



# Global Track fitting; Fitting in non-uniform fields

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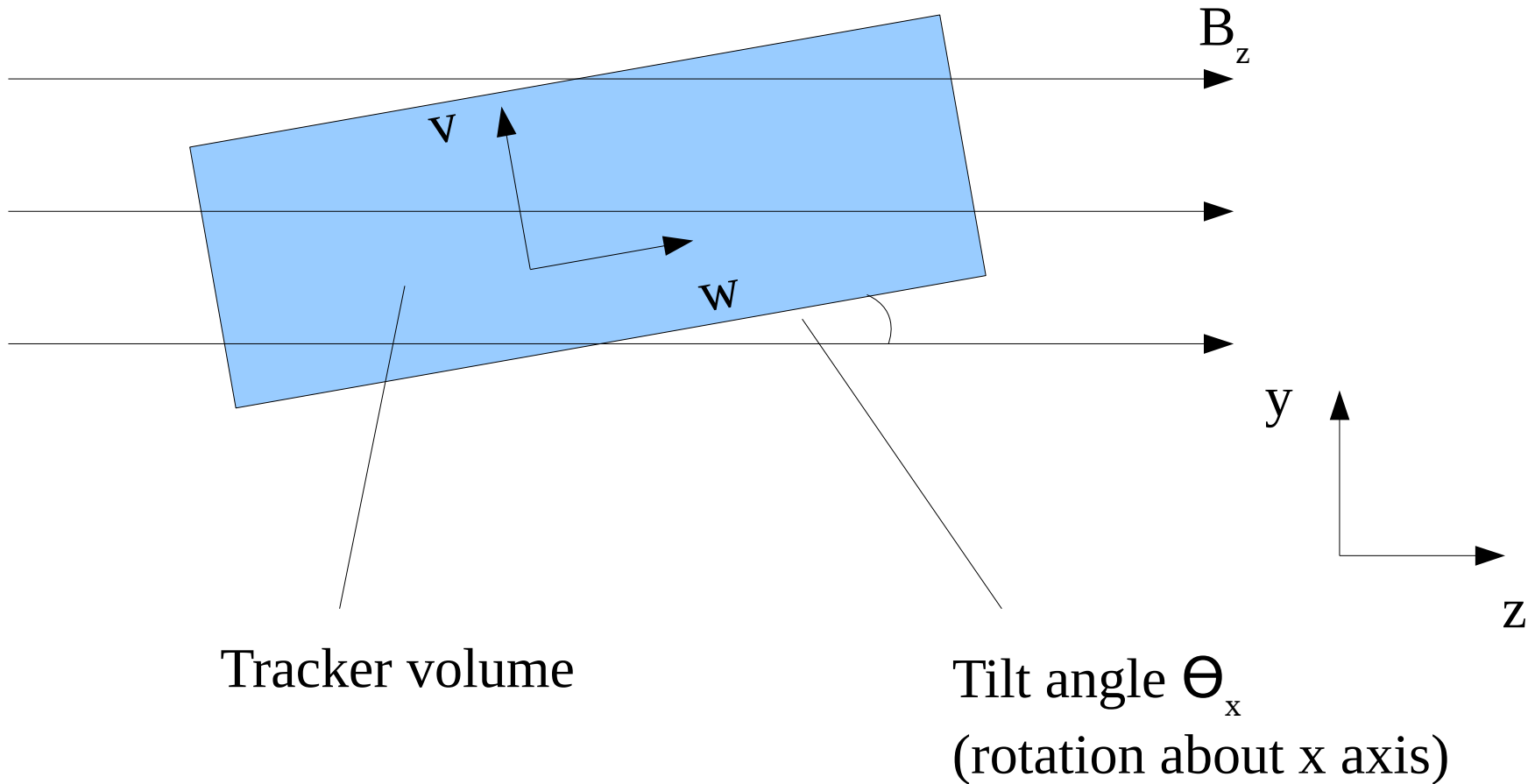
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ASTeC Intense Beams Group  
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory



# Tracker to Solenoid Alignment



- Aim is to measure the tracker tilt angle wrt solenoid field



# Approach



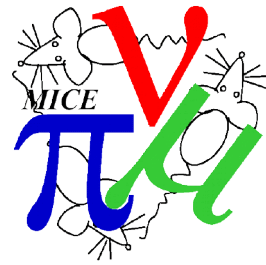
- Can make a cycloid fit to find tracker-to-solenoid tilt
  - Energy loss and field non-uniformity make systematic errors
  - Estimate systematic errors using a massive MC study
- Make a more sophisticated fit that accounts for energy loss and field non-uniformity
- Kalman fit accounts for energy loss
  - But not implemented for non-uniform fields
- Need to do some development work here
- Fit in non-uniform field is a useful algorithm anyway
  - Track fitting in badly trimmed solenoid
  - Global track fitting (using TOF)
  - Generalised (magnet) alignment
  - Systematic error estimation (track matching)
  - Etc etc
- Here
  - Fitting by minimising position residuals
  - Error propagation and improved fitting?

# “Minimise Position Residuals”



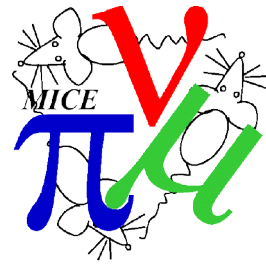
- Look at Run 7475
- Track extrapolation done by integrating equations of motion using RK4
  - No energy loss
  - No stochastic processes
- Use Minuit SIMPLEX routine
  - Vary  $x, y, px, py, pz$
  - Score on
    - $\sum_{\text{tof}} [t(\text{TOF}) - t(\text{fit})]^2 / 0.07^2 + \sum_{\text{scifi}} [x(\text{scifi}) - x(\text{fit})]^2 / 0.4^2 + \sum_{\text{scifi}} [y(\text{scifi}) - y(\text{fit})]^2 / 0.4^2$
  - Fit means fitted track extrapolated to the measurement plane
  - Should tweak the parameters a bit to match measured resolution...

