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Centro Nazionale di Ricerca in HPC,  
Big Data and Quantum Computing

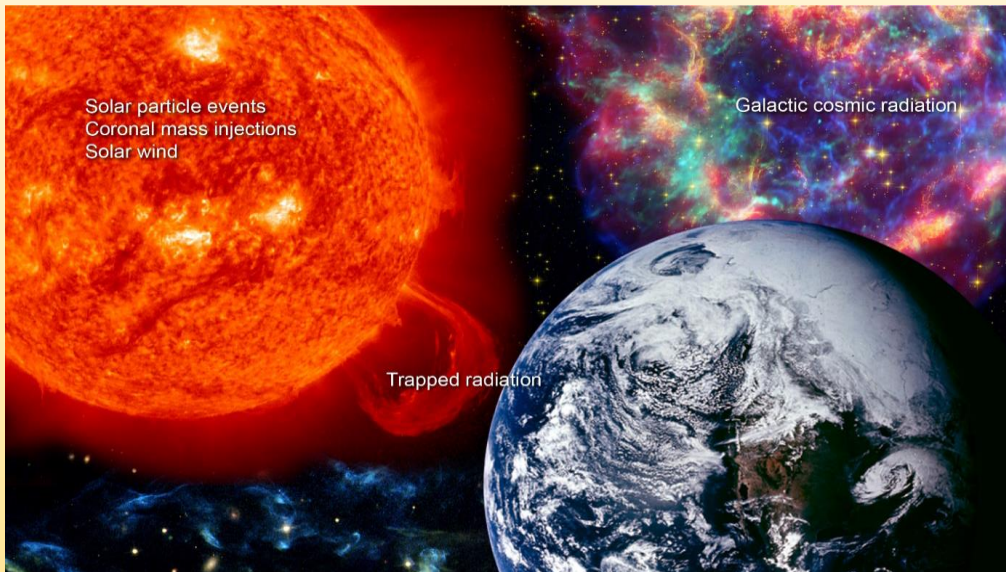
# *Extending Cosmic Ray Background using Generative Adversarial Networks*

*Giovanni Cavallotto (INFN MiB), Stefano Della Torre (INFN MiB)*

**ML4ASTRO2, Catania 8-12 / 07, 2024**

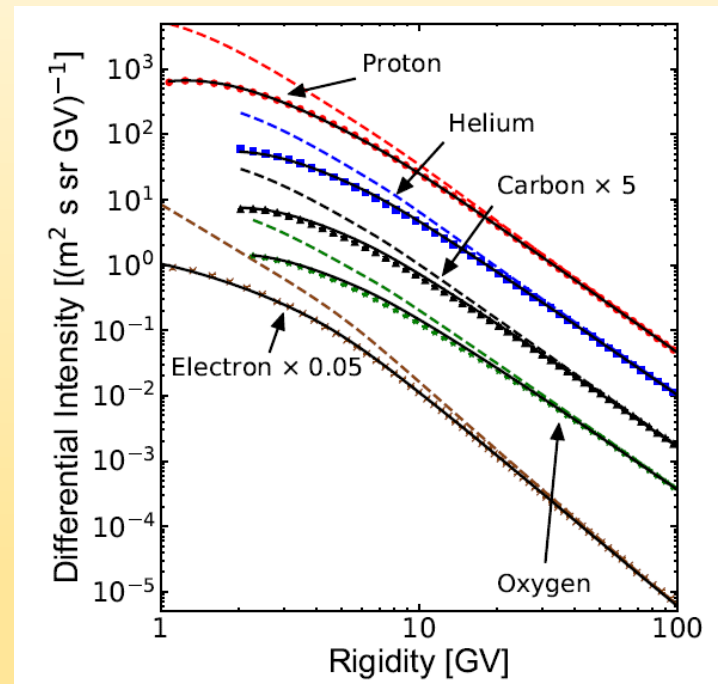
# Cosmic Rays & space experiment overview

## Galactic Cosmic Rays from astrophysical sources



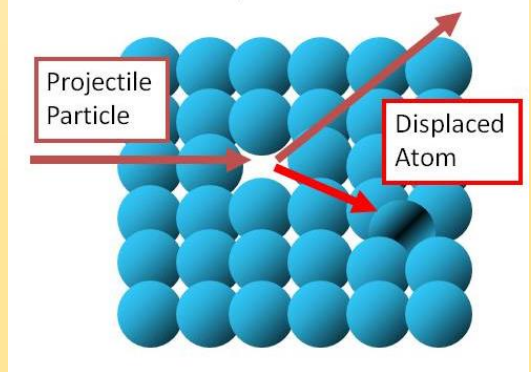
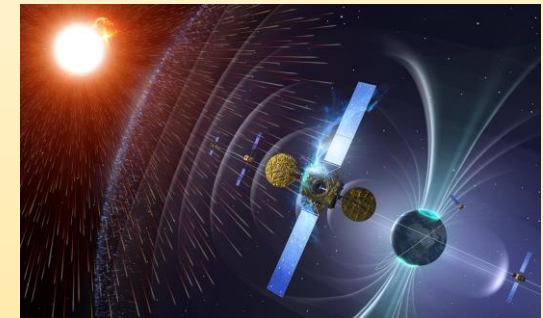
John D. Wrbanek and Susan Y. Wrbanek Glenn Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio, NASA/TP—2020-220002, “Space Radiation and Impact on Instrumentation Technologies”

## Heliospheric modulation by solar wind



Boschini et al. (2019)

- ❖ Single event effect
- ❖ CR background



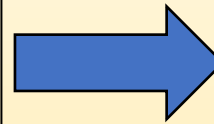
[5] SR-NIEL-7



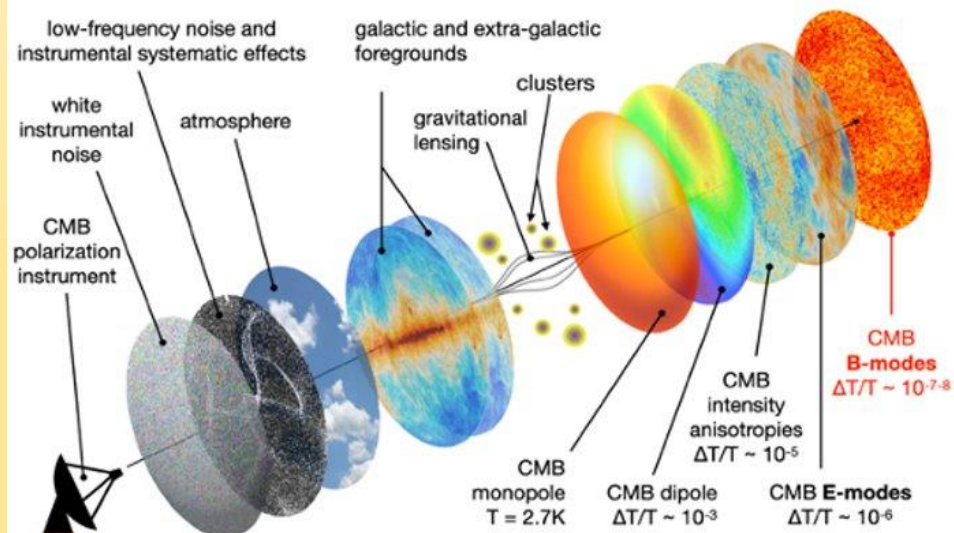
## Scientific case of study

LiteBIRD study *B*-mode polarization and Inflation from Cosmic Background Radiation:

