



Global Trigger Logic - Description for emulator

Herbert Bergauer, Babak Rahbaran, Johannes Wittmann
Institute of High Energy Physics (HEPHY)

<http://www.hephy.at>

<http://globaltrigger.hephy.at>

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Revision History

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3.3	Removed "Double objects requirements condition with spatial correlation", because not used anymore in the future, replaced by Correlation conditions.	2016/01/08
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3.1	Changed colour in Figure 4 and updated text for correlation conditions (see section 1.4.13).	2016/01/07
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2.9	Inserted drawing of VHDL structure of cuts for correlation conditions (see Figure 5).	2015/11/18
2.8	Updated muon η ranges (Table 6) and inserted correlation conditions. Created scheme for conversion of calorimeter η and φ to muon scale for calo muon correlation conditions.	2015/11/17
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1.8	Added text for "Energy sum conditions" (1.4.9) and updated chapters for "Calorimeter conditions" for version 2. Inserted isolation bits for electron/ γ and tau objects (1.4.2).	2015/05/06
1.7	Minor changes in sections "Muon data" (1.4.4).	2014/11/06
1.6	Minor changes in sections "Calorimeter conditions definition" and "Muon conditions definition".	2014/07/01
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1.3	Added section "Muon conditions".	2014/04/22
1.2	Changed Figure 4 and minor changes in text for anti-clockwise behaviour in φ	2014/04/04
1.1	Changed text in section Calo conditions definition.	2014/02/11
1.0	Document created. Description of Calorimeter conditions.	2013/10/15

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1 Global Trigger Logic

This description is for version v1.17.2 of Global Trigger Logic.

The Global Trigger Logic (μ GTL) firmware contains conditions and algorithms for trigger decision (see Figure 1).

Definitions are based on document [3].



Figure 1: μ GTL firmware

1.1 μ GTL Interface

Inputs:

- Calo-Layer2 data
 - Electron/ γ objects
 - Jet objects
 - Tau objects
 - Energy summary information:
 - * Total Et (ET)
 - * total Et from ECAL only (ETTEM)
 - * total calibrated Et in jets (HT)
 - * missing Et (ET_{miss})
 - * missing Et including HF (ET_{miss}^{HF})
 - * missing Ht objects (HT_{miss})
 - * missing Ht including HF (HT_{miss}^{HF})
 - * "Asymmetry" information (ASYMET, ASYMHT, ASYMETHF, ASYMHTEF)
 - Minimum bias HF bits (included in energy summary information data structure)

- Towercount bits (number of firing HCAL towers, included in energy summary information data structure)
 - "Centrality" bits
- Global Muon Trigger data
- External conditions

Outputs:

- Algorithms

1.2 Definition of optical interfaces

Remark:

All definitions for scales in the following chapters are from a CMS Detector Note: "Scales for inputs to μ GT" (see [3]).

1.2.1 Calo-Layer2 optical interfaces

The data structure of an electron/ γ object (bits 27..31 are not defined yet, reserved for quality, ...):



The data structure of a jet object (bits 30..31 are spare bits):

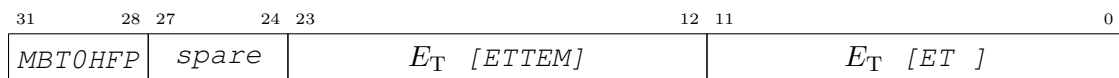


D = DISP bit, qu = quality flags, sp = spare bits.

The data structure of a tau object (bits 27..31 are not defined yet, reserved for quality, ...):



The data structure of "total Et" (ET) quantity [including "total Et from ECAL only" (ET-TEM) and "minimum bias HF+ threshold 0" bits]:



The data structure of "total calibrated Et in jets" (HT) quantity [including "towercount" and "minimum bias HF- threshold 0" bits]:

31	28	27	25	24	12	11	0
<i>MBT0HFM</i>		<i>spare</i>		<i>TOWERCOUNT</i>		<i>E_T</i>	

The data structure of "missing Et" (ET_{miss}) quantity [including "Asymmetry" ASYMET and "minimum bias HF+ threshold 1" bits]:

31	28	27	20	19	12	11	0
<i>MBT1HFP</i>		<i>ASYMET</i>		φ		<i>E_T</i>	

The data structure of "missing Ht" (HT_{miss}) quantity [including "Asymmetry" ASYMHT and "minimum bias HF- threshold 1" bits]:

31	28	27	20	19	12	11	0
<i>MBT1HFM</i>		<i>ASYMHT</i>		φ		<i>E_T</i>	

The data structure of "missing Et including HF" (ET_{miss}^{HF}) quantity [including "Asymmetry" ASYMETHF and "Centrality" bits (3:0)]:

31	28	27	20	19	12	11	0
<i>[CENT3:0]</i>		<i>ASYMETHF</i>		φ		<i>E_T</i>	

The data structure of "missing Ht including HF" (HT_{miss}^{HF}) quantity [including "Asymmetry" ASYMHTHF and "Centrality" bits (7:4)]:

31	28	27	20	19	12	11	0
<i>CENT[7:4]</i>		<i>ASYMHTHF</i>		φ		<i>E_T</i>	

1.2.2 Global Muon Trigger optical interfaces

The data structure of a muon object (64 bits - bit 34 = charge sign, bit 35 = charge valid, bit 61 is a spare bit, bit 63..62 = impact parameter):

63	62	61	60	53	52	43	42	36	35	34	33	32
<i>imp</i>		<i>s</i>	<i>unconst.p_T</i>		φ (<i>out</i>)		<i>index bits</i>		<i>ch</i>	<i>iso</i>		

31	23	22	19	18	10	9	0
η (<i>extrapol.</i>)			<i>qual</i>		<i>p_T</i>		φ (<i>extrapol.</i>)

ch = charge bits, s = spare bit, imp = impact parameter.

1.3 Implementation in firmware

The firmware of μ GTL consists of two main parts:

- A top-of-hierarchy file (`gtl_module.vhd`), which contains the pipeline for $\pm 2bx$ data, the instantiations of calculators for differences in η and φ , the instantiations of conditions, the instantiations of charge correlation logic of muons and the Algorithms logic for 512 Algorithms, as well as a package file (`gtl_pkg.vhd`) for declarations. Currently 6 AMC (MP7) boards are used to contain Algorithms. A software tool called Trigger Menu Editor (TME) [1] is available to create a L1Menu with up to 512 Algorithms, which are partitioned by VHDL Producer [2] to the 6 MP7 boards. The VHDL Producer for every Trigger Menu creates VHDL snippets files (`algo_index.vhd`, `gtl_module_instances.vhd`, `gtl_module_signals.vhd`, `ugt_constants.vhd`), these snippets are inserted into templates for `gtl_module.vhd` (`gtl_module_tpl.vhd`) and `fdl_pkg.vhd` (`fdl_pkg_tpl.vhd`) during simulation and synthesis (see Figure 2).
- A set of VHDL-files exists for all the modules instantiated in top-of-hierarchy and the modules in the hierarchy. These files, called the "fixed part", are not influenced by VHDL Producer.

The latency of μ GTL is fixed to 5 bunch-crossings, 2 bunch-crossings for the pipeline of $\pm 2bx$ data (for data with $+2bx$ and $+1bx$), 2 bunch-crossings for conditions (fixed), also for the conditions requested in the future, 1 bunch-crossing for the logic of Algorithms (see Figure 3).

1.3.1 Top-of-hierarchy module

The top-of-hierarchy module (`gtl_module.vhd`) contains

- the pipeline for $\pm 2bx$ data
- the instantiations of charge correlation logic of muons (generated by VHDL Producer)
- the instantiations of calculators for differences in η and φ (generated by VHDL Producer)
- the instantiations of conditions (generated by VHDL Producer)
- a boolean logic for Algorithms (generated by VHDL Producer)

Listing 1 contains the entity-declaration of the top-of-hierarchy file (`gtl_module.vhd`).

