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# Tracker alignment issues

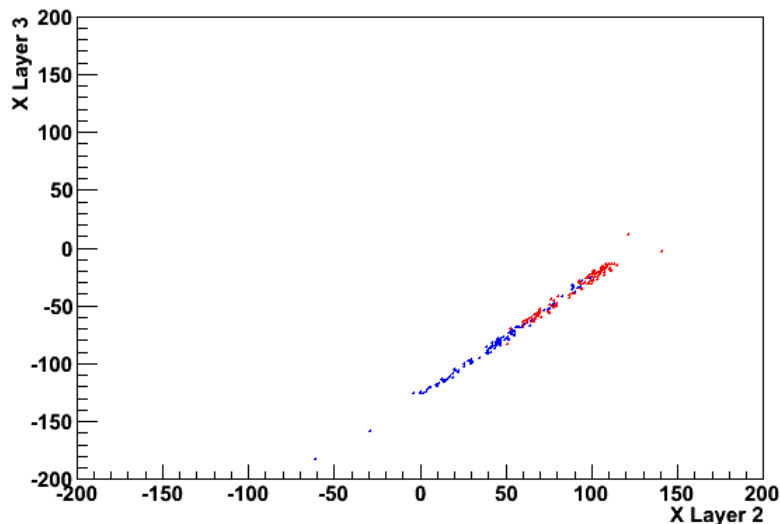
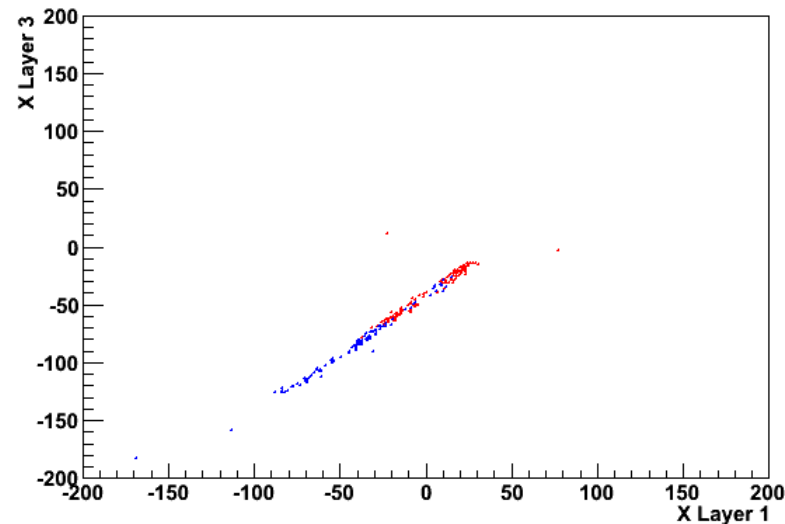
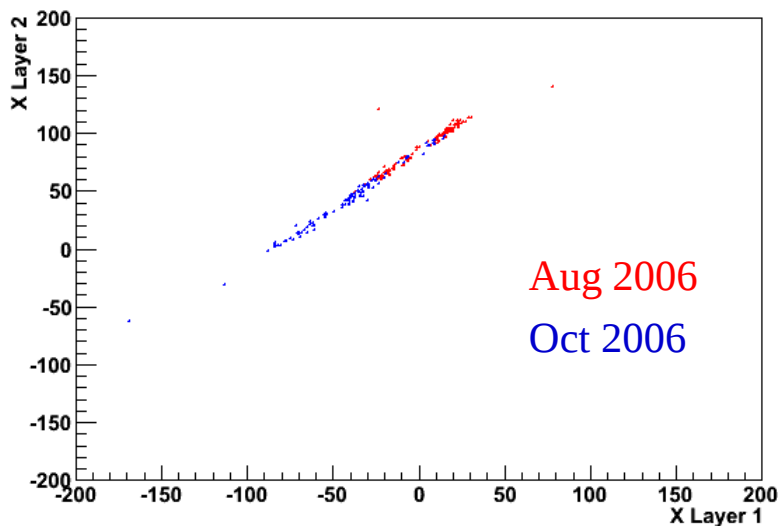
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Paul Dauncey

# General method

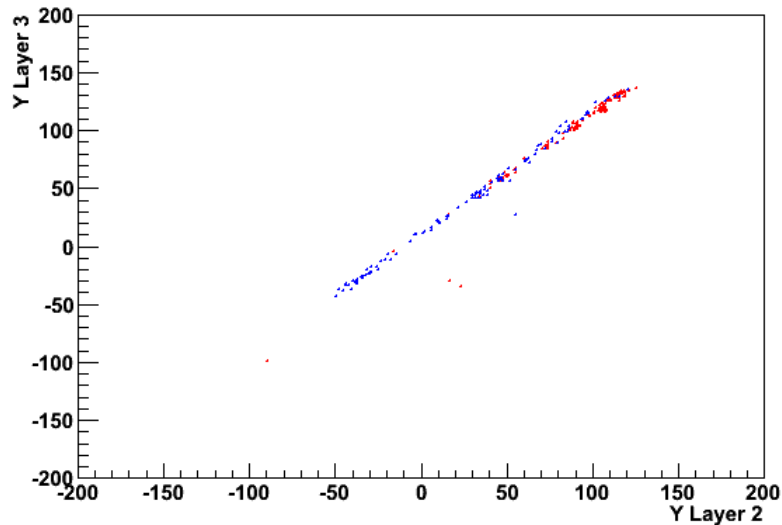
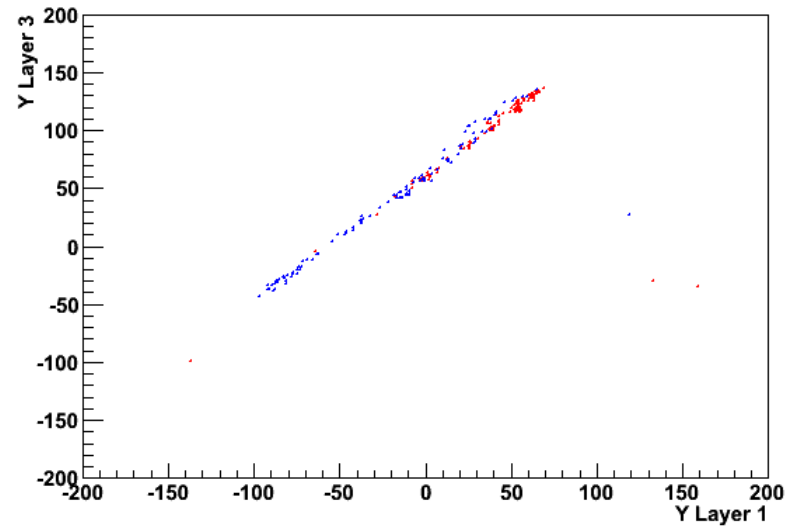
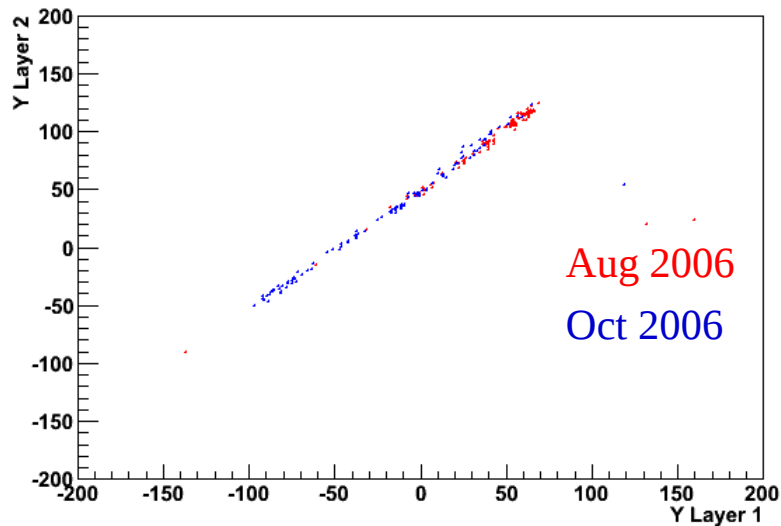
- Go through rec\_v0406 files for CERN 2006 and 2007
  - Find tracking hits in each x and y layer; chose random one if more than one
  - Find ECAL hit in first layer (if any) with largest energy
  - Find average position over run of each layer and ECAL hit in both x and y
  - Find correlated spread of these values
- For each run, have two (x and y) sets of averages and “error” matrices
  - Use these to get alignment
  - First look at averages; spreads are harder to interpret...