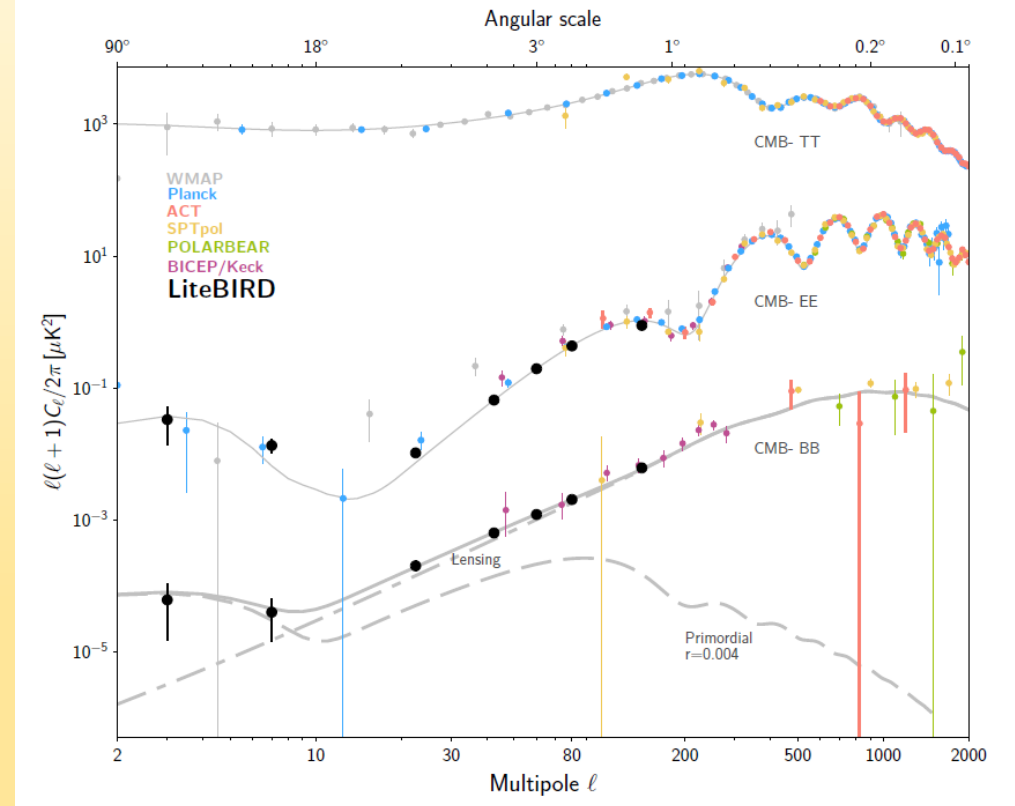
- ❖ Making a discovery or ruling out well-motivated inflationary models
- ❖ Insight into the quantum nature of gravity



### CMB noise superimposition



### Expected LiteBIRD sensitivity



[6] E. Allys et al. (2022)

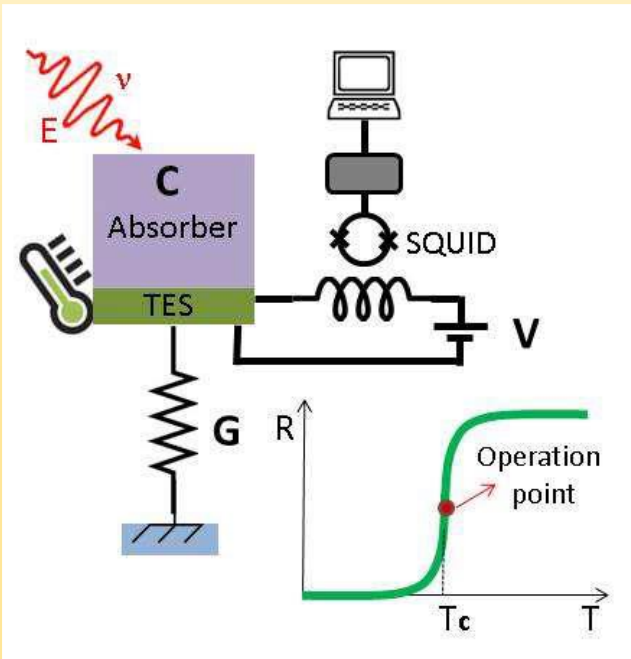
## Scientific case of study

- ❖ Experiment with Cryogenic Transition Edge Sensors (TES)
- ❖ In space environment
- ❖ Long exposure (faint signal along the visible universe)

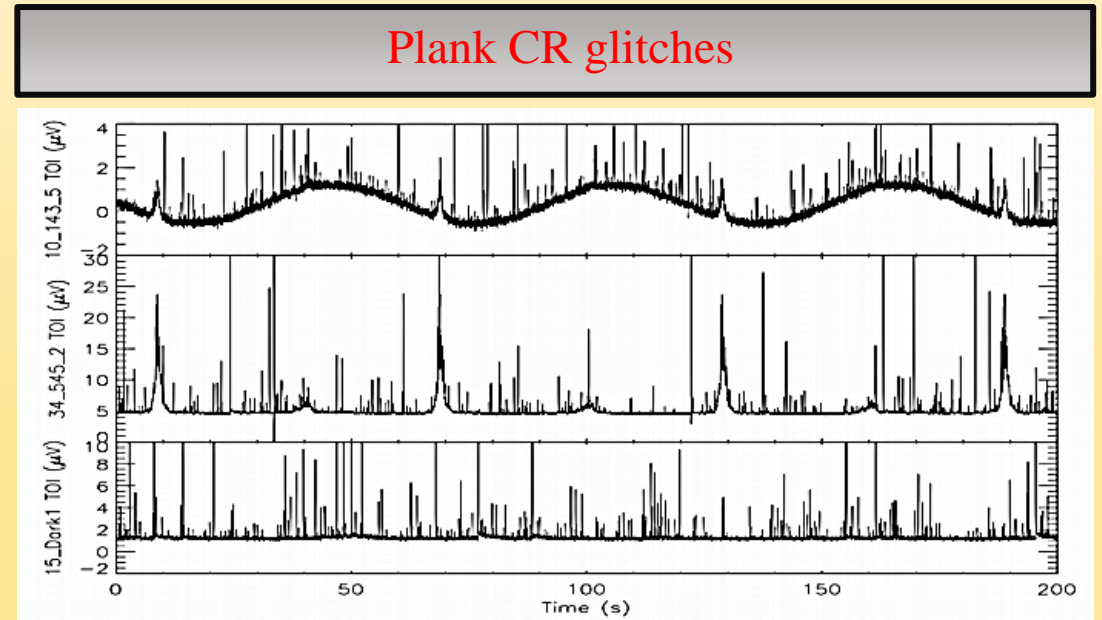
Planck (predecessor)

LiteBIRD (~2032)

- 90% of Planck data affected by CR background
- B – modes  $\approx 10^{-3}$  CMB signal & sensitivity  $\approx 30x$  of Planck

