Apr. 8th, 2021

Trigger limited hadronic Higgs measurements: bb, TT, CC







Overview

Triggering on the Discovery Channels

Hadronic Higgs Analyses bb, ττ, cc

Trigger Strategies per Final State

Looking Forwards



Proton-proton Collisions at the LHC

At $L = 1-2x10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

- 25-50 events/crossing
 - ~ 1 GHz pp collision rate
 - Events contain 25-50 pileup events
- EWK rate: 1 kHz W&Z
- Top Rate: 10 Hz
- Higgs: ~0.1 Hz, H4I: 0.1 mHz

~Output 1 MB/event \rightarrow it would also be impossible to store all events

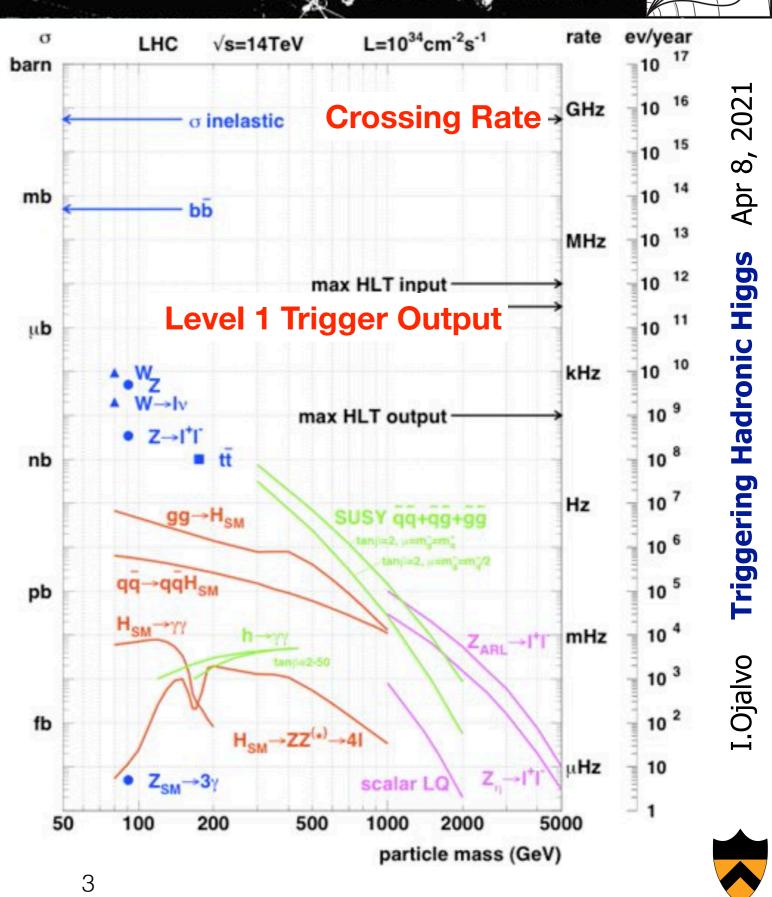
Process and Select Events in Stages Level-1 Triggers

- reduce 1 GHz to 100kHz

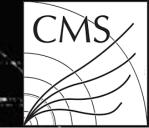
High Level Triggers

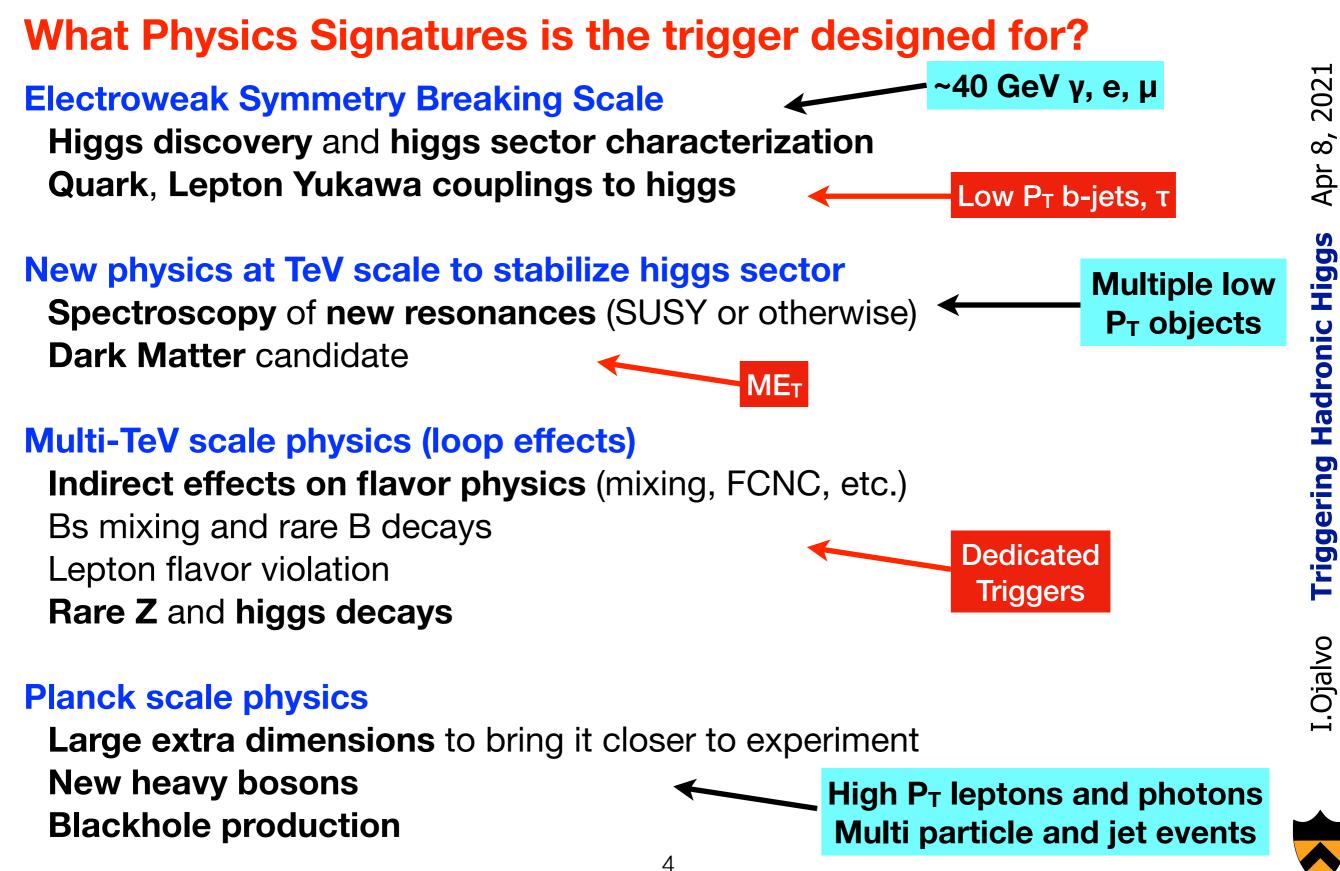
- reduce 100kHz to 100's Hz

 Run I/II CMS detector buffers hold each event for ~120BX while the decision to trigger is being made using the Level 1 Trigger System



