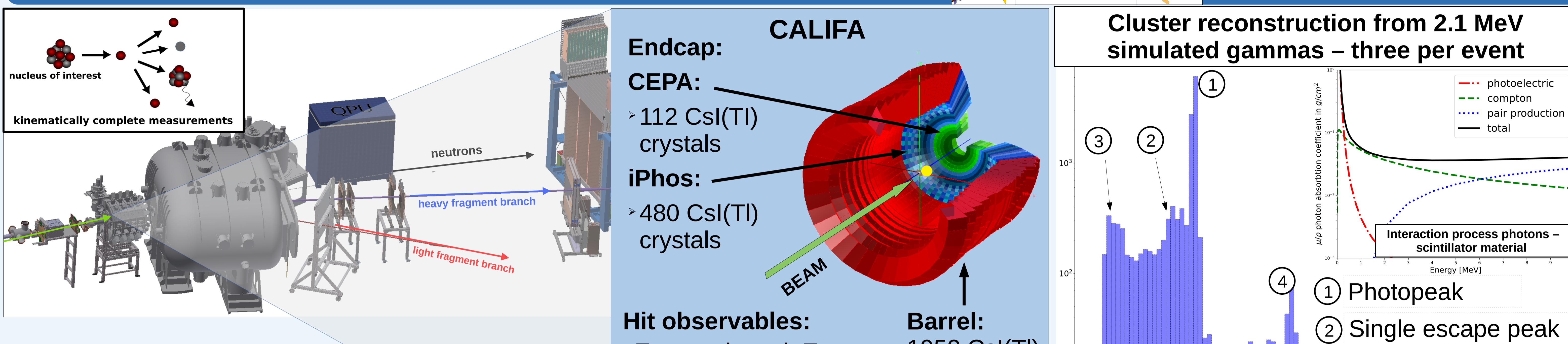
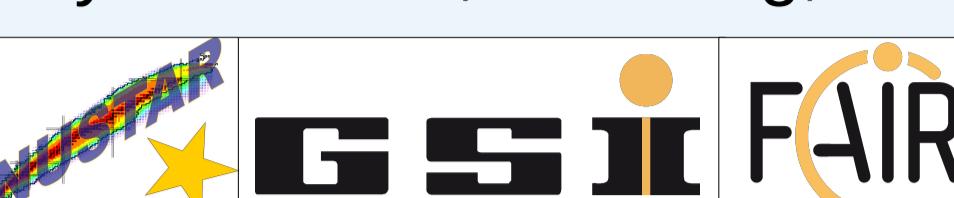


T. Jenegger, R. Gernhäuser for the R³B Collaboration

supported by N. Hartman, L. Heinrich from the ORIGINS Data Science Laboratory - ODSL

TUM School of Natural Sciences, Physics Department, E62, Technical University of Munich, Garching, Germany

