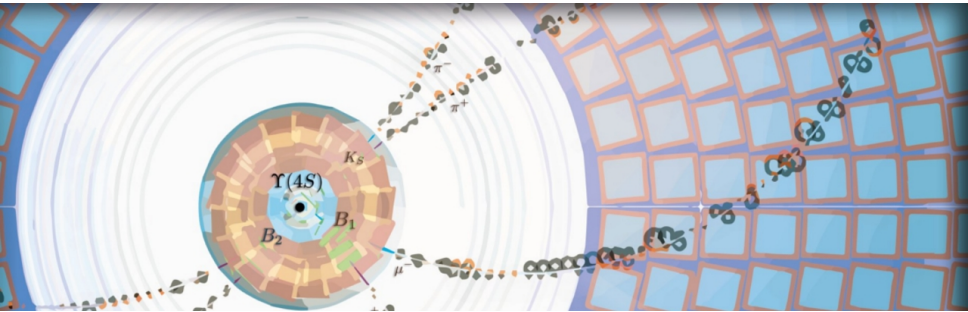


# A local tracking algorithm for the Central Drift Chamber of Belle II.

F2F Meeting - Pisa



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Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron

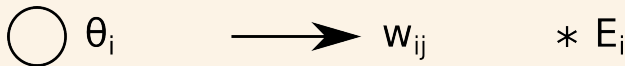
12th May 2014



- > Weighted Cellular Automaton  $\leftrightarrow$  Kalman Filter
- > Optimization in the segment combination stage
- > Plans

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## Graph diagramm

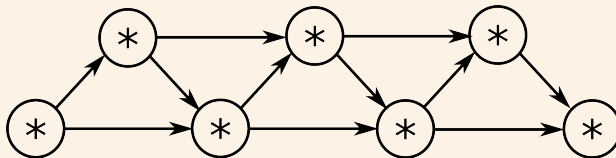


## Variables

- >  $\theta_i$  := suspected positions = initial state in combinations of observations (cell)
- >  $w_{ij}$  := suspected transitions = propagational weight (edges)
- >  $E_i$  := final states - to be generated

Various possible interpretations!

## Graph diagramm



## Variables

- >  $\theta_i$  := goodness of fit / number of hits
- >  $w_{ij}$  := compatibility / overlap penalty
- >  $E_i$  := accumulated goodness of fit / number of hits until this point

## Update rule

- > State updated like

$$E_j = \max_{\text{neighbor } j} (\theta_j + w_{ij} + E_i)$$

where  $E_i$ ,  $\theta_j$  and  $w_{ij}$  are real numbers.

- > Accumulates goods of fit
- > Track parameters are not propagated
- > Applied only once per cell (loop free condition)
- > Chain of high state cells make up the largest track.
- > Apply multiple times for more tracks from the graph.

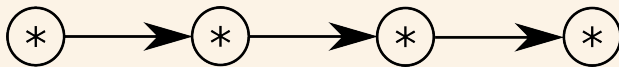
## Generalized update rule

- >  $E_i$ ,  $\theta_j$  and  $w_{ij}$  can be chosen more complex
- > max and + can be chosen accordingly

$$E_j = \text{vote}_{\text{neighbor } i}(\text{update}(\theta_j, \text{propagate}(w_{ij}, E_i)))$$

- > Iterate until stabilization is reached.
- > Possibly with multipass or annealing scheme.

## Graph diagramm



## Variables

$\theta_i$  = Measurement aka. RecoHit

$w_{ij}$  = Propagation matrix

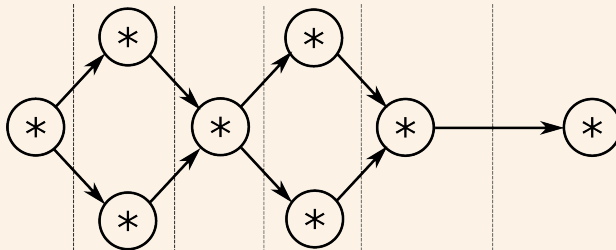
$E_i$  = Track state at measurement

## Update rule

Full state propagation including covariances. No Vote part.



## Graph diagramm - layered arrangement



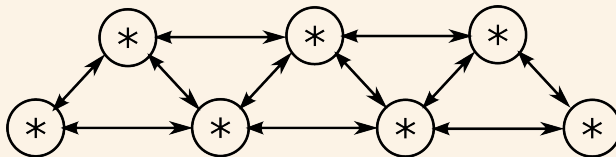
## Variables

Same as Kalman filter

## Update rule

Vote part is a mean with weights mitigated by stepfunctions (+ annealing)

## Graph diagramm - symmetrical edges



## Variables

$\theta_i$  = External excitation - a priori probability of being in the track

$w_{ij}$  = Mutual support between cells

$E_i (= s_i)$  = Posterior probability of being in the track

## Update rule

$$s_j = \text{step} \left( \sum_i w_{ij} \cdot s_i + \theta_j \right)$$

+ annealing scheme

## Similarity to cellular automaton

- > Minimizes the same energy function
- > While hopfield network states agreement with neighbors, cellular automaton sums agreement over maximal paths
- > Hopfield network is differential to cellular automaton.

