Forward "Jet" Triggers?

Is it worth looking at?

- What might we gain?
- Do we need something like this anyway?

How might we do it?

- Can it fit in the current design?
- What might the options be?
- What are the problems?

What do we do next?

- What are the questions?
- What are the tools?

Motivations

As an event "tag"?

Used in Higgs and SUSY analyses to improve S/B

- Can trigger on other objects in these events
- May allow thresholds to be lowered?

As a physics trigger

May be useful for QCD studies

• Cross-sections don't stop at $|\eta|=3.2$

All studies rather preliminary at present

Technical

We probably want some of the features anyway:

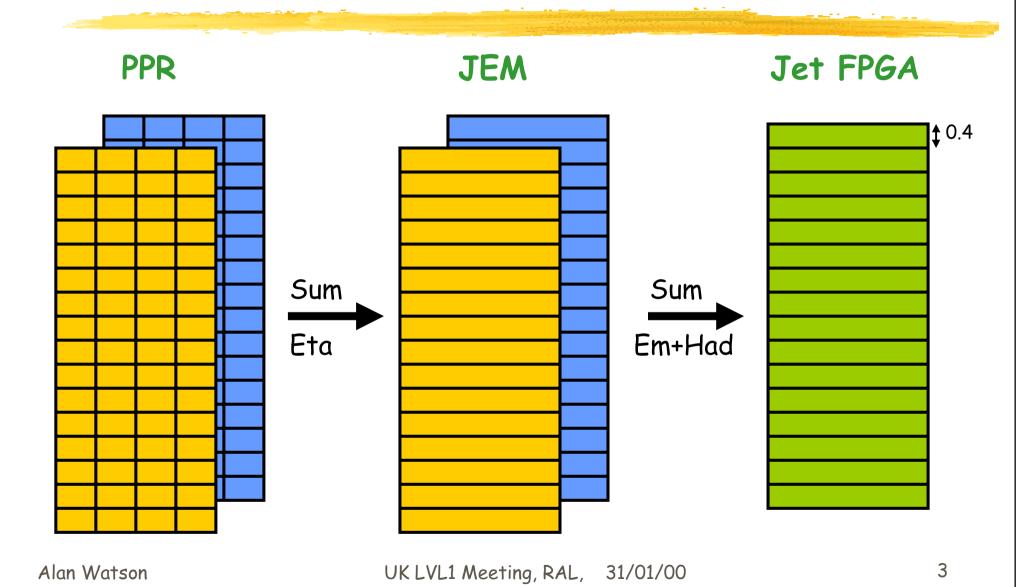
- LVL2 will want pointers to saturated regions (RoIs)
- May need to ensure trigger on saturation in FCAL

Flexibility

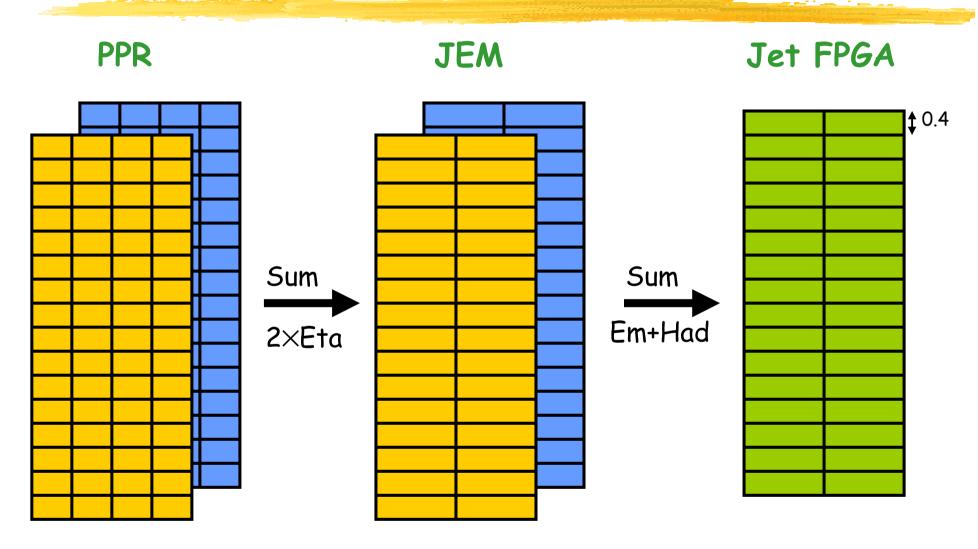
ATLAS is about exploratory physics

 May turn out to be more important than we currently anticipate....