CALIFA – Detection of gammas and light charged particles @ R³B

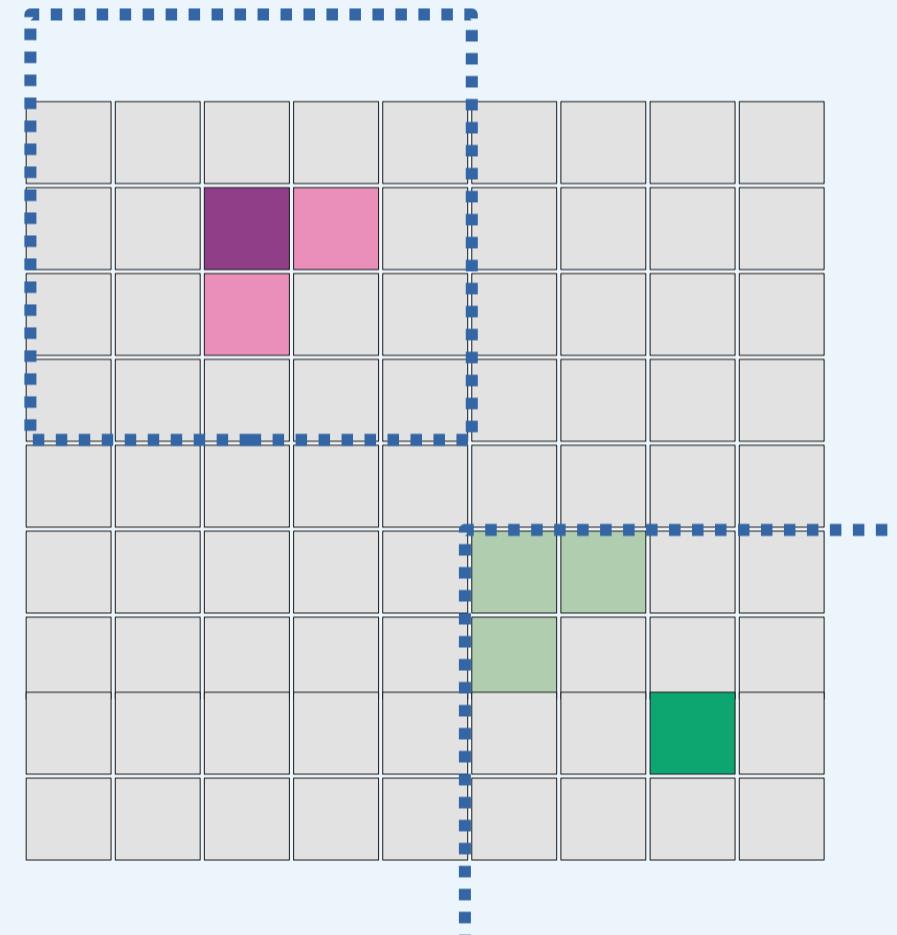
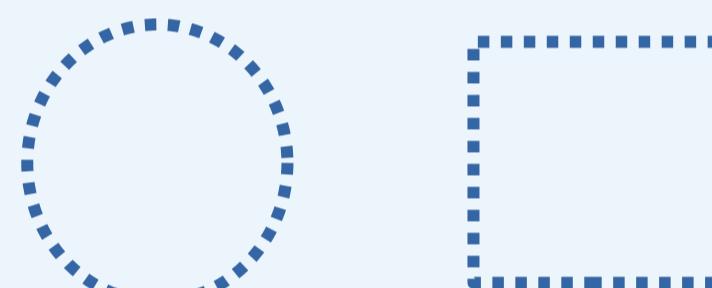


R³B - Reactions with Relativistic Radioactive Beams

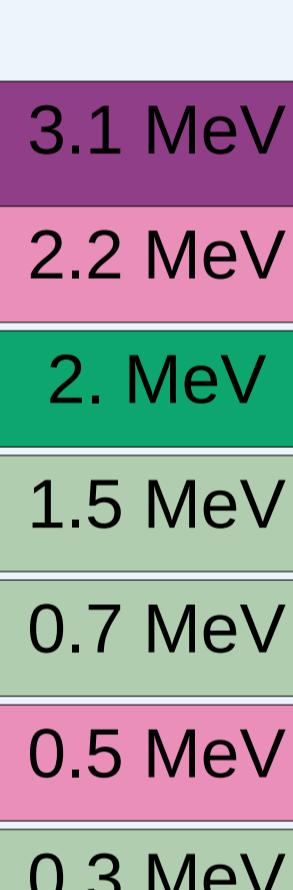
- Studies of exotic nuclei far from stability
- Focus: nuclear structure and reaction dynamics

Constant Geometry Method (CGM)

User defines shape and size of cluster:

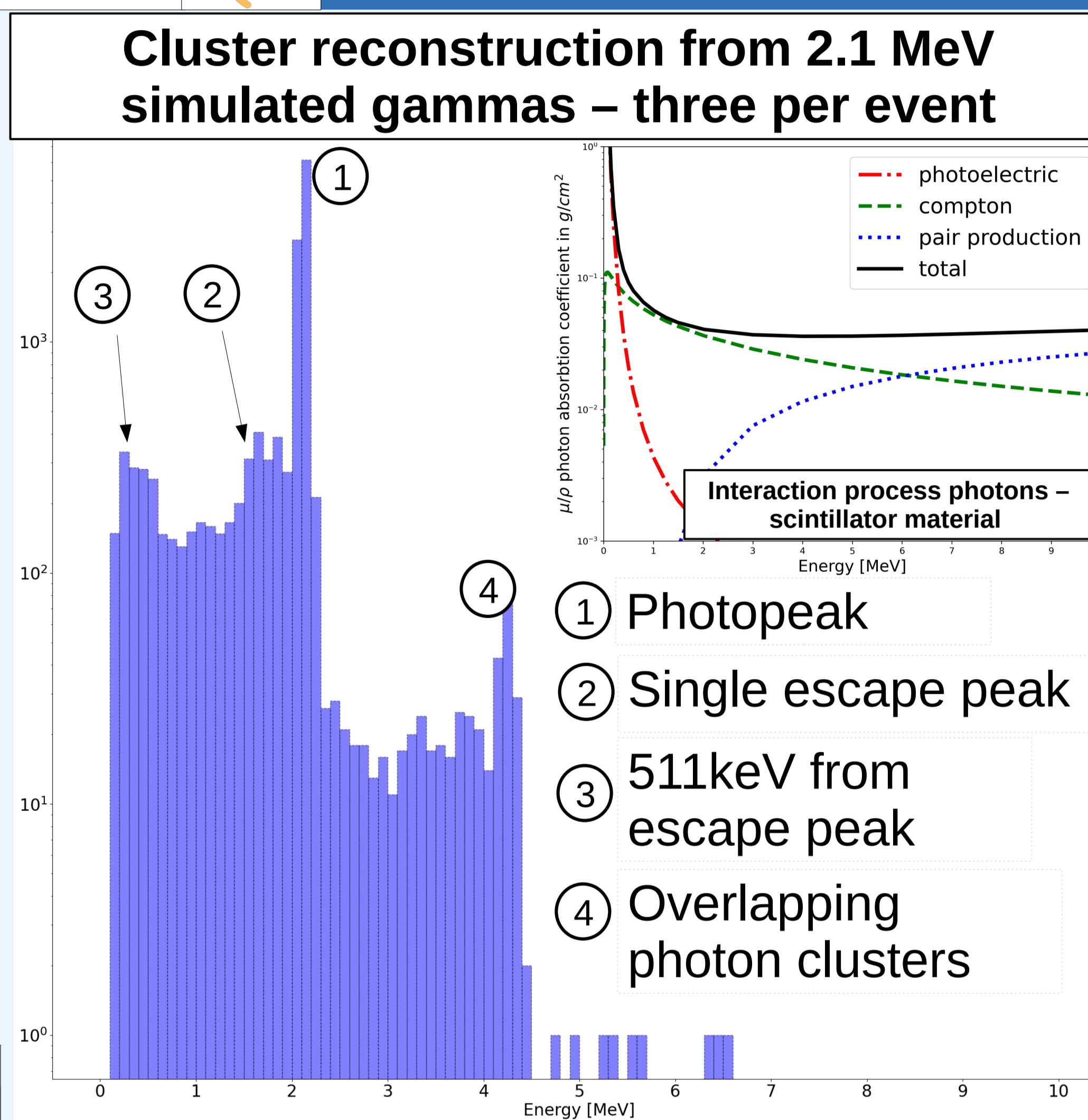
