

Tracking using Kalman filter in ALICE Framework

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https://agenda.infn.it/event/1096/contributions/6159/attachments/4504/4980/Rotondi_3.pdf

<http://www.le.infn.it/lhcschool/talks/Ragusa.pdf>

Local Coordinate ALICE

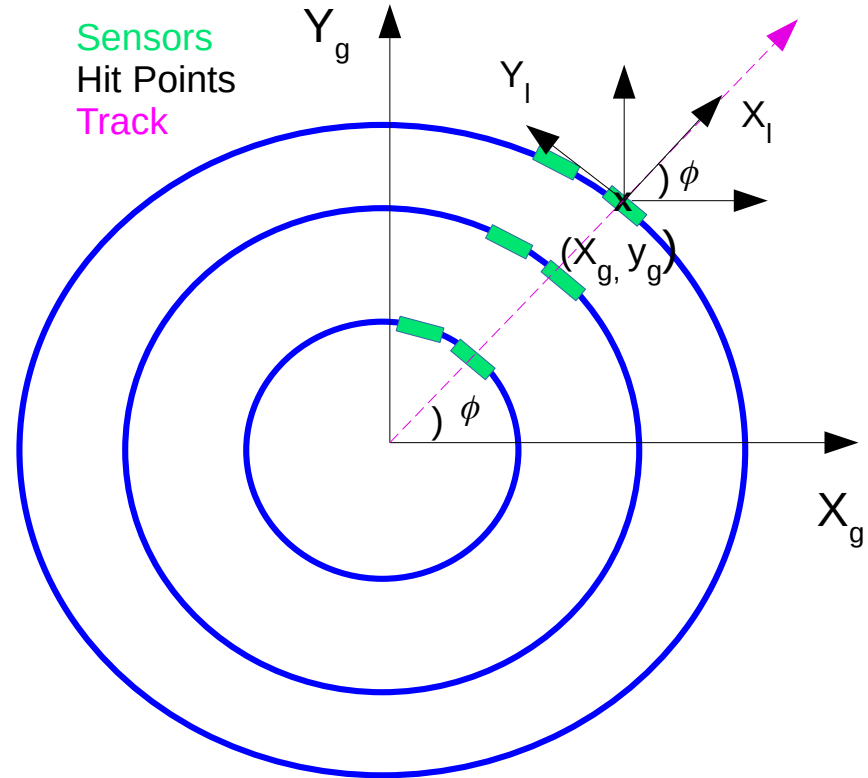
X local is normal to the sensor
 Y local is on the sensor

$$\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y_g}{x_g}\right)$$

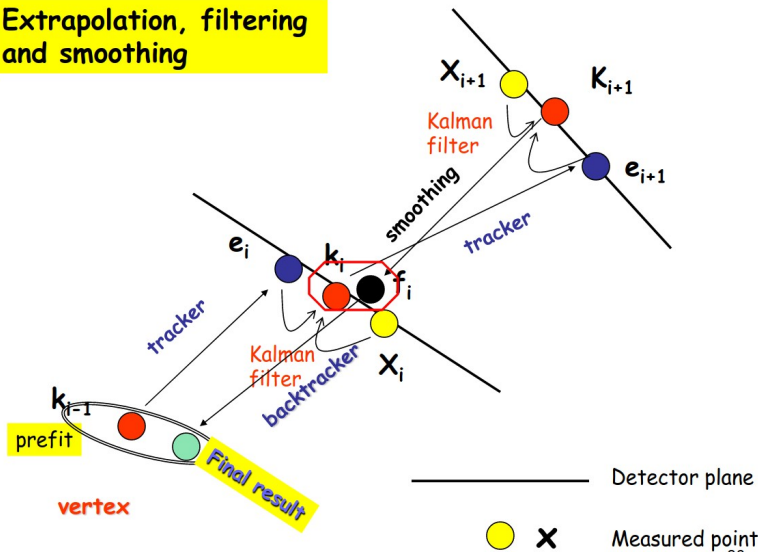
In this coordinate system: ylocal and zlocal will describes the sensor

Uncertainties in ylocal is $\sigma(r\phi)$ and on zlocal is $\sigma(z)$
 x_l is describing the radius

Track Parameters (Local): $(y_l, z_l, \sin \phi, \tan \lambda, q/p_T)$



Extrapolation, filtering and smoothing



Kalman Filter Method:

1. **Extrapolation:** Extrapolation (e_i) on the next plane with M.S. effect
2. **Filtering:** Weighted average of extrapolated value (e_i) and measured value (x_i), known as Kalman filtered value (k_i)
3. **Smoothing:** Estimation of parameters to extrapolate

