

# Tracking Reconstruction

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**July 19, 2006**

# What is a track?

## ❖ Ordered association of digits, clusters or hits (finder)

- **Digit = data read from a detector channel**
- **Cluster = collection of digits**
- **Hit = Cluster (or digit) + calibration + geometry**
  - **Provides a measurement suitable to fit a track**
  - **E.g. a 1D or 2D spatial measurement on a plane**

## ❖ Trajectory through space (fitter)

- **Space = 6D track parameter space**
  - **3 position + 2 direction + 1 curvature**
- **5 parameters and error matrix at any surface**

# Requirements

## ❖ Track provides access to ordered

- Hits, their digits and clusters if relevant
- Fits with fit quality (chi-square)
  - **Fit = surface + 5D track vector + error matrix**
- Misses
  - **Active surface crossed without adding a hit**
  - **Miss probability: individual and/or summary**
- Kinks
  - **Change in direction and/or curvature**

# Infrastructure components

## ❖ Hit

- **Defined at a surface.**
- **Provides a measurement and associated error**
- **Provides a mechanism to predict the measurement from a track fit**
- **Provides access to underlying cluster and/or digits**

# Surfaces

- ❖ Surfaces generally correspond to geometric shapes representing detector devices.
- ❖ They provide a basis for tracks, and constrain one of the track parameters.
- ❖ The track vector at a surface is expressed in parameters which are “natural” for that surface.

# Cylinder

- ❖ Surface defined coaxial with  $z$ , therefore specified by a single parameter  $r$ .
- ❖ Track Parameters:  $(\phi, z, \alpha, \tan\lambda, q/p_T)$
- ❖ Bounded surface adds  $z_{\min}$  and  $z_{\max}$ .
- ❖ Supports 1D and 2D hits:
  - 1D Axial:  $\phi$
  - 1D Stereo:  $\phi + \kappa z$
  - 2D Combined:  $(\phi, z)$

# XY Plane

- ❖ Surface defined parallel with  $z$ , therefore specified by distance  $u$  from the  $z$  axis and an angle  $\phi$  of the normal with respect to  $x$  axis.
- ❖ Track Parameters:  $(v, z, dv/du, dz/du, q/p)$
- ❖ Bounded surface adds polygonal boundaries.
- ❖ Supports 1D and 2D hits:
  - 1D Stereo:  $w_v * v + w_z * z$
  - 2D Combined:  $(v, z)$

# Z Plane

- ❖ Surface defined perpendicular to z, therefore specified by single parameter z.
- ❖ Track Parameters:  $(x, y, dx/dz, dy/dz, q/p)$
- ❖ Bounded surface adds polygonal boundaries.
- ❖ Supports 1D and 2D hits:
  - 1D Stereo:  $w_x * x + w_y * y$
  - 2D Combined:  $(x, y)$



# Distance of Closest Approach

- ❖ DCA is also a 5D Surface in the 6 parameter space of points along a track.
- ❖ It is not a 2D surface in 3D space.
- ❖ Characterized by the track direction and position in the (x,y) plane being normal;  $\alpha=\pi/2$ .
- ❖ Track Parameters:  $(r, z, \phi_{\text{dir}}, \tan\lambda, q/p_T)$

# Detector

- ❖ Using compact.xml to create a tracking Detector composed of surfaces, along with interacting propagators to handle track vector and covariance matrix propagation, as well as energy loss and multiple scattering.
- ❖ Converting SimTrackerHits in event into:
  - 1-D phi measurements in Central Tracker Barrel
  - 2-D phi-z measurements in Vertex Barrel
  - 2-D x-y measurements in forward disks
  - Simple smearing being used
    - NO digitization ∴ NO ghosts, NO merging, NO fakes<sup>10</sup>

# Track Finding

- ❖ Implemented a conformal mapping technique
  - Maps curved trajectories onto straight lines
  - Simple link-and-tree type of following approach associates hits.
  - Once enough hits are linked, do a simple helix fit
    - circle in  $r\Phi$
    - straight line in  $s-z$
  - Use track parameters to predict track and pick up hits.
  - Currently outside-in, but completely flexible.
  - Fit serves as input to final Kalman fitter.

# Data Samples

## ❖ Single muons

- simple sanity check

## ❖ Multiple muons

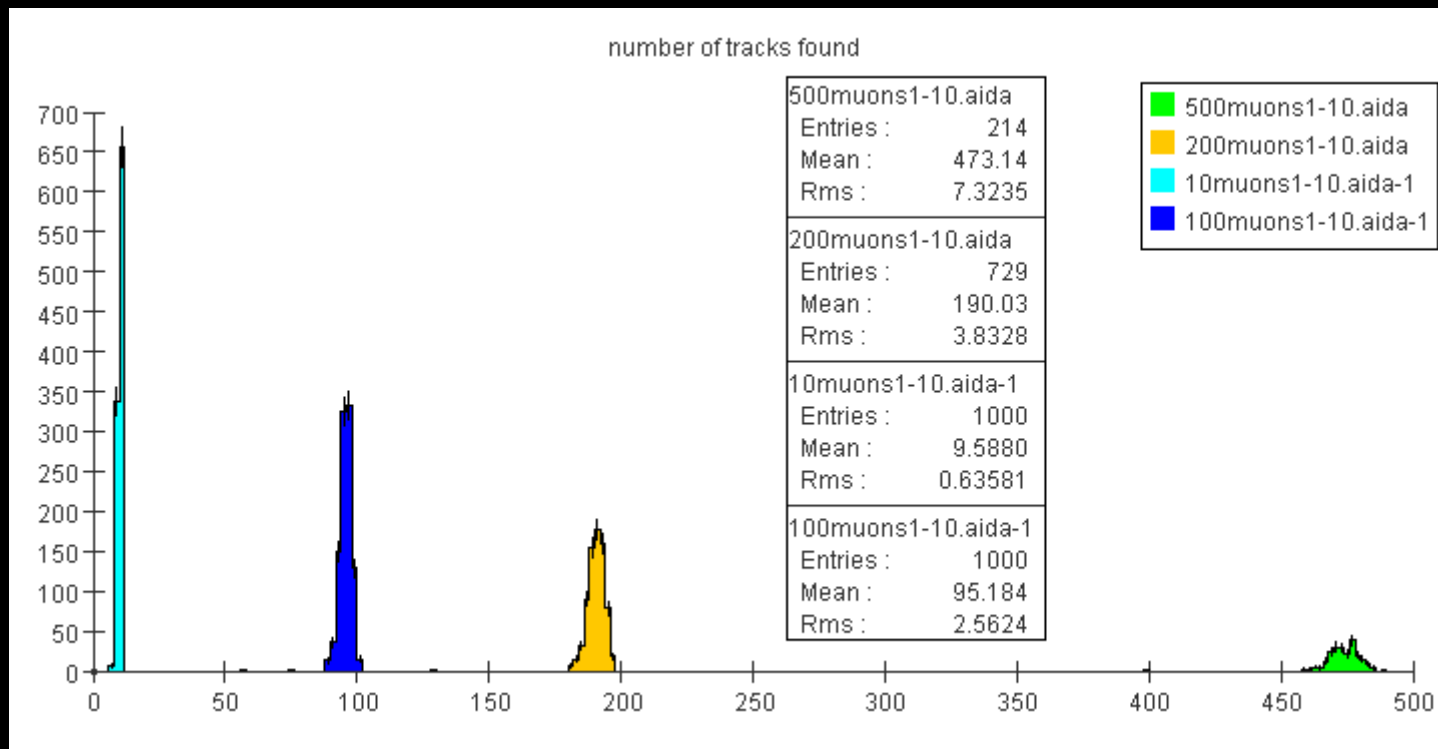
- next step in complexity, known momentum, acceptance and number of tracks to find.

## ❖ $t\bar{t} \rightarrow$ six jets

- reasonably tough real physics environment.  
Challenge is to define the denominator, i.e. which tracks should have been found.

