Precision Timing: CMS Plans and Performance Studies

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On behalf of the CMS collaboration

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Basic motivation for fast timing is to improve suppression of pileup at HL-LHC.

Current CMS detector provides no meaningful angular resolution for calorimeter energy deposits → impossible to directly assign neutral particles to a primary vertex.

In HL-LHC with 140-200 pileup, primary vertices start to overlap in space within the tracking resolution.

Interactions are also distributed in time with a spread of 100-200 ps → a detector with 10’s of ps timing resolution could meaningfully distinguish between interactions on the basis of timing.
**ECal Barrel Electronics Upgrade:**
- Additional cooling and upgraded front-end electronics will keep noise levels under control.
- With proper attention to clock distribution, reduced shaping time, and high ADC sampling rates (160 MHz), can achieve $\sim 30$ ps time resolution for 30 GeV photons at high integrated luminosity.

**High Granularity Calorimeter:**
- Excellent intrinsic timing performance of Si sensors for sufficiently large signals.
- Baseline for electronics is hybrid readout: charge at lower energy + time-over-threshold at higher energy.
- Time-over-threshold hits are accompanied by $\sim 50$ ps timing resolution (multiple ToT hits can be combined within a shower).
- Electromagnetic showers have several ToT hits down to a few GeV in energy.
- Hadrons have sufficient ToT hits only at somewhat higher energy, depending on final thresholds, etc.
Potential Additional Timing Capabilities

- Calorimeter upgrades can already provide precision timing for high energy photons in the central region, moderate energy photons, and higher energy hadrons in the forward region.
- Additional potential capabilities: MIP timing to cover large fraction of charged particles in the event.
- Possible extension to Phase-II Upgrade: MIP timing layer.
- Possible concept for central region: Thin LYSO + SiPM layer attached to the outside of the tracker barrel support tube (in between tracker and ECAL Barrel) → precision timing for charged particles and converted photons.
Precision timing for charged particles

- Assuming sufficient timing performance for charged hadrons, e.g. from dedicated LYSO+SiPM layer in the central region, and from HGCAL or dedicated layer in the forward region
- Traditional three-dimensional vertex fit can be upgraded to a four-dimensional fit, with pileup vertices explicitly reconstructed in position along the beamline and time within the bunch crossing
- Further suppression of charged particles from pileup for jets/missing energy/lepton isolation/etc

20 ps resolution assumed for charged particles with $p_T > 1$ GeV
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Primary vertex identification in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

- No pointing information from ECAL → CMS relies on hadronic recoil balancing and conversion pointing to locate primary vertex in $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ events
- Becomes increasingly difficult to locate the primary vertex at very high pileup
- Vertex selection efficiency drops from $\sim$80% in current conditions to $\sim$30% at 200 PU
• Precision timing measurements for the high energy photons allows triangulation back to the primary vertex (30 ps resolution assumed here)

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Simple $\chi^2$ matching provides a 5x reduction in the effective amount of pileup even for small rapidity gap events.
Without precision timing, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ primary vertex selection efficiency is reduced from $\sim 80\%$ in Run 2 conditions, to $\sim 40\%$ at 140 PU.

Reduction in primary vertex selection efficiency has a dramatic (30\%) effect on effective mass resolution when incorporated into projections partially recovered by calorimeter timing alone, and almost fully recovered by calorimeter + MIP timing ($\sim 30\%$ improvement in effective integrated luminosity for stat. limited differential cross sections).

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**CMS Projection**

$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

**fiducial volume**:

- $p_T^{\text{gen}}(\gamma_{1,2}) > \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{4} \right) m_{\gamma\gamma}$
- $|\eta^{\text{gen}}(\gamma_{1,2})| < 2.5$
- $\text{Iso}_{R=0.3}^{\text{gen}}(\gamma_{1,2}) < 10\text{ GeV}$

**S2 (80\% Vertex Efficiency)**

**S2+ Optimistic (75\% Vertex Efficiency)**

**S2+ Intermediate (55\% Vertex Efficiency)**

**S2+ Pessimistic (40\% Vertex Efficiency)**

$3000\text{ fb}^{-1} (13\text{ TeV})$

$\sigma_{\text{eff}} = 1.71\text{ GeV}$

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$\sigma_{\text{eff}}$ relative to S2 (GeV)

Relative expected uncertainty on $\sigma_{\text{eff}}$ (\%)

- S2: $\pm 0.014 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.029 \text{ (exp.)}$
- S2+ (Pes.): $\pm 0.017 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.030 \text{ (exp.)}$
- S2+ (Int.): $\pm 0.016 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.031 \text{ (exp.)}$
- S2+ (Opt.): $\pm 0.015 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.031 \text{ (exp.)}$

Relative expected uncertainty on $\sigma_{\text{eff}}$ (\%)

Uncertainty relative to S2

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Josh Bendavid (Caltech)  CMS Precision Timing
Major closely connected set of topics for physics impact of precision timing is lepton (or high energy photon) isolation, jet and missing $E_t$ performance.

All of these depend strongly on the effectiveness of pileup rejection for relatively low $p_T$ particles.

General rule of thumb for overall energy composition: 60/30/10 % charged hadron/photon (neutral mesons)/neutral hadron.
Tracking Implications of High Pileup (without timing)

(a) PU Tracks attached to hard PV

- As vertices start to overlap within effective tracking resolution, rate of pileup tracks associated to hard interaction vertex increases
- Corresponding degradation of charged isolation, b-tagging, Jet/MET performance
Integrating over 95% confidence interval with detector resolution $\sigma_z$, $\sigma_t$, for 1d and 2d pileup densities $\rho_z$, $\rho_{zt}$, the effective amount of pileup for track-vertex association scales as $\sim 4.9 \frac{\rho_{zt}}{\rho_z} \sigma_t$

For a 2d Gaussian luminous region of width $\sigma^b_z$, $\sigma^b_t$, effective pileup scales as $\sim 1.9 \frac{\sigma_t}{\sigma^b_t}$

For 20-30 ps time resolution, back of the envelope expectation is a 3-5x reduction in effective pileup density for track-primary vertex association
Rate of vertex merging closely related to the rate of pileup tracks contaminating charged isolation, charged component of Jets/MET, etc

Impact of precision timing+4d-vertexing on vertex merging consistent with back of the envelope expectation (timing resolution for vertices better than for single tracks)

**Optimistic Expectation:** Precision timing for MIPs combined with 4d vertex reconstruction can substantially mitigate impact of HL-LHC PU conditions for quantities sensitive to pileup tracks attached to hard PV

Detailed simulation and studies under preparation to explicitly confirm this
Conclusions

- Greatly increased pileup is a fact of life at HL-LHC
- Precision timing capabilities can help further disentangle pileup and restore physics performance
- Precision timing capabilities being pursued for ECAL Barrel with upgraded electronics, HGCal, possible dedicated timing layer for MIPs
- Use cases for physics:
  - Cleaning of pileup from jets, missing energy, lepton isolation
  - Primary vertex identification to maintain mass resolution for $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- Detailed simulation and performance studies in progress to better quantify the benefit of fast timing for pileup suppression of both charged and neutral particles in conjunction with 4d primary vertex reconstruction