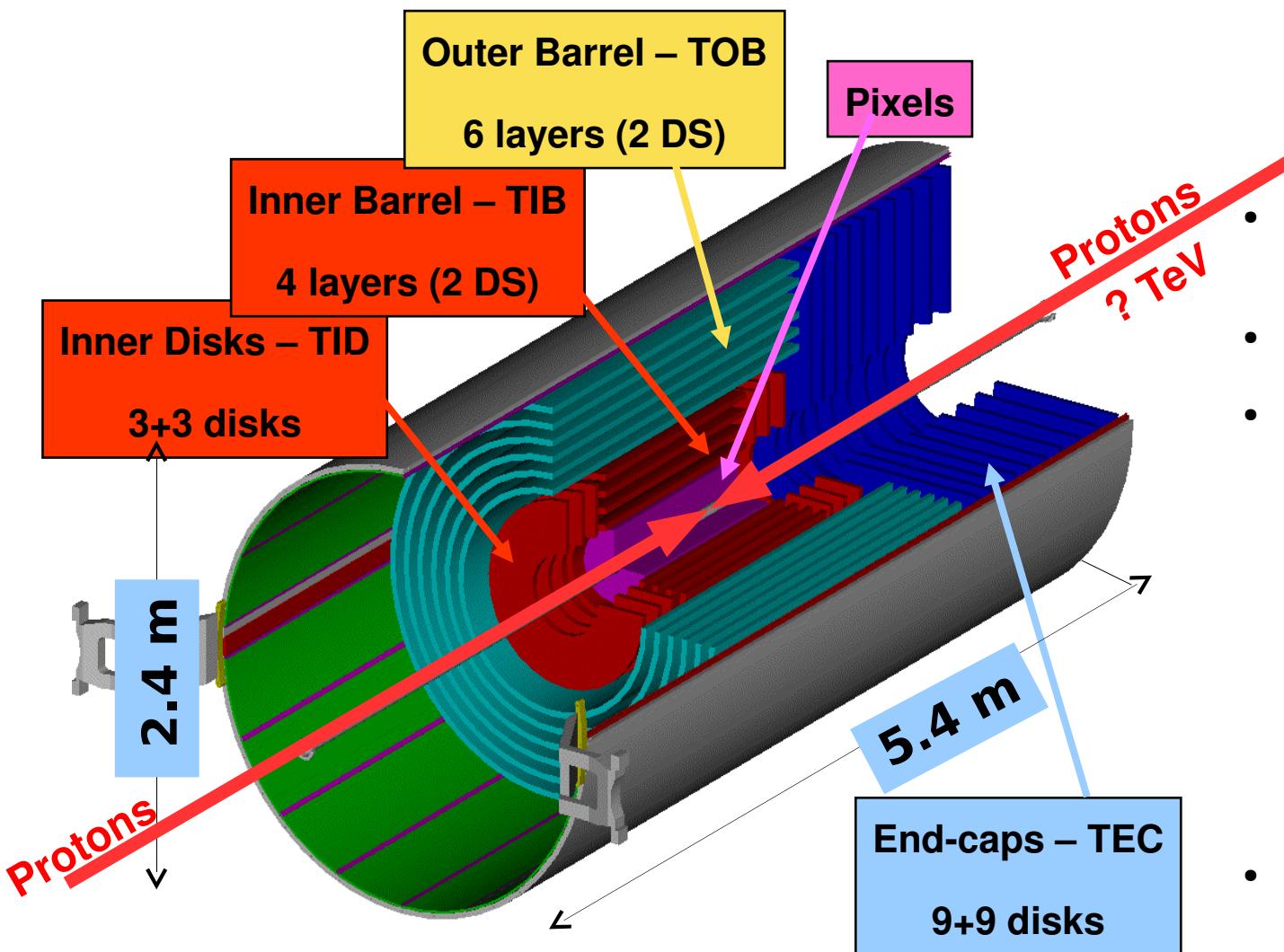




Alignment Position Errors Status

M. Musich
CMS Torino Group / Tracker Alignment Group
– Torino Group Internal meeting –

The CMS Silicon Tracker



Tracker Layout

- Volume 24 m³ / covered area 200 m²
- Running temperature: -10° C
- STRIP:**
 - 15148 modules** (pitch 80 – 205 µm)
 - single point resolution of 20 – 60 µm
 - 2D measurements from DS modules, mounted back to back (tilt 100mrad)
- PIXEL:**
 - 1440 modules** (pitch 100(r) x150(z) µm²)
 - resolutions: 9 (r) 20 (z) µm

Why Alignment?

- The CMS tracker is build in *order to optimize the particle momenta resolution.*
- It depends on two factors:

C_1 depends on the geometry of the detector

$$\frac{\delta p}{p} = C_1 p \oplus C_2$$

C_2 depends on multiple coulomb scattering (MCS)

$$C_1 = \frac{\sigma_{pos}}{\sqrt{N \cdot B \cdot L^2}}$$

B = magnetic field intensity

N = number of track hits

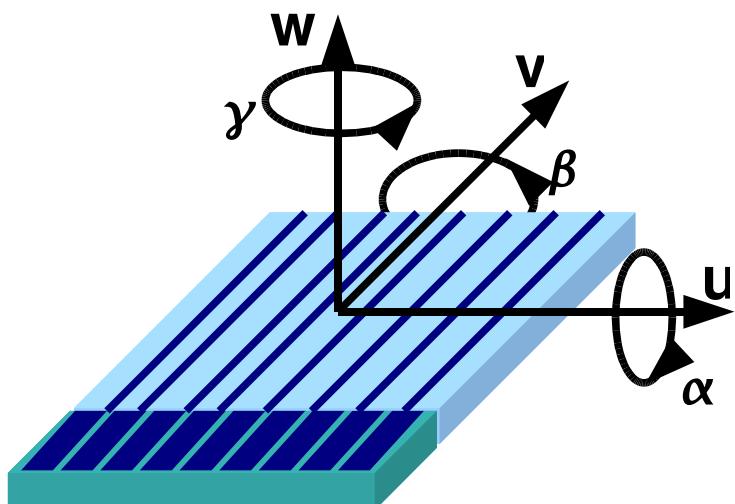
L = track length

σ_{pos} = resolution on measured point

$\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$ (Si)

$$\sigma_{pos} = \sqrt{\sigma_{intr}^2 + \sigma_{sist}^2}$$

MISALIGNMENT



- The challenge is to determine at **O(10μm)** corrections for the **6 d.o.f** (3 rotations + 3 translations) of each of the > 19k modules in CMS Silicon Tracker!

19k modules × 6 n.d.o.f. ≈ 100k unknowns !

Alignment formalism

- In the CMS Tracker alignment formalism the hit position in local coordinates of the module is $\mathbf{q} = (u, v, w)$ and $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$ w.r.t the global reference frame of CMS.
- The two sets of coordinates are related via a roto-translation:

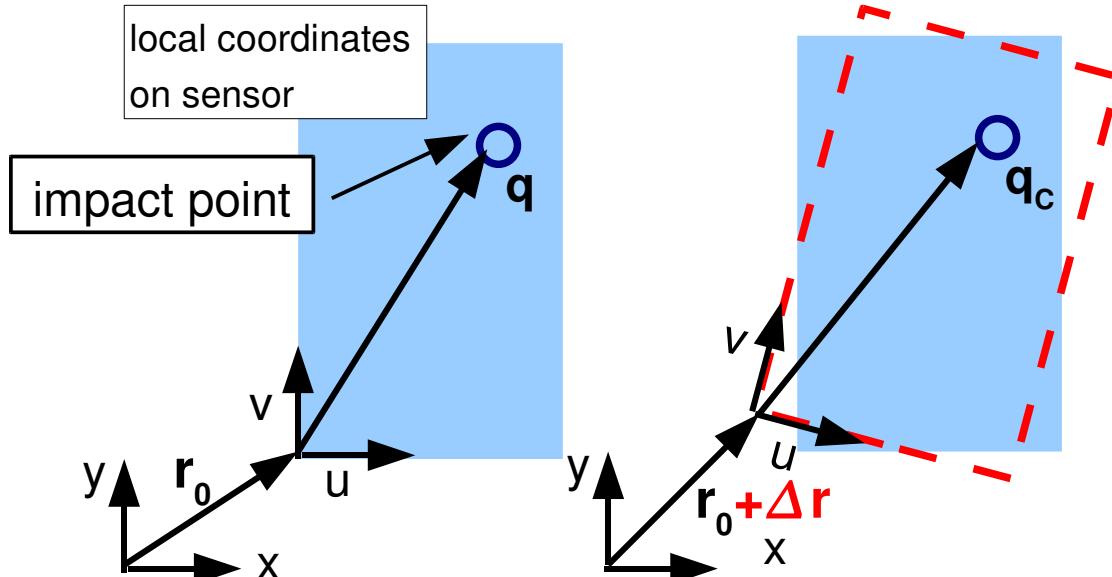
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{r} = (x, y, z) \Rightarrow \text{global coordinates} \\ \mathbf{q} = (u, v, w) \Rightarrow \text{local coordinates} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}_0$$

- The alignment procedure determines corrections to the original transformation via an additional rototranslation:

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{R}^T \Delta \mathbf{R} (\mathbf{q} + \Delta \mathbf{q}) + \mathbf{r}_0$$

- The alignment parameters are $\Delta \mathbf{q} = (\Delta u, \Delta v, \Delta w)$ which parametrize translations, while the angles α, β and γ appearing in $\Delta \mathbf{R}$ parametrize the rotation



Final goal of alignment:

- Determine for each of the O(20k) detunits the 6 parameters $(\Delta u, \Delta v, \Delta w, \alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ 3 translations and 3 rotations w.r.t the nominal geometry
- Determine for each of the modules the statistical error associated to the aligned position (**APE**)

Track Based Alignment

- Several methods are deployed (optical survey/LAS/track based alignment) ultimate precision $O(10 \mu\text{m})$ reached via track based alignment
- Definition of track χ^2 :

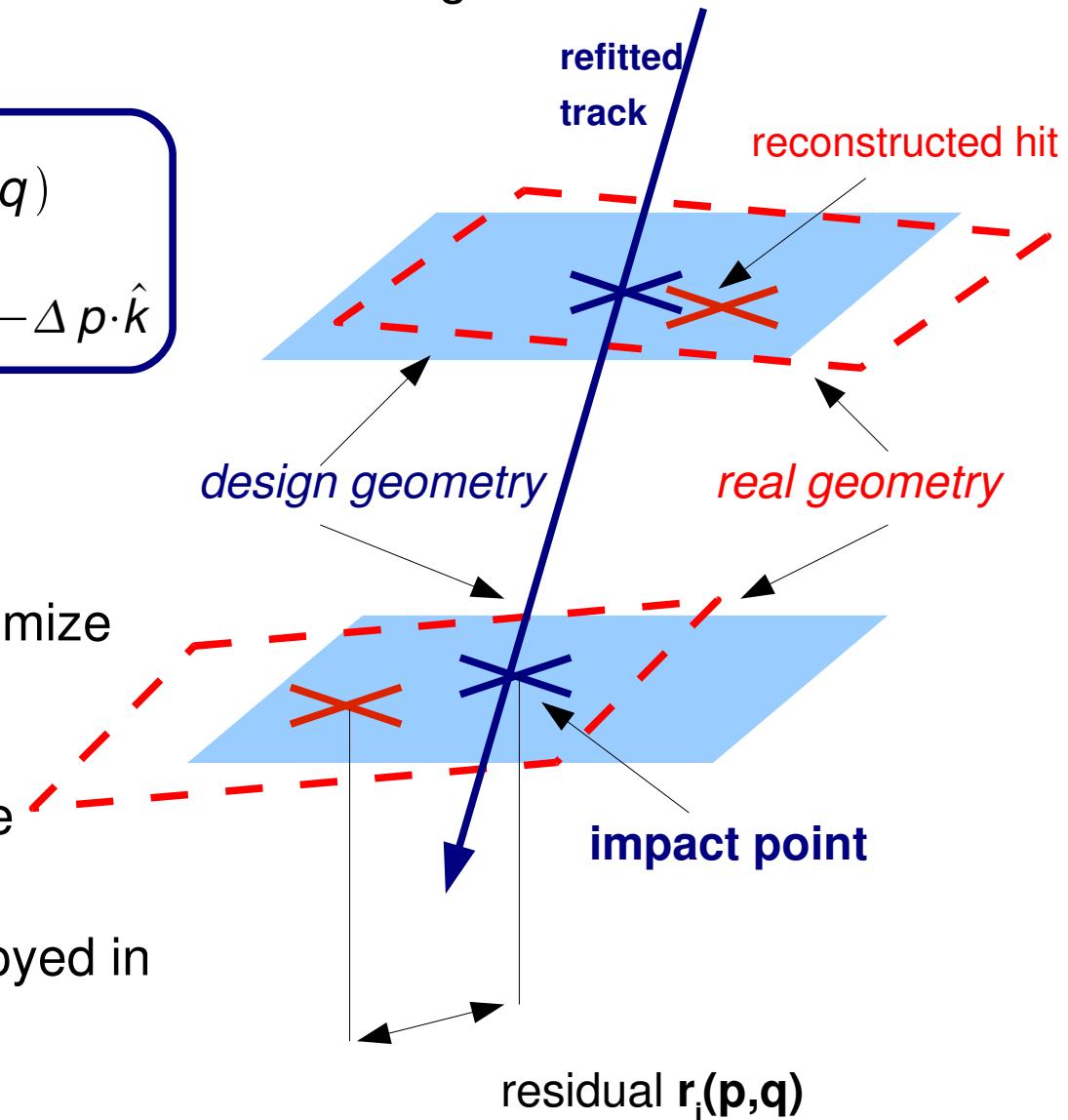
$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{\text{hits}}} r_i^T(p, q) V_k^{-1} r_i(p, q)$$
$$r_i(p, q) = u^{hit} - u^{fit}(p, q) = u^{hit} - \Delta p \cdot \hat{k}$$

V = covariance matrix

p = **alignment parameters**

q = track parameters

- Alignment algorithms attempts to minimize this χ^2 function and therefore track residuals
- A complex system of equations to be solved ($O(100k$ unknowns))
- Fast and robust algorithms are deployed in CMS framework

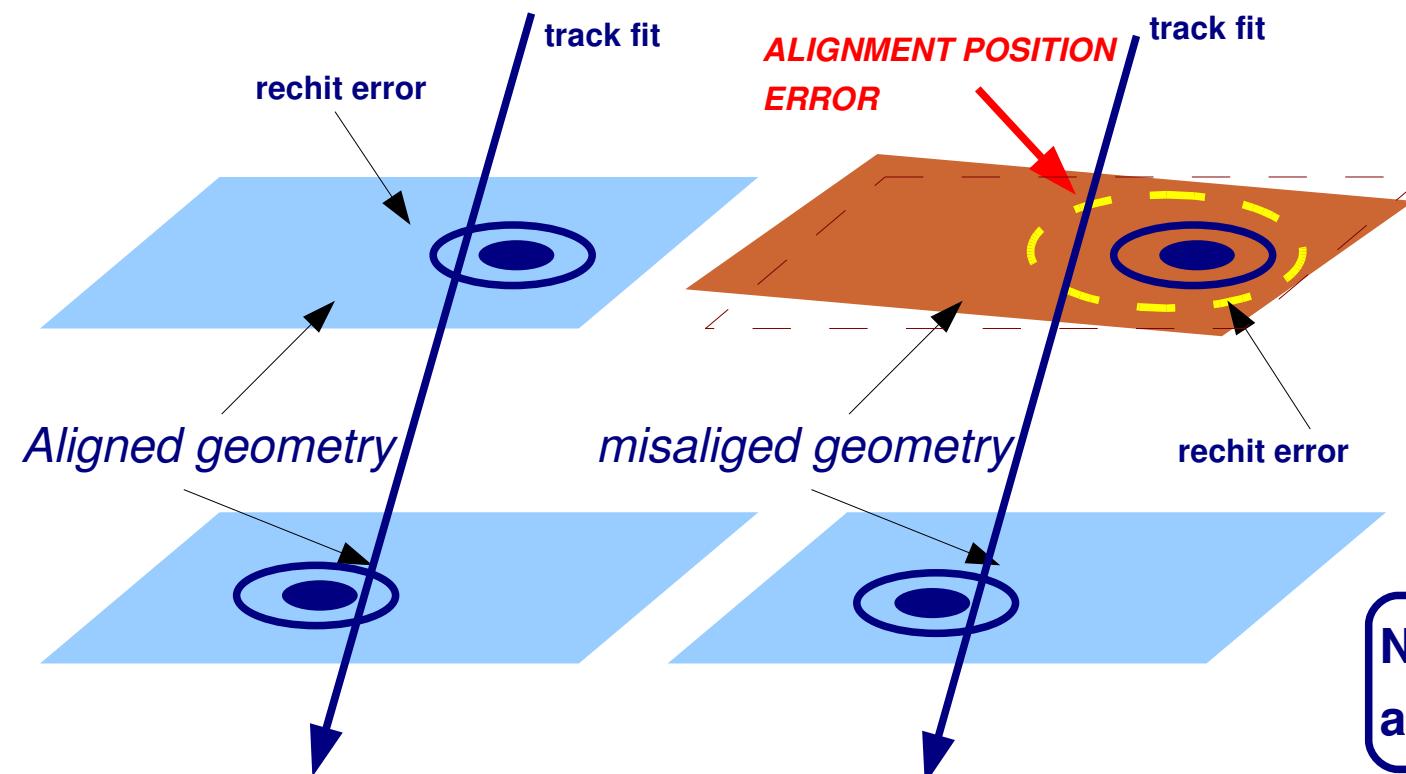


Alignment Position Errors

- The alignment position error (APE) **characterizes the measurement uncertainty** of each detector due to misalignment effects.
- The APE is combined with the spacial (intrinsic) resolution of the device giving the total error of hit positioning on the silicon modules:

$$\sigma_{TOT}^{HIT} = \sigma_{intr}^{HIT} \oplus \mathbf{APE}(DET)$$

- The APE affects the search window of pattern recognition in track finding



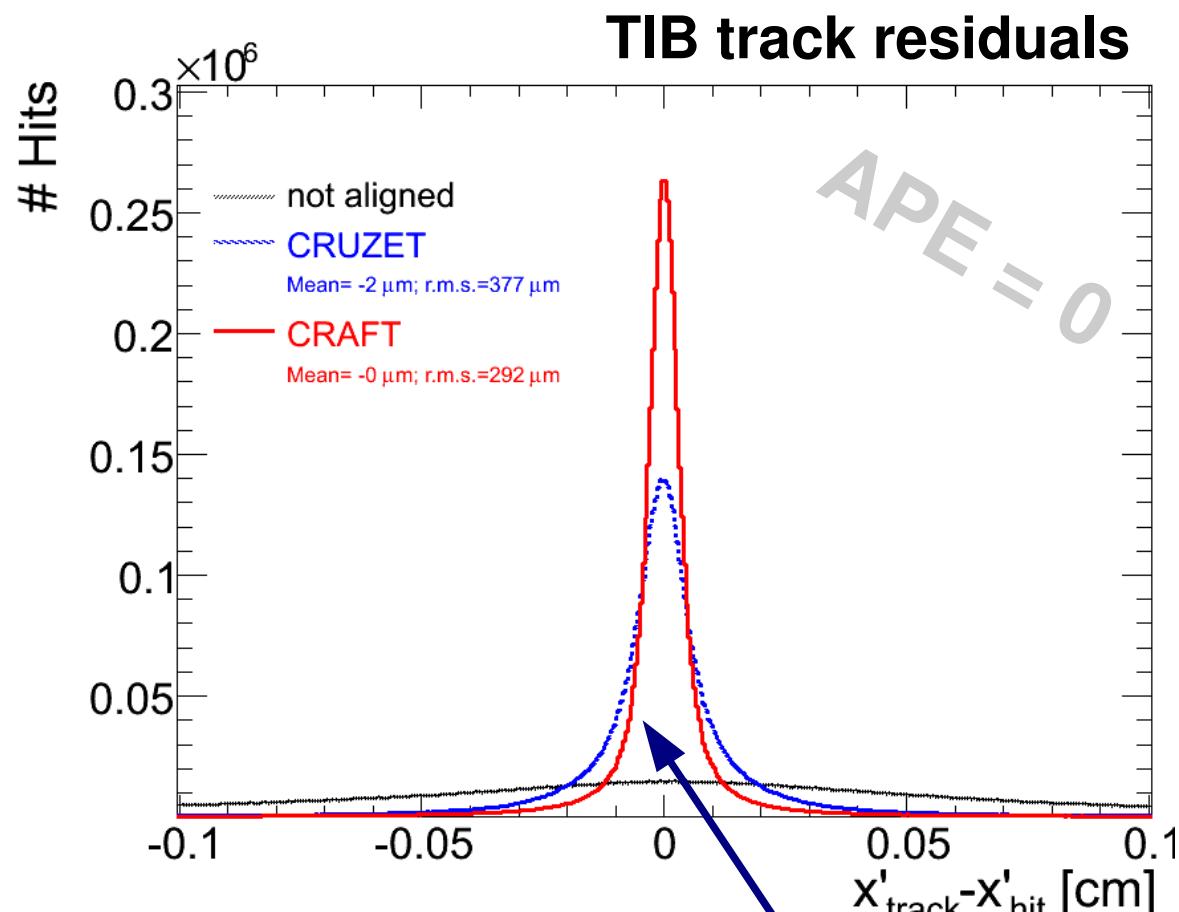
- APE have direct impact on:
- **performance / efficiency** of track reconstruction
 - **track quality (χ^2)**
 - **fake rate**
 - **momentum resolution**



Need good estimation of APE according to alignment status

Track residuals

- To check alignment quality and determine remaining misalignment look to track residuals at Subdet level and layer level.



- Several effects folded in the residuals distributions:

- hit resolution:***

- cluster width
- strip pitch

- tracking extrapolation***

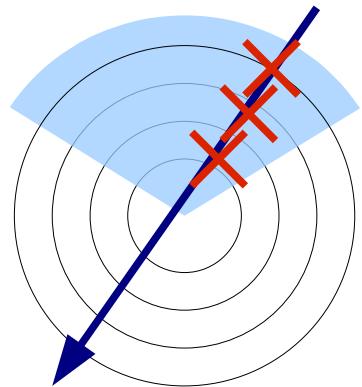
- multiple scattering*** in silicon:

$$\delta x \approx l \cdot \delta \theta = l \cdot \frac{1}{p} \sqrt{\frac{t}{X_0}}$$

- alignment precision***

$$RMS(\Delta X) = \sigma_{\text{hit}} \oplus \sigma_{\text{track}} \oplus \delta x_{\text{MS}} \oplus \sigma_{\text{misalign}}$$

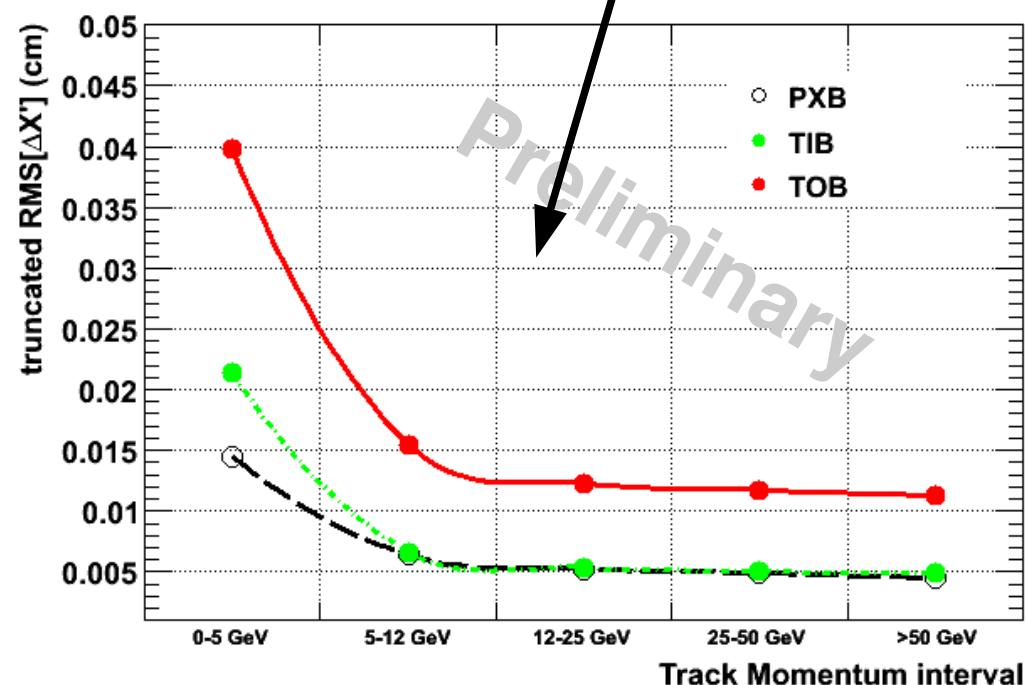
Trends of Residuals



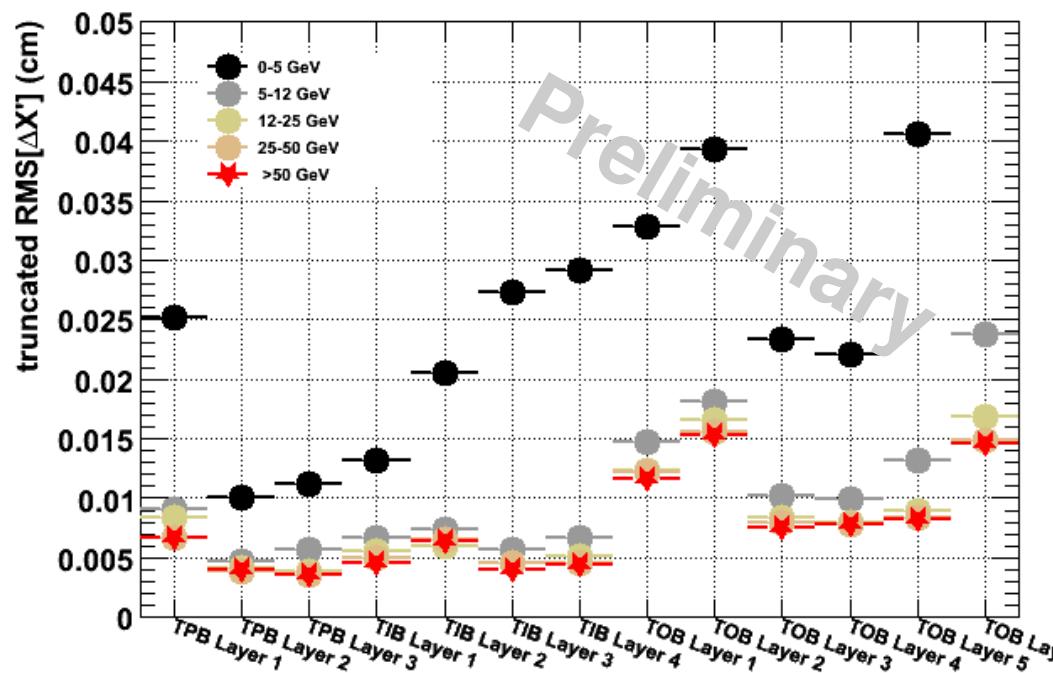
- In order to have a sound **estimate of remaining misalignment** take a well aligned region (upper quarter of Tracker) select tracks hit pattern to satisfy test-beam like geometry and plot residuals as a function of track momenta

Residuals in the different subdets **saturate** at some threshold value ($p>20\text{GeV}$), for which the MCS starts to be dominated by the strip (pixel) pitch and misalignment effects

Subsets Residuals vs momentum

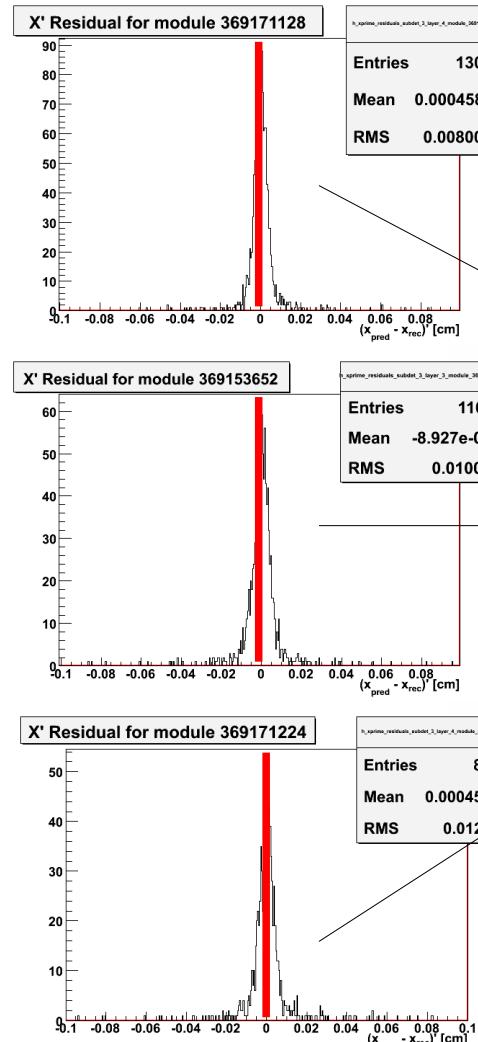


Residuals Barrel Layers

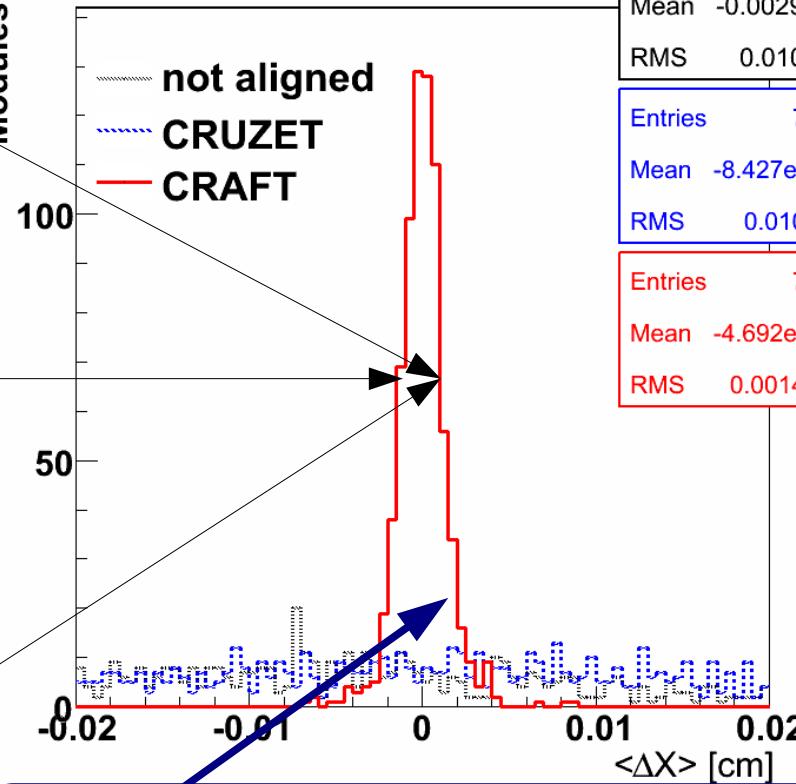


Distribution of Median of Residuals (DMR)

- To check residual misalignment:



MR of TPB modules (x_{local} coord)



- The RMS of DMR is taken as width of the remaining statistical misalignment after the alignment procedure

- DMR (distribution of median of residuals) is a better way to disentangle alignment effects

It has been demonstrated using misaligned MC simulation that width of the distribution of median of residual is the best estimator of the input misalingment

- for each module take the residual. **If entries > 30 hits** take median and fill the DMR
- multiple scattering averages out when considering DMR.
- Able to spot uncoherent misalignment of modules respect the others. NOT displacements that leave track χ^2 invariant (weak modes)

Motivation for module dependent APE

- Old APEs were **much larger** than latest
(shown at CRAFT Torino Workshop)
RMS of Distribution of Median of Residuals (= DMR)

- need to define a new set of APEs which reflects better the current status of Tracker alignment

- They need to be module-dependent since there are regions aligned better than others.

