



**ATLAS**  
EXPERIMENT

HL-LHC  $t\bar{t}$  event in ATLAS ITK  
at  $\langle\mu\rangle=200$

# Investigating the impact of 4D Tracking in ATLAS Beyond Run 4

Lorenzo Santi on behalf of ATLAS Collaboration

“Hiroshima” Symposium - Vancouver 2023



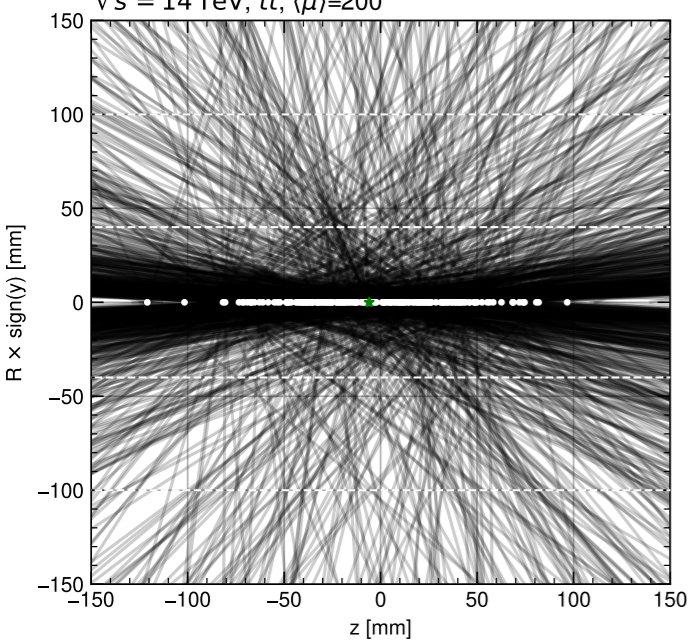
**SAPIENZA**  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



# The Pile-Up Challenge

**ATLAS** Simulation Preliminary

$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$ ,  $t\bar{t}$ ,  $\langle\mu\rangle=200$

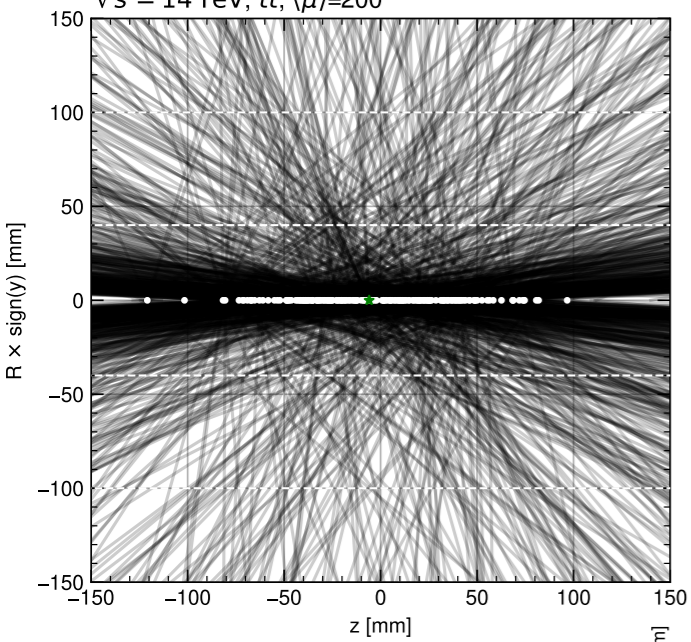


**without time**

# The Pile-Up Challenge

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

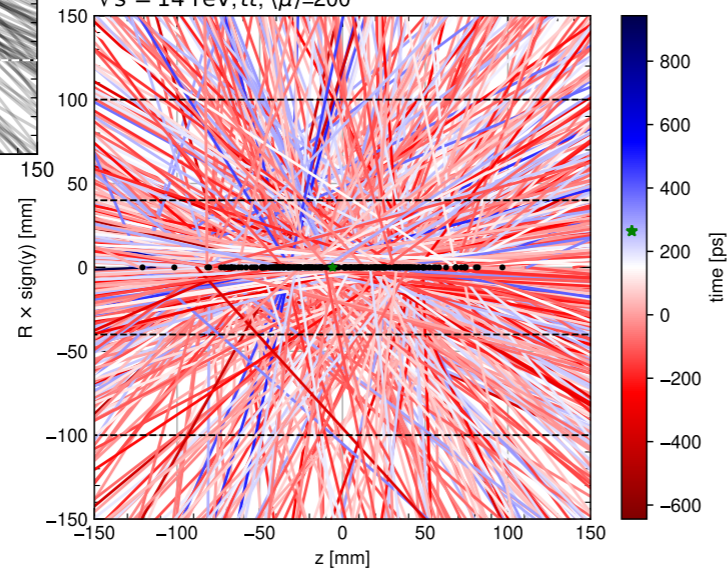
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without time

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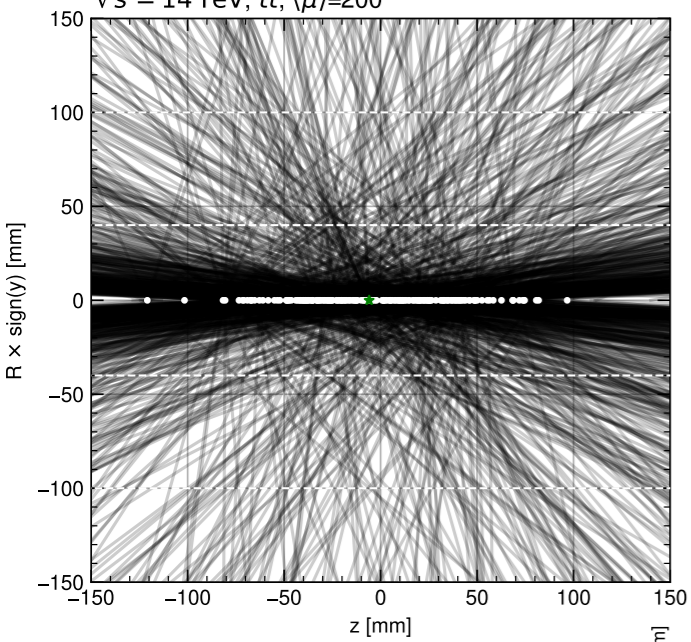


with time

# The Pile-Up Challenge

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

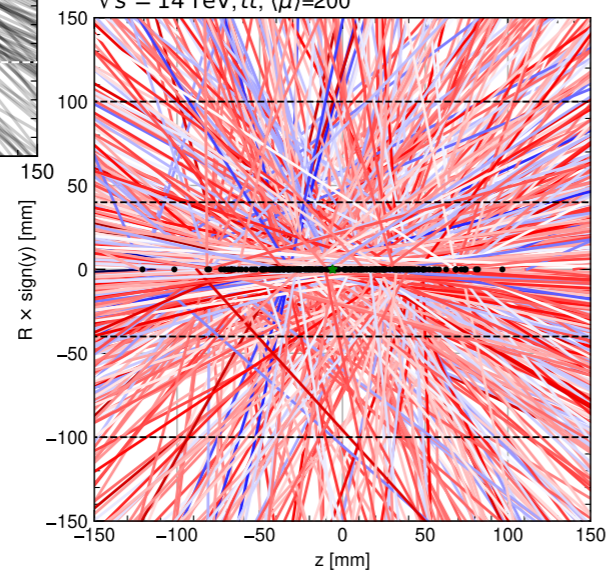
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without time

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

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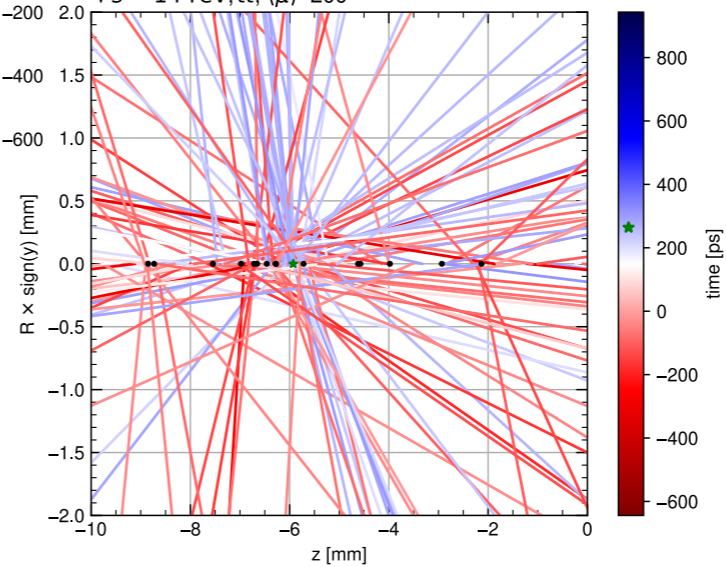


with time

zoom in space

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

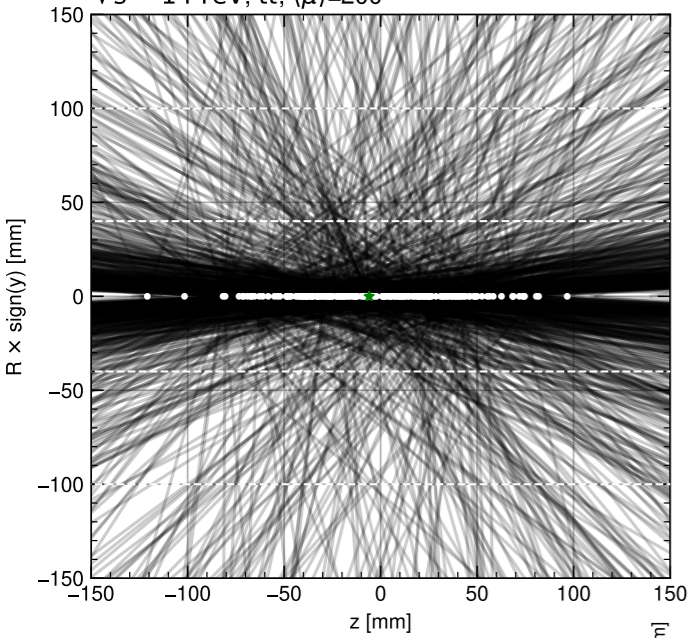
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# The Pile-Up Challenge

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

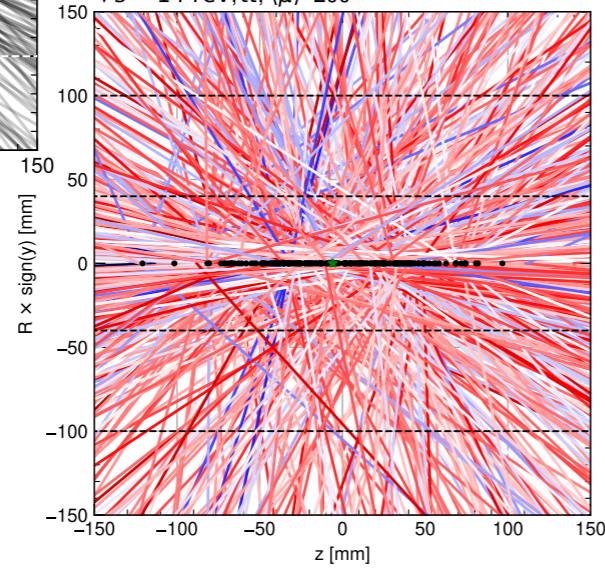
$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$ ,  $t\bar{t}$ ,  $\langle\mu\rangle=200$



without time

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

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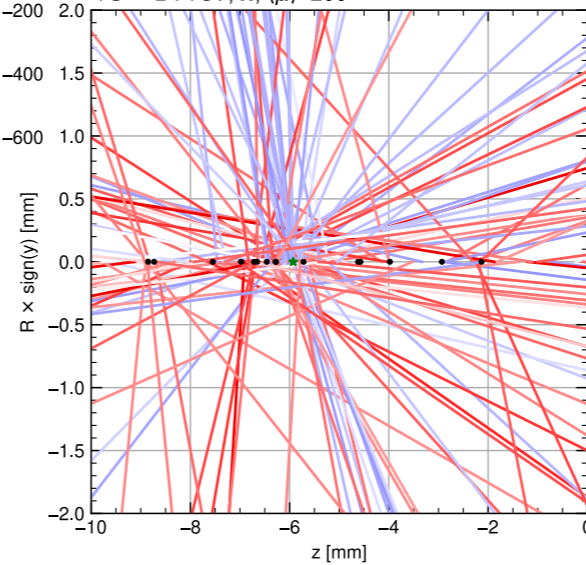


with time

zoom in space

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

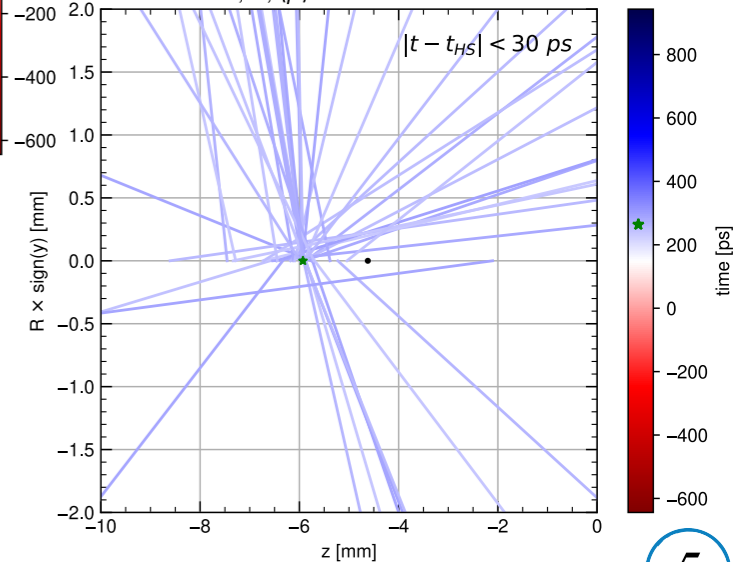
$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$ ,  $t\bar{t}$ ,  $\langle\mu\rangle=200$



zoom in time

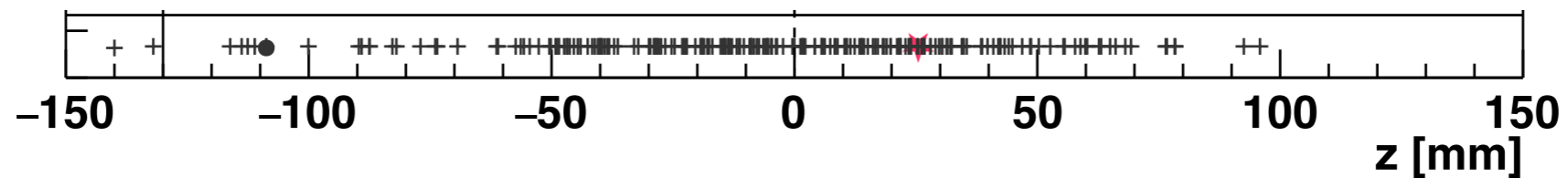
ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$ ,  $t\bar{t}$ ,  $\langle\mu\rangle=200$



