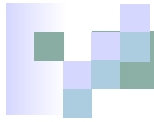




# HERMES tracking for OLYMPUS. Part #1. Detector survey.

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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

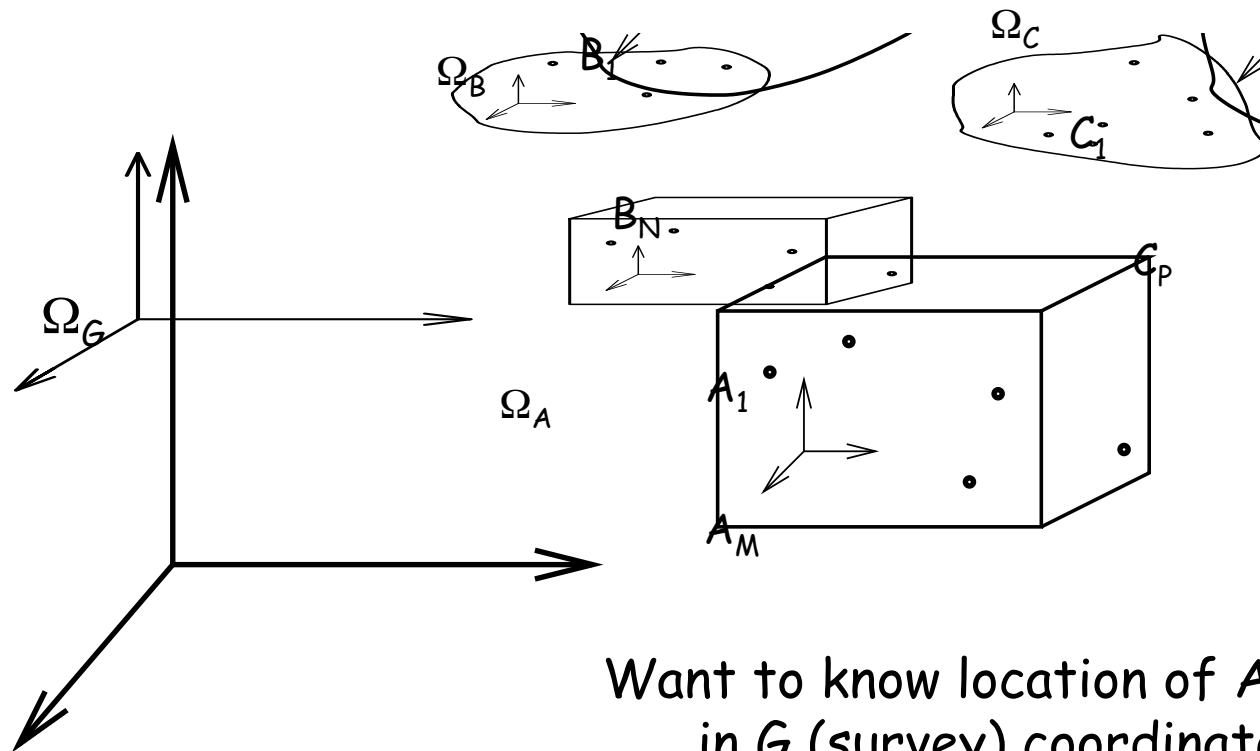


# Goal: put together the following ...

- 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



Want to know location of A,B,C objects  
in  $G$  (survey) coordinate system

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



# Formalism: notation

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

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

$$\Psi = \Psi_G + \Psi_A + \Psi_B + \Psi_C$$
$$\Psi_G = \left\langle d\vec{V}^G \mid \hat{M}_V^{-1} \mid d\vec{V}^{GT} \right\rangle$$
$$\Psi_A = \left\langle d\vec{A}^L \mid \hat{M}_A^{-1} \mid d\vec{A}^{LT} \right\rangle$$

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

- 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  $R_B = R_A R_{B \rightarrow A}$

