

# Studies of Track Selection for the Alignment of the ATLAS Inner Detector

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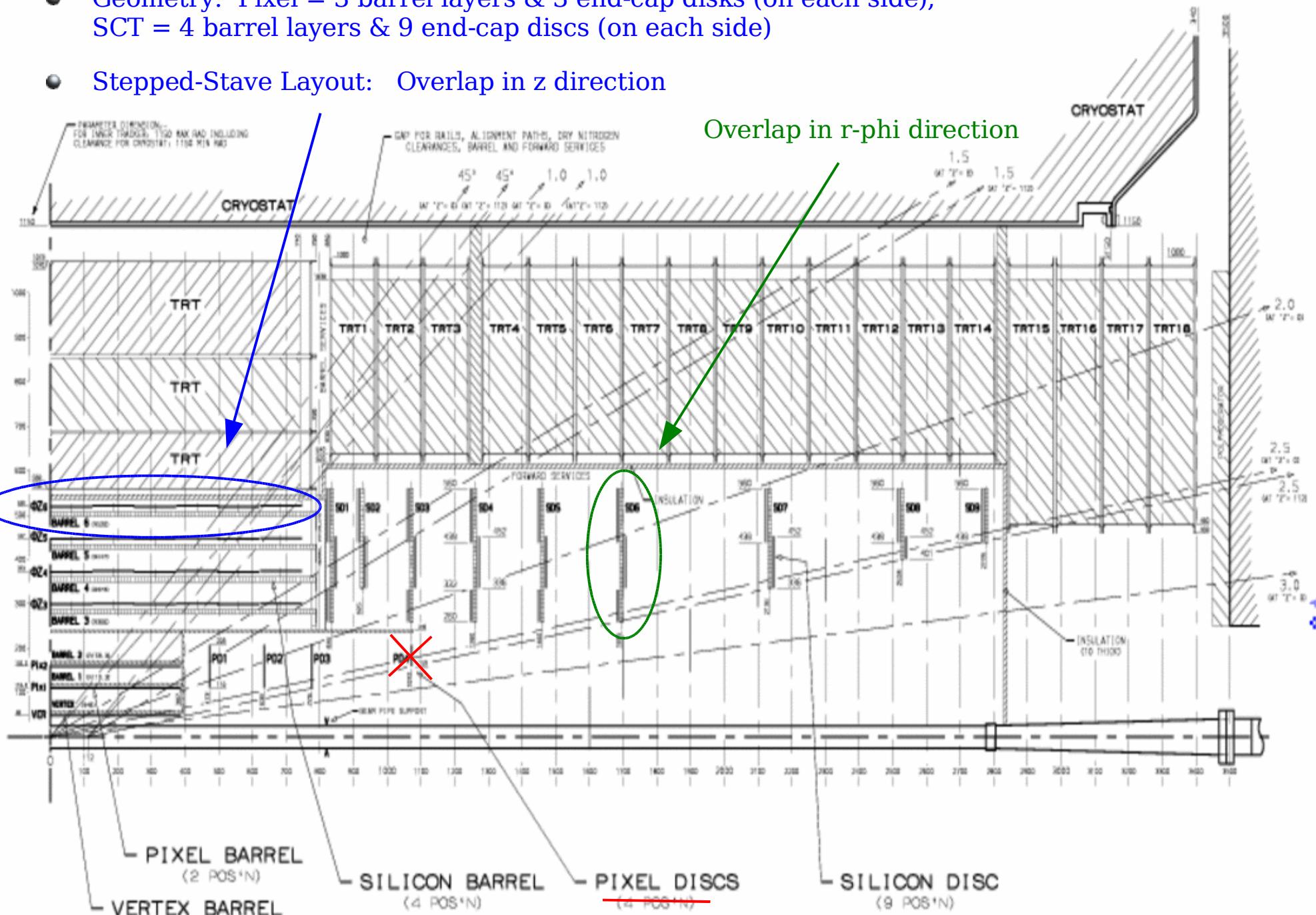
- ATLAS is one of the 5 experiments at the LHC at CERN
- Within ATLAS particle trajectories will be reconstructed using Inner & Muon detectors
- Alignment of the Inner Detector is crucial for:
  - Secondary vertex reconstruction
  - Momentum resolution
- Large rates of high pT muons enable the use of track-based alignment procedures to:
  - Provide the ultimate precision alignment constants
  - Quality studies of reconstructed tracks and their impact on track-based alignment procedures are needed

- For the moment only studies of:
  - Coverage of the inner detector: Pixel & SemiConductor Tracker (SCT)
  - Single track performance, that is, perigee parameters of single tracks
- No track selection yet
- Single-particle sample used:
  - Muons with  $pT = 50 \text{ GeV}$
  - Generated with Athena framework software
  - No pile up