All the declarations for arrays ('type'), parameters ('constant') and look-up-tables ('constant') used in modules are available in `gtl_pkg.vhd` package-file.



Figure 2: VHDL file generation by VHDL Producer

Table 2: Explanation of Listing 1

Item	Explanation
lhc_clk	clock input (LHC clock).
gtl_data	input data ($\pm 2bx$ data).
algo_o	algorithms output.

Listing 1: Entity declaration of gtl_module.vhd

```
entity gtl_module is
  port(
    lhc_clk : in std_logic;
    gtl_data : in gtl_data_record;
    algo_o : out std_logic_vector(NR_ALGOS-1 downto 0));
end gtl_module;
```

1.4 μ GTL structure

1.4.1 Data $\pm 2bx$

The μ GTL input data flow through a register pipeline of four stages. With those data it is possible to have conditions with objects from different bunch-crossings (within ± 2 bunch-crossings), electron/ γ for Correlation conditions.

See Figure 3 for a scheme of μ GTL pipeline structure. The data "data_p_1bx" and "data_p_-2bx" occur 1 respectively 2 bunch-crossings after data for a certain bunch-crossing, therefore we got 2 bunch-crossings of latency from those data. The data "data_m_1bx" and "data_m_-2bx" have no influence on latency, because coming before data for a certain bunch-crossing.



Figure 3: Scheme of μ GTL pipeline structure

1.4.2 Definitions of Calorimeter data

The calorimeter trigger processing identifies **electron/ γ** , **jet** and **tau** objects and **energy sum quantities**.

See also [1.2](#).

electron/ γ :

Twelve objects are passed to the μ GT for each event.

For each selected object, the Calo-Layer2 sends parameters for p_T and for position and isolation - encoded in 32 bits:

- 9 bits p_T , range = 0..255 GeV (HW index = 0..0x1FF), step = 0.5, the highest bin will mark an overflow (HW index 0x1FF): meaning has to be defined
- 8 (7+1 sign) bits pseudo-rapidity (η) position, range = -5.0 to 5.0, step = 0.087/2, linear scale, 230 bins (HW index = 0x8E..0x72)
- 8 bits azimuth angle (φ) position, range = 2π , step $\approx 2\pi/144$ ($\simeq 2.5^\circ$), 144 bins (HW index = 0..0x8F), HW index starting at 0° (anti-clockwise)
- 2 bits isolation
- 5 bits spare

jet:

Twelve objects are passed to the μ GT for each event.

For each selected object, the Calo-Layer2 sends parameters: p_T , for position information, a DISP bit and quality information - encoded in 32 bits:

- 11 bits p_T , range = 0..1023 GeV (HW index = 0..0x7FF), step = 0.5, the highest bin will mark an overflow (HW index 0x7FF): meaning has to be defined
- 8 (7+1 sign) bits pseudo-rapidity (η) position, range = -5.0 to 5.0, step = 0.087/2, linear scale, 230 bins (HW index = 0x8E..0x72)
- 8 bits azimuth angle (φ) position, range = 2π , step $\approx 2\pi/144$ ($\simeq 2.5^\circ$), 144 bins (HW index = 0..0x8F), HW index starting at 0° (anti-clockwise)
- 1 DISP bit (will be used to flag a jet as delayed / displaced based on HCAL timing and depth profiles that are indicative of a LLP decay. If this bit is set to 1, then the jet has been tagged as an LLP jet.)
- 2 bits for "quality flags" - currently not used.
- 2 bits spare

tau:

Twelve objects are passed to the μ GT for each event.

For each selected object, the Calo-Layer2 sends parameters for p_T and for position information and isolation - encoded in 32 bits:

- 9 bits p_T , range = 0..255 GeV (HW index = 0..0x1FF), step = 0.5, the highest bin will mark an overflow (HW index 0x1FF): meaning has to be defined

- 8 (7+1 sign) bits pseudo-rapidity (η) position, range = -5.0 to 5.0, step = 0.087/2, linear scale, 230 bins (HW index = 0x8E..0x72)
- 8 bits azimuth angle (φ) position, range = 2π , step $\approx 2\pi/144$ ($\cong 2.5^\circ$), 144 bins (HW index = 0..0x8F), HW index starting at 0° (anti-clockwise)
- 2 bits isolation
- 5 bits spare

The representation of the 8 bits (called "hardware index [HW index]") in η is expected as Two's Complement notation as shown below.

Table 3: η scale of calorimeter objects

HW index	η range	η bin
0x72	$114 \cdot 0.087/2$ to $115 \cdot 0.087/2$	114
...
0x01	$0.087/2$ to $2 \cdot 0.087/2$	1
0x00	0 to $0.087/2$	0
0xFF	0 to $-0.087/2$	-1
0xFE	$-0.087/2$ to $-2 \cdot 0.087/2$	-2
...
0x8E	$-114 \cdot 0.087/2$ to $-115 \cdot 0.087/2$	-115

The representation of the 8 bits in φ is expected as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: φ scale of calorimeter objects

HW index	φ range	φ range [degrees]	φ bin
0x00	0 to $2\pi/144$	0 to 2.5	0
0x01	$2\pi/144$ to $2 \cdot 2\pi/144$	2.5 to 5.0	1
...
0x8F	$143 \cdot 2\pi/144$ to 2π	357.5 to 360	143

The representation of the 2 bits for isolation (e/γ and tau) is expected as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Definition of e/γ and tau isolation bits

bits [26..25]	definition
00	not isolated
01	isolated
10	TBD
11	TBD

1.4.3 Definitions of Energy sum quantities data

See also [1.2](#).

energy sum quantities:

Consists of following quantities (naming convention see in "Glossary"):

- **ET**
- **HT**
- ET_{miss}
- HT_{miss}
- **ETTEM**
- $\mathbf{ET}_{\text{miss}}^{HF}$
- $\mathbf{HT}_{\text{miss}}^{HF}$
- **ASYMET**
- **ASYMHT**
- **ASYMETHF**
- **ASYMHTHF**
- **CENT0**
- ..
- **CENT7**

Calo-Layer2 sends 6 frames (each 32 bits) with Energy sum quantities containing the following information:

- E_T , 12 bits, range = 0..2047 GeV (HW index = 0..0xFFF), step = 0.5, the highest bin will mark an overflow (HW index 0xFFF): meaning has to be defined
- azimuth angle (φ) position, 8 bits, range = 2π , step $\approx 2\pi/144$ ($\cong 2.5^\circ$), 144 bins (HW index = 0..0x8F), HW index starting at 0° (anti-clockwise)
- "Towercount", 13 bits, range = 0..8191
- "Minimum bias", 4 bits, range = 0..15
- "Asymmetry", 8 bits, range = 0..255 (used 0..100)
- "Centrality", 8 bits, used as signals

Frame 0: The data structure of "total Et" (ET) quantity [including "total Et from ECAL only" (ETTEM) and "minimum bias HF+ threshold 0" bits].

Frame 1: The data structure of "total calibrated Et in jets" (HT) quantity [including "tower-count" and "minimum bias HF- threshold 0" bits].

Frame 2: The data structure of "missing Et" (ET_{miss}) quantity [including "Asymmetry" ASYMET and "minimum bias HF+ threshold 1" bits].

Frame 3: The data structure of "missing Ht" (HT_{miss}) quantity [including "Asymmetry" ASYMHT and "minimum bias HF- threshold 1" bits].

Frame 4: The data structure of "missing Et including HF" ($ET_{\text{miss}}^{\text{HF}}$) quantity [including "Asymmetry" ASYMETHF and "Centrality" bits (3:0)].

Frame 5: The data structure of "missing Ht including HF" ($HT_{\text{miss}}^{\text{HF}}$) quantity [including "Asymmetry" ASYMHTEHF and "Centrality" bits (7:4)].

