

CDF - Secondary vertex trigger

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for the CDF Collaboration

Beauty 2002
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Santiago de Compostela

- ➡ Why an impact parameter trigger at Hadron Colliders
- ➡ How implement a such a trigger
- ➡ Performances and Physics results

Why B Physics at hadron colliders

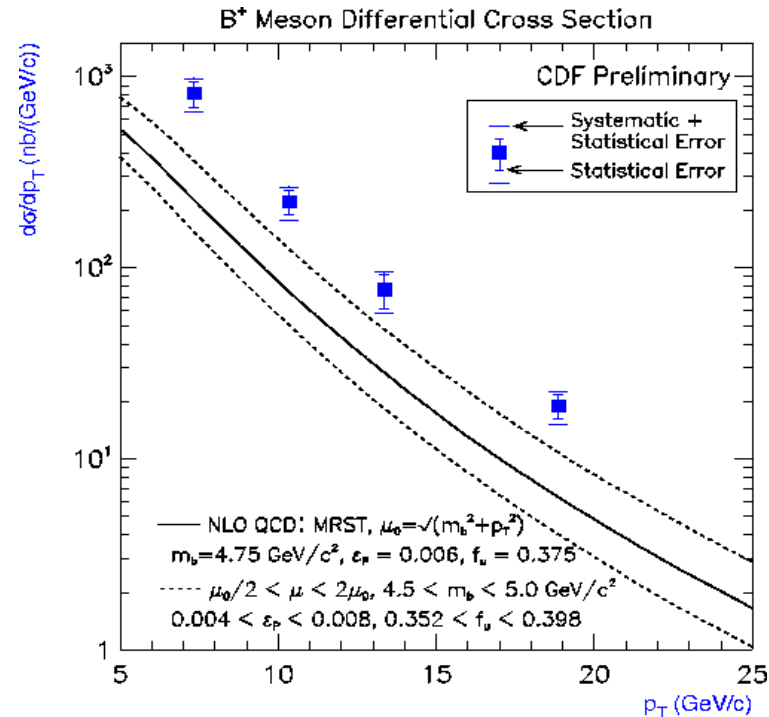
- ✓ High cross section:
 - $\Upsilon(4S) \approx 1 \text{ nb}$ (only B^0, B^+)
 - $Z^0 \approx 7 \text{ nb}$
 - $p\bar{p} \approx 100 \mu\text{b}$
- ✓ Many B hadron species produced:
 $B^\pm, B^0, B_s, B_c, \Lambda_b, \Xi_b$

but

large $p\bar{p}$ inelastic cross section $\sigma_{\text{tot}} \approx 100 \text{ mb}$



Need specialized triggers

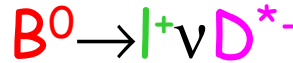
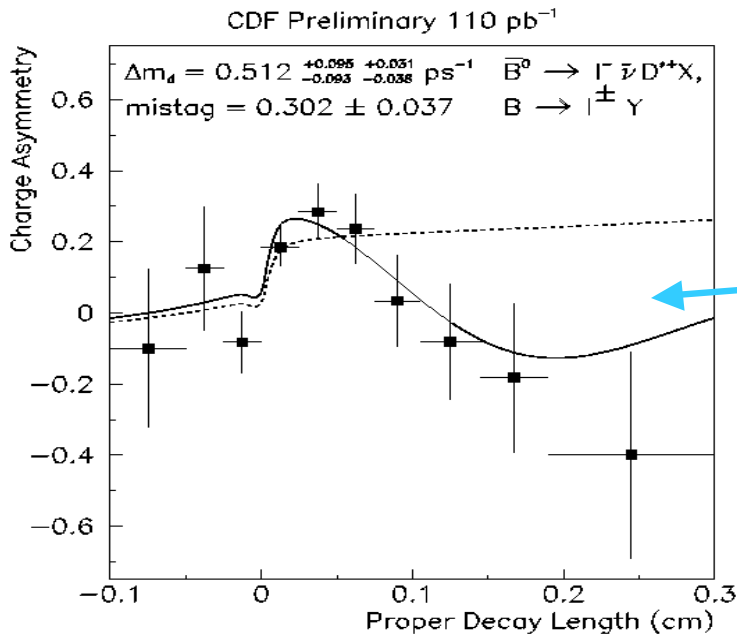


B physics in the old era

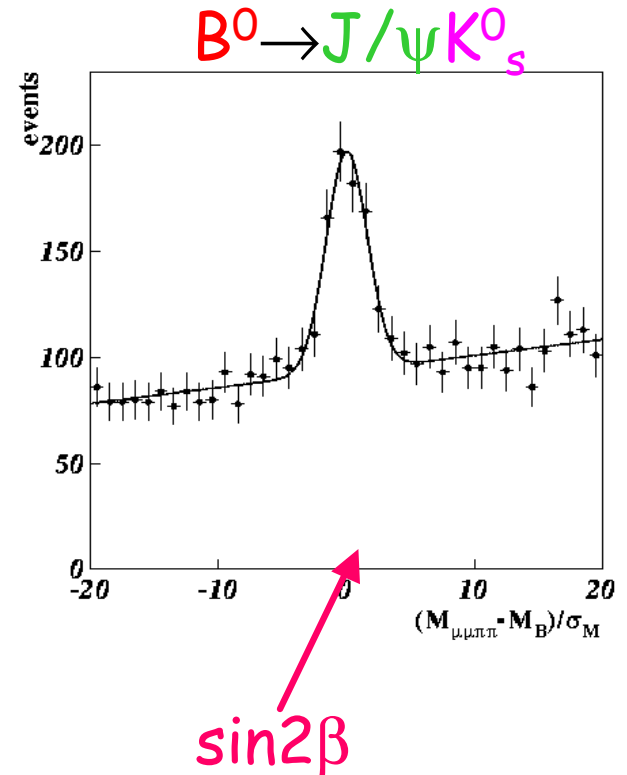
Many B physics measurements, i.e: $\sin 2\beta$, Δm_d

Lepton-based triggers:

- J/ψ (mainly $\mu\mu$) in the final state
- semileptonic decays:
low BR and neutrino presence



Δm_d

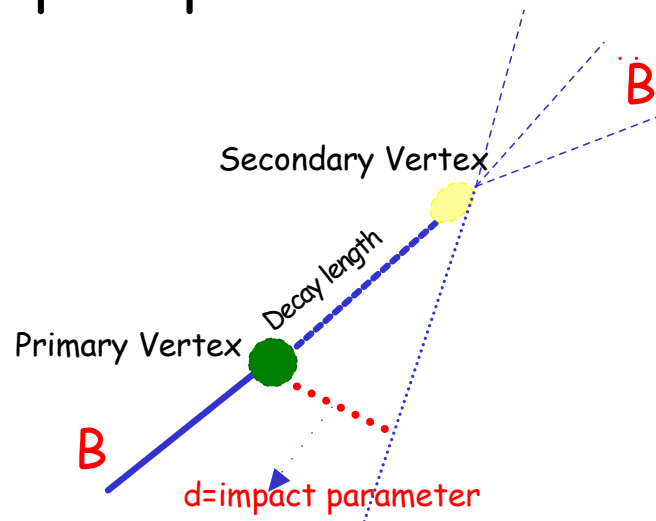


The new era: Silicon Vertex Tracker (SVT)

