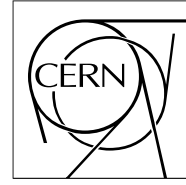


The Compact Muon Solenoid Experiment

Analysis Note

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Level-1 Jet Trigger Pre-firing Studies

Georgia Karapostoli, Alex Tapper

Imperial College London

Abstract

The rate of early triggers, or pre-firing, is studied for Level-1 jet triggers using data taken in 2012. A significant rate of pre-firing was observed in the forward calorimeter and an upgrade to the detector has been made during long shutdown 1. The studies presented show that pre-firing is not expected to be a significant effect in the barrel and endcap regions of CMS in 25 ns running. The relative rate of pre-firing in the forward calorimeter under 2012 conditions has been determined, however it was not possible to draw any strong conclusions from the small area of the detector which was already instrumented with new PMTs in 2012. The procedure to measure the rate of pre-firing has been established and a measurement with the 50 ns data in 2015 will determine how the L1 trigger should run in 25 ns conditions in 2015.

1 Introduction

This note documents studies of the rate and characteristics of early triggers, or pre-firing, for Level-1 (L1) jet triggers. Pre-firing occurs when the trigger fires in the bunch crossing before the one in which the event of interest occurred. This effect, combined with the trigger rule which states there may be only one L1 trigger accept issued in any three consecutive bunch crossings may potentially lead to important physics events being vetoed and reduced L1 trigger efficiencies. Such effects have been observed, at a significant rate, in the past, particularly in the forward calorimeter (HF). This study considers the HF and also the Barrel and Endcap regions of the CMS detector, determining the pre-firing rate as a function of the L1 jet E_T .

During 2010-12 the LHC operated with a 50 ns collision spacing, allowing CMS to veto triggers 25 ns before the filled LHC bunches and avoid the effects of pre-firing. In 2015, with 25 ns collisions expected, this solution will not be possible and it will be vital to understand the rate and effect of L1 trigger pre-firing on the efficiency of CMS data taking.

To mitigate the effects observed in HF the PMTs in HF have been replaced during long shutdown 1, with new PMTs that have thinner windows. This is expected to reduce the rate of particles interacting in the PMT windows and producing Cerenkov light, leading to large early signals in this detector. A small area of the HF was instrumented with new PMTs in 2012 and the performance of these new PMTs is studied.

Figure 1 shows the pre-firing energy expected in the HF, from a previous study [1]. The study was performed using minimum-bias events. This note extends this study to investigate the effect from higher E_T events.

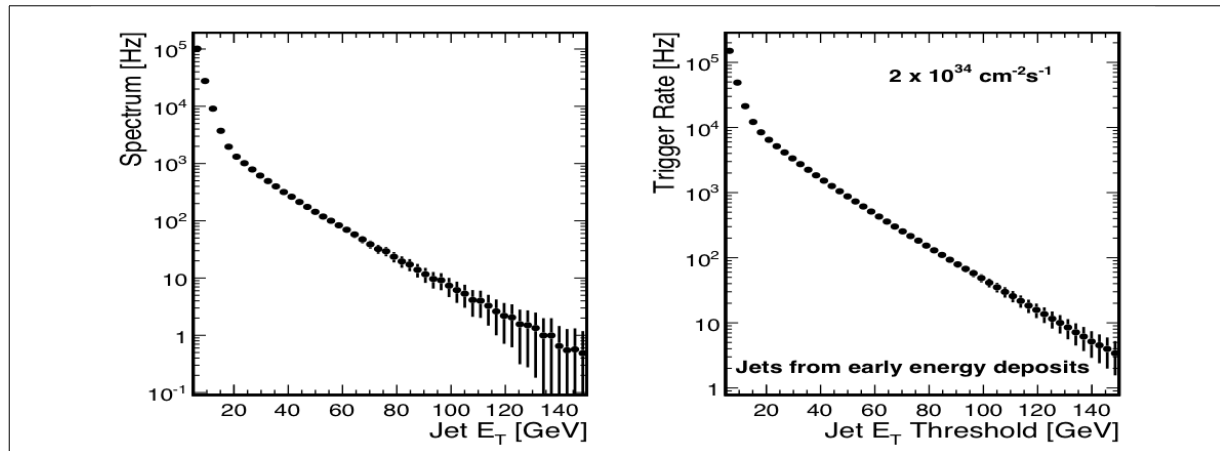


Figure 1: The spectrum of fake jets in HF induced by early jet candidates at Level-1, for an instantaneous luminosity of $2 \times 10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$.

2 Framework and datasets

The performance of the L1 calorimeter trigger has been primarily evaluated with datasets collected using zero- or minimum-bias triggers [2]. However these provide adequate statistical precision only for performance evaluation of calorimeter triggers with low energy thresholds. For higher energy thresholds, such event samples become insufficient to study trigger performance and events collected using a single-muon trigger are used instead. This procedure has been shown to be unbiased for the triggers under study.

