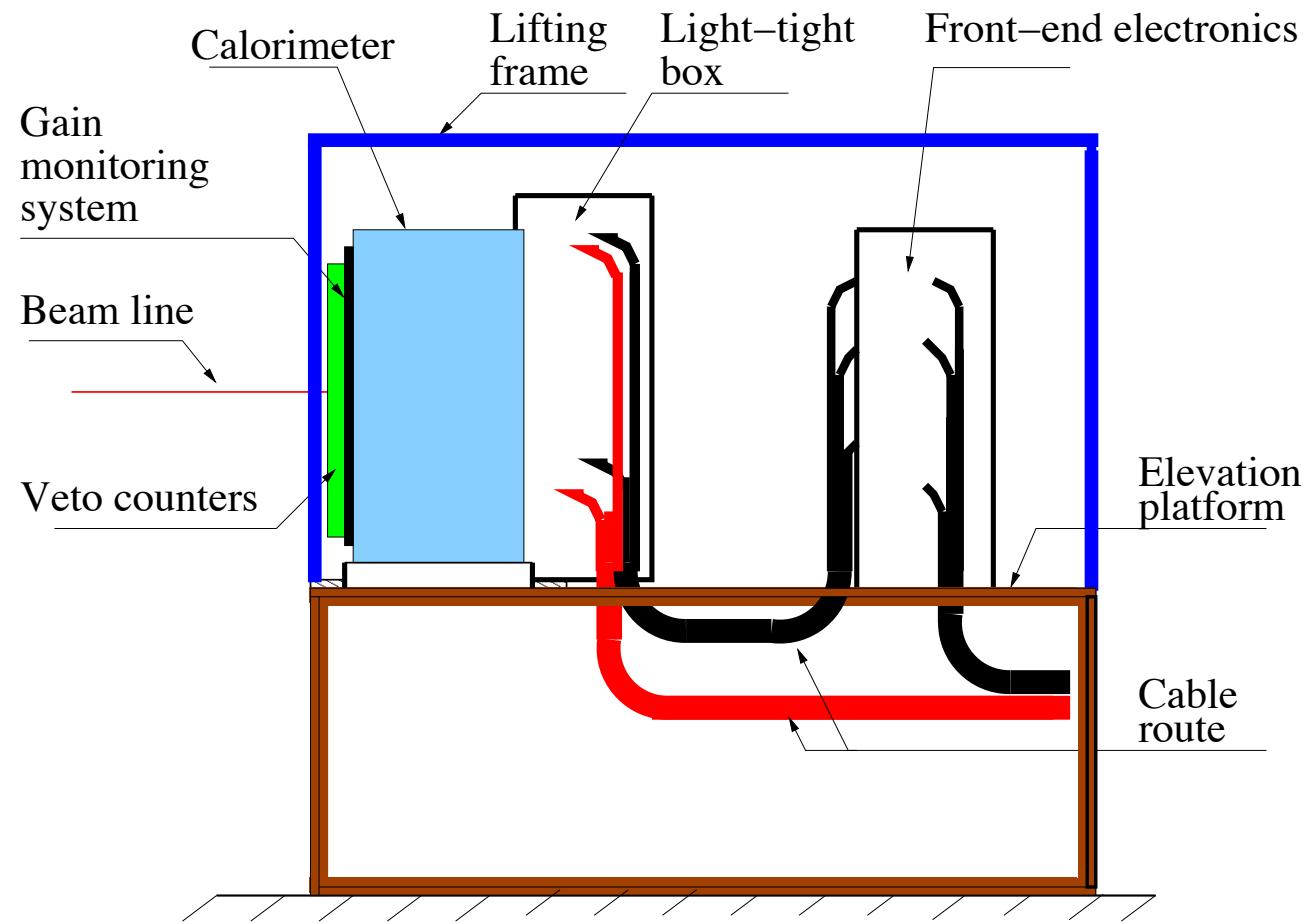
