



Trigger Subsystem Summary

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Outline:

- **System Overview**
- **Organization**
- **Milestones**
- **Status and Progress**
- **WBS Summary**
- **Schedule (MS Project) summary**
- **Manpower Profile**
- **Obligation Profile**
- **Concerns and actions taken**

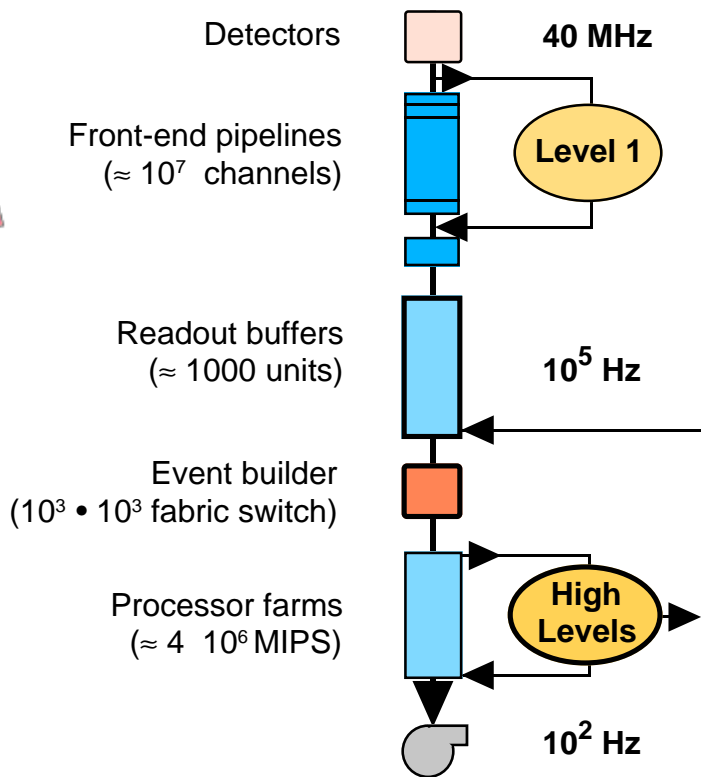
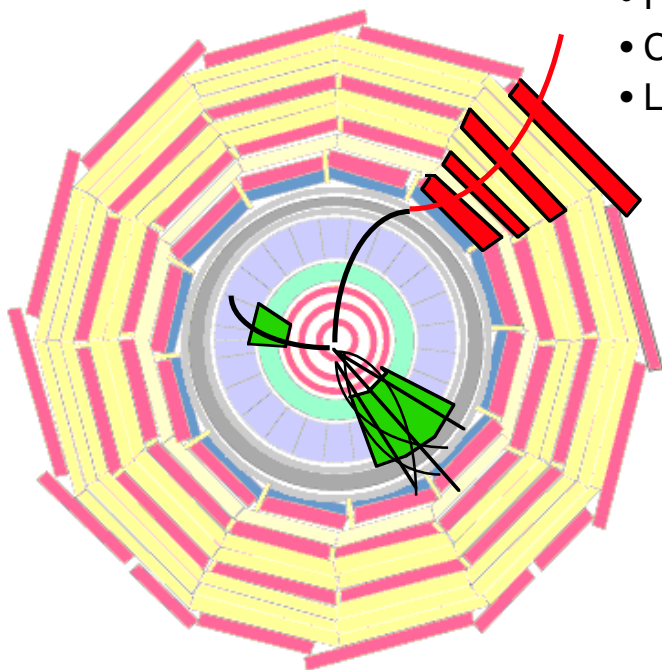


CMS Trigger Levels

40 MHz

Level-1. Specialized processors

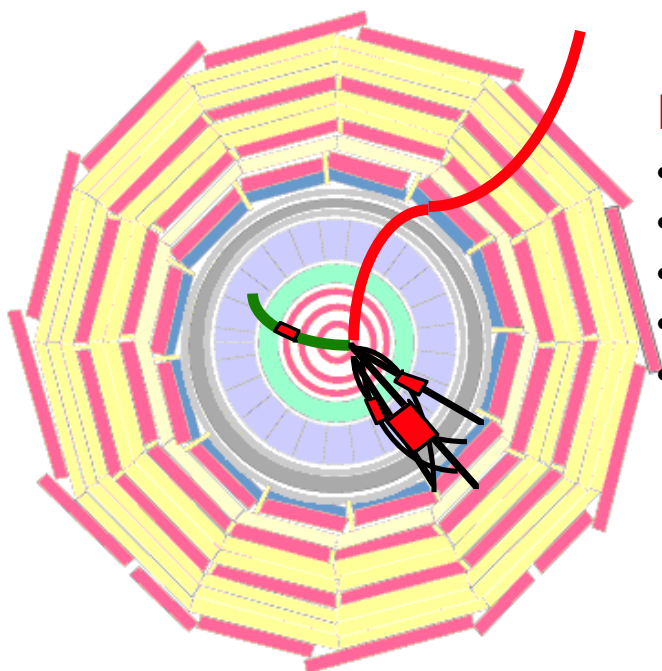
- Particle ID: electron/ γ , muon, jets, missing E_T
- Coarse granularity to reduce data volume
- Local pattern recognition and energy sums



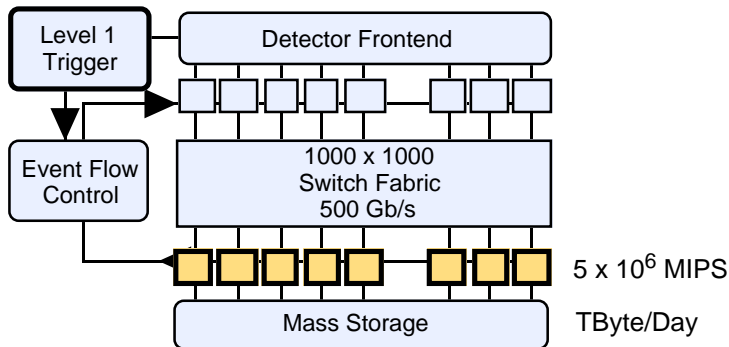
up to 100 kHz

High trigger levels. CPU farms

- Clean particle signature (Z, W, quarks..)
- Finer granularity precise measurement
- Kinematics. Effective mass cuts and topology
- Track reconstruction and detector matching
- Event reconstruction and analysis

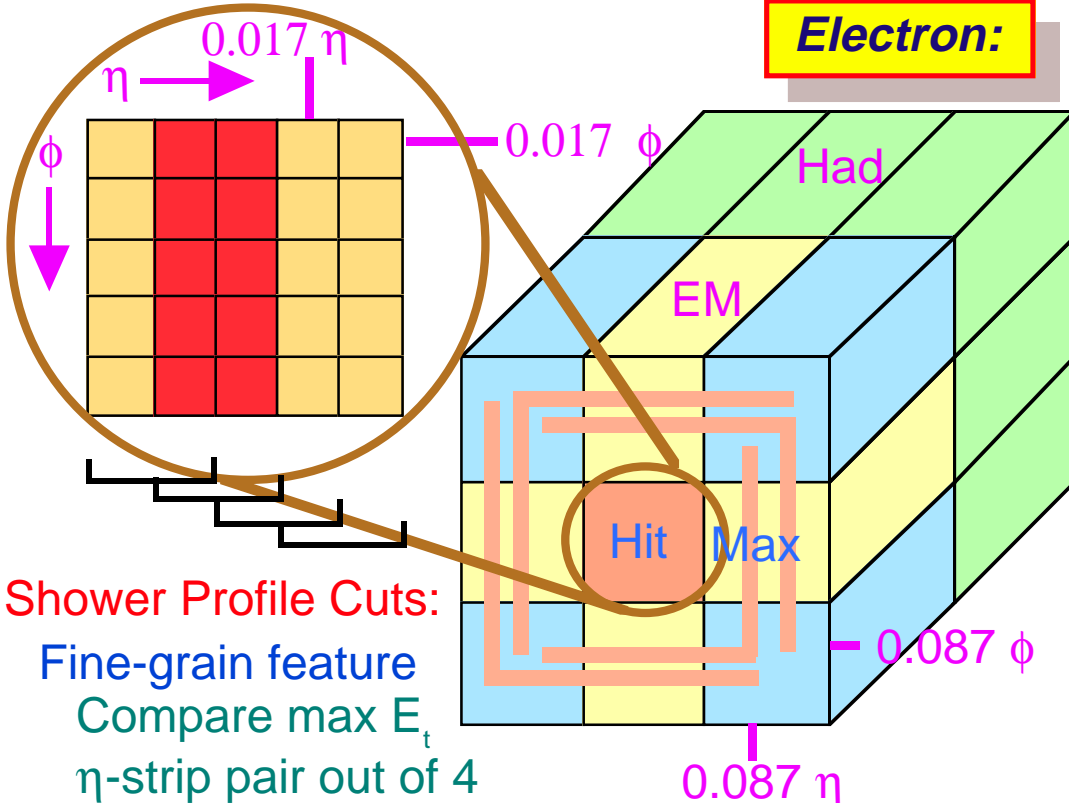


≈ 100 Hz





Electron & Jet Triggers



Electron:

3 x 3 sliding window centered on ECAL/HCAL trigger tower pairs
Tower count = $72\phi \times 54\eta \times 2 = 7776$

Shower Profile Cuts:

- Fine-grain feature
- Compare $\max E_t$ η -strip pair out of 4 pairs vs. total E_t

- HAC Veto
- Compare HCAL versus ECAL E_t

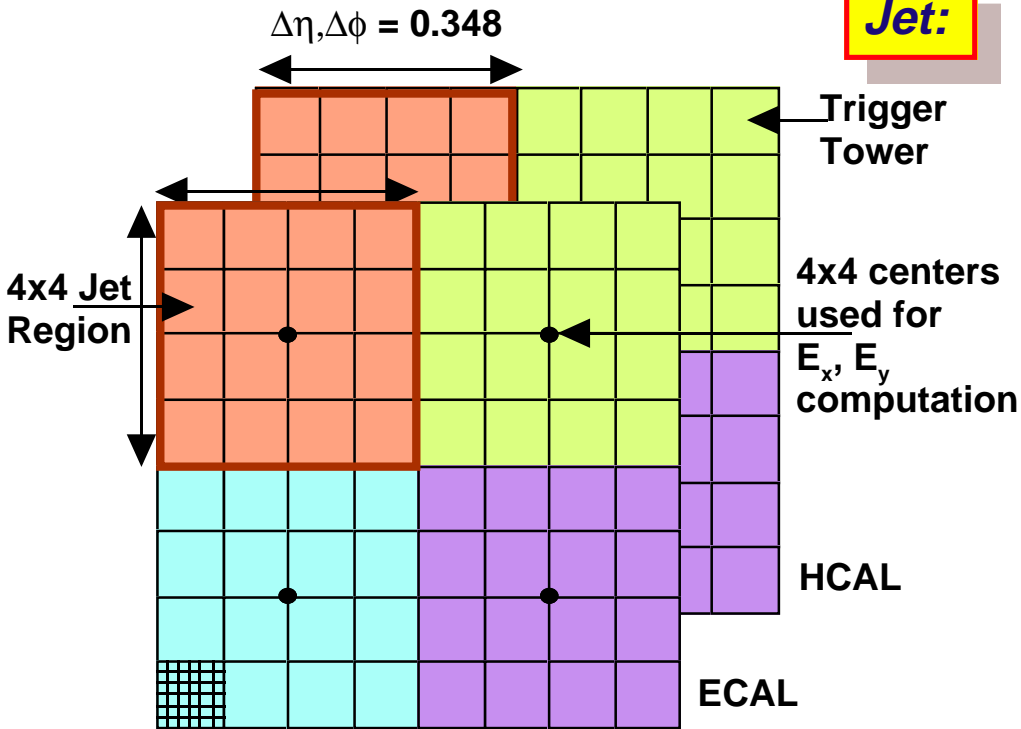
Candidate Energy:

Max	Max E_t of 4 Neighbors	Hit	Hit + Max $E_t > \text{Thrsh}$
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Isolation Cuts:

- Neighbor HAC Veto
- HAC Veto passes on all 8 neighbors.
- Neighbor E_t Veto
- $\sum_5 \text{Neighbors } E_t$
- At least one of four corners has $\sum_5 E_t < 1.0 \text{ GeV}$

Jet:



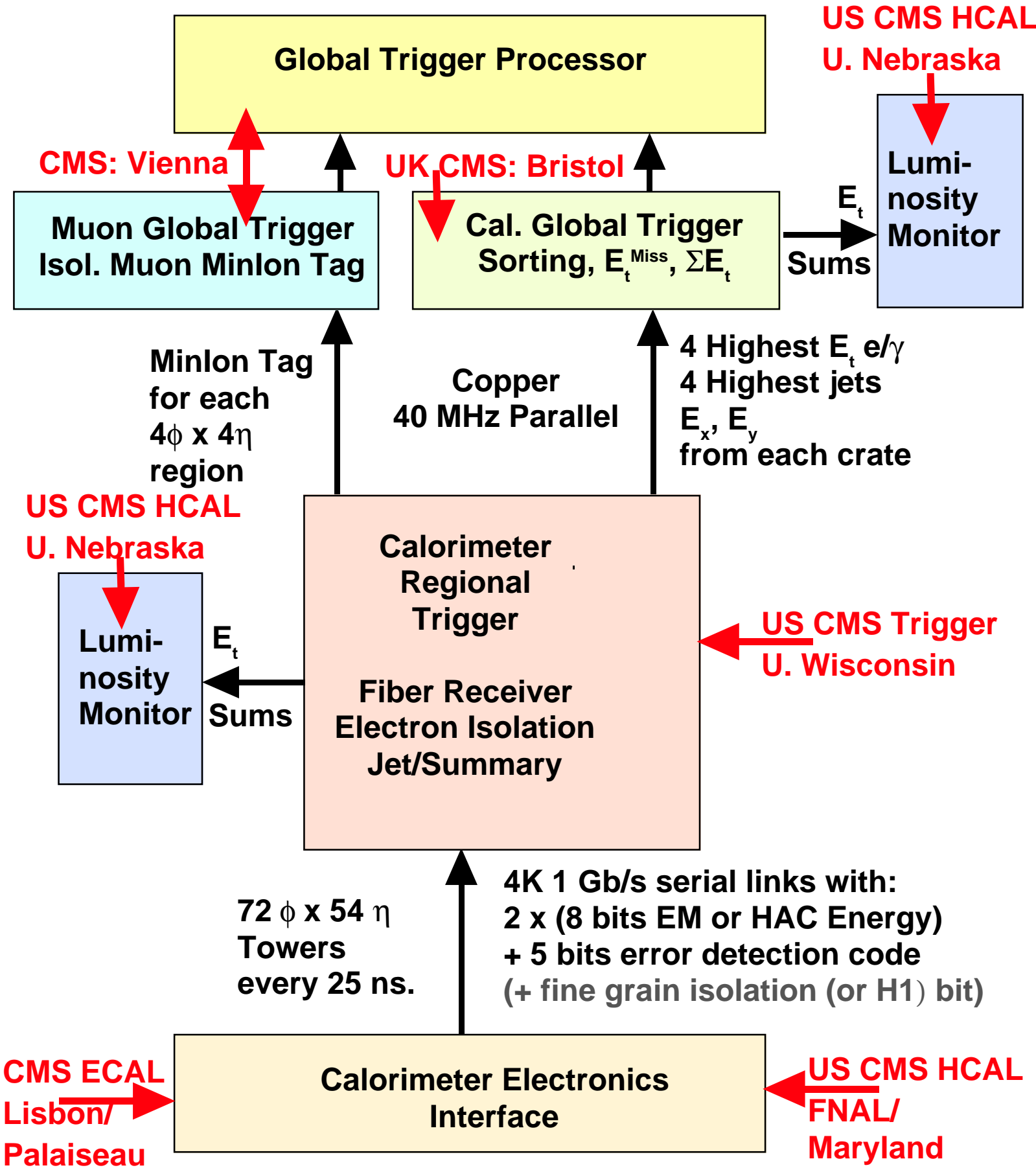
Jet E_t from sum of ECAL & HCAL trigger tower E_t in non-overlapping 4x4 regions