# “Minimise Position Residuals” (2)

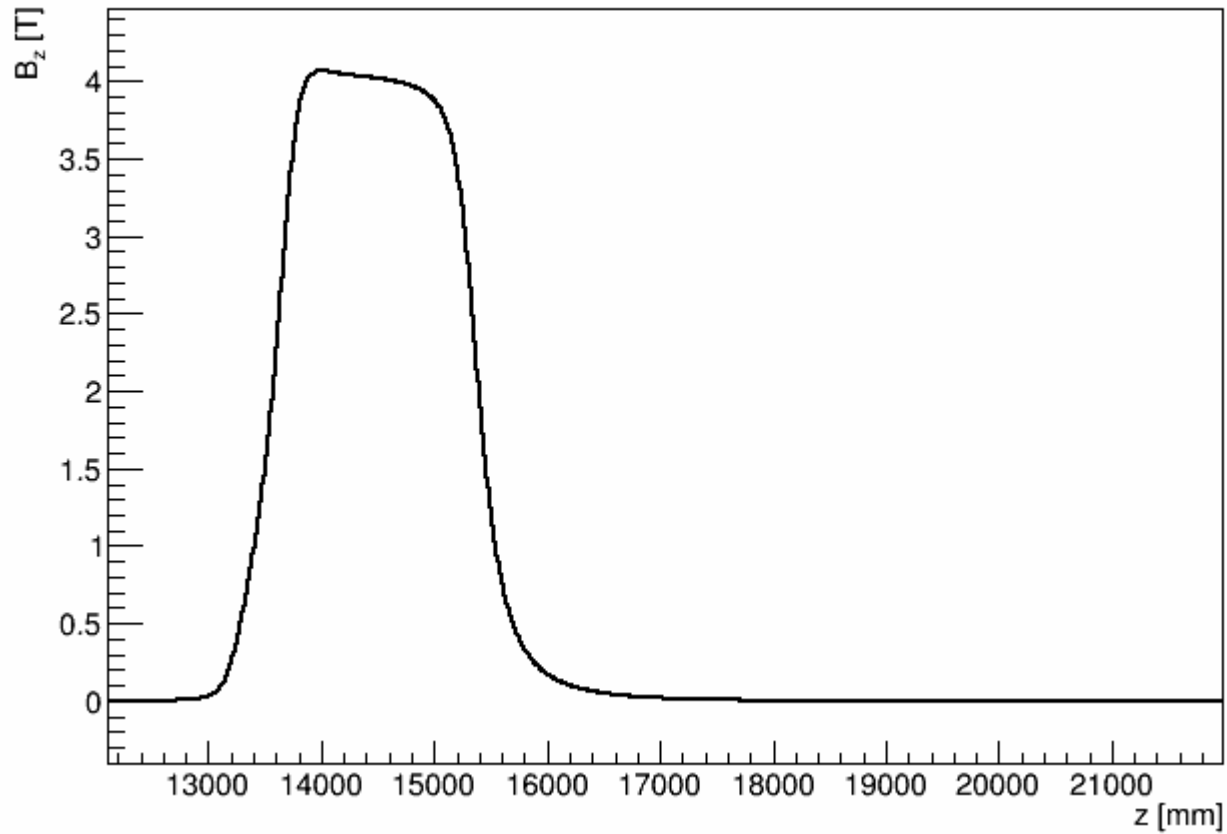


- Require:
  - Exactly one space point in TOF1 and TOF2
  - Exactly one triplet space point in each station in TKU and TKD
  - Can have doublet space points but these are not considered
- Seed:
  - $P_z$  from TOF2- TOF1 assuming muon hypothesis
  - $x', y'$  from TKU station 2 – TKU station 1
  - $x, y, z$  from TKU station 1

