

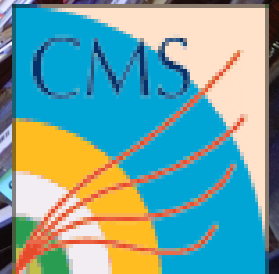
First Alignment of the Complete CMS Silicon Tracker

RD09

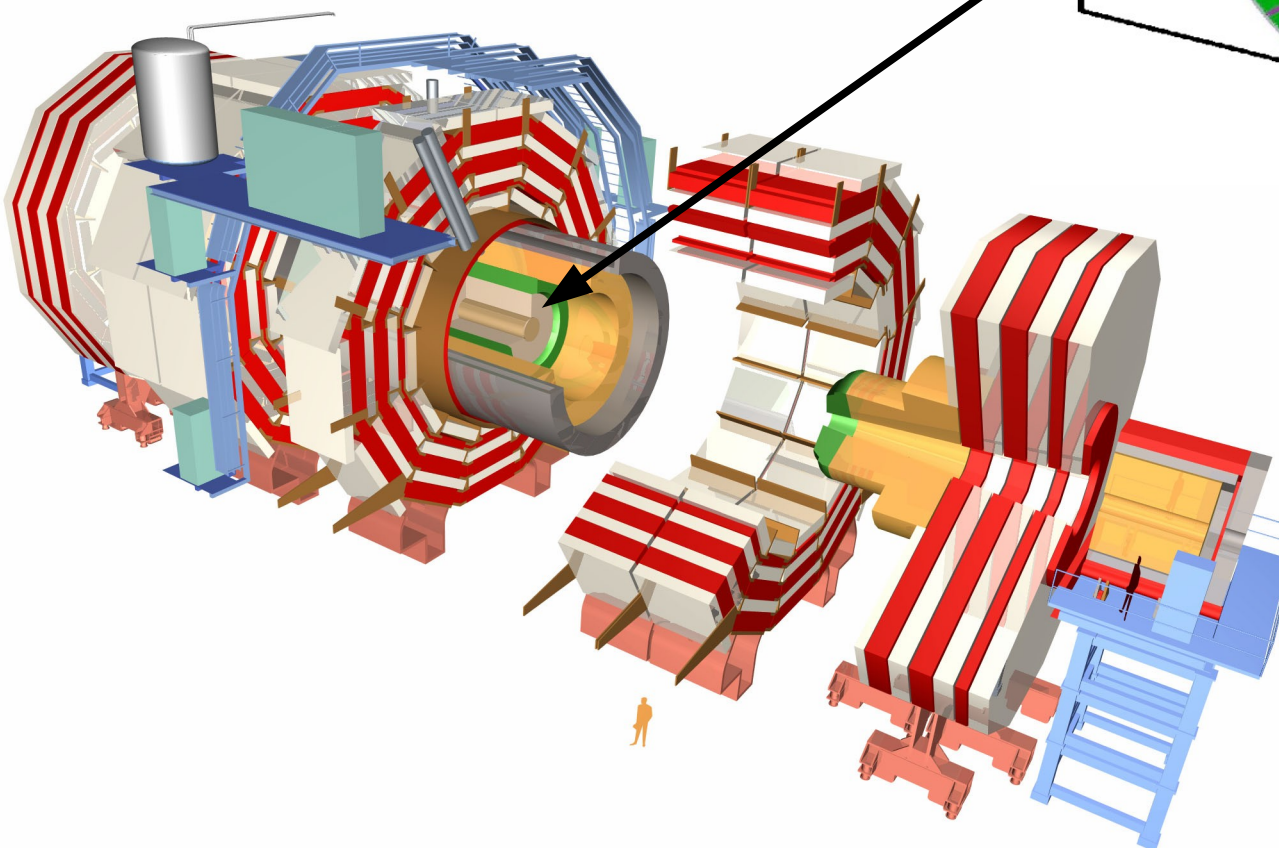
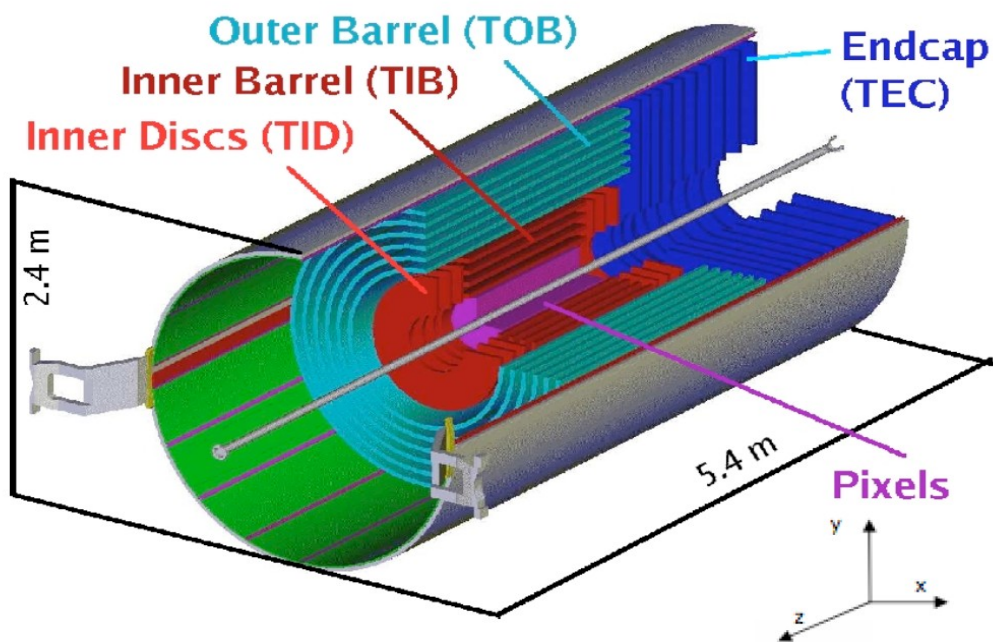
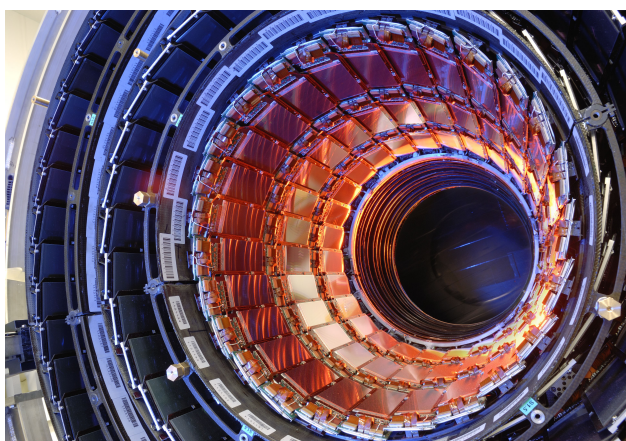
On behalf of the CMS Tracker Alignment Group



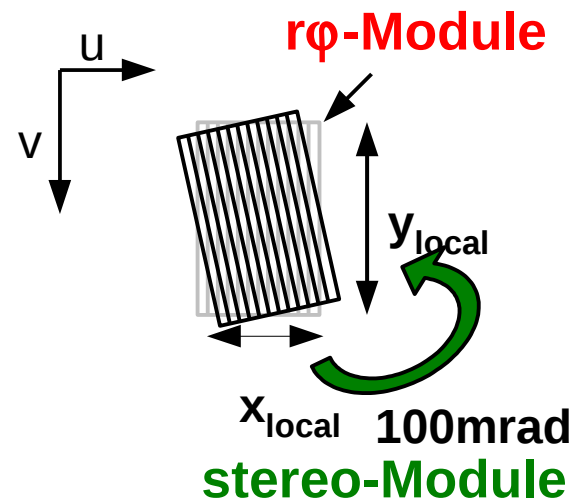
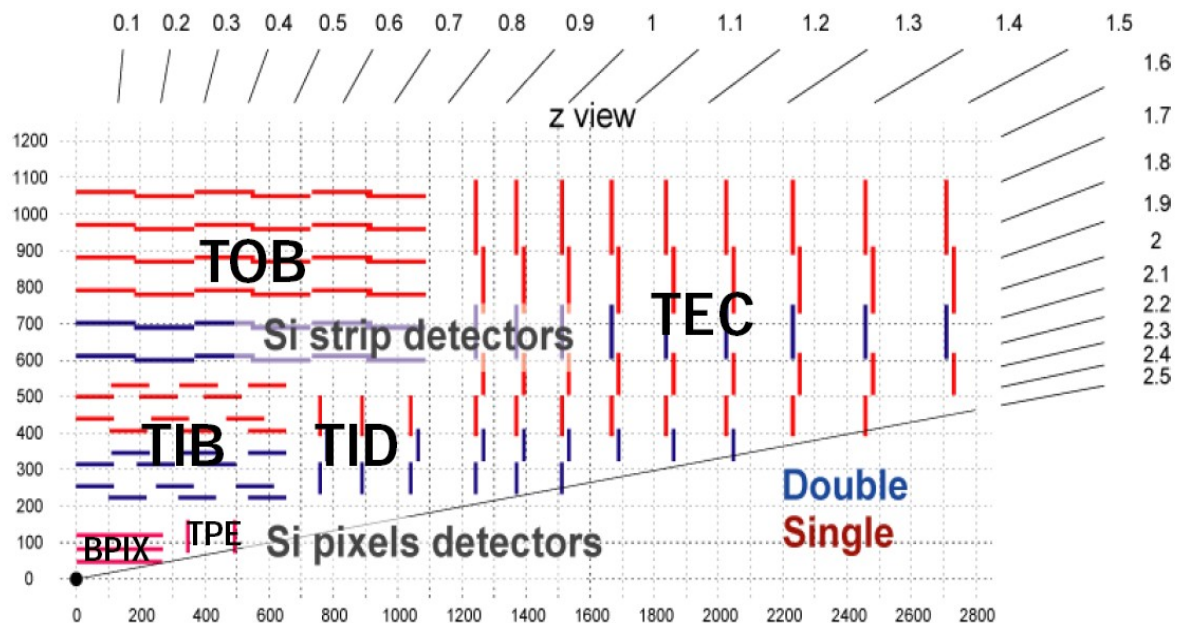
Jula Draeger
University of Hamburg



- Introduction
 - CMS tracker
 - Tracker Alignment: methods and strategies
- Results from complete tracker alignment exercise with cosmic ray data from 2008
- Analysis of remaining misalignment
- Latest alignment results from the cosmic ray data taking in 2009
- Summary & Outlook

