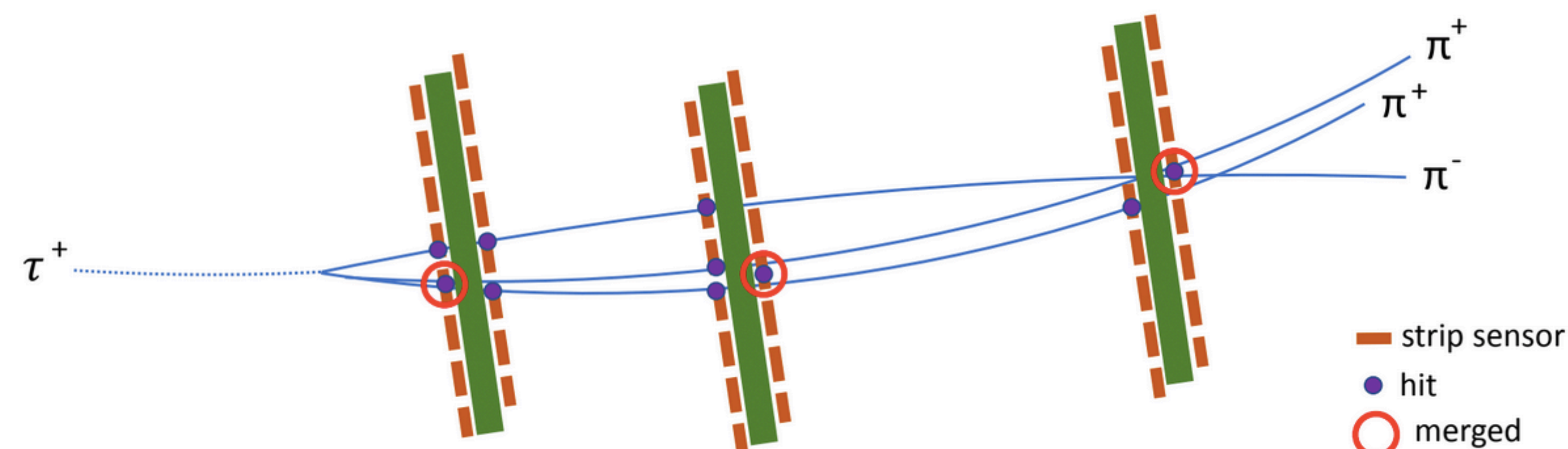


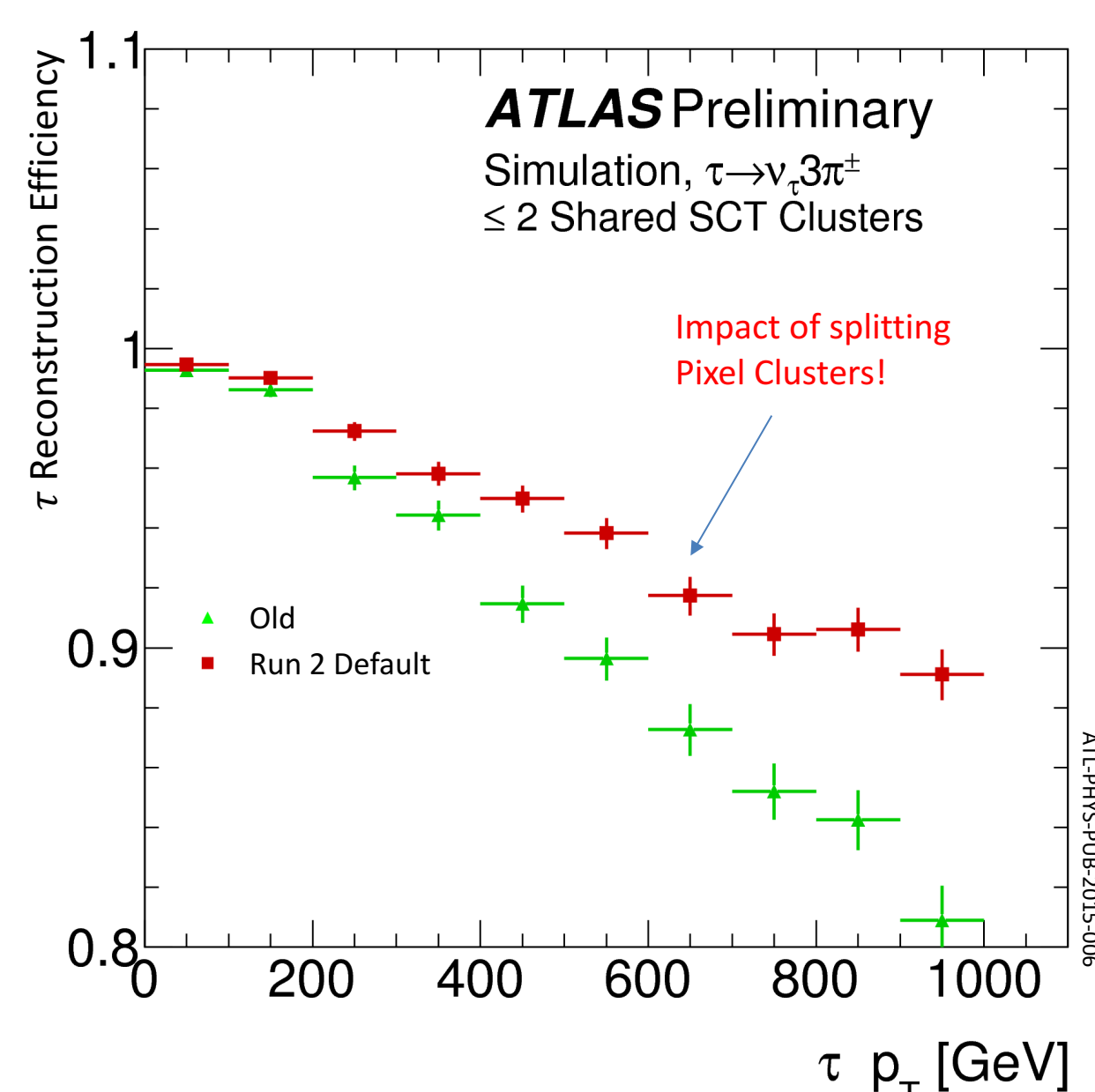
Splitting Strip Detector Clusters in Dense Environments

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This poster illustrates the investigation of a new method of determining SCT-cluster merging and the impact of allowing merged clusters to be shared without penalty in the ATLAS track-selection workflow. The SCT is a silicon strip tracker consisting of four double-sided layers, comprising the fifth-eighth layers of the ATLAS inner detector. A merged cluster is one that arises from multiple truth particles. ATLAS selects final reconstructed tracks by performing ambiguity solving on sets of track-candidates.

