

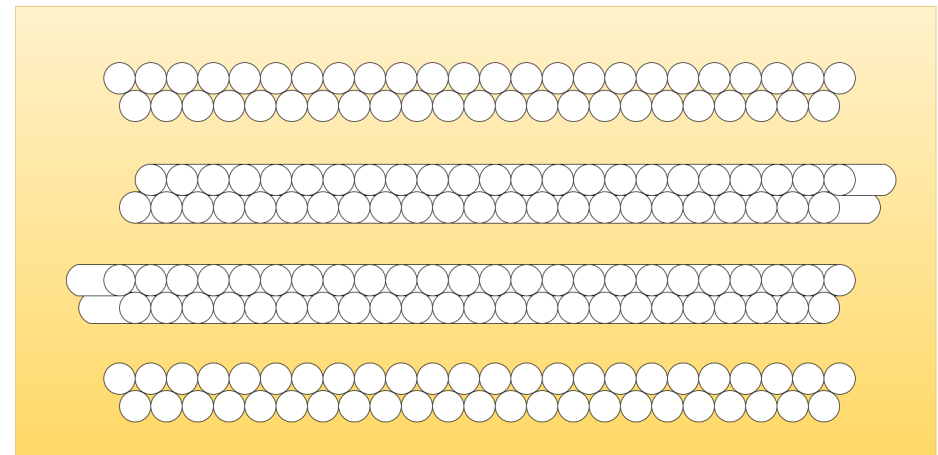
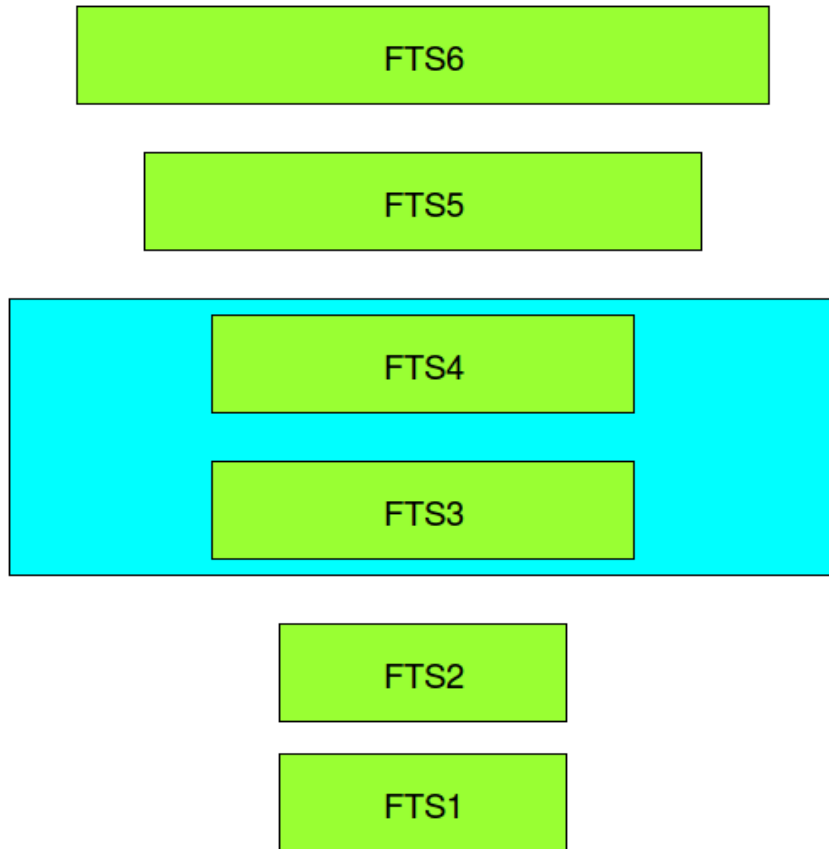
# Implementation of a trackfinding-algorithm for the forward tracking system of the PANDA-Detector

13th September 2016 | Felix Kibellus - IKP

# Overview

- Introduction to the FTS
- Presentation of the algorithm
  - Find track-candidates
  - Approximate lines
  - Combine lines inside one FTS-station
  - Combine lines between FTS-stations
  - Trackfinding inside the magnetic field
  - Adding unassigned Hits
- Quality analysis
- Summary and outlook

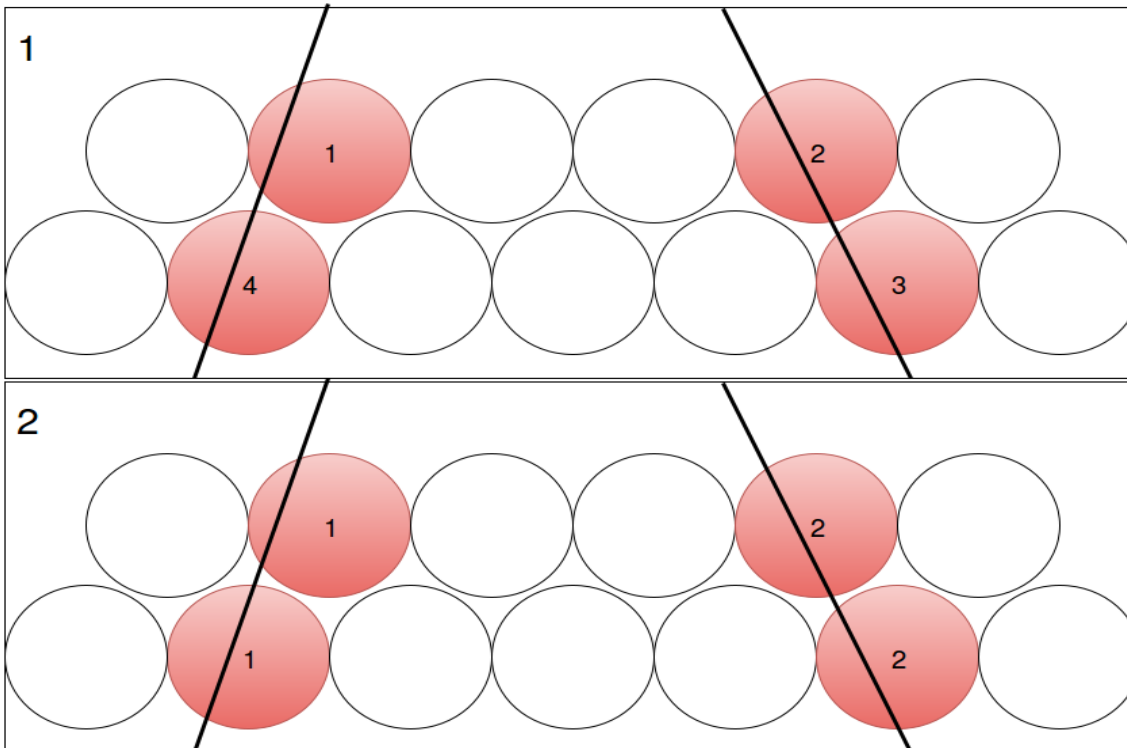
# Introduction to the FTS



- 6 FTS-stations
- Magnetic field between FTS2 and FTS5
- Each station consists of 4 double-layer straw-tubes
- Second layer is skewed  $5^\circ$  to right
- Third layer is skewed  $5^\circ$  to left
- First and last layer are not skewed