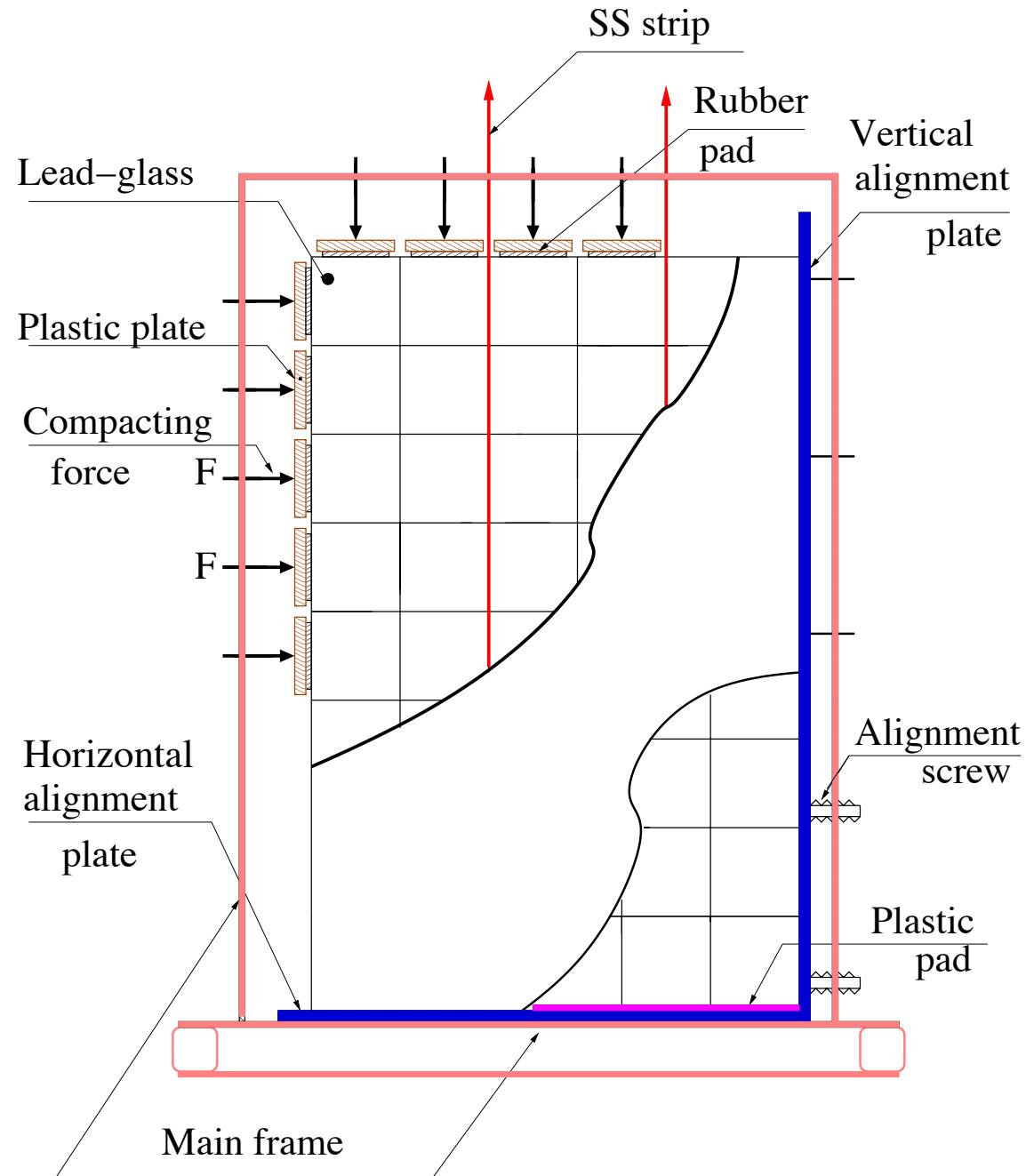


