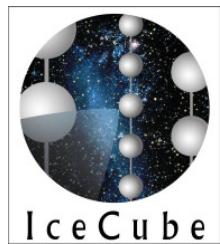


Data Mining Ice Cubes

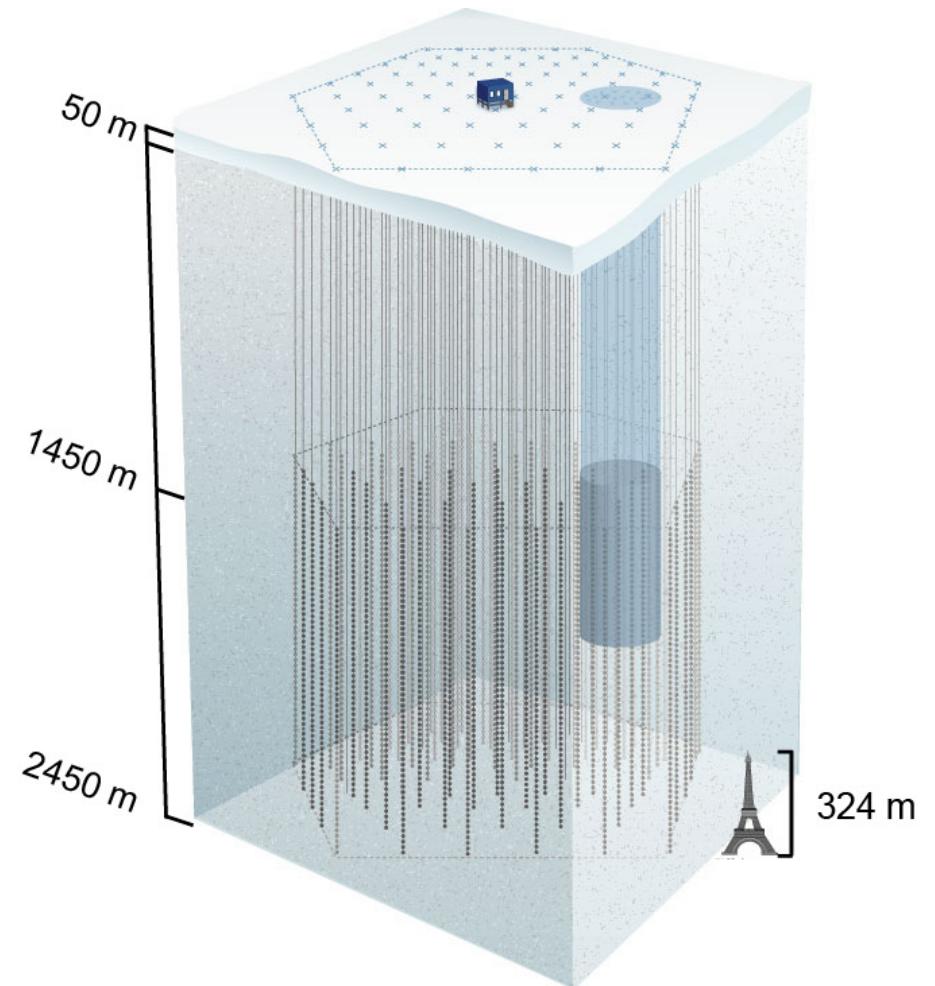


Tim Ruhe, Katharina Morik
ADASS XXI, Paris 2011



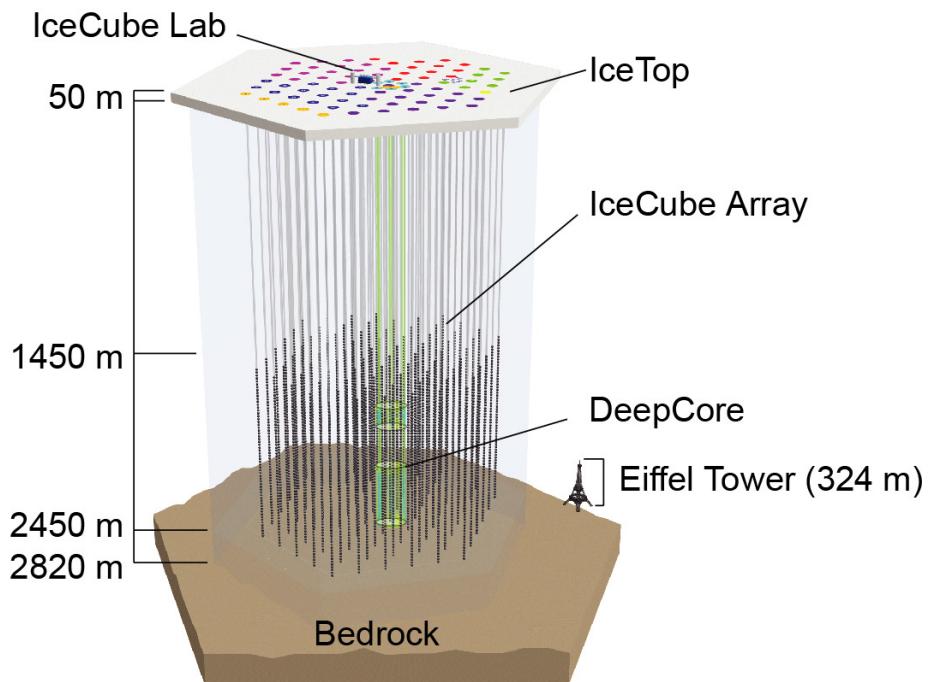
