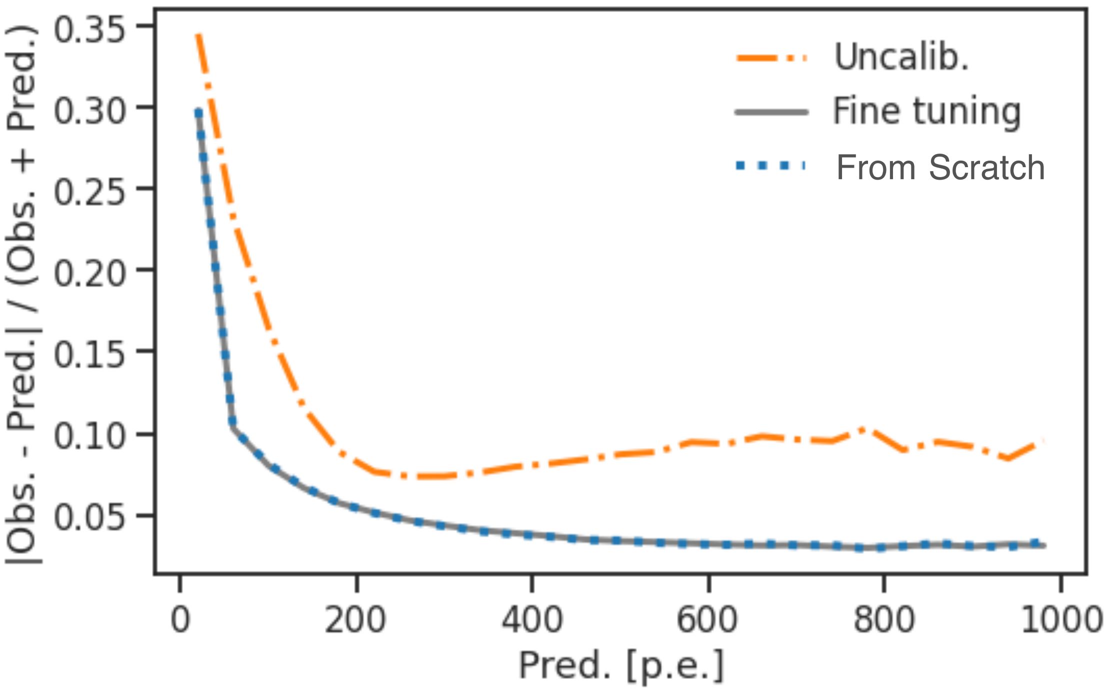


After Calibration

- re-optimize SIREN parameters with tracks
- no bias and smaller variance

SIREN can be calibrated to remove data-simulation discrepancy.

Build a SIREN Model Directly from Data



Uncalibrated

- SIREN trained from LUT (simulation)
- suffer from data-MC discrepancy

Fine Tuning

- use uncalib. SIREN model as initial parameters
- re-optimize with tracks (calibration)

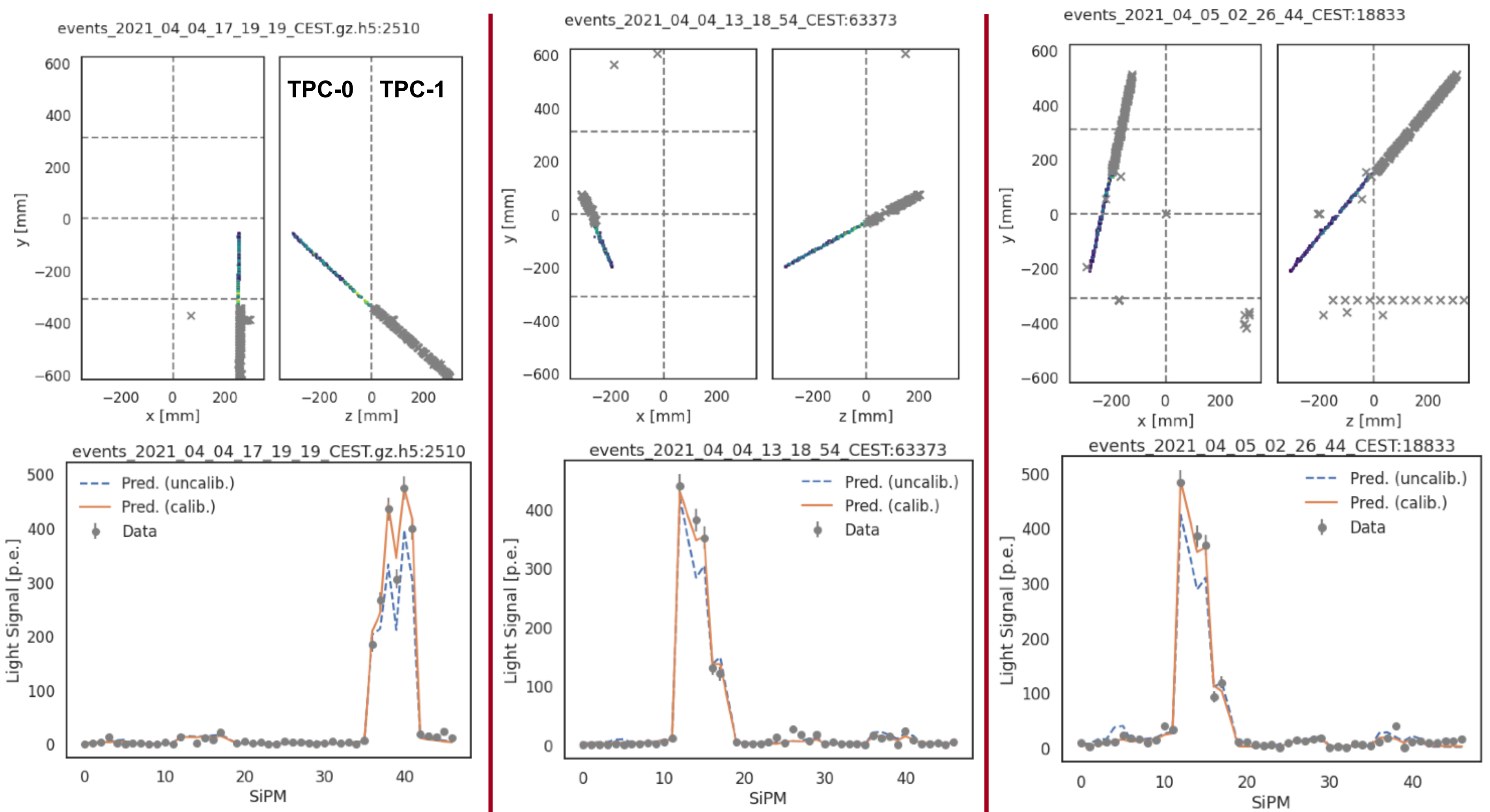
From Scratch

- random initialization of SIREN parameters
- optimize with tracks

SIREN model can be constructed from data alone, without prior knowlege from simulation.

