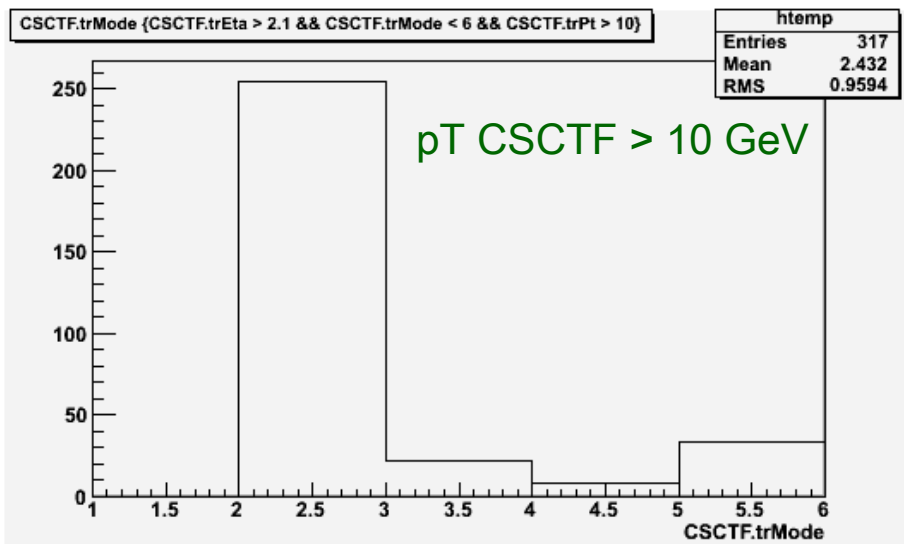
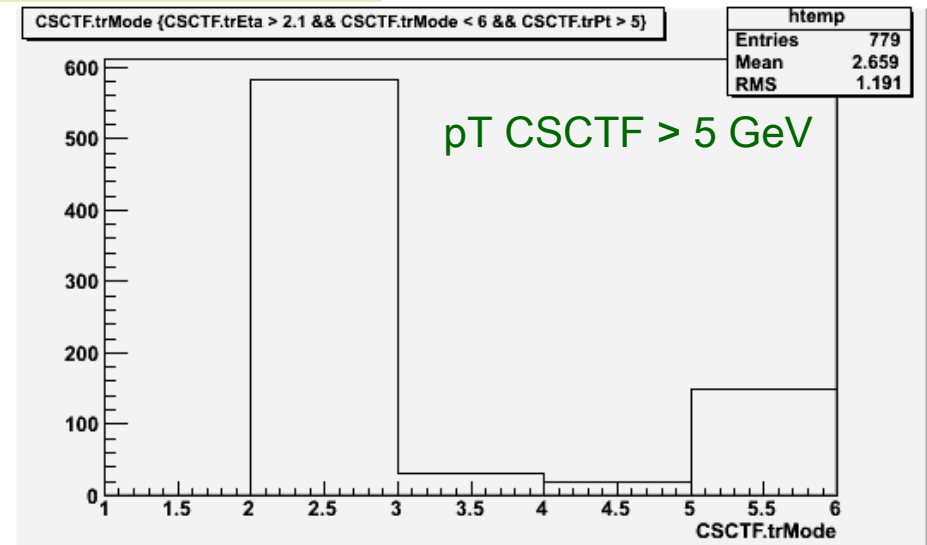
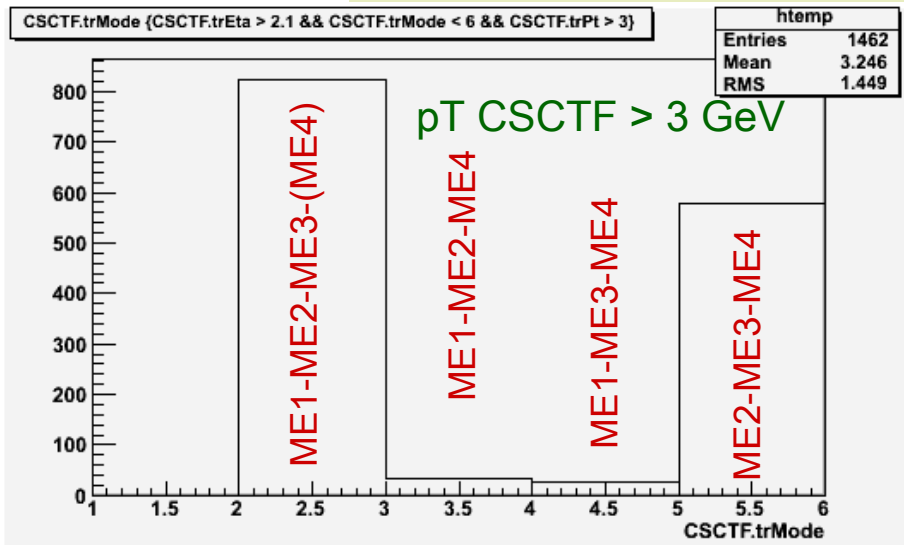