# Motivations

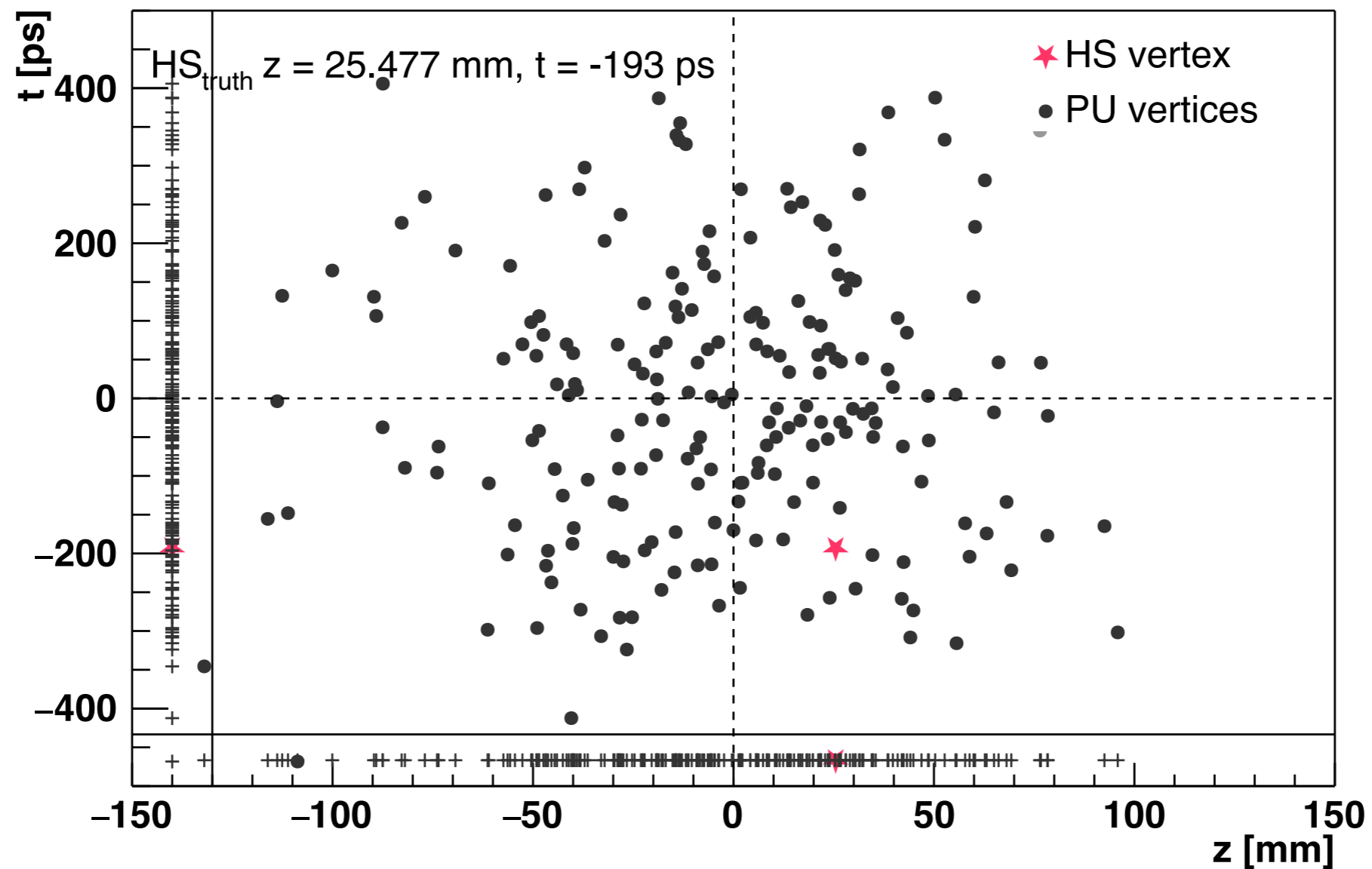
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Event display from **truth** MC  $t\bar{t}$

PU:  $\langle\mu\rangle = 200$

# Motivations

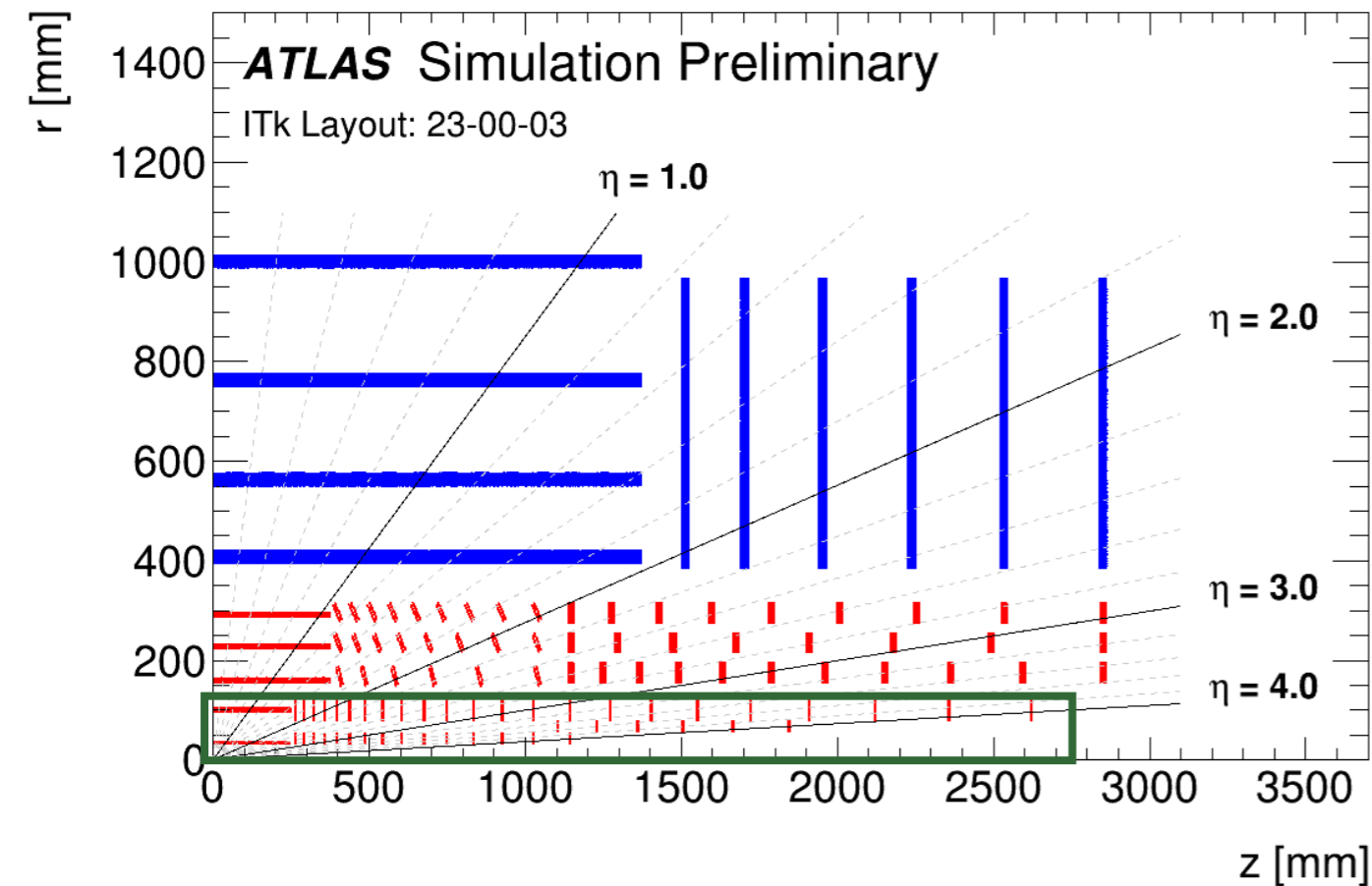


Event display from **truth** MC  $t\bar{t}$

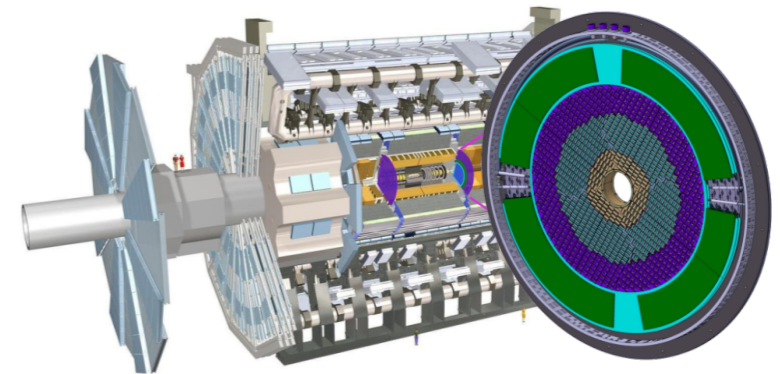
PU:  $\langle \mu \rangle = 200$



# Motivations



Two innermost pixel layers [[link](#)] need to be replaced due to hard radiation after  $2000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data



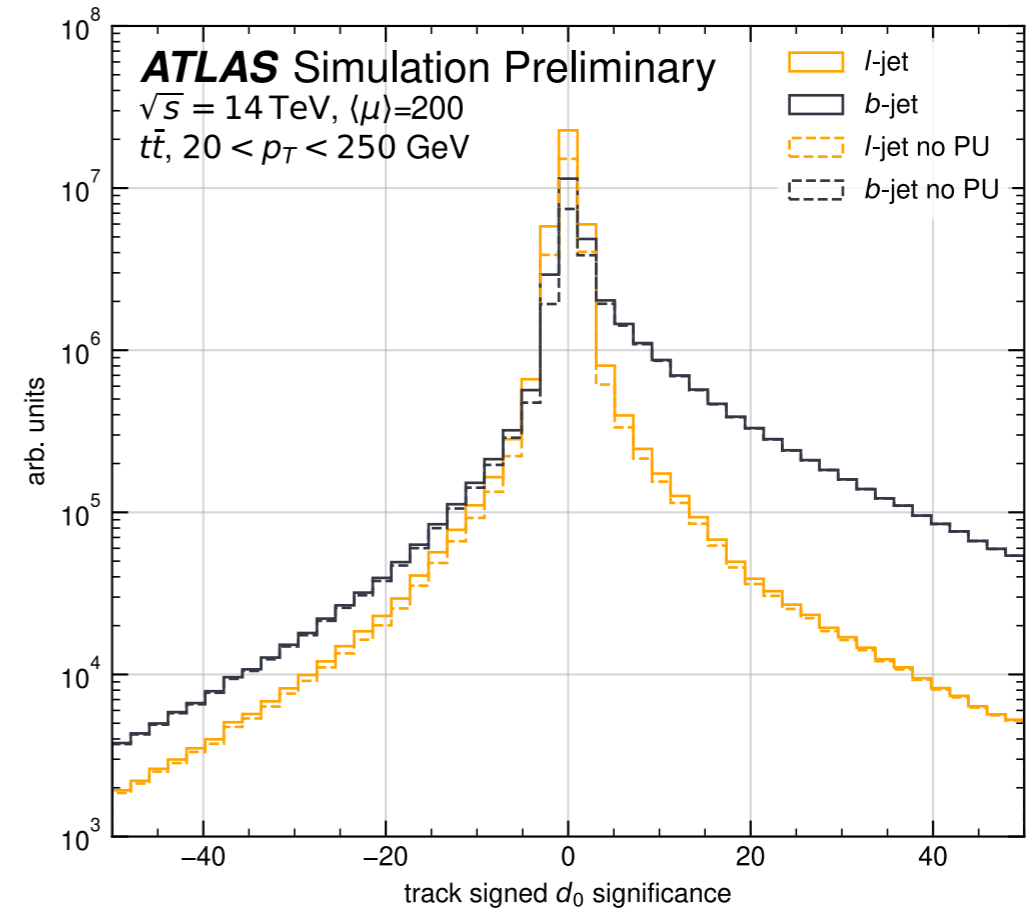
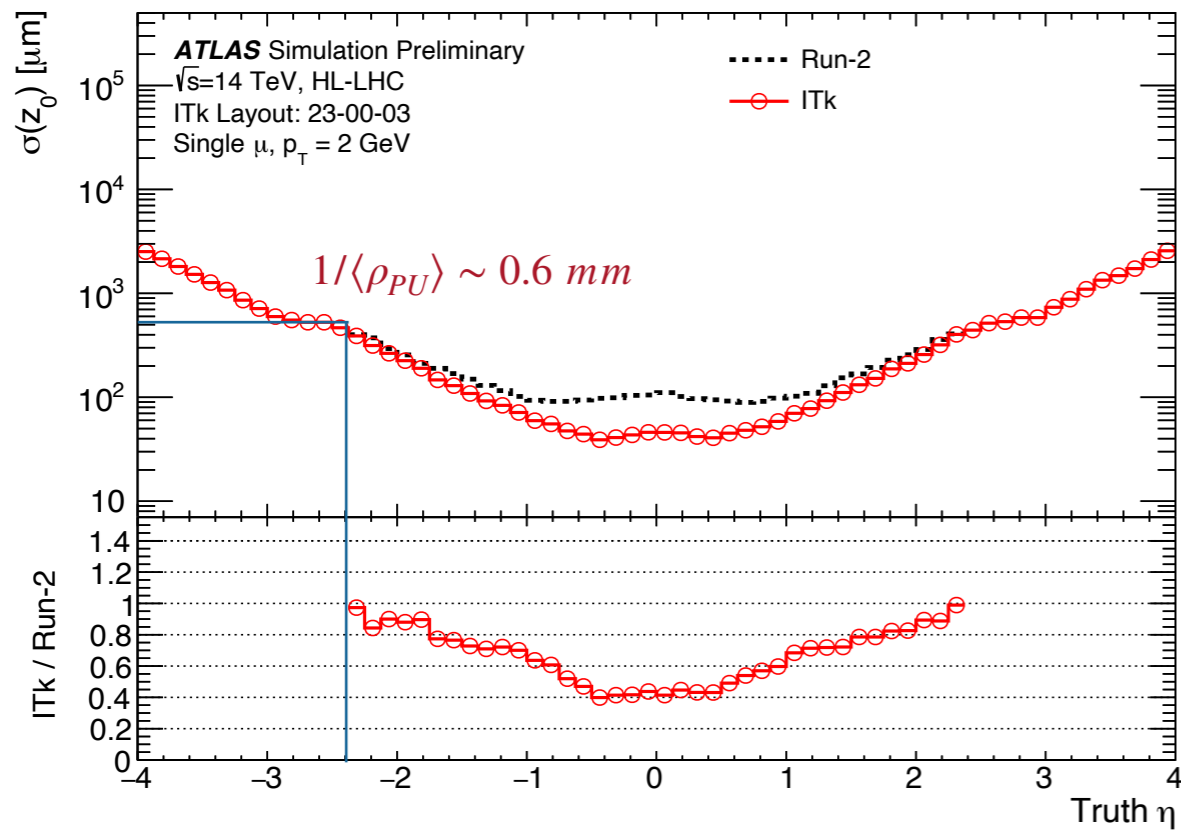
HGTD coverage:  $2.4 < \eta < 4$   
resolution up to:  $t_{trk} \sim 30 \text{ ps}$