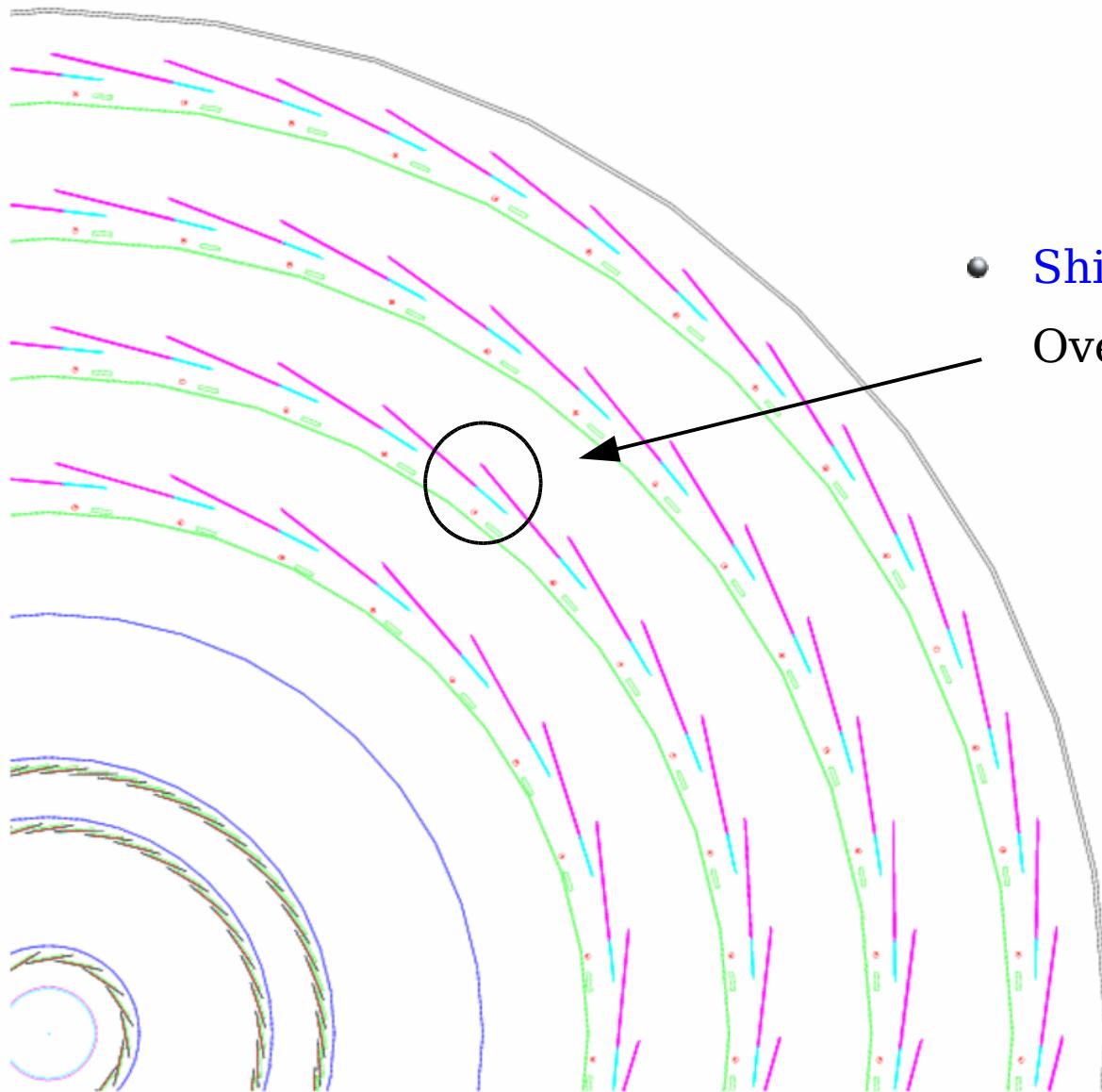
# COVERAGE OF THE INNER DETECTOR

# Inner Detector Layout – Longitudinal View

- Geometry: Pixel = 3 barrel layers & 3 end-cap disks (on each side),  
SCT = 4 barrel layers & 9 end-cap discs (on each side)
- Stepped-Stave Layout: Overlap in z direction



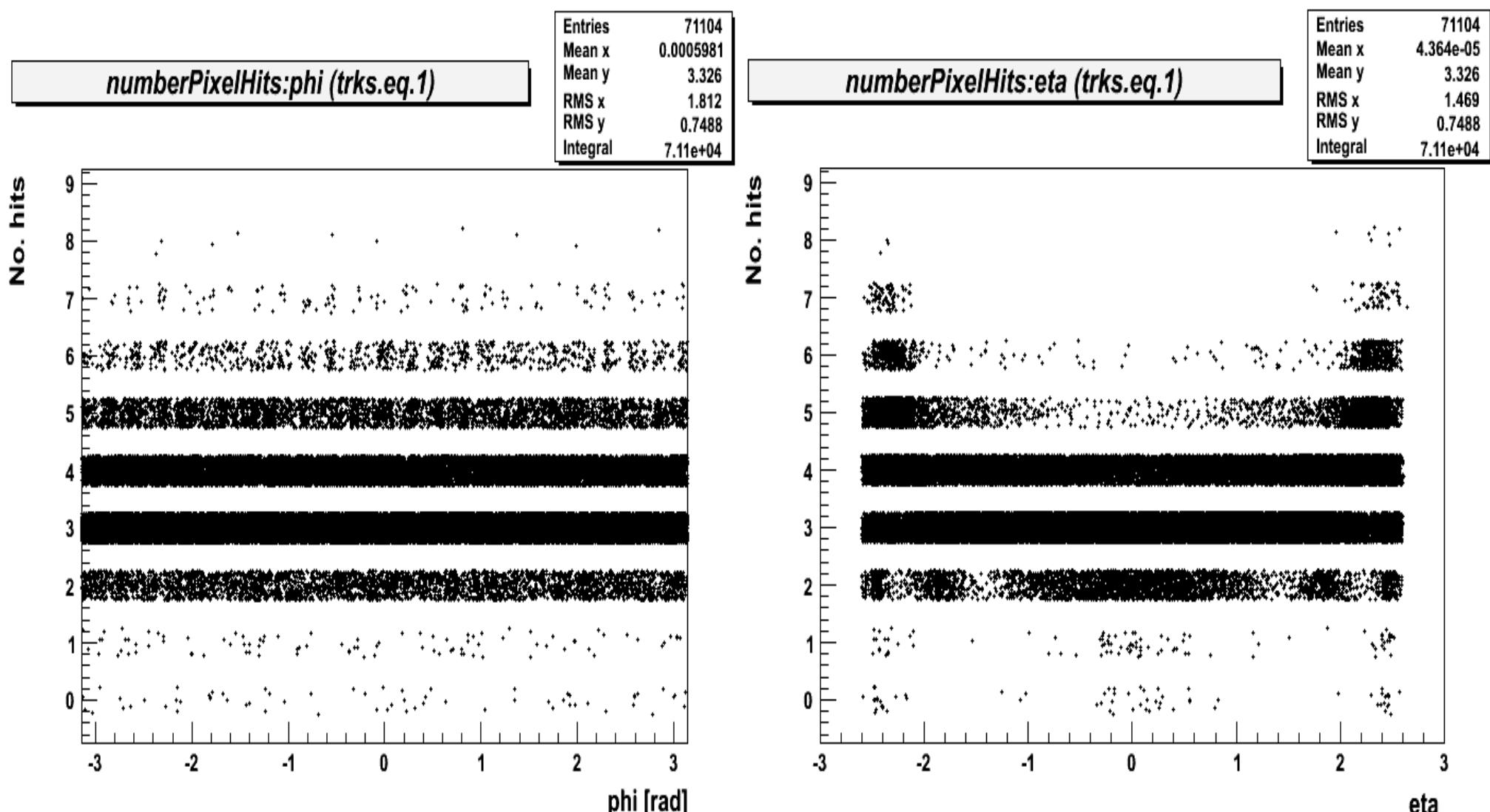
# Inner Detector Layout – Transverse View



