

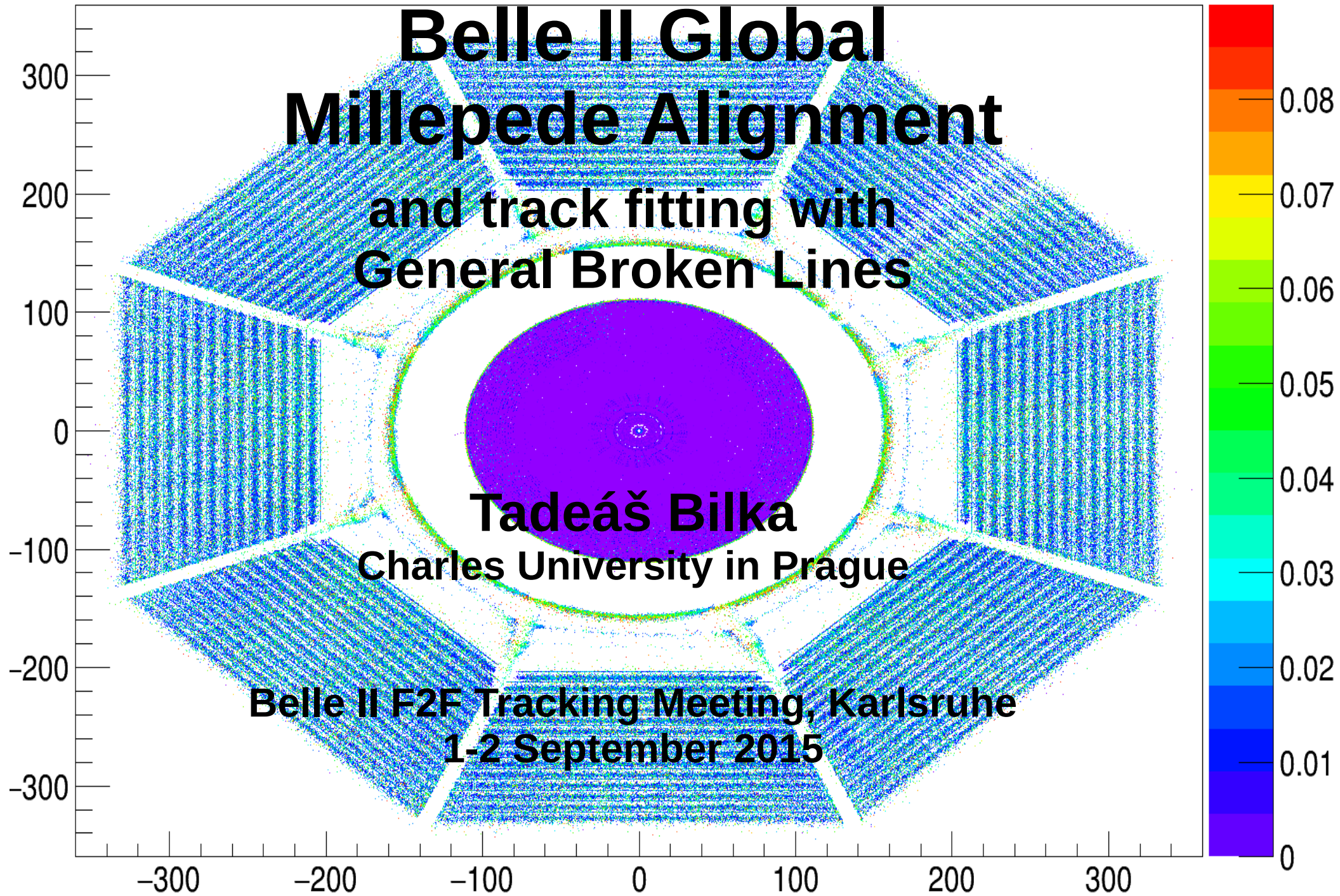
predFglo[1]:predFglo[0]:thinScat {thinScat>0.&&thinScat<0.09}

Belle II Global Millepede Alignment and track fitting with General Broken Lines

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Overview

- The Calibration Framework
 - Everything runs inside it...
 - But sure it is not too advanced and has some issues...
- Alignment package (Millepede II & GBL integration)
 - That on the other side is quite a powerfull tool already...
 - You want some proof? **VXD alignment test**
 - You want more? **Welcome BKLM!**
- Future plans
- Conclusions

The Calibration Framework

- Tried to implement **granularity=run**, dependencies, iteration, splitting of data collection and calibration/monitoring
- A calibration module can be used multiple times (e.g. each run)
- Main problem in short:
 - Basf2 can mix events from different runs in multi-core processing
 - The first event of a new run is always merged before anything in output path runs
 - Calibration **MUST** live in output path (But collection is preferred in event path)
- We want to allow: collection in event path, processing of multiple events, arbitrary splitting of input data, splitting of collection and calibration/monitoring (->merging), multi-core processing, ...

Only possible solution for now

- Illustrative caveat-showing example
 - You process 50 runs in experiment 6 in 1 job, have a module which should calibrate from data of each run and uses 10 histograms for that
 - Your module will be placed 50 times in the path with names like `module_6_1_6_1`, `module_6_2_6_2`, ...
 - The histograms fill have prefix with module name
 - There will be 500 histograms in DataStore, most of the time only waiting
 - All calibrations will be done at termination (solves mixing of events)
- Performance? Online calibration?
- Question? Comments? Suggestions?

CalibrationFramework.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import os
import sys
from basf2 import *
from ROOT import Belle2
import modularCalibration as cal

set_random_seed(100)
set_log_level(LogLevel.INFO)
use_local_database('db/database.txt', '', LogLevel.WARNING)

# Makes list of 2-tuples [(exp, runs[0]), (exp, runs[1]), ...]

def exp_runs(exp, runs):
    if not isinstance(runs, list):
        runs = [runs]
    expruns = []
    for run in runs:
        expruns.append((exp, run))
    return expruns

# Set path and format of DST files and runs, where magnet is off
# If you don't, you should see plenty of failed extrapolations
cal.setDstStoragePattern('alignment/examples/DST_Exp{experiment}_Run{run}.root')
cal.setMagnetOffRuns(exp_runs(1, range(1, 101)))

# createCalibration(name='tadeasTest1.root')#, importCalibration='database.root')

cal.selectRange(1, 1, 2, 100)

cal.selectSample(
    exp_runs(1, range(1, 11)) +
    exp_runs(2, range(1, 11))
)

cal.loadGeometry()
```

CalibrationFramework.py

```
# Generate misalignment in first pass
if not os.path.isfile('calibration_cache.txt'):
    misalignment = cal.VXDMisalignment('VXDMisalignment')
    # misalign everything
    misalignment.genSensorU('0.0.0', 0.01)
    misalignment.genSensorV('0.0.0', 0.01)
    misalignment.genSensorW('0.0.0', 0.01)
    misalignment.genSensorAlpha('0.0.0', 0.001)
    misalignment.genSensorBeta('0.0.0', 0.001)
    misalignment.genSensorGamma('0.0.0', 0.001)

    # Reset misalignment to zero for sensor we fix
    # in PedeSteering (see below)
    misalignment.setSensorAll('4.0.1', 0.0)
    misalignment.setSensorAll('5.0.1', 0.0)
    misalignment.setSensorAll('6.0.0', 0.0)

    cal.generateMisalignment(misalignment)

cal.useMisalignment('VXDMisalignment')
cal.refitGBL()

cal.createPedeSteering(name='PedeSteeringFine',
                       commands=['method diagonalization 3 0.1',
                                'chiscut 30. 6.',
                                'outlierdownweighting 3',
                                'dwfractioncut 0.1'],
                       fix=['4.0.1.0', '5.0.1.0', '6.0.0.0']) # fix slanted SVD's + whole 6th layer

cal.addMillepedeCalibration(name='Millepede',
                            granularity='data',
                            steering='PedeSteeringFine')

cal.calibrate()
print statistics
```

Dependencies+Granularity

```
cal.createPedeSteering(fix=['4.0.1.0', '5.0.1.0', '6.0.0.0']) # fix slanted SVD's + whole 6th layer

cal.createPedeSteering(name='PedeSteeringFine',
                       commands=['method diagonalization 3 0.1',
                                  'chiscut 30. 6.',
                                  'outlierdownweighting 3',
                                  'dwfractioncut 0.1'],
                       fix=['4.0.1.0', '5.0.1.0', '6.0.0.0']) # fix slanted SVD's + whole 6th layer

cal.addMillepedeCalibration(name='MP2_perrun',
                            granularity='1.1.1.1,1.2.1.2,1.3.1.3,1.4.1.4')
cal.addMillepedeCalibration(name='MP2_perdata',
                            granularity='data',
                            dependency='MP2_perrun')
cal.addMillepedeCalibration(name='MP2_perdata_fine',
                            granularity='data',
                            dependency='MP2_perdata',
                            steering='PedeSteeringFine')

