

Comparison of muon trajectory reconstruction methods with detailed track simulations for track reconstruction optimization

Jacob Sperow – Speaking

Jesus Valencia, Prof. Adam Hecht

hecht@unm.edu

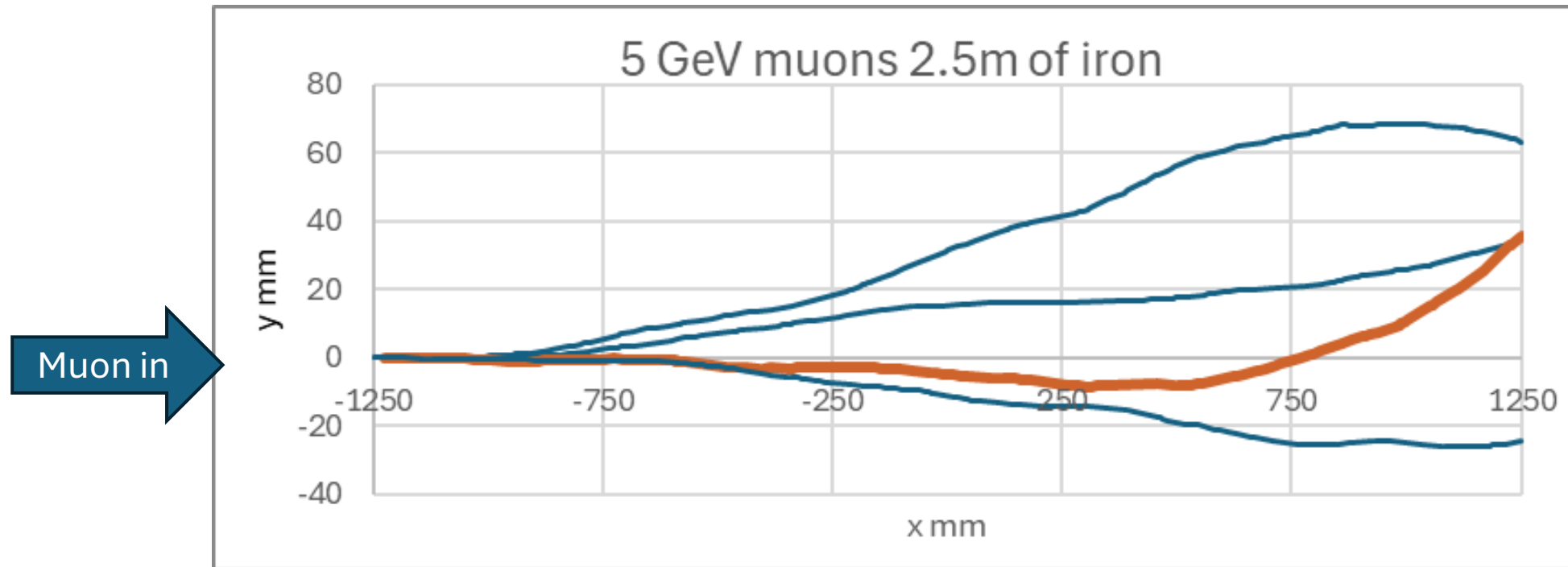
University of New Mexico, USA



The problem

Trying to reconstruct entire muon path with minimal information

- Entrance position and angle
- Exit position and angle (extract total scatter angle)



Simulation study using Geant4 and MC-10 cask test bed with Giant Muon Tracker (GMT) array



MC-10 cask 2.4 m

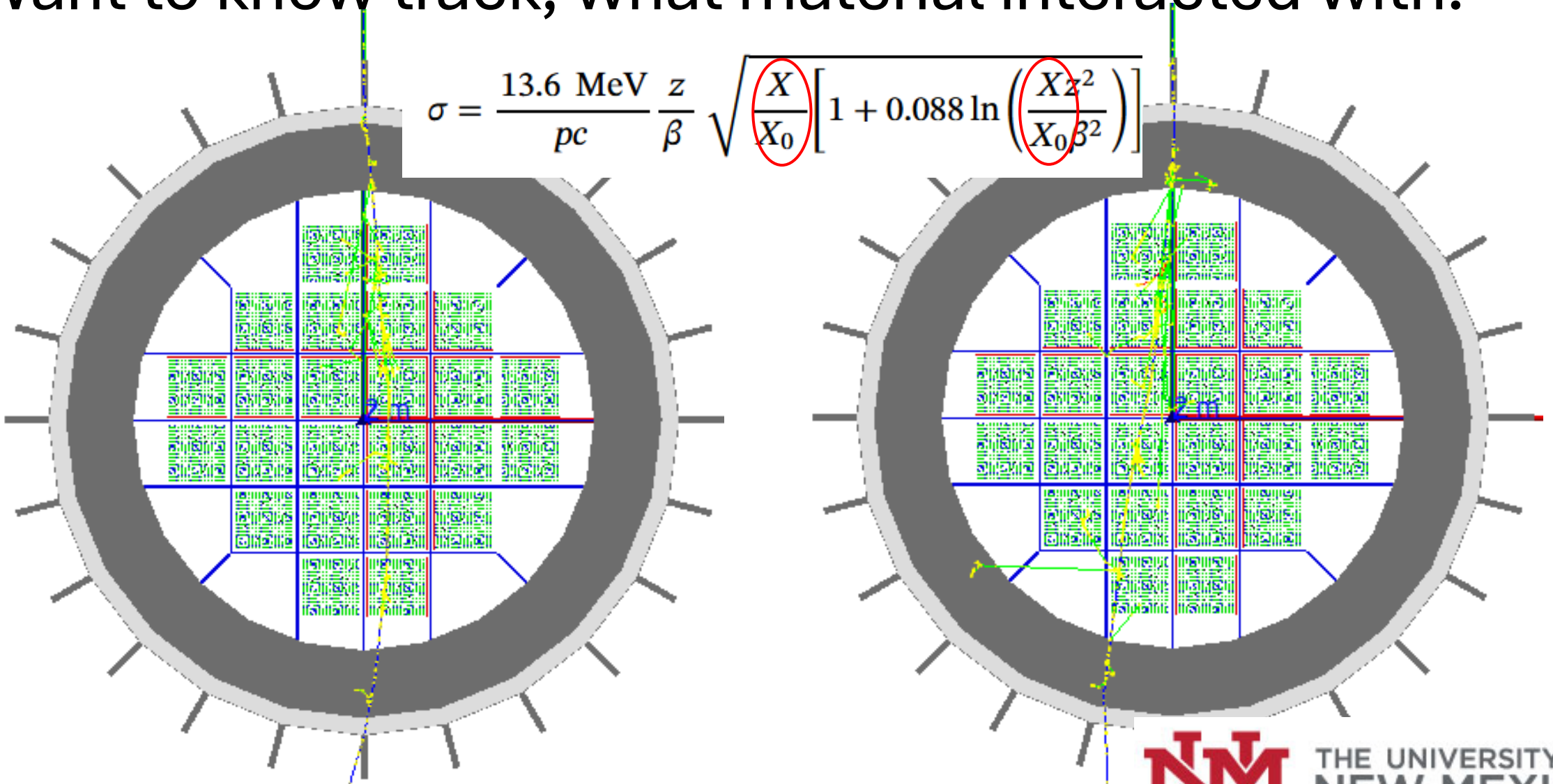


GMT array

Simulation in spent nuclear fuel (SNF) cask

Want to know track, what material interacted with.

