The Level 1 track trigger at Belle II

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10.1109/RTC.2010.5750454 (2010-2011)

The Belle II L1 Neural Network Track trigger (2022 ML-based Trigger)

Introduction to the level1 trigger (2024 Belle II Physics Week)

NIMA 1073, 170279 (2025)



Outline

- What is "trigger"
- Belle II track trigger
 - ✓ Baseline design idea
 - ✓ Moving towards machine learning era
- High speed transmission
- Summary and prospect



What is "trigger"?

When you go to a Kaiten-zushi (conveyor belt sushi) restaurant, the delicious dishes come and go, you have to make a decision to "take or pass" in a limited time.

How do you make that decision? What is your concern?

→ (L1) trigger.

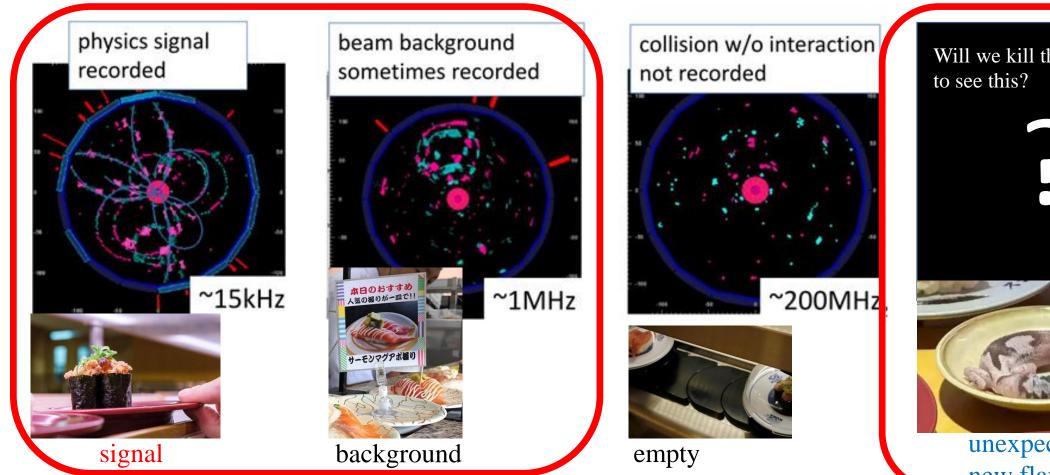


Google AI:

FPC 2025, Vietnam

The first level, or Level-1 (L1) trigger, is a hardware-based system designed to reduce the data volume in real-time by selecting promising collision events.

→ What are the key features to distinguish your signal from background?



Will we kill the possibility unexpected? new flavour?

Remark

L1 trigger is not HLT

hardware trigger small part of the detector data latency constrained

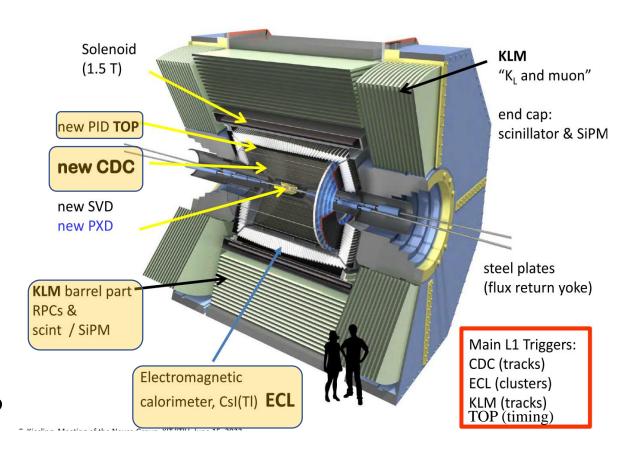
quick decision to keep/drop one event to reduce the throughput of DAQ to HLT