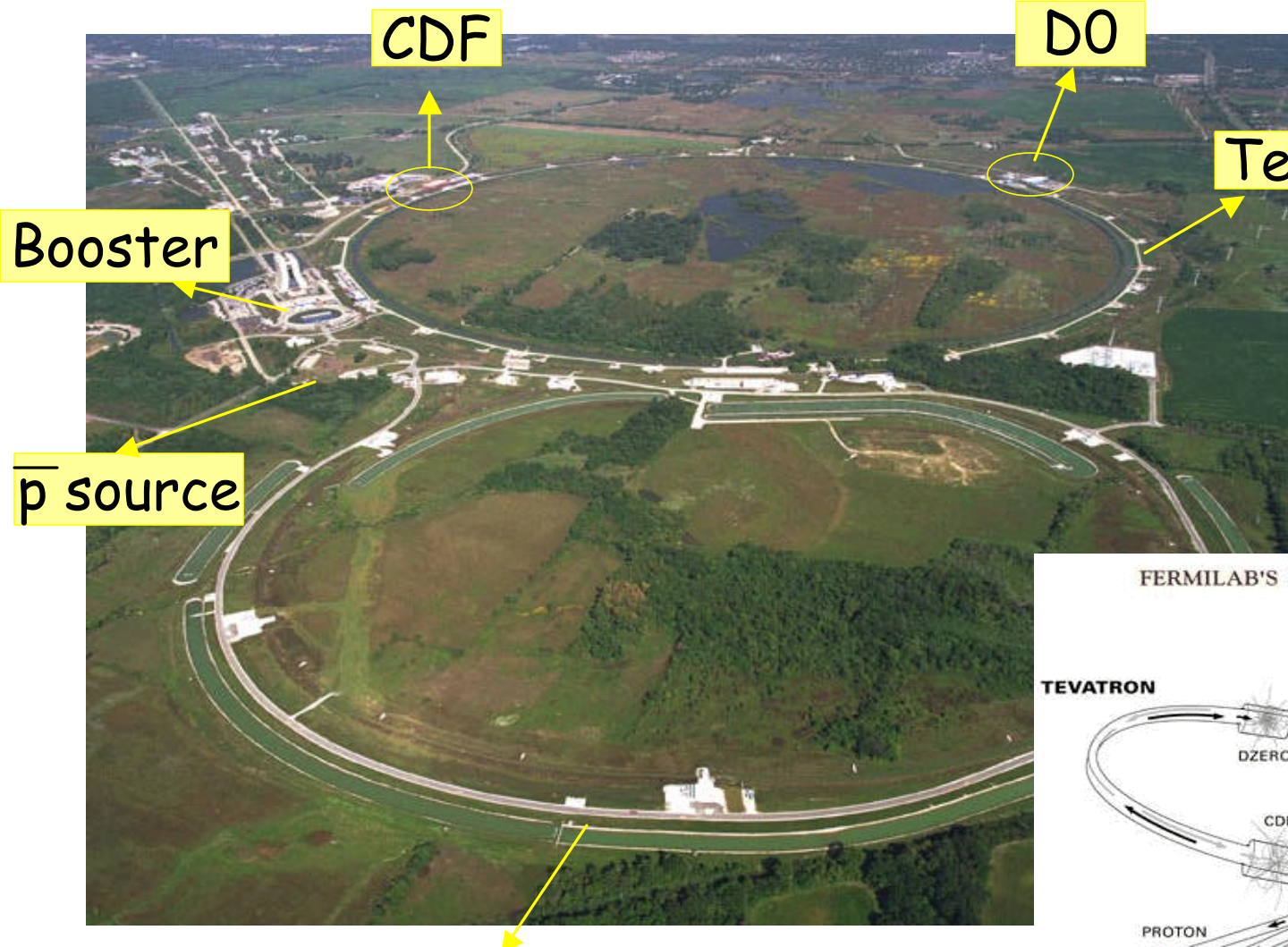
Fully hadronic modes are crucial for B_s mixing and CP violation measurements

Q. Is it possible to disentangle $B \rightarrow$ hadrons signal from background?

A. **SVT** \longrightarrow we can trigger on $B \rightarrow$ hadrons decays by exploiting the impact parameter



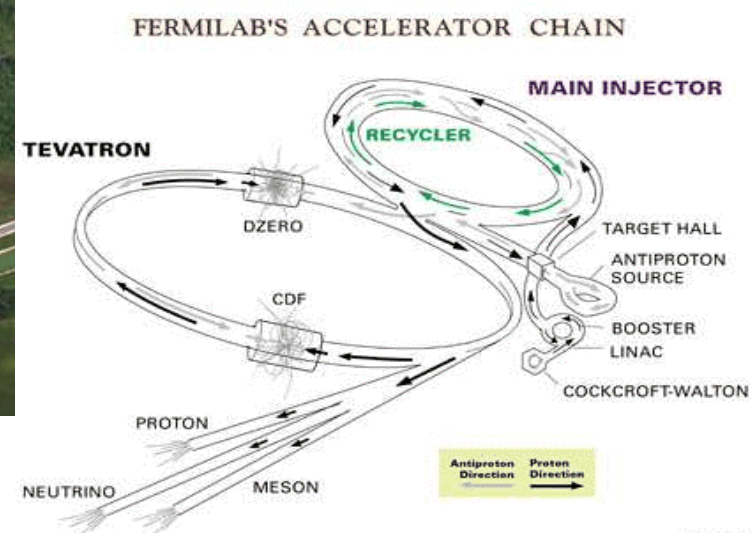
The New Machine



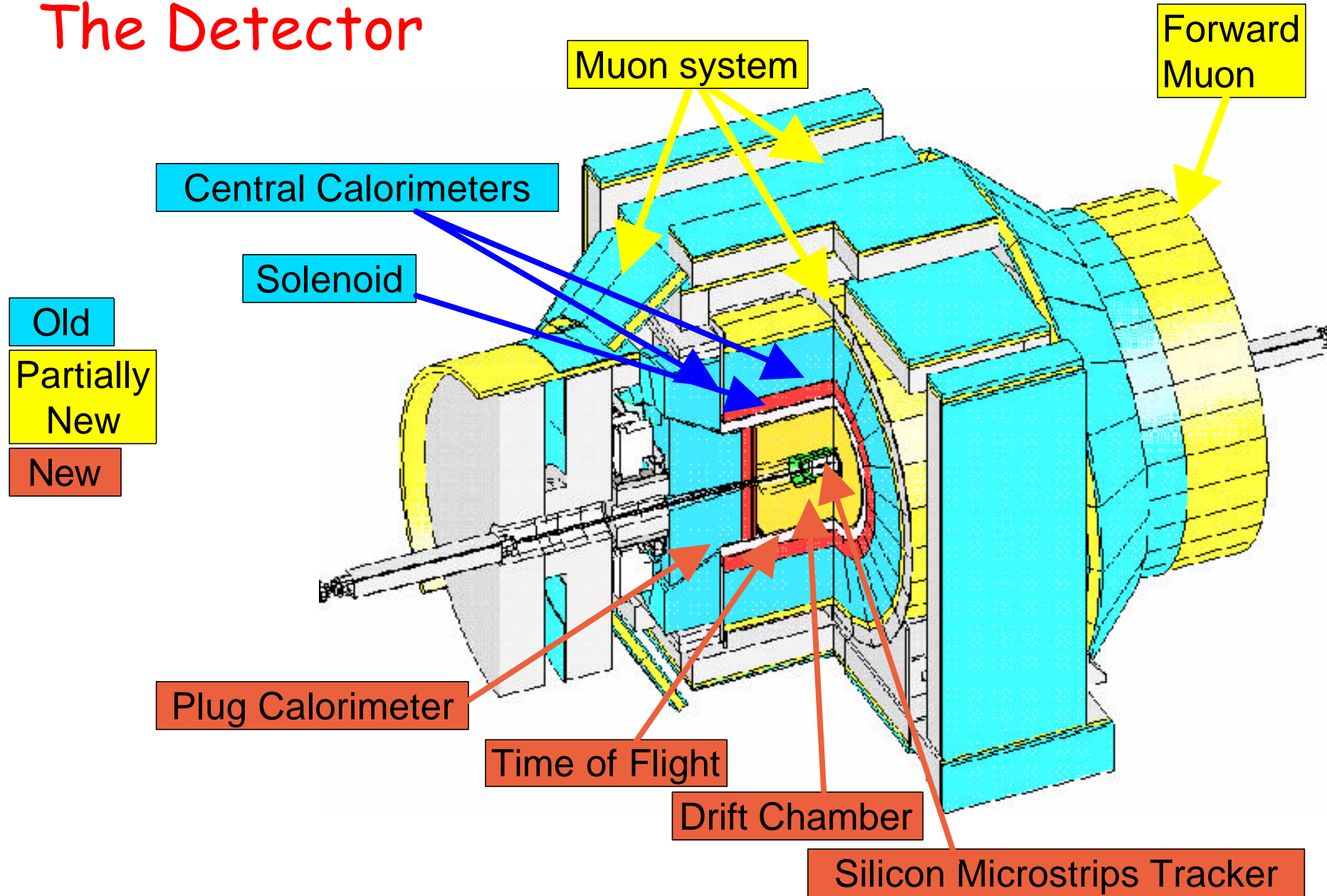
L_{peak} :
 $\sim 1 \times 10^{32} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Bunch spacing:
 396 ns

