BESIII径迹刻度

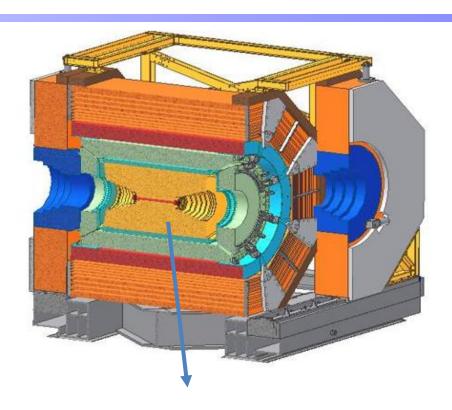
伍灵慧
wulh@ihep.ac.cn
代表BESIII离线软件工作组

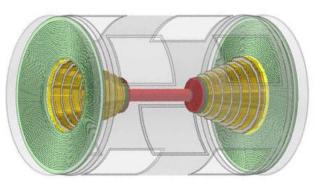
BESIII径迹探测

• BESIII采用漂移室(Multi-layer Drift Chamber)作为中心径迹探测器,对末态带电粒子的飞行轨迹、动量及能量损失进行测量

漂移室设计指标

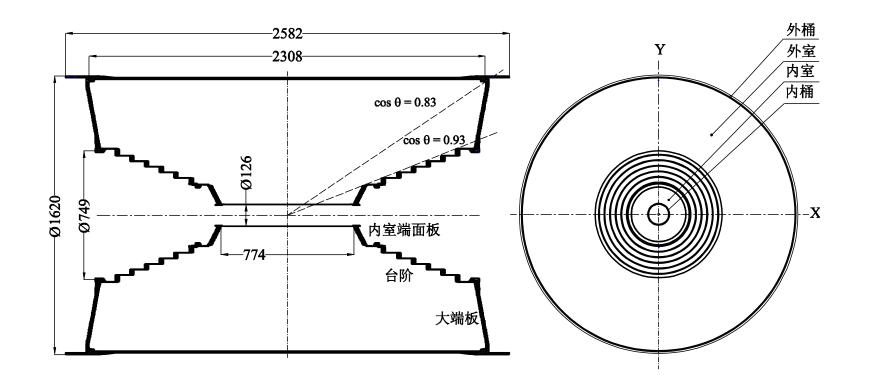
| 子系统 | BES III | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | σ_{xy} = 130 μm | | | | |
| 主漂移室 | $\Delta P/P = 0.5\%@1GeV$ | | | | |
| | $\sigma_{dE/dx} = 6\%$ | | | | |





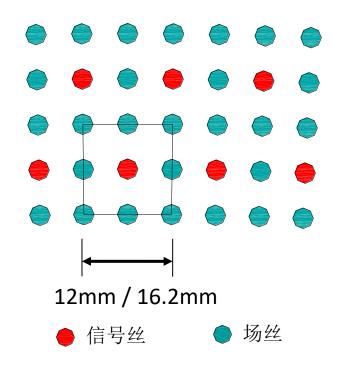
BESIII漂移室

- 内外半径分别为59mm和810mm,内外桶均使用炭纤维材料
- 端面板采用特殊的阶梯形结构,并将室体分为内、外室两部分,外室又分为台阶和大端板两部分,台阶部分由6个独立的圆环板组装而成
- 工作在1T磁场下
- 工作气体: He/C₃H₈(60/40)

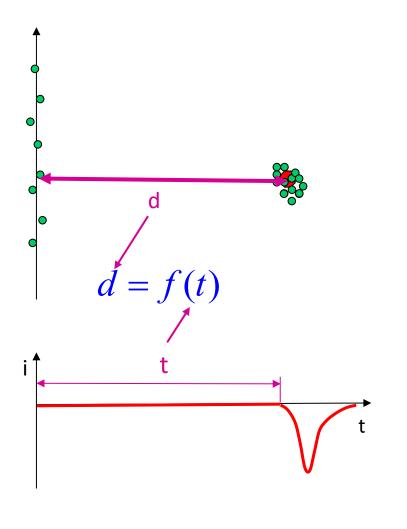


单元结构

• **小单元**: 漂移距离小、漂移时间短,提供触发信息快,死时间少,适合在高计数率下工作; 电子扩散的贡献小,可以获得好的空间分辨; 电荷积累少,有较长的工作寿命; 单元尺寸小,可以在有限的空间中获得足够多的取样次数。