# Correlations of average x values, 2006



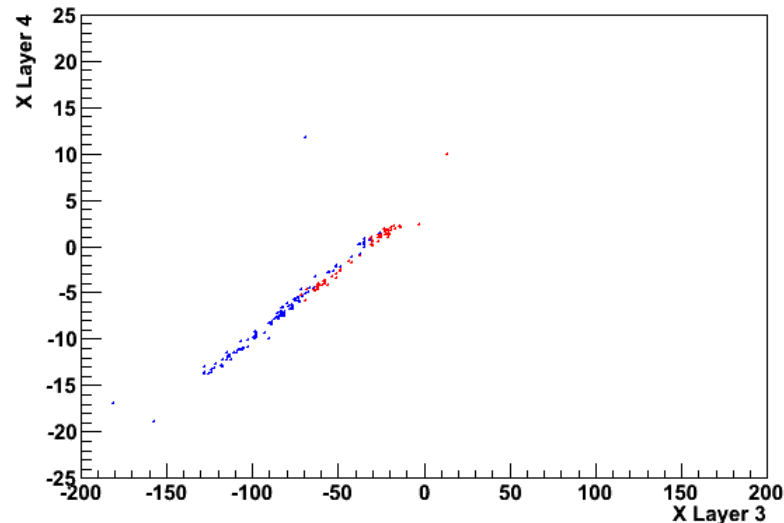
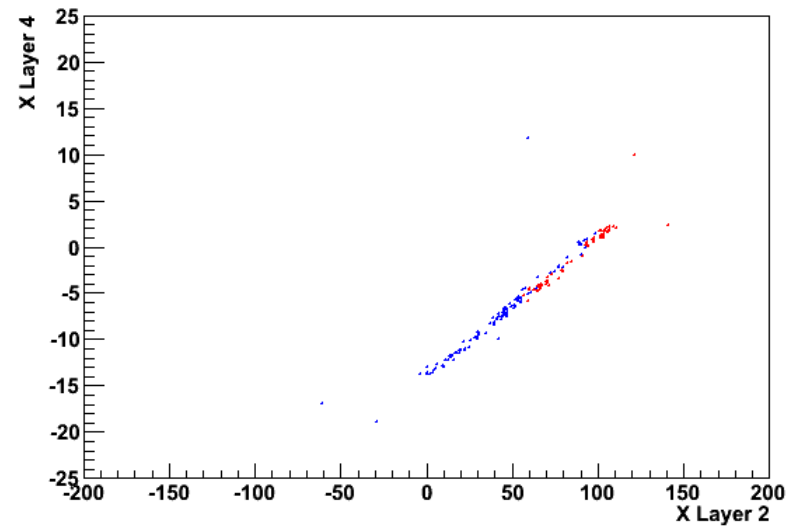
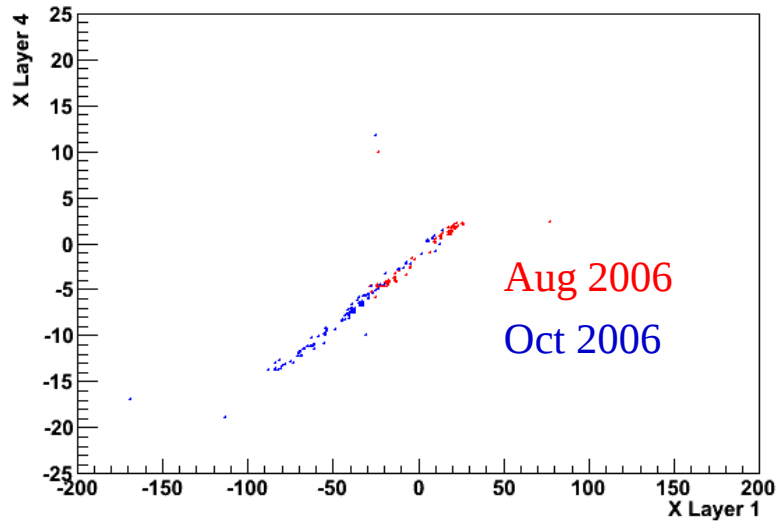
- Good correlation for ~all runs
- Implies motion is due to beam, not tracking
- Means alignment was constant for all of 2006
- Average position has shifted between Aug and Oct
- How to define  $x=0$ ?

# Correlations of average y values, 2006



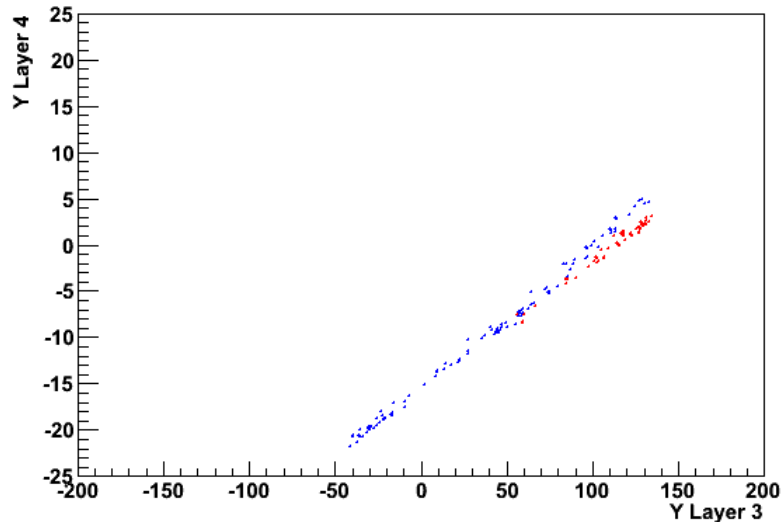
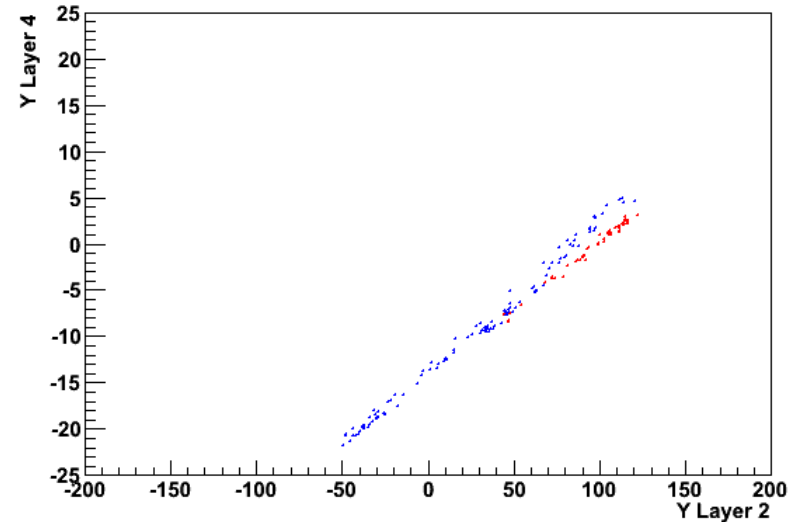
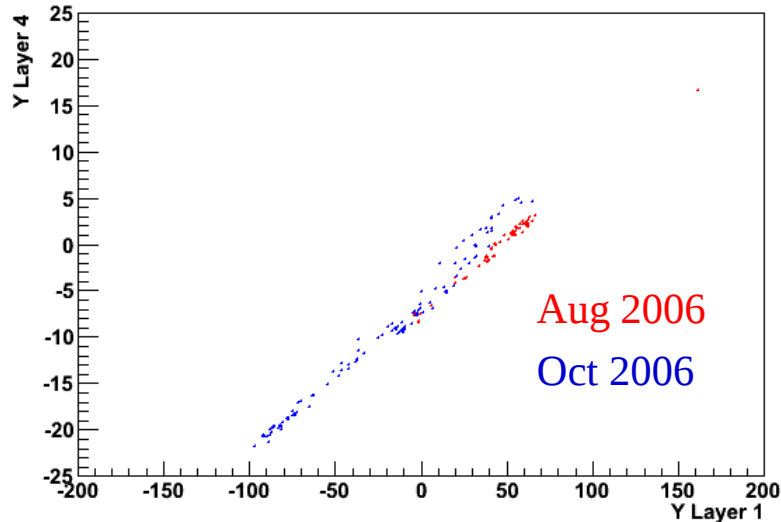
- Same conclusions for y