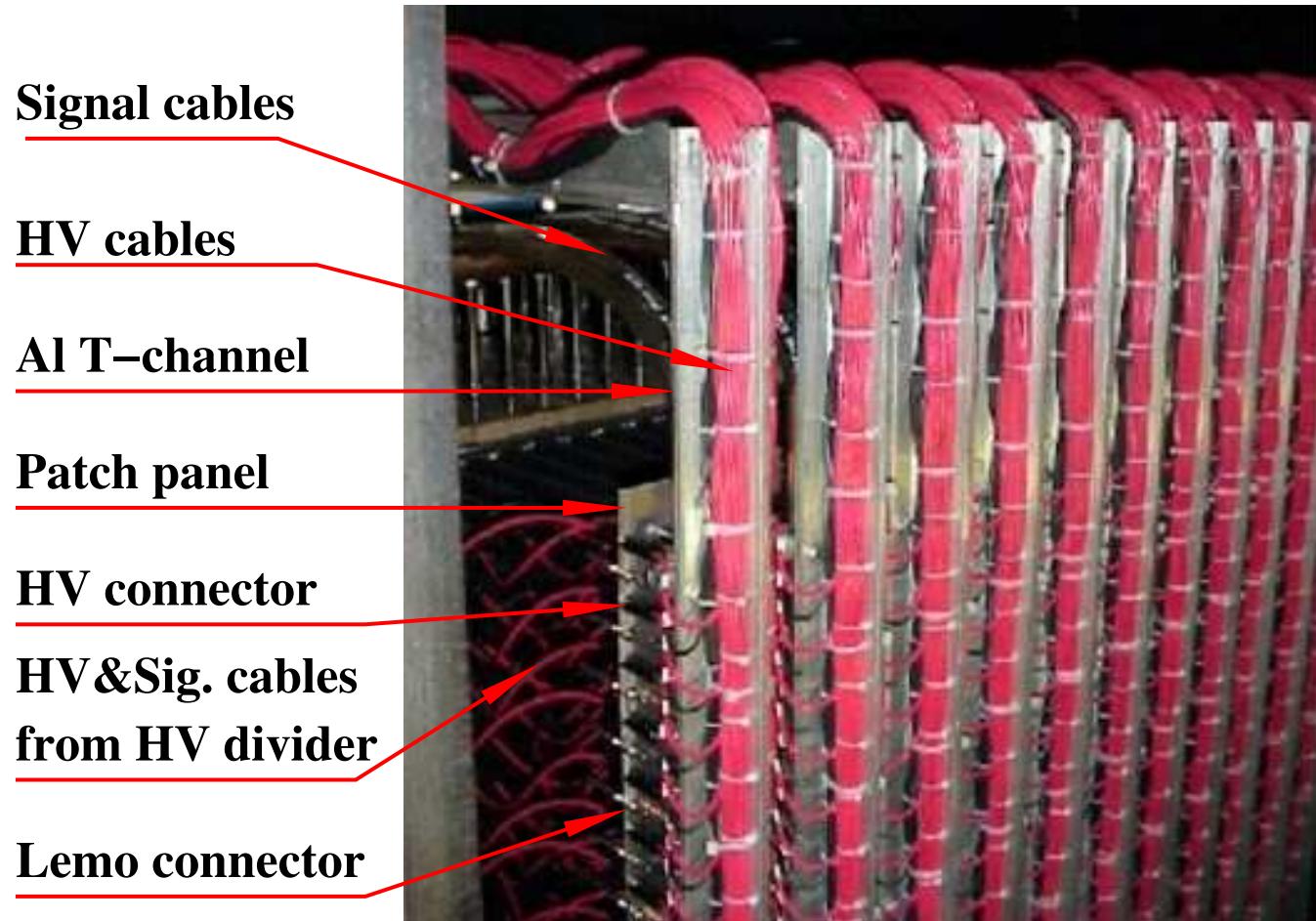
Calorimeter Trigger considerations

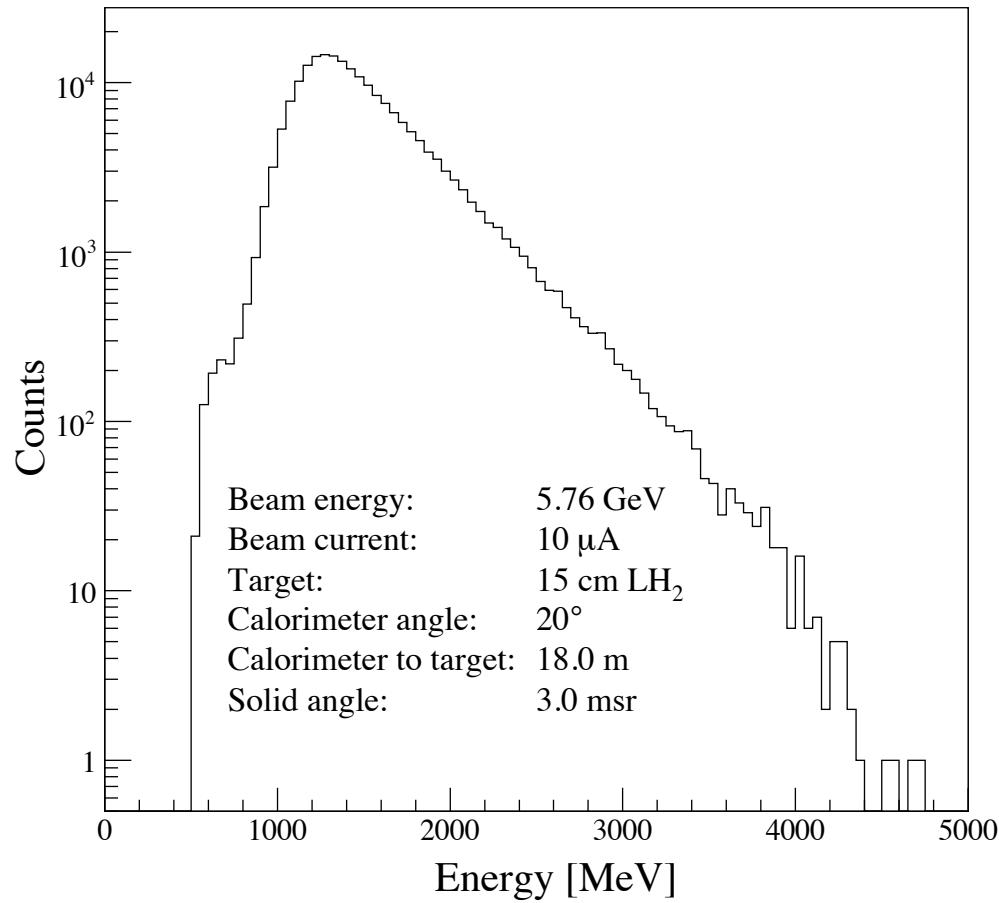
Bogdan Wojtsekhowski

May 16, 2012