## Similarities

The weighted cellular automaton can be interpreted as

- > an integral (sum) form of the Hopfield network.
- > a Kalman filter / DAF propagating only the best goodness of fit, but not the entire track state.

## Weights

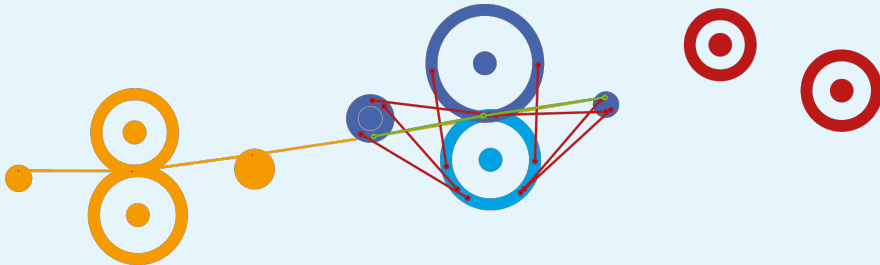
What is the best choice of weight to make it most similar to the Kalman filter?  
 $\chi^2$ ?

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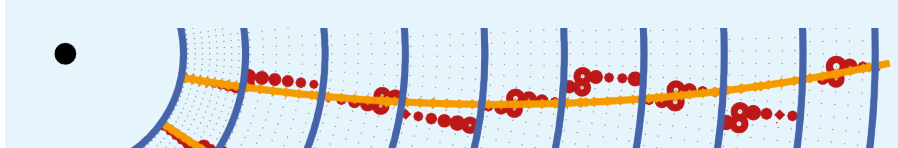
# Bottom-up in two stages



## Combine hits in the same superlayer to segments



## Combine segments to tracks



Weighted Cellular Automaton ↔ Kalman Filter



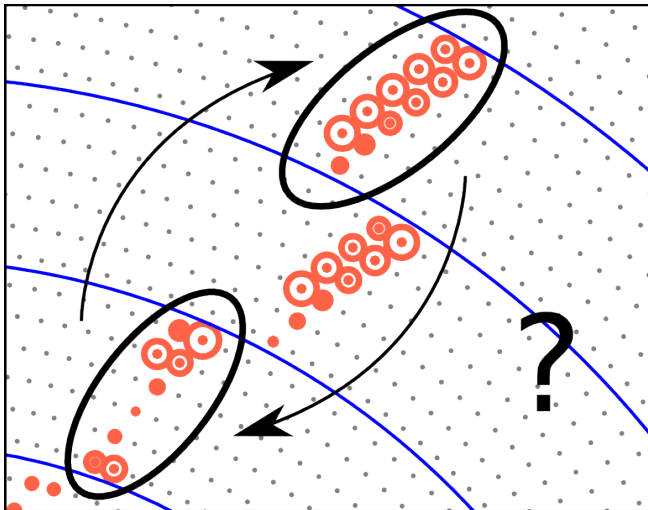
Optimization in the segment combination stage



Plans

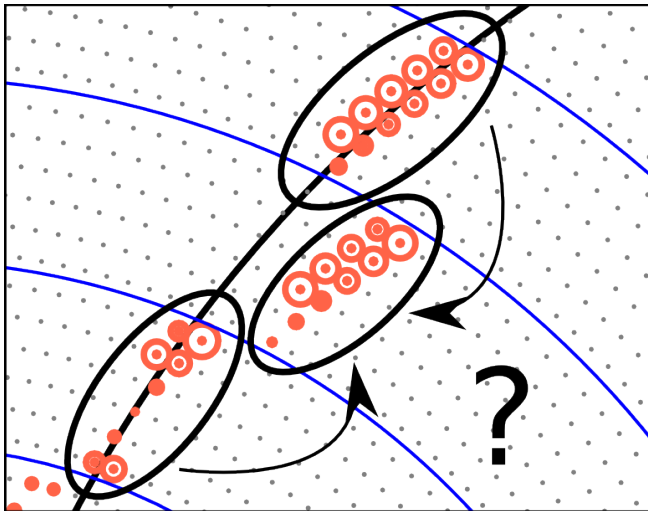


The diagram illustrates the process of a neural network learning to recognize handwritten digits. It shows a sequence of inputs (orange circles) being processed by a network of nodes (blue circles) to produce outputs (red circles). The inputs are connected to the nodes, which are then connected to the outputs, representing the flow of information through the network.