# Multiple Isotropic Tracks

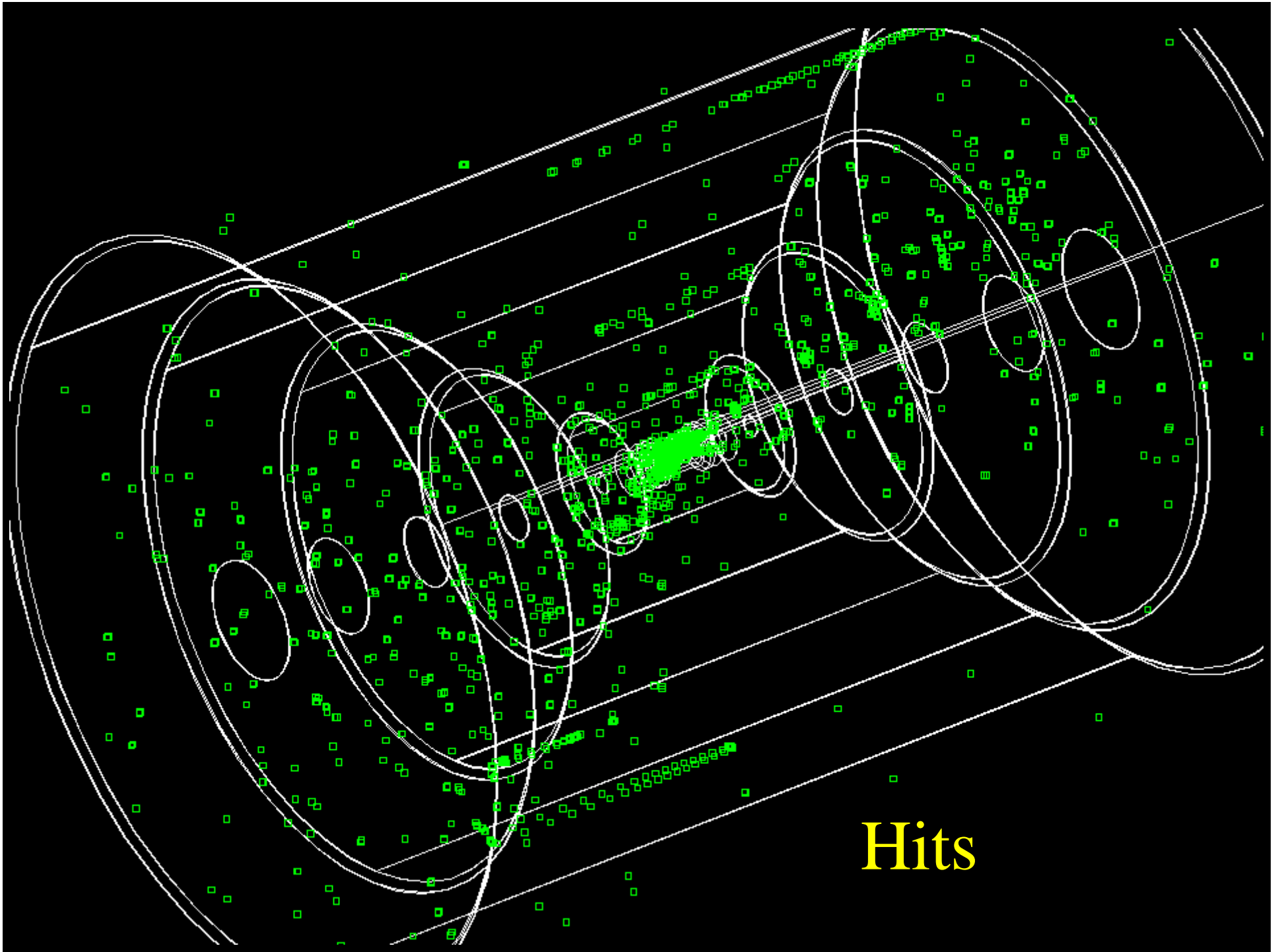
- ❖ Generate multiple (10, 100, 200, 500) muons isotropically between 1 and 10 GeV down to 4 degrees of the beam. Find ~95% out of the box.

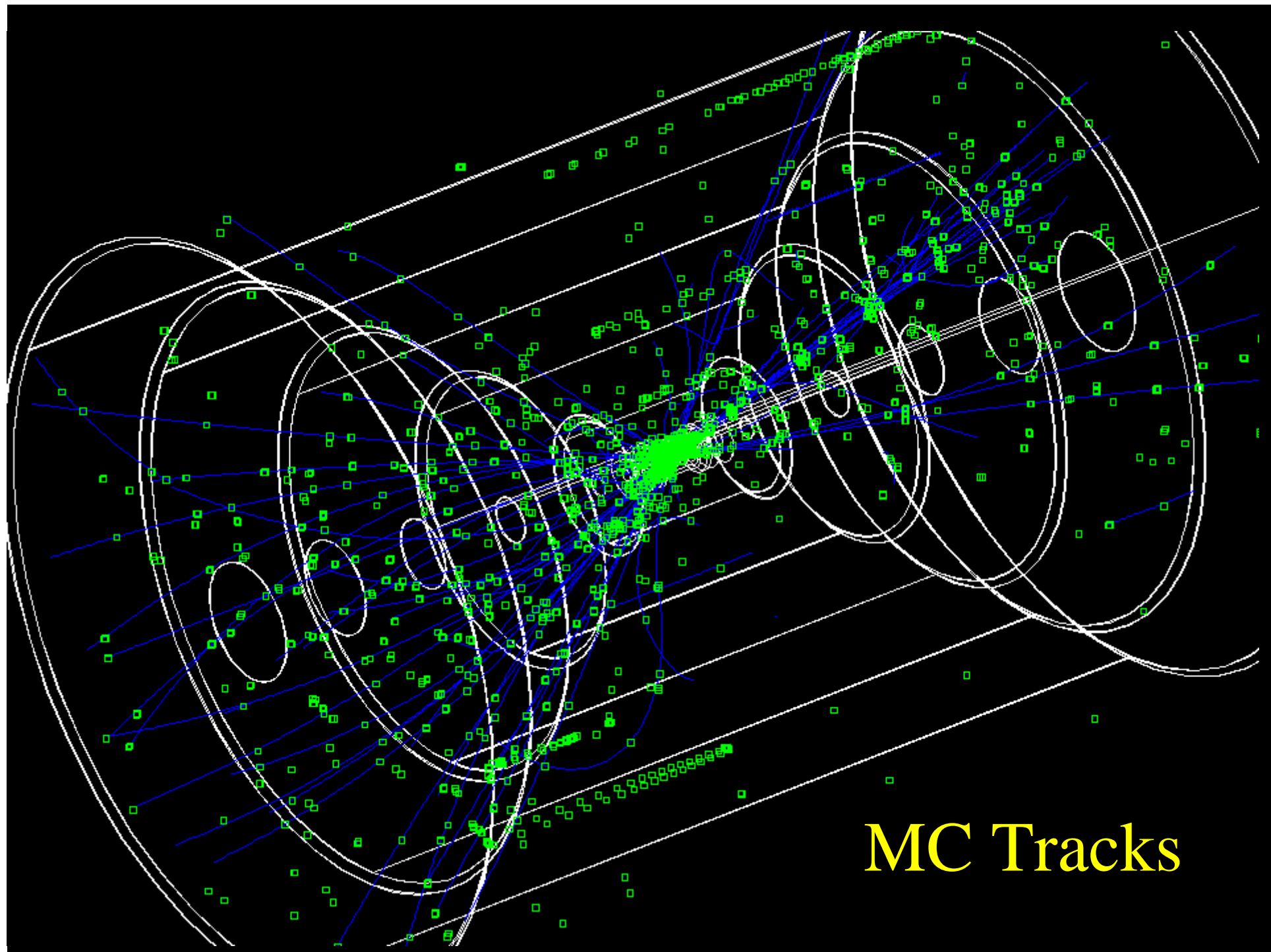


- ❖ n.b. some tracks are actually outside tracker acceptance.

# $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \text{six jets}$

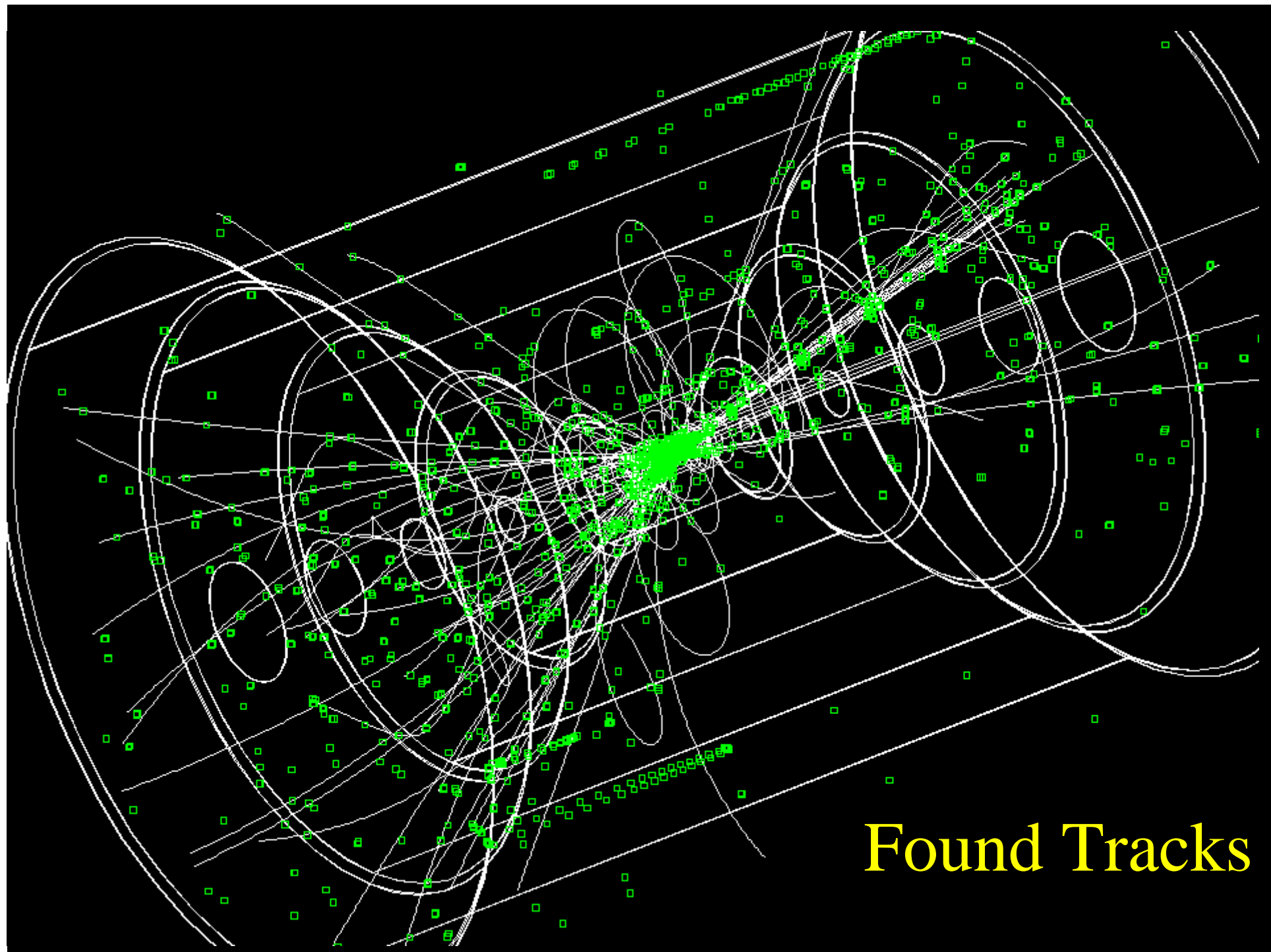
- ❖ Generate  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ ,  $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \text{six jets}$ .
- ❖ Takes 3min to fully analyze 900 events on 1.7GHz laptop.
  - Open event, read in data.
  - Create tracker hits.
  - Find tracks.
  - Fit tracks.
  - Analyze tracks.
  - Write out histograms.



