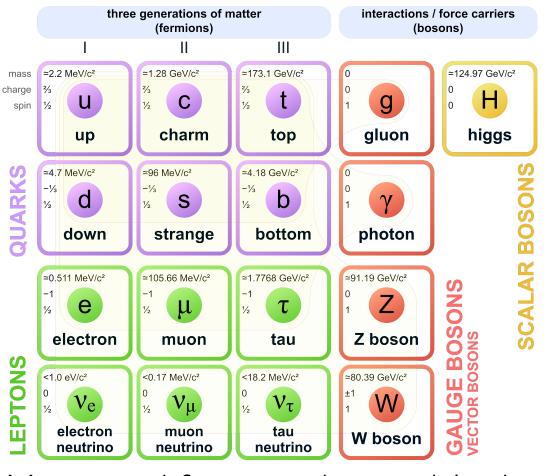


Real-time Particle Identification at the CERN Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) Experiment

Motivation

The Standard Model describes electromagnetism, strong and weak forces, but open questions remain:



Matter and force carrier particles ir the Standard Model.¹



A galaxy collision, with total mass (mostly dark matter) in blue. Dark matter is not accounted for in the Standard Model.²

The High-Luminosity Large Hadron Collider (HL-LHC) will collide particles at 5-7.5x its current rate, but the CMS detector can only save a fraction of this data!

...due to computing/storage constraints,³ ... and because interesting physics is rare.⁴



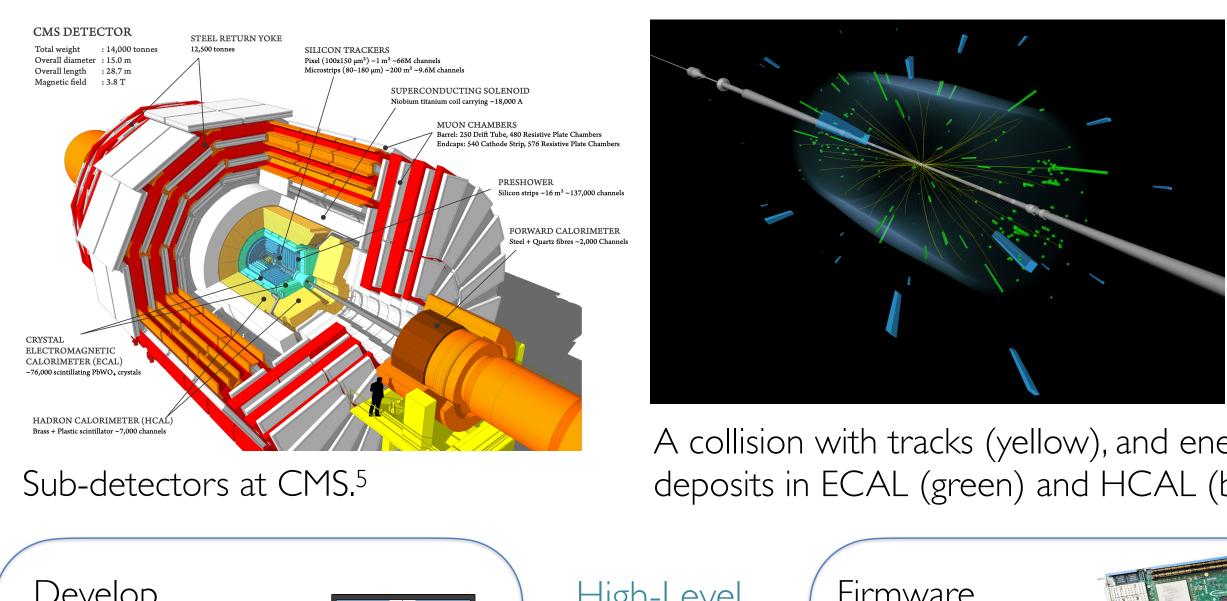
Proton-proton collisions: $\sim 40 \text{ MHz}$ Higgs production: $\sim \mid H_Z$

The hardware-based CMS Level I Trigger will select collisions in less than 12.5 microseconds at the HL-LHC, by reconstructing particles from high-granularity detector readouts.

Stephanie Kwan (advised by Isobel Ojalvo) Princeton University, Department of Physics

Methodology

The CMS Level I Trigger will reconstruct and identify particle signatures using the calorimeters, the muon system, and for the first time at the HL-LHC, the tracker.





