

Updates on CGEM alignment package

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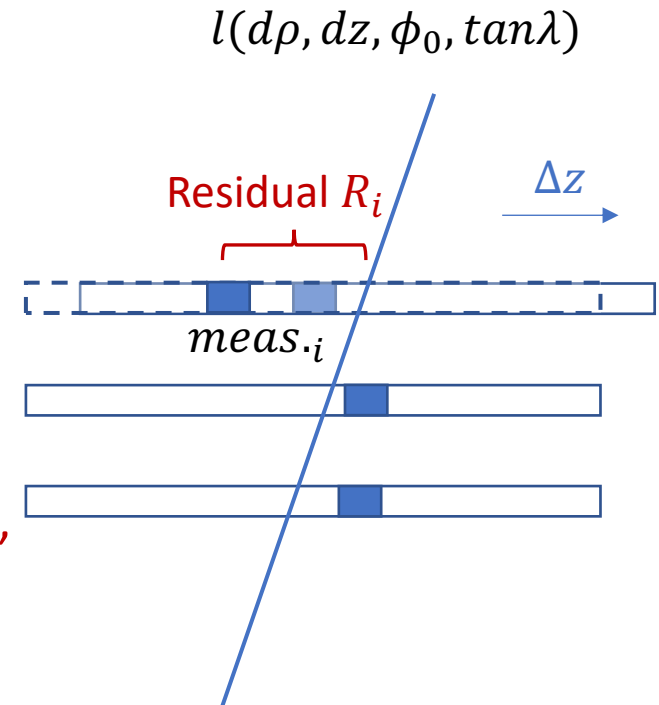
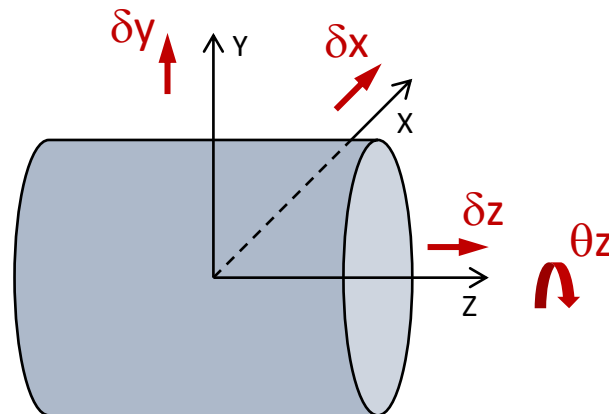
Cgem Software meeting, 2019-12-10

Track based alignment – Millipede for Cgem

- Strategy: obtain the mis-alignment information by fit the track with least-square method.

$$R_i = f(x_i, d\rho, dz, \phi_0, \tan\lambda, \Delta z) - meas._i$$

- To reduce the computing time, we transfer the local information (track parameters) to the global (detector mis-alignment parameters) Hessian C (“Schur complement”)
- For each layer, 4 possible parameters: $\delta x, \delta y, \delta z, \theta z$



Status at the last workshop

- Millipede alignment algorithm is tested with MC with different mis-alignment effect on layer1
- Output results are consistent with the input
- Next step: study more complex mis-alignment situations.

Mis-alignment	Input (mm)	Output (mm)	Error (mm)
Shift in x	2.0	2.0009	0.0008
Shift in y	2.0	1.9010	0.002
Shift in z	1.5	1.5003	0.002
Rotation around z	0.06	0.0600	0.00001

