

# **Belle-II Level-1 Trigger**

(2019/10,11,and12 so called “2019c”)

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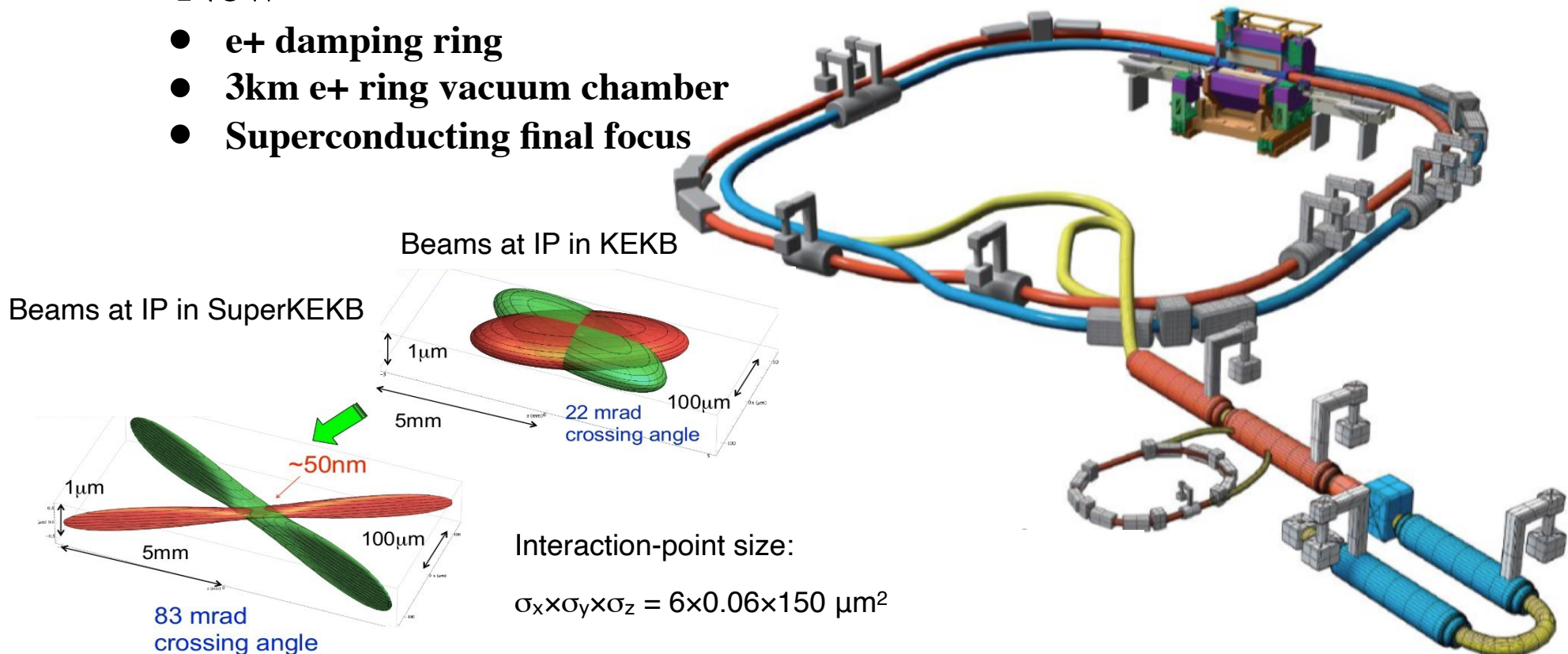
2020/02/25

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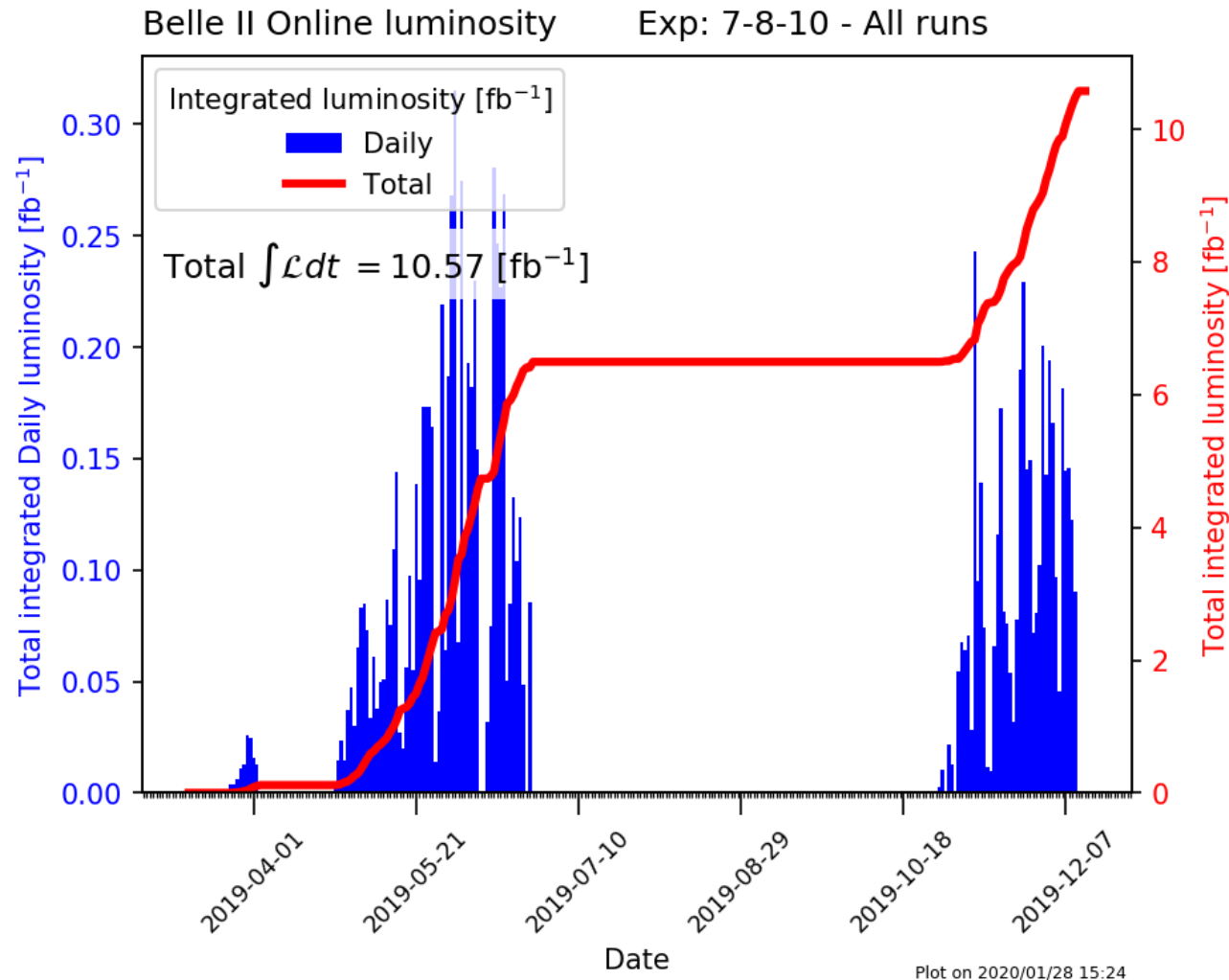
# SuperKEKB