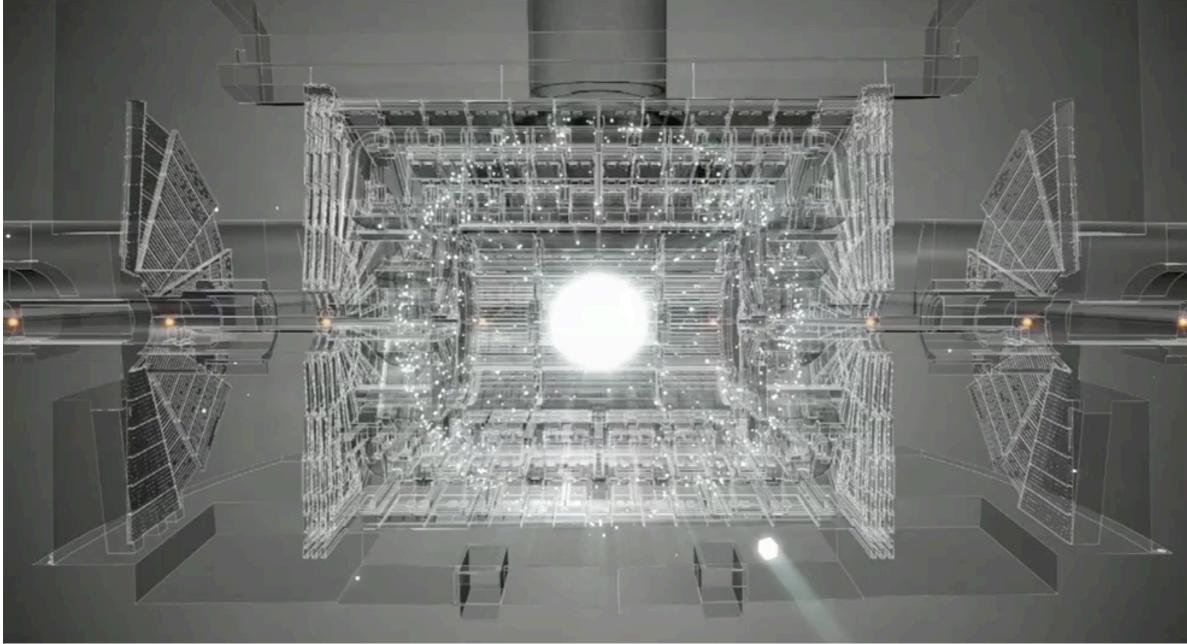
LHC Trigger Challenges







c = 30 cm/ns \rightarrow in 25 ns, s = 7.5 m



- New Event arrives every 25ns

- Many channels, high occupancy, searching for only a few special events, with a limited latency

Develop systems which suit both the computing and latency requirements

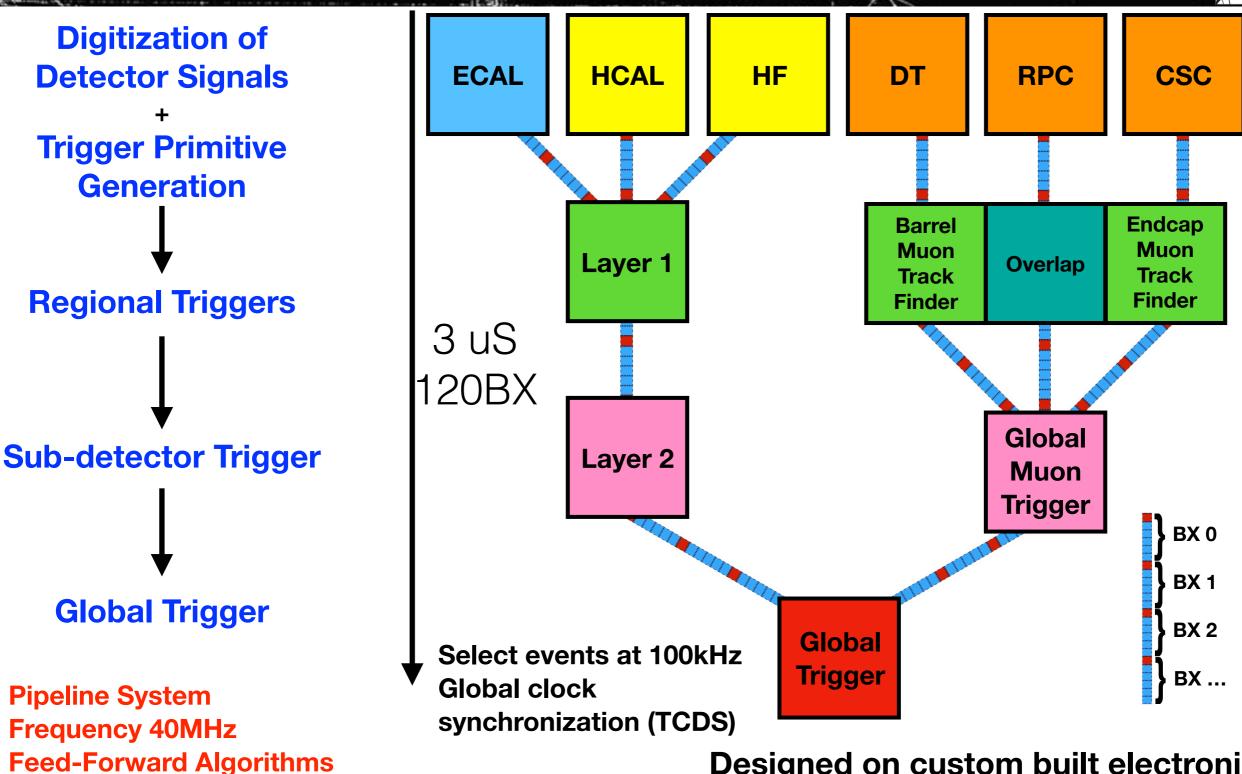


CMS Level 1 Trigger Data Flow

- (no backwards loops)

Full Event Processed at the GT

Highly Distributed



Designed on custom built electronics employing high speed links (I/O) and (ASICs +) FPGAs

CMS

2021

Apr 8,

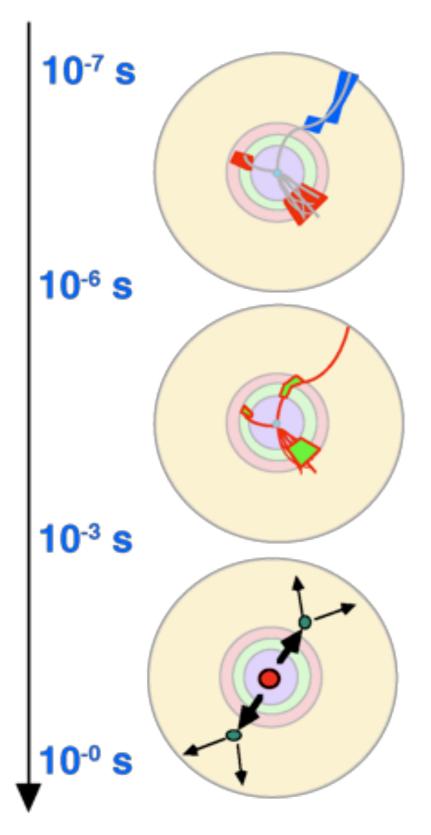
Hadronic Higgs

Triggering

[.Ojalvo

LHC Real Time Data Processing





Collision rate 10⁹ Hz

Channel data sampling at 40 MHz

Level-1 selected events

Particle identification (High $p_T e, \mu$, jets, missing E_T)

- Local pattern recognition
- Energy evaluation on prompt macro-granular information

HLT selected events

Clean particle signature (Z, W, ..)

