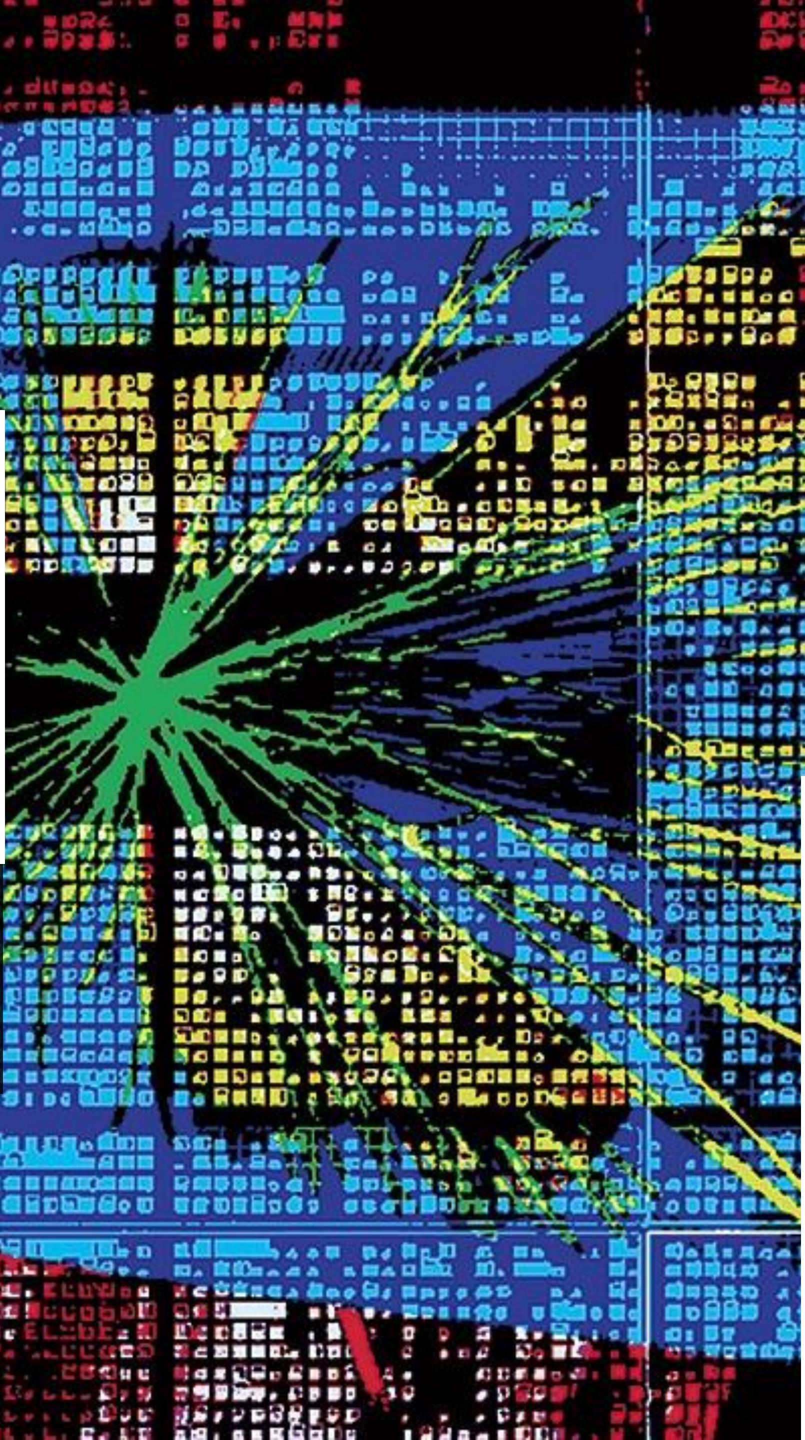
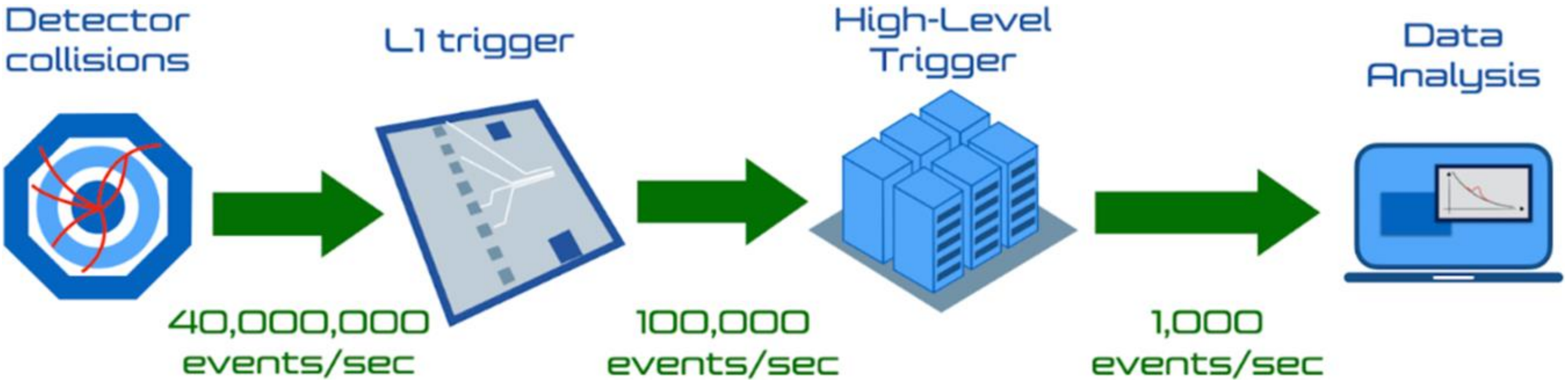
Trigger strategy at CMS: Run-3 and HL-LHC



Santiago Folgueras

Funded by the European Union
European Research Council
Established by the European Commission
INTREPID

The CMS trigger system

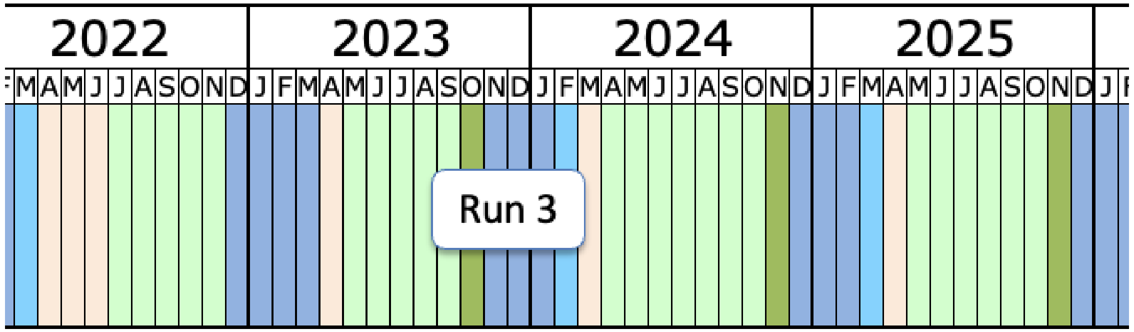


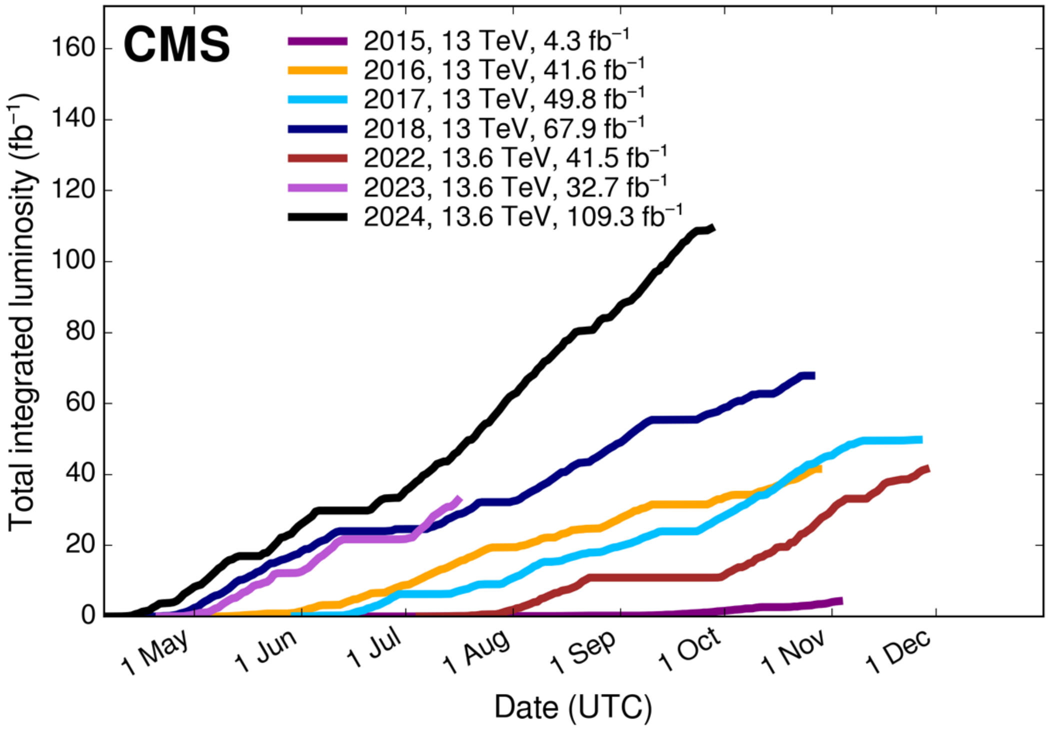
< 4 μs
100 GB/s

500 ms
5 GB/s

Run 3 at a glimpse

- With almost one and half year to go, Run-3 has already surpassed Run-2 luminosity
  - **Almost 170 pb^{-1} recorded**
- **New strategies** have been deployed both at L1T and HLT
- Excellent opportunity to extend physics reach and try new ideas to guide our path in the future
  - New capabilities to trigger on long-lived particles
  - Anomaly detection
  - Triggerless readout (scouting)
  - Increased GPUs usage
  - Extensive use of ML techniques

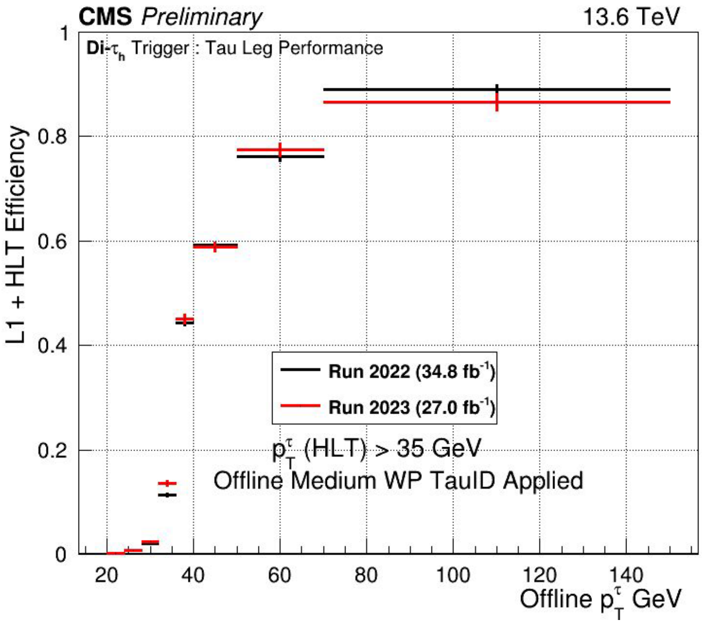




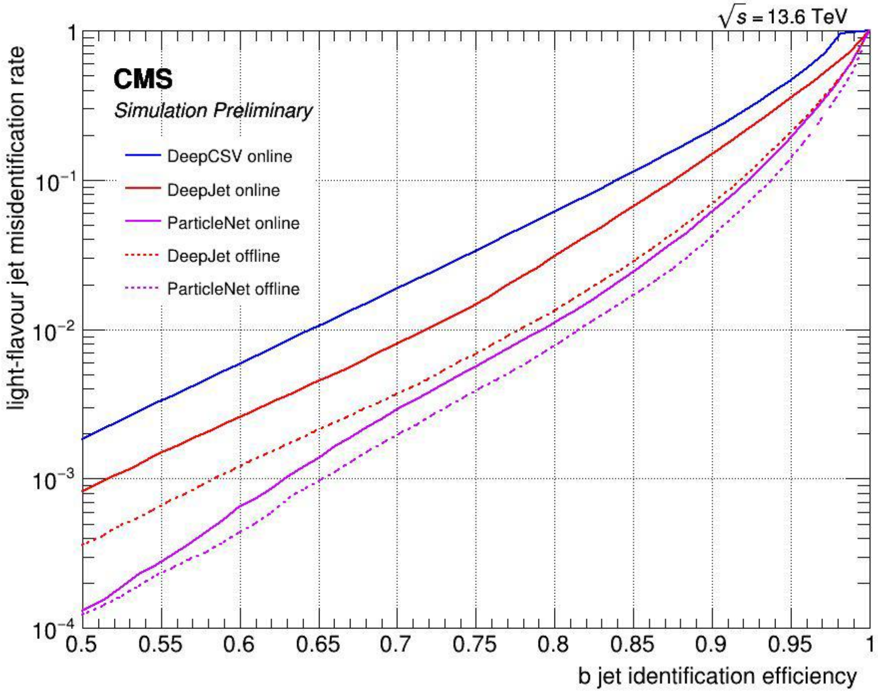
ML at HLT

- Tau @HLT
  - Reconstruction: Hadron plus strip
  - DeepTau identification: CNN+DNN based tagger
- ParticleNet b-jet tagger @HLT. GNN-based
  - Jets treated as a permutation-invariant point cloud
  - Performance gain, especially for HH processes

CMS DP-2024/042

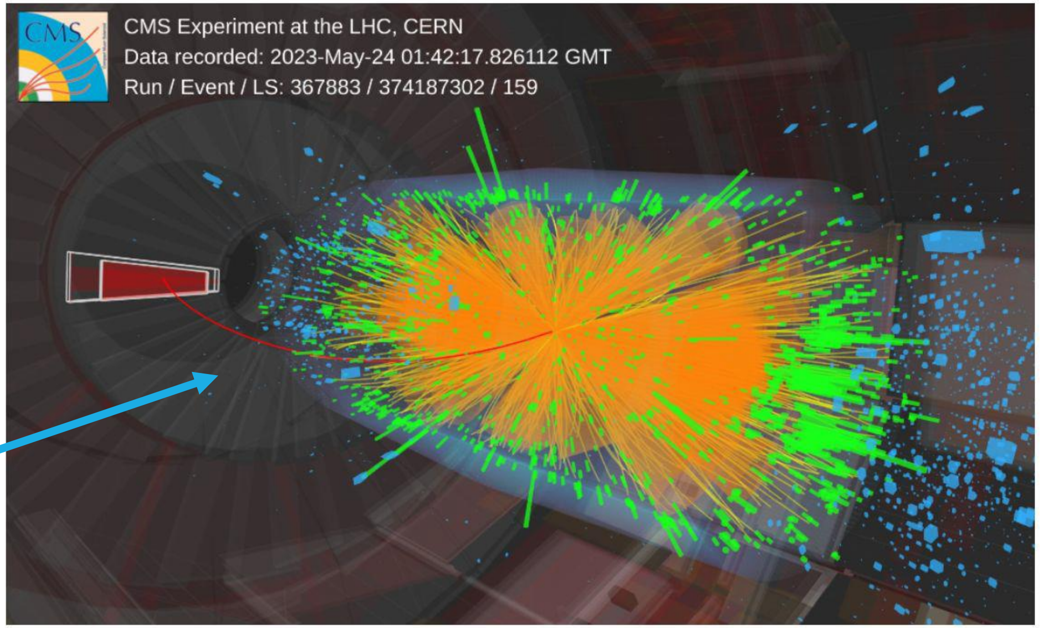


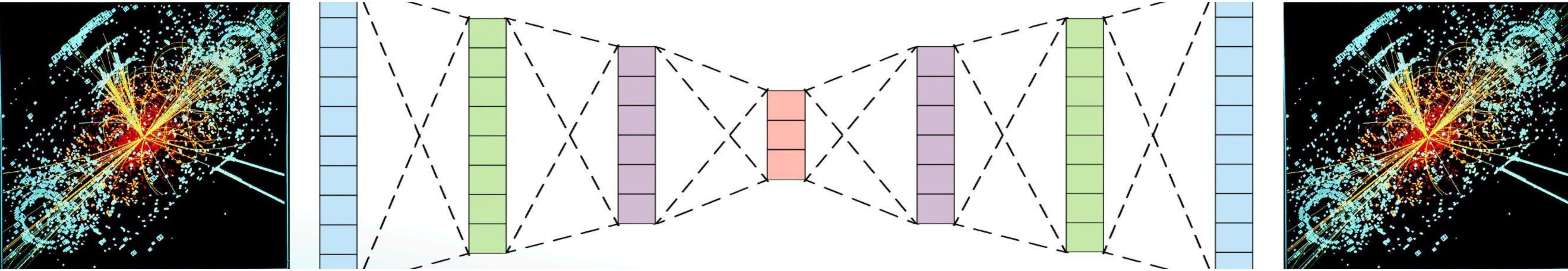
CMS DP-2023/021



ML at L1: Anomaly detection

- Where's the new physics? To find anything, you need a trigger
  - If we knew what we were looking for, we'd build a trigger for it!
- Cast a wide, model-independent net
  - Learn what an average event looks like, pick things that are rare
  - Autoencoder, trained on random beam events
  - Reconstruction error is a metric for anomalous-ness
- AXOL1TL & CICADA
  - Low-level variables (L1T or Calorimeter objects)
  - Outputs an anomaly metric to keep the event or not