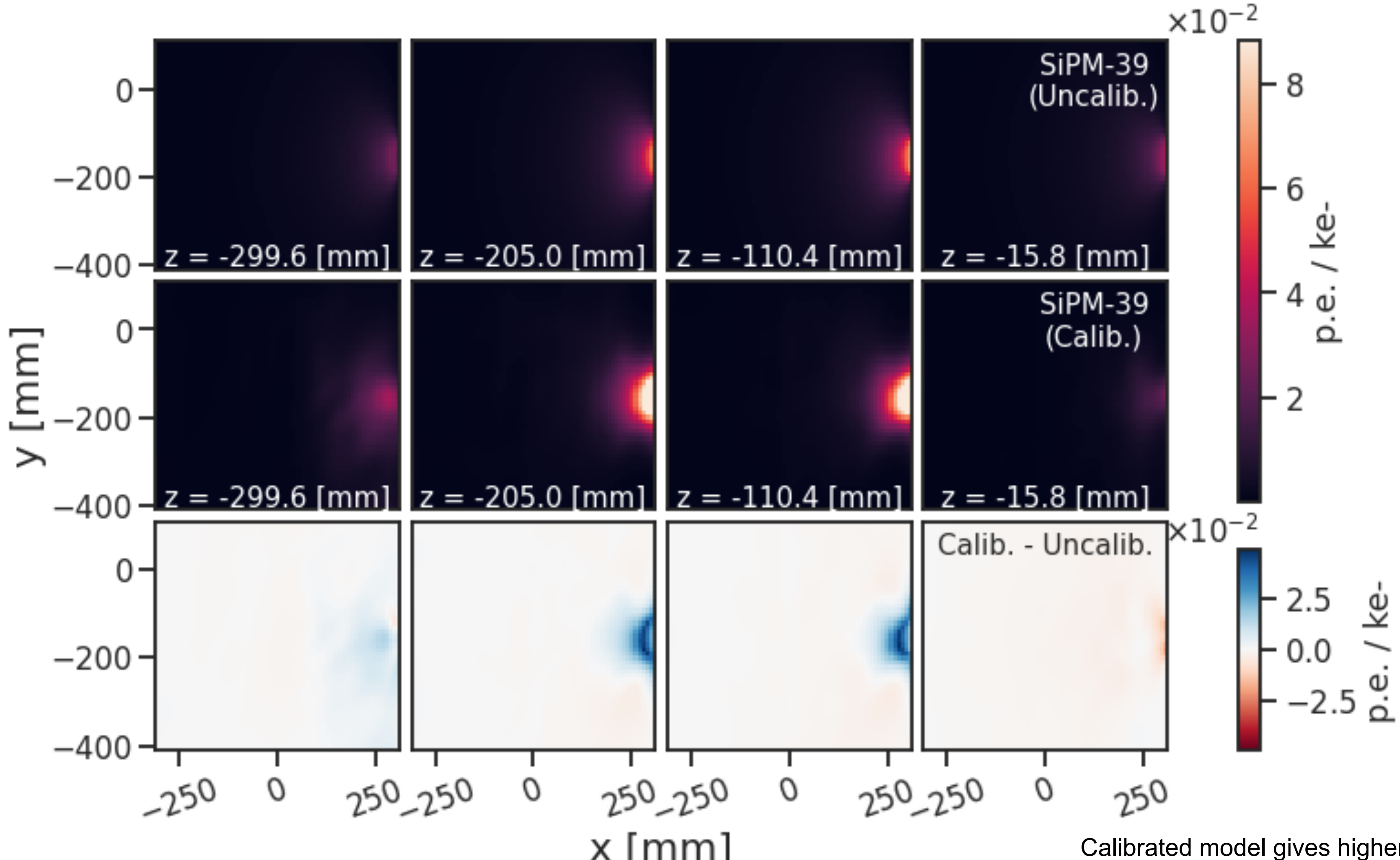
Example Events

Only one chamber TPC-0 is presented in this study.
Grayed out points (unclustered or in TPC-1) are excluded.



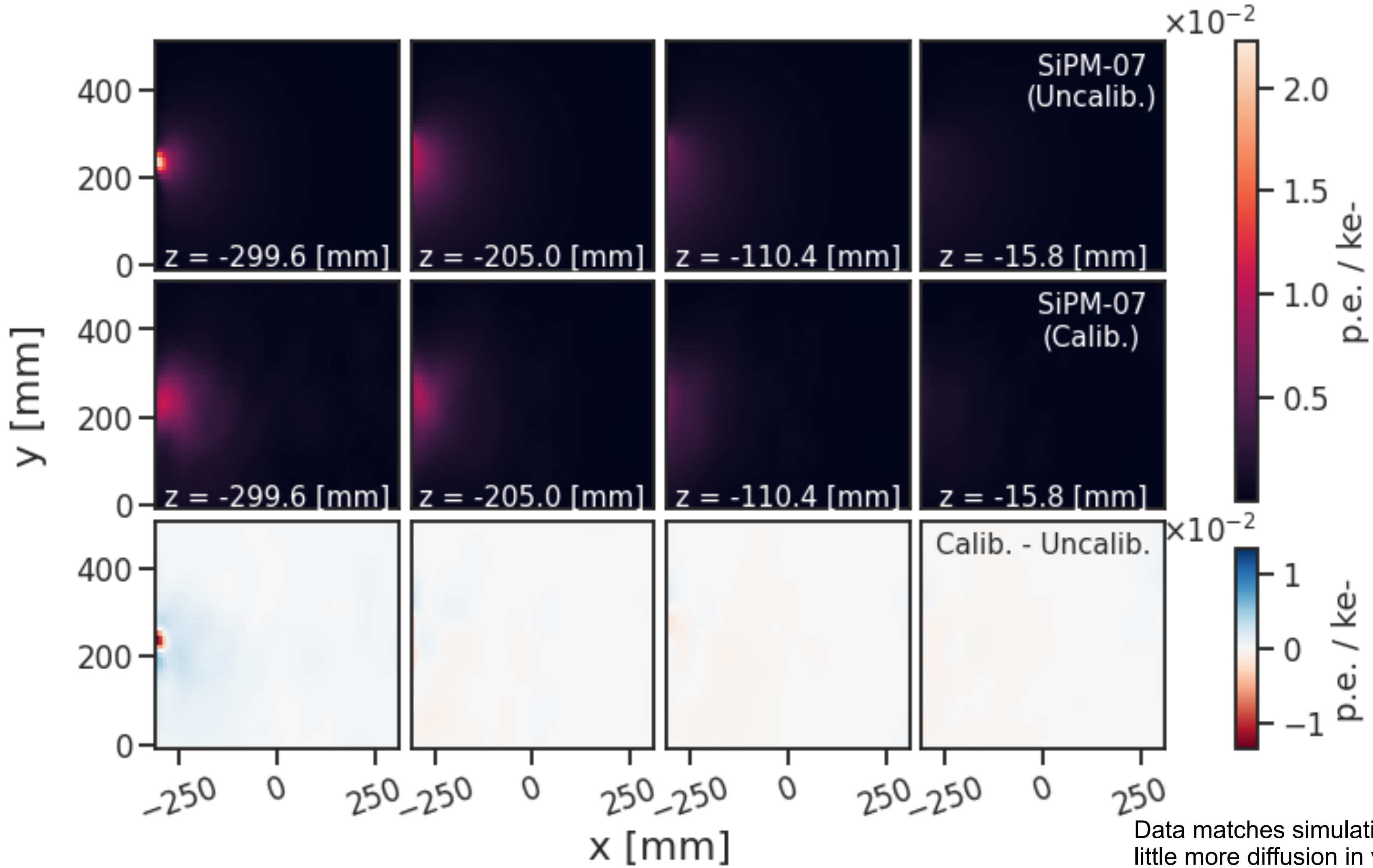
Better agreement after calibration.

Visibility Map (LCM)



Calibrated model gives higher visibility near SiPM.

