Real-time alignment and calibration: the RICH systems

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LHCb Week

presenting work by Anatoly, Antonis, Chris, Claire, Jibo, Paras and many more

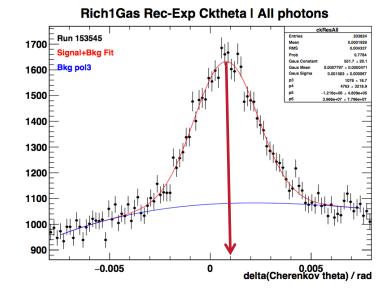
Overview

- RICH calibrations
- RICH mirror alignment
 - Procedure
 - Improvements during Run II
- Results

RICH calibrations

Refractive index calibration:

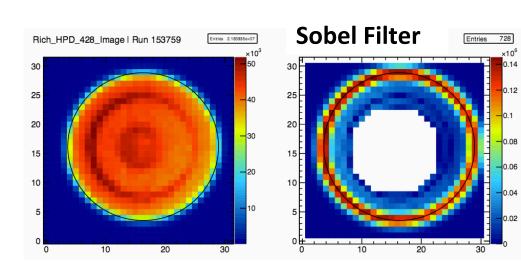
- Hardware sensors monitor pressure and temperature.
- Limited precision and does not account for gas mixture changes.
- Simple fit to reconstructed-expected Cherenkov angle yields (n-1) scale factor.



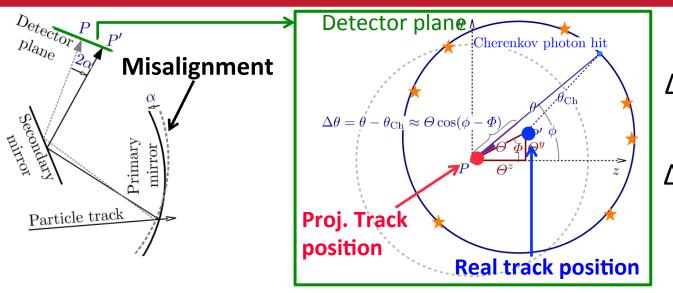
HPD image calibration:

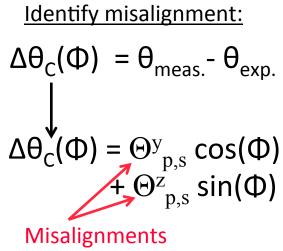
 Image fit performed for each HPD and used to provide calibration for the anode element.

Fully automatically for every run since beginning of Run II.

