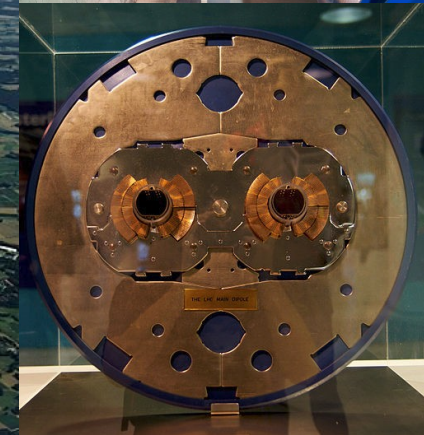
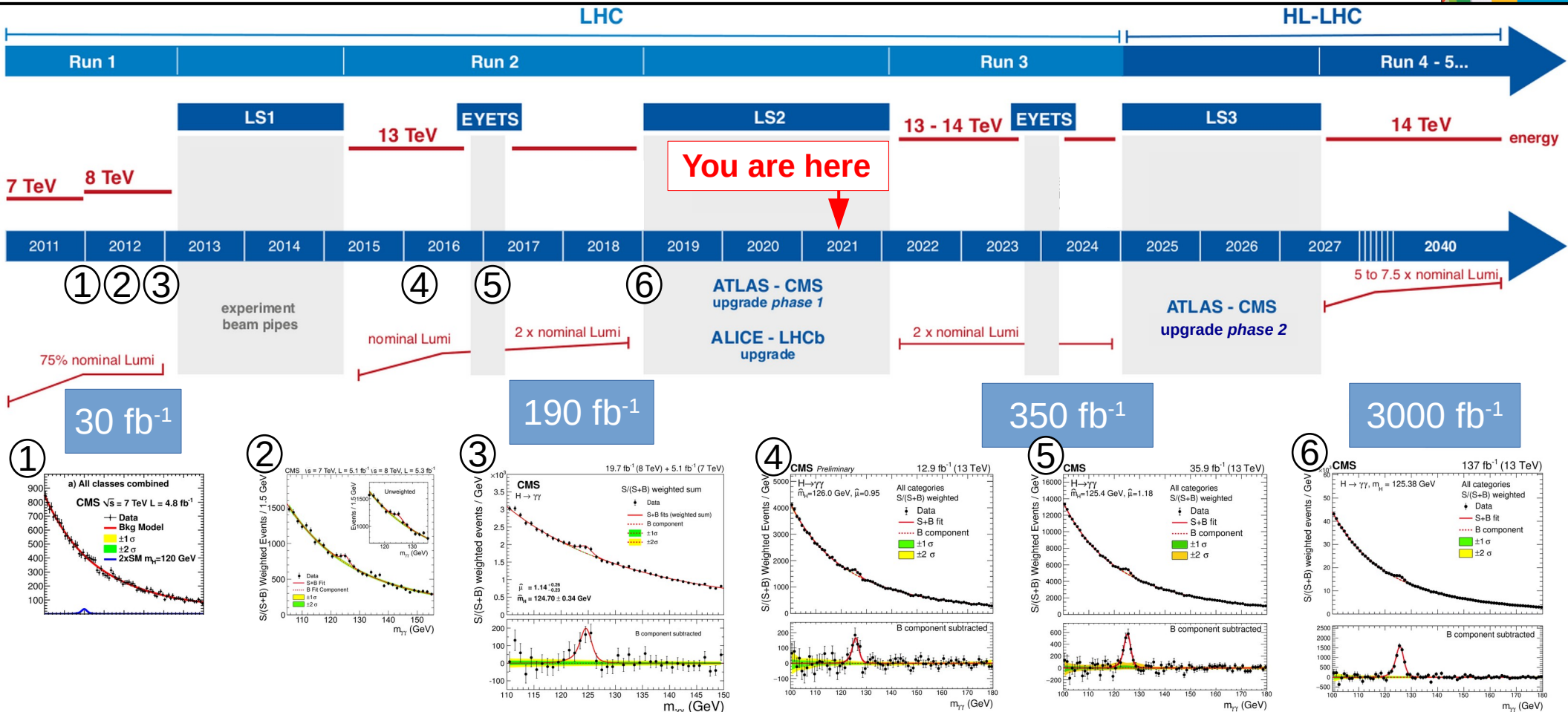


Status and prospects of the CMS experiment for LHC Run 3 and beyond

Silvio Donato (INFN Pisa)







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

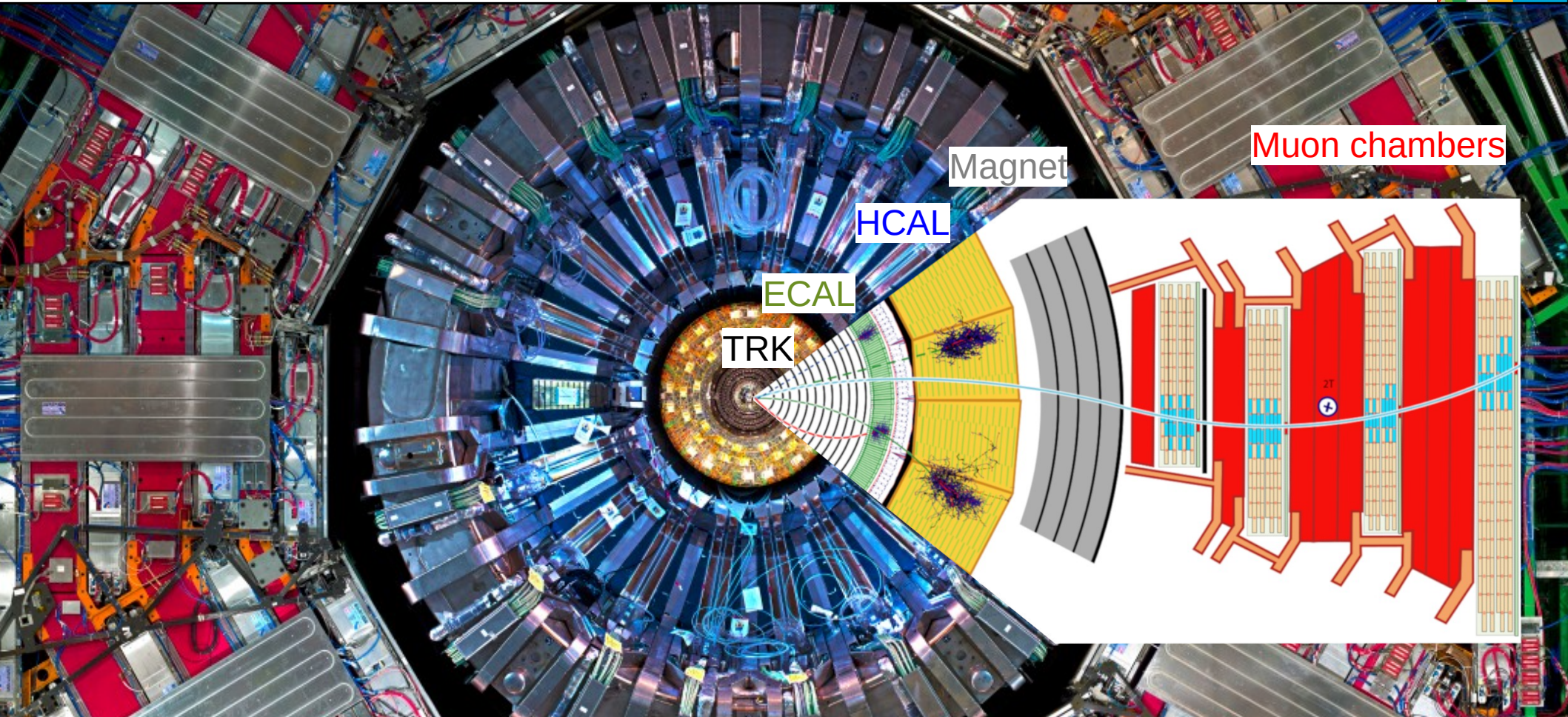
FORWARD CALORIMETER
 Steel + Quartz fibres $\sim 2,000$ Channels