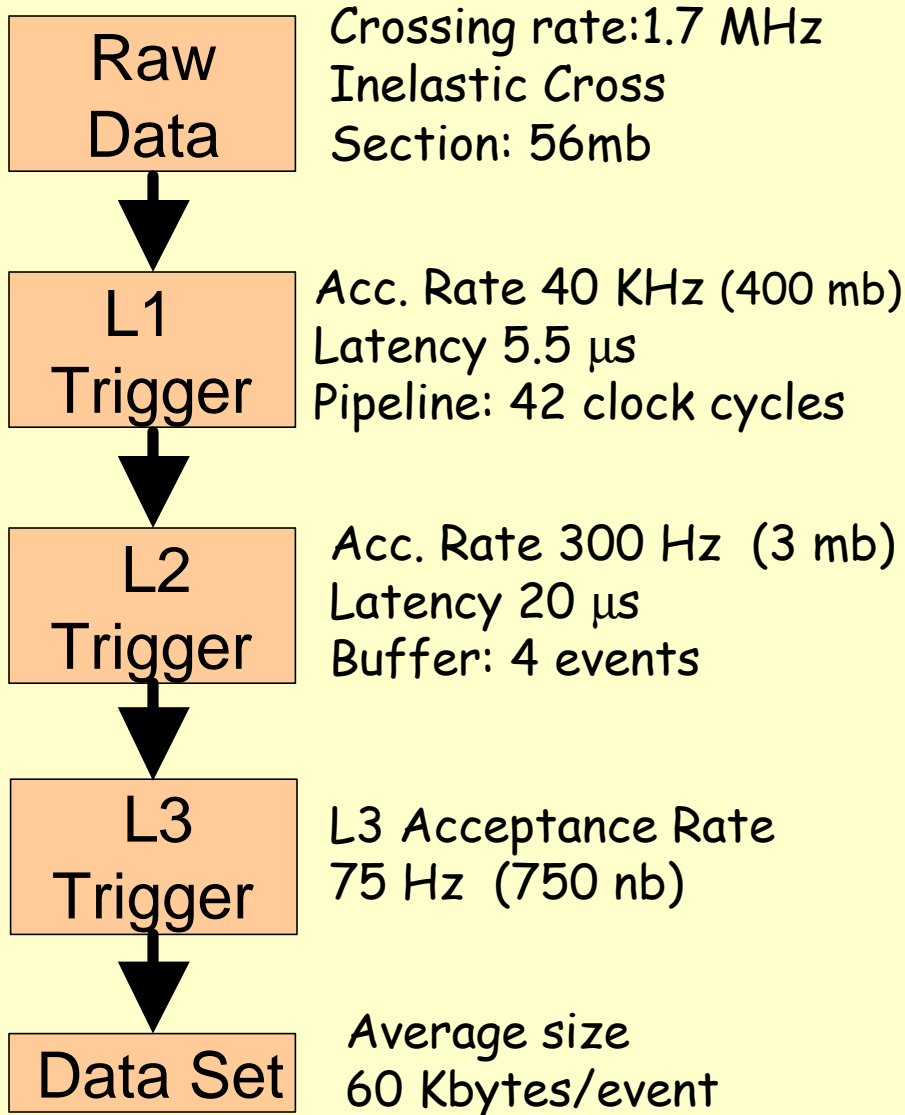
Main Injector & Recycler



The Detector



Trigger Overview



Level 1 synchronous streams:

- Calorimeter
- eXtremely Fast Tracker
- Muons

Level 2 asynchronous systems:

- Calorimeter Clustering
- Silicon Vertex Tracker
- Shower Maximum

Level 3:

- Offline-like

L1 Track Trigger: XFT

Uses **C**entral **O**uter **T**racking chamber axial hits (4 Super Layers)

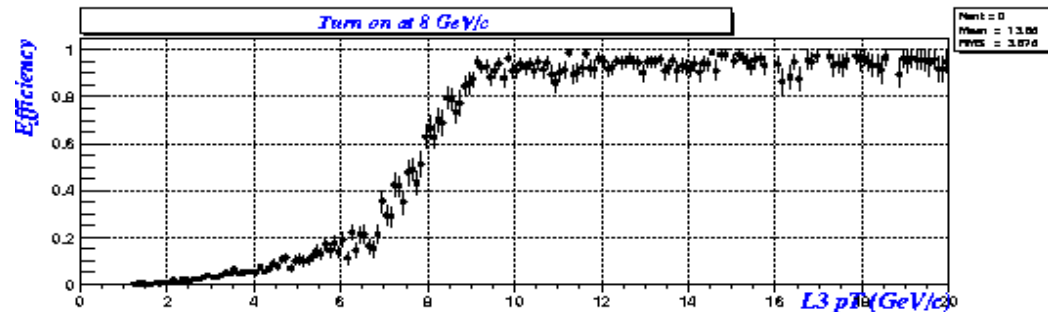
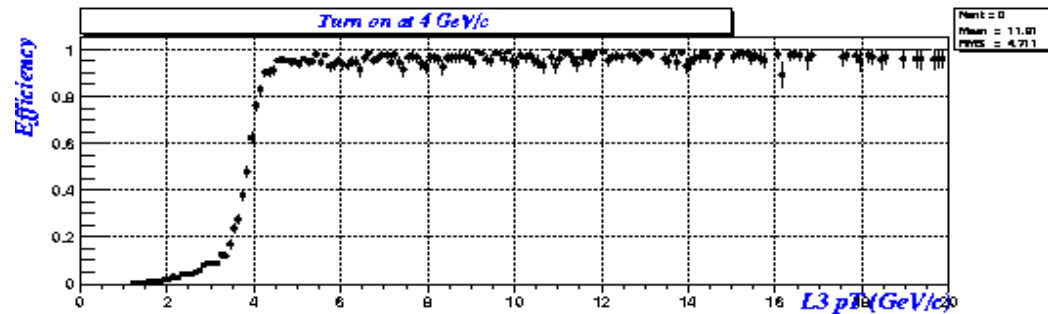
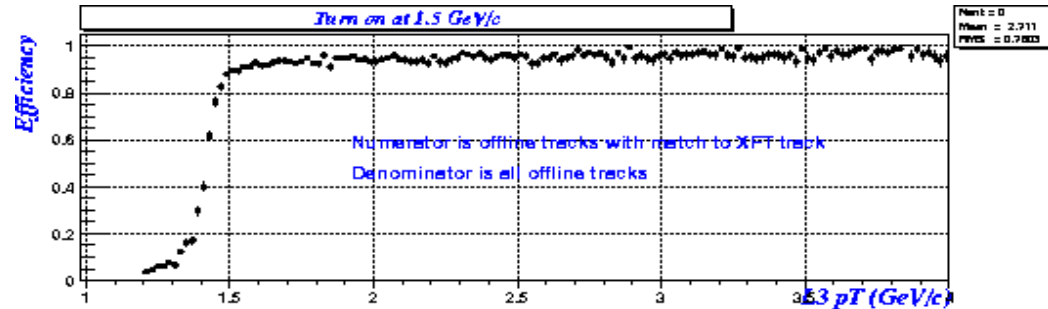
Finder: looks for segment in each SL

