



Optimizing Muon Path
Reconstruction for
Micromegas in the
ATLAS NSW



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Purpose



Picture: New Small Wheel construction [1]

■ Team:

- *Optimize muon path reconstruction in the Micro-mesh gaseous structures (Micromegas or MM) of the New Small Wheel (NSW) detector.*

■ Individual:

- *Learn tools and techniques*
- *Analyze muon event data from Monte-Carlo simulations*
- *Build an algorithm capable of applying the best suited muon reconstruction technique to an event.*

Background – NSW

[2]

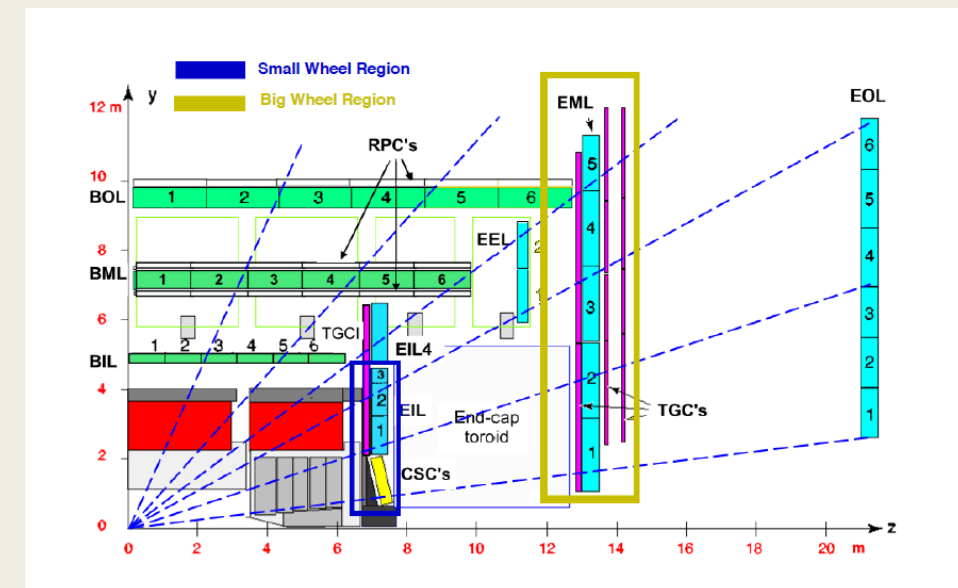
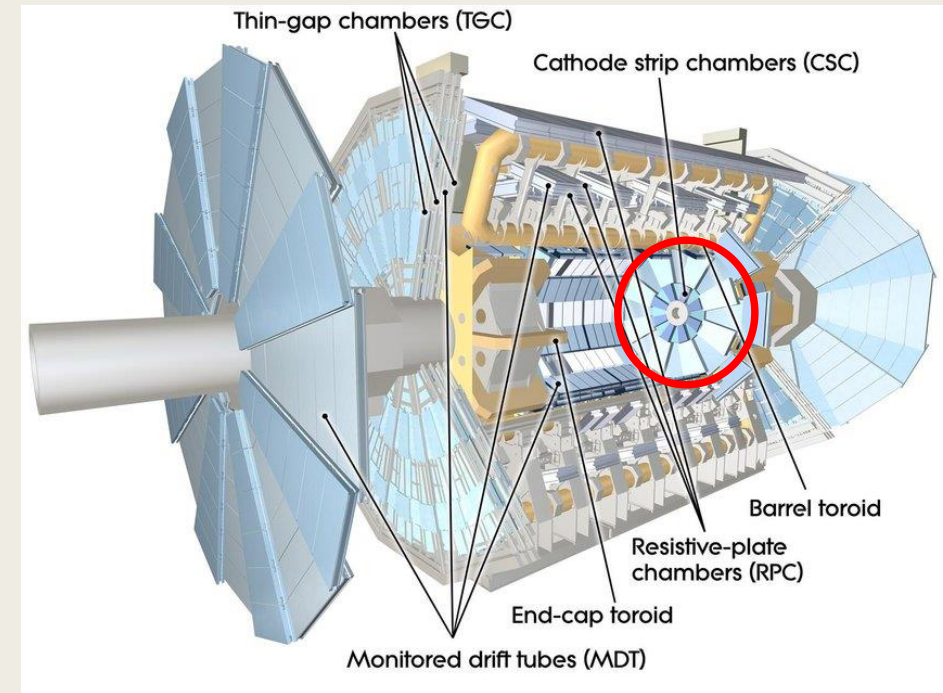
■ Issues

- Expected degradation of muon tracking in current Small Wheel to due increasing luminosity in LHC run-3
- large fake muon trigger rate in endcaps (~90%)

