

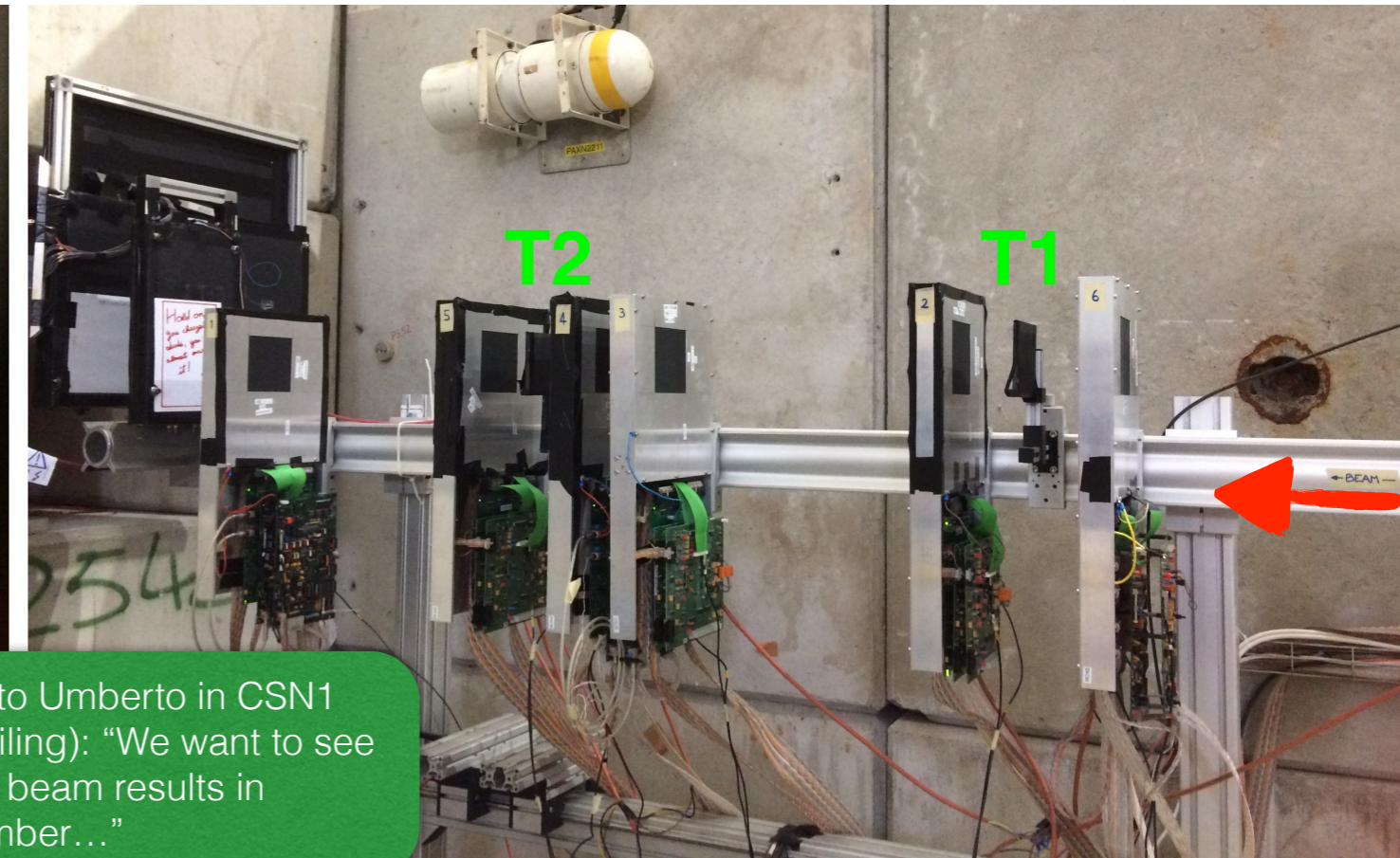


# **First checks on quality and alignment: test beam 2018 (first run 300118)**

v.1 (1° meeting 15/6/2018)

A. Principe

# Apparatus TB 2018: AGILE + MUonE



Nadia to Umberto in CSN1 (not smiling): "We want to see the test beam results in September..."

The key players...



# Preliminary simulation of muons behind COMPASS

3 beam conditions (with **different** beam profiles in **energy / angular spread**):

- muons from modified M2 (two weeks in April);
- muons from nominal M2;
- muons from pi decays.

We must link these conditions to each of our runs. !

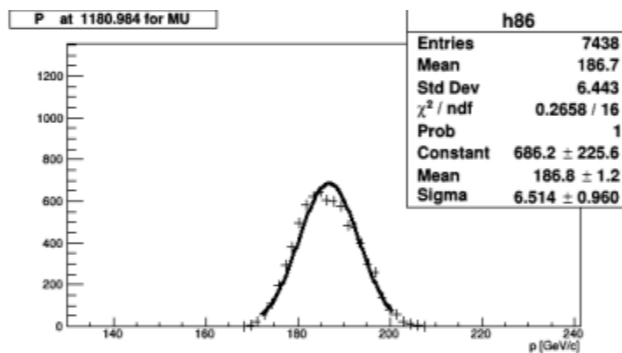
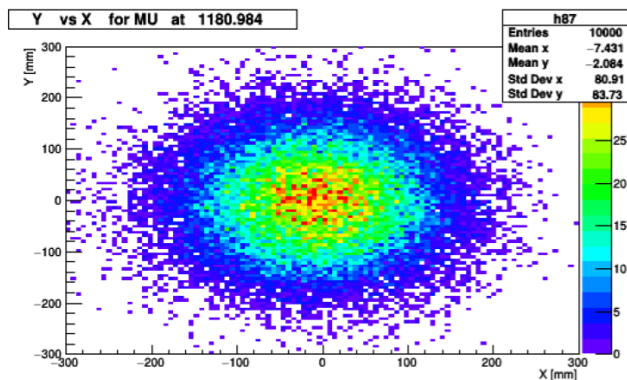
190 GeV/c  $\mu$ -beam at the MuonE test-setup position : Y vs X and  $P_\mu$

$$\sigma_X = 80.9 \text{ mm}$$

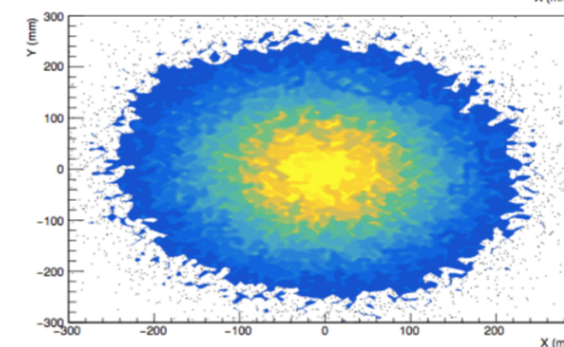
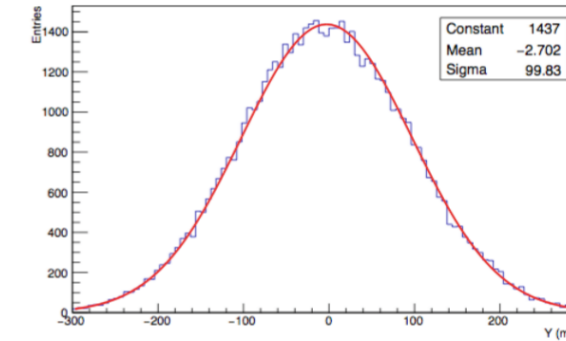
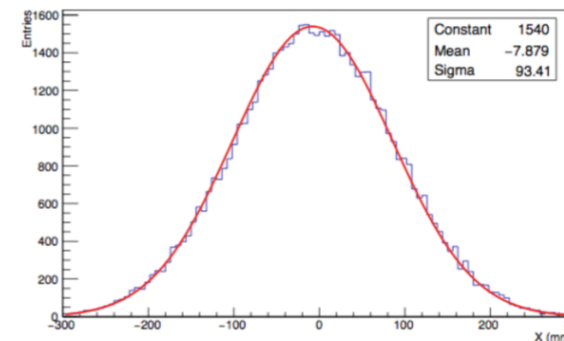
$$\sigma_Y = 83.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$\langle P_\mu \rangle = 186.8 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sigma_{P_\mu} = 6.5 \text{ GeV}$$



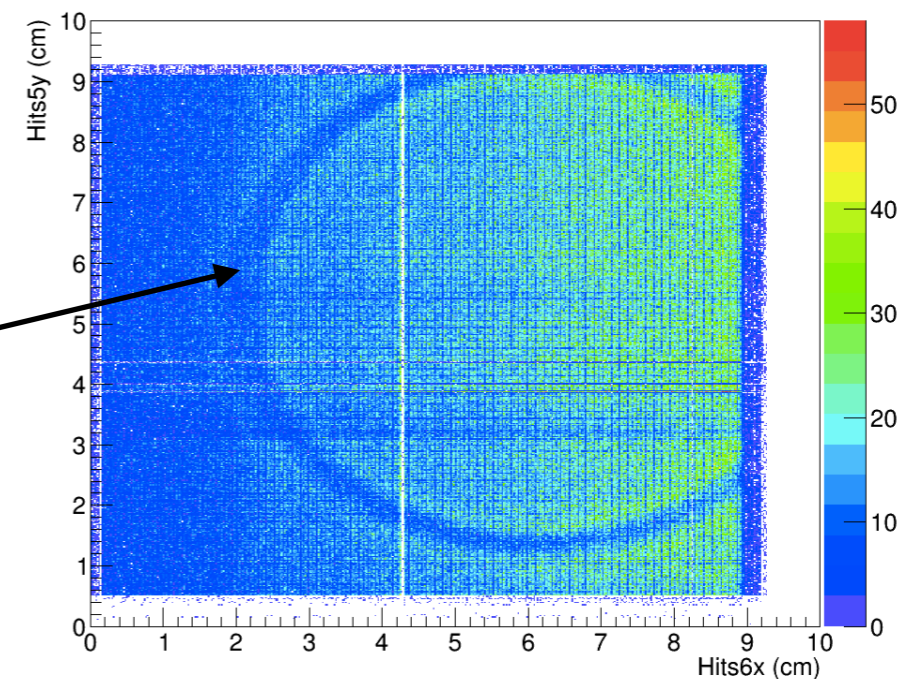
**M2 beam**



$\sigma_X = 93.4 \text{ mm}$ ;  $\sigma_Y = 99.8 \text{ mm}$   
 Flux for  $10^{13}$  pot/spill  $\sim 10^6/\text{cm}^2$   
 Note: Change of scale

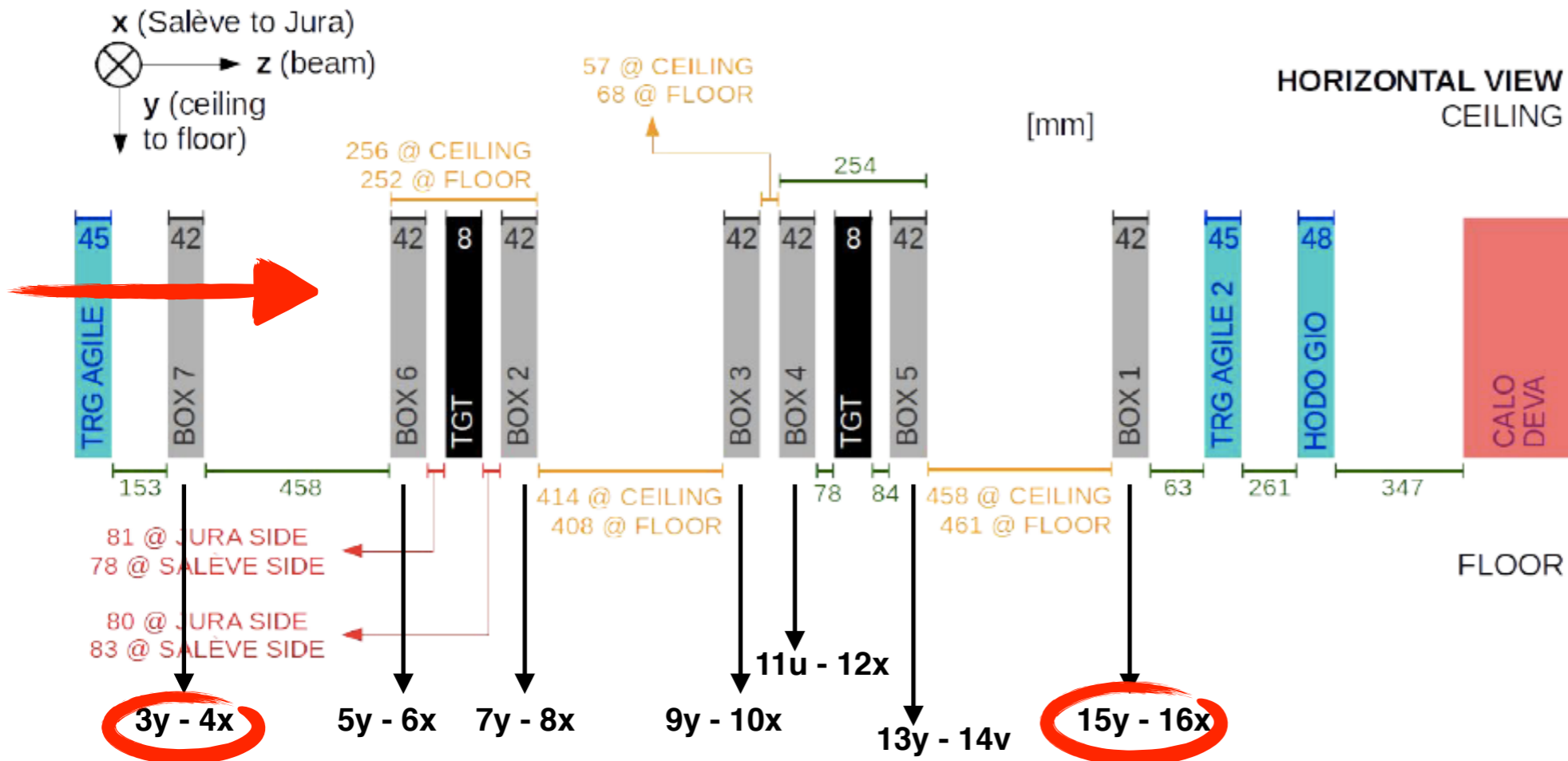
Deflection of beam downstream  
 (due to SM1 and SM2)  $\sim 30 \text{ cm}$   
 from undeflected beam axis

One of the first nice results of our preliminary analysis: mysterious circles on hits patterns?  
 No, muon radiography of COMPASS TPC!



# First setup, without box 8 (1y-2x) before 7

## muONE installation – 09/04 setup \* from Mattia Soldani



### Some features of AGILE silicon strip detectors:

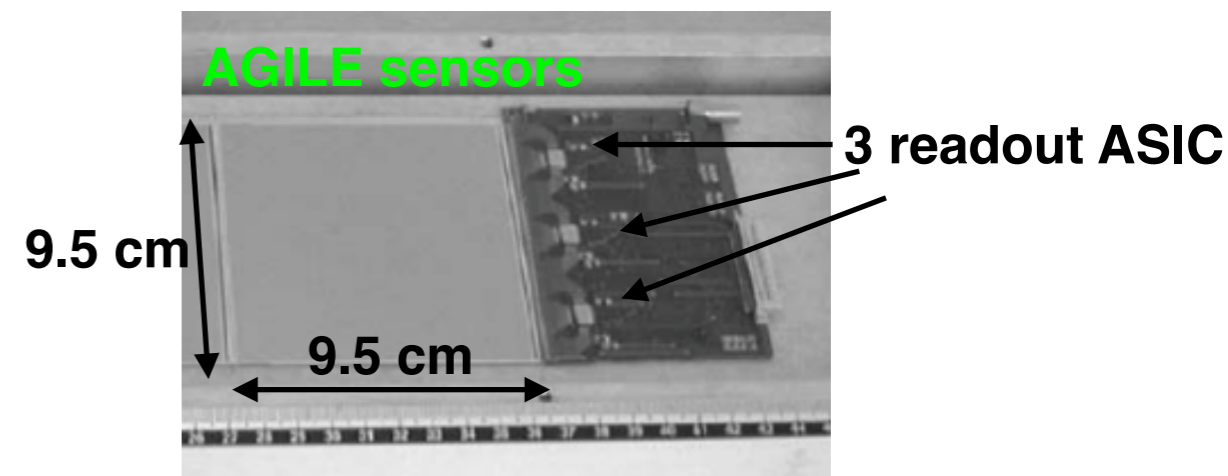
- 7(+1) stations;
- single-sided, AC-coupled;
- thickness: 410  $\mu\text{m}$ ;
- $9.5 \times 9.5 \text{ cm}^2$ ;
- readout pitch: 242  $\mu\text{m}$  with floating strip.

N.B.

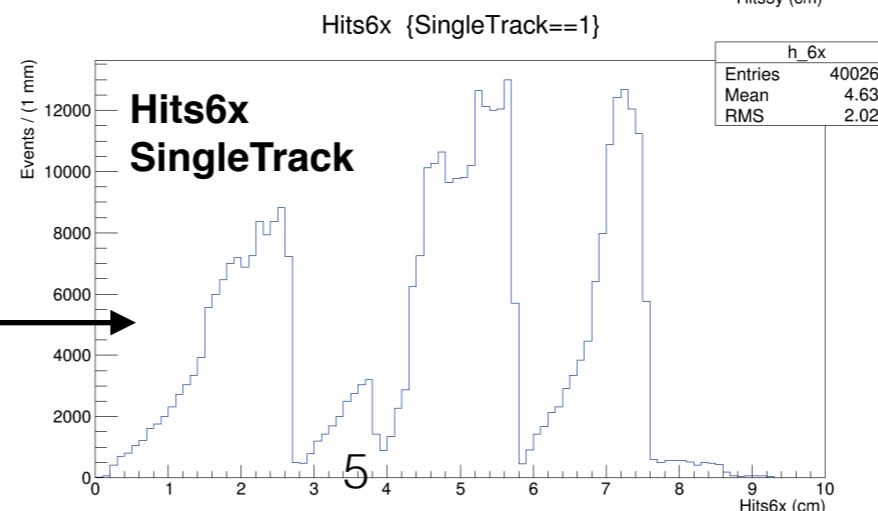
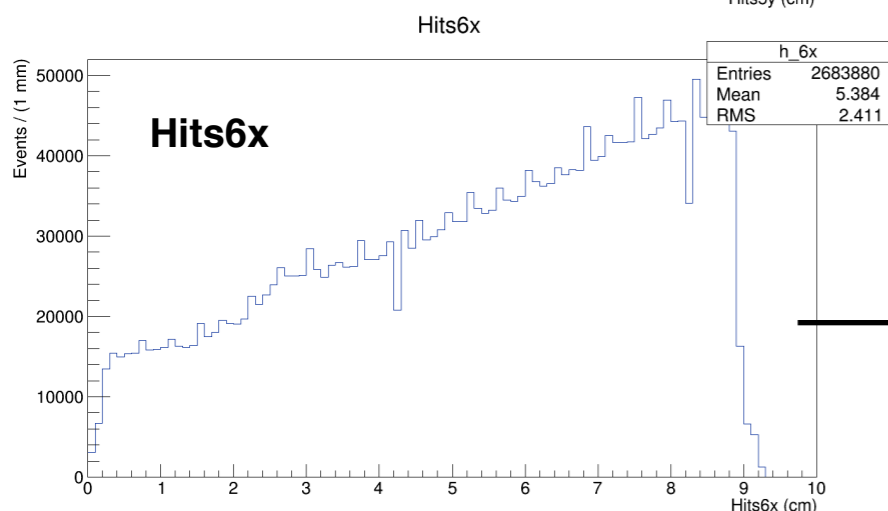
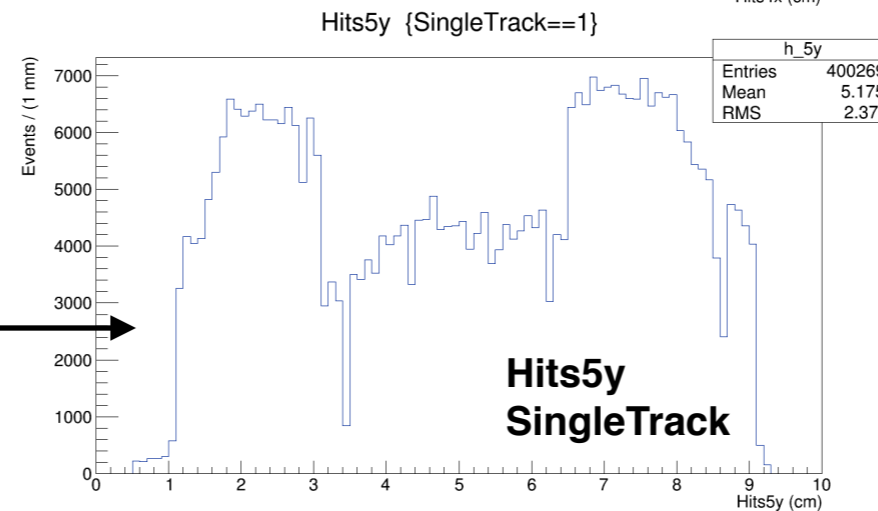
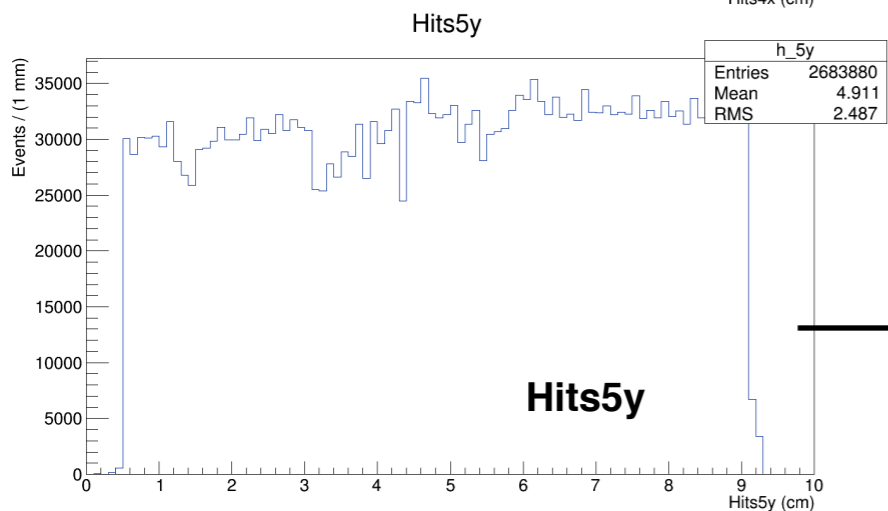
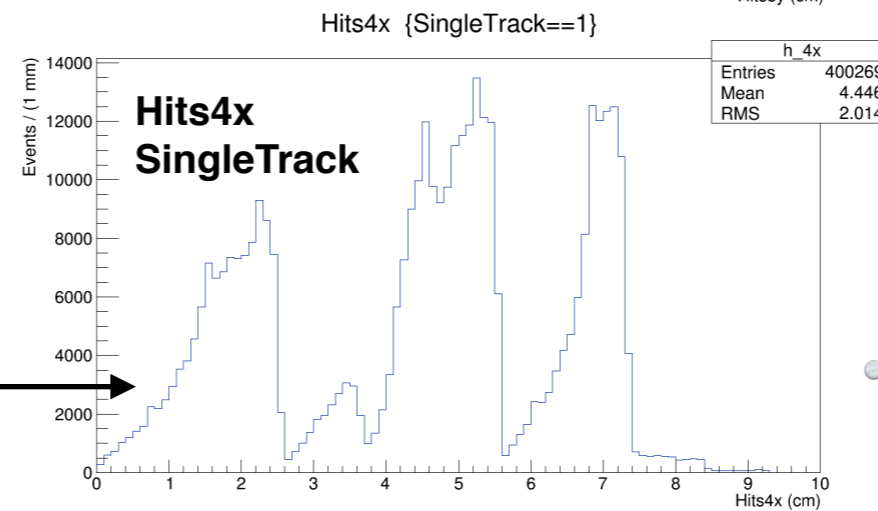
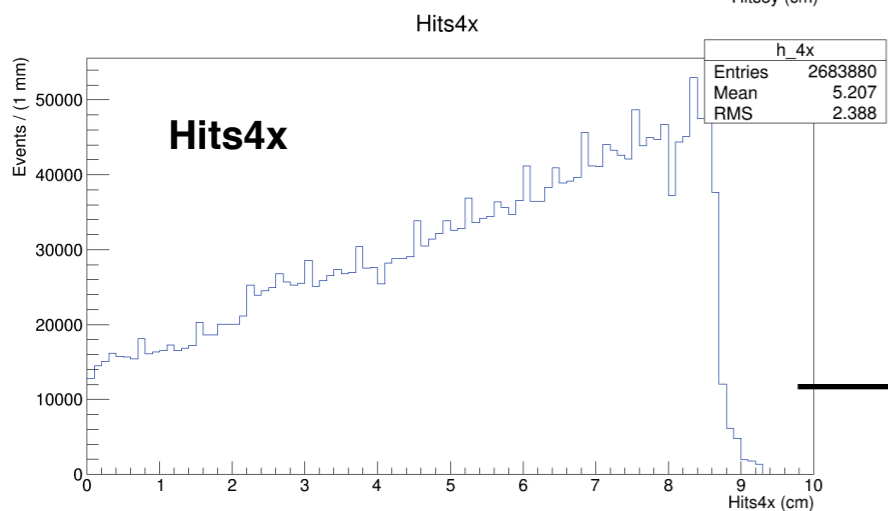
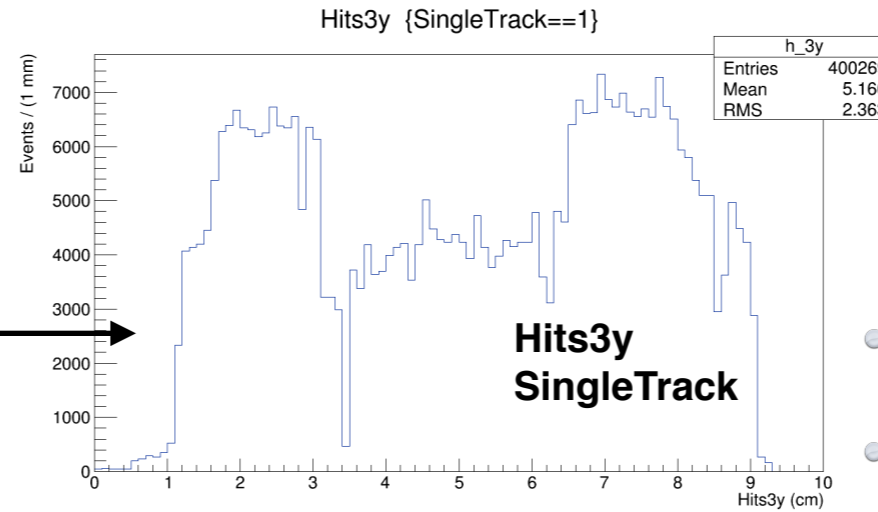
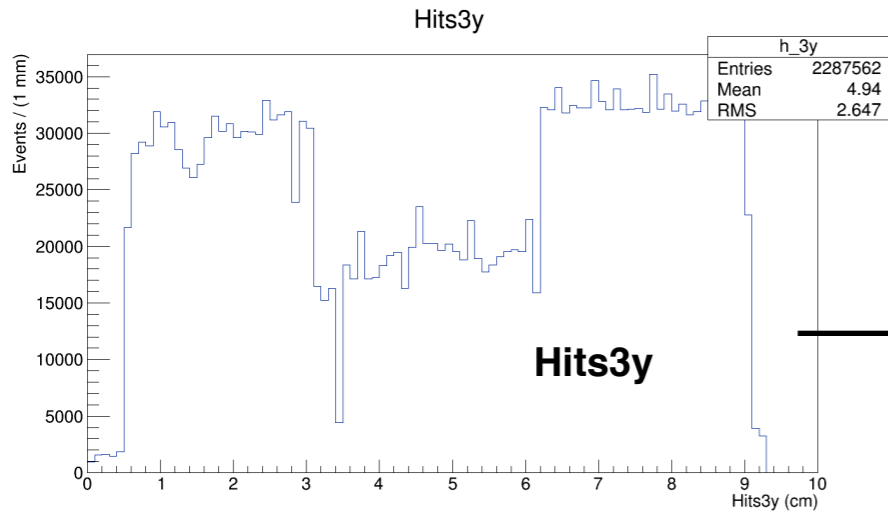
**Upstream condition:** multiplicity 1 or 2 on all x plane (2x, 4x, 6x) and on 5y before first target. **!**

