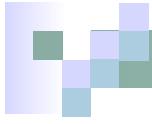




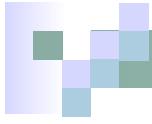
HERMES tracking for OLYMPUS. Part #1. Detector survey.

A.Kiselev
OLYMPUS Collaboration Meeting
DESY, Hamburg, 24.02.2010



Layout of the talk

- Goals of alignment procedure
- Formalism of survey data analysis
- Survey procedure at HERMES
- Proposal for OLYMPUS and discussion

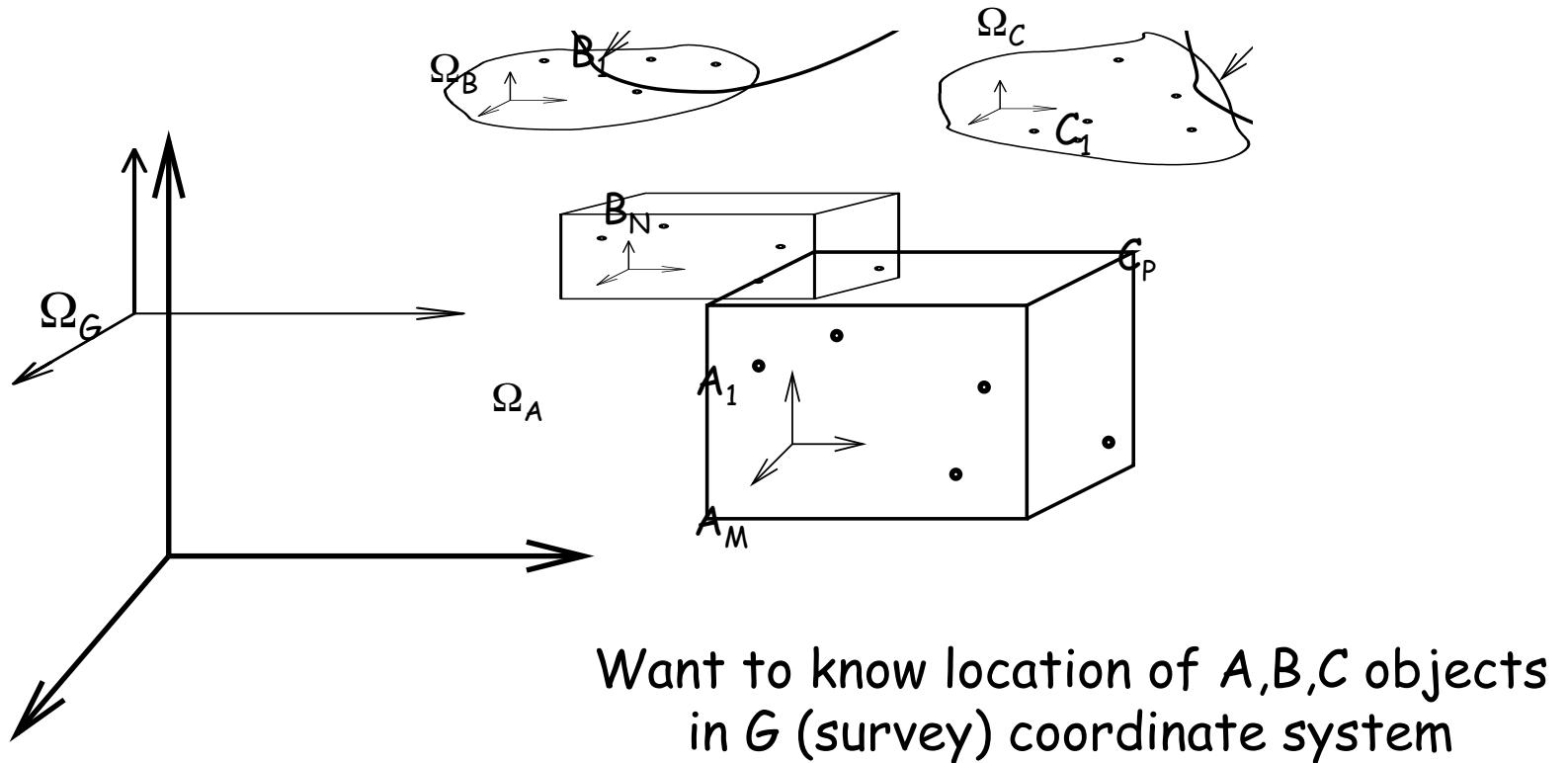


Goal: put together the following ...

