



## Trigger capabilities of the ALICE TOF for ultra-peripheral collisions



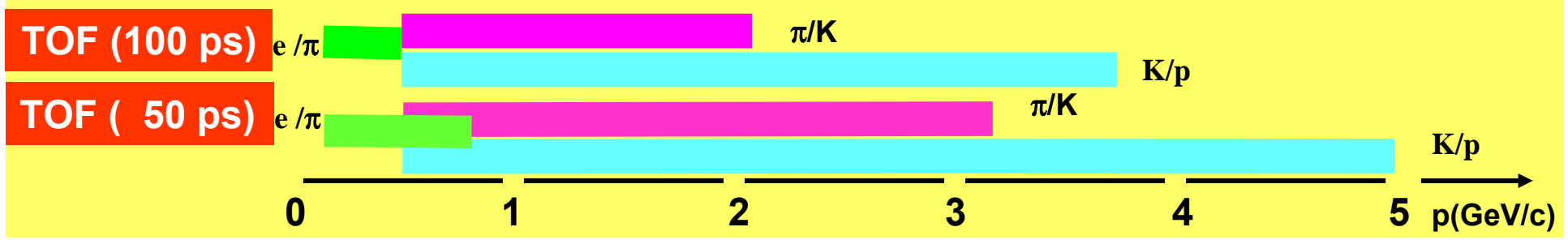
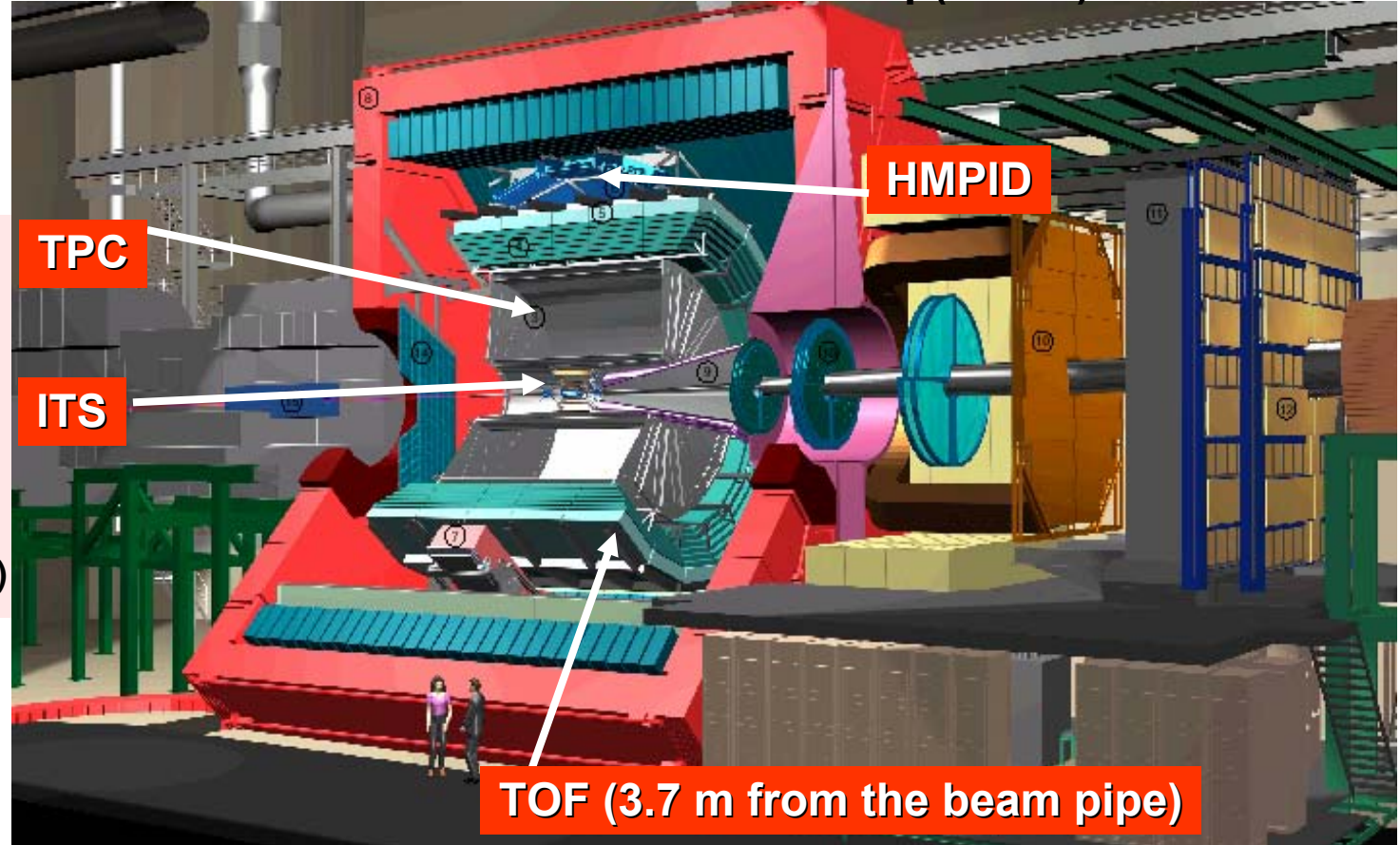
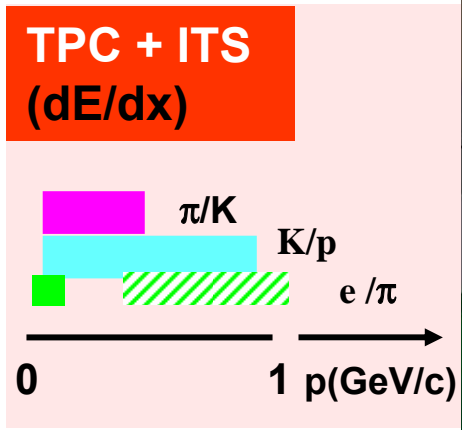
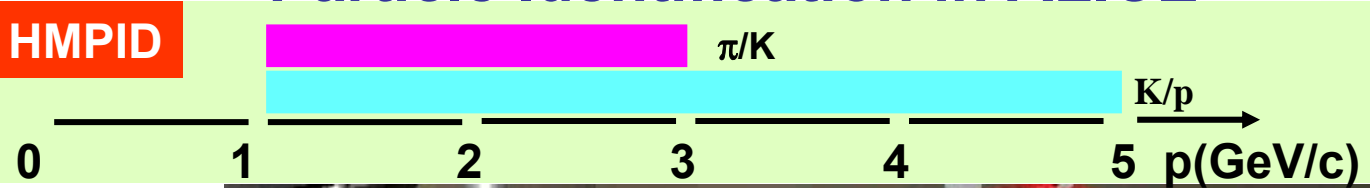
**E. Scapparone (INFN - Bologna)**  
on behalf of the TOF(\*) Group,  
Jan 18, 2007

- The role of the TOF in ALICE;
- TOF for LO trigger;
- The TOF trigger layout;
- Trigger construction;
- Triggering on UPC;
- Conclusions

(\*) INFN and University, Bologna (Italy) - INFN and University, Salerno (Italy) -  
ITEP Moskow (Russia) - Kangnung University (South Korea)



# Particle Identification in ALICE





# TOF requirements:



- ▶ Large array to cover the ALICE barrel ( $\sim 150 \text{ m}^2$ )
- ▶ Time resolution  $\sigma < 100 \text{ ps}$
- ▶ High efficiency,  $\varepsilon > 95\%$
- ▶ High segmentation: few thousands of particles per unit of rapidity expected in Pb-Pb collision at  $\sqrt{s} = 5.5 \text{ TeV/nucleon pair}$



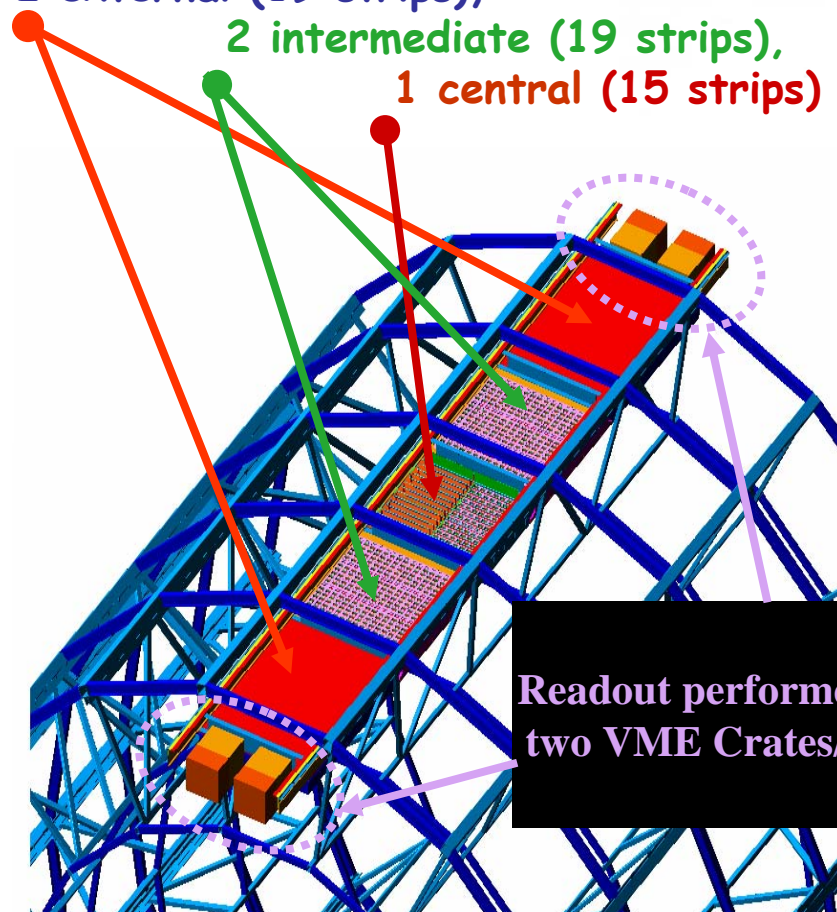
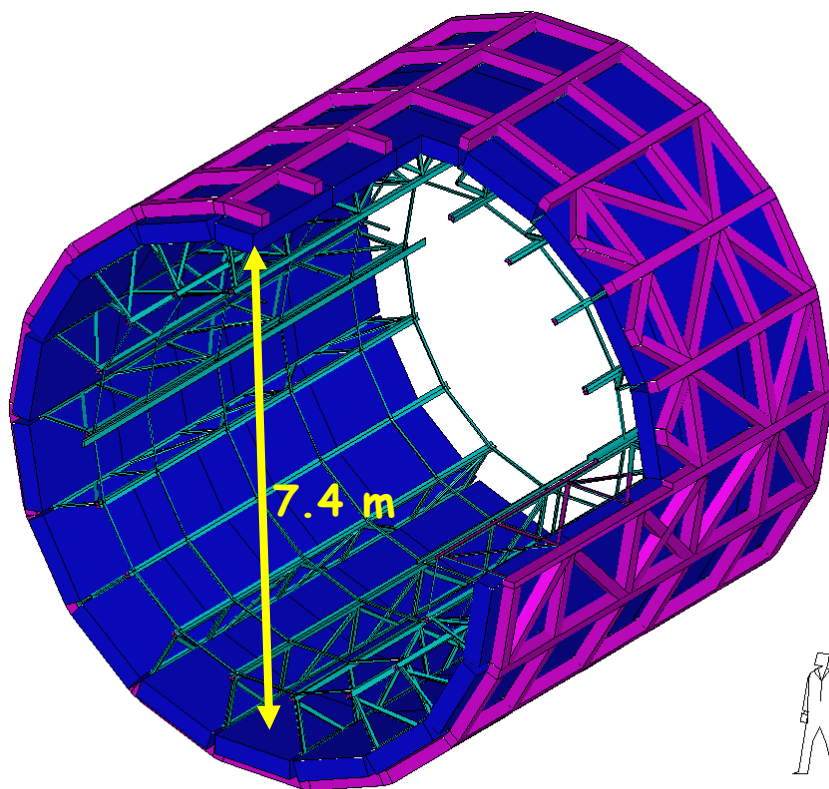
**ALICE choice: a detector based on MRPC, segmented in  $\sim 157,000$  channels,  $(3.5 \times 2.5) \text{ cm}^2$  area**