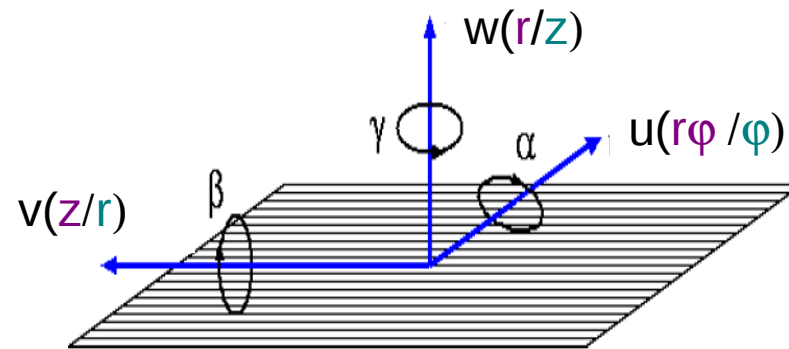


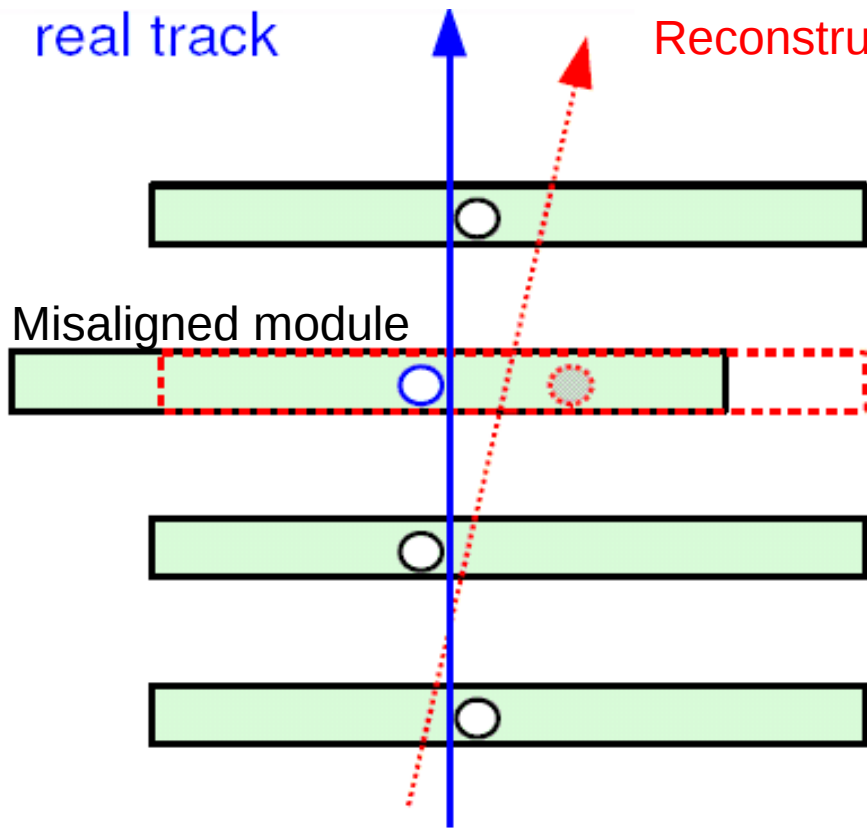
- 1440 silicon pixel modules
 - 3 layers in the barrel
 - 2 disks in each forward direction
- 15148 silicon strip modules
 - TIB 4 layers
 - TOB 6 layers
 - TID 3 disks
 - TEC 9 disks



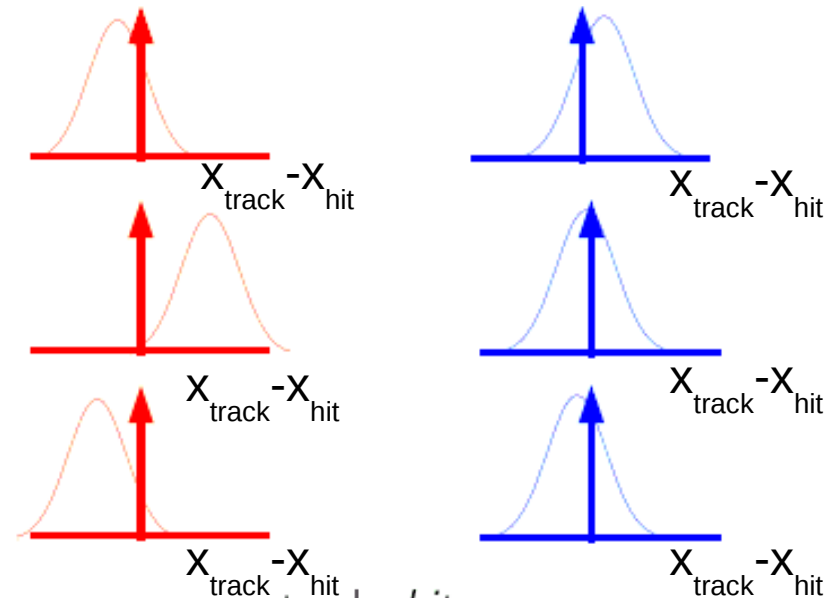
- 1d-modules(**single**): sensitive coordinate in u ($r\phi$ barrel, ϕ endcaps)
- 2d-modules(**double**): $r\phi$ - + stereo-module-unit rotated by 100mrad around local y
- 16588 modules \times 6dof = $O(10^5)$ parameters \rightarrow alignment challenge

Alignment parameters per module (**barrel**/endcaps)





Reconstructed track (assuming design geometry)

