







Design of a control and monitoring system for the mirror alignment of the CBM RICH detector*





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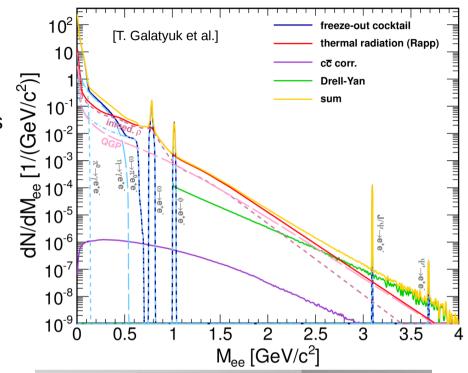
Justus-Liebig-Universität Gieβen

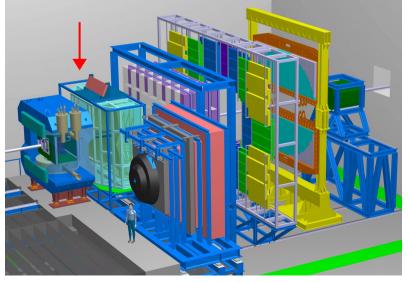
DPG 26th February – 2nd March 2018 Bochum

Introduction

Au+Au collisions at 25 AGeV

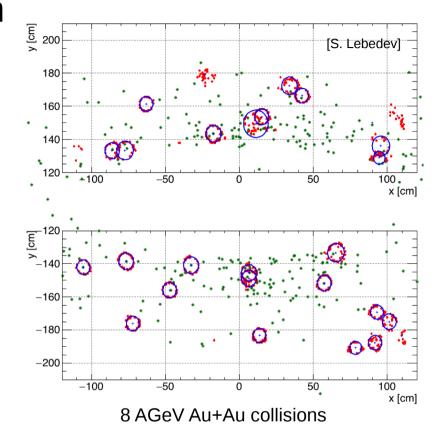
- CBM at FAIR: explore the QCD phase diagram in the region of high baryon density with A+A collisions
- Energy range (Au-Au) from 2 to 11 AGeV beam energy @SIS100
- EM probes
 - m_{ee} ≤ 1 (GeV/c²): γ, π^0 , η, ρ, ω, Φ γ: early temperatures of the fireball Low mass vector mesons: hadron dynamics
 - 1 ≤ m_{ee} (GeV/c²) ≤ 3
 p_t slope: indicates thermal radiation of the fireball
 - Also hints for a quarkyonic phase?
 - Higher energies (SIS300)
 J/Ψ: investigation of the charm quark propagation inside the medium
- Identify electrons with RICH detector
 - CO₂ radiator
 - 80 focusing spherical mirrors
 - Photon detector plane MAPMT

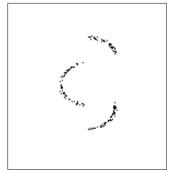




Introduction

- Challenges for CBM-RICH with respect to mirror precision:
 - Relatively high ring density environment
 - RICH will be exchanged with MUCH
- Perfectly aligned and stable mirror system is required for accurate and highly efficient ring reconstruction: expected ring reconstruction efficiency of 97% (Au+Au @ 8AGeV)
- In case of misalignment:
 - Efficiency losses in ring reconstruction: ring splitting, ring distortion, double rings, ringtrack mismatches
 - Misidentification due to distorted ring parameters
- Development of an alignment correction cycle

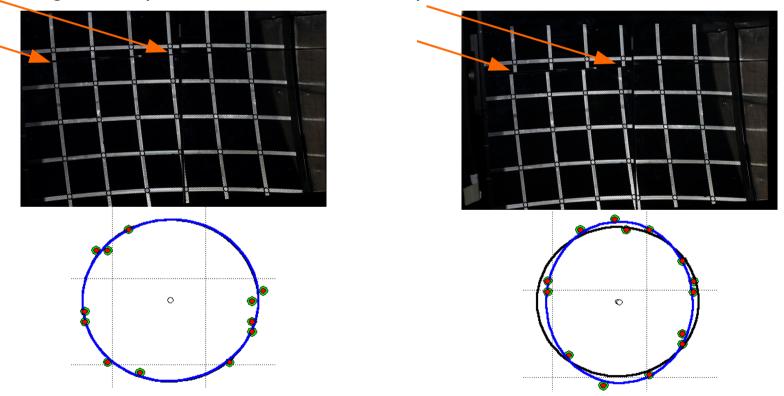






Mirror alignment correction cycle

- Mirror alignment monitoring strategy
- Method based on hardware:
 - Fast qualitative monitoring with the CLAM* method
 - Misalignment quantification to be developed

