



Bundesministerium  
für Bildung  
und Forschung

# Trigger-Level Physics Analysis at the CMS Experiment

Enhancing the Phase Space for the Analysis of Inclusive  $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  Production through  
Trigger-Level Analysis at the CMS Experiment

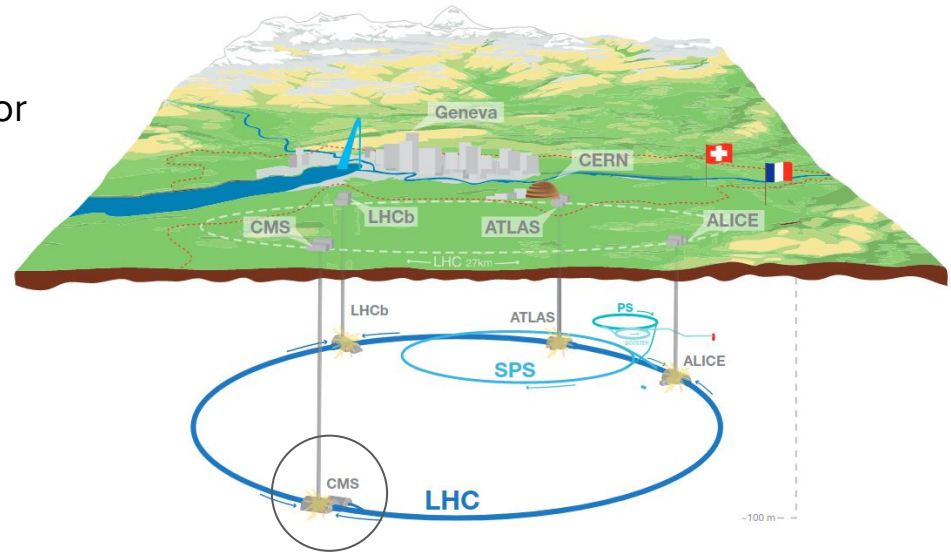
**Adelina Lintuluoto**

Gentner day  
April 24<sup>th</sup> 2024

**The Standard Model of particle physics is incomplete**

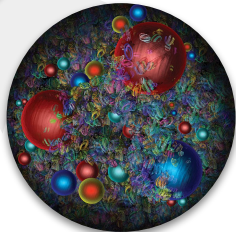
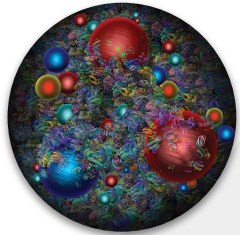
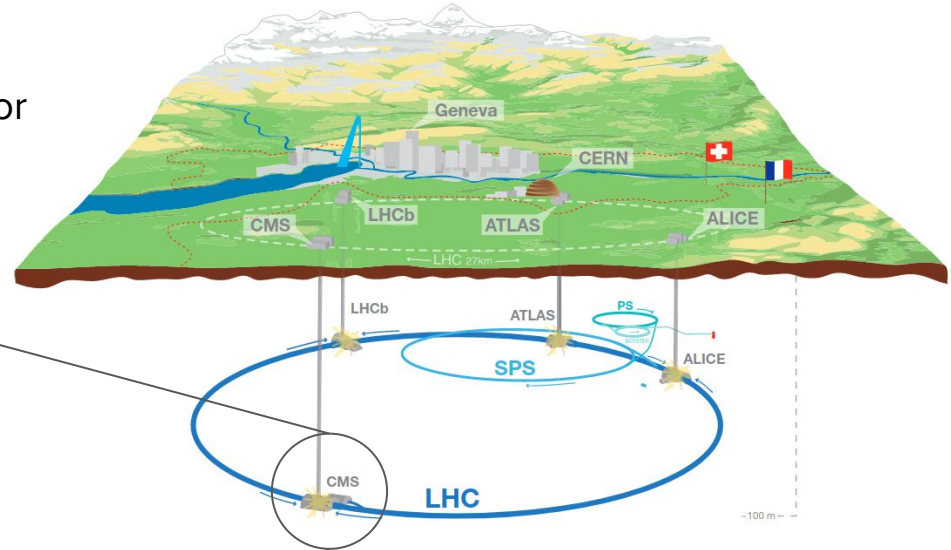
# The Standard Model of particle physics **is incomplete**

Protons collide in the center of experiments such as the CMS detector



# The Standard Model of particle physics **is incomplete**

Protons collide in the center of experiments such as the CMS detector



Partons =  
Quark and gluons

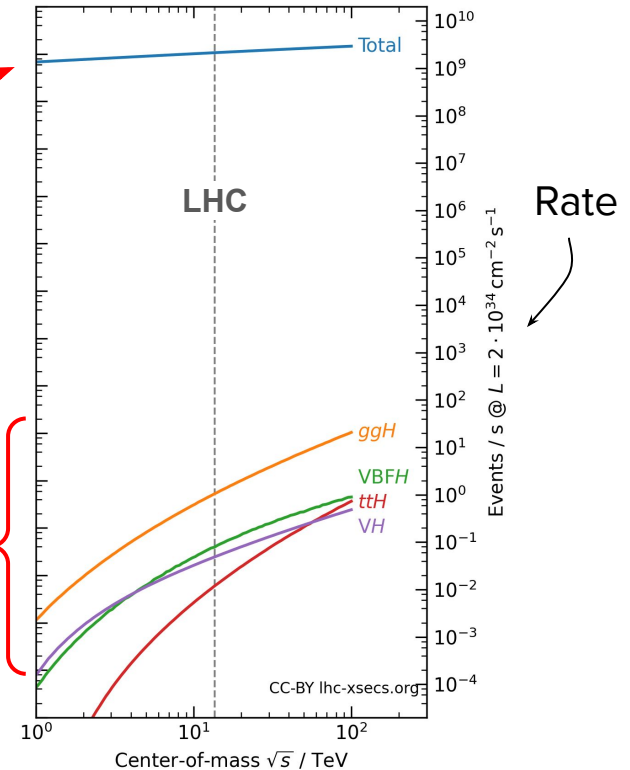
Collisions are dominated by parton interactions with low momentum transfers

# Higgs boson (H) production is rare at the LHC

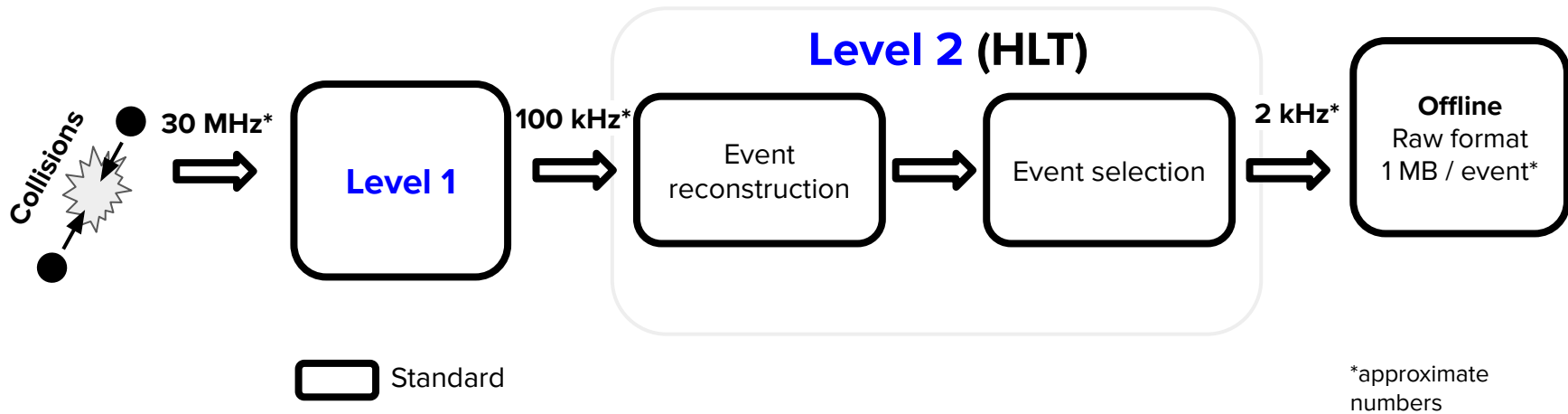
~99% are soft QCD interactions

Rate of H production is ~10 orders of magnitude smaller

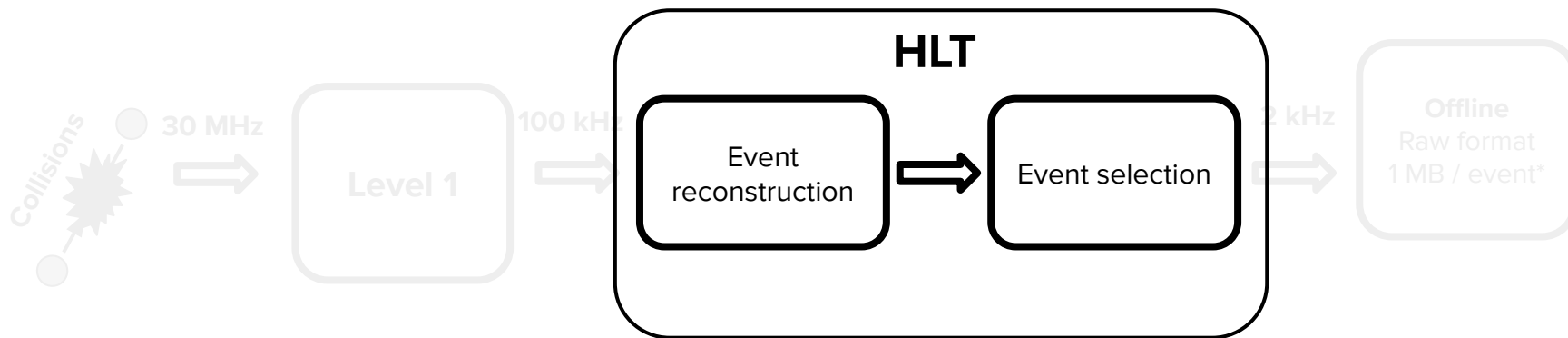
Algorithms (*triggers*) that try to identify and select H production are required