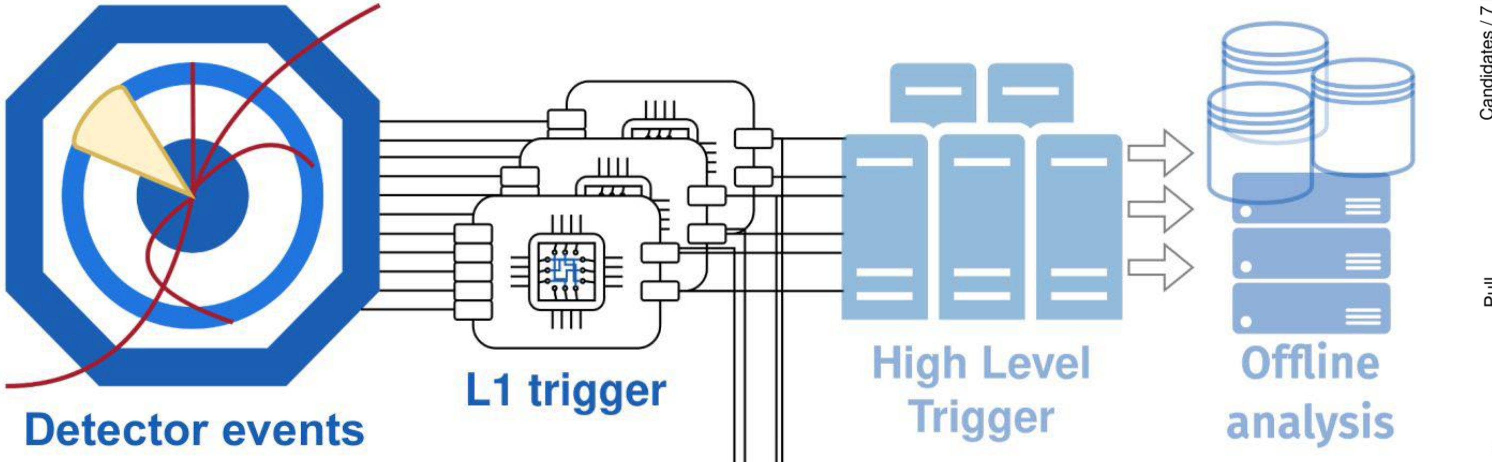


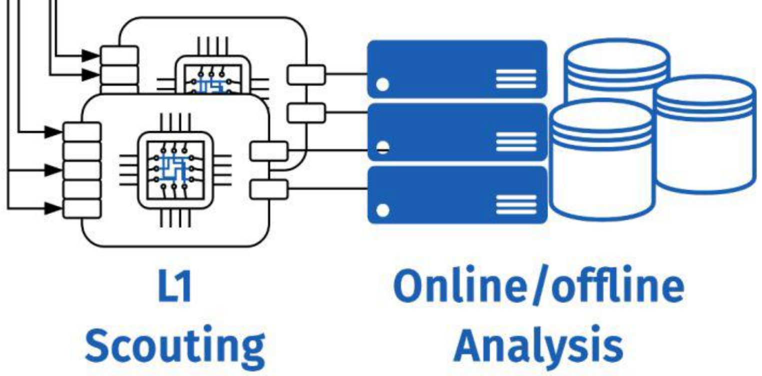


https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.16134
https://cds.cern.ch/record/2904692/

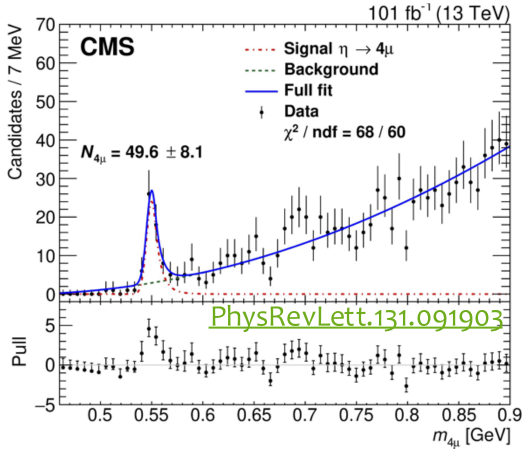
Triggerless analysis (aka scouting)

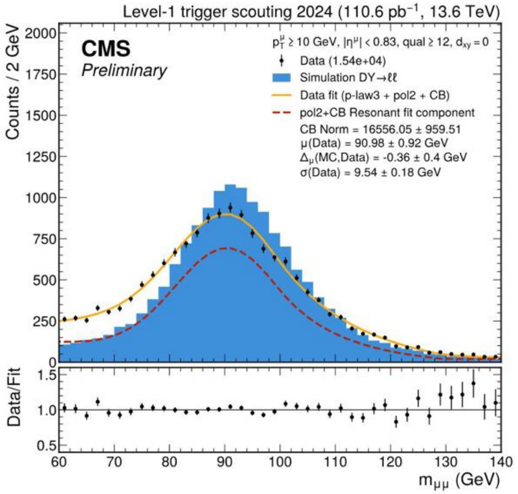
- Storing and analysing events at L1 or HLT (x100 smaller event size)
- Crucial for very low-mass bump-hunt searches, compressed spectra or b-physics





- **L1 scouting:** standard L1 rejects 99.75% events. L1 scouting will allow us to have a look at those events
- Proof of concept in Run 3

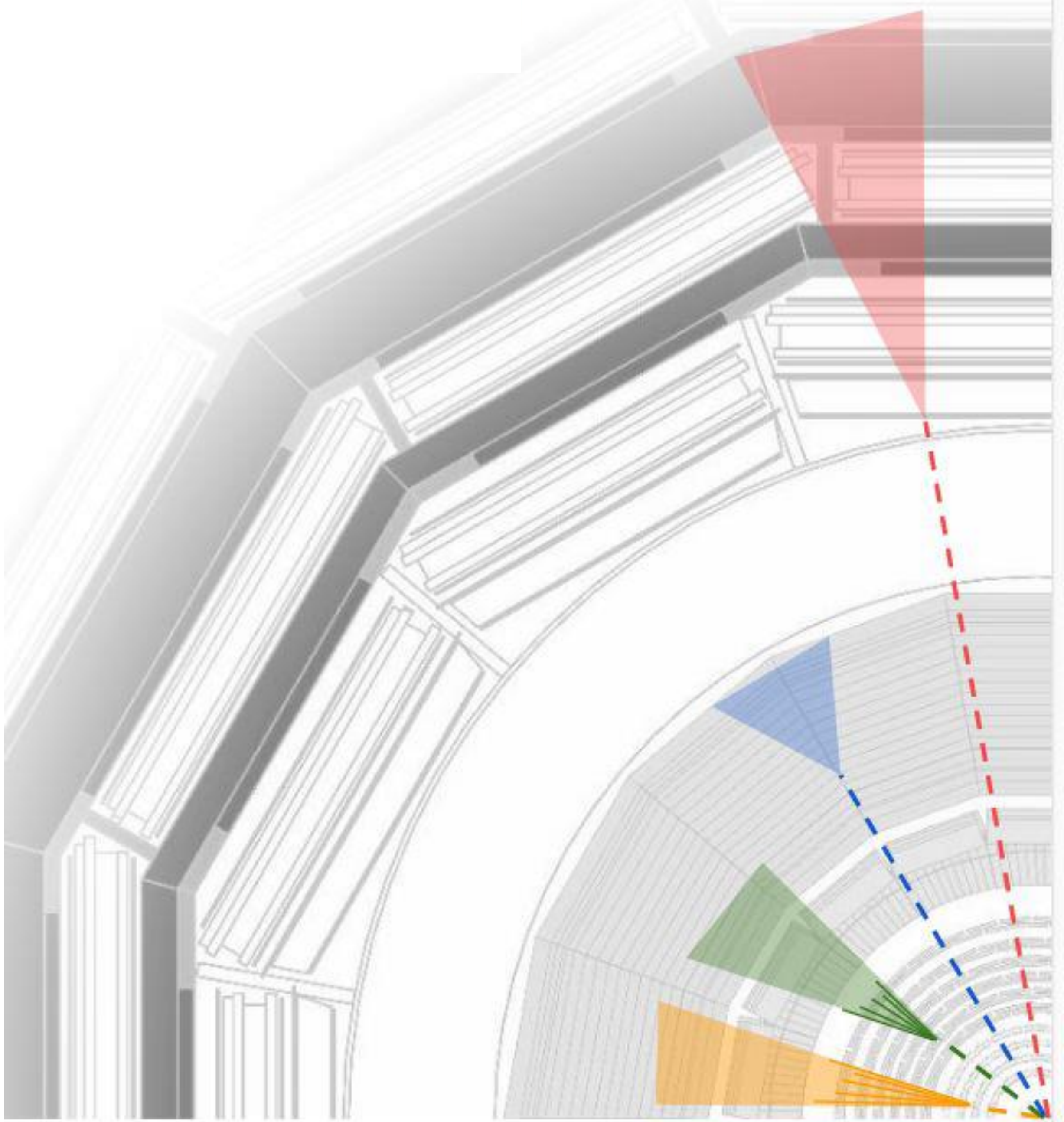




Level-1 Data Scouting rack

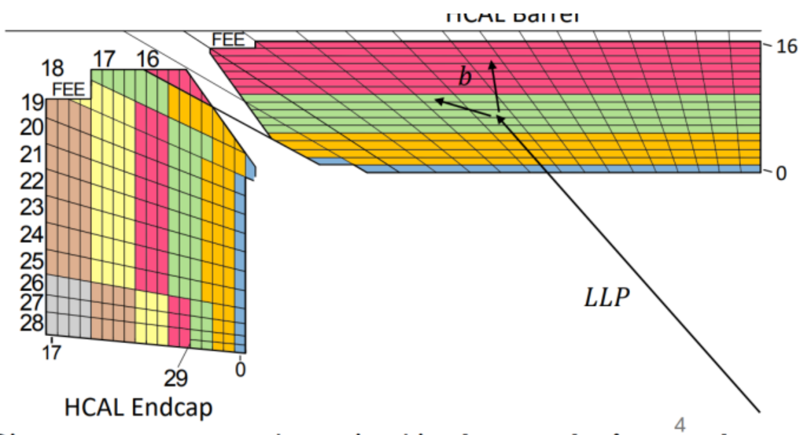
Long-lived particle triggers

- Many models predict the existence of **long-lived particles** (LLPs)
  - Many Exotic scenarios not envisioned when the trigger system was being designed!
- LLPs transit layers at later times, timing information
- LLPs decay far from the interaction point and show displaced signatures
  - Dedicated trigger paths exploiting unique features
  - Displaced jets in the tracker, calorimeters, or muon systems
- Strategies adopted mainly at HLT for Run 3
  - Some ideas already at L1
- Run 3 is the perfect benchmark for "crazy" ideas for HL-LHC



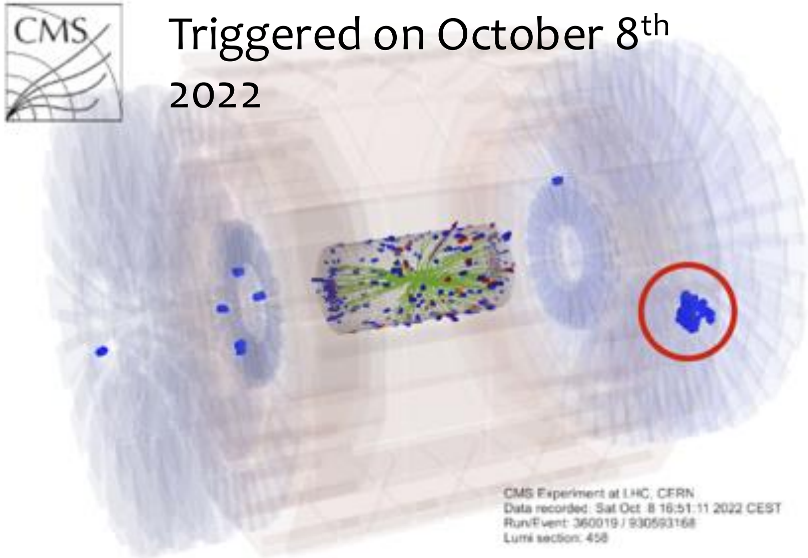
Displaced/delayed jets

- **ECAL** measures arrival time of objects with precision of ~200 ps (for energy deposits >50 GeV). Tau seeding at L1 and trackless jets at HLT
- Use **HCAL** time information at the L1 trigger level to identify delayed jets (>6ns). Prompt veto applied
- High multiplicity at the **muon system** for long-lifetimes

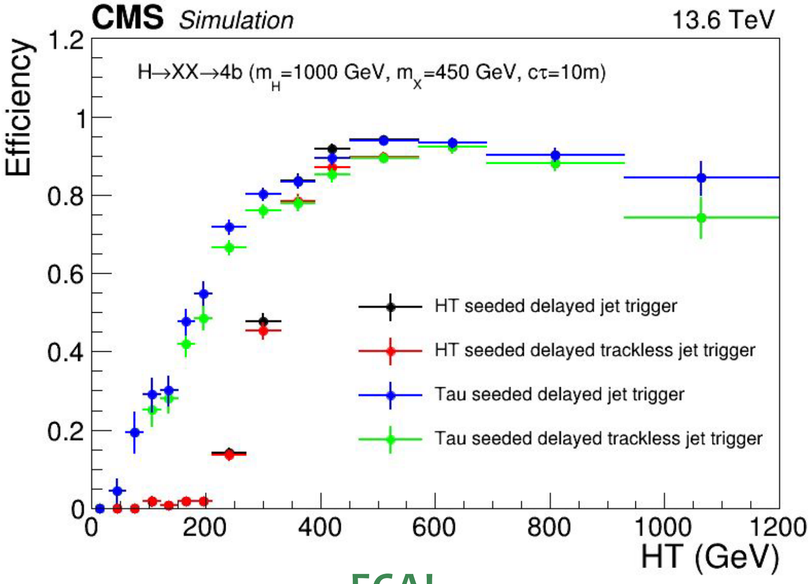


Signatures: energy deposited in **deep calorimeter layers**

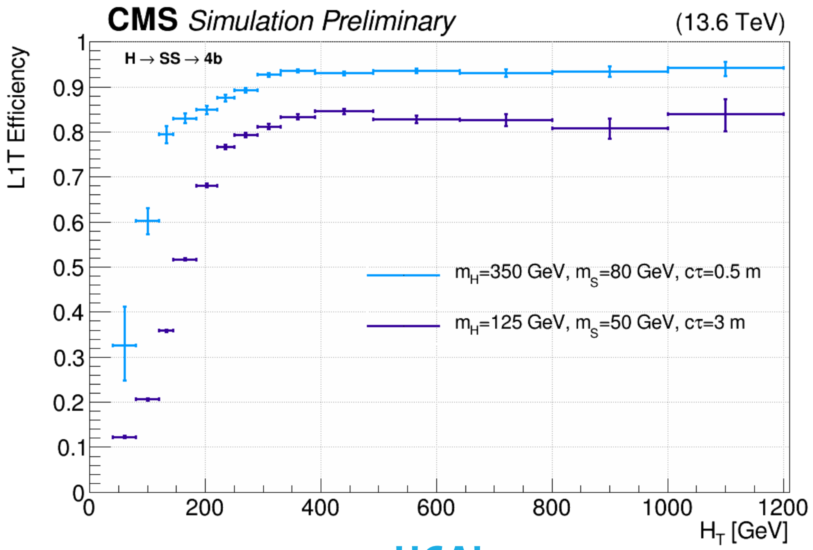
Triggered on October 8th 2022



Muon (*more later*)

