

# SVT Alignment - Status / To Do

PF

06/20/2021



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

Stanford  
University

**SLAC** NATIONAL  
ACCELERATOR  
LABORATORY

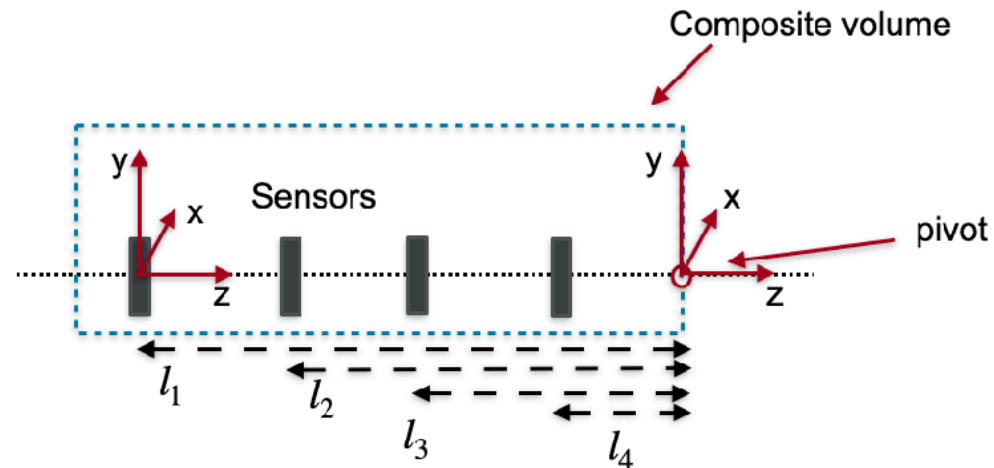
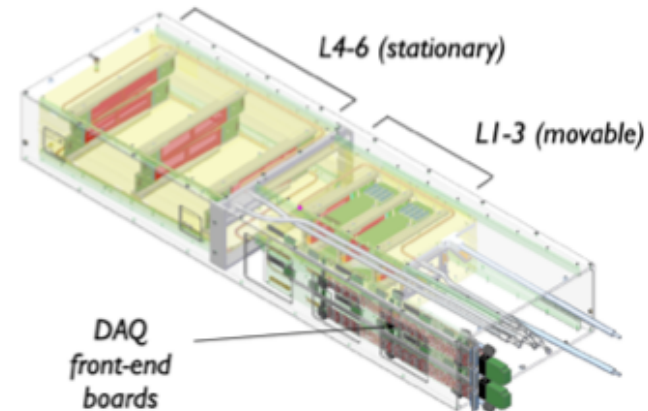
- **Disclaimer**

- Due to personal reasons and other work duties I had really little time to prepare for this talk today, my apologies
- This talk will be mostly a snapshot of where I am now and a note of what I should try next to improve the SVT alignment
- It will be mostly a list of available tools, current results and next-steps in a short time scale.

# Track Based alignment of the SVT Detector



- The HPS track-based alignment framework is based on the [General Broken Lines](#) (GBL) and [Millepede II](#) (MPII)
- HPS Tracker Geometry split in:
  - 4 U-Channels structures
  - 7 Modules structures
  - 20 Single sensors structures
- Each structure location and orientation is defined by 6 DoF:
  - 3 Translations :  $T_x, T_y, T_z$
  - 3 Rotations :  $R_x, R_y, R_z$
- Global  $\chi^2$  minimisation technique
- Weak mode constraints employed:
  - Momentum constraint
  - Beamspot location constraint

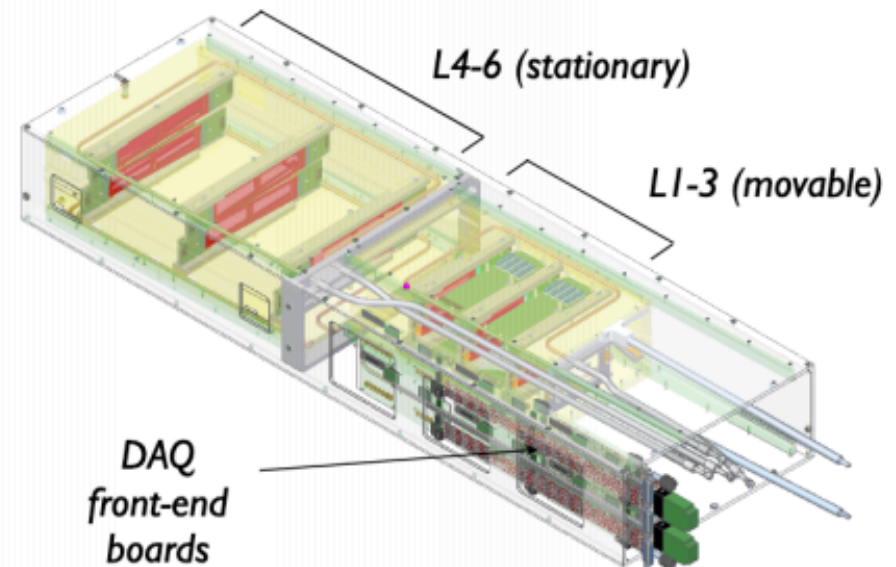
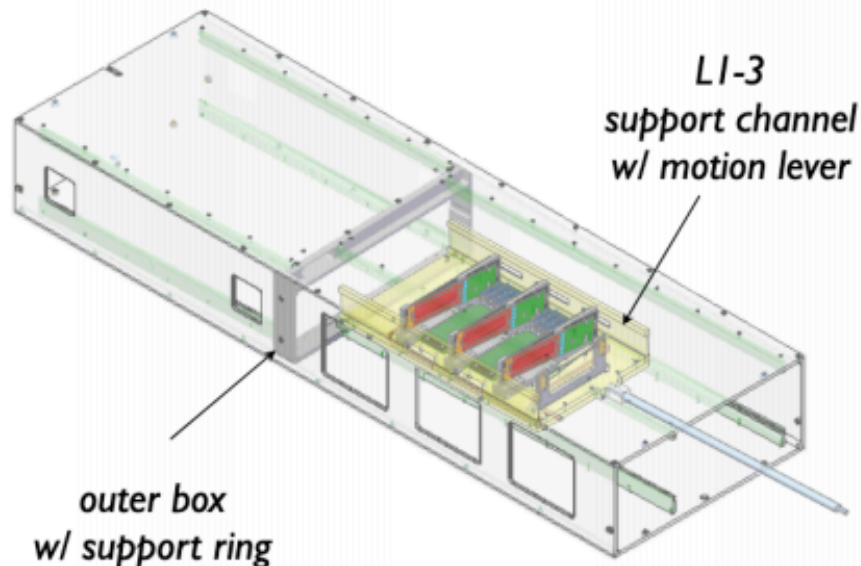
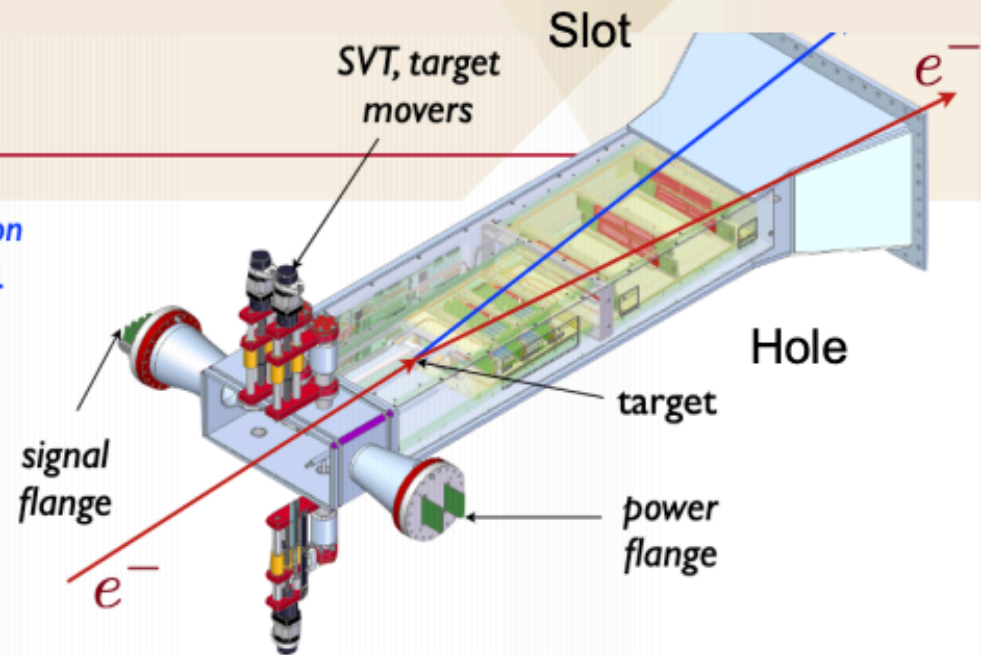


# The HPS SVT

7 double-layers of silicon strips, each plane measures position ( $\sim 6\text{-}10\ \mu\text{m}$ ) and time ( $\sim 2\ \text{ns}$ ) with  $\sim 0.2\% - 0.35\% X_0/\text{hit}$ .

