Reconstruction Methods - PANDA FL-Disc DIRC

Gordon Hill

Workshop on Fast Cherenkov Detectors - Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen

13th May 2009





1

Talk Outline

- PID Overview in The Focussing Lightguide Disc DIRC
- Reconstruction Methods
 - Track Independent
 - Track Dependent
- PandaROOT Software Status
- Future Plans

PID in the Focussing Lightguide Disc DIRC



- Main task π/K/p separation
- High interaction rates, high magnetic field
- Trigger-less operation
- Improve on existing DIRC designs
 - Chromatic dispersion of Cherenkov light
- Pattern recognition for PID

PID in the Focussing Lightguide Disc DIRC

- Good PID requires 3 properties:
 - Reasonable number of photons more photons gives a clearer pattern
 - Accurate pattern matching degree obtained geometric object matches expected shape
 - Accurate reconstruction of Cherenkov Angle used to identify particle



PID in the Focussing Lightguide Disc DIRC

- 2D + t reconstruction information available
- Only 2D ($\phi + \theta$) needed
- Restrictions on pattern recognition:
 - Multiplicities
 - Expected pattern parameterisation
 - Noise use time information to reduce background

Expected Patterns in the FL Disc DIRC



Expected Patterns in the FL Disc DIRC

- Shape can parameterised as a hyperbola
- Most information in apex of pattern
 - Use simplified shape parameterisation?

• Use time information to separate shapes



PID - Reconstruction Methods

- Need 2 reconstruction methods
 - Simple fast, use for detector performance studies and commissioning
 - Complex high performance, best PID results
- Things to consider:
 - Online or offline reconstruction?
 - Track independent or dependent?

Reconstruction Methods - Track Independent

- No reconstructed track information (vertex, angles, momentum...) used in PID
- Advantages: can run online and be used to reduce data rates
- Disadvantages: complex readout required - fast timing fast and accurate method needed limited space for onboard electronics for reconstruction requires good knowledge of detector and expected pattern shape difficult to seperate overlapping patterns noise - high likelihood of false PID results
- Example methods: Spatial Hough Transform, Elastic Net, Statistical Searches...

Reconstruction Methods - Track Dependent

- Reconstructed track information from the rest of the PANDA experiment (vertex, angles, momentum...) used in PID
- Generally: possible Cherenkov angles for each particle type (usually generated from MC) are compared to measured Cherenkov angle
 most probable result gives identified particle
- Advantages: track parameters can limit search area, help reject noise fast algorithms parameterisation of expected pattern less important
- Disadvantages: must be carried out offline
- Example methods: (In)Direct Ray Tracing, Yield Determination, Pattern Comparison, Angular Hough Transform...



BABAR DIRC Maximum Likelihood Fit Method

- Following reconstruction of Cherenkov angle for each detected photon, maximum likelihood method used to identify particle
- 2 algorithms: local track-based ML - each track fitted individually, use for alignment

global event-based ML - event fitted globally, highest performance - can also take into account noise, alignment

- ML easy to implement in PandaRoot framework
- Applicable to FL DISC DIRC?

PandaRoot Software Status

- Software framework for simulation and reconstruction of the PANDA experiment
- Code development for FL Disc DIRC started by Derek Glazier, University of Edinburgh
 - Now taken over
- Current status:
 - ✓ Integrated into SVN repository
 - First MC description of detector written

PandaRoot Software Status



Future Plans

- Decide on track independent or track dependent approach
- Choose optimum reconstruction method ML Fit?
- Improve PandaRoot MC implementation
 - Implement finalised lightguide design



- Improve simulation for reconstruction software development
- Pattern predictions for test experiments