

Participation to the design and test of the trigger primitives generation from the CMS Endcap Calorimeter HGCAL during the LHC Phase-2 (2029+)

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I - LHC, CMS and LHC Phase 2

Overview of LHC

- LHC = Large Hadron Collider (protons or heavy ions)
- Started in 2008
- Discovery of the Higgs boson in 2012
- 27 km ring
- 4 experiments (detectors) : **CMS**, ATLAS, ALICE, LHC-b
- About collisions today :
 - each 25ns \rightarrow 40 MHz
 - 13.6 TeV
 - 60 events per BX in the CMS today = pile-up 60

I - LHC, CMS and LHC Phase 2

Overview of the Compact Muon Solenoid

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 (100x150 μm) $\sim 1\text{m}^2 \sim 66\text{M}$ channels
Microstrips (80x180 μm) $\sim 200\text{m}^2 \sim 9.6\text{M}$ channels

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

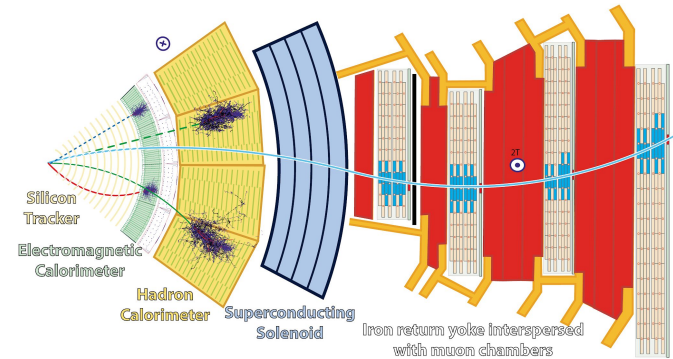
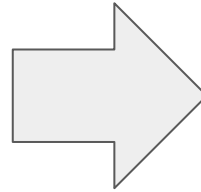
MUON CHAMBERS
Barrel: 250 Drift Tube, 480 Resistive Plate Chambers
Endcaps: 540 Cathode Strip, 576 Resistive Plate Chambers

FRESHOWER
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 PbWO₃ crystals

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



- Muon
- Electron
- Charged hadron (e.g. pion)
- - - Neutral hadron (e.g. neutron)
- - - Photon

I - LHC, CMS and LHC Phase 2

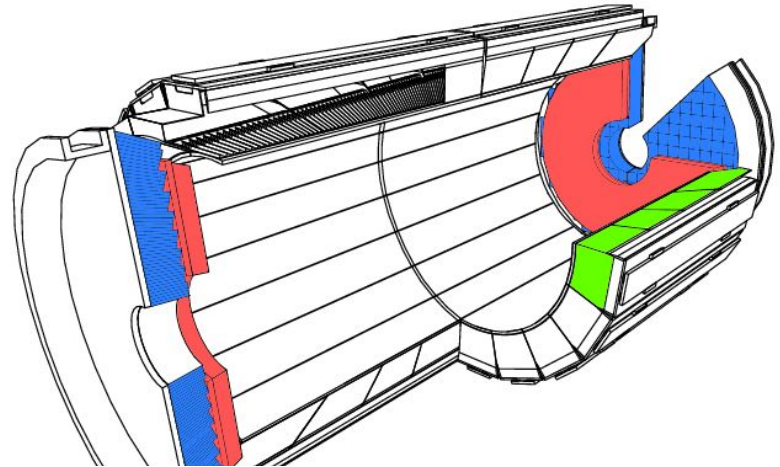
Overview of the LHC phase 2 (first run programmed for 2029)

High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC) : **increase by a factor 10 the luminosity of the LHC**
(compared to the design value) ~ 3 times more than today

→ 200 collisions per BX : **200 PILEUP**

Replace some parts of the CMS :

→ New endcaps named HGCAL



II - HGCAL and the TPG system

Overview of the High Granularity Calorimeter (HGCAL)

Principle : measure the energy deposit

- electrons and photons in the electromagnetic part
- hadrons in the hadronic part

