



# First Tracking Performance Results from the ATLAS Fast TracKer (FTK)

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### Overview



- ATLAS Fast TracKer (FTK) is a custom electronics system that performs fast tracking with Associative Memory ASICs & FPGAs, for use in trigger decisions
- Installation and commissioning in ATLAS is underway  $\rightarrow$  targeting Run 3 physics
- In 2018, two FTK vertical Slices covering η-φ Towers were installed and tracks were collected → assess and optimize tracking performance and validate firmware
- These slides present first tracking performance results from FTK Slice data, as well as expectations for full FTK system based on simulation

### Motivation: Triggering on Tracks



Dense environment in proton-proton collisions due to pile-up interactions:



- Reconstructing tracks allows to determine the positions of the pile-up interactions and remove particles originating from them
- Software full-event tracking too slow for trigger
  - Level-1 (hardware) trigger accept rate ~ 100 kHz and latency constraint ~ 100  $\mu$ s
- Hardware-based solution is needed for full-event tracking in the trigger → FTK





### The ATLAS Detector





### The ATLAS Tracker





 ~100M pixel and strip electronic readout channels



### Trigger and Data Acquisition (TDAQ)





### Tracking in TDAQ System





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### The Fast TracKer (FTK)





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### 2-stage Tracking



25m

LVL1

Trigger



1<sup>st</sup> stage considers 8 tracker *layers*2<sup>nd</sup> stage extends 8-layer tracks to all
12 *layers*

ROB

ROB

High Level Trigger (HLT)

Storage

#### Connecting the Dots

ROB

ROB

### FTK → High-Level Trigger









FTK tracks provided at start of HLT

Use directly or refit quickly in HLT

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### FTK Track Processing Strategy



 Step 1) Parallelize: FTK processing is performed simultaneously in 64 independent η-Φ "Towers"

## FTK Track Processing Strategy





- Step 1) Parallelize: FTK processing is performed simultaneously in 64 independent η-Φ "Towers"
  - 2 towers were installed in 2018  $\rightarrow$  commission FTK with collisions data

## FTK Track Processing Strategy

#### **Coarse resolution superstrips**



- Step 2) Track-finding: pixel & strip hits are grouped into coarse superstrips and compared to ~1B pre-computed track patterns in AM at the same time
  - Patterns are trained using ~1B fully-simulated muons





- Step 3) Track-fitting: track parameters are estimated from hit positions using a linear approximation to full helix fit
  - Fit constants for each sector (defined by set of ~1 cm<sup>2</sup> Silicon modules, one in each layer), evaluated from ~1B fully-simulated muons







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- Use special high pile-up  $\mu$  = 82 commissioning run collected October 2018
- Tower22 slice ran stably for ~2 hours and outputted tracks to ATLAS special data stream for trigger development and rate predictions
- Using **single Data Formatter** with **partial coverage** of Tower22
- Collected ~0.5M FTK tracks
- FTK tracks with Insertable B-layer (IBL) hits were excluded, due to a FTK module ordering problem that caused incorrect hit positions in the run (cause is understood and the fix is being implemented)



### **FTK Simulation**



- Implemented full functional emulation of FTK in C++ (FTKSim)
  - Used to train sectors & constants and patterns and validate firmware with bit-level comparisons to FTK tracks
  - Very slow! 600 HS06 seconds per event
- For large-scale MC sample productions, developing parameterized FastSim approach with weights and smearings
  - Track parameter resolutions extracted from FTKSim and modeled with Double-Gaussian resolution functions
  - Good modeling of core and tails of resolution function





### First Commissioning Results





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### 12-layer Track Kinematics





• Collected sample 0.5M 12-layer FTK tracks matched to offline tracks







- Quantify the fraction of FTK tracks with a matched offline track within  $\Delta R < 0.02$
- >95% of FTK tracks have a nearby matched offline track → FTK is reconstructing good 12-layer tracks



### FTK Tracking Resolutions





- Compare FTK / FTK full simulation / FTK refit tracks to matched offline tracks with ΔR<0.02
- FTK reconstructs tracks with correct momentum and direction!
- FTK refit improves resolutions by ~10-20% (full helix fit vs. linear approx. and additional hit position corrections, e.g. Lorentz angle)



### Coping with Changing Conditions





- FTK performance depends on conditions that can shift during a run
  - e.g. beamspot displacements, typically limited to  $\Delta x < 100 \ \mu m$  over run
- In Run 3, need strategy to quickly adapt to changing conditions

### Step-by-Step Efficiencies



- Quantify tracking efficiencies for several steps of FTK track processing:
  - Efficiency for track to fall within a defined sector
    - Does not depend on beamspot position  $\rightarrow$  only one set of Sectors & Constants is needed
  - Efficiency for track to fall within a defined pattern
    - Limited pattern coverage is main source of inefficiency
  - Efficiencies after 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> tracking stages
    - ~1% inefficiencies from hits/holes requirements, 8-layer→12-layer extrapolation, duplicate removal



- Study dependence by generating patterns with various beamspot x positions and plotting tracking efficiency vs. actual beamspot x in simulation
- Can maintain max efficiency with a set of pattern banks with generated beamspot x positions every 0.5 mm



### FTK for Long-Lived Particles (LLPs)



- Excellent physics target for Run-3, in which energy and lumi won't increase by large factors
- FTK allows to trigger directly on displaced tracks that are characteristic signatures
- Developed specialized pattern bank with 30% of patterns dedicated to high d<sub>0</sub>, high momentum tracks
- Able to extend coverage to large d<sub>0</sub> without degrading the prompt efficiency (by <1%)</li>









### Summary



- Collected sample of half a million tracks with FTK Slice covering  $\eta\text{-}\varphi$  region of ATLAS detector
- Presented first tracking performance results
  - FTK is producing good tracks with reasonable track parameters
- Laying the groundwork for Run-3 physics...
  - Commissioning Fast Simulation
  - Coping with changing beamspot position
  - Preparing specialized patterns for long-lived particles
- Developing Phase-II upgrade Hardware Track Trigger
  - See talk by Richard Brenner in next session...