3 sets of MC samples with multiple mis-alignment effects

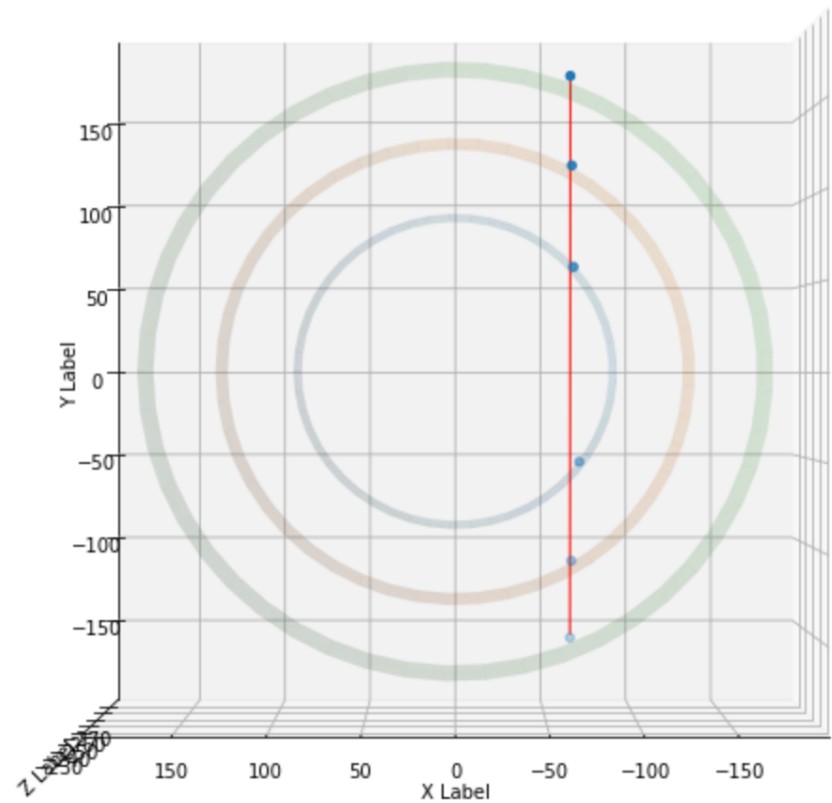
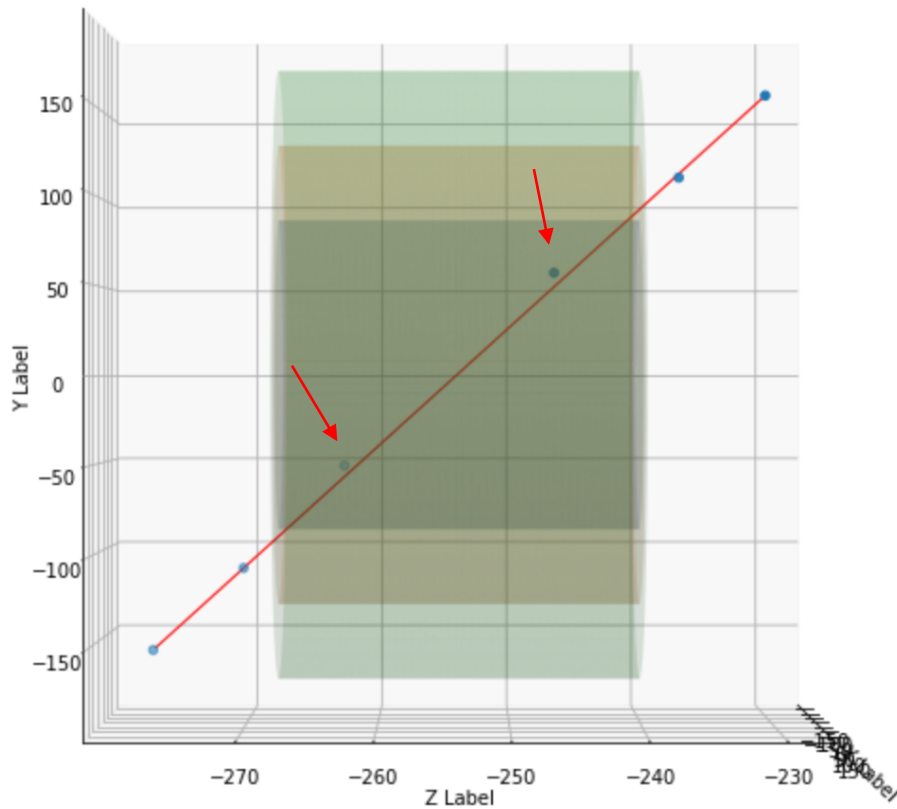
- Parameters of generator
 - 10000 single muon events
 - Initial position: $Y = 200$ mm $X \in [-40, 40]$ mm $Z \in [-200, 200]$ mm
 - Incident angle: $\theta \in [65^\circ, 115^\circ]$ $\phi \in [-151^\circ, -29^\circ]$
 - $P \in [1.5, 4]$ GeV
- Input mis-alignment effects

	δx	δz	θz
sample1	L1: 1mm	L1: 1mm	L1: 0.03 rad
sample2	L2: 1mm	L2: 1mm	L2: 0.03 rad
sample3	L1: 1mm & L2:-1 mm	L1: 1mm & L2:-1 mm	L1: 0.03 rad & L2:-0.03 rad

Cluster position and track trajectory

Input mis-alignment:

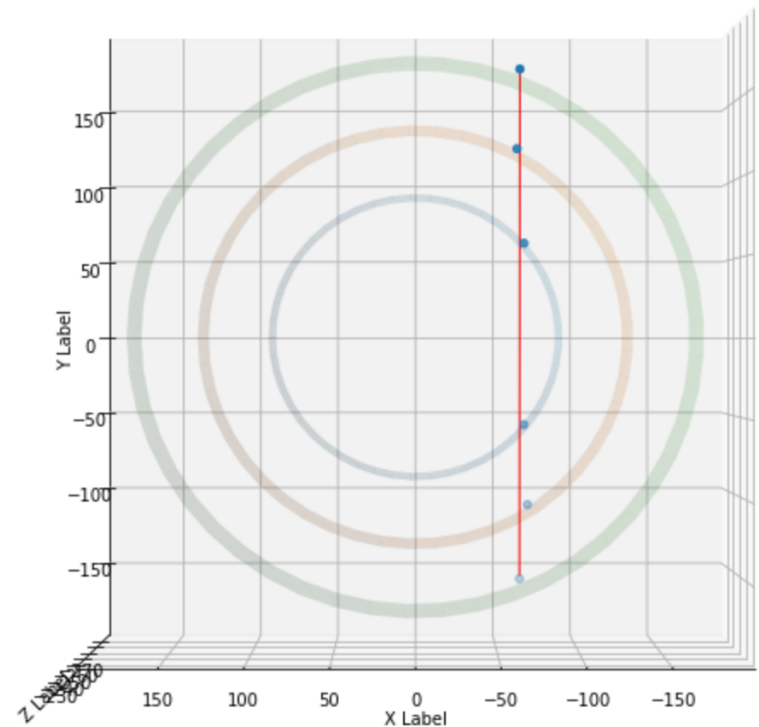
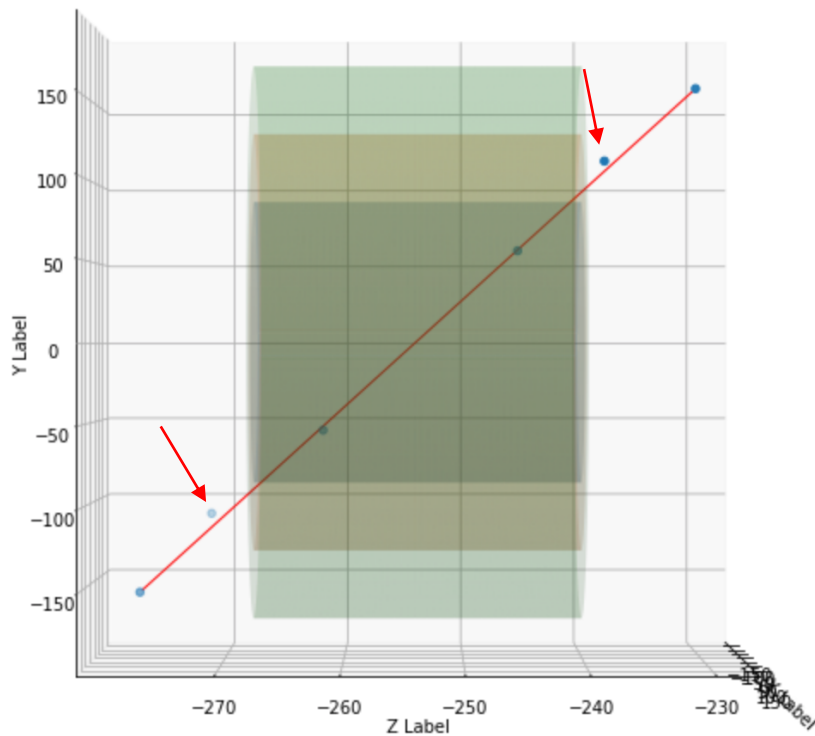
Layer1: $dz = 1.0$ mm, $dx = 1.0$ mm, $\theta_z = 0.03$ rad



Cluster position and track trajectory

Input mis-alignment:

Layer2: $dz = 1.0$ mm, $dx = 1.0$ mm, $\theta_z = 0.03$ rad

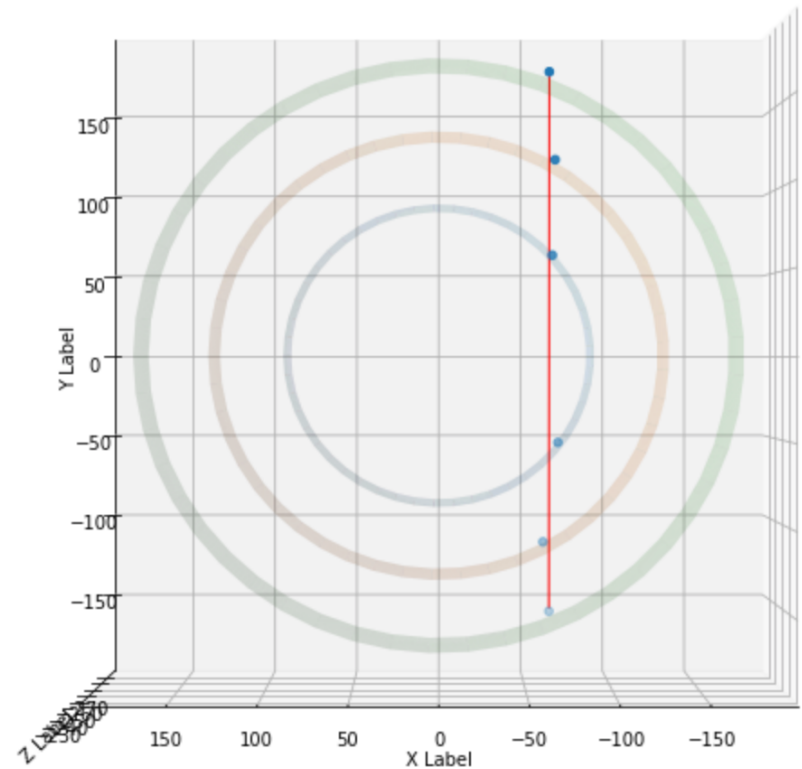
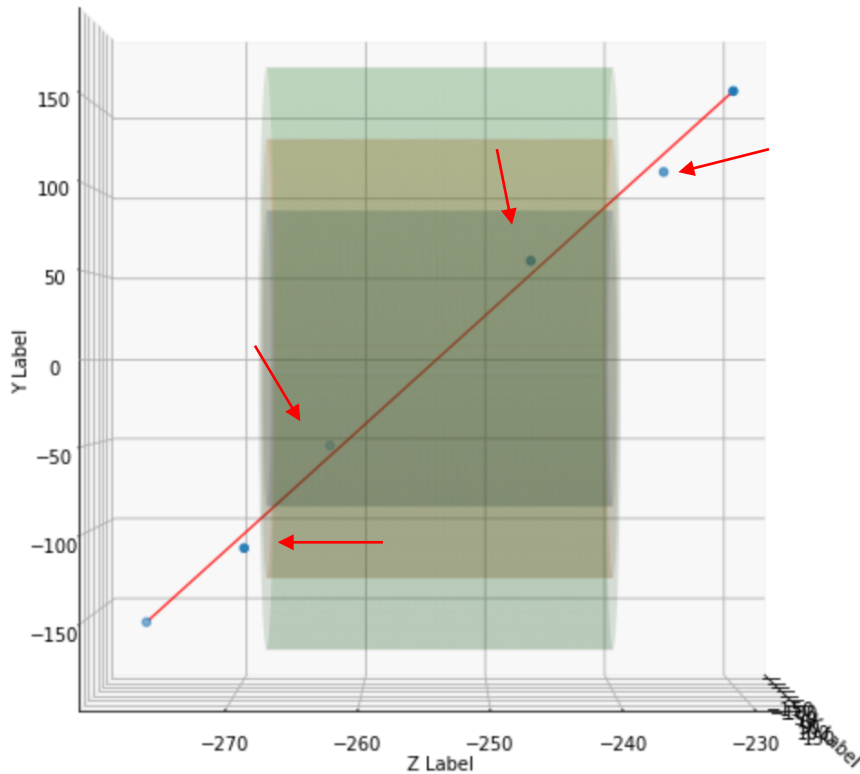


