

TPC Reconstruction Update

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02/07/05

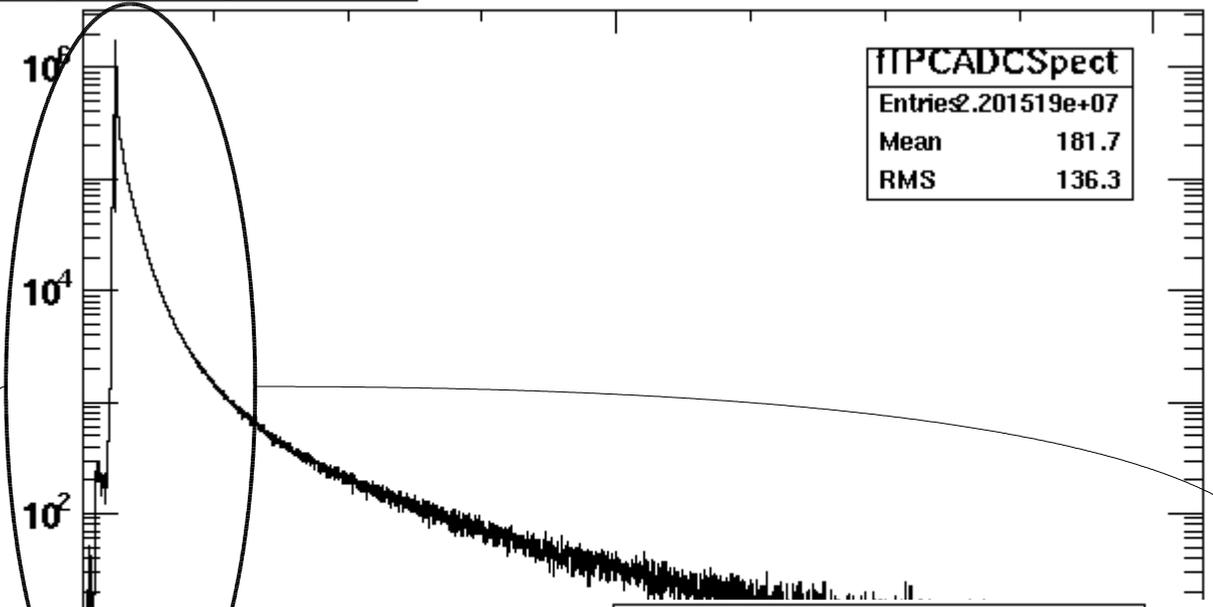
Indiana University

- Reconstruction is based on E910 reconstruction algorithm, described in Xihong Yang's thesis.
- General overview:
 - Begin with raw data: TPCDigit class has the following data members: (padColumn, padRow, bucket, ADC).
 - TPCR2DClusters are formed in the x-y (column,bucket) plane from connected digits. 2DClusters are formed in each padRow.
 - TPCRHits are formed from the 2D clusters using the center-of-gravity (weighted by ADC value) of each cluster.
 - TPCRTracks are formed from TPCRHits.
 - TPCRVertices are formed from TPCRTracks.

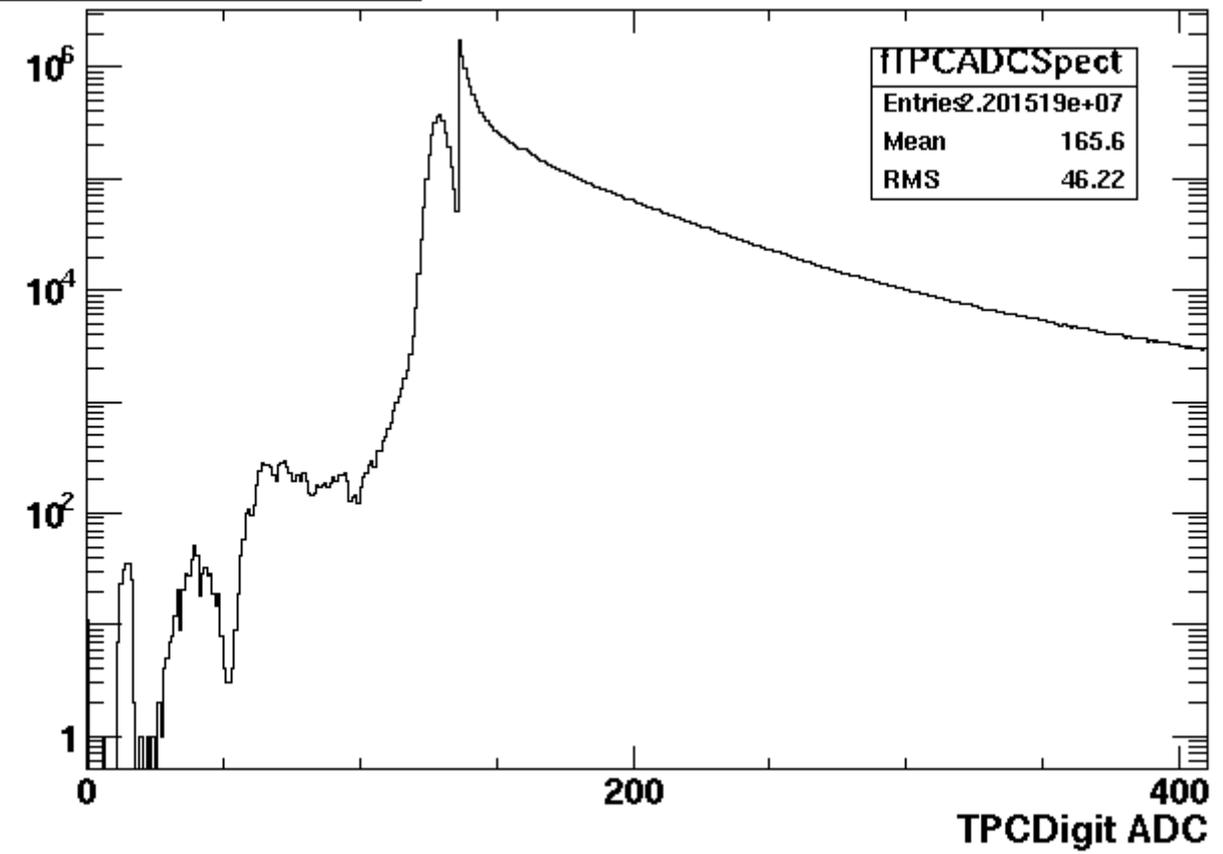
TPCR2DCluster and TPCR2DClusterFind

- TPCR2DCluster: class that holds list of TPCDigits, as well as some other useful info:
 - max., min. bucket
 - max., min. pad column
 - sum of ADC values
 - avg. (x,y)
 - rms (x,y).
- TPCR2DClusterFind: JobCModule class whose job it is to find 2DClusters from raw TPCDigits:
 - sorts raw TPCDigits by pad row
 - forms 2DClusters from digits that are connected either vertically or horizontally (but not diagonally)
 - calculates all of the member variables of each 2DCluster