In this note, events from the single-muon dataset were used to evaluate the performance at high energies:

/SingleMu/Run2012D-PromptReco-v1/AOD

The sample was further selected by filtering events based on isolated muon triggers (HLT_IsoMu).

To cross-check the performance results with the ones presented in Fig. 1, the analysis was also repeated using events from the minimum bias dataset:

```
/MinimumBias/Run2012D-PromptReco-v1/AOD
```

where events were further selected based on zero-bias triggers (HLT_ZeroBias).

In both cases, the analysis used only events certified with the Golden JSON file:

```
Cert_190456-208686-8TeV_PromptReco_Collisions12_JSON.txt
```

The events from the 2012 datasets above were analysed within the official L1Ntuple framework [3]. The L1 jet collections were accessed using standard `l1Extra` candidates from the nominal and previous bunch crossing.

3 Level-1 jet finder

The jet finding algorithm in the L1 trigger searches for local maxima in calorimeter region ($\Delta\eta \times \Delta\phi = 0.348 \times 0.348$) E_T and then sums the 3×3 block of trigger regions around the maximum E_T region (see Fig. 2). The central maximum trigger region is required to have more energy than the surrounding regions, and also be higher than a threshold, the latter to suppress pile-up. After jets are found, a programmable η and E_T dependent jet energy scale correction is applied.

Jets with $|\eta| > 3.0$ are classified as forward jets, whereas those with $|\eta| < 3.0$ are classified as central or τ jets, depending on extra isolation and pattern-recognition criteria. The four highest energy central, forward and τ jets are used to make the CMS L1 trigger decision and are used in the study presented in this note.

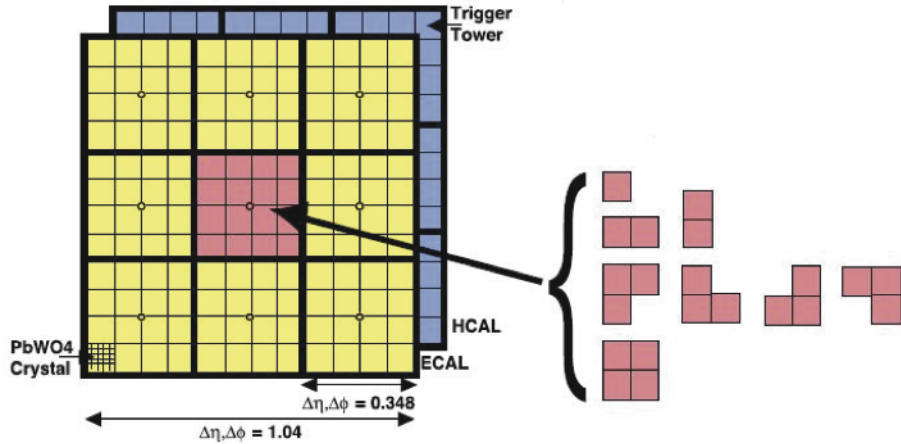


Figure 2: Illustration of the Level-1 jet finding algorithm.

4 Trigger pre-firing rates

No pre-firing effects are expected or have been observed in ECAL so we assume any observed effects result from the hadronic calorimeter (HCAL). A measure of the pre-firing effect from L1 jet triggers in the barrel-endcap (HB/HE) and forward (HF) regions of the hadronic calorimeter, is evaluated by calculating the relative rate of jet triggers coming from early energy deposits in the calorimeters (BX=-1), with respect to the number of jet triggers firing in the nominal collision (BX=0).

In the next two sections, the relative rate of L1 jet pre-firing is determined, as a function of the L1 jet

threshold, for the HB/HE and HF regions separately.

4.1 Pre-firing rates in HB/HE

The leading (highest E_T) L1 jet candidate from nominal and early bunch crossings was used, as this is equivalent to a L1 jet trigger firing. The L1 jet E_T spectrum is shown for jets firing in the nominal (BX=0) and jets from early energy deposits appearing in BX=-1, for zero-bias events (see Fig. 3) and single-muon events (see Fig. 4). We note that the peak at the $E_T = 250$ GeV bin of the distributions corresponds to L1 jet candidates with saturated E_T .

To calculate the relative rate of events preferring in the HB/HE region, we first integrate the distributions over the jet E_T spectrum, and extract a rate of events firing at BX=0 (black distributions) and a rate of events with L1 jets pre-firing at BX=-1 (red distributions). This is shown as a function of the L1jet E_T threshold in both the minimum bias (Fig. 5) and single-muon (Fig. 6) events. The rate is shown in arbitrary units. The ratio of the two distributions, namely the ratio between BX=-1 and BX=0 rates, gives a measure of the relative rate of pre-firing.

