## ATLAS experiment

 Tracking trajectories in ATLAScurved by magnetic field

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## ATLAS Detector



## ATLAS Inner Detector

In the inner detector direction, momentum and charge of charged particles can be measured. These particles are produced in protonproton collisions.


Hits from >1000 events of peripheral HI collisions


## Detector map

$-600<z<600 ; 0<r<40$


They are not always active!

Individual events


## Hough Transform

Allows to find linear shapes using voting system in the paramiter space and selecting local maxima. This version iterate through lines with different slope and Y -axis cross (in terms of linear function).


## Circular Hough Transform

Allows to find circular shapes using voting system in the paramiter space and selecting local maxima. This algorithm iterate through different radiuses and circles' centers.


## Algorithms:

- Linear Hough Transform (for Z-R view):
- Iteration through "y" around (0;0) and slope
- Iteration through points awarding voting array for line with 1/(distance from center)
- Receiving maxima from voting array:
- segmenting array
- finding exact segment maximum
- Filtering wrong classified maxima:
- maxima with overlapping points
- too few points
- too many points around the center of collision
- Filtered maxima $X-Y$ view circle fit:
- minimalisation points' error for different radiuses


## Linear <br> Hough transform result





## Segmenting voting array <br> Finding local maxima



Unfitable
Removal points (or maxima) scattered in $x-y$ view


Accepted



Wrong classified point/too few points


Slope too high



## Results:

Radius and center coordinates of the particle's path, that may be used for caculating momentum.




## Backup:

Explanation

Linear fit for angle dependency


## Circle fit publication:

http://www.dtcenter.org/sites/default/files/comm unity-code/met/docs/write-ups/circle_fit.pdf

## Backup:

Paralellisation

## GPU Parallelisation results:

Time of Hough Transform from number of points
( $)$ GPU © $)$ CPU


## Perspectives:

- All sub-algorithms paralelisation
- Reformat code to scalable form and choosing optimal parameter precisely
- Deeper Hough transform parallelisation calculating every point weight and combining results using i. e. shared memory