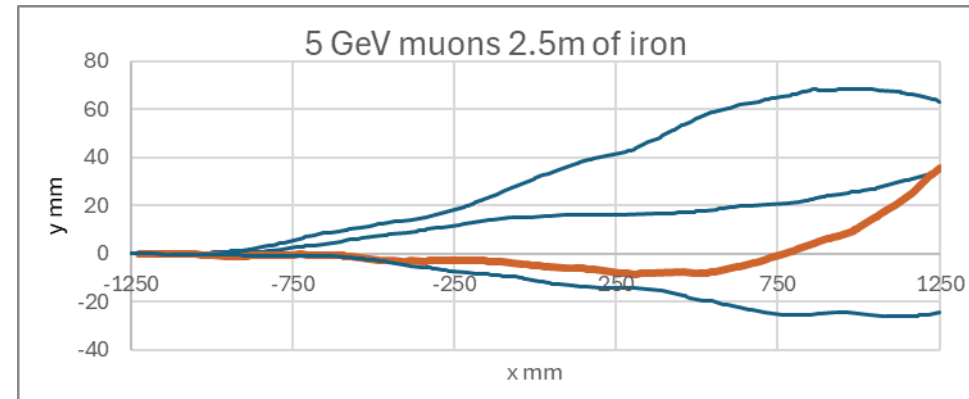
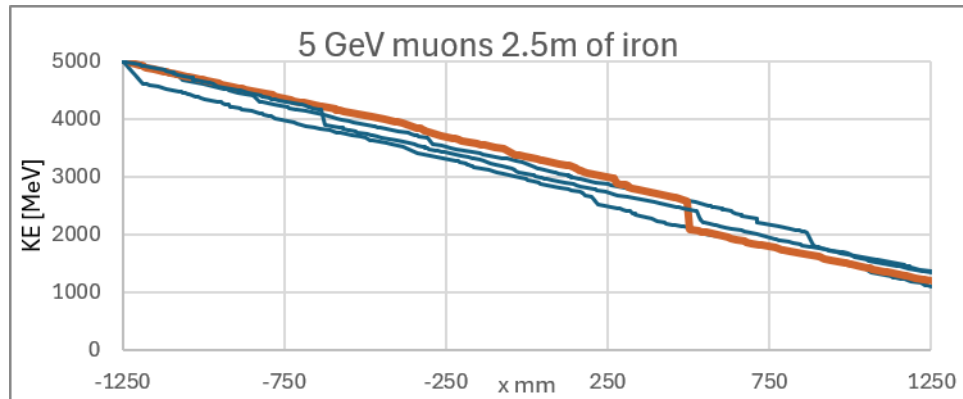
$$\sigma = \frac{13.6 \text{ MeV}}{pc} \frac{z}{\beta} \sqrt{\frac{X}{X_0} \left[1 + 0.088 \ln \left(\frac{Xz^2}{X_0\beta^2} \right) \right]}$$



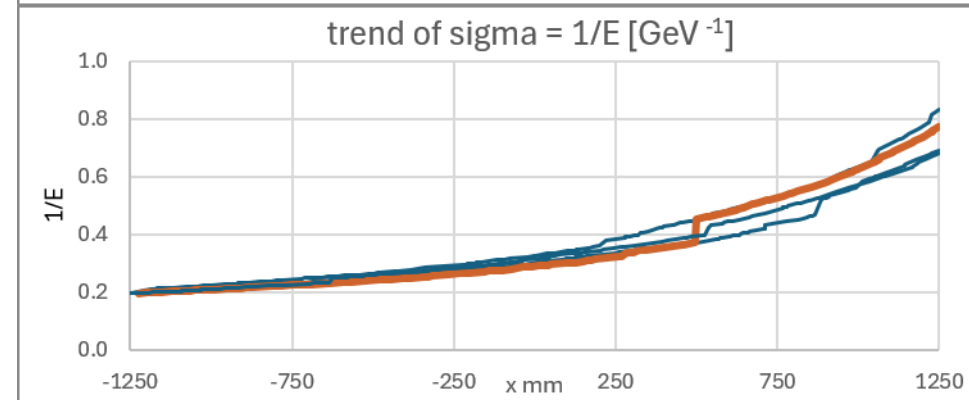
More scatter per cm with lower kinetic energy – as muon slows

$$\sigma = \frac{13.6 \text{ MeV}}{pc} \frac{z}{\beta} \sqrt{\frac{X}{X_0} \left[1 + 0.088 \ln \left(\frac{Xz^2}{X_0\beta^2} \right) \right]}$$

Straighter at higher energies, more curved at lower energies (more angle deflections)



Nearly constant rate of energy loss
 $\beta \sim 1$ and $(pc) \sim E (=KE + mc^2)$

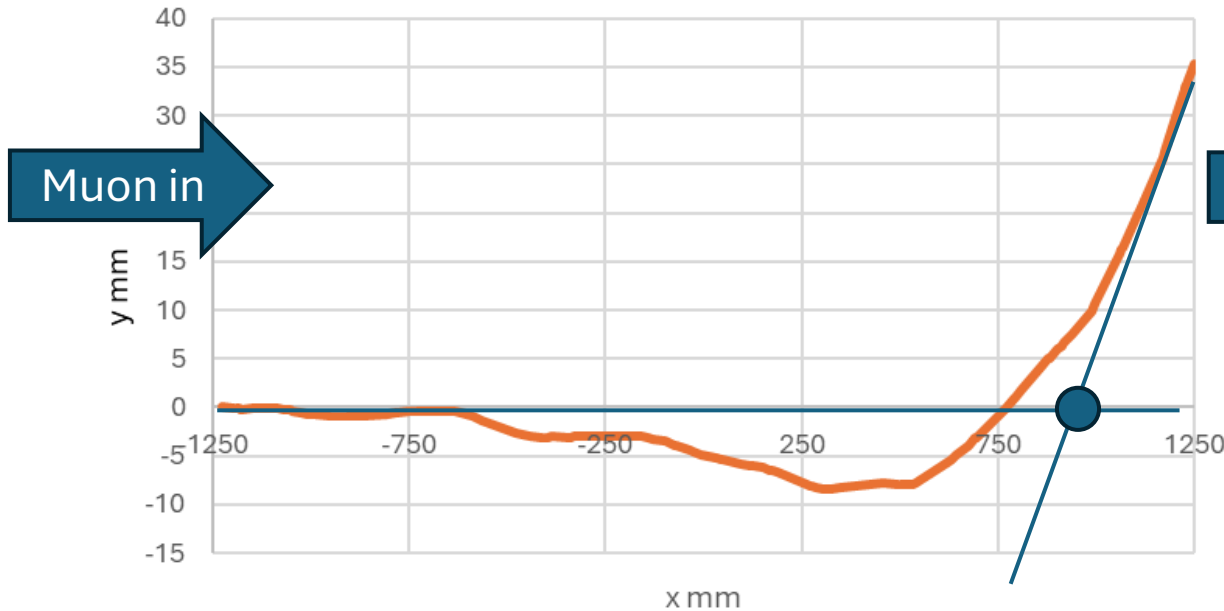


Realistically we don't know the energies, but can predict general behavior. Need approach based on knowns.

