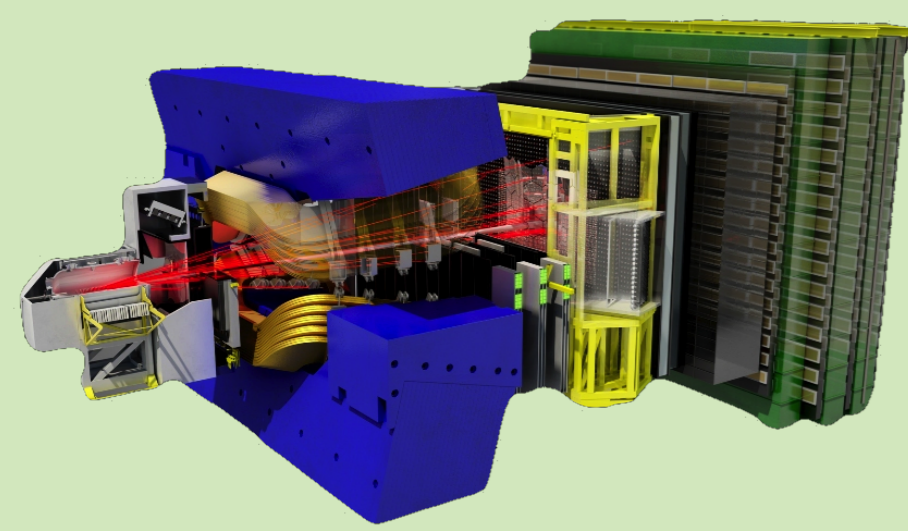


## Motivation for the LHCb Upgrade [1] [2]

LHCb is a single-arm forward-spectrometer designed for high-precision tests of the Standard Model at the LHC.



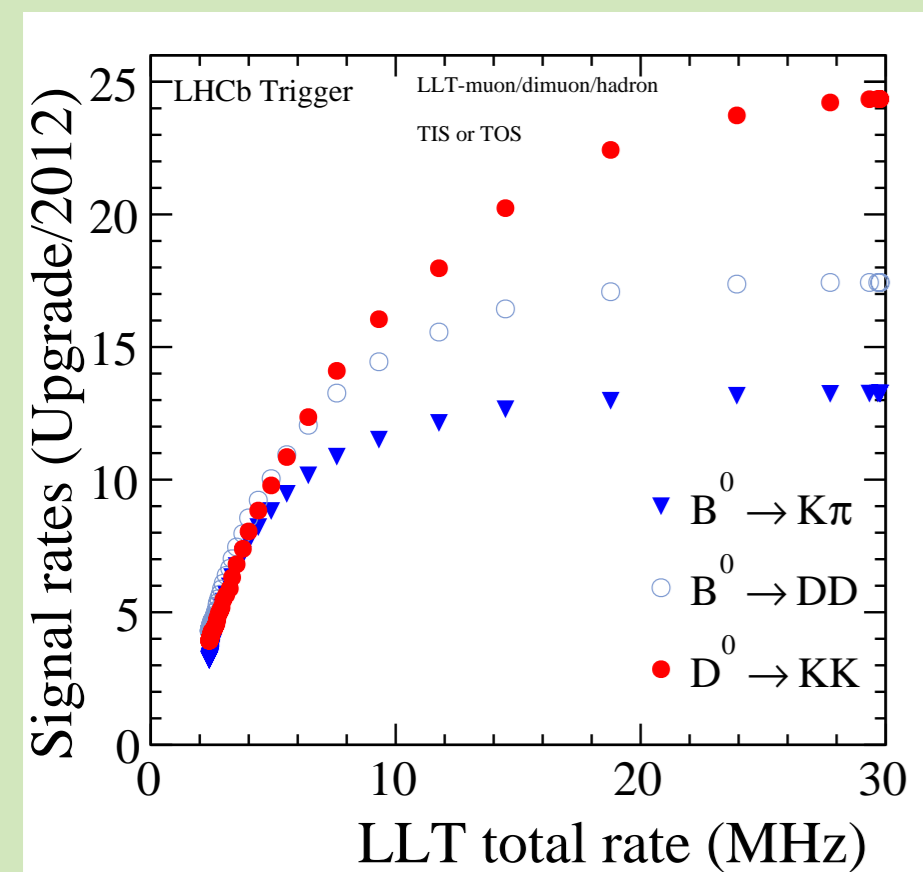
- Currently:  $\mathcal{L} = 4 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Upgrade (in LS2, 2018-2020):  
 $\mathcal{L} = 2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ 
  - Replace VELO, trackers and RICH photodetectors
  - Expect 0.5 MHz of  $b\bar{b}$  and 6 MHz of  $c\bar{c}$
  - Trigger system needs to reject background but also discriminate between signal

