

# **LHCb VELO Toy Model**

## Repository Restructuring & Data-Structure Design

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# Outline

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# Why Restructure?

## Old repository pain-points

- Flat directory — 8 files, no sub-packages
- StateEventGenerator is a *god class* (config + propagation + noise + data store)
- Visualisation baked into data classes
- Wildcard imports (from ... import \*)
- Tight coupling: Hamiltonian typed to accept the *generator*, not a data object
- No type aliases, no protocols, no `py.typed`

## Goals for the new layout

- Clear separation of concerns: *generation* → *solvers* → *analysis*
- Immutable-by-convention dataclasses with ID cross-references
- Geometry as a pluggable ABC
- Segments computed *on-demand*, not stored
- Full type coverage (`py.typed` marker)
- Ready for quantum solver extensions (HHL)

# Old vs. New: Directory Tree

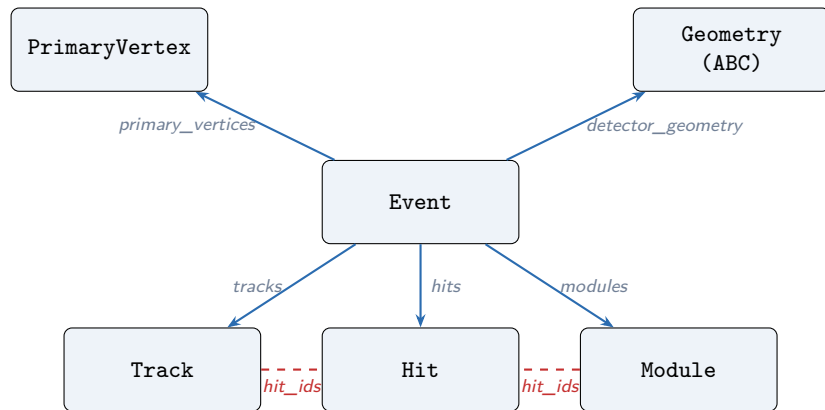
## Old — flat

```
LHCB_Velo_Toy_Models/  
  __init__.py  
  state_event_model.py  
  state_event_generator.py  
  hamiltonian.py  
  simple_hamiltonian.py  
  simple_hamiltonian_fast.py  
  simple_hamiltonian_cpp.py  
  toy_validator.py  
  lhcb_tracking_plots.py
```

## New — modular

```
src/lhcb_velo_toy/  
  core/          types.py  
  generation/  
    geometry/    base.py, plane.py,  
                  rectangular_void.py  
    entities/    hit.py, track.py,  
                  module.py, event.py, ...  
    generators/   state_event.py  
  solvers/  
    hamiltonians/ base.py, simple.py, fast.py  
    classical/    solvers.py  
    quantum/      hhl.py, one_bit_hhl.py  
    reconstruction/  
                  segment.py, track_finder.py  
  analysis/  
    validation/   match.py, validator.py  
    plotting/     event_display.py,  
                  performance.py
```

# Core Data Classes (Generation Layer)



Cross-references via **IDs only**  
⇒ JSON-serialisable  
⇒ no circular refs

**Key change:** old code stored *object references* (e.g. `Track.hits: list[Hit]`). New code stores **ID lists** (e.g. `Track.hit_ids: list[int]`). Lookup is via `Event.get_hit(hit_id)`.

# Dataclass Details

## Hit

```
@dataclass
class Hit:
    hit_id: HitID
    x: float
    y: float
    z: float
    module_id: ModuleID
    track_id: TrackID = -1
```

## Track

```
@dataclass
class Track:
    track_id: TrackID
    pv_id: PVID = 0
    hit_ids: list[HitID]
```

## Module

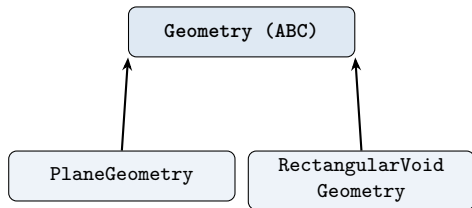
```
@dataclass
class Module:
    module_id: ModuleID
    z: float
    lx: float # half-width x
    ly: float # half-width y
    hit_ids: list[int]
```

## Segment (reconstruction layer)

```
@dataclass
class Segment:
    hit_start: Hit
    hit_end: Hit
    segment_id: SegmentID
    track_id: TrackID = -1
    pv_id: PVID = -1
```

All type aliases (HitID, ModuleID, ...) are defined in `core/types.py` alongside the SupportsPosition protocol.