Known = entrance/exit positions and angles

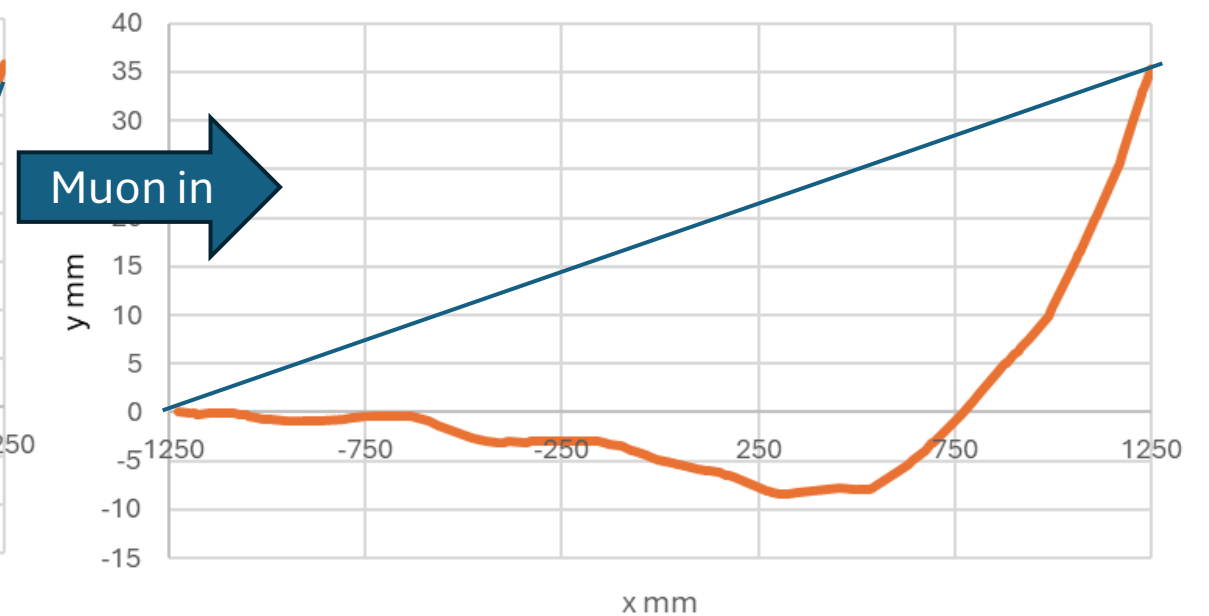
Different approaches to reconstructing track

5 GeV muons 2.5m of iron



Using entrance/exit position and angles.
Point of closest approach (POCA)
Just gives one point.

5 GeV muons 2.5m of iron

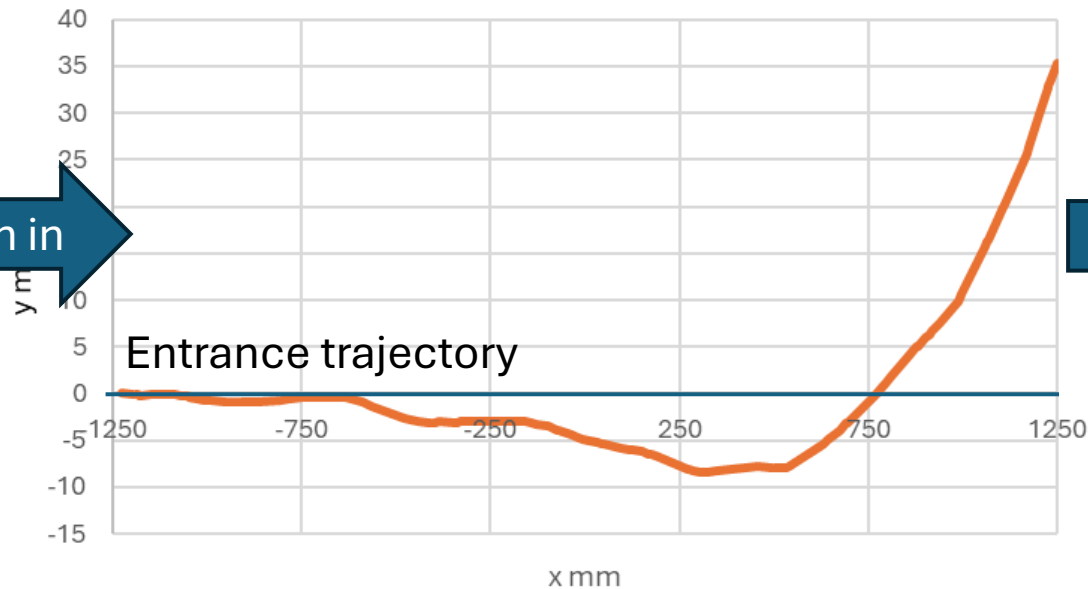


Using entrance/exit positions.
Straight line between entrance and exit points
Can do much better.

Known = entrance/exit positions and angles

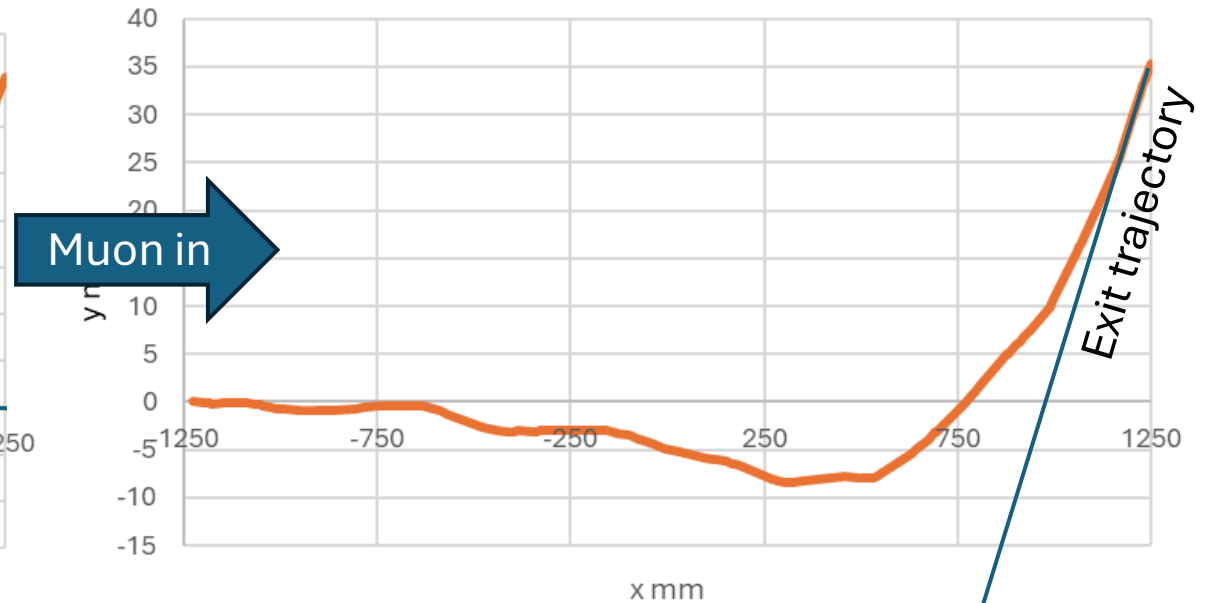
Different approaches to reconstructing track

5 GeV muons 2.5m of iron



Using entrance position/angle.
Extend line from entrance
Good near entrance, worse further in