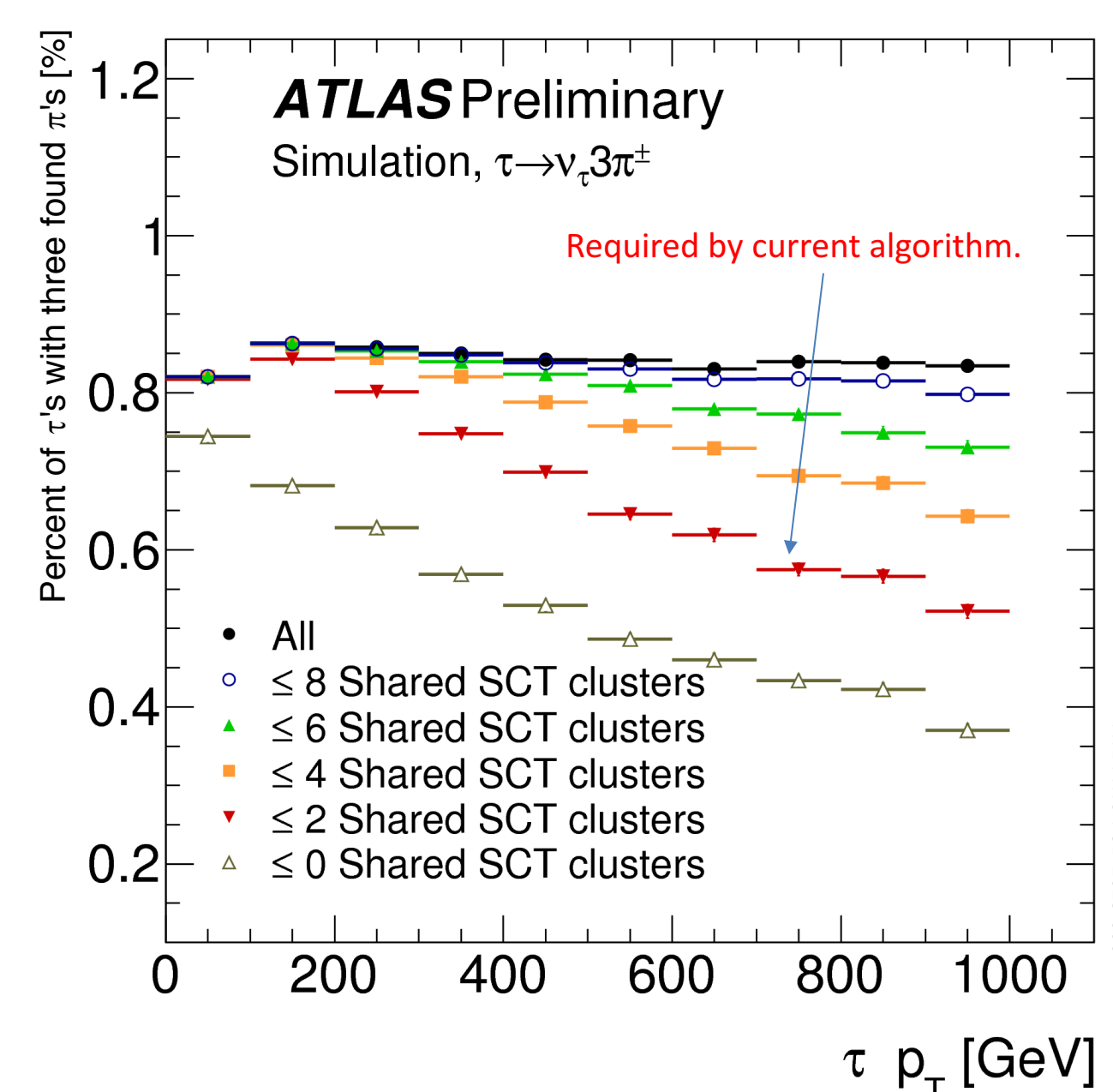


Why split clusters?



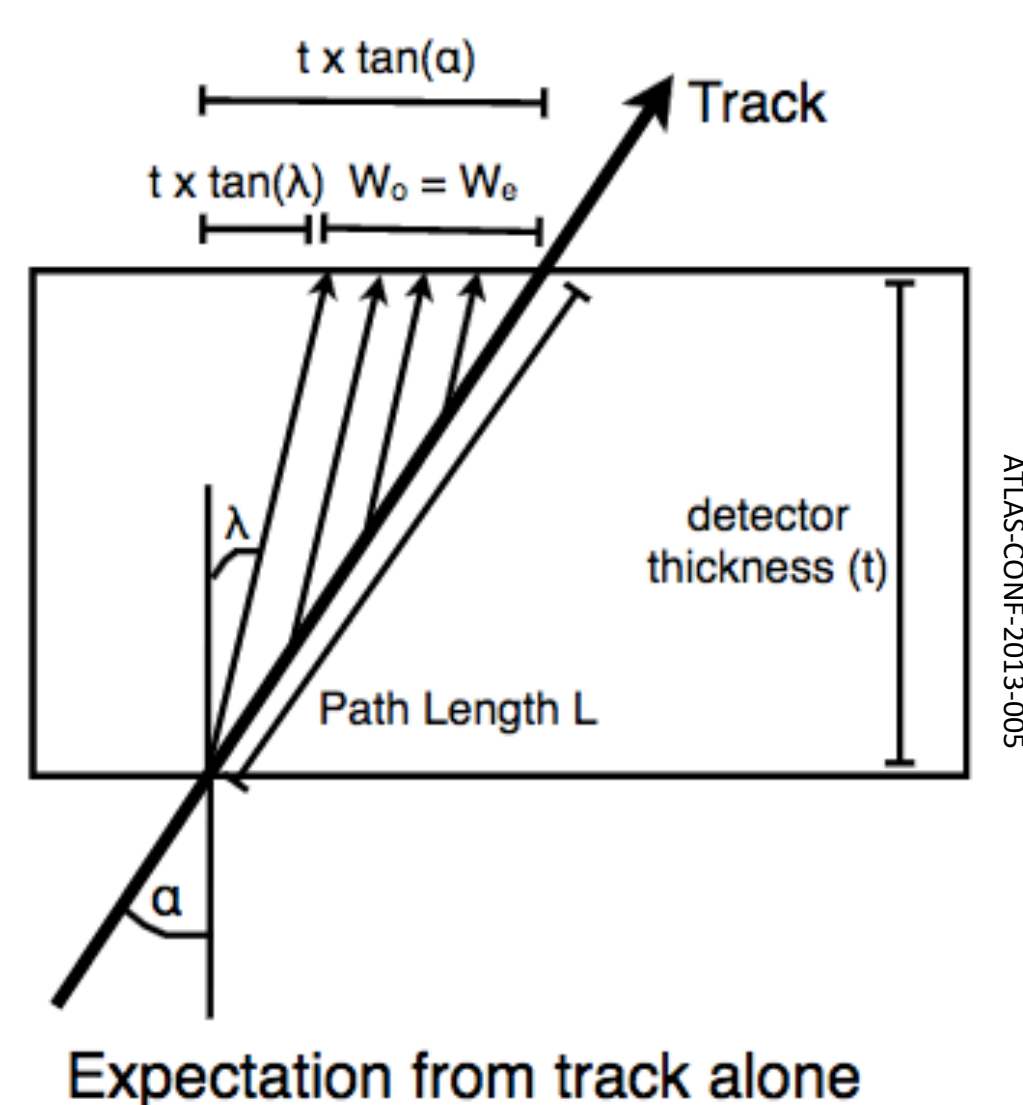
Cluster merging -> **significant decrease in tracking efficiency** in dense environments. ATLAS solution: **algorithm** to split pixel clusters.