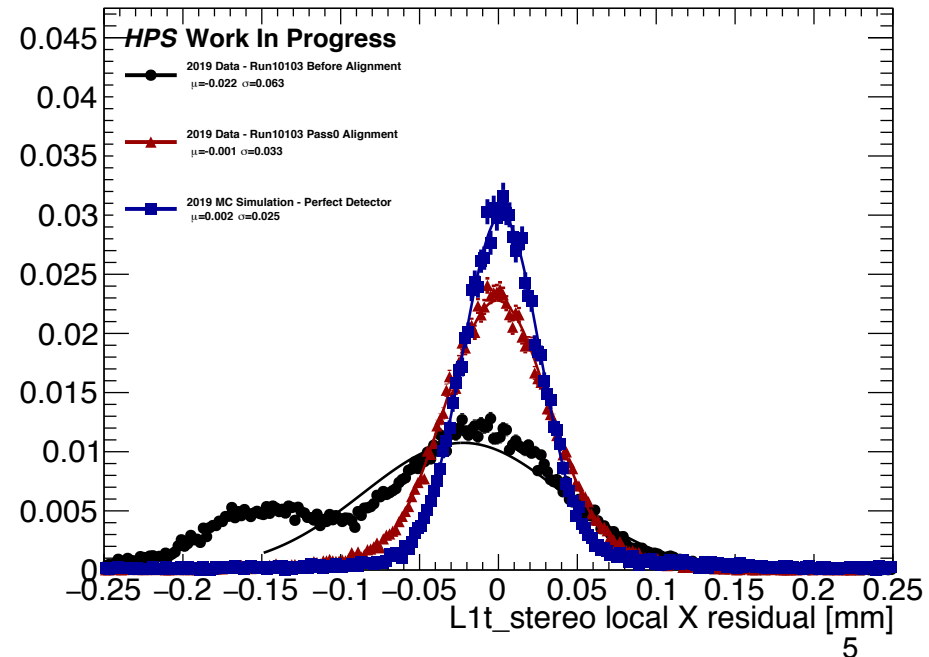
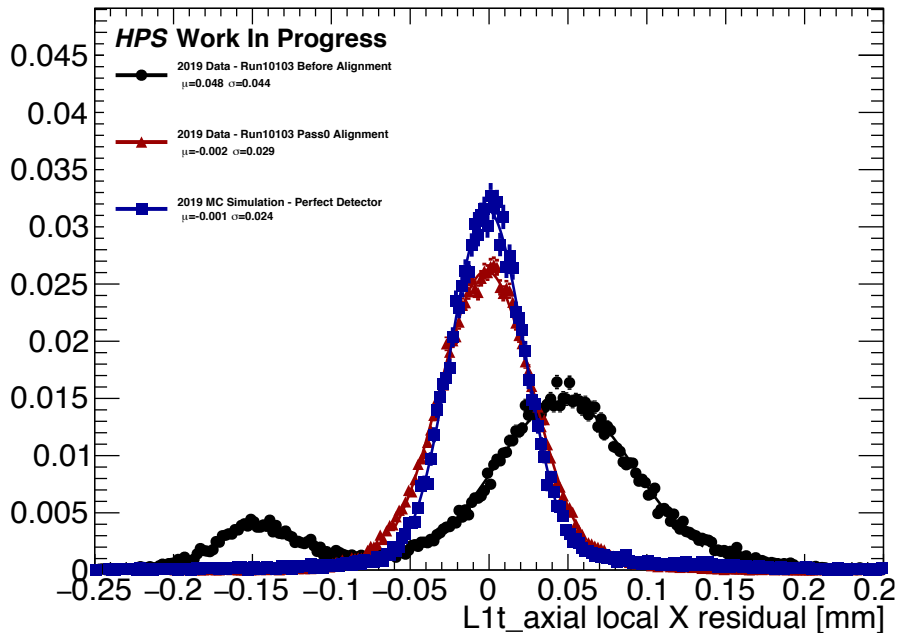
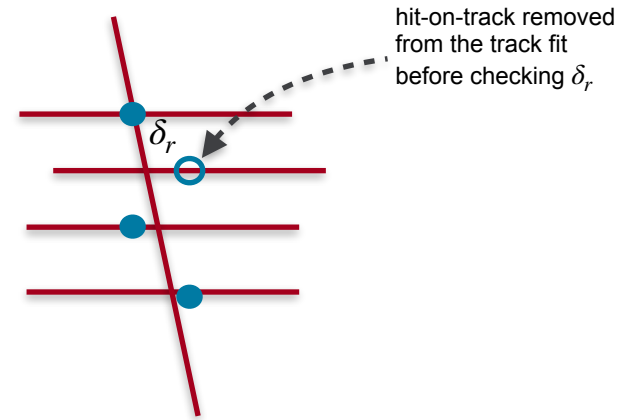
*Operates in an extreme environment:*

- beam vacuum and 1.5 Tesla magnetic field  
⇒ constrains materials and techniques
- sensor edges 0.5 mm from electron beam in L1  
⇒ must be movable, serviceable
- sensors see large dose of scattered electrons  
⇒ must be actively cooled to  $-20\ ^\circ\text{C}$
- 24528 channels can output  $> 100\ \text{gb}/\text{sec}$   
⇒ requires fast electronics to process data



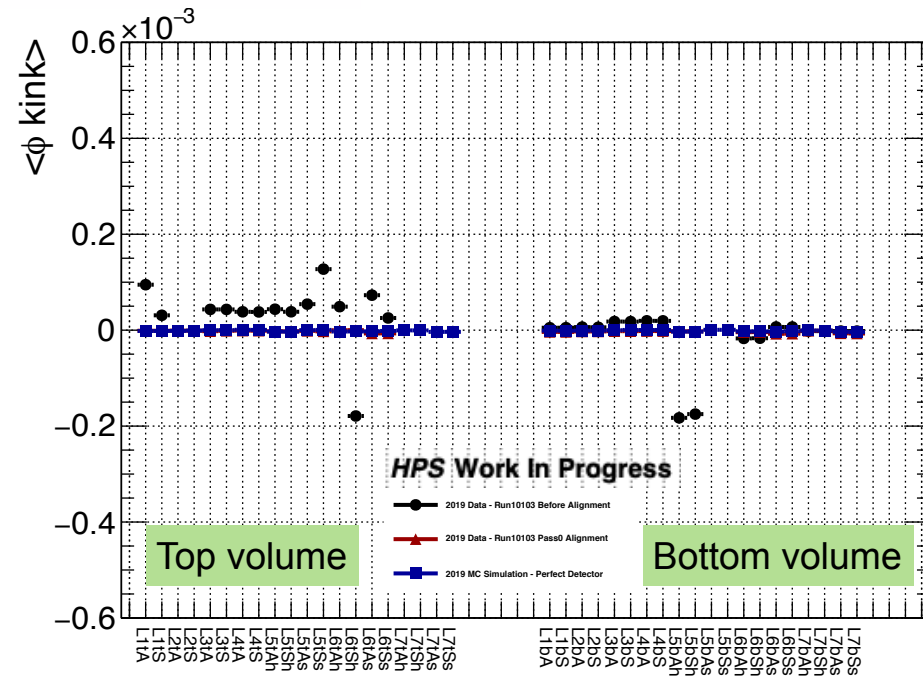
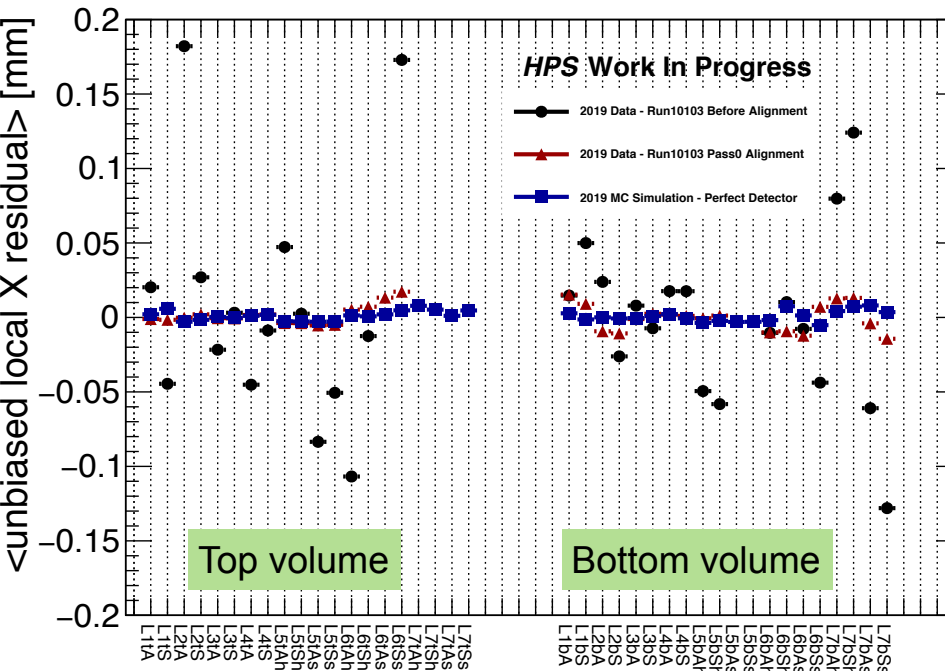
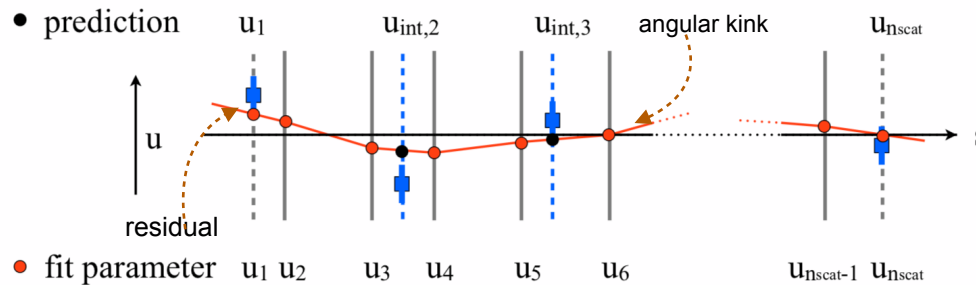
# Alignment performance - Unbiased Residuals

- Checked alignment solution quality by evaluating unbiased residuals distributions
- Mean linked to the residual position misalignment
- Large improvement in the newly placed thin-sensors
- Resolution to be improved to get closer to ideal geometry (from perfect MC)