# A TOF SuperModule in the Space Frame

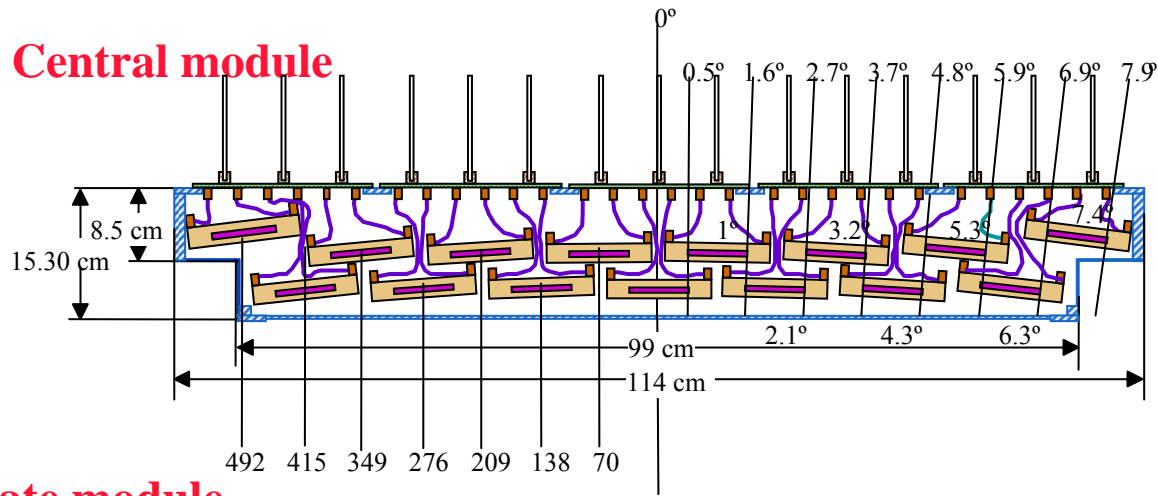


18 Supermodules, each made of 5 modules: 2 external (19 strips),  
2 intermediate (19 strips),  
1 central (15 strips)

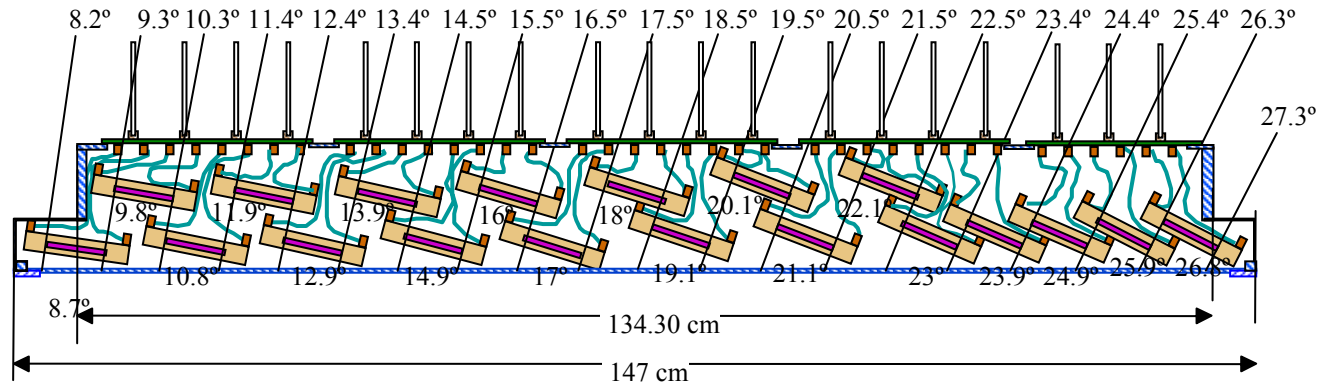


Readout performed by two VME Crates/Side

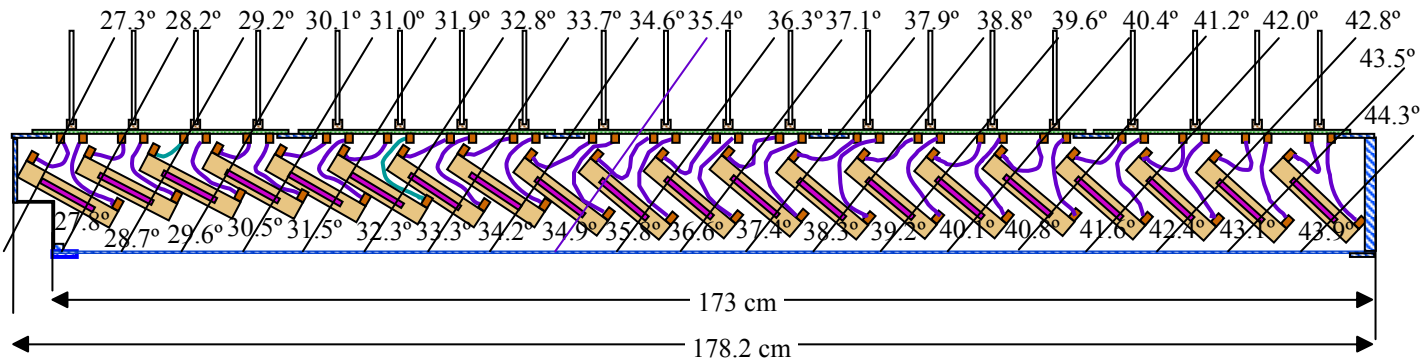
157248 pads, total sensitive area:  $\sim 150 \text{ m}^2$



### Intermediate module



### Outer module

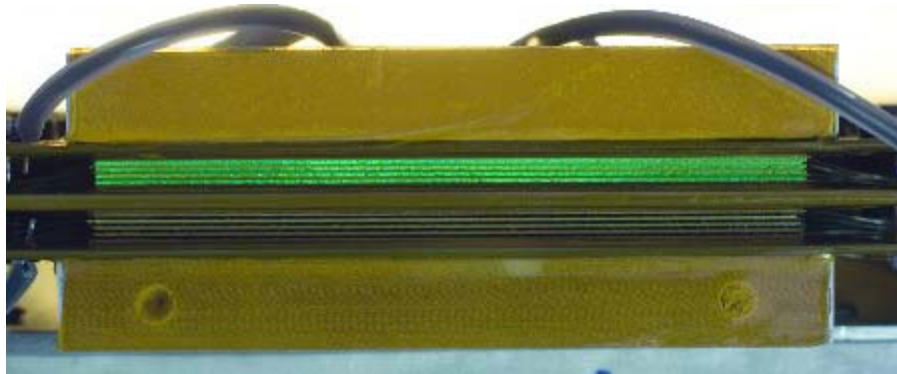




# Cross section of a double-stack MRPC strip

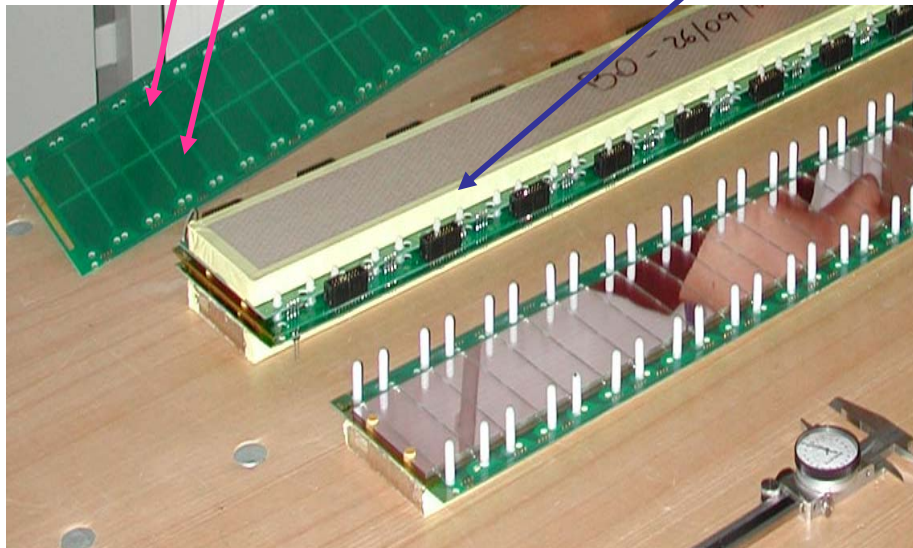


10 gaps 250  $\mu\text{m}$

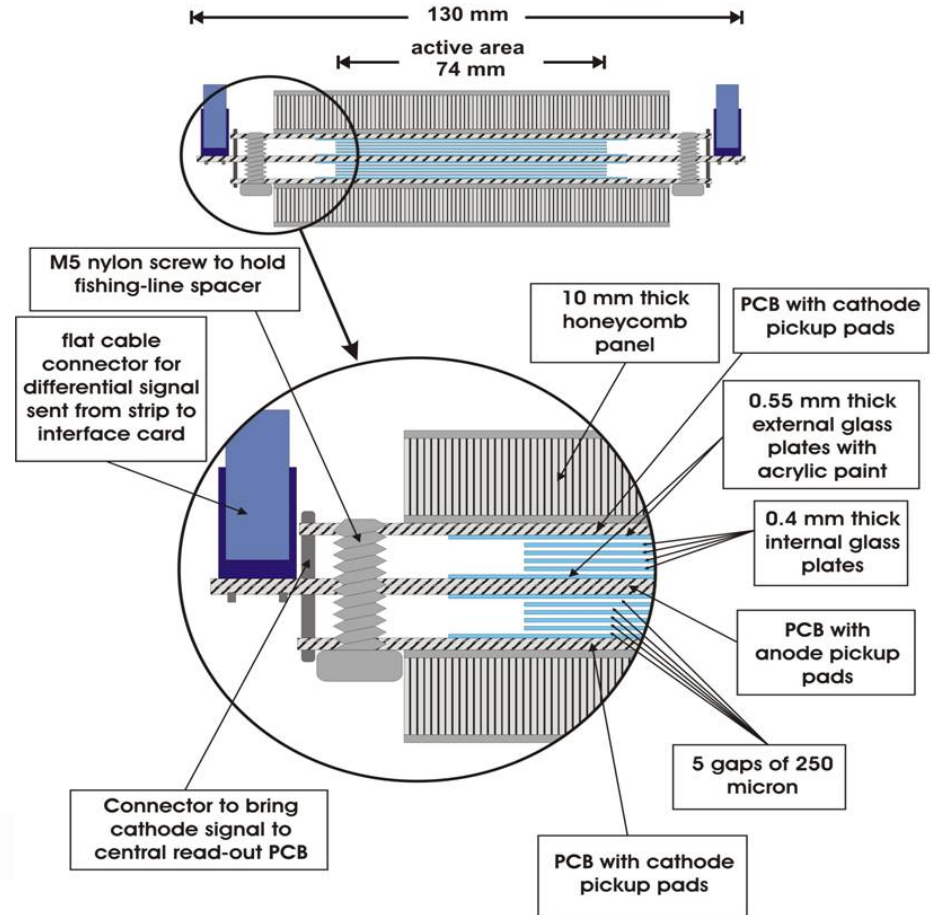


2 rows of 48 readout pads  
(3.5 x 2.5 cm<sup>2</sup>)