1.4.4 Definitions of Muon data

Eight Muon objects are provided by Global Muon Trigger. One Muon object has a 64 bits data structure with parameters for p_T , for unconstrained p_T , for impact parameter, for position, charge, quality and isolation information (see also [1.2.2](#)):

- 10 bits azimuth angle (φ) position, range = 2π , step $\approx 2\pi/576$ ($\approx 0.625^\circ$), 576 bins (HW index = 0x23F), HW index starting at 0° (anti-clockwise)
- 9 bits p_T , range = 0..255 GeV (HW index = 0x1FF), step = 0.5, the highest bin will mark an overflow (HW index 0x1FF): meaning has to be defined
- 4 bits quality, 16 types for quality (meaning not defined yet!)
- 9 (8+1 sign) bits pseudo-rapidity (η) position, range = -2.45 to 2.45, step = 0.087/8, linear scale, 451 bins (-225..225, HW index = 0x11F..0x0E1)
- 2 bits isolation, 4 types for isolation (meaning not defined yet!)
- 1 bit charge sign, charge sign = '0' means "positive" charge, charge sign = '1' means "negative" charge
- 1 bit charge valid (= '1' means "valid")
- 7 index bits
- 10 bits azimuth angle (φ) position, raw data
- 8 bits unconstrained p_T , range = 0..255 GeV (HW index = 0xFF), step = 1.0, the highest bin will mark an overflow (HW index 0xFF)
- 1 spare bit
- 2 bits impact parameter

The representation of the 9 bits (called "hardware index [HW index]") in η is expected as Two's Complement notation as shown in [Table 6](#).

The central value of the bin 0 ($-0.010875/2$ to $+0.010875/2$) = 0.0, the left edge of the bins will range from $-255 \times 0.010875 - 0.010875/2 = -2.7785625$ to $+255 \times 0.010875 - 0.010875/2 = 2.7676875$. The central value of the bins will range between ± 2.773125 . The physical η range of the muon detectors is about ± 2.45 , so that not all possible η bins will be used.

The representation of the 10 bits in φ is expected as shown in [Table 7](#).

The representation of the 4 bits for quality is expected as shown in [Table 8](#).

The representation of the 2 bits for isolation is expected as shown in [Table 10](#).

The representation of the 2 bits for impact parameter is expected as shown in [Table 10](#).

Table 6: η scale of muon objects

HW index	η range	η bin
0x0E1	$224.5*0.087/8$ to $225.5*0.087/8$	225
0x0E0	$223.5*0.087/8$ to $224.5*0.087/8$	224
...
0x001	$0.5*0.087/8$ to $1.5*0.087/8$	1
0x000	$0.5*-0.087/8$ to $0.5*0.087/8$	0
0x1FF	$0.5*-0.087/8$ to $1.5*-0.087/8$	-1
0x1FE	$1.5*-0.087/8$ to $-2.5*0.087/8$	-2
...
0x11F	$-224.5*0.087/8$ to $-225.5*0.087/8$	-225

Table 7: φ scale of muon objects

HW index	φ range	φ range [degrees]	φ bin
0x000	0 to $2\pi/576$	0 to 0.625	0
0x001	$2\pi/576$ to $2*2\pi/576$	0.625 to 1.250	1
...
0x23F	$575*2\pi/576$ to 2π	359.375 to 360	575

Table 8: Definition of muon quality bits

bits [22..19]	definition
0000	quality "level 0"
0001	quality "level 1"
...	...
1110	quality "level 14"
1111	quality "level 15"

Table 9: Definition of muon isolation bits

bits [33..32]	definition
00	not isolated
01	isolated
10	TBD
11	TBD

Table 10: Definition of muon impact parameter bits

bits [63..62]	definition
00	TBD
01	TBD
10	TBD
11	TBD

1.4.5 Calculation of object cuts

List of object cuts:

- p_T
- η
- φ
- isolation
- DISP
- charge
- quality
- unconstrained p_T
- impact parameter

1.4.5.1 Object cuts

The comparisons for objects cuts are done by:

A comparator between the energy (p_T) and a threshold ($pt_threshold$) with 'mode-selection'. Similar for unconstrained p_T .

The comparison in η is done with five "window"-comparators, so one gets max. five ranges for η . The η value (HW index) has a Two's Complement notation, the comparisons is done signed. Number of windows is given for η .

The comparison in φ is done with two "window"-comparators, so one gets two ranges for φ . The comparisons is done unsigned. Number of windows is given for φ .

There are two cases how the limits of one "window"-comparator could be set (see also Figure 4):

- Upper limit is less than lower limit $\Rightarrow \varphi$ range between the limits, including the φ bin with value = 0 (HW index).
- Upper limit is greater/equal than lower limit $\Rightarrow \varphi$ range between the limits, not including the φ bin with value = 0 (HW index).

```
phi_comp_w1 <= '1' when phi_w1_upper_limit < phi_w1_lower_limit and
    (phi <= phi_w1_upper_limit or phi >= phi_w1_lower_limit) else
    '1' when phi_w1_upper_limit >= phi_w1_lower_limit and
    (phi <= phi_w1_upper_limit and phi >= phi_w1_lower_limit)
    else '0';
```

Only one of the required ranges ("windows") must be fulfilled by η and φ values ("or").

The comparisons for isolation, quality and impact parameter are done with LUTs.
The comparison for charge is done with requested charge.
If DISP bit is set to 1, then the jet has been tagged as an LLP jet. A one bit requirement is given for DISP for comparison.



Figure 4: Setting the limits for "window"-comparators for φ

The comparison of isolation (for electron/ γ , tau and muon) is done with a LUT (Table 11). [To ignore quality comparison, all bits in the LUT have to be '1'.]

The comparison of impact parameter is done with LUT (Table 12). [To ignore quality comparison, all bits in the LUT have to be '1'.]

The comparison of quality is done with LUT (Table 13). [To ignore quality comparison, all bits in the LUT have to be '1'.]

Charge valid and charge sign bits must be equal to the requested charge.

Table 11: LUT contents for isolation comparison

LUT content (4 bits)	isolation (2 bits)	trigger
X"0"	xx	no trigger
X"1"	00	trigger on isolation bits = 00
X"2"	01	trigger on isolation bits = 01
X"3"	00 or 01	trigger on isolation bits = 00 or 01
X"4"	10	trigger on isolation bits = 10
X"5"	00 or 10	trigger on isolation bits = 00 or 10
X"6"	01 or 10	trigger on isolation bits = 01 or 10
X"7"	00 or 01 or 10	trigger on isolation bits = 00 or 01 or 10
X"8"	11	trigger on isolation bits = 11
X"9"	00 or 11	trigger on isolation bits = 00 or 11
X"A"	01 or 11	trigger on isolation bits = 01 or 11
X"B"	00 or 01 or 11	trigger on isolation bits = 00 or 01 or 11
X"C"	10 or 11	trigger on isolation bits = 10 or 11
X"D"	00 or 10 or 11	trigger on isolation bits = 00 or 10 or 11
X"E"	01 or 10 or 11	trigger on isolation bits = 01 or 10 or 11
X"F"	00 or 01 or 10 or 11	trigger on isolation bits = 00 or 01 or 10 or 11 (= "ignore" isolation)

