

Charged-particle jet trigger in Run 3

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ALICE synchronous processing

O²/FLP
(First Level Processors)
~200 2-socket Dell R740
up to 3 CRU per FLP



~3.5 TB/s

CR1

~635 GB/s

Sub-time frames, 10-20 ms



O²/EPN
(Event Processing Nodes)
2000 GPU & 500 x 32 CPU cores

~100 GB/s

Compressed time frames

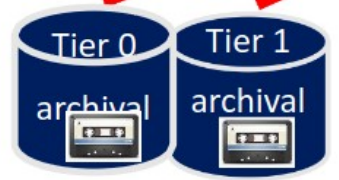
Calibration data



Synchronous (real time processing) of the raw data recorded by the detector and compressed down to 100 GB/s:
Can only happen on-site EPN farm
Must keep step with the input data rate of 635 GB/s \Rightarrow 2000 GPUs

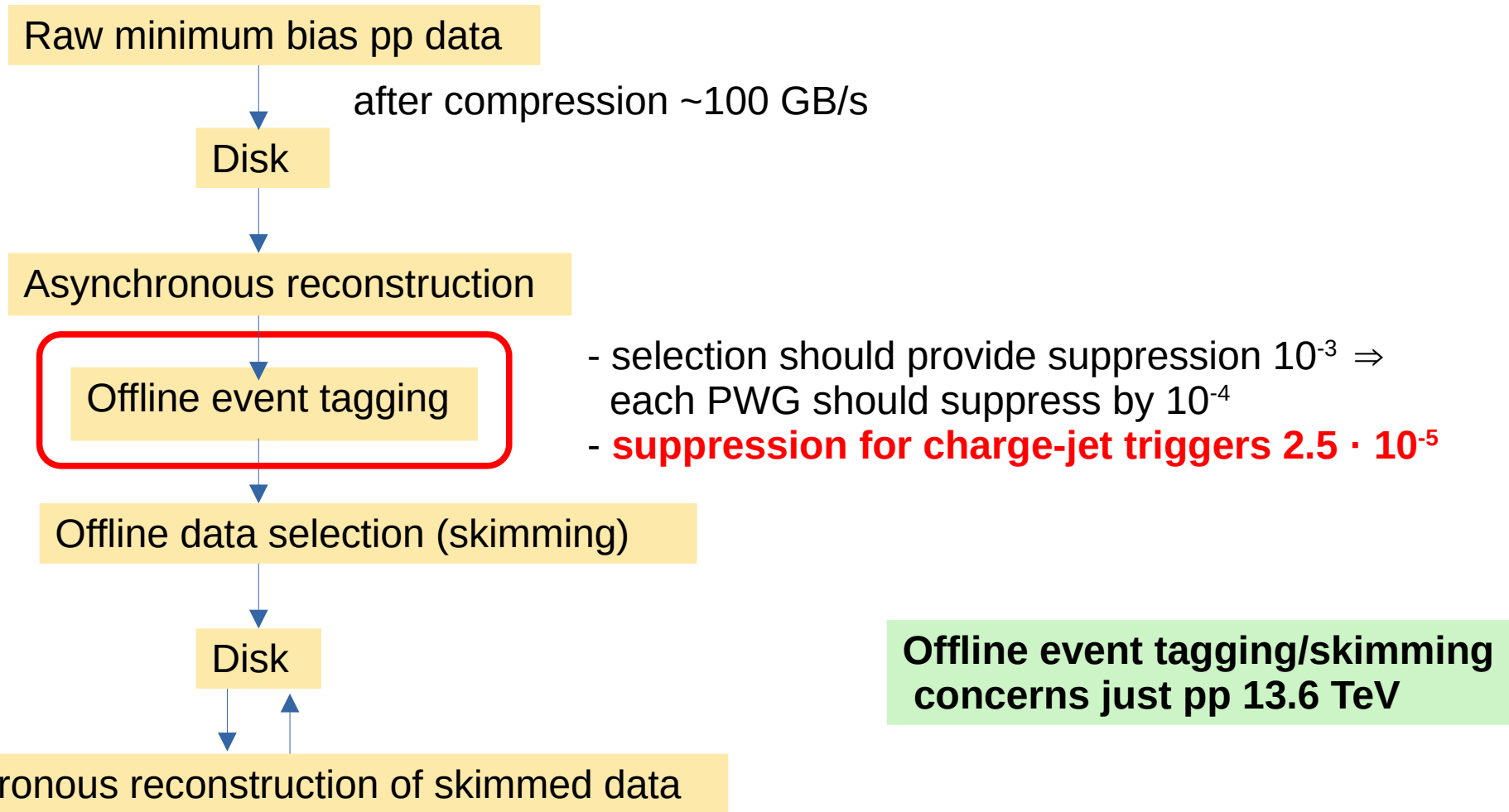
~70% CTF

~30% CTF

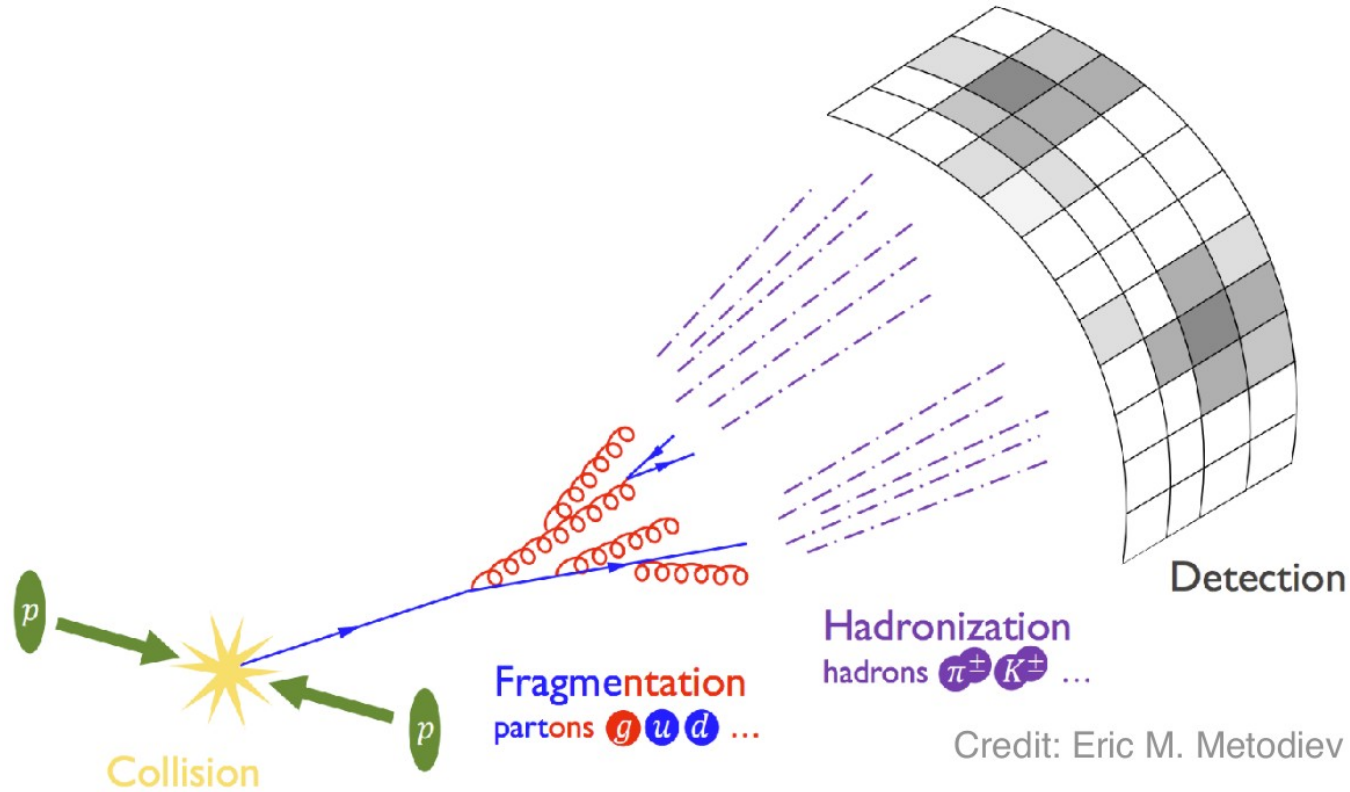


CTP
Central Trigger Processor
Distribution of timing info, heartbeat trigger

ALICE data selection strategy in Run 3



Jets \equiv bunch of collimated particles \approx hard partons



anti- k_T algorithm

1) For all particles i, j evaluate

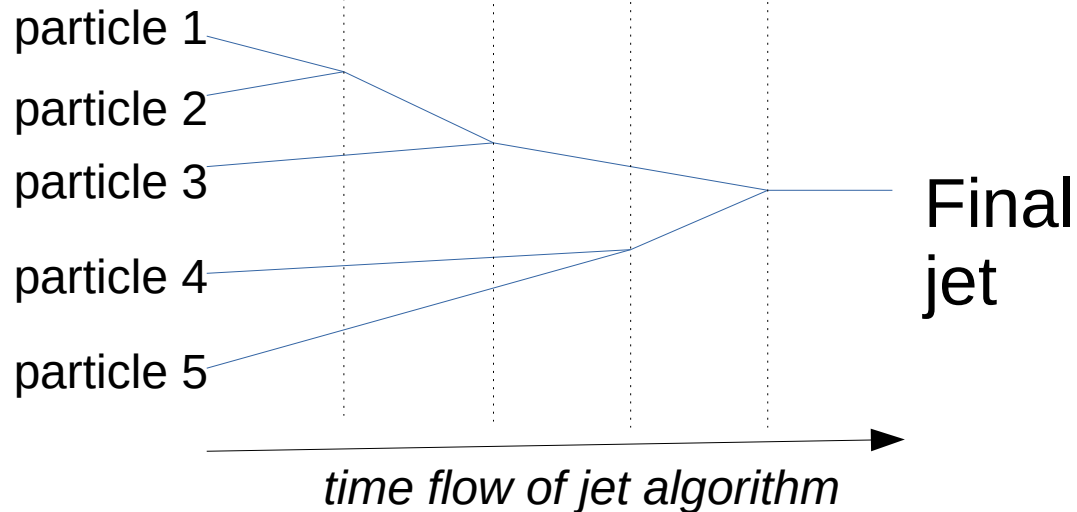
$$d_{ij} = \min(\vec{p}_{T,i}^{-2}, \vec{p}_{T,j}^{-2}) \frac{\Delta_{ij}^2}{R^2} \quad \text{and} \quad d_{iB} = \vec{p}_{T,i}^{-2}$$