- Direct survey measurements of tracking detector frames in some coordinate system(s)
- Detector frame technical drawings
- Detector plane optical measurements (if exist)
- Tracking information in some way

... in order to obtain 3D locations of registering planes in space

3D object position in space



- Ignore temperature expansion effects
- Simple case: one data set, all points are seen

Formalism: notation

$$\vec{A}_0^L = \{A_1^X \cdots A_M^Z\} \in R^{3*3}, \hat{M}_A$$

vector of measured local
coordinates of object "A" with the
respective covariance matrix

$$\vec{B}_0^L, \hat{M}_B, \cdots, \vec{C}_0^L, \hat{M}_C$$

same for objects B and C

$$R_A: \vec{A}^L \rightarrow \vec{A}^G = R_A \vec{A}^L, R_B, R_C$$

linear 6-parameter transformation
from local object systems to the
global one

$$\vec{V}^G = \{\vec{A}^G, \vec{B}^G, \vec{C}^G\} \hat{M}_V$$

vector of the survey measurements
with it's own covariance matrix

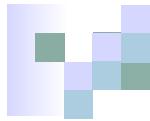
Minimization functional

$$\Psi = \Psi_G + \Psi_A + \Psi_B + \Psi_C$$
$$\Psi_G = \langle d\vec{V}^G | \hat{M}_V^{-1} | d\vec{V}^{G^T} \rangle$$
$$\Psi_A = \langle d\vec{A}^L | \hat{M}_A^{-1} | d\vec{A}^{L^T} \rangle$$

$$d\vec{V}^G = \vec{V}^G - (R_A \oplus R_B \oplus R_C) * (\vec{A}^L \oplus \vec{B}^L \oplus \vec{C}^L)$$
$$d\vec{A}^L = \vec{A}^L - \vec{A}_0^L$$

- Free parameters: $\vec{A}^L, \vec{B}^L, \vec{C}^L$ and R_A, R_B, R_C .
- If object B,C location in object A coordinate system is wanted, respective R matrices are presented as $R_B = R_A R_{B \rightarrow A}$

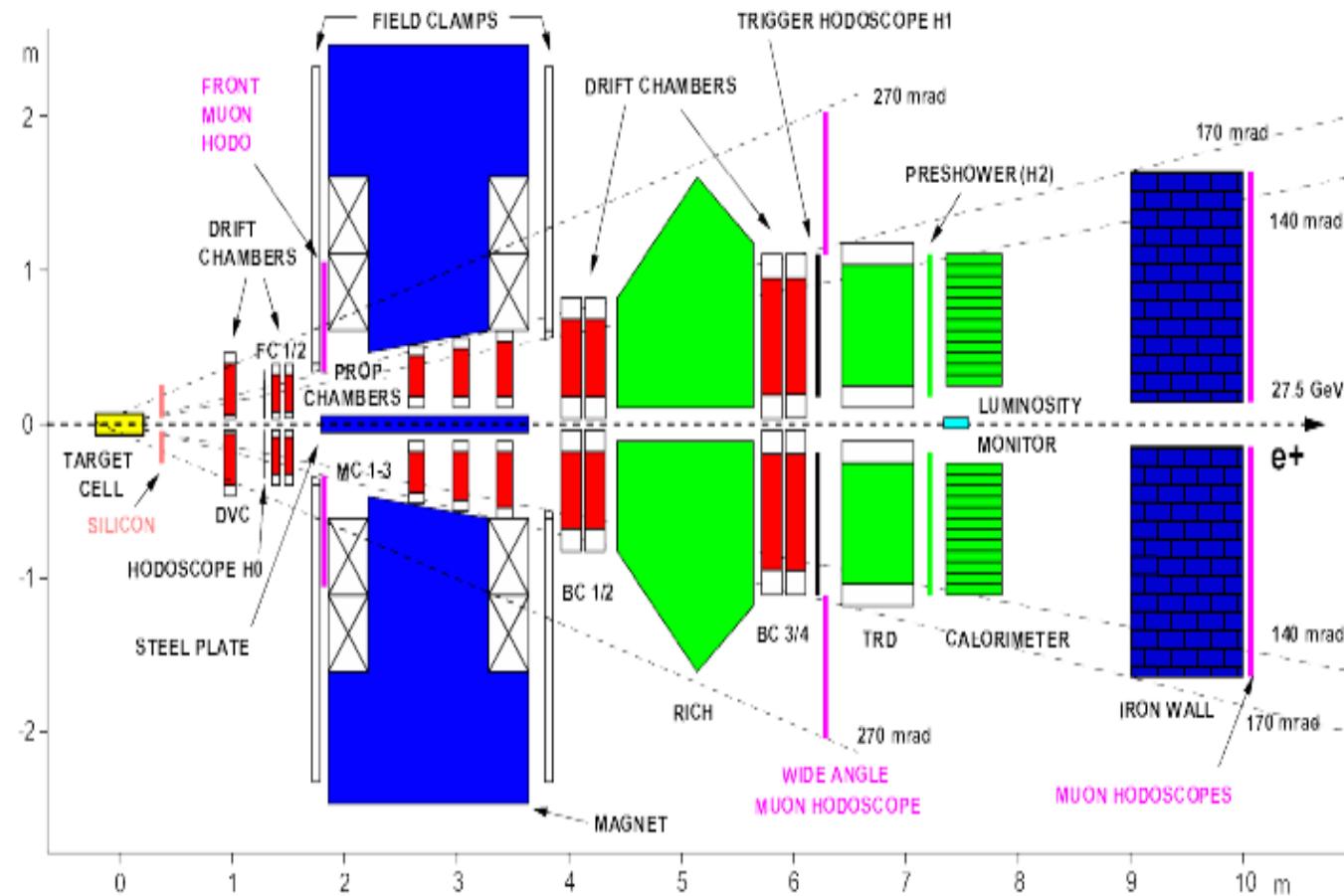
→ After minimization retain $\{R_A, R_B, R_C\}$ part and the task is solved



