

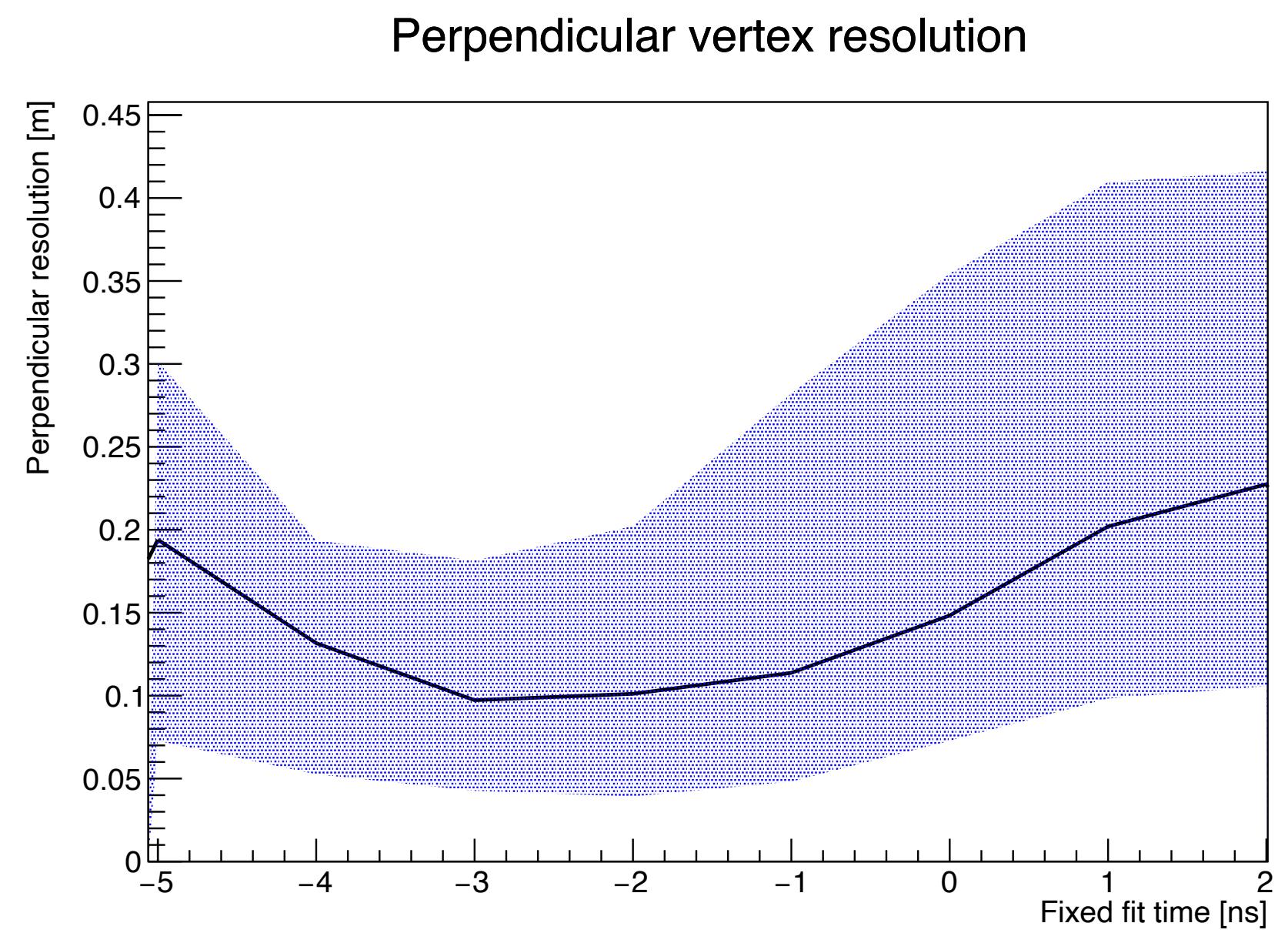
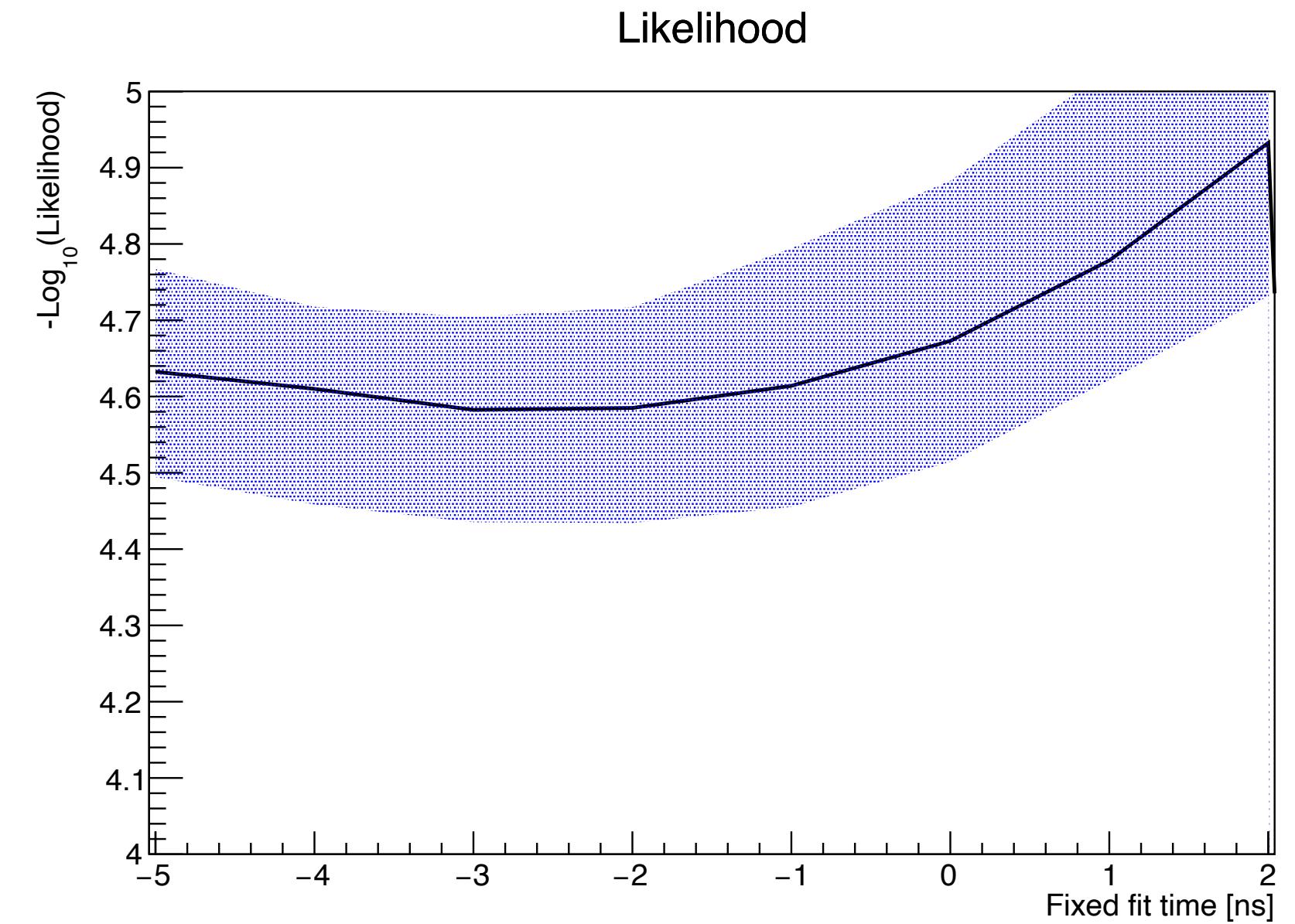