■ Solution: New Small Wheel

■ Pictures

- Top: Small Wheel Region circled in red[3]
- Bottom: Small Wheel Region outlined in blue[2]

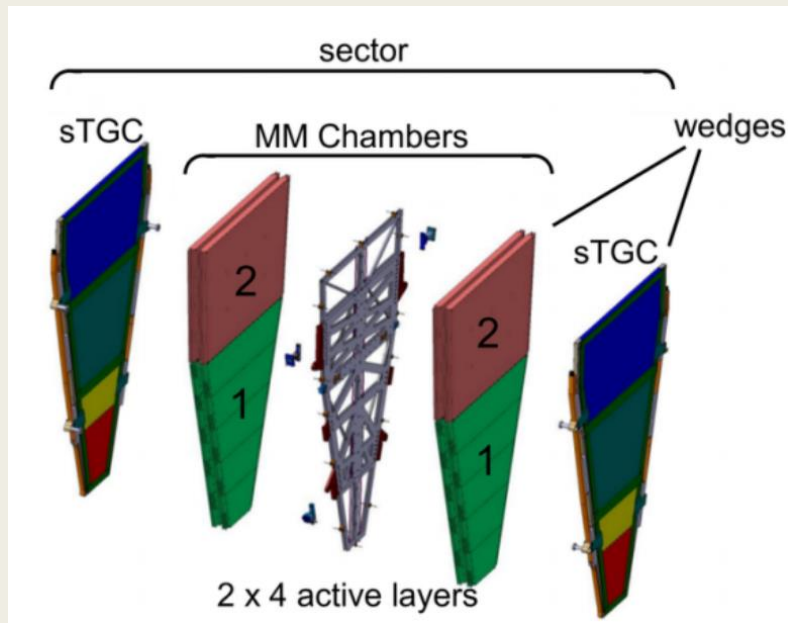


Background – NSW

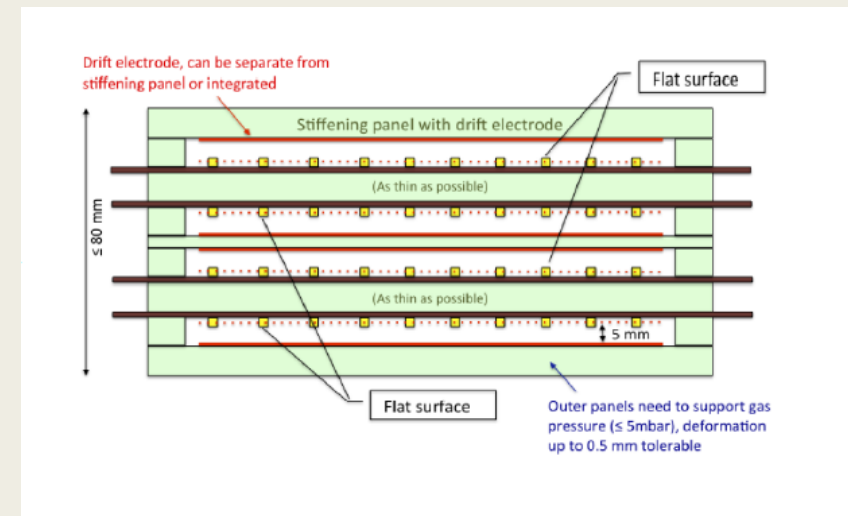
[3]

- NSW Sector layout
 - 1 sTGC wedge
 - 2 MM wedges
 - 1 sTGC wedge

- MM layout
 - 1 MM wedge = type 1 module + type 2 module
 - 1 module = 4 layers of MM



- Left: NSW schematic showing sector layers and mm module types[3]
- Right: Micromegas layout showing the 4 layers in one module[2]