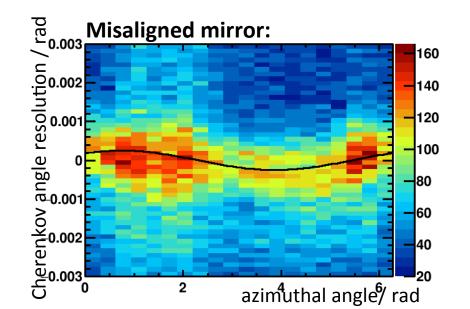


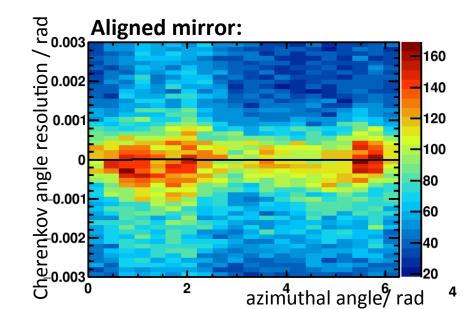
RICH mirror alignment



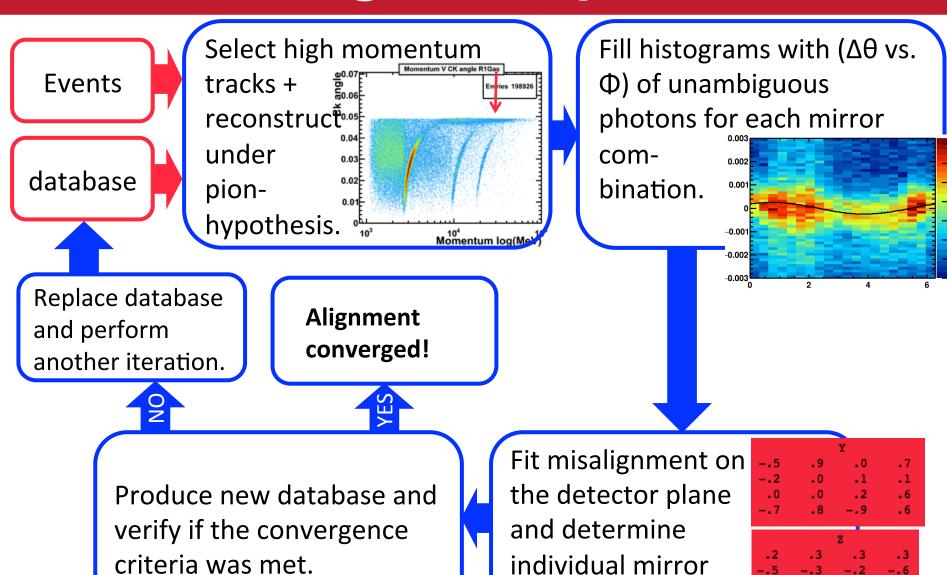


on detector plane





Mirror alignment procedure

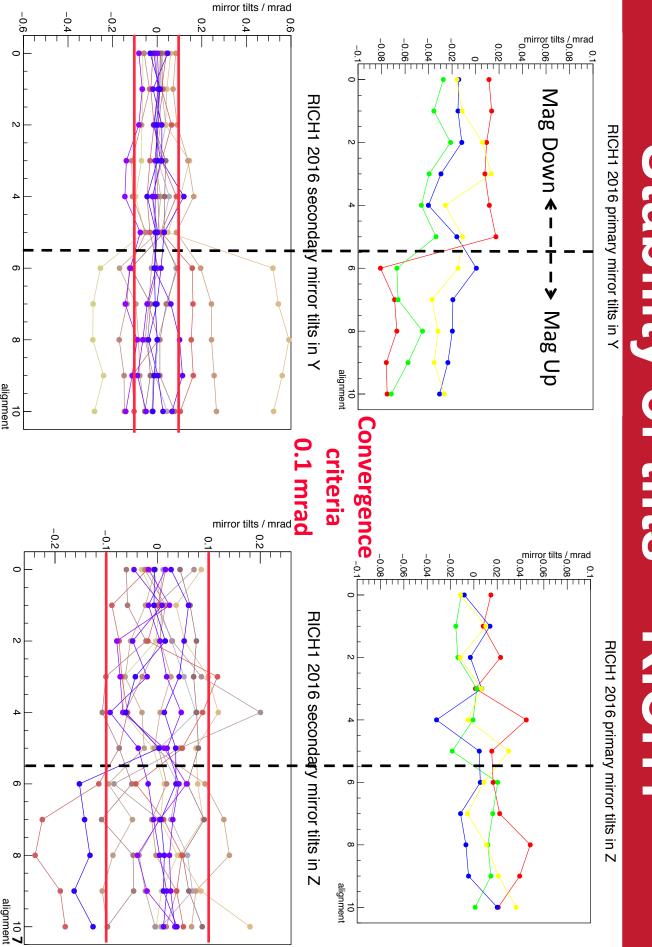


misalignments.