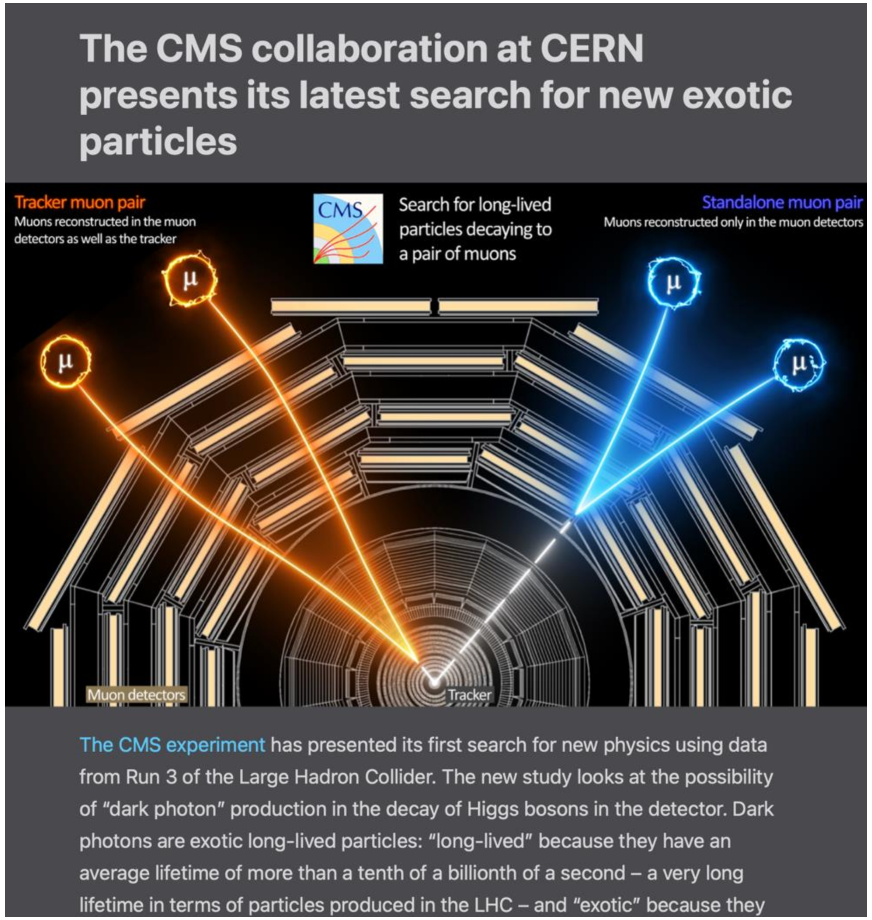


ECAL



HCAL

First Run 3 search: displaced dimuons at 13.6 TeV


The CMS collaboration at CERN presents its latest search for new exotic particles

The CMS experiment has presented its first search for new physics using data from Run 3 of the Large Hadron Collider. The new study looks at the possibility of "dark photon" production in the decay of Higgs bosons in the detector. Dark photons are exotic long-lived particles: "long-lived" because they have an average lifetime of more than a tenth of a billionth of a second – a very long lifetime in terms of particles produced in the LHC – and "exotic" because they

https://cms.cern/news/long-lived-particles-light-lhc-run-3-data

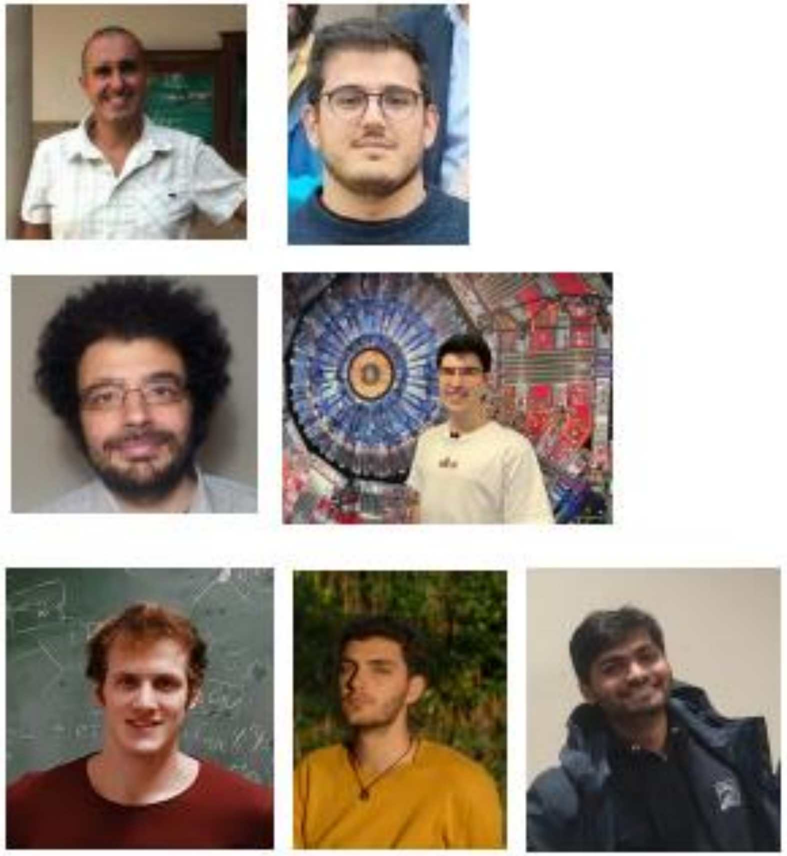
https://home.cern/news/news/physics/cms-collaboration-cern-presents-its-latest-search-new-exotic-particles

With a strong Spanish contribution:

Universidad de Oviedo

Instituto de Física de Cantabria

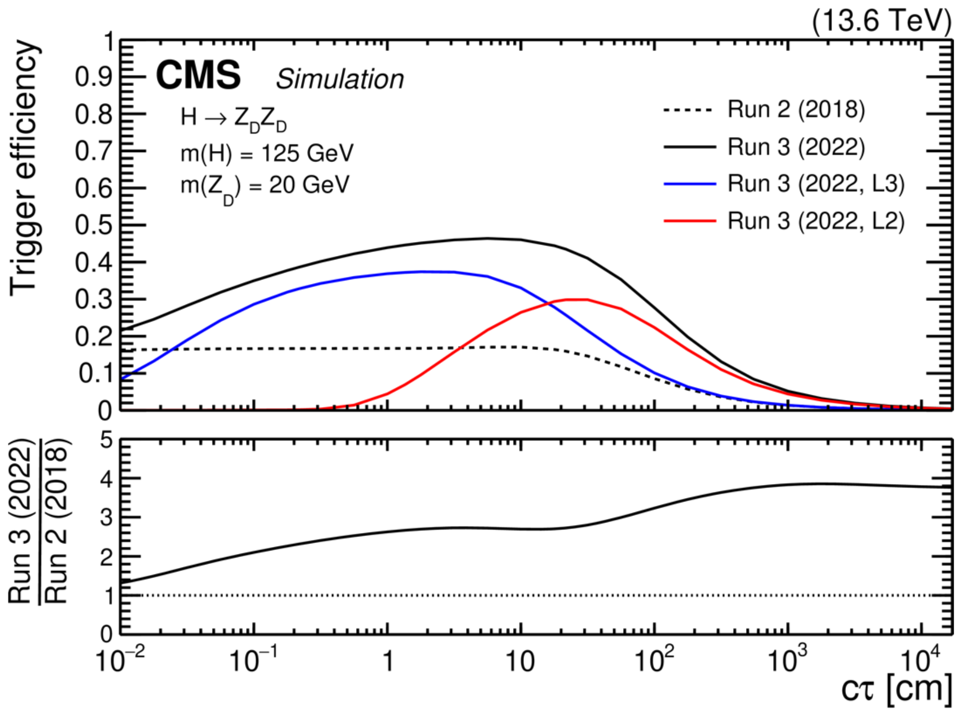
Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas

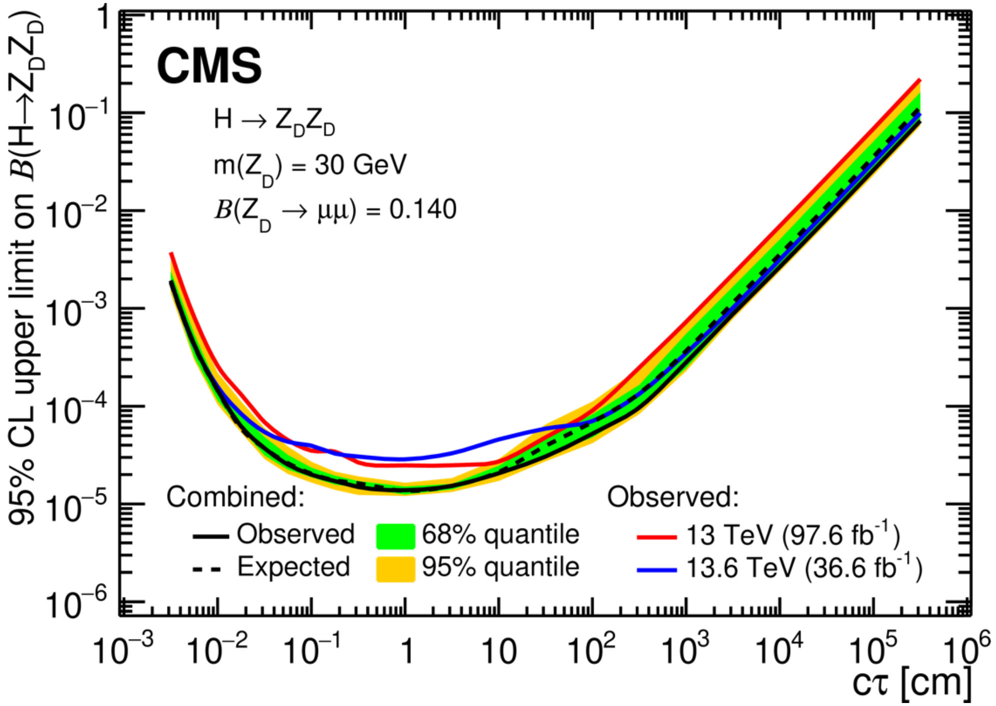


From A. Escalante @ICTEA Seminar

Displaced dimuons at 13.6 TeV. New triggers

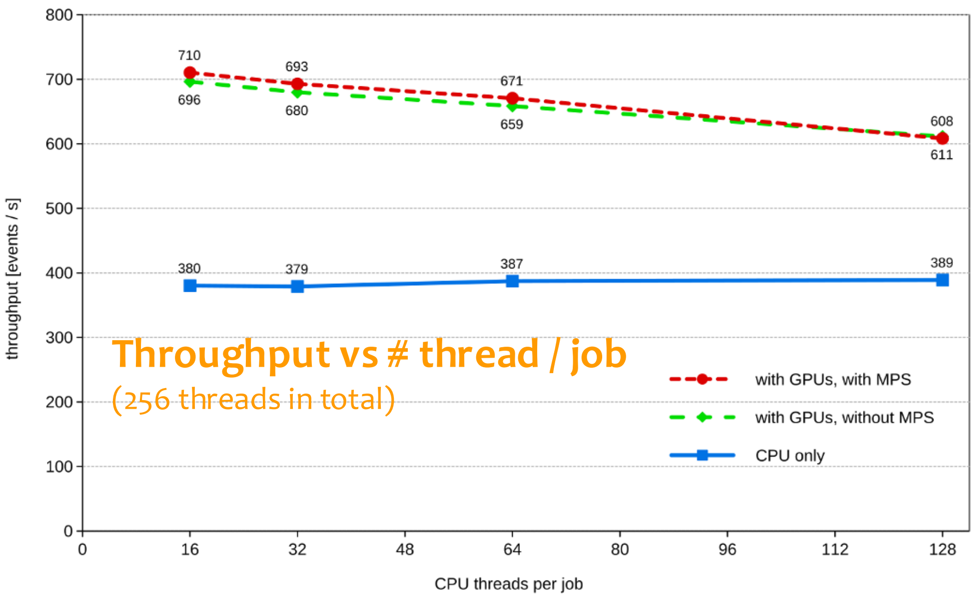
- Use the 2022 dataset (**36.7 fb^{-1}**) recorded with **new LLP triggers** with thresholds **down to $p_T(\mu)$ > 10 GeV**
  - Re-optimized L1 triggers, including p_T without beam spot constraint, and new reconstruction algorithms.
  - Use d_{xy} information at trigger level to control the background rate.
- **Factor 2-4 more signal efficiency**
- Despite **2.5 smaller dataset,** comparable (or better) sensitivity w.r.t. 13 TeV result.





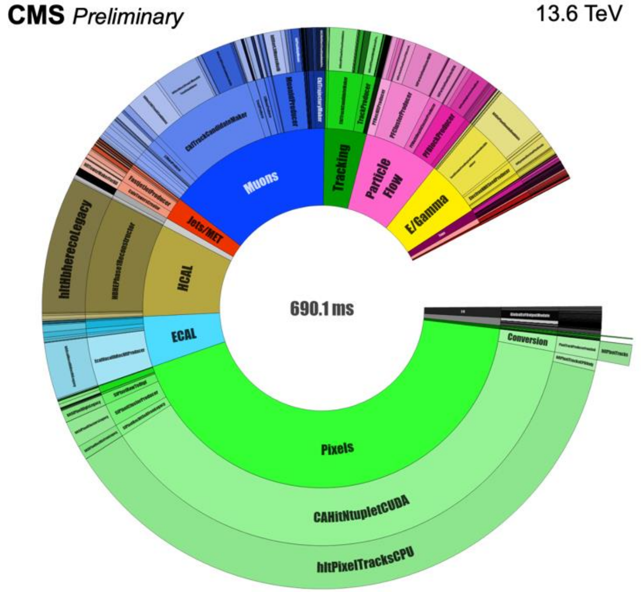
Multithreading and GPUs

- Multithreading (MT) is key to fully exploit HLT farm computational power
  - inter-event, intra-event, in-algorithm parallelism;
  - usage of “data handles” to define the data dependency among modules;
  - lower memory usage

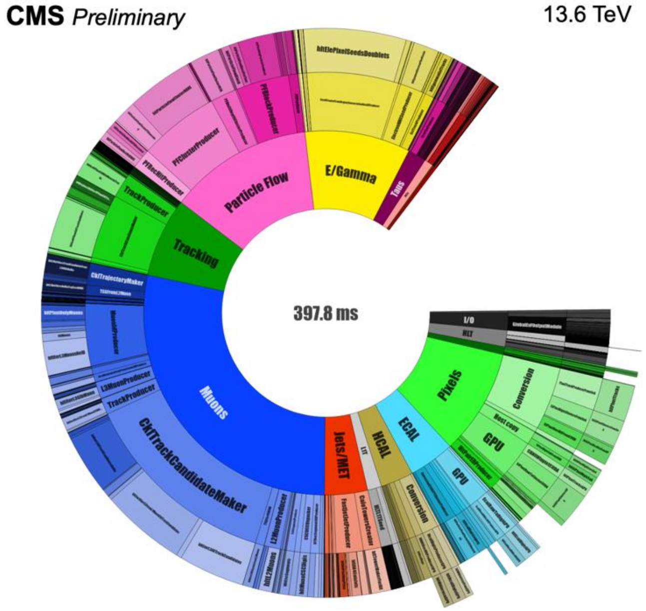


- CMS HLT farm heterogeneous since 2022 (AMD CPU + Nvidia T4):
  - 40% of HLT reconstruction ported to GPU
    - Pixel local reconstruction
    - Pixel tracking and vertexes
    - ECAL local reconstruction
    - HCAL local reconstruction