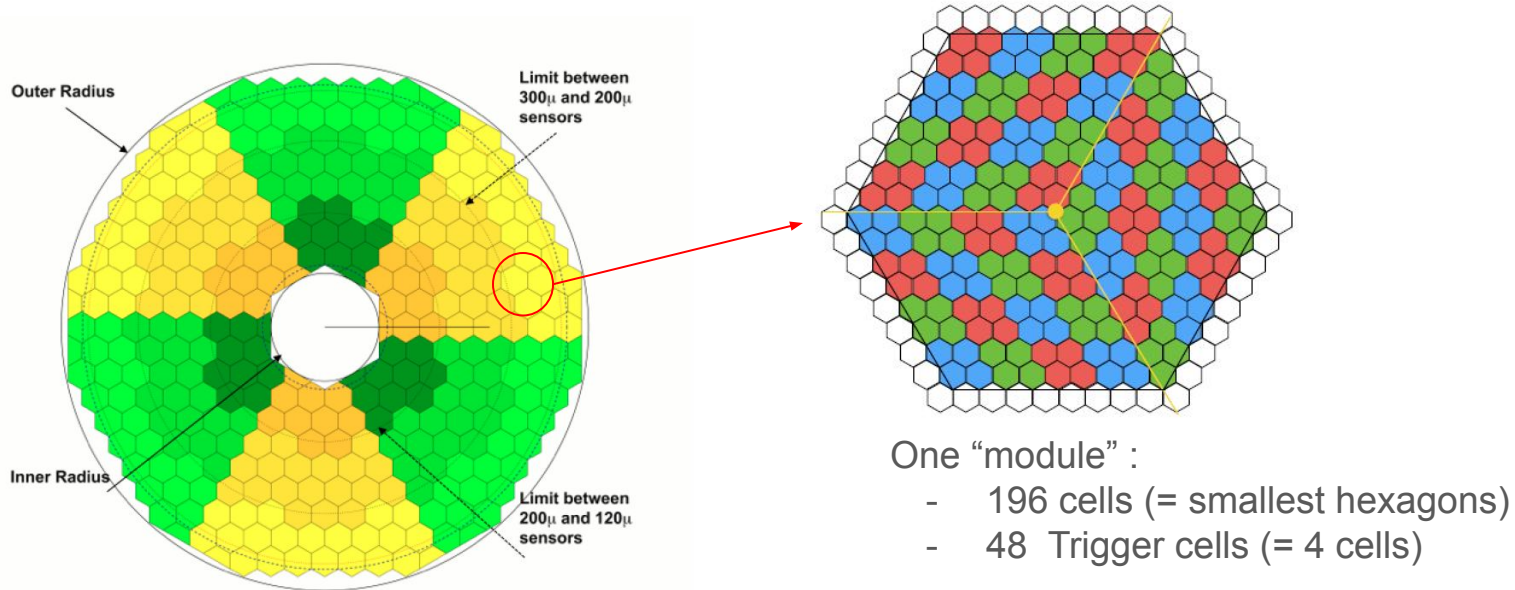
Why **granularity** ?

→ a lot of pile-up near the **BEAM PIPE**, it is needed to have a good precision of the **position** (and the shape) of the energy deposit (~ understand well what happens in a BX)

→ **TRANSVERSE and LONGITUDINAL granularity**

II - HGCAL and the TPG system

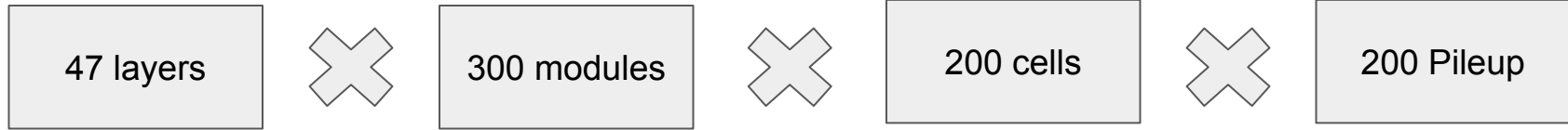
Layout of a CE-E layer (CE-E = Electromagnetic part)