- 类正方形小单元结构 内室单元平均半宽6mm 外室单元平均半宽8.1mm
- 为了解决左右分辨,相邻丝层相错半个单元
- 信号丝: φ25μm镀金钨丝, 6796根
- 场丝: φ110μm镀金铝丝, 21884根



带电粒子穿过漂移室, 电离产生电离电子和离子

电离电子在电场作用下向 信号丝漂移,在信号丝附 近发生雪崩放大,信号丝 上产生信号

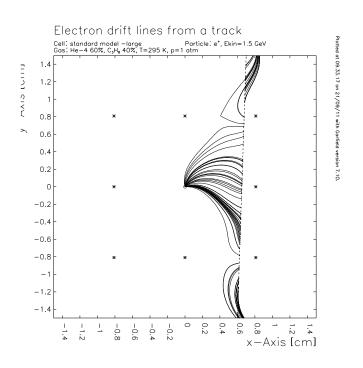
测量到的漂移时间通过时间-距离关系转换为漂移 间-距离关系转换为漂移 距离,这个函数关系通过 离线刻度得到

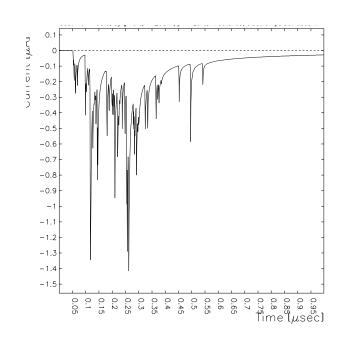
带电粒子径迹探测

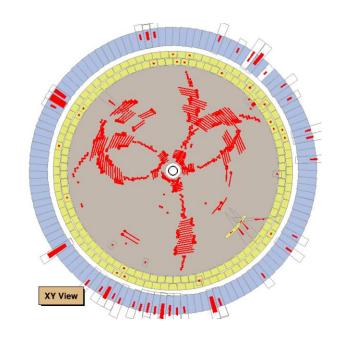
带电粒子进入MDC

信号丝上产生信号

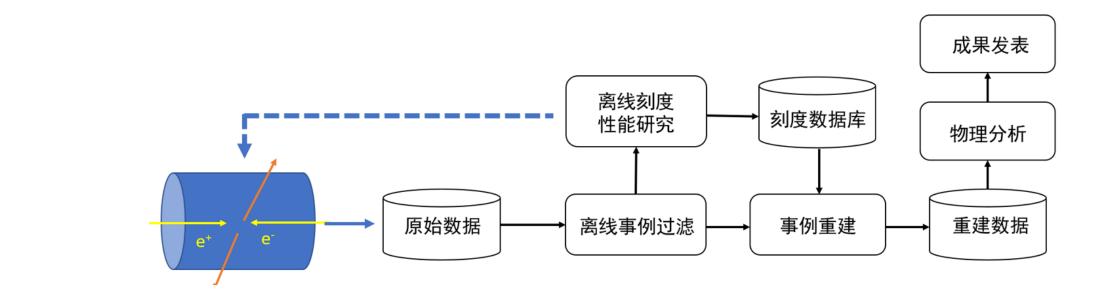
通过电子学、数据获取记录下所有着火单元的编号、时间、电荷

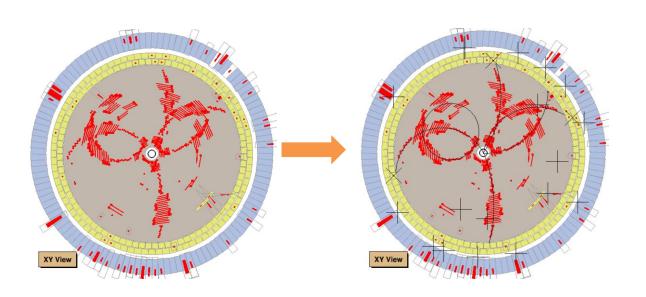






离线重建与刻度





重建:探测器记录的原始数据转化为粒子的动量、能量和运动方向等物理量

刻度: 标定电子学信号与物理测量量之间转换 关系,并消除实验外部条件(如温度、气压) 和探测器本身条件(如入射位置、电缆长度) 对信号探测的影响

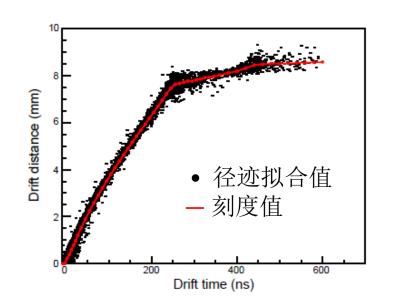
MDC刻度内容

- 径迹重建中采用最小二乘法进行径迹拟合,定义残差 r = d_{meas} d_{track}
 - d_{meas} : 径迹与信号丝间的测量距离 $\rightarrow X-T$ 关系、T0、时间游动函数刻度
 - d_{track}: 拟合径迹与信号丝的距离(以下简称拟合距离) > 信号丝位置校准
 - σ_i: 该测量点的权重(空间分辨)→空间分辨确定