# Correlations with ECAL in x, 2006



- Looks reasonably stable
- Unexpected; ECAL was moved downstream by  $\sim 1.5\text{m}$  between Aug and Oct
- Note, ECAL position is not centred on zero

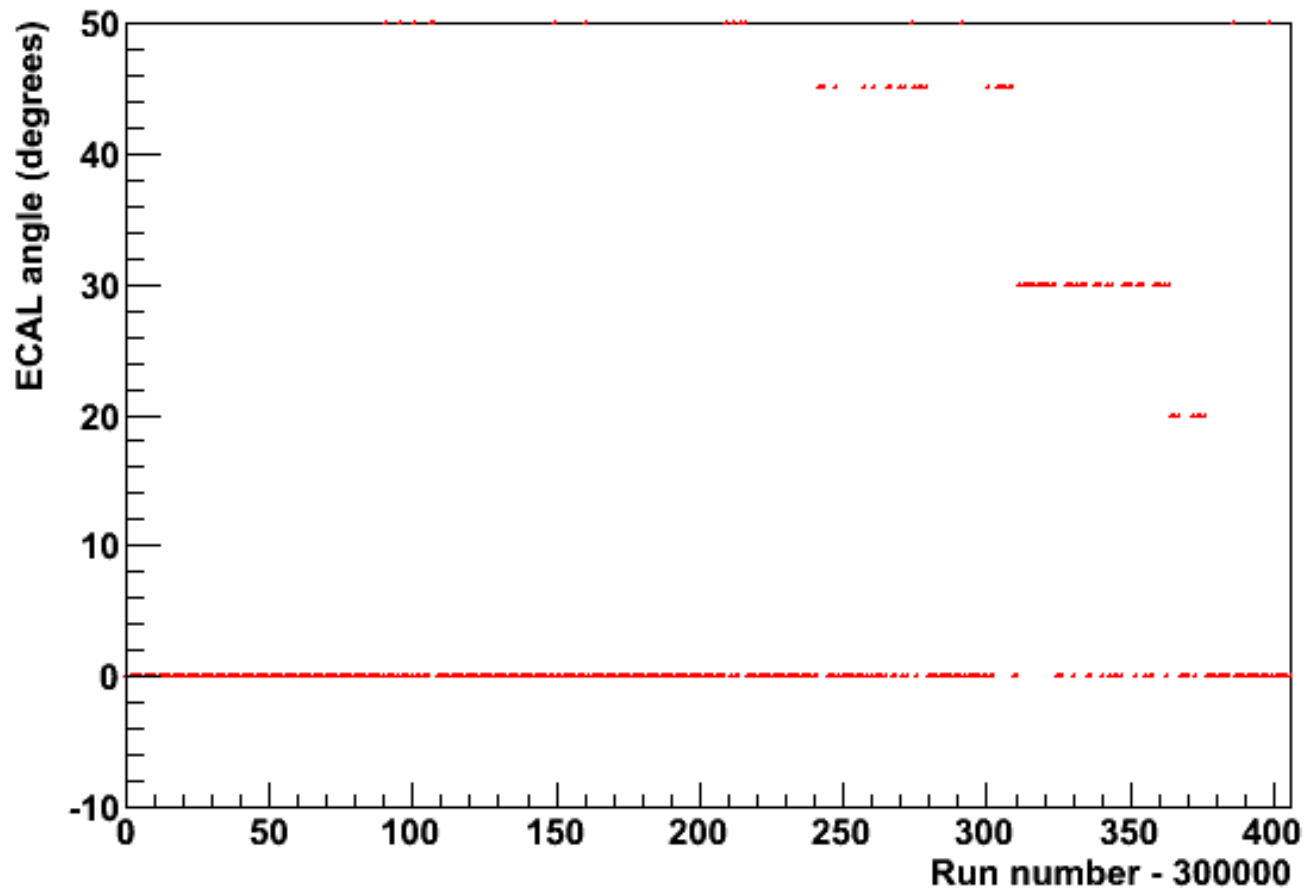
# Correlations with ECAL in y, 2006



- Not so good; clear shift between Aug and Oct
- Relative ECAL y position will need to be adjusted
- Also difference in slope...

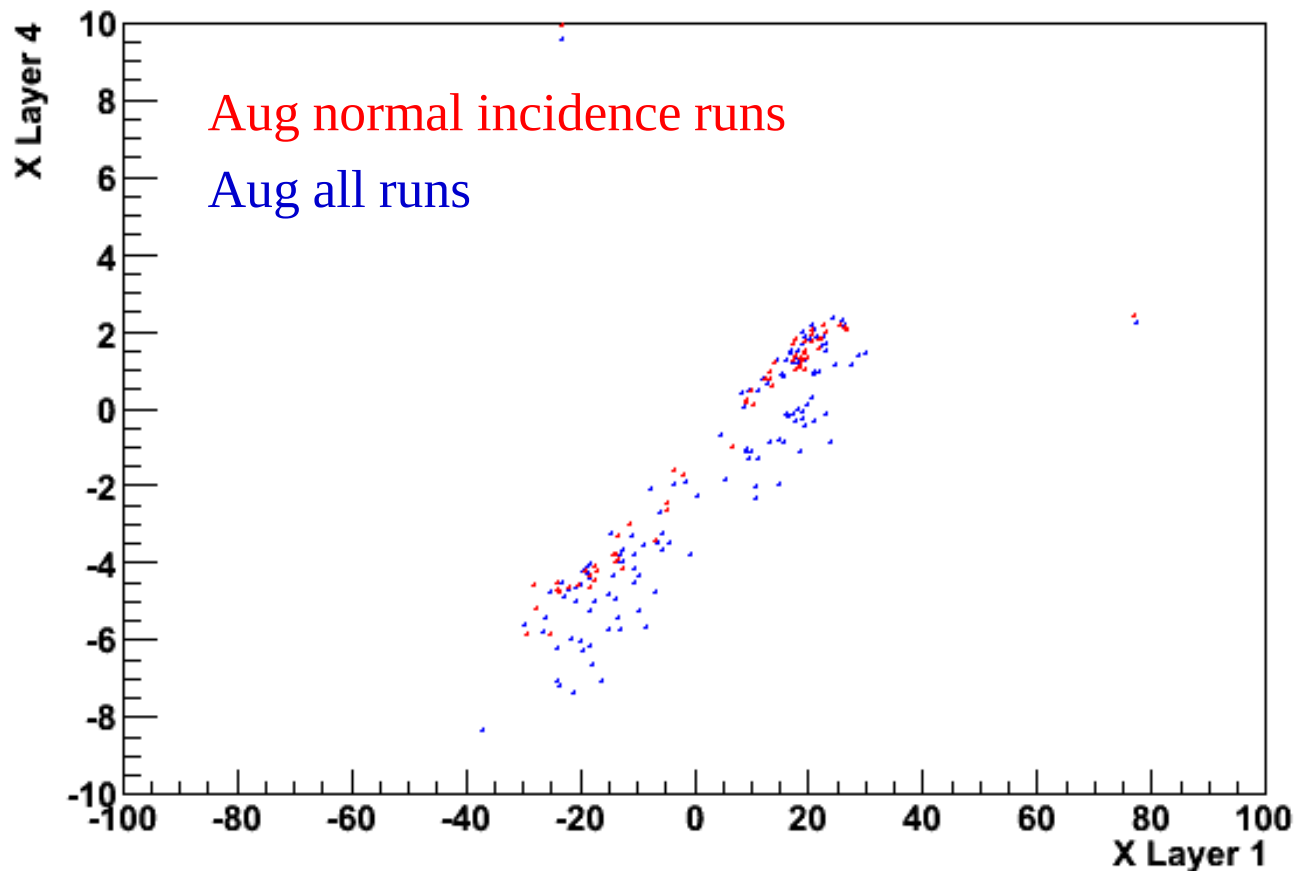
# ECAL angled runs

- Some runs had ECAL tilted from normal incidence
  - How to get this information?
  - Reconstruct angle from z dependence of hits for differing x