Linker: matches 4 segments

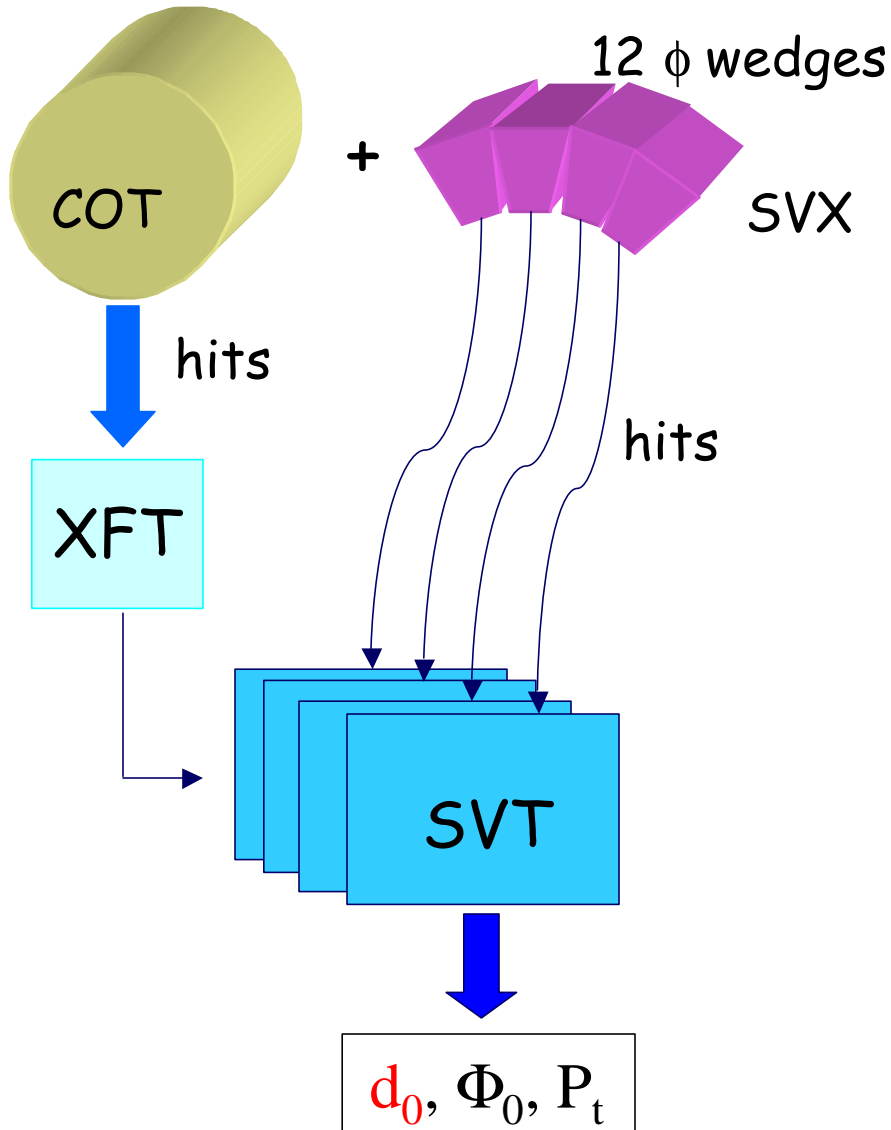
Performances:

➤ $dP_{\perp}/P_{\perp}^2 = 1.65\% (\text{GeV})^{-1}$
design: $2\% (\text{GeV})^{-1}$

➤ $\Delta\Phi = 5.1 \text{ mrad}$
design: 8 mrad



L2 Track Trigger: SVT Overview

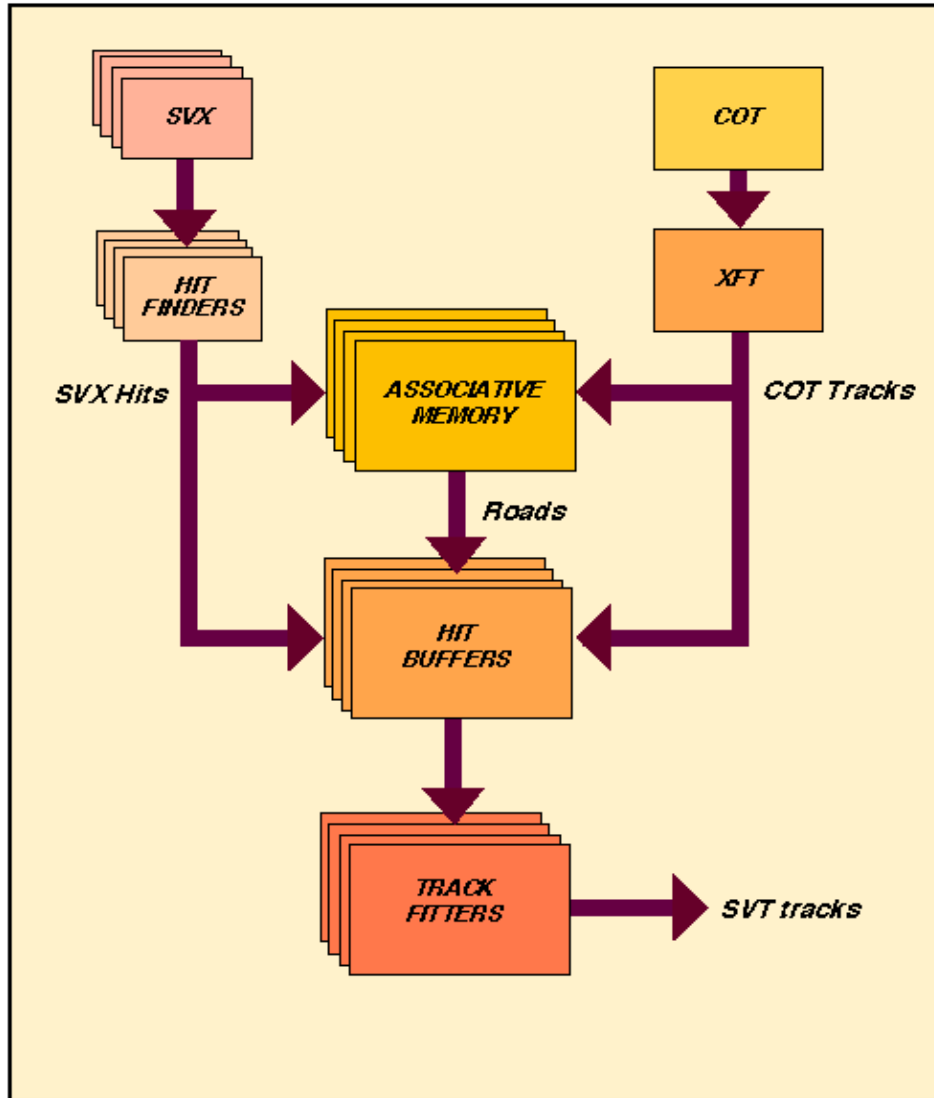


Requirements:

- Impact parameter resolution as good as offline ($\sim 35 \mu\text{m}$)
 - Fast ($\sim 10 \mu\text{s}$)
 - No dead time
- ↓
- Drop stereo info:
2D tracking
Beam parallel to SVX
 - Parallel processing
(12 ϕ sectors, each 30°)
 - Data driven pipeline

SVT: System architecture

SVT architecture



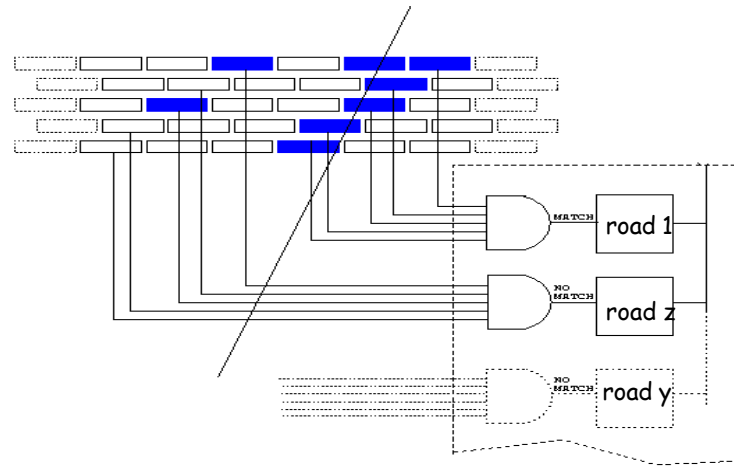
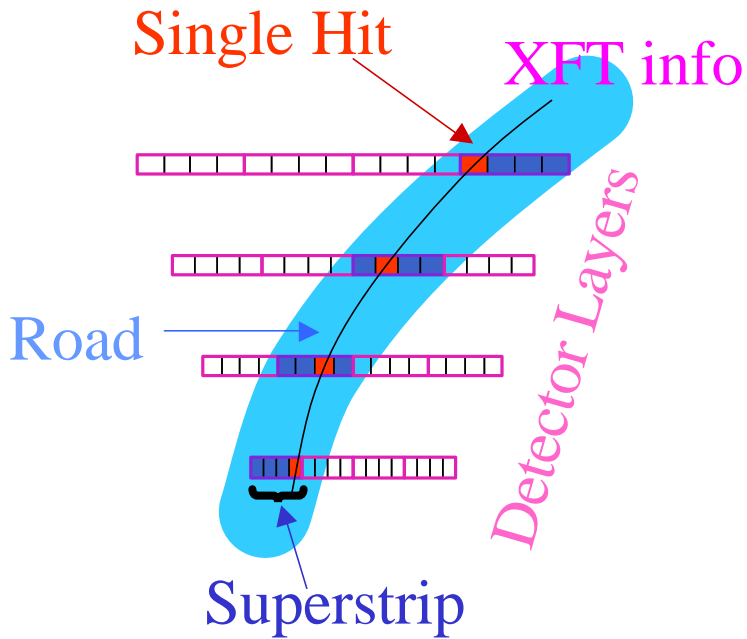
Hit finder: computes and outputs the centroid of each SVX cluster

Associative memory: pattern recognition

Hit buffer: retrieves the original full resolution silicon hit coordinates and XFT track associated with each road

Track fitter: fits XFT track and SVX hits

SVT: Pattern Recognition (AM)



Full custom
VLSI chip
0.7 μ m technology
35mm²,
180000
transistors
Working up to
40MHz

Coarser resolution
250 μ m superstrips
95% coverage
each 30° slice:

2AM board x 128 chips x 128 roads ~ 32.000 roads

The AM chip is the physical realization of the template matching pattern recognition algorithm: each AM Chip can compare each hit with all the patterns in memory **in parallel**, providing the high speed necessary for trigger applications.

With the AM, pattern recognition is complete as soon as the last hit of an event is read!

SVT: Track fitting

6 coordinates: $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 (P_T), x_6 (\phi)$

3 parameters to fit: P_T, ϕ, d

3 constraints

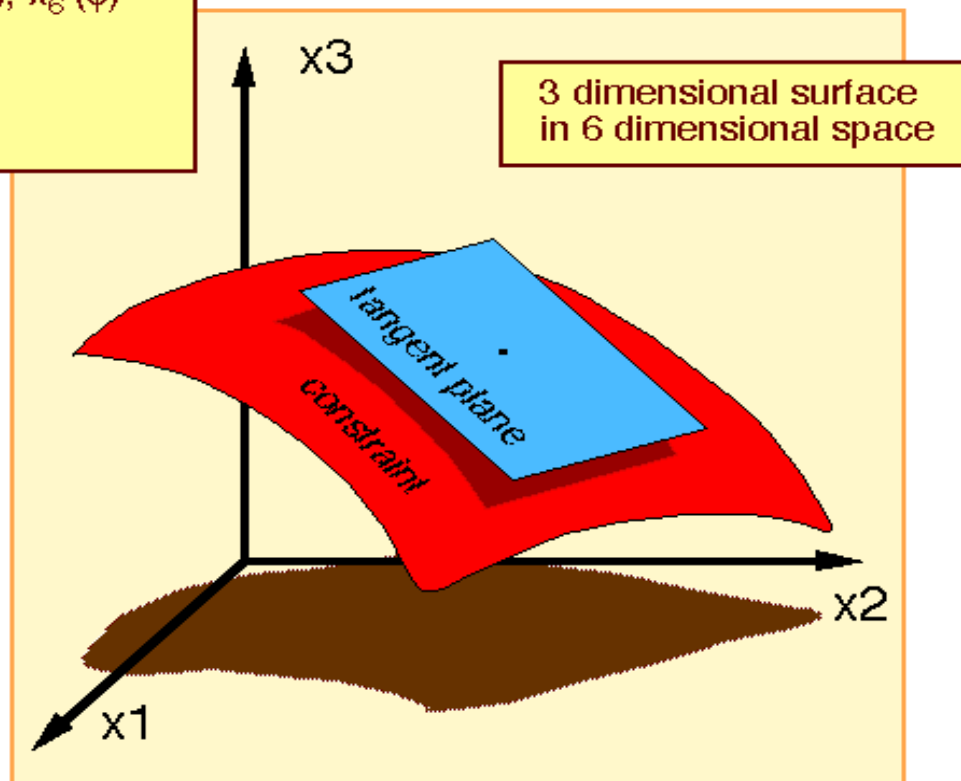
tangent plane:

$$\sum_1^6 a_i x_i = b$$

track parameters:

$$d \approx c_0 + \sum_1^6 c_i x_i$$

Linear approximation is so good that a single set of constants is sufficient for a whole detector wedge (30° in ϕ)

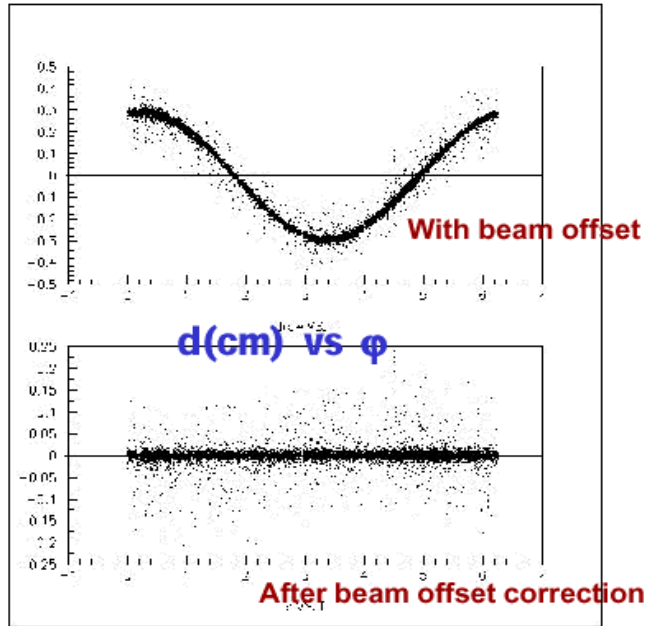


Expected resolutions:
 $\sigma_d \sim 35 \mu\text{m}$ (@2 GeV/c)
 $\sigma_\phi \sim 1\text{mrad}$ $\sigma_{P_T} \sim 0.3\% P_T^2$ (GeV)

SVT: The real object!



