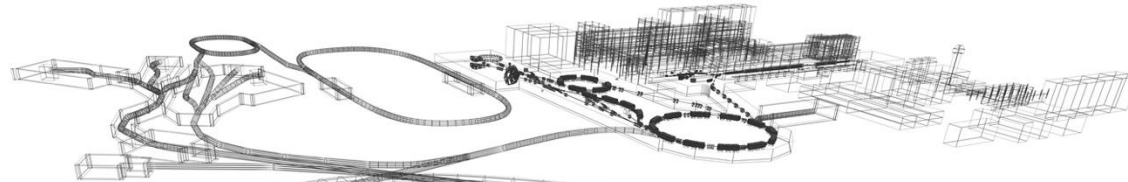
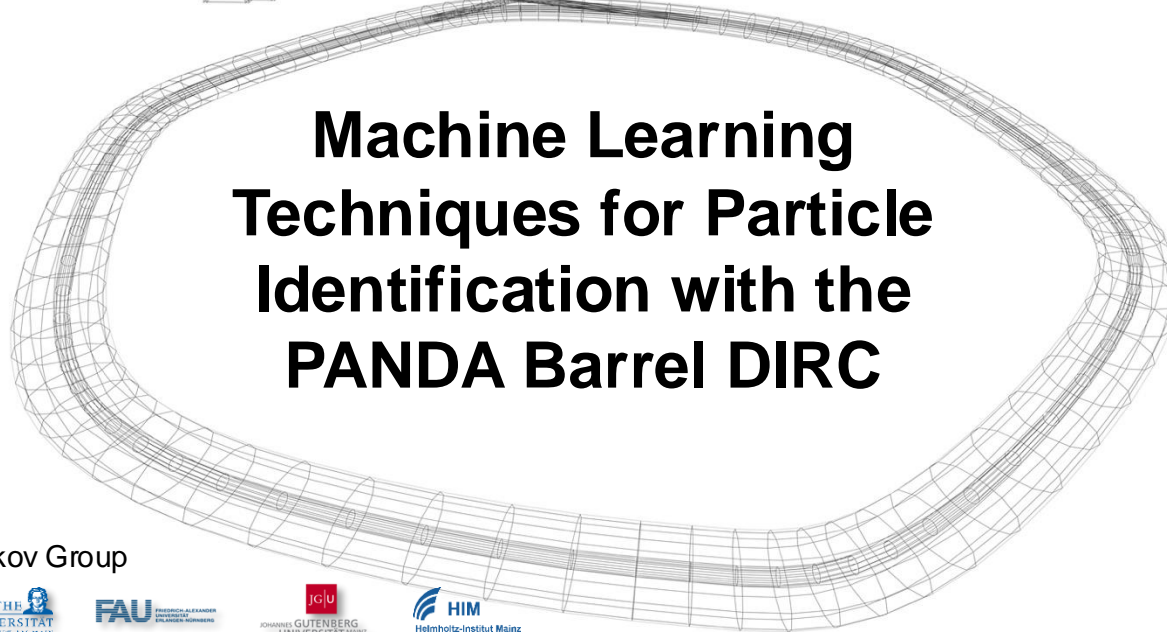