No GPUs 32 threads, 24 streams

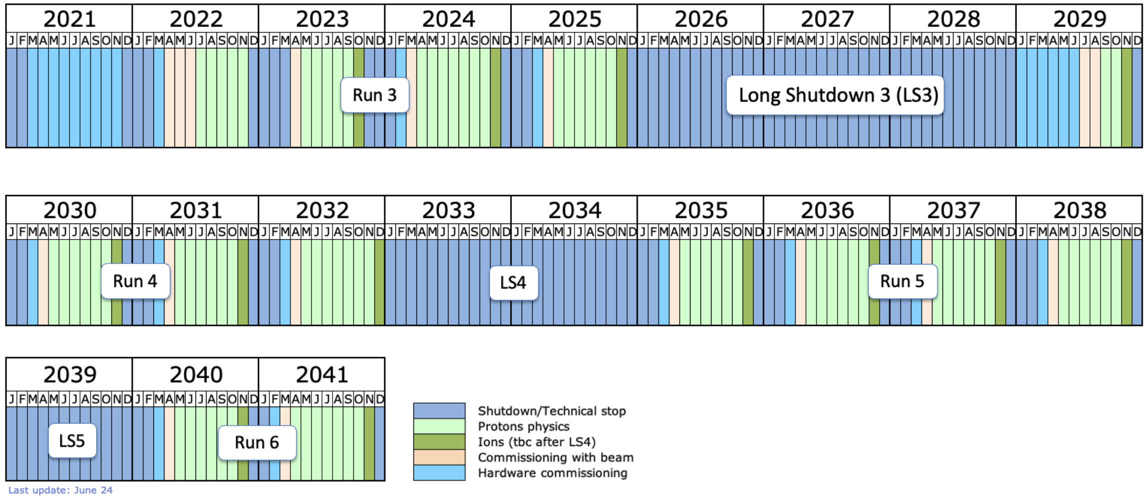


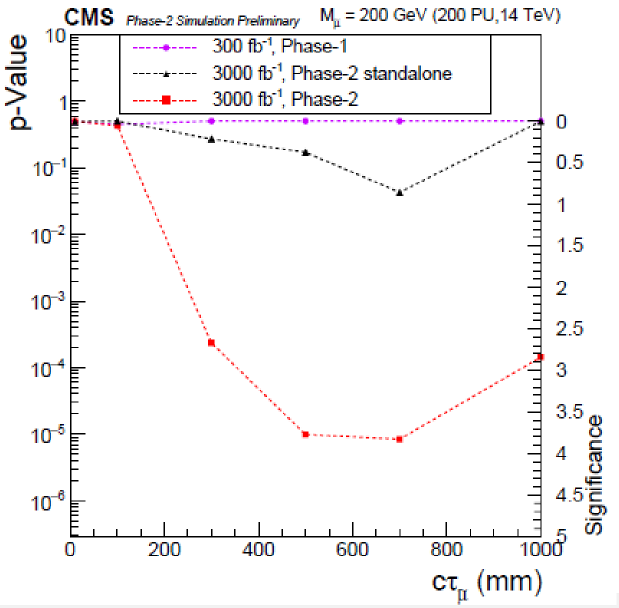
GPUs (no MPS) 32 threads, 24 streams

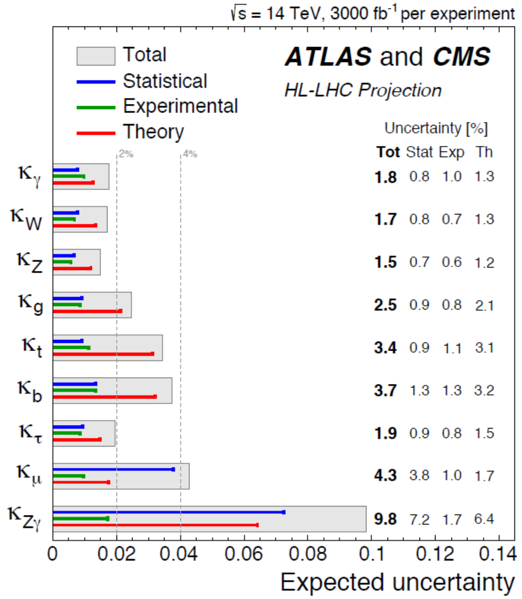


Towards the HL-LHC

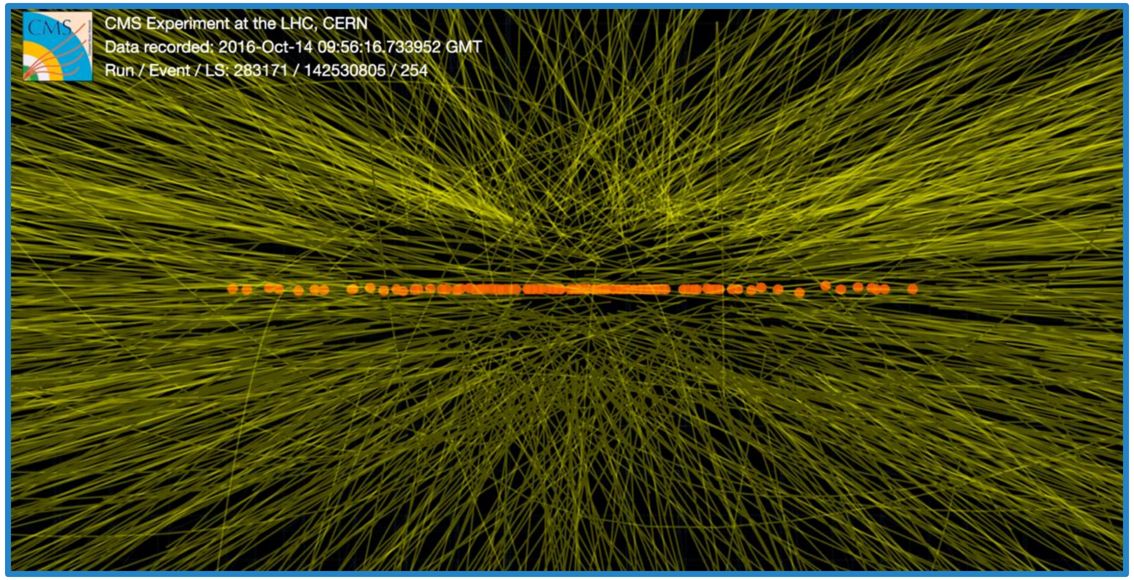
- **Preparing for the big upgrade** of the LHC detectors, starting 2030.
- HL-LHC upgrade offers an **unprecedented opportunity** to explore uncharted lands and achieve scientific progress.
- 10 times more data to what we will have by the end of Run 3 will facilitate a rich physics program.
- **Extend reach of new physics searches**: unexplored signatures (LLPs, HSCPs…) or regions of the phase-space will be within reach.
- **Improve current understanding of the SM and Higgs** sector by improving existing precision measurements and accessing rare decays ($H \rightarrow \mu\mu$) or production modes (HH) previously unseen at the LHC.
- However, this physics program will have to overcome **significant challenges** to succeed.

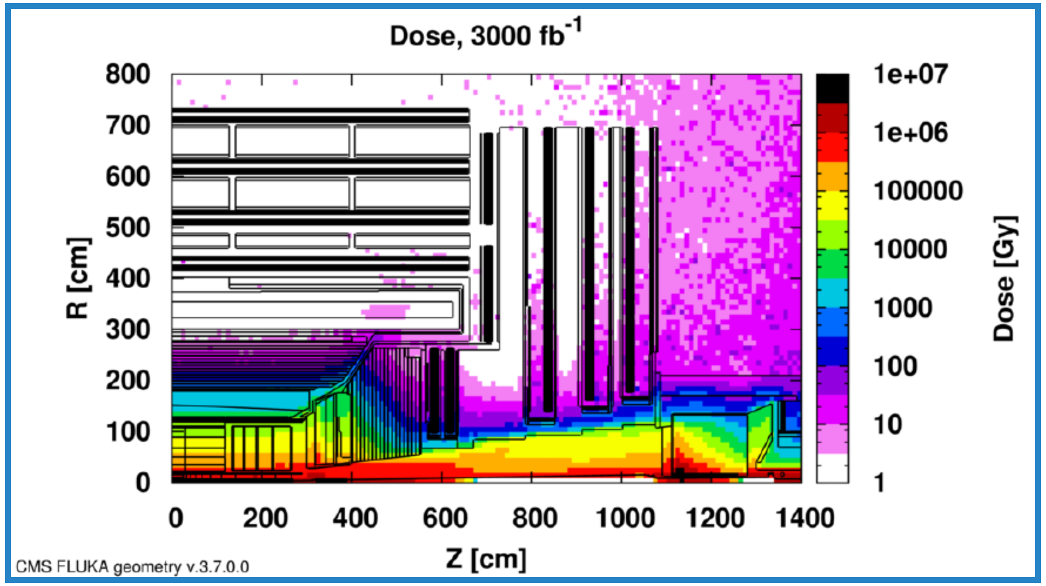






HL-LHC: challenges



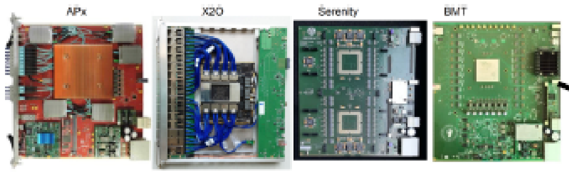


- **Expected pileup** (PU): ~140 (nominal HL-LHC lumi)
- Motivates/requires:
  - Improved granularity wherever possible
  - Novel approaches to in-time Pile Up mitigation: Precision Timing detectors (30ps)
  - A complete renovation of the Trigger and DAQ systems for better selectiveness, despite the high PU.

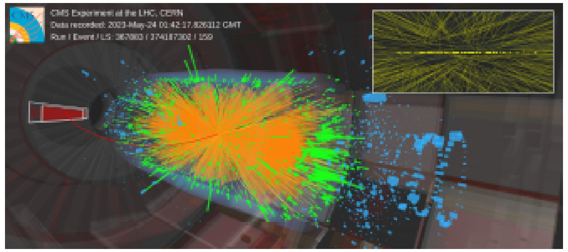
- **Radiation damage / accumulated dose** in detectors and on-board electronics may result in a progressive degradation of the performance.
- Maintain detector performance in harsh conditions:
  - The complete replacement of the Tracker and Endcap Calorimeter systems.
  - Major electronics overhaul and consolidation of the Barrel Calorimeters and Muon systems

The Phase-2 Trigger Upgrade: Strategy

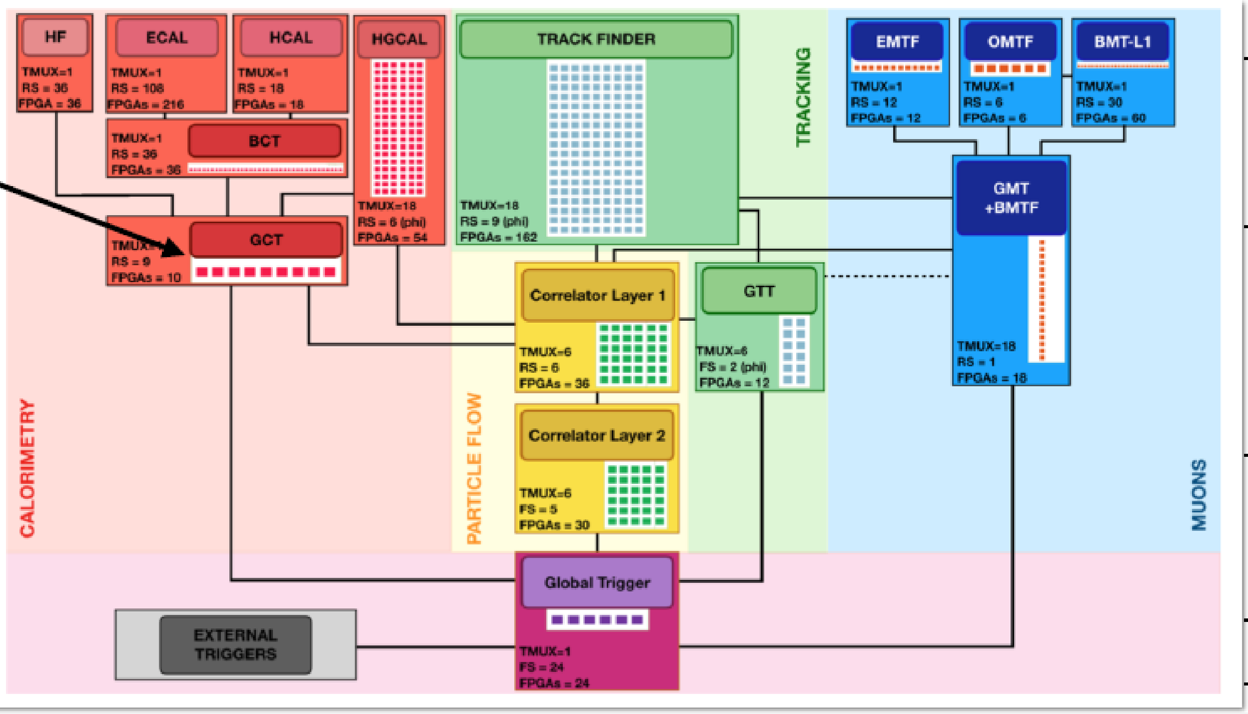
- **Benefit from the upgrade of the CMS detector:** high granularity information and tracking information
- The system allows a **throughput** of > **+64 Tb/s** using top-of-the-line FPGAs and ultra-fast optical links (25 Gbps).
  - Adapt and evolve as needs of experiment change.
  - Increased bandwidth to **750 kHz** at increased latency of **< 12.5 μs**
- Incorporate **sophisticated algorithms and advanced techniques** to extend CMS physics acceptance



1 small box = 1 FPGA board with AMD VU13P FPGA



t = 0

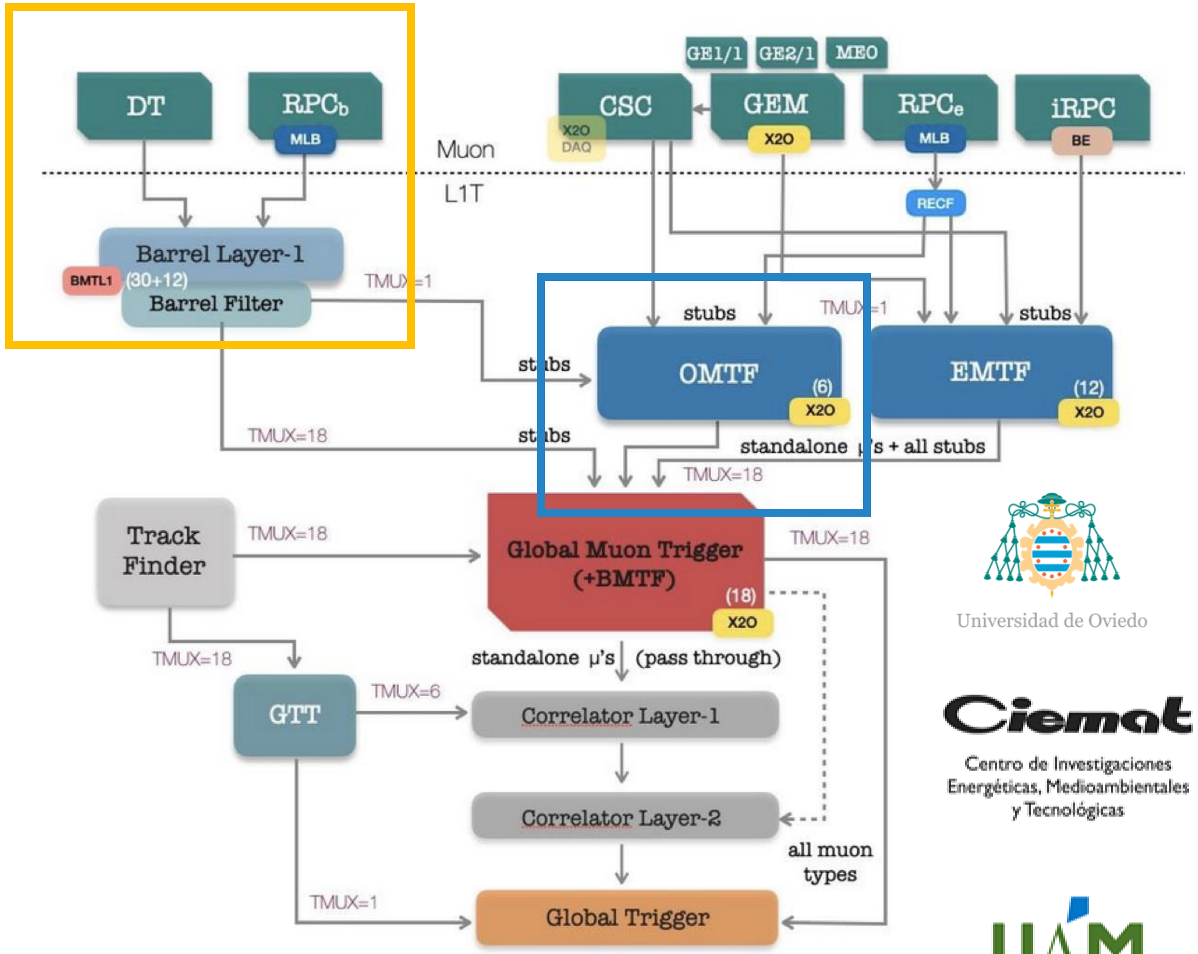


t < 12.5 μs

0 μs — Detector hits
5 μs — Clusters & Tracks
6 μs — Particles
7 μs — Event Categorisation
8 μs — 1 bit: keep / discard

Universidad de Oviedo

The Phase-2 Trigger Upgrade: Spanish participation



Universidad de Oviedo

Ciemat

Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas

UAM

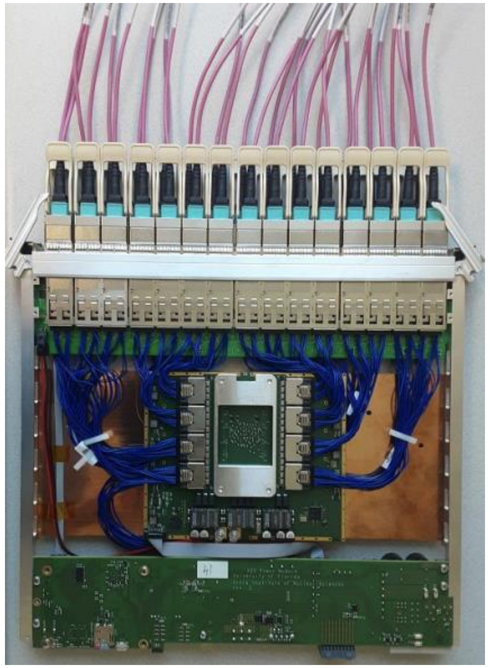
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

Involved in the Phase-2 muon trigger project

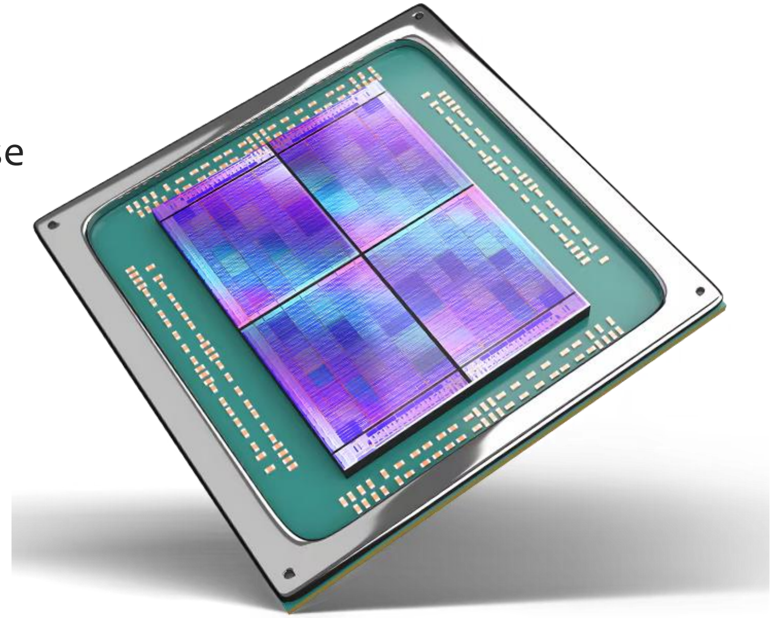
- Leading participation at OMTF, BMT Layer-1 and contributing to GMT
- **Hardware design:** BMTL1 (Ciemat) and X2O (Oviedo)
  - Exploring COTS for future potential of the system
- **Algorithm development:** barrel trigger primitive generation, muon showers, muon track finding, displaced muons…
  - Including advanced ML techniques
- **Firmware design:** algorithm, services, continuous integration…
- **Validation** of the designs on prototype boards
- +Operation of existing detectors!