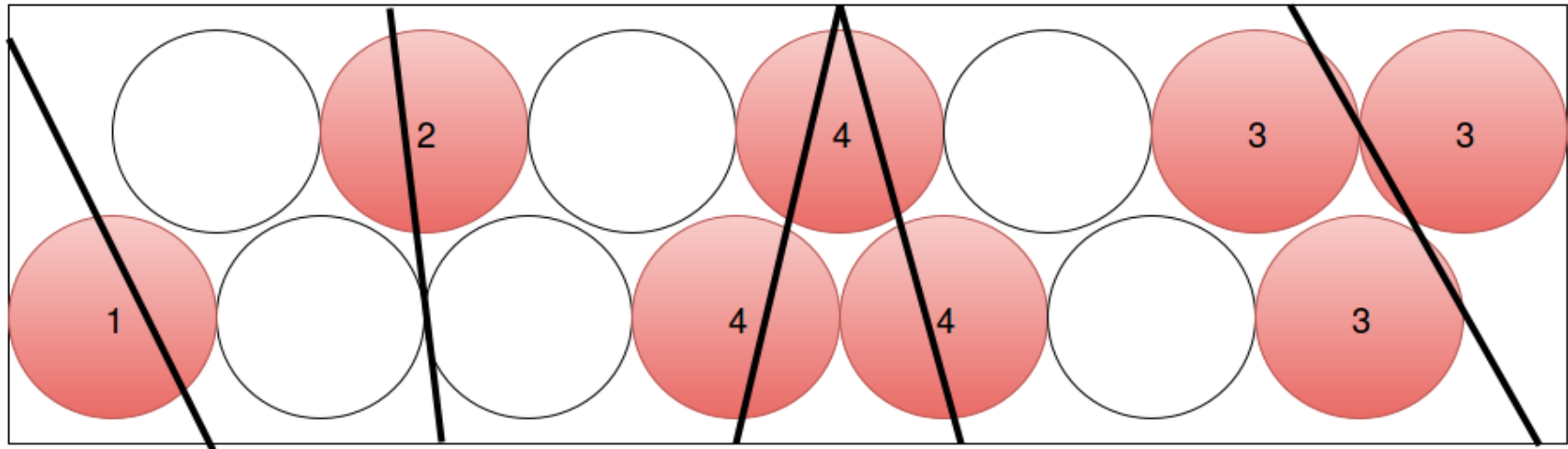
# Creating track-candidates

Use a cellular automaton to group FTS-hits



1. Initialize the state of each hit with the unique tube-ID
2. Set the state to the minimum of the own state and the state of the neighbors
3. Refresh step 2 while states are changing
4. Hits with the same state are part of the same track

# Creating track-candidates

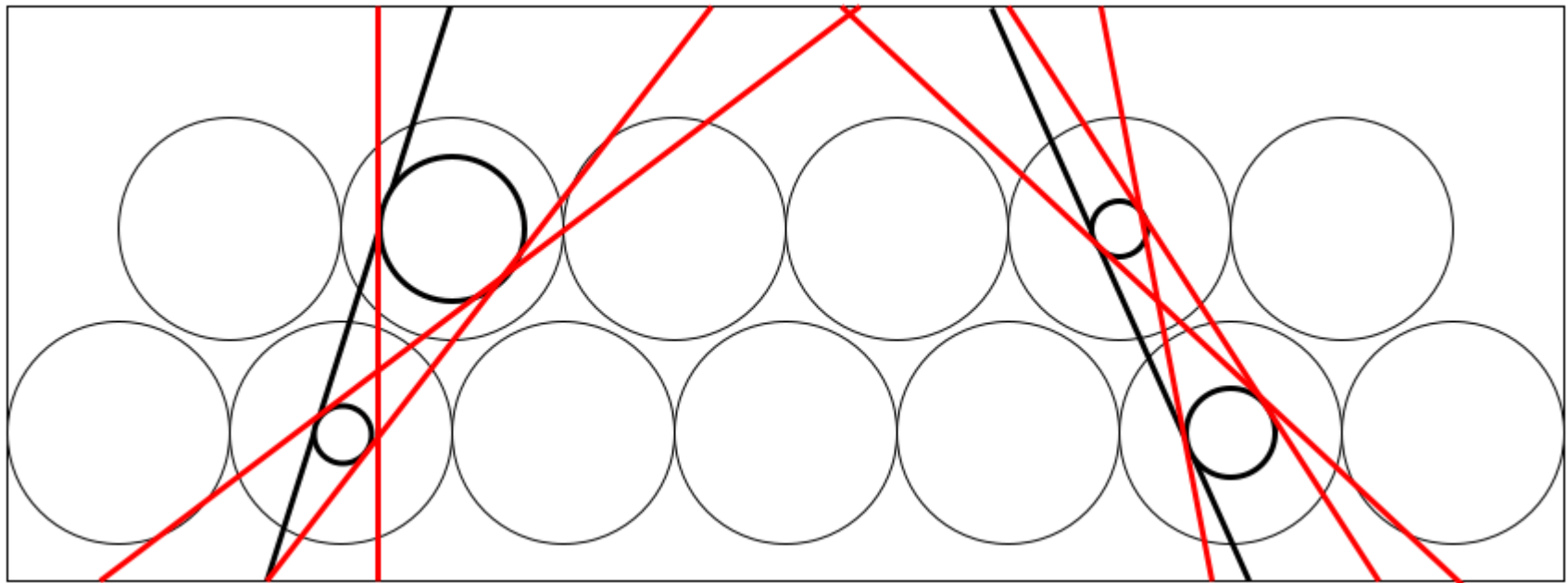


There are different cases:

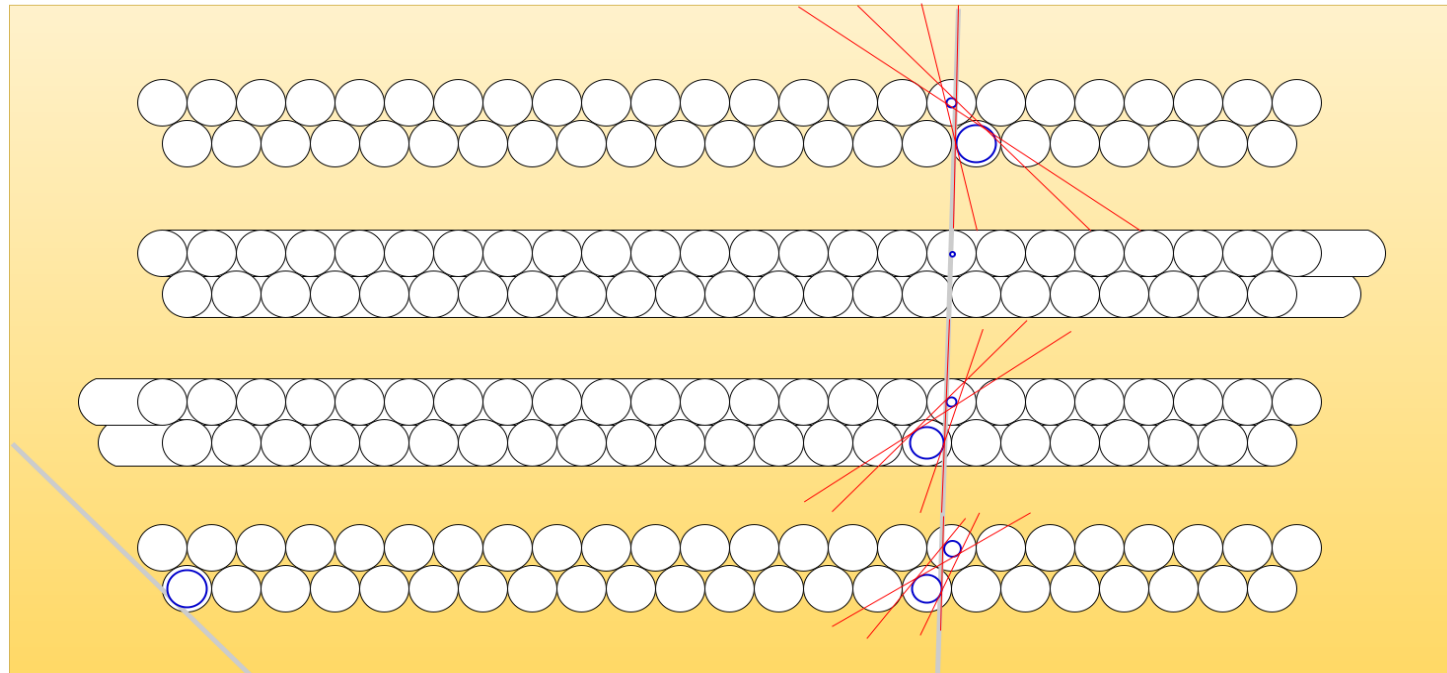
1. Track-candidate consists of only one hit because the track hits only one straw-tube at the edge
2. Only one hit because the track hits no straw-tube in the first layer
3. More than two hits because the angle is pointed
4. More than two hits because two tracks are crossing in the double layer