$R \approx$ cone radius

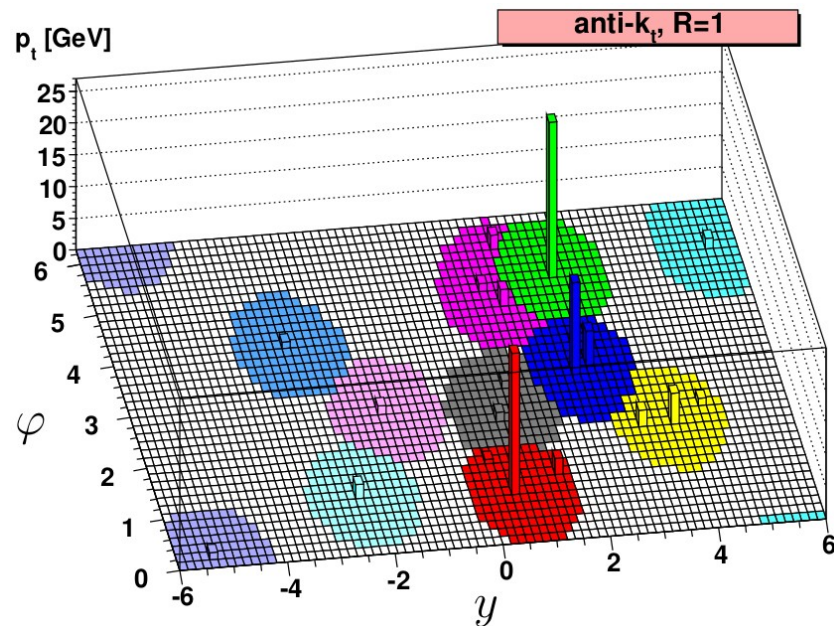
2) Find minimal d_{ij}, d_{iB}

3) If d_{ij} is the minimum \rightarrow merge $i + j$ and go to 1)

4) d_{iB} is the minimum \rightarrow remove i from the list (final jet) and go to 1)



JHEP 0804 (2008) 063



Considerations about the charged jet trigger

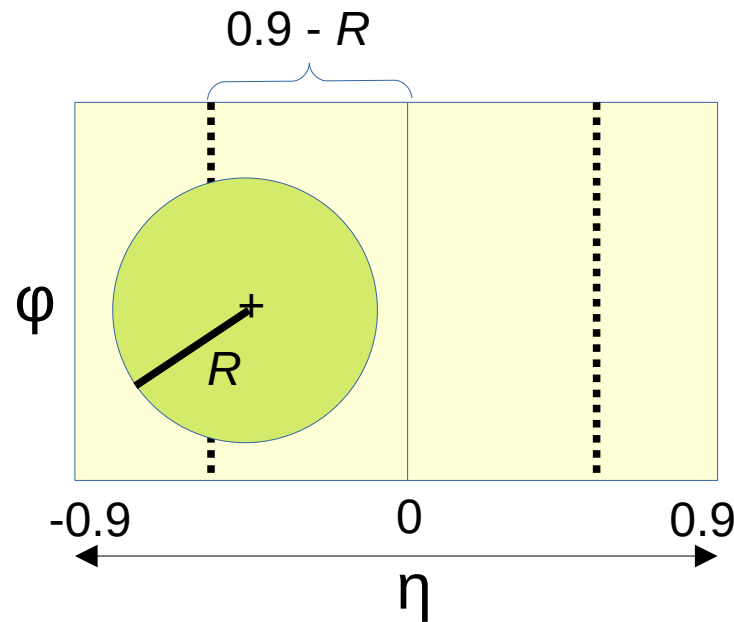
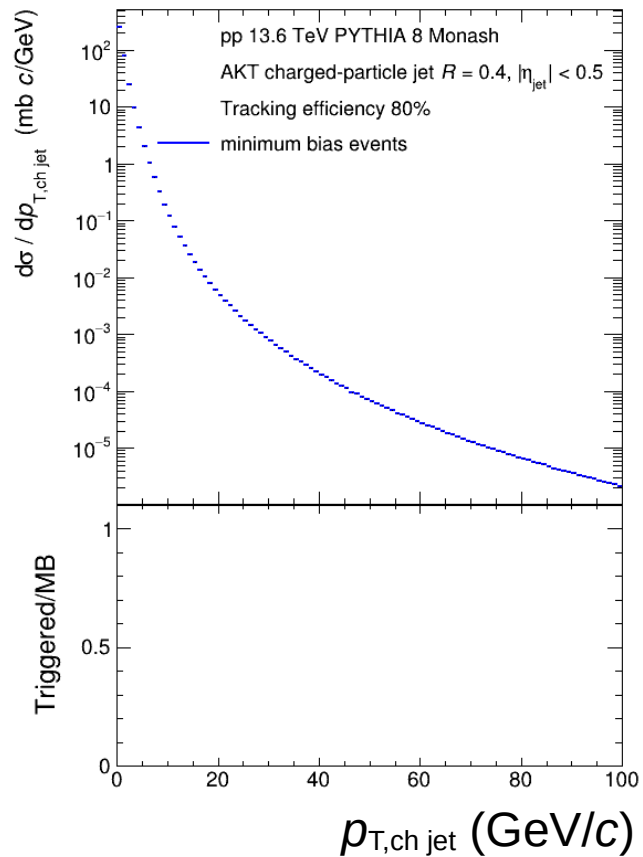
Observables:

- Inclusive jets (AKT jets $R = 0.4$ $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.5$, $R = 0.2$ $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.7$)
 - jet substructure
 - b jets, ...
-
- Having a separate trigger for each of them does not seem optimal
 - Trigger on inclusive jets with $p_{T,\text{jet}} > \text{threshold}$
 - Use PYTHIA to test how different trigger designs affect spectra of jets

Example: Performance of the trigger

AKT jets $R=0.4$, $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.5$ & $p_{\text{T,jet}} > 30$ GeV threshold

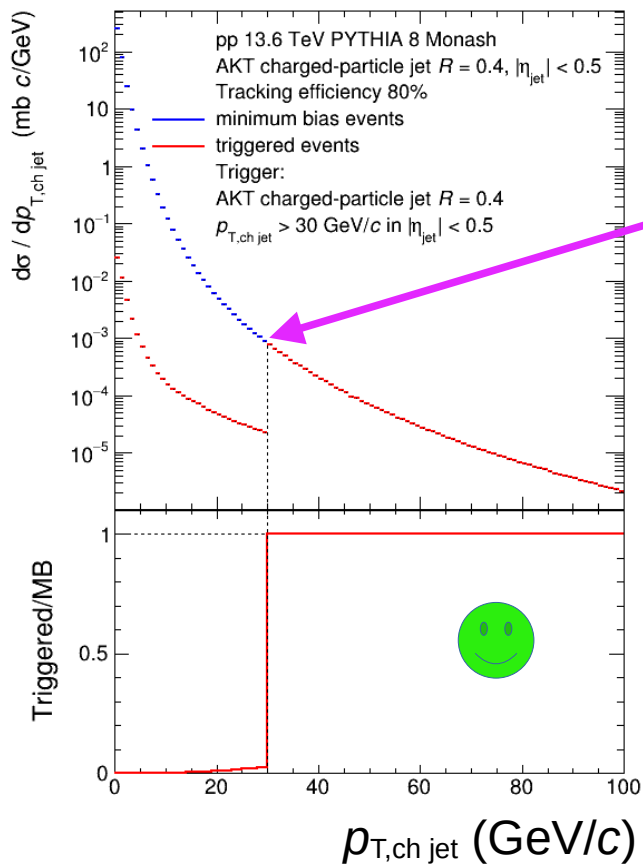
AKT jets $R=0.4$, $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.5$