- Shingled-Stave layout :  
Overlap in phi direction

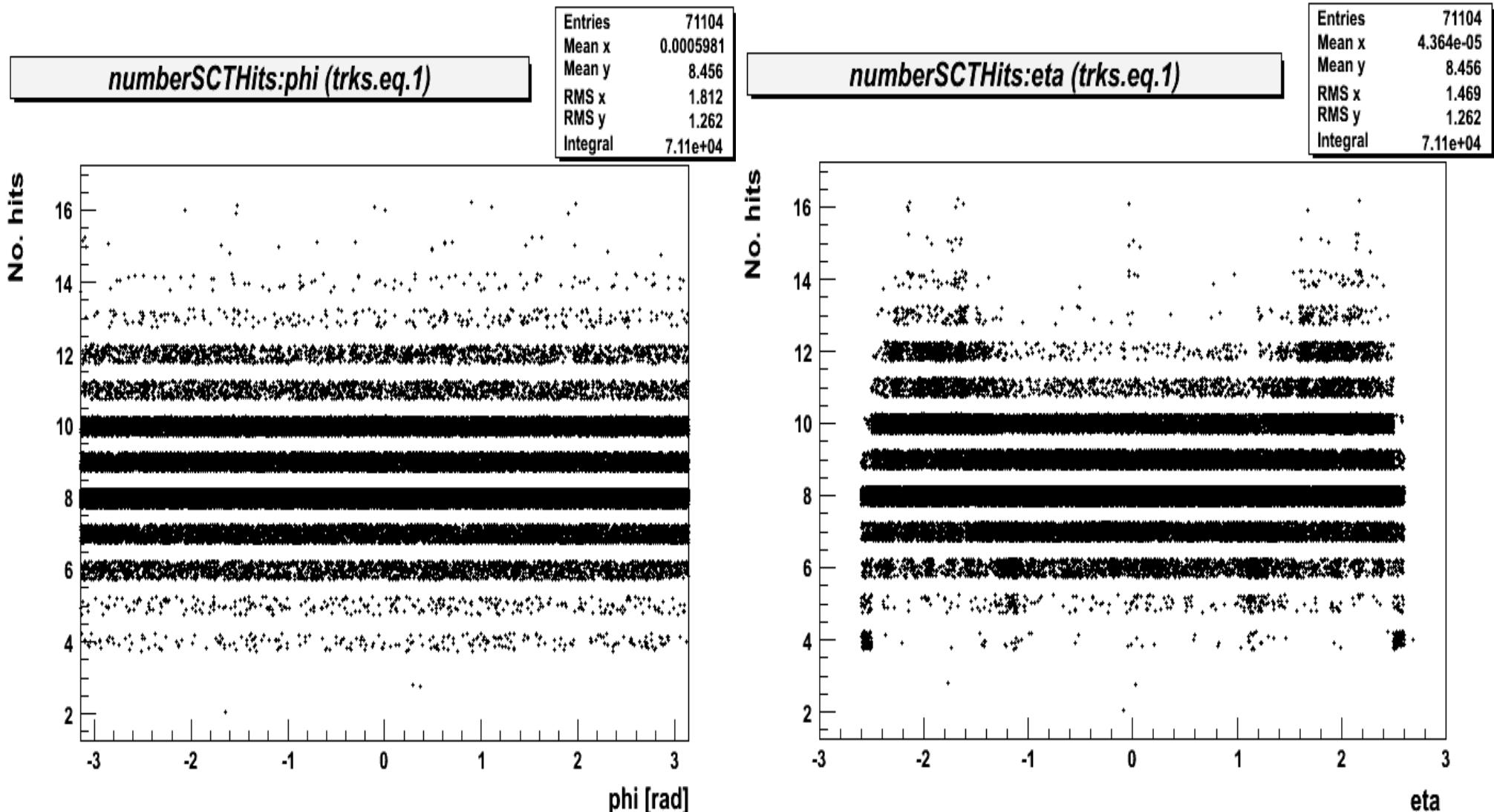
# Pixel Hits

- Coverage of the 3 barrel layers together:  $|\text{eta}| < 1.9$  and of the innermost layer:  $|\text{eta}| < 2.6$
- Coverage of the 3 end-cap discs together:  $2.2 < |\text{eta}| < 2.4$  and of the outermost disc:  $2 < |\text{eta}| < 2.6$



