

## ToyMC Study for the Estimation of DCA

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Previous presentations

[https://indico.cern.ch/event/1207616/contributions/5079140/attachments/2521089/4335005/Tracking\\_BeamTestData\\_Shyam.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/1207616/contributions/5079140/attachments/2521089/4335005/Tracking_BeamTestData_Shyam.pdf)

[https://indico.cern.ch/event/1196877/contributions/5036272/attachments/2503083/4300248/WP3\\_meeting\\_06\\_09\\_2022.pdf](https://indico.cern.ch/event/1196877/contributions/5036272/attachments/2503083/4300248/WP3_meeting_06_09_2022.pdf)

# Hit Points in Beam test Data

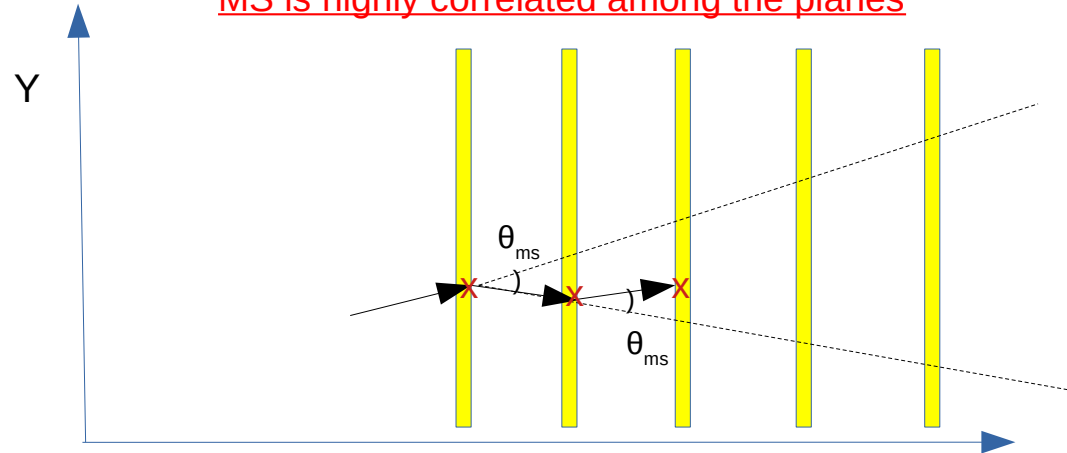
**Simulation:** Red Points we get during detector simulation after energy loss and multiple scattering

**Digitization:** Smear these red point by pixel resolution (spatial resolution)

**Reconstruction:** Fit the point after digitization

In the Beam test data, the point are already include both effects so we can directly fit the points

MS is highly correlated among the planes



$$C_{ij} = \langle (y_{hit} - y_{true})_i * (y_{hit} - y_{true})_j \rangle$$

Matrix by me statistically (equal spacing)

double radius[] = {1.8,2.4,3.0,3.6,4.2,4.8};

Matrix by Werner Reigler (equal spacing)

arXiv:1805.12014

$$C_y = M = \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2 L^2}{N^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{N^2 \sigma_0^2}{\sigma_\alpha^2 L^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 8 & 11 & 14 & 17 & 20 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 14 & 20 & 26 & 32 & 38 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 4 & 11 & 20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 60 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 5 & 14 & 26 & 40 & 55 & 70 & 85 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 6 & 17 & 32 & 50 & 70 & 91 & 112 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 7 & 20 & 38 & 60 & 85 & 112 & 140 & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

6x6 matrix is as follows

	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2.003	3.016	4.024
2	0	2.003	5.001	8.019	11.01
3	0	3.016	8.019	14.07	20.07
4	0	4.024	11.01	20.07	30.06
5	0	5.046	14.05	26.15	40.15

	5
0	0
1	5.046
2	14.05
3	26.15
4	40.15
5	55.31

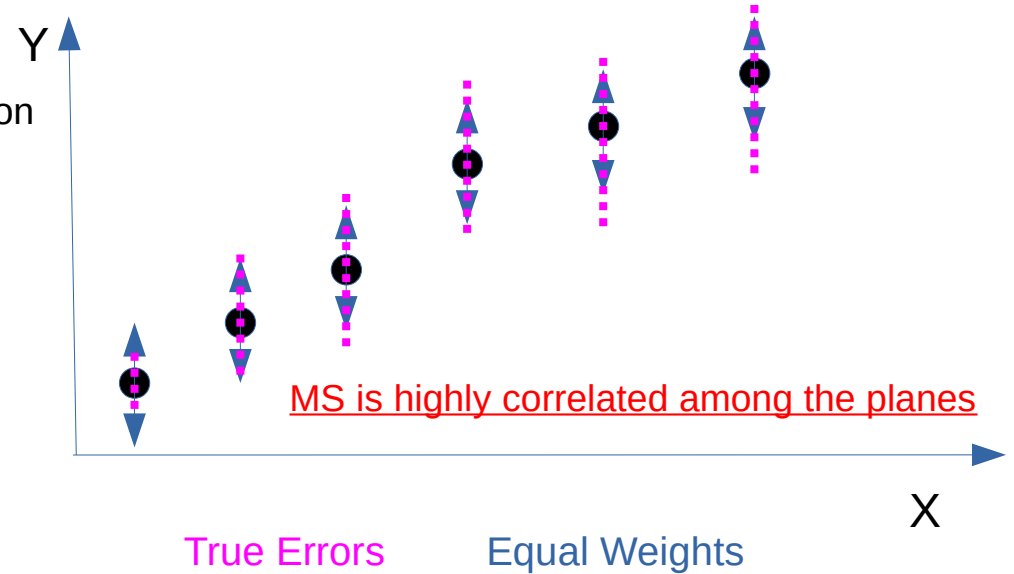
# Global Chi2 fitting (Line Fit)

## Global fit with Ignoring M.S.

In the case of global fit we are using only spatial resolution means we are giving the equal weights to each points

In reality points have different errors: Chi2 is overestimated and also fitting is biased

The points also has a correlation which is ignored if we ignore multiple scattering



$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 5 \mu m$$
$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dx_i^2}{\sigma_{x_i}^2} + \frac{dy_i^2}{\sigma_{y_i}^2}$$

# Straight Line Fit (With Multiple Scattering)

Global Chi2 fit with M.S. is complex

$$y = a + bz$$

If points on planes are uncorrelated

Minimize the quantity below (works for Spatial resolutions):

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=0}^N \frac{(y_m - y_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2} = \sum_{i=0}^N \frac{(y_m - a - bz_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2}$$

