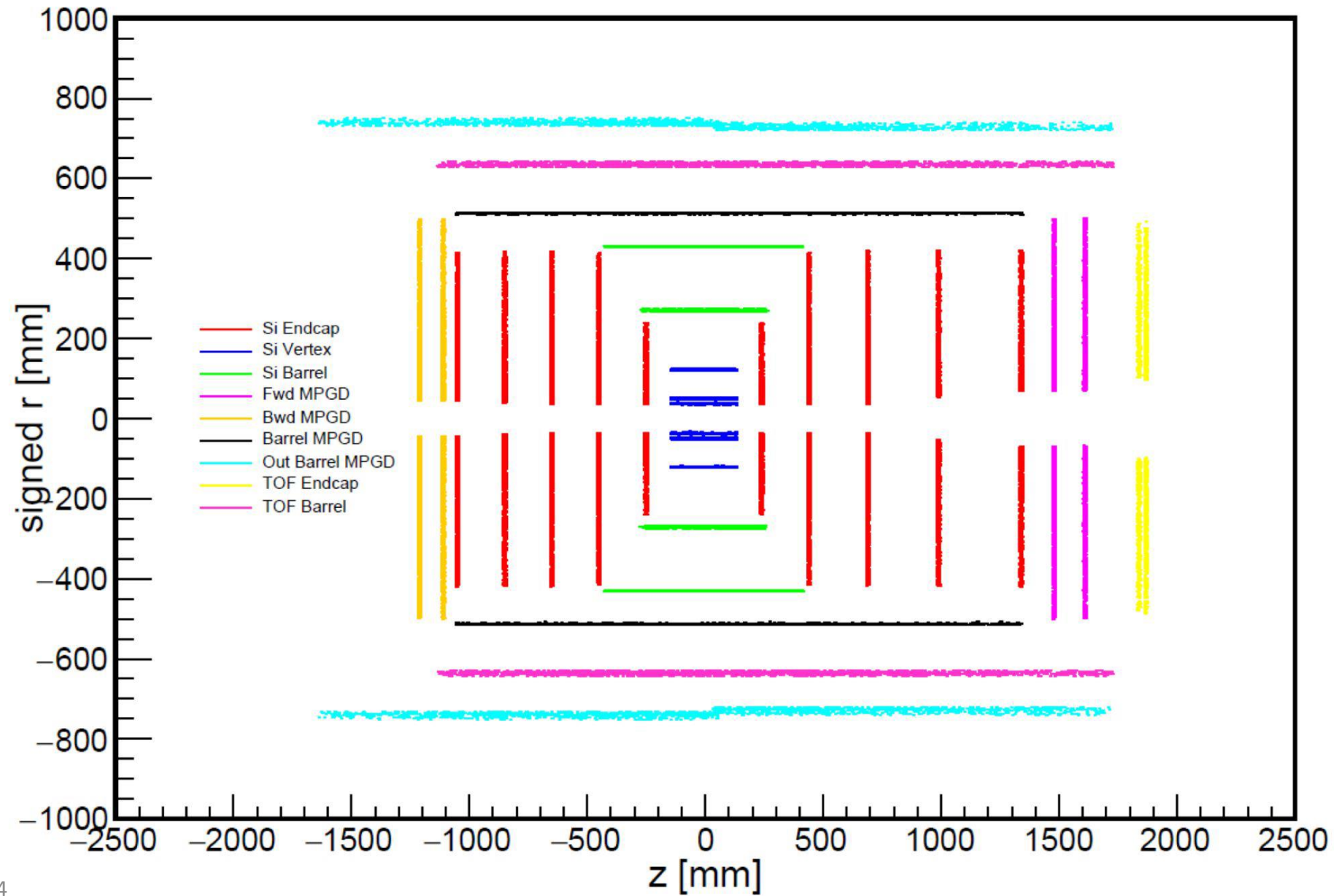


# Single-particle track reconstruction status in ePIC

Barak Schmookler

# Geant-level tracker hits



# Track reconstruction framework

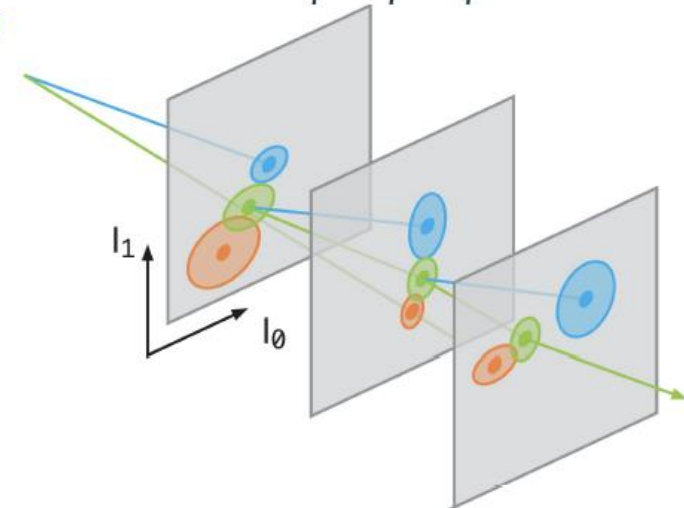
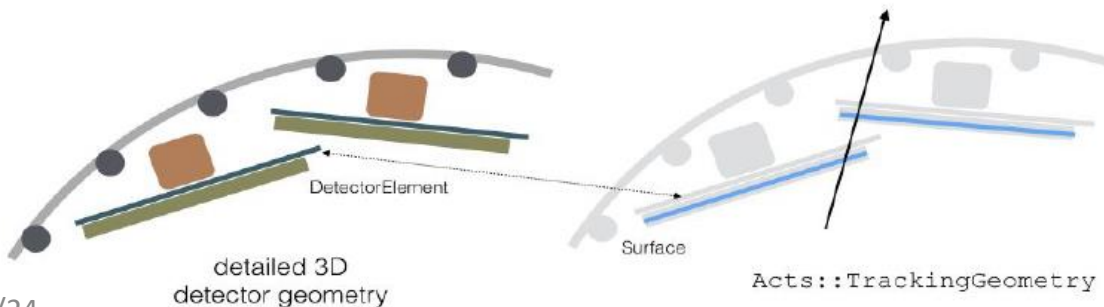
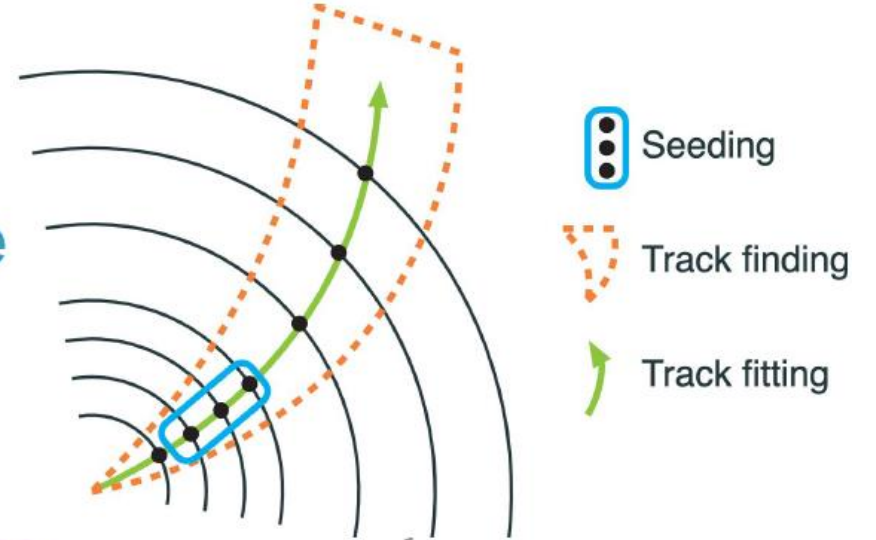
- Reconstruction Framework (**EICrecon** <http://eicrecon.epic-eic.org/>)
  - Hits digitization
  - Track finding/fitting:



arXiv:1910.03128

## A Common Tracking Software

- **Combinatorial Kalman Filter (CKF)**
  - Combined track finding and fitting
  - Realistic seeder to provide initial guess



# Track reconstruction workflow

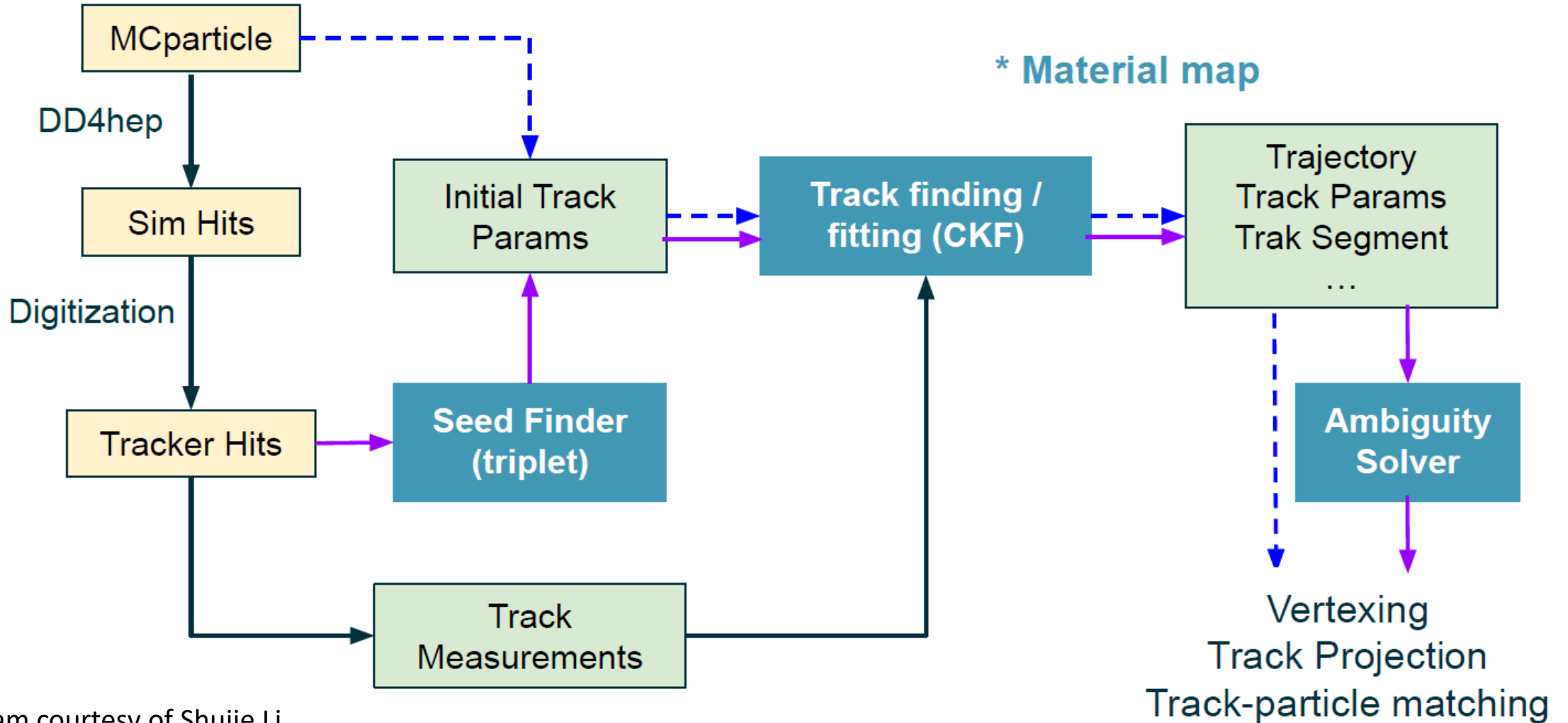
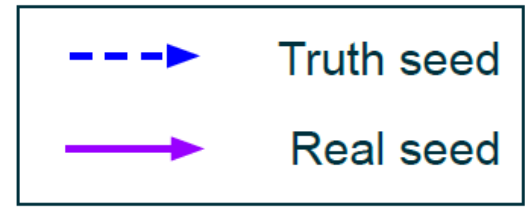


Diagram courtesy of [Shujie Li](#)

# Seeding and tracking

## Seeding implementations

**Truth (Ideal) seeding:** For every generated, final-state (i.e. status = 1) charged particle, we use the true charge,  $q/p$ , theta, phi, and generation vertex to form the seed. Option to smear the initial parameters is included.

**Real seeding:** The ACTS orthogonal seeder outputs a set of seeds, with each seed consisting of 3 space points. The seeds need to fulfill certain expectations for a particle moving in a uniform magnetic field. The seed finder and seed filter settings configure the allowed search region and tolerances. We then fit the seed space points to determine the charge,  $q/p$ , theta, phi, and the initial position coordinates.

A given seed is then passed into the ACTS CKF for track finding and fitting. At the acceptance edges, the truth-seeded tracks can sometimes have fewer than 3 hits. For real seeding, we can have seed duplicates.

**We don't currently have an implementation where we separate track finding and fitting. For example, we don't use Geant information to send the true hits for a given particle to a KF.**

<https://acts.readthedocs.io/en/latest/tracking.html>

<https://acts.readthedocs.io/en/latest/core/seeding.html#seeding-core>

# Truth-seeded tracking Status

## Track reconstruction workflow

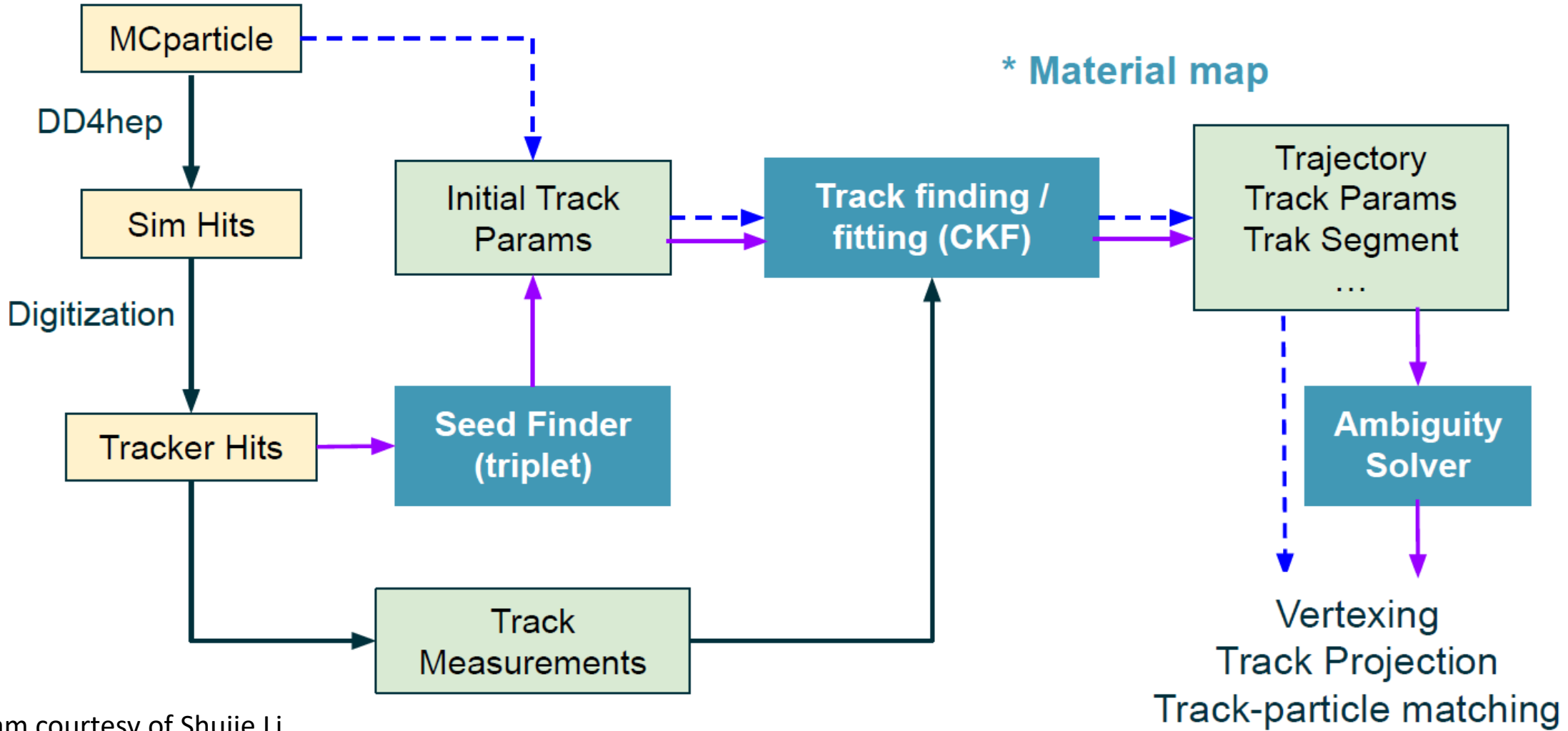
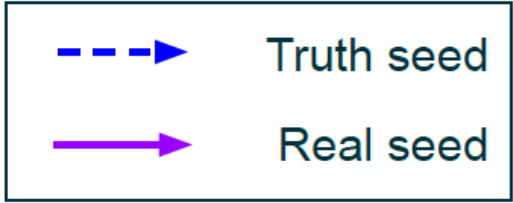


Diagram courtesy of [Shujie Li](#)

# Single-particle studies over entire beam-spot range

<https://github.com/eic/documents/blob/master/reports/general/Note-Simulations-BeamEffects.pdf>

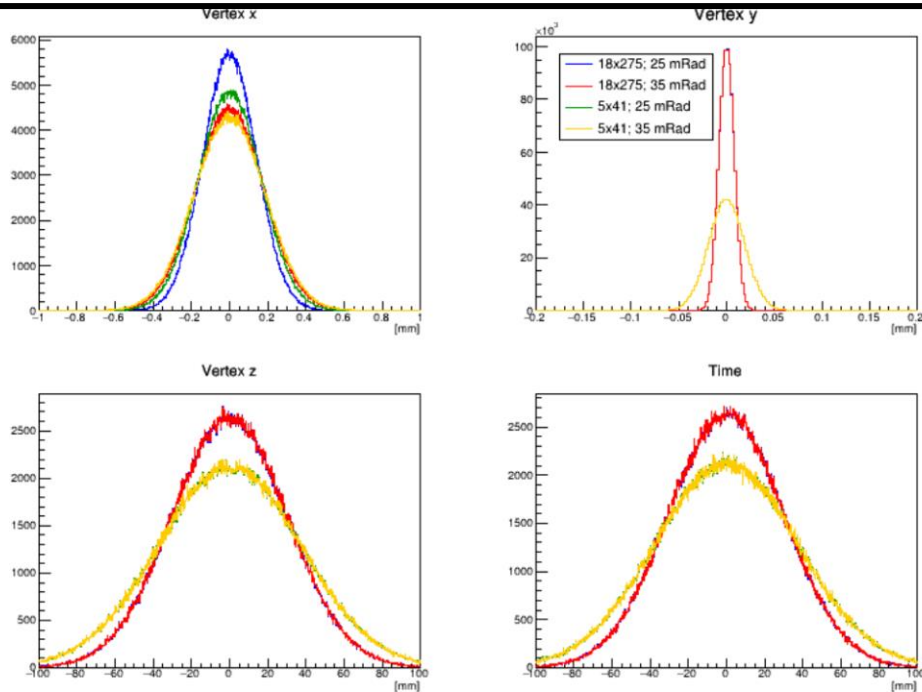


Figure 4: Detector frame vertex position and time distributions for beam energies of 18x275 GeV and 5x41 GeV and crossing angles of 25 and 35 milliradians.