# Geometry Hierarchy



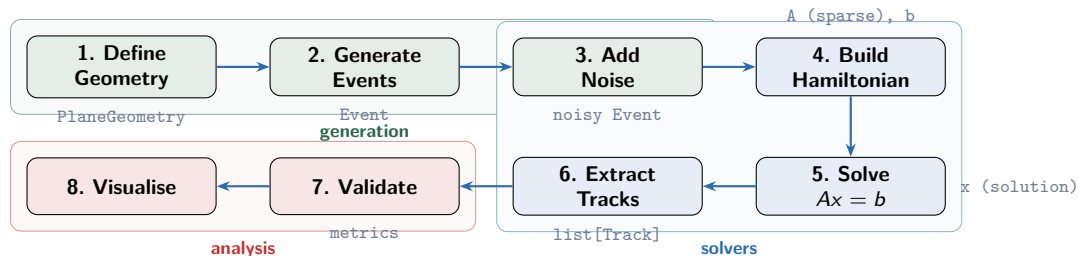
PlaneGeometry: simple rectangular planes.

RectVoidGeometry: planes with a beam-pipe hole.

## ABC contract

```
class Geometry(ABC):  
    @abstractmethod  
    def __getitem__(idx) -> tuple  
    @abstractmethod  
    def __len__() -> int  
    @abstractmethod  
    def point_on_bulk(pos) -> bool  
    @abstractmethod  
    def get_z_positions() -> list
```

# End-to-End Pipeline



Each stage only depends on the **data objects** produced by the previous stage — never on the *generator* class itself.



# Pipeline — Code Sketch

```
# 1. Geometry
geo = PlaneGeometry(n_modules=26, z_first=0, z_spacing=55,
                    lx=50.0, ly=50.0)

# 2-3. Generation + noise
gen = StateEventGenerator(detector_geometry=geo,
                          theta_max=0.40, phi_max=0.30, sigma_ms=0.01,
                          sigma_noise=0.02, n_events=1, n_tracks=8)
event = gen.events[0]
noisy_event = gen.make_noisy_event(event, efficiency=0.95,
                                   ghost_rate=0.10)

# 4. Hamiltonian
ham = SimpleHamiltonian(epsilon=0.02, gamma=1.5,
                       delta=1.0, theta_d=0.01)
A, b = ham.construct_hamiltonian(gen, convolution=False)

# 5. Solve
x = ham.solve_classically() # or solve_conjugate_gradient(A, b)

# 6. Reconstruct
reco_tracks = get_tracks(ham, x, gen, threshold=0.5)

# 7-8. Validate & plot
validator = EventValidator(event, reco_tracks)
_, metrics = validator.match_tracks(purity_min=0.75)
fig = plot_event_3d(event, show_modules=True)
```

# Old vs. New: At a Glance

Aspect	Old	New
Layout	Flat — 8 files, one folder	4-layer tree: <code>core / generation / solvers / analysis</code>
Generator	God class — factory & data store	Pure factory; returns <code>Event</code> ; no mutable state
Cross-refs	Object refs ( <code>Track.hits</code> )	ID lists ( <code>Track.hit_ids</code> )
Segments	Stored on <code>Event</code> & <code>Track</code>	Computed on-demand in reconstruction/
Typing	Minimal; dict states; wildcard imports	<code>types.py</code> aliases, protocols, <code>py.typed</code>
Visualisation	Embedded in <code>Event.plot_segments()</code>	Standalone in <code>analysis/plotting/</code>
Geometry	Defined alongside data classes	Separate sub-package with ABC contract
Quantum	Not scaffolded	<code>solvers/quantum/</code> ready (HHL, 1-bit)

# Design Principles Applied

## ❶ **Single Responsibility**

Each class does one thing: `Hit` stores a measurement, `Geometry` defines acceptance, `EventValidator` computes metrics.