- **New code for writing APE object starting from local module dependent input values** (G. Flucke + I. Reid)

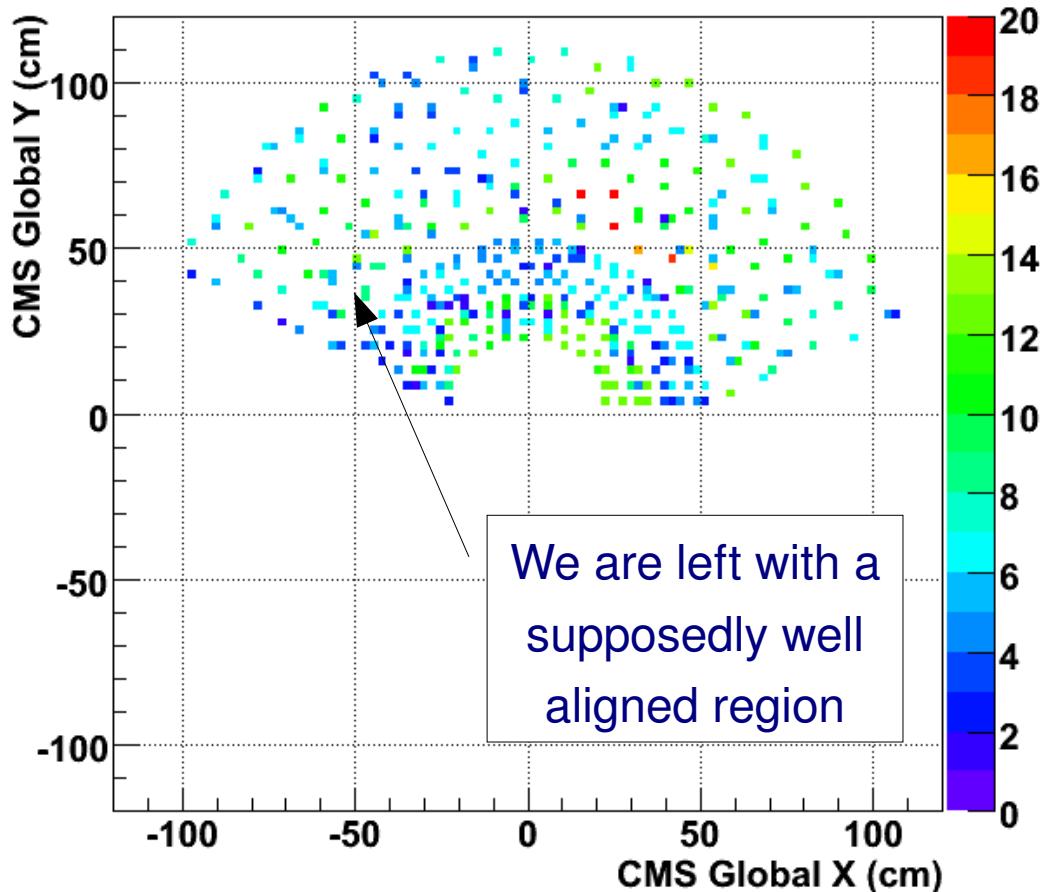
RMS OF DMR			
Subdet	APE (μm)	Mean (μm)	Median (μm)
TPB	200	41	14
TPE	1000	90	37
TIB	100	18	10
TID	300	46	23
TOB	100	21	9
TEC	300	49	28

- Every study in the following has been performed using the **CRAFT first reprocessing datasample**, and using the **CRAFT – signoff alignment object** (Tracker_Geometry_v3_offline)
- It is the first attempt to determine module level APE for CRAFT alignment

Strategy

- Tuning of remaining misalignment (`Tracker_Geometry_v3_offline` as reference for DATA)
 - selecting tracks / hits where MS and extrapolation are small (**p> 20GeV**)

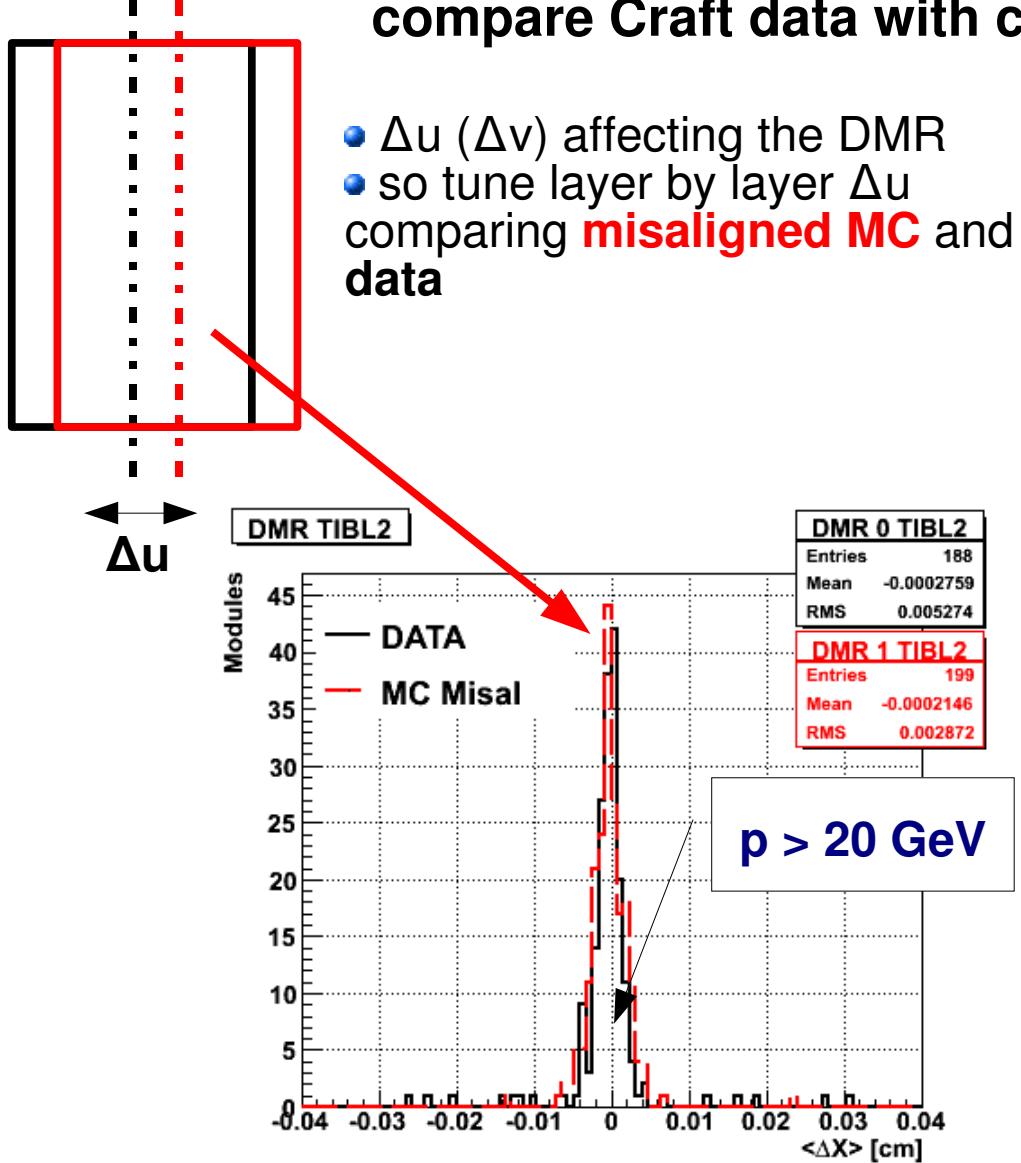
Hit Map XY



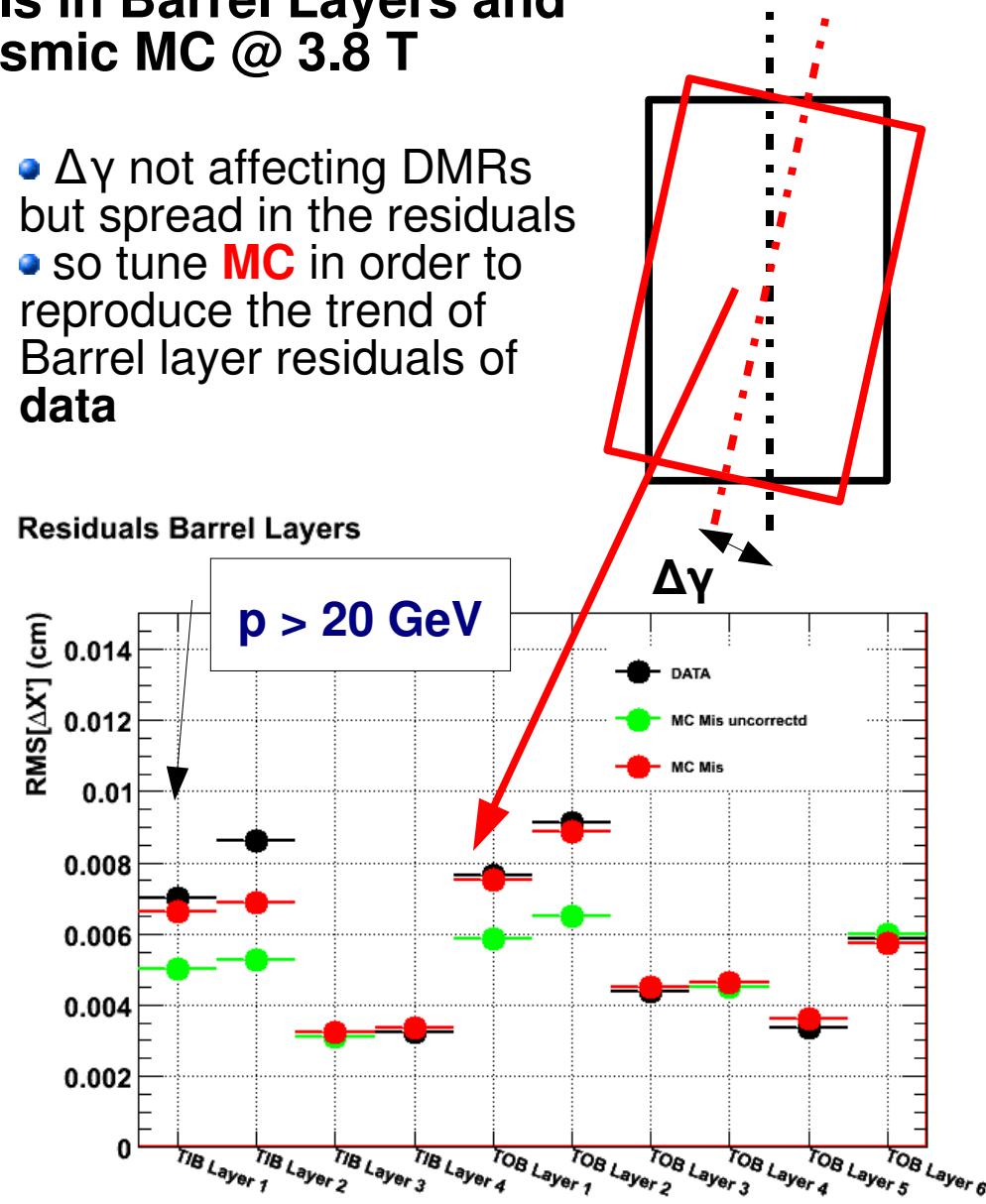
- Track/Hits quality cuts applied
 - **Standard Validation cuts**
 - $N_{\text{hits}} > 10$
 - $N_{\text{hits -2D}} > 2$
 - $S/N_{\text{cluster}} > 18$
 - **Fiducial (pixel-like) volume cuts**
 - $(x_{\text{DCA}}^2 + y_{\text{DCA}}^2)^{1/2} < 11 \text{ cm}$
 - $|z_{\text{DCA}}| < 60 \text{ cm}$
 - **Hit pattern selection**
 - 14 split hits (10 SS + 4 DS)
 - Test-Beam like topology:
 - TOB L6
 - TOB L5
 - ...

Tuning of Δu , (Δv) , $\Delta \gamma$

- Look at DMRs and residuals in Barrel Layers and compare Craft data with cosmic MC @ 3.8 T



- $\Delta \gamma$ not affecting DMRs but spread in the residuals
- so tune MC in order to reproduce the trend of Barrel layer residuals of data

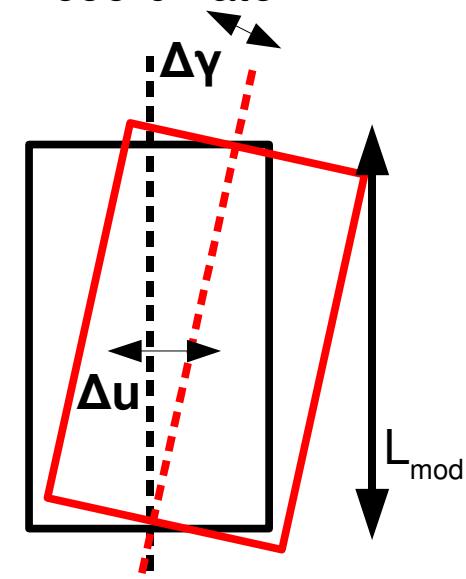


Estimation of new APE

- In **TIB/TOB**

- Misalignment parameters Δu , (Δv for DS), $\Delta \gamma$ obtained as described before are used to define a NEW layer dependent APE (APE_{NEW}) in the local x coordinate

$$\text{APE}_{\text{NEW}} = \sqrt{\sigma_{uu}} = \underbrace{\Delta u}_{\substack{u \text{ correction} \\ \text{from MC tuning} \\ \text{of DMR}}} \oplus \underbrace{\frac{L_{\text{mod}}}{4}}_{\substack{\text{average} \\ \text{lever arm}}} \underbrace{\Delta \gamma}_{\substack{y \text{ from} \\ \text{MC tuning} \\ \text{of residuals}}} \oplus \underbrace{(C \delta v)}_{\substack{\text{ad hoc correction} \\ \text{for DS}}}$$



- In **TPB/TPE/TID/TEC** (Endcap and Pixels)

- since a detailed analysis of layer dependent matching with misaligned MC was not performed → Take the **DMR**

$$\text{APE}_{\text{NEW}} = \sqrt{\sigma_{uu}} = \text{Median}(\text{Residual}_x)$$

Subdet	Median (μm)
TPB	14
TPE	37
TID	23
TEC	28

Scaling Law

- We know that the quality of Alignment is ϕ -dependent, so introduce a scaling law, which increases the APE in modules having fewer hits in the alignment procedure:

Structure in DMR(ϕ) clearly visible

- so said N , the number of hits/module

$$|\langle \text{residual}_x \rangle| > 3 \text{ APE}_{\text{old}}$$

$$N < N_{\min}$$

$$N > N_{\max}$$

$$N_{\min} < N < N_{\max}$$

$$\text{APE} = |\langle \text{residual}_x \rangle|$$

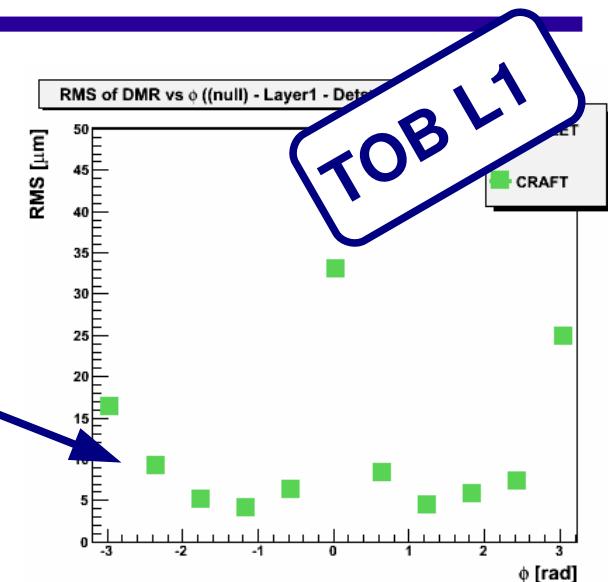
$$\text{APE} = \text{APE}_{\text{old}}$$

$$\text{APE} = k \text{ APE}_{\text{new}}$$

$$\text{APE} = k \text{ APE}_{\text{new}} \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{N_{\max}}{N} \right)}$$

- k , N_{\max} , N_{\min} parameters to be tuned!

- This procedure should avoid introducing errors too small to bad aligned modules (which have very large median of residuals / too few hits)

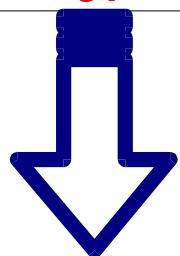


Current status

I. Reid +
G. Flucke

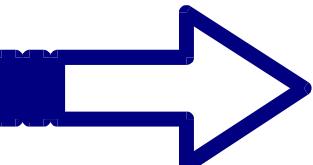
- Using the numbers as shown in the previous slides we define the following parameters:

	$K^*APE0 (\mu\text{m})$	Nmax	Nmin
TPB	19	400	25
TIB L1/L2	20/16	4000	100
TIB L3/L4	19	4000	100
TOB L1/L2	38/23	8000	200
TOB L3/L4	16	8000	200
TOB L5/L6	15	8000	200
TPE	55	100	25
TID	35	1500	500
TEC	31	1600	30



to rescale

- Local coordinate input given to generate module dependent APE



- First module dependent APE object successfully produced.
- set $\sigma_{uu} = \sigma_{vv} = \sigma_{ww}$
- “spherical” local APE \rightarrow “spherical” global APE

$$V_{uvw} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{uu} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{vv} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{ww} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

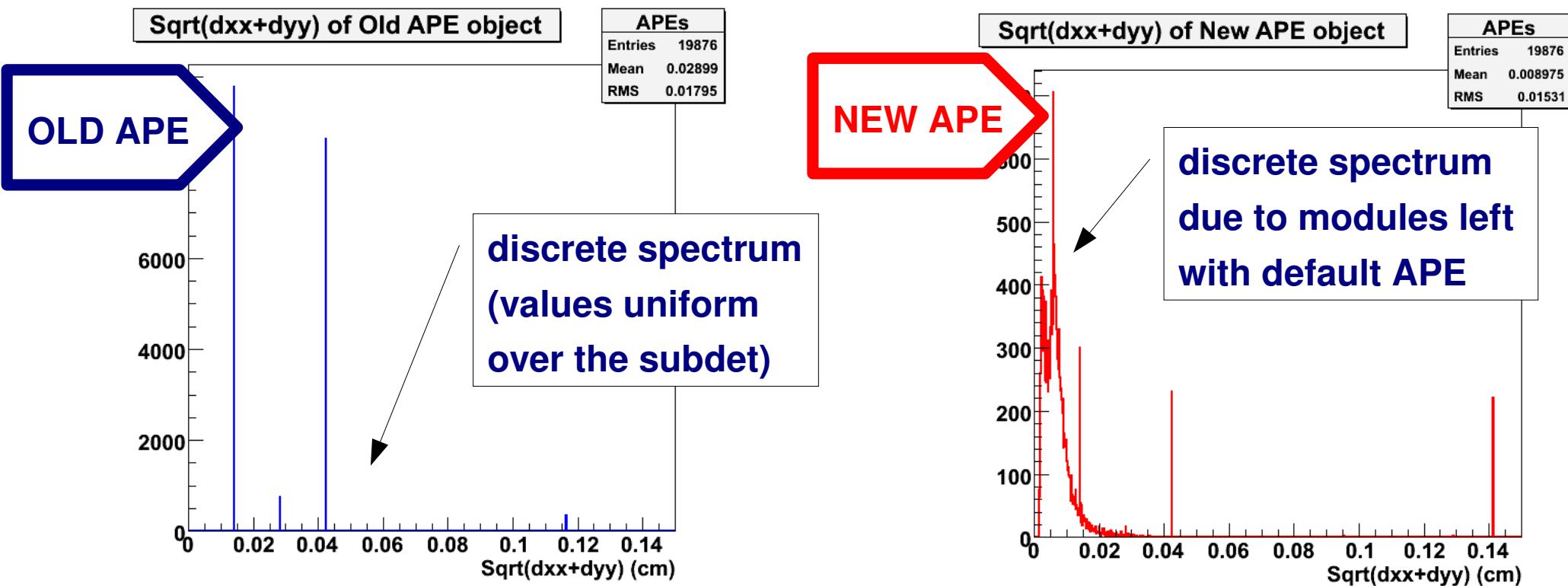
moduleId	σ_{uu}	σ_{vv}	σ_{ww}
369120493	0.00475	0.00475	0.00475
369120494	0.00628	0.00628	0.00628
369120501	0.00418	0.00418	0.00418
369120502	0.00723	0.00723	0.00723