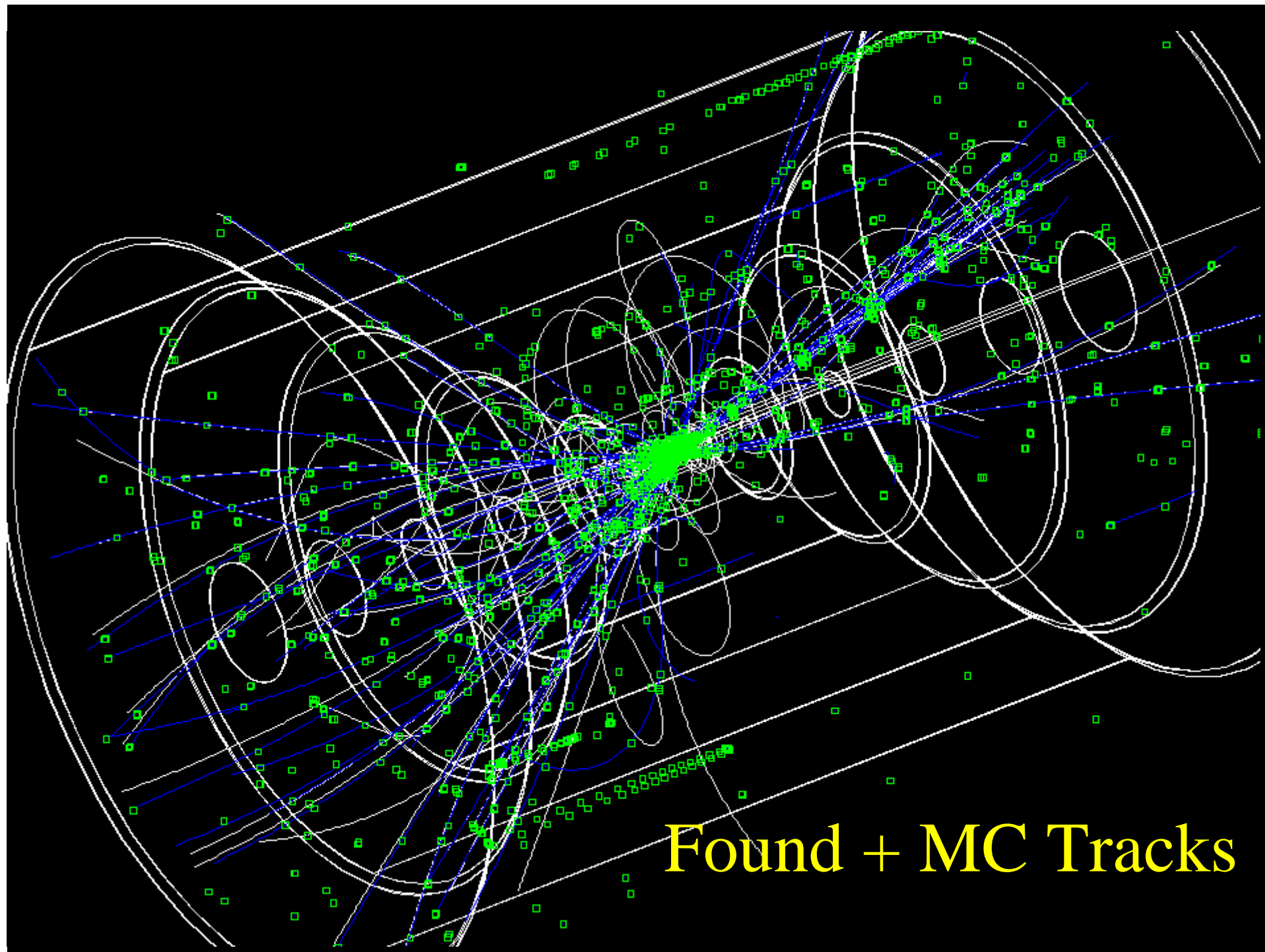


**MC Tracks**



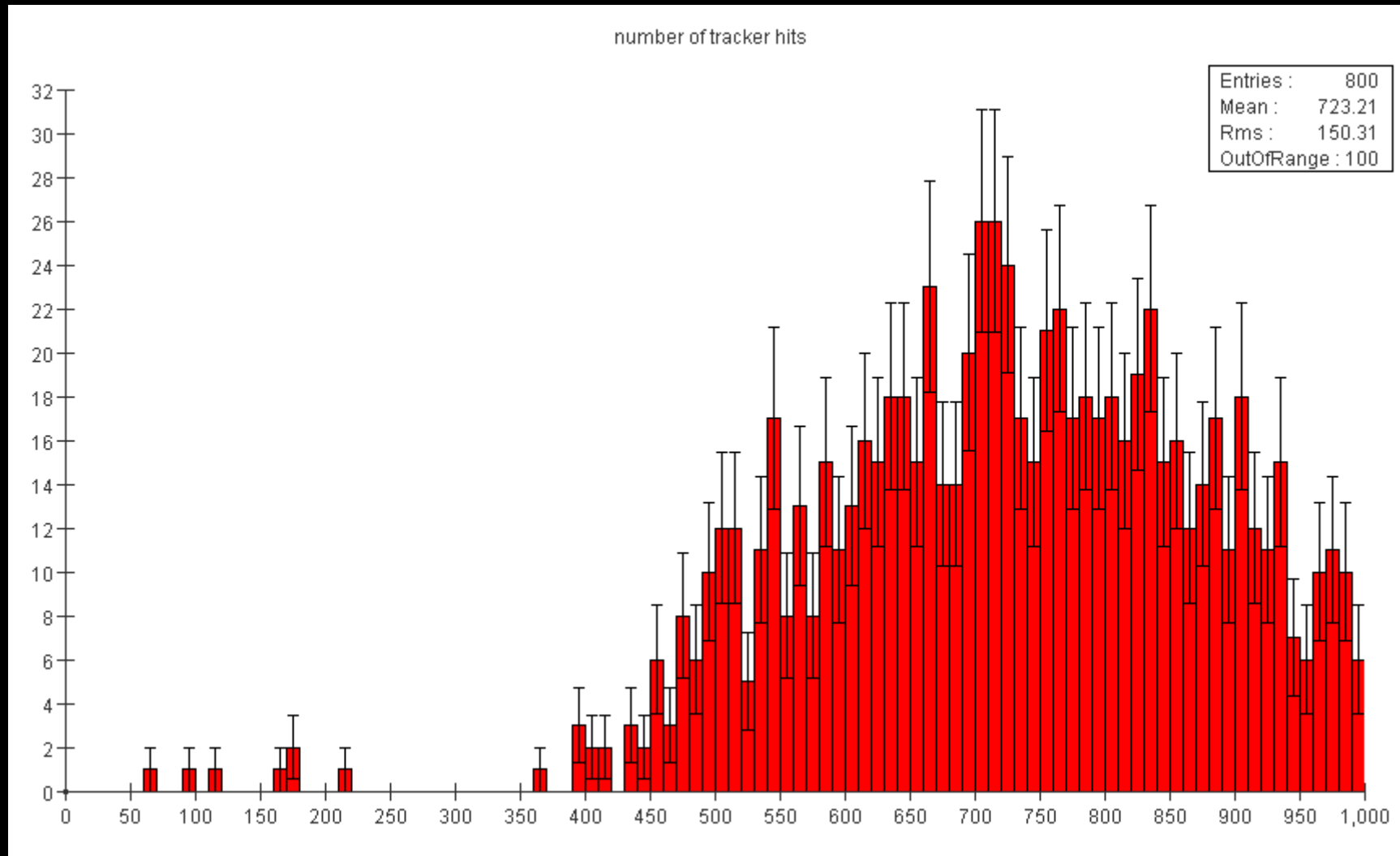


Found Tracks

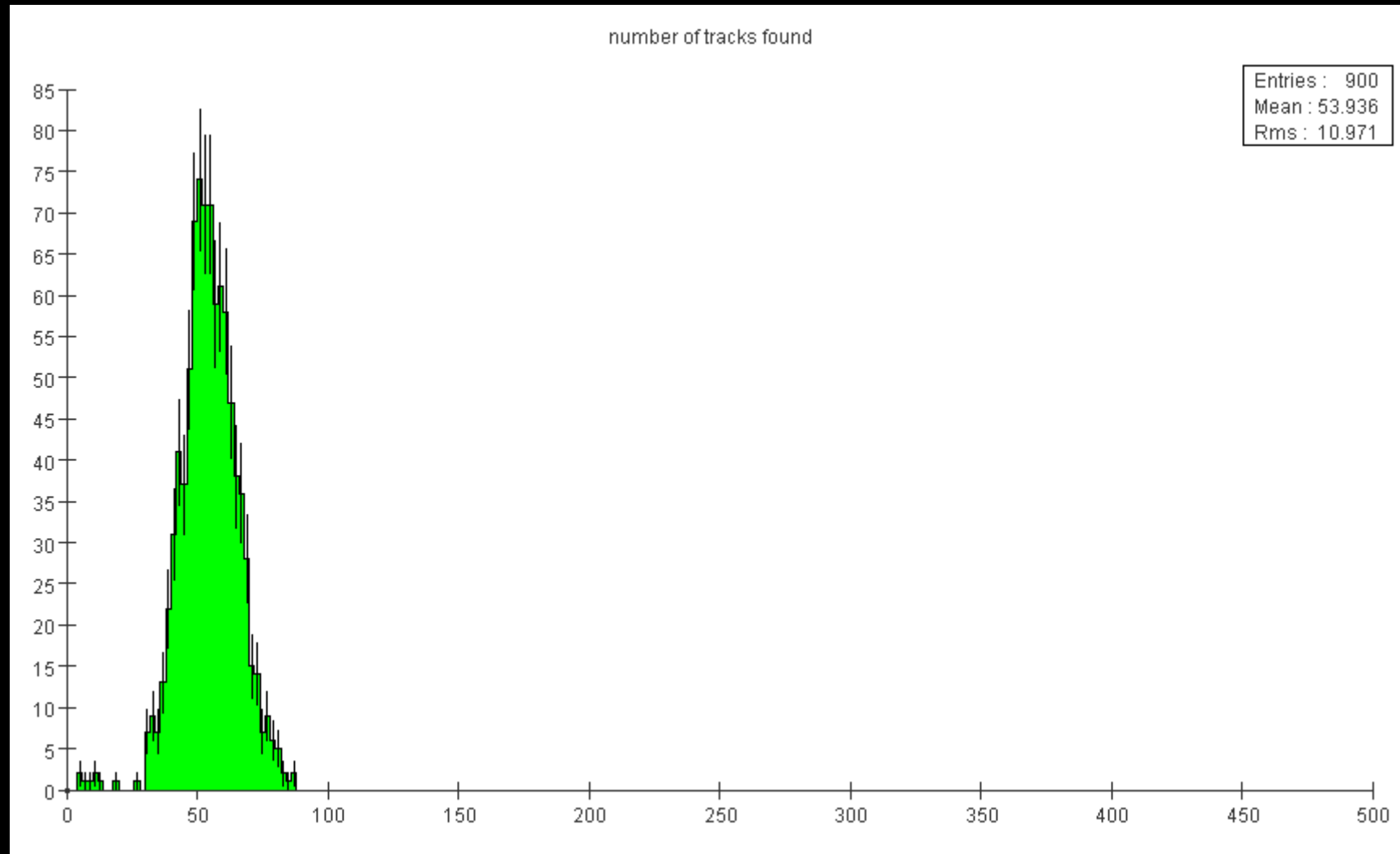


