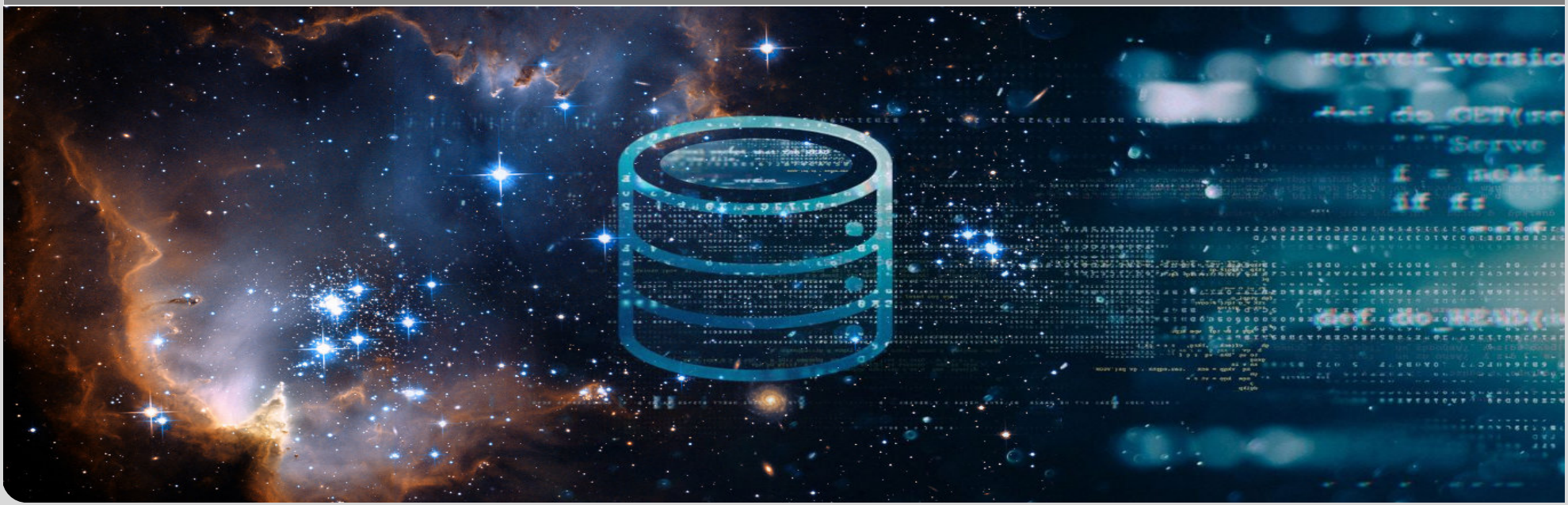
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Open data and machine learning in German-Russian Data Life Cycle initiative

Big Data Science in Astroparticle Research, Aachen University

Victoria Tokareva for GRADLCI | 17-19 February 2020

INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR PHYSICS (IKP)



German-Russian Astroparticle Data Life Cycle Initiative*

The international initiative aiming at automatisation the maintenance of astroparticle-physics data throughout their entire life cycle.

Matrosov Institute
for System Dynamics
and Control Theory

KASCADE - Grande
KArlsruhe Shower Core and Array DEtector - Grande

*Granted by RSF-Helmholtz Joint Research Groups

Features

- The system of aggregated data selection and retrieval;
- Flexible horizontal expansion allowing connection of heterogeneous storages of astroparticle data;
- Usage of modern virtualization and machine-learning technologies;
- Online data analysis capability;
- Access to scientific data for the general public.

