
Understanding the alignment of LHCb's SciFi Tracker

Nils Breer*, Sophie Hollitt, Johannes Albrecht

08.03.2023

TU Dortmund, Fakultät Physik

Overview and Motivation

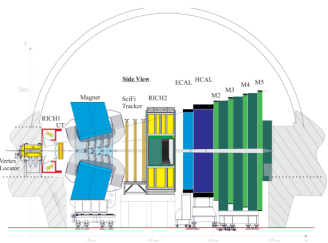
Motivation

- Studying performance of different alignments on run 256145 data
 - unexpected different results!
 - analysis of individual quarters

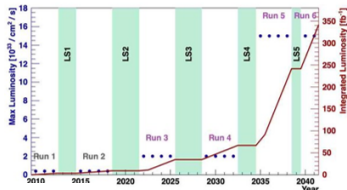
Overview

- The SciFi Detector Upgrade
- Alignment how to
- Analysis of SciFi quarters in different alignment versions

The Scintillating Fibre Tracker

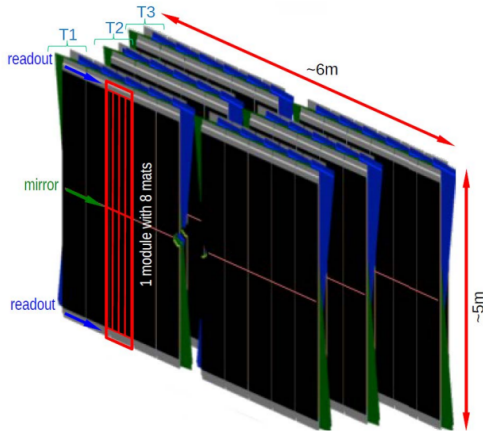


(a)



- Higher luminosity
 - detector must operate well with expected radiation damage
- detector readout electronics need to operate at 40 MHz, 25ns usable time per collision
- tracking efficiency and hit detection improvements aim for about 98% hit detection rate

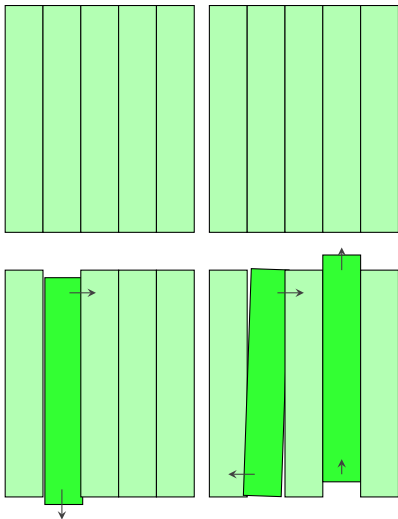
The Scintillating Fibre Tracker



- single detector type vs. IT + OT
- less timing information needed for readout
- less detector material
 - less multiple scattering and material interactions
- SiPM technology improvements yield better resolution and speed

Abbildung: Visualization of the SciFi tracking

What is Alignment?



- top: ideal detector, bottom: physical detector
- Surveys are used to find the rotation and position of each detector component
- Are used as starting positions for software alignment (this talk!)

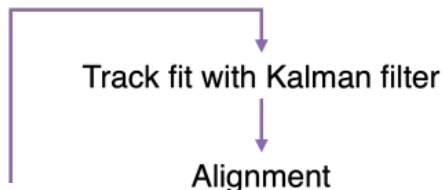
Alignment: track fits with the Kalman Filter

measurement m track model h

$$r_i = m_i - h_i(x, \alpha)$$

$$\chi^2 = r^T V^{-1} r$$

covariance matrix V



- Minimise χ^2 with respect to the track parameters for the track fit
- Minimise χ^2 with respect to the alignment parameters α during the alignment
- Update the alignment constants α and repeat until convergence criterium for χ^2 is reached

Alignment versions in use

V1:

use full length Modules
alignable degrees of
freedom: Tx Rz (x
translation, rotation
around z \rightarrow beam pipe
axis)

low μ :

use half modules
uses VELO alignment on
run 256145 data
 μ = look it up

V2:

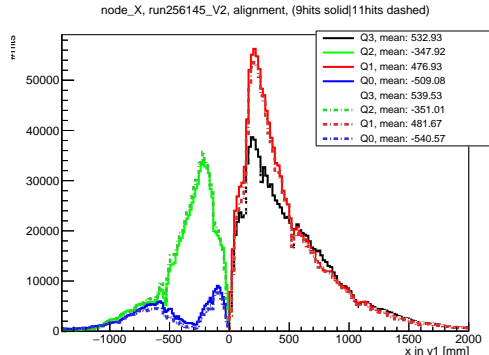
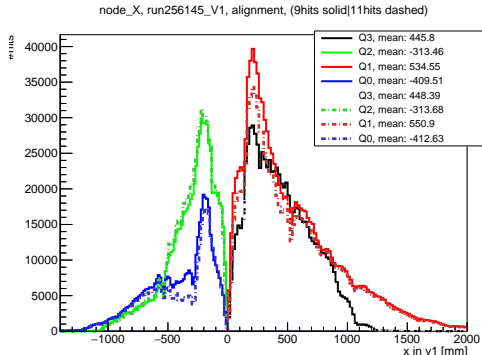
newest alignment version
half modules (top half
and bottom half)
uses newest time
alignment
utilizes VELO alignment
from run 256145
 $\mu \approx 2.26$ (value taken
from run database)

Why analyse the quarters separately?

