

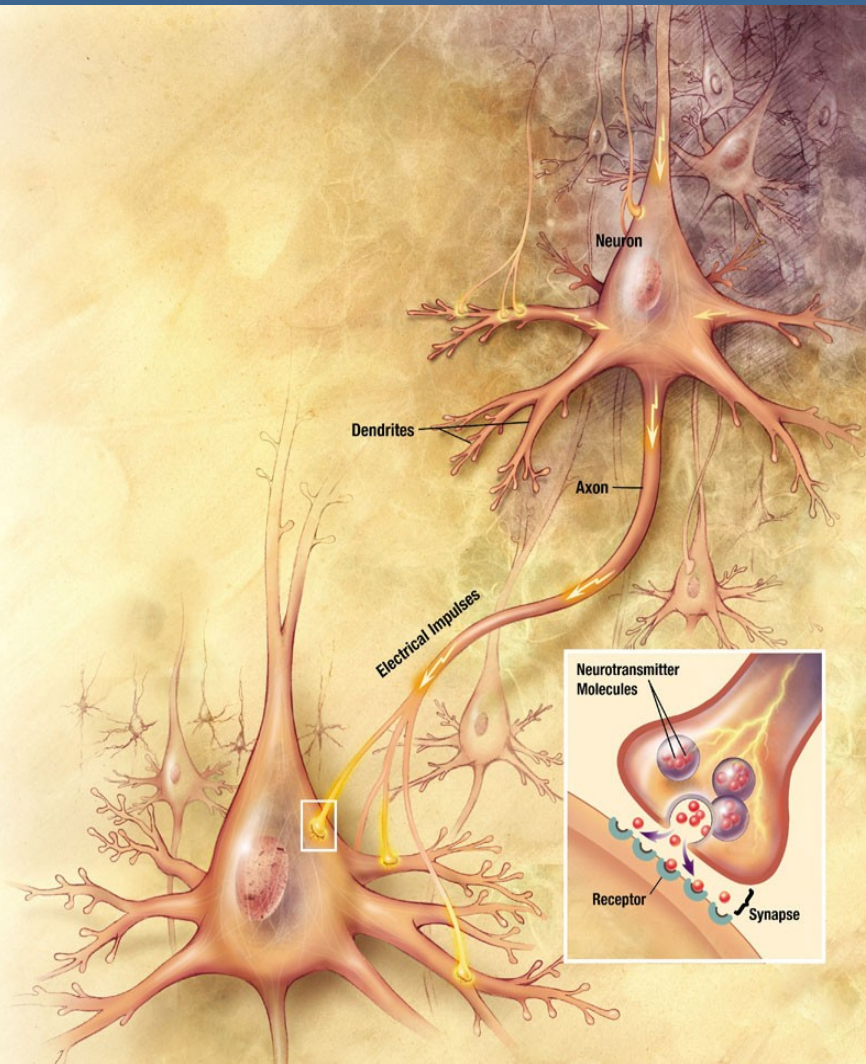
# Determination of $T_0$ with Neural Nets

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## $T_0$ with Neural Nets

- Need good timing information for PSA
  - 10 ns Sampling
- Constant Fraction has  $\sim 15$  ns FWHM
  - $T_{CF}$  good first guess, not good enough for PSA
  - Corresponds to 5-8% noise (50-80 keV @1 MeV)
- Use Neural Nets for better precision
  - Use Core Signal
  - Take 5 samples before and 10 samples after  $T_{CF}$
- First Test without noise
  - Single hidden layer seems enough
  - Encouraging results