## The Upgrade Trigger

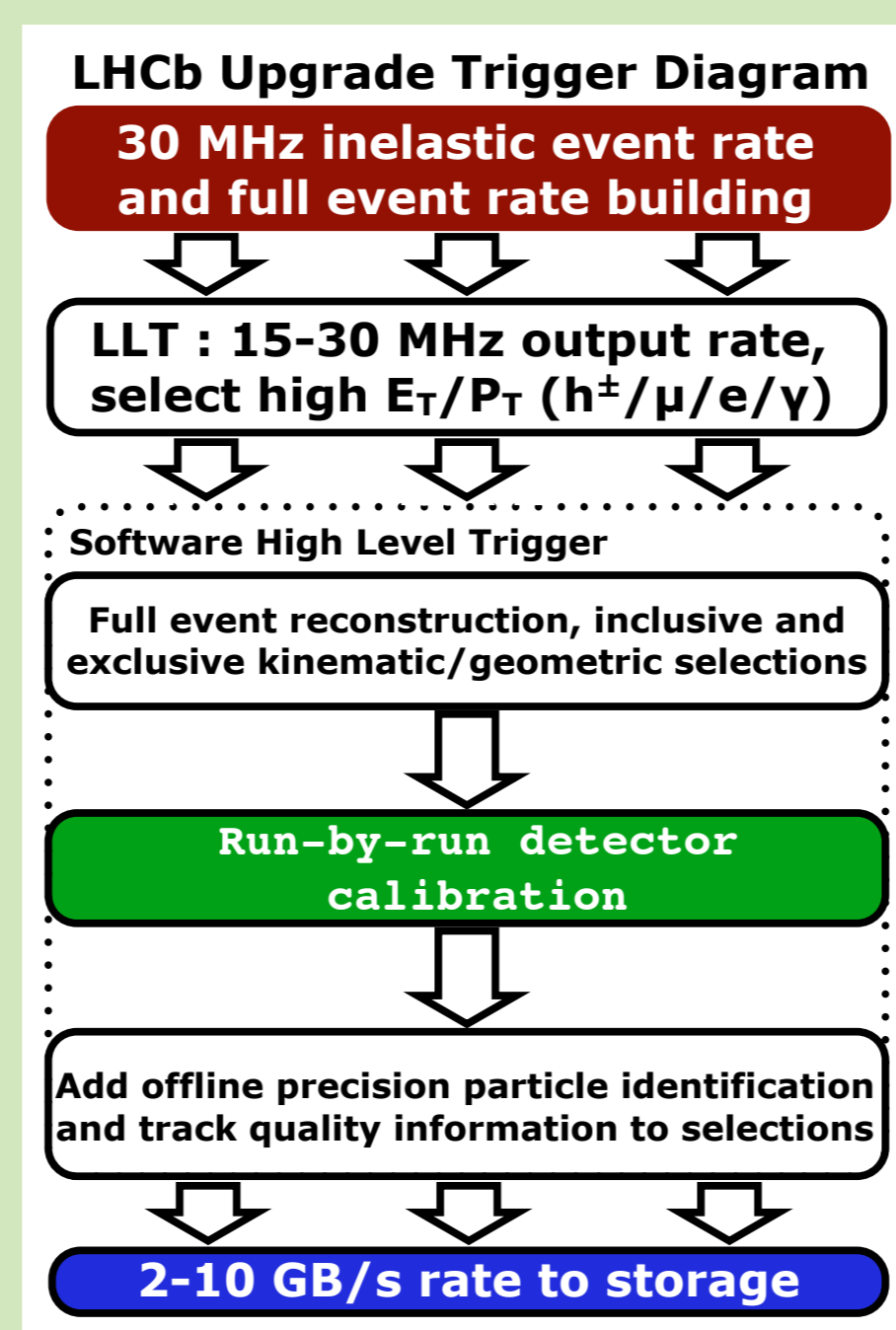
- Current LHCb trigger:
  - L0 readout limited to 1 MHz
  - Software trigger
    - Partial event reconstruction @1 MHz
    - Full event reconstruction offline @80 kHz

- Upgrade trigger:
  - Remove 1 MHz bottleneck from L0
  - Triggerless readout at full bunch-crossing rate

- LHCb will run full event reconstruction at 30 MHz!



