



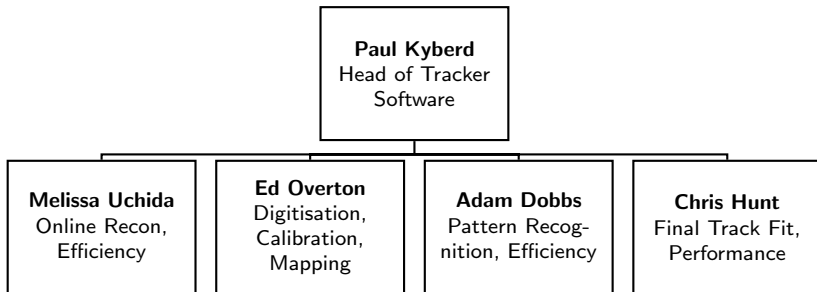
Tracker Reconstruction Status

A. Dobbs

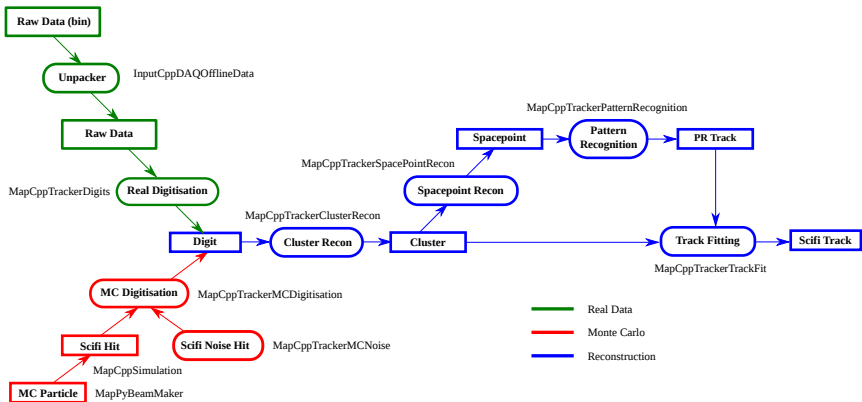
Imperial College London

Tracker Software Review, 27th April 2017

The Team



A Quick Overview of the Tracker Software



A. Dobbs et al, The reconstruction software for the MICE scintillating fibre trackers, JINST, Vol:11, T12001



Reconstruction

- **Digitisation:** Channel mapping and calibration → channel hits with npe (digits)
- **Clustering:** group digits from neighbouring channels into clusters
- **Spacepoint recon:** Collect clusters from a different planes in a single station using Kuno's conjecture → spacepoints (x, y, z)
- **Pattern Recognition**
 - Collect spacepoints to form initial track
 - Perform initial linear least squares fit to seed final fit
- **Final track fit:** Kalman filter → final tracks and trackpoints (position and momentum at each plane)



Pattern Recognition Track Model

- Transverse (x, y) projection: circle params (x_c, y_c, r)
- Longitudinal (z, s) projection: straight line params (c_{zs}, m_{zs})
- Relations: $\phi' = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y-y_c}{x-x_c} \right)$, $\phi = \phi' + 2n\pi$, $s = r\phi$
- s - distance travelled around circle in (x, y) plane, ϕ' - observed turning angle, ϕ - true turning angle
- Finding n : exploit varying station separation: $\frac{\Delta\phi_{ji}}{\Delta\phi_{ki}} = \frac{\Delta z_{ji}}{\Delta z_{ki}}$
- Linearising the circle fit:

$$\alpha(x^2 + y^2) + \beta x + \gamma y + \kappa = 0$$

$$x_c = -\frac{\beta}{2\alpha}, \quad y_c = -\frac{\gamma}{2\alpha}, \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{\beta^2 + \gamma^2}{4\alpha^2} - \frac{\kappa}{\alpha}}$$



Efficiency Methodology

- Efficiency here is analysed for Pattern Recognition specifically
- Using real data we look for events where a good 5 point track is expected:
 - 1 spacepoint only in both TOF1 and TOF2;
 - muonic time-of-flight;
 - exclude events with enough spacepoints to form 2 or more tracks;
 - optionally further require 1 spacepoint and 1 only in each tracker station (“ideal events”);
 - each tracker is looked at independently of the other.
- Code available in MAUS:

```
bin/scifi/pat_rec_efficiency.py maus_output.root
```