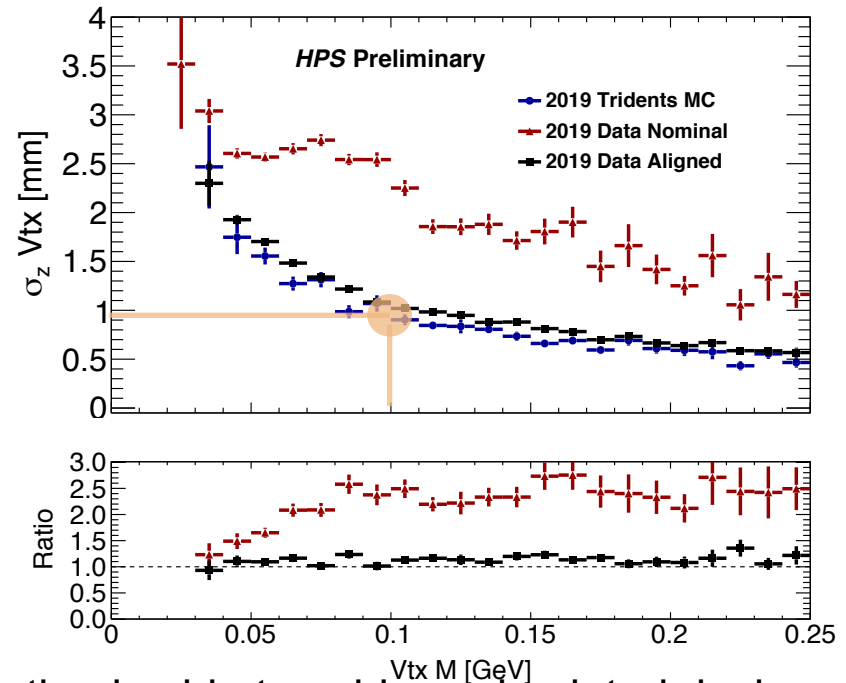
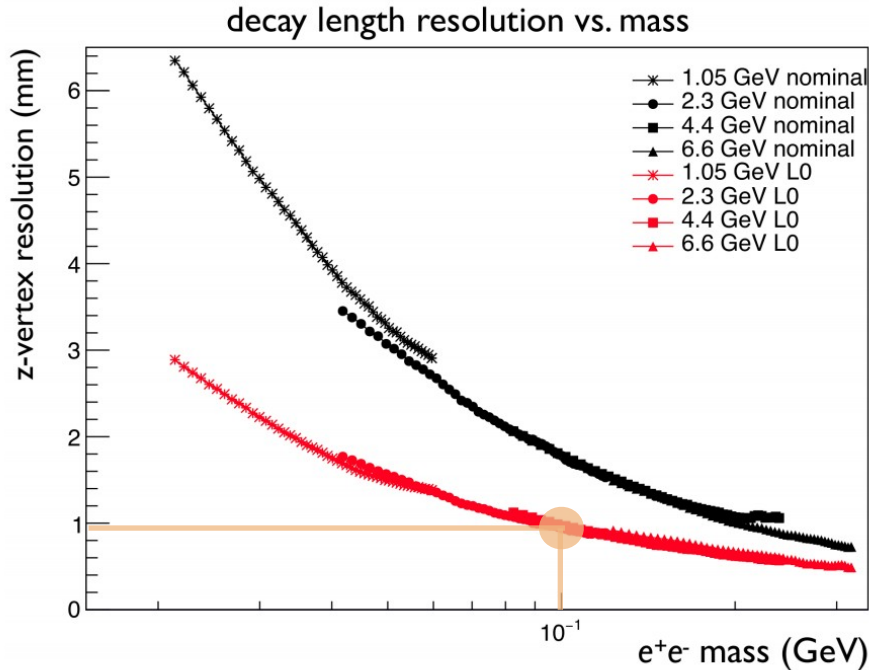


# Alignment performance - Unbiased Residuals

- Initial misalignments up to 200 $\mu$ m recovered by current alignment procedure across all detector
- Residual misalignment from first calibration pass  $\sim 10\mu$ m, work in progress
- Angular kinks as expected from MC ideal simulation



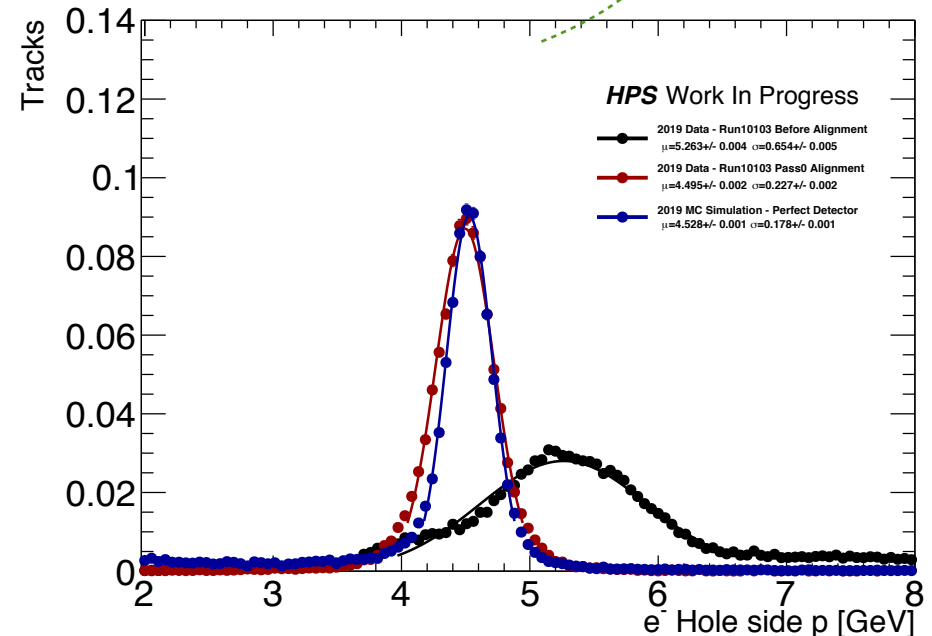
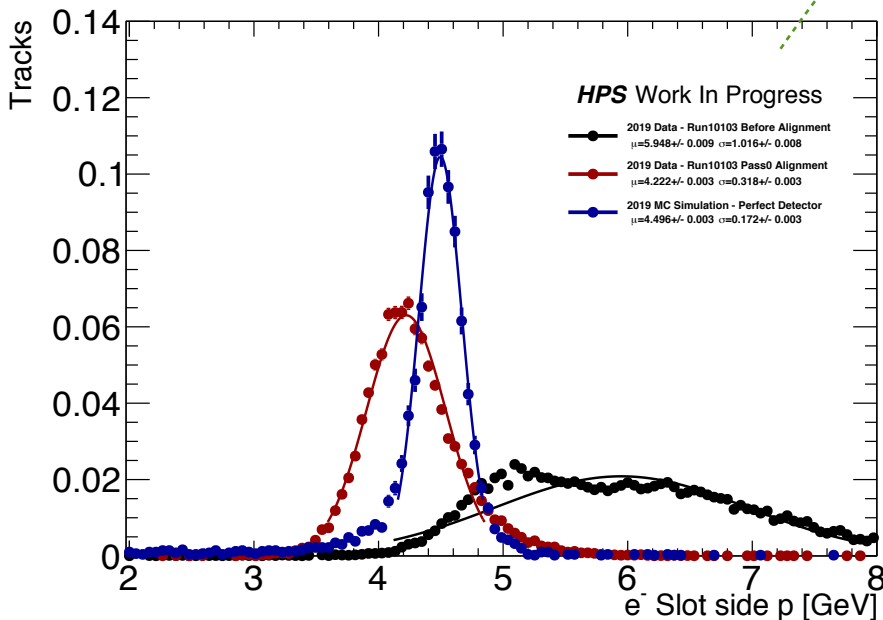
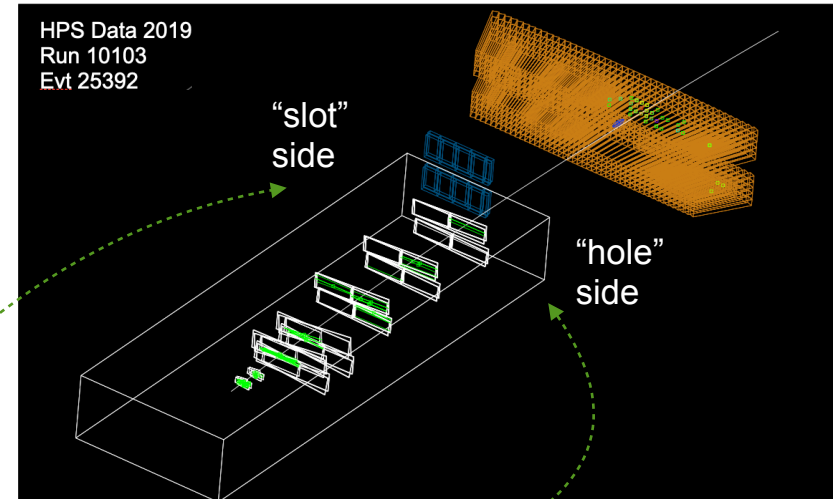
# Detector performance - Vertexing



- Preliminary alignment show that HPS reconstruction is able to achieve simulated design performance
- Resolution extracted from gaussian fit on the core of the vertex distribution
- In these results *optimistic* MC simulation has been used (no beam background / pileup included). A simulation that would have similar conditions of data should cover up residual resolution difference

# SVT Performance - Momentum Scale and Resolution SLAC

- Elastically beam scattered electrons are used to align the SVT with momentum scale constraint
  - Clean event selected by **single high-energy cluster in calorimeter**
  - Known track momentum for weak-mode suppression**
  - Only one side of the detector illuminated:**
    - Asymmetry detector halves alignment performance
    - Slot side momentum scale suffers of hole-on-track (one missing working layer for bottom)
- Momentum calibration for positrons/electrons is checked using E/p method