## Approximate lines

Approximate the 4 lines for each tracklet with the isochrones



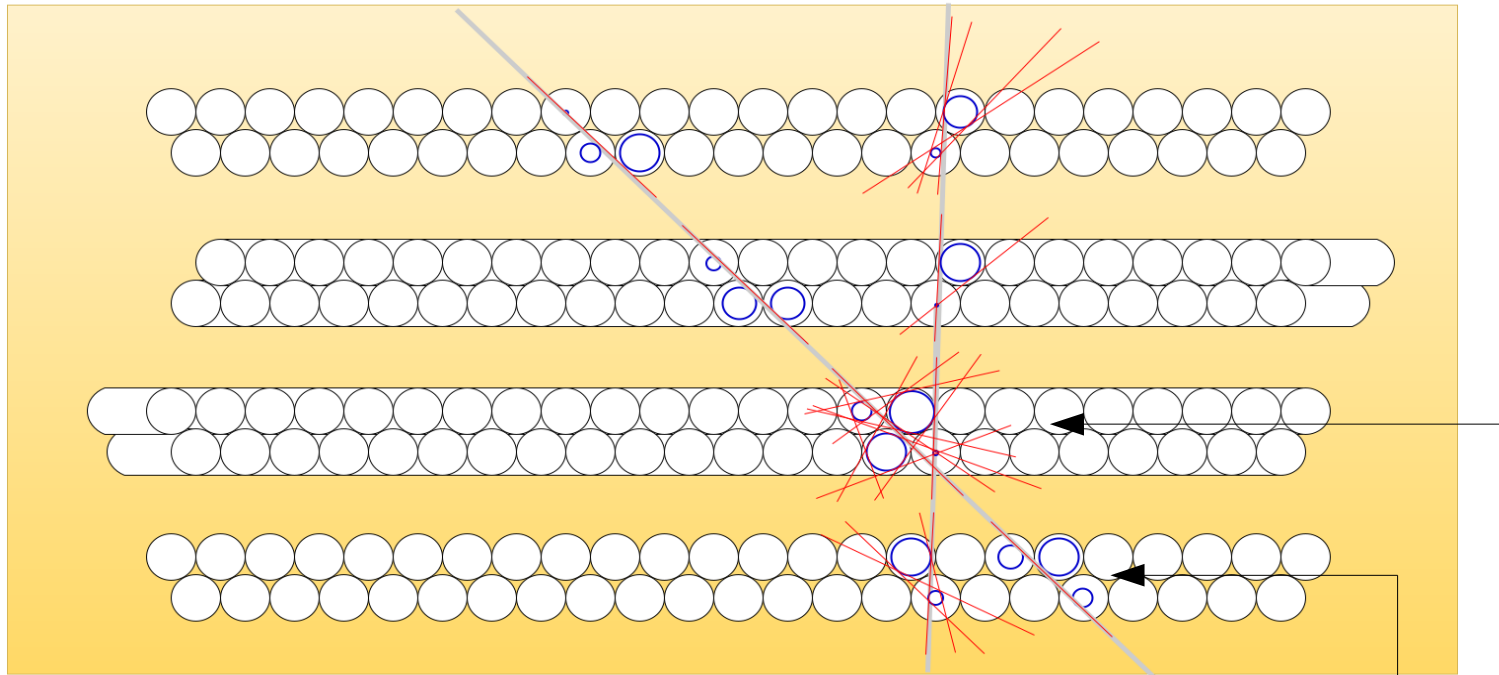
# Approximate lines – special cases



Only one hit in track-candidate: no lines can be approximated  
 Two hits in track-candidate: 4 lines can be approximated

Two hits is the standard case because the likelihood for crossing exactly two straw-tubes is the highest

# Approximate lines – special cases



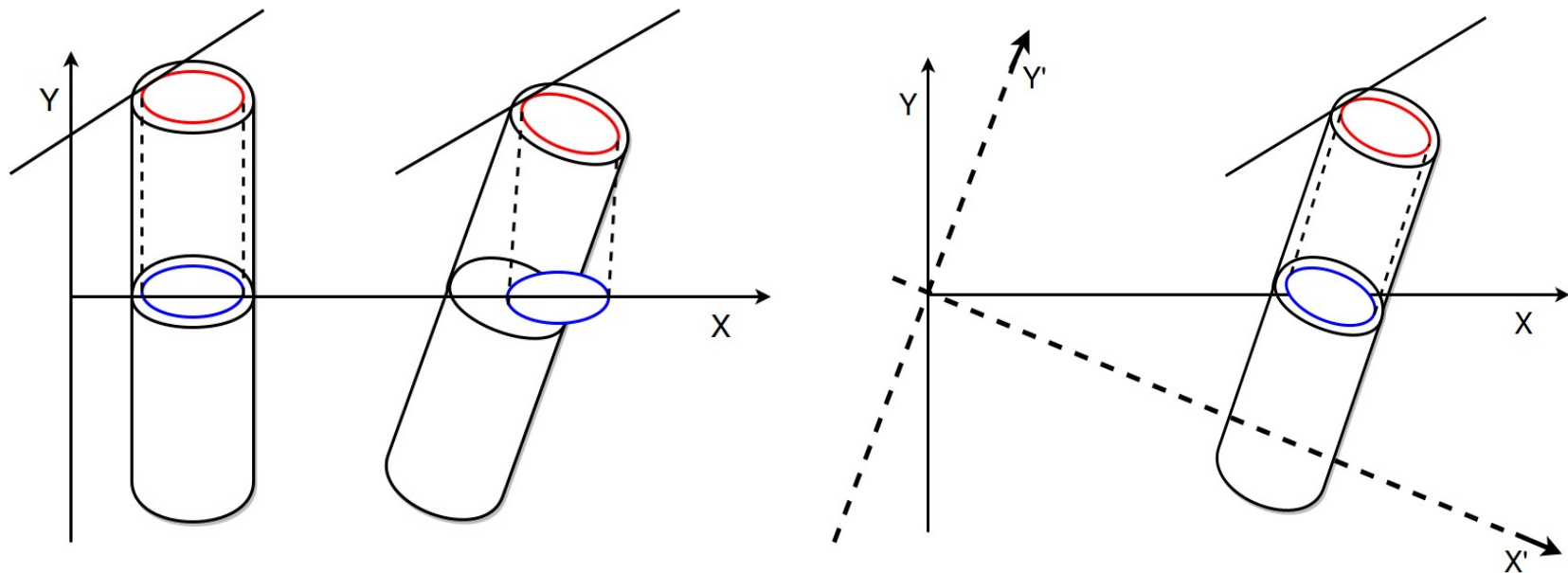
More than two hits in track-candidate:

Two Cases

- **Case 1**  
 unique line can be found: choose the unique line
- **Case 2**  
 there is no unique line: create all possible lines



# Approximate lines

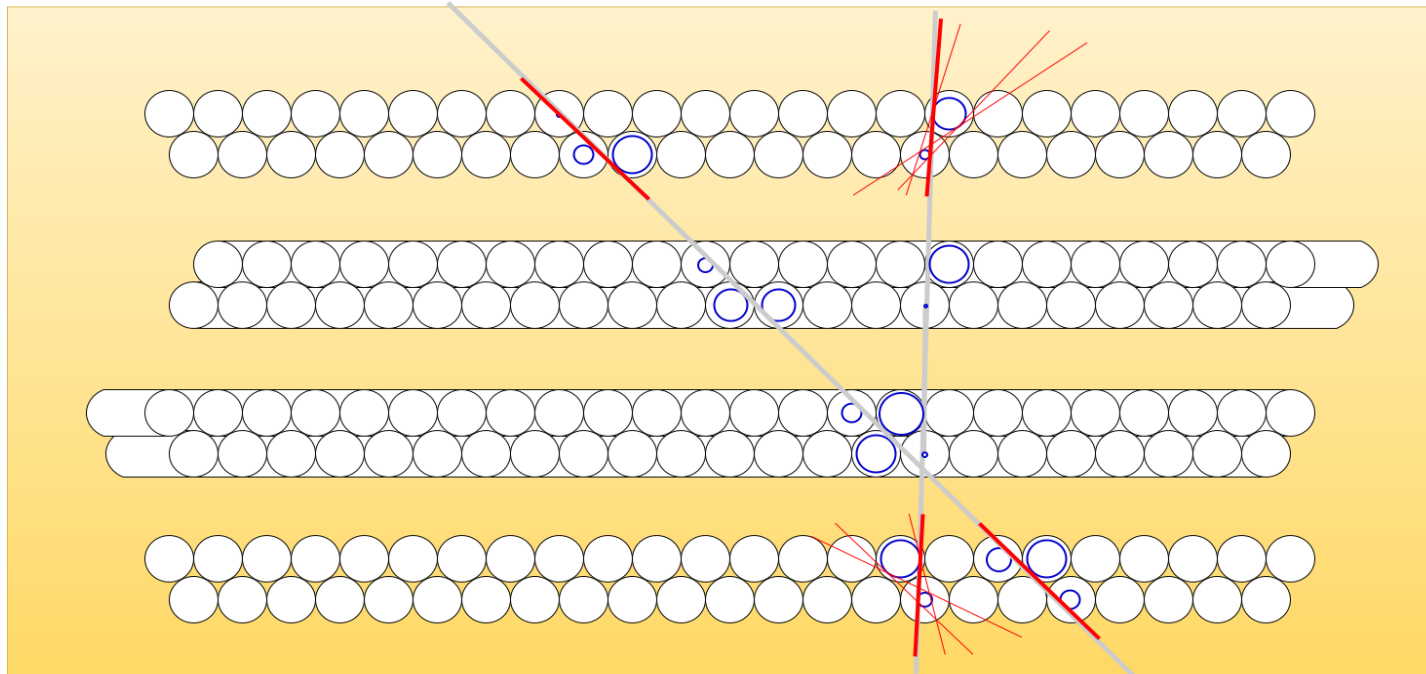


Problem with skewed straw-tubes:

The projection of the isochrone is depending on the Y-height of the track

=> Coordinate transformation: Rotate the coordinate system by the angle of the straw-tube

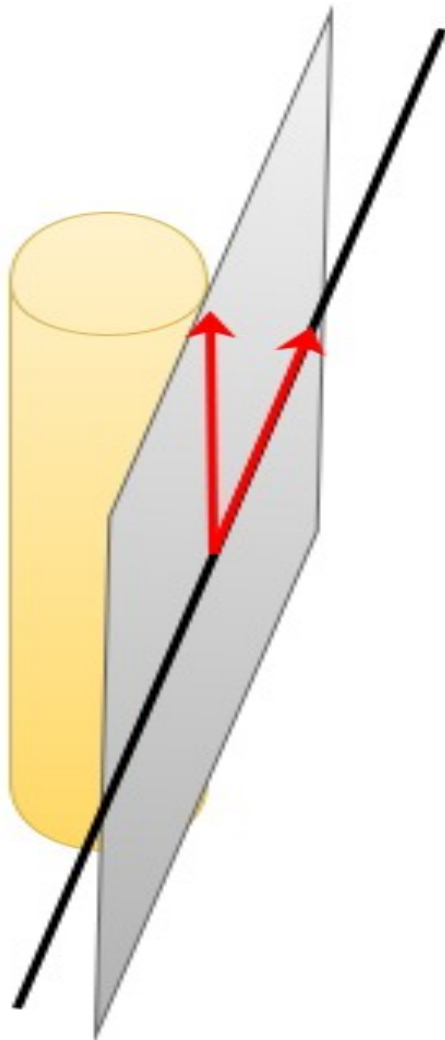
# Combine lines inside one FTS-station



Combine layer 1 and 4:

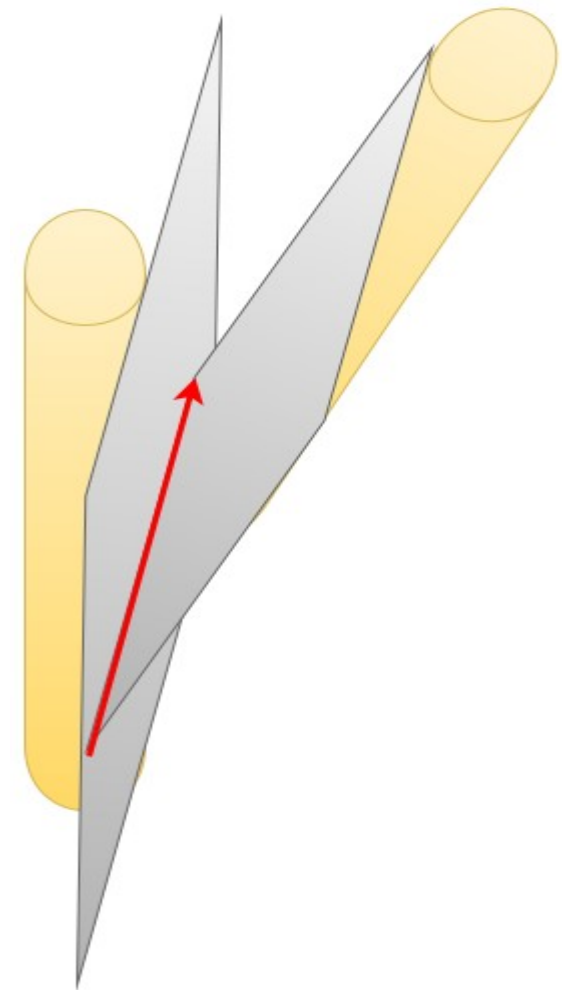
- Search for similar lines
- Similar:
  - Angle between the lines is about  $180^\circ$
  - Piercing points of the tracks through the middle plane are close to each other
- Combine layer 1 and 4 to one track

# Combine lines inside one FTS-station

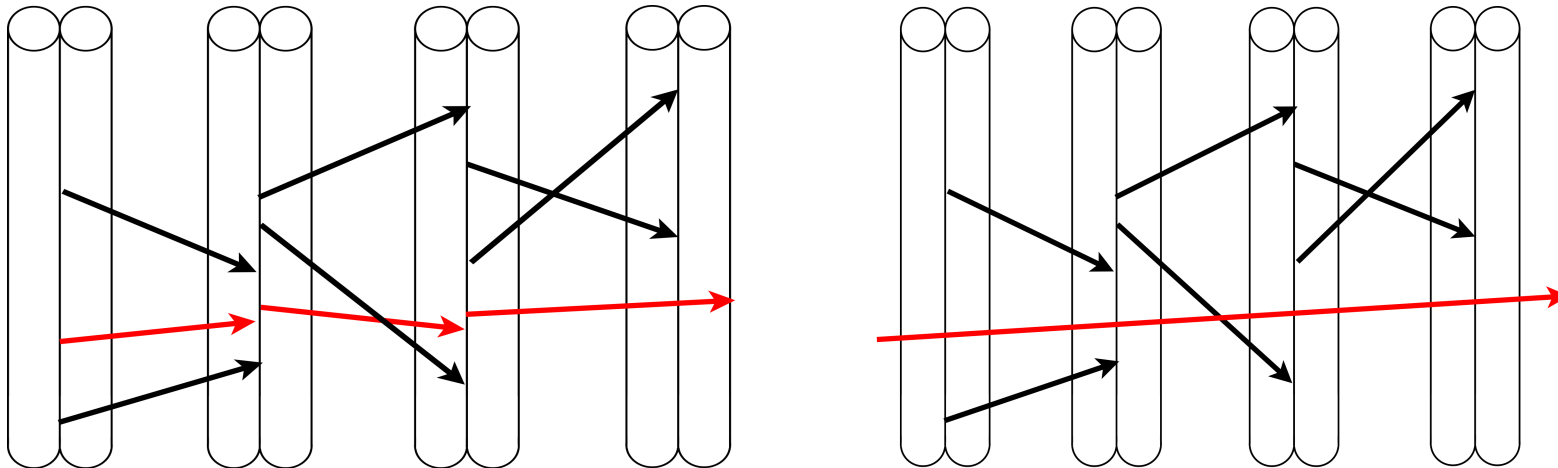


Create planes for each approximation

- First direction vector: approximated line of the step before
- Second direction vector: parallel to the Straw-Tube
- Create intersections of the planes from different FTS-layers



