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Fine synchronization of the CMS muon drift-tube local trigger using cosmic rays

CMS Collaboration

ABSTRACT: The CMS experiment uses self-triggering arrays of drift tubes in the barrel muon trigger to perform the identification of the correct bunch crossing. The identification is unique only if the trigger chain is correctly synchronized. In this paper, the synchronization performed during an extended cosmic ray run is described and the results are reported. The random arrival time of cosmic ray muons allowed several synchronization aspects to be studied and a simple method for the fine synchronization of the Drift Tube Local Trigger at LHC to be developed.

KEYWORDS: Large detector systems for particle and astroparticle physics; Trigger detectors

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1 Introduction

The primary goal of the Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) experiment [1] is to explore physics at the TeV energy scale, exploiting the proton-proton collisions delivered by the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [2]. In order to achieve very high luminosity, the bunch crossing (BX) frequency of the proton beams is large: 40.08 MHz. This large BX frequency requires an accurate synchronization of all the detector components that trigger the data acquisition.

In the muon barrel detector [3] the trigger electronics will start the signal processing with a variable delay since the time of flight (TOF) of a muon between the interaction point and the detector varies from 12 ns for the closest muon station to 35 ns for the farthest one. The Drift Tubes Local Trigger (DTLT) electronics generates trigger primitives based on the measurements of the Drift Tubes (DT) detectors of the barrel muon system of CMS. In each chamber, the DTLT generates track segments from the alignment of hits and assigns the BX. A unique identification of the BX, independent of the muon momentum and direction, requires the phase of the sampling clock of the DTLT electronics to be adjusted with a precision of 1 ns. This adjustment can be achieved using a programmable delay (0–25 ns) available for each chamber. This "fine synchronization" is the topic of this paper.

The method initially planned for the LHC operations consists of a scan of the fine delay for each chamber to maximize the DTLT efficiency, using muons from LHC p-p collisions. This method, although very reliable, has the disadvantage of being time consuming and requiring rather stable LHC running conditions. In this paper we present an alternative and independent way to synchronize the DT Local Trigger system. Cosmic ray muons are asynchronous with respect to the clock and they span the whole 25 ns cycle, replicating the effect of many LHC runs with shifted phases of the sampling clock. The DTLT performance is optimal when the muon arrival time in a

chamber has a well defined phase with respect to the local clock of the chamber. Cosmic ray muon data, taken in 2008 during the Cosmic Run At Four Tesla (CRAFT), have been used to measure this optimal phase for all chambers, based on the capability of the DT detector to measure precisely the track crossing time. These measurements, performed before the LHC start-up, can be used during data taking for a fast fine synchronization of the DTLTs. Muons are produced in p-p collisions at a well defined time with respect to the LHC clock; the local clock of each chamber will be adjusted such that the mean phase between the muon signal from the chamber and the local clock is equal to the optimal phase determined with the cosmic ray data analysis.

This paper is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the features of the DTLT, with particular attention to the fine synchronization issues specific to the DTLT electronics. Section 3 describes the method which was used to synchronize the chambers during CRAFT. This method relies on the fact that cosmic ray muons arrive at random times with respect to the clock and can not be applied to LHC collision data. Section 4 describes the measurement of the optimal phase of the DTLT trigger for all chambers performed with cosmic ray muon data taken in 2008 during CRAFT. Section 5 explains how the results of section 4 can be used to perform the synchronization for normal LHC operation.

2 The DT local trigger and its synchronization

A detailed description of the CMS experiment can be found elsewhere [1]. The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid, of 6 m internal diameter, providing a field of 3.8 T. Within the field volume are the silicon pixel and strip tracker, the crystal electromagnetic calorimeter and the brass/scintillator hadron calorimeter. Muons are measured in gas-ionization detectors embedded in the steel return yoke. The Trigger and Timing Control system (TTC) [4] distributes the 40.08 MHz clock and broadcasts the control signals and the general Level 1 (L1) trigger strobe to the electronics of the experiment.

CMS uses a right-handed coordinate system, with the origin at the nominal collision point, the x -axis pointing to the center of the LHC, the y -axis pointing up (perpendicular to the LHC plane), and the z -axis along the anticlockwise-beam direction. The polar angle, θ , is measured from the positive z -axis and the azimuthal angle, ϕ , is measured in the x - y plane.

The barrel muon detector [3] consists of 250 chambers arranged in four muon stations named, starting from the interaction point, MB1, MB2, MB3, and MB4, embedded in the steel yoke. The steel yoke is divided along the beam direction in five wheels, numbered from -2 to +2, each one with 12 sectors in the transverse plane, sector 1 being at $\phi = 0$. A chamber is made of layers of drift tubes staggered by half a cell. Layers are arranged in groups of four to form SuperLayers (SL). Two SLs measure the track in the r - ϕ plane, while in the three innermost stations a third SL measures also the track in the longitudinal plane (r - θ plane). Each DT chamber consists of the three (two in MB4 stations) SLs of drift tubes, their Read Out Boards (ROB) electronics, the TRigger Board (TRB) electronics and one Trigger and Timing Control receiver (TTCrx). The TTCrx receives the 40.08 MHz clock from the TTC and broadcasts it both to the ROBs and to the TRBs, hence a muon chamber can be considered as one intrinsically synchronous block. The signals of the DT wires are sampled and processed by the TRB to provide DTLT primitives, i.e. track segments and their associated BX, which are sent to the next steps of the muon trigger [5]. The front-end trigger

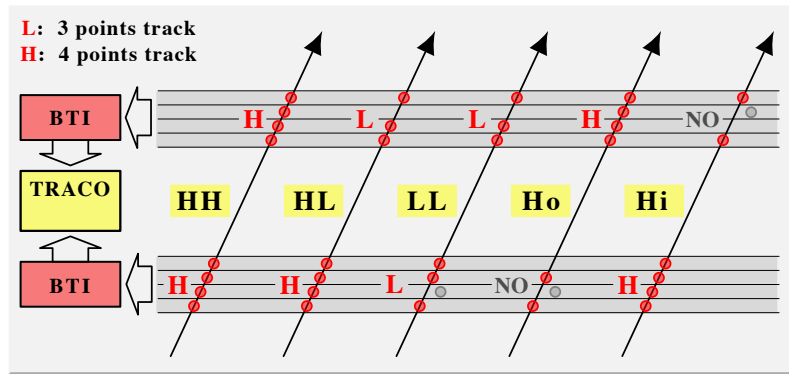


Figure 1. DT Local Trigger quality classification. Hits along the muon track in the two SLs of the r - ϕ view are indicated by small circles; the output of the trigger primitives from a single SL, generated by the Bunch and Track Identifiers (BTI), and the trigger primitives correlating hits in two SLs, generated by the TRack COrrelator device (TRACO), are shown for different cases.

device of the TRB is the Bunch and Track Identifier (BTI), which finds alignments of hits in each SL and assigns them a BX number [6]. The performance depends on two relevant parameters: the drift velocity and the time pedestal for the drift time computation [7]. The device samples each wire at twice the LHC frequency. The time of signal sampling de-facto defines the uncertainty in the BTI “fit” of the hits and in the accuracy of the track segments parameters. The output of the BTI is provided at 40.08 MHz, selecting the best alignments found in the last two sampling clocks.