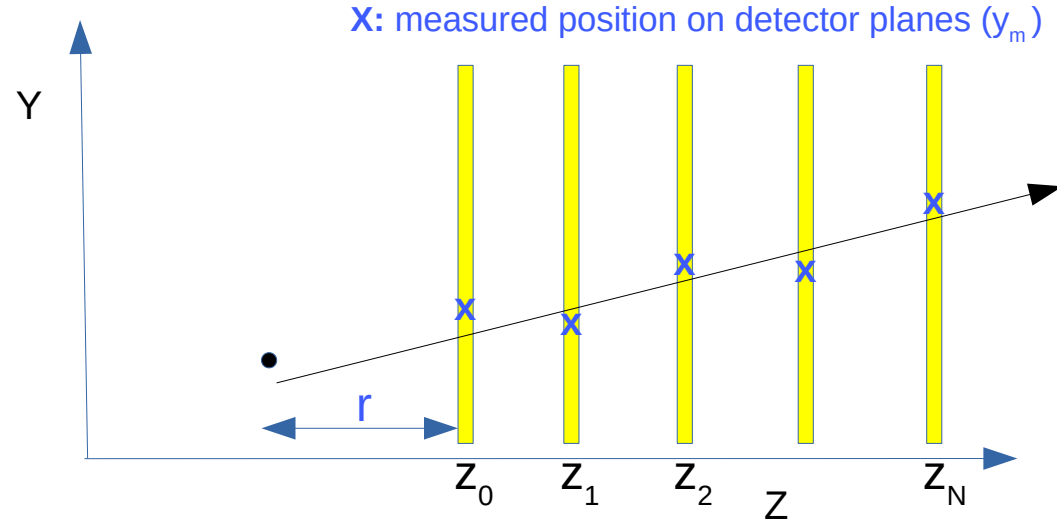
Multiple Scattering between planes are highly correlated, then quantity to be Minimized:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j=0}^N \frac{(y_{m_i} - y_i)(y_{m_j} - y_j)}{\sigma_{ij}}$$

For 100 points:

100x100 matrix difficult to Inverse (Chi2 fitting)

For Kalman filter 100 matrix of 5x5 dimensions



$$\chi^2 = (Y - Ap)^T (V_{SR} + V_{MS})^{-1} (Y - Ap)$$

$$V_{SR} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_0^2 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \sigma_1^2 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma_N^2 & \dots \end{pmatrix} \quad V_{MS} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_0^2 & \sigma_{01\dots} \\ 0 & \sigma_1^2 \dots \\ \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 \dots \sigma_N^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

MS matrix is non-diagonal

# Covariance Matrix

double radius[] = {1.8,2.4,3.0,5.0,7.5,10.};

$V_{MS}$   $p = 1 \text{ GeV/c}$

$p = 1 \text{ GeV/c}$   $V_{SR}$

Theta MS: 0.000218366

Covariance Matrix for Spatial Resolution

6x6 matrix is as follows

	0	1	2	3	4
0	2.5e-07	0	0	0	0
1	0	2.5e-07	0	0	0
2	0	0	2.5e-07	0	0
3	0	0	0	2.5e-07	0
4	0	0	0	0	2.5e-07
5	0	0	0	0	0

Covariance Matrix for Multiple Scattering

6x6 matrix is as follows

	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1.746e-08	3.497e-08	9.389e-08	1.672e-07
2	0	3.497e-08	8.73e-08	2.629e-07	4.805e-07
3	0	9.389e-08	2.629e-07	1.026e-06	1.974e-06
4	0	1.672e-07	4.805e-07	1.974e-06	4.128e-06
5	0	2.415e-07	7.015e-07	2.932e-06	6.303e-06



Scaled Covariance Matrix for Multiple Scattering

6x6 matrix is as follows

	0	1	2	3	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2.003	5.379	9.579
2	0	2.003	5.001	15.06	27.53
3	0	5.379	15.06	58.78	113.1
4	0	9.579	27.53	113.1	236.5
5	0	13.84	40.19	167.9	361.1

## Diagonal Entries Scaled by Second Layer:

2<sup>nd</sup> Layer:  $(2.4-1.8)^2 = 0.36 = 0.36/0.36 = 1$

3<sup>rd</sup> Layer:  $(3.0-2.4)^2+(3.0-1.8)^2 = 1.8 = 1.8/0.36 = 5.0$

4<sup>th</sup> Layer:  $(5.0-3.0)^2+(5.0-2.4)^2+(5.0-1.8)^2 = 21.0 = 21.0/0.36 = 58.33$

