

Low p PID using TOF in ATHENA software

ATHENA PID meeting (09/27/2021)

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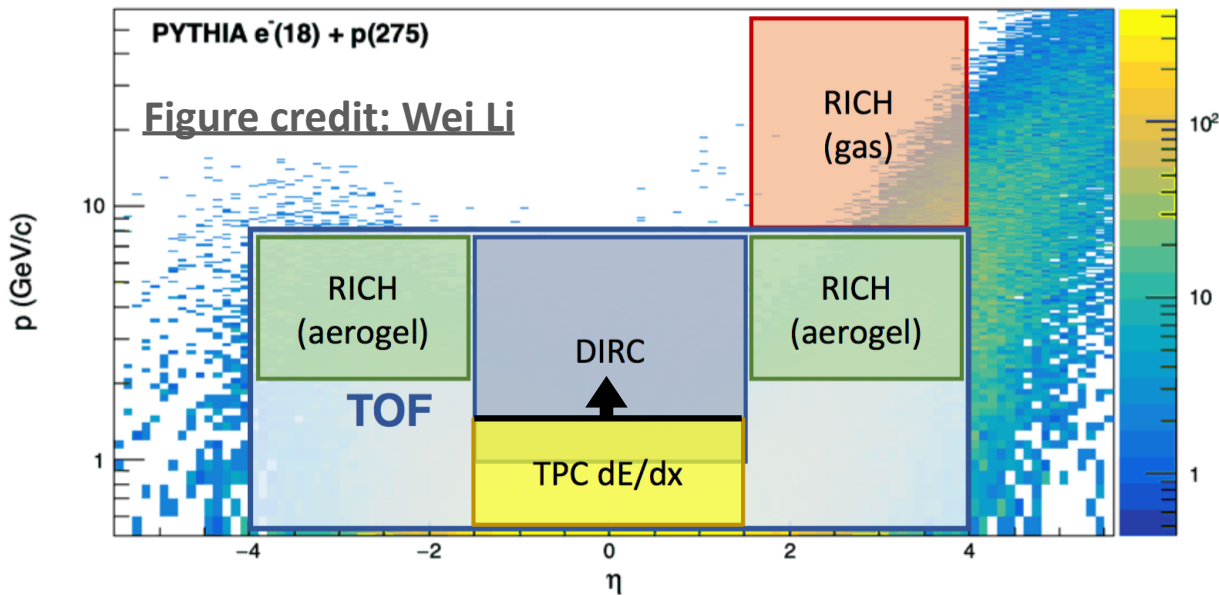
EICUG YR

Physics requirements:

Rapidity	$\pi/K/p$ and π^0/γ	e/h	Min p_T (E)
-3.5 – -1.0	7 GeV/c	18 GeV/c	100 MeV/c
-1.0 – 1.0	8-10 GeV/c	8 GeV/c	100 MeV/c
1.0 – 3.5	50 GeV/c	20 GeV/c	100 MeV/c

radiator	index	Threshold (GeV/c)			
		e	π	K	p
quartz (DIRC)	1.473	0.00048	0.13	0.47	0.88
aerogel (mRICH)	1.03	0.00207	0.57	2.00	3.80
aerogel (dRICH)	1.02	0.00245	0.69	2.46	4.67
C_2F_6 (dRICH)	1.0008	0.01277	3.49	12.34	23.45
CF_4 (gRICH)	1.00056	0.01527	4.17	14.75	28.03