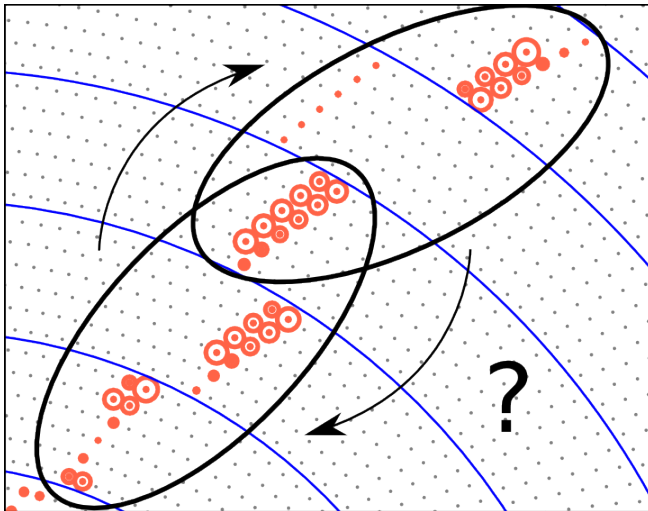
**Figure:** Make axial segment pairs by fitting and extrapolating with a two-dimensional circle for each segment



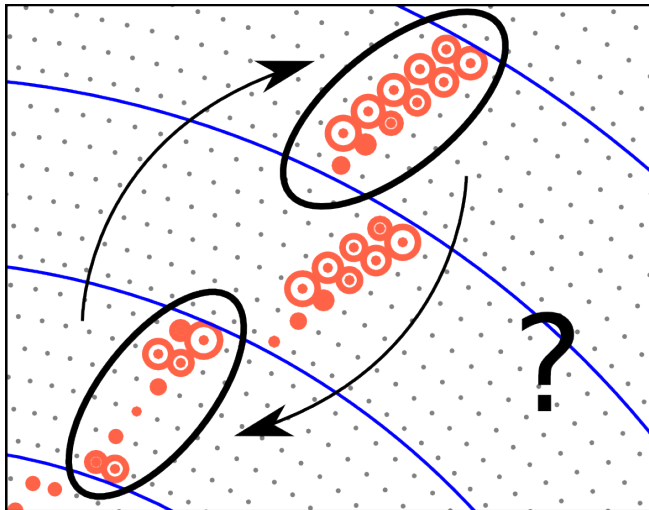


**Figure:** Combine axial segment pairs with intermediate stereo segment to segment triples

# Segment triple connections



**Figure:** Generate connections of neighboring segment triples to form the graph edges.



**Figure:** Make axial segment pairs by fitting and extrapolating with a two-dimensional circle for each segment

# Achievable cut quality for axial segment pair connections

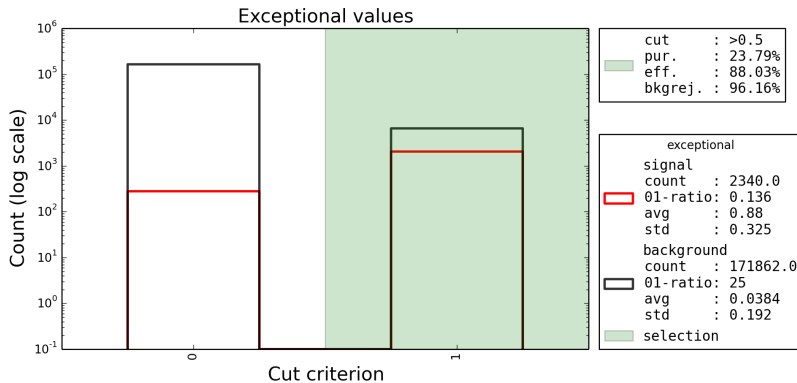


Figure: Cut using combination of parameter estimates - no error estimates calculated

## Better cut criterions

- > should use  $\chi^2$  values
- > need error estimates from the fits to the segment
- > are valuable for the stereo layer incorporation as well

## Frühwirth / Riemann fit

- > Parameter estimation is undistorted.
- > Estimates of the covariance are slightly problematic, because
  - > 4 parameters are fitted, where there should be only 3,
  - > parameters are not gaussian distributed.

## Karimäki fit

- > 2D circle fit in polar coordinates
- > Parameter estimates made with severer approximations.
- > Estimates of the covariance
  - > in gauss distributed perigee coordinates
  - > are optimal and quickly calculatable.

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## Near future

- > Commit more documentation
- > Rebrand the local finder to Cellular Automaton finder
- > Implement the variance estimates