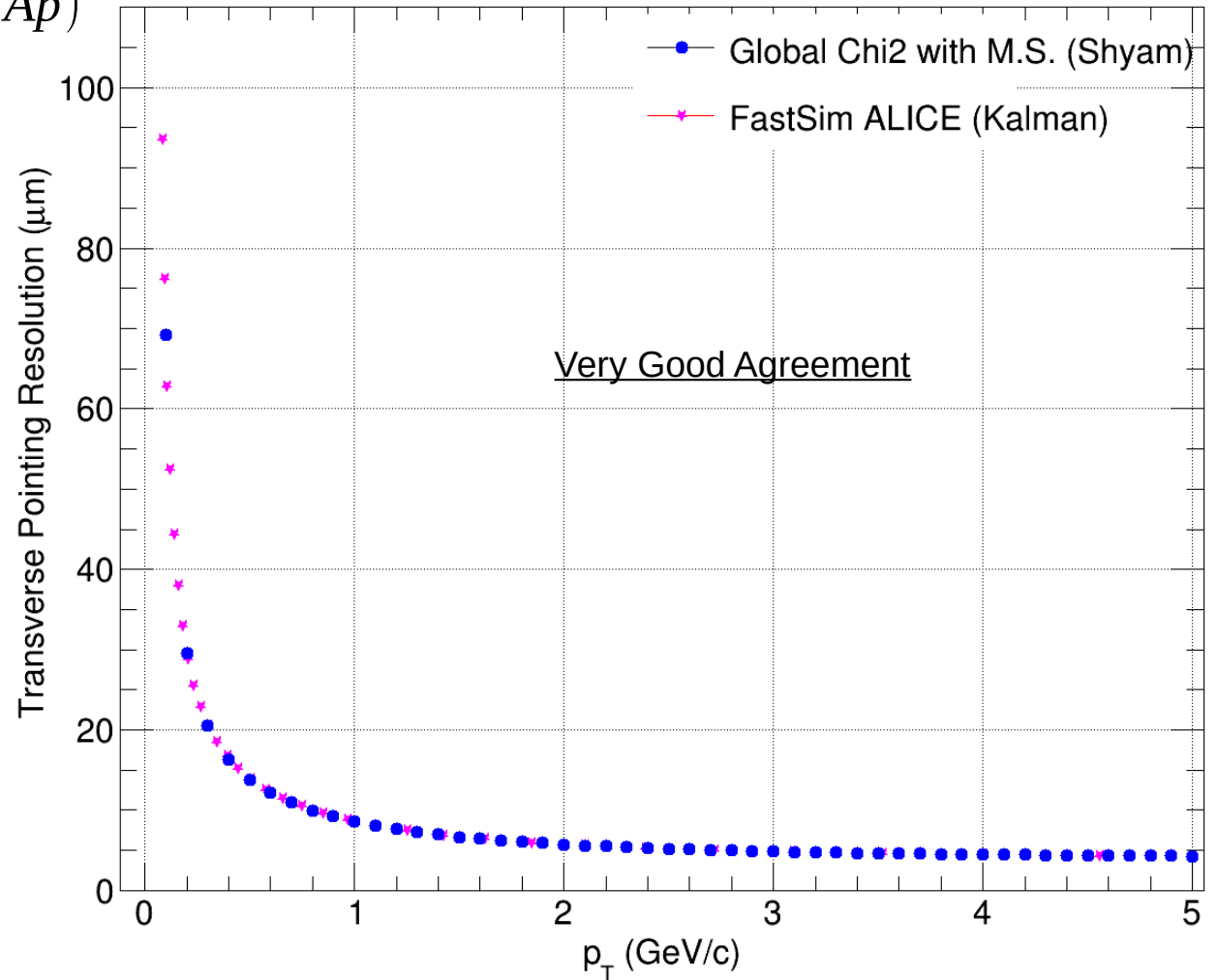
5<sup>th</sup> Layer:  $(7.5-5.0)^2+(7.5-3.0)^2+(7.5-2.4)^2+(7.5-1.8)^2 = 85.0 = 85.0/0.36 = 236.11$

6<sup>th</sup> Layer:  $(10-7.5)^2+(10-5.0)^2+(10-3.0)^2+(10-2.4)^2+(10-1.8)^2 = 205.25 = 205.25/0.36 = 570.14$

Global Chi2 Fitting:

double radius[] = {1.8,2.4,3.0,5.0,7.5,10.};

$$\chi^2 = (Y - Ap)^T (V_{SR} + V_{MS})^{-1} (Y - Ap)$$



## Global Chi2 Fitting:

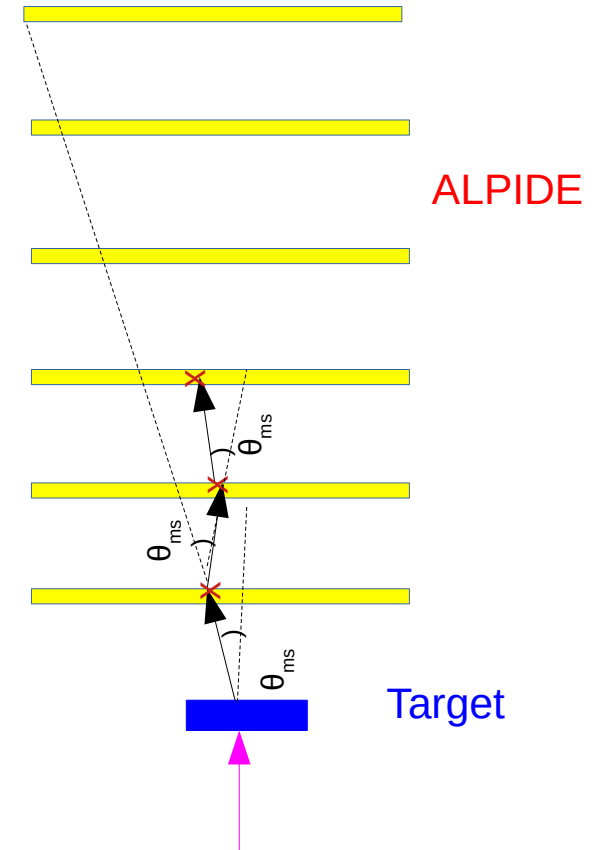
$$\chi^2 = (Y - Ap)^T (V_{SR} + V_{MS})^{-1} (Y - Ap)$$

Multiple Scattering ( $V_{MS}$ ) constructed dynamically for each track based on Momentum hypothesis from PYTHIA8

```
Double_t xhit = 0., yhit = 0.;
TVector2 MCPos, HitPos;
double prev_angle = TMath::ATan(slope); //+gRandom->Gaus(0.,theta_ms_target)
// Assuming target of thickness 1.16 mm
yhit = 1.16; xhit = yhit/TMath::Tan(prev_angle+gRandom->Gaus(0.,theta_ms_target));
HitPos.SetX(xhit); HitPos.SetY(yhit);
```

```
for (Int_t ihit=0; ihit<nlayers; ++ihit){
yhit = radius[ihit];
TVector2 prevHit = HitPos;
double angle = prev_angle+gRandom->Gaus(0.,theta_ms); // theta_ms for ALPIDE
double ynew = yhit;
double xnew = prevHit.X()+(ynew-prevHit.Y())/TMath::Tan(angle);
HitPos.SetX(xnew); HitPos.SetY(ynew);
prev_angle = angle;
```

```
hResX[ihit]->Fill((HitPos.X()-xhit)); hResY[ihit]->Fill((HitPos.Y()-yhit)); ResidualX[ihit] = (HitPos.X()-xhit);
} // Hits
```



# ToyMC (PYTHIA8)

```
double thickness = 1.16; // mm
double offset = -1.0; // Expected target offset
double ztarget_end = thickness+offset;
```

## // smear the vertex

```
double tmpz=gRandom->Uniform(0.,thickness);
bVTX.SetZ(tmpz+offset);
tmpz=thickness-tmpz;
```

## // Produced Tracks

```
ParTrack[1] =Px[j]/Pz[j]; ParTrack[3] = Py[j]/Pz[j]; ParTrack[5] = 1.0;
ParTrack[0] = bVTX.X(); ParTrack[2] = bVTX.Y(); ParTrack[4] = bVTX.Z();
```

