

# Selection of Helium nuclei using multivariate data analysis in AMS

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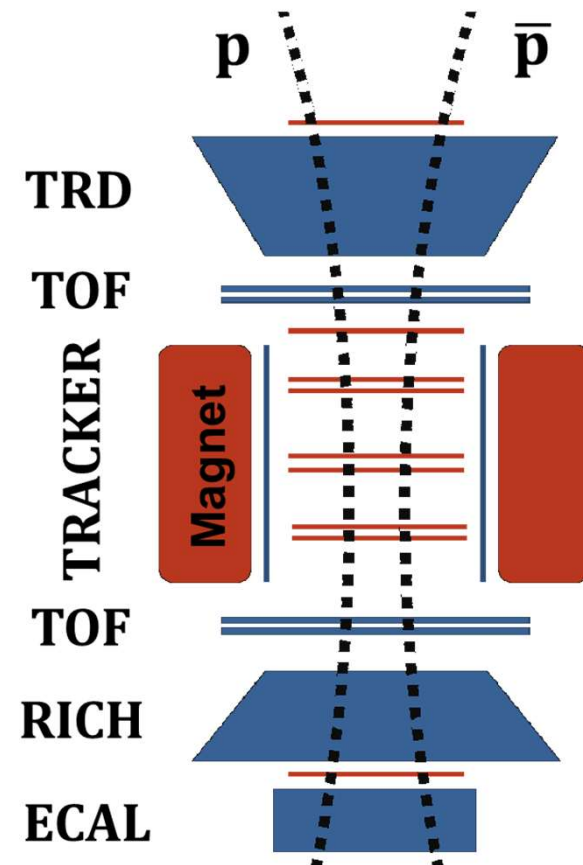
LIP Lisboa, Portugal

04/09/2019

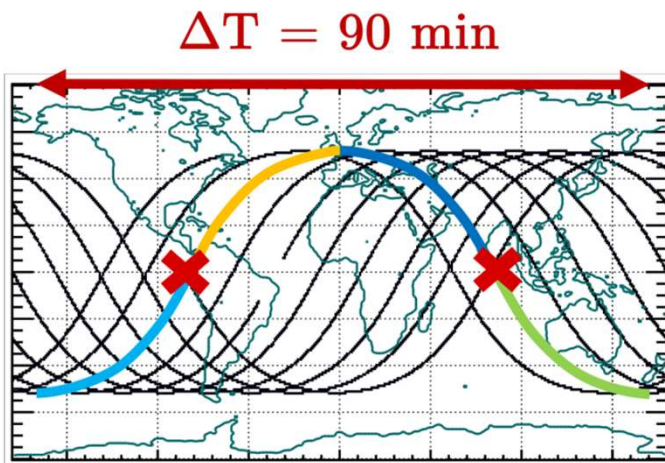
*Summer Internships*



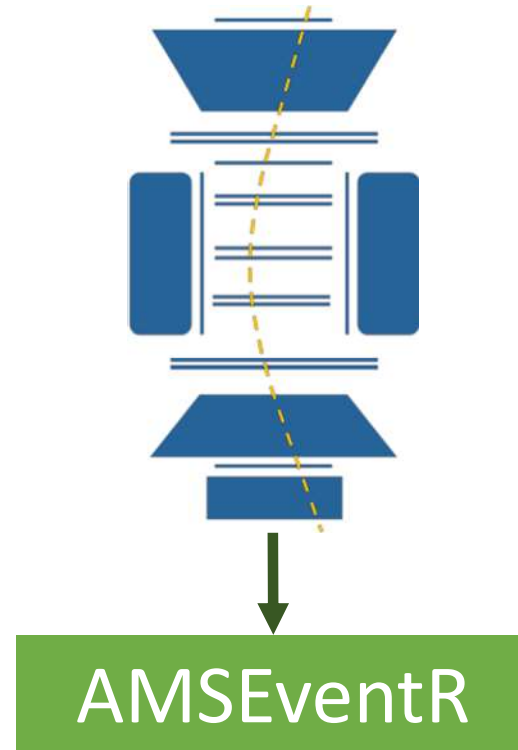
# Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer



# Data Organization



Each Run is 22 minutes long, 4 per complete orbit of ISS



## AMSCChain (TTree)

AMSEventR

AMSEventR

AMSEventR

AMSEventR

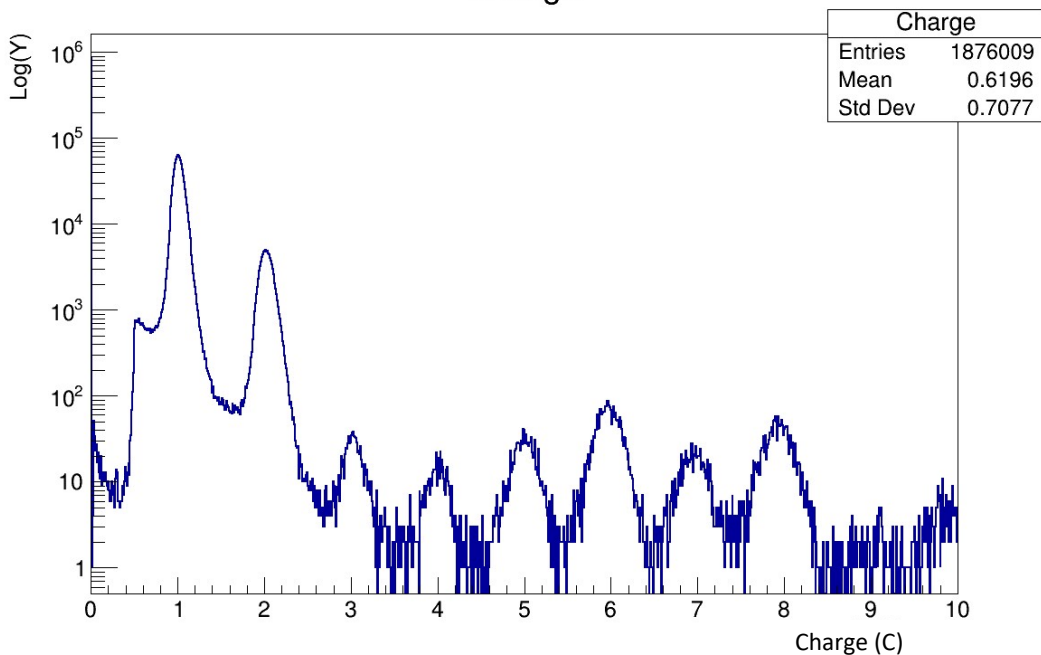
[ ]