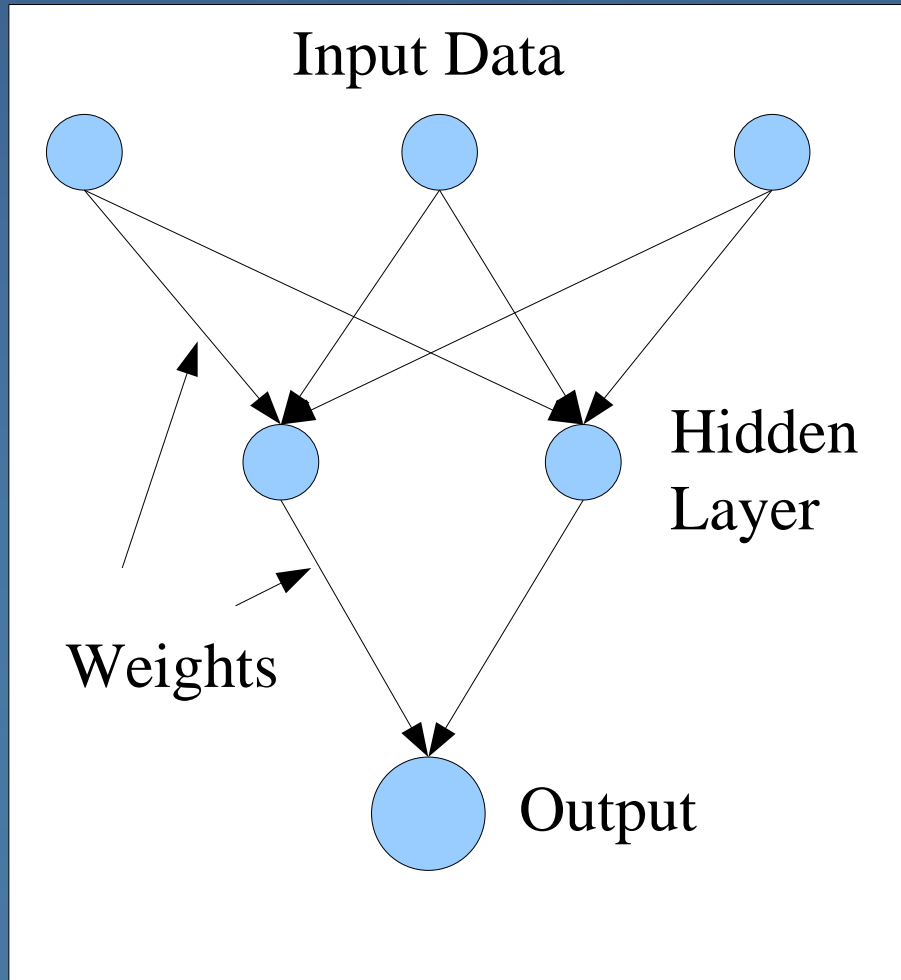
# Neural Networks: From Wetware to Software



- Building Blocks

- Neurons
  - Process the information
- Axons
  - Sends result to all connected neurons
  - $\sim 4 \text{ km per mm}^3$
- Dendrites
  - Pre-process the input from the axon

# Neural Networks: From Wetware to Software



- Several Types of NN
- Feed-forward NN:
  - Normalized Input
  - Neurons arranged in layers
    - Connected to all neurons from previous layer
    - Each connection has a weight
  - Activation of Neuron  $i$