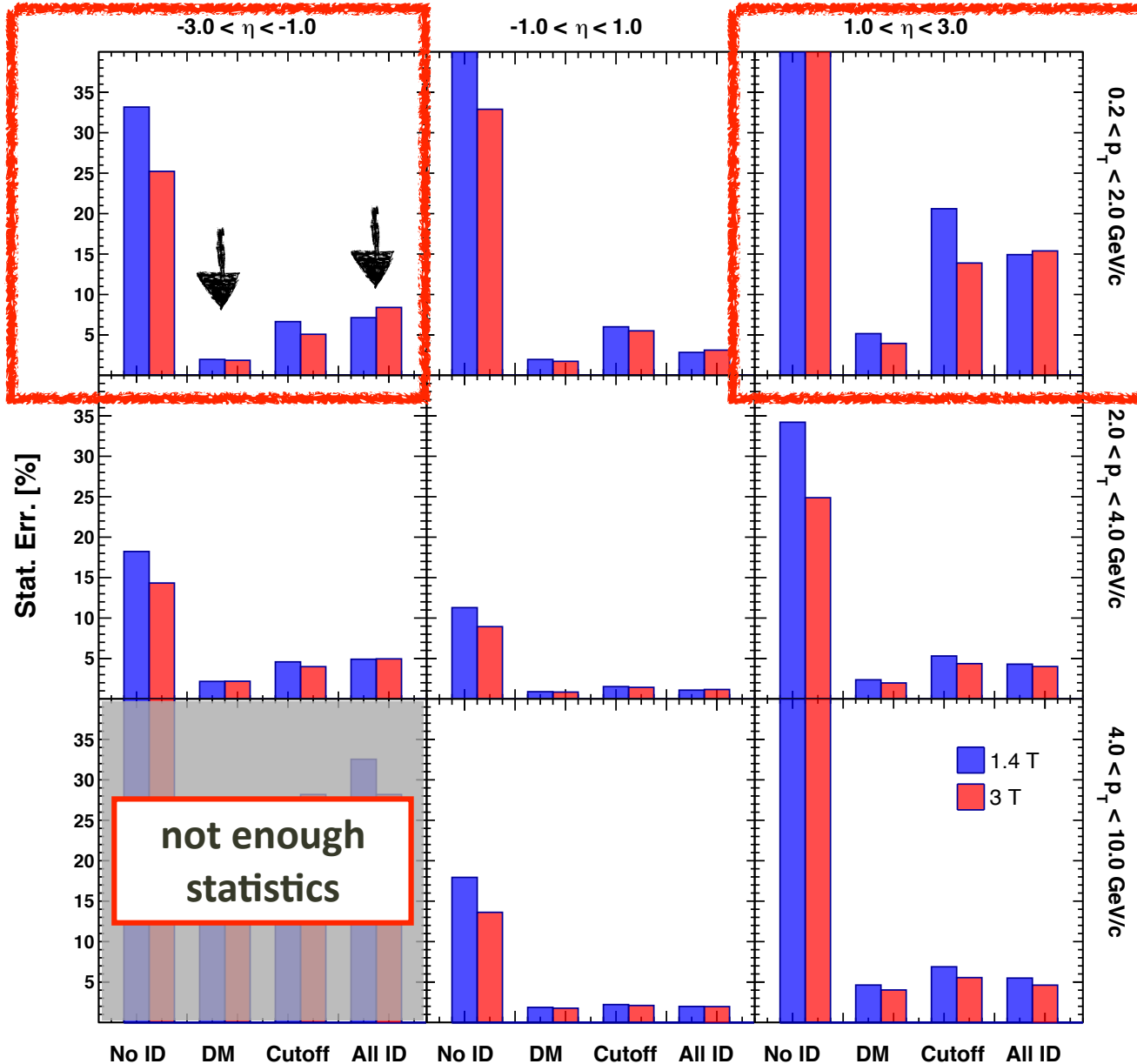
Table 11.23: Table of Cherenkov thresholds for various media.



Magnetic field can affect the low p_T range

https://indico.bnl.gov/event/11762/contributions/49533/attachments/34597/56145/EIC_ECCE_wenqing_051821.pdf