- **Asymmetric energy  $e^+ e^-$  collider to produce Upsilon(4s)**
  - Beam energies :  $e^+$  : 4 GeV,  $e^-$  : 7 GeV
- **Target luminosity :  $8 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$** 
  - 40 times higher than the KEKB luminosity record  
Beam currents x2, nano beam scheme x20
- **New**
  - $e^+$  damping ring
  - 3km  $e^+$  ring vacuum chamber
  - Superconducting final focus



# SuperKEKB : Luminosity in 2019c

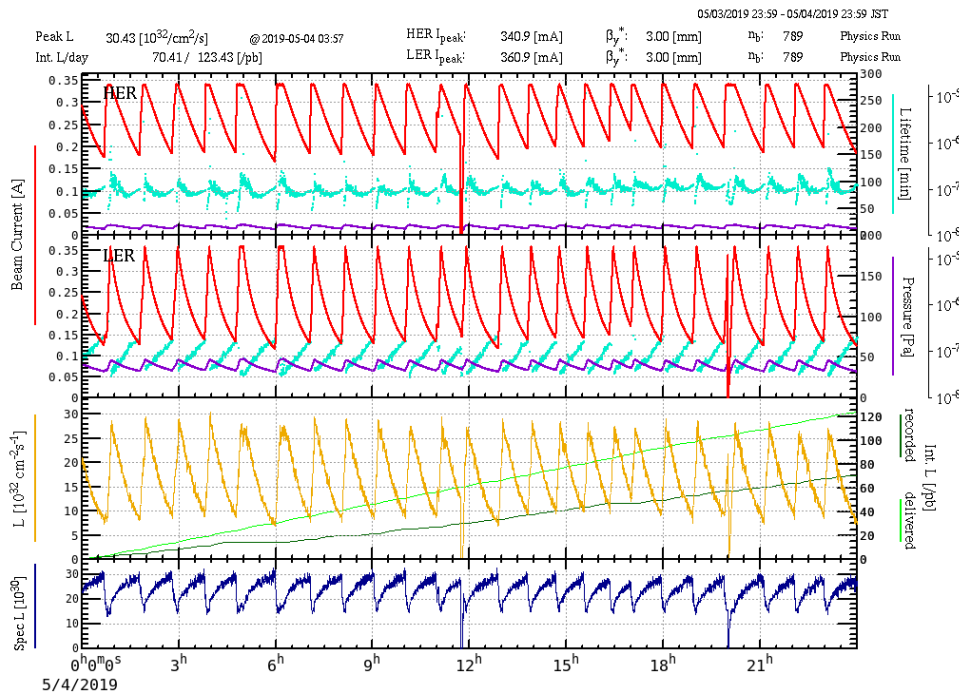
- **Peak luminosity record :  $1.138 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$** 
  - With detector HV on
  - 1/80 of the target luminosity



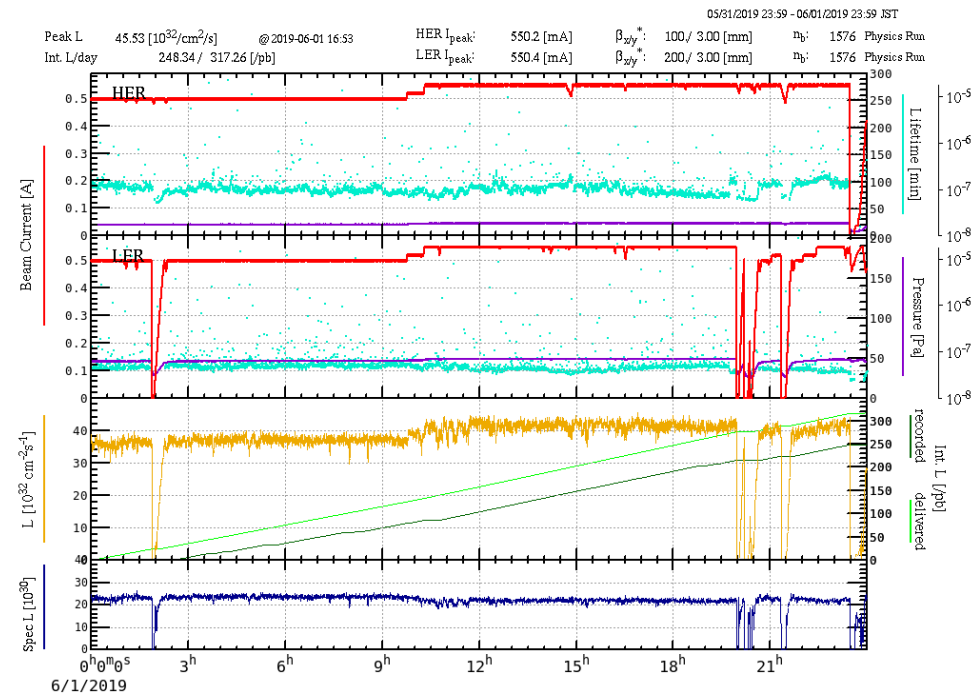
# SuperKEKB Continuous Injection

- KEKB employed continuous injection to maintain high instantaneous luminosity
- SKEKB needs it because of short lifetime of beams
- Injection occurs during detector HV on
  - L1 trigger should be vetoed to avoid contamination of injection noise