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

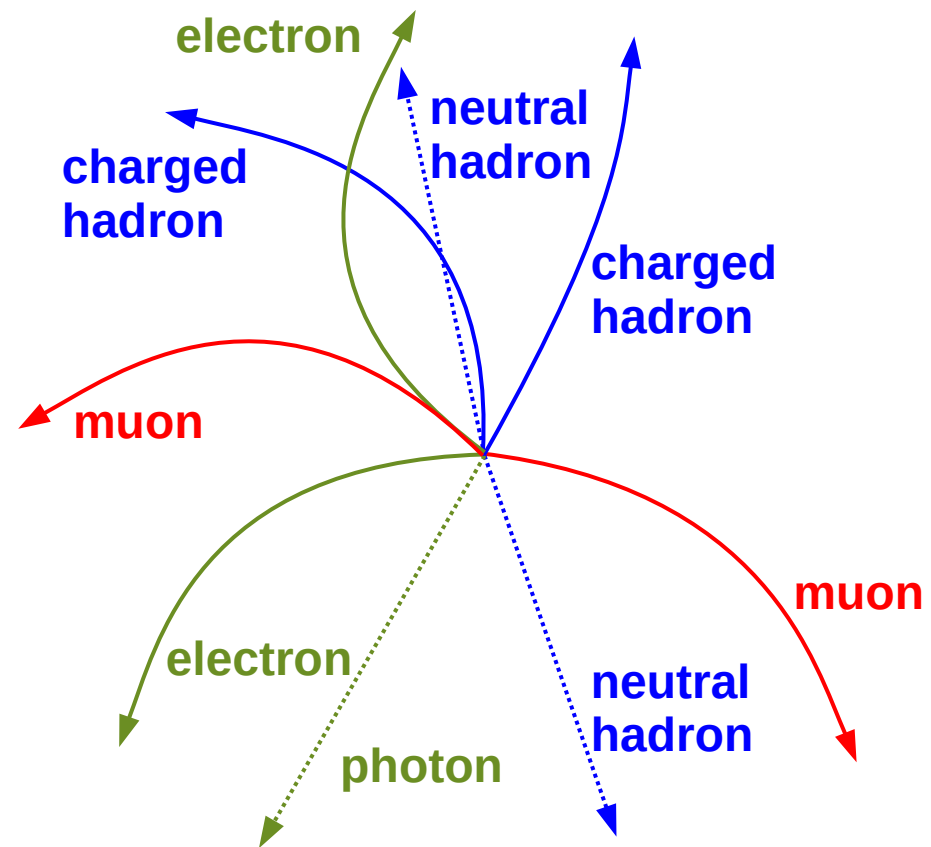
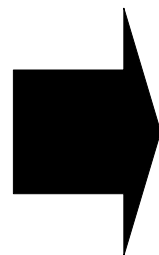
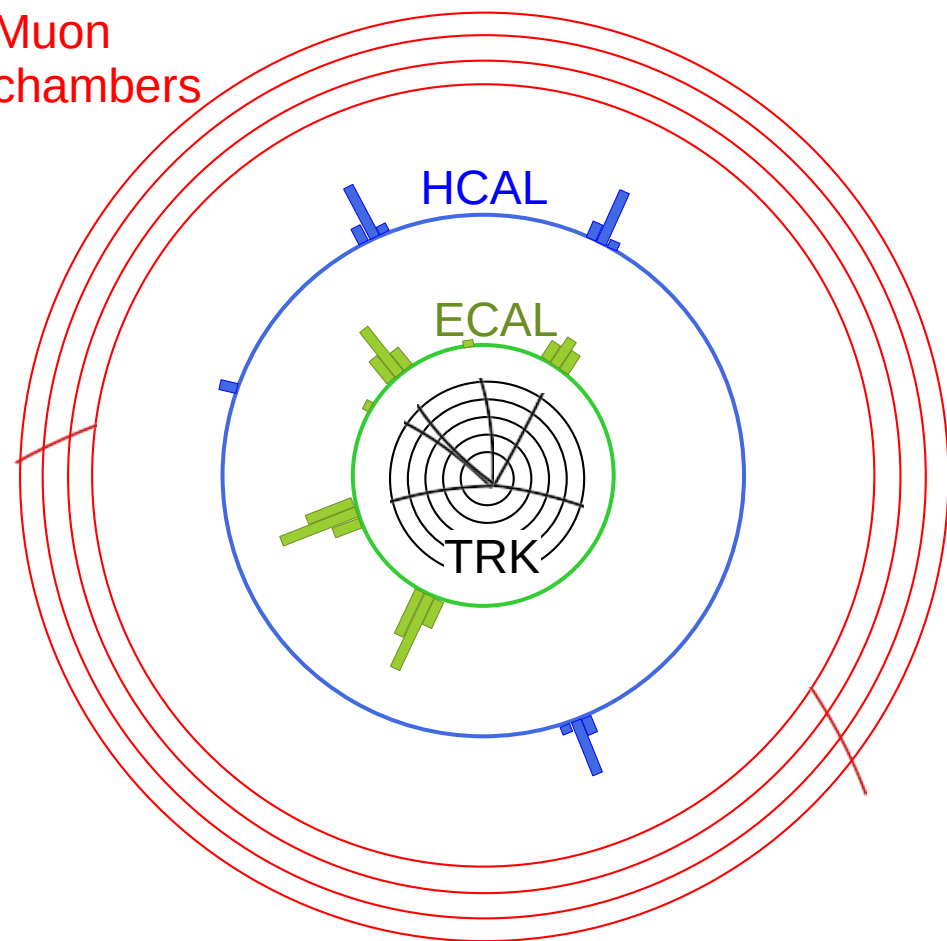
HADRON CALORIMETER (HCAL)
 Brass + Plastic scintillator $\sim 7,000$ channels

- Silicon tracker:
 - Pixel & Strip
- Electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL)
 - PbWO_4 crystal
- Hadronic calorimeter (HCAL)
- Superconducting solenoid
 - $B = 3.8\text{T}$
- Muon chambers