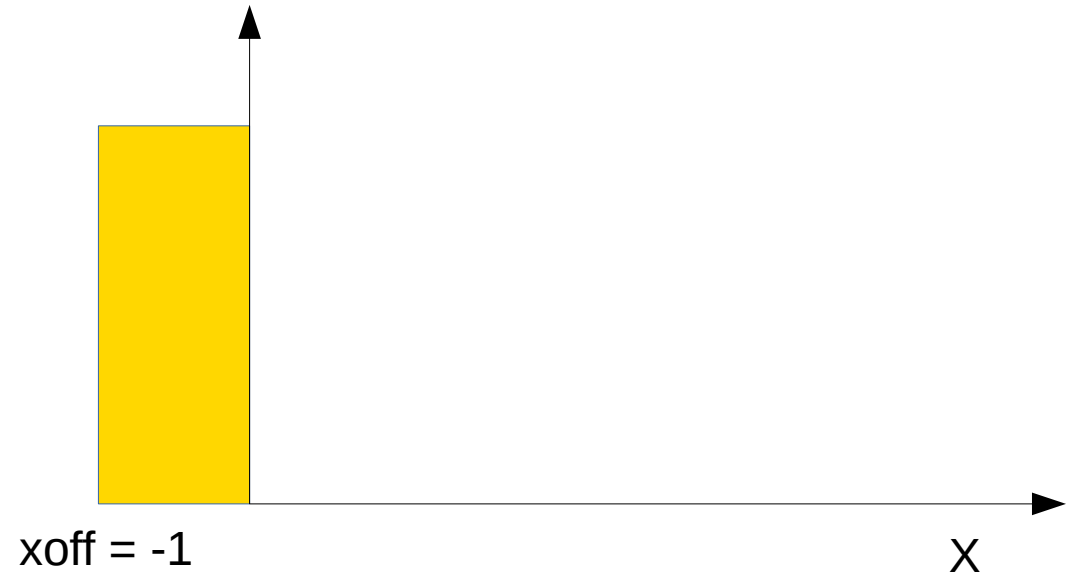
## // Outgoing tracks from target

```
ParTrack[0] = bVTX.X()+ParTrack[1]*tmpz;
ParTrack[2] = bVTX.Y()+ParTrack[3]*tmpz;
ParTrack[4] = bVTX.Z()+tmpz;
```

```
TVector3 exPoint(ParTrack[0],ParTrack[2],ParTrack[4]);
double path_length = (exPoint-bVTX).Mag();
double efracflen = path_length/XX0_Cu;
double theta_MS = MultipleScattering(charge, part->Mass()*1000., p*1000., efracflen);
```

## // Outgoing tracks from target with MS

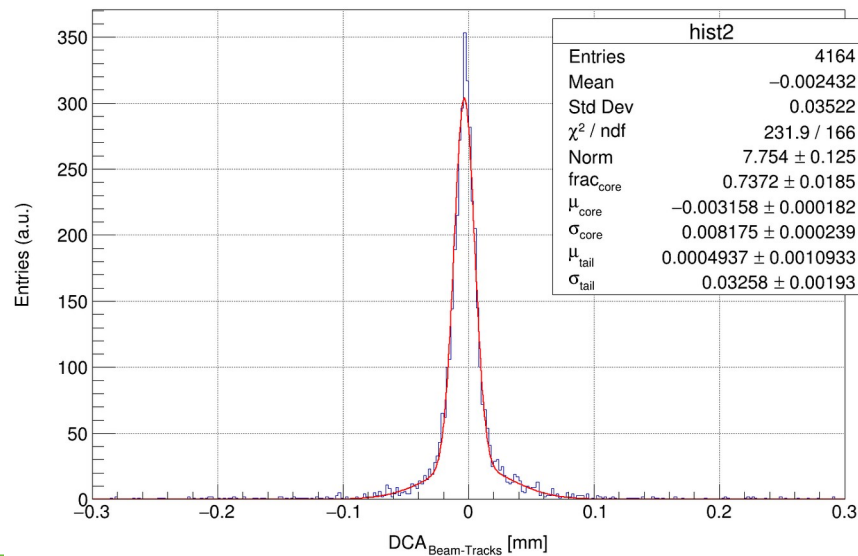
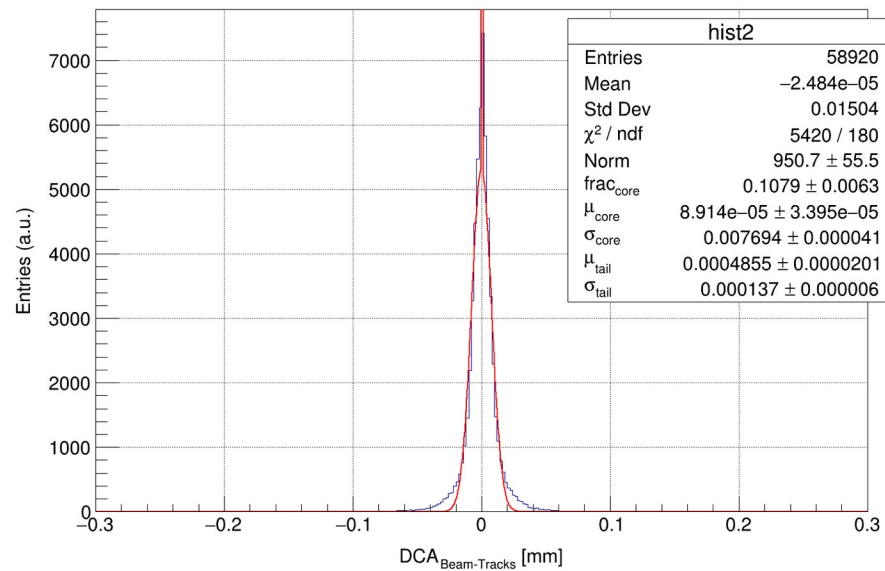
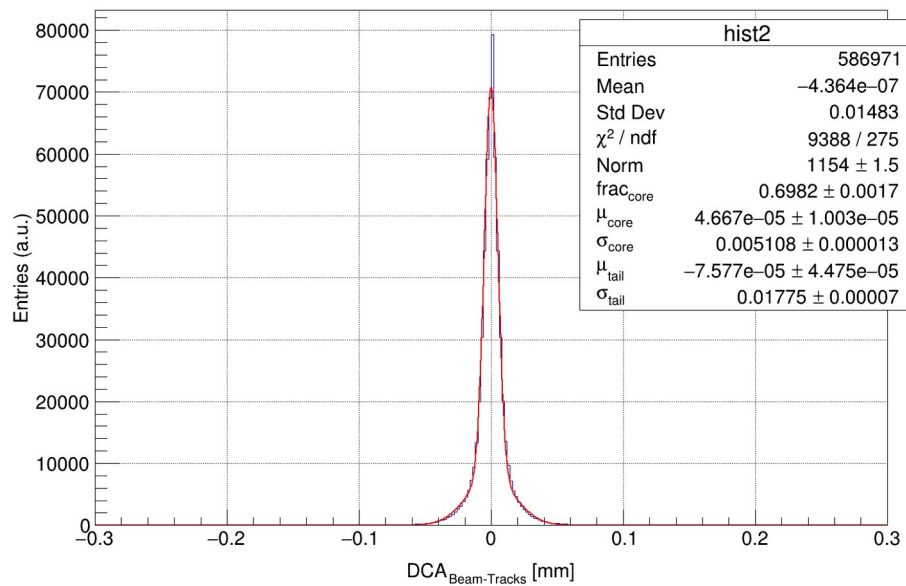
```
TVector3 dir(ParTrack[1],ParTrack[3],ParTrack[5]);
dir.RotateX(gRandom->Gaus(0.,theta_MS));
dir.RotateY(gRandom->Gaus(0.,theta_MS));
ParTrack[1] = dir.X()/dir.Z(); ParTrack[3] = dir.Y()/dir.Z(); ParTrack[5] = 1.;
```



