The logo for EPIC TOF features the word "EPIC" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The letter "C" is replaced by a blue circular target with a white bullseye. A red arrow points upwards from the center of the target, with a black circular arrow around its tip indicating rotation. A black arrow points diagonally upwards and to the right from the center. A small globe is positioned at the center of the target. To the right of this graphic, the letters "TOF" are written in a large, bold, black, sans-serif font. Two white, stylized clouds are positioned above the logo, one on the left and one on the right.

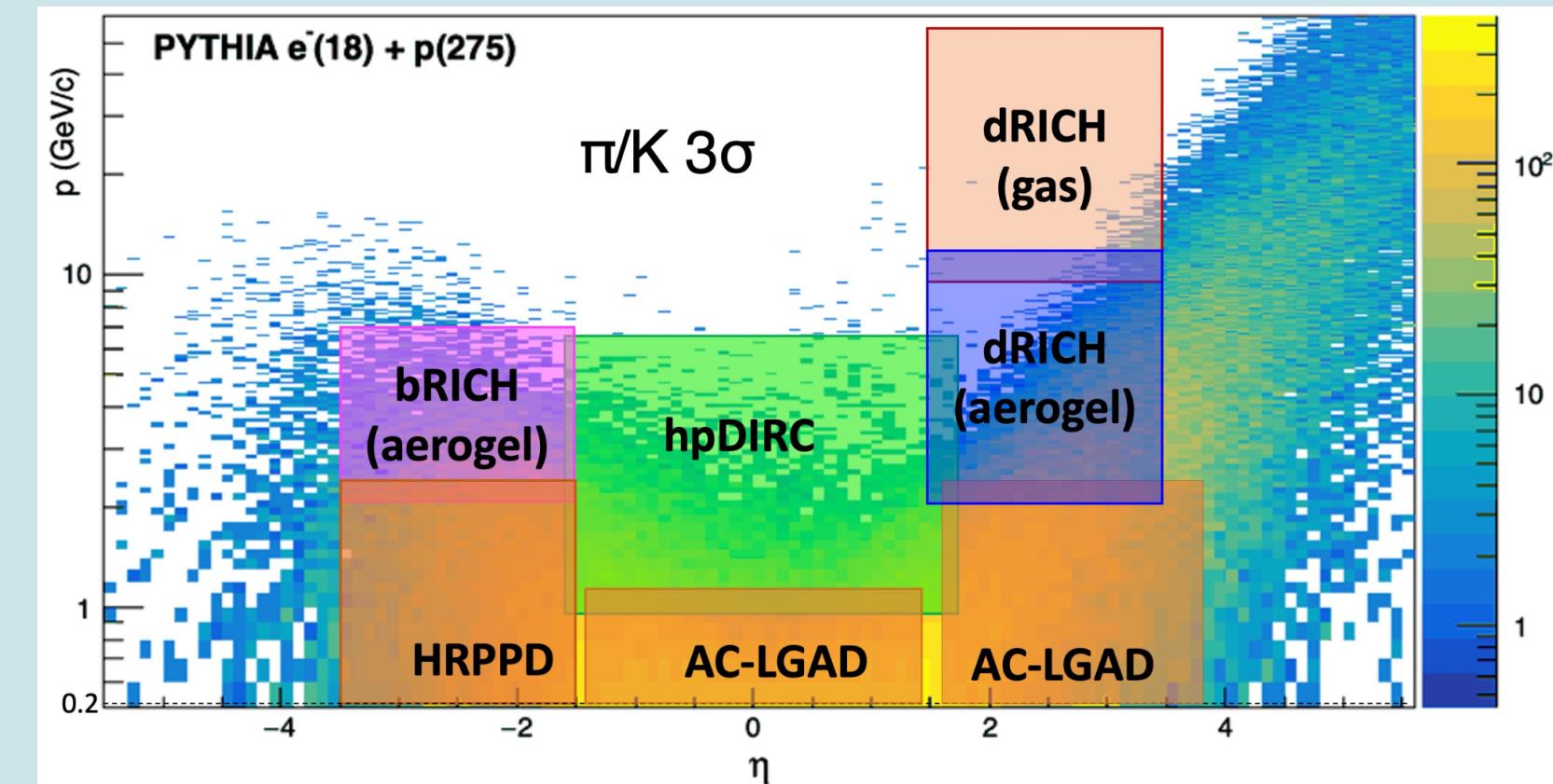
EPIC TOF

Satoshi Yano

Hiroshima University SKCM²

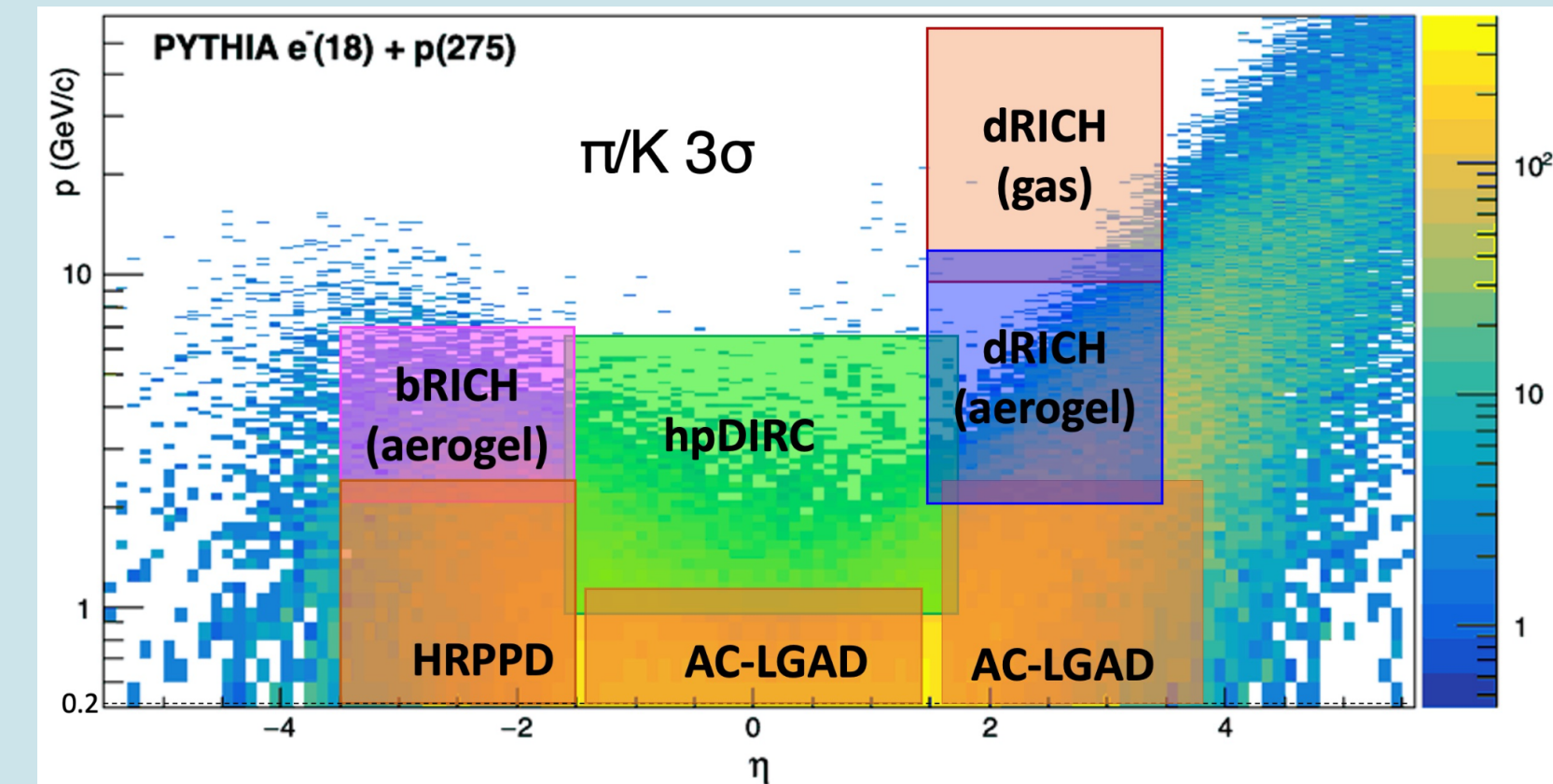
TOF in the ePIC detector

- TOF is a main PID detector covering low- p_T region
 - Barrel-TOF (BTOF): $-1.42 < \eta < 1.42$
 - Forward-TOF (FTOF): $1.74 < \eta < 3.83$



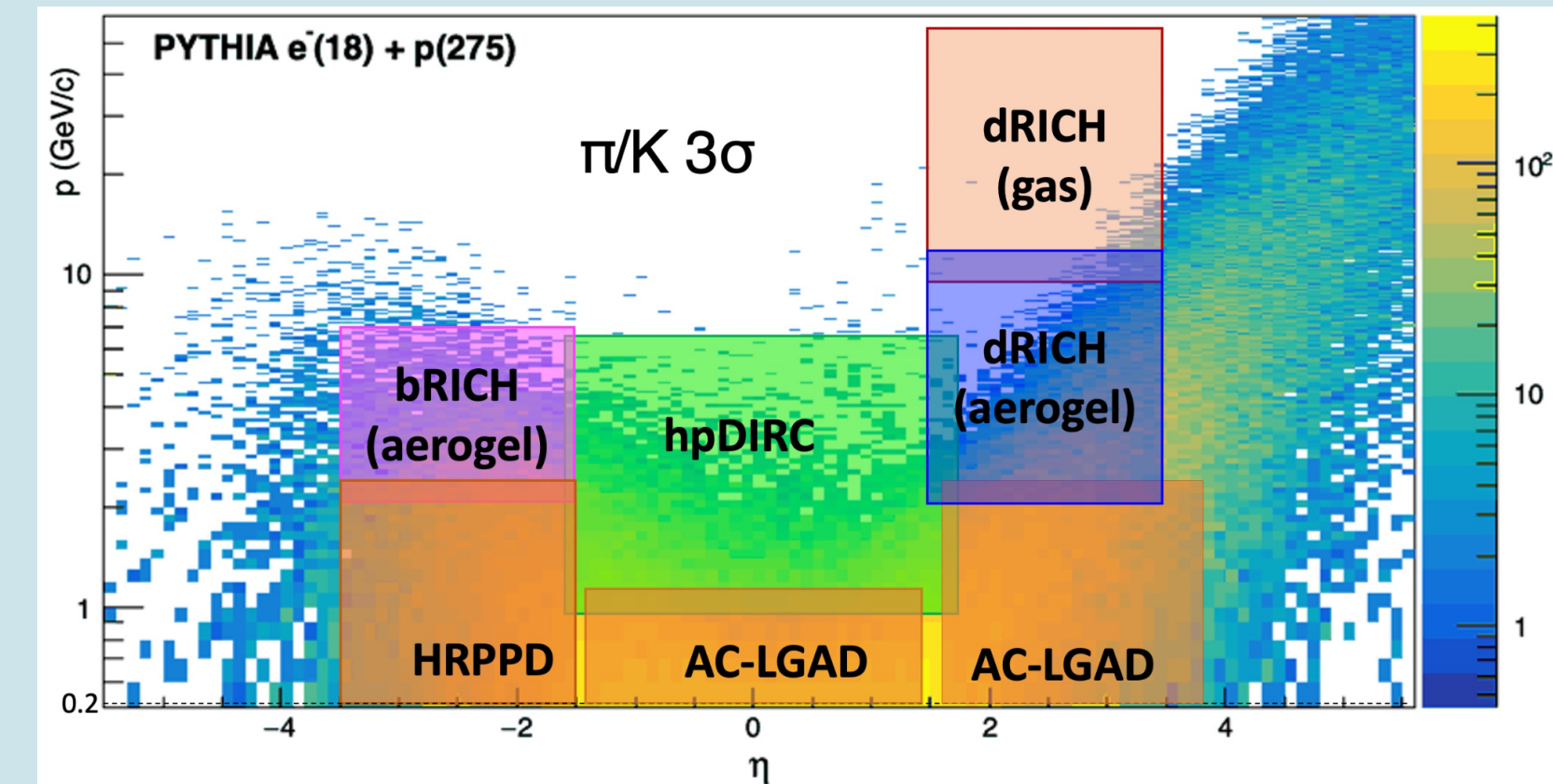
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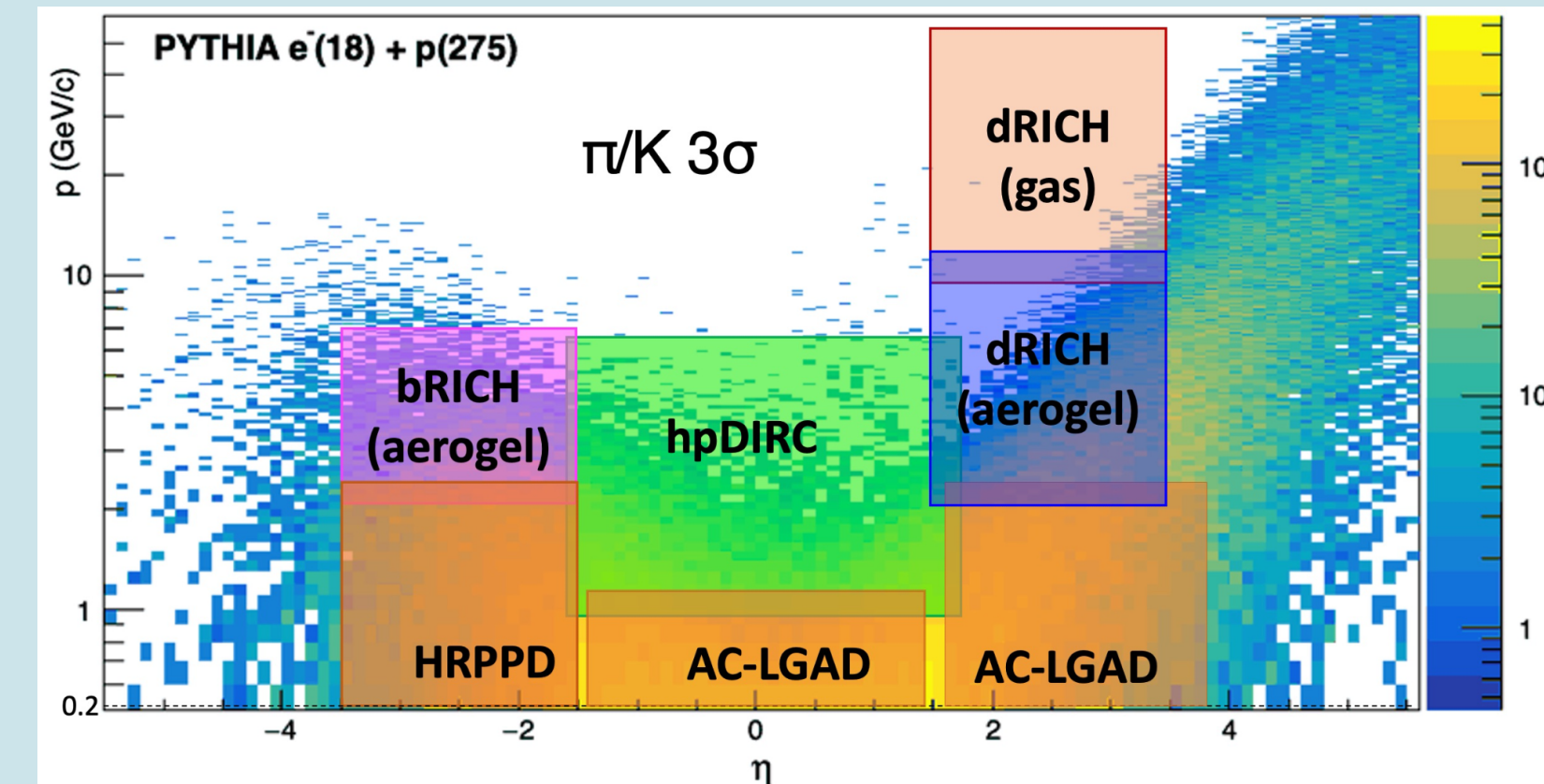
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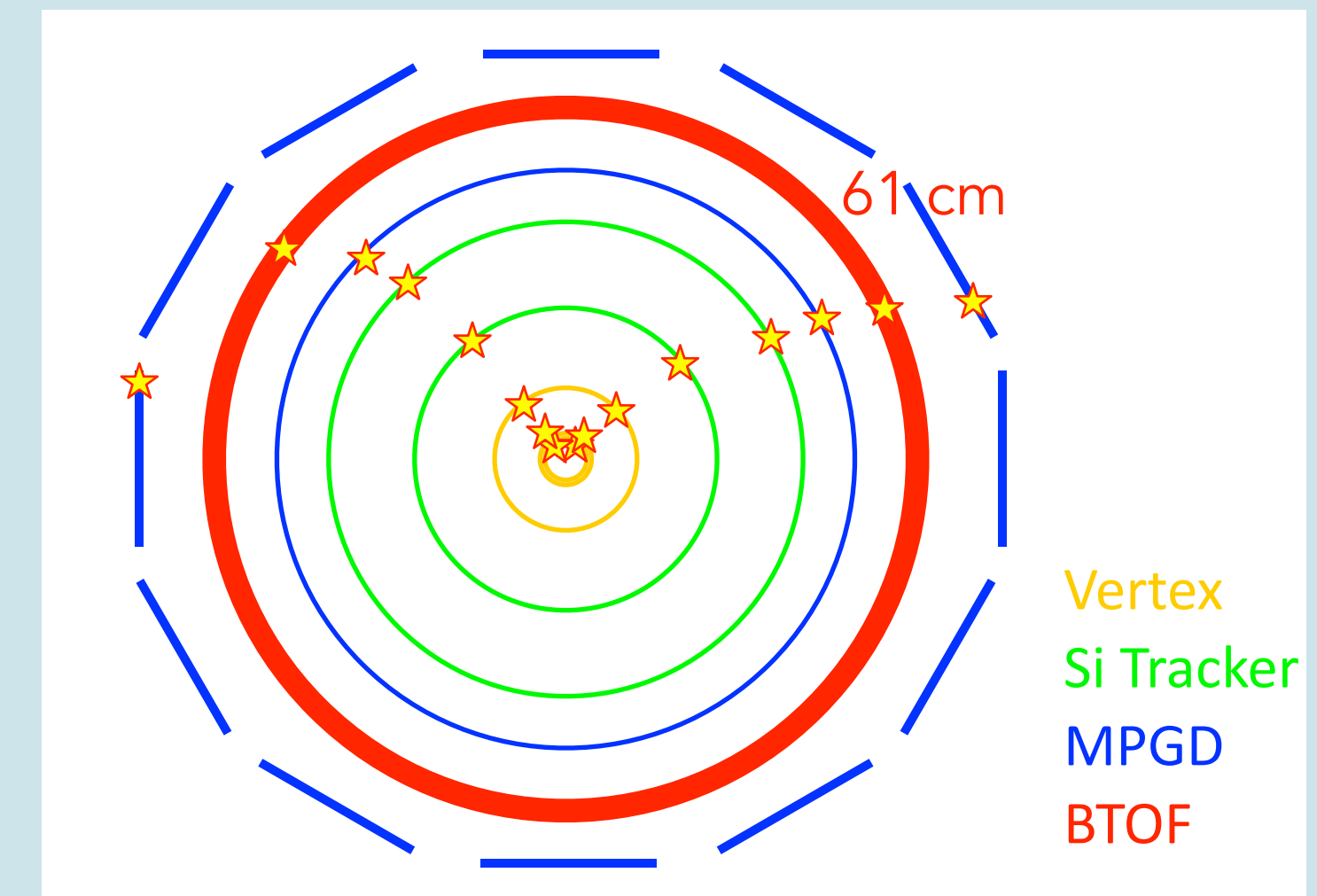


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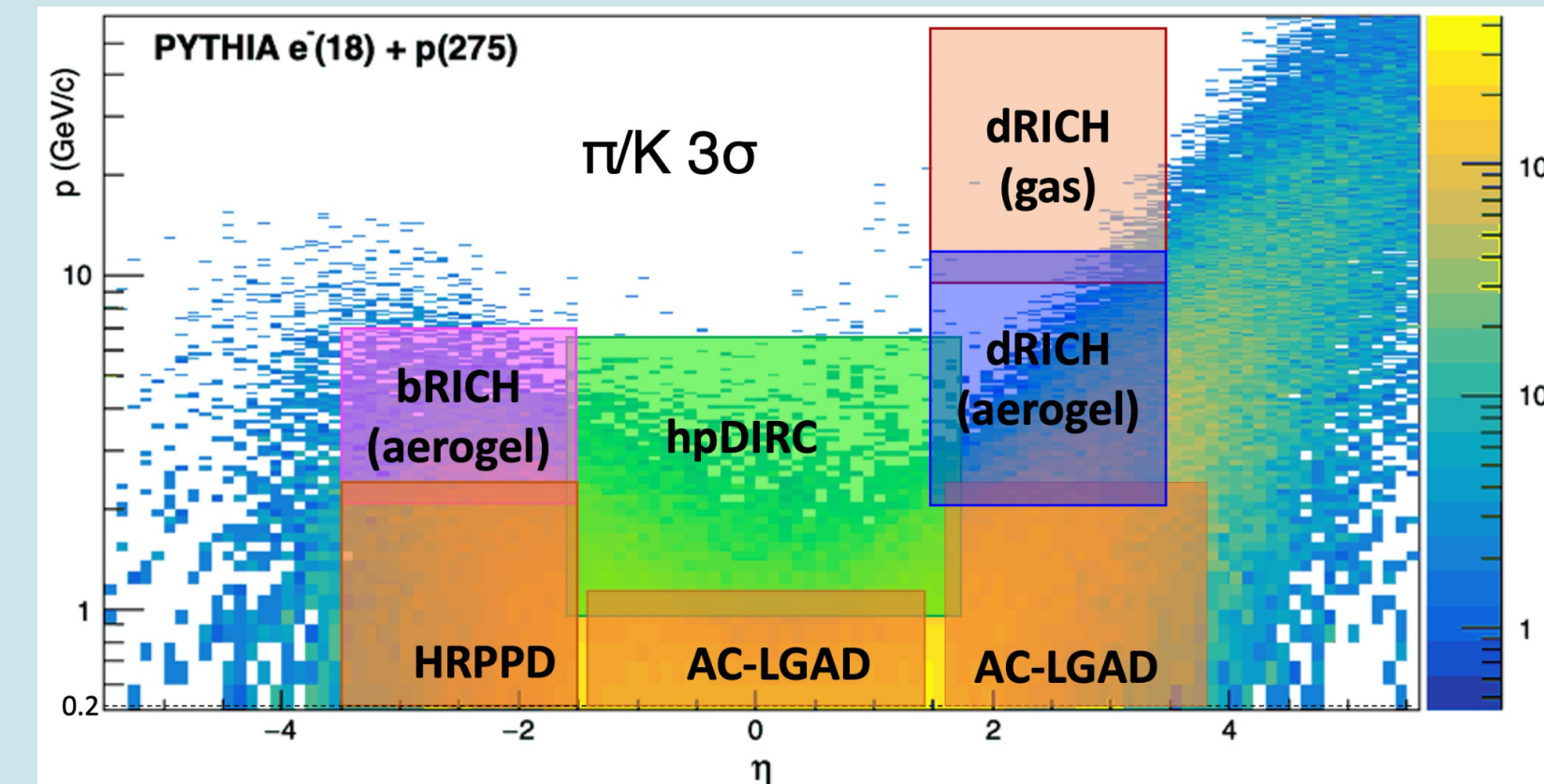