- Initial phase (only partial EventFilterFarm + DAQ):
  - LowLevelTrigger (LLT)
    - Hardware trigger to reduce rate
    - Rate tunable to match farm size
- Once full farm is installed: remove LLT



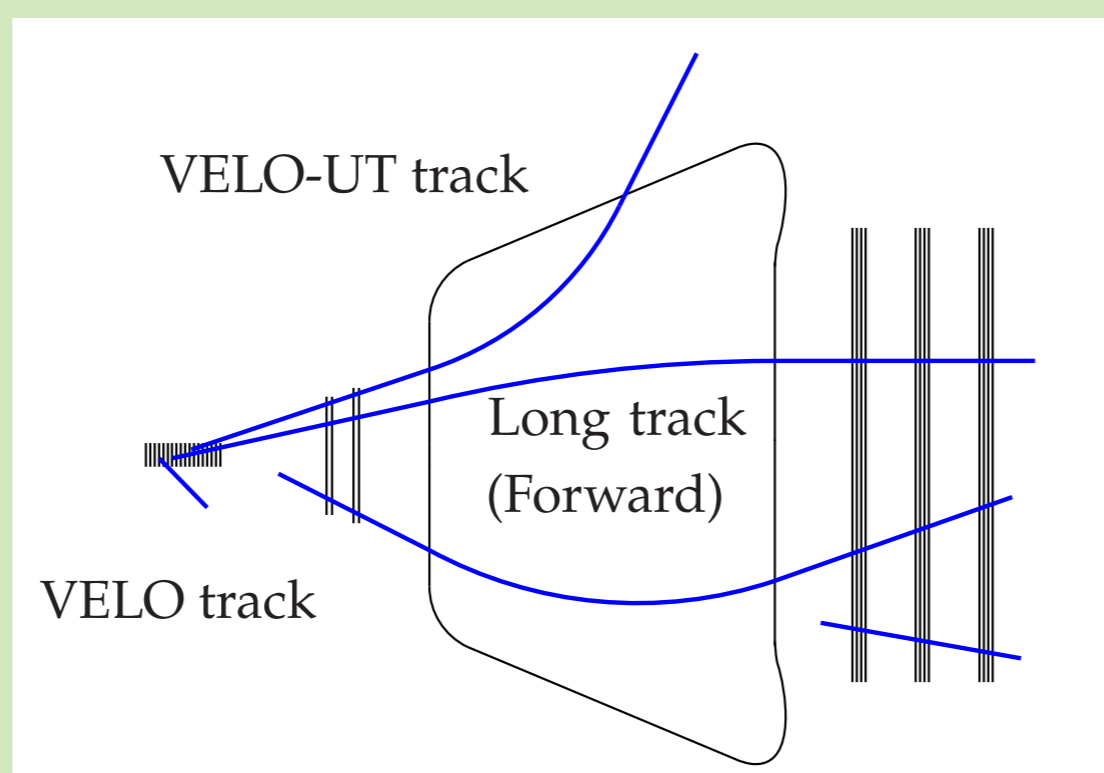
Estimated per-event timing budget on the 3.125 MCHF upgrade farm: 13.3 ms on today's CPUs.

## Tracking [3] [4]

- Upgraded LHCb: Track reconstruction at 30 MHz
  - Use offline-algorithms with reduced search windows
  - Intermediate confirmations of VELO tracks with UT
    - Running VELO+Forward is too slow; we can use the UT to quickly get charge and momentum information which makes running the Forward possible

- Tracking consists of three steps:
  - (1) VELO tracking
  - (2) VELO-UT tracking  $\sigma_{v/p} \approx 15\%$
  - (3) Forward tracking  $\sigma_{v/p} < 0.5\%$