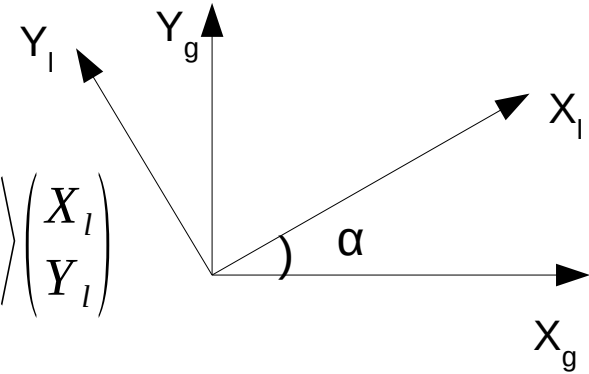
ALICE Track Parameters

Track Parameters (Local): $(y, z, \sin \phi, \tan \lambda, q/p_T)$

On cylindrical surface:

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X_g \\ Y_g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_l \\ Y_l \end{pmatrix}$$



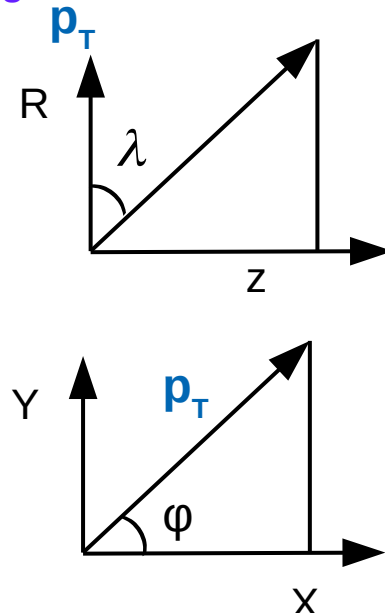
Local coordinates rotated by α w.r.t. global coordinates

$$\frac{\sigma_{1/p_t}}{(1/p_t)} = \frac{1/p_t^2 * \sigma_{p_t}}{(1/p_t)} = \frac{\sigma_{p_t}}{p_t} \quad \sigma_{DCA_{r\phi}}^2 = \sigma_y^2 \quad \sigma_{DCA_z}^2 = \sigma_z^2$$

Parameter Covariance

Track Parameters

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_y^2 & \sigma_{yz} & \sigma_{y \sin \phi} & \sigma_{y \tan \lambda} & \sigma_{y \cdot 1/p_T} \\ \sigma_{zy} & \sigma_z^2 & \sigma_{z \sin \phi} & \sigma_{z \tan \lambda} & \sigma_{z \cdot 1/p_T} \\ \sigma_{\sin \phi y} & \sigma_{\sin \phi z} & \sigma_{\sin \phi}^2 & \sigma_{\sin \phi \tan \lambda} & \sigma_{\sin \phi \cdot 1/p_T} \\ \sigma_{\tan \lambda y} & \sigma_{\tan \lambda z} & \sigma_{\tan \lambda \sin \phi} & \sigma_{\tan \lambda}^2 & \sigma_{\tan \lambda \cdot 1/p_T} \\ \sigma_{1/p_T \cdot y} & \sigma_{1/p_T \cdot z} & \sigma_{1/p_T \cdot \sin \phi} & \sigma_{1/p_T \cdot \tan \lambda} & \sigma_{1/p_T}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$



Parameter Covariance matrix = 5X5 matrix; $5(5+1)/2 = 15$ independent entries

$$(\sigma_y^2, \sigma_{yz}, \sigma_{y \sin \phi}, \sigma_{y \tan \lambda}, \sigma_{y \cdot 1/p_T}, \sigma_z^2, \sigma_{z \sin \phi}, \sigma_{z \tan \lambda}, \sigma_{z \cdot 1/p_T}, \sigma_{\sin \phi}^2, \sigma_{\sin \phi \tan \lambda}, \sigma_{\sin \phi \cdot 1/p_T}, \sigma_{\tan \lambda}^2, \sigma_{\tan \lambda \cdot 1/p_T}, \sigma_{1/p_T}^2)$$

Track Fitting Method

Two things required: Extrapolation with MS and Measured Points

Common Steps:

- ✓ Track Model initialize with the last point $x + \text{Margin}$ (0.1)
- ✓ Convert last point to local coordinate system rotated by ϕ .
- ✓ Extrapolate track to the last layer
- ✓ Rotate Track to local coordinate system
- ✓ Update extrapolation and measurement (weight average of position and errors)
- ✓ Multiple scattering correction