# ECAL angled runs (cont)

- Correlation of tracker and ECAL is washed out if using the angled runs
  - Implies alignment of ECAL not correctly compensated for tilt
  - Have not used these runs in previous plots

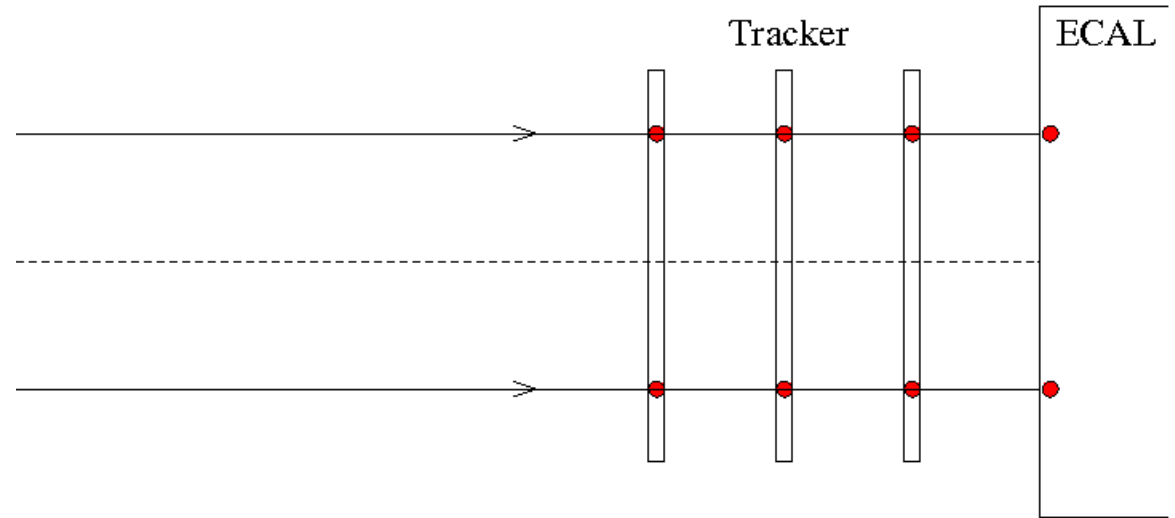


# Extraction of alignment values

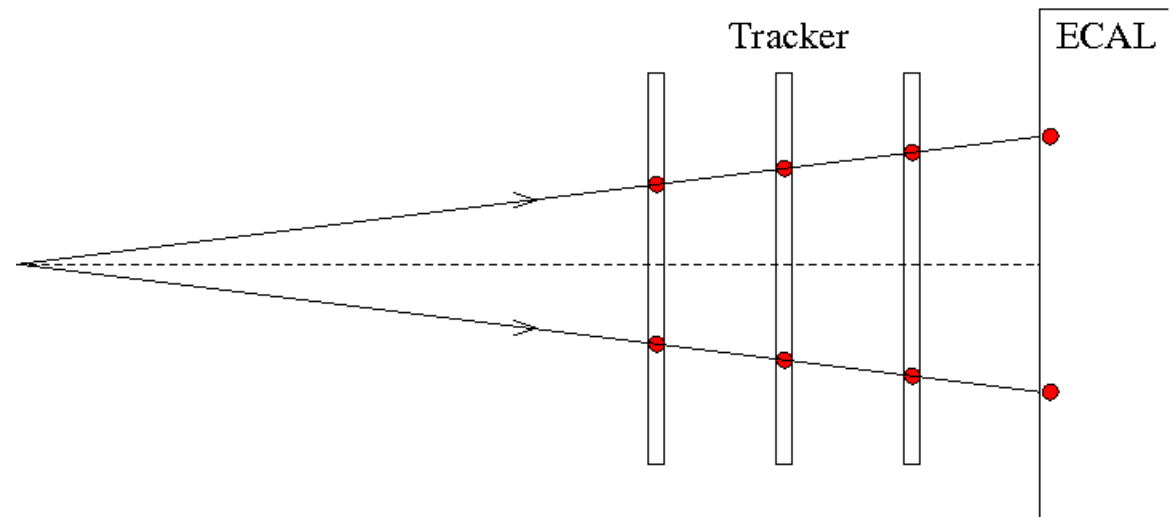
- Need constant ( $t_0$ ) and linear ( $v_d$ ) values to convert TDC time to position
  - $x = v_d(t - t_0)$  and similarly for  $y$
- Nominal beam line is supposed to define  $x=0$ 
  - Hence  $t_0$  is “average” time of TDC hit
  - Take some value in centre of range for all of 2006?
  - Take two values; one for Aug and one for Oct?
  - Semi-arbitrary but either will require ECAL to be repositioned
- Use ECAL as fixed “ruler” to give absolute scale of  $v_d$ 
  - Use correlation of ECAL and tracker averages
- But... does not nail down system uniquely
  - Does beam move because of angle or position?

# Beam shift vs tilt

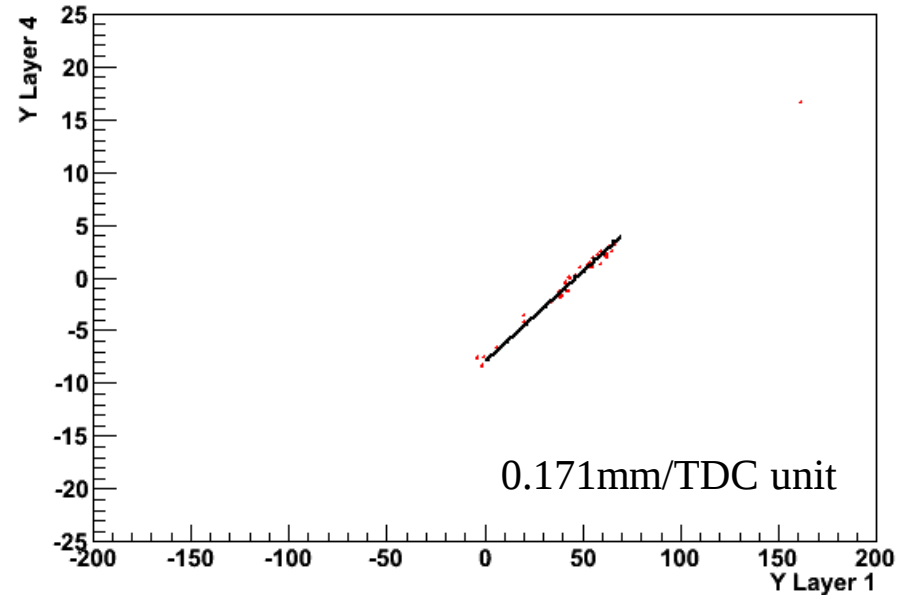
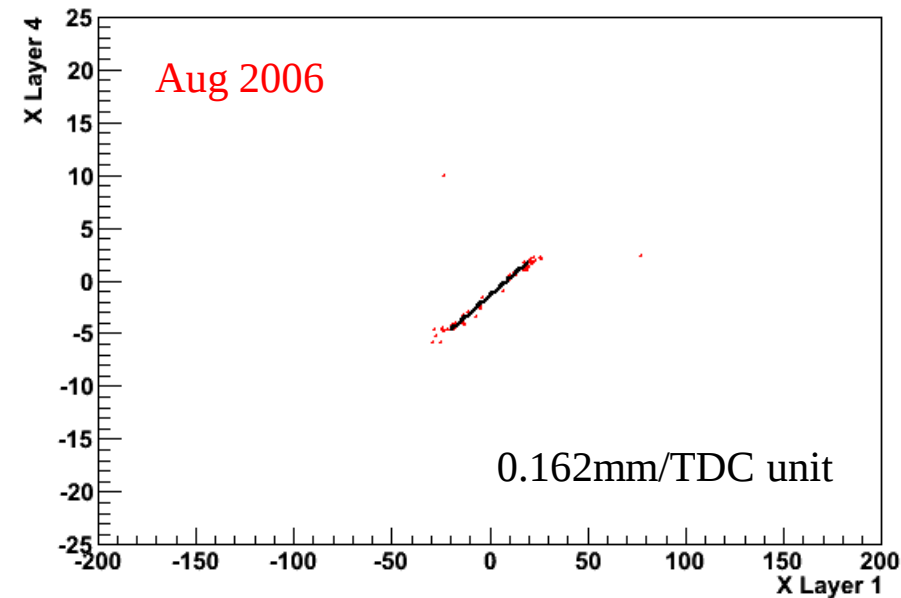
- Assume beam motion is mainly position
- All averages move 1:1