Outline:

- IceCube
- RapidMiner
- Feature Selection
- Random Forest training
and application
- Summary and outlook



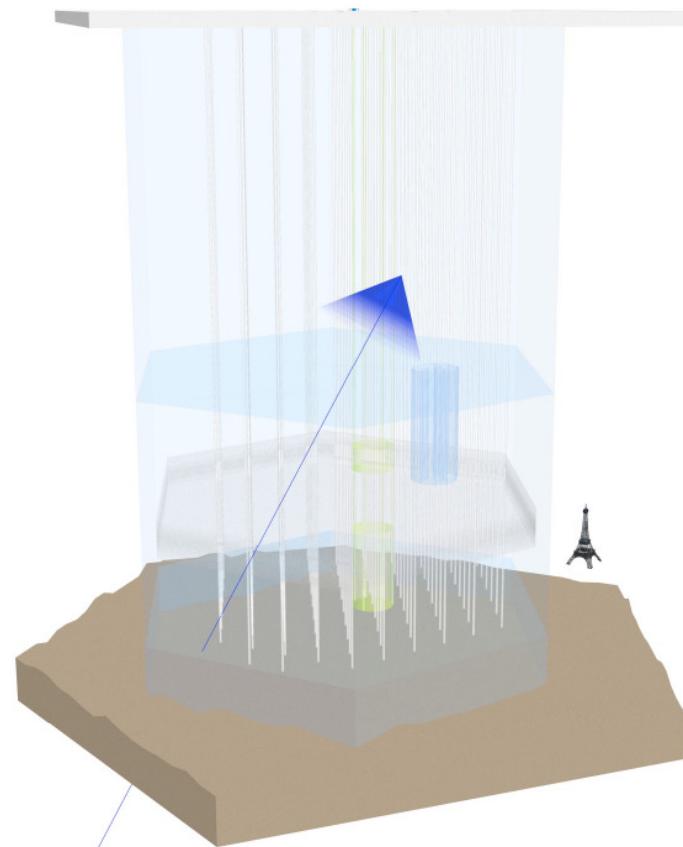
The IceCube detector:

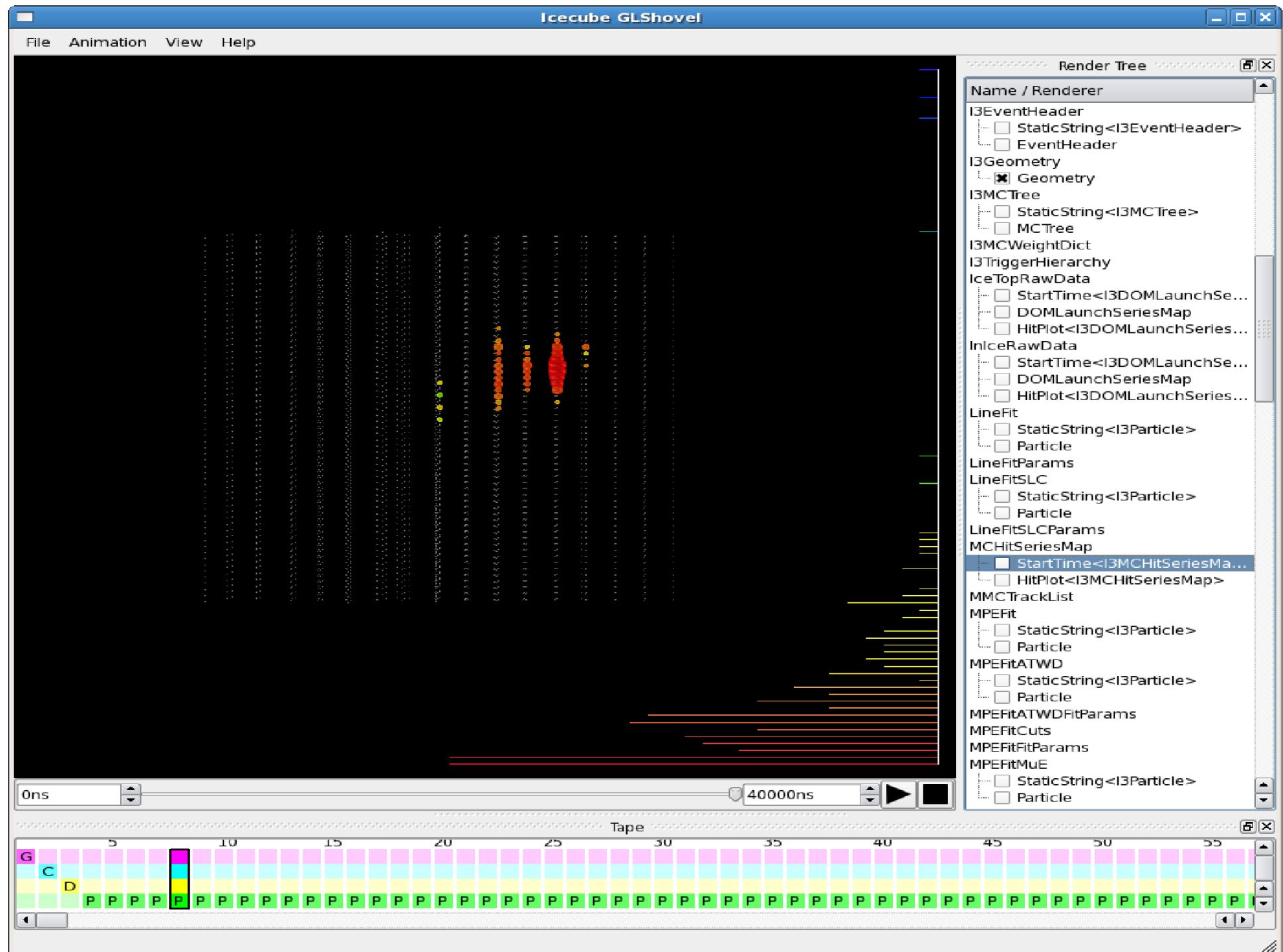
- Completed in December 2010
- Located at the geographic South Pole
- 5160 Digital Optical Modules on 86 strings
- Instrumented volume of 1 km^3
- Has taken data in various string configurations (this work: 59 strings)



The IceCube detector:

- Detection principle: Cherenkov light
- Look for events of the form:
 $\nu + X \rightarrow e, \mu, \tau$
- Dominant background of atm. μ
→ Use earth as a filter
(select upgoing events only)





Data Mining in IceCube:

- App. 2600 reconstructed attributes
- Data and MC do not necessarily agree
- Signal/background ratio $\sim 10^{-3}$

→ Interesting for studies within the scope
of machine learning

RapidMiner:

- Data Mining environment, Open Source, Java
- Developed at the Department of Computer Science
at TU Dortmund (group of K. Morik)
- Operator based
- Quite intuitive to handle (personal opinion)