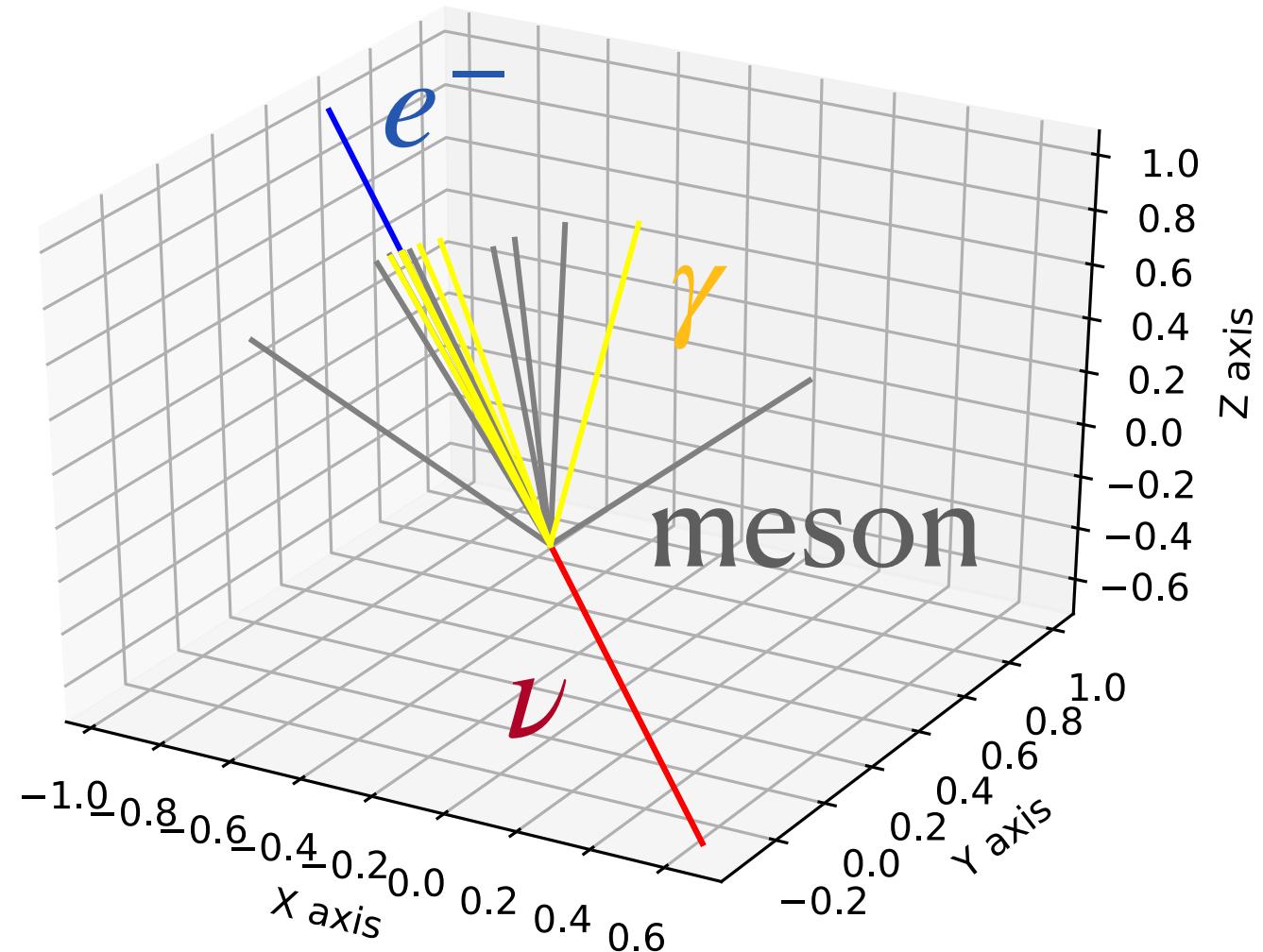
# Vertex fit