- Finer granularity precise measurement
- Kinematics. effective mass cuts and event topology
- Track reconstruction and detector matching

Level-3 events to tape 10..100 Hz

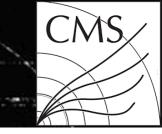
Physics process identification

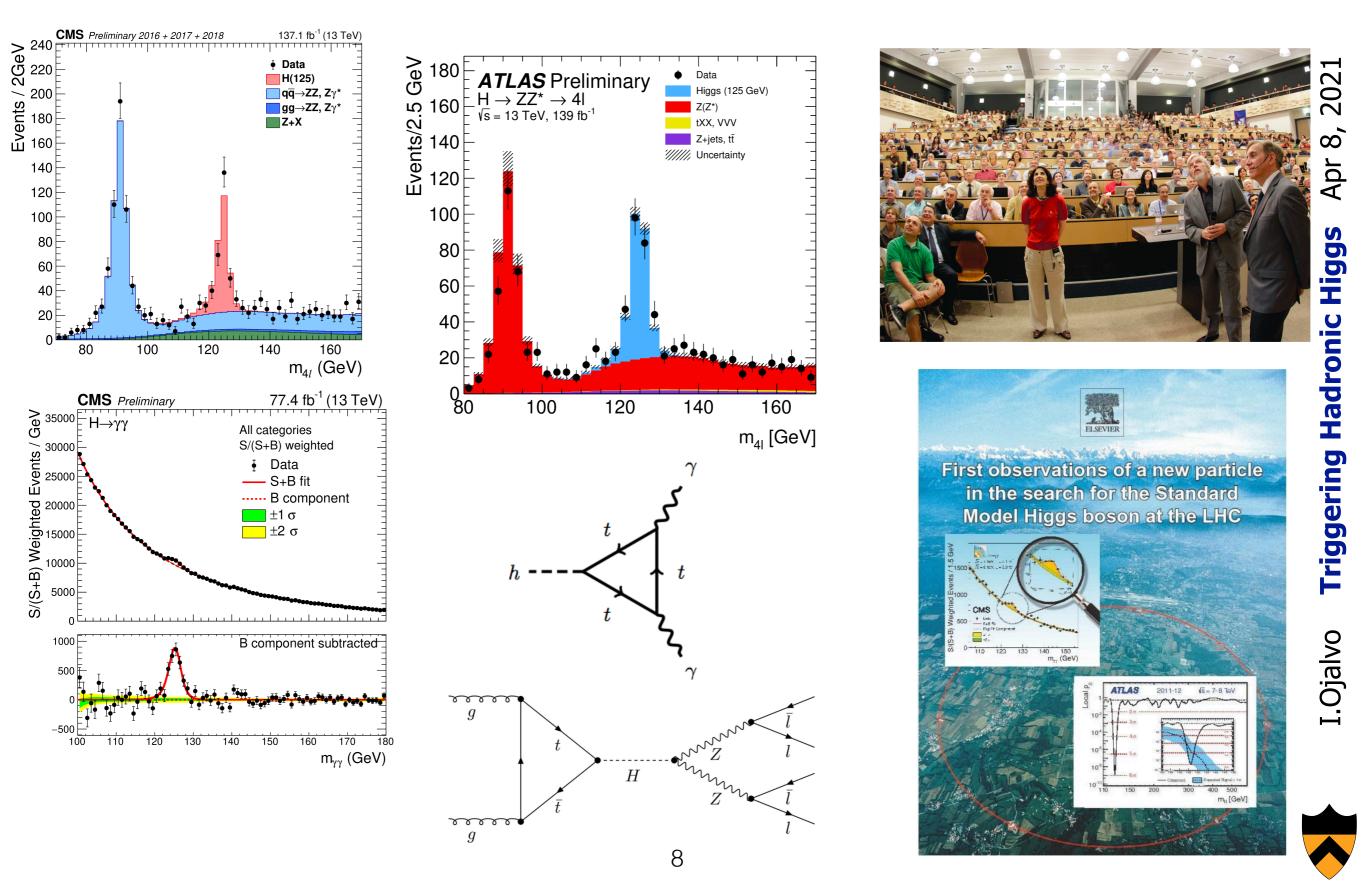
Event reconstruction and analysis



Higgs Discovery

S/(S+B)



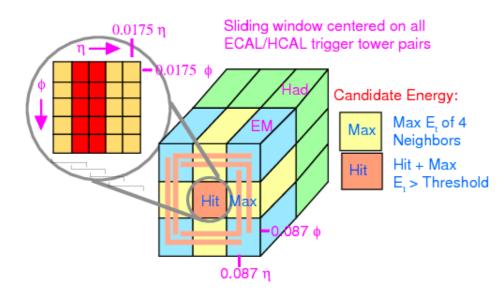


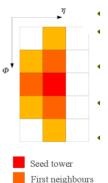
Trigger Strategy: Electrons/Photons



Calorimeter Data input to Level 1 as spatially fixed "Trigger Towers"

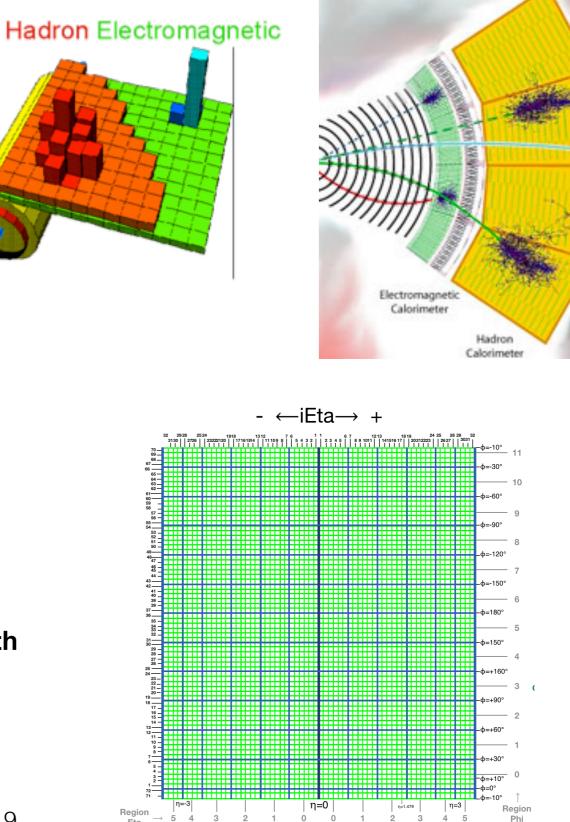
Electrons/Photons



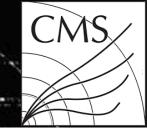


Second neighbour

- Clustering around seed tower with local energy maximum (> 2 GeV)
- Neighboring energy deposits clustered (>1 GeV)
- E/H and Isolation



Trigger Strategy: Electrons/Photons



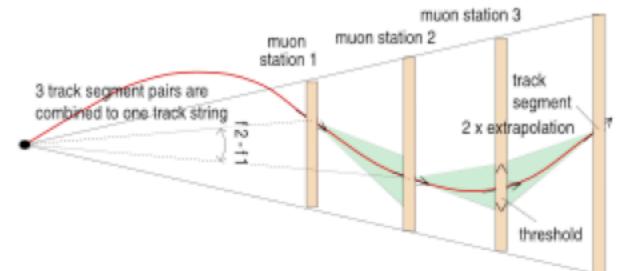
muon station 4

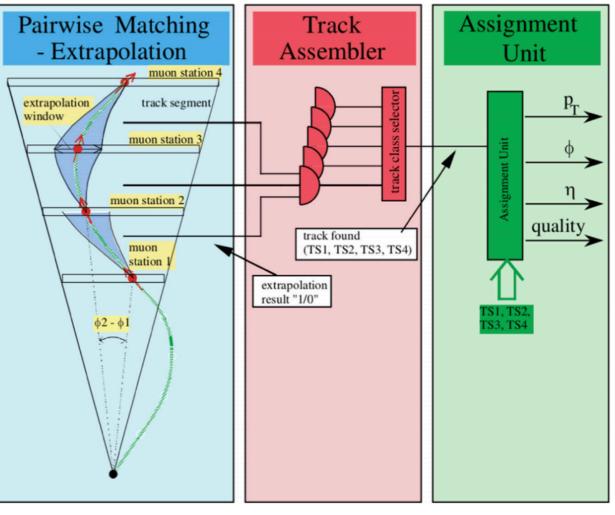
Muon Hits must be matched station by station and is dependent upon Muon Momentum

New for Run 3: Kalman Filter and NN

- Input segments from Muon Chambers forwarded to Barrel, Endcap, Overlap Muon track finders
- Search for track segments in adjacent modules
- Track is assembled
- Kinematic assignment based on Look Up Tables

