

The ATLAS New Small Wheel Simulation and Reconstruction Software and Detector Performance Studies



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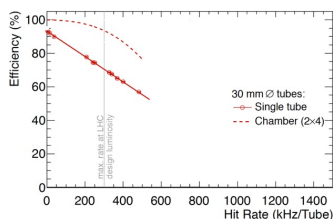
Why a New Small Wheel (NSW)?

At high luminosity values → Increase of the rate in the forward region [1]

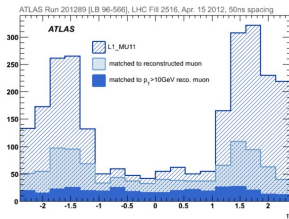
2 main problems:

Deterioration of tracking performances

High rate of fake Level-1 triggers



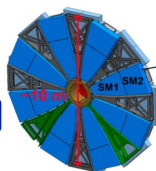
Efficiency for MDT tube hit (solid) and track segment (dashed) VS tube rate ($L = 1 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)



η distribution for the Level-1 trigger, for muon with $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$

GOAL: angular resolution $\sim 1 \text{ mrad}$, spatial resolution $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$

NSW layout

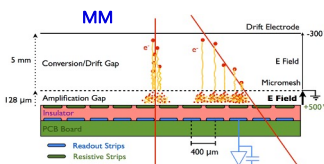
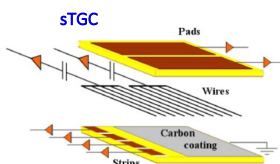


Small-strip Thin Gas Chambers (sTGC) → strips with pitch $\sim 3.2 \text{ mm}$, pads and wires

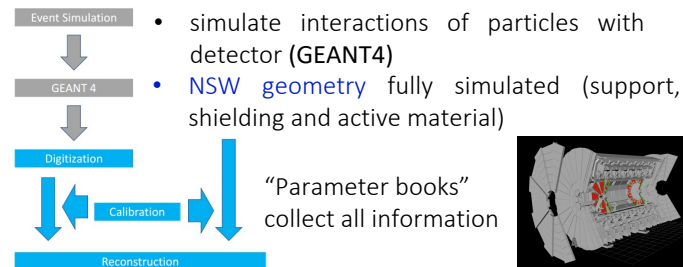
MicroMegas (MM) → strips with pitch $\sim 400 \mu\text{m}$

- Based on gas ionization by charged particle
- Charge induced on readout strips

A NSW has 16 trapezoidal sectors, detectors arranged in 4-layers multiplane in the order: sTGC – MM – MM – sTGC

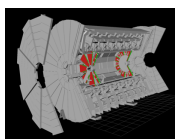


Simulation



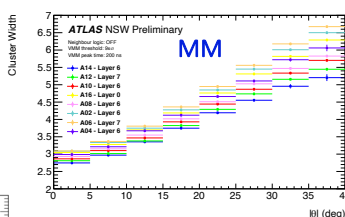
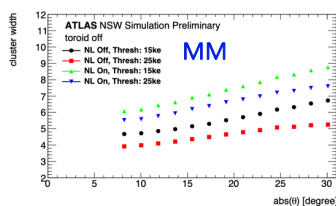
- simulate interactions of particles with detector (GEANT4)
- NSW geometry fully simulated (support, shielding and active material)

“Parameter books” collect all information



Digitization

Simulation of detector active area interactions and electronic signal formation. Also takes into account electronics response.



- **MM digitization:** analytical approach
- **sTGC digitization:** parameterization approach

Parameters tuned on data collected from cosmic tests

Reconstruction

- Takes into account as-built parameters and alignment
- Hit position reconstructed from clusterization

- **Clusters:** groups of consecutive firing strips
- Charge threshold to exclude detector noise

Different algorithms

- **Centroid:** applied to both MM and sTGC

$$x_{\text{clus}} = \frac{\sum_{\text{strips}} x \cdot q}{Q_{\text{tot}}}$$

- **μ TPC:** used for MM

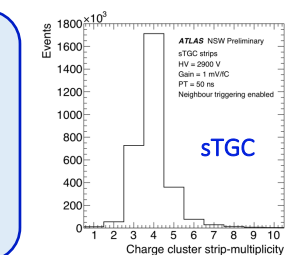
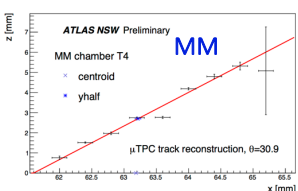
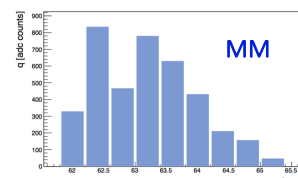
- **Caruana method:** gaussian fit used for sTGC

Tracking

Hits used to reconstruct tracks.

Different steps applied:

- **Pattern finding**
- Fit of muon track in the Muon Spectrometer
- **Combination with track in ATLAS inner tracker**

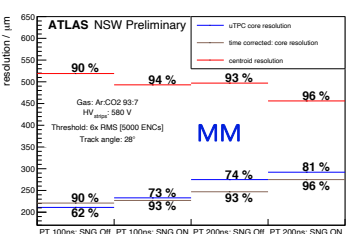
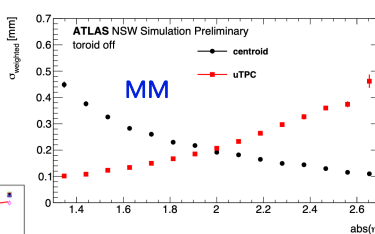
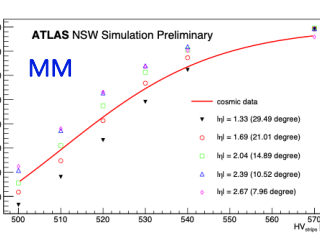
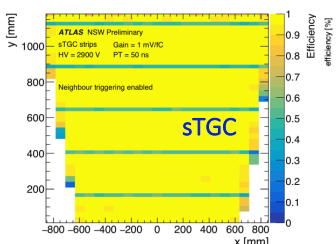


Performance

- MM and sTGC performances tested with cosmic rays or test beams, to ensure they meet required specifications

- Studied in terms of spatial resolution and efficiency maps

- Data used to validate simulation results



- High single layer efficiency important to ensure a large number of hits enter the track fit

- Good spatial resolution fundamental to achieve the required resolution on muon transverse momentum (15% at 1 TeV) [1]