Use multijet triggers

Jet candidates are sorted to find highest energy jets

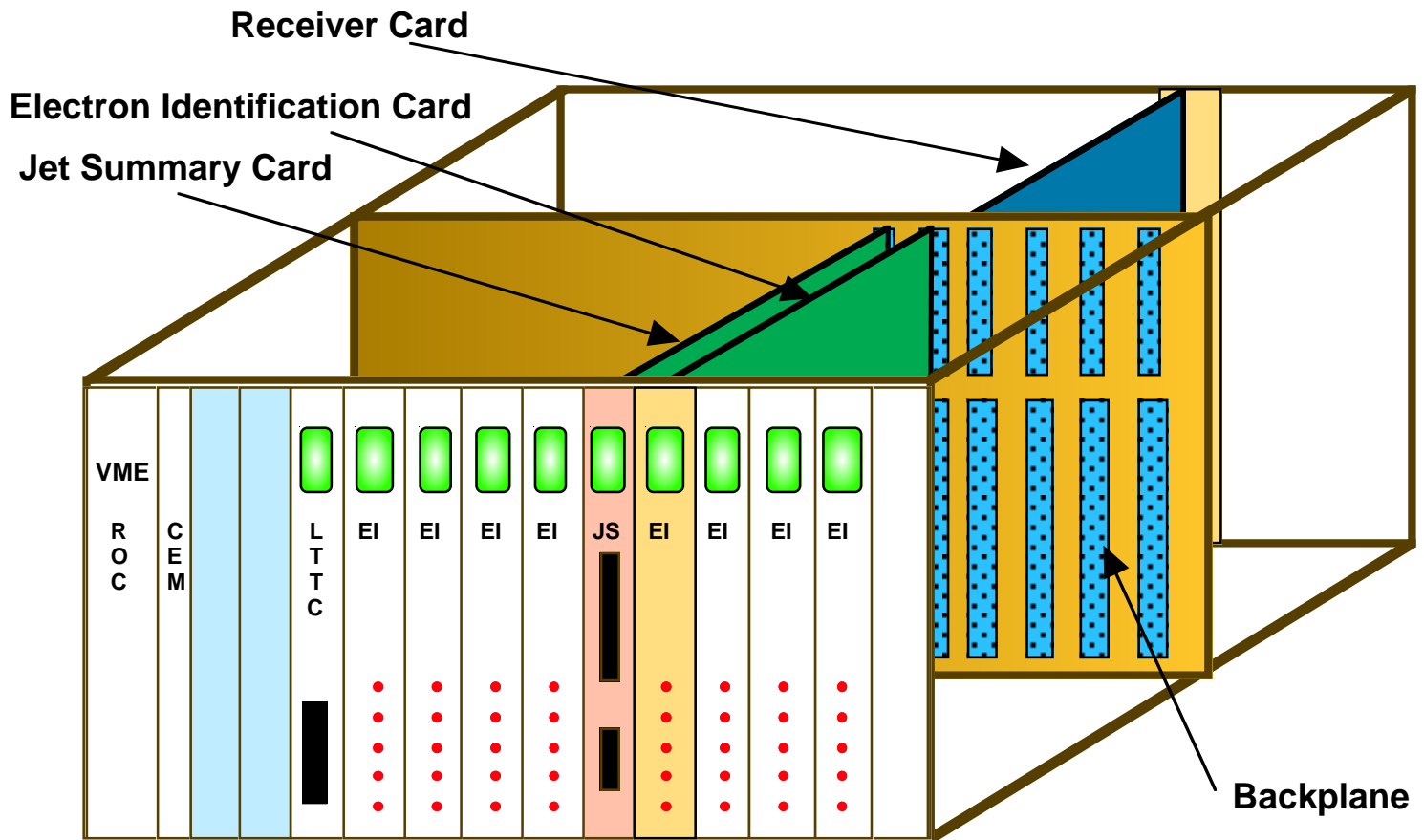


Calorimeter Trigger Overview





Regional Calorimeter Crate



Data from calorimeter FE on Cu links @ 1.2 Gbaud

- Into rear-mounted Receiver Cards (proto. being built)

160 MHz point to point backplane (built!)

- Clock&Control (built!) , Electron Identification, Jet/Summary, Receiver Cards operate @ 160 MHz

Output to calorimeter global trigger

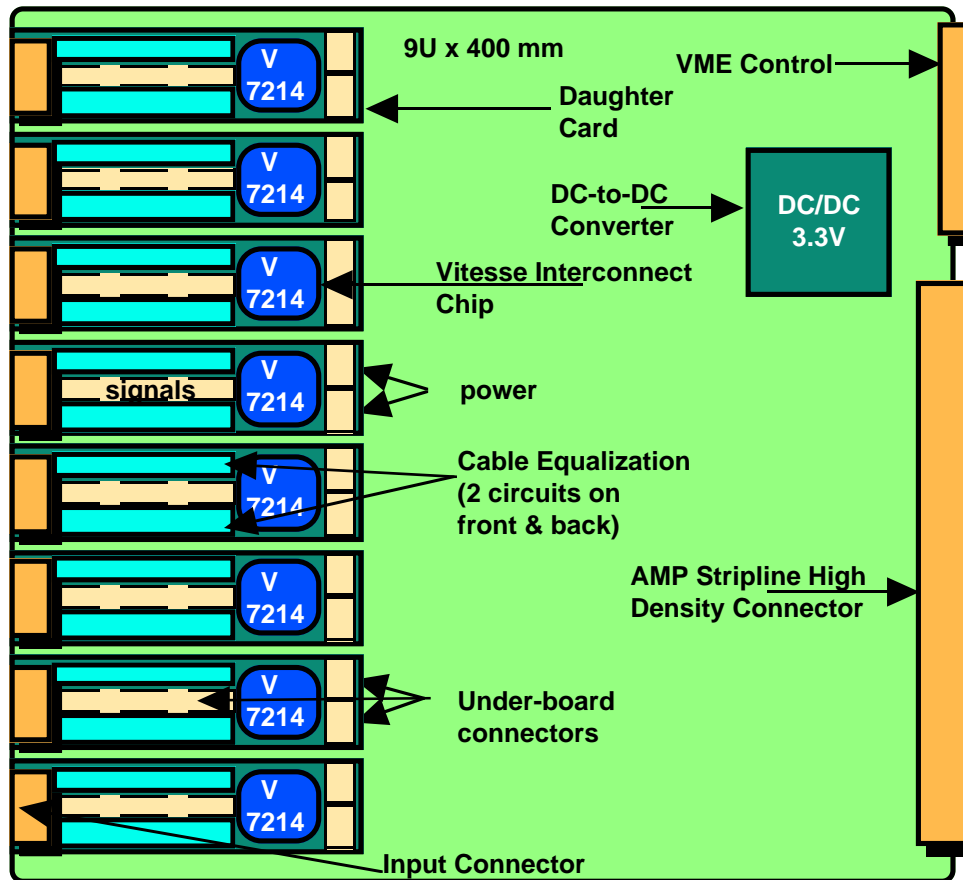
- From Jet Summary Card

Min Ion and Quiet bits to muon trigger



Receiver Card

(prototype being built by U. Wisconsin)



Rear:

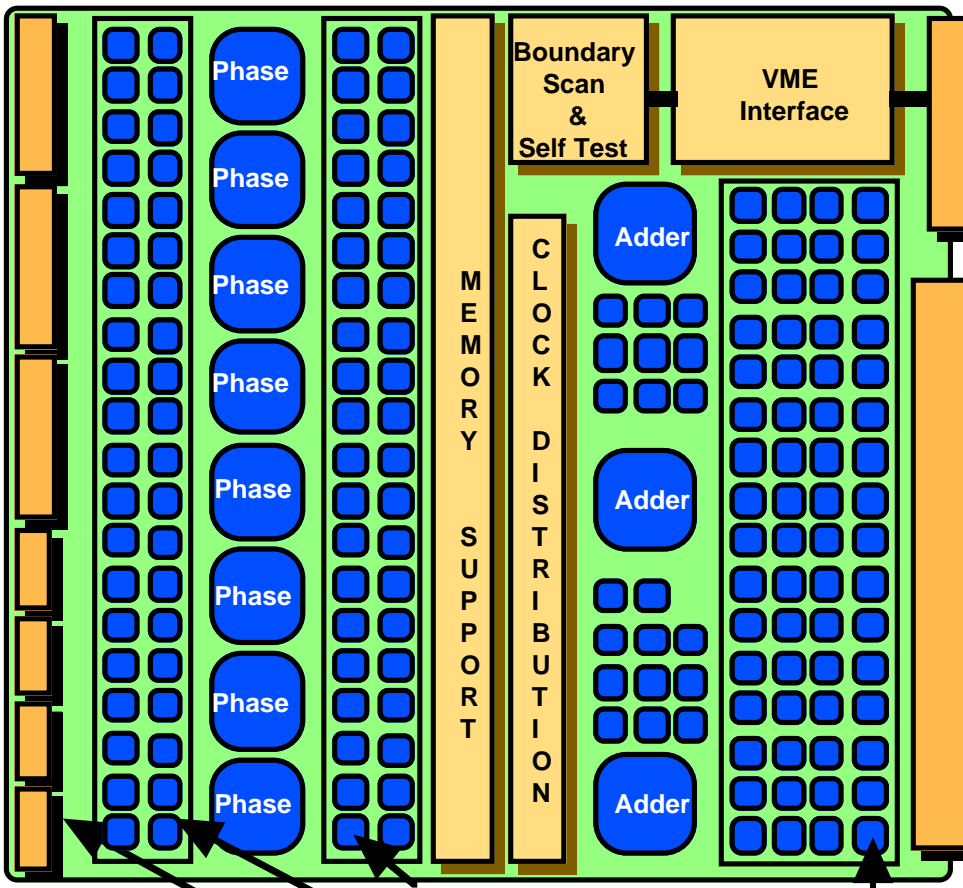
32 Channels = 4 Ch. x 8 daughter cards

1.2 GBaud copper rcvrs

18 bit (2x9) data + 5 bit error det. codes

Vitesse Chip Converts Serial to Parallel

Front:



Data from Rear @ 120 MHz TTL

Phase ASIC: Deskew, EDC, Mux @ 160MHz ECL, Test vectors

Error bit for each 4x4

Memory LUT @ 160 MHz

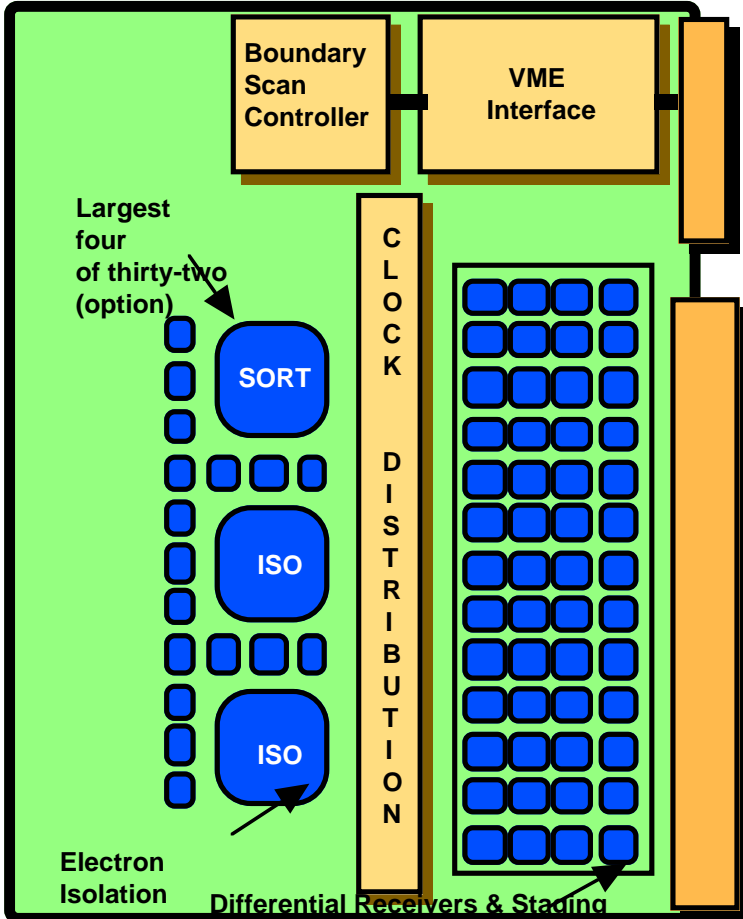
Adder ASIC: 8 inputs @ 160 MHz in 25 ns. (built!)

Differential Out @ 160 MHz



Electron ID & Jet/Summary Cards

(U. Wisconsin)



Electron Identification:

Processes 4x8 region @ 160 MHz

Electron isolation on ASIC

Lookup tables for ranking

Sort highest 4 rank candidates (option to take max)

Jet/Summary:

Summarizes full crate:

Sorts 32 electrons for top 4

Sorts 32 4x4 E_t sums for top 4 jets

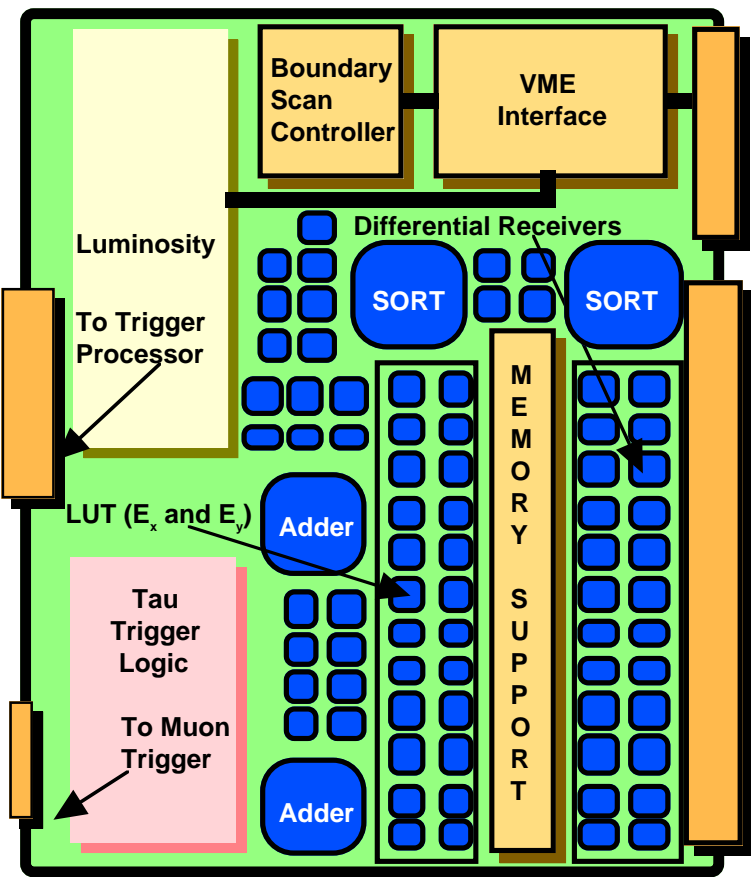
LUTs generate E_x & E_y from E_t for 4x4 region

Adder tree for crate E_t , E_x and E_y sums

Quiet/Mini bits for each 4x4 region

Reserved space for Tau & Lumi

40 MHz output to global and muon systems





Physics at high luminosity

Trigger Type	Trigger Et Cutoff (GeV)	Rate (kHz)			
		CMSIM		FASTSIM	
		Individual	Incremental	Individual	Incremental
Sum Et	400	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Missing Et	80	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.3
Electron	25	11.4	9.3	4.5	3.9
DiElectron	12	2.1	1.8	1.0	1.0
Single jet	100	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.3
Dijet	60	1.2	0.7	1.9	1.1
Trijet	30	2.3	1.3	3.1	1.8
Quadjet	20	2.6	1.1	3.3	1.4
Jet+Elctrn	50 & 12	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.2
Cumulative Rate		16.7		12.4	

Luminosity = $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

QCD Background

The sum & missing E_t cutoffs chosen to yield 2 kHz rate.

Electron/photon triggers are emphasized, with ~8 kHz rate out of total available 15 kHz.

The remaining 5 kHz is available for jet triggers.

