

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



Silvio Donato (University of Zurich)
on behalf of the CMS Collaboration

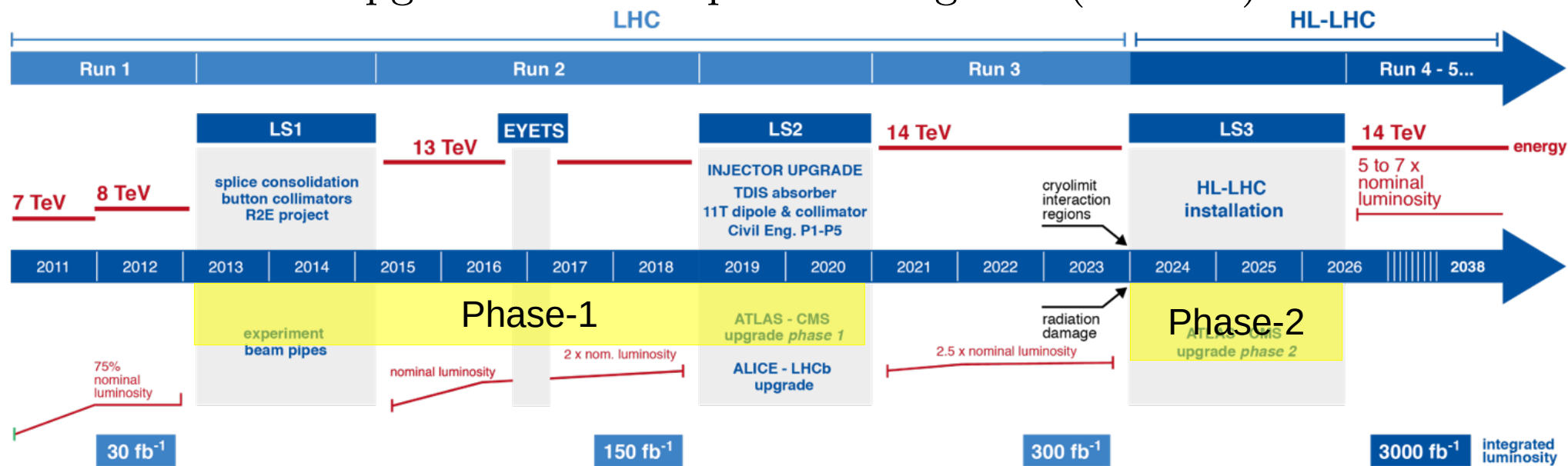




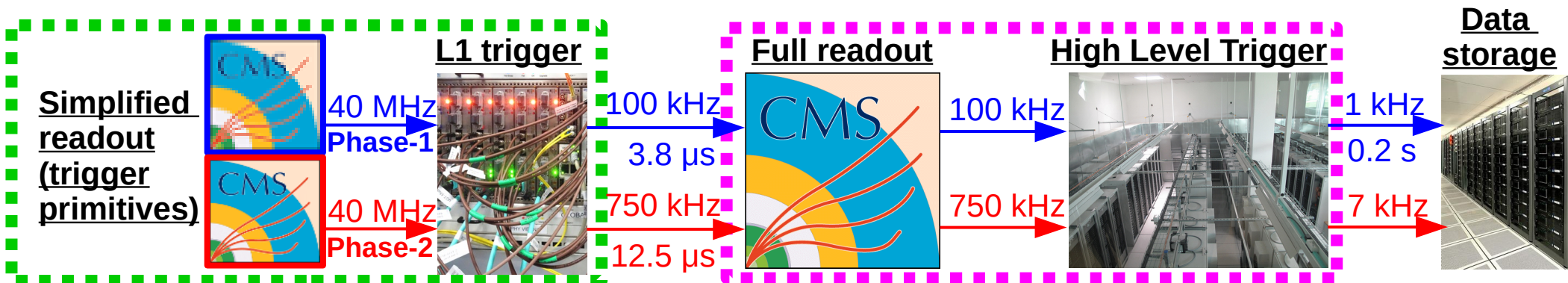
High Luminosity LHC



- LHC luminosity steadily increases \rightarrow experiments need to be upgraded.
- High Luminosity LHC will start in 2026,
 - expected lumi: $7 (5) \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1} \rightarrow \text{pile-up} \sim 200 (140)$.
- CMS Phase-1 upgrade scheduled between LS1 and LS2,
 - L1 trigger fully upgraded during 2015-16 stop \rightarrow Olivier's talk.
- CMS Phase-2 upgrade will take place during LS3 (2024-26) \rightarrow this talk.