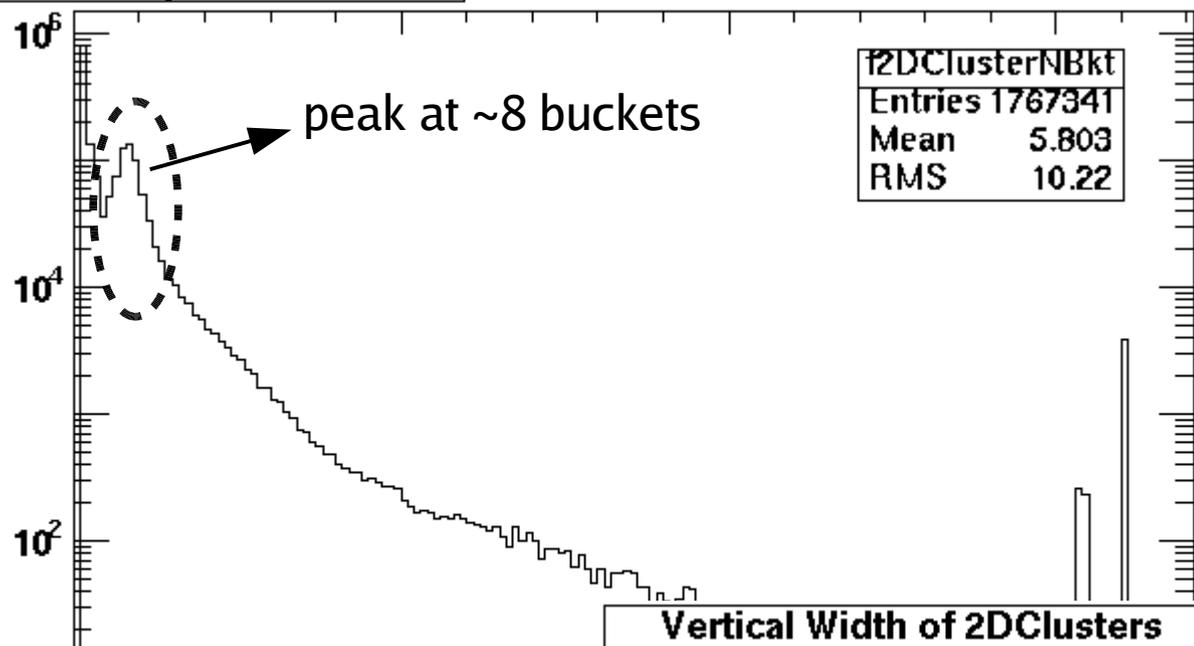
TPCDigit ADC Spectrum



TPCDigit ADC Spectrum



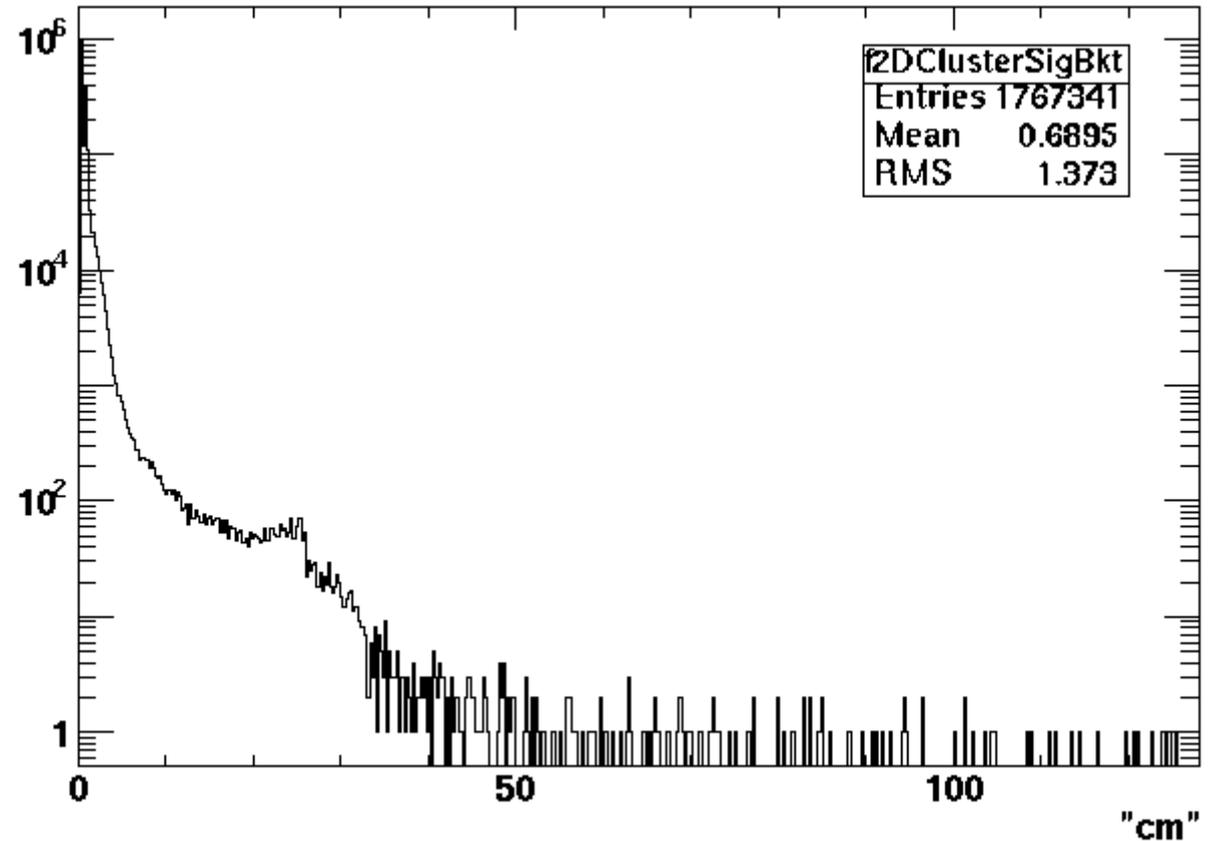
of Buckets per 2DCluster



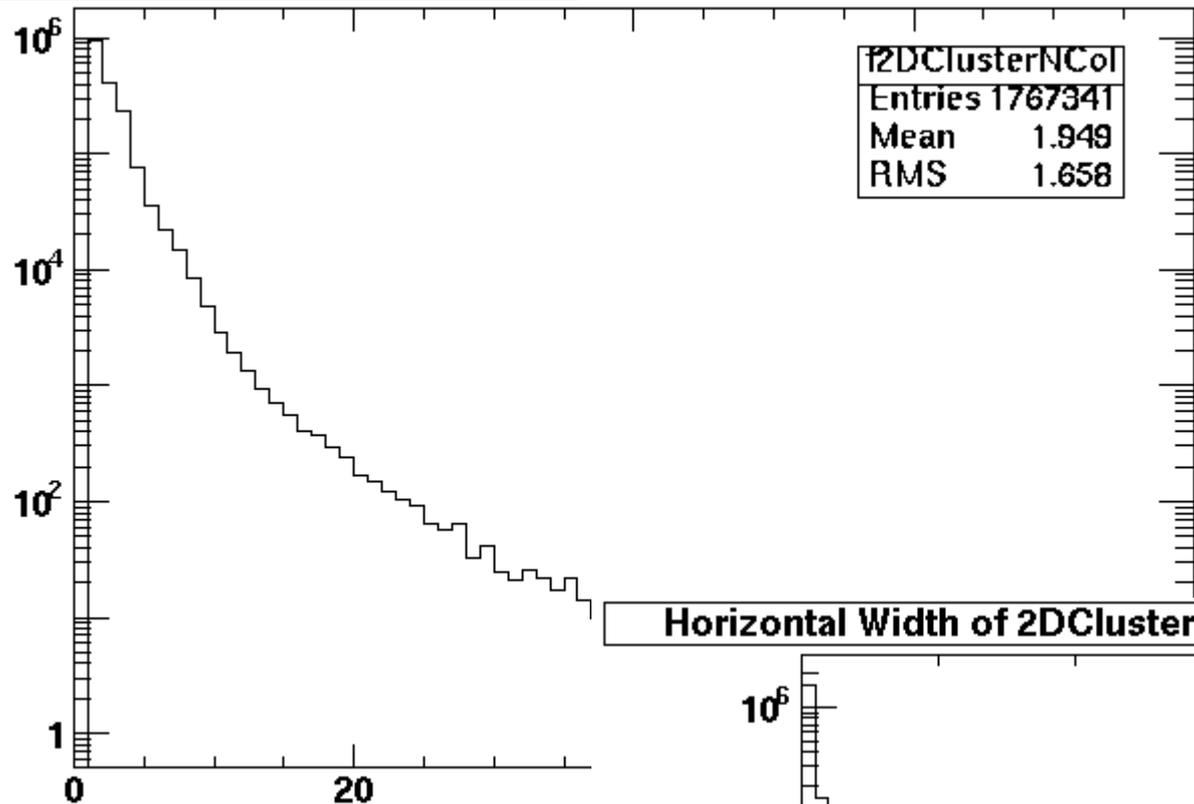
On average, there are about 8 buckets in each 2DCluster.

The vertical width of a 2DCluster is about 0.7 "cm" (bucket-to-distance conversion assumes $v_D = 5.45$ cm/us)

Vertical Width of 2DClusters

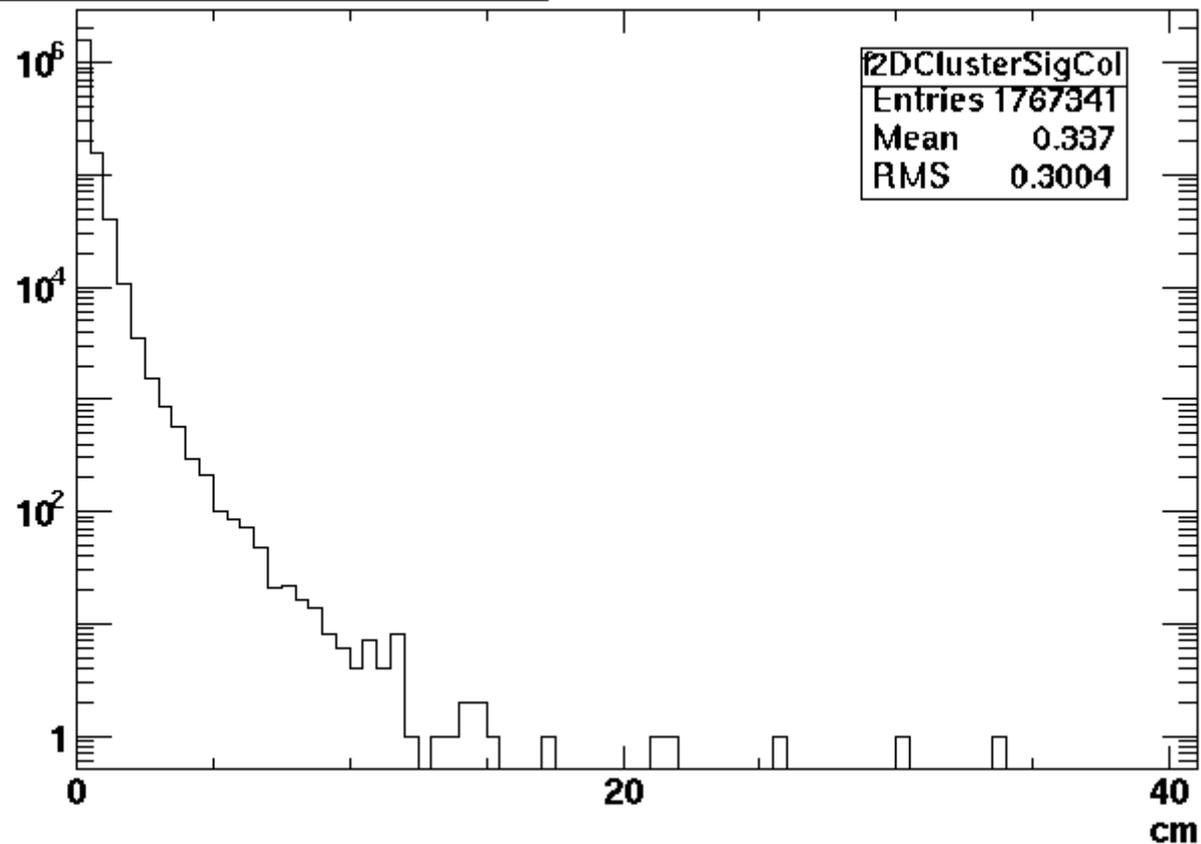


of Pad Columns per 2DCluster



On average, there are about 2 pads in each 2DCluster.

Horizontal Width of 2DClusters



The horizontal width of a 2DCluster is about 0.3 cm.