Is SVT working?



➤ Large beam offset



large d , non linearity in the fit

➤ Beam slope should be $< 100 \mu\text{rad}$

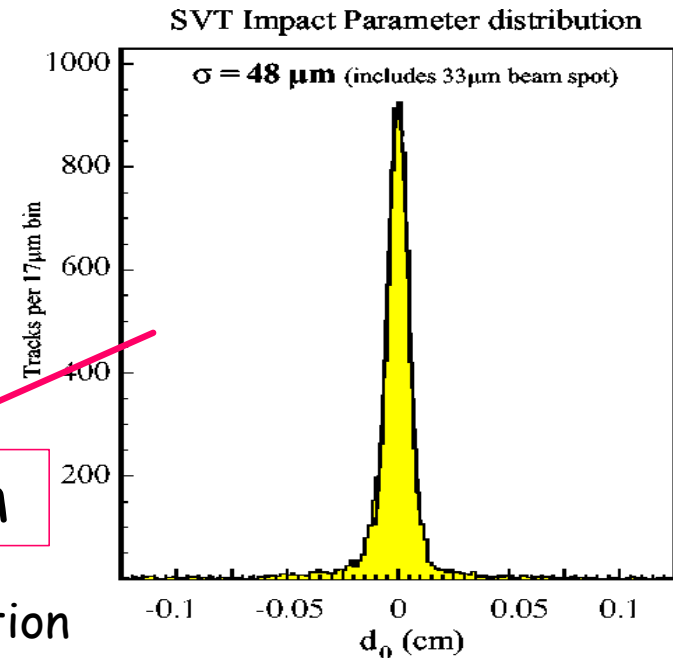
Solution:

Beam position computed in real time and subtracted online

$$\sigma = 48 \mu\text{m} = 33 \mu\text{m} \oplus 35 \mu\text{m}$$

Beam spot

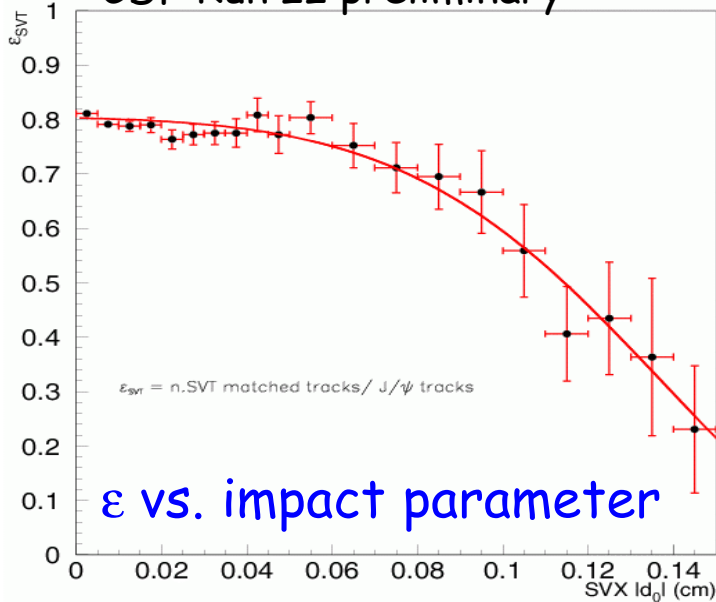
SVT resolution



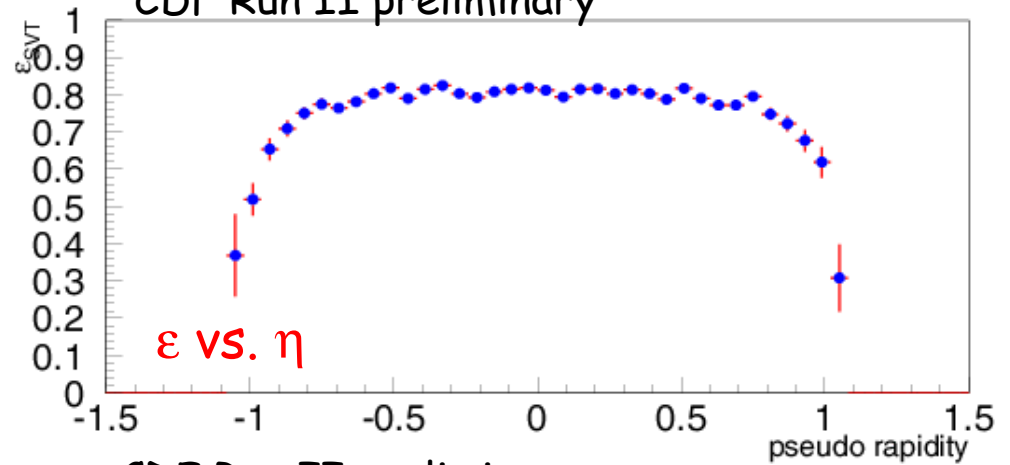
SVT performances

Efficiency evaluated on a sample of $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu\mu$

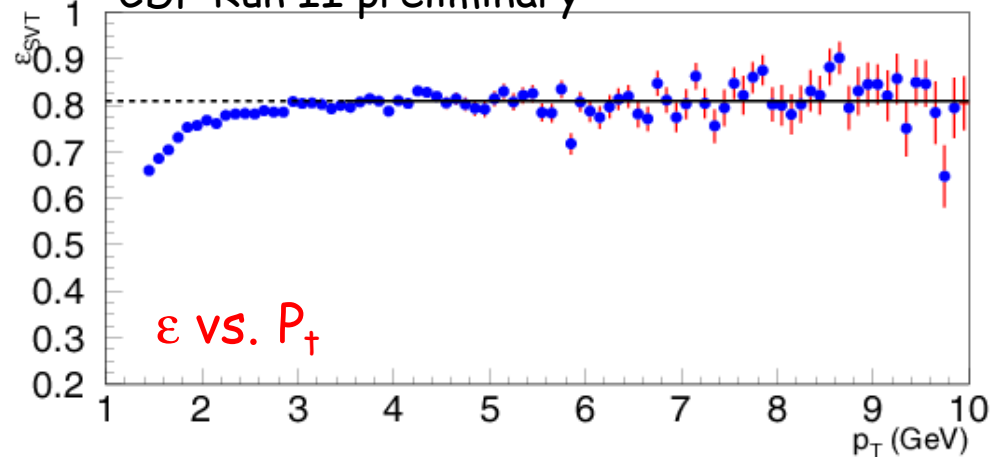
CDF Run II preliminary



CDF Run II preliminary



CDF Run II preliminary



Two Track Trigger: Current Settings

L1 Requirements:

2 XFT Tracks

$P_{\dagger} > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$

opposite charge

$\Delta\Phi < 135^\circ$

$P_{\dagger}^1 + P_{\dagger}^2 > 5.5 \text{ GeV}$

L2 Requirements:

2 SVT Tracks

$P_{\dagger} > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$

$100 \mu\text{m} < |d| < 1 \text{ mm}$

$\chi^2_{\text{SVT}} < 25$

L3 Requirements:

Match of 2 SVT Tracks with reconstructed tracks in the central chamber

Confirm cuts:

- $100 \mu\text{m} < |d| < 1 \text{ mm}$

- $P_{\dagger} > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$

New Cuts:

- $2^\circ < \Delta\Phi < 90^\circ$

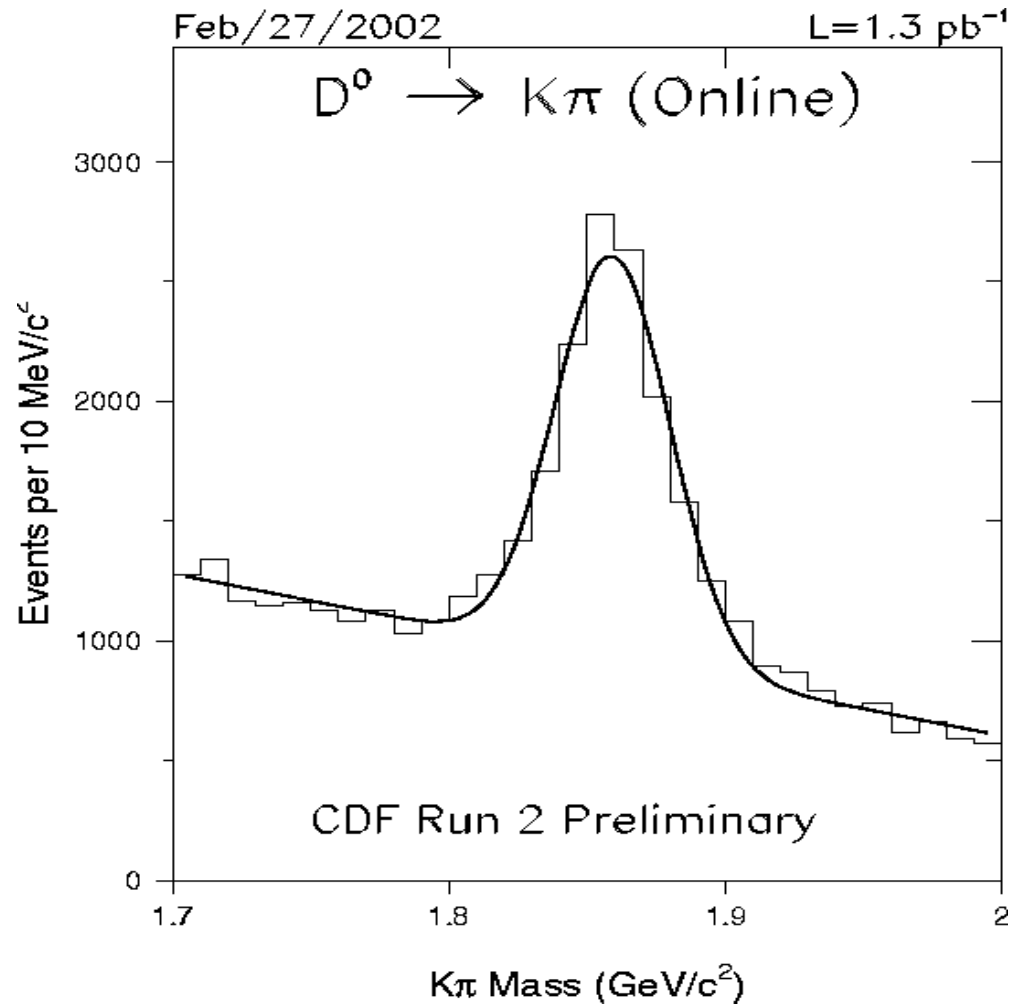
- Projected decay length $> 200 \mu\text{m}$

The Online Monitor

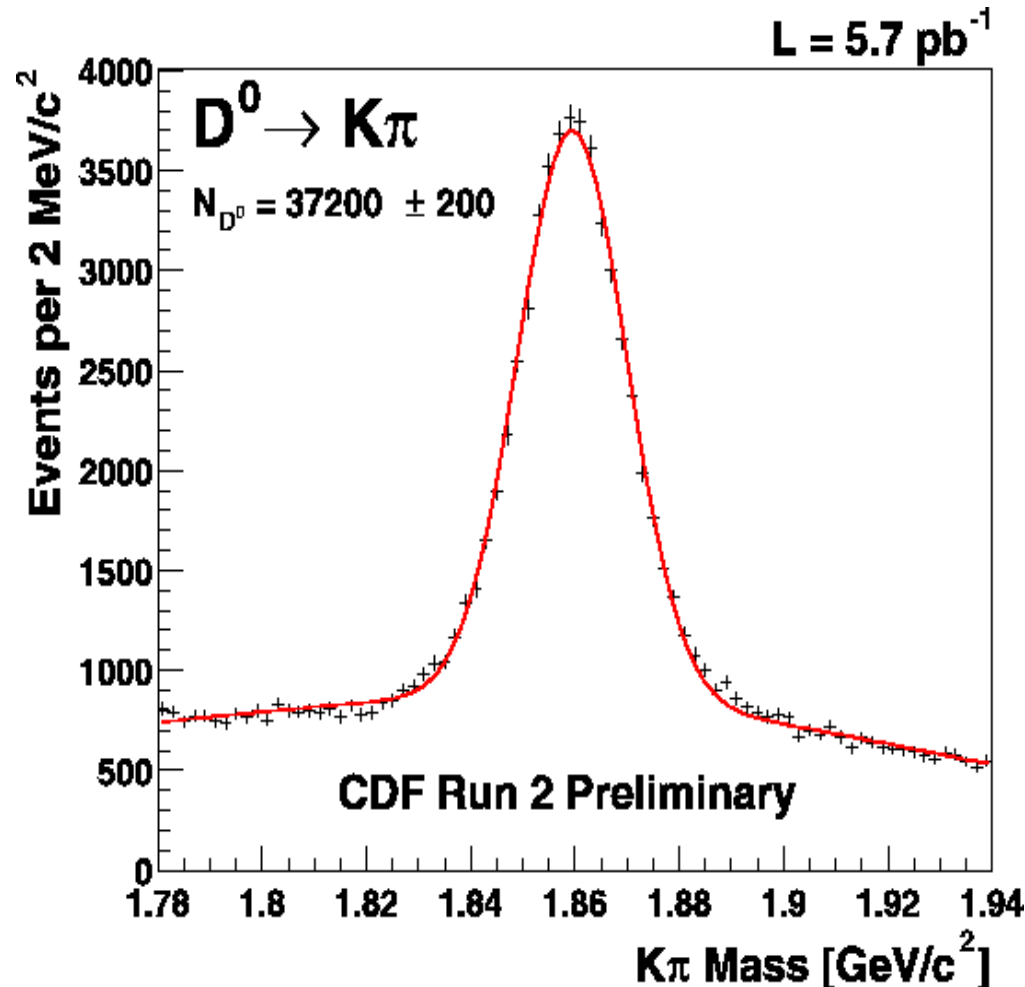
Using tracks found at L3
calculate $K\pi$ invariant mass

The number of D^0 per store
has to remain constant if
detector and trigger are
performing well.

It was a dream in Run I!