### AMSSetupR

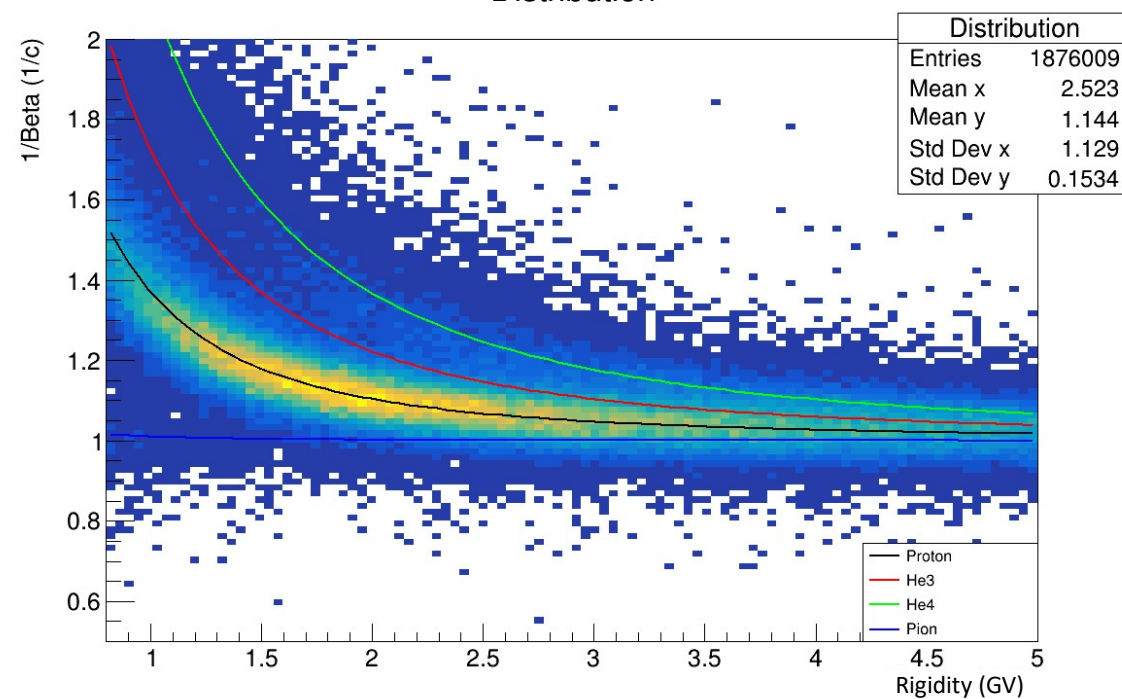
- ISS coordinates
- AMS direction
- Geomagnetic Field
- Exposure time
- Number of events (good, bad, errors)
- SSA
- GPS information
- Only one per Run

# Exploring an event

Charge

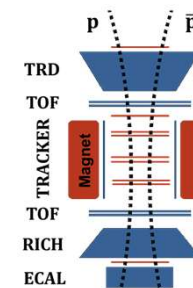


Distribution

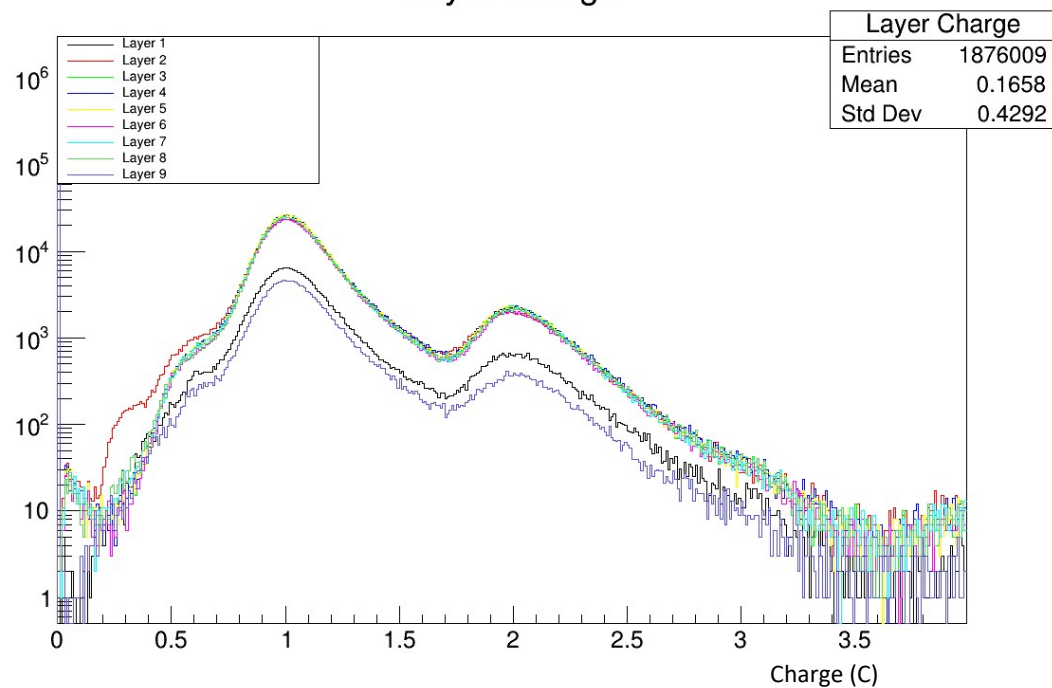


To select and separate the Helium Isotopes it is required a preselection of the Data