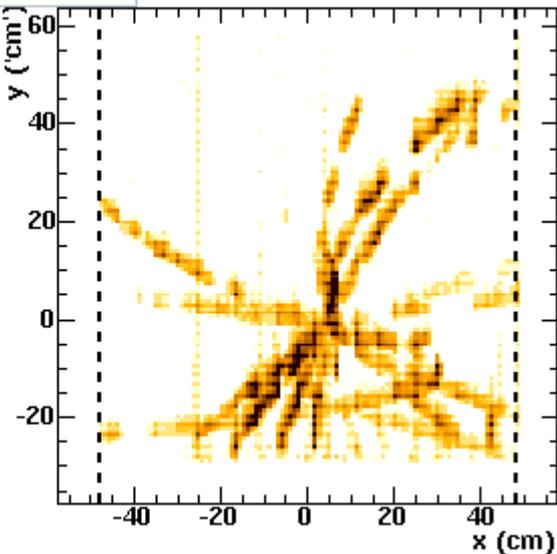
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Event: 20

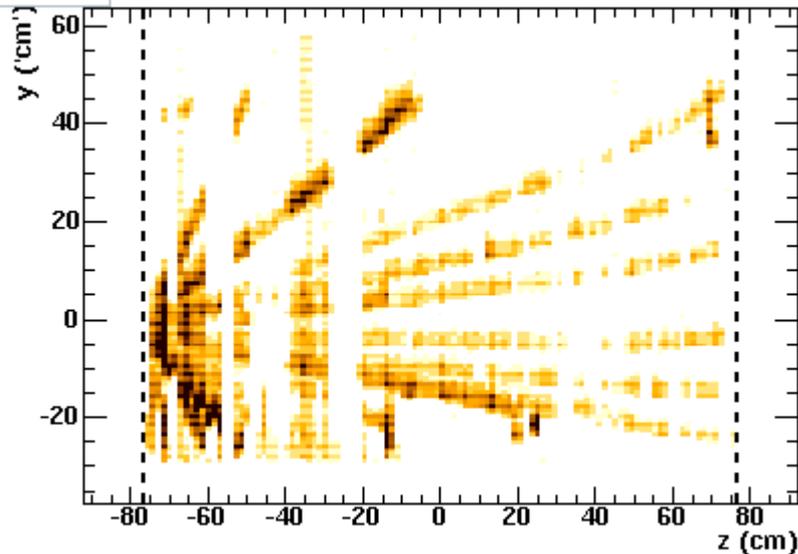
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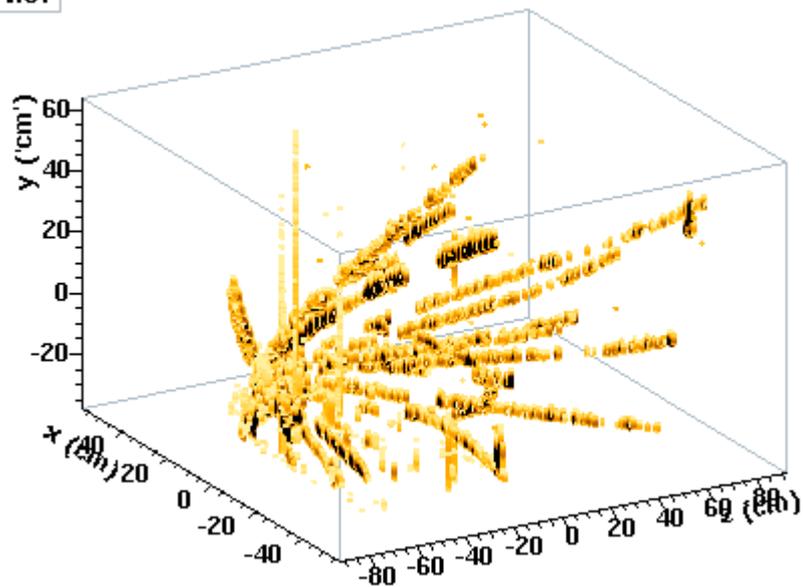
TPC Front



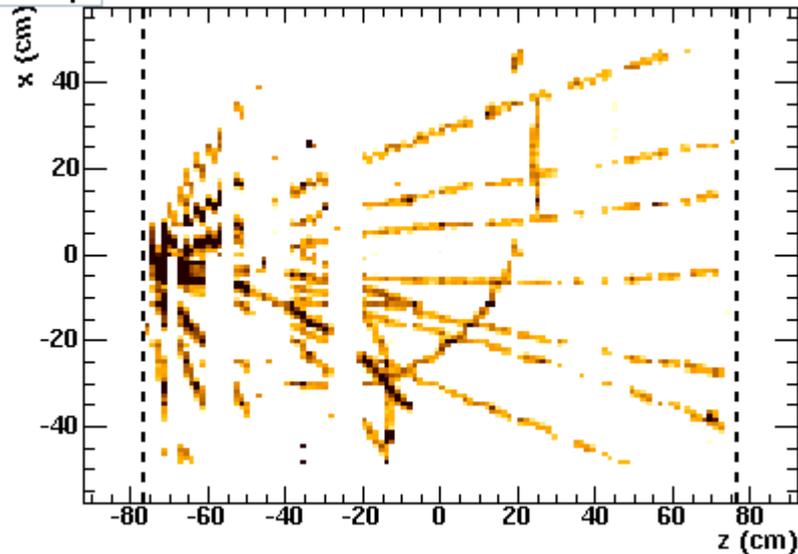
TPC Side



h31



TPC Top



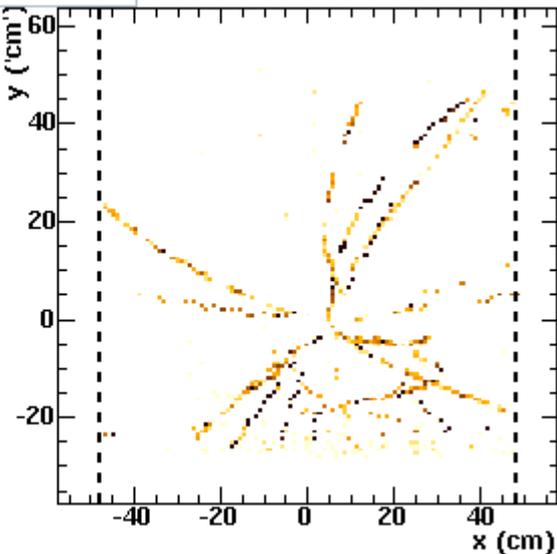
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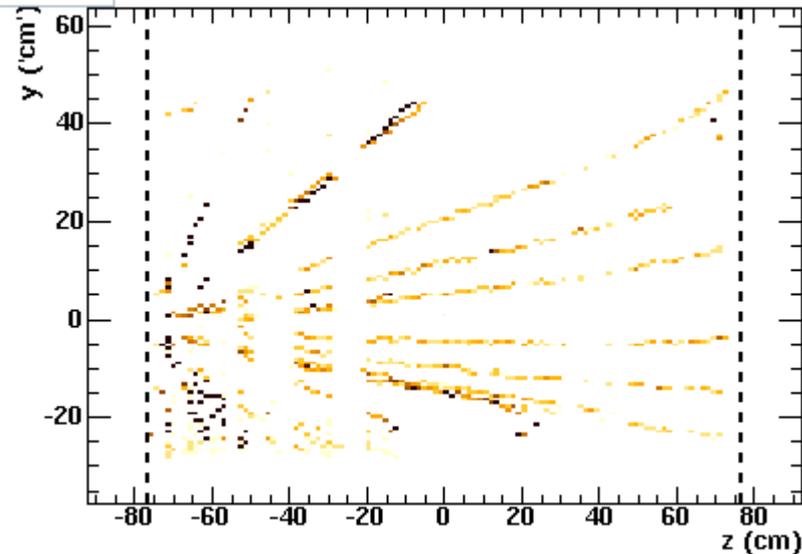
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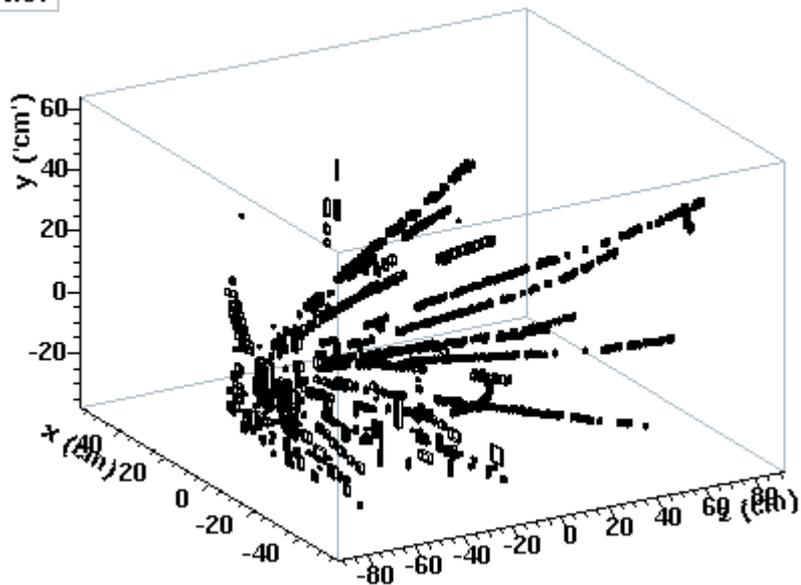
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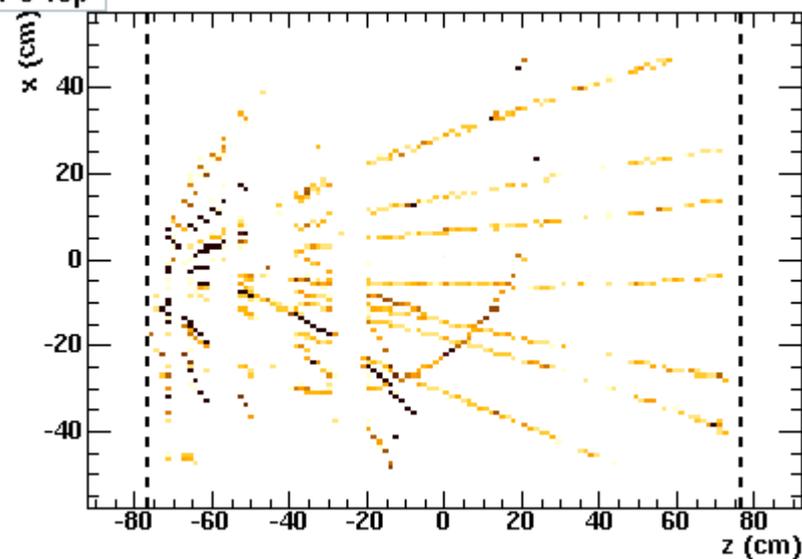
TPC Side



h31



TPC Top



TPCRHit and TPCRHitFind

- TPCRHit: placeholder class for final hit(s) that will be formed from 2DClusters. Currently only takes the avg. x and y positions of each 2DCluster.
- TPCRHitFind: JobCModule class whose job *will be* to find individual hits from the 2DClusters.