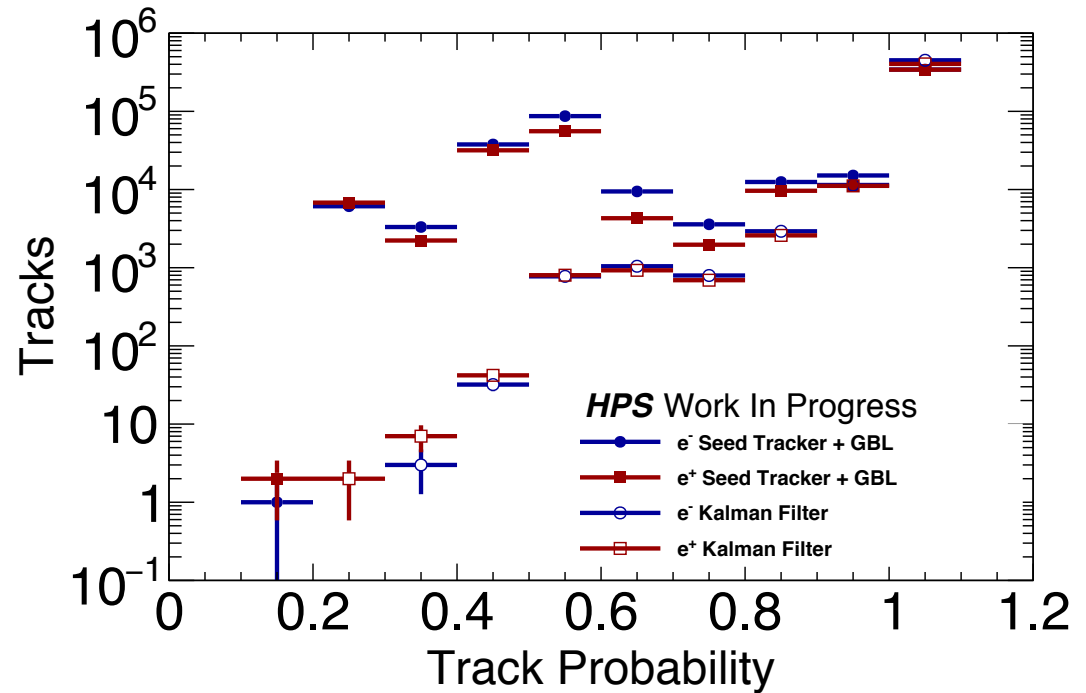
- **Alignment Framework Updates**
  - Integrated KF tracks into the Alignment framework:
    - Possible to run alignment with those tracks now
    - Faster turn-around of results, better pattern recognition
  - Developed a full hierarchical alignment with volumes in the centre of mass of the sensors (or other structures)
    - Alignment constants are always saved at sensor level so it can be integrated in current framework
  - Momentum discrepancy between two halves of detector:
    - Indications of Rotations wrt GlobalX / Global Y
    - Current performance
  - V0 alignment using  $e^+ - e^-$ 
    - Ongoing

# New Tracking - Hit-On-Track association

- The **hit on track association performance** of the new tracking algorithms is assessed using MC Simulation
- Hits and reconstructed tracks are associated to generated particles using truth information
- **Track Probability** defined as the ratio:

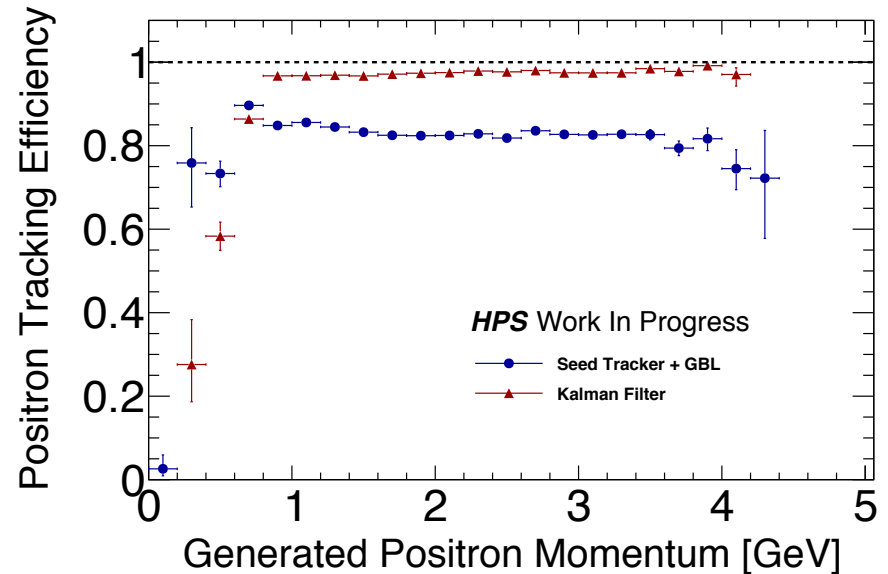
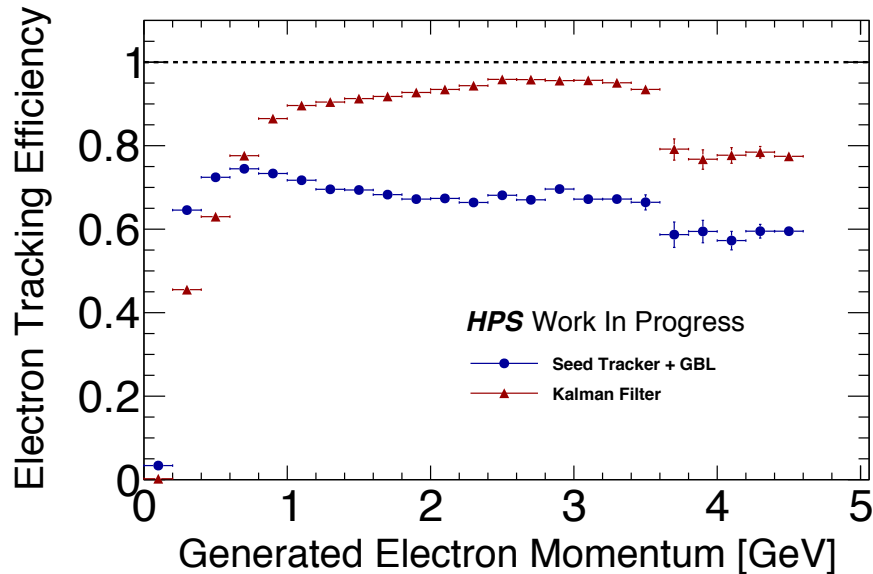
$$TrackP = \frac{N_{hits}^{truth}}{N_{hits}^{track}}$$

where  $N_{hits}^{truth}$  are the hits matched to the generated particle



- The lower the TrackP the higher is the chance of mis-associated hits
- Tracks with <0.5 TrackP are likely to be formed by random hit combinations
- Large improvement expected on mitigating mis-associated hits-on-track for displaced vertex analysis.

# New Tracking - MC Simulation Distributions



$$\epsilon(p_{truth}) = \frac{N_{matched}^{recoTrack}(p_{truth})}{N_{trackableMCP}(p_{truth})}$$

- $N_{matched}^{recoTrack}$  are the tracks required to have TrackP > 0.8
- The efficiency to find “high-quality” tracks is up to **>85% (>95%) for  $e^-$  ( $e^+$ )** across the physics range. Legacy tracking ranges between **70-75% (~85%) for  $e^-$  ( $e^+$ )**.
- Drop close to beam energy for  $e^-$  due to large fraction of generated beam scattered electrons hardly reconstructable at high-purity

# Updates to Alignment Framework

- **Kalman Tracks**

- Alignment framework now fully supports Kalman Tracks
- GBL Trajectories are formed from Kalman Tracks (no need to refit)
- Possible to switch between KF Tracks and ST tracks by a flag
- GBL is invoked via JNA and Original C++ library
- Residuals and derivatives have been checked and are in agreement with the ST ones.

## **KF + GBL**

- Simple MC Particles (no beam Bkg)
  - Up to 400 Hz
- FEE Data (with beam)
  -
- Tri-trig (no Beam Bkg)
- Tri-trig + beam

## **SeedTracker+GBL**

- Simple MC Particles (no beam Bkg)
  - Up to ~420 Hz
- FEE Data (with beam)
  -
- Tri-trig (no Beam Bkg)
- Tri-trig + beam

# Refit of Kalman Tracks using the GBL algorithm

## DEFAULT COMPUTATION

GBLStripClusterData computed by the seedTracker + gbl.MakeGBLTrack

## COMPUTATION FROM KF

GBLStripClusterData computed by KalmanInterface

```
SimpleGBLTrajAliDriver - printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=1, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.00010000, 6.1357e-17, 1.0000]
HPS tracking system V=[ -0.030429, 0.99954, -3.0429e-06]
HPS tracking system W=[ -0.99954, -0.030429, -9.9954e-05]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98746, 0.14696, 0.057743]
phi= 0.147738, lambda= 0.057776
Arc length 2D= 38.85172 mm, Arc length 3D= 38.91665 mm
Measurement = -5.11500 +- 0.01588 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -5.1223, 5.6505, 9.9954e-06]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000109
```

```
SimpleGBLTrajAliDriver - printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=2, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.0031373, 0.099787, 0.99500]
HPS tracking system V=[ 0.030267, -0.99454, 0.099836]
HPS tracking system W=[ 0.99954, 0.030429, 9.9954e-05]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98753, 0.14643, 0.057743]
phi= 0.147210, lambda= 0.057776
Arc length 2D= 46.40196 mm, Arc length 3D= 46.47951 mm
Measurement = -4.07047 +- 0.01588 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -4.0698, -6.2055, -9.9954e-06]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000109
```

```
KalmanInterface.printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=1, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.00010000, 6.1357e-17, 1.0000]
HPS tracking system V=[ -0.030429, 0.99954, -3.0429e-06]
HPS tracking system W=[ -0.99954, -0.030429, -9.9954e-05]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98747, 0.14687, 0.057737]
phi= 0.147648, lambda= 0.057770
Arc length 2D= 40.64545 mm, Arc length 3D= 40.71338 mm
Measurement = -5.11500 +- 0.01143 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -5.1175, 5.6337, 5.0143e-05]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000110
```

```
KalmanInterface.printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=2, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.0031373, 0.099787, 0.99500]
HPS tracking system V=[ 0.030267, -0.99454, 0.099836]
HPS tracking system W=[ 0.99954, 0.030429, 9.9954e-05]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98754, 0.14637, 0.057737]
phi= 0.147150, lambda= 0.057769
Arc length 2D= 48.16848 mm, Arc length 3D= 48.25156 mm
Measurement = -4.07047 +- 0.00986 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -4.0669, -6.1878, -0.0021116]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000110
```