One layer ~ 300 modules

II - HGCAL and the TPG system

Need a trigger system for the HGCAL



Before the L1 trigger :

300 Terabits of data per second

40MHz

After the L1 trigger :

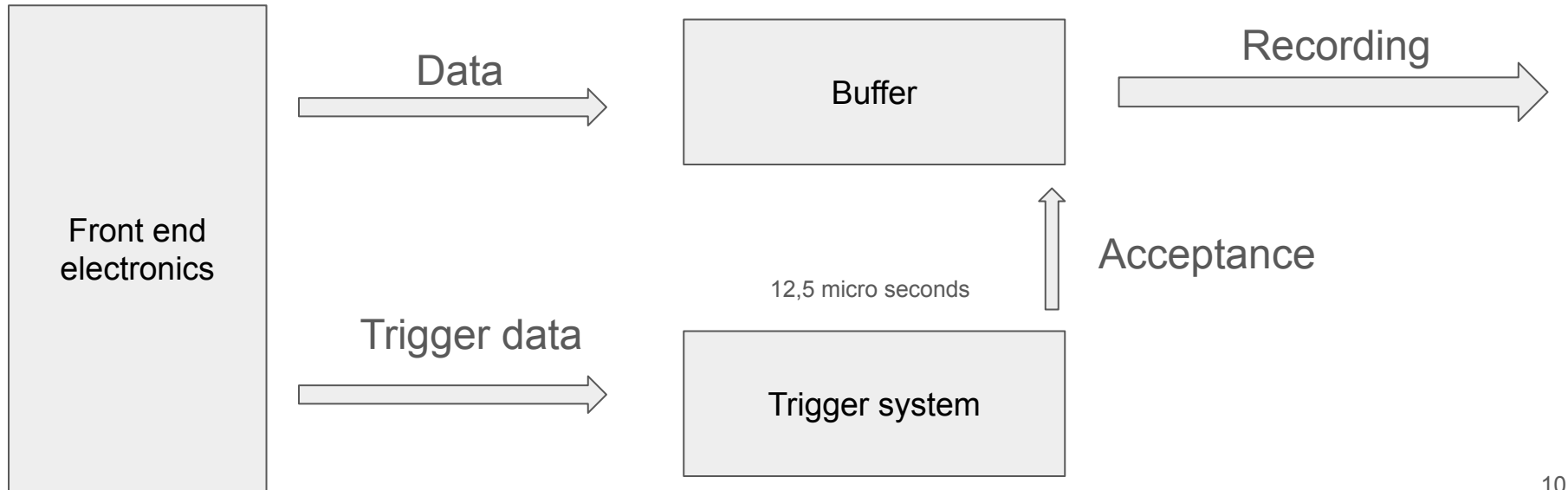
12 Terabits of data per second

750 kHz

II - HGICAL and the TPG system

The trigger system

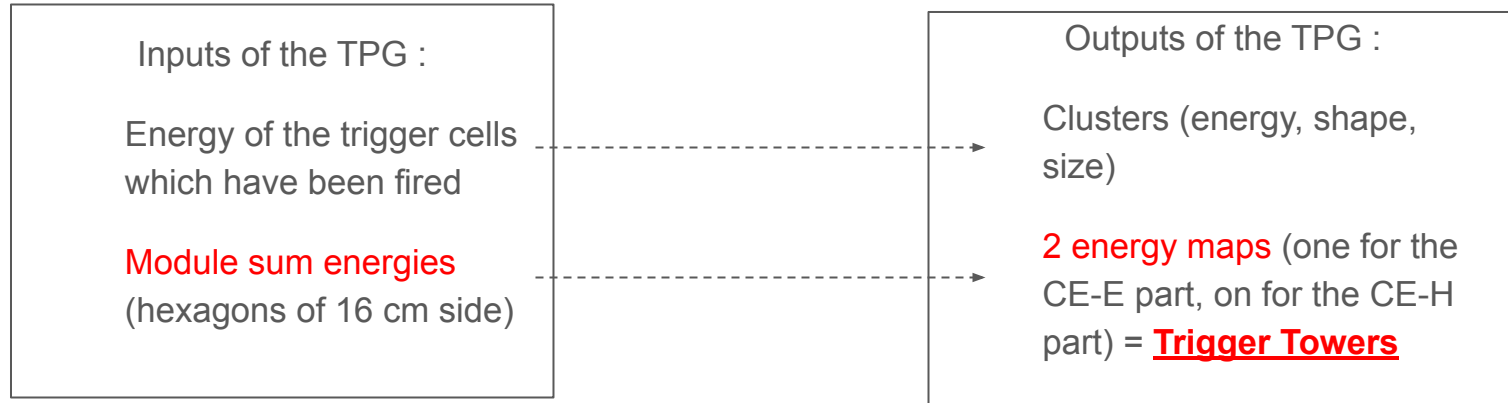
Principle : reduce the amount of data to record