# SCT Hits

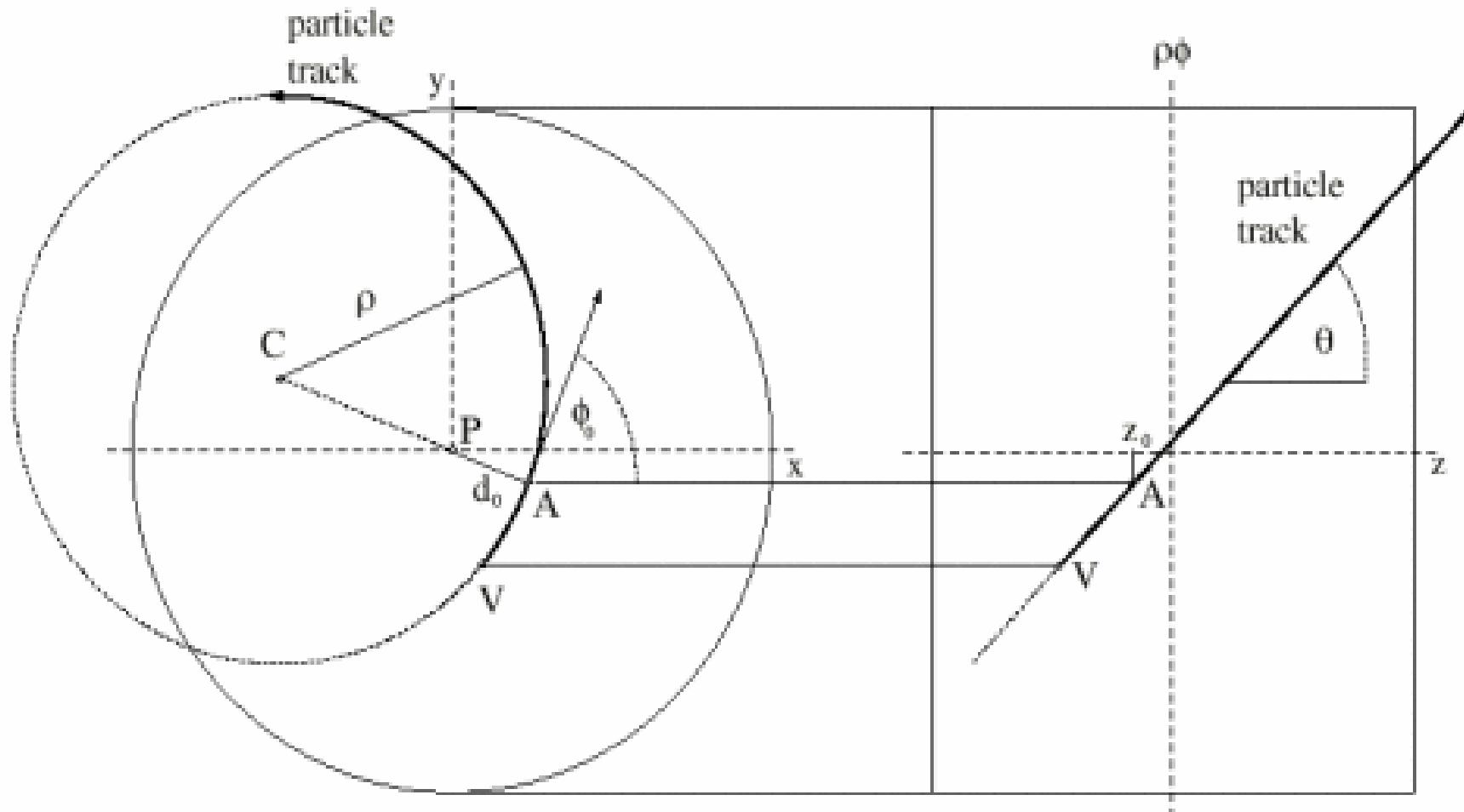
- Coverage of the 4 barrel layers together:  $|\text{eta}| < 1.1$  and of the innermost layer:  $|\text{eta}| < 1.6$
- Coverage of at least one of the 9 end-cap discs:  $1.1 < |\text{eta}| < 2.6$ 
  - A track crosses 4 end-cap discs at most (8 rings)



# S I N G L E   T R A C K   P E R F O R M A N C E

# Definition of Perigee Parameters

- $d_0$  = distance from the point of closest approach A to the nominal interaction point P ( $x=0, y=0$ )
- $z_0$  = the z value at the point A
- $-\pi < \phi < \pi, 0 < \theta < \pi, \eta = -\ln(\tan(\theta/2))$