All possible trigger primitive types delivered by the DTLT are sketched in figure 1. In each SL, the alignments of 3 out of 4, or 4 out of 4 hits are named Low (L) or High (H) quality, respectively. If such alignments are matched together between the two SLs, the quality of the trigger primitive then becomes HH, HL or LL. The best possible quality (HH) is delivered when hits of all the eight layers from the two SLs in the r - ϕ view are aligned. Accurate studies were performed with a ~ 40 MHz bunched muon beam at the CERN SPS in 2003 and 2004 as reported in ref. [8, 9]. The DTLT efficiency was measured as a function of the TTCrx fine delays applied and hence of the time phase of the track with respect to the clock in the chamber. The observed fraction of HH triggers is shown in figure 2; it ranges from $\sim 65\%$ in a window of ~ 10 ns to below 30% in a window of less than ~ 5 ns; the curve has a periodicity of 25 ns. This structure is due to the finite frequency at which the signal wires are sampled in the BTI.

In the LHC collisions, particles from the interaction region arrive in a muon station within an almost fixed time window, whose position depends on their average TOF. If the arrival time of tracks, as seen by the DTLT electronics, were well defined with respect to the clock leading edge (as was the case for the Test Beam data mentioned above), one would simply set the delay such that the arrival time is on the plateau shown in figure 2 and a ~ 5 ns accuracy would be sufficient. However, this arrival time, called muon arrival time hereafter, has a spread given by the propagation of the signals from the track crossing point in the chamber to the front end electronics which can be as long as 10 ns in the r - ϕ plane; additional contributions are related to variations in TOF due to the bending in the magnetic field and to different path lengths due to the chamber dimensions (~ 4 ns). The resulting time window of 10–15 ns should overlap as much as possible with the plateau.

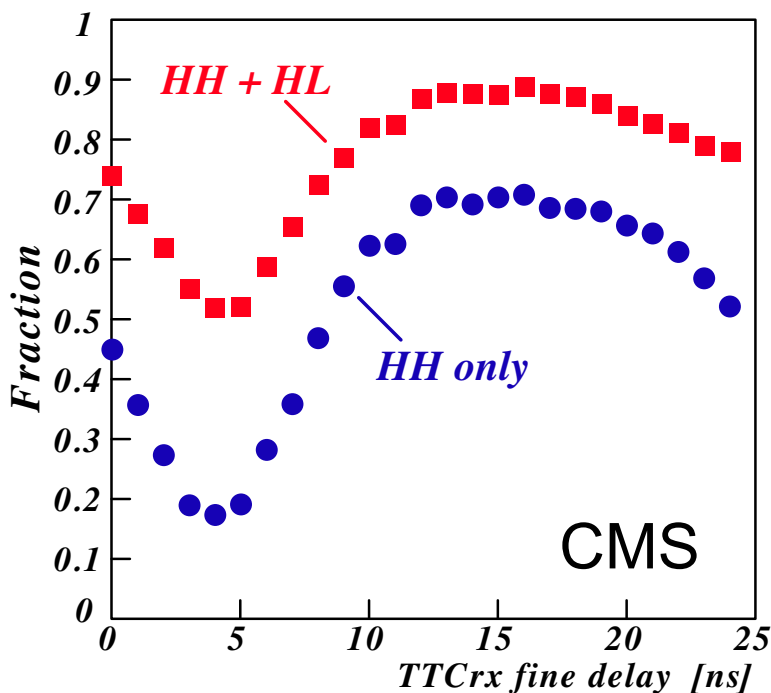


Figure 2. DTLT fraction for HH and HH+HL trigger primitives with respect to all triggered events as a function of the TTCrx delay adjustment. This was measured using a bunched muon test beam and an external scintillator trigger [8].

Since this plateau has a width of ~ 10 ns, we need a ~ 1 ns precision to have an optimal efficiency of the HH triggers and the parent BX of all the tracks reaching a chamber uniquely identified.

The fine synchronization is illustrated for the four chambers of a sector in figure 3. The absolute time is shown on the horizontal axis. The black curve represents the track of an outwards propagating muon coming from the interaction region. The circles indicate the mean value of the muon arrival time in each station. Before synchronization (left plot), the BX clock edges of the different chambers are in a random position with respect to the absolute time due to differences in the distributed clock signals. The fine synchronization consists in adjusting the clock in each chamber in order to have the maximum efficiency of HH triggers. As shown in figure 2, such maximum efficiency is obtained when the muon arrival time in the chamber has a well defined phase with respect to the local clock. The resulting setting is shown in the right part of the figure. The spread of the arrival time of different tracks (due to different path lengths and signal time propagation) is not reported. The time indicated by the circle represents the mean value of the arrival time of the tracks from the interaction point to the chamber of muons with a transverse momentum above a predefined value. The fine synchronization is achieved adjusting the time phase between the sampling clock and the machine clock, by setting the fine delay (104 ps step) provided inside the TTCrx of each chamber. The change of the sampling time of the signals is equivalent to a modification of the reference time used in the track fit performed by the trigger electronics.