**Found + MC Tracks**

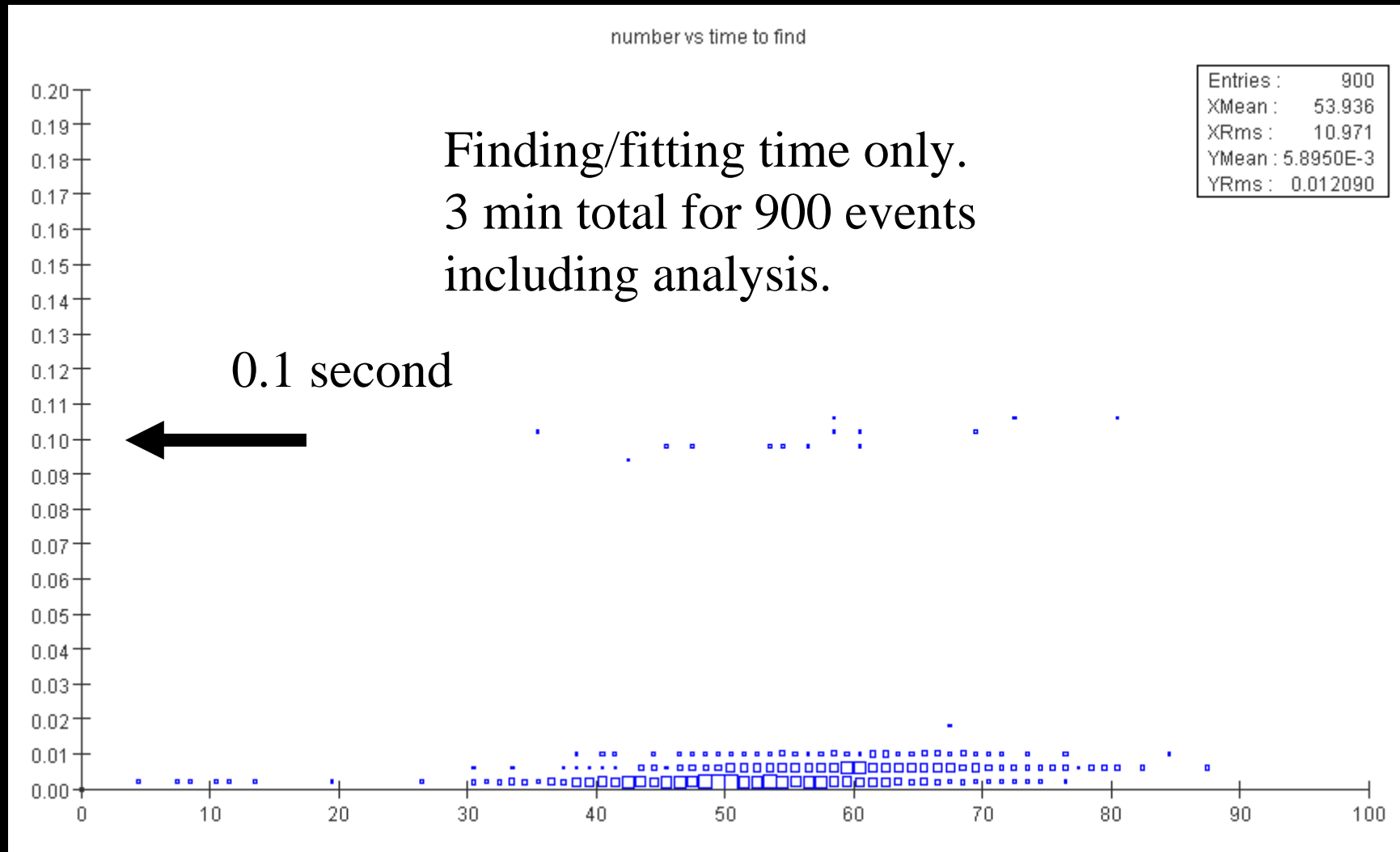
# $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \text{six jets}$ # of Hits