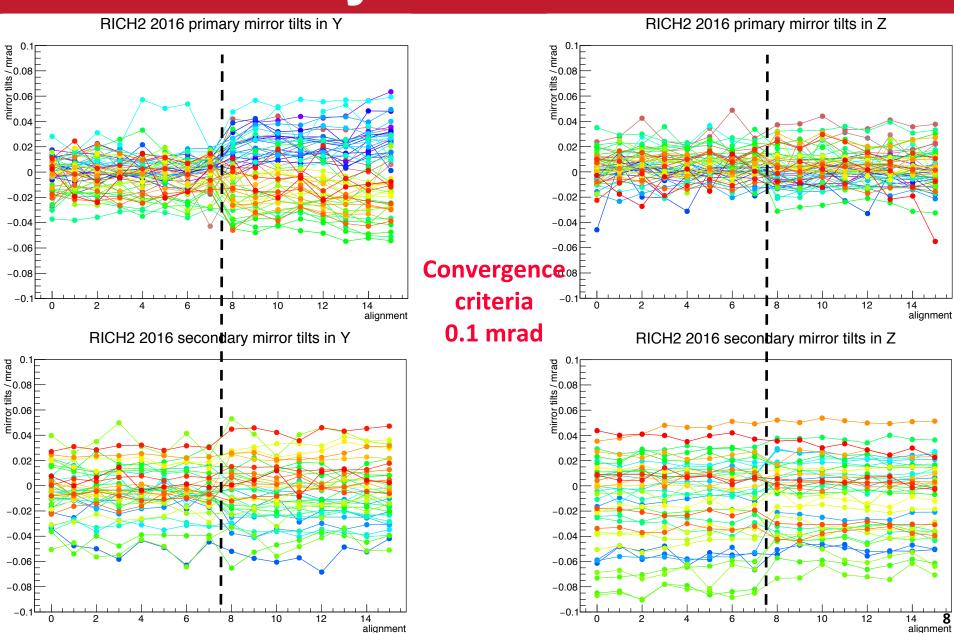
Development during Run II

	Reco.	Mode	Improvements	Time per alignment
Run I	Ganga	manually		Several days
Run II	HLT farm	manually	Migrated to online	~4 hours
Run II end of 2015	HLT farm	manually	 Using pre-calculated magnification coefficients Improved method for fitting 2D histograms 	~20 minutes
Run II beginning of 2016	HLT farm	automatic for every fill	 L2 regularization method for finding individual mirror tilts New CondDB 	~10 minutes after mag. flip: ~30 minutes for RICH1
Run II end of June 2016	HLT farm	automatic for every fill	 Different convergence criteria for primary/ secondary mirrors in y/z Calculation of difference between final alignment and alignment in CondDB 	~10 minutes for each RICH detector

Stability of tilts RICH1

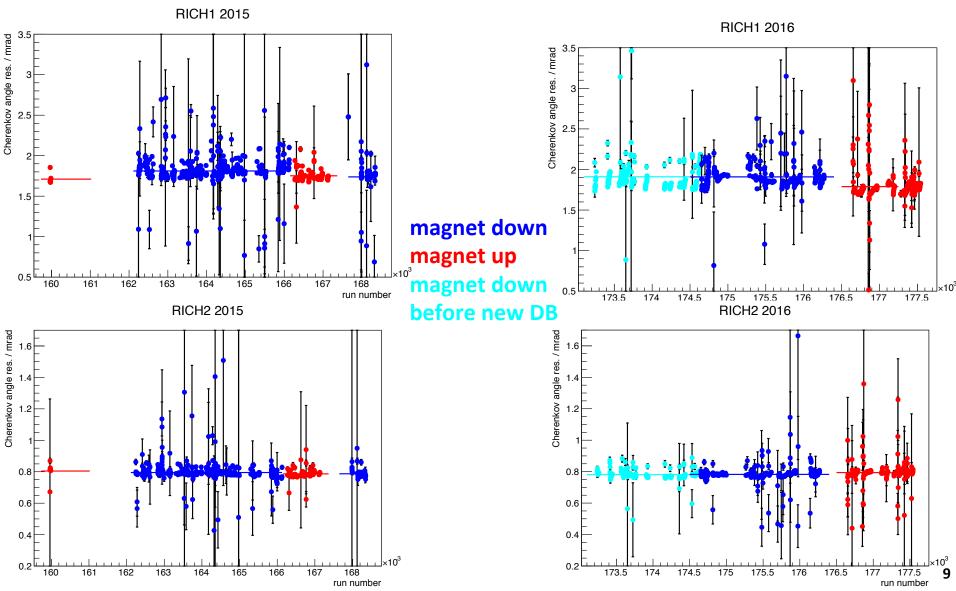


Stability of tilts – RICH2



Stability of Resolution

Resolutions from refractive index calibration (without HPD image correction).