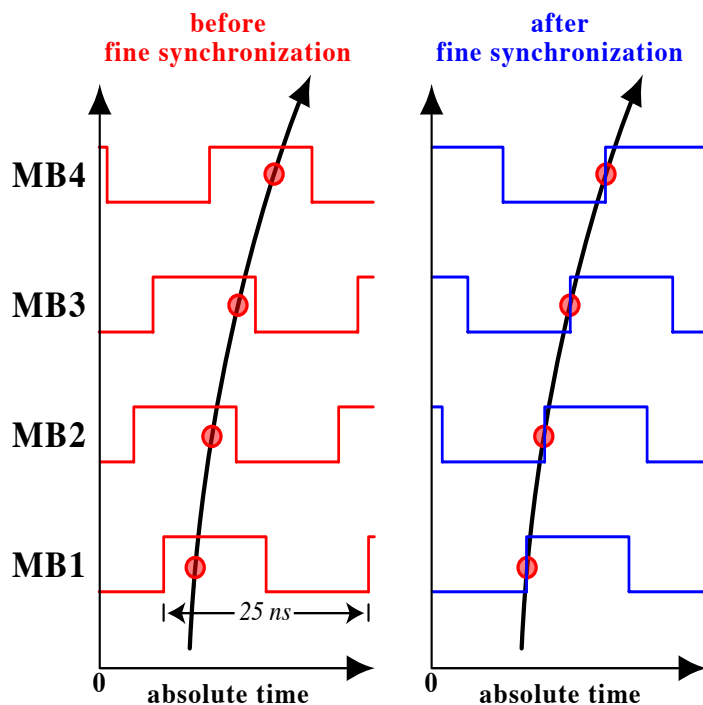


Figure 3. Simplified visualization of a muon arrival time in the four stations of a sector of the DT barrel muon system as a function of the absolute time before and after “fine synchronization”. The circle indicates the mean value of the arrival time of the tracks crossing a chamber. The BX clock leading edges of the different chambers are in a random position before fine synchronization (left plot). After fine synchronization (right plot) the phase of the clock edge in the chambers has a specific value defined by maximizing the HH DTLT efficiency. For simplicity, this value is assumed here to be zero for each chamber, when the phase is measured with respect to the leading edge of the clock.

3 Cosmic ray muon synchronization for CRUZET and CRAFT

The CMS Collaboration conducted a month-long data-taking exercise, known as the Cosmic Run At Four Tesla, during October–November 2008, with the goal of commissioning the experiment for extended operation [10]. With all the installed detector systems participating, CMS recorded 270 million cosmic ray events with the solenoid at its nominal axial field strength of 3.8 T. Prior to CRAFT and during the final installation phase of the experiment, a series of one week long commissioning exercises, to record cosmic ray events, took place from May to September 2008. Progressively, an increasing fraction of the experiment participated. These runs without magnetic field are known as the Cosmic RUN at ZERo Tesla (CRUZET). Three hundred million cosmic ray triggers were accumulated throughout such conditions.

The DT muon barrel detector provided the trigger throughout the cosmic ray data taking. The first level trigger signal was given by the coincidence, at the same BX, of at least two DTLTs in different chambers in the same or neighboring sectors as described in ref. [11]. Since cosmic rays have no time relation with the CMS clock and cross the detector with different angles and rates, a first coarse synchronization has been made in order to have, in almost all events, the same latency

of the L1 signal independently of the geographical position (chamber, sector, wheel) where the DTLTs were generated. This was performed by aligning the BX of the DTLTs of the different chambers, more details can be found in ref. [11].

For the fine synchronization performed during CRUZET and CRAFT, specific data were collected triggering with only one chamber in each of the top sectors (sectors 3, 4, 5 of each wheel, see e.g. ref. [12]). The BX number was assigned to the event by the DTLT of the chamber giving the L1 trigger, whereas the BX distribution of HH triggers in chambers not contributing to the L1 was used to provide the direct measurement of the relative clock phase.

The periodic dependence of the BX distribution shape with respect to the TTCrx fine delay was inspected using a dedicated set of 12 runs. In each run, the DTLT data of a whole sector were read out using the L1 strobe generated by the MB3 station only. Run-by-run the clock phases of the other three stations were moved in steps of 2 ns thus allowing a complete phase scan. The MB3 TTCrx delay was left fixed at 12.5 ns. The BX distribution of DTLT trigger primitives with HH quality is shown in figure 4 for one chamber of the MB4 station and for different values of its TTCrx delay. The BX distribution changes when shifting the phase, passing from a sharp peak, through intermediate stages, where events are shared in two contiguous BXs, to a sharp peak again, shifted by one BX with respect to the previous one. As an indicator of "unique BX identification", hence of a good fine synchronization, we used the difference, av , between the average of the BX distribution and the BX with the maximum number of entries.¹ This is a convenient variable since it is independent of the latency actually used and is proper to each chamber. Any muon trigger, after coarse synchronization, could have been used for collecting the data: operationally we have chosen to trigger on a single chamber for simplicity, and MB3 chambers were the obvious choice since they are the largest ones, giving the largest rate of cosmic ray muons.

The distribution of av in ns is plotted in figure 5 for MB1, MB2 and MB4 as a function of their local TTCrx delay. As expected, it ranges from -0.5 BX to 0.5 BX, i.e. from -12.5 ns to $+12.5$ ns, being zero by definition at the optimal phase value. These plots show that the average BX time depends linearly on the TTCrx fine delay, the deviations from linearity being less than 2 ns. Having verified this linear dependence through this preliminary analysis, the fine synchronization for CRAFT was performed measuring the time of the average BX with the data collected in each chamber and shifting their TTCrx fine delay accordingly. As an example, figure 6 shows the distribution of av values for a subset of chambers before and after the TTCrx delay adjustment, triggering with all studied sectors. The distribution after the delay adjustment is narrower.

Throughout the CRAFT run, the DT Track Finder provided a stable muon trigger rate of ~ 250 Hz as described in ref. [11]. The stability of the synchronization was monitored and verified continuously during the data taking. It has been checked using the mean value of the BX distribution of primitives with HH quality in each chamber.

The method described here, used for the fine synchronization of cosmic ray data taking, can only be applied when the arrival time of the tracks spans over a time range of at least one BX

¹The BX of the MB3 chamber that provided the trigger signal could have been chosen as reference. The choice of using instead the BX peak value of each chamber as their own reference makes more apparent the specific scope of the local trigger fine synchronization with respect to the initial coarse synchronization. The initial coarse synchronization equalizes the cable paths chamber-to-chamber in order to give constant latency for the L1. While the coarse synchronization aligns in time the BX peak values, the fine synchronization aims at optimizing the BX distribution.