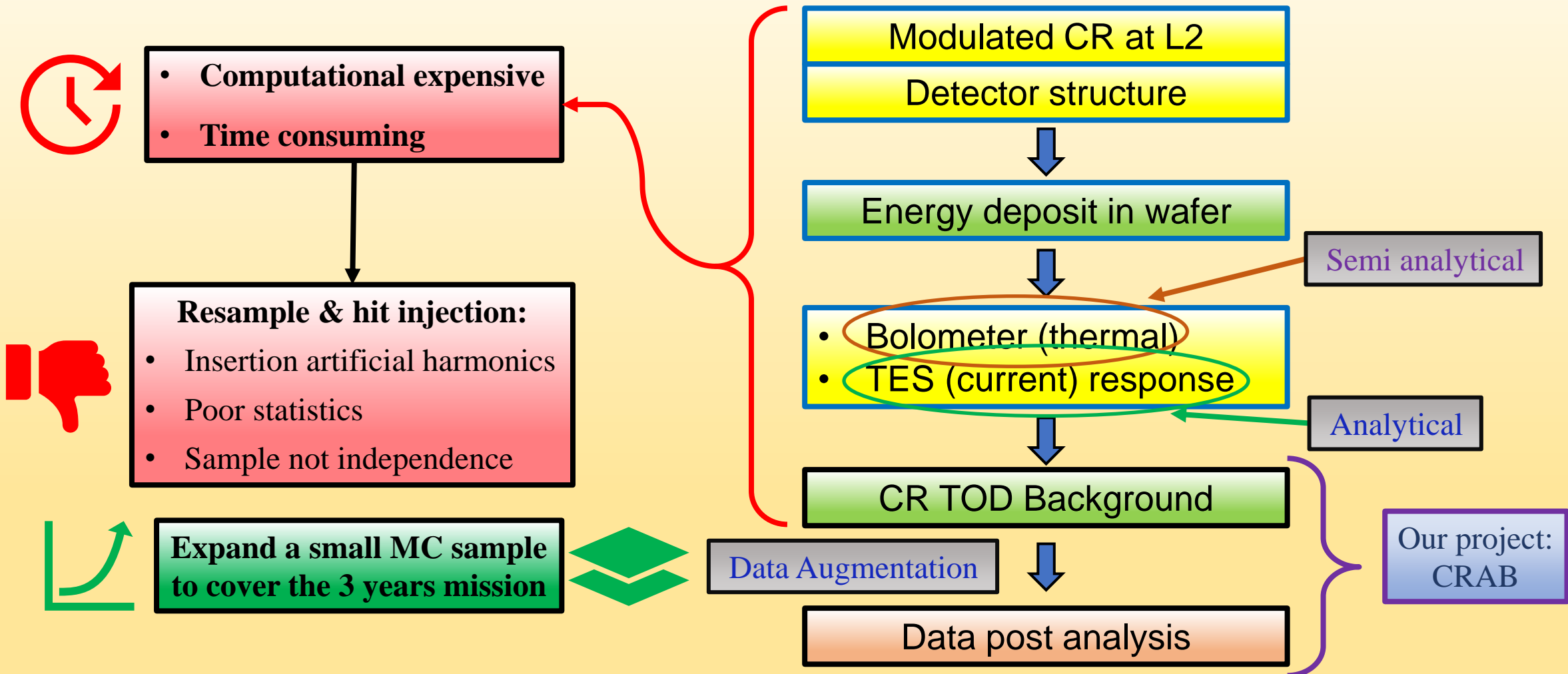


Lourdes Fàbrega, Transition Edge Sensors, ALBA, July 10th 2019



[2] A. Catalano et al. (2014)

# Monte Carlo simulation VS Machine Learning



# Cosmic Rays Artificial Background (CRAB)



SPOKE 3

**ASTROPHYSICS & COSMOS OBSERVATIONS**

WP3

**Big Data Analysis, Machine Learning and Visualization**

- **Main page:**  
<https://www.supercomputing-icsc.it/en/spoke-3-astrophysics-cosmos-observations-en/>
- **Open access repository:**  
<https://www.openaccessrepository.it/communities/spoke3/?page=1&size=20>
- **GitHub:**  
<https://github.com/ICSC-Spoke3>

## Technical Objectives

- **Synthetically** generate the time series covering the **whole mission**
- Achieve a reasonable generation **computational time (no ML  $\approx$  2 - 30x TOD length)**  
 $\sim 10^{-2}$  Training       $\sim 10^{-4}$  Production
- Genuine **statistically independent** AI generation
- Mimic MC data sample **peculiar features**
- Study different mission space environment & periods (**CR flux evolution**)

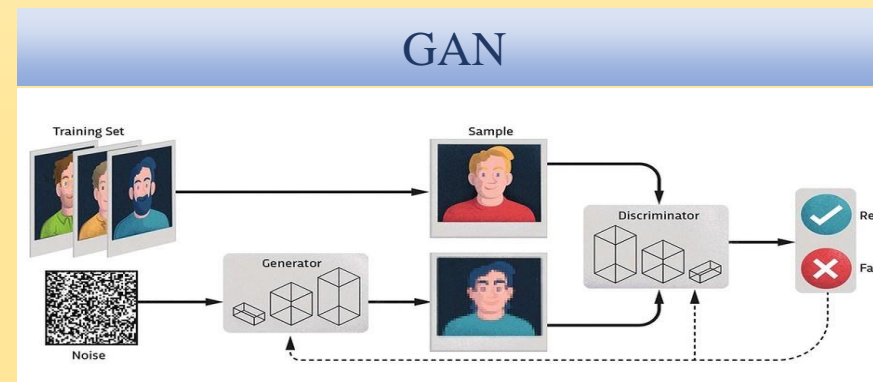
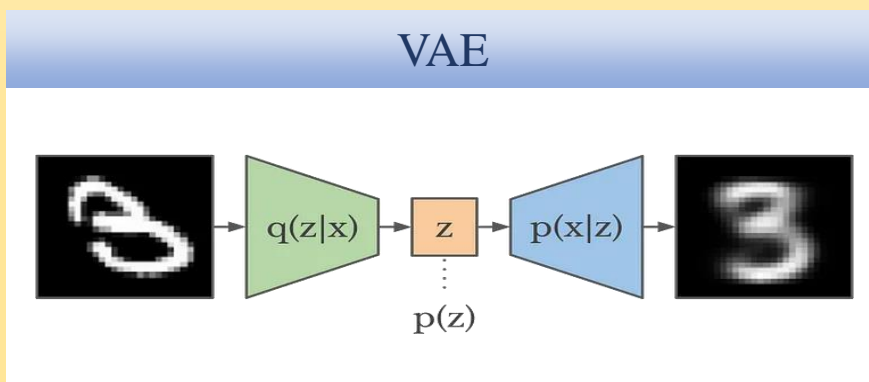
# Methodologies

## *Why Neural Networks?*

- Optimal for image reconstruction
- Generative

## Two convolutional neural network approaches:

- Variational Auto Encoder (VAE)
- Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN)





# Methodologies

## Literature comparison

VAE				
	Training & validation	Power spectrum	Frequency spectrum	Bolometer correlation
Gaussian	minimized	inconsistent	inconsistent	absent
Bernoulli 1	minimized	consistent	inconsistent	absent
Bernoulli 2	~minimized	~consistent	~consistent	~consistent

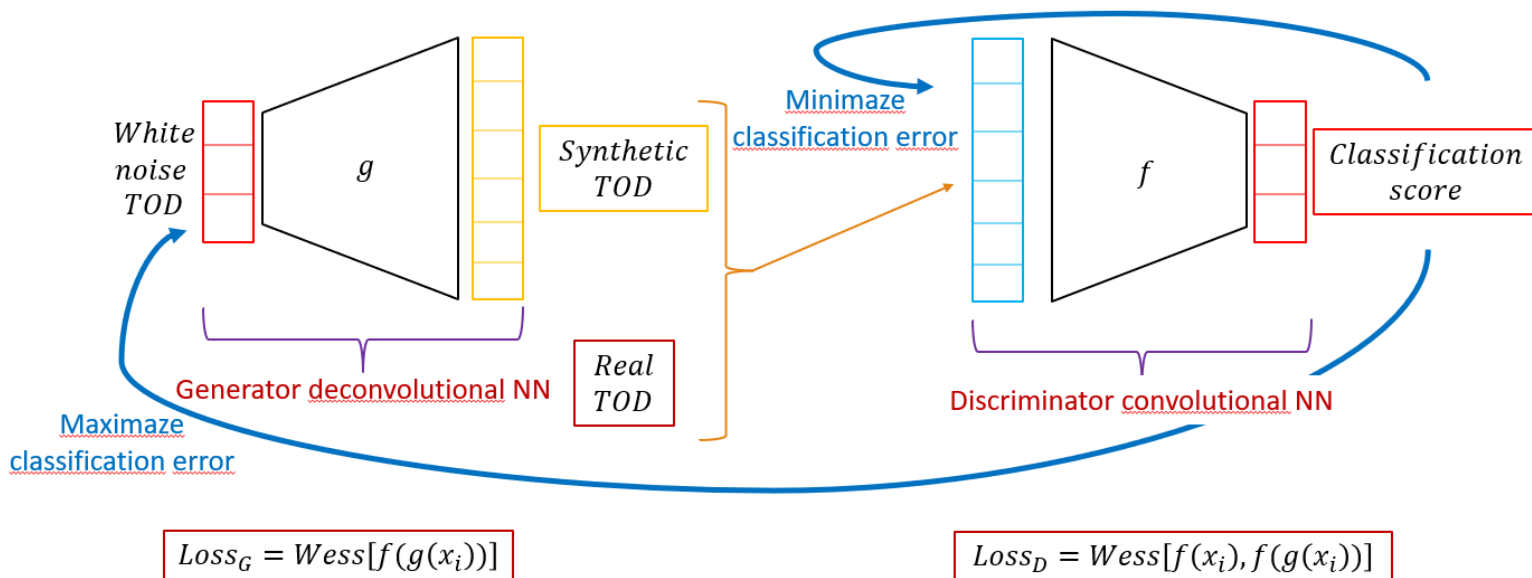
GAN			
Training & validation	Power spectrum	Frequency spectrum	Bolometer correlation
minimized (Discriminator) ~minimized (Generator)	consistent	consistent	consistent

