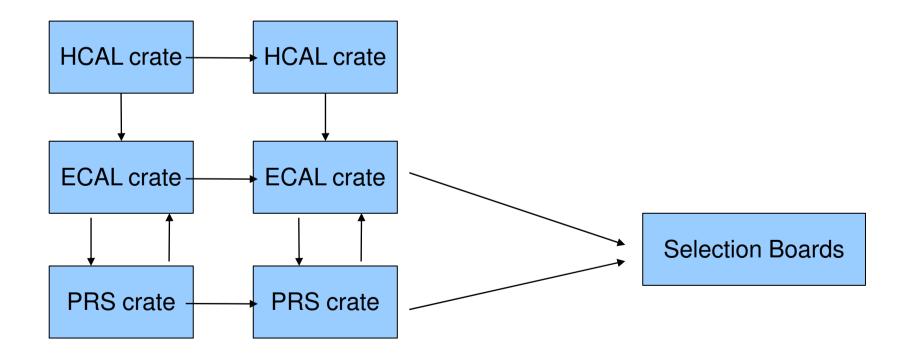
Trigger Path Timing What are the current settings what are the constraints

Introduction

- 2 constraints exist on the L0 Calo trigger path that are affected when changing calorimeter timings settings:
 - The total duration of the trigger computation must not exceed 160 clock cycles.
 - Data has to be exchanged correctly between boards.
- For a given configuration, correct settings for the trigger path can always be found but it takes a lot of time to determine and implement them (up to 1 or 2 days).
- What is shown here is what can be changed without changing the configuration of the L0 path.

L0Calo Timings

 They are affected when moving CROC TTC settings, but not when moving timings at the FEB level.



L0Calo data

« Global » constraints

- Current TTC settings are:
 - <u>ECAL</u>: 2 (Coarse)/ 120 (Fine)
 - HCAL: 3 (Coarse)/ 140 (Fine)
 - PRS: 0 (Coarse)/ 120 (Fine)
- ECAL cannot be moved more than +13 ns, otherwise the total latency of 160 clock cycles cannot be respected.
- (And PRS cannot be moved more than -12 ns).

Relative Constraints

- Allowed variations:
 - ECAL ECAL (neighbours): +/- 8 ns
 - HCAL HCAL (neighbours): +/- 8 ns
 - PRS PRS (neighbours): +/- 5 ns
 - HCAL ECAL: +/- 7 ns
 - ECAL PRS: +/- 3 ns
- These values don't affect SPD multiplicity L0 path which has no constraint from the trigger side.

Conclusion

- If all crates are moved all together using CROC TTC settings, they cannot be moved more than +13 ns with respect to the LHCb clock.
- If crates are moved independantly, ECAL crates should not be moved more than +/- 3 ns from PRS crates.
- Even if not all L0Calo trigger lines are used in the LHCb trigger, we are interested in testing them as soon as possible, and to keep them functional as much as possible (photon, electron, ...)
- It would also be much easier if the final CROC settings are the same than the current CROC settings, after all parameters have been determined.