



# ePIC Performance on Coherent $J/\psi$ Diffractive Pattern

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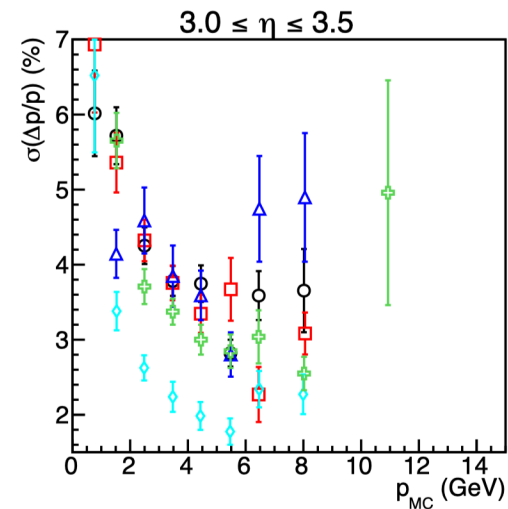
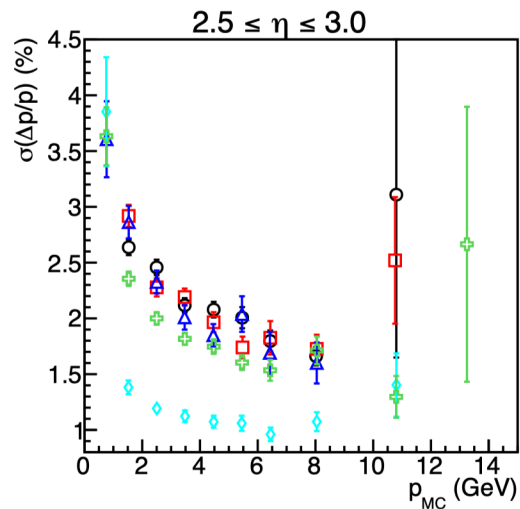
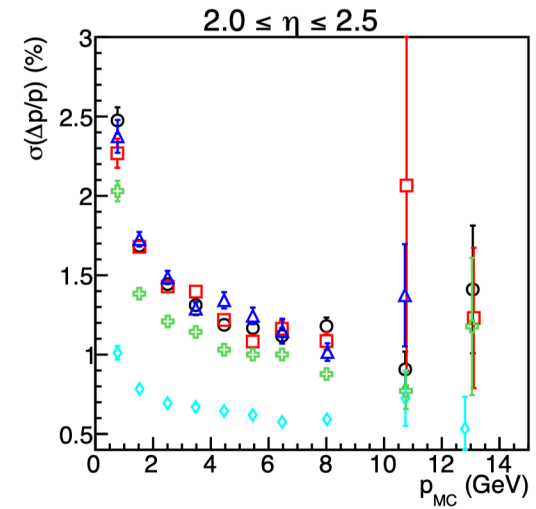
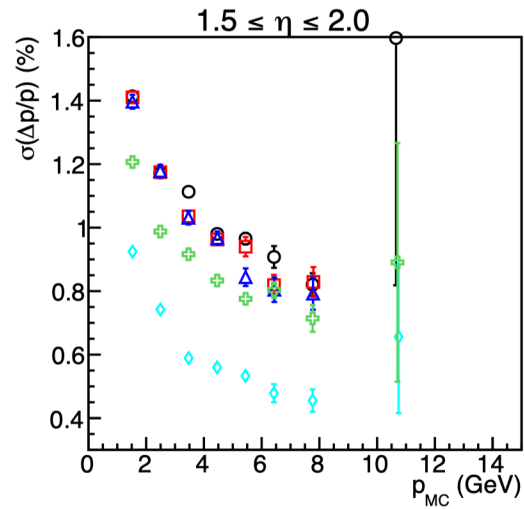
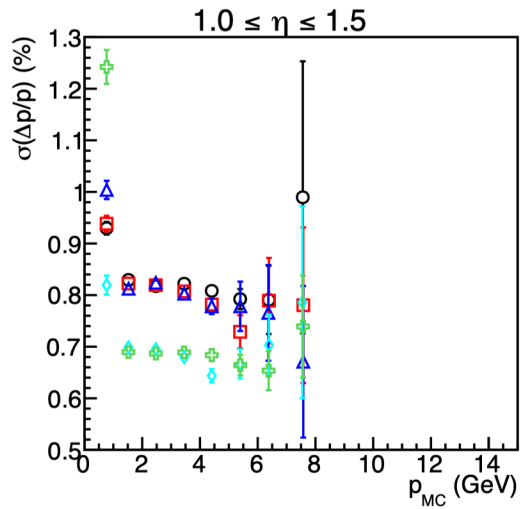