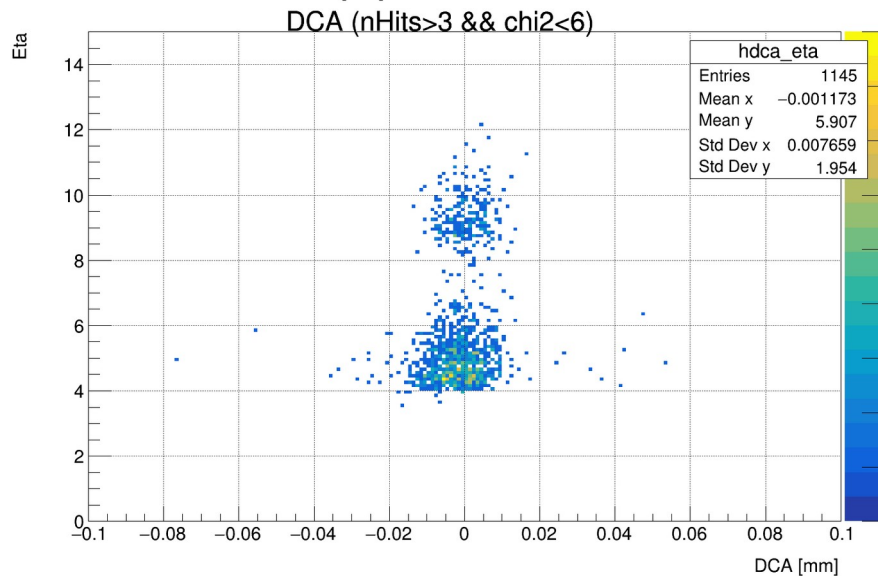
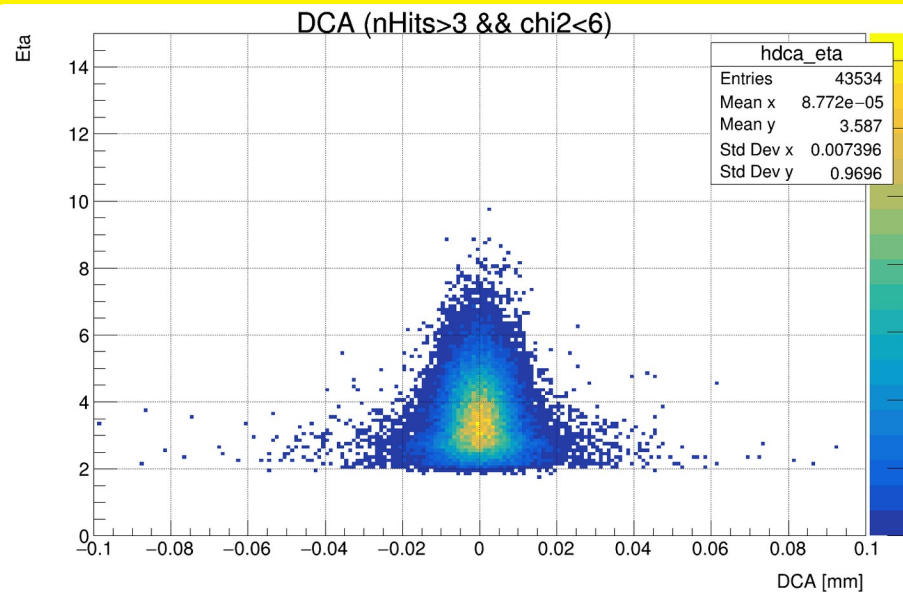
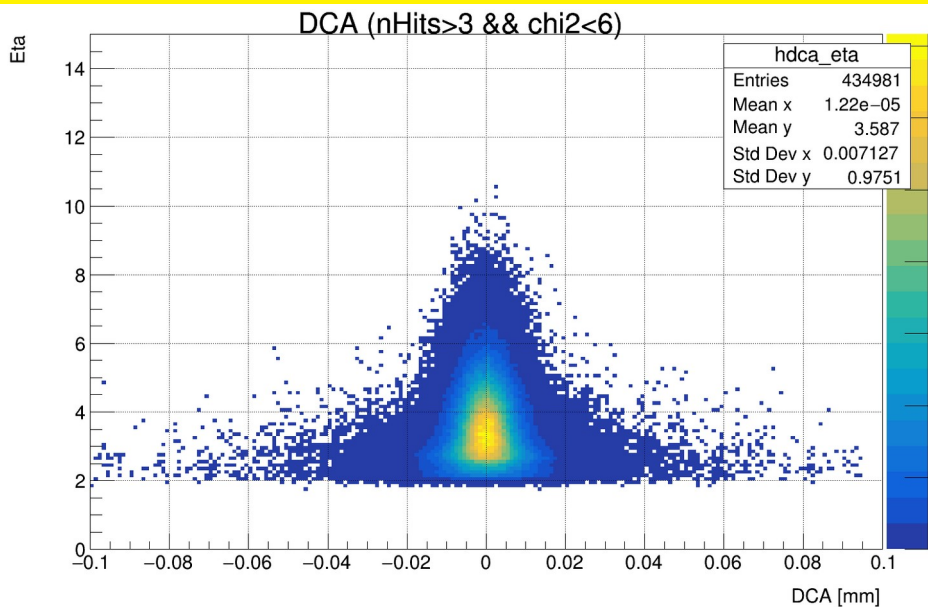
These final tracks are smeared with detector resolutions and fitted to estimate 3D DCA