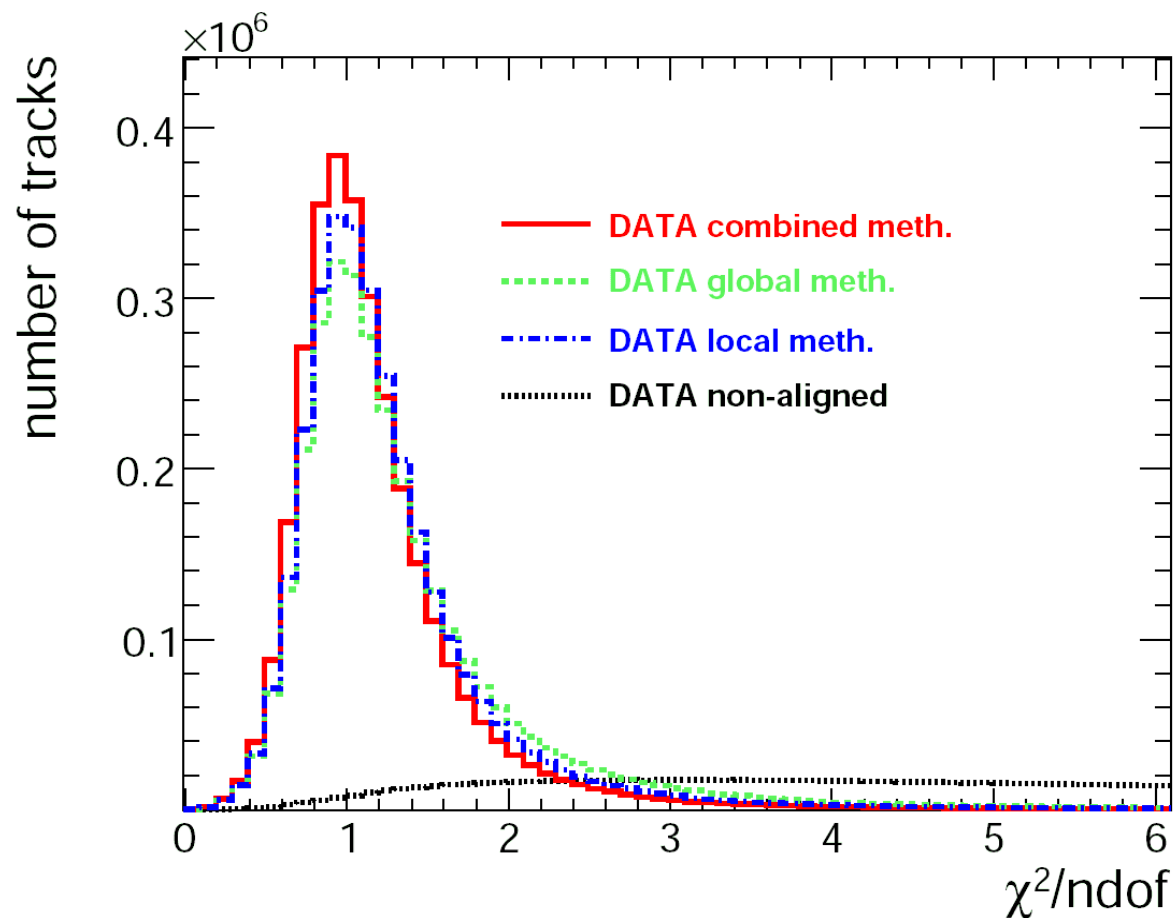


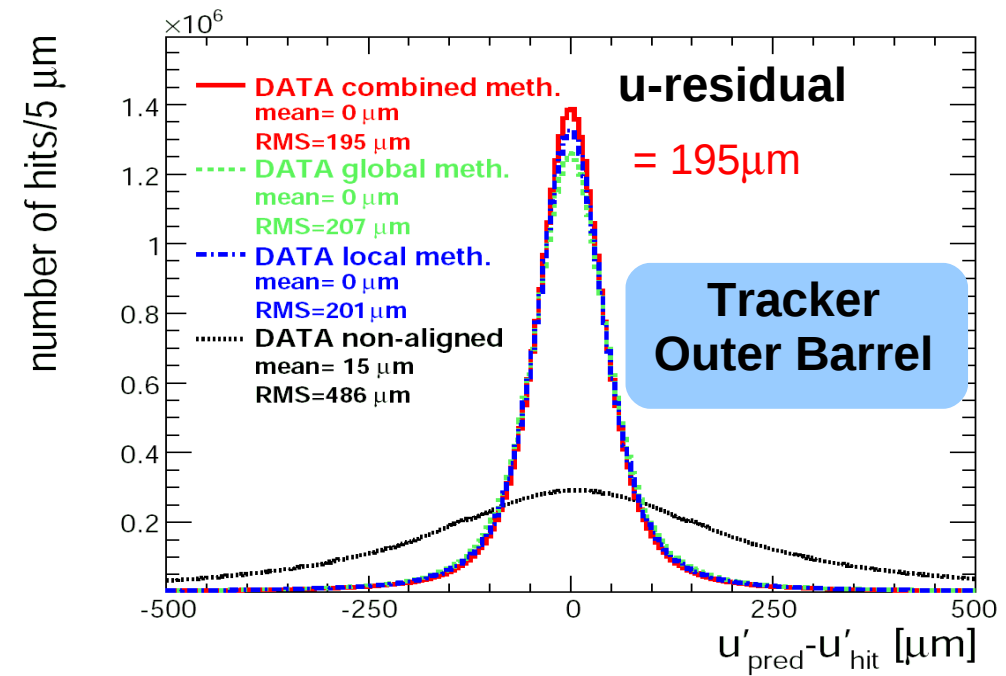
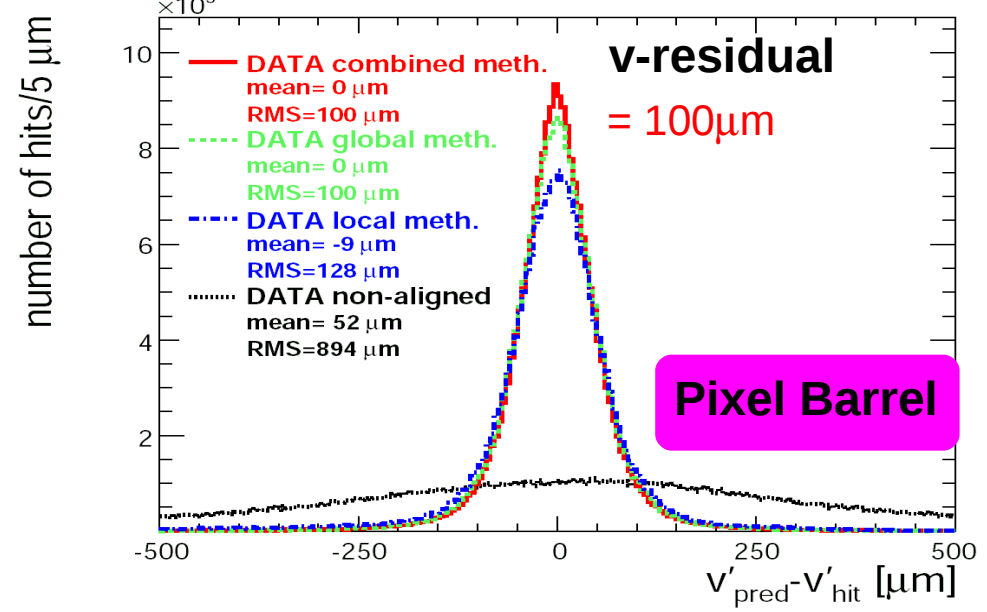
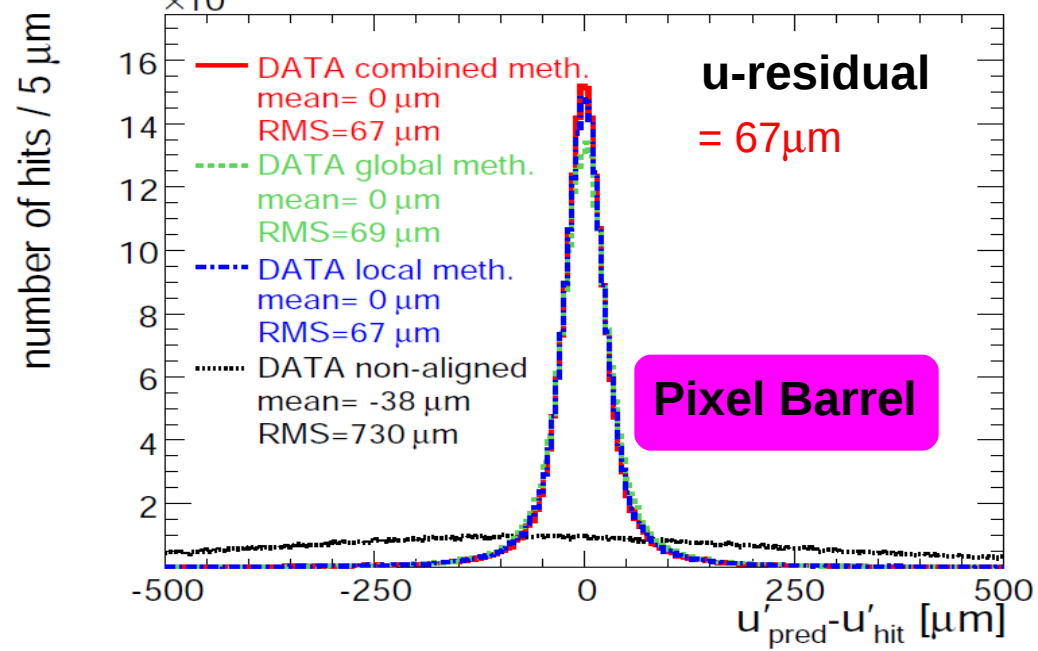
$$\chi^2(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) = \sum_j \sum_i^{\text{tracks hits}} \mathbf{r}_{ij}^T(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}_j) \mathbf{V}_{ij}^{-1} \mathbf{r}_{ij}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}_j)$$

- Use tracks to determine 'real' module position via minimisation of track residuals ($r = x_{\text{track}} - x_{\text{hit}}$)
- Global χ^2 depends on local track parameters \mathbf{q} and global alignment parameters (module positions) \mathbf{p} = parameters of interest

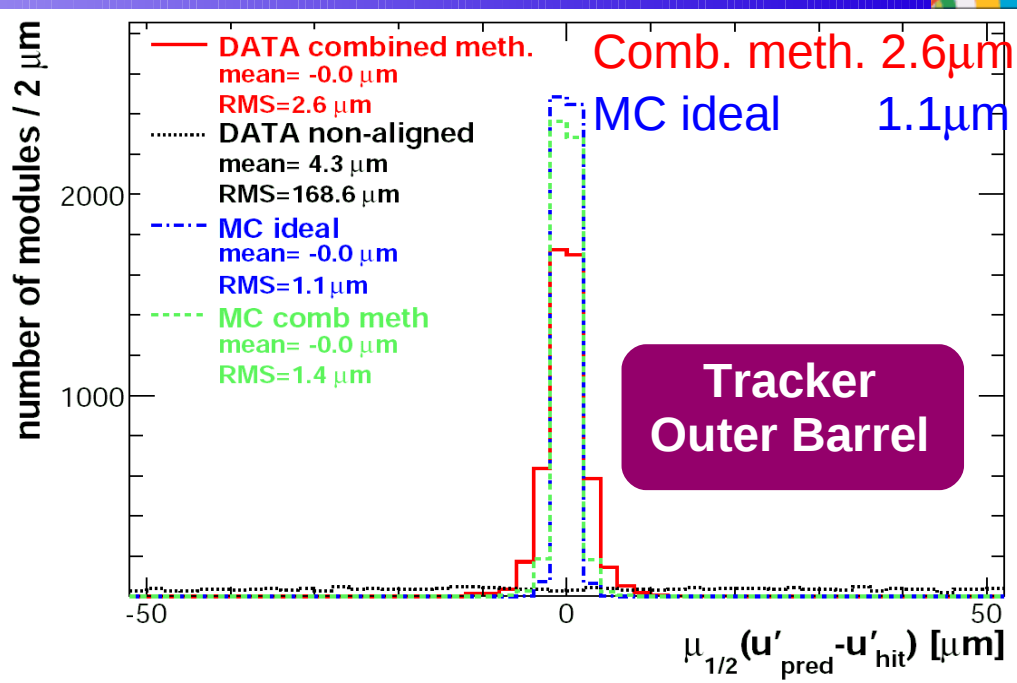
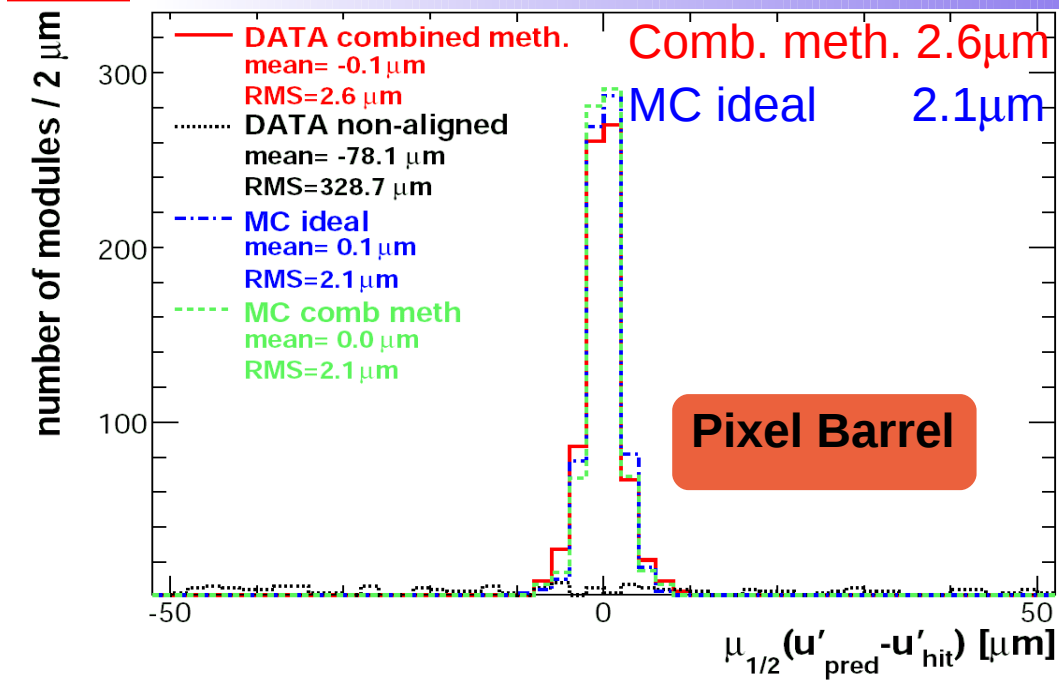
- Global method Millepede II (V.Blobel):
 - + includes module correlations
 - + only a few iterations necessary (internal outlier rejection)
 - CMS used simplified track model, but more realistic models available
- Local method HIP:
 - + information from survey measurements included
 - + same track model (Kalman) as for CMS track reconstruction
 - module correlations ignored
 - large number of iterations necessary to account for loosely connected parts of the tracker
- Both algorithms were used in a hierarchical multi-step approach (large detector structures → module level(**separate alignment of 2d-module units = large impact on alignment precision**))
- Combined method: HIP on top of Millepede II

- Cosmic ray data in 2008 used for alignment:
 - about 3.2Mio. tracks from cosmic muons with magnetic field on
 - Different illumination of the various detector parts, sufficient statistics in most of the barrel and good track quality for modules hit vertically
 - Hit fraction in pixel barrel 3%, in the pixel endcaps 1,5%
- Normalized χ^2 before and after the alignment for the global and local method + their combination (local method applied on top of the global method (best performance))