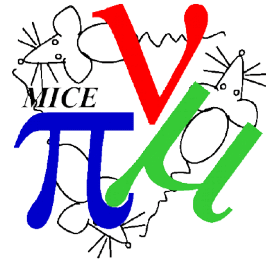
B<sub>z</sub>



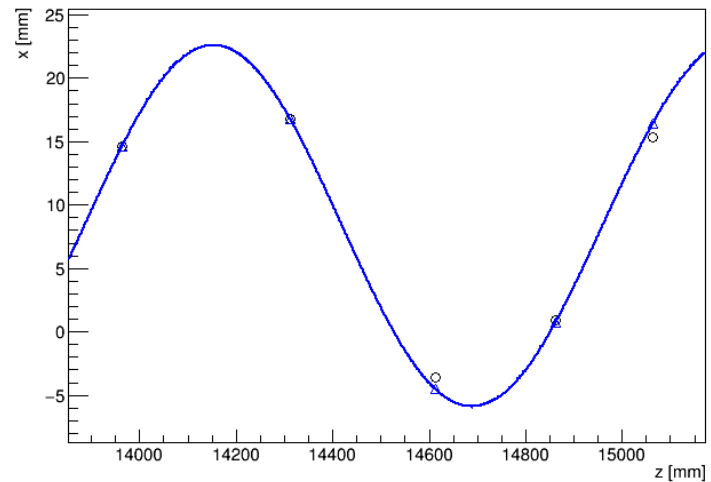
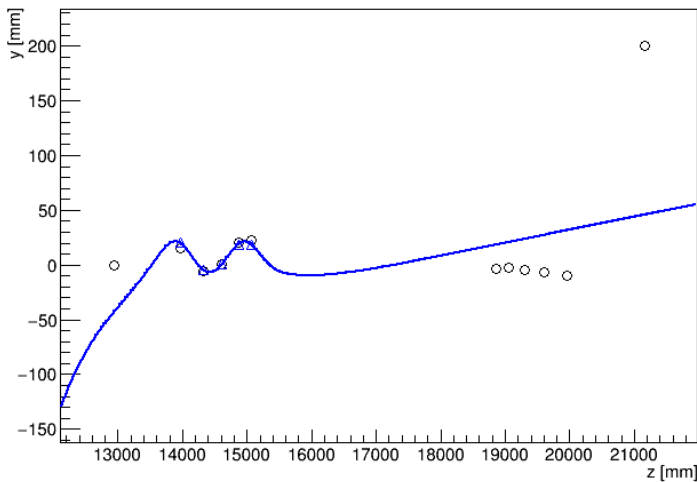
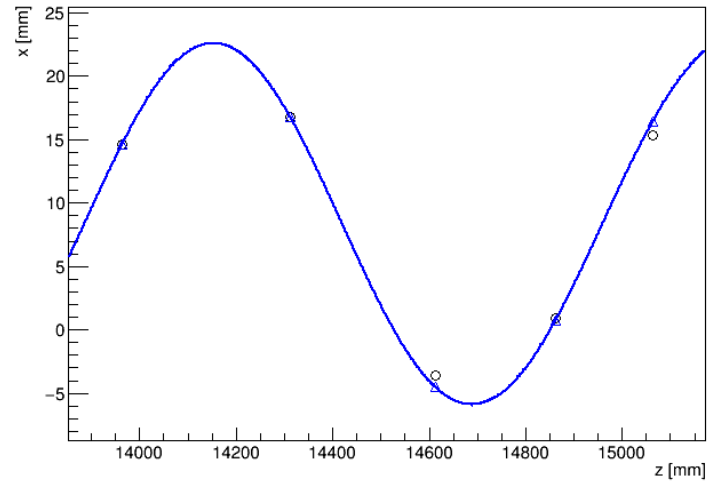
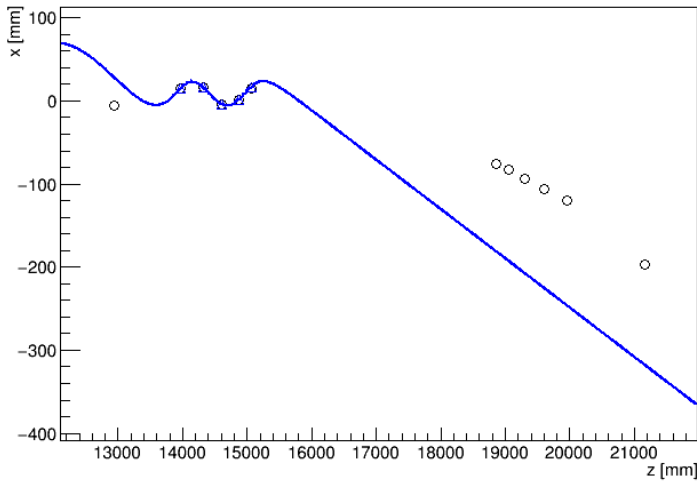
- B<sub>z</sub> taken from Holge Witte field map