Yannic Wolf

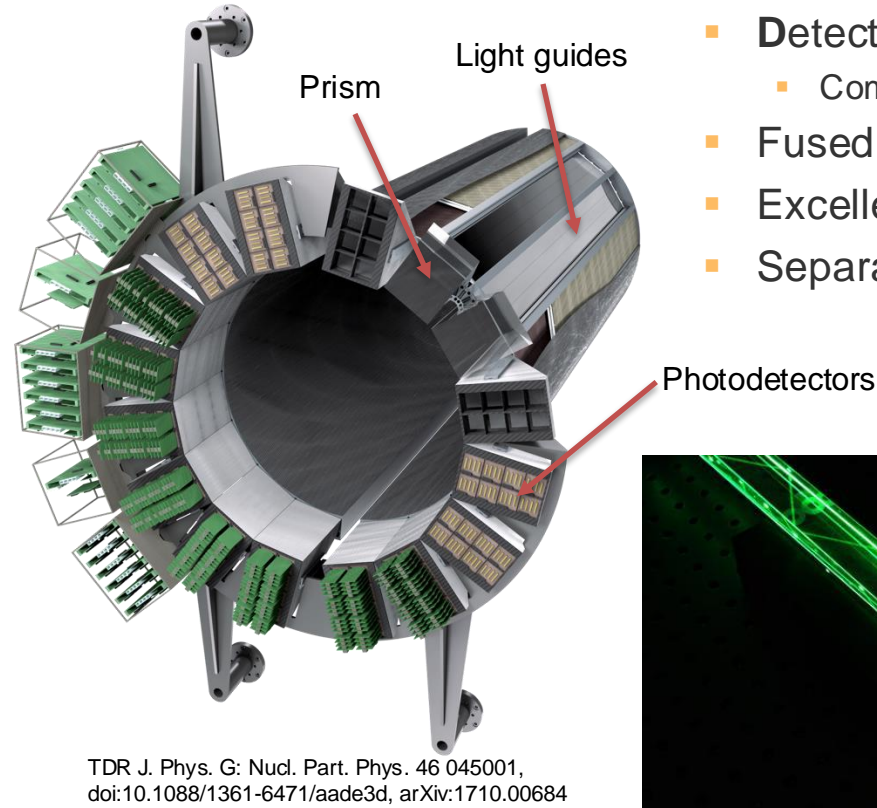
Goethe Universität and GSI



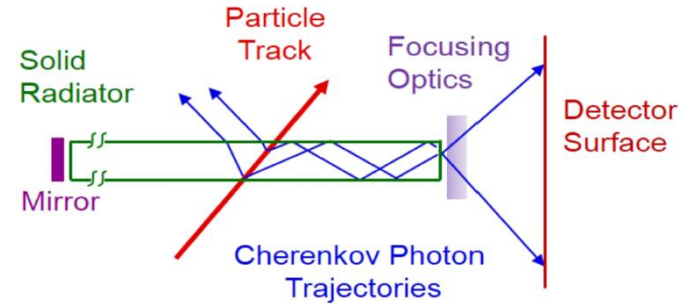
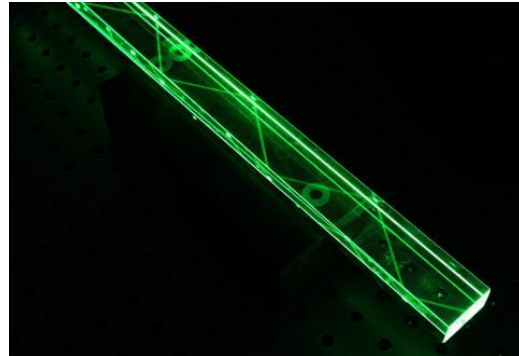
# Machine Learning Techniques for Particle Identification with the PANDA Barrel DIRC



for the PANDA Cherenkov Group



- **Detection of Internally Reflected Cherenkov light**
  - Compact subtype of RICH detector
- Fused silica bar as Cherenkov radiator and light guide
- Excellent particle identification for polar angle  $22^\circ < \theta < 140^\circ$
- Separation power for pion/kaon 3 s. d. up to 3.5 GeV/c



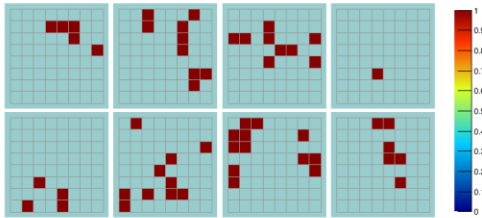
TDR J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 46 045001,  
doi:10.1088/1361-6471/aade3d, arXiv:1710.00684