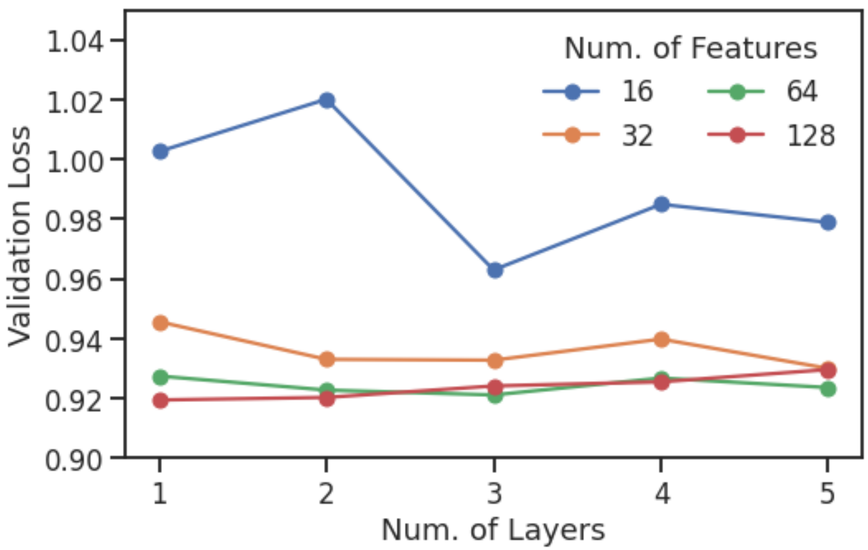
Visibility Map (ArcLight)

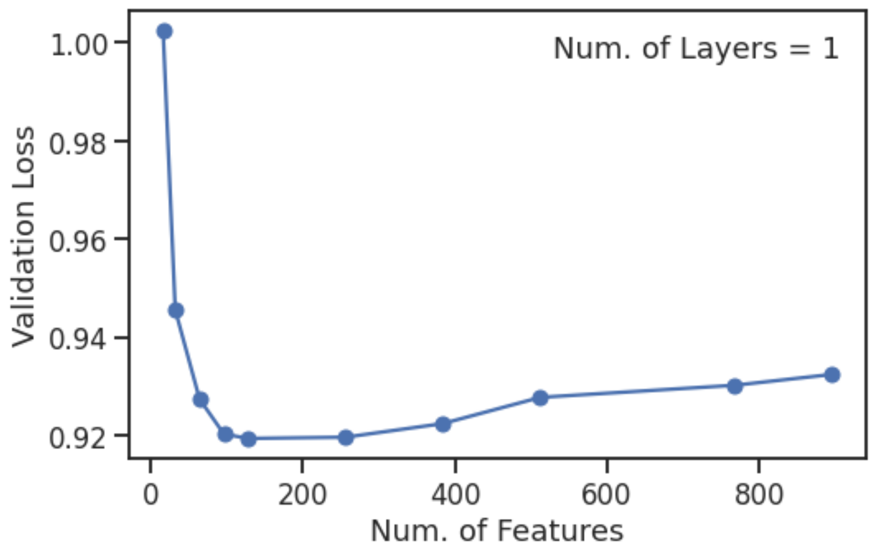


Data matches simulation, with a little more diffusion in visibility.

May provide useful insights for detector R&D.

Hyper-Parameter Optimization





Optimal SIREN model for module-0 demonstrator

- determined by track data
- # of layers = 1
- # of features = 128
- ~23k parameters
- c.f. 12.6M for LUT in ~1 cm voxel size

How Many Tracks Needed?

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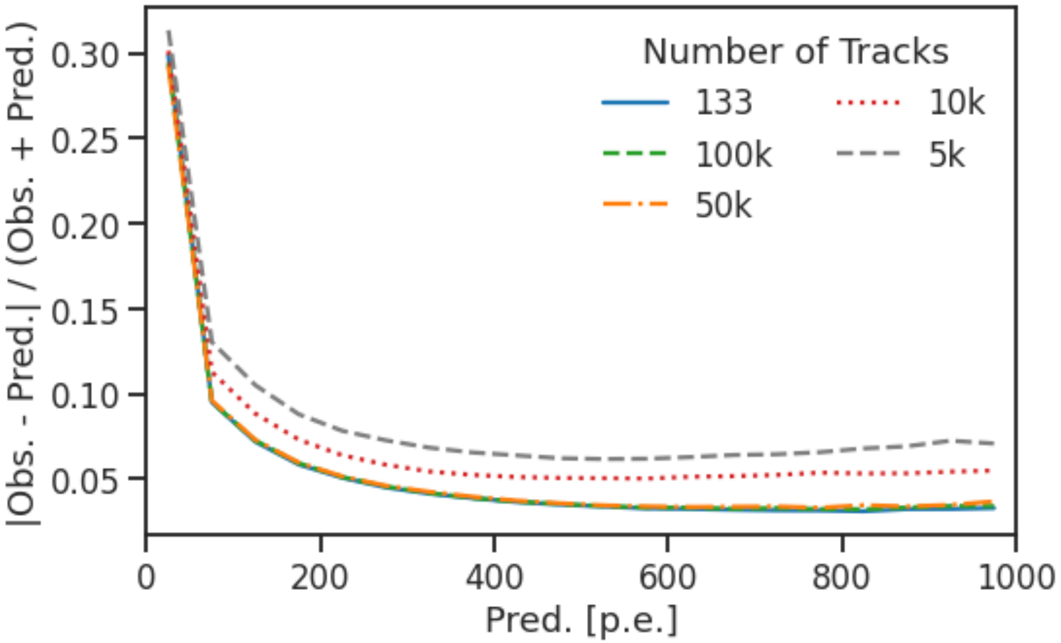


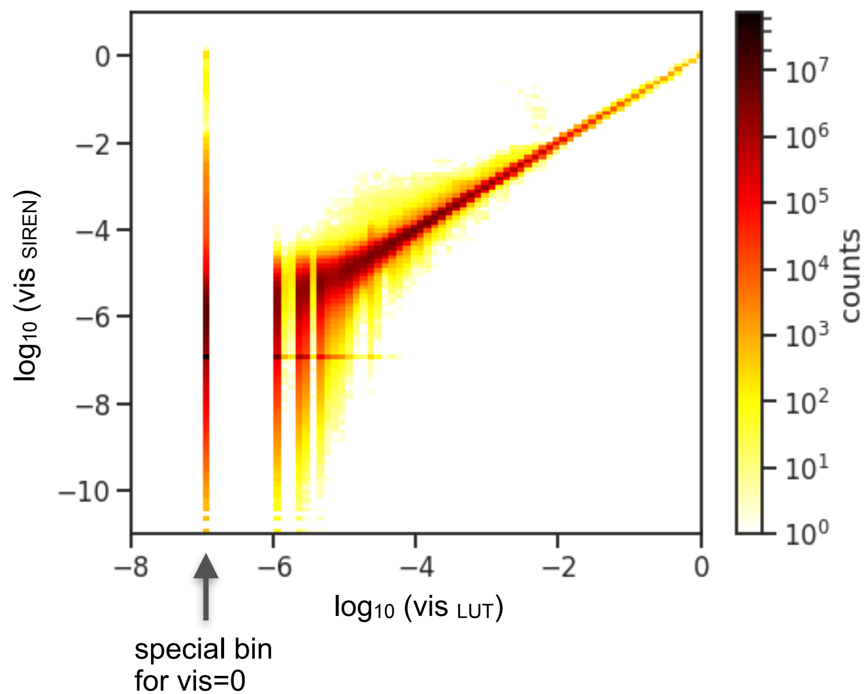
- performance increase significantly from 5k to 50k tracks
- difference diminishes to ~0.1% from 50k and beyond
- *__~100k tracks__* are good enough to build a SIREN model for Module-0 demonstrator