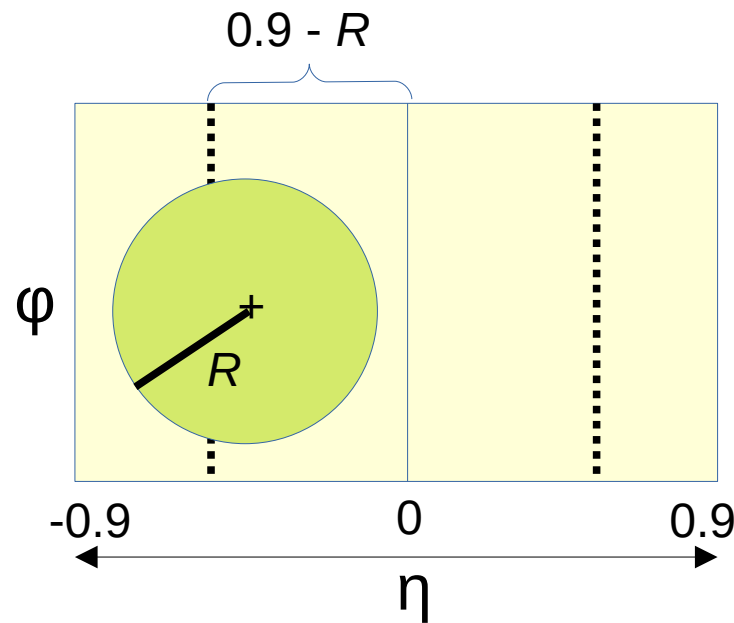
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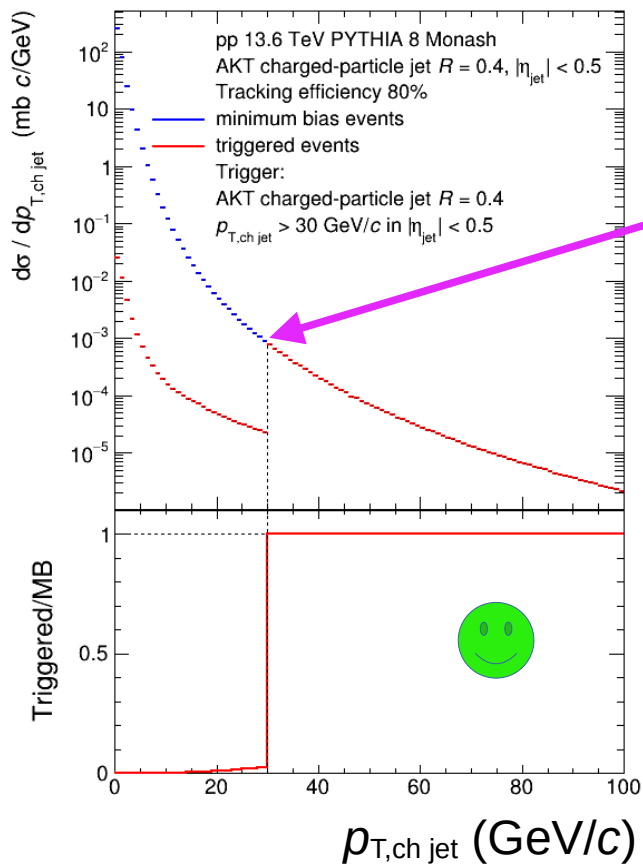
Trigger provides
 sharp turn on
 for AKT $R = 0.4$ jets



Example: Performance of the trigger

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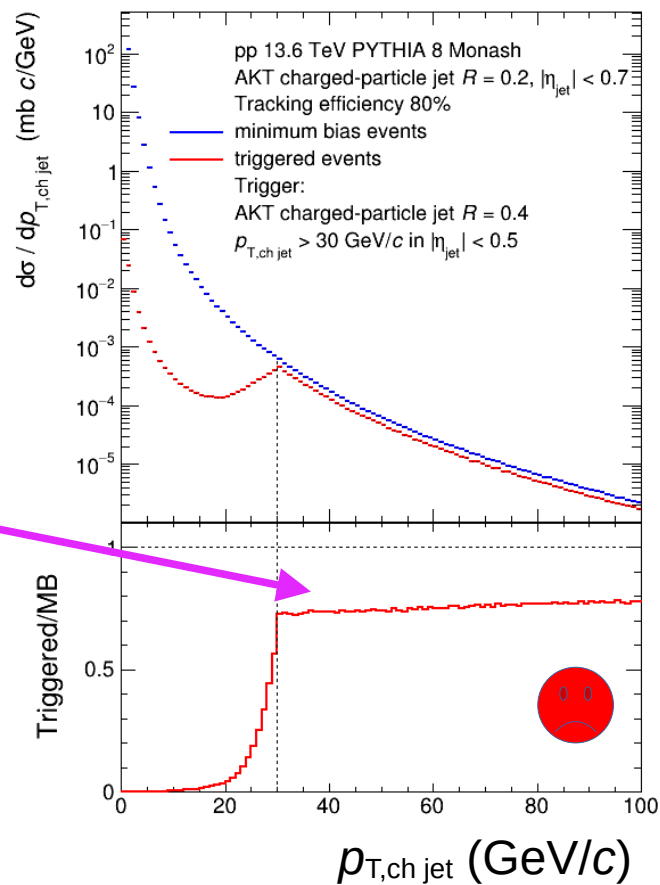
AKT jets $R=0.4$, $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.5$



Trigger provides
 sharp turn on
 for AKT $R = 0.4$ jets

But is not fully
 efficient for
 AKT $R = 0.2$ jets
 in $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.7$
 above threshold

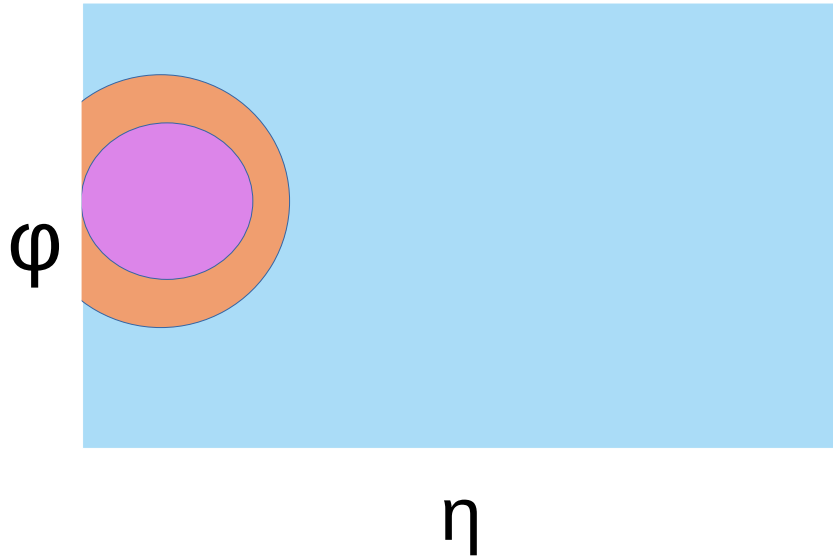
AKT jets $R=0.2$, $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.7$