Current monitoring

https://lbgroups.cern.ch/rich/calibview.php

https://lbgroups.cern.ch/rich/alignmentview.php

RICH alignment summaries

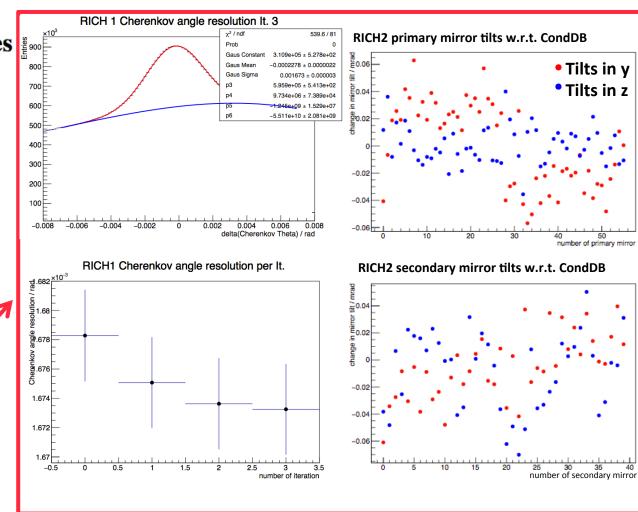
 Date:
 2016/06/16

 End date:
 2016/06/20

 Submit Query

Use end date?

RICH 1 alignments	RICH 2 alignments		
20160616_170644			
20160616_174432			
20160616_180427			
20160616_182620			
20160616_185541			
20160616_191413			
20160616_192744			
20160616_195828			
20160616_203146			
20160616_205455			
20160617_162358			
	20160617_163833		
20160618_202237			
	20160618_203859		
	20160619_103743		
20160619_155907			
	20160619_161042		
20160619_183331			
	20160619_185109		



Browse Raw Files 10

Summary

- RICH calibrations run online for every run
- RICH mirror alignment runs online for every fill
- Several improvements in stability and speed
- Information from frequently run alignments to understand and make improvements
- Monitoring plots for the RICH piquet

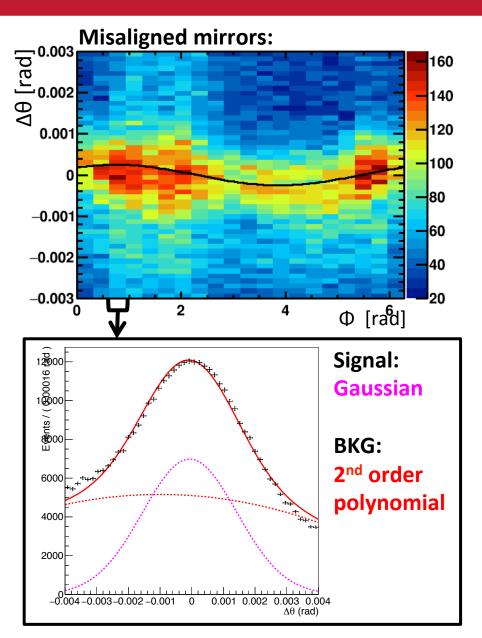
Backup

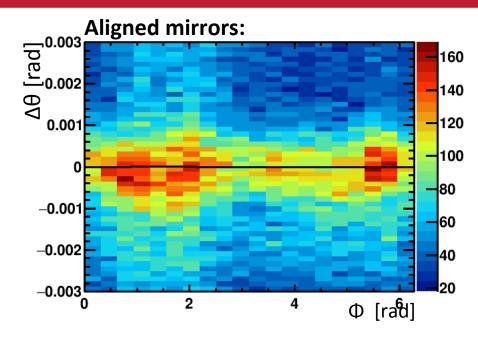
Cherenkov angle resolution

Limiting factors to Cherenkov angle resolution:

	$\sigma \left[\mathrm{mrad} \right]$		
	RICH1		RICH2
	Aerogel	$\mathrm{C_4F_{10}}$	CF_4
Emission point	0.4	0.8	0.2
Chromatic dispersion	2.1	0.9	0.5
Pixel size	0.5	0.6	0.2
Tracking	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	2.6	1.5	0.7