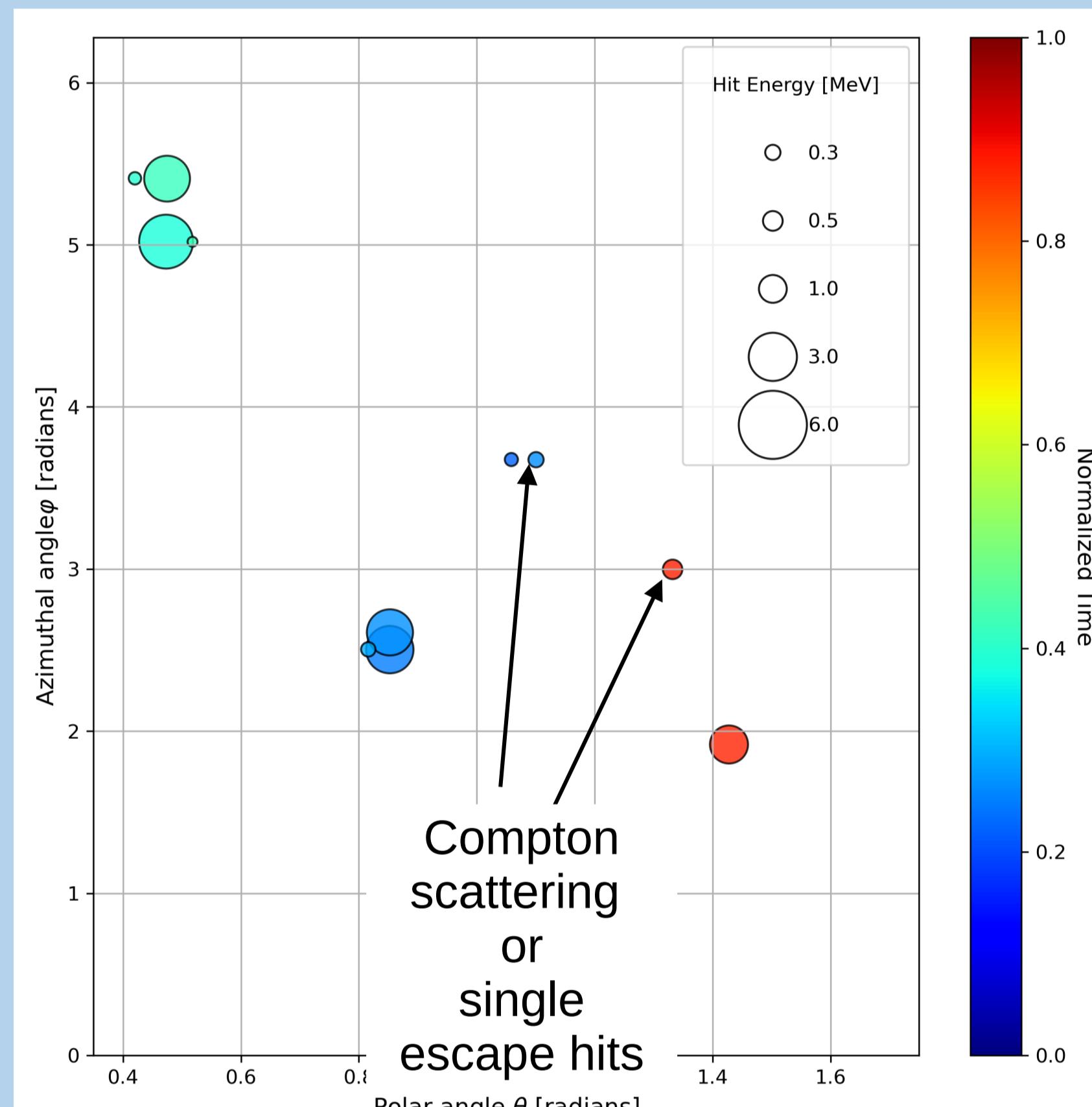