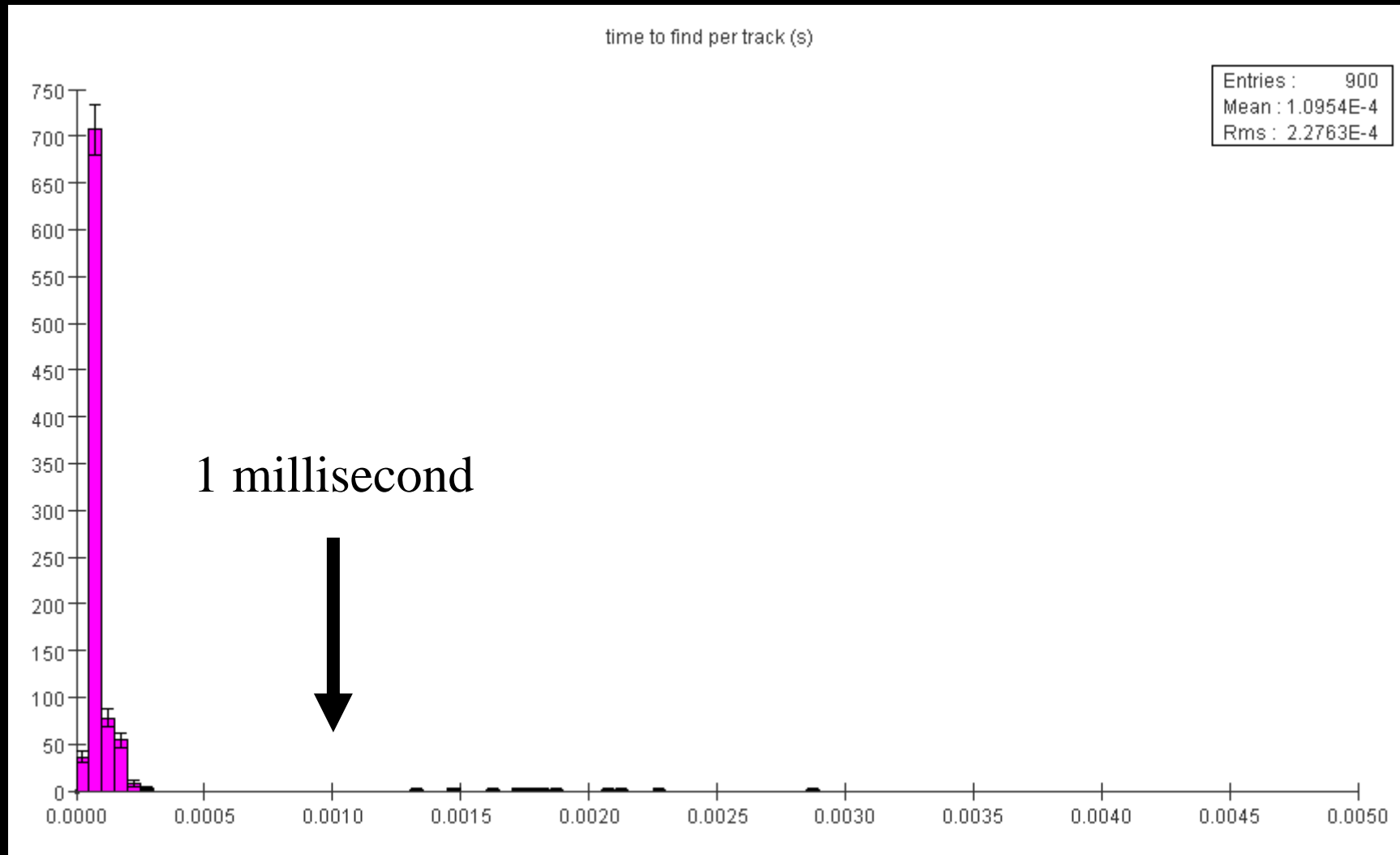
# # of tracks found



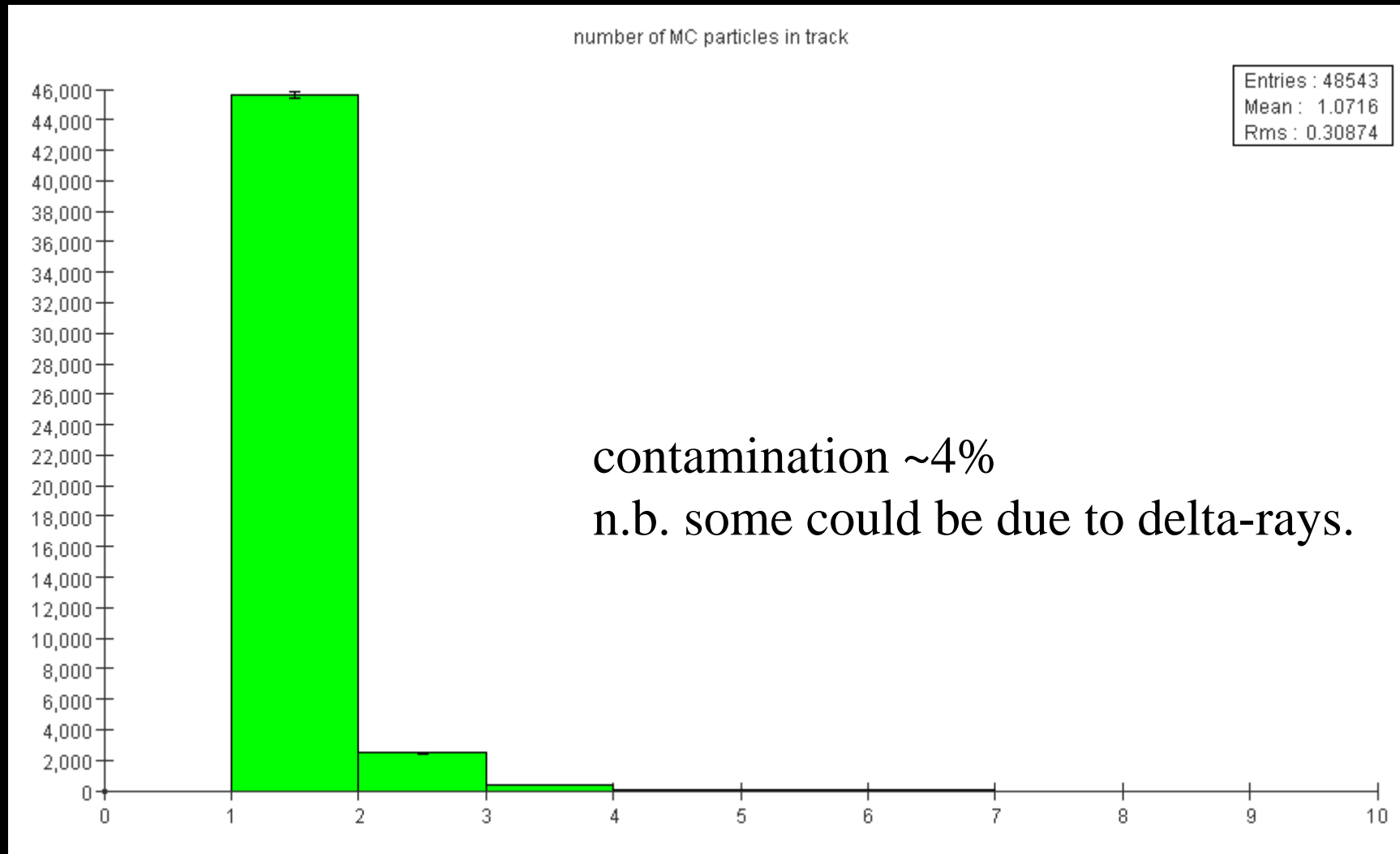
# time (s) vs # tracks (1.7GHz)