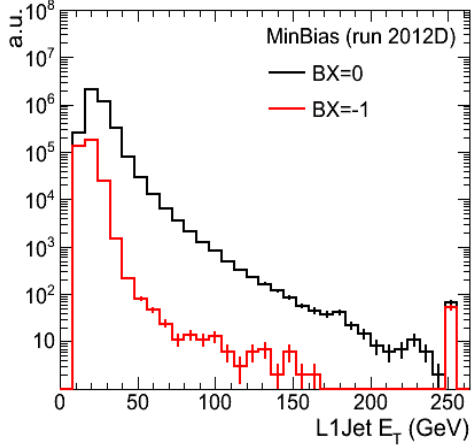


Figure 3: Level-1 jet E_T spectrum for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in zero-bias triggered events.

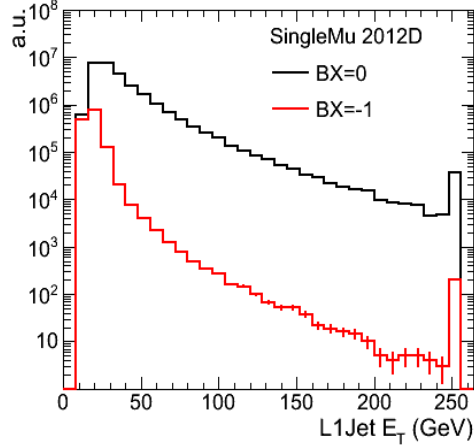


Figure 4: Level-1 jet E_T spectrum for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in single-muon triggered events.

It is noted that the relative rates of early triggers show strikingly different behaviour for zero-bias and single-muon events. This can be explained in Figs. 3 and 4, where the peak in the overflow bin of the L1 jet spectrum in zero-bias events is approximately the same size between L1 jets at BX=-1 and jets at BX=0. This is in contrast with the single-muon events, where the relative amount of jet triggers between BX=-1 and BX=0 stays constant beyond a certain L1 jet threshold.

The unexpectedly large peak in the overflow bin for the early L1 jet candidates in zero-bias events is thought to be noise. To establish this, only the events with L1 jets of saturated E_T were investigated. The η and ϕ distributions for out of time L1 jets of saturated E_T and for in time L1 jets of saturated E_T can be seen in Figs. 7 and 8, respectively. As can be seen, out of time L1 jets of saturated E_T come predominantly from suspicious spikes in η/ϕ , which is an observation consistent with noise. This effect seems to be irreducible at L1.

We conclude that for the single-muon triggered sample, where the noise is less prevalent, the rate of pre-firing is at a negligible level.

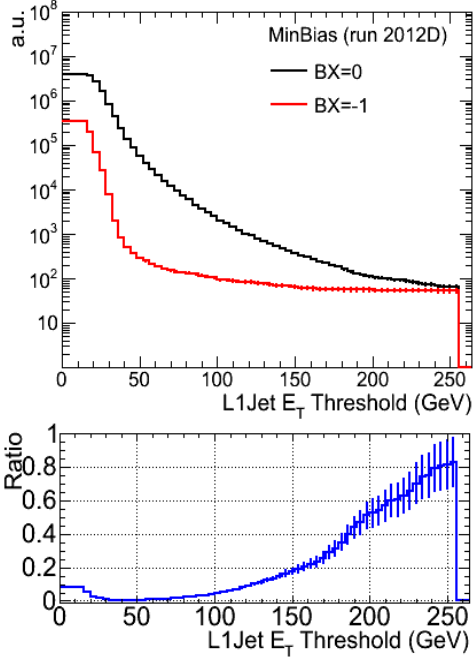


Figure 5: Level-1 jet rate for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in zero-bias triggered events.

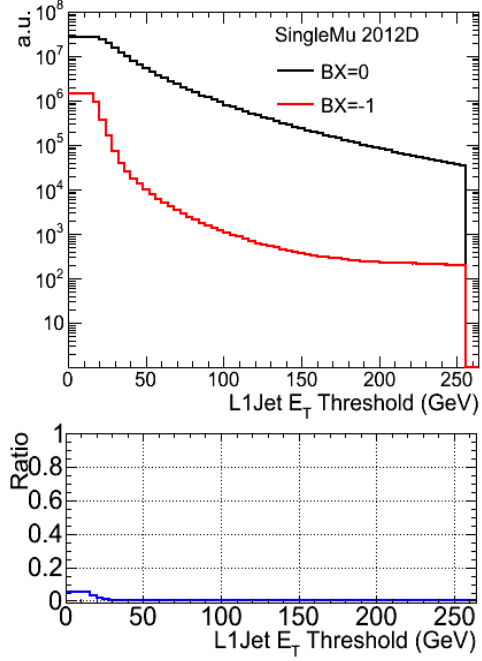


Figure 6: Level-1 jet rate for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in single-muon triggered events.

4.2 Pre-firing rates in HF

The relative pre-firing rate is also evaluated for L1 jets in the HF. As in the previous section, the L1 jet E_T spectrum is shown for jets at $BX=0$ (in black) and $BX=-1$ (in red), both for zero-bias events (see Fig. 9) and single-muon events (see Fig. 10). In this case, the effect from the overflow bin in the distributions (jets with saturated E_T), gives rise to a plateau behaviour in the relative rate of pre-firing in a similar way between zero-bias and single-muon events (Figs. 11 and 12). The rate of pre-firing is significant in both samples.