Thijs van Eeden - 2020-11-05

# Recap

- Likelihood prefers slight negative event times
- Perpendicular vertex resolution optimal for slightly negative times

Hint:



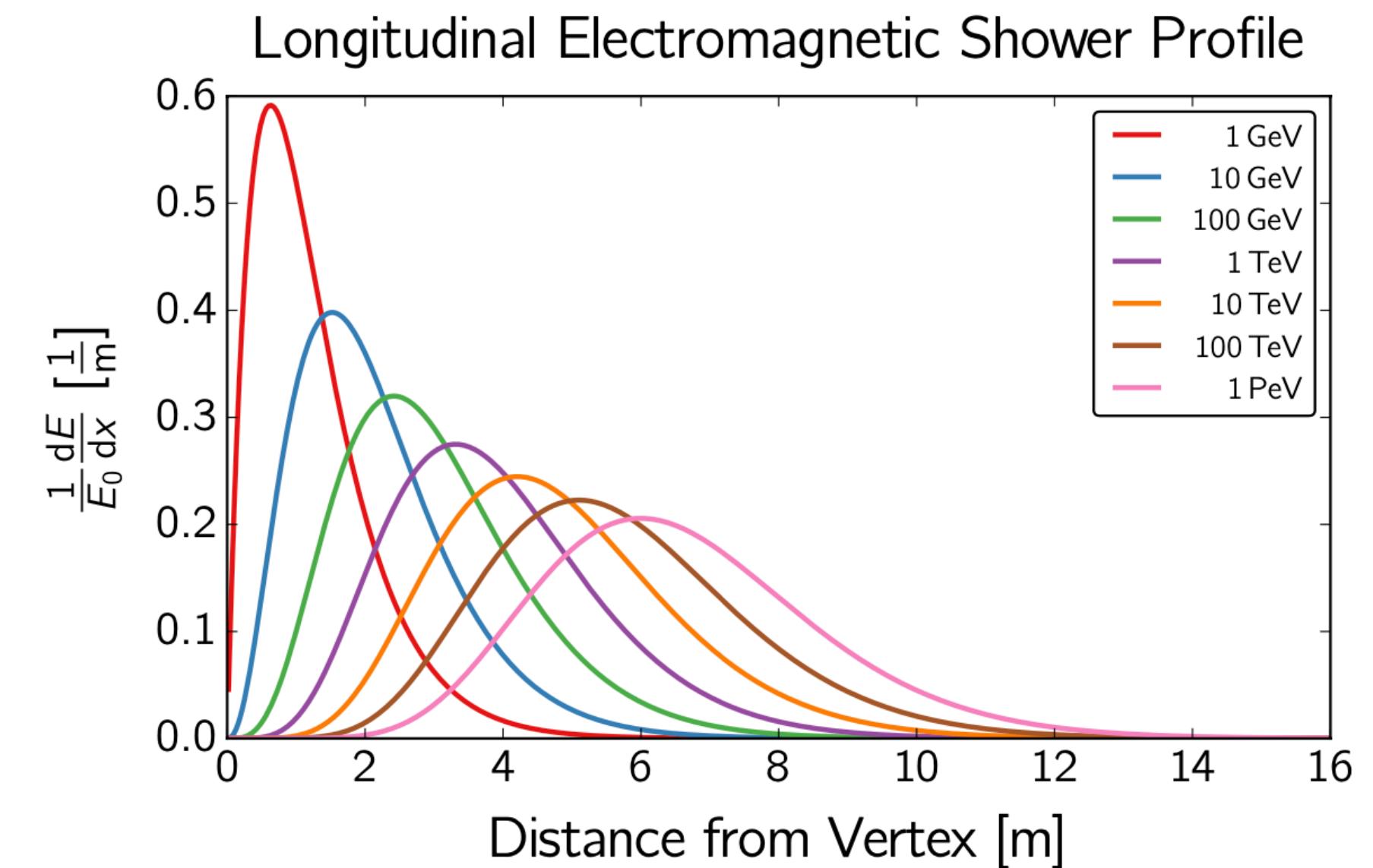
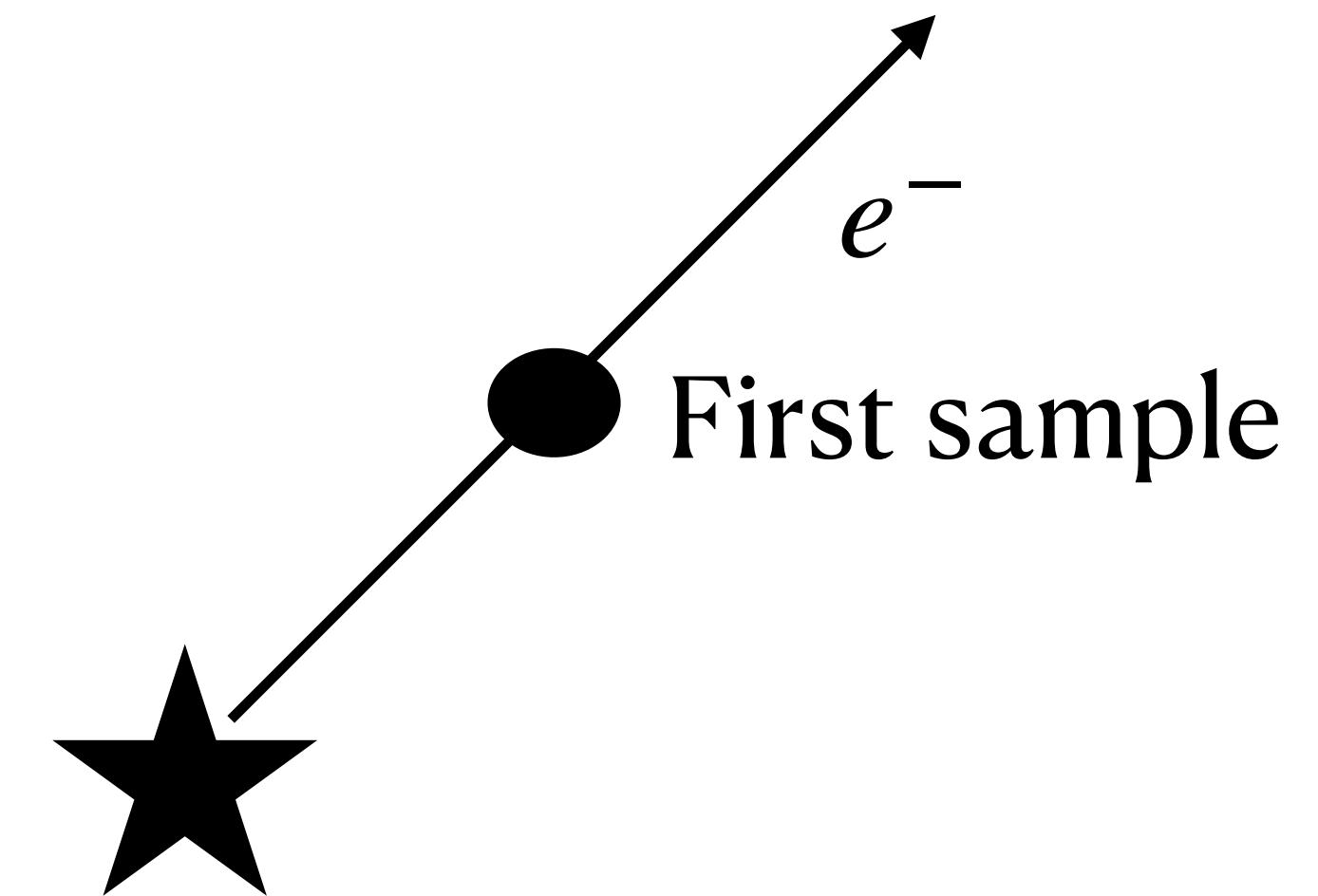
# Current status: Elongation

5 steps, 100 TeV shower

- PDF sampled along shower axis where  $\epsilon = [0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9]$  of light is emitted
- Contributions weighted with  $1/5$
- This corresponds to  $dz = [2.9, 3.9, 4.7, 5.6, 7.0]$  m

No light emitted before 2.9 meter!

What if there is a lower energy particle?



