



VXD (PXD) Alignment: Phase II

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Outline

VXD Alignment of Phase II

VXD Misalignment of Phase II

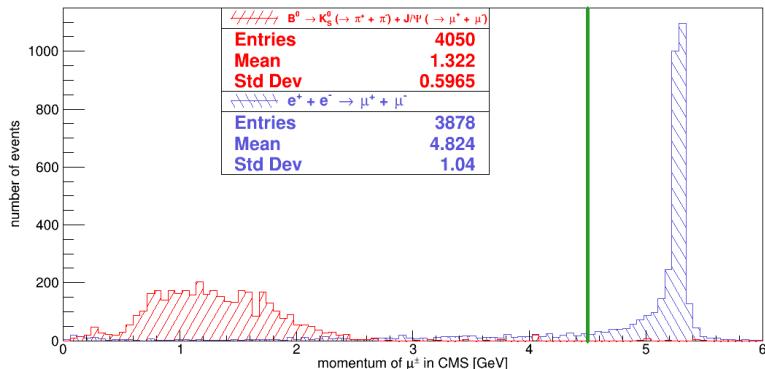
Summary



VXD Alignment of Phase II

VXD alignment based on different datasets:

- I) Vertex constraint decay: $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \mu^+ + \mu^-$
- II) Other μ^\pm from beam collisions
- III) Cosmic rays
- IV) Tracks outside from IP



Explanation of **analysis cut** (green) for muons, because of alignment



Status of VXD alignment

Beam collision datasets

- Datasets of vertex constraint decay and μ^\pm from beam collisions are tested.
- Results are calculated $\sim 50 \mu m$, if we fix first and sixth layer as in TB VXD and some parameters for all sensors.
- We need tracks from outside of IP

Cosmic rays

- Software for reconstruction of cosmic rays in phase 2 is done.
- Is it possible used cosmic rays in alignment?
- Is alignment using cosmic data helpful for alignment?

Tracks outside from IP

- Different way is using tracks outside of IP for alignment.
- It will be tried during phase 2 taking data.



VXD (PXD) alignment

- We are fixing CDC.
- We are using magnetic field.
- We are fixing all half-shells and ladders (in alignment hierarchy).
- The Millepede algorithm calculates 108 parameters (18 sensors \times 6 parameters)

Alignment using cosmic rays

- The Millepede algorithm is using 22 krecords for alignment.
- Cosmic tracks are composed by one (85.65 %), two (9.99 %), three (3.45 %), four (0.65 %), five (0.07 %) or six (0.05 %) VXD hits.

Alignment using collision data

- The Millepede algorithm is using 90 krecords for alignment.
- The half of data are $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \mu^+ + \mu^-$ and another half are other μ from collisions.



PXD alignment using cosmic rays

**layer 2
ladder 1**

$$u = 20.57616 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\alpha = -0.21967 \text{ mrad}$$

$$u = 15.7233 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\alpha = -0.40115 \text{ mrad}$$

$$v = 4.4935 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\beta = -0.70415 \text{ mrad}$$

$$v = 3.3858 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\beta = -1.13189 \text{ mrad}$$

$$w = -5.1603 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\gamma = 0.22826 \text{ mrad}$$

$$w = -10.84347 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\gamma = -0.26776 \text{ mrad}$$

**layer 1
ladder 1**

$$u = 10.61439 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\alpha = -0.06142 \text{ mrad}$$

$$u = 14.50351 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\alpha = -0.27381 \text{ mrad}$$

$$v = -1.2214 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\beta = -0.30374 \text{ mrad}$$

$$v = -1.6432 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\beta = -1.30093 \text{ mrad}$$

$$w = 1.98835 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\gamma = 0.28571 \text{ mrad}$$

$$w = 1.9125 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$\gamma = -0.14583 \text{ mrad}$$

Results of alignment procedure using cosmic rays.

The worst results are for u alignment parameters.

The errors are for shifts in $u < 2 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$, $v < 4 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$ and $w < 3 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$.

The errors are for rotations in $\alpha, \gamma < 0.2 \text{ mrad}$ and $\beta < 0.9 \text{ mrad}$.

The reason for higher errors can be in statistic. Sensors are smaller, and it is difficult to hit them. Typically average for SVD sensors is 1200 hits per sensor and for PXD only 250 per sensor.