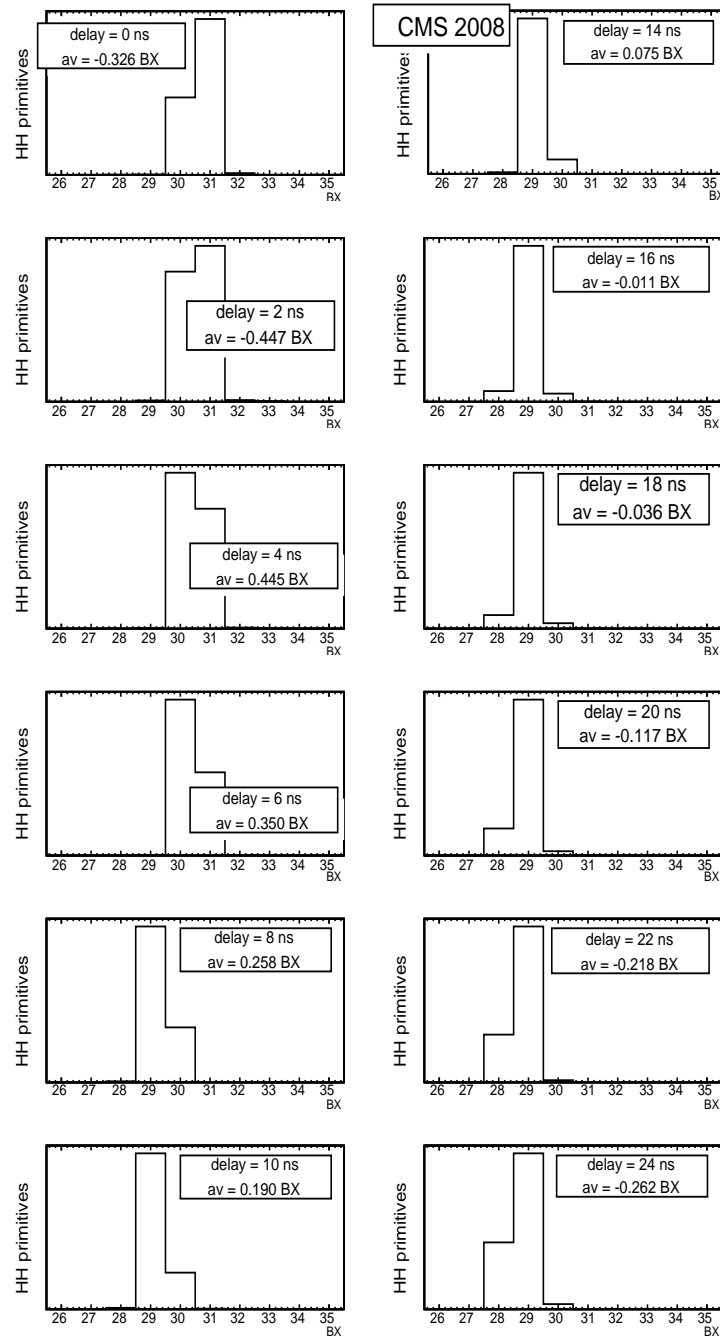


Figure 4. BX distribution of high quality (HH) trigger primitives in one chamber. Data are from the MB4 chamber of sector 11 of wheel -1 , with a L1 signal taken from station MB3 only; there are about 1500 events for each delay setting. The histograms are scaled to a common maximum height. The observed average BX number with respect to the BX of the peak is indicated for each delay. For example, when no delay is applied, the bin $BX = 31$ has the largest statistics and the mean value of the BX distribution is 30.674, resulting in $av = -0.326$ BX. The shift of one BX for the plots with delay above 6 ns is due to a change of the trigger latency.

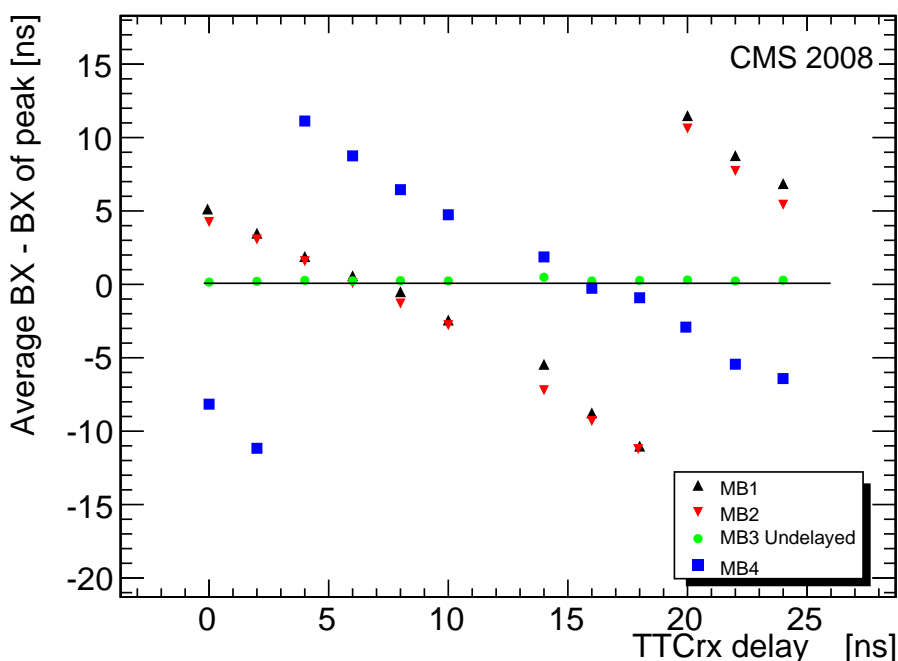


Figure 5. Average BX time for stations MB1, MB2 and MB4, measured with respect to the time of the BX bin with the largest number of entries, as a function of the applied TTCrx delay. Data are from sector 11 of wheel 1, with a L1 signal from station MB3 only, which is taken as reference and had a constant TTCrx delay set at 12.5 ns. The average BX time for MB3 is consistent with zero as expected. There are about 1500 events for each delay setting.

period. Therefore, the method cannot be applied successfully during LHC operation, where the arrival times of muons coming from the interaction region are confined within a range of 10–15 ns.

4 DT Local Trigger efficiency as a function of time and of clock phase with cosmic ray data

As explained in section 2, the DT local trigger performance is optimal when the muon arrival time in a chamber, as seen by the DTLT electronics, has a well defined phase with respect to the local clock in the chamber itself. Cosmic rays, having a flat time distribution, allow this optimal phase to be determined, by measuring the HH trigger efficiency for each of the 250 DT chambers as a function of the muon arrival time. The result, i.e. the optimal phase, is an intrinsic property of each chamber and is independent of the actual value of the TTCrx delay.

The arrival time of a track segment is reconstructed from the readout data of the DT chambers as explained in ref. [13]. Close hits are grouped together by a pattern recognition algorithm. The track direction and position are determined assuming a straight line trajectory. In the fit, a common displacement of the hits from the wire position is treated as a free parameter. Assuming a constant drift velocity, this common displacement corresponds to a shift in the time of the track. This reconstructed time shift has a resolution of about 3 ns [14].

