



ATLAS 4D b-Tagging: status and prospects

第二届粒子物理实验径迹重建研讨会 2nd workshop on Tracking in Particle Physics Experiments

July 22nd, 2025

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AT THE HEART OF COLLIDER PHYSICS: CHALLENGES AND BREAKTHROUGHS





The weak neutral currents and the bubble chamber era







The top quark and the silicon strip era







The Higgs boson (and more!) and the silicon pixel era







THE POST-HIGGS BOSON ERA

Key to addressing some of the most profound mysteries of the Universe is the measurement of the *Higgs boson couplings*





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How does the Higgs boson couple to itself?

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THE HEAVY FLAVOUR CHALLENGE

- Requires both advanced detectors and algorithms!
- Detector developments and AI applications hand-in-hand

More in Bing's talk



Fake rate improved by ~2 orders of magnitude since the Tevatron! Ref $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$



THE PILE-UP CHALLENGE @ HL-LHC



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THE PILE-UP CHALLENGE @ HL-LHC



Misassociations of pile-up tracks to the hard-scatter vertex is likely. If we could **determine** not only the position but also **the time** at which the hard-scatter occurred, pile-up contamination would be strongly reduced...



THE ATLAS ITK



HOW DOES HH LOOK IN HL-LHC FROM ATLAS?





Much more here

~4.3 σ HH discovery significance & k_{λ} expected to be measured as $1^{+48\%}_{-42\%}$

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Better than previous extrapolation for combined ATLAS+CMS

HOW BETTER CAN WE DO?



e.g. 77% to 82% → ~0.3σ improvement (about 500 fb⁻¹ of data!)

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2024-016

UNFOLDING A NEW DIMENSION

Addition of timing layers to HEP detectors growing area of interest

ATLAS High Granularity Timing Detector



<image>

CMS MIP Timing Detector



LGADs and crystals for hermetic coverage up to $|\eta| < 3.0$

More in the CMS talk! 12

forward pseudorapidity region $2.4 < |\eta| < 4.0$

ATLAS HGTD

- Based on Low Gain Avalanche Detectors (LGAD)
- Track time resolution: from 30ps (initial) to 50ps (final)



New handles to improve event reconstruction in the forward region, but limited by its reduced η acceptance...

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Next step in advancing technologies are real 4-dimensional silicon trackers with resolution of $O(10 \ \mu m) \& O(10 \ ps)$

• Interesting opportunities during HL-LHC and, in particular, for future energy frontier trackers





Muon collider / hadron colliders





Beam-induced backgrounds (µ) and pileup suppression (hh)

2203.13900

Next step in advancing technologies are real 4-dimensional silicon trackers with resolution of $O(10 \ \mu m) \& O(10 \ ps)$

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- First exploratory studies in ATLAS



Can we maximize the ATLAS physics potential beyond Run 4 by <u>extending the timing coverage</u> to the full <u>n acceptance?</u> 15

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DETERMINING THE VERTEX TIME

- With 4D tracking, each charged particle would have a timestamp
- Determining vertex time crucial for reconstruction/identification of other objects, e.g. b-jets





Time clustering a posteriori on 3D vertex → spurious tracks removed effectively!

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2023-023

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Excellent vertex time resolution can be achieved

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The better the track-time resolution, the more PU-robust the vertex time resolution

THE KEY FEATURES FOR *b*-TAGGING



Long lifetime of B-hadrons requires selecting tracks with large IPs \rightarrow large selection windows around the V.M.M.CAIRO longitudinal IP \rightarrow more pile-up contamination that can lead to fake secondary vertices

1-jet

b-jet

/jet no PU

Djet no PU

50

0

100

21

150

200

GNT – 4D *b*-TAGGING



Known track and vertex time, a track time significance is built

GNT – 4D *b*-**TAGGING**



NEXT STEPS

- Exciting detector-agnostic developments also with the ACTS library to generalise applicability
 - Tracking and vertexing studies well advanced (see next talk)
 - Already performed b-tagging studies with <u>DIPS algorithm</u>, next step is to move to transformer-based b-tagging
- Trigger applications via cluster-based btagging being explored in synergy with the Next Generation Triggers project
- Investigate other flavours
 - c-jets, taus, etc
- Expand physics applications of 4D tracking
 - See <u>delayed photons studies</u>, VBF, etc
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A WORD ON TECHNOLOGY

- Several groups working on developing 4D tracking technologies that could meet the HL-LHC specifications should such replacements take place, but intensive R&D is still required and several options are being looked at:
 - Hybrid Low Gain (DC, AC-coupled), monolithic Low Gain, hybrid No Gain (Planar, 3D), monolithic No Gain (CMOS), and many more!

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- Radiation Hardness is a key challenge!
 - At the HL-LHC the innermost layers are placed at O(30) mm from the IP and will receive doses of O(10) MGy after 2 ab-1 of data
 - At FCC-hh, radius of O(20) mm, radiation levels 0.4 GGy expected after 30 ab⁻¹ and a fluence of 6 × 10¹⁷ per cm² 1 MeV neq.
 - These are approximately 30 times (600 times) more intense than the environment at the HL-LHC (LHC).
 - Dedicated R&D efforts for extreme timing resolutions and radiation hardness is needed. These will also be correlated with the spatial resolution and the changes in the material budget, thus analyzing the interplay among them is of key interest

SUMMARY

- 4D Tracking is a unique handle for pile-up rejection at hadron colliders
 - Both algorithms and technologies are being developed and offer interesting opportunities for HL-LHC and future colliders
- Very first investigation of **4D Tracking** impact as a replacement of the ATLAS innermost ITk layers:
 - Vertex to resolution and impact on b-tagging has been shown
 - Both aspects are being extended to the ACTS realm
 - In-depth Tracking/Vertexing/b-tagging studies with ACTS in the Open Data Detector
 - More in Yanqi's talk



THANK YOU!



E.T. Exploring Tracking-lands, by F. Cairo

Valentina Maria Martina Cairo



EXTRA SLIDES