Can we extend timing coverage to the **barrel**?

Can we determine *precisely* vertex  $t_{vtx}$  on **all** events?



# Motivations



HGTD:

PU removal in forward region

Timing in the barrel:

performance / physics improvements...

# Determination of $t_{HS}$

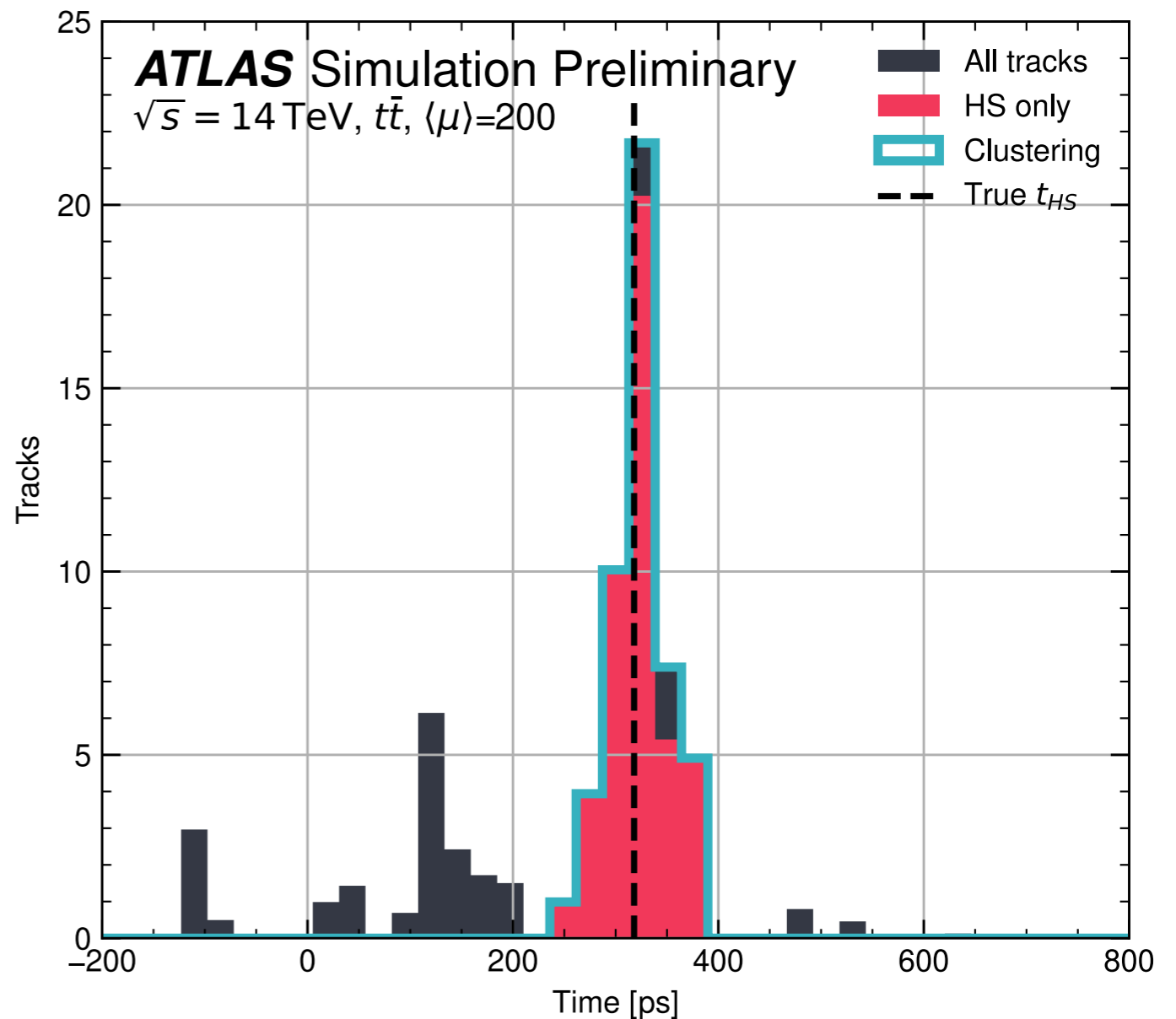
reco vertex time is computed as:

$$t_{all}^{reco} = \sum_{trk} t_{trk} w_{trk}$$

$$t_{HS}^{reco} = \sum_{trk \in HS} t_{trk} w_{trk}$$

$$t_{clus}^{reco} = \sum_{trk \in clus} t_{trk} w_{trk}$$

Clustering is implemented with DBSCAN



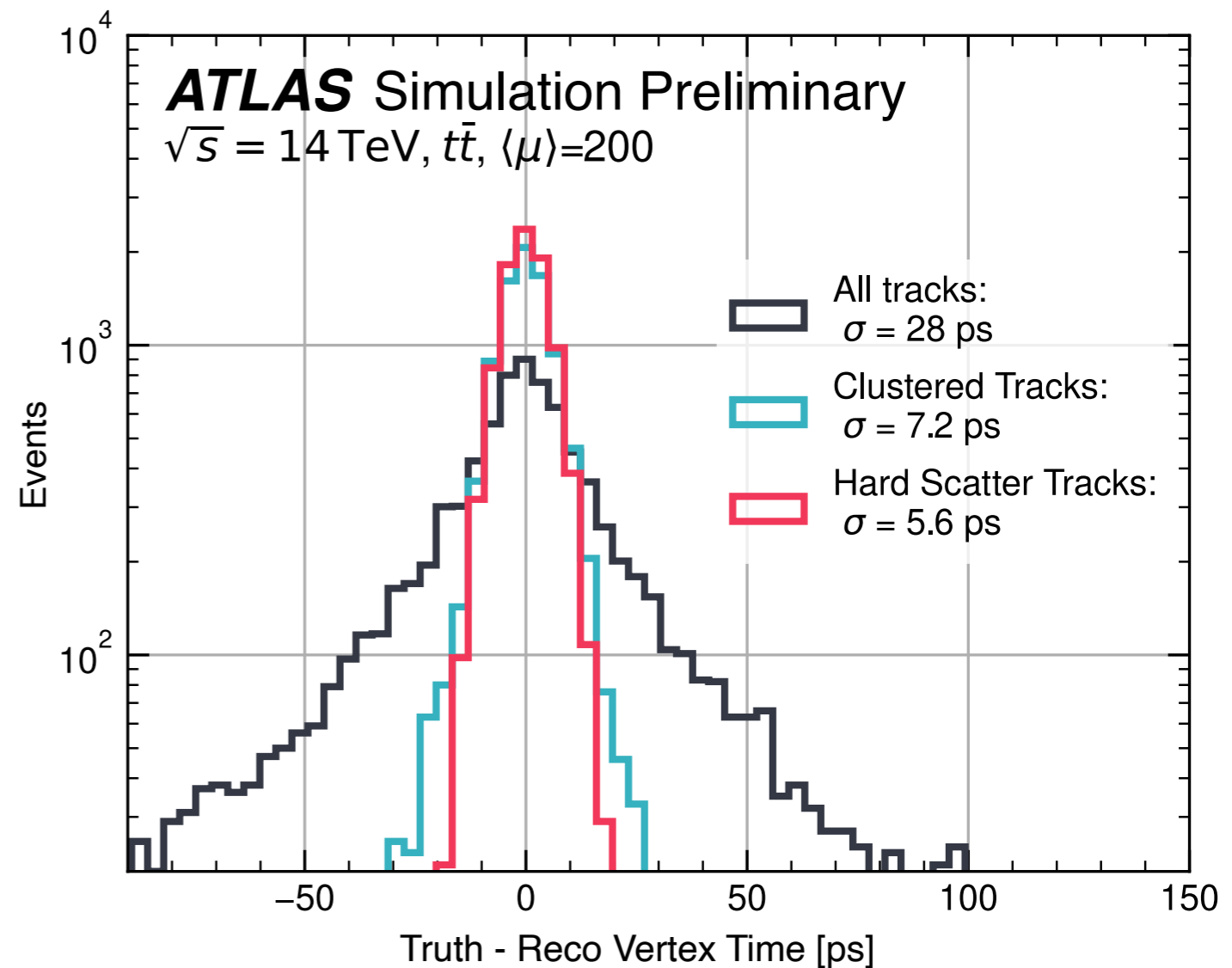
# Vertex time resolution

Inclusive resolution for 30ps smearing and three cases

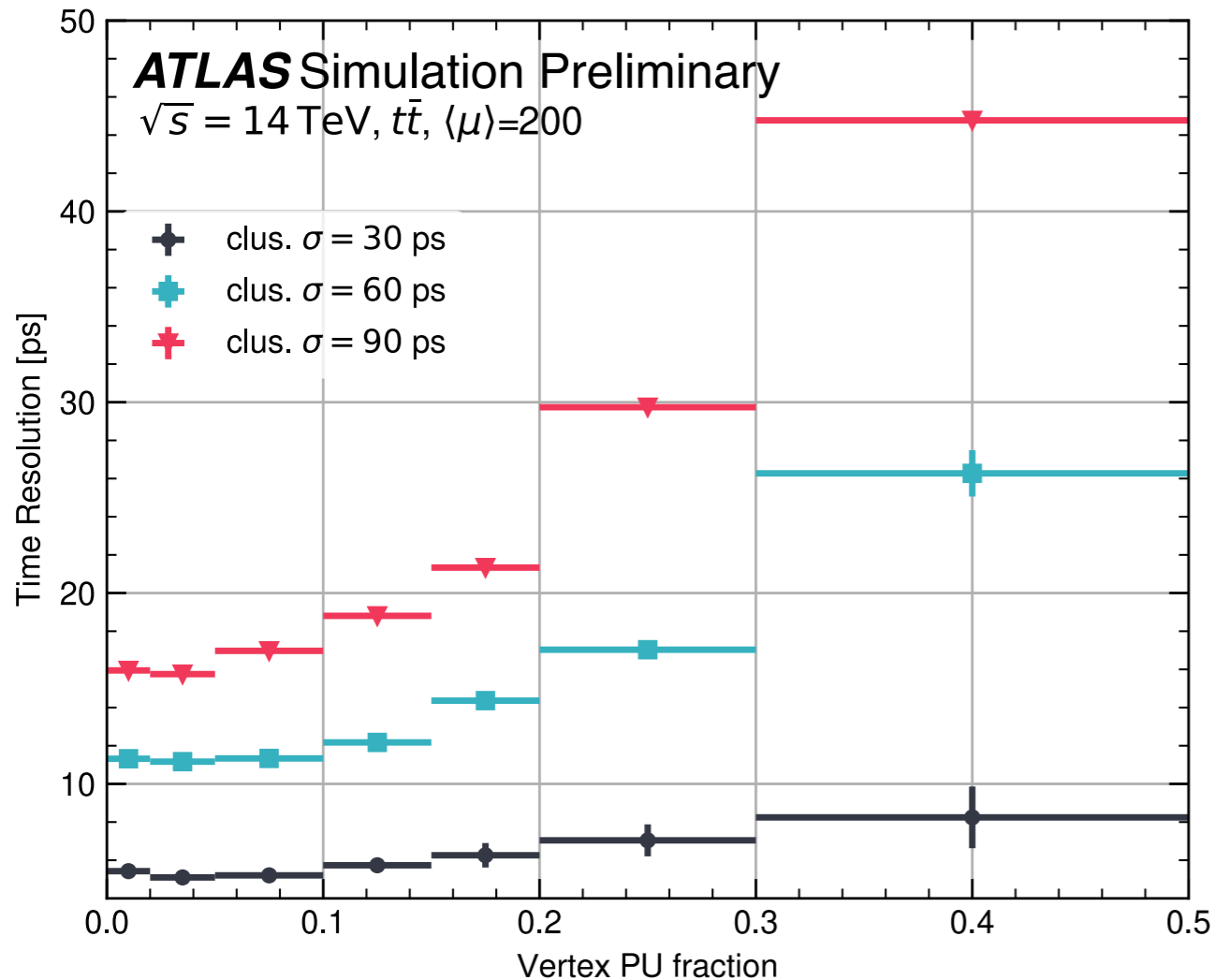
The  $t_{HS}$  resolution (std. dev.) can be improved up to the ideal one where only the HS tracks are considered