Table 12: LUT contents for impact parameter comparison

LUT content (4 bits)	impact parameter (2 bits)	trigger
X"0"	xx	no trigger
X"1"	00	trigger on impact parameter bits = 00
X"2"	01	trigger on impact parameter bits = 01
X"3"	00 or 01	trigger on impact parameter bits = 00 or 01
X"4"	10	trigger on impact parameter bits = 10
X"5"	00 or 10	trigger on impact parameter bits = 00 or 10
X"6"	01 or 10	trigger on impact parameter bits = 01 or 10
X"7"	00 or 01 or 10	trigger on impact parameter bits = 00 or 01 or 10
X"8"	11	trigger on impact parameter bits = 11
X"9"	00 or 11	trigger on impact parameter bits = 00 or 11
X"A"	01 or 11	trigger on impact parameter bits = 01 or 11
X"B"	00 or 01 or 11	trigger on impact parameter bits = 00 or 01 or 11
X"C"	10 or 11	trigger on impact parameter bits = 10 or 11
X"D"	00 or 10 or 11	trigger on impact parameter bits = 00 or 10 or 11
X"E"	01 or 10 or 11	trigger on impact parameter bits = 01 or 10 or 11
X"F"	00 or 01 or 10 or 11	trigger on impact parameter bits = 00 or 01 or 10 or 11 (= "ignore" impact parameter)

Table 13: LUT contents for quality comparison of muon objects

LUT content (16 bits)	quality bits (4 bits)	trigger
X"0000"	xxxx	no trigger
X"0001"	0000	trigger on quality "level 0"
X"0002"	0001	trigger on quality "level 1"
X"0003"	0001 or 0000	trigger on quality "level 1" or "level 0"
X"0004"	0010	trigger on quality "level 2"
...
X"8000"	1111	trigger on quality "level 15"
X"C000"	1111 or 1110	trigger on quality "level 15" or "level 14"
...
X"FFFF"	xx	trigger on all quality "levels" (= "ignore")

1.4.6 Calculation of correlation cuts

The following cuts are used for two objects correlations:

- $\Delta\eta$ (DETA).
- $\Delta\varphi$ (DPHI).
- ΔR (DR).
- charge correlation (only for muon).
- Cuts for mass (MASS) of following mass types:
 - Invariant mass.
 - Invariant mass with unconstrained pt (for muons only).
 - Invariant mass over ΔR .
 - Transverse mass.
- Two-body pt.

There is one mass cut for correlations with three objects:

- Invariant mass for three objects (MASS).

The generation of look-up-tables (LUTs) for calculations of correlation cuts is described in chapter "Calculation of look-up-tables (LUTs) for correlation cuts" (see [1.4.7](#)).

Calculation of $\Delta\eta$

The calculation of $\Delta\eta$ of two objects is done with formula:

$$\Delta\eta = \text{abs}(\eta_1 - \eta_2)$$

where η_1 and η_2 are represented in signed hardware indices.

Calculation of $\Delta\varphi$

The calculation of $\Delta\varphi$ of two objects is done with formula:

$$\Delta\varphi = \text{abs}(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) \text{ with } (" \varphi \text{ full bin range} " - \Delta\varphi) \text{ when } (\Delta\varphi > " \varphi \text{ half bin range} ").$$

where φ_1 and φ_2 are represented in unsigned hardware indices.

ΔR calculation

The calculation of ΔR of two objects is done with formula:

$$\Delta R = \sqrt{(\eta_1 - \eta_2)^2 + (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)^2}.$$

The calculation of ΔR^2 in VHDL (no square root in VHDL) is done by adding the square of $\Delta\eta$ and $\Delta\varphi$ LUT values.

Invariant mass calculation

The calculation of *invariant mass of two objects* is done with formula:

$$M = \sqrt{2pt_1pt_2(\cosh(\eta_1 - \eta_2) - \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2))}.$$

The calculation of $\frac{M^2}{2}$ in VHDL (no square root in VHDL) is done by multiplying LUT values of pt1, pt2 and the difference of $\cosh(\Delta\eta)$ and $\cos(\Delta\varphi)$.

Transverse mass calculation

The calculation of *transverse mass of two objects* is done with formula:

$$M = \sqrt{2pt_1pt_2(1 - \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2))}.$$

Calculation similar to "Invariant mass calculation".

Invariant mass over ΔR calculation

The formulas for *invariant mass over ΔR of two objects* are:

$$M = \sqrt{2pt_1pt_2(\cosh(\eta_1 - \eta_2) - \cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2))}.$$

$$\Delta R = \sqrt{(\eta_1 - \eta_2)^2 + (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)^2}.$$

The calculation of *invariant mass over ΔR of two objects* is done with $\frac{M^2}{2} \times (1/\Delta R^2)$ (no square root in VHDL).

A direct calculation of $1/\Delta R^2$ is not possible in firmware (VHDL code), therefore the implementation of the calculation is done by LUTs. In the hardware the values of these LUTs are stored in "large" ROMs, which was realized using the Block RAMs (BRAMs) of the Virtex chip.

Due the limited number of available BRAMs there are some restrictions for creating algorithms with *invariant mass over ΔR* :

- Objects must have the same type (e.g.: "muon muon", "eg eg", ...)
- Objects must be of same bx
- Resolution of $\Delta\eta$ and $\Delta\varphi$:
 - Full resolution for calos (max. deta bins=230, max. dphi bins=72)
 - Half resolution only for muons (max. deta bins=226, max. dphi bins=144)
- If $1/\Delta R^2=0$ ($\Delta\eta=0$ and $\Delta\varphi=0$) then correlation cut *invariant mass over ΔR* is true
- The values of LUTs are only valid for current definitions and restrictions. Every change might cause a recalculation of the values and a regeneration of IPs (representing LUTs in BRAMs) in Vivado (firmware generation tool)

The values of LUTs in firmware are listed in coe files of ROMs (created by same scripts mentioned above), currently 5 ROMs for "calo calo" and 6 ROMs for "muon muon" (see [lut_calor_inv_dr_sq_rom1.coe](#), etc. and [lut_muon_inv_dr_sq_rom1.coe](#), etc.). The addresses of the BRAMs are given by $\Delta\eta$ and $\Delta\varphi$. All ROMs for calos have 4096 addresses, for muons 8192 addresses. The data width of ROMs is different depending on the highest LUT value in ROM. Because of these different data widths, the partitioning of several ROMs was done to save BRAM resources. Currently 873 BRAMs (36kb) are available per Virtex chip. Following numbers of BRAMs (36kb) are needed for:

- "calo calo": 660
- "muon muon": 672

Currently one calculation of *invariant mass over ΔR* of "calo calo" or "muon muon" is possible in one Virtex chip, but one can have some algorithms containing *invariant mass over ΔR* with different thresholds, but with same objects and same bx.

Invariant mass calculation for three objects

The calculation of *invariant mass calculation for three objects* is done by calculating the invariant mass for all two-object combinations and take the sum of the three invariant masses of the two-object combinations.

Two-body pt calculation

The calculation of *two-body pt* is done with formula:

$$pt = \sqrt{pt_1^2 + pt_2^2 + 2pt_1pt_2(\cos(\varphi_1)\cos(\varphi_2) + \sin(\varphi_1)\sin(\varphi_2))}$$

The calculation of pt^2 in VHDL (no square root in VHDL) using LUTs for pt_1 , pt_2 , $\cos(\varphi)$ and $\sin(\varphi)$.

Muon charge correlation

For definition of muon charge, see [1.4.4](#).

In the muon charge correlation module ([muon_charge_correlations.vhd](#)), the charge correlations are made for different muon conditions-types. The module is instantiated in the top-of-hierarchy module ([gt1_module.vhd](#)) and not inside of a muon conditions module. The charges of objects (number of objects depends on muon condition type) are compared to get "like sign charge" ("LS") or "opposite sign charge" ("OS"), "LS" means that the charges (charge sign) of objects are the same, "OS" means that at least one object has different charge than the others. This information is used in all instantiated muon conditions. There is no charge correlation for single type conditions.

In all cases the "charge valid" bit of the objects must be set.

In TME one can select "LS", "OS" or ignore for charge correlation in muon conditions.