# Methodologies

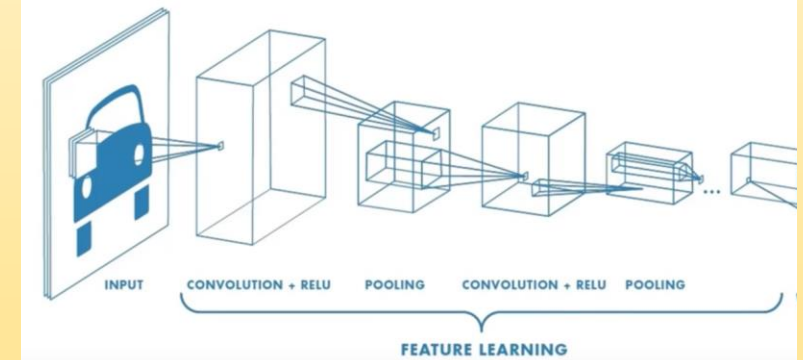
## Python & TensorFlow library

- Sequential Convolutional & Deconvolutional NN
- Custom combined training (discriminator & generator)

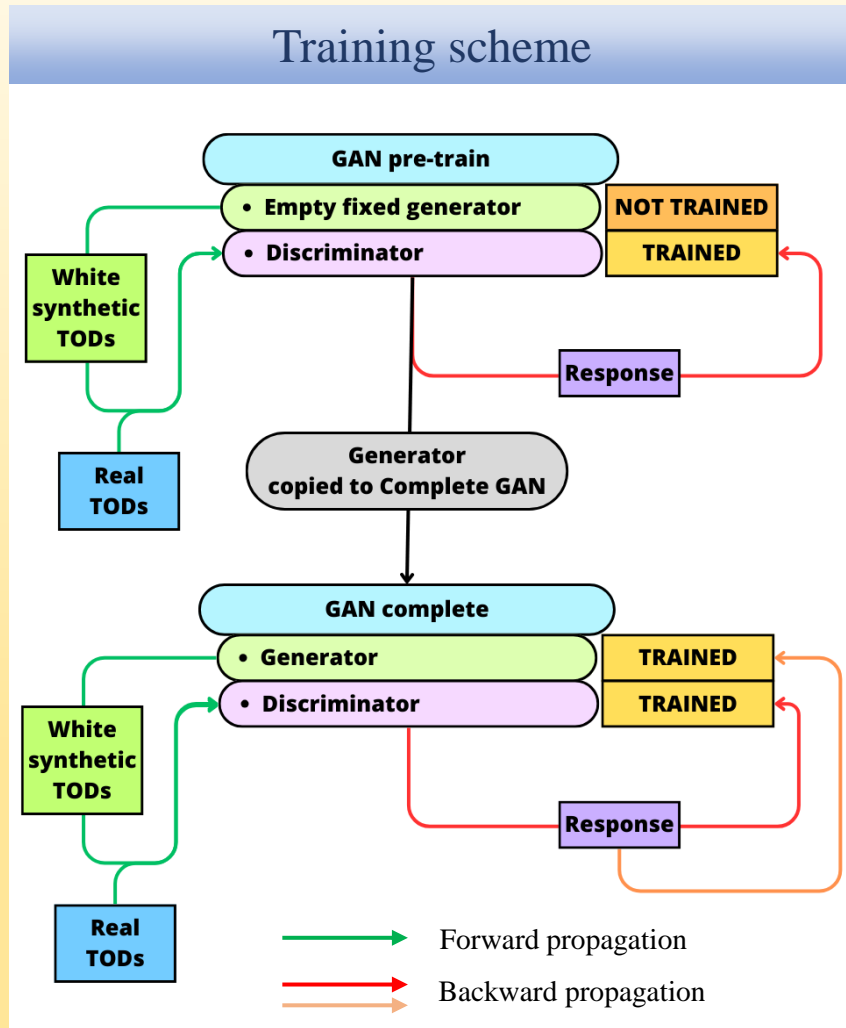
## GAN algorithm (NN couple)



## Convolutional Neural Networks



# Solutions: Cosmic Ray Artificial Background (CRAB)



- 1) Pre-training of the discriminator only for limited epochs
- 2) GAN building with pre-trained discriminator
- 3) Complete GAN training
- 4) (Eventually extra discriminator training steps)
- 5) Synthetic generation (generator predict)

Learn the real TODs classification (starting from a stable point)

Avoid generator dominated

Final TOD outputs

# Implementation

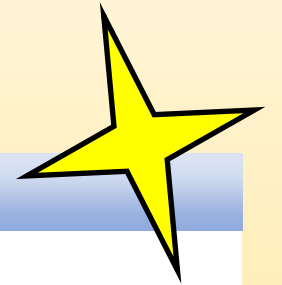
Different loss function and training algorithm

## Wasserstein GAN

- Wasserstein loss metric
- Easily stuck in local minima
- Not trivial minimization of the loss (not bounded and negative for the generator)
- Accuracy not normalized
- General distribution separation

## Cross entropy GAN

- Binary cross entropy loss metric
- Limited and always positive
- Included in the TensorFlow frame
- Trivial implementation of validation metrics
- Not completely stable





# Implementation

## NN architecture

Model: "Generator"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param
Dense (LeakyReLU)	(None, 265)	26765
Conv1D Transpose (LeakyReLU)	(None, 265, 8)	88
Batch Normalization	(None, 265, 8)	32
Conv1D Transpose (LeakyReLU)	(None, 530, 16)	1296
Batch Normalization	(None, 530, 16)	64
Conv1D Transpose (LeakyReLU)	(None, 1060, 32)	5152
Batch Normalization	(None, 1060, 32)	128
Separable Conv1D (LeakyReLU)	(None, 1060, 1)	353
lambda_1 (Normalization)	(None, 1060, 1)	0

Trainable params: 33766

Model: "Discriminator"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
Conv1D (LeakyReLU)	(None, 1060, 8)	168
LayerNormalization	(None, 1060, 8)	16
Conv1D (LeakyReLU)	(None, 1060, 8)	648
LayerNormalization	(None, 1060, 8)	16
Conv1D (LeakyReLU)	(None, 530, 16)	1296
LayerNormalization	(None, 530, 16)	32
Conv1D (LeakyReLU)	(None, 106, 32)	5152
LayerNormalization	(None, 106, 32)	64
Dense	(None, 1)	3393