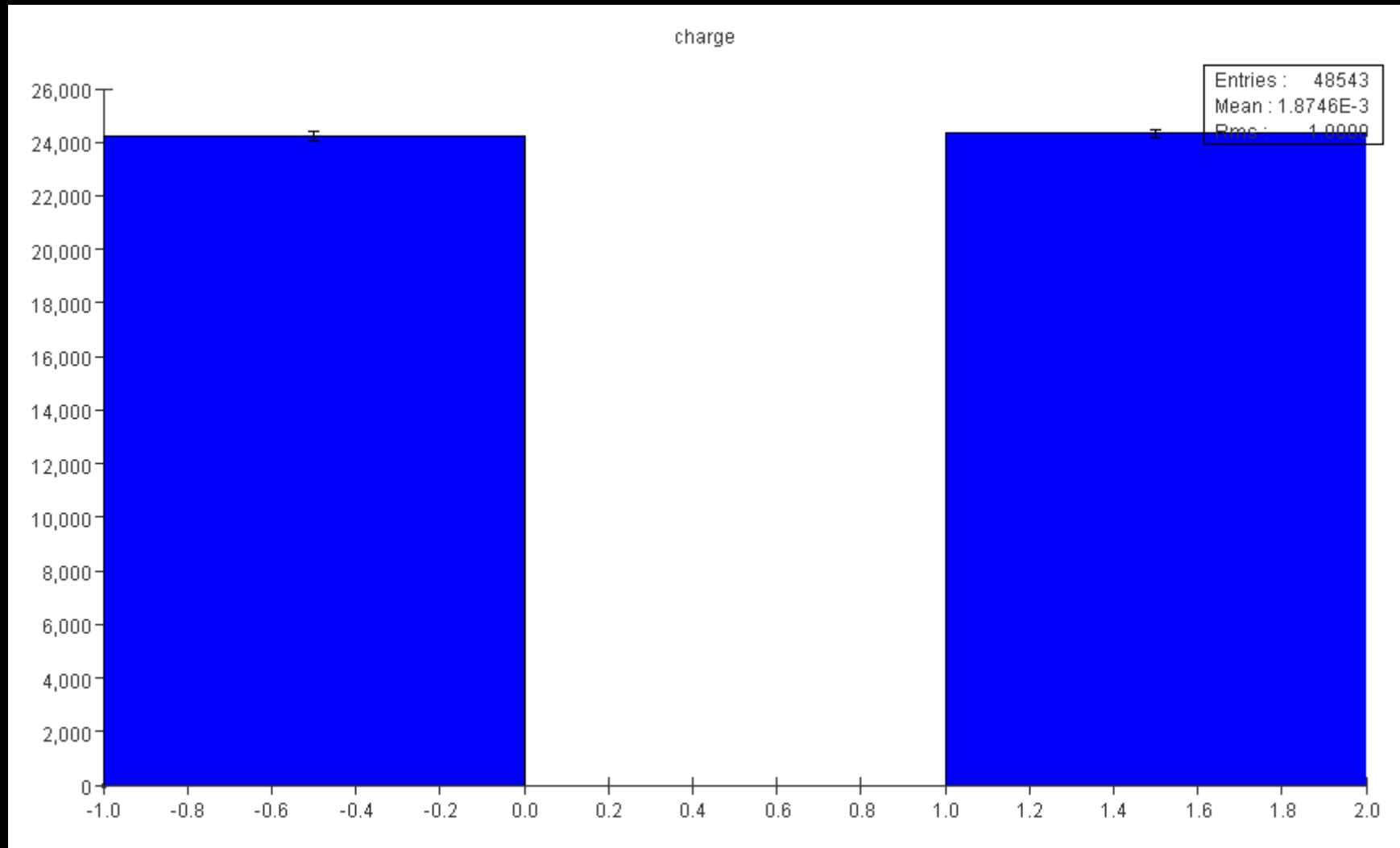
# time(s) per track (1.7GHz)