- Assume beam motion is mainly angular
- Averages move depending on z position; ~5% effect

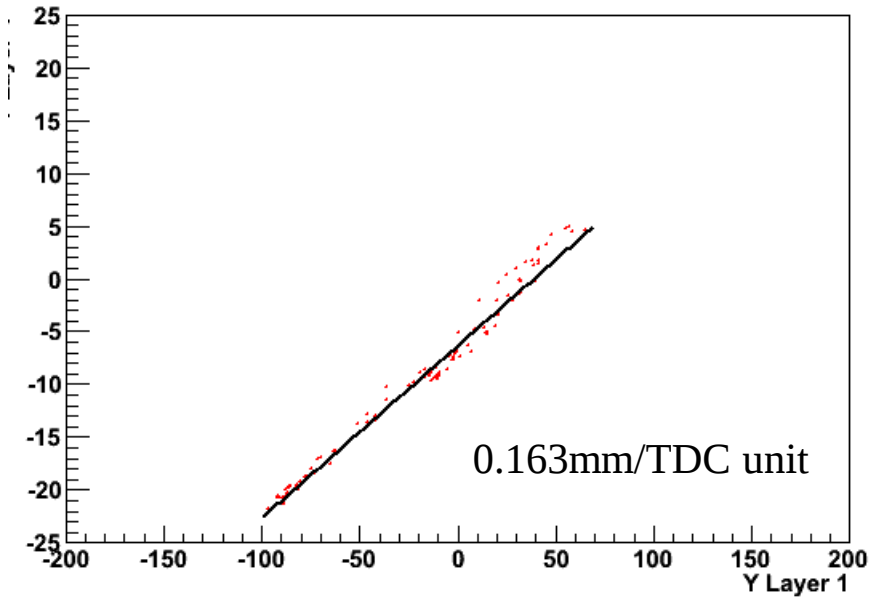
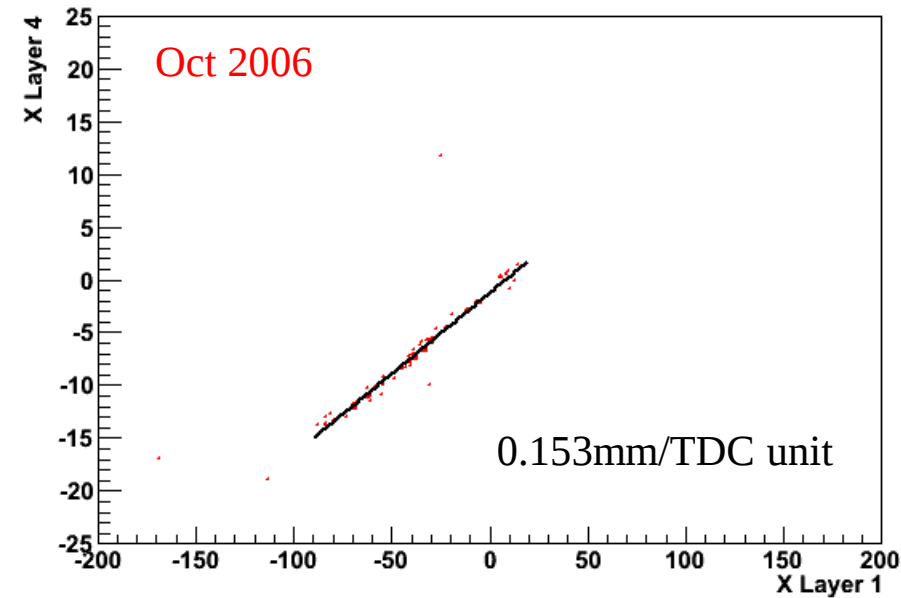


# Typical fits, Aug 2006



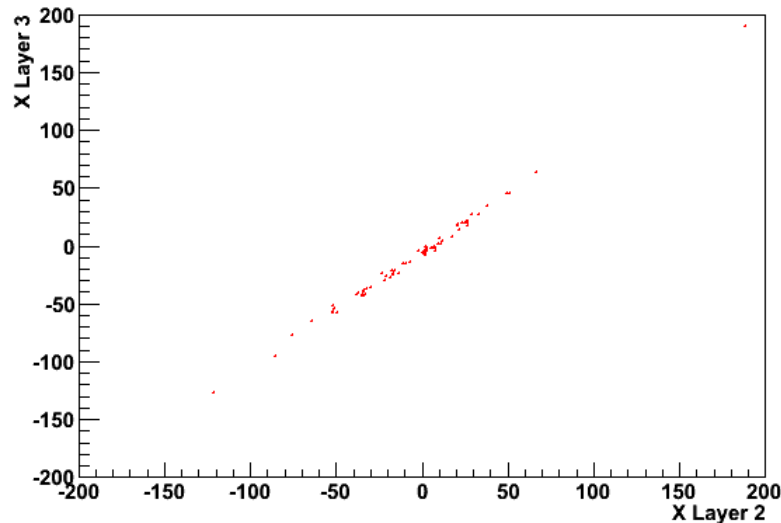
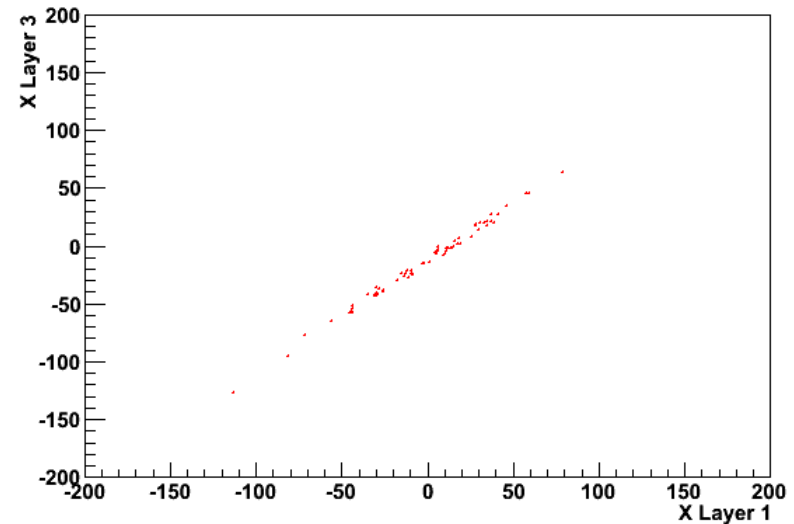
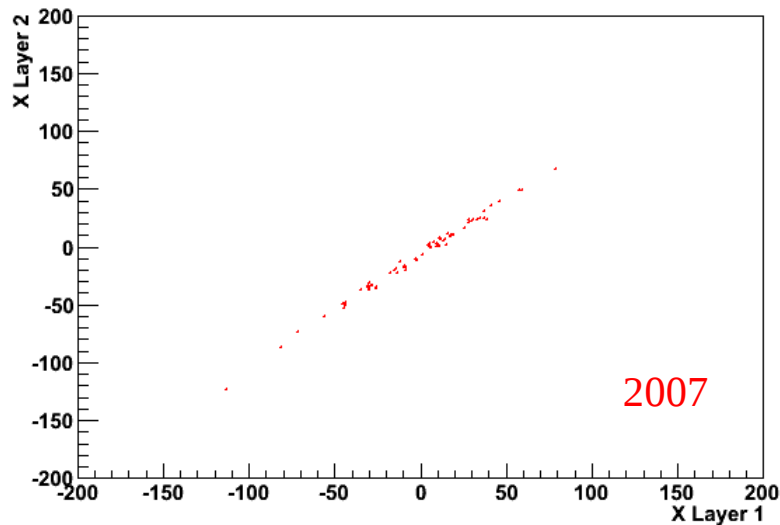
- Values assume beam position, not angle, varies run-to-run
- Fits are limited in statistics
- Note: if beam was very stable, this method would not work