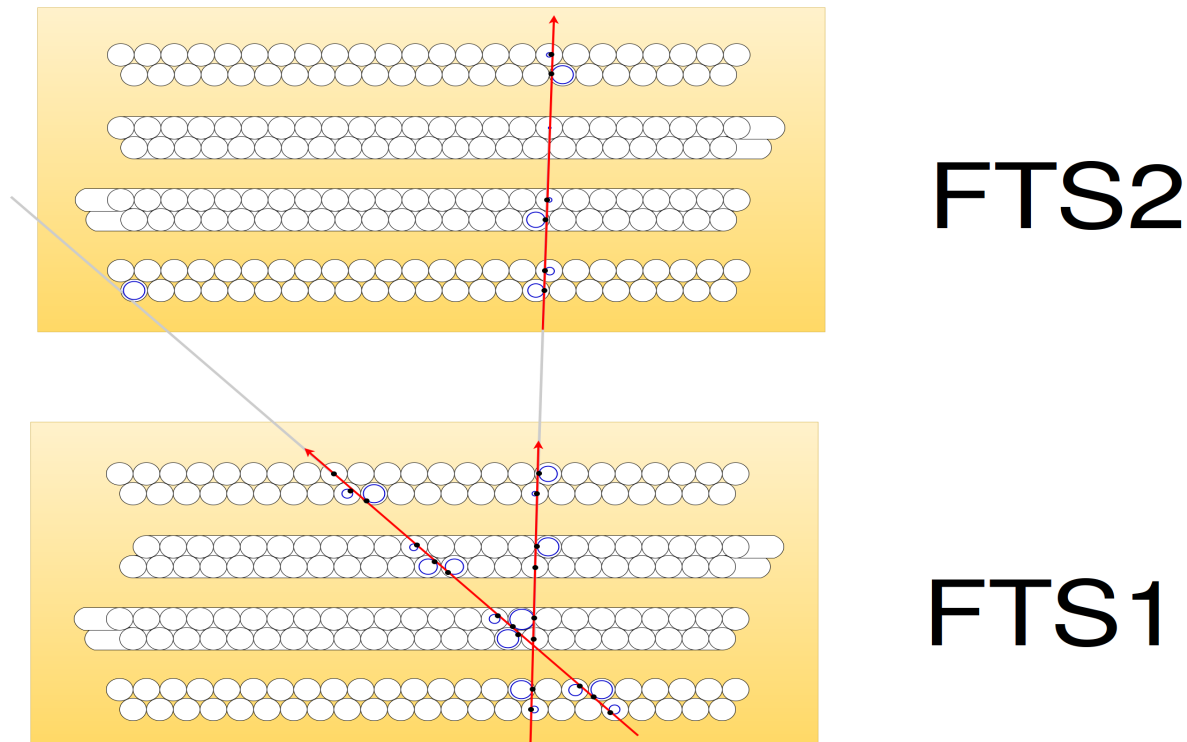
# Combine lines inside one FTS-station



The algorithm creates intersection lines

Choose similar lines and create a new approximation with linear regression

## Combine lines between FTS-stations

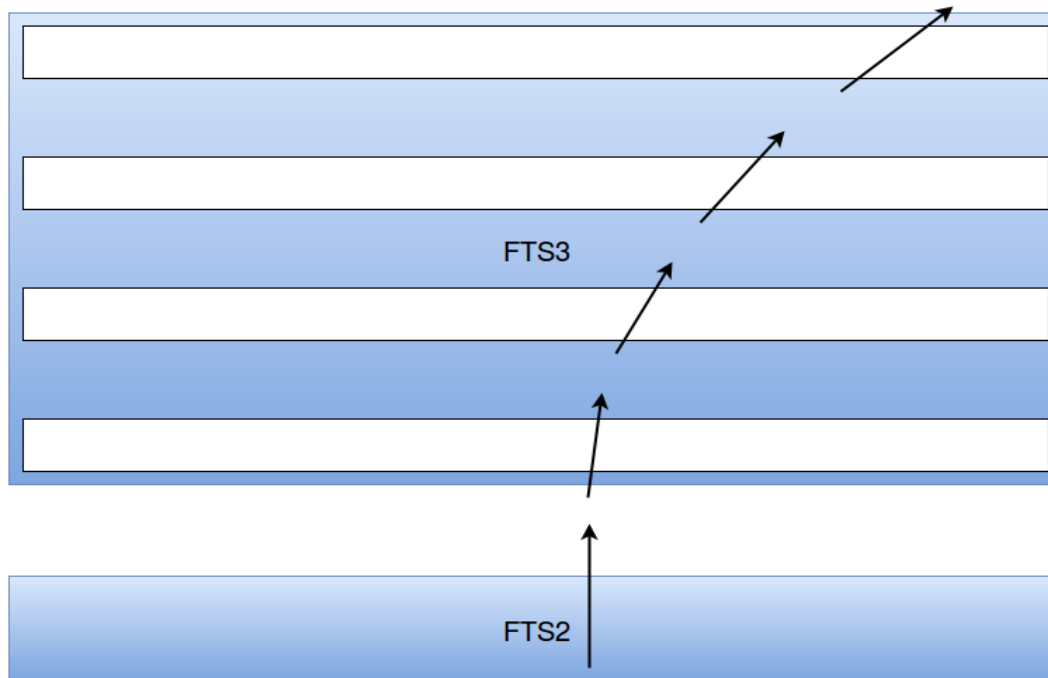


Search again for similar tracks

Create a new approximation which includes both FTS-stations

This algorithm combines FTS1 with FTS2 and FTS5 with FTS6

## Trackfinding inside the magnetic field

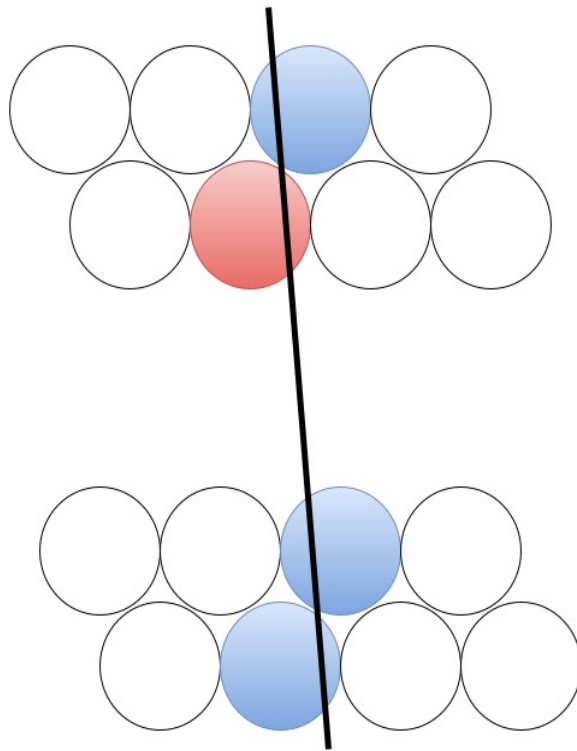


Using a way-follower  
for the magnetic field

The algorithm searches the best fitting approximation in the stations 3 and 4

The approximation of FTS1+FTS2 is followed through the magnetic field and will be combined with the approximation of FTS5+FTS6

# Adding unassigned hits



After the last step the algorithm reconstructed a complete track

Some hits were not added to the track

If the distance between the hit and the track is small the hit will be added afterwards

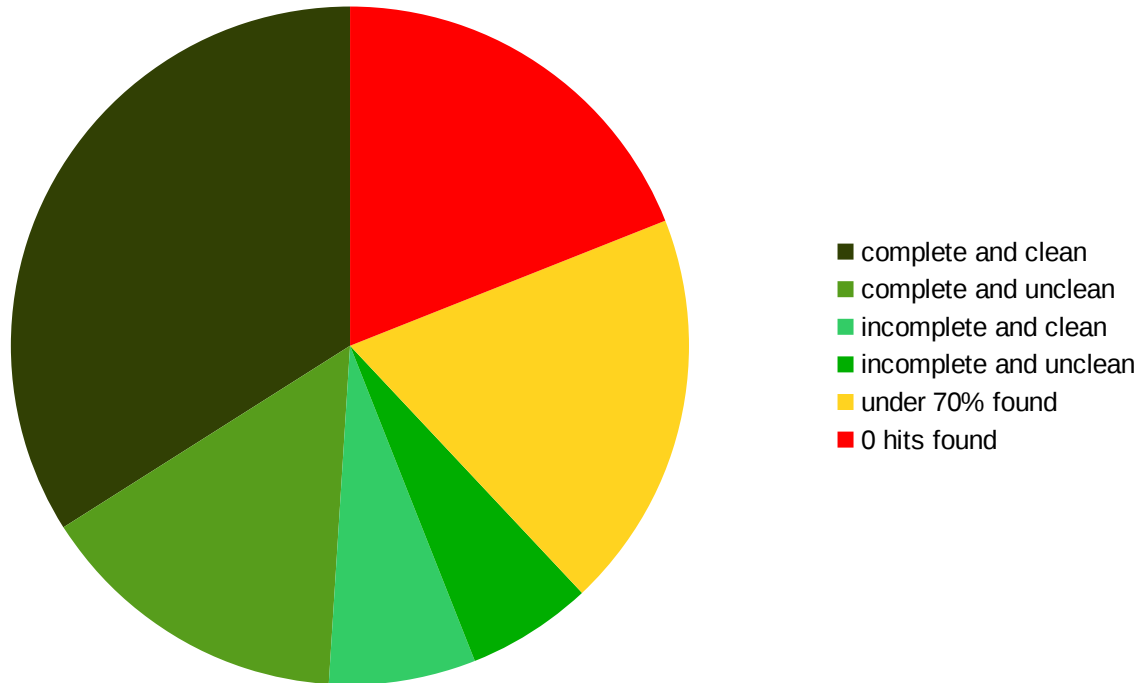
# Quality analysis

Used categories:

