



II Commissioning di ALICE

Stefania Beole' for the ALICE Collaboration



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The ALICE experiment





ALICE tools for Data Taking, Online Calibration and DQM

- Experiment Control System (ECS)
- Detector Control System (DCS)
- Trigger configuration + High Level Trigger (HLT)
- Detector calibration
- Data Quality (DQ) monitoring

Experiment Control System

- The experiment is run via the Experiment Control System (ECS).
- The ECS is a layer of software which coordinates various independent online systems dedicated to different domains:
 - Detector Control System
 - ⇒ Data Acquisition (DAQ)
 ⇒ Trigger system (TRG)
 ⇒ High Level Trigger (HLT)





ECS

ECS manages independent data taking runs via "partitioning"

- partition is a group of detectors :
 - ✓ 'Active' detectors
 - ✓ 'excluded' detectors
- ⇒ Two types of operations:
 - ✓ Global :all the active detectors
 - ✓ Individual : one single detector
 - ✓ Global individual detector operatiand on are mutually exclusive
- the Trigger Partition Agent (TPA) connects the partition to the Central Trigger Processor (CTP)



DCS individual detectors

DCS controls and monitors for each detector several working parameters

- The supervision and operation programs are implemented via a Finite State Machine
- Intuitive and generic method to model the behaviour of a system or a device
- An object has a well defined collection of *states*
- And the states by executing actions
 - ✓ Triggered by an operator or an external event





TRIGGER

- ALICE is mainly a Minimum Bias experiment
 - Trigger detectors
 ⇒ Silicon Pixel Detector (SPD) Fast OR
 ⇒ V0 (scintillators providing MB trigger for the ALICE barrel)
 ⇒ Time Of Fligth (TOF)
 ⇒ EMCAL
 ⇒ Zero Degree Calorimeter (ZDC)
 ⇒ MUON TRG
 ⇒ ACORDE
- Trigger classes based on different combination of the above dets
 - ⇒ Minimum Bias (based on VO; and SPD)
 - ⇒ High Multiplicity
 - Rare signals (dimuon, electrons, jets)
- Calibration triggers

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High Level Trigger

Purpose: 0

- → Online event reconstruction and analysis
- → Providing of trigger decisions
- Selection of regions of interest within an event
- performance monitoring of the ALICE detectors

TRD

RAW data

Cluster

Tracker

→ Online production of calibration data



1

2

3

4

5

6

Time, causality, complexity

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Calibration

- Dedicated calibration runs or dedicated triggers in physics runs
- "Detector Algorithms" (DA) run on Local Data Concentrators (before event building)
 - → Compute Calibration values (e.g. baselines, gain, noisy channels, drift speeds,...)
 - ⇒ DAs are integrated in the offline framework (AliRoot)
- A system called *Shuttle* moves calibration values and selected DCS data points to the Offline Conditions DB (OCDB)
 - Objects = Standard root files registered in the GRID catalogue with an appropriate versioning system (run validity range, version number)
- Obtained calibration parameters available on the GRID after few minutes
 - \Rightarrow checked by the shifter to validate the calibrations before starting physics data taking

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ALICE Repository ALICE Repository ALICE Repository ALICE Repository Google Map SHUTTLE for data taking at Point2 (click here to go to the test setup) SHUTTLE running AliRoot version v4-18-Rev-09 (rev. #39992) SHUTTLE statistics (current status: ONLINE, processing run: 114883, unprocessed runs: 2) DCS errors/last hour: 0, FXS errors/last hour: 0, GRP failures/last hour: 0, OCDB errors/last hour: 0												
Production info	Run#	Run type	First seen	Last seen	SHUTTLE	ACO	EMC	FMD	GRP	HLT	HMP	MCH
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Build system	114879	CALIBRATION	today 09:51	today 09:52	Done h				Done (1) h			Done (1) h
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OFFLINE calibration

- Not all the parameters can be obtained via simple DA on limited statistics
- Calibration task (train) currently under study

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- AMORE (Automatic MOnitoRing Environment) is the tool for • Detector and Data Quality Monitoring
 - Anitoring raw quantities on single subdetectors, e.g. hit maps, data size, detector occupancy
 - Plots of local reconstruction results (e.g. spacial distributions of reconstructed points, drift time distributions,...). **Examples from Silicon**
 - Reconstruction performed online on dedicated machines





Fast Offline & performances

Selected examples (Inner Tracking System, Time projection Chamber, Time Of Flight detectors) concerning:

- calibration
- reconstruction
- *⇒*alignment

Event Reconstruction

- Online event reconstruction and analysis, visualization (fast tracking) and vertexing -> HLT
- Fast offline:



- ⇒ Data -> (via Shuttle) Castor (Mass storage @Tier0)
- \Rightarrow Local reconstruction detector by detector
- ⇒ Event building
- → Vertexing & pile up detection
- → Tracking (barrel and muon arm)
- \Rightarrow VO and Kink finding

Preliminary results presented by R. Nania & C. Bianchin



Run 104892, raw data chunk 09000104892020.130, event in chunk 1840

- EventSummaryData + ESD friends
 - ⇒Vertex spd
 - ⇒Vertex tracks
 - ⇒ Tracks
 - Rec points
 associated to

 tracks....