Pythia, e+p @ 10+100 GeV, Min Bias



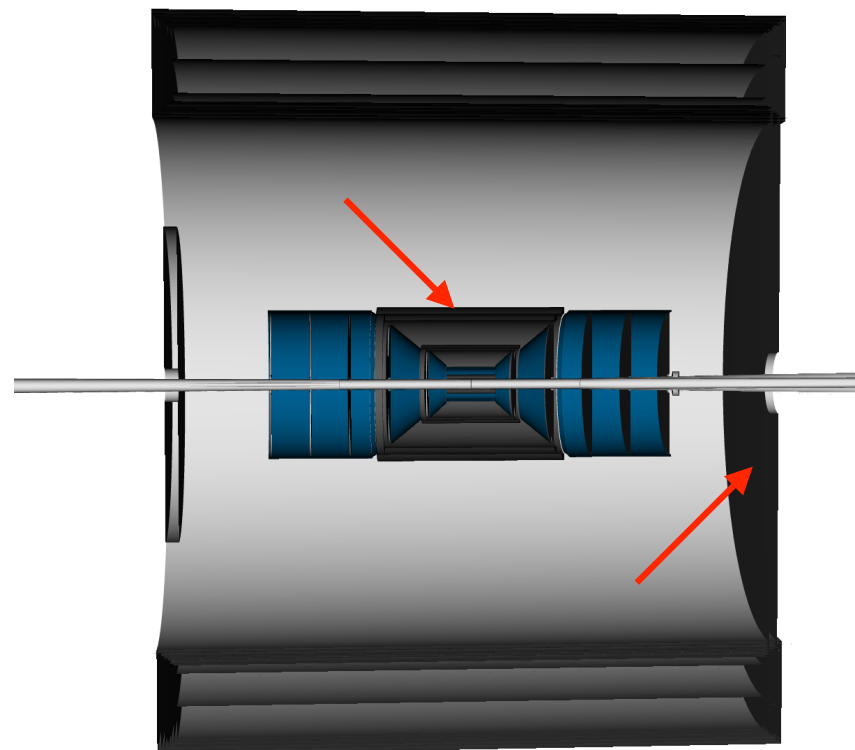
Low p_T cutoff using DIRC+dRICH as PID affect Λ_c significantly