TPCRTrack and TPCRTrackFind

- TPCRTrack: class that holds list of TPCRHits, as well as:
 - track fit parameters (ρ , d , ϕ , dy/ds , y_0), their uncertainties and their correlations
 - ID (unique number, used mostly for debugging)
 - fit status (success or fail), goodness-of-fit (g.o.f.) $\sim \chi^2$
 - helicity (charge)
 - two matrices, used for fitting
- TPCRTrackFind: JobCModule class whose job it is to find tracks from TPCRHits:
 - track seeds are formed using a “follow-your-nose” approach, where a collection of hits is formed by searching only in the z-direction and picking up nearest-neighbor hits
 - looping until we find no more tracks:
 - take the longest list of *unused* hits, fit them to a helix
 - go back to look for bad hits (and remove them)
 - look for any “acceptable” unused hits, add them to the track
 - check again for bad hits (and remove them)

TPCRTrack and TPCRTrackFind (cont.)

- “Bad” hit fails cut on residual.
- “Acceptable” hit passes cuts on:
 - distance away from nearest track hit (cuts on both longitudinal and transverse distance)
 - change in g.o.f. parameter is less than max. allowed residual
- Next, we look for tracks to merge
 - merge two tracks if they intersect inside the TPC volume, and if the g.o.f. of the merged track is less than the sum of the g.o.f.'s of the two single tracks.
- Finally, we look for any remaining “acceptable” unused hits that could be added to any of our tracks.

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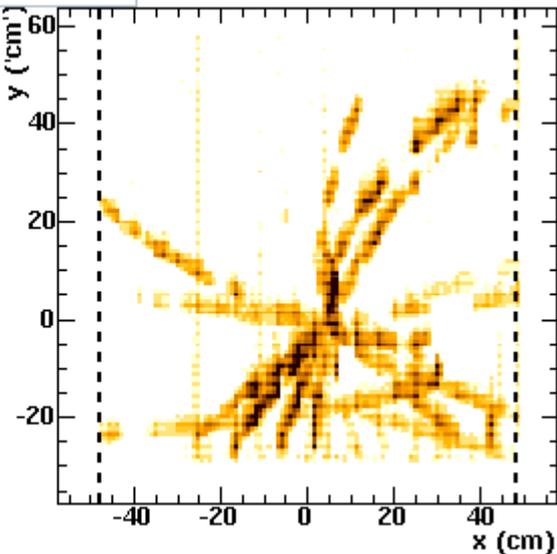
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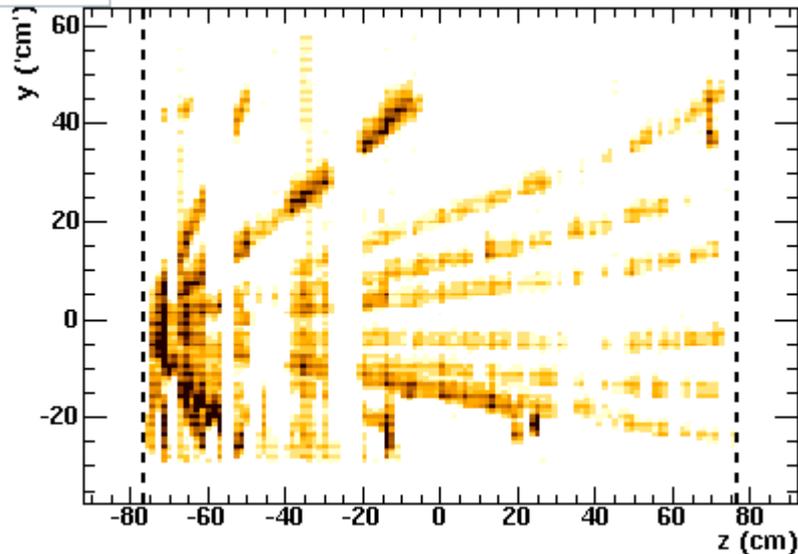
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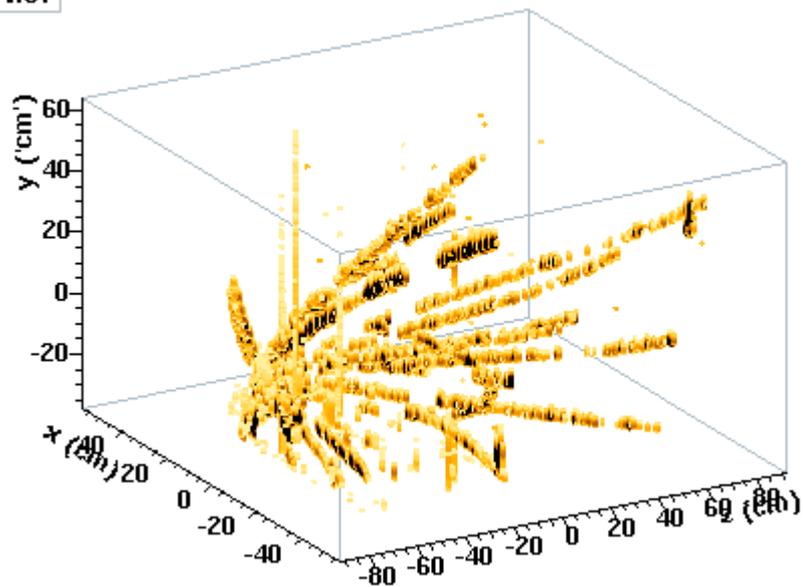
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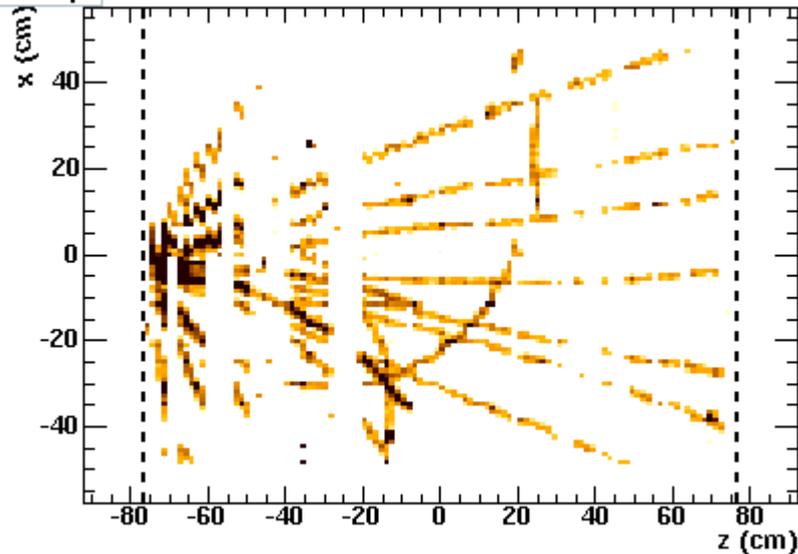
TPC Side



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TPC Top



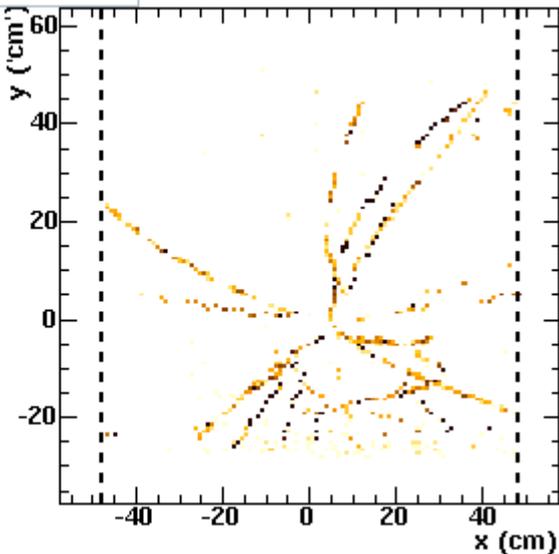
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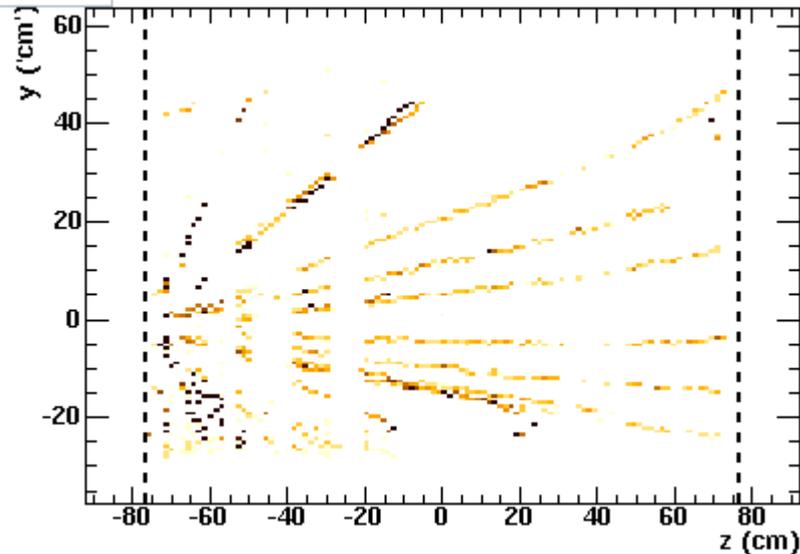
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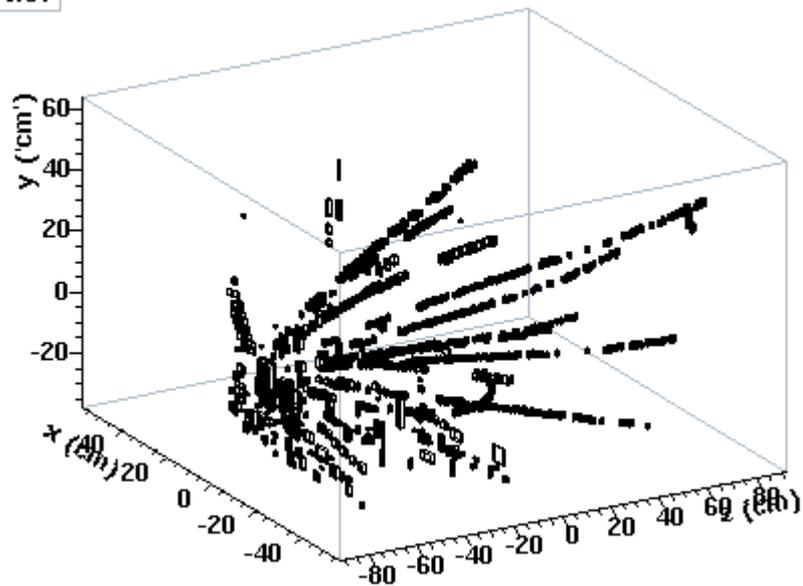
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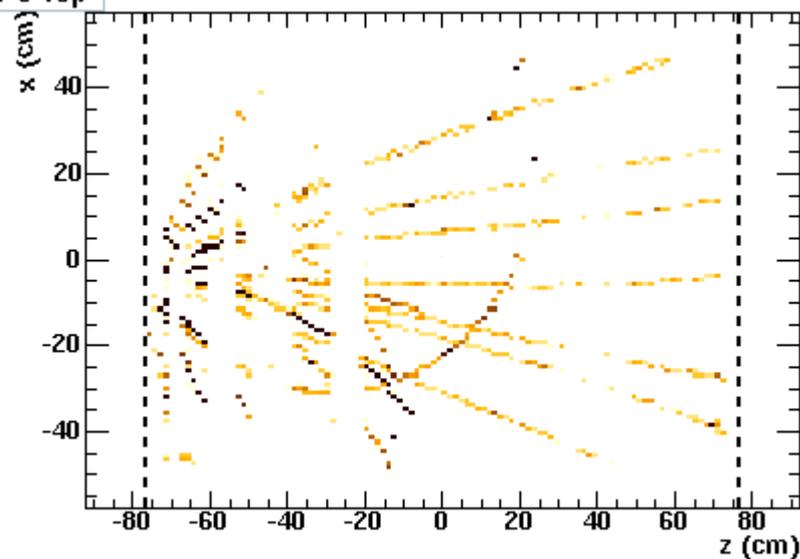
TPC Side