Active strip length = 120 cm



Differential signal to FEA card

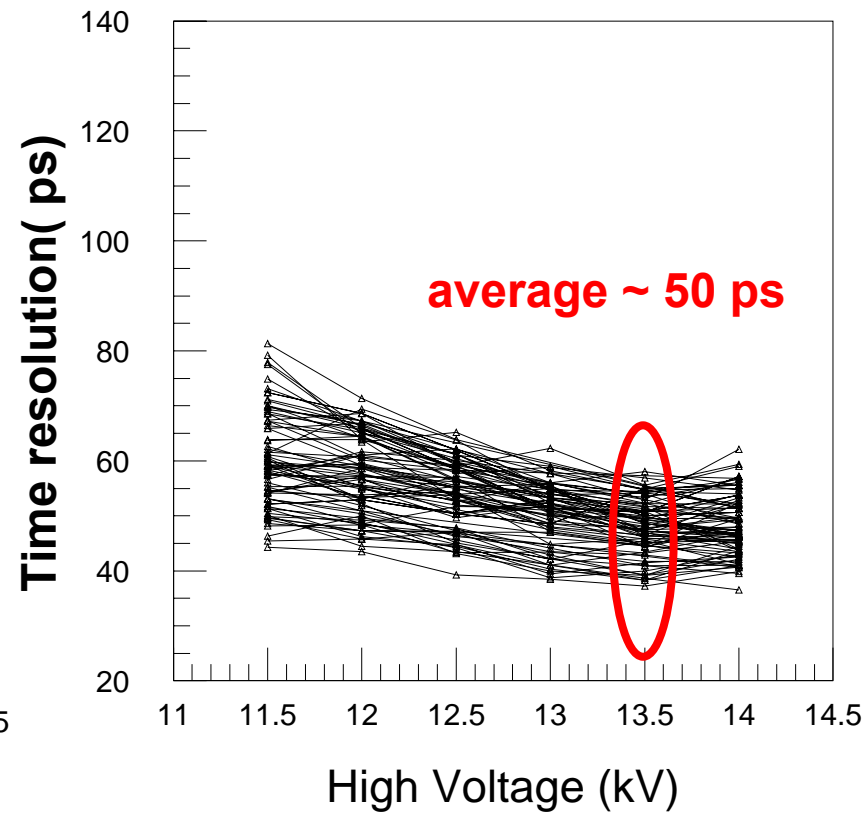
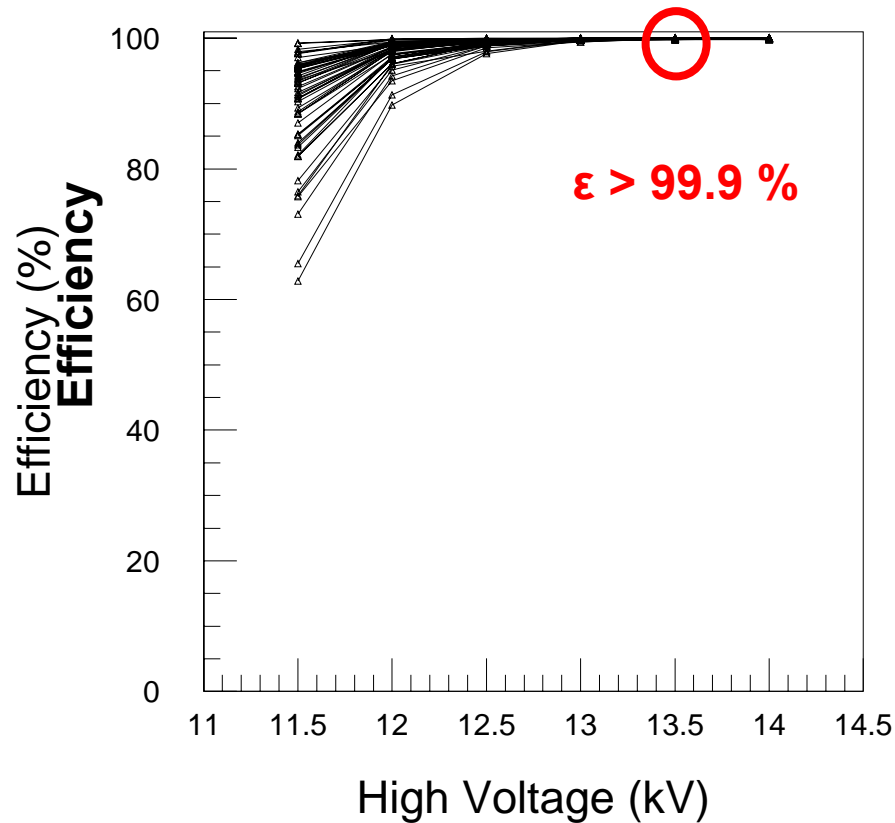




# Test beam of single strips



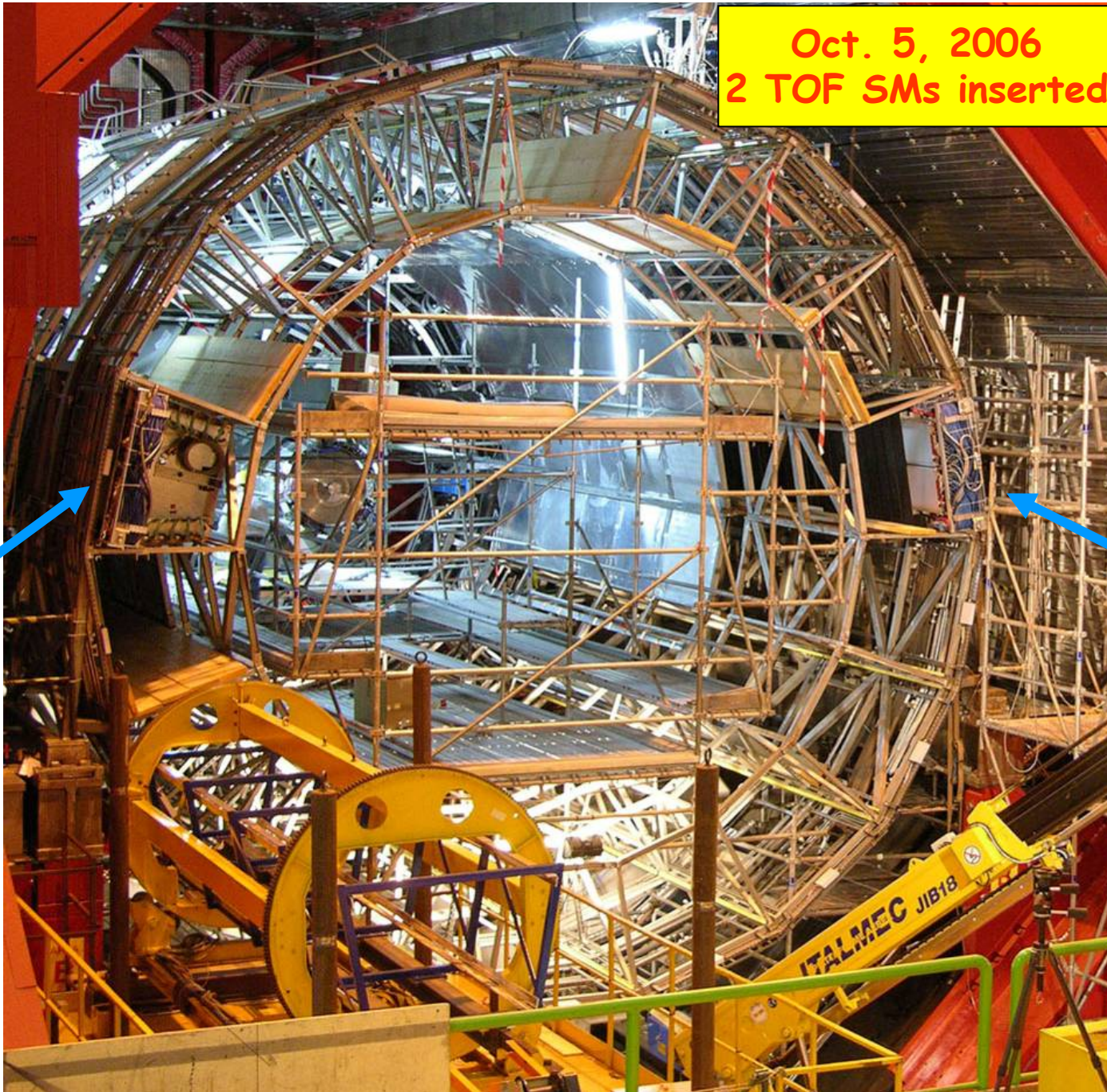
Gas mixture:  $C_2F_4H_2(90\%) - SF_6(5\%) - C_4H_{10}(5\%)$



Excellent time resolution detector → well suited for PID  
high efficiency, high segmentation, Very fast → can be used for LO triggering



Oct. 5, 2006  
2 TOF SMs inserted



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## TOF TRIGGER steps...

- Generation of LVDS signal on the FEA cards ;
- Signal handling by 72 Local Trigger Module (LTM) boards;
- Data Transmission using 72 , 60 m long cables ( 25 pairs);
- Final trigger decision taken by the Cosmic and Topology Trigger Module (CTTM)
- Data sent to the ALICE Central Trigger Processor (CTP)

## ...and goals

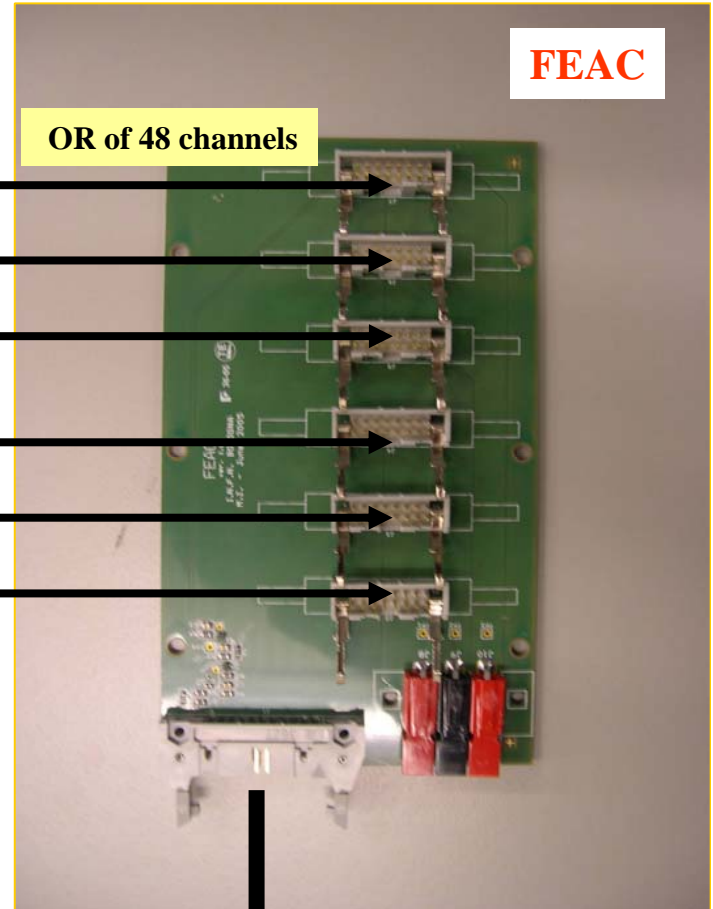
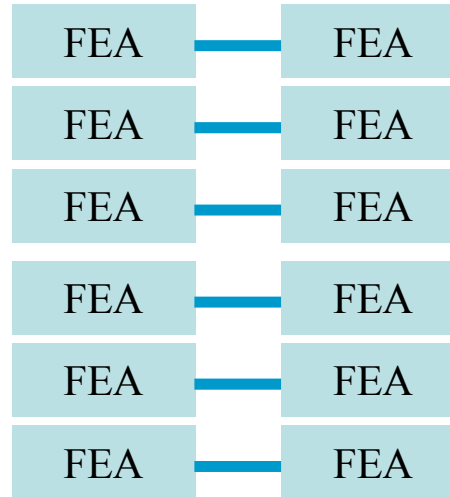
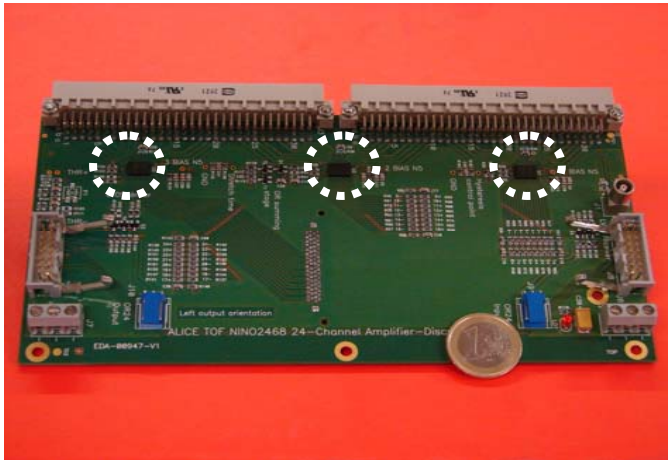
- Cosmics ( commissioning ,  $\mu$  physics);
- Minimum bias study;
- UPC selection;
- High multiplicity events;
- Jet search in p-p collisions (L1);