Table 14: Muon charge correlation - Double Muon

x x	I ignore (charge x = +, -, I)
+ +	LS both positive muons
- -	LS both negative muons
I I	LS both muons with the same sign, positive or negative
+ -	OS two muons of opposite sign
- +	OS idem
I I	OS idem

Table 15: Muon charge correlation - Triple Muon

x x x	I ignore (charge x = +, -, I)
+ + +	LS three muons of positive charge
- - -	LS three muons of negative charge
I I I	LS three muons of the same sign (positive or negative)
+ + -	OS a pair plus a positive muon
+ - -	OS a pair plus a negative muon
+ - I	OS a pair plus a negative or positive muon

Table 16: Muon charge correlation - Quad Muon

x x x x	I ignore (charge x = +, -, I)
+ + + +	LS four muons of positive charge
- - - -	LS four muons of negative charge
I I I I	LS four muons of the same sign (positive or negative)
+ + + -	OS a pair plus two positive muons
+ + - -	OS two pairs
+ - - -	OS a pair plus two negative muons
+ - I I	OS a pair plus two negative or positive muons

1.4.7 Calculation of look-up-tables (LUTs) for correlation cuts

LUTs are defined as a VHDL "constant" in `gt1_luts_pkg.vhd` (VHDL package file). The values of precision and step size are given by "scale_set" in XML file of a L1 menu.

Overview of precision types for correlation cuts (an example for electron/ γ electron/ γ correlation):

- *EG-EG-Delta* relevant for DeltaEta and DeltaPhi LUTs
- *EG-EG-MassPt* relevant for pt and unconstrained pt LUTs (used in mass and two-body pt calculations)
- *EG-EG-Math* relevant for $\cos(\text{DeltaPhi})$ and $\cosh(\text{DeltaEta})$ LUTs (used in mass calculations)
- *EG-EG-InverseDeltaRMath* relevant for $1/\text{DeltaR}$ LUTs (used in mass over deltaR calculations)
- *EG-EG-TwoBodyPtMath* relevant for $\cos(\text{Phi})$ and $\sin(\text{Phi})$ LUTs (used in two-body pt calculations)
- *EG-EG-DeltaOverlapRemoval* is obsolete, used EG-EG-Delta (same scales for η and φ)
- *EG-EG-Mass* currently not used
- *EG-EG-TwoBodyPt* is obsolete, used EG-EG-MassPt

Overview of precision names (example for "MassPt"):

EG-EG-MassPt
EG-JET-MassPt
EG-TAU-MassPt
JET-JET-MassPt
JET-TAU-MassPt
EG-ETM-MassPt
JET-ETM-MassPt
TAU-ETM-MassPt
EG-HTM-MassPt
JET-HTM-MassPt
TAU-HTM-MassPt
EG-ETMHF-MassPt
JET-ETMHF-MassPt
TAU-ETMHF-MassPt
EG-MU-MassPt
JET-MU-MassPt
TAU-MU-MassPt
MU-MU-MassPt
MU-ETM-MassPt
MU-HTM-MassPt

MU-ETMHF-MassPt

LUTs for p_T and unconstrained p_T used in mass and two-body pt calculations

The values of p_T or unconstrained p_T LUT are calculated by building the half difference of maximum and minimum value of a bin, adding minimum value, rounding at precision position after decimal point and multiplying with $10^{\text{precision}}$ to get integer values.

The address input of the LUT for p_T or unconstrained p_T is the value of hardware index of p_T or unconstrained p_T .

The precision values in XML file are given by (an example for electron/ γ electron/ γ correlation):

```
<scale>
<object>PRECISION</object>
<type>EG-EG-MassPt</type>
...
<n_bits>1</n_bits>
</scale>
```

VHDL names of p_T and unconstrained p_T LUTs:

EG_PT_LUT (used also for tau)

JET_PT_LUT

ETM_PT_LUT (used also for HT_{miss} and ET_{miss}^{HF})

MU_PT_LUT

MU_UPT_LUT

LUTs for $\Delta\eta$

The values of the LUT are calculated by multiplying $\Delta\eta$ in hardware indices with η step size, rounding at precision position after decimal point and multiplying the result with $10^{\text{precision}}$ to get integer values.

The address of the LUT is the value of $\Delta\eta$ in hardware indices.

The precision value in XML file is given by (an example for electron/ γ electron/ γ correlation):

```
<scale>
<object>PRECISION</object>
<type>EG-EG-Delta</type>
...
<n_bits>3</n_bits>
</scale>
```

where $\langle n_bits \rangle$ is the precision value and $\langle type \rangle$ represents a precision name.

The η ($=\Delta\eta$) step size in XML file is given by (an example for electron/ γ):

```
<scale>
<object>EG</object>
<type>ETA</type>
```


...
<step>+4.3499999999999997E-02</step>
...
</scale>

VHDL names of $\Delta\eta$ LUTs:

CALO_CALO_DIFF_ETA_LUT
CALO_MU_DIFF_ETA_LUT
MU_MU_DIFF_ETA_LUT

LUTs for $\Delta\varphi$

The values of the LUT are calculated by multiplying $\Delta\varphi$ in hardware indices with φ step size, rounding at precision position after decimal point and multiplying the result with $10^{\text{precision}}$ to get integer values.

The address of the LUT is the value of $\Delta\varphi$ in hardware indices.

The precision values of $\Delta\varphi$ are identical with $\Delta\eta$.

The φ ($=\Delta\varphi$) step size in XML file is given by (an example for electron/ γ):

<object>EG</object>
<type>PHI</type>
...
<step>+4.3633231299858237E-02</step>
...
</scale>

VHDL names of $\Delta\varphi$ LUTs:

CALO_CALO_DIFF_PHI_LUT
CALO_MU_DIFF_PHI_LUT
MU_MU_DIFF_PHI_LUT

LUTs for $\cosh(\Delta\eta)$ used in mass calculations

The values in the LUT are calculated by multiplying $\Delta\eta$ in hardware indices with η step size, calculating cosine hyperbolic, rounding at "Math" precision position after decimal point and multiplying the result with $10^{\text{precision}}$ to get integer values.

The address of the LUT for $\cosh(\Delta\eta)$ is the value of $\Delta\eta$ in hardware indices.

For calo muon correlations one has to use the muon step size.

The precision values in XML file are given by (an example for electron/ γ electron/ γ correlation):

<scale>
<object>PRECISION</object>
<type>EG-EG-Math</type>

...

`<n_bits>3</n_bits>`

`</scale>`

used for $\cosh(\Delta\eta)$ and $\cos(\Delta\varphi)$.

VHDL names of $\cosh(\Delta\eta)$ LUTs:

CALO_CALO_COSH_DETA_LUT

CALO_MUON_COSH_DETA_LUT

MU_MU_COSH_DETA_LUT

LUTs for $\cos(\Delta\varphi)$ used in mass calculations

The values in the LUT are calculated by multiplying $\Delta\varphi$ in hardware indices with φ step size, calculating cosine, rounding at "Math" precision position after decimal point and multiplying the result with $10^{\text{precision}}$ to get integer values.

The address of the LUT for $\cos(\Delta\varphi)$ is the value of $\Delta\varphi$ in hardware indices. For calo muon correlations one has to use the muon step size.

VHDL names of $\cos(\Delta\varphi)$ LUTs:

CALO_CALO_COS_DPHI_LUT

CALO_MUON_COS_DPHI_LUT

MU_MU_COS_DPHI_LUT

LUTs for $1/\Delta R^2$ used in mass over deltaR calculations

The calculation of $1/\Delta R^2$ is done by multiplying $\Delta\eta$ in hardware indices with η step size, making the square, doing the same for $\Delta\varphi$, adding the squares, inverting the sum, rounding at "InverseDeltaRMath" precision position after decimal point and multiplying the result with $10^{\text{precision}}$ to get integer values. The address of the two-dimensional LUT for $1/\Delta R^2$ consists of values of $\Delta\eta$ and $\Delta\varphi$ in hardware indices.