## Particle Generation

Single negative muons

Uniform momentum [0.5,20] GeV/c

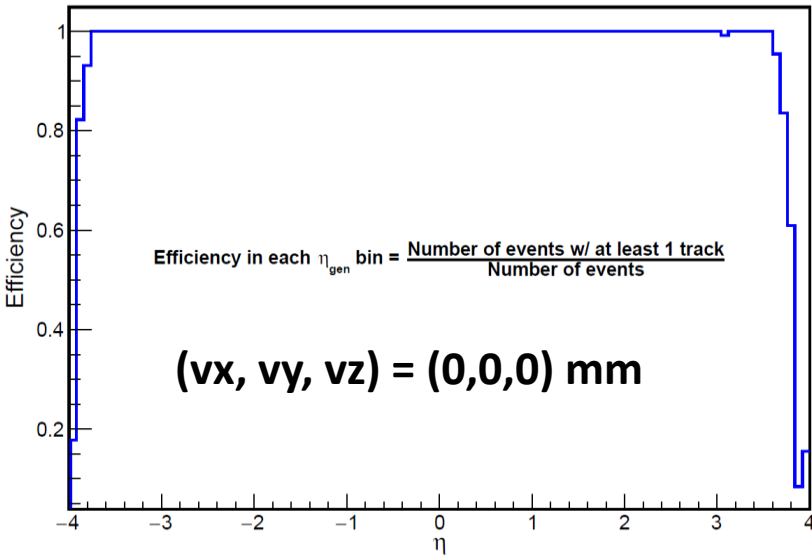
Uniform eta [-4,4]

Uniform phi [0,2Pi]

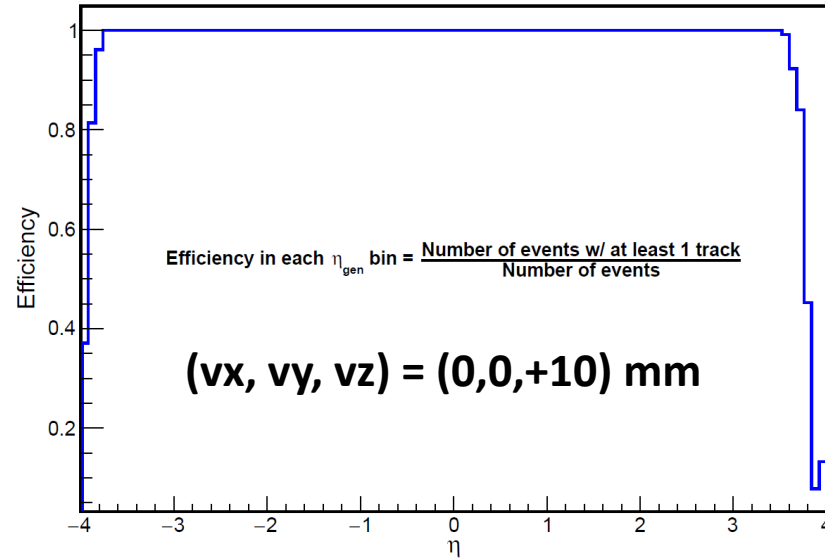
## Generation Vertex

1.  $(v_x, v_y, v_z) = (0,0,0)$  mm
2.  $(v_x, v_y, v_z) = (0,0,10)$  mm
3.  $(v_x, v_y, v_z) = (0,0,-10)$  mm
4.  $(v_x, v_y, v_z) = (0,0,100)$  mm
5.  $(v_x, v_y, v_z) = (0,0,-100)$  mm

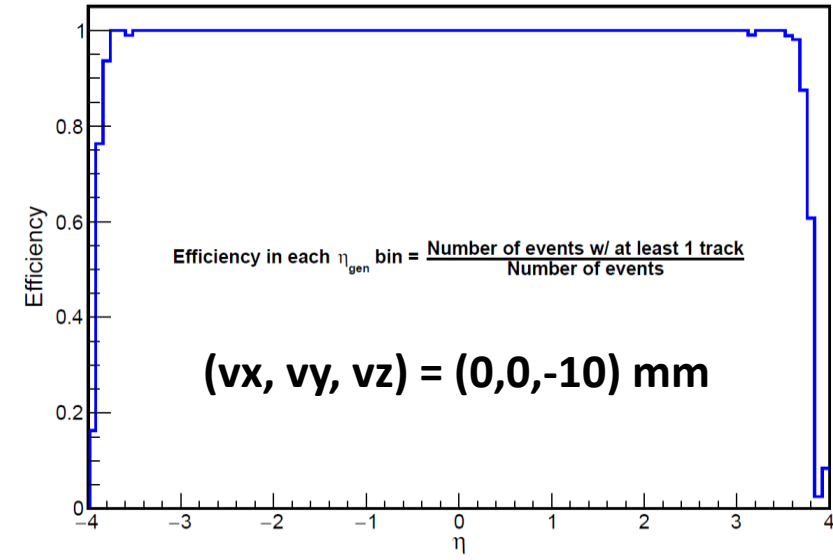
Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



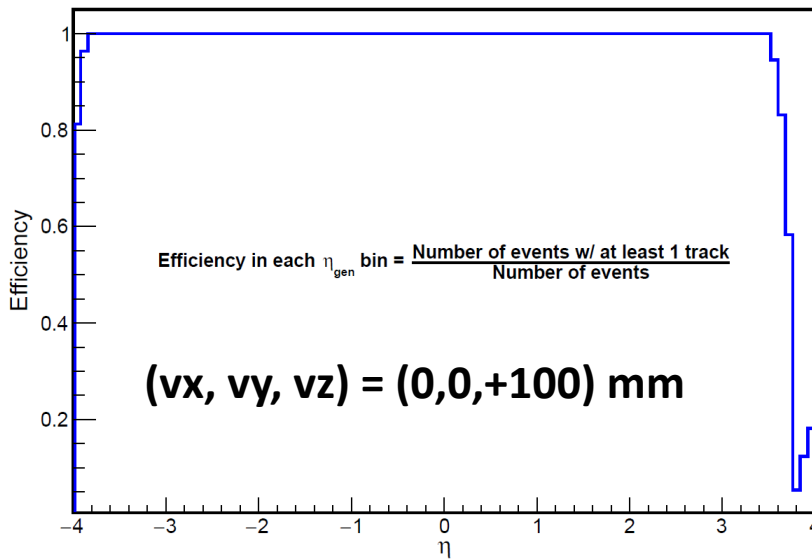
Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



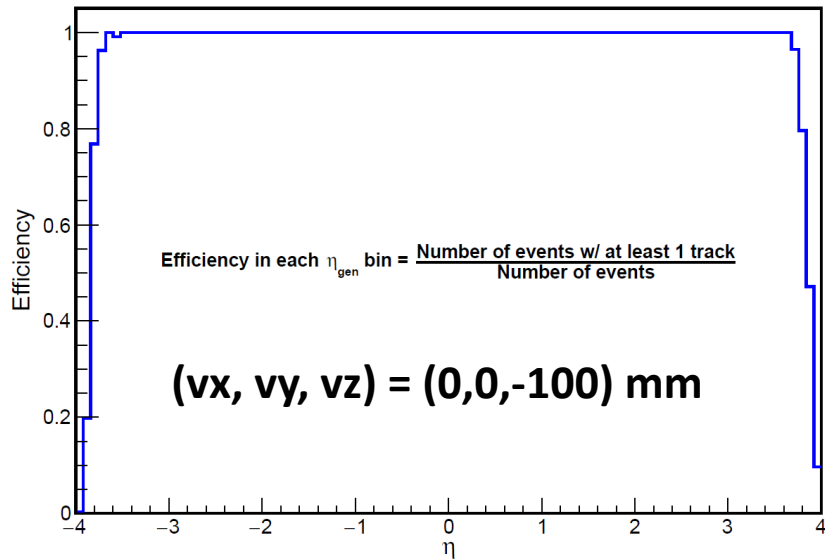
Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



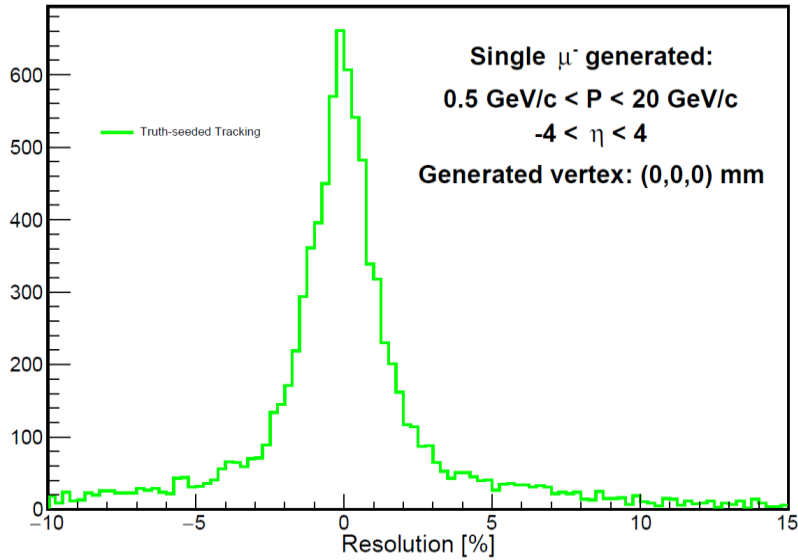
Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



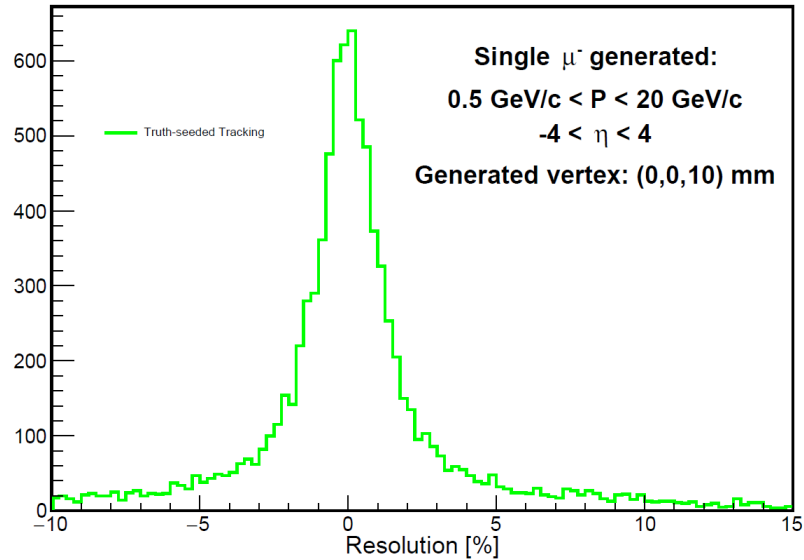
**Efficiency as a function of pseudo-rapidity for truth-seeded tracking.**



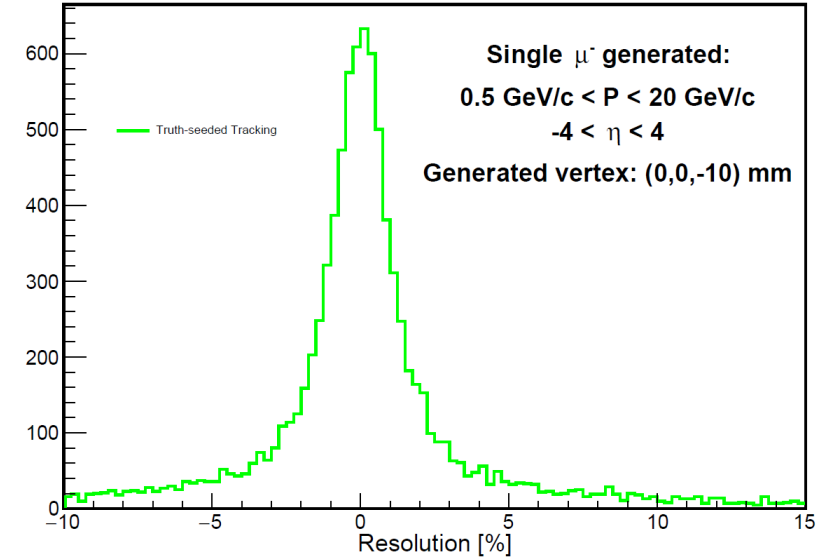
Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



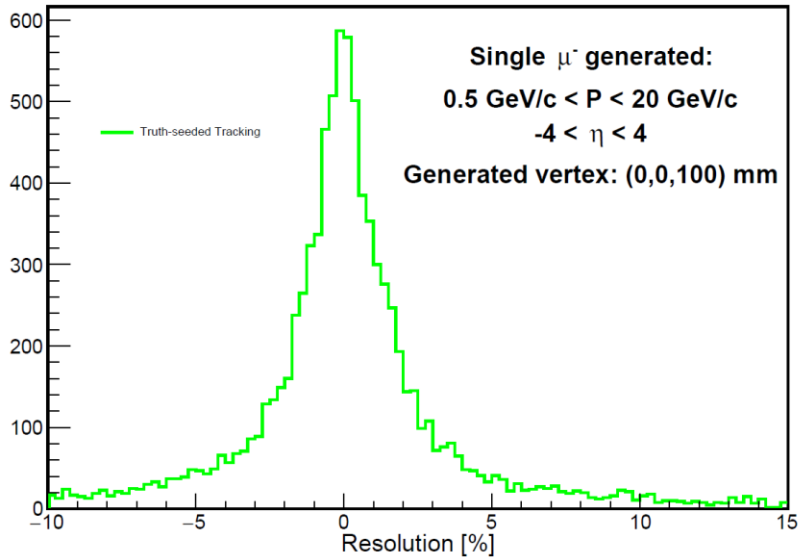
Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



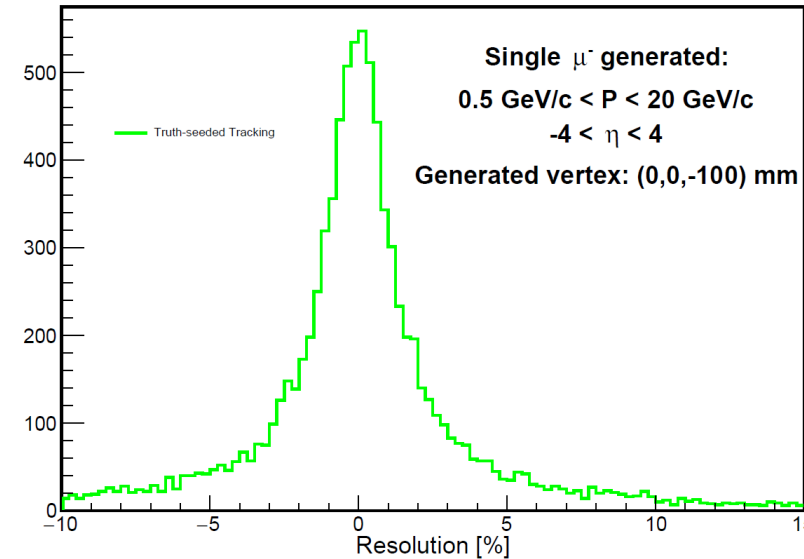
Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



**Momentum resolution for truth-seeded tracking.**

**Results for theta, phi, position parameters, and charge identification also look reasonable. Plots can be found [here](#).**

**Plan is to repeat previous more-differential studies of the resolution and incorporate all this into the official detector benchmarks repository.**

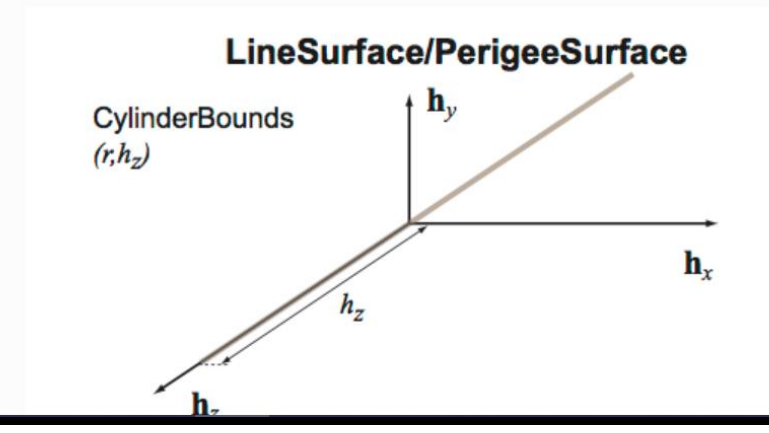
# Truth seeding: Initial position parameters

- We set the initial track parameters based on the generated particle's momentum vector, charge, and creation point. This information is then fed into the CKF in addition to a line surface (perigee surface) along the z axis through (0,0,0).
- Since the generated particle's momentum vector may not be tangential to the cylinder surrounding the line surface when its creation point is not at  $(x,y) = (0,0)$ , we should not pass the particle's creation point as  $(Loc_a, Loc_b)$ .
- Instead, we should track the particle back to its point of closest approach to  $(x,y) = (0,0)$ , and calculate the corresponding z value. This is now implemented correctly in EICRecon ([PR #1291](#)).

`Acts::LineSurface` is a special kind of surface that depends on a reference direction, typically the unit momentum direction  $\vec{d}$  of a particle. A point in space is considered *on surface* if and only if it coincides with the point of closest approach between the direction vector  $\vec{d}$  and the line direction vector  $\vec{z}$ . As such, the function `Acts::LineSurface::globalToLocal()` can fail, if the argument position and direction do not fulfill this criterion. It is pure-virtual, meaning that it can not be instantiated on its own.

```
class LineSurface : public Acts::Surface
```

Base class for a linear surfaces in the TrackingGeometry to describe drift tube, straw like detectors or the Perigee It inherits from Surface.

