Effect of Dead Channels on the DTBX LV1 Trigger (part 2)

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## **GMT and DTBX Trigger Efficiency loss**



Conclusions (sept 05) on the effect of <u>dead cells</u> on LV1 trigger

With the present channels failure rate the effect on DTBX LV1 trigger is essentially negligible.

Even if such rate should slightly increase (by a factor of 2 or 3) the effect on the trigger performance would be very small.

Rather sizeable effects (O(1 %)) are expected with a failure rate an order of magnitude larger than the present one <u>A more realistic case:</u>

If a single wire (or cathode, or strip) draws high current during the run, it is not be possible to disconnect it individually, as it was done at the ISR.

The smallest HV unit which can be switched off is half a layer for wires, and one layer for cathodes or strips

Which is the effect on the DT LV1 trigger ?

Let's study the case in which all the cells which have already shown problems (and which are already disconnected from HV) would have shown the problem during the run, instead of during the commissioning.

I assumed that all the problems were "high current" problems (this is not 100 % true)

In that case one would not have the possibility to disconnect the single wire/cathode/strip, but has to disconnect the corresponding HV channel

This would correspond to about 12 % of "half layers" (about 70 half layers / wheel) Effect on LV1 trigger





HV channels off: summary

The effect of HV channels switched off can be summarised as a DTBX efficiency loss of ~ 0.5 % for every 10 disconnected half layers/wheel

The effect on the GMT is  $\sim 3$  times smaller

The ghost rate does not increase (it actually decreases by some factors)

## Effect on the DT Trigger if one station is completely lost