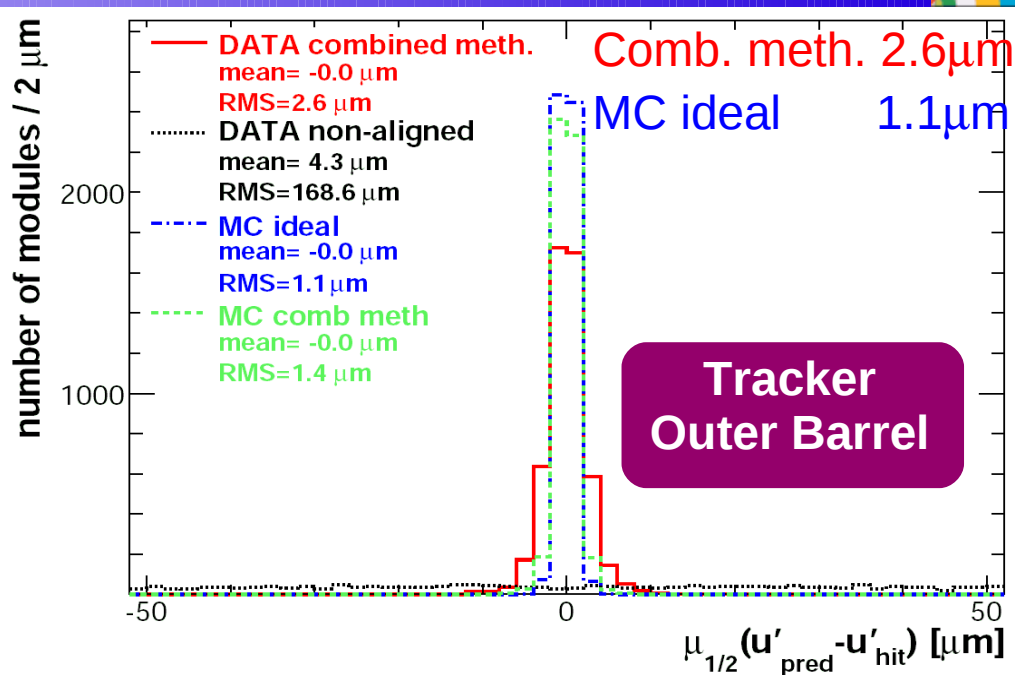
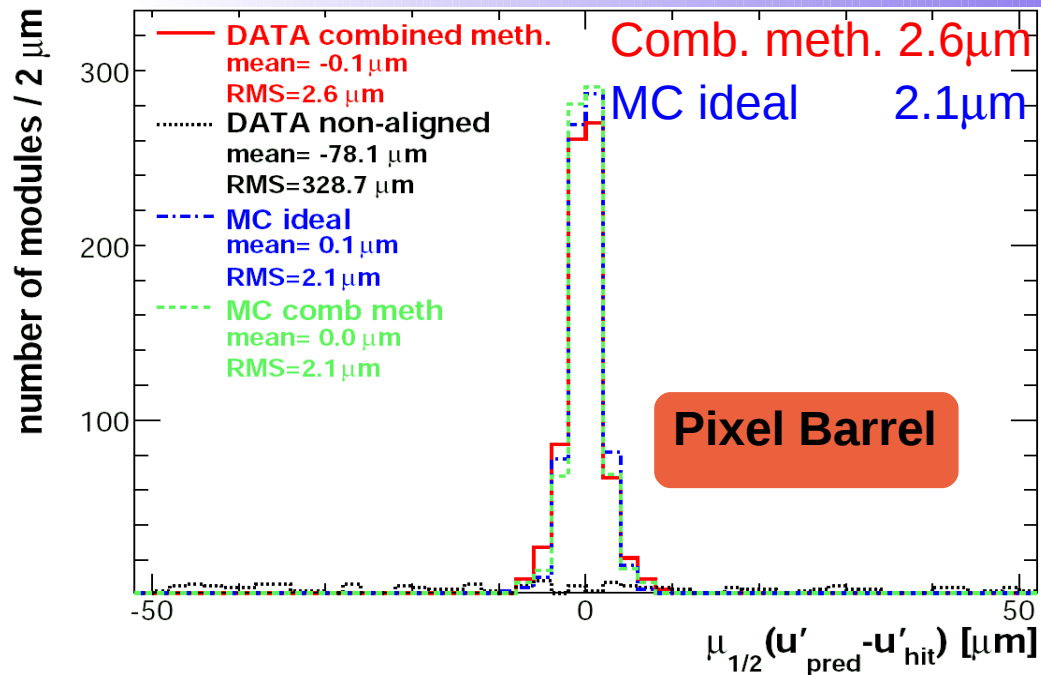




- Residuals dominated by random effects (multiple scattering & hit error)
- Distribution of the median of the residuals on module level as additional quality check of the alignment performance



subdetector (coordinate)	non-aligned [μm]	global [μm]	local [μm]	combined [μm]	modules >30 hits
PXB (u')	328.7	7.5	3.0	2.6	757/768
PXB (v')	274.1	6.9	13.4	4.0	
PXE (u')	389.0	23.5	26.5	13.1	391/672
PXE (v')	385.8	20.0	23.9	13.9	
TIB (u')	712.2	4.9	7.1	2.5	2623/2724
TOB (u')	168.6	5.7	3.5	2.6	5129/5208
TID (u')	295.0	7.0	6.9	3.3	807/816
TEC (u')	216.9	25.0	10.4	7.4	6318/6400



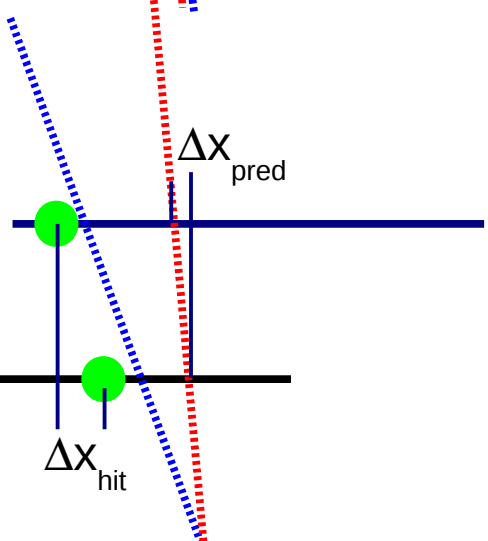
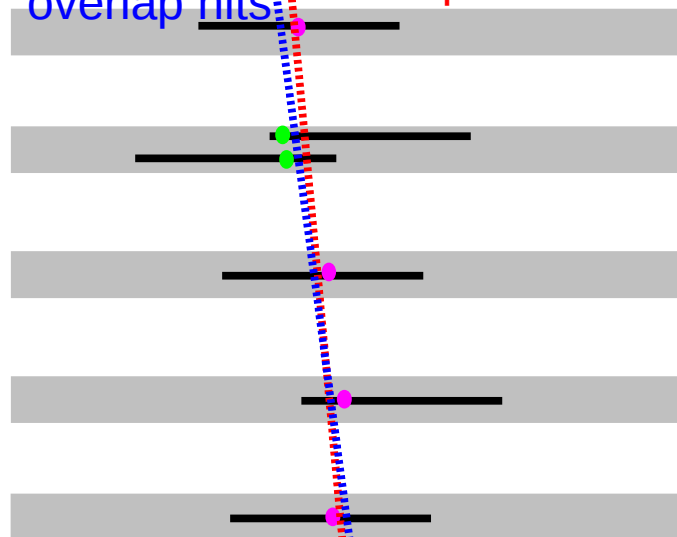
MC combined method:

- Use the **alignment geometry (comb.meth)** as **start geometry on MC** and align back
- Estimate/approximation of remaining misalignment achieved with a standalone cosmic alignment

subdetector (coordinate)	combined [μm]	combined MC [μm]	ideal MC [μm]
PXB (u')	2.6	2.1	2.1
PXB (v')	4.0	2.5	2.4
PXE (u')	13.1	12.0	9.4
PXE (v')	13.9	11.6	9.3
TIB (u')	2.5	1.2	1.1
TOB (u')	2.6	1.4	1.1
TID (u')	3.3	2.4	1.6
TEC (u')	7.4	4.6	2.5