- Tracks only reconstructed with  $p_T$  above:
  - VELO-UT tracking:  $p_T > 200 \text{ MeV}/c$
  - Forward tracking:  $p_T > 500 \text{ MeV}/c$



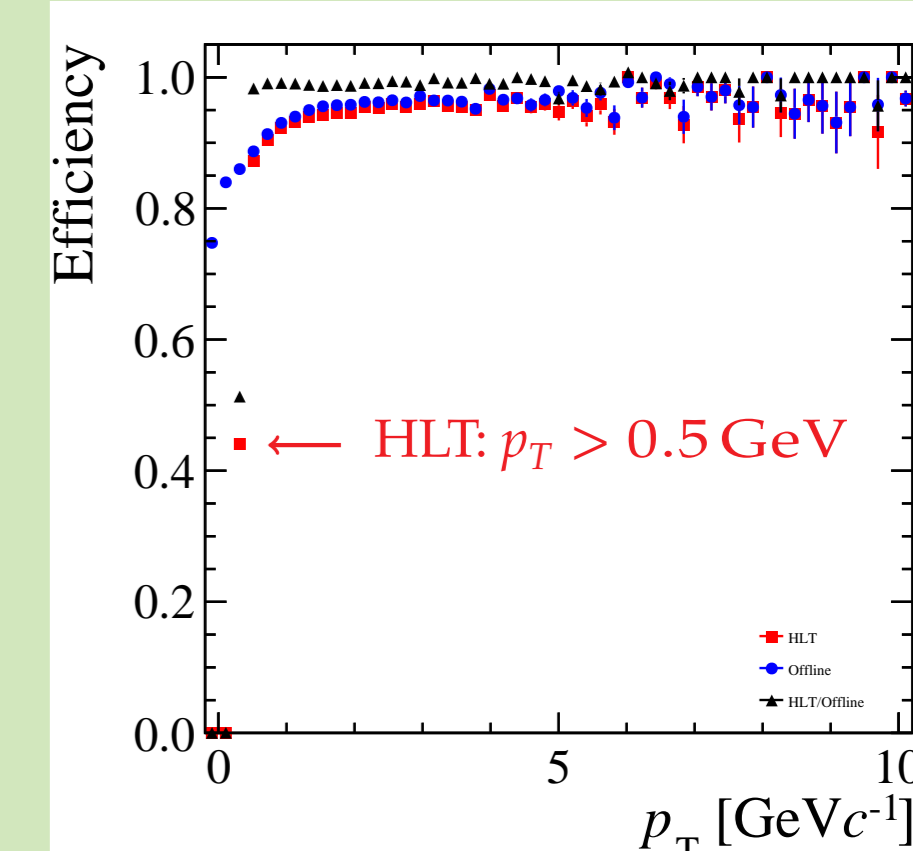
## References

- [1] I. Bediaga *et al.*, 'Framework TDR for the LHCb Upgrade: Technical Design Report', CERN, Geneva, Tech. Rep. CERN-LHCC-2012-007. LHCb-TDR-12, Apr. 2012.
- [2] 'Letter of Intent for the LHCb Upgrade', CERN, Geneva, Tech. Rep. CERN-LHCC-2011-001. LHCC-I-018, Mar. 2011.
- [3] J. Albrecht, K. Dungs and T. Head, 'Track finding scenarios for the software trigger of the upgraded LHCb experiment', CERN, Geneva, Tech. Rep. LHCb-PUB-2014-xx, Apr. 2014, in preparation.
- [4] A. A. Alves *et al.*, 'LHCb Tracker Technical Design Report', CERN, Geneva, Tech. Rep. LHCb TDR 15, Feb. 2014.

## Performance: Efficiencies

- Typical B daughter-track has  $p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$
- Absolute efficiencies measured using MC truth
  - "Good trigger track": Long, from B,  $p_T > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$