Tracking detectors in ePIC

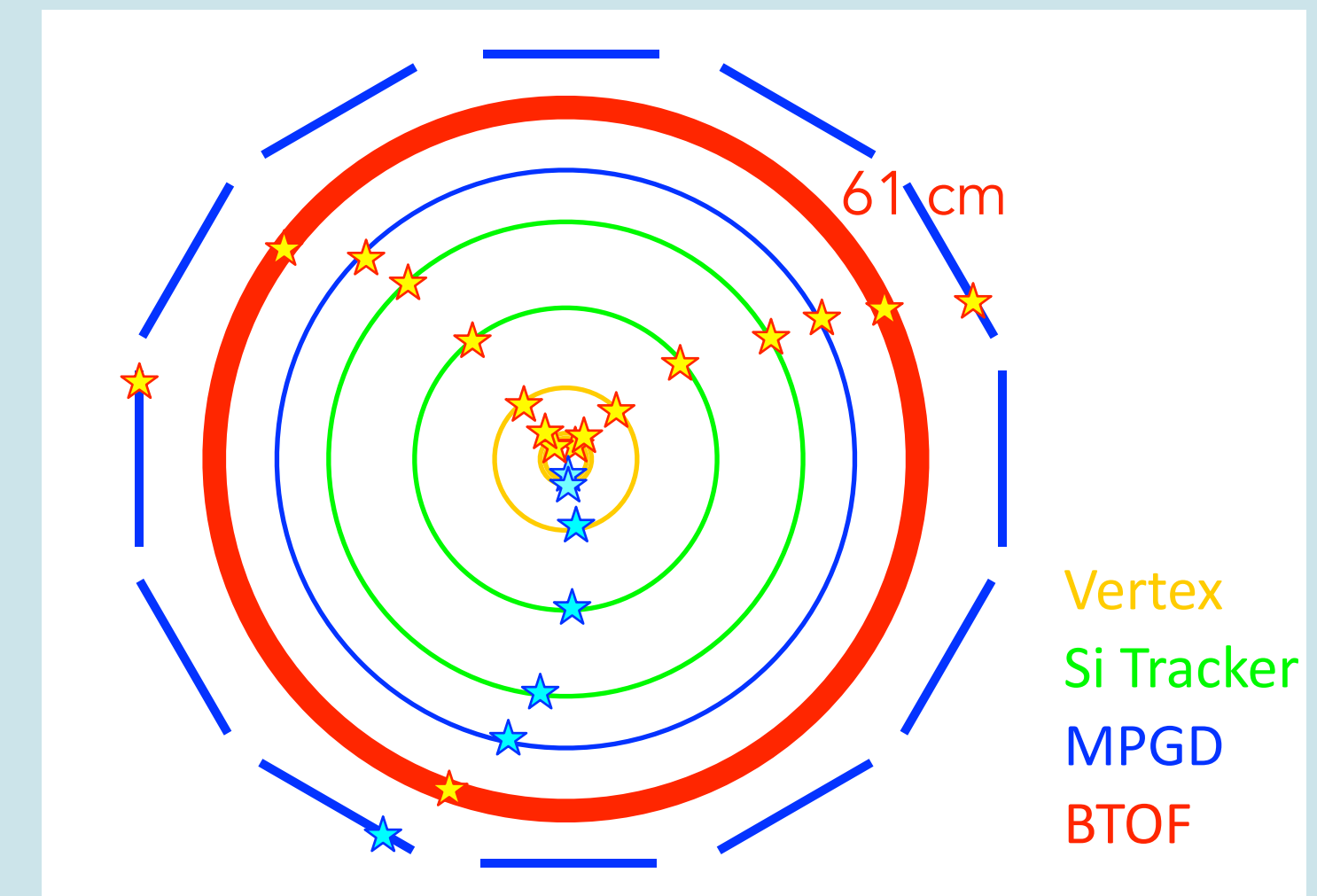


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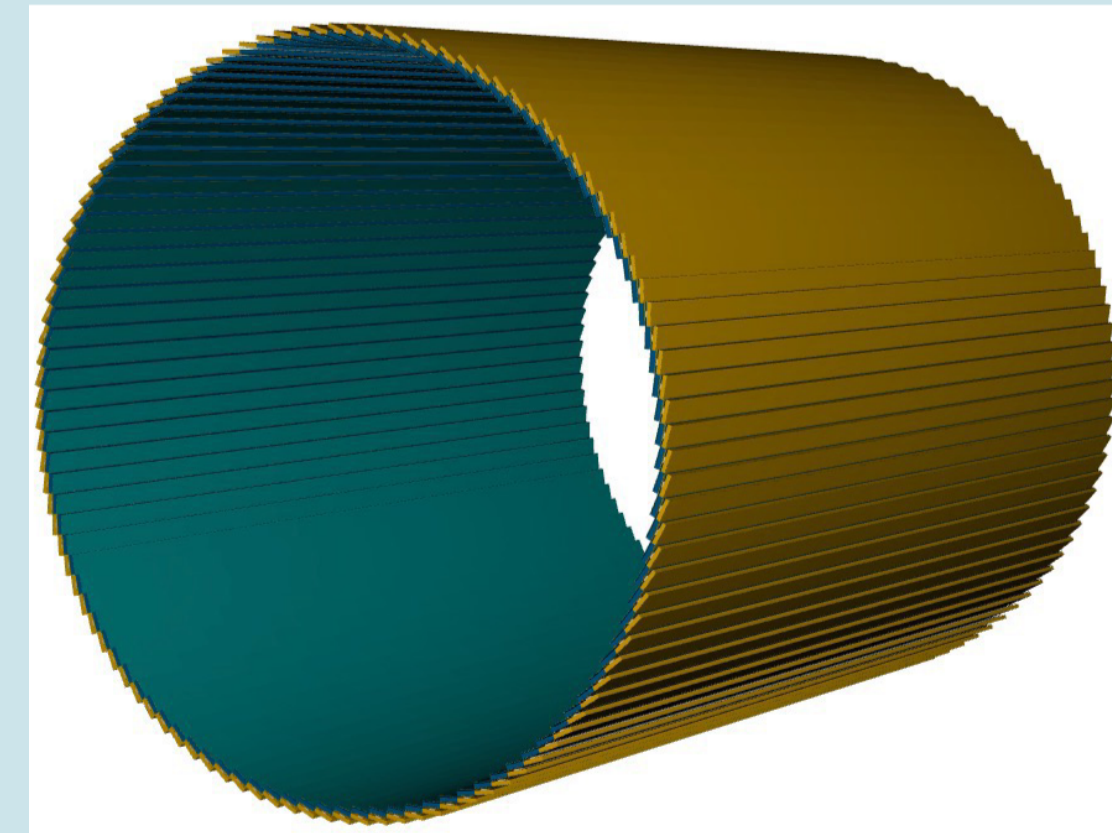
Tracking detectors in ePIC



Detector Layout

- BTOF is composed of stave like structure to make a cylindrical

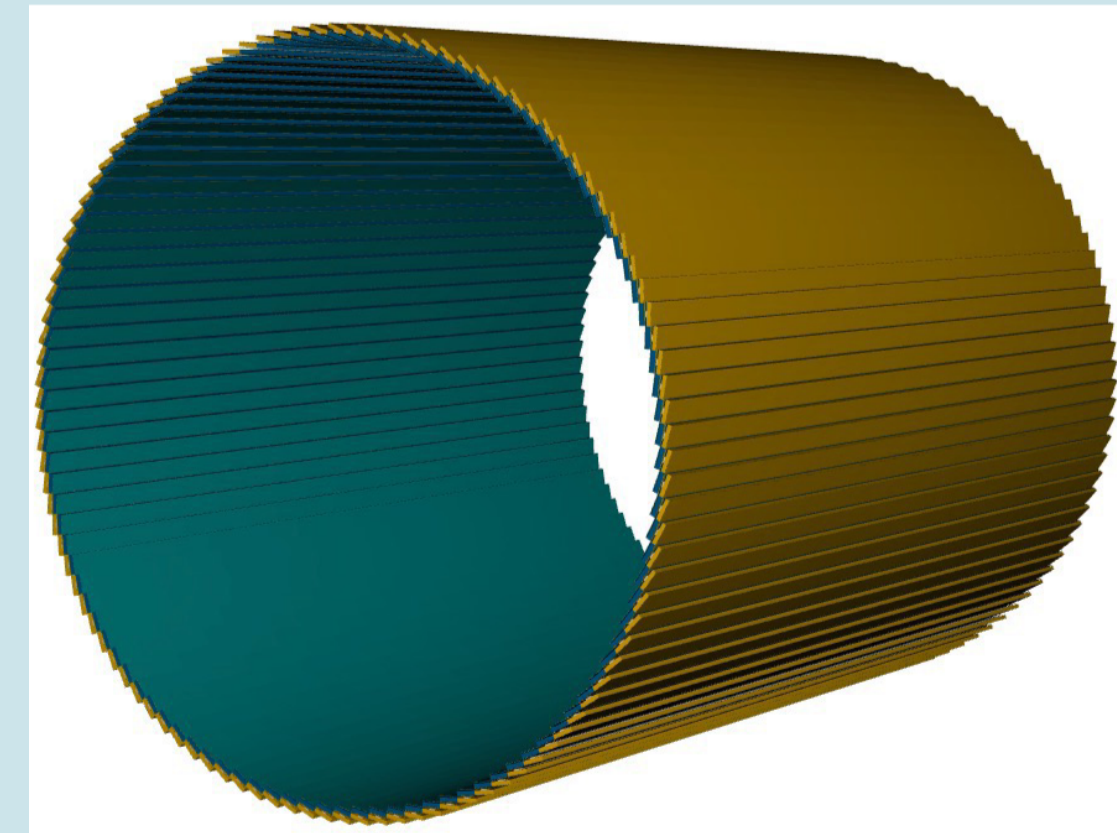
BTOF shape



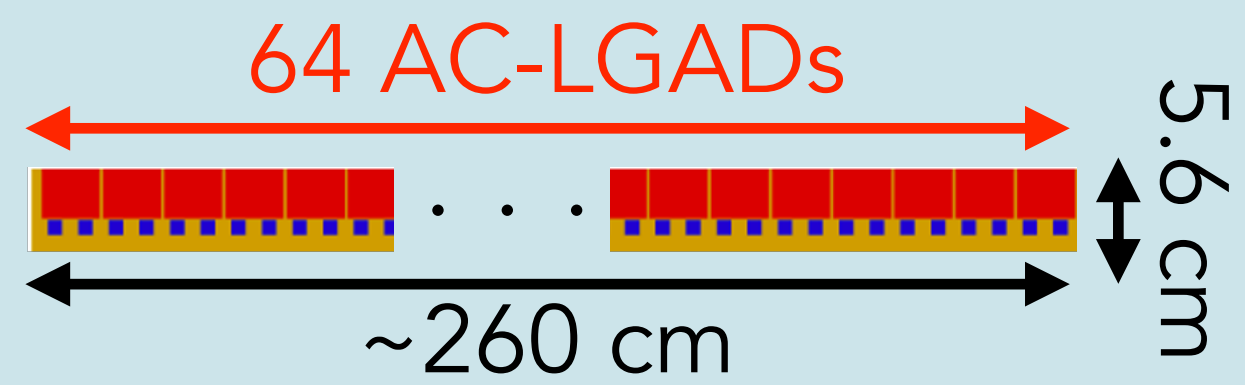
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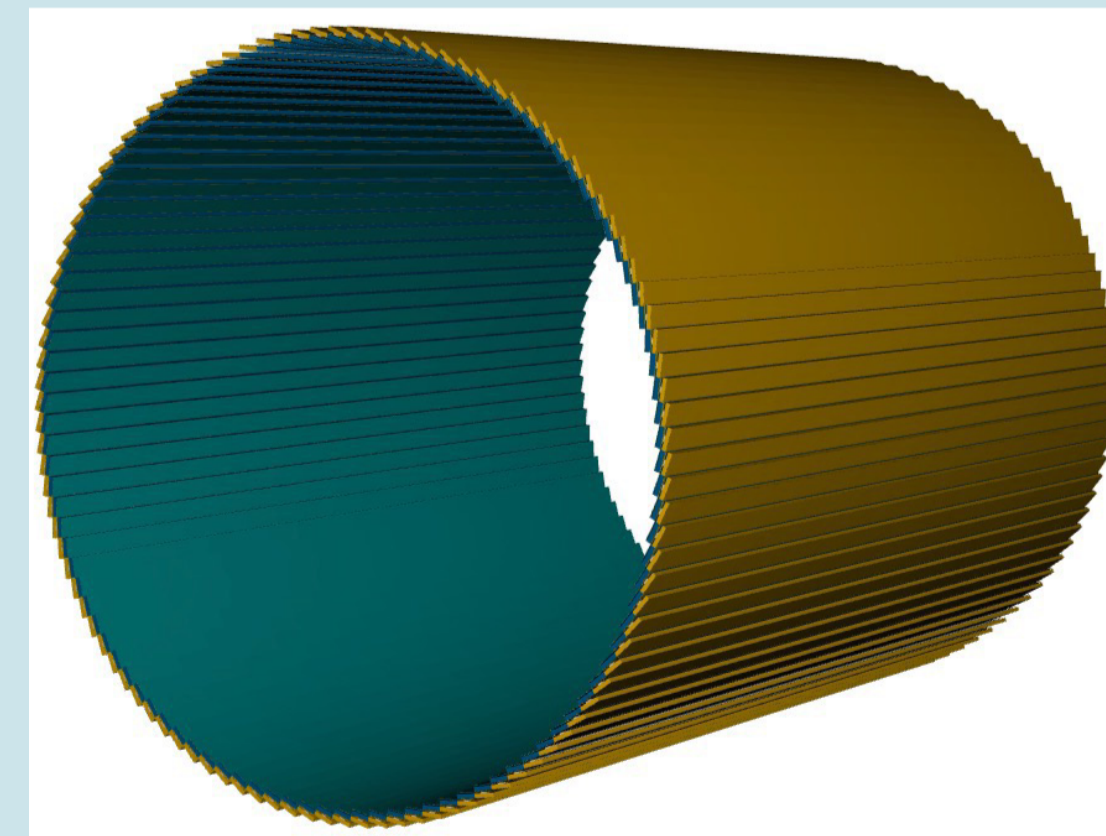
Module top view



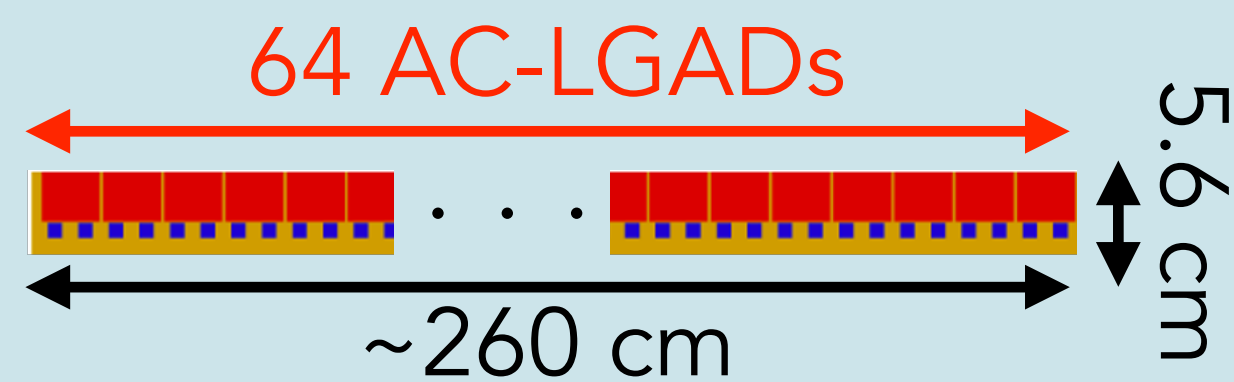
Detector Layout

- BTOF is composed of stave like structure to make a cylindrical
- Radius is 60 - 63 cm from the beam pipe covering $-117 < z < 171$ cm