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TPC Top



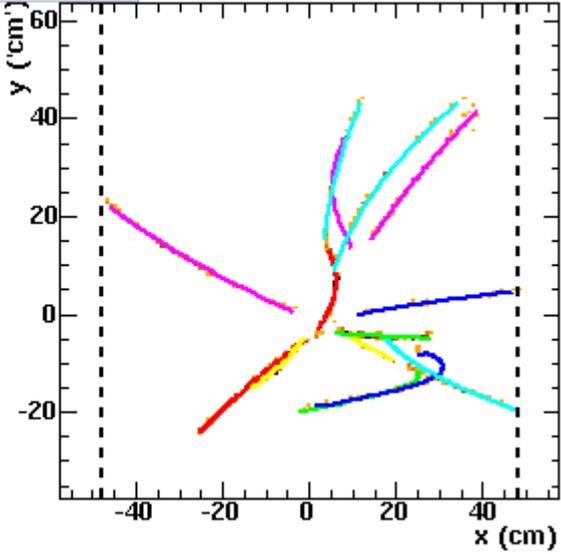
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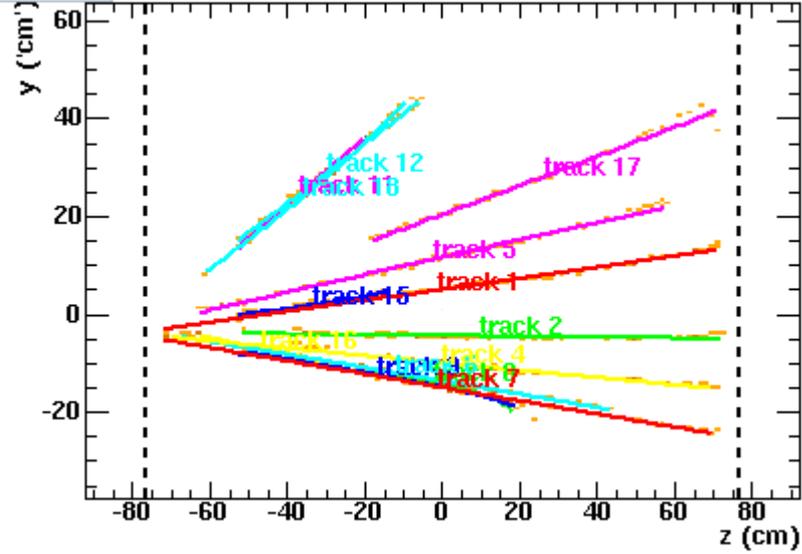
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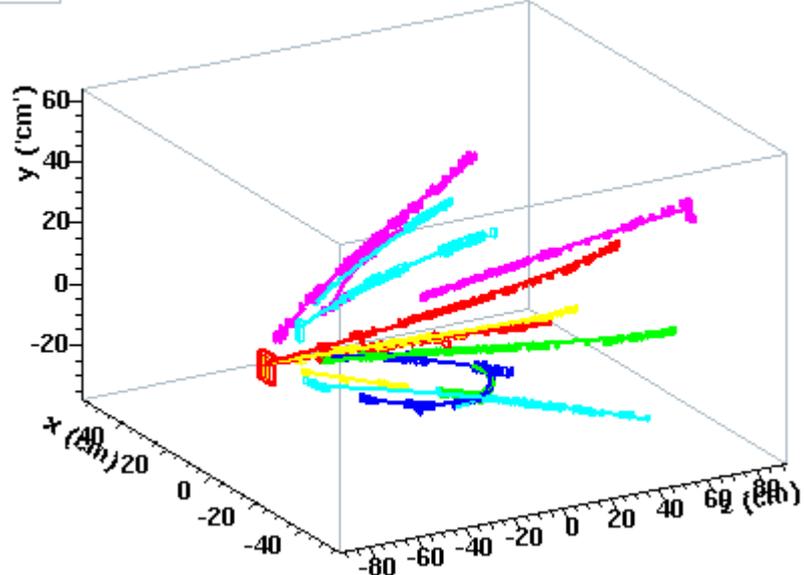
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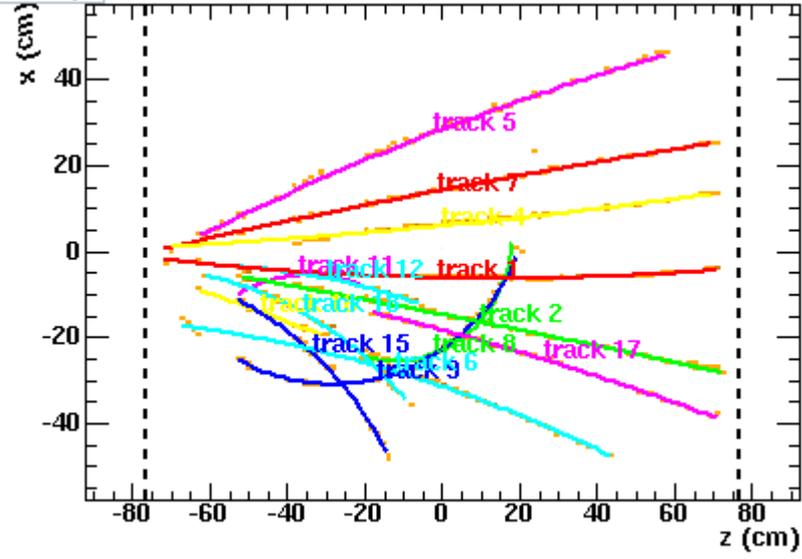
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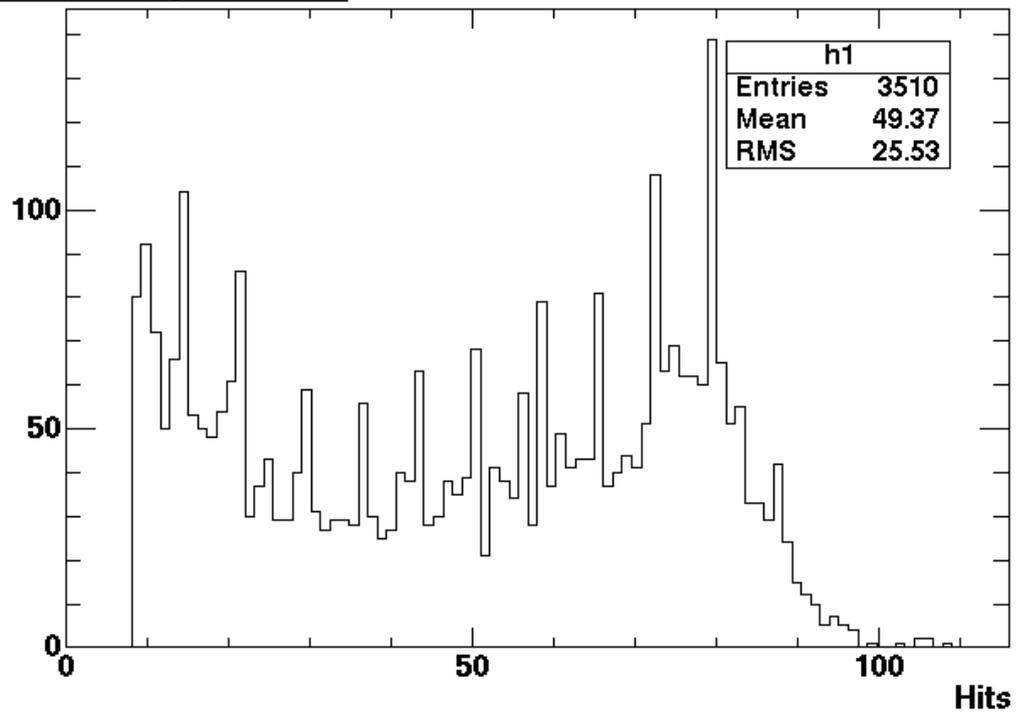
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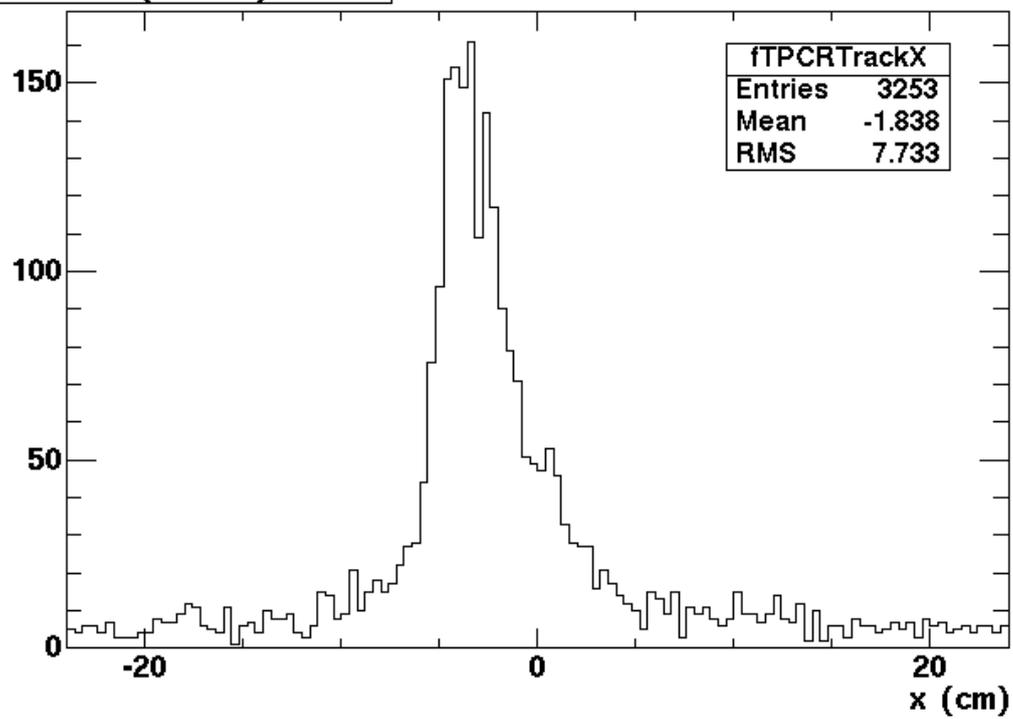
TPC Top