Preselection of parameters: (After application of precuts)

1. Check for consistency (data vs. nu MC vs. background MC)
→ Eliminate if missing in one (reduction ~ 10 – 20 out of ~2600)
2. Check for missing values (nans, infs)
→ Eliminate if number of missing values exceeds 30%
(reduction to 1408 attributes)
3. Eliminate the “obvious“ (Azimuth, DelAng, GalLong, Time...)
(reduction to 612 attributes)
4. Eliminate highly correlated ($\rho = 1.0$) and constant parameters
→ Final set of 477 parameters

Minimum Redundancy Maximum Relevance (MRMR):

- Iteratively add features with biggest relevance and least redundancy
- Quality criterion Q:

$$Q = R(x, y) - \frac{1}{j} \sum_{x' \text{ in } F_j} D(x', x)$$

R: Relevance; D: Redundancy; F_j = already selected features

Stability of the MRMR Selection:

Jaccard Index:

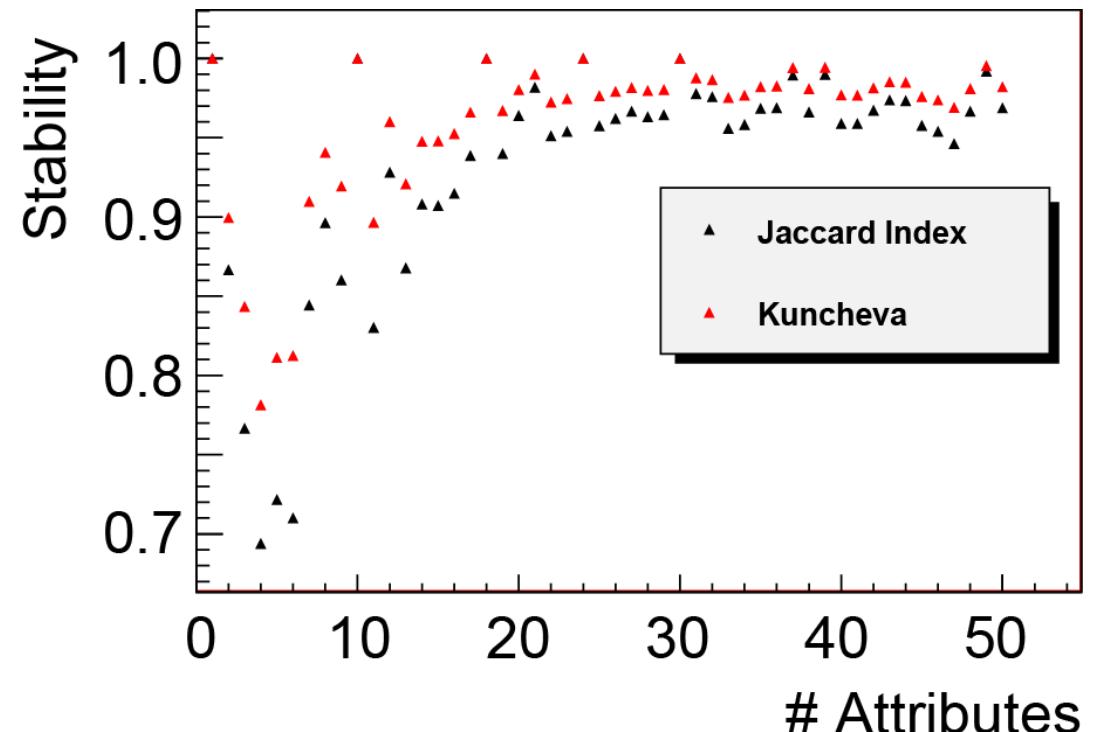
$$J = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$$

Kuncheva's Index:

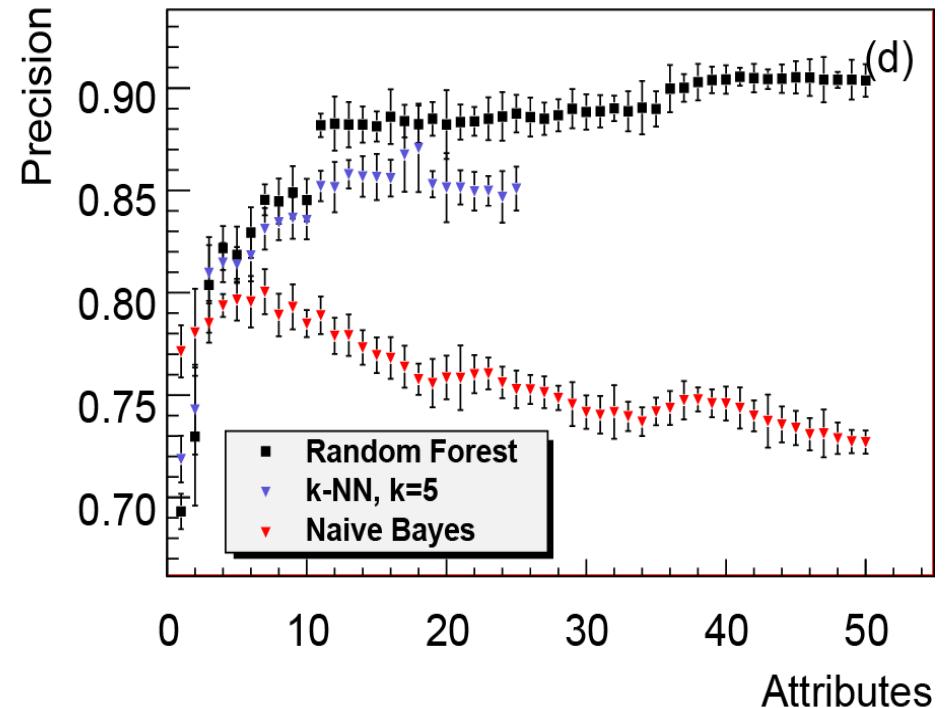
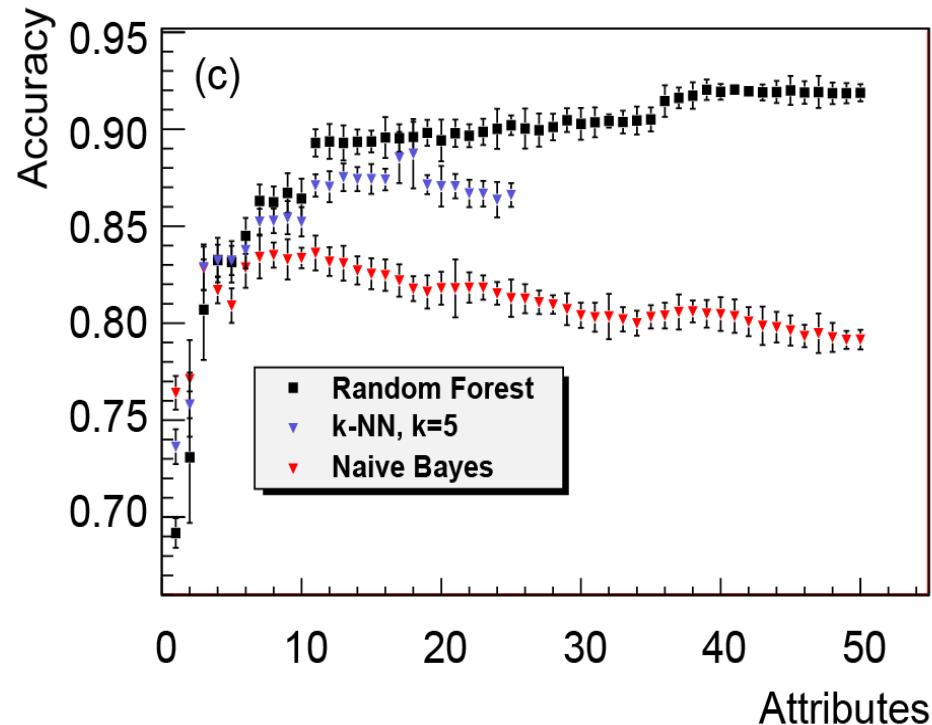
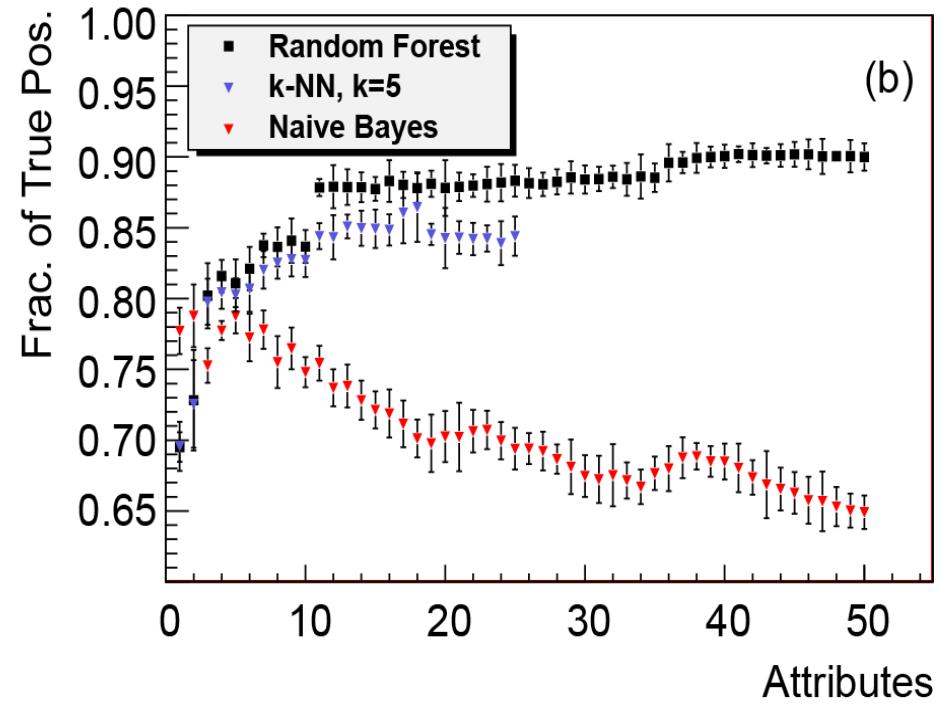