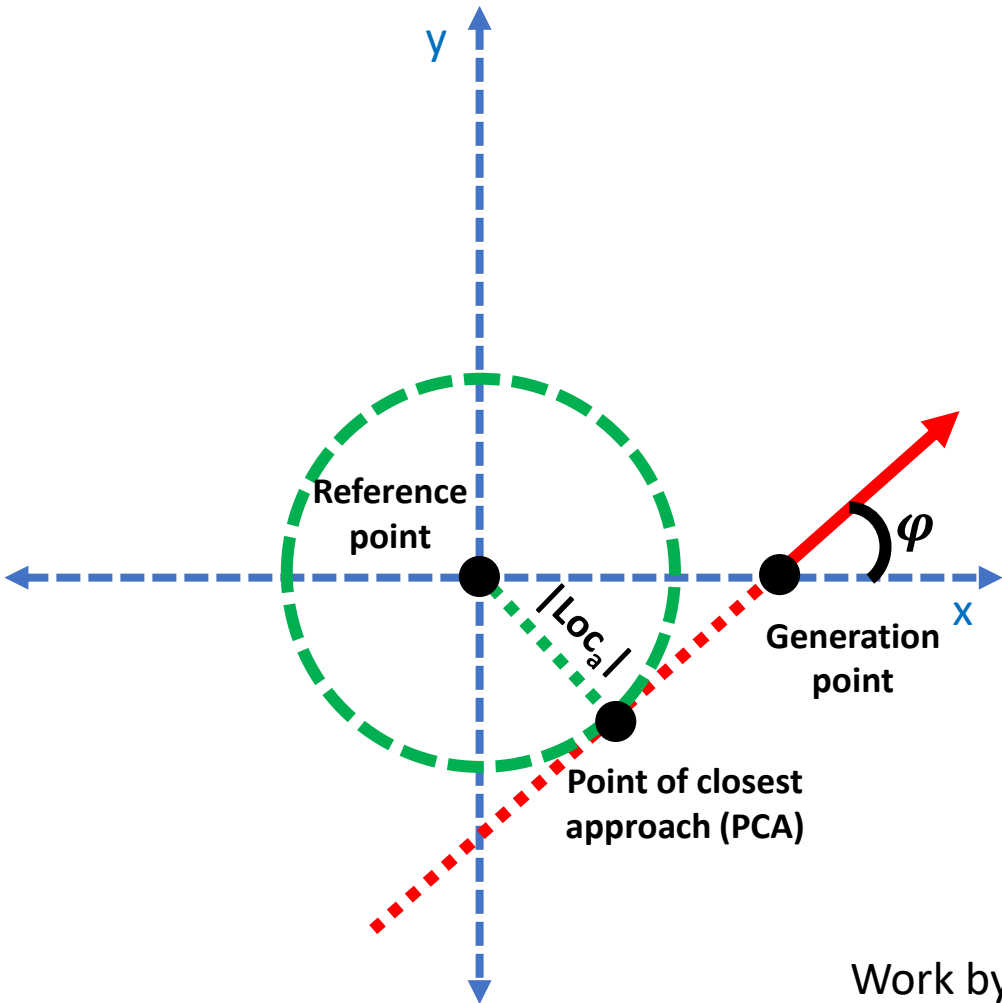


The diagram illustrates the geometry of a LineSurface/PerigeeSurface. It shows a 3D coordinate system with axes  $h_x$ ,  $h_y$ , and  $h_z$ . A line representing the surface is drawn in the  $h_x$ - $h_z$  plane, passing through the origin. A vector  $\vec{h}_z$  is shown along the  $h_z$  axis, and a vector  $\vec{h}_x$  is shown along the  $h_x$  axis. A cylinder is shown around the line, with its radius labeled as  $r$  and its height as  $h_z$ . The text "CylinderBounds (r, h\_z)" is written next to the cylinder. The title "LineSurface/PerigeeSurface" is centered above the diagram.

<https://acts.readthedocs.io/en/latest/core/geometry/surfaces.html#line-surface>

Work by Harsimran Singh

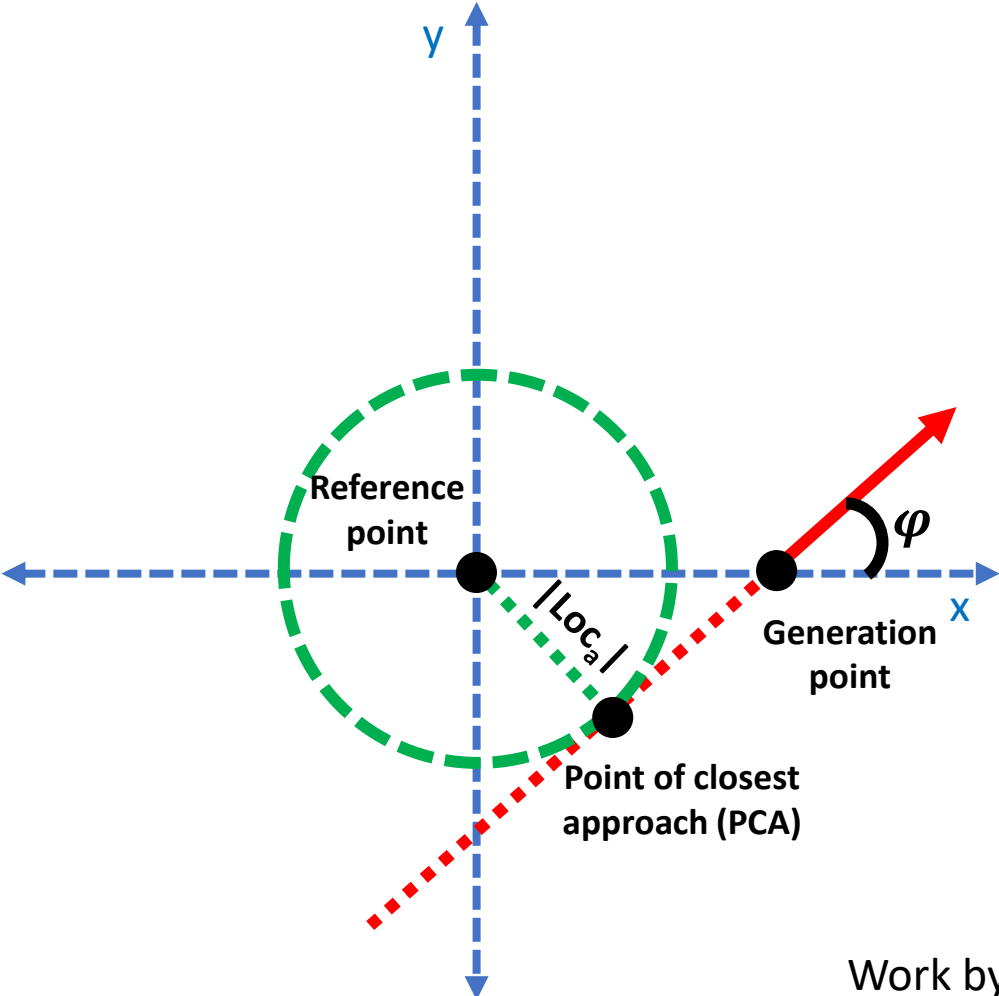
# Truth seeding: Initial position parameters



- Example: generation point at  $(x,y,z) = (+1,0,0)$  mm.  $|Loc_a| = |\sin \varphi|$  under 'straight line' approximation.
- The sign of  $Loc_a$  will be positive if the particle at the PCA transits clockwise around the line surface (reference point) through  $(x,y) = (0,0)$ . It will be negative if it transits counterclockwise. See here: <https://github.com/acts-project/acts/blob/main/Core/src/Surfaces/LineSurface.cpp#L80-L123>.

Work by Harsimran Singh

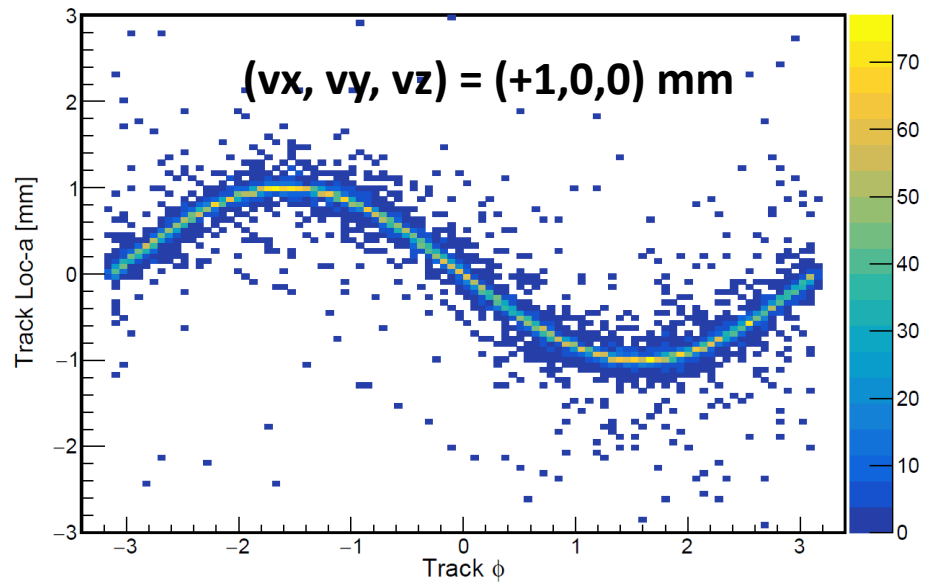
# Truth seeding: Initial position parameters



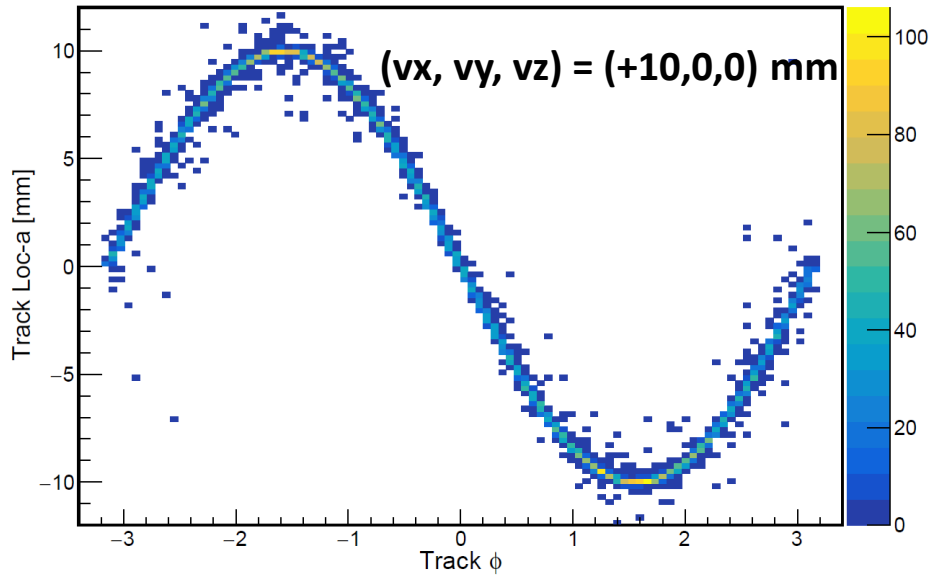
Work by Harsimran Singh

3/01/24

Reconstructed track Loc-a vs. phi

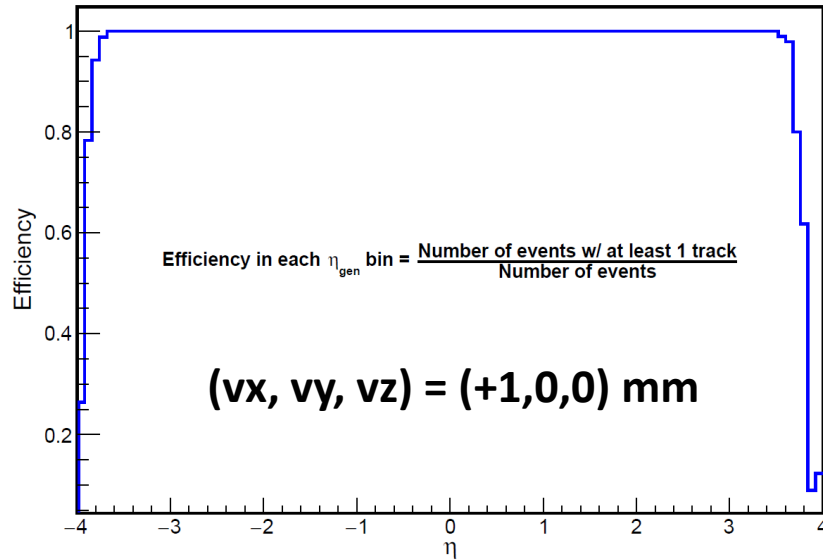


Reconstructed track Loc-a vs. phi

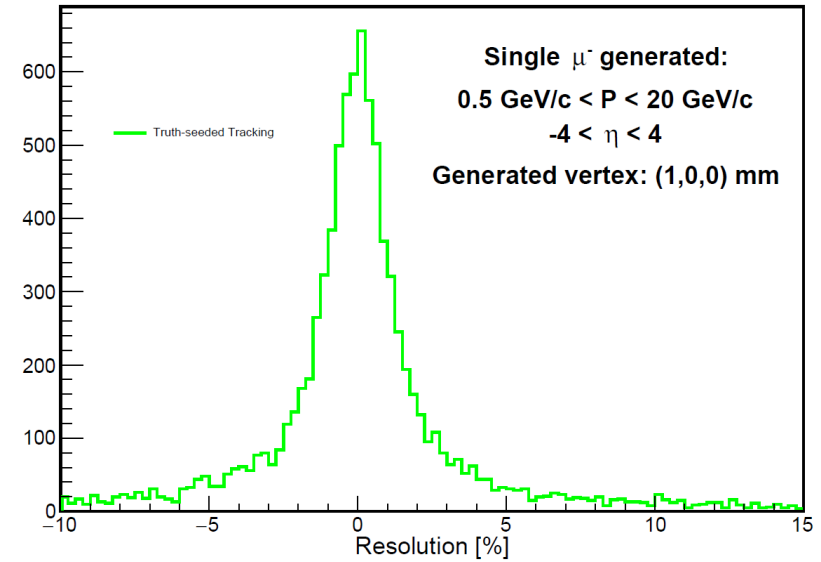


# Truth-seeded tracking for off-beamline particles

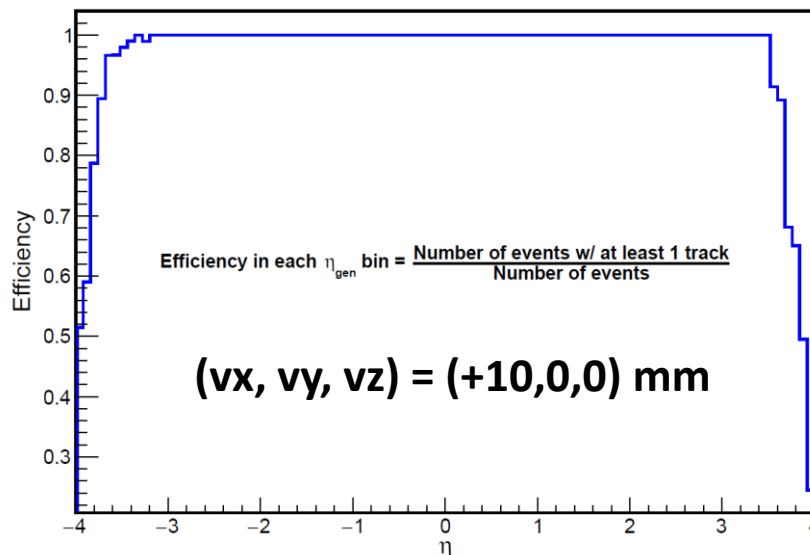
Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



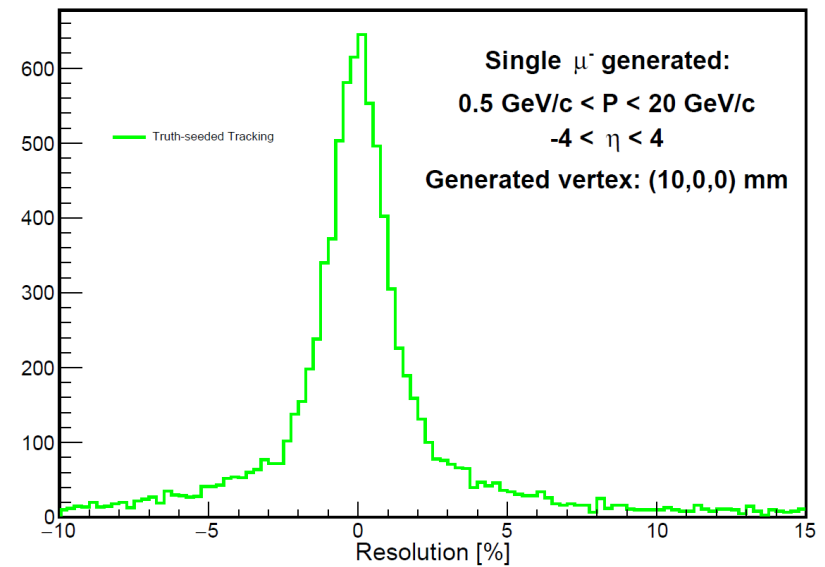
Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



## Summary of truth-seeded tracking

- Single-particle truth-seeded tracking looks reasonable for particles generated both on and away from the z axis. Detailed performance studies need to be performed.
- With updated truth-seeding, studies of primary vertex finding and fitting performance is ongoing.