BTOF shape

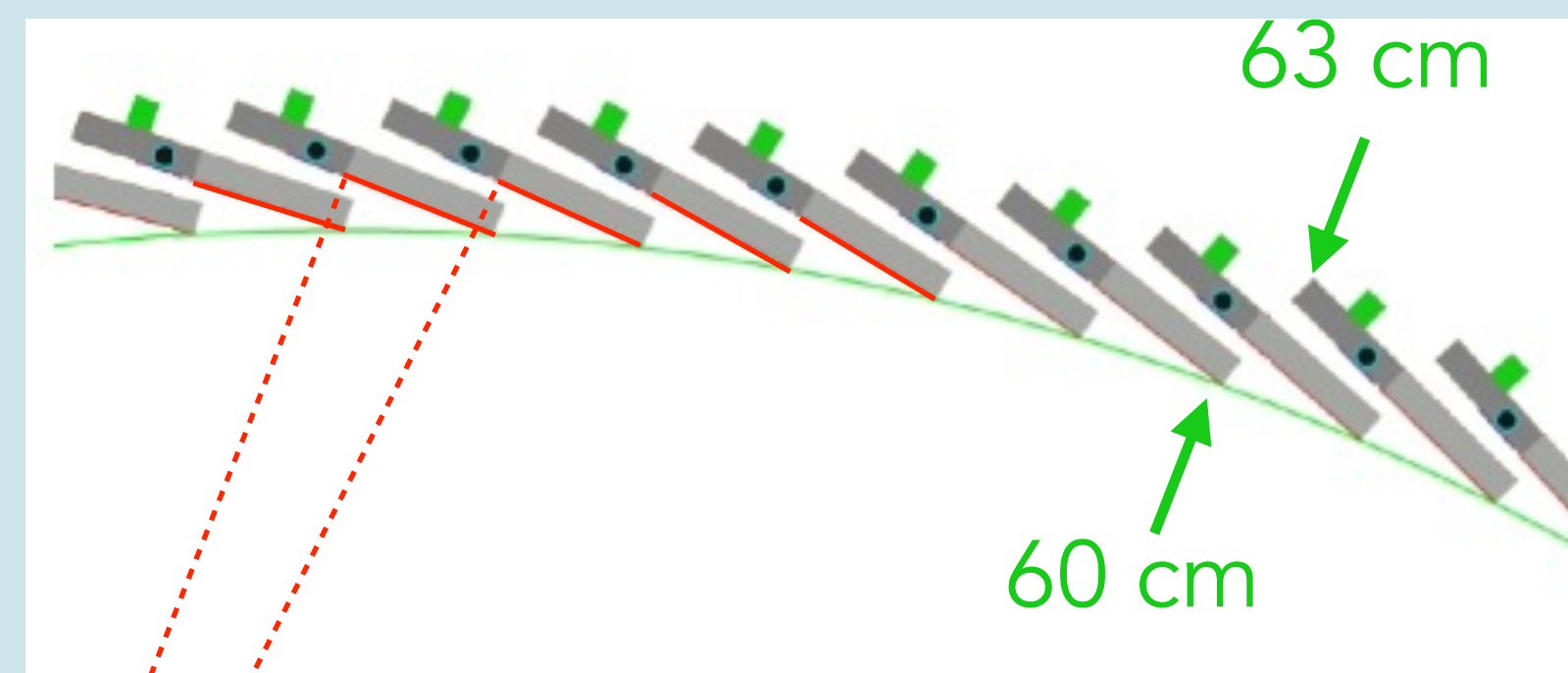


Module top view



Cylindrical structure by modules

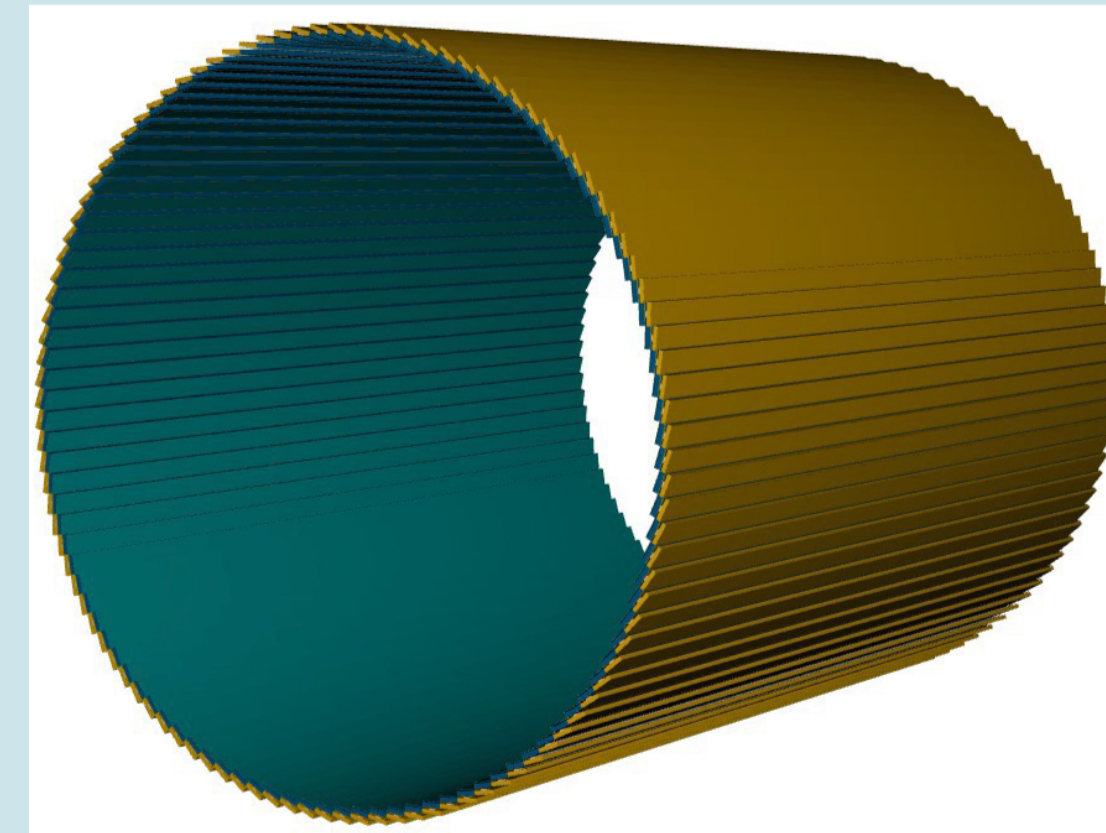
3 mm overlap in ϕ



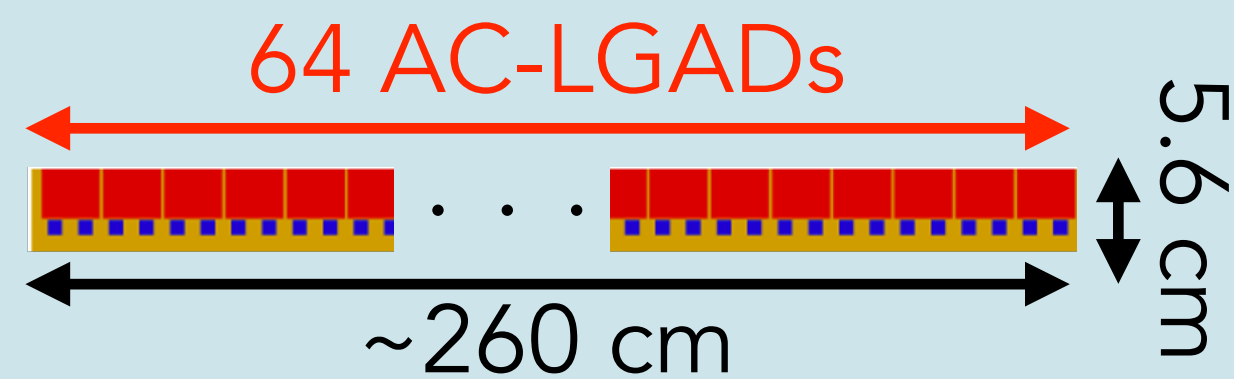
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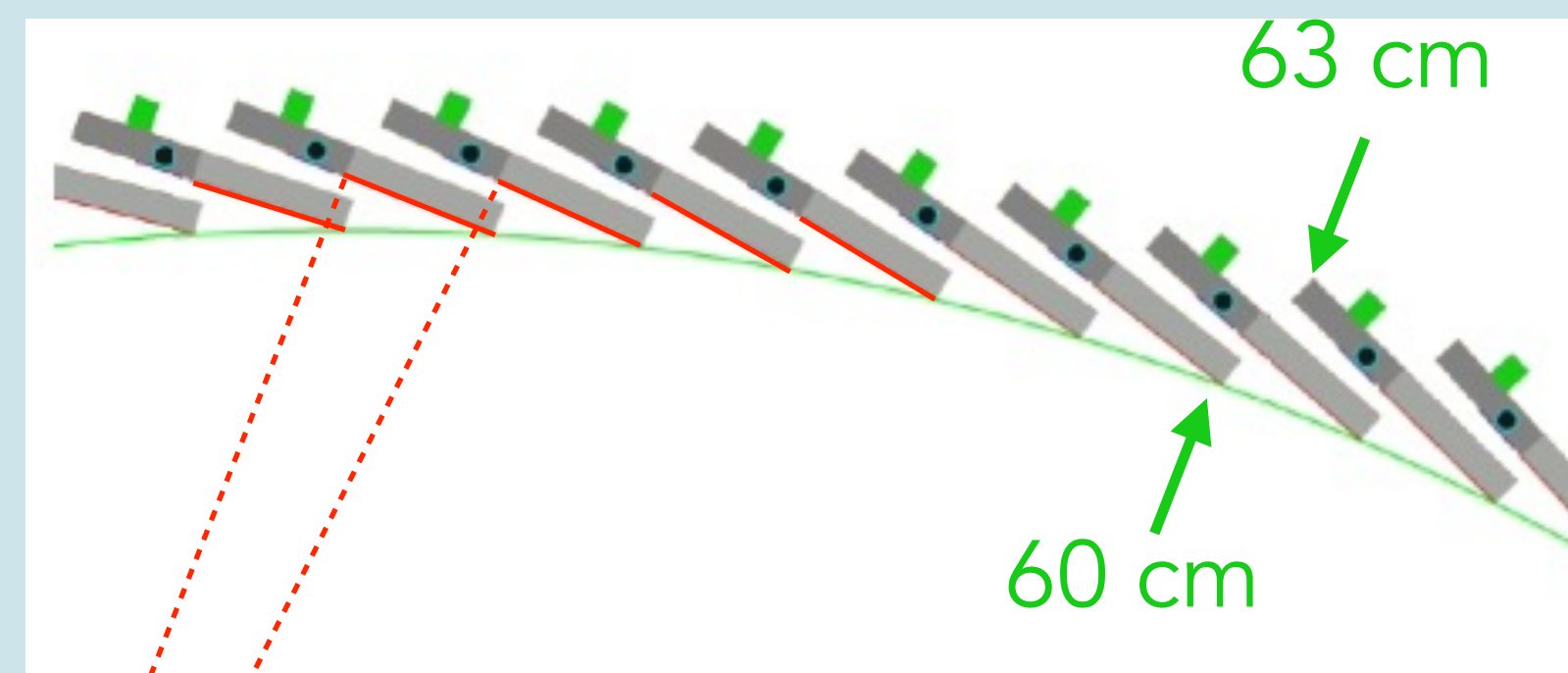


Module top view

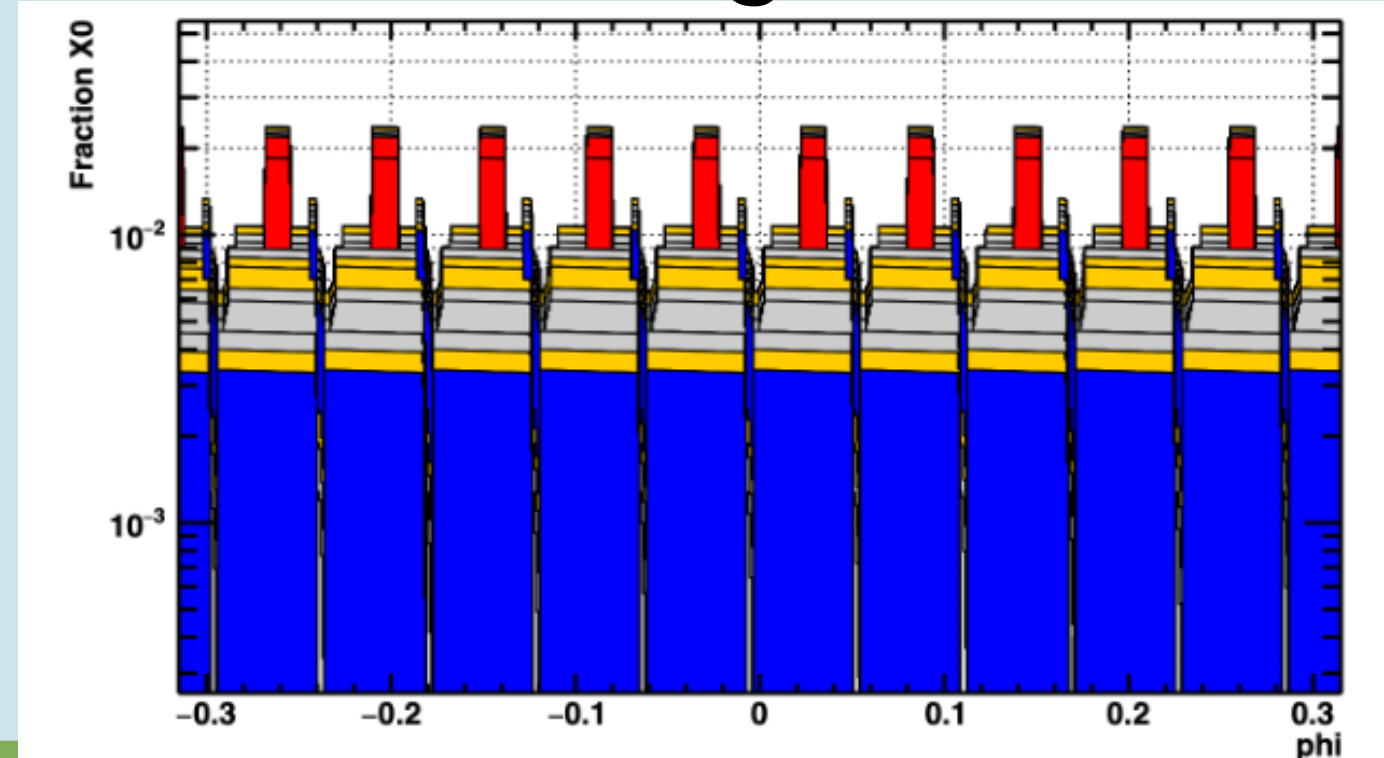


Cylindrical structure by modules

3 mm overlap in ϕ



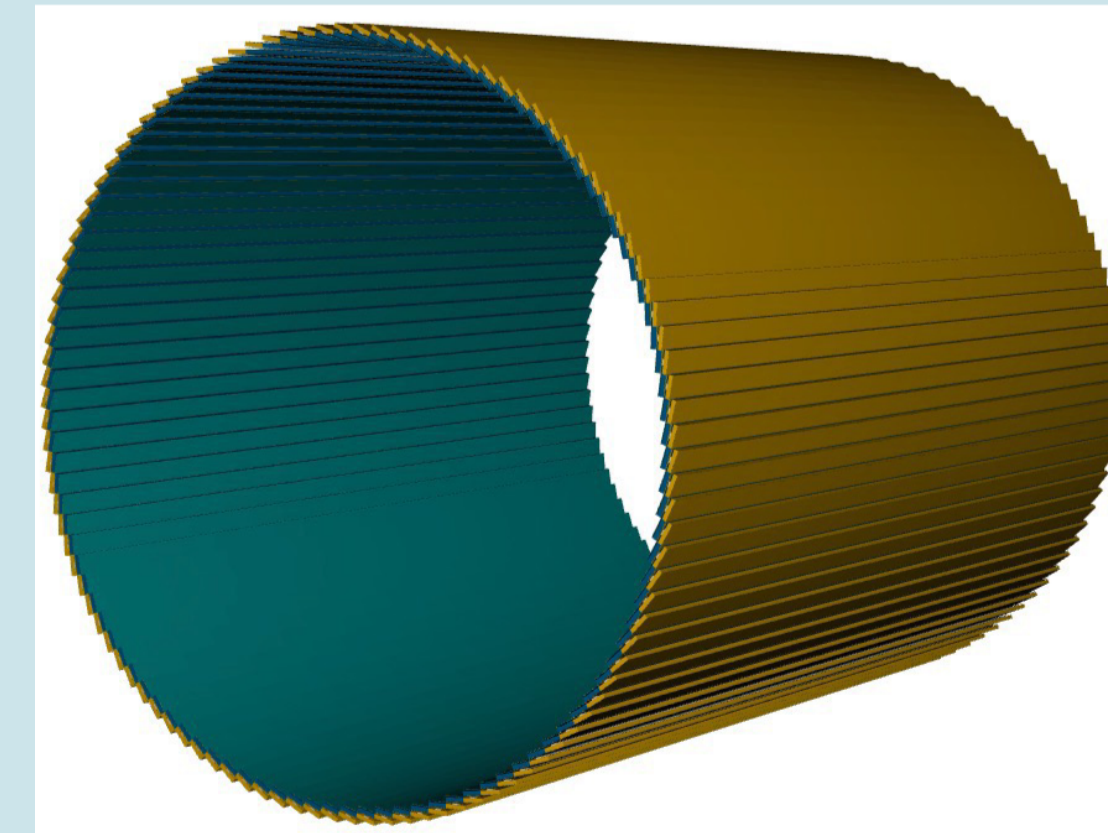
Material budget of BTOF



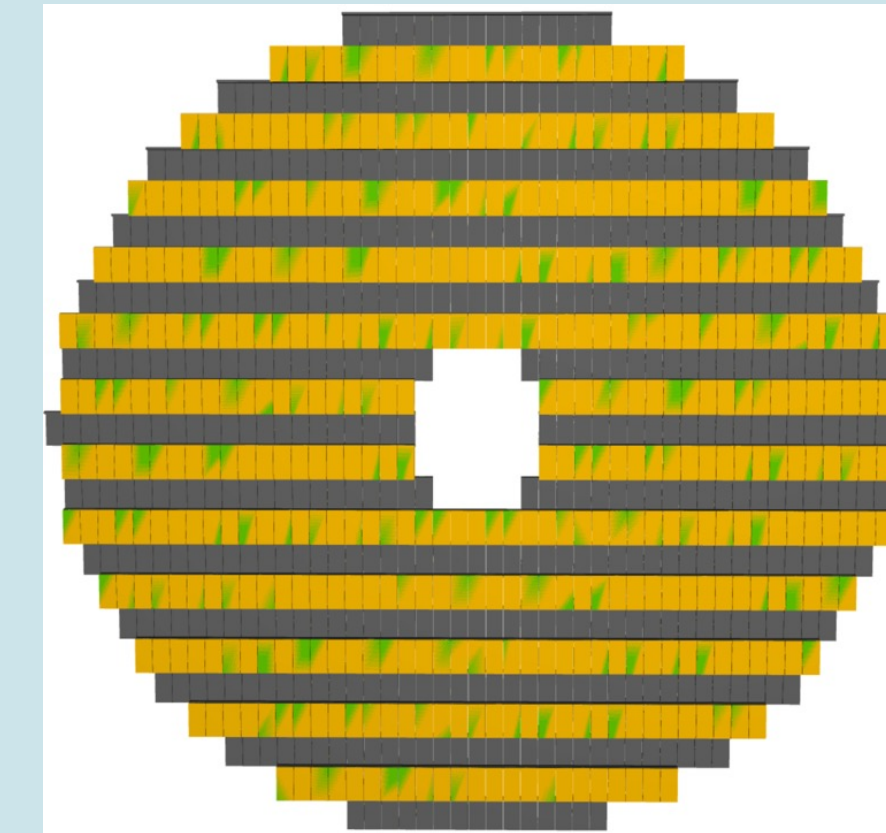
Detector Layout

- BTOF is composed of stave like structure to make a cylindrical
- Radius is 60 - 63 cm from the beam pipe covering $-117 < z < 171$ cm
- Total material budget in acceptance is $0.01 X/X_0$
- FTOF is composed of modules to make a disk
- Radius is 8 - 67 cm from the beam pipe covering $1.74 < \eta < 3.83$
- Total material budget in acceptance is $0.025 X/X_0$