Error “spectrum”

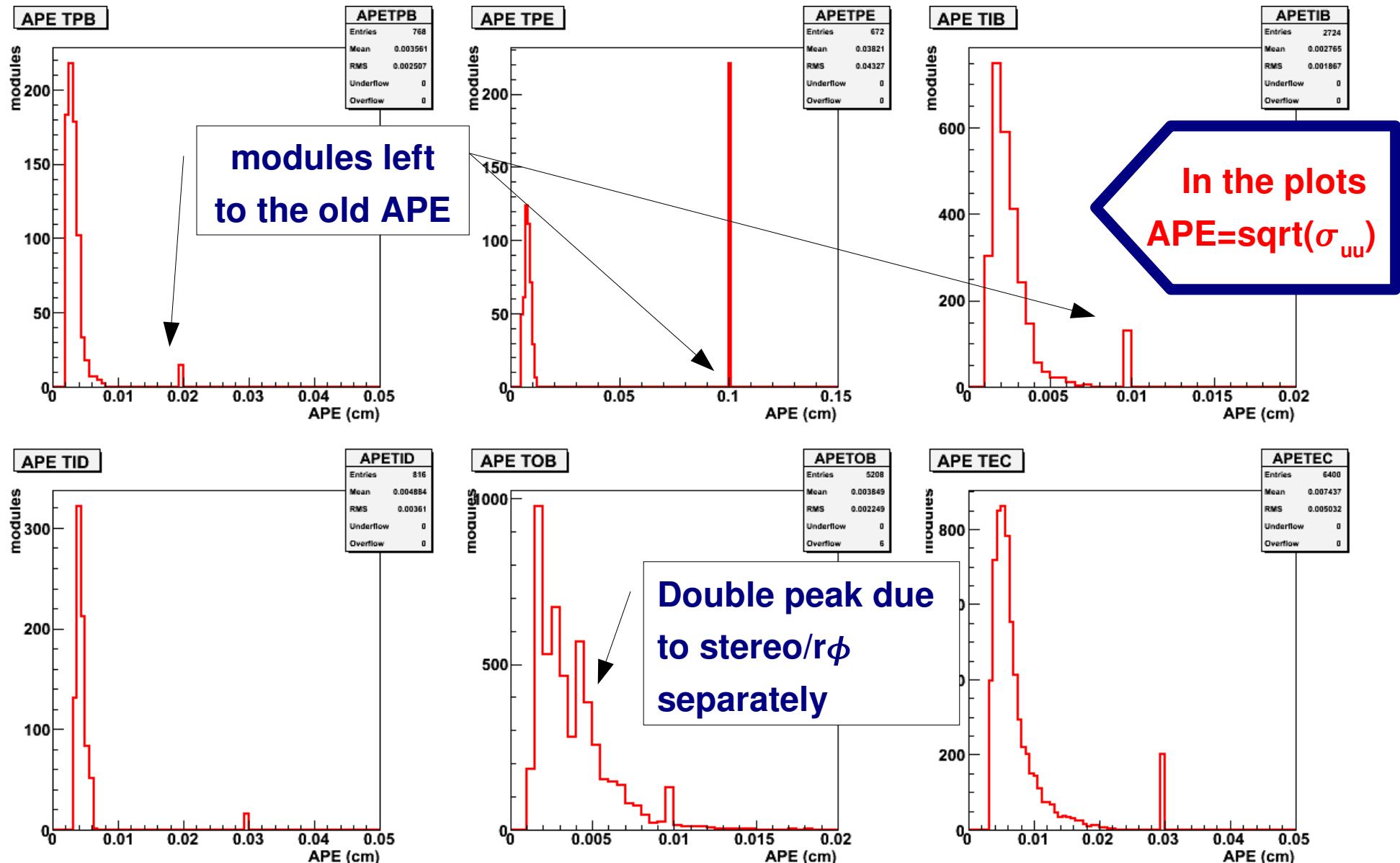
- Define the error in the $r\phi$ plane as the squared sum of the global X and Y errors

$$\text{error} = \sqrt{(\sigma_{xx} + \sigma_{yy})} = \sqrt{(dxx + dyy)}$$

- Plot it for “default” APE (`TkGeomErr_Offline_v3`) and new **module-dependent APE**;

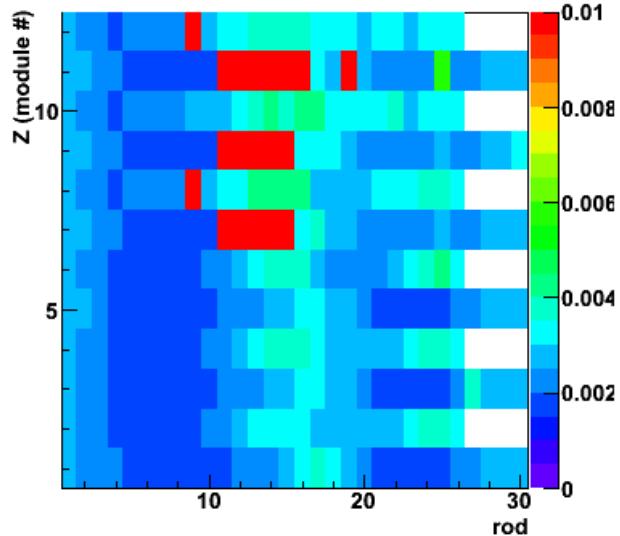


Error “spectra” for Subdets

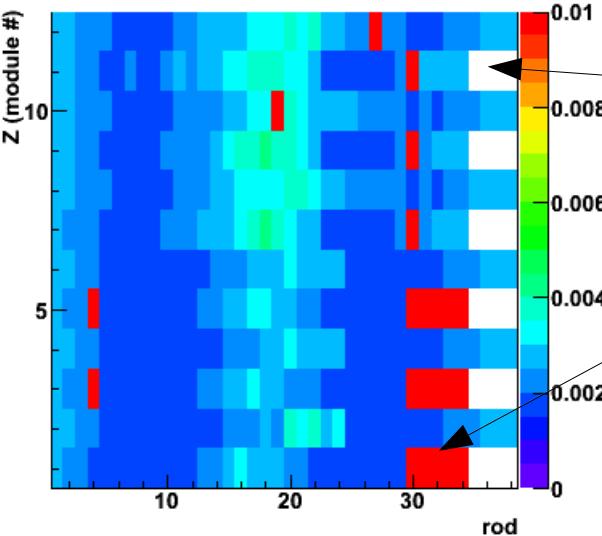


2D map of APE - TIB

APE TIB L1



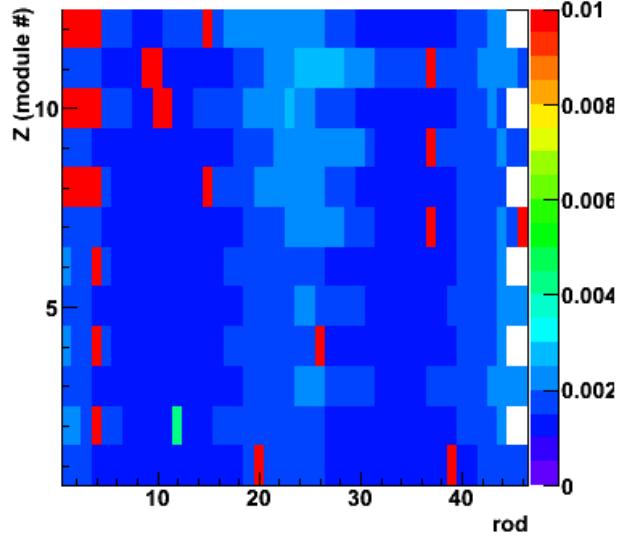
APE TIB L2



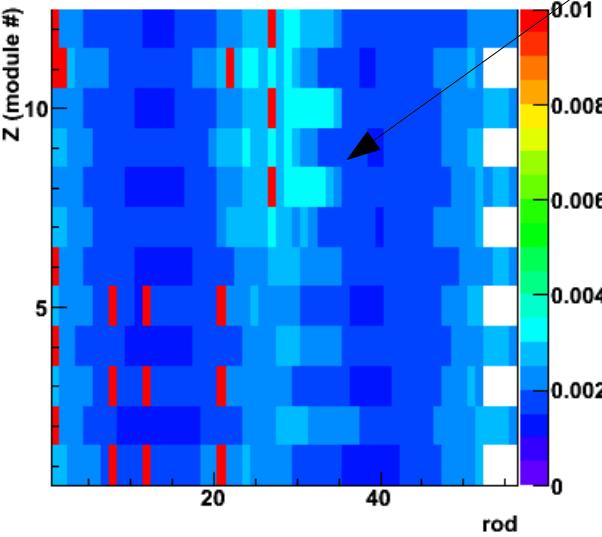
white spots are due to
binning issues
(internal/external strings)

red spots are modules left
with default APE

APE TIB L3

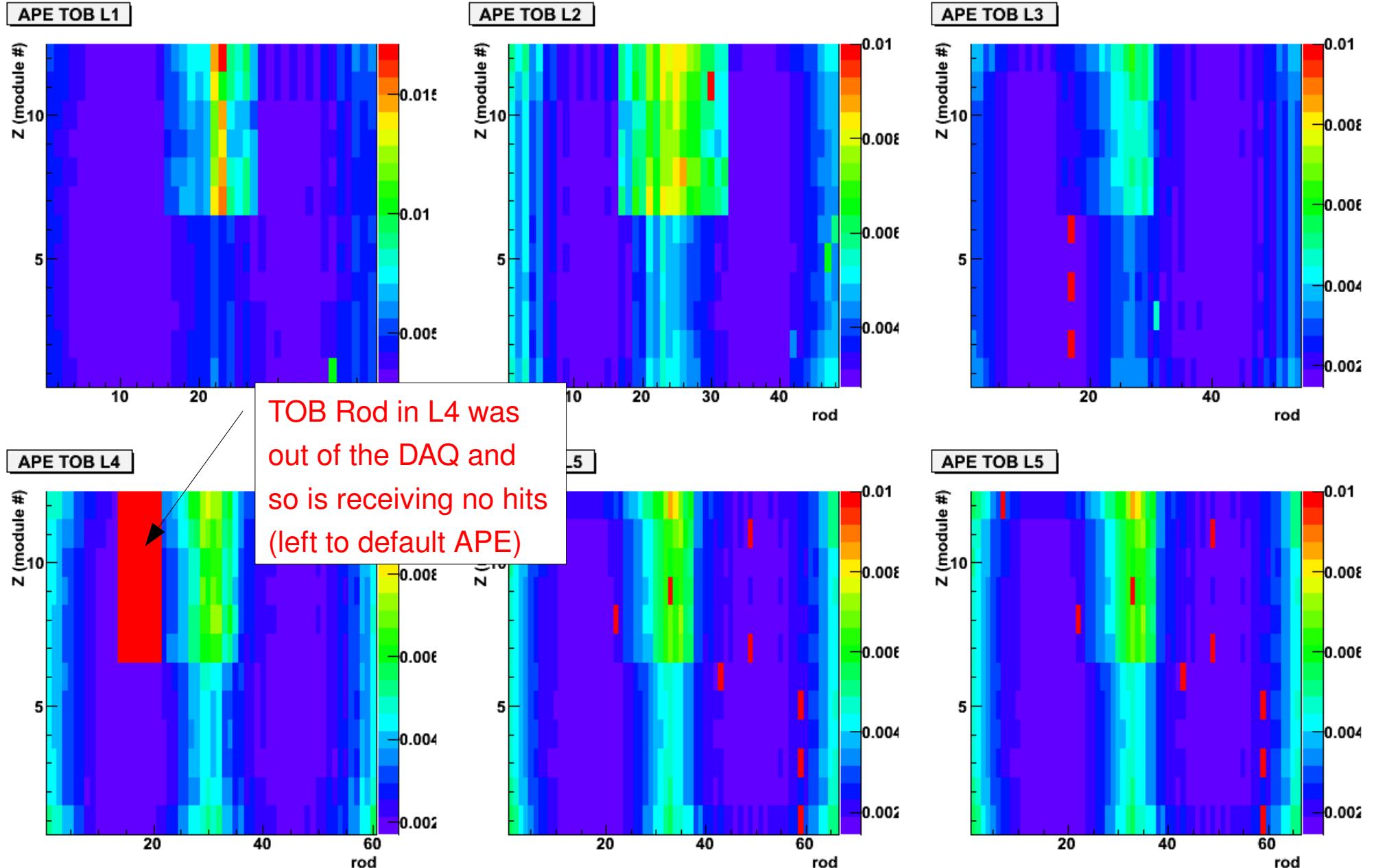


APE TIB L4



values in-between are due
to the modulation as a
function on the number of
entries (structure Top-
Bottom visible)

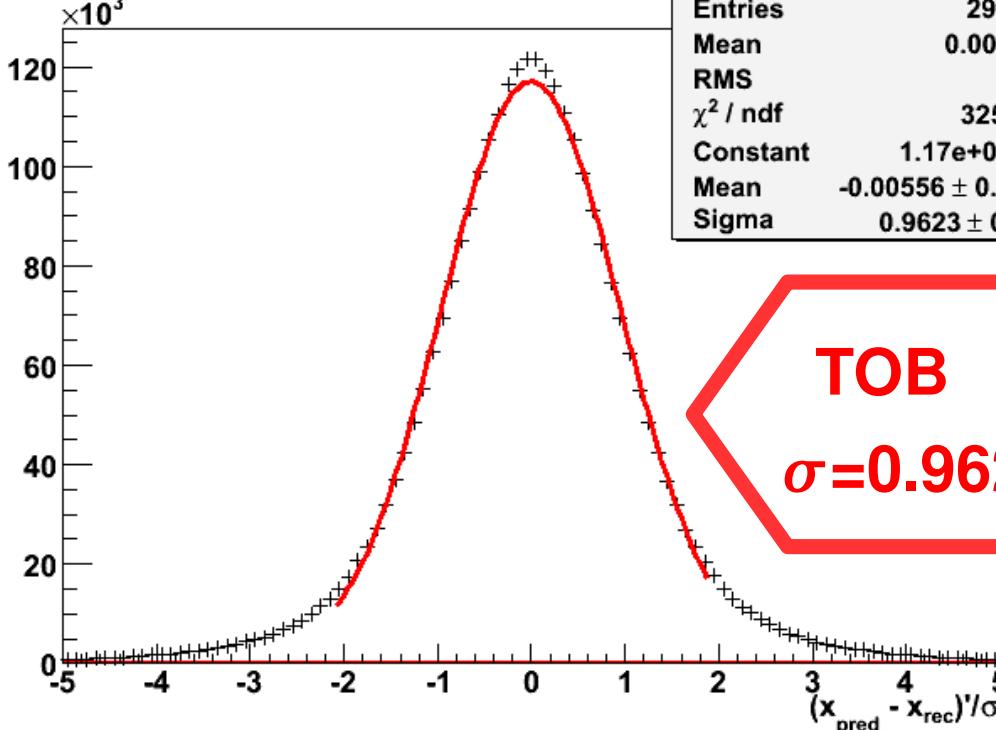
2D Map of APE - TOB



Validation

J. Hauk

Residual for TOBBarrel 3 in Strip



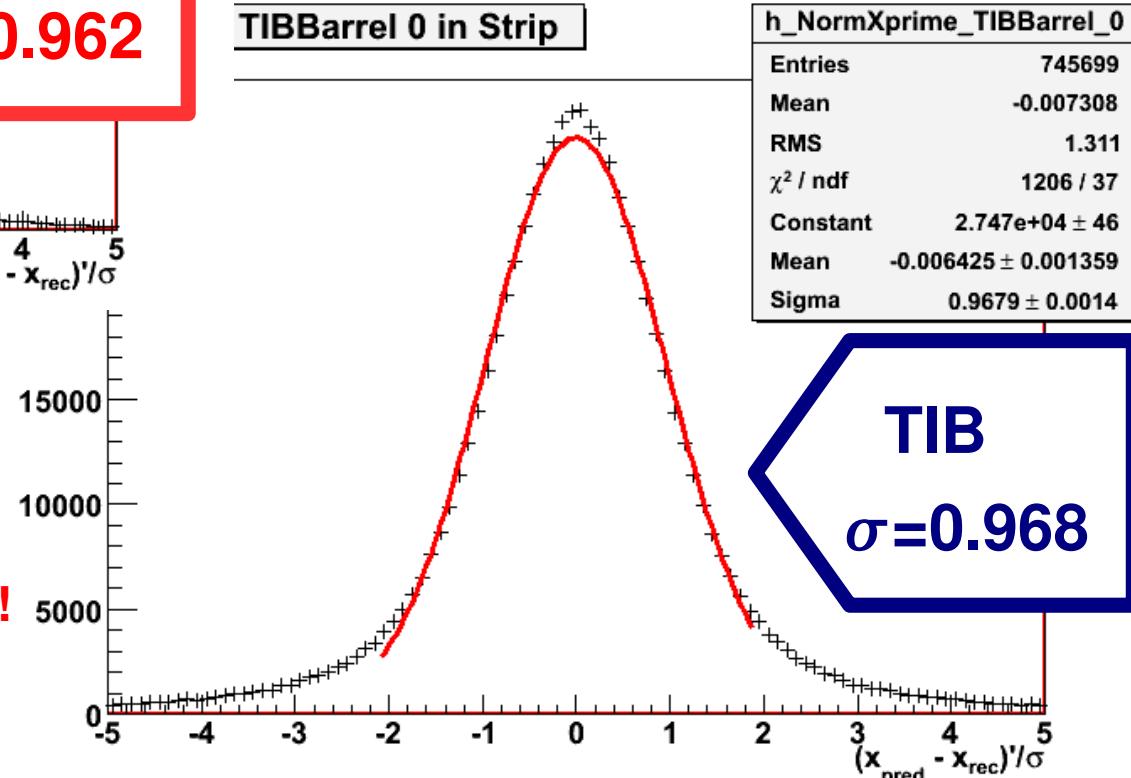
- First rough validation, using normalized track residuals:

$$r_i = \frac{u_i^{\text{hit}} - u_i^{\text{fit}}}{\sigma_i}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sigma_i(\text{APE}, \text{hit})$$