Further thoughts about the charged jet trigger

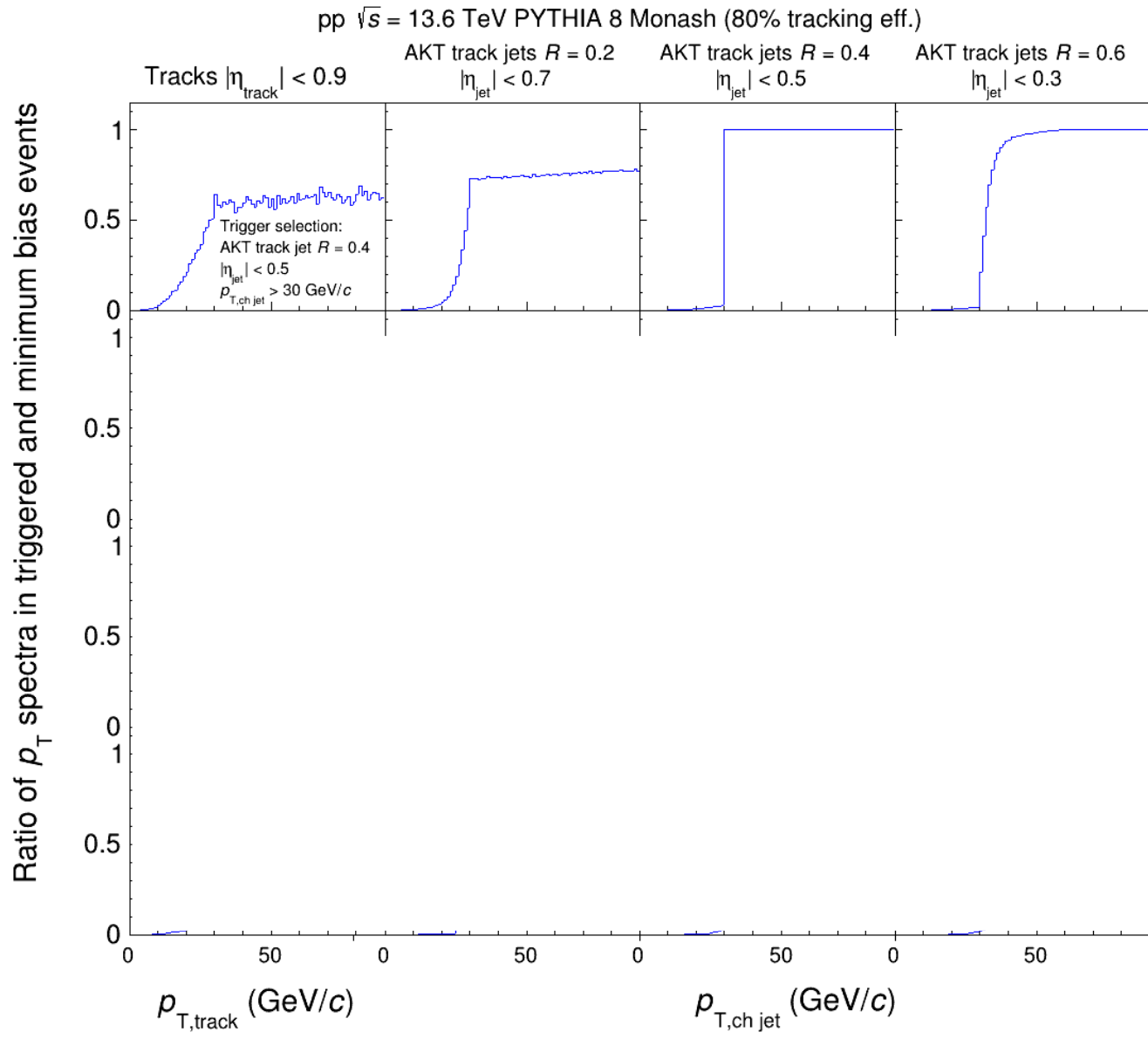
We want selection which provides unbiased jet sample for wide range of jet R

- *Large R jets contain small R jets in their core* \Rightarrow
Offline selection should decide based on large jet R
- *Small jets can be closer to acceptance boarder than large R jets* \Rightarrow
Application of the usual fiducial cut on jet should be avoided

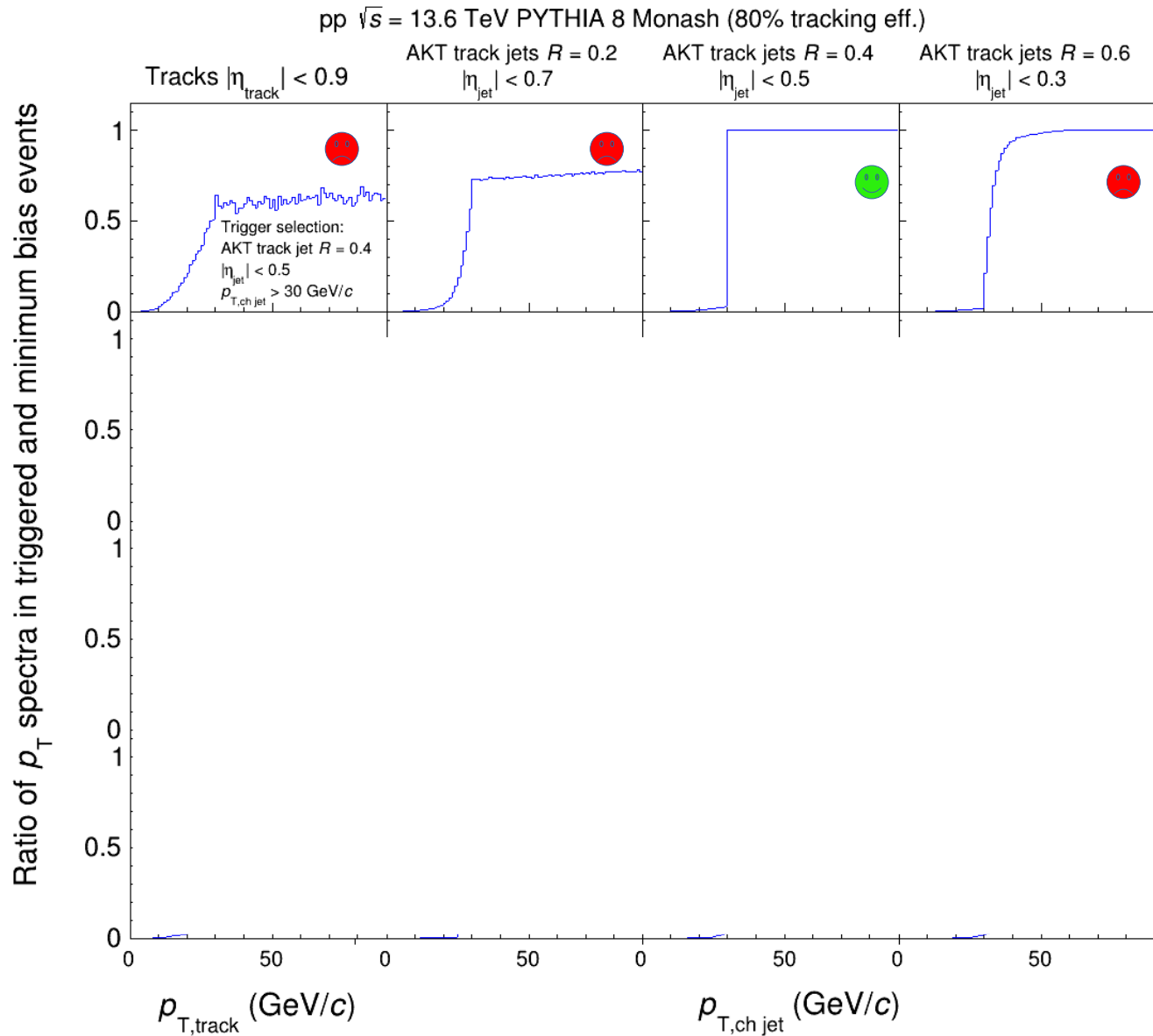


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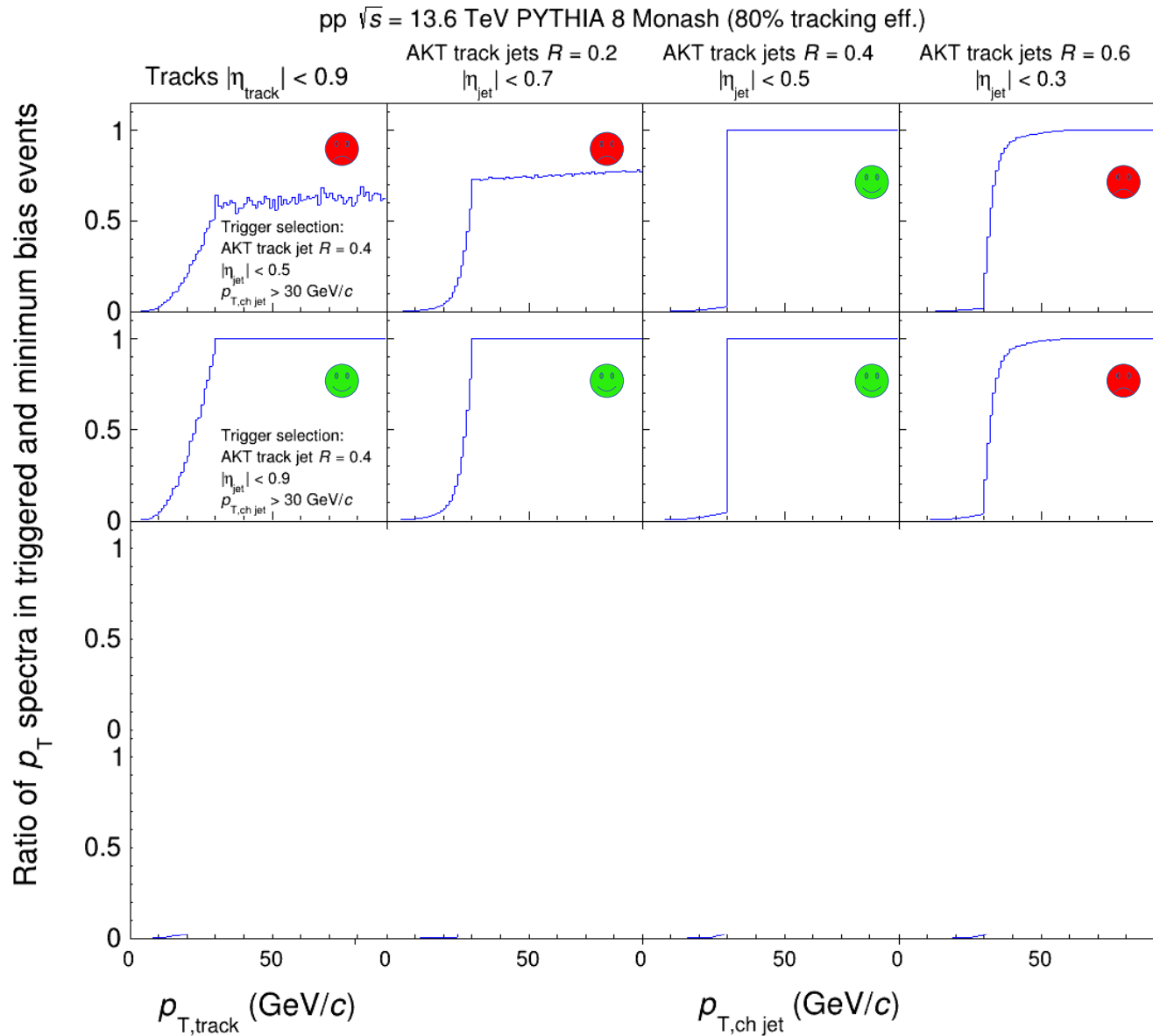
Impact of different trigger conditions on spectra of tracks and jets