Requires Memory to Store Patterns Fast Logic for Matching Segments - FPGAs are Ideal

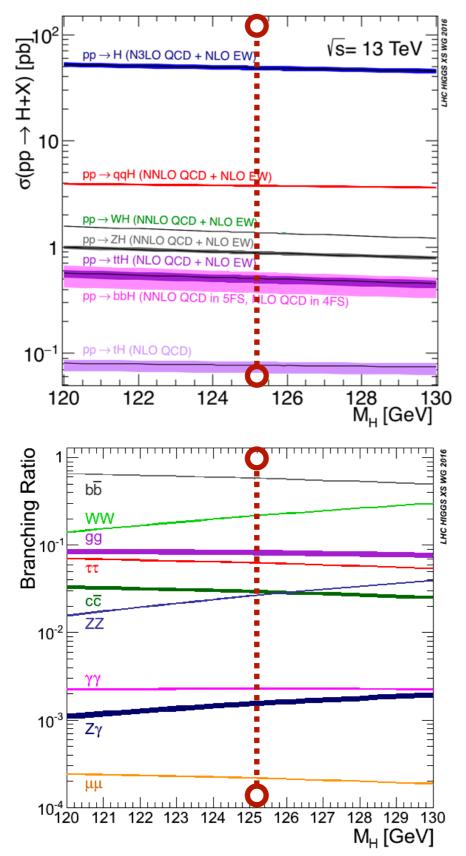




Hadronic Higgs Decays



LHC X-Section Working Group



Higgs Hadronic Decays

- H→bb 58%
- $H \rightarrow \tau \tau$ 6.3% \rightarrow 87.6% involve hadronic
- **H**→**cc** 2.8%

~65% of Higgs decays at the LHC involve Hadronic Decay Modes

Higgs Production

- **ggH** 90%
- VBF 7%
- VH 2.5%

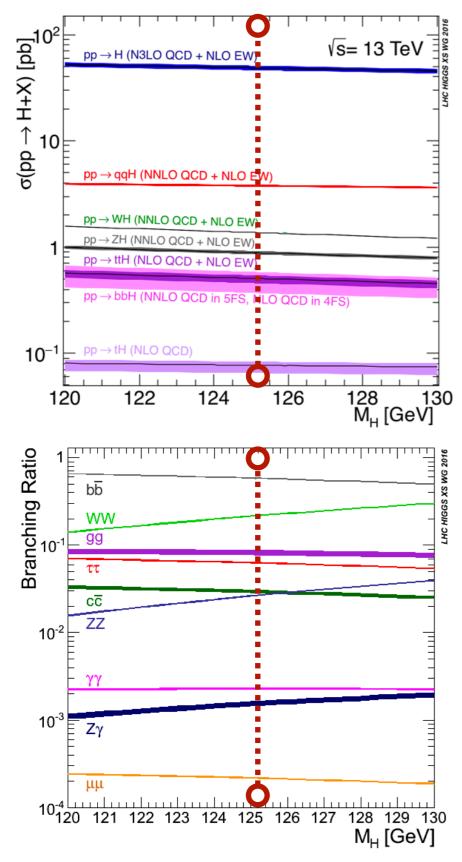
More than half of Higgs events at the LHC are produced via ggH and decay via hadronic modes

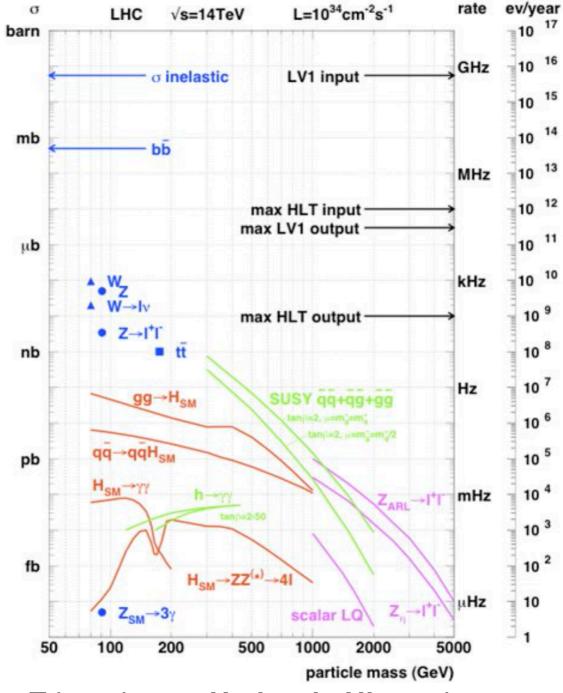


Hadronic Higgs Decays



LHC X-Section Working Group





Triggering on Hadronic Higgs decays at a Hadron Collider requires some creativity









Higgs to bb Observation Analysis Strategy



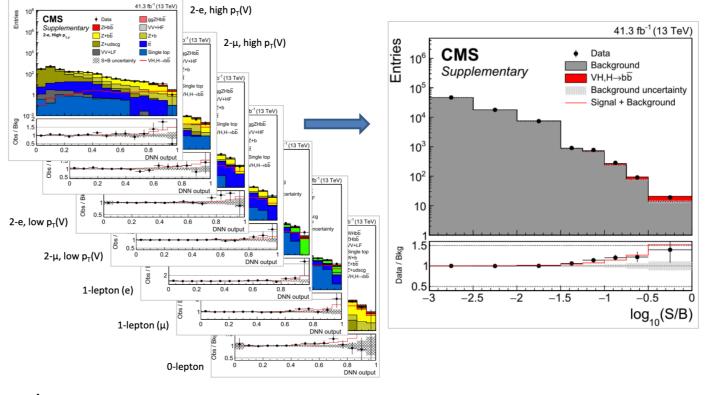
The Good:

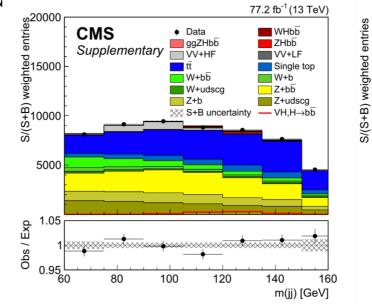
- $H \rightarrow bb$ 58% branching fraction

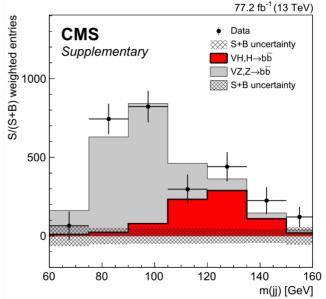
The Bad:

- Poor Mass Resolution
- Poor S/B ~0.05
- Triggered using Higgstrahlung! (VH)
- 3 channels with 0, 1, and 2 leptons
- Large boost for vector boson
- Multivariate analysis exploiting the most discriminating variables (m($b\bar{b}$), $\Delta R(b\bar{b})$, b-tag)
- Control regions to validate backgrounds and control/constrain normalizations

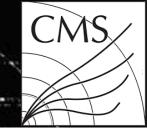
Significance (σ)				
Data set	Expected	Observed	Signal strength	
2017	3.1	3.3	1.08 ± 0.34	
Run 2 (2016+2017) 4.2	4.4	1.06 ± 0.26	
Run 1 + Run 2	4.9	4.8	1.01 ± 0.23	







