

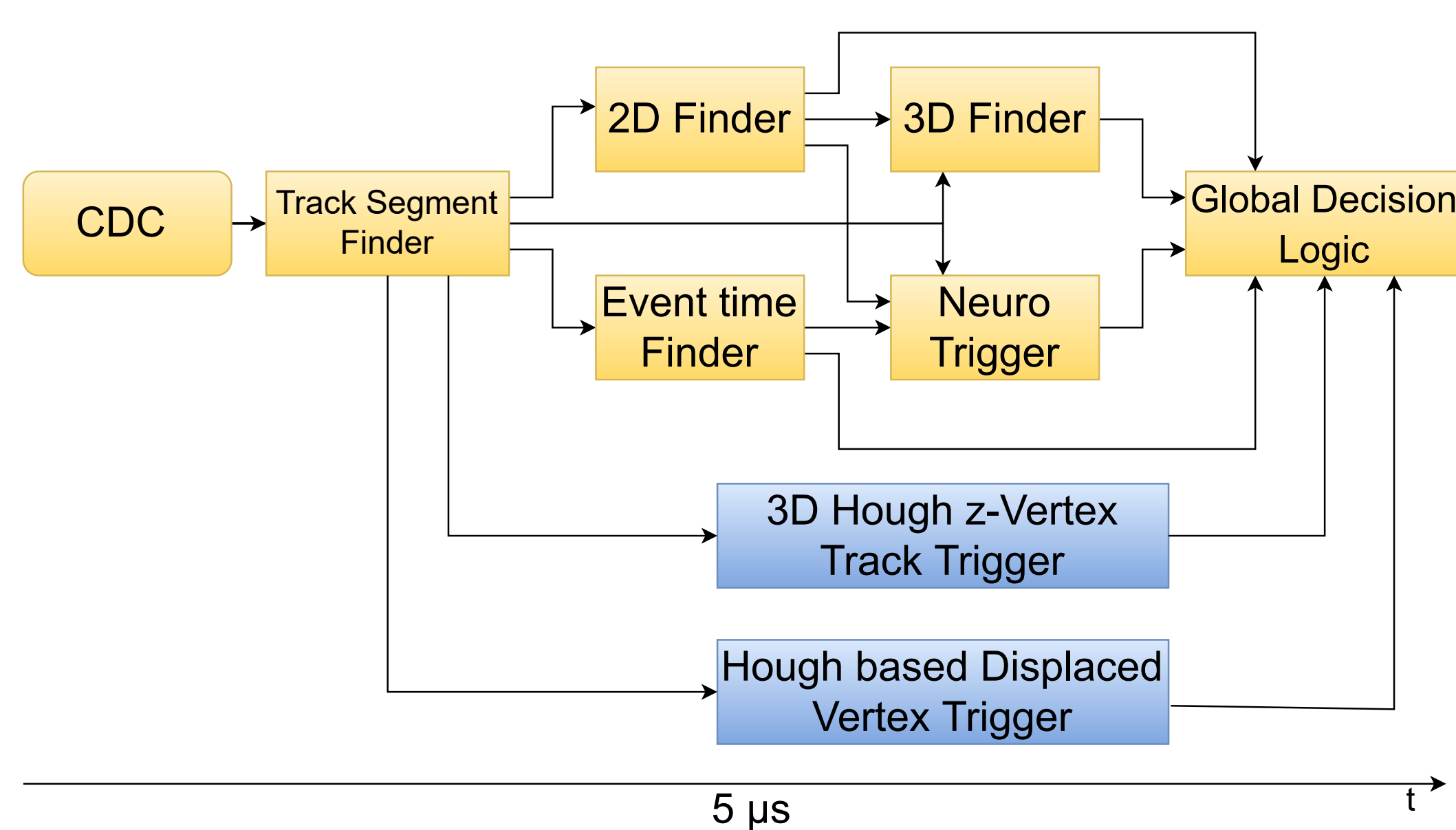
A multi-Hough-based displaced vertex track trigger for the Belle II Experiment

Kai Unger^a | Jürgen Becker^a | Timo Forsthofer^b | Simon Hiesl^b | Christian Kiesling^b | Marc Neu^a | Elia Schmidt^b | Felix Meggendorfer^b | Tiancheng Mi^a | Zuwen Ou^a

^aKarlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) | ^bMax Planck Institute for Physics (MPI)