# Typical fits, Oct 2006



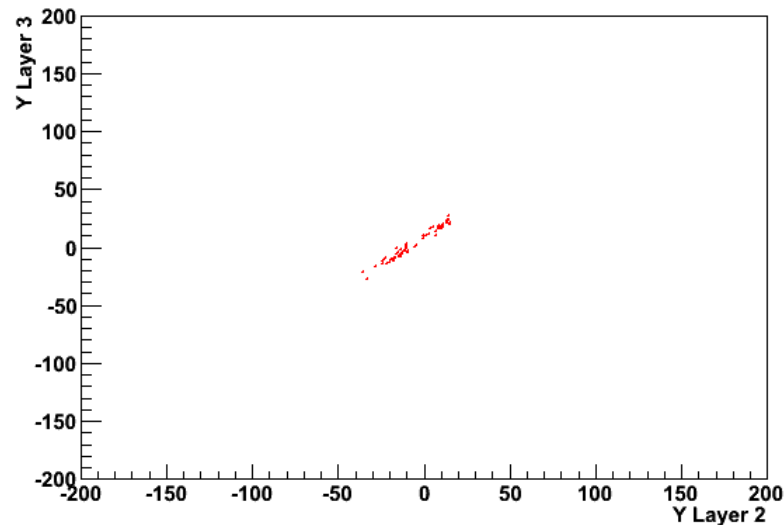
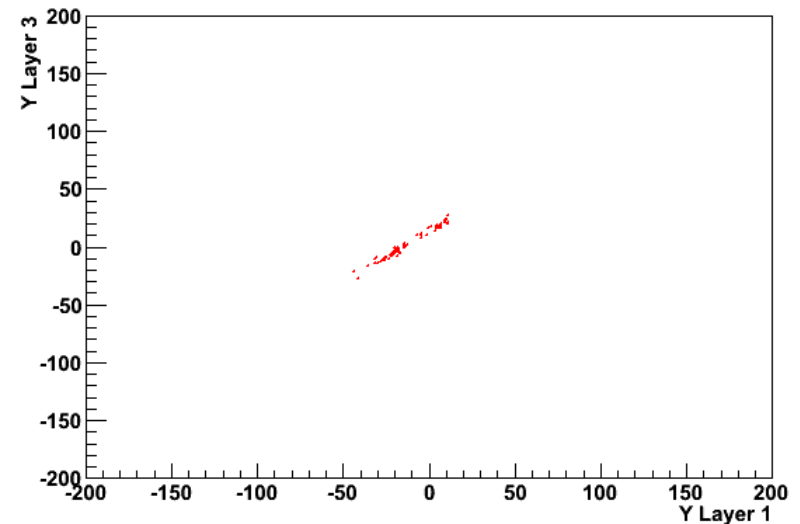
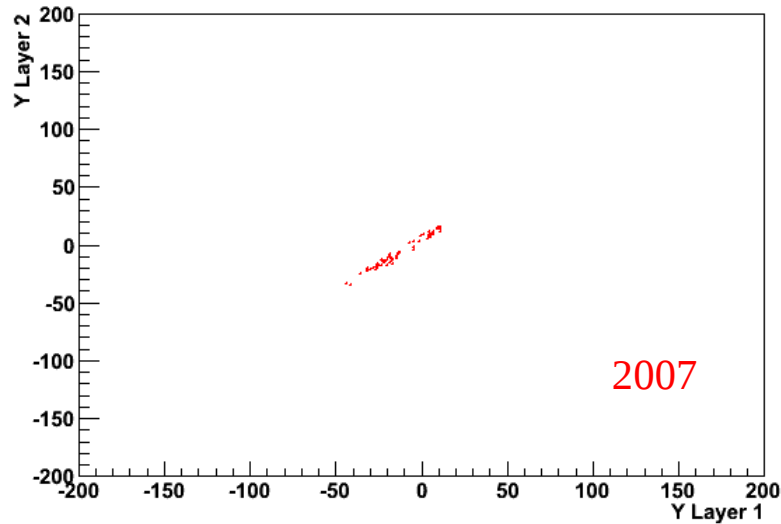
- Slope values differ, even though tracking correlations are stable
- Fit for y does not look good

# Correlations of average x values, 2007



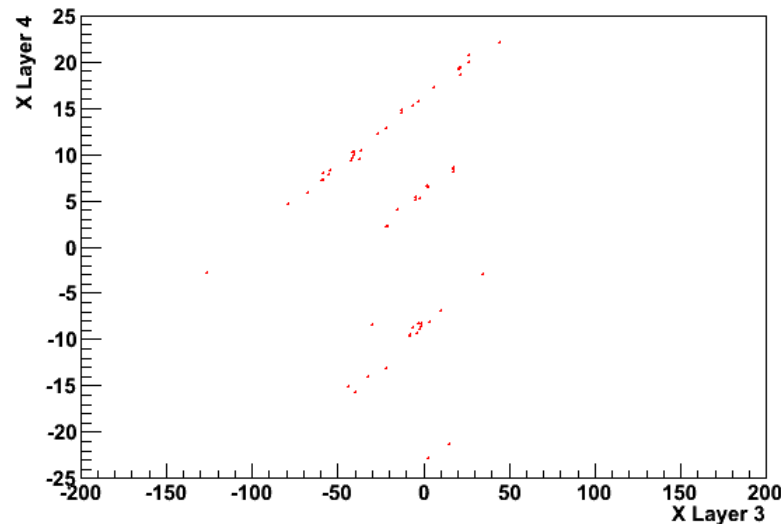
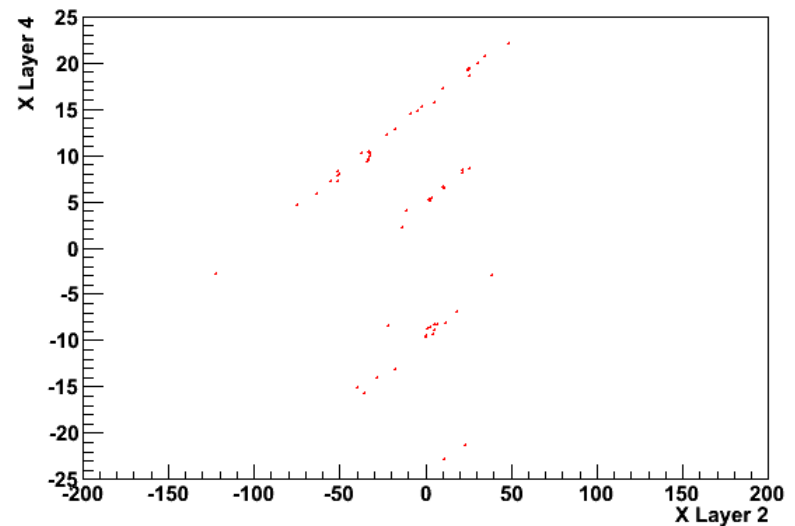
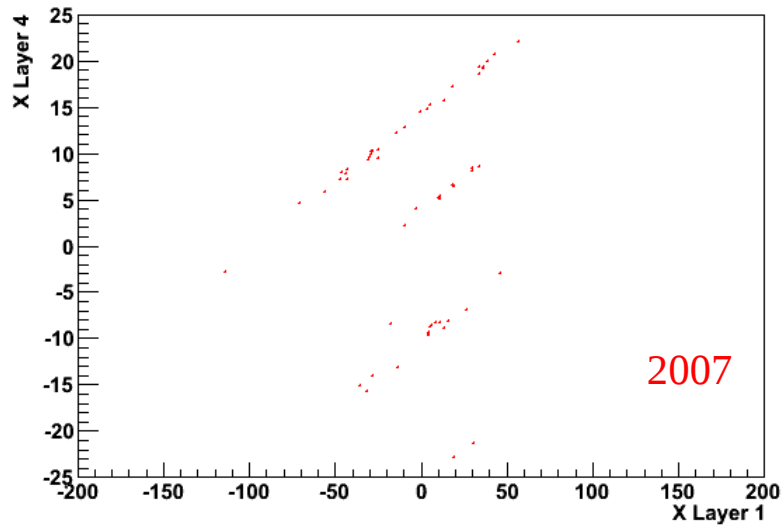
- Good correlation for ~all runs
- Alignment was also constant for all of 2007