First physics data: Two bodies decays



D^0 reconstruction cuts:

- Offline confirmation of trigger cuts
- COT hits: 20(ax.) & 20(st.)
- SVX hits: 3 (only axial)
- $|\Delta z^0| < 5 \text{ cm}$
- $L_{xy} > 500 \mu\text{m}$
- $d_k^0 \bullet d_\pi^0 < 0$
- $P_\dagger(D) > 5.5 \text{ GeV}/c$

Mass resolution: $\sim 10 \text{ MeV}$

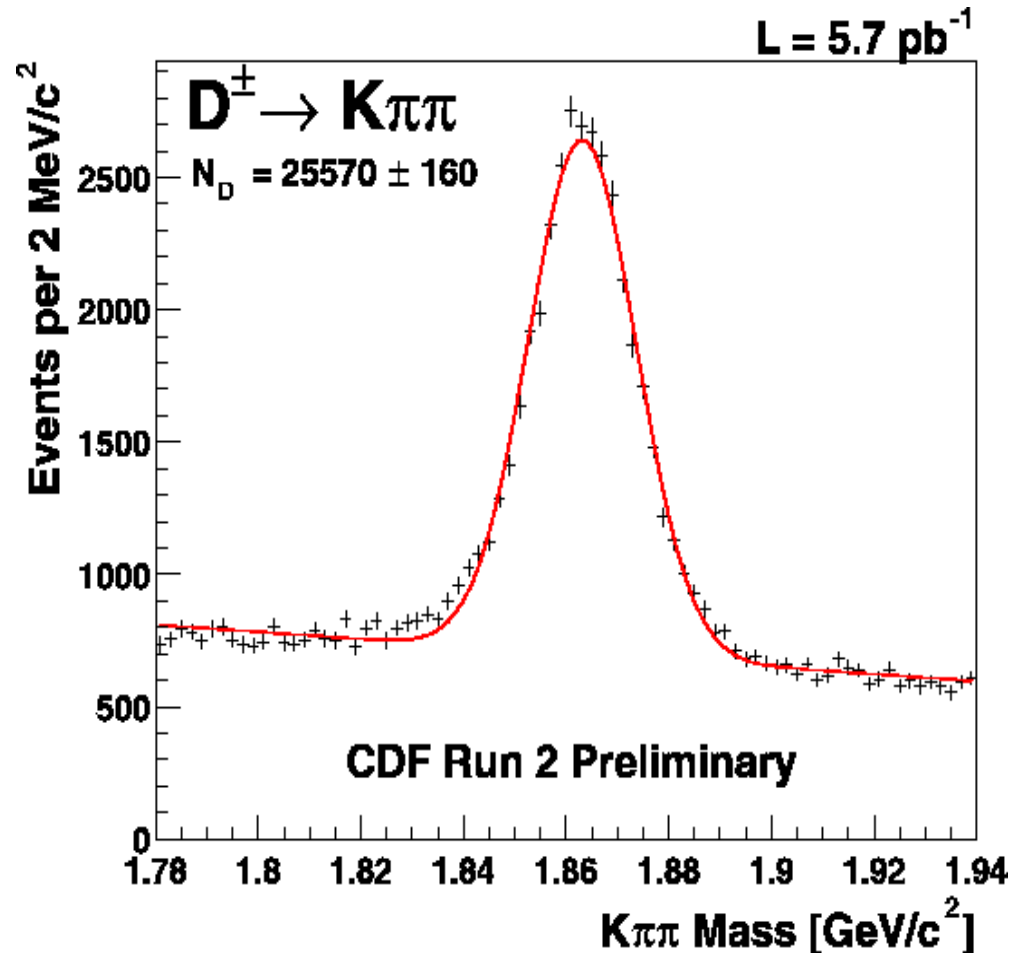
Again Charm: Three prongs

D^\pm reconstruction cuts:

- Offline confirmation of trigger cuts (at least one of the two oppositely charged)
- COT hits: 20(ax.) & 20(st.)
- SVX hits: 3 (only axial)

Candidate:

- ❑ $L_{xy} > 800 \mu\text{m}$
- ❑ $\chi^2(r, \phi) < 30$
- ❑ $P_{\dagger}(D) > 6 \text{ GeV}/c$



Towards B_s : $D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi$ decay

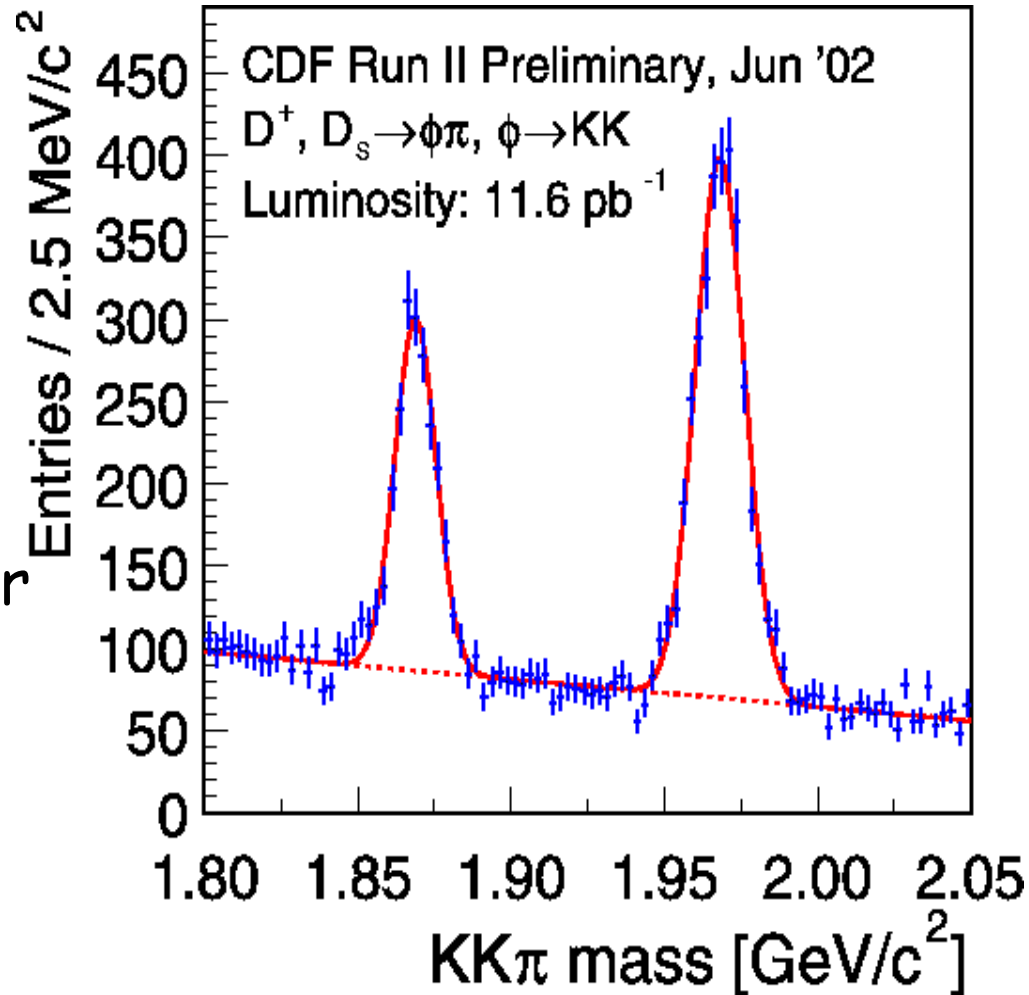
D_s reconstruction cuts:

For each track:

- 20 axial & stereo hits
- SVX hits: 3 (only axial)
- $P_t > 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c$

Candidate:

- ❑ two tracks confirm trigger
- ❑ $\Delta z(K^+, K^-) < 4 \text{ cm}$
- ❑ $1010 < m(\phi) < 1035 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- ❑ $\Delta z(K^+, K^-) < 4 \text{ cm}$
- ❑ $\chi^2(r, \phi) < 7$
- ❑ $L_{xy} > 500 \mu\text{m}$
- ❑ $|\cos(\theta_{hel}^\phi)| > 0.4$



Summary

- ✓ CDF has build the first impact parameter trigger in hadron colliders, **SVT**.
- ✓ **It works properly!** (not obvious a priori)
- ✓ Physics signal, **D⁰** peak, is used as online monitor !
- ✓ Many charm decays are reconstructed in the data set collected with the **SVT** trigger
- ✓ Physics measurements underway
- ✓ **B** decays are under reconstruction

Attend to Manfred Paulini Talk for more details

.....SO

The new adventure with SVT just started...