# At CMS, events are selected by a **two-tiered** trigger system

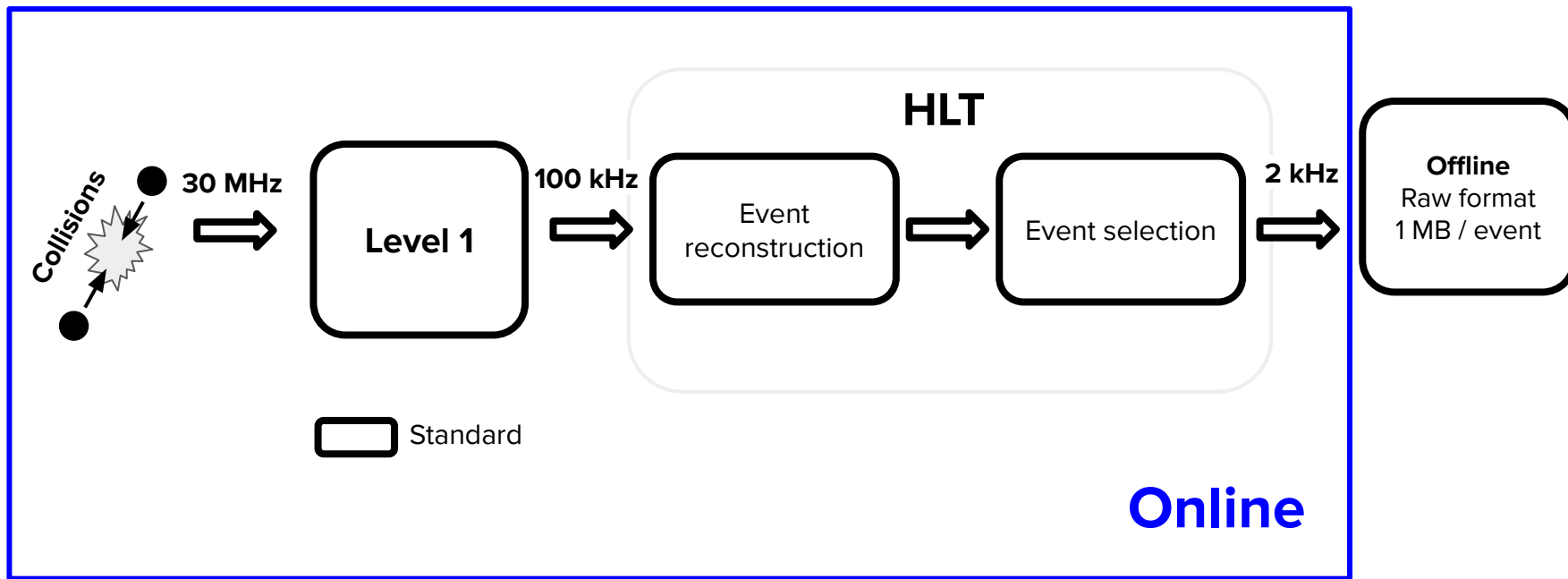


# The HLT hardware consists of **CPU and GPU** units



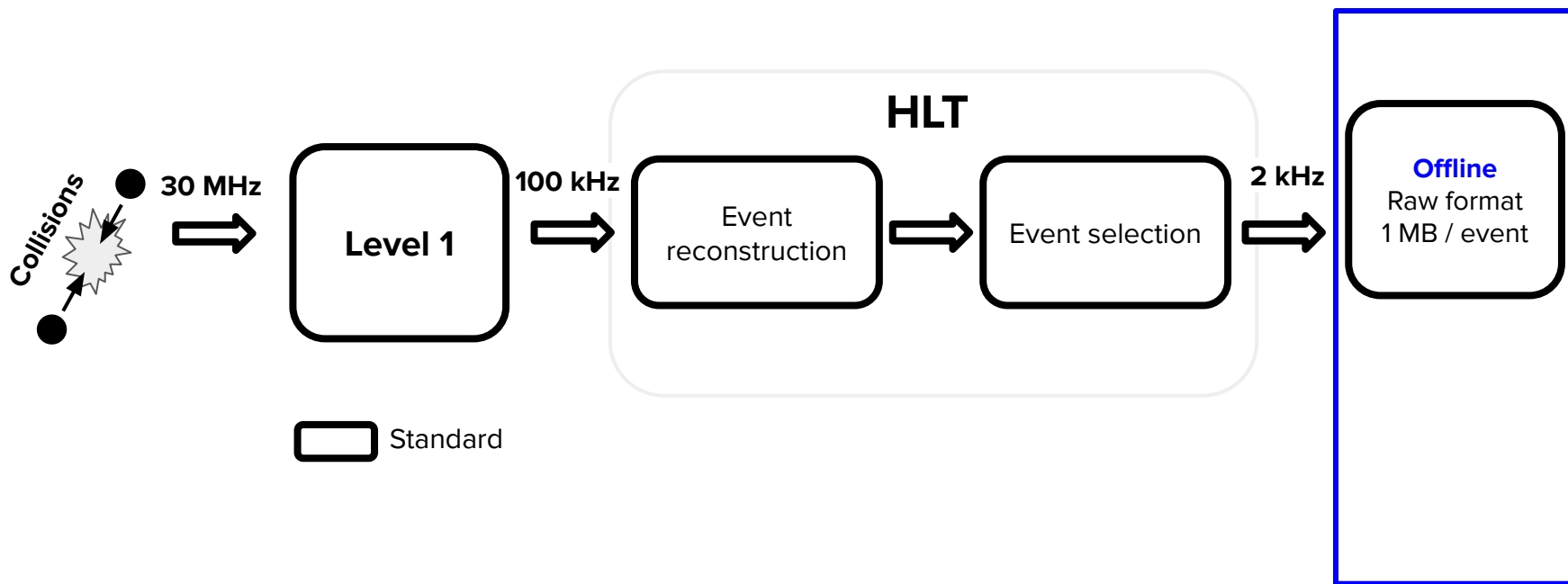
# of event processed / second  
increased by 3 times since Run 2

# Online reconstruction aims to provide low latency

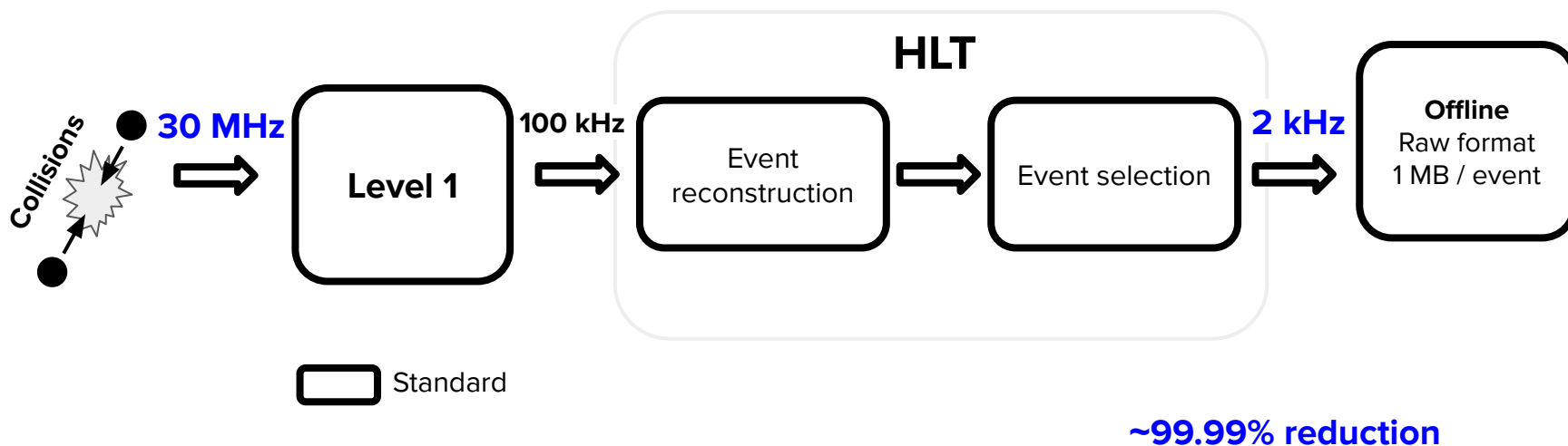




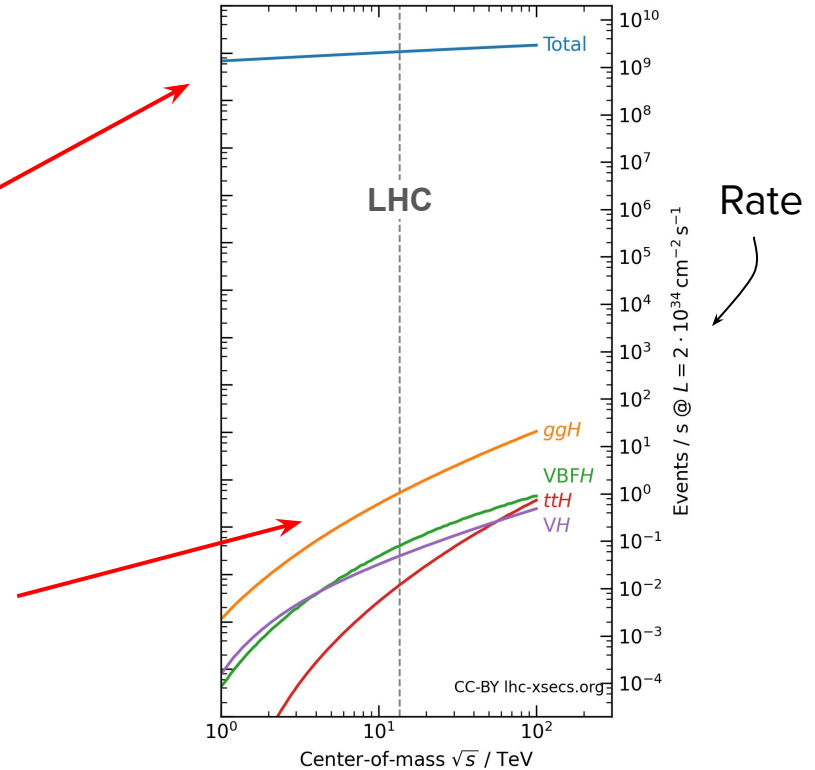
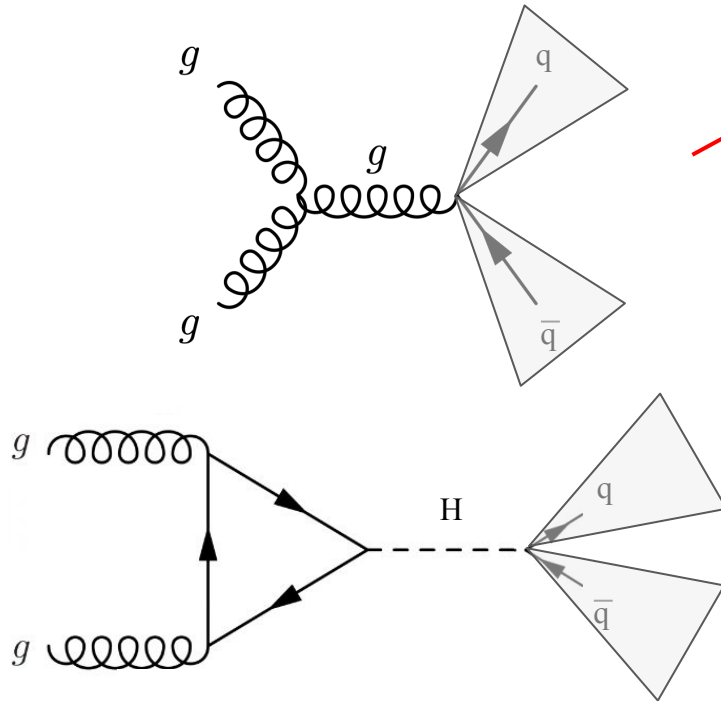
# Offline reconstruction aims to provide the best physics objects for analysis