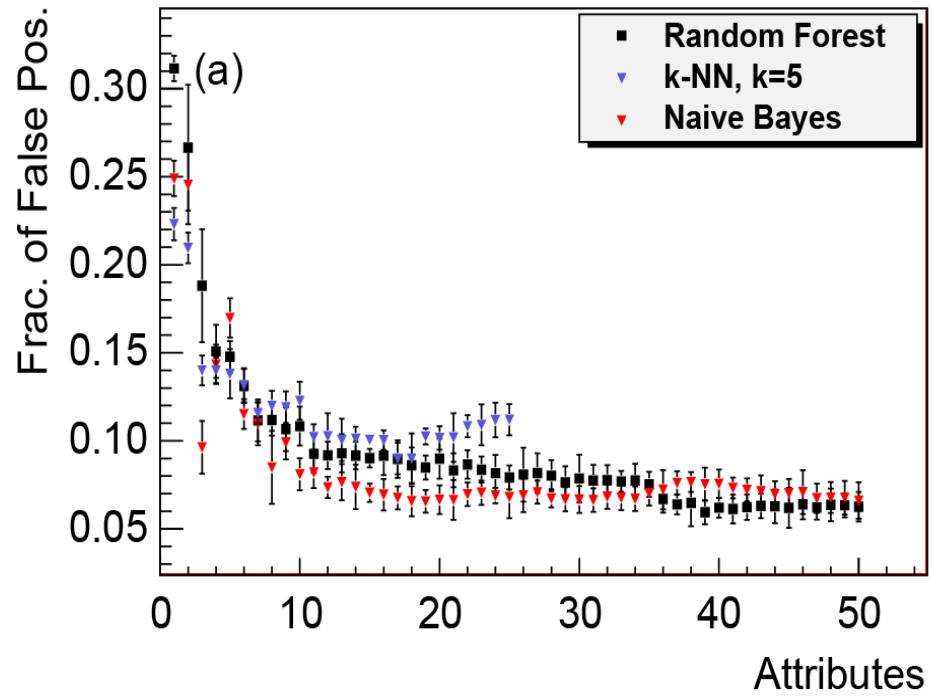
$$I_C(A, B) = \frac{rn - k^2}{k(n - k)}$$