The precision values in XML file are given by (an example for electron/ γ electron/ γ correlation):

`<scale>`

`<object>PRECISION</object>`

`<type>EG-EG-InverseDeltaRMath</type>`

...

`<n_bits>5</n_bits>`

`</scale>`

Precision names for "InverseDeltaRMath":

EG-EG-InverseDeltaRMath

JET-JET-InverseDeltaRMath

TAU-TAU-InverseDeltaRMath

MU-MU-InverseDeltaRMath

LUTs for $\cos(\varphi)$ used in two-body pt calculations

The values in the LUT are calculated by building the half difference of maximum and minimum value of a φ bin, adding minimum value, calculating cosine, rounding at "TwoBodyPtMath" precision position after decimal point and multiplying the result with $10^{\text{precision}}$ to get integer values.

The precision values in XML file are given by (an example for electron/ γ electron/ γ correlation):

```
<scale>
<object>PRECISION</object>
<type>EG-EG-TwoBodyPtMath</type>
...
<n_bits>3</n_bits>
</scale>
used for  $\cos(\varphi)$  and  $\sin(\varphi)$ .
```

VHDL names of $\cos(\varphi)$ LUTs:

CALO_COS_PHI_LUT
MUON_COS_PHI_LUT

LUTs for $\sin(\varphi)$ used in two-body pt cuts

The values in the LUT are calculated by building the half difference of maximum and minimum value of a φ bin, adding minimum value, calculating sine, rounding at "TwoBodyPtMath" precision position after decimal point and multiplying the result with $10^{\text{precision}}$ to get integer values.

VHDL names of $\sin(\varphi)$ LUTs:

CALO_SIN_PHI_LUT
MUON_SIN_PHI_LUT

1.4.8 Combination conditions

1.4.8.1 Combination conditions definition

A condition consists of input data and a set of requirements, which contain the requirements to be complied. The requirements are called "object cuts".

The requirement list contains:

thresholds for p_T , ranges for η and φ , LUTs for isolation, LUTs for quality, requested charges, thresholds for unconstrained p_T , a LUT for impact parameter. The condition is complied, if every comparison between object parameters and requirements is valid for the following object cuts (only for requested cuts):

For Calorimeter input data:

- p_T greater-equal (or equal) threshold
- η in range
- φ in range
- iso LUT

For Muon input data:

- p_T greater-equal (or equal) threshold
- η in range
- φ in range
- iso LUT
- requested charge
- quality LUT
- unconstrained p_T greater-equal (or equal) threshold
- impact parameter LUT

There are different types of conditions implemented, depending of how many objects have to comply the requirements.

- "Quad objects requirements condition": this condition type consists of requirements for 4 different trigger objects of the same object type. For each object the requirements can be different. To fulfill this condition, there must exist at least one set of 4 different objects, each of which fulfills at least one of the requirements.
- "Triple objects requirements condition": this condition type consists of requirements for 3 different trigger objects of the same object type. For each object the requirements can be different. To fulfill this condition, there must exist at least one set of 3 different objects, each of which fulfills at least one of the requirements.

- "Double objects requirements condition": this condition type consists of requirements for 2 different trigger objects of the same object type. For each object the requirements can be different. To fulfill this condition, there must exist at least one set of 2 different objects, each of which fulfills at least one of the requirements.¹
- "Single object requirement condition": this condition type consists of one requirement for one trigger object of a given object type. To fulfill this condition, there must exist at least one object which fulfills the requirement.

The values of the requirements are given by VHDL Producer for every Trigger Menu.

The input data objects have to be of same type and same bunch-crossing.

With "Double objects requirements condition" a correlation cut of "two-body pt" can be required (calorimeter and muon objects).

Additionally charge correlation cuts with "Double objects requirements condition", "Triple objects requirements condition" and "Quad objects requirements condition" of muon objects can be required.

¹"Double objects requirements condition with spatial correlation" not used anymore, replaced by Correlation conditions

Table 17: Explanation of Listing 2

Item	Explanation
et_ge_mode	'mode-selection' for the E_T comparator. Valid strings are 'true' and 'false' (type is boolean), 'true' means comparator works on greater/equal, 'false' means equal (for tests only)
obj_type	valid strings are 'ETT_TYPE', 'HTT_TYPE', 'ETM_TYPE', 'HTM_TYPE' and 'ETMHF_TYPE'.
et_threshold	threshold value for comparison in E_T . The size of the std_logic_vector depends on the number of E_T bits.
phi_full_range	boolean to set full range of φ .
phi_w1_upper_limits	"upper limit" of "window"-comparator 1 for φ .
phi_w1_lower_limits	"lower limit" of "window"-comparator 1 for φ .
phi_w2_ignore	boolean to ignore "window"-comparator 2 for φ .
phi_w2_upper_limits	"upper limit" of "window"-comparator 2 for φ .
phi_w2_lower_limits	"lower limit" of "window"-comparator 2 for φ .
clk	clock input (LHC clock).
data_i	input data, structure defined in obj_type.
condition_o	output of condition (routed to Algorithms logic, see 1.4.15).

1.4.9 Energy sum quantities conditions

1.4.9.1 Energy sum quantities conditions module (including Asymmetry conditions)

For the entity-declaration of `esums_conditions.vhd`, see Listing 2.

Listing 2: Entity declaration of `esums_conditions.vhd`

```

entity esums_conditions is
  generic
    et_ge_mode : boolean;
    obj_type : natural := ETT_TYPE; -- ett=0, ht=1, etm=2, htm=3
    et_threshold: std_logic_vector(MAX_ESUMS_TEMPLATES_BITS-1 downto 0);
    phi_full_range : boolean;
    phi_w1_upper_limit: std_logic_vector(MAX_ESUMS_TEMPLATES_BITS-1 downto 0)
    ;
    phi_w1_lower_limit: std_logic_vector(MAX_ESUMS_TEMPLATES_BITS-1 downto 0)
    ;
    phi_w2_ignore : boolean;
    phi_w2_upper_limit: std_logic_vector(MAX_ESUMS_TEMPLATES_BITS-1 downto 0)
    ;
    phi_w2_lower_limit: std_logic_vector(MAX_ESUMS_TEMPLATES_BITS-1 downto 0)
  ;
  port(
    clk : in std_logic;
    data_i : in std_logic_vector(MAX_ESUMS_BITS-1 downto 0);
    condition_o : out std_logic
  );
end esums_conditions;

```

A comparator between E_T and a threshold (`et_threshold`) and, depending on object type, a comparison in φ with two "window"-comparators is done in this module. The value for E_T threshold, the 'mode-selection' for the E_T comparator and the limits for the "window"-comparators are given in the generic interface list of the module. The selection whether a comparison in φ is part of the condition is done with the value of the generic parameter 'obj_type' ('ETM_TYPE', 'ETMHF_TYPE', 'HTM_TYPE' and 'HTMHF_TYPE' force a comparison). The comparison in φ is done in the same way as for calorimeter conditions. Additionally the data-structure of input data (`data_i` in port interface list) is provided as a record in this list. The output signal of the module is in high state, if all comparisons are true.

Data for Asymmetry trigger are received on 4 frames on bits 27..20 (8 bits). For every type a comparison with an 8-bit threshold (greater-equal [or equal]) is done. Asymmetry data are interpreted as counts.

1.4.10 Minimum bias trigger conditions

Data for Minimum bias trigger are received on the 4 MSBs of 4 frames used for Energy sum quantities (see [1.4.9](#)).

- MBT0HFP: "minimum bias HF+ threshold 0" bits
- MBT0HFM: "minimum bias HF- threshold 0" bits
- MBT1HFP: "minimum bias HF+ threshold 1" bits
- MBT1HFM: "minimum bias HF- threshold 1" bits

In minimum bias trigger conditions module there is a comparison with a 4-bit threshold (greater-equal [or equal]).