- Track found (>70% of the hits)
  - Complete and clean:  
contains all hits of the right track, contains no hits from other tracks
  - Complete and unclean:  
contains all hits of the right track, contains hits from other tracks
  - Incomplete and clean  
some hits are missing, contains no hits from other tracks
  - Incomplete and unclean
    - some hits are missing, contains hits from other tracks
- Track not found
  - Less than 70% of the hits
  - 0 hits found



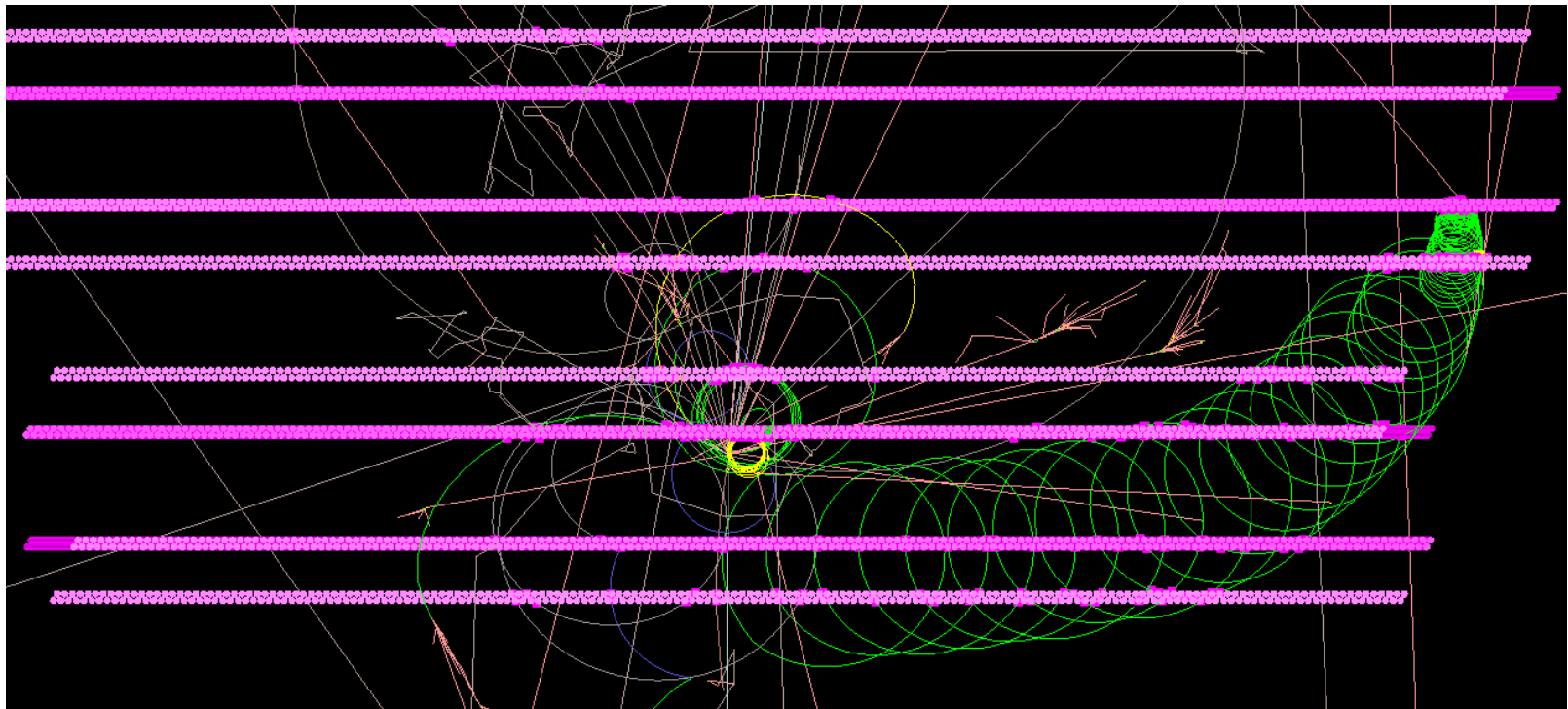
# Quality analysis



62% of all tracks could be reconstructed  
34% of all tracks were complete and clean

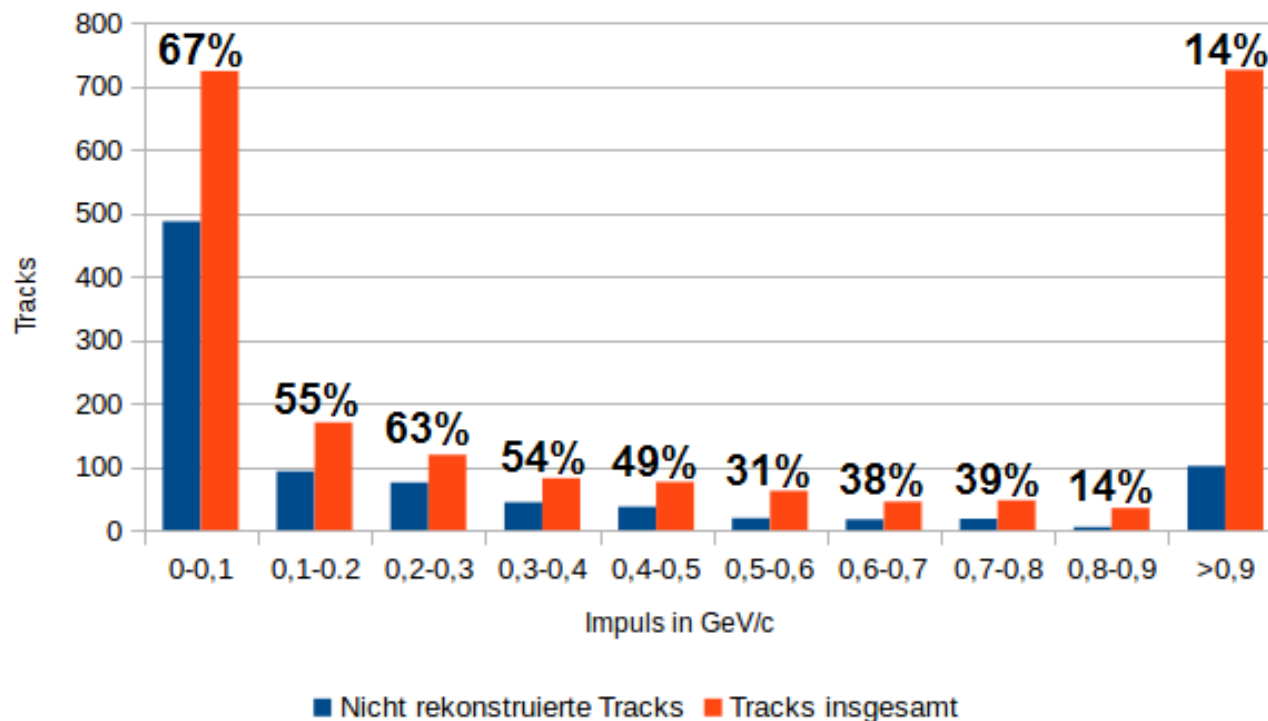
Why are there 38% not reconstructed tracks?