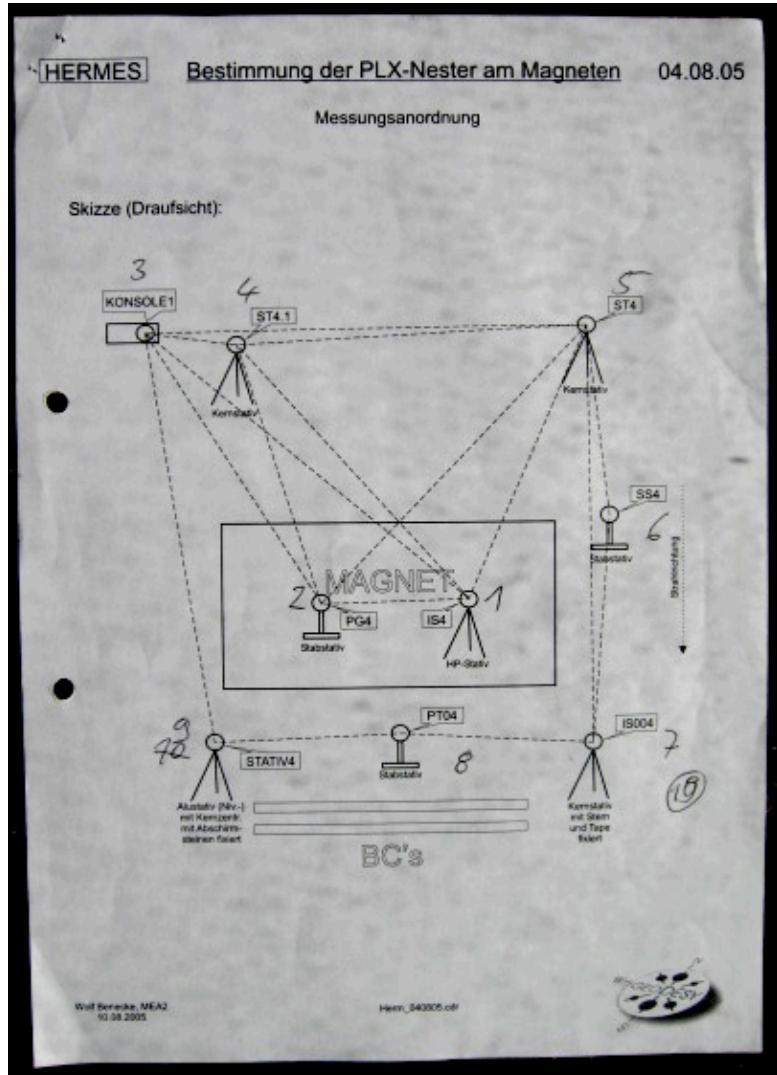
Would be too easy, right?