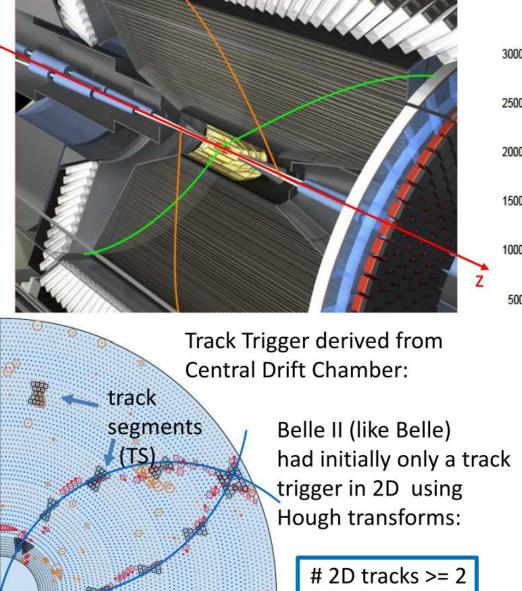
software event reconstruction full detector data soft processing time constraint

prompt event reconstruction without finalized run/detector parameters used for prompt study and detector monitoring/calibration/...

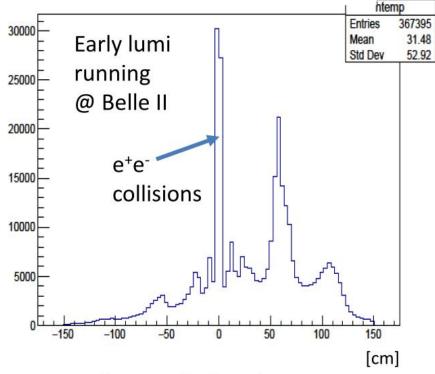
Belle II track trigger Baseline design idea

- Partial data set: CDC, ECL, KLM, TOP
- Hardware based: FPGA
- Latency: $4.4 \mu s$
- Max. rate $30\text{KHz} \rightarrow \text{not trigger limit}$
- Track trigger \rightarrow partial CDC (~2%)
 - ✓ signature of collision data: track coming from the interaction point!
 - ✓ The original baseline design is to start with what Belle did: (FJU, MPI, NTU, ...)
 2D track finder using Hough transform
 - ✓ New in Belle II: including track segment from stereo layers to get track z position for beam BG rejection





z-vertex distribution (offline):



Belle II: majority of events originate from "obstacles" outside of the interaction region (IP) (|z| >> 1 cm): only ~10% from IP

(Courtesy from C. Kiesling)

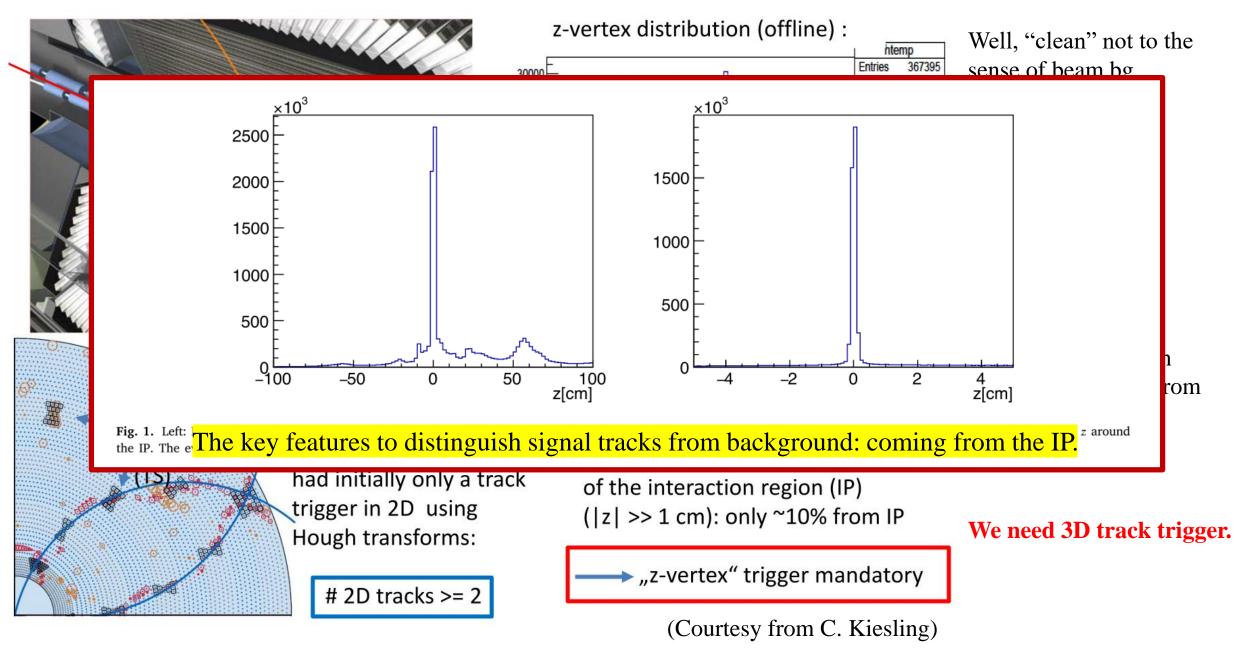
Well, "clean" not to the sense of beam bg.