Process	Efficiency (%)		
	CMS-TN-95/183	FASTSIM	CMSIM
H (80 GeV) $\rightarrow \gamma \gamma$	97	92	94
H (120 GeV) $\rightarrow Z Z \rightarrow e e \mu \mu$	76*	76*	74*
H (200 GeV) $\rightarrow Z Z \rightarrow e e j j$	99	96	95
$p p \rightarrow t t \rightarrow e X$	88	82	82
$p p \rightarrow t t \rightarrow H_+ X \rightarrow t X$	82	76	76
SUSY CMS TP Scenario A ($M_{LSP} = 45, M_{\text{spart}} \sim 300 \text{ GeV}$)	83#	-	-

Signal Efficiency

High efficiency for all channels with electrons and photons.

The difficult-to-trigger top decay events have high efficiency, enabling studies of associated Higgs production.

*Inclusion of muon trigger provides full efficiency

(#old results)



Physics at low luminosity

Luminosity = $10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

QCD Background

CMSIM and FASTSIM rates are compared for the low luminosity E_t cutoffs selected in CMS-TN-95/183

Electron trigger rate is twice as high in CMSIM results

Signal efficiency

High efficiency is realized for the benchmark processes involving top decays and SUSY sparticles.

Trigger Type	Trigger E_t Cutoff (GeV)	Rate (kHz)			
		CMSIM		FASTSIM	
		Individual	Incremental	Individual	Incremental
Sum Et	150	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Missing Et	40	2.7	1.7	3.1	2.0
Electron	12	11.4	9.1	5.4	4.4
DiElectron	7	1.2	1.9	0.4	1.0
Single jet	50	1.5	0.3	1.8	0.6
Dijet	30	1.3	0.3	1.7	0.4
Trijet	20	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.1
Quad jet	15	0.6	0.04	0.8	0.1
Jet+Elctrn	15 & 9	11.2	3.4	5.6	2.0
Cumulative Rate		17.8		11.8	

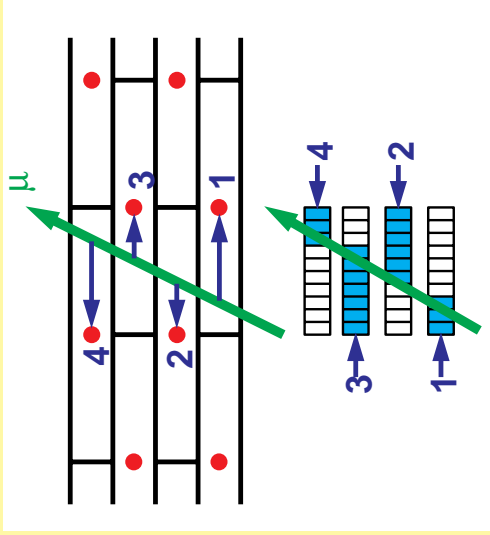
Process	Efficiency (%)		
	CMS-TN-95/183	FASTSIM	CMSIM
$p p \rightarrow t t \rightarrow e X$	99	97	97
$p p \rightarrow t t \rightarrow H + X \rightarrow t X$	99	94	94
$p p \rightarrow b b$ (hadronize), $B \rightarrow e X$	0.2 (But 400Hz)	-	-
SUSY CMS TP Scenario A ($M_{LSP} = 45$, $M_{\text{spart}} \sim 300$ GeV)	98	-	-
SUSY Neutral Higgs (Range of $\tan b$ and M_H values)	45 - 98	30 - 96	39 - 96

A dedicated tau trigger is under study to improve efficiency for the low mass range of SUSY Higgs.

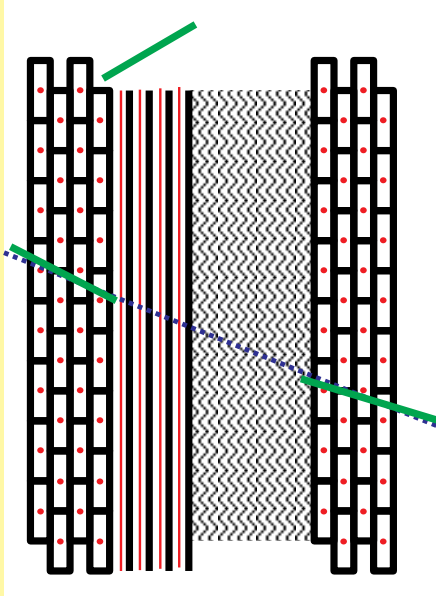
There is also high rate of B signal in level-1 sample.

Muon Chamber Trigger Logic

Drift Tubes

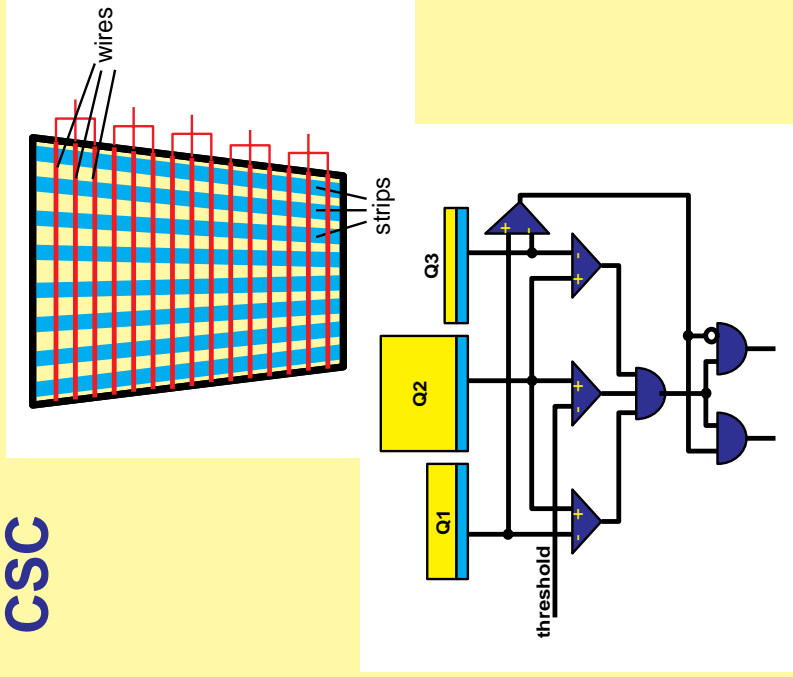


Meantimers recognize tracks and form vector / quartet.

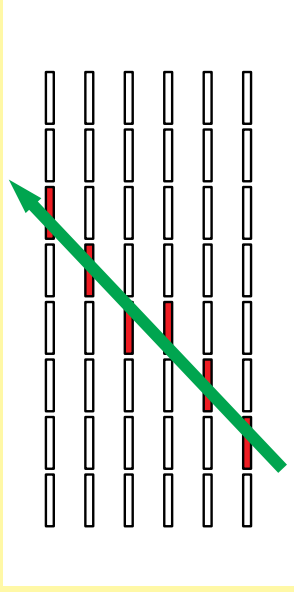


Correlator combines them into one vector / station.

CSC

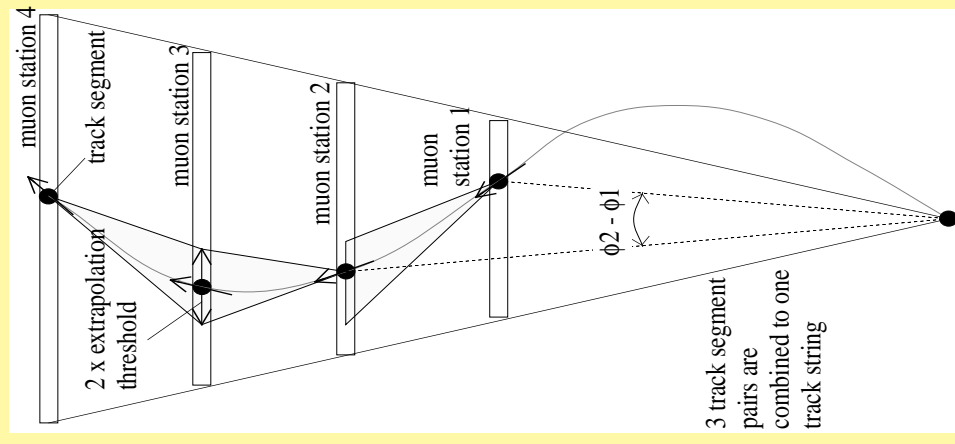


Comparators give 1/2-strip resol.