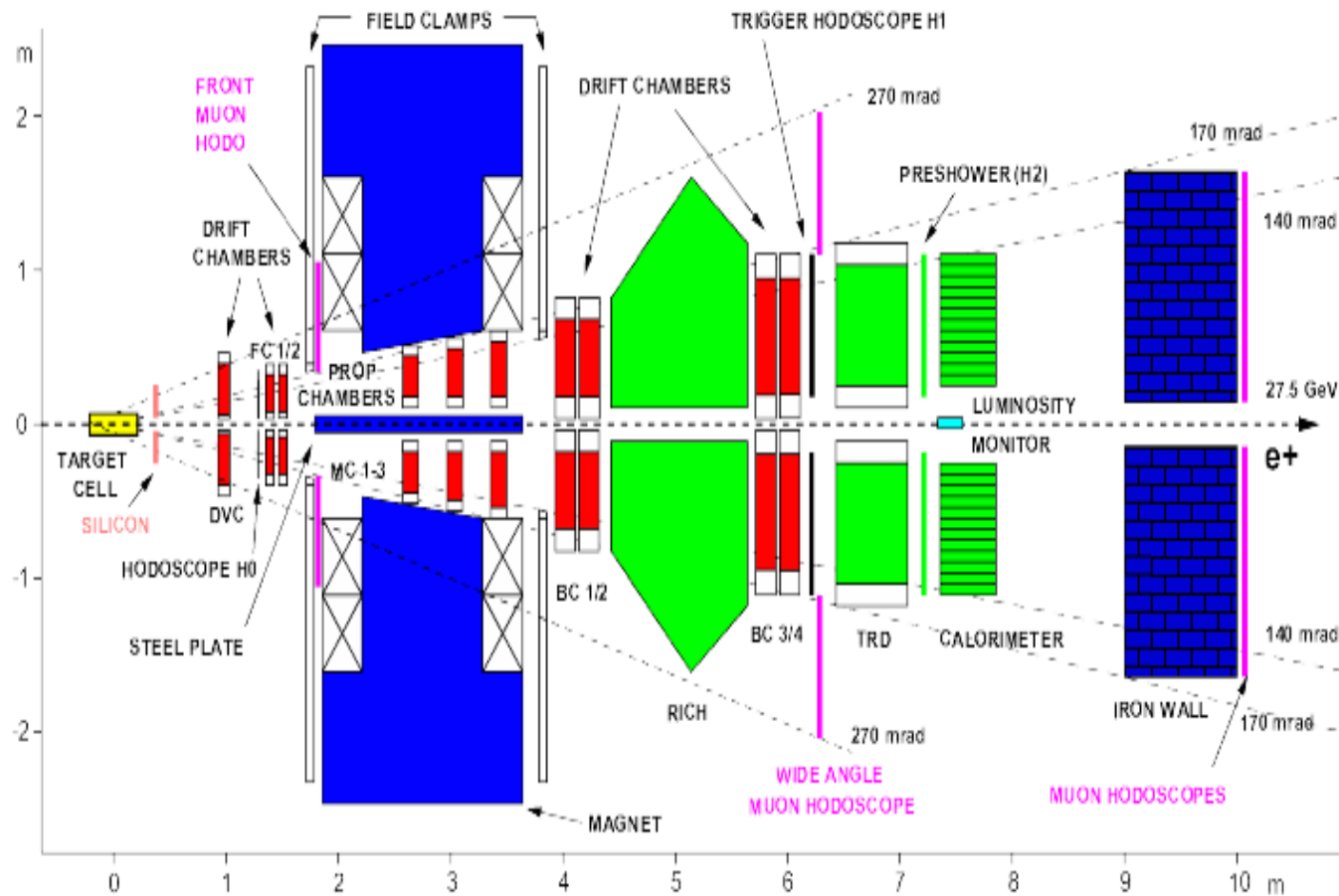
→ After minimization retain  $\{R_A, R_B, R_C\}$  part and the task is solved