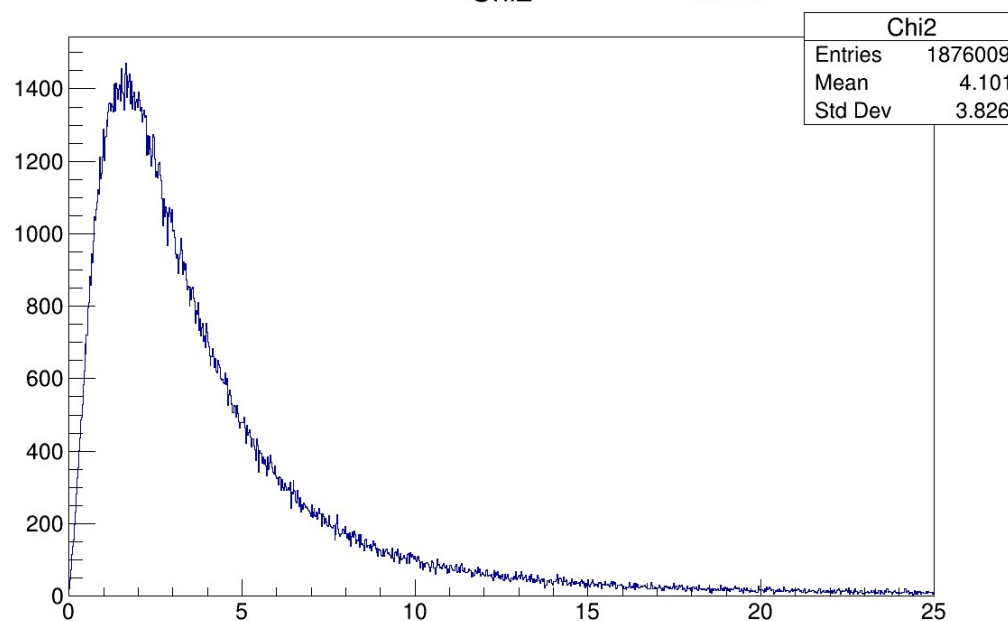
# Exploring an event



Layer Charge

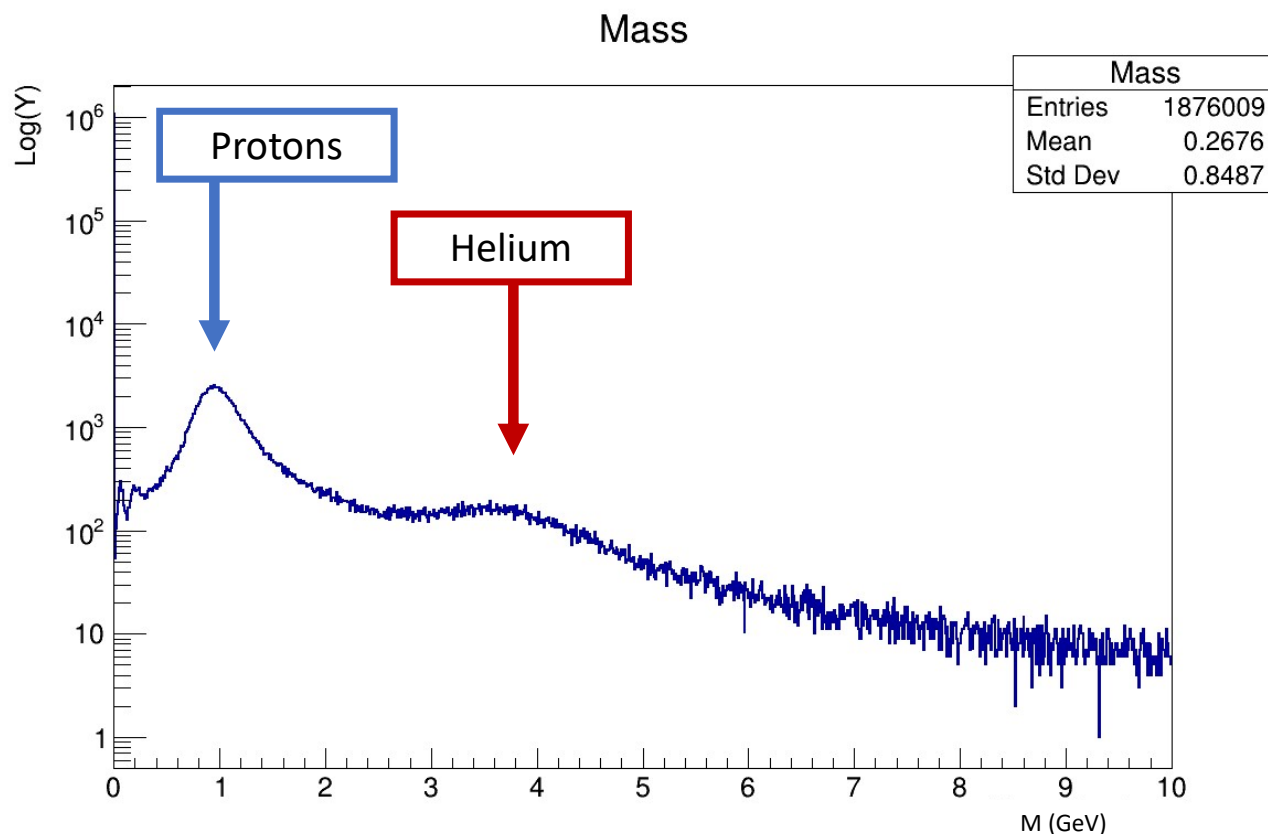


Chi2



To select and separate the Helium Isotopes it is required a preselection of the Data

# Exploring an event



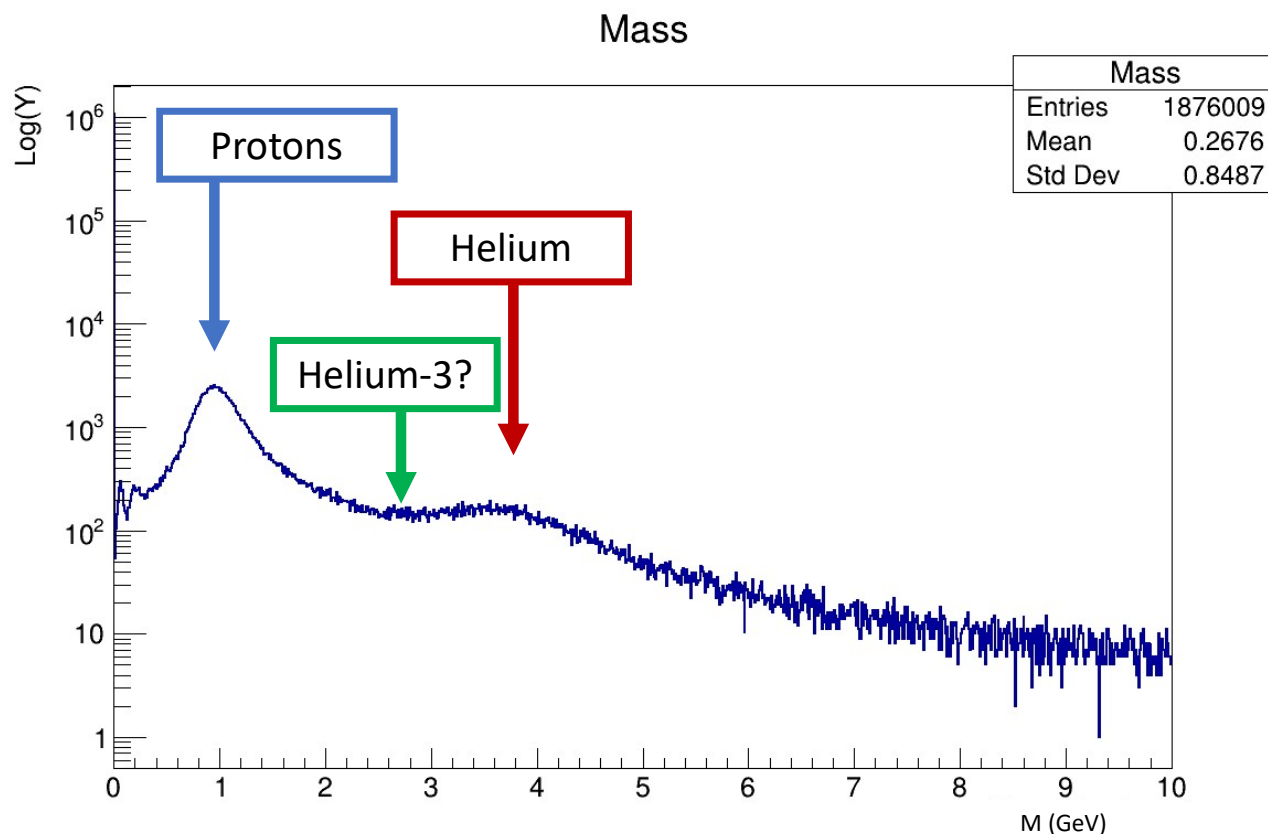
$$m = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\beta^2} - 1\right)} * R * q$$

Helium-3 mass = 2,814 Gev

Helium-4 mass = 3,752 Gev

To select and separate the Helium Isotopes it is required a preselection of the Data

# Exploring an event



$$m = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{\beta^2} - 1\right)} * R * q$$