The CMS experiment



Muon
chambers

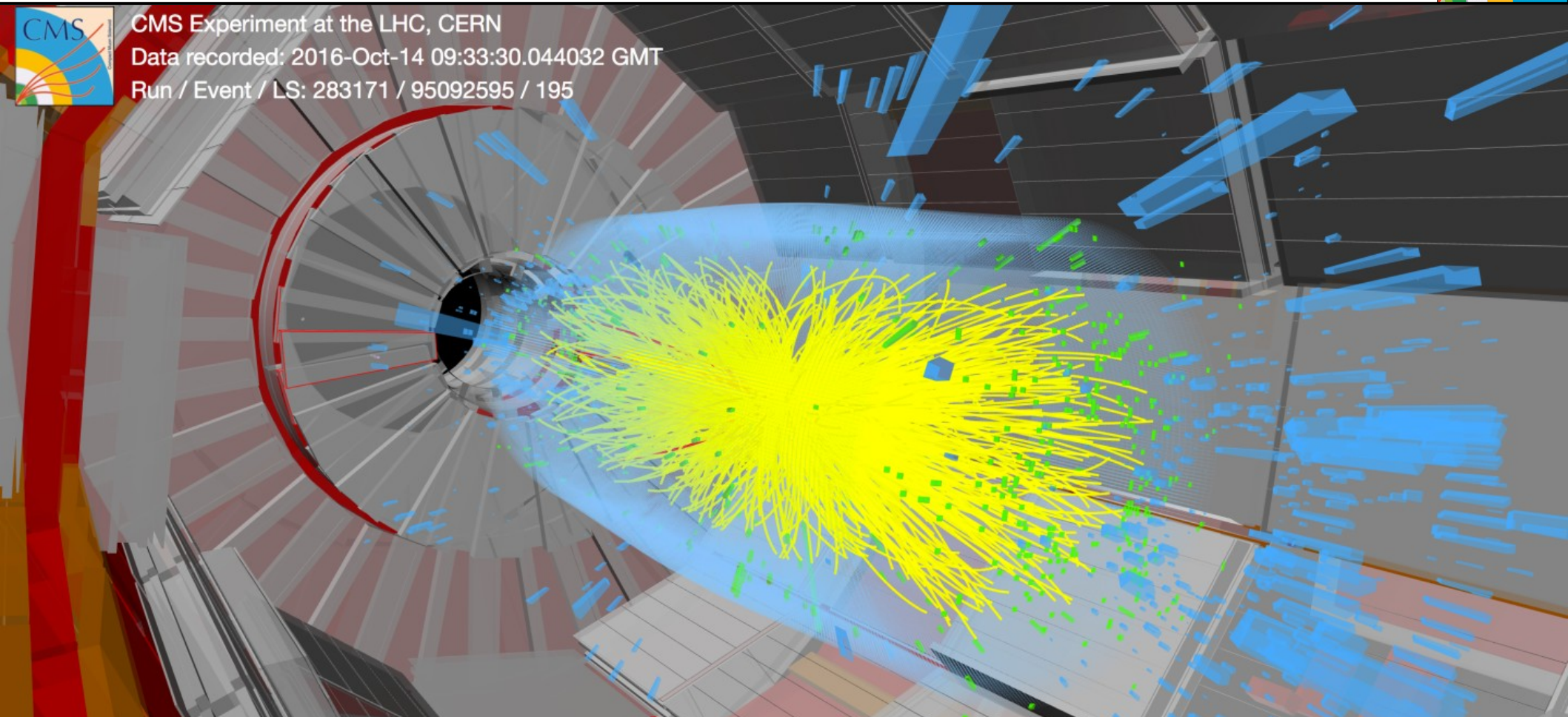




CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

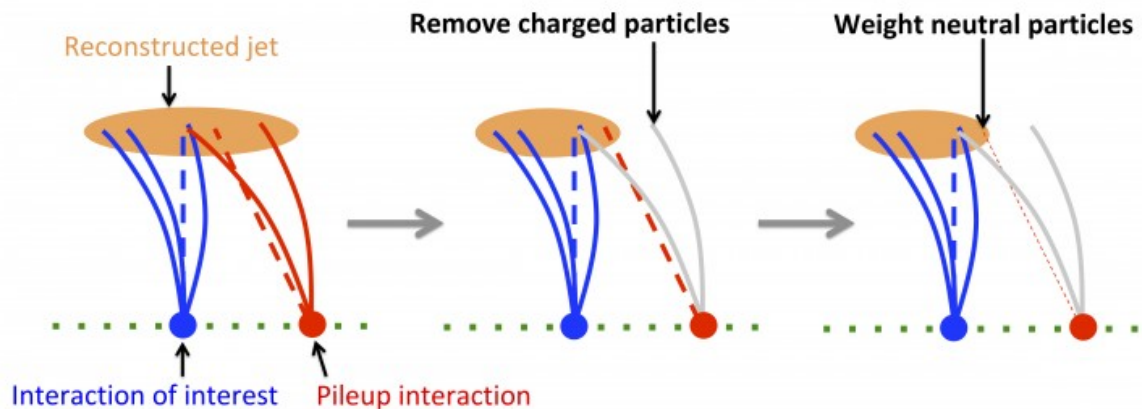
Data recorded: 2016-Oct-14 09:33:30.044032 GMT

Run / Event / LS: 283171 / 95092595 / 195

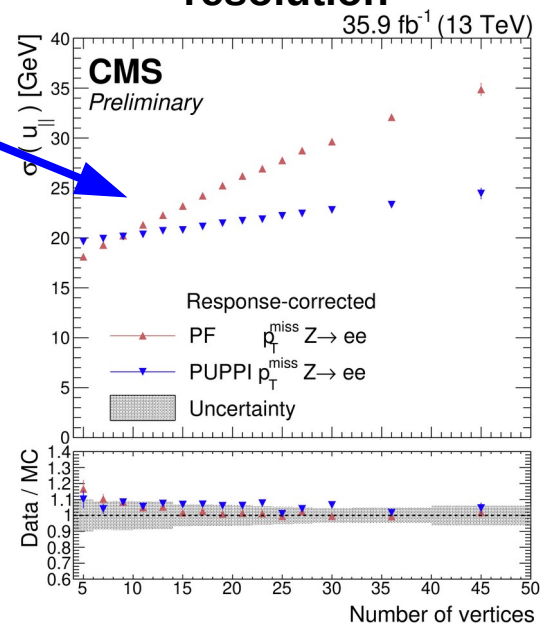


- Pileup mitigation:

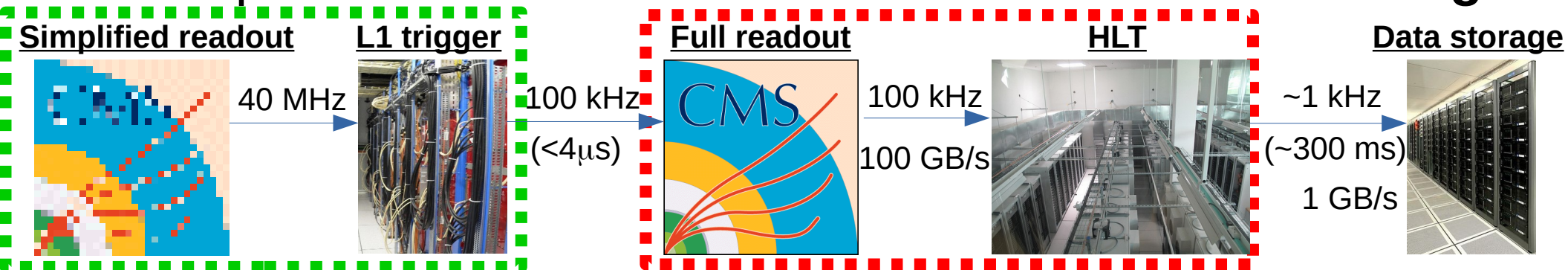
- Removal of charged particles originated from the pileup interaction;
- Reduced weight for neutral particles which are “close” to the charged pileup particles (PUPPI).



