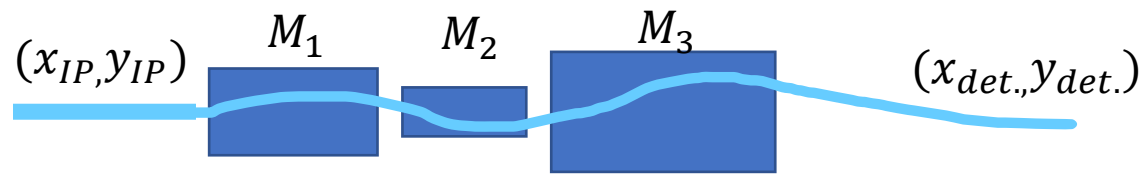


# Machine-Learning for Roman Pots Reconstruction

David Ruth, Alex Jentsch, Sakib Rahman

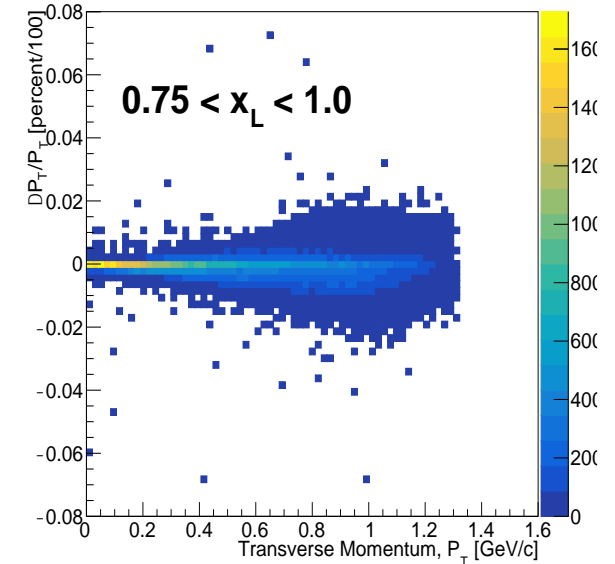
# Roman Pots Reconstruction

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{ip} \\ \theta_{x,ip} \\ y_{ip} \\ \theta_{y,ip} \\ z_{ip} \\ \Delta p/p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \\ b_0 & b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 \\ c_0 & c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 \\ d_0 & d_1 & d_2 & d_3 & d_4 & d_5 \\ e_0 & e_1 & e_2 & e_3 & e_4 & e_5 \\ f_0 & f_1 & f_2 & f_3 & f_4 & f_5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{det} \\ \theta_{x,det} \\ y_{det} \\ \theta_{y,det} \\ z_{det} \\ \Delta p/p \end{pmatrix}$$