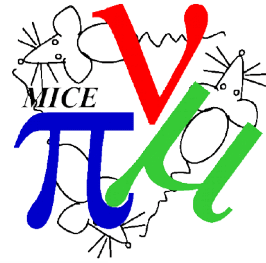
# Fit - event display



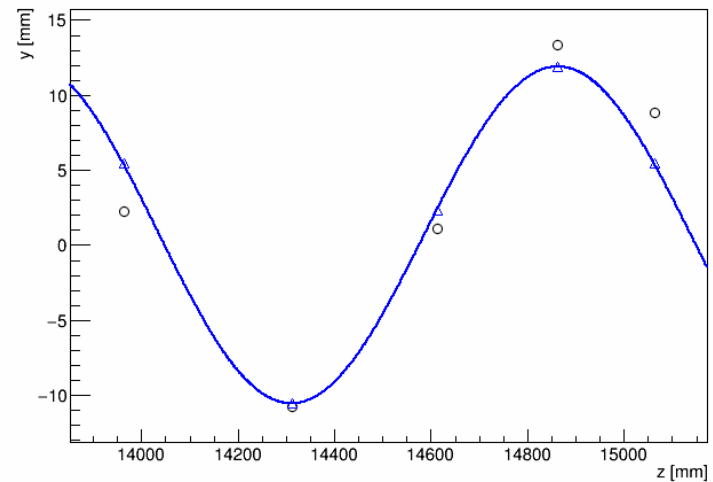
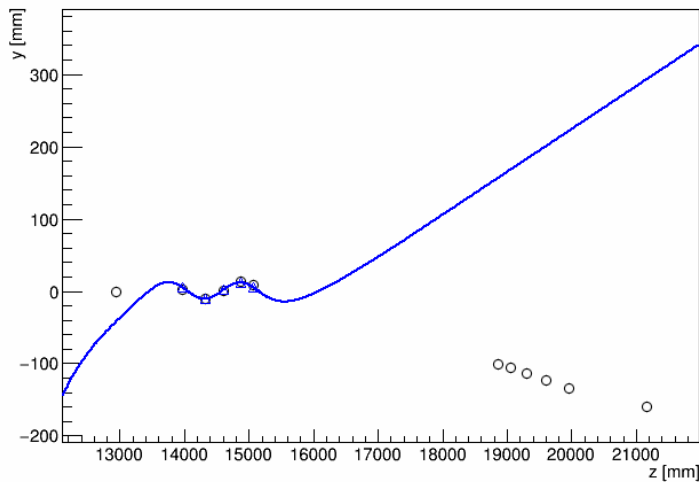
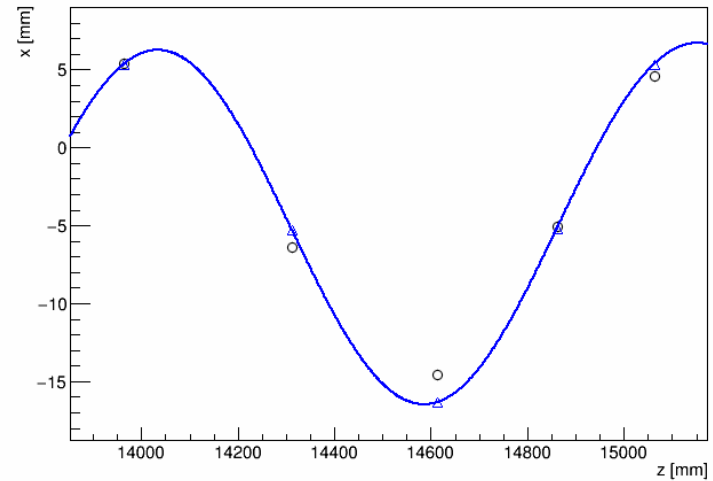
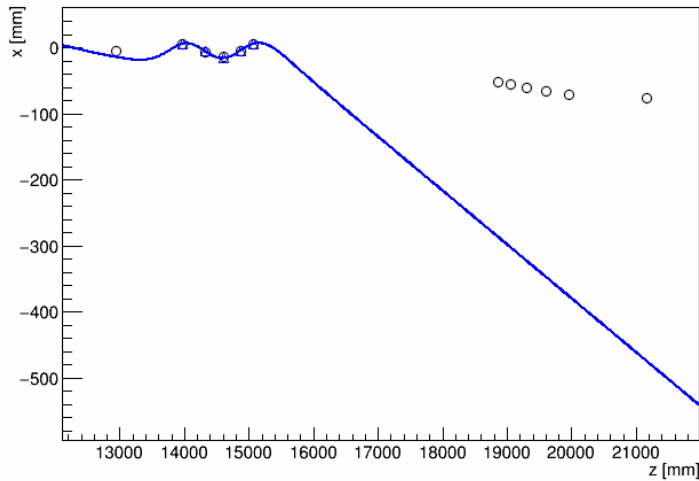
- First event in run 7475 matching cuts:



# Fit - event display

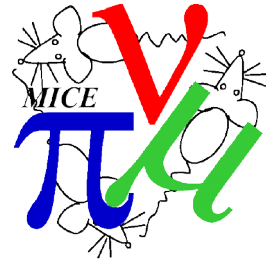


- Second event in run 7475 matching cuts:



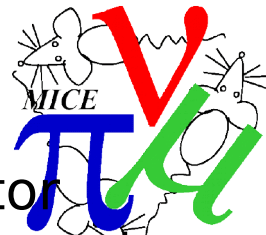


# Comments



- Anecdotally, looks like the fit is essentially working
  - Black circles are space points
  - Blue line is the fitted track
  - Blue triangles are points on fitted track
- Anecdotally, matching with external detectors looks poor
  - Note these were NOT included in the fit
- Generalised fit with external detectors requires propagation of errors between detectors
  - Scattering is the dominant source of uncertainty
  - Scattering is an uncertainty on the propagated track, hence need to propagate errors
  - Also required for proper estimation of e.g.  $\chi^2$
  - Required to quantify “matching with external detectors looks poor”

# Error Propagation thru Fields



- We have a trajectory with accelerator phase space vector (Kalman state vector)  $\underline{u}_{in}$  at a given measurement plane and  $\underline{u}_{out}$  at the next measurement plane
- Consider accelerator transfer matrix (Kalman propagator)  $\mathbf{M}$ , defined by

$$\underline{u}_{out} + \mathbf{M} \underline{du}_{in} = \underline{u}_{out} + \underline{du}_{out}$$

- $\underline{u}$  is the and  $\underline{du}$  is a small deviation from the vector
  - This is the first term in a Taylor series
- $\mathbf{M}$  is found by differentiating the equation of motion for  $\underline{u}$
- Quote

$$\underline{F} = d\mathbf{p}/dt = q \underline{v} \times \underline{B}$$

- Then

$$d\mathbf{p}/dz = q d\underline{x}/dz \times \underline{B}$$

- Also

$$d\underline{x}/dz = \underline{p}/p_z$$

- Derivatives of this wrt  $\underline{u}$  give the analytical transfer matrix...<sub>10</sub>

# Error Propagation thru Fields (2)



- Consider the accelerator beam ellipse (covariance matrix)  $\mathbf{V}$  with elements

$$V_{ij} = \langle u_i u_j \rangle$$

and centroid  $\underline{u}$

- Then error matrix  $\mathbf{V}$  propagates like

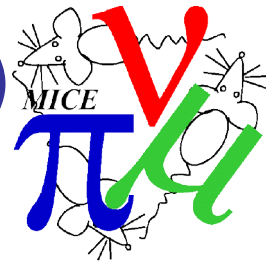
$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{out}} = \mathbf{M} \mathbf{V}_{\text{in}} \mathbf{M}^T$$

- I want to integrate  $V$ , so I want  $d\mathbf{V}/dz = [\mathbf{V}(z+dz) - \mathbf{V}(z)]/dz$
- For small  $dz$ ,  $\mathbf{M} \sim \mathbf{1} + d\mathbf{M}$  so

$$\mathbf{V}(z+dz) - \mathbf{V}(z) = d\mathbf{M} \mathbf{V} d\mathbf{M}^T + d\mathbf{M} \mathbf{V} + \mathbf{V} d\mathbf{M}^T$$

- Note that this is a specialisation to Lorentz force law for the generalised problem of error propagation between two (sets of) variables using Jacobian
- The algebra is quite fiddly
- I work in coordinate system  $\underline{u} = (x, y, t, px, py, \text{total energy})$