And the SCT?



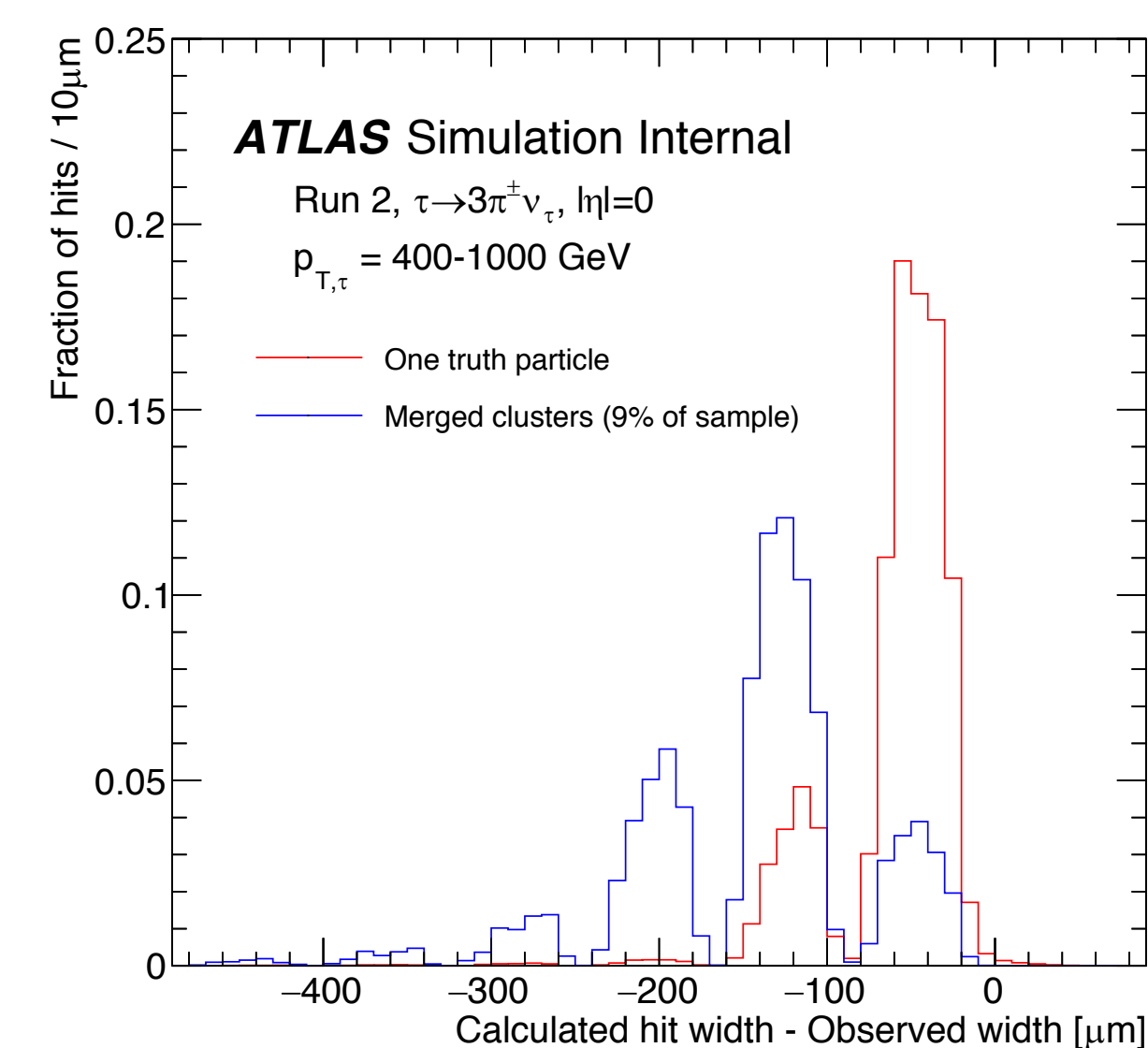
"Shared" cluster: used by more than one track. If we find merged clusters and let them be shared, what happens to efficiency and fake rate?