# Tracking Resolutions

# Last Update

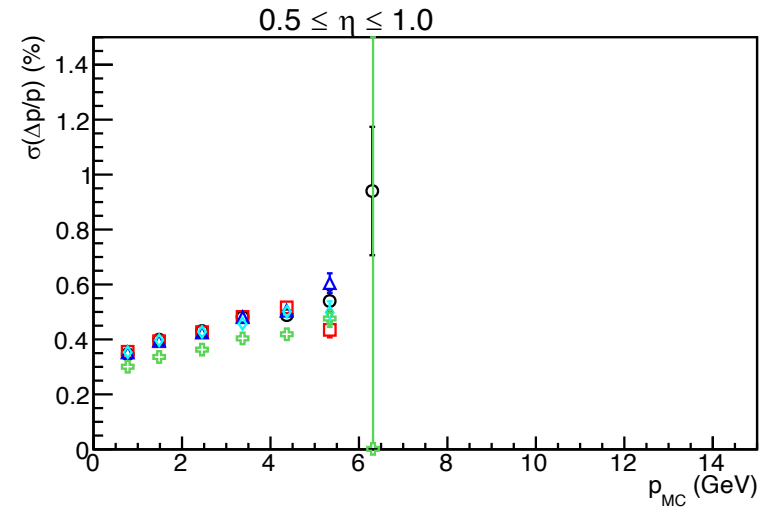
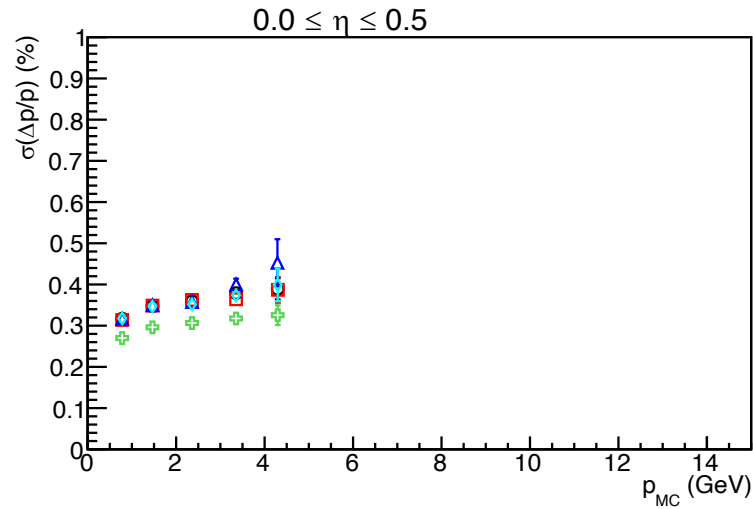
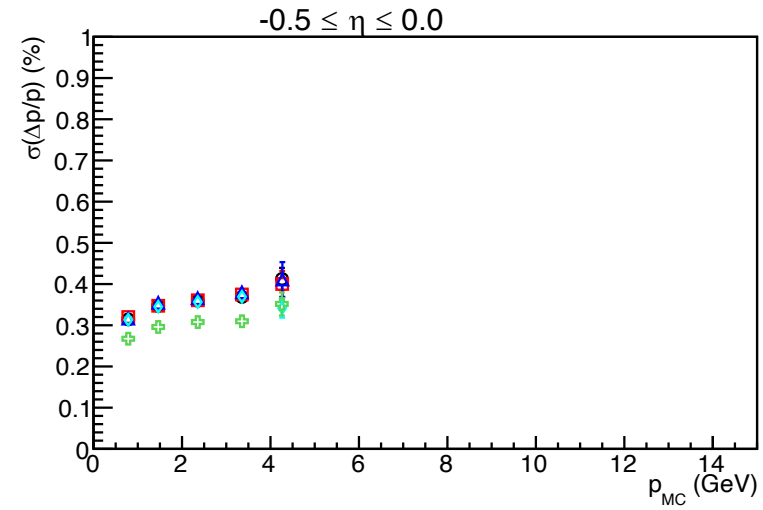
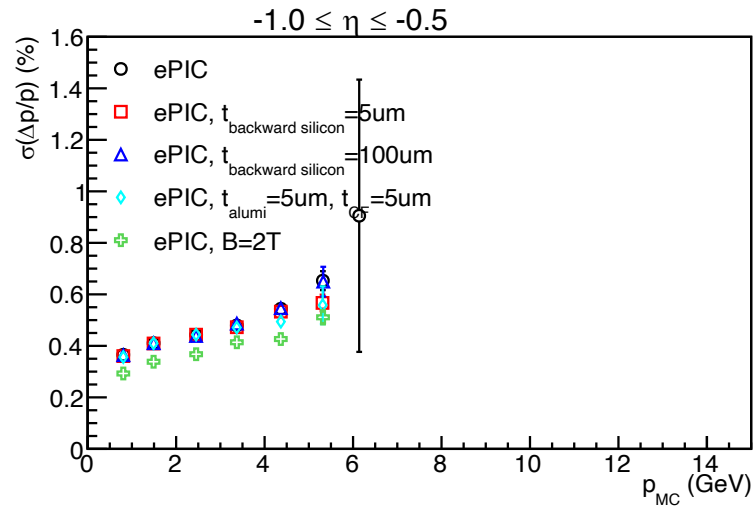
- Tracking resolution barely improves from reducing the thickness of the silicon wafer
  - Suspect that the service parts dominate the material budget and highly affect the tracking resolution
- Service/support parts of the forward and backward disks include aluminum and carbon fiber (CF), with thicknesses of 150um and 120um, respectively
  - Change the thicknesses of aluminum and CF to 5um