and set energy threshold for single crystals

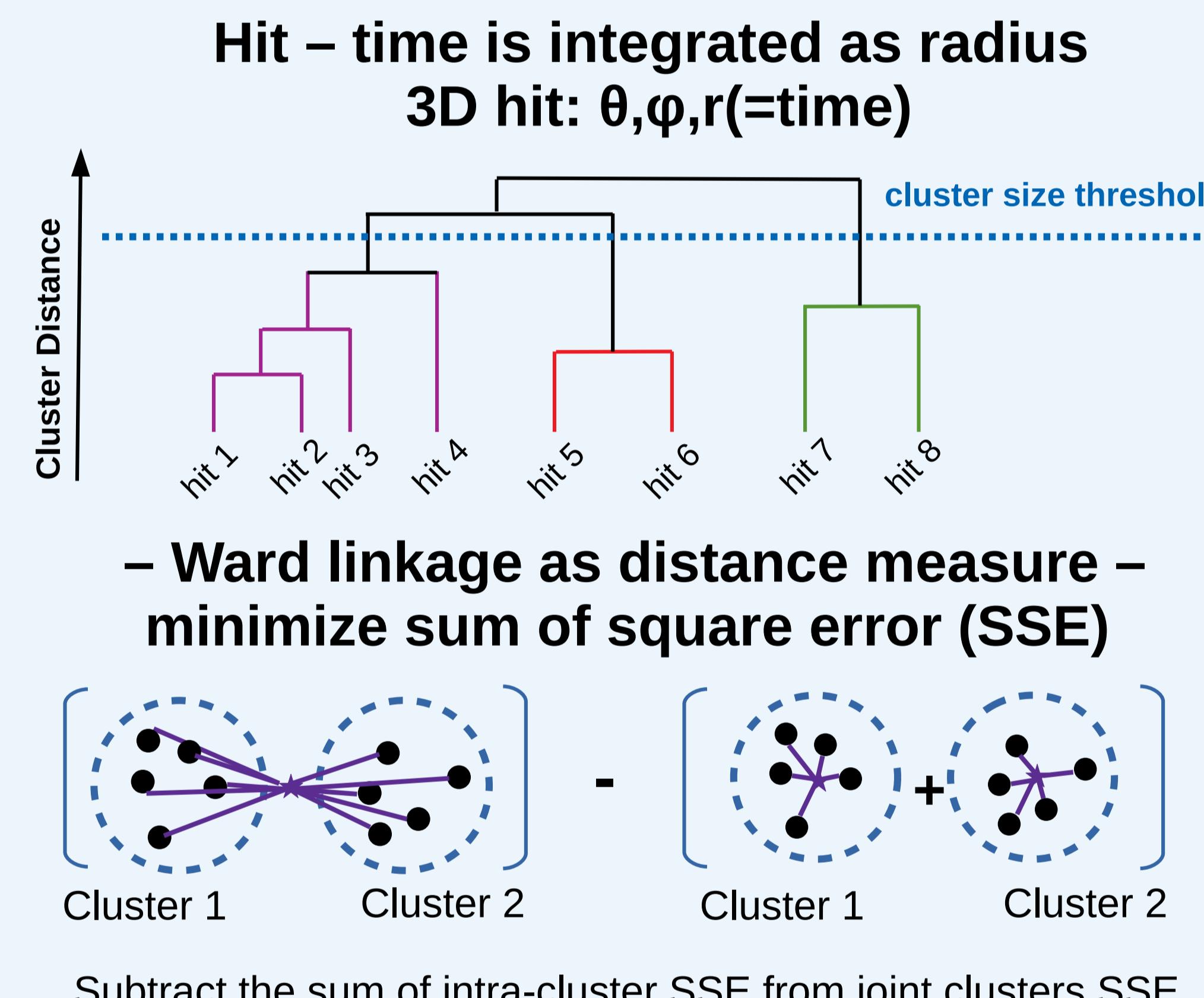


Sort the hit list by energy:

1. Create cluster centered around first hit
2. Loop over all hits in list
- if hit inside cluster add it and remove it from the list
3. Do this procedure until list is empty