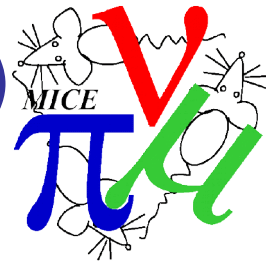
# M: comparison with numerical (1)



- Can compare analytical form for **M** with numerical form for **M**
  - Take numerical derivative
  - On axis case:

t	x	y	z	energy	px	py	pz	
	0	0	0	5	226.194	0	0	200
<b>Analytical transfer matrix</b>								
		0	0	0	-4.65E-006	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0.005	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0.005	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	-0.00614736	0	0	0.00131658	
		0	0.00614736	0	0	-0.00131658	0	
<b>Numerical transfer matrix</b>								
		0	0	0	-4.65E-006	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0.005	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0.005	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	-0.00615725	0	0	0.00131611	
		0	0.00615725	0	0	-0.00131611	0	

# M: comparison with numerical (2)



- Can compare analytical form for **M** with numerical form for **M**
  - Take numerical derivative
  - off axis case:

t	x	y	z	energy	px	py	pz
0	1	2	5	307.837	200	60	200

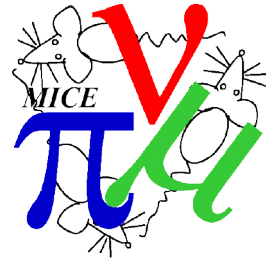
## Analytical transfer matrix

0	0	0	0	-2.28E-005	2.57E-005	7.70E-006
0	0	0	0	-0.00769592	0.01	0.0015
0	0	0	0	-0.00230878	0.0015	0.00545
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0.000806937	-0.0042974	-0.000619458	0.000402459	0.00146227	
0	0.00379494	-0.00423267	0.00206486	-0.00268306	-0.000402459	