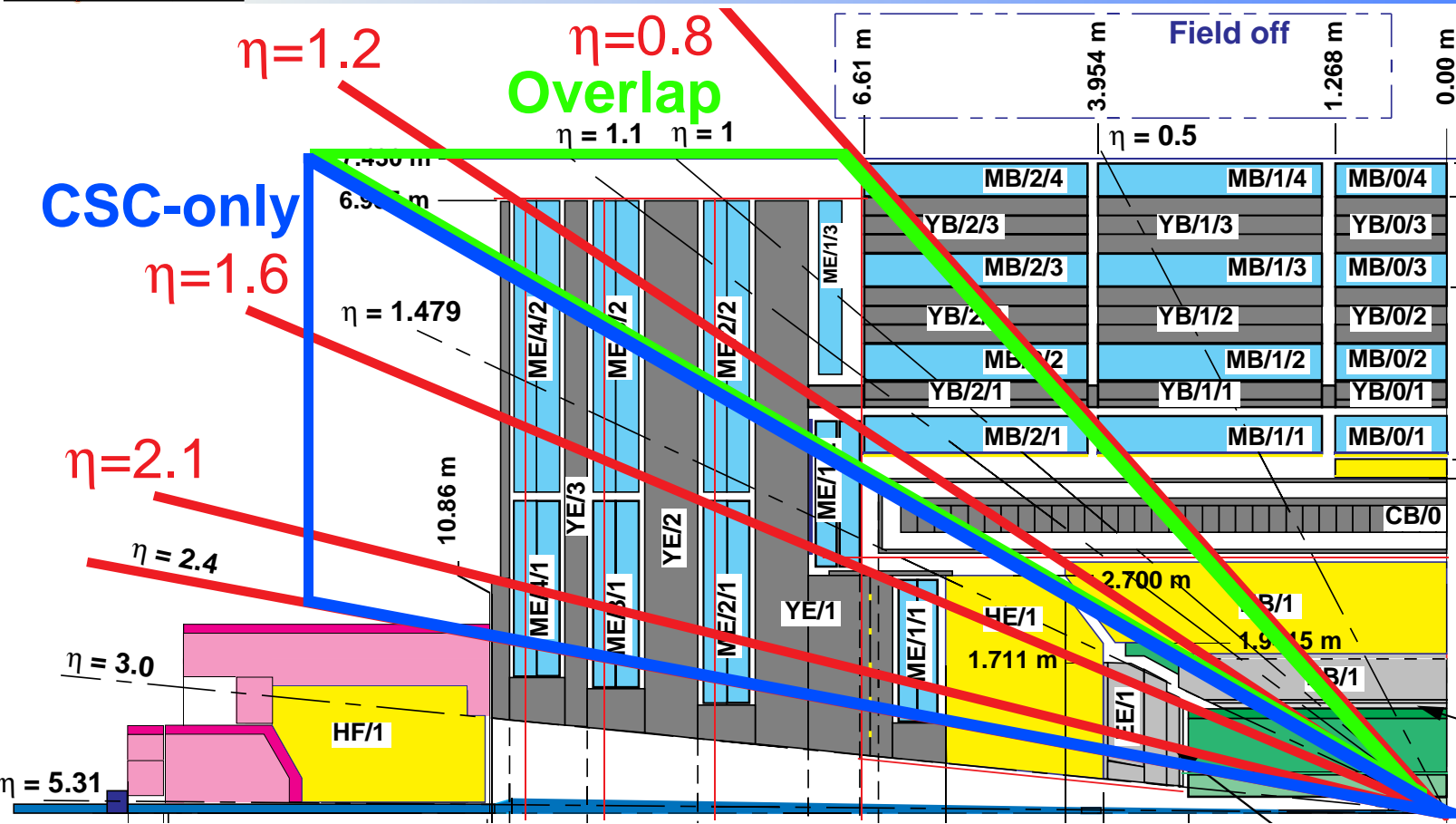


Hit strips of 6 layers form a vector.

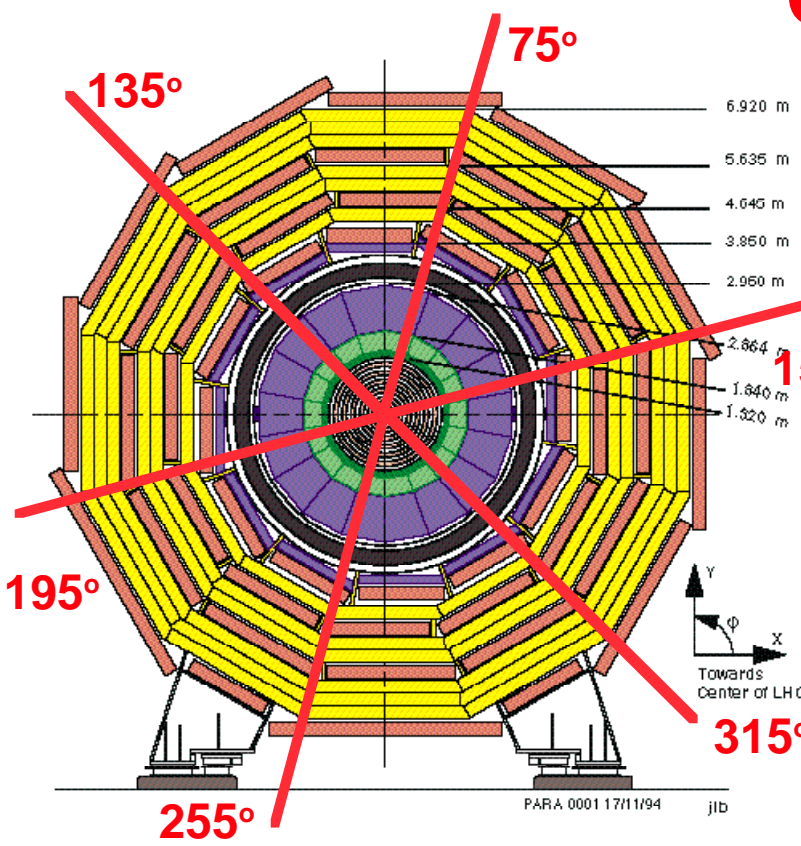
Track Finder



- combines vectors,
- forms a track,
- assigns p_t value.



