



L2 BeamLines

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The Problem

- b-tagging and possibly B physics will need knowledge on the PV position at L2
- Current assumption in most L2 studies: $PV=(0,0,0)$
- Mechanism to get beamlines in L2 not yet clear. Two possibilities

	Compute elsewhere	Compute in L2
Pro	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Algorithm can be as complicated as we want•Consistent BeamLine across L2 PU•Full offline performance can be achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•BeamLine readily available, fast update•Quasi-offline performance•Partially compensating for non-final detector alignment•Can use all L1A: less bias, more statistics!
Con	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•message-passing mechanism limited, if at all viable•update frequency could be too low	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Beam position not identical across PUs<ul style="list-style-type: none">- is however statistically consistent- needs to be stored with event info•May require some (not much though) CPU time



The Solution

We solved the same problem in the CDF/
SVT in real-time with an algorithm which is:

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Last update : 2008/02/20 04:46:08

Coordinates are in microns

	z	nrks	x	y	sigma	err x	err y	corr	width x	width y
0:	5354	-1629.44	1269.44	71.29	1.347	1.464	-0.000	44.49 + 1.44	40.30 + 1.57	
1:	11108	-1540.65	1249.96	67.34	0.900	0.908	-0.000	35.04 + 1.19	30.17 + 1.28	
2:	25164	-1441.89	1233.19	65.18	0.578	0.586	0.000	25.37 + 0.96	30.45 + 0.80	
3:	25278	-1358.36	1228.84	61.13	0.564	0.526	-0.000	23.78 + 0.86	29.35 + 0.70	
4:	14759	-1260.43	1210.22	65.12	0.738	0.805	-0.000	26.19 + 1.58	36.67 + 0.96	
5:	8121	-1177.61	1192.04	67.19	1.084	1.027	0.000	38.11 + 1.58	38.06 + 1.66	

- **Fast**

- typically update every 5 seconds

- **Accurate**

- Offline-like resolution

- **Robust**

- No minimization algorithms used

- **Simple**

- Track based
- Just need to accumulate few track parameters

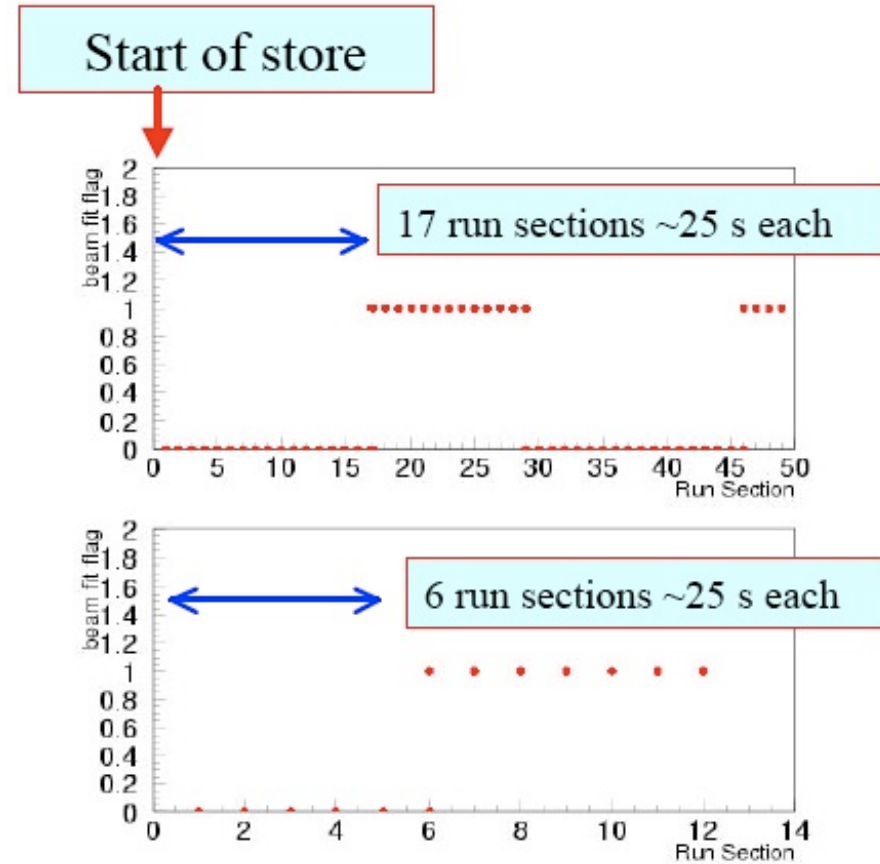
Strategy:

- Exact xy fit, with z binning
- Robustness improved with:
 - Tail removal
 - Pipelined iterations



Performance

- $O(\text{IM tracks/second})$ on a 3GHz machine
- $\text{err}(xy) \sim \text{BeamWidth} / \text{Sqrt}(N\text{tracks})$
[1 μm @ $\text{BW}=50\mu\text{m}$ and 10000 tracks]
- 1 Hz update costs $<2\%$ CPU





How often does the beam move?

Beam center at beginning of store normally stable within 20 microns.

Drift during the duration of a store of 20 to 30 microns in x,y (often correlated)

Beam slope more stable (variation <20 microradians)