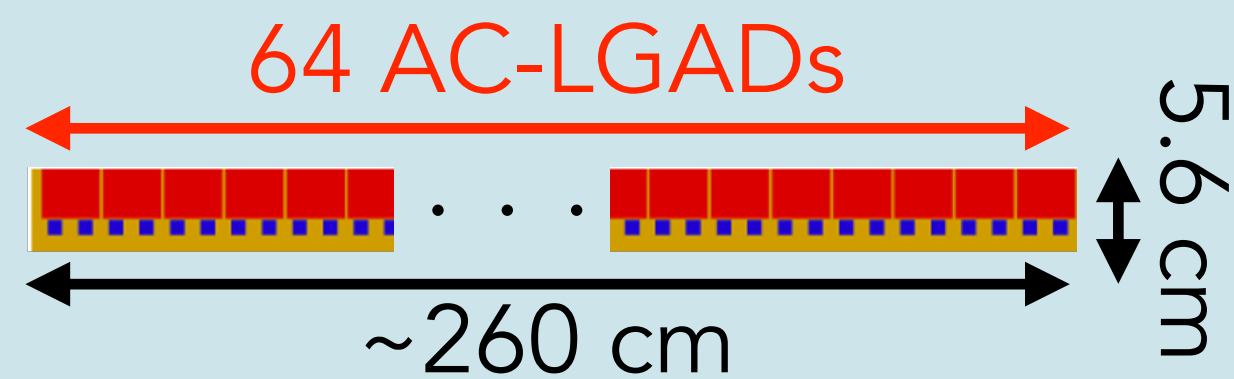
BTOF shape



FTOF shape

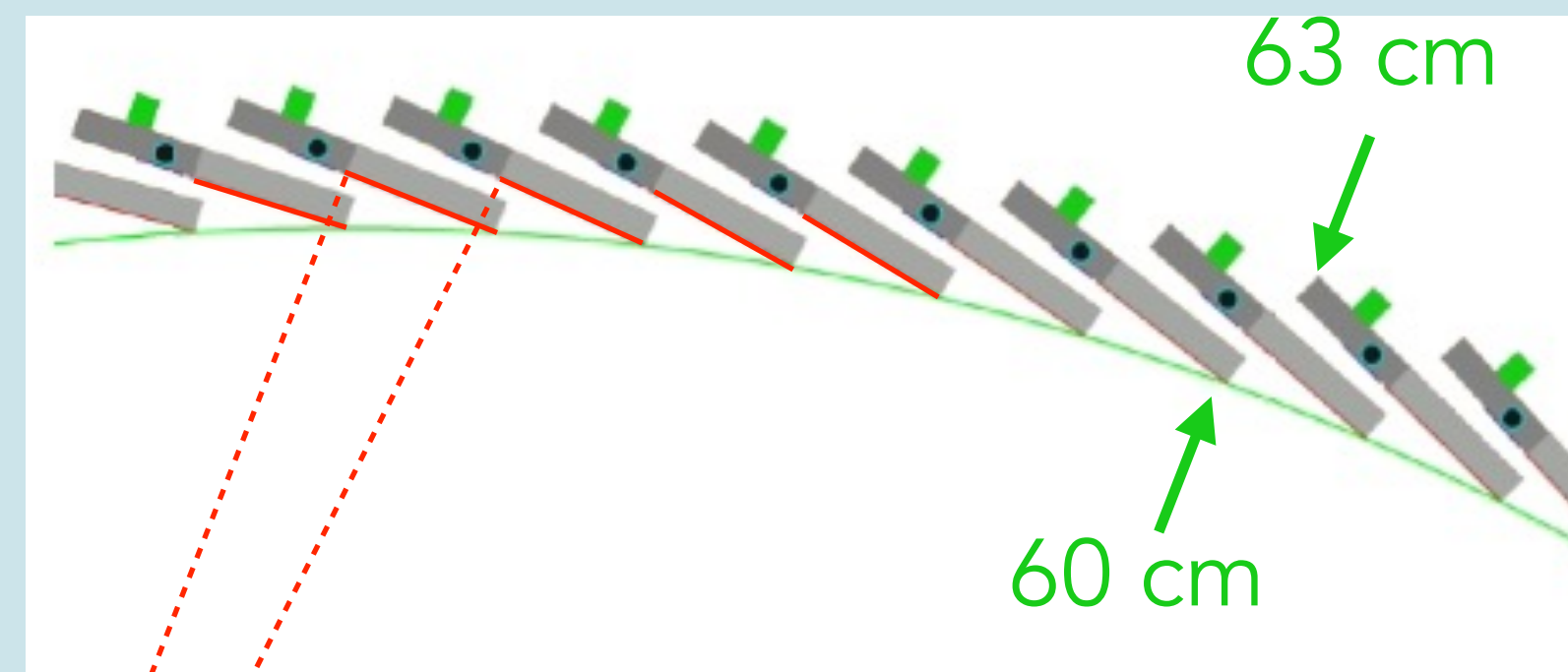


Module top view

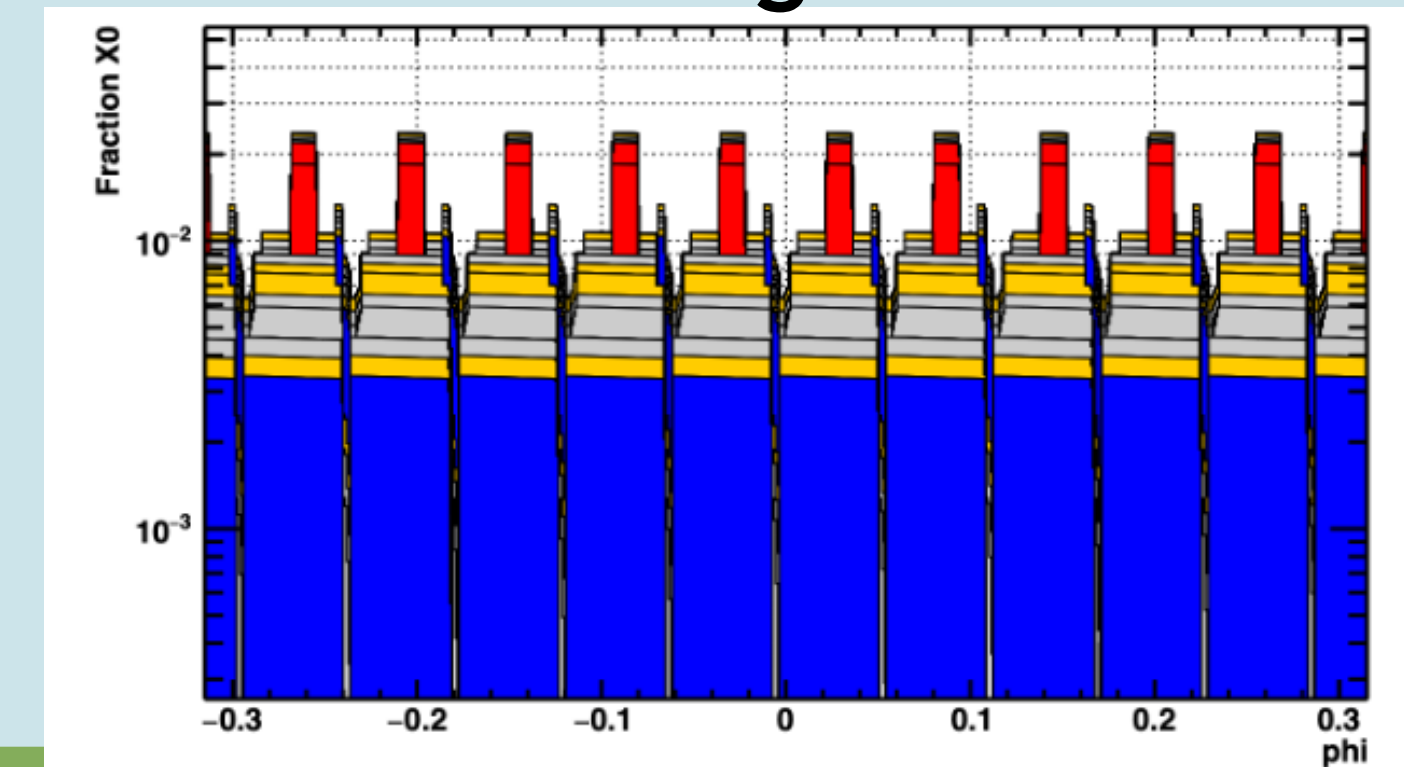


Cylindrical structure by modules

3 mm overlap in ϕ

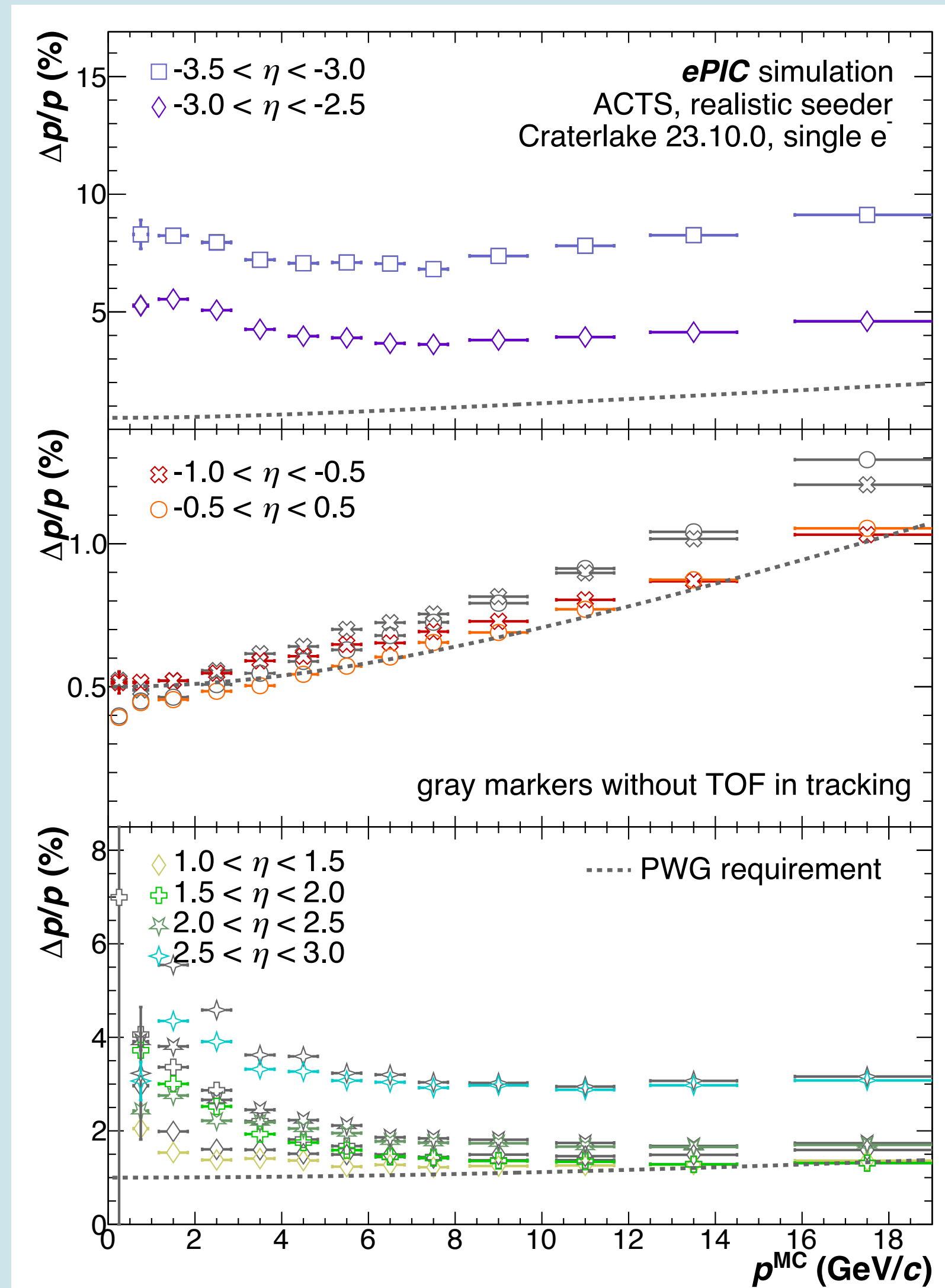


Material budget of BTOF



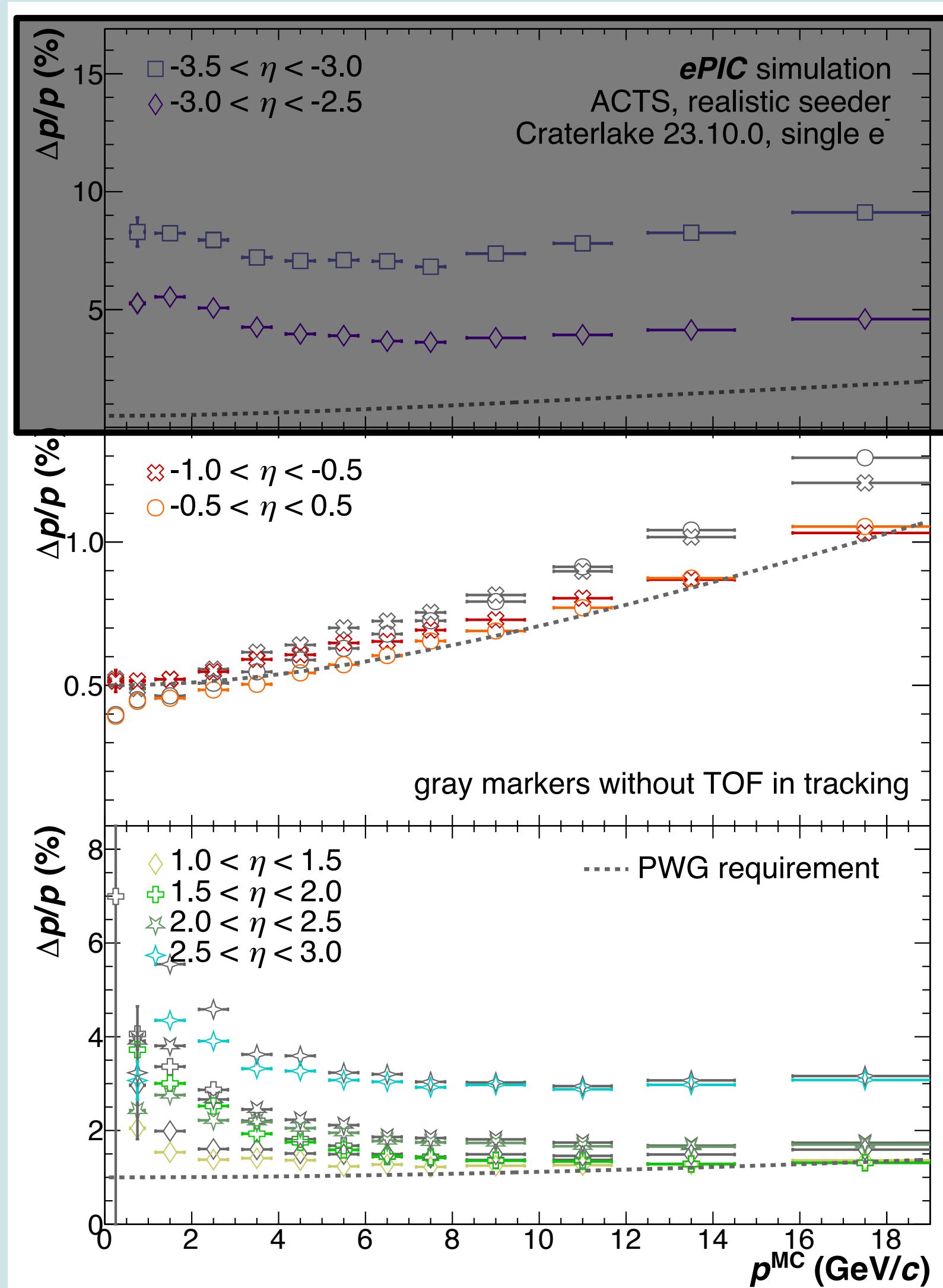
Momentum resolution of Craterlake

[From Nicolas Schmidt \(ORNL\)'s presentation](#)



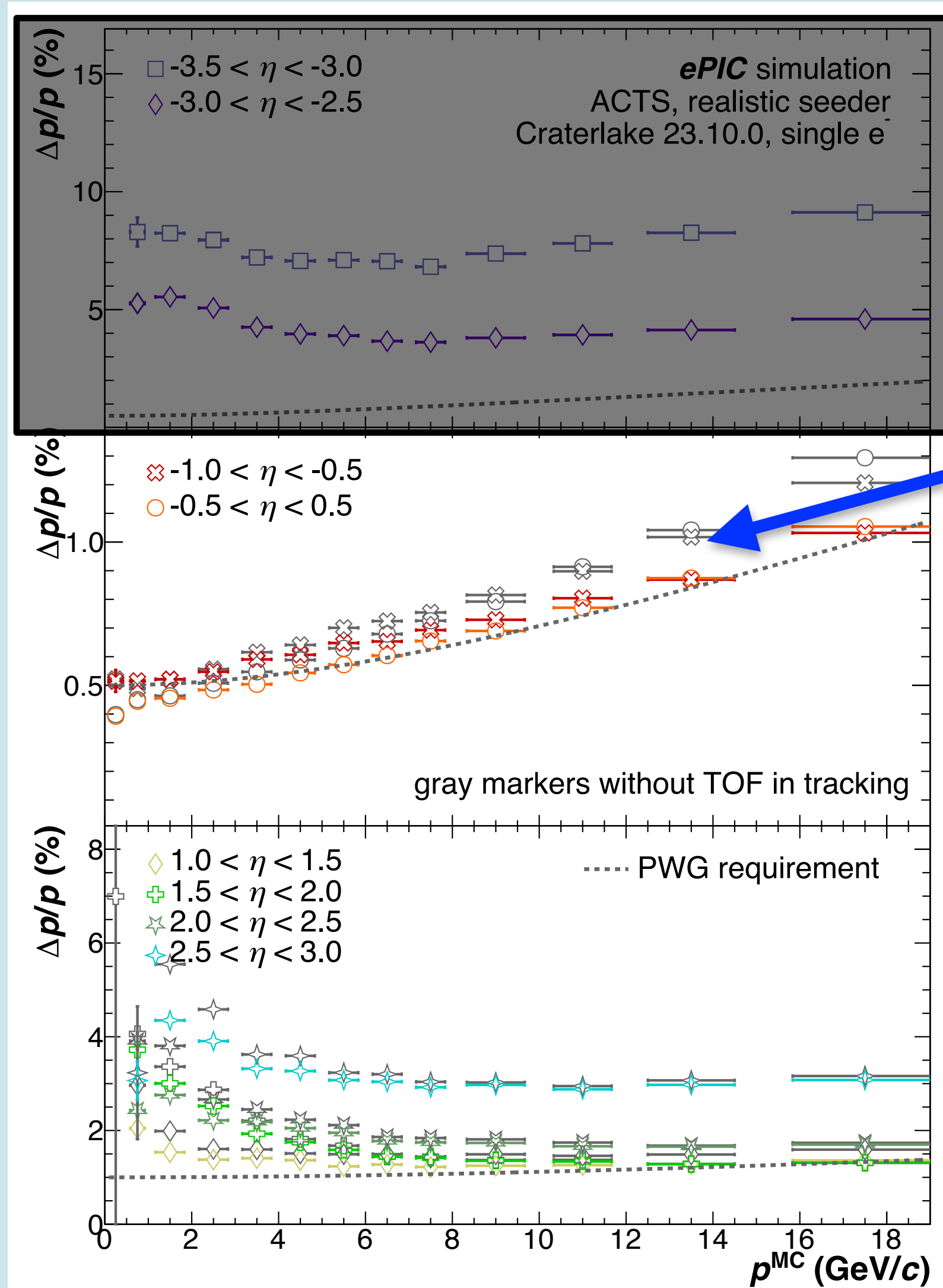
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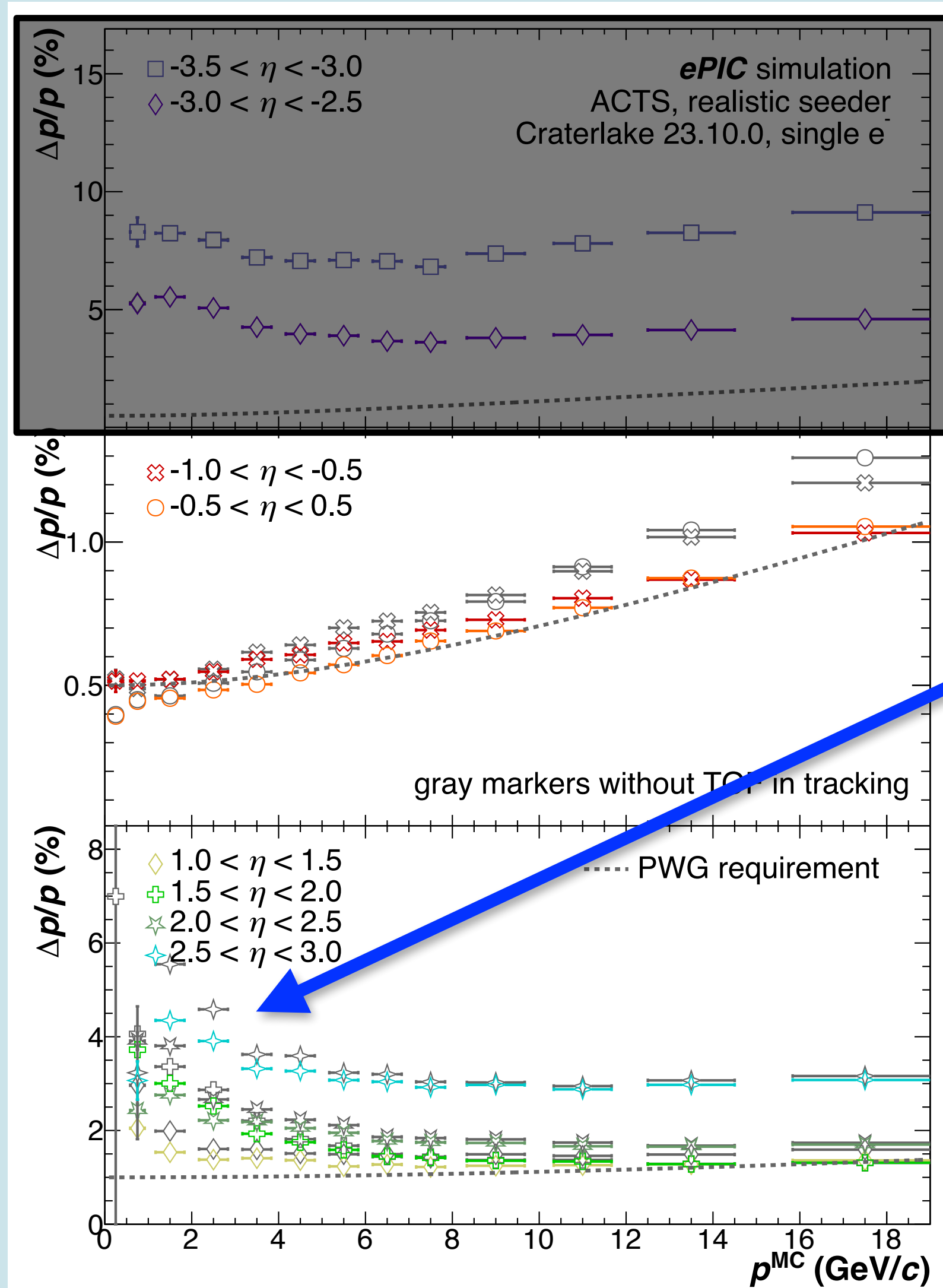
[From Nicolas Schmidt \(ORNL\)'s presentation](#)