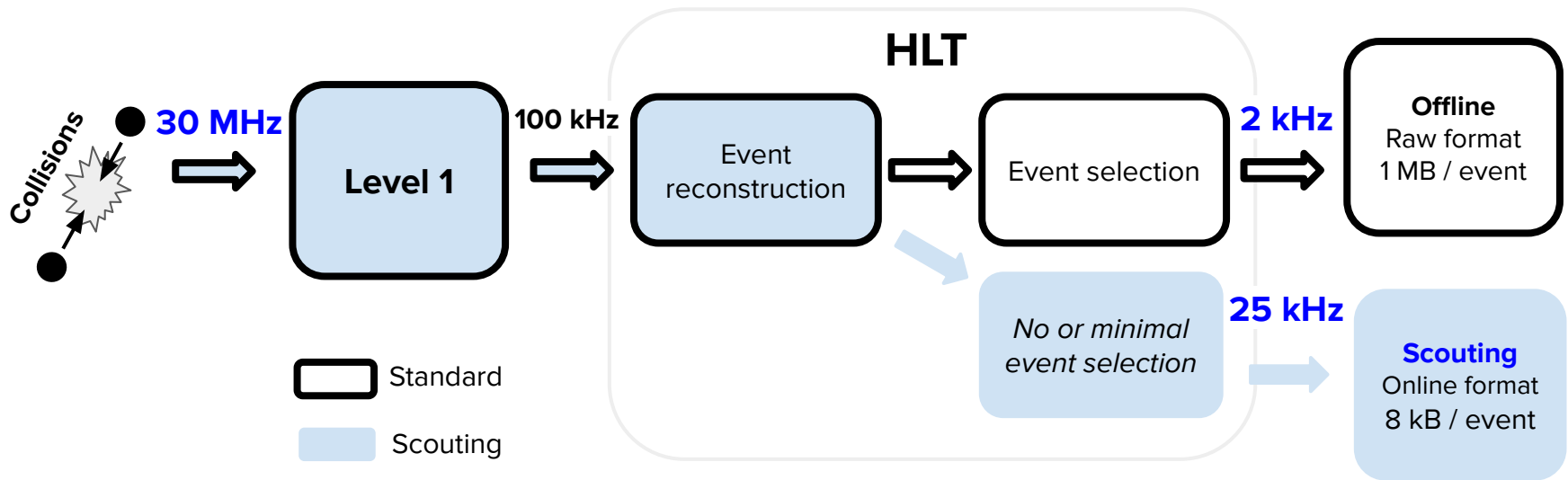
# The vast majority of events are **permanently lost**



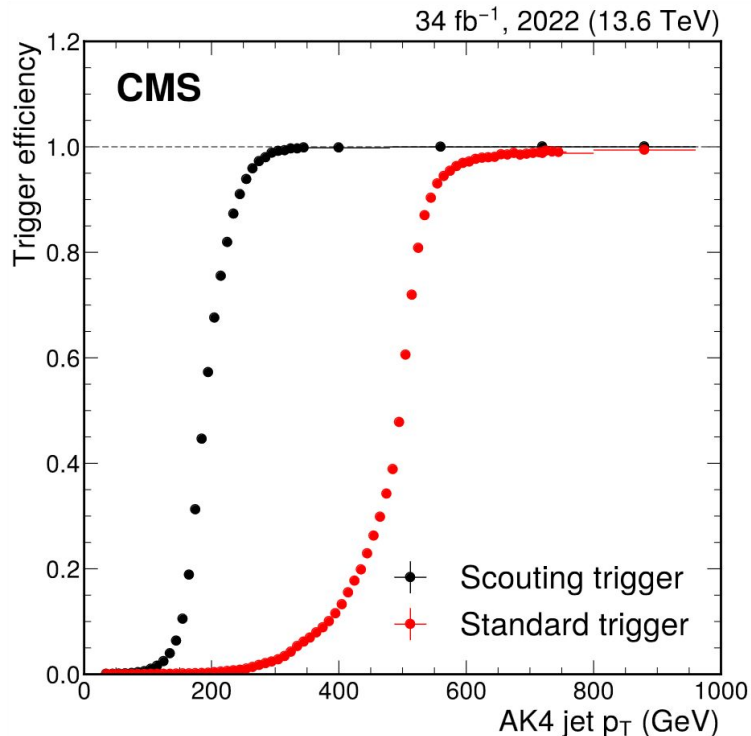
# It can be **difficult to distinguish** desired interactions from other processes



# Scouting increases the event rate — allowing analysis of previously unexplored phase spaces



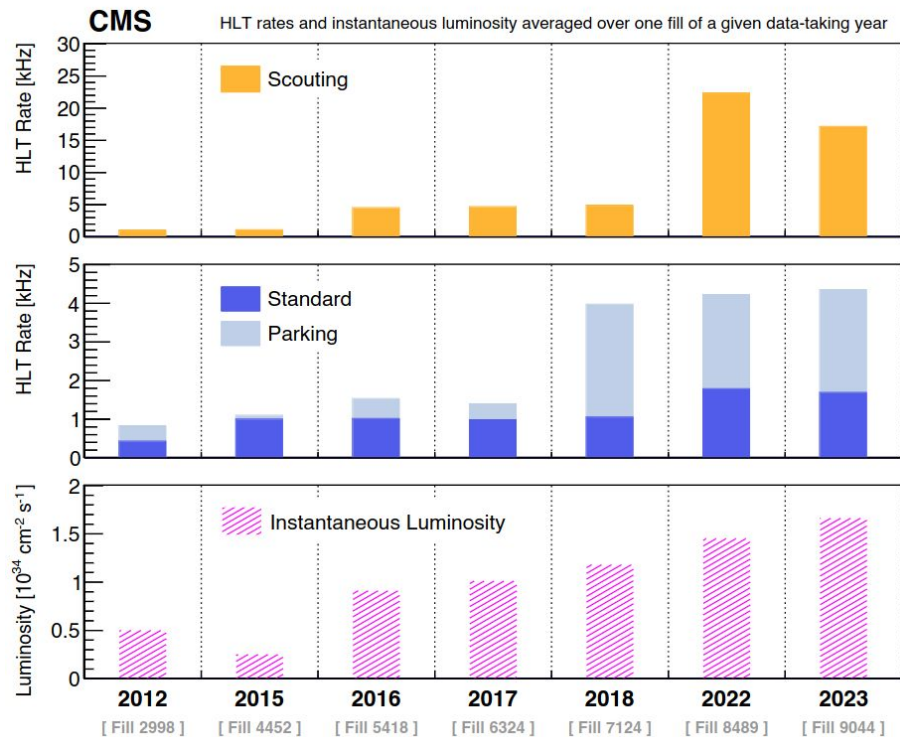
# Access to unexplored phase spaces is achieved by **lowering the trigger thresholds**



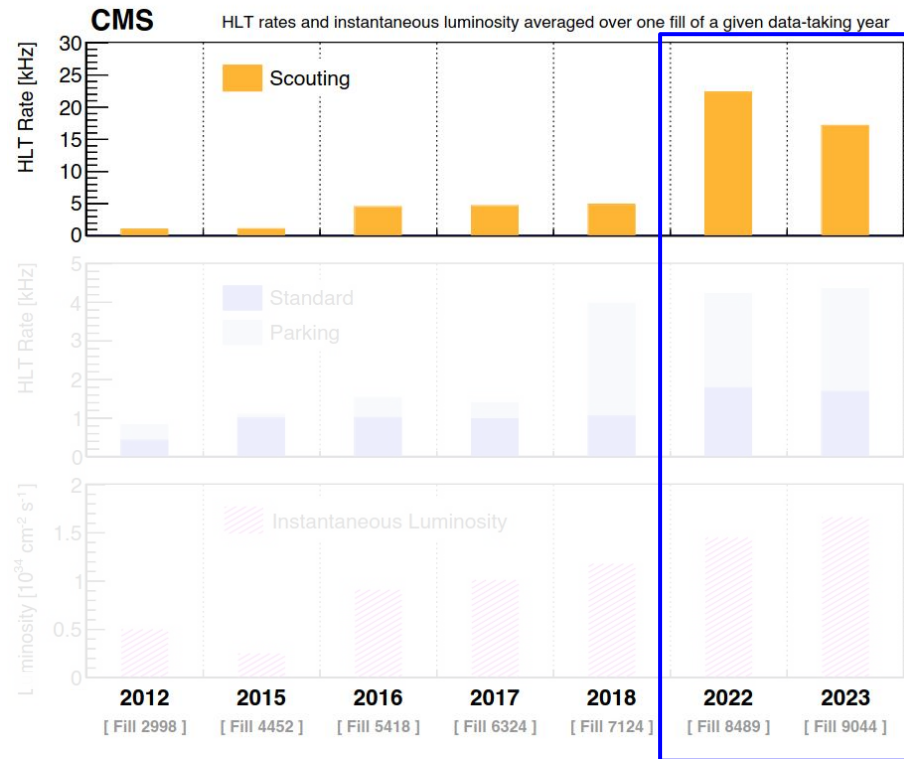
Scouting reaches full efficiency  
earlier

Potentially revealing new physics that was  
**previously overlooked** due to higher  
thresholds

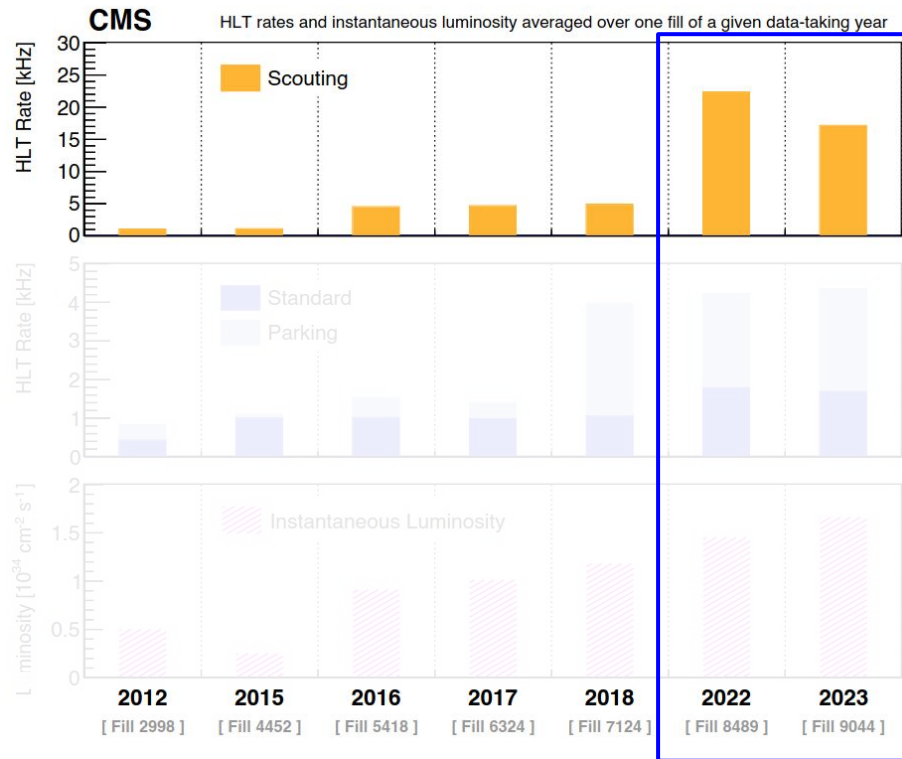
# Scouting had a significant expansion in Run 3



# Scouting had a significant expansion in Run 3



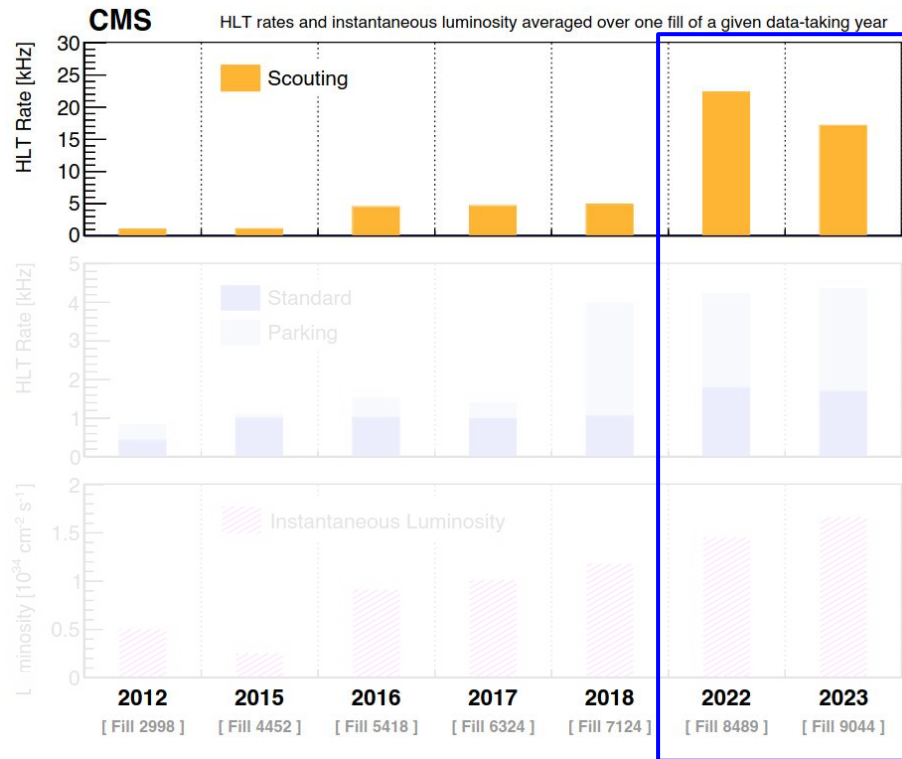
# Scouting had a significant expansion in Run 3