Hardware prototypes and posible evolutions

- **Design philosophy:**
  - Custom ATCA-boards. Generic Processing Engines → I/O, FPGA → sophisticated algo, arch flexibility
- **Design evolution:** increased I/O and computing power
  - FPGA : larger A2577 pin package, Xilinx Virtex Ultrascale VU13P
  - Optics : New denser version of on-board fly over Samtec Firefly & QSFP
  - Processors on board running commercial linux for flexible configuration and monitoring

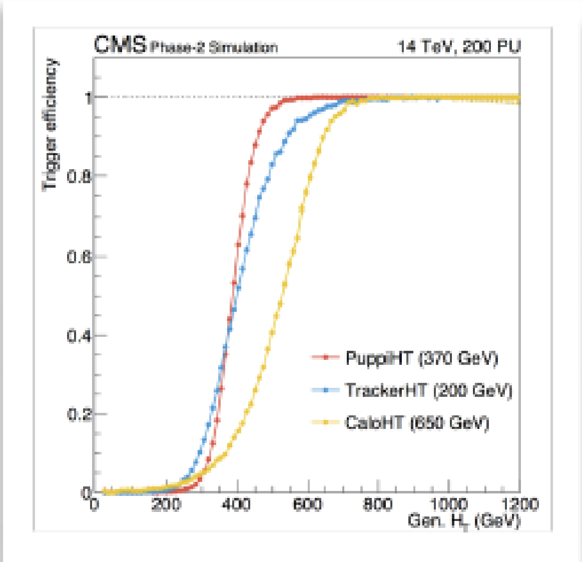


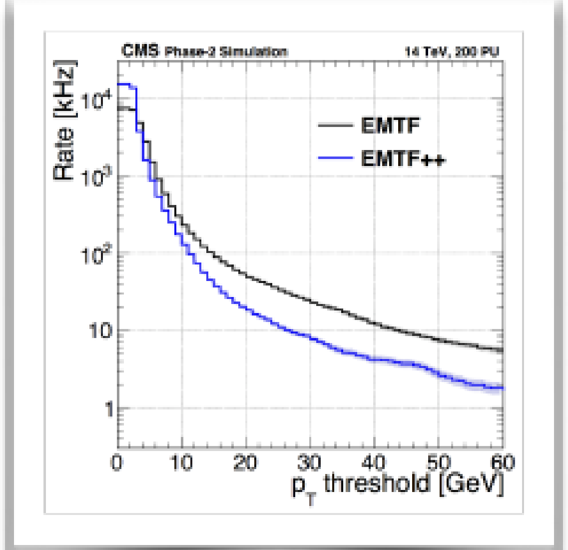
- **X2O board:** modular design that allows for future upgrades
  - FPGA module: featuring a VU13P but exploring the use of Versal devices
  - Optical module: up to 30 QSFP cages (120 links) compatible with 25G and 10G transceivers
  - Power model: off-the-shelf AMD Kria™ System-on-Module

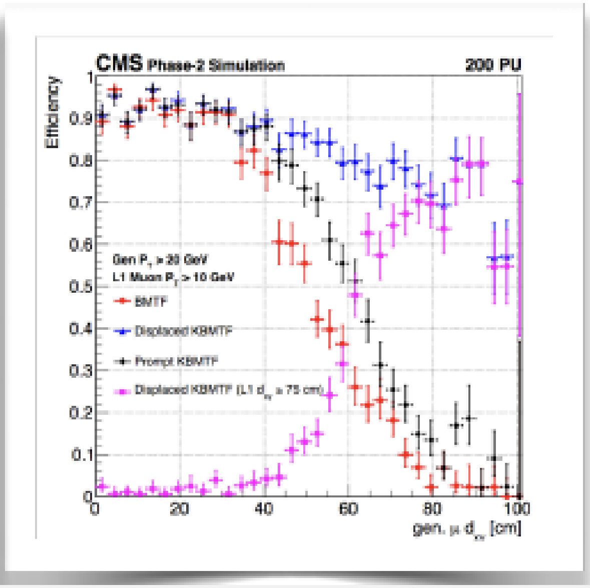


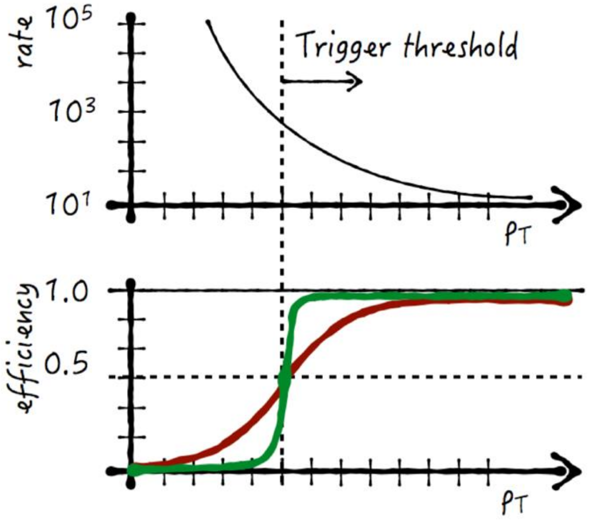
Algorithms for the Level-1 trigger

- Extensive use of tracking to reach near offline performance (sharper efficiency turn-on curves) + reconstruction of Primary Vertex.
- Exploit complementarity of different object flavor:
  - Standalone objects: robust triggers based on independent sub-detectors
  - Track-matched objects: tracking used to confirm standalone Muon and Calo objects, significant improvement with simple design
  - Particle-flow objects: ultimate performance improvement, combine all information to match offline algorithms, require most processing time and resources for calculation





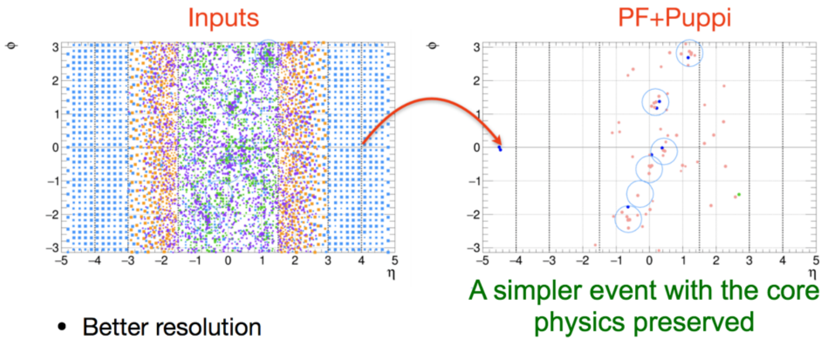




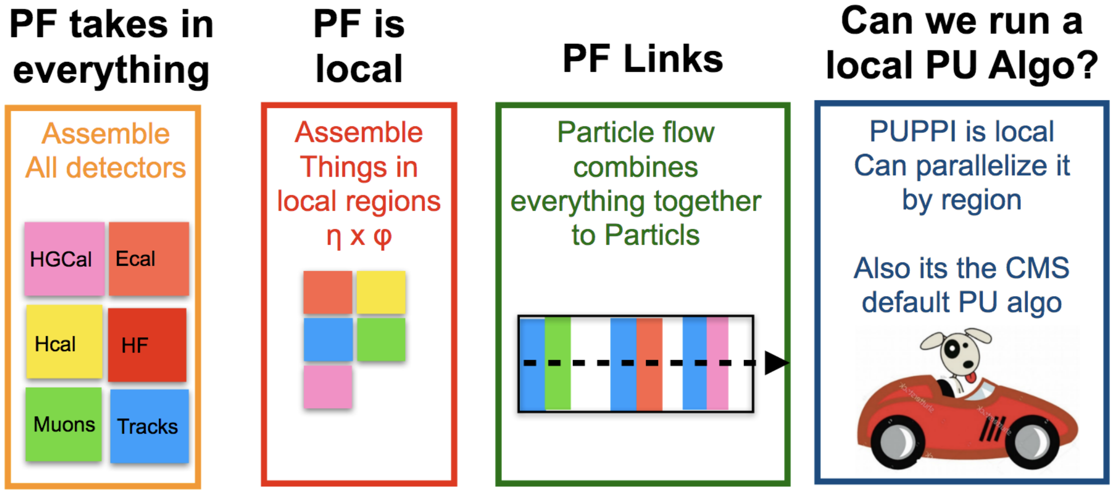
Global event reconstruction (Particle-Flow) at Level-1

- Availability of tracks & high-granularity calorimetry
  - Implement global event reco @L1 and pileup mitigation
- **Challenge: can we run full PF+PUPPI at L1? YES!**
- Demonstrated a working PF+PUPPI algorithm:
  - Hugely reduces the event complexity and allows for a lot of flexibility in downstream design
  - L1 Algorithms looks like offline reconstruction
  - PF+PUPPI developed with Vivado HLS (*written by physicists + engineers*)

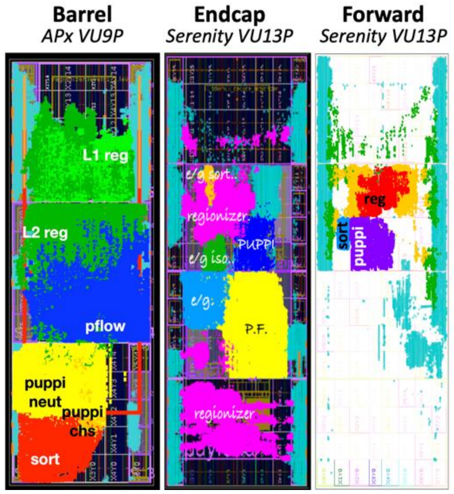
- What are the advantages of particle flow?



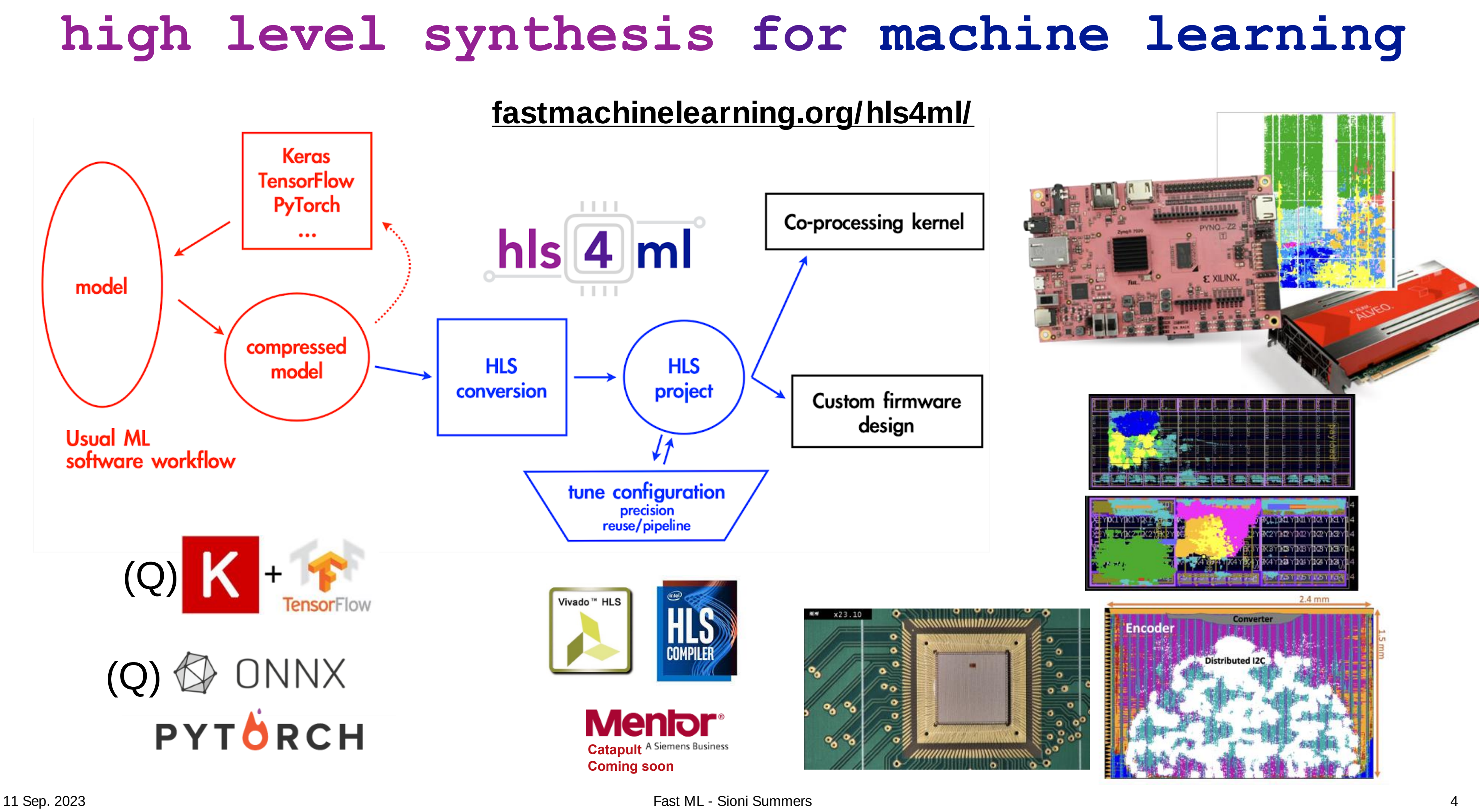
- Better resolution
- Ease of use → build particle level algorithms
- Reduction in bandwidth and reduction of resources



HW demostrator



From ML to FPGA



Extensive use of ML algorithms

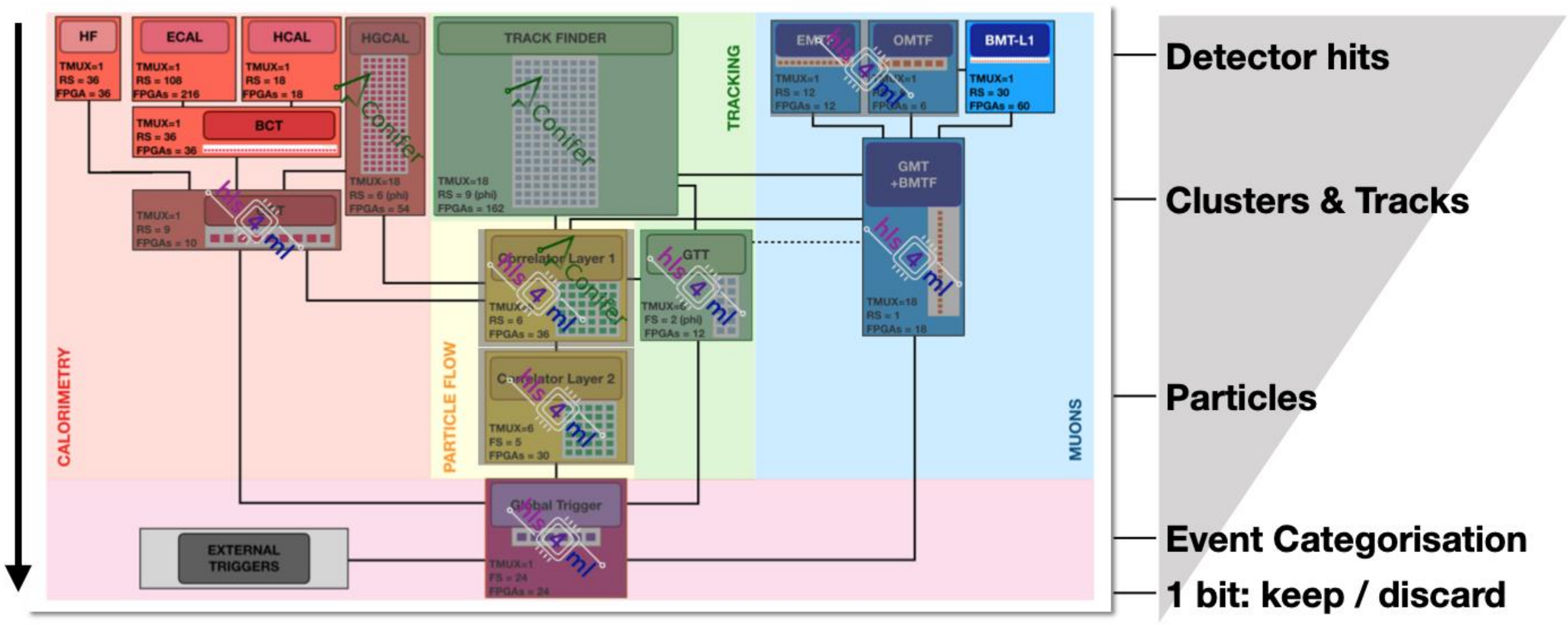
Each small box is one Xilinx Ultrascale+ FPGA