- High momentum particle momentum resolution is improved by BTOF

Momentum resolution of Craterlake

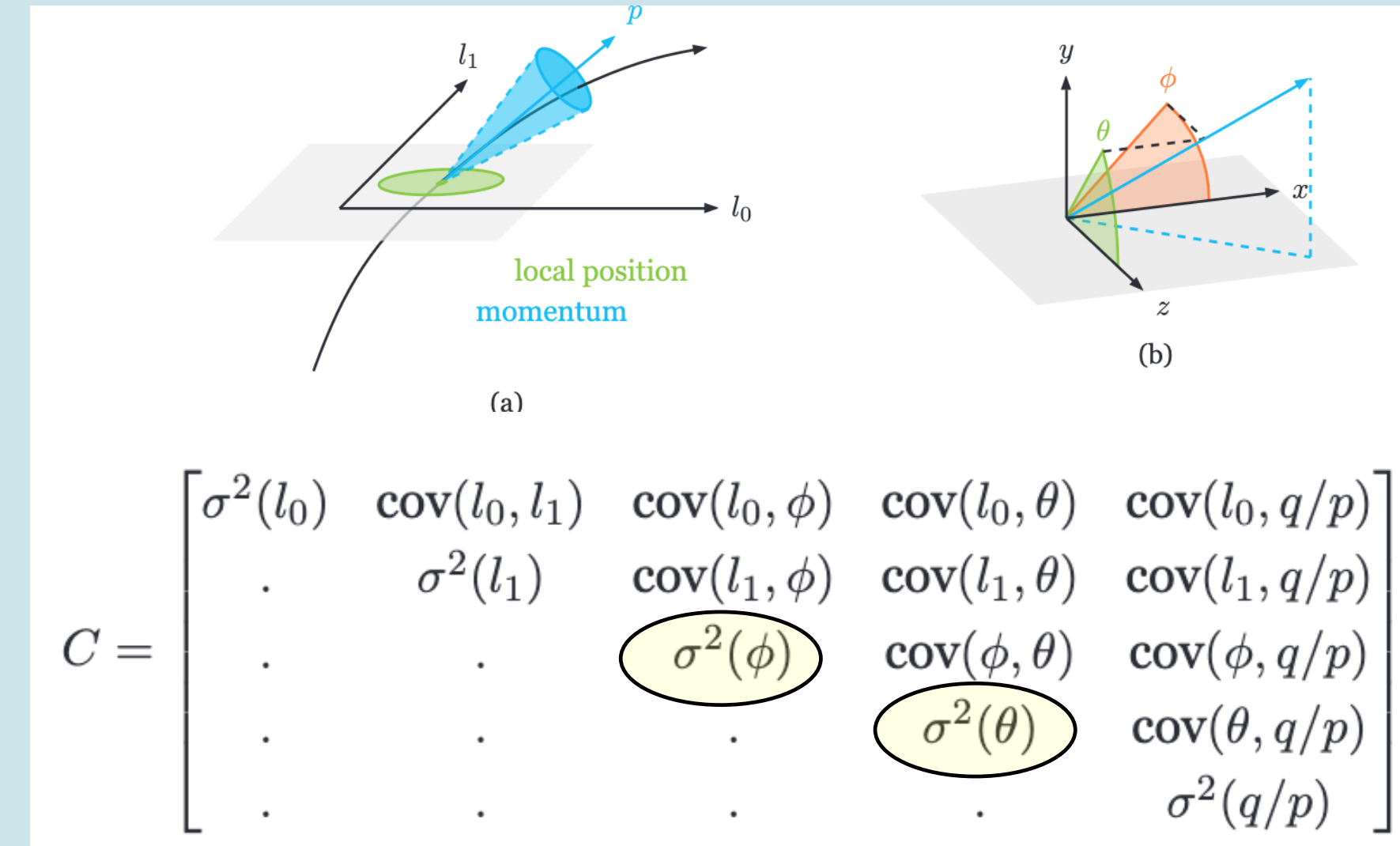
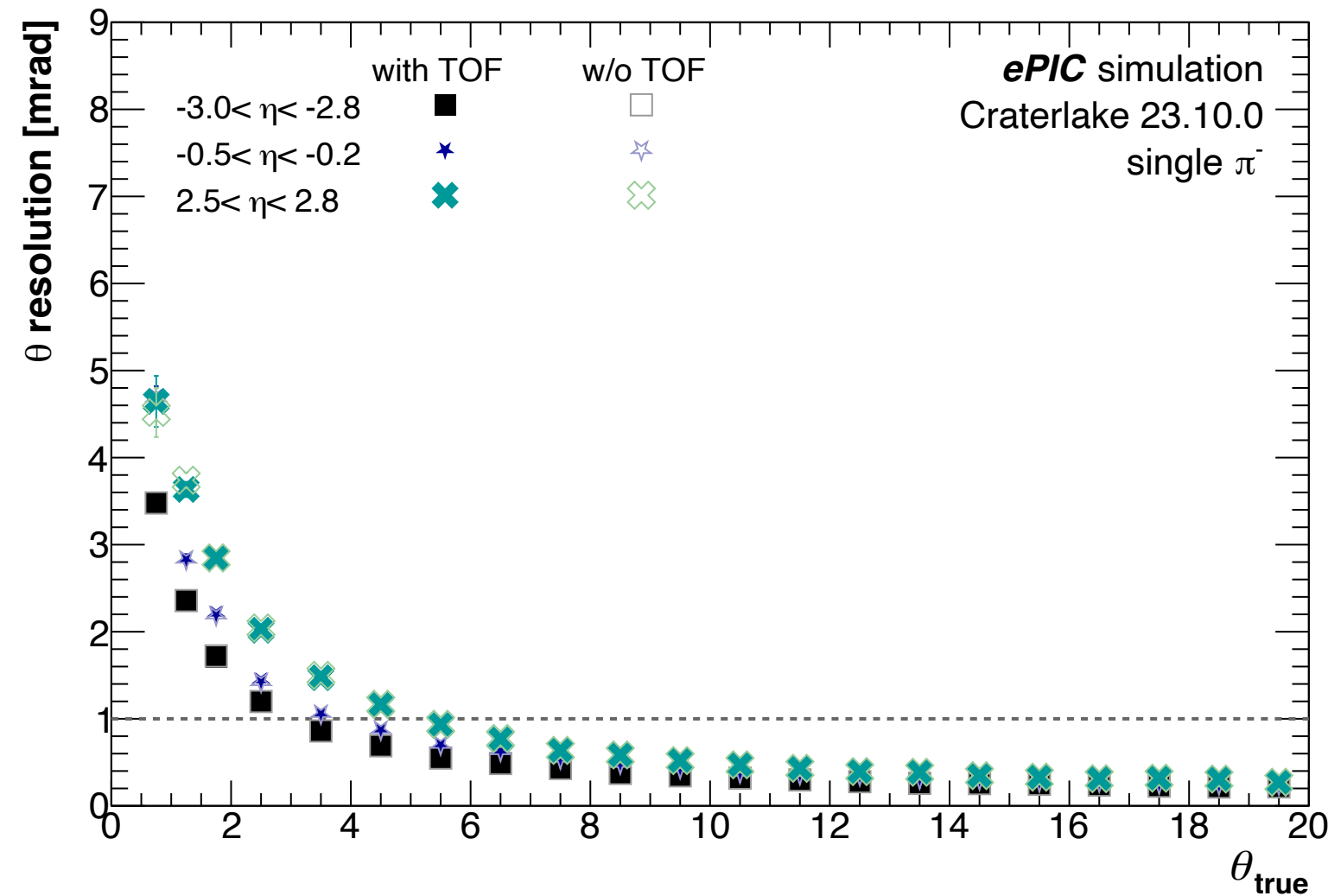
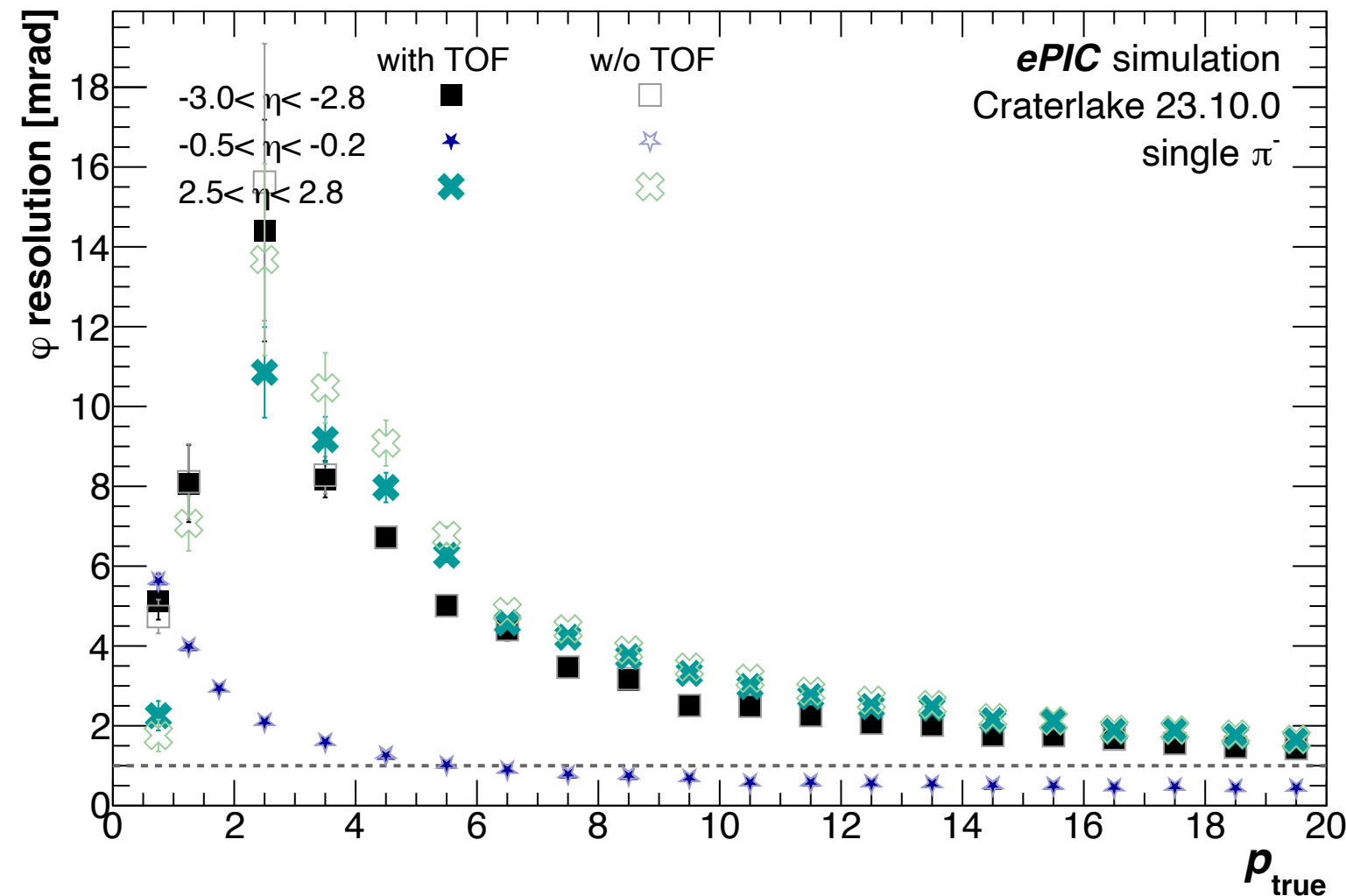
[From Nicolas Schmidt \(ORNL\)'s presentation](#)



- High momentum particle momentum resolution is improved by BTOF
- Low momentum performance is improved at the forward rapidity

Angular resolution of Craterlake

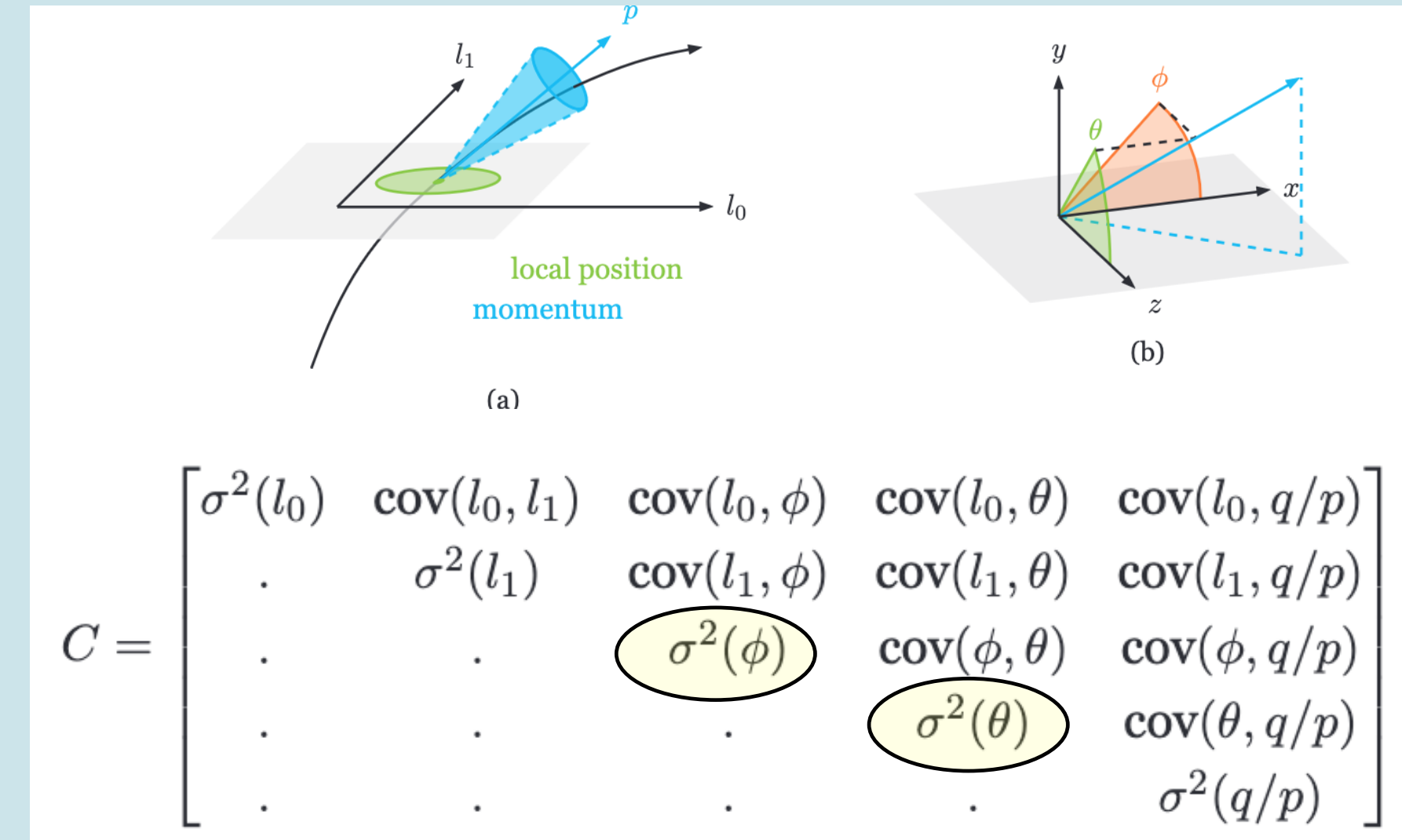
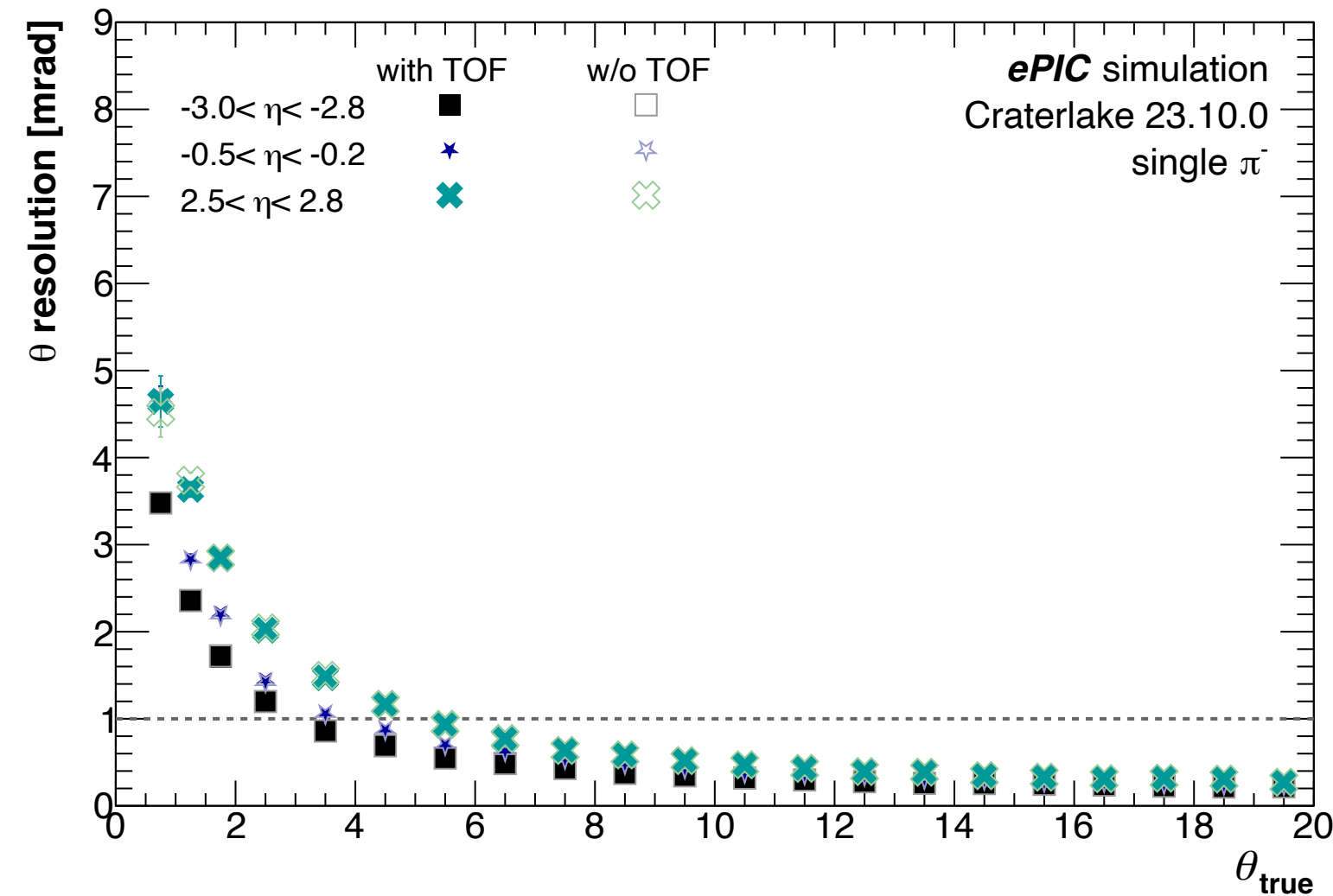
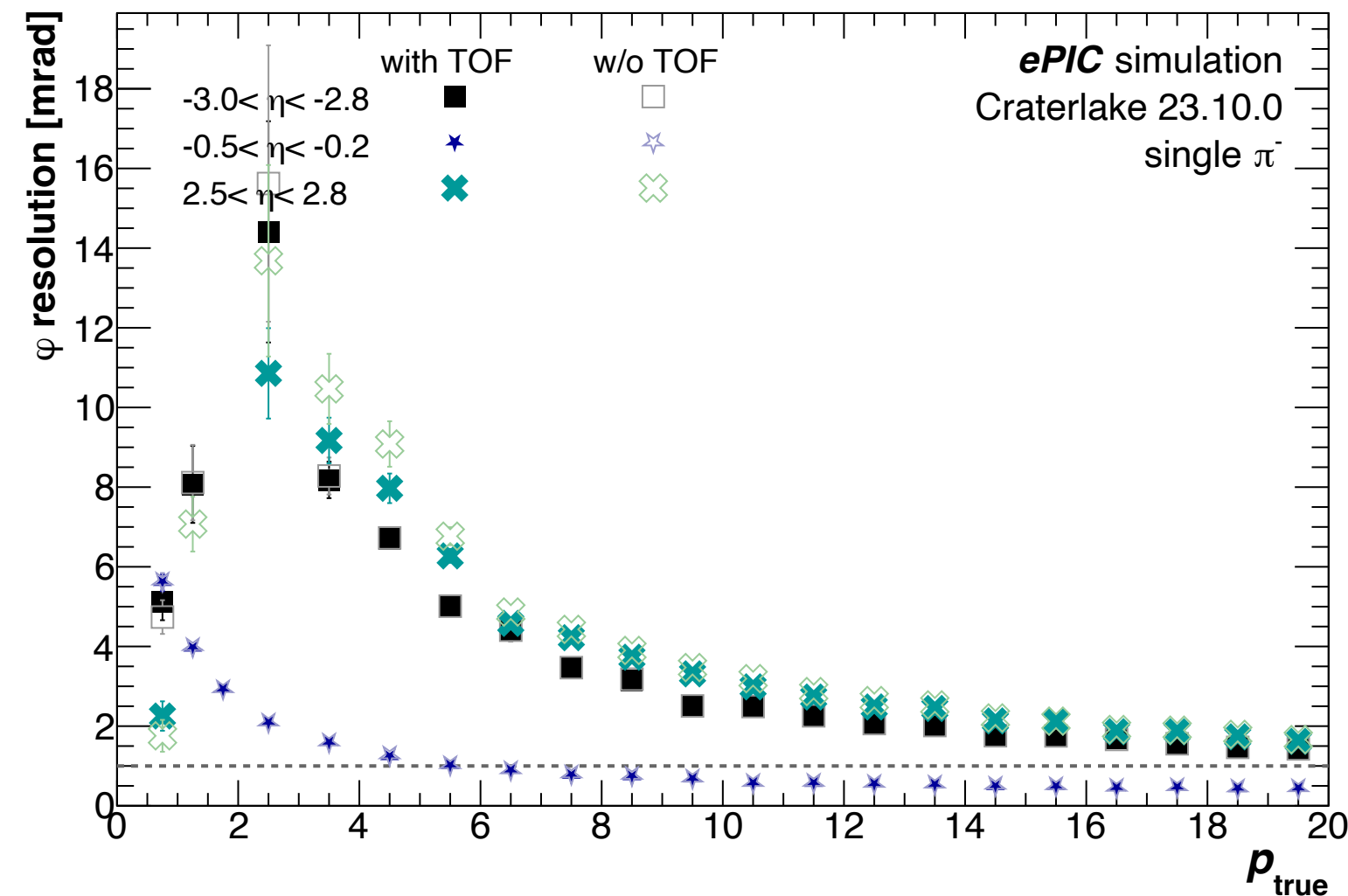
[From Nicolas Schmidt \(ORNL\)'s presentation](#)



- BTOF hit doesn't have an impact on ϕ angle resolution, but FTOF has(?)