1.4.11 Towercount condition

Data for Towercount trigger (number of firing HCAL towers) are received on frame HT (see [1.4.9](#)) on bits 24..12 (13 bits) of HT data structure.

In towercount condition module there is a comparison with a 13-bit threshold (greater-equal [or equal]).

1.4.12 Centrality condition

Centrality bits used as a signals for triggers (similar to external signals).

1.4.13 Correlation conditions

The correlation conditions contain a combination of two "Single object requirement conditions" of two object types or one "Double objects requirement condition" of objects of the same type. In addition with object cuts there are correlation cuts for $\Delta\eta$, $\Delta\varphi$, ΔR , mass, mass divided by ΔR and "two-body pt".

The correlation condition of "Invariant mass for three objects" contains one "Triple objects requirement condition" of objects of the same type with one object cut for mass.

List of correlation cuts in [1.4.6](#).

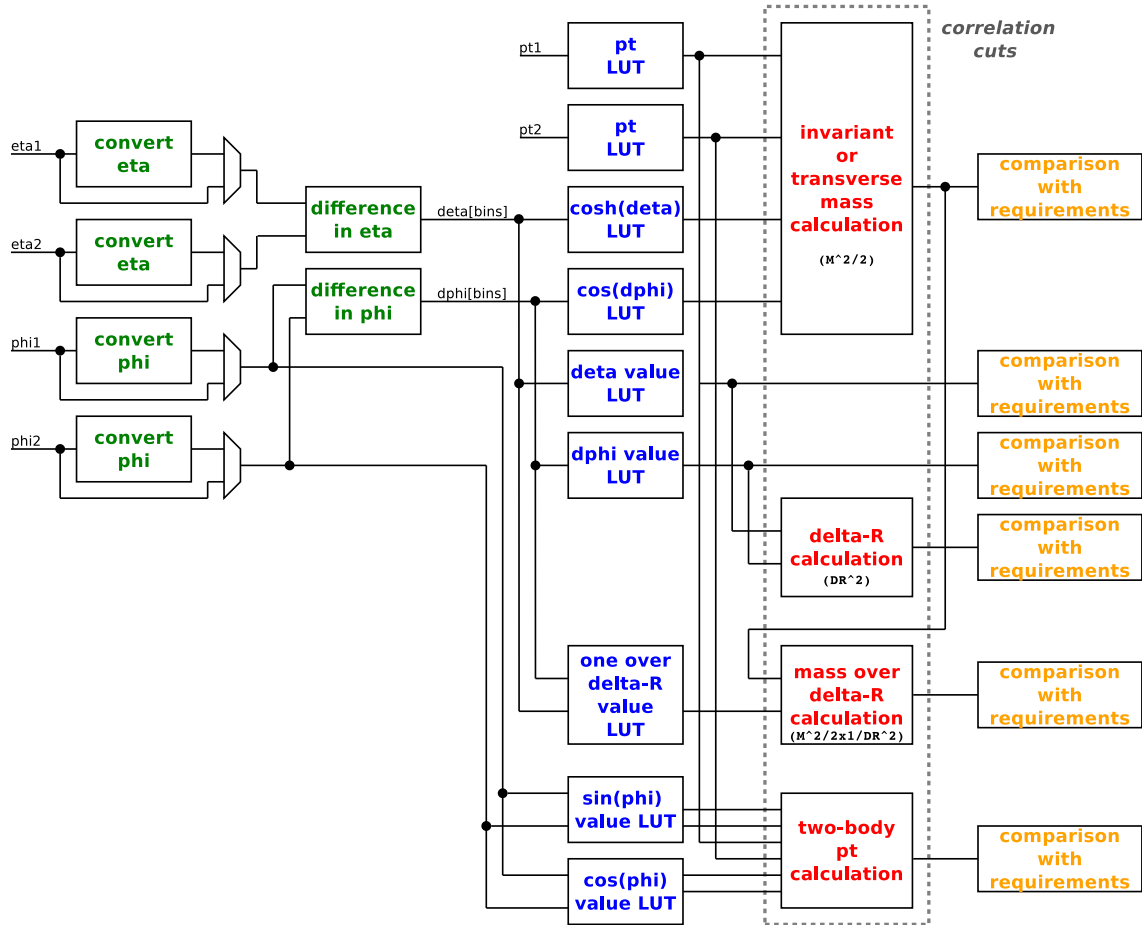


Figure 5: VHDL structure of cuts for correlation conditions

Overview of correlation cuts in conditions

The following list gives an overview of possible correlation cuts in conditions:

- Calo conditions:
 - two-body pt (for double condition)
- Calo conditions overlap removal:

- $\Delta\eta$ overlap removal
 - $\Delta\varphi$ overlap removal
 - ΔR overlap removal
 - two-body pt (for double condition)
- Muon conditions:
 - charge correlation
 - two-body pt (for double condition)
- Calo calo correlation condition with calo overlap removal:
 - $\Delta\eta$ overlap removal
 - $\Delta\varphi$ overlap removal
 - ΔR overlap removal
 - $\Delta\eta$
 - $\Delta\varphi$
 - ΔR
 - invariant mass
 - two-body pt
- Calo calo correlation condition:
 - $\Delta\eta$
 - $\Delta\varphi$
 - ΔR
 - invariant mass
 - two-body pt
- Calo calo correlation condition for invariant mass divided by ΔR :
 - invariant mass divided by ΔR
- Calo calo correlation condition mass with three objects:
 - invariant mass with three objects
- Calo muon correlation condition:
 - $\Delta\eta$
 - $\Delta\varphi$
 - ΔR
 - invariant mass
 - two-body pt
- Calo esums correlation condition:

- $\Delta\varphi$
 - transverse mass
 - two-body pt
- Muon muon correlation condition:
 - charge correlation
 - $\Delta\eta$
 - $\Delta\varphi$
 - ΔR
 - invariant mass or invariant mass unconstraint pt
 - two-body pt
- Muon muon correlation condition for invariant mass divided by ΔR :
 - charge correlation
 - invariant mass divided by ΔR
- Muon muon correlation condition mass with three objects:
 - charge correlation
 - invariant mass with three objects
- Muon esums correlation condition:
 - $\Delta\varphi$
 - transverse mass
 - two-body pt

1.4.13.1 Correlation condition module

As described in section Correlation conditions (1.4.13), correlations of two object types are available. Therefore several correlations (objects 1-objects 2) are possible:

- Correlation condition with calorimeter objects
electron/ γ -electron/ γ , electron/ γ -jet, electron/ γ -tau, jet-jet, jet-tau and tau-tau.
- Correlation condition with calorimeter objects and energy sum quantities (ET_{miss} , ET_{miss}^{HF} and HT_{miss} only)
electron/ γ -etm, jet-etm, tau-etm, electron/ γ -htm, jet-htm, tau-htm, electron/ γ -etmhf, jet-etmhf and tau-etmhf.
- Correlation condition with calorimeter objects and muons objects
electron/ γ -muon, jet-muon and tau-muon.
- Correlation condition with muon objects

- Correlation condition with muon objects and energy sum quantities (ET_{miss} , ET_{miss}^{HF} and HT_{miss} only)
muon-etm, muon-etmhf and muon-htm.

There are two correlations for mass with three objects:

- Correlation condition for mass with three objects with calorimeter objects (same type, same bunch-crossing)
- Correlation condition for mass with three objects with muon objects

In correlation condition with calorimeter and muons objects we have different scales of calorimeter and muon objects in η and φ , therefore LUTs for conversion of the calorimeter bins to muon bins are used (in `gtl_pkg.vhd`: e.g. `EG_ETA_CONV_2_MUON_ETA_LUT` and `EG_PHI_CONV_2_MUON_PHI_LUT`).