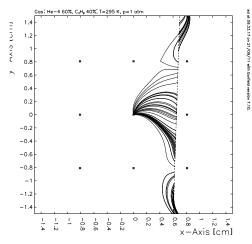
$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{hit}} \frac{(d_{meas}^{(i)} - d_{track}^{(i)})^2}{\sigma_i^2}$$

X-T关系

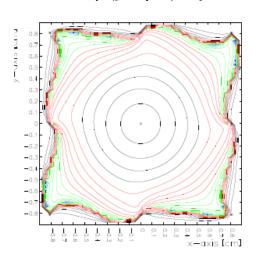
- 漂移距离-漂移时间关系
 - 电场不均匀导致漂移速度随位置、方向发生变化
 - 单元边界漂移线过度扭曲导致**X-T**函数 不规则
 - 随入射角 (α) 变化

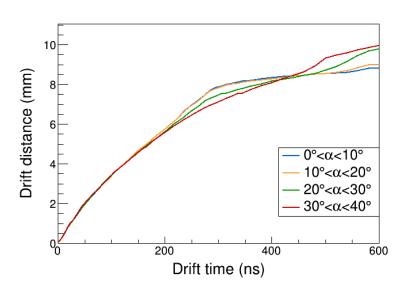


电离电子漂移线



漂移等时线

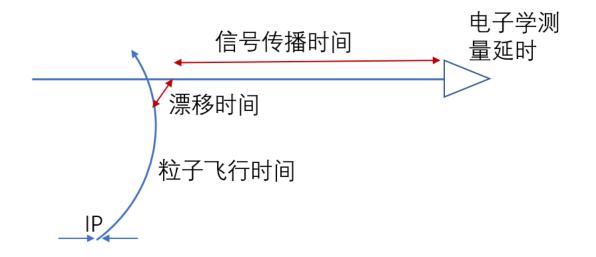




时间刻度

$$T_{\rm drift} = T_{\rm TDC} - T_{\rm ES} - T_{\rm flight} - T_{\rm prop} - T_{\rm elec} - T_{\rm walk}$$

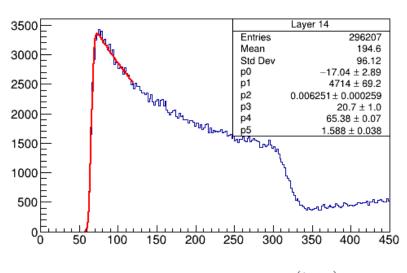
- T_{drift}: 漂移时间
- T_{TDC}: TDC测量得到的原始时间
- T_{ES}: 事例起始时间
- T_{flight}: 飞行时间
- T_{prop}: 信号在丝上的传播时间
- T_{elec}: 电子学时间零点
- Twalk: 时间游动



TO刻度

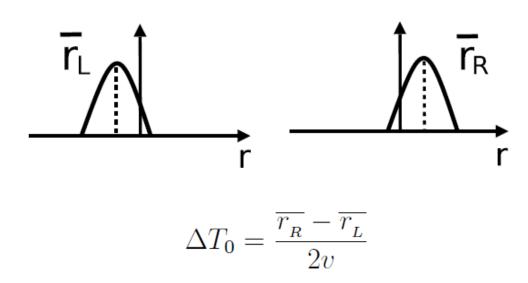
- 通过漂移时间分布前沿拟合获得每层初始值
- 基于径迹重建结果进行cell-by-cell精细刻度