Missing transverse energy resolution



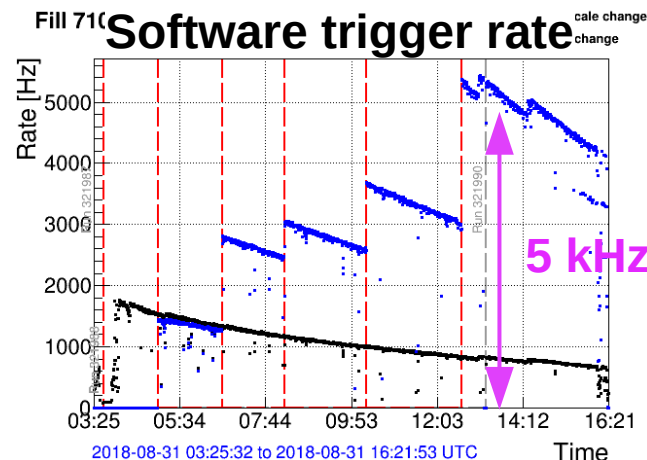
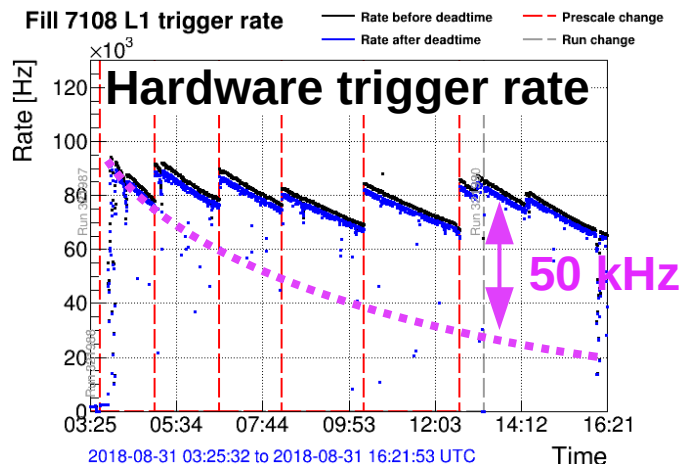
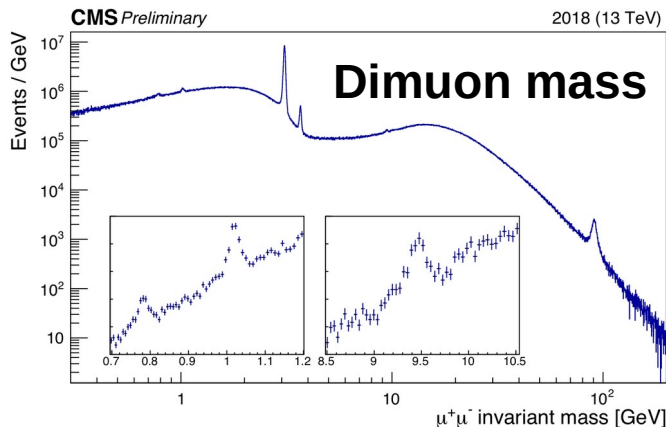
- **Hardware trigger (L1):** 40 MHz → **100 kHz**
 - simplified readout (**no tracker**), small latency.
- **Software trigger (HLT):** 100 kHz → **~1 kHz**.
 - full event readout available (~1MB/event);
 - simplified reco: ~30k CPUs → 300ms/event **on average**.



- Trigger limit at 1 kHz because of prompt offline **reconstruction** & available **space** on disk/tape.
- We go beyond the 1-kHz limit in two ways:
 - “data **parking**” → offline reconstruction is delayed.
 - “data **scouting**” → saving only the objects reco'd at trigger level
 - no offline reconstruction;
 - smaller event size (~1 MB → few kBs).

Trigger	Threshold sum jet p_T	Peak rate
“Normal” (offline reco)	> 1050 GeV	~ 10 Hz
Scouting (PF objects)	> 410 GeV	~800 Hz
Scouting (only jets)	> 250 GeV	~3000 Hz

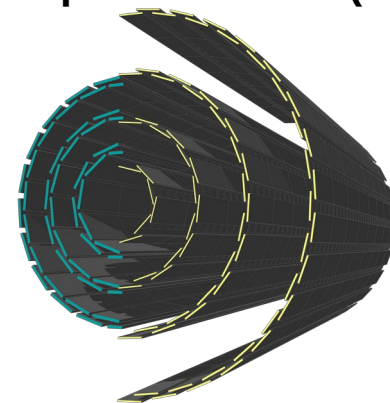
- In 2018, CMS collected **10 billions** of events with **unbiased B hadron** decays,
 - Triggered by the displaced muon from another B hadron decay.
- Data analyses are ongoing...



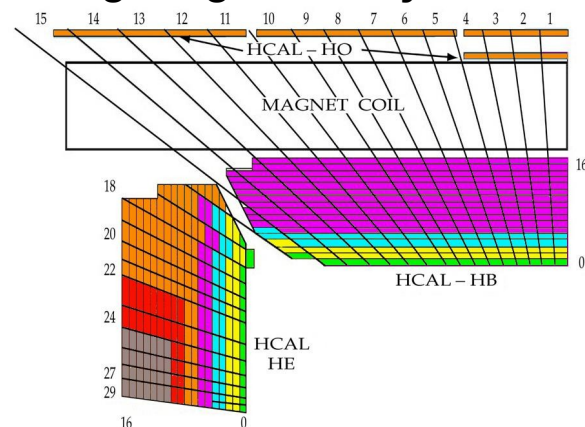
Run-3

- Several upgrades anticipated to 2017.
- Pixel detector:
 - replacement of the innermost layer (250 fb^{-1});
 - replacement of the DCDC converters.
- HCal: Hybrid photo diode \rightarrow SiPM
 - lower noise, increase of the **longitudinal segmentation** (from 1 to 4 in the barrel)
- Installation of new muon detectors (gas electron multiplier (GEM)).

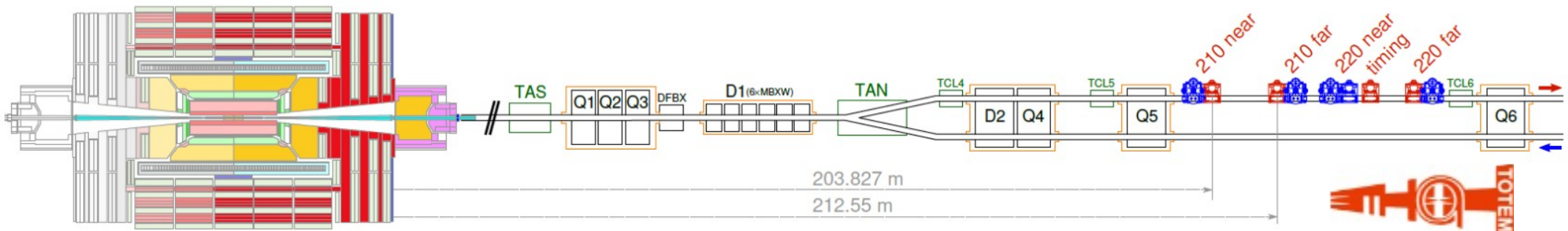
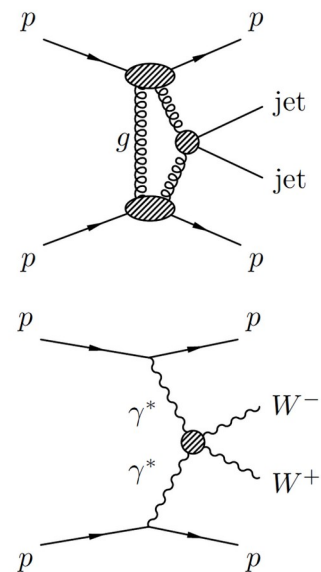
New pixel detector (2017)



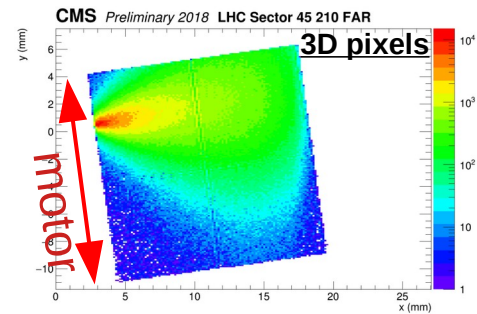
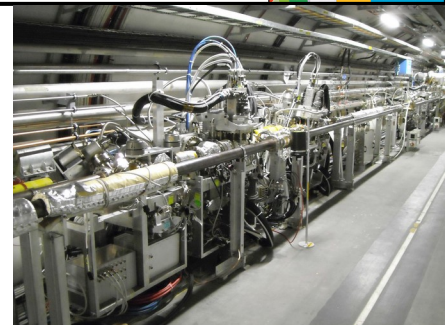
Higher granularity for HCal



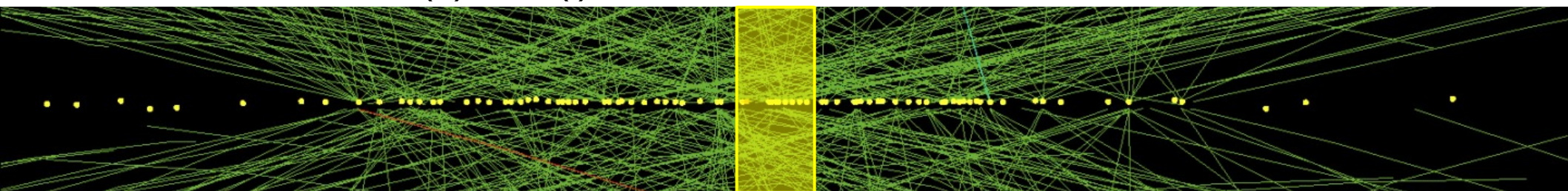
- TOTEM experiment integrated in CMS:
 - allows CMS to detect $pp \rightarrow X + pp$ (**intact protons!**),
 - longitudinal initial state momentum is known.
 - located $\sim 200\text{m}$ from the interaction point;
 - LHC magnets used to measure the proton momentum;
 - very close to the beam line ($\sim 1\text{ mm}$).