As already discussed with Michela, counting problems with:

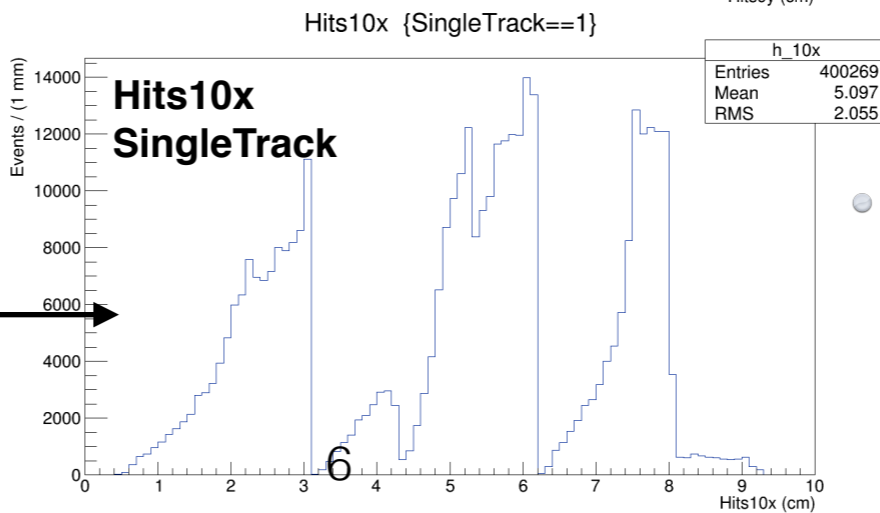
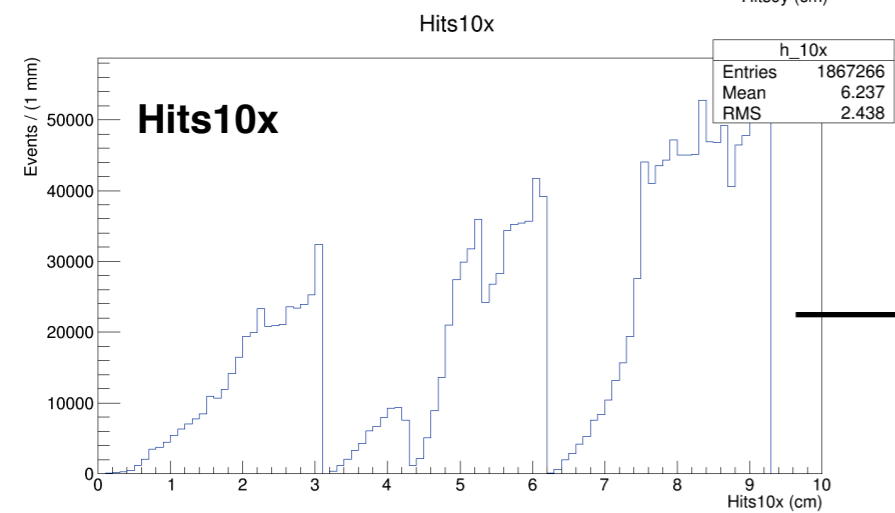
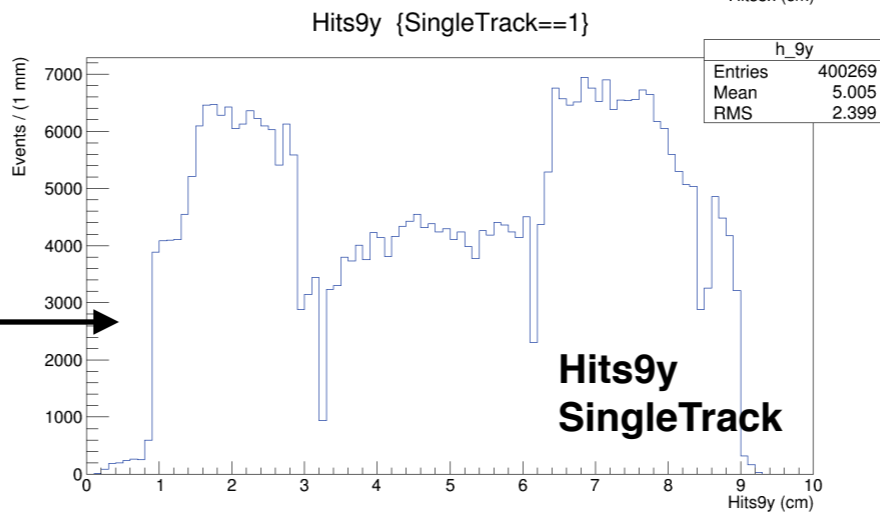
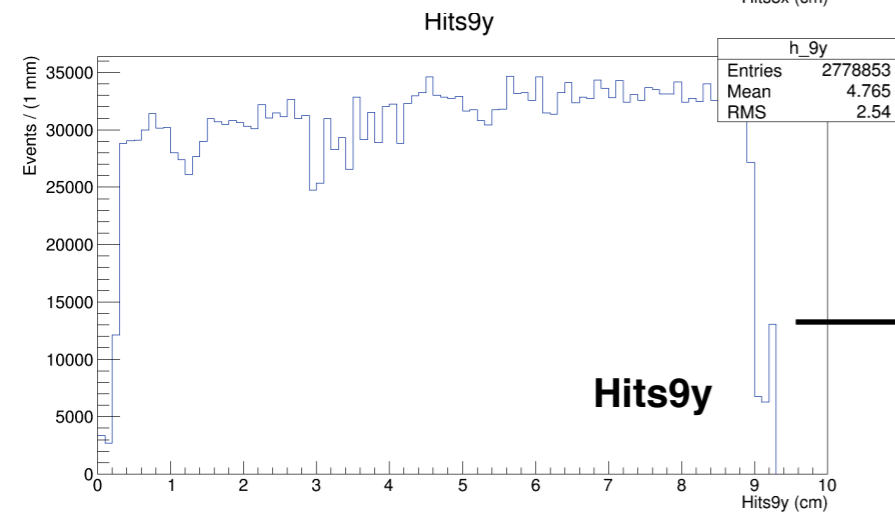
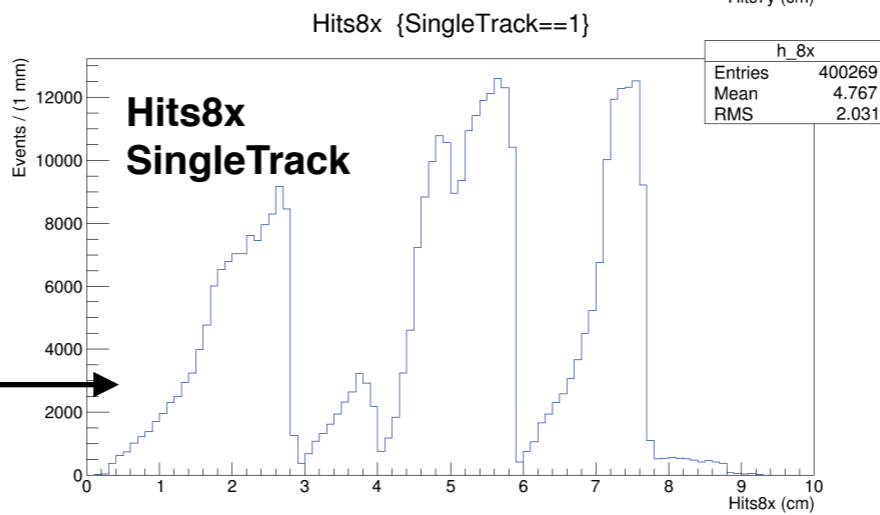
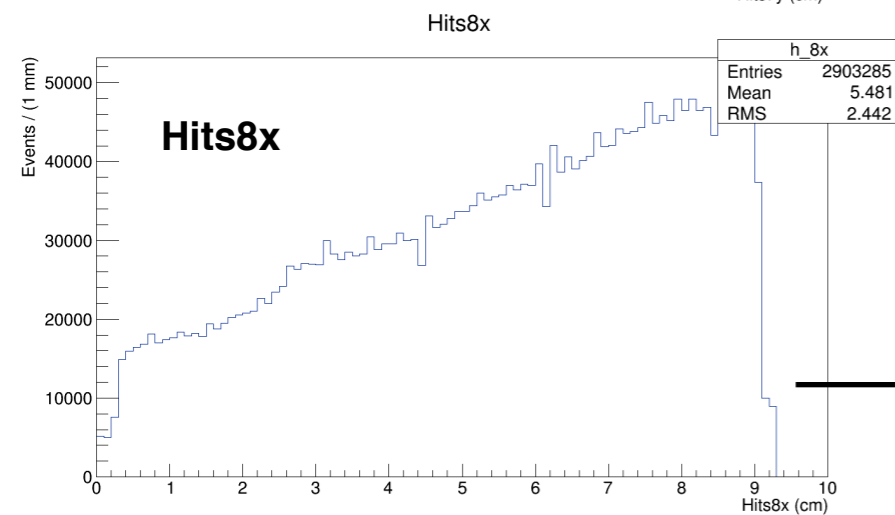
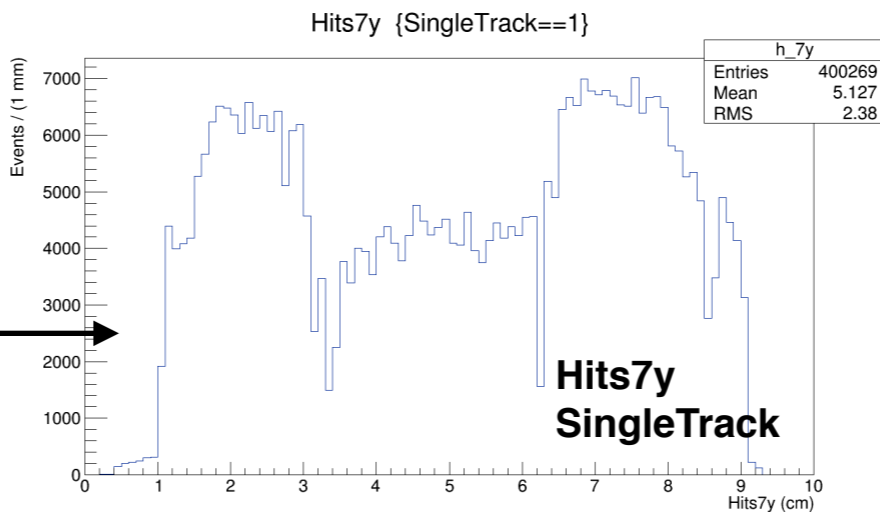
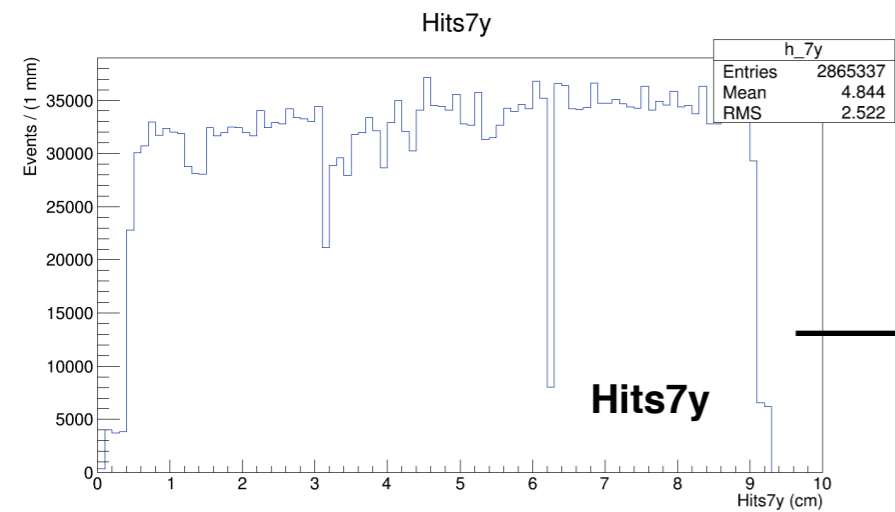
- **plane 3y** (2nd ASIC);
- **plane 10x** (all 3 ASIC): see next slides.



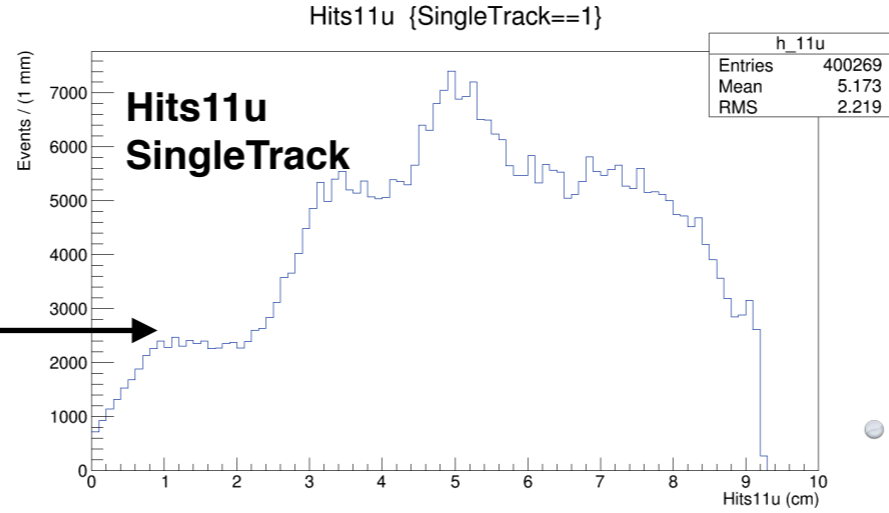
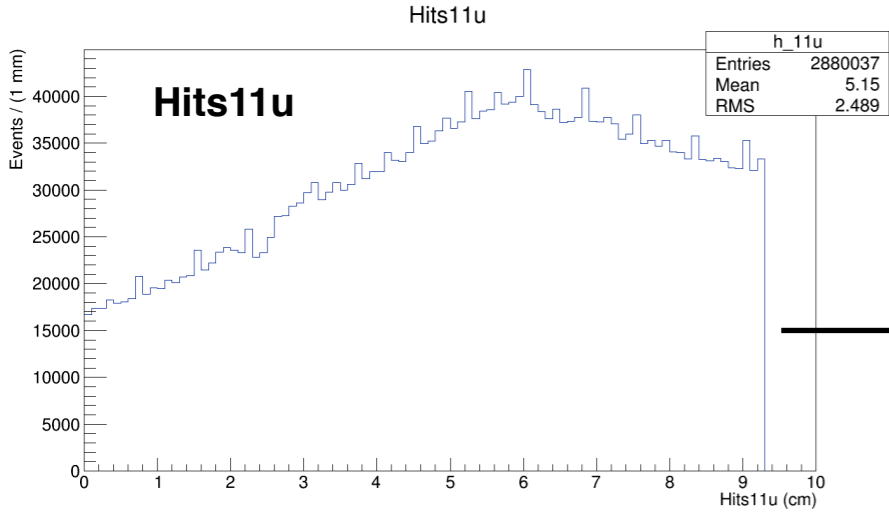
# Un-aligned hits (in cm)



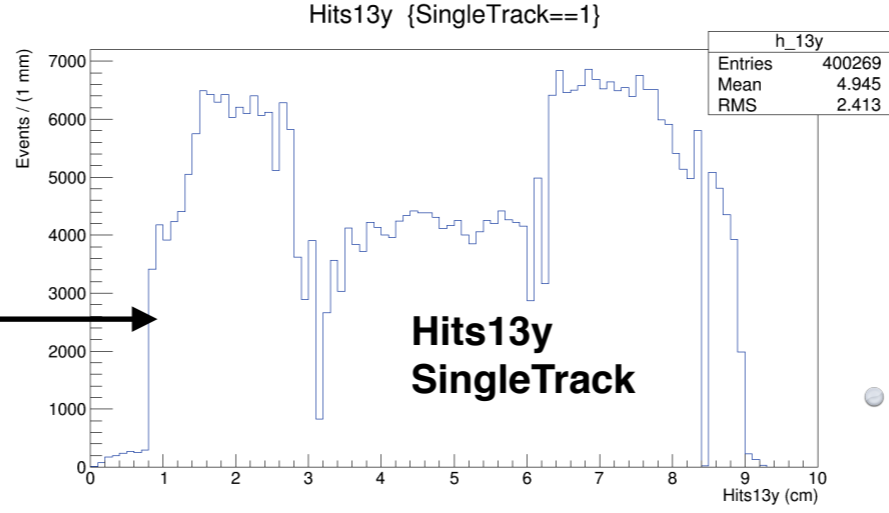
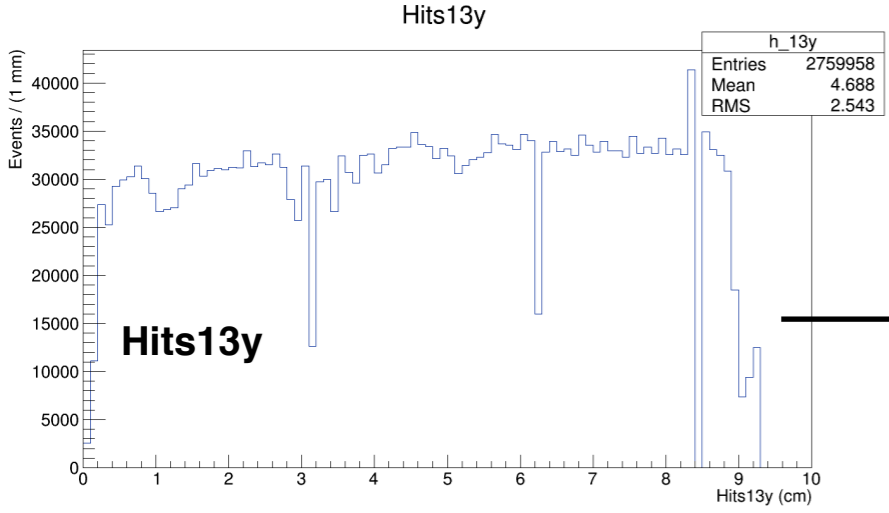
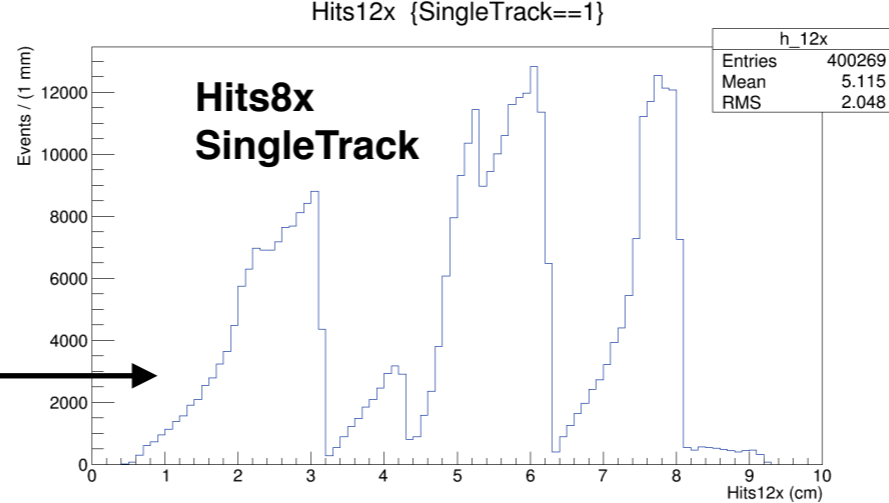
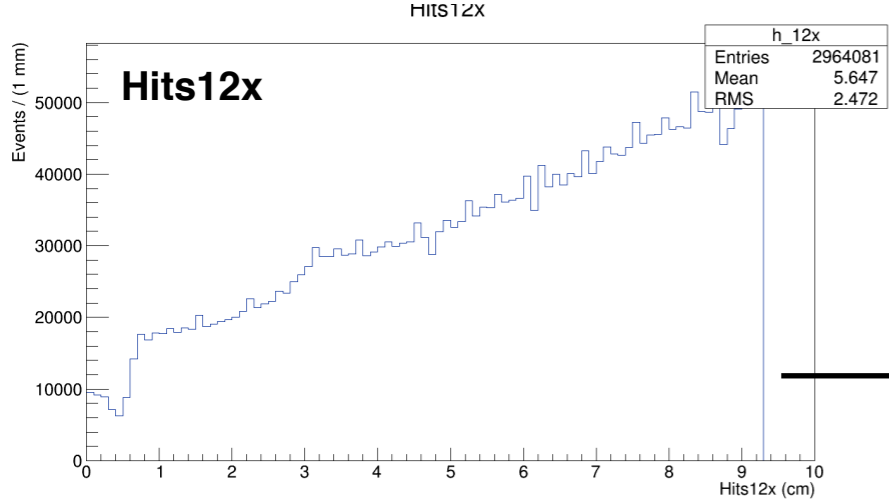
- **SingleTrack: m =1 on all planes.**
- **Hits3y** have some counting problems (middle ASIC), even not selecting conditions: this inefficiency pattern propagates itself at the all y planes, if singletrack is required.
- **Hits4x** doesn't have problems, but requiring singletrack it acquires pattern of plane **10x**: see next slide.



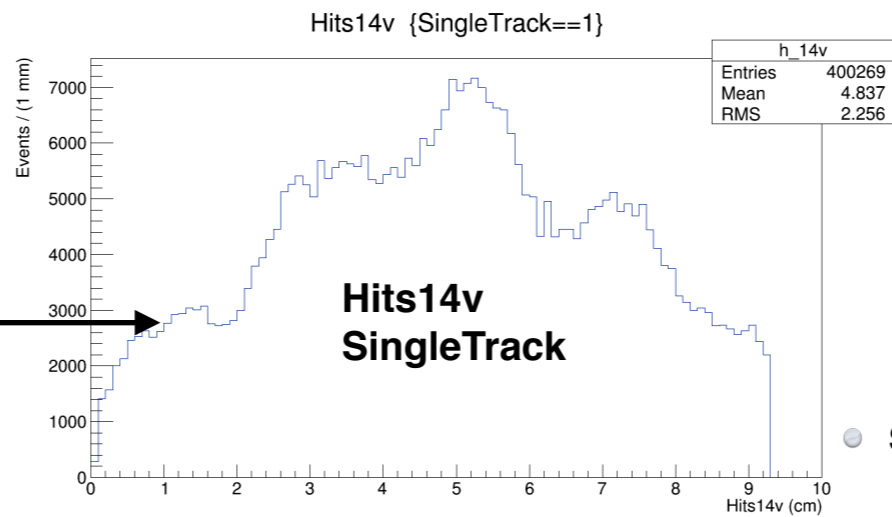
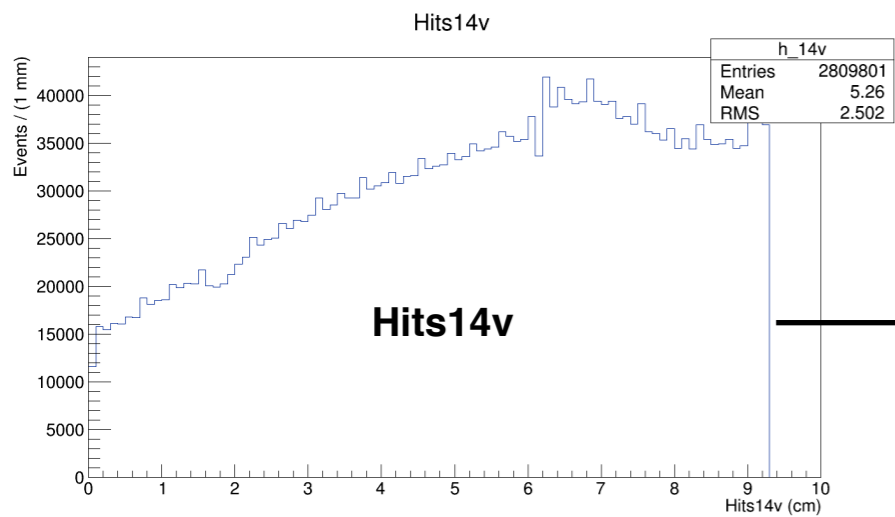
● **Hits10x** have some counting problems on all ASIC, even not selecting conditions: this inefficiency pattern propagates at the all x planes, if singletrack is required.