# Real-seeded tracking Status

## Track reconstruction workflow

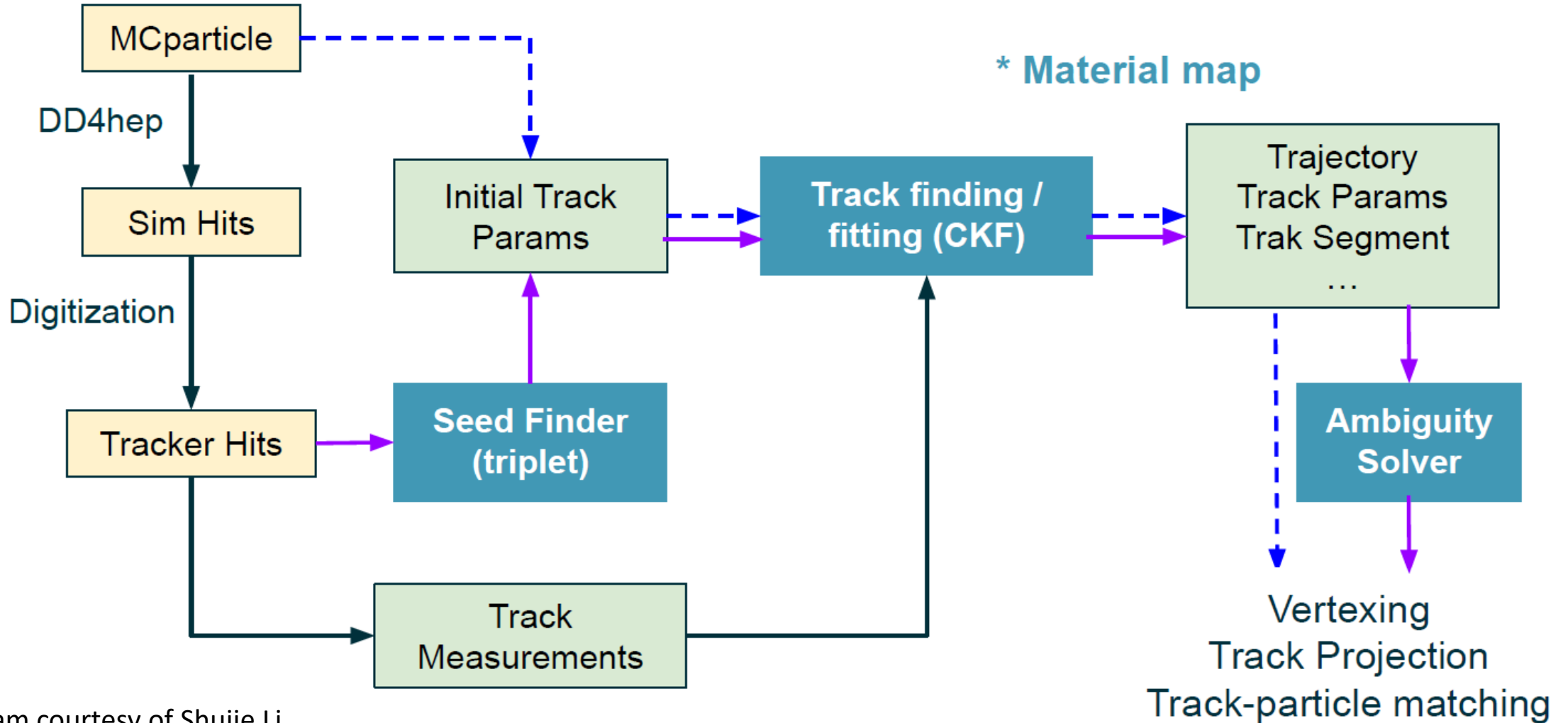
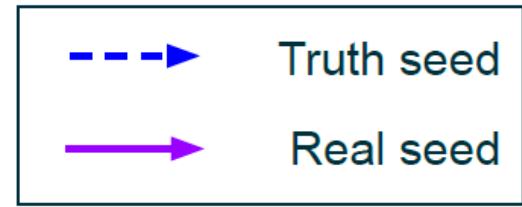


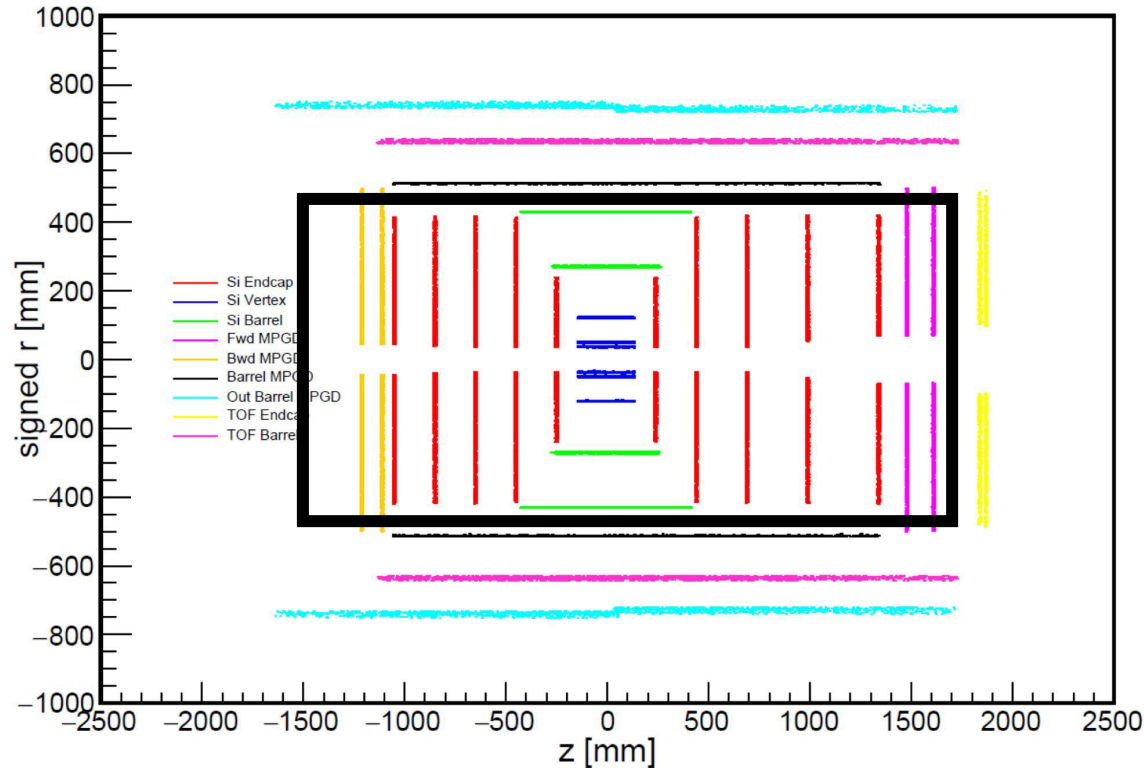
Diagram courtesy of [Shujie Li](#)

# Seed finding using the ACTS orthogonal seeder

We search for seeds in part of our tracking volume – mostly in our MAPS silicon pixel detectors.

ACTS seed finder and filter parameters

Geant-level tracker hits



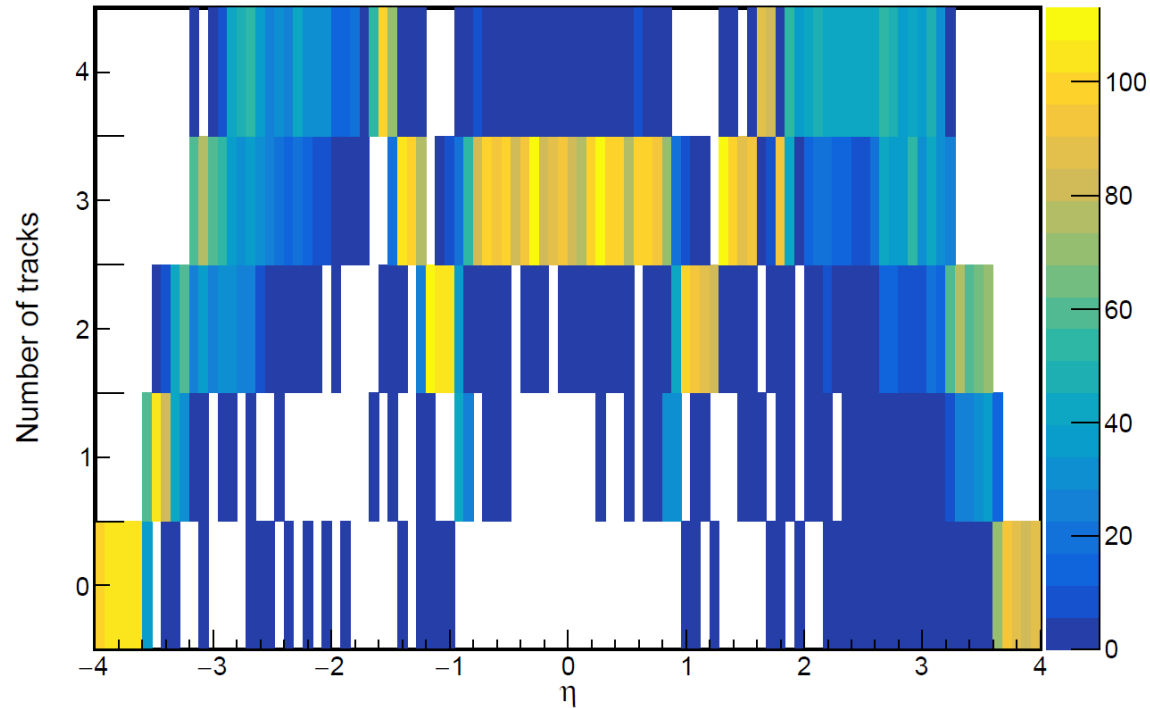
Parameter	Description	Value
<b>bFieldInZ</b>	z component of magnetic field	1.7 T
<b>rMax</b>	Maximum r value to look for seeds	440 mm
<b>rMin</b>	Minimum r value to look for seeds	33 mm
<b>zMin</b>	Minimum z value to look for seeds	-1500 mm
<b>zMax</b>	Maximum z value to look for seeds	1700 mm
<b>beamPosX</b>	Beam offset in x	0
<b>beamPosY</b>	Beam offset in y	0
<b>deltaRMinTopSP</b>	Min distance in r between middle and top SP in one seed	10 mm
<b>deltaRMinBottomSP</b>	Min distance in r between middle and bottom SP in one seed	10 mm
<b>deltaRMaxTopSP</b>	Max distance in r between middle and top SP in one seed	200 mm
<b>deltaRMaxBottomSP</b>	Max distance in r between middle and bottom SP in one seed	200 mm
<b>collisionRegionMin</b>	Min z for primary vertex	-250 mm
<b>collisionRegionMax</b>	Max z for primary vertex	250 mm
<b>cotThetaMax</b>	Cotangent of max theta angle	27.29
<b>minPt</b>	Min transverse momentum	100 MeV/cotThetaMax
<b>maxSeedsPerSpM</b>	Max number of seeds a single middle space point can belong to - 1	0
<b>sigmaScattering</b>	How many standard devs of scattering angles to consider	5
<b>radLengthPerSeed</b>	Average radiation lengths of material on the length of a seed	0.1
<b>impactMax</b>	Max transverse PCA allowed	3 mm
<b>rMinMiddle</b>	Min R for middle space point	20 mm
<b>rMaxMiddle</b>	Max R for middle space point	400 mm
<b>bFieldMin</b>	min B field	0.1



# Single-particle tracking multiplicity

## ACTS seed finder and filter parameters

Number of tracks vs. generated particle  $\eta$



Parameter	Description	Value
bFieldInZ	z component of magnetic field	1.7 T
rMax	Maximum r value to look for seeds	440 mm
rMin	Minimum r value to look for seeds	33 mm
zMin	Minimum z value to look for seeds	-1500 mm
zMax	Maximum z value to look for seeds	1700 mm
beamPosX	Beam offset in x	0
beamPosY	Beam offset in y	0
deltaRMinTopSP	Min distance in r between middle and top SP in one seed	10 mm
deltaRMinBottomSP	Min distance in r between middle and bottom SP in one seed	10 mm
deltaRMaxTopSP	Max distance in r between middle and top SP in one seed	200 mm
deltaRMaxBottomSP	Max distance in r between middle and top SP in one seed	200 mm
collisionRegionMin	Min z for primary vertex	-250 mm
collisionRegionMax	Max z for primary vertex	250 mm
cotThetaMax	Cotangent of max theta angle	27.29
minPt	Min transverse momentum	100 MeV/cotThetaMax
maxSeedsPerSpM	Max number of seeds a single middle space point can belong to - 1	0
sigmaScattering	How many standard devs of scattering angles to consider	5
radLengthPerSeed	Average radiation lengths of material on the length of a seed	0.1
impactMax	Max transverse PCA allowed	3 mm
rMinMiddle	Min R for middle space point	20 mm
rMaxMiddle	Max R for middle space point	400 mm
bFieldMin	min B field	0.1

# Seed duplicates – particles have multiple seeds

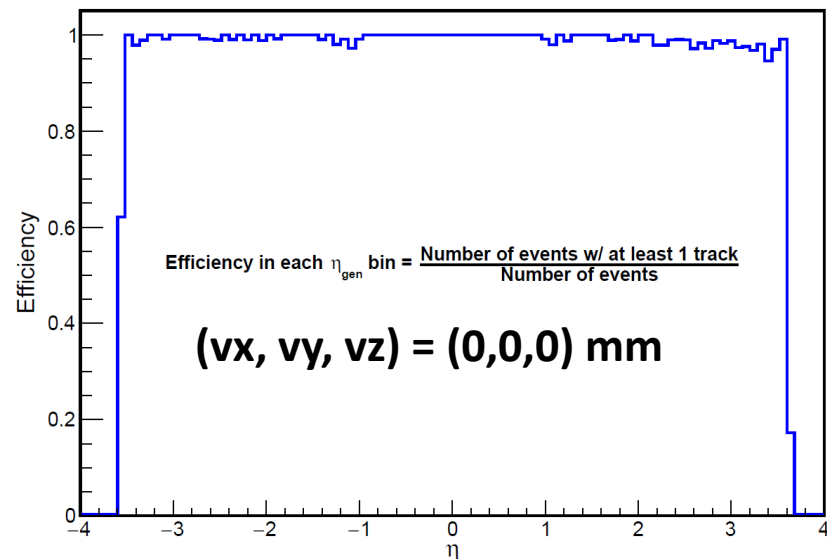
## ACTS seed finder and filter parameters

If we have a particle at mid-rapidity which hits layers L0, L1, L2, L3, and L4, then we can make the following combinations:

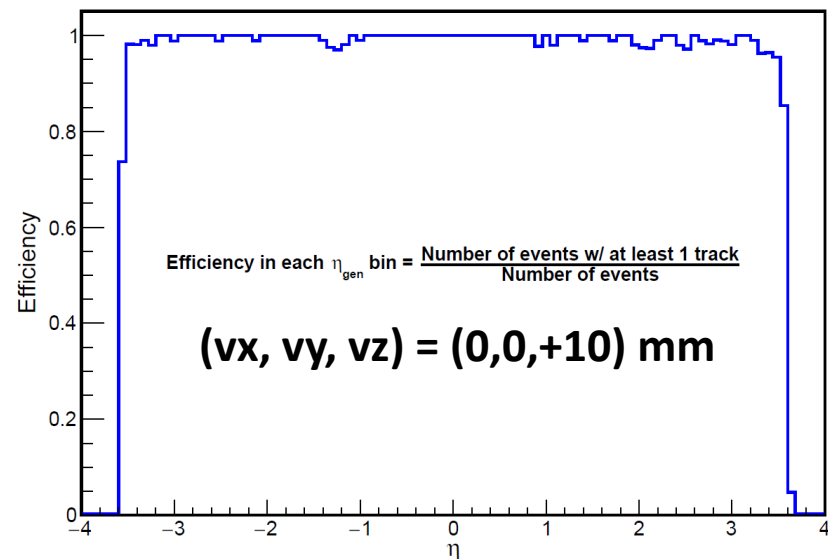
1. L0,L1,L2
2. L0,L2,L3
3. L0,L3,L4
- ✗ 4. L0,L1,L3
- ✗ 5. L0,L1,L4
- ✗ 6. L0,L2,L4
- ✗ 7. L1,L2,L3
- ✗ 8. L1,L2,L4
- ✗ 9. L1,L3,L4
- ✗ 10. L2,L3,L4

Parameter	Description	Value
bFieldInZ	z component of magnetic field	1.7 T
rMax	Maximum r value to look for seeds	440 mm
rMin	Minimum r value to look for seeds	33 mm
zMin	Minimum z value to look for seeds	-1500 mm
zMax	Maximum z value to look for seeds	1700 mm
beamPosX	Beam offset in x	0
beamPosY	Beam offset in y	0
deltaRMinTopSP	Min distance in r between middle and top SP in one seed	10 mm
deltaRMinBottomSP	Min distance in r between middle and bottom SP in one seed	10 mm
deltaRMaxTopSP	Max distance in r between middle and top SP in one seed	200 mm
deltaRMaxBottomSP	Max distance in r between middle and top SP in one seed	200 mm
collisionRegionMin	Min z for primary vertex	-250 mm
collisionRegionMax	Max z for primary vertex	250 mm
cotThetaMax	Cotangent of max theta angle	27.29
minPt	Min transverse momentum	100 MeV/cotThetaMax
maxSeedsPerSpM	Max number of seeds a single middle space point can belong to - 1	0
sigmaScattering	How many standard devs of scattering angles to consider	5
radLengthPerSeed	Average radiation lengths of material on the length of a seed	0.1
impactMax	Max transverse PCA allowed	3 mm
rMinMiddle	Min R for middle space point	20 mm
rMaxMiddle	Max R for middle space point	400 mm
bFieldMin	min B field	0.1

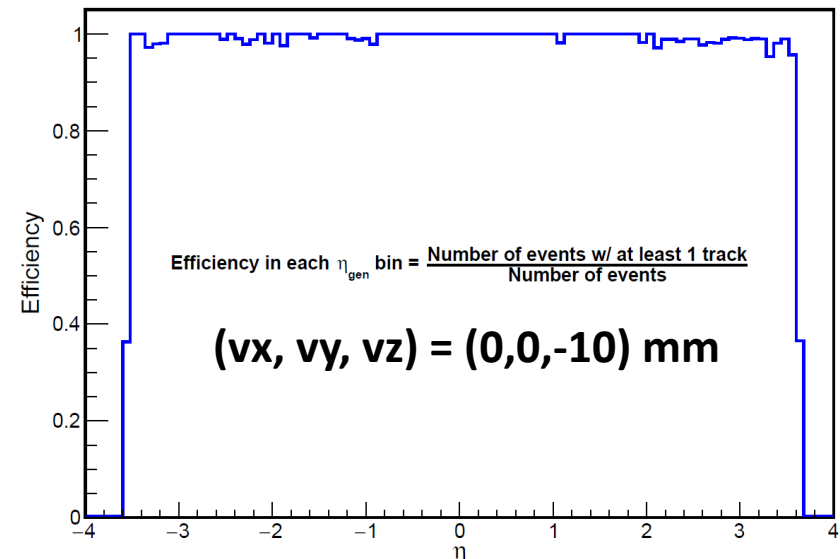
Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