- **Tracking** detector (3D pixels) → proton momentum:
 - resolution goal: 10 – 30 μm ,
 - **step motor** → reduction of radiation damage.
- **Timing** detector (diamond) → primary vertex position:
 - resolution goal: 20 – 30 ps.
- Fully ready in **Run-3**, partially tested in Run-2.



$$\sigma(Z) = c \sigma(t) \sim 6 \text{ mm}$$



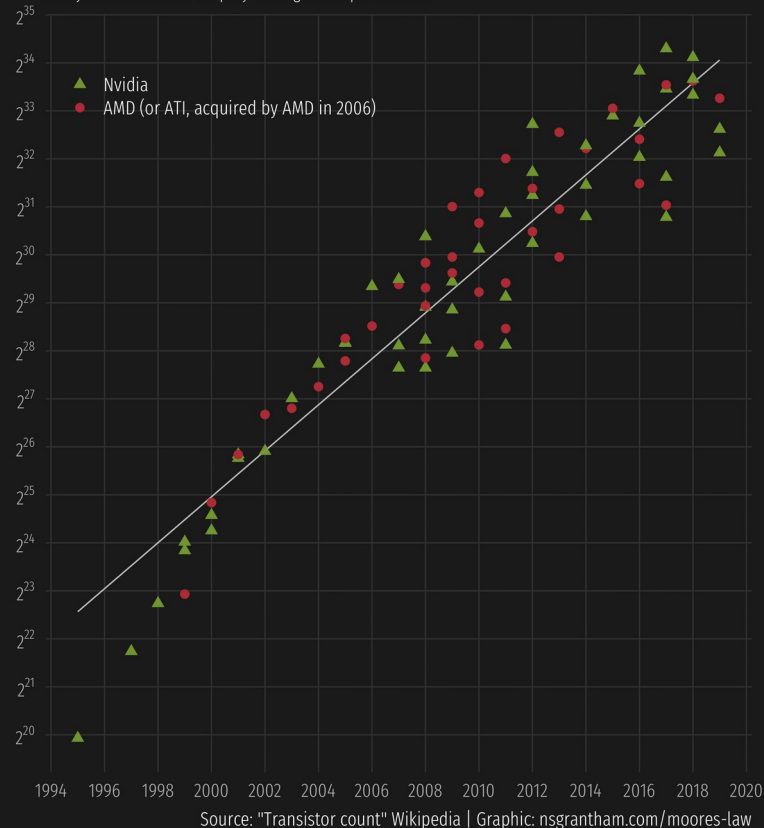
200 mm



- **GPUs** very powerful in parallel computing,
 - exponential increase!
- Increasing usage in High Energy Physics
 - especially for Machine Learning.
- CMS will use GPUs in the trigger software starting from Run 3.
- Big effort in porting Pixel, HCAL, ECAL code on GPU (CUDA);
 - first step towards an **heterogeneous** era.

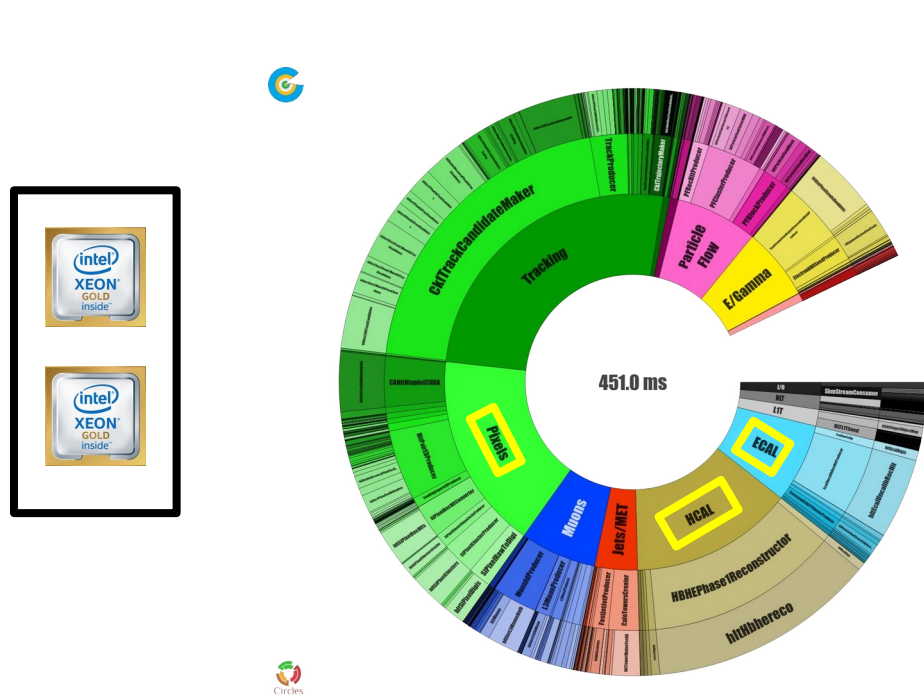
Moore's Law and the Future of GPUs

Today, Nvidia and AMD (which acquired ATI in 2006) are the only two makers of graphics processing units (GPUs). The two companies have kept pace with Moore's Law, which asserts the number of transistors in a circuit will double every two years. But with circuits approaching only several nanometers in size, when will Moore's Law finally break? And which company will forge a new path forward?