## ❷ **Dependency Inversion**

Solvers depend on the `Geometry ABC` — not on a concrete `PlaneGeometry`.

## ❸ **Open–Closed**

Adding a new geometry (e.g. `PixelGeometry`) means subclassing `Geometry` and implementing four methods — no changes to downstream code.

## ❹ **Separation of Concerns**

Plotting lives in `analysis/plotting/`, data lives in `generation/entities/`, solving lives in `solvers/`.

## ❺ **Serialisability**

All cross-references use integer IDs so the full `Event` round-trips through JSON.

# Why Segments Are Not Stored

## Old approach

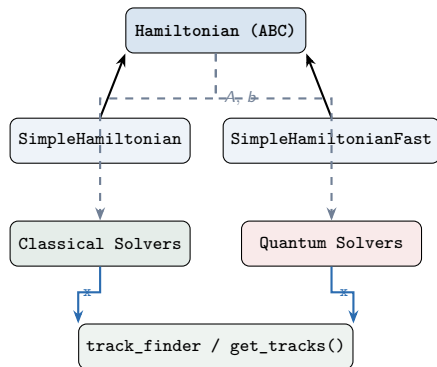
- `Event.segments` and `Track.segments` stored pre-computed segments
- Duplicated data (same info derivable from hits)
- Complicated serialisation
- Tight coupling to the generation phase

## New approach

- Segments created *on-demand* by `Hamiltonian.construct_hamiltonian()`
- Live only in the reconstruction layer
- No duplication, no serialisation burden
- Different Hamiltonians can define different segment-building strategies

```
# Segment built from two consecutive hits
seg = Segment(
    hit_start=hit_a,
    hit_end=hit_b,
    segment_id=next_id,
    track_id=-1 # unknown until reco
)
```

# Hamiltonian & Solver Hierarchy



**Classical:** `solve_direct` (dense), `solve_conjugate_gradient` (sparse, iterative), `select_solver` (auto-dispatch).

**Quantum:** HHL and 1-bit HHL — ready for Qiskit integration.

# 3D Event Display

## Old — `Event.plot_segments()`

- Method on data class (671-line file)
- Draws detector planes via `plot_surface + point_on_bulk`
- Red dots, blue segment lines, green ghost crosses
- Good visual output; poor separation

## New — `event_display.py`

- Standalone functions in `analysis/plotting/`
- `plot_event_3d(event, ...)`
- `plot_segments_3d(segments, event, ...)`
- Same `plot_surface + point_on_bulk` rendering, now in a reusable `_draw_detector_planes()` helper
- Additional: `plot_hit_distribution()`, performance curves

Detector plane surfaces are drawn identically to the original — semi-transparent grey planes with beam-pipe void masking.

# Summary

- 1 **Modular package layout** with clear layer boundaries:  
generation → solvers → analysis
- 2 **Clean dataclasses** (Hit, Track, Module, Event) with ID-based cross-references and JSON round-tripping
- 3 **Pluggable geometry** via an ABC; two implementations shipped
- 4 **On-demand segments** — computed in the solver, not pre-stored
- 5 **Decoupled visualisation** reusing the original detector-plane rendering code
- 6 **Quantum-ready** scaffold (solvers/quantum/)
- 7 **Full type coverage** with aliases, protocols, and `py.typed`

# Call for Use Cases

We would like to collect **use cases** from potential users!

- What detector configurations would you like to simulate?
- Which physics scenarios are most relevant to your work?
- What output formats or analysis hooks do you need?
- Are there specific quantum-solver benchmarks you want to run?

Please get in touch — your input will shape the next development cycle.



# Thank you

Questions?

[https://github.com/GeorgeWilliam1999/LHCB\\_VeLo\\_Toy\\_Model](https://github.com/GeorgeWilliam1999/LHCB_VeLo_Toy_Model)