P ... nominal interaction point

A ... point of closest approach to P

V ... vertex

C ... center of helix in (x-y) plane

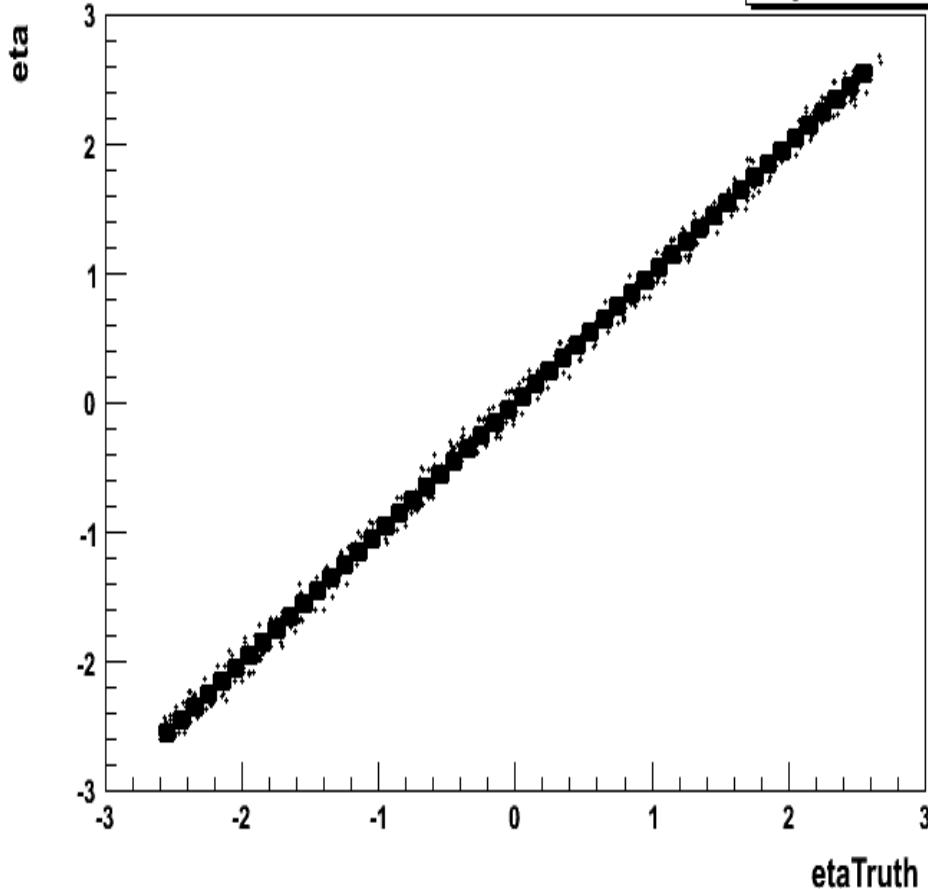
$\rho$  ... radius of the helix in (x-y) plane

# Pseudorapidity

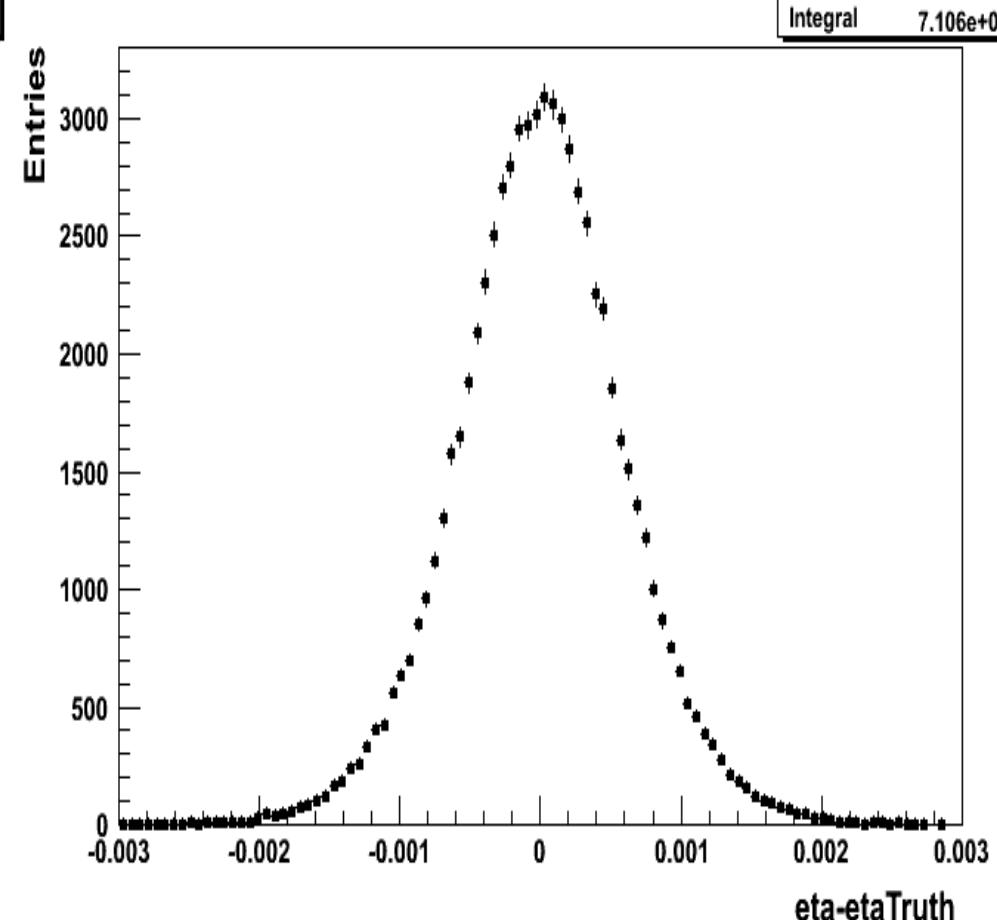
- eta of tracks is well measured

- Residual = reconstructed - truth
- eta resolution = 0.0006

eta:etaTruth (trks.eq.1)