More resources



# Scouting had a significant expansion in Run 3

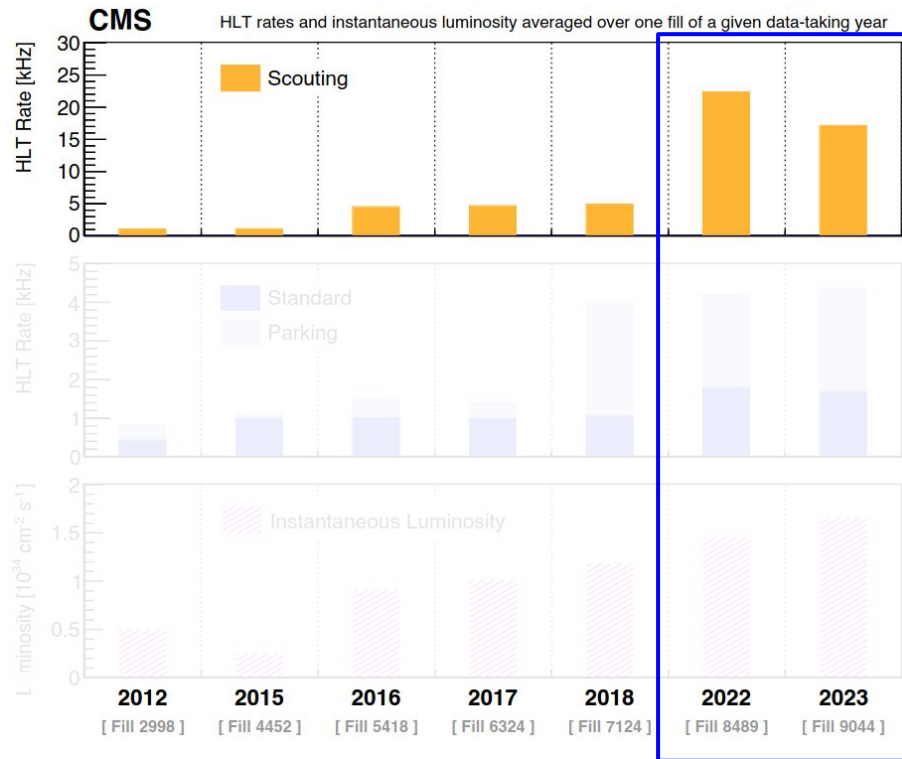


More resources



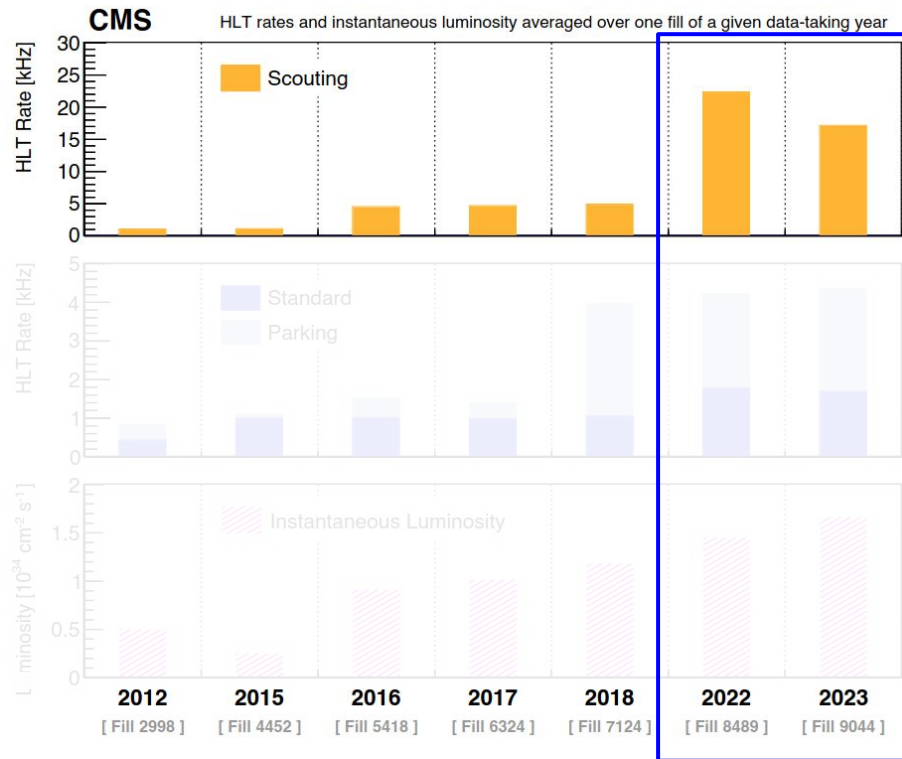
Offloading to GPU

# Scouting had a significant expansion in Run 3



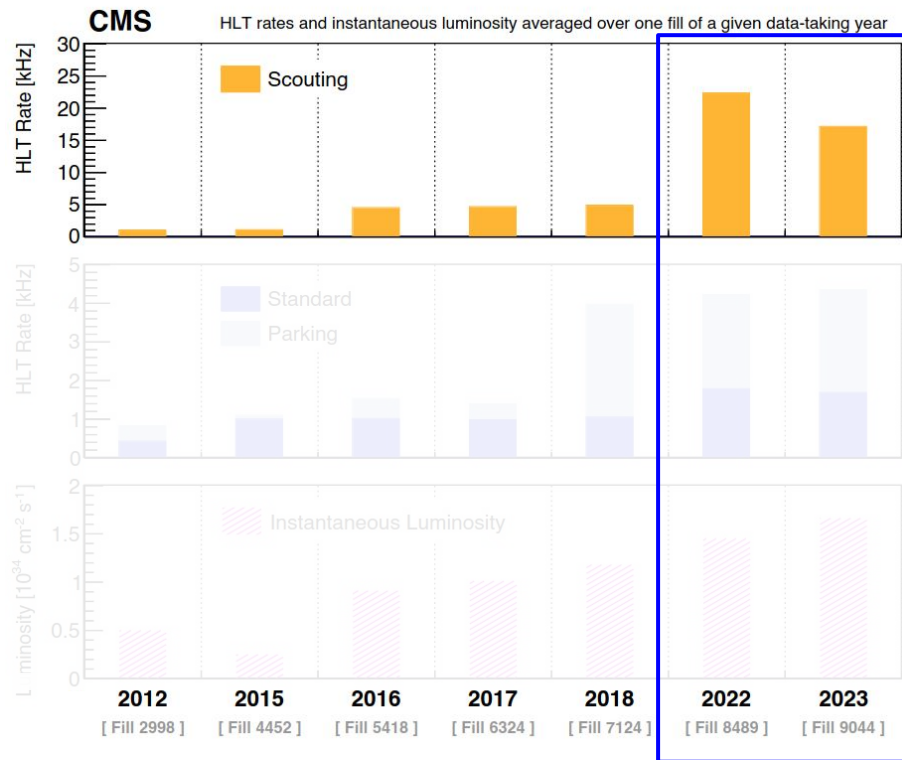
- ← More resources
- ← Offloading to GPU
- ← Advanced reconstruction

# Scouting had a significant expansion in Run 3



- ← More resources
- ← Offloading to GPU
- ← Advanced reconstruction
- ← Improved event content

# Scouting had a significant expansion in Run 3



EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (CERN)

 CERN-EP-2024-068  
2024/03/26

CMS-EXO-23-007

## Enriching the physics program of the CMS experiment via data scouting and data parking

The CMS Collaboration\*

### Abstract

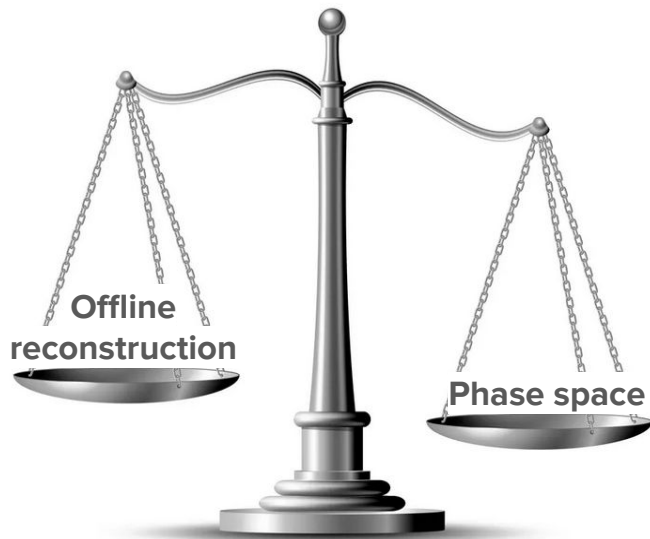
Specialized data-taking and data-processing techniques were introduced by the CMS experiment in Run 1 of the CERN LHC to enhance the sensitivity of searches for new physics and the precision of standard model measurements. These techniques, termed data scouting and data parking, extend the data-taking capabilities of CMS beyond the original design specifications. The novel data-scouting strategy trades complete event information for higher event rates, while keeping the data bandwidth within limits. Data parking involves storing a large amount of raw detector data collected by algorithms with low trigger thresholds to be processed when sufficient computational power is available to handle such data. The research program of the CMS Collaboration is greatly expanded with these techniques. The implementation, performance, and physics results obtained with data scouting and data parking in CMS over the last decade are discussed in this Report, along with new developments aimed at further improving low-mass physics sensitivity over the next years of data taking.

To be submitted to *Physics Reports*

arXiv:2403.16134v1 [hep-ex] 24 Mar 2024

©2024 CERN for the benefit of the CMS Collaboration. CC-BY 4.0 license  
\*See Appendix 8 for the list of collaboration members

# Trade-off: Offline reconstruction vs Unexplored phase spaces



EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (CERN)

  CERN-EP-2024-068  
2024/03/26

CMS-EXO-23-017

Enriching the physics program of the CMS experiment via data scouting and data parking

The CMS Collaboration\*

**Abstract**

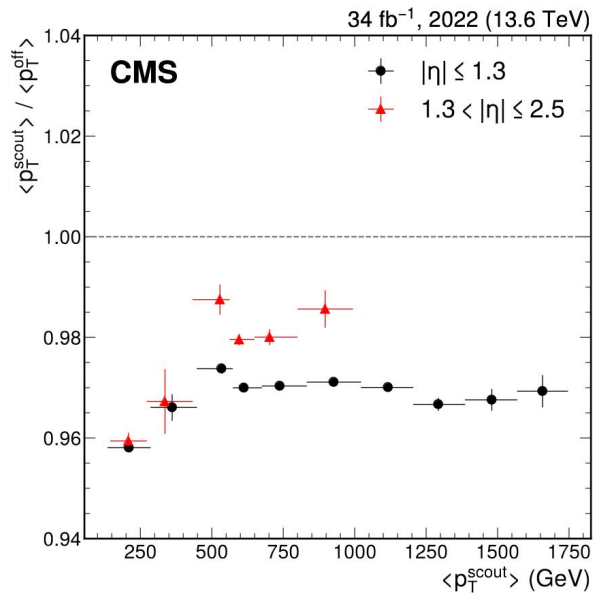
Specialized data-taking and data-processing techniques were introduced by the CMS experiment in Run 1 of the CERN LHC to enhance the sensitivity of searches for new physics and the precision of standard model measurements. These techniques, termed data scouting and data parking, extend the data-taking capabilities of CMS beyond the original design specifications. The novel data-scouting strategy trades complete event information for higher event rates, while keeping the data bandwidth within limits. Data parking involves storing a large amount of raw detector data collected by algorithms with low trigger thresholds to be processed when sufficient computational power is available to handle such data. The research program of the CMS Collaboration is greatly expanded with these techniques. The implementation, performance, and physics results obtained with data scouting and data parking in CMS over the last decade are discussed in this Report, along with new developments aimed at further improving low-mass physics sensitivity over the next years of data taking.