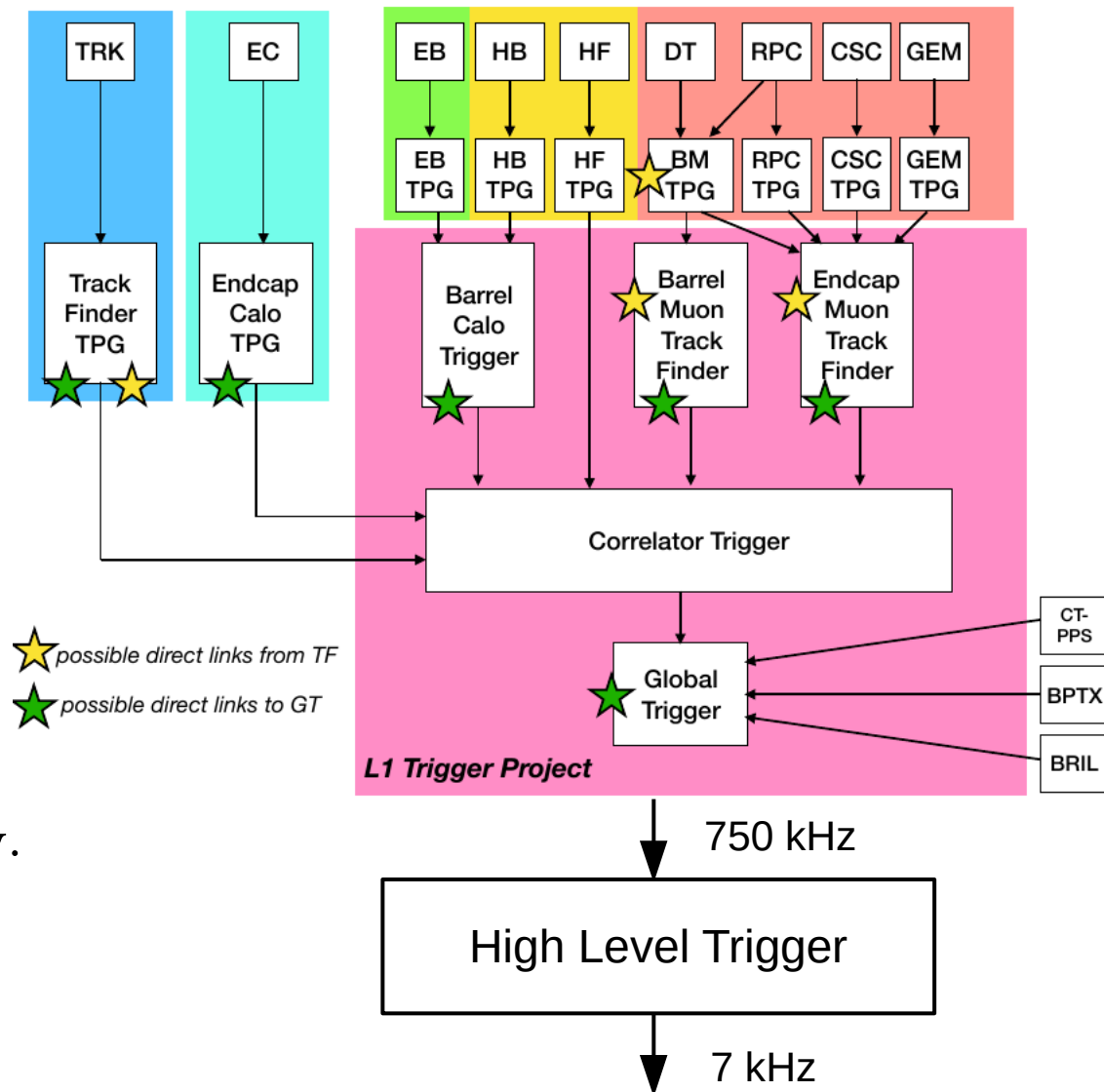
CMS trigger and Phase-2



- Highlights of CMS Phase-2 trigger upgrade:
 - larger L1 trigger rate / detector readout rate ($100 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow \mathbf{750 \text{ kHz}}$);
 - larger L1 trigger latency ($3.8 \mu\text{s} \rightarrow \mathbf{12.5 \mu\text{s}}$) \rightarrow more sophisticated algo;
 - more info at L1 trigger \rightarrow **L1 tracks, higher granularity**;
 - larger HLT computing power to cope with larger rate and pile-up;
 - more HLT output rate ($1 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow \mathbf{7.5 \text{ kHz}}$) \rightarrow more offline CPU power.

CMS Phase-2 trigger

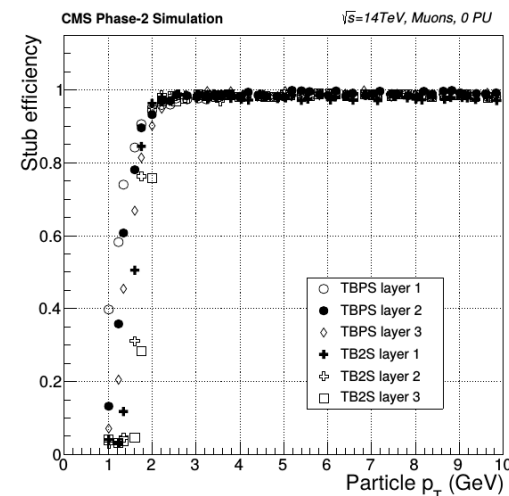
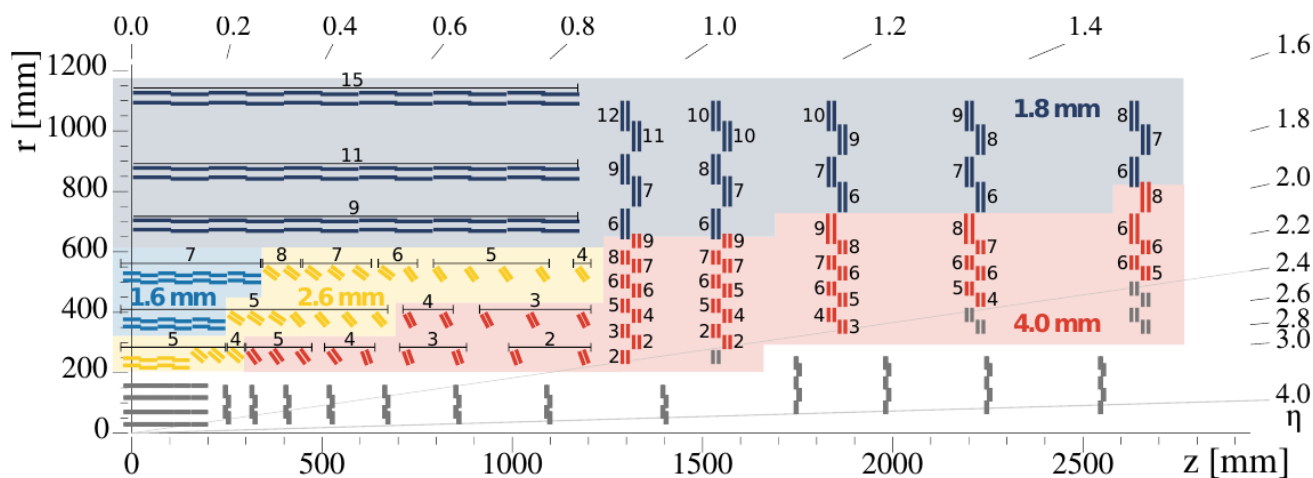
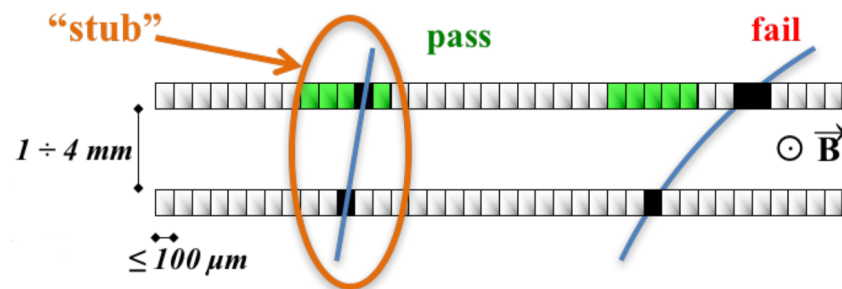
- Detector (simplified readout).
- Trigger Primitive Generator (TPG),
 - eg. track doublets.
- Combination of TPG,
 - eg. calorimetric tower.
- Correlator Trigger,
 - combine inputs from detectors;
 - possibility to run Particle Flow.
- Global Trigger → L1 decision.
- High Level Trigger.