FCAL Signal Granularity



If we need η granularity?



Decluster/RoI Algorithm

Functions:

Same as elsewhere

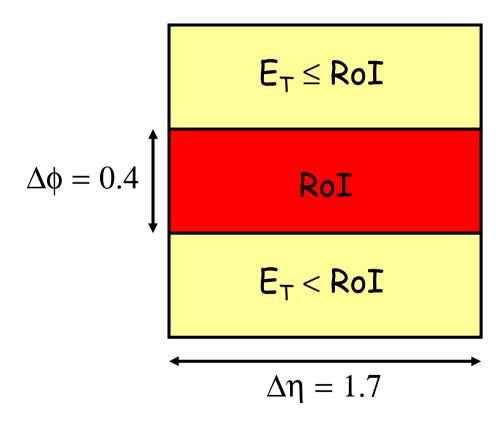
- Avoid multiple-counting
- Determine coordinate for LVL2

Approach:

Use "local E_{τ} maximum" condition

- Only compare with 2 neighbours
- Require > one, ≥ other
- Consider larger RoI clusters??

Study different trigger cluster options



Trigger Cluster Options

What cluster size?

1.7×0.4 (non-overlapping)

RoI

> Threshold

1.7×0.8 (RoI + either neighbour)

RoI

> Threshold

 1.7×1.2 (RoI + both neighbours)

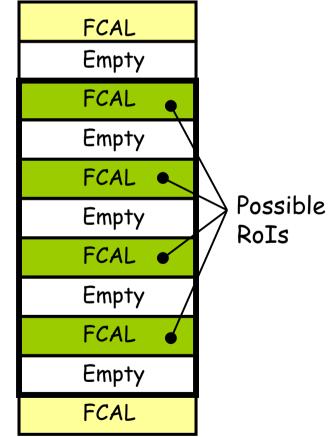
RoI

> Threshold

JEM input occupancy

Shared in phi

JEM "core" towers



Shared in phi

RoI Format

FCAL JEMs differ on one respect:

Neighbouring eta bins correspond to different endcaps

- Can have RoIs in 2 adjacent towers
- Number of RoIs/JEM higher than elsewhere

Is it a problem?

Same as CP RoIs when e/γ and τ/h had different RoI definitions

- Jet RoI word currently has 14 unused bits
- More than enough for a second set of hit flags/coordinates

Hit Counting - A problem?

Propose using JEM for FCAL jets

Current "baseline" has module boundary at eta=0

- Fwd and Endcap towers in same JEM
- 8 jet thresholds must include both normal and FCAL jets
- Will want to separate the two (and probably also 2 ends of FCAL)

Hence 8 jet thresholds are probably inadequate

Could backplane/merger cope with more?

Can we avoid this?

Sam favours extra JEM for FCAL

- Simplifies ETmiss calculation
- Separates FCAL and normal jets
- Reckons there is space in Jet crate/backplane

Implications:

- Need more backplane inputs to merger (thinks OK)
- More bits between crates for final sum (slightly)
- Extra bits to CTP

An Alternative Approach

More thresholds with existing bits

Currently output 24 bits/JEM

8 thresholds * 3 bits

Don't need 3-bit multiplicity for every threshold

 Fewer bits/threshold and more thresholds

A few possibilities:

Comments

Makes some thresholds less "general purpose"

- But is less wasteful of outputs
 Increases complexity of Jet FPGA
- More comparators neededCould be applied to CP system?
 - Need is less urgent, cost higher

A final thought:

This is not incompatible with separate FCAL JEM solution.

Might affect Jet E_T trigger??

Simulation Studies

Optimise Cluster/RoI choice

Look at rate vs efficiency

- Compared with "reference" jetfinder
- For physics processes

Overlap with "normal" jets?

Study Physics Benefits

Does it allows useful reduction in other thresholds?

 Are any algorithm options better than others?

Is there any gain from eta segmentation?

Detector Model

Use ATLFAST initially

- Can easily & quickly generate required datasets
- Will have to make minor changes to FCAL simulation

Cross-check with Atrig

- Transverse spread of showers likely to be important
- Few suitable datasets
- Currently adding necessary code

Summary

It's probably worth investigating

- May be physics gain (perhaps unanticipated)
- Possibly want much of the functionality anyway

It may not be very hard

- Can use existing JEM (different jet FPGA configuration)
- Mostly straightforward if don't need eta segmentation
- The problems (hit counting) seem to be soluble

What next?

- Look at technical questions & solutions (discussion started)
- Study physics performance of options (starting)