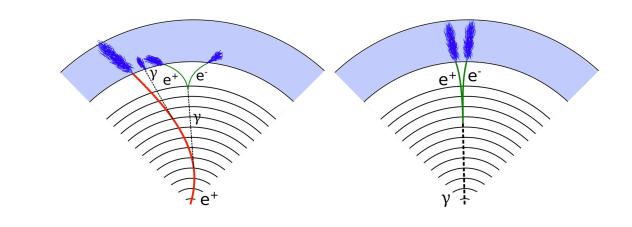




Results: Electrons/Photons

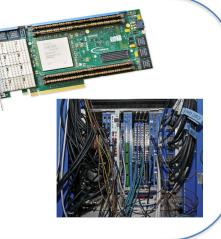
. Emulating electron/photon clustering in the calorimeter trigger

Single electrons/photons interact with the detector material, leaving multiple deposits in ECAL (blue).⁸



A collision with tracks (yellow), and energy deposits in ECAL (green) and HCAL (blue).⁶

> Firmware implementation (FPGA) and testing⁷

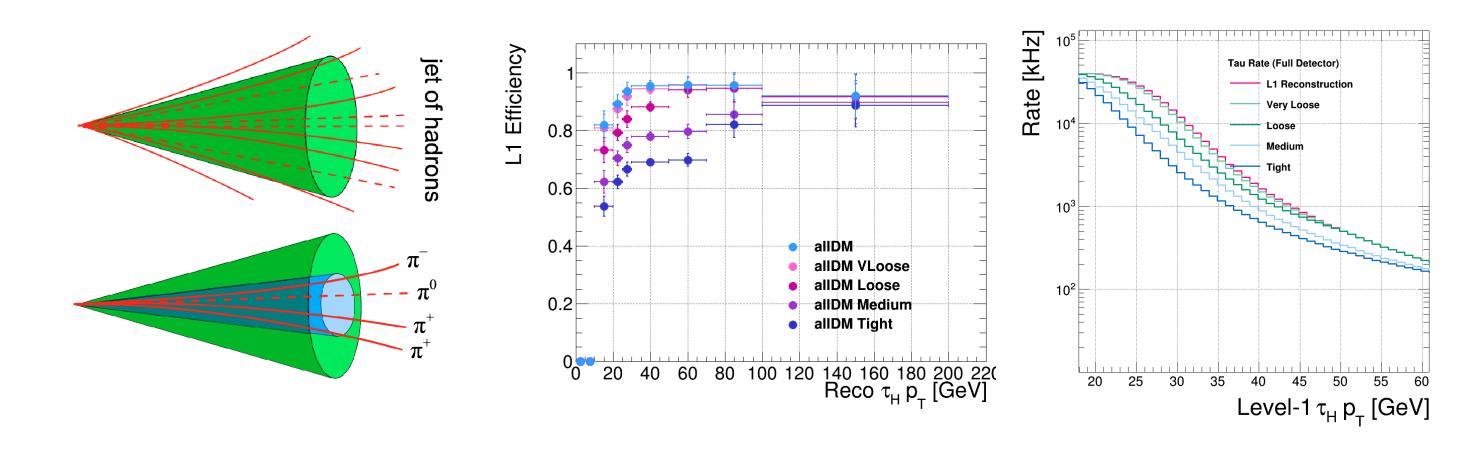


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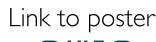
New algorithm reconstructs original electron/photon by summing ECAL crystal hits (highest granularity possible).

2. Developing trigger for tau leptons (new to the LI Trigger) using tracking information (newly available in the HL-LHC)

Jets (top) are often mis-identified as decays of tau leptons (bottom), but are far more common.⁹



The LI Trigger will be key to collecting data at the HL-LHC, which will enhance: Precision tests of the Standard Model • Sensitivity of searches for new physics





. Standard Model, <u>Wikimedia</u> 2. Abell 2744, <u>Chandra Observatory</u> 3. LHC Aerial View (2017) 4. <u>Stirling, W.J. (2012)</u>

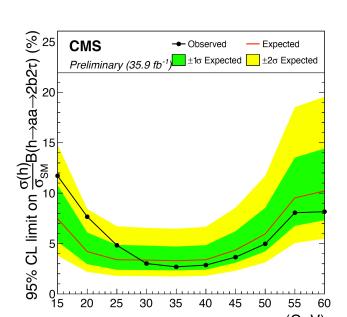
sed upon work supported by the National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship under Grant No. #DGE-1656466. Any opinion, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.



Results: Tau Leptons

- Train a Boosted Decision Tree on energy & track variables.
- Various cut-offs on the BDT's output discriminant provide trade-offs on signal efficiency for genuine tau leptons (left), and reducing the event rate (right).

Future Work



Current limits on a new, theorized decay of the SM Higgs boson.¹⁰

References

5. Cutaway diagram, <u>Sakuma T. (2012)</u> 6. <u>iSpy-WebGL</u> (2012 data) 7. Xilinx card, GT crate, CMS 8. Rembser, J. (2018) <u>(CALOR 2018)</u>

9. ATLAS (2014) <u>I. Phys.: 513 012021</u> 10. CMS (2017) <u>CMS-PAS-HIG-17-024</u> II. Poster template by Nikki Marinsek