28ps  $\rightarrow$  7.2ps ( $\sim$ x4)

5.6ps ideal case where no PU is considered



# Vertex PU contamination



New PU discriminating variable (per vtx):

$$\text{PU fraction} = \frac{\#trk_{PU}}{\#trk}$$

Different track time resolutions are considered

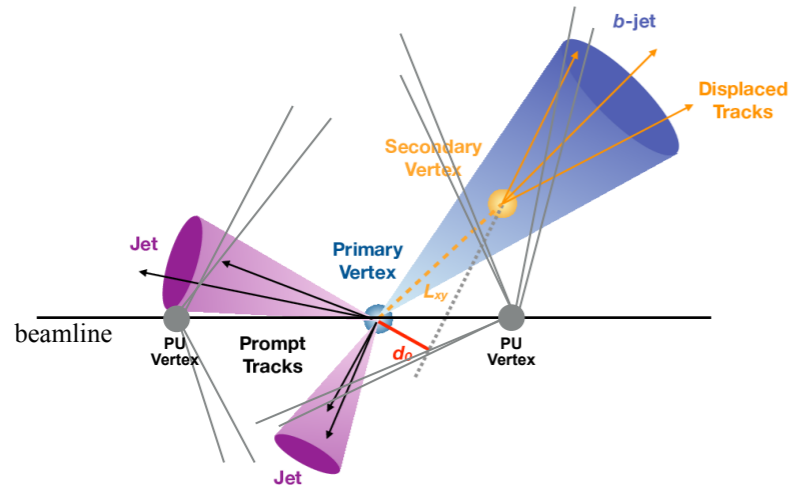
Degrading the resolution the improvement on the  $t_{HS}$  resolution decreases

The improvement comes at larger PU fraction



# Flavour Tagging

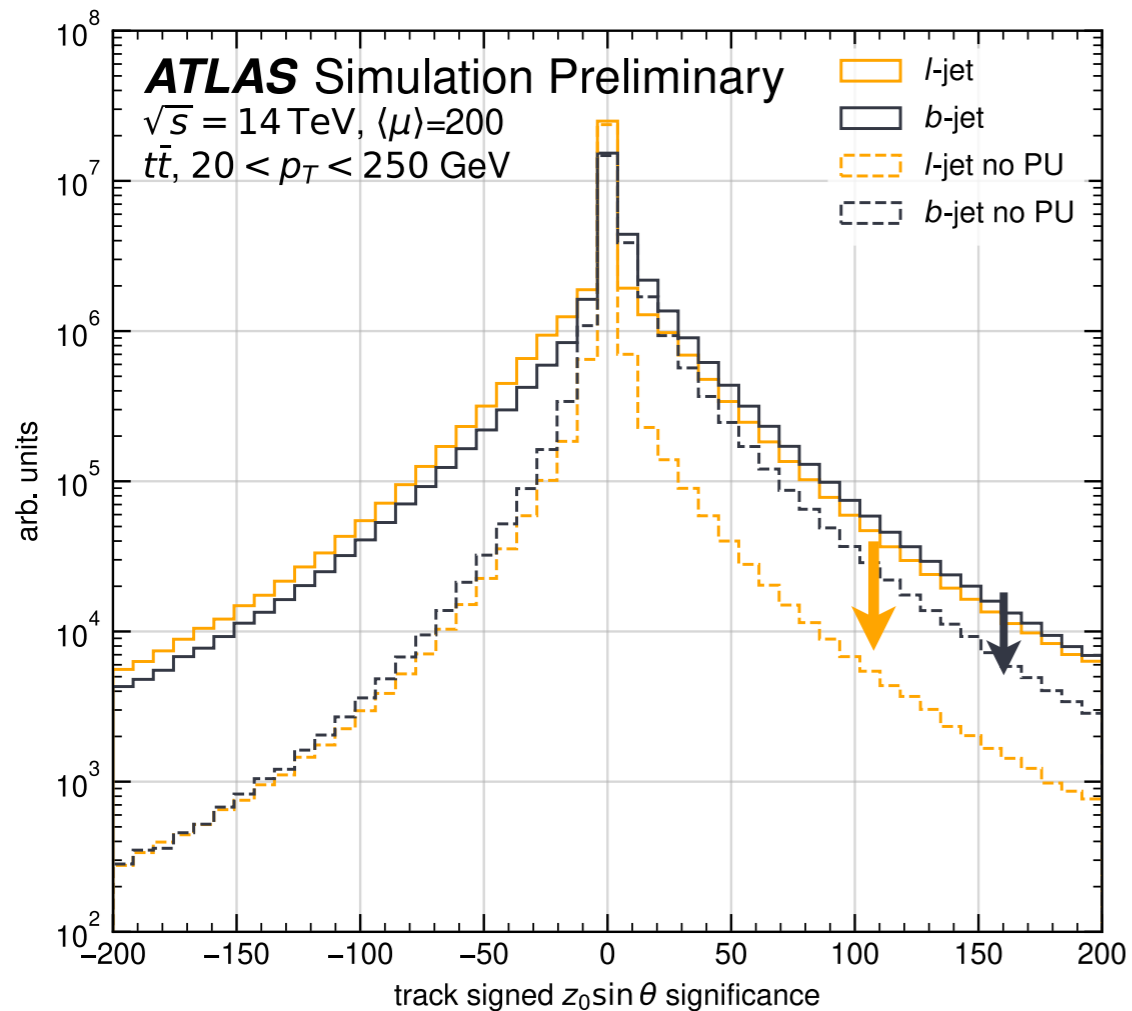
## flavour-tagging in a nutshell



jet  
+  
tracks

Algo

jet  
flavour



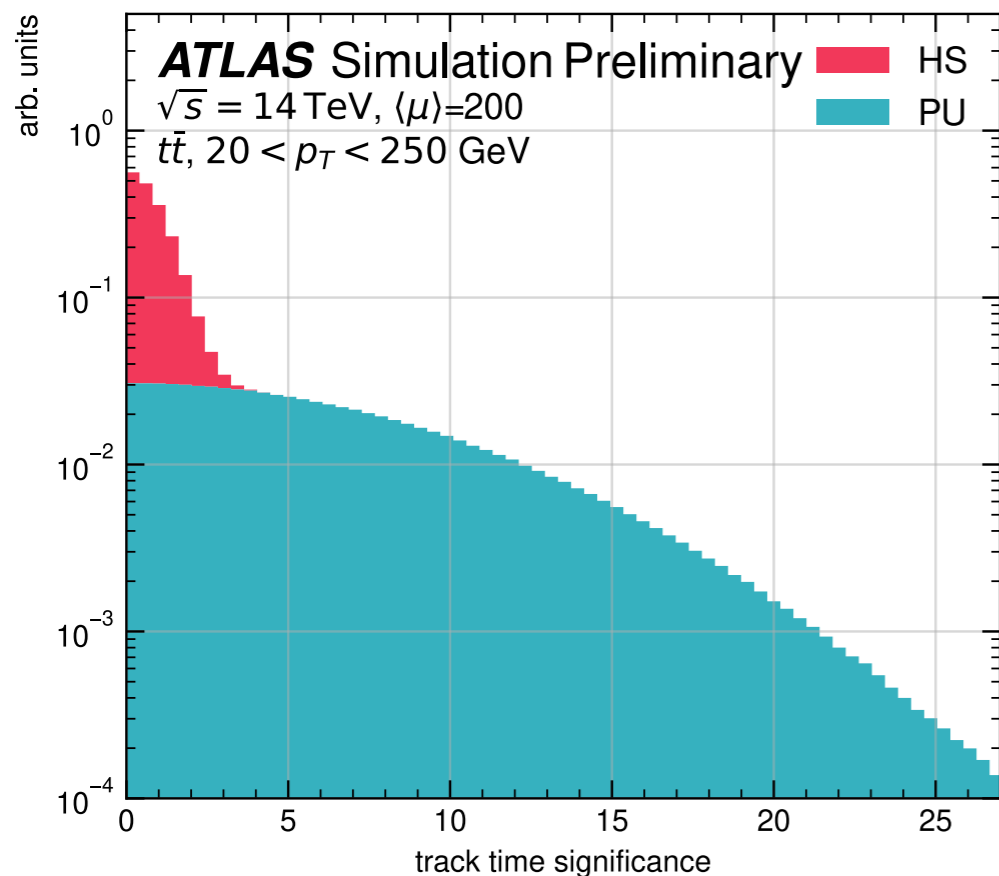
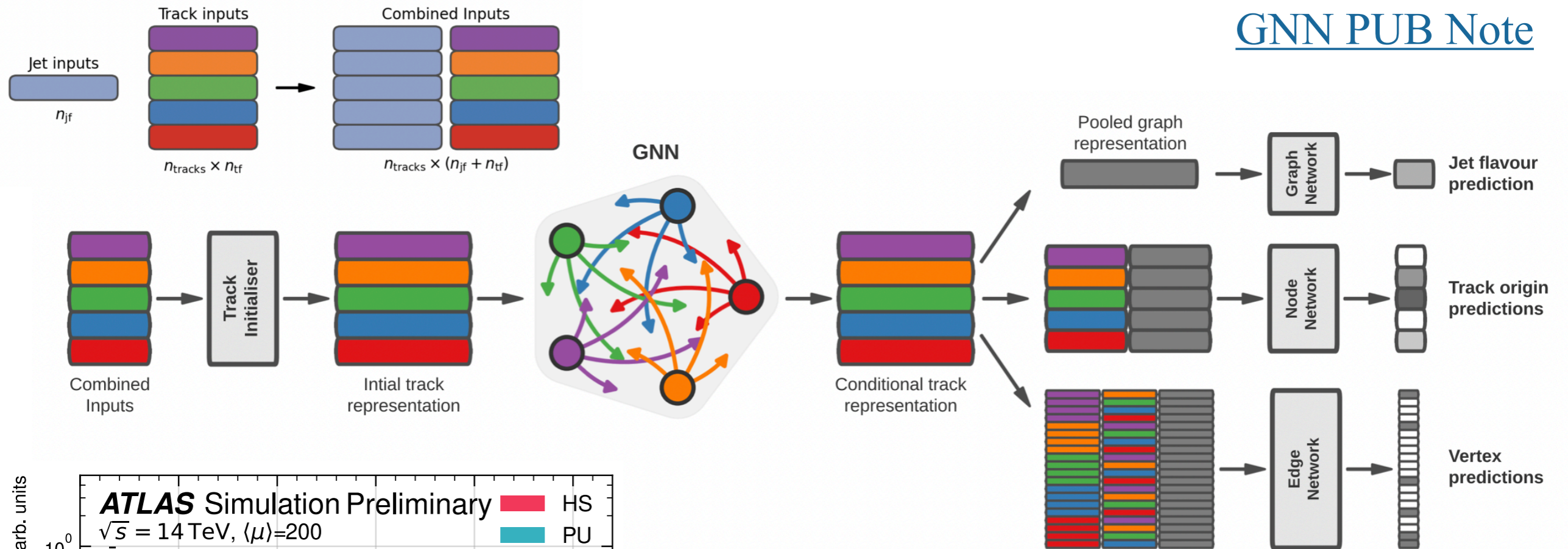
Flavour Tagging: identification of the flavour of the parton originating the jet

Impact parameters are the most discriminant variables in FTAG

PU, primarily prompt with a low transverse impact parameter ( $d_0$ ), significantly impacts the longitudinal dimension ( $z_0$ )

# Graph Neural Networks for FTAG

[GNN PUB Note](#)