# Correlations of average y values, 2007



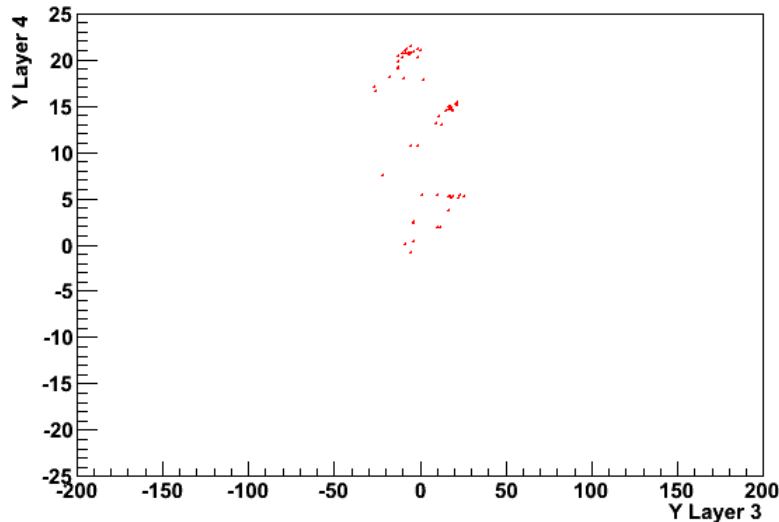
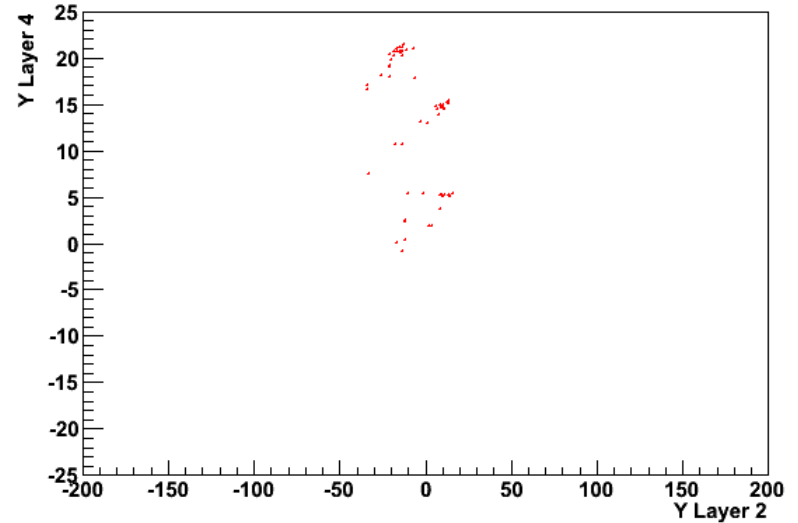
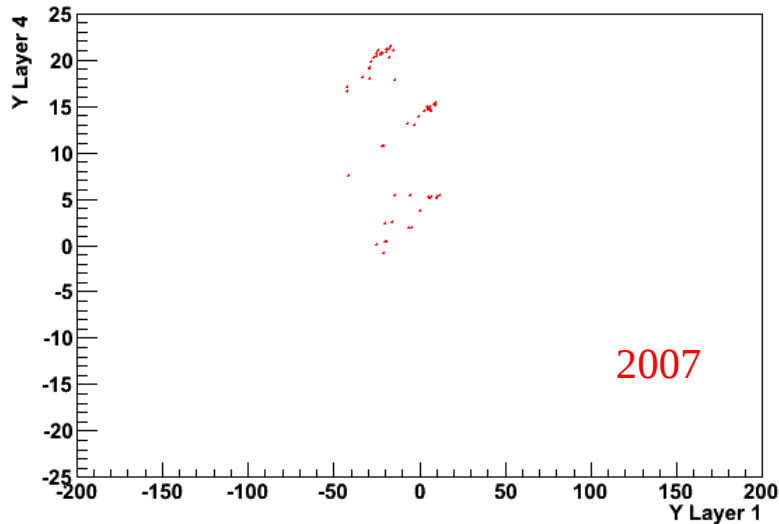
- Same conclusions for y

# Correlations with ECAL in x, 2007



- ECAL motion; 3 or 4 different lines
- Would need to fit to each
- Lacking statistics; only ~70 runs total