# Would be too easy, right?

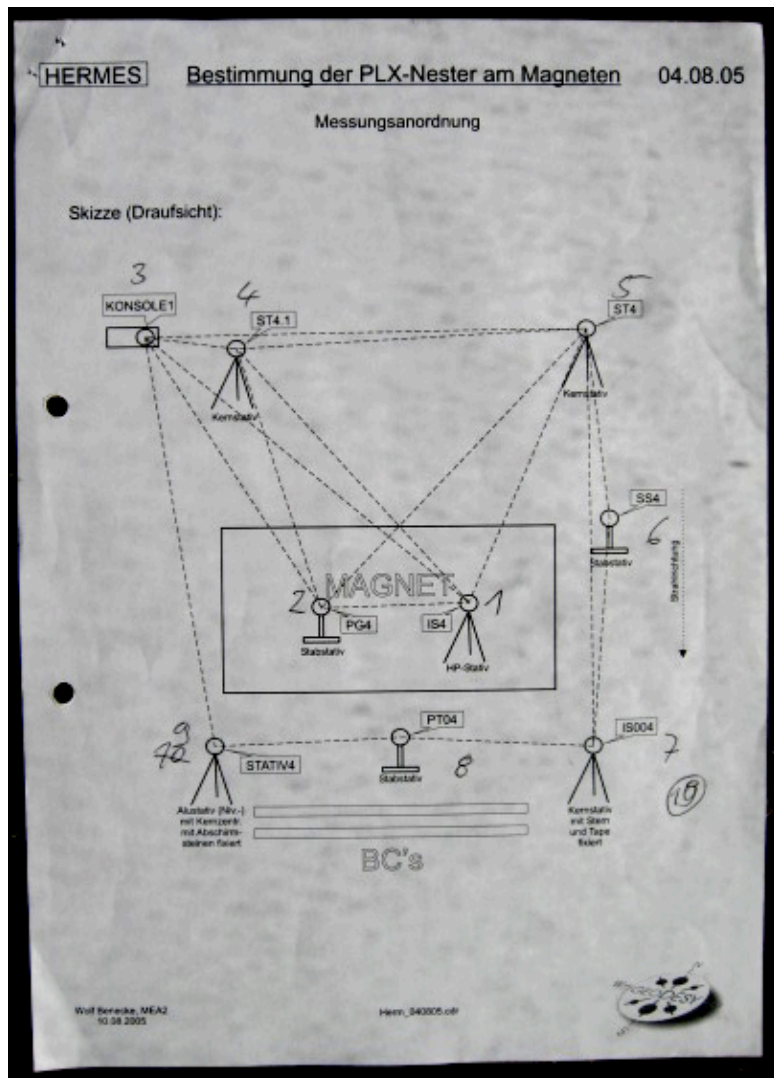
- All the input to the previous page needs to be obtained from survey data and design drawings
- Not all the points seen during survey
- Temperature expansion may be noticeable
- Several groups of independent measurements may exist (dozens if not hundreds of points, partly crap)
- Covariance matrices 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