# Crosschecks of the GBLStripClusterData

```
SimpleGBLTrajAliDriver - printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=1, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.00010000, 6.1357e-17, 1.0000]
HPS tracking system V=[ -0.030429, 0.99954, -3.0429e-06]
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HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98746, 0.14696, 0.057743]
phi= 0.147738, lambda= 0.057776
Arc length 2D= 38.85172 mm, Arc length 3D= 38.81665 mm
Measurement = -5.11500 +- 0.01588 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -5.1223, 5.6505, 9.9954e-06]
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HPS tracking system W=[ 0.99954, 0.030429, 9.9954e-05]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98753, 0.14643, 0.057743]
phi= 0.147210, lambda= 0.057776
Arc length 2D= 40.40190 mm, Arc length 3D= 40.47951 mm
Measurement = -4.07047 +- 0.01588 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -4.0698, -6.2055, -9.9954e-06]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000109
```

```
caumanInterface.printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=1, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.00010000, 6.1357e-17, 1.0000]
HPS tracking system V=[ -0.030429, 0.99954, -3.0429e-06]
HPS tracking system W=[ -0.99954, -0.030429, -9.9954e-05]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98747, 0.14687, 0.057737]
phi= 0.147648, lambda= 0.057770
Arc length 2D= 40.64545 mm, Arc length 3D= 40.71338 mm
Measurement = -5.11500 +- 0.01143 mm
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HPS tracking system W=[ 0.99954, 0.030429, 9.9954e-05]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98754, 0.14637, 0.057737]
phi= 0.147150, lambda= 0.057769
Arc length 2D= 48.16848 mm, Arc length 3D= 48.25156 mm
Measurement = -4.07047 +- 0.00986 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -4.0669, -6.1878, -0.0021116]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000110
```

- The UVW (local frame) system matches between the two computations (OK)
- The track direction in  $\phi$  and  $\lambda$  is in agreement (OK)

# Refit of Kalman Tracks using the GBL algorithm

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phi= 0.147738, lambda= 0.057776
Arc length 2D= 38.85172 mm, Arc length 3D= 38.91665 mm
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HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98747, 0.14687, 0.057737]
phi= 0.147648, lambda= 0.057770
Arc length 2D= 40.64545 mm, Arc length 3D= 40.71338 mm
Measurement = -5.11500 +- 0.01143 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -5.1175, 5.6337, 5.0143e-05]
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phi= 0.147150, lambda= 0.057769
Arc length 2D= 48.16848 mm, Arc length 3D= 48.25156 mm
Measurement = -4.07047 +- 0.00986 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -4.0669, -6.1878, -0.0021116]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000110
```

- There is a difference (~5%) between the arcLength computed from the origin to the first measurement state.
- I made this computation myself using helix approx. I will check the lines of code with Robert.
- I also noticed that the two algorithms provide a slightly different momentum for this same track:
  - 4.43 GeV for seedTracker + GBL
  - 4.38 GeV for KF(and therefore radius and phi), which also relates to that.

# Refit of Kalman Tracks using the GBL algorithm

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SimpleGBLTrajAliDriver - printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=1, scatterOnly=0
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phi= 0.147738, lambda= 0.057776
Arc length 2D= 38.85172 mm, Arc length 3D= 38.91665 mm
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HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98753, 0.14643, 0.057743]
phi= 0.147210, lambda= 0.057776
Arc length 2D= 46.48196 mm, Arc length 3D= 46.47951 mm
Measurement = -4.07047 +- 0.01588 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -4.0698, -0.2055, -9.9954e-06]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000109
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KalmanInterface.printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=1, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.00010000, 6.1357e-17, 1.0000]
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phi= 0.147648, lambda= 0.057770
Arc length 2D= 40.04545 mm, Arc length 3D= 40.71338 mm
Measurement = -5.11500 +- 0.01143 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -5.1175, 5.6337, 5.0143e-05]
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Measurement = -4.07047 +- 0.00986 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -4.0669, -6.1878, -0.0021116]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000110
```

- Notice the measurement on sensor
- The measurement location is the exactly the same in the two computations (OK), the error used in Kalman is smaller (which might be an indication of a possible source of the larger  $\chi^2$  we see in Kalman Tracks).
- I think this has been noticed and presented by Robert already



# Refit of Kalman Tracks using the GBL algorithm

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SimpleGBLTrajAliDriver - printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=1, scatterOnly=0
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Arc length 2D= 38.85172 mm, Arc length 3D= 38.91665 mm
Measurement = -5.11500 +- 0.01588 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -5.1223, 5.6505, 9.9954e-06]
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phi= 0.147210, lambda= 0.057776
Arc length 2D= 46.40196 mm, Arc length 3D= 46.47951 mm
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HPS tracking system W=[ 0.99954, 0.030429, 9.9954e-05]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98754, 0.14637, 0.057737]
phi= 0.147150, lambda= 0.057769
Arc length 2D= 48.16848 mm, Arc length 3D= 48.25156 mm
Measurement = -4.07047 +- 0.00986 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -4.0669, -6.1878, -0.0021116]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000110
```

- The track prediction in the sensor frame is very similar
- These are single particles samples, so I expect very clean events and well defined tracks. Is good to see that the two fits work in a similar fashion in ideal conditions.

# Refit of Kalman Tracks using the GBL algorithm

```
SimpleGBLTrajAliDriver - printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=1, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.00010000, 6.1357e-17, 1.0000]
HPS tracking system V=[ -0.030429, 0.99954, -3.0429e-06]
HPS tracking system W=[ -0.99954, -0.030429, -9.9954e-05]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98746, 0.14696, 0.057743]
phi= 0.147738, lambda= 0.057776
Arc length 2D= 38.85172 mm, Arc length 3D= 38.91665 mm
Measurement = -5.11500 +- 0.01588 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [-5.1223, 5.6505, 9.9954e-06]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000109

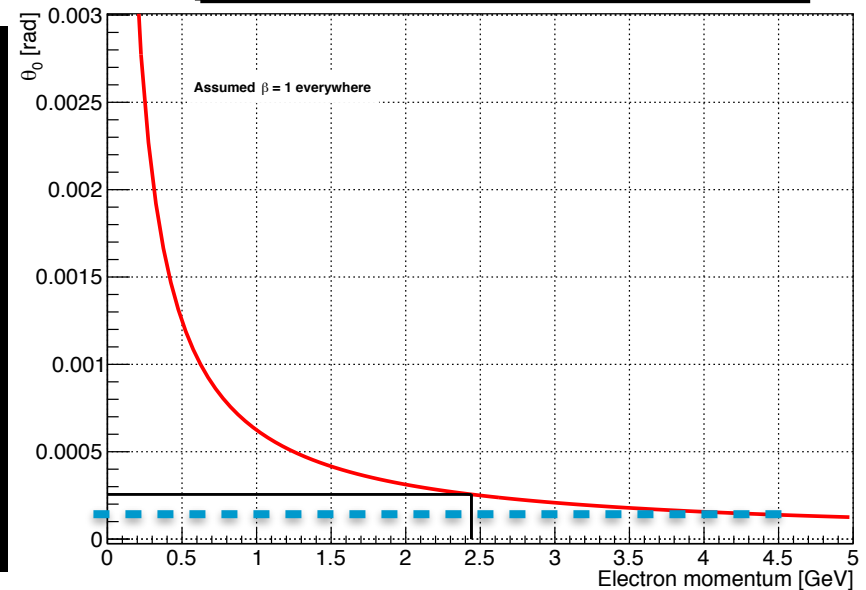
SimpleGBLTrajAliDriver - printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=2, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.0031373, 0.099787, 0.99500]
HPS tracking system V=[ 0.030267, -0.99454, 0.099836]
HPS tracking system W=[ 0.99954, 0.030429, 9.9954e-05]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98753, 0.14643, 0.057743]
phi= 0.147210, lambda= 0.057776
Arc length 2D= 46.40196 mm, Arc length 3D= 46.47951 mm
Measurement = -4.07047 +- 0.01588 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [-4.0698, -6.2055, -9.9954e-06]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000109
```

```
KalmanInterface.printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=1, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.00010000, 6.1357e-17, 1.0000]
HPS tracking system V=[ -0.030429, 0.99954, -3.0429e-06]
HPS tracking system W=[ -0.99954, -0.030429, -9.9954e-05]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98747, 0.14687, 0.057737]
phi= 0.147648, lambda= 0.057770
Arc length 2D= 40.64545 mm, Arc length 3D= 40.71338 mm
Measurement = -5.11500 +- 0.01143 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [-5.1175, 5.6337, 5.0143e-05]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000110

KalmanInterface.printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=2, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.0031373, 0.099787, 0.99500]
HPS tracking system V=[ 0.030267, -0.99454, 0.099836]
HPS tracking system W=[ 0.99954, 0.030429, 9.9954e-05]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.98754, 0.14637, 0.057737]
phi= 0.147150, lambda= 0.057769
Arc length 2D= 48.16848 mm, Arc length 3D= 48.25156 mm
Measurement = -4.07047 +- 0.00986 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [-4.0609, -6.1878, -0.0021116]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000110
```

- MS Scattering angle are also in agreement (after bug fix)
- And in agreement with expected computations

Multiple Coulomb Scattering angle  $\theta_0$  for HPS 320 $\mu$ m sensors



# Refit of Kalman Tracks using the GBL algorithm