- If the errors were correctly estimated the RMS should be 1

TIBBarrel 0 in Strip



- Take the width of a gaussian fit (~1 in the subdets) and use it to adjust calibration
- It does not take into account tails yet!**

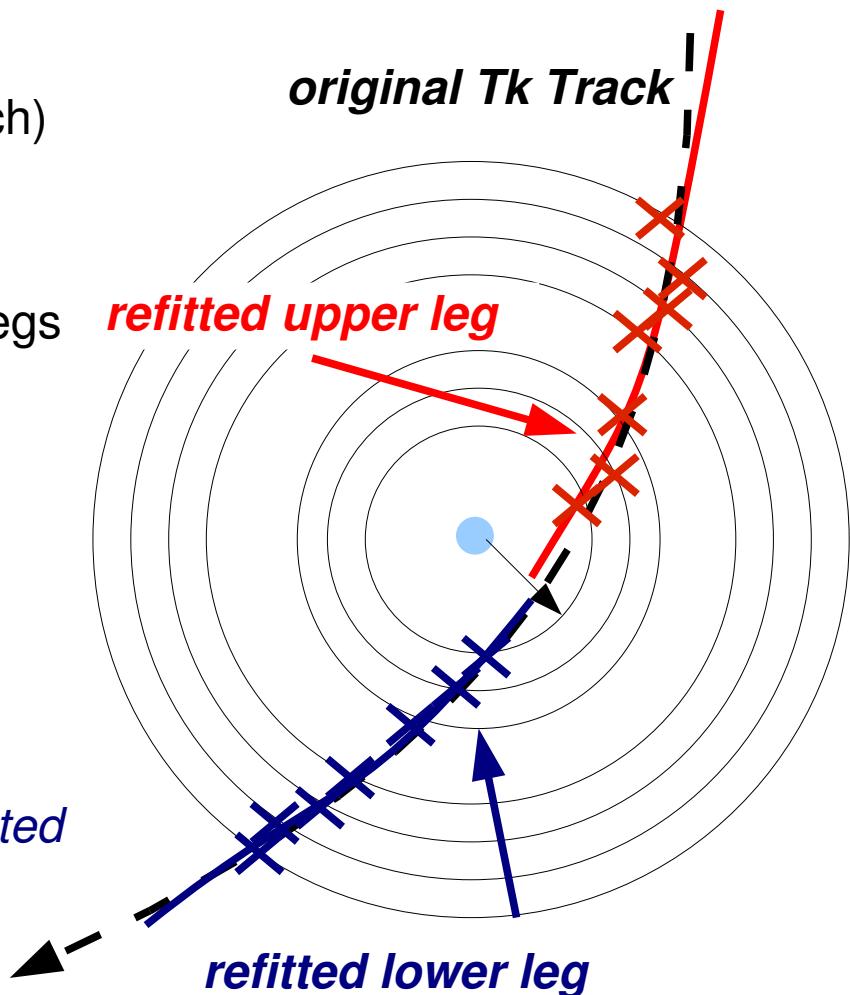
Cosmic Track Splitting Validation

- Take a tracker track:
 - split it along its **PCA** (Point of Closest Approach)
 - refit separately the two hits collections coming from the two cosmic halves
 - compare the track parameters of the two legs updated at the PCA:
$$X = (d_{xy}, d_z, p_T, \theta_{tk}, \phi_{tk})$$
 - define residuals r_x as the difference of the parameters from above and below
$$r_x = \Delta X = X(PCA)_{TOP} - X(PCA)_{BOT}$$
 - if alignment is good the two parameter sets should coincide and *small residuals are expected*
- Correct estimation of errors is reflected in the normalized residuals or pulls

$$\frac{r}{\sigma_r} = \frac{\Delta X}{\sigma_{\Delta X}} = \frac{X_{top} - X_{bot}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{Xtop}^2 + \sigma_{Xbot}^2}}$$

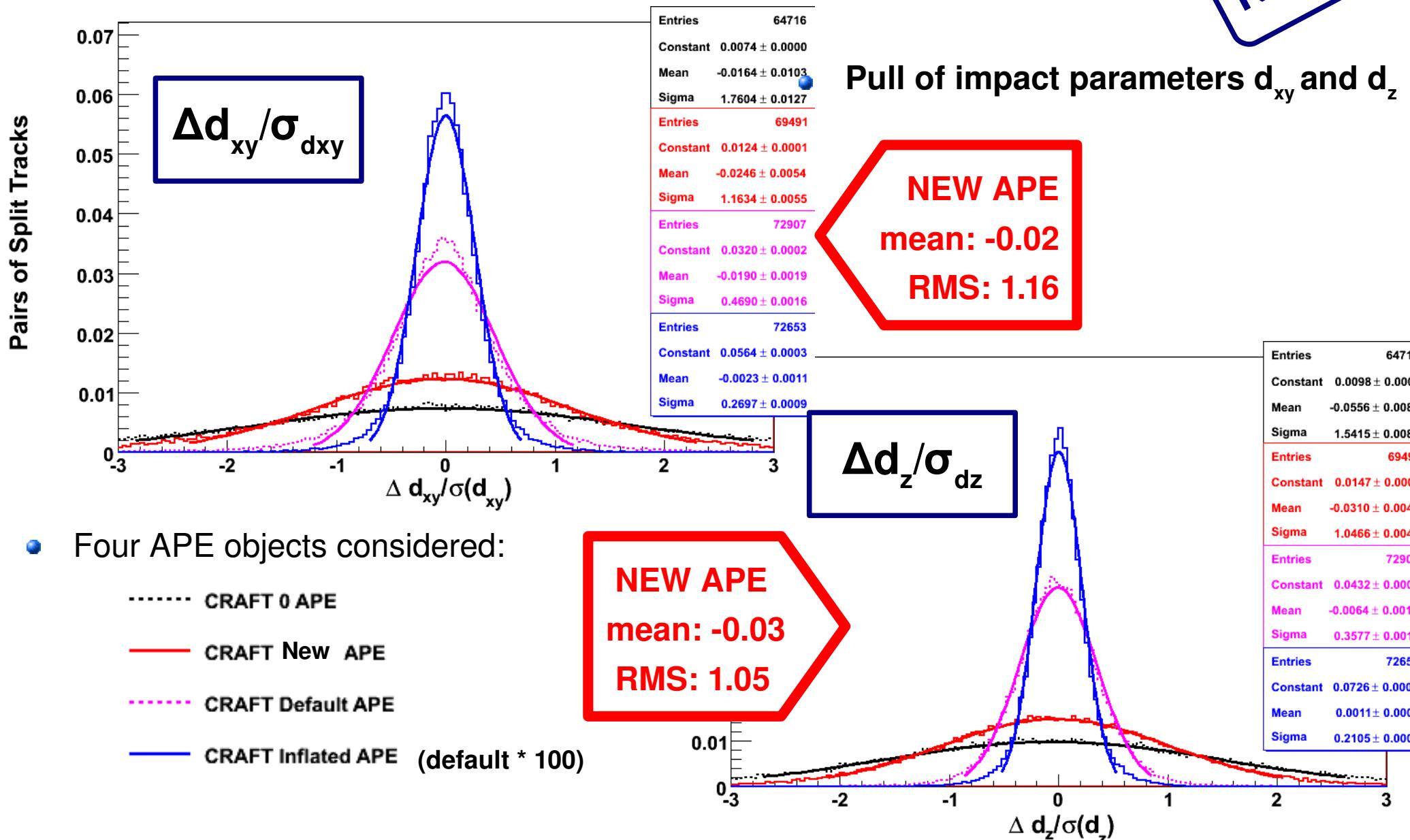


RMS of normalized residuals should be 1



Cosmic Track Splitting Validation*

N. Tran



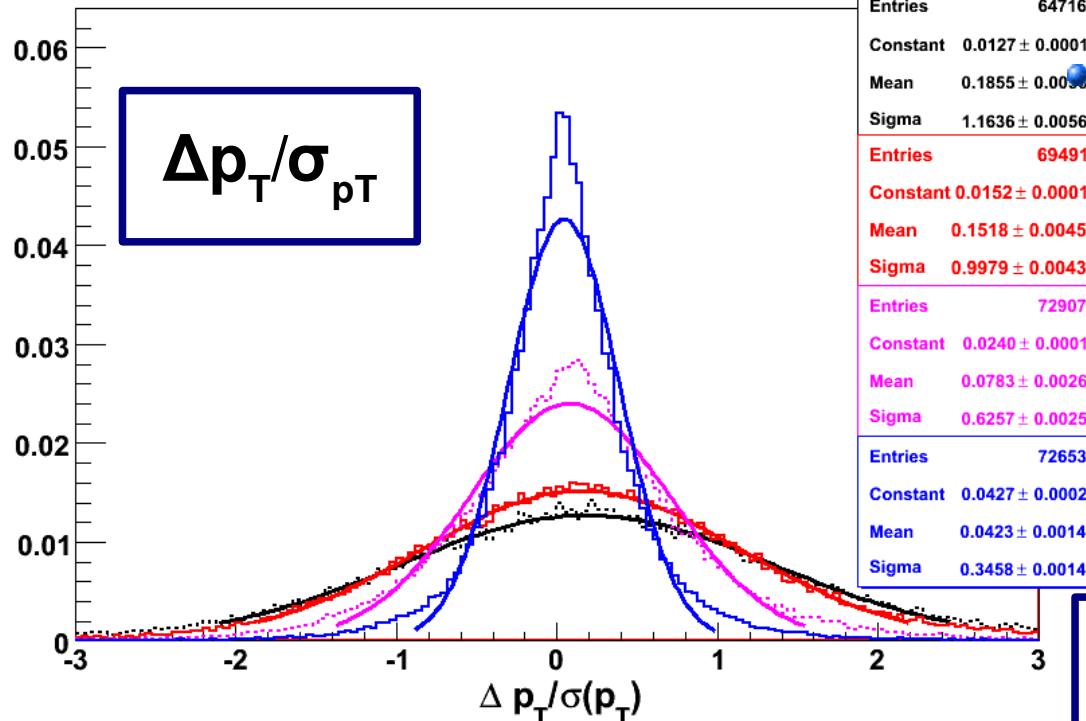
- Four APE objects considered:

----- CRAFT 0 APE
 — CRAFT New APE
 -·- CRAFT Default APE
 — CRAFT Inflated APE (default * 100)

*see: http://www.pha.jhu.edu/~ntran/cms/splitTracks/alignment/plots_forMarco_forAPE/

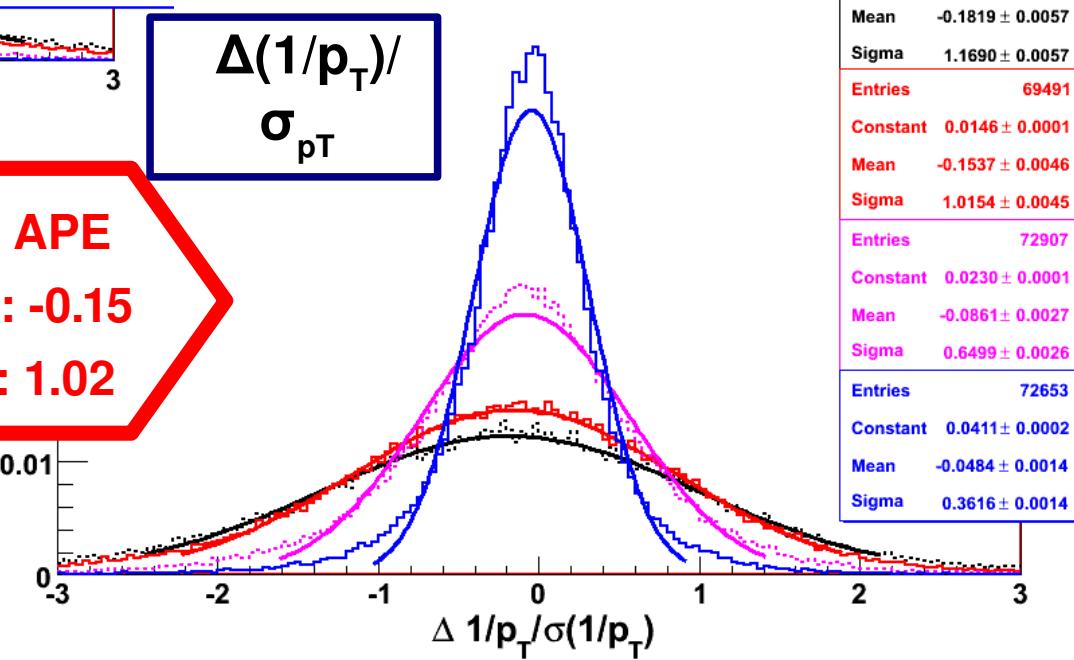
Normalized Residuals (p_T / κ)

Pairs of Split Tracks



Pull for momentum/curvature $p_T / 1/p_T$

NEW APE
mean: 0.15
RMS: 0.99

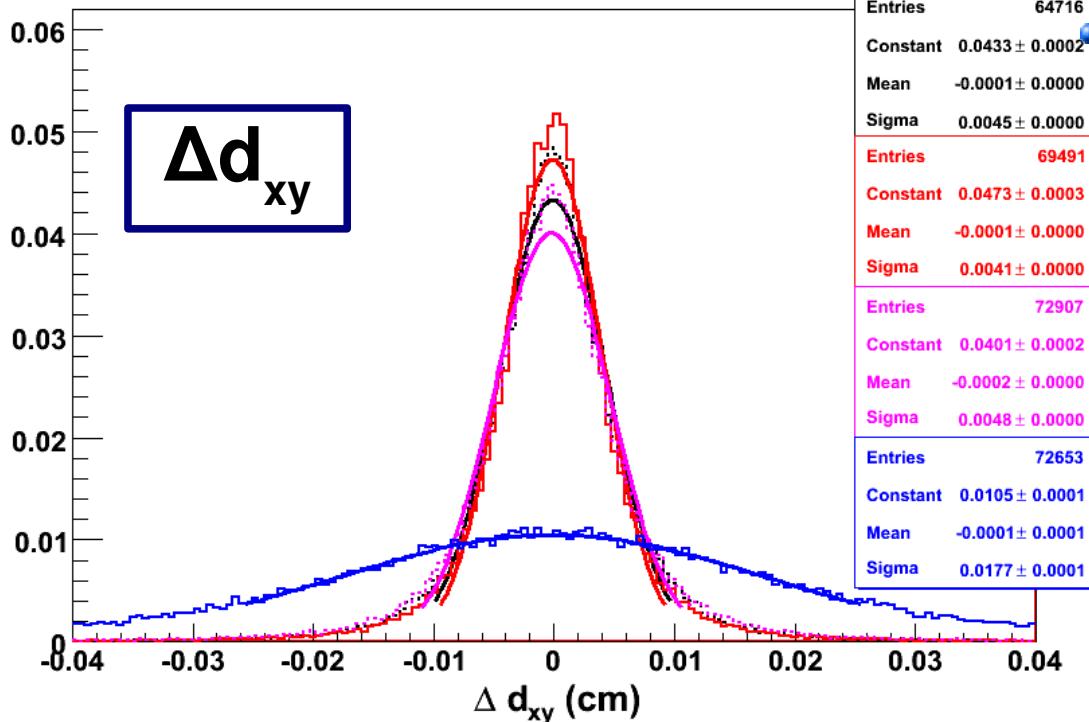


- Pulls in general show a slight underestimation of the errors

NEW APE
mean: -0.15
RMS: 1.02

Absolute Residuals

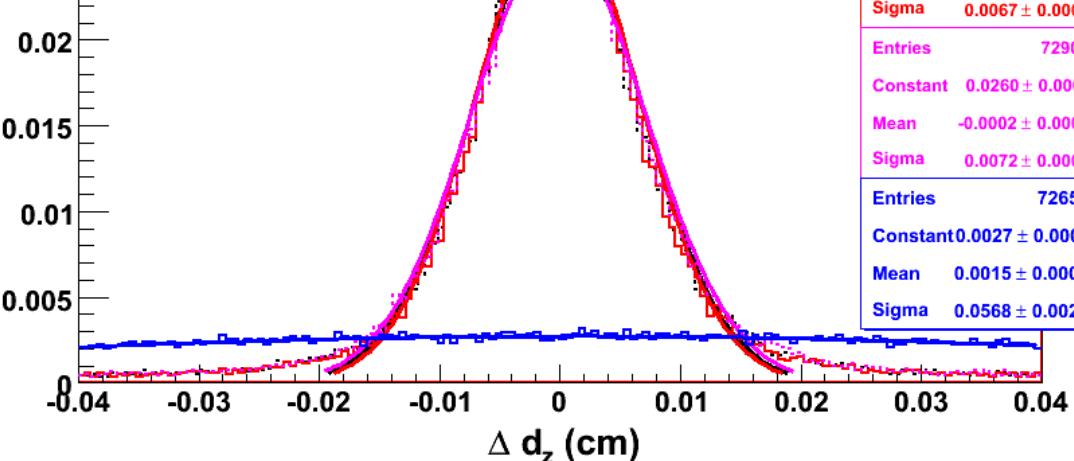
Pairs of Split Tracks



Four APE objects considered:

- CRAFT 0 APE
- CRAFT New APE
- CRAFT Default APE
- CRAFT Inflated APE

Pairs of Split



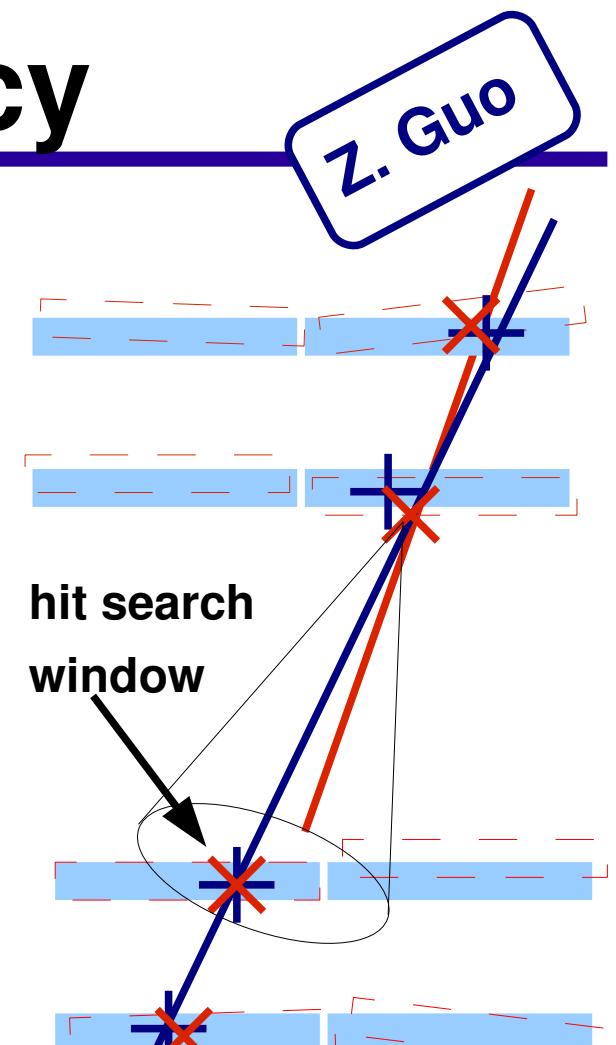
- Absolute residuals show:
 - little dependence on APEs
 - the **new APE** object has the best performance

APE in tracking efficiency

Z. Guo

- APE have a **direct impact on tracking efficiency** since:
 - the search window of hits in pattern recognition is tuned on APE (hit is taken if it does not deteriorate the track χ^2 more than some value)
 - track extrapolation is sensible to APE \Rightarrow in the refit procedure hits are "weighted" with the APE
- APE-related efficiency is a responsibility of Tracker Alignment Group
- **Idea: Re-reco ~ 3k tracks from CRAFT**
 - Number of tracks with at least a TXX (TIB/TEC/...) hit

CTF	PXB	PXE	TIB	TID	TOB	TEC
Zero	22	15	466	256	1456	724
New	22	18	464	256	1450	720
Default	24	19	474	261	1453	736
Cosmic TF	PXB	PXE	TIB	TID	TOB	TEC
Zero	25	20	469	262	1502	1070
New	24	19	471	262	1514	1079
Default	25	23	482	264	1536	1100

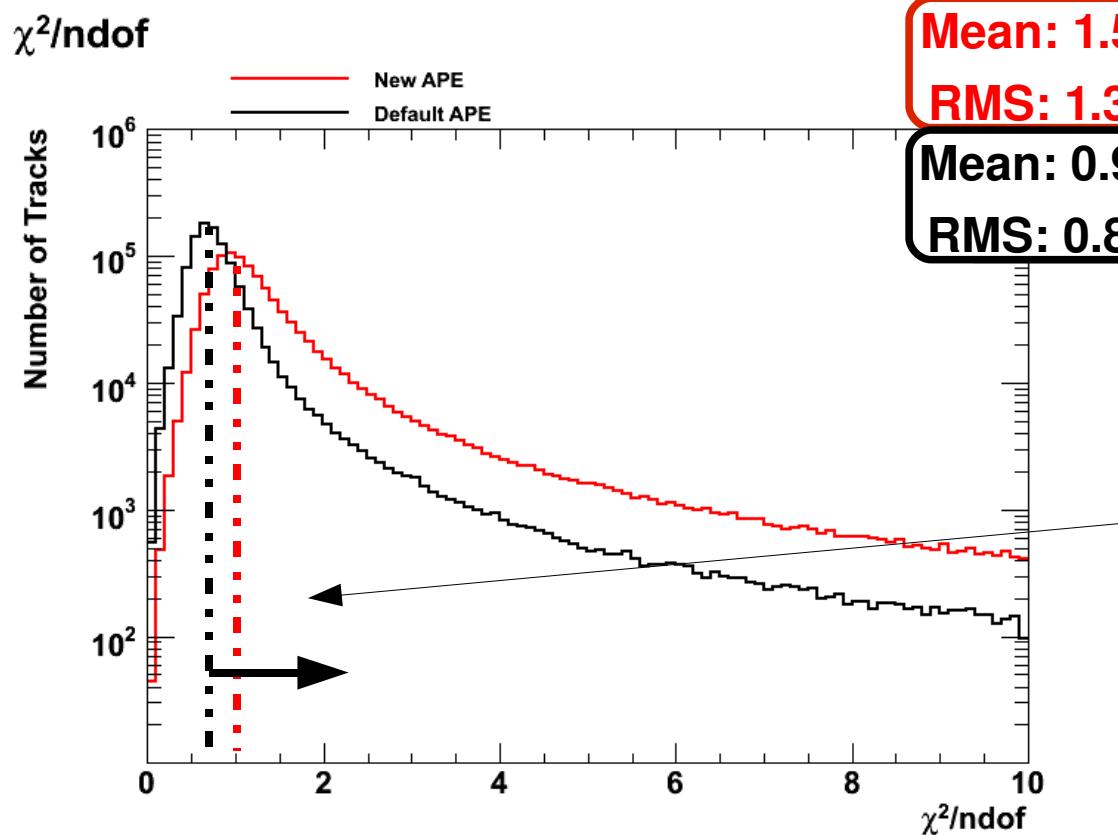


Within the **same tracking algo**, very little differences are observed among the different APE objects

Track χ^2 (Default Vs New APE)

- Definition of track χ^2 :

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i^{N_{\text{hits}}} \frac{r_i^2(p, q)}{\sigma_i^2} = \sum_i^{N_{\text{hits}}} \frac{(u^{\text{hit}}(p, q) - u^{\text{fit}}(p, q))^2}{\sigma_i^2}$$
$$\sigma_i = \sigma_{i, \text{track}}(\text{APE}) \oplus \sigma_{i, \text{hit}} \oplus \sigma_{\text{APE}}$$

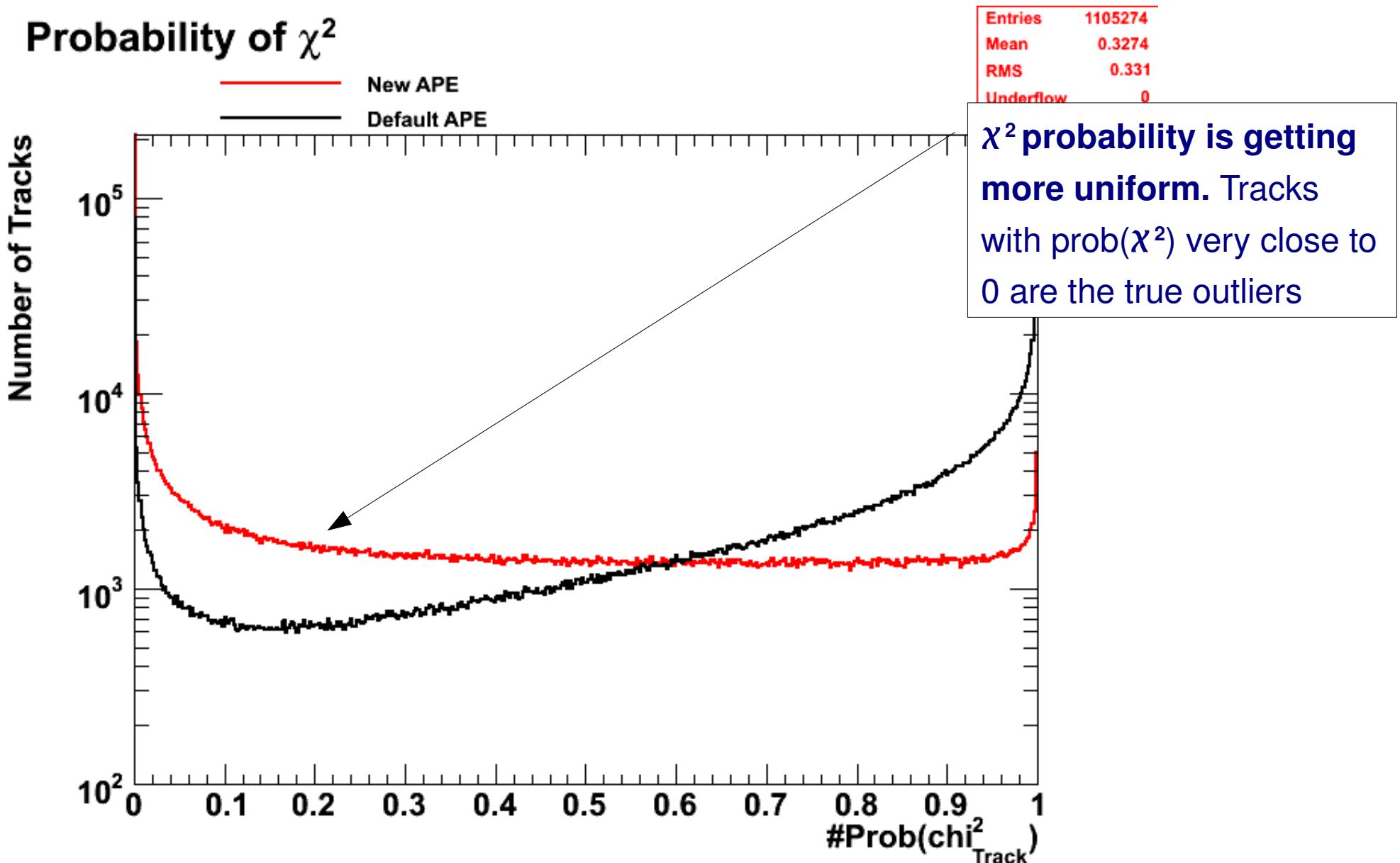


- The track χ^2 depends strongly on the **Alignment Position Error**
- Idea: refit tracks with new and old APE and check that the χ^2 shifts and indeed peaks at 1.

χ^2 peak shifting to 1. Mean values is still to high due to the heavy tail. More sensible to fit the distribution and extract the curve parameters?

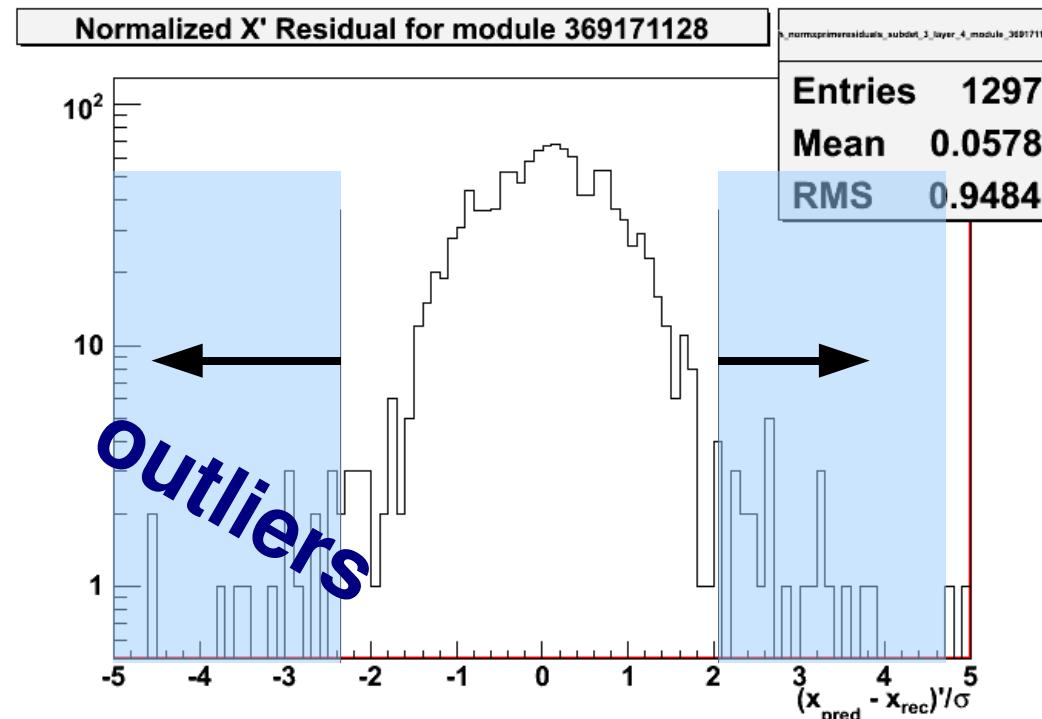
Probability of χ^2

Probability of χ^2



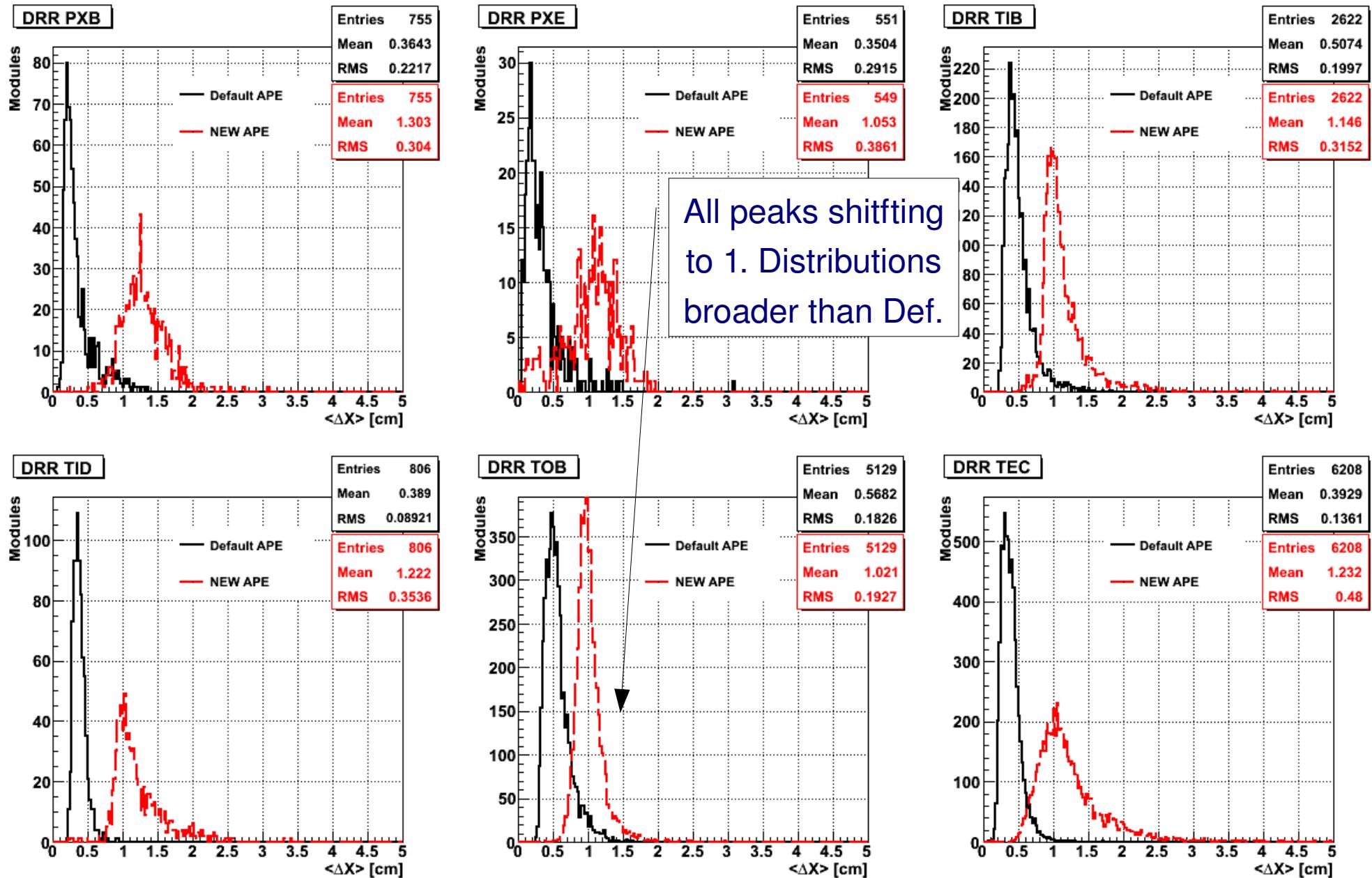
Further Validation of APE object

- Perform Standard Validation using `Tracker_Geometry_v3_offline` on ~ 1.5 M **Tracks** (half of CRAFT Datasample)
- Extract at **module level** the width of the distribution containing 95.44% (i.e. $\pm 2\sigma$ if dealing with perfect gaussians) of the **normalized residuals**