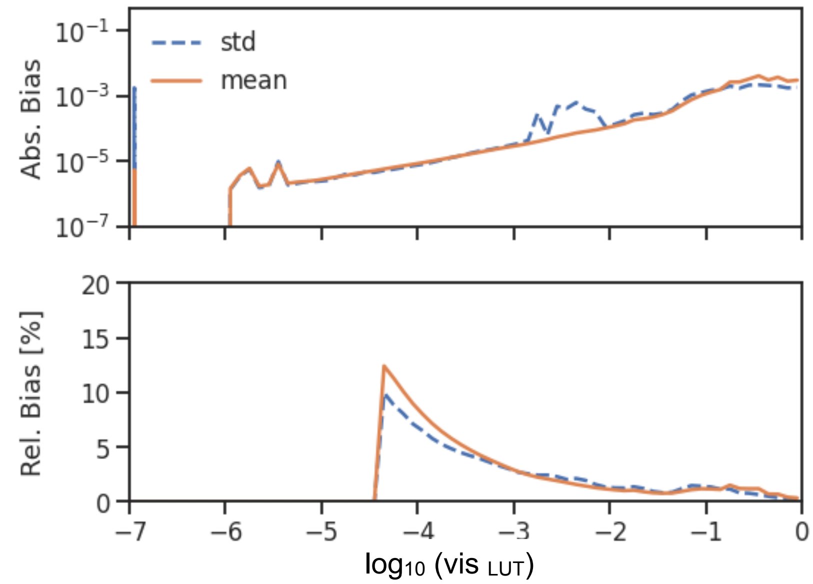
Conclusions

- propose the use of sinusoidal representation network (SIREN) to model the light propagation for LArTPCs
  - memory efficient => scalable for large detectors
  - optimizable w/ data => calibration
  - smooth gradient surface => further applications
- optimize a SIREN model using data from Module-0 demonstrator
  - fine-tuning from a simulation-based SIREN model,
  - or construct a SIREN model from data only.
- potential applications to other experiments (not limited to LArTPC)

Backup Slides

SIREN Performance





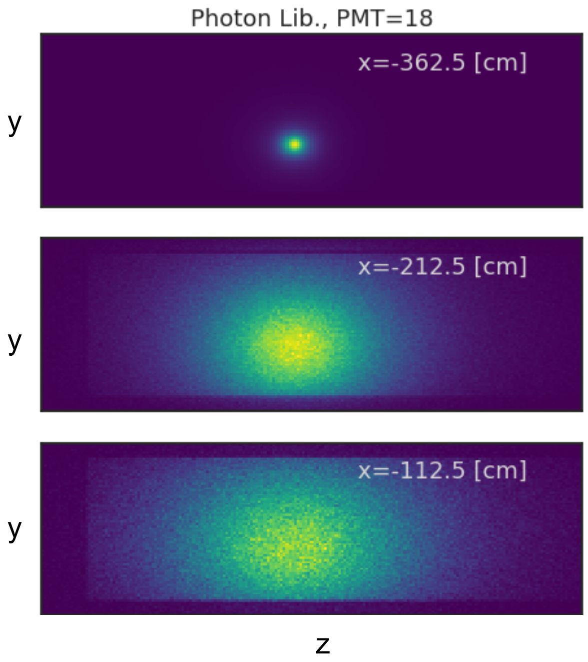
SIREN is able to represent LUT with ~1% in the high visibility region (vis. > 1e-2).

The overall (average) bias is ~7-8%, which is dominated by the *statistical fluctuation* of the LUT at low visibility.

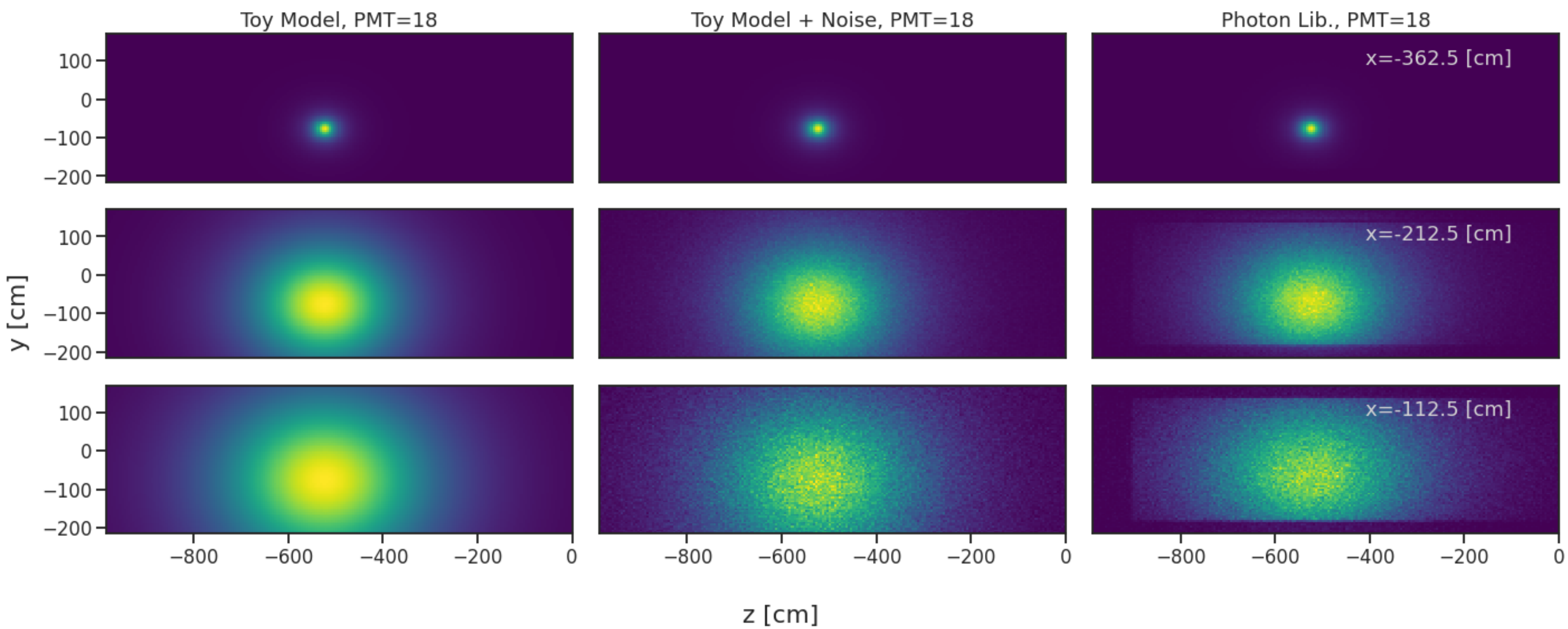
Statistical Uncertainty in LUT

Generation of the photon library is limited by *finite statistics*.

The input data to the SIREN are subjected to *statistical uncertainty* (more prominent for voxels with low visibility).