- performance in each quarter might be very different from one another
- $\rightarrow \chi^2$ per layer might be different from χ^2 per quarter
- v2 alignment shows improvements from v1 alignment but not across the whole SciFi
- find and resolve possible issues is easier

Hit distribution per quarter in V1 and V2 alignment

- V1(left)- and V2(right) alignment on 20000 events with run 256145 data
- C-side: negative x direction, A-side: positive x
- plotted is x-coordinate against number of hits in each quarter coded by colour.
- 9 minimum hits per quarter (solid lines), minimum hits (dashed lines)



Summary of Metrics from alignments in Quarter 0

This hints that something is not right in Q0

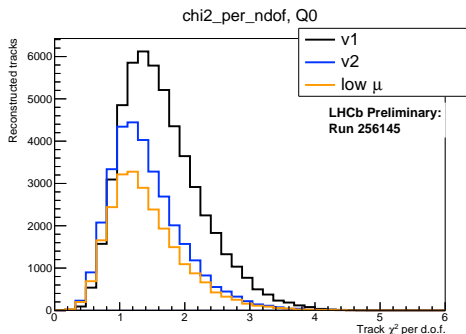


Abbildung: track χ^2 per dof comparing each alignment for Quarter 0.

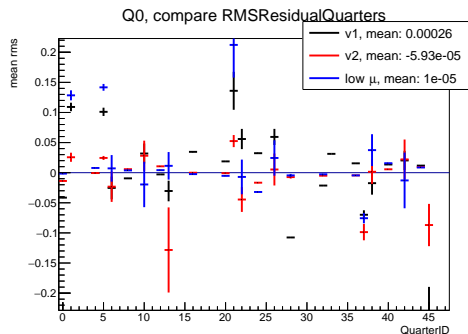


Abbildung: Residual in each module for each alignment in Quarter 0.

Summary of Metrics from alignments in Quarter 1

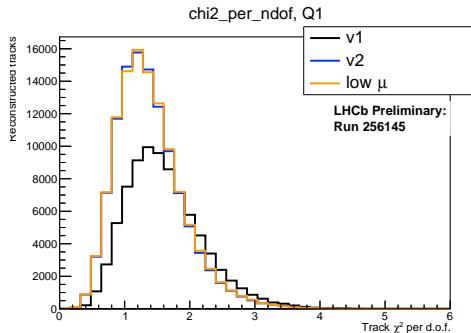


Abbildung: track χ^2 per dof comparing each alignment for Quarter 1.

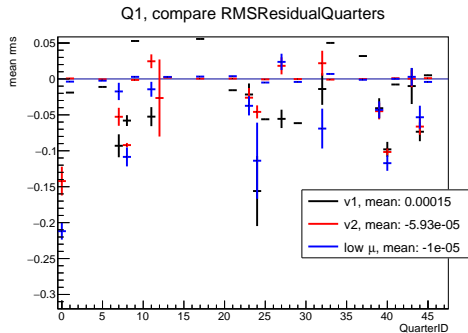


Abbildung: Residual in each module for each alignment in Quarter 1.

Summary of Metrics from alignments in Quarter 2

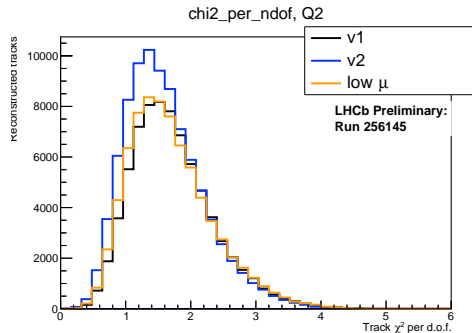


Abbildung: track χ^2 per dof comparing each alignment for Quarter 2.

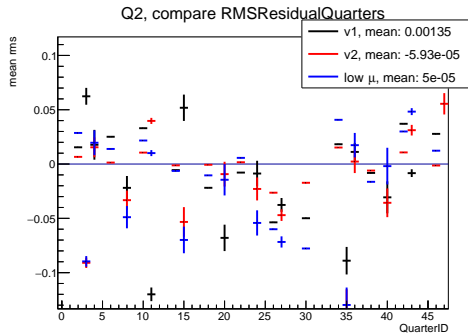


Abbildung: Residual in each module for each alignment in Quarter 2.