PXD alignment using collision data

**layer 2
ladder 1**

$u = 10.117 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\alpha = 0.01014 \text{ mrad}$	$u = -6.3262 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\alpha = -0.22164 \text{ mrad}$
$v = 0.74172 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\beta = 1.0982 \text{ mrad}$	$v = -0.24122 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\beta = 0.84255 \text{ mrad}$
$w = -41.54 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\gamma = 0.34133 \text{ mrad}$	$w = -50.248 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\gamma = 0.22972 \text{ mrad}$

**layer 1
ladder 1**

$u = 13.627 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\alpha = -0.14941 \text{ mrad}$	$u = -7.07 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\alpha = -0.38574 \text{ mrad}$
$v = -5.9205 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\beta = 1.5974 \text{ mrad}$	$v = -0.94849 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\beta = 1.0406 \text{ mrad}$
$w = -42.153 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\gamma = 0.59839 \text{ mrad}$	$w = -50.074 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\gamma = 0.36805 \text{ mrad}$

Results of alignment procedure using collision data.

The worst results are for w alignment parameters.

The errors are for shifts in $u < 5 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$, $v < 10 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$ and $w < 15 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$.

The errors are for rotations in $\alpha < 0.2 \text{ mrad}$, $\beta < 0.5 \text{ mrad}$ and $\gamma < 0.1 \text{ mrad}$.



PXD alignment using mixture of data

**layer 2
ladder 1**

$u = 16.309 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\alpha = 0.02567 \text{ mrad}$	$u = 14.486 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\alpha = 0.01435 \text{ mrad}$
$v = 4.6715 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\beta = -0.10741 \text{ mrad}$	$v = 5.6613 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\beta = 0.10272 \text{ mrad}$
$w = -5.3545 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\gamma = 0.11599 \text{ mrad}$	$w = -3.528 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\gamma = -0.04915 \text{ mrad}$

**layer 1
ladder 1**

$u = 17.074 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\alpha = -0.00321 \text{ mrad}$	$u = 14.759 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\alpha = -0.01006 \text{ mrad}$
$v = 2.4226 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\beta = -0.36657 \text{ mrad}$	$v = 5.344 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\beta = -0.10317 \text{ mrad}$
$w = -7.102 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\gamma = 0.16468 \text{ mrad}$	$w = -3.6749 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$	$\gamma = -0.08959 \text{ mrad}$

Results of alignment procedure using mixture of cosmic and collision data.

The worst results are for u alignment parameters.

The errors are for shifts in $u < 1.0 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$, $v < 2.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$ and $w < 1.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$.

The errors are for rotations in $\alpha < 0.08 \text{ mrad}$, $\beta < 0.30 \text{ mrad}$ and $\gamma < 0.03 \text{ mrad}$.

The errors and dispersion of calculated values are smaller than for cosmic data.



Misalignment studies

- These misalignment scenarios were tested independently to each other:
 - I) Shifts: 100 μm , 50 μm and 10 μm
 - II) Rotations: 1 mrad, 0.5 mrad and 0.1 mrad
- The misalignment larger than 50 μm and 0.5 mrad are determined for mixture of cosmic and collision data.

Misalignment studies using cosmic rays

- The alignment procedure can not catch a misalignment, because of a bit VXD hits on a track.
- A misalignment generator rotates the sensor about 1.0 mrad, but the alignment procedure calculates moving a sensor.

Misalignment studies using collision data

- The alignment procedure catches a misalignment, but the calculated alignment is not equivalent to the misalignment scenario. The misalignment about 100 μm in u (or w) parameter is calculated wrong as misalignment in u and w about 100 μm .
- **If collision data are used in alignment, cosmic data must be used too.**



Summary

- It is possible using cosmic rays for VXD alignment.
- It is necessary to use mixture of cosmic and collision data for alignment.
- In phase II we are able observed 33k cosmic events focused to VXD per 11.5 hours.
- More than half of cosmic tracks used in alignment has one hit in VXD only.
- The Millepede are possible to calculate 108 alignment parameters.
- The worst results are in u alignment parameter.
- The alignment procedure is able to determined larger than 50 μm and 0.5 mrad misalignment.
- **If collision data are used, cosmic data must be used too.**
- Scripts are published in [feature/BII-2837-cosmic-tracks-in-vxd-phase-ii](#)
- Status of our study is published in JIRA issue [BII-2837-cosmic-tracks-in-vxd-phase-ii](#)



Plans for next weeks

- Alignment studies using cosmic rays without magnetic field is not work well, we are focused to this issue now.
- Monitoring tools for VXD alignment in Phase 2 will be developed hopefully before B2GM.
- Development analysis scripts for sorting data is necessary.
- Publishing official alignment procedure for phase 2 in master soon.