

# **Expected performance of the ATLAS Phase-II Inner Tracker**



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#### Summary of this talk







#### ATLAS Inner Tracker (2029-2041)



## Introduction



- ATLAS CPPM group heavily involved since the beginning:
  - Technical design, production and installation of the ITk Pixel detector => see Eric Vigeolas's seminar next week
  - Simulation, reconstruction and physics object performance
  - Prospect for physics analyses at HL-LHC

·Large program of ATLAS Phase-II upgrades for High-Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC) data-taking starting in 2029

• ATLAS Inner Tracker (ITk) one of the most ambitious upgrades for a particle physics detector









# **High-Luminosity LHC & ATLAS Phase-II upgrades**



## **High-Luminosity LHC**





#### LHC Run 2 Run 1 LS1 **EYETS** LS2 **13 TeV Diodes Consolidation** splice consolidation LIU Installation cryolimit interaction 7 TeV 8 TeV button collimators Civil Eng. P1-P5 regions **R2E project** 2012 2014 2016 2017 2018 2020 2013 2015 2019 2011 **ATLAS - CMS** upgrade phase 1 experiment beam pipes 2 x nominal Lumi **ALICE - LHCb** nominal Lumi upgrade 75% nominal Lumi **30 fb<sup>-1</sup>** 190 fb<sup>-1</sup>

	Pile-up	Instantaneous Iuminosity	Integrated Iuminosity in 2025
Run 3	60	2 x 10 <sup>34</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup>	450 fb-1







## **Higgs physics prospects**

- Since its discovery in 2012, many detailed studies to confirm Higgs boson properties:
  - couplings established to EW bosons + 3rd gen. fermions
  - CP properties
  - differential measurements
- Some channels now dominated by systematics, some still stat. limited





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## **Higgs physics prospects**



#### • Higgs self-coupling $\kappa_{\lambda}$ still to be measured precisely:

latest combined ATLAS results (single + di-Higgs)  $-0.4 < \kappa_{\lambda} < 6.3 @95\%$  CL

#### Increase in instantaneous luminosity: => ~10 times more HH pairs to be produced by 2040



# Higgs bosons produced per experiment, per run

7

## **Higgs physics prospects**

#### • HL-LHC sensivity expected with 3000 fb-1: $3\sigma$ evidence for HH production with ATLAS $5\sigma$ observation with ATLAS+CMS 50% uncertainty on $\kappa_{\lambda}$

#### • Experience demonstrates that projections tend to be conservative:

- object performance assumed to be unchanged
- extrapolation of existing analysis strategies





- physics programme



## **ATLAS Phase-II upgrades**

**Muon Detectors** 

Upgraded Trigger and **Data Acquisition System:** 

- L0 rate: 1 MHz
- Event Filter: 10 kHz

#### **Upgraded electronics:**

- LAr calorimeter
- Tile Calorimeter
- Muon system

Toroid Magnets







- Extended tracking acceptance up to  $|\eta|=4$ :
  - increased lepton reconstruction + jet flavour-tagging acceptance
  - improved pile-up suppression

#### **Outer strip detector:** 4 barrel layers + 6 end-cap disks (doublesided)

#### **Inner pixel detector:** 5 barrel layers + inclined and vertical rings

- innermost layer (L0) at radius ~34 mm [IBL 33.25mm]
- pixel pitch:  $25x100 \ \mu m^2$  for L0 barrel /  $50x50 \ \mu m^2$  elsewhere [IBL 50x250 µm<sup>2</sup>]

• To guarantee tracking performance + good data-taking conditions, full replacement of ATLAS tracking detectors with new all-silicon Inner Tracker (ITk)









#### **ITk (Run 4-6)**



#### Significant increase in number of pixels $10^8 \rightarrow 5 \times 10^9$ :

- smaller pixel pitch
- increased coverage

**Replaceable innermost pixel layers:** opportunity for potential hardware upgrade

#### **Inner Detector (Run 2-3)**

#### No more gaseous detector (TRT):

- not adapted to PU=200
- already challenging to operate in Run 3



#### **Comparison of material budget**









#### **Comparison of material budget**



Increased tracking acceptance for 2.7<lnl<4.0



# Expected ITk tracking performance



## **Tracking challenges at HL-LHC**

• Tracking is a **key ingredient for full event reconstruction:** used for almost every physics object reconstruction or identification





Primary vertex reconstruction

Pile-up removal Jet flavour-tagging

#### Main requirements:

- high efficiency
- precise track parameter estimations
- very low fake rate
- within computing budget

Track reconstruction from detector hits complex combinatorial problem

=> very challenging in HL-LHC pile-up conditions

- larger hit combinatorics (CPU, fake rate)

- wrong cluster-track association (track parameter resolution)



## **Tracking efficiency and fake rate**

- Excellent tracking performance achieved thanks to optimal exploitation of ITk layout
- Inclusive tracking efficiency at  $\mu$ =200 for particles with  $p_T>1$ GeV within 5% of Run-3 efficiency



IDTR-2023-05



• Very high track purity achieved, exploiting optimised seeding strategy + hit requirements ( $\geq$  9 expected): **negligible fake rate O(10-4)** associated with linear increase in number of tracks with number of interactions







#### **Tracking resolutions**



smaller pixel pitch

=> instrumental for **pile-up rejection and jet flavour-tagging** 

• Improved transverse momentum resolution thanks to better silicon strip sensors resolution in bending direction, compared to current TRT detector





![](_page_16_Picture_9.jpeg)

## Impact of ITk layout on tracking performance

- To allow for contingency with tight HL-LHC schedule, options for staged-installation of ITk Pixel detector investigated in particular for outermost layer => opportunity to confirm impact of ITk layout on tracking performance **Options not pursued ultimately**
- Extra redundancy brought with five pixel layers ensures much better robustness against detector defects