Progress

- Real data, run 8681
- Ideal event cuts

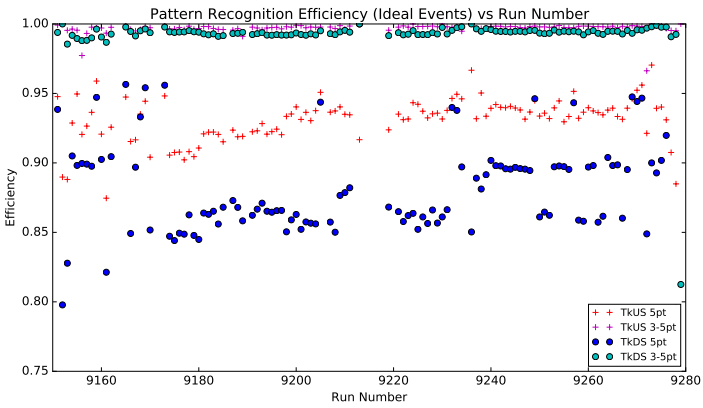
Version	TkUS 5pt	TkUS 4-5pt	TkDS 5pt	TkDS 4-5pt
2.6.5	0.5774	0.9141	0.3954	0.827
2.7.0	0.8754	0.9912	0.7625	0.9723
2.8.3	0.9272	0.9986	0.8452	0.9951

Efficiency results

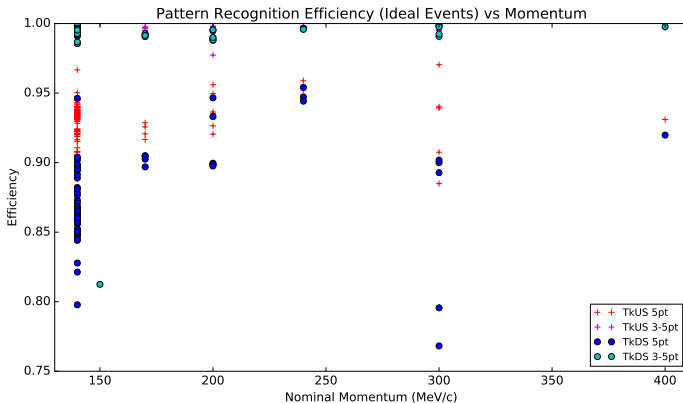


Efficiency vs Run Number

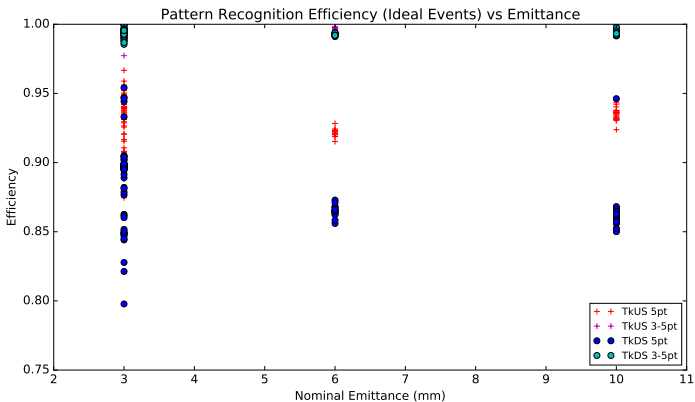
MAUS v2.8, ideal events



Efficiency vs Momentum



Efficiency vs emittance



Upgrades

- MINUIT-based circle fit - *Implemented, but no increase in performance seen over our custom χ^2 fit*
- Missing spacepoint search algorithm - if 4 point track found, check the missing the empty station for an unused spacepoint, and add if it close enough to the track - *Implemented, large increase in 5pt track efficiency, final performance plots unaffected*
- Consider changing track model to avoid singularity at $p_t = 0$
- Consider effect of scattering on efficiency



Missing Spacepoint Search

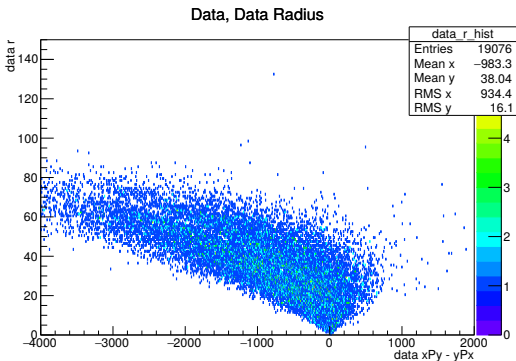
Search (mm)	TkUS 5pt	TkUS 4-5pt	TkDS 5pt	TkDS 4-5pt
0	0.927	0.999	0.845	0.996
2	0.943	0.999	0.889	0.996
5	0.967	0.999	0.937	0.996
8	0.984	0.999	0.965	0.996
10	0.990	0.999	0.974	0.996
15	0.994	0.999	0.983	0.996

Spacepoint Search Efficiency results



Low p_t singularity

Courtesy of V. Blackmore (CM47, MAUS 2.7):



- Seen in real data and reconstructed MC
- Contour of missing tracks occurs at zero canonical angular momentum
i.e. **when $p_t = 0$**

Q. Is this still present in MAUS 2.8?

Q. Can we change the track model to remove this singularity?



Next Steps

- Evaluate spacepoint search effect on final track performance
 - Initial results indicate it makes little to no difference
- Look for $p_t = 0$ missing tracks feature using MAUS 2.8+
- If necessary come up with a revised track model to remove the singularity