These have NNs and/or BDTs inside

hls 4 ml   Conifer

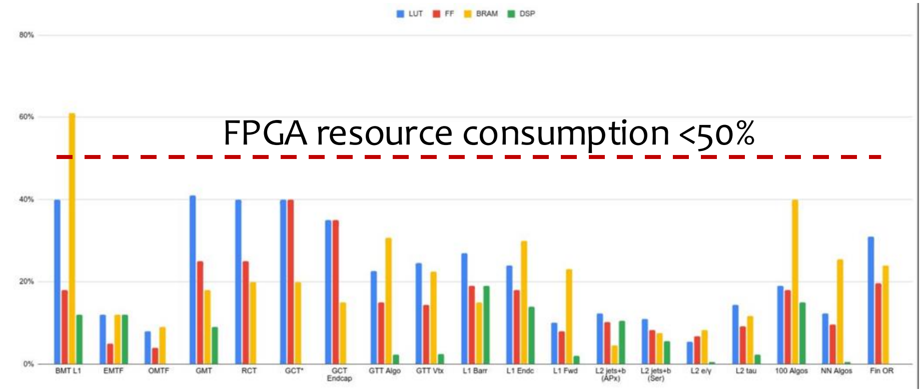
t = 0

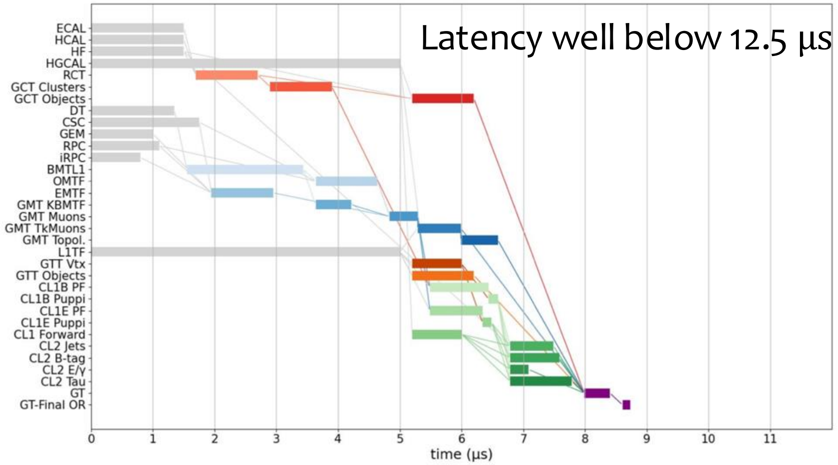
t = 12.5 µs

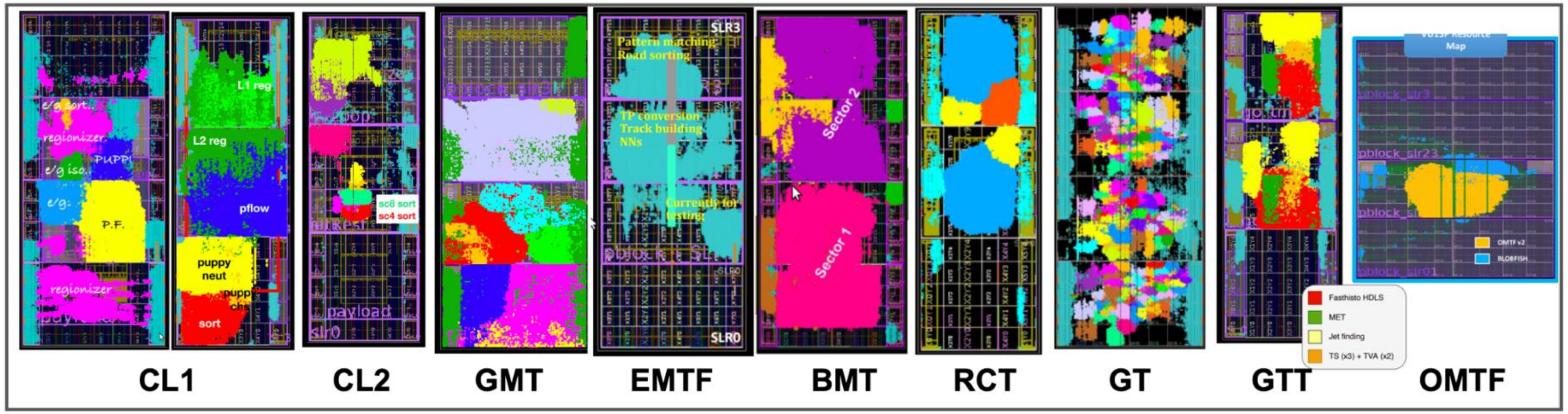


Algorithm into firmware

- **Firmware design and integration:**
  - Algorithm developed mostly in C → High Level Synthesis (HLS). Using Vivado HLS, Vitis HLS
  - Many tools available for Machine Learning inference: hls4ml, Conifer for BDT evaluation
  - New fixed-point arithmetic in C++ [taken from Xilinx libraries] → emulator firmware
  - Continuous integration of the firmware in repository
  - Verify timing, resources utilization & latency: all using less than 50% resources, whole system evaluated to 8.6 μs





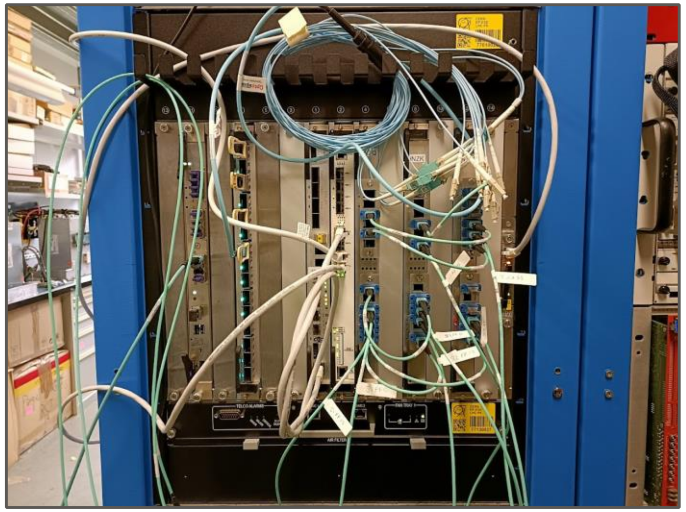


Our demonstrator

TESTING AND SYSTEM DEMONSTRATION

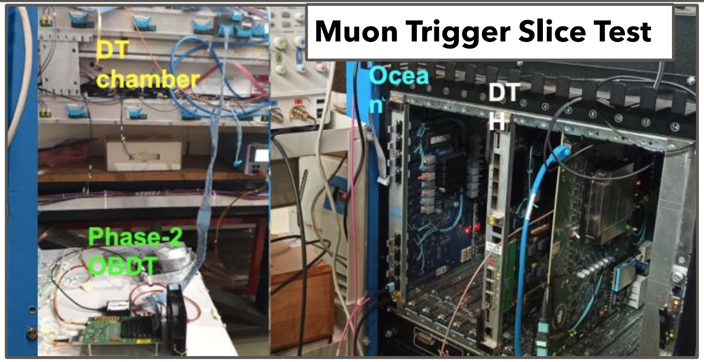
Phase-2 Level-1 Trigger system demonstration

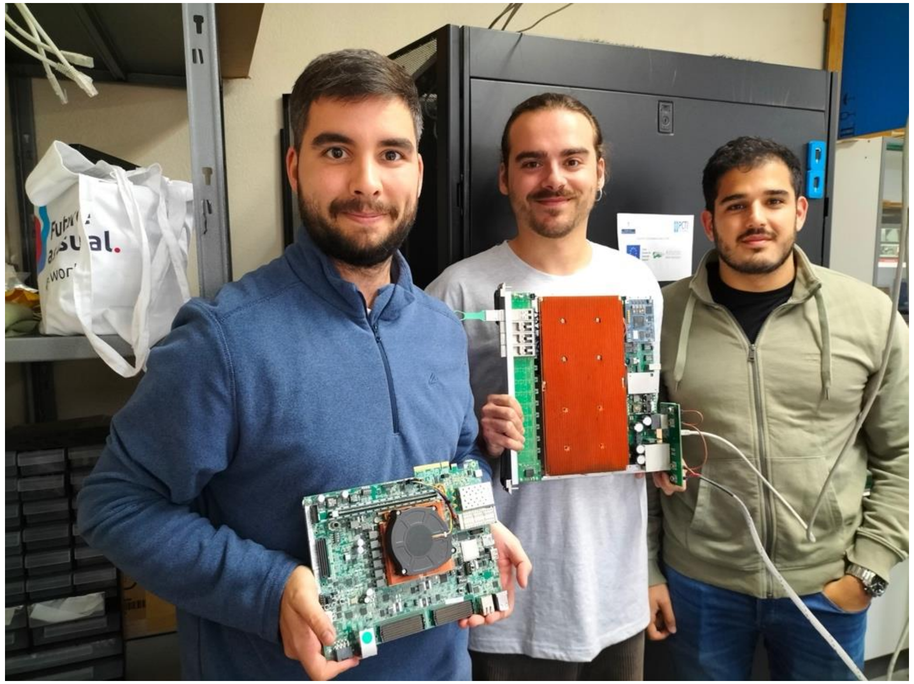
- Single-board and multiple board tests performed
- Integration centers across the globe: larger scale integration @ CERN (904). Multiple flavour board tests.
- Slice test in Muon Barrel Trigger during Run-3. Installation @P5: DT–>BMT–>GMT–>GT
- **Board interconnection: protocol**
  - Links (asynchronous) operation @ 25.78 Gb/s
  - L1 Trigger boards sending packets only once (no retransmission) → error proof
  - Protocols (64/66b or 64/67b) encoding achieved low error rate, validated recovery mechanism etc.



Building 904 @ CERN

Muon Trigger Slice Test

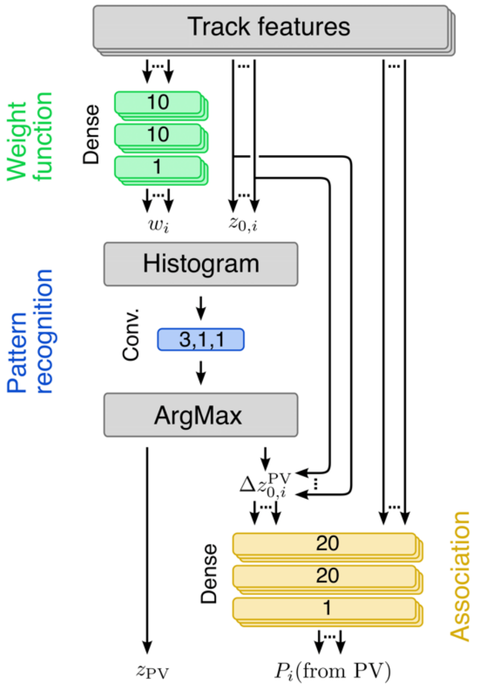


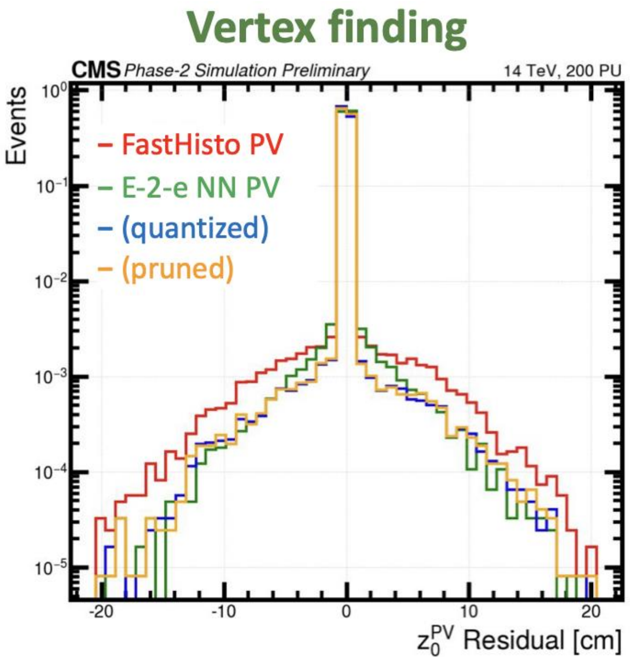


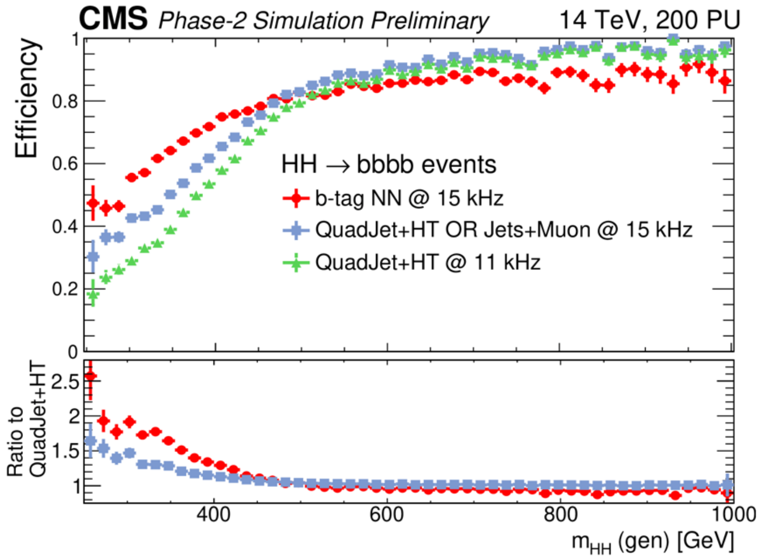
Recent development highlights (with ML)

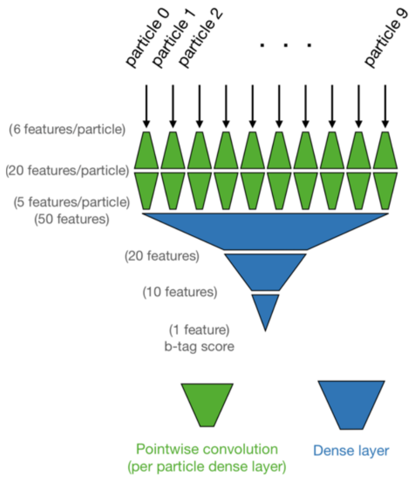
- **NN Vertex Finding:**
  - Combination of dense BDTs and CNN to perform Vertex Finding and Track-to-Vertex association
  - Firmware quantised and pruned to fit within FPGA
  - ***Improved performance wrt to baseline (reduction in the tails of the residual by 50%)***

- **b-tagging:**
  - Training NN to ID jets from b-quarks
  - Runs on PUPPI particles within each jet and discriminate between b-quark jets and those from light quarks and gluons



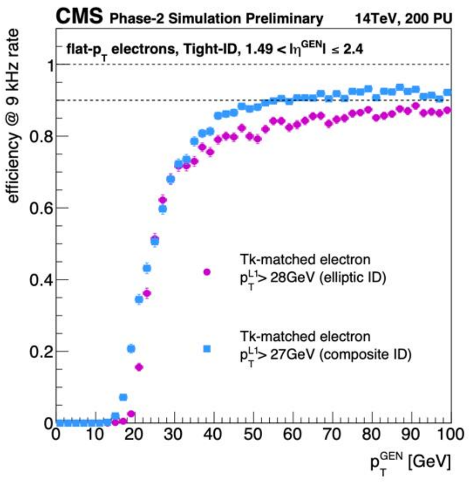


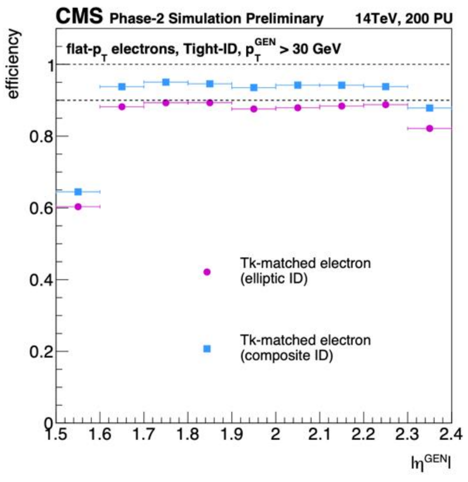




Recent development highlights (with ML)