II - HGICAL and the TPG system

Overview Trigger Primitive Generator system

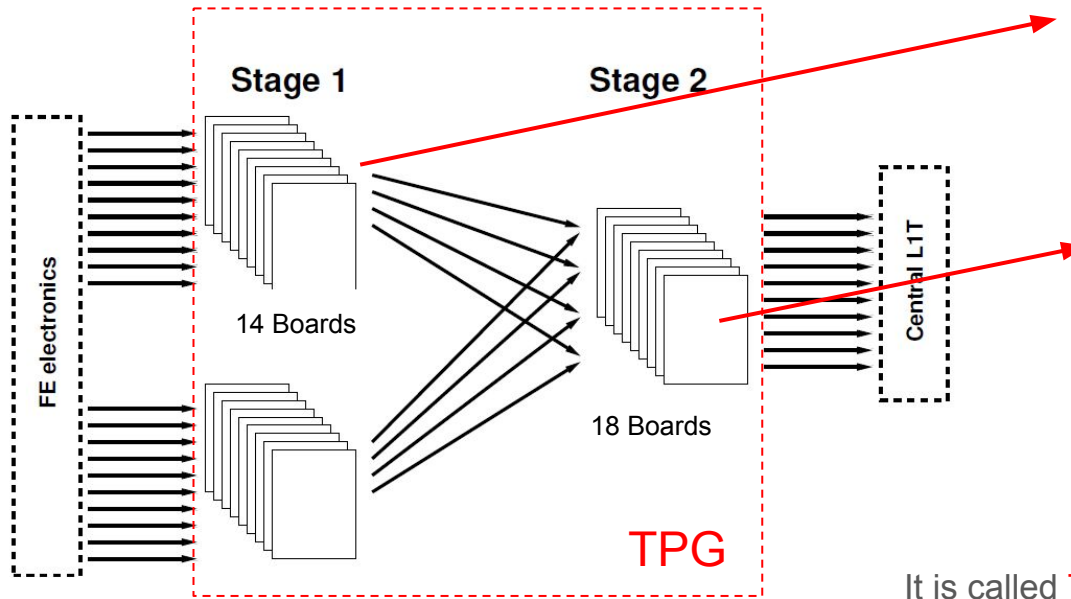
Principle : first treatment of the data **before** the trigger system



Idea : divide the HGICAL into two encaps and each endcaps into 3 **120° sectors** → 6 TPG systems

II - HGCAL and the TPG system

Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the TPG (One sector)



Why 14 S1 boards ?



each board treats **2 or 3 layers**
(remember : 47 layers in HGCAL)

Why 18 S2 Boards ?