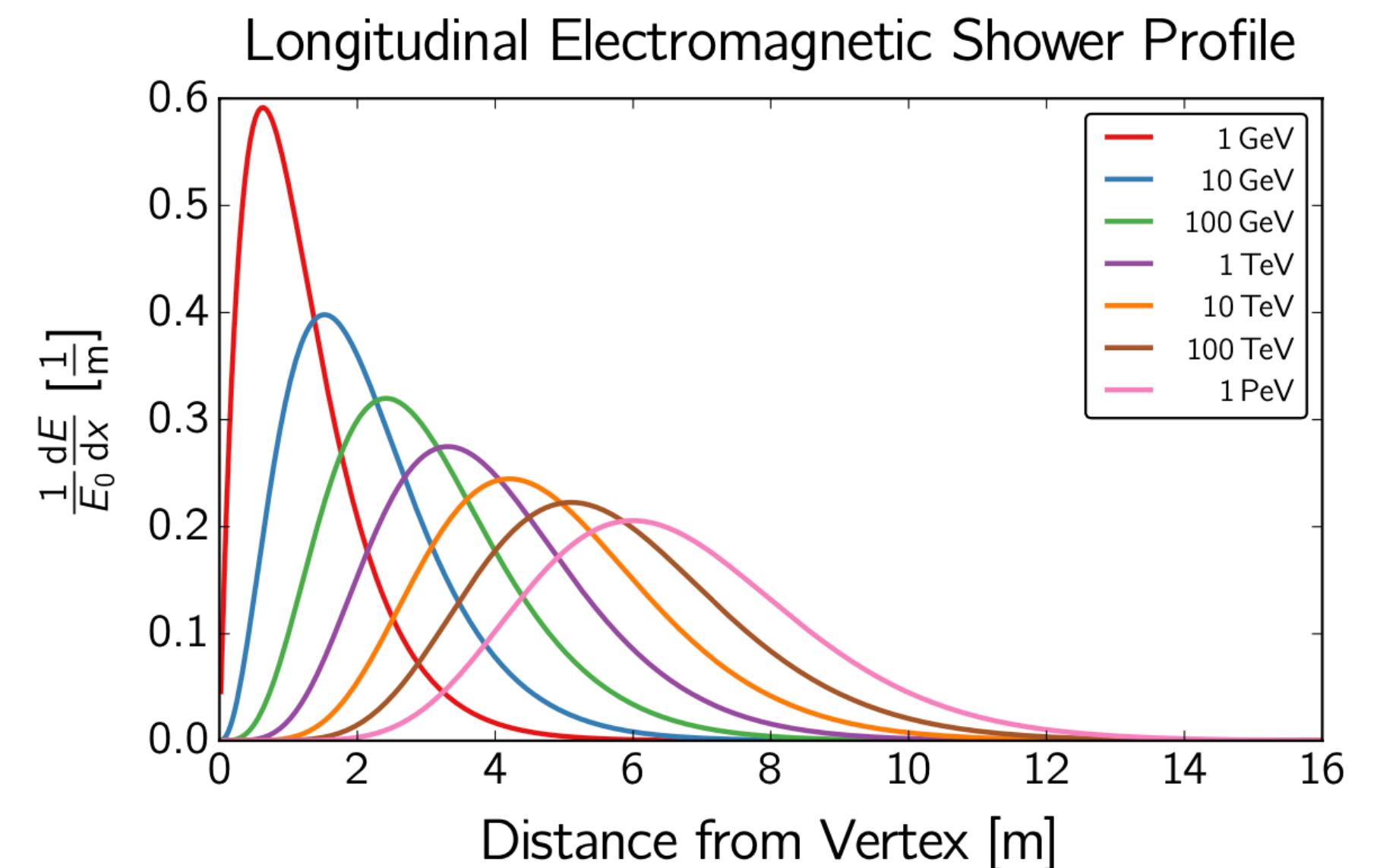
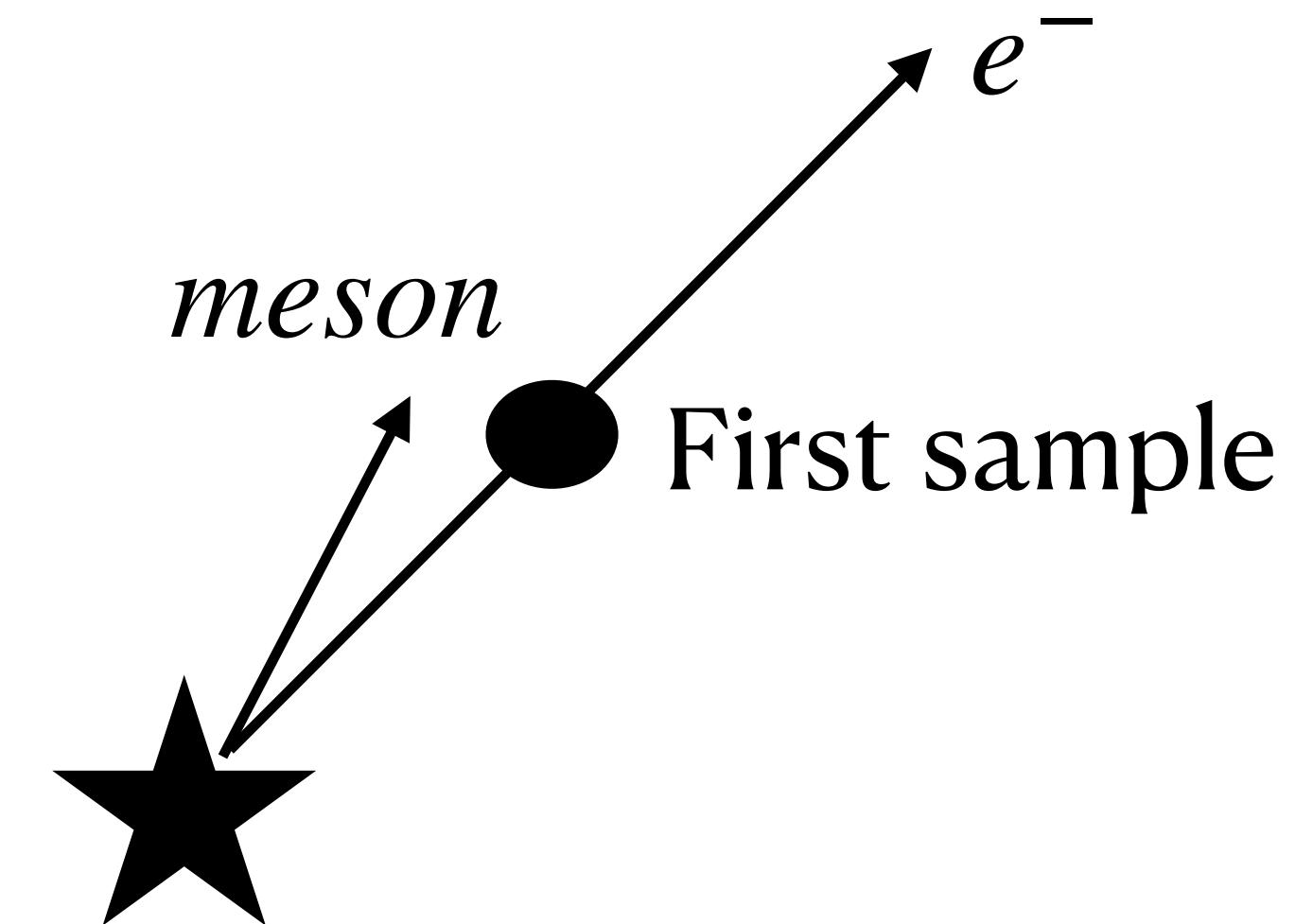
# Current status: Elongation