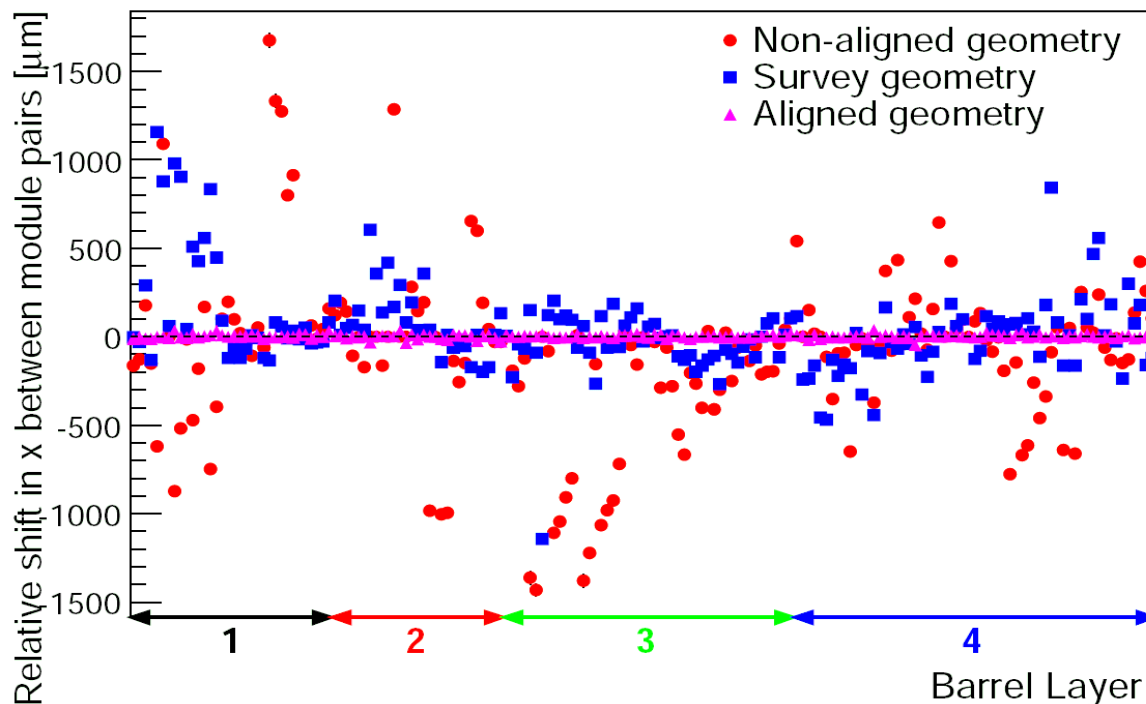
Track fit including overlap hits

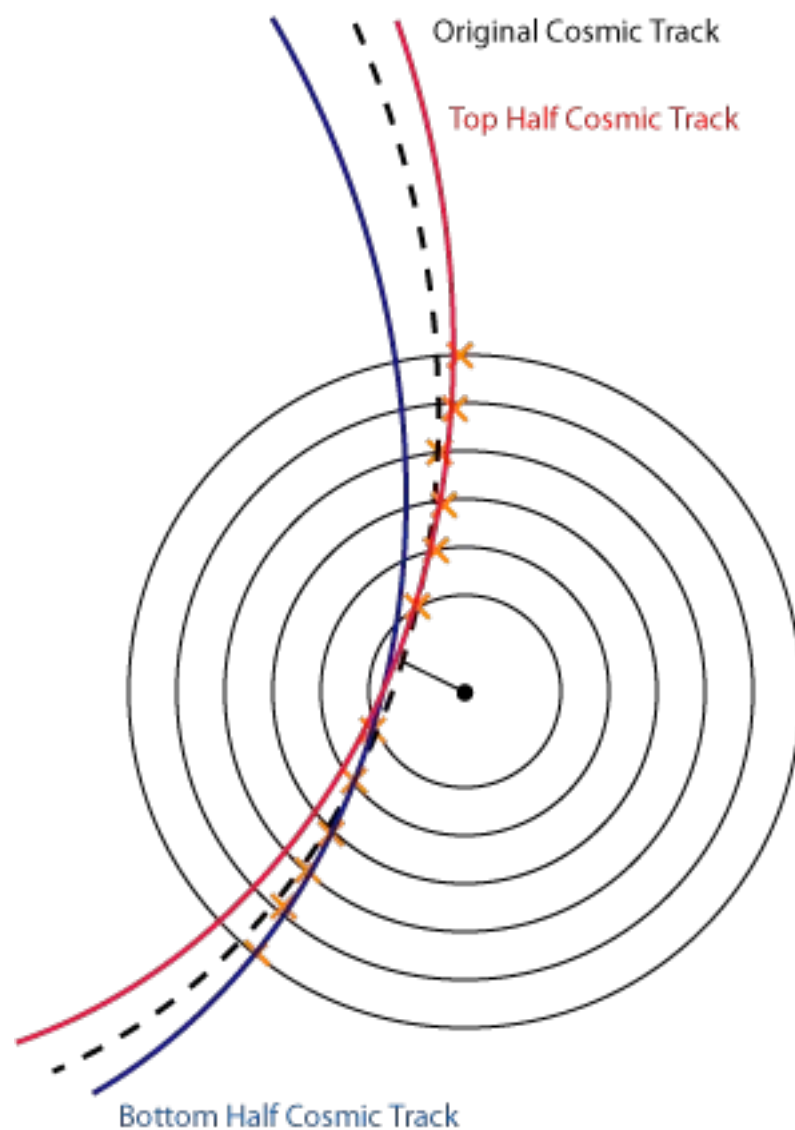
Track fit excluding overlap hits



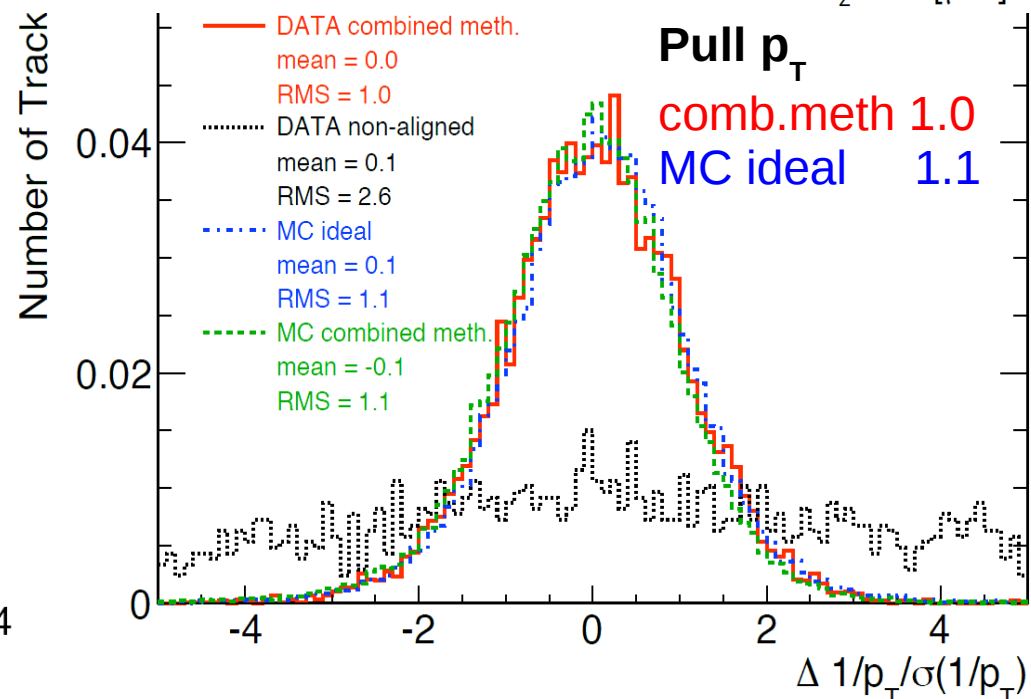
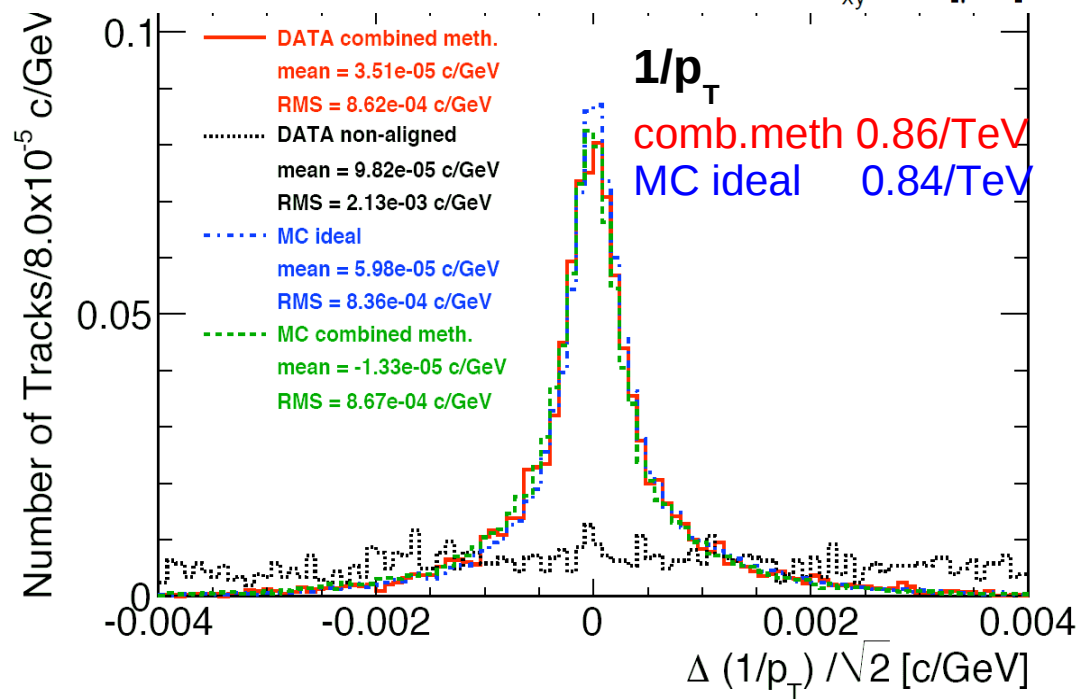
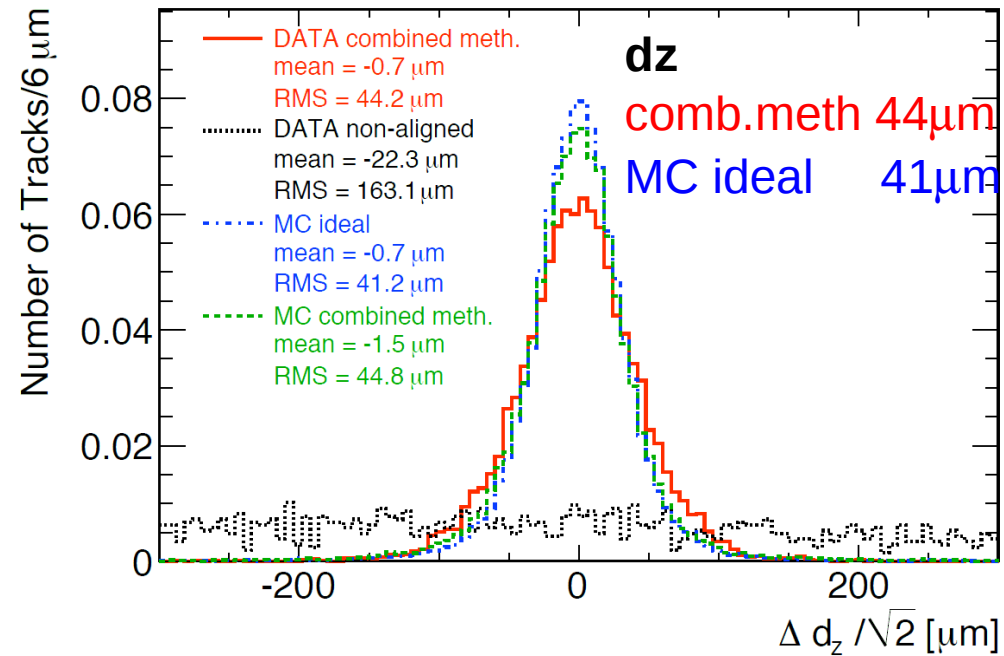
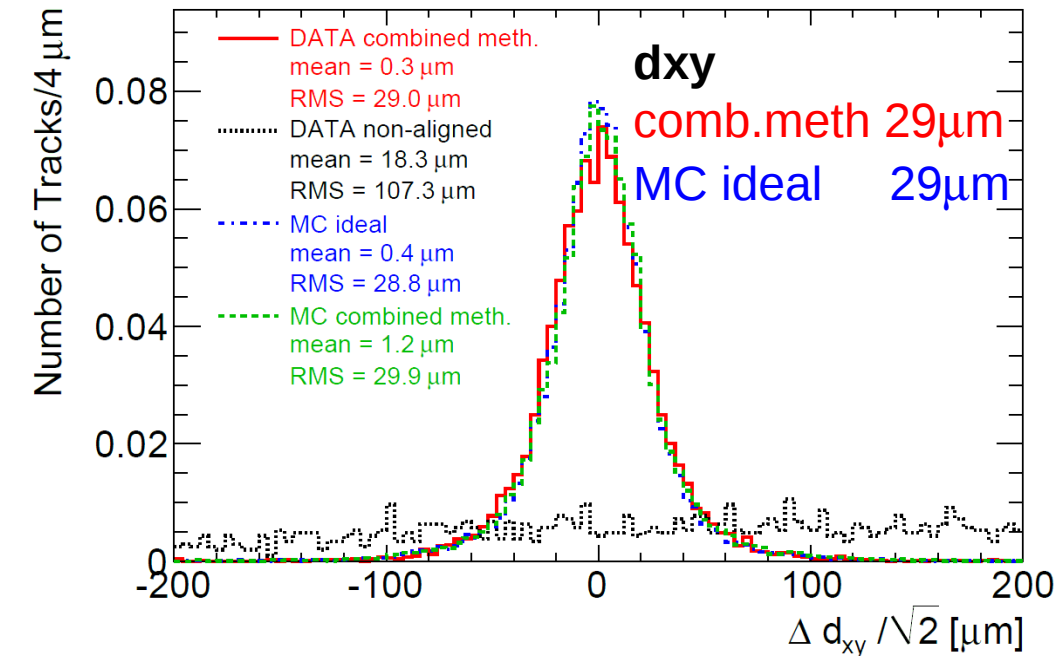
Double difference : $dd = \Delta x_{hit} - \Delta x_{pred}$