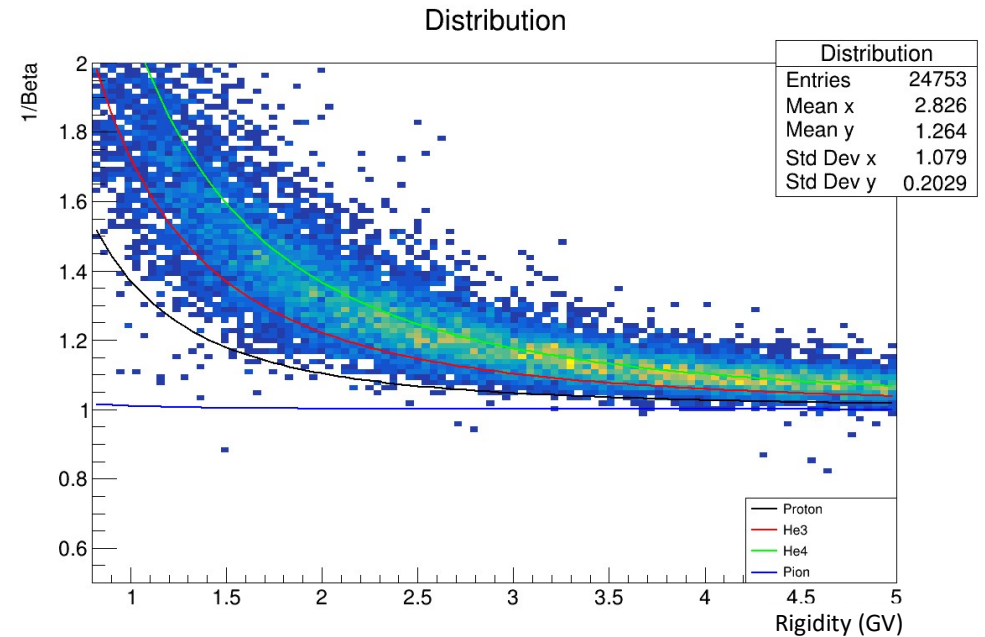
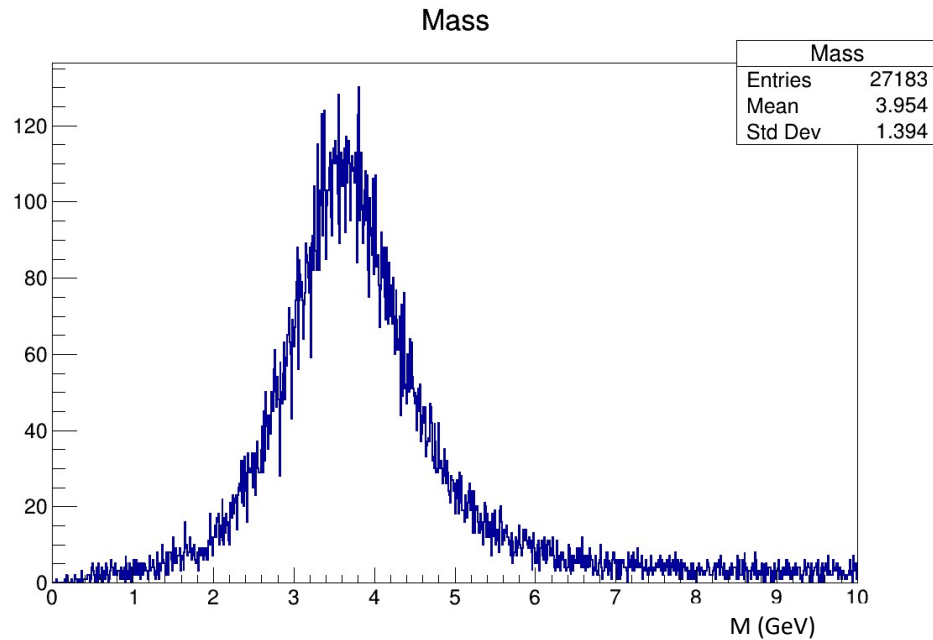
Helium-3 mass = 2,814 Gev

Helium-4 mass = 3,752 Gev

To select and separate the Helium Isotopes it is required a preselection of the Data



# Selection of data



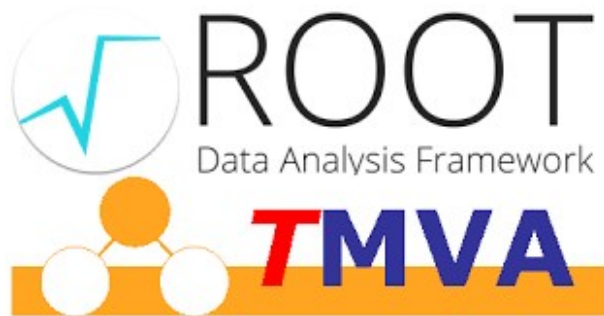
Simple selection of data is not good enough.  
More advanced analysis is required



# Multivariable Analysis

In order to separate the Isotopes, solutions involving multivariable classification and machine learning are required.

This way, Toolkit for Multivariable Analysis with ROOT (TMVA) was integrated in the project