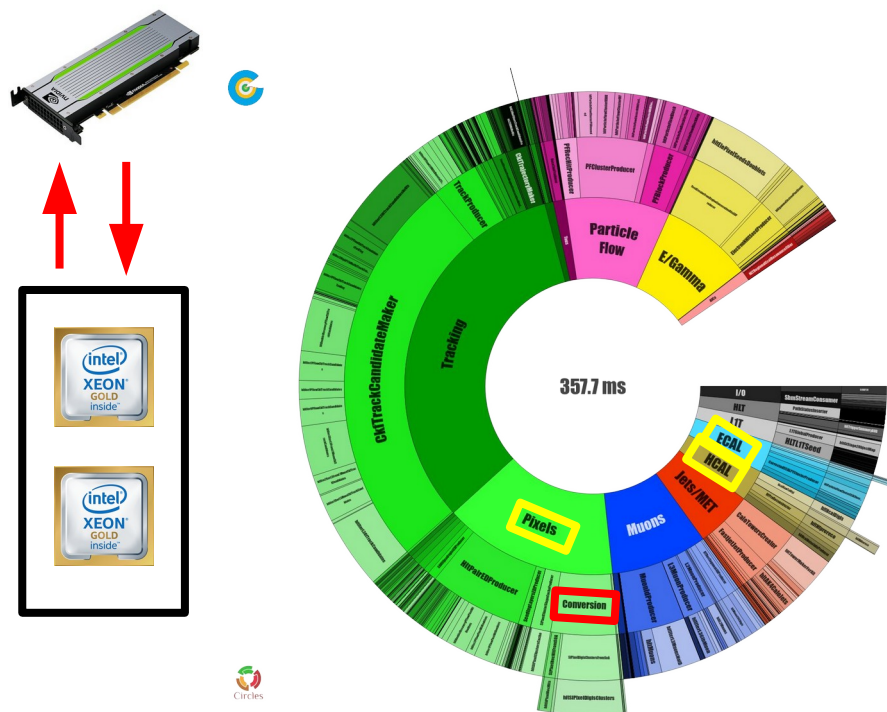


Source: "Transistor count" Wikipedia | Graphic: nsgrantham.com/moores-law

CPU only

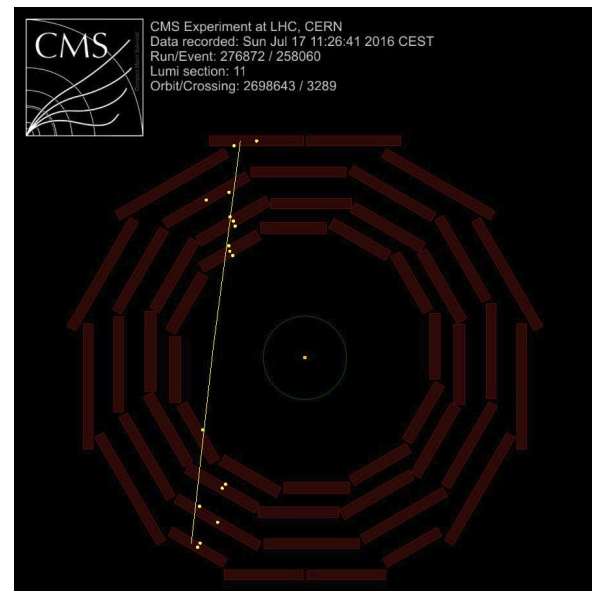


CPU + GPU



CPU: 2x Intel Skylake Gold 6130 with HT enabled (16 processes)
GPU: NVIDIA T4

- The Run-3 luminosity will be similar to Run-2.
- The improvements (detectors, trigger, reconstruction, new ideas ...) will allow to look for new physics in new ways.
 - Brainstorming ongoing (eg. GPU+scouting, new parking, ...)
- Search for new signatures:
 - Example: long-lived particles.



Upgrade for High Luminosity LHC

New silicon tracker

Extended coverage $|\eta| < 3.8$.
Track trigger at 40 MHz.
Reduced material budget.
Increased granularity.

Barrel calorimeter

ECAL crystal granularity
readout at 40 MHz.
Precision timing for e/γ at 30 GeV
for vertex localization ($H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$).
ECAL and HCAL
new Back-End boards.

New endcap calorimeter (high-granularity calorimeter)

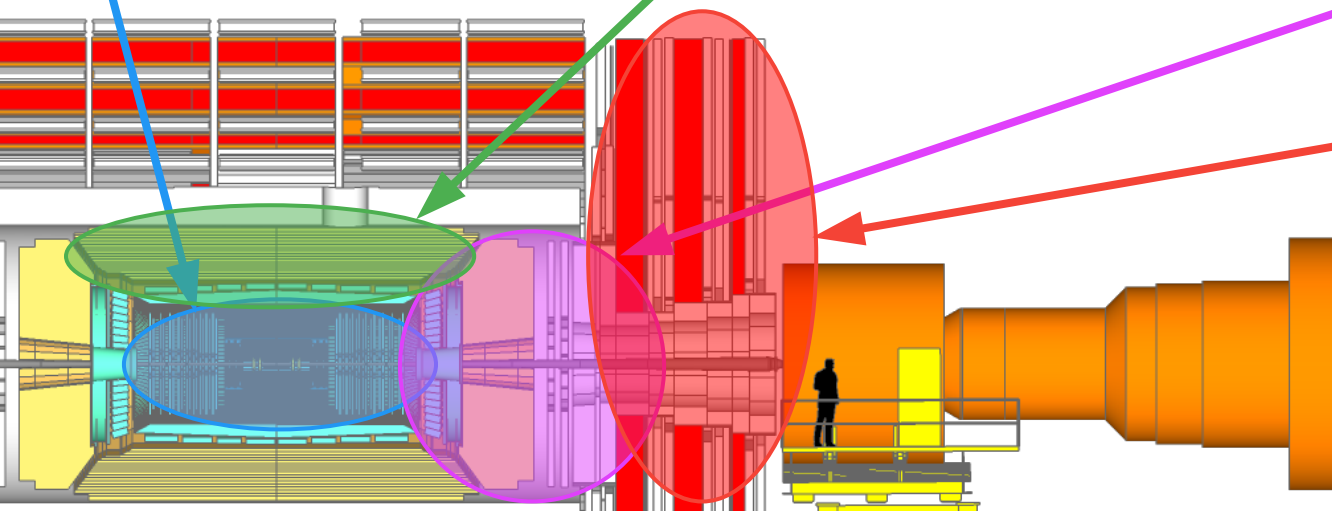
3D showers imaging for
pattern recognition
Precision timing for PU
mitigation
Si, Scint+SiPM in Pb/W-SS

Muon chambers

Extended coverage to $|\eta| < 3$
New readout
New detectors (GEM)

New MIP Timing Detector

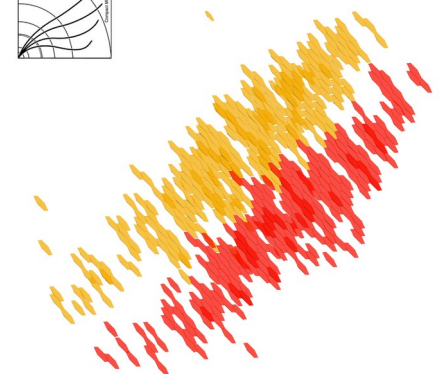
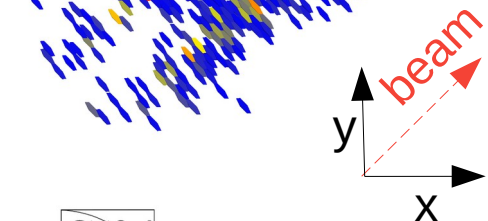
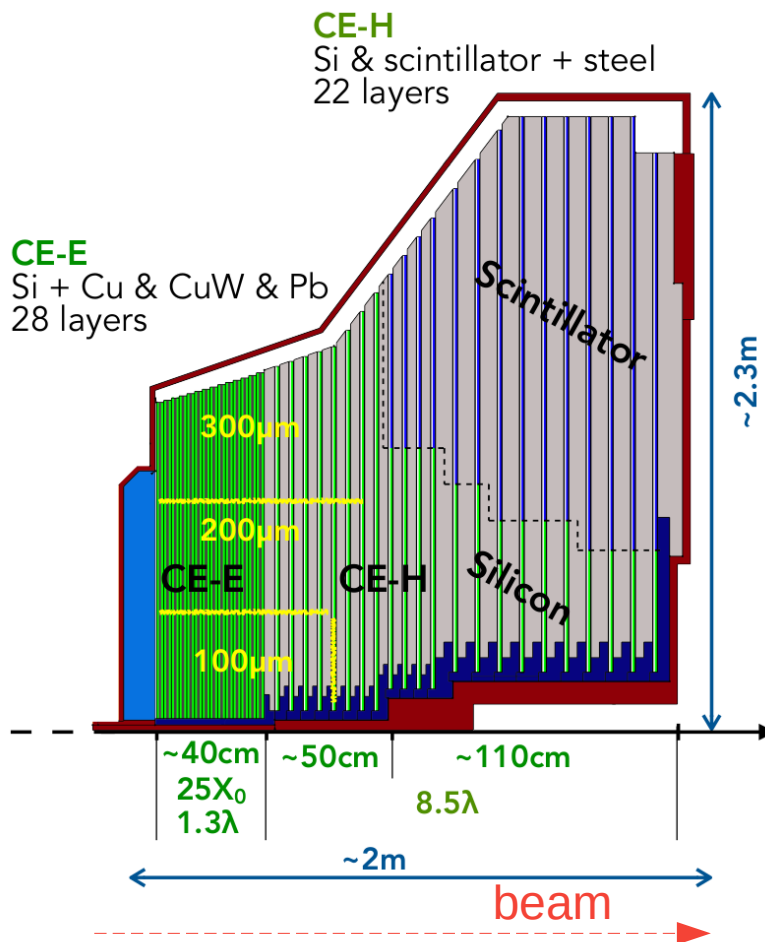
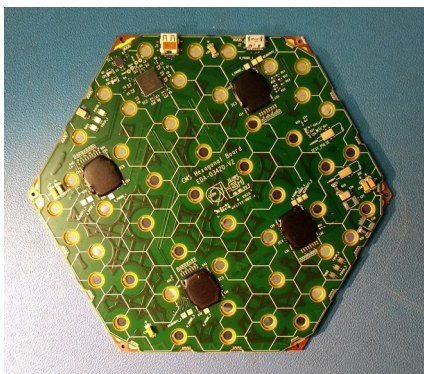
Precision timing for PU mitigation
Barrel: LYSO crystals + SiPMs
Endcap : Low Gain Aval. Diodes