5 steps, 100 TeV shower

What if there is a lower energy particle?

- Produces light in a region before the first PDF sample
- Produces an *impossible* hit with the 100 TeV shower hypothesis
- Fit moves vertex to a place and time to make this probability >0

Solution: add extra sampling step at  $\epsilon = 0.001$ ,  
weight =  $\epsilon = 0.001$  at  $dz = 1.3$  m

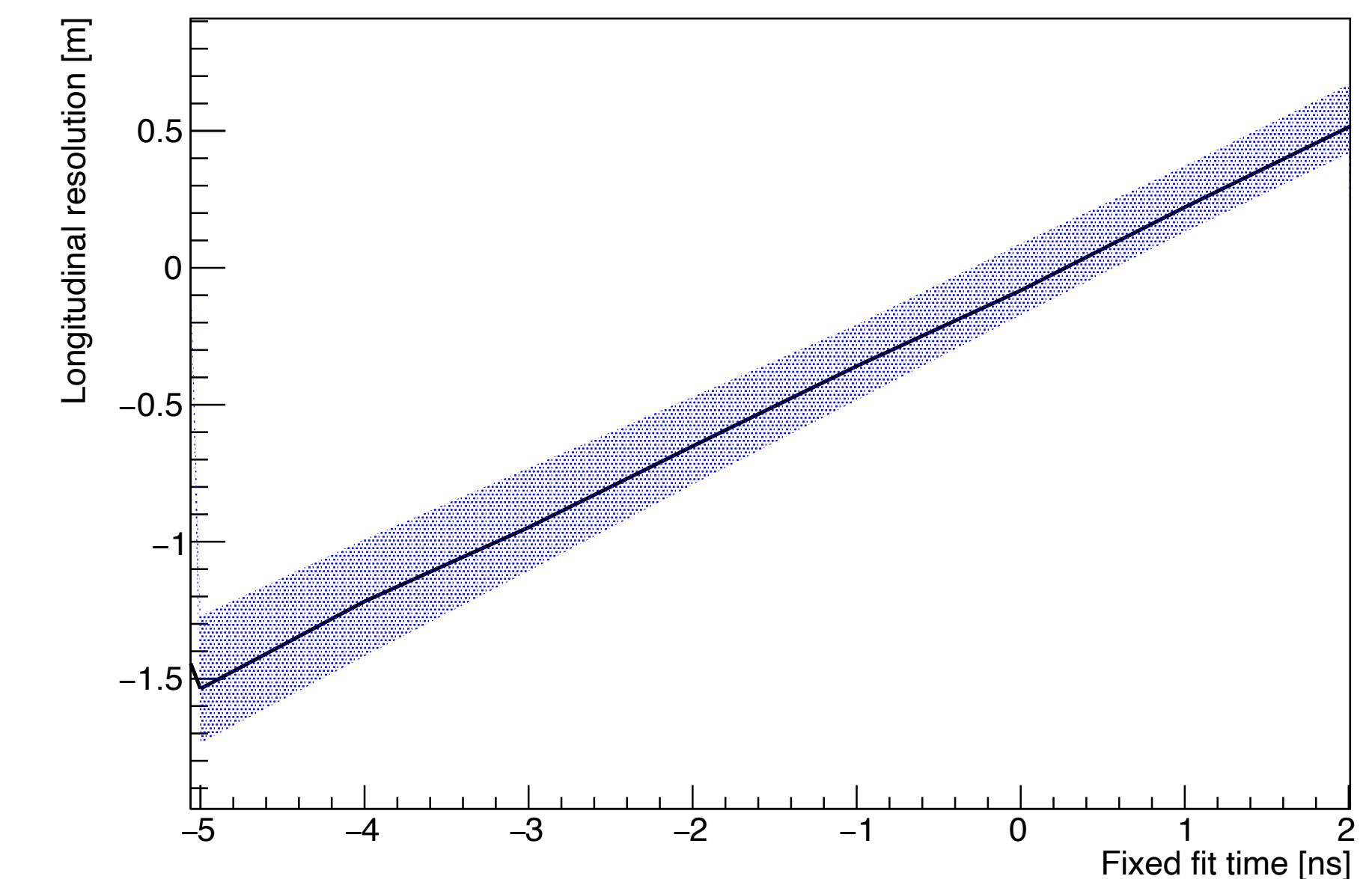


# Current status: Elongation

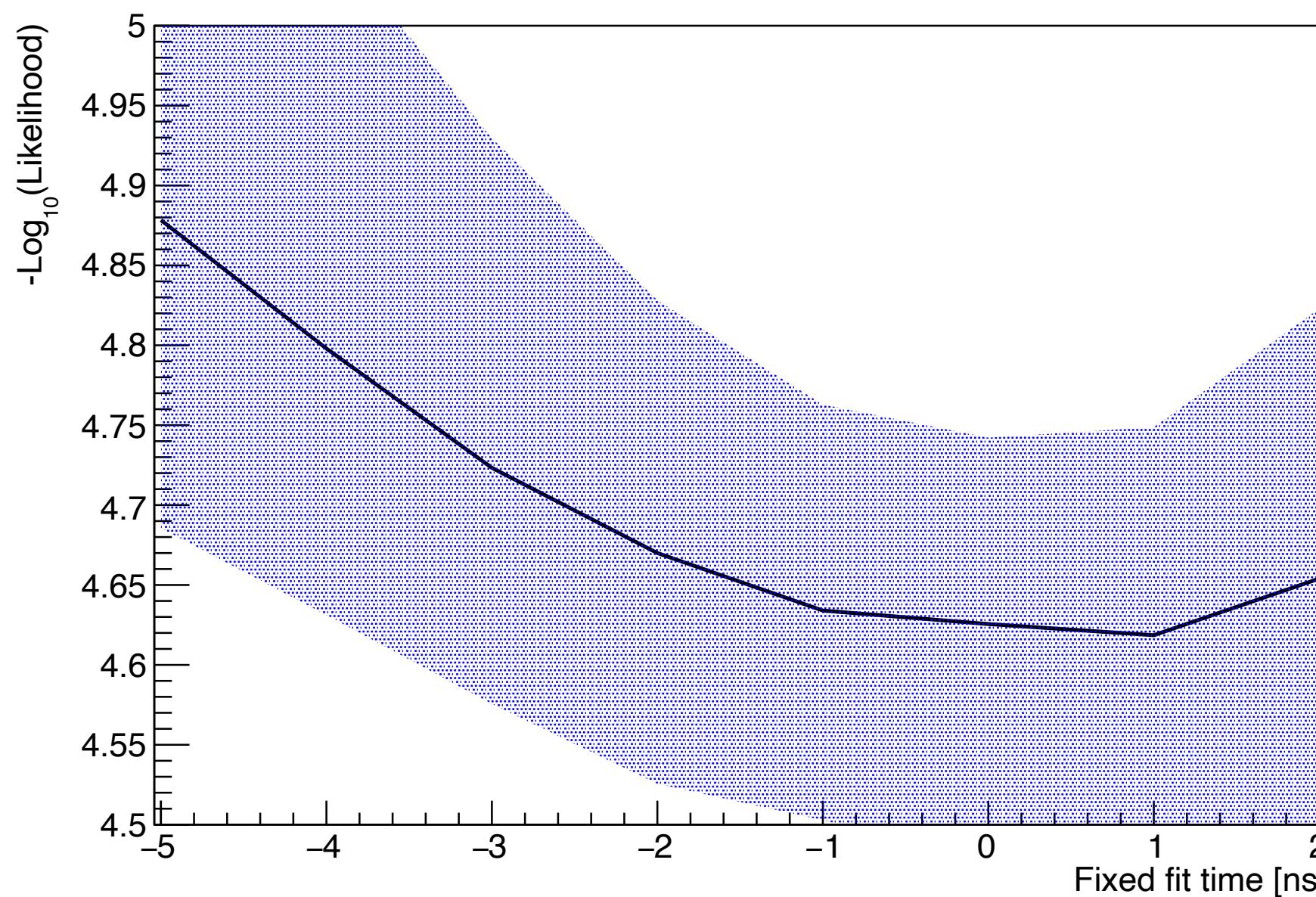
Extra sampling step at  $\epsilon = 0.001$