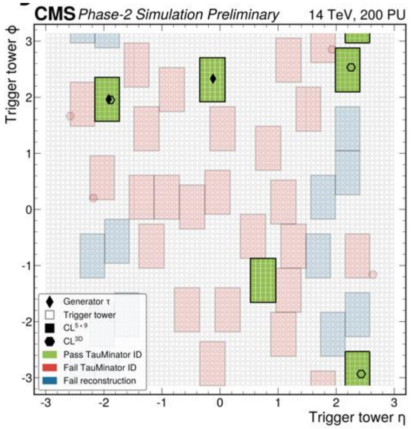
- **Electron-ID**
  - New Composite-ID, combines information about tracks and clusters in the HGCAL into a single model for matching and identification
  - A single BDT model: controlling the identification of track and calorimeter deposit and the tightness of the matching. ▸ 10% more efficiency for the same rate

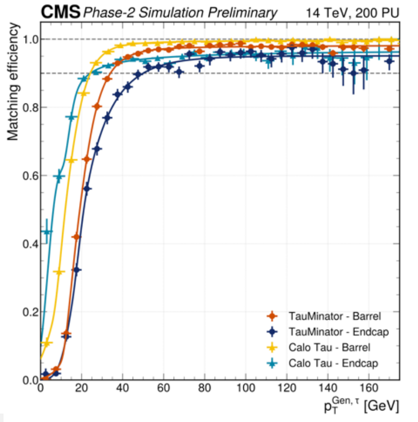


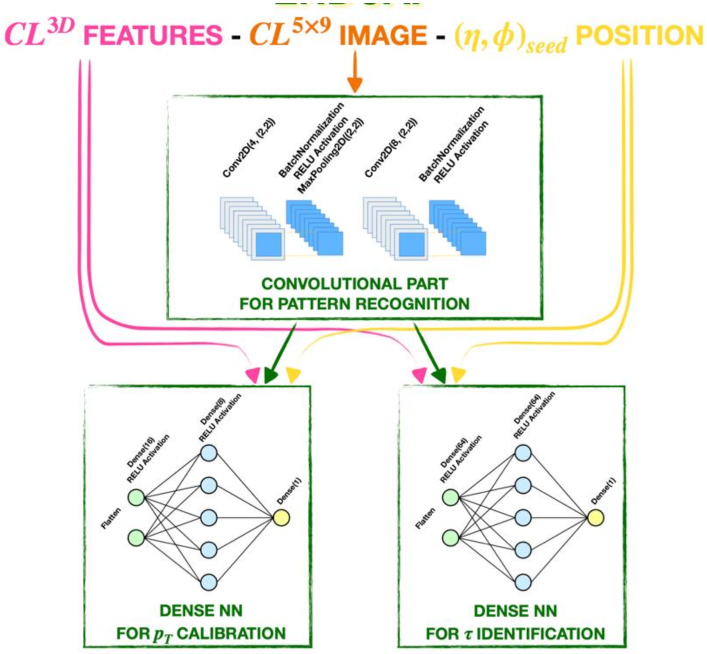


	LUT	FF	BRAM	DSP
e/γ IP	3.1%	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%
Total	24.4%	17.6%	29.5%	14.3%

- **Tau reconstruction: Tauminator**
  - Training dedicated CNN to reconstruct and identify Tau-induced signal in calorimeters (5x9)
  - Elegant way to deal with different geometries in Barrel (Crystals) and EndCap (HGCAL 3D clusters).

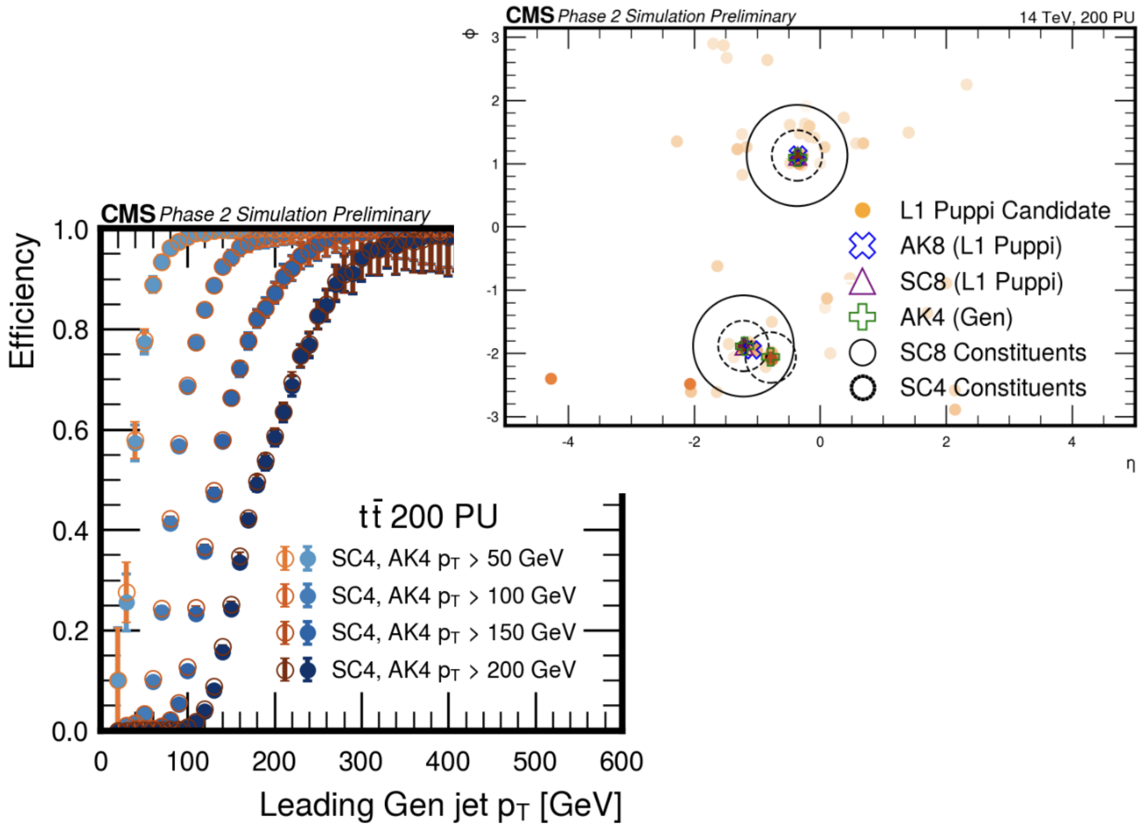




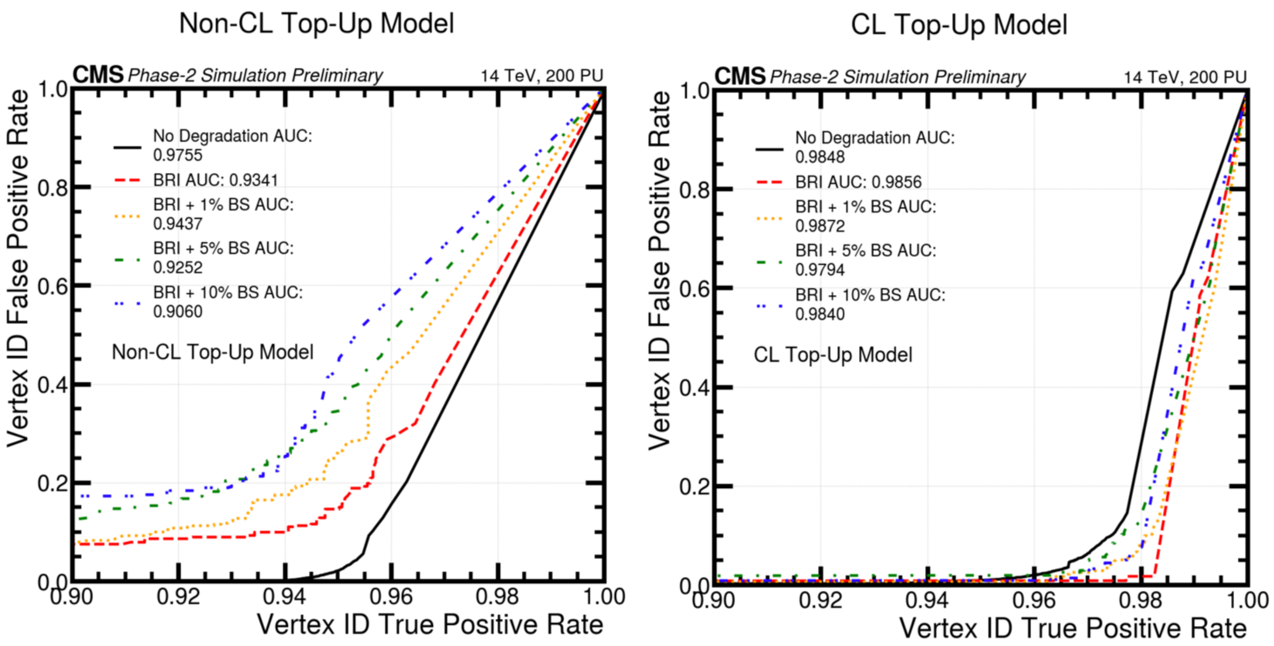


Recent development highlights (with ML)

- **SeededConeJets:**
  - Jet finding based on PF candidates
  - Iterative approach computing distance between each particle and jet radius (SC4 or 8), compute jet axis and energy.
  - Jet matching anti-kt jets



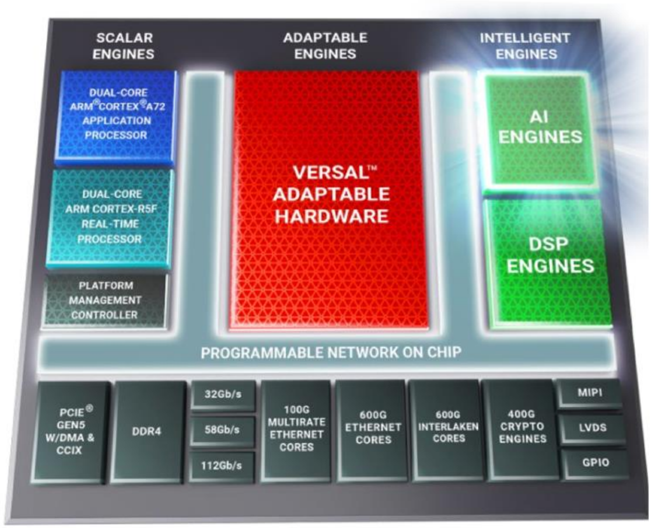
- **Continual learning**:
  - Elegant way to deal with changing detector conditions (ageing, noise, LHC interfill, etc.)
  - Train a model with a continuous stream of data. Learns from a sequence of partial experiences rather than all the data at once.
  - Update model to changing conditions without large MC production.
  - Method tested on Vtx reconstruction

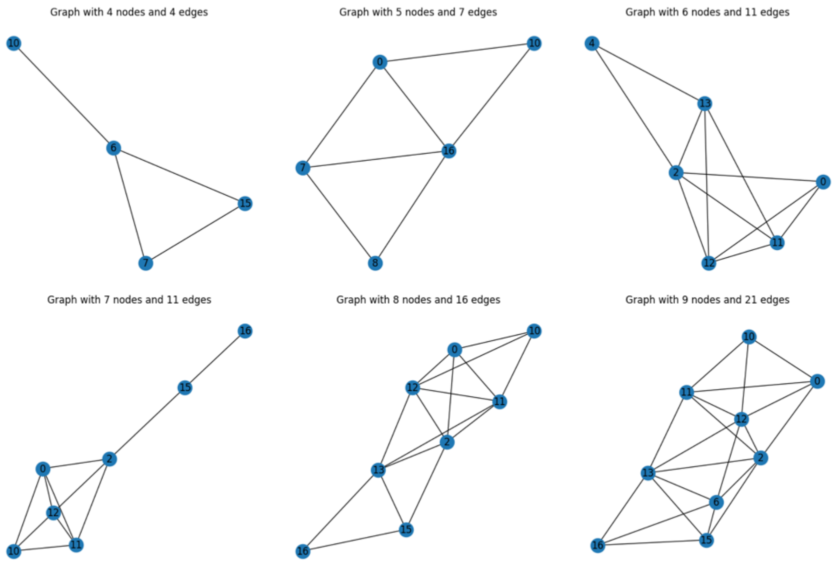


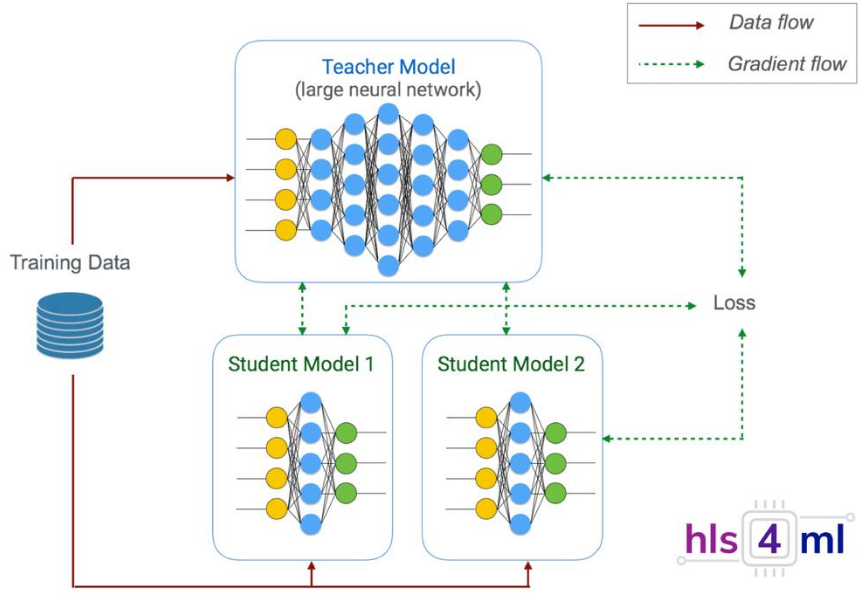
INTREPID project

INnovativeTRiggEr techniques for beyond the standard model PhysIcs Discovery at the LHC

- Improve muon trigger reconstruction with advance techniques based on machine learning: Graph Neural Network
  - Work already started with the overlap muon track-finder, first version of the network, using every detector layer as a nodes and $\Delta\phi$ and $\Delta\eta$ as edge parameters
- Considering AI accelerators (AI Xilinx Versal Chip)
  - Provide the necessary throughput and latency for triggering?







The Next-Generation Trigger Project

Innovative computing technologies for data acquisition and processing for the HL-LHC and beyond

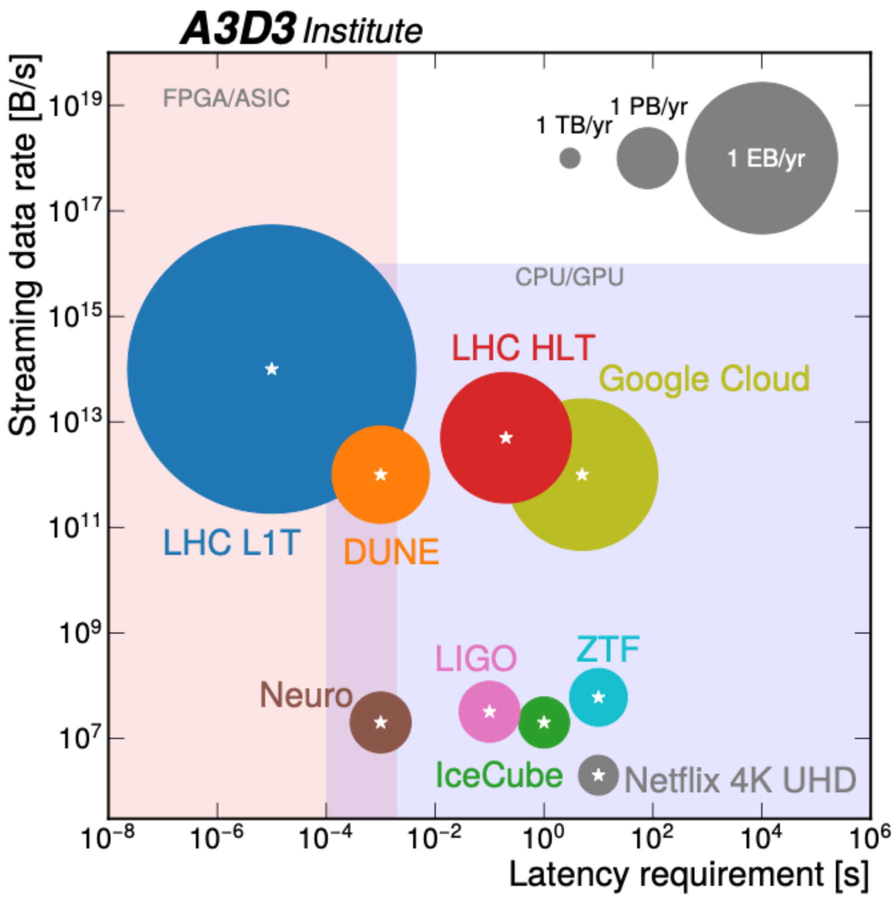
- Enhance the triggers and the data collection and processing, and thus the scientific potential, of ATLAS and CMS in the HL-LHC phase **beyond the currently projected scope**.
  - Accelerate the evaluation and introduction of novel computing, engineering and scientific ideas already with demonstrators for Run3, but with main focus on HL-LHC
  - Provide a major push to the work already ongoing in the experiments, by enabling lines of research **currently not feasible within existing financial, human and technology constraints**
  - Provide **critical insight to develop data flows** for the even more ambitious objectives of a future collider, such as the Future Circular Collider (FCC) currently in its Feasibility Study phase
- CERN involvement to **ensure that other current & future CERN experiments benefit from the results** in terms of computing frameworks and theoretical modelling.
- All project results (IP) will belong to CERN and will be released under a valid open policy and IP generated will be released under appropriate open licenses in compliance with the **CERN Open Science Policy**.