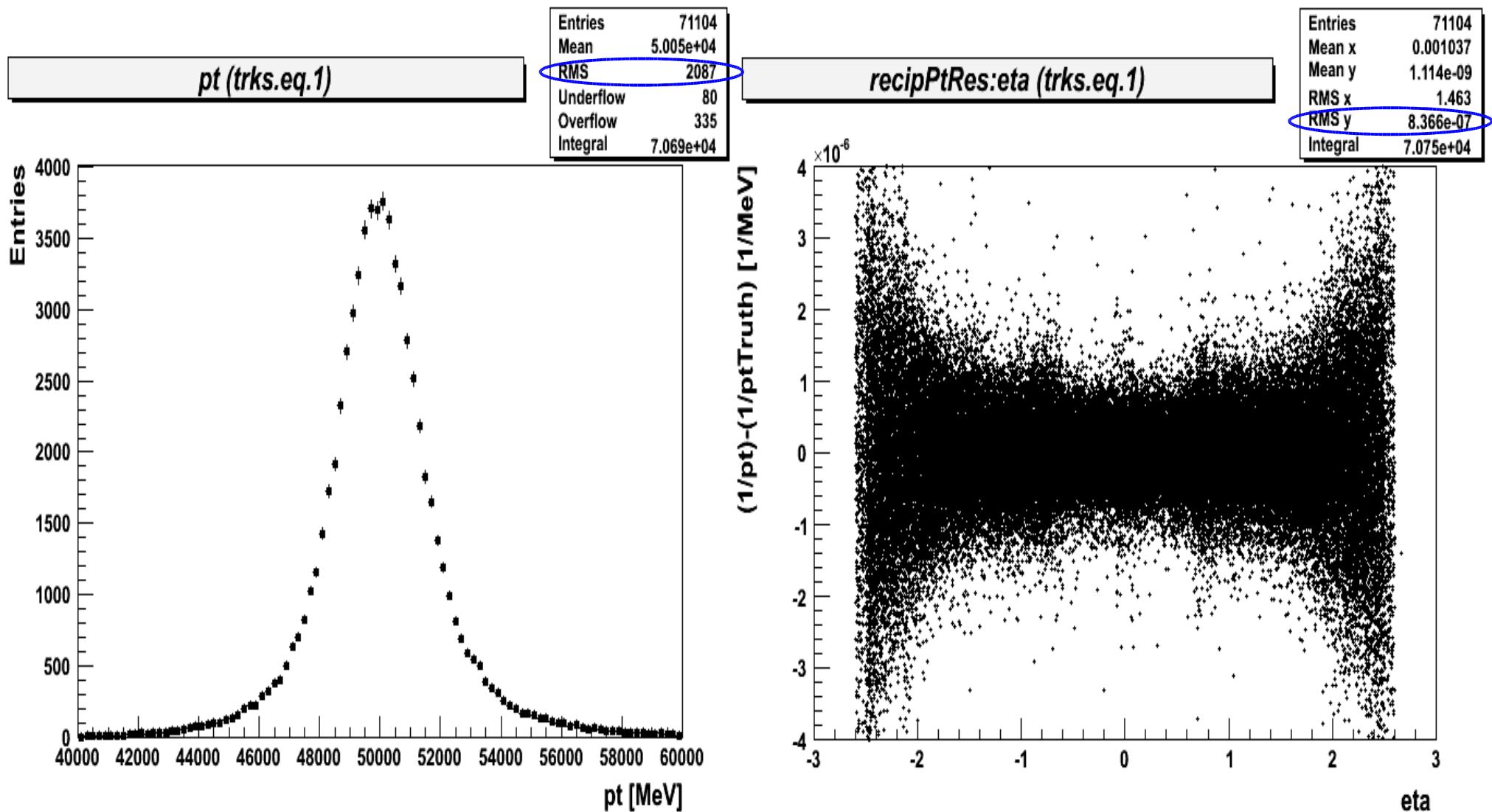
etaRes (trks.eq.1)