L1 Phase-2 detector upgrades and single-detector object performance

L1 trigger tracker

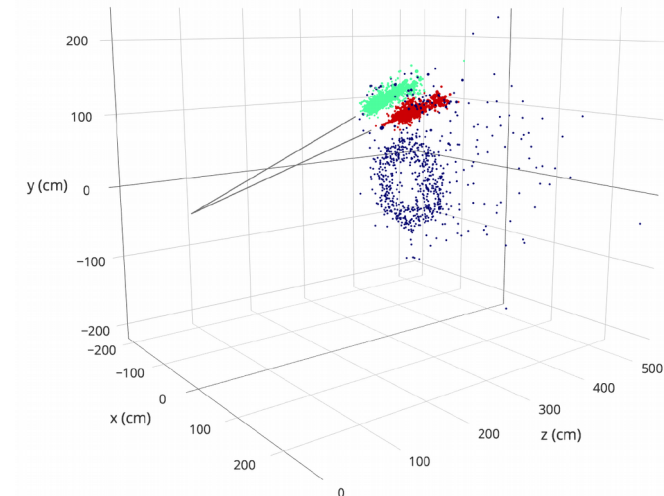
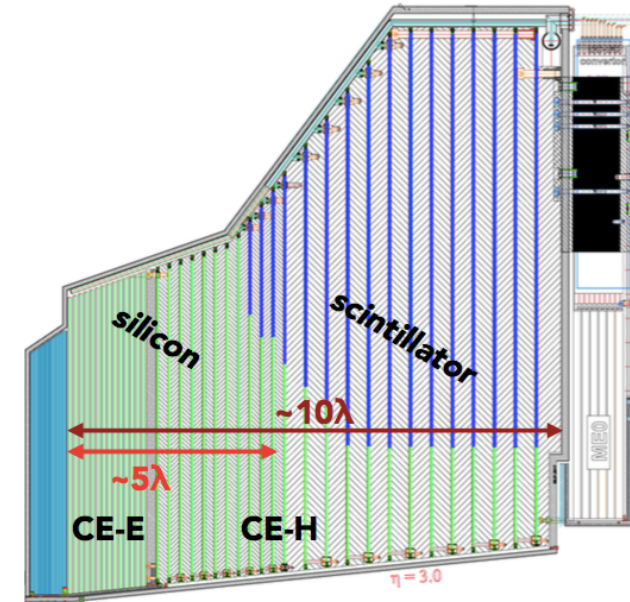
- CMS outer tracker will be made of strip-strip and pixel-strip modules.
- Each pair finds hit doublets compatible with a high p_T track.
- About 15k doublets reconstructed per event
 - expected 200 tracks on average with $p_T > 2$ GeV @ 40MHz.



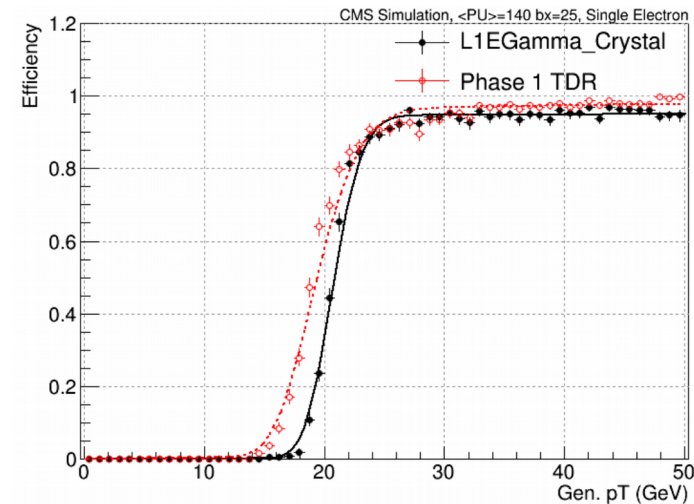
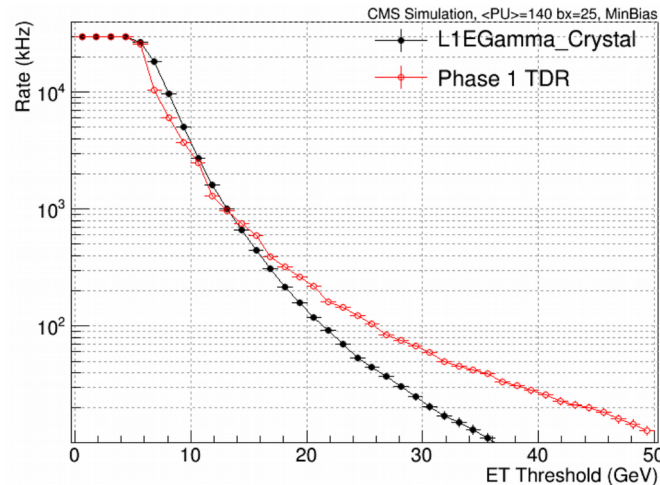
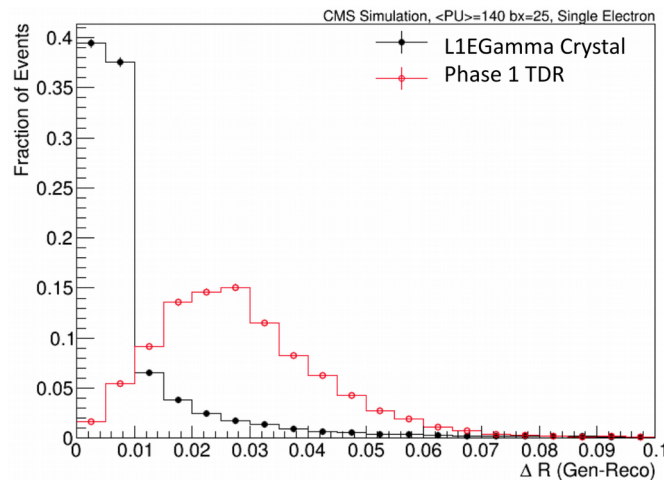
L1 high-granularity calorimeter



