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## Accelerating the DBSCAN clustering algorithm for low-latency primary vertex reconstruction

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In this work we present the adaptation of the popular clustering algorithm DBSCAN to reconstruct the primary vertex (PV) at the hardware trigger level in collisions at the High-Luminosity LHC. Nominally, PV reconstruction is performed by a simple histogram-based algorithm. The main challenge in PV reconstruction is that the particle tracks need to be processed in a low-latency environment  $\mathcal{O}(1 \mu\text{s})$ . To achieve this an accelerated version of the DBSCAN algorithm was developed to run in a Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA). A CPU-optimized version of DBSCAN was implemented in C++ to serve as a benchmark for comparison. The CPU version of DBSCAN resulted in an average PV reconstruction latency of  $93 \mu\text{s}$ , while the FPGA firmware only had a latency of  $0.73 \mu\text{s}$  resulting in a 127x speedup. The speedup is a result of running all the input tracks in parallel, which ultimately results in high resource consumption, of up to 48.6 % of the available logic. Most of the logic was attributed to the use of sorting networks that allows for the parallel processing of the input tracks. To tune the firmware for a specific latency and resource usage constraints, the firmware has been parametrized by the number of input tracks to consider at a time. The accelerated DBSCAN method yielded a higher PV reconstruction efficiency when compared to the simpler histogram-based method. As clustering applications are prominent in High Energy Physics, we modified the accelerated DBSCAN algorithm for higher-dimensional datasets.

### Experiment context, if any

CMS

### References

### Significance

In general the DBSCAN clustering algorithm is one of the most flexibility and accurate clustering algorithms available. This work demonstrates that DBSCAN can be utilized in a low-latency environment by using FPGA acceleration. The accelerated algorithm was used to reconstruct primary vertices in collisions at the LHC, however it can be generalized to any clustering application.

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