Training the  
Methods



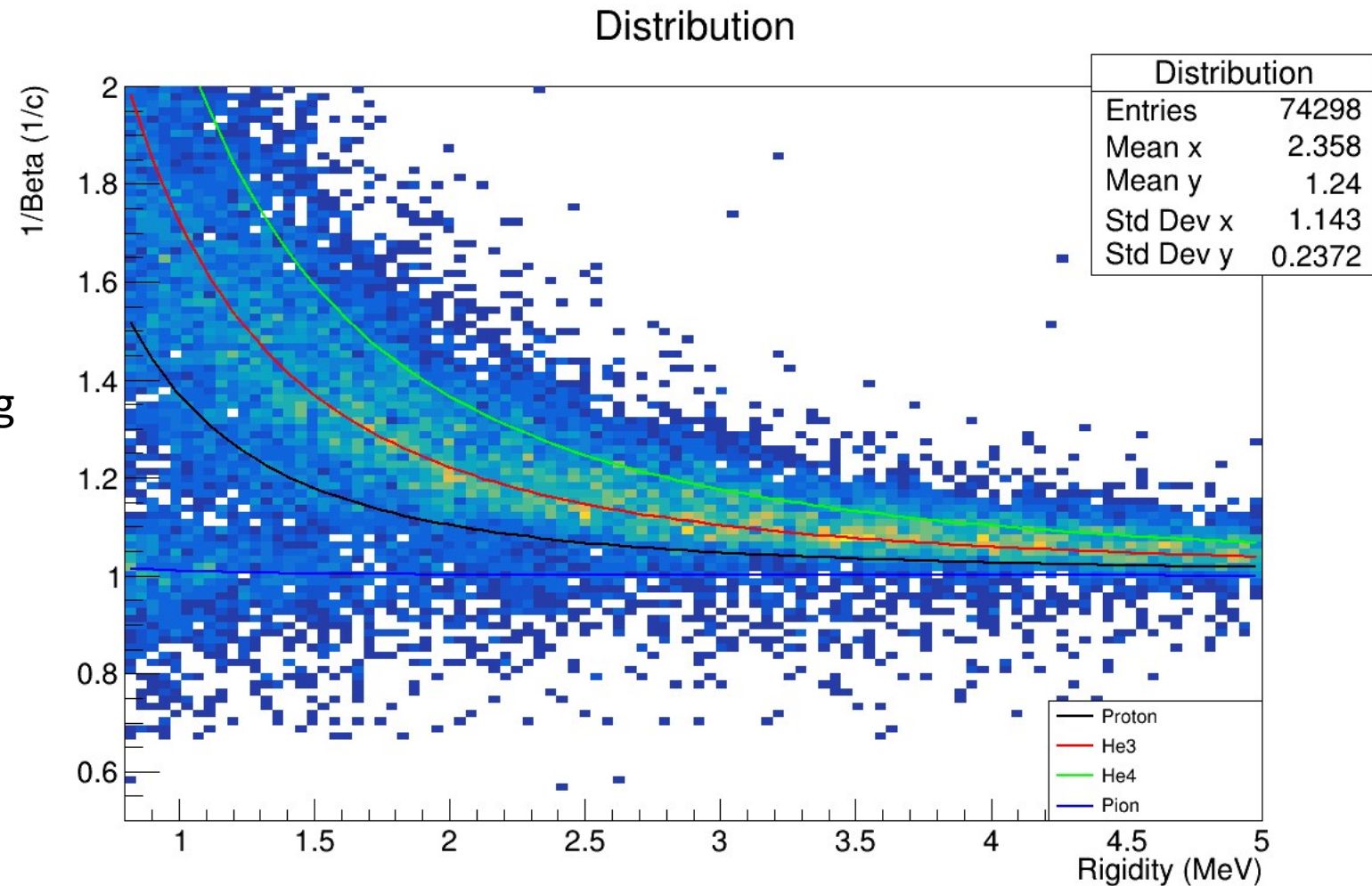
Application to  
the original Data



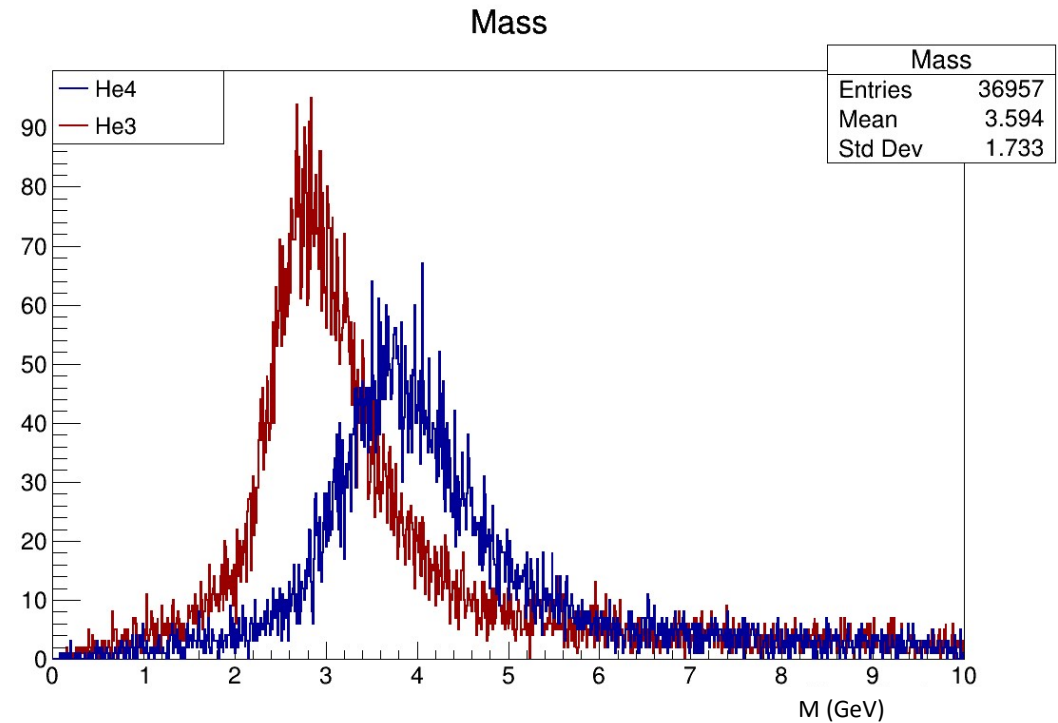
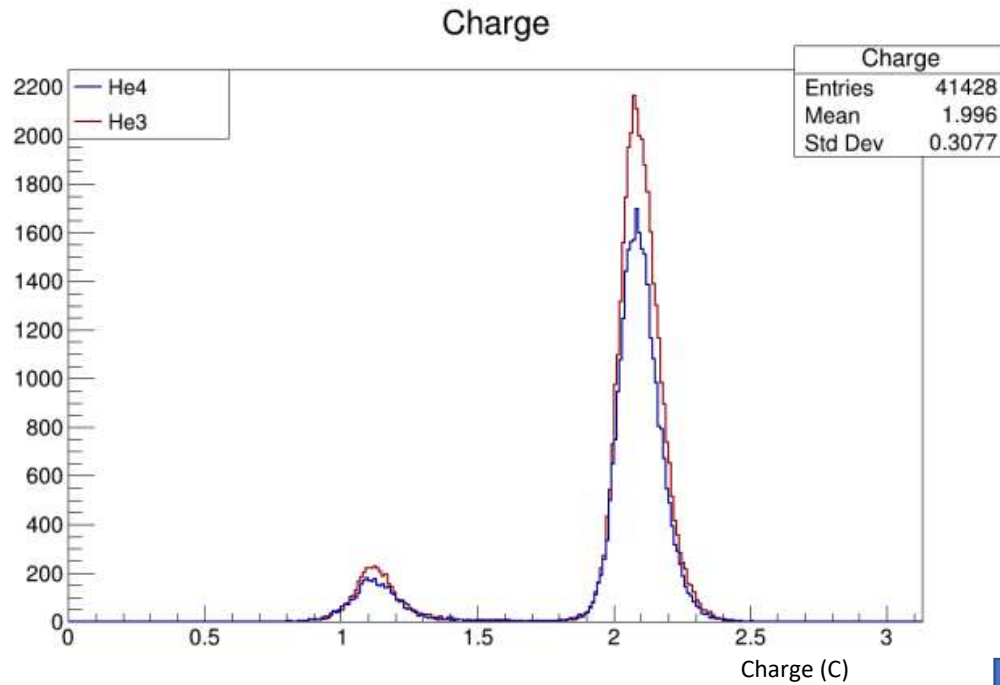
Fitting the results

# Monte Carlo Data

Events made purely of  
Helium-3 and Helium-4  
Necessary for the training  
of the TMVA