Normal Injection Mode



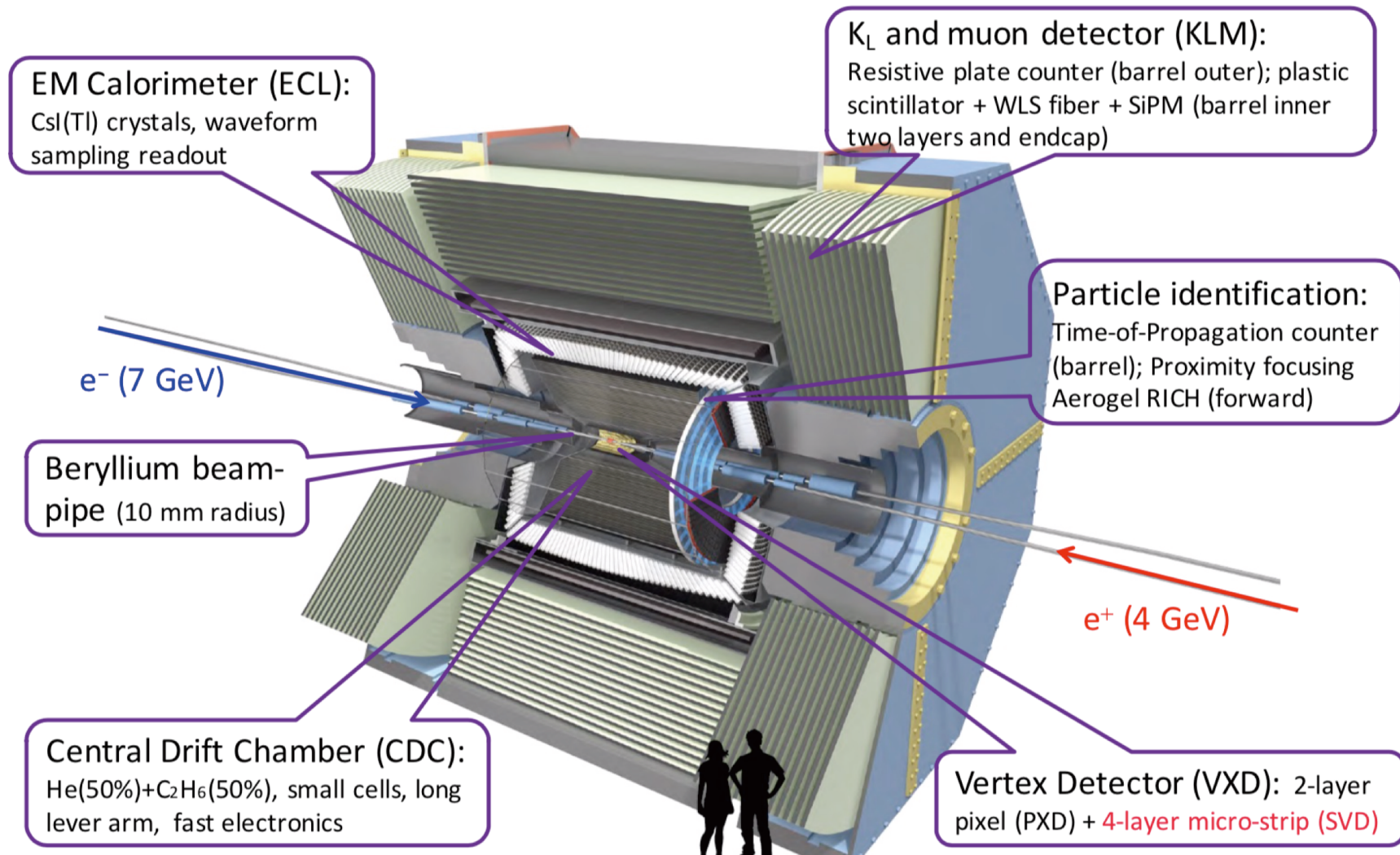
Continuous Injection Mode





# Belle-II Detector

- **General purpose detector**
  - Aiming for CPV in B and D mesons, SM tests, precise flavor physics, new particles, and search for dark sectors



# Physics Targets

Physics Process	Cross-Section (nb)	Rate @ $L=8 \times 10^{35}$ (Hz)
Upsilon(4S)	1.2	960
Continuum	2.8	2200
$\mu\mu$	0.8	640
$\tau\tau$	0.8	640
Bhabha *	44	350
$\gamma\text{-}\gamma$ *	2.4	19
Two photon **	13	10000
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>~15000</b>

“Hadronic  
Events”

\* Rate of Bhabha and  $\gamma\text{-}\gamma$  are pre-scaled by factor 100

\*\* Rates are estimated by the luminosity component in Belle L1 trigger rate

~1/2 of the max. L1 TRG  
rate (30kHz)

# Requirements for L1 TRG

- **High efficiency** **almost 100% for hadronic events**
  - No dead-time -> pipeline logic
  - Redundant and independent TRG logics -> CDC and ECL triggers
- **Max. average L1 rate** **30 kHz @  $8 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$** 
  - Limited by DAQ capability
  - Good background reduction necessary : S/N should be better than 1
  - Flexible TRG logics to manage BG rates : FPGA
- **L1 latency** **4.400 usec**
  - Limit from SVD front-end
- **Event timing precision** **less than 10 nsec**
  - Request from SVD front-end
- **Two-event separation** **500 nsec**
  - CDC max. drift time

# Belle-II Level 1 TRG System

Main triggers

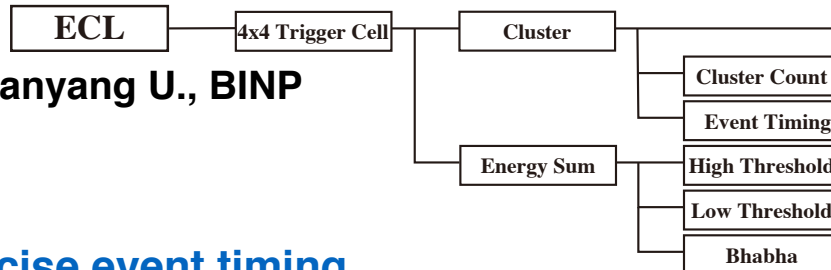
For charged tracks

Korea U., National Taiwan U., National  
United U., KIT, MPI, TUM, KEK



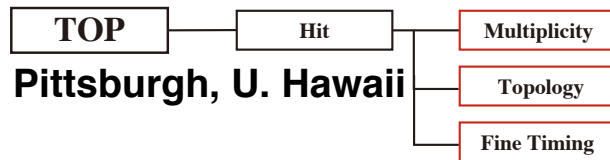
For charged tracks & neutrals

ECL  
Hanyang U., BINP



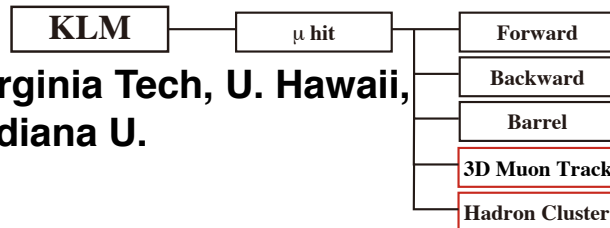
For precise event timing

TOP  
U. Pittsburgh, U. Hawaii



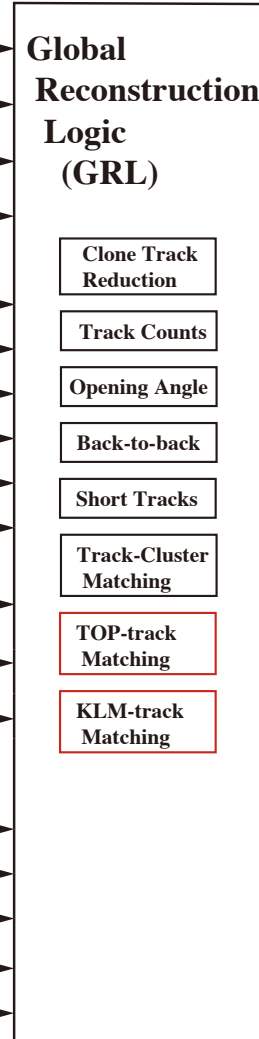
For muon tracks &  $K_L$

KLM  
Virginia Tech, U. Hawaii,  
Indiana U.