Likelihood and resolution now optimal at  
 $t = 0$  (true event time)

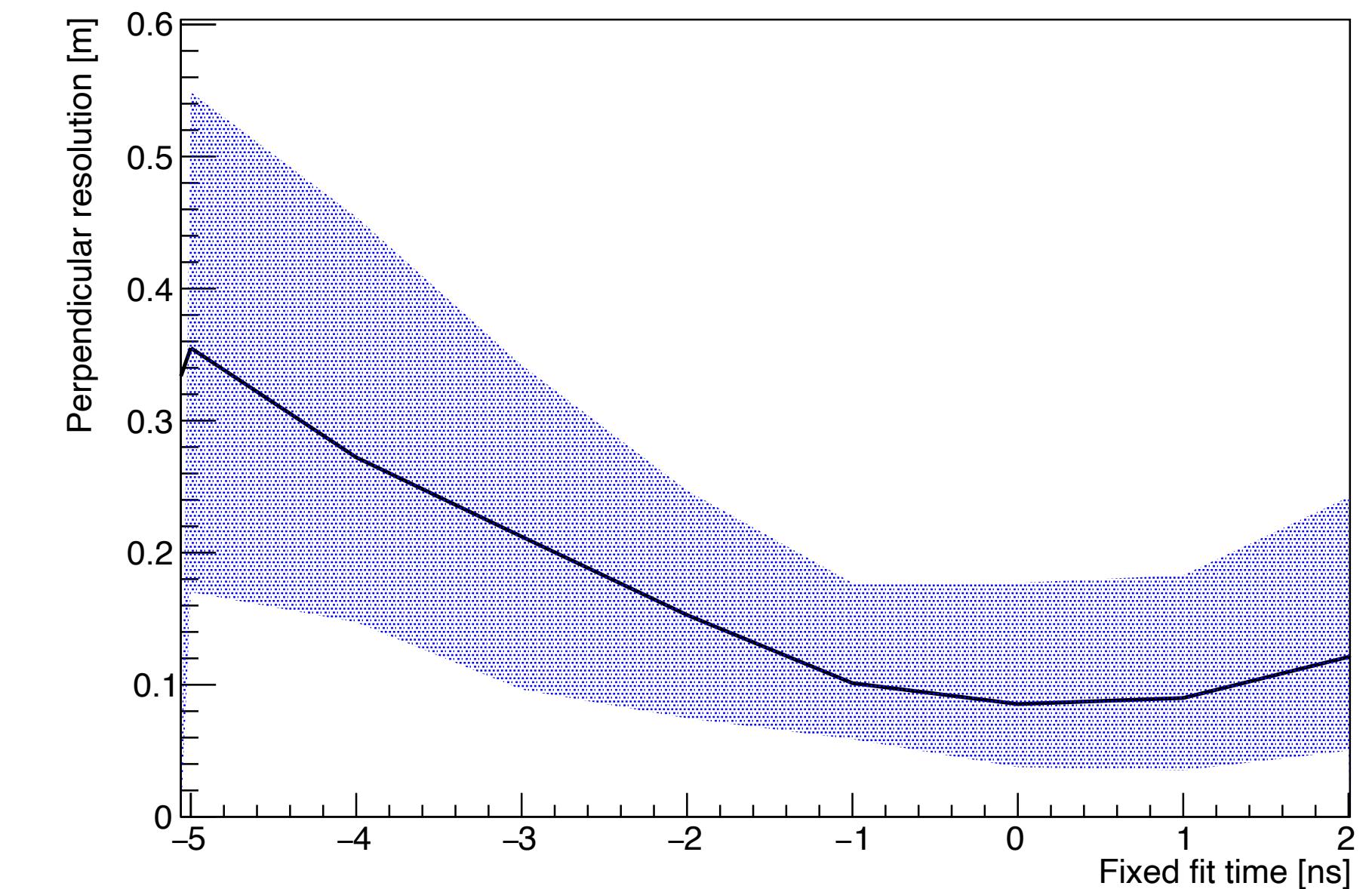
Longitudinal vertex resolution



Likelihood



Perpendicular vertex resolution



# Conclusion

- Early hits close to the vertex gave problems in the vertex resolutions
- Problem now solved by sampling steps closer to the vertex

## Outlook

- Optimise early sampling steps
- Create benchmark resolutions
- Continue with tau simulation and reconstruction