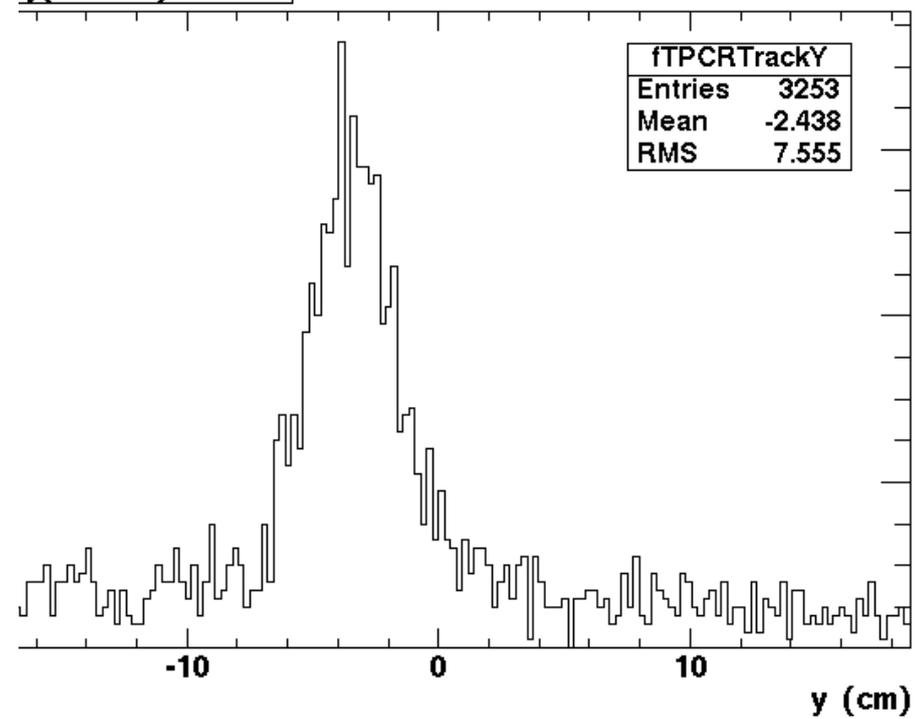
Number of hits per track



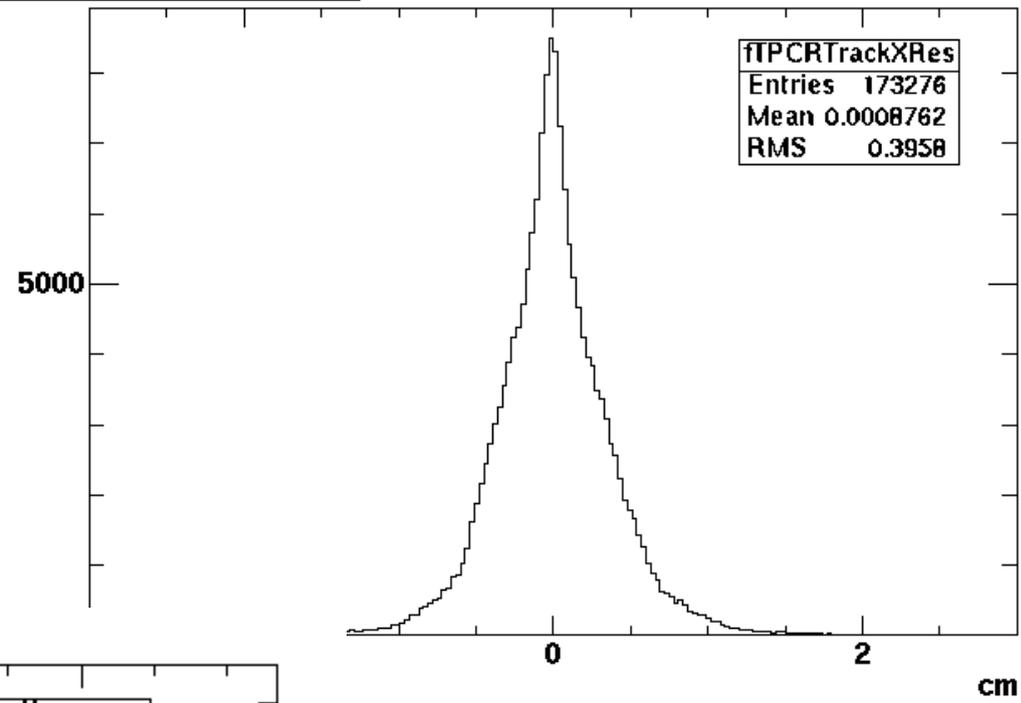
TPCRTrack x(z=zmin) Dist.



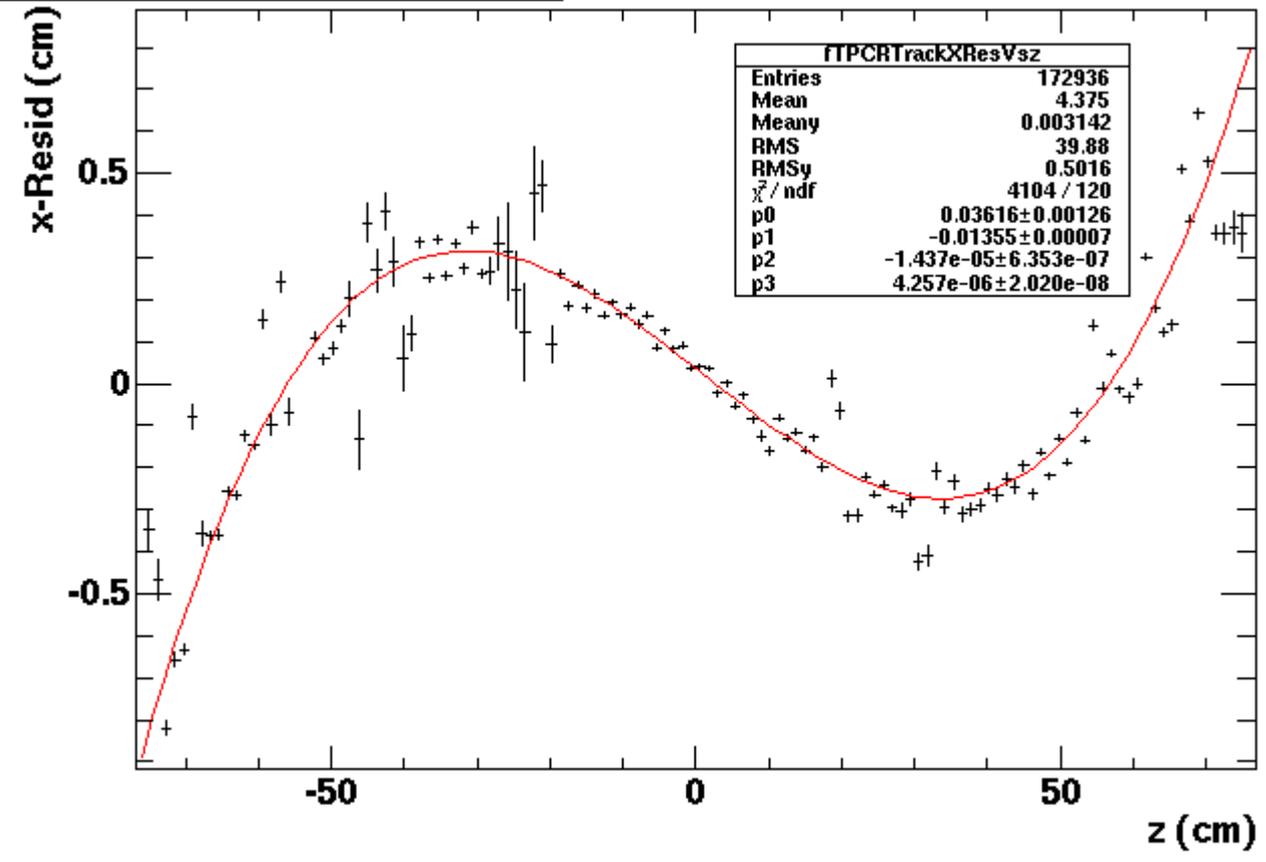
y(z=zmin) Dist.