cal.calibrate()
print statistics
```

VXD Alignment Test

- Full example in alignment/examples
 - generate_samples.sh ... GenDST.py
 - calibrationFramework.py
- Sample
 - 100k particle gun events + 300k cosmic rays
 - Only about 100k cosmic muons pass selection:
 - $4 < \# \text{ hits} < 24$
 - Fit success & p-value > 0.001 (ideal geometry)
- Fixed 6th SVD layer and all slanted SVD sensors
 - Not misaligned. Used as reference.
 - Slanted - low statistics for cosmics & selection criteria

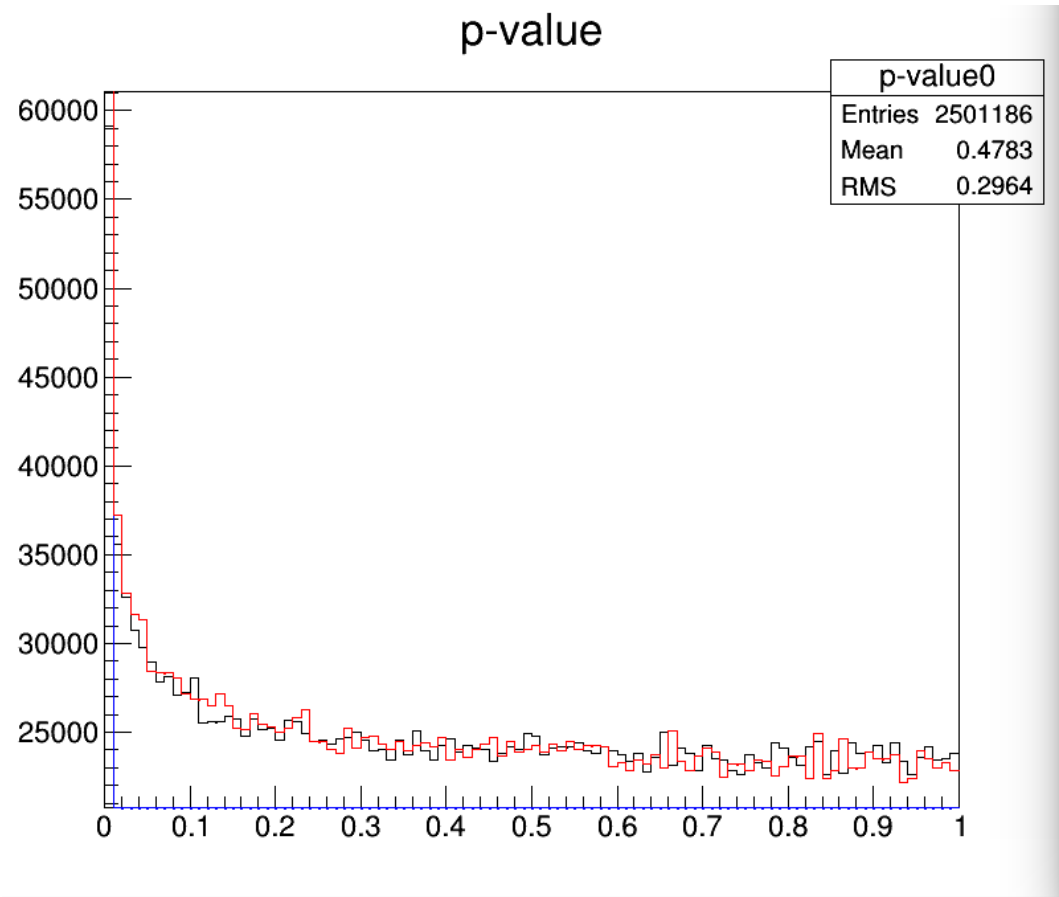
VXD Alignment Test

- Generated misalignment: random per each (non-fixed) sensor and param
 - u, v, w ... 100 micrometers
 - alpha, beta, gamma ... 1 mrad
- On following plots:
 - Black: ideal geometry
 - Blue: misaligned reconstruction geometry