S2 board number 1 → BX n
S2 board number 2 → BX n+1
⋮
S2 board number 18 → BX n+17

It is called **Time Multiplexing** :
It allows to have more time in FPGA to do operations

II - HGCAL and the TPG system

Recap of the main elements

Granularity : because of pileup

- transverse : modules
- longitudinal : layers

TPG : first treatment of data

- clusters
- energy maps (my work)

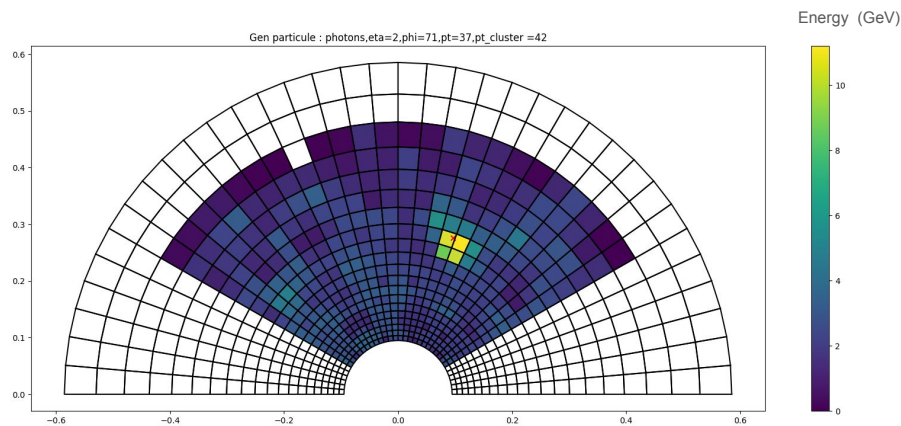
→ two stages in TPG :

- Stage 1 : some layers of a sector
- Stage 2 : all layers of a sector (18 boards for TM)

III - My work : partial trigger towers building

Introduction to (partial) Trigger Towers

Principle : get two energy maps as outputs of the TPG (S2 board outputs)



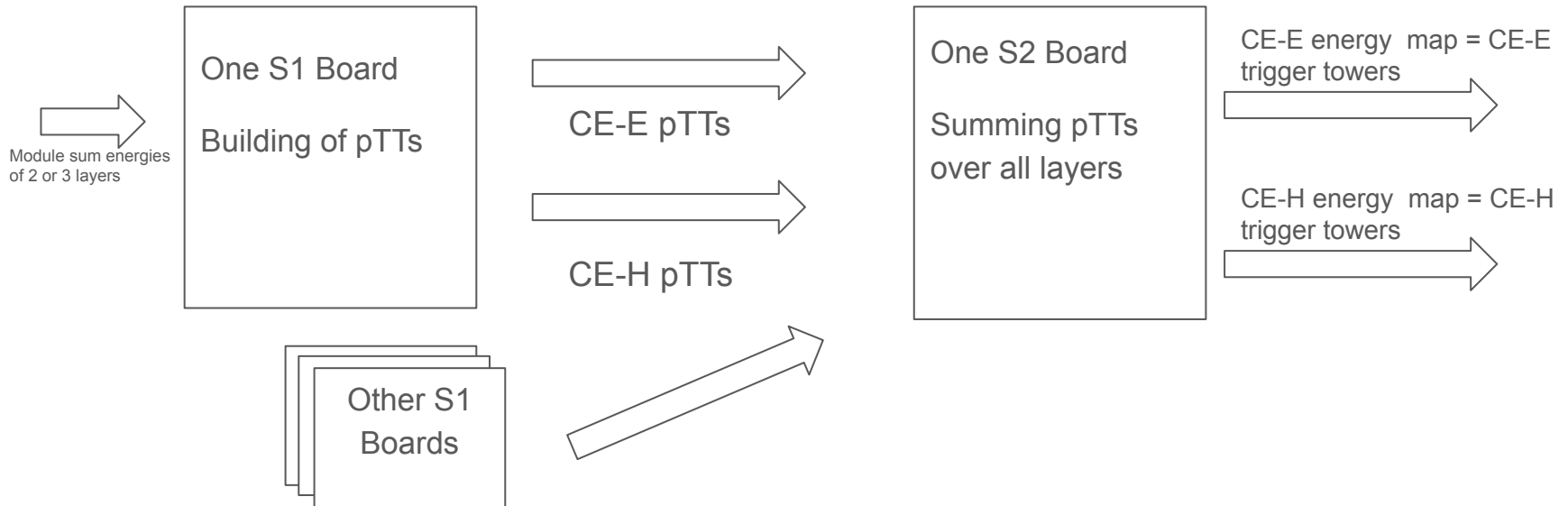
$\pi/36$ in eta
and $\pi/36$ in
phi
=
20*24 bins
for a 120°
sector