Endcap calorimeter

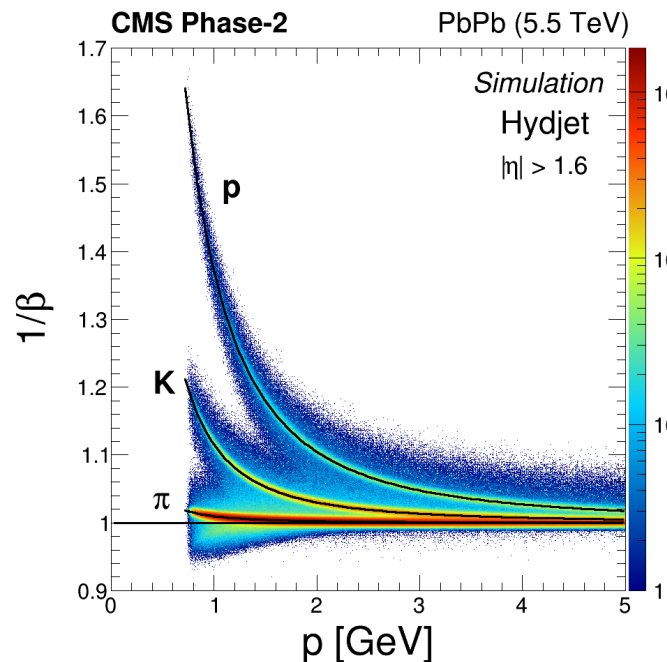


- **Acceptance:**
 $1.5 < |\eta| < 3.0$.
- **Sensors:**
620 m² silicon + 400 m² scint.
- **Channels:**
6M silicon + 400k scintillator.



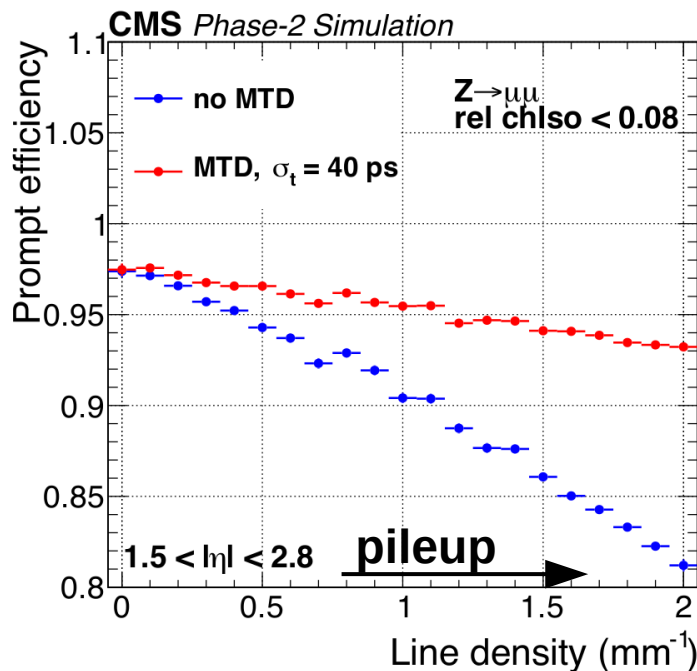
Particle identification:
pion vs kaon up to ~ 3 GeV

Arrival time vs momentum

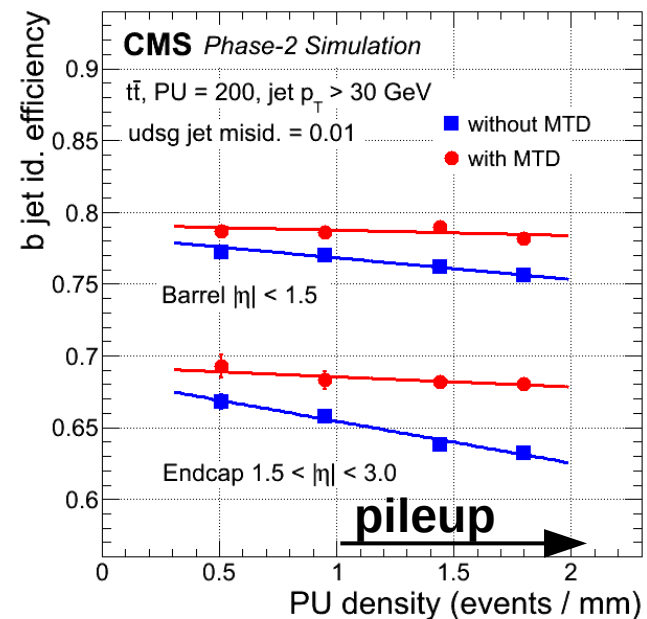


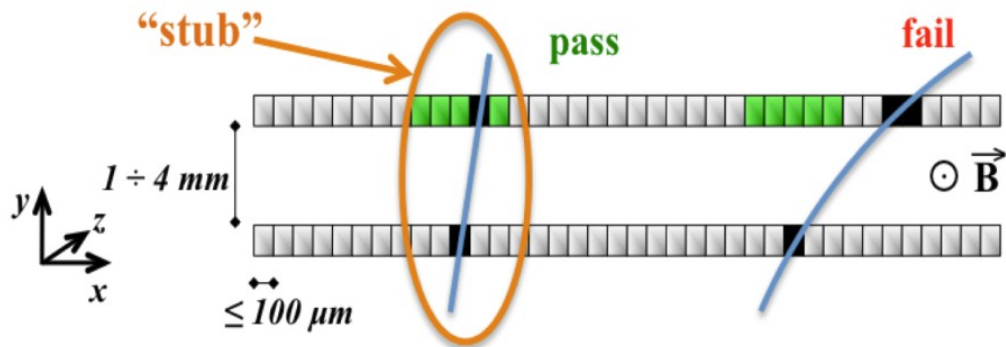
4D tracking: better performance, better vertexing,
search for new physics signature

Muon iso efficiency vs pileup

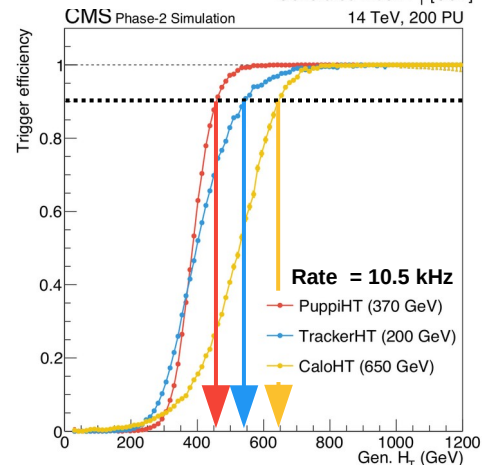
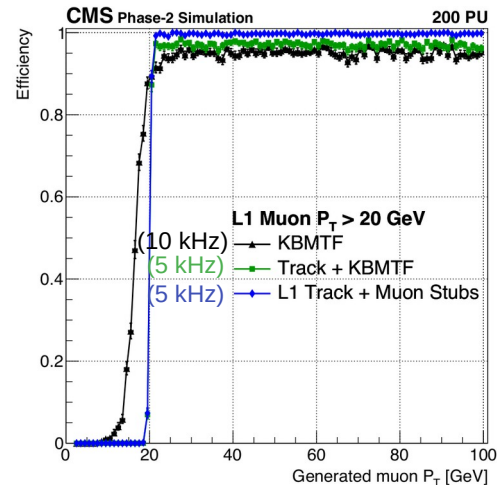