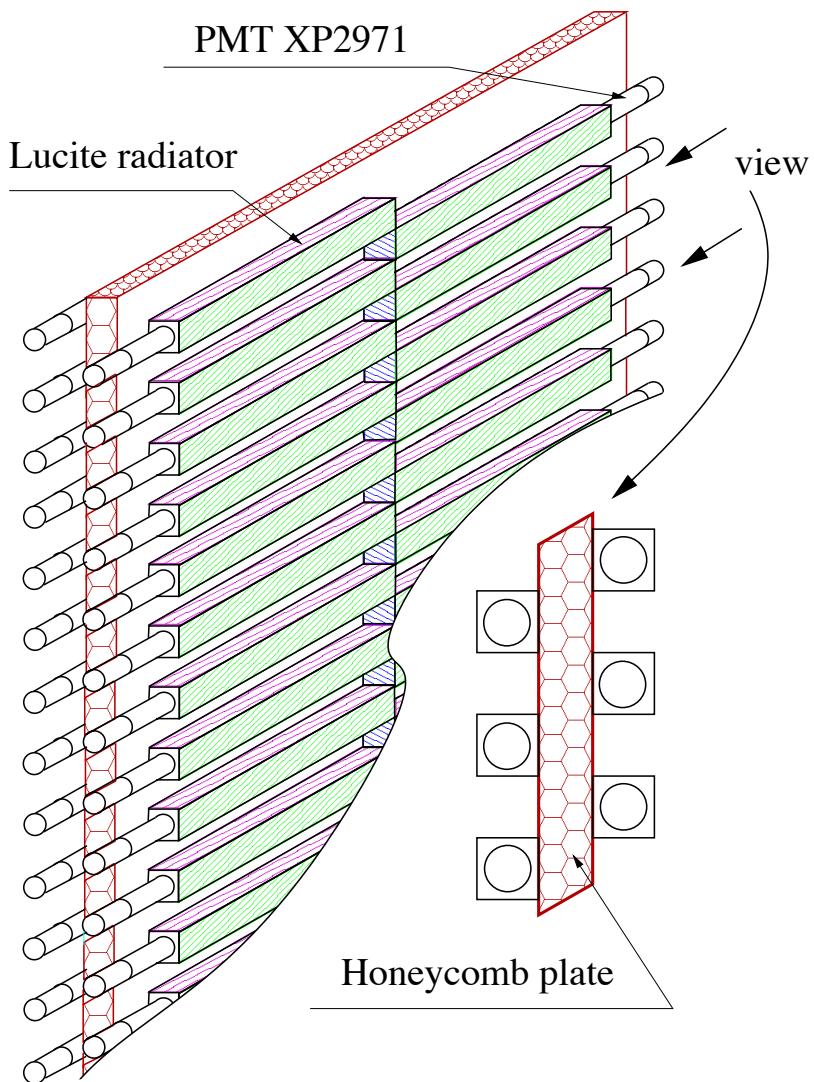




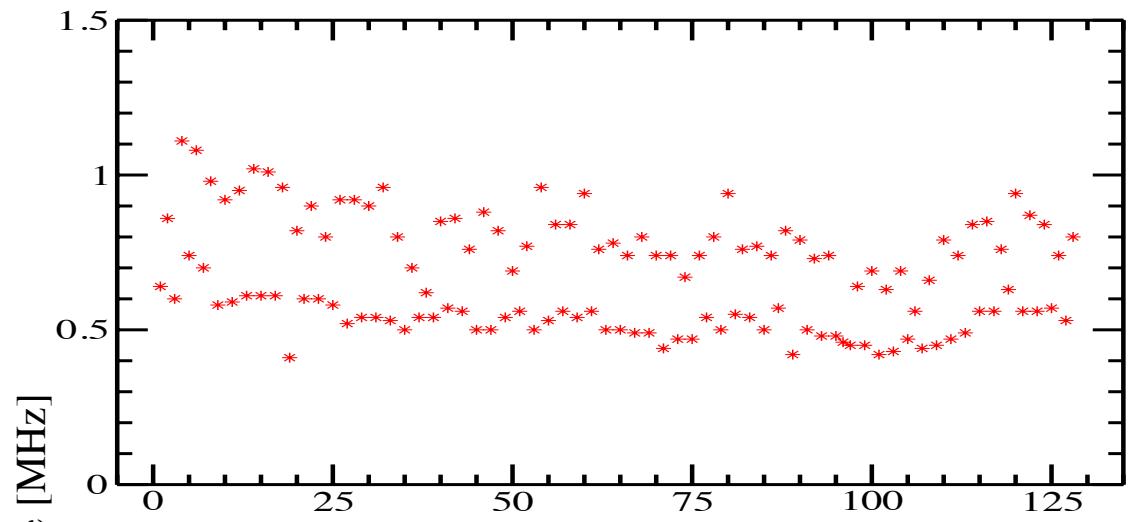


$$f = A \times \exp(-B \times E_{thr}/E_{max}), \quad (1)$$

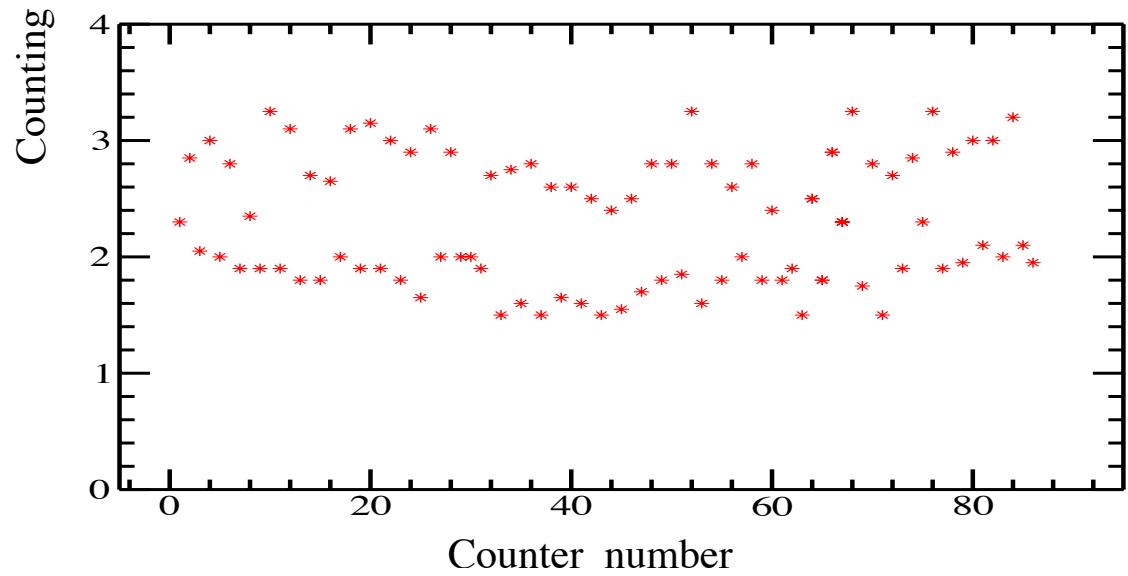
where E_{max} is the maximum energy of an elastically scattered electron for a given scattering angle, A an angle-dependent constant, and B a universal constant $\approx 9 \pm 1$.