Angular resolution of Craterlake

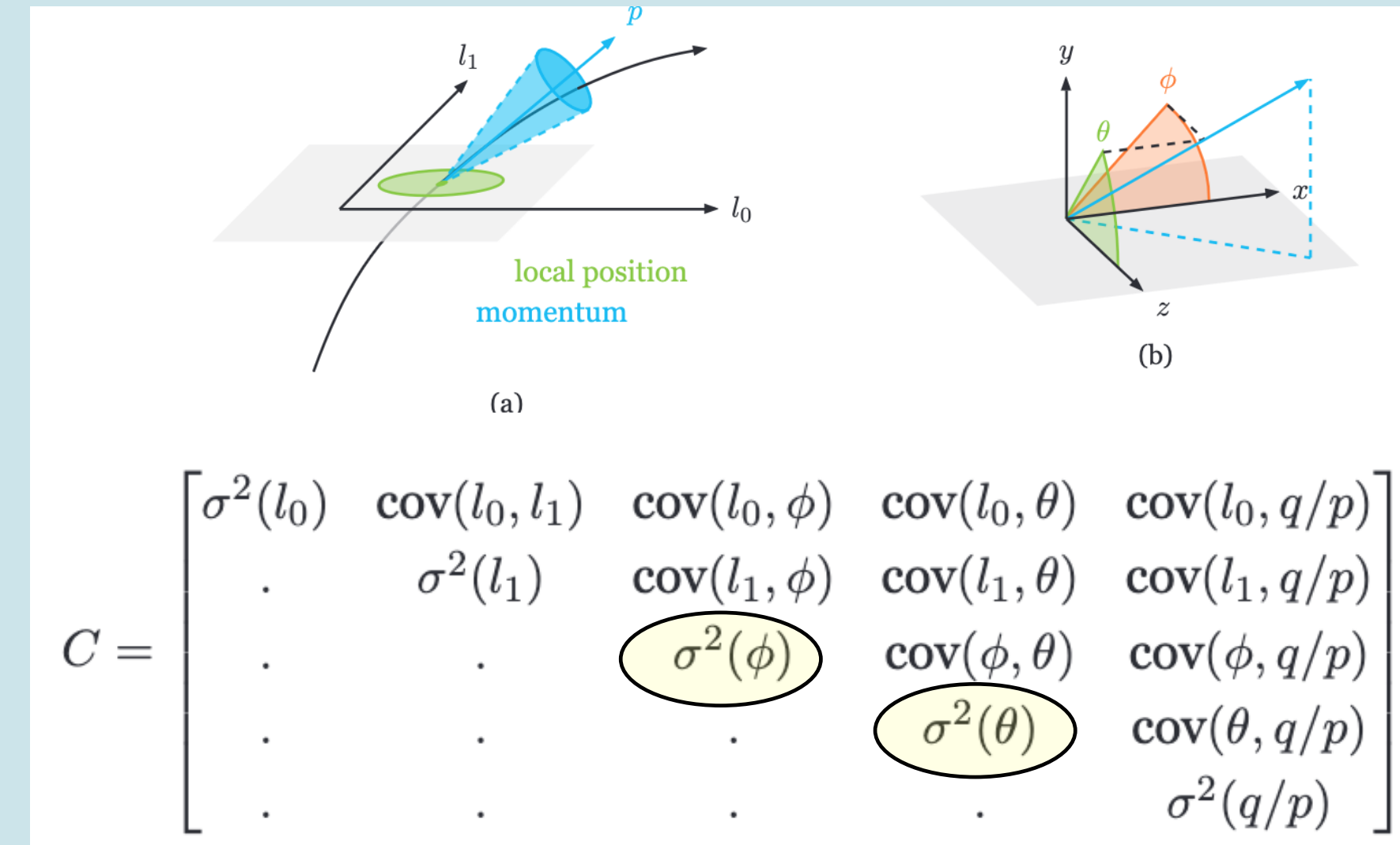
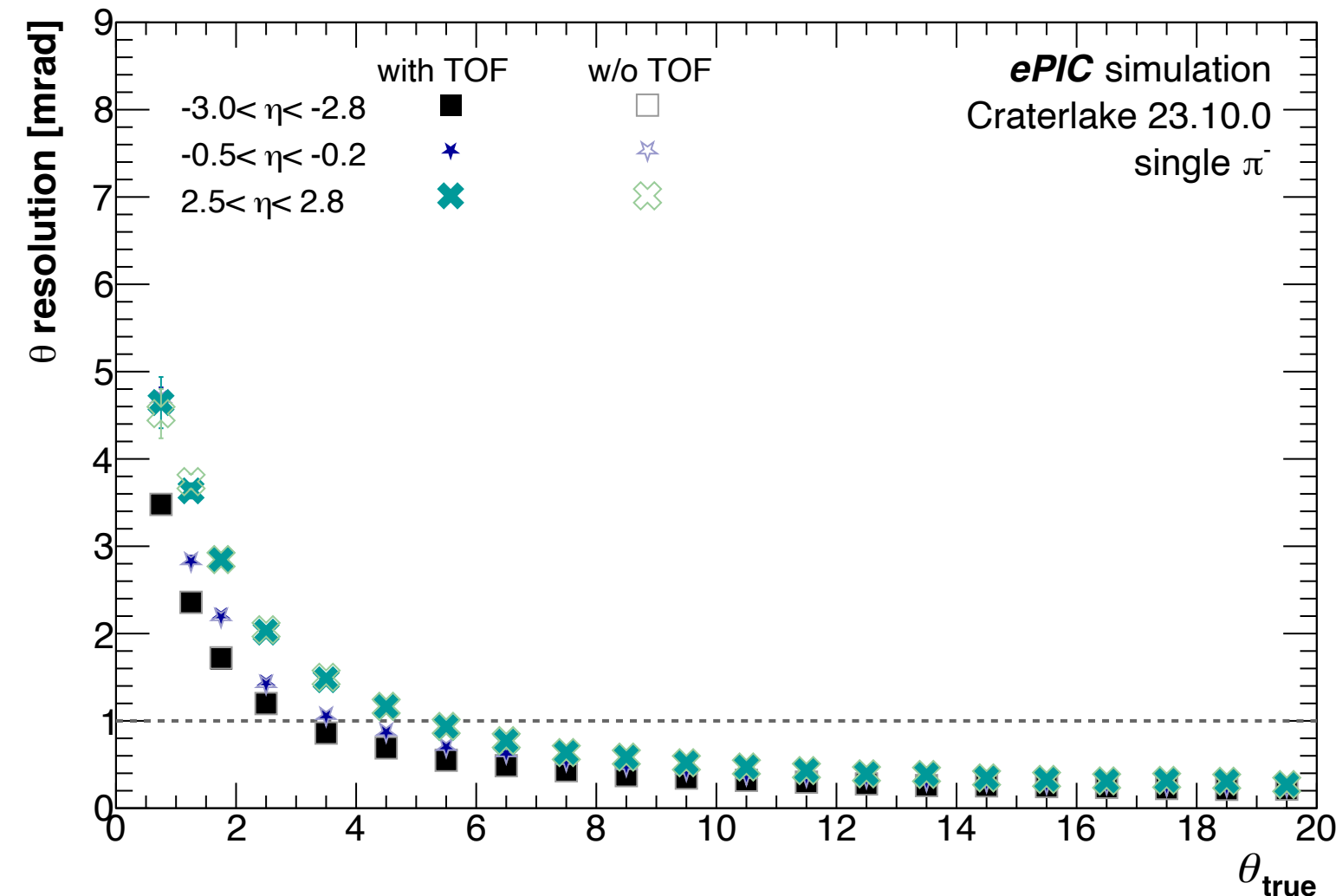
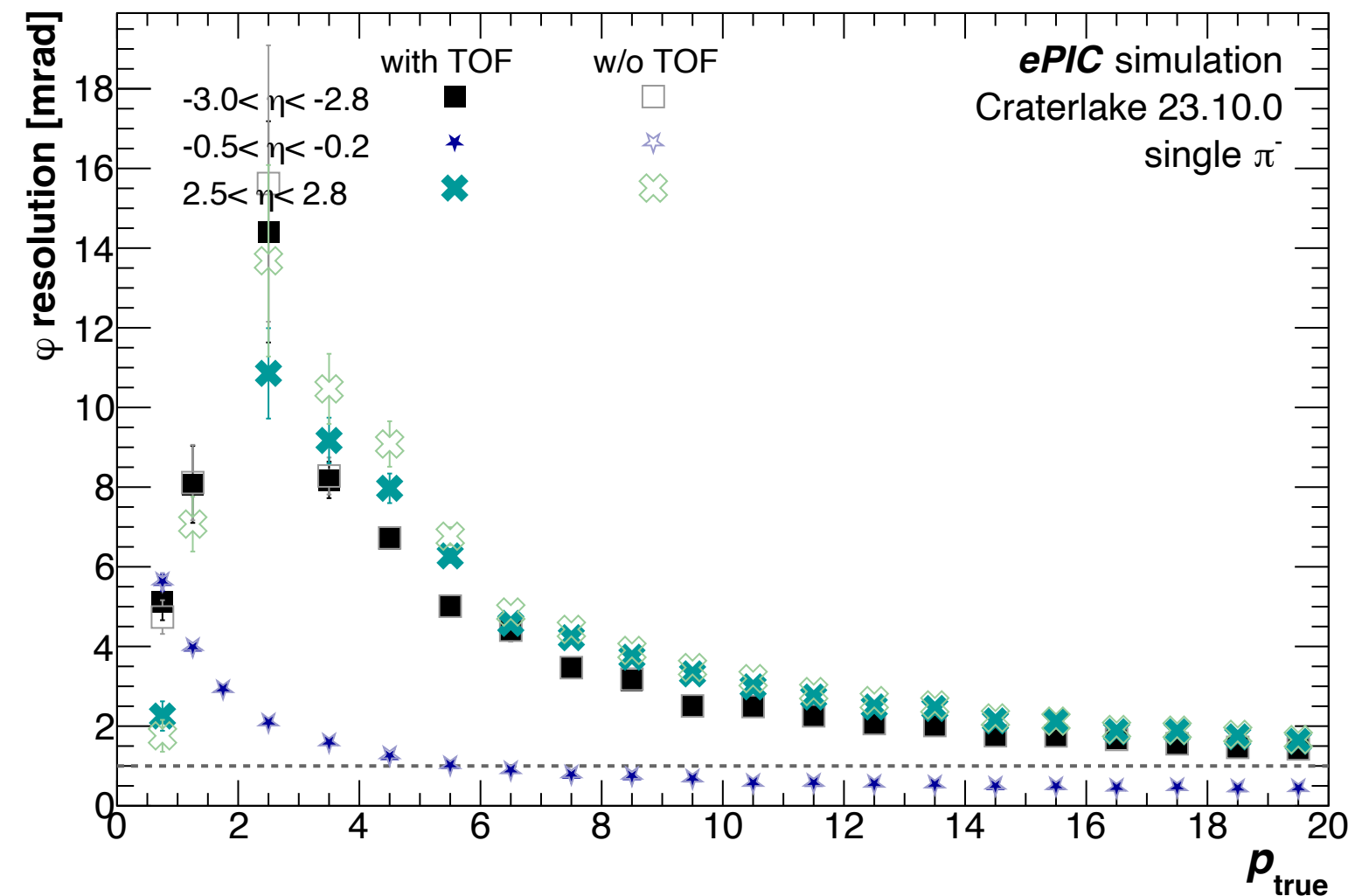
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- No impact from BTOF and FTOF in θ angle

Angular resolution of Craterlake

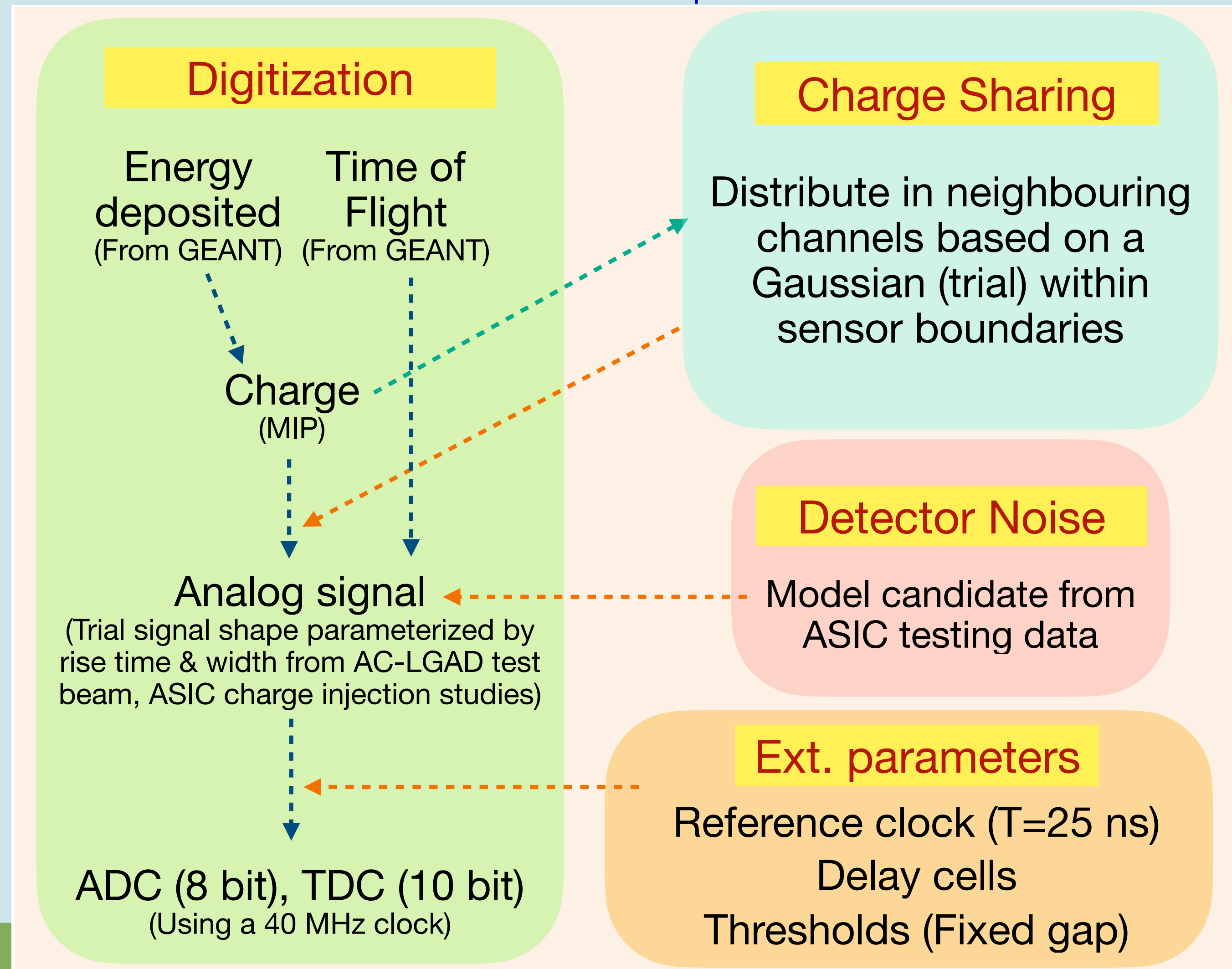
[From Nicolas Schmidt \(ORNL\)'s presentation](#)



- BTOF hit doesn't have an impact on φ angle resolution, but FTOF has(?)
- No impact from BTOF and FTOF in θ angle
- A systematic study is necessary

Charge sharing in the DD4hep simulation

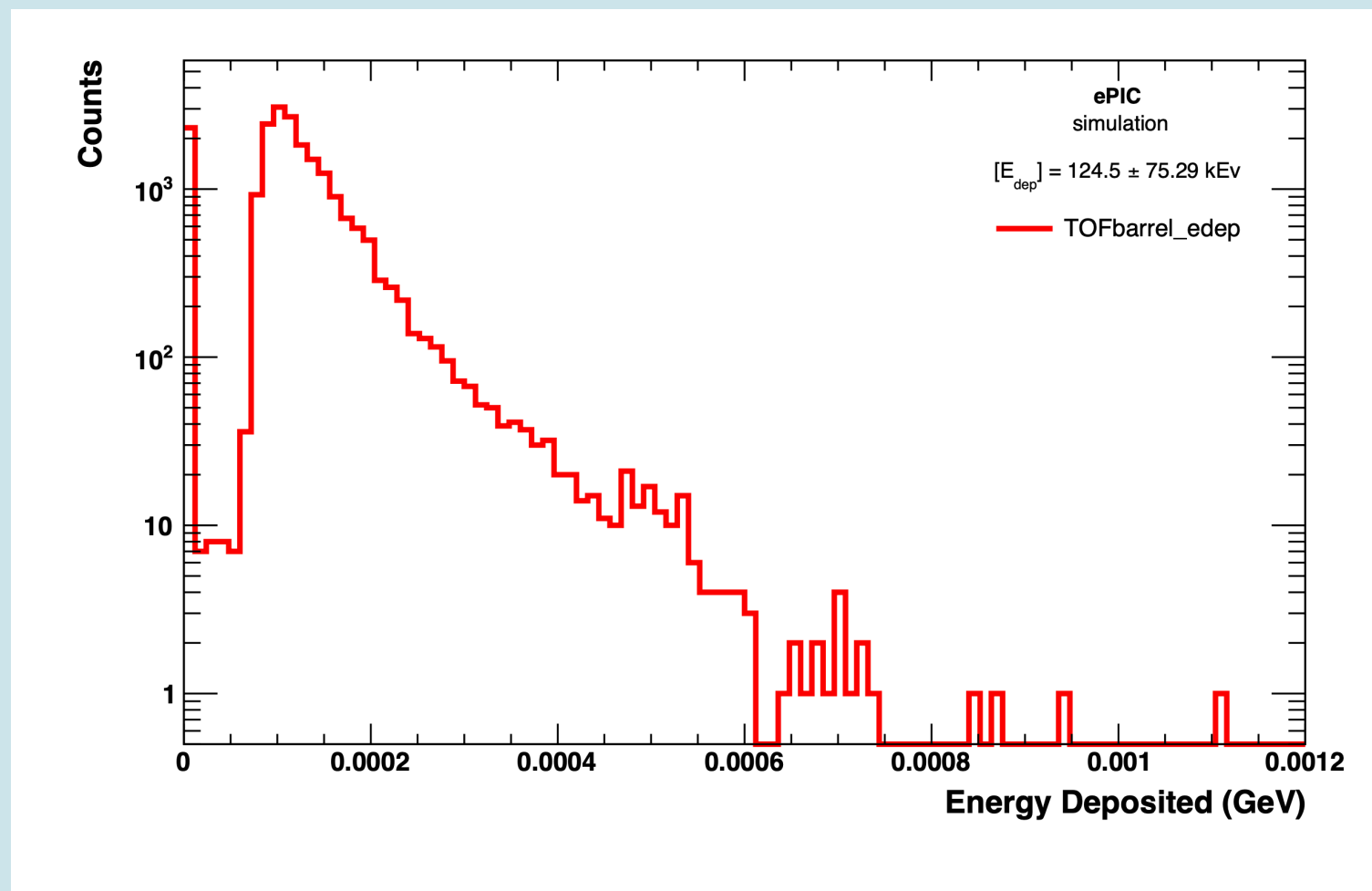
[From Souvik Paul's presentation](#)



Mimic the analog signal in the DD4hep simulation

[From Souvik Paul's presentation](#)

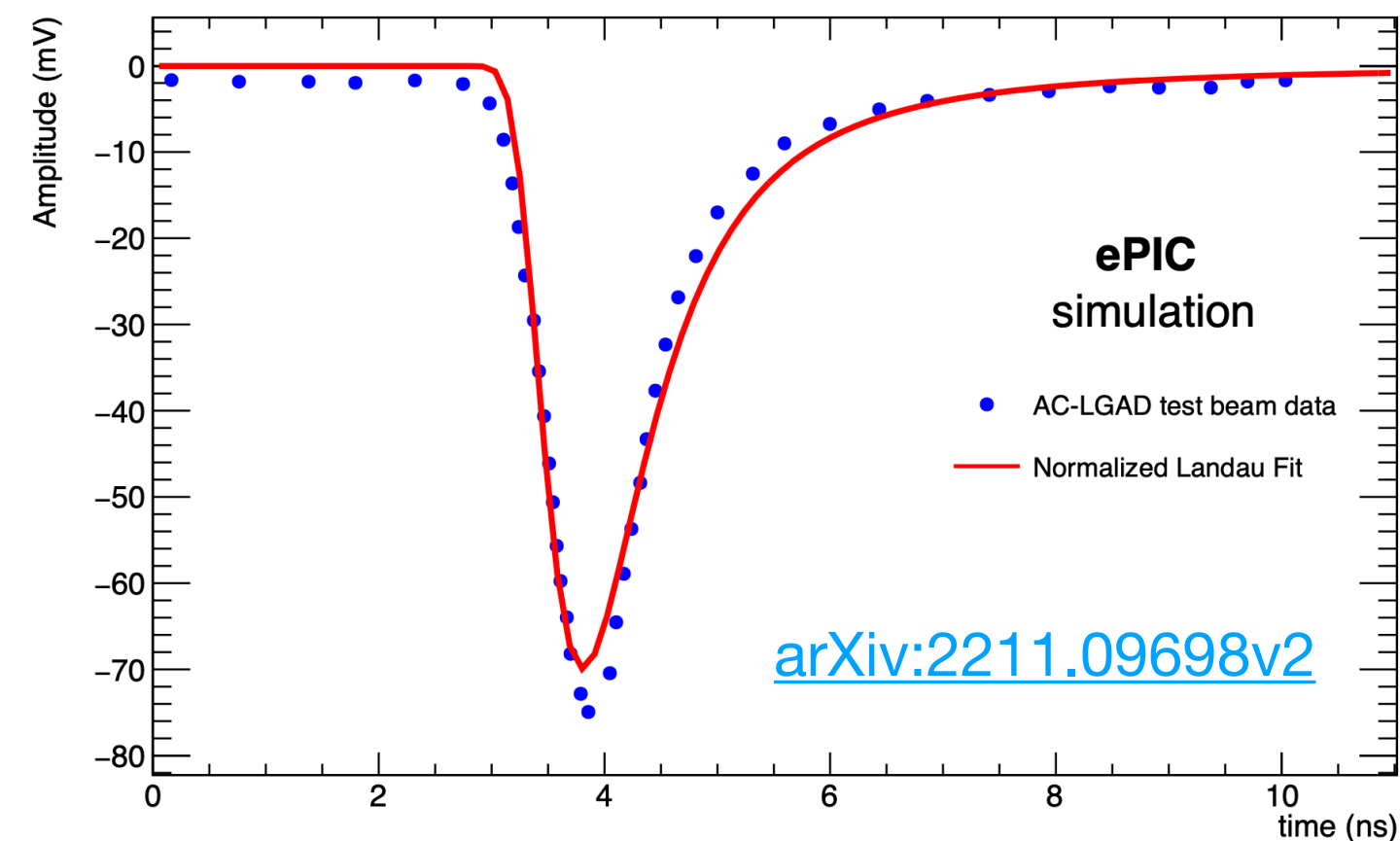
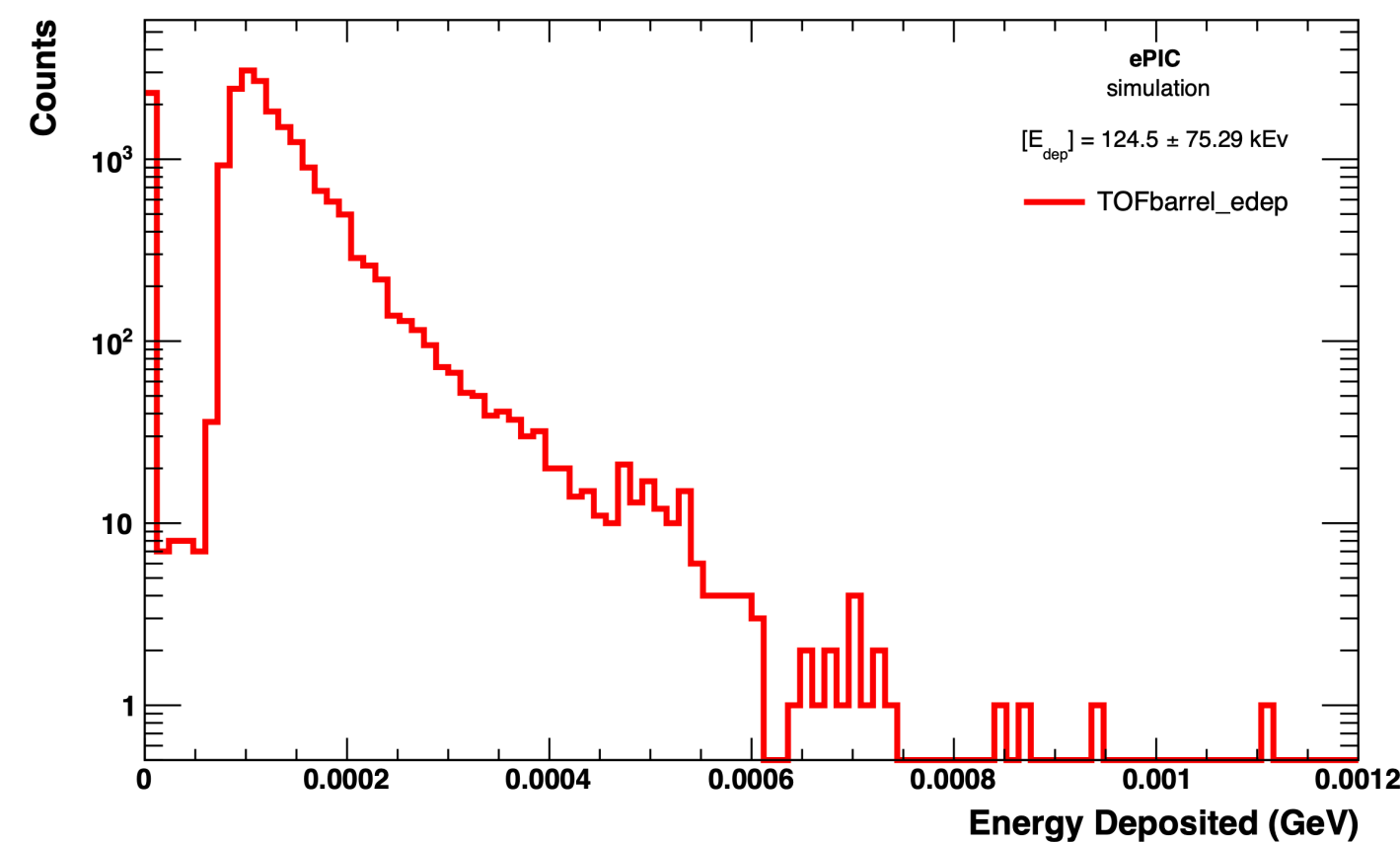
- Deposit energy in the active material is obtained from GEANT
 - The input charge is calculated from the energy