# Monte Carlo Data

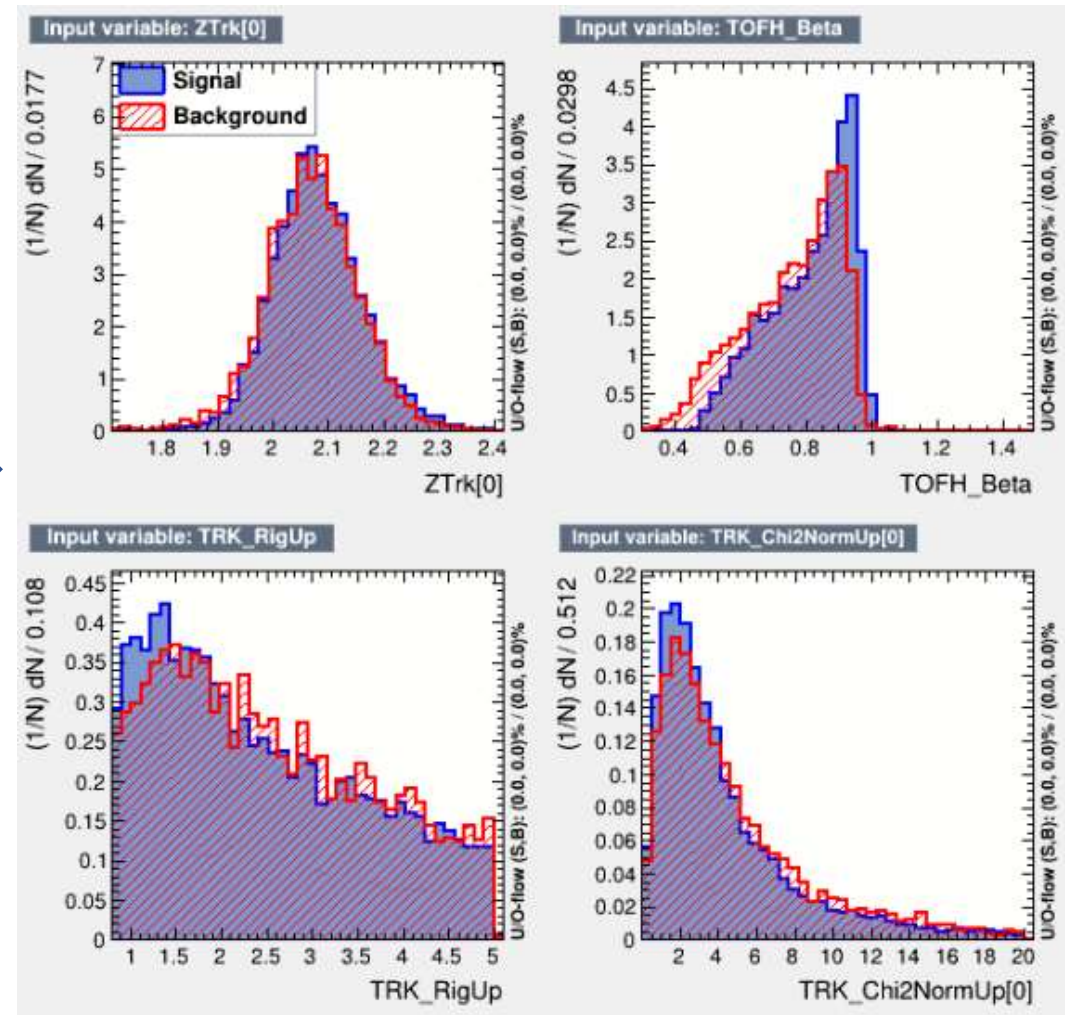


Using the Helium-3 as signal and the Helium-4 as background, it is now possible to train the TMVA methods

# Selecting Variables

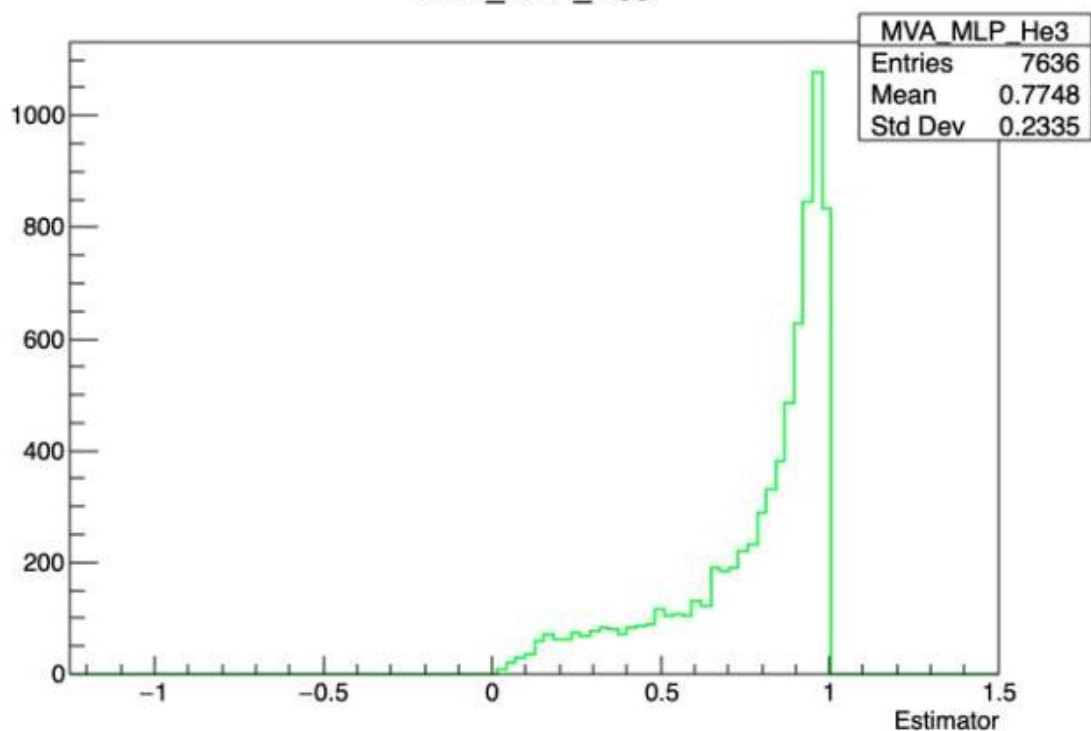
Combinations of these variables achieved the best results which shows the machine's capacity of identifying a separation between the isotopes.

Contrary to first thoughts, including the calculated mass did not improved the results