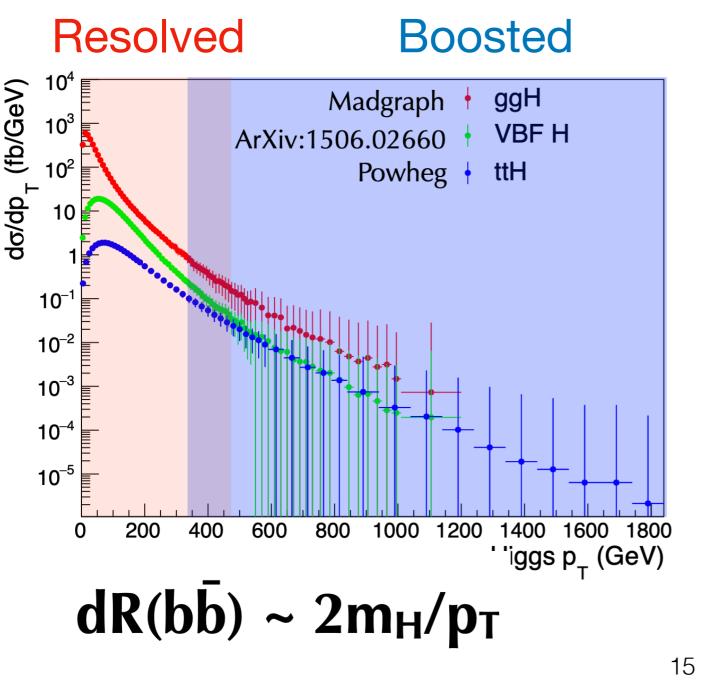
Boosted Higgs to bb

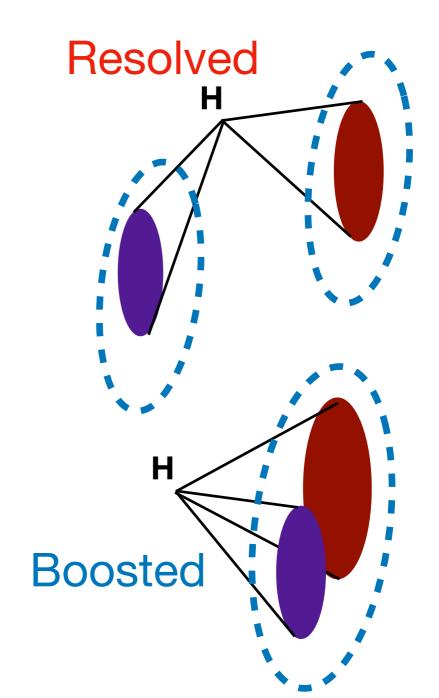


CMS: PRL 121 (2018) 12180, PAS-HIG-18-027

Search for ggH to bb in BOOSTED topologies

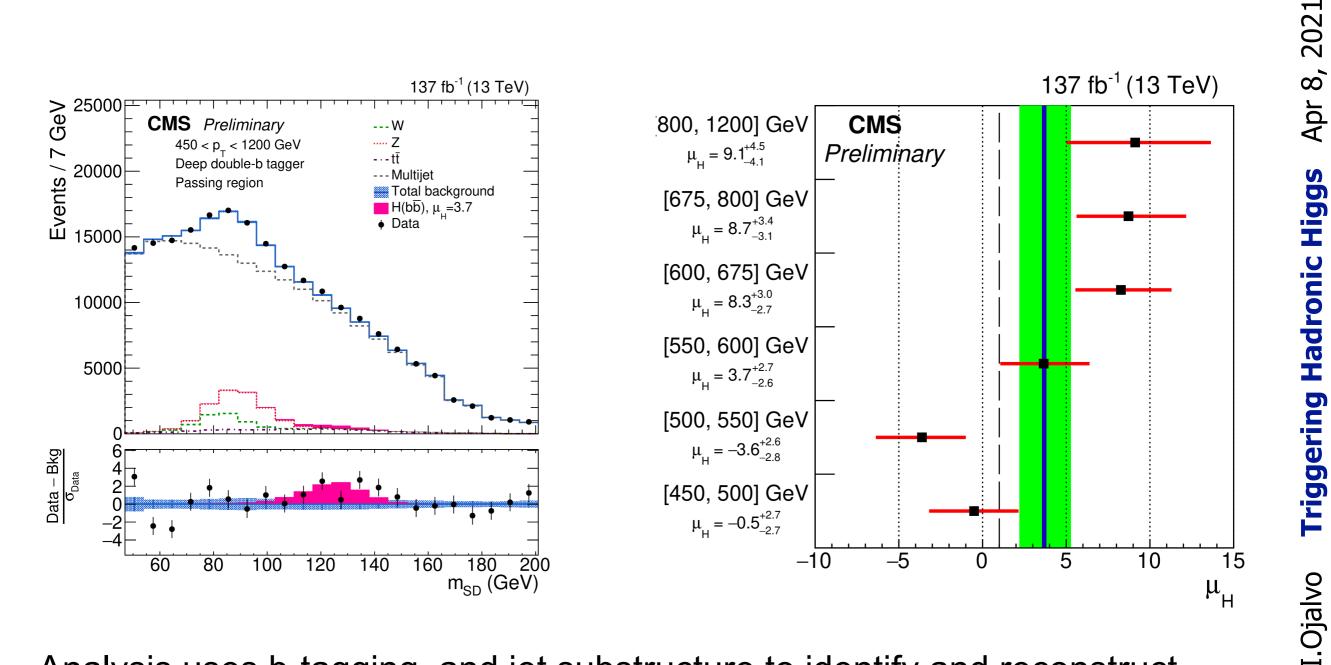
- Use jet substructure to separate QCD from boosted bb in AK8 Jets
- new strategy to search for Higgs boson to $b\bar{b}$
- but also change to probe unexplored new physics contributions to the Higgs at very high p T





Higgs to bb Boosted

CMS: PRL 121 (2018) 12180, PAS-HIG-18-027



- Analysis uses b-tagging, and jet substructure to identify and reconstruct each leg
- First observation of Z \rightarrow bb reconstructed in the one-jet topology 5.1 σ (5.8 σ expected) 16



Trigger Strategy



QCD bb is produced 7 orders of magnitude more often than ggH

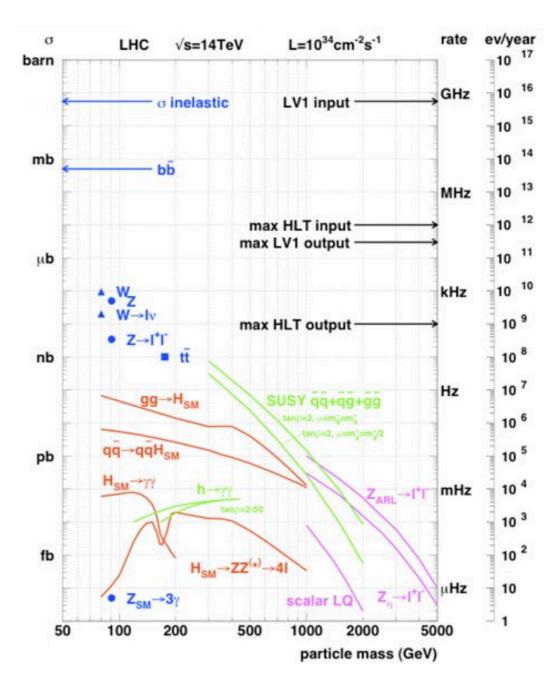
VH→bb Observation

- Higgs-strahlung production
- Not triggered on directly
 - Z $\rightarrow \nu\nu$, Z \rightarrow II, W \rightarrow I ν