# Forward

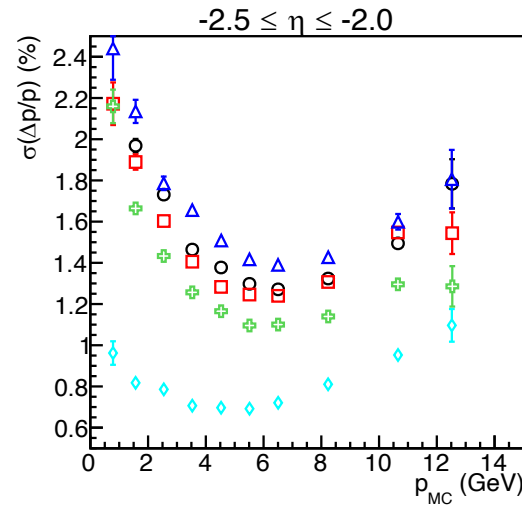
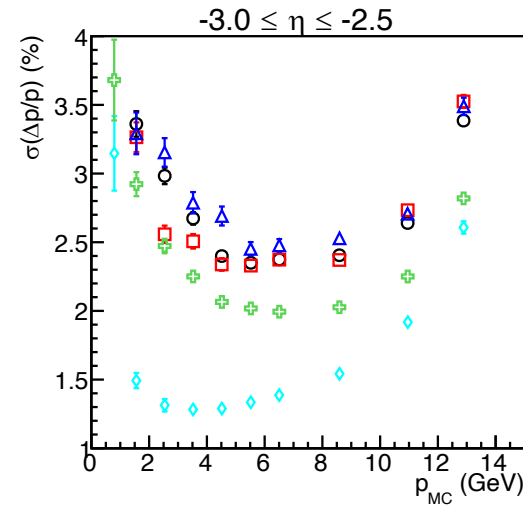
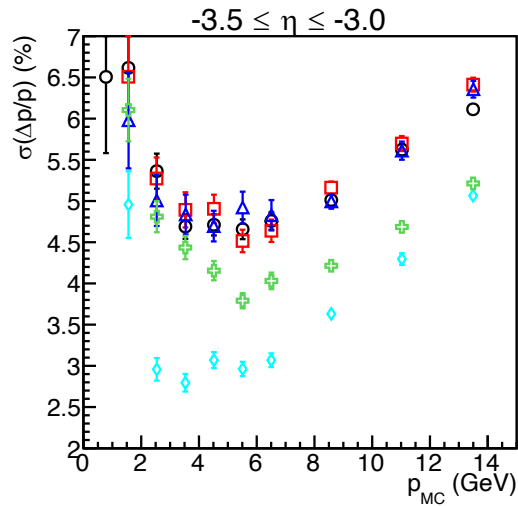