Agglomerative Clustering

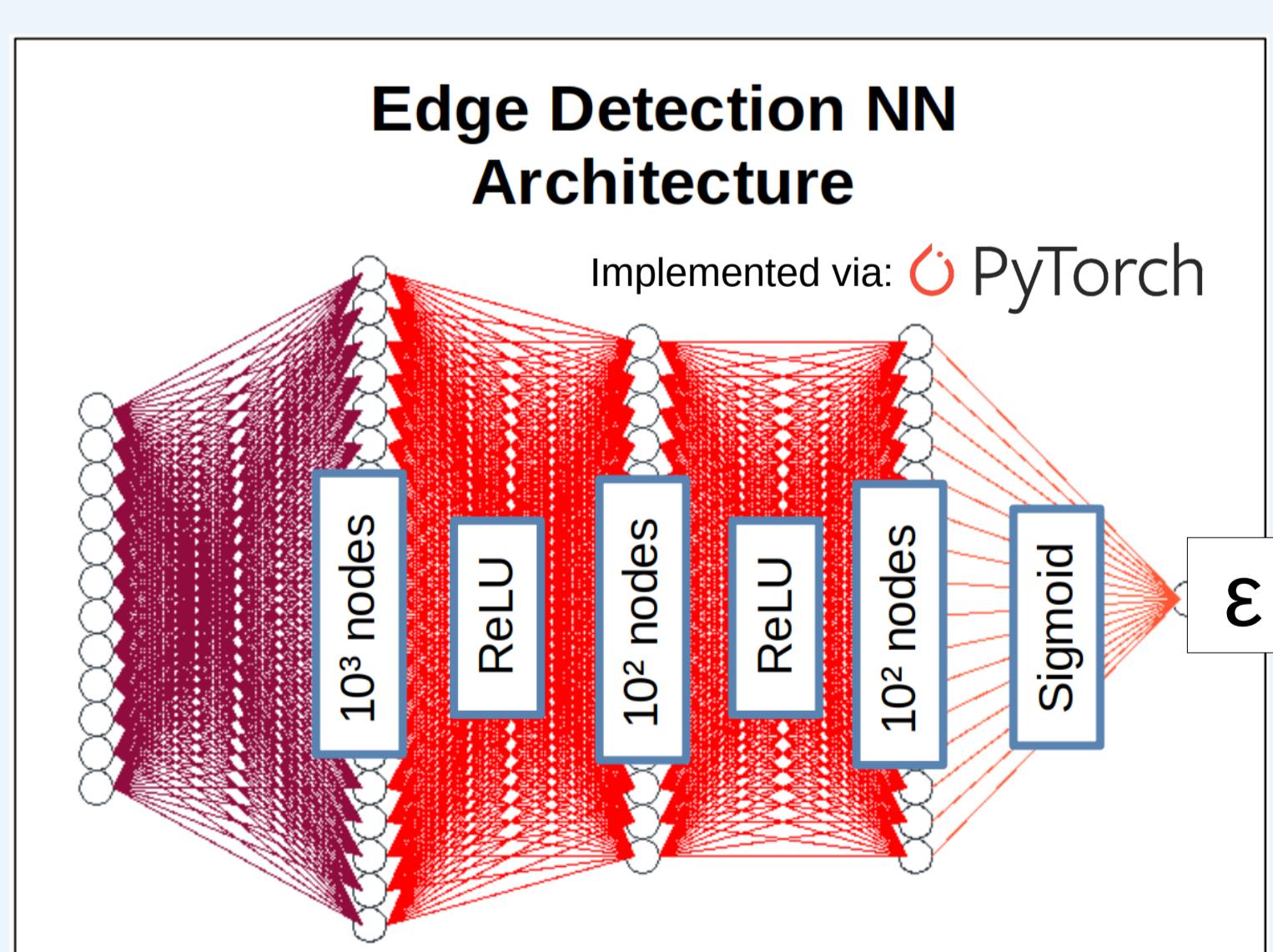


Edge Detection Neural Network

Pairwise hit comparison (i, j)

12 input features:

$$E_{ij}, \theta_{ij}, \phi_{ij}, t_{ij}, \Delta E_{ij}, \Delta \theta_{ij}, \Delta \phi_{ij}, \Delta t_{ij}$$



Single node output layer with score ε within [0, 1]

