

Overview of the ATLAS Fast TracKer Project

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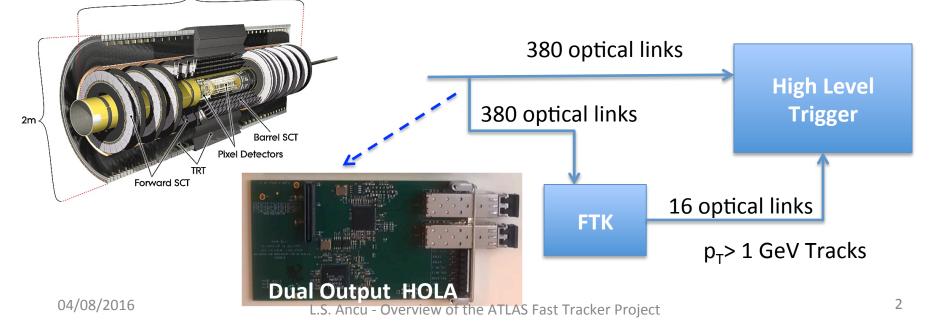




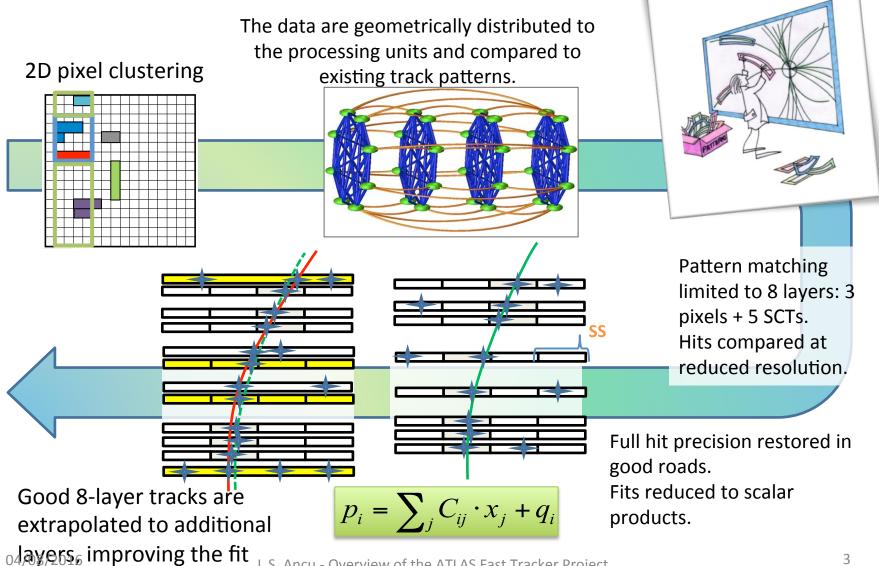
The Fast TracKer

ATLAS has a two layer trigger system : 1st- hardware, 2nd-software For every Level 1 trigger accept (**100 kHz**) the **FTK**:

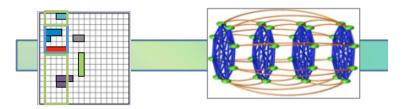
- Reads the output of the ATLAS silicon Inner Detector(ID)
 - 100 M channels, 4 Pixel Layers, 4 Strip double-layers
- Carries out full scan for tracks with p_T > 1 GeV and delivers them to High Level Trigger with 100 μs latency



Functional Overview

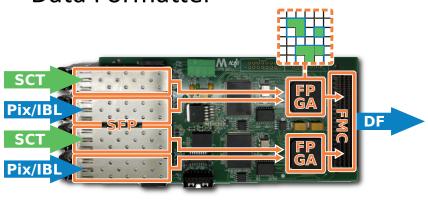


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Input Mezzanine (128/128)

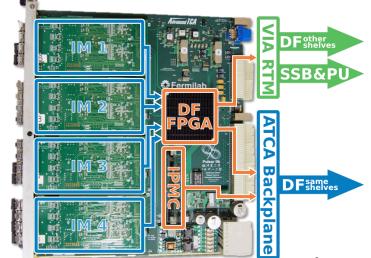
- Dual output HOLA's allow a copy of the ID data to be sent to the FTK Input Mezzanine (IM).
- IMs perform clustering of the ID hits – important for data reduction and resolution
- These are are passed on to the Data Formatter



Input processing

Data Formatter (32/32)

- Redistributing the clusters into 64 eta-phi towers
- Using ATCA backplane communication and inter-shelf fibers for the distributing the hits into eta-phi towers
- Commissioned 1 out of 4 shelves

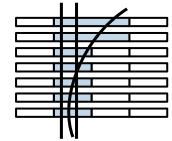


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Processing Unit

Associative Memory Board (AMB) & Little AMB (16/124)