5 Impact of upgraded HF PMTs

The difference in pre-firing between the old and new PMTs in the HF in the 2012 data was investigated (as in the HCAL TDR [1]). From a private communication [4], a list of $(i\eta, i\phi)$ regions for the new PMTs is shown in Fig. 13, which corresponds to $i\phi = 43$ in the negative η HF detector. The same figure shows the new PMTs location in a L1 jet $(i\eta, i\phi)$ map. The new PMTs are expected to reduce the rate of pre-firing by a factor of 2 to 5.

With this information, it is possible to test what to expect in 2015 running. The area of a L1 jet is much larger than the area of new PMTs installed, so the improvement from the new PMTs will be diluted. Therefore the measurement may be considered a lower limit on the improvement. The single-muon dataset was used and compared the pre-firing rate for L1 jets centred on the region of the new PMTs ($i\phi = 43$ negative η) versus the rate in the region of other PMTs ($i\phi = 39$ negative η was used). This is shown in Figs. 14 and 15, respectively.

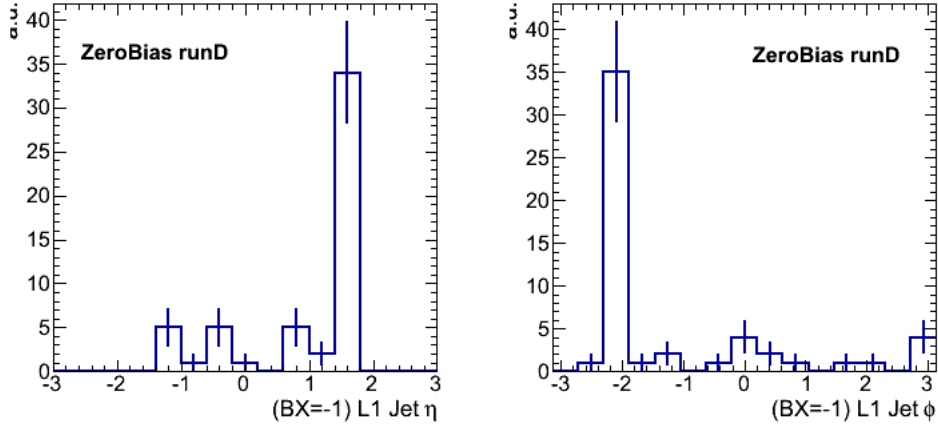


Figure 7: L1 jet η (left) and ϕ (right) distributions for candidates with saturated E_T in the early BX=-1 bunch crossing in zero-bias triggered events.

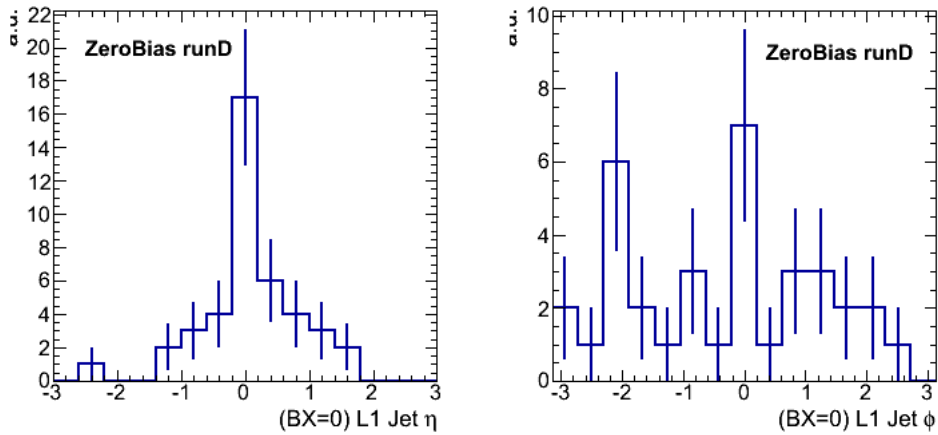


Figure 8: L1 jet η (left) and ϕ (right) for candidates with saturated E_T in the nominal BX=0 bunch crossing in zero-bias triggered events.

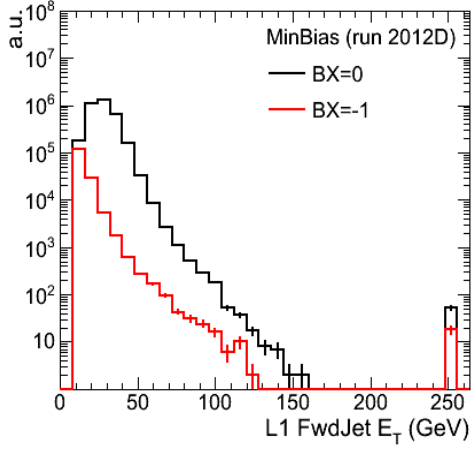


Figure 9: Level-1 jet spectrum in the HF, for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in zero-bias triggered events.