Larger effect at $|\eta| > 1$

larger effect at low p_T

3T has slightly better precision comparing to 1.4T

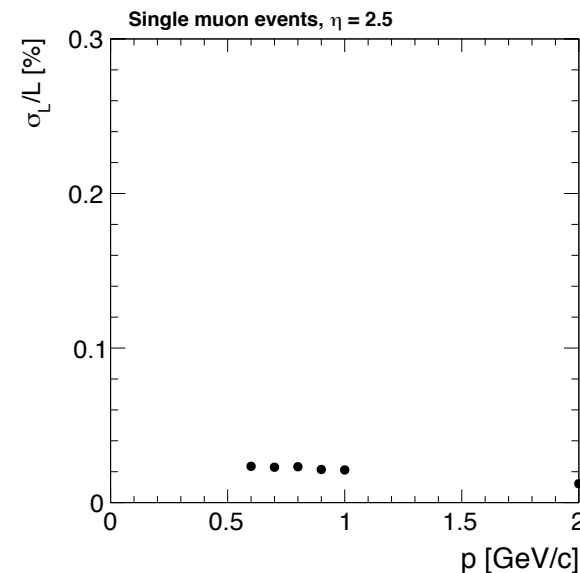
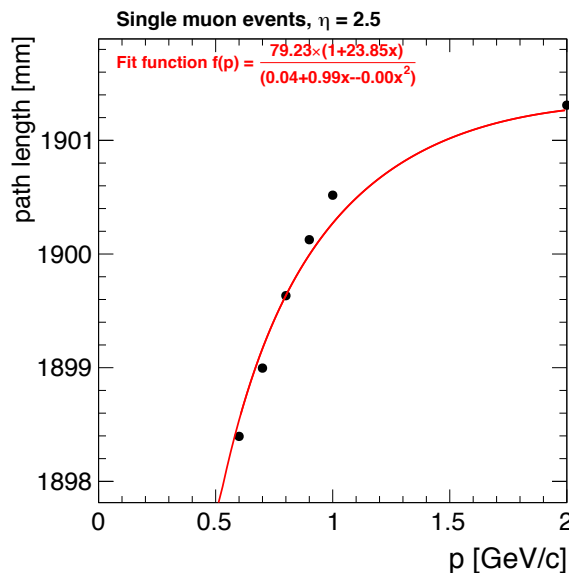
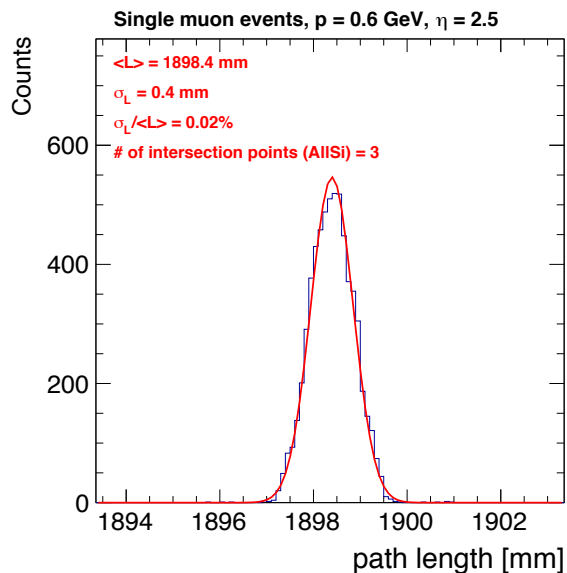
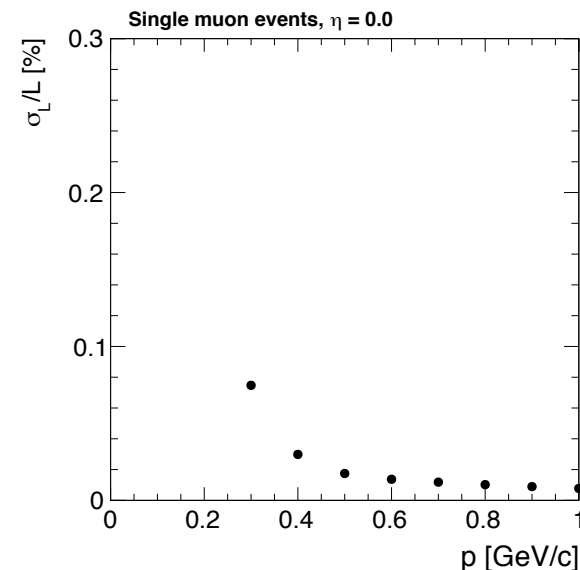
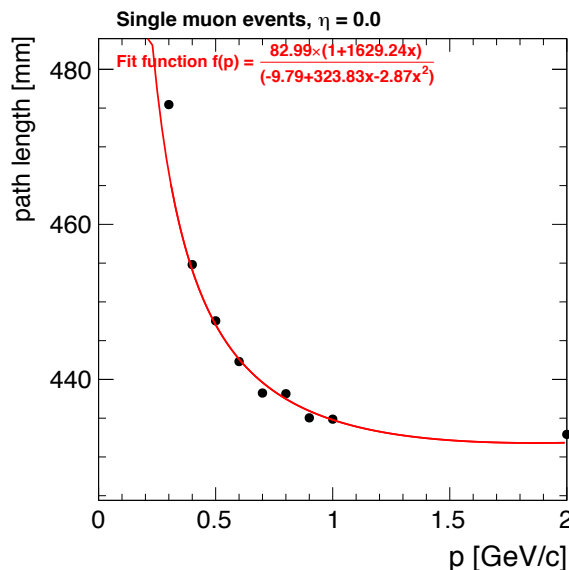
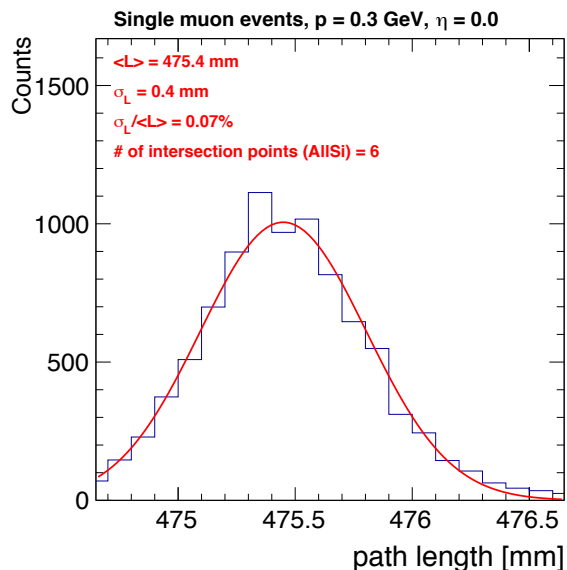
- ▶ Test in Athena software framework
 - ◆ Simplistic setup containing only the tracking detectors without support cones or shells
 - ◆ Using the outer-most barrel layer and forward GEM as reference surface for path length calculation