# Transverse Momentum

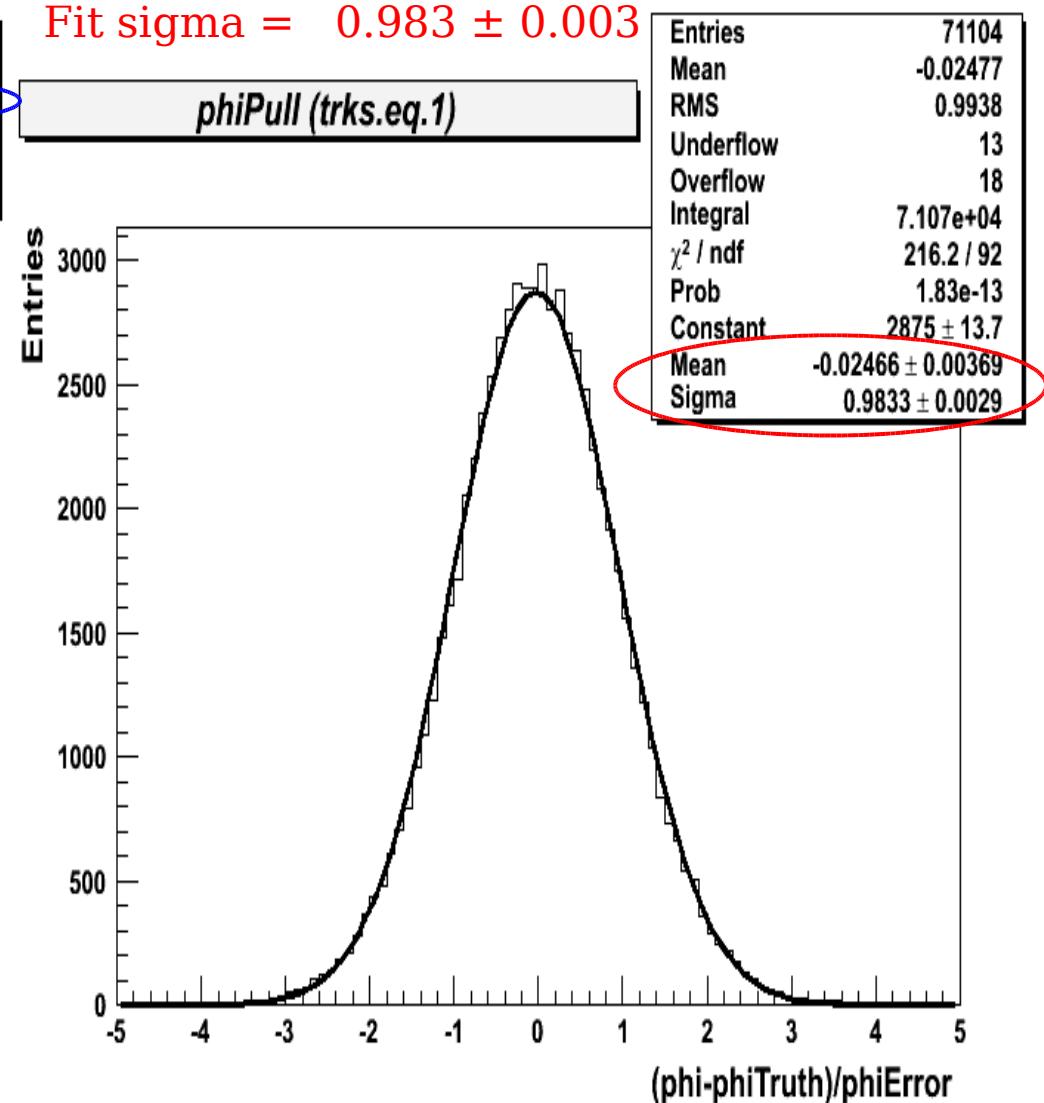
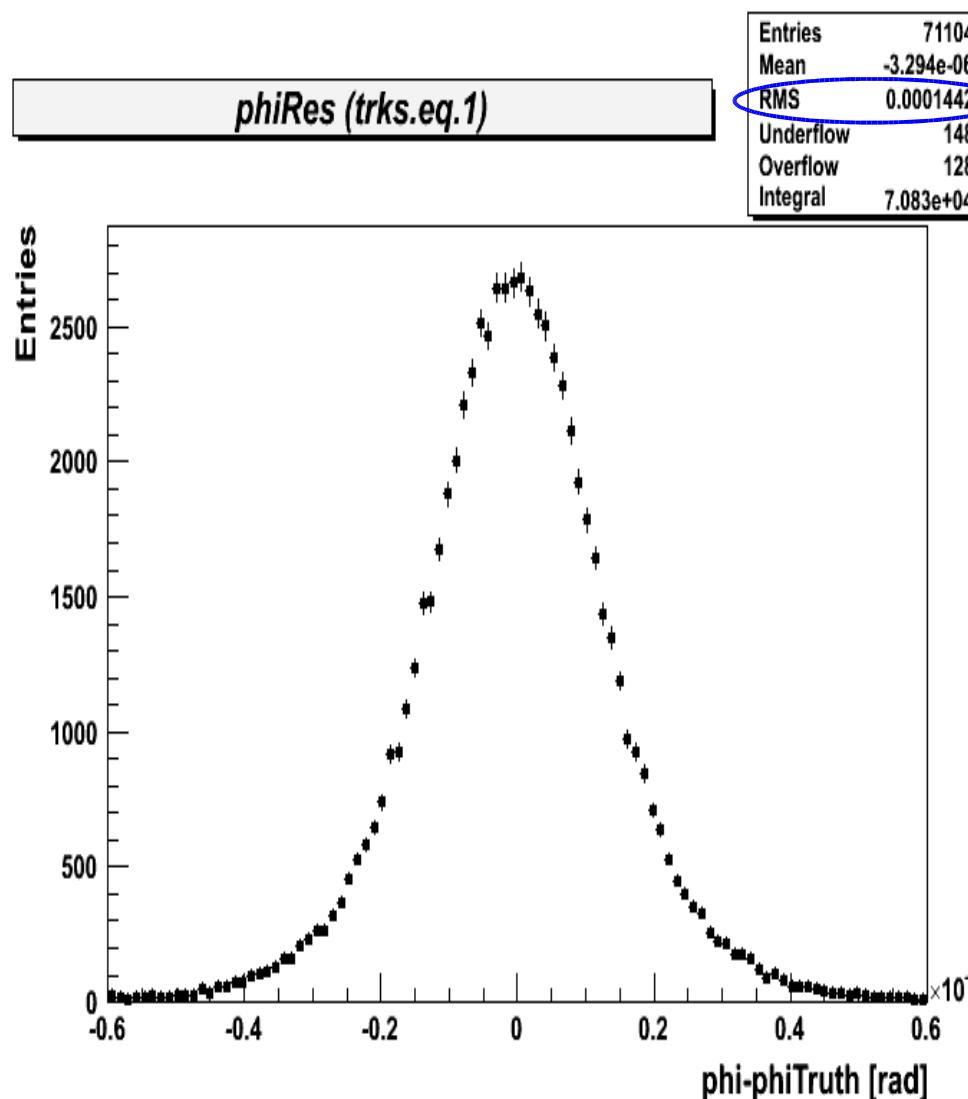
- pT resolution = 2.1 GeV

- $1/pT$  resolution = 0.84 1/TeV
- expected resol ( $\eta=2.5$ ) = 0.75 1/TeV



We lose pT resolution at high eta !