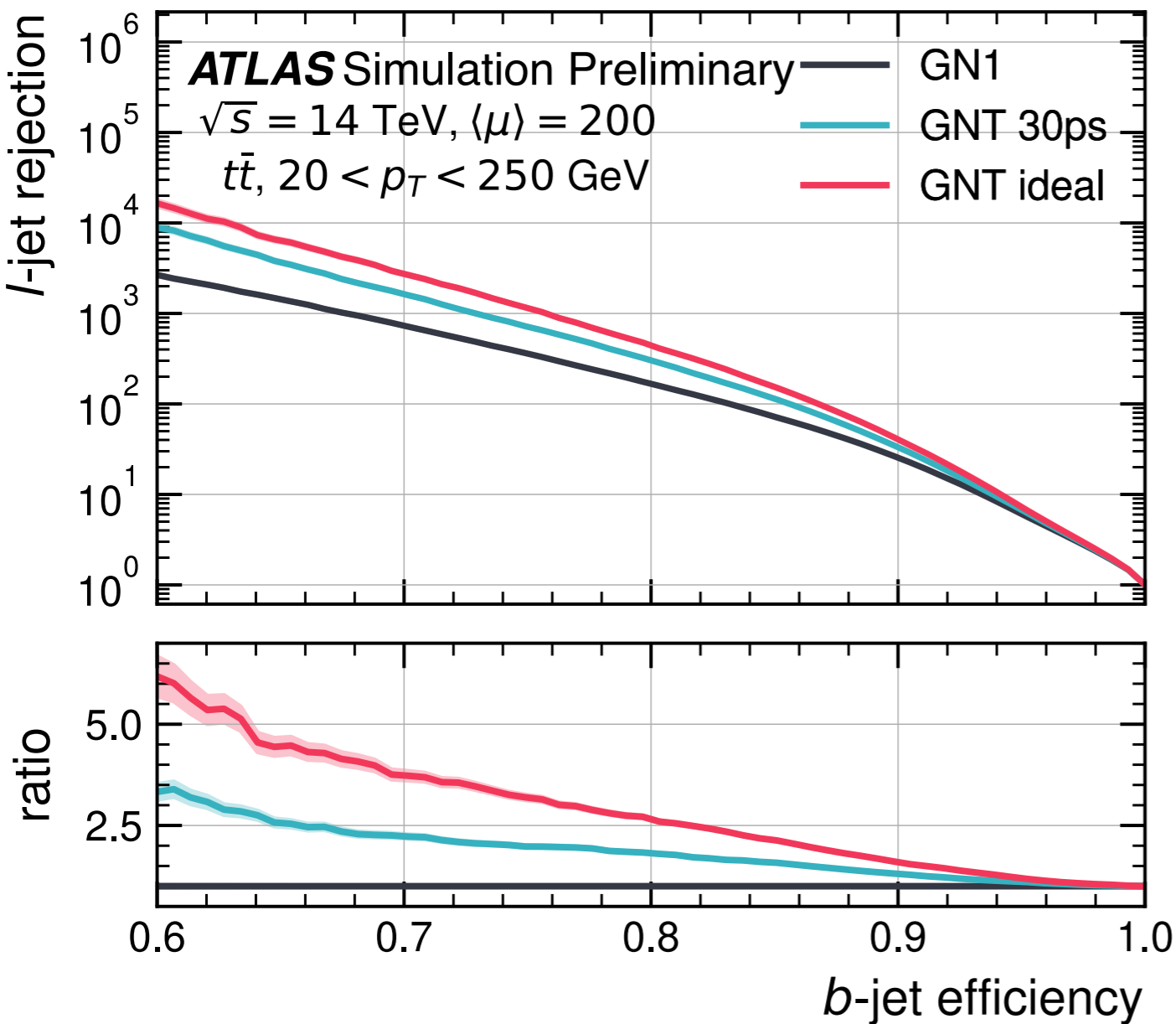


GNT = GN1 + time significance

Time significance to discriminate between PU and HS:

$$s(t) = \frac{|t_{trk} - t_{HS}|}{\sigma_t}$$

# Performances: ROC



GN1 is the standard FTAG network

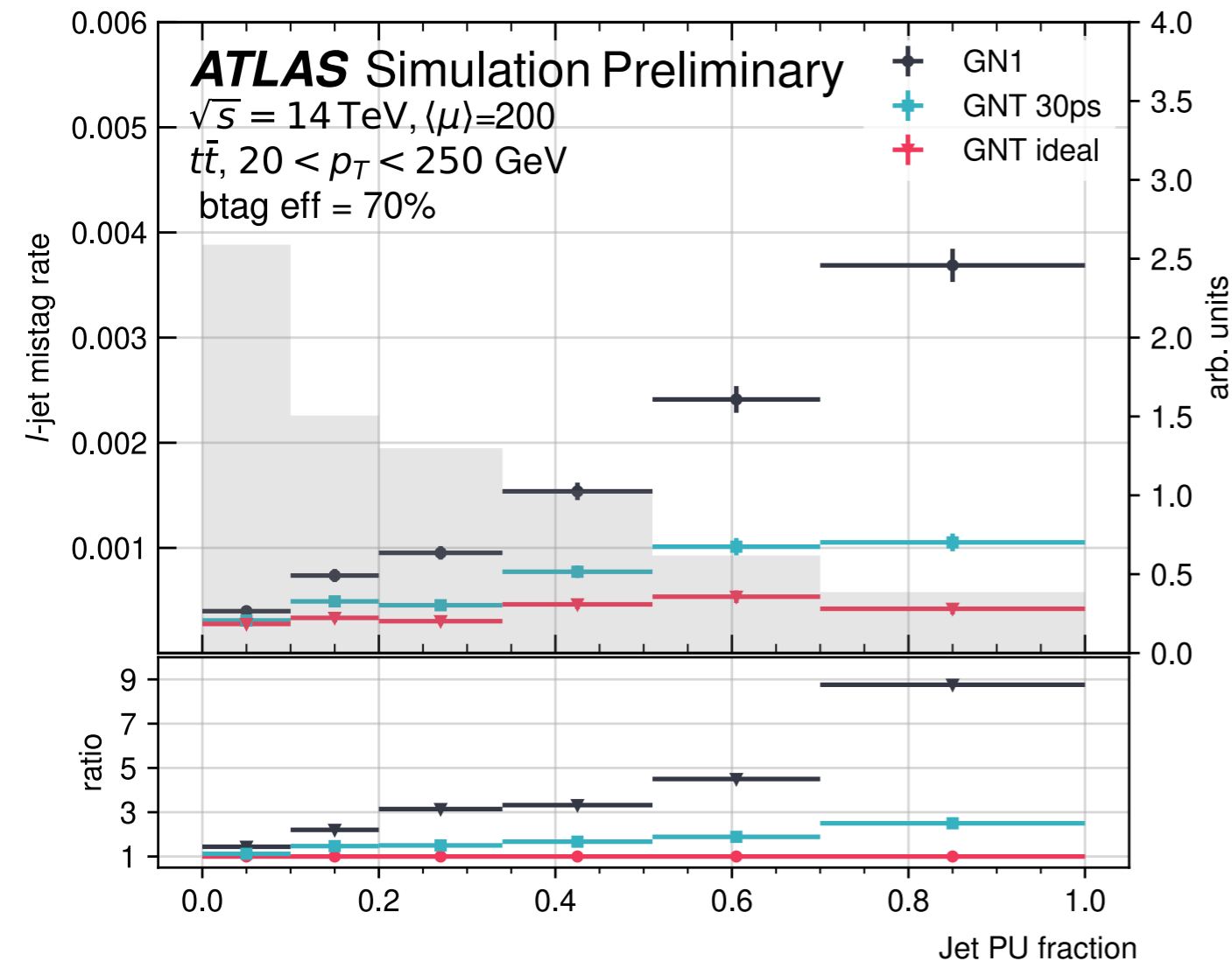
**GNT 30ps** is GN1+timing and 30ps smearing

**GNT ideal** is GN1+timing and no smearing

Up to a factor of 3 improvement in  $l$ -jet rejection with 30ps smearing on already great performances of GN1



# Performances: l-jet mistag rate



New PU discriminating variable (per jet):

$$\text{PU fraction} = \frac{\#trk_{PU}}{\#trk}$$

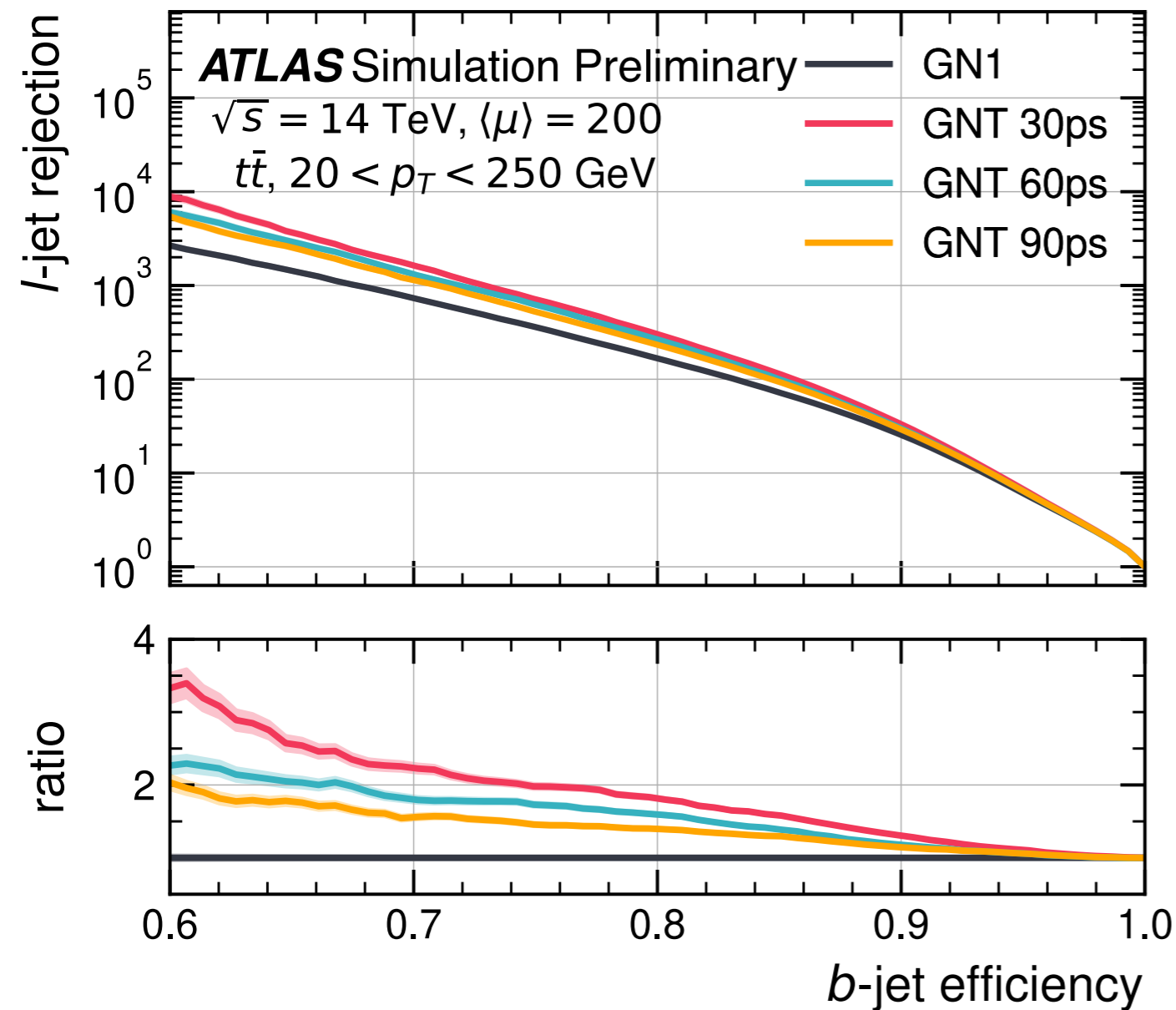
Large improvement in highly PU contaminated jets

l-jets mistag rate gets flattened with time information





# Impact of smearings



The improvement decreases with increasing the track time smearing

But an improvement remains also with lower resolution



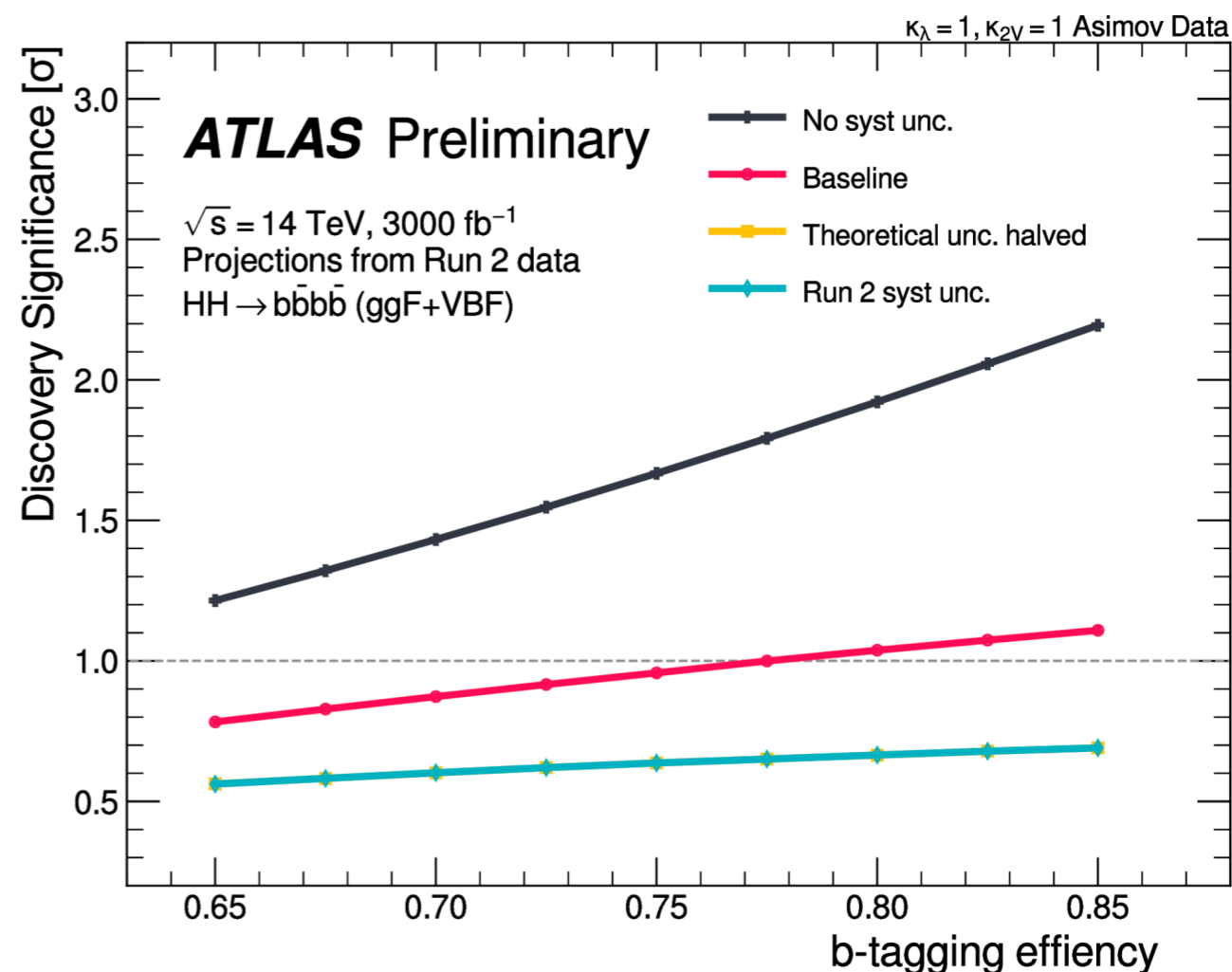
# Impact on HH

b-tagging has a huge impact on di-higgs since one of the two H is required to decay to a couple of b quarks (BR~60%)