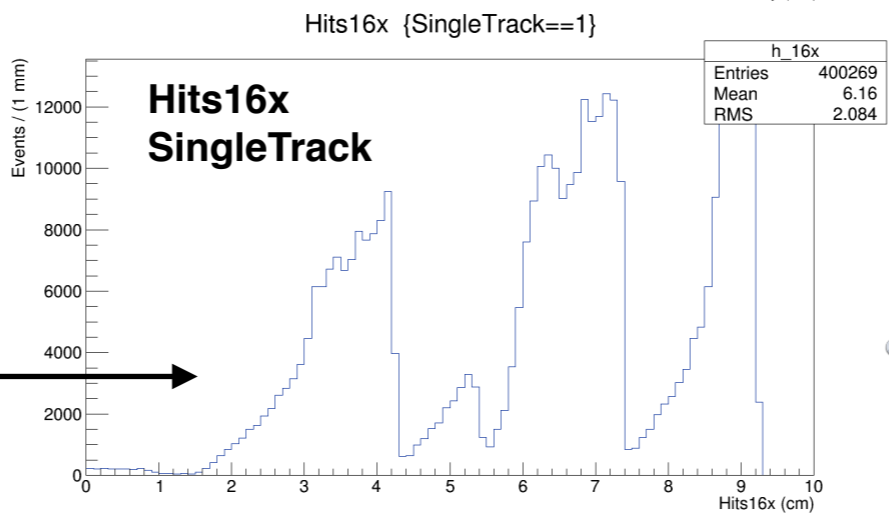
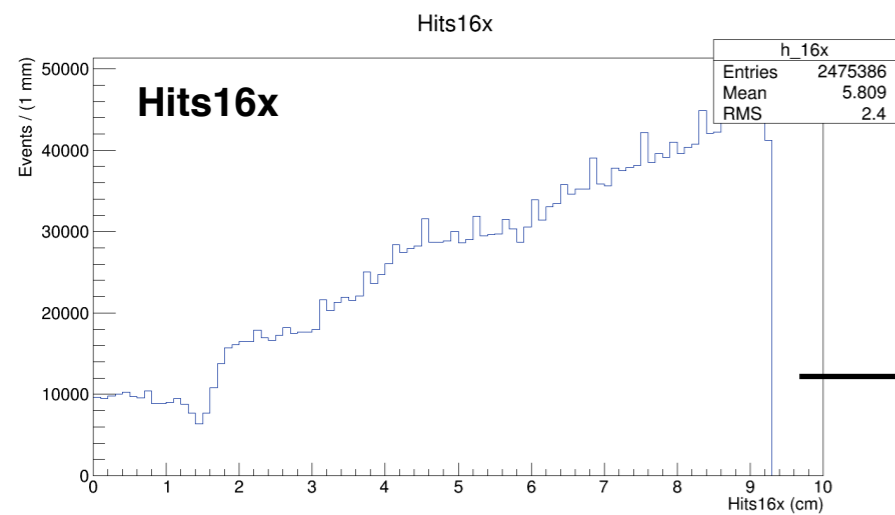
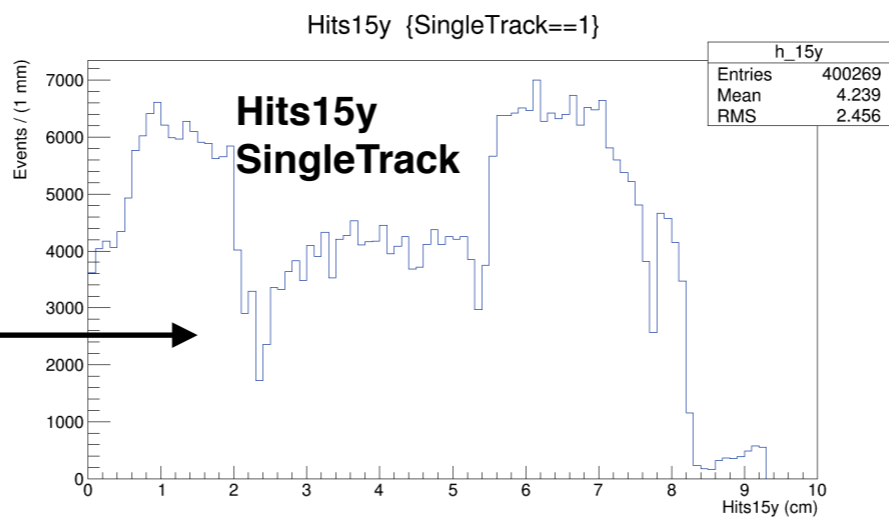
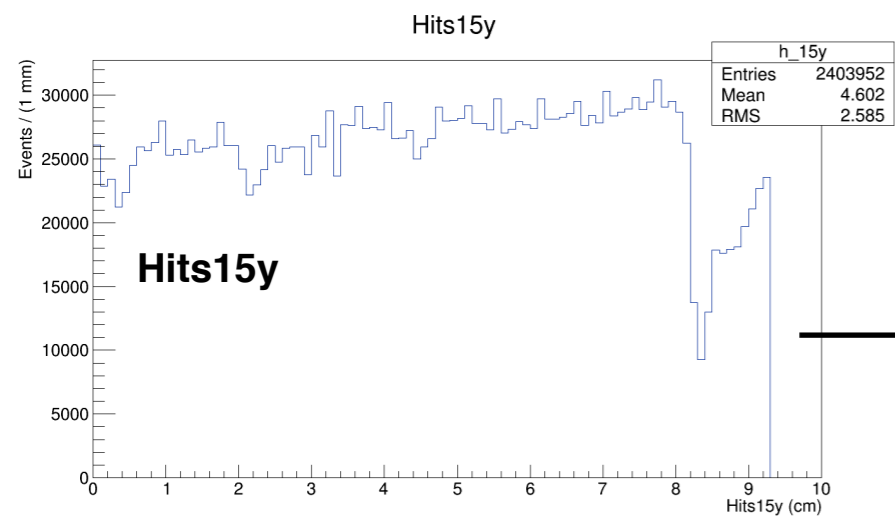
● **stereo u plane: +45°** (see next slide).



● **hits13y:** as for the other planes, some strips may be inefficient or dead.



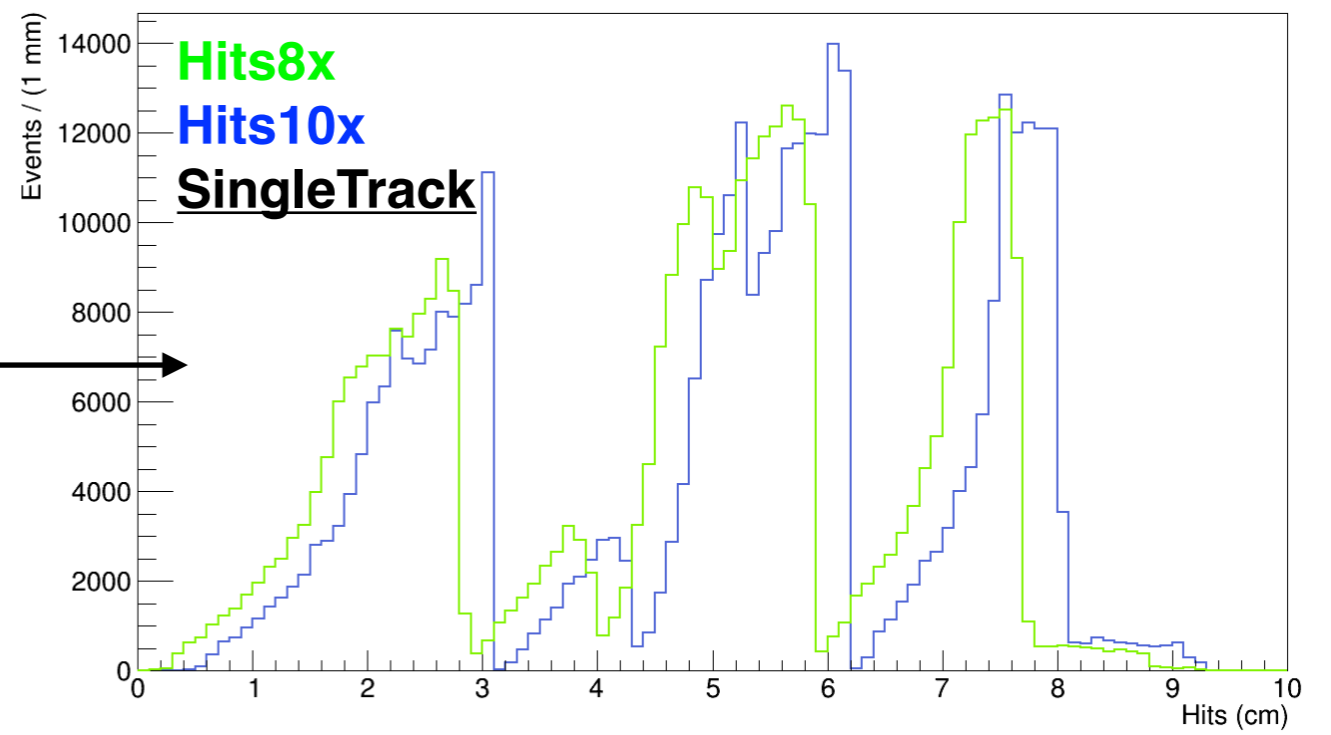
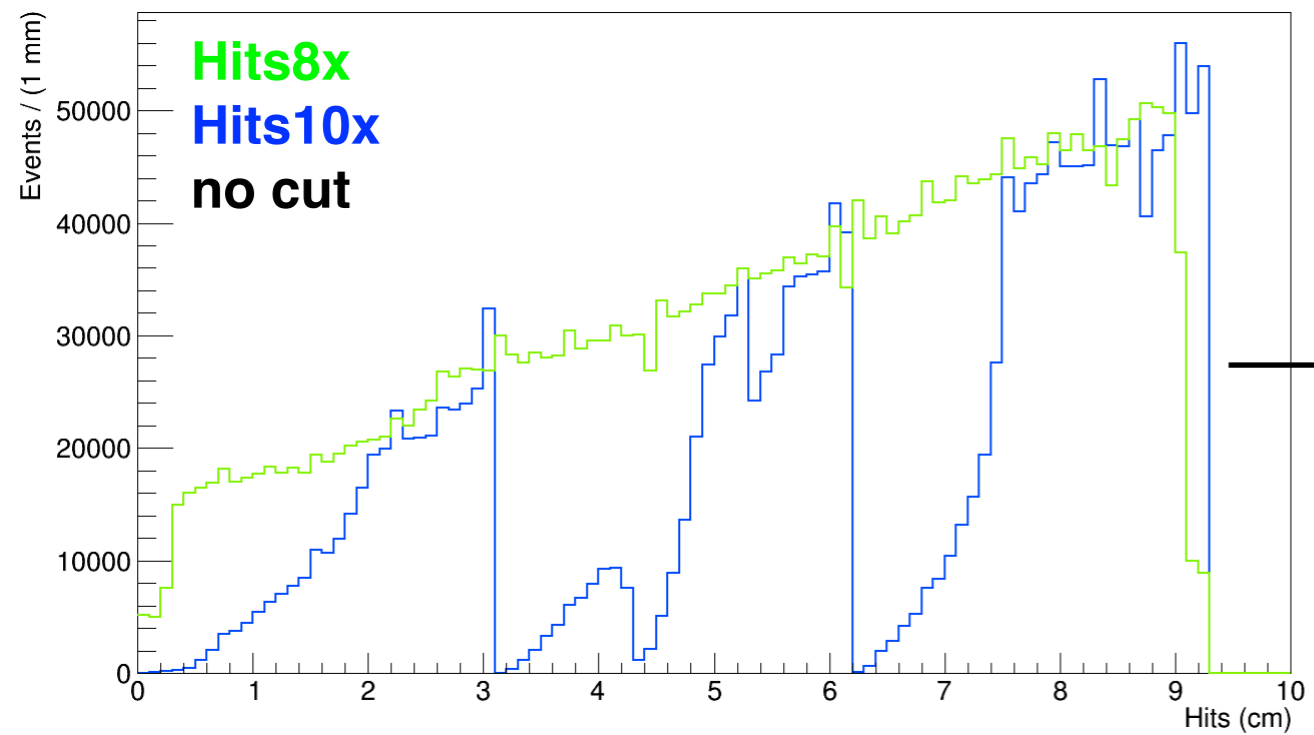
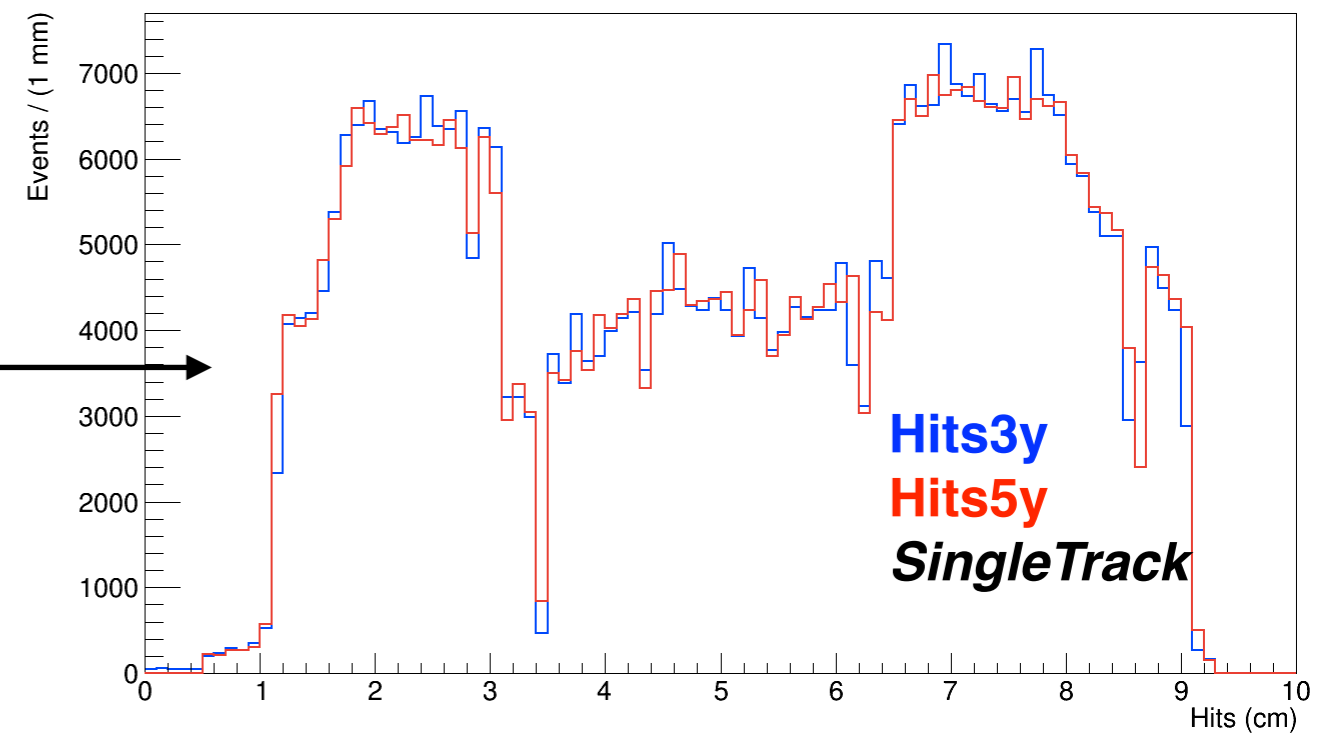
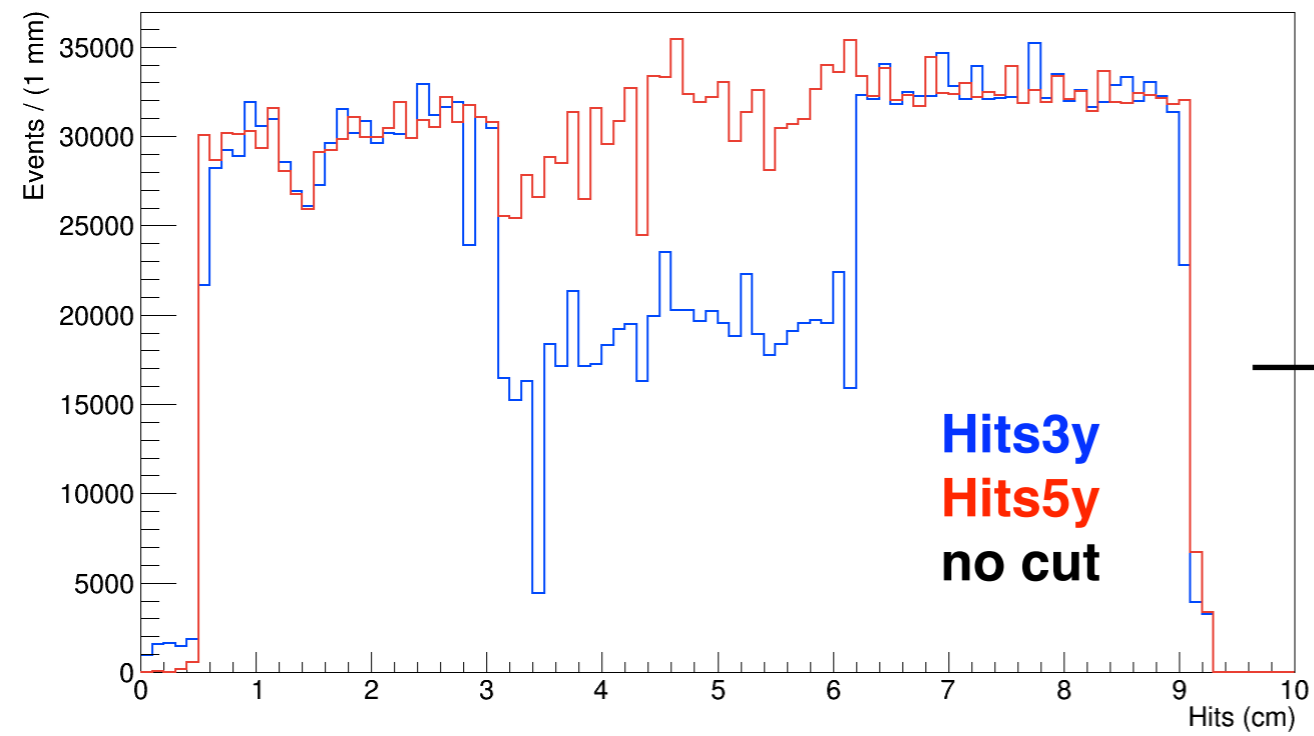
● **stereo v plane:  $-45^\circ$**  (see next slide).



● Pattern of 15y and 16 x (last planes) are shifted on the sensors edges: see slide 8.

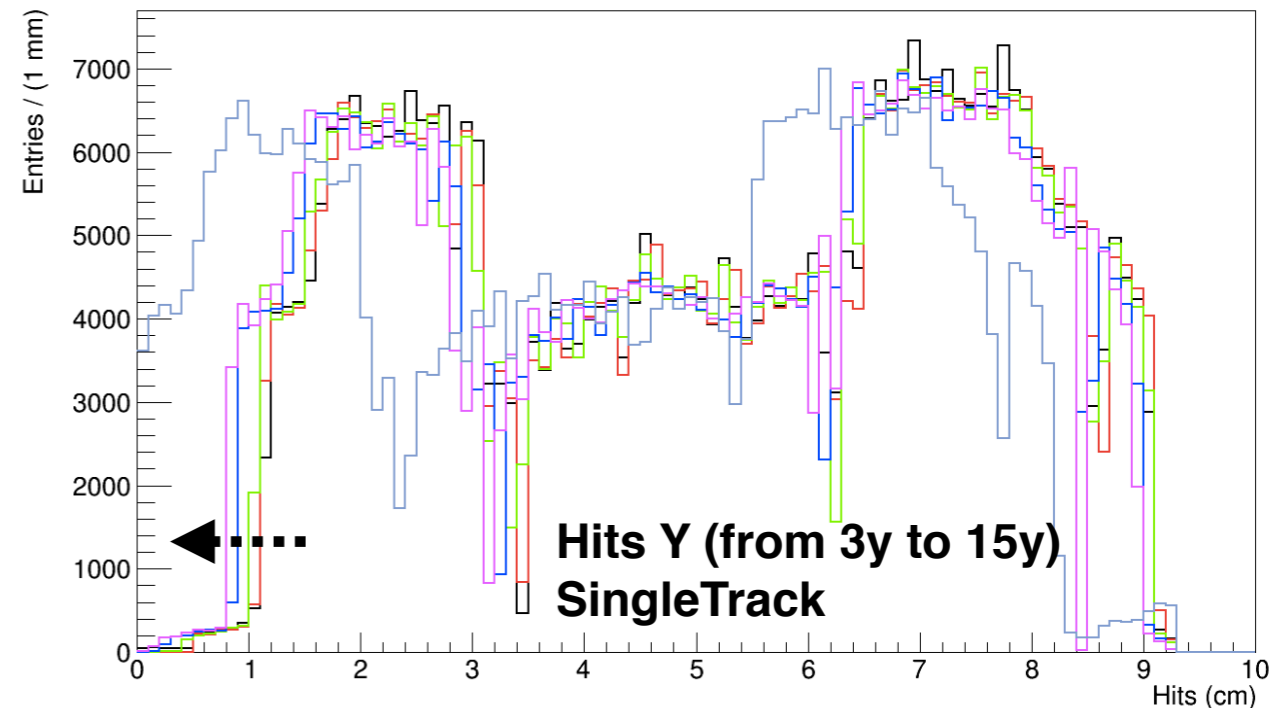
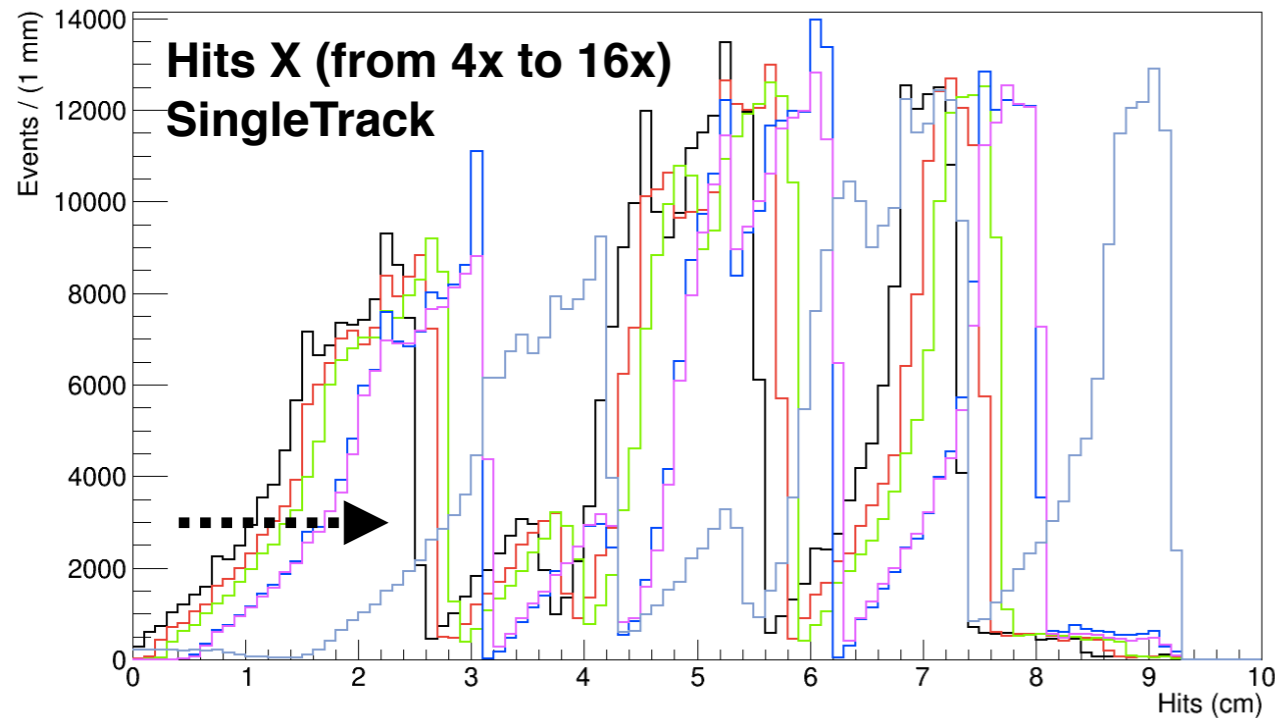
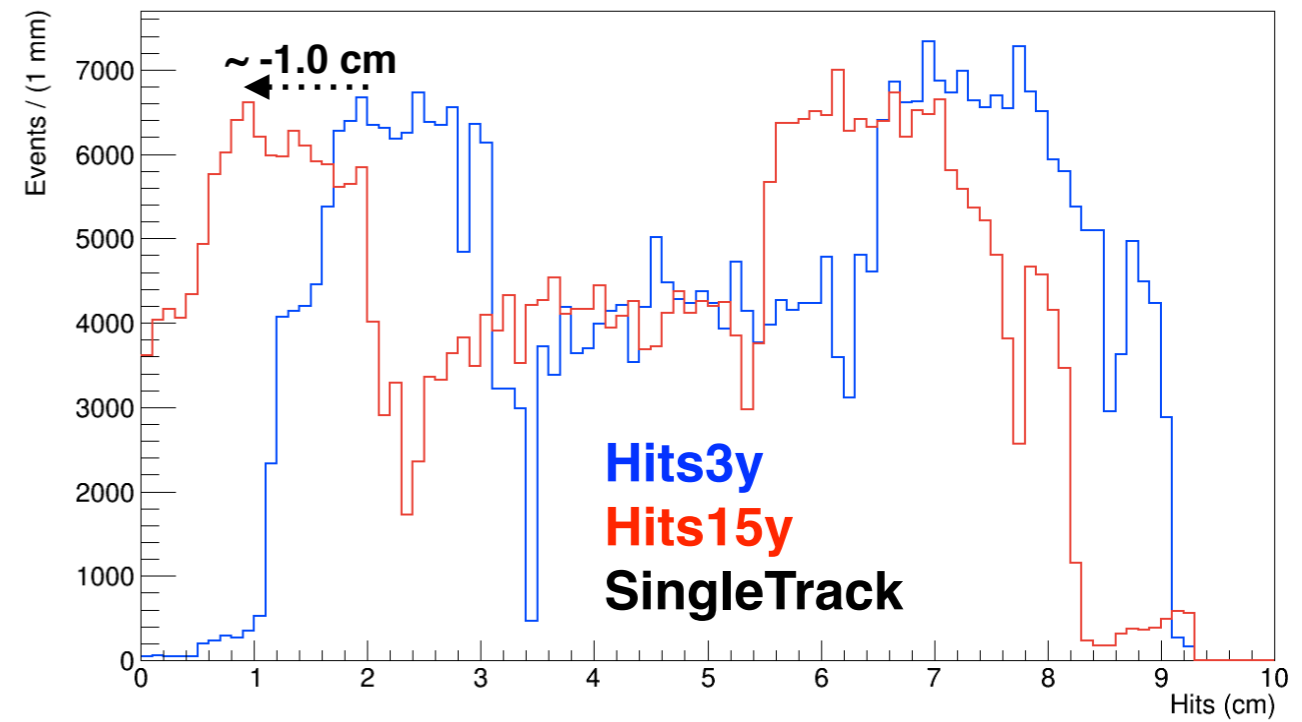
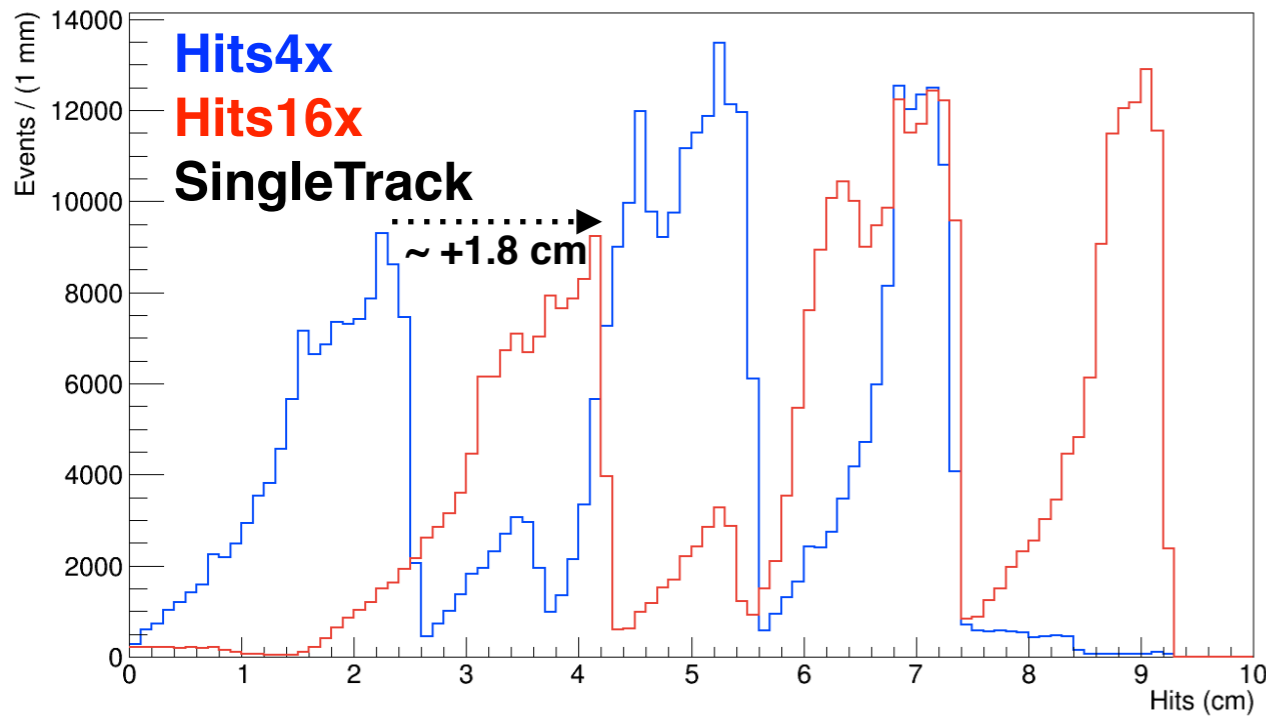


# Inefficiency patterns



- SingleTrack condition correlates all plane x/y: 3y and 10x transmit their patterns to the other ones.