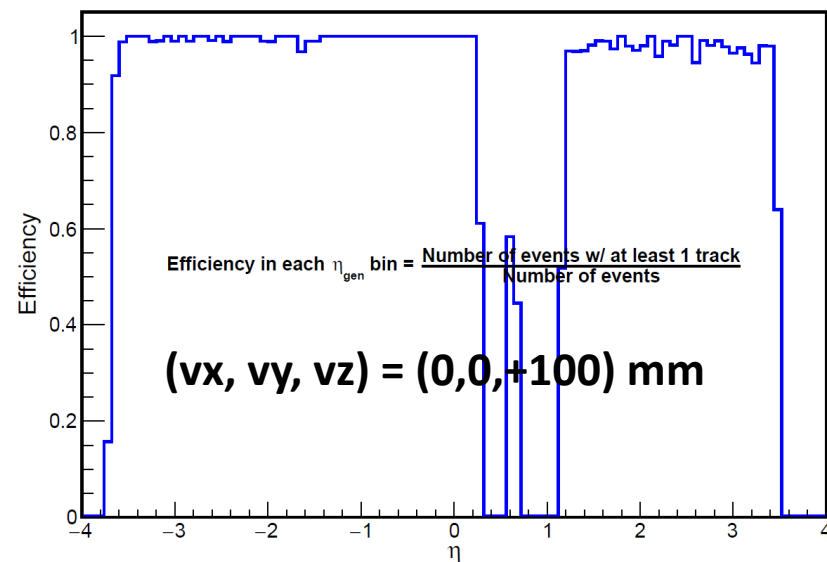
Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



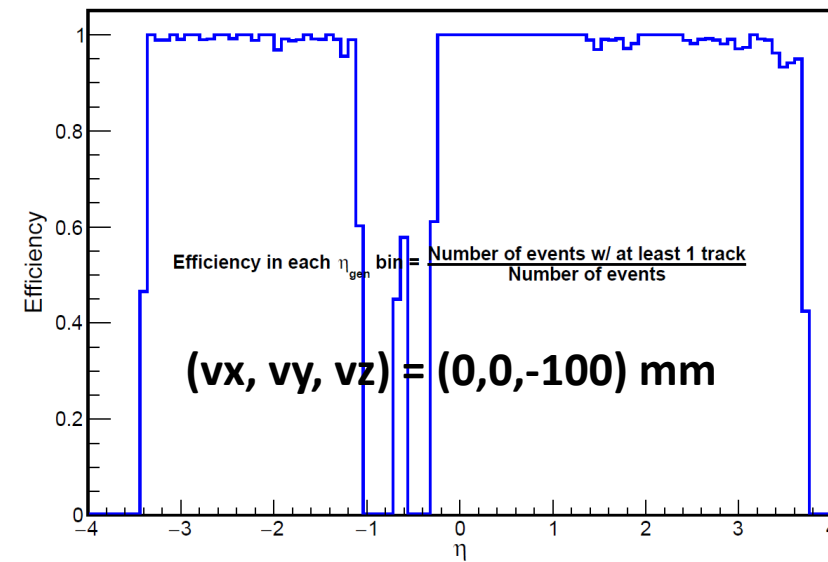
Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$

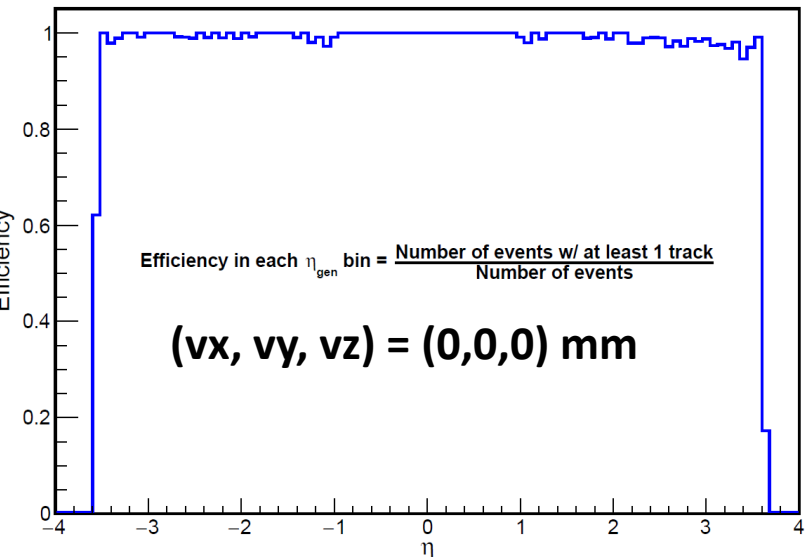


Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$

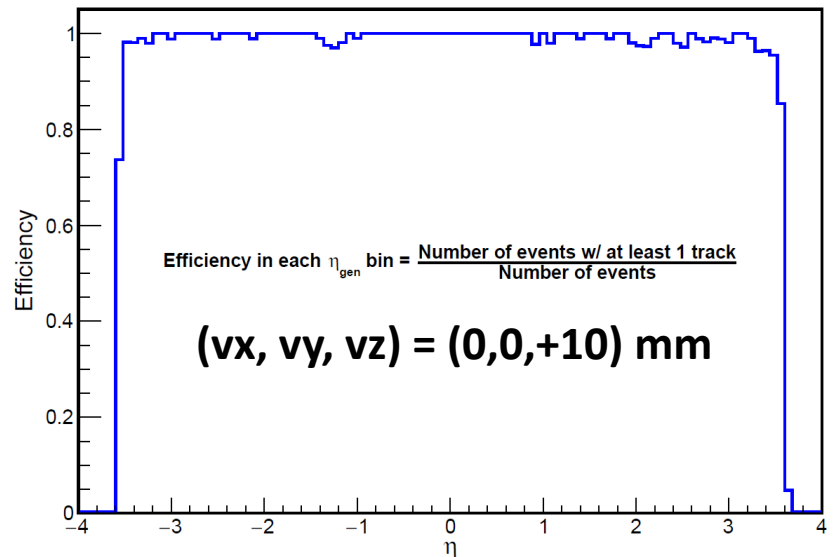


**Efficiency as a function of pseudo-rapidity for real-seeded tracking.**

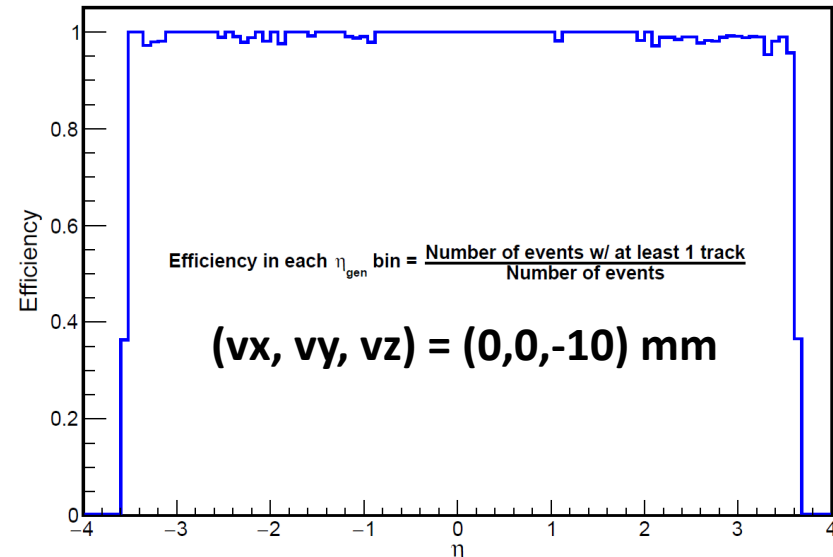
Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



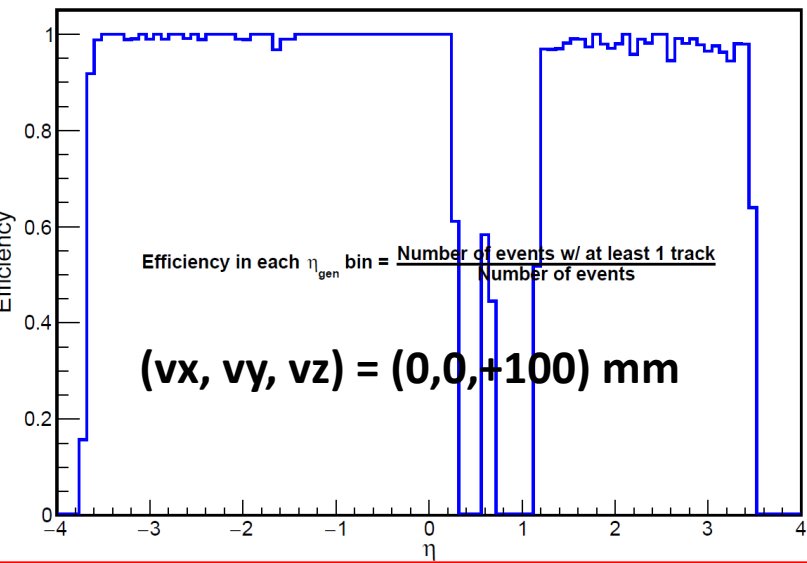
Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



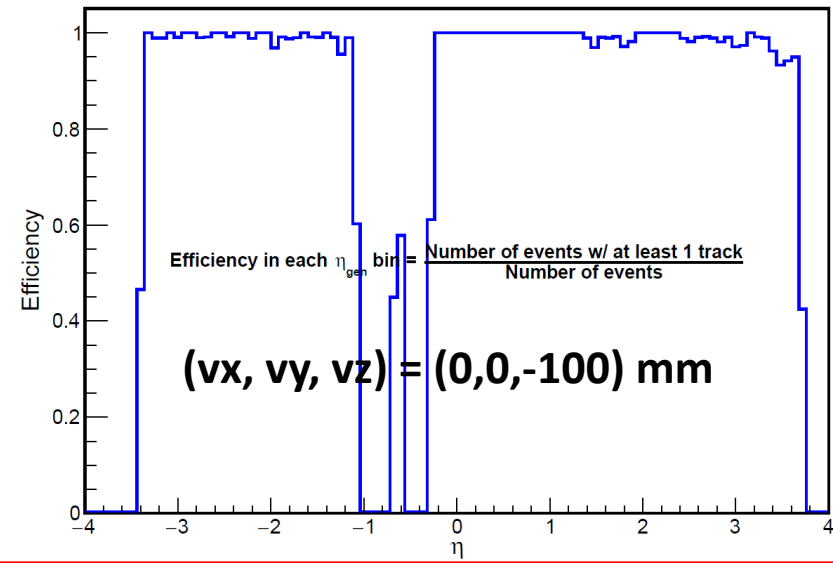
Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$

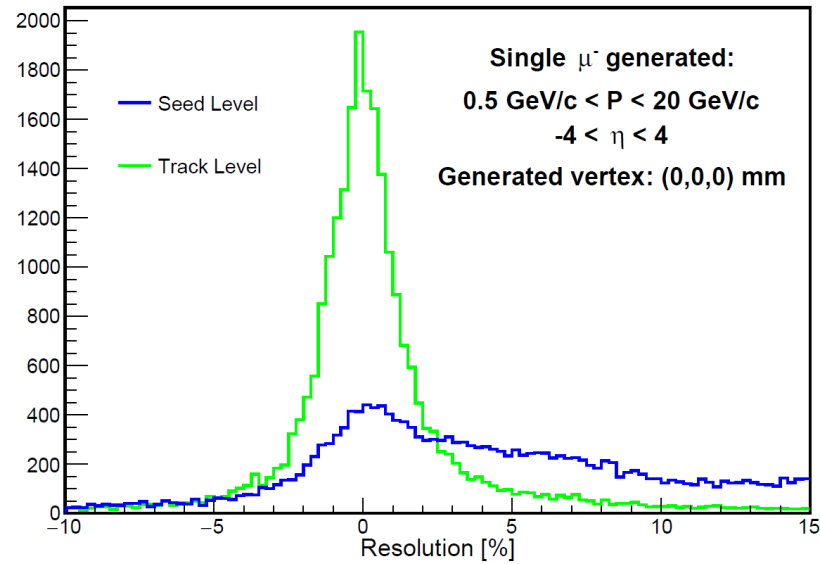


Efficiency as a function of pseudo-rapidity for real-seeded tracking.

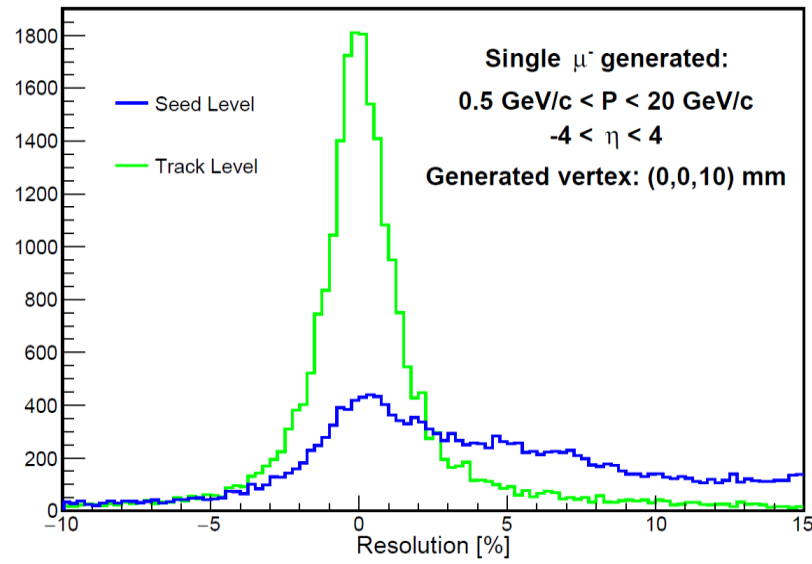
Efficiency looks good over the whole detector acceptance when  $|z| < 10$  mm.

We see an acceptance gap for  $z = \pm 100$  mm. We need to check our seed-finder parameters.

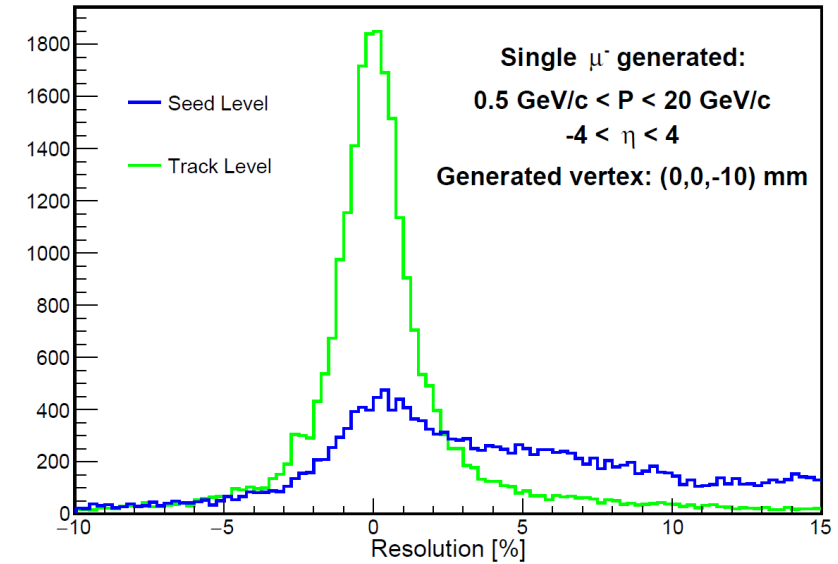
Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



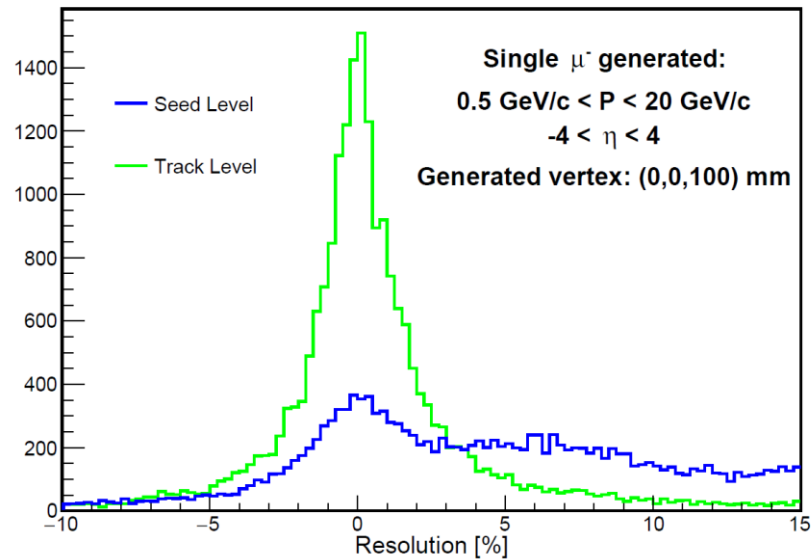
Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



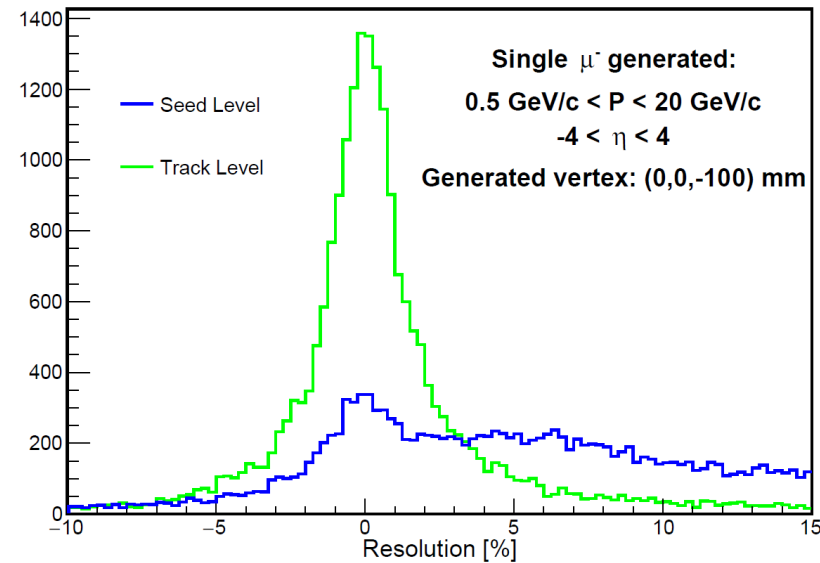
Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



### Momentum resolution for real-seeded tracking.

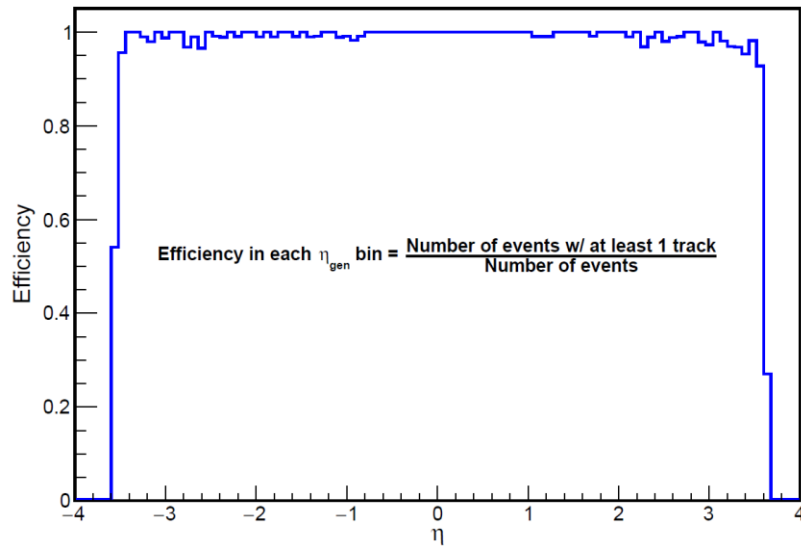
Results for theta, phi, position parameters, and charge identification also look reasonable. Plots can be found [here](#).