 - Red: reconstruction geometry after Millepede alignment (2nd iteration with complete refit)

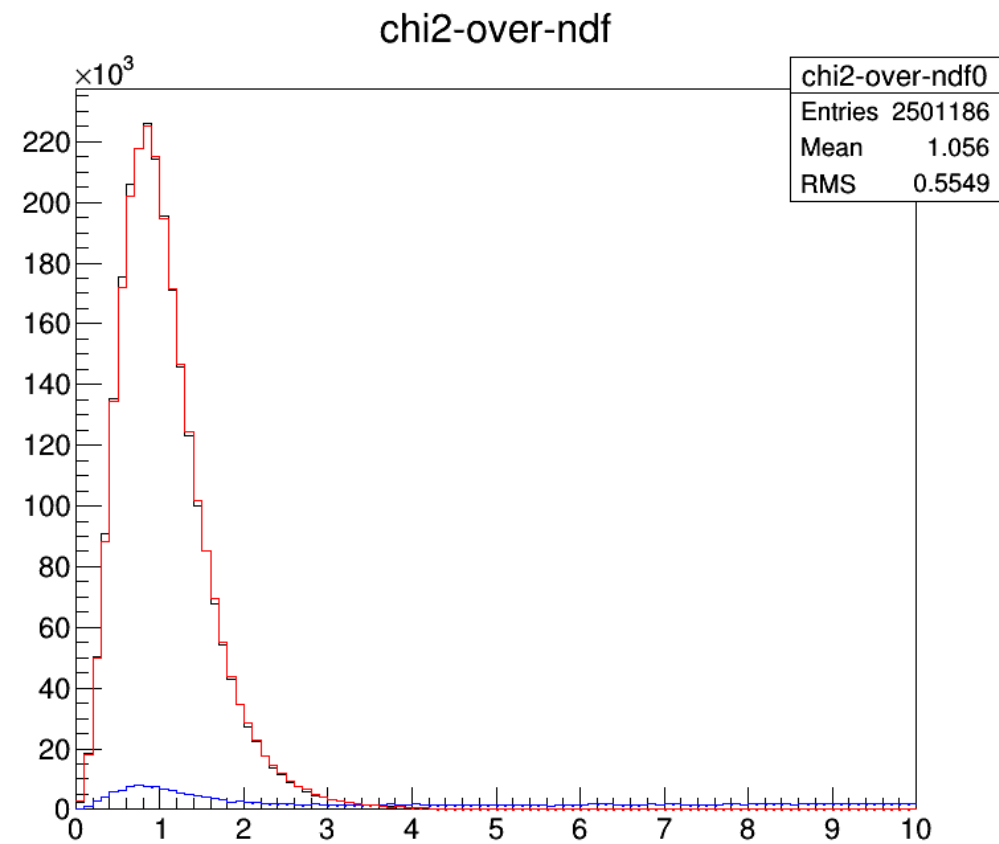
misalignment – alignment = residual misalignment

Chi squared

p-value

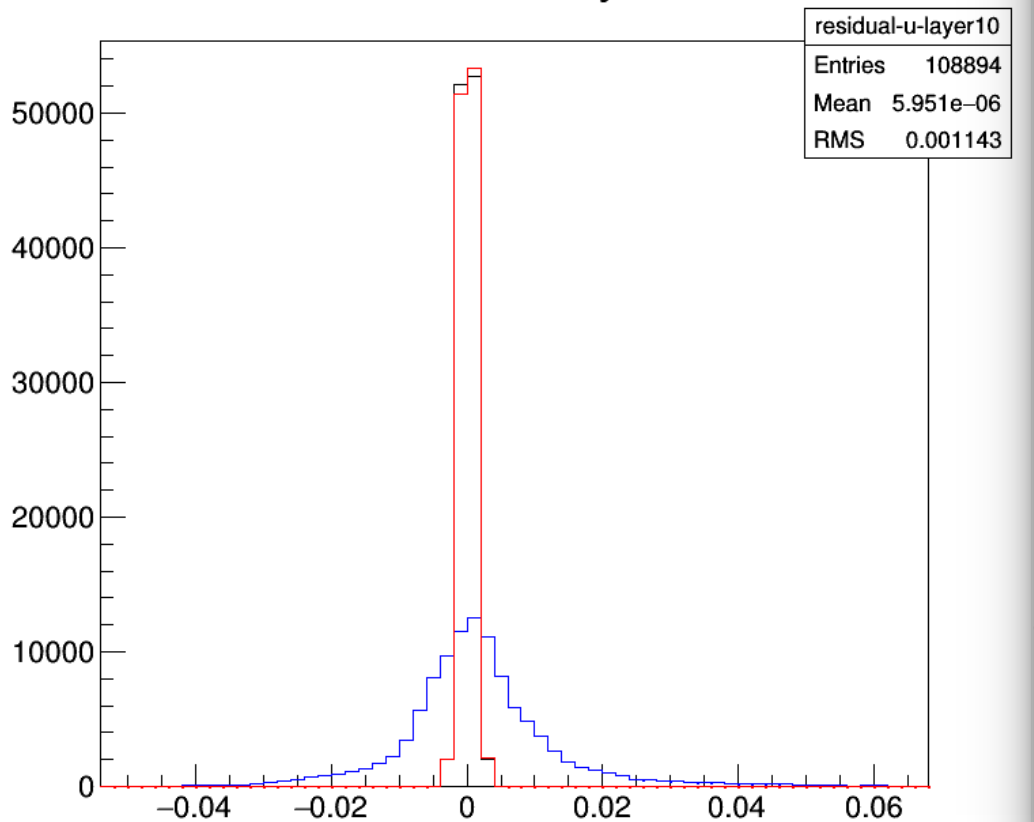


chi2-over-ndf

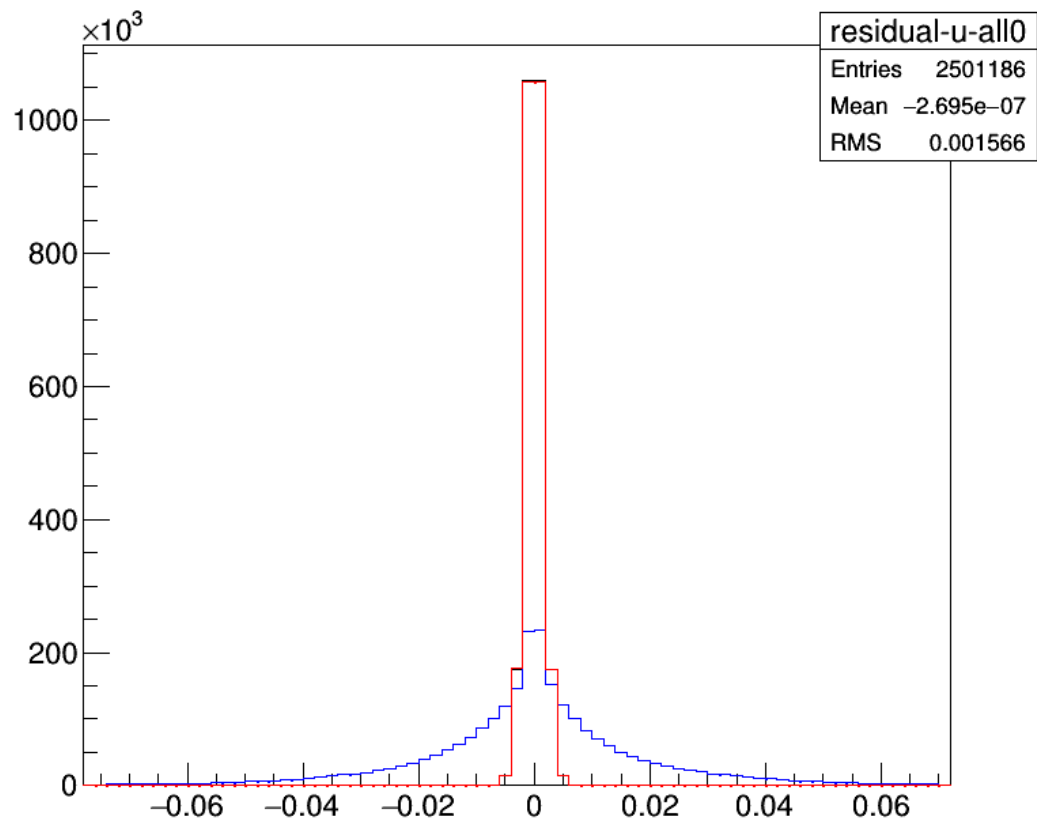


U (R-Phi) Residuals

residual-u-layer1

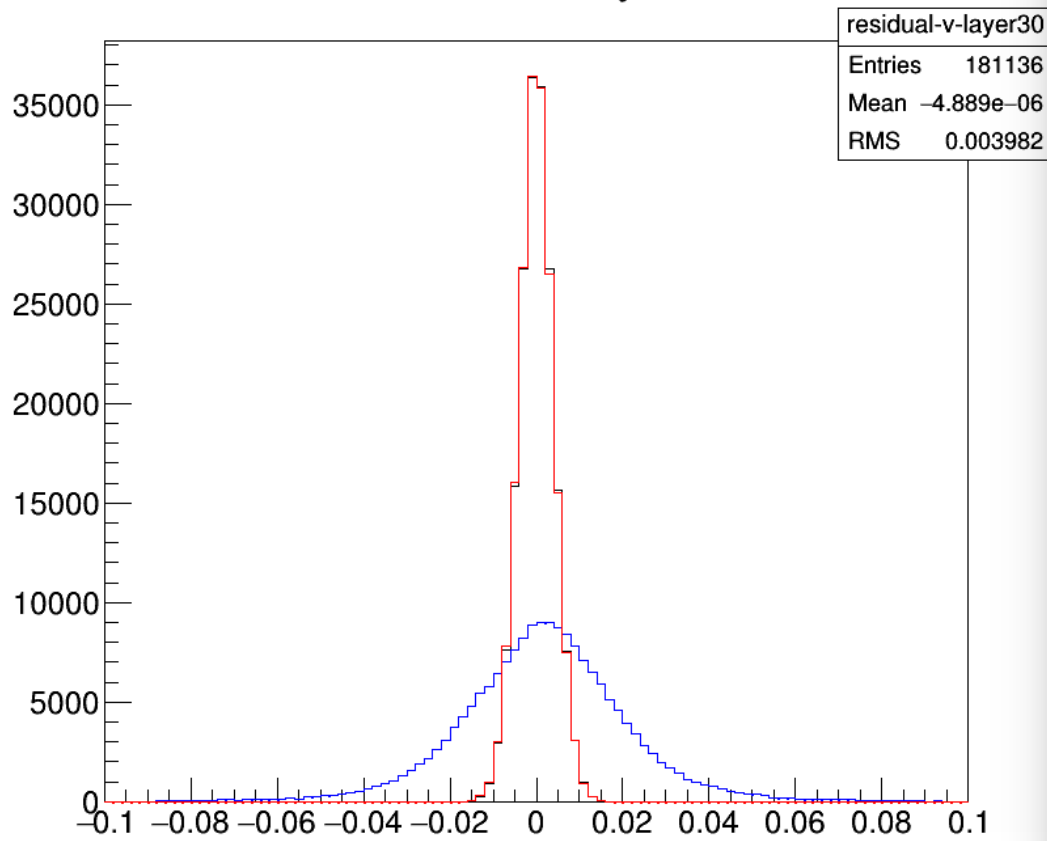


residual-u-all

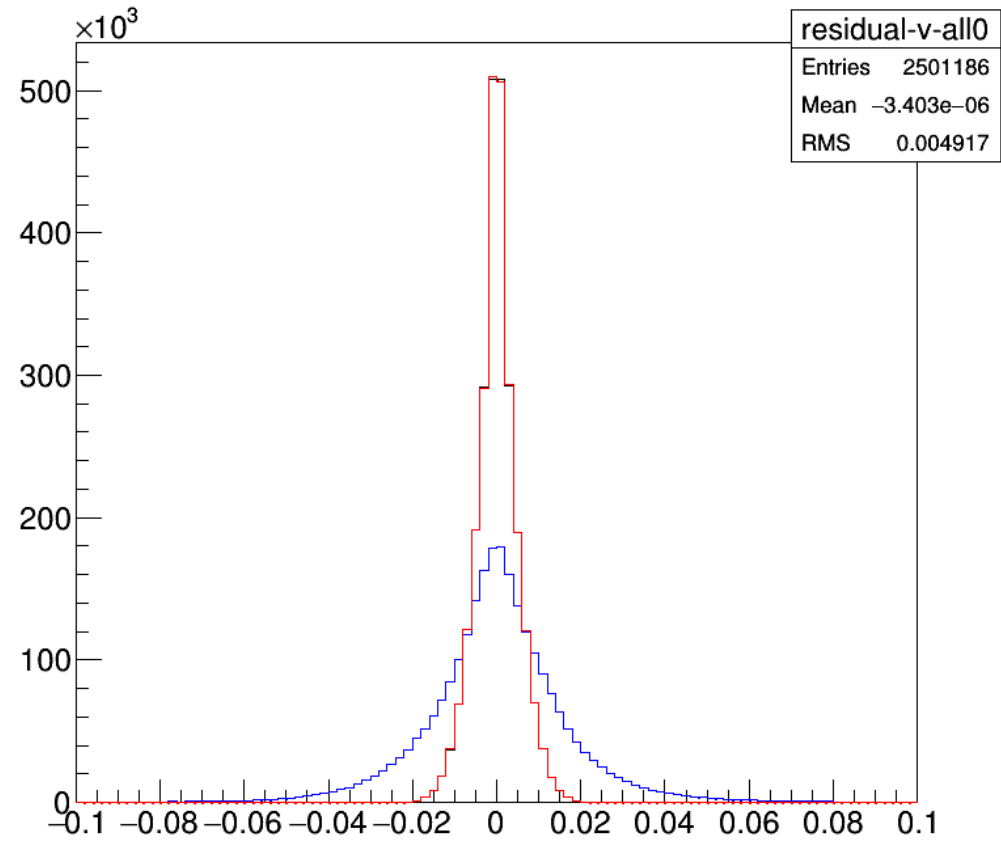


V (Z) Residuals

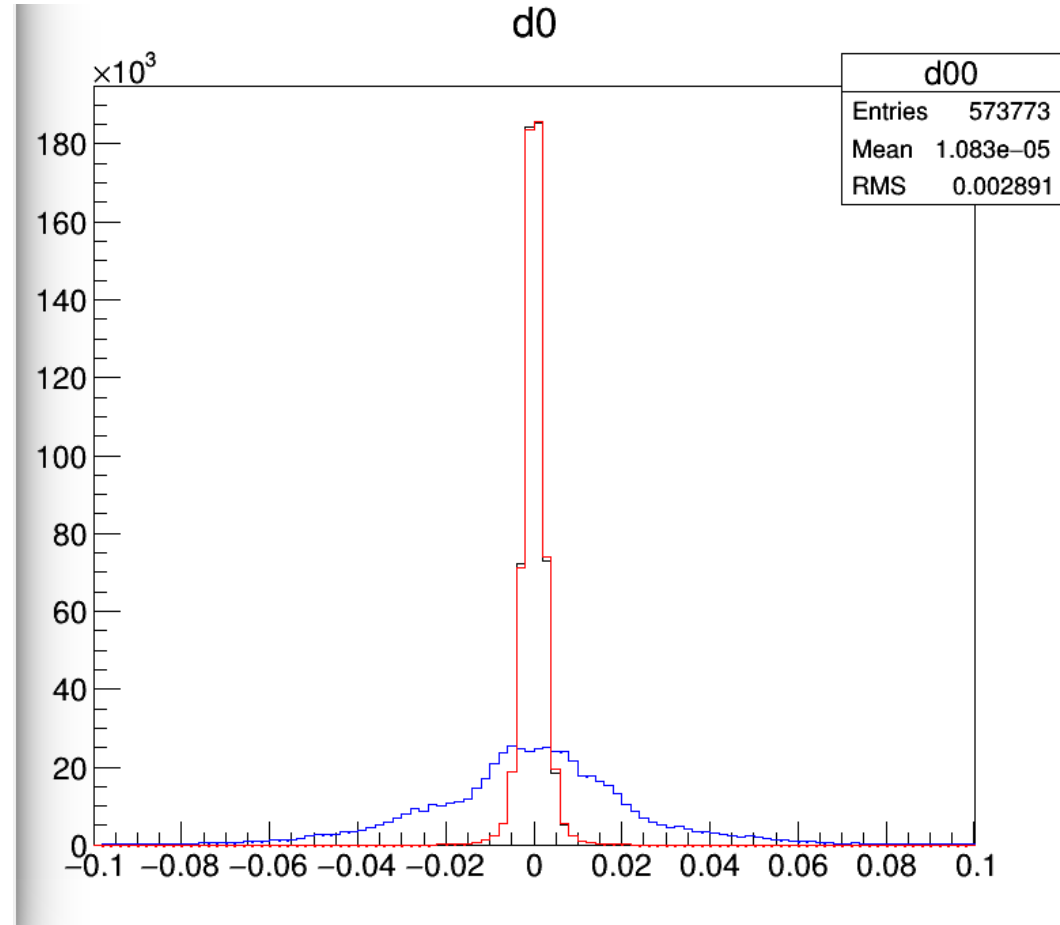
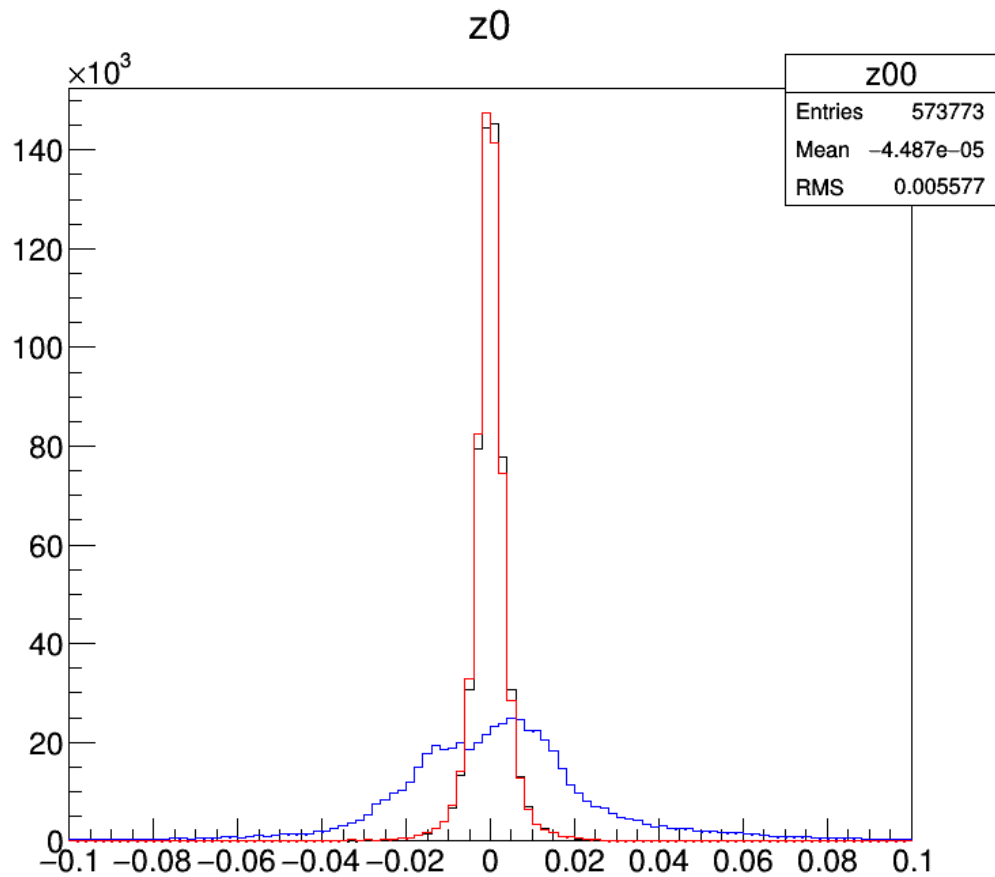
residual-v-layer3



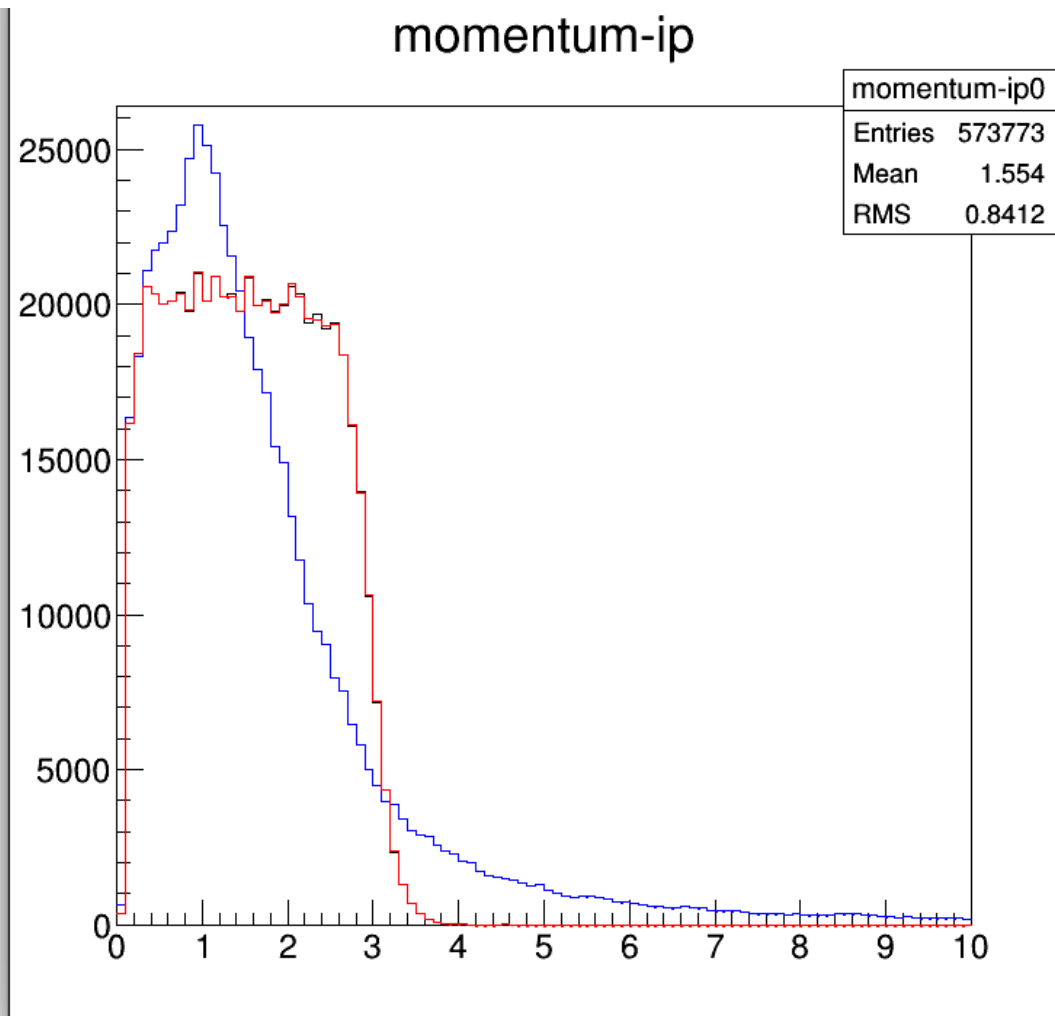
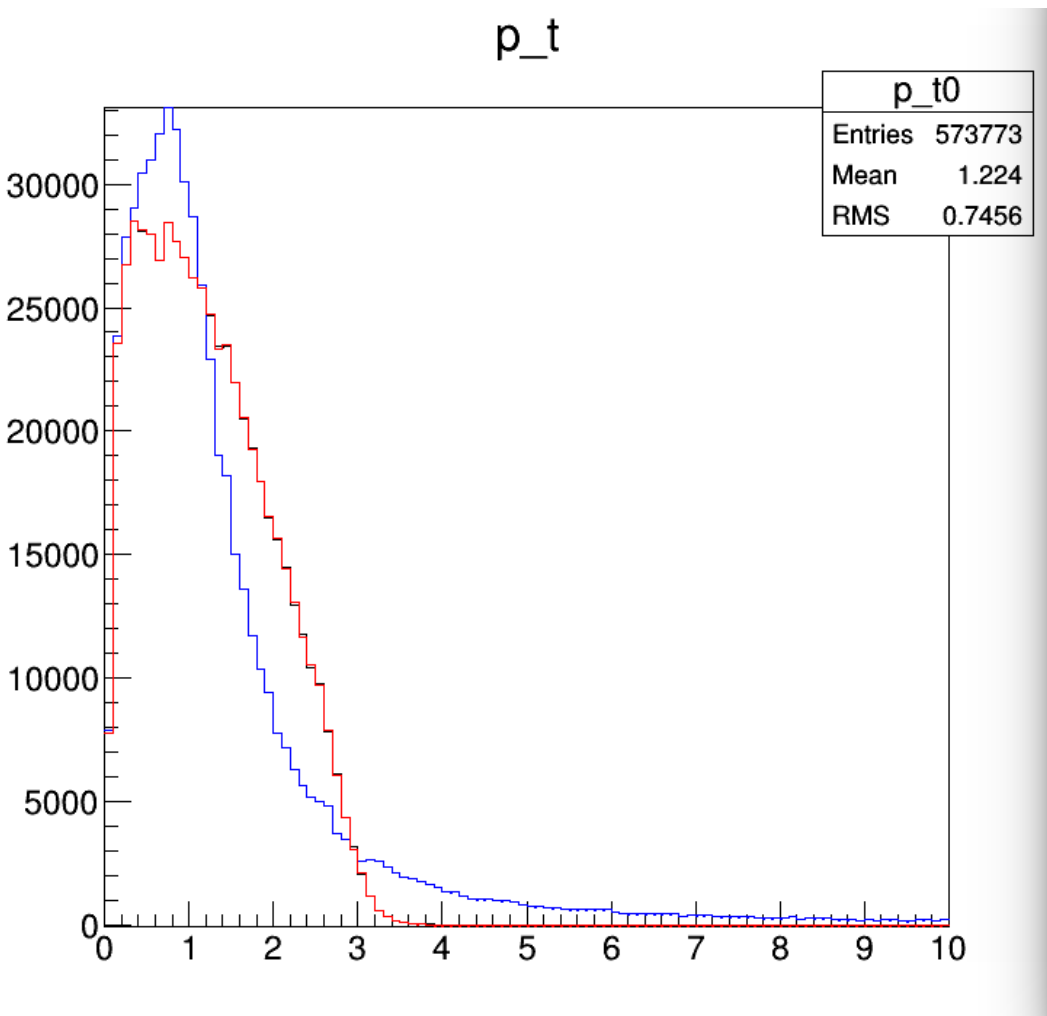
residual-v-all



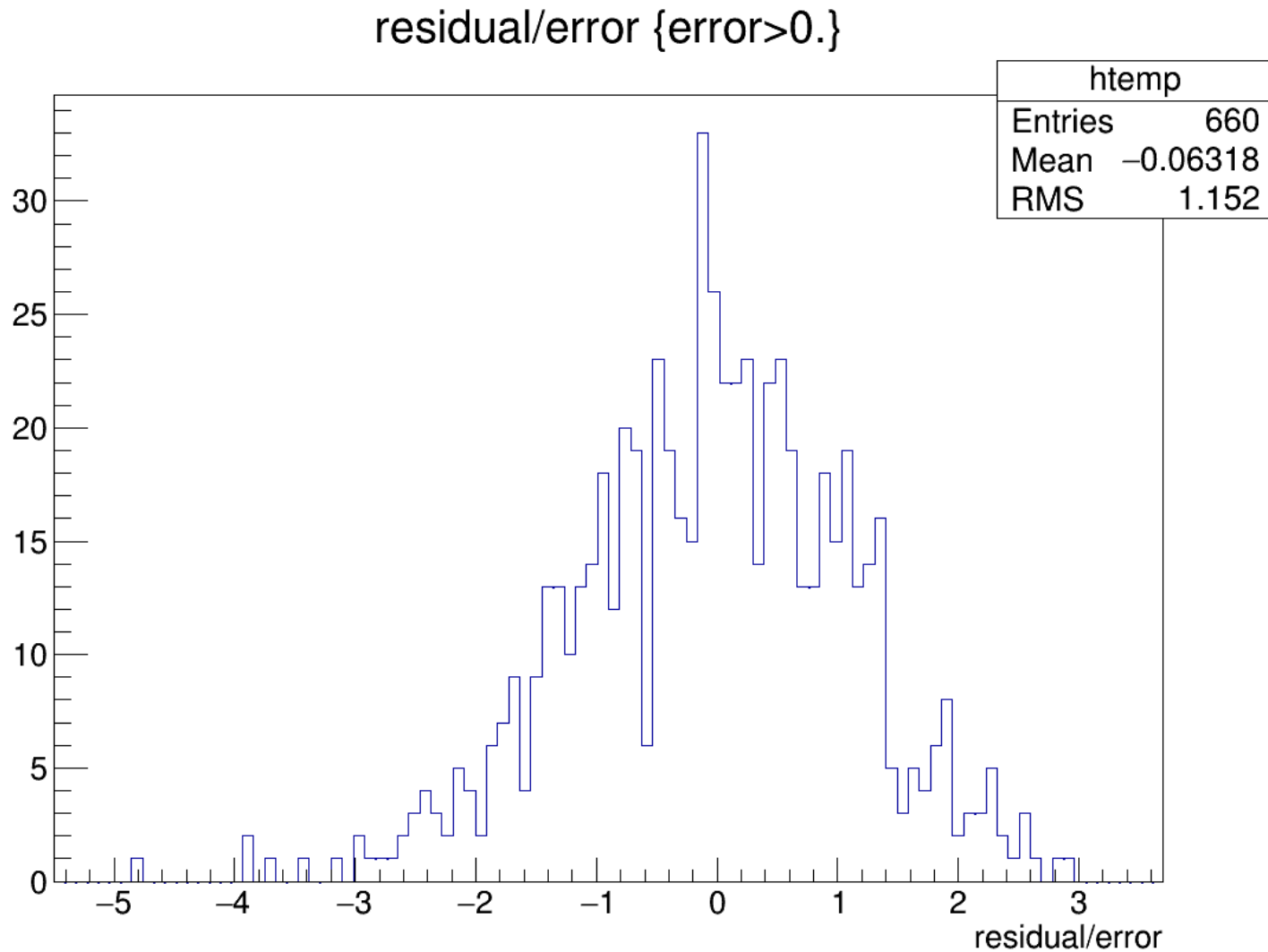
Vertex estimation in VXD (default particle gun)