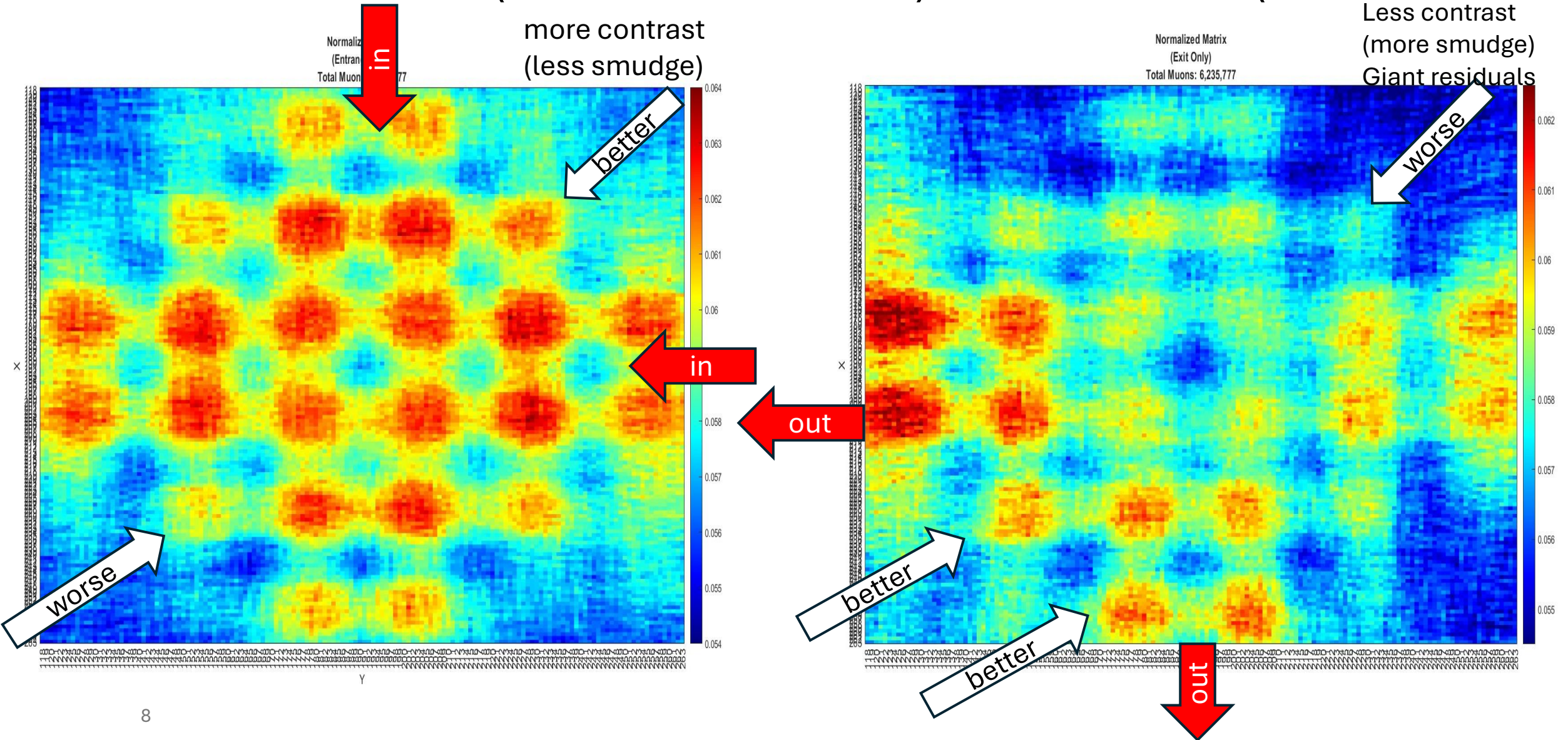
5 GeV muons 2.5m of iron



Using exit position/angle.
Extend line from exit
Good near the exit side... but
Residual gets big **very quickly**

Straight line reconstruction in cask

from entrance detector (better near entrance) or exit detector (better near exit)

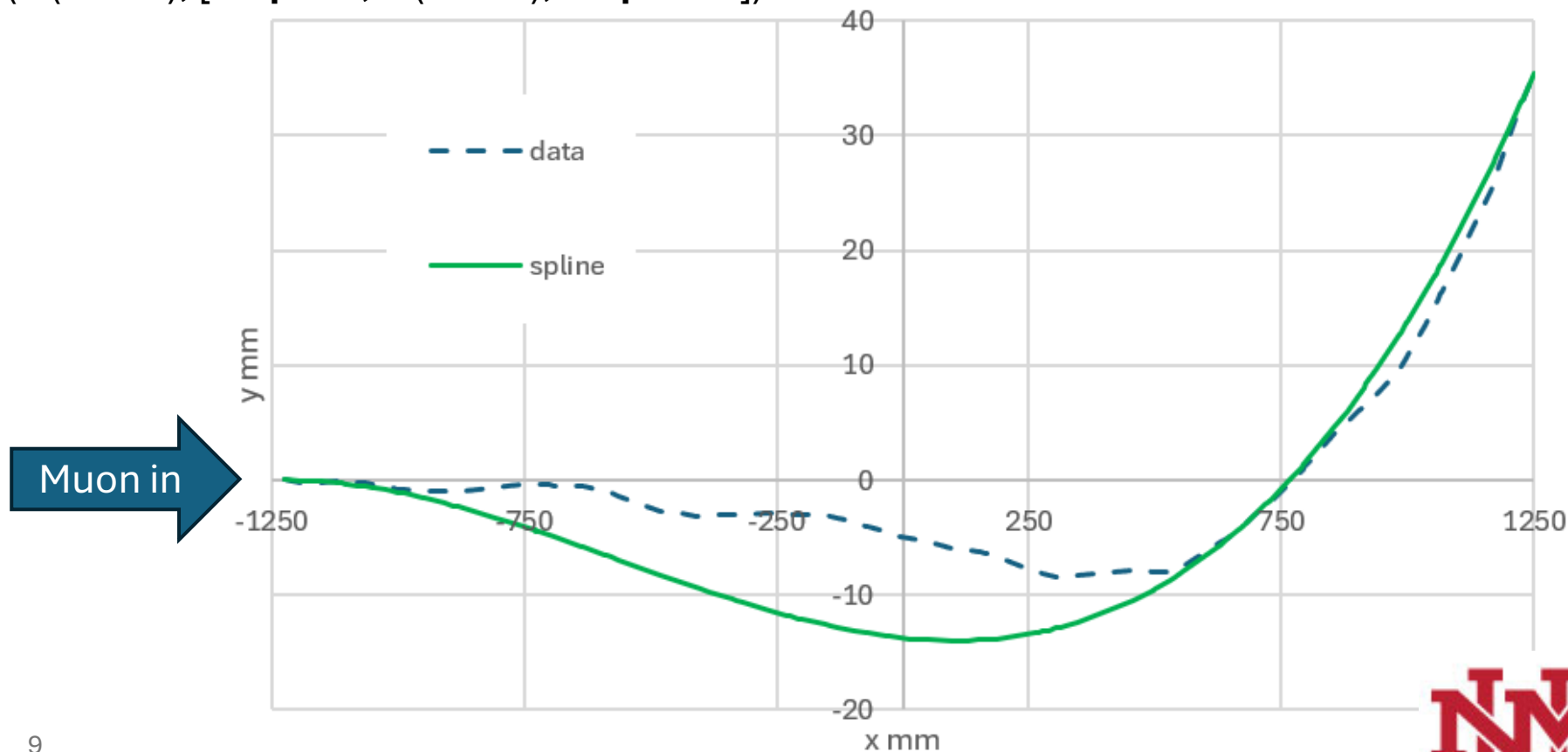


So combine entrance and exit information using spline that follows entrance and exit positions/angles. (can be better near center)

