The GX alignment & KF-fitted tracks $\mathcal{R} = \sum_{\text{tracks}} A^T V^{-1} R V^{-1} \rho, \quad \mathcal{M} = \sum_{\text{tracks}} A^T V^{-1} R V^{-1} A, \qquad \Delta \alpha = -\overbrace{(\mathcal{M}^{-1})}^{Cov(\alpha)} \mathcal{R}.$

with $R = V - HCH^T$ - the covariance of the residuals of the track fit.

Kalman Filter track model:

- $H \equiv \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \pi}$ $n_r \times 5n$ H usually trivial and sparse!
- Track covariance $(Cov(\pi))$: $(5n)^2$ $C = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_{1,2} & \dots & C_{1,n} \\ C_{2,1} & C_2 & \dots & C_{2,n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ C_{n,1} & C_{n,2} & \dots & C_n \end{pmatrix}$
- The off-diagonal elements of C can be obtained recursively using the already known smoother gain matrix: C_{k,l} = A_kC_{k+1,l}. A_k = (F_k)⁻¹(C^k_{k+1} − Q_k)(C^k_{k+1})⁻¹.
- Calculation of $R = V HCH^T$ is fast for the KF thanks to the sparse nature of H.

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- Constarints on track parameters can be introduced as in the LS by adding pseudo-measurements in the filtering (a miningful prior).
- Any other constraints (VTX, invariant mass, etc.) can be equally introduced with full propagation to Kalman states which does not involve large matrix inversions.