- phi resolution = 0.14 mrad
- Pull = (reconstructed – truth) / error

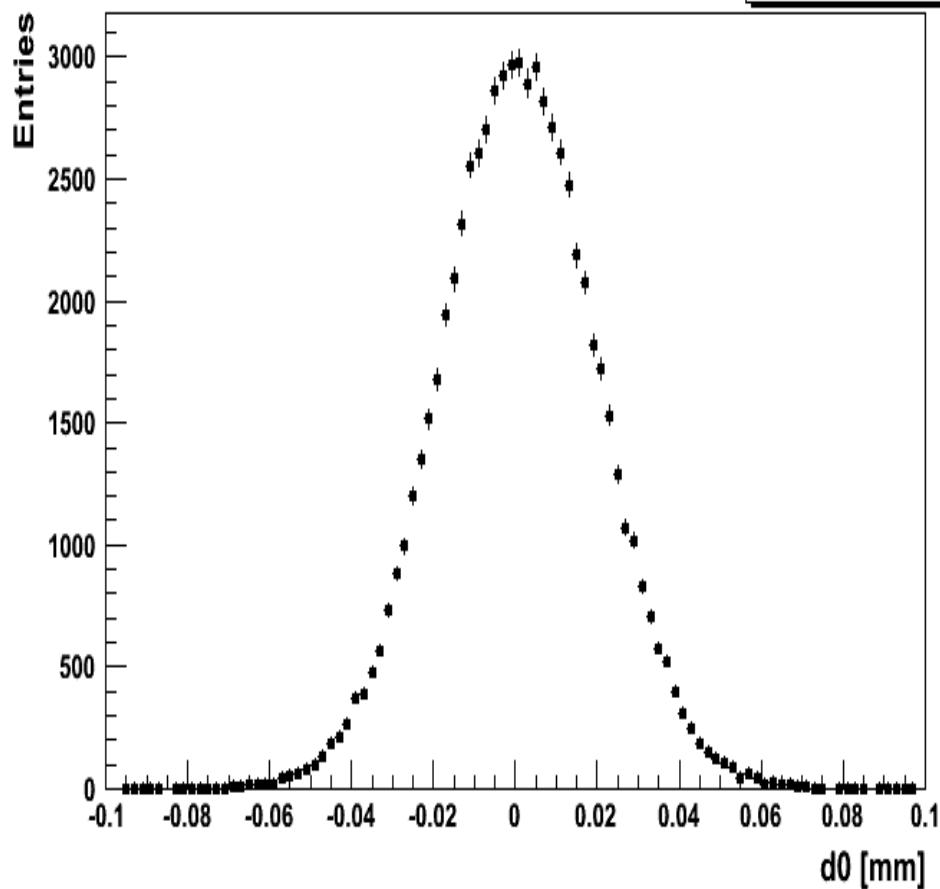


error of phi is correct !

# Impact parameters

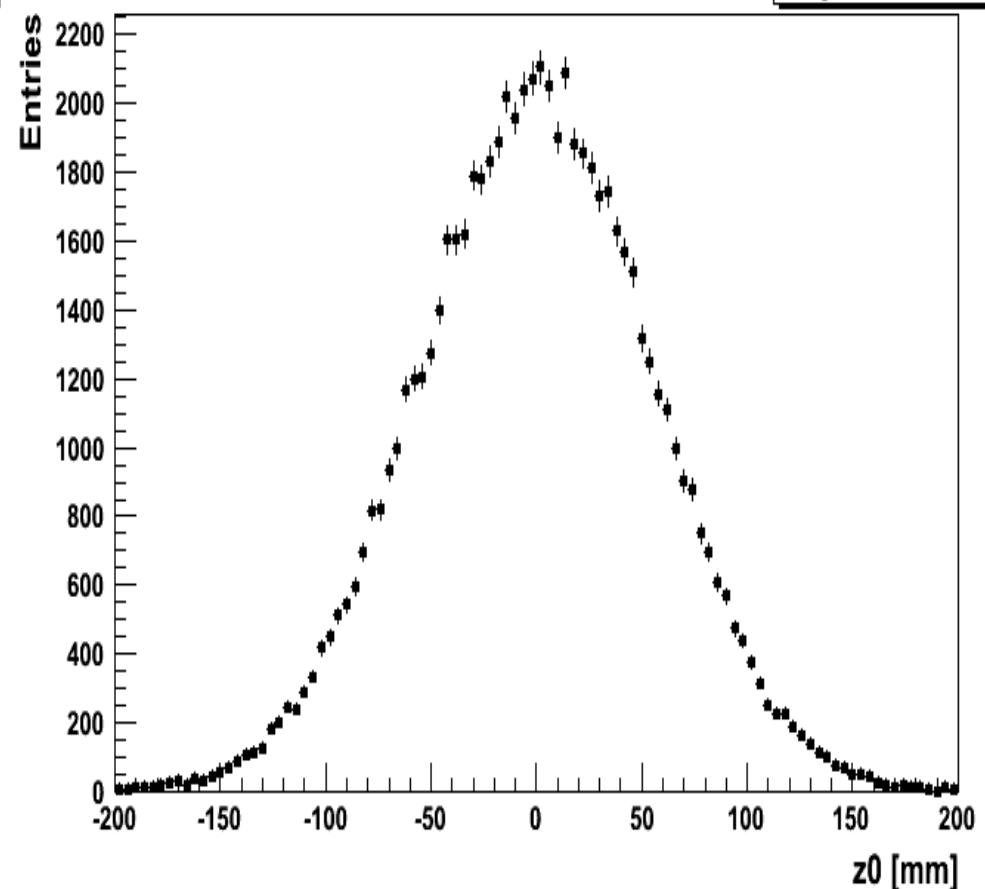
$d0 (\text{trks.eq.1})$

Entries	71104
Mean	0.0007946
RMS	0.01928
Underflow	31
Overflow	29
Integral	7.104e+04



$z0 (\text{trks.eq.1})$

Entries	71104
Mean	-0.3102
RMS	55.92
Underflow	8
Overflow	10
Integral	7.109e+04



# CONCLUSION & OUTLOOK

- Quality studies of reconstructed tracks so far are promising
- Studies for the near future: Impact parameter resolutions, track chi square, etc
- Use of other samples, e.g. pions
- Studies of efficiencies for track finding
- Studies of primary vertex reconstruction
- Finally provide a robust track selection TOOL for alignment algorithms

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