Momentum estimation in VXD

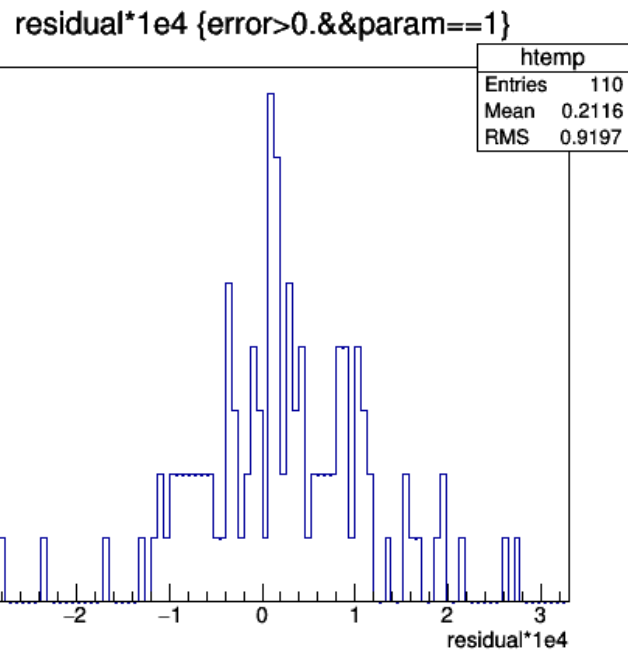
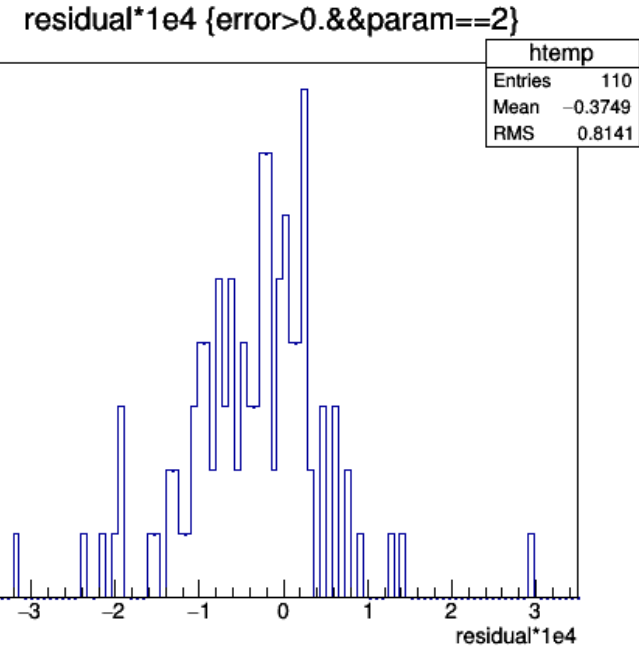
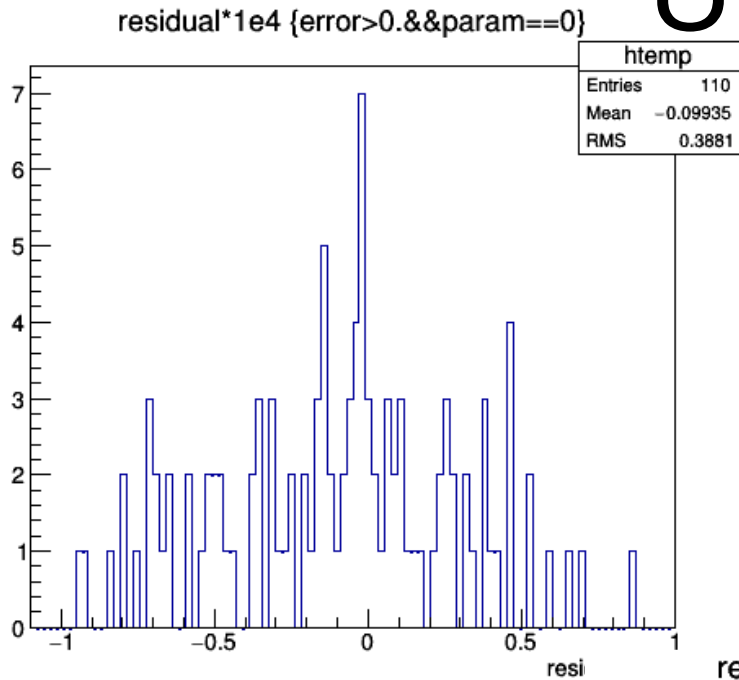


Residual Misalignment Pulls of all params



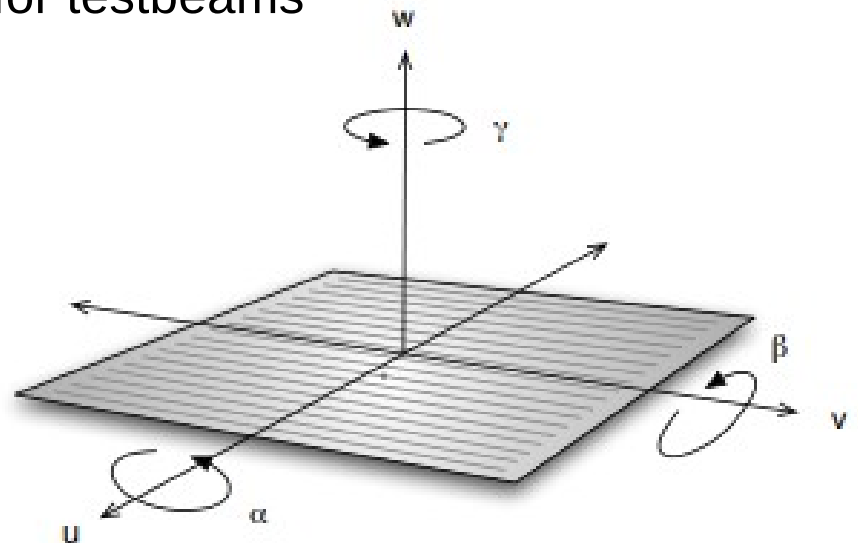
Residual Misalignment

U | V | W [um]



Parametrization of Angles

- In vxd/data/alignment.xml and elsewhere
 - Euler angles of Geant4: $zx'z''$ convention
- Proposal: $zy'x''$ convention (Tait–Bryan angles)
 - Better for infinitesimal angles (no $\pi/2$ skips)
 - Simpler to understand and imagine (for planes at least)
 - More intuitive to reach desired rotation „by hand“
 - Geant4 angles are a real nightmare for testbeams



Parametrization of Angles

- The rotation matrix from Tait–Bryan angles