Belle II L1 Track Trigger System

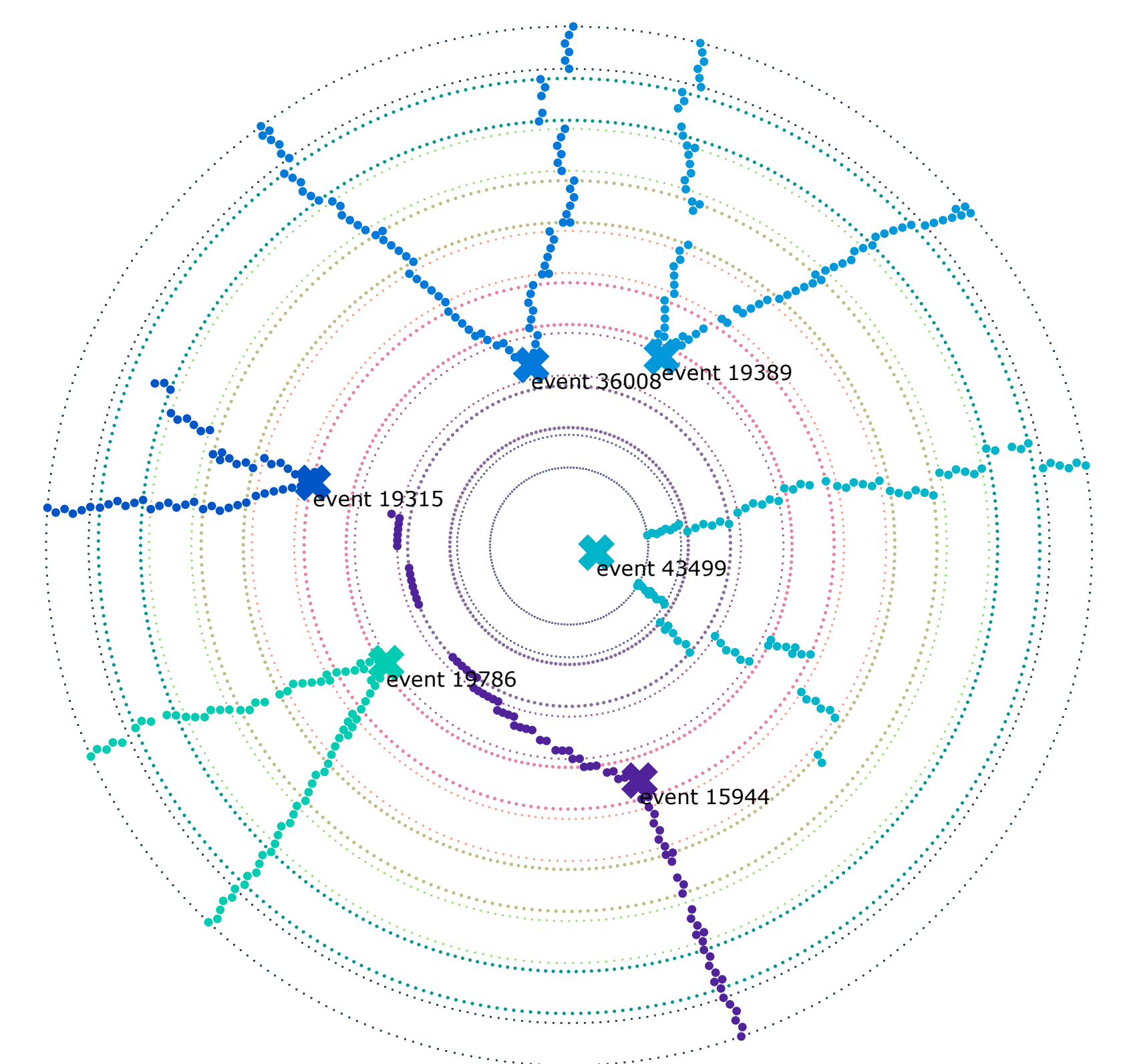
Within 5 μ s, 14 336 sense wires must be evaluated at an input rate of 32 MHz to reach a trigger decision. The individual modules are distributed over several FPGAs.



