Update on Alignment and Calibration

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on behalf of the Alignment & Calibration group

Overview alignments

Alignments

- **1. VELO alignment**: Alignment of both halves for translations and rotations in x, y and z.
- **2. Tracker alignment**: Alignment of TT, IT and OT for translations in x, rotations and translations in z (online) and translations and rotations in y (offline).
- **3. RICH mirror alignment**: Alignment of all individual mirrors for rotations around x and y.
- **4. Muon alignment**: Alignment of both halves of each station for translations in x and y.

Monitoring mode only

Automatic update

alignment constants

of

Run on the HLT-farm at the beginning of every fill in the same order as above.

Overview calibrations

Calibrations

- OT calibration: Global time alignment for all modules, extract the global time delay t_0 caused by a difference in collision time and the phase of the LHC clock received at LHCb.
- RICH calibration:
 - Refractive index calibration: correct the refractive index calculated from hardware sensors.
 - HPD Image calibration: calibration of the image for each anode element.
- Calorimeter calibration: Occupancy method and LED monitoring system, adjust the high voltage to compensate for the aging of the detector
- Run on the monitoring histograms for ~every run (OT and RICH) or every fill (Calorimeter).
- π^0 calibration: Calibrate the gain in each cell using the π^0 mass distribution with $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ Run on the alignment farm during TS.

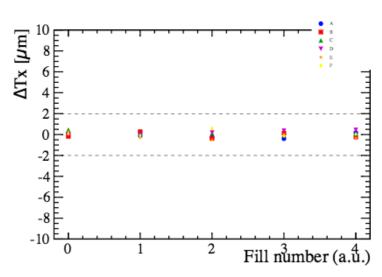
VELO alignment (1/2)



Work during WS Giulio's talk

Threshold for automatic update of alignment constants:

- accuracy and precision used in 2015 taken from 2012 MC and 2012 data
- If too small: sensitive to statistical fluctuations
 If too big: unexpected behaviour
- new stability study with data taken in 2015: several alignments made on different events from same fill
- > New thresholds determined.



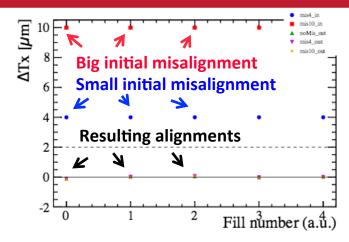
	2015		for 2016	
dof	Min variation	Max variation	Min variation	Max variation
$T_x T_y [\mu m]$	2	10	1.5	10
$T_z[\mu m]$	4	10	5	10
R_x , R_y [μ rad]	3.5	25	4	25
R_z [µrad]	15	100	30	100

VELO alignment (2/2)



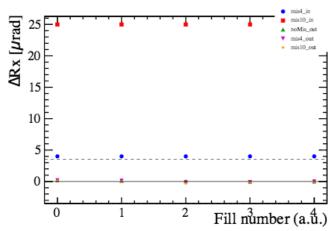
<u>Dependence on initial alignment:</u> <u>Giulio's talk</u>

- stability study with data taken in 2015: several alignments made on same events starting from different alignments (optimal, small misalignment, big misalignment)
- → New alignment does not significantly depend on the initial alignment.



To be done:

 optimization of the rate between collision and beam gas events in the HLT1 line (same HLT1 line as for the luminosity studies) to get more beam gas events



- Apply the new thresholds for automatic update of alignment constants
- Adjust the rate of beam-gas events to collision events
- Continue running automatically as during the end of 2015

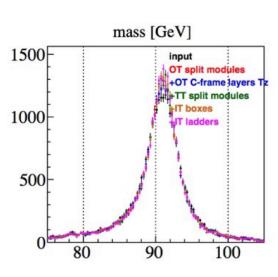
Tracker alignment



Work during WS

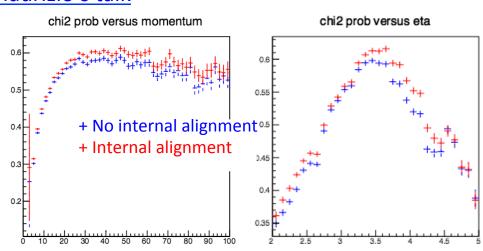
 $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ decays + additional degrees of freedom: Wouter's talk

- Z→μμ decays collected in 2015
- OT modules split above/below the beam pipe, OT C-frames in z, split TT modules, IT boxes, IT layers and ladders
- → Z peak ~15% narrower, and improved track χ² after alignment
- → Improved internal IT alignment