# Observables

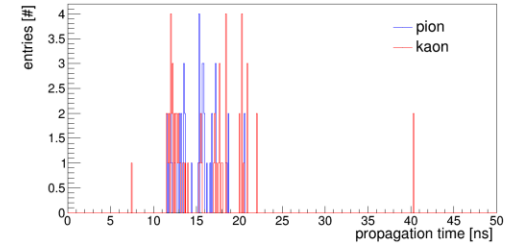
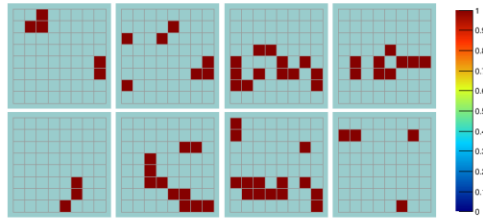
- Location and propagation time of Cherenkov photons with charged track angle/momentum
- Challenge:  
Particle types difficult to distinguish in pixel space

Single photon resolution: 0.1 ns  
Space precision: 2mm

### Kaon

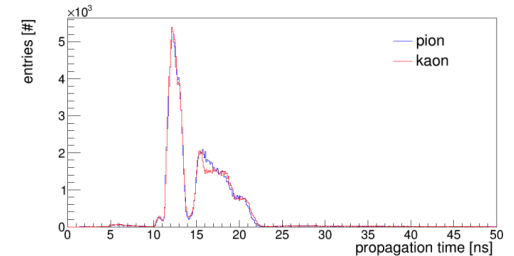
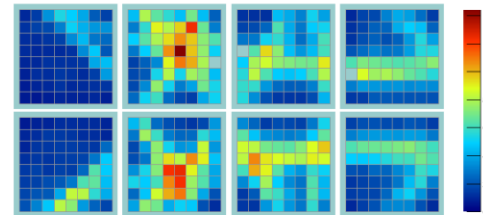
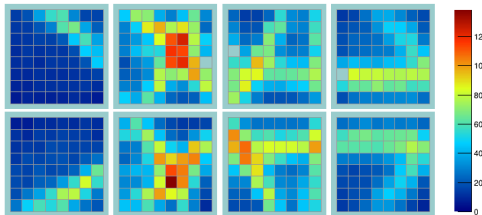


### Pion



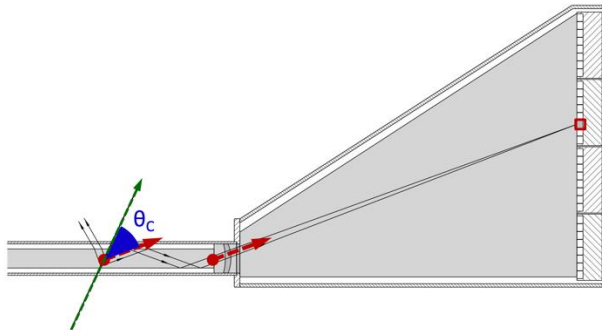
Hit pattern for 1 track

Accumulated hit pattern for 5k tracks



## Geometrical Reconstruction

- Uses hit positions
- Location of pixel defines 3D photon vector
- Calculate Cherenkov angle



## Time Imaging

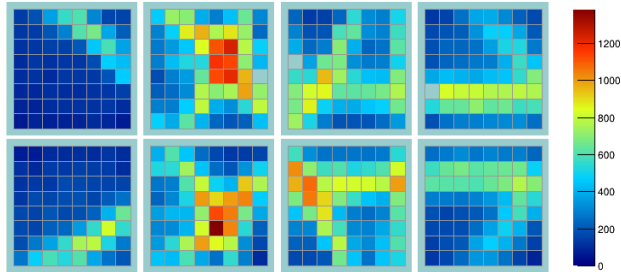
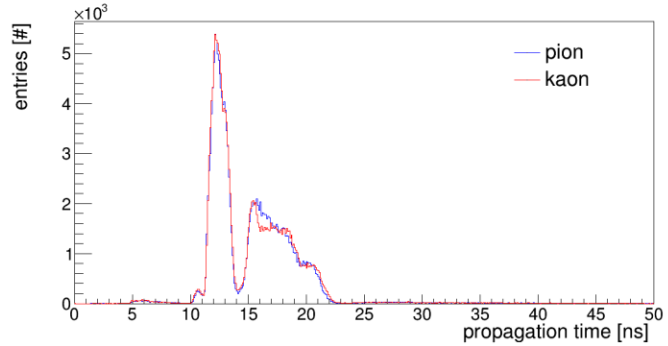
- Optimal use of time information
- Compare photon arrival time in each pixel to expectation, based on Probability Density Functions
- Better separation power