How to split?



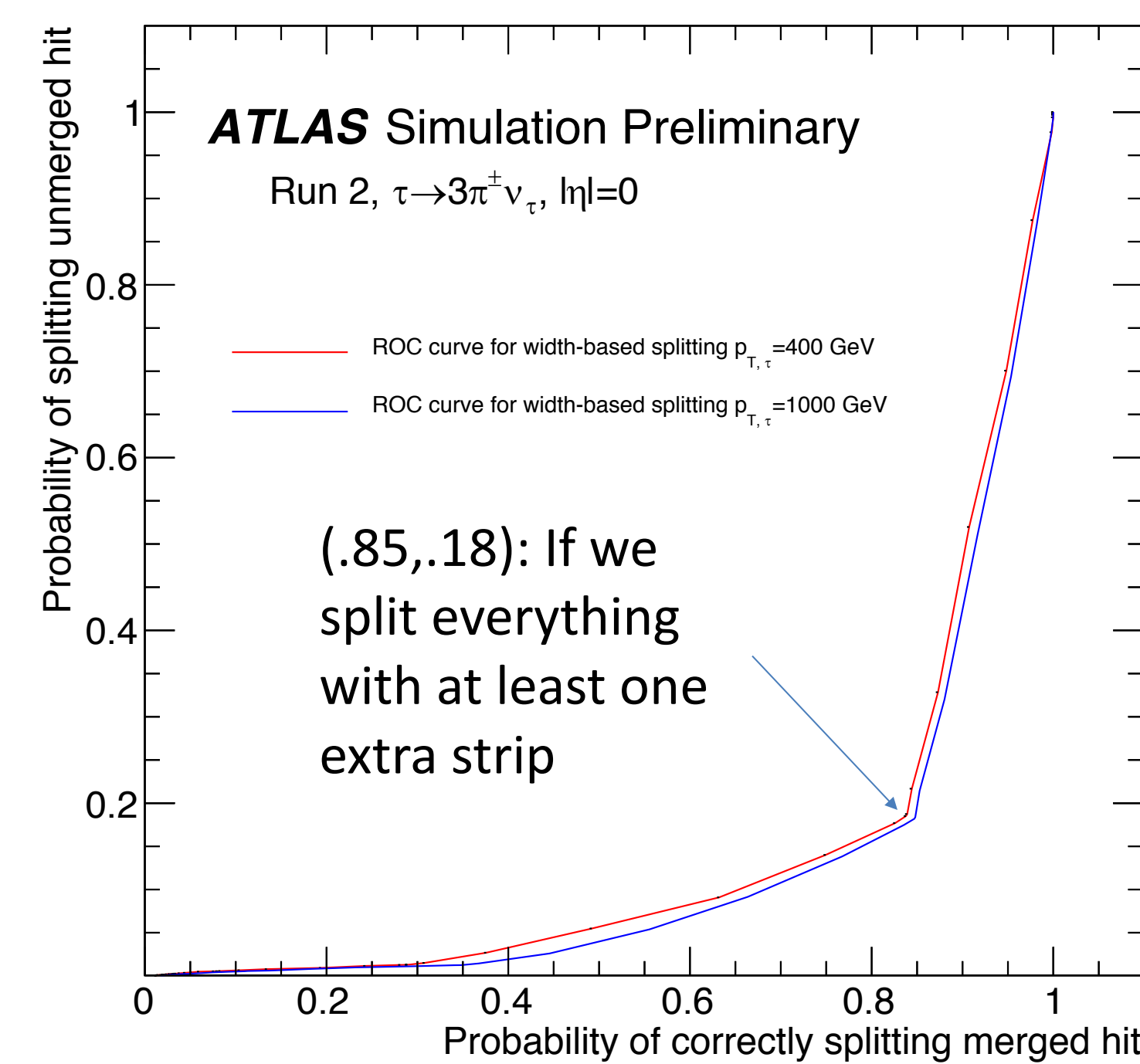
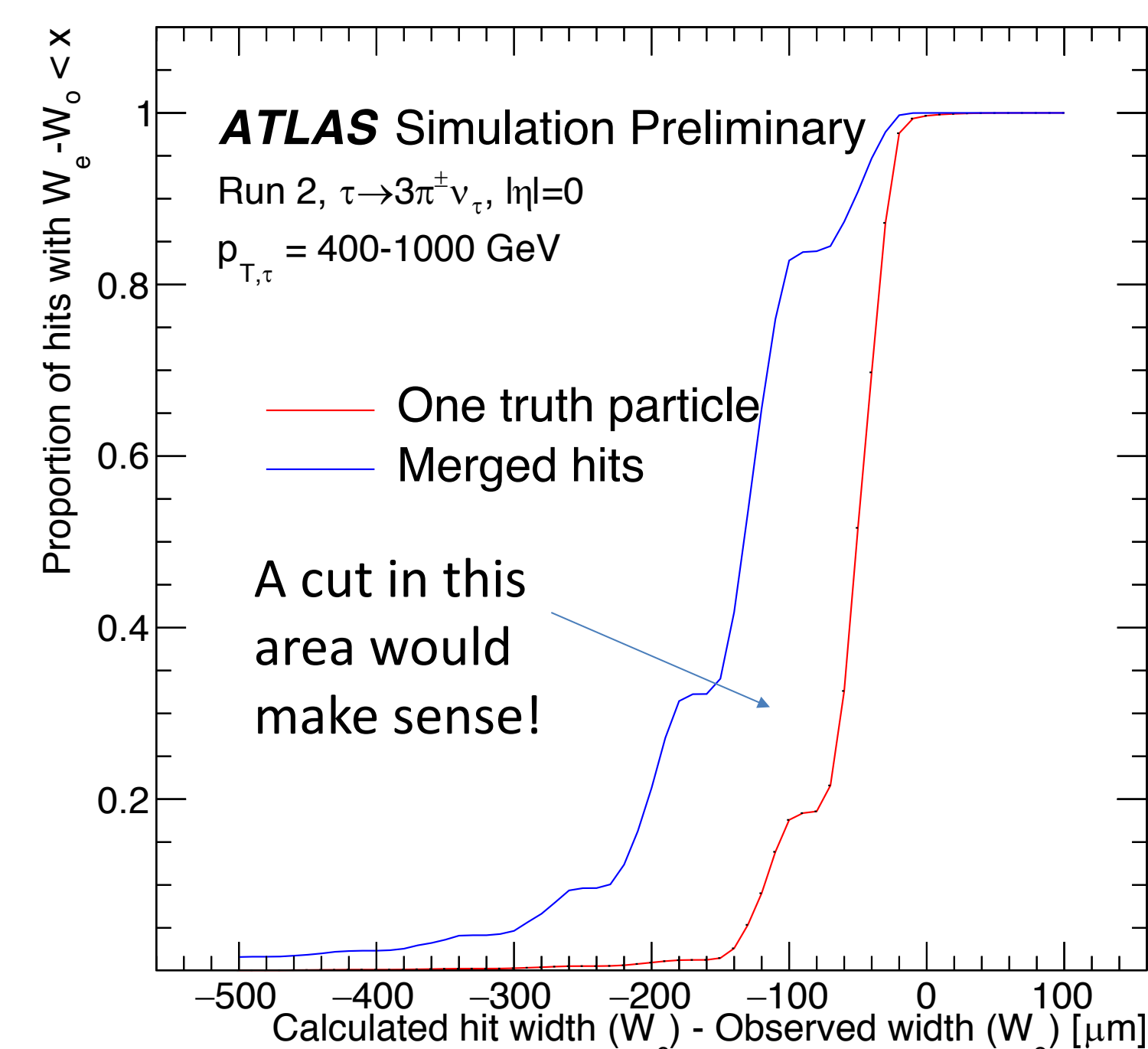
Predict cluster's W_e from track info + geometry. Merged clusters -> wider than expected!