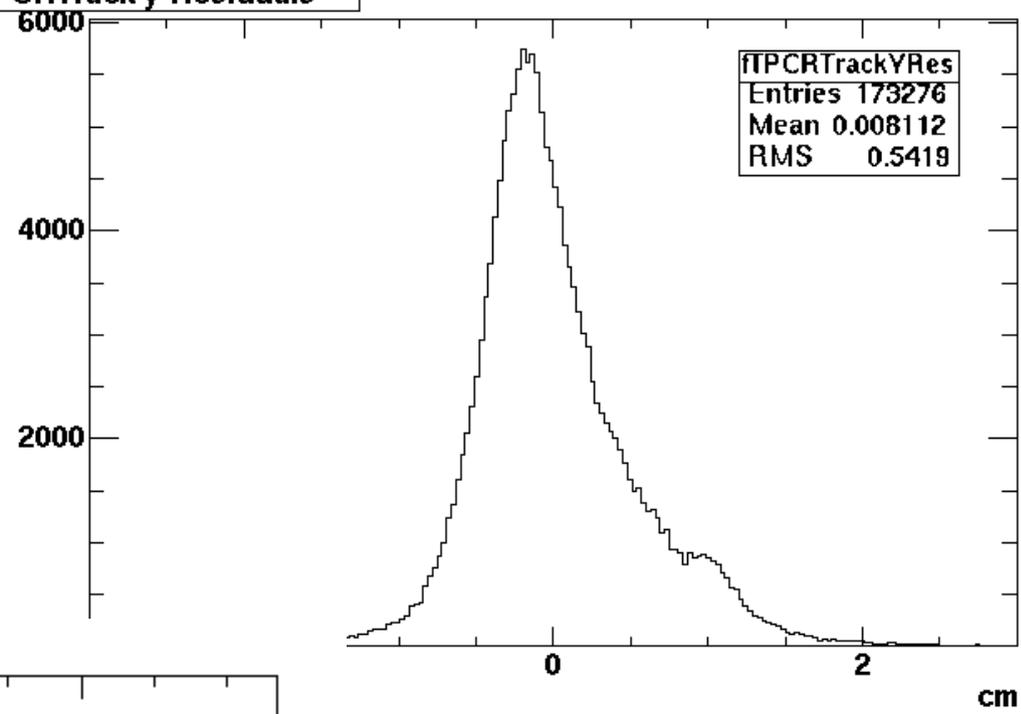
TPCRTrack x-Residuals



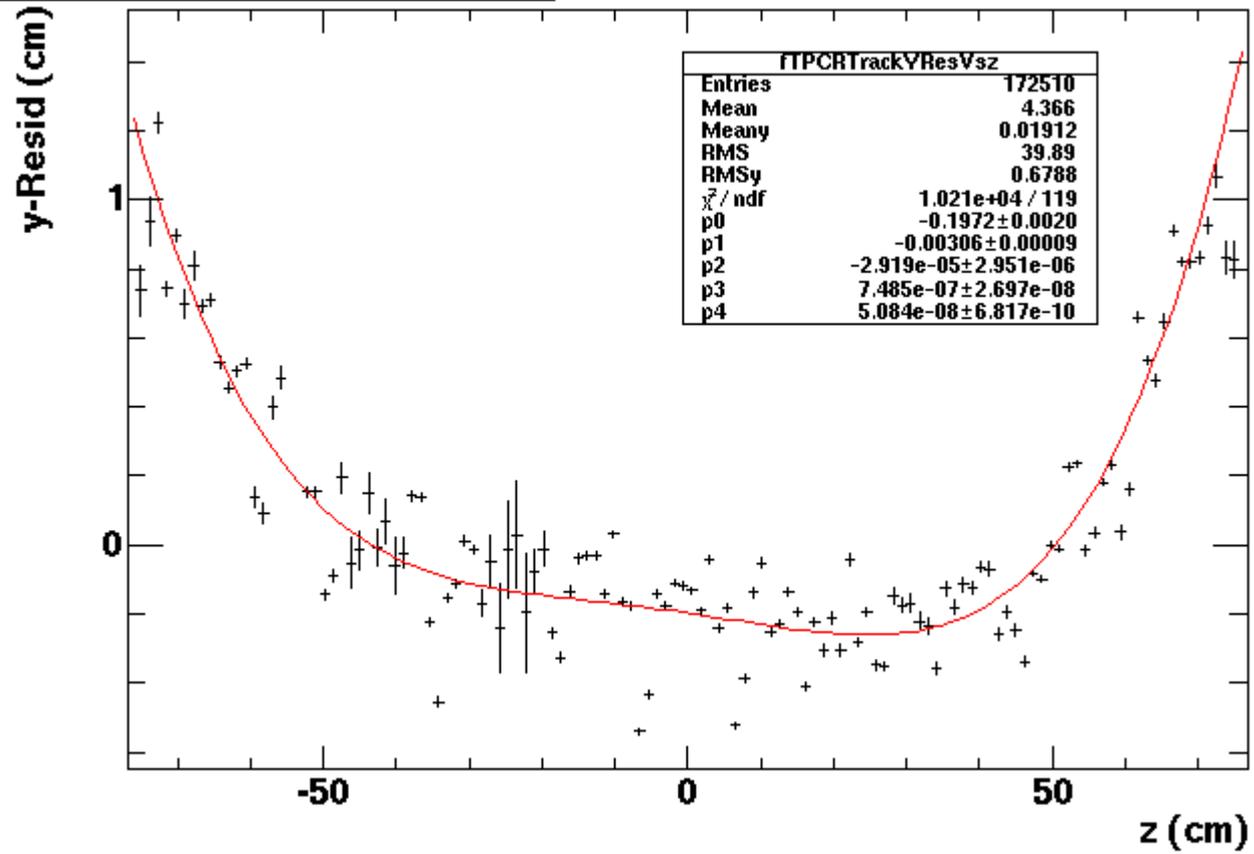
TPCRTrack x-Residuals vs. z



TPCRTrack y-Residuals



TPCRTrack y-Residuals vs. z



TPCRVertex and TPCRVertexFind

- TPCRVertex: class that holds list of TPCRTracks associated with the vertex, as well as the position of the vertex.
- TPCRVertexFind: JobCModule class whose job it is to find a vertex from TPCRTracks:
 - algorithm for calculating vertex position assumes the vertex is *outside* the TPC volume. This is because with no magnetic field, the calculation is linear, and all we have to do is matrix inversion.
 - the collection of tracks that form a vertex is initially formed from a list of two-track intersections that fall within a variable sized “box”.

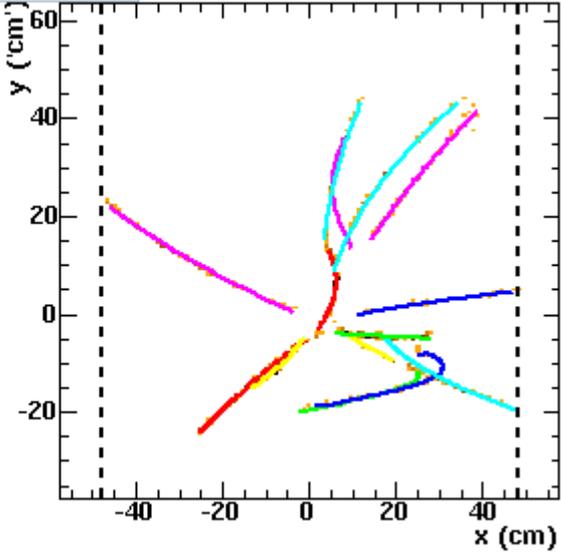
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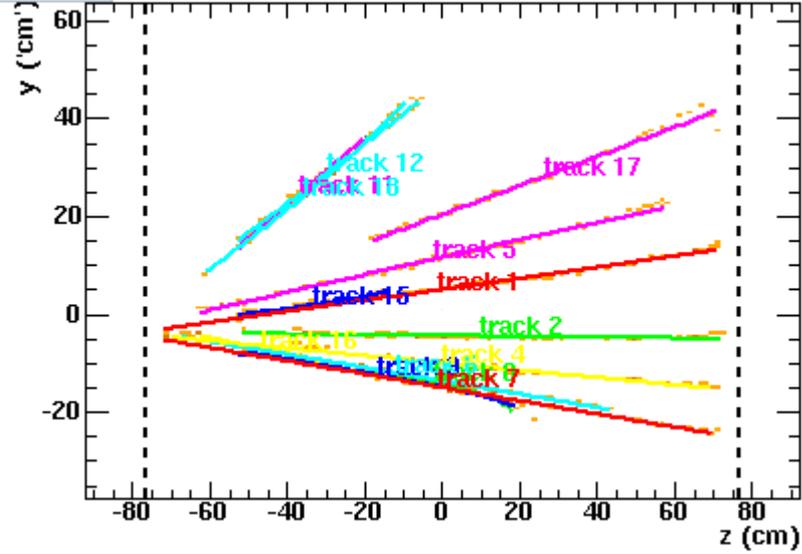
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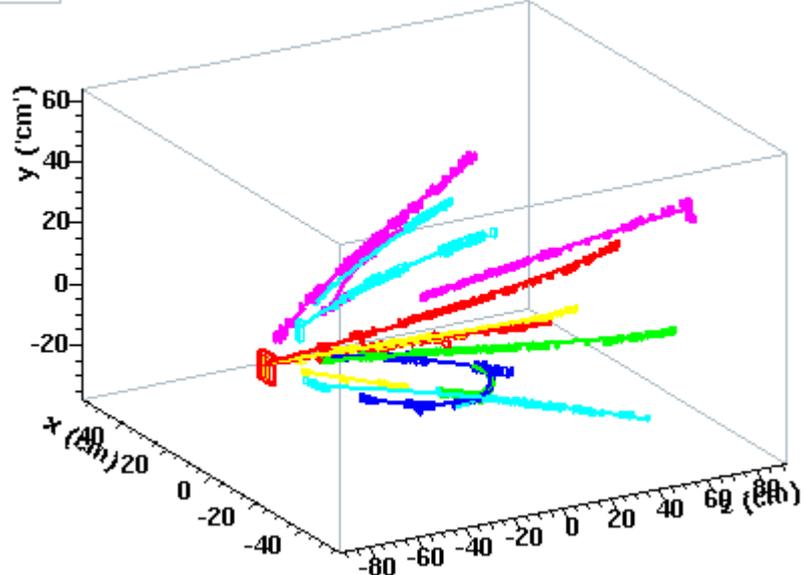
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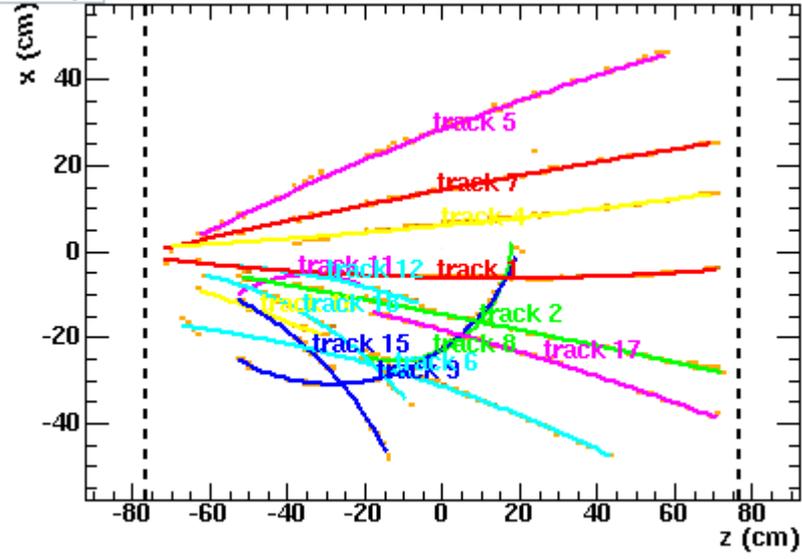
TPC Side