$HH \rightarrow bbbb$  in the plot

Improving the b-tagging efficiency at fixed 1-jet rejection will impact the significance of the analysis and the possibility to see the trilinear coupling during HL-LHC

This is potentially applicable to partial HL-LHC statistics



# Impact on LLP

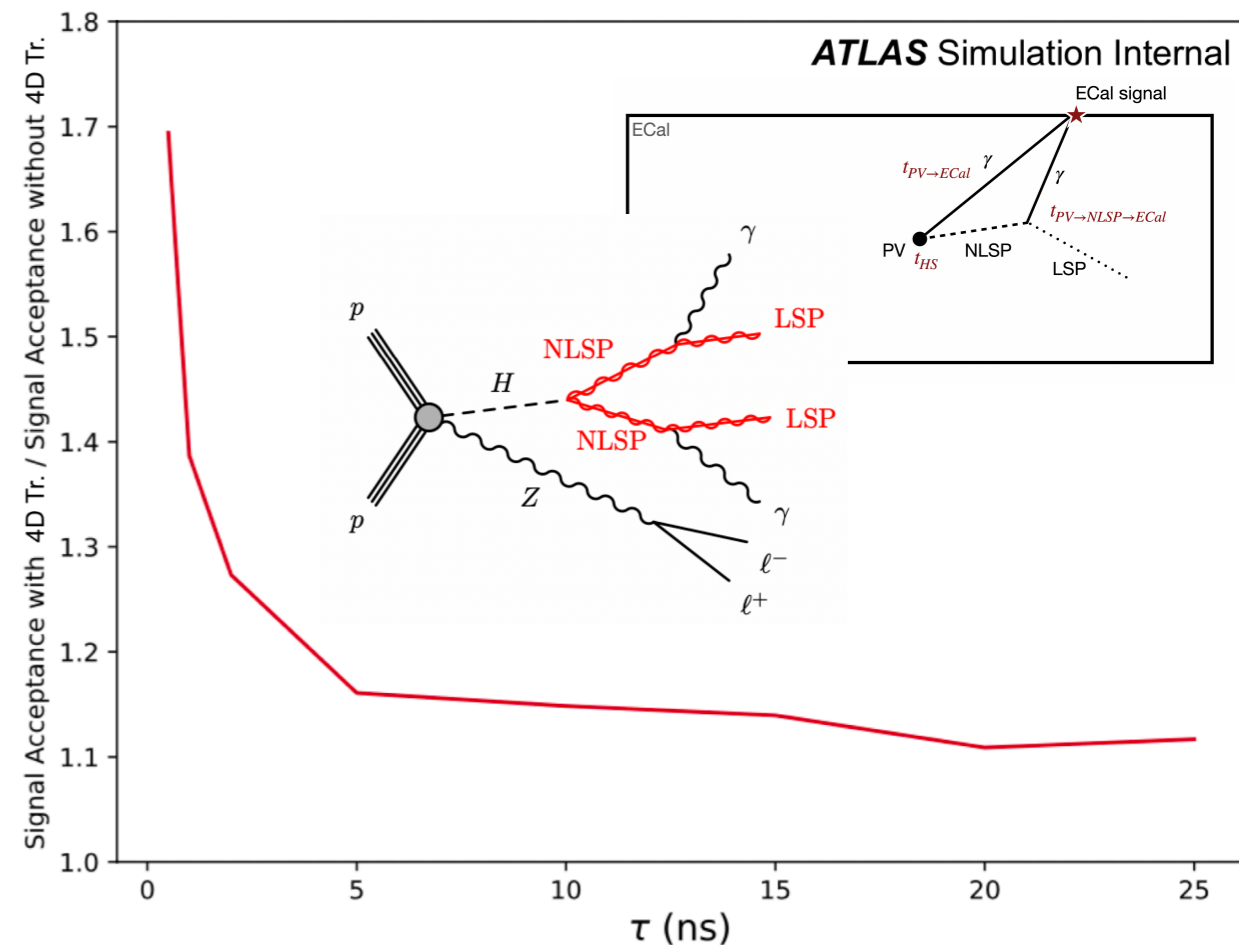
4D tracking can also improve the sensitivity to LLP:

- LLP with small  $c\tau$
- displayed photons (in this note)

time resolution of delayed photons is  $190ps$  due to the lack of knowledge about  $t_{HS}$

$$\Delta t = \boxed{t_0} + \boxed{t_{\text{Reconstructed IP} \rightarrow \text{ECal}}} - \boxed{t_{\text{IP} \rightarrow \text{ECal}}} - \boxed{t_0^{\text{Reconstructed}}}$$

$180ps$ 
 $100ps$ 
 $4D \text{ improves!}$



# Conclusion

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This study is the first study of potential impact of hermetic timing coverage in the tracker of ATLAS

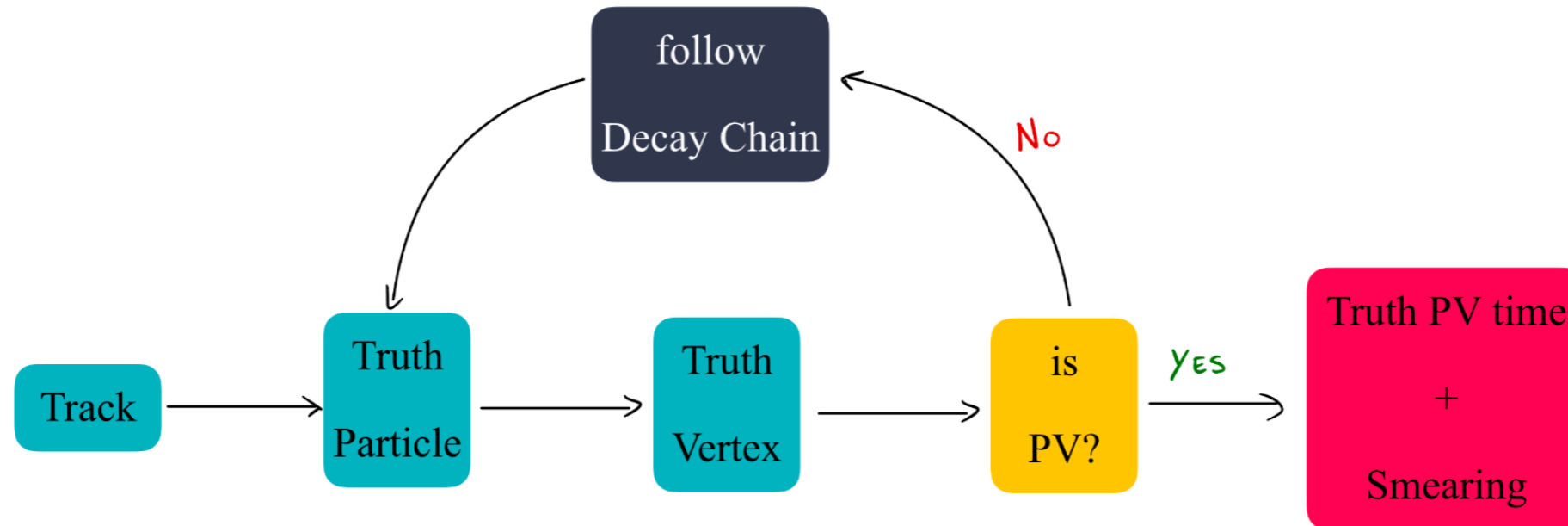
The work suggest that 4D tracking can potentially improve performances and physics cases

These results motivate in-depth studies with more realistic detector assumptions and more sophisticated algorithms

# Backup



# Track time assignment

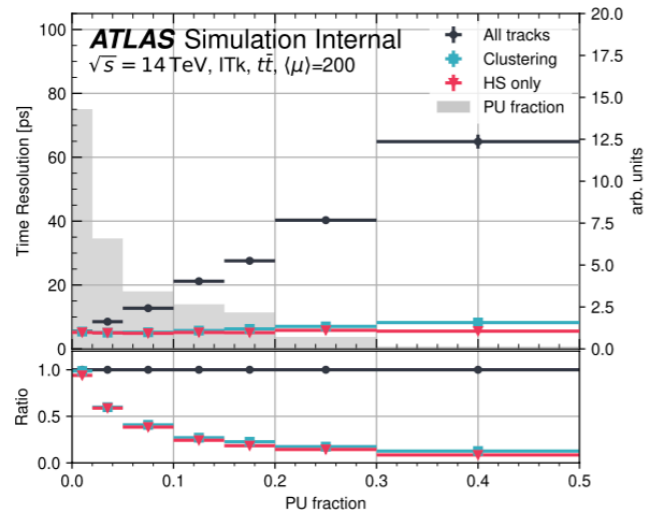


Track **time** is retrieved from **truth level** information

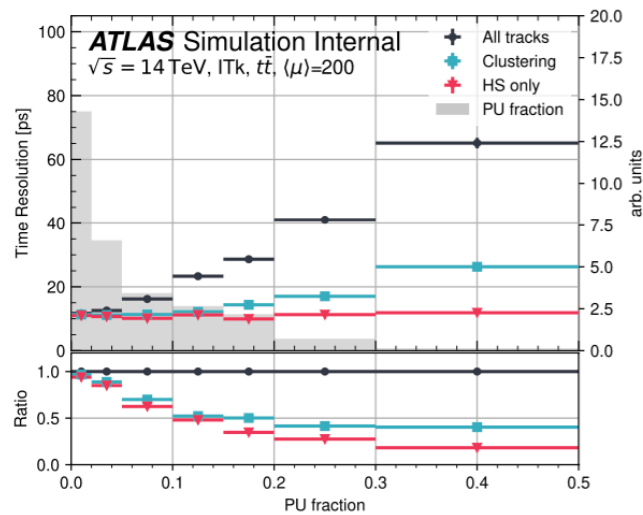
Different **smearings** (gaussian) are considered: 30, 60, 90ps

A relevant quantity is the **relative time** to the HS

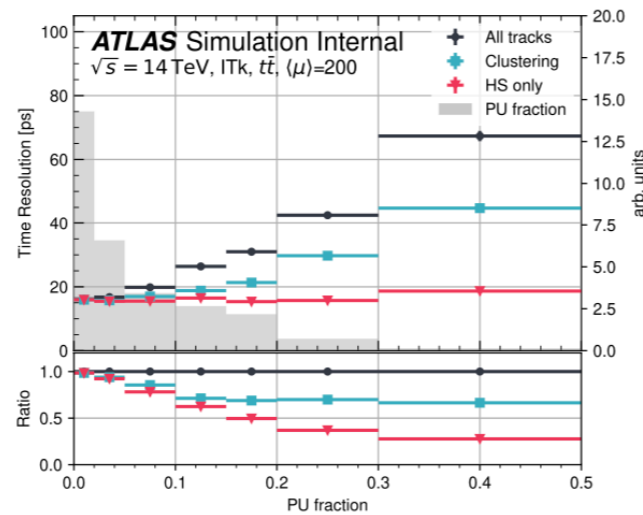
# Vertex PU contamination



(a) 30 ps resolution



(b) 60 ps resolution



(c) 90 ps resolution

New PU discriminating variable (per vtx):