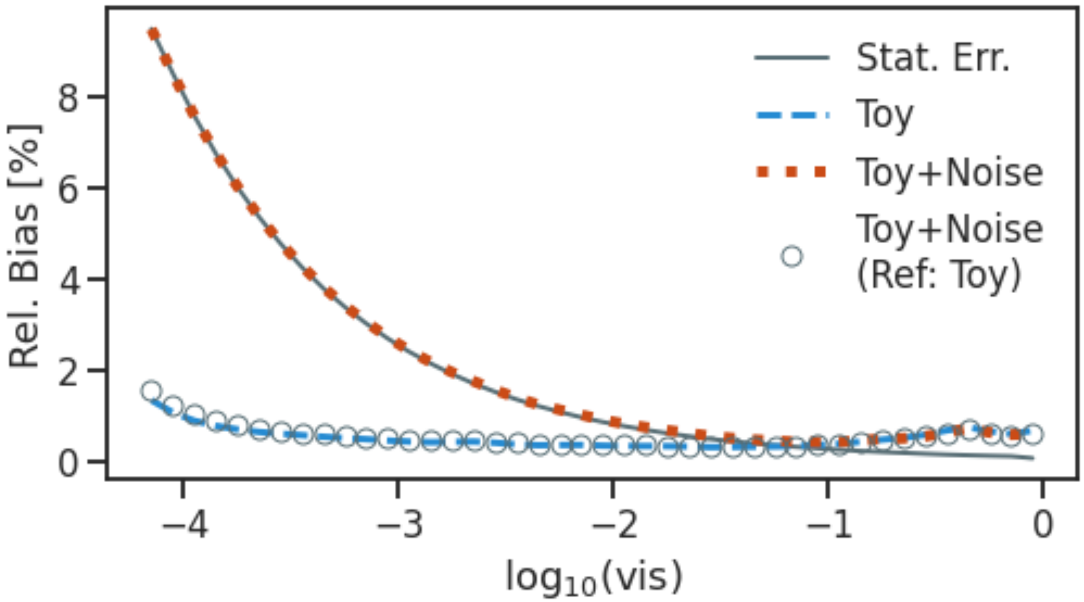
Toy Model: A Study w/ and /o Stat. Err.



Toy Model: analytical (smooth) model that roughly reassemble the features of LUT. No statistical fluctuation.

Toy Model + Noise: sampling from toy model, assuming 1e6 photons per voxel, ~same statistical uncertainty as the LUT.

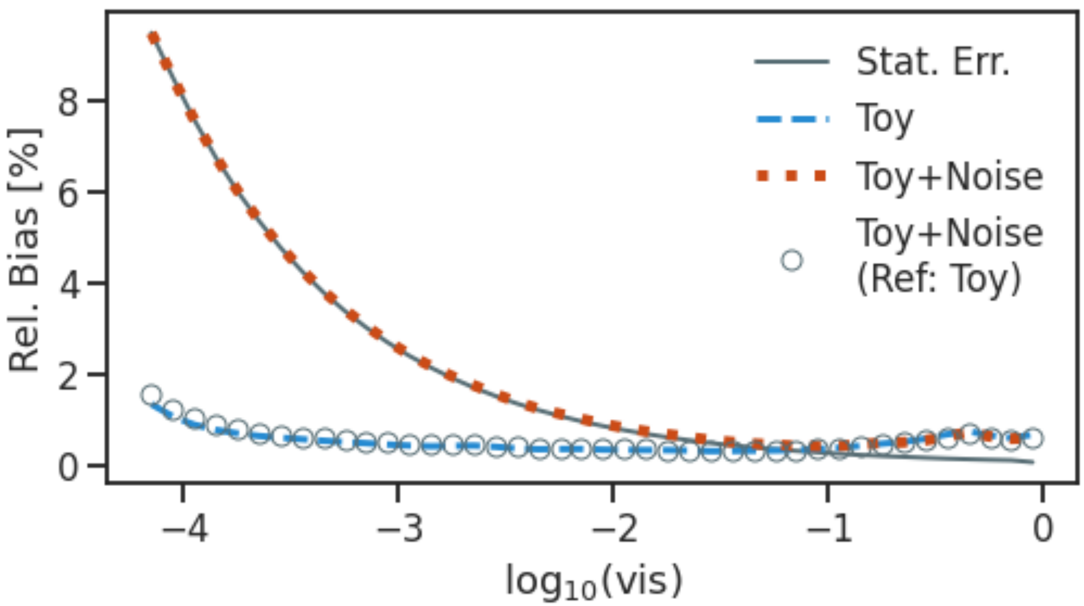
SIREN Performance
w/o Statistical Uncertainty



Toy Model

- train SIREN w/ toy model
  - *NO* stat. fluctuation
- compare SIREN output to the analytical model
- ≤ 1% bias
- *systematic* error for SIREN

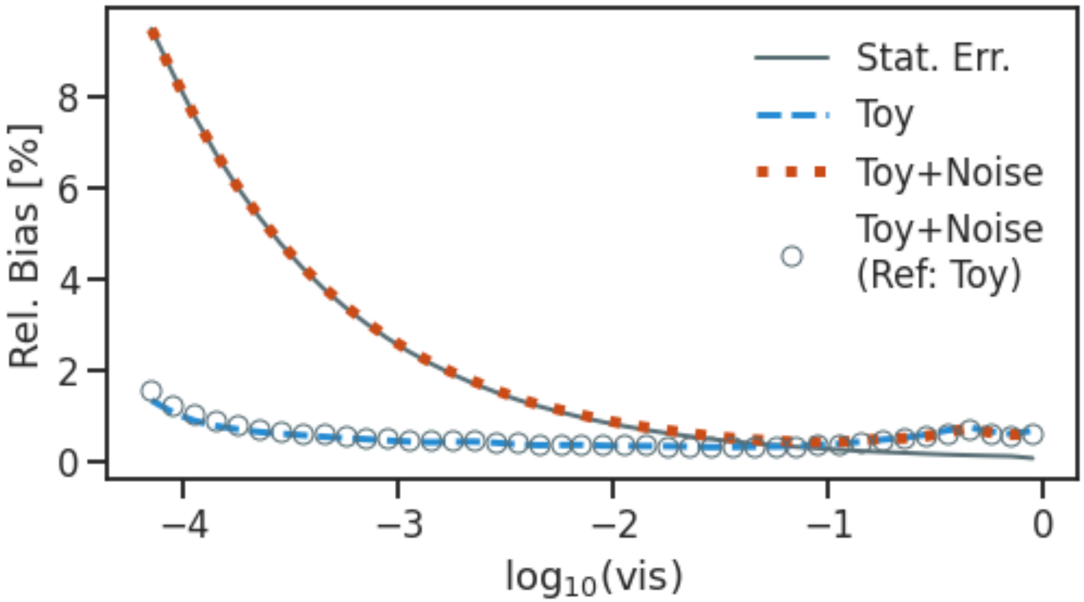
SIREN Performance w/ Statistical Uncertainty



Toy+Noise Model

- train SIREN w/ toy+model
    - input data *with* stat. fluctuation
- compare SIREN output to the *input data*
- ≤ 1% bias at high visibility values
- bias increases gradually for lower visibility
    - comparable to the expected stat. err.
- contributions from both *statistical* and *systematic*