*To be submitted to Physics Reports*

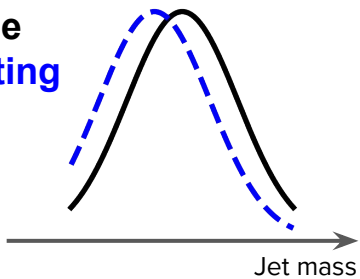
arXiv:2403.16134v1 [hep-ex] 24 Mar 2024

©2024 CERN for the benefit of the CMS Collaboration. CC-BY-4.0 license  
\*See Appendix 8 for the list of collaboration members

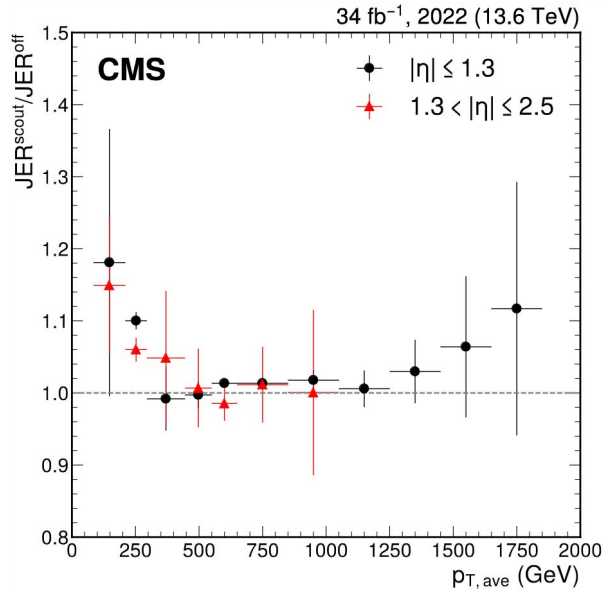
## Comparison of momentum



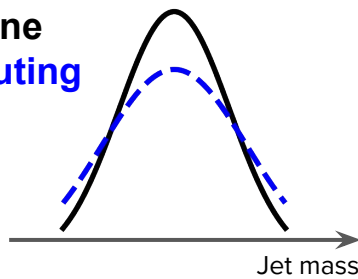
— Offline  
-- Scouting



## Comparison of resolution



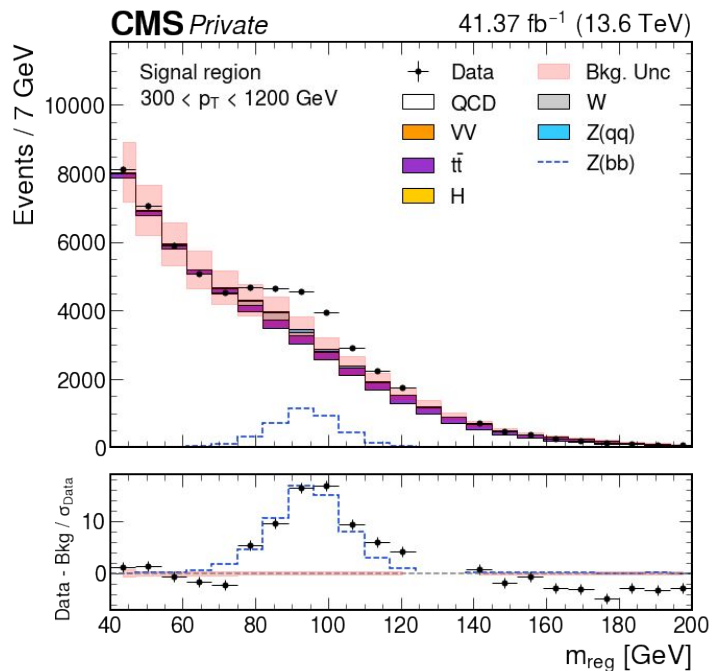
— Offline  
-- Scouting



The scouting reconstruction is comparable with that achieved offline

# Validating the scouting strategy by searching for $Z \rightarrow bb$ production at high momentum transfer

Feasibility study — systematic uncertainties with greatest impact included

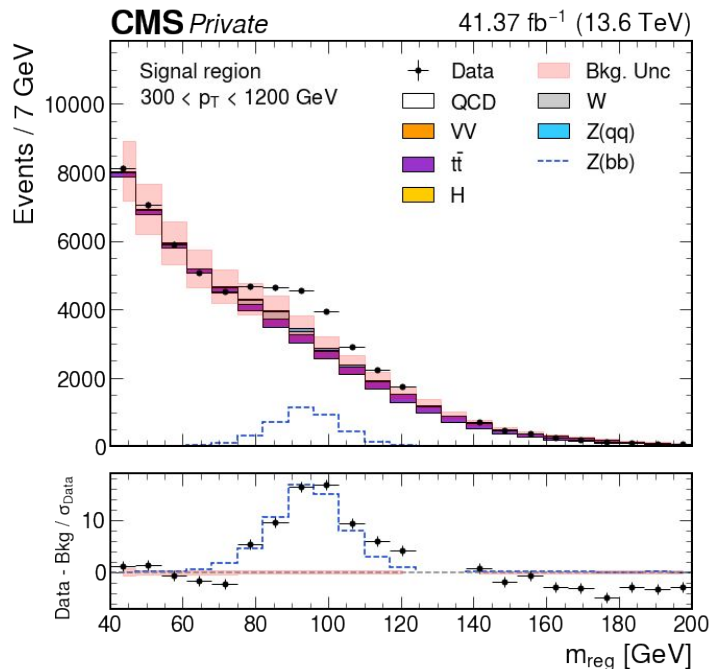


# Validating the scouting strategy by searching for $Z \rightarrow bb$ production at high momentum transfer

Feasibility study — systematic uncertainties with greatest impact included

$$1.1^{+0.1}_{-0.1} \times \text{SM } Z$$

In agreement with SM

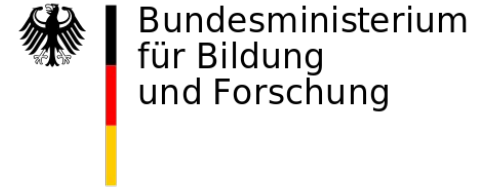




# Summary

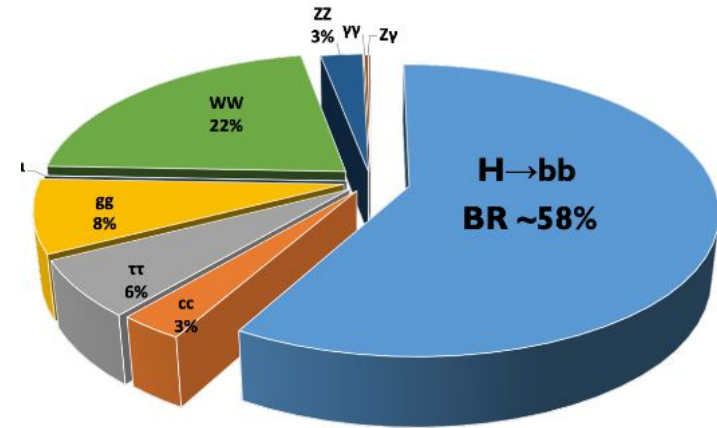
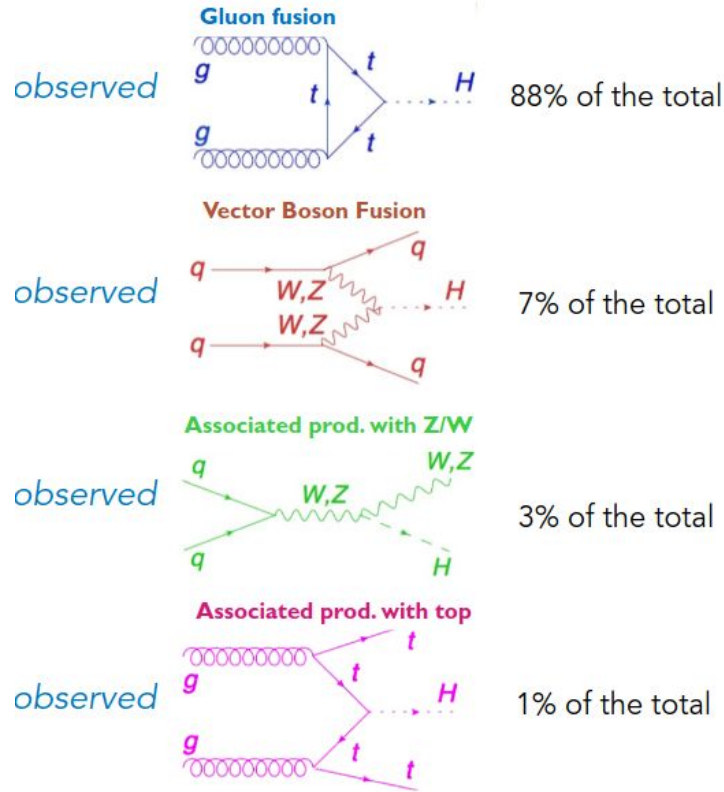
- **Scouting broadens the range of events** that are captured by CMS, providing the potential to reveal new physics
- Resolutions of scouting objects approach those achieved by the offline reconstruction
- **Scouting jets are valuable** in searches for boosted boson decay into hadronic final states

**Thanks to Günter Quast, Clemens Lange, Paris Sphicas, the CMS Trigger Studies Group — Elisa Fontanesi & Patin Inkaew, the DAZSLE group — Jennet Dickinson and many more!**



**BACKUP**

# Standard Model Higgs boson



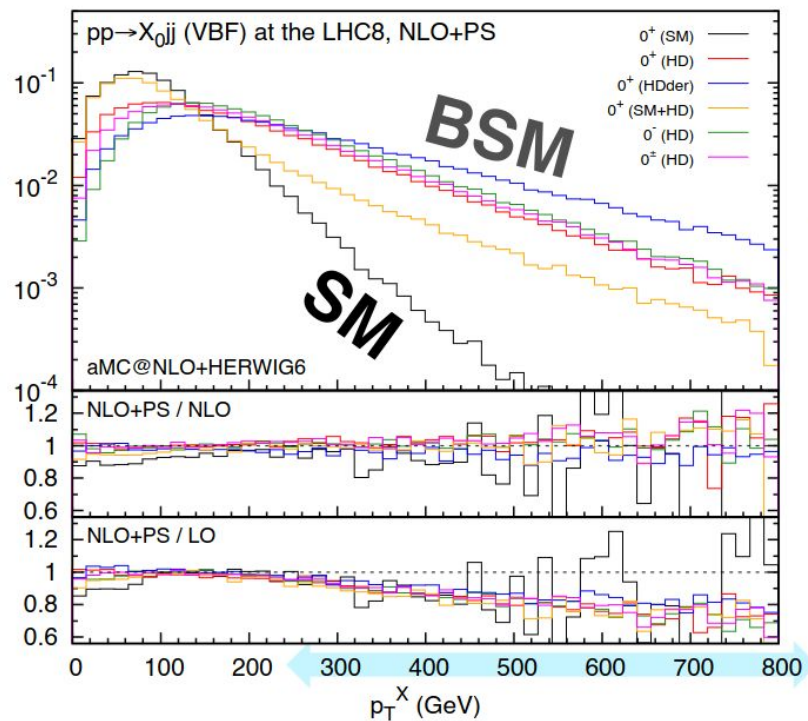
Observed ( $5\sigma$ ) production modes:

- Gluon gluon fusion, VBF (Run-1)
- ttH, VH (Run-2)

Observed ( $5\sigma$ ) decay modes:

- To bosons:  $H \rightarrow ZZ$ ,  $H \rightarrow WW$ ,  $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- To fermions:  $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ ,  $H \rightarrow bb$

# The transverse momentum spectra is altered by EFT operators



# Relative contribution from different production modes change with transverse momentum

**ggF**  
VBF VH ttH

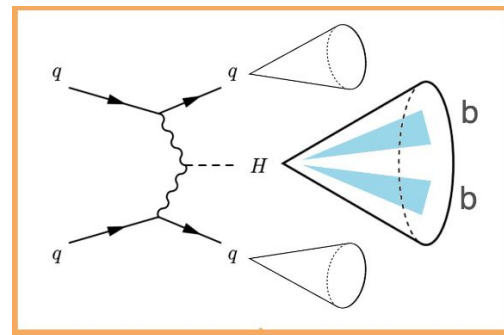
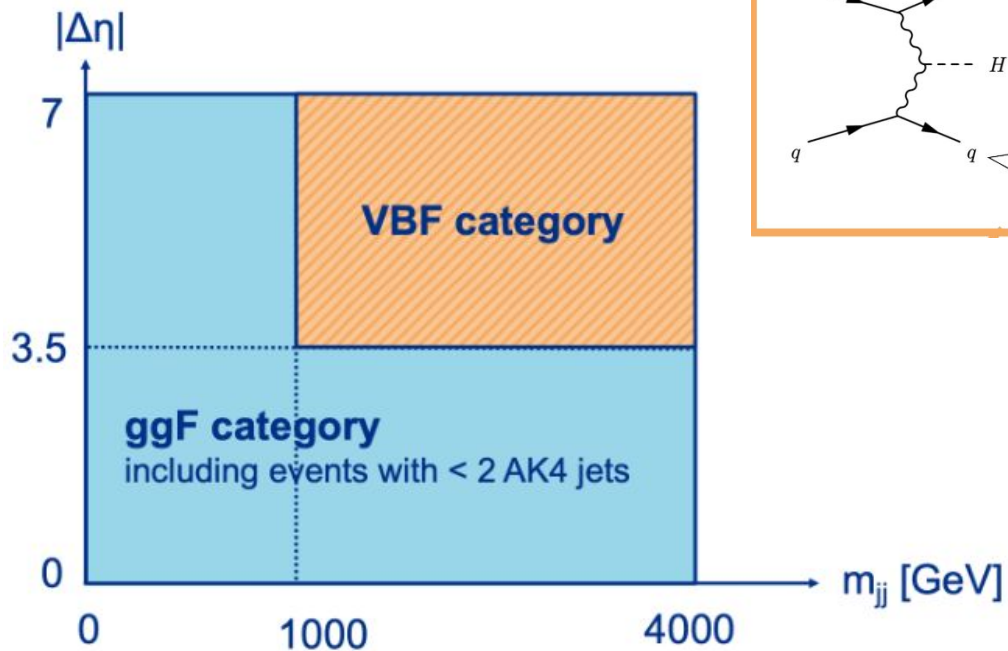
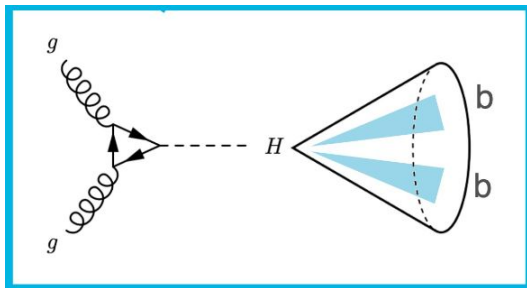
Inclusive in  $p_T$



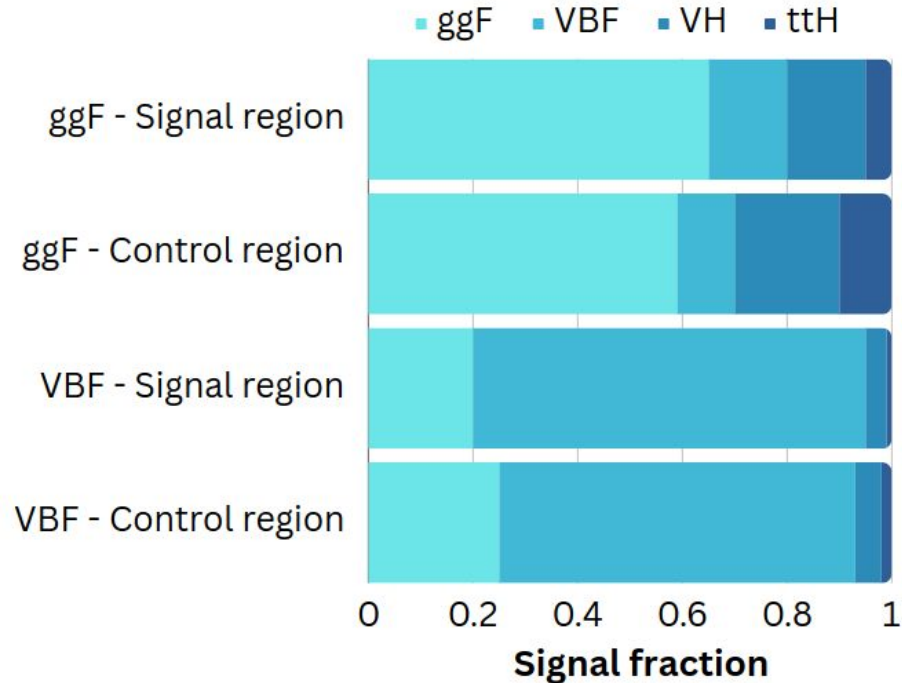
VBF  
VH ggF  
ttH

$p_T > 800$  GeV

# The VBF production mode is isolated by targeting the two forward going quarks



# The VBF production mode is isolated by targeting the two forward going quarks

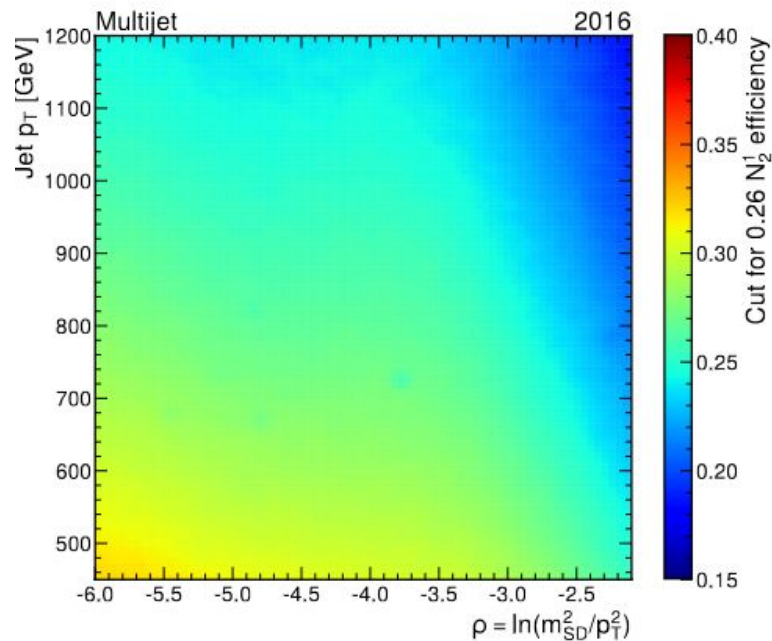
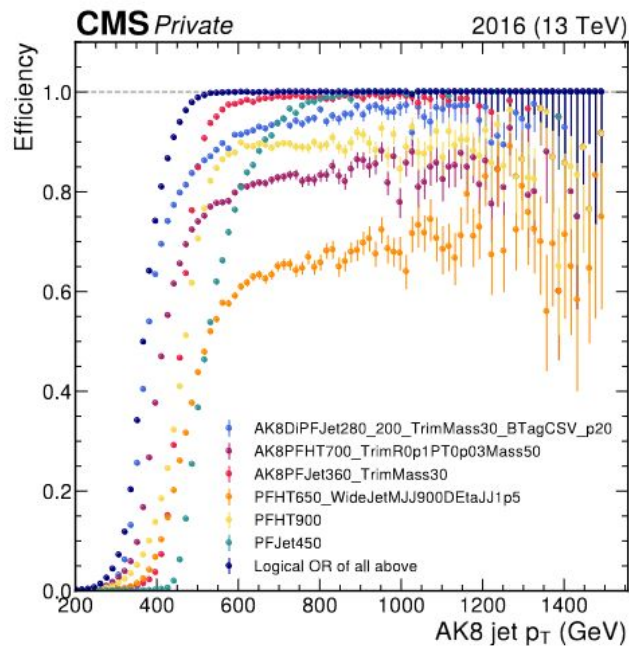


# VBF analysis strategy

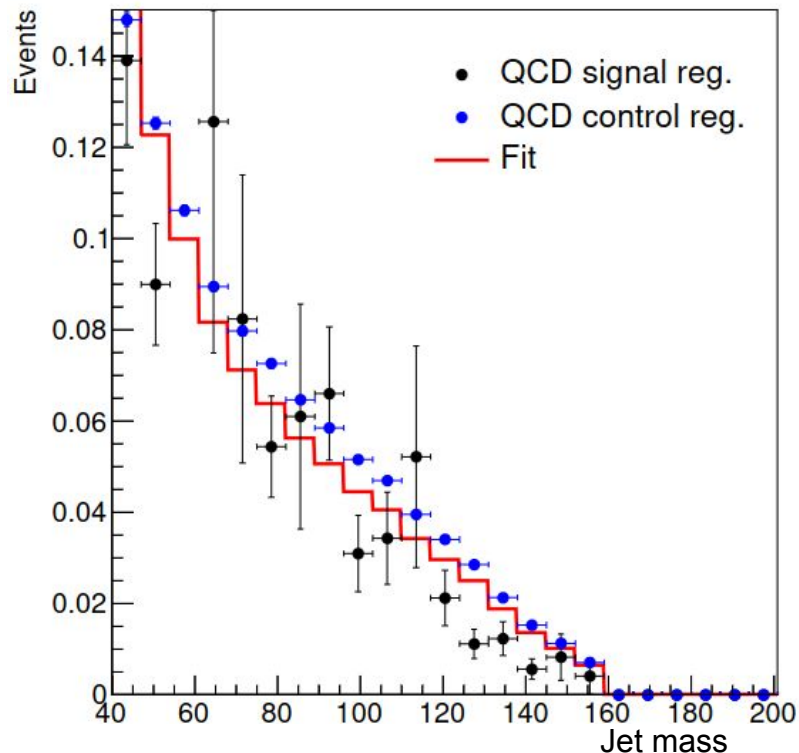
- Require H candidate jet with  $p_T > 450$  GeV and 2-prong substructure
  - Minimum  $p_T$  set by trigger limitations
- Apply jet flavour tagger selection
  - Tagger is decorrelated from H candidate mass
- Events failing tag selection are used to estimate non-resonant background (soft QCD interactions)
- Fit to H jet soft drop mass distribution