Inner Tracking System ITS



Inner Tracking System (ITS)

Six layers of silicon detectors
 ⇒ Coverage: |η|<0.9

Three technologies

- ⇒ Pixels (SPD) 9.8 M channels
- ⇒ Drift (SDD) 133 k channels
- Double-sided Strips (SSD) 2.6M channels

Design goals

Optimal resolution for primary vertex and track impact parameter

➡ Minimize

- ✓ distance of the innermost layer from beam axis (<r>≈ 3.9 cm)
- ✓ material budget (1% X/X0 per layer)
- Maximum occupancy (central PbPb) < few %</p>
- \Rightarrow 2D devices in all the layers
- dE/dx information in the 4 outermost layers for particle ID in 1/β² region



Layer	Det.	Radius	Length	Resolution (μ m)			
	Туре	(cm)	(cm)	rø	Ζ		
1	SPD	3.9	28.2	12	100		
2	SPD	7.6	28.2	12	100		
3	SDD	15.0	44.4	35	25		
4	SDD	23.9	59.4	35	25		
5	SSD	38.0	86.2	20	830		
6	SSD	43.0	97.8	20	830		

ITS operation and calibration



ITS Alignment: results



Primary Vertexing in ALICE

- First reconstruction of interaction vertex from ٥ SPD **tracklets** (pairs of points in 2 innermost ITS layers), before tracking (**VERTEX SPD**)
 - ⇒ Initiate barrel tracking + multiple scattering correction in muon arm
 - Anitor the interaction diamond position guasi-online
 - \Rightarrow dN/dn measurement with SPD
- Second reconstruction of interaction vertex from tracks reconstructed in the barrel (VERTEX TRK)
 - → Accurate determination for physics analysis (e.g. D mesons) cfr. Talk by C. Bianchin





From first p-p run

• Vertex reconstruction efficiency= 94%

Vertex efficiency and resolution



Pileup detection

- Interactions occurring in a time window of 100 ns (4 bunch crossings) pile-up in the SPD
- The SPD vertexer can be used to tag pile-up events
 - After finding the first vertex, the tracklets which are not pointing to this ("main") vertex are used to check if there are other vertices originating particles

Event display of a pile-up event at 900 GeV





TPC calibration

- TPC installed in ALICE since 2007, running continuously from May to October 0 2008 and since August 2009
- > 750 million events (cosmics, krypton, and laser) recorded, with and without B
- first round of calibrations (dE/dx, momentum, alignment, gain) completed 0 before collisions



¹ Stefania Beolè

from cosmics

10

p, (GeV)

10-

J. Alme et al., TPC collab., arXiv:1001.1950

value (5% at

10 GeV/c)

TOF performance



- Track Matching with TPC
 ⇒ FWHM = PAD size 2.5 cm
 - Smearing due to resolution on extrapolated track from TPC



• Time resolution from cosmics

- First corrections already implemented in 2008 σ=130 ps
- After 2009: new calibration, more statistics, track quality selection -> σ=89 ps



Conclusions

- Long way to commission, calibrate and align several detectors with different characteristics
- Results are paying off!

TPC dE/dx

d

momentum p (GeV/c)

pp @ 900 GeV

ALICE performance

work in progress



ITS dE/dx

 \rightarrow down to

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10

250

200

150

100

50

0

π

dE/dx in TPC (a.u.)



ITS alignment strategy

- Data sets: cosmics + first pp collisions (and beam gas)
 - use cocktail of tracks from cosmics and pp to cover full detector surface and to maximize correlations among volumes

• Start with B off, then switch on B (pp)

possibility to select high-momentum (no multiple scattering) tracks for alignment

General strategy:

- ⇒ validation of survey measurements with cosmics
- start with layers easier to calibrate: SPD and SSD

✓ good resolution in $r\phi(12-20 \mu m)$, worse in $z(120-830 \mu m)$

- ⇒ global ITS alignment relative to TPC (already internally aligned)
- finally, inclusion of SDD, which need longer calibration (interplay between alignment and calibration)
- Two independent track-based alignment methods:
 ⇒ global: Millepede (default method)
 ⇒ local: iterative method based on residuals minimization

Alignment for Silicon Drift Detectors

- SDD → the two intermediate layers
- In SDD, local x determined from drift time:

 $x_{loc} = (t - t_0) \times v_{drift}$ \checkmark two calibration parameters: t_0 and v_{drift}

- Interplay between alignment and calibration
- t₀ and v_{drift} (also obtained from injectors) as additional parameters in Millepede



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Comparison DATA – MC @ 2.36 TeV

• σ for VERTEX TRK and SPD vs tracklet multiplicity







Online Data Quality Monitoring Framework