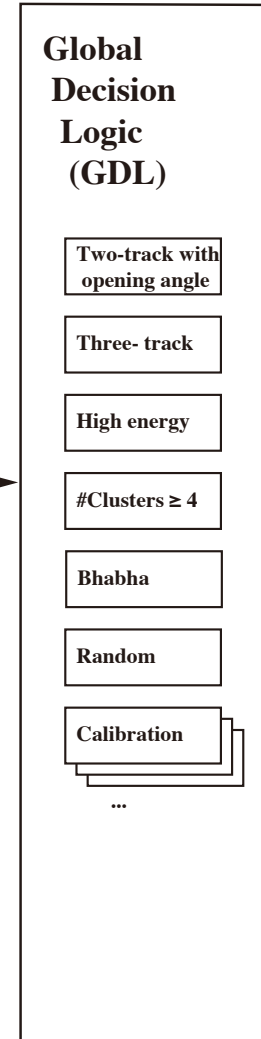


Still in commissioning

KEK



National Taiwan U.  
KEK

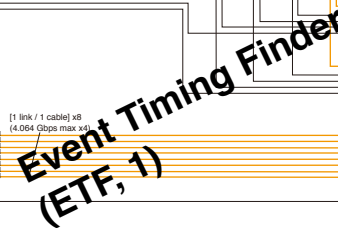



L1 Trigger

~ 4.4 μ sec after beam crossing

The figure displays three bar charts comparing different data processing components across four metrics. The components are CDC Front-Ends (292), Mergers (73), and Track Segment Finders (TSF, 9). The metrics are raw-level GTP protocol, User clock, Lane width, and raw-level GTX protocol.

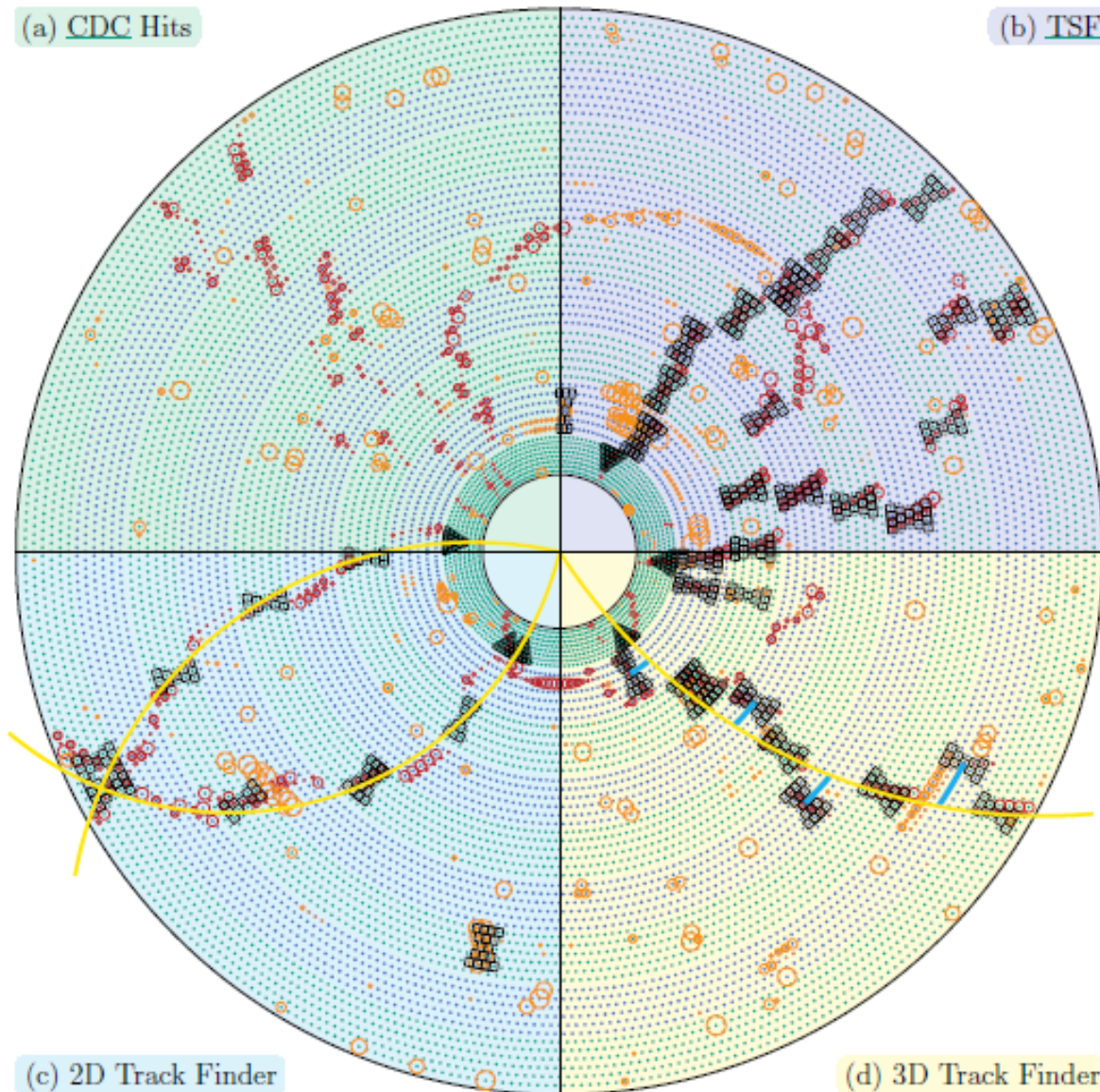
Component <th <th>raw-level GTP protocol</th> <th>User clock</th> <th>Lane width</th> <th>raw-level GTX protocol</th>	raw-level GTP protocol	User clock	Lane width	raw-level GTX protocol
CDC Front-Ends (292)	100%	127 MHz	16 bits	100%
Mergers (73)	100%	254 MHz	16 bits	100%
Track Segment Finders (TSF, 9)	100%	169.33 MHz	64 bits	100%



- All logics are pipelined := no dead time
- No data truncation up to TSF
  - 370Gbps in Merger-TSF links
  - All connections are optical links (2.54 - 6.27 Gbps)
- Each tracker can handle up to 4 tracks (total 16 tracks in each data clock)
- TSF, 2D, 3D, and ETF use Universal Trigger board (UT3, modules in )