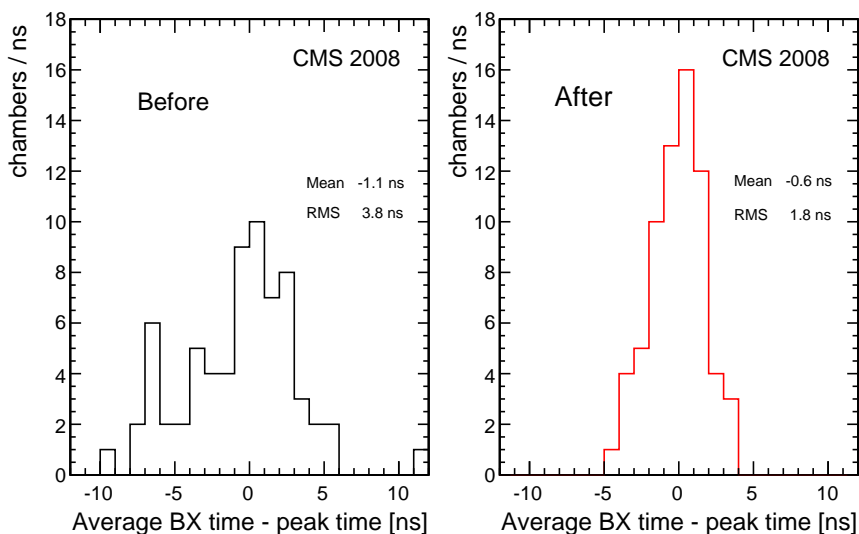


Figure 6. Distribution of the average BX time with respect to the time of the BX bin with the largest number of entries before (left plot) and after (right plot) the delay adjustment for all chambers of sectors 3, 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the wheels 0, 1 and 2. In these data, sector 9 of wheel +2 was not read out.

For the purpose of this study, the reconstructed time shift (t_{segment}) is measured with respect to the leading edge of the clock of the chamber. The resulting distribution for all reconstructed segments in the r - ϕ projection is shown in the left plot of figure 7 for one chamber. The subset of the tracks in this chamber with an associated HH trigger is shown in the same plot. The second local maximum, visible in the distribution of this subset, is associated with the fraction of events triggered in the chamber at a BX contiguous to the one defined by the L1 trigger. Given the periodical behavior of the efficiency, these distributions were folded in the central 25 ns interval, as shown in the right plot, in order to increase statistics. Hereafter, the t_{segment} folded in 25 ns interval is referred to as the “Phase”.

In figure 8, for each of the four chambers of one sector, the *Phase* of all tracks and of the ones with an associated HH trigger are shown on the left side; the HH trigger efficiency, i.e the ratio of the number of tracks with HH quality to the total number of tracks in the chamber, is shown on the right side. The plots show that the DTLT efficiency as a function of *Phase* is maximal over a plateau ~ 10 ns wide and has a minimum in a region ~ 5 ns wide (similar to the one measured with the bunched muon test beam and reported in figure 2). These curves were fitted with a polynomial in order to find the *Phase* of the minimum of efficiency ($Phase_{\text{min}}$) in each chamber, since the position of the minimum is much better defined than that of the maximum. The optimal phase is hence defined as $Phase_{\text{min}}$ shifted by 12.5 ns. Figure 9 shows the resulting $Phase_{\text{min}}$ for all DT chambers with the local trigger data from one CRAFT run. Results from other runs agree, within statistical and systematic errors. The errors on $Phase_{\text{min}}$ of the chambers in the vertical sectors (namely sectors 1 and 7) are much larger than the others because of the poorer reconstruction efficiency and accuracy caused by the large angle of cosmic ray tracks in these sectors. Systematic errors, caused by the calibration parameters [15] used for referring the time to the clock leading edge, are not reported. In the chambers of sectors oriented close to the horizontal direction (sectors

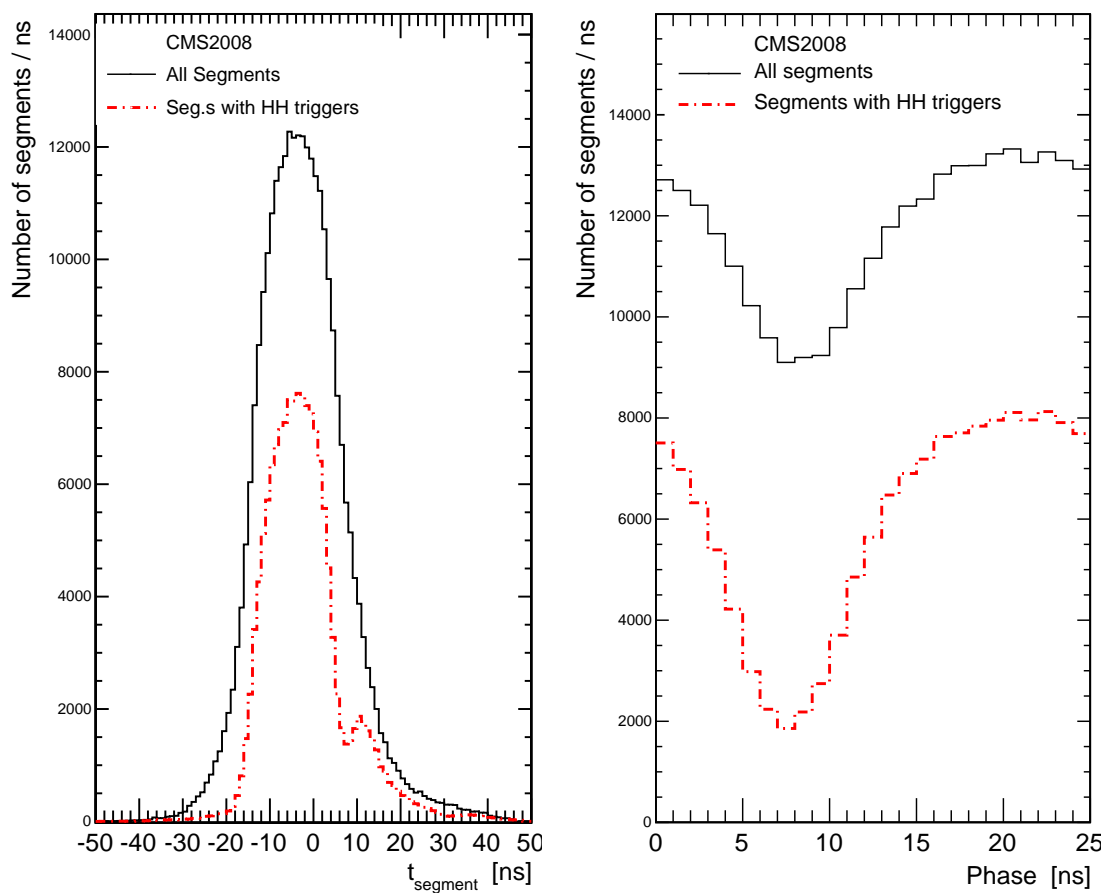


Figure 7. Left: time distribution of track segments in one chamber with (dash-dotted histogram) and without (continuous histogram) the HH quality requirement. The minimum in the distribution of HH triggers locates the boundary between two BXs. Right: the same distributions folded into a 25 ns interval.