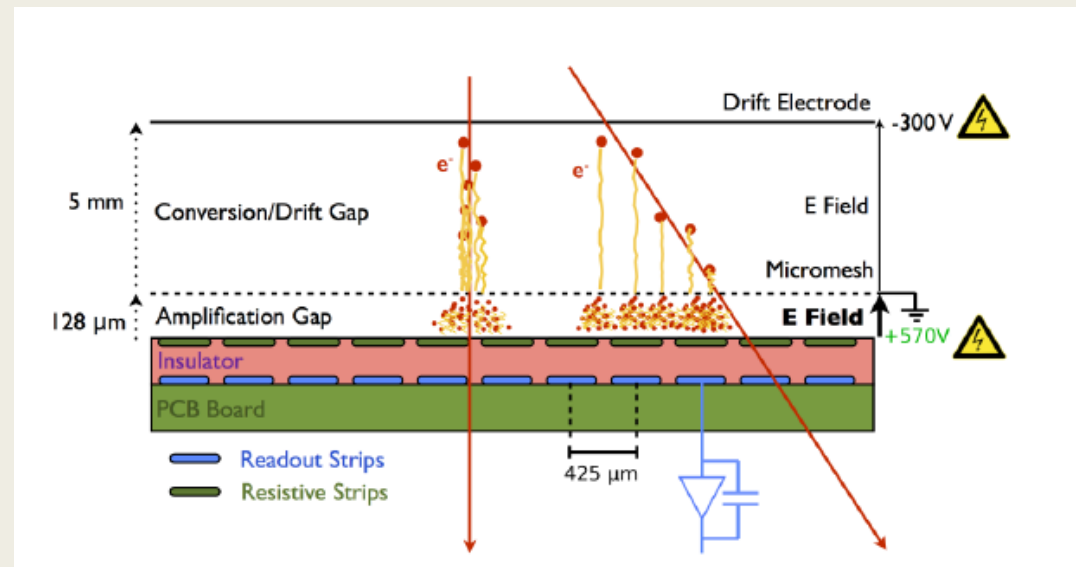
Background – Micromegas

[3]

General Principles of MM

- Two main areas separated by micro-mesh
 - *Drift Gap: initial ionization occurs here*
 - *Amplification Gap: avalanche of secondary ionizations allow for easier acquisition of data*
- Insulators reduce the probability of sparking

Picture [1]



Reconstruction Methods

[4]

■ Centroid

- Charge weighted mean of activated strip positions
- $$x = \sum_i \left(\frac{q_i x_i}{q_i} \right)$$

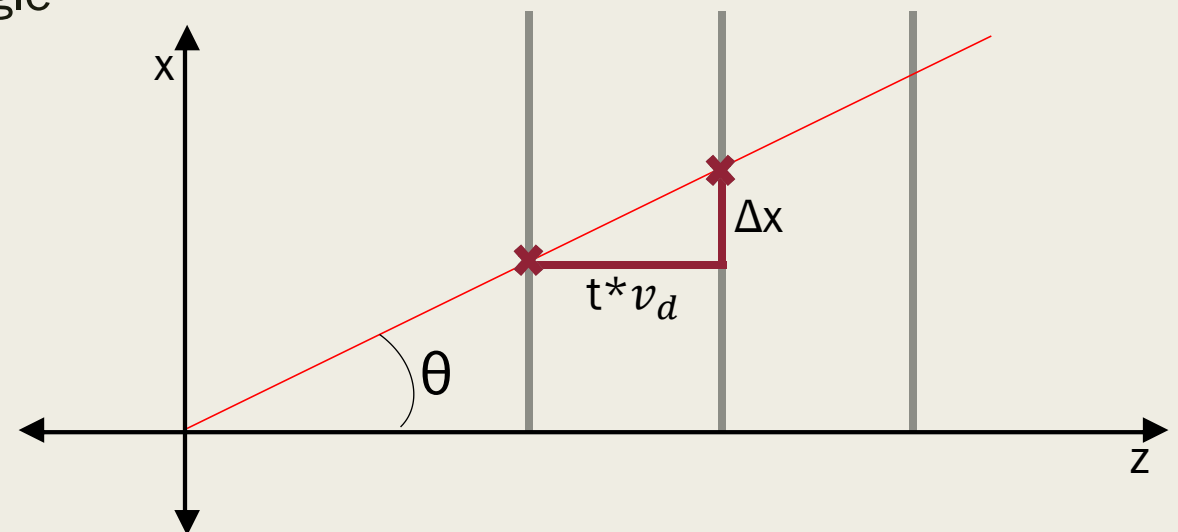
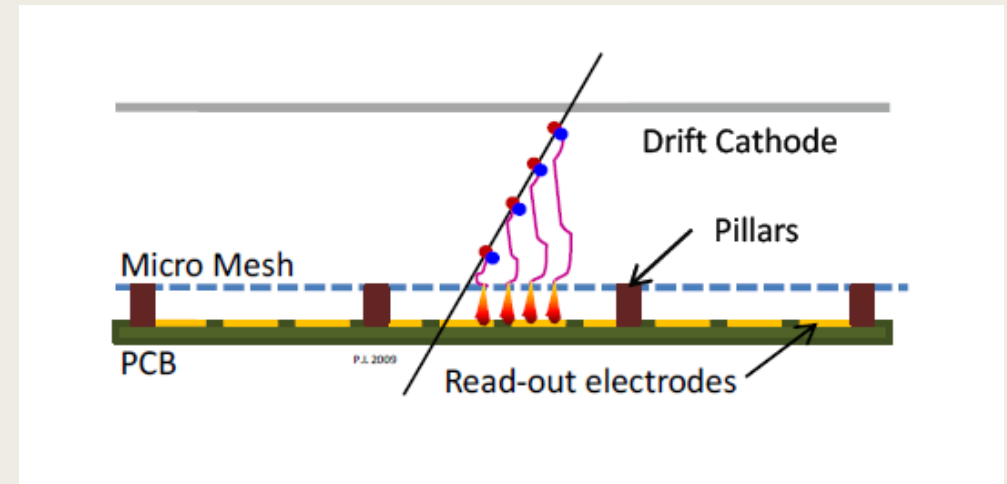
■ Projection