# VBF analysis strategy

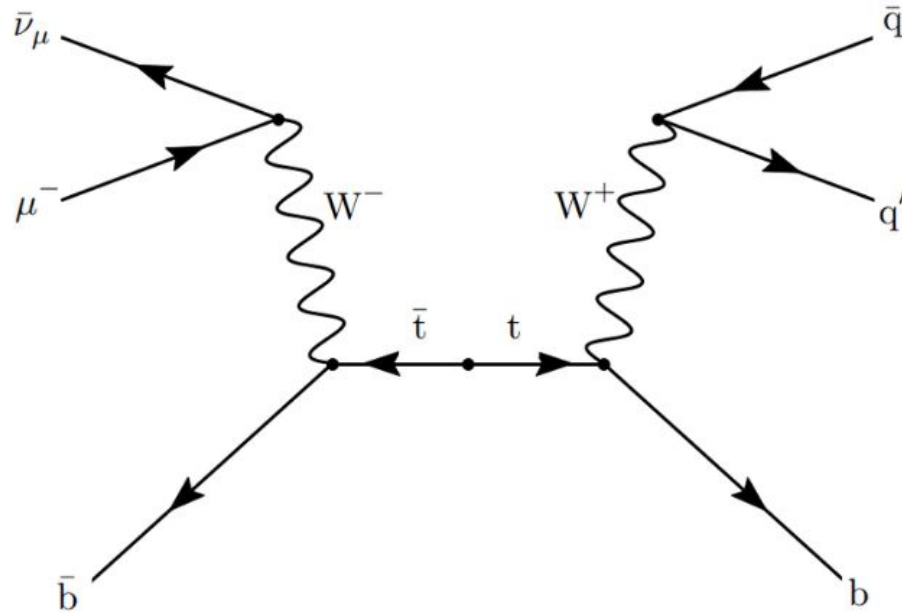


# QCD background estimation



- Control potential shape effects introduced by the tagger (simulation)
- Control discrepancies in tagger selection between data and simulation

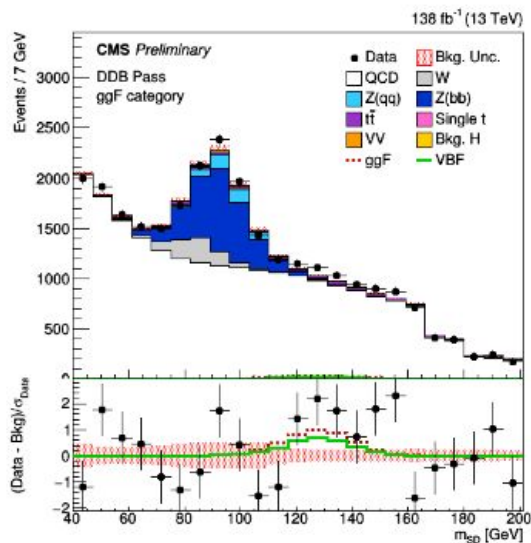
# Top quark background estimation



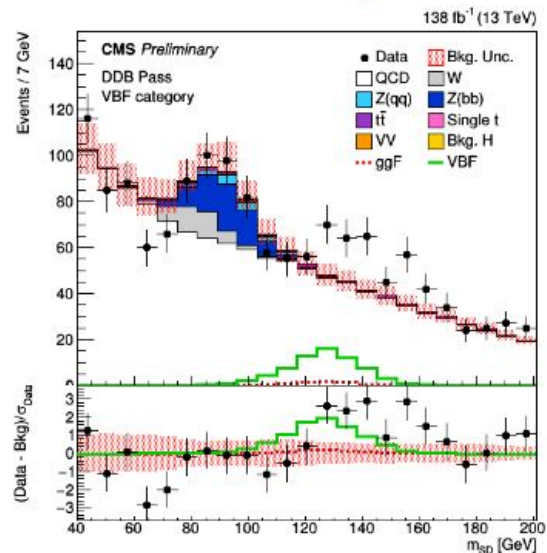
- Control for normalisation differences in data and simulation
- Control discrepancies in tagger selection between data and simulation

# Simultaneous fit of ggF and VBF

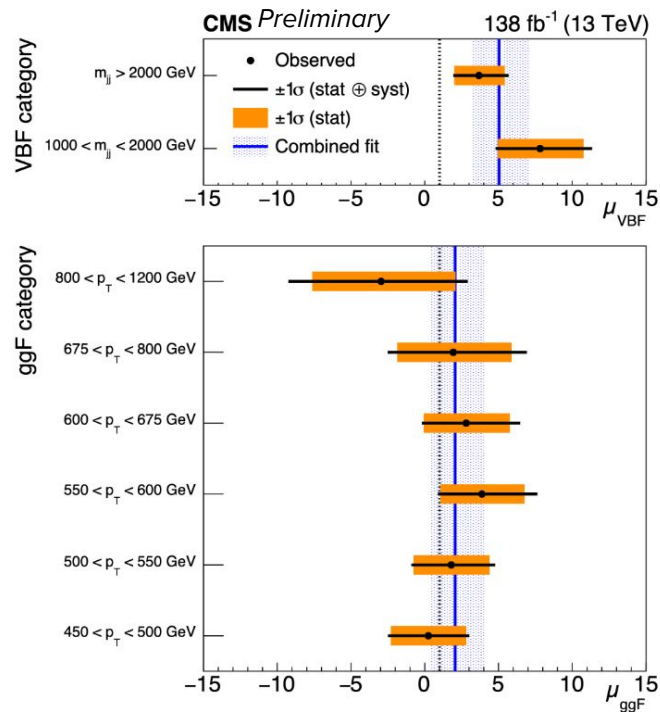
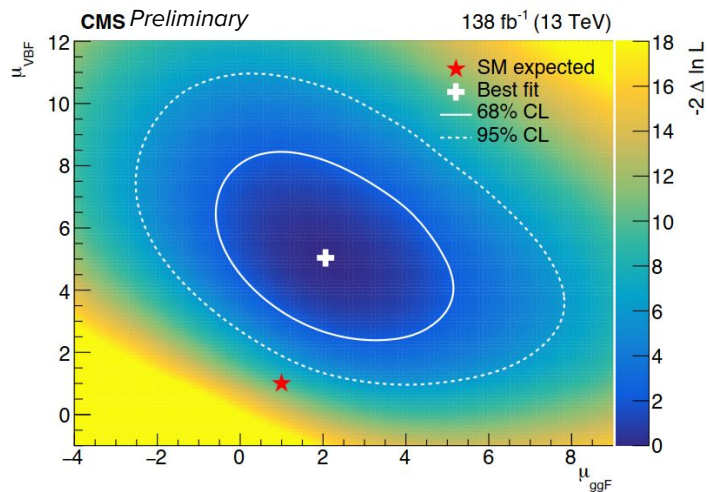
ggF category  
summed over  $p_T$  bins



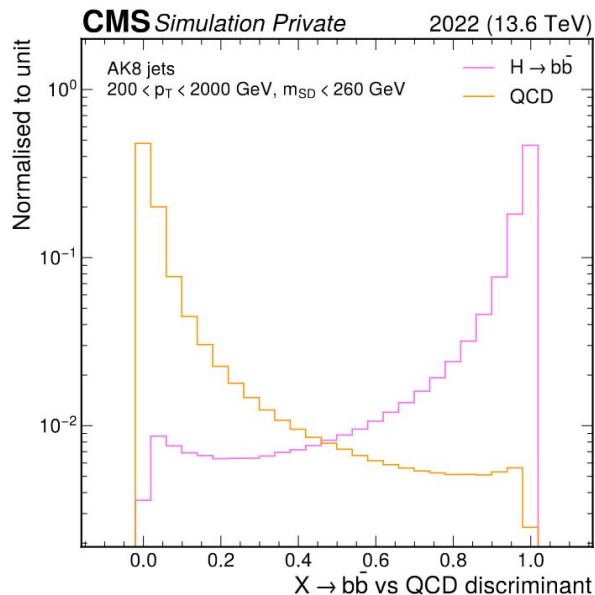
VBF category  
summed over  $m_{jj}$  bins



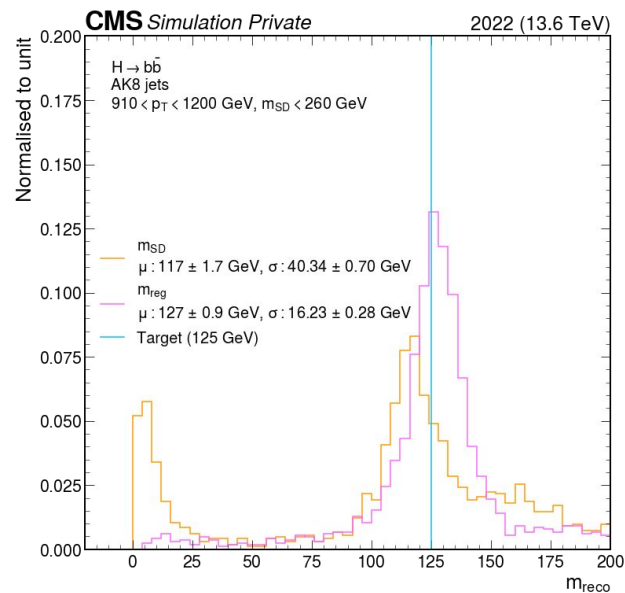
# Simultaneous fit of ggF and VBF



# Using the **scouting strategy** to search for boosted H production

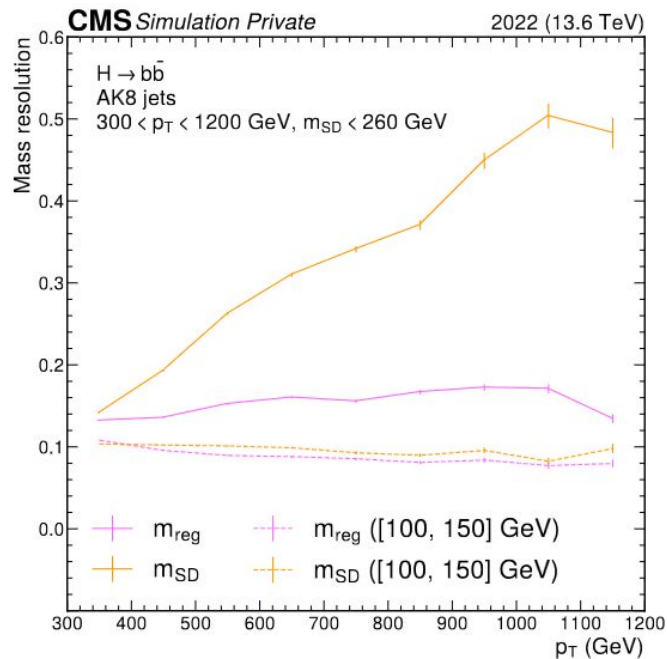
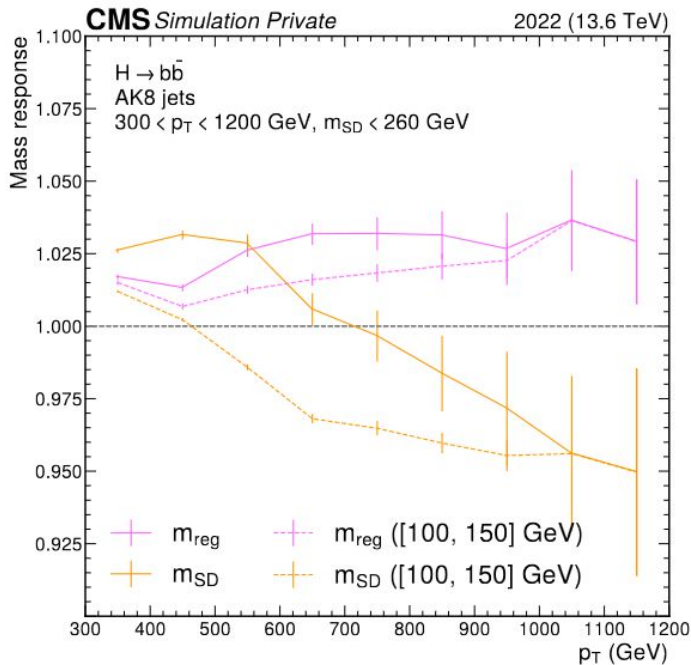