- High granularity calorimeter in end-cap region:
 - silicon and scintillator as active material,
 - 52 sensitive layers \rightarrow 6M channels!
- Trigger cell granularity: 4 cm² silicon,
 - 14 electromagnetic + 24 hadronic layers @ L1;
 - trigger ready to read 900k channels.
- Huge amount of data \rightarrow zero suppression 2 MIP.
 - Suppressed channels summed over large area
 \rightarrow full coverage for E_T miss, small bandwidth.
- Trigger Primitive Generator:
 - 2D hits in each layer \rightarrow combined in 3D clusters;
 - E_T , EM fraction, shower position, quality, ...



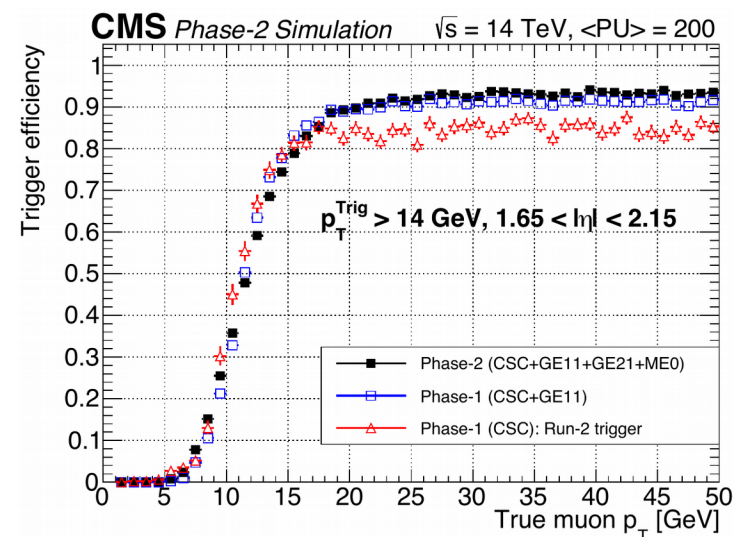
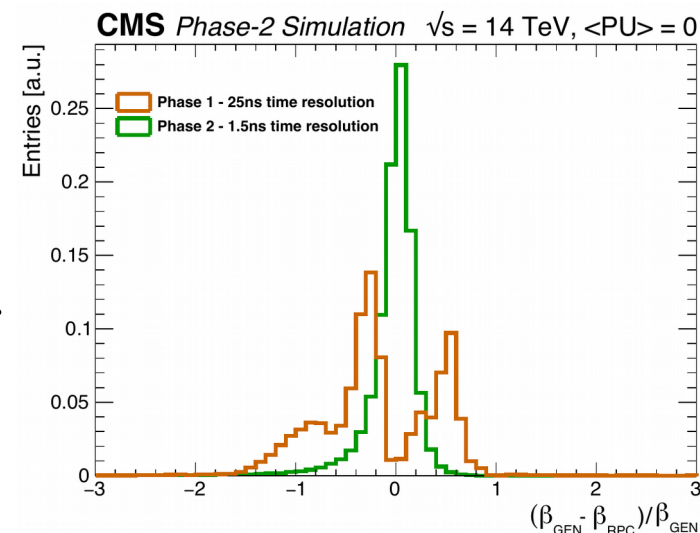
- Electromagnetic barrel calorimeter.
 - Higher granularity: 5x5 crystal \rightarrow single crystal.
 - Trigger Primitive Generator:
 - baseline: one for each 61200 crystals (E_T , time, spike flag);
 - possible clustering: 1000 clusters + unclustered energy info.
- Large improvement of single e/γ resolution in position and p_T .