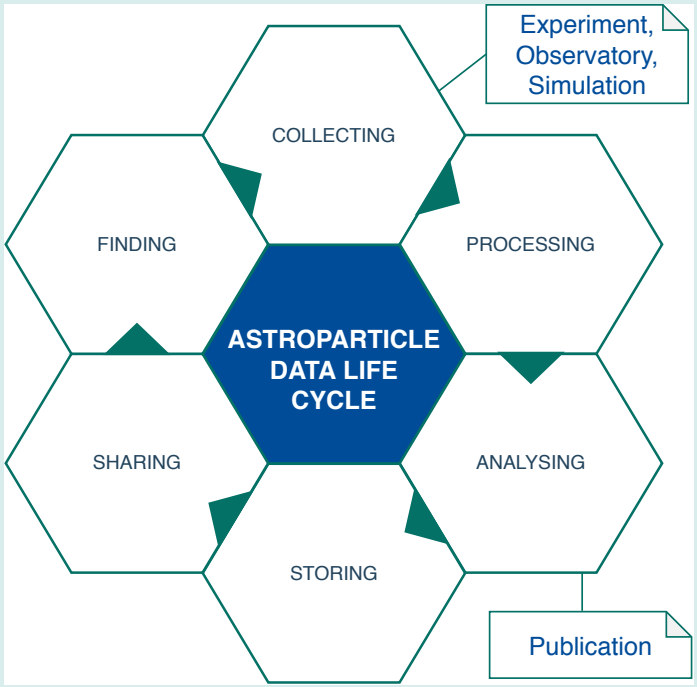
Astroparticle Data Life Cycle

Data Life Cycle (DLC)

The sequence of stages that a particular unit of data goes through from its initial generation or capture to its eventual archival and/or deletion.

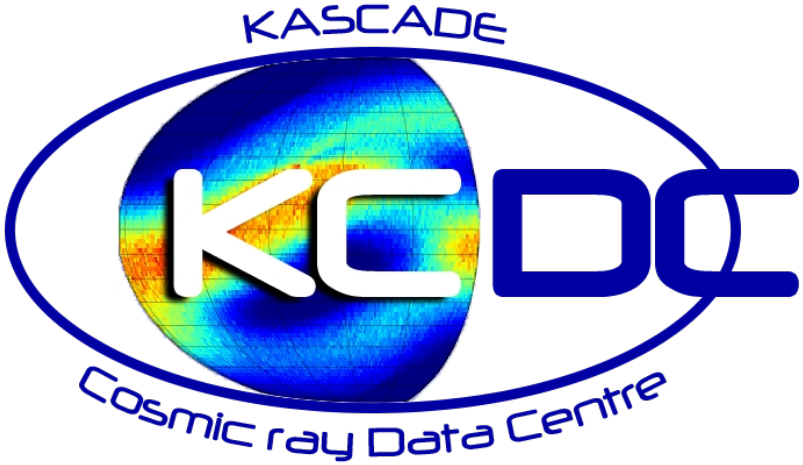
Features of DLC in APP

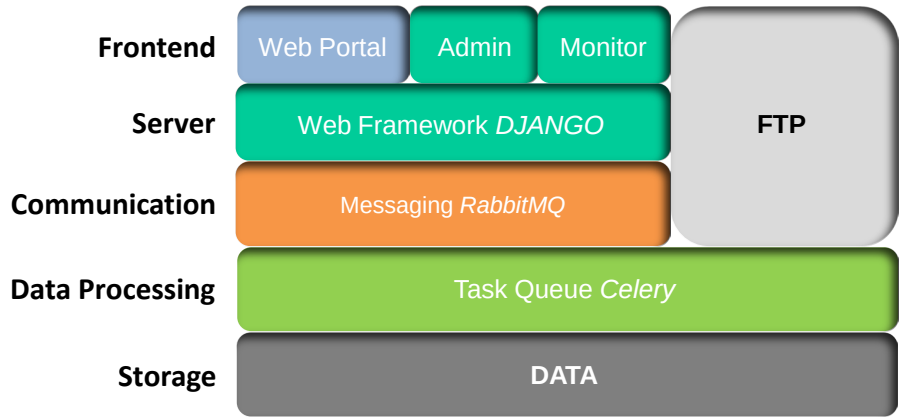
- Constantly growing precision and data amounts;
- Rare events and low statistics;
- Call for multi-messenger astrophysics;
- Need for various data in analysis;
- Data mining in astroparticle data;
- Need for advanced storage architectures and smart data selection queries.



KASCADE Cosmic-ray Data Center (KCDC)

- providing free, unlimited, reliable open access to KASCADE cosmic ray data at https://kcdc.ikp.kit.edu;
- almost all KASCADE data is available;
- selection of fully calibrated quantities and detector signals;
- information platform: physics and experiment backgrounds, tutorials, meta information for data analysis;
- archive of KASCADE software and data;
- uses modern and open source web technologies.

