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New developments and applications of a Deep-learning-based Full Event Interpretation (DFEI) in proton-proton collisions

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The LHCb experiment at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is designed to perform high-precision measurements of heavy-hadron decays, which requires the collection of large data samples and a good understanding and suppression of multiple background sources. Both factors are challenged by a five-fold increase in the average number of proton-proton collisions per bunch crossing, corresponding to a change in the detector operation conditions for the recently started LHC Run 3. The limits in the storage capacity of the trigger have brought an inverse relation between the number of particles selected to be stored per event and the number of events that can be recorded, and the background levels have risen due to the enlarged combinatorics. To tackle both challenges, we have proposed a novel approach, never attempted before in a hadronic collider: a Deep-learning based Full Event Interpretation (DFEI), to perform the simultaneous identification, isolation, and hierarchical reconstruction of all the heavy-hadron decay chains in each event. We have developed a prototype for such an algorithm based on Graph Neural Networks. The construction of the algorithm and its current performance have recently been described in a publication [Comput.Softw.Big Sci. 7 (2023) 1, 12]. This contribution will summarise the main findings in that paper. In addition, new developments towards speeding up the inference of the algorithm will be presented, as well as novel applications of DFEI for data analysis. The applications, showcased using simulated datasets, focus on decay-mode-inclusive studies and automated methods for background suppression/characterization.

Significance

This work presents a novel approach for the trigger in hadronic colliders that shall reduce the average event size, maximizing the number of events the experiments can store. Furthermore, this new approach has several applications for physics analysis so far disregarded in hadronic machines.

References

Comput.Softw.Big Sci. 7 (2023) 1, 12 (https://rdcu.be/dxee4)

Experiment context, if any

LHCb

Primary authors: MATHAD, Abhijit (CERN); MAURI, Andrea (Imperial College (GB)); UZUKI, Azusa (University of Zurich (CH)); SOUZA DE ALMEIDA, Felipe Luan (Syracuse University (US)); ESCHLE, Jonas (University of Zurich (CH)); GARCIA PARDINAS, Julian (CERN); CALVI, Marta (Univ. degli Studi Milano-Bicocca); SERRA,

Nicola (University of Zurich (CH)); SILVA COUTINHO, Rafael (Syracuse University (US)); CAPELLI, Simone (Universita & INFN, Milano-Bicocca (IT)); SUTCLIFFE, William (University of Zurich (CH))

Presenter: SOUZA DE ALMEIDA, Felipe Luan (Syracuse University (US))

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Nicola (University of Zurich (CH)); SILVA COUTINHO, Rafael (Syracuse University (US)); CAPELLI, Simone (Universita & INFN, Milano-Bicocca (IT)); SUTCLIFFE, William (University of Zurich (CH))

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