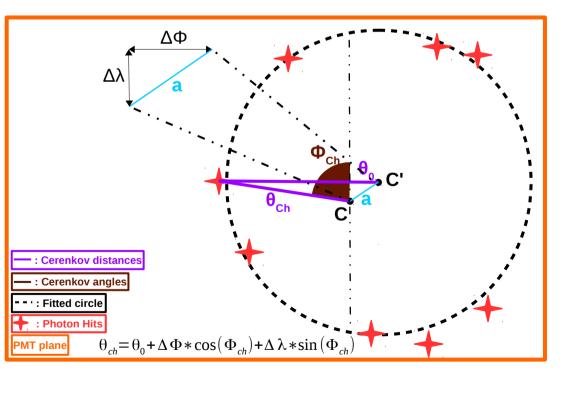


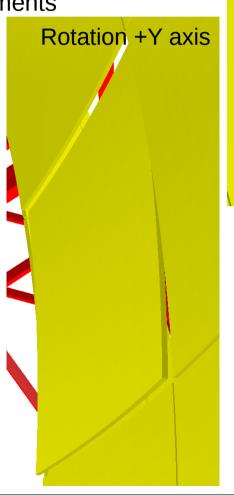
* Continuous Line Alignment and Monitoring method developed by COMPASS – Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. A 595 (2008) 194

Method based on offline software correction presented here

Ring-Track distance*

- Distance calculated between fitted ring and extrapolated track hit on the PMT
- Parameter used to correct for mirror misalignments
- Mirror rotations definitions







^{*} Method inspired by the HERA-B experiment – Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. A 433 (1999) 408

Impact of mirror rotations on ring-track distances

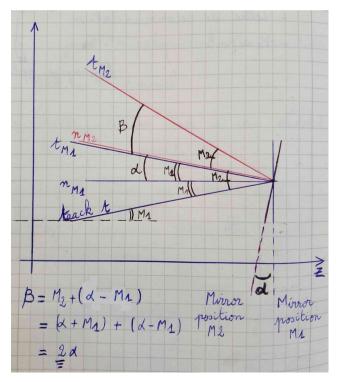
Influence of misalignments on reflected photons and tracks

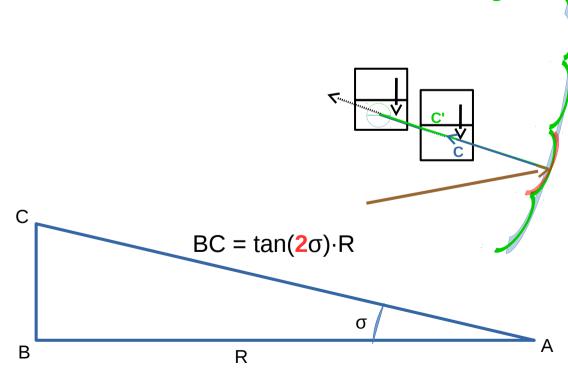
Brown: incoming track

Green: aligned mirror tiles

Red: misaligned mirror

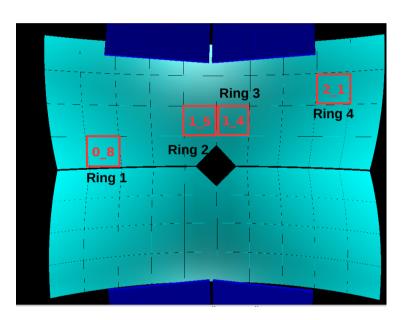
Correspondence mirror rotations versus shift on photon detector

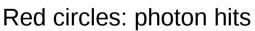




Impact of mirror rotations on ring-track distances

Rotations: Top left: -X; Top right: +X; Lower left: -Y; Lower right: +Y

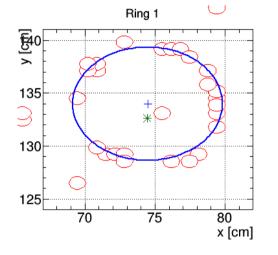


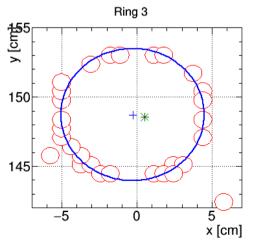


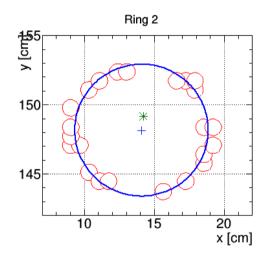
Blue line: reconstructed ring from hits Blue cross: center of reconstructed ring