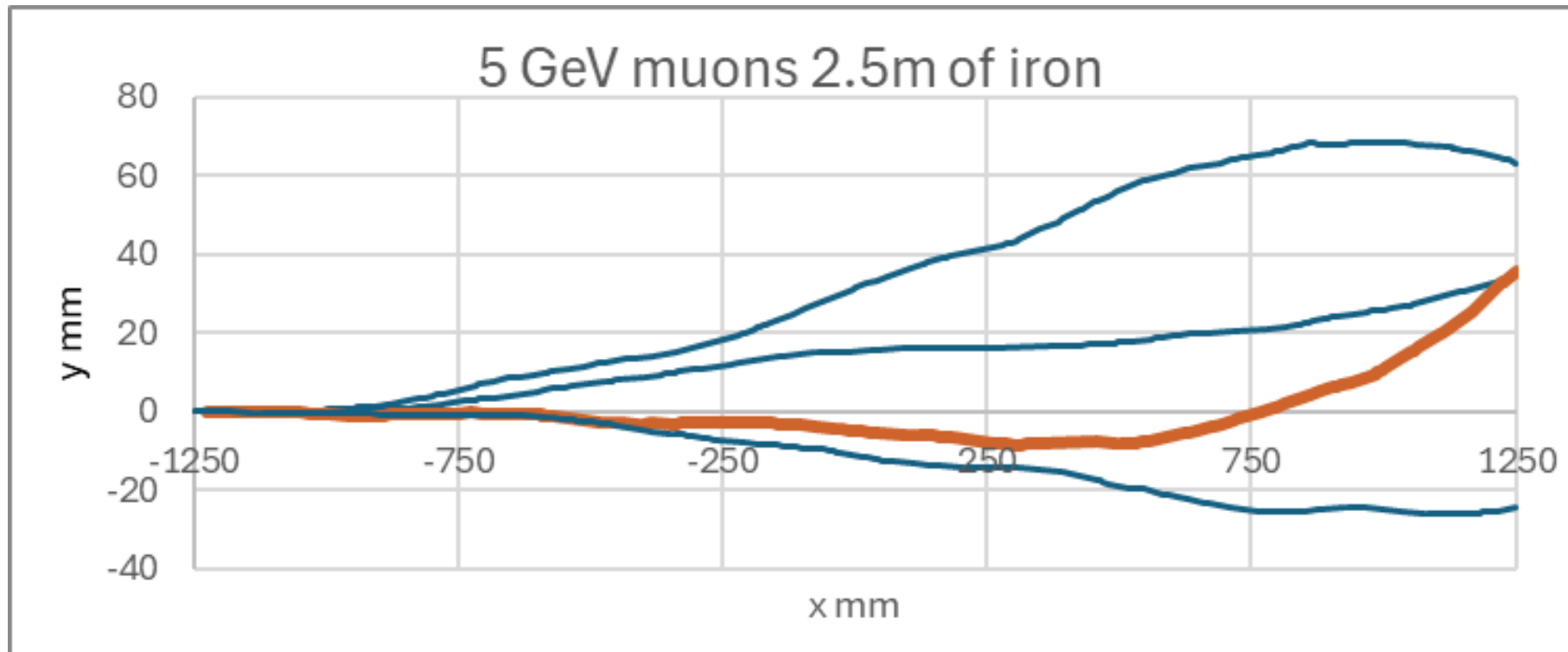
Matlab cubic spline

Spline (X (in:out), [slope in, Y (in:out), slope out])

5 MeV muon, 2.5 m Fe. Data, spline



Reminder, more curved near the end.
More line like at the beginning, more spline like at the end.
Let's use that physics.

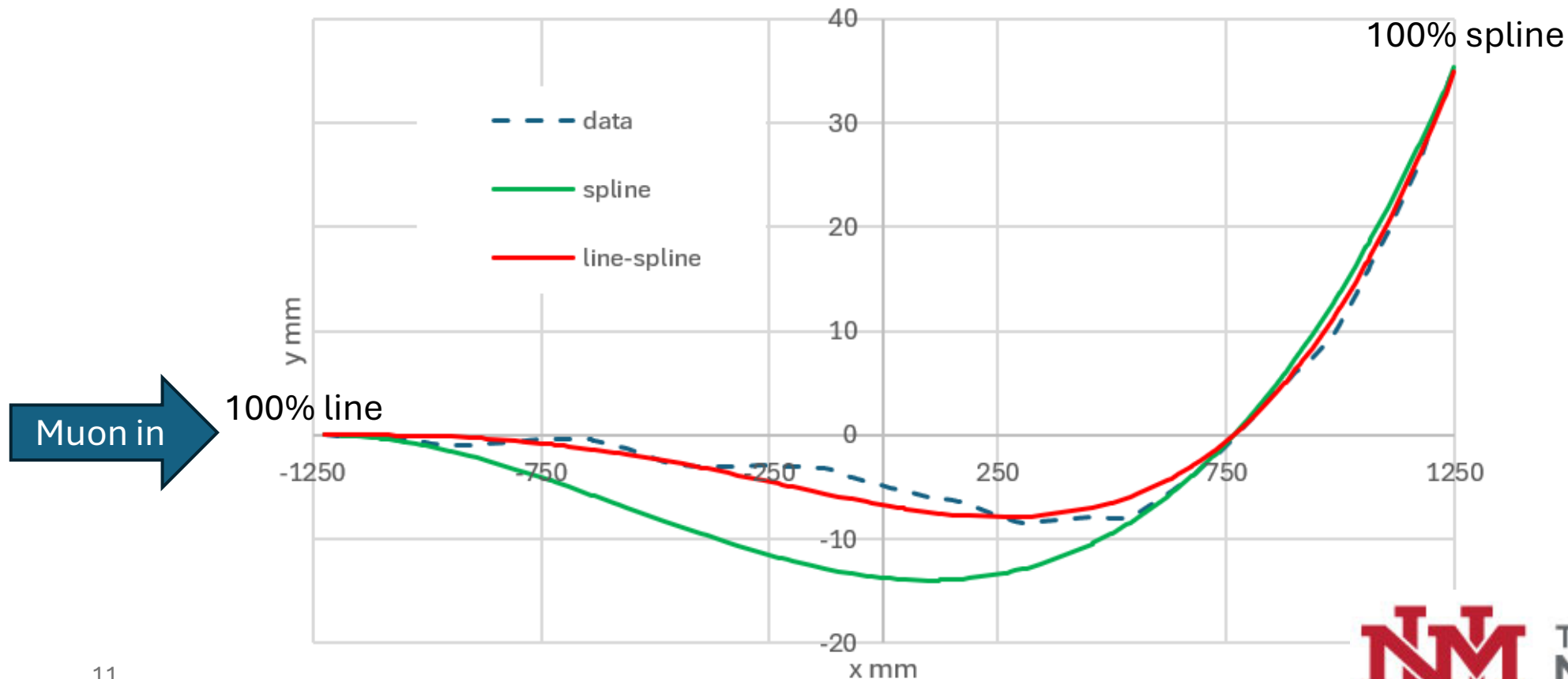


Straighten entrance by weighting with line

“line-spline”