# CDC Trigger (2)



(a) CDC Hits on Front-ends

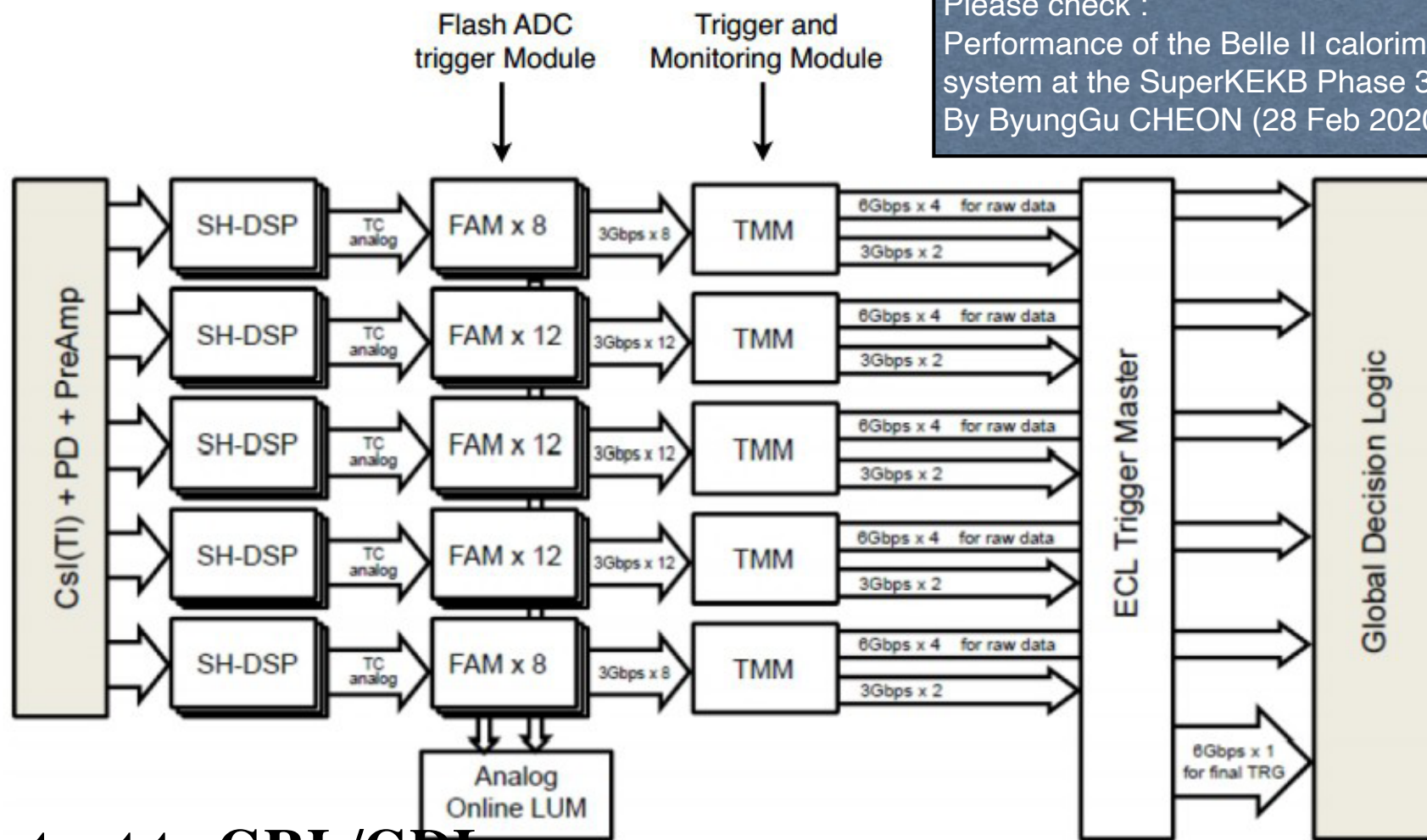
(b) Track Segment Finding

(c) 2D Track Finding

(d) 3D/Neuro Track Finding

Please check :  
Development of the Level-1 track trigger with  
Central Drift Chamber detector in BelleII  
experiment and its performance in  
SuperKEKB 2019 Phase 3 operation,  
By YunTsung Lai (Poster session)

# ECL Trigger

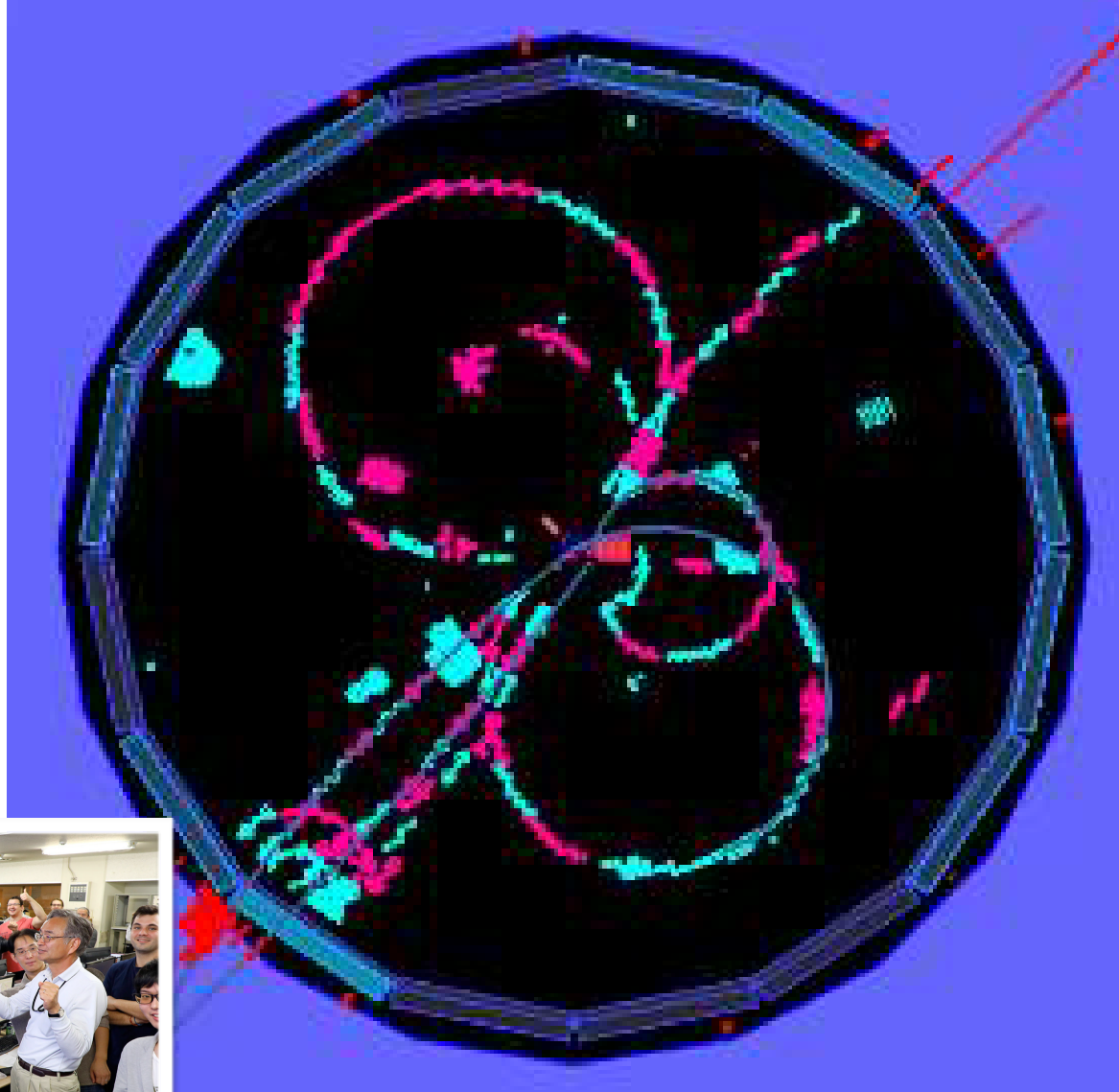


## ● Output to GRL/GDL

- Energy sum
- Cluster info. with energy and position (6 clusters of most energetic)
- Identification of Bhabha
- Event timing