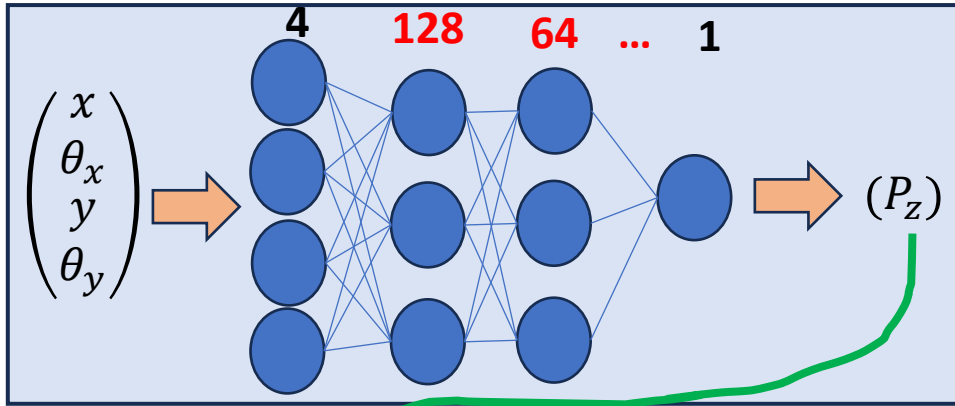


$$M_{transfer} = M_1 M_2 M_3 \dots$$

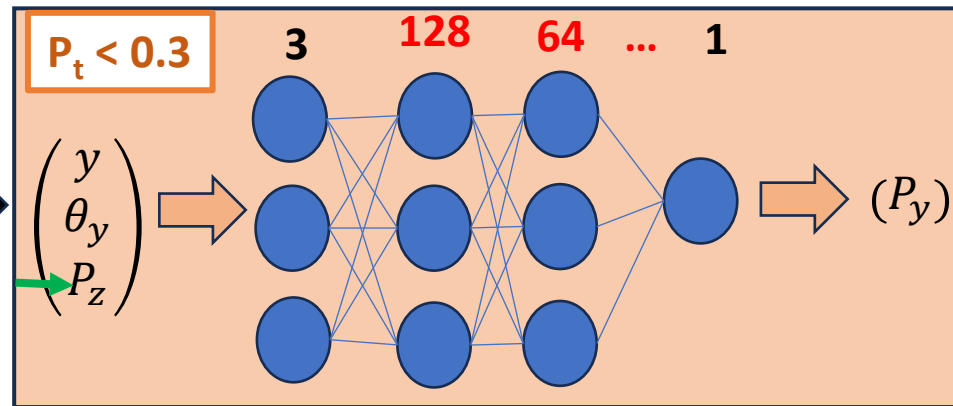
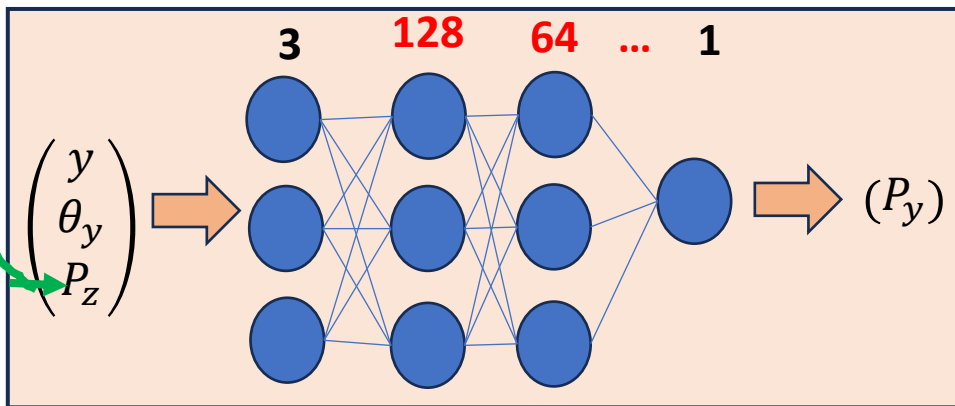
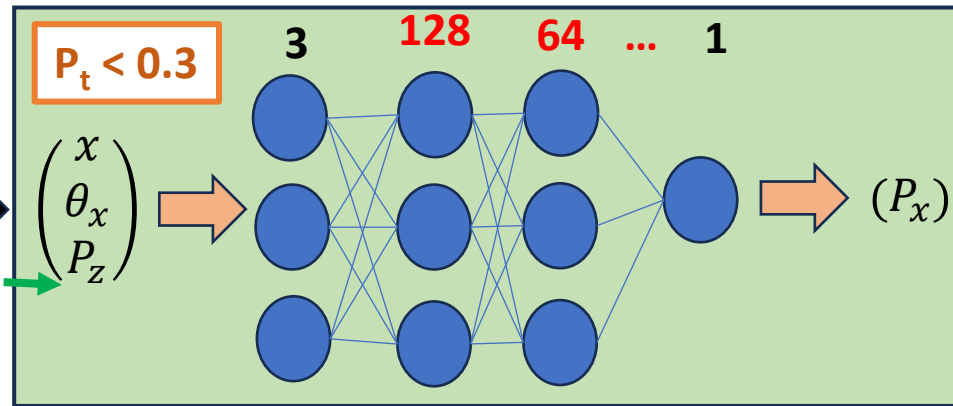
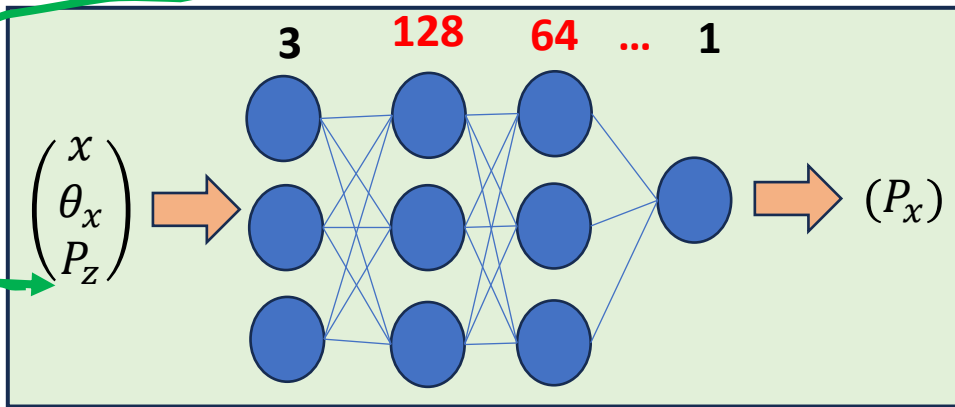
- Transfer matrix gives info on transport through the various magnets between IP and RP Detectors