Remark:

The center value of bins are used as reference value for conversion. The content of `EG_ETA_CONV_2_MUON_ETA_LUT` is calculated with formular:

"converted-calo-eta[bin] = calo-eta[bin] \times 4 + 2",

of `EG_PHI_CONV_2_MUON_PHI_LUT` with formular:

"converted-calo-phi[bin] = calo-phi[bin] \times 4 + 2".

Definitions of scales (see Tables 3, 4, 6 and 7):

- Calorimeter objects:

$$- \eta \text{ bin width} = \frac{0.087}{2} \text{ (bin 0 from 0.0 to } \frac{0.087}{2} \text{)}$$

$$- \phi \text{ bin width} = \frac{2\pi}{144} \text{ (bin 0 from 0.0 to } \frac{2\pi}{144} \text{)}$$

- Muon objects:

$$- \eta \text{ bin width} = \frac{0.087}{8} \text{ (bin 0 from } 0.5 \times \frac{-0.087}{8} \text{ to } 0.5 \times \frac{+0.087}{8} \text{)}$$

$$- \phi \text{ bin width} = \frac{2\pi}{576} \text{ (bin 0 from 0.0 to } \frac{2\pi}{576} \text{)}$$

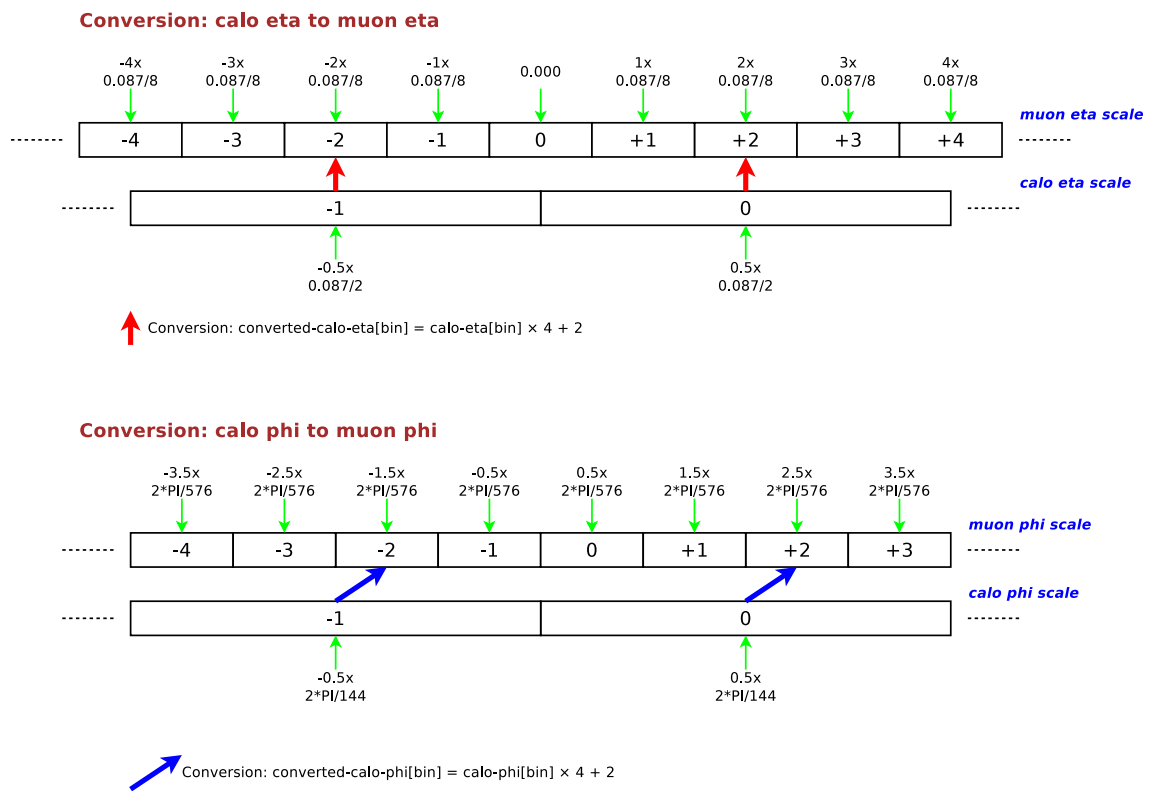


Figure 6: Conversion of calorimeter η and φ to muon scales

1.4.14 External Conditions

Maximal 256 External Conditions are possible in Global Trigger. They are provided as inputs in the Algorithms logic of μ GTL. External Conditions will include the "Technical Trigger" of the legacy system.

1.4.15 Algorithms logic

The outputs of all the instantiated conditions are combined in the Algorithms logic with boolean algebra given by TME for every single Algorithm. These Algorithms are registered and provided as inputs for Final Decision Logic.

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2 Glossary

electron/ γ = electron/gamma objects over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: eg)

jet = jet objects over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: jet)

tau = tau objects over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: tau)

muon = muon objects over μ GMT (VHDL: muon)

ET = Scalar sum of transverse energy components over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: ett)

ETTEM = Scalar sum of transverse energy components from ECAL only over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: ettem)

MBTxHFy = Minimum bias HF bits (VHDL: MBT0HFP, MBT0HFM, MBT1HFP, MBT1HFM)

HT = Magnitude of the vectorial sum of transverse energy of jets (hadronic) over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: htt)

TOWERCOUNT = tower counts (VHDL: towercount)

ET_{miss} = 2-vector sum of transverse energy over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: etm)

HT_{miss} = Missing Total transverse energy of jets over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: htm)

$\mathbf{ET}_{\text{miss}}^{\text{HF}}$ = 2-vector sum of transverse energy including HF over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: etmhf)

$\mathbf{HT}_{\text{miss}}^{\text{HF}}$ = Missing Total transverse energy of jets including HF over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: htmhf)

ASYMET = Asymmetry of ET over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: asymet)

ASYMHT = Asymmetry of HT over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: asymht)

ASYMETHF = Asymmetry of ET including HF over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: asymethf)

ASYMHthf = Asymmetry of HT including HF over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: asymhthf)

CENTx = Centrality bits [7:0] over Calo-Layer2 (VHDL: cent7, cent6, ...)

p_{T} = transverse momentum of muon objects (VHDL: pt)

E_{T} = energy of calorimeter objects (VHDL: et)

η = pseudo-rapidity position (VHDL: eta)

φ = azimuth angle position (VHDL: phi)

isolation = isolation information (VHDL: iso)

quality = quality information (VHDL: qual)

charge = charge information of muon objects (VHDL: ch)

unconstrained p_T = transverse momentum of muon objects (VHDL: upt)

impact parameter = impact parameter information of muon objects (VHDL: ip)

hadronic shower = hadronic shower (muon shower [mus]) information, on bit 61 of MU0, MU2, MU4 and MU6 (VHDL: mus)

DISP = displaced bit of jet objects (VHDL: disp)

index bits = index bits of muon objects - currently not used

3 Acronyms

AMC13 AMC board in uTCA crate for several features (readout, ...)

DAQ Data Acquisition

FDL Final Decision Logic Module

GCT Calorimeter Trigger Layer-2

GMT Global Muon Trigger

GT Global Trigger

GTL Global Trigger Logic Module

ROP Readout Process Module

TCM Timing Counter Manager Module

TCDS Trigger, Control and Distribution System

References

- [1] Trigger Menu Editor repository:
<https://github.com/cms-l1-globaltrigger/tm-editor> 1.3
- [2] VHDL Producer repository:
<https://github.com/cms-l1-globaltrigger/tm-vhdlproducer> 1.3
- [3] Calo-layer2 and Global Muon Trigger interface documentation:
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/cms-l1-globaltrigger/mp7_ugt_legacy/master/doc/scales_inputs_2_ugt/pdf/scales_inputs_2_ugt.pdf 1, 1.2