# # of MCParticles/track

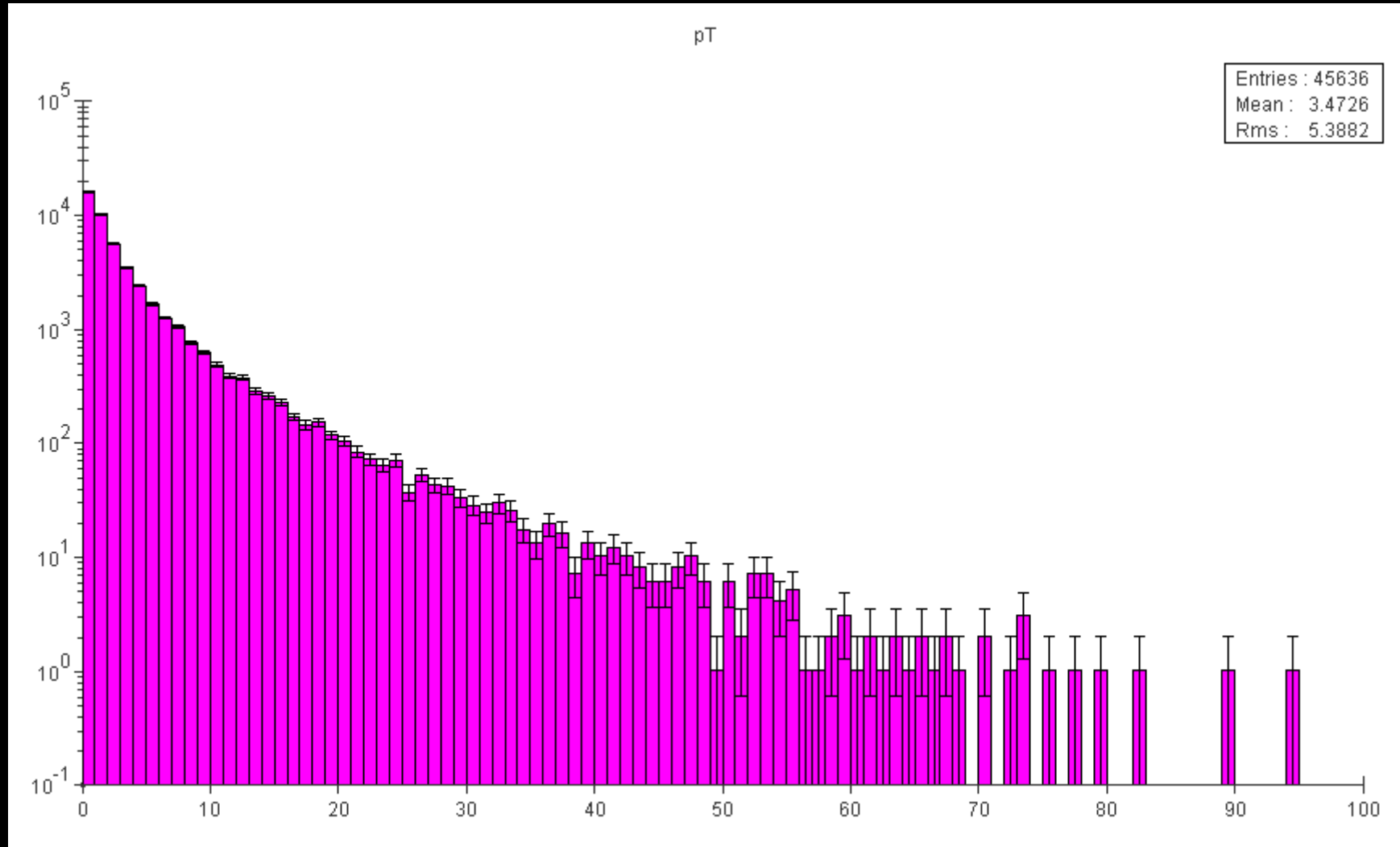


# charge

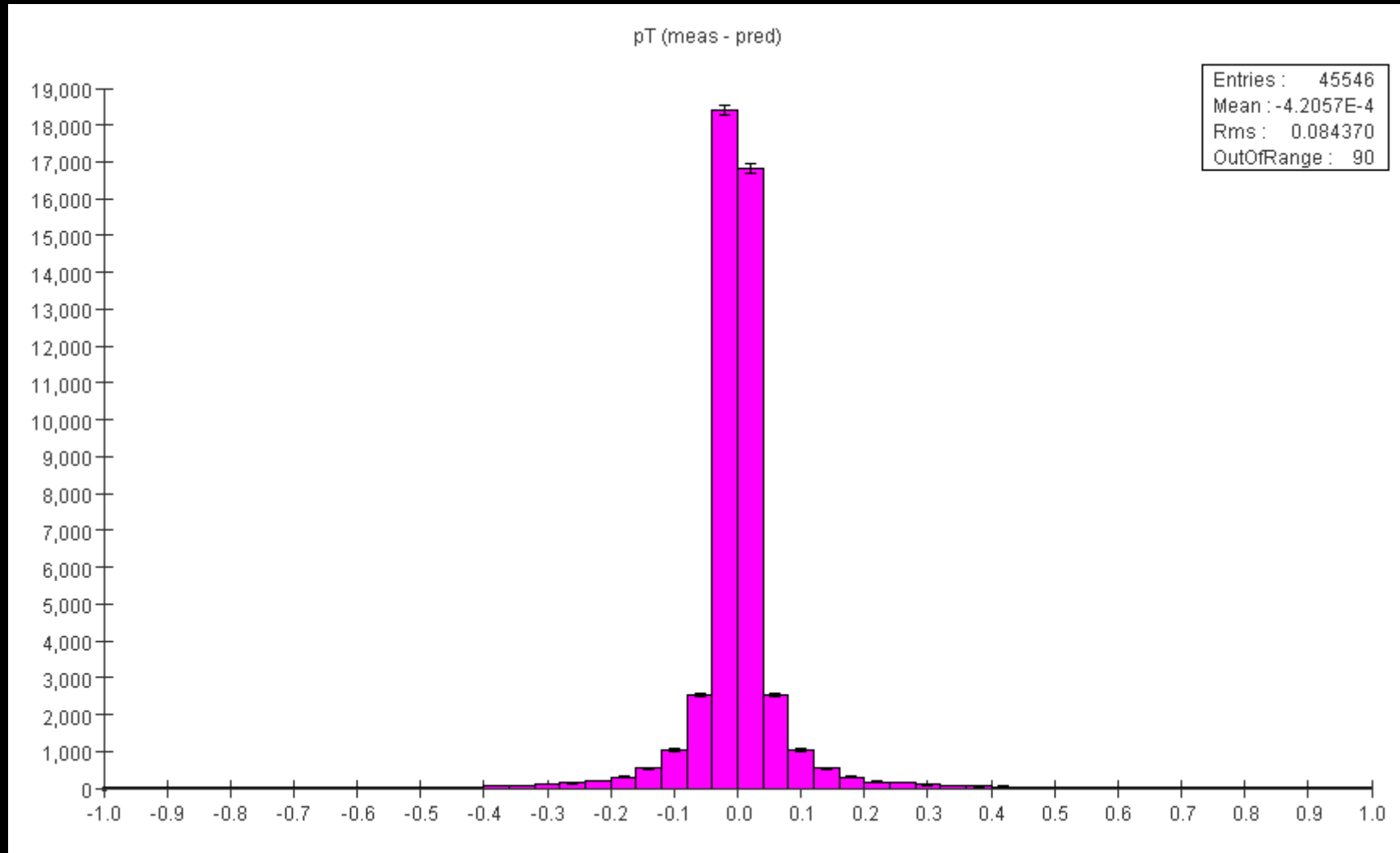




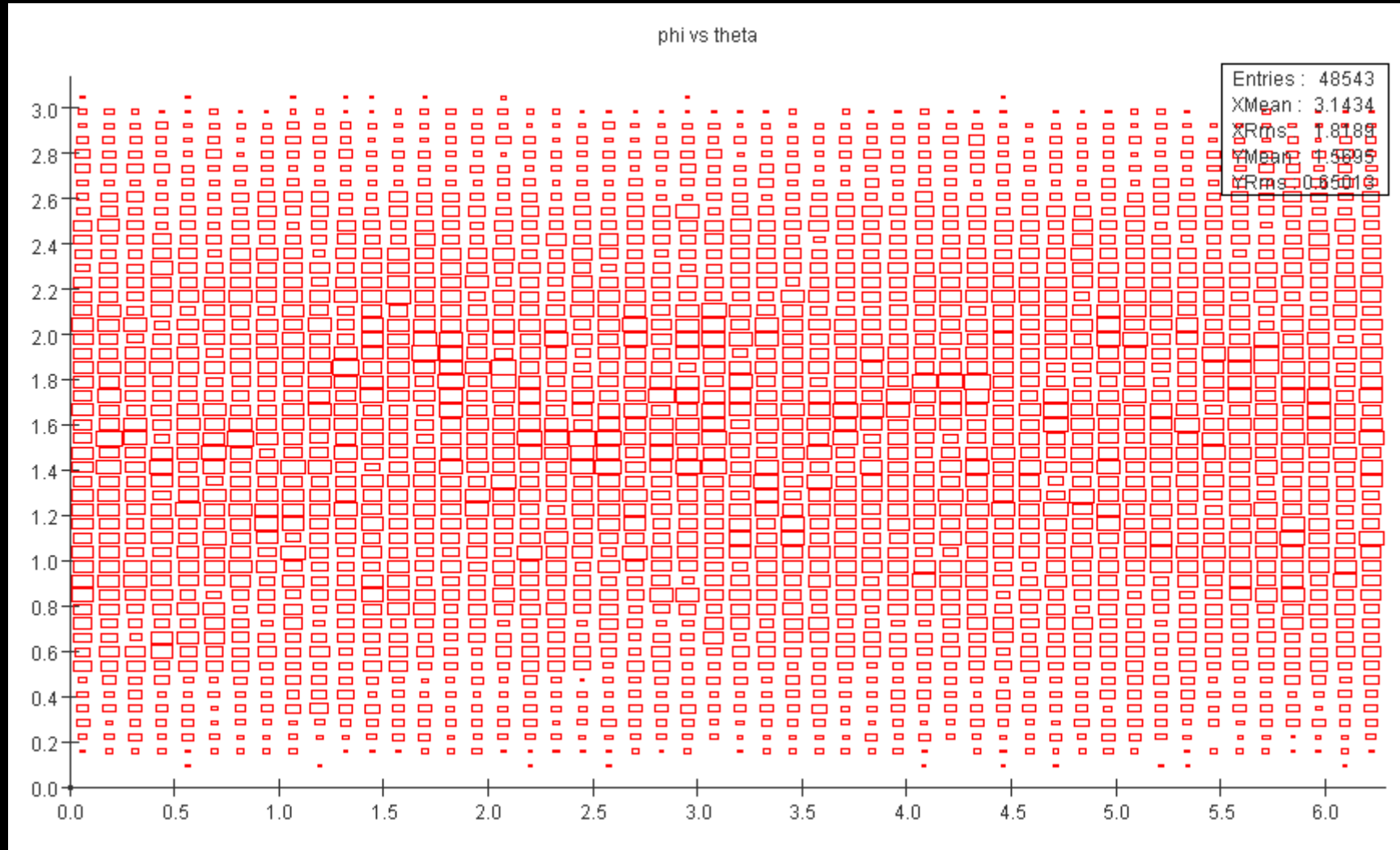
# $t\bar{t} \rightarrow \text{six jets } p_T$



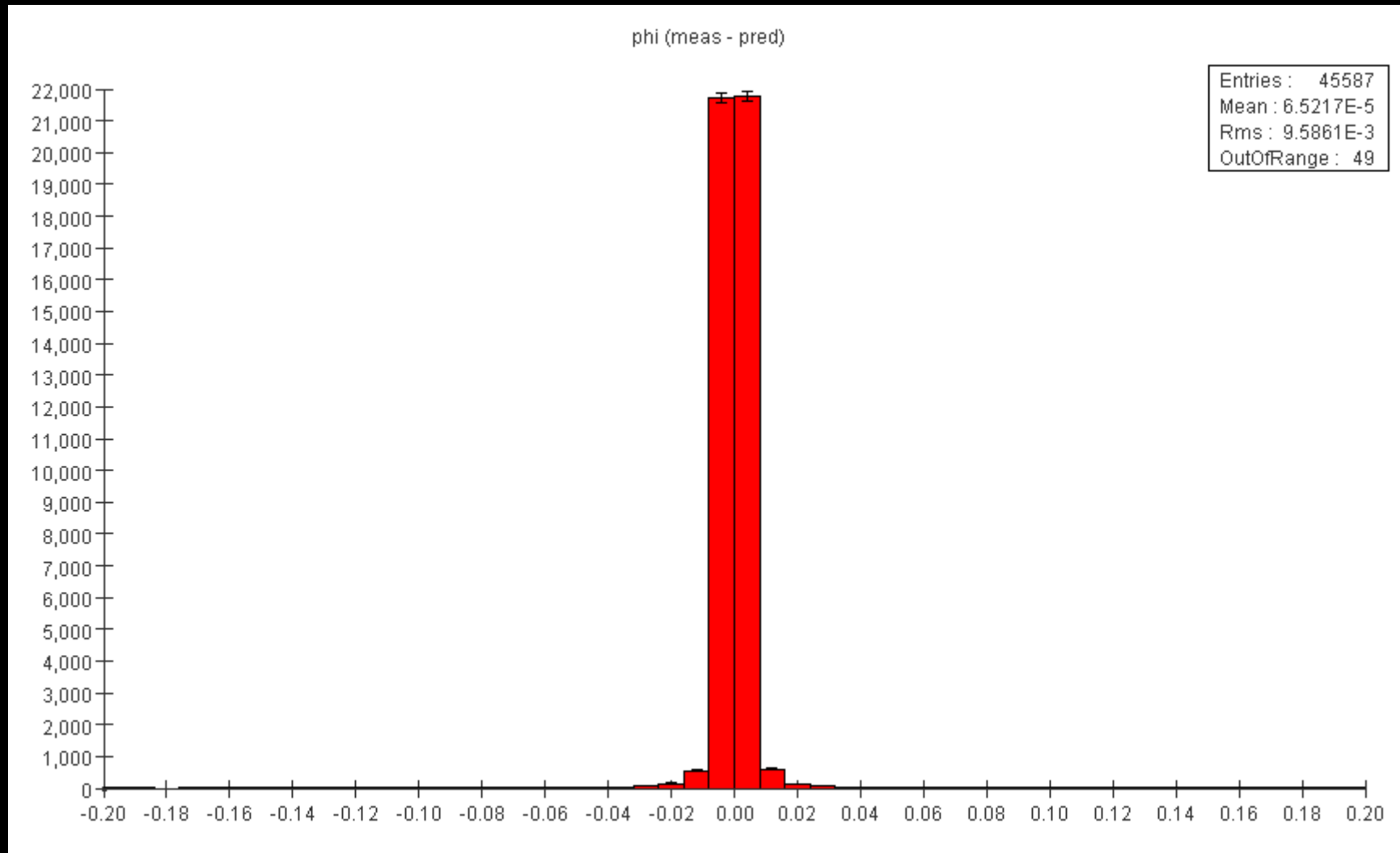
# pT (meas-pred)