SIREN Performance
Learning the Underlying Distribution

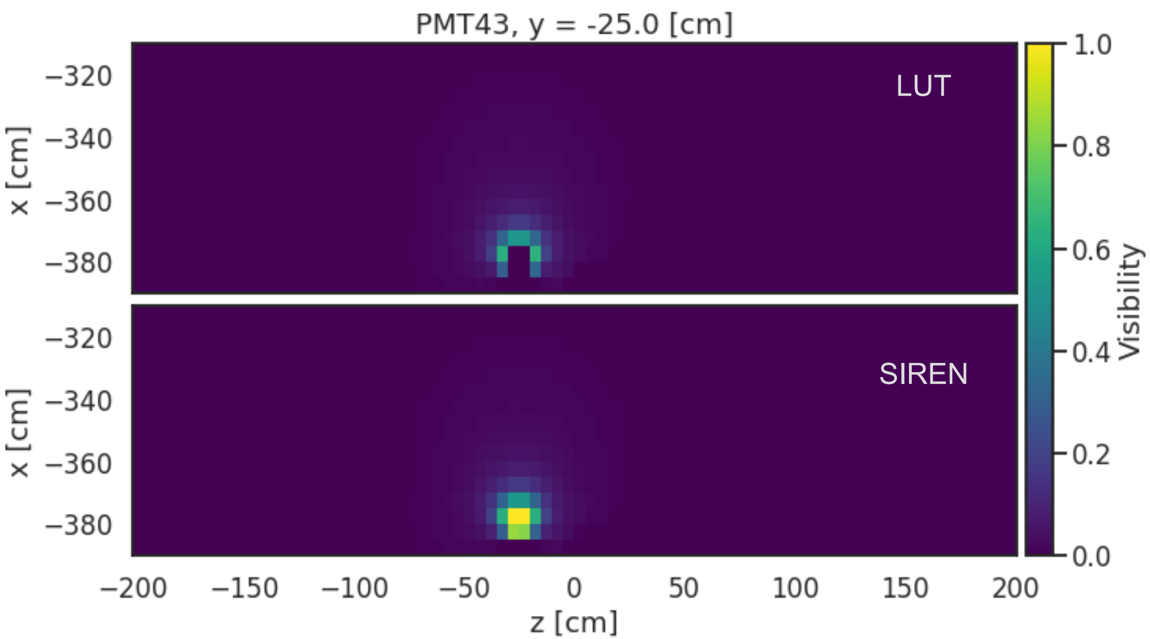


Toy+Noise Model (Ref: Toy)

- train SIREN w/ toy+model
  - input data *with* stat. fluctuation
- compare SIREN output to the *analytical model (i.e. the truth distribution)*
- same bias as trained with Toy Model (i.e. input data w/o stat. uncertainty)
- statistical fluctuations suppressed

SIREN is able to learn the underlying distribution at ≤ 1% level, even with the imperfect input data.

Case 1: LUT == 0, SIREN high vis.

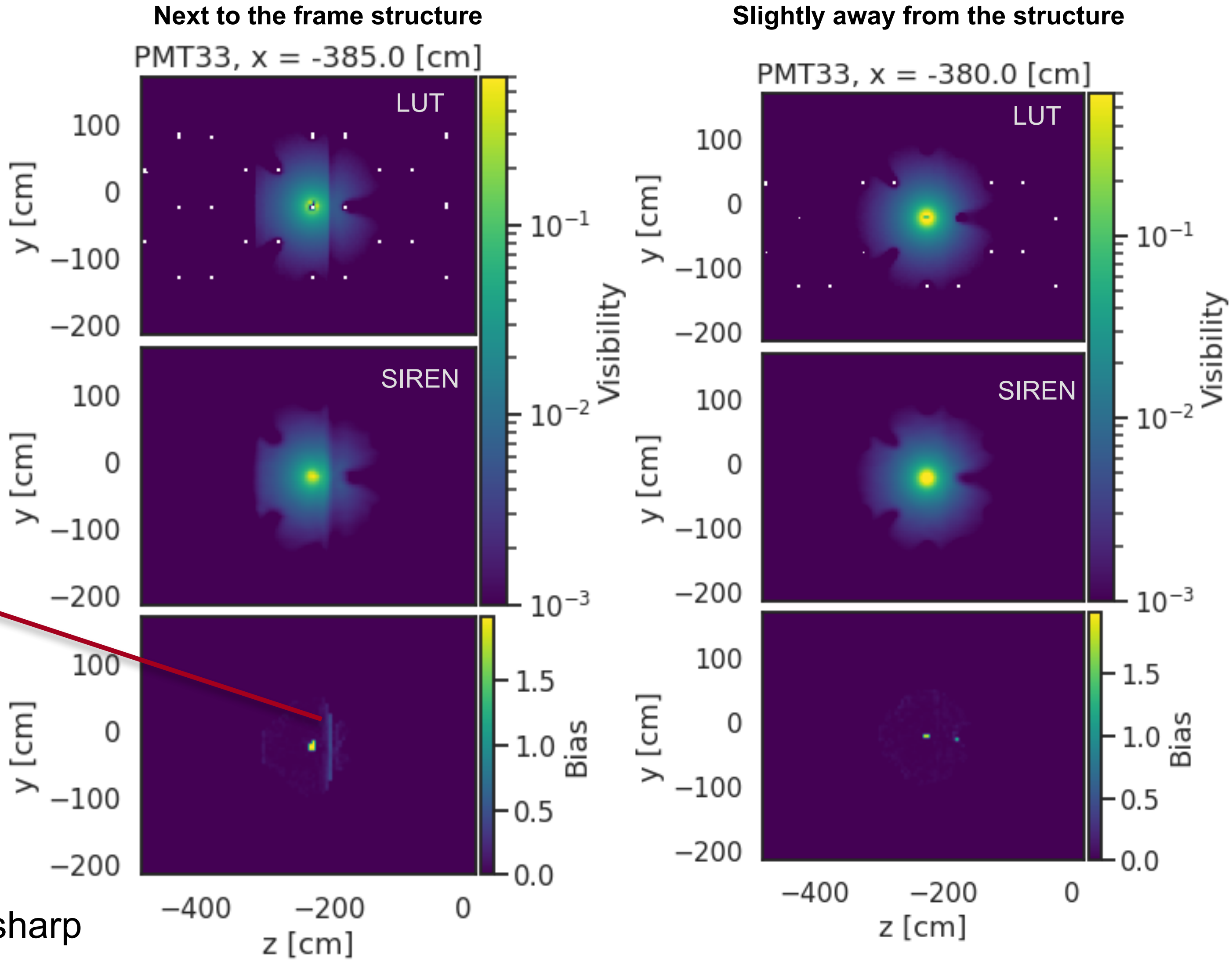


No light at the base / mount of PMT.

SIREN (as a continuous parameterization) tries to map the visibility toward max. visibility = 1.

Negligible impact on physics. It corresponds track hitting directly to the PMT, leaving *NO* ionization charge. Likely there is a fiducial volume in the high level analysis.

Case 2: SIREN Overpredicts Visibility



SIREN's limitation on sharp edge transition.