T0 fit



$$f(t) = p_0 + p_1 \frac{e^{-p_2(t-p_3)}}{1 + e^{\frac{-(t-p_4)}{p_5}}}$$

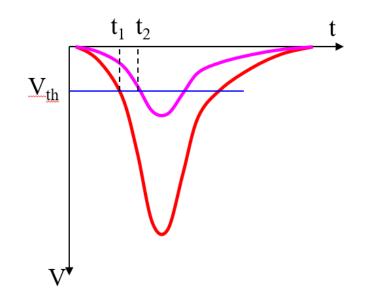
Track-based cell-by-cell calibration



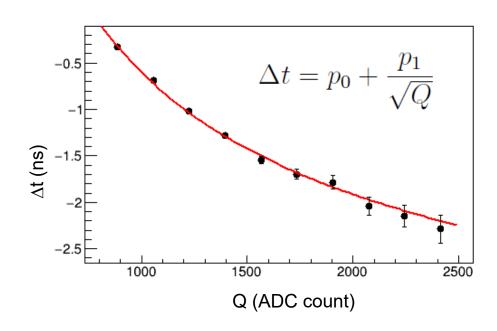
时间游动修正

- 信号幅度变化导致过阈时间不同
- 根据残差平均值随Q的变化得到每层的Q-T函数

时间游动效应

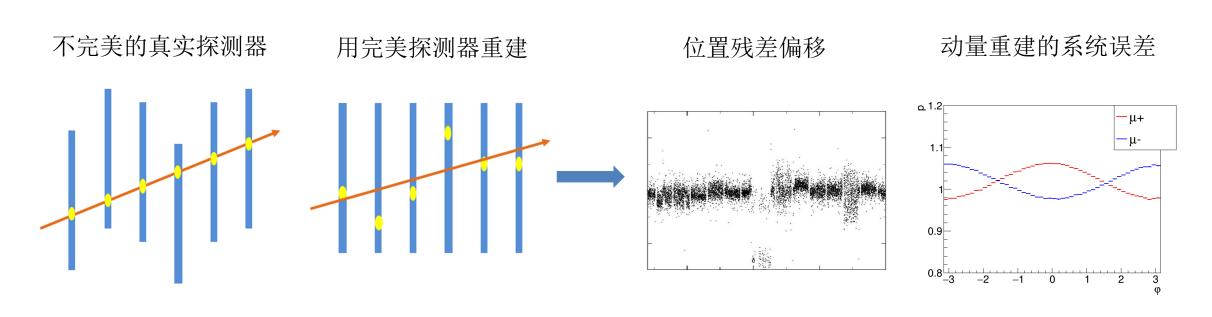


时间游动函数刻度



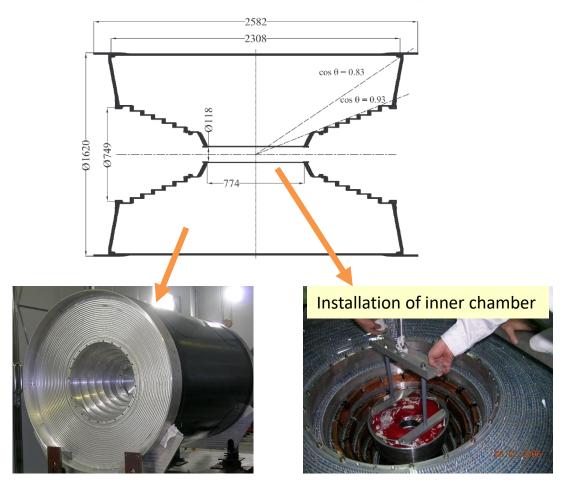
MDC校准

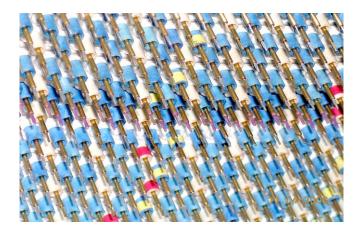
- Mechanical imperfection in the construction and assembly of the detector (a few hundred microns) may has significant impact on momentum measurement
- Track-based alignment is essential for track reconstruction



信号丝位置误差

- Mechanical imperfection in assembly of endplates (more than 200μm)
 - 16 components: Inner section, 6 steps and outer section of both ends
- Single wire displacement (~ 40μm)





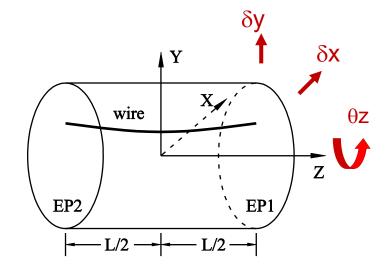
Errors of single wire position

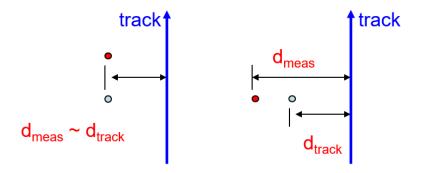
| item | ${ m rms}/{ m \mu m}$ | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|--|--|--|--|
| rtem | sense wire | field wire | | | | |
| hole location | 25.0 | 25.0 | | | | |
| feedthrough in hole | 6.3 | 6.3 | | | | |
| crimp pin hole | 12.5 | 12.5 | | | | |
| wire in pin hole | 31.3 | 10.0 | | | | |
| total rms | 42.4 | 30.3 | | | | |