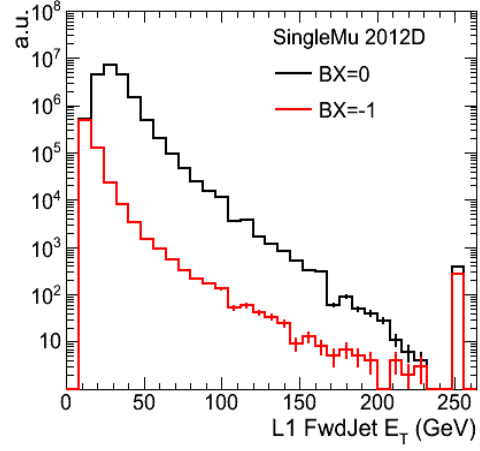


Figure 10: Level-1 jet spectrum in the HF, for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in single-muon triggered events.

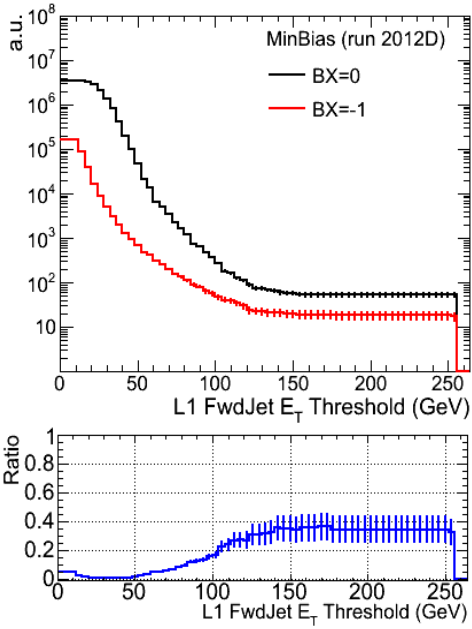


Figure 11: Level-1 jet rate in the HF, for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in zero-bias triggered events.

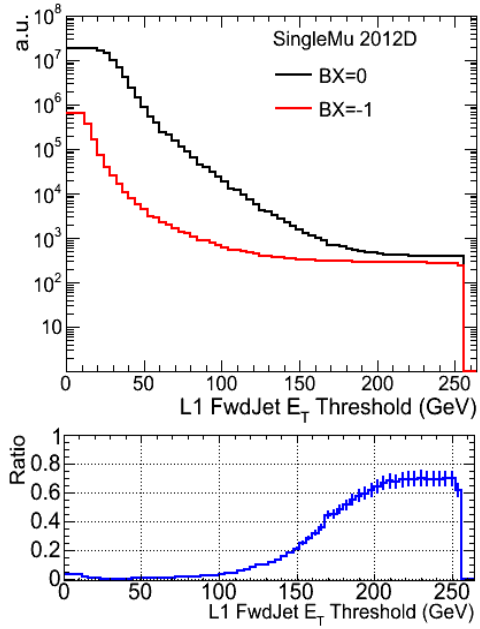


Figure 12: Level-1 jet rate in the HF, for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in single-muon triggered events.

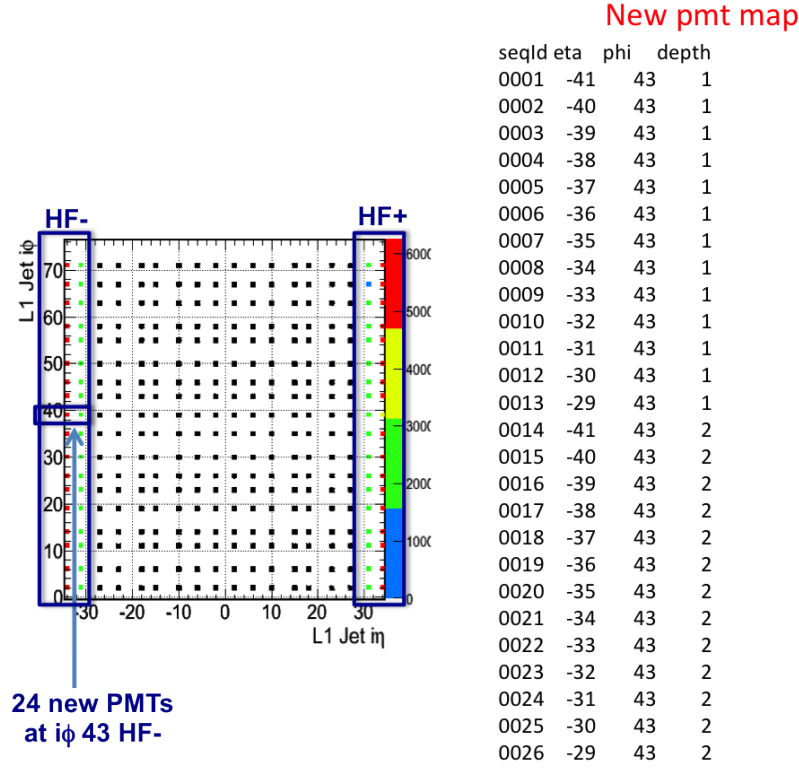


Figure 13: L1 jet (η, ϕ) mapped to ($i\eta, i\phi$) tower numbers. Black dots correspond to L1 jets falling into the HB/HE regions, whereas coloured dots correspond the L1 jets in the HF ($|i\eta| > 28$). The regions where the upgraded PMTs were installed during 2012 data is shown superimposed at $i\phi = 43$ and negative η .