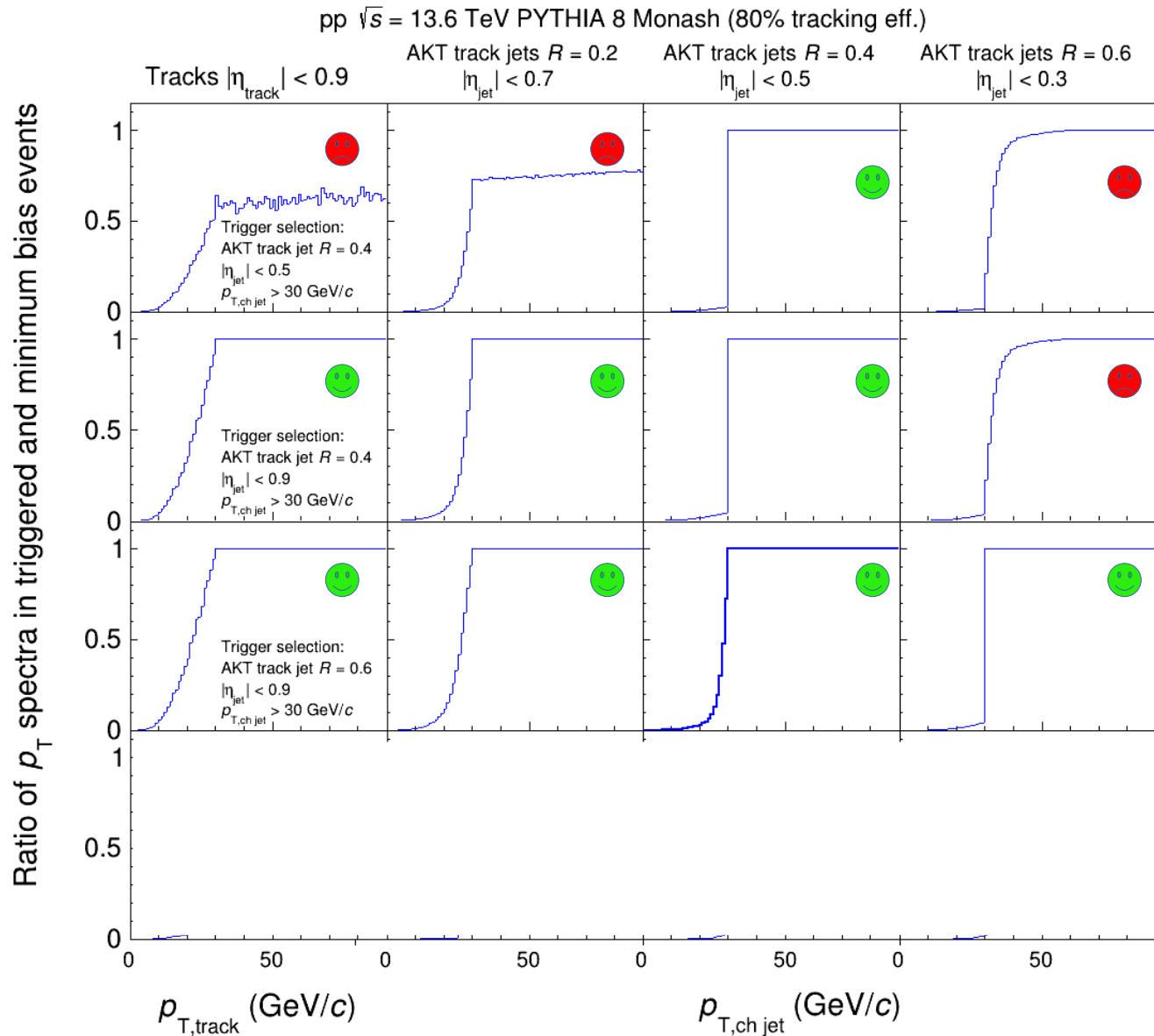
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Impact of different trigger conditions on spectra of tracks and jets