- ePIC
- ePIC,  $t_{\text{backward silicon}} = 5\mu\text{m}$
- △ ePIC,  $t_{\text{backward silicon}} = 100\mu\text{m}$
- ◇ ePIC,  $t_{\text{alumi}} = 5\mu\text{m}$ ,  $t_{\text{CF}} = 5\mu\text{m}$
- + ePIC,  $B=2\text{T}$

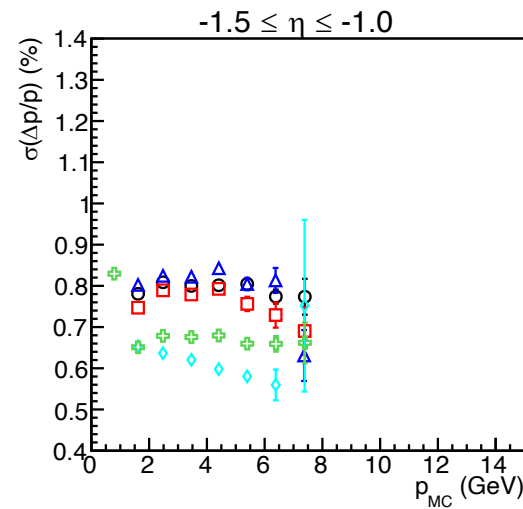
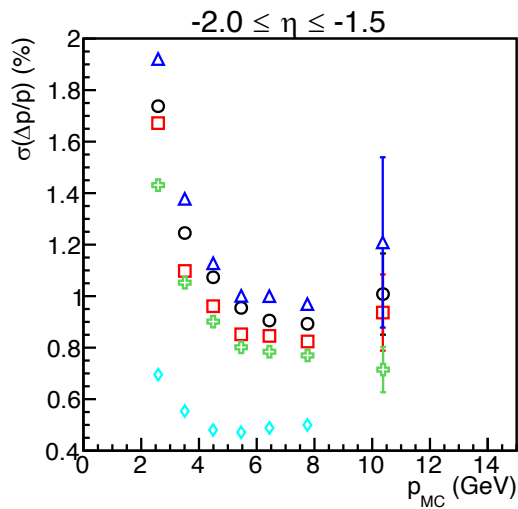
# Barrel