# Signal generation



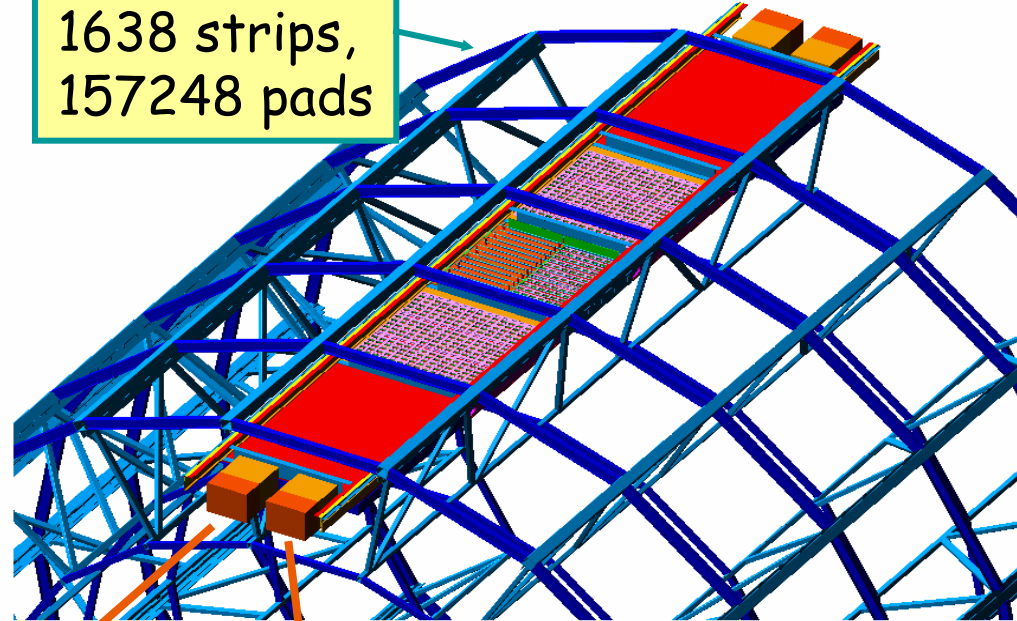
## Daisy chain



Each FEA is in daisy chain with another FEA.  
Each ASIC produces a OR signal ( 1 FEA = 3 ASICs).  
48 channels ( 24 +24 ) are OR-ed and sent to the LTM.  
→ 1 OR ~ 500 cm<sup>2</sup>.  
Each LTM receives 48 ORs ( 8 FEACs)



1638 strips,  
157248 pads



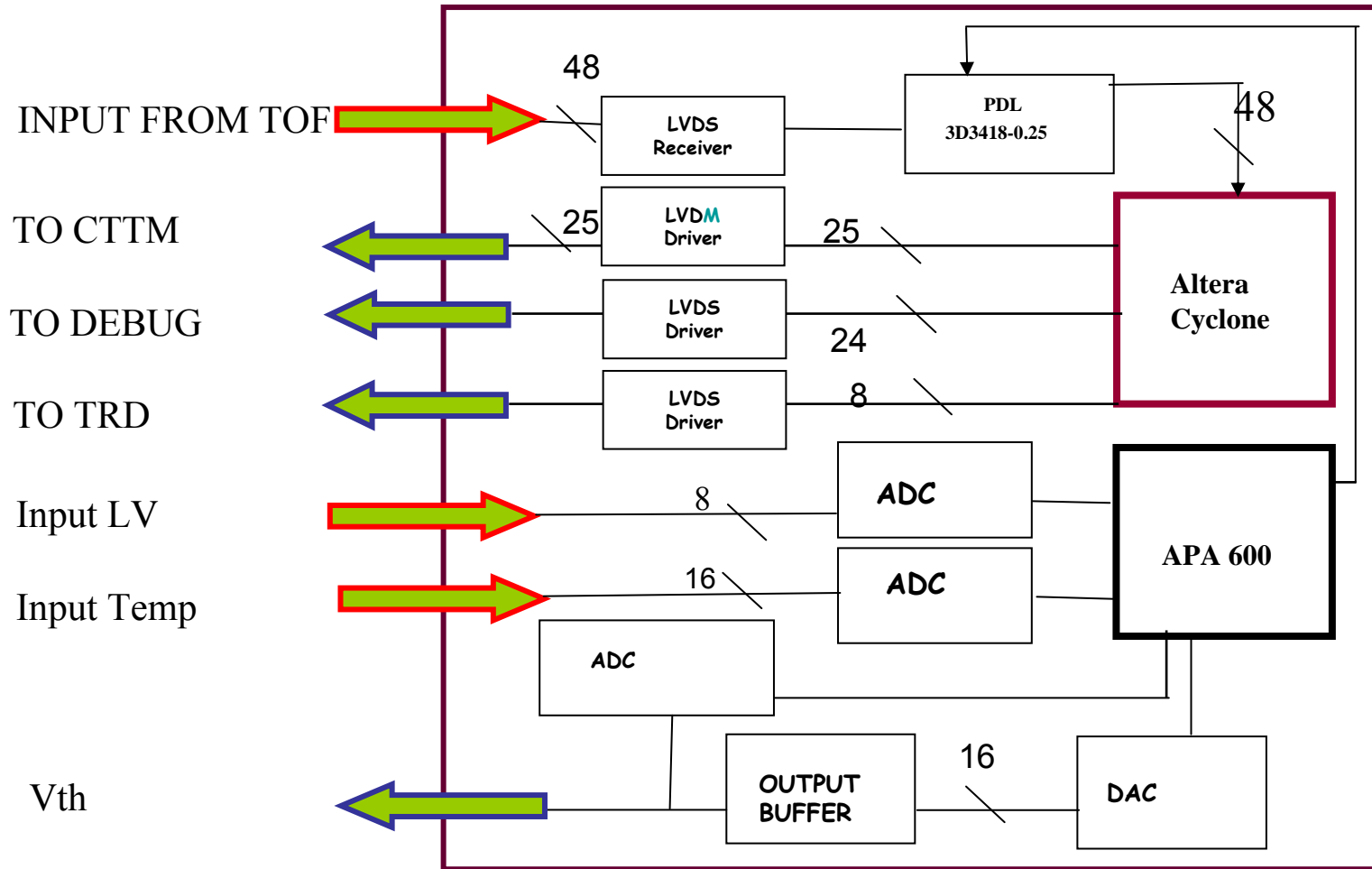
72 cables,  
L=60 m,  
25 pairs  
(LVDS)