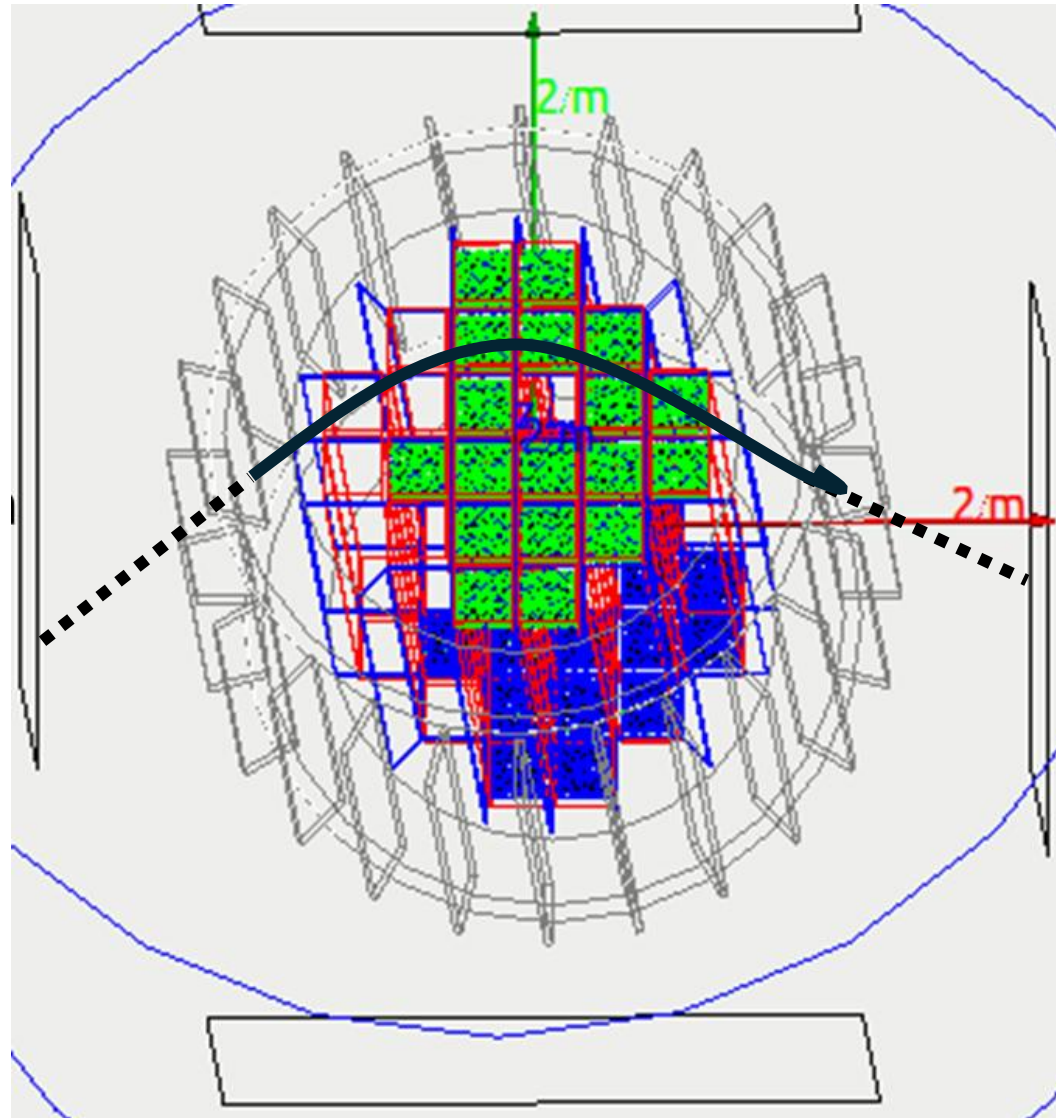
$(\text{line function}) \times (\text{distance weight}) + (\text{spline function}) \times (1 - \text{distance weight})$

5 MeV muon, 2.5 m Fe. Data, spline, line-spline



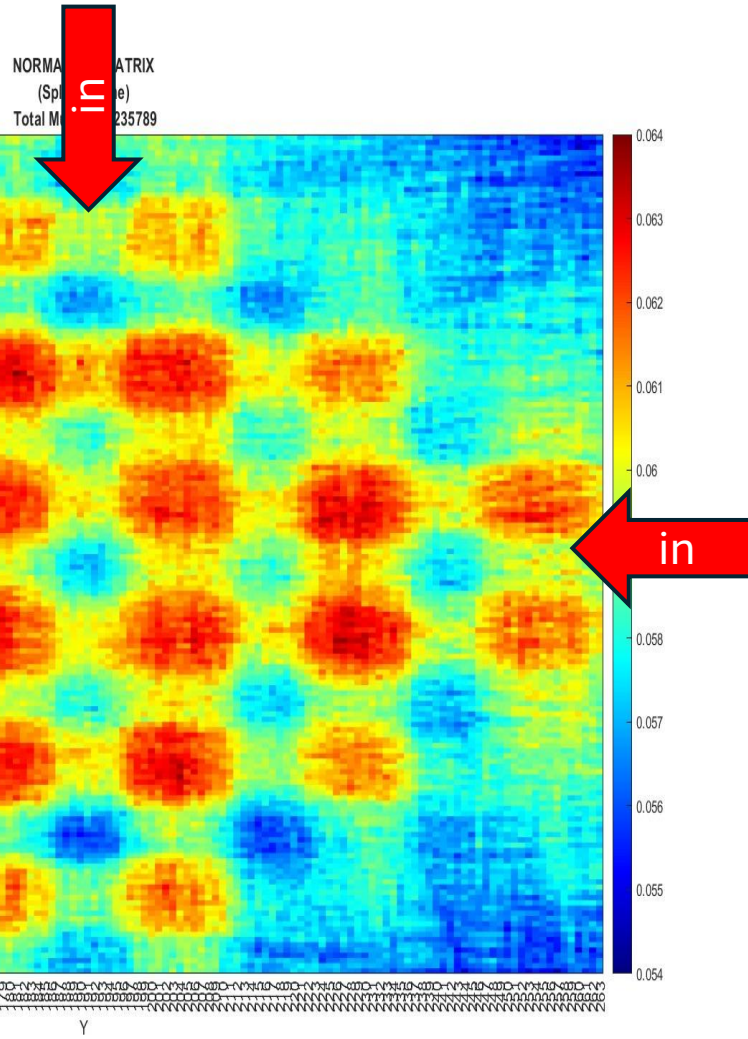
Also, use knowledge of environment.

Assume straight line in air between detector and cask, approximate scatter (spline, etc) happening only inside of cask

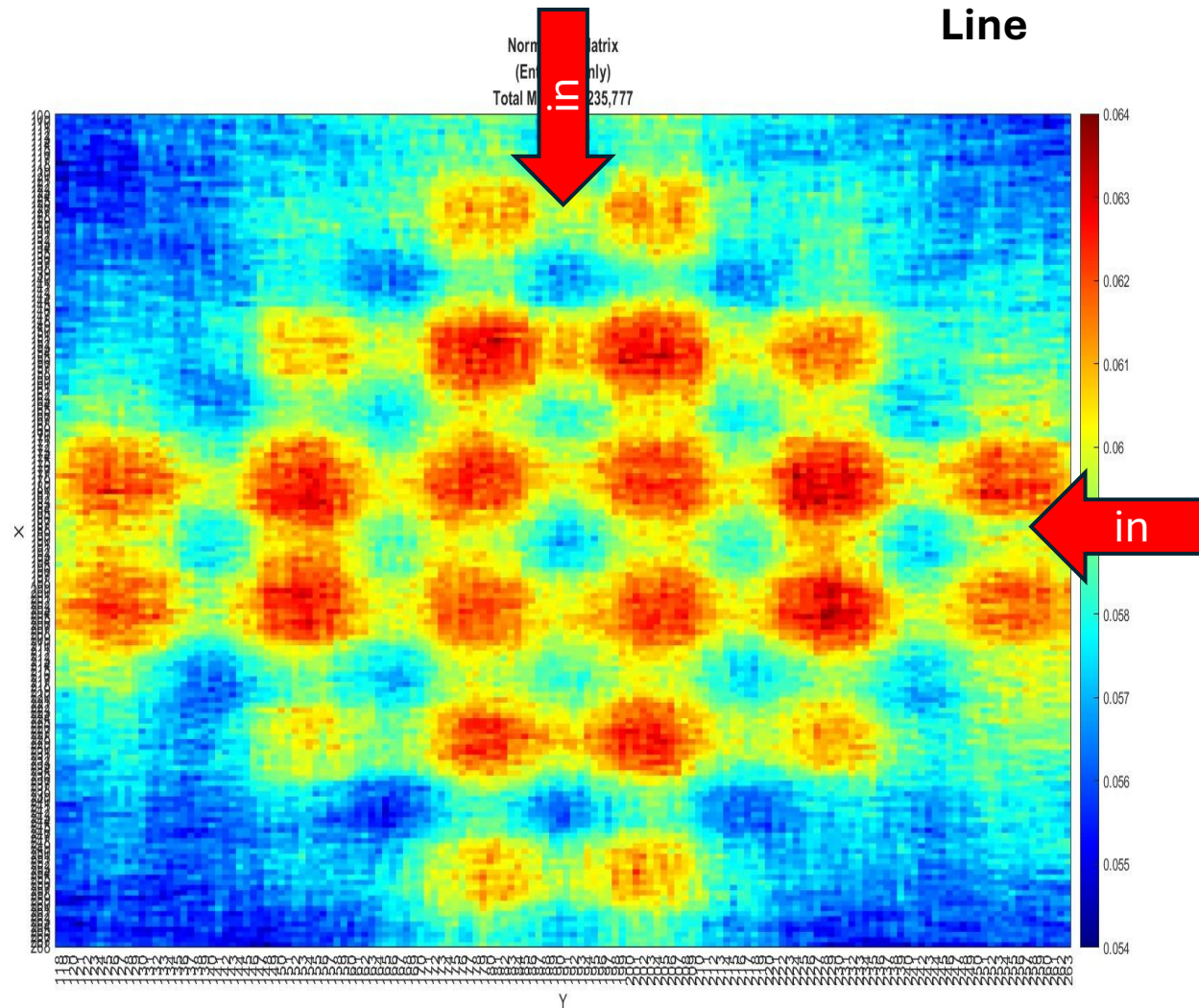


Line-Spline vs Line from entrance.