- All the input to the previous page needs to be obtained from survey data and design drawings
- Not all the points seen during survey
- Temperature expansion may be noticeable
- Several groups of independent measurements may exist (dozens if not hundreds of points, partly crap)
- Covariance matrices of some objects unknown, therefore need to be estimated
- Objects can move with time (say, after maintenance)

HERMES spectrometer



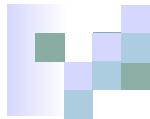
Survey measurements @HERMES



TC002A theodolite



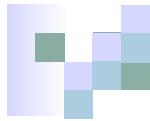
- Intrinsic spatial accuracy $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$
- Intrinsic angular accuracy $\sim 100 \mu\text{rad}$
- Gives a grid of points with positional uncertainty well below $100 \mu\text{m}$ per projection



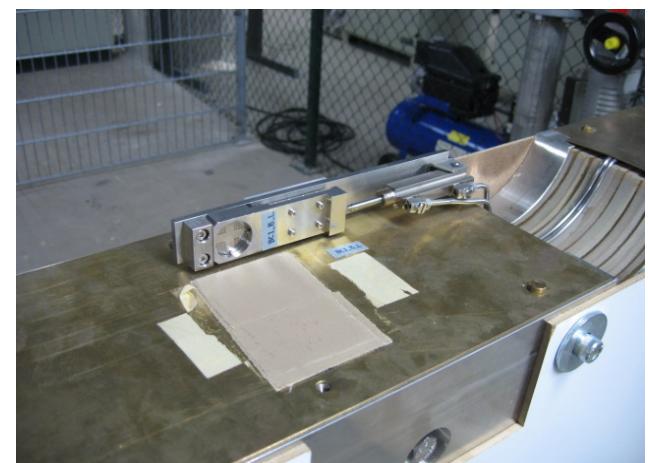
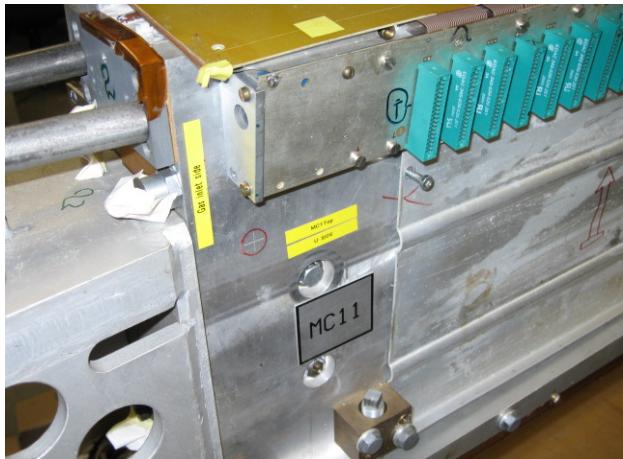
“Standard” optical targets



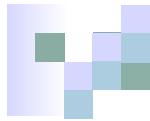
- Taylor-Hobson flat targets in spherical adapters
- Reflectors for distance measurements
- Brass “monuments” (dots - less precise)
- Chamber frame points -> next page



Tracking chamber targets



Dots, crosses, opt.target mounting holes, ..., basically *everything*



Coordinate system choice

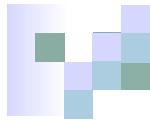
Spectrometer magnet yoke!

- Positional accuracy $\sim 100\mu\text{m}$
- Dimensions (almost) match the design

NB: beam parameters are determined in this same coordinate system later, based on tracking results



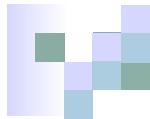
	Measurement	Design
Length in X [mm]	2449.69 (10)	2450.00
Length in Y [mm]	2235.30 (08)	2235.00
Length in Z [mm]	874.83 (05)	875.00
X-slope [mrad]	-7.98 (02)	-
Y-slope [mrad]	-5.90 (03)	-



Software scheme, summary

- Type in and structure the survey database
- Guess on initial point coordinates
- Feed each data set to MINUIT separately
- Check convergence and errors, remove outliers, rerun
- Obtain vector of estimated point coordinates \vec{V}_G and covariance matrix \hat{M}_V for each data set
- Type in the chamber design drawing database
- Merge survey and design data in a unified framework

At the end: 3D locations of all tracking chambers known within 100-150 microns in the coordinate system coupled to the spectrometer magnet yoke



Application to OLYMPUS

- Use exactly the same measurement scheme?
- Objects (confirm survey mark topology!):
 - Toroid magnet coils
 - Drift chamber frames
 - GEM & MWPC frames
 - Scintillator walls
 - Beam line survey marks
 - Moeller/Bhabha monitor
- Coupling to the magnetic field map?
- Beam line extracted from tracking, clear

NB: zero porting overhead for related software!