# Correlations with ECAL in y, 2007



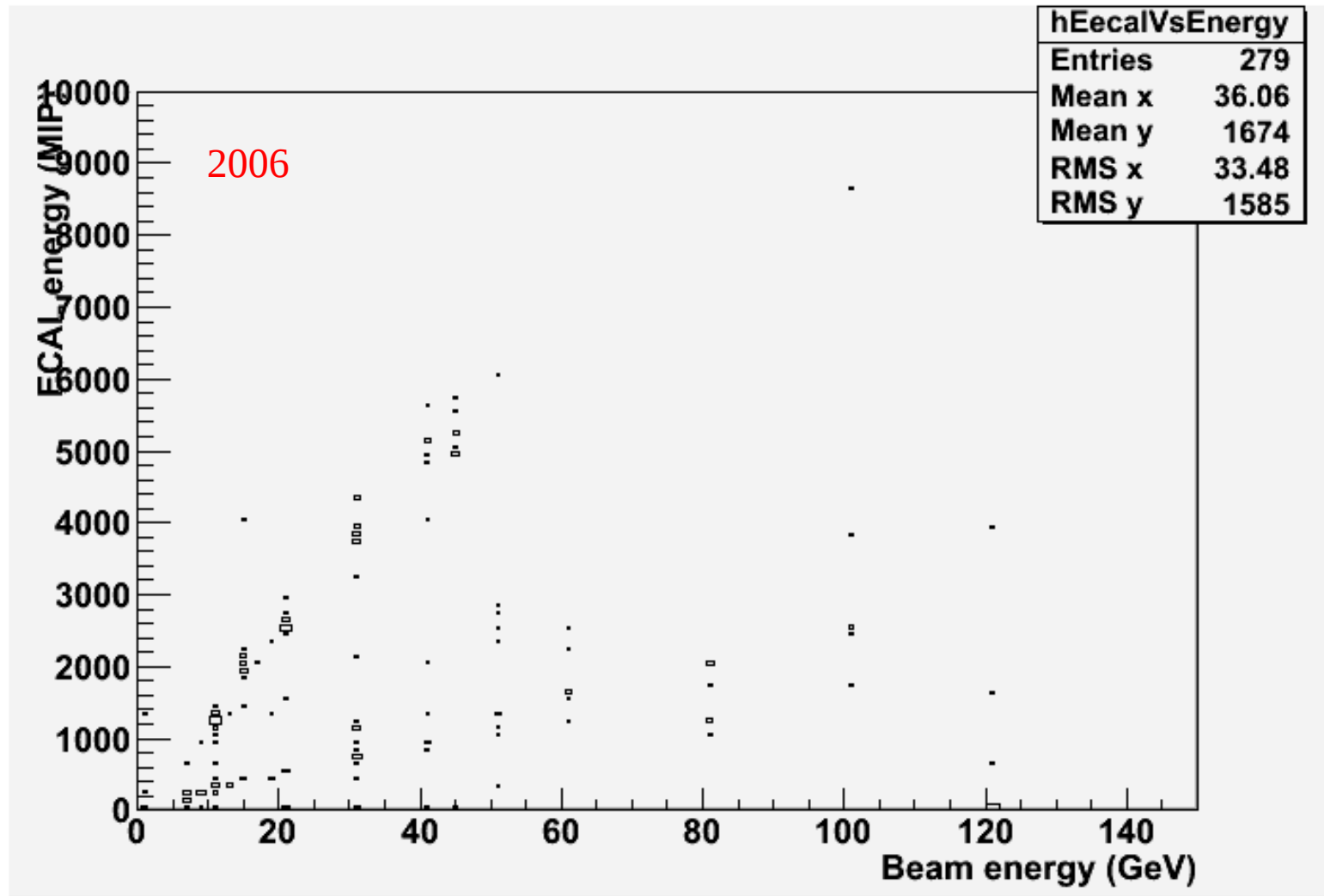
- Also see differing lines
- Even harder to fit slopes here

# Using spread matrix

- Try to use spread in each run to cross check
  - Measured matrix is in terms of TDC times and ECAL position
  - The  $v_d$  parameters convert measured time spreads to position spreads
- Spread arises from three sources
  - Event-to-event beam spread around average
  - Scattering in material in beam line
  - Intrinsic position resolution of the tracker and ECAL
- Adjust parameters to best match measured matrix
  - Need beam energy to know scattering
- So far not successful...
  - Tracker-only matrix works well but no “ruler” to fix  $v_d$  precisely
  - ECAL spread seems physically too small; maybe chopping off spread due to finite size of ECAL?
  - Needs further work...

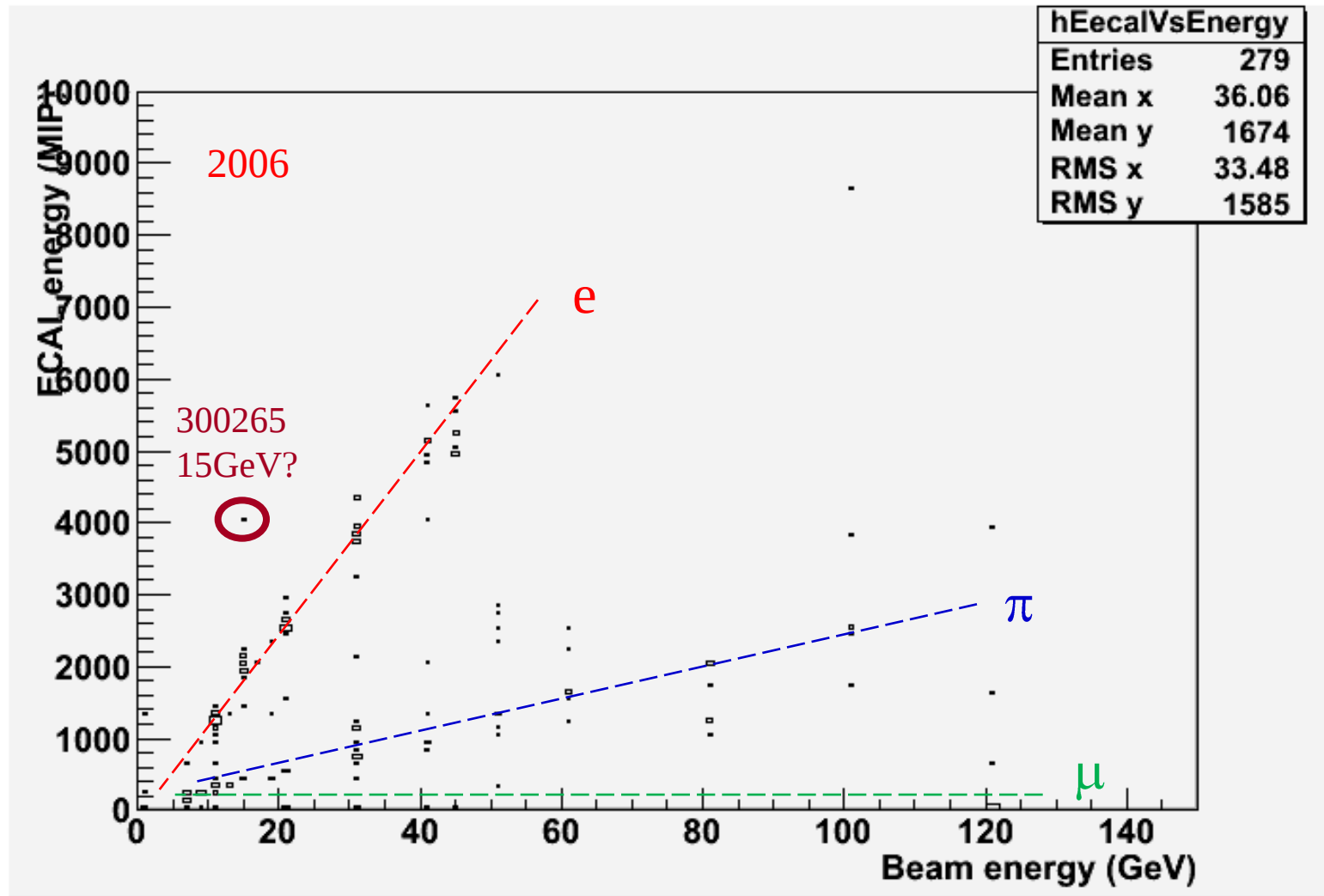
# Basic check of nominal beam energy

- Check average energy deposited in ECAL in each run vs nominal beam energy



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# Comments on FitConstants

- Currently has two scattering matrices for use in fitting
  - $6 \times 6$  matrix for forward track fit; four tracking layers plus beam spot position and angle constraint
  - $4 \times 4$  matrix for backward track fit; only four tracking layers
- Alignment matrix needed here is another scattering matrix
  - Needs backward track fit matrix plus ECAL position (and maybe in future angle);  $6 \times 6$  matrix
  - Daniel has been calculating these from MC recently
- Choice
  - Keep alignment matrix elsewhere; painful to ensure consistency
  - Enlarge FitConstants to have two  $6 \times 6$  matrices; not backward compatible with checked out code
- Also, do we put in single scattering matrix and scale by  $1/E^2$ ?
  - Requires nominal energy to be absolutely reliable when running jobs
- Need to decide before we start to put Daniel's values in the database

# Conclusions

- CERN 2006: tracker seems stable in Aug and Oct
  - Alignment values still uncertain at 10% level
  - Using ECAL depends on ECAL also being stable; maybe not?
- CERN 2007: tracker is again stable
  - ECAL is not, so needs more work to extract alignment
- This method needs assumption on how beam moves run-to-run
- Cross-check using spreads
  - Need beam energy reliably; always get zero for 2007!
  - Need to understand position spread in ECAL