Line-Spline



Line



Line-Spline vs Line from entrance. Intensity profile.

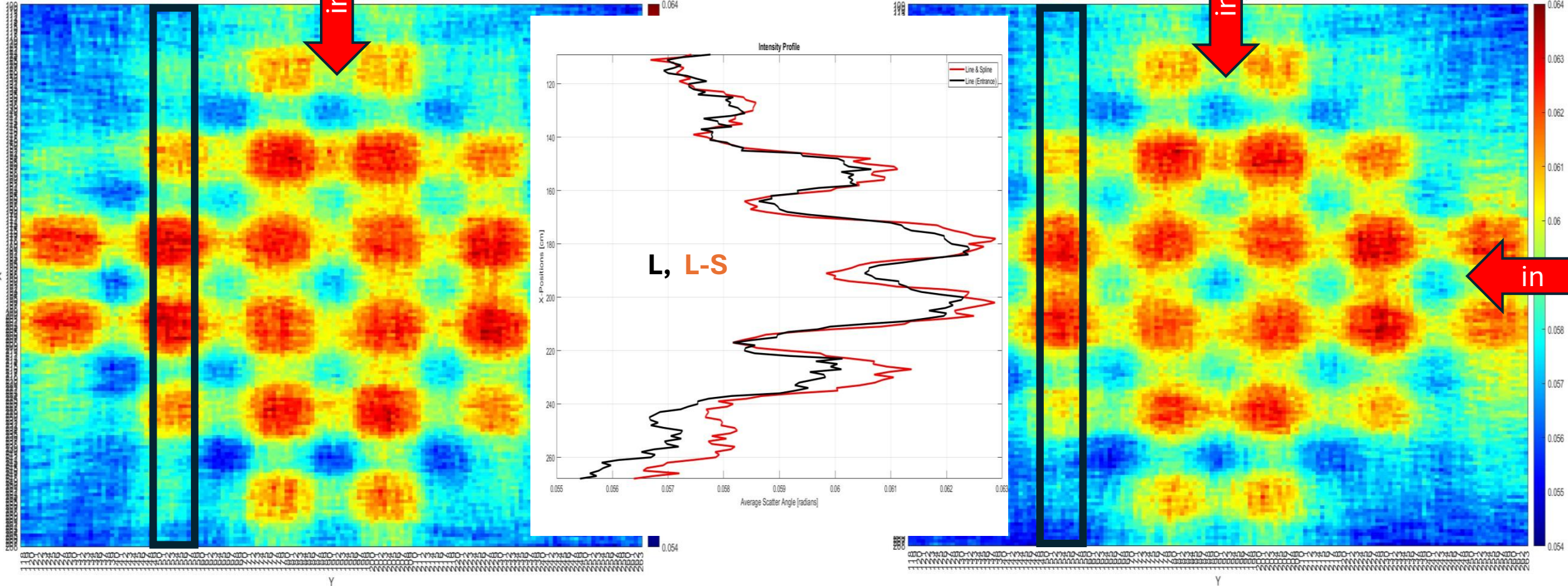
Greater intensity for bundles at exit side (bottom, left)
More peak to trough contrast for all positions

Line-Spline

Line

NORMAL MATRIX
(Spline)
Total Mu 0.05789

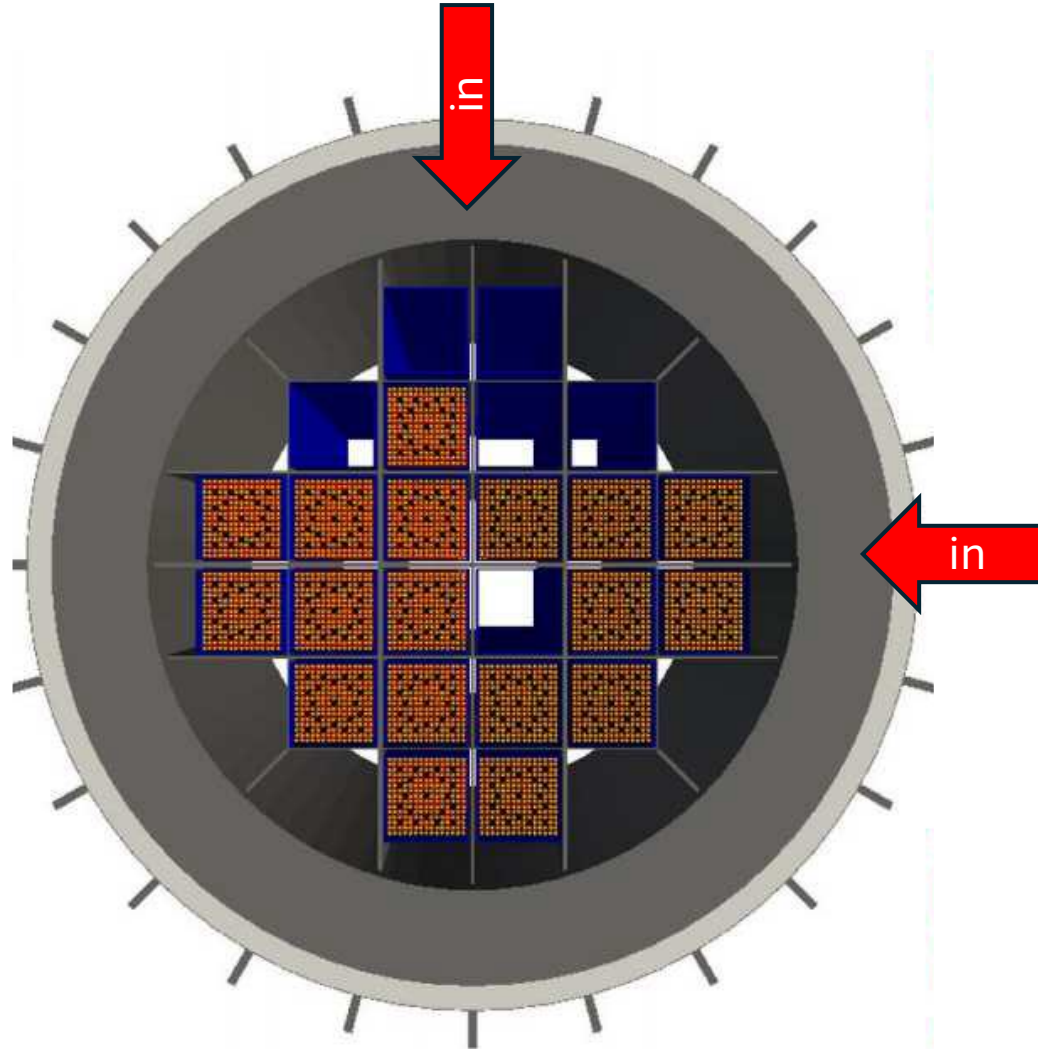
Normal Matrix
(Entrance)
Total Mu 0.05777