- Geometric method using drift time and velocity, as well as incident angle of the muon
- $$\Delta x = (t * v_d)(\tan\theta)$$

■ Micro-Time-Projection-Chamber (μTPC)

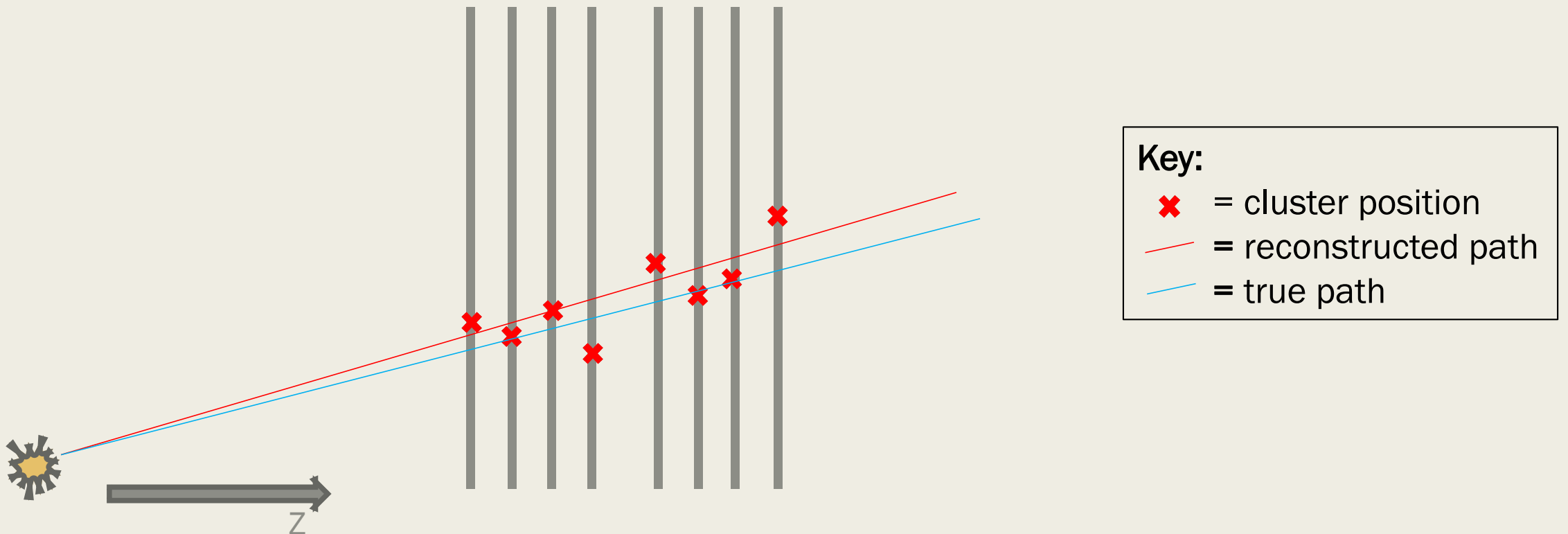
- Drift time-based method

Picture [2]