# Backward

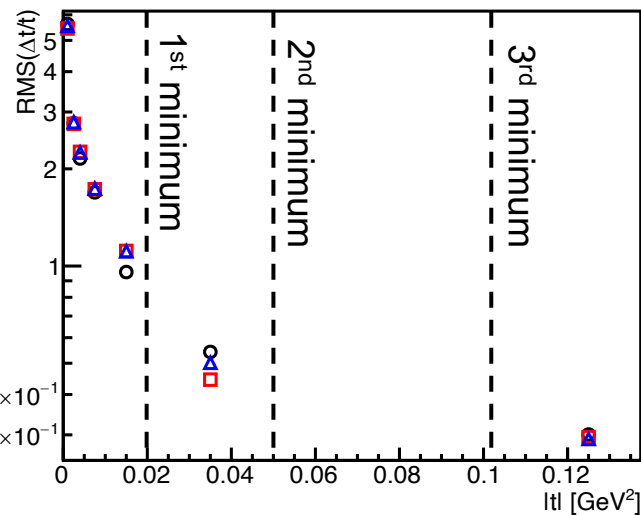
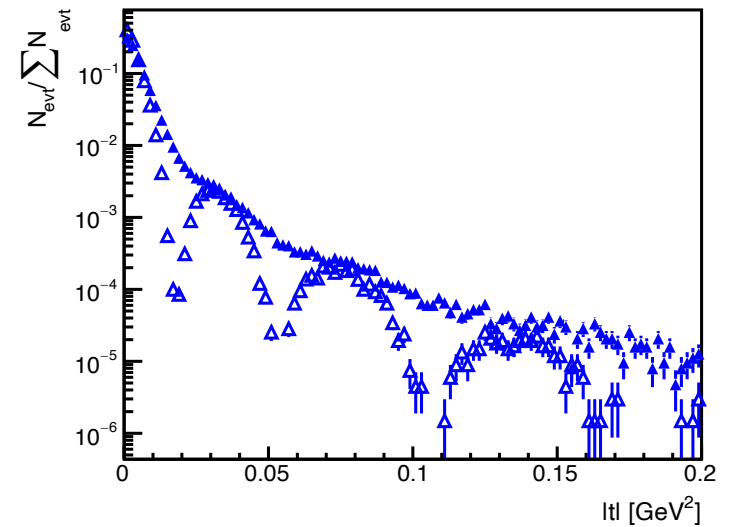
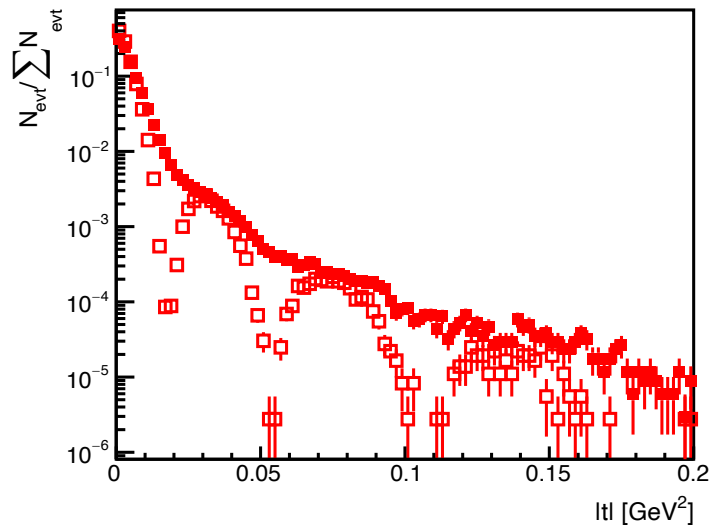
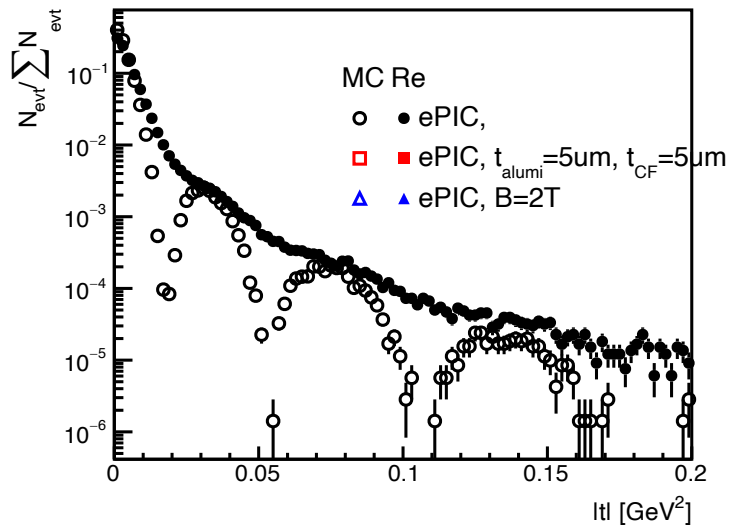