```
TGeoRotation A;
Double_t m[9];
m[0] = cos(beta) * cos(gama);
m[1] = cos(alfa) * sin(gama) + sin(alfa) * sin(beta) * cos(gama);
m[2] = sin(alfa) * sin(gama) - cos(alfa) * sin(beta) * cos(gama);
m[3] = -cos(beta) * sin(gama);
m[4] = cos(alfa) * cos(gama) - sin(alfa) * sin(beta) * sin(gama);
m[5] = sin(alfa) * cos(gama) + cos(alfa) * sin(beta) * sin(gama);
m[6] = sin(beta);
m[7] = -sin(alfa) * cos(beta);
m[8] = cos(alfa) * cos(beta);
A.SetMatrix(m);
```

$$-\pi/2 < \beta < \pi/2 \quad \beta = \arcsin r_{13}$$

$$\alpha = \begin{cases} \tan^{-1} \frac{-r_{32}}{r_{33}} & (r_{33} \cos \beta > 0) \\ \tan^{-1} \frac{-r_{32}}{r_{33}} + \pi & (r_{33} \cos \beta < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\gamma = \begin{cases} \tan^{-1} \frac{-r_{21}}{r_{33}} & (r_{11} \cos \beta > 0) \\ \tan^{-1} \frac{-r_{21}}{r_{33}} + \pi & (r_{11} \cos \beta < 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\phi = \arctan2(A_{31}, A_{32})$$

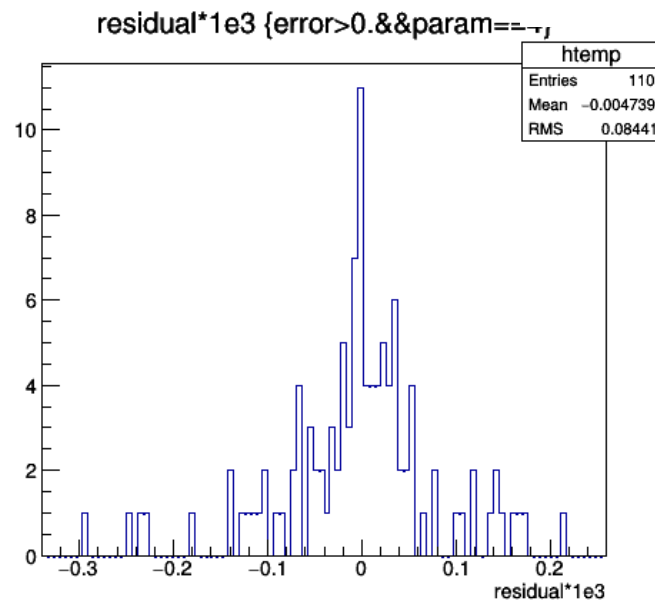
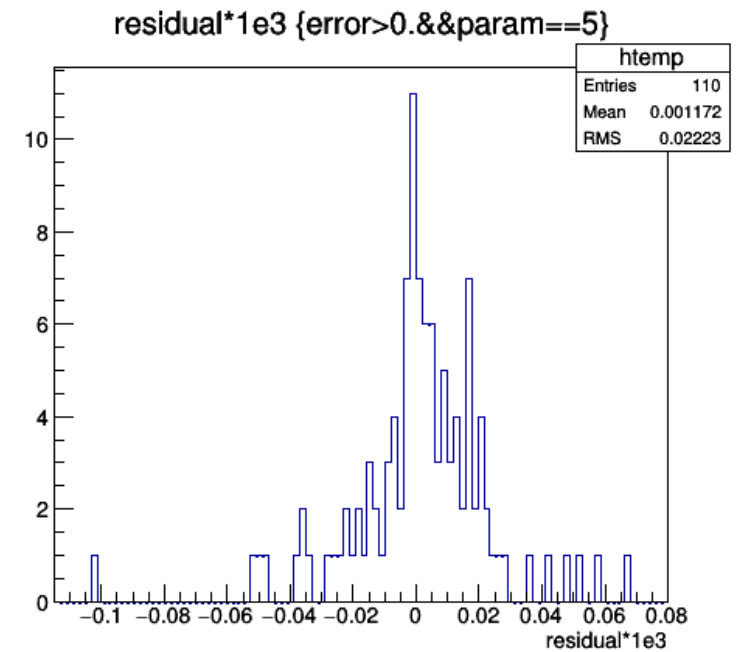
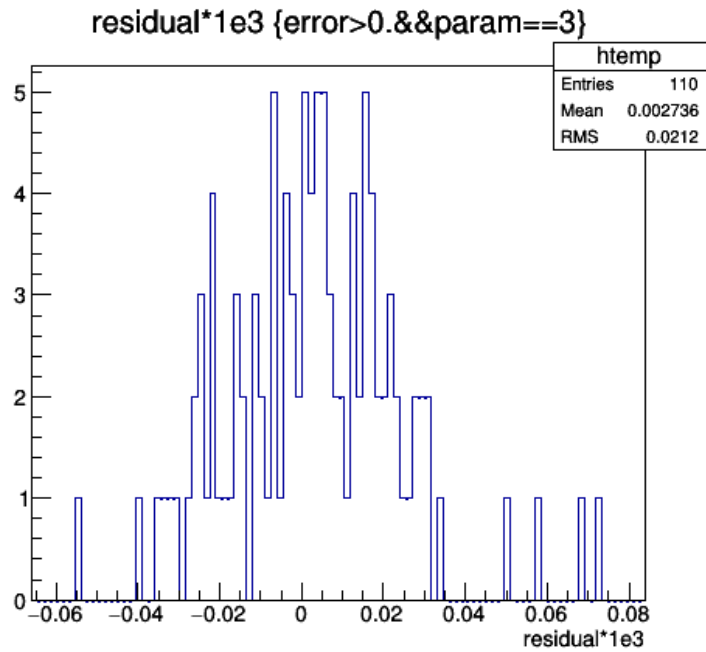
$$\theta = \arccos(A_{33})$$

$$\psi = -\arctan2(A_{13}, A_{23})$$

- TGeoRotation can give you Euler angles

Residual Misalignment

Alpha | Beta | Gamma [mrad]

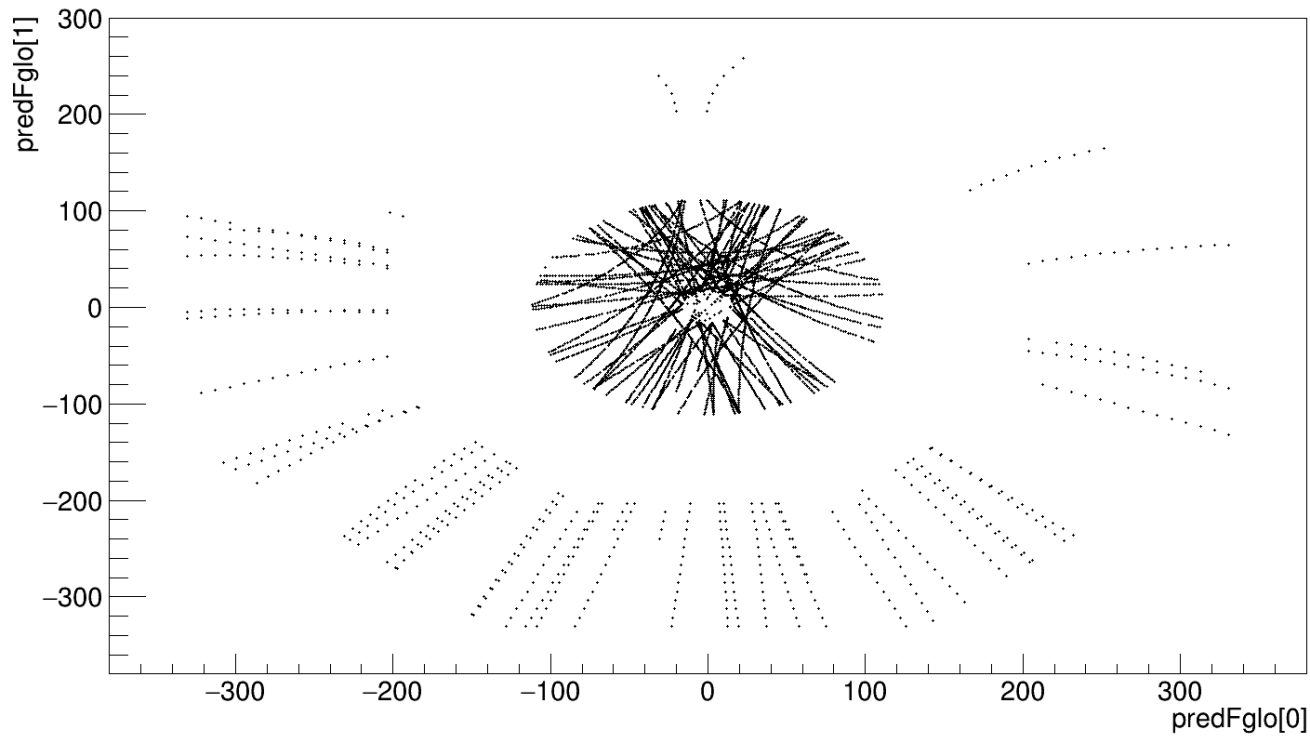


Welcome BKLM!

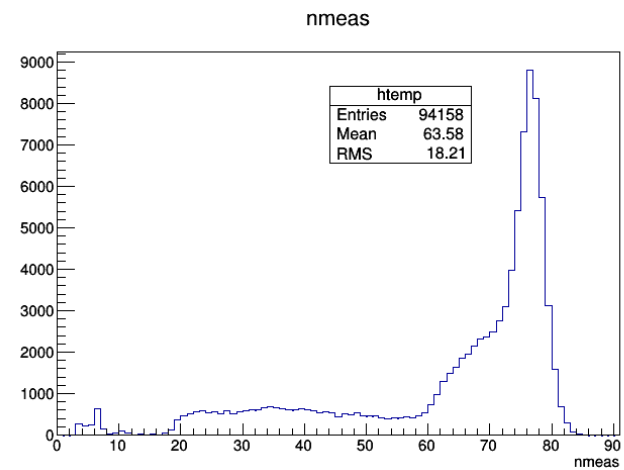