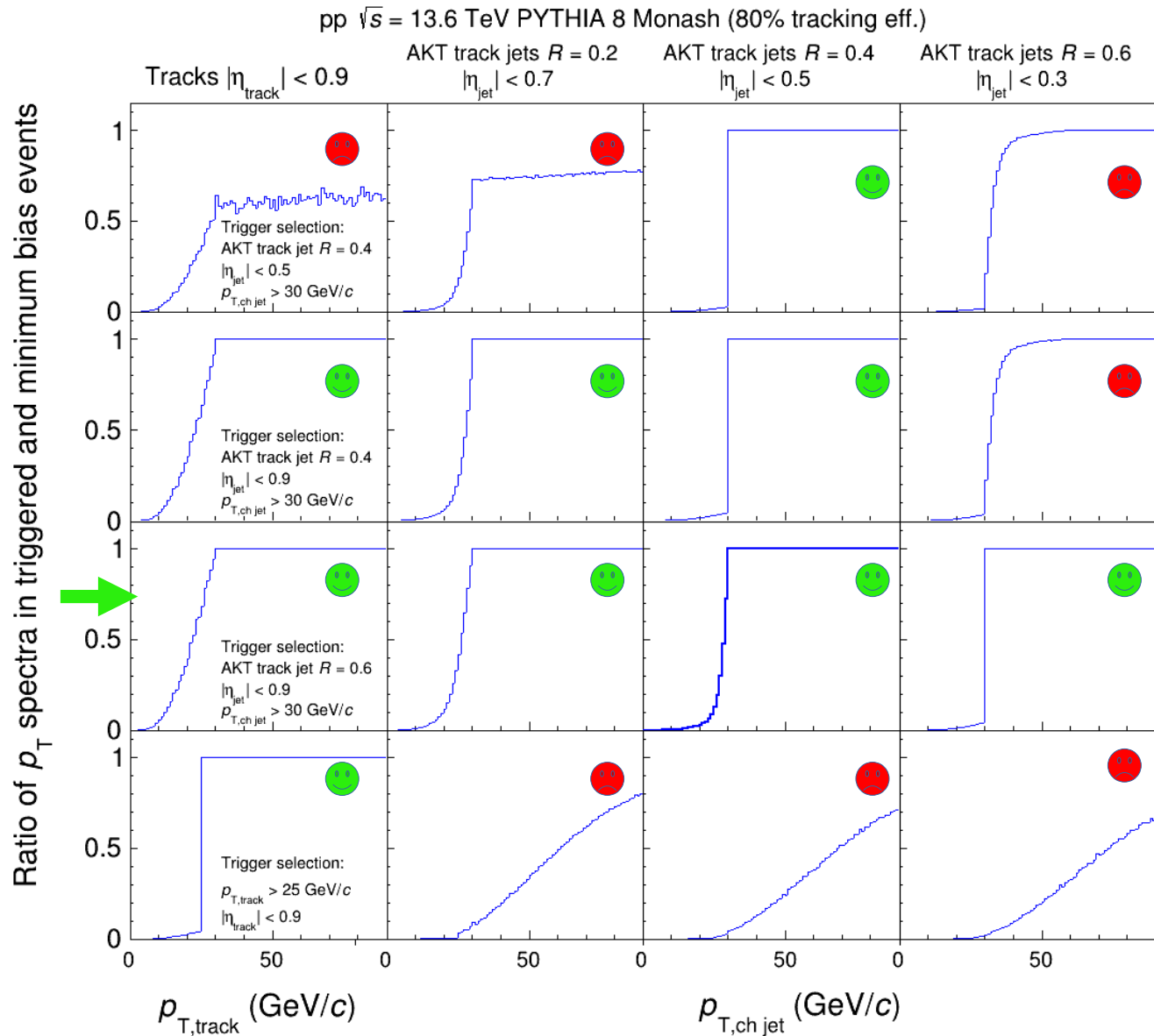


Impact of different trigger conditions on spectra of tracks and jets

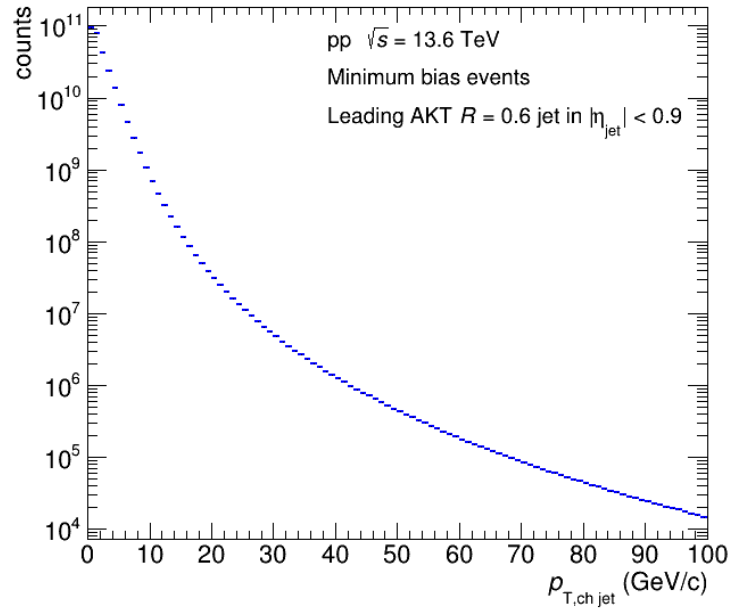


Impact of different trigger conditions on spectra of tracks and jets

Preferably trigger on:
 AKT $R = 0.6$ jet
 $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.9$
 $p_{\text{T, ch jet}} > \text{threshold}$

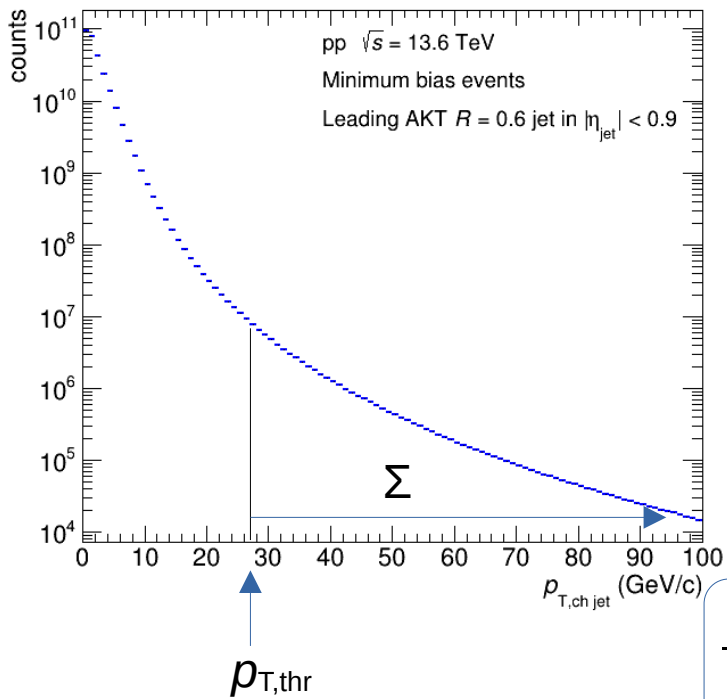


Selection of threshold



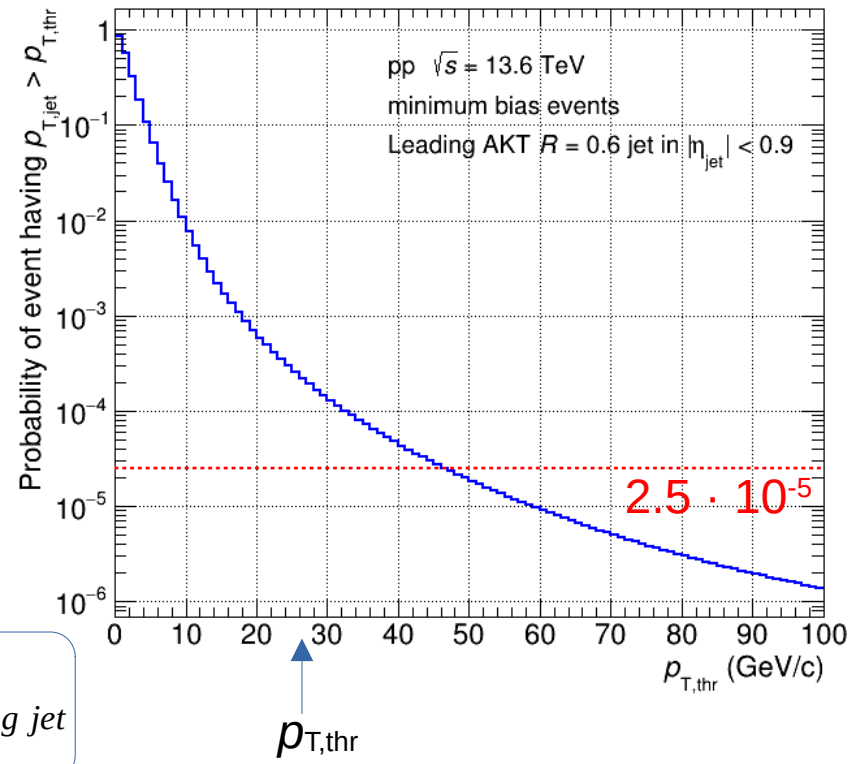
p_T spectrum of leading AKT $R = 0.6$ jets in $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.9$
 \Rightarrow one entry in histogram per event

Selection of threshold

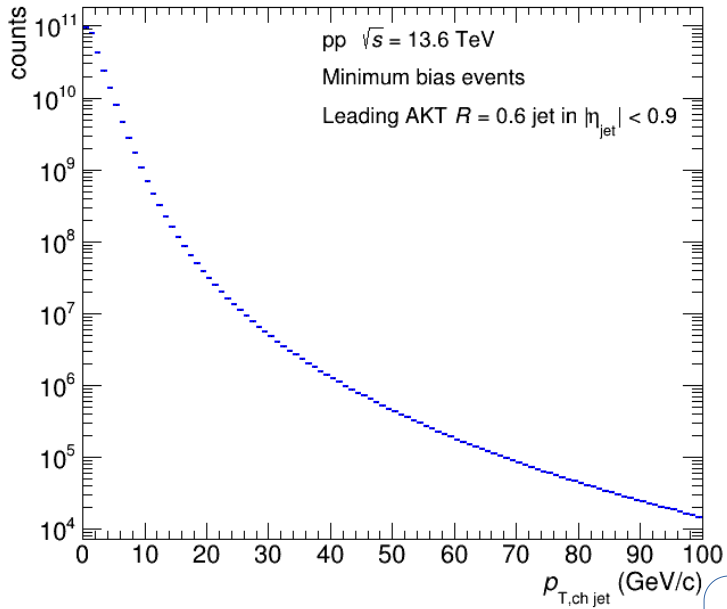


Convert the measured spectrum of leading AKT $R = 0.6$ jets to cumulative distribution

$$\frac{1}{N_{events}} \sum_{p_{T, ch jet} \geq p_{T, thr}}^{\infty} n_{leading jet}$$