40% likelihood of correctly identifying signal jets  
→ 0.6% likelihood of misidentifying QCD jets

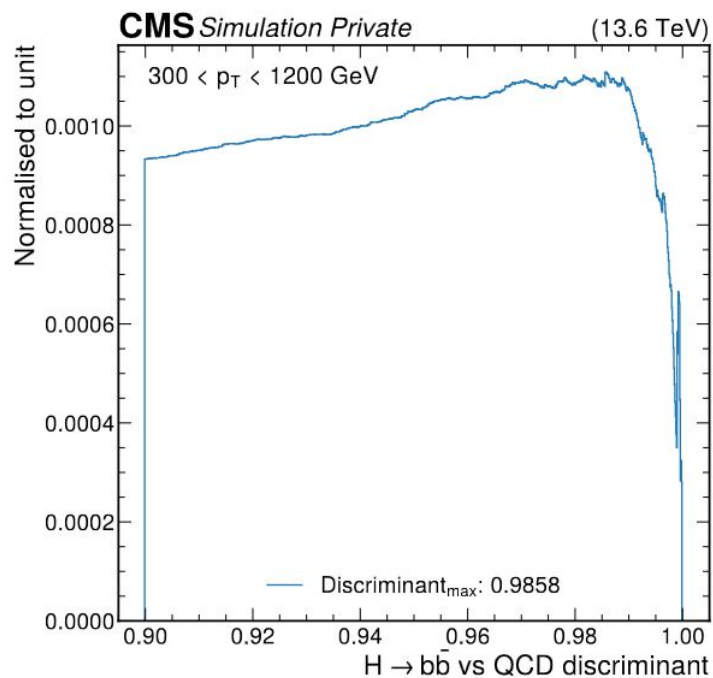


Jet mass resolution of roughly 10%

# Using the **scouting strategy** to search for boosted H production



# Using the **scouting strategy** to search for boosted H production



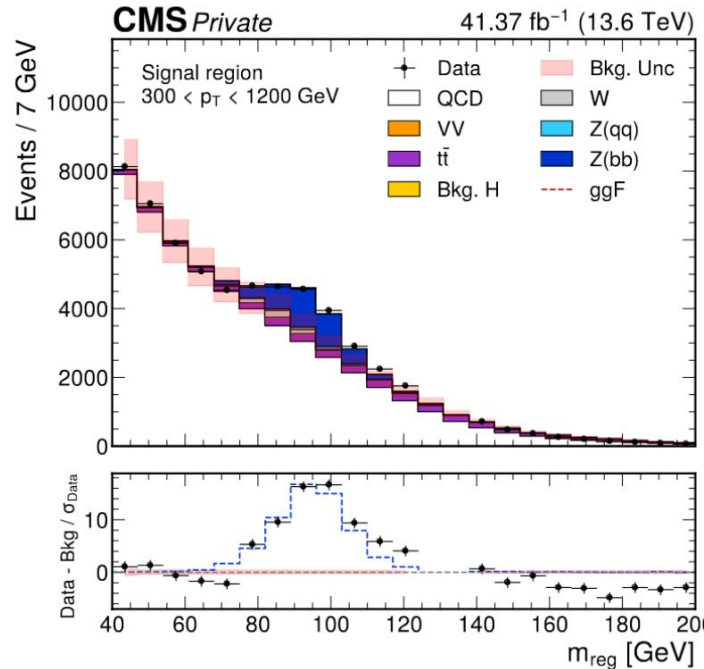


# Validating the scouting strategy by searching for boosted $Z \rightarrow bb$ production

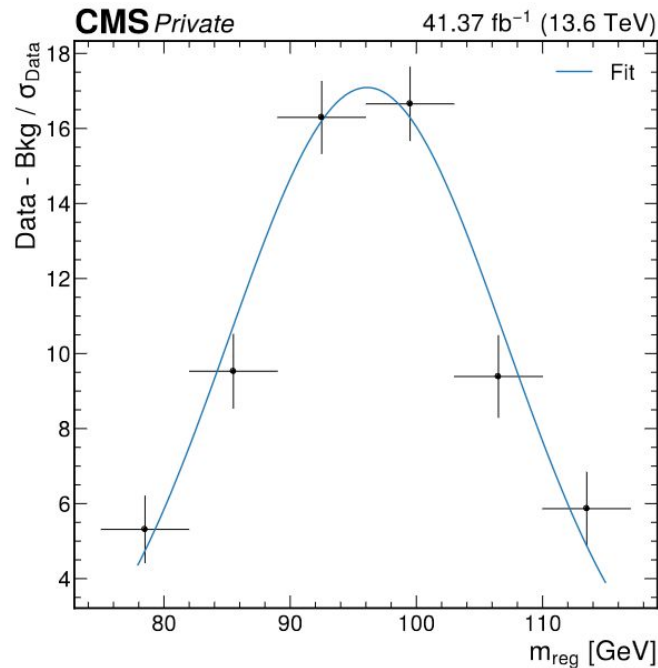
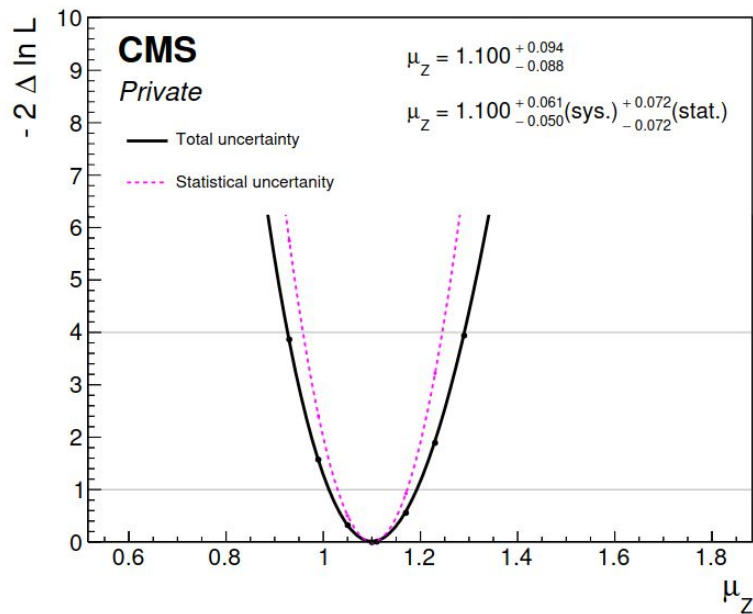
Feasibility study — systematic uncertainties with greatest impact included

$$1.1^{+0.1}_{-0.1} \times \text{SM } Z$$

In agreement with SM



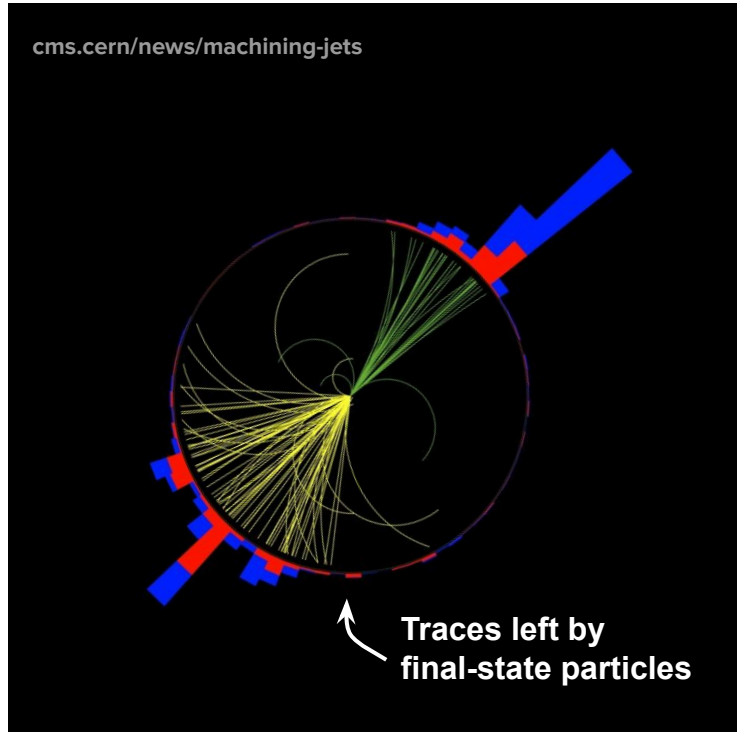
# Validating the scouting strategy by searching for boosted $Z \rightarrow bb$ production



# Performing a more **exploratory** analysis of searching for inclusive boosted H production

- Work is still ongoing
- Expected significance exceeds that of Run 2 analysis, even with  $\frac{1}{3}$  the integrated luminosity [cds.cern.ch/record/2721858](https://cds.cern.ch/record/2721858)

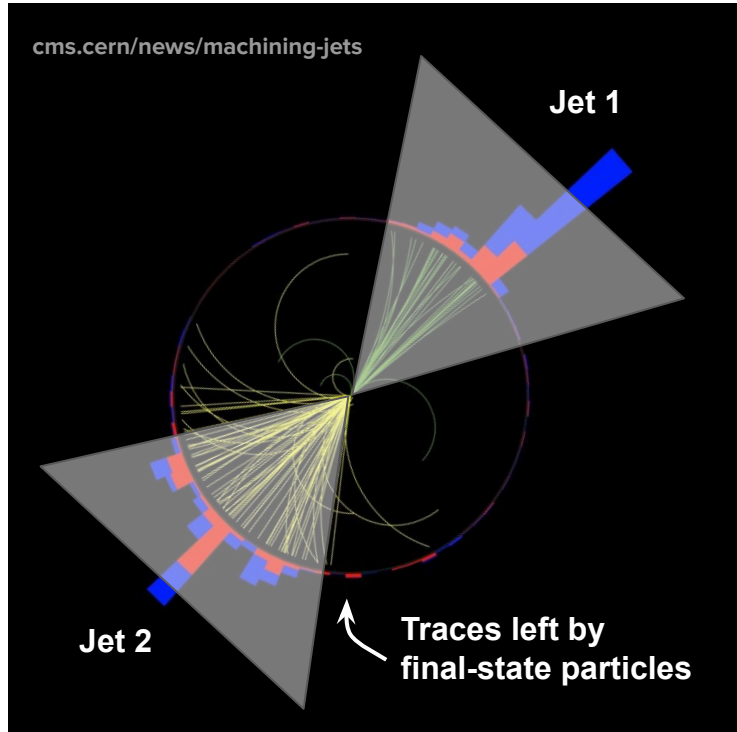
Parton interactions often give rise to a **cascade of quarks and gluons** that form hadrons



# Parton interactions often give rise to a **cascade of quarks and gluons** that form hadrons

Final-state particles are clustered to reduce the complexity of the final-state

H decay also result in final-states involving jets



# Online reconstruction uses **similar but simplified** algorithms to the offline reconstruction