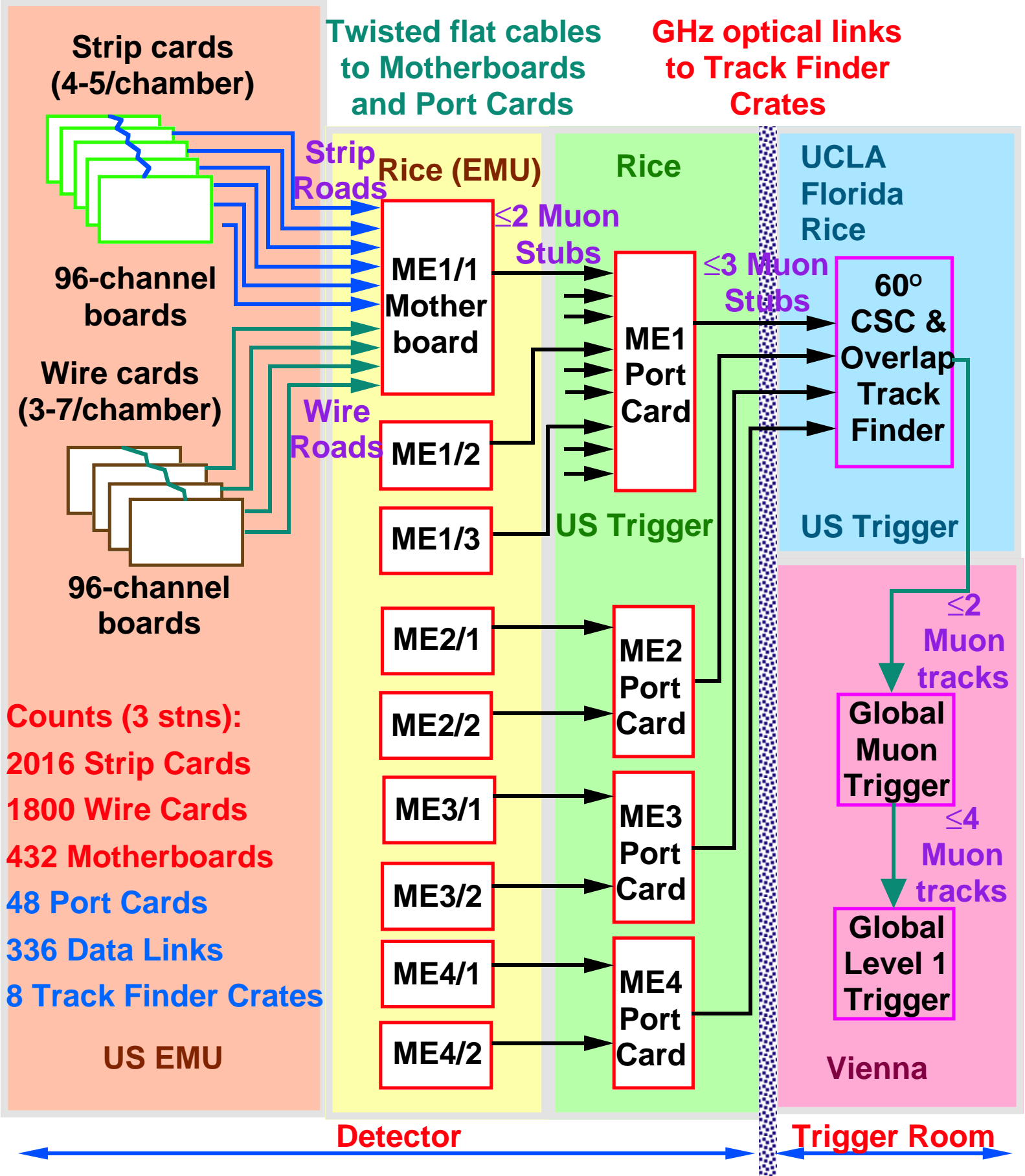
CSC Track-finding:



- Two Types of Crates:
 - 4 Overlap Crates
 - 4 CSC-only Crates
- Two Sector Processors
 - SP-Overlap
 - CSC's & Barrel DT's
 - SP-CSC
 - CSC's only
- One Receiver Card:
 - Either DT's or CSC's