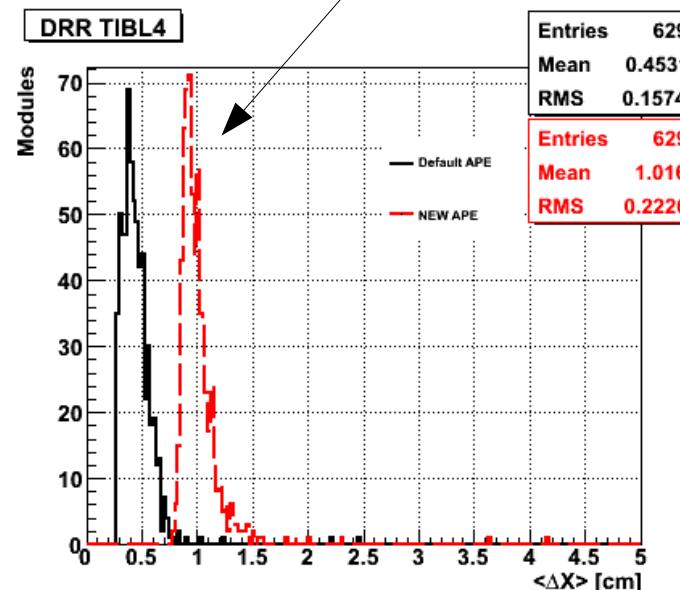
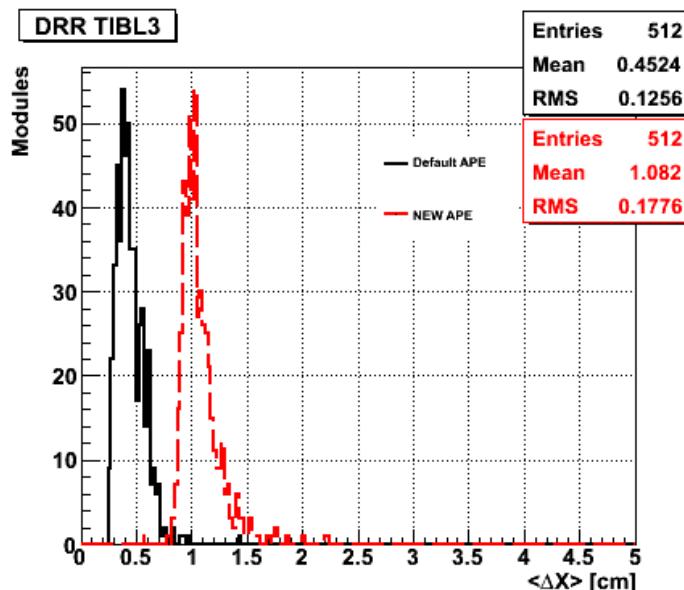
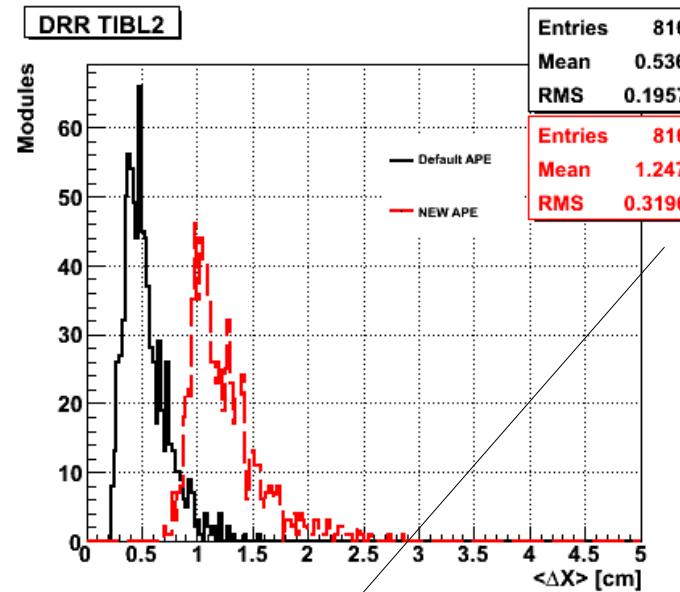
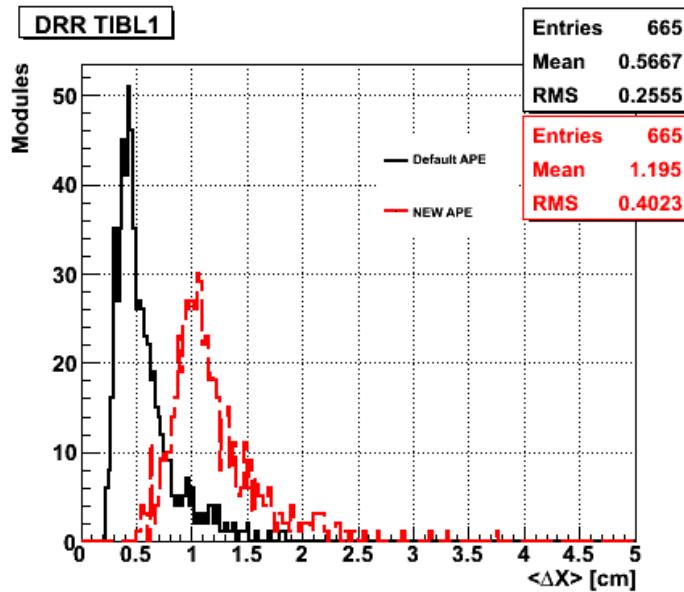


- Look at 1D distribution of Truncated RMS of normalized residuals at subdet and Layer level for Strip Barrel (Ideal world \Rightarrow peak to 1, as narrow as possible)
- Look at the TH2 distribution of Truncated RMS at Layer level for TPB/TIB/TOB for each module (check for inhomogeneities)

DRR – Subdet level

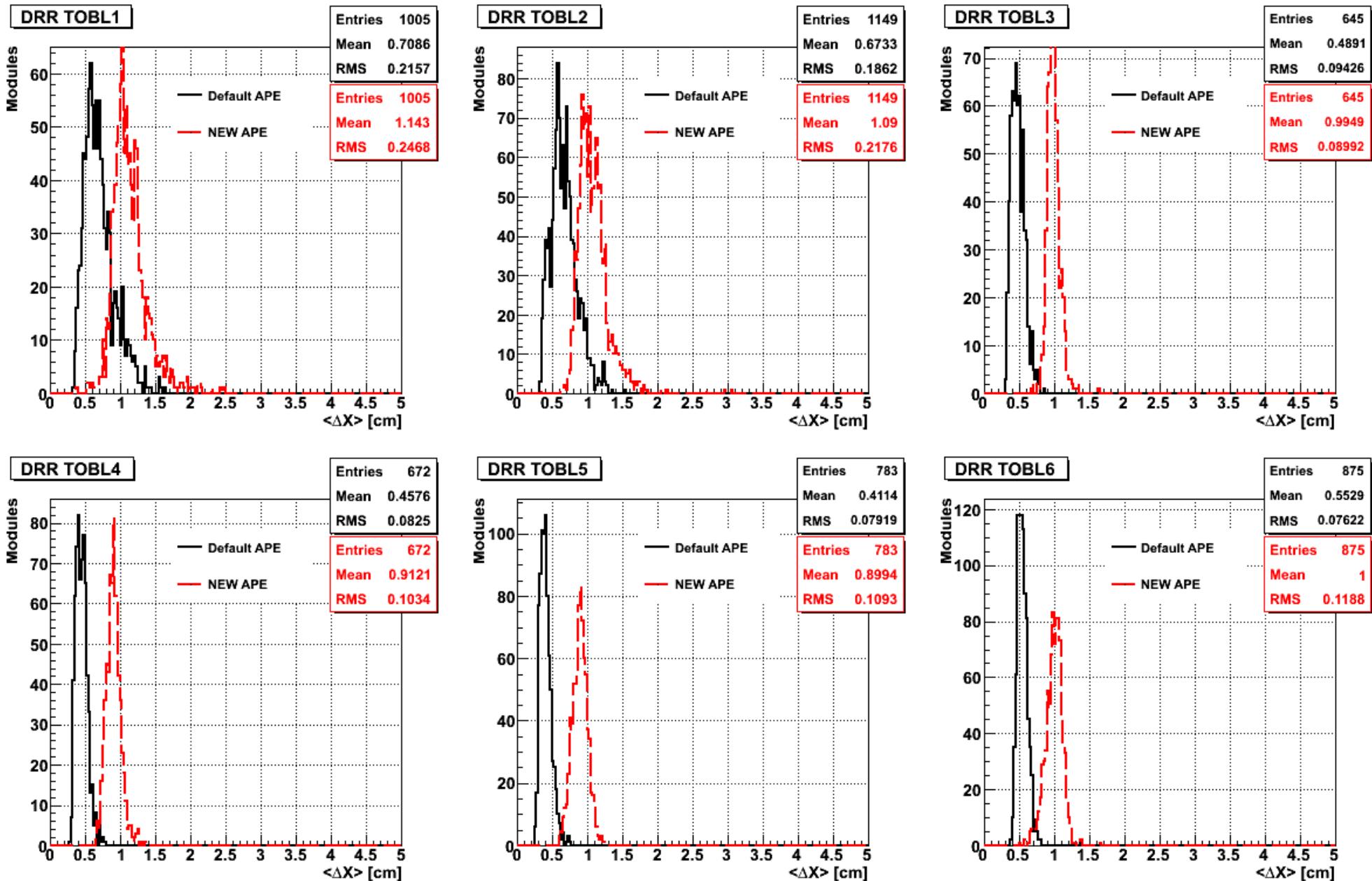


DRR – TIB (Layer Level)

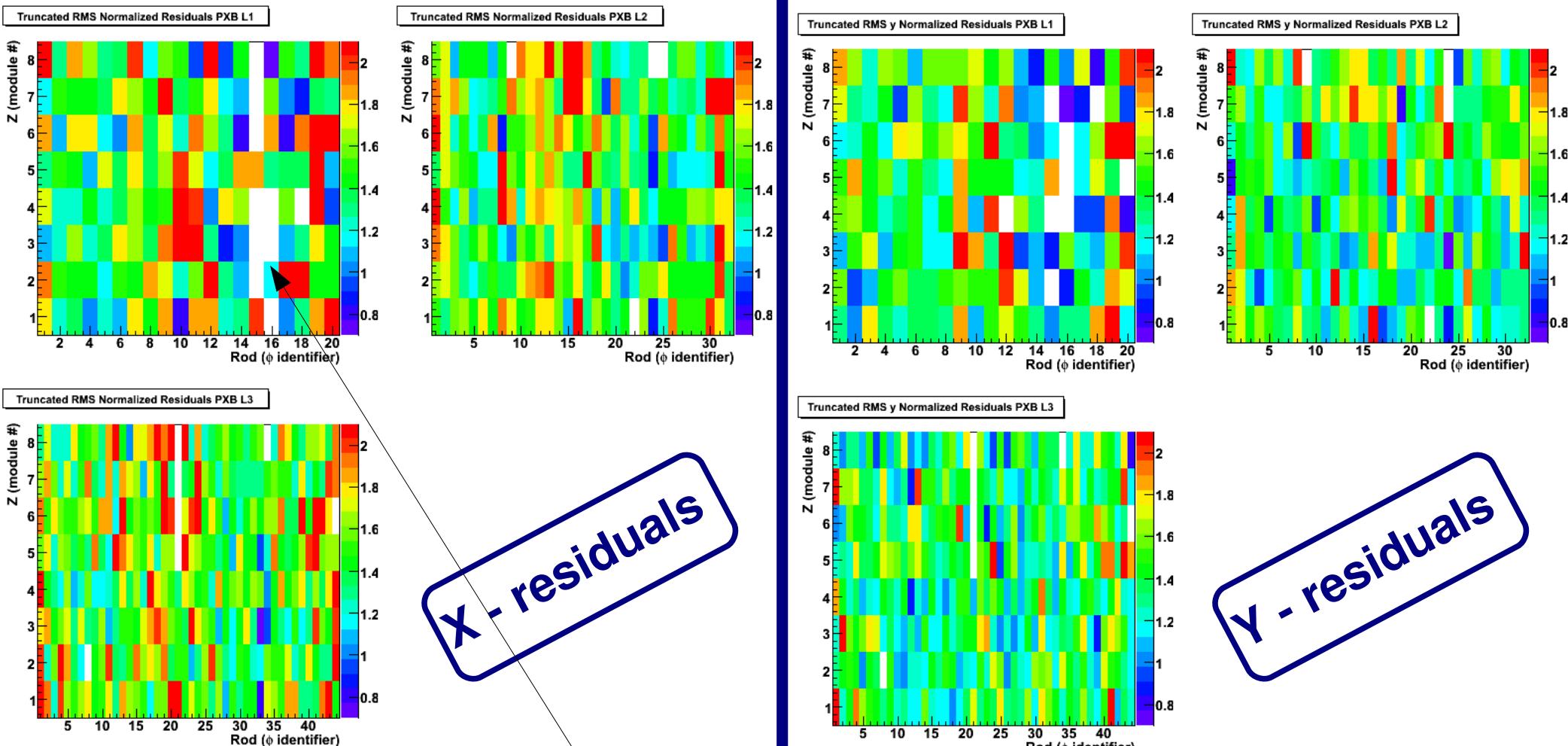


All peaks shifting to 1.
Distributions broader than
Default. Distributions look
crudely ok for SS Layers
(L3/L4) while too broad in
DS (L1/L2)

DRR – TOB (Layer Level)