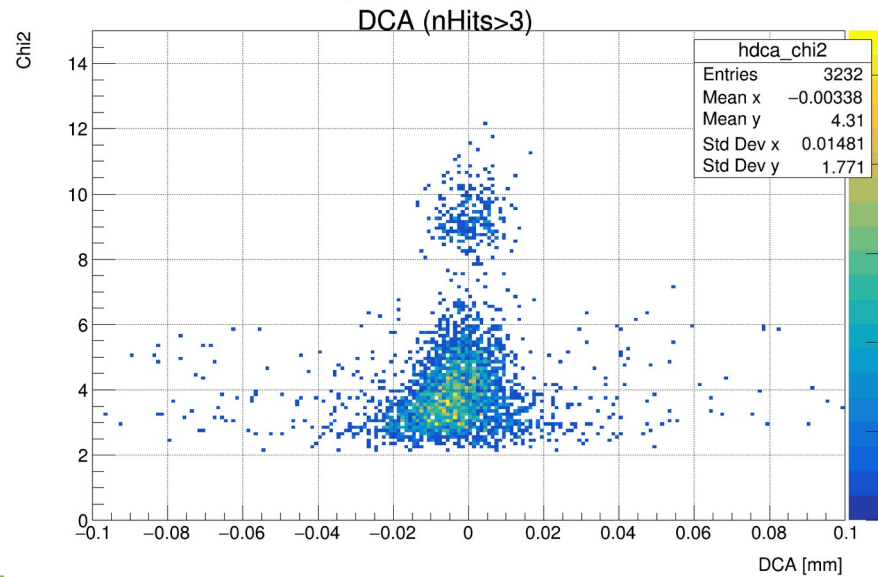
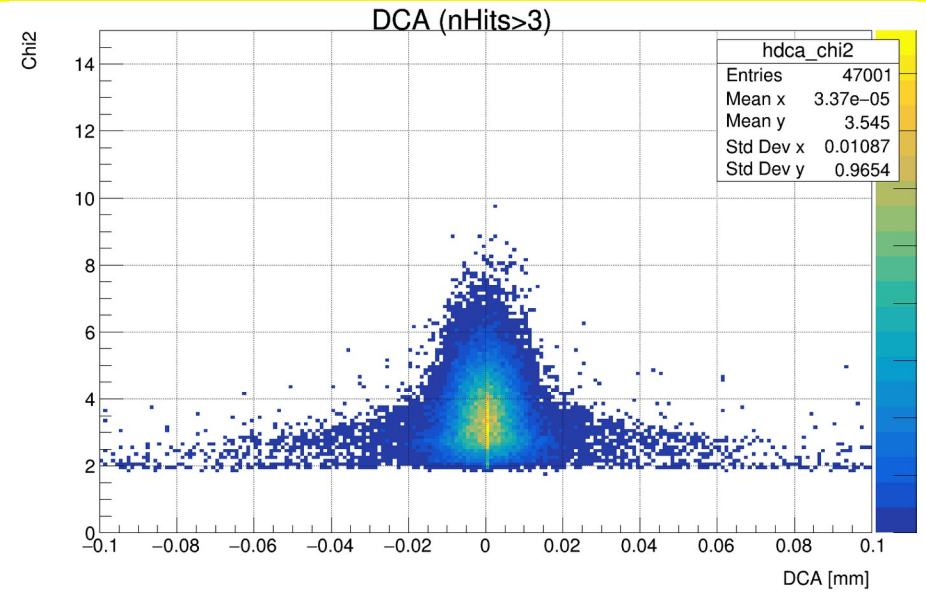
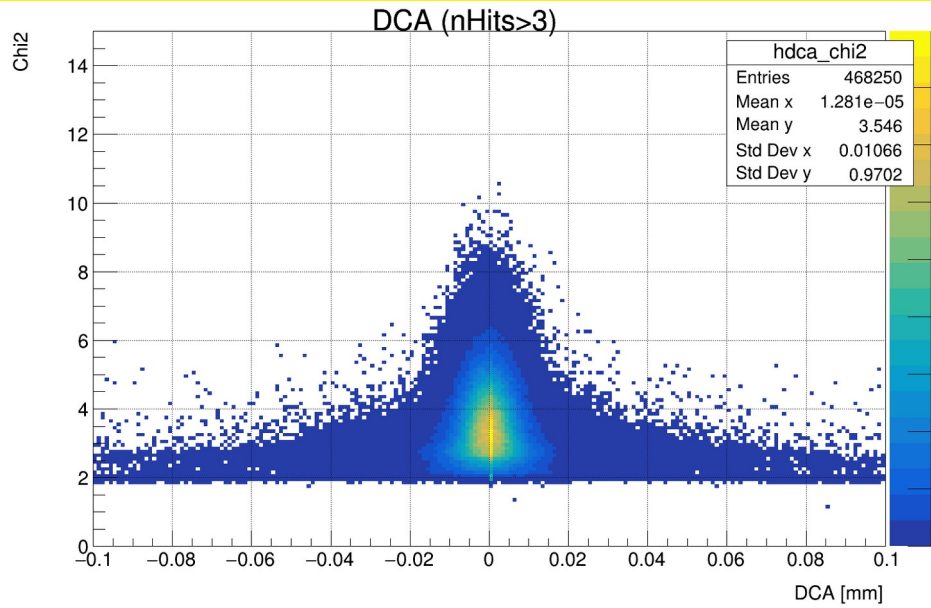
# Comparison