Trainable params: 10785

# Solutions

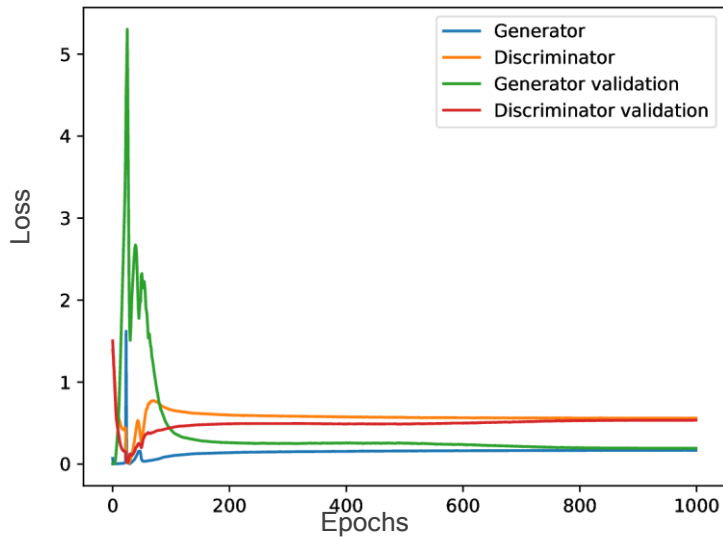
## Parameter tuning

- Filter kernel (Length of deposit energy relaxation \* n)
- Activation (LeakyReLU, ReLU, Tanh)
- Optimizers (Adam, Nadam, SGD) Adam for Generator, SGD for Discriminator
  - Discriminator Adam (too aggressive → Discriminator dominated)
  - Generator SGD (too slow learning → Discriminator dominated)
- Synthetic weighting 0.5 (to keep the discriminator focused on real TODs)
- Label smoothing for generator loss

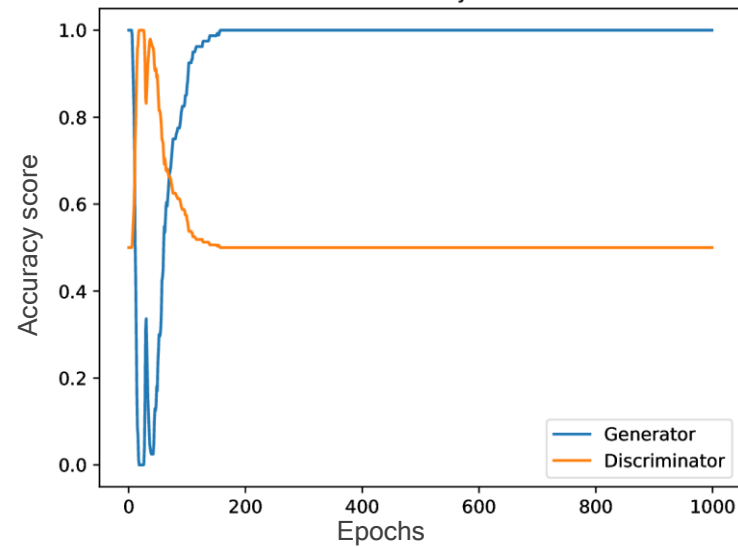
# Preliminary Results

## Output metrics example

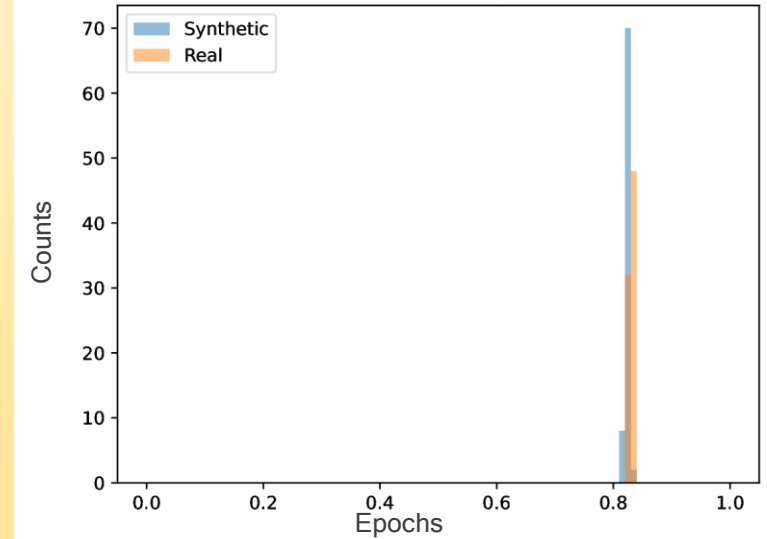
Loss functions



Accuracy



Discriminator response

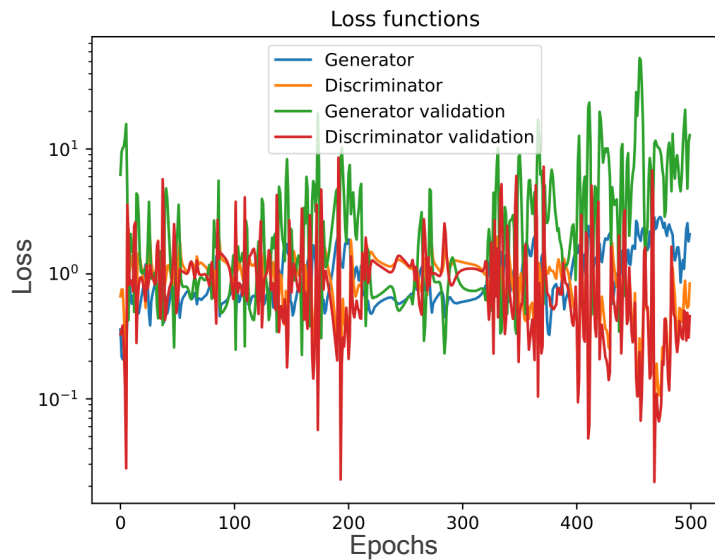


# Known issues

## Mode collapse



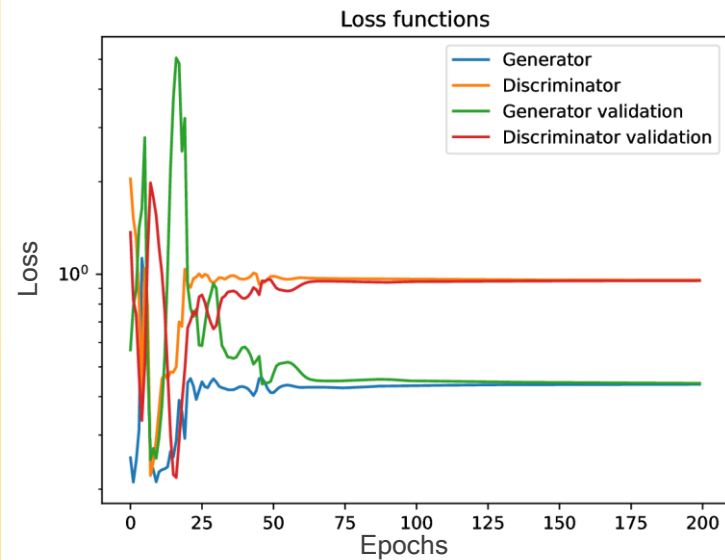
Switching win-lose performances in unstable loop



## Generator dominated



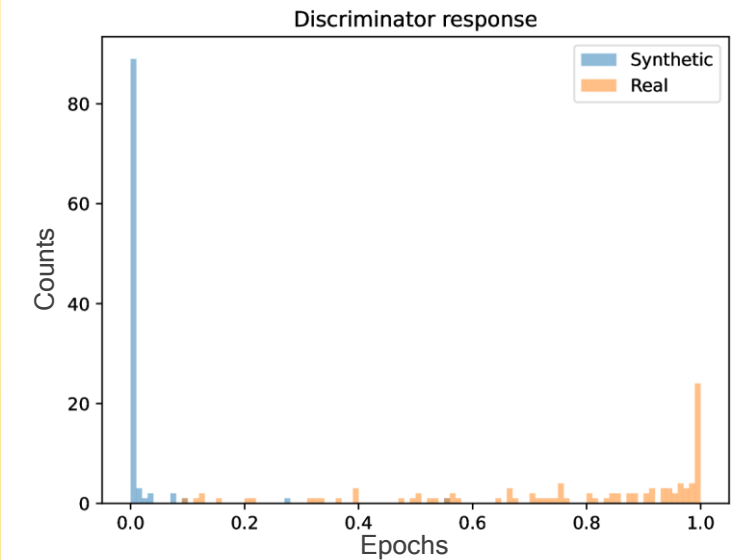
The discriminator classify all the TODs as real



## Real data miss classification



Loss of discriminator ability to classify real TODs





## Next Steps and Expected Results

### Conclusions:

- I illustrate the need of modelling CR background in LiteBIRD and similar experiments with TES
- We show the potential of data augmentation for CR background study
- GANs have instable training