A direct comparison is given by the ratio of the pre-firing rates as shown in Fig. 16, indicating a lower limit on the expected improvement of a factor of 3 – 4 for jet E_T thresholds greater than 100 GeV, compatible with expectations for the new PMTs.

6 Performance with physics skims

Finally, the effect of pre-firing on some physics skims provided by the Trigger Studies Group (TSG) [5] was evaluated. The physics samples used for this analysis include events with W/Z decaying to leptons, $t\bar{t}$ events, $H \rightarrow WW$ and $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ events. All events come from 2012 datasets, based on some pre-defined trigger paths which enhance the fraction of signal events.

Figures 17, 18, 19 and 20 show the prefiring rates in HB/HE, whereas Figs. 21, 22, 23 and 24 show the prefiring rates in HF. The effect of pre-firing is negligible for these physics samples.

7 Conclusions

The studies presented in this note show that pre-firing is not expected to be a significant effect in HB/HE in 25 ns running. The relative rate of pre-firing in HF under 2012 conditions has been determined. It was not possible to draw any strong conclusions from the small area of HF which was already instrumented with new PMTs in 2012, however the reduction in pre-firing rate appears to be consistent with expectation. The procedure to measure the rate of pre-firing has been established and a measurement with the 50 ns data in 2015 will determine how the L1 trigger should run in 25 ns conditions in 2015.

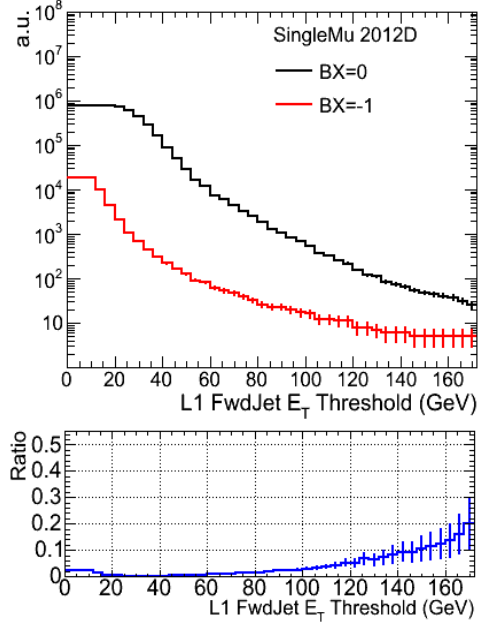


Figure 14: L1 jet rate in the HF, for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in single-muon triggered events. L1 jets fall into regions with $i\phi = 39$ HF negative η (old PMTs region).

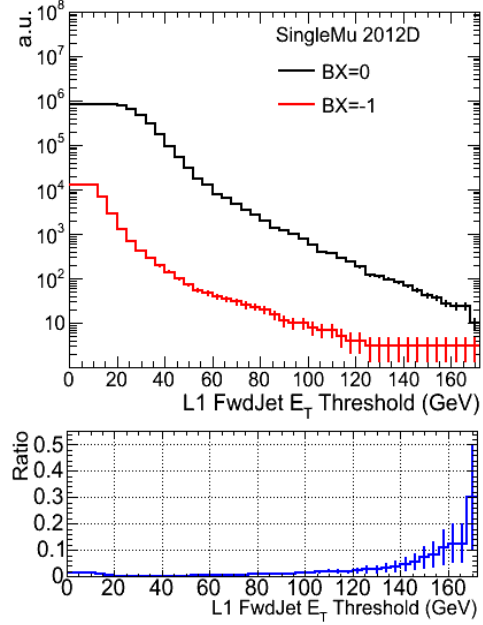


Figure 15: L1 jet rate in the HF, for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in single-muon triggered events. L1 jets fall into regions with $i\phi = 43$ HF negative η (regions with upgraded PMTs).

References

- [1] “CMS Technical Design Report for the Phase I Upgrade of the Hadron Calorimeter”, CMS-TDR-010, CERN-LHCC-2012-015.
- [2] “Performance of the Level-1 Trigger for Jets and Energy Sums in 2012”, CMS AN-2013/370 (2013).
- [3] <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/L1TriggerDPGNtupleProduction>
- [4] S. Kunori et. al., Private Communication, October 2014.
- [5] <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/viewauth/CMS/HLTDataSkimsForValidation>

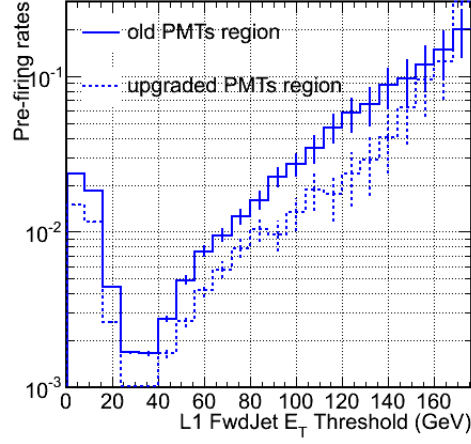


Figure 16: Pre-firing rates comparison for L1 jets falling into $i\phi = 39$ negative η (old PMTs region) shown in solid blue, and $i\phi = 43$ negative η (i.e. regions with upgraded PMTs) shown in dashed blue.