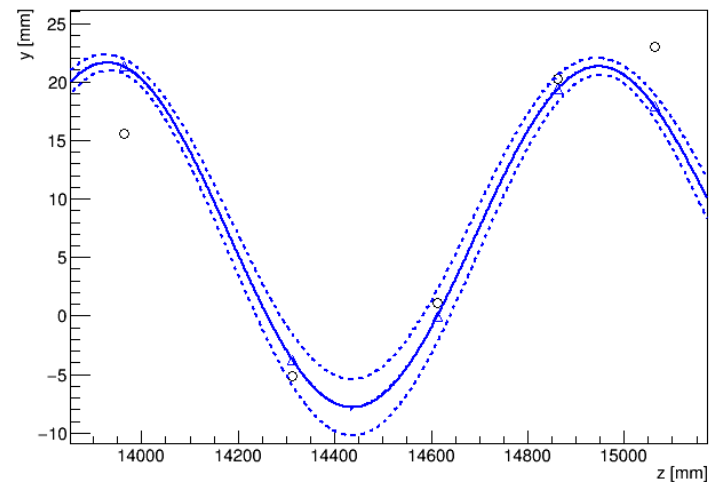
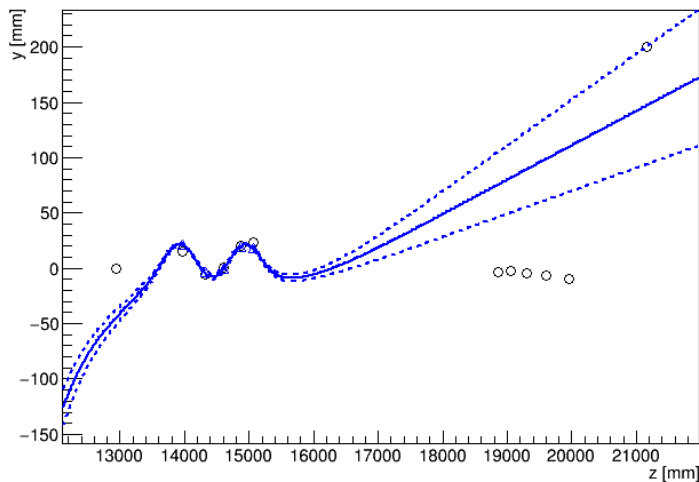
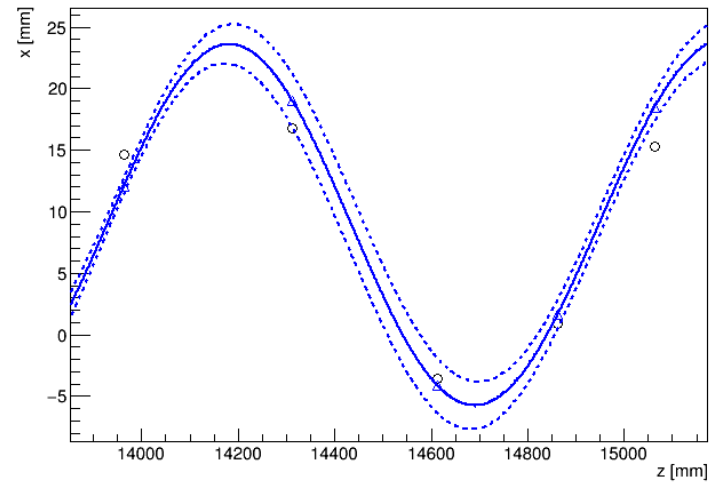
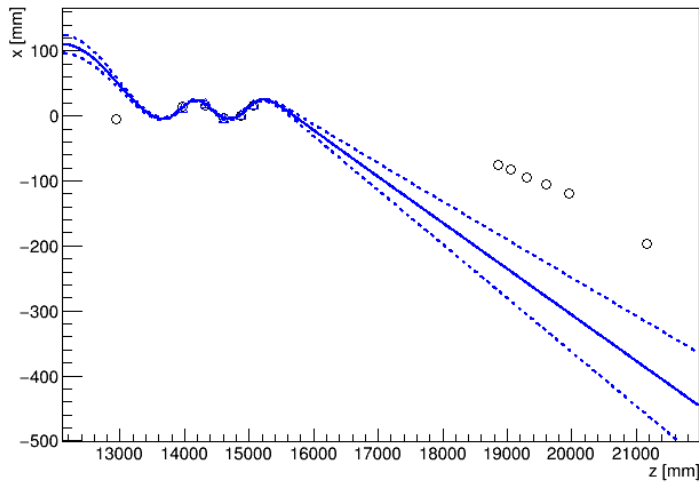
## Numerical transfer matrix

0	0	0	0	-2.28E-005	2.57E-005	7.70E-006
0	0	0	0	-0.00769595	0.01	0.00150004
0	0	0	0	-0.00230867	0.0014999	0.00544998
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0.000811811	-0.00430388	-0.000619319	0.000402379	0.00146193	
0	0.00379078	-0.00424139	0.00206446	-0.0026825	-0.000402496	

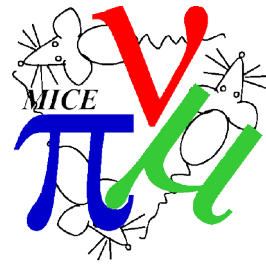
# Fit - event display



- First event in run 7475 matching cuts:



# Fit - event display (2)



- Note that minuit does not do errors how I want
  - I put on some “representative” errors based on Kalman track fits
- Code/scripts are in `lp:~chris-rogers/maus/tracking_errors`
  - Certainly not production ready
  - Error propagation stuff is close (CM44?)
  - Maths notes are attached to #1600 - needs to be typed up
- To do:
  - Energy loss
  - Multiple Coulomb Scattering
  - Energy straggling
  - Tidy error propagation code and push
  - Proper fitting algorithm
    - Modify SciFi Kalman?
    - Something else?
  - Write up