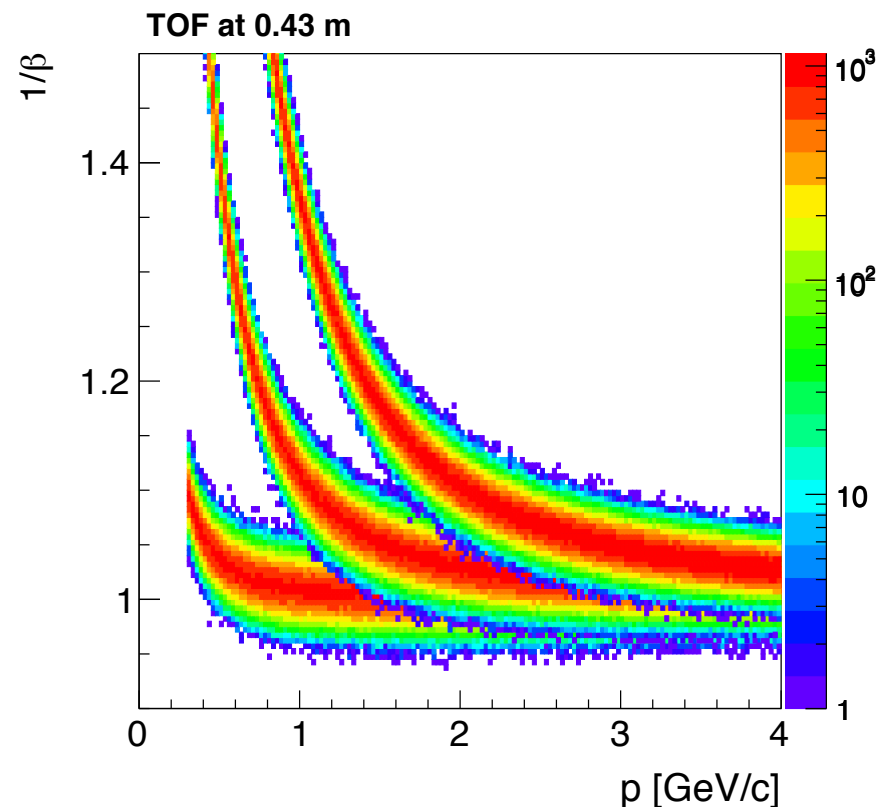
- ▶ Single muon events with fixed momentum and eta (1000 events)
 - ◆ Currently focusing on low momentum: 0.1, 0.2, ..., 1.0, 2.0 GeV
 - ◆ η : 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3
 - ◆ Output: reconstructed momentum, path length, # of intersection points with All-Si layers