![](_page_17_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_6.jpeg)

stage to reduce combinatorics and CPU => critical element for trigger reconstruction (fast tracking)

	Number of Pixel seeds per event	Track Finding CPU[s]
Full Detector	26017	5.04
Default Tracking	20017	
Full Detector	0/68	1.48
Fast Tracking	9400	
	Number of Pixel seeds per event	Track Finding CPU[s]
"No L4" Detector	51047	7.32
Default Tracking	51047	
"No L4" Detector	10340	2.04
Fast Tracking	19340	

![](_page_17_Picture_11.jpeg)

## **Tracking in dense environment**

![](_page_18_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Studies started to adapt those with ITk, expected to benefit from smaller pixel pitch
- Instrumental for boosted hadronic decay tagging

![](_page_18_Figure_4.jpeg)

- In core of high pT jets, very high particle density => pixel cluster merging
- Track reconstruction allows for shared hits between several tracks: trade-off between tracking efficiency and fake rate
  - Merged pixel identification developed based on Neural Networks continuously improved since Run 1

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## **Tracking reconstruction beyond primary interaction**

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)

- hadron decays)
- particles with larger displacement:

![](_page_19_Figure_4.jpeg)

• Default tracking reconstruction optimised for charged particles produced in primary interaction or secondary vertices with limited displacements ( $\tau$  or B-

Secondary passes through left-over space-points aimed at reconstructing charged

- photon conversion reconstruction seeded by EM calo cluster

Offline reconstruction = default + LRT

Trigger reconstruction = default + LRT

First ITk Strip layer

- long-lived particle decay products with Large Radius Tracking (LRT) => efficient reconstruction algorithms adapted to ITk

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# Expected high-level objects performance

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## **Primary vertexing performance**

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- algorithm

![](_page_21_Figure_5.jpeg)

- Direct impact on **object** performance relying on precise primary vertex reconstruction:
  - lepton isolation
  - pile-up jet rejection
  - flavour-tagging

![](_page_21_Picture_11.jpeg)

#### • Ultimate pile-up scenario $<\mu>=200$ associated with significant increase in local pile-up density around primary vertex

• Primary vertexing aims at reconstructing positions of proton-proton **interactions** (hard-scatter + pile-up): based on Adaptive Multi-Vertex Finder

#### Strong benefit from improved track longitudinal impact parameter resolution

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## **Primary vertexing performance**

Efficiency **ATLAS** Simulation Preliminary  $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{TeV}, \text{HL-LHC}$ .05 ITk layout: 23-00-03 n and Reconstruction 66 1  $t\bar{t}, p_{T} > 1 \text{ GeV}$ • Need to pick the hard-scatter vertex **- Run-2**, (μ) = 38 among all of the  $\rightarrow$  ITk,  $\langle \mu \rangle$  = 200 reconstructed Vtx Selectio primary vertices 0.9 0.85<u>⊫</u>0 50 250 100 200 150

Number of interactions

- Default HS vertex selection criteria based on  $\Sigma p_T^2$ : getting harder with increasing number of vertices
- $\Sigma p_T^2$  known to perform poorly on signal topologies with low central track multiplicity:  $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ , VBF  $H \rightarrow invisible$
- Ongoing effort to develop improved unified vertex selection criteria based on NN to be adapted for HL-LHC conditions

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![](_page_22_Picture_9.jpeg)

## Jet tagging performance

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

- Impact-parameter based flavour-tagging algorithm (IP3D) directly benefits from improved ITk IP resolutions + track categorisation optimised for new detector layout
- Secondary vertexing (SV1) to be studied in more details

 Pile-up jet rejection performance directly connected to z0 **resolution:** better performance in central region with lower material

Dramatic improvement in forward region with respect to Run 2 with no tracking coverage for current detector (PU jet rejection based on calorimeter timing), to be further improved with HGTD timing information => direct impact on VBF/VBS analyses

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## Jet tagging performance

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#### **Towards 4D Tracking?**

- opportunity for potential hardware upgrade
- y/z + time) mature enough by then to be considered for upgrade

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## **Towards 4D Tracking?**

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- Benefit from reduction of pile-up tracks faking large-IP tracks from b hadron decays => strong improvement on b-tagging performance
- Can also benefit to:
  - pile-up jet rejection
  - search for long-lived particle exploiting calorimeter timing

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#### Conclusion

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- occupancy due to increased pile-up
- current ATLAS detector
- **analyses** with datasets collected at HL-LHC
- Future upgrades beyond Run 4 exploiting timing information could further improve the performance

• ITk detector will face unprecedented challenges for tracking reconstruction: sizeable increase in detector

• Excellent tracking performance expected, both for particles produced in primary interaction or displaced vertices, directly benefitting from optimised ITk detector layout and years of experience in tracking reconstruction with

• Will directly benefit to high-level object reconstruction and identification and ultimately to sensitivity of physics

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#### 30/01/1933 -09/06/2024

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ES-

# Thank you for your attention

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# Back up

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### **Software developments**

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- Will thus benefit from:
  - constraints
  - improved maintainability
  - reconstruction

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![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_33_Picture_4.jpeg)

### **Tracking efficiency and fake rate**

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![](_page_34_Picture_10.jpeg)

#### **Tracking resolutions**

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![](_page_35_Picture_5.jpeg)

## Impact of ITk layout on tracking performance

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![](_page_36_Figure_2.jpeg)

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#### Impact of ITk layout on tracking performance

No outermost layer

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## Jet tagging performance

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### Jet tagging performance

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#### ATL-PHYS-PUB-2022-047

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