Repeat above steps for each layer up to layer 1 and then extrapolate to the vertex

The filtering is nothing but a weighted average of the

new measurement y_n
the prediction y_p

$$y_f = \frac{\frac{1}{\sigma_p^2} y_p + \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} y_n}{\frac{1}{\sigma_p^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2}}$$

$$y_f = \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_n^2} y_p + \frac{\sigma_p^2}{\sigma_p^2 + \sigma_n^2} y_n$$

Clearly if the new measurement has a very large error

$$\sigma_n \rightarrow \infty \quad y_f \rightarrow y_p \quad \text{measurement ignored}$$

If the prediction has a large error (for example large multiple scattering)

$$\sigma_p \rightarrow \infty \quad y_f \rightarrow y_n \quad \text{prediction ignored}$$

[hub.com/alishw/AliRoot/blob/master/STE/RBase/AliExternalTrackParam.h](https://github.com/alishw/AliRoot/blob/master/STE/RBase/AliExternalTrackParam.h)

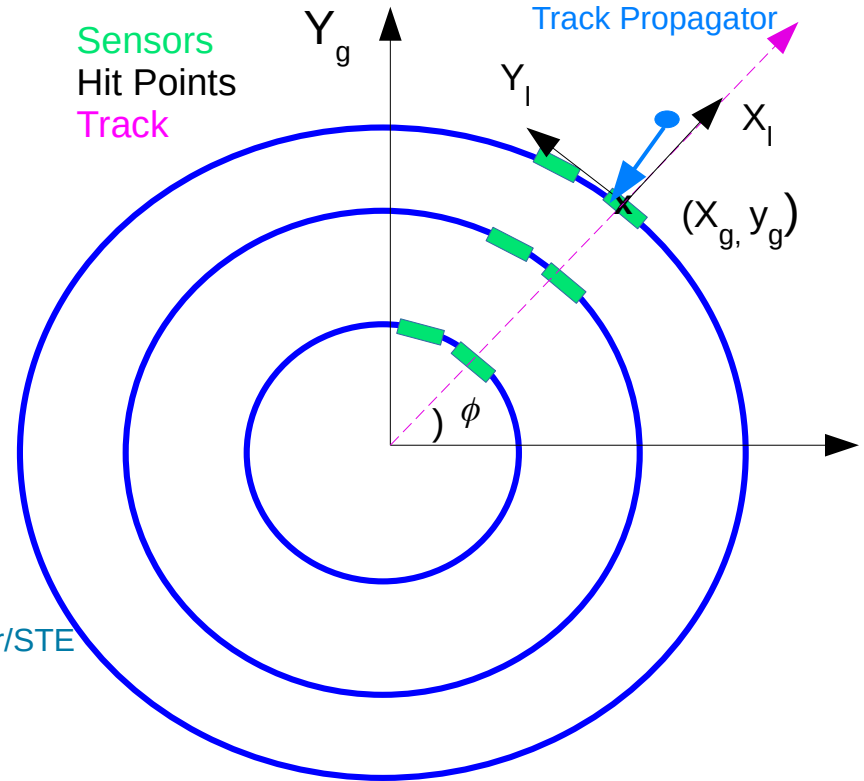
Track Extrapolation

```
Bool_t PropagateTo(Double_t x, Double_t b);
```

```
Bool_t CorrectForMeanMaterialdEdx(Double_t xOverX0Si, Double_t 0,
Double_t mPion, Bool_t anglecorr=kTRUE);
```

At the vertex $x_1 = 0$ and y_1 is DCA_{xy}

Checking code for three layers as an exercise then will apply for beam test data



Multiple Scattering

Covariance matrix entries affected by multiple scattering

	$1/p$	λ	ϕ	γ_{\perp}	\mathbf{z}_{\perp}
$1/p$	0	0	0	0	0
λ	0	$\langle \theta_p^2 \rangle$	0	0	$-\frac{\langle \theta_p^2 \rangle dl}{2}$
ϕ	0	0	$\frac{\langle \theta_p^2 \rangle}{\cos^2 \lambda}$	$\frac{\langle \theta_p^2 \rangle dl}{(2 \cos \lambda)}$	0
γ_{\perp}	0	0	$\frac{\langle \theta_p^2 \rangle dl}{(2 \cos \lambda)}$	$\frac{\langle \theta_p^2 \rangle (dl)^2}{3}$	0
\mathbf{z}_{\perp}	0	$-\frac{\langle \theta_p^2 \rangle dl}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{\langle \theta_p^2 \rangle (dl)^2}{3}$

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