Beam background

- beam gas
- injection bg.
- luminosity bg.
- Touschek
- synchrotron rad.

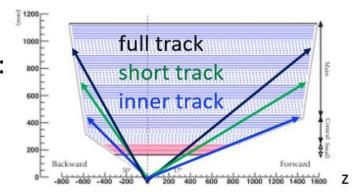
Track can come even from 150 cm away from the IP.

We need 3D track trigger.



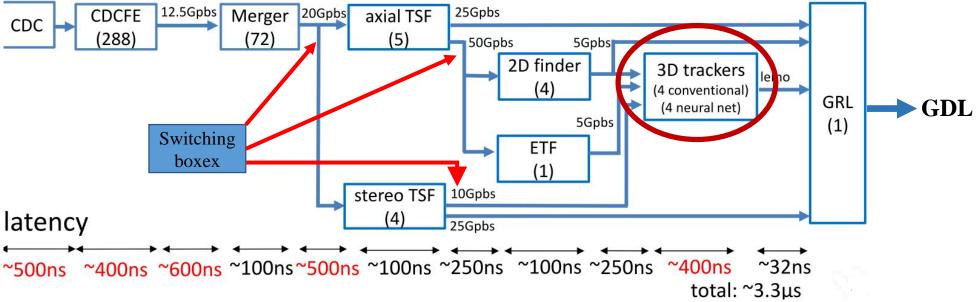
CDC Trigger

- -Role: Trigger charged particles
- -Three kind of track with different θ region:
- -full track (f,y)
- -short track (s)
- -inner track (i)



-Consists of ~100 boards

(): number of boards



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Move towards machine learning era

- The whole Belle II CDC trigger R&D started in ~2010
- The "conventional 3D track finder" is still under R&D (KU, NTU, ...)
 - ✓ 2D output as seed
 - ✓ Searching related track segment in stereo layer in some predefined ROI
 - \checkmark Analytic calculation and fitter to get track z_0 and θ .
- In ~2012, a big group joined us and one respected colleague proposed to adopt such a "neuromorphic" technics in CDC trigger.
 - ✓ At that time, none of us has a clue what that is ...
 - ✓ It is not neuro-network, it is more fancy and performs better, ..., much better?
- After some evaluation, it is decided to go back to use more "conventional" neural network technics
 - ✓ It is still quite "novel" at that time.

(Both conventional/neural-network 3D trigger are more or less ready in ~2020.)

