# 2D tracking efficiency and 3D tracking study

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#### residual

• In the 2D tracking of MdcHoughFinder, when we find a peak of the Hough map, we can get a 2D track. Then we find hits of this track by cuts of each layer. So we need a series of cut which will be calculated from the residual distribution of each layer.



# Sigma & layer

- We fit the residual distribution of each layer with Gaussian function and get its sigma as cut of that layer.
- we study severer fixed transverse momentum points



## Sigma & Pt

- Outer 2 super layers of MDC behave different from the inner super layers and CGEM
- For now we temporarily take 5 sigma of each layer at 150 Mev/c as the cuts of MdcHoughFinder.



## 2D tracking efficiency



• 10,000 events of muon

>2D cuts: |dr|<1.0 cm</p>

Final cuts: |dr|<1.0 cm |dz|<10.0 cm gap <8 layers</p>

#### Track lost

• From last slice we find tha tracks are lost mostly after 2D tracking. More study shows that tracks are drop by |dz| < 10.0 and gap < 8 And most of these events have a common characteristic, that is they have less hits of outer 2 super layers.



## 3D tracking study

- Because S and Z should have a linear relationship, so we can also use the Hough transform method to reconstruct the 3D track.
- First we find candidates of stereo hits, then we calculate its S and Z by the 2D track.
- 2 kind of parameterization: k-b and rho-theta

 $Z = \tan \lambda \cdot S + dz$  $\rho = S \cdot \cos \theta + Z \cdot \sin \theta$ 

# Bin study of Hough map

- As in 2D study, we study the binning of Hough map first to get a proper bin number of Hough map.
- The hit rate of peak is too low so we add points of each bin.



#### Residual of Z





#### Sigma of residual & bin



#### Residual of tanl, dz





#### Sigma of residual of Tanl, dz & bin