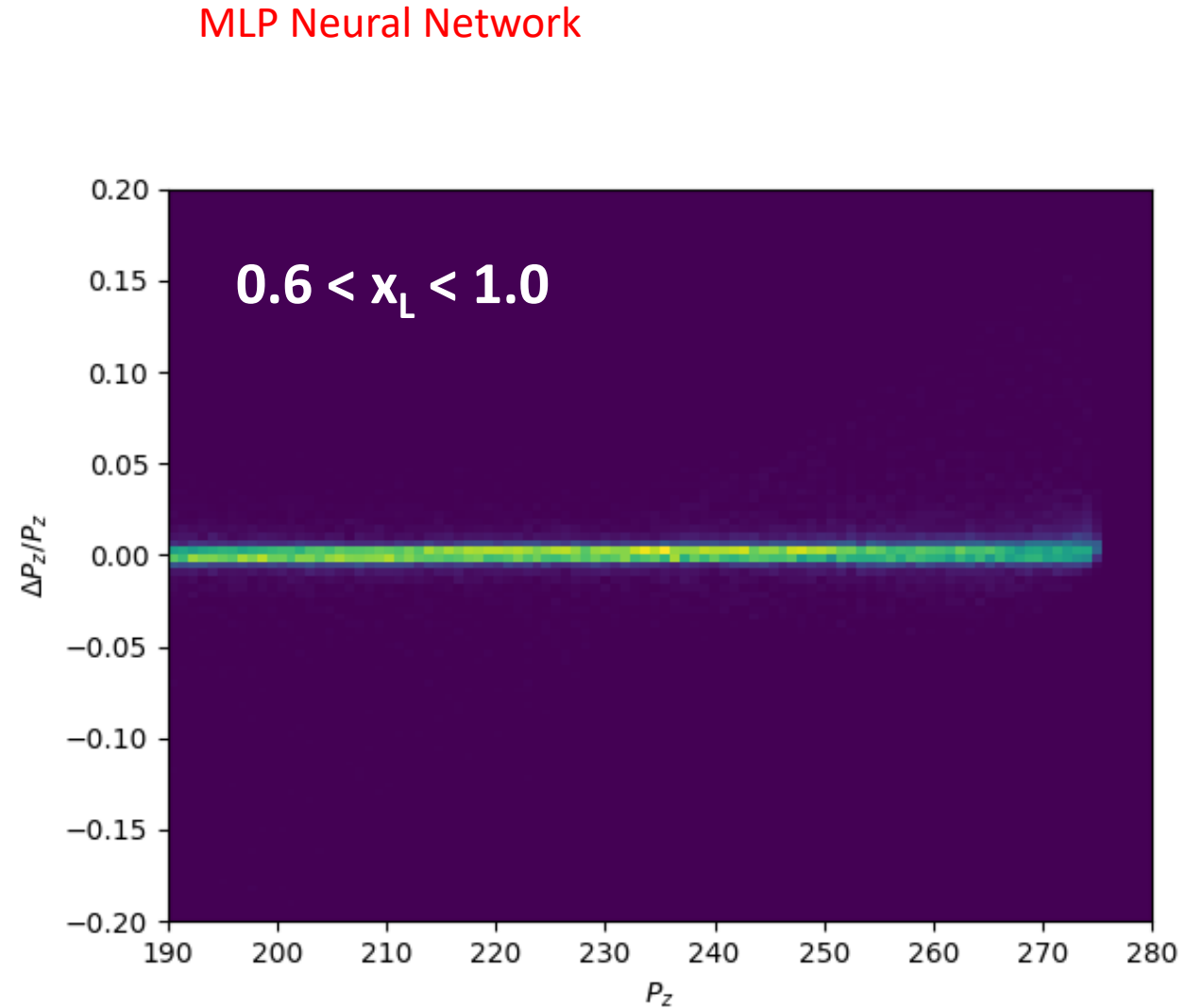
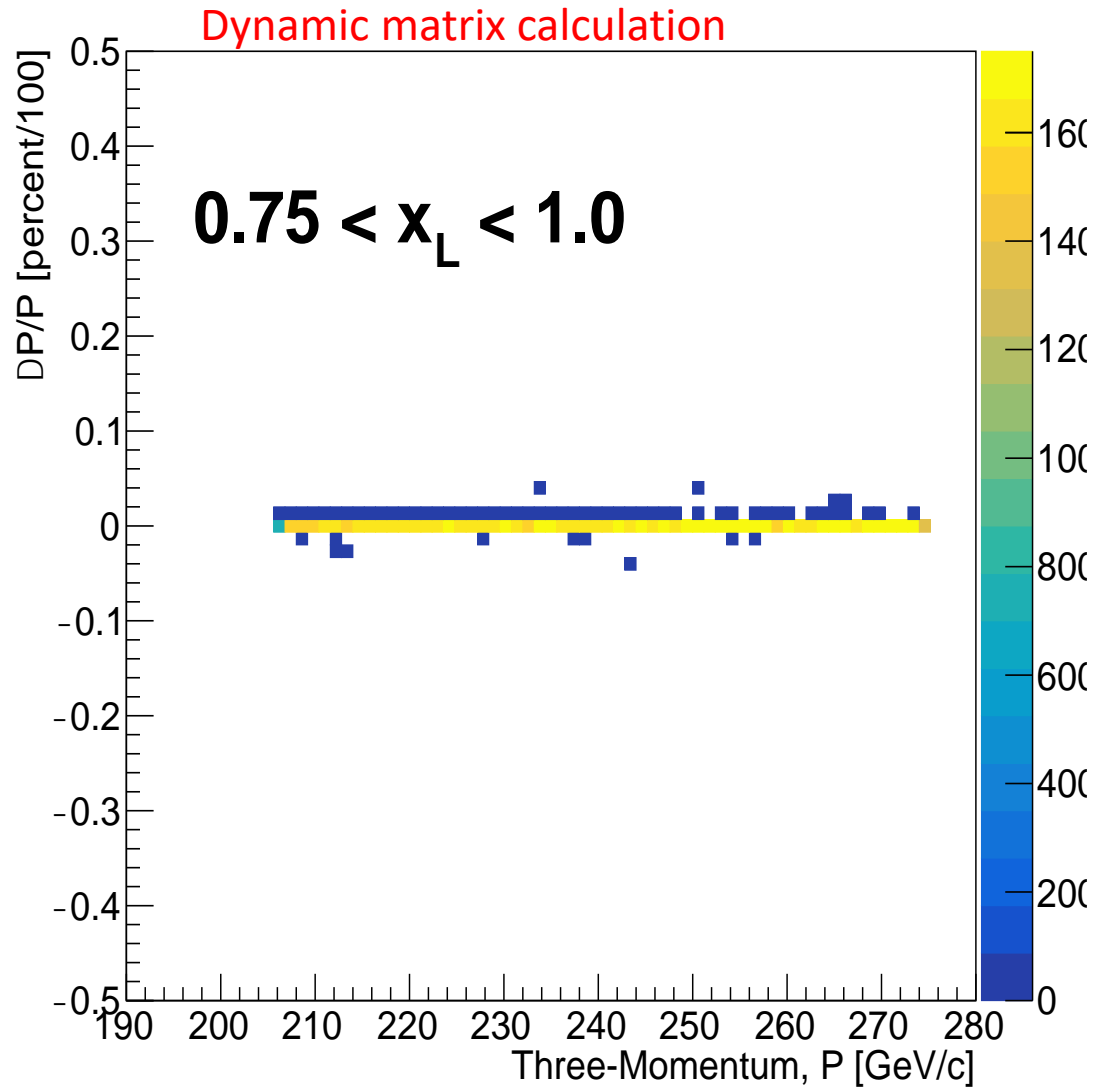
- Current dynamic method performs well but only at high  $x_L$
- Performance also suffers for high  $P_t$
- Assumes linearity to work
- Assumes particles are coming from the center of the main detector
- Complex study needs to be re-done for every change in beamline configuration
- **Try machine learning application instead**