To Alice CTP

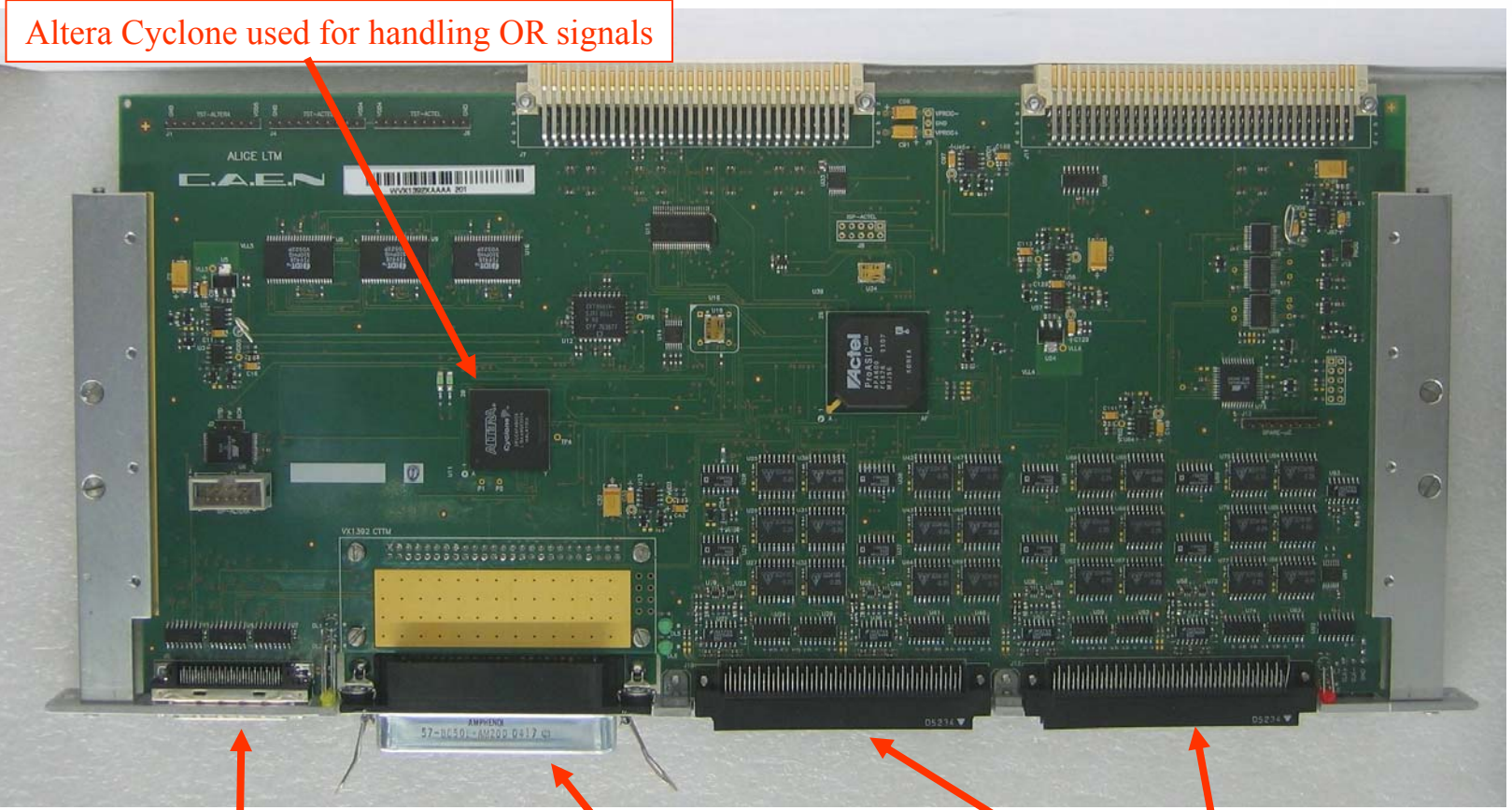


# LTM board





# LTM (Local Trigger Module)



Altera Cyclone used for handling OR signals

DEBUG + TRD

SIGNALS TO CTM

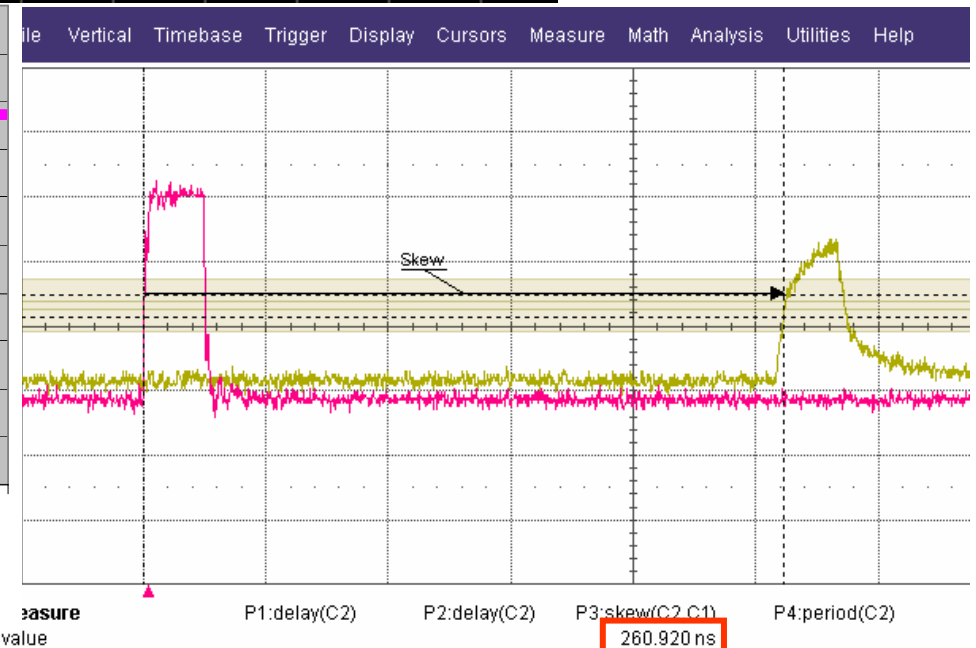
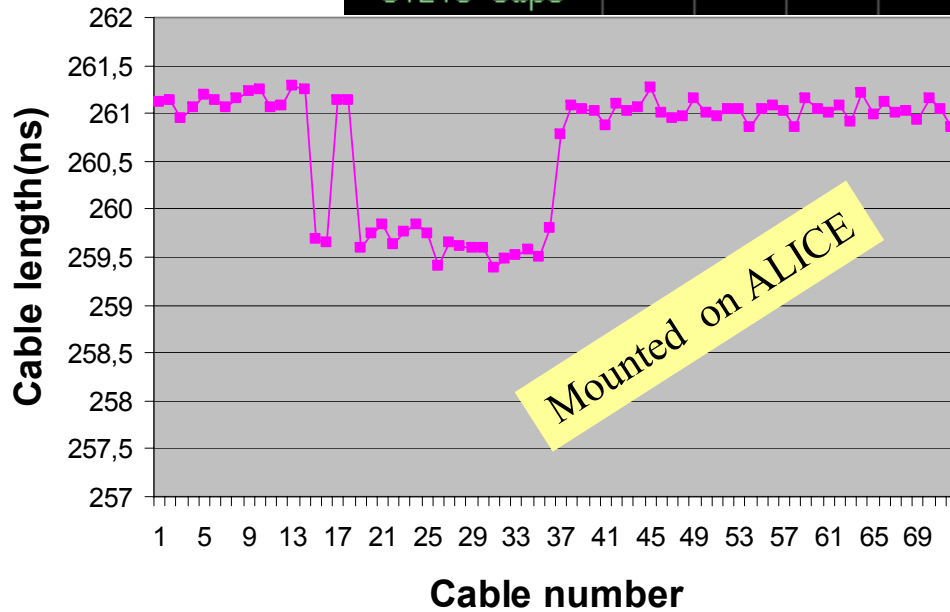
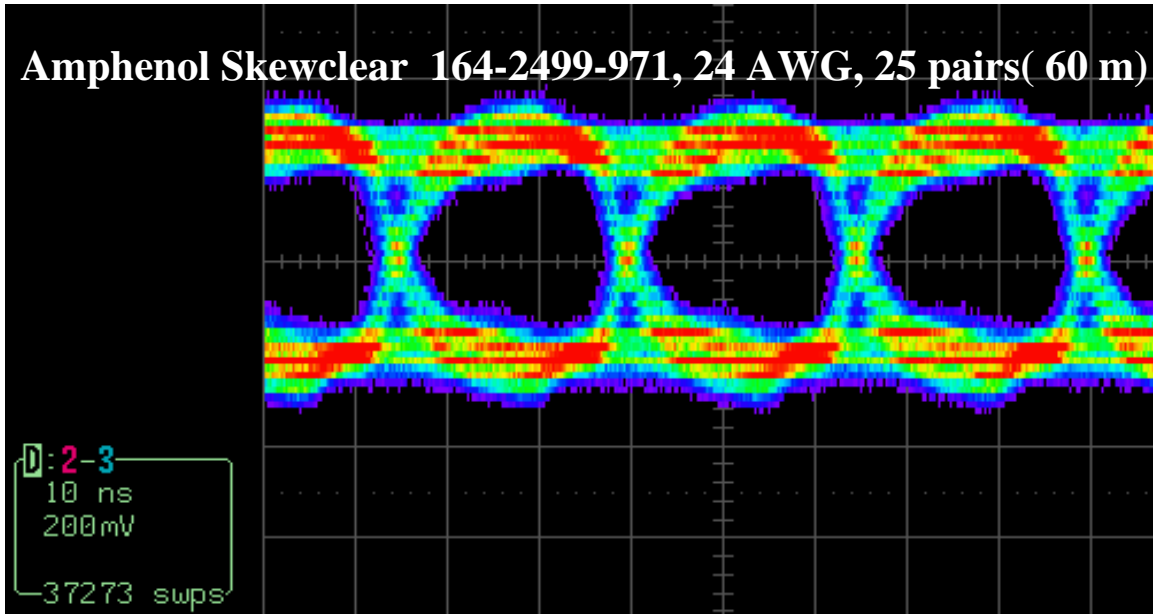
INPUTS FROM TOF



# Data Transmission through 72 cables ( 25 LVDS pairs ), 60 m long.

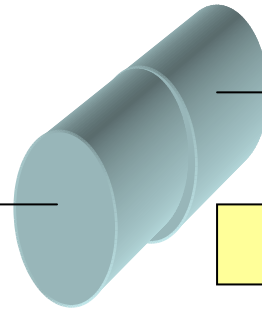


Amphenol Skewclear 164-2499-971, 24 AWG, 25 pairs( 60 m)





**CTTM**



36x25



LVDS RECEIVER

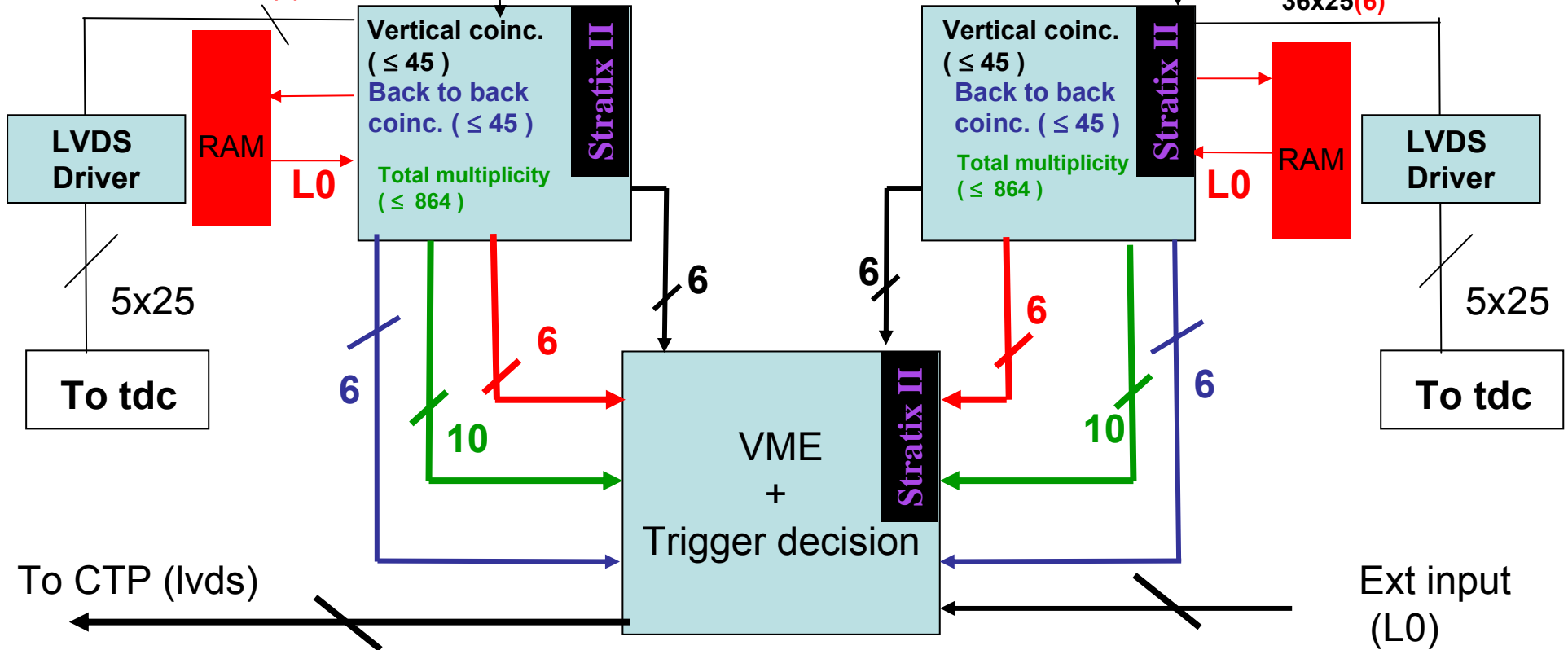
LVDS RECEIVER

36x25

36x25

36x25(5)