PDFs need large amount of input data over whole phase space

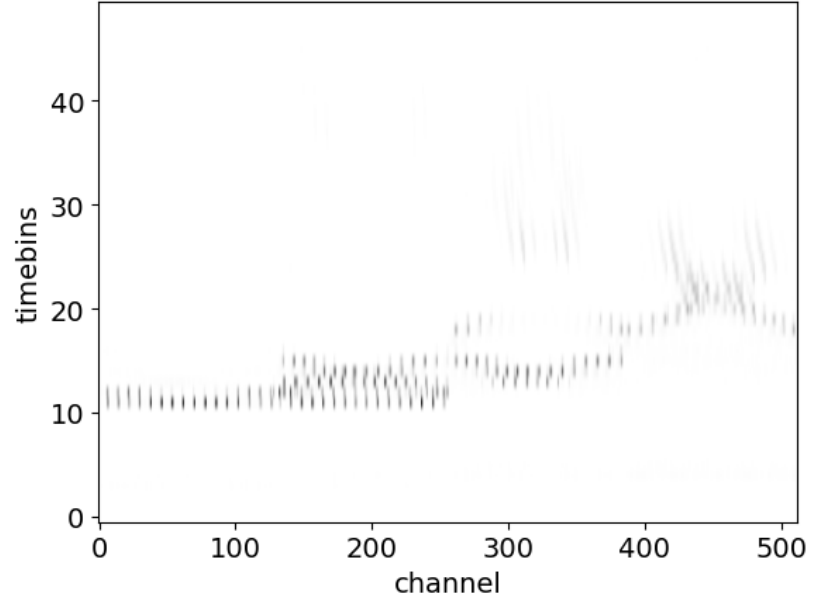


Reduce amount of data by using Machine Learning

# Change of Data Representation



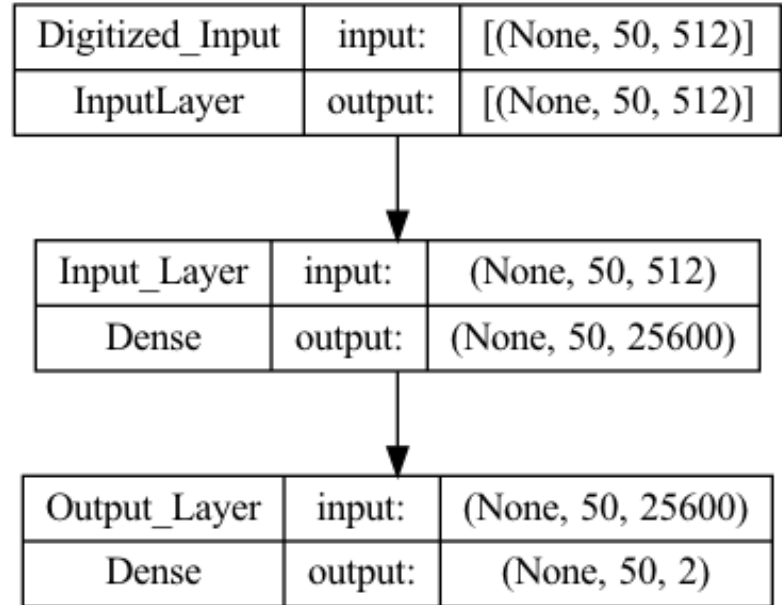
Pixel representation on detector



Representation in binned time over channel

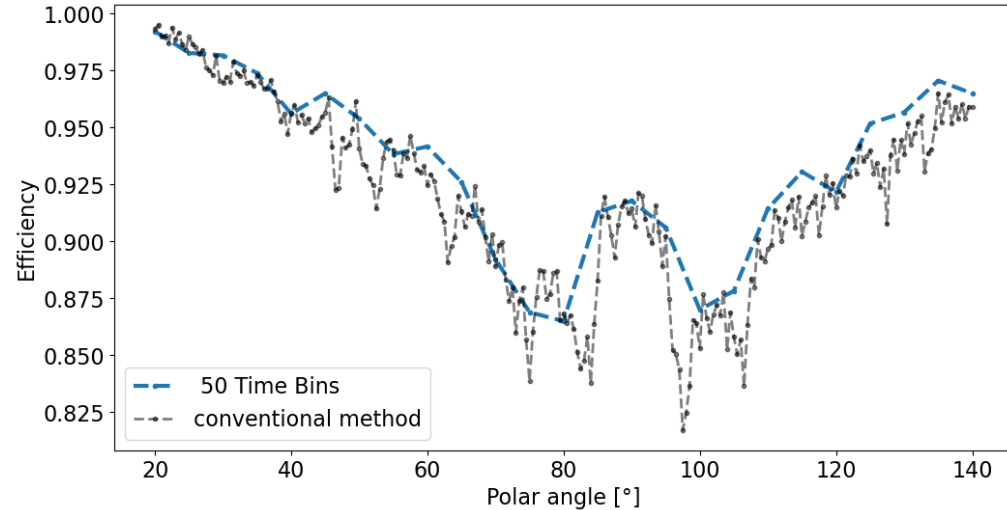
# Angle-wise training

- Training with fixed track parameters
- Performance of angle-wise trained neural network comparable to conventional methods
- Efficiency up to 99.2 % ( $\approx 4.9$  s. d.)
- Different ideas to increase performance
  - Change number of time bins
  - Decrease size of space in time dimension