3, 4, 5, and 9, 10, 11) these errors are lower than 1 ns; in the chambers of other sectors they can be as large as a few ns. The results are summarized in figure 10, where the distributions of $Phase_{min}$, shown individually in figure 9, are plotted for the four station types separately. The $Phase_{min}$ is the same within a few ns for each chamber type (a Gaussian fit to the distribution of $Phase_{min}$ returns a σ smaller than 1 ns). This is a consequence of similarities in the construction of the chambers and their operating conditions, and can be used to reduce the systematic bias which affects the measurements in the vertical sectors. It should be noted that in the MB1 chambers of wheels +2 and -2, $Phase_{min}$ is different from that in the other MB1 chambers. This is an effect of the drift velocity in these chambers, which is different from the others due to the stray magnetic field, as already observed in previous measurements [16, 17]. No dependence of $Phase_{min}$ on the track incidence angle was observed in the range of -25 to $+25$ degrees, corresponding to the angular interval expected for high transverse momentum muons produced at LHC. Figure 11 shows the efficiency curves as a function of $Phase$, measured for five ranges of angles. The plot on the bottom right side shows $Phase_{min}$ as a function of the angle.

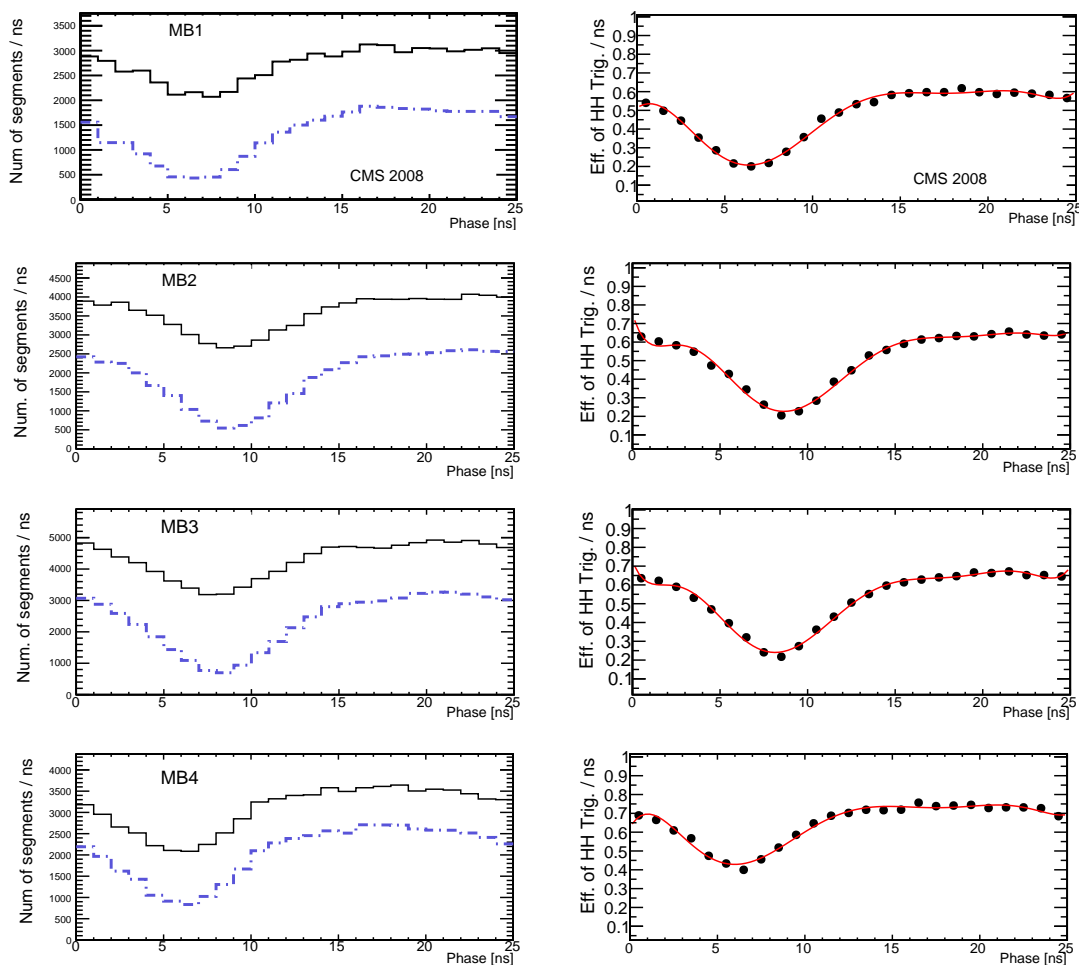


Figure 8. Left: *Phase* distribution for all reconstructed segments (continuous histogram) and for segments with an associated HH trigger (dash-dotted histogram) of the four chambers of one sector. Right: corresponding HH efficiencies as a function of *Phase*, with a polynomial fit for each chamber.

5 Fine synchronization at the LHC start-up

The study reported in ref. [12] shows that, summing over all trigger qualities (HH, HL, LL), the efficiency of DTLT primitives is above $\sim 60\%$ for any value of the local clock phase, with an average value of $\sim 80\%$. Therefore, at the LHC start-up, after the initial coarse synchronization,² the DT chambers are expected to trigger on muons from p-p interactions with a reasonable efficiency even before any fine synchronization. Triggers from other detectors will be used as well. Since the latency accuracy of such triggers will be in a range of two BXs, the segment reconstruction and the related time measurement in the DT chambers will be carried out correctly. At the LHC start-up, it will therefore be possible to produce the *Phase* distribution of tracks in any chamber. This distribu-

² To achieve this coarse synchronization, the TTCrx delays of the different chambers can be shifted from the values used during CRAFT, by an amount which can be determined from the TOF difference between cosmic muons and muons coming from p-p interactions.