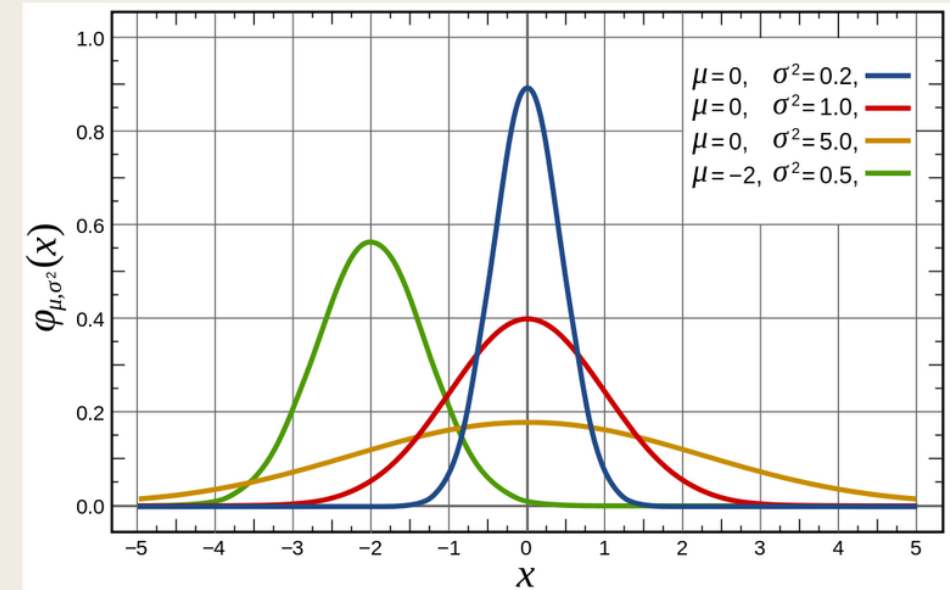
Residuals and Error

- Difference between reconstructed path and cluster positions is the RESIDUAL TRACK
- Difference between true path and cluster positions is the RESIDUAL TRUTH (not available with real data)
- Comparing the residuals to each other and against error data provides information on the tracking method's accuracy.



Residual Pull Histograms

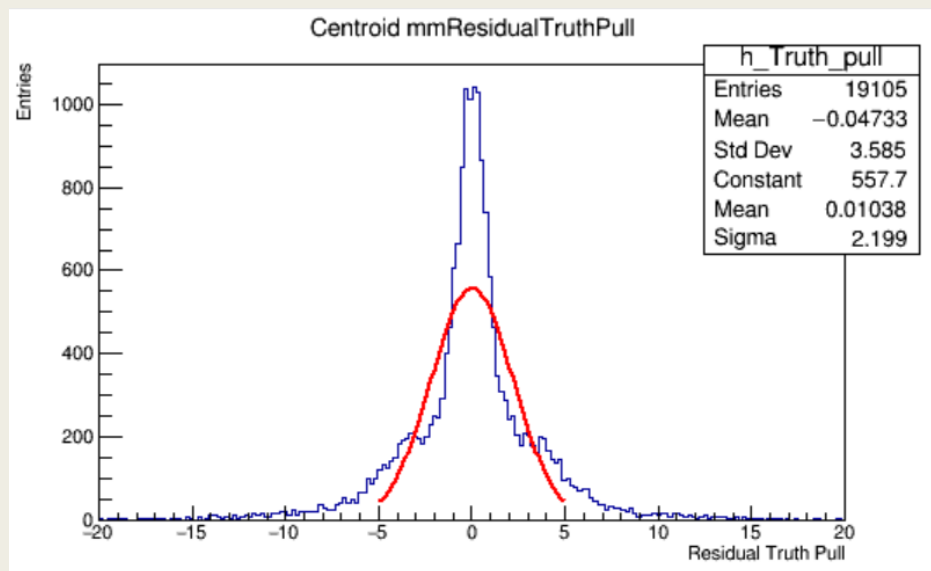
- $\text{Pull} = \frac{\text{Residual}}{\text{Error}}$
- Expected to be a gaussian with mean = 0 and $\sigma = 1$
 - *Mean = 0 when residuals are equally positive and negative*
 - *$\sigma = 1$ when the error is correctly estimated*
- Abnormalities
 - *Shifts in mean*
 - *Shifts in σ*



<https://thecuriousastronomer.wordpress.com/2014/06/26/what-does-a-1-sigma-3-sigma-or-5-sigma-detection-mean/>