Boosted H→bb

- Single CaloJet with a high pT (offline 450 GeV)
- HTT (Summed CaloJets)
- MET

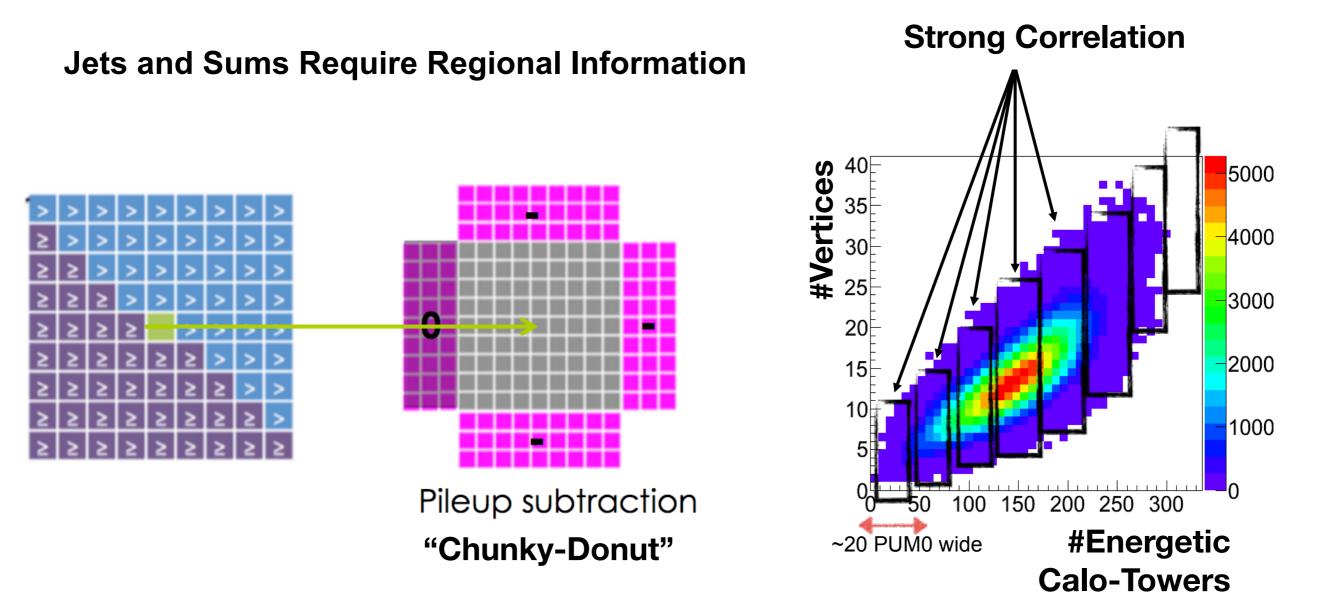
Ideal for local shape finding at Level-1 and b-tagging at HLT





Level 1 Trigger Object Identification: Jet/MET/Sums

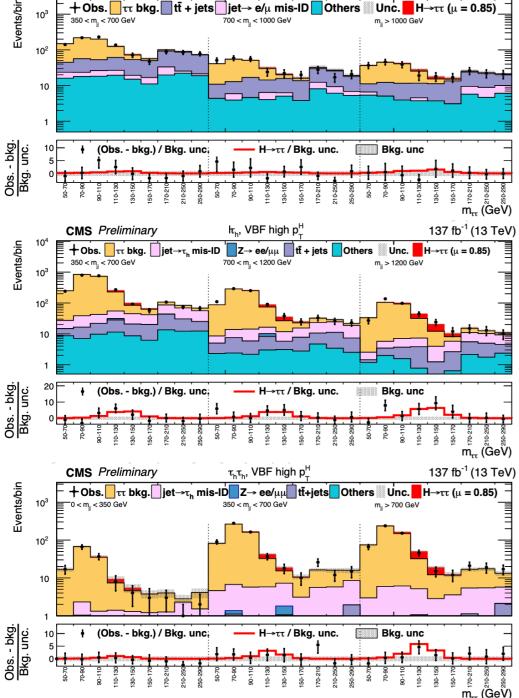




- Pileup Algorithms attempt to identify the number of p-p collisions per event and correct for the extra "noise"
- MET/Sums constructed from Summed Jets/Calo-Towers



 $e\mu$, VBF high p_{-}^{+} 137 fb⁻¹ (13 TeV) + Obs. _ ττ bkg. _ tτ + jets _ jet→ e/μ mis-ID _ Others ... Unc. _ Η→ττ (μ = 0.85) m_{ii} > 1000 GeV



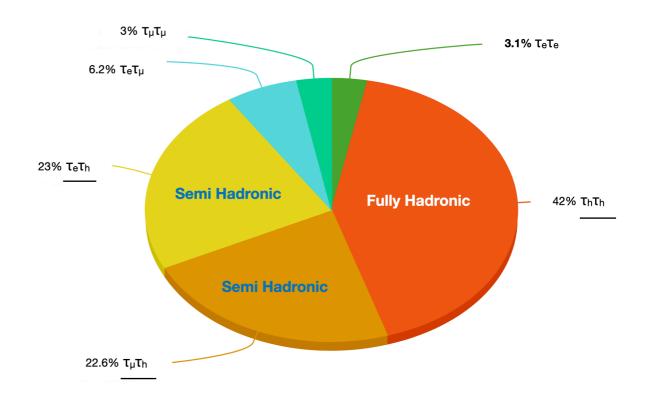
CMS Preliminary

The Good:

- $H \rightarrow \tau \tau$ 6.3% branching fraction
- Relatively clean decay
- Final state triggered directly
 - Single Muon, Single Electron, Di-Tau

The Bad:

- **Poor Mass Resolution**
- Many backgrounds





Hadronic **T** Trigger Strategy

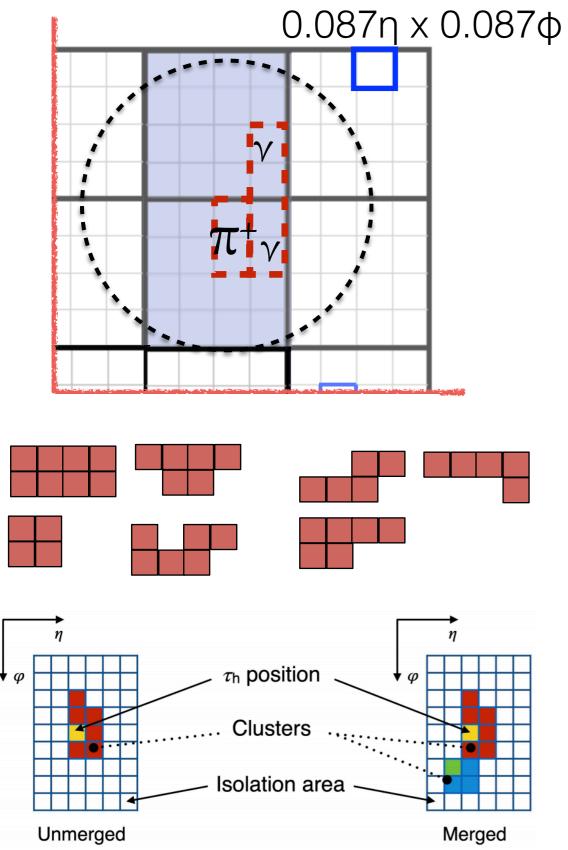


202.