Much less than the position error of endplates

端面板校准参数

- 6 degree of freedoms for each component
 - Translation in x, y and z
 - Rotation in x, y and z
- Some degree of freedoms constrained to guarantee the stability and avoid weak modes
 - θx, θy, δz
- 48 alignment parameters in total and the average displacement of both big endplates fixed

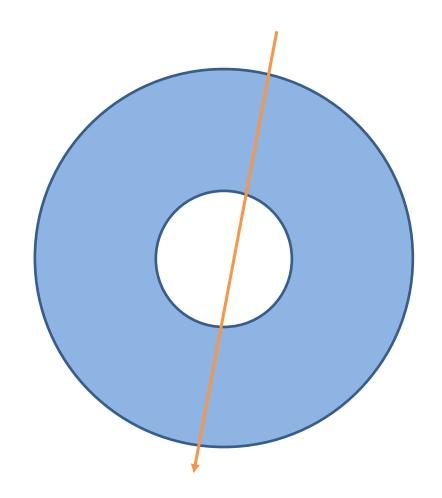




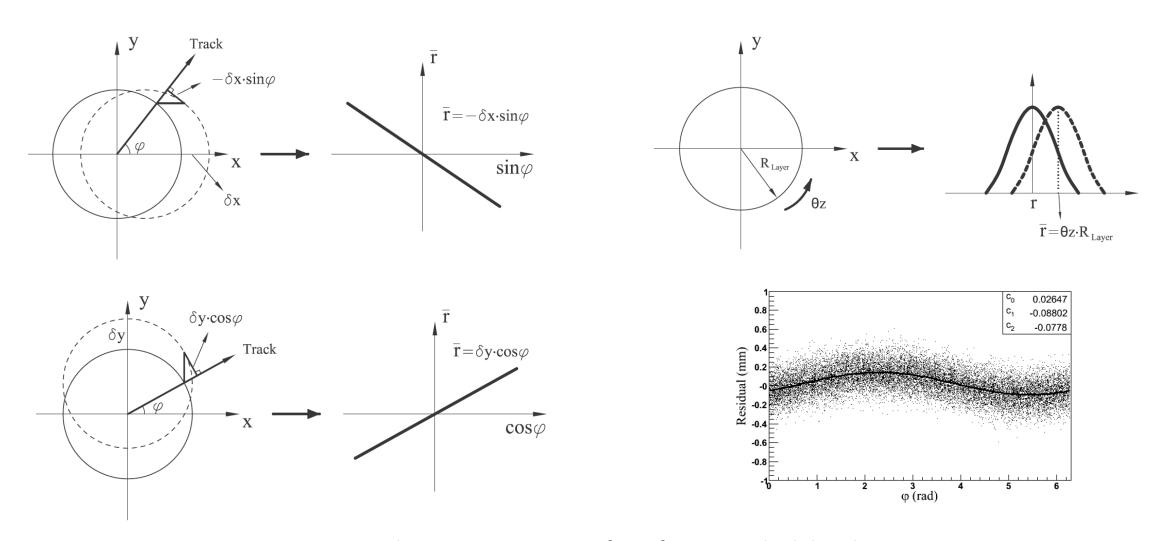
- Nominal wire position
- Actual wire position

MDC校准流程

- Preliminary result using parameterization of residual dependence to correct big displacements
 - Track fit using hits of the big outer endplate to align the inner components
- Precise alignment with Millepede matrix method
 - Millepedell implemented to combine cosmic and dimuon data samples



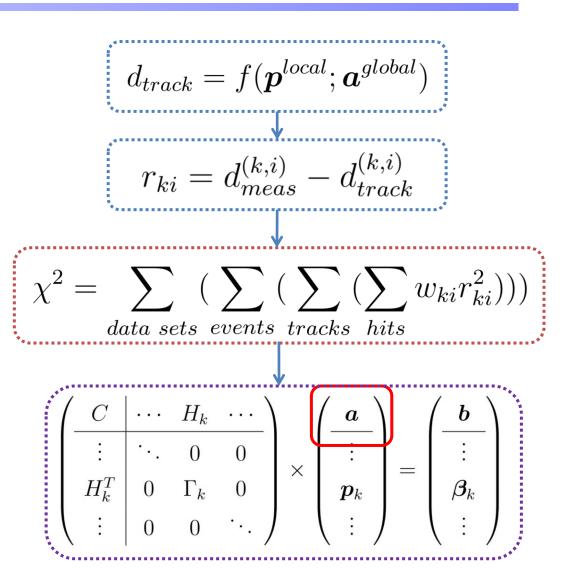
Parameterization of residual



- Estimate alignment parameters from fitting residual distribution
- Used for pre-alignment