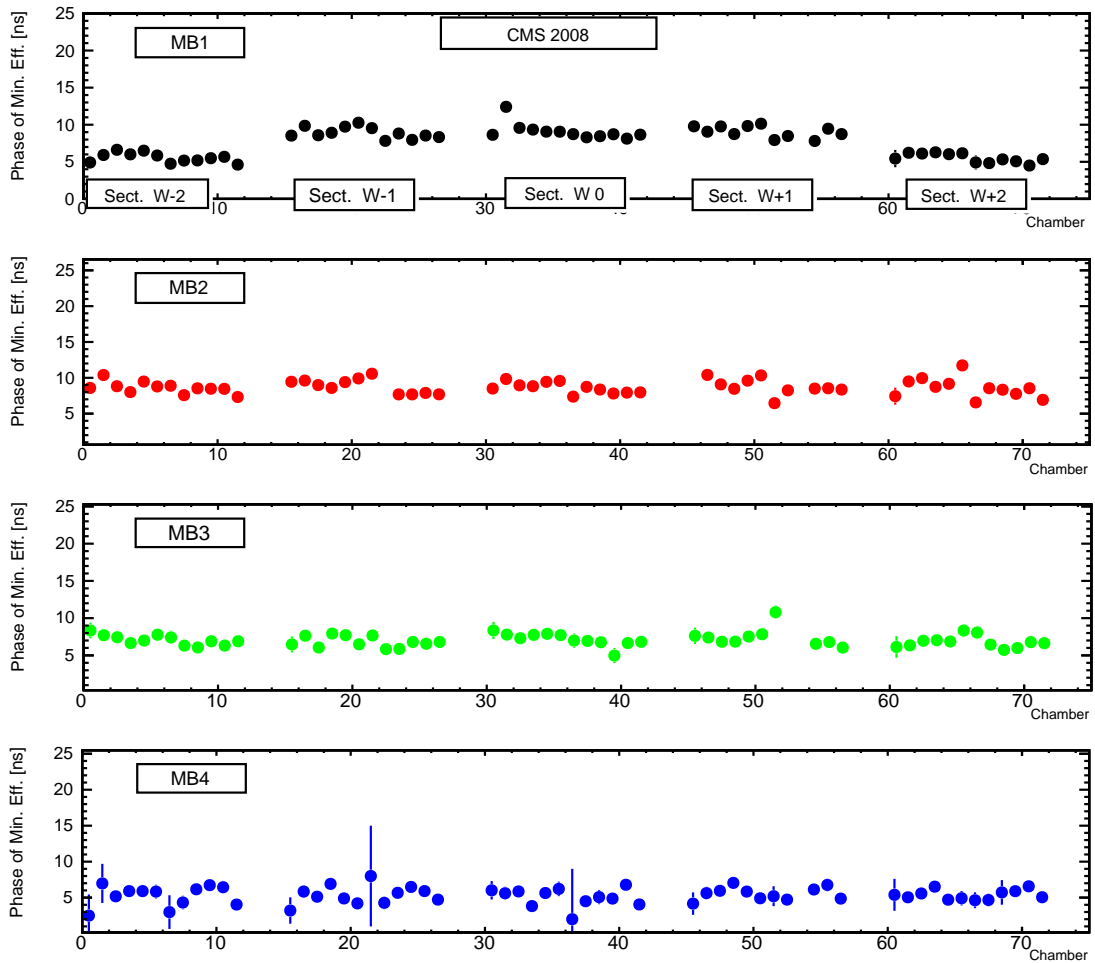


Figure 9. Phase of the minimum of HH quality DTLT efficiency. On the x axis, each entry corresponds to one chamber ordered by sector (1 to 12), and by wheel (-2 to +2). Some chambers are missing for which the triggers primitives were not read out, or a high voltage channel was disconnected.

tion is expected to be much narrower than the one obtained with cosmic rays, and to peak at a fixed position. In order to get the maximum HH trigger efficiency, the peak has to be moved to the position of maximum efficiency already obtained with cosmic rays as described in section 4. The fine synchronization will consist in the application, chamber by chamber, of the optimal delay, obtained as the difference between the phase peak at start-up and the phase of the maximum of the efficiency.

Muons from p - p interactions have an arrival time in a chamber with a spread of 10–15 ns. Because the tracks are not distributed randomly with respect to the clock, the mean value can be determined with an accuracy of ~ 1 ns with only a few hundred tracks per sector coming from the interaction point. The time needed to collect a few hundred muons per chamber should be very short since the acquisition will take place in all chambers concurrently, without any need to upload specific parameters to the DTLT electronics, as would be the case for a scan of the TTCrx delays. Moreover, the procedure can be applied to data collected either centrally or with the DT local data acquisition, with any source of the L1 trigger. The rate of background cosmic ray events is expected

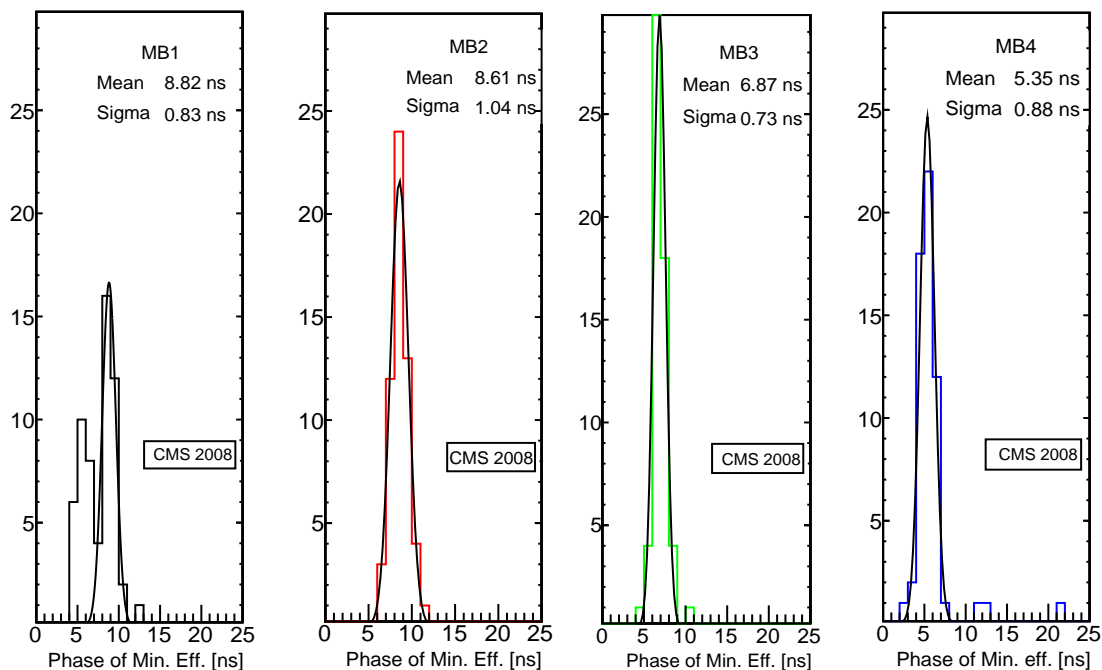


Figure 10. Distributions of $Phase_{min}$ for each chamber type, from left to right for MB1, MB2, MB3 and MB4. In the MB1 chambers of wheels +2 and -2, the $Phase_{min}$ is different from that in the other MB1 chambers because the drift velocity is not the same, due to the stray magnetic field.

to be negligible, reduced by a factor greater than 10^3 with respect to the ~ 250 Hz measured in the CRAFT runs, by requiring pointing tracks with transverse momentum larger than ~ 10 GeV/c, at trigger and at reconstruction level.