```
SimpleGBLTrajAliDriver - printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=15, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -1.3394e-16, 2.8328e-16, -1.0000]
HPS tracking system V=[ 0.030479, -0.99954, -2.8701e-16]
HPS tracking system W=[ -0.99954, -0.030479, 1.2525e-16]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.99314, 0.10170, 0.057743]
phi= 0.102047, lambda= 0.057776
Arc length 2D= 691.80963 mm, Arc length 3D= 692.96587 mm
Measurement = -10.80000 +- 0.00866 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -10.780, -16.762, -3.0680e-12]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000141
```

```
SimpleGBLTrajAliDriver - printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=16, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.0015233, 0.049956, 0.99875]
HPS tracking system V=[ 0.030440, -0.99829, 0.049979]
HPS tracking system W=[ 0.99954, 0.030479, -2.1858e-16]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.99319, 0.10119, 0.057743]
phi= 0.101532, lambda= 0.057776
Arc length 2D= 699.16396 mm, Arc length 3D= 700.33249 mm
Measurement = 14.57960 +- 0.00866 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ 14.570, -16.623, -2.1233e-12]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000141
```

```
KalmanInterface.printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=15, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -1.3394e-16, 2.8328e-16, -1.0000]
HPS tracking system V=[ 0.030479, -0.99954, -2.8701e-16]
HPS tracking system W=[ -0.99954, -0.030479, 1.2355e-16]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.99317, 0.10141, 0.057739]
phi= 0.101760, lambda= 0.057771
Arc length 2D= 689.91479 mm, Arc length 3D= 691.07823 mm
Measurement = -10.80000 +- 0.00256 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ -10.800, -16.670, -0.055430]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000143
```

```
KalmanInterface.printGBLStripClusterData: cluster ID=16, scatterOnly=0
HPS tracking system U=[ -0.0015233, 0.049956, 0.99875]
HPS tracking system V=[ 0.030440, -0.99829, 0.049979]
HPS tracking system W=[ 0.99954, 0.030479, -2.2111e-16]
HPS tracking system Track direction=[ 0.99322, 0.10089, 0.057734]
phi= 0.101236, lambda= 0.057766
Arc length 2D= 697.29890 mm, Arc length 3D= 698.47450 mm
Measurement = 14.57960 +- 0.00256 mm
Track intercept in sensor frame = [ 14.586, -16.536, 0.054415]
RMS projected scattering angle= 0.000143
```

- For completion, I also report the last two hits
- Apart from the differences already discussed, the rest all agree.
- After having confirmed that KF algorithm finds (at least) the same tracks found by the seedTracker and after having confirmed that the translation from the KF measurementSites is ~ OK, I can feed these points to the GBL refitter I re-wrote.
- This allows to use Kalman-Tracks for alignment purposes as the global derivatives will be available

# Millepede Binary File comparison

## KF + GBL

```
-g- meas. 1 21101 2 18 0.00122682831716 0.0158771332353
local array('i', [4, 5])
local array('f', [0.09736587107181549, -0.9953923225402832])
global array('i', [21101, 21201, 21301, 22101, 22201, 22301, 21161, 21261, 21361, 22161, 22261, 22361, \
21180, 21280, 21380, 22180, 22280, 22380])
global array('f', [1.0, -2.3147618697705056e-20, 0.016910819336771965, -0.11080228537321091, -0.114006\
67577981949, 6.552153587341309, 0.9950041770935059, 0.0998334139585495, -0.016910819336771965, -0.884289\
3838882446, -14.147073745727539, -135.5476837158203, 0.09927047789096832, 0.019951412454247475, -0.99500\
41770935059, -363.2969970703125, 131.65892028808594, -33.60577392578125])
```

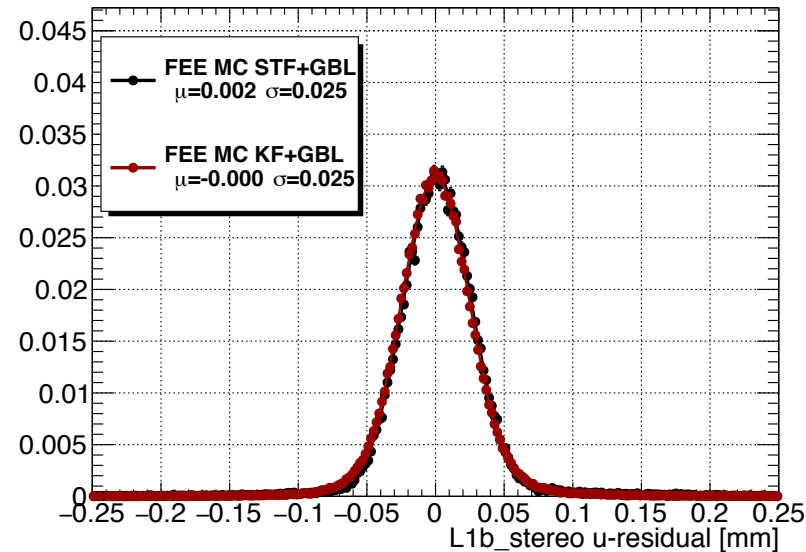
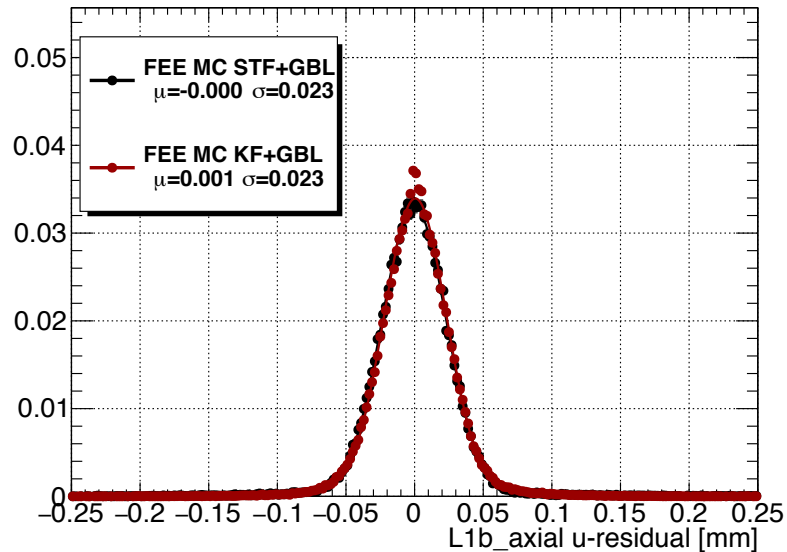
## SeedTracker+GBL