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- Reducing the material budget of the service parts improves the momentum resolution, but it is still not good enough

# t Resolutions



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# Ways to Improve Tracking Resolution

- ✓ Material budgets
- Pixel pitch/size
- Disk placements
- More disks
- ✓ Magnetic field



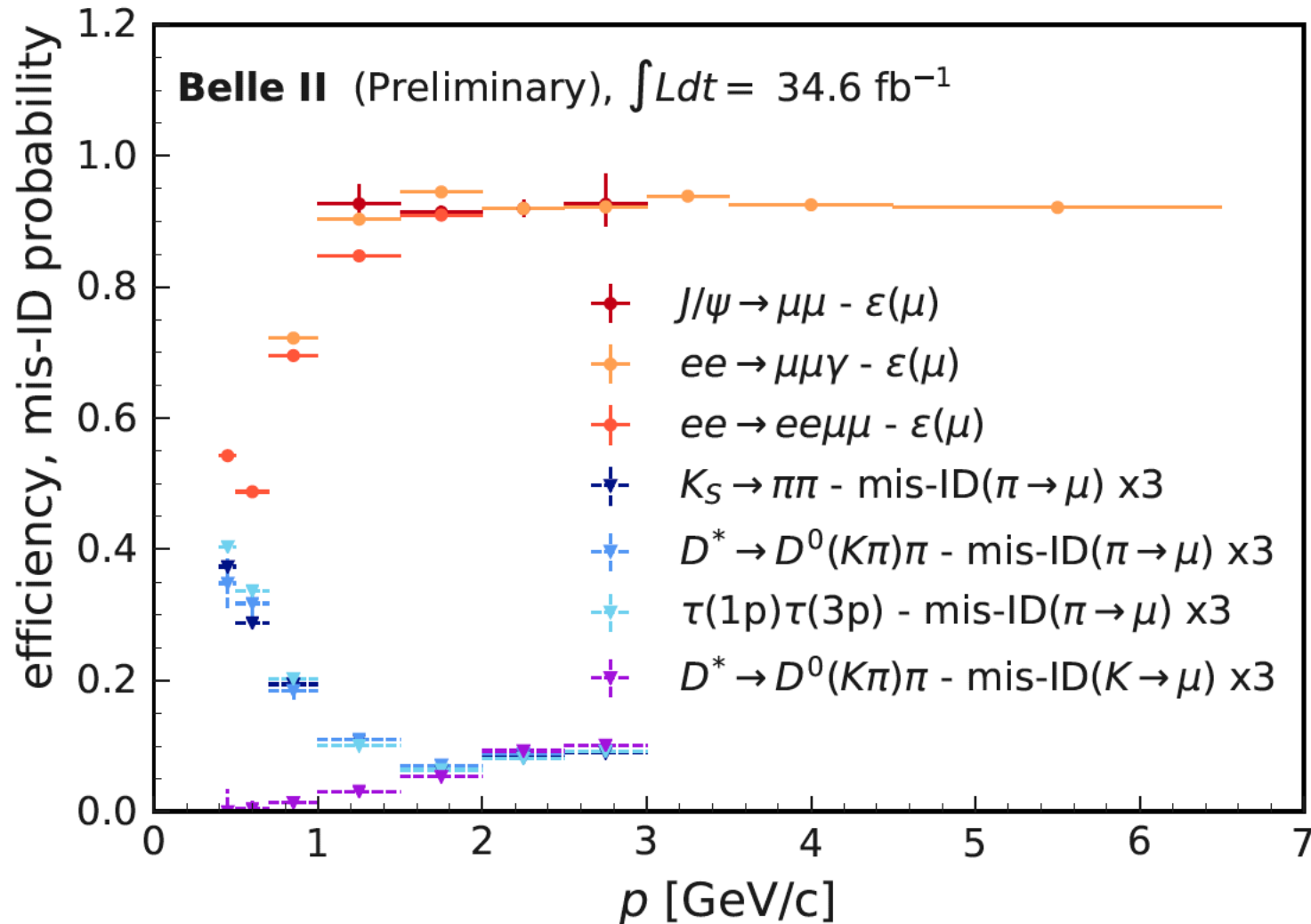
# Muon ID

# Strategy for muon ID smearing

- What is the minimum muon momentum to reach beyond the EMCal?
- Muon ID efficiency
- Muon ID fake rate