Fit to 2D histograms



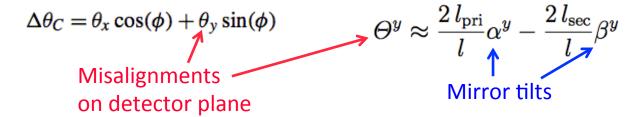


Means of Gaussians connected by:

$$\Delta\theta_{C}(\Phi) = \Theta_{p,s}^{y} \cos(\Phi) + \Theta_{p,s}^{z} \sin(\Phi)$$

Magnification coefficients

Magnification coefficients: Translate the tilt on the detector plane into actual mirror tilts



Magnification coefficients are calculated new for each iteration:

- Introduce 8 rotations: primary and secondary mirrors rotated around ±y and ±z axis respectively
- Rotate about 0.3 mrad (half the resolution of RICH2)
- Reconstruct events for each rotation and evaluate the tilts on the detector plane

Need to reconstruct all events 9 times!

$$\Theta^y \approx 2.0 \,\alpha^y - 0.9 \,\beta^y$$
 and $\Theta^z \approx 1.8 \,\alpha^z + 0.6 \,\beta^z$.

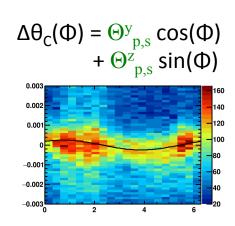
Disentangling mirror-pairs

Each pair of **primary mirror p** and **secondary mirror s** has 2 equations:

$$\begin{array}{l} A_{p,s}^{y} | \alpha_{p}^{y} + B_{p,s}^{y} | \beta_{s}^{y} + a_{p,s}^{y} | \alpha_{p}^{z} + b_{p,s}^{y} | \beta_{s}^{z} = \Theta_{p,s}^{y} \\ A_{p,s}^{z} | \alpha_{p}^{z} + B_{p,s}^{z} | \beta_{s}^{z} + a_{p,s}^{z} | \alpha_{p}^{y} + b_{p,s}^{z} | \beta_{s}^{y} = \Theta_{p,s}^{z} \end{array}$$

Magnification factors

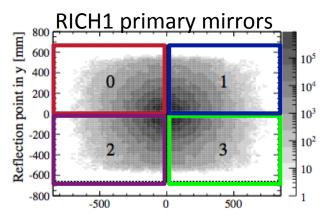
individual mirror tilts

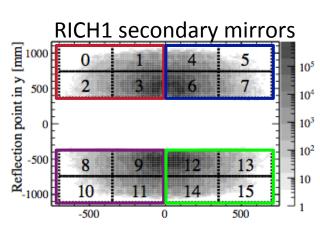


Challenge: not enough information to fully constrain the solution

RICH1: 8 equations for 10 unknowns

Rotation of primary mirrors followed by according rotation of secondary mirrors yields same results





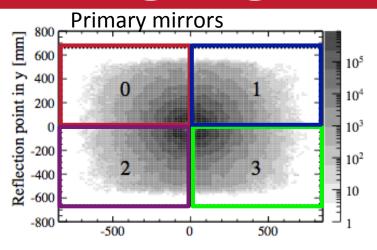


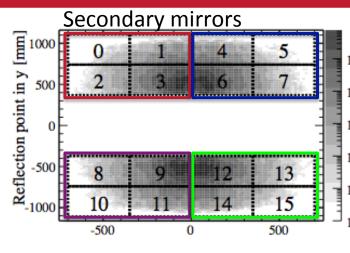
Need additional constraint

Disentangling – until 2016

RICH1:

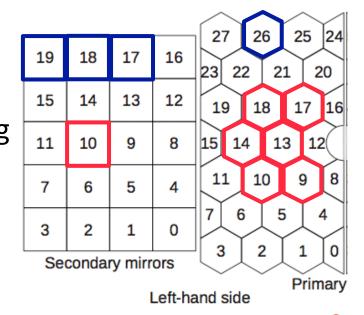
fix primary
 mirrors,
 align secondary
 mirrors

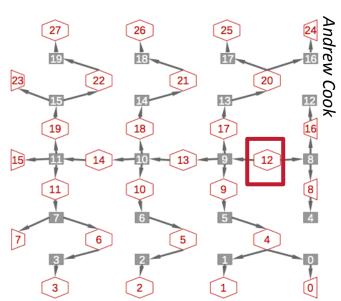




RICH2:

Left half:
 system of
 equations linking
 all mirrors
 starting from
 primary mirror
 12.