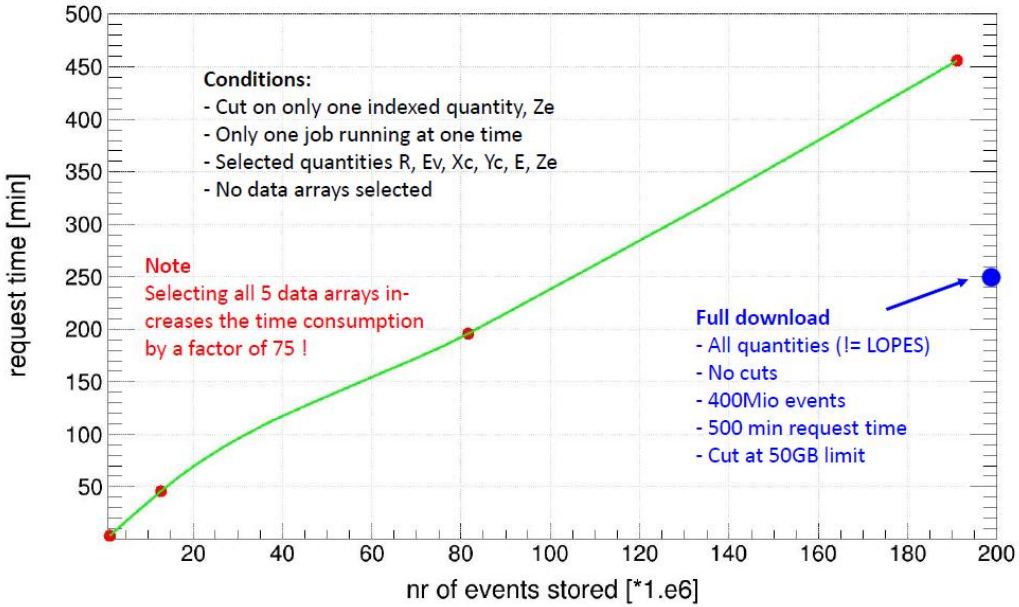




KCDC upgrade

- KCDC web portal has been updated to release OCEANUS 1.0 (November 25th 2019)
- Add data of radio detector component LOPES

- More simulation data sets including gamma simulations
- Most of the software packages and the KCDC-Manuals were updated
- Event were indexed with uuids
- Processing speed increased by a factor of 10 to 50

