



Status of the Trigger Performance during Spring 2017: Part I

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Analysis Overview

- Study hardware performance in spring 2016
 - Trigger emulation
 - Yield of mesons (ρ , π , ω) for different trigger types
 - Trigger efficiency
- Simulation of L1 trigger

Main Triggers in Spring 2017

Bit 1

$$25 E_{FCAL} + E_{BCAL} > 45000$$
 $47 kHz$

 ($E_{FCAL} + 0.5 E_{BCAL} > 0.5$)
 $13 kHz$

 Bit 3
 $E_{BCAL} > 54000$
 $13 kHz$

 Bit 4
 PS
 $2.24 kHz$

 Bit 8
 ($E_{FCAL} + E_{BCAL}$) & ST
 $21 kHz$

 Bit 9
 TAGH & ST
 $339 kHz$ (prescaling 65)

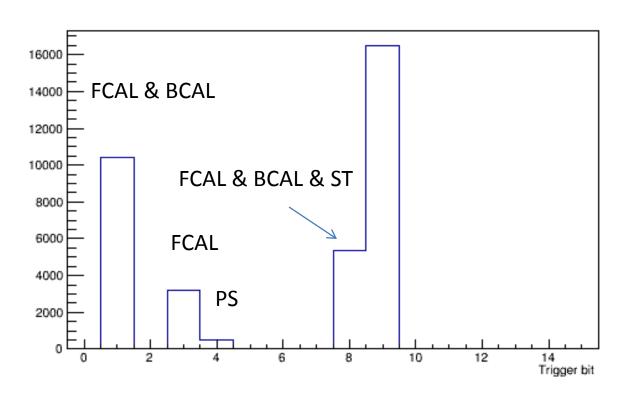
225 nA, $3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ X₀ Al, 5 mm collimator, 75 um Be, DAQ rate: 60 kHz, Live time 95 %

More stringent threshold on BCAL energy

- 30 % smaller rate compared to runs in Spring 2016

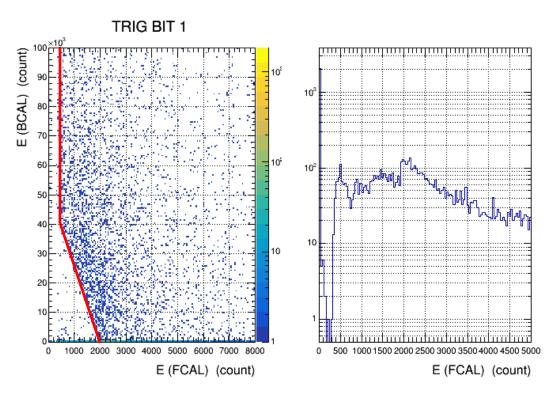
FCAL & BCAL

TAGH & ST



FCAL & BCAL

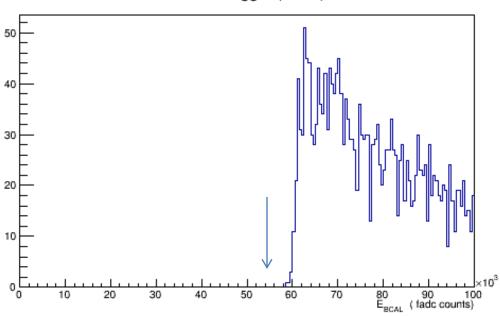
Check trigger performance using recorded data (reproduce thresholds)



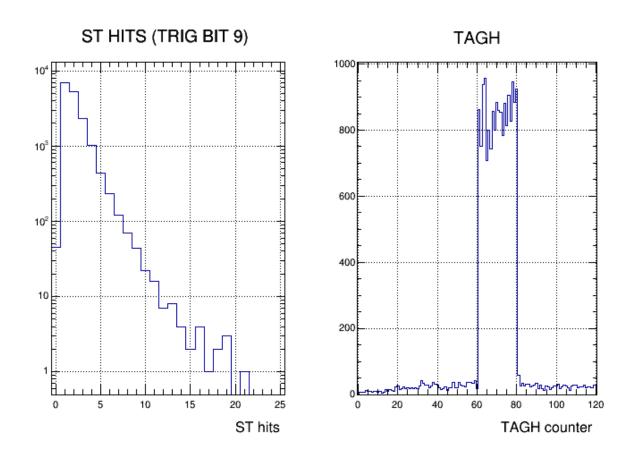
Relatively good agreement (missing hits in FCALHit when fadc timing algorithm failed) Use raw data verify hardware performance

BCAL Trigger





TAGH & ST Trigger



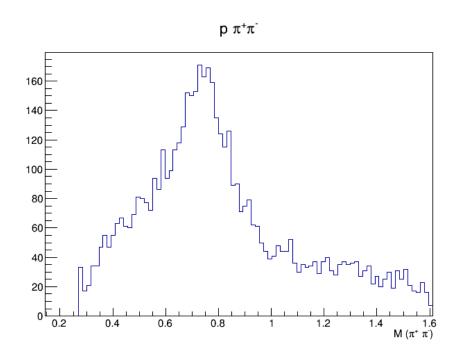
20 TAGH counters in coincidence with ST - large accidental rate at high-lumi

Yield of ρ Mesons for Various Trigger Types

Event selection

- one π^- candidate and two charged tracks in the event
- one proton candidate based on dE/dx
- extrapolate tracks to the FCAL or BCAL, require cluster matching
- require no energy deposition in the FCAL / BCAL (except from three tracks)

Efficiency for Events with 3 tracks $(\pi\pi p)$



Efficiency > 95 % (based on small data sample)

fraction of rho candidates for TAGH & ST trigger:

- 10 % small lumi
- 0.5 % at high lumi(225 nA, presc 65)(17 cand per 1 M triggers)

Comparison of FCAL & BCAL & ST and FCAL & BCAL: - relative efficiency 98 %

Simulation of L1 trigger

- Interface with the RCDB (GTP, FADC settings, masked channels) and CCDB (energy calibration, peak to integral, etc.)
 - add table for masked channels (Dmitry)
- Currently testing