# Planes shift along z axis



- It seems that efficiency patterns (due to 10x for x hits and to 3y for y) shift proportional to the distances of first reference plane. **These hits are un-aligned**, but it can be a sign that apparatus is off-axis with respect to the beam or last planes (taken as a reference) are particularly shifted respect to the others.
- Roughly speaking, in x there may be an angle offset of  $+1.8 \text{ cm} / 196.30 \text{ cm}$  (total x arm) = +9.2 mrad;
- in y:  $-1.0 \text{ cm} / 199.6 \text{ cm}$  (total y arm) = -5.0 mrad. These offset should be observe after alignment taking 4x-16x and 3y-15y as a references (see slide 11).

# Trackers alignment

Alignment procedure:

- transverse x/y shift correction using residuals means;
- rotations about the z-axis using correlations between residuals along x (or y) coordinate and hits in the y (or x) direction.

Possible transformations, along all 3 axis:

- 3 translations
- 3 rotations

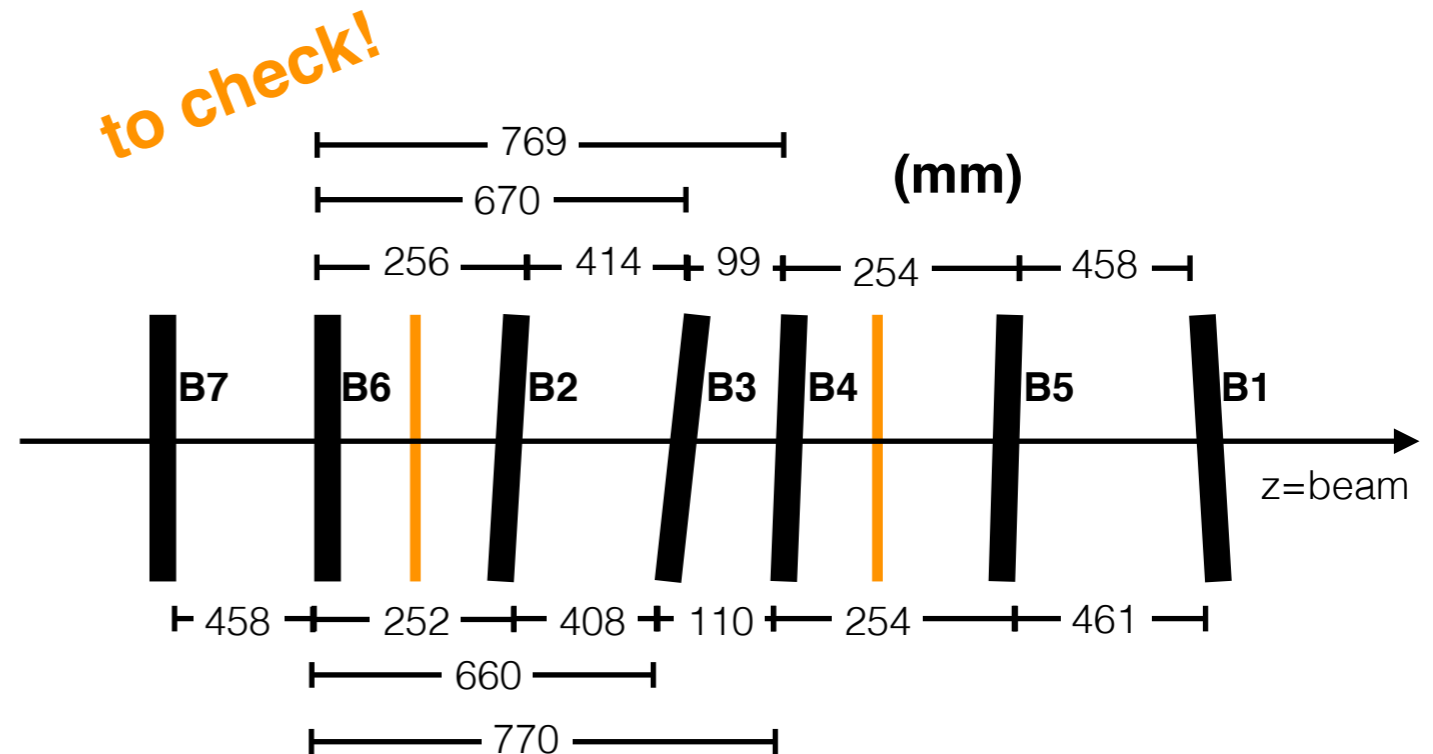
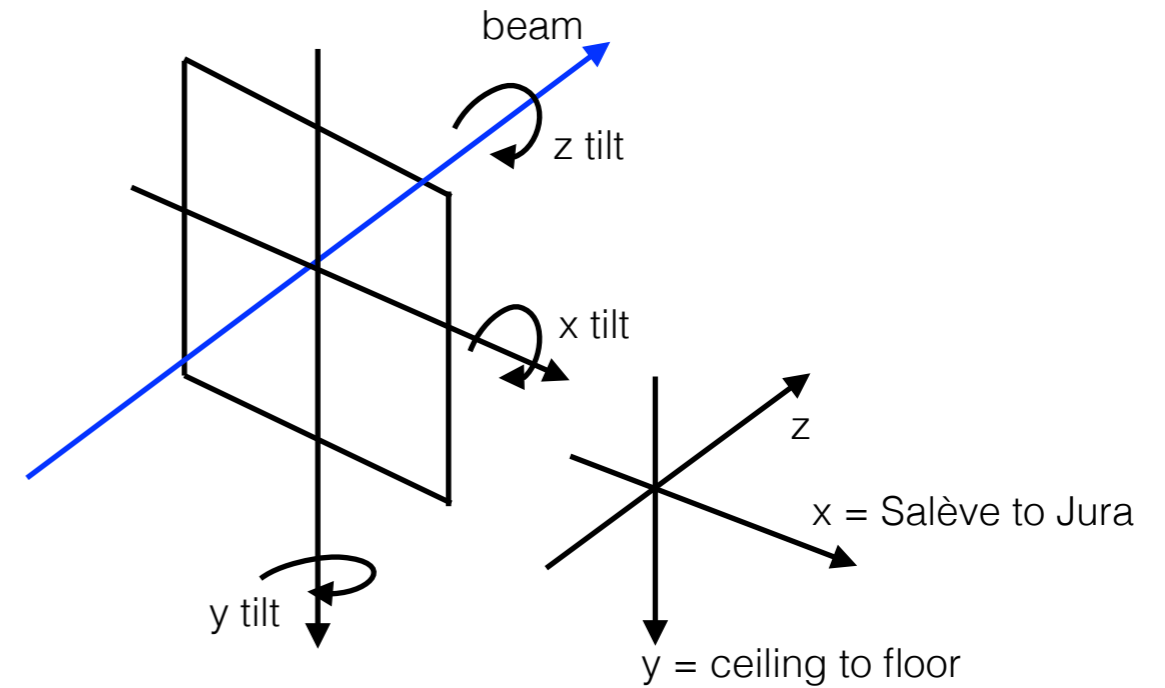
Reading the distances scheme, some boxes are affect of all these transformations except translations along z respect to the nominal distances (we hope so).

**Selecting singletrack**, I tried to correct only rotations about z-axis and transverse translations along x and y using an iterative code (like the one used for the previous test beam):

$$\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{x} - s\_resx - s\_angle_x * \mathbf{y}$$

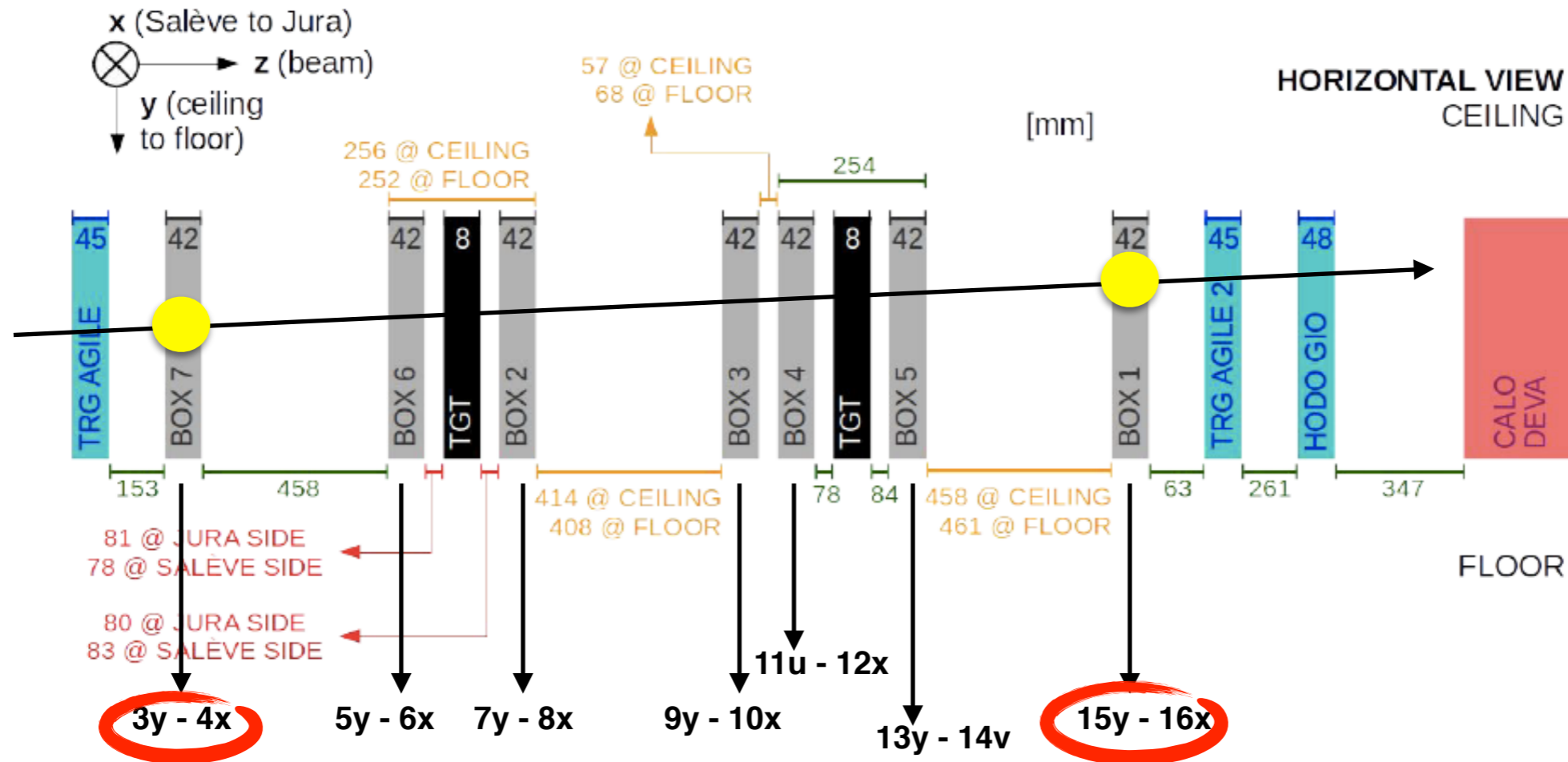
$$\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{y} - s\_resy - s\_angle_y * \mathbf{x}$$

(*s\_res*: sum shifts after n iterations,  
*s\_angle*: sum angle corrections after n iterations.)



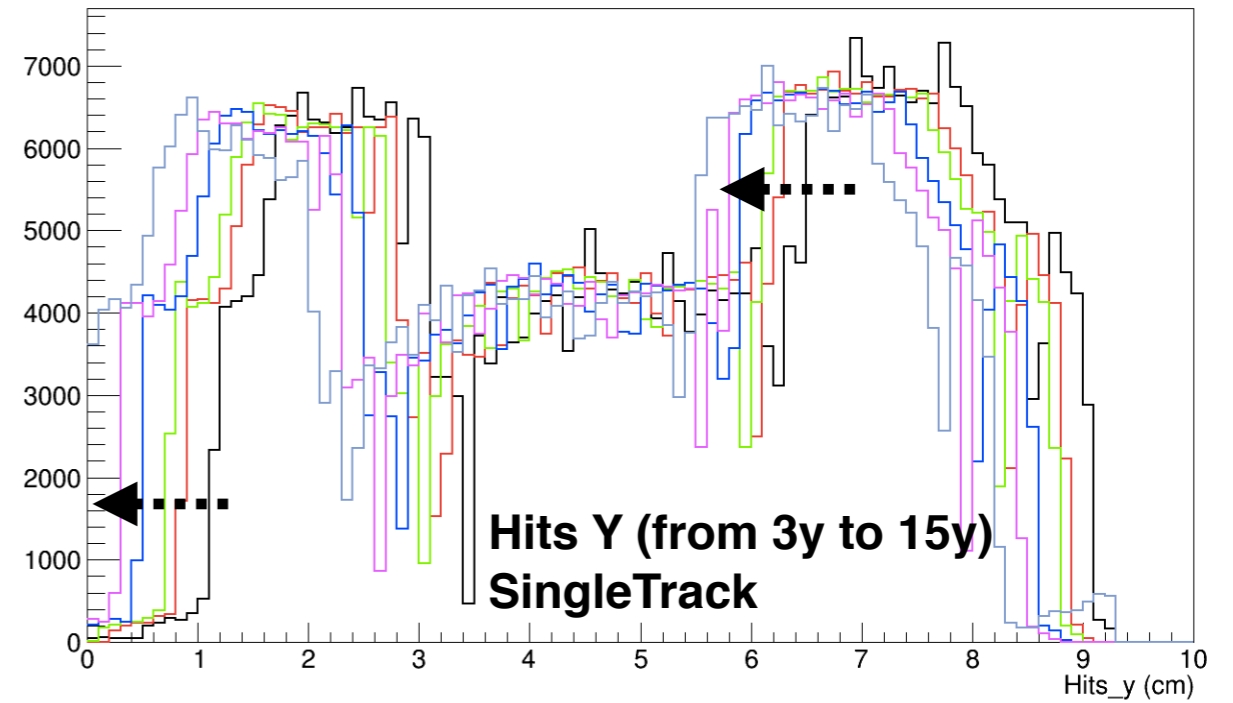
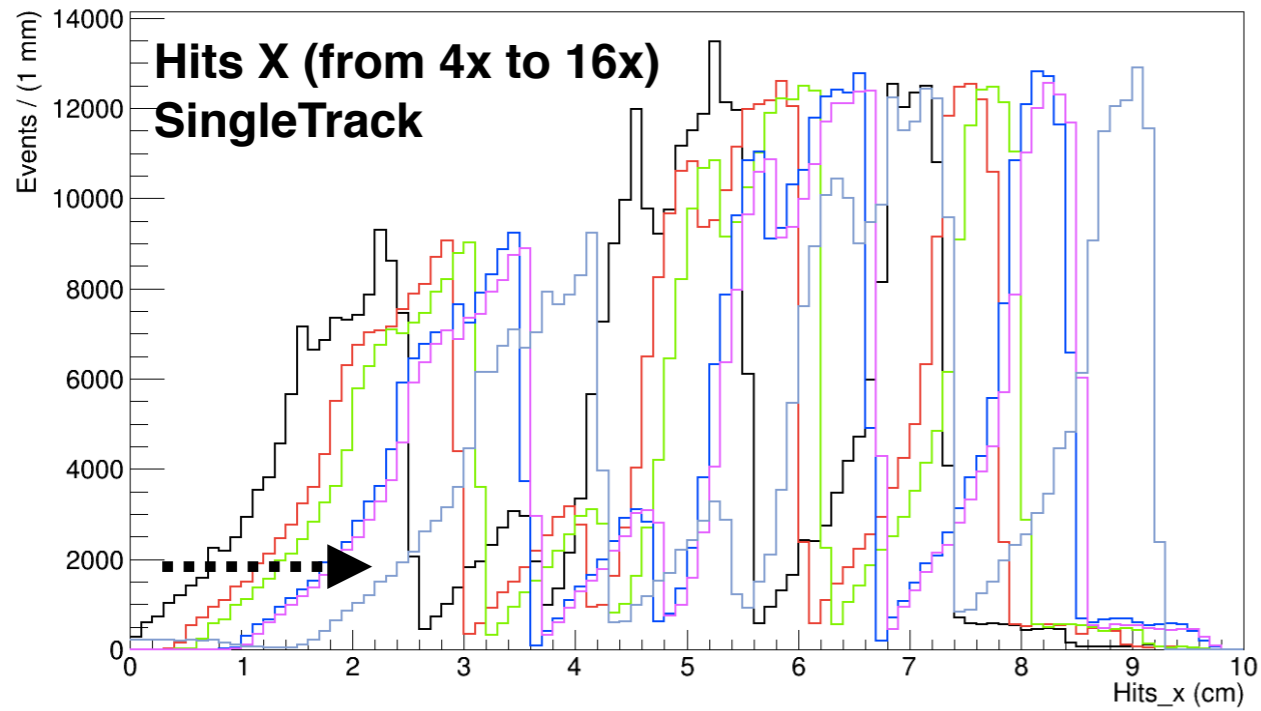
# Alignment strategy

## muONE installation – 09/04 setup

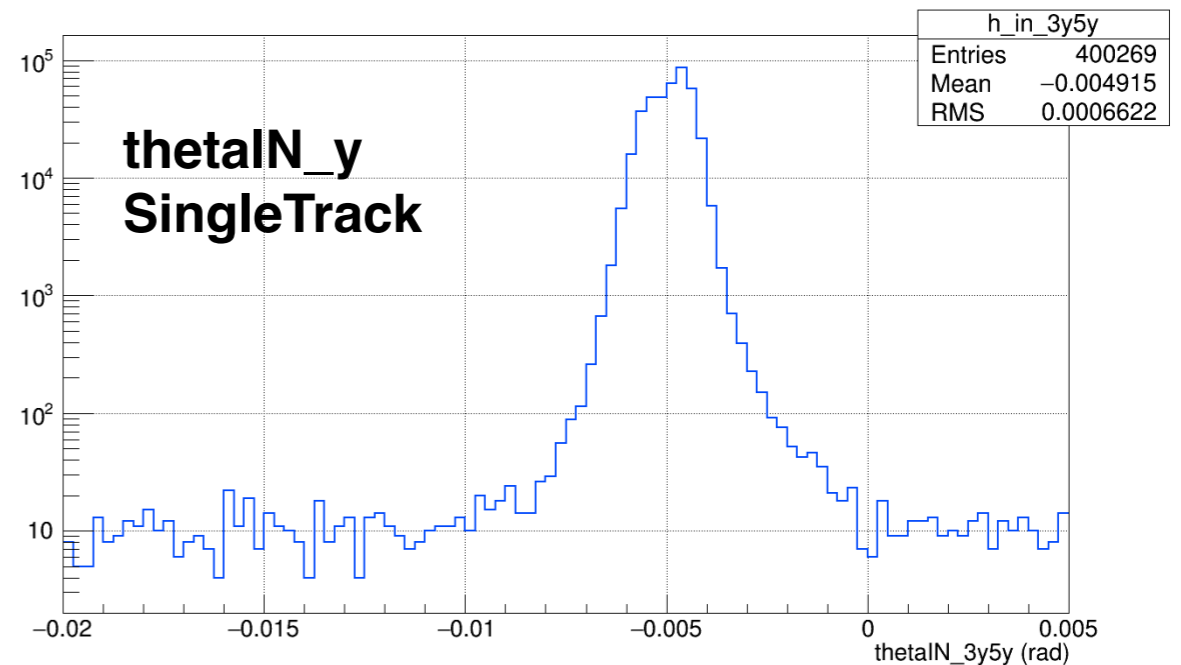
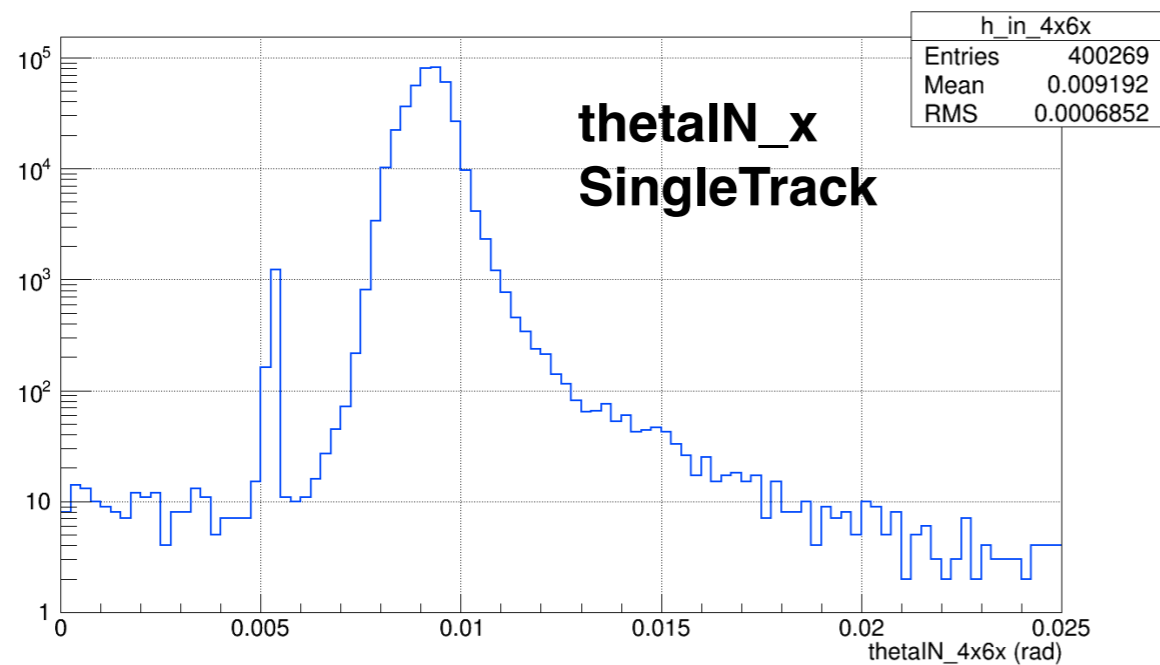


- **Y reference planes: 3y - 15 y.**
- **X reference planes: 4x - 16x.**
- Checking residuals on the other ones and correlations between residuals and hits.
- Also checking possible correlations between some residuals and income direction to looking for possible problems in the z direction.