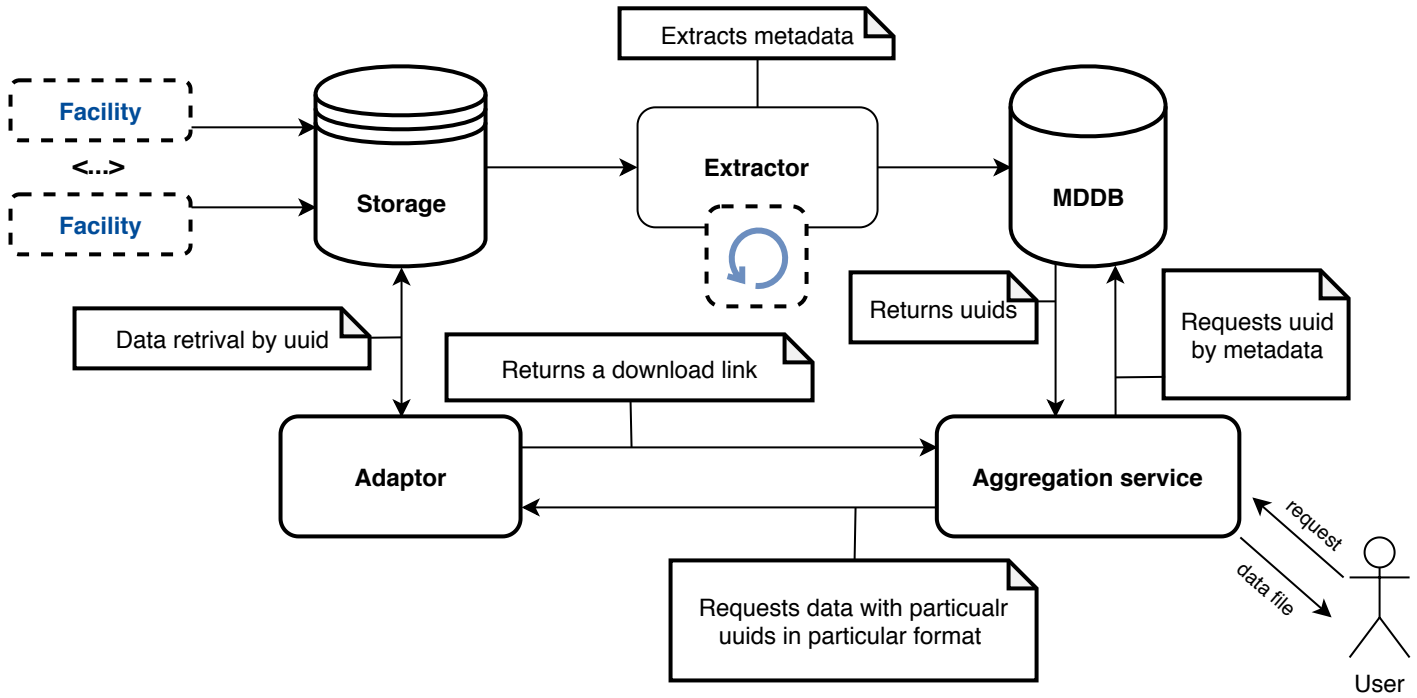


Data aggregation

Metadata definition

We introduce 2 level metadata model:

1. physical level metadata: file size, file type, last changed, etc.
2. event level: event_id, datetime, setup, atmosphere, etc.



Detectors / Data storages

- KASCADE
- 252 scintillators
- 450 000 000 events

- KASCADE-GRANDE
- 37 scintillators
- 35 310 393 events

- LOPES
- radio antennas array
- 3 058 events

- MongoDB
- a total data volume is $\approx$ 20 TB

Detectors / Data storages

Tunka-133

- 133 photomultipliers
- MySQL
- 7 421 630 events +
- 0.5 GB

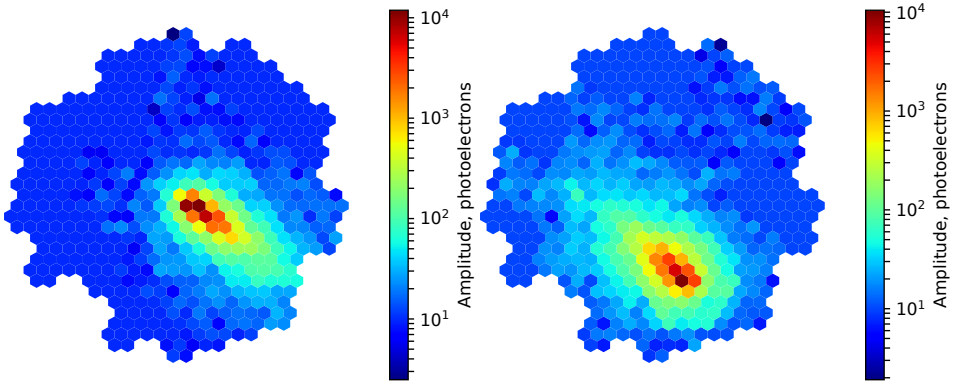
Tunka-Rex

- 63 radio antennas
- MySQL
- 107 360 524 events +
- $\approx$ 3 TB +

TAIGA-IACT

- 2 Imaging Air Cherenkov Telescopes (being extended)
- binaries
- 2 700 000 000 events +
- 605 GB +