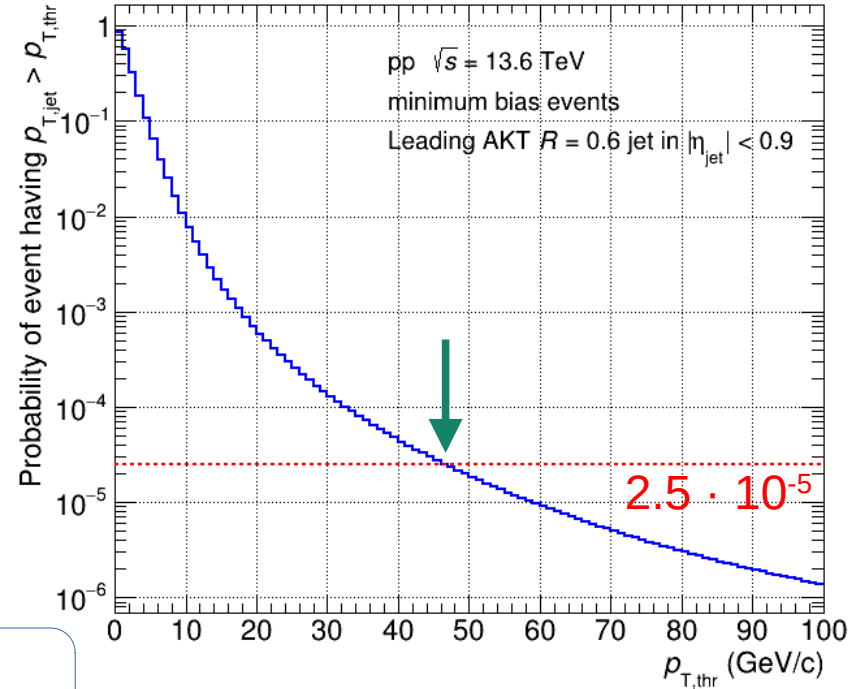


Selection of threshold



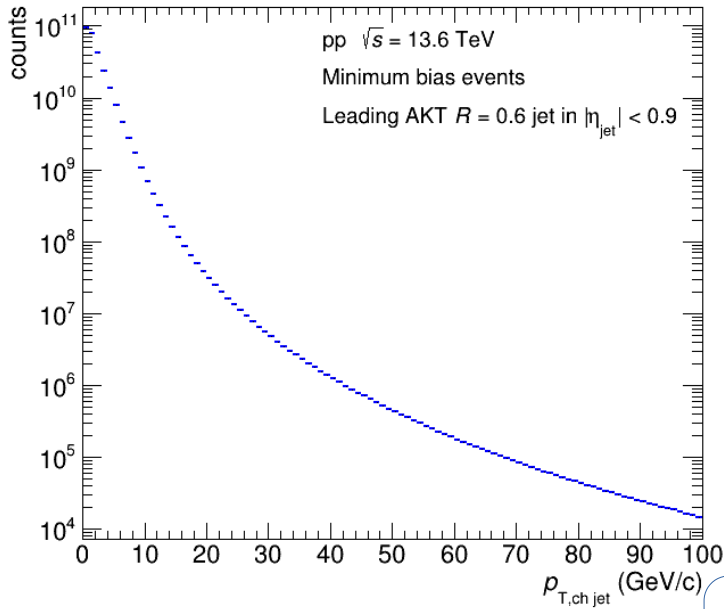
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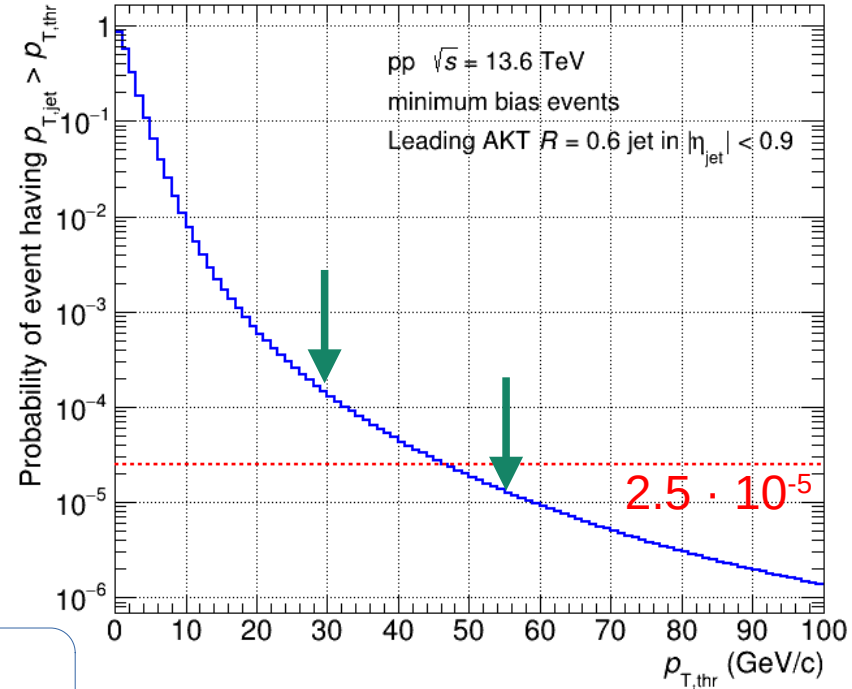
- Selection of events with the jet $p_{T,ch jet} > 47$ GeV provides desired suppression ($2.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$)

Selection of threshold



Convert the measured spectrum of leading AKT $R = 0.6$ jets to cumulative distribution

$$\frac{1}{N_{events}} \sum_{p_{T,ch jet} \geq p_{T,thr}}^{\infty} n_{leading jet}$$



- Selection of events with the jet $p_{T,ch jet} > 47$ GeV provides desired suppression ($2.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$)
- Two threshold scenario low p_T threshold ~ 30 GeV downscaled
high p_T threshold ~ 55 GeV not downscaled

Downscaling of low trigger threshold

$$\frac{P_L}{D_L} + \frac{P_H}{D_H} = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$$



$$D_L = \frac{P_L}{2.5 \cdot 10^{-5} - \frac{P_H}{D_H}}$$

P_L probability of event with AKT $R = 0.6$ jet above 30 GeV

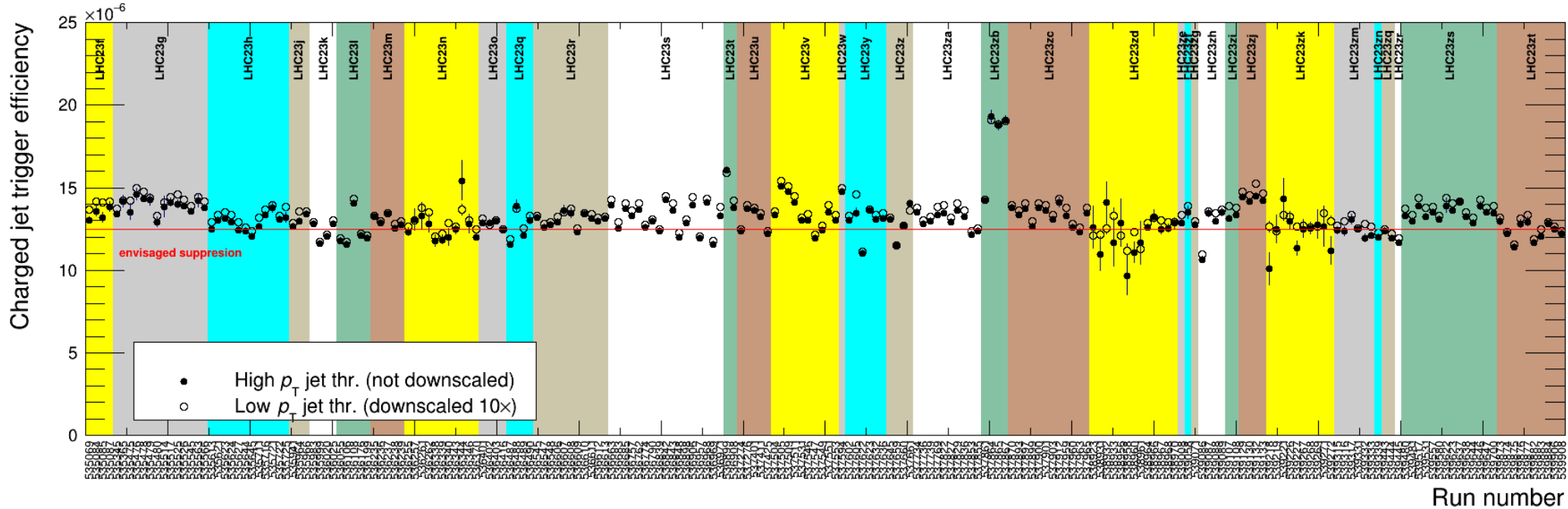
P_H probability of event with AKT $R = 0.6$ jet above 55 GeV