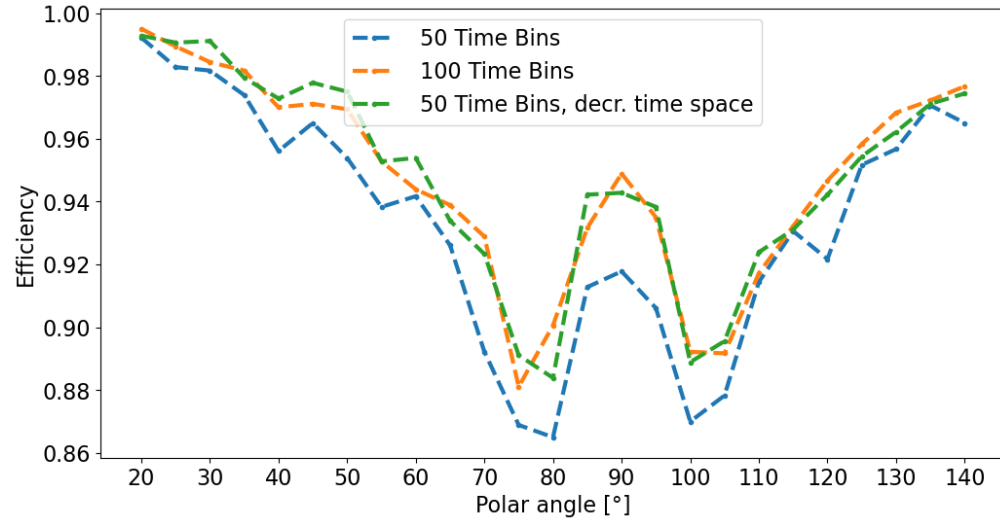
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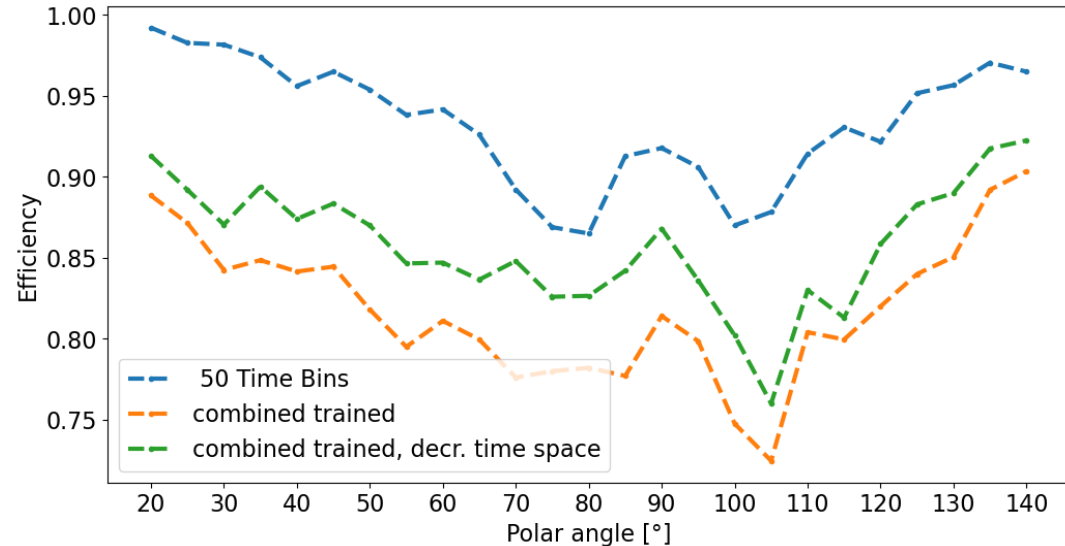
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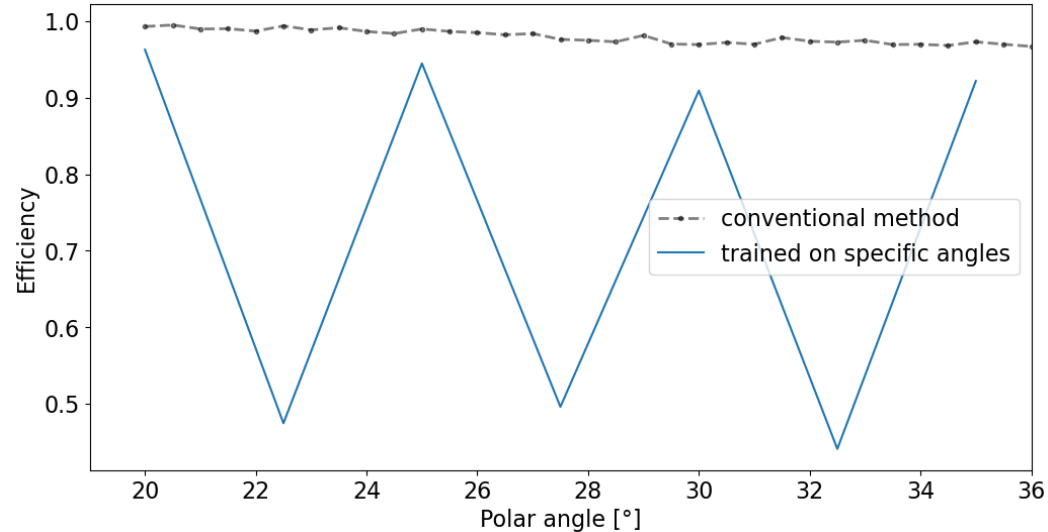
# Training over multiple angles

- Training on dataset with multiple angles
  - Efficiency decreases
- Efficiency can be increased by shown methods
- Efficiency drops for untrained intermediate angles
  - Network can not anticipate intermediate angles
  