$$\text{PU fraction} = \frac{\#trk_{PU}}{\#trk}$$

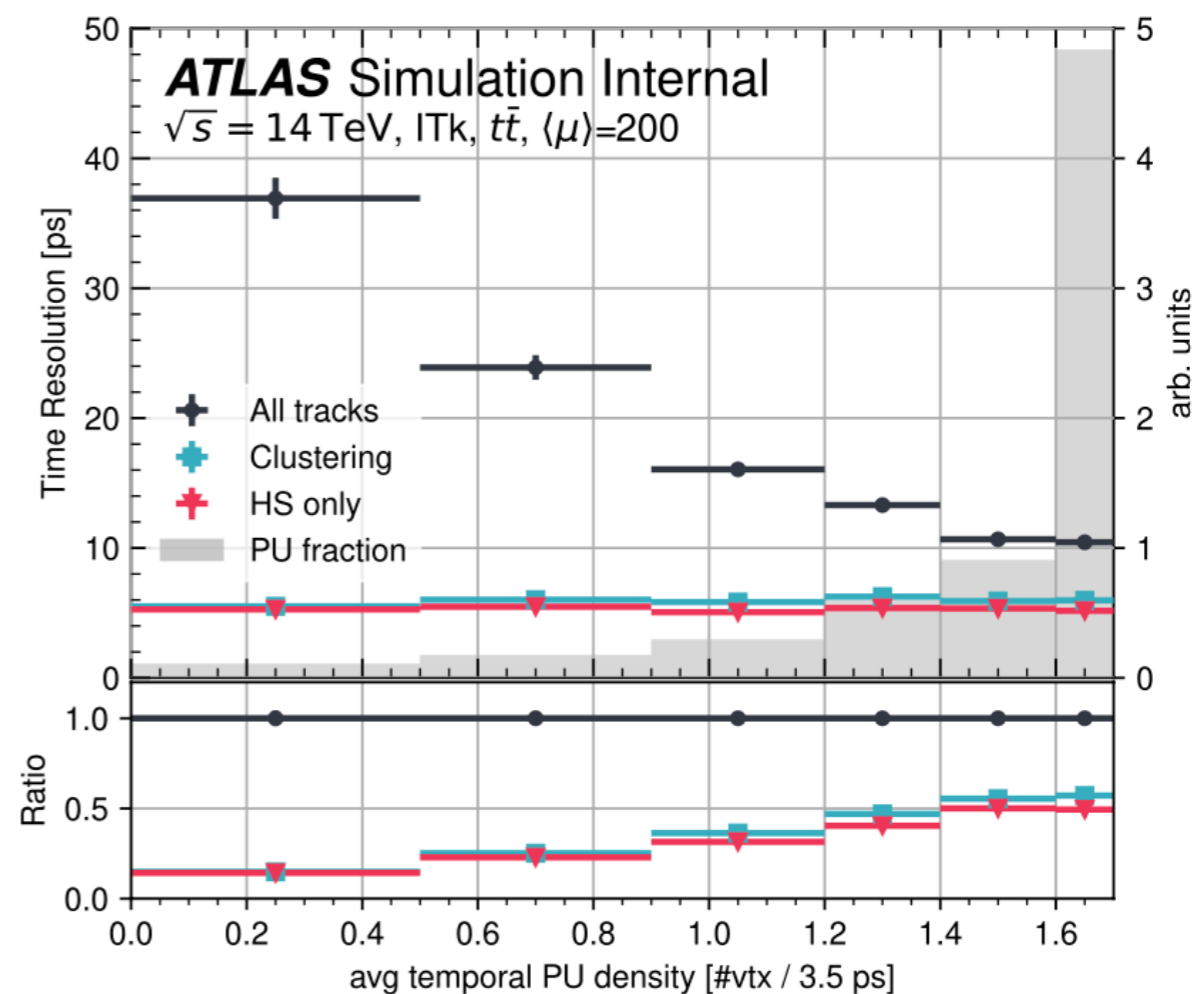
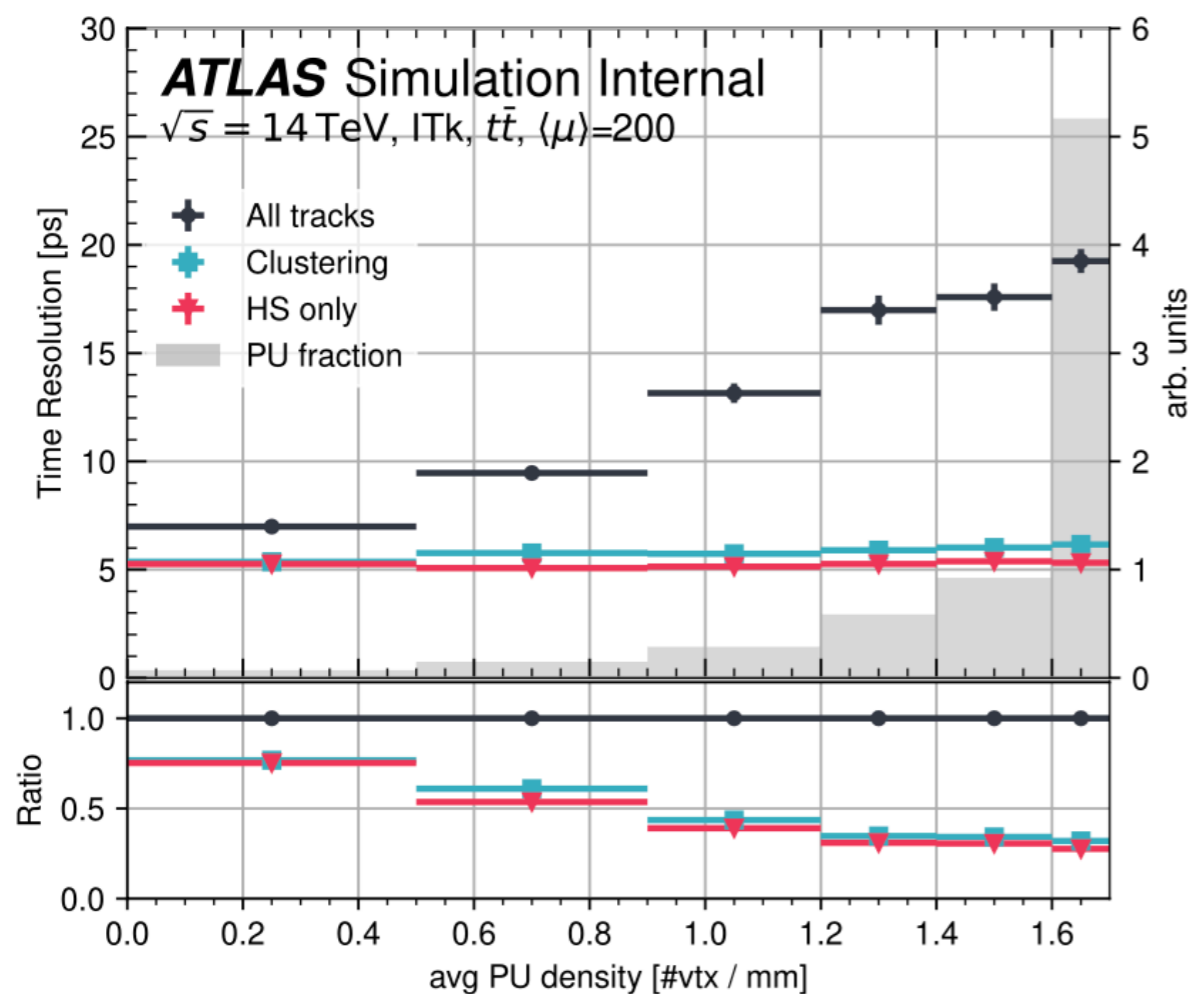
Different track time resolutions are considered

Degrading the resolution the improvement on the  $t_{HS}$  resolution decreases

The improvement comes at larger PU fraction



# Average spatial and temporal PU density

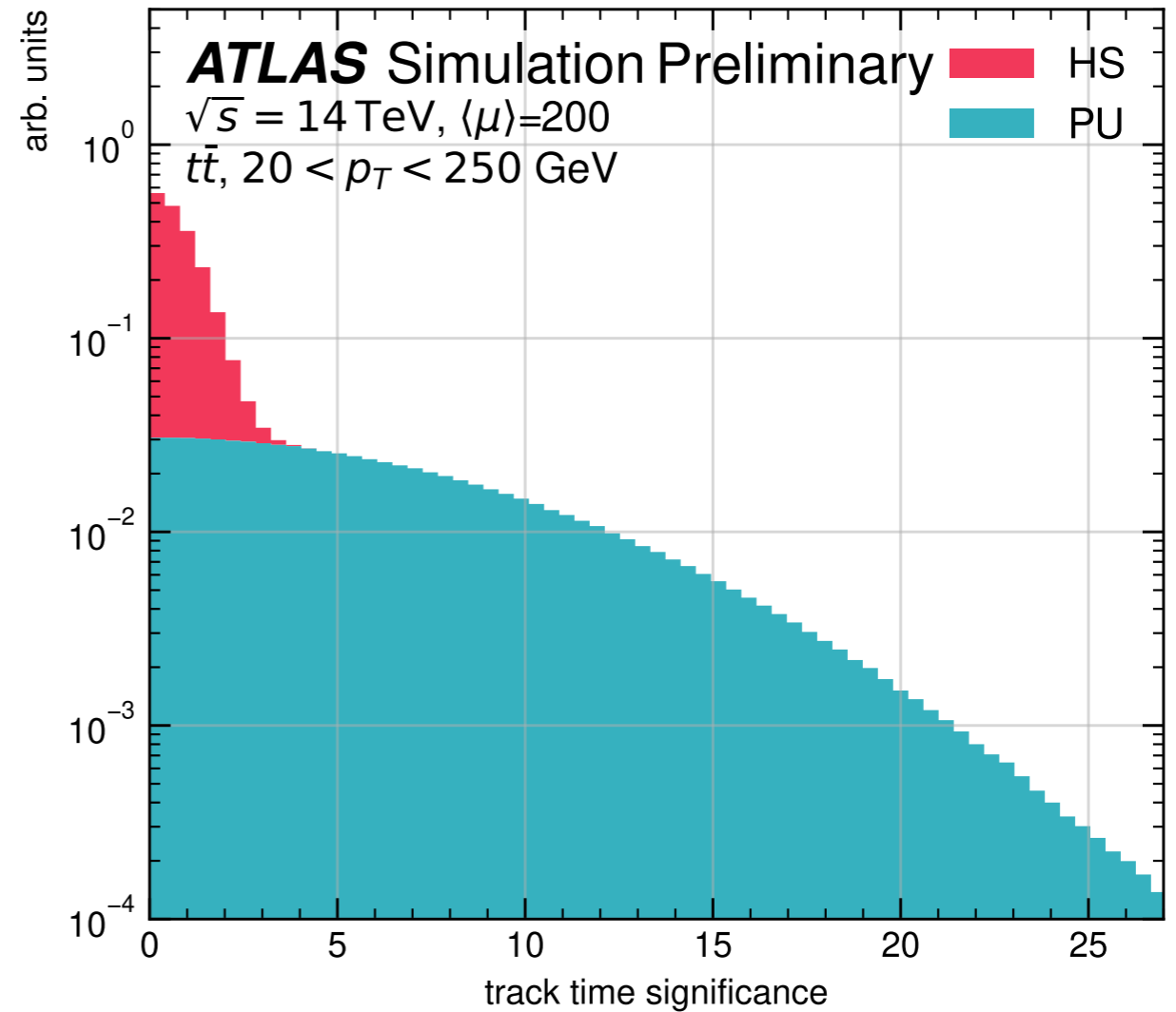


In both cases the distribution gets flattened



# FTAG studies: GNN

Track	GN1 ITk	GNT
d0	x	x
z0SinTheta	x	x
$\sigma(\text{Theta})$	x	x
qOverP	x	x
$\sigma(\text{qOverP})$	x	x
$\varphi$	x	x
$\sigma(\varphi)$	x	x
signed d0	x	x
signed z0	x	x
$\Delta\eta(\text{trk, jet})$	x	x
$\Delta\varphi(\text{trk, jet})$	x	x
n pix hits	x	x
n pix hits (11	x	x
$(t-t_{HS})/\sigma(t)$		x



GNT = GN1 + time

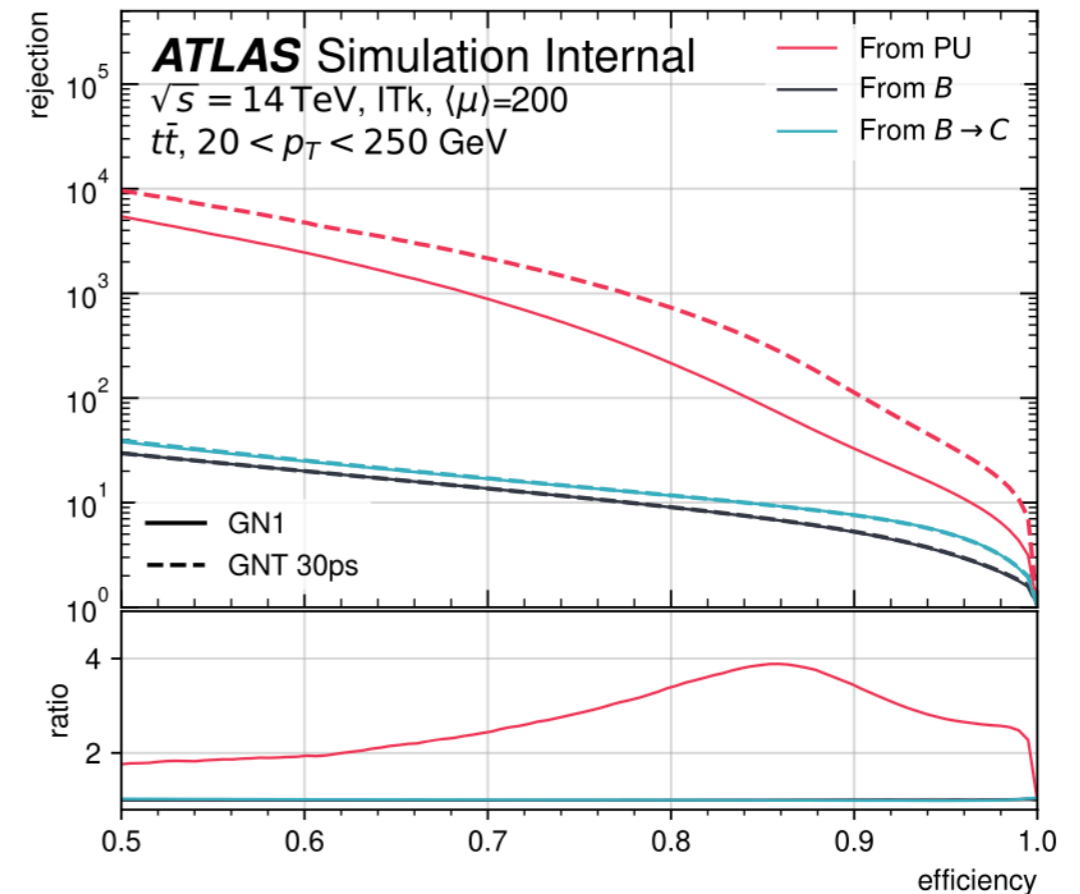
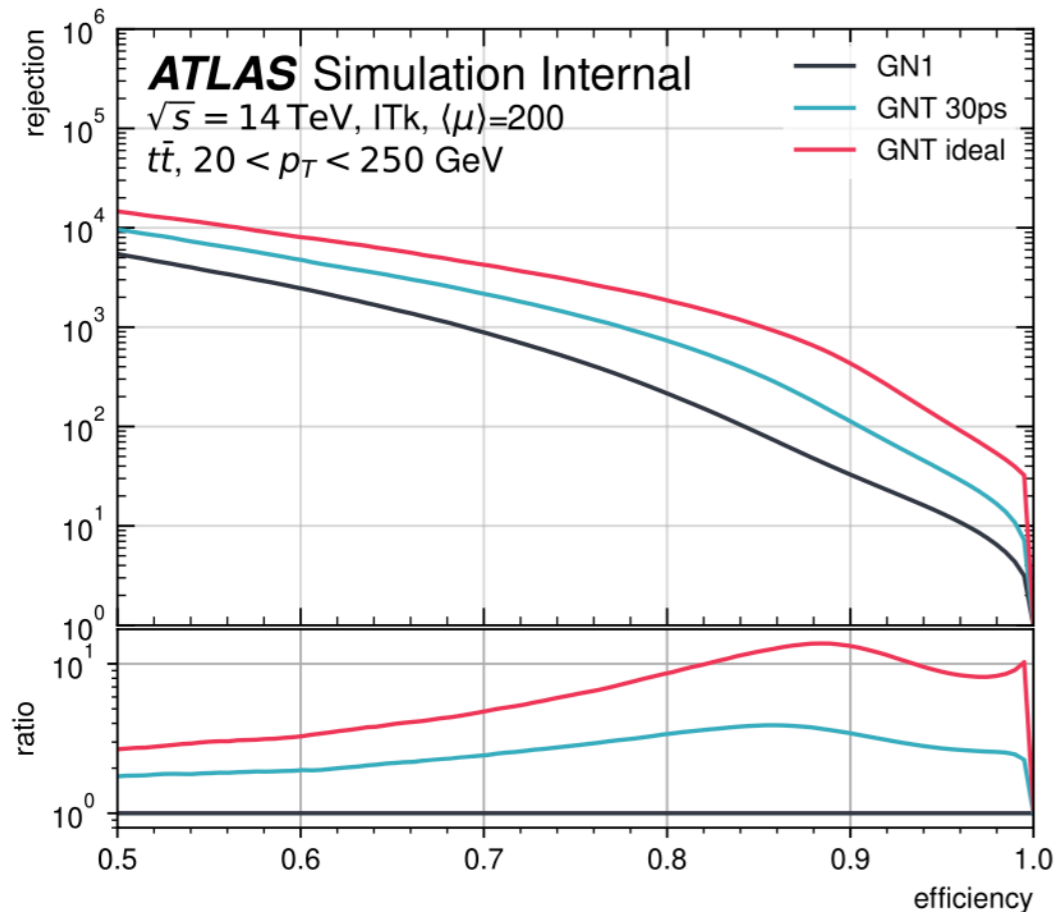
ideal  $\rightarrow$  no smearing