### Future Steps:

- Overcome the mode collapse issues
- Test the Variational Auto Encoders as alternative
- Conditional generation

# Thanks for your attention

**GAN output in paper**



**Your GAN output**



# Bibliography

- 1) **S. L. Stever et al., “Simulations of systematic effects arising from cosmic rays in the LiteBIRD space telescope, and effects on the measurements of CMB B-modes”, Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics, vol. 2021, no. 9, p. 013, Sep. 2021, doi: 10.1088/1475-7516/2021/09/013.**
- 2) **A. Catalano et al., “Characterization and Physical Explanation of Energetic Particles on Planck HFI Instrument”, Journal of Low Temperature Physics, vol. 176, no. 5–6, pp. 773–786, Feb. 2014, doi: 10.1007/s10909-014-1116-6.**
- 3) **P. A. R. Ade et al., “Planck2013 results. X. HFI energetic particle effects: characterization, removal, and simulation”, Astronomy & Astrophysics, vol. 571, p. A10, Oct. 2014, doi: 10.1051/0004-6361/201321577.**
- 4) **M. J. Boschini, S. Della Torre, M. Gervasi, G. La Vacca, and P. G. Rancoita, “The HelMod model in the works for inner and outer heliosphere: From AMS to Voyager probes observations,” Advances in Space Research, vol. 64, no. 12, pp. 2459–2476, 2019, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asr.2019.04.007>.**
- 5) **M.J. Boschini, P.G. Rancoita and M. Tacconi (2014), SR-NIEL–7 Calculator: Screened Relativistic (SR) Treatment for NIEL Dose, Nuclear and Electronic Stopping Power Calculator (version 10.16); website <https://www.sr-niel.org/>**
- 6) **E. Allys et al., “Probing cosmic inflation with the LiteBIRD cosmic microwave background polarization survey,” Progress of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, vol. 2023, no. 4, Nov. 2022, doi: 10.1093/ptep/ptac150.**



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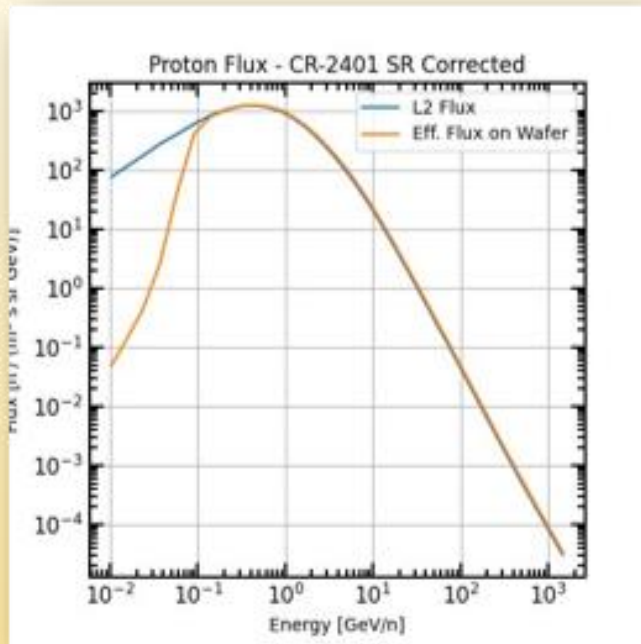
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# Backup



# Monte Carlo simulation VS Machine Learning



Space CR modulated radiation environment at L2 (HelMod)

Energy deposit in wafer

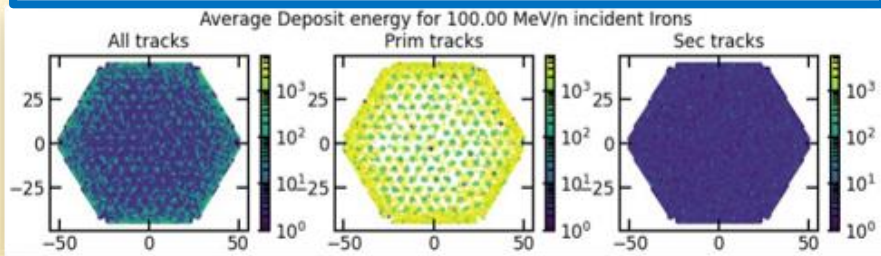
- Bolometer (therma)
- TES (current) response

CR TOD Background

Data post analysis

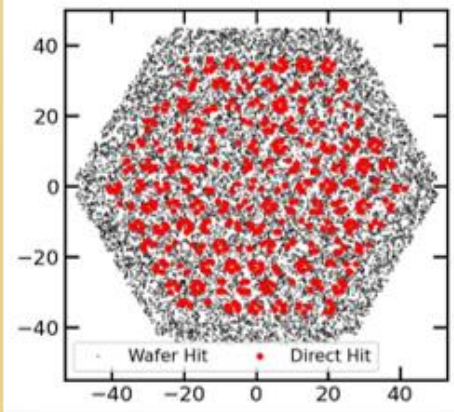
# Monte Carlo simulation VS Machine Learning

Synthetically generate CR energy deposit map



- Bolometer correlated white noise
- Delta peaks noise (after decimation)

- Wafer warming
- TES direct hits



Propagation of CR inside telescope & Energy deposit in detector materials (Geant4)