Summary of Metrics from alignments in Quarter 3

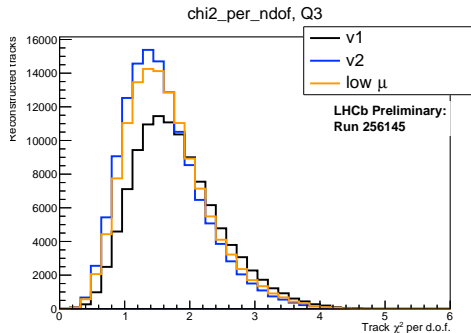


Abbildung: track χ^2 per dof comparing each alignment for Quarter 3.

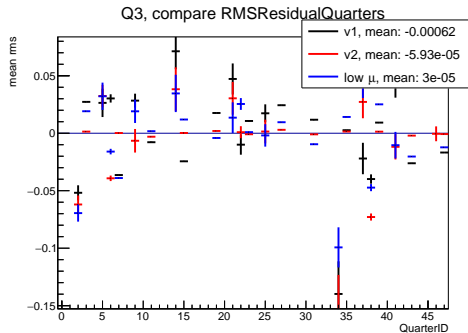


Abbildung: Residual in each module for each alignment in Quarter 3.

χ^2 against ϕ angle distribution in V2 alignment

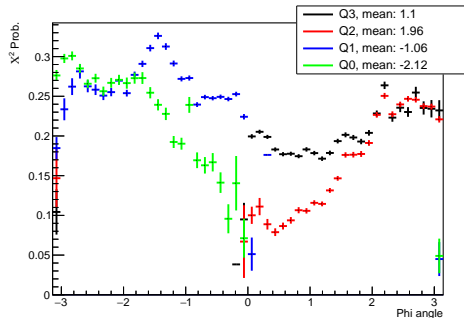
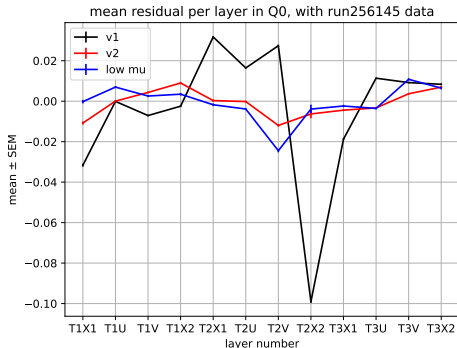


Abbildung: χ^2 against ϕ distribution for each quarter for V2 alignment.

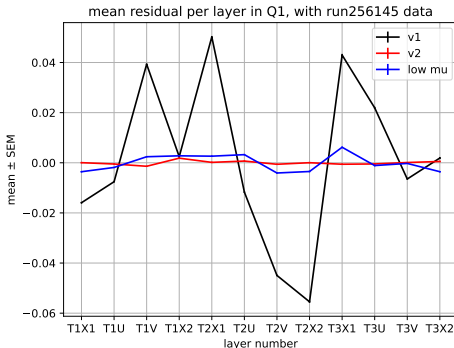
- χ^2 against ϕ distribution for each quarter in V2
- information of layers are combined for each quarter
 - information of problematic layer in given quarter hidden
- aim: flat distribution across all angles
- A-side quarters (Q1: blue, Q3: black) quite flat
- C-side quarters (Q0: green, Q2: red) have small χ^2 around 0

Track residuals in bottom half SciFi quarters

- left: Quarter 0, right: Quarter 1
- use cuts on LayerID to extract information about each layer



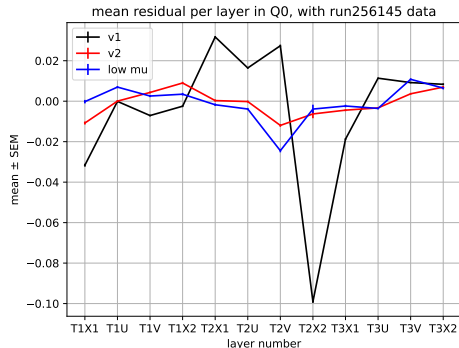
(a) Quarter 0



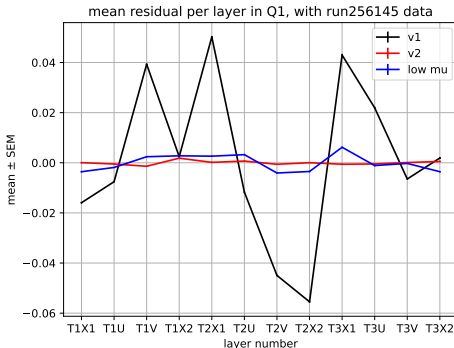
(b) Quarter 1

Track residuals in top half SciFi quarters

- left: Quarter 2, right: Quarter 3
- use cuts on LayerID to extract information about each layer