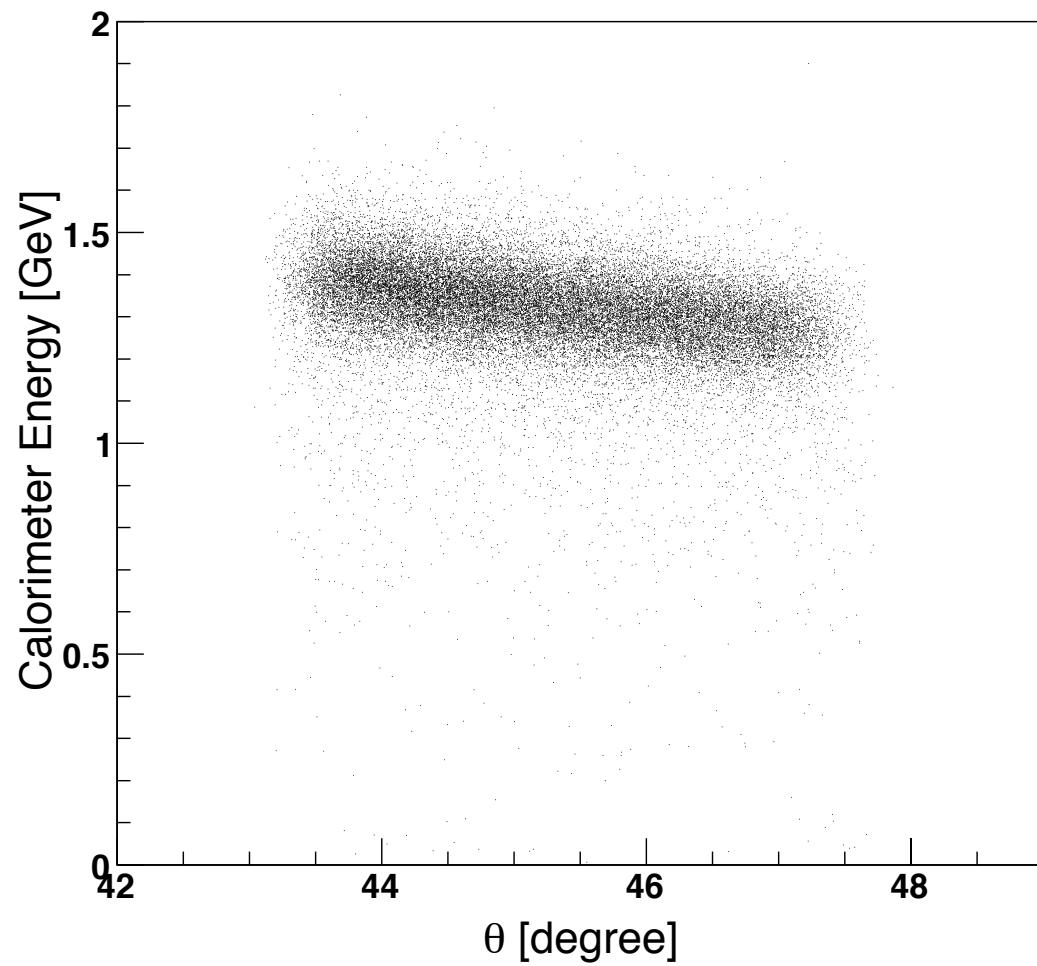


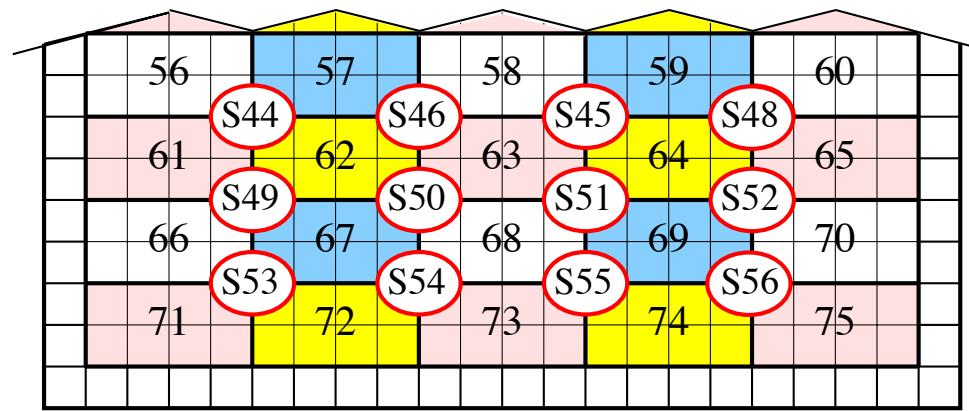
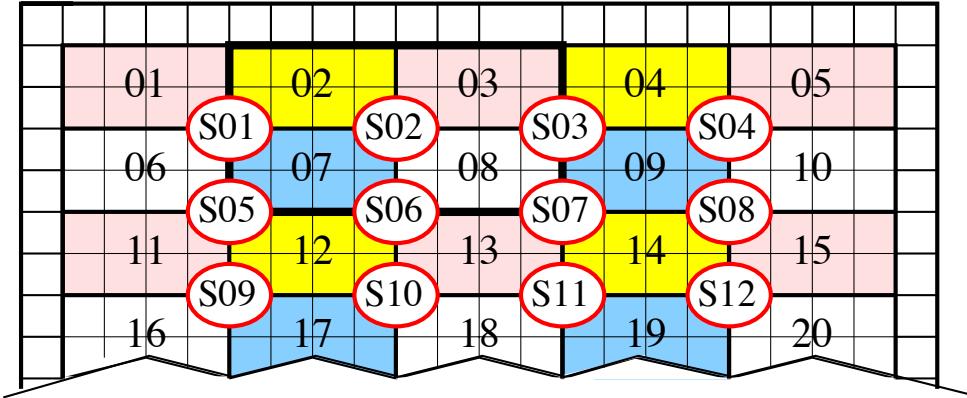
Horizontal Veto Detector