If $\varepsilon < \text{merge cut}$

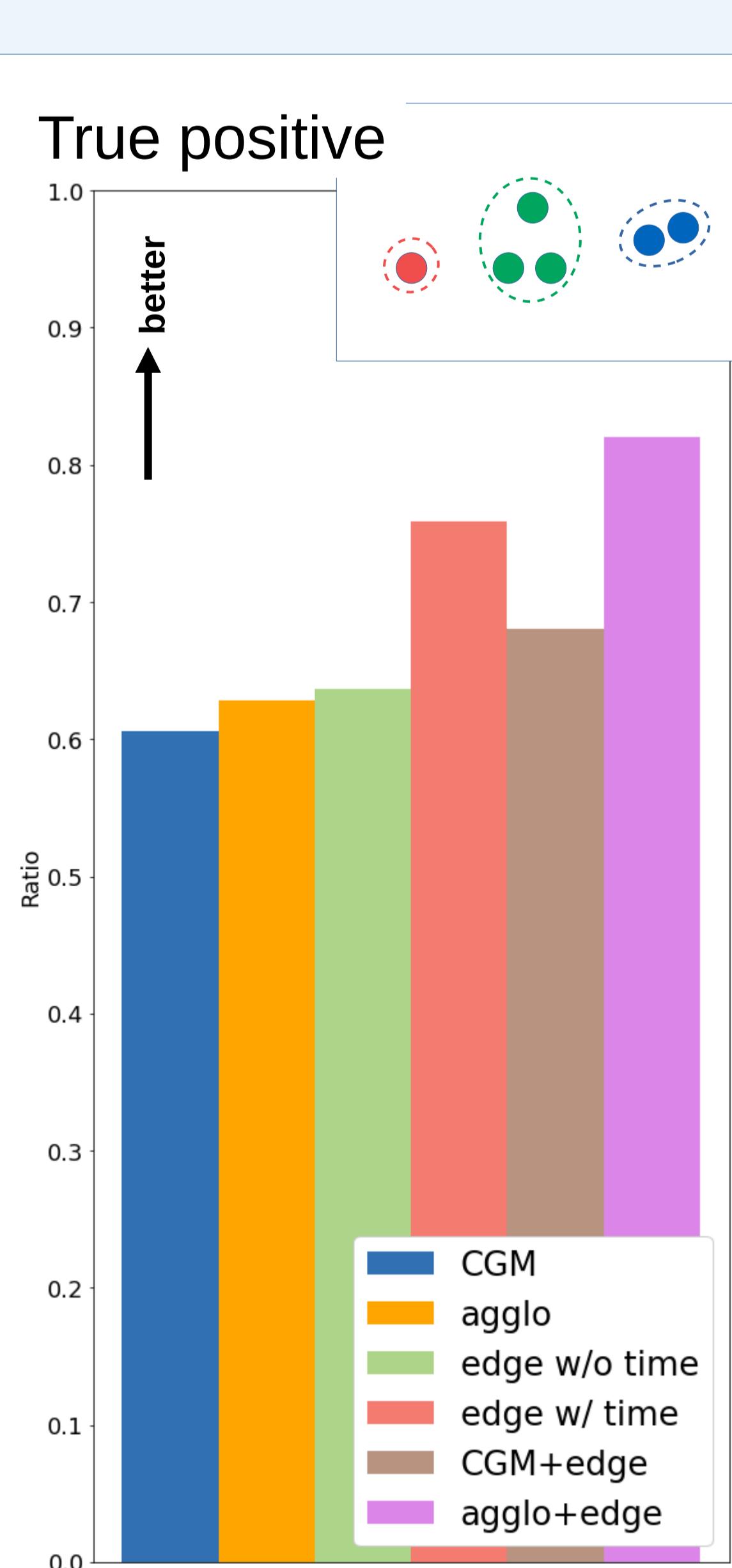


elif $\varepsilon > \text{merge cut}$



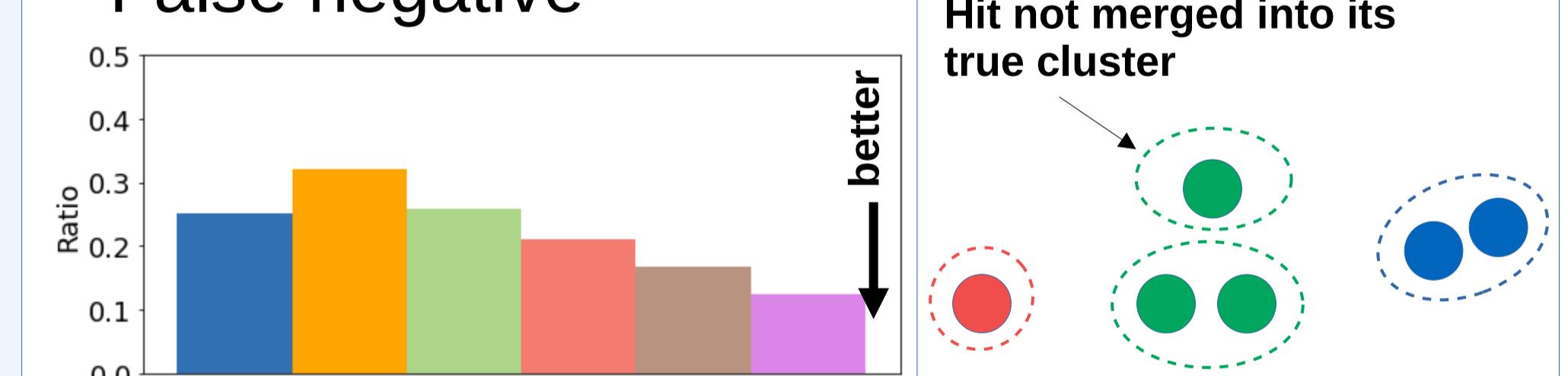
Various Edge Detection NN models analyzed:

- Edge model without time information
- Edge Model with time information
- R3B + Edge (without time)