```
-g- meas. 1 21101 2 18 0.00136008707341 0.0158771332353
local array('i', [4, 5])
local array('f', [0.09735807776451111, -0.9953941106796265])
global array('i', [21101, 21201, 21301, 22101, 22201, 22301, 21161, 21261, 21361, 22161, 22261, 22361, \
, 21180, 21280, 21380, 22180, 22280, 22380])
global array('f', [1.0, 3.9990818964526124e-20, 0.016970820724964142, -0.11099298298358917, -0.113879\
2559504509, 6.540224552154541, 0.9950041770935059, 0.0998334139585495, -0.016970820724964142, -0.891931\
95104599, -14.150341987609863, -135.53575134277344, 0.09926864504814148, 0.020011385902762413, -0.99500\
41770935059, -363.3003845214844, 131.64688110351562, -33.597747802734375])
-g- meas. 2 21102 2 18 0.0114786094055 0.0158771332353
```

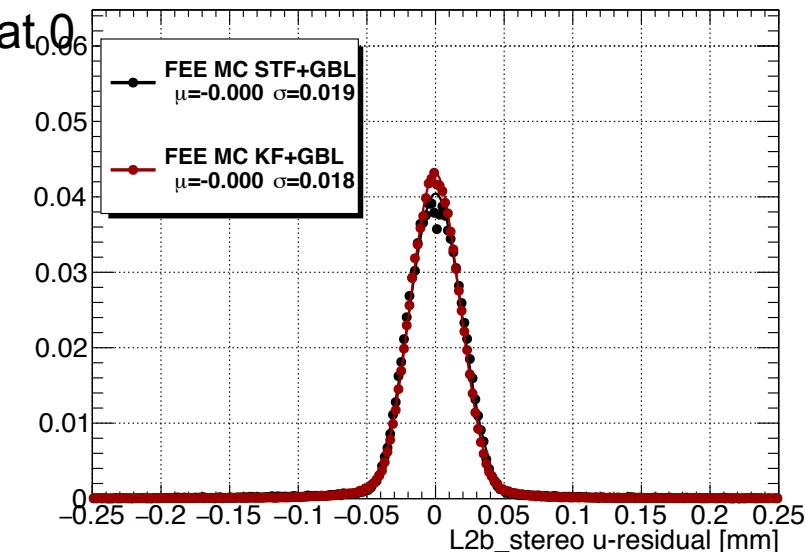
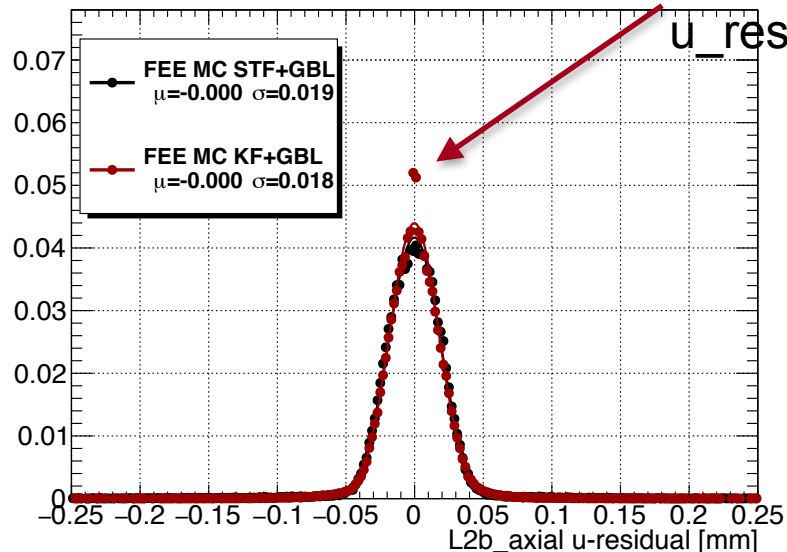
Residual and sigma on sensor 21101  
Local derivatives labels and values  
Global derivatives labels and values

No appreciable difference between ST+GBL  
and KF+GBL => same derivatives, expected  
same alignment solution

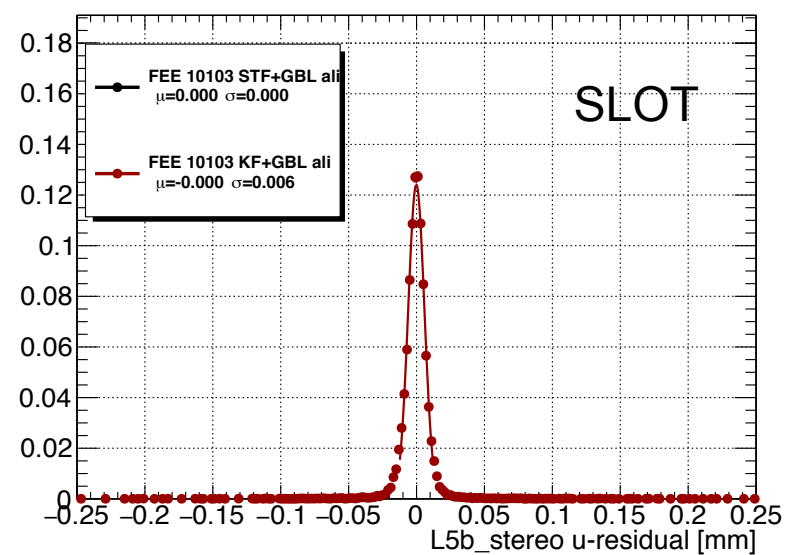
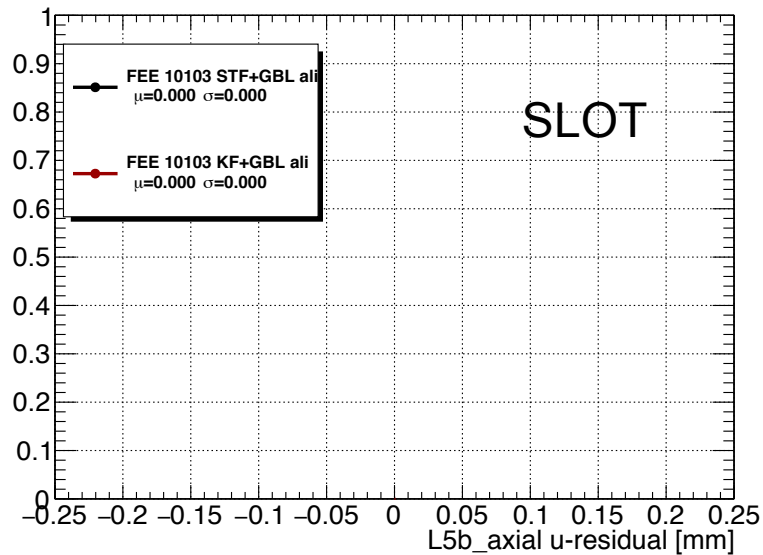
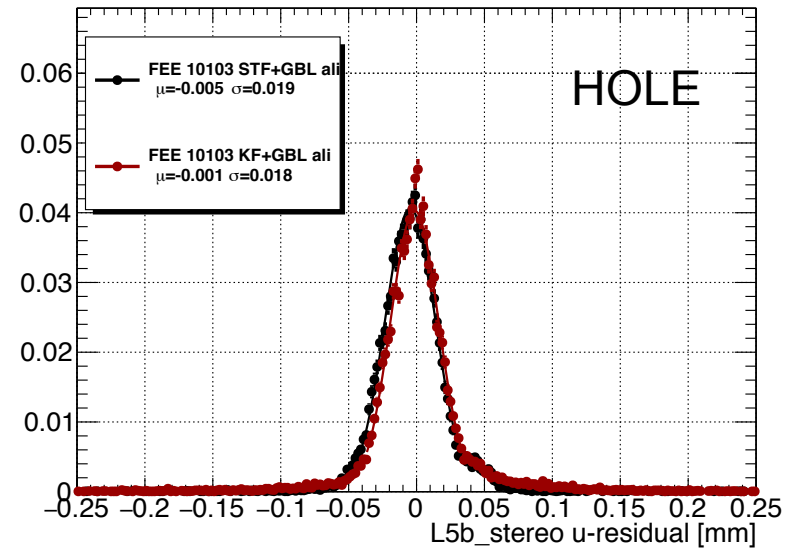
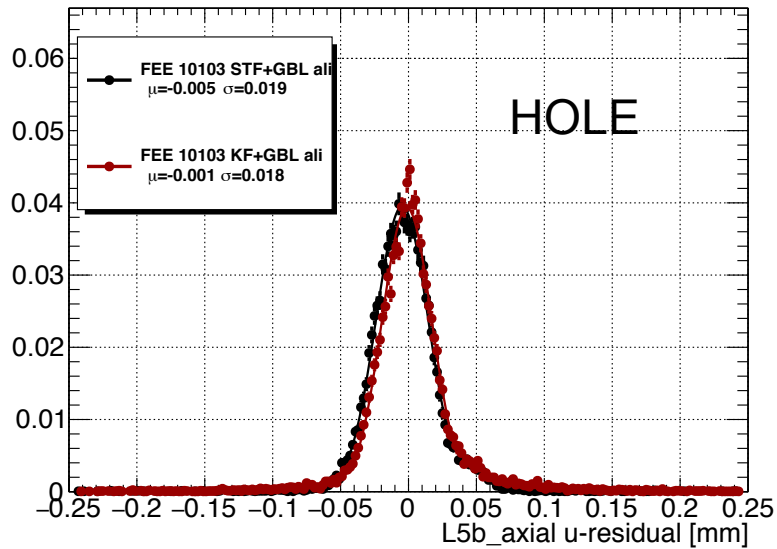
# Check on perfect aligned geo - FEE MC



No cut on Nhits => low DoF =>  
u\_res spike at 0



# Check on 10103 - recovered hits on the L5b stereo slot side



# More alignment Framework developments

- **Alignment Framework Updates**

- Developed a full hierarchical alignment with volumes in the centre of mass of the sensors (or other structures)
  - Alignment constants are always saved at sensor level so it can be integrated in current framework
- [AlignmentStructuresBuilder](#): Create a tree with all the alignment structure in the Centre of Mass
- [SimpleGBLTrajAliDriver.java](#): Simple flag to switch to this type of Hierarchical Alignment structure
- [MisalignmentTool.py](#): Tool to create custom misalignment, such as Volume movements, double sensors misplacements, UChannel Movements, all in the SVT frame (decoupled beam rotation angle)
- [DerivativeConverter.py](#): Tool to convert global alignment structures into single sensors corrections