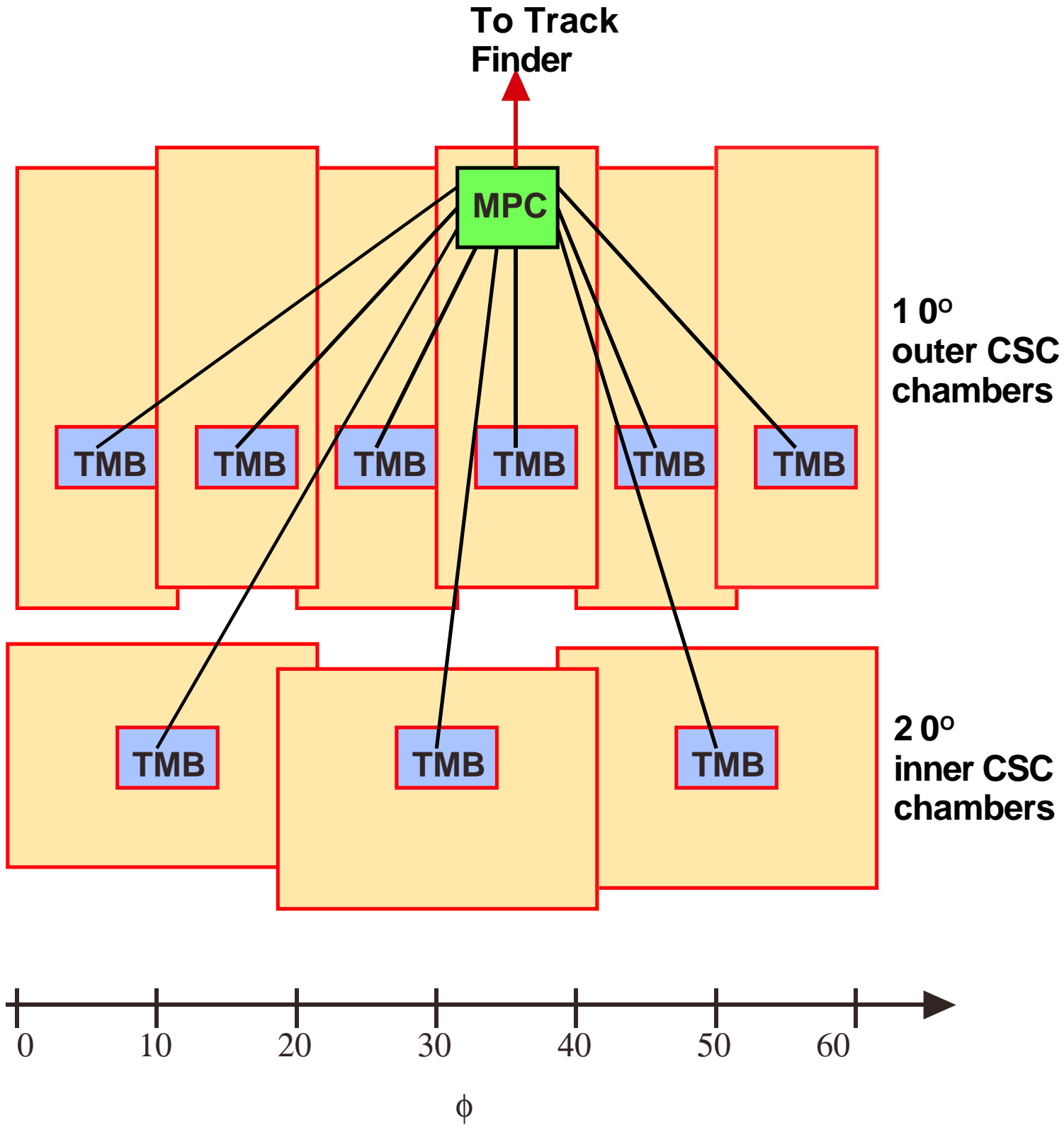
CSC Trigger Layout





CSC Trigger Port Cards

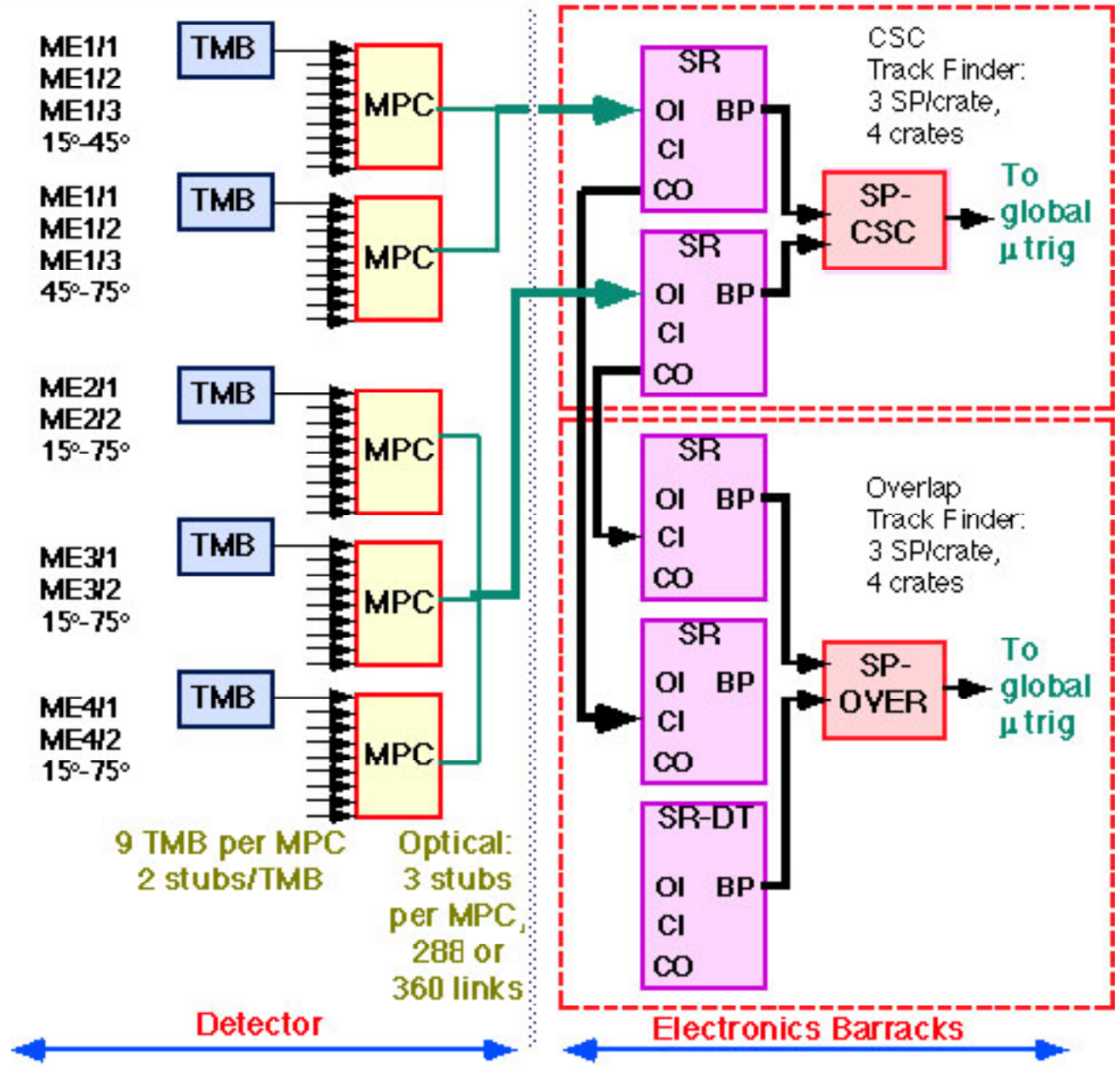
TMB = Trigger MotherBoard
MPC = Port Card





CSC & Overlap TF Block Diagram

Diagram of the first 60° Sector (15-75 degrees)



Glossary and Part Count

- TMB: Trigger Motherboards (432 or 540)
- MPC: Muon Port Cards (48 or 60)
- SR: Sector Receivers for CSC (24)
- SR-DT: Sector Receivers for DT (12 or 24)
- SP-CSC: Sector Processors for CSC region (12)
- SP-Over: Sector Processors for Overlap region (12)
- OI, CI, CO, BP: Optical in, copper in, copper out, backplane



Muon & Cal. Trigger Rates

High Luminosity: $L = 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

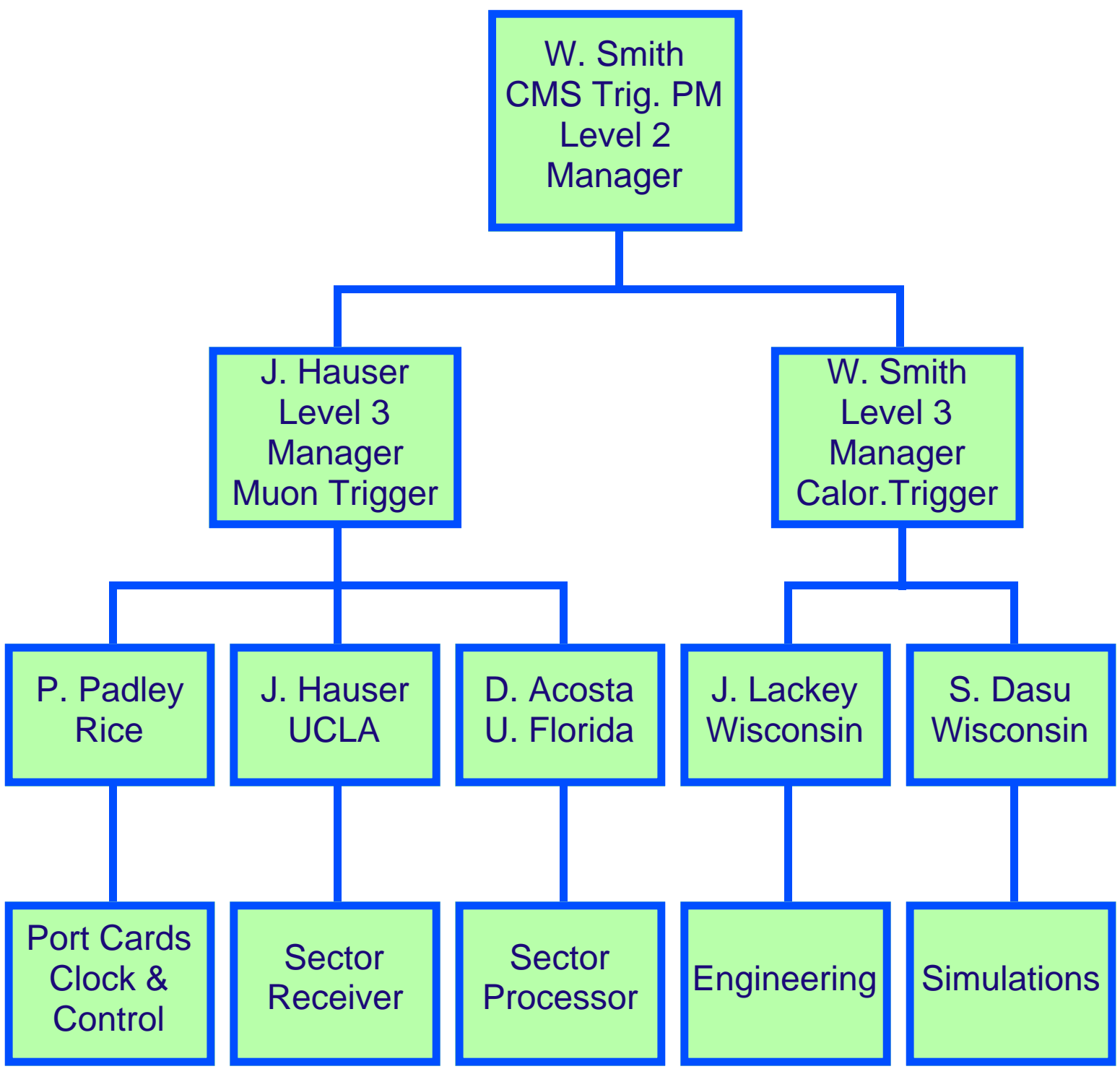
trigger type	threshold [GeV]	rate [kHz]	cumulative rate [kHz]
μ	20	7.8	7.8
$\mu \mu$	4	1.6	<u>9.2</u>
μe	<u>4</u> , <u>8</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>14.4</u>
μj	<u>4</u> , <u>40</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>14.4</u>
μE_t^{miss}	<u>4</u> , <u>60</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>15.3</u>
$\mu \Sigma E_t$	<u>4</u> , <u>250</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>15.3</u>

μ	7	9.8	9.5
$\mu \mu$	2-4	0.5	<u>10.1</u>
μe	<u>2-4</u> , <u>6</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>12.2</u>
μe_b	<u>2-4</u> , <u>5</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>13.4</u>
μj	2-4, <u>12</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>14.5</u>
μE_t^{miss}	<u>2-4</u> , <u>40</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>14.7</u>
$\mu \Sigma E_t$	<u>2-4</u> , <u>150</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>14.7</u>

Low Luminosity: $L = 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$



U.S.Trigger Organization





Trigger Responsibilities

Muon Trigger:

RPC Trigger

Drift Tube Trigger

CSC Trigger

ME1/1 CSC Trigger

Muon Sorter

Track Finder

Global Processor

DAQ

Warsaw

Padova

UCLA, Florida, Rice

Dubna

Bari

Vienna

Vienna

Turino

Calorimeter Trigger:

Primitive extraction

Optical Fiber Transmission

Regional Calorimeter Trigger

Global Calorimeter Trigger

DAQ & Control

Palaiseau, Lisbon

Helsinki

Wisconsin

Bristol

Lisbon

Global Trigger:

Trigger Timing & Control

Global Processor

CERN

Vienna