- **Framework:** PyTorch
- **Architecture:** Multi-Layer Perceptron (Fully connected)
- **5 Hidden Layers, 128 Neurons, "Reversed Pyramid"**
- **Loss Function:** Huber Loss
- **Optimizer:** Adam

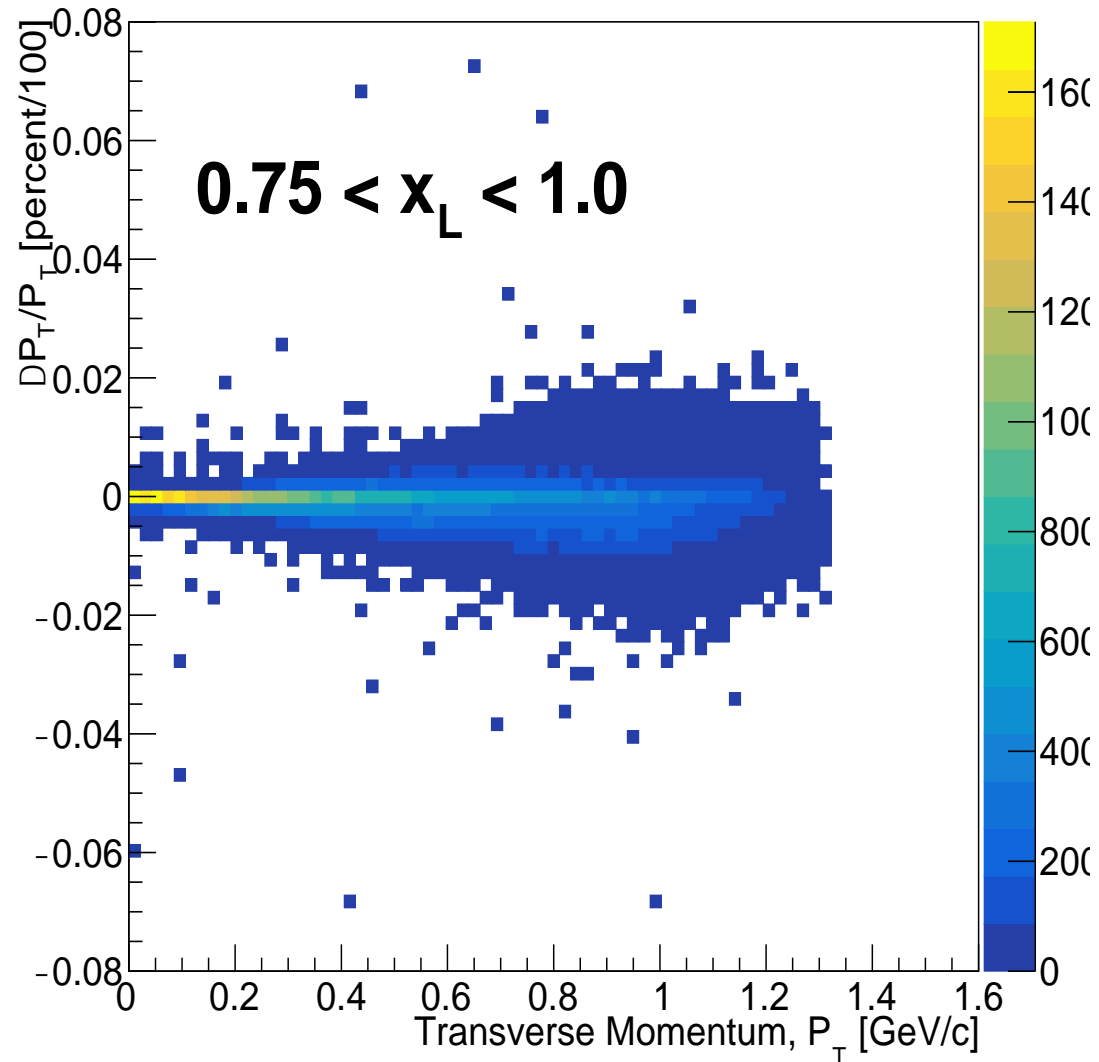


# Results – Longitudinal Momentum

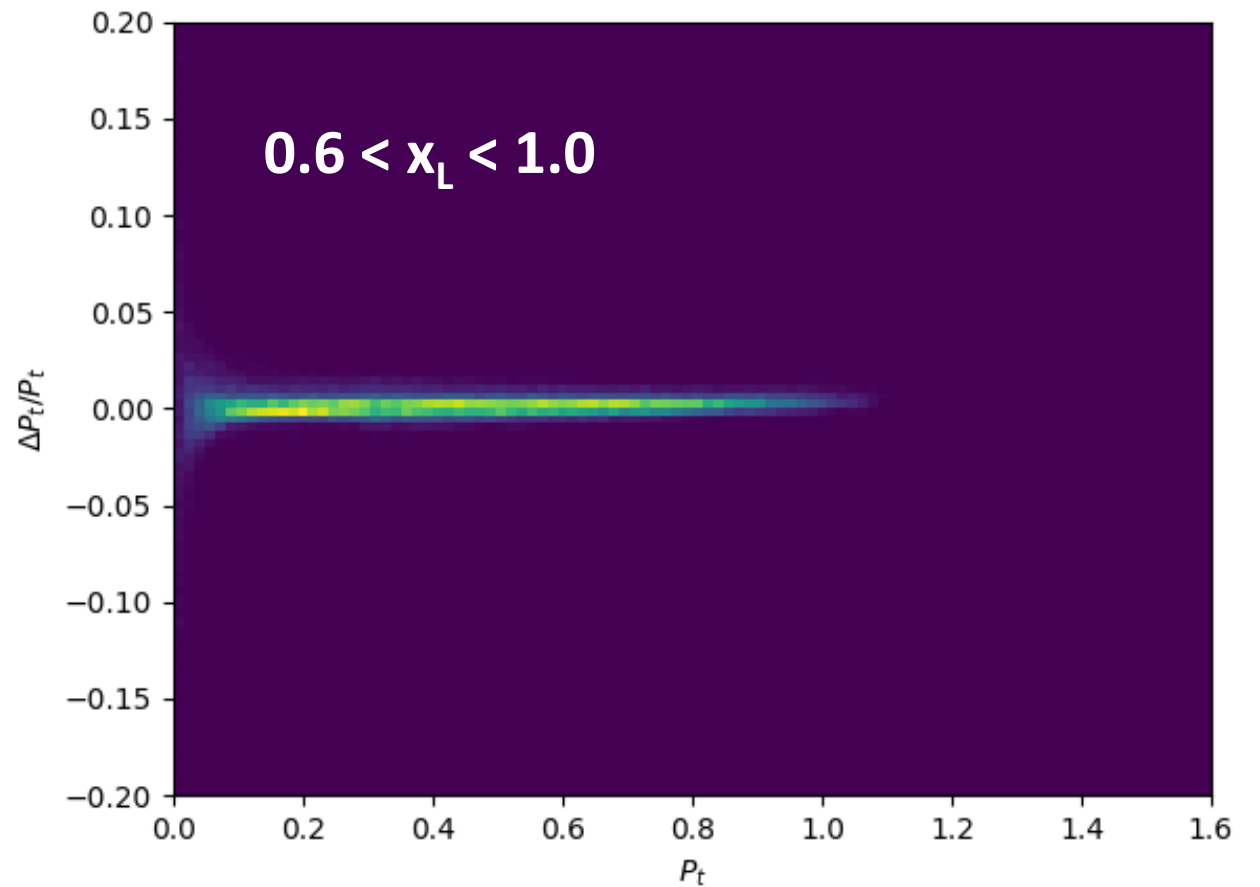


