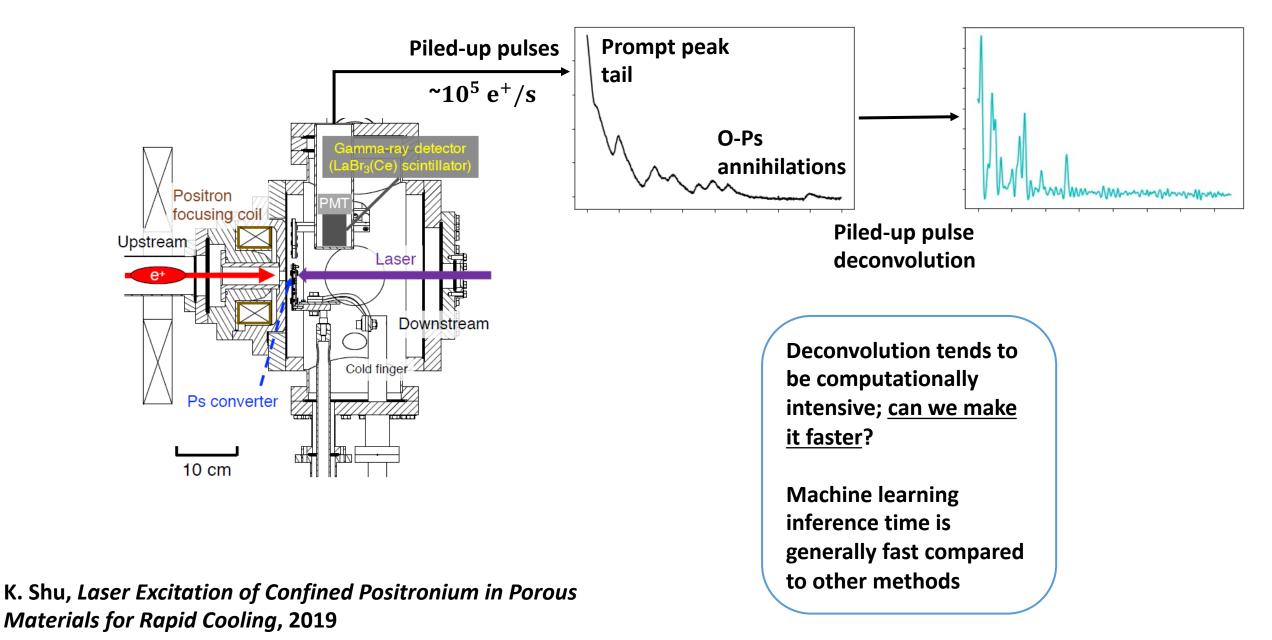
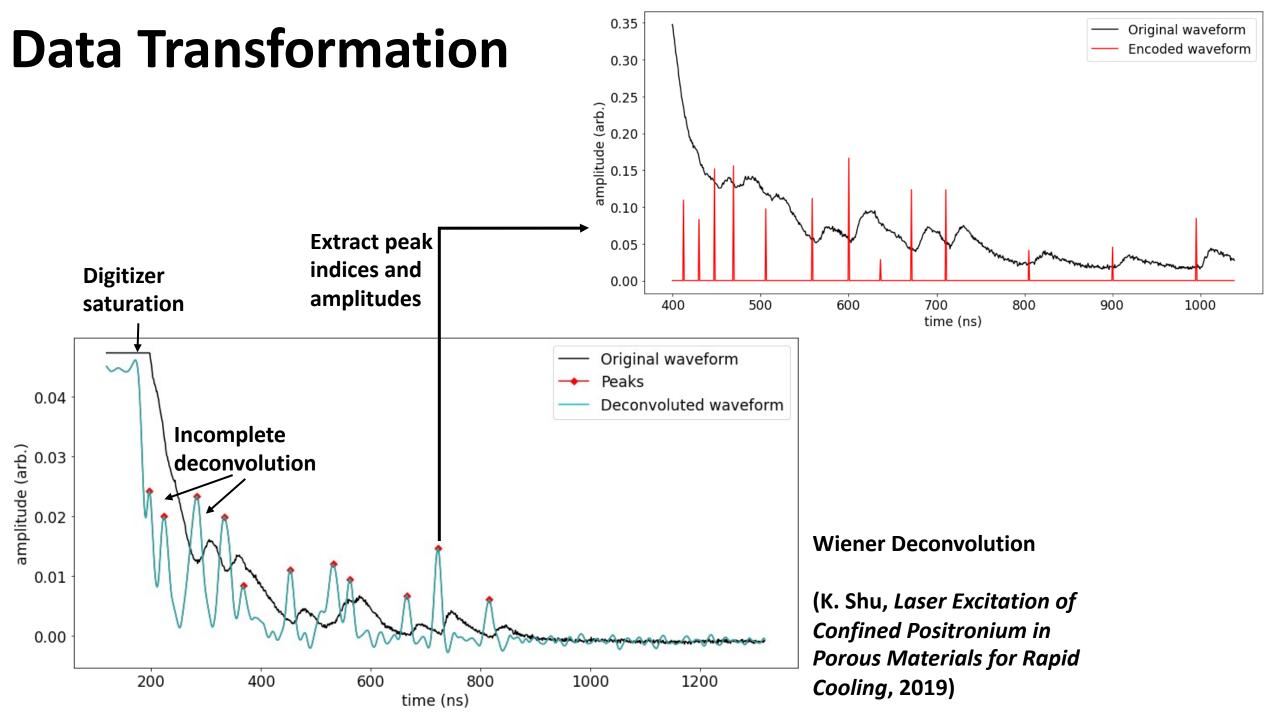
Positronium Laser Cooling: Improving detector pulse analysis efficiency via machine learning