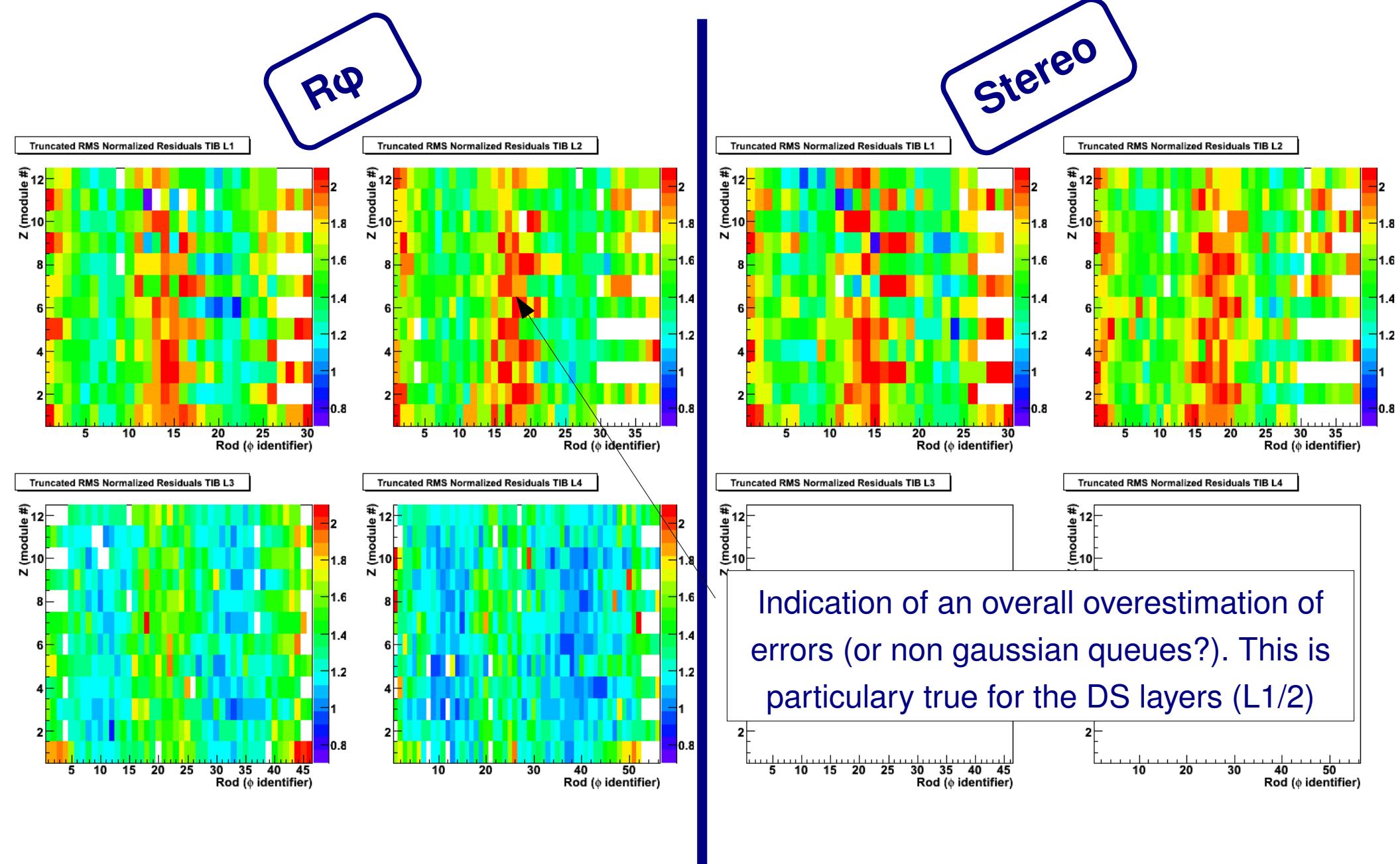


“Thermal Maps” of RMS - PXB



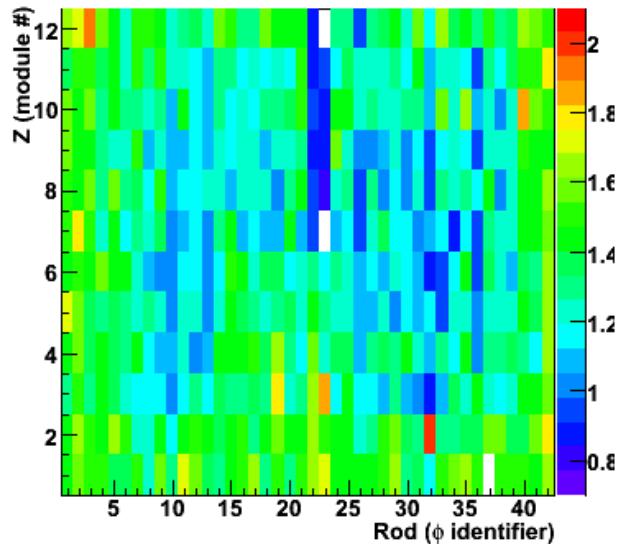
White spots are modules
receiving too few hits to
extract sensible RMS.

“Thermal Maps” of RMS - TIB

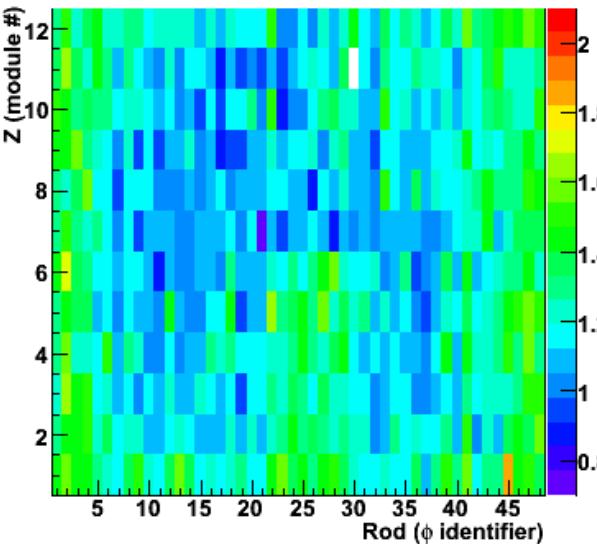


“Thermal Maps” of RMS - TOB ($r\phi$)

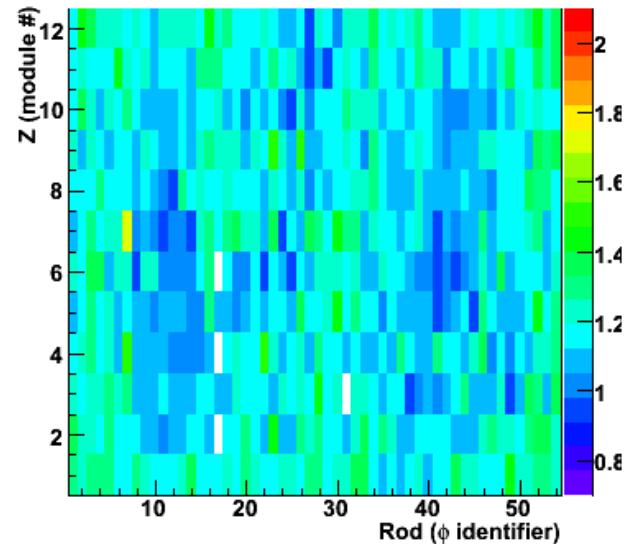
Truncated RMS Normalized Residuals TOB L1



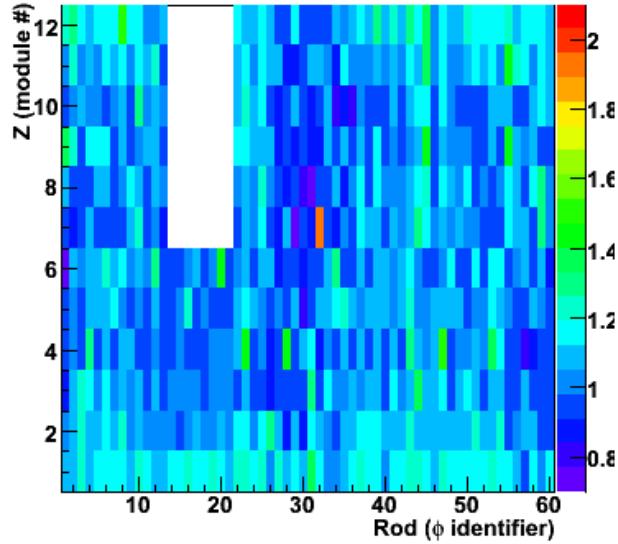
Truncated RMS Normalized Residuals TOB L2



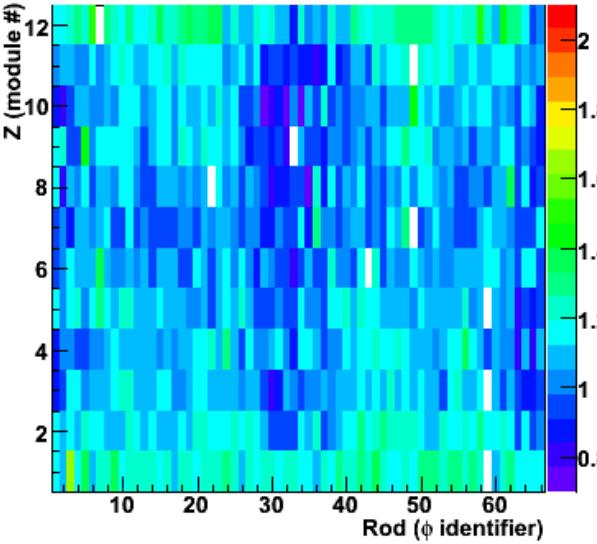
Truncated RMS Normalized Residuals TOB L3



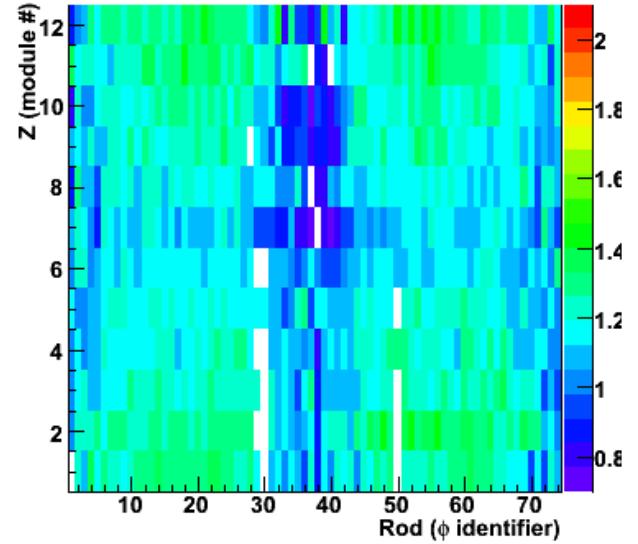
Truncated RMS Normalized Residuals TOB L4



Truncated RMS Normalized Residuals TOB L5

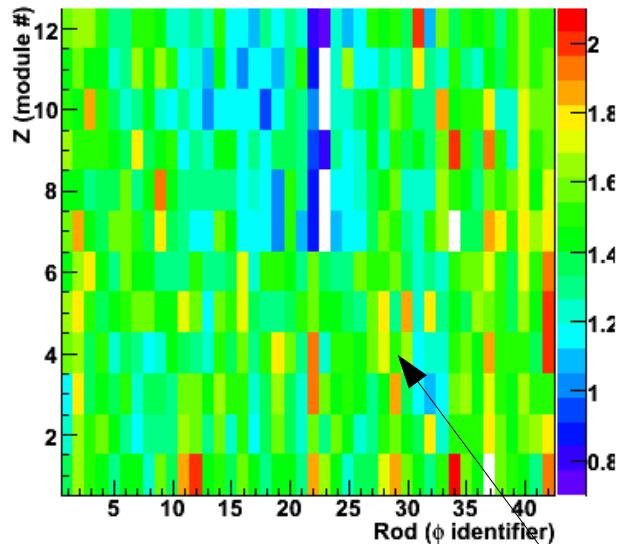


Truncated RMS Normalized Residuals TOB L6

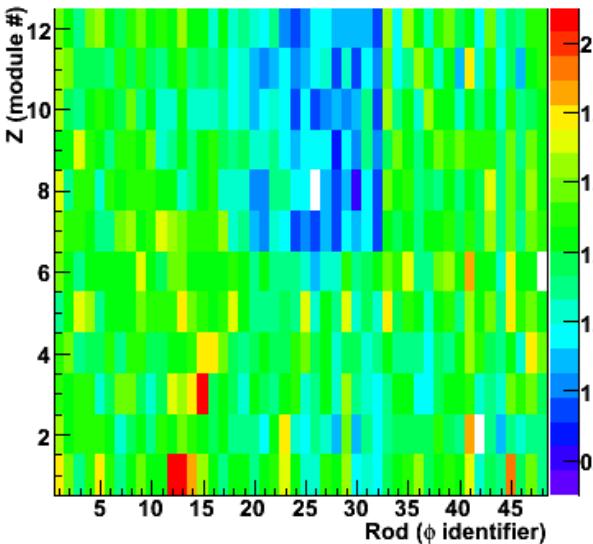


“Thermal Maps” - TOB (stereo)

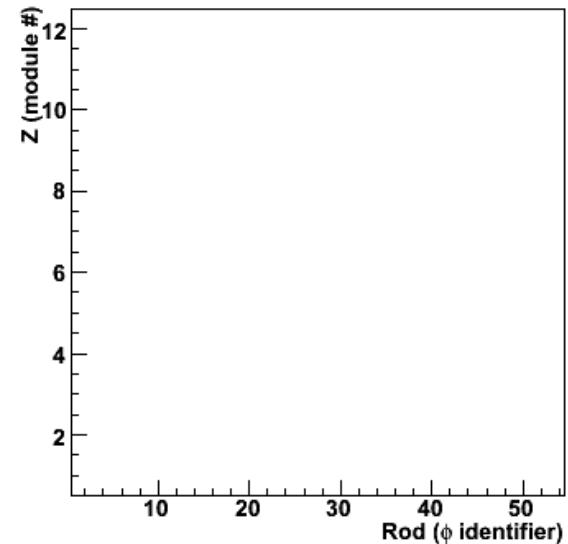
Truncated RMS Normalized Residuals TOB L1



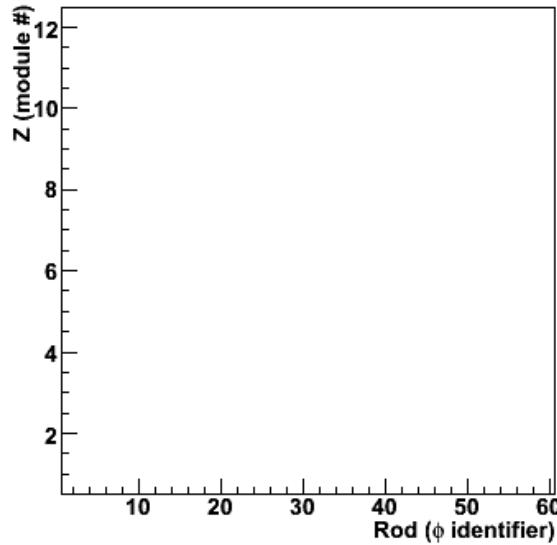
Truncated RMS Normalized Residuals TOB L2



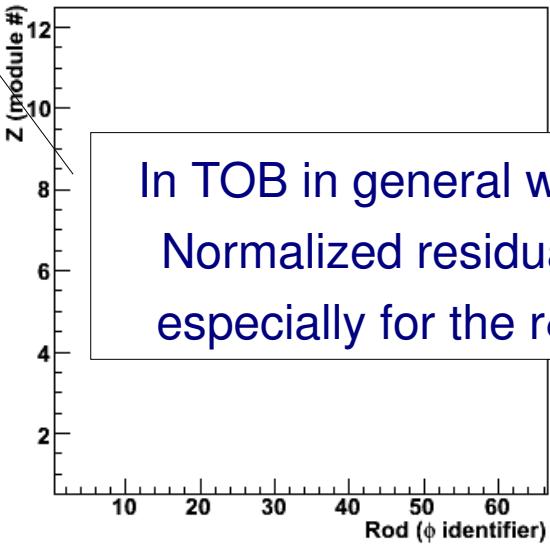
Truncated RMS Normalized Residuals TOB L3



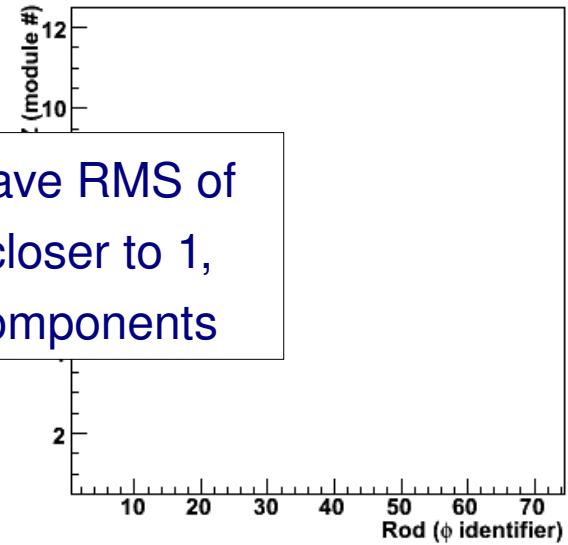
Truncated RMS Normalized Residuals TOB L4



Truncated RMS Normalized Residuals TOB L5



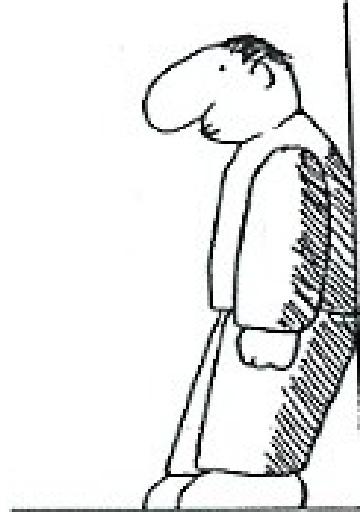
Truncated RMS Normalized Residuals TOB L6



In TOB in general we have RMS of
Normalized residuals closer to 1,
especially for the $r\phi$ components

Conclusions

- Motivation for module-dependent APE:
 - Old APEs (*TrackerGeometryErr_V3_offline*) were too large wrt to the RMS of DMRs.
 - Alignment is not uniform in the whole Tracker
- A first rough **module dependent APE object has been created** using newly developed code, using as an input “spherical” errors. It was produced mixing several ingredients:
 - MC tuning of remaining misalignment to match DMR and Residuals in a “well aligned” region in TOB/TIB
 - scale law with the number of hits on each DetUnit
- **Validation loop** looking at Normalized Residuals/ Cosmic Track Splitting / Tracking efficiencies completed
 - Newly determined APE entered the CMS Tracker conditions database
 - will eventually go in a new GlobalTag for new CRAFT analyses



Back-up Slides

Tracking Efficiency

CTF	PXB	PXE	TIB	TID	TOB	TEC
Zero	62	18	3435	586	16079	7013
New	66	27	3488	623	16173	7272
Default	68	35	3580	682	16352	7677
Cosmic TF	PXB	PXE	TIB	TID	TOB	TEC
Zero	73	28	3567	650	15470	5784
New	76	31	3616	650	15654	5924
Default	80	38	3662	672	15986	6212

The number of hits associated to tracks re-recoed with new APE is larger than zero APE (= no hit loss)