$$|A| = |B| = k$$

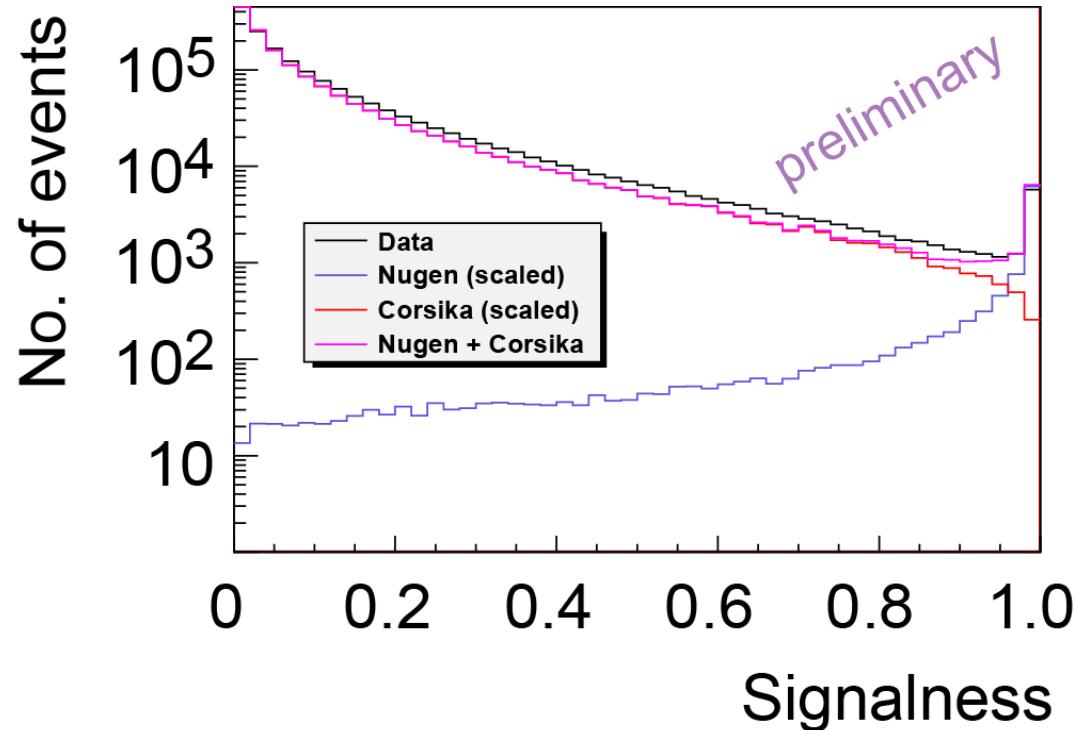
$$r = |A \cap B|$$



<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.101.6458&rep=rep1&type=pdf>



Random Forest output:



Forest parameters:

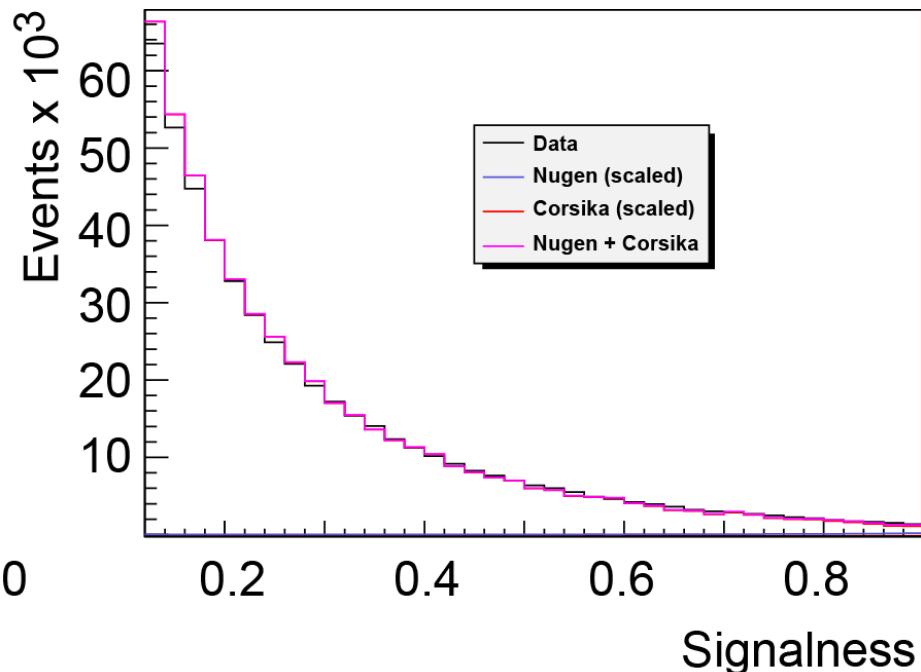
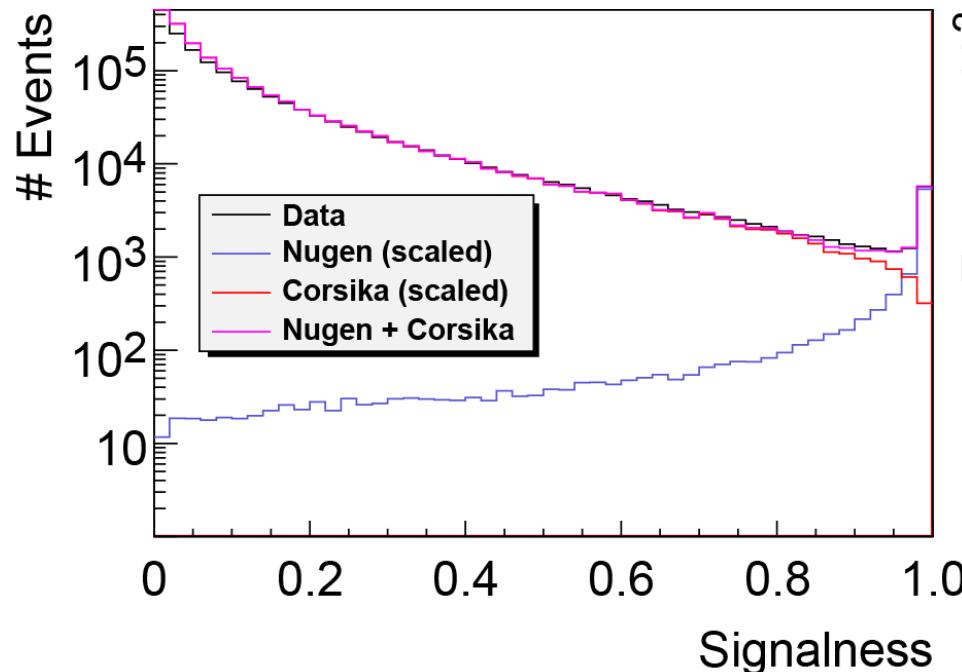
- 500 trees
- 3.8×10^5 backgr. events
- 7.0×10^4 signal events
- 5 fold X-Validation
- 28×10^4 of each class used for training

Data/MC mismatch → underestimation of background

Change the Scaling of the Background:

→ such that it matches data for Signalness > 0.2

preliminary



Expected Numbers: With Rescaled Background

preliminary

Cut	Nugen	Corsika	Sum	Data
0.990	4817 ± 44	114 ± 47	4931 ± 64	4988
0.992	4633 ± 43	98 ± 37	4731 ± 57	4757
0.994	4414 ± 41	71 ± 37	4485 ± 55	4476
0.996	4122 ± 32	60 ± 32	4182 ± 45	4134
0.998	3695 ± 44	22 ± 20	3717 ± 50	3638
1.000	2932 ± 33	5 ± 11	2937 ± 35	2833

Summary and Outlook:

- IceCube is well suited for a detailed study within machine learning
- Random Forest outperforms simpler classifiers
- Feature Selection shows stable performance
- Application on data matches MC expectations
- Increase in performance expected for full optimization

Backup Slides