8

Apr

Triggering Hadronic Higgs



7Φ **Cluster Finding**:

Taus are stitched together using neighboring trigger towers

Shape Finding:

Require energy above **threshold** to be found in **specified patterns**

Isolation:

Candidate P_T/Surrounding P_T < Threshold

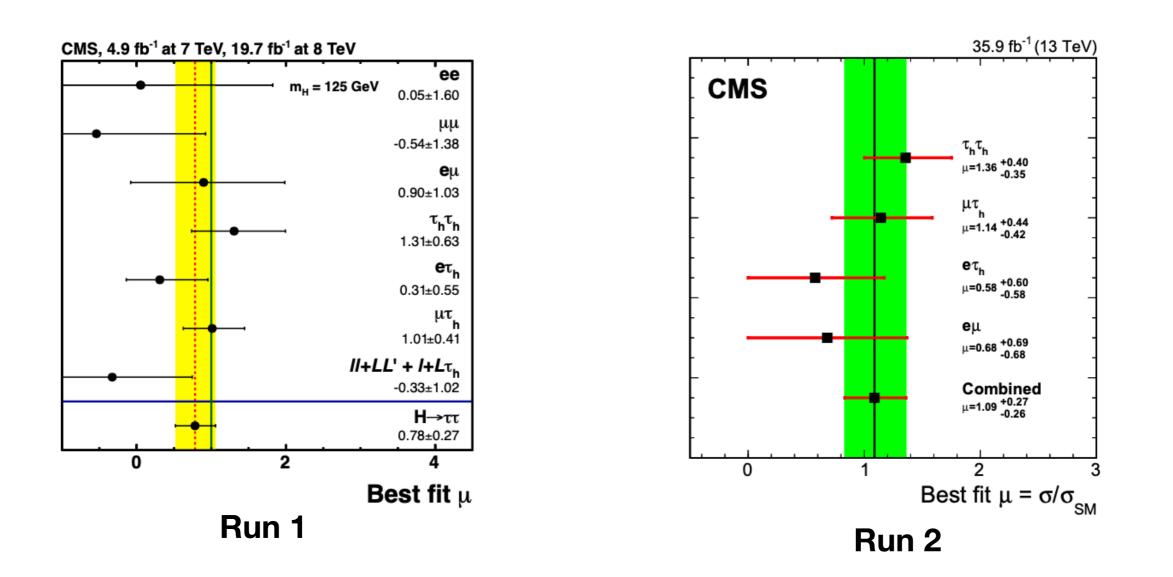
Iterative algorithms ("for loops" that need to process the same objects many times) are not optimal for Level-1 trigger design

Local shape finding "easy" to implement in low latency algorithms



I.Ojalvo

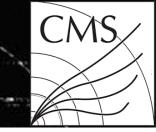
Hadronic T Trigger Improvement- Results



Level-1 Trigger upgrades between Run 1 and Run 2 Large improvement in double hadronic channel



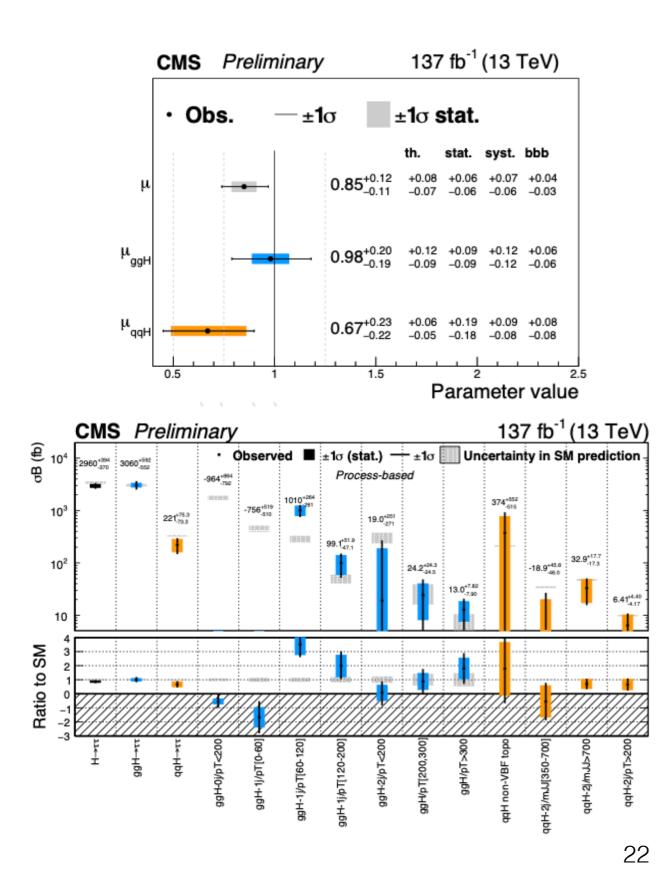
HTT Run 3- Results

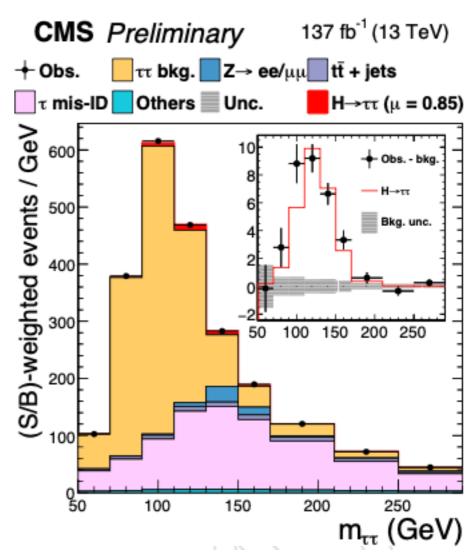


Apr 8, 2021

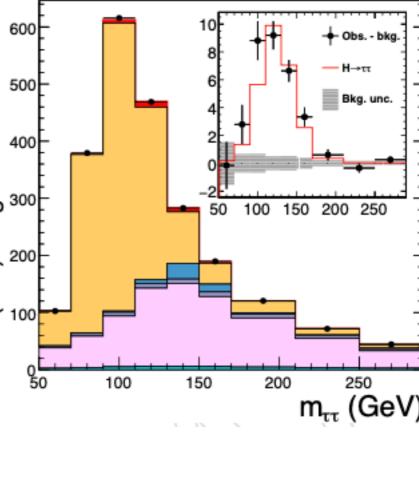
Triggering Hadronic Higgs

I.Ojalvo

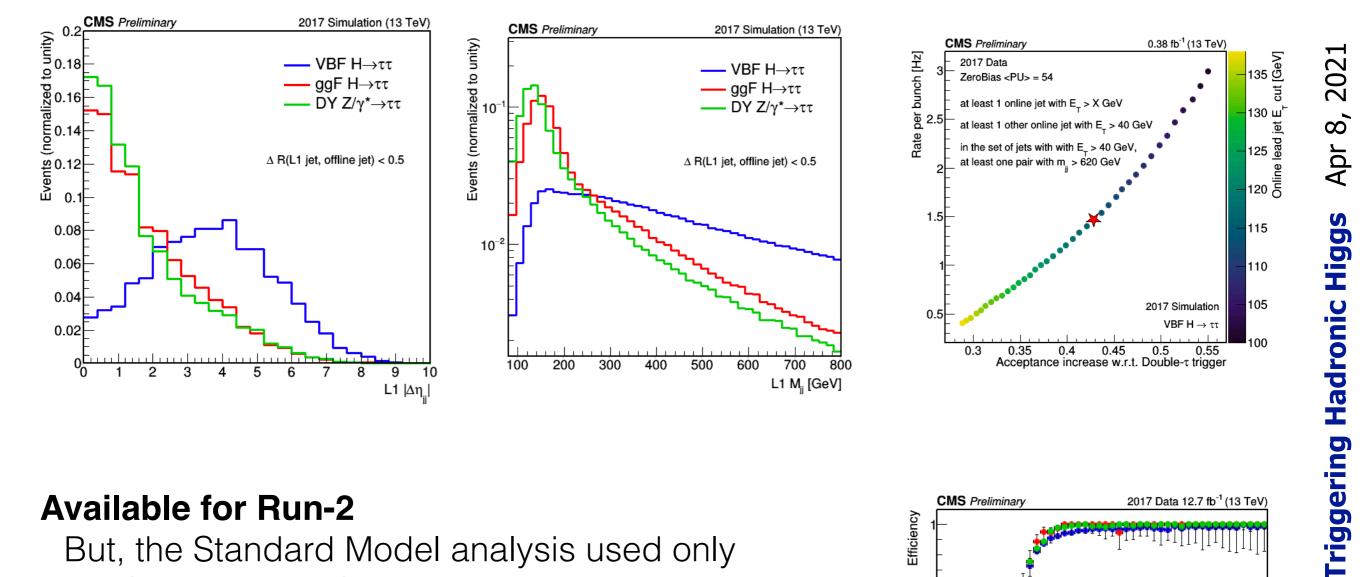




CMS-HIG-19-010



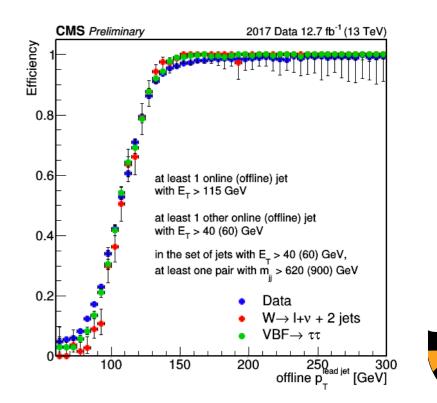
VBF HTT Trigger Strategy



Available for Run-2

But, the Standard Model analysis used only the Single Muon, Single Electron, Double Hadronic Triggers