# The First “hadronic”-like event triggered by L1 TRG

26 April, 2018



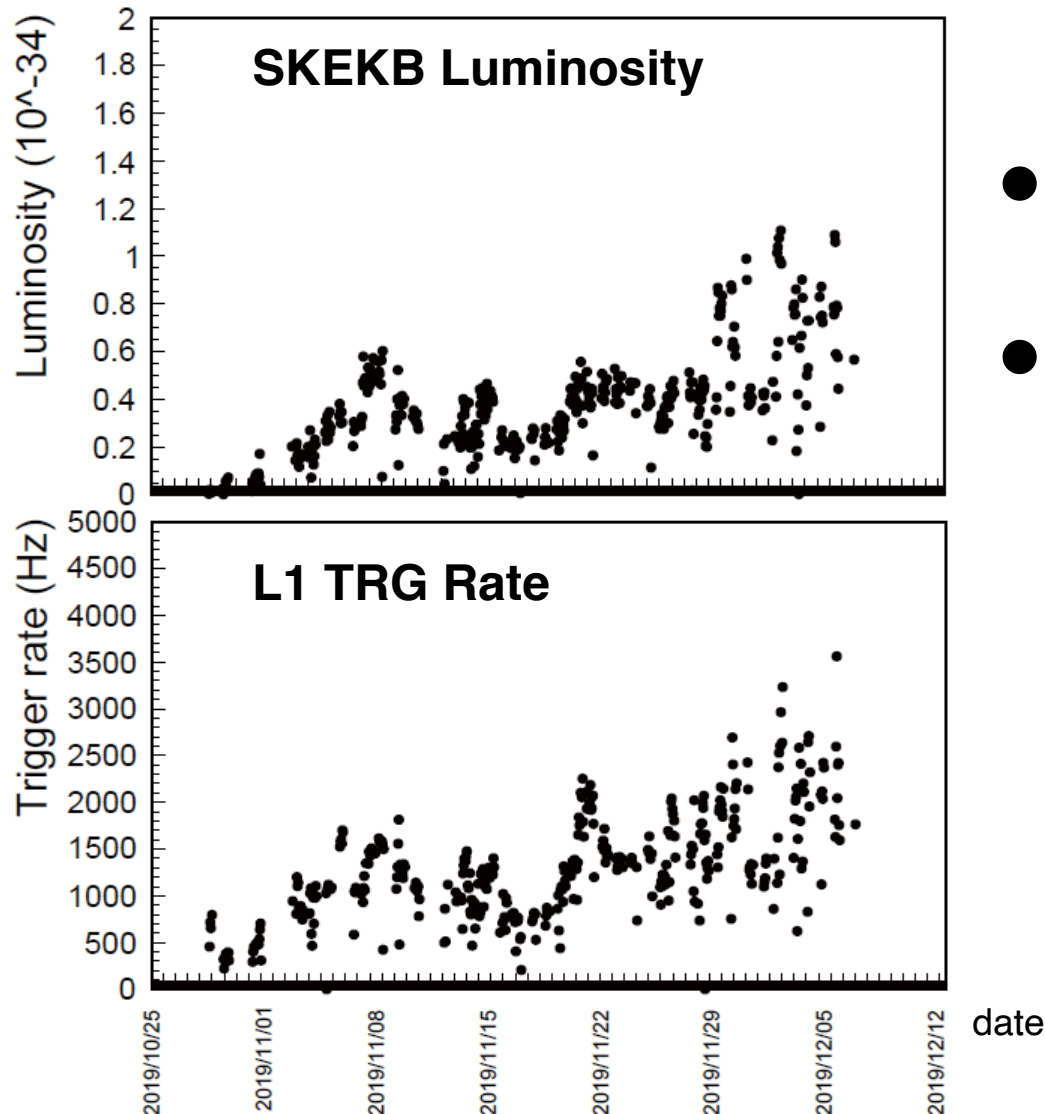


# L1 TRG Condition in 2019c

- **Hadronic events ( $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ )**
  - Three-track, high energy(>1GeV), and #clusters $\geq$ 4
- **Low multi. events ( $\tau$  pairs, mu pairs, two photons)**
  - Two-track with opening angle(>90°), cluster combinations, etc
- **Dark sector**
  - Single cluster(>1GeV) w/o charged track, etc
- **Bhabha and  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$** 
  - No pre-scale, all taken
- **Calibration and test triggers**
  - Many triggers were on for calibration and test purpose
- **Random**
  - Background data to overlay in MC data
  - Delayed Bhabha
    - Generate a trigger 7 revolutions after Bhabha : proportional to luminosity
- **Event timing**
  - ECL timing : 92%
    - Resolution was ~5ns for Bhabha, ~8ns for hadronic events
  - CDC timing (if no ECL timing) : 8%
    - Resolution was ~20ns

Because L1 TRG rate was quite lower than the DAQ limit, we could take these triggers w/o pre-scaling

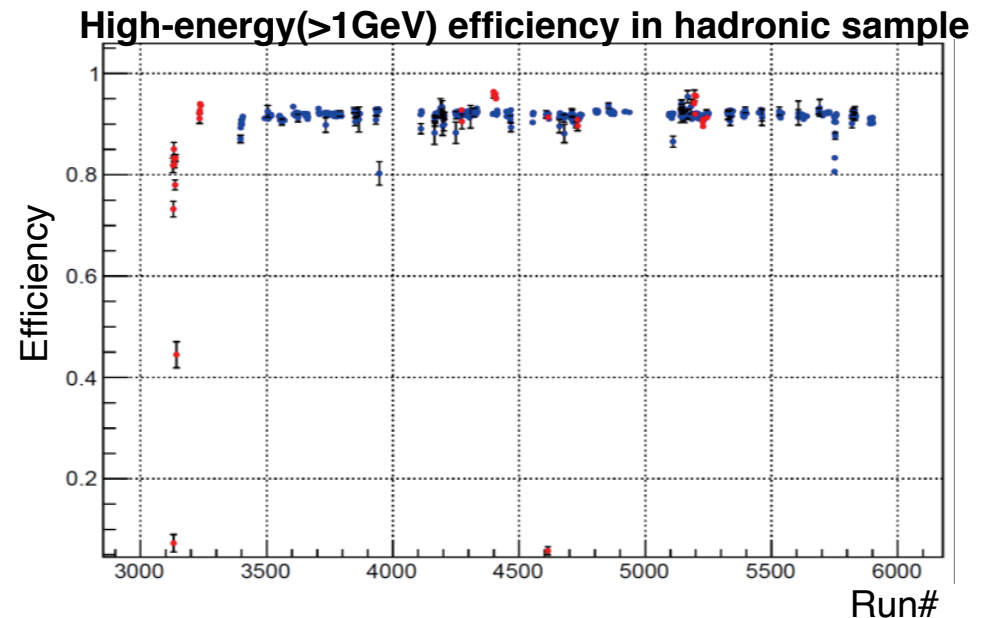
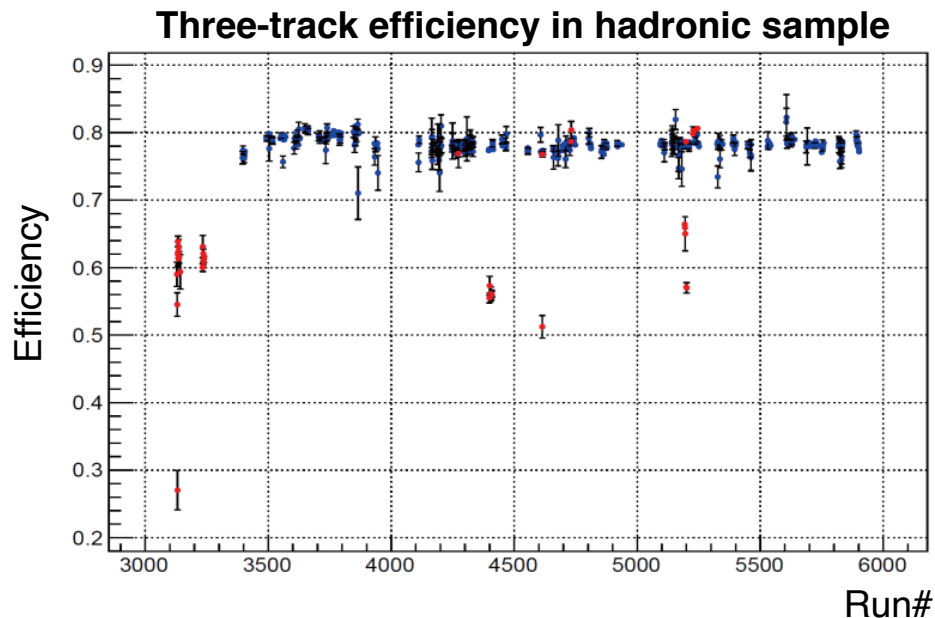
# L1 TRG Rate in 2019c