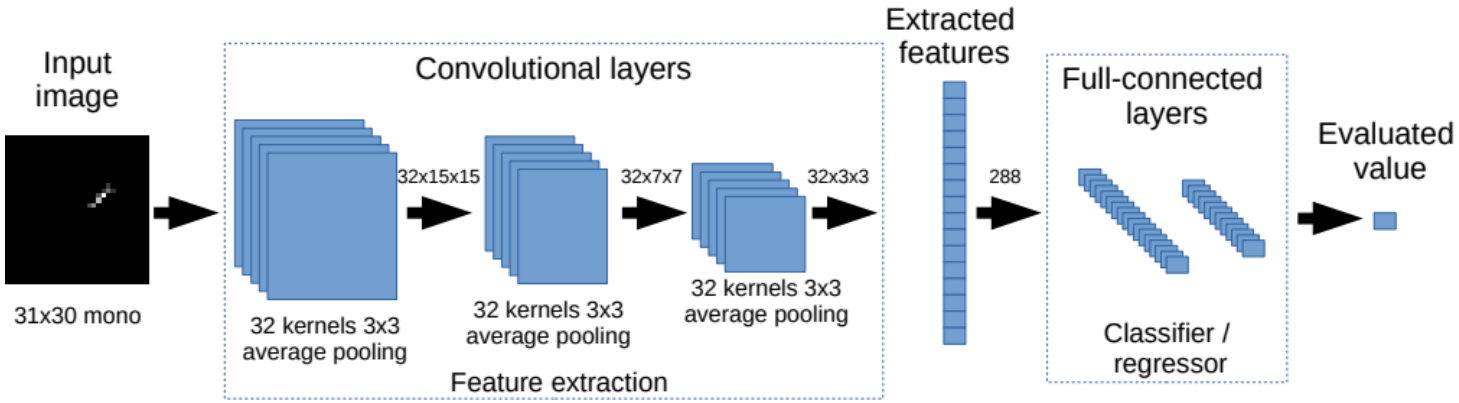
Gamma-hadron separation at TAIGA-IACT



Examples of the TAIGA-IACT simulation images: gamma-ray (left) and proton (right)

- 3 Convolutional layers
- 2 Full Connected layers
- Activation ReLU
- Dropout 25% and 50%
- Output : sigmoid
- 150 epoch training
- Trained on GPU NVIDIA Tesla P100
- Overfit Hillas $\approx$ 2 times
- ROC AUC is 0.9647

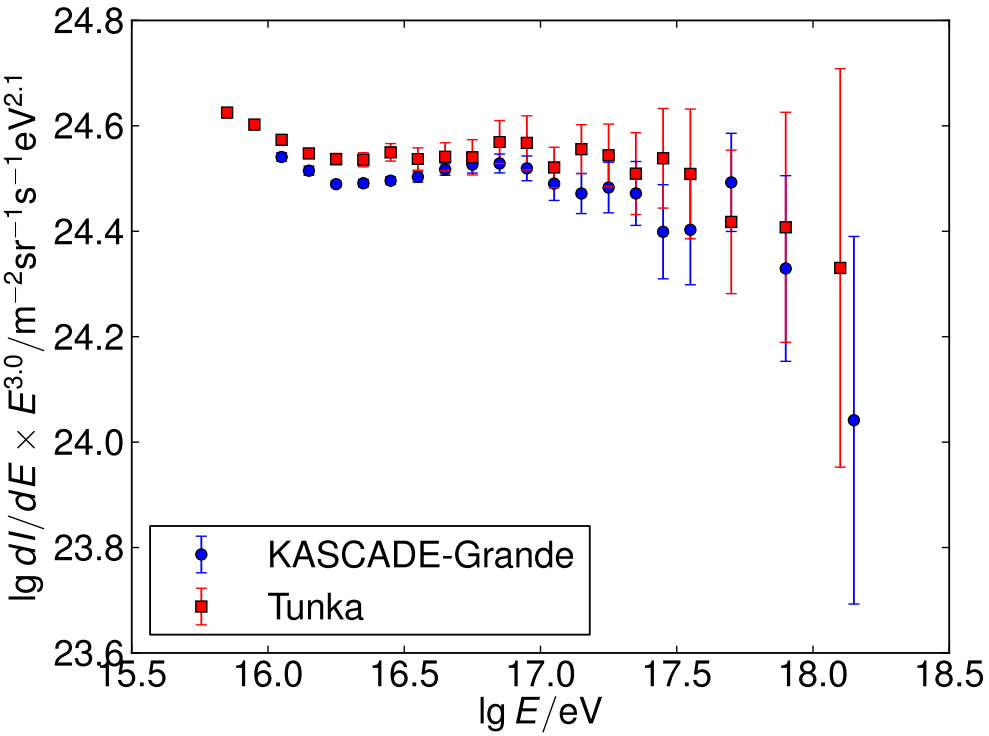
Available at `astroparticle.online`



CNN for classification (regression).