# Quality analysis – tracks with low momentum



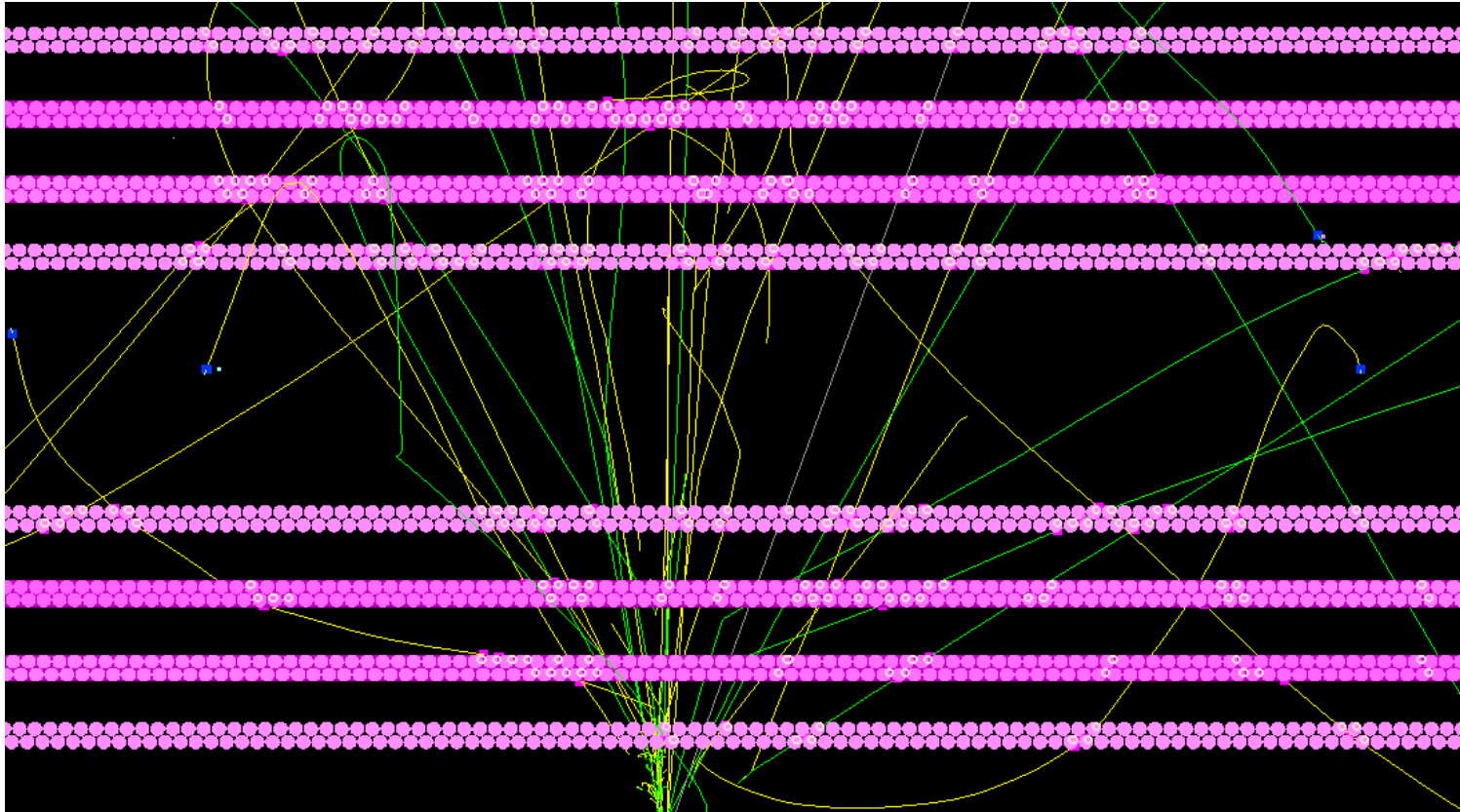
The algorithm has some problems with rotating particles because it can only find tracks heading straight forward

# Quality analysis – tracks with low momentum



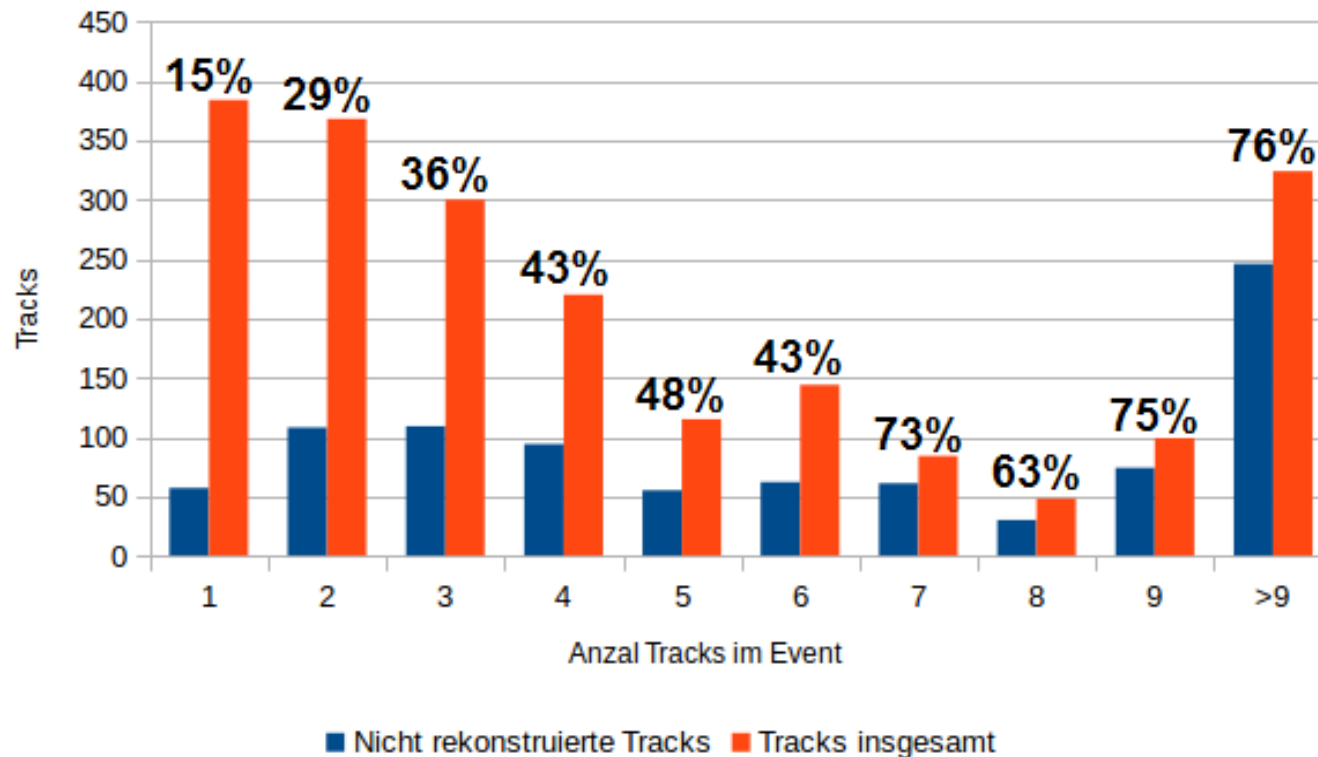
=> There is a correlation between low momentum and not reconstructed tracks