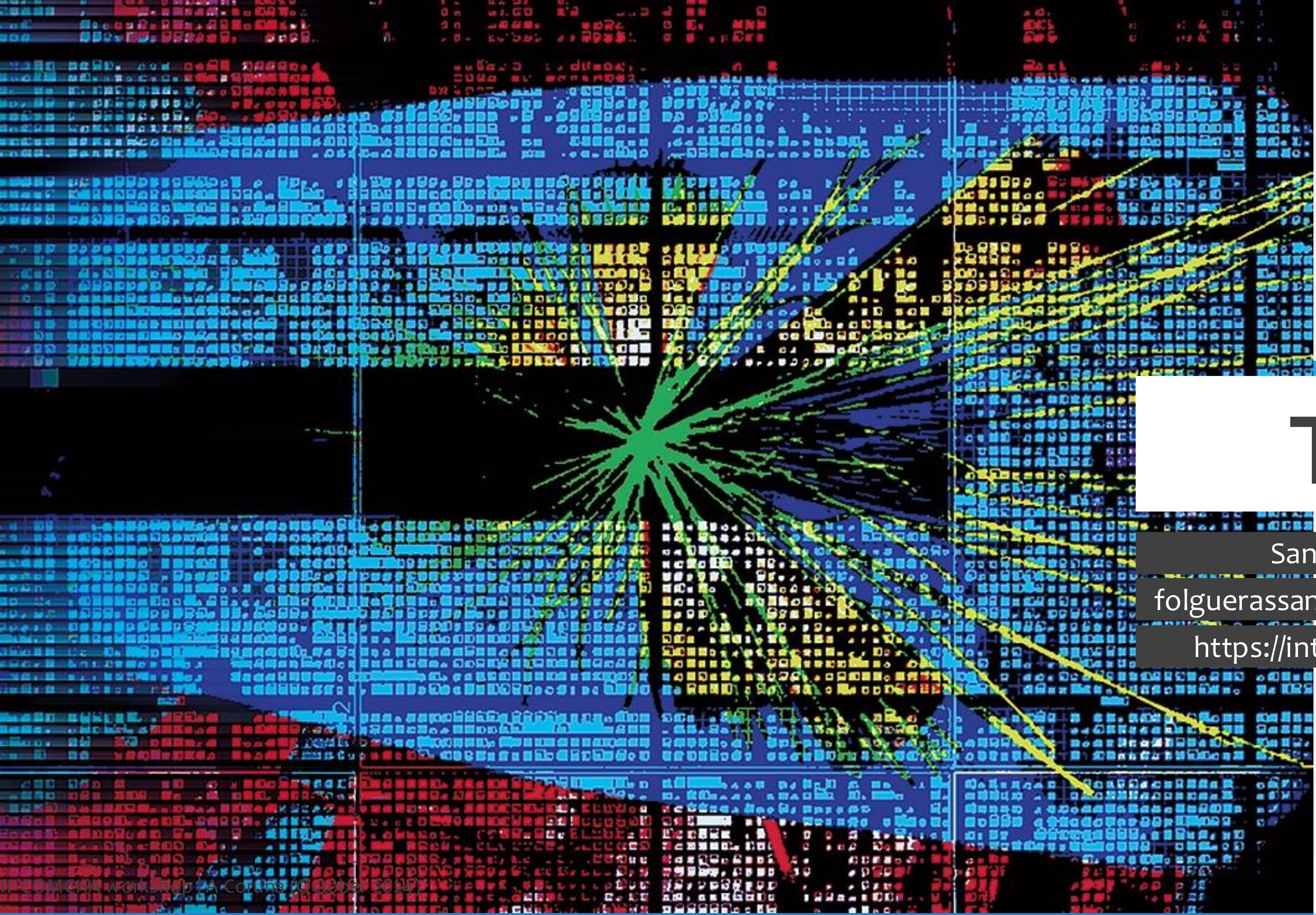
NexTGen Next Generation Triggers

https://nextgentriggers.web.cern.ch/

Conclusions

- Explosion of data and AI applications
  - Ever-increasing need for higher throughput and real-time computing capabilities
  - The LHC and its experiments provide ideal benchmark to explore new technologies for real-time data processing
- Trigger strategy **incorporates more and more sophisticated** algorithms and **extensive use of low-latency ML applications** running on top-of-the-line FPGAs
  - Extend physics coverage with offline-like object reconstruction
- New technologies being explored to bring the system beyond its original design
- Foreseen **improvements** on detection efficiency and **triggering** might allow the **discovery of BSM physics.**





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INTREPID

Thanks!

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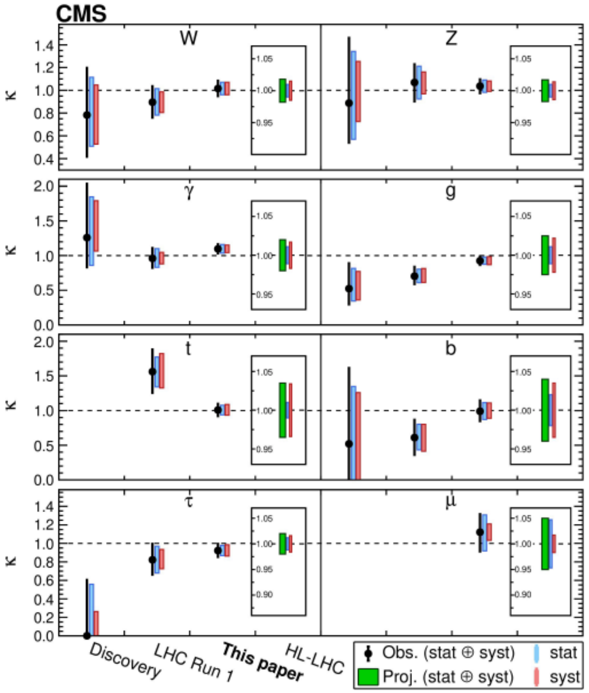
The Phase-2 Trigger Upgrade: Physics case

Improve precision of SM tests (*i.e. Higgs couplings,* m_W)

Target unobserved SM processes (*i.e.* $H \to HH$; $H \to cc$)

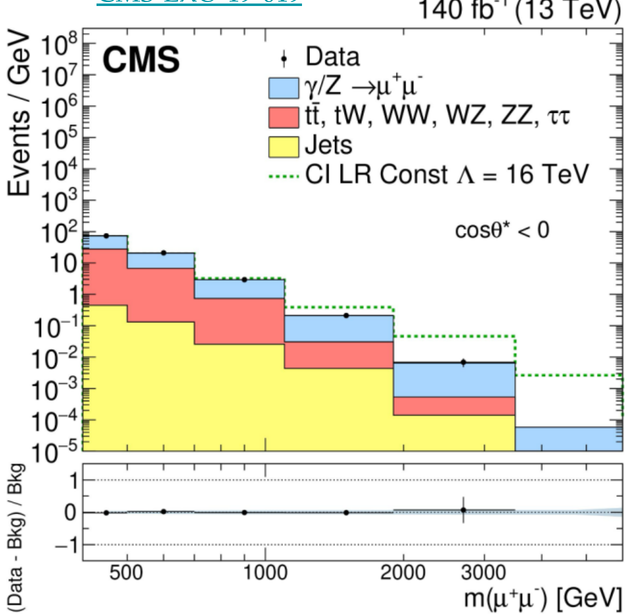
Search for deviations at high momenta (*i.e. Effective Field Theories*)

Probe new phase space (*i.e. Long-lived particles*)



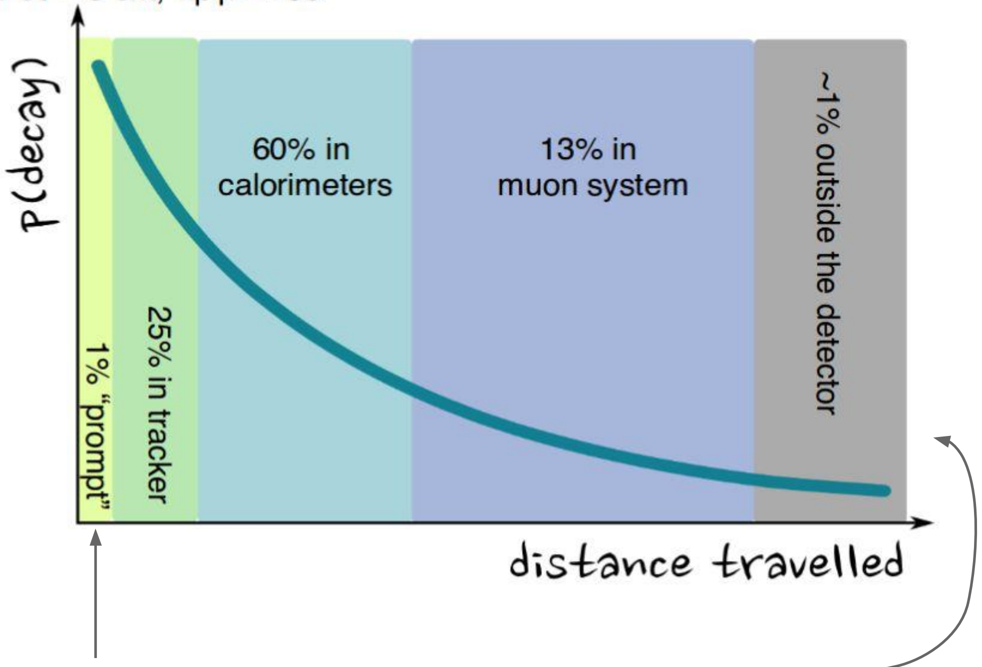
Nature 607, 60–68 (2022)

CMS-EXO-19-019



$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \mathcal{L}_{SM}^{(4)} + \sum \frac{C_x}{\Lambda^2} O_{6,x} + h.c.$$

e.g. for cτ = 5 cm, <βγ> ~ 30



Bulk of searches

New physics may be so *feebly* coupled to our Standard Model that their signatures may have been overlooked or miss identified by LHC searches not dedicated to LLPs

LLP?

$$c\tau \sim \Gamma^{-1} \gtrsim 0.001 \text{ [mm]}$$

arXiv:2212.03883v1

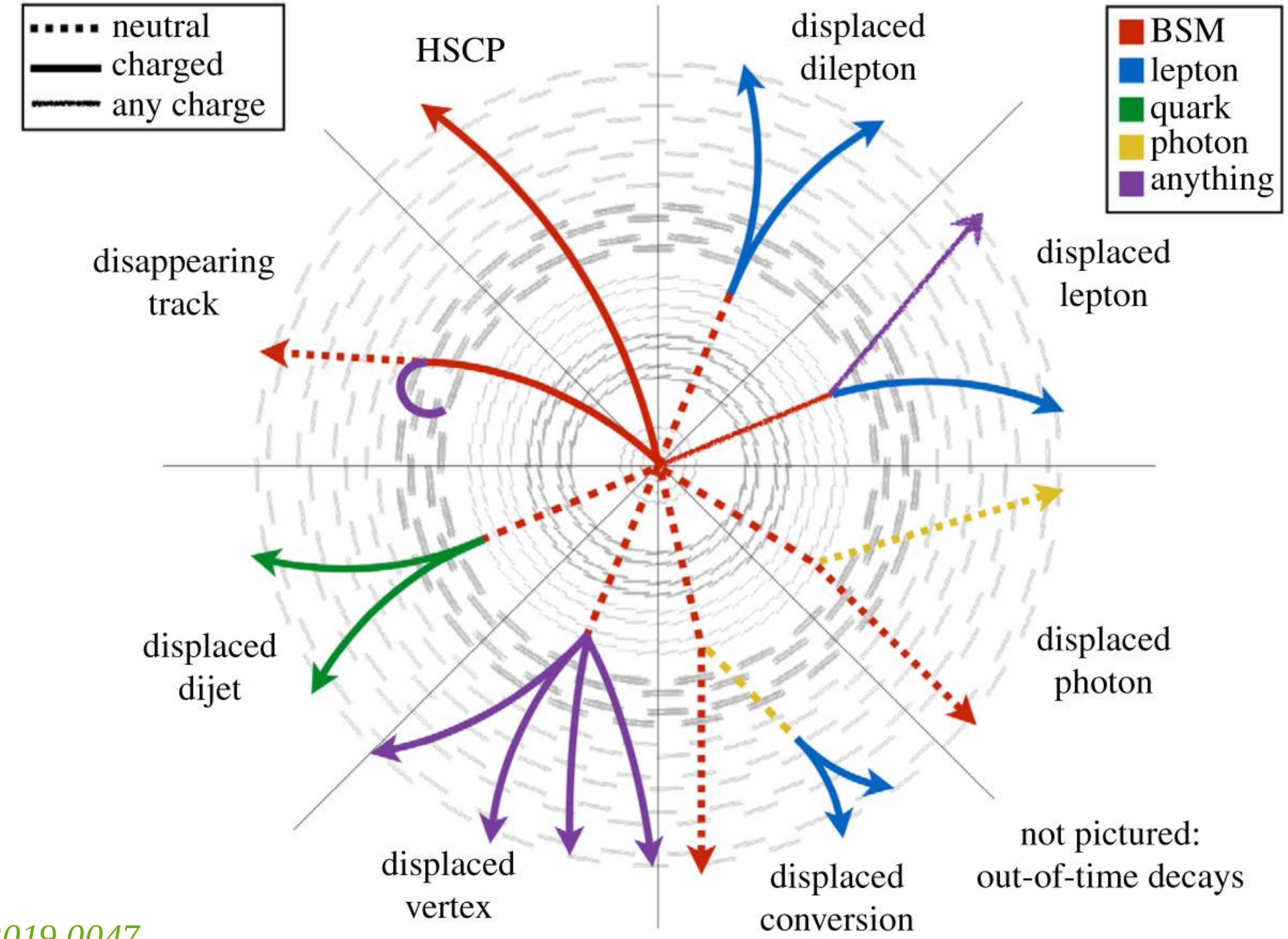
$$\Gamma \sim c^2 \left(\frac{\Delta m}{\Lambda}\right)^n \Delta m$$

G. Cottin @LHCP 2023

	c^2	$\left(\frac{\Delta m}{\Lambda}\right)^n$	Δm
Three reasons why	Feebly (small) couplings	Large mass hierarchies/ heavy mediators	Small mass difference or "compressed spectra"
Three reasons why is hard	Low rates	Large energies (LHC inaccessible)	Low efficiency (soft particles/limited object reconstruction)

2

Experimental signatures of long-lived particles



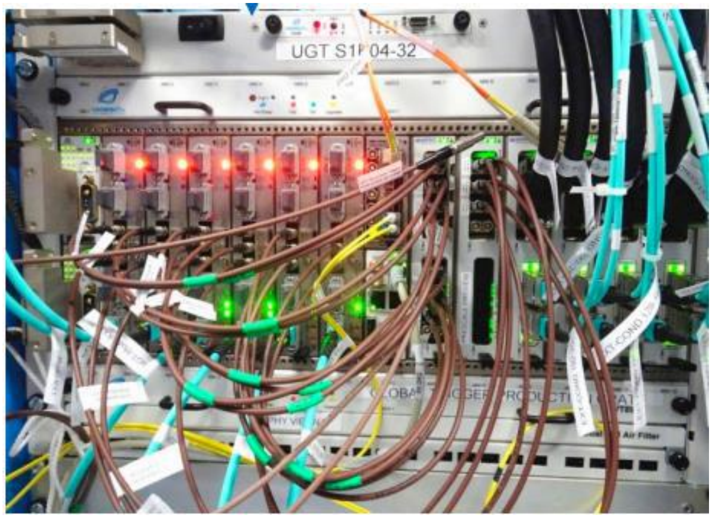
https://doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2019.0047

The CMS Trigger System

Data is selected for offline analysis 2-tiered trigger system

Level 1 Trigger (L1T)

- Hardware system run on FPGAs
- Designed to reduced rate from 40 MHz to 750 kHz (110 kHz)
- Fixed latency of 12.5 μs



High Level Trigger (HLT)

- Software system run on CPU/GPU farm
- Designed to further reduce rate to 7.5 kHz (1-5 kHz)
- Latency: 200-300 ms