Local Hit Reconstruction works in KA

Infos from a Diploma Thesis finished last year

Toy Simulation

- Sensor composed of cubicle pixels;
- Energy Deposition proportional to length of track in the pixel;
- Landau fluctuation (for energy deposition) and Gaussian smearing (for Read-Out noise);
- Threshold cut,



FIGURE 3.7: The Toy Simulation pixel array illustrated. 100 "pixel cubes" are closely aligned in a 10 × 10 array, each with a side length of 1. The bottom plane of the pixel layer coincides with the x - y plane in the given coordinate system, while one vertical edge of the "corner" pixel coincides with z-axis.



Why Toy Simulation?

- Easier to understand what is happening;
- Switch on physics effects and see what happens;



Yipeng's Algorithm

- Assume incident angle of the track known.
- Step the track in steps 1/100th of the pixel size through the sensor and take the position where the difference between the expected mean energy deposition (= track length in the respective pixel) and the measured value is smallest.

Results

- In case of more than 1 pixel is hit in the respective direction with no fluctuations, the position is recovered exactly.
- If a track only touches a pixel lightly, the expectation is as well below the cut; → no bias due to the threshold; estimation of overall energy deposition automatically estimates lost charge and therefore distance travelled in the off pixel (although the Landau fluctuation may make this unusable in the real world);
- Computational time still reasonable;

Shift and COG Algorithms: Position Error in x dimension for 1000 Toy Simulation Clusters



...as discussed yesterday...

- angle would be retrievable from "constructMeasurementsOnPlane" function, but details can better be given by Tobi and Johannes;
- within that function, there can be a callback to a quite heavy local rereconstruction using the stateOnPlane information;
- It is not clear, if the increased resolution would have any meaningful effect on the track parameters;