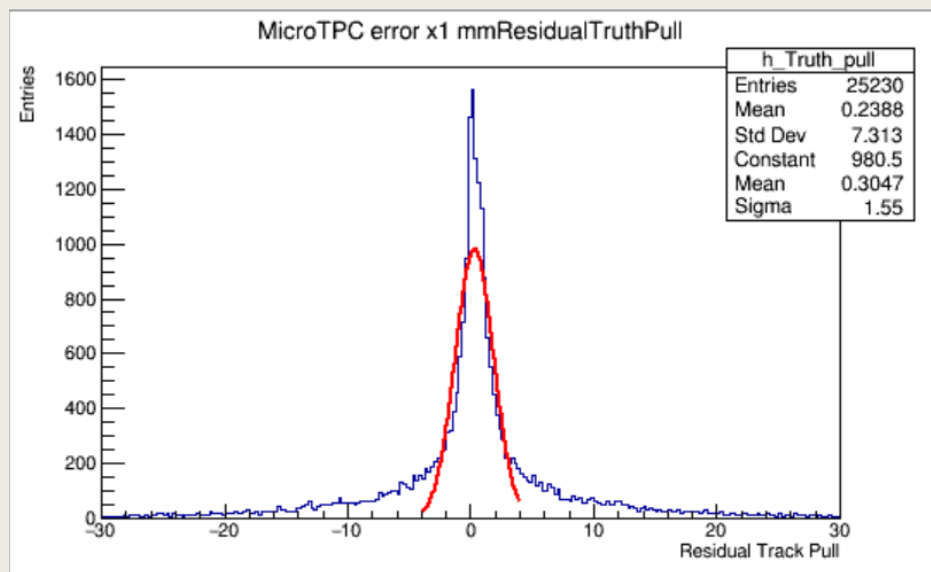
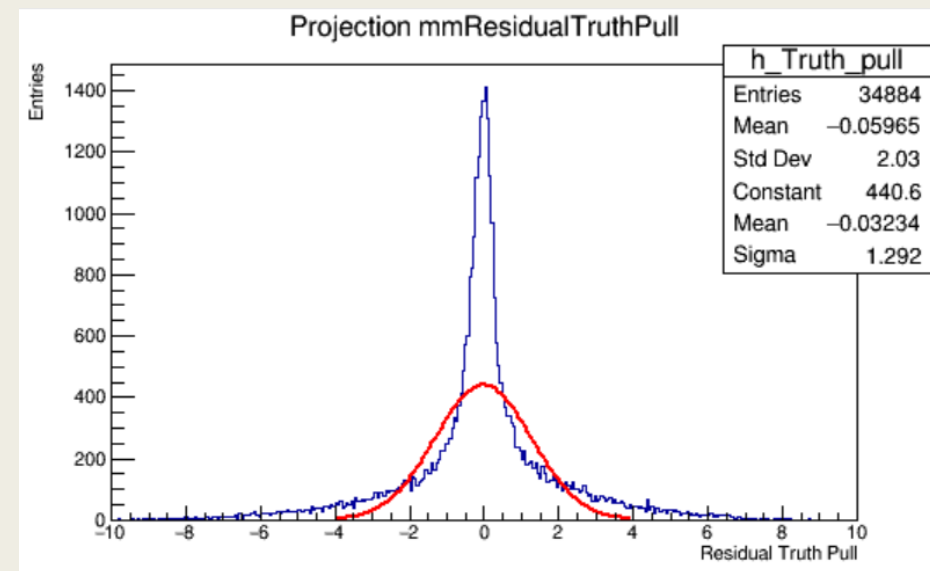
Residual Truth Pull