L1 muon detectors



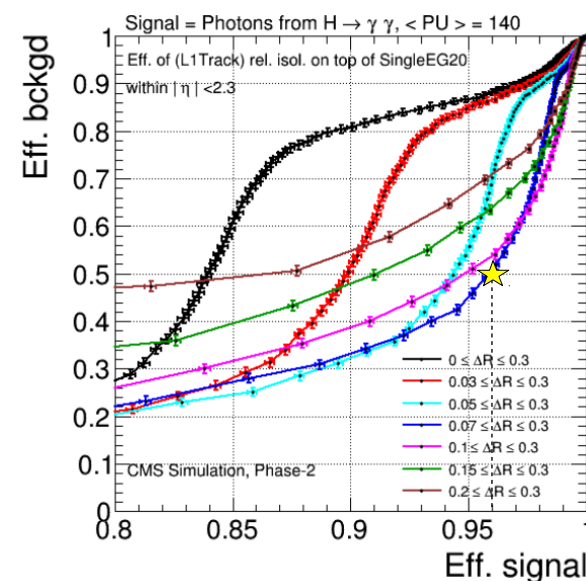
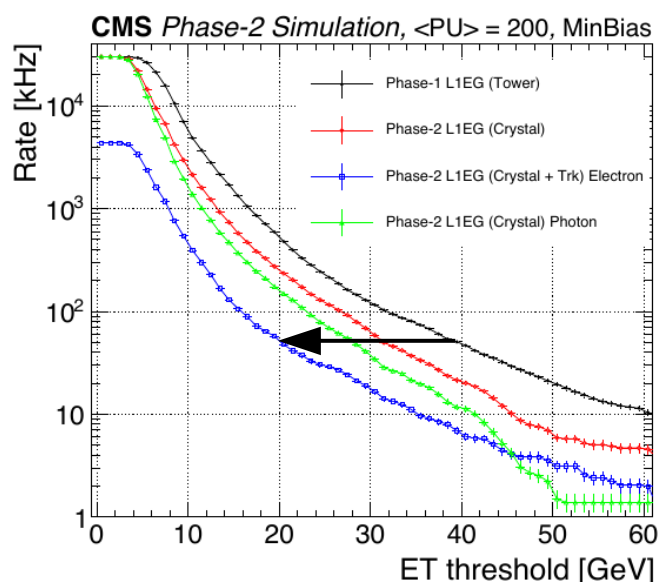
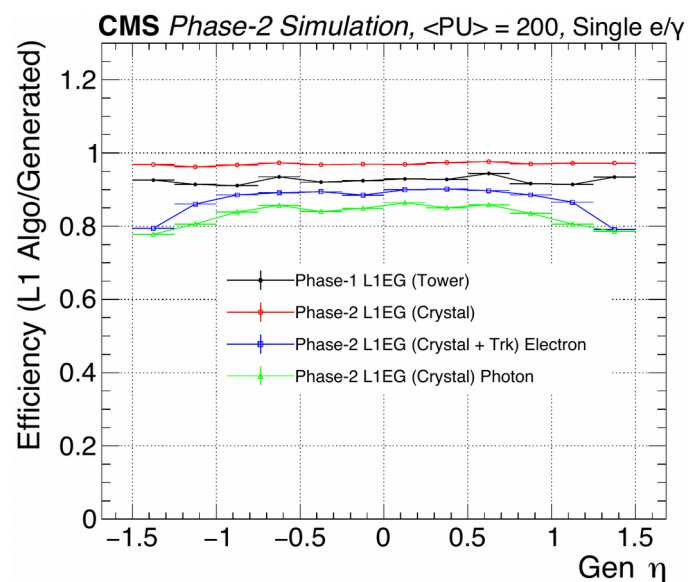
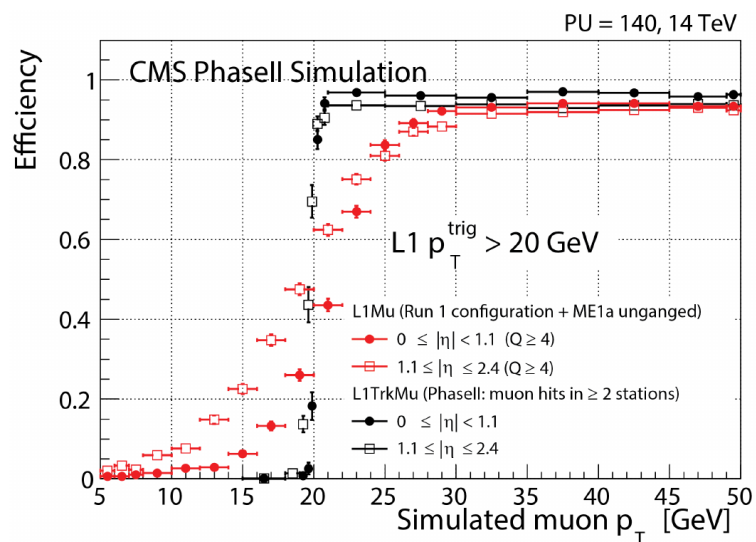
- Current:
 - DT + RPC, DT stub for triggering in barrel;
 - CSC + RPC, CSC stub for triggering in endcap.
- Improved RPC (iRPC) time res. 25 ns \rightarrow 1.5 ns.
- Improved spatial resolution in DT.
- Combination DT + iRPC \rightarrow better efficiency.
- New GEM detectors in endcaps:
 - combination with CSC to recover efficiency (GEM-CSC stub);
 - clusters send to L1 correlator trigger.
- L1 muons can be matched with L1 tracks with L1 trigger correlator \rightarrow better p_T resolution.



Track-trigger improvements

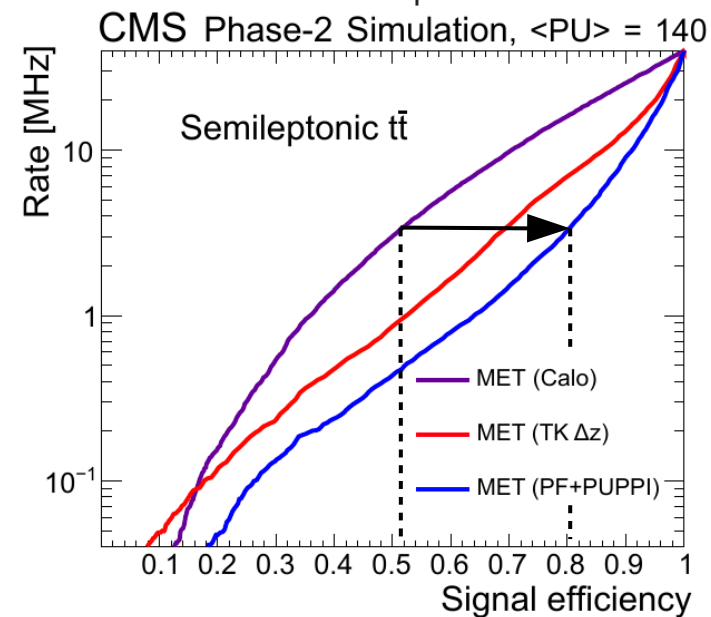
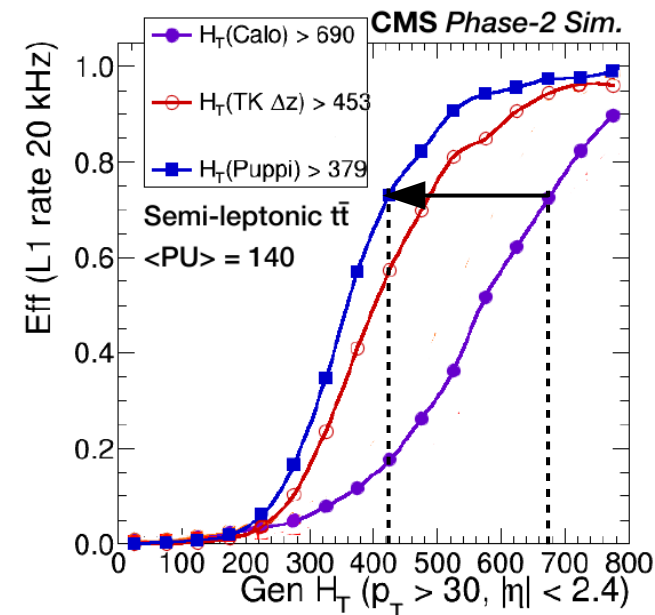
CMS L1 trigger

- Large improvement on muon p_T !
- Electron and photon identification.
- Rate reduction from track isolation.
- Possibility to reject pile-up jet,
 - pile-up effect mitigation in ME_T triggers.