Millepede方法

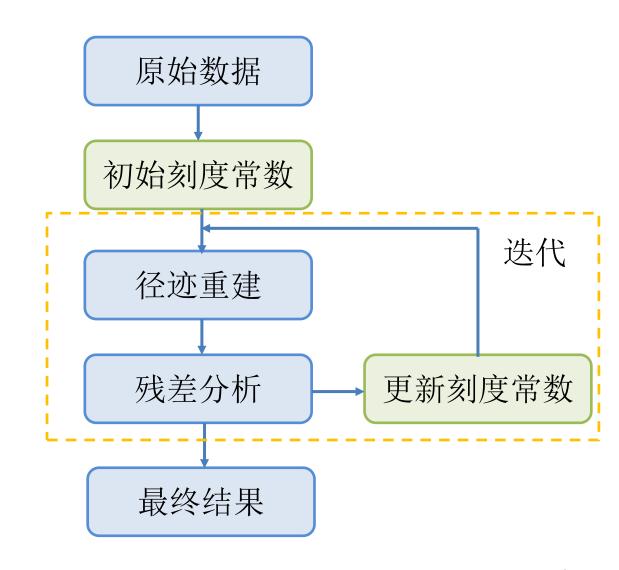
- Residual definition (measured value fitted value)
- Constructing the Chi-Square of least square method
- Minimize Chi-Square and construct parameter equations
- Solve the equation to get the estimation of alignment parameters



刻度流程

- 通过在线Bhabha进行第一轮刻度
 - X-T
 - T0
 - Q-T
- 挑选dimu、宇宙线进行校准
- 挑选radiative Bhabha更新大入射角X-T 关系刻度

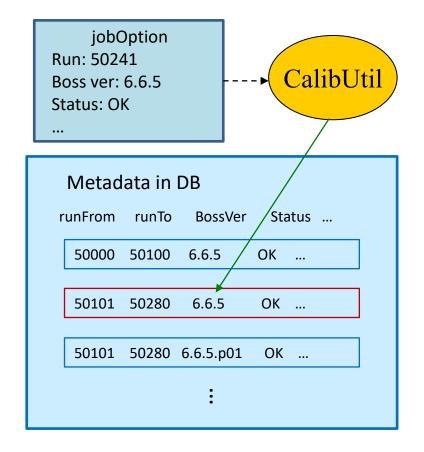
- 刻度基本思想: 残差最小化 r = d_{meas} d_{track}
- MDC刻度常数数目~105
- 刻度依赖重建,需要多次迭代



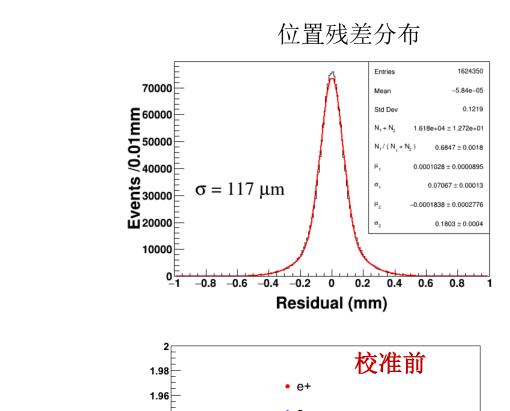
刻度常数管理

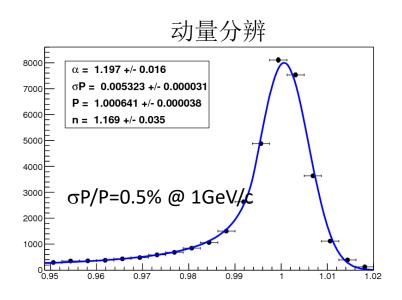
- 刻度常数保存在刻度数据库中
- 刻度框架根据用户jobOption设置查找对应的刻度文件