- More complicated network needed



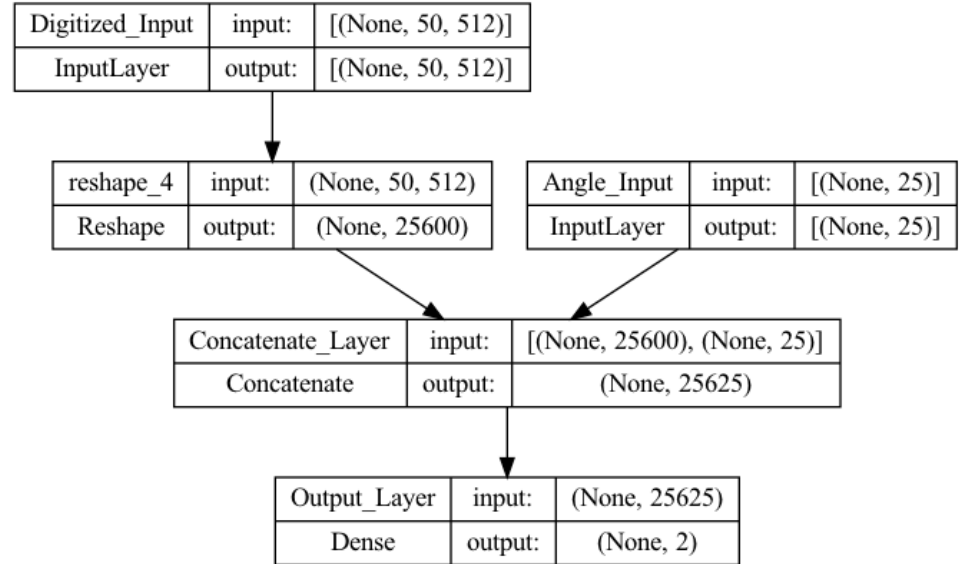
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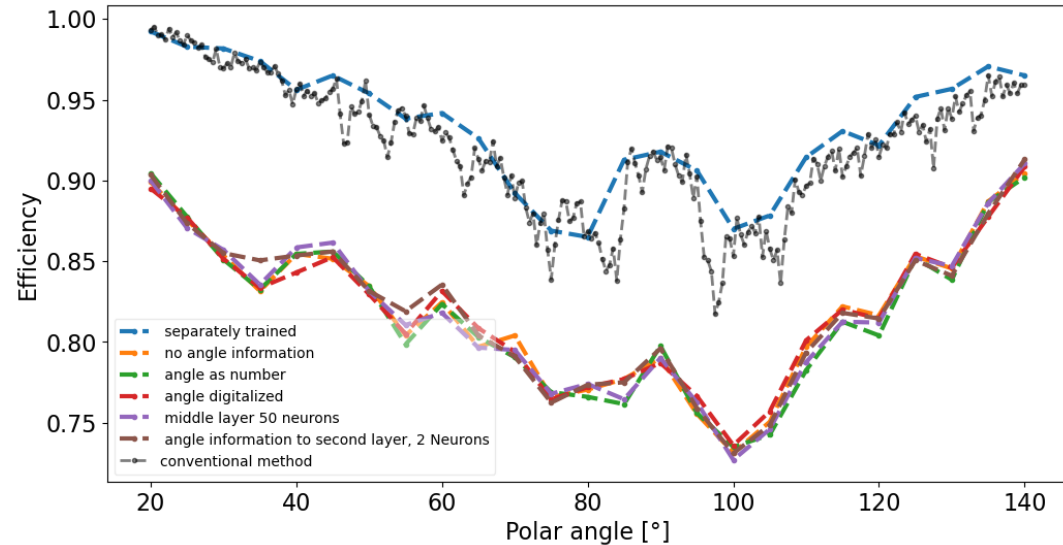
# Additional parameters

- Increase network complexity by adding additional parameters (angles, momentum,...)
  - Start with angle
  - How to add the additional information?
- Try as float or binned data
- Adding angle information shows no performance increase