Example of an energy map for a single photon with 200 PU (for the CE-E part)

III - My work : partial trigger towers building

Overview of the “energy maps” chain (One sector)

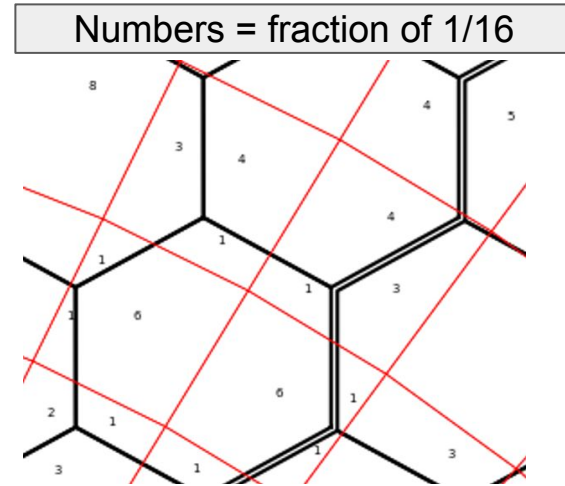
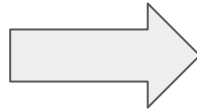
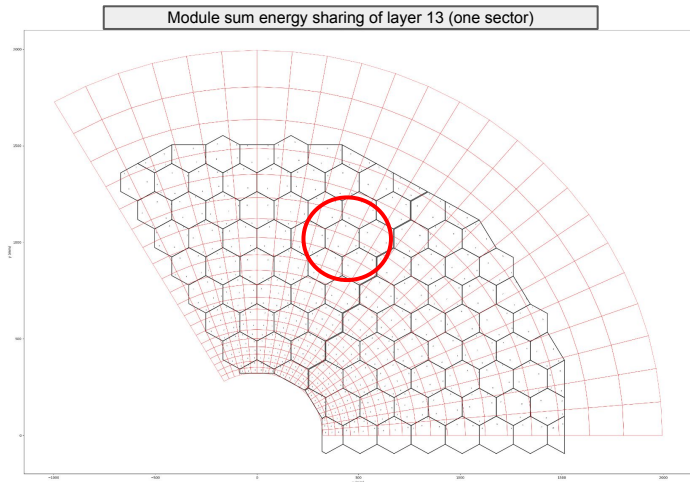
Trigger Towers = energy bins in eta,phi coordinates || **partial** = not summing over all layers



III - My work : partial trigger towers building

Step 1 : pTT building (One sector)

Idea : share the module sum energies into bins according to the **overlap**



I did it for the 34 trigger layer layers, each composed out of about 100 modules

III - My work : partial trigger towers building

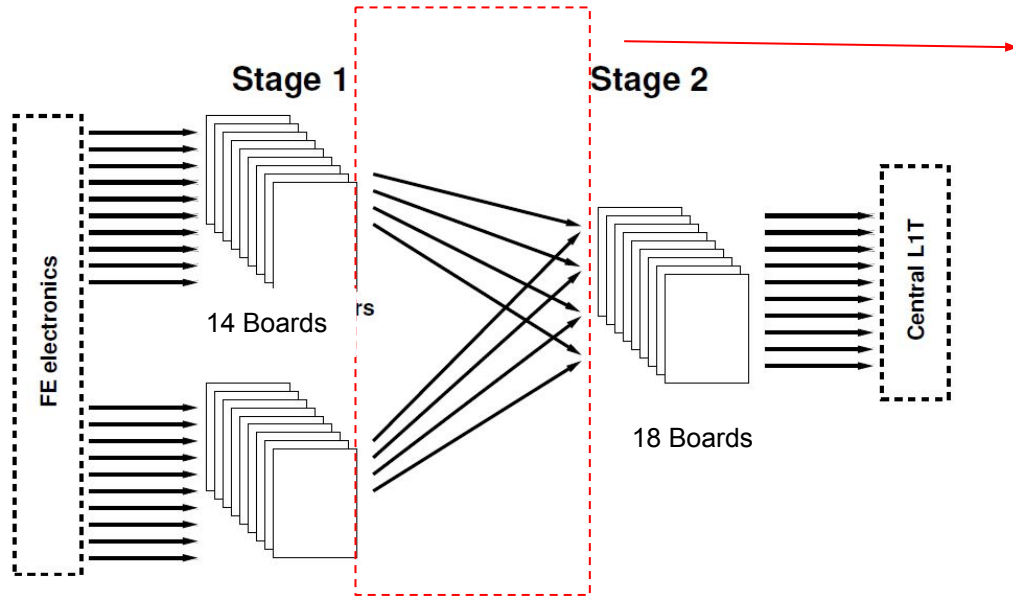
Step 1 : pTTs building (One sector)

