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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

3.1 MeV
2.2 MeV
2. MeV
1.5 MeV
0.7 MeV
0.5 MeV
0.3 MeV

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

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 θ
- Azimuthal angle ϕ
- Hit-time t

Simulated CALIFA event with three true clusters

Agglomerative Clustering

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

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

Cluster 1 + Cluster 2 = Cluster 1

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

Pairwise hit comparison (i, j)

12 input features:

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

Edge Detection NN Architecture

Implemented via: PyTorch

RESULTS

True positive

False negative

False positive

False mixed

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