Module-0 Detector

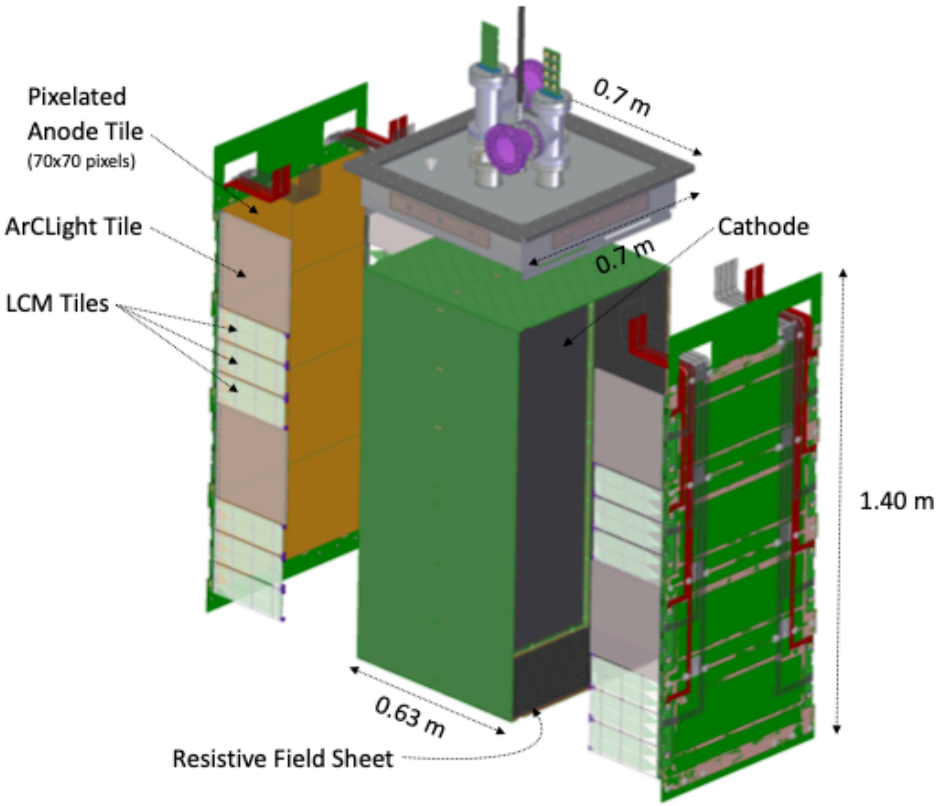


Figure 1. Schematic of the 0.7 m × 0.7 m × 1.4 m Module-0 detector with annotations of the key components.

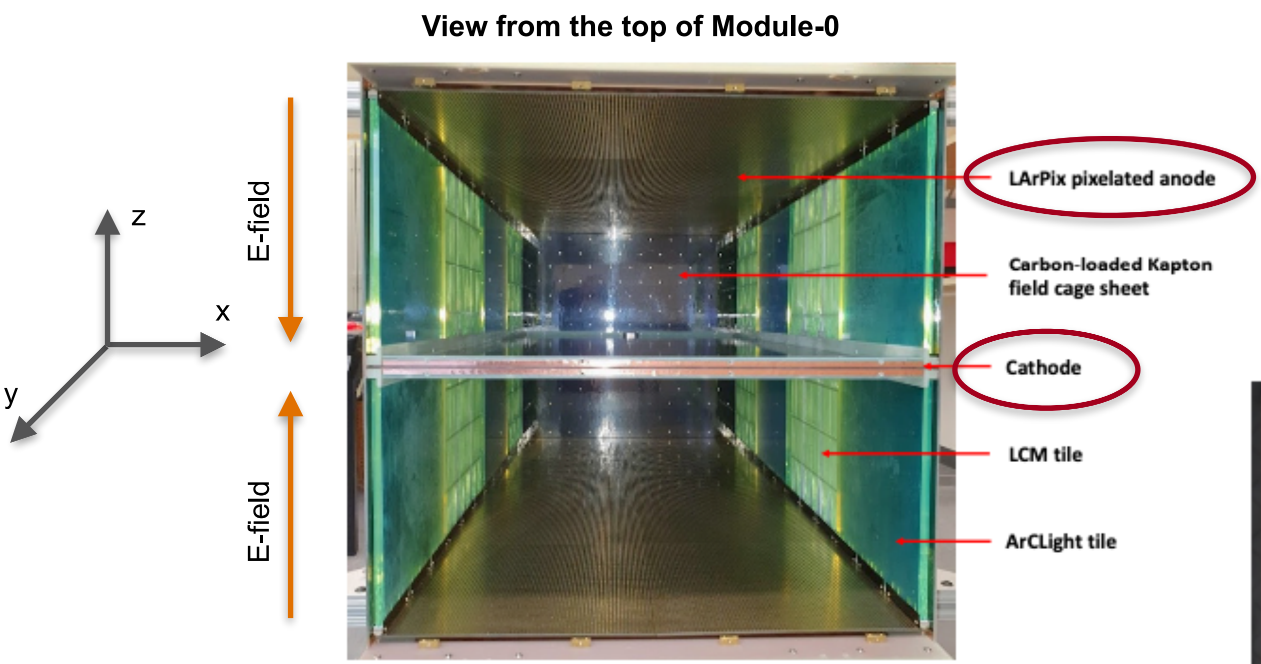
Short term goal

- build a prototype of 2x2 array of detector modules
- test w/ NuMI neutrino beam at Fermilab

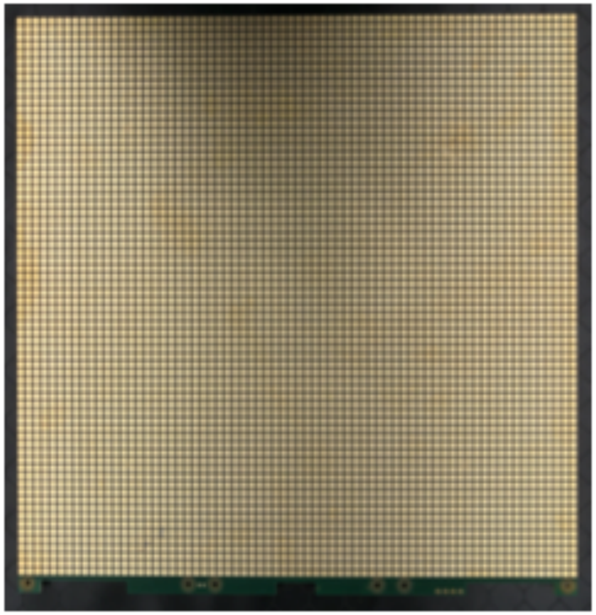
Long term goal

- build a 7x5 array (TBC) for the DUNE Liquid Argon Near Detector

Module-0 Charge Readout System

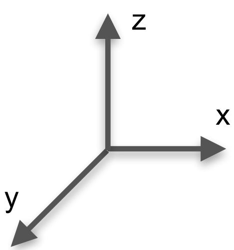


LArPix Tile

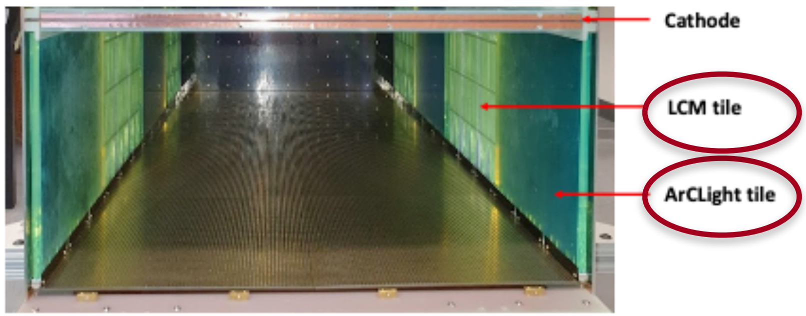


- 2 drift volumes (TPCs)
- separated by a cathode plane
- 4x2 LArPix tiles per anode plane
- 70x70 pixels per tile
- pixel pitch 4.43 mm

