

T. Jenegger, R. Gernhäuser for the R<sup>3</sup>B 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 @ R<sup>3</sup>B**

**R<sup>3</sup>B - 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:

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

12 input features:

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

Edge Detection NN Architecture

Implemented via: PyTorch

Single node output layer with score  $\varepsilon$  within [0, 1]

If  $\varepsilon < \text{merge cut}$ : independent hits

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

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

**CALIFA**

**Endcap:**  
CEPA:  
- 112 CsI(Tl) crystals

**iPhos:**  
- 480 CsI(Tl) crystals

**Barrel:**  
1952 CsI(Tl) scintillator crystals

Hit observables:

- Energy deposit E
- Polar angle  $\theta$
- Azimuthal angle  $\varphi$
- Hit-time t

crystal length  $\leq 22\text{cm}$

**Simulated CALIFA event with three true clusters**

**Cluster reconstruction from 2.1 MeV simulated gammas – three per event**

Interaction process photons – scintillator material

① Photopeak  
② Single escape peak  
③ 511keV from escape peak  
④ Overlapping photon clusters

**Agglomerative Clustering**

Hit – time is integrated as radius  
3D hit:  $\theta, \varphi, r(\text{time})$

- Ward linkage as distance measure – minimize sum of square error (SSE)

Cluster 1 and Cluster 2 merging into a larger cluster.

Subtract the sum of intra-cluster SSE from joint clusters SSE

**RESULTS**

True positive

False negative

False positive

False mixed