**Particle-flow and PUPPI
(Pileup Per Particle Identification)
at L1 trigger**

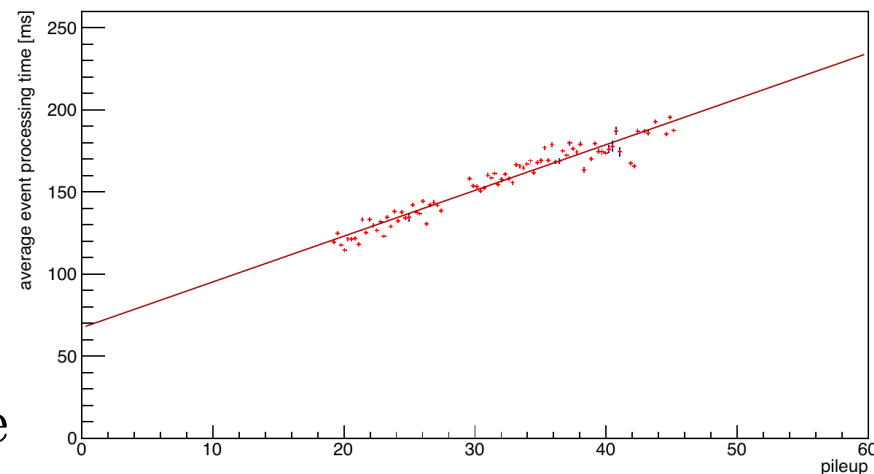
- With L1 tracks, we have all elements to run Particle Flow and PUPPI algorithms,
 - preliminary proof-of-principle completed.
- Hadronic variables (ME_T and H_T) benefit largely of this improvement.
- Larger efficiency obtained at fixed rate with PF+PUPPI,
 - even respect to ME_T and H_T reconstructed summing p_T of tracks from primary vertex.



High Level Trigger

High Level Trigger

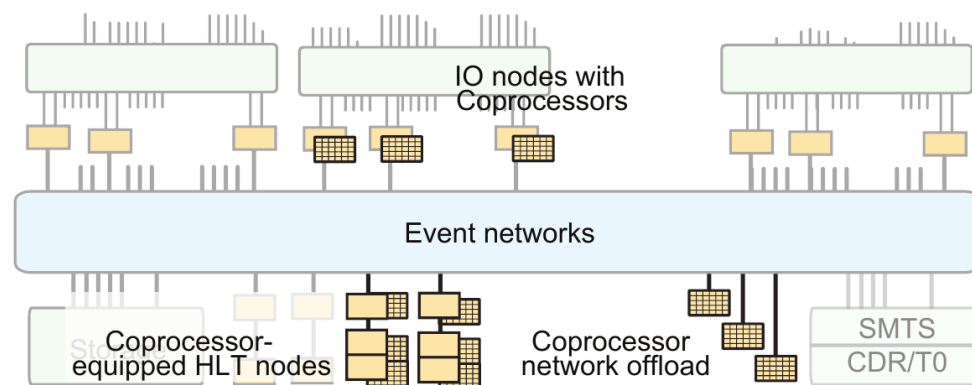
- The computing power required by the HLT will increase by a factor $\sim x20$:
 - $x2.5$ from larger pile-up;
 - $x7.5$ from larger L1 input rate.
- The expected HLT output rate will be about 7.5 kHz.
- The larger rates and event size increase both the DAQ bandwidth and storage throughput of about a factor 20.



CMS detector Peak $\langle PU \rangle$	LHC Run-2 60	HL-LHC Phase-2	
		140	200
L1 accept rate (maximum)	100 kHz	500 kHz	750 kHz
Event Size	2.0 MB ^a	5.7 MB ^b	7.4 MB
Event Network throughput	1.6 Tb/s	23 Tb/s	44 Tb/s
Event Network buffer (60 seconds)	12 TB	171 TB	333 TB
HLT accept rate	1 kHz	5 kHz	7.5 kHz
HLT computing power ^c	0.5 MHS06	4.5 MHS06	9.2 MHS06
Storage throughput	2.5 GB/s	31 GB/s	61 GB/s
Storage capacity needed (1 day)	0.2 PB	2.7 PB	5.3 PB

High Level Trigger

- The usage of heterogeneous architectures for the HLT is under consideration
 - rationale: usage of coprocessors to run a specific program.
- Possible configuration:
 - Coprocessor-equipped HLT nodes;
 - Coprocessor network offload;
 - IO nodes with coprocessor.
- Example: GPUs to run track seeding.
 - Processing rate of 8 GPUs is x10.6 larger than 24-core server.
 - GPU can process x4.6 rate of the CPU per unit cost,
 - +30% per electric power



Conclusions



Conclusions



- The HL-LHC is starting in eight years from now,
 - the expected luminosity is $7 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ (pile-up ~ 200).
- The CMS trigger will be upgraded to cope with such a large luminosity:
 - L1 accept rate (detector readout) will increase $100 \text{ kHz} \rightarrow 750 \text{ kHz}$;
 - L1 trigger has access to more data from subdetectors.
- Expected big improvements from L1 tracks and higher granularity:
 - better muon p_T resolution, track isolation, and electron/photon identification;
 - possibility to run Particle Flow and PUPPI \rightarrow better ME_T and H_T ;
- HLT computing power and IO throughput need to be upgraded:
 - usage of heterogeneous architectures is under study.
- The expected CMS Phase-2 trigger performance is impressive,
 - fundamental to have a successful HL-LHC physics program;
 - hard work ahead of us to make it real!

감사합니다

Thank you for you attention!