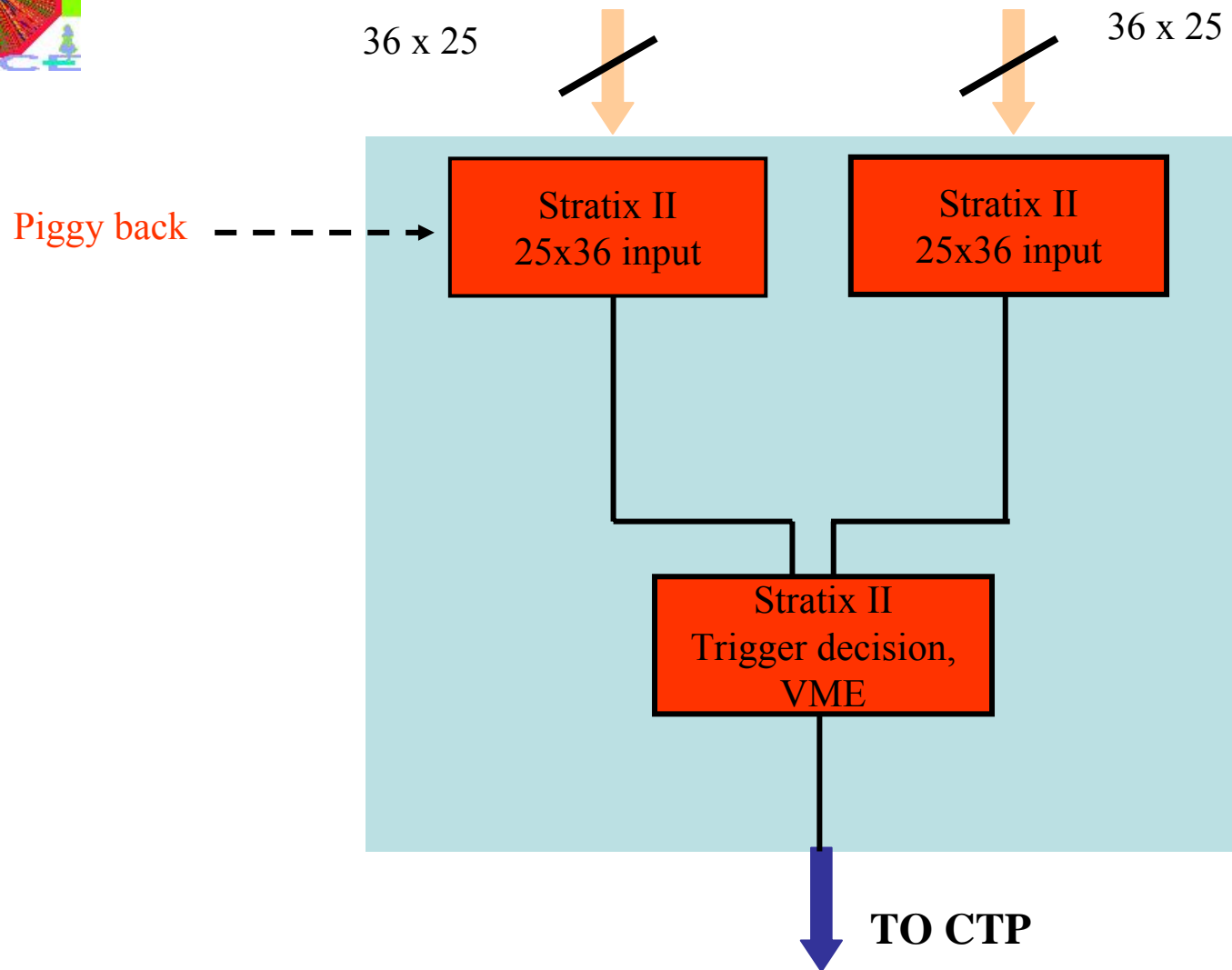
36x25(6)



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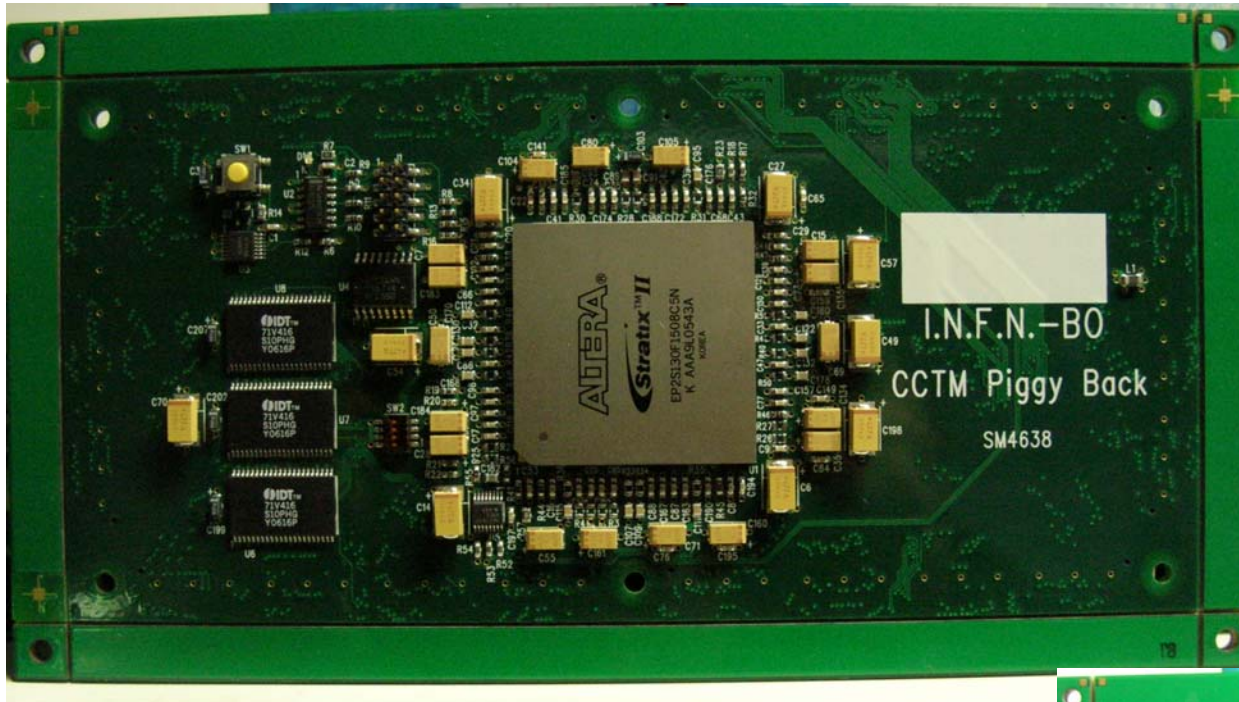
The CTTM is organized in a mother board + 3 piggy back boards



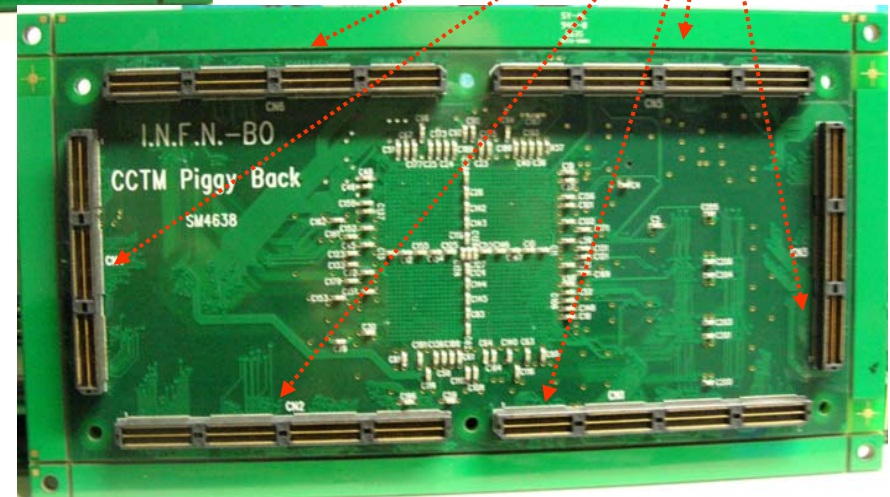




# First PIGGY BACK produced , presently under test



1121 I/O pins



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# Remote Trigger control through PVSS/DIM interface



**TOF TRIGGER TOGGLE**

LO

CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7
asked VME	asked VME	asked VME	asked VME	asked VME	asked VME	asked VME
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

L1

CH1
asked VME
<input type="checkbox"/>

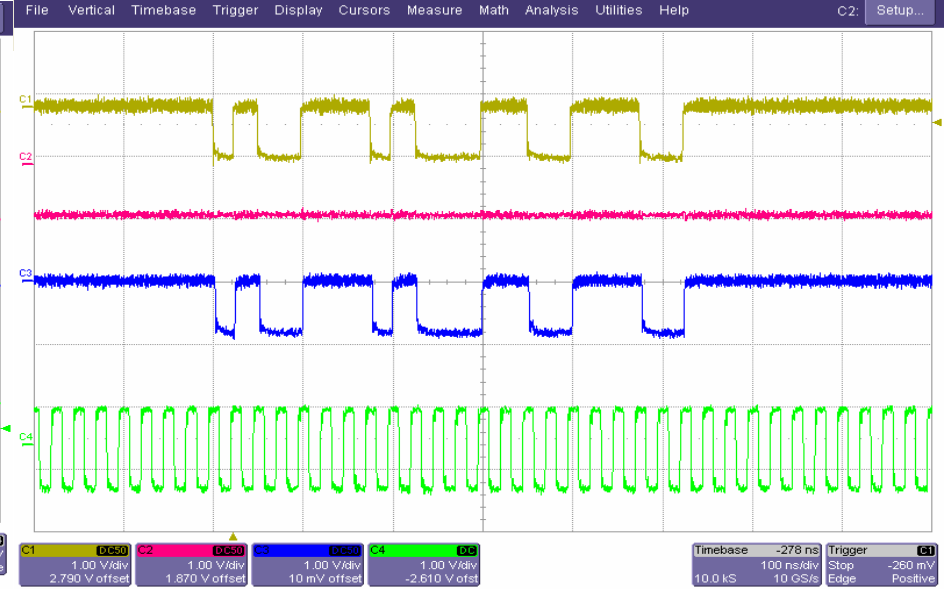
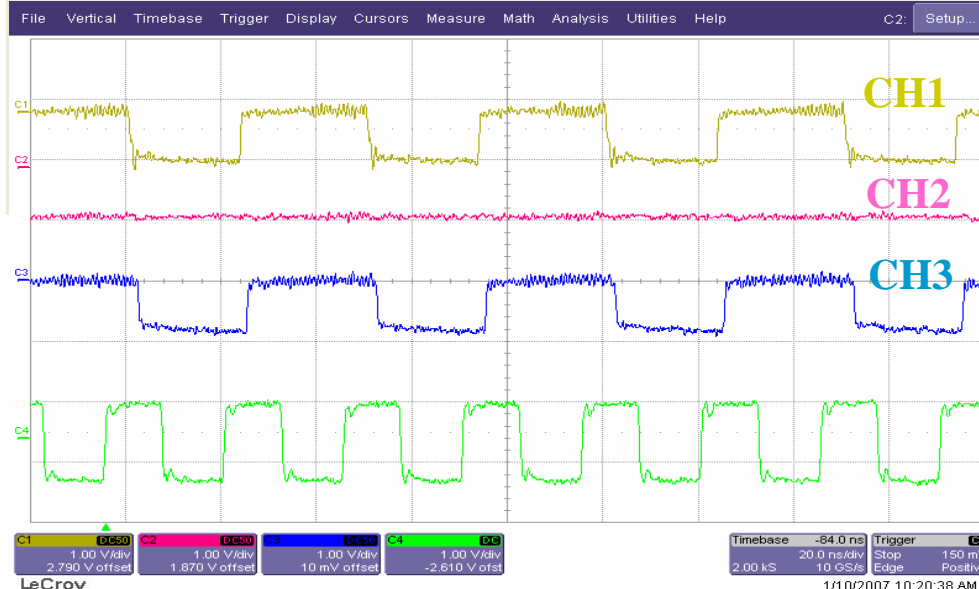
**TOF TRIGGER SIGNATURE**

LO

CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7
asked VME	asked VME	asked VME	asked VME	asked VME	asked VME	asked VME
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

L1

CH1
asked VME
<input type="checkbox"/>



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## Triggering on UPC at L0



The L0 trigger must reach the ALICE Central Trigger Processor (CTP) within 800 ns after the interaction takes place.