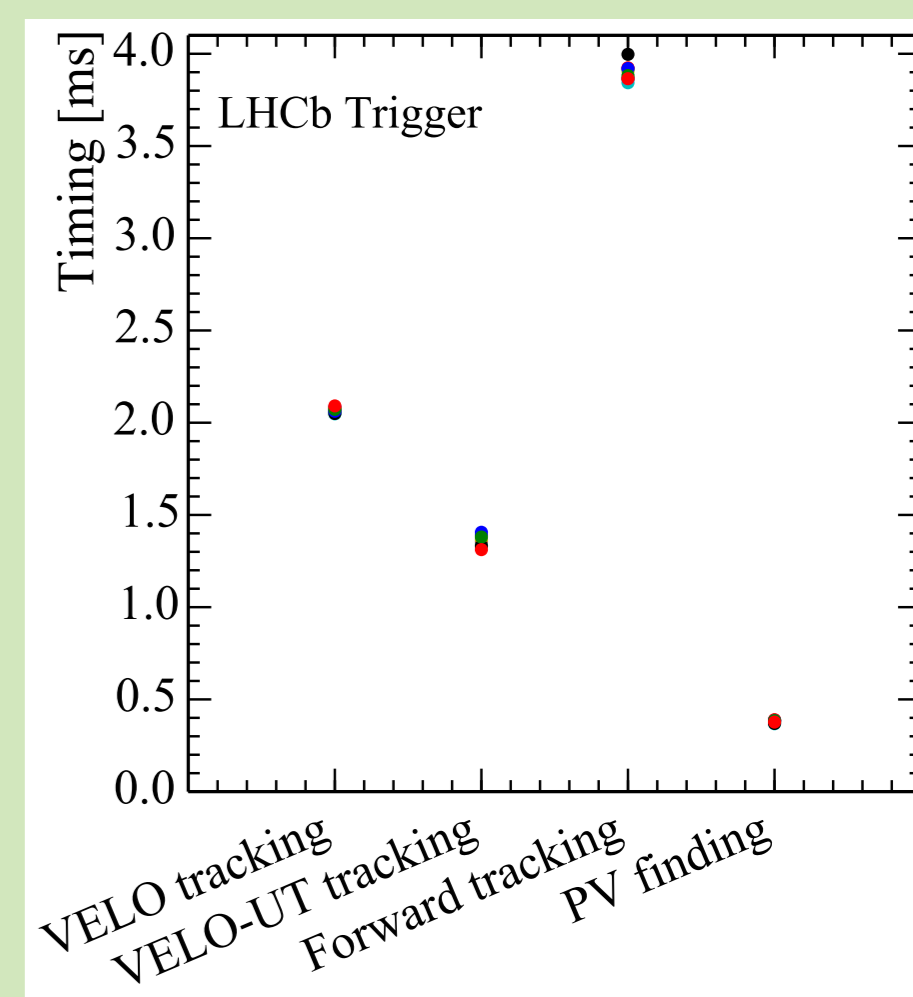
	Cumulative Efficiency [%]	
	Offline	HLT
VELO tracking	99.8	99.8
VELO-UT tracking	-	97.9
Forward tracking	94.3	93.2
Ghost rate	40.0 <sup>†</sup>	7.4



- HLT and offline tracking largely identical, relative efficiency 98.8 % (forward tracks)
  - <sup>†</sup> Offline, this gets reduced by a Kalman filter based track fit

## How to Measure Timings

- Measurement of small times is problematic
  - CPU can be used by other users/processes
  - CPU's speed depends on many unknowns (e.g. temperature)
  - Absolute numbers not comparable between different machines
- Solutions
  - Fixed set of identical machines (HLT farm) reserved for this purpose only
  - Multiple runs over many events (reduce fluctuations, estimate uncertainty)
  - Typical reproducibility  $\sim 0.05 \text{ ms}$



10 runs each; spread gives an estimate of uncertainty

## Performance: Timing

Estimated budget: 13.3 ms

Tracking Algorithm	Timing [ms]	
	No GEC	GEC = 1200
VELO tracking	2.3	2.1
VELO-UT tracking	1.5	1.4
Forward tracking	5.3	3.9
PV finding	0.41	0.38
Total	9.5	7.7

- At full bunch crossing rate of 30 MHz
  - All tracks with  $p_T > 500 \text{ MeV}$  available in offline quality
  - $p_T > 200 \text{ MeV}$ : lower momentum resolution (VELO-UT)
- Only 58 % of the budget!
  - Rest available for staged reconstruction (Kalman fit, RICH PID, ...) and selections

## Global Event Cuts (GEC)

- High multiplicity tails take up disproportionately much CPU time
  - Operationally safer to run tracking with GEC
- GEC are an excellent handle to control reconstruction time
- Occupancies in the various sub-detectors are correlated with each other