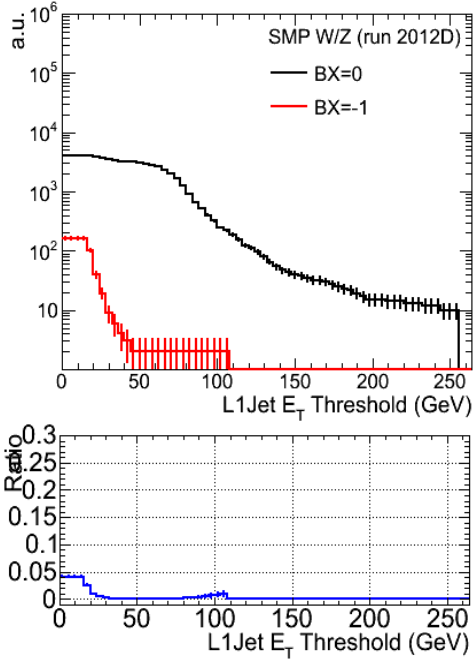


Figure 17: Level-1 jet rate for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in $W/Z \rightarrow$ leptons events, for HB/HE regions.

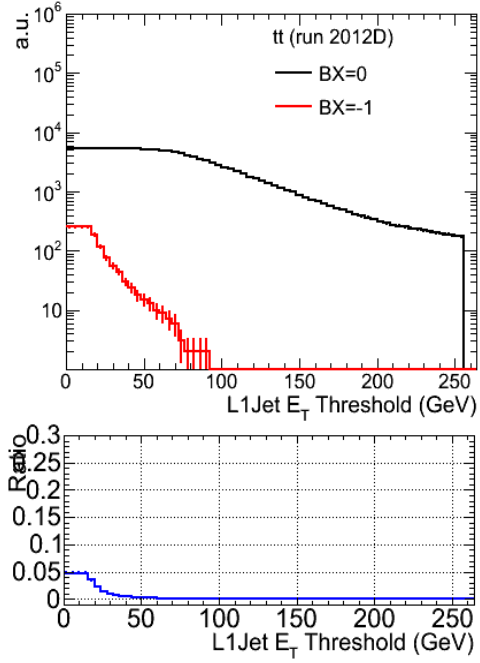


Figure 18: Level-1 jet rate for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in $t\bar{t}$ events, for HB/HE regions.

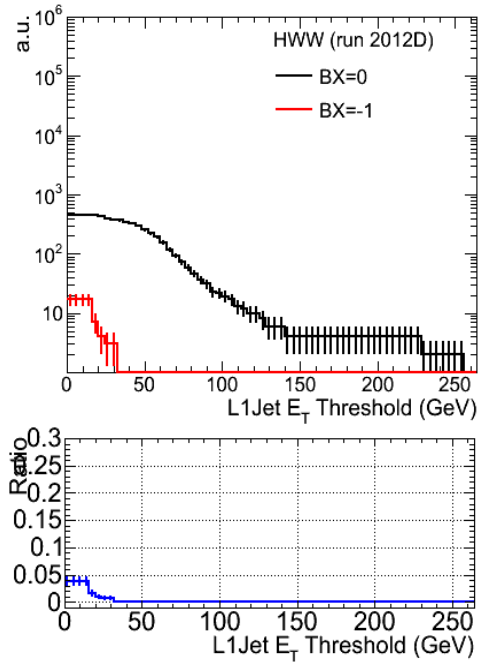


Figure 19: Level-1 jet rate for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in $H \rightarrow WW$ events, for HB/HE regions.

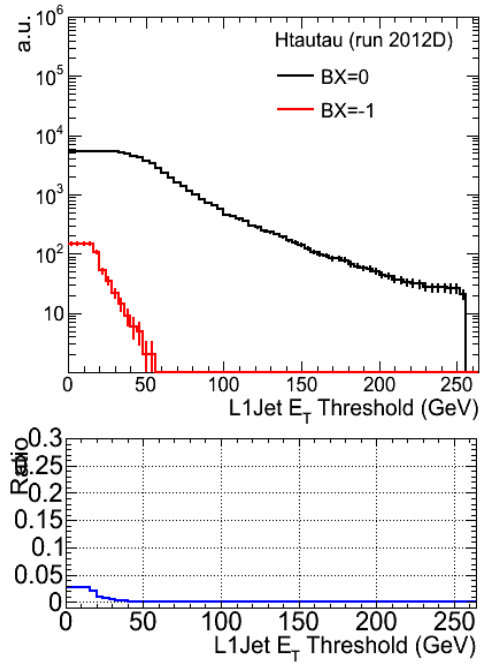


Figure 20: Level-1 jet rate for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ events, for HB/HE regions.