  - Whole structures movements can be applied on top of current alignment and on top of any survey measurements correctly.
- **Functionality still under study on MC samples:**
  - Important to study effect of momentum scale from whole Volume opening angles (old discussion with John)

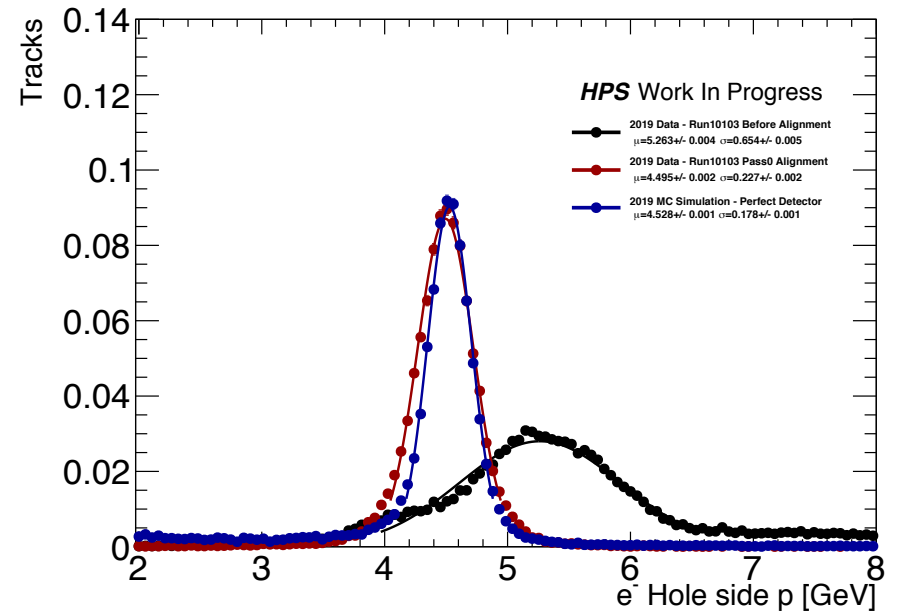
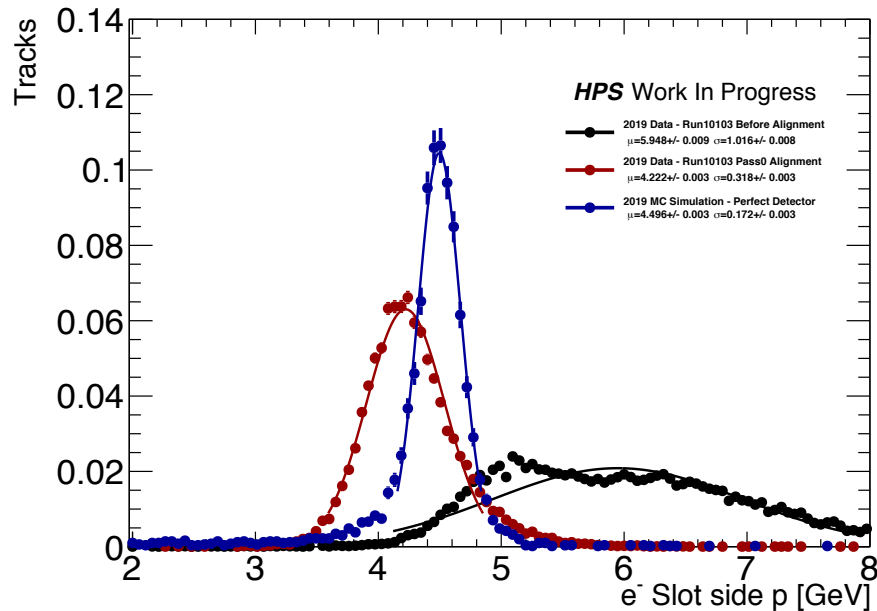
- **Major current alignment issues**
  - Top Volume momentum scale is too high
    - To be understood
  - There is a large asymmetry between hole-slot side
    - Expected wrong rotations wrt global Y axis
  - There is a dependence of momentum from  $\tan\Lambda$ , especially in top Volume
    - Expected wrong rotations wrt global X axis



# Current issues

- **Major current alignment issues**

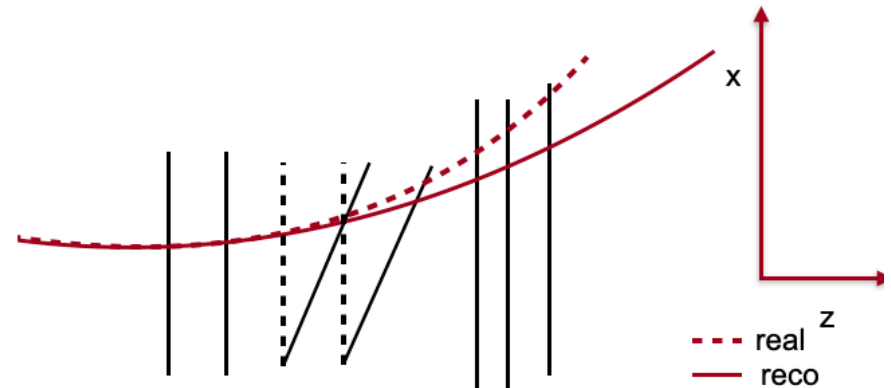
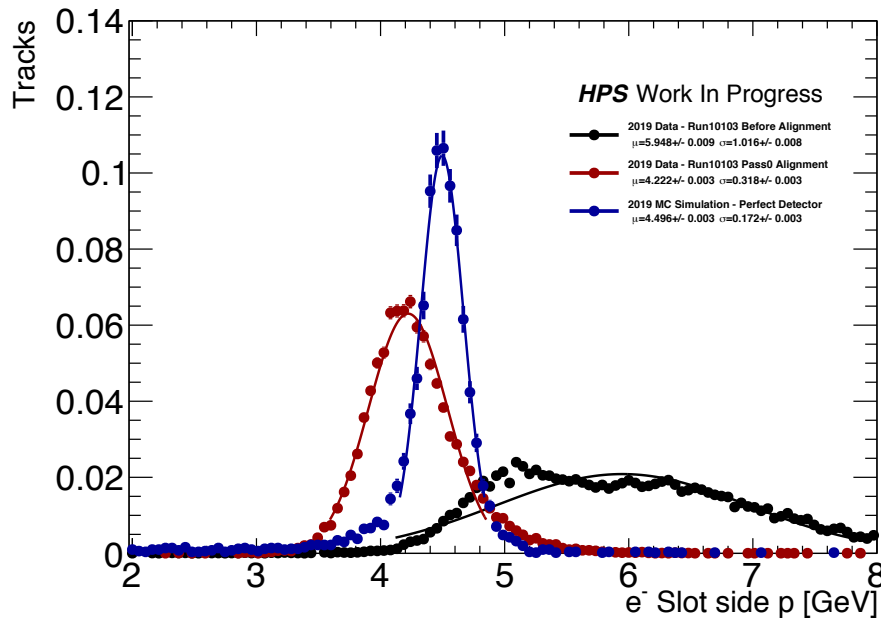
- There is a large asymmetry between hole-slot side momentum
- A possible reason could be a rotation of some sensors along global Y axis
- This would create a side with closer hits and a side with further hits wrt the other layers



# Current issues

- **Major current alignment issues**

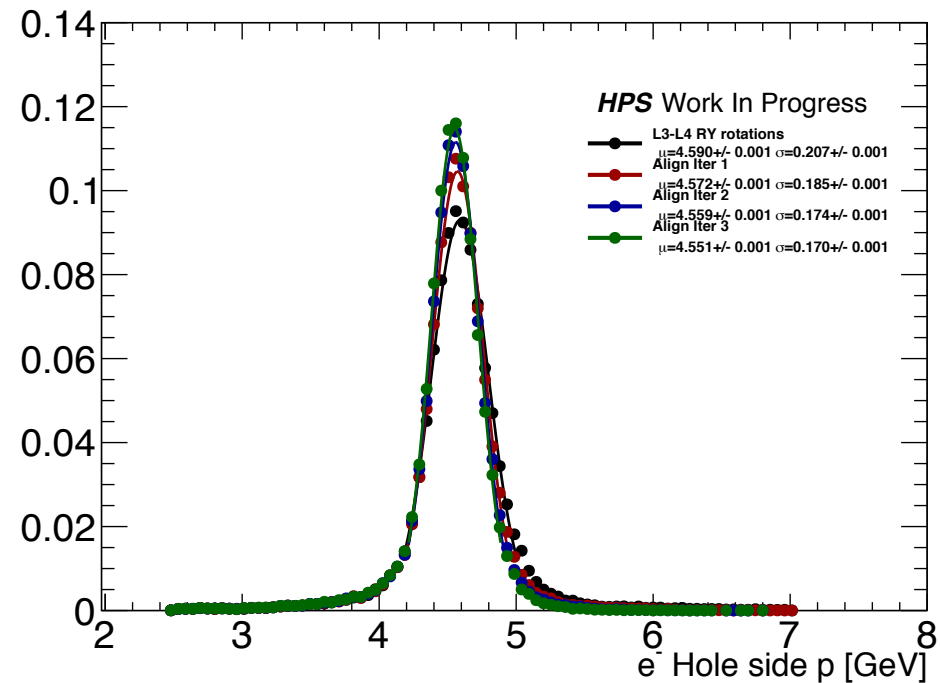
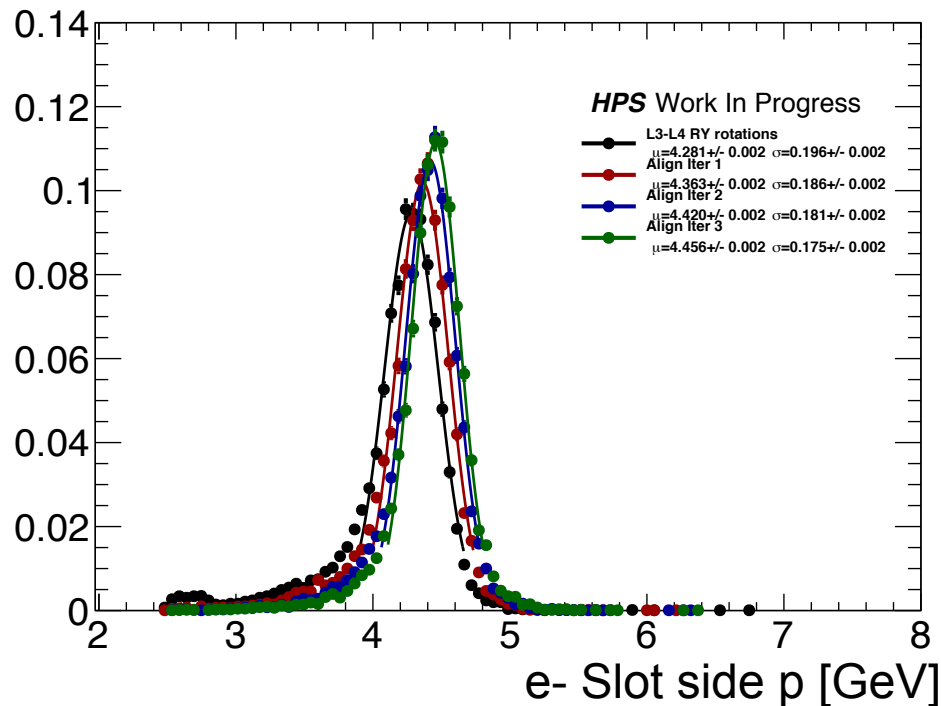
- There is a large asymmetry between hole-slot side momentum
- A possible reason could be a rotation of some sensors along global Y axis
- This would create a side with closer hits and a side with further hits wrt the other layers



# Current issues

- **Major current alignment issues**

- Hole - Side asymmetry might generate from rotations around Y
- Tested in the perfect MC
- Seen that improves the resolution for momentum in the hole side, but scale is maintained, Slot side shows that alignment can recover this effect.
- => Working in progress on Data



# Summary

- Kalman Tracks can now be used for alignment
- Alignment framework now includes all possible structures including:
  - Full Volumes
  - Half sensors
  - ...
- Studying the effect of correcting some Rotation DoFs to improve momentum scale and resolution => Work in progress
- I had to shift to DAQ so I don't have much progress on this topic the past month
  - Happy to pass over if people want to help with this task while I'm busy with run preparations.

# BACKUP