I.Bychkov et all., Russian-German Astroparticle Data Life Cycle Initiative, International Journal on Data Science and Technology, Vol.5, No.2, 2019

Joined analysis of KASCADE and Tunka-133



Energy spectra of cosmic rays from KASCADE-Grande and Tunka-133: normalized flux per energy.

Analysis pipeline

0. Data compatibility
1. Data integration
2. Deep learning for gamma-hadron separation
3. Stacked analysis for UHE gamma point source search

W.D. Apel et al., Tunka-Rex and LOPES Collaborations, Phys. Lett. B 763, 2016, 179

Tunka-Rex Virtual Observatory: Structure

Data Layers (DL)

- DL0: raw traces recorded by the ADCs
- DL1: traces containing voltages at the antenna stations
- DL2: traces containing values of electrical field at the antenna stations
  $\Rightarrow$ DL2-AIRSHOWER, DL2-ASTRONOMY, DL2-OTHER
- DL3+ will contain high-level reconstruction of radio data

Antenna station data

- Trace ID
- Antenna ID
- Timestamp
- Version
- Traces

Calibration data

- Commission
- Decommission
- Antenna ID
- LNA ID
- Filter ID

Air-shower data

- UUID
- Timestamp
- Theta, Phi
- X, Y, Z
- Energy

Tunka-Rex Virtual Observatory: Status

Application

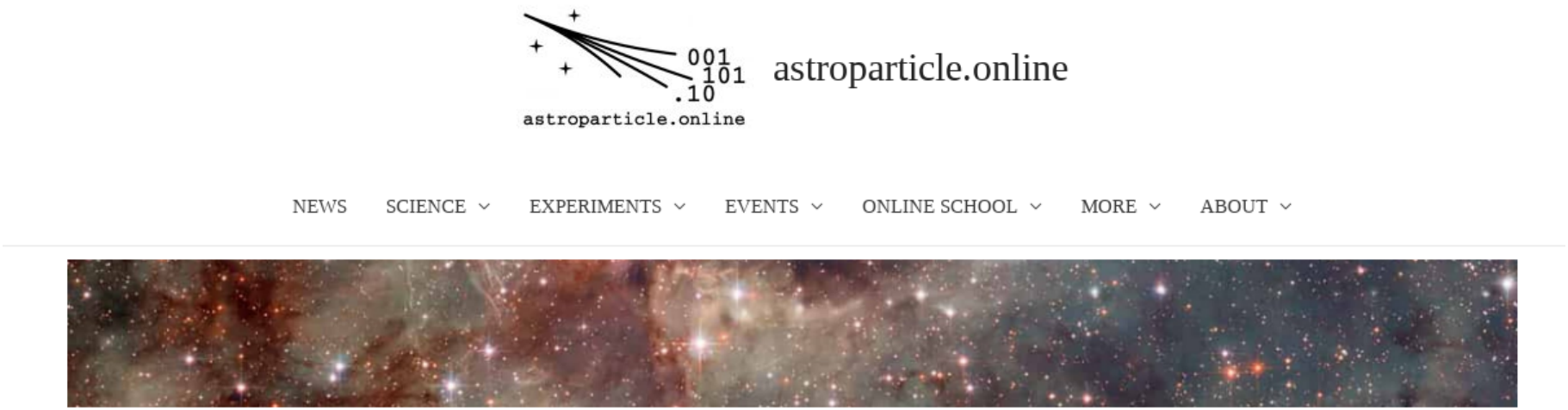
- Studies of the radio background in the frequency band of 30-80 MHz
- Searching for radio transients
- Training of neural networks for RFI tagging
- Outreach and education

Implementation & performance

- 3 TB MySQL database with 100M events (DL1) deployed at IKP KIT
- Processing of 1k events/s
- Almarac (Tien-Shan radio array) DB is deployed at API ISU
- Integration with GRADLCI services