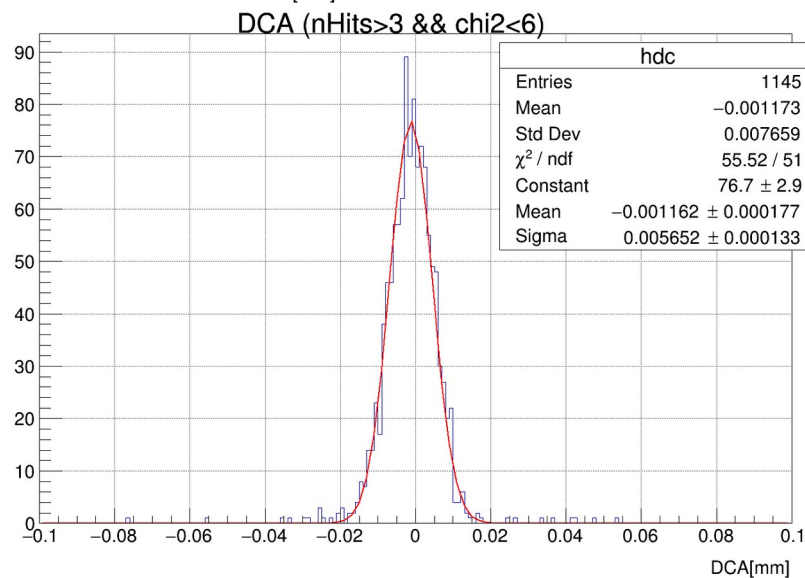
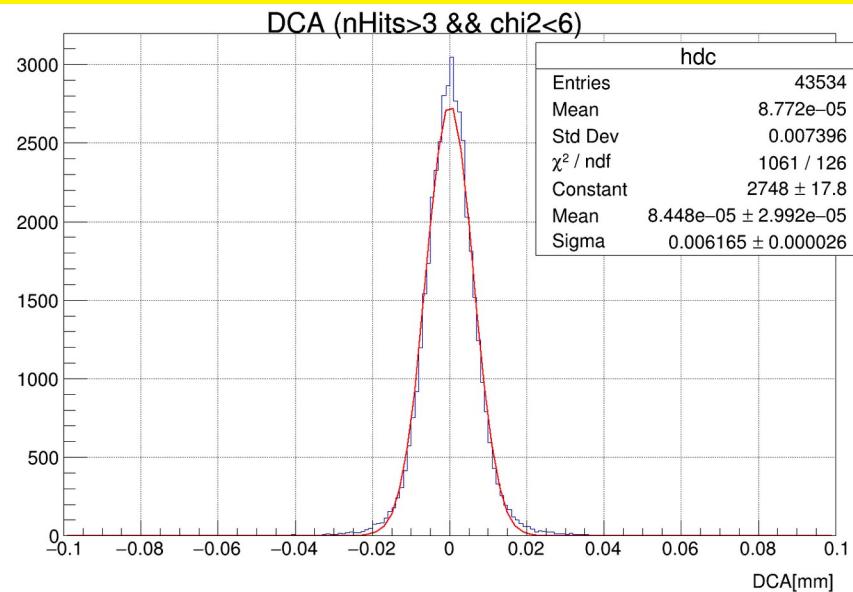
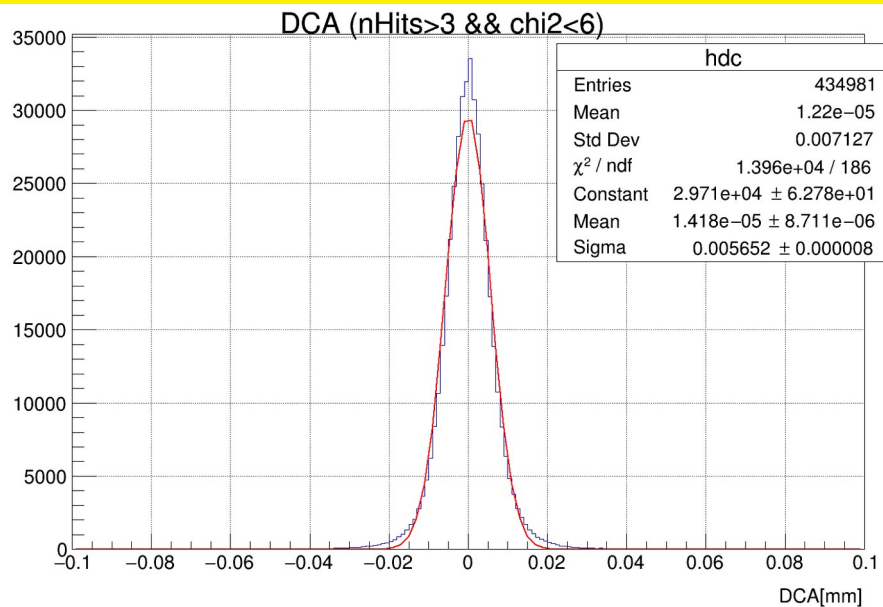
# Comparison