References

CERN-LHCC-2017-013: L1 Trigger upgrade, Interim TDR

CERN-LHCC-2017-009: Tracker upgrade, TDR

CERN-LHCC-2017-014: DAQ upgrade, Interim TDR

CERN-LHCC-2015-10: Technical Proposal

Backup



CMS experiment



CMS DETECTOR

Total weight : 14,000 tonnes
Overall diameter : 15.0 m
Overall length : 28.7 m
Magnetic field : 3.8 T

STEEL RETURN YOKE
12,500 tonnes

SILICON TRACKERS
Pixel ($100 \times 150 \mu\text{m}$) $\sim 16\text{m}^2 \sim 66\text{M}$ channels
Microstrips ($80 \times 180 \mu\text{m}$) $\sim 200\text{m}^2 \sim 9.6\text{M}$ channels

SUPERCONDUCTING SOLENOID
Niobium titanium coil carrying $\sim 18,000\text{A}$

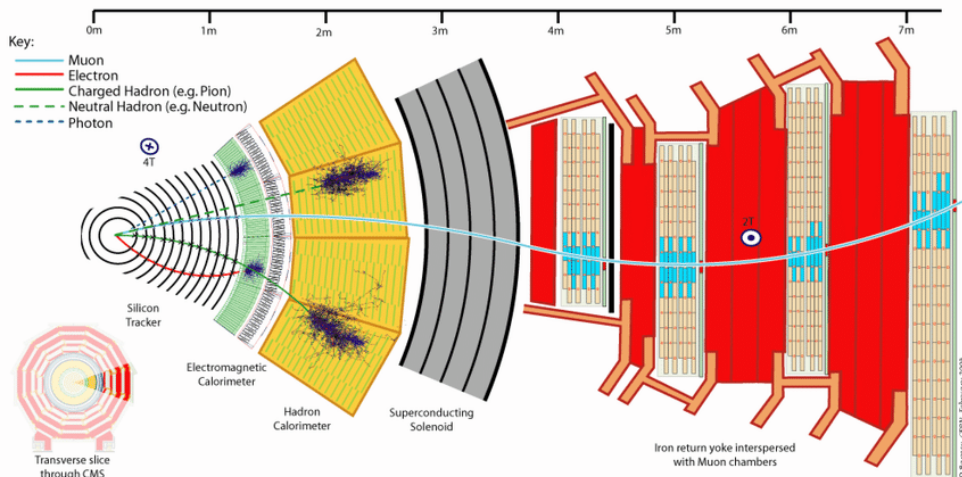
MUON CHAMBERS
Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers
Endcaps: 468 Cathode Strip, 432 Resistive Plate Chambers

PRESHOWER
Silicon strips $\sim 16\text{m}^2 \sim 137,000$ channels

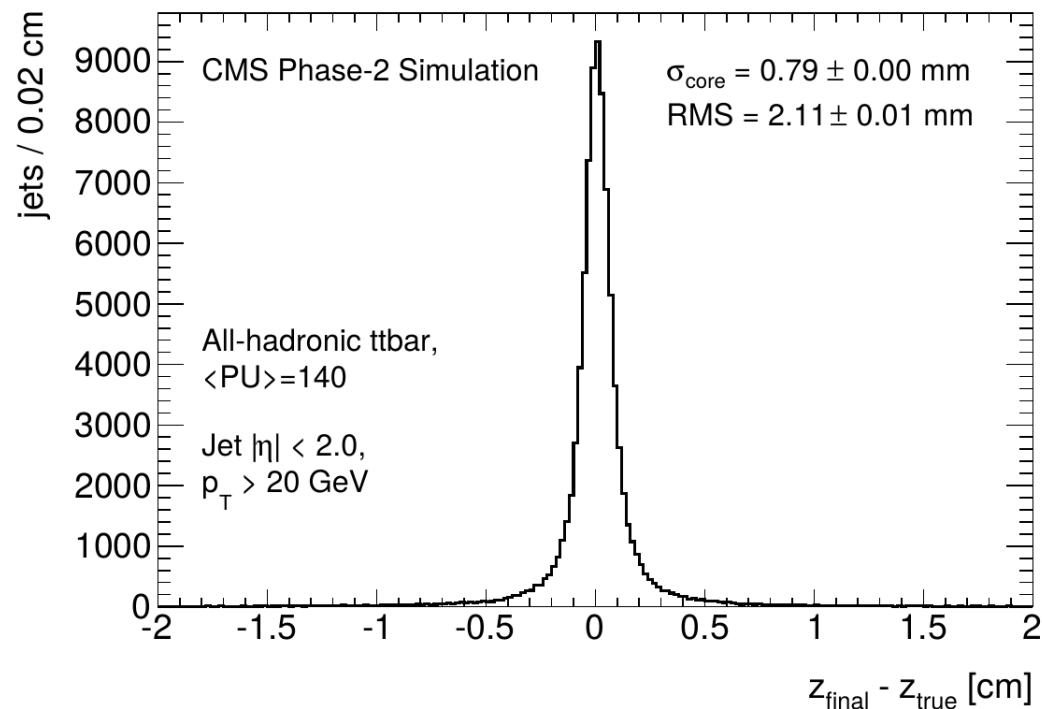
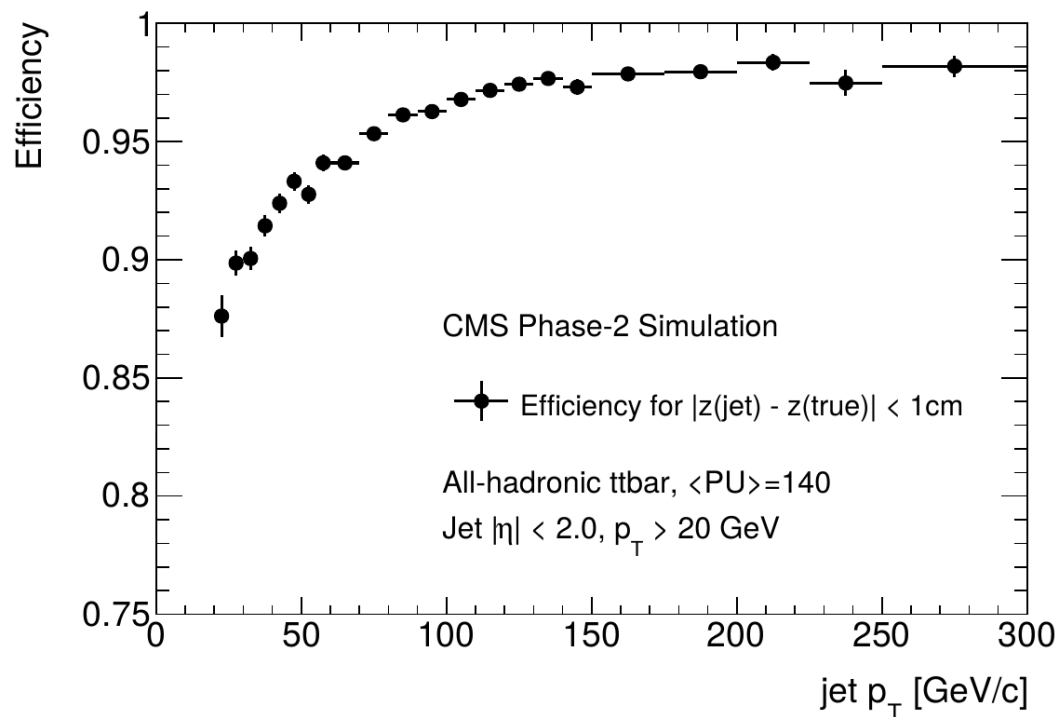
FORWARD CALORIMETER
Steel + Quartz fibres $\sim 2,000$ Channels