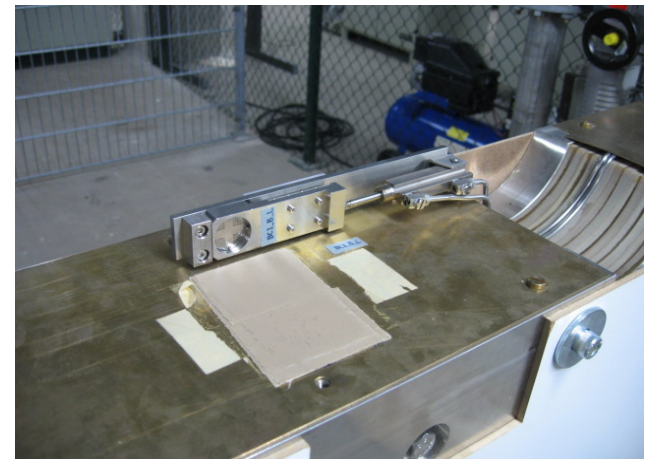
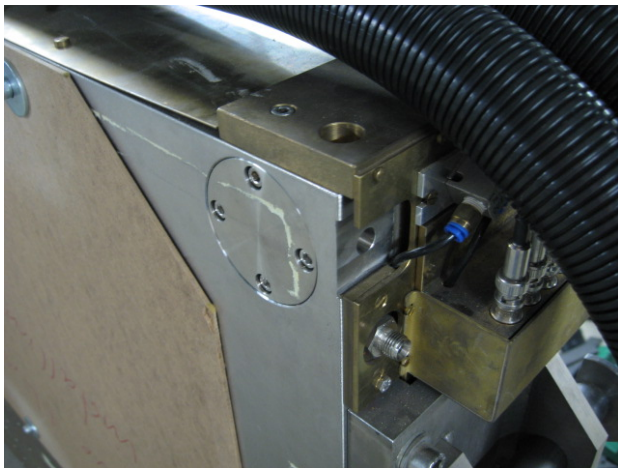
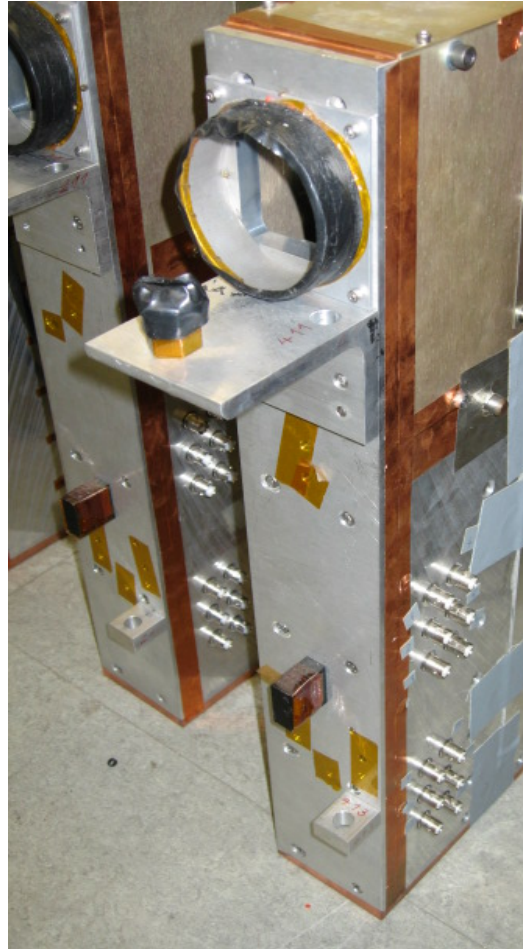
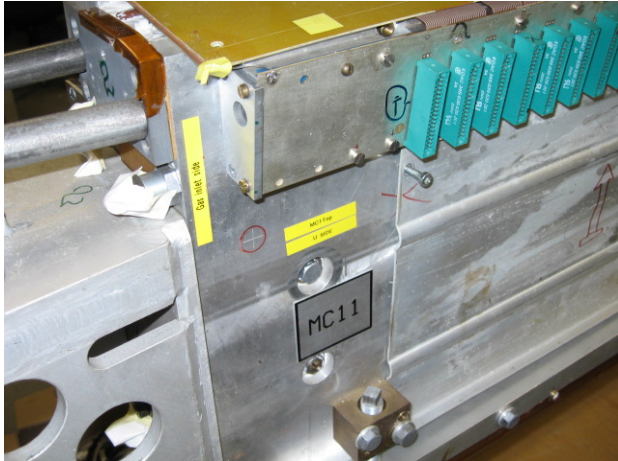


- Taylor-Hobson flat targets in spherical adapters
- Reflectors for distance measurements
- Brass "monuments" (dots - less precise)
- Chamber frame points -> next page





# 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!