# The tracking Present situation Short term actions Long term actions FUTURE

S. Costanza

L. Lavezzi

A. Rotondi

#### **Present situation**

#### **TODO list**

#### BUG FIXES AND THINGS TO BE ADDED:

- 1. Check on the tracking of any charged particle and of neutral particles
- 2. In the helix <--> parabola contructors sometimes the transformation is not possible and it fails: a comment is needed to explain why (it is due to the SD/SC transformation failure)
- 3. PropagateToLength (0) must be fixed (peraphs in FORTRAN) to be able to propagate to track length = 0 (i.e. don't move)
- 4. Check the option 'O' (= only); it should perform the tracking only of the mean values without the errors. If it is so, a function to use it must be added to the interface
- 5. Add the covariance matrix in MARS (6X6) in FairTrackParH
- 6. Check the tracking along the z axis
- 7. Fix bug to prevent crash (e.g. in xmm55)

#### A MORE GENERAL IDEA:

1. A general "restyling" of FairGeanePro is needed in some points, to uniform the function names and optimize them: for example PropagateToPCA(pca)/PropagateToPCA(pca, dir) to be unified in one!

#### FINALLY, IN THE INTERFACE BETWEEN GEANE AND GENFIT:

- 1. I wrote the GeaneTrackRep::getPosMomCov function but there is a problem in the transformation to MARS, which may fail sometimes due to MARS/SD/SC transformations → a comment is needed (and I will put the implementation in svn)
- 2. Exception of getMom in PndGenfitAdapters (see thread: Bugs, Fixes, Releases: Bug in GenfitTrack2PndTrack); we should decide whether to put it within a "try&catch" or to handle the exceptions directly inside getPos/Mom/PosMom/PosMomCov?
- 3. Bug in SPU still needs to be corrected (see forthcoming post in the forum)

## Long term actions

How much long?

I think about a period of six months (depending on man power)

- 1. tracking for electrons/positrons
- 2. Kalman filter for electrons/positrons
- 3. Implementation of GEANT 4E

## 1. Tracking of electrons/positrons

\* electrons

### Bremsstrahlung

The radiative energy loss straggling distribution for the energy E of a particle of incident energy  $E_0$  on an absorber of thickness x, was first deduced by Heitler [28], using an approximate expression for the bremsstrahlung cross section:

$$f(E) = \frac{1}{E_0 \Gamma(l)} \left( \ln \frac{E_0}{E} \right)^{l-1} , \quad l = \frac{x}{X_0 \ln 2} ,$$
 (18)

where  $X_0$  is the radiation length of the absorber and  $\Gamma$  is the gamma function.

$$\langle E \rangle = E_0 \frac{1}{2^l}, \quad \langle E^2 \rangle = E_0^2 \frac{1}{3^l}$$

$$\sigma^2[E] = \langle E^2 \rangle - \langle E \rangle^2 = E_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{3^l} - \frac{1}{4^l} \right).$$

skind or electrons

### Bremsstrahlung

GEANE is OK for the mean value



| absorber   | energy | Heitler equation |          | GEANT3 |          | GEANT4 |          |
|------------|--------|------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|            | (GeV)  | $\mu$            | $\sigma$ | $\mu$  | $\sigma$ | $\mu$  | $\sigma$ |
| 10  cm  Ar | 0.5    | 0.4995           | 0.0097   | 0.4995 | 0.0097   | 0.4995 | 0.0105   |
| 10  cm  Ar | 1.0    | 0.9991           | 0.0194   | 0.9991 | 0.0198   | 0.9991 | 0.0203   |
| 1  cm  Al  | 0.5    | 0.447            | 0.098    | 0.444  | 0.100    | 0.444  | 0.098    |
| 1  cm  Al  | 1.0    | 0.894            | 0.195    | 0.891  | 0.203    | 0.891  | 0.201    |
| 1  cm  Al  | 10     | 9.01             | 1.95     | 8.96   | 2.04     | 8.95   | 2.06     |

Table 2: comparison between the mean energy  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\sigma$  (MeV) from the GEANT3 and GEANT4 simulated distributions relative to  $10^5$  electrons and from the Heitler formula after passing some absorbers.

of electron's

## Improvements (done)

New error calculation in energy loss for heavy particles (truncated Landau and Urban)

New error calculation for bremsstrahlung

The effects are only in the energy pulls, because only the (1,1) element of the covariance matrix is involved

ectors

#### Bremsstrahlung

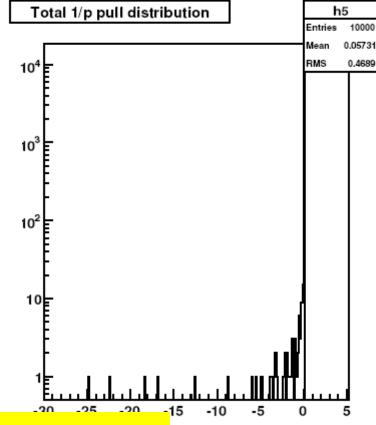
\* SCHOOL

1/p distribution has no variance!
We use the 1 σ E interval
transformed in 1/E

$$\sigma[1/E] = 0.5 [1/E_2, 1/E_1] , \text{ where}$$

$$E_2 = \text{Min}(E_0, \langle E \rangle + \sigma[E]) ,$$

$$E_1 = \begin{cases} \langle E \rangle - \sigma[E] & \text{if } E_2 = \langle E \rangle + \sigma[E] \\ E_0 - 2\sigma[E] & \text{if } E_2 = E_0 \end{cases} .$$



The covariance matrix for bremsstrahlung was absent in the original GEANE Implemented in the last GEANE version (last summer) Tests with electrons have to be done However, this is not enough for KALMAN