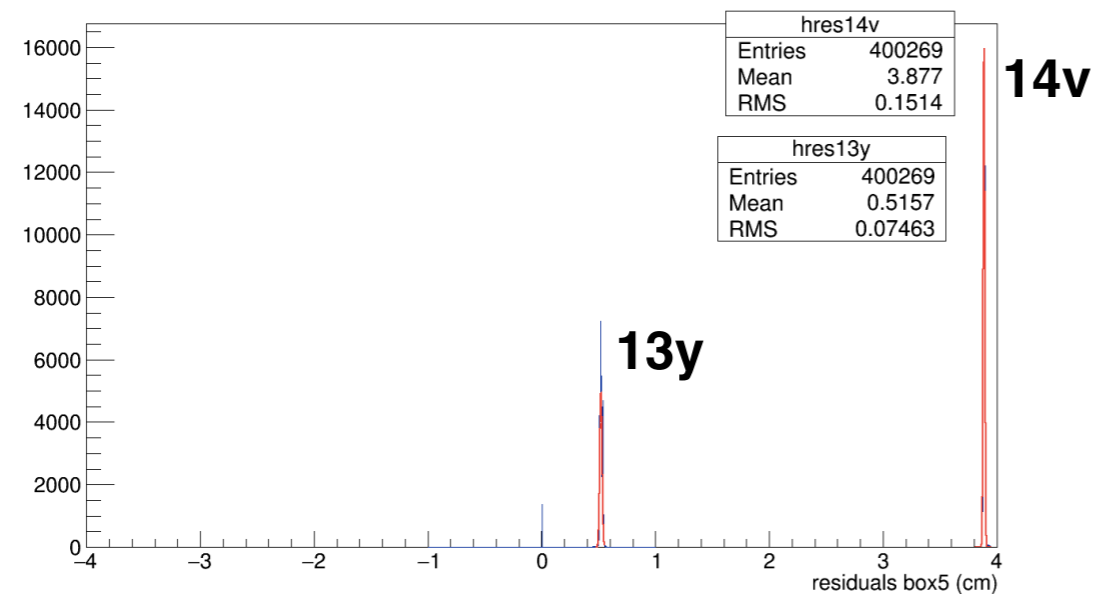
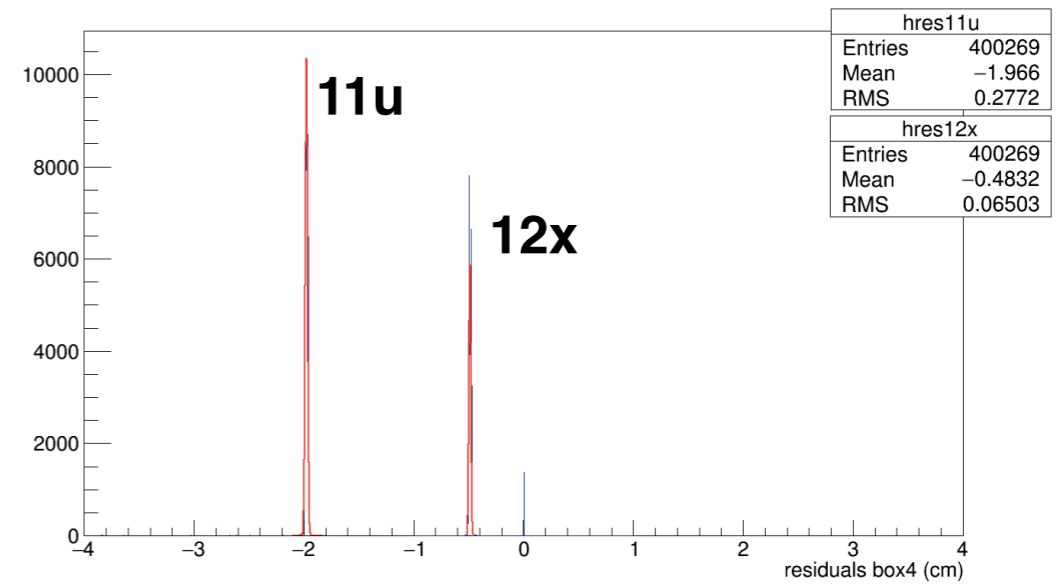
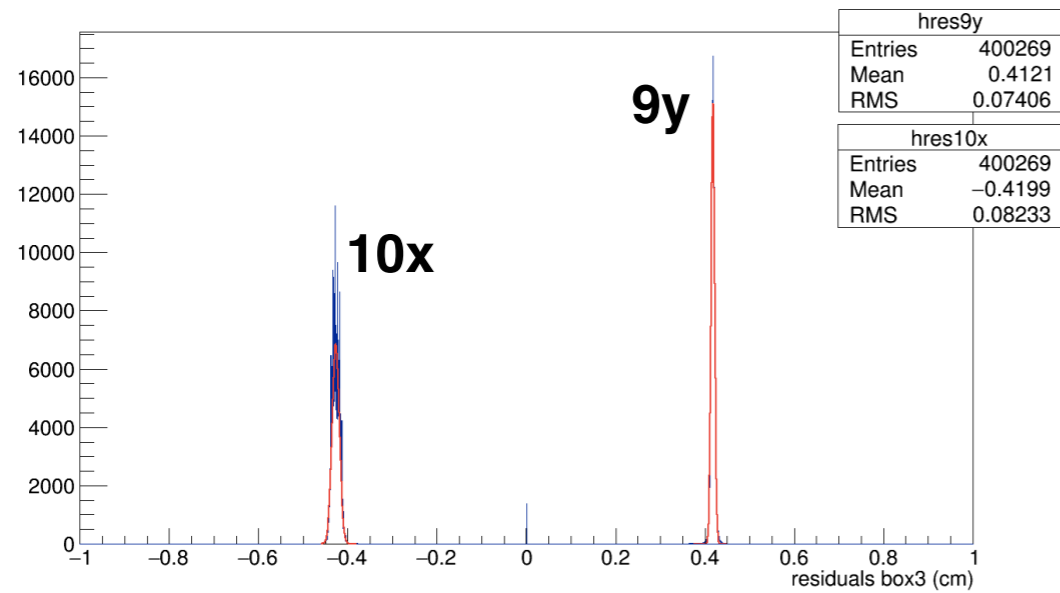
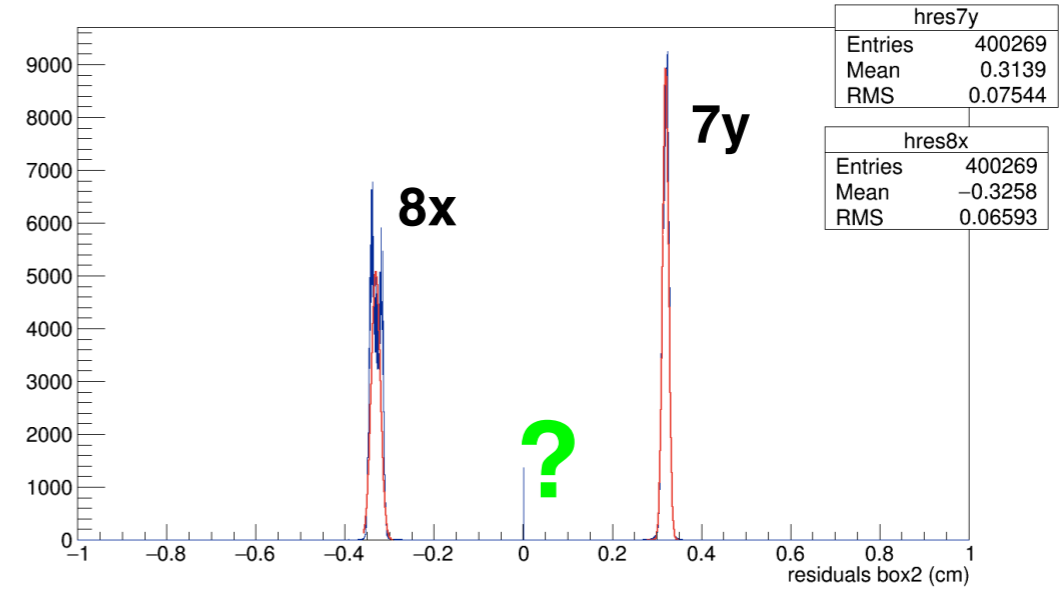
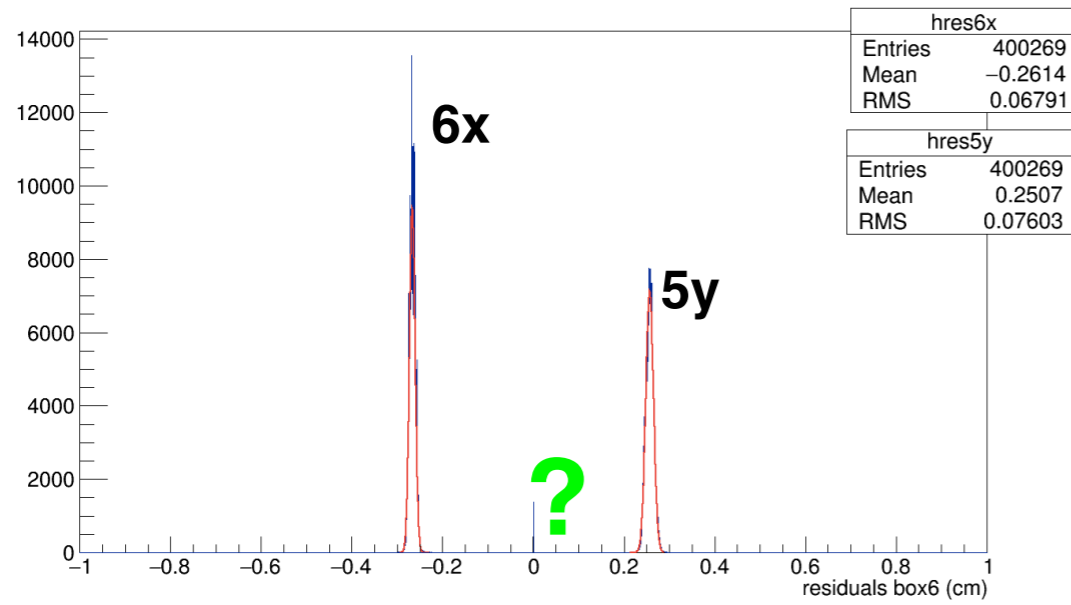
# Hits post alignment



- Patterns shift proportional to z distances, these behaviors are confirmed even after alignment: taking as reference first and last boxes, muon beam should have an angle, compared to the apparatus, of roughly +9.2 mrad in x and -5.0 mrad in y.
- This observation is found in the incoming angle distribution:

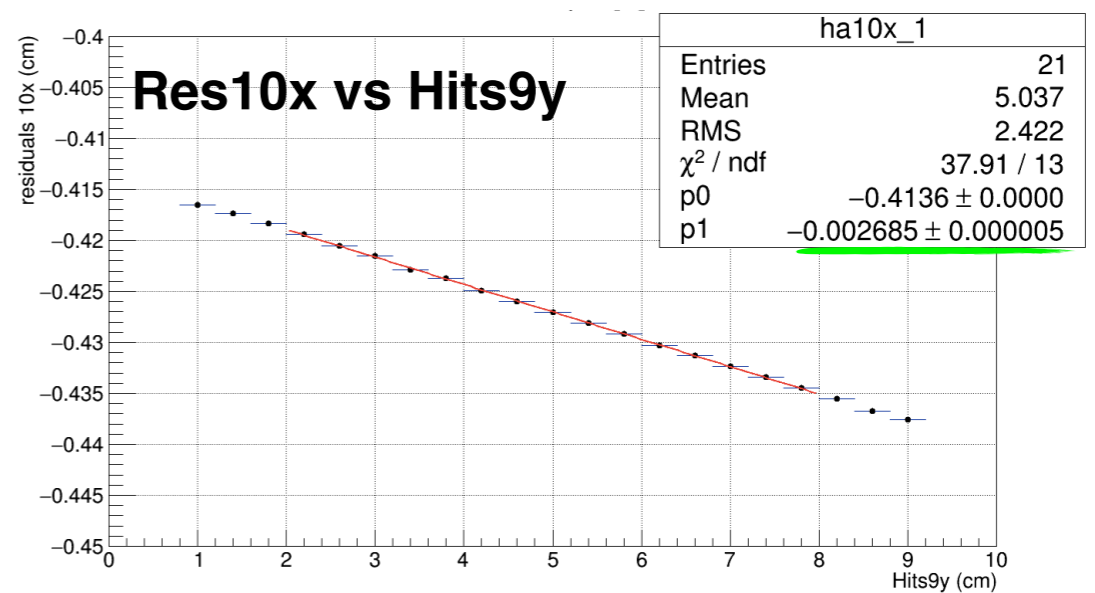
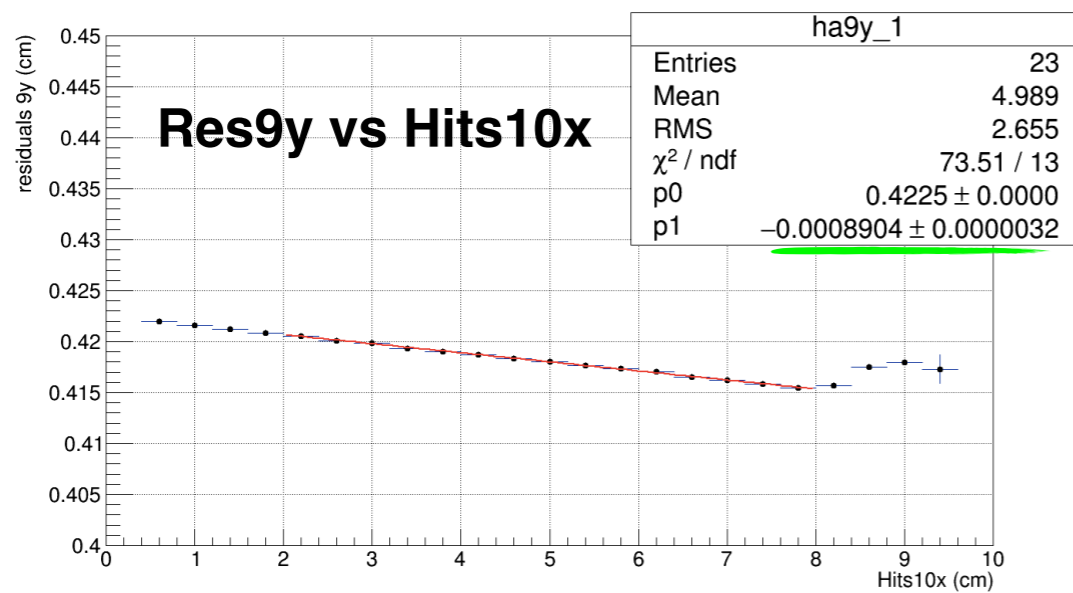
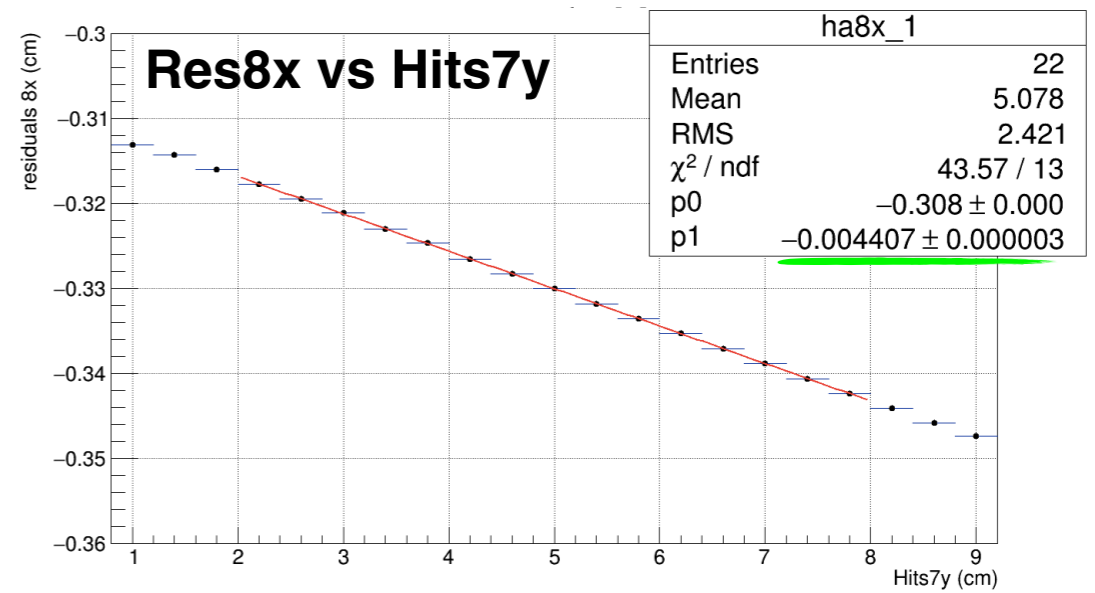
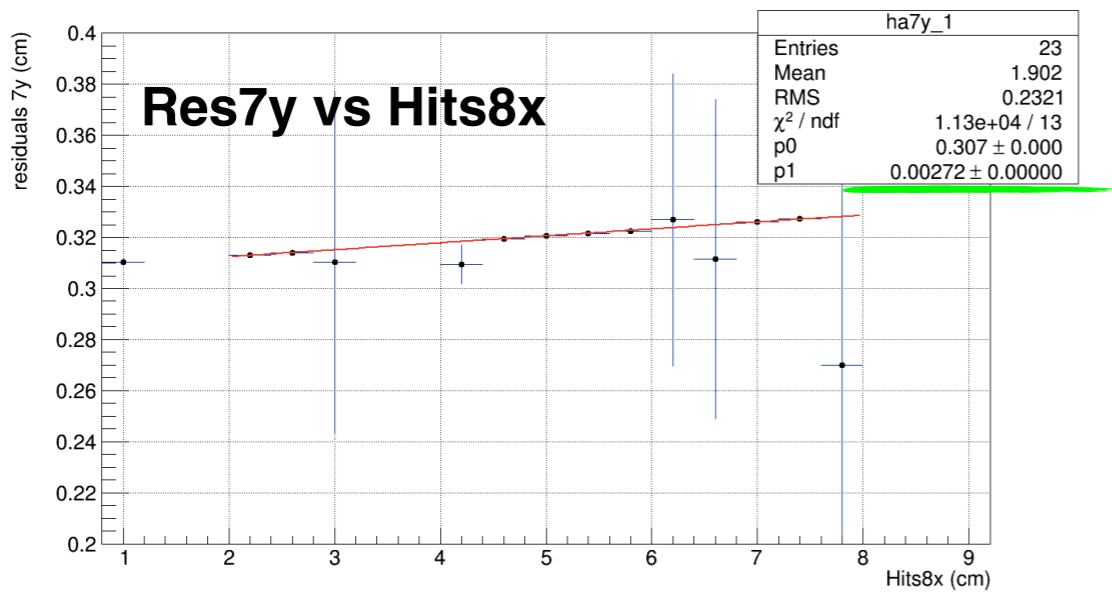
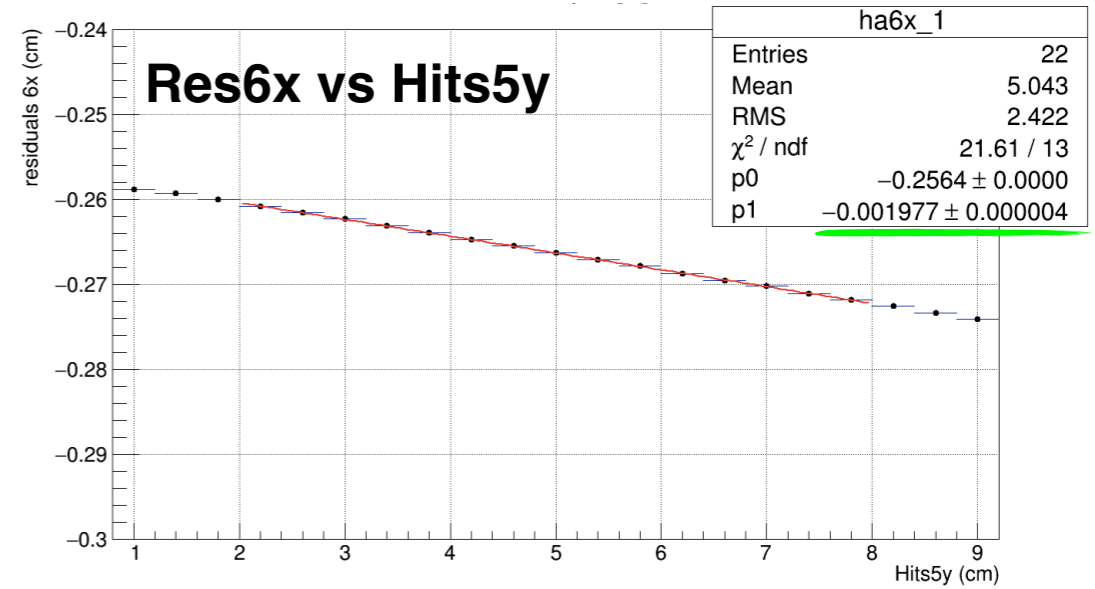
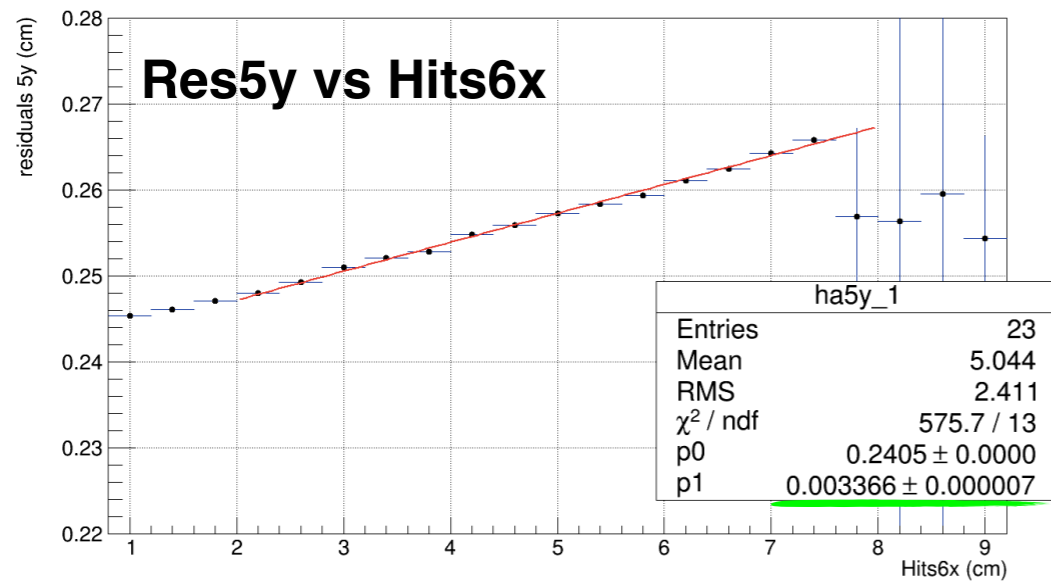