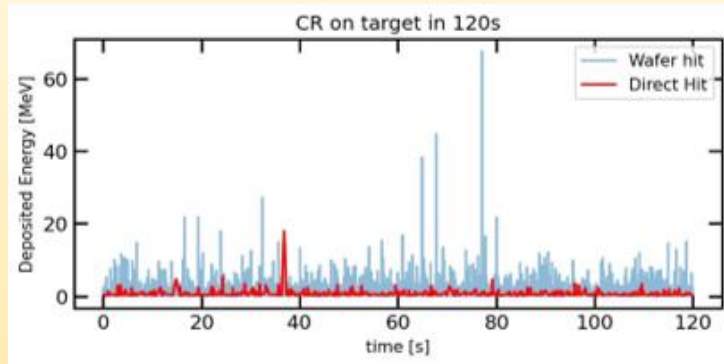
Energy deposit in wafer

- Bolometer (therma)
- TES (current) response

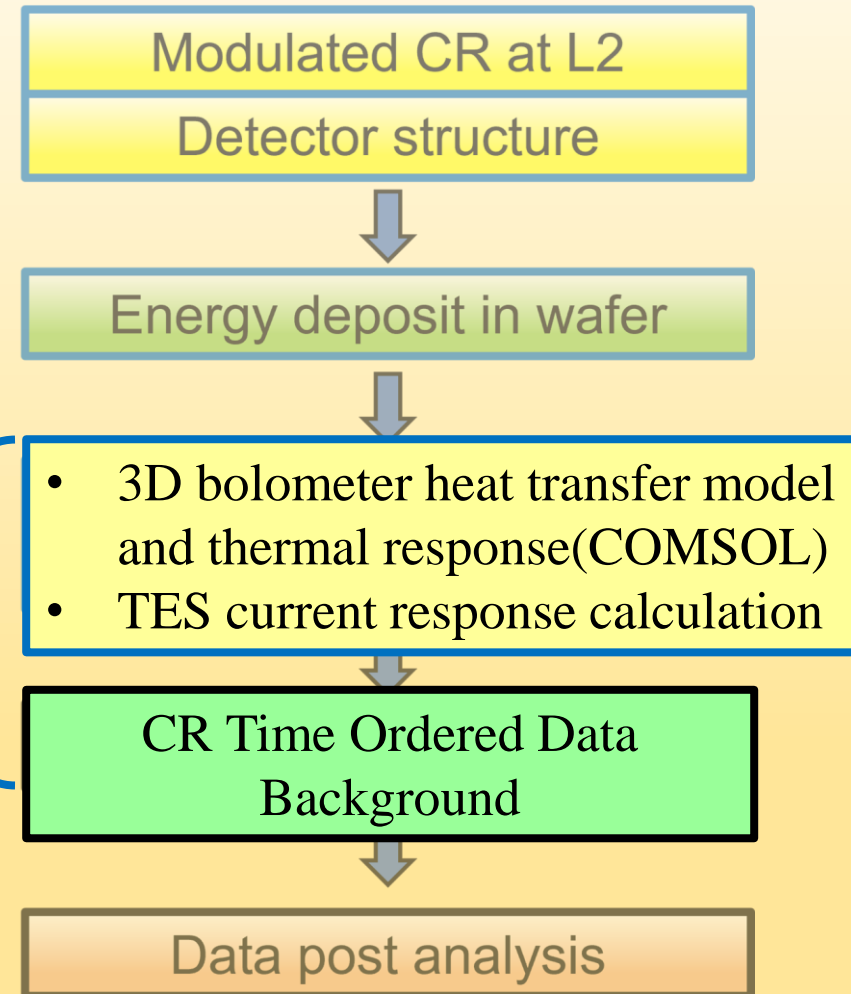
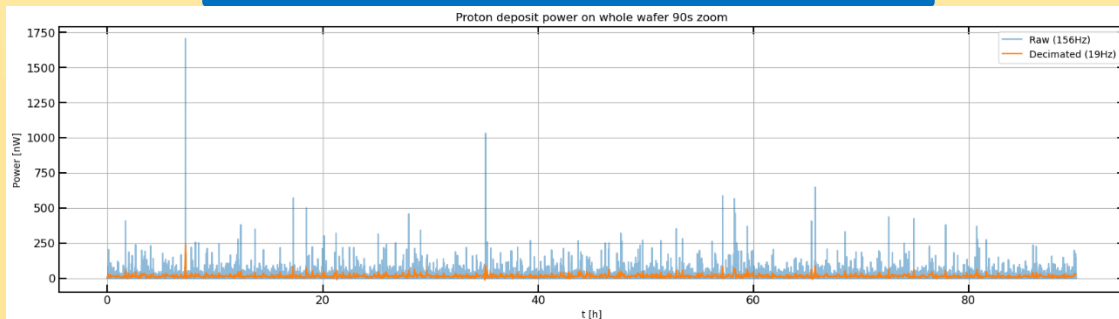
CR TOD Background

Data post analysis

# Monte Carlo simulation VS Machine Learning



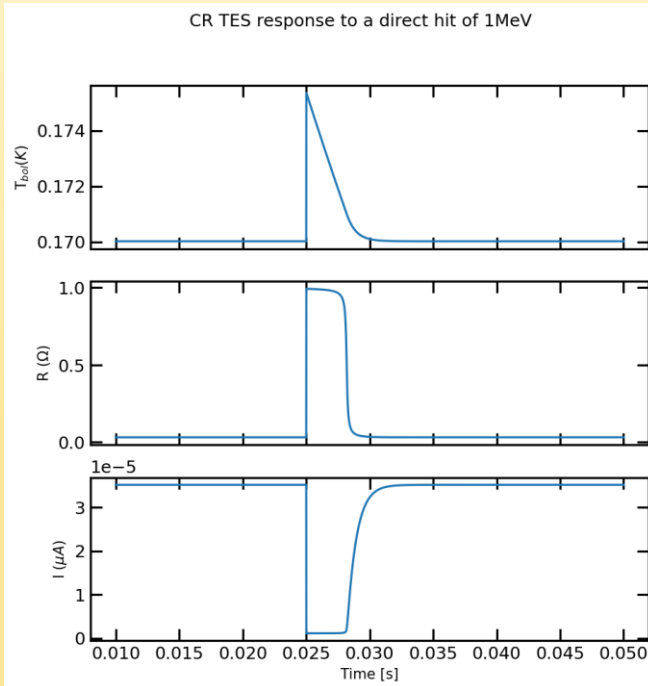
MC generate TOD output



# Scientific case of study

## Direct hits

$$I(\text{singal}) = \frac{V_{TES}}{R(T)} \approx \frac{V_{TES}}{\arctan(T - T_{crit})} = \frac{V_{TES}}{\arctan\left(T_{CR} e^{-\frac{G}{C}t} - T_{crit}\right)}$$