## 2. KALMAN filter requires gaussian shapes. How to proceed??

## Beyond Kalman: not gauusian models (electrons)



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com



Computer Physics Communications 154 (2003) 131-142

Computer Physics Communications

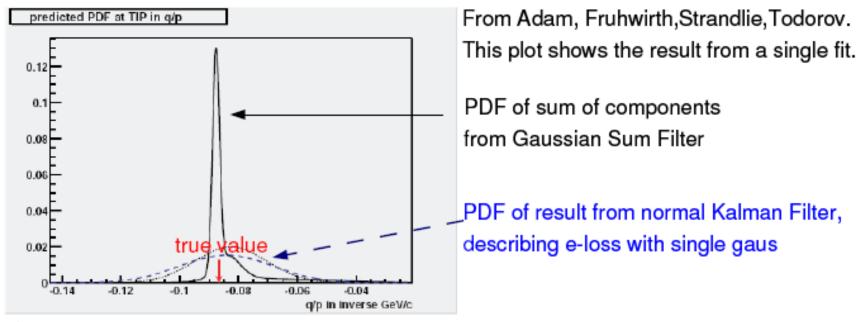
www.elsevier.com/locate/cpc

A Gaussian-mixture approximation of the Bethe–Heitler model of electron energy loss by bremsstrahlung

R. Frühwirth

Institut für Hochenergiephysik der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna, Austria Received 23 April 2003

- idea: describe P(z) as a weighted sum of several Gaussian distributions
- split fit in different component, one for each Gauss. add up the final results.



- but
  - number of components can become very large ... must run many fits to fit a single track

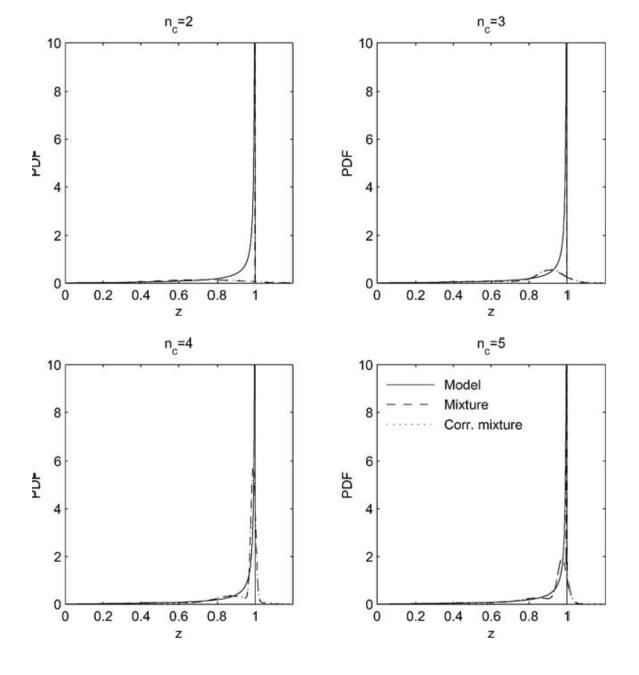


Fig. 9. PDFs of the model and of CDF-mixtures for t = 0.02.

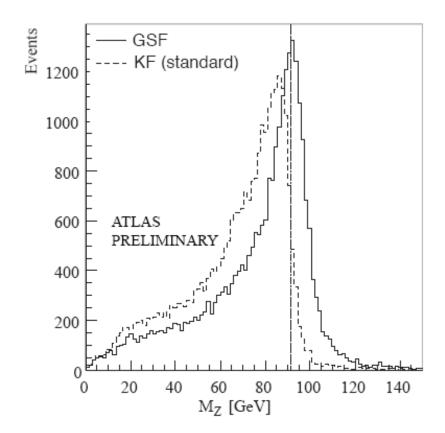


Figure 6. Improvement of the Z mass distribution for  $Z \to e^+e^-$ , when the electron tracks are (re-)fitted with the Gaussian sum filter instead of the standard ATLAS Kalman filter. In the standard Kalman filter, energy loss is applied only as mean ionisation loss and even approximated as being Gaussian distributed.

## 3. GEANT4E



#### Timing GEANE vs GEANT4E



10k mu+ 20 GeV cross all the detector (time in msec/evt CPU: Athlon 1 GHz)

- Same number of steps in GEANT3 and GEANT4

| GEANTS                                 | 3    | GEANT4                                   |      |  |
|--|------|--|------|--|
| GEANT3                                 | 0.39 | GEANT4                                   | 1.22 |  |
| GEANE: Forward or backward             | 0.45 | GEANT4E: Forward or backward             | 1.65 |  |
| GEANE: no error<br>Forward or backward | 0.28 | GEANT4E: no error<br>Forward or backward | 1.30 |  |

- > GEANT4 is 2.5 times slower than GEANT3
- > GEANT4E is 3.5 times slower than GEANE
- > Most of the time is taken by GEANT4 field propagation
- Error propagation is ~1/3 of total time
- © Results have been checked by profiling

#### VERY PRELIMINARY:

Time in full CMS:

> GEANE: 55 msec/track

> GEANT4E: 44 msec/track

! But 3.5 X more steps in GEANE

CHEP '06 GEANT4E 16



#### Summary and plans



- First prototype of GEANT4E is ready with similar functionality as GEANE
- Simple example shows it is 3.5 times slower as GEANE (0.8 in real detector, although with bigger steps)
- Many optimisation options available

#### Next steps:

- Release in GEANT4
- Check in a real detector reconstruction (CMS)
  - Baseline software for track error propagator in CMS Cosmic Challenge (May 2006)
- Try different optimisation options

CHEP '06

GEANT4E

## **FUTURE**

- Join different detectors
- Track merging
- Vertex fit + track fit

•