Time significance to discriminate between PU and HS:

$$s(t) = \frac{|t_{trk} - t_{HS}|}{\sigma_t}$$



# Track classification



The largest impact on the track classification happens on PU track as expected

Tracks from HF are inclusively unchanged



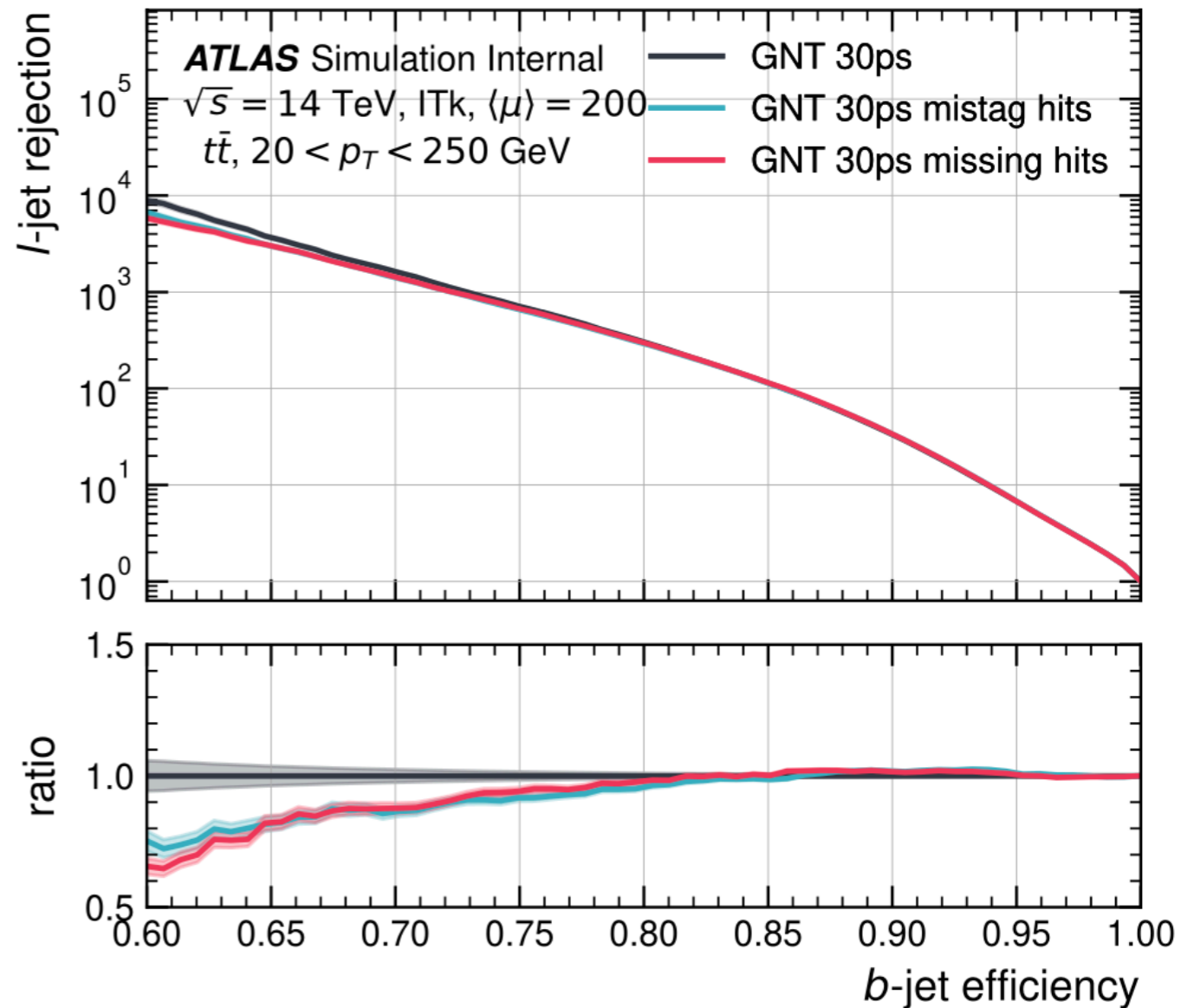
# Missing and Mistag

A complete simulation is needed for an accurate study

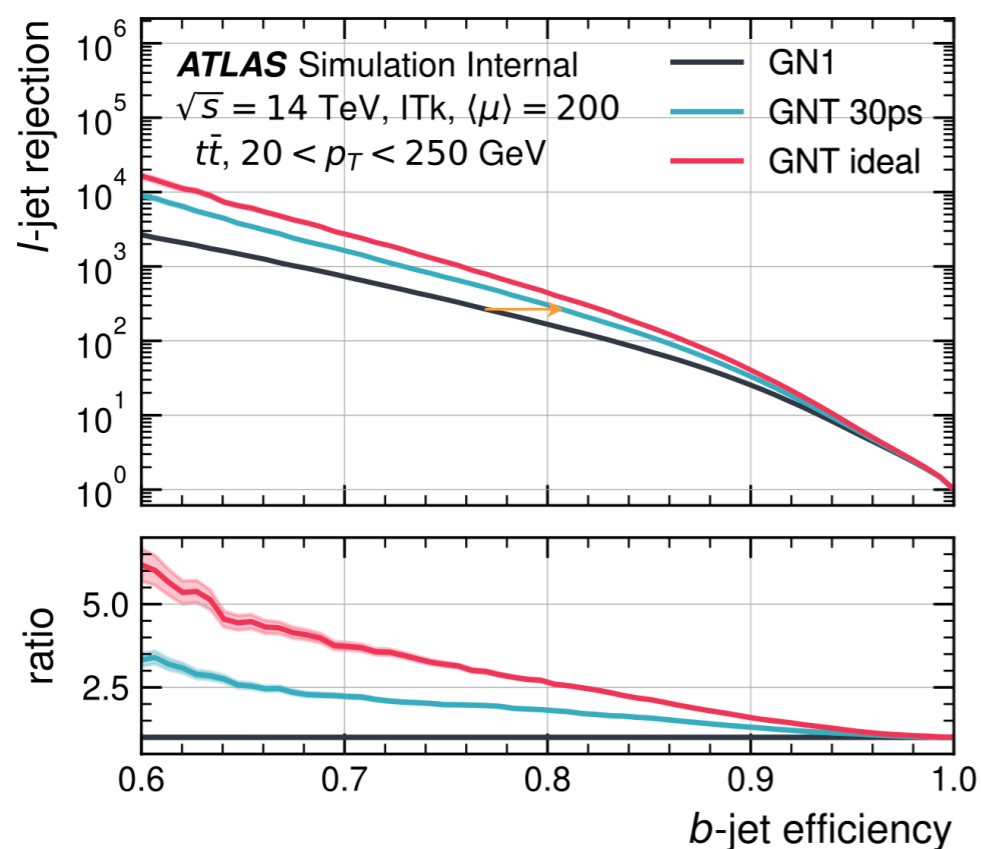
We investigated independently the impact of **missing hits** and **mistag hits** showing that the performances get degraded mostly at low b-jet efficiencies

**missing hit:** assuming time only in 2nd layer; if a track has no hit the significance of the track is randomly emulated as HS

**mistag hit:** for tracks with Truth Match Probability  $< 80\%$  the significance is randomly emulated as PU

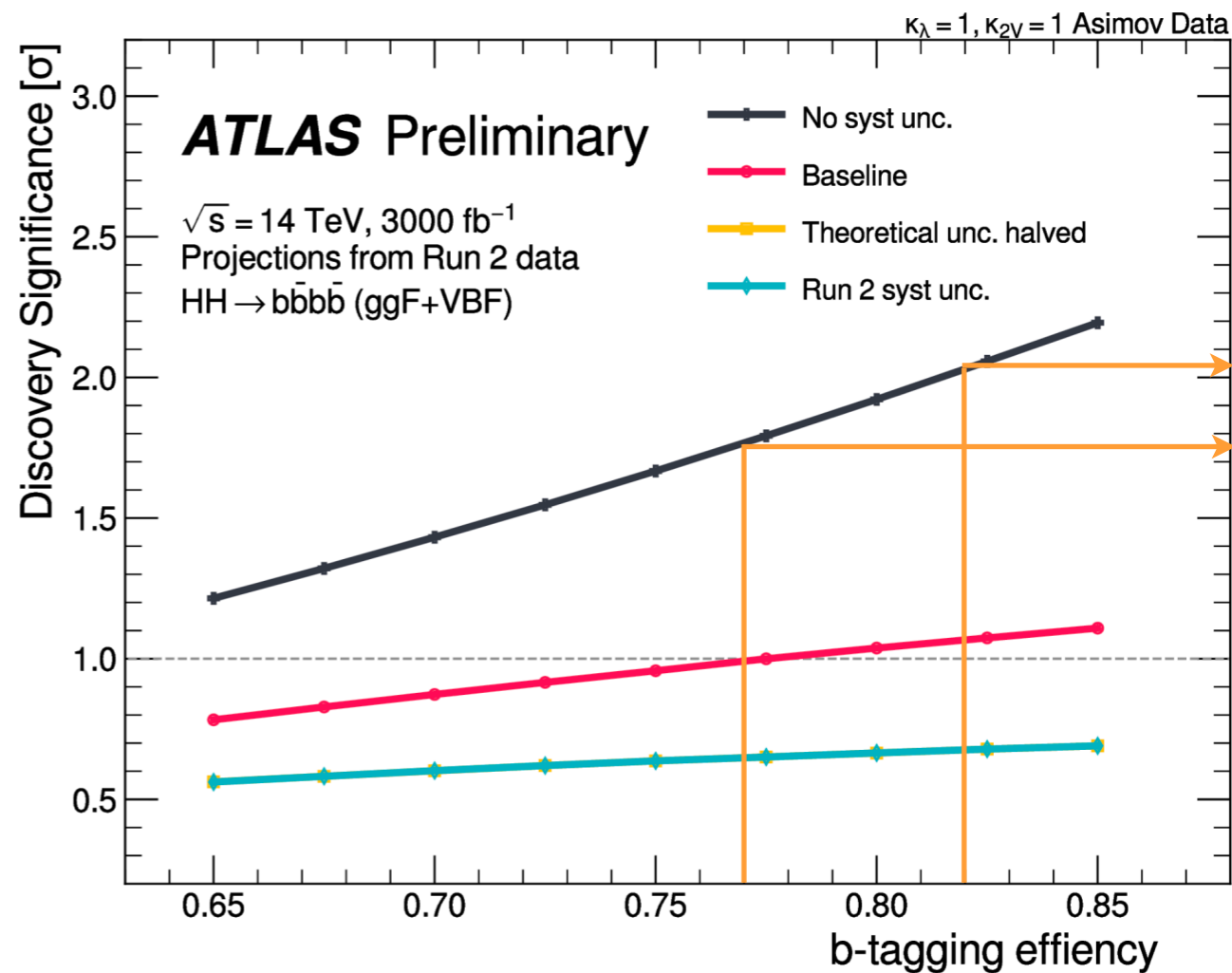


# Impact on HH



caveat:

- possible only on partial HL-LHC stat



5% improvement in b-tagging eff. can lead to a  $0.3\sigma$  improvement