Randall W. Gladen

A. Ishida, S. Asai; UTokyo School of Science T. Namba; UTokyo ICEPP Y. Tajima, R. Uozumi, K. Shu, K. Yoshioka; UTokyo School of Engineering T. Hyodo, I. Mochizuki, K. Wada; KEK IMSS

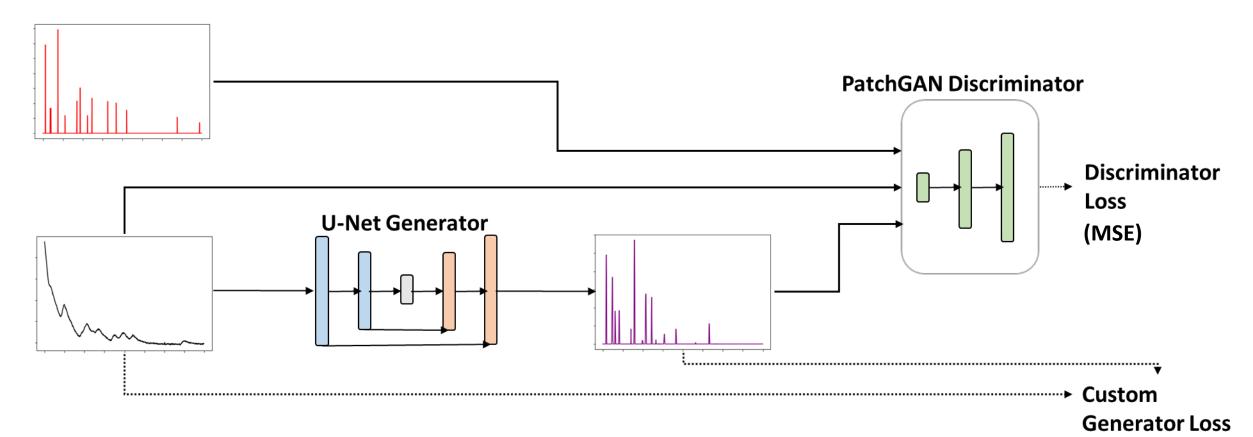
Experiment and Motivation





Architecture and Training

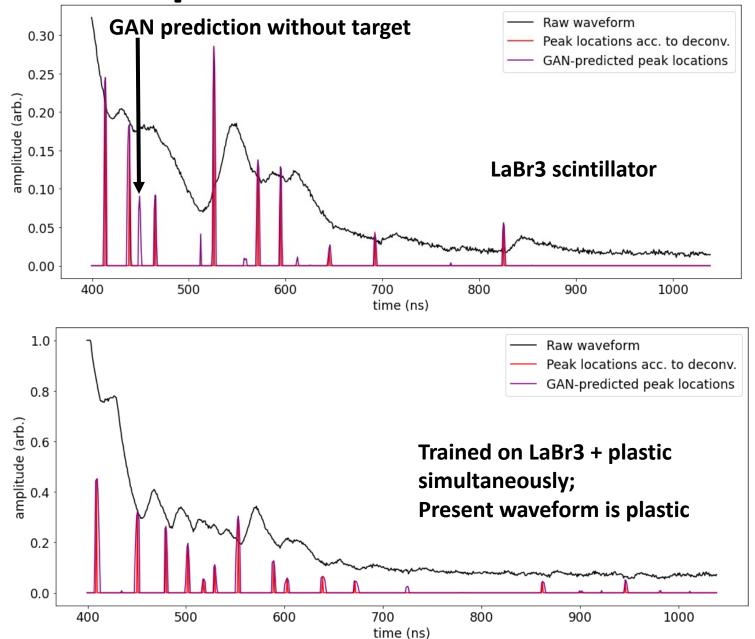
Generator loss using only the difference (residuals or MSE) between waveforms is difficult to train when using delta-like peaks. Current loss: $\sum |x - y| + c * \sum |x_{peaks} - y_{peaks}|$. The loss function is almost (or just) as important as the architecture.