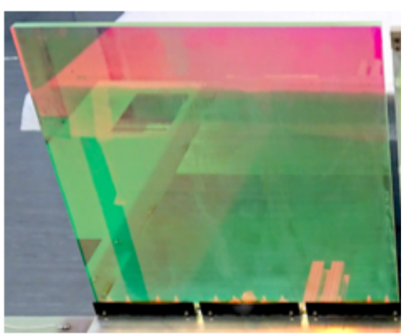
Module-0 Light Readout System



Light Readout System of Module-0



ArCLight tile



6 SiPMs

LCM tile

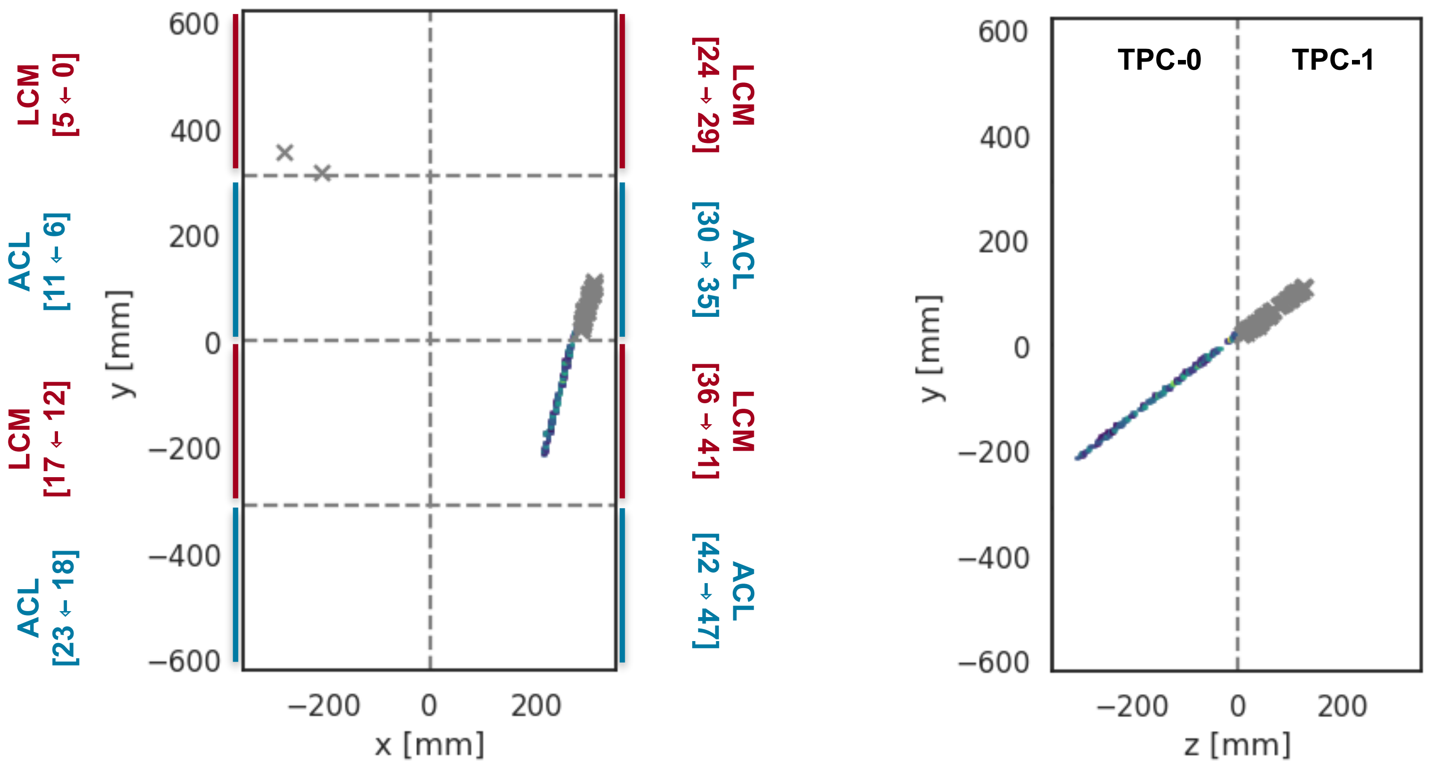
2 SiPMs 2 SiPMs 2 SiPMs

- 4 LCM and 4 ArCLight tiles per TPC
- each tiles ~300 mm x 300 mm x 10 mm
- 6 SiPMs per tile
- total of 48 SiPMs per TPC

Data Selection for Module-0

- data collected between 4/4/21 - 4/10/21 at Bern
  - "*default*" settings (0.5 kV/cm, med. threshold ….)
- cathode-anode crossing tracks in TPC-0
  - one clustered object per charge image
  - dbscan eps=25 mm, min_samples=5
- matching charge-light pairs by trigger timestamp
- ~680k tracks selected
  - training/validation/testing samples in 75-15-15 splitting ratio
  - for track statistic study, splitting ratio is 20-80 for training/testing

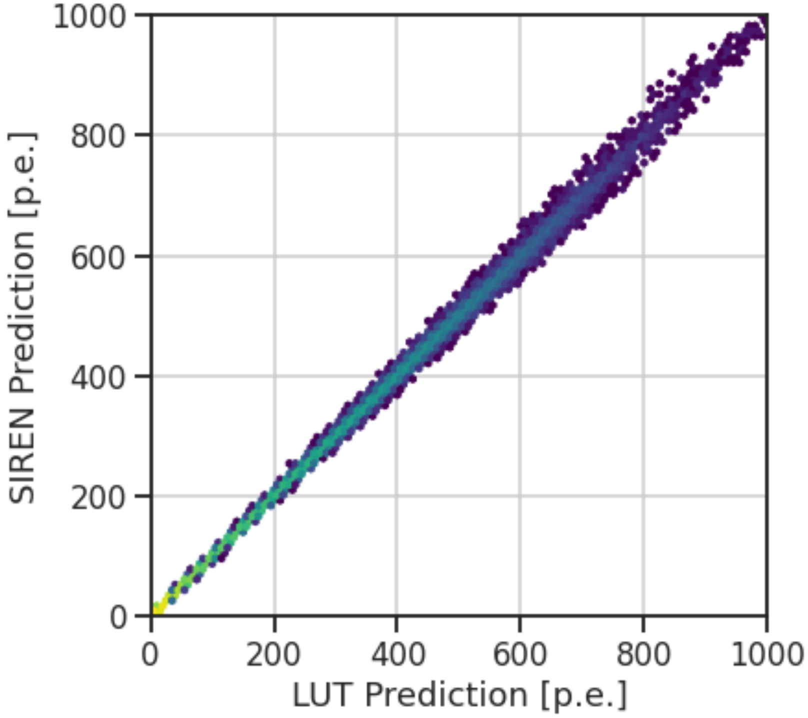
Note on SiPM Indexing



** Grayed out points are excluded from this analysis

- unclustered points, or
- portion of track in TPC-1

Charge-to-Light: SIREN v.s. LUT



- train a SIREN model using simulated data (i.e. LUT)
- point-source input
  - $\{x_i, y_i, z_i\}$ -> $\{vis_i^0, vis_i^1, \ldots, vis_i^{47}\}$
- calculate charge-to-light prediction
  - pred. ~ $\sum Q_i\, vis(r_i)$
- $vis(r_i)$: either from LUT or SIREN
- both methods are practically the same <<1% difference

Calibration of SIREN Model

Calibration => Multi-parameters optimization problem of the SRIEN model

Objective minimize the difference between observation and prediction

"effective light-yield"
for 48 SiPMs (floating)

visibility by SIREN
~7k parameters (floating)

Prediction for SiPM-j $pred_j = Y_j \times \sum Q_i \, vis_j(r_i)$

measured charge
of the track (fixed)

locations of charge
deposition (fixed)

Loss function $chi2 = \sum_j (obs_j - pred_j)^2 / (pred_j + \varepsilon^2)$ $\varepsilon = 5$ p.e.