**TOF is a natural candidate to trigger the UPC at L0:**

- **Based on a very fast detector;**
- **Large area;**
- $|\eta| < 1$ ;
- **High segmentation;**

The most important parameter to face is the fake trigger rate (FTR), coming from combinatorial background: measurements at PS-T10 gives  $\sim 0.5 \text{ Hz/cm}^2$ . The situation could be worst in ALICE, due to neutron produced in beam-gas collision and neutron produced in Pb-Pb collisions: safety margin  $2.5 \text{ Hz/cm}^2$

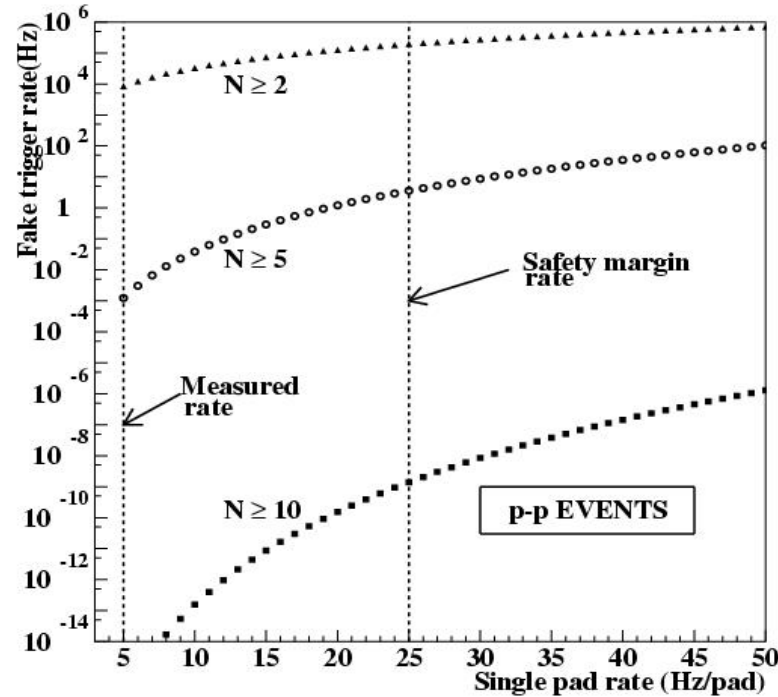


## UPC selection require triggering on events with very low multiplicity



Selecting events with  $N_{\text{cell}} \geq 5$ , gives FTR  $\sim 1$  Hz

$N_{\text{cell}} \geq 2$ , gives FTR  $\sim 200$  kHz



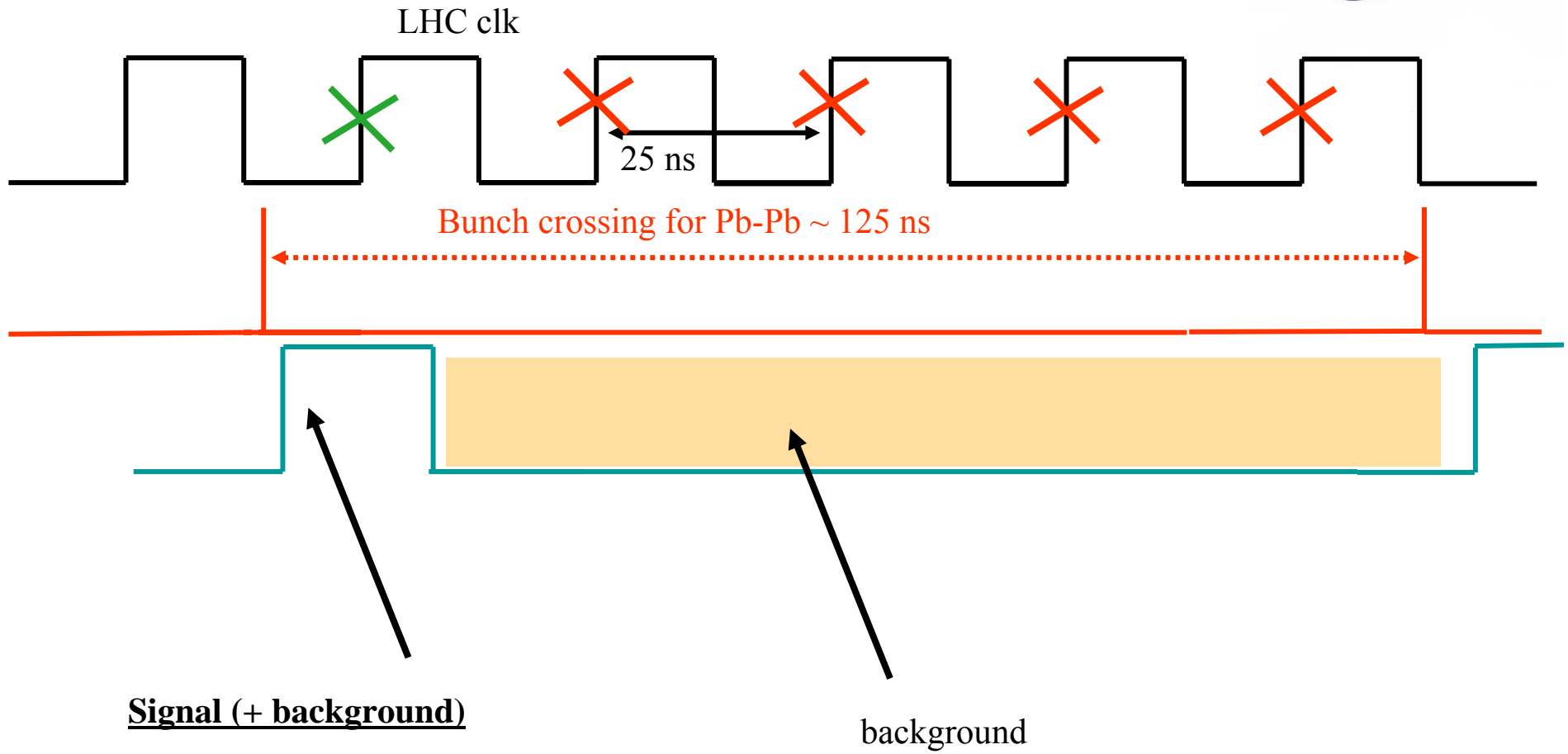
1 pad  $\sim 10$  cm<sup>2</sup>

Not manageable at L0, but can be reduced by using vector meson topology:

We performed a simulation based on the “starlight” Monte Carlo code. Particles are then traced in a empty cylinder with  $B = 0.5$  T ( full Aliroot simulation in progress)



# Background reduction



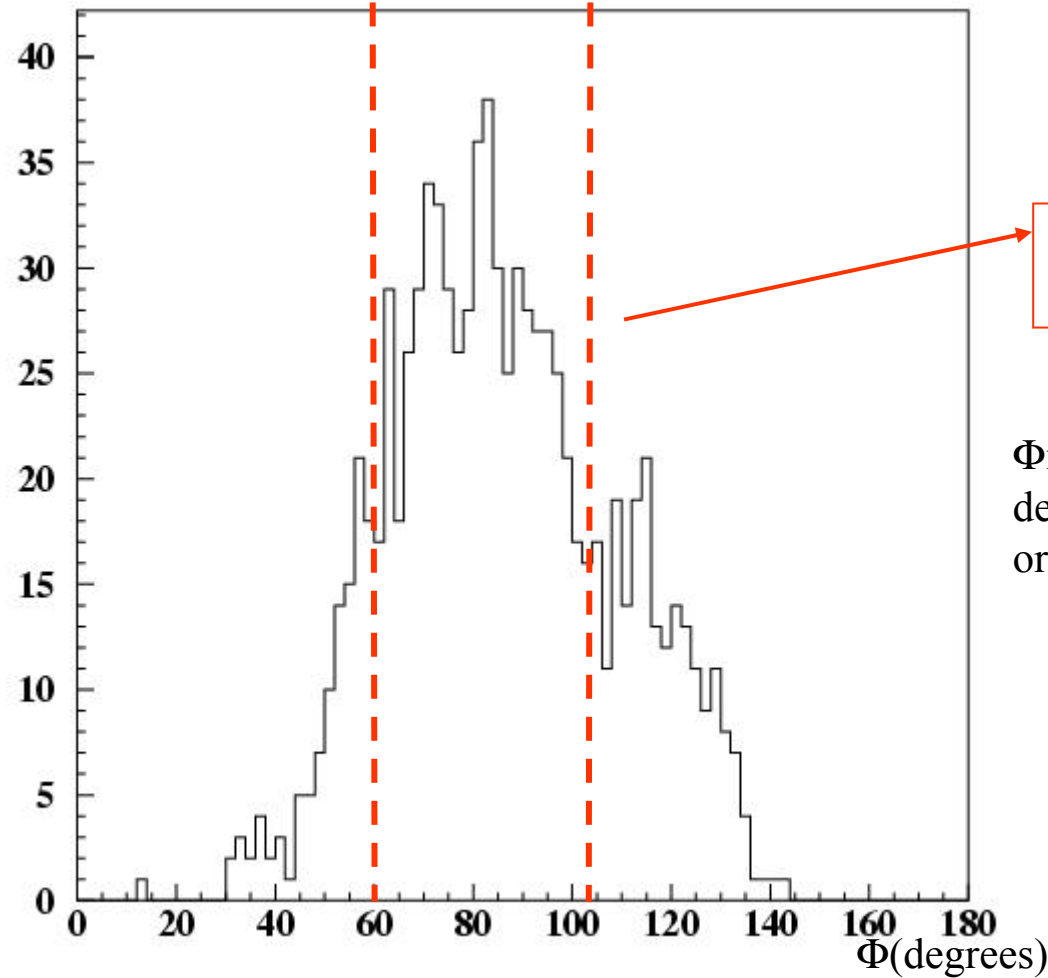
Factor 5 reduction → factor 25 for a pair



$$\rho \rightarrow \pi \pi$$



The efficiency for containing both the decay products is  $\epsilon^{\text{cont}} = 8.3 \%$



$\epsilon^{\rho} = 60 \%$   
Back. reduction = 88.9 %

$\Phi$  is the angle between the decay product in the plane orthogonal to the beam axis