In figure 12, the distribution of $t_{segment}$ for muons coming from a sample of simulated $pp \rightarrow \mu X$ events, from LHC collision, is shown for one chamber. Even though at the LHC start-up we may expect distributions with different mean values, their widths should be similar to the one reported. The $t_{segment}$ distribution for these muons will be narrow compared to the width of the maximum efficiency plateau; this confirms that the precision of the measurements presented here is enough to ensure a good synchronization of the DT trigger for muons produced in p-p collisions.

6 Summary

The random arrival time of cosmic ray muons allowed several synchronization aspects of the Drift Tube Local Trigger to be studied. The method used for the synchronization for cosmic ray data has been presented. The stability of the synchronization over a period of several months has been verified.

A new method to achieve the DTLT synchronization at the LHC was presented. Cosmic ray events, which span the whole 25 ns clock cycle, were used to measure the efficiency curve of high quality DT local trigger primitives in each chamber, as a function of the phase of the reconstructed

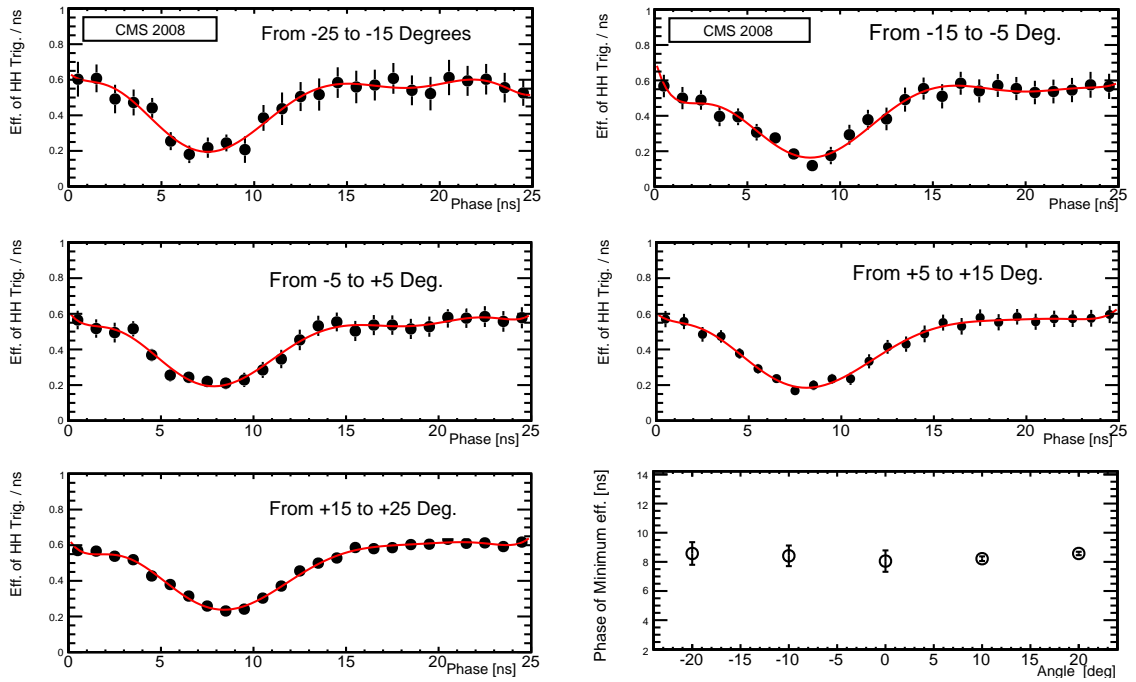


Figure 11. DTLT of HH quality efficiency as a function of $Phase$ for five ranges of the track incidence angle: $[-25, -15]$, $[-15, -5]$, $[-5, +5]$, $[+5, +15]$, $[+15, +25]$ degrees. The $Phase$ of the minimum efficiency has no dependence on the angle, as shown in the bottom right plot.

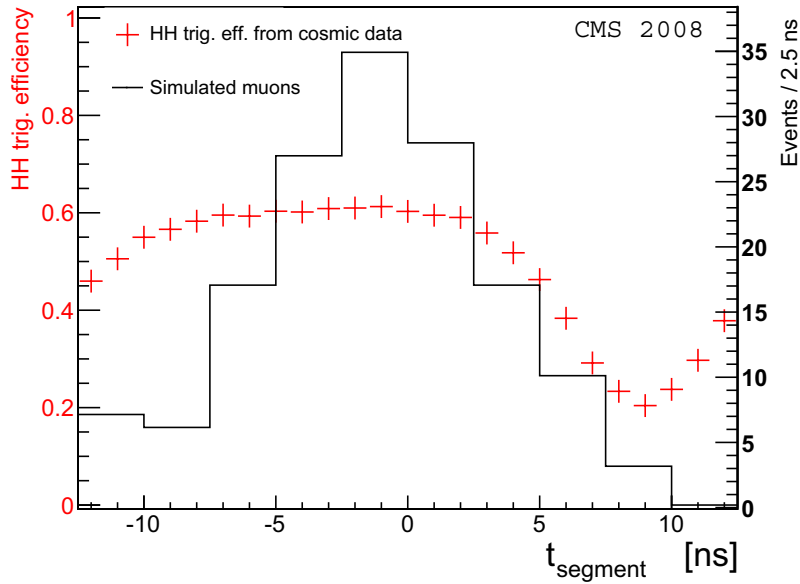


Figure 12. Distribution of $t_{segment}$ for simulated muons from $pp \rightarrow \mu X$ reaching a DT chamber (histogram, units on the right side axis), together with the corresponding efficiency curve, as measured with cosmic rays (crosses).

muon arrival time with respect to the local clock edge. The optimal phase between the muon signal and the local clock, ensuring maximal efficiency and unique BX identification, was determined for each chamber. For most chambers, a precision better than 1 ns was reached. For chambers belonging to the same wheel and station, the optimal phases are similar, because the chambers are of identical design and are operated under the same conditions. This can be used to reduce the systematic bias which affects the measurements for the chambers where the direction of cosmic ray muons is very different from that of muons from p-p collisions.

Since these optimal phases have now been determined, a few hundred tracks per chamber will be sufficient to perform the synchronization of the DT trigger very quickly at the LHC start-up. Compared to the method envisaged originally, all the required data can be collected with a single running configuration.

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