# Comparison

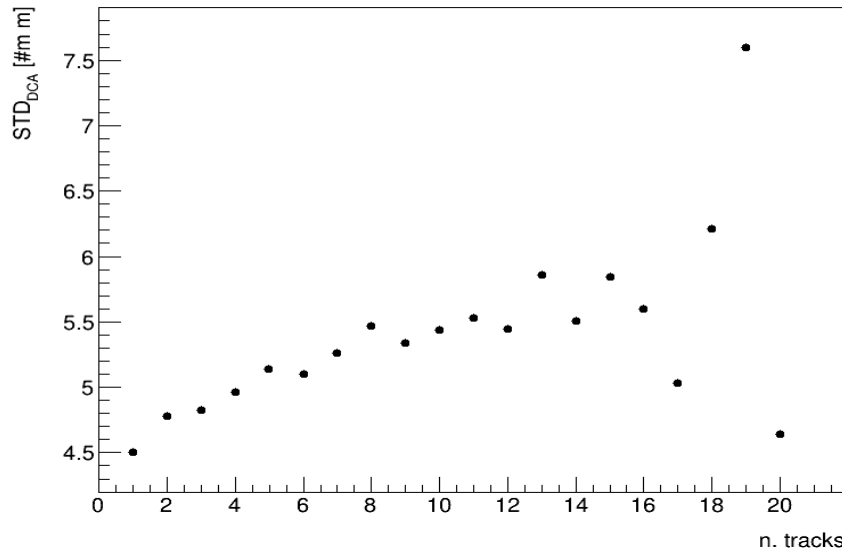


# Comparison

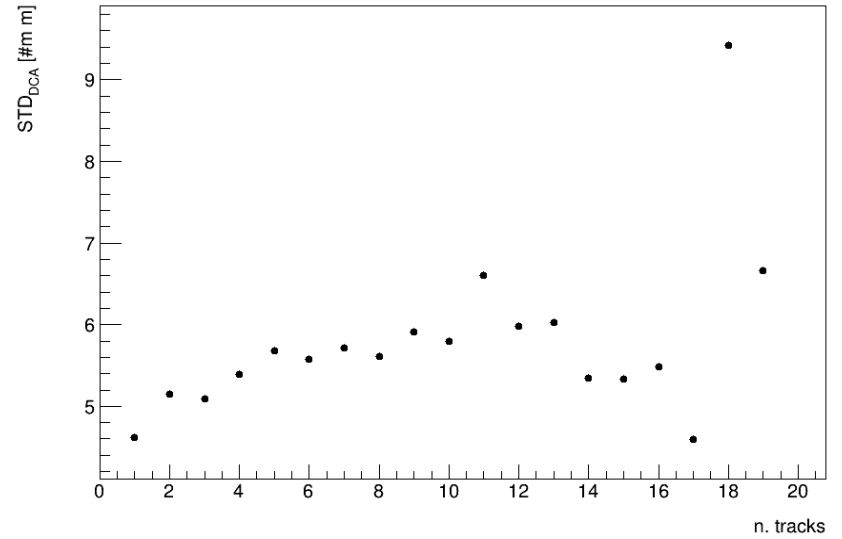


# Comparison

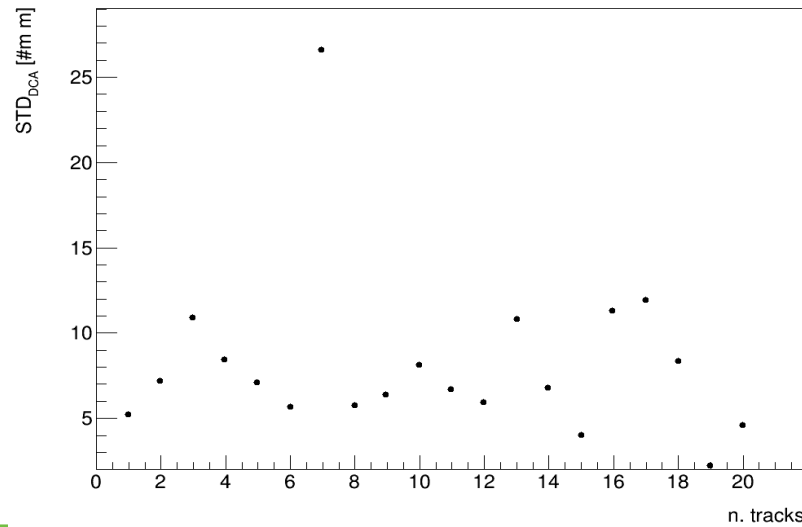
DCA resolution vs n. of tracks



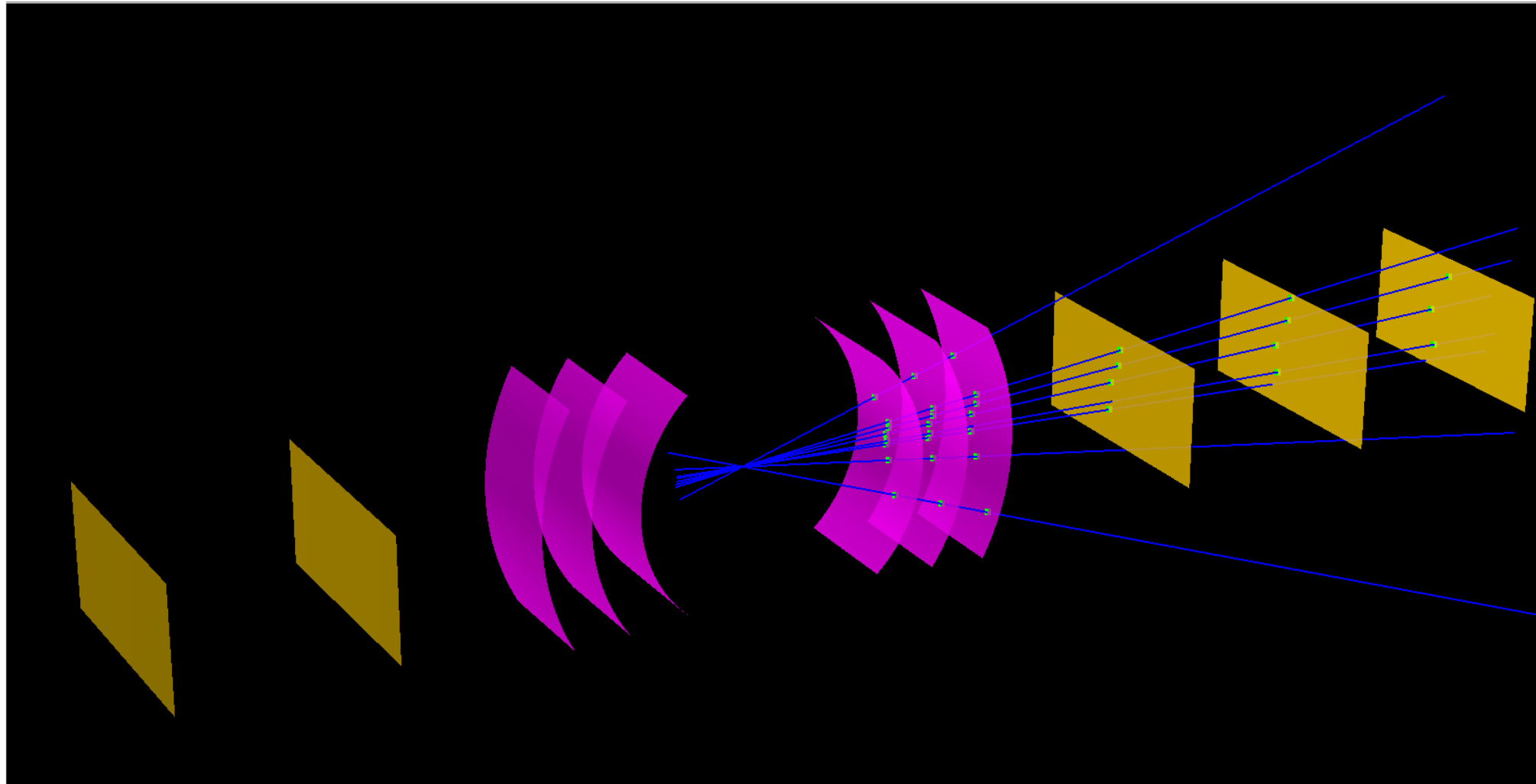
DCA resolution vs n. of tracks



DCA resolution vs n. of tracks



# Event display



- Track fitting is done using Global Chi2 fitting (with and without M.S.) and Kalman filter method
- DCA between beam and tracks in space is evaluated using two methods
- Distance between beam and tracks is evaluated at  $z = 0$ 
  - Full data sets provided by Arianna with final alignment ( x 8 more events)