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Design of the CMS upgraded calorimeter trigger from Phase I to Phase II of the LHC

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The CMS experiment implements a sophisticated two-level triggering system composed of the Level-1, instrumented by custom-design hardware boards, and software High Level Trigger. In 2017, the LHC delivered proton-proton collisions at a centre-of-mass energy of 13 TeV with a peak instantaneous luminosity larger than $2 \cdot 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$, more than twice the peak luminosity reached during Run 1 and far larger than the design value. The CMS Level-1 calorimeter trigger was upgraded during the end-of-the year technical stop between 2015 and 2016, to improve its performance at high luminosity and large number of simultaneous inelastic collisions per crossing (pile-up). All the electronic boards have been replaced and the upgraded electronics tested and commissioned with data. Smarter, more sophisticated, and innovative algorithms are now the core of the first decision layer of CMS: the upgraded trigger system implements dynamic clustering techniques in the trigger boards, pile-up subtraction, and isolation requirements for electrons and tau leptons. In addition, the new global trigger is capable of evaluating complex selection algorithms such as those involving the invariant mass of trigger objects. The trigger selections used for a wide variety of physics signal during Run 2 will be presented, ranging from simpler single-object selections to more sophisticated algorithms combining different objects and applying analysis-level reconstruction and selection. AThis presentation will cover the design and performance of the Phase I calorimeter trigger and how it influences the path towards the Phase II upgrade system necessary for the LHC run at a center-of mass energy of 14 TeV with luminosity of $5-7\cdot 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$, corresponding to 140-200 pile-up events. The addition of the tracker information at Level-1 and the enhanced calorimeter granularity will be used to maintain the trigger efficiency at a similar level as the present system.

Secondary topics

Trigger for Future calorimetry

Applications

Experience with current calorimeter at the energy frontier

Primary topic

Front-end readout and trigger

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