Plan is to repeat previous more-differential studies of the resolution and incorporate all this into the official detector benchmarks repository.

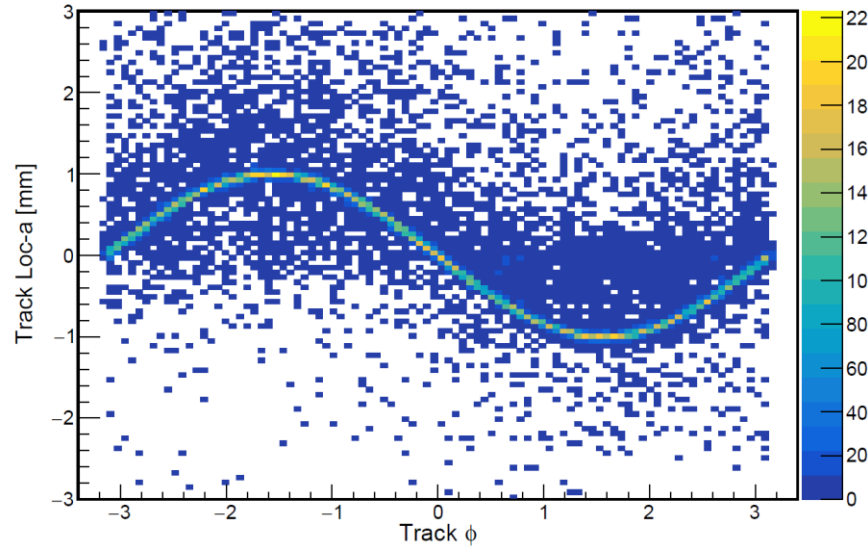
# Real-seeded tracking for off-beamline tracking

$$(v_x, v_y, v_z) = (+1, 0, 0) \text{ mm}$$

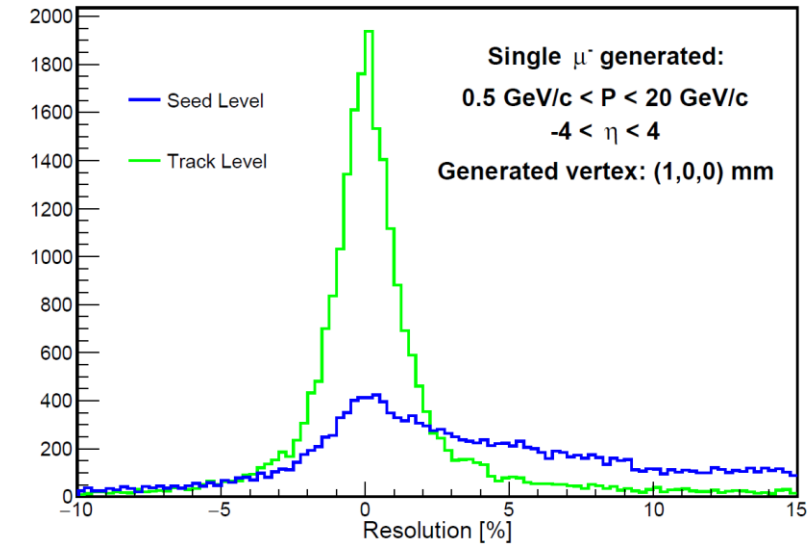
Tracker Efficiency vs. generated particle  $\eta$



Reconstructed track Loc-a vs. phi



Momentum Resolution: (rec. - true)/true



Real-seeded tracking shows expected behavior for particles generated off the z axis.

We currently apply a beamline DCA cut of 3mm in the seed finder.

Ongoing work: how does initial error matrix affect our tracking?

### Parameters Covariance matrix

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2(l_0) & \text{cov}(l_0, l_1) & \text{cov}(l_0, \phi) & \text{cov}(l_0, \theta) & \text{cov}(l_0, q/p) \\ \cdot & \sigma^2(l_1) & \text{cov}(l_1, \phi) & \text{cov}(l_1, \theta) & \text{cov}(l_1, q/p) \\ \cdot & \cdot & \sigma^2(\phi) & \text{cov}(\phi, \theta) & \text{cov}(\phi, q/p) \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \sigma^2(\theta) & \text{cov}(\theta, q/p) \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \sigma^2(q/p) \end{bmatrix}$$

### Evolution of parameters covariance

$$C^f = J \cdot C^i \cdot J^T,$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial l_0^f}{\partial l_0^i} & \cdots & \frac{\partial l_0^f}{\partial (q/p)^i} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial (q/p)^f}{\partial l_0^i} & \cdots & \frac{\partial (q/p)^f}{\partial (q/p)^i} \end{bmatrix},$$

### Hit residual and chi-square

$$\text{Res} = \vec{x}_{\text{calibrated}} - \mathbf{H}\vec{x}_{\text{predicted}}$$

$$\chi^2 = \text{Res}^T (\mathbf{C}_{\text{calibrated}} + \mathbf{H}\mathbf{C}_{\text{predicted}}\mathbf{H}^T)^{-1} \text{Res}$$

H is observation matrix

$\mathbf{C}_{\text{calibrated}}$  is measurement covariance

$\mathbf{C}_{\text{predicted}}$  is predicted estimate covariance

Ongoing work: how does initial error matrix affect our tracking?

### Parameters Covariance matrix

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2(l_0) & \text{cov}(l_0, l_1) & \text{cov}(l_0, \phi) & \text{cov}(l_0, \theta) & \text{cov}(l_0, q/p) \\ \cdot & \sigma^2(l_1) & \text{cov}(l_1, \phi) & \text{cov}(l_1, \theta) & \text{cov}(l_1, q/p) \\ \cdot & \cdot & \sigma^2(\phi) & \text{cov}(\phi, \theta) & \text{cov}(\phi, q/p) \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \sigma^2(\theta) & \text{cov}(\theta, q/p) \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \sigma^2(q/p) \end{bmatrix}$$

### Hit residual and chi-square

$$\text{Res} = \vec{x}_{\text{calibrated}} - \mathbf{H}\vec{x}_{\text{predicted}}$$

$$\chi^2 = \text{Res}^T (\mathbf{C}_{\text{calibrated}} + \mathbf{H}\mathbf{C}_{\text{predicted}}\mathbf{H}^T)^{-1} \text{Res}$$

For Silicon endcap hits, for example, we have

### Evolution of parameters covariance

$$C^f = J \cdot C^i \cdot J^T,$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial l_0^f}{\partial l_0^i} & \cdots & \frac{\partial l_0^f}{\partial (q/p)^i} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial (q/p)^f}{\partial l_0^i} & \cdots & \frac{\partial (q/p)^f}{\partial (q/p)^i} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = \left( \frac{20 \text{ um}}{\sqrt{12}} \right)^2 = 0.000033 \text{ mm}^2$$

```
SiEndcapTrackerRecHits.position.x = 207.386734, 108.986137, 1
SiEndcapTrackerRecHits.position.y = -325.804352, -168.049530, 1
SiEndcapTrackerRecHits.position.z = 1349.864990, 699.864990, 1
SiEndcapTrackerRecHits.positionError.xx = 0.000033, 0.000033, 1
SiEndcapTrackerRecHits.positionError.yy = 0.000033, 0.000033, 1
SiEndcapTrackerRecHits.positionError.zz = 0.000000, 0.000000, 1
```



# Ongoing work: how does initial error matrix affect our tracking?

<https://github.com/eic/ElCrecon/blob/main/src/algorithms/tracking/TrackSeeding.cc>

```
trackparam.setLocError({0.1,0.1}); //covariance of location  
trackparam.setMomentumError({0.05,0.05,0.05}); // covariance on theta/phi/q/p  
trackparam.setTimeError(0.1); // error on time
```

These are the errors we currently set on the initial track parameters that go into the CKF from the seeder.

These values should be guided by the parameter resolutions *at the seed level*, and the effects of adjusting these parameters should be studied. We want to find the ‘sweet spot’ for these values.

# Ongoing work: how does initial error matrix affect our tracking?

Single  $\mu^-$  generated:

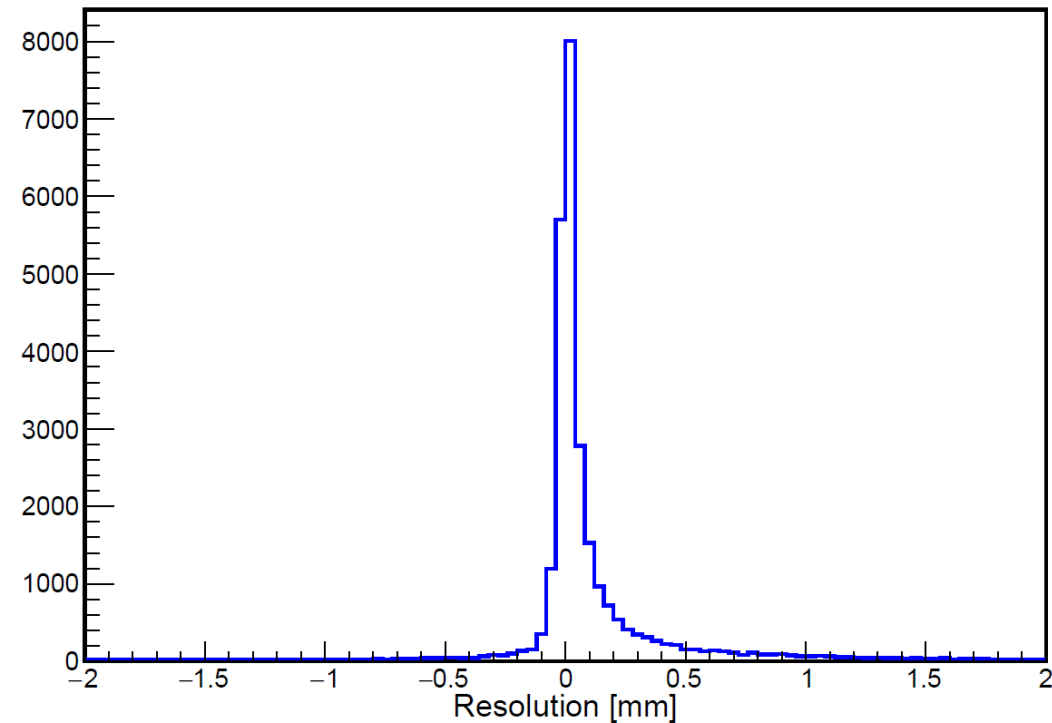
$0.5 \text{ GeV}/c < P < 20 \text{ GeV}/c$

$-4 < \eta < 4$

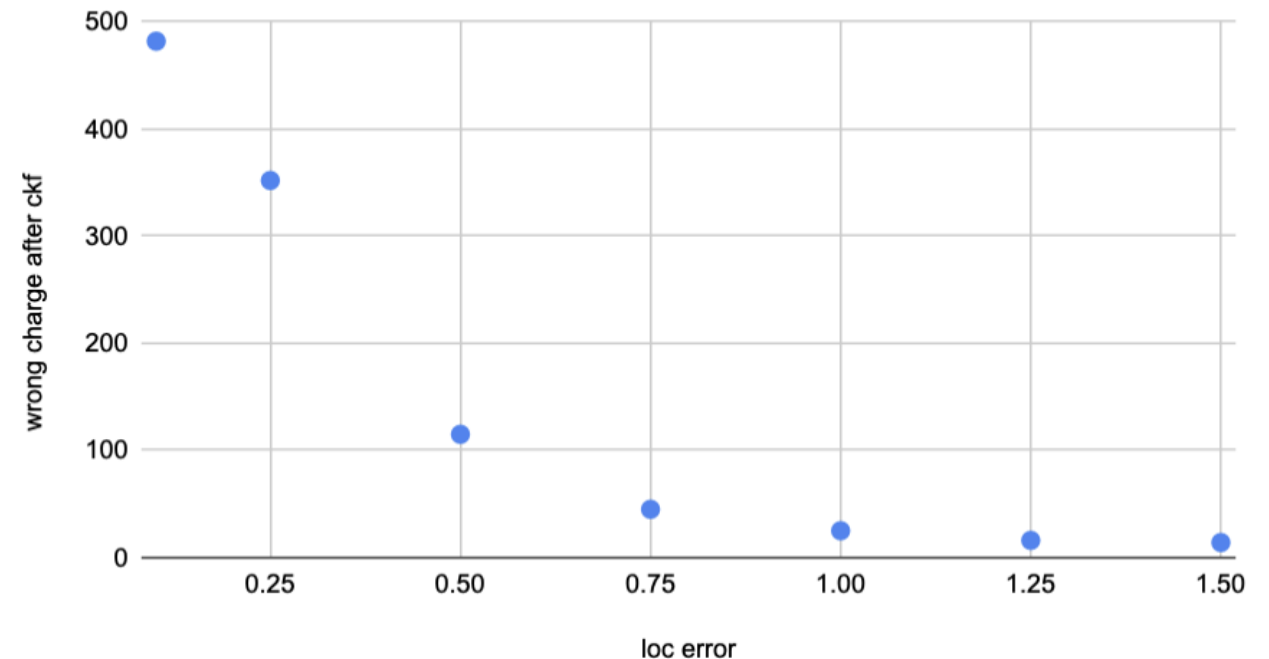
Generated vertex: (0,0,0) mm

Seed ACTS loc-a Resolution: (seed - true)

```
trackparam.setLocError({0.1,0.1}); //covariance of location  
trackparam.setMomentumError({0.05,0.05,0.05}); // covariance on theta/phi/q/p  
trackparam.setTimeError(0.1); // error on time
```



wrong charge after ckf vs. loc error

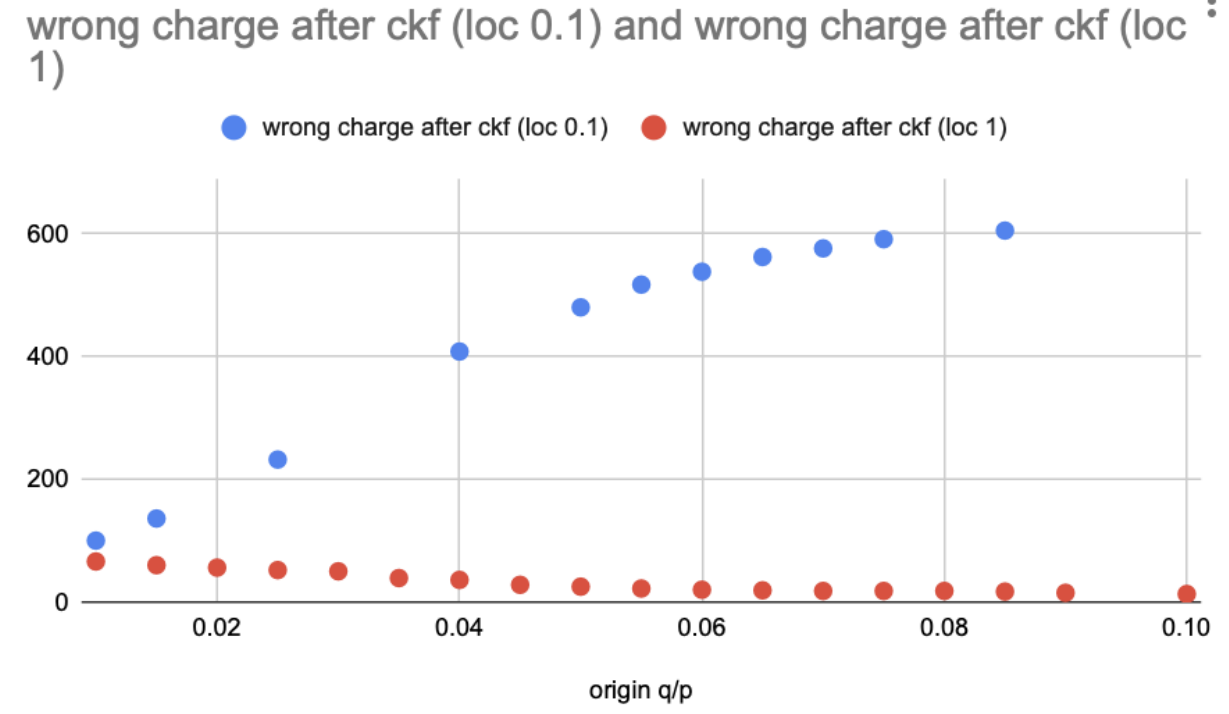
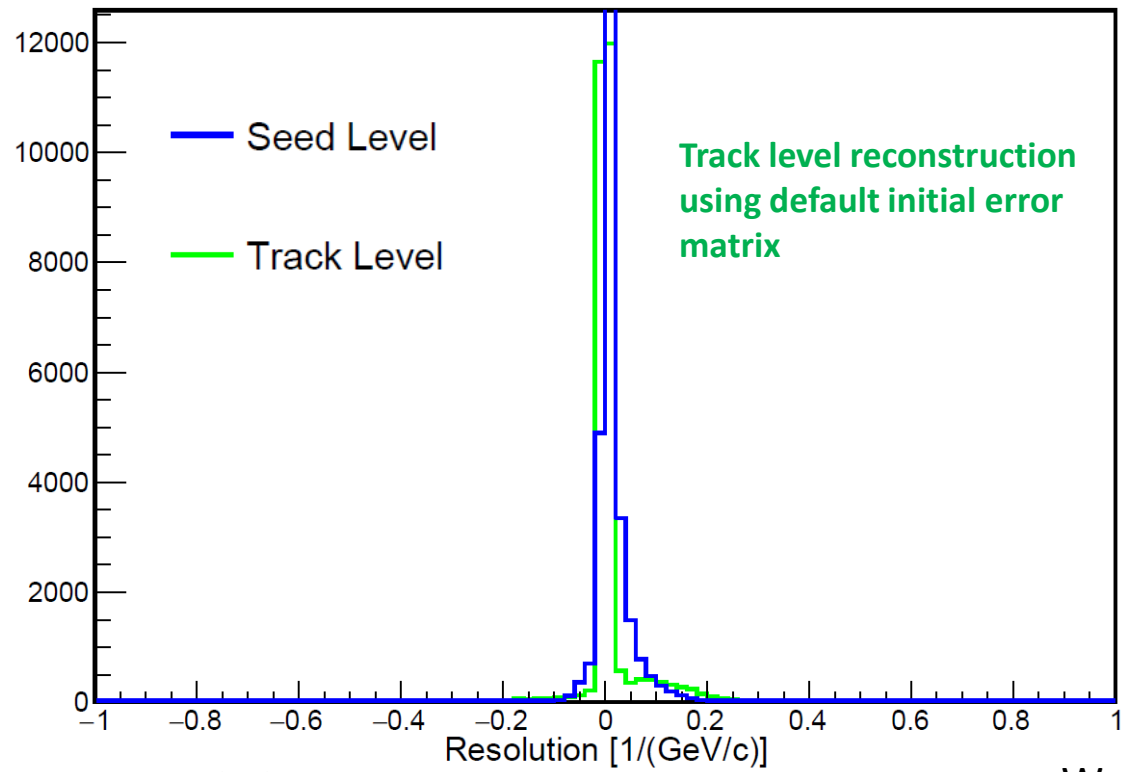