K. Schawinksi, et al., *Generative adversarial networks recover features in astrophysical images of galaxies beyond the deconvolution limit*, 2017 https://doi.org/10.1093/mnrasl/slx008

P. Isola, et al., Image-to-Image Translation with Conditional Adversarial Networks, 2016 (Pix2Pix GAN) arXiv:1611.07004

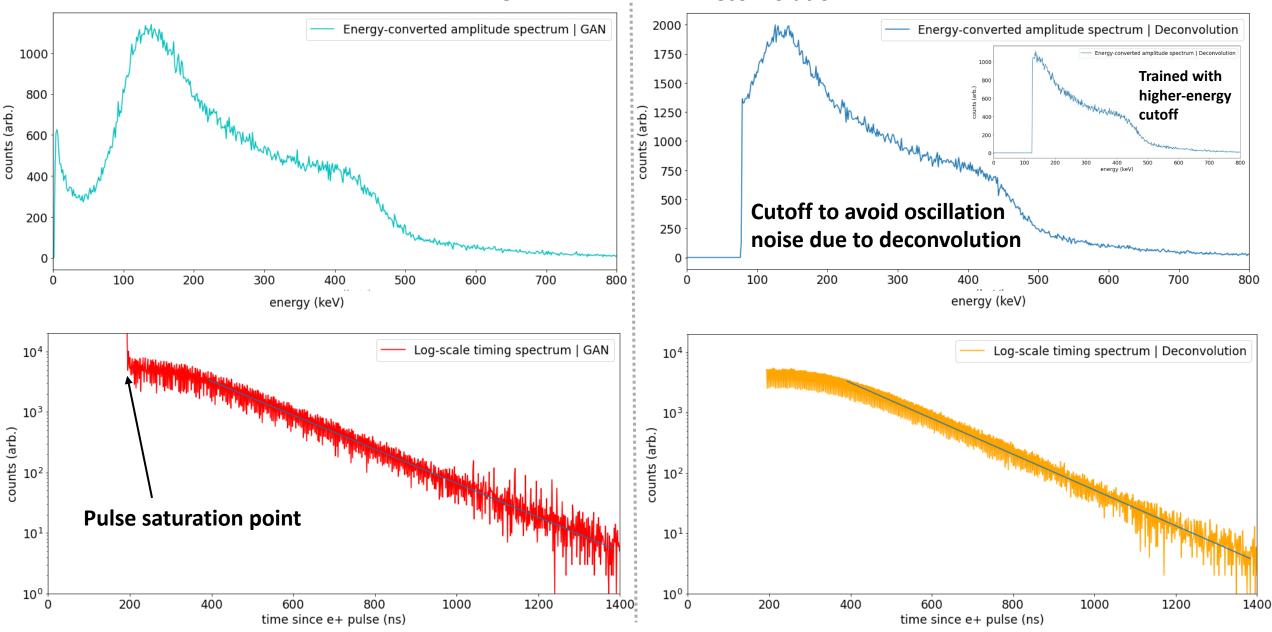
GAN Predictions | LaBr3 Scintillator



Preliminary Results

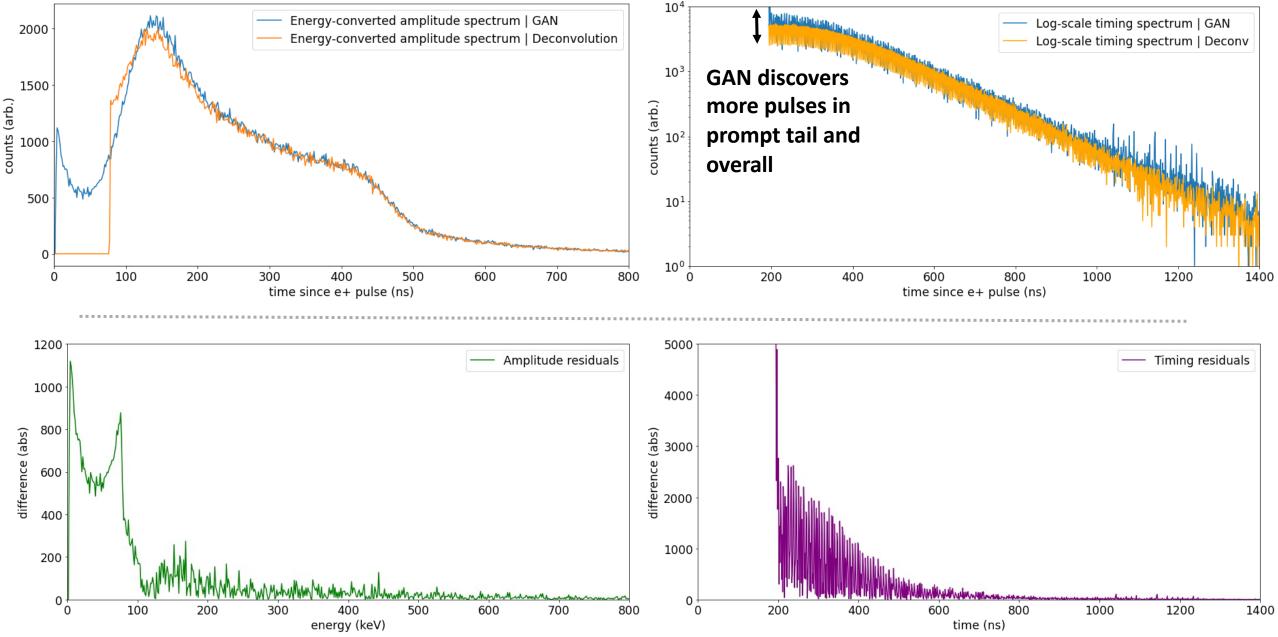
Amplitudes are taken from 420 ns after e+ pulse due to incomplete deconvolution along tail (~190 ns for timing spectra)