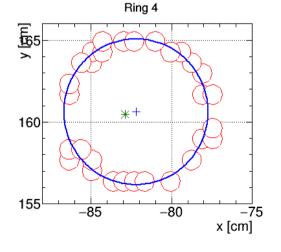
Green star: extrapolated track hit

3mrad rotations applied, which corresponds to 0.9 cm shift







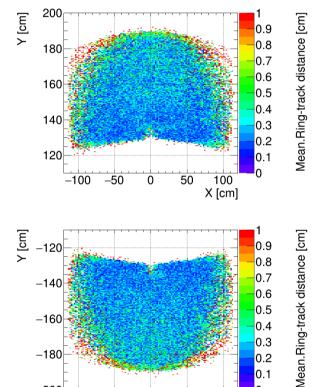


Correction cycle

- Run simulation data on a misaligned geometry
- Run first reconstruction:
 - Calculation of each mirror misalignments
 - Ring-track corrections computed
 - Corrections stored in a output file
- Run second reconstruction, where ring-track distances corrected with values from the output file
- One correction file per misaligned geometry required

Parameters of the study

- Created misaligned geometry, where mirrors are randomly rotated with gaussian distribution
- Simulation data set run, with following parameters:
 - ~ 100k event with 4 e- and 4 e+
 - p in [1 GeV ; 9.5 GeV]
- Full photon detector coverage
- Several geometries simulated
- Automatic detection and correction for misalignments
- Following results shown without and with corrections