Mimic the analog signal in the DD4hep simulation

[From Souvik Paul's presentation](#)

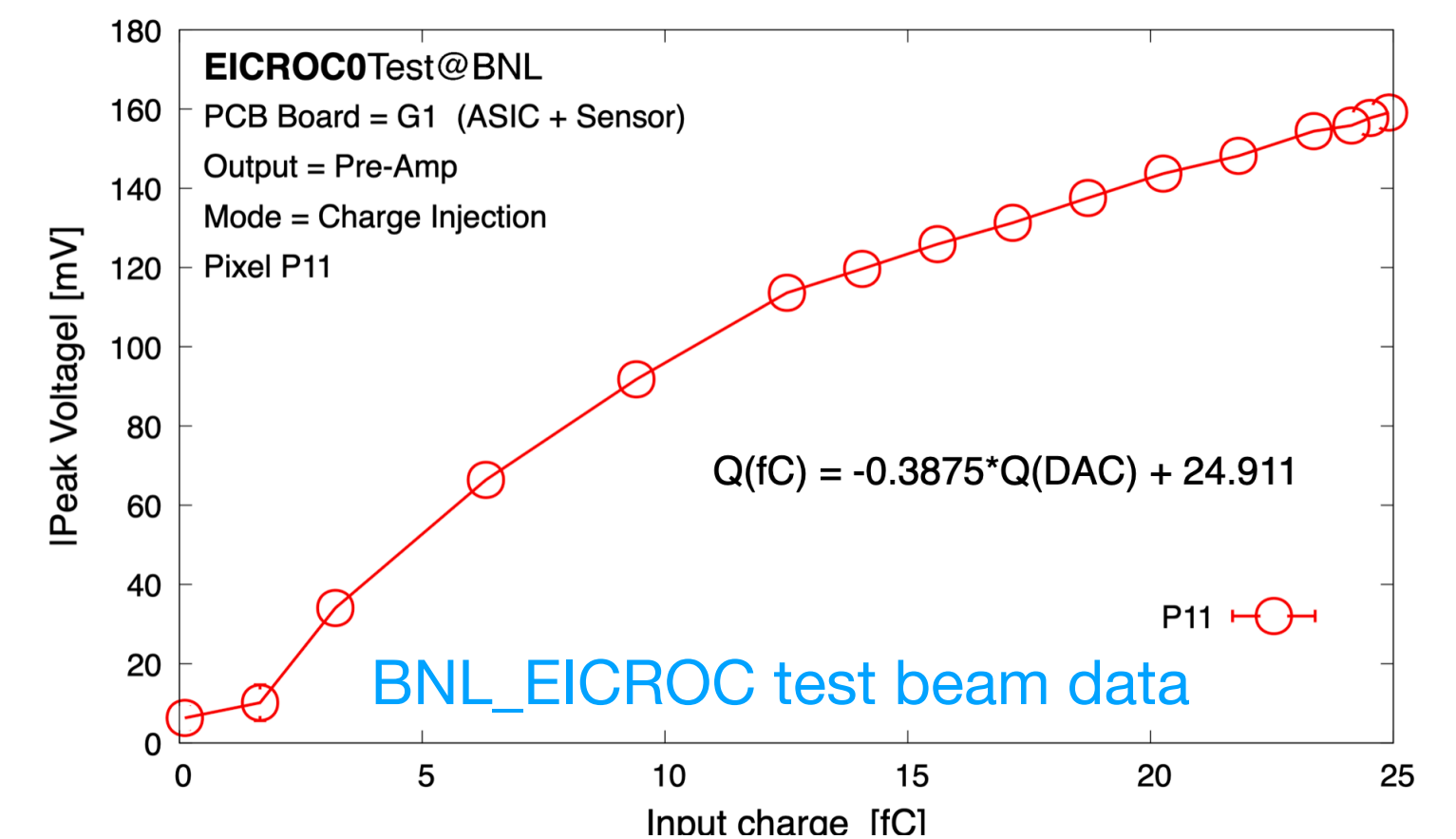
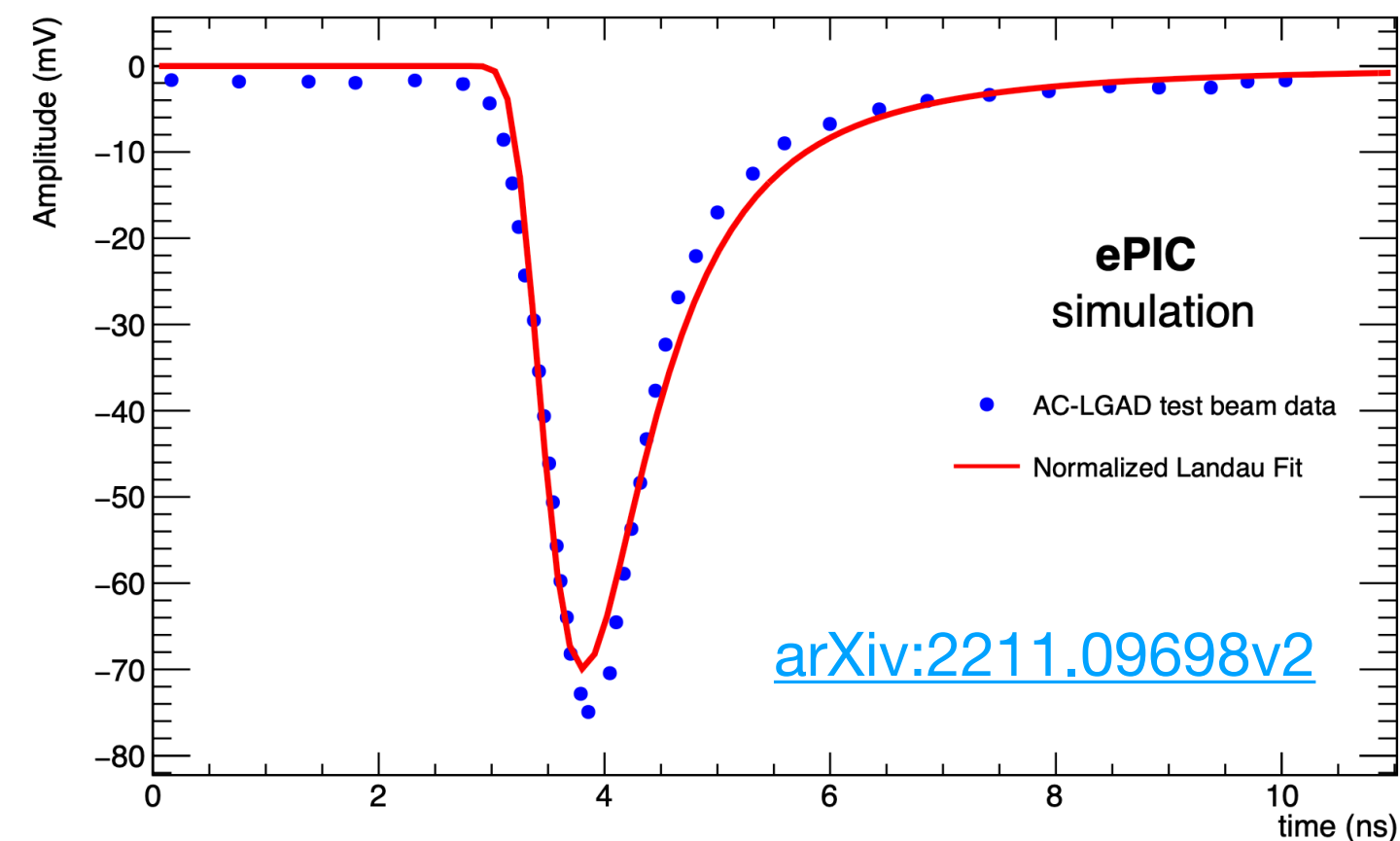
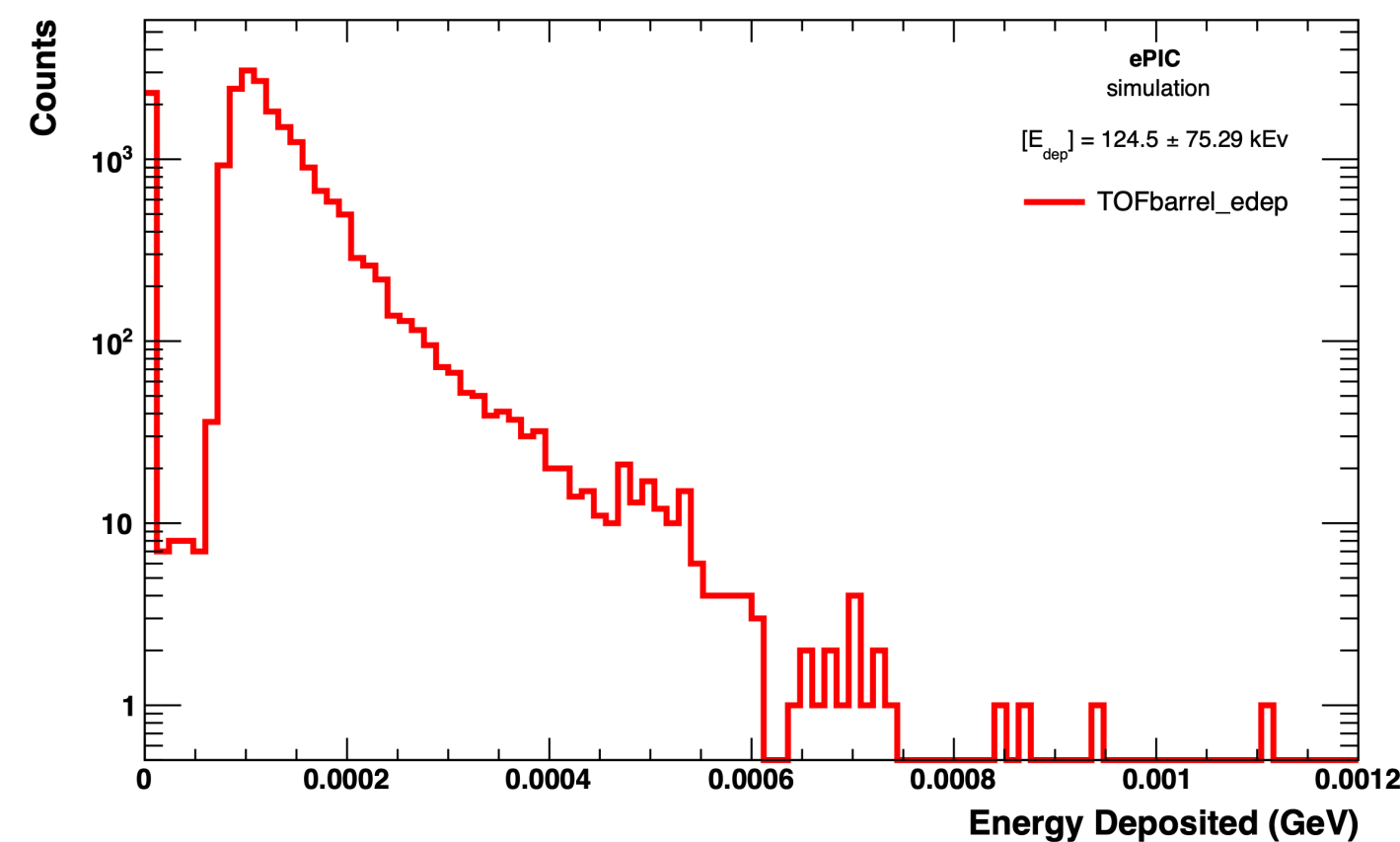
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 - The input charge is calculated from the energy
- Realistic signal shape in the test beam is used



Mimic the analog signal in the DD4hep simulation

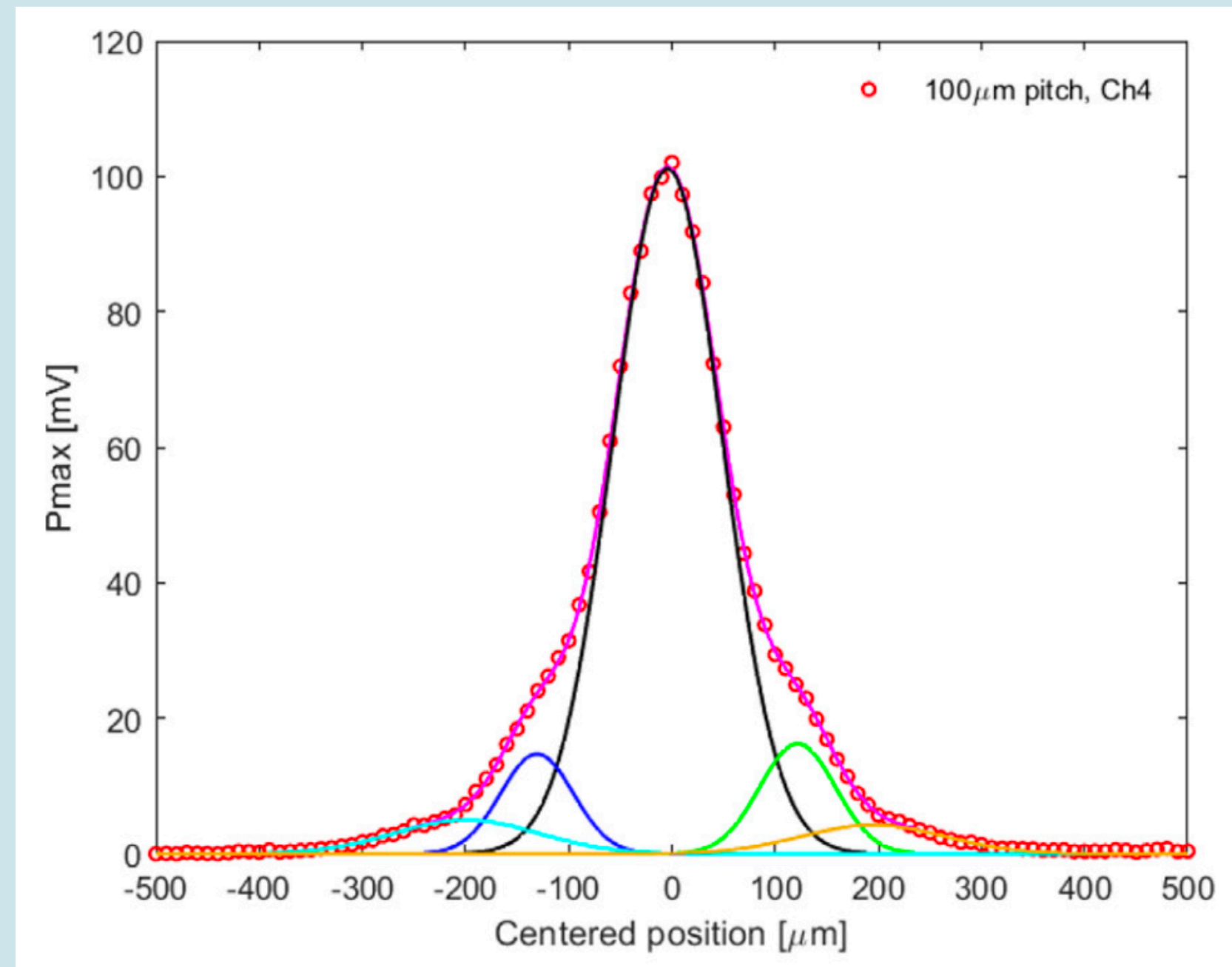
[From Souvik Paul's presentation](#)

- Deposit energy in the active material is obtained from GEANT
 - The input charge is calculated from the energy
- Realistic signal shape in the test beam is used
- The relationship between maximum voltage and input charge is extracted from real data



Charge distribution in sensor

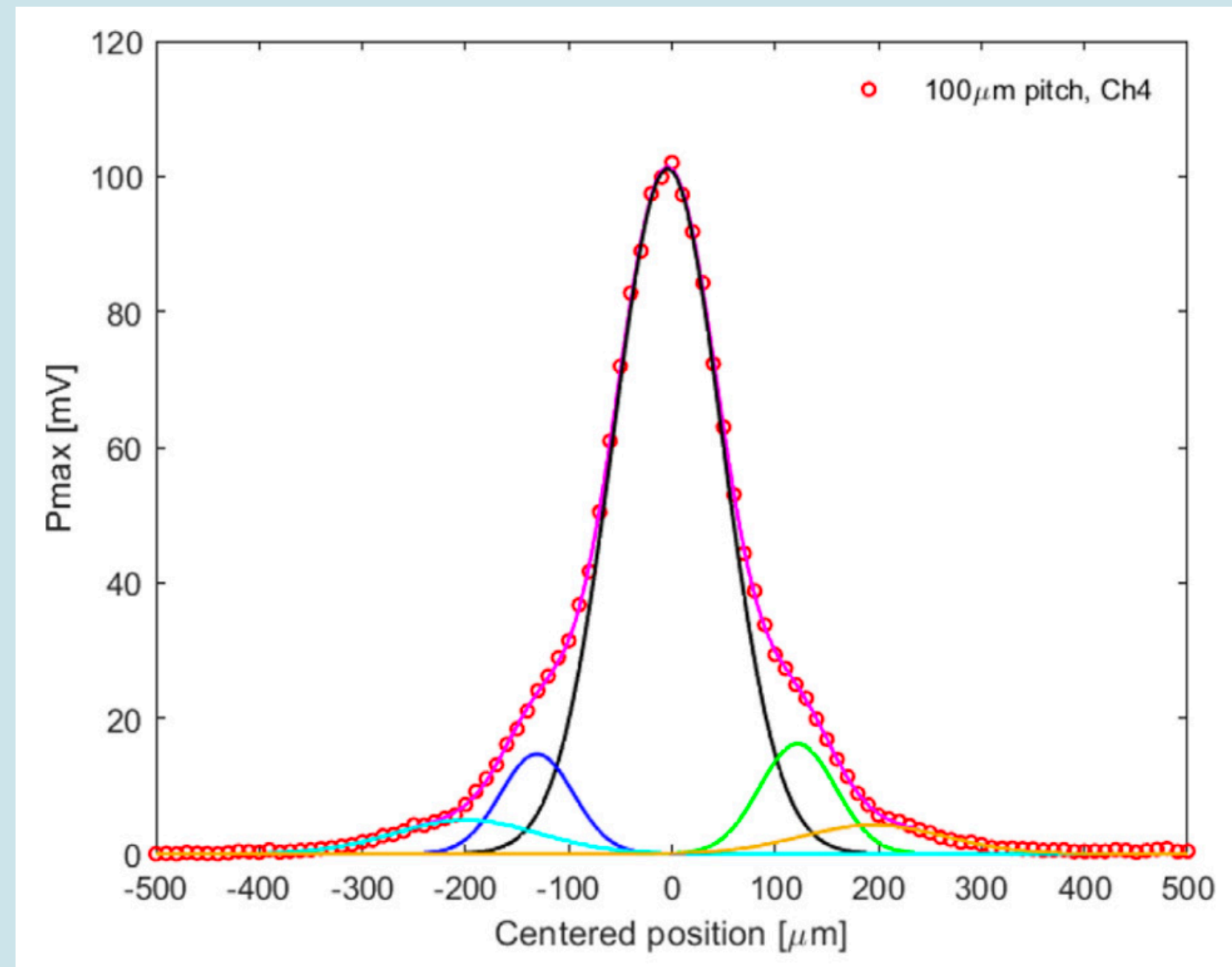
[Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research,](#)
[A 1045 \(2023\) 167541](#)