Y

Y

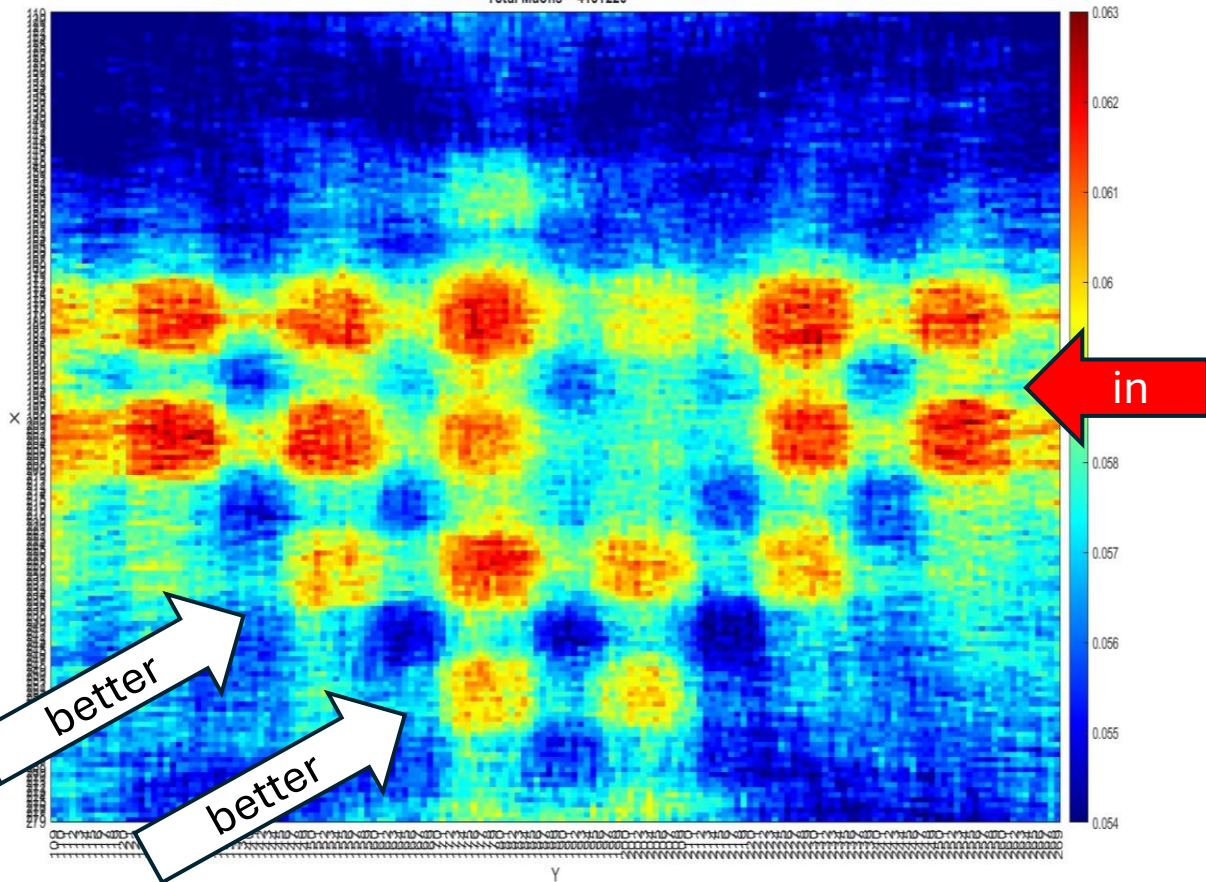
Experimental Work: Imaging partially filled MC-10 cask at INL with GMT array



(MC-10) Line-Spline vs Line from entrance.

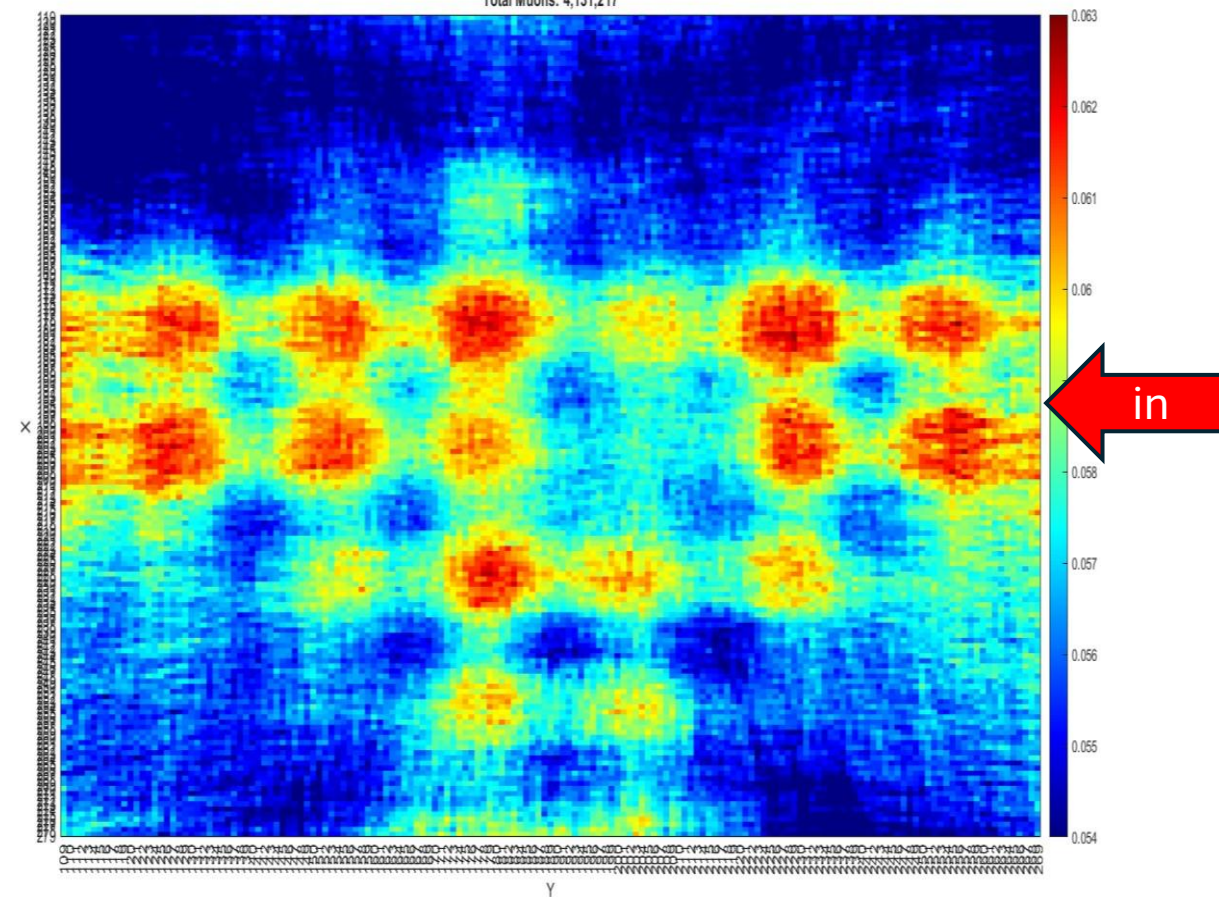
Line-Spline

in
NORMAL MATRIX
(Spline & Line)
Total Muons = 4131226



Line

in
Normal Matrix
(Entrance)
Total Muons: 4,131,217



Conclusion

Used entrance/exit positions/angles AND physics informed curvature to reconstruct muon tracks – no knowledge of E needed

Line-Spline technique

- Great fit against Geant4 simulations of tracks
- Improves image reconstructions from simulated data

Working on application to experimental data