Under consideration again for Run 3

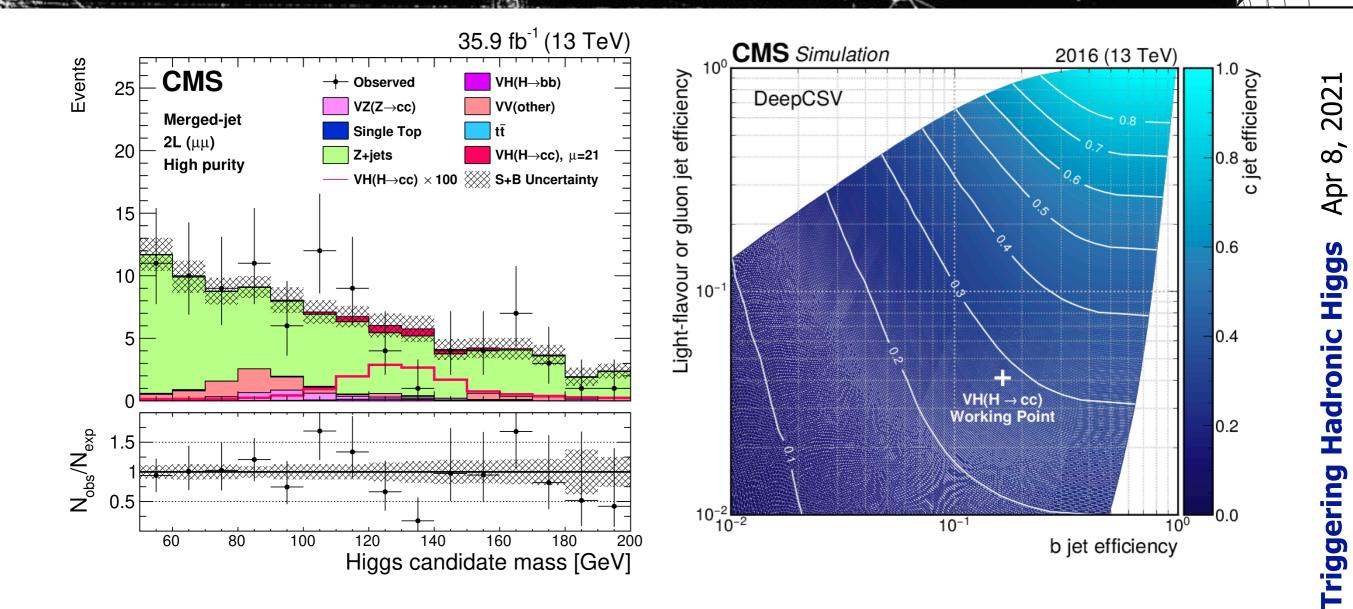


CMS

I.Ojalvo

Link

2nd-Generation Fermion Coupling: H→cc



	obs(exp) UL	
ATLAS (36/fb Run 2) Z→ II + H → cc	110 (150)	
CMS (36/fb Run2)	70 (37)	
HL-LHC Prospects	UL < 6.3 (using ATLAS Run 2)	

Direct H \rightarrow cc searches targets ZH/WH production

Similar trigger strategy to VH bb



I.Ojalvo

Looking Forward

New opportunities going forward

- (More) Powerful FPGAs (primary processors)
 - Flexibility in current trigger system, new hardware being developed
- Better understanding of Standard Model Physics
 - Better understanding of Hadronic Decays (T-leptons)
 - Jet Substructure Techniques
 - Machine Learning Algorithms

High Level Synthesis: Automated design process

- Interprets algorithm specification (often written in C++ or Python) and creates RTL code
- Relatively easy to use!

New techniques under development

- Bringing more ML techniques online
- Event Level Analysis of High-level
- Data Scouting

CM



Looking Forward

New opportunities going forward

- (More) Powerful FPGAs (primary processors)
 - Flexibility in current trigger system, new hardware being developed
- Better understanding of Standard Model Physics
 - Better understanding of Hadronic Decays (T-leptons)
 - Jet Substructure Techniques
 - Machine Learning Algorithms

High Level Synthesis: Automated design process

- Interprets algorithm specification (often written in C++ or Python) and creates RTL code
- Relatively easy to use!

New techniques under development

- Bringing more ML techniques online
- Event Level Analysis of High-level
- Data Scouting

What do we need?

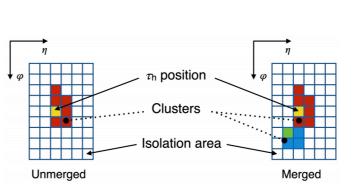
Algorithms that exploit local topologies

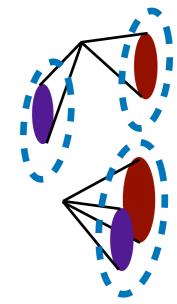
Transformation of complex offline algorithms to simple online algorithms

2021

8

CM







Exciting times for Hadronic Higgs

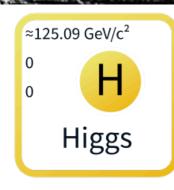


202

8

Apr

Hadronic Higgs



Fundamental New Discovery

→ Represents a Window to the Unknown

Using Run I + Run II Data we have measured well the Higgs properties using $H \rightarrow ZZ$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

Discovered H→bb

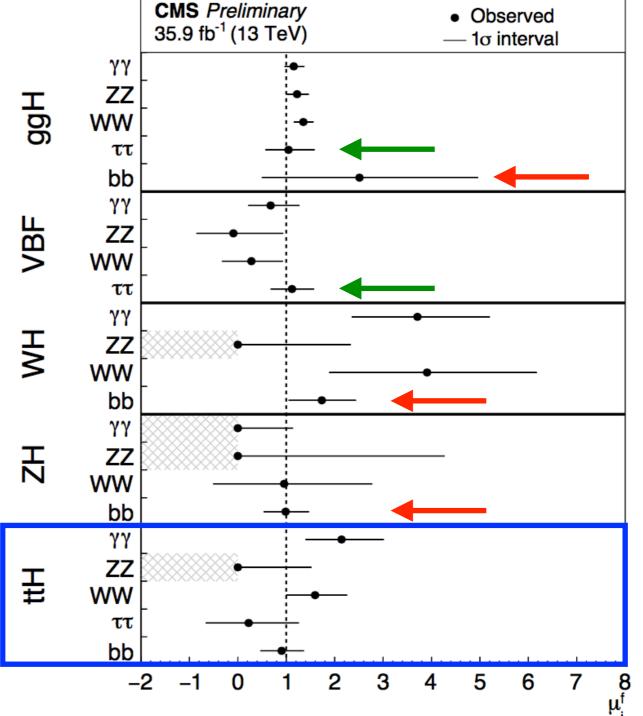
Discovered ttH production

Discovered $H \rightarrow \tau \tau$

Remains important to study carefully this particle

But Also, Measure/Search for more Couplings (Production and Decay), Self Coupling, Rare Decays, Exotic Decays

Performance studies are used to motivate upgrade efforts!!





Apr 8, 2021 **Triggering Hadronic Higgs** I.Ojalvo