▶ Extrapolate pathlength and uncertainty as function of p and η

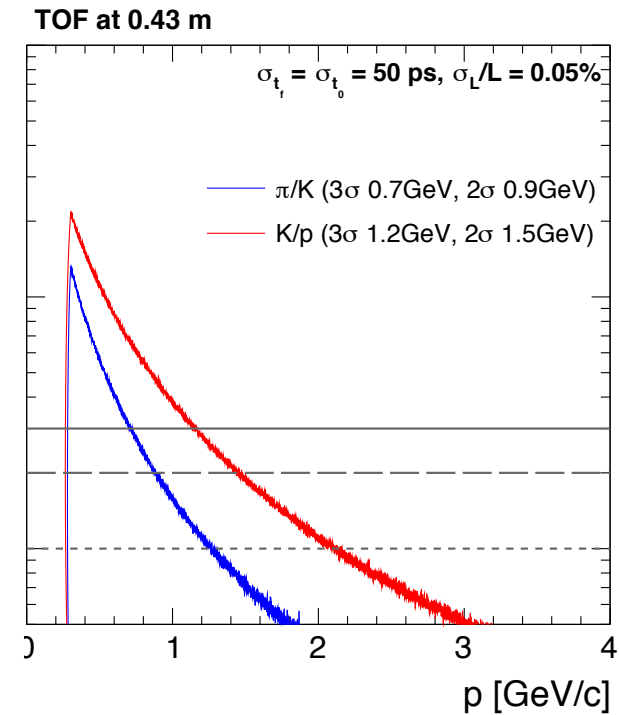
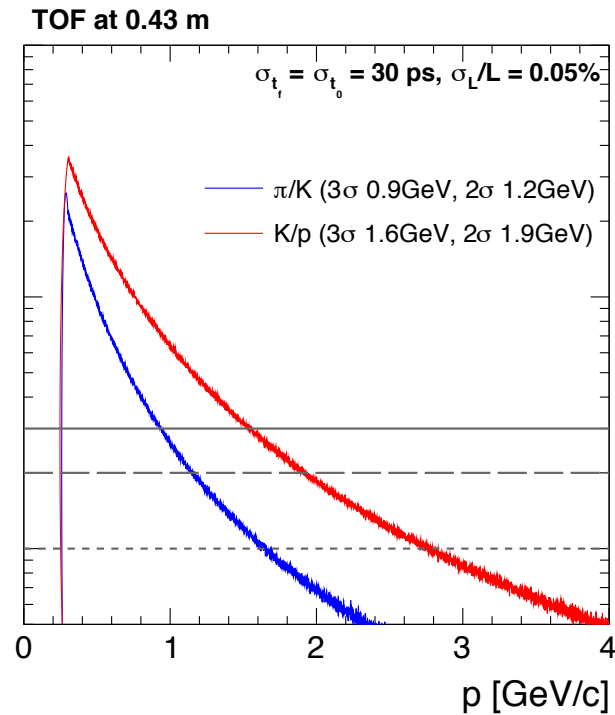
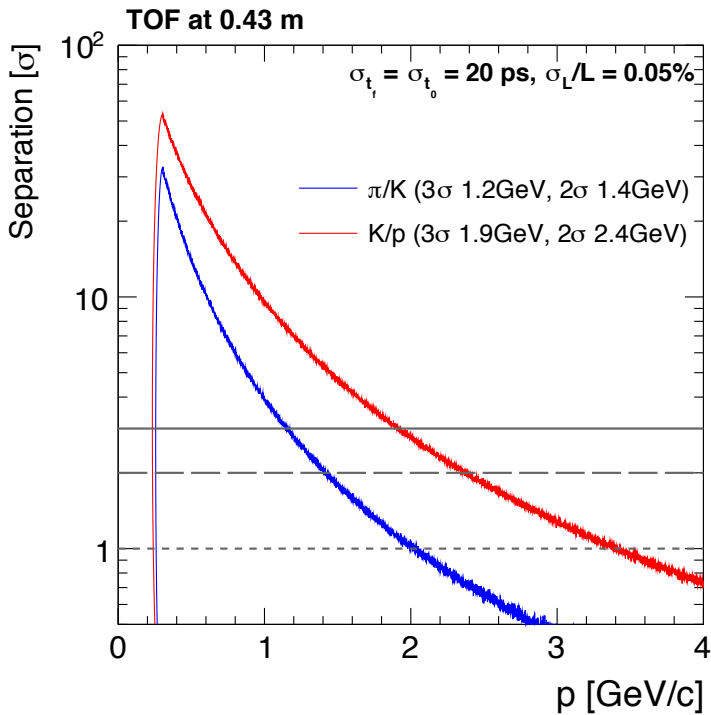
◆ Barrel @ 43cm, forward @ 185cm



- ▶ Extrapolate pathlength and uncertainty as function of p and η
 - ◆ Barrel @ 43cm, forward @ 185cm
- ▶ Throw particles (π , K , proton) of different p and η
 - ◆ Calculate time of flight $t_{\text{flight}} = L/\text{velocity}$
 - ◆ Truth: $t_0 = 0$, $t_f = t_0 + t_{\text{flight}} = L/\text{velocity}$
 - ◆ $\beta = L^{\text{reco}} / [(t_f^{\text{reco}} - t_0^{\text{reco}}) \cdot c]$ where L^{reco} smear by full sim result
 - ❖ t_f^{reco} : smear t_f by 20, 30, 50 ps
 - ❖ t_0^{reco} : smear t_0 by 20, 30, 50 ps
 - ❖ L^{reco} : smear L by the uncertainties extracted from full simulation
- ▶ Extract the high p limit of 3σ separation



- ▶ DIRC firing threshold: 0.47 (K), 0.88 (p)
- ▶ Reference radius: 43cm



- ▶ One TOF layer at ~43cm can compensate the DIRC momentum coverage
- ▶ Check also for forward TOF
- ▶ Have TOF in the full simulation setup at planned position
- ▶ Work with software group to write the path length out
- ▶ Caveat:
 - ◆ Currently tracking using truth seeding, the low p threshold, resolution for tracking itself might be an optimistic case now