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TPC Top



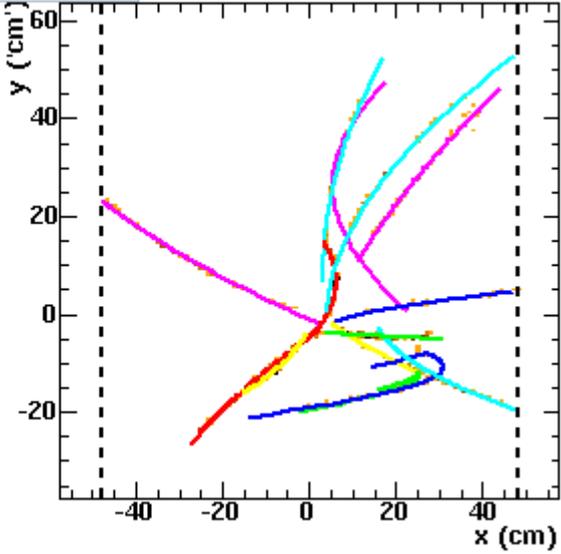
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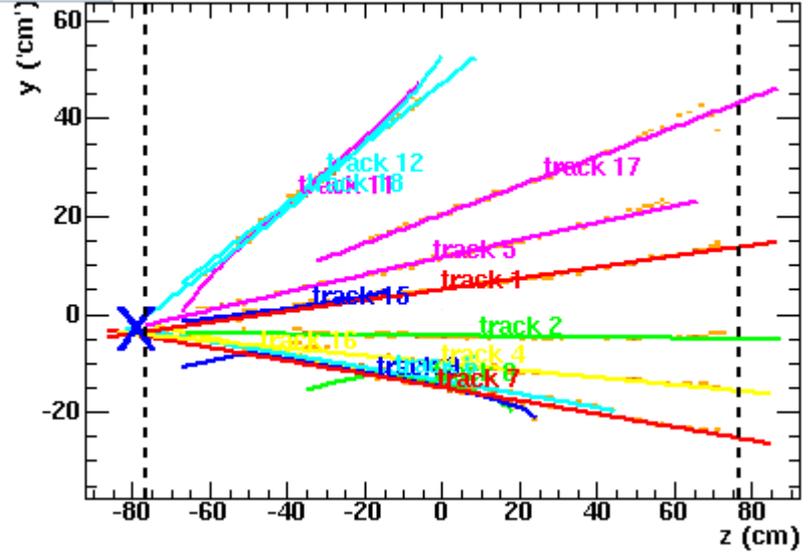
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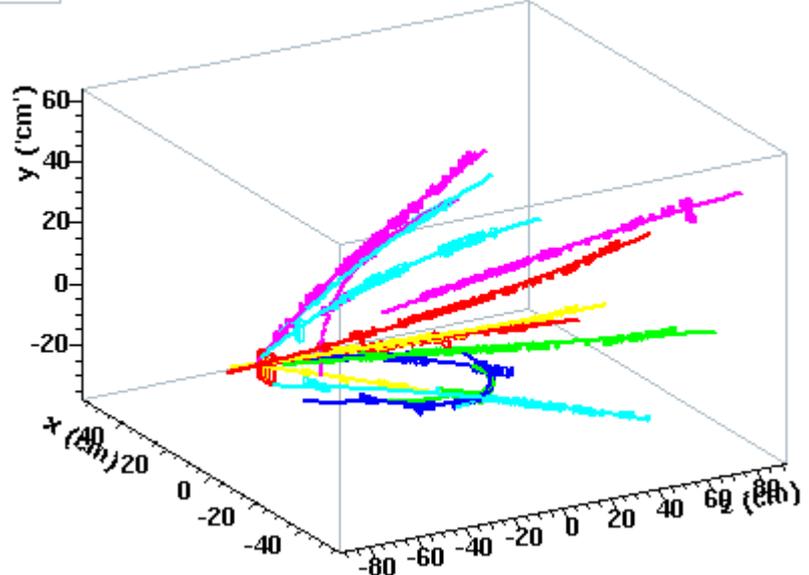
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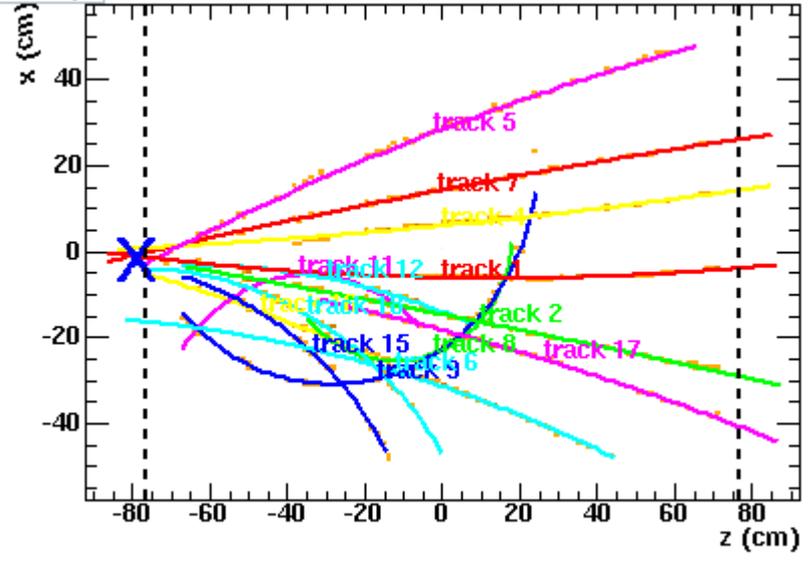
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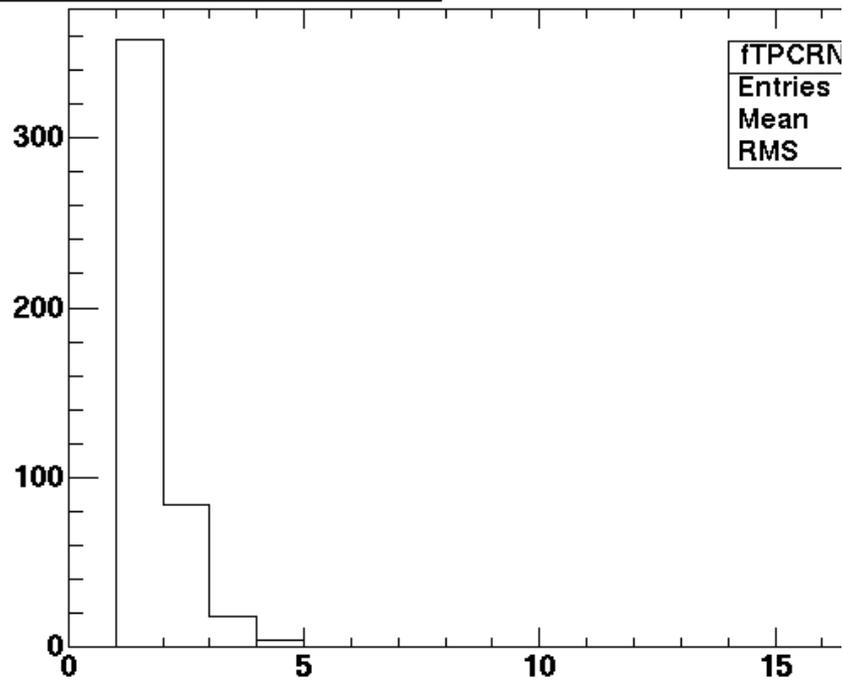
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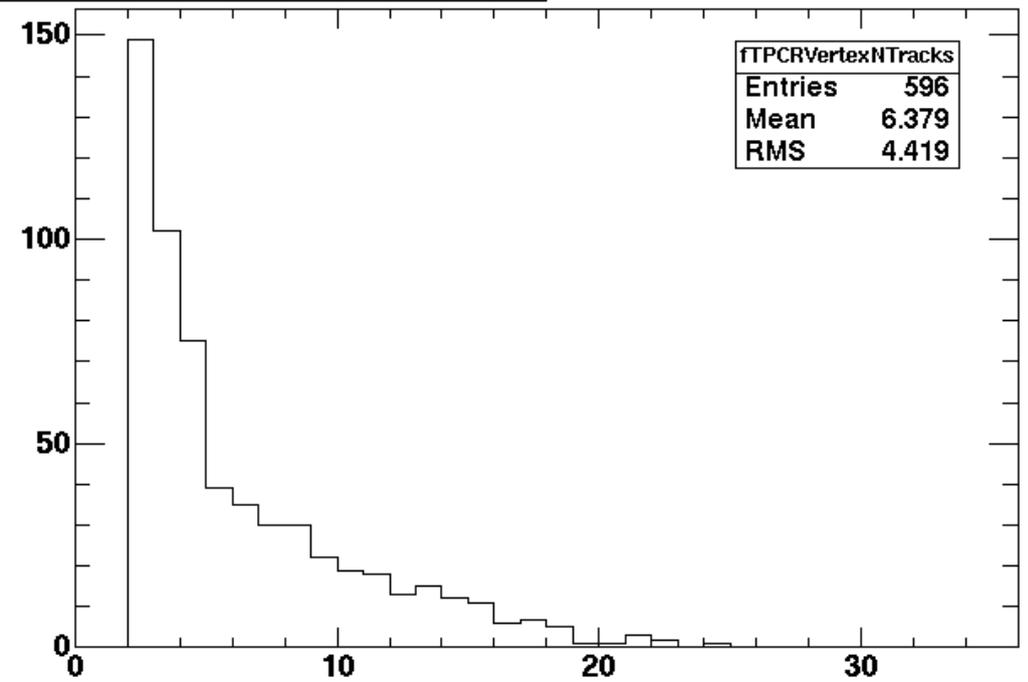
TPC Top



TPCRVertex Num. Vert./Event



TPCRVertex Num. of Tracks/Vertex



TPCRVertex z-Dist