D⁰ decays + additional degrees of freedom: Maurizio's talk

- Default D⁰ decays
- Same configuration as for Z alignment for OT and IT
- Same improvements in track χ² and overlap-residuals as on Z sample
- → No improvement in D⁰ mass resolution

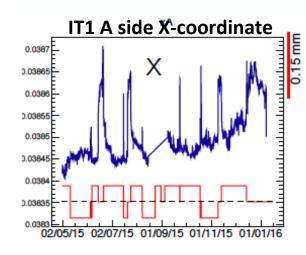


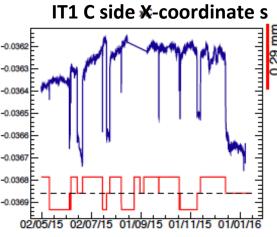
Tracker alignment

To be done:

- Evaluation of alignment with high momentum tracks and tracks from J/Ψ events
- Study different alignment configurations
- Stability study for IT: correlation between movement seen by BCAM (<u>Pavol's talk</u>) and tracker alignment under study
- Stability study for OT and TT: stability of alignment constants of the different elements

- Detector was opened and IT2C box was moved (~1mm in x,y)
 - expect significant misalignment at the start
- 1st alignment with big data-sample and all degrees of freedom at the beginning of data-taking
- Alignment in y with magnet-off data
- Use D⁰ events plus high-momentum tracks (and possibly J/Ψ events)





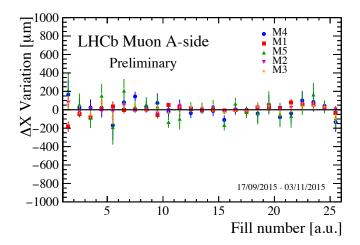
Muon alignment

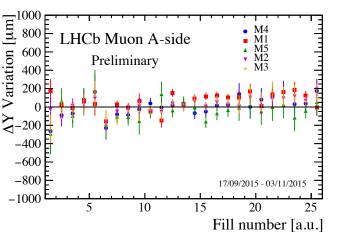


Work during WS

No work necessary, alignment was already stable in 2015.

- Muon system was opened during WS
- misalignment in muon system can create asymmetry in LOMuon
- initial alignment needed
 - 1. software alignment
 - 2. if misalignment is big move the chambers mechanically and perform new alignment
 - 3. produce new LUT for LOMuon
- Run in monitoring mode





RICH Mirror Alignment (1/3)



Primary

140

Work during WS

Studies on increase of speed

- 1. Magnification coefficients:
- translate the misalignment-on-the-detector-plane into actual mirror tilts
- Previously calculated for every alignment for each iteration on data
- Tested using the same set for all alignments and all iterations
- > No significant difference in resulting mirror tilts and procedure 9 times faster!!!

2. New method for fitting histograms:

- use same Gaussian width for each slice in phi
- → Same resulting mirror-tilts and 3 times faster

Δθ/ mrads -0.002 -0.003

Φ ångle/ raå

Particle track

3. New method for determining individual mirror misalignments:

- No more fixed mirrors + align all mirrors at the same time
- **Fewer iterations needed** obtaining the same Cherenkov angle resolution.

RICH Mirror Alignment (2/2)

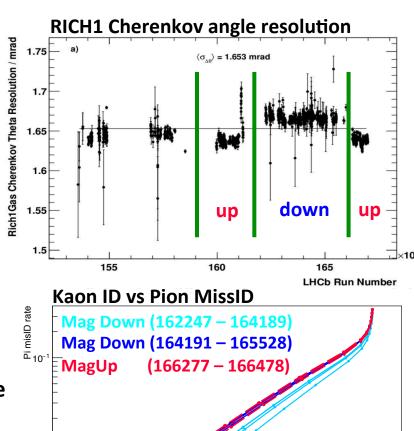
Anatoly, Claire, Paras

Number of events needed for stable alignment:

- several alignments made on different runs from same time-period
- → 1M events for RICH1, 2M events for RICH2

Magnet polarity:

- Different Cherenkov angle resolution for different magnet polarities in RICH1
- Increase in energy required to pass L0 between
 Mag Down and Mag Down
- See no evidence that the PID suffers if we use the same alignment for both polarities
- More studies ongoing



0.75

RICH Mirror Alignment (3/3)



