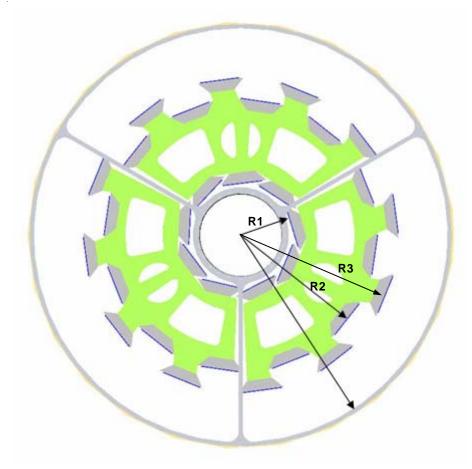
LG 1/29/2007 Updated 02/02/2007

Calculation of rates on the HFT for the 33 ladder 2007 version

HFT consists of



R1 = 9 ladders @ 2.5cm R2 = 12 ladders @ 6.5cm

R3 = 12 ladders @ 7.5cm

With 10 sensors @ 2cm x 2cm per ladder

<u>Data</u>

(from Howard Matis, Howard Wieman, Andrew Rose e-mail) At RHIC I luminosity

The rate with a 4 ms integration time

1.5 cm 72 /cm²

2.5 cm 37

4.5 cm 17

5.5 cm 13

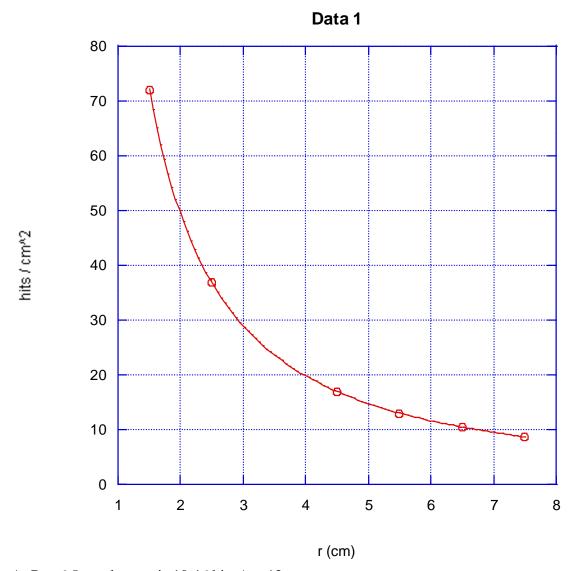
The UPC electrons result in 2.5cm - 15.9 hits/cm² 6.5cm - .291 hits/cm²

7.5cm - .1 hits/cm^2

Analysis

Fitting the data from the 4ms integration time interactions given above





At R = 6.5cm, the rate is 10.46 hits / cm² At R = 7.5cm, the rate is 8.66 hits / cm²

Assuming: *Total rate* = *TPC charged particle rate* + *UPC electron rate* We get:

Rate @ R1 (2.5cm) = 37 + 15.9 = 52.9

Rate @ R2 (6.5cm) = 10.46 + .291 = 10.75

Rate @ R1 (7.5cm) = 8.66 + 0.1 = 8.76

So:

Raw data from ADC = 12 bits * 640^2 pixel array *10 sensors*33 ladders * 250 frames/s = **50.7 GB / s**

Post CDS = 9 bits $*640^2$ pixel array *10 sensors *33 ladders *250 frames/s = **38 GB / s**

After cluster finding with 18 bit addresses we are duplicating data since we are taking data at a rate of 1 KHz but every frame we read out contains a full set of hits, so:

HFT (hits) / second = SUM R1, R2, R3 [(rate) * (area) *10 detectors *(# of ladders)] * 1000 frames/s

= (19044 + 5160 + 4205) * 1000 = 28,409,000 hits / sec

According to our data format (http://www.lbnl.leog.org/rdo/Data_format_HFT.pdf), we pad the 18 bit addresses to get to 32 bit byte boundaries so

* 32 bits = 113.6 MB/s