Deconvolution



GAN

Preliminary Results

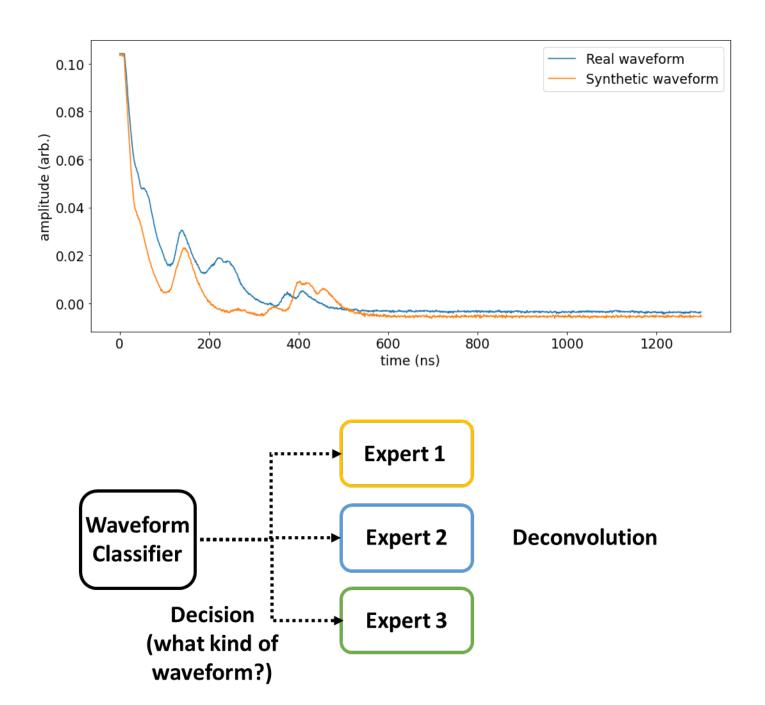


Future

Training on synthetic data

Benefit:

 Know exact location and amplitude of peaks—i.e., not dependent on incomplete deconvolution of the prompt peak's exponential tail. This will potentially allow the full tail up to the pulse saturation level to be deconvoluted. The difficulty lies in make realistic synthetic data.



Mixture of Experts

Benefit:

--One model can deconvolute waveforms from a variety of detectors (LaBr3, Nal, plastic, HPGe, etc.)