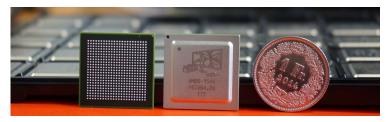
- SuperStrips are defined as a collection of pixels/strips
- If a cluster is present in a SuperStrip it is considered as fired
- The AM chip matching 7 out 8 streams (8 layers) of incoming SuperStrips with the stored patterns
- 64 AM Chips are housed on a single board AMB on 4 LAMBs
- Over 700 high speed lines

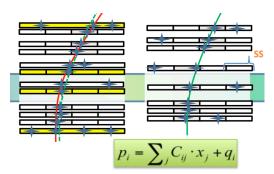




Associative Memory Chip 06 (AM06)

- ASIC built in 65 nm
- Stores 128k patterns (18 words of 18 bits each)
- Performs 10¹⁴ word comparisons per second
- Allows for patterns with width varying layer by layer (using ternary CAM cells)





K. Krizka: The ATLAS Fast Tracker Processing Units - track finding and fitting (poster)

Track fitting

AUX (16/128)

- Full resolution hits in the 8 layers corresponding to the fired pattern are retrieved
- Tracks are fitted using stored constants (linear approximation); retained if they are below a specific χ^2
- Performs local duplicate track removal based on shared hits



Second Stage Board - SSB (8/32)

- Scope reducing fakes, using all layers for best resolution
- Hits in 4 extra layers are added to the tracks delivered by the AUX
- Linear fits to the hits are performed
- Performs track overlap removal from different towers



04/08/2016

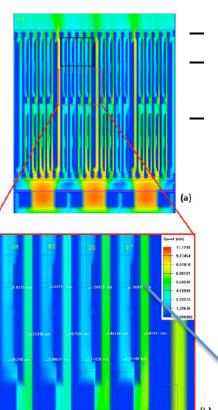
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FLIC and Infrastructure

HLT Interface - FLIC (2/2)

 Translates the SSB tracks into ATLAS HLT format





• Infrastructure

- 2.5 racks ATCA Data Formatter, FLIC
- 4 racks VME AUX, AMB, SSB
- Custom CAEN PS powering 2
 VME crates in a single rack
- Extensive power/cooling studies for VME racks were performed with mock up boards and simulation.

VME – crate airflow simulation

Location of fan

🔺 muon

ATLAS Simulation, no IBL

🔶 pion

Expected performance

0.95

0.9

0.85 0.8

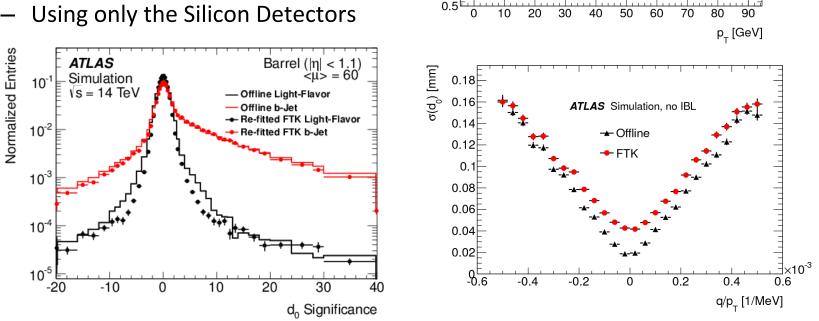
0.75

0.7 0.65

0.6

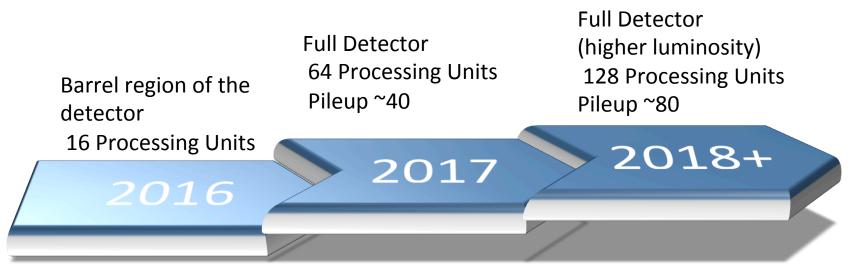
0.55

- t. Offline FTK is more that 90% efficient with Efficiency w.r. respect to offline reconstruction
- Differences come from:
 - Targeting only tracks above 1 GeV
 - Use of simplified clustering, track fitting
 - Using only the Silicon Detectors



Conclusions and timeline

- FTK will provide **full scan** tracks with **p**_T > **1 GeV** to HLT at **100 kHz**
- Board development is complete
- HW production is being completed
- Installation of hardware and commissioning of FW is underway
- Expected to provide tracks to HLT in barrel limited coverage $|\eta|{<}1.1$ in late 2016



FTK TDR: <u>https://cds.cern.ch/record/1552953/</u> FTK Public results: <u>https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AtlasPublic/FTKPublicResults</u>