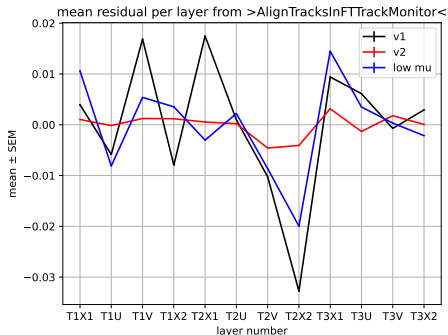


(a) Quarter 2



(b) Quarter 3

Conclusion



mean residual per quarter weighted:

$$Res_Q = \sum_{\text{layer, quarter}} \frac{\text{hits quarter of layer}}{\text{hits layer}}$$

goal: residual around 0 per layer

V2: quite good except second C-frame in T2

V1: everywhere worse than V2

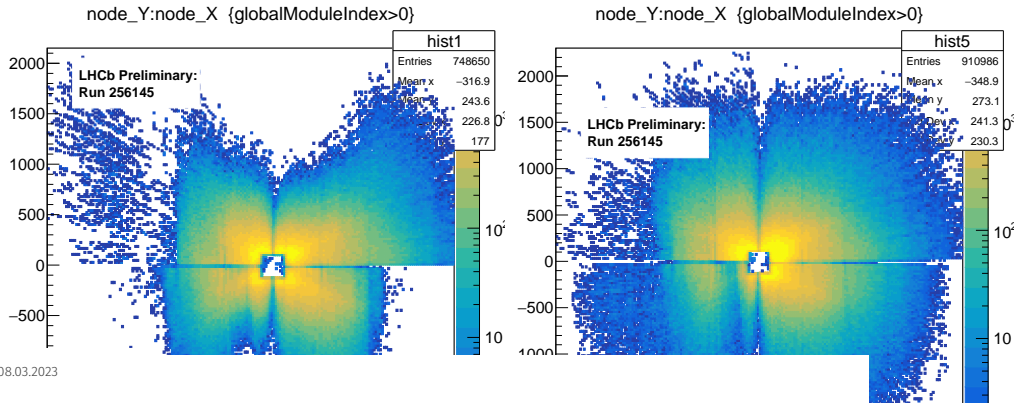
low μ : quite ok except for back T2

Abbildung: mean Residual per layer weighted with quarter hits.

→ V2 best performing alignment version for now, but still uses half modules → long modules

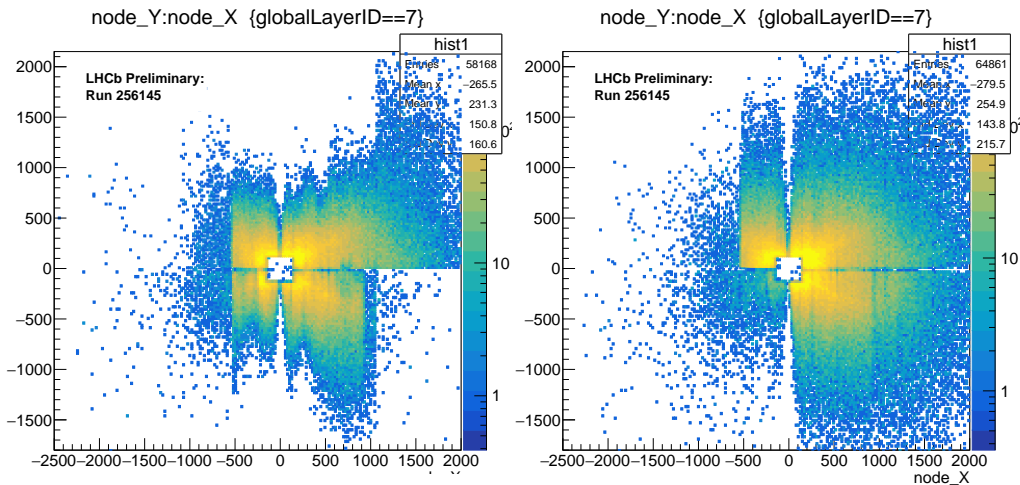
Track residuals in top half SciFi quarters

- V1: left, V2, right
- Hits on tracks as XY distribution resembling SciFi Layers
- C-side: negative x, A-side: positive x
- information of all layers are combined for each quarter → hard to see whats going on



Track residuals in top half SciFi quarters

- V1: left, V2, right



Conclusion

- text

Sources

- SciFi Conference Talk:

https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/pub/LHCb/SciFiConference/fee_2018.pdf

- LHCb SciFi: From performance requirements to an operational detector:

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1163878/>