- Luminosity record  $1.14 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  with detector HV on
- Total L1 TRG rate was 1 to 3 kHz
  - DAQ limit was  $\sim 15 \text{ kHz}$
  - TRG condition was quite loose
  - Expected physics rate was  $0.7 \text{ kHz}$  at luminosity record
  - Others are beam backgrounds and calibration/test triggers
  - Low purity :  $S/N = 0.7/2.3 \sim 0.3$

# TRG Efficiency in 2019c

- **TRG performance in the online reconstructed data**
  - Sample purity is not high enough to know real efficiencies
  - Efficiencies are underestimated
    - Three-track in hadronic events :  $\sim 80\%$
    - High-energy in hadronic events :  $\sim 90\%$
- **In the offline reconstructed data, we confirm**
  - Three-track in hadronic events =  $98.3\%$
  - High energy in hadronic events =  $93.0\%$  (at least)
  - Inefficiency for hadronic events =  $(1-0.98)*(1-0.93) < 0.01$



# L1 TRG Operation in 2019c

- **TRG control online software had some troubles**
  - Cause downtime of data taking
  - It was improved drastically during 2019 but still we have
- **TRG performance online monitors were improved**
  - We could know TRG malfunction as quick as possible
- **CDC neuro 3D tracker**
  - We confirmed neuro 3D tracker could reduce track trigger rate by 30% at least with lose of 1% hadronic event at most
  - Position resolution of z (along beam direction) was  $\sim 4\text{cm}$
- **TOP timing trigger operation**
  - TOP timing logic worked well in cosmic test runs, but not usable in collision data taking
- **KLM muon trigger operation**
  - KLM trigger logic worked but suffered by large timing jitter so that we couldn't coincide with other triggers

# UT3 and UT4

- **Universal Trigger board (UT) has been developed since Belle experiment**
  - General IO capability (optical transceiver was used since UT2)
  - All IO are connected to single large FPGA
- **Belle-II L1 TRG heavily utilizes UT3 in all sub-triggers**
  - Sharing common functions : clocking, IO I/F, VME I/F, data readout
- **UT3 will be replaced with UT4**
  - More complex trigger logics can be used with larger size of data

UT4



	FPGA	#cells	Max.Transfer speed / ch	Total Transfer speed
UT3	Virtex6 XCVHX565	566,784	11 Gbps	550 Gbps
UT4	UltraScale XCVU160	2,026,500	25 Gbps	1280 Gbps

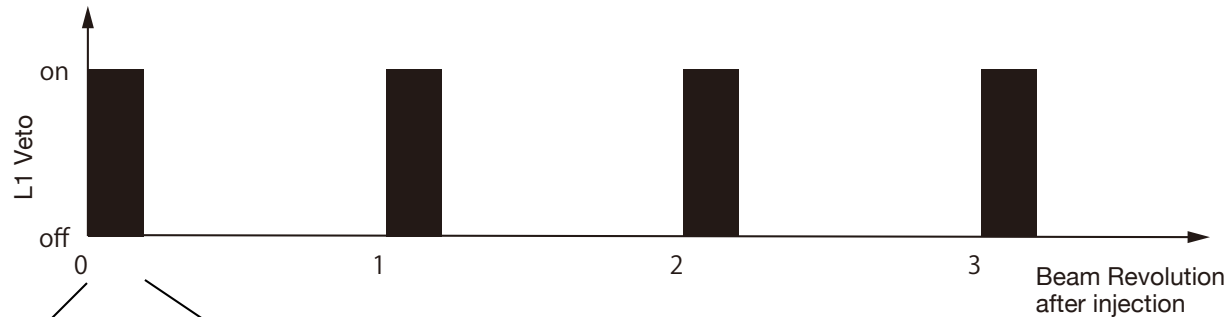
# Summary

- **TRG condition was quite loose**
  - Because L1 TRG rate was far below the DAQ limit
  - TRG studies, developments, and debugging were easier
  - We may keep this condition in early 2020 runs
    - Until L1 TRG rate approach the DAQ limit
- **L1 TRG performance was good**
  - Main triggers (CDC and ECL) worked as expected
  - Inefficiency for hadronic events are less than 1 %
  - Event timing jitter was OK (SVD data was fine)
  - Still we are trying to improve performance
- **L1 TRG operation was stable**
  - TRG control online softwares needs some improvements
  - Performance monitors worked well, still improving them
- **Some L1 TRG components are still in commissioning**
  - CDC 3D trackers will come soon
    - Neuro 3D tracker showed promising performance
    - Background induced track trigger rate will be decreased
  - TOP timing trigger and KLM muon trigger will come soon