Width difference



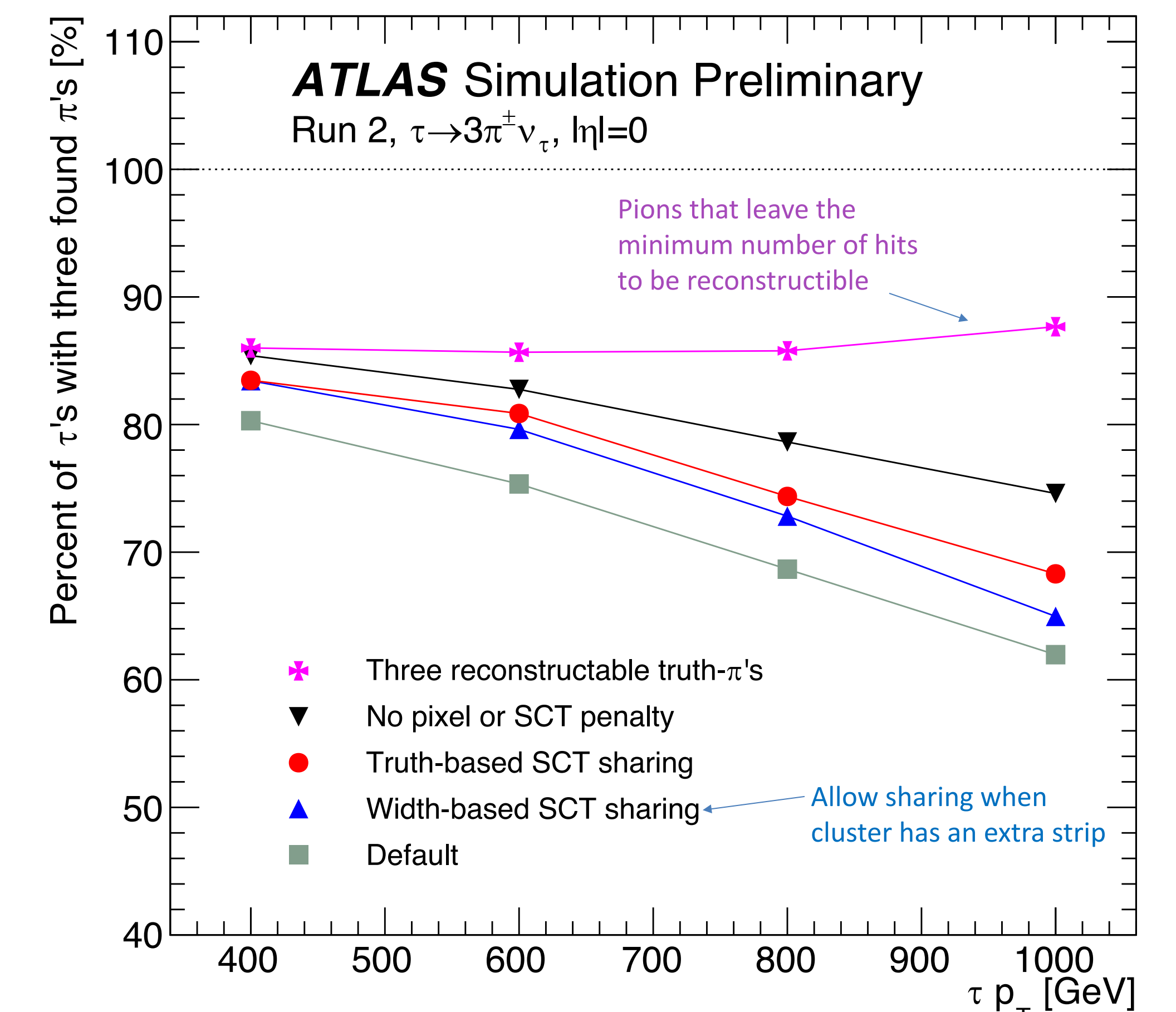
Most merged clusters have extra strip; most single-particle clusters do not! (SCT strip pitch = 80 μm ; peaks correspond to extra strips.)