- Overlapping modules in one layer → 2 hits with only small amount of material in between + small uncertainties from track extrapolation
- Measure the accuracy of the track prediction excluding the overlap hits via the double-difference between the hit positions $\Delta x_{hit} = \Delta x_{hit1} - \Delta x_{hit2}$ and the track predictions $\Delta x_{pred} = \Delta x_{pred1} - \Delta x_{pred2}$

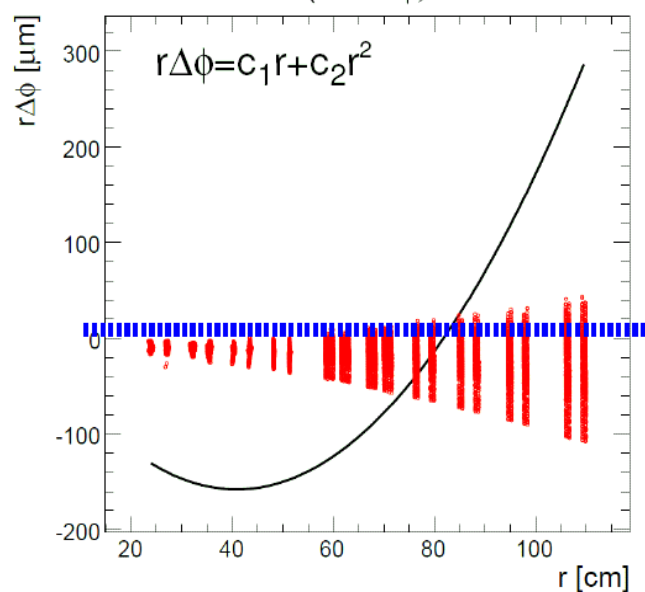




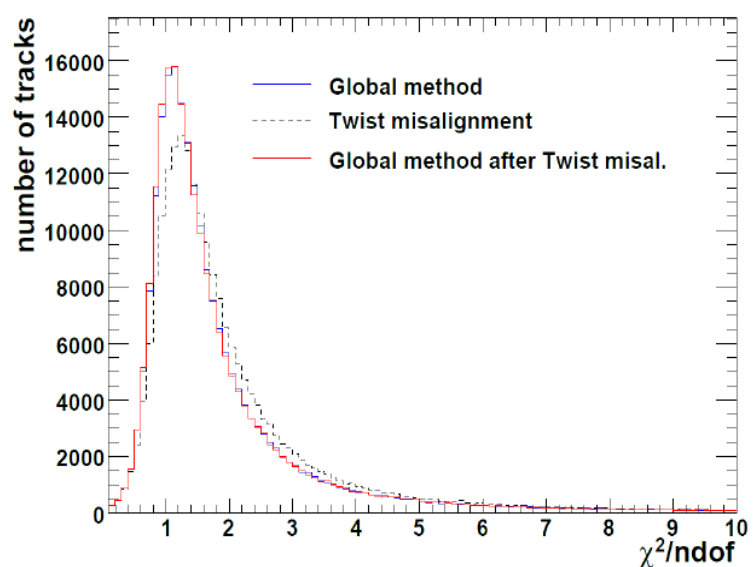
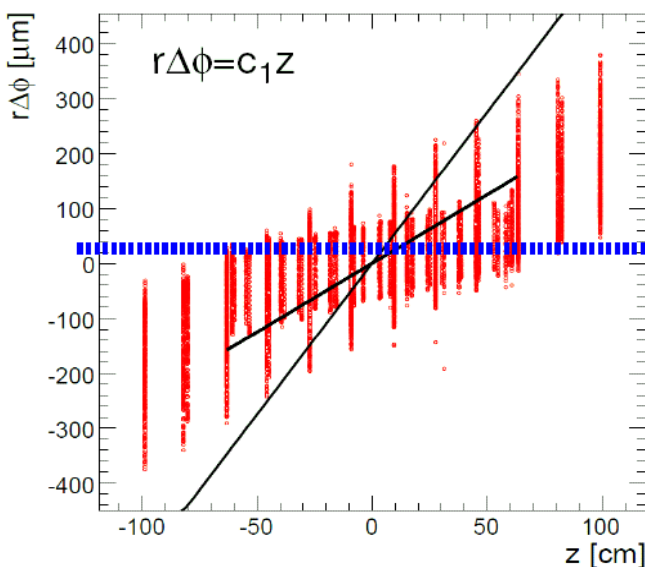
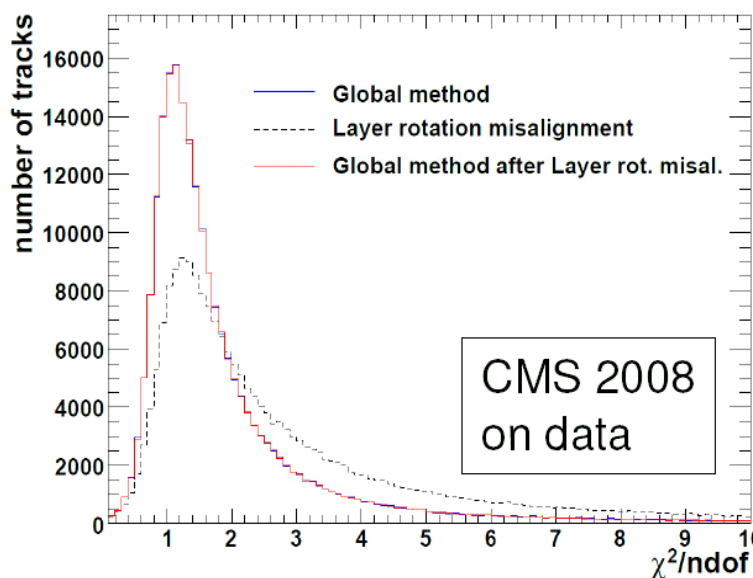
- Split cosmic track along the distance of closest approach to the nominal beamline
- Select only tracks with 3 pixel hits per leg
- Refit bottom and top part separately and compare resulting track parameters



shift of modules (in $r\Delta\phi$)



χ^2/ndof change

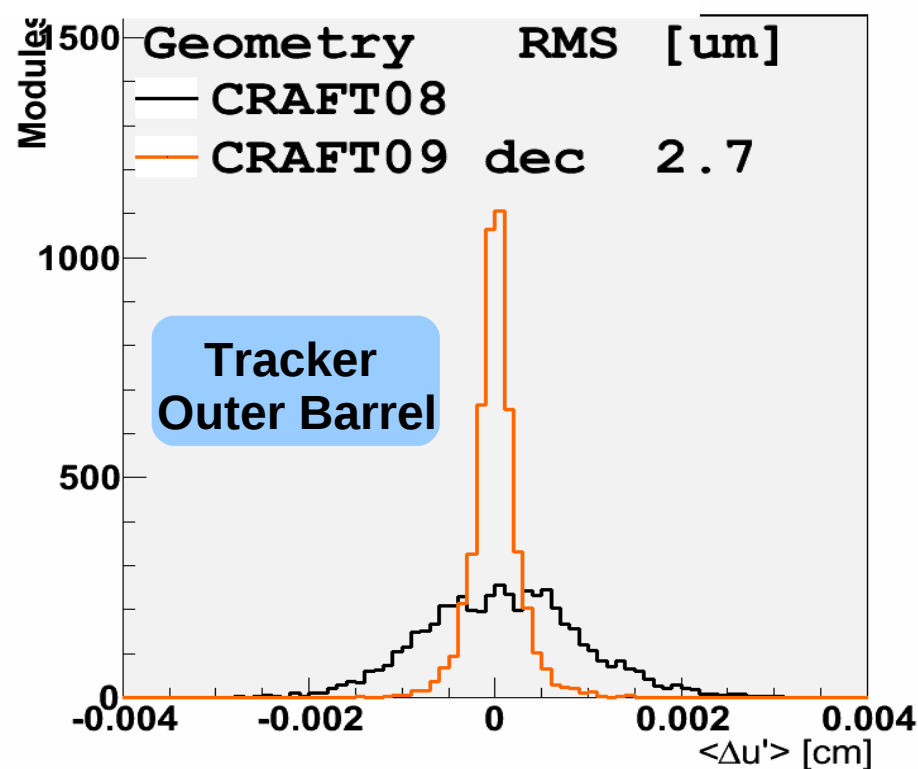
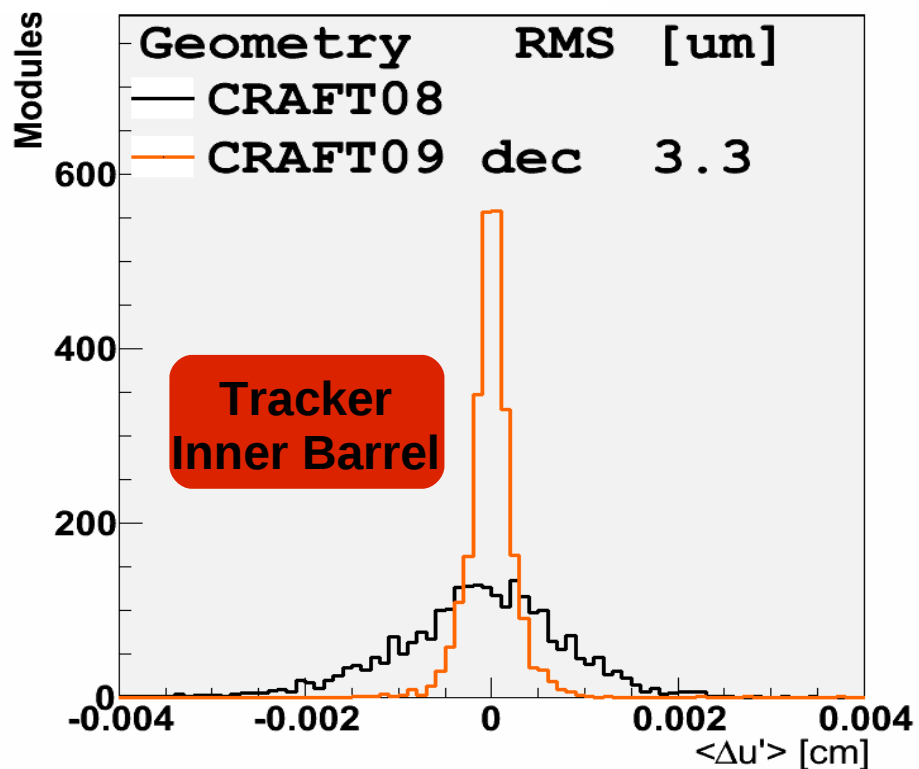


- Starting from aligned geometry (global method data)
- Add some systematic misalignment on top of the aligned geometry
- Rerun alignment procedure with the same tracks as before



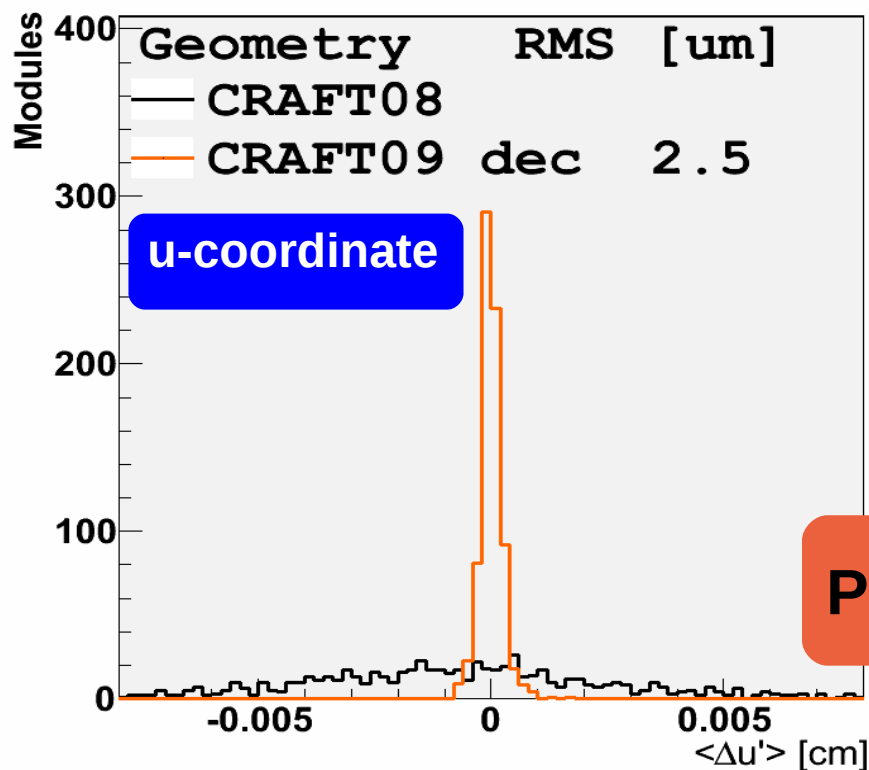
Artificial misalignment can not be recovered completely using only tracks from cosmic rays → need for complementary datasets (tracks coming from the beamspot, beam halo)

- Distributions of the median of the residuals for TIB and TOB using cosmic ray data from 2009
 - Geometry gained from 2008 alignment exercise still valid for strip barrel
 - Alignment results improve with cosmic ray data taking in 2009
 - Caveat: CRAFT09 not statistically independent

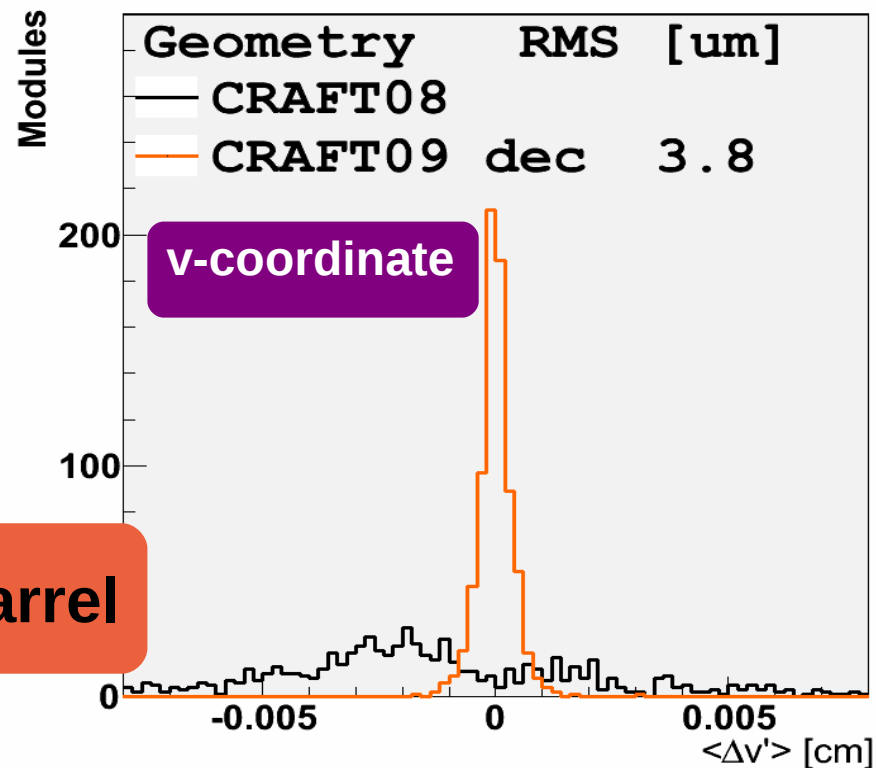


- Pixel detector was removed and reinstalled between data taking in 2008 and 2009
 - 2008 geometry shows different shape (mean shifted especially in v coordinate)
 - Recovered after alignment with cosmic ray data from 2009

Distribution of the median of the residuals



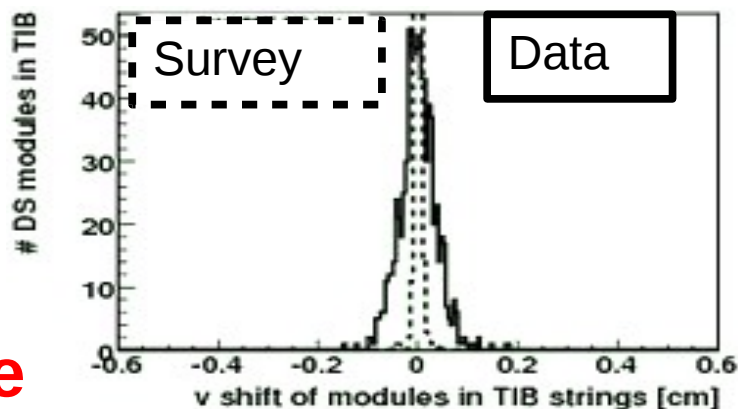
Distribution of the median of the residuals



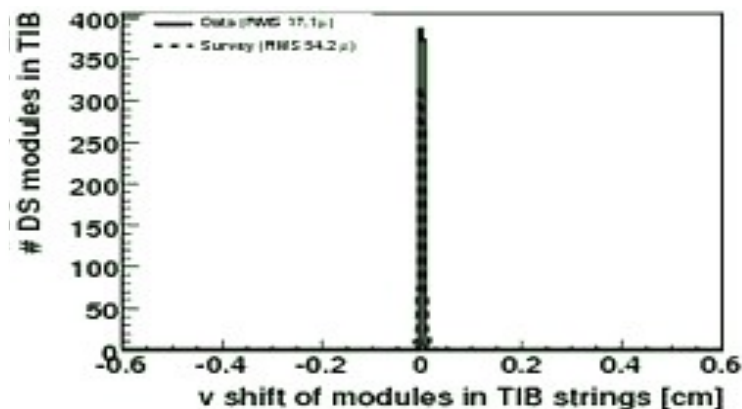
Pixel Barrel

- CMS full tracker alignment with cosmics
 - Challenging task (16588 modules)
 - Separate 2d-module alignment improved the alignment results significantly
 - Complementary alignment methods (local and global) show best results in combination
 - Powerful/flexible validation tools in place
- alignment exercise with data taken in 2009 ongoing
 - First results indicate confirmation/improvement of the results using data from 2008
- Remaining misalignment/weak modes need complementary data from the beamspot or beamhalo
- We are looking forward to **November 2009!**

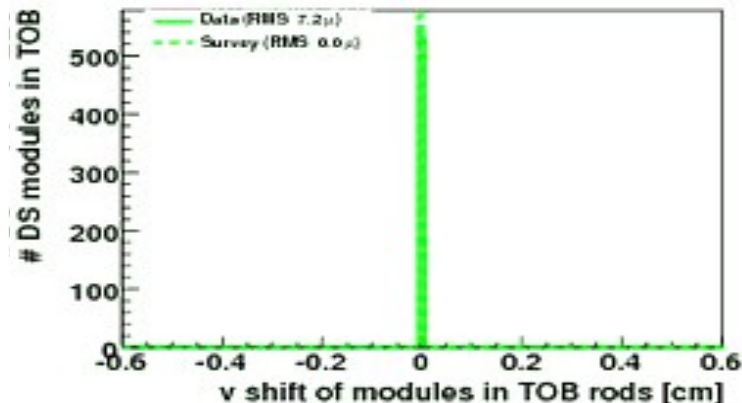
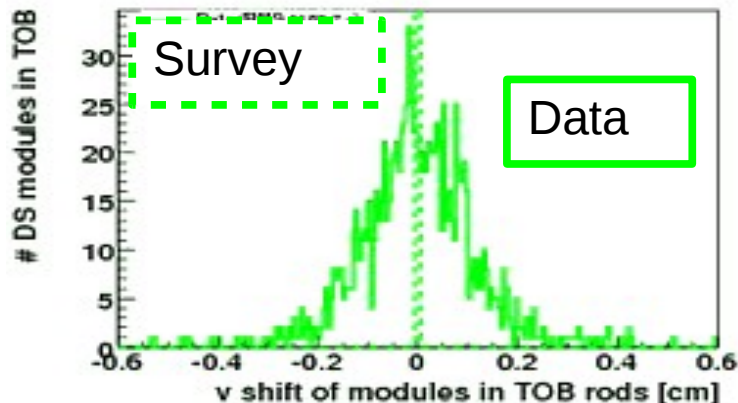
THANKS!



before

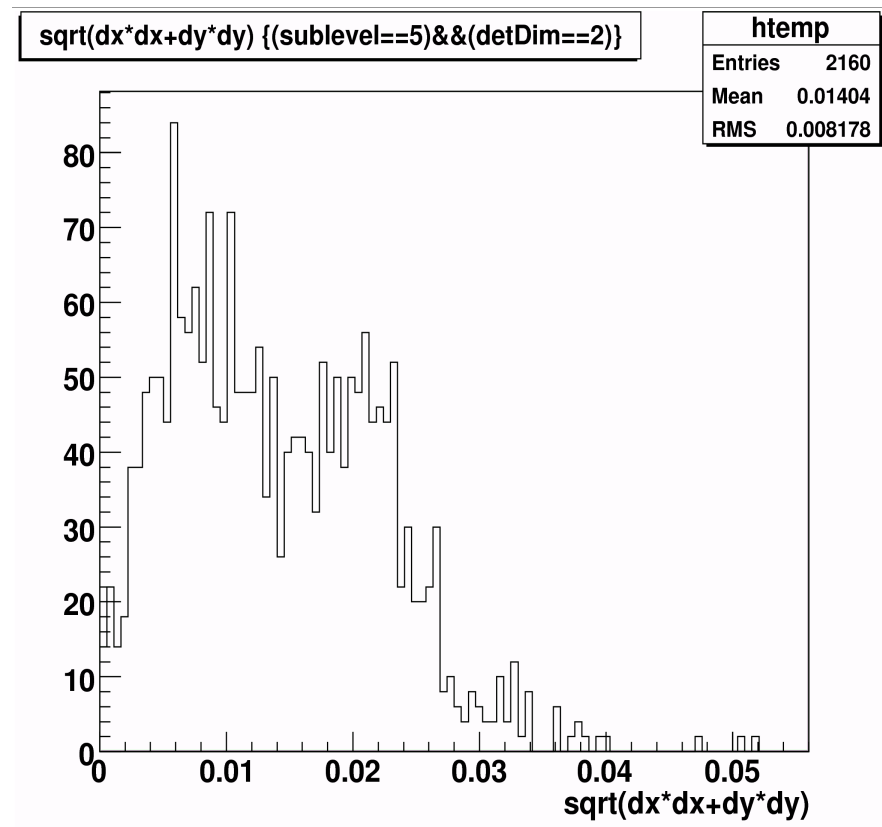
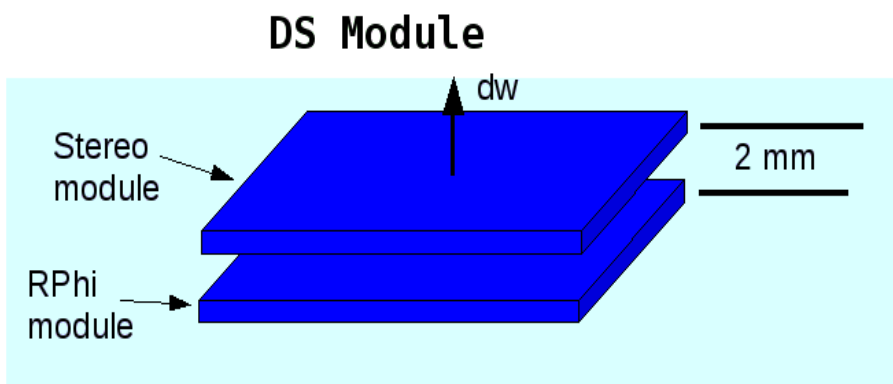


after

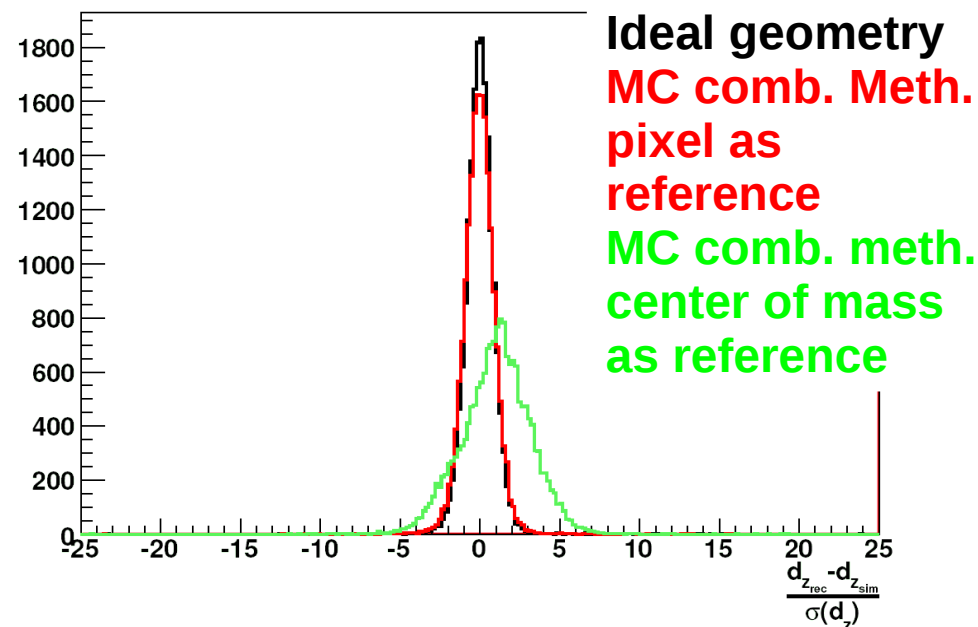
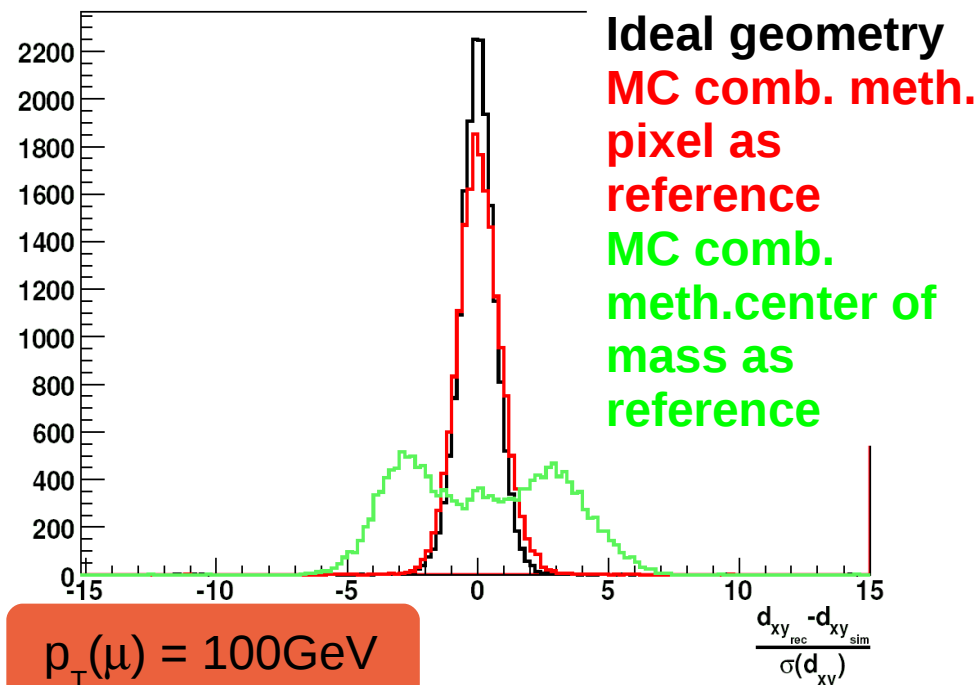


- 2d-modules aligned as one led to large movements of the modules within a string/rod compared to survey measurements
- Necessity of separate module-unit alignment for 2d modules

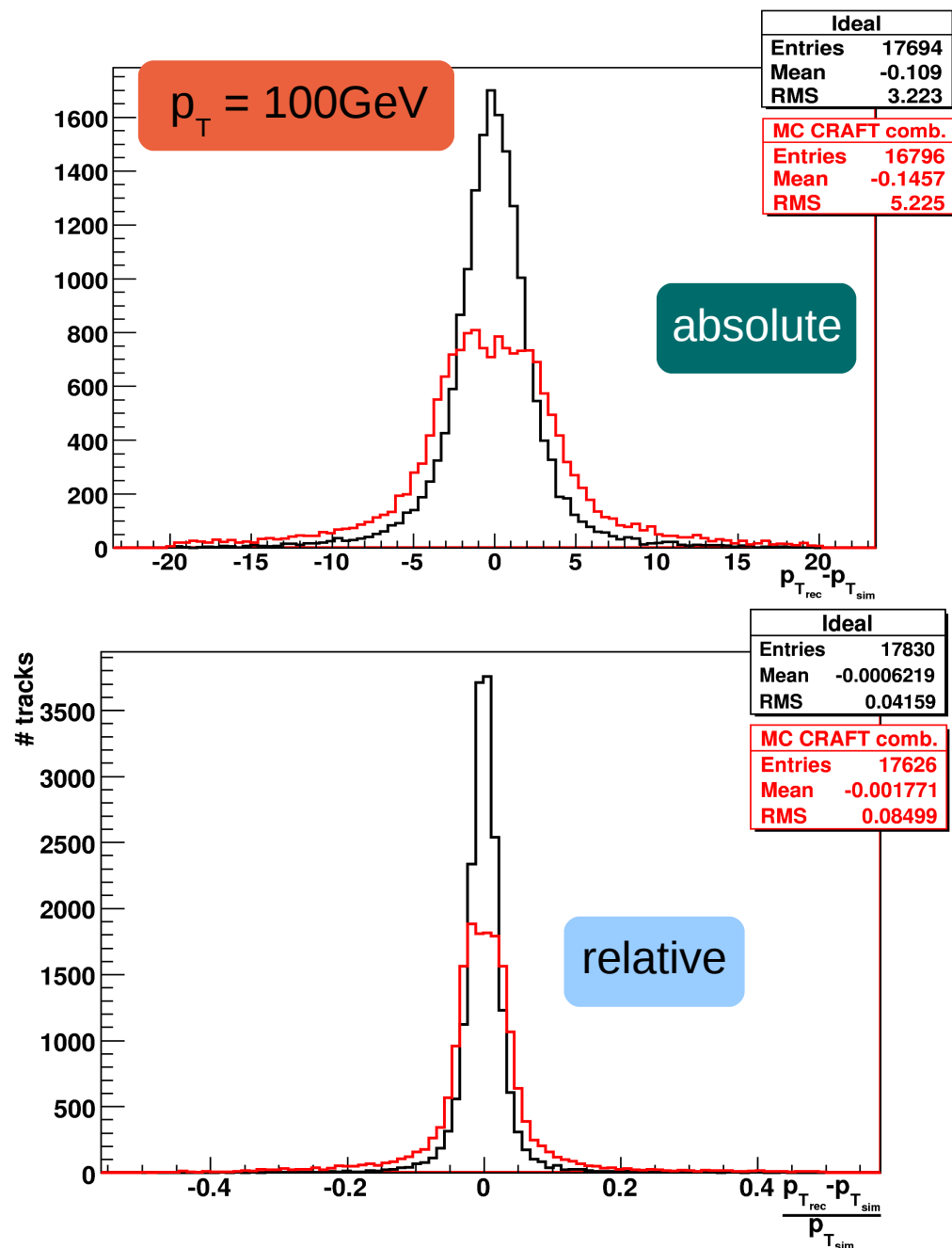
- Check that correction in dw of module-units in 2d-modules do not swap place (2mm in TOB, less in TIB)
- Not seen in CRAFT data



- **MC comb. method geometry** as an equivalent/approximation of the **remaining misalignment**
- High p_T muons from beamspot to investigate influence of remaining misalignment on track parameters
- Alignment procedure run without fixed reference point \rightarrow alignment object is centred afterwards
- Choice of reference:
 - Strong dependence of track parameter from pixel
 - Pixel as reference system shows less impact on track parameters



- **MC combined geometry** as an equivalent/approximation of the **remaining misalignment**
- p_T is independent of centering reference
- Diminution of performance in comparison to ideal due to remaining misalignment
 - Nonuniform illumination \rightarrow detector parts with low statistics
 - χ^2 invariant detector distortions not sensitive to cosmic rays \rightarrow weak modes





Comparison of Geometries: impact parameters and angles