$$\text{Pull} = \frac{\text{Residual}}{\text{Error}}$$



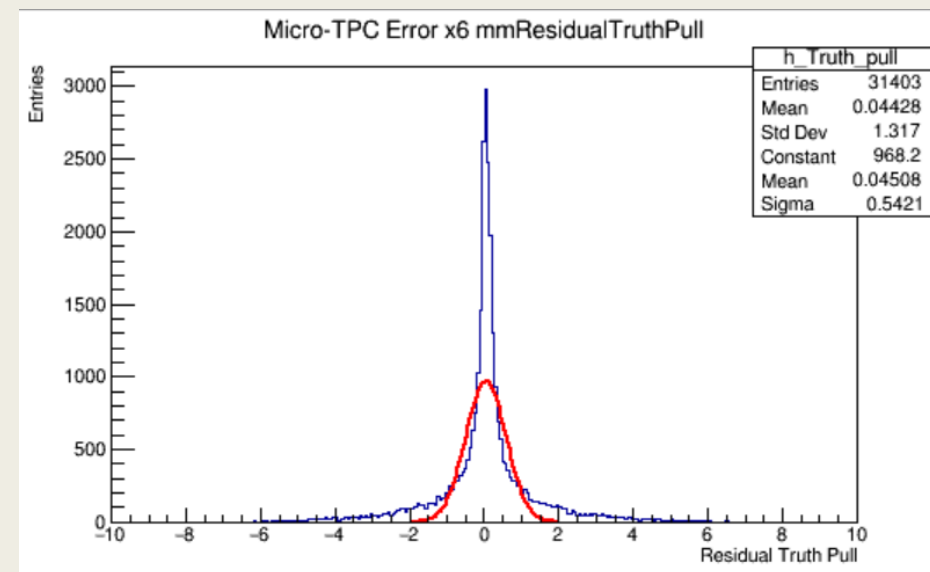
Left: Centroid

Right: Projection



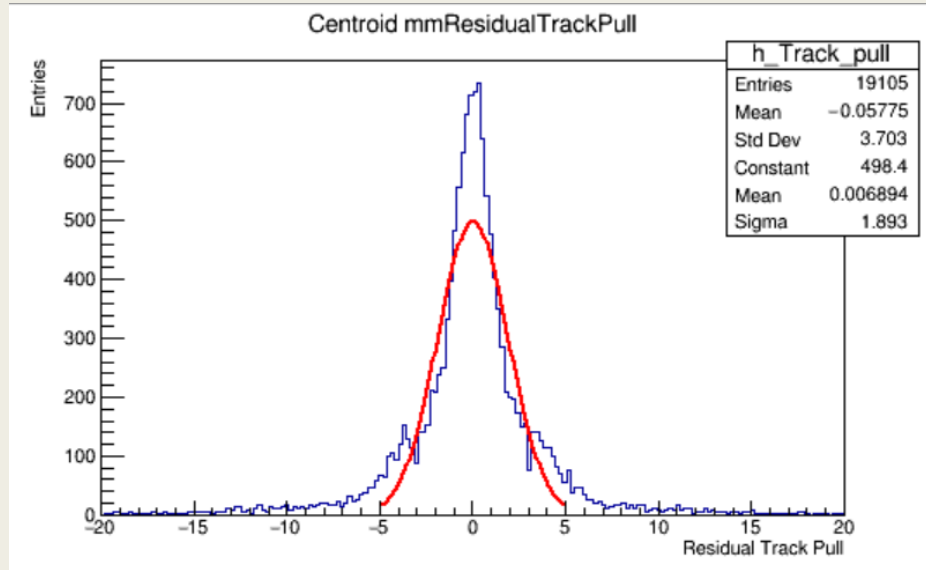
Left: Micro-TPC
w/ Error x1

Right: Micro-TPC
w/ Error x6



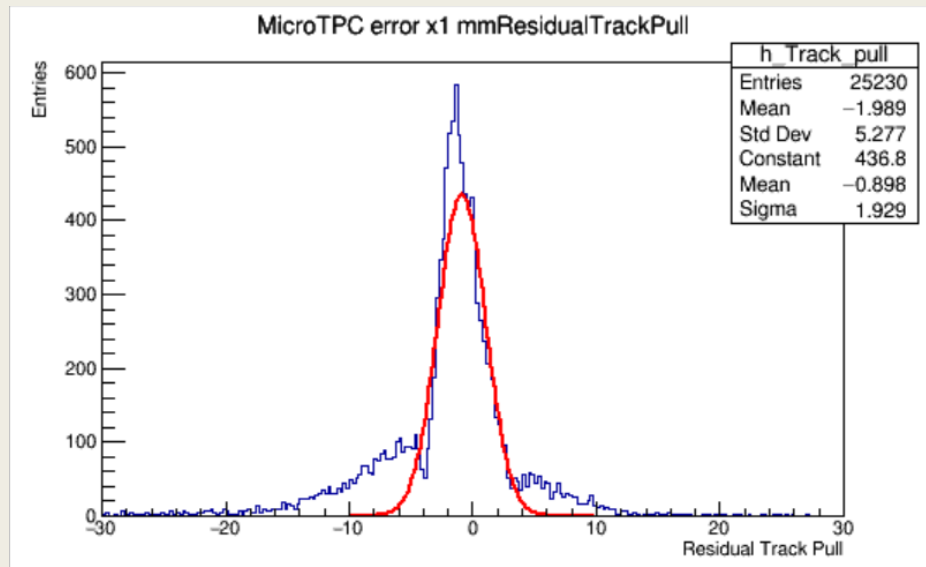
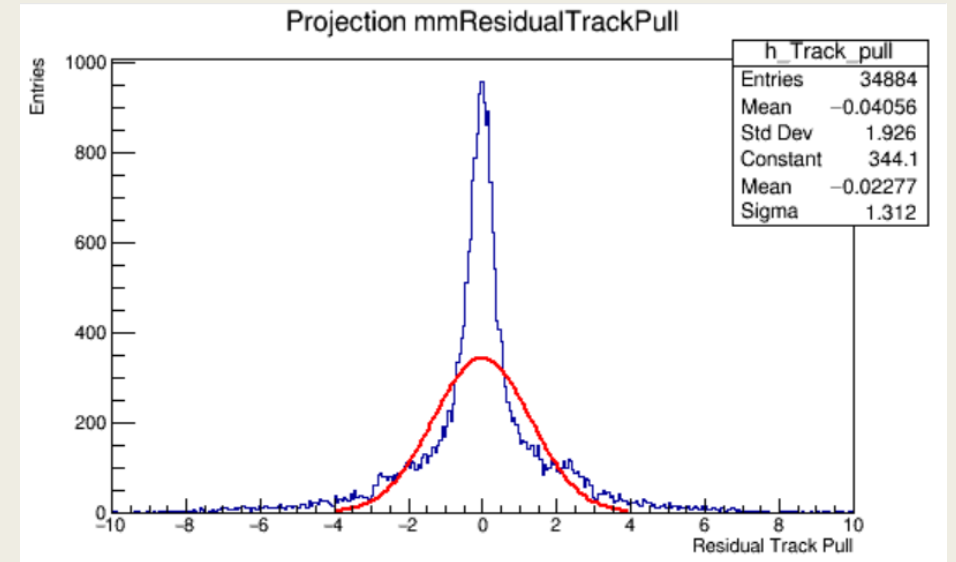
Residual Track Pull