# BELLE2 KLM Performance

$0.82 \leq \theta < 1.16$  rad,  $\text{muonID} > 0.9$

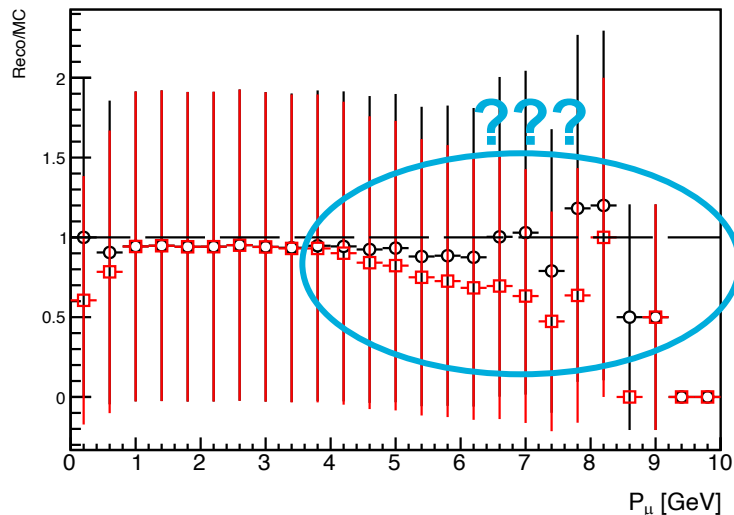
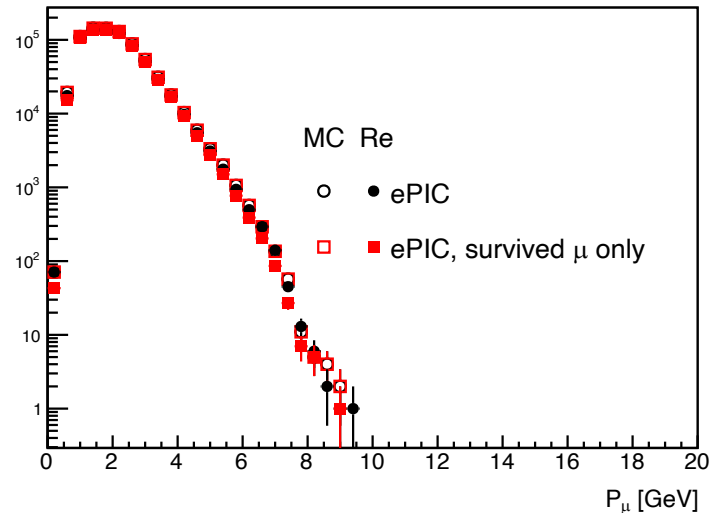


- min  $\mu$   $p=0.6$  GeV
- Efficiency = 89% for  $p \geq 1$  GeV
- Fake rate 1.3% for  $p \geq 0.7$  GeV
- Fake rate  $\leq 3.8\%$  for  $p \leq 0.7$  GeV

[https://docs.belle2.org/record/2895/files/Lepton\\_identification\\_Moriond\\_2022\\_v2.pdf](https://docs.belle2.org/record/2895/files/Lepton_identification_Moriond_2022_v2.pdf)

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1011.0352.pdf>

# Survival Muon Selection



- Survival muon is defined as the muon