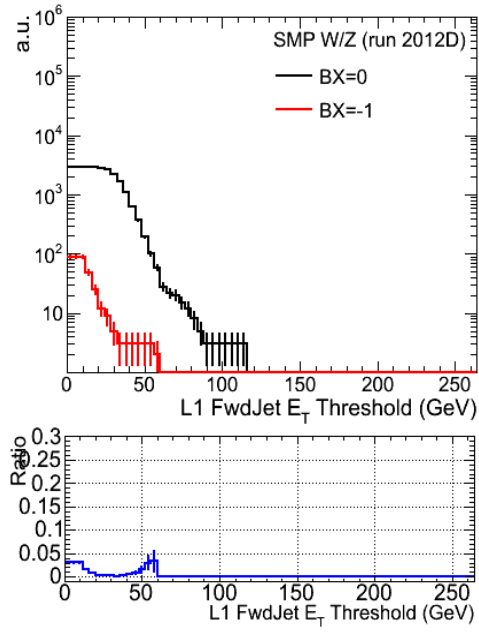


Figure 21: Level-1 jet rate for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in $W/Z \rightarrow \text{leptons}$ events, in the HF region.

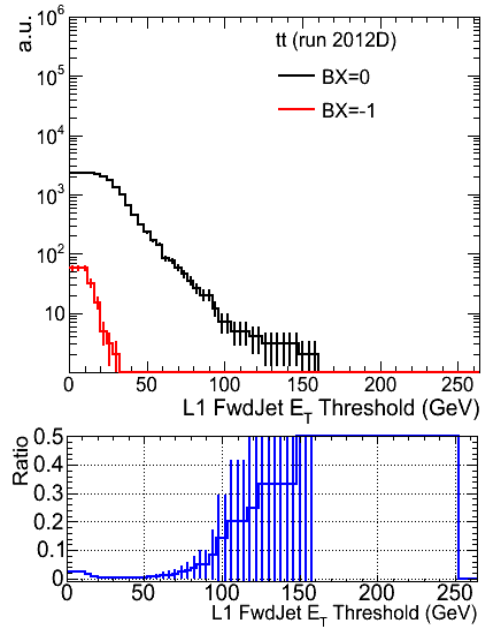


Figure 22: Level-1 jet rate for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in $t\bar{t}$ events, in the HF region.

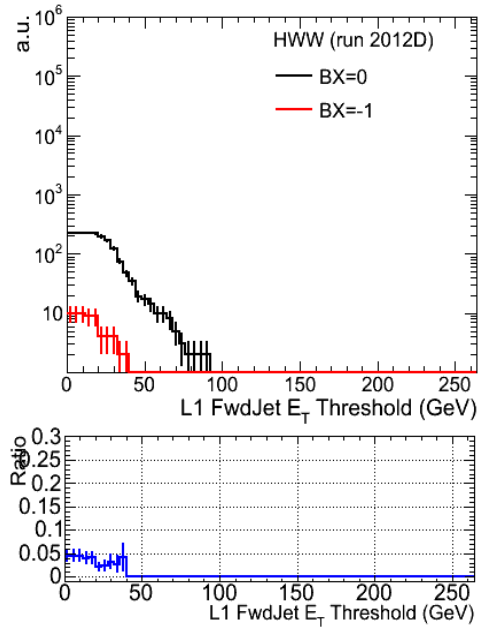


Figure 23: Level-1 jet rate for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in $H \rightarrow WW$ events, in the HF region.

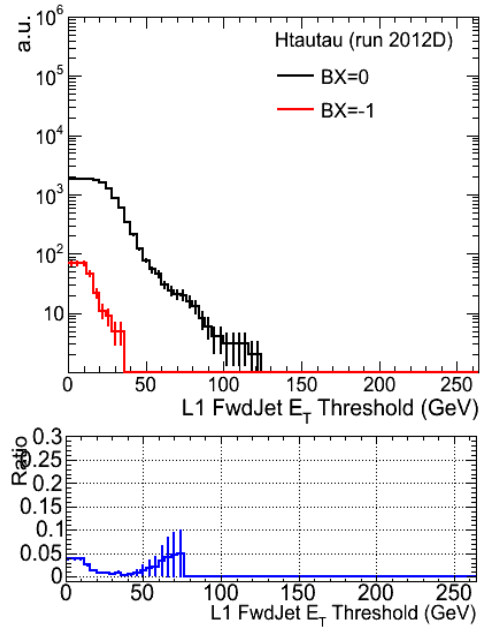


Figure 24: Level-1 jet rate for nominal (black) and early (red) candidates in $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ events, in the HF region.