FTR < 200 kHz/9/25 = 880 Hz

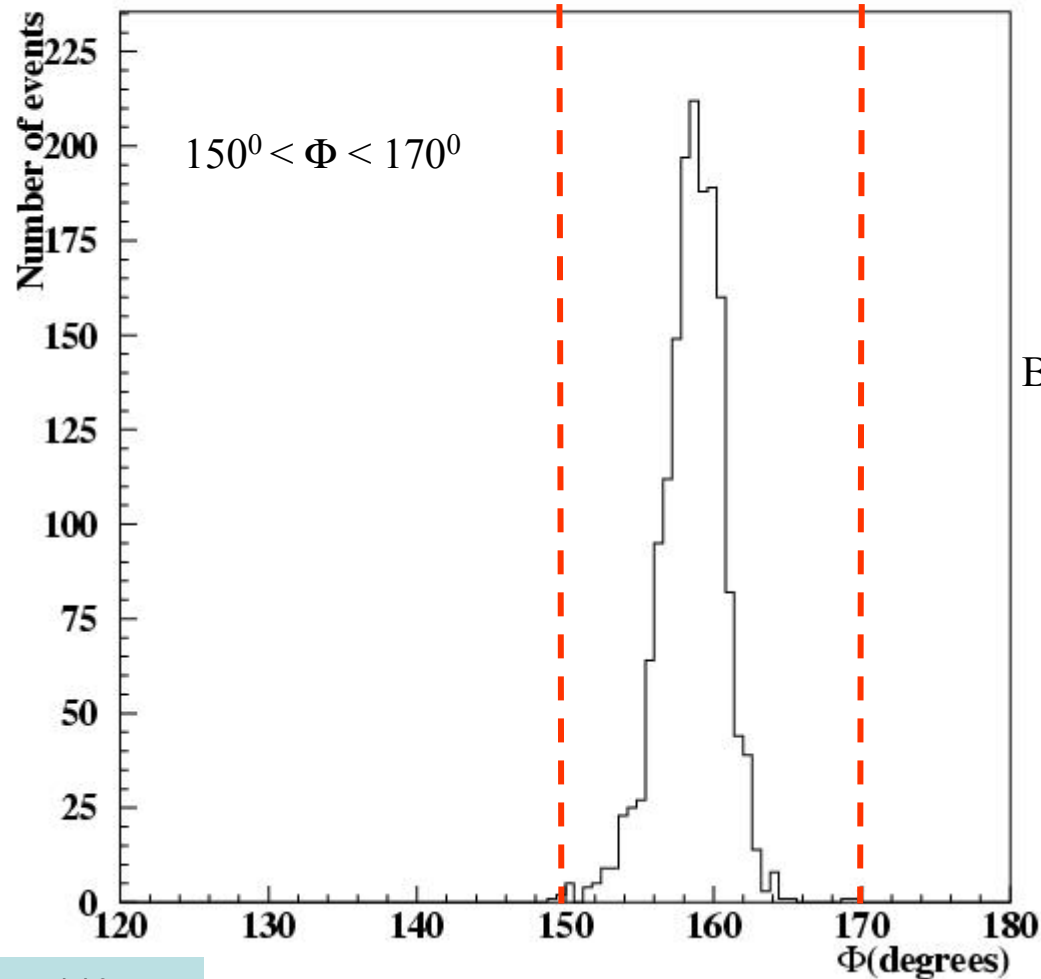
Rate  $\rho \rightarrow \pi \pi = \mathcal{L} \cdot \sigma \cdot \epsilon^{\text{cont}} \cdot \epsilon^{\rho} = 5 \cdot 10^{26} \cdot 5200 \text{ mb} \cdot 0.083 \cdot 0.6 = 120 \text{ Hz}$



$$J/\Psi \rightarrow \ell + \ell$$



The efficiency for detecting both the decay product is  $\epsilon^{\text{cont}} = 16.7\%$



$$\text{FTR} < 200 \text{ kHz} / 18 / 25 = 440 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{Rate } J/\Psi \rightarrow \ell\ell = \mathcal{L} \cdot \sigma \cdot \epsilon^{\text{cont}} \cdot \epsilon^{J/\Psi} = 5 \cdot 10^{26} \cdot 32 \text{ mb} \cdot 0.176 \cdot 0.12 = 0.32 \text{ Hz}$$



## **CONCLUSIONS**



- TOF can be used to trigger at LO in ALICE;
- Fully programmable trigger → configuration can be improved at any moment. Max. Flexibility ensured;
- Trigger construction and fw/sw development well advanced;
- Full study of the UPC triggering in progress.



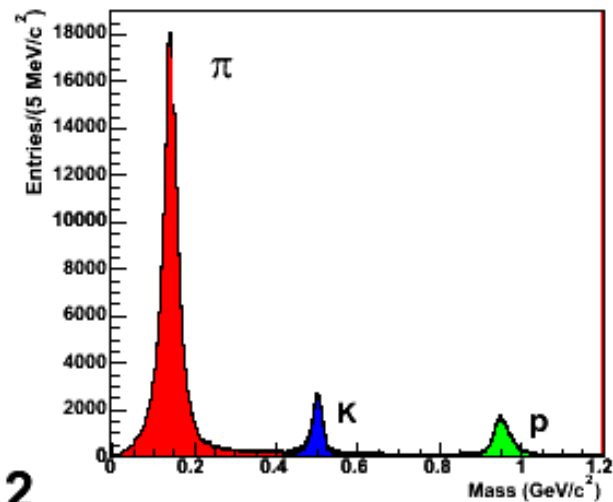
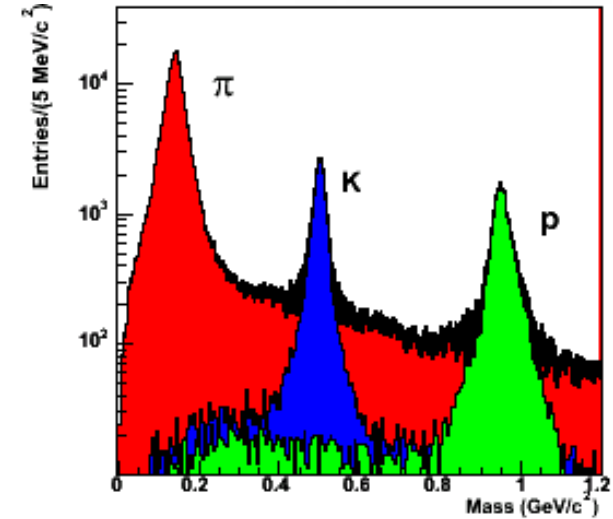
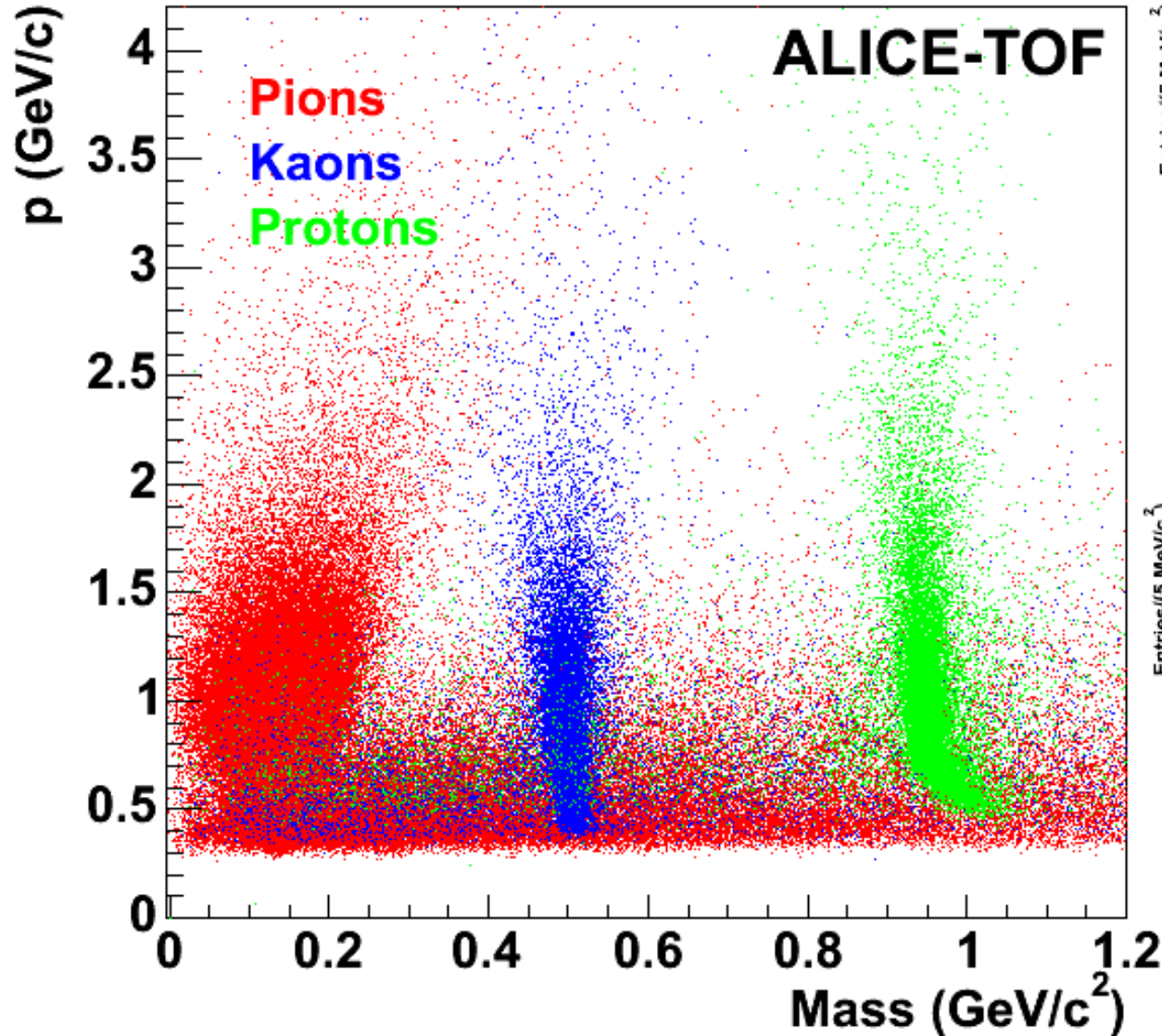


# RISERVE



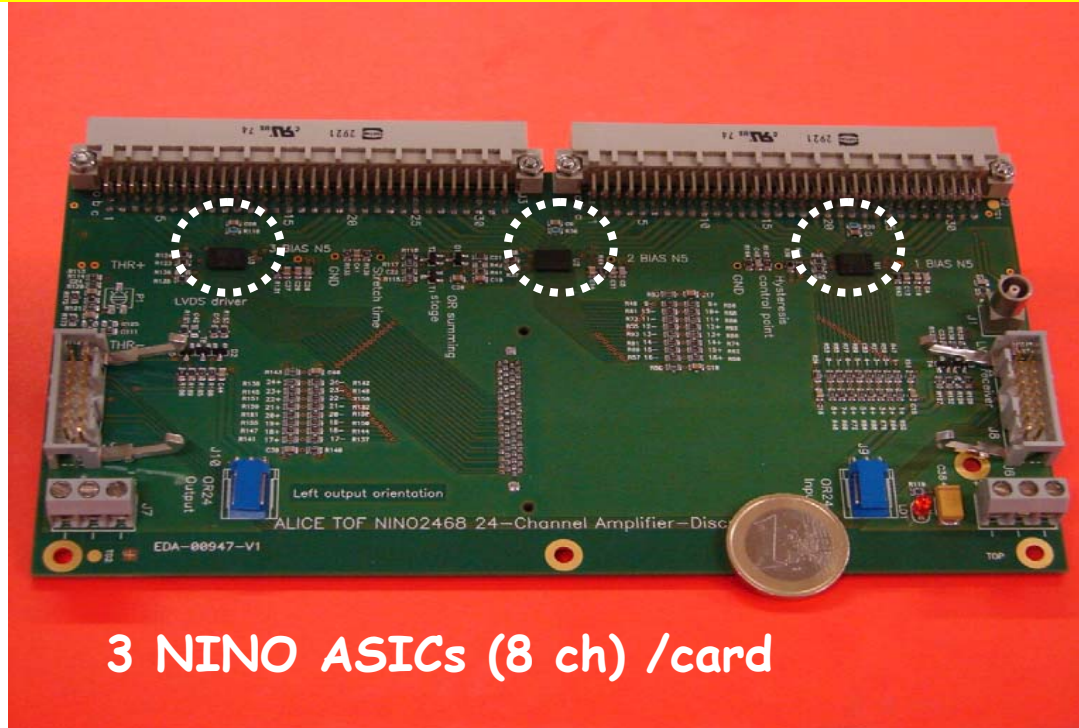
$$M = p \left( (t^2 c^2 / L^2) - 1 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{TOF}} = 80 \text{ ps} ; \quad B = 0.5 \text{ T}$$





## TOF front end electronics: 6552 FEA cards



3 NINO ASICs (8 ch) /card

LV

### The benefit of the ASIC:

- Input stage (and following) fully differential;
- Adjustable input resistance ( 30 Ohm - 100 Ohm);
- Power: 40 mW/channels (to be compared with 400 mW/channels of the COTS amplifier);
- Nice matching with detector capacitance ( 30 pf );
- LVDS Output signal, compatible with HPTDC input

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