# Residuals before alignment

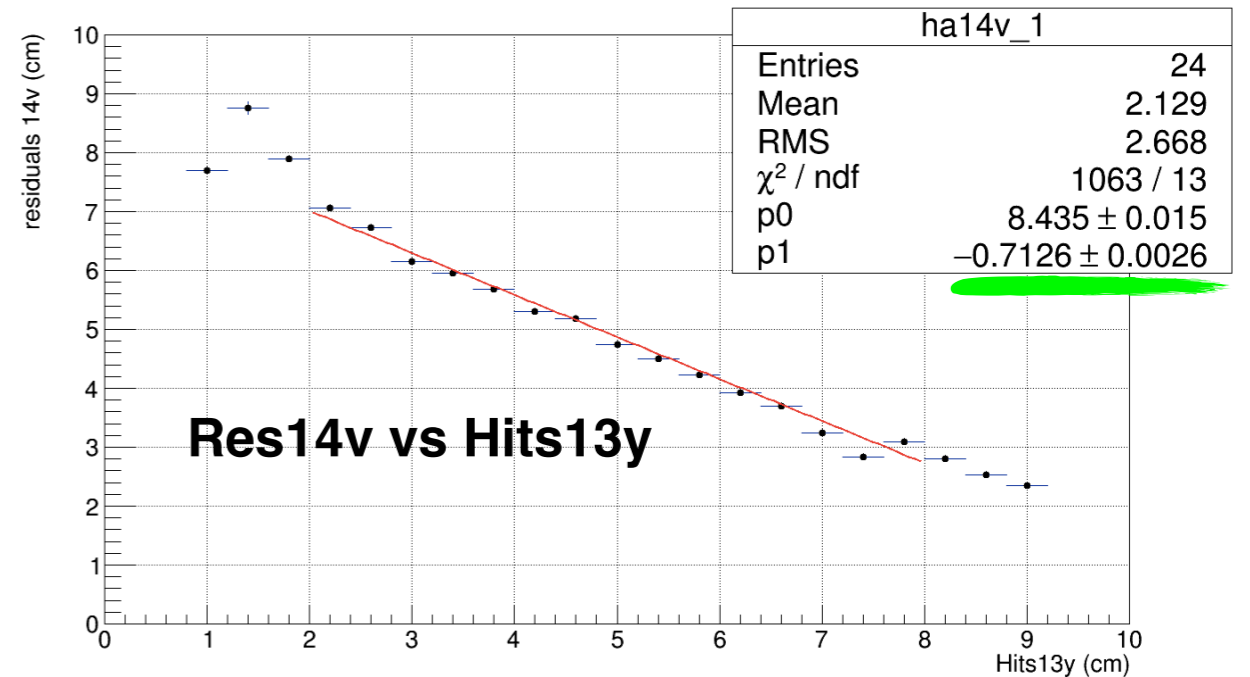
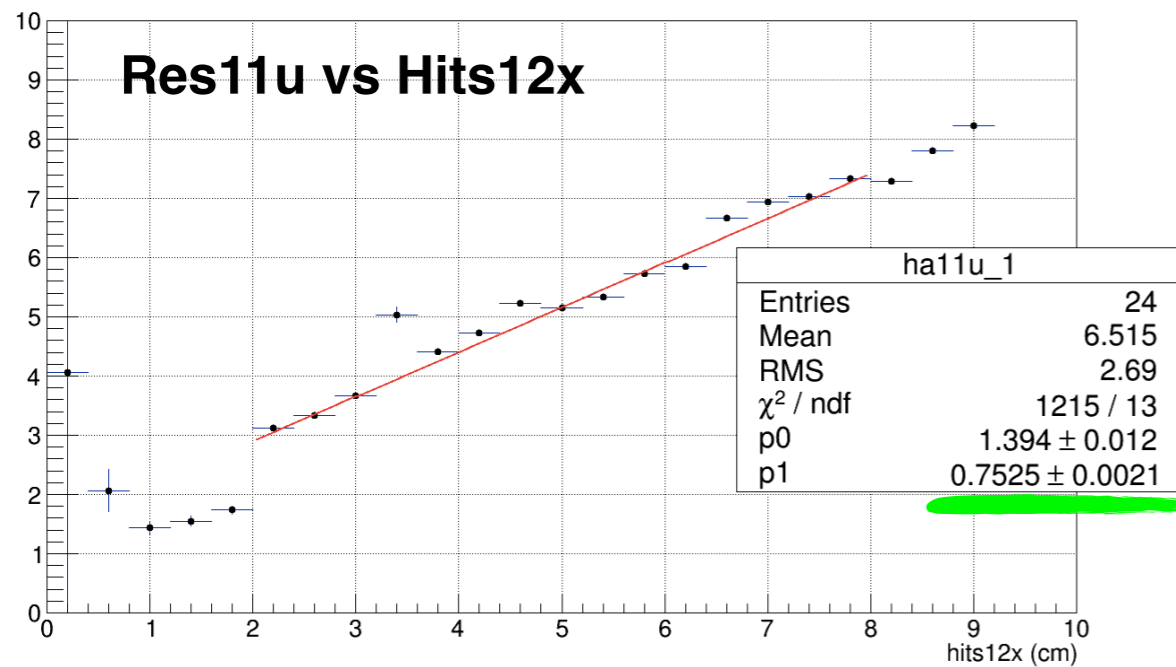
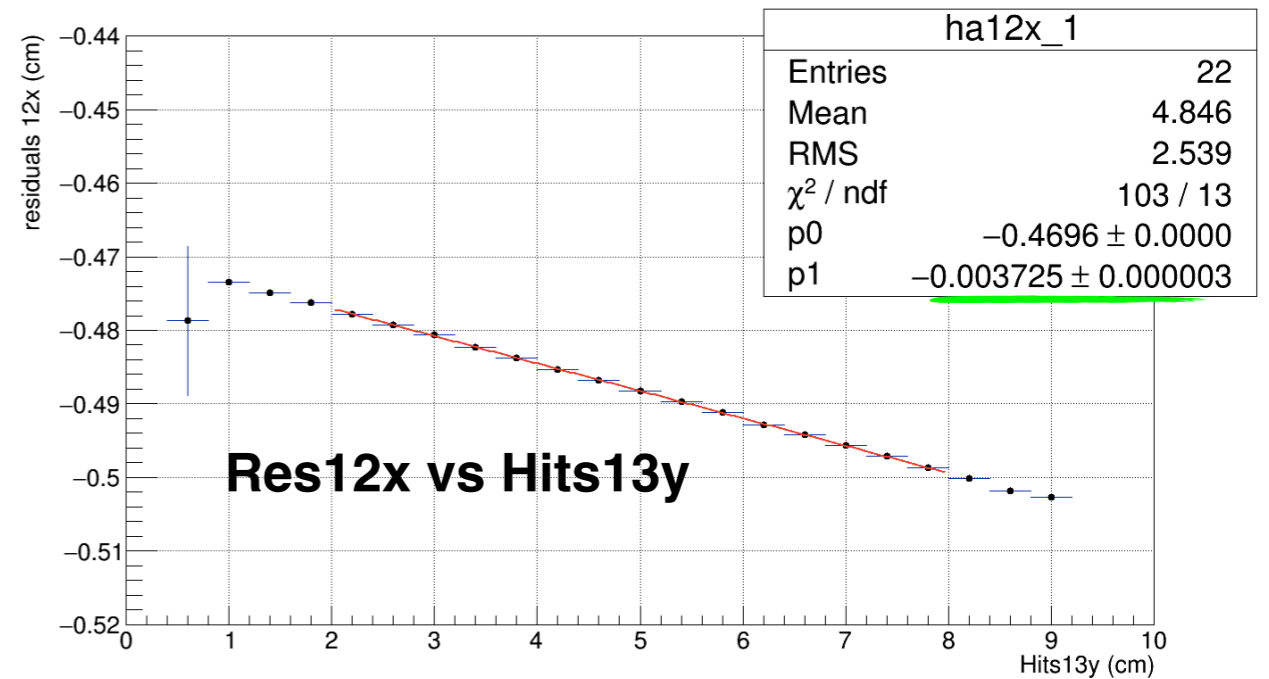
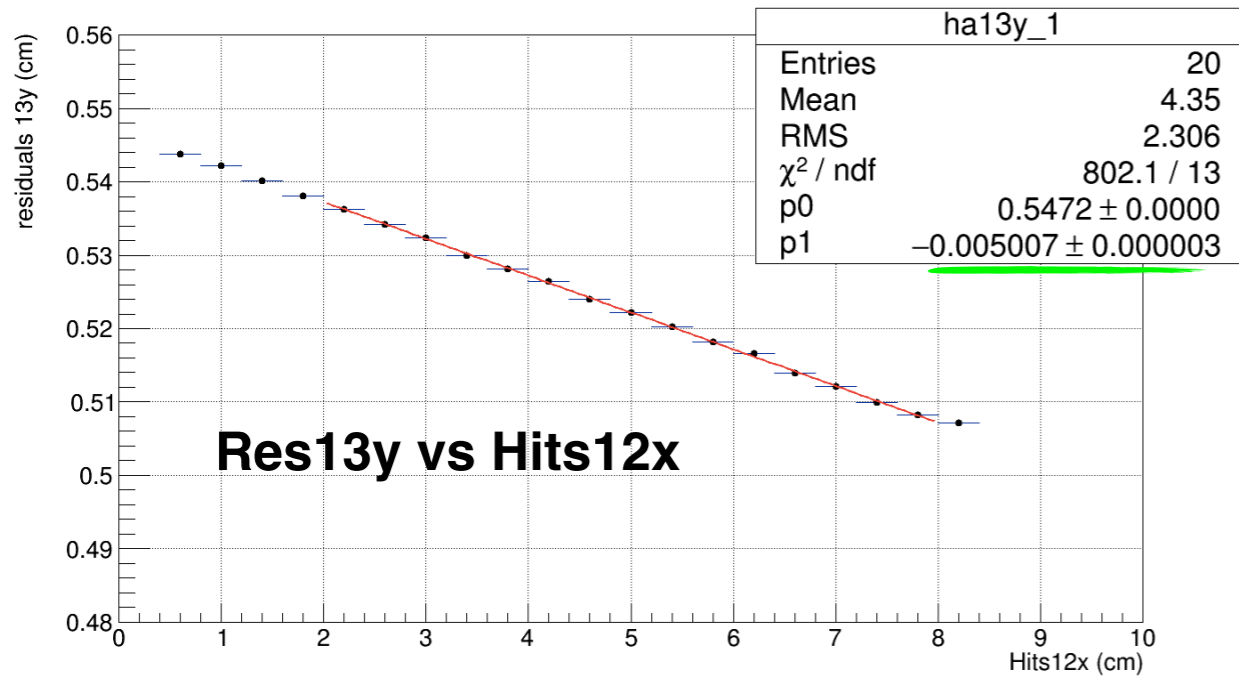


- Skipping the stereo planes, which will require a special treatment, all x/y translations are within 5 mm.
- In these plot, residuals of uv planes are determined with the reference straight line rotated of  $\pm 45^\circ$ .

# Residuals vs Hits before alignment



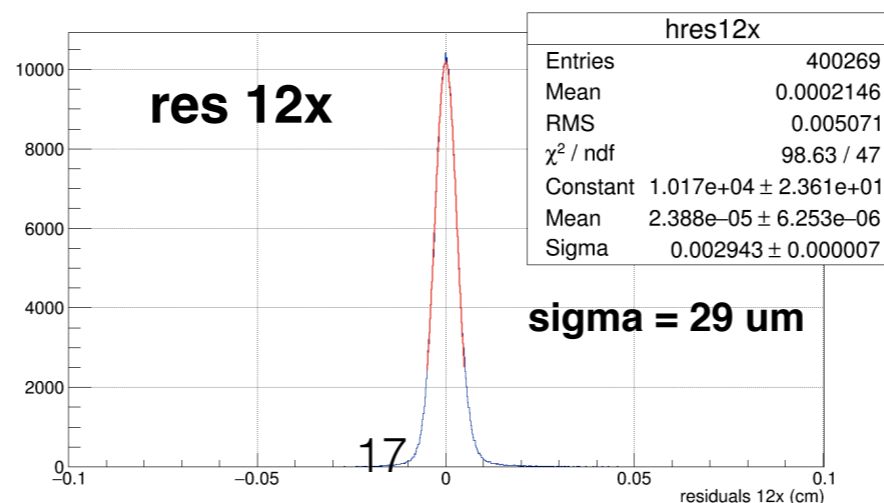
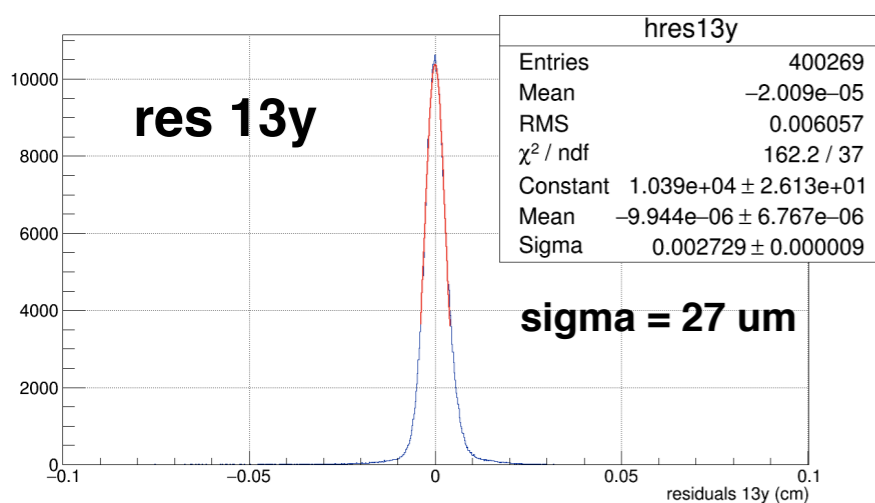
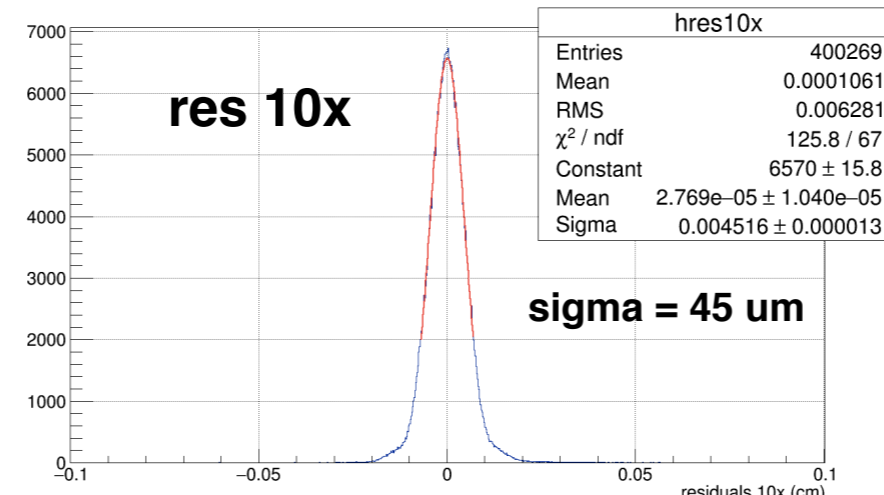
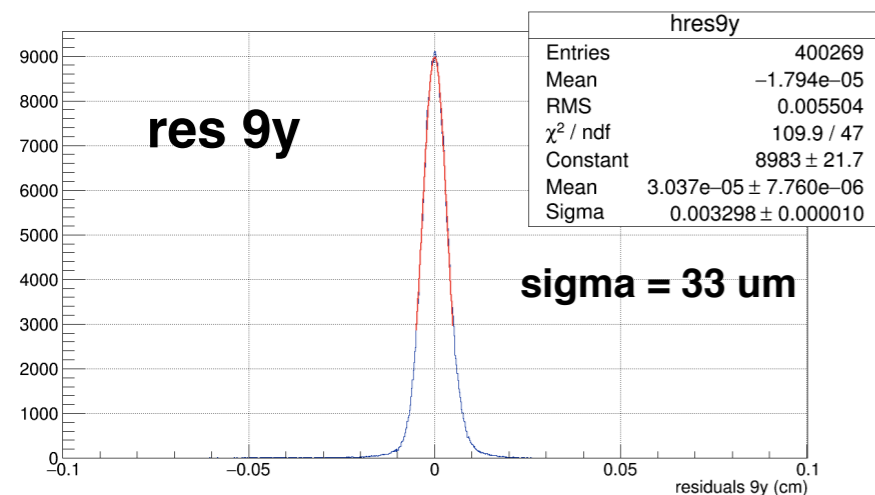
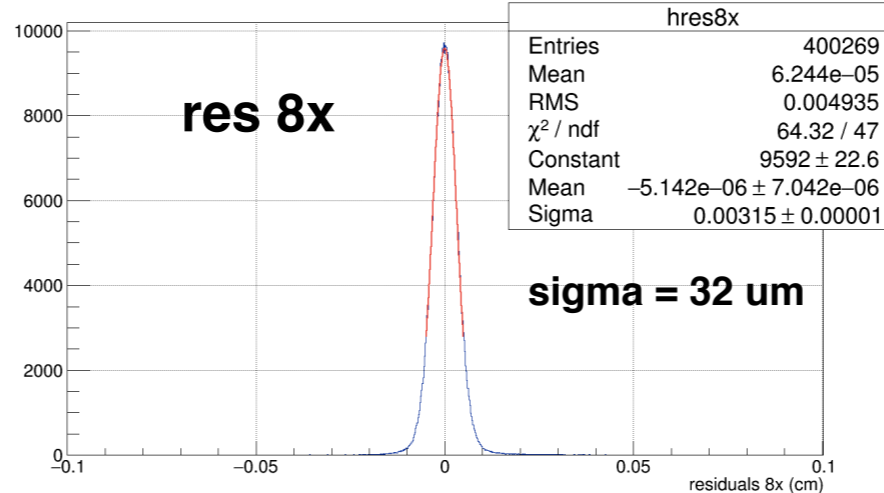
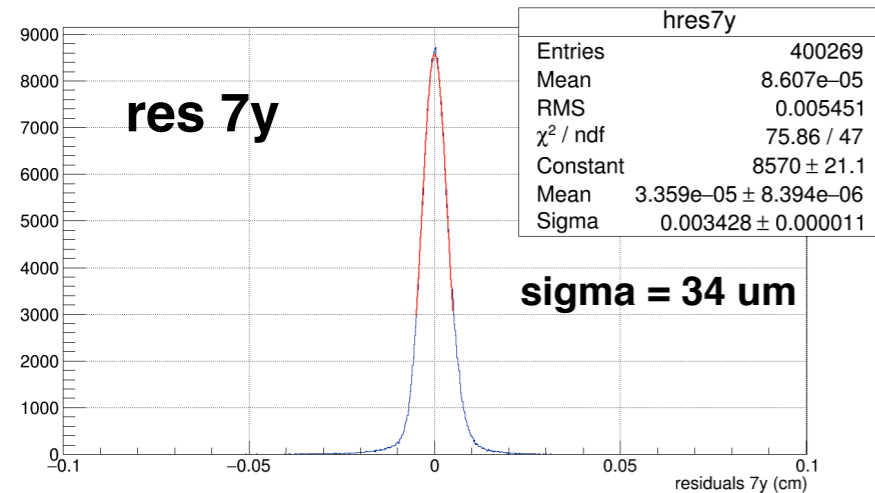
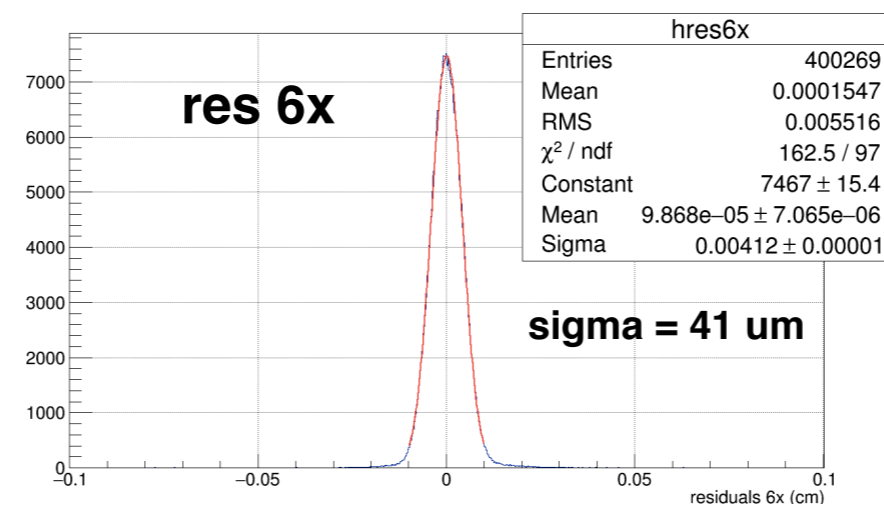
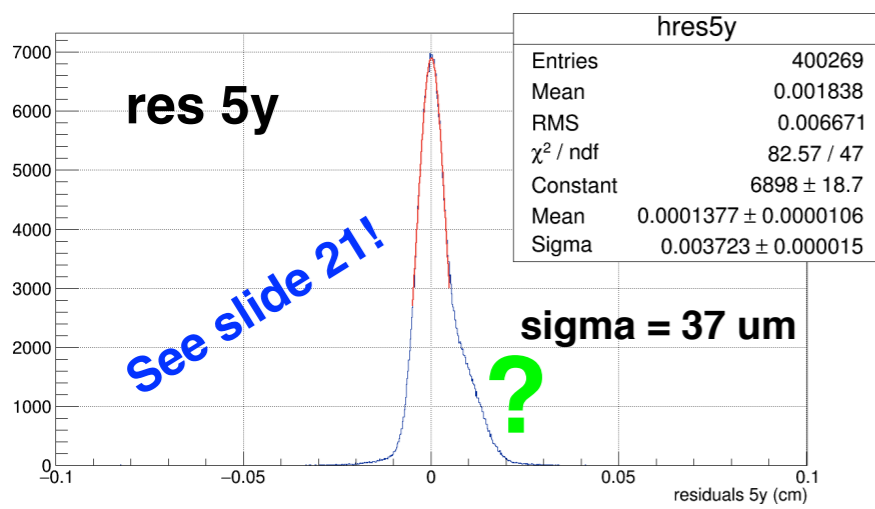
# Residuals vs Hits before alignment



- All x/y rotations (along z axis) are within 5 mrad: plane 13y is the one with the highest corrections.
- uv planes confirm their angles: roughly  $+45^\circ$  for 11u,  $-45^\circ$  for 14v.



# Residuals after alignment



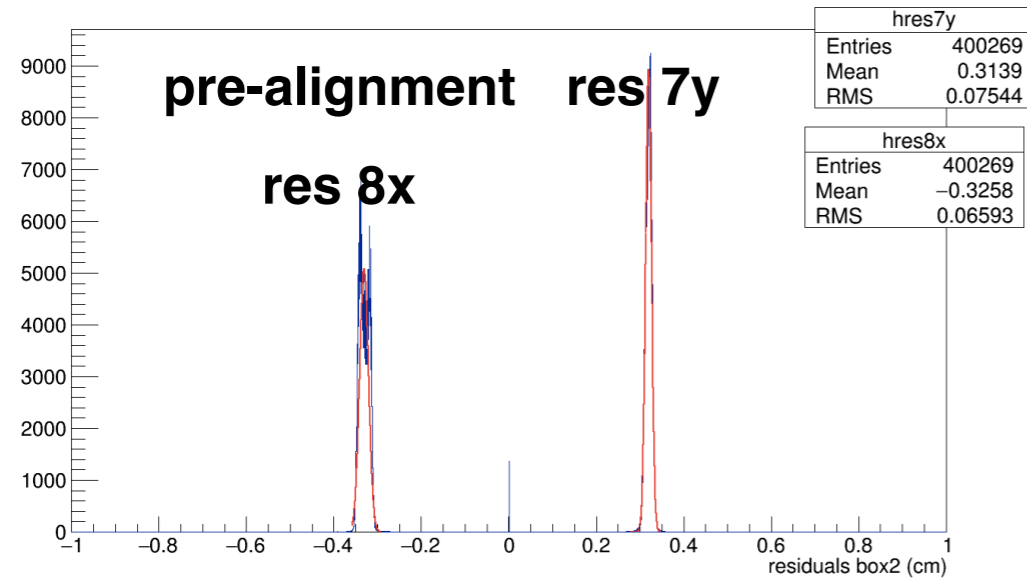
- Plane 5y surely has some alignment problem or something else: no gaussian shape. Maybe problems with hits of different ASIC->**slide 21**.

- Residual of plane 10x are wider than the other ones: it may indicate also some alignment problems.

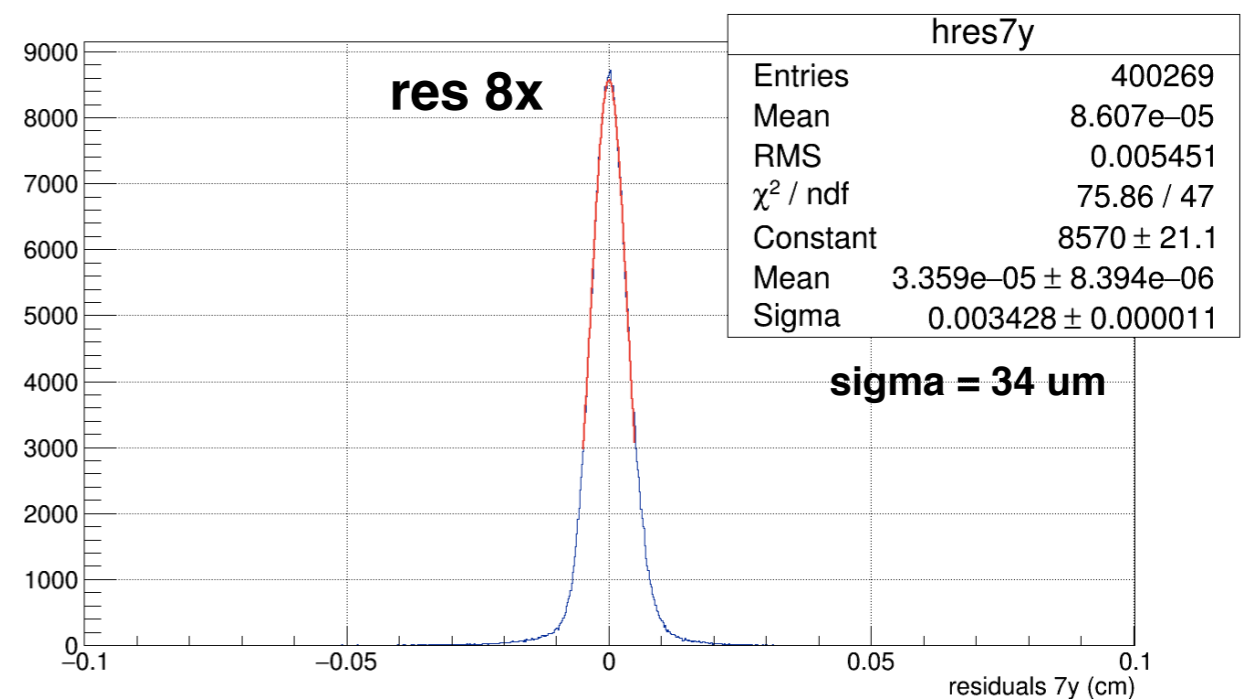
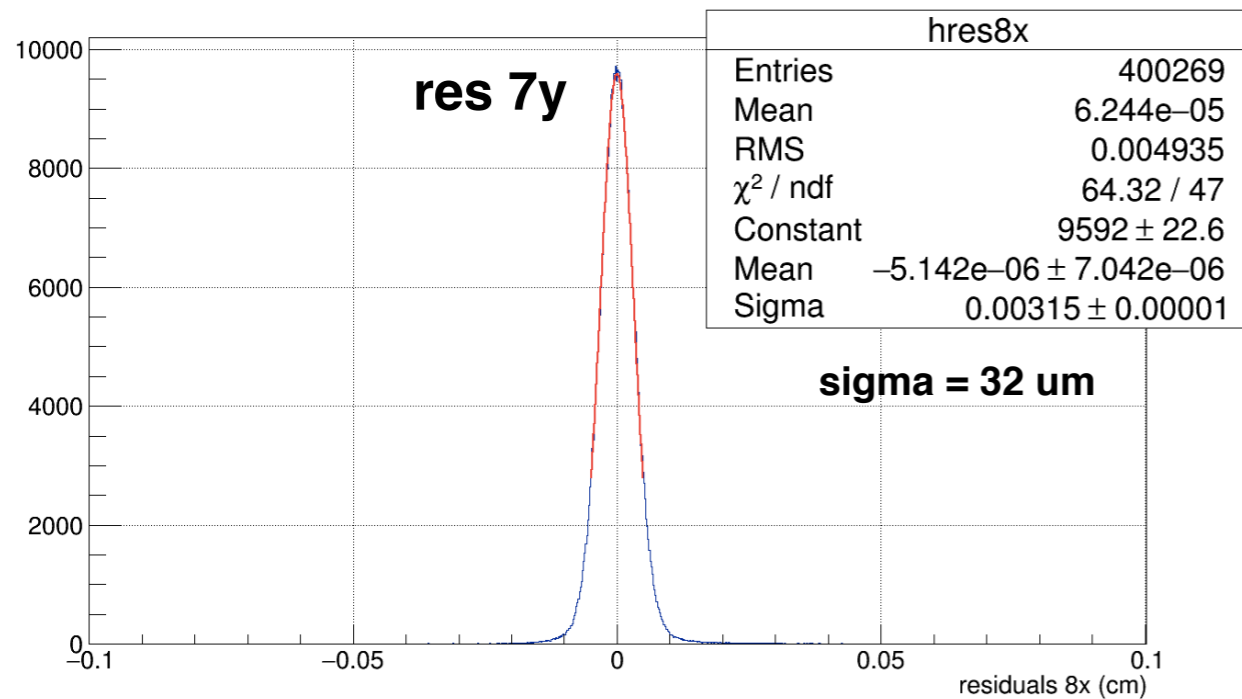
- Anyway with this alignment attempt, residual means show it is possible to go **below 1 um = 1e-4 cm**.

# Intrinsic resolution: residuals analysis

- From residual distributions can be disentangled multiple scattering effect and point silicon resolution: in this case, as a first approximation ( $\rightarrow$  180-190 GeV muons), residuals sigma can be considered the intrinsic resolution of silicon trackers.