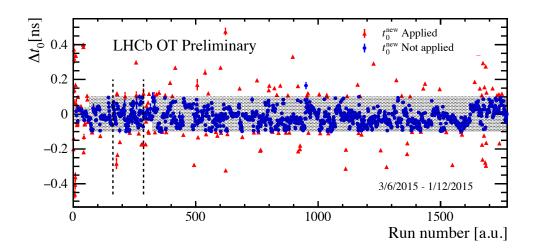
- Adjust HLT1 prescale for RICH1 to get desired number of events for both RICHs in same amount of time
- 1st alignment with big data-sample at the beginning of data-taking
- Run every fill if possible to have more stability studies
 - Stability of alignment constants
 - Stability of Cherenkov angle resolution
- Revisit in September if we can run less often

OT global t₀ calibration



Work during WS

- No conceptual work necessary, calibration already worked well in 2015.
- Some work on the monitoring.



Plans for 2016 data-taking

Continue running automatically on ~every run as during 2015.

RICH calibrations

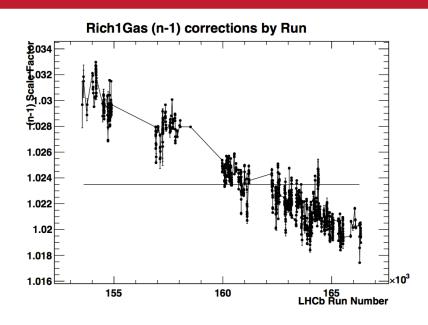


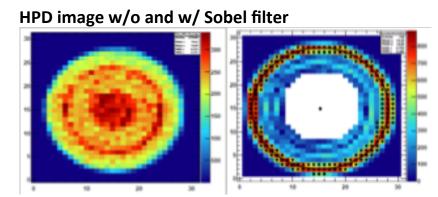
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Calorimeter calibrations



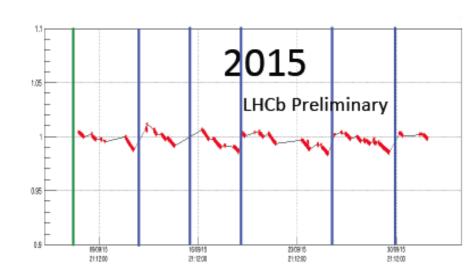
Work during WS

LED method:

- Worked well in 2015
- Failing LED were replaced during WS

Occupancy method:

- Noticed dependency on the beam conditions
- Study still ongoing



- Run LED method for both ECAL and HCAL automatically at the start of each fill
- Run occupancy method for each fill (without applying the results) to study the dependency on the beam conditions

π⁰ calibration

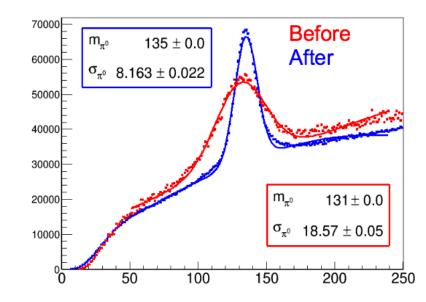


Work during WS

• Dedicated conddb provided for September data that was affected by a π^0 mass shift (local tag calo-20160104, included into a global tag cond-20160123)

Ongoing work:

- Speed up the procedure
- Investigate over- and under-calibration of ECAL cells in the central region
 - → Improve event selection

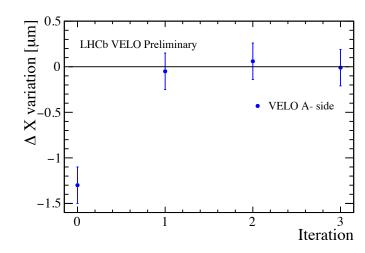


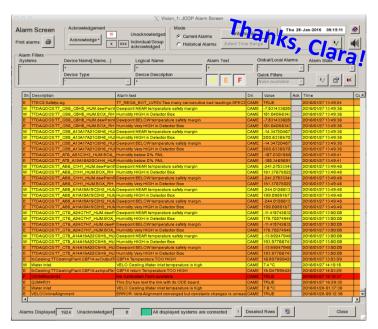
- Before data-taking correct for the over-/under calibration of central cells by using MC
- Perform calibrations during the TS

Monitoring and Alarms

Work in progress:

- Show development of alignment constants during the alignment procedure in presenter
- Show the stability of the alignment constants over time in presenter
- Alarm if something goes wrong: change in constants too large, no convergence was reached...
- Developing procedure for case of alarms





Conclusion

- Many studies done during WS
- Improvements in performance
- Improvements in speed
- Some small improvements/studies still to be made
- Further work on the monitoring required
- Getting ready for data-taking!