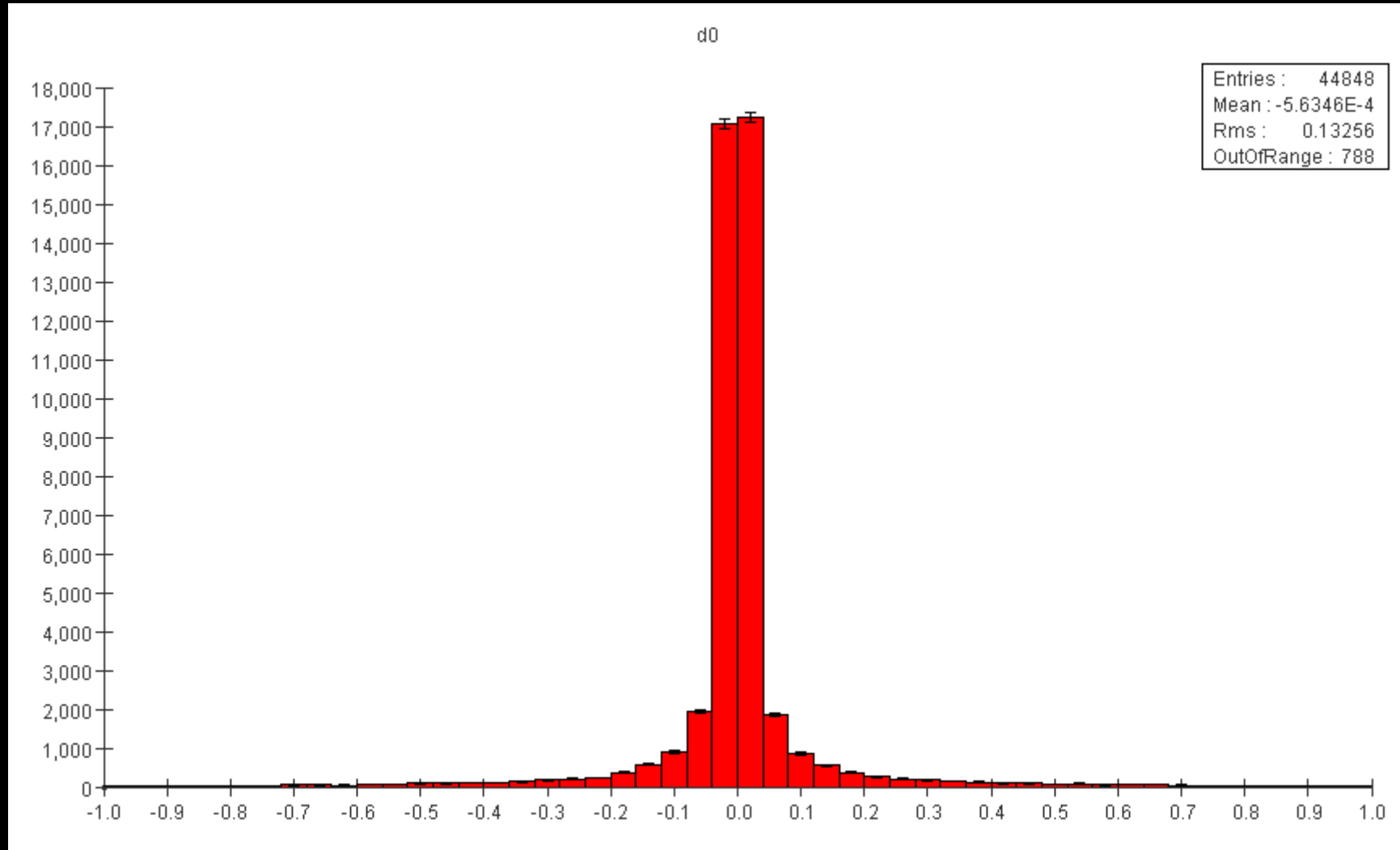
# $\phi$ vs $\theta$



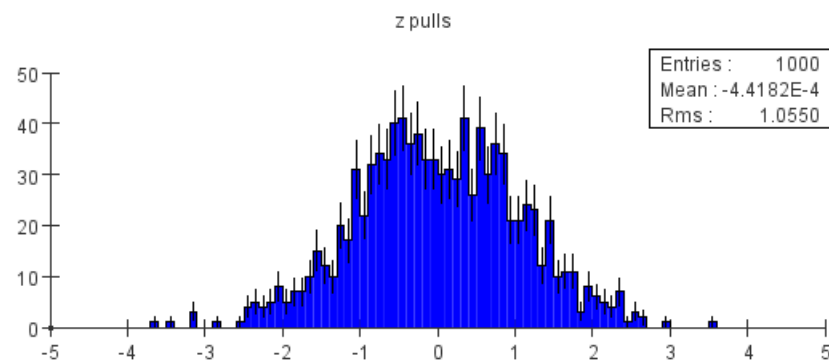
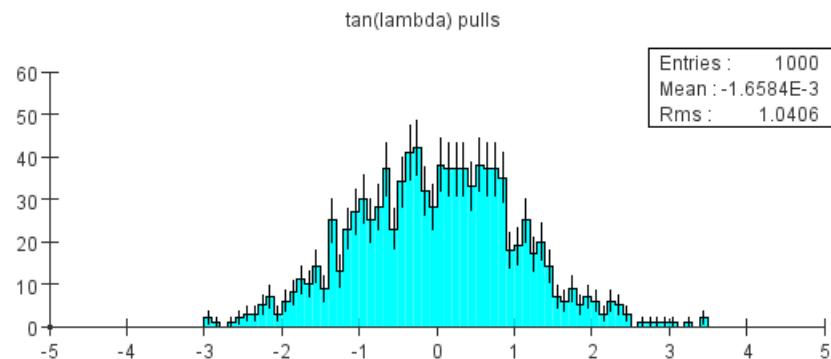
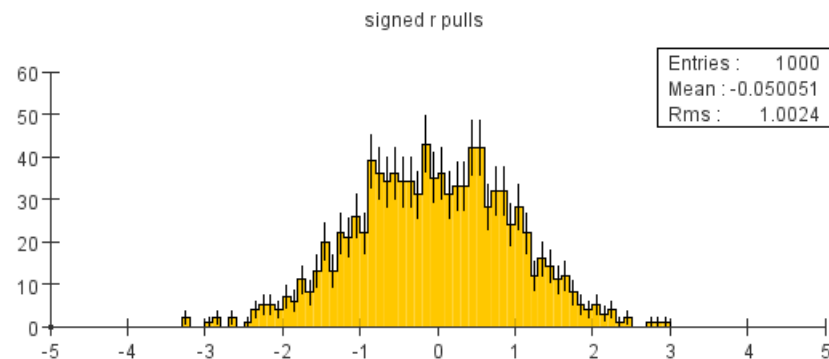
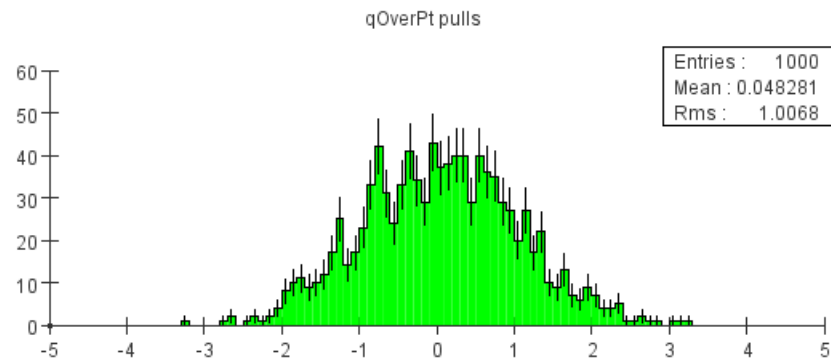
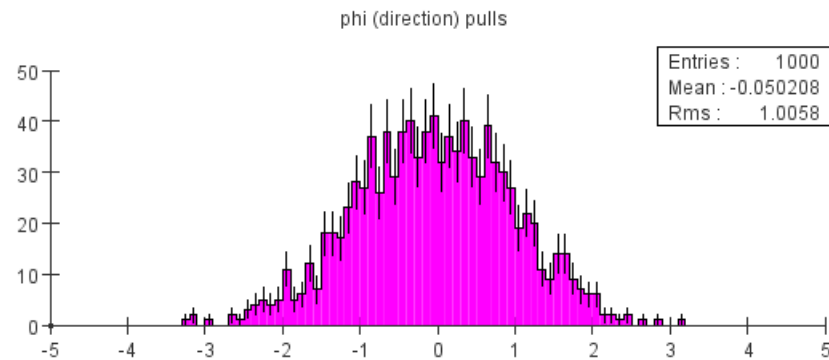
# phi (meas - pred)



# impact parameter



# Full Kalman Fit pulls



Single 10GeV muons in central region (5 2D + 5 1D pts).

Test Detector w/ELoss and MCS

# Summary

- ❖ Improvements are being considered for the tracker hit and track infrastructure.
- ❖ Pattern recognition based on 2-D measurements on surfaces is implemented.
- ❖ Fast, with high efficiency (# to be determined).
- ❖ Extrapolation into outer tracker and fitting with full Kalman filter begun.
  - Working on generic interface between compact detector description and tracking Detector.
  - Lot of effort being devoted to “smart” propagator.
- ❖ Lots of work ahead to characterize and improve.