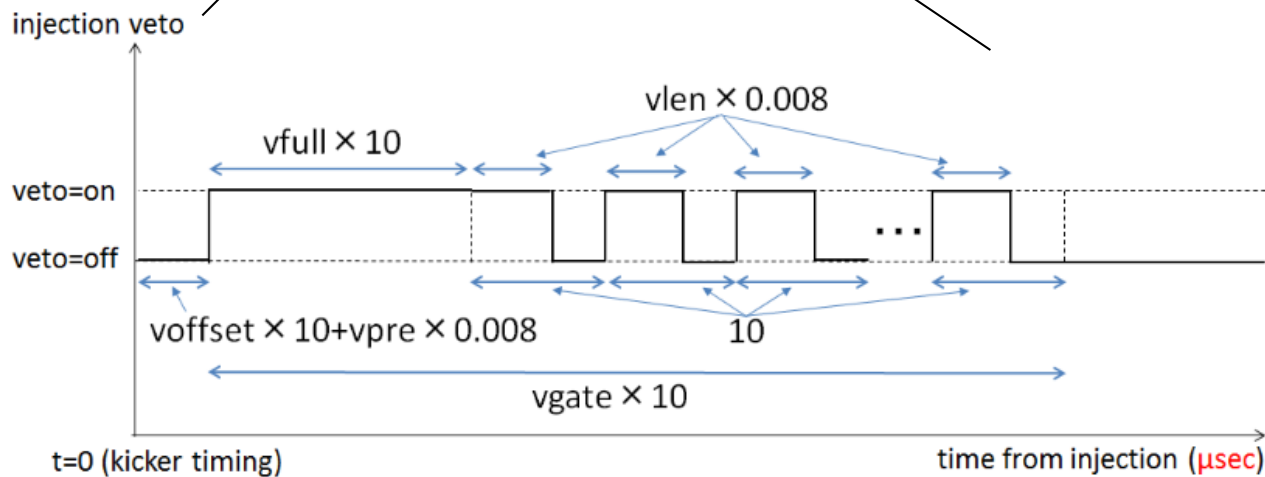
# **Back-up**

# L1 TRG Veto for Cont. Injection

Veto Structure



Veto Fine Structure



Veto Parameters

$v_{Full}$  : #revolution to veto completely

$v_{Gate}$  : #revolution to partial veto

$v_{Len}$  : width of partial veto

$v_{Offset}$ ,  $v_{Pre}$  : timing adjustment



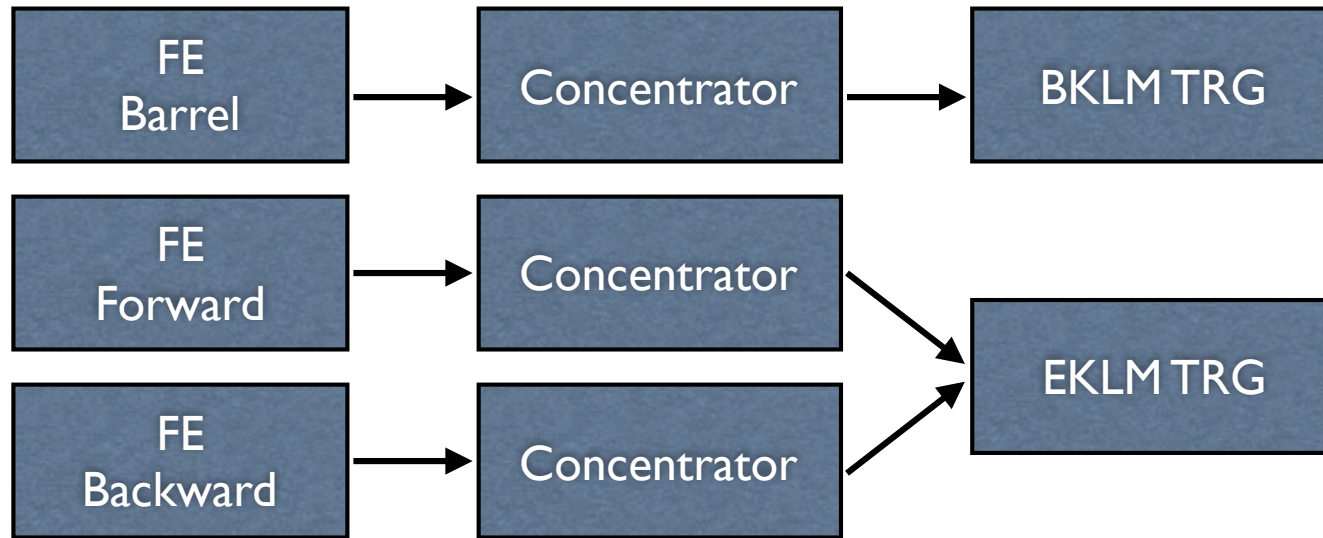
# Expected TRG Rates

2019c Lum. Record

Process	C.S. (nb)	R@L=11x10 <sup>33</sup> (Hz)	R@L=8x10 <sup>35</sup> (Hz)	TRG logic
Upsilon(4S)	1.2	13.2	960	CDC 3trk(fff) ECL high energy(hie) ECL 4 clusters(c4)
Continuum	2.8	30.8	2200	
$\mu\mu$	0.8	8.8	640	CDC 2trk(ffo) etc
$\tau\tau$	0.8	8.8	640	
Bhabha	44	484	350 *	ECL Bhabha(bhabha, 3D bhabha)
$\gamma\text{-}\gamma$	2.4	26.4	19 *	
Two photon	13	143	10000	CDC 2trk(ffo) etc
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>~15000</b>	

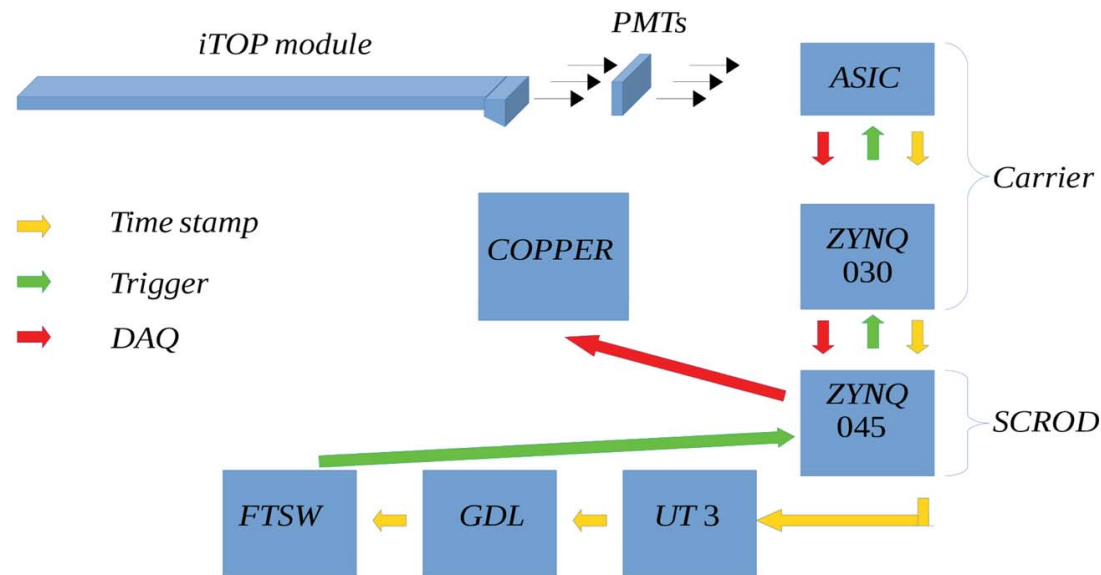
- **PS=1 for Bhabha in 2019c**

# KLM Trigger



- To provide muon hit information in L1 TRG
- Stably operated in 2019c
- Timing jitter was quite large
- Efficiency analysis is on going

# TOP TRG



- To provide a good event timing information in L1TRG
- Hit timing information of 16 TOP bars are sent to two UT3s
- Stably operated in 2019c
- Timing performance was good in cosmic runs
- Efficiency was very low in collision data taking