How ?

- I use as input the **module geometry** of one sector
- I use python to create the **energy sharing**
- I produce **2 vh files per Stage 1 board** (1 per the CE-E layers, 1 for the CE-H)
- I send these file to engineers in Split, they use them to develop the **firmware**

III - My work : partial trigger towers building

Step 2 : pTTs mapping into links (One sector)



- produce files to allocate pTTs into links
 - work on the 'bit words' sent by Stage 1
- == work on the packer of Stage 1

III - My work : partial trigger towers building

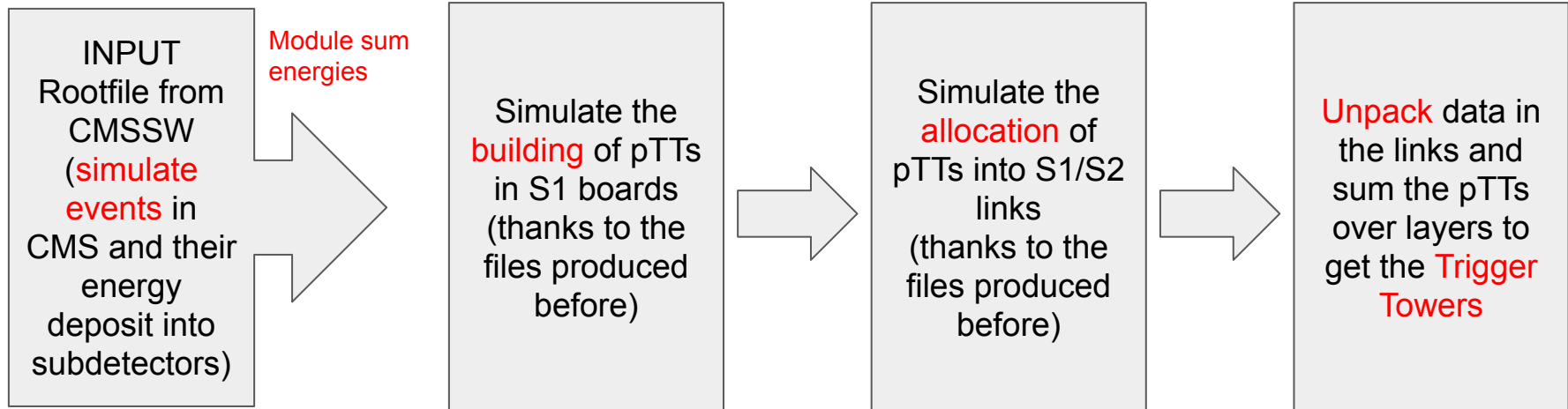
Recap on pTTs

- Built in Stage 1 Boards
- Sent into S1/S2 links
- pTTs of same eta,phi coordinates are summed into S2 boards
- S2 boards return two energy maps (bins of these maps = Trigger Towers)