Cluster position and track trajectory

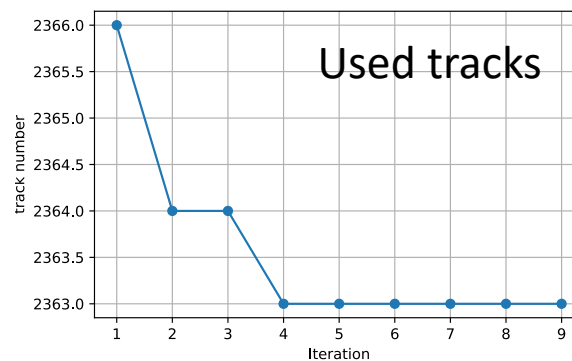
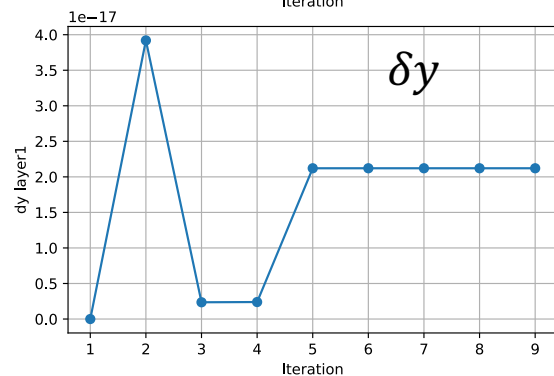
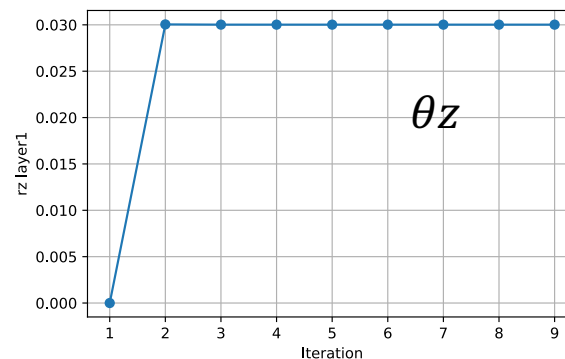
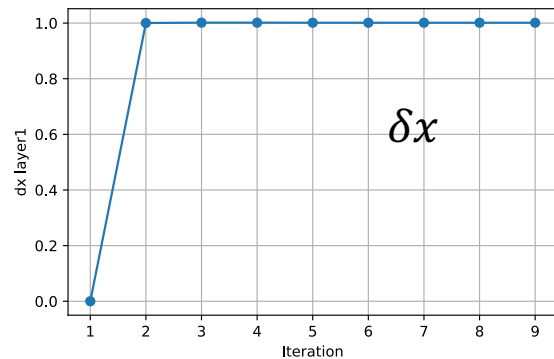
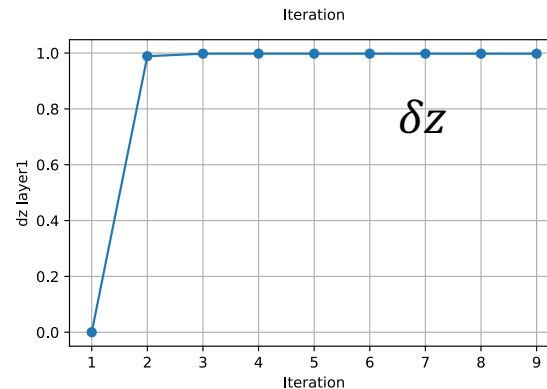
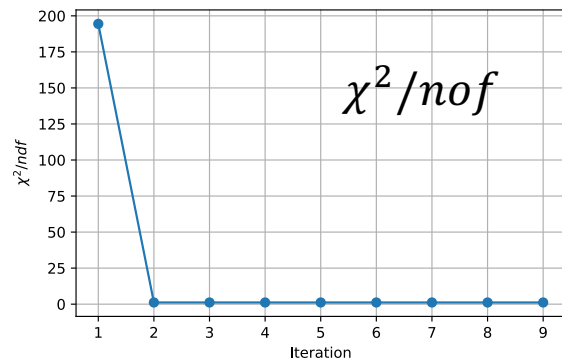
Input mis-alignment:

Layer1: $dz = 1.0$ mm, $dx = 1.0$ mm, $\theta_z = 0.03$ rad

Layer2: $dz = -1.0$ mm, $dx = -1.0$ mm, $\theta_z = -0.03$ rad



χ^2/nof and solution vs iteration (sam1)



Input output comparison

- By ~2400 tracks

		δx	δz	θz
sample1	input	L1: 1mm	L1: 1mm	L1: 0.03 rad
	output	L1: 1.0012 $\pm$ 0.0025	L1: 0.9977 $\pm$ 0.0067	L1: 0.03 $\pm$ 0.00003
sample2	input	L2: 1mm	L2: 1mm	L2: 0.03 rad
	output	L2: 0.9940 $\pm$ 0.0022	L2: 1.0036 $\pm$ 0.0076	L2: 0.03 $\pm$ 0.00002
sample3	input	L1: 1mm & L2:-1 mm	L1: 1mm & L2:-1 mm	L1: 0.03 rad & L2:-0.03 rad
	output	L1: 0.9984 $\pm$ 0.0024 L2: -1.0033 $\pm$ 0.0020	L1: 0.9981 $\pm$ 0.0067 L2: -1.0002 $\pm$ 0.0077	L1: 0.03 $\pm$ 0.00003 L2: -0.03 $\pm$ 0.00002

Summary and outlook

- Millipede alignment algorithm is tested by more complex misalignment situations.
 - Multi-misalignment effect on one layer
 - Multi-misalignment effect on multi-layer
- Output results are consistent with the input!

Next step:

- Use the upcoming cosmic ray data to study the alignment

Thank you !