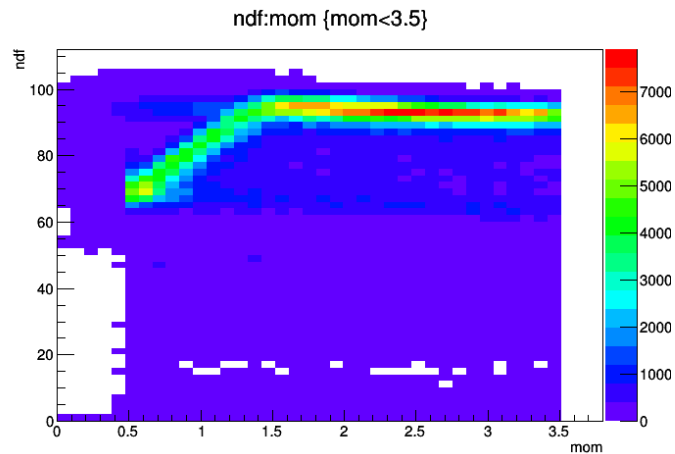
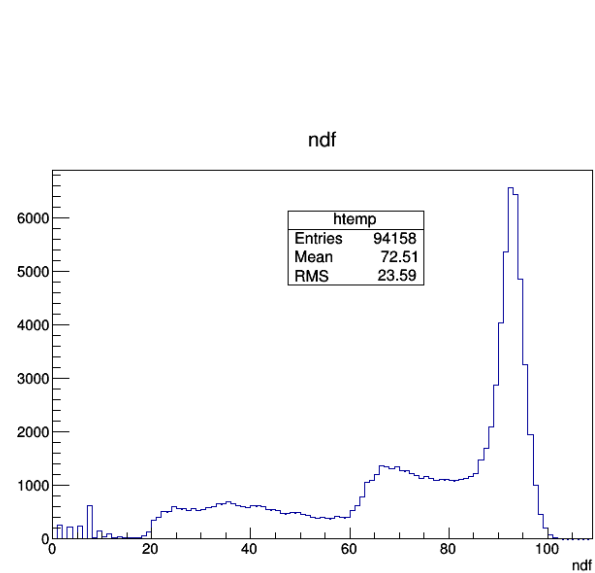
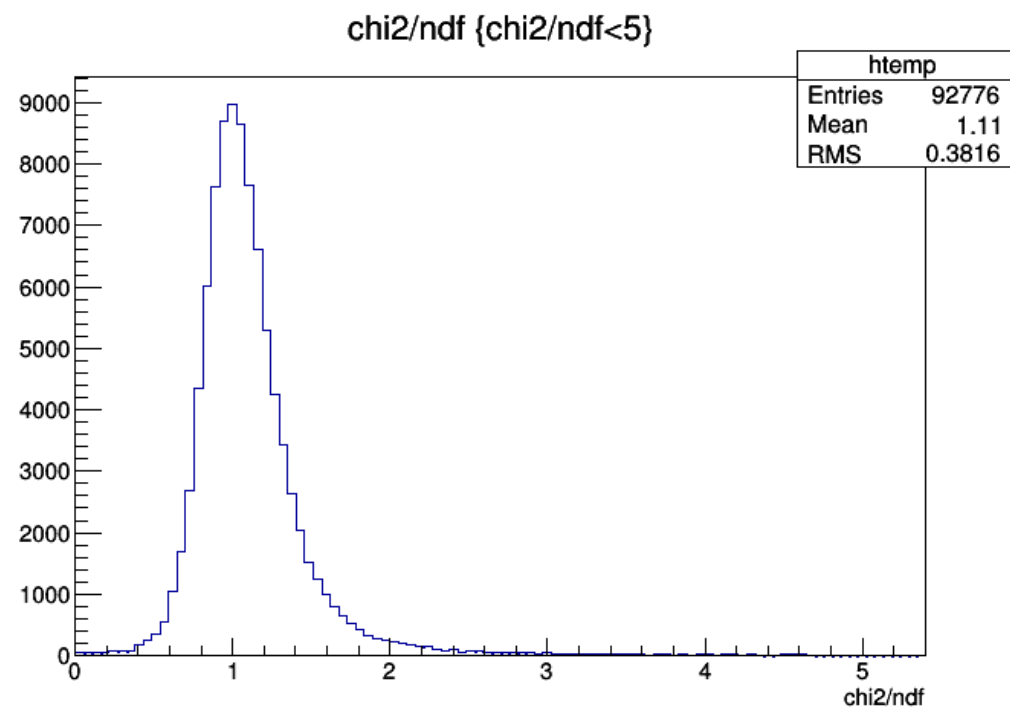
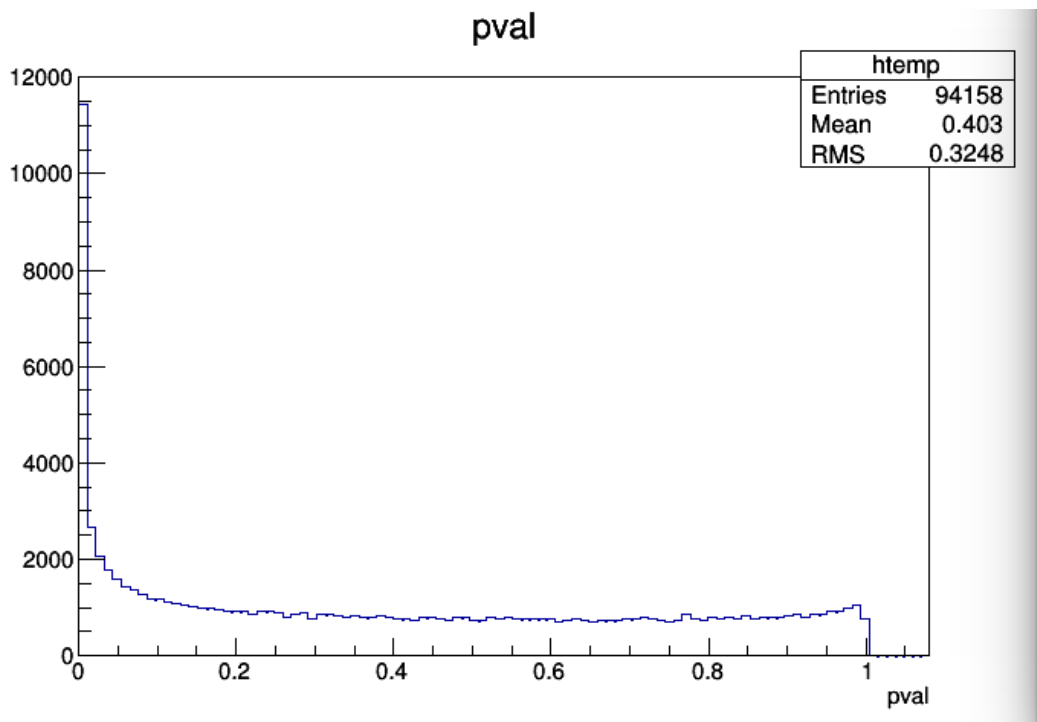
- The real main message:
 - We have new woman power in alignment!
Guan Yinghui
- Interface to GENFIT(by GBL) (BKLMRecoHit) and updated Muid module
- BKLM in Millepede alignment

Alignment and add_mc_reconstruction

- Full standard (MC) reconstruction has to be finished before alignment of KLM can start
- Without MC, wrong weights in CDC (solution: DAF seed for GBL + take closest measurement)
- Extrapolations to outer detectors for cosmics (B field on/off)
 - Cosmics + add(_mc)_reconstruction only extrapolates one arm
predFglo[1]:predFglo[0] {wire>0||layer>0}

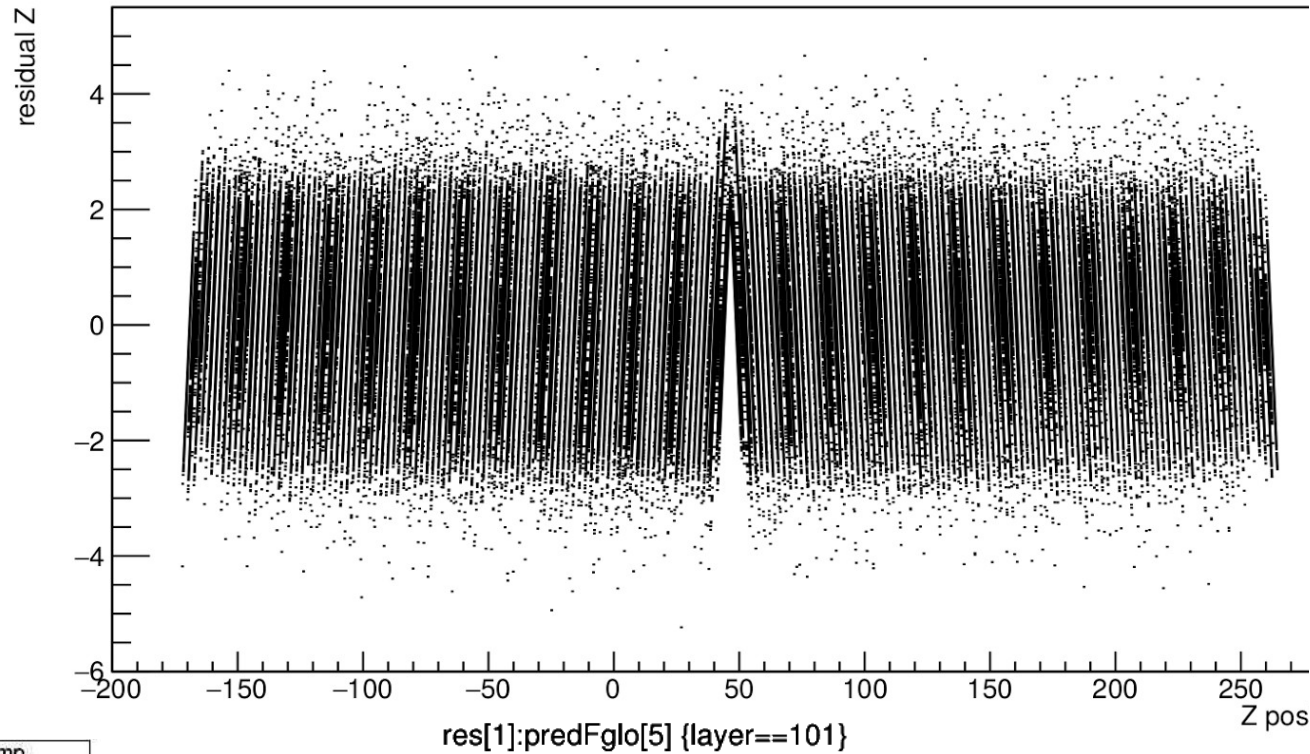


Full MC Reconstruction with BKLM

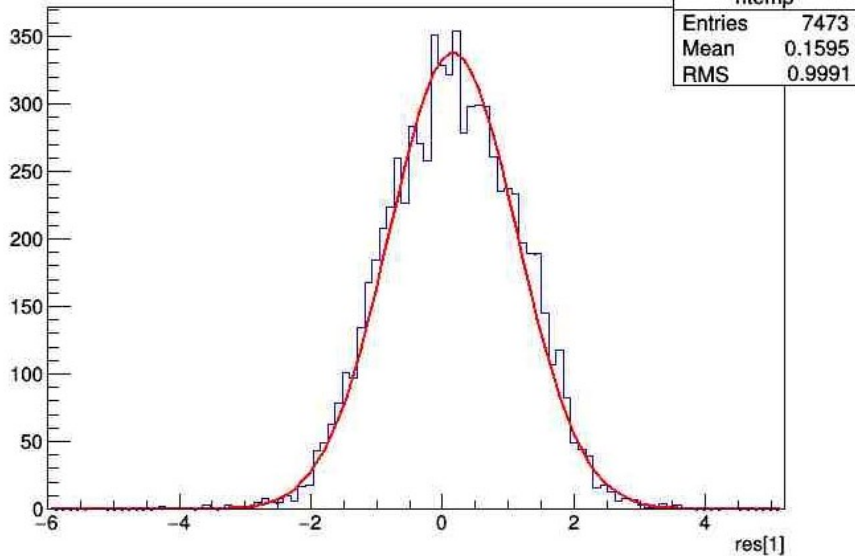


Reconstruction in BKLM

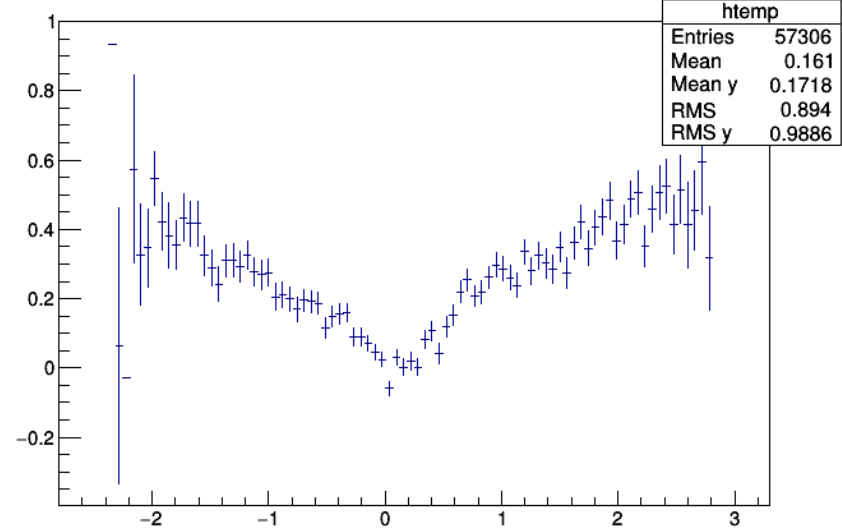
- $V(Z)$ residual
 - Correlation with z-position
 - Bias
- (R-Phi OK)



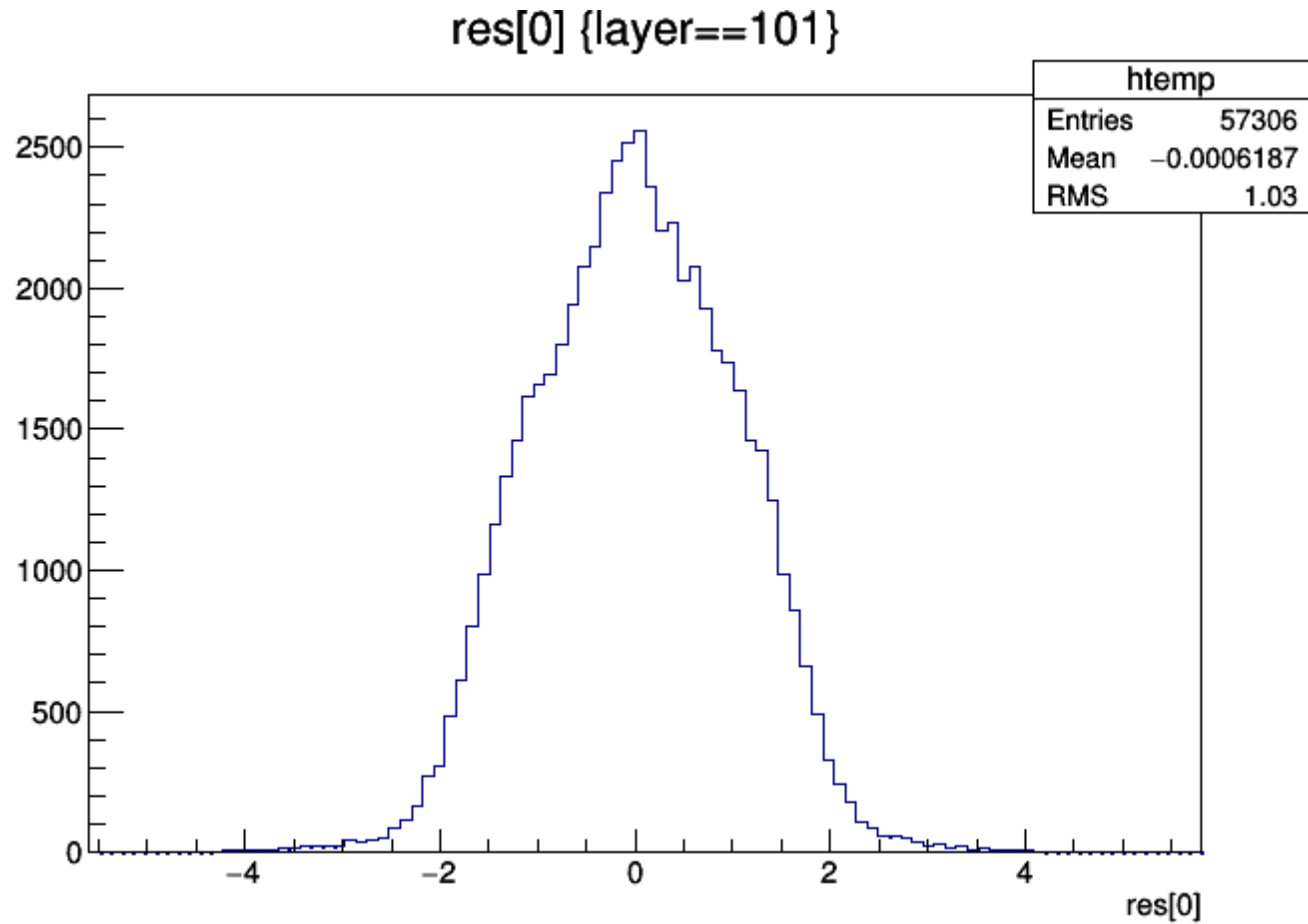
res[1] {layer==101&&ladder==1}



res[1]:predFglo[5] {layer==101}



(R-Phi OK)



Alignment in BKLM

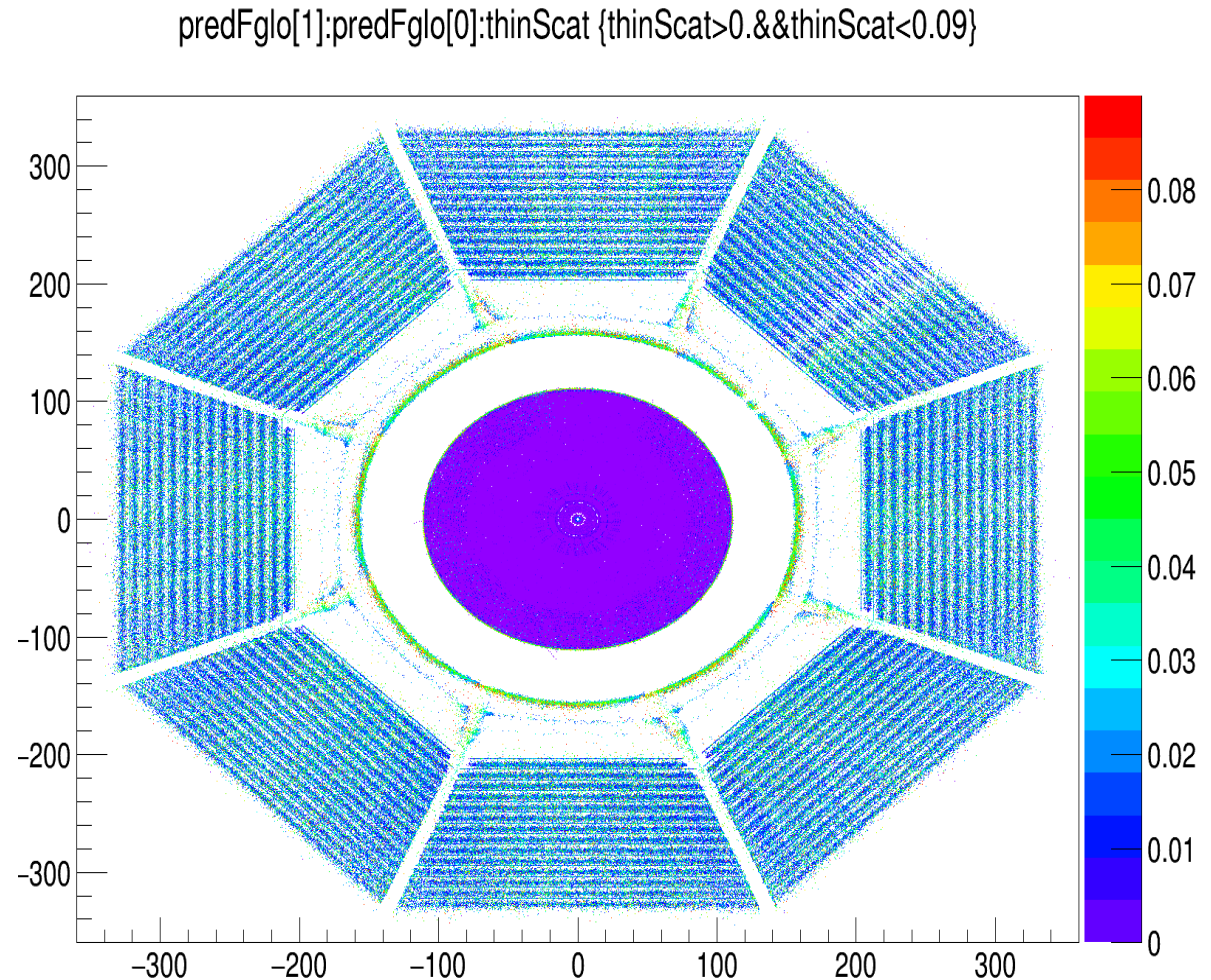
- From my private hacking test (100k IP muons)
 - sectors as rigid structures
(no internal movement of layers allowed)
Precision is better than 200um
 - movements of all modules