# Results – Transverse Momentum

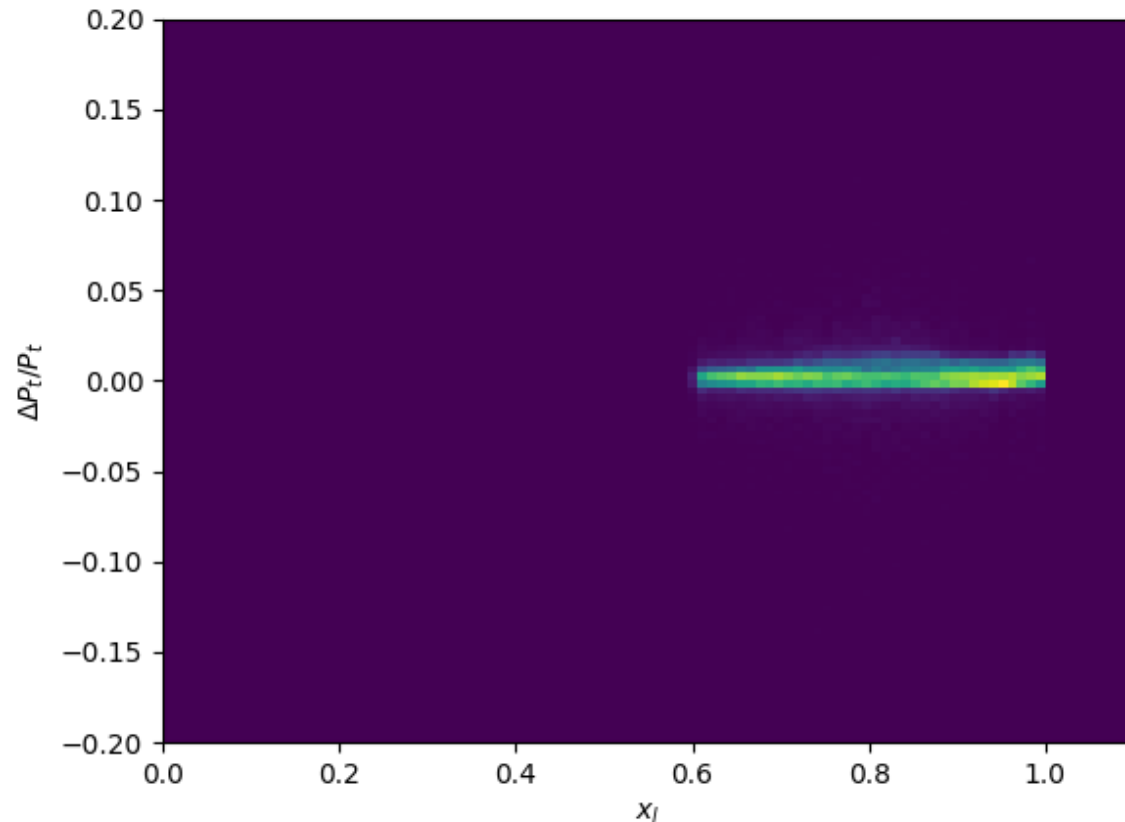
Dynamic matrix calculation



MLP Neural Network



# Performance & Next Steps



- Std. Dev of results is around 1.5%
  - Little to no  $x_l$  dependence
  - Doesn't yet statistically outperform the matrix method, but works over a wider  $x_l$  range and without the assumption of linearity
  - Easy to retrain for beamline changes
  - Some tuning still to be done to further improve performance, but already acceptable
- 
- **Next:** Integration with EICRECON
  - 2 scripts: independent command to train model, and factory-integrated algorithm that reads in the trained model