Displaced Vertex Tracks

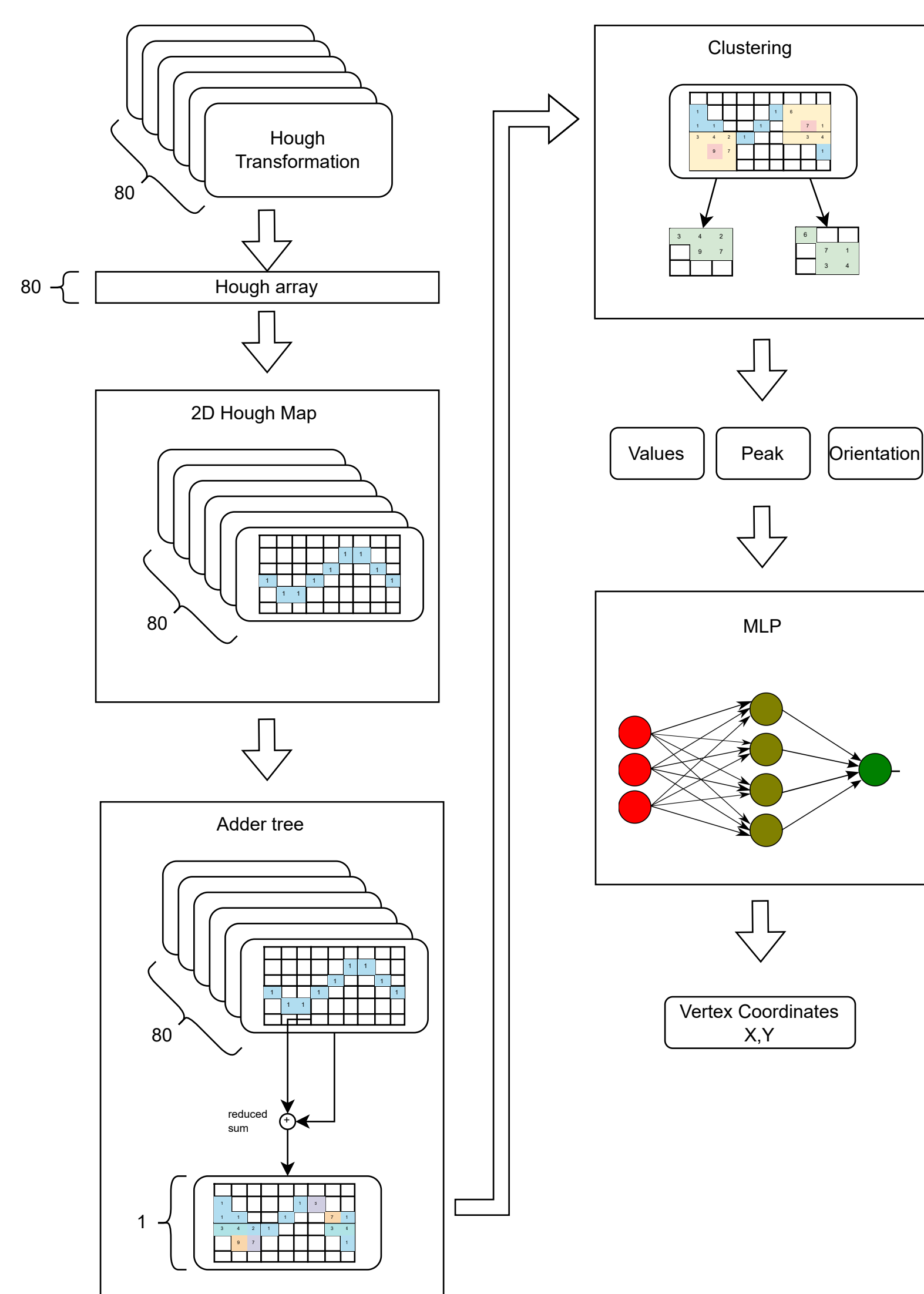
Identifying displaced-vertex tracks is crucial for the accurate measurement of particle properties and the discovery of new physics.

- Long-lived neutral particles feature a displaced vertex in the Belle II detector.
- Currently, displaced-vertex tracks are filtered out by the present L1 trigger system.
- Track finding with Hough transforms need a vertex hypothesis $\rightarrow \sim 80$ „macro cells“ distributed over the CDC wire plane increases.