Precision on this sample is on level of 100's of micrometers, better or equal to 1mm.
- Millepede interprets bias as misalignment in $V(Z)$

Misalignment/Alignment

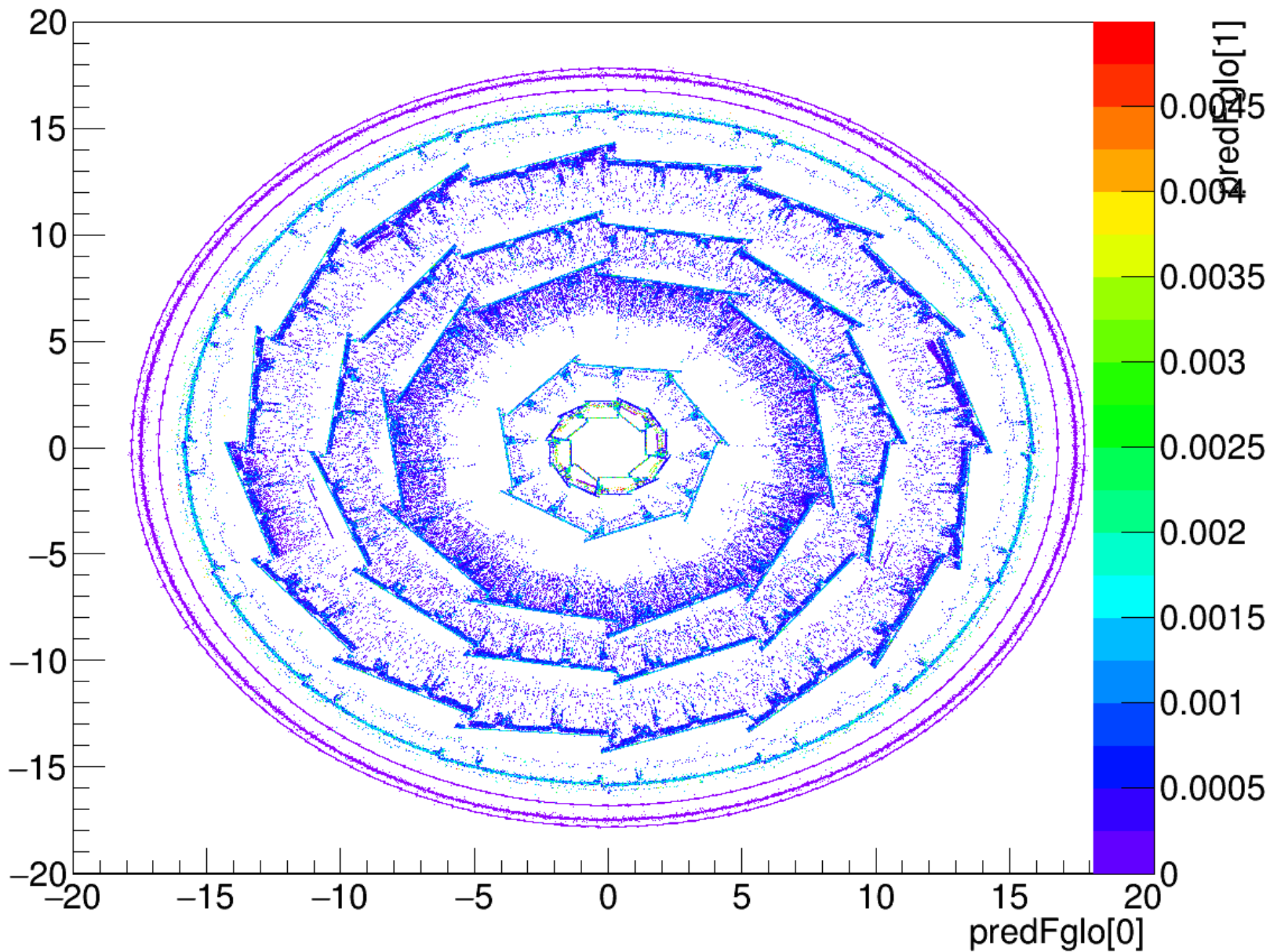
- Misalignment + alignment parameter access (Database)
- Only at tracking level in RecoHits
 - Shift/rotate virtual planes (+ hit local positions for deformations)
- Hierarchy + constraints
 - General treatment by alignment group
 - But sub-detectors need to implement misalignment of larger structures and expose parameters
 - Sub-detectors provide:
 - Identification of structures (VXD ladder 1 in layer 1: 1.1.0, CDC 1.1.511?)
 - Relations: mother->daughter (VxdID->VxdID, WireID->WireID, ...) and for each:
 - Transformation T: $[x,y,z]_{\text{mother}} = T * [x,y,z]_{\text{daughter}}$
- Common interfaces need to be decided everywhere

GblMultipleScatteringController

- Thick scatterers by default
- A scatterer at (and between) each (pair of) measurement
- Turn of MS inside CDC
 - gGeoManager

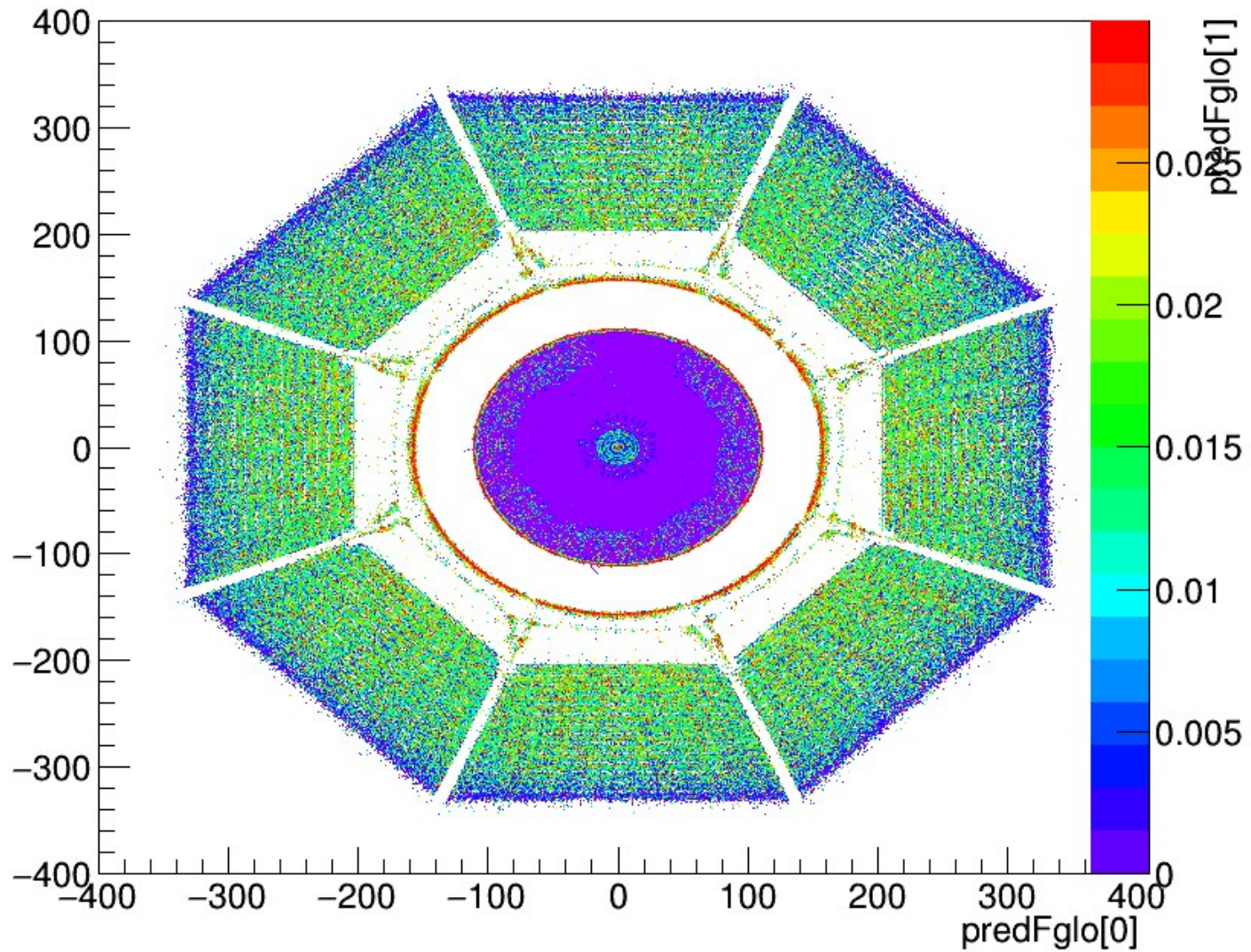


predFglo[1]:predFglo[0]:thinScat {sqrt(predFglo[0]*predFglo[0]+predFglo[1]*predFglo[1])<18&&thinScat<0.005}



Fitted Kinks

`predFglo[1]:predFglo[0]:sqrt(kink[0]*kink[0]+kink[1]*kink[1]) (thinScat>0.&&sqrt(kink[0]*kink[0]+kink[1]*kink[1])<0.03)`



Future plans

- BKLM reconstruction improvements, EKLM
- Calibration Framework?
- What do you want first? (sorted by my time needed)
 - Run(even intra) dependence in Millepede (at least initial implementation → testbeam!!!)
 - Lorentz shift calibration in VXD
 - Sensor deformations for VXD (2nd order)
 - Hierarchy (for all detectors?) + constraints
 - CDC derivatives (alignment + x-t calibration + ?)
 - J/Psi → mu mu
- Long term tasks (no clue how to do that:-)
 - Incorporation of (time-dep.) survey measurements (global reference) and presigmas
 - Time-dependent constraints

Conclusions (and some questions)

- We can already do quite good VXD alignment
- We have four(!) different subdetectors
 - BKLM: promising test results, work in progress
 - VXD+BKLM „almost same“. Most special work necessary for CDC (alignment+calibration)
- CDC layer x,y shifts alignment already tested (application of alignment?)
 - X-t relation?
- We need (a lot of) contributions from sub-detectors
 - Parameters, misalignment/alignment, hierarchy, precisions and possible misalignment, database ...

Last Words

- I committed some code which will be thrown away quite soon as a first attempt to integrate database/alignment/misalignment etc. and test it.
- All code is in svn for now. Missing documentation will be added soon (but...)
Have a look if interested

Thank you for attention!
Questions? Comments?