3 or 4 station tracks at $|\eta| > 2.1$

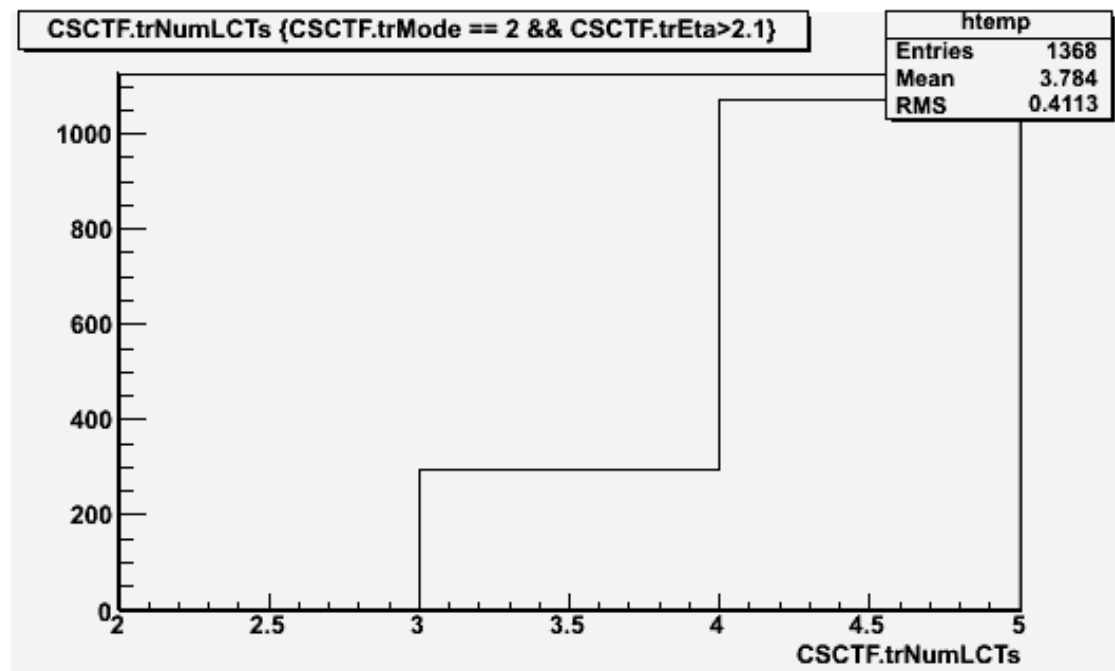


At pT CSCTF > 10 mode 2 (ME1-ME2-ME3-(ME4)) becomes dominated in the contribution to the rate of 3-4 station tracks

ME1-ME2-ME3 vs ME2-ME3-ME4 at $|\eta| > 2.1$

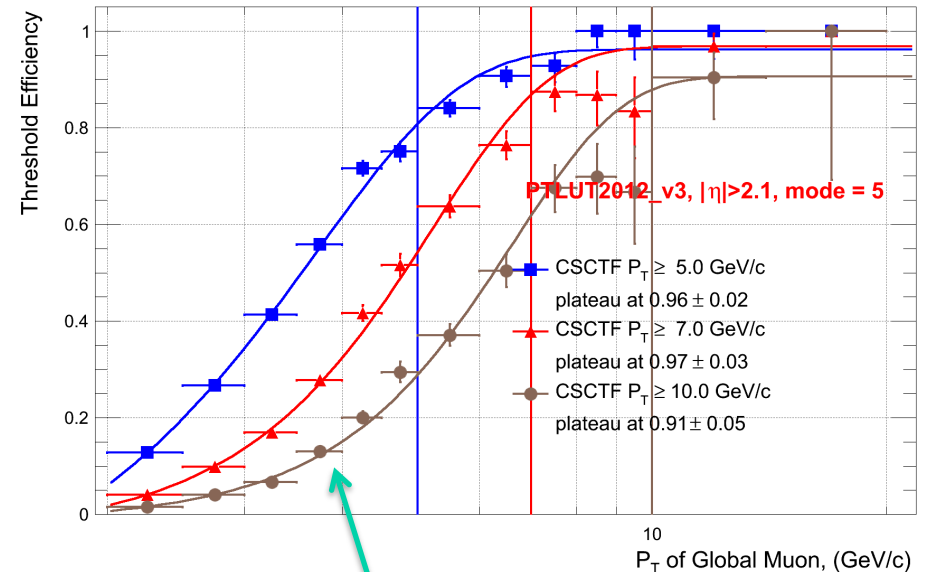
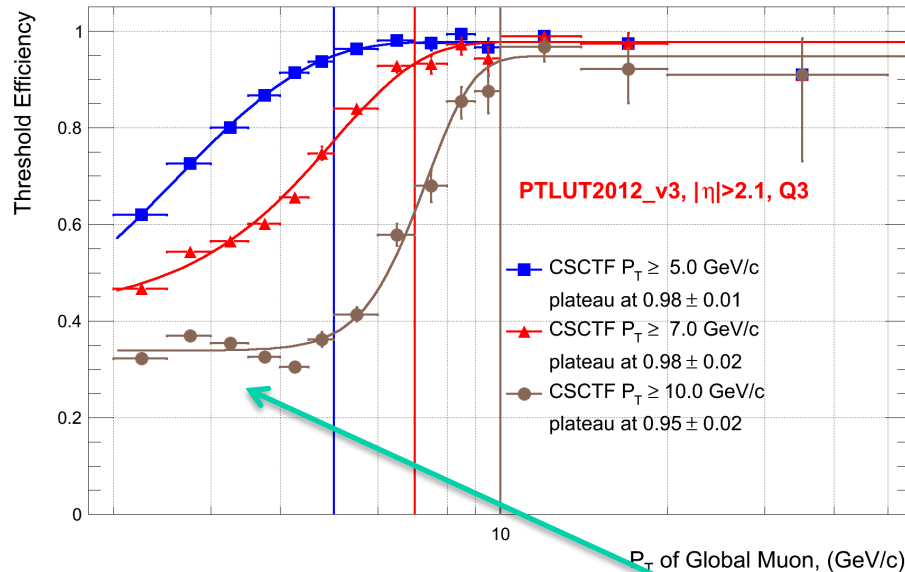
3 station tracks at $|\eta| > 2.1$:

Number of stubs in tracks which were reconstructed like ME1-ME2-ME3 at $|\eta| > 2.1$:



~ 80% of ME1-ME2-ME3 have 4 stubs -> have ME4 stub
So we have extra information for p_T assignment in ~80% cases

ME1-ME2-ME3 vs ME2-ME3-ME4 at $|\eta|>2.1$



Now for 4 station tracks we use ME1-ME2-ME3 pT assignment: huge contribution of low pT
 If we start use ME2-ME3-ME4 pT assignment for 4 station tracks: significant suppression of low pT
 ~80% 3-4 at $p_T > 5-10$ GeV are mode 2 (ME1-ME2-ME3-(ME4))

80% ME1-ME2-ME3-(ME4) tracks are 4 station track

-> range of 3-4 station tracks could be suppressed by ~2-3 if we start use ME2-ME3-ME4 for 4 station track

-> may be not still enough to start again triggering at in in L1SingleMuon

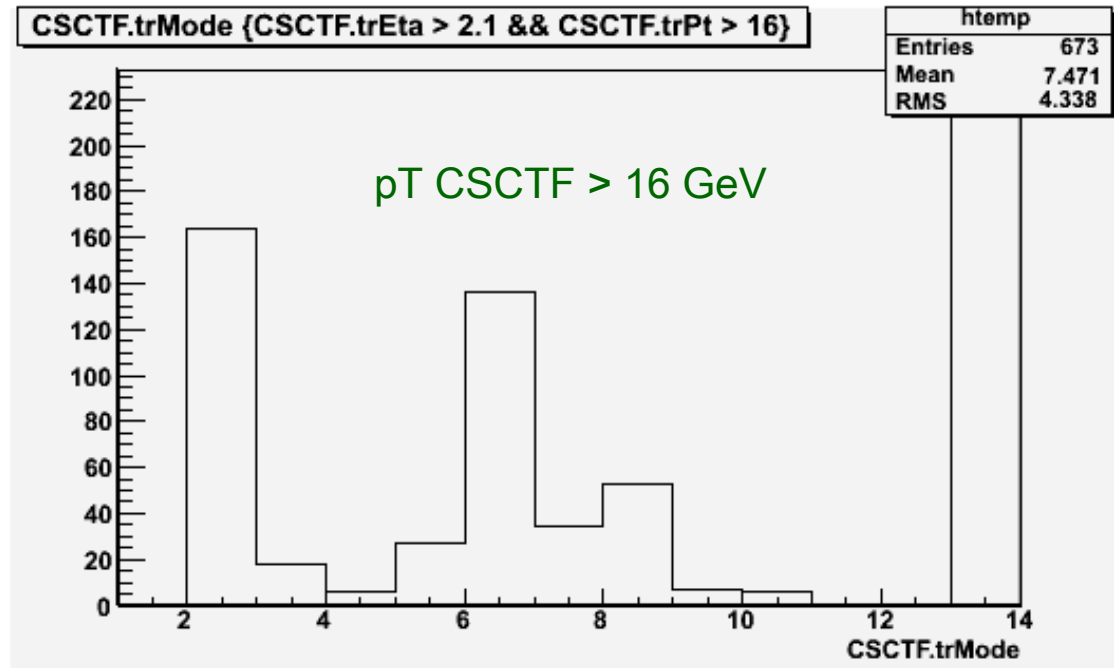
-> could it help for L1DoubleMuon trigger?

Alex told that it is easy to implement in firmware

Some thinking $|\eta|>2.1$

Double Mu triggering with all modes

Single Mu was triggering only with 3 or 4 station track



- ✓ At pT CSCTF > 16 GeV ME1-ME4 (mode 14) gives for most contribution to rate
Could be that we still have ghost there? Or we just have gaps in ME2 and ME3 stations
- ✓ After mode 14 the most contribution comes from:
 - mode 2 (ME1-ME2-ME3(ME4)) which could be suppressed using ME2-ME3-ME4 pT assignment
 - mode 6 (ME1-ME2) -> could do nothing