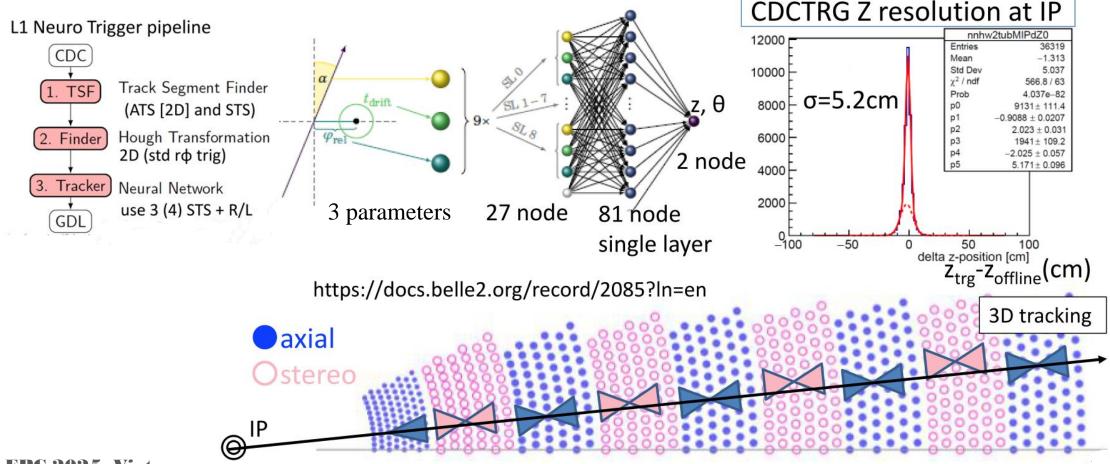
CDC trigger: 3D tracking

-3D track fitting to measure z position, by using neural network

-input: 2D track(ϕ_{rel} , α), central wire hit timing of TSF

-output: z, θ of 3D track

-Training is done at offline with offline reconstructed track



To go one step further to reduce beam background

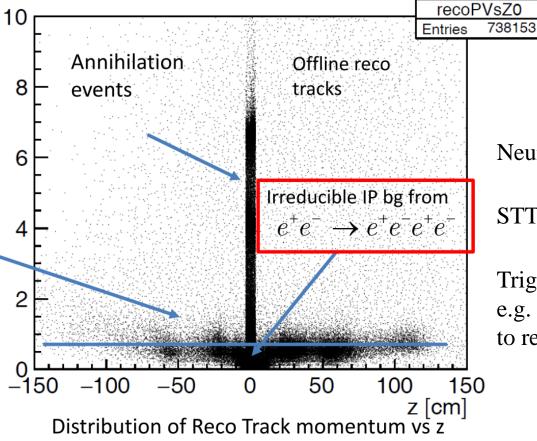
"STT": a Minimum Bias Single Track Trigger

Rate from z-Trigger (y=1) too high due to QED events from IP STT: require only 1 track in CDC volume, then the other tracks are unbiased!

Momentum of particles outside of IP mostly below 1 GeV!!

Collisions of electron with elements of the beam guide system, mainly producing protons from nuclear spallation

cut at p > 0.7 GeV seems OK for a first try



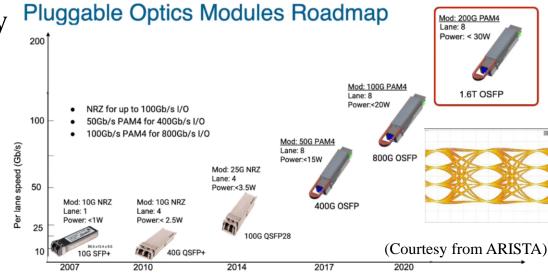
Neural-z trigger online since 2021.

STT:
$$|z| < 15 \ cm$$
, $P_t > 0.7 \frac{GeV}{c}$

Trigger efficiency of low multiplicity events, e.g. $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-(\gamma)$, improved, compared to requiring two tracks.

High speed transmission

- Latency constraint: $4.4 \mu s$
- Optical fiber with high speed transmission transceivers
 - ✓ 10Gbps was novel in 2010
 - ✓ Homemade protocol to reduce input/output latency (compared to Aurora)
 - ✓ Now over 100Gbps using PAM4/6/8 in industry. We are moving in that direction.
- FPGA: pipeline, no dead time, fixed latency
 - \checkmark Vertex 6 → UltraScale+ → ... → VERSAL
 - ✓ ISE \rightarrow VIVADO \rightarrow ... \rightarrow Vitis
- Optical transceiver → photonics (transceiver on chip)



Summary and Prospect

- Application of neural network L1 track trigger at Belle II is done.
 - ✓ Commissioning since 2021
 - ✓ Together with the conventional 3D z-trigger, sort of complimentary each other.
 - ✓ STT improves the trigger efficiency for low multiplicity events
 - ✓ Further electronics upgrade planned for LS2
- By the end of LS1, electronics is upgraded,
 - ✓ Larger FPGA, 25Gbps transceiver, PCIe 6
 - ✓ More CDC hit information implemented into 2D track finder
- Short track finder is also implemented (mostly for low Pt tracks)
- More under R&D
 - ✓ 3D Hough
 - ✓ new trigger recipes (e.g. ...)