D_L, D_H corresponding downscaling factors

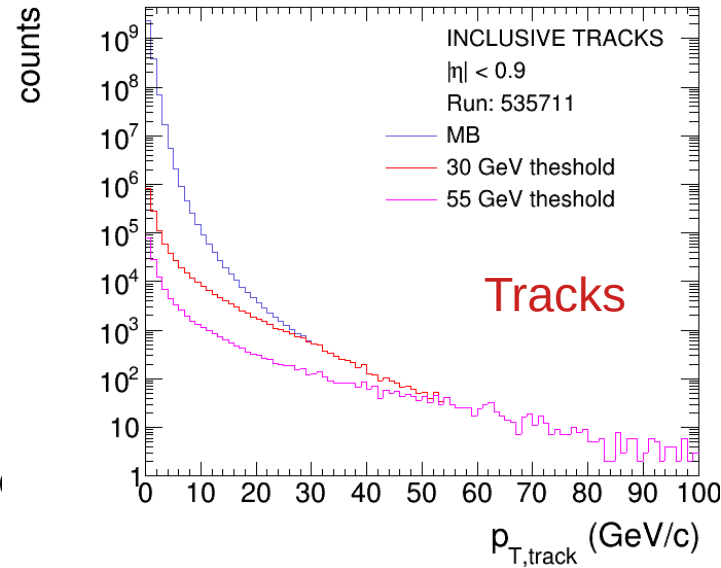
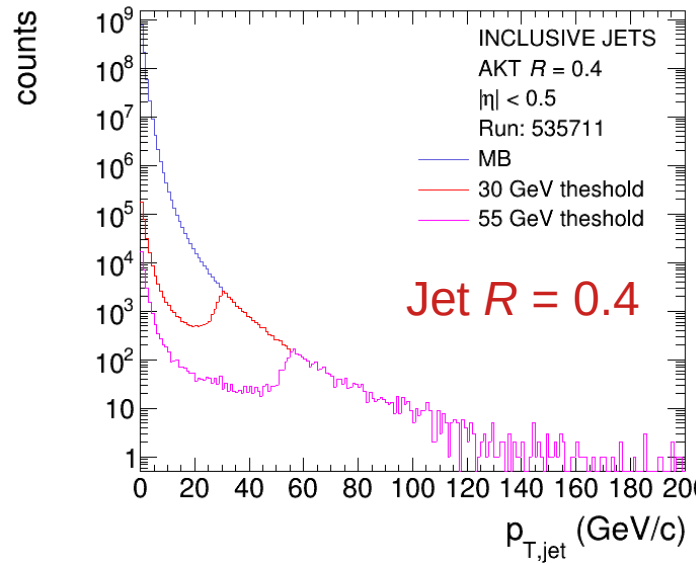
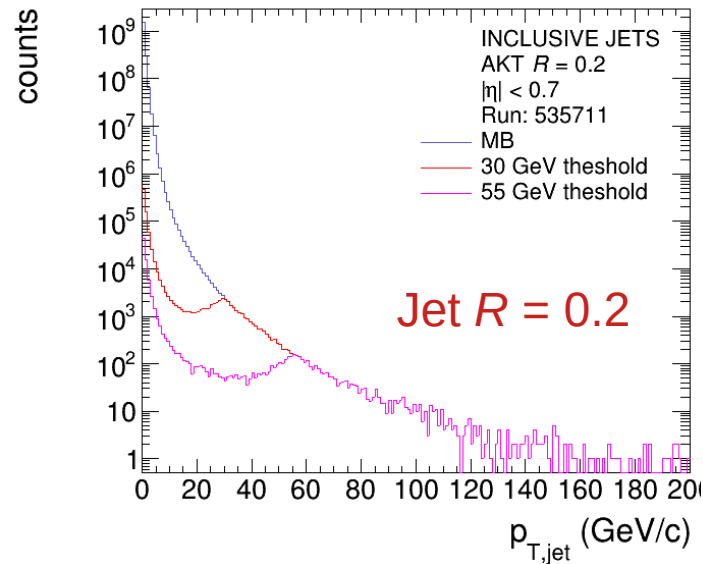
Trigger scenario for charged-particle jets in 2023

ch jet trhresh.	Probability	Downscaling
30 GeV	$1.28 \cdot 10^{-4}$	10
55 GeV	$1.26 \cdot 10^{-5}$	1

Performance for 2023

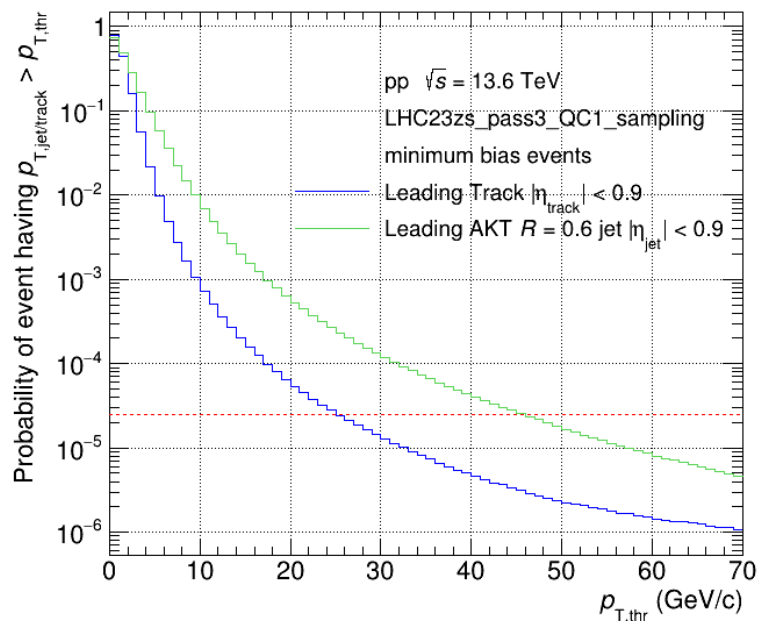


Performance for 2023



Spectra selected with the low p_T threshold will be downscaled by factor of 10 after the skimming

Trigger scenario for 2024



trigger	Probability of such event	Downscaling	
leading jet $p_T > 30$ GeV	$1.28 \cdot 10^{-4}$	10	} Suppr. $2.5e-5$
leading jet $p_T > 55$ GeV	$1.26 \cdot 10^{-5}$	not downscaled	
leading track $p_T > 25$ GeV	$2.41e-5$	5	} Suppr. $1.2e-5$
leading track $p_T > 35$ GeV	$7.34e-6$	not downscaled	
minimum bias		333	

Factor that convertes statistics of LHC23zs_pass3_QC1_sampling dataset to 2024 projection

$$(L_{2024}/L_{2023}) * (N_{2023}/N_{zs})$$

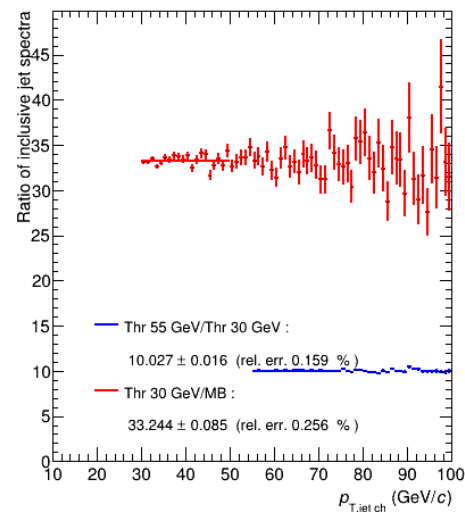
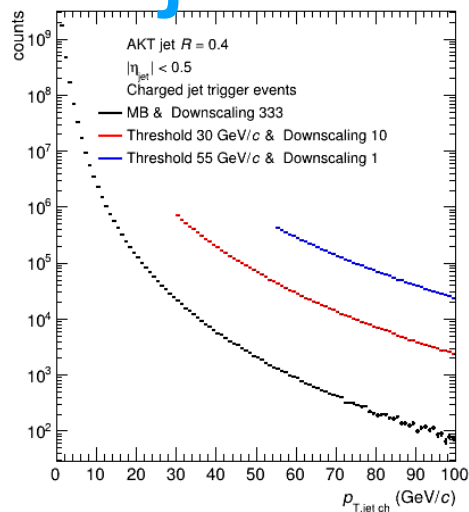
$N_{2023} = 3.14 \cdot 10^{11}$ number of events in 2023

N_{zs} number of events in LHC23zs_pass3_QC1_samplig

$L_{2023} = 9.7 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ luminosity from 2023

$L_{2024} = 30 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ expected lumi for 2024

Projections for 2024



inclusive AKT $R = 0.4$ **charged jets** $|\eta_{\text{jet}}| < 0.5$:

Trigger \ p_T bin	15-20 GeV	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65
MB	1.3 M	423 k	170 k	79.8 k	40.6 k	22.5 k	13.6 k	8305	5373	3616
jet > 30 GeV				2.6 M	1.3 M	755 k	447 k	277 k	178 k	119 k
jet > 55 GeV									1.79 M	1.19 M

inclusive **tracks** $|\eta_{\text{track}}| < 0.9$:

Trigger \ p_T bin	15-20 GeV	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65
MB	315 k	89.3 k	33.4 k	15.9 k	8321	4160	2593	1246	1005	462
track > 25 GeV			2.23 M	1.06 M	554 k	277 k	172 k	83 k	67 k	30.7 k
track > 35 GeV					2.77 M	1.38 M	863 k	415 k	334 k	153 k

Concluding remarks

- Code location:
O2Physics/EventFiltering/filterTables.h
O2Physics/EventFiltering/PWGJE/jetFilter.cxx
- High p_T reconstruction \Rightarrow later improvements in p_T resolution will smear threshold