Residual misalignment of 0.67 mrad

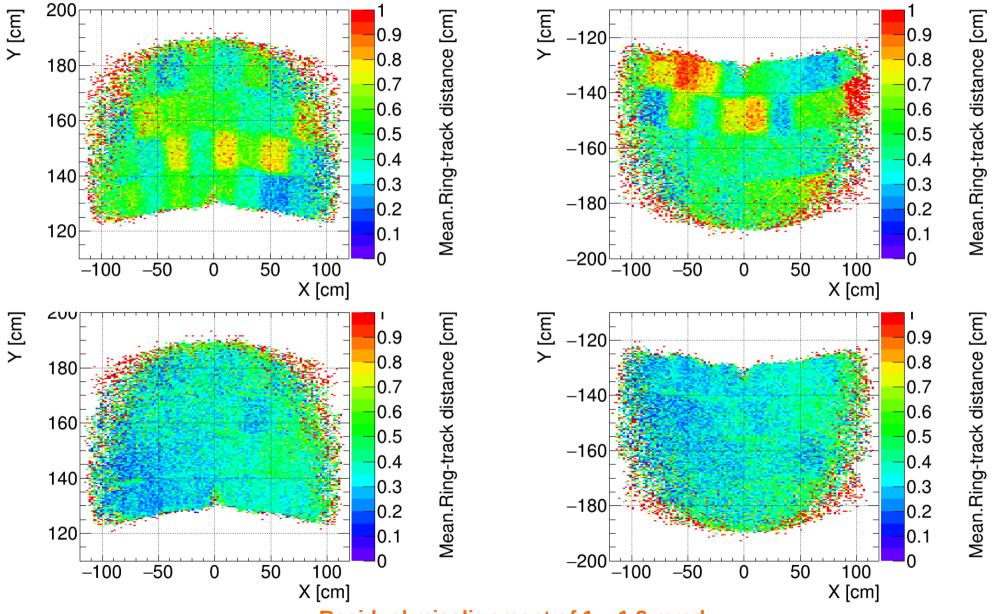
50

100 X [cm]

-100

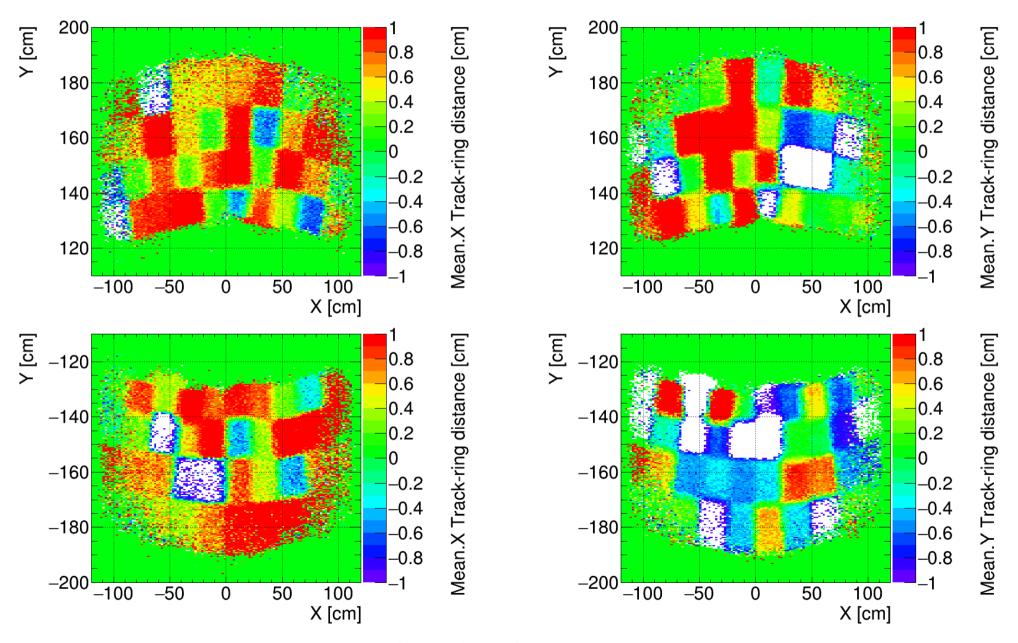
-50

Ring-track distance correction for $\sigma = 1$ mrad $\equiv 0.3$ cm

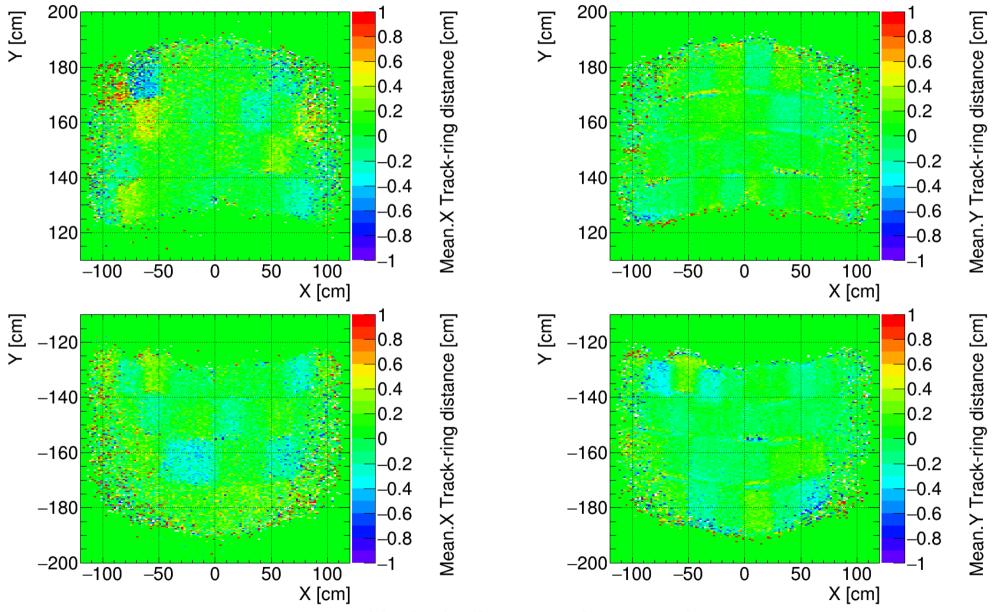


Residual misalignment of 1 – 1.2 mrad

Ring-track distance without correction for $\sigma = 3$ mrad $\equiv 0.9$ cm



Ring-track distance with correction for $\sigma = 3$ mrad $\equiv 0.9$ cm



Residual misalignment of 0.67 mrad

Outlook

- Software correction cycle for mirror misalignments implemented
 - Investigate impact of correction routine on ring-track matching efficiencies and e- ID efficiency
 - Run multiple corrections on same geometry
- Derive quantitative misalignment method from CLAM method

Thank you for your attention!