Where to split

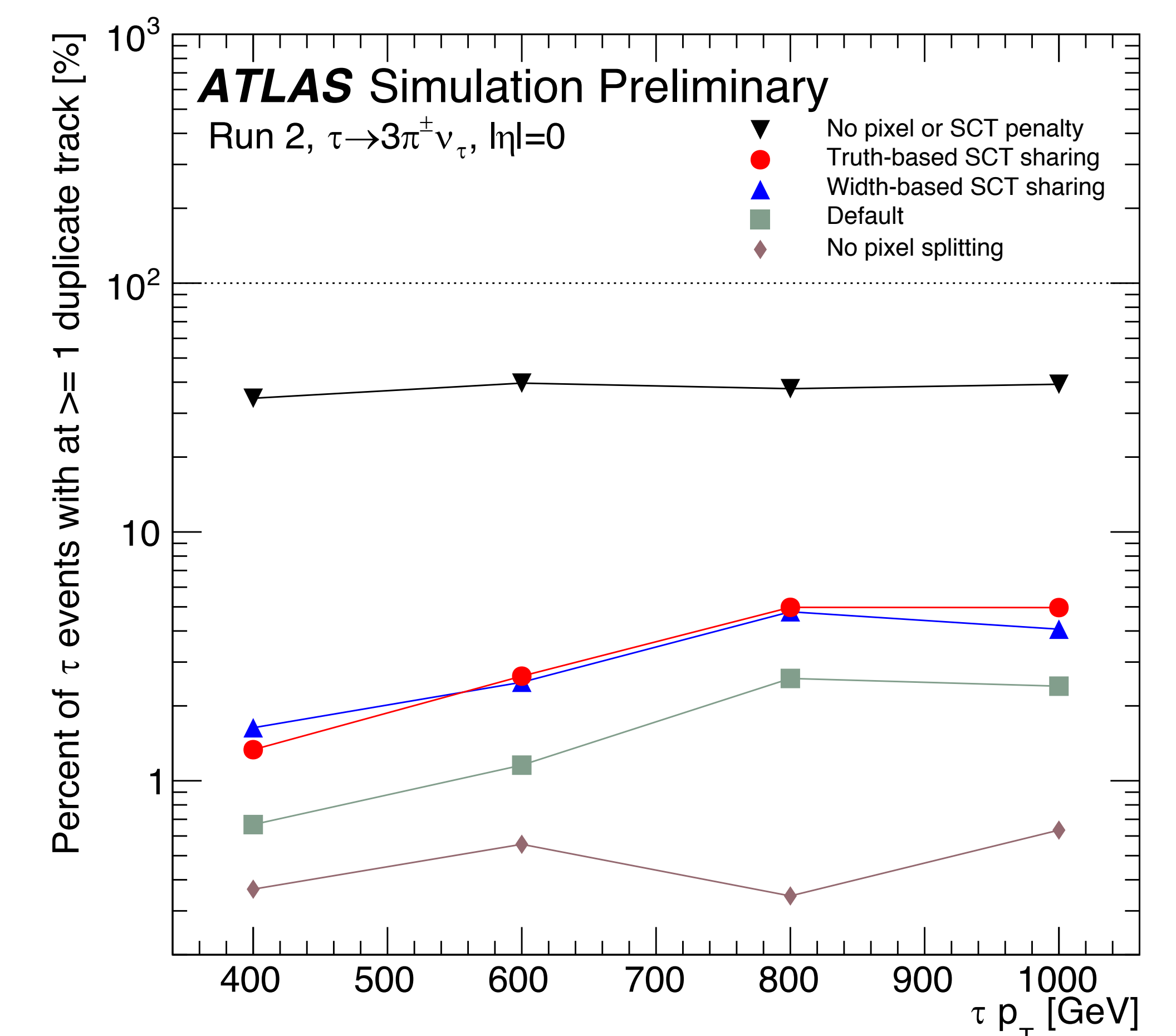


Efficiency and Duplicates

Signature of a high-quality algorithm: **improved efficiency with a low duplicate rate.**



4-6% improvement in tracking efficiency when **splitting based on extra strips**, approaching efficiency when **splitting based on the number of truth particles in the cluster.**



Turning off sharing penalty -> **high duplicate rate**. Duplicate rate when **splitting based on extra strips stays below 5%.**

This will improve searches and measurements that use tracks inside τ 's and jets

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