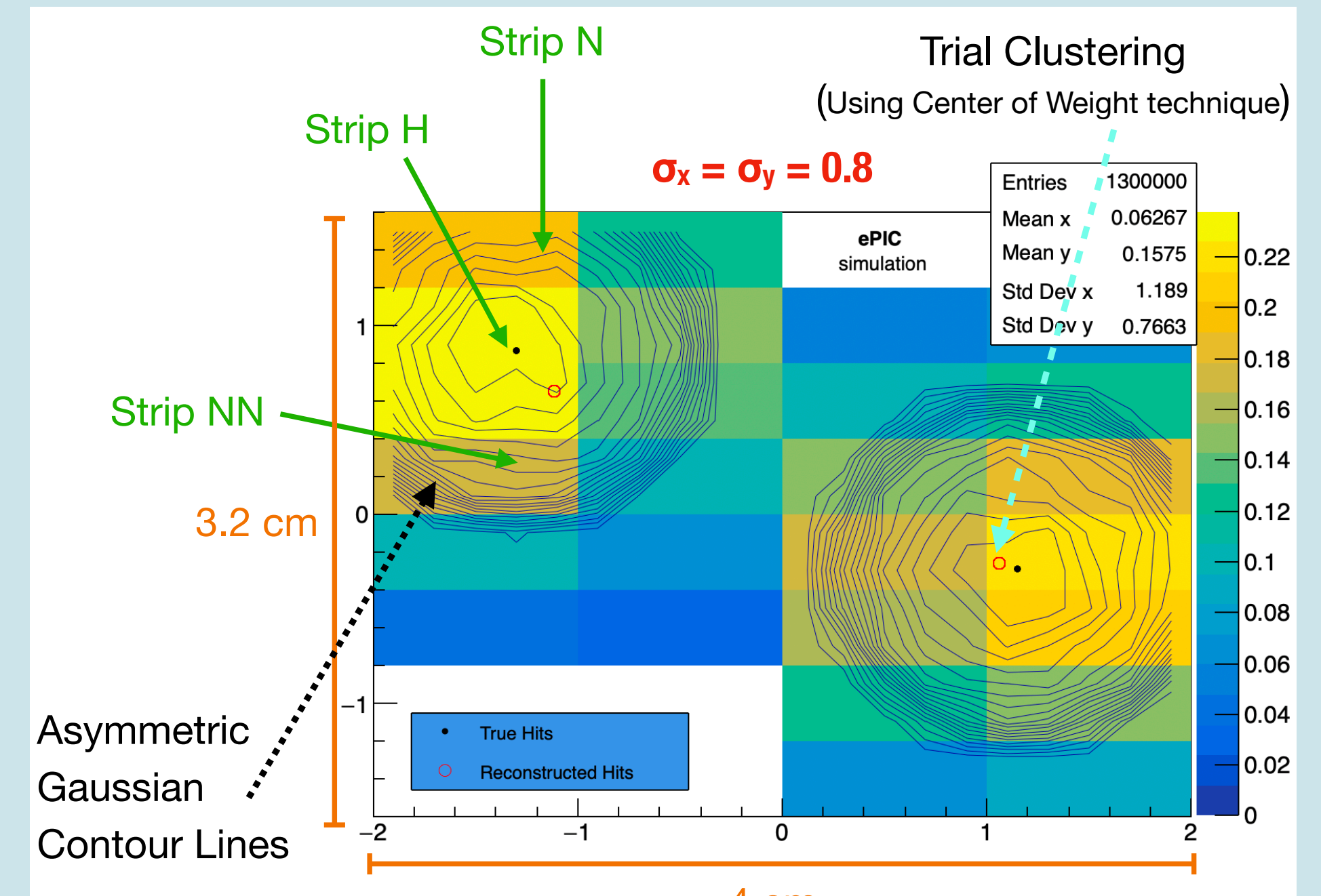
- Charge distribution in sensor is extracted from data

Charge distribution in sensor

[Nuclear Inst. and Methods in Physics Research, A 1045 \(2023\) 167541](#)



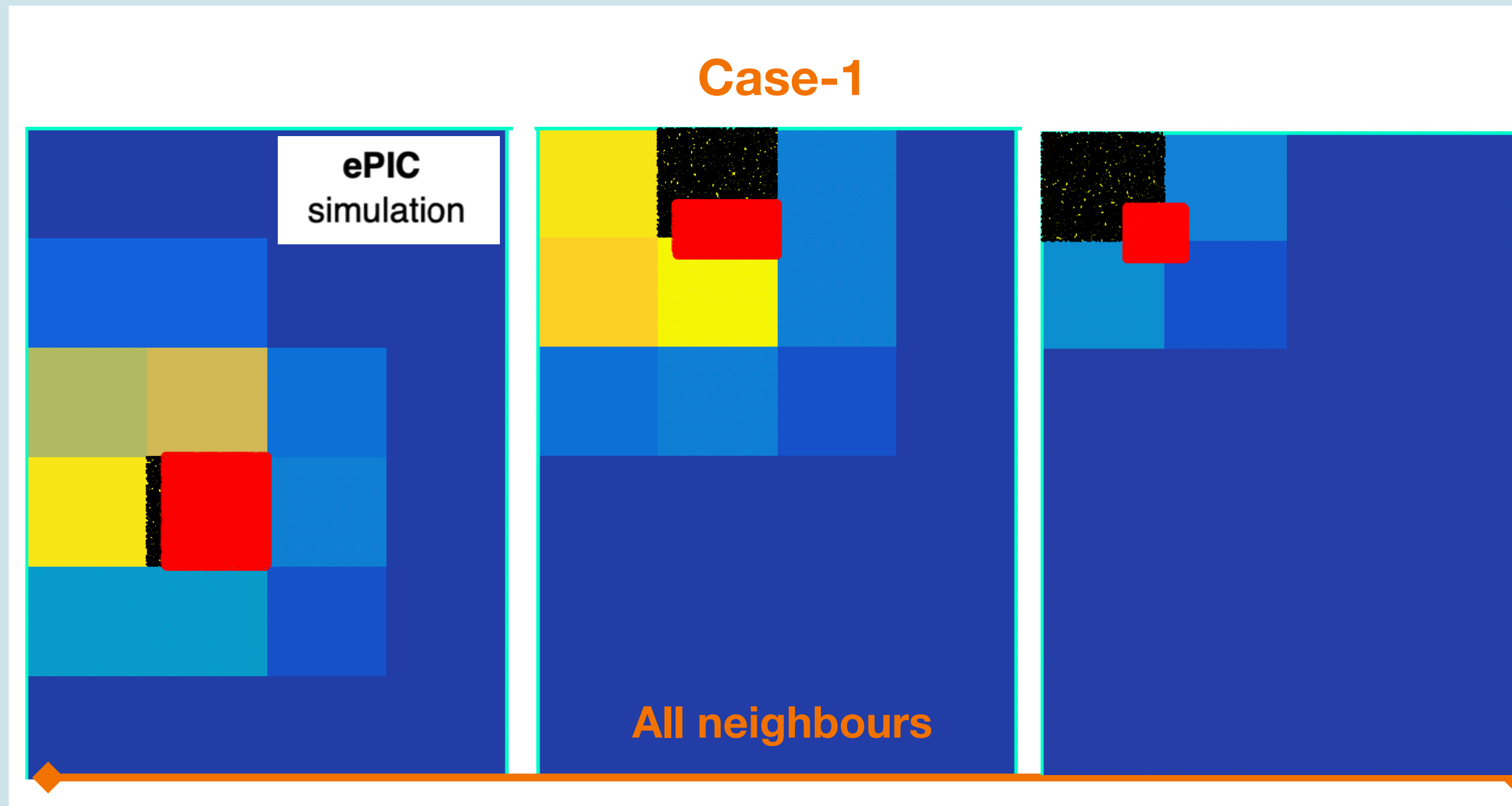
[From Souvik Paul's presentation](#)



- Charge distribution in sensor is extracted from data
- Collected charge is calculated by each segment which is corresponding to readout metal

Geometrical effects

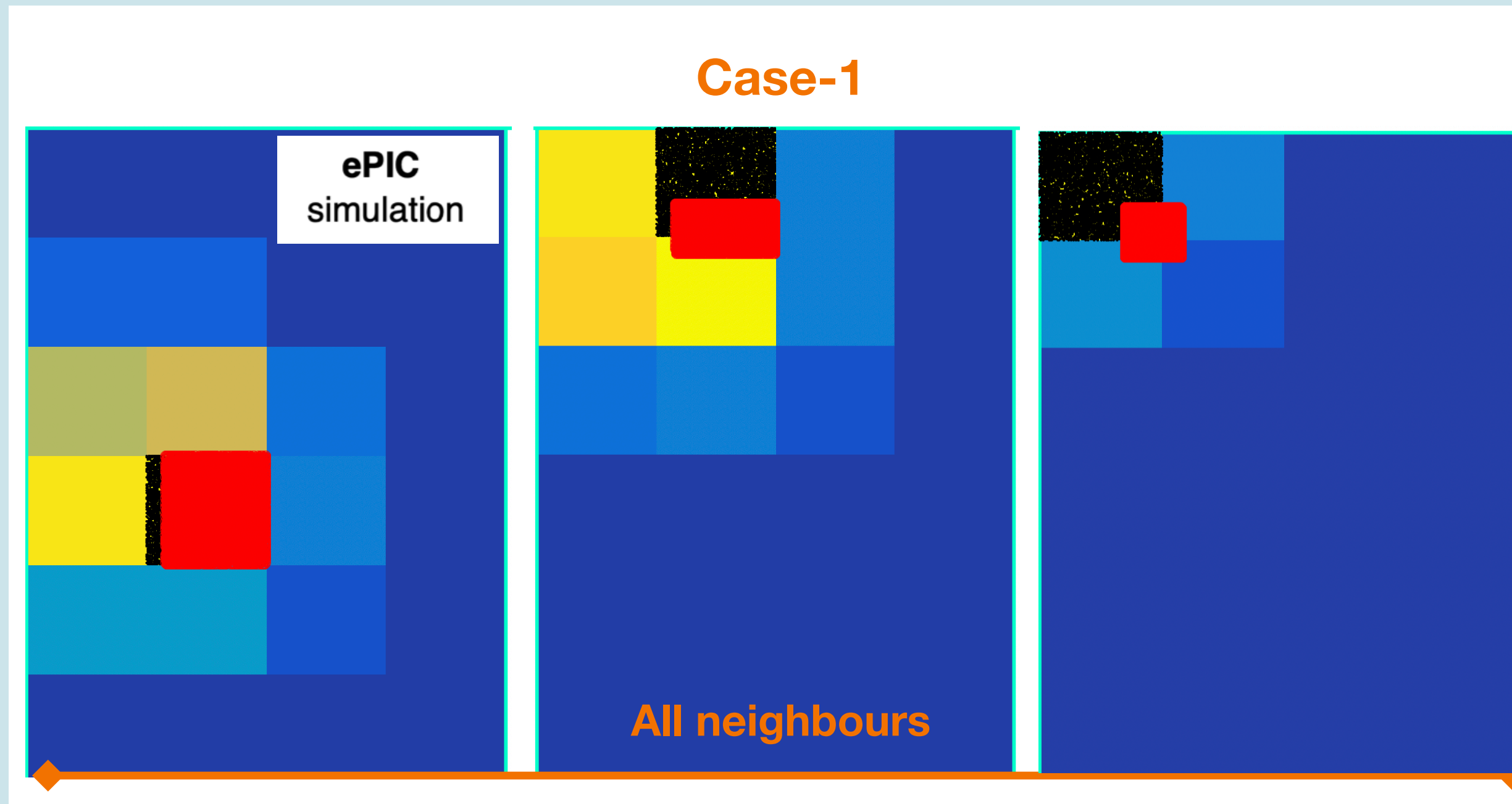
[From Souvik Paul's presentation](#)



- The position of the hit pixel and the number of charge-sharing neighbors affect the reconstruction accuracy of hits
 - Central pixel has 8 nearest neighbors, the edge pixel has 5 nearest neighbors and the corner pixel has 3 nearest neighbors.

Geometrical effects

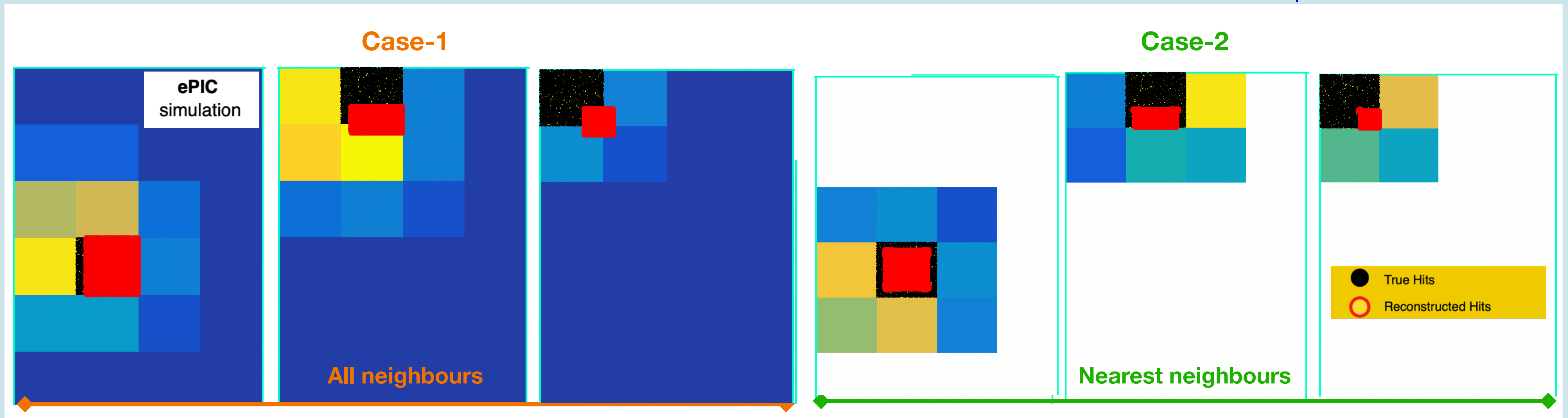
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Geometrical effects

[From Souvik Paul's presentation](#)



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 - Central pixel has 8 nearest neighbors, the edge pixel has 5 nearest neighbors and the corner pixel has 3 nearest neighbors.
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- Reconstruction accuracy for Case-2 is greater than that for Case-1

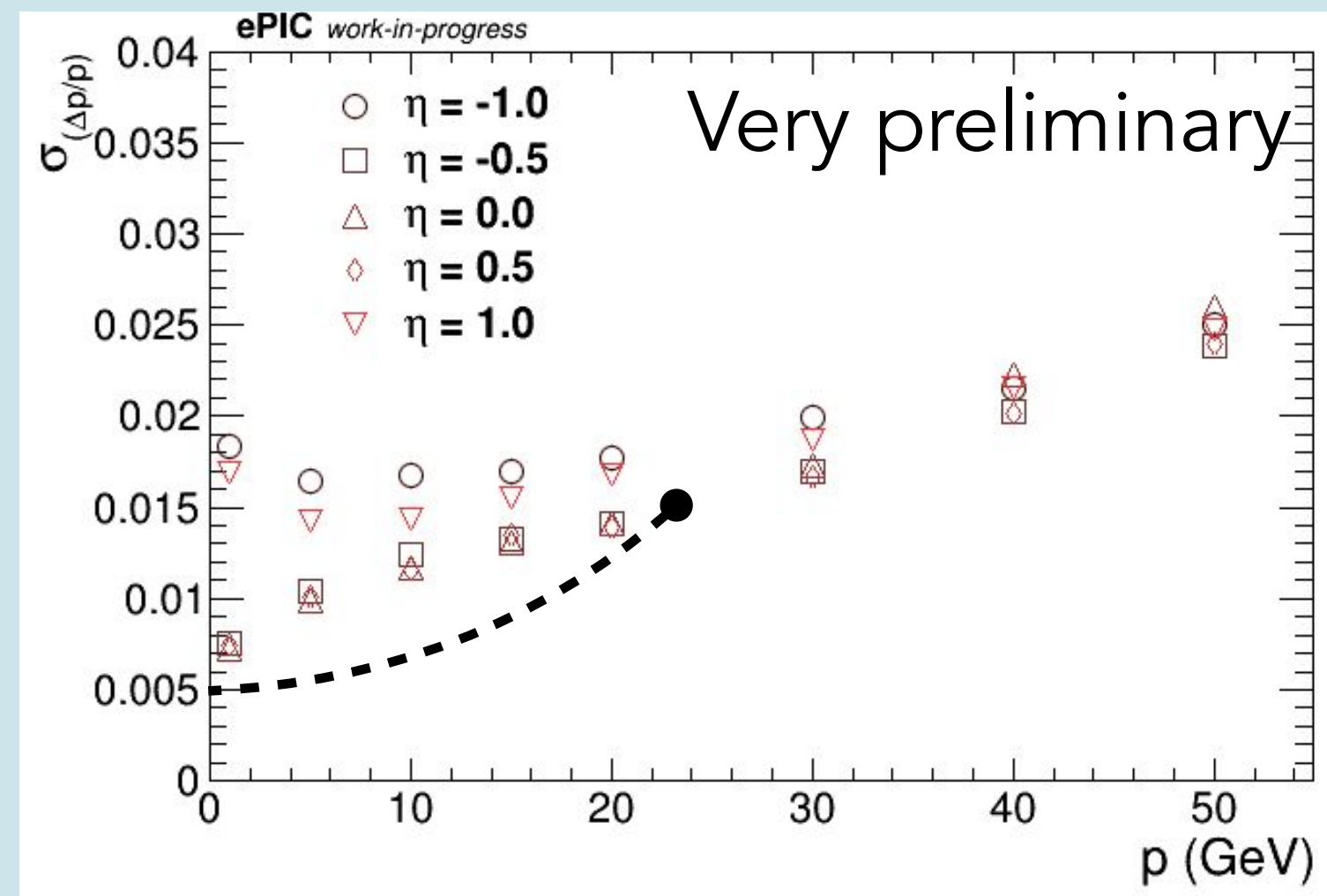
Summary

- High momentum tracking at mid-rapidity can be improved by BTOF
- Low momentum tracking at forward rapidity can be improved by FTOF
- More precise statistics study is mandatory
- Attempt of the charge-sharing simulation in DD4hep has been stated

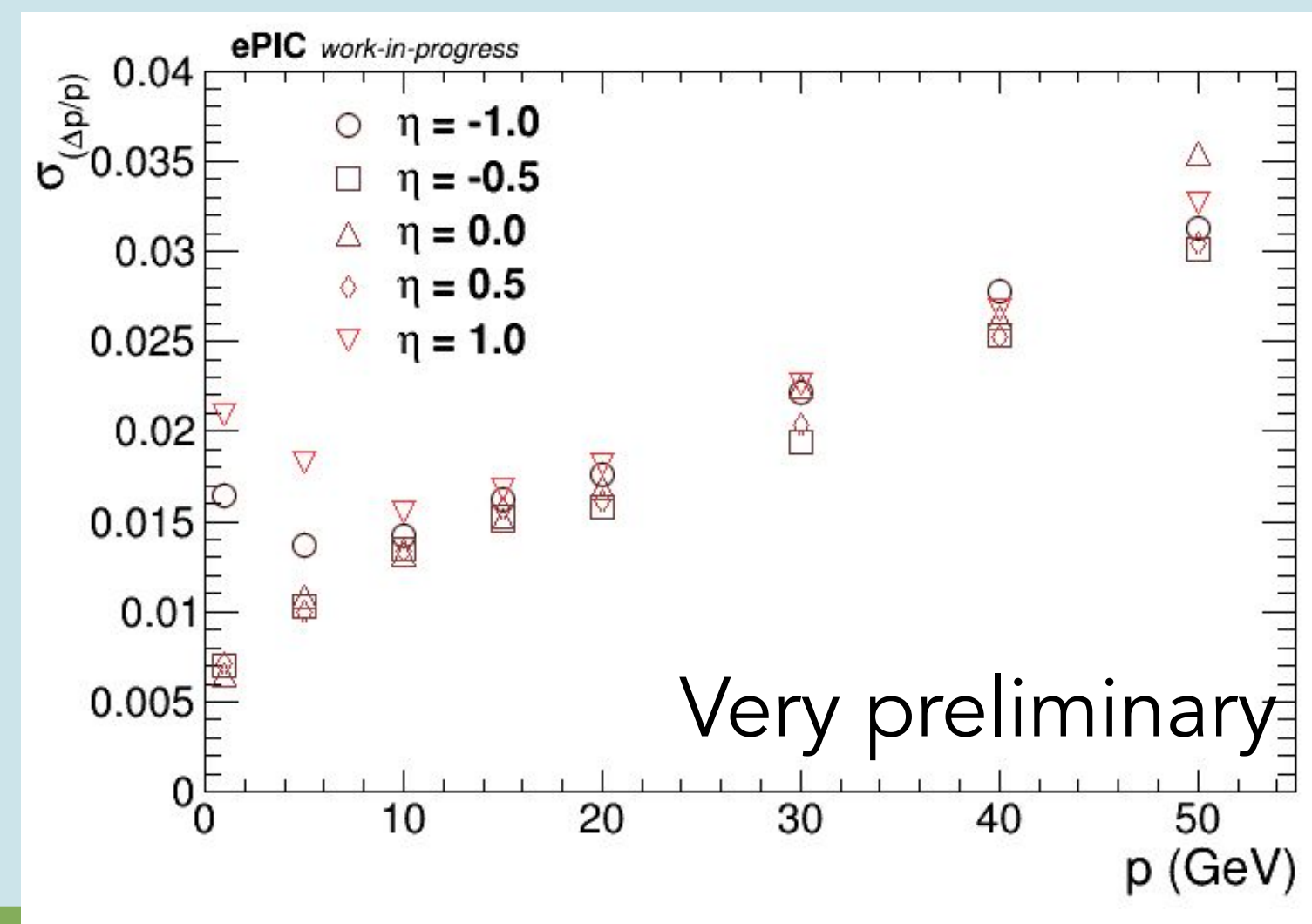
Back up

Very fresh result of new geometry configuration

w/ TOF



w/o TOF



- National Central University (Taiwan) team has started the simulation study
- The resolution seems to be worse
 - $\Delta p/p = 0.7\% \rightarrow 1.5\% @ 10 \text{ GeV}/c$
- A more precise and systematic study is necessary