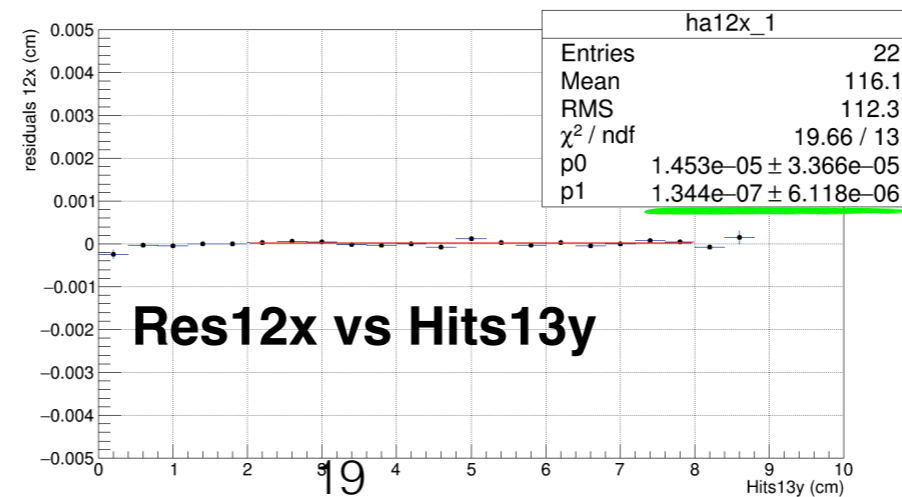
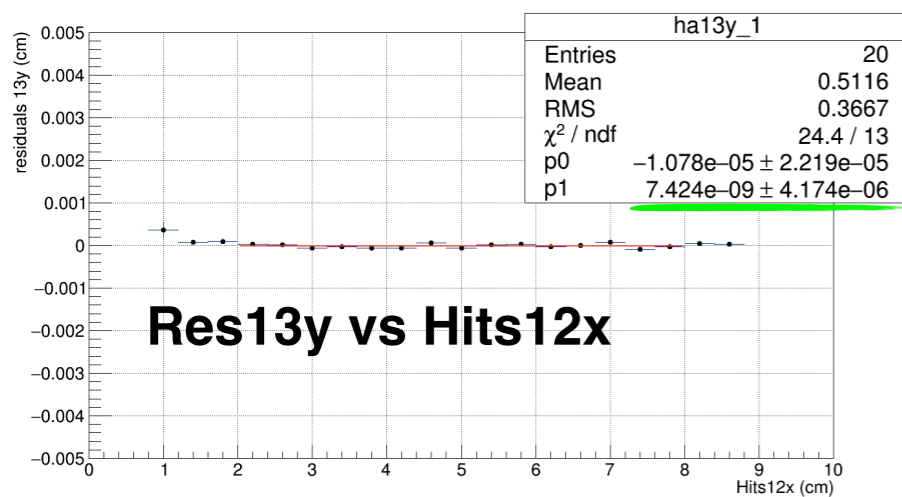
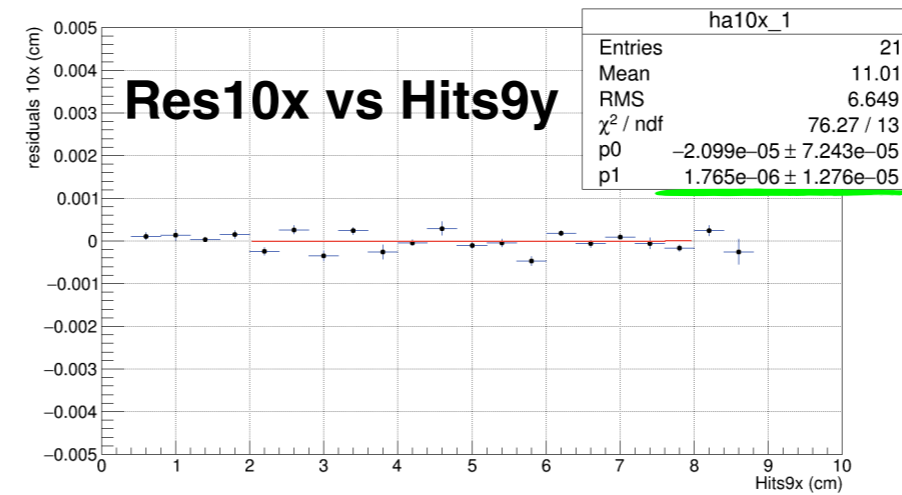
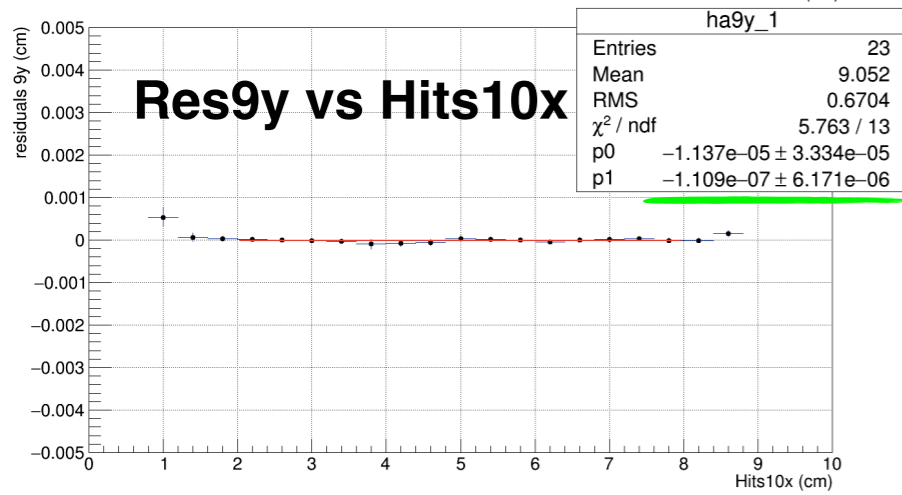
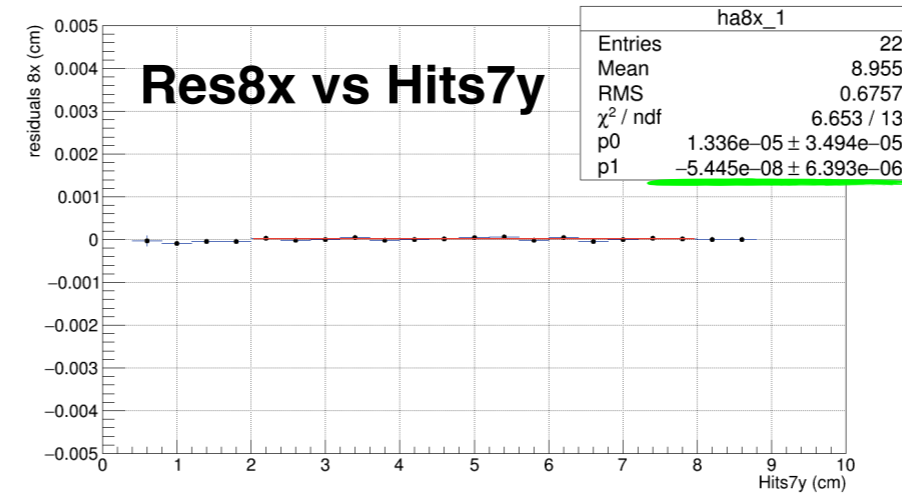
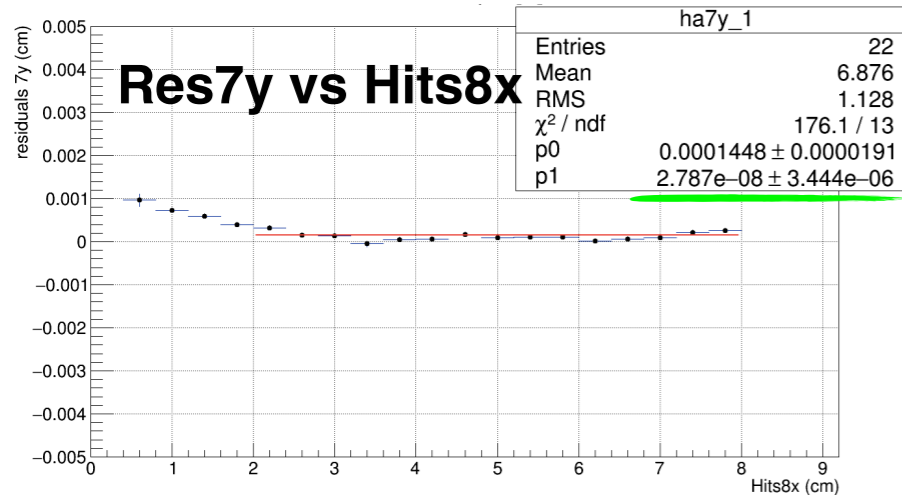
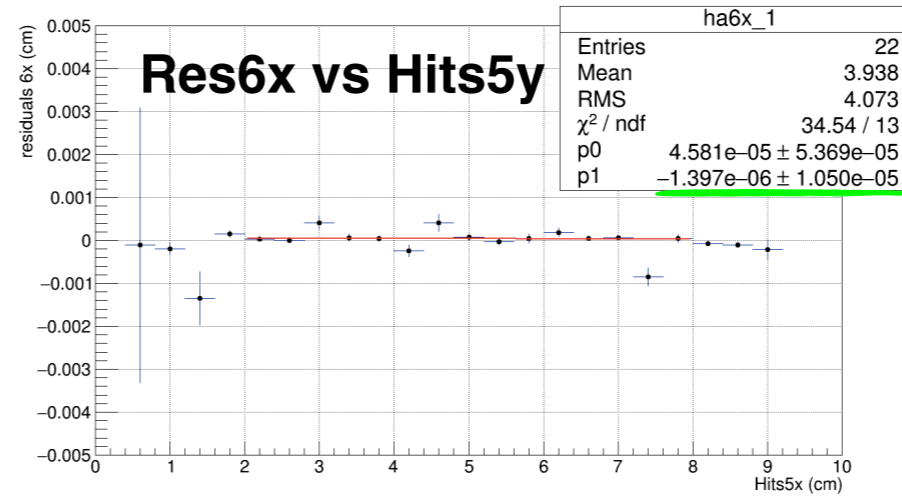
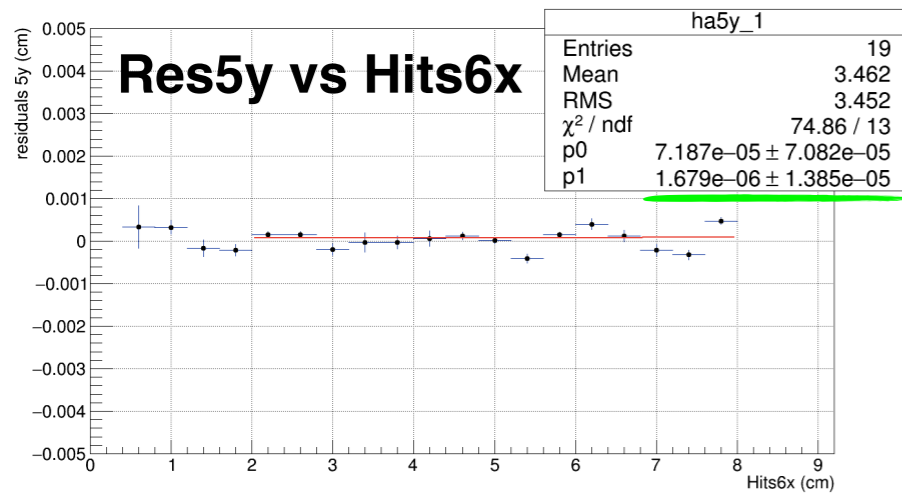
post-alignment



- A position resolution of roughly 37-47 micron is indicated as a reference in (1).
- AGILE readout strip pitch: **242 um** with “floating strip” (2).
- So geometrical tracker resolution is:  $242/2 / \text{sqrt}(12) = \mathbf{34.9 \text{ micron}}$ .
- Residual sigmas from our high energy muon data confirm these numbers and also show us that maybe from the “residuals point of view” we can’t do anything much better.

! (1) [https://www.Infn.it/acceleratori/public/BTF\\_user/AGILE/nima490agile.pdf](https://www.Infn.it/acceleratori/public/BTF_user/AGILE/nima490agile.pdf) !  
 ! (2) [https://www.Infn.it/acceleratori/public/BTF\\_user/AGILE/nima501agile.pdf](https://www.Infn.it/acceleratori/public/BTF_user/AGILE/nima501agile.pdf) !

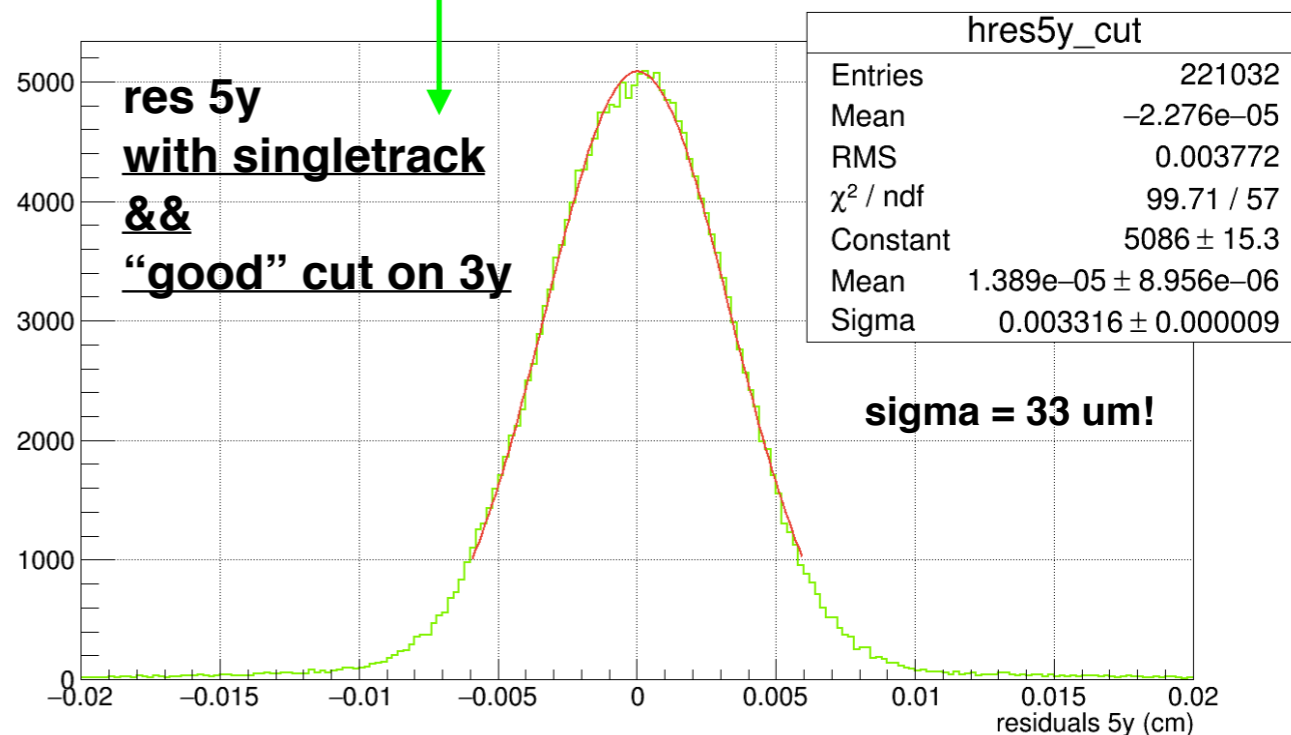
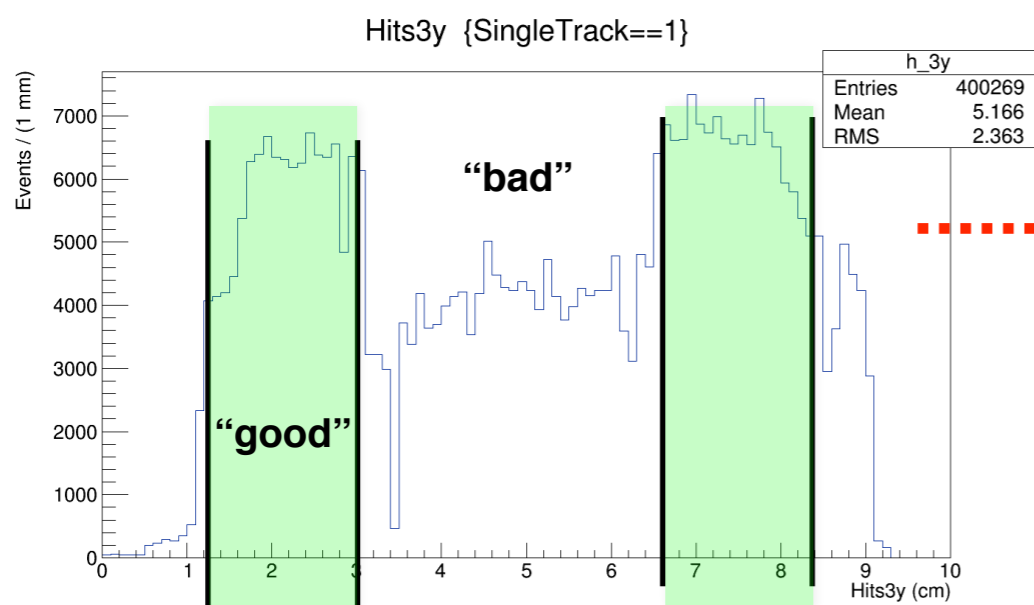
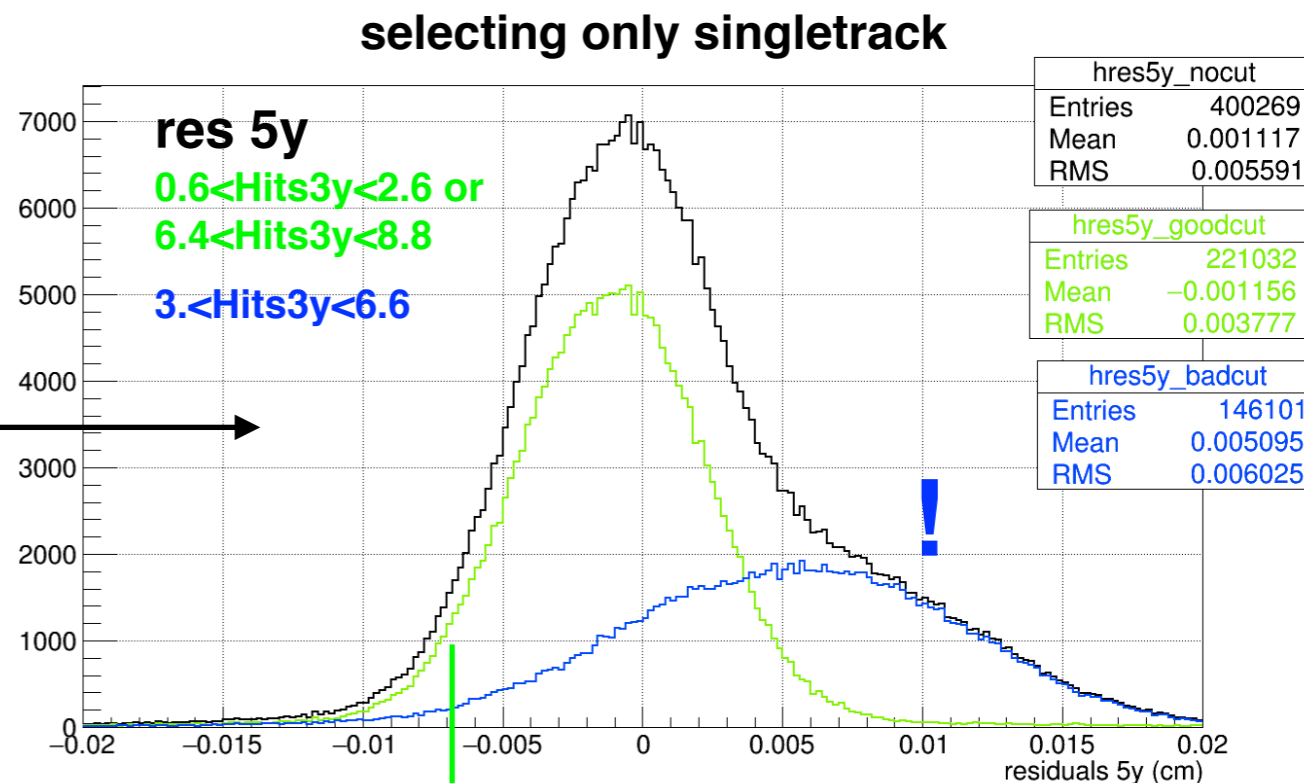
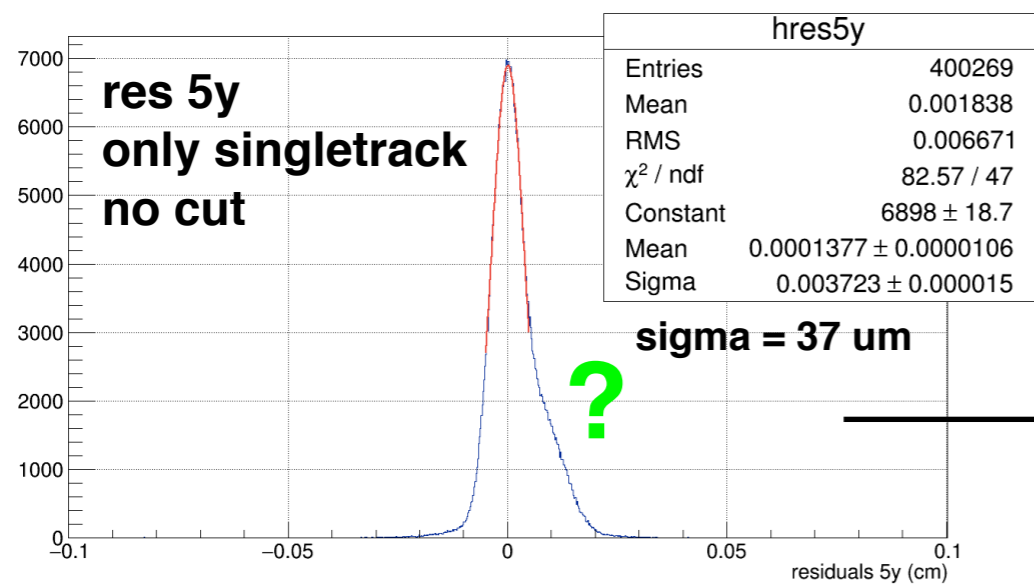
# Residuals vs Hits after alignment



- Planes 5y, 6x, 10x have noisy behaviors; planes 7y has some edge problem. Part of these can be solved with quality cuts (next slides).

- These plots show it is possible to correct rotations along z axis **within 0.001 mrad**.

# Fiducial cut on 3y (1): solving problems on y

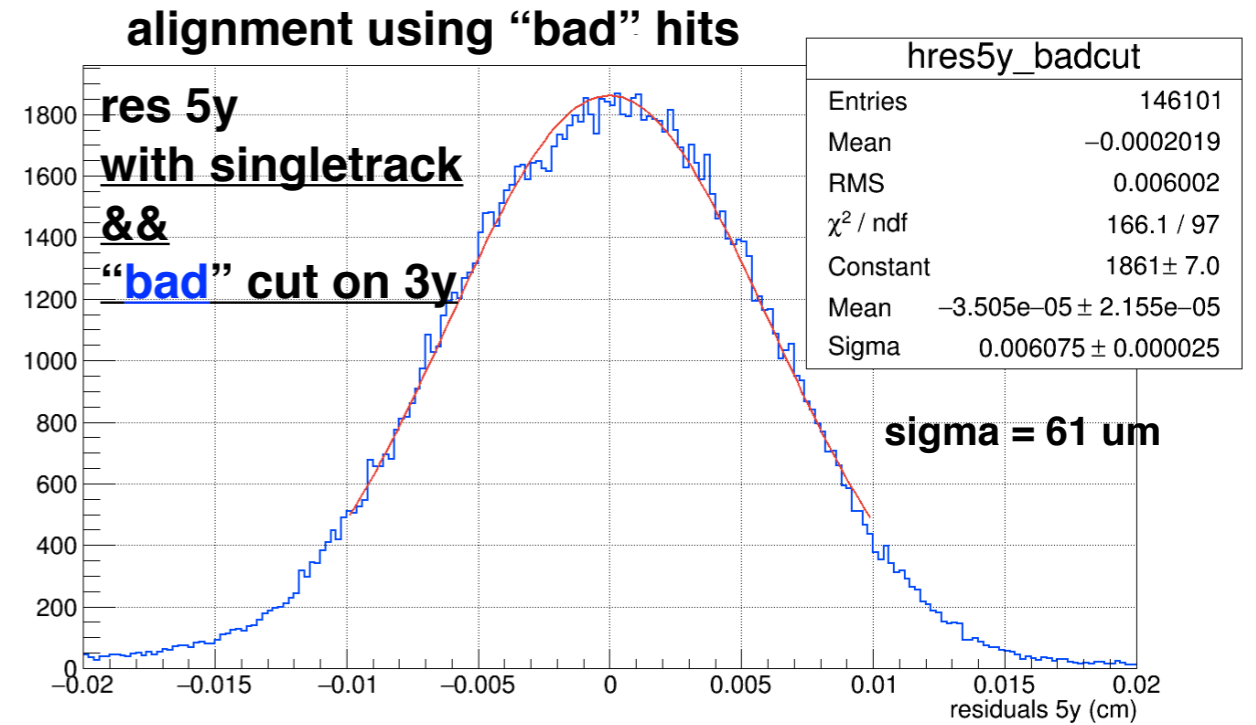
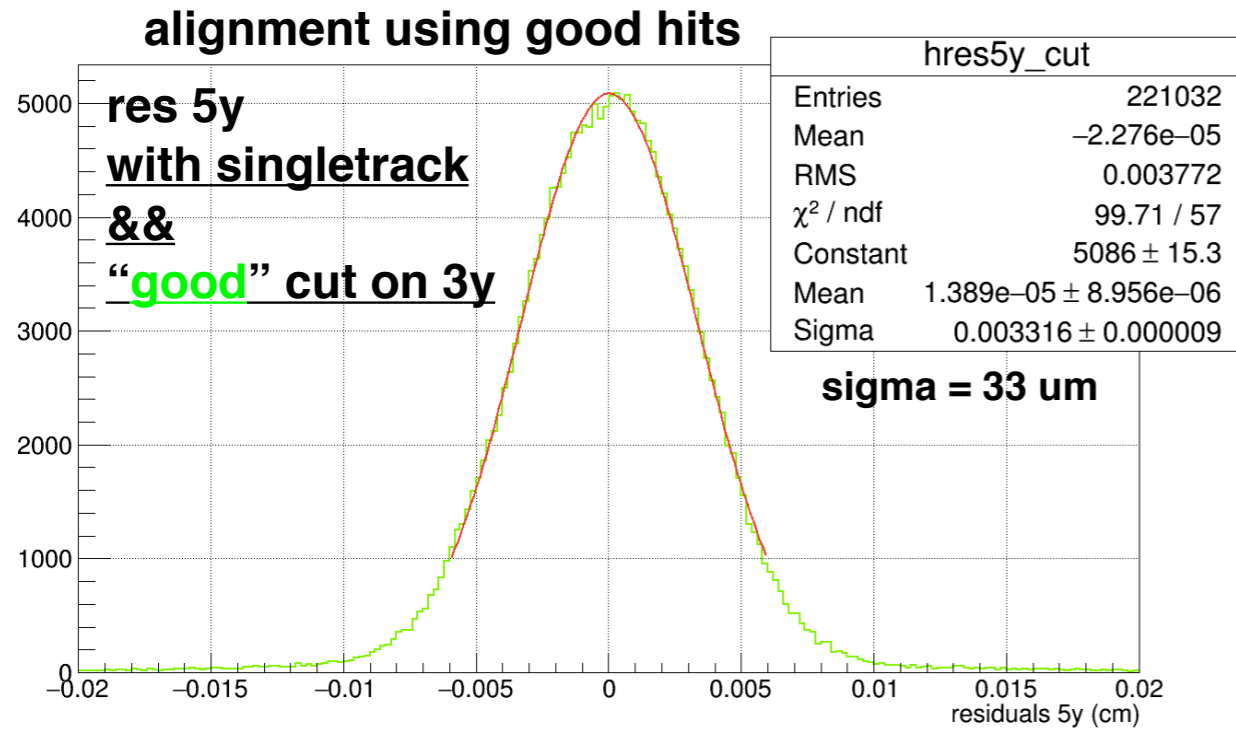