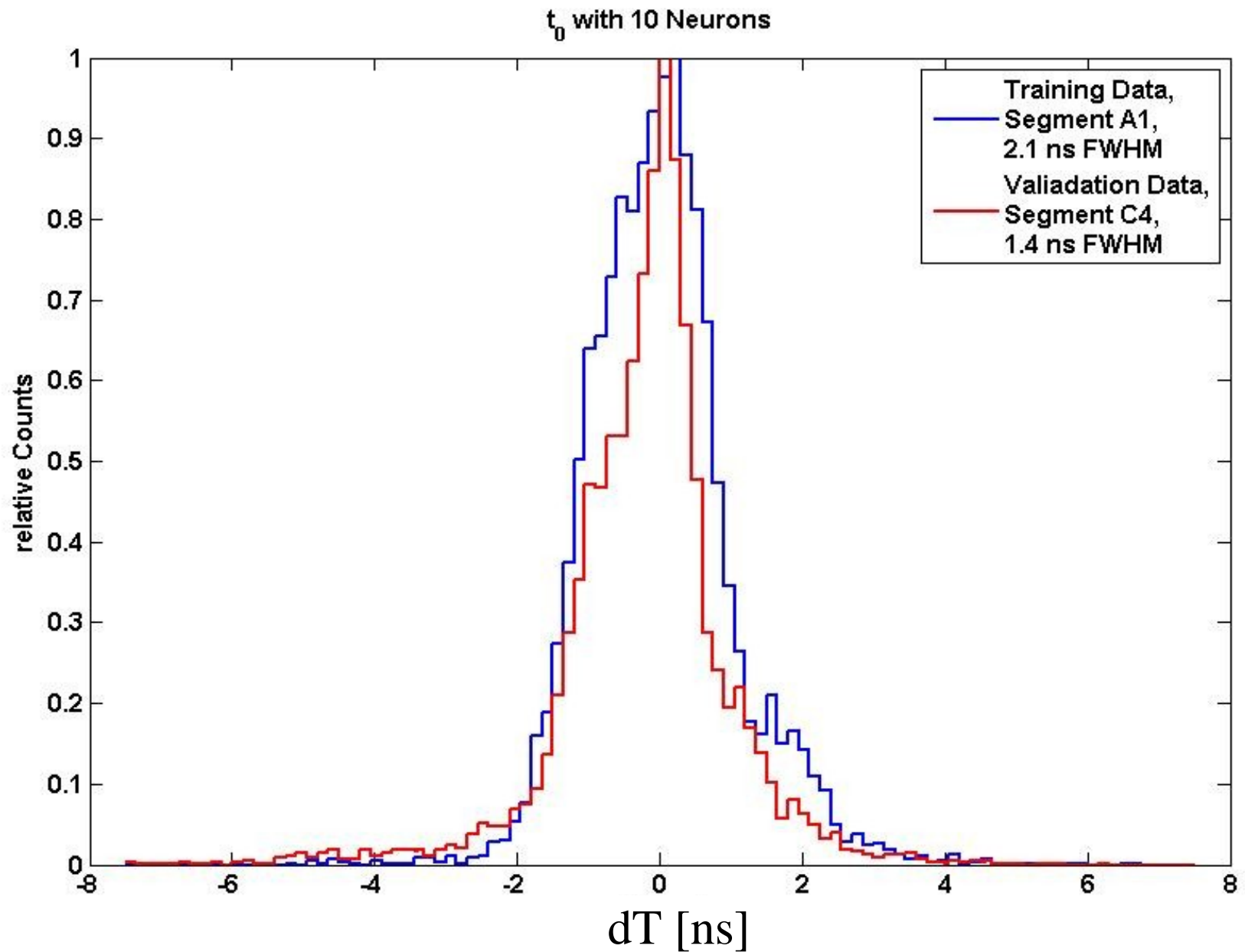
$$A_i = f \left( \sum_{j=0}^{j=n} w_{ij} \cdot A_j \right)$$