# Ongoing work: how does initial error matrix affect our tracking?

Single  $\mu^-$  generated:  
 $0.5 \text{ GeV}/c < P < 20 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $-4 < \eta < 4$   
Generated vertex: (0,0,0) mm

```
trackparam.setLocError({0.1,0.1}); //covariance of location  
trackparam.setMomentumError({0.05,0.05,0.05}); // covariance on theta/phi/q/p  
trackparam.setTimeError(0.1); // error on time
```

q/p Resolution: (rec. - true)



# Ongoing work: how does initial error matrix affect our tracking?

Single  $\mu^-$  generated:

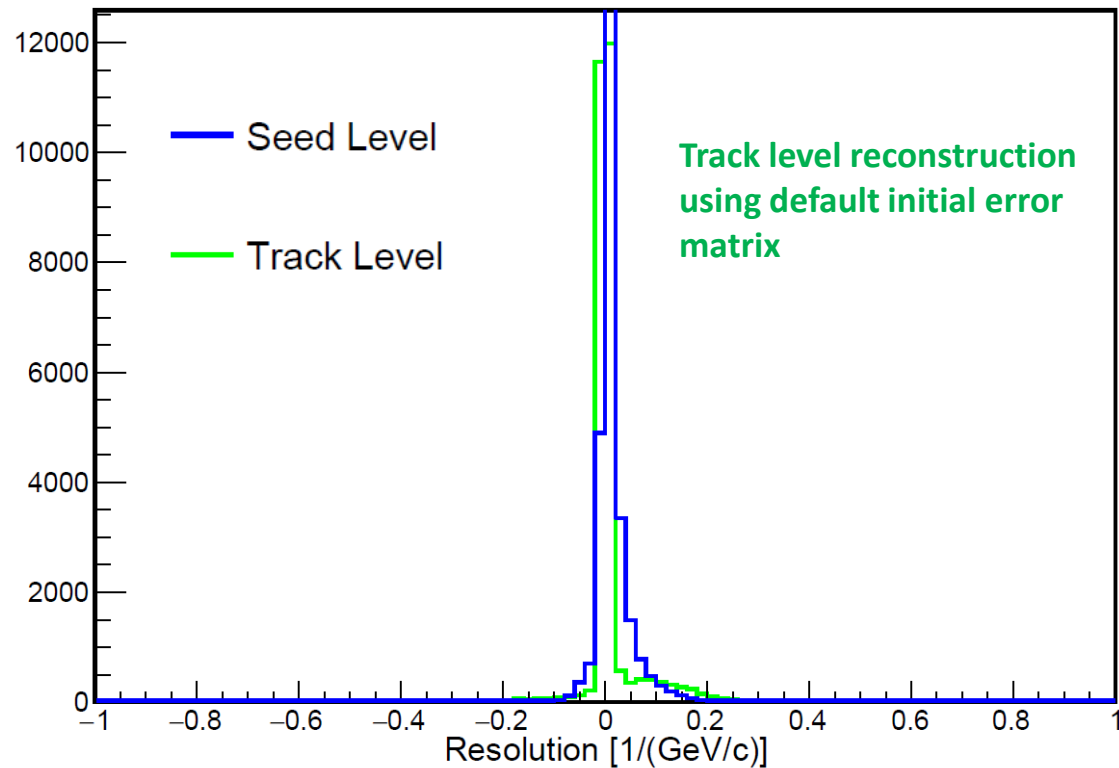
$0.5 \text{ GeV}/c < P < 20 \text{ GeV}/c$

$-4 < \eta < 4$

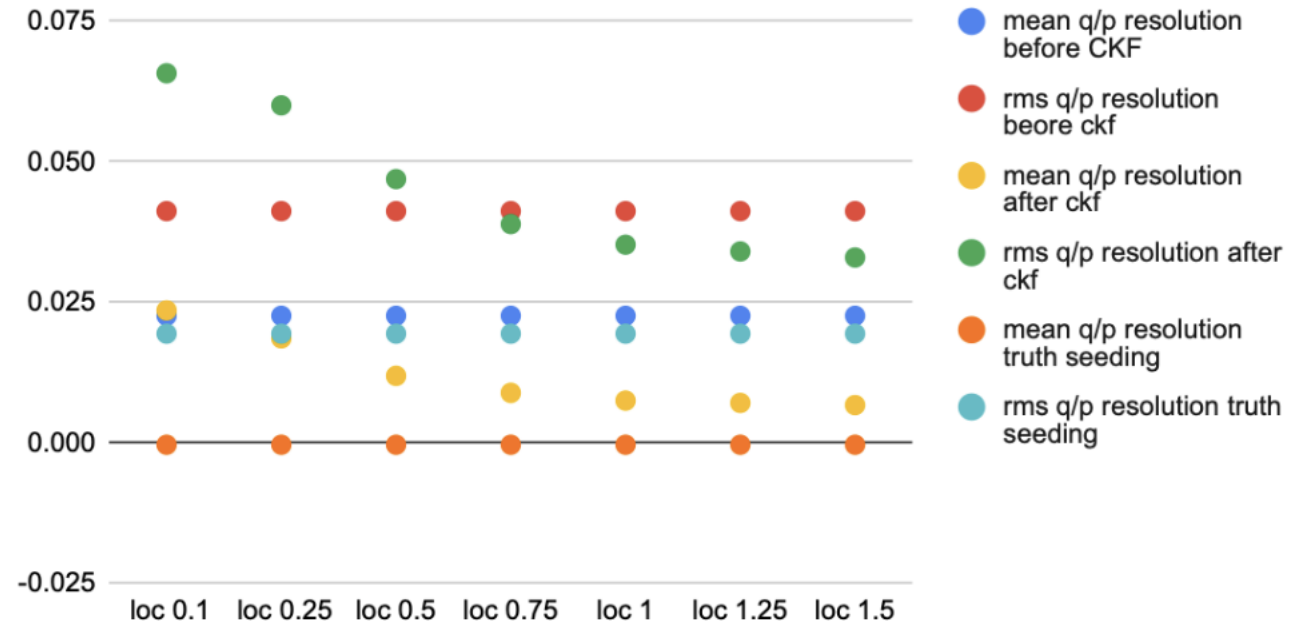
Generated vertex: (0,0,0) mm

q/p Resolution: (rec. - true)

```
trackparam.setLocError({0.1,0.1}); //covariance of location  
trackparam.setMomentumError({0.05,0.05,0.05}); // covariance on theta/phi/q/p  
trackparam.setTimeError(0.1); // error on time
```



mean and rms q/p resolution

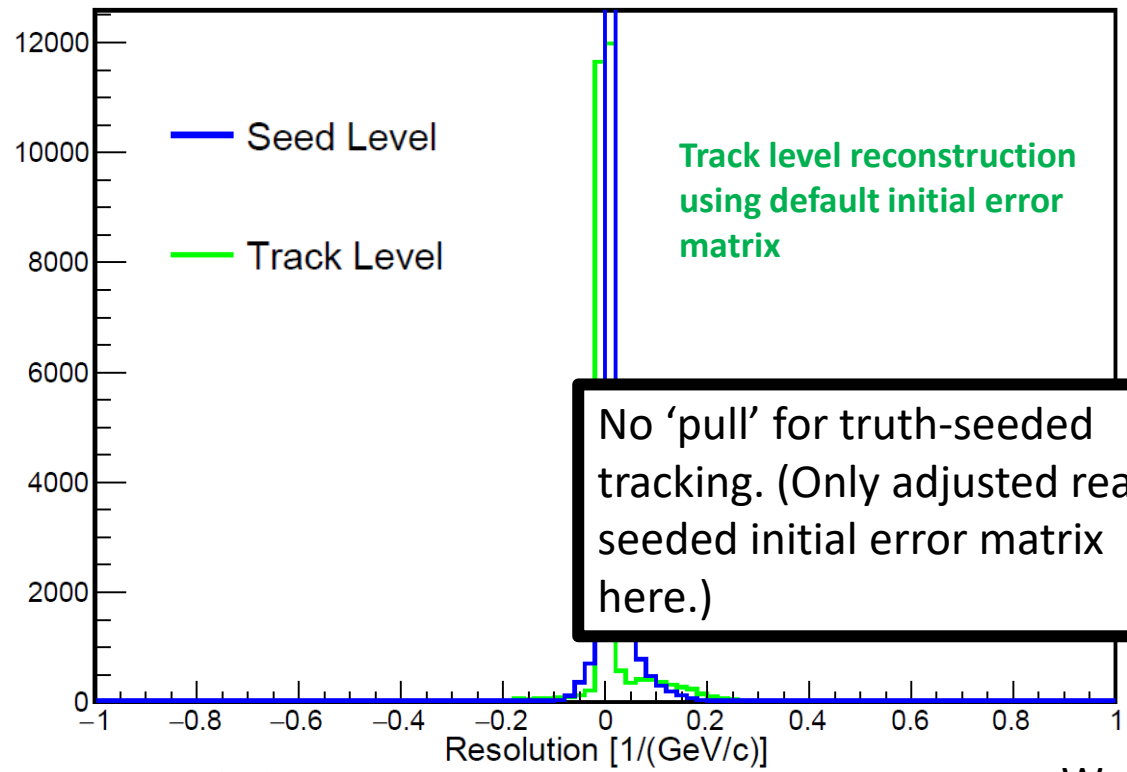


# Ongoing work: how does initial error matrix affect our tracking?

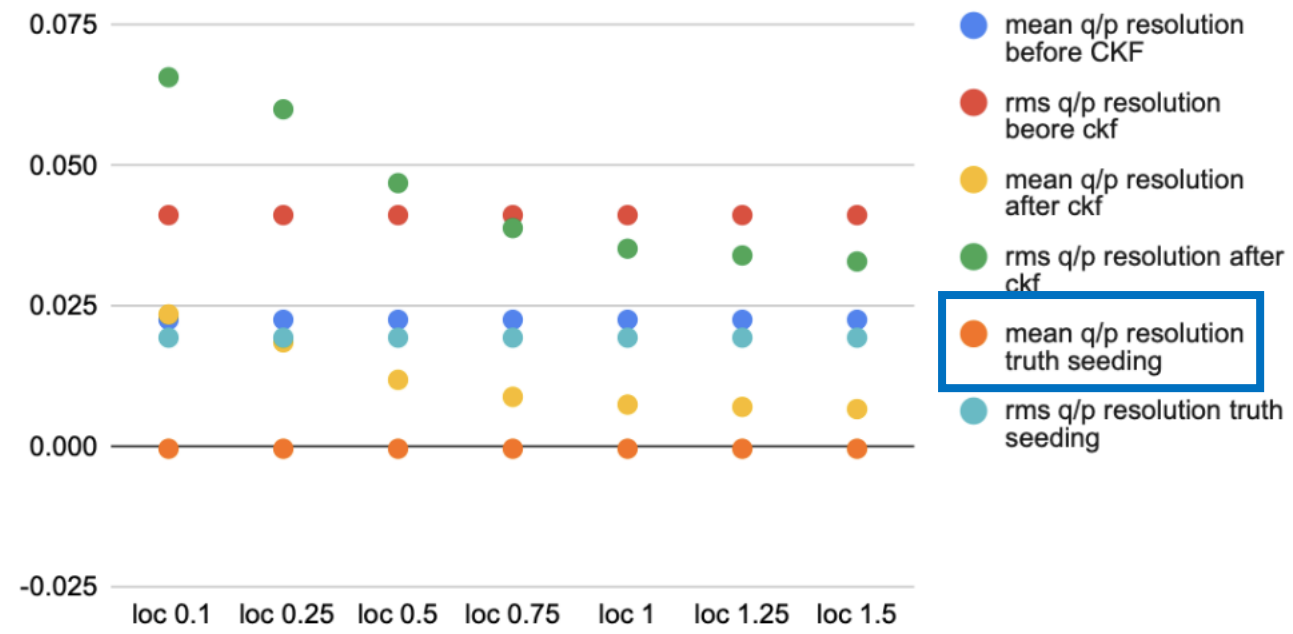
Single  $\mu^-$  generated:  
 $0.5 \text{ GeV}/c < P < 20 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $-4 < \eta < 4$   
 Generated vertex: (0,0,0) mm

```
trackparam.setLocError({0.1,0.1}); //covariance of location
trackparam.setMomentumError({0.05,0.05,0.05}); // covariance on theta/phi/q/p
trackparam.setTimeError(0.1); // error on time
```

q/p Resolution: (rec. - true)



mean and rms q/p resolution

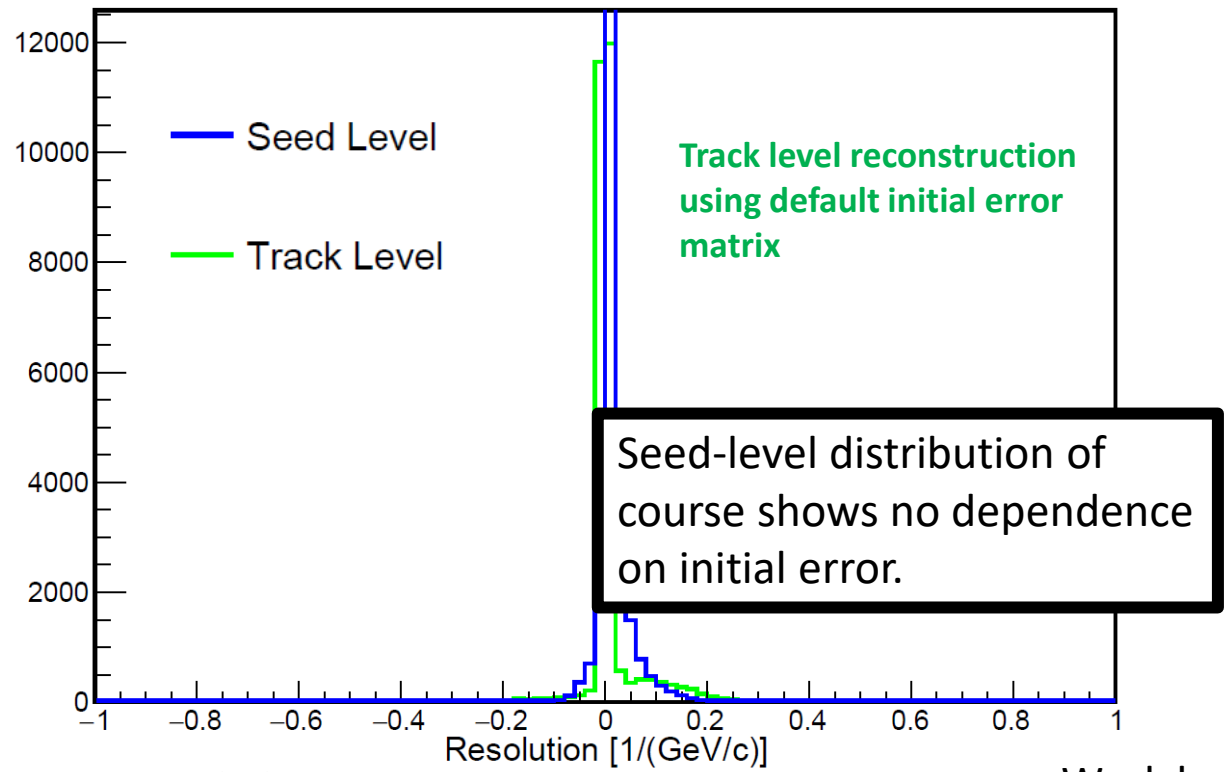


# Ongoing work: how does initial error matrix affect our tracking?

Single  $\mu^-$  generated:  
 $0.5 \text{ GeV}/c < P < 20 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $-4 < \eta < 4$   
 Generated vertex: (0,0,0) mm

```
trackparam.setLocError({0.1,0.1}); //covariance of location
trackparam.setMomentumError({0.05,0.05,0.05}); // covariance on theta/phi/q/p
trackparam.setTimeError(0.1); // error on time
```

q/p Resolution: (rec. - true)



# Ongoing work: how does initial error matrix affect our tracking?

Single  $\mu^-$  generated:

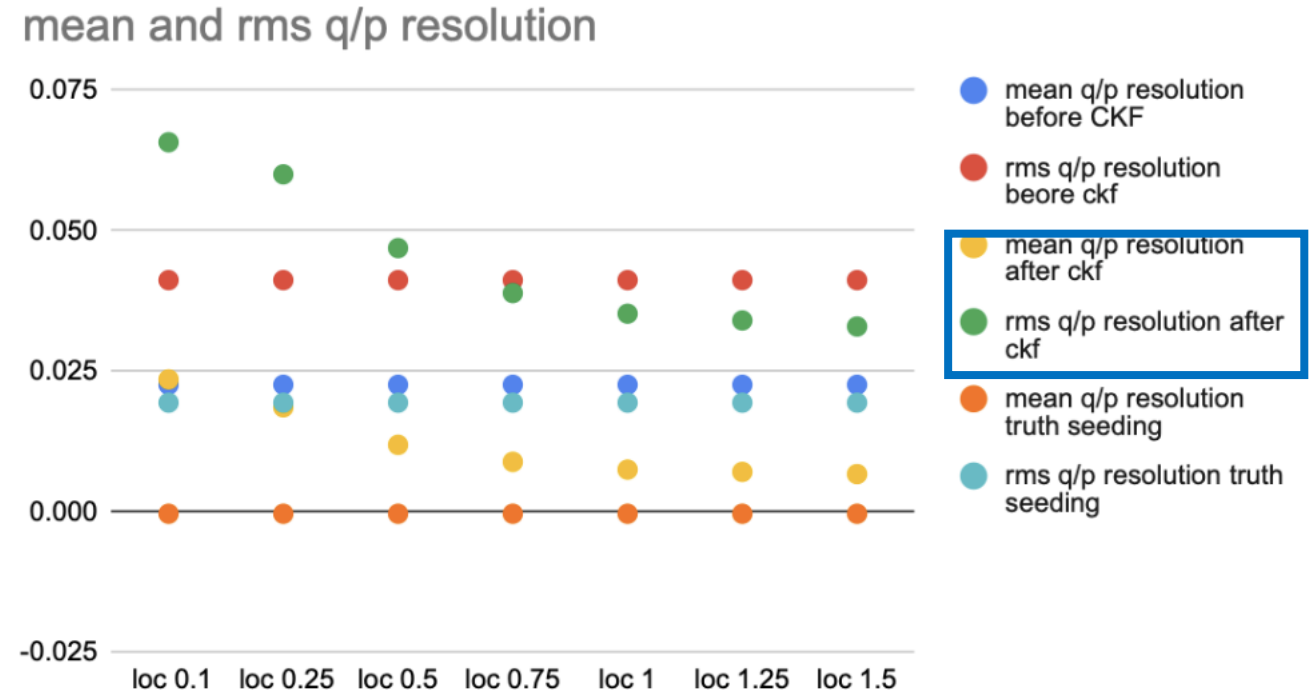
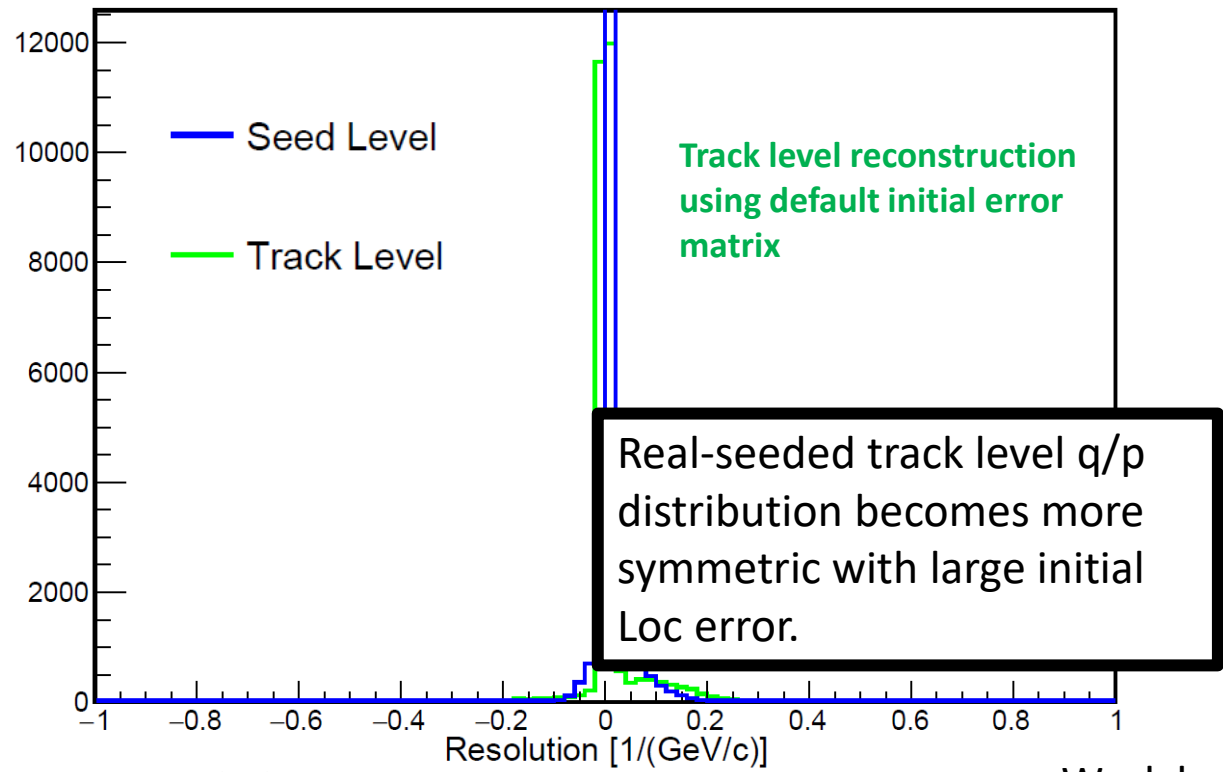
$0.5 \text{ GeV}/c < P < 20 \text{ GeV}/c$

$-4 < \eta < 4$

Generated vertex: (0,0,0) mm

q/p Resolution: (rec. - true)

```
trackparam.setLocError({0.1,0.1}); //covariance of location
trackparam.setMomentumError({0.05,0.05,0.05}); // covariance on theta/phi/q/p
trackparam.setTimeError(0.1); // error on time
```

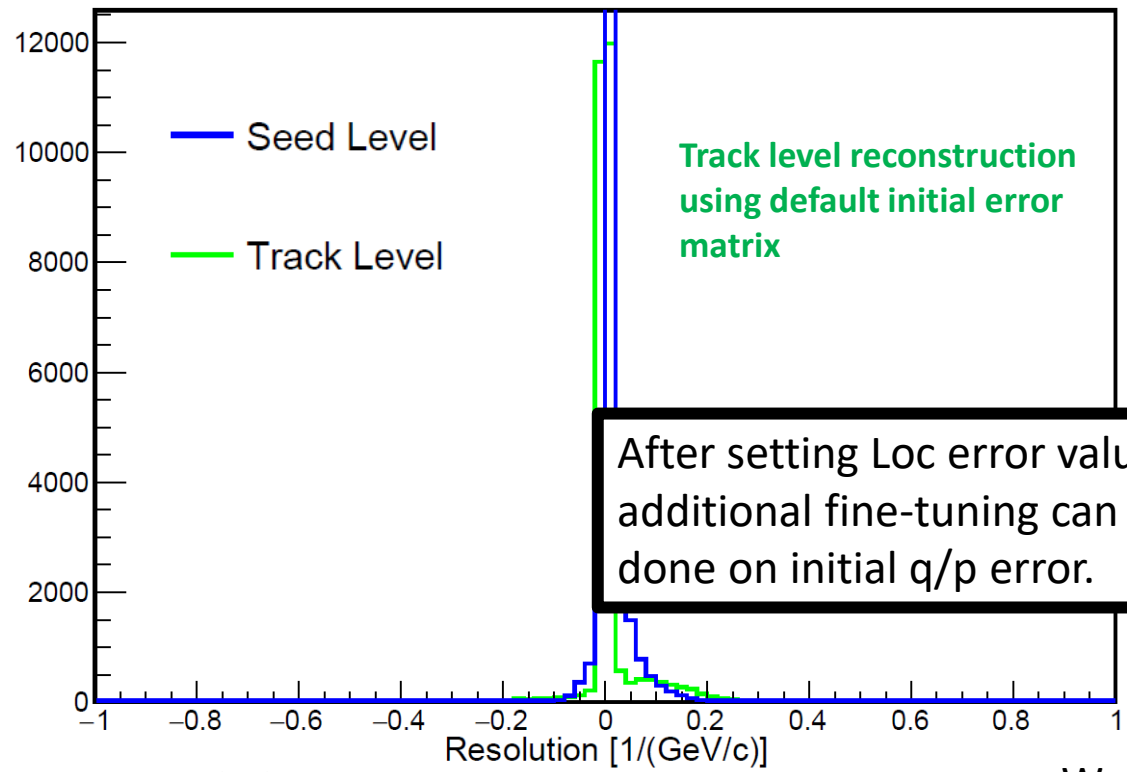


# Ongoing work: how does initial error matrix affect our tracking?

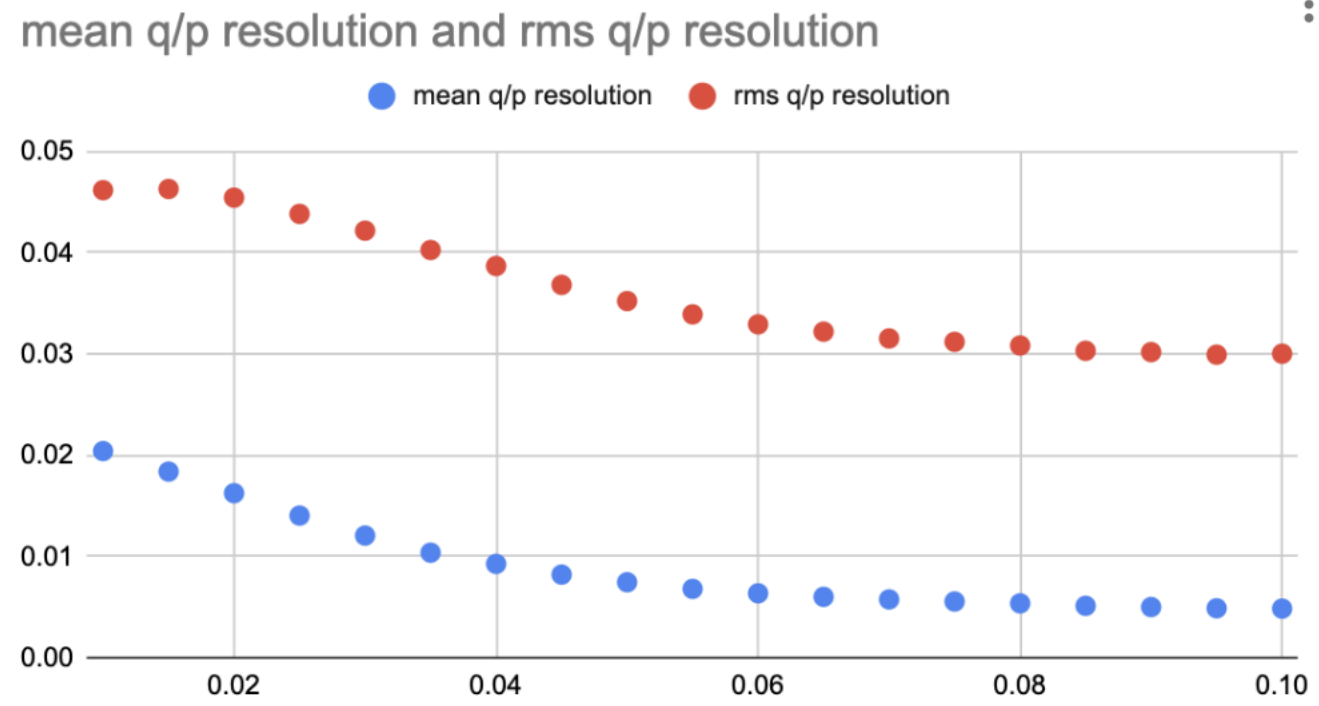
Single  $\mu^-$  generated:  
 $0.5 \text{ GeV}/c < P < 20 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $-4 < \eta < 4$   
Generated vertex: (0,0,0) mm

```
trackparam.setLocError({0.1,0.1}); //covariance of location  
trackparam.setMomentumError({0.05,0.05,0.05}); // covariance on theta/phi/q/p  
trackparam.setTimeError(0.1); // error on time
```

q/p Resolution: (rec. - true)



After setting Loc error value, additional fine-tuning can be done on initial q/p error.





# Track duplicates – Acts ambiguity solver

## Example single-muon event:

Event #	Track #	# Meas.	Outliers	Total Chi2	Track Total Momentum [GeV/c]
* 0 *	* 0 *	5 *	0 *	10.844925 *	13.883998 *
* 0 *	* 1 *	5 *	0 *	10.843421 *	13.884253 *
* 0 *	* 2 *	5 *	0 *	10.828397 *	13.884164 *

**These 3 real-seeded tracks share the same 5 measurements. The ambiguity solver will remove 2 of them.**

### Acts hits selection

For given track state, calculate chi2 of all hits on surface and rank, find  $\text{chi2}_{\min}$

- If no hit on surface → Hole
- If  $\text{chi2}_{\min} > \text{chi2}_{\text{cutoff}}$  (default = 15) → Outlier
- If  $\text{chi2}_{\min} < \text{chi2}_{\text{cutoff}}$  → Measurement (up to  $\text{numMeasurements}_{\text{CutOff}} = 10$  default)

- Implementation of Acts ambiguity solver code EICRecon: [https://github.com/eic/EICrecon/tree/tracking\\_ambiguity\\_resolution](https://github.com/eic/EICrecon/tree/tracking_ambiguity_resolution). Work by Minjung Kim.

- This code will remove tracks if they share several measurements with another track. The minimum number of measurements that need to be shared by the tracks is a tunable parameter.

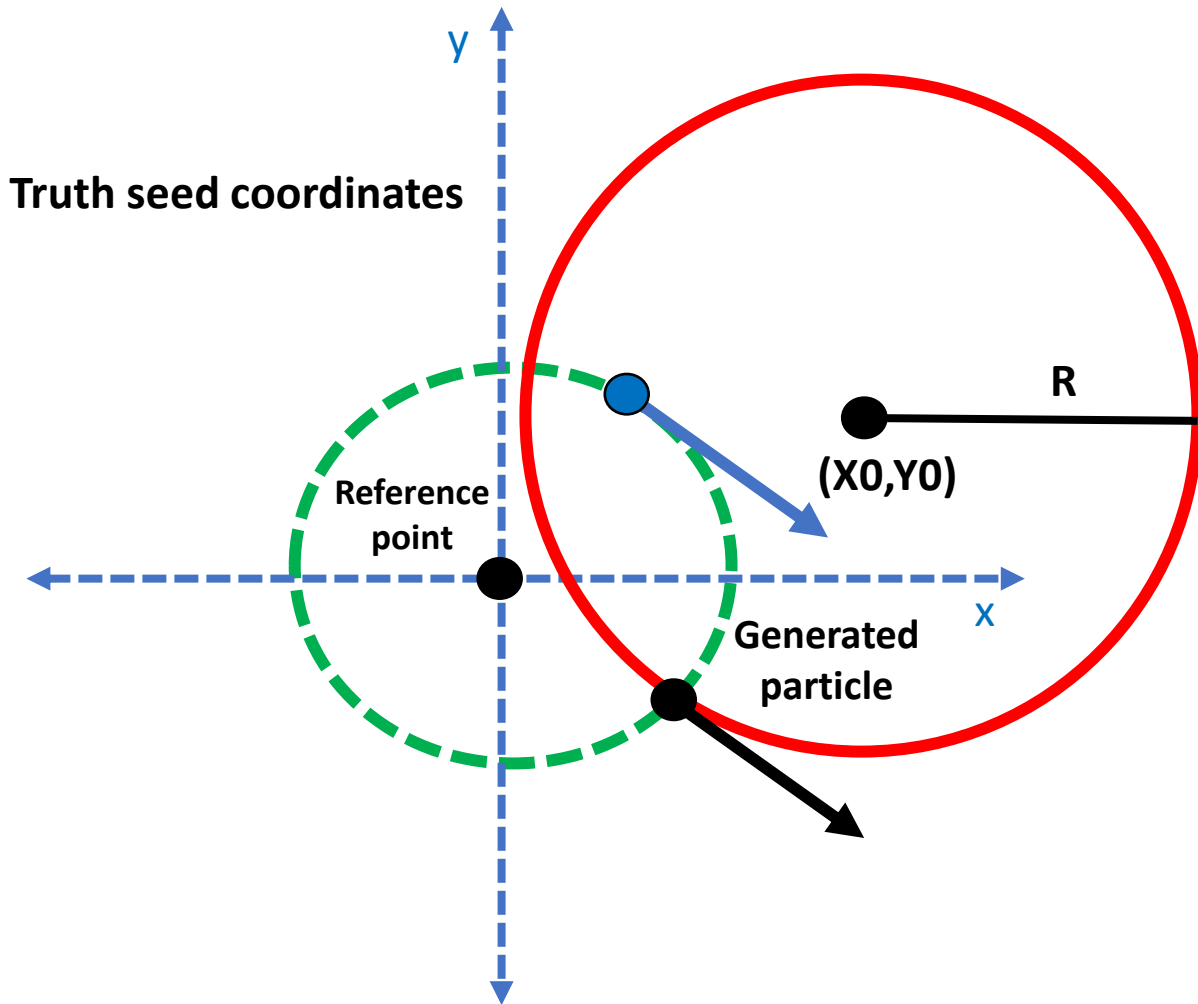
- Some additional work on the output format needs to be done before a PR is made.

## Summary of real-seeded tracking

- Single-particle real-seeded tracking looks reasonable for  $|z| < 10\text{mm}$ , as well as for generation points up to 1 mm in the transverse plane.
- For  $z$  values near the edge of the beam spot, we see efficiency holes. This first thing to check is the seed-finder parameters.
- Ongoing effort to implement the *Acts ambiguity solver* into EICRecon. A PR should be made this week.
- Ongoing study to understand the effect of initial error matrix on the input parameters that comes from the seeder.

# Backup

# Truth seeding: Initial position parameters before fix implementation



**Black arrow:** Generated particle at its creation point

**Blue arrow:** Where the CKF will think the particle comes from in the pre-fix truth seeding implementation.