# Additional parameters

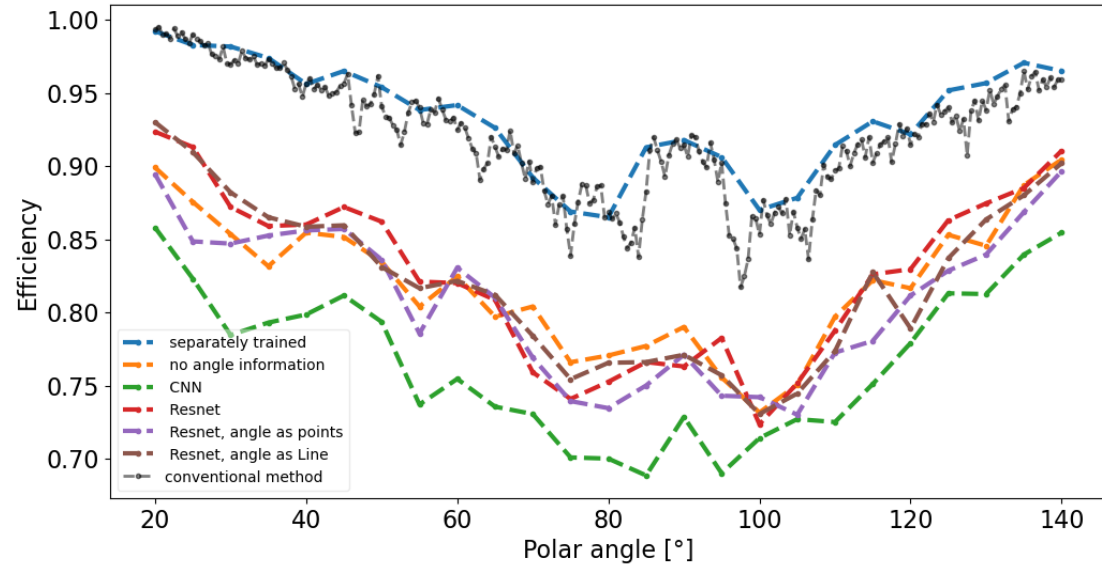
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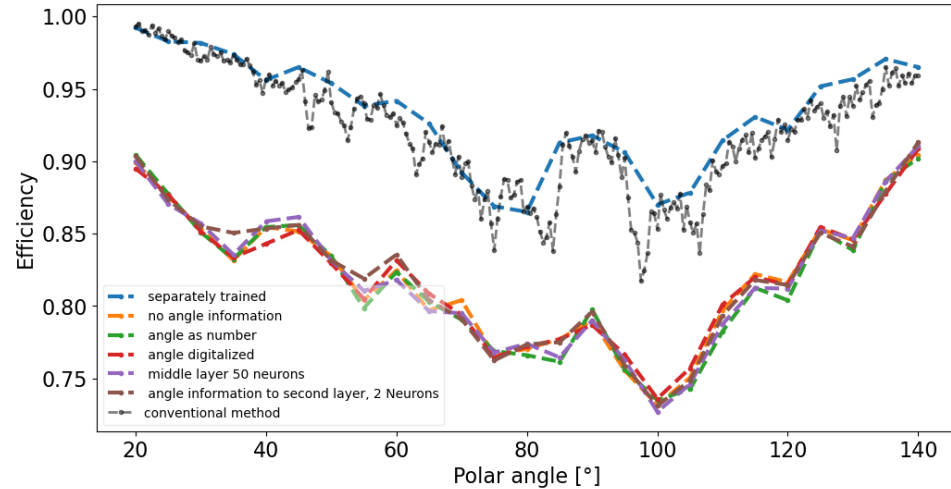
# First tests on complex networks

- RESNET50
  - CNN
  - more complex network
- Performance similar to other neuronal networks
- Additional input information not used by network
- Change the network type?



# Summary & Outlook

- Neural network trained on single angles efficiency comparable to conventional methods
- For multiple training angles the efficiency is becoming lower
- Until now: Additional input information not used by network
  
- Better performance with other network type?
  - Generative AI studied for GLUEX DIRC
  - Test probability distributions/ normalizing flows



# Thank you for your attention