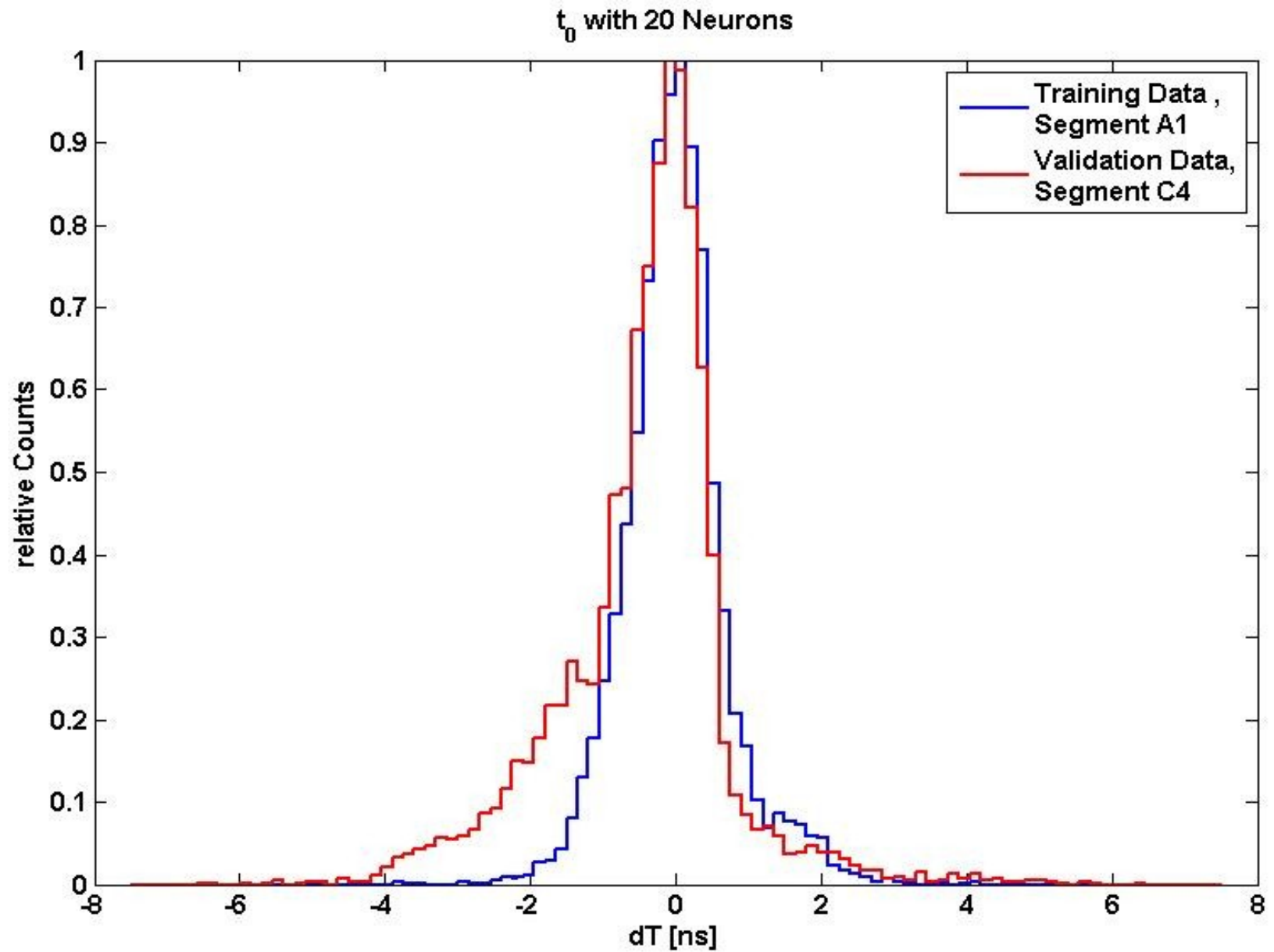
$$f(x) = \tanh(x)$$

$$f(x) = 1 / (1 + e^{-x}) \text{ (Sigmoid)}$$

# Things to remember

- Curse of Dimensionality
  - Keep input data size small
  - Pre-process the data
- Size of Network
  - Large network only memorizes training data
  - Smaller network needs to generalize
- Training
  - Dataset with known output
  - Adjust weights to reduce errors
  - Backpropagation, Levenberg-Marquardt
  - FIPS, Genetic Algorithm
- Validation
  - Use different dataset with known output
  - Calculate the errors







## Summary

- First Tests with Neural Networks succesfull
  - Resolutions are good enough to not having to do it in PSA Code
- Think about other ways of pre-processing
- Include variable amount of noise with data