Open access and education

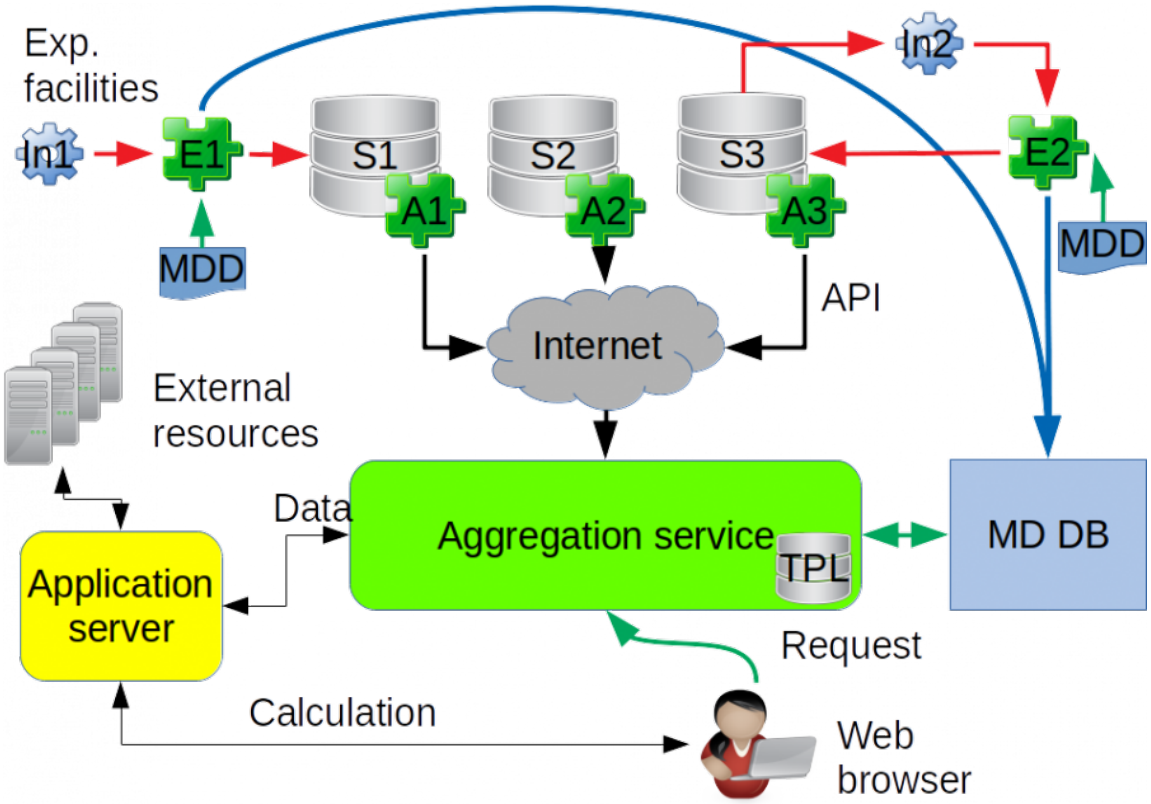
- In web: astroparticle.online
- Outreach: lectures, exercises, quizzes, etc.
- News and events
- Online neural-network analysis (alpha version)
- Aggregated data search (alpha version)



Outlook

- GRADLCI is the international initiative aiming at automatisation the maintenance of astroparticle-physics data throughout their entire life cycle
- The key components: metadata management, data aggregation, data analysis (employing deep learning), go for public
- KCDC upgrade: enlarged dataset, uuids, more simulations, processing speed increased up to a factor of 50
- 2 level metadata management model was introduced
- The system of data aggregation was developed and being tested
- The storages attached: KASCADE, KASCADE-Grande, LOPES, Tunka-133, TAIGA-IACT, Tunka-Rex
- Deep learning is being used for primary gammas identification on TAIGA-IACT and KASCADE+Tunka-133 datasets

DLC Architecture



- **Si** — local data storages;
- **Ini** — data sources of different types;
- **MDD** — metadata description;
- **Ei** — metadata extractors;
- **Ai** — adapters, provide API for data access;
- **TPL** — template library;
- **MD DB** — metadata database.