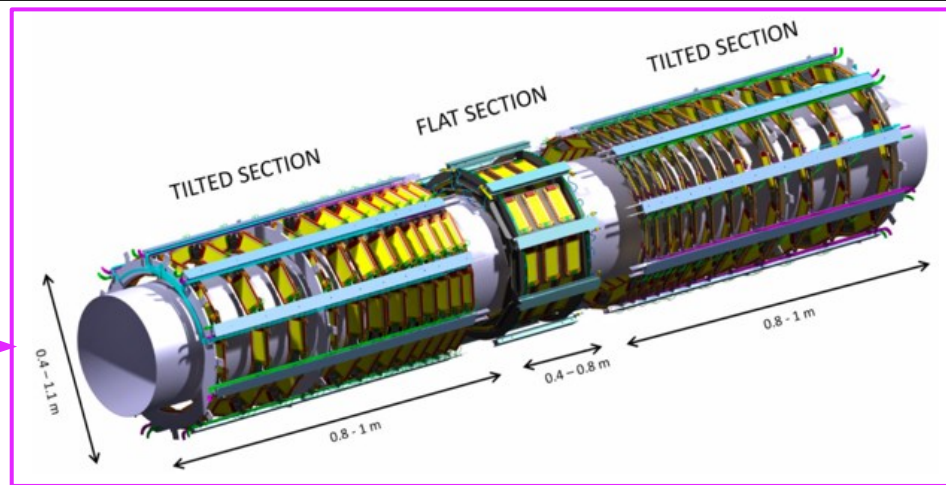
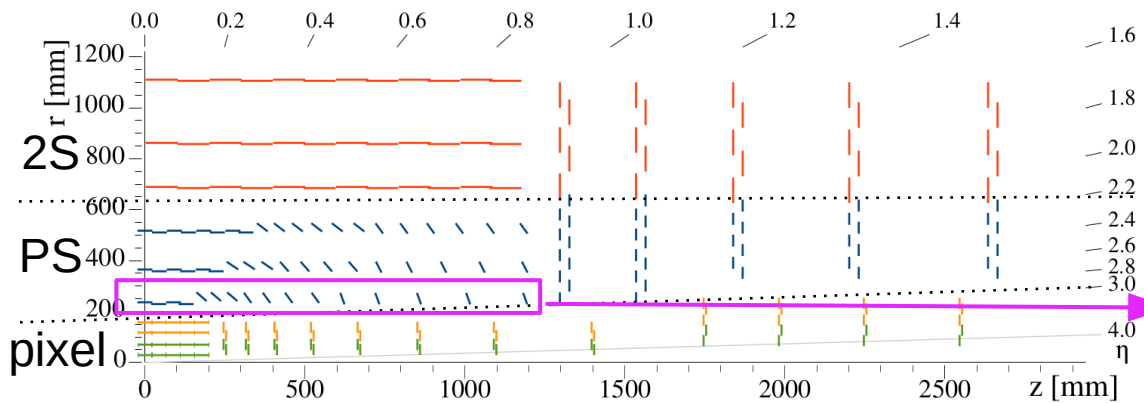
B-tag efficiency vs pileup



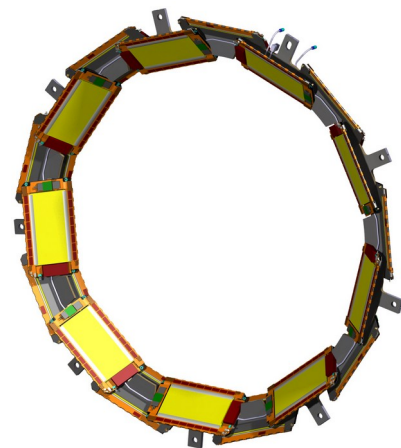
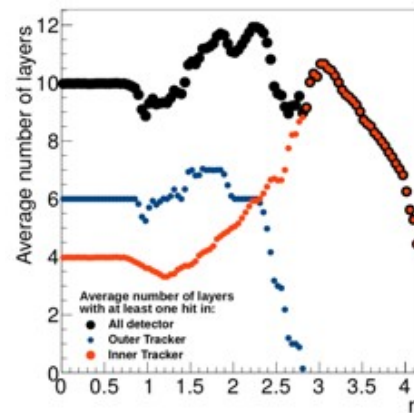


- Hardware trigger rate: **750 kHz**
 - Tracks from the outer tracker,
 - Particle Flow and PUPPI,
 - Scouting at 40 MHz!
- Software trigger rate: **7.5 kHz**

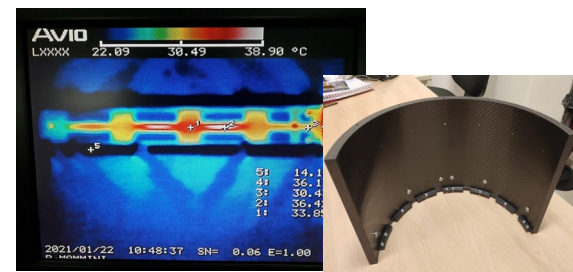
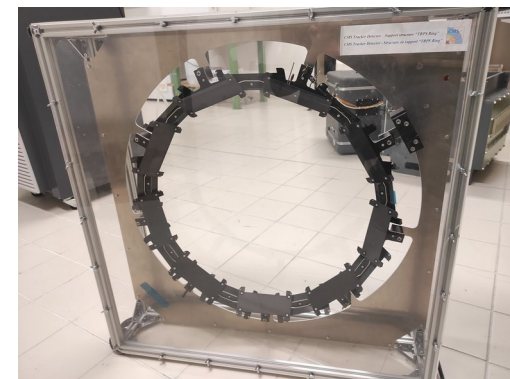
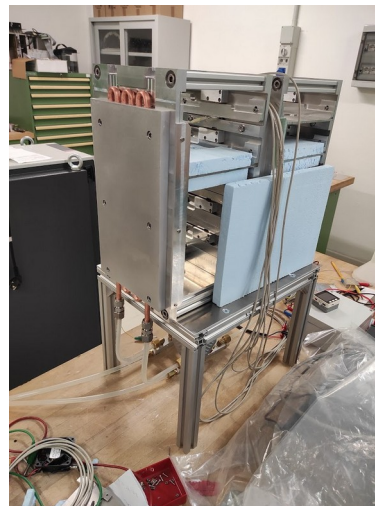




- Three modules:
 - Pixel ($25 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$ or $50 \times 50 \mu\text{m}^2$)
 - Pixel-Strip (PS, $1.5 \text{ mm} \times 100 \mu\text{m}$)
 - Strip-Strip (2S, $5 \text{ cm} \times 90 \mu\text{m}$)
- CO_2 cooling system: -35°C .



- Outer tracker (PS modules):
 - Study about thermal contact between modules and CO₂.
 - Module burn-in at -35C.
 - Integration of the PS modules in the wheels.
 - Production and test the boards for DAQ & trigger.
- Inner tracker:
 - Mechanical design.
 - 3D sensor studies.



- Many physics results based on **Run-2** data are in progress (eg. using B parking dataset).
- Important improvements are expected in **Run 3** (upgrades, PPS, GPU, new ideas...)
 - on top of the larger integrated luminosity ($190\text{fb}^{-1} \rightarrow 350\text{fb}^{-1}$).
- Many big upgrades are expected for **HighLumi-LHC**:
 - New detectors, new reconstruction (eg. timing detector)
 - Big jump in integrated luminosity ($350\text{fb}^{-1} \rightarrow \sim 4000\text{fb}^{-1}$).
- Important contribution of **Pisa** to the Tracker upgrade.