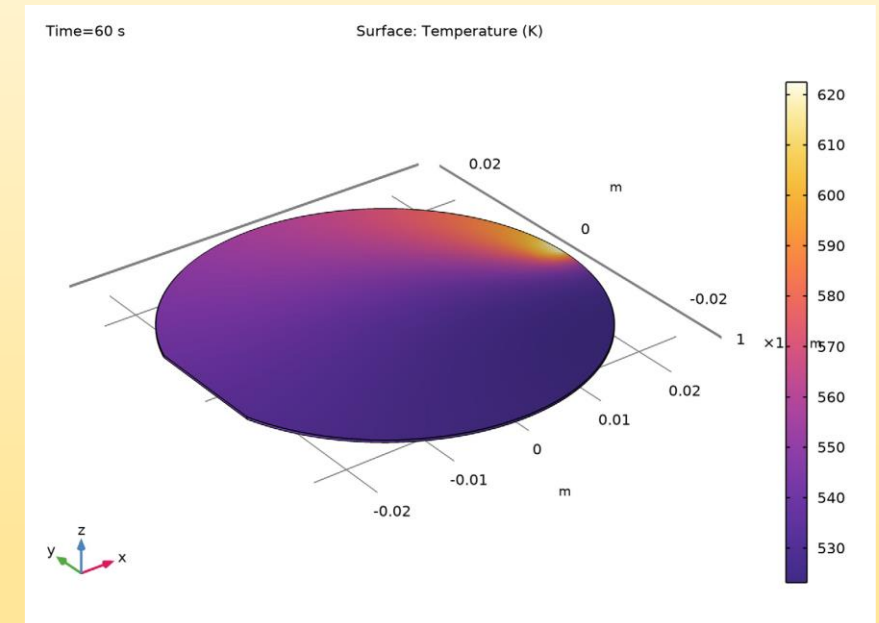


$$\frac{\Delta E_{CR}}{C} = T_{CR}$$

$$\Delta T = [P_{TES} - G(T - T_{bath})] \frac{\Delta t}{C}$$

$$T(t) = T_{CR} e^{-\frac{G}{C}t}$$

## Wafer warming

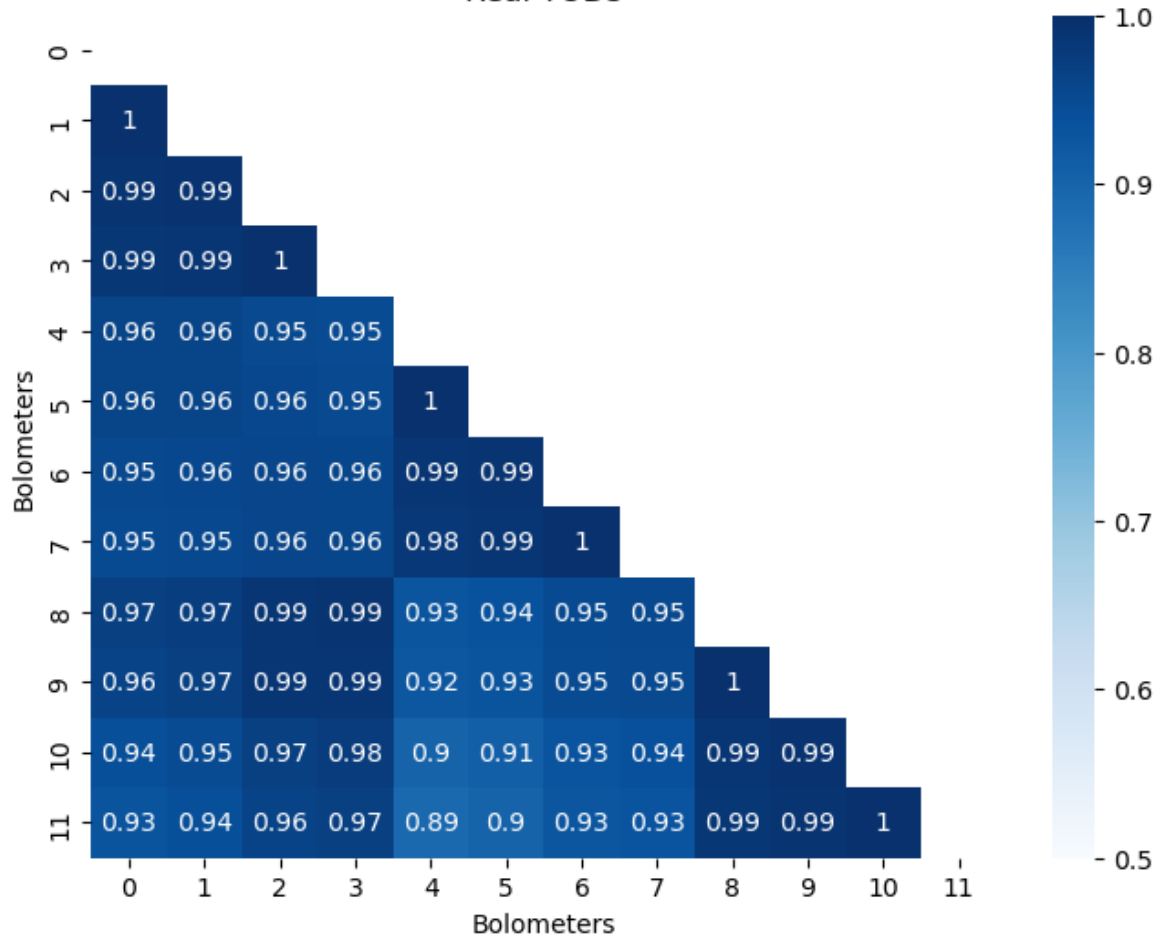


Laser Heating of a Silicon Wafer, Guide

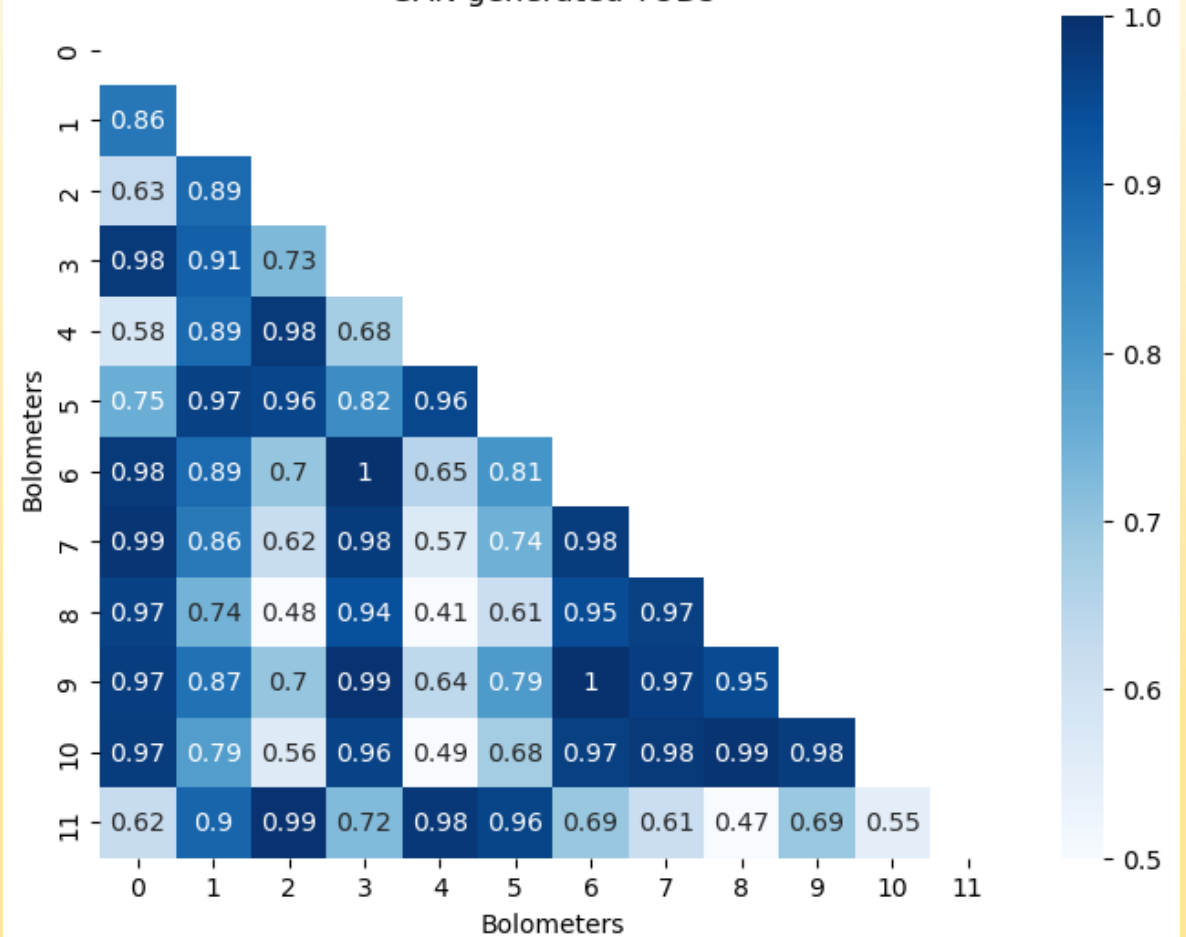


# Preliminary Results

Real TODs



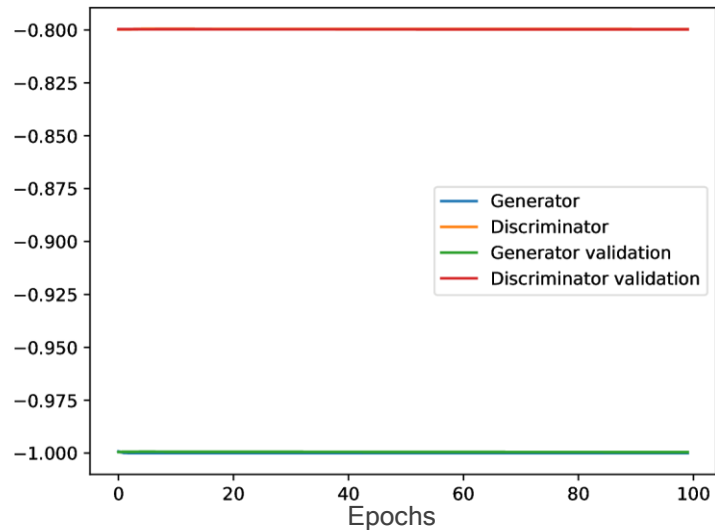
GAN generated TODs



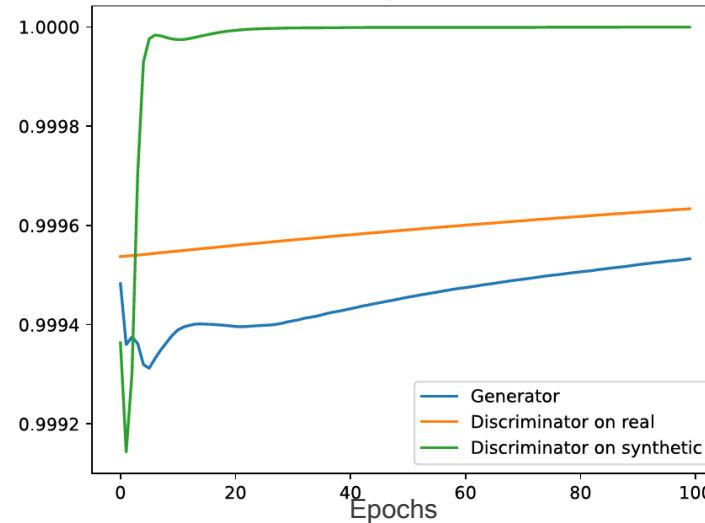
# Preliminary Results

## ➤ WGAN model 21

Loss functions



Responses



Discriminator response