III - My work : partial trigger towers building

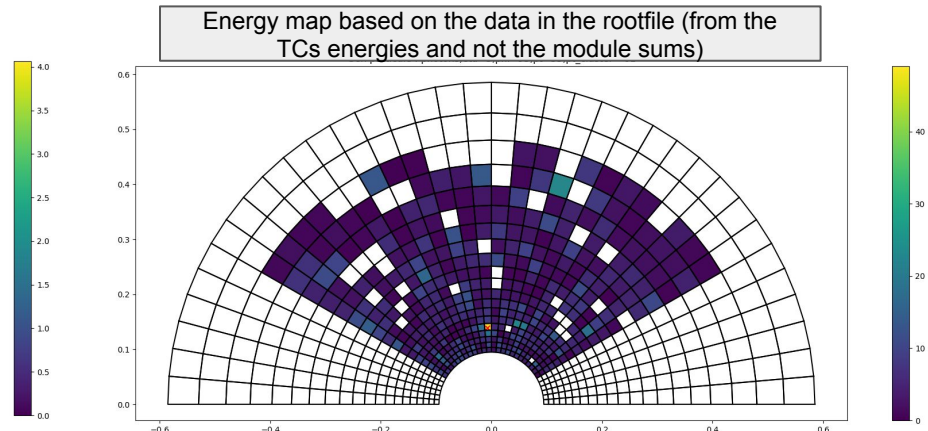
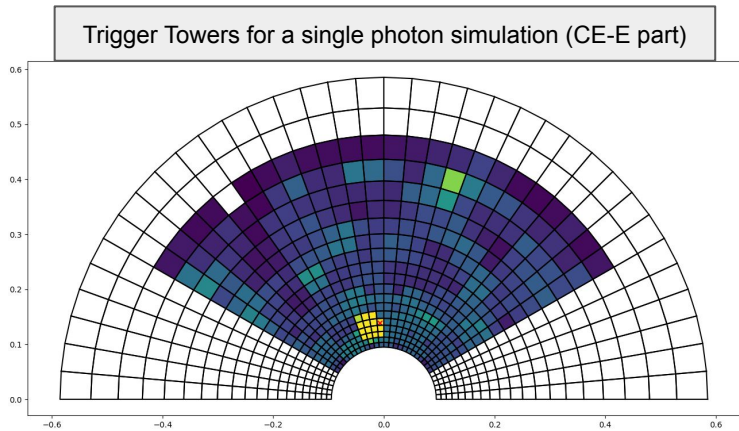
Step 3 : simulate the two first steps (One sector)

Idea :



III - My work : partial trigger towers building

Step 3 : simulate the two first steps (One sector)

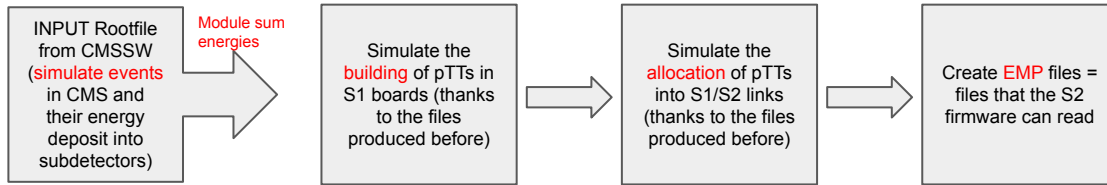


Good correspondence (less precision, because modules are bigger than TCs)

IV - What to do next

Test the unpacker of the Stage 2 Boards

Idea :



Testing S2 Board
= **make a loop**
(because the
firmware is not
yet created)



IV - What to do next

Produced new files for the building of pTTs for real tests

Why ?

- the geometry of layers in the test is not the same as the one in HGICAL
- need to redo the job for several specific geometries

Conclusion

- A lot of interactions needed to **gather the information** required to perform the task, not always available
- A lot of interactions on the follow-up to meet **the need of the people** using the results to develop the firmware
- Using python
- Using github for legacy
- All the code I produced is **flexible** and will help the HGICAL collaboration to implement new options in the **continuously changing geometry**
 - In the last 2 months I contributed to the successful implementation of the TPG/TT geometry in the firmware of the new CMS Endcap Calorimeter HGICAL
 - I have plans to also contribute to the different system tests and beam tests during the next 2 months of the internship