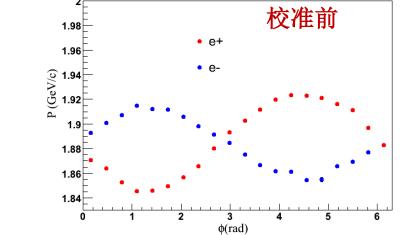
| 共找到2,183条。 [首页/上一页]1, 2 , 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8[下一页/尾页] | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----------|---------------------------------|----|--------------|--------|--------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 编号 | 起始运行号 | 结束运 行号 | 文件名称 | 状态 | BOSS 版本 ® | 刻度参数版本 | 事例类型 | 创建时间 | 文件 是否 保存 | |
| 2203 | 43810 | 43833 | TofCalConst43810.root | ОК | 7.0.1 | 12 | Bhabha | 2016- 08-15 | true | |
| 2204 | 43834 | 43885 | TofCalConst43834- 43885.root | ОК | 7.0.1 | 12 | Bhabha | 2016- 08-15 | true | |
| 2205 | 43978 | 44011 | TofCalConst43978- 44011.root | ок | 7.0.1 | 12 | Bhabha | 2016- 08-15 | true | |
| 2212 | 44012 | 44035 | TofCalConst43886- 43947.root | ОК | 7.0.1 | 12 | Bhabha | 2016- 08-16 | true | |
| 2213 | 44036 | 44101 | TofCalConst44036- 44082.root | ок | 7.0.1 | 12 | Bhabha | 2016- 08-16 | true | |
| 2214 | 44102 | 44151 | TofCalConst44102- 44151.root | ОК | 7.0.1 | 12 | Bhabha | 2016- 08-16 | true | |
| 2218 | 44152 | 44191 | TofCalConst44152- 44191.root | ОК | 7.0.1 | 12 | Bhabha | 2016- 08-16 | true | |
| 2219 | 44192 | 44262 | TofCalConst44210- 44245.root | ОК | 7.0.1 | 12 | Bhabha | 2016- 08-16 | true | |
| 2220 | 44263 | 44325 | TofCalConst44263- 44298 root | ОК | 7.0.1 | 12 | Bhabha | 2016- 08-16 | true | |