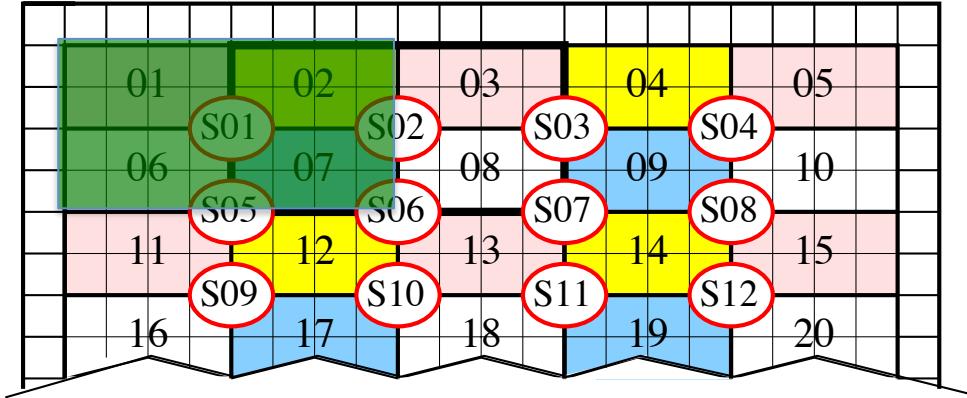
Vertical Veto Detector



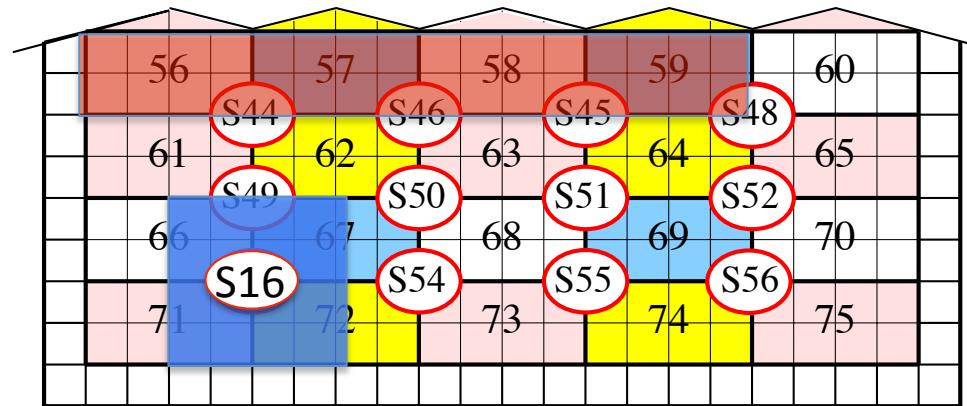




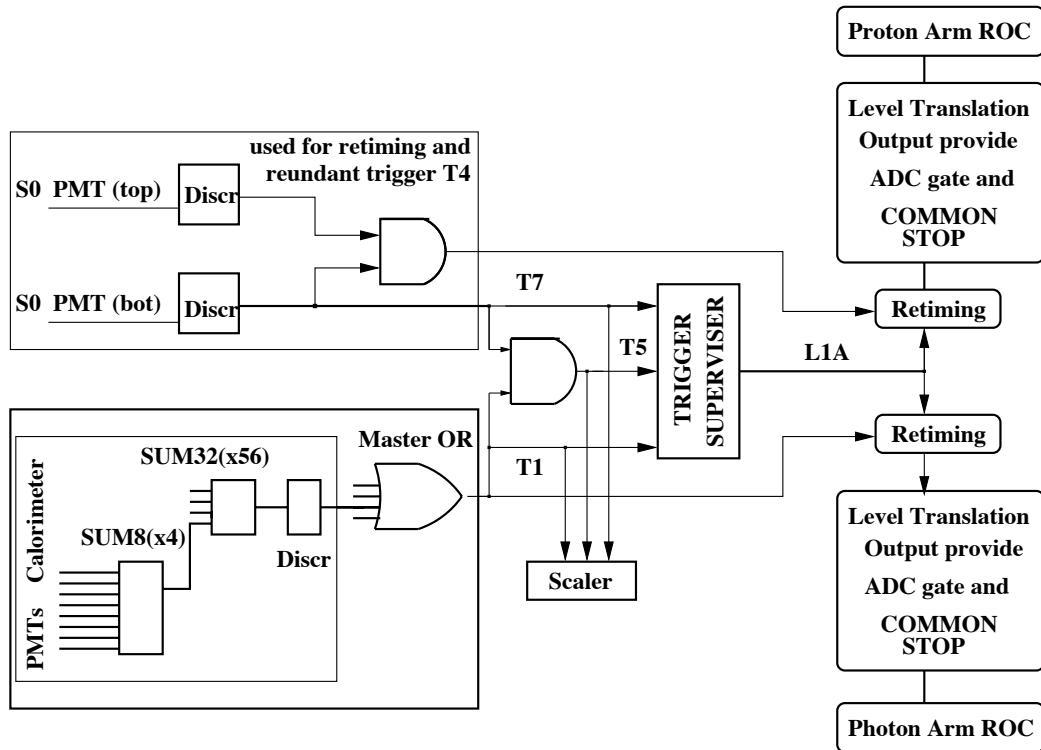
RCS: 2x4



GEP-3: 1x8



GEP-5: 2x2

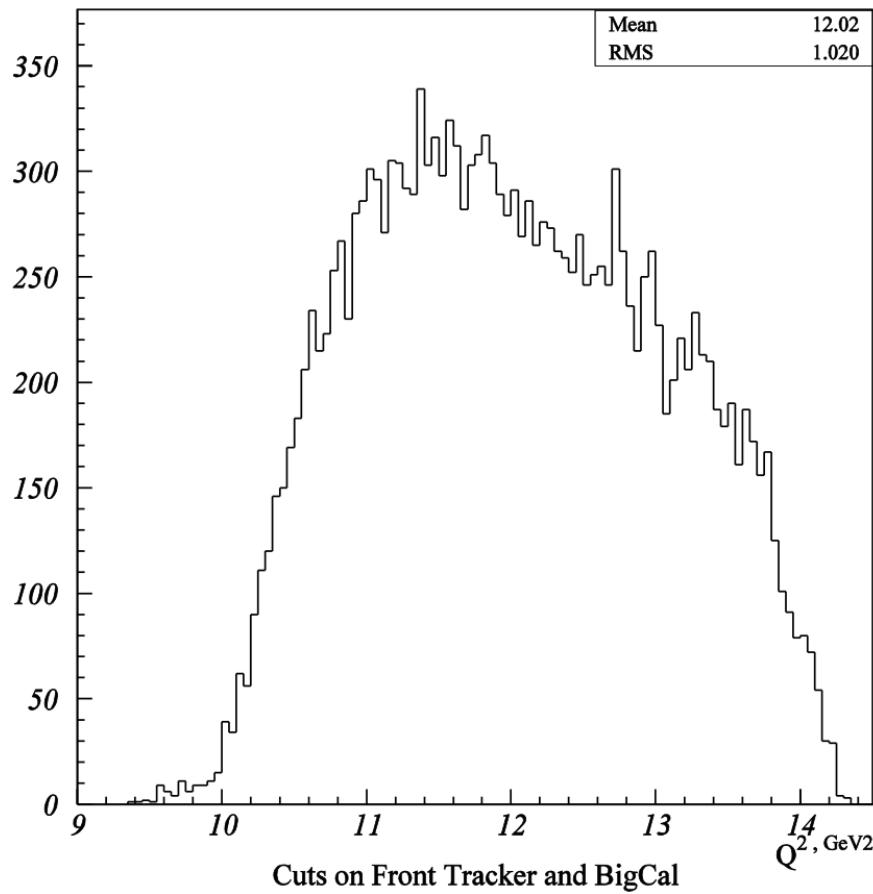


Number of the different modules:

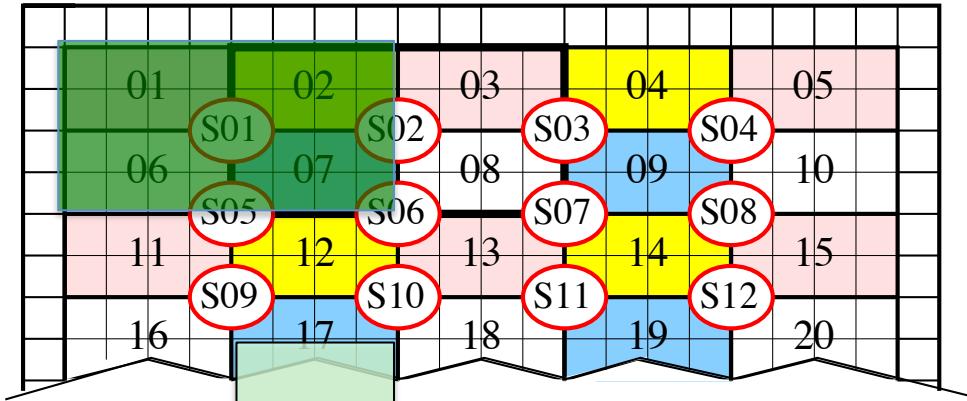
- a) SP(primary) = NB(lock)/8
- b) S32 = SP/4 × 4 = SP
- c) Discr = S32

Number of the different modules:

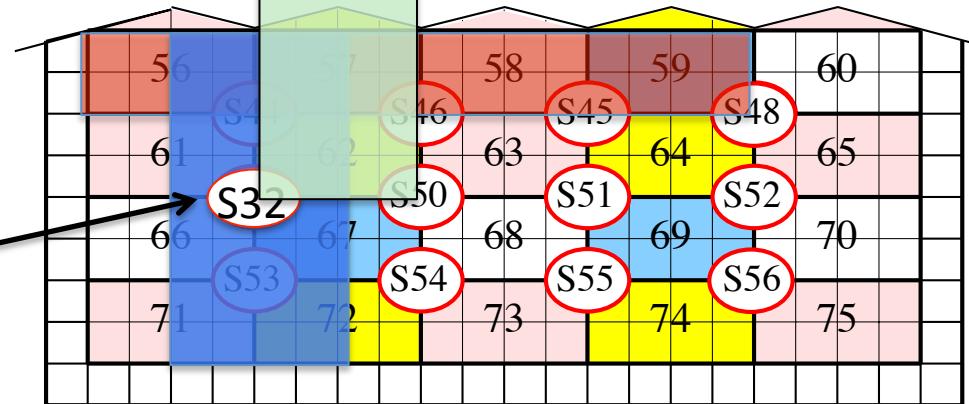
- a) SP(primary) = NB(lock)/4
- b) S16 = SP/4 × 4 = SP
- c) Discr = S16



RCS: 2x4



GEP-3: 1x8



GEP-5: 4x2

- Max vertical angle $\sim \frac{1}{4}$ $\Rightarrow 30 \text{ cm} / 4 < 8 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow$ spread of the signal over TWO blocks
- Variation of the electron energy with horizontal position $- +/ - 0.75 \text{ GeV}/5.0 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow$ for width of 25 blocks, 4x2 option will provide 8 groups – Good!