# Quality analysis – events with many tracks



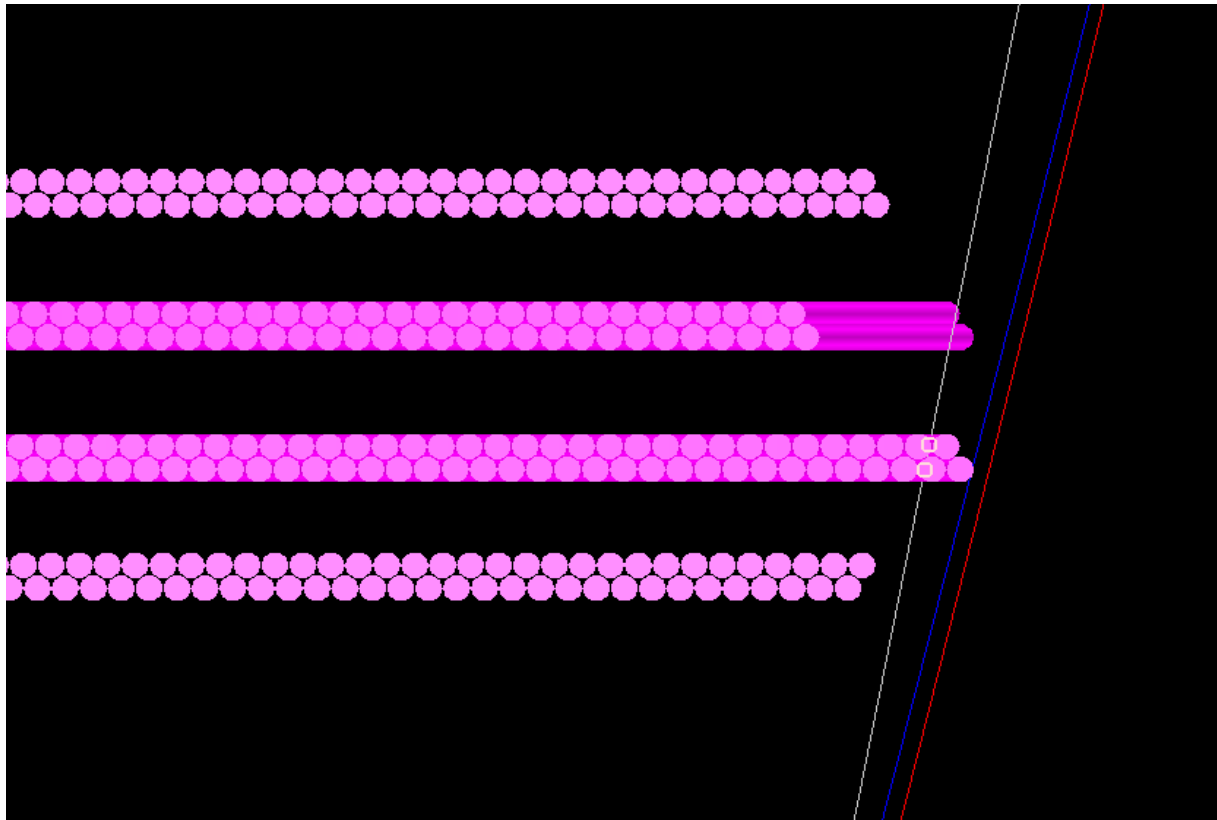
The algorithm can not distinguish between the different tracks

# Quality analysis – events with many tracks



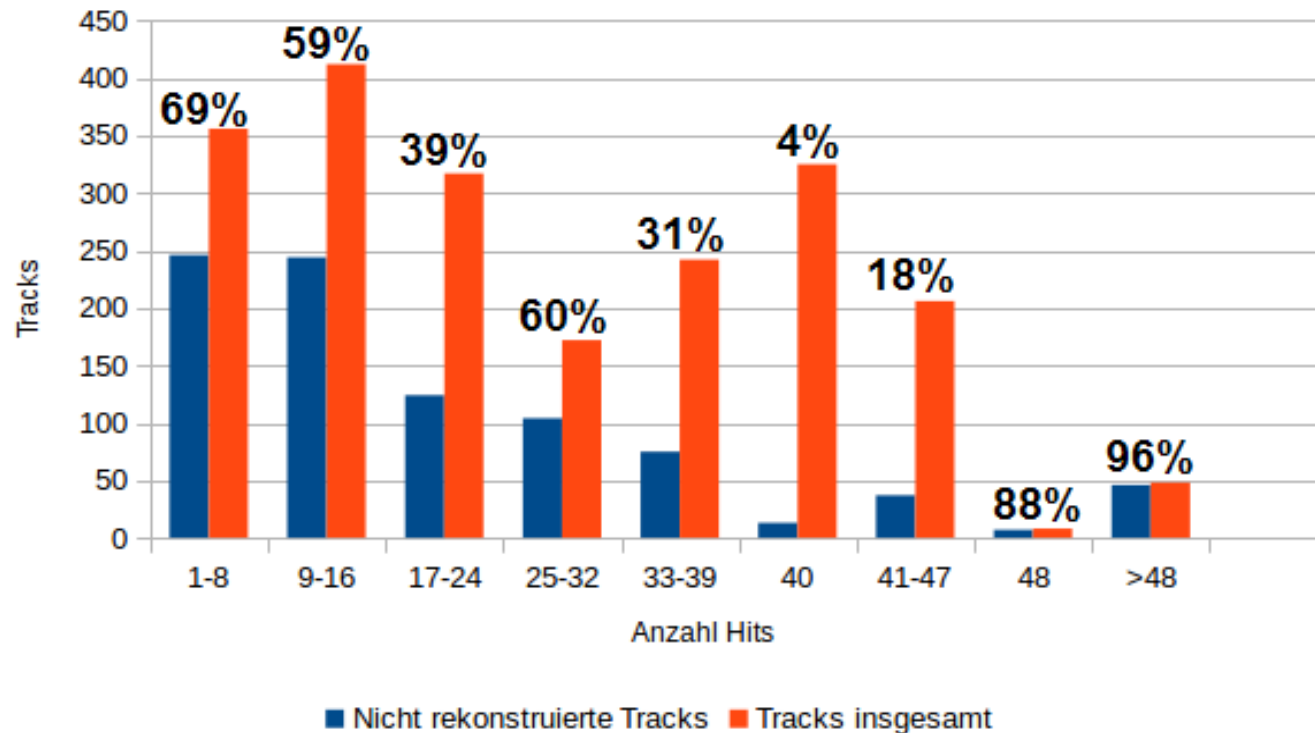
=> There is a correlation between many tracks in the event and not reconstructed tracks

## Quality analysis – too little hits



The information of two hits is not enough for a correct reconstruction

# Quality analysis – too little hits



=> There is a correlation between not exactly 40 hits and bad reconstruction  
 40 hits = 2 hits per double layer \* 4 double layers per station \* 5 stations

FTS6 is currently not working in PandaRoot

# Quality analysis

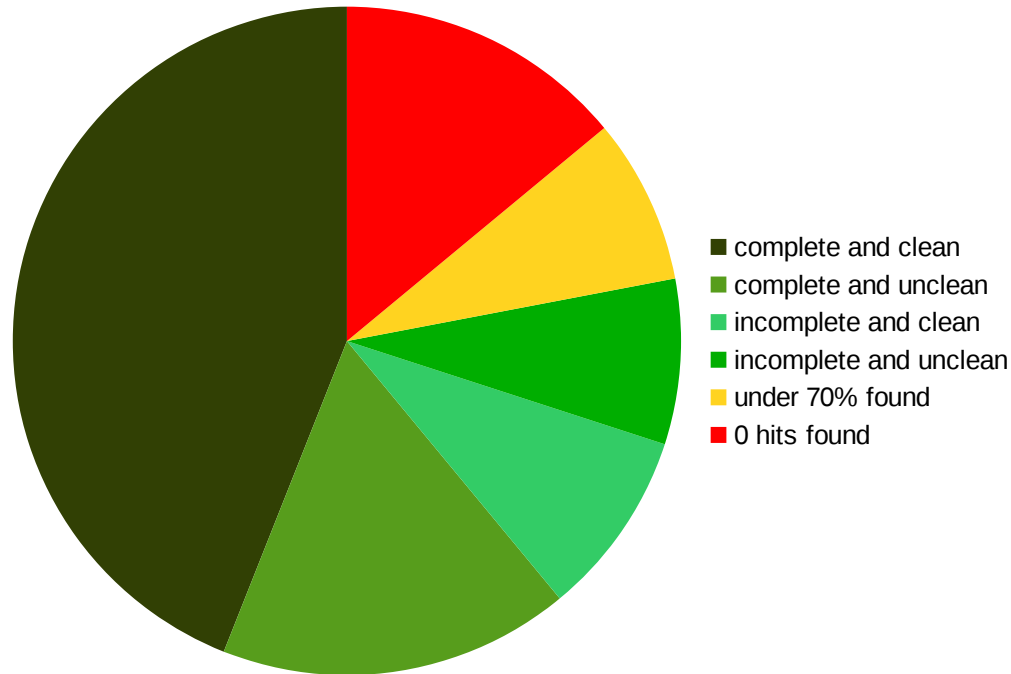
Analyze only the tracks with the following conditions:

No tracks with:

- momentum  $< 0.3 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Hits  $< 8$

No events with:

- Track count  $> 6$



78% of the analyzed tracks could be reconstructed  
 44% of the analyzed tracks were complete and clean



# Summary and Outlook

- First FTS-Trackfinder which is integrated in PandaRoot
- 78% of the important tracks could be found
- 44% of the important tracks can be reconstructed clean and complete
- Problems are
  - Rotating particles
  - Many tracks in an event
  - Too little hits
  
- Improve the way-follower:
  - Way-follower should remember the curvature of the track
  - Way-follower should use the curvature to find the right approximation
- Parallelization
  - PANDA has high requirements on runtime

**Thank you for  
your attention**