CRYSTAL
ELECTROMAGNETIC
CALORIMETER (ECAL)
 $\sim 76,000$ scintillating PbWO_4 crystals

HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)
Brass + Plastic scintillator $\sim 7,000$ channels



- Jet-vertex association \rightarrow pile-up jet rejection





Phase-2 L1 Menu



$L = 5.6 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}, \langle PU \rangle = 140$ $L = 8.0 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}, \langle PU \rangle = 200$		L1 trigger with L1 tracks	
Trigger algorithm	Rate [kHz]		Offline threshold(s) [GeV]
$\langle PU \rangle$	140	200	
Single Mu (tk)	14	27	18
Double Mu (tk)	1.1	1.2	14 10
Ele* (iso tk) + Mu (tk)	0.7	0.2	19 10.5
Single Ele* (tk)	16	38	31
Single iso Ele* (tk)	13	27	27
Single γ^* (tk-iso)	31	19	31
Ele* (iso tk) + e/ γ^*	11	7.3	22 16
Double γ^* (tk-iso)	17	5	22 16
Single Tau (tk)	13	38	88
Tau (tk) + Tau	32	55	56 56
Ele* (iso tk) + Tau	7.4	23	19 50
Tau (tk) + Mu (tk)	5.4	6	45 14
Single Jet	42	69	173
Double Jet (tk)	26	43	2@136
Quad Jet (tk)	12	45	4@72
Single ele* (tk) + Jet	15	15	23 66
Single Mu (tk) + Jet	8.8	12	16 66
Single ele* (tk) + H_T^{miss} (tk)	10	45	23 95
Single Mu (tk) + H_T^{miss} (tk)	2.7	8	16 95
H_T (tk)	13	24	350
Rate for above triggers*	180	305	
Est. rate (full EG eta range)		390	
Est. total L1 menu rate ($\times 1.3$)	260	500	

Trigger primitive word

Table 8.1: Baseline L1 Track word definition. Note that t corresponds to $\sinh(\eta)$.

Quantity	N bits
p_T	16
Charge	1
ϕ_0	17
d_0	10
z_0	12
t	12
χ^2	10
Stub p_T consistency	5
Hit mask	15
Spare	2
Total	100

Table 8.2: Barrel ECAL crystal word definition.

Quantity	N bits
E_T	10
Time	5
Spike flag	1
Total	16

Table 8.3: Barrel ECAL cluster word definition.

Quantity	N bits
E_T	10
Time	5
η	8
ϕ	8
N_{crystal}	8
Spike flag	1
Total	40



Trigger primitive word



Table 8.4: Baseline Barrel HCAL (HB) and Forward HCAL (HF) tower TP word definition.

Quantity	N bits (HB)	N bits (HF)
E_T	10	8
Feature bits	6	2
Total	16	10

Table 8.5: Baseline Endcap Calorimeter cluster definition.

Quantity	N bits	Comment
E_T	2×16	with and without PU subtraction
Endcap	1	
f_{EE}	13	E_T fraction in EE
f_{BH}	12	E_T fraction in BH
L_{max}	6	Max energy layer
η	11	Shower start
ϕ	11	Shower start
z	10	Shower start
N_{cells}	8	
Quality	12	
Extra flags	12	
Minimum total	128	

Table 8.6: Muon Drift Tube stub word definition.

Quantity	N bits
Quality	4
Bending pattern	9
Global ϕ	17
Global θ	17
Time	15
Chamber ID	8
Total	70

Table 8.7: Existing Muon Cathode Strip Chamber stub word definition. Note that ALCT corresponds to anode wires, CLCT corresponds to cathode strips, (D)CFEB corresponds to front end board.

Quantity	N bits
ALCT key layer wiregroup	7
CLCT bending pattern	4
Valid pattern flag	1
Quality	4
(D)CFEB number	3
Key layer half-strip	5
CLCT bending direction	1
Combined synchronization error flag	1
ALCT BX flag	1
CLCT BX flag	1
Trigger chamber ID	4
Total	32

Table 8.8: Muon Resistive Plate Chamber (RPC) trigger hit word definition.

Quantity	N bits
Cluster centre	8
Cluster size	3
Time	4
Total	15

Table 8.9: Improved RPC (iRPC) trigger hit word definition.

Quantity	N bits
Detector ID	5
ASIC ID	2
Channel ID	6
Signal time rising edge	14
Signal time falling edge	14
Total	41

Table 8.10: Muon Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM) trigger cluster digi definition.

Quantity	N bits
ϕ sector	2
η partition	3
Pad number	6
Cluster size	3
Total	14

Table 8.11: GEM-CSC stub word definition. Note that ALCT corresponds to anode wires, CLCT corresponds to cathode strips, (D)CFEB corresponds to front end board.

Quantity	N bits
ALCT key layer wiregroup	7
CLCT bending pattern	4
Quality	4
(D)CFEB number	3
Key layer half-strip	6
CLCT bending direction	1
Combined synchronization error flag	1
ALCT BX flag	1
CLCT BX flag	1
Trigger chamber ID	4
Total	32

Table 8.12: Muon Endcap ME0 Station stub word definition.

Quantity	N bits
ϕ coordinate	10
η coordinate	5
Pattern	7
Quality	2
Total	24