$$\text{Pull} = \frac{\text{Residual}}{\text{Error}}$$



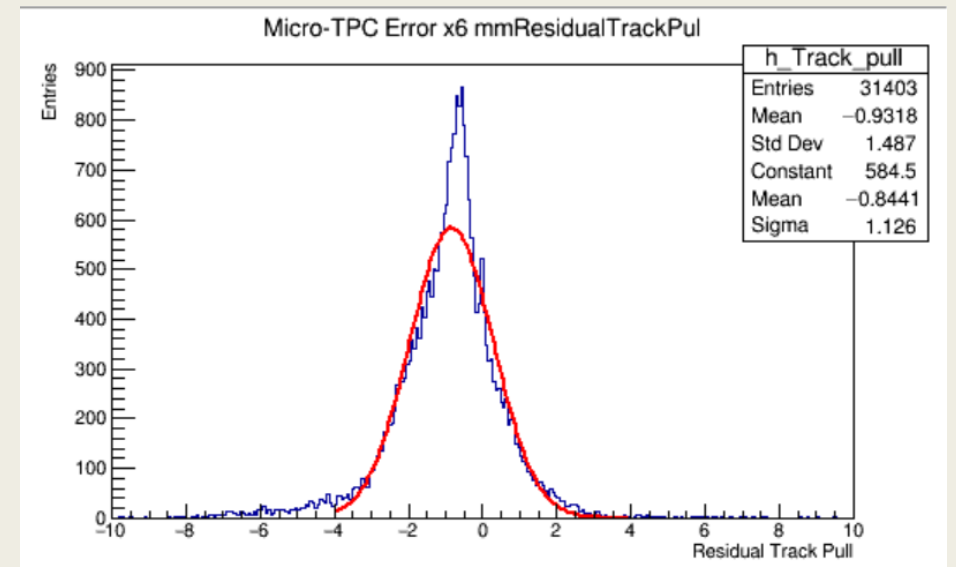
Left: Centroid

Right: Projection



Left: Micro-TPC
w/ Error x1

Right: Micro-TPC
w/ Error x6

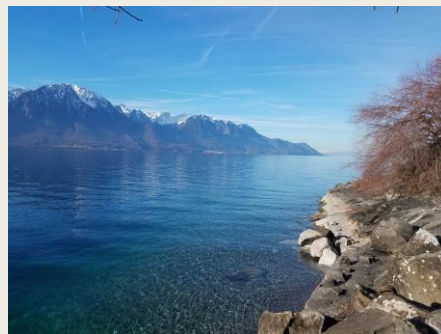


Next Up

- Continue work on the 3 methods of tracking
 - *Theta vs Residual Pulls, etc*
- Determine the strengths and weaknesses of each
- Develop an algorithm that takes those strengths and weaknesses into account when choosing the best method to track a particular muon event based on, but not limited to, the following features:
 - *Theta*
 - *Cluster Size*



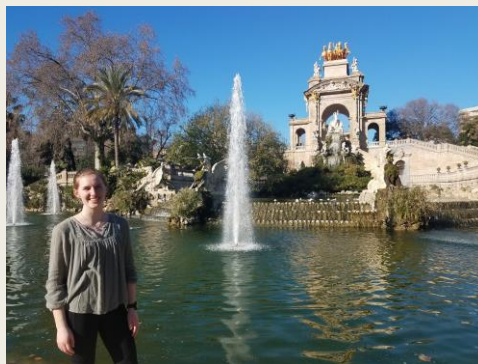
Montreux &
Château d'Oex



Geneva



Barcelona



References

1. Scholer, Patrick, 2019, *ATL-MUON-PROC-2019-003*, URL: <http://cds.cern.ch/record/2681383?ln=en>
2. ATLAS Collaboration, 2013, *CERN-LHCC-2013-006*, *ATLAS-TDR-020*, URL: <http://cds.cern.ch/record/1552862>
3. Bhattacharya, Deb Sankar, 2019, *ATLAS-MUON-SLIDE-2019-728*, URL: <http://cds.cern.ch/record/2692397?ln=en>
4. Flierl, Bernhard Matthias, 2018, *CERN-THESIS-2018-175*, URL: <http://cds.cern.ch/record/2640187?ln=en>