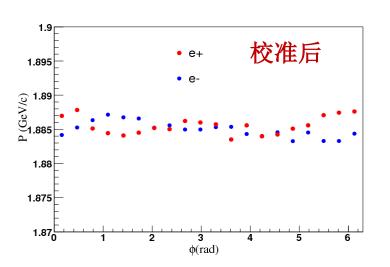


刻度校准后的MDC性能



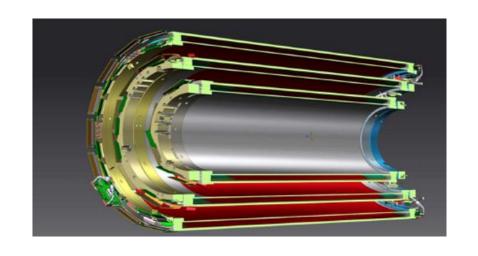






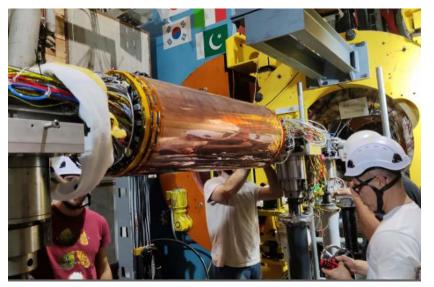
内径迹室升级 - CGEM探测器

- MDC内径迹室老化,增益逐年下降
- 2024年完成内径迹室升级,采用圆筒 GEM(CGEM)探测器
- 今年先后开展了探测器联调、宇宙线测试、对撞取数

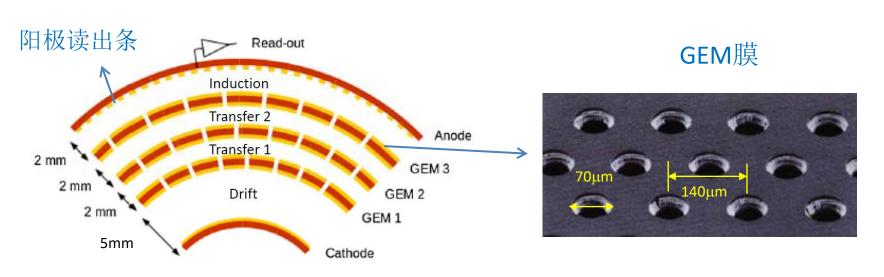


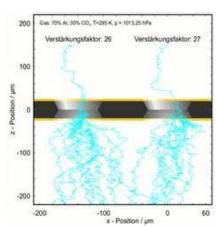




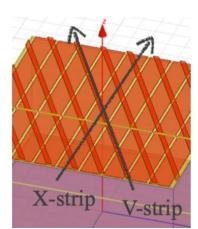


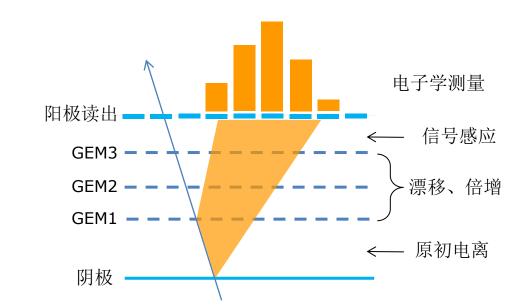
CGEM探测器结构及工作原理





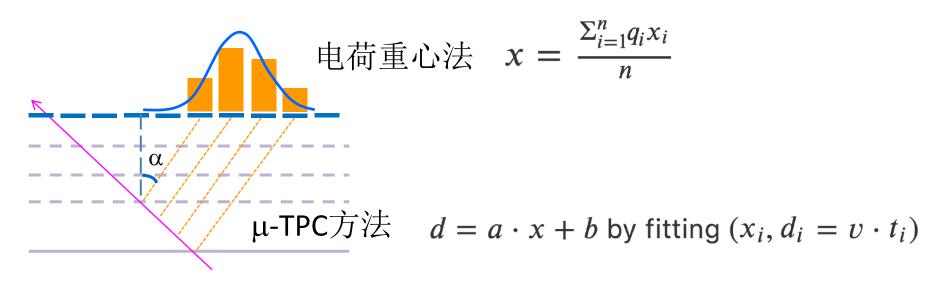






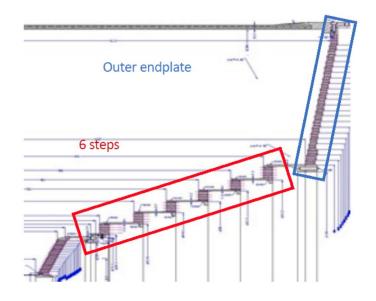
CGEM探测器刻度内容

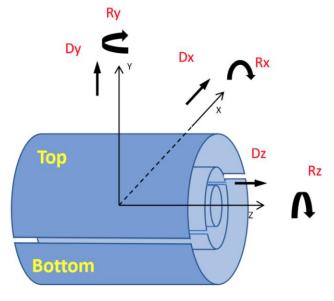
- Lorentz角(α)刻度
- μ-TPC方法相关刻度
 - 漂移速度刻度
 - 电子学零点 (T_{reference})刻度
 - Time-walk曲线刻度



Strategy of MDC+CGEM simultaneous alignment

- Step I: Preliminary alignment, especially for estimating the rotation around z of CGEM, with cosmic-ray data without magnetic field
 - \triangleright Strong correlation between Lorentz angle and rotation of the cylinder around z (both cause a shift of clusters in φ)
- Step II: Preliminary calibration of the Lorentz angle combining the cosmic-ray data with magnetic field
- Step III: Precise alignment combining cosmic-ray and collision data, based on preliminary results from cosmic-ray data





CGEM数据及分析进展

进行中

• 数据获取

- 2025年3月, 无磁场宇宙线取数
- 2025年4月,有磁场宇宙线取数
- 2025年5月,开始对撞取数

• 研究进展

- ✓基于原始分布的探测器性能检查
- ✓ CGEM cluster分布检查
- ✓宇宙线数据初步的性能检查
- ▶重建算法研究与优化
- ▶基于宇宙线数据校准
- ▶μ-TPC刻度研究
- ▶模拟调试

软件研究的挑战

- 探测器在测试优化,取数条件不稳定
- 首轮实验数据分析,需要全面理解探测器,大量研究在逐步开展
- 实验数据复杂,本底、噪声等各种因素影响,需要开展深入分析,在此基础上优化重建软件、研究最佳的刻度策略

详细情况见2025夏季BESIII合作组会相关报告 https://indico.ihep.ac.cn/event/25616

总结

- 离线刻度对探测器最终性能有重要影响
- 完成了BESIII海量数据的刻度任务,为物理分析提供高质量输入数据
- CGEM数据分析及刻度研究仍在紧张进行中

- 加强物理与软件的交流合作!
- 欢迎大家为软件发展提供宝贵建议和人力支持!

谢谢大家!

Backup