- Data preclustered via Standard R3B Clustering → input into the Edge model
- Aggro + Edge (with time)
- Data preclustered via Agglomerative Clustering → input into the Edge model

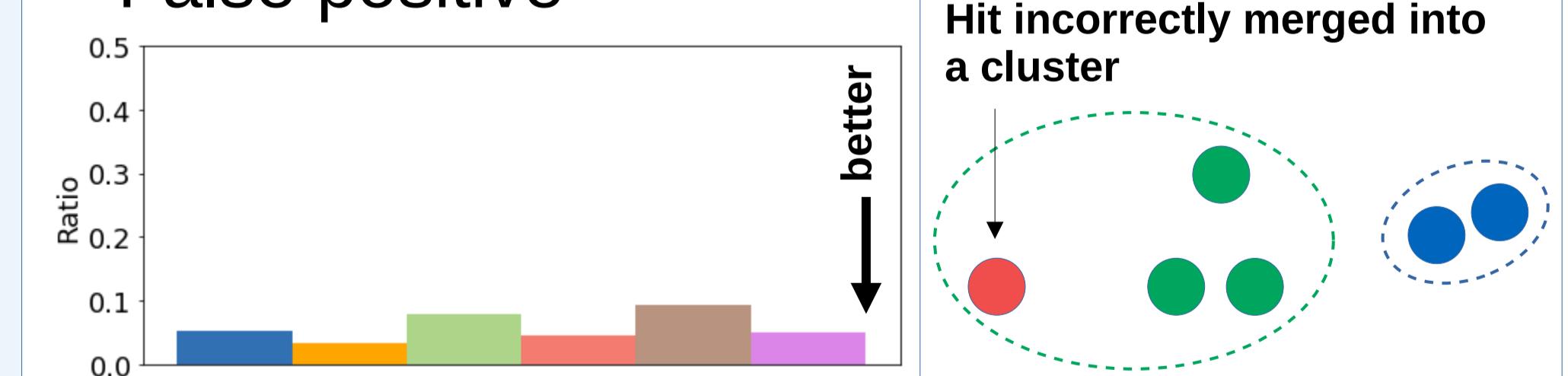


RESULTS

False negative



False positive



False mixed