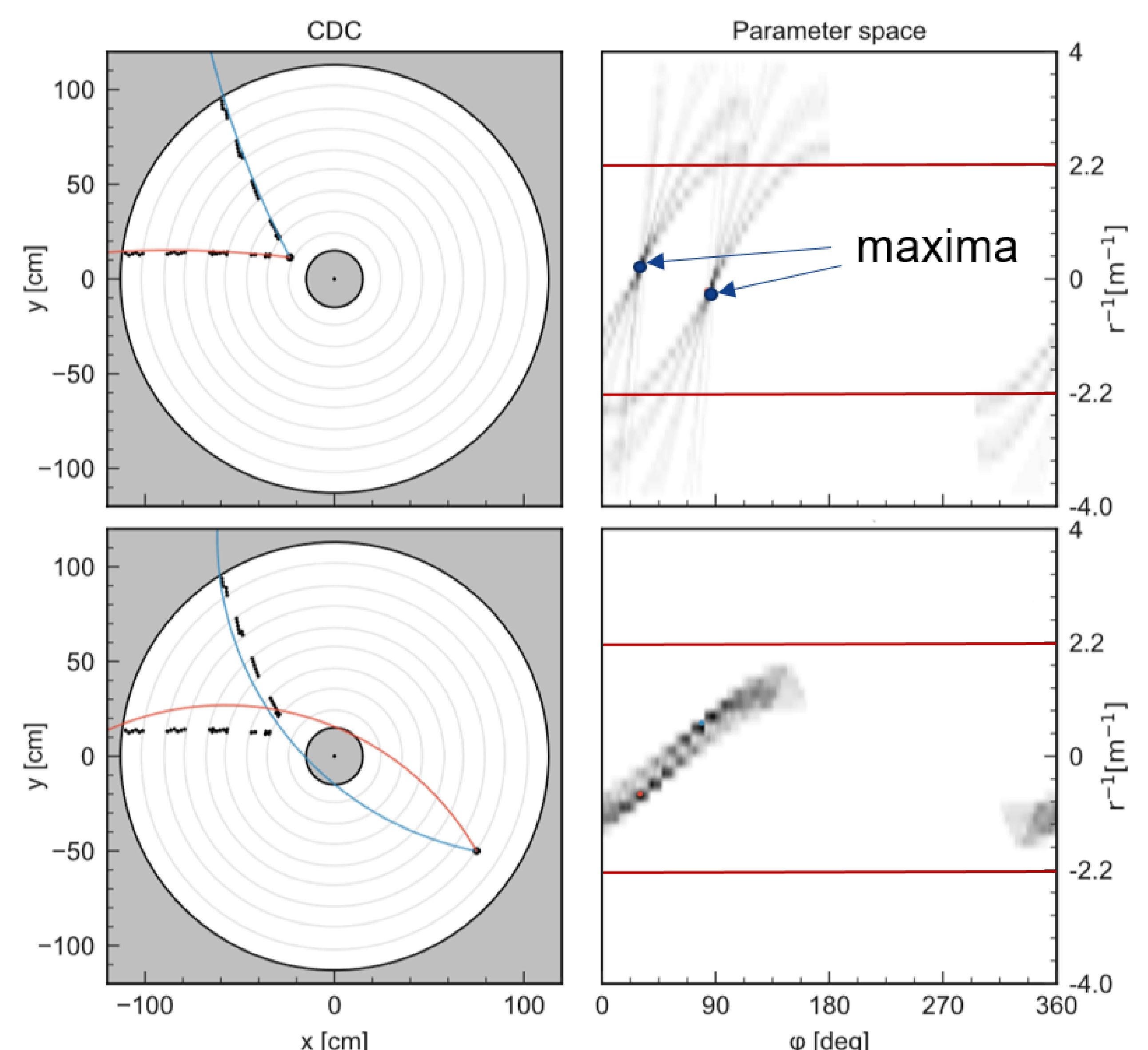
Hough based Displaced Vertex Trigger

- Two tracks originating from same displaced vertex.
- 80 Hough transforms are calculated in parallel with hypothetical starting point.
- Hough curves are calculated individually and then summed into the final Hough space.
- Up to two global maxima are identified.
- Clustering performed locally around identified maxima.



Further improvements

If the background allows, it may not be no longer necessary to find a maximum. The ratio of the pixels at the top and bottom in relation to the center might be sufficient to determine interesting candidates.



	Hough		Clustering	
	total	percent	total	percent
LUT	69313	7.48 %	85807	9.26 %
FF	132413	7.15 %	43218	2.33 %
DSP	0	0 %	0	0 %