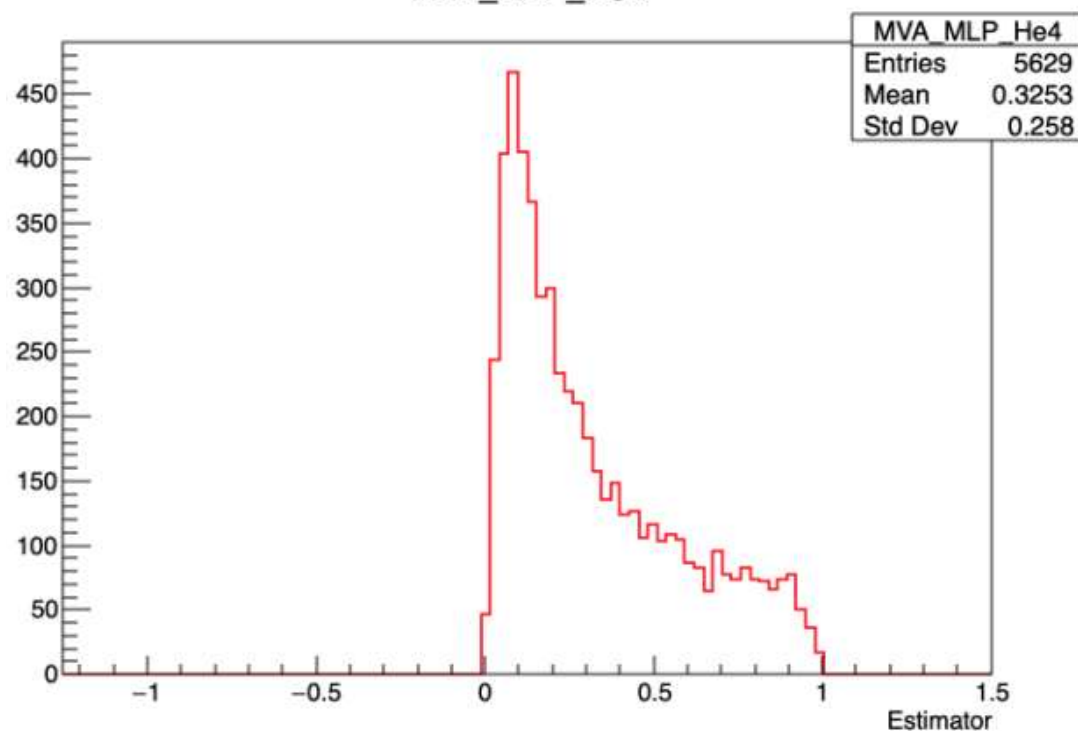


# The Results - MLP

MVA\_MLP\_He3

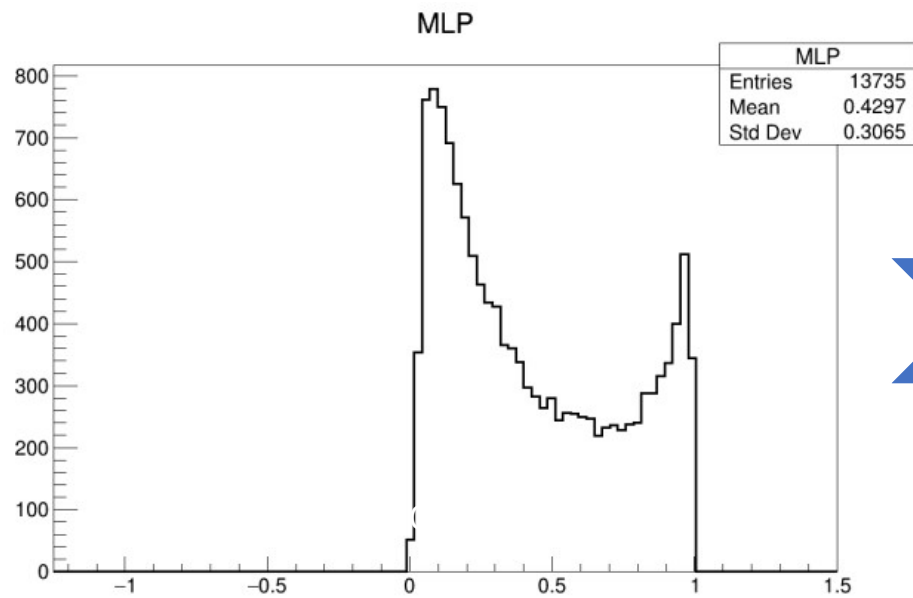


MVA\_MLP\_He4

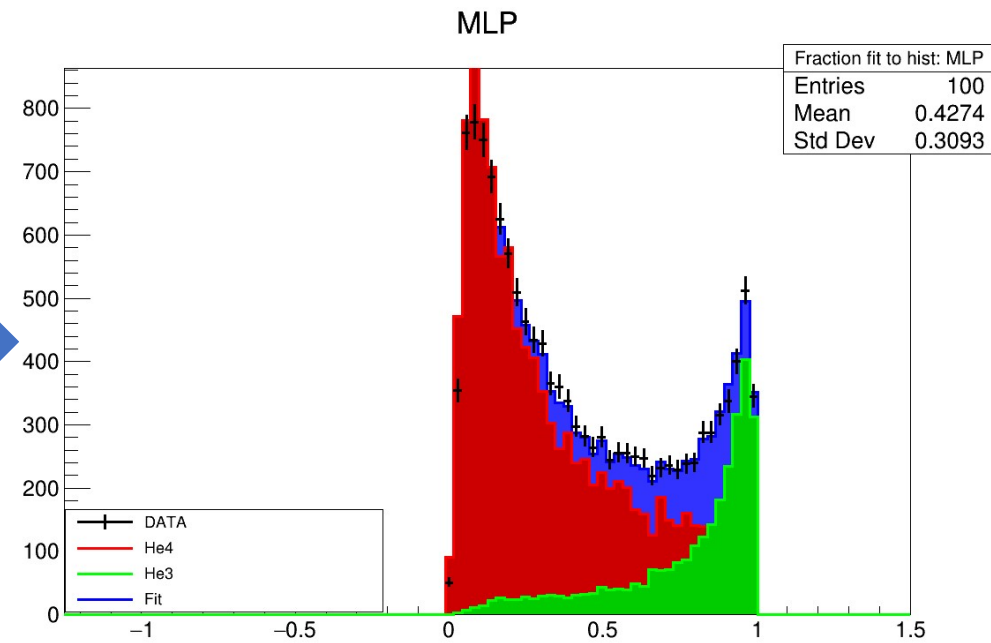


Results obtained after using the classifier over the Monte Carlo Data

# The Results - MLP

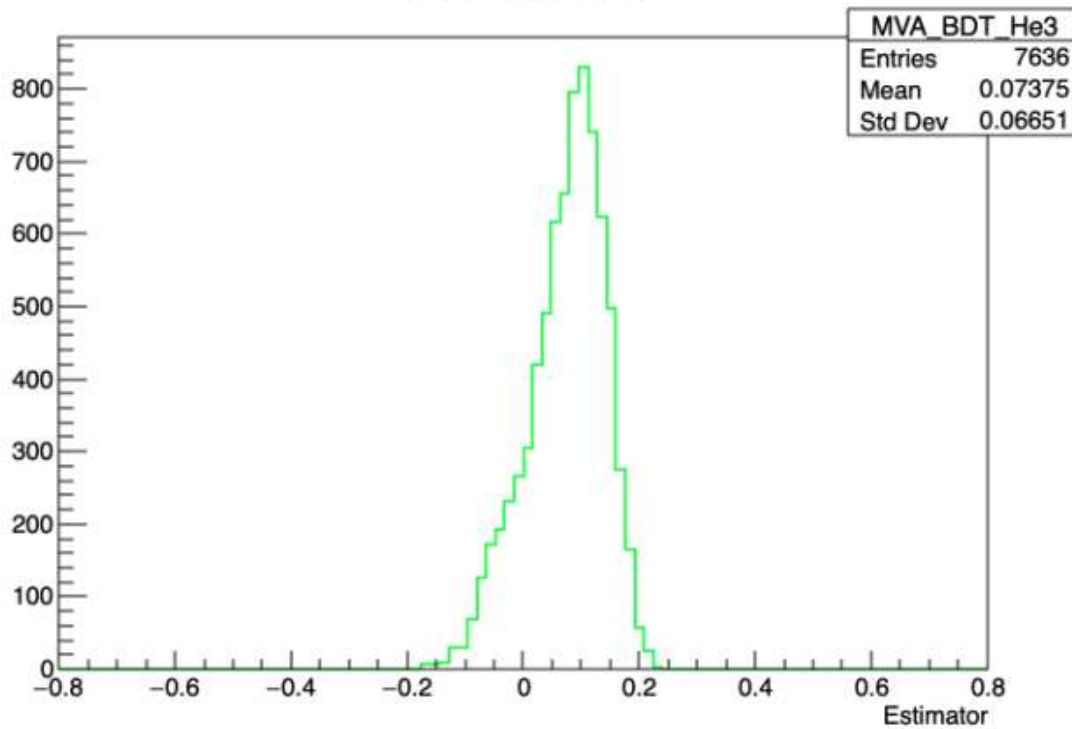


Normalising  
and Fitting

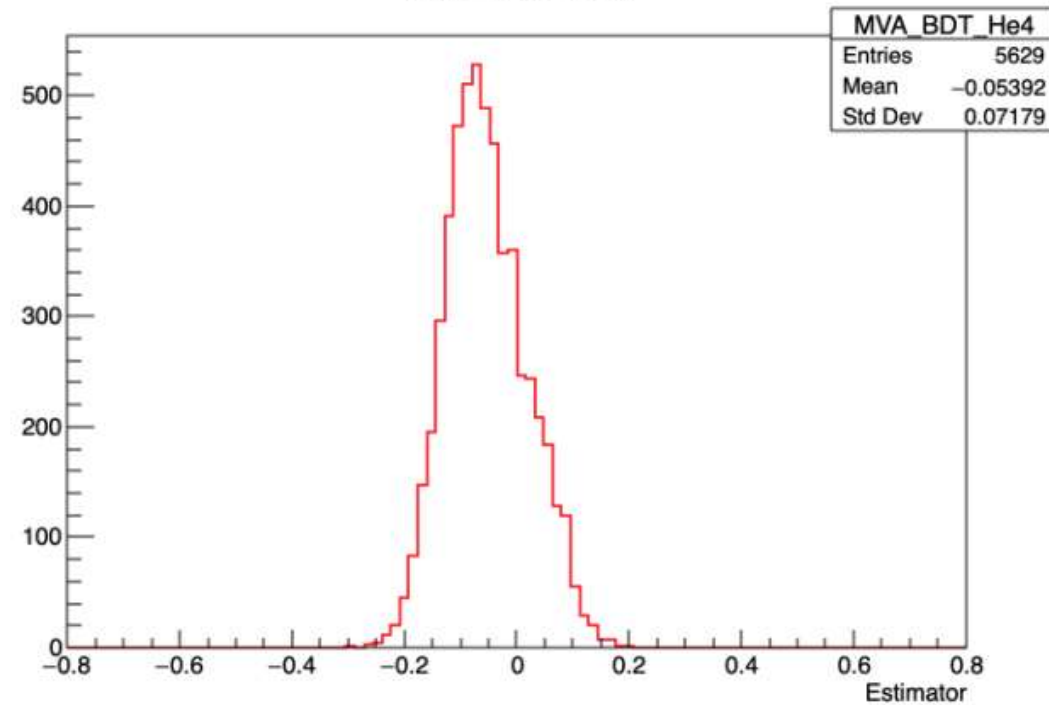


# The Results - BDT

MVA\_BDT\_He3



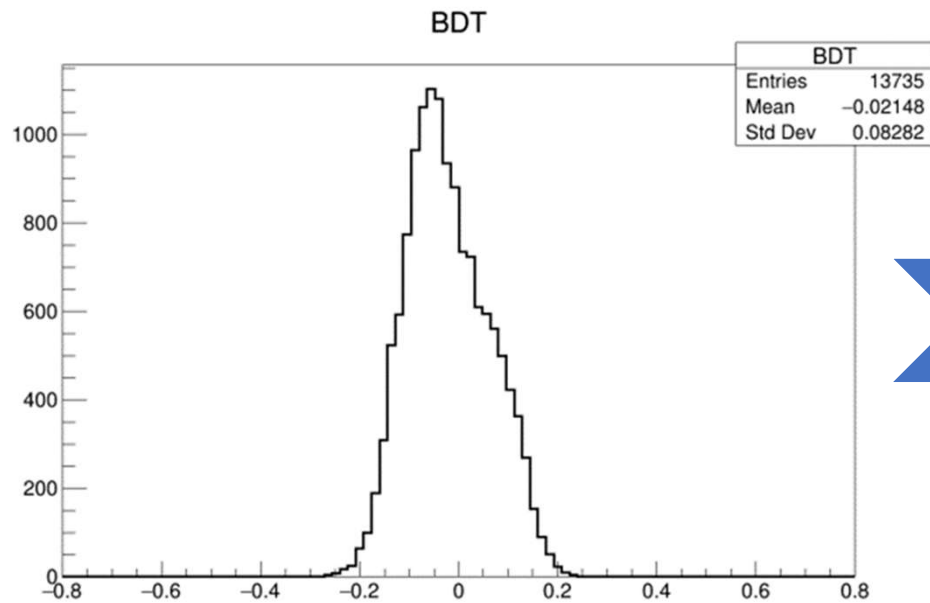
MVA\_BDT\_He4



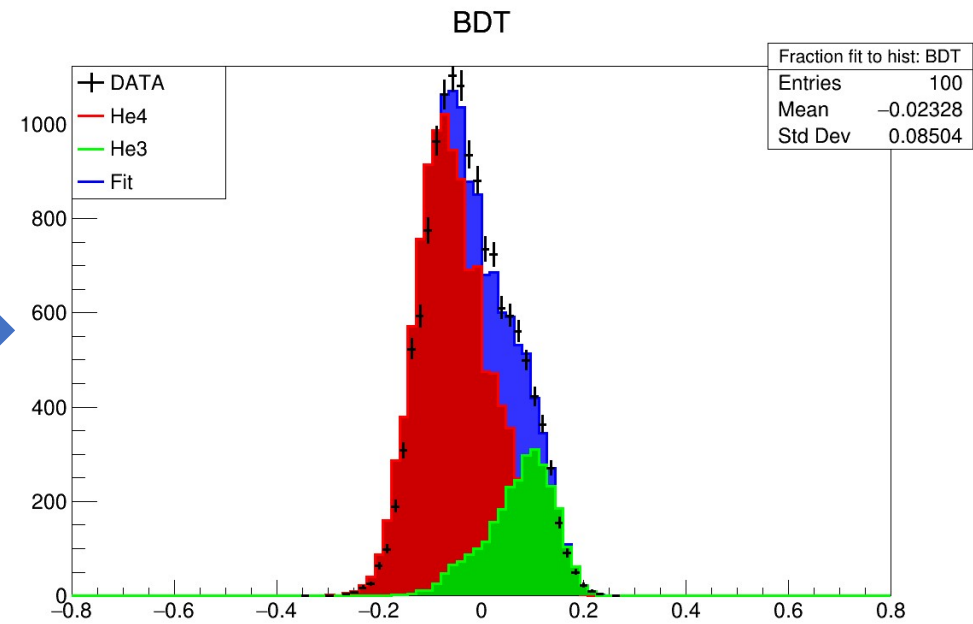
Results obtained after using the classifier over the Monte Carlo Data



# The Results - BDT



Normalising  
and Fitting



# The Results

BDT	He3 %	He3 error %	He4 %	He4 error %
With charge as a variable	20.80153	0.778479	79.1948	1.44401
Without charge as a variable	16.5464	0.718013	83.4539	1.4834
MLP	He3 %	He3 error %	He4 %	He4 error %
With charge as a variable	21.493	0.781797	78.5071	1.43439
Without charge as a variable	14.7507	0.718052	85.2499	1.51242

# The Results – Geomagnetic Cut

BDT	He3 %	He3 error %	He4 %	He4 error %
Without Geomagnetic Cut	16.6088	0.730373	83.3917	1.4883
With Geomagnetic Cut	16.5464	0.718013	83.4539	1.4834
MLP	He3 %	He3 error %	He4 %	He4 error %
Without Geomagnetic Cut	14.8275	0.726253	85.1726	1.51503
With charge as a variable	14.7507	0.718052	85.2499	1.51242

Questions?