cut on 3y:

$$1.2 < \text{Hits3y} < 3 \text{ || } 6.6 < \text{Hits3y} < 8.4$$

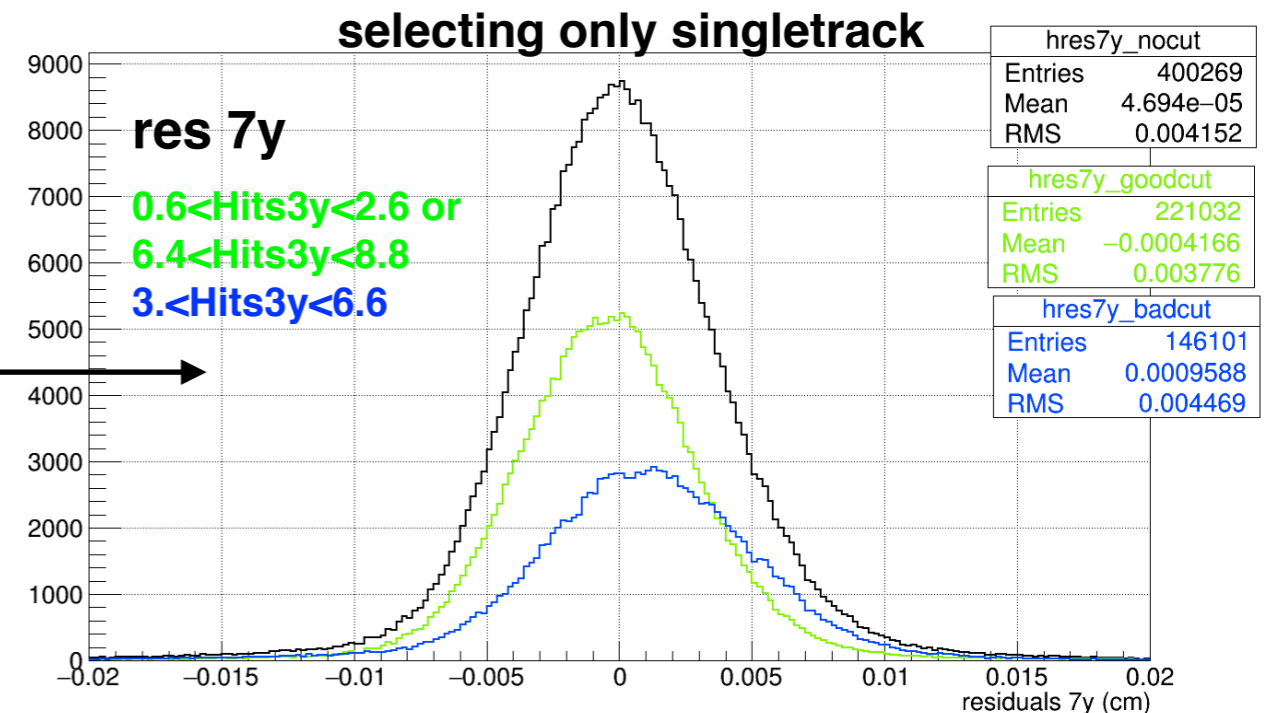
- Selecting only hits on first and third ASIC (of 3y), residual on plane 5y considerably improves: it becomes gaussian like the others and its sigma becomes comparable with the intrinsic limit value.

# Fiducial cut on 3y (2)



- Decoupling the two hits groups (**1°-3°** / **2°** ASIC of 3y), they seem to align themselves: the best group (**1°-3° ASIC**) achieves a good alignment; for the other one, the distribution seems centered, but the sigma is too high.
- At first sight, it looks like weird: if we use only "good" hits for alignment, we must check that final alignment coefficients work well also for the hits group in the middle (not used to extract these coefficients).

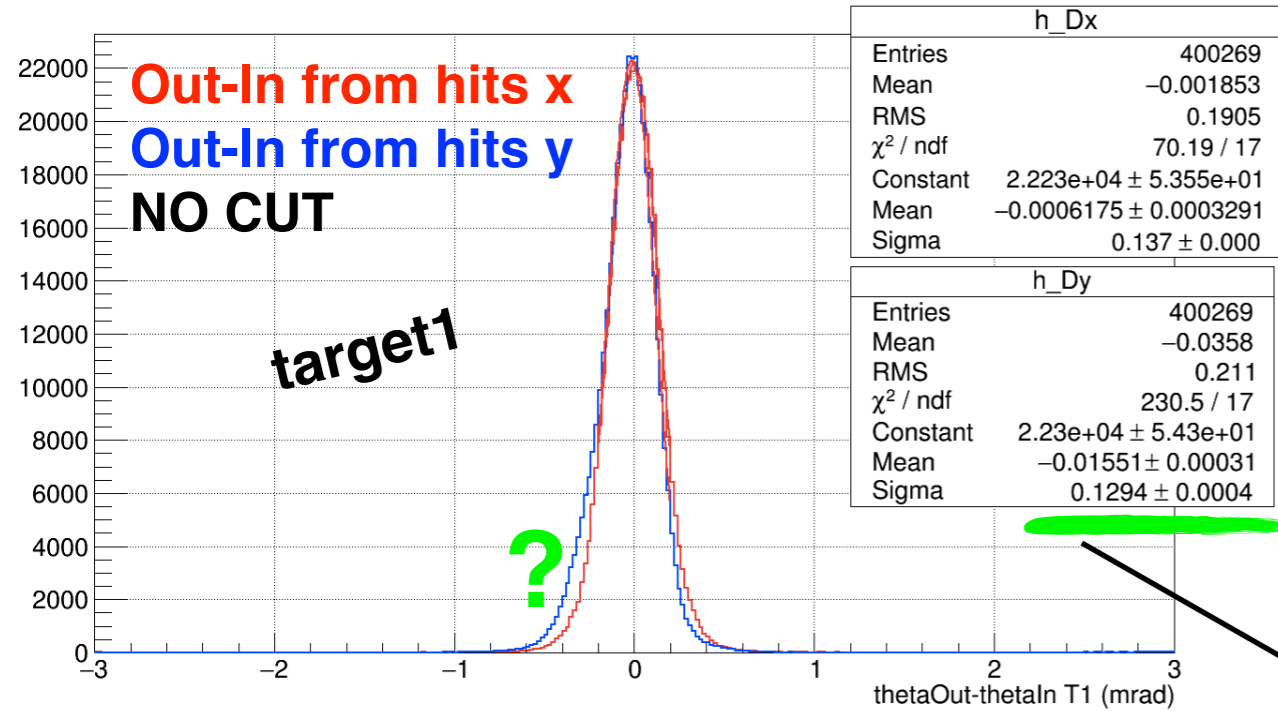
- Also on the other y planes there are same quality problems, but less pronounced. →



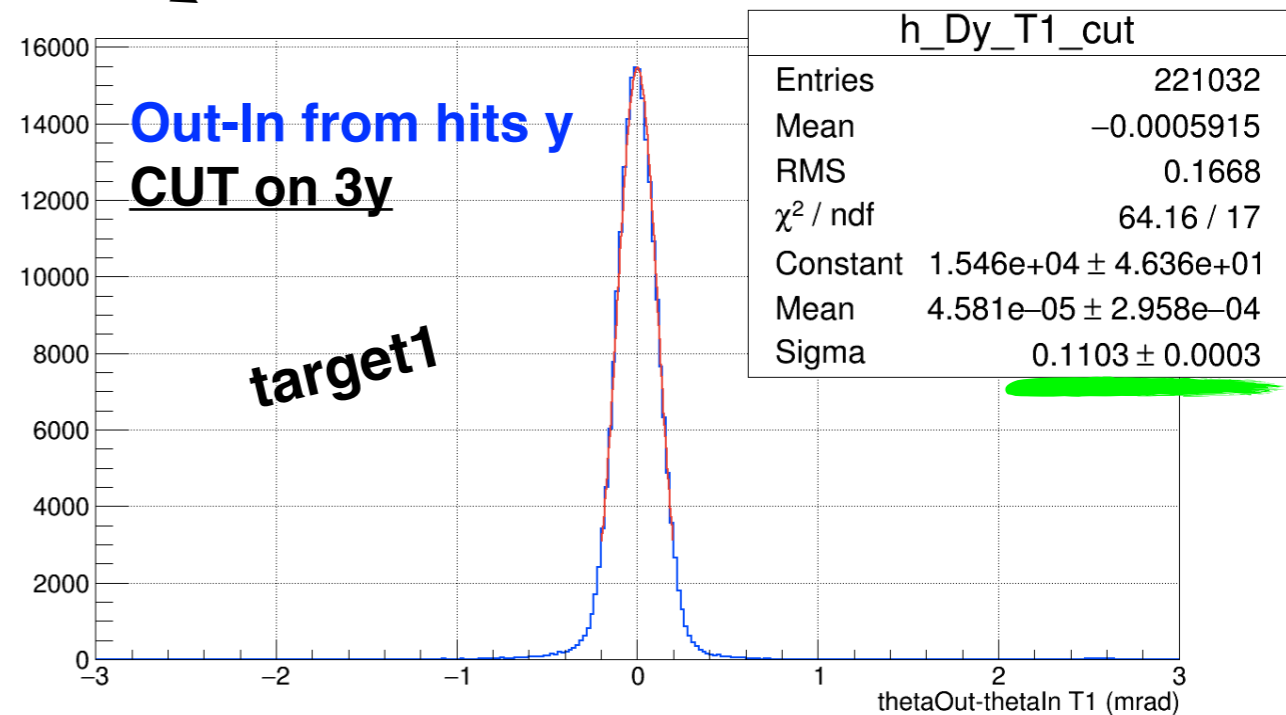
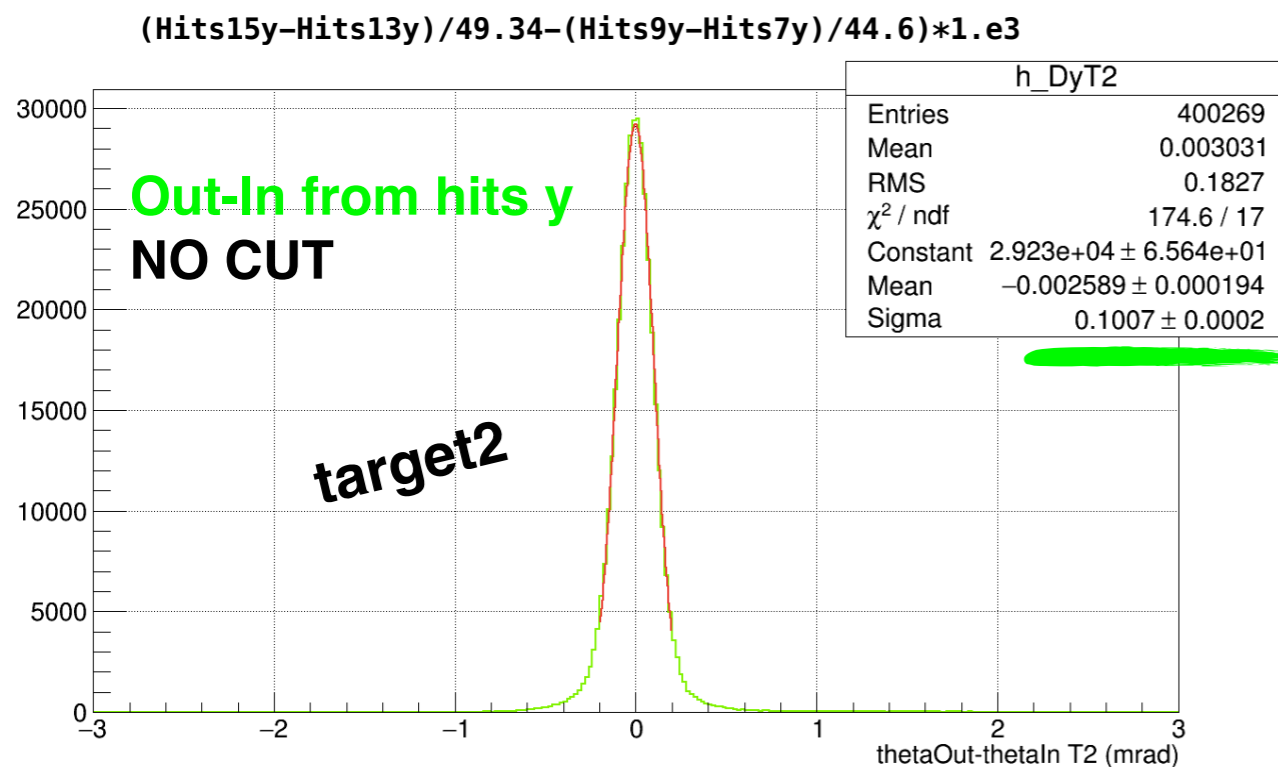
# Muon deflection distributions on target 1/2, AFTER alignment

$$\frac{(\text{Hits}_{10x} - \text{Hits}_{8x})}{45.43} - \frac{(\text{Hits}_{6x} - \text{Hits}_{4x})}{50.} * 1.e3$$

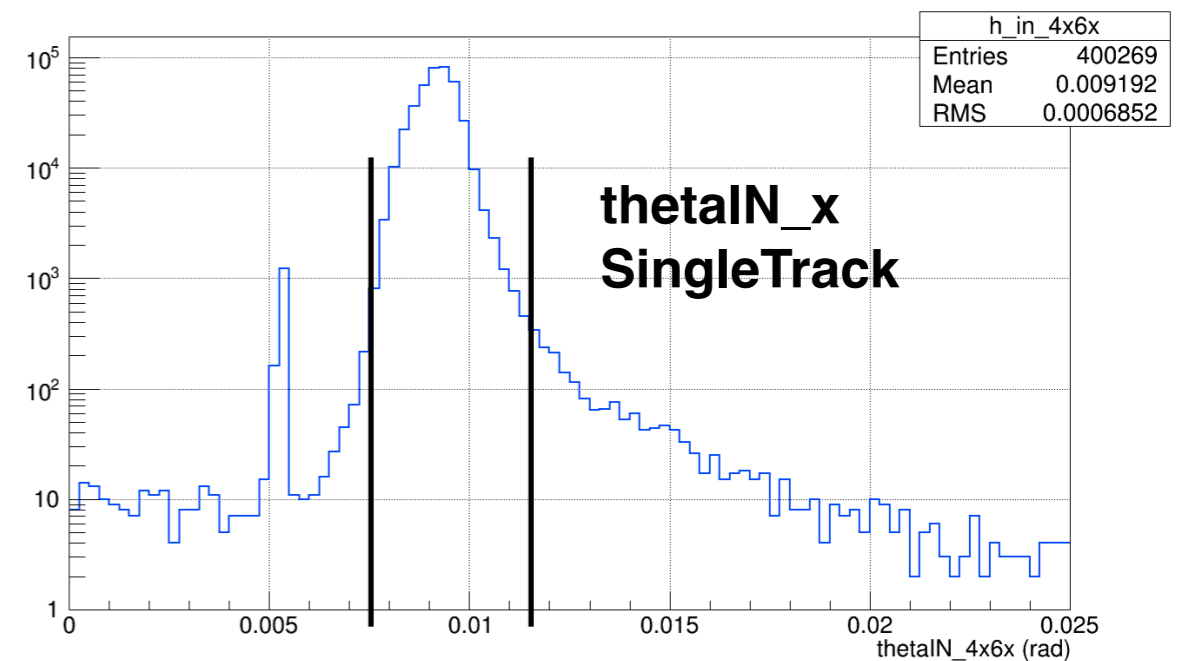
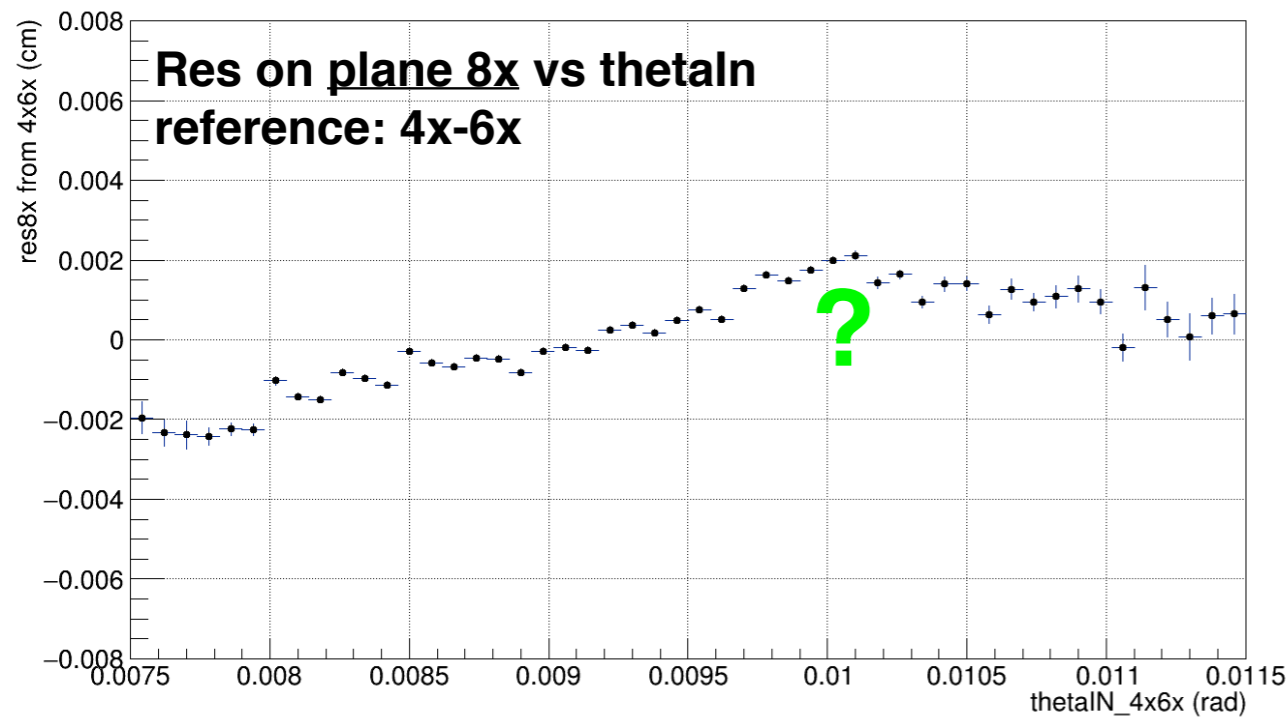
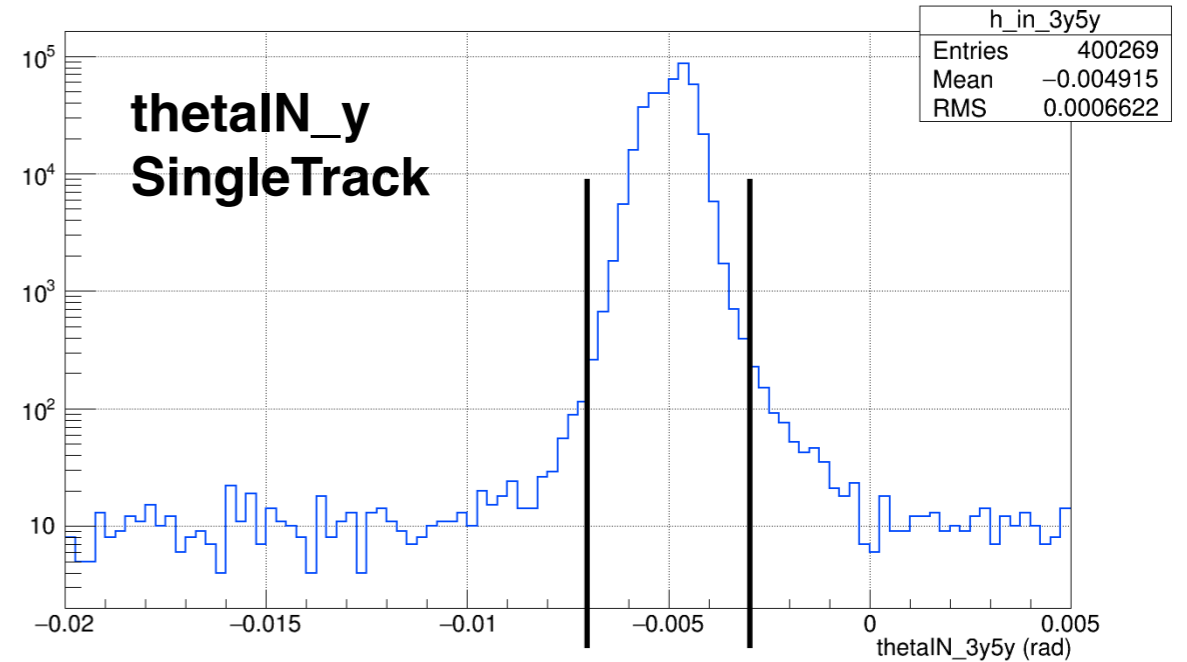
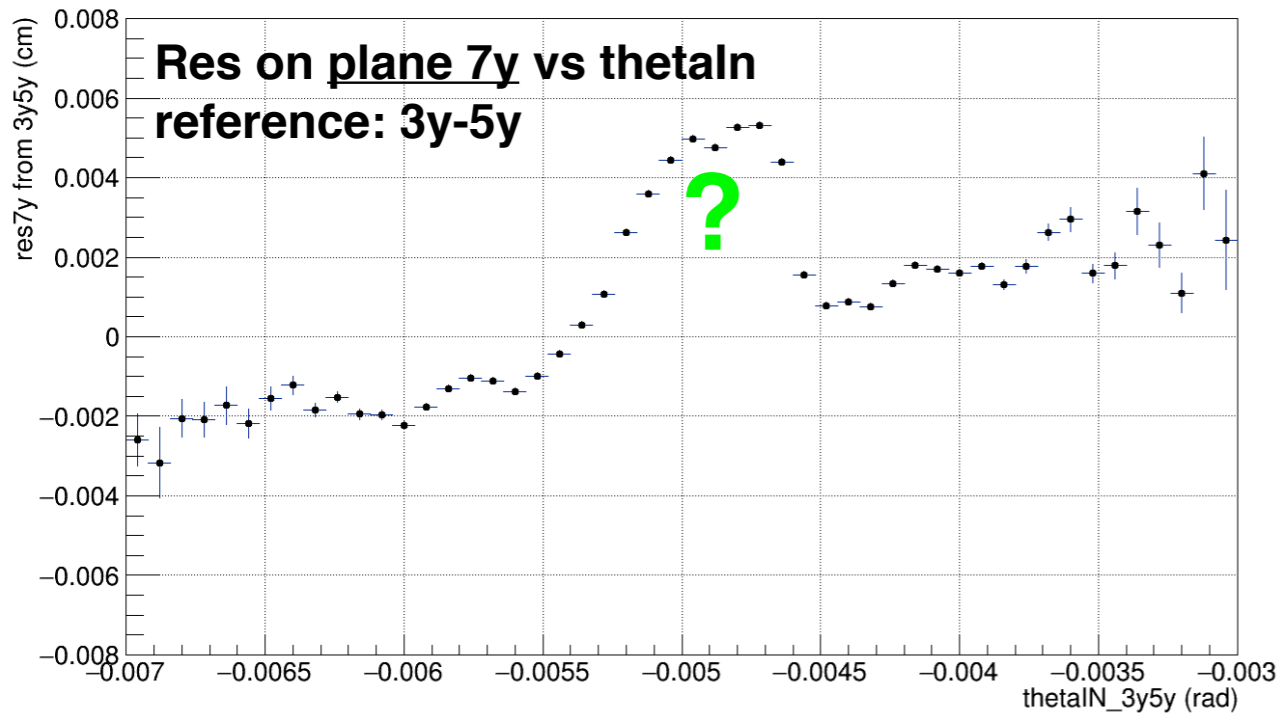
$$\frac{(\text{Hits}_{9y} - \text{Hits}_{7y})}{44.6} - \frac{(\text{Hits}_{5y} - \text{Hits}_{3y})}{50.} * 1.e3$$



- Beyond roughly angle definitions, all these distributions look like too wider (for 180-190 GeV muon) and their sigmas are not compatible, in particular the y one shows some problems: although Dx (for T1) and Dy (for T2) have acceptable offsets, within few urad, these plots clearly show the data need more work.
- Plane 5y / 6x / 7y / 10x have something unclear that obviously affects these distributions: **cutting on Hits3y**, angle distributions significantly improve.



# Possible directions: check other misalignments?



- These hits are now partially(?) aligned: correlations between residuals on some planes (here taking as a reference first planes before T1) and incoming direction (before T1) can show us there are clearly other corrections to apply. These behaviors, in particular positive -> negative correlations, suggest there may be problems along z axis, for example related to the tilt along x and y axis, declared in the provided diagrams. They particularly afflict planes in box2 and box3.

## Remarks

- Some silicon sensors have **counting problems** probably due to high beam intensity.
- To recover efficiency (lost in these planes), we will use the other ones, up and downstream: in particular another box has been added to recover 3y.
- An alignment procedure, like that of previous test beam, was performed with good results, for all x/y planes: residual means **below 1  $\mu\text{m}$**  and rotation along z axis **within 0.001 mrad** seem possible to achieve with a correct alignment.
- Residual distributions from data are compatible with declared **intrinsic resolution** of AGILE trackers.
- Some unclear points remain, in particular on **quality cuts** to choose events for alignment; also the questions concerning sensor rotations along x and y axis.
- Once alignment procedure has been established, it will be necessary to figure out how to correctly handle the stereo u/v planes.