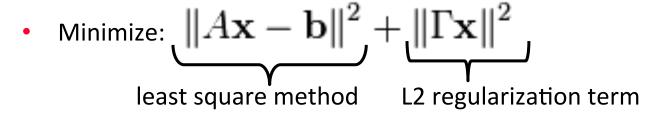




Disentangling – from 2016

L2 regularization (ridge regression):

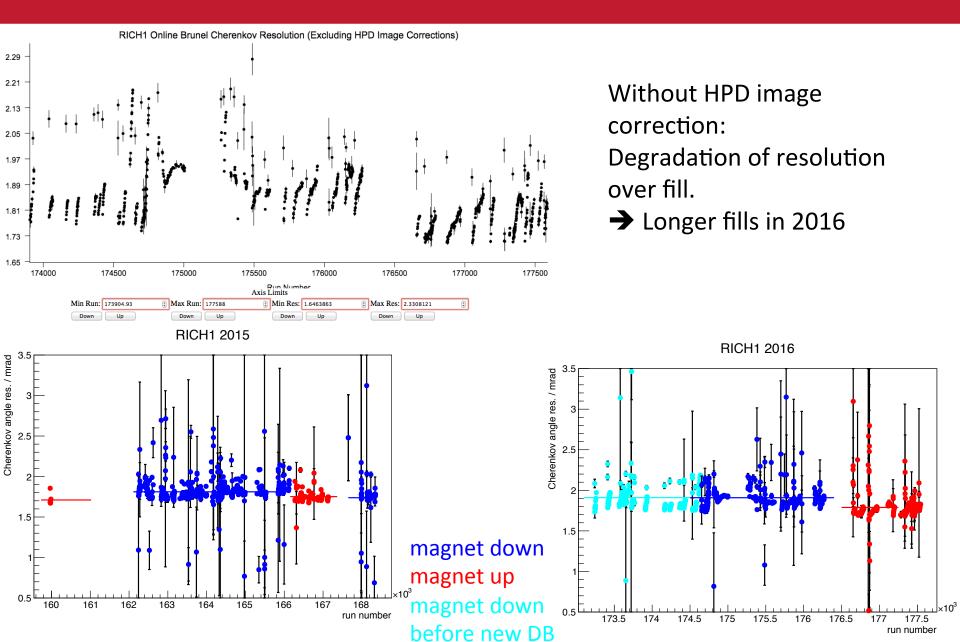
rewrite problem as Ax = b Vector of results of fit to histograms
 Matrix of magnification factors
 Vector of individual mirror tilts



Advantages:

- more stable than the previous method
- Stable w.r.t. small statistical fluctuations (unlike L1 regularization)
- → Fewer iterations needed to converge

Resolution



New HLT Lines

- Trigger on tracks that will populate the hardest-to-populate mirror-pairs
- usually the very outer mirrors
- Other tracks in the events will populate the rest

RICH2 line:

p > 40 GeV **&&** χ^2 < 2 **&&** 2.65 < η < 2.80 (-2.59 < Φ < -2.49) || (-0.65 < Φ < -0.55) || (0.45 < Φ < 0.65) || (2.49 < Φ < 2.59)

RICH1 line:

p > 10 GeV **&&** χ^2 < 2 **&&** 1.6 < η < 2.04 (-2.65 < Φ < -2.3) || (-0.8 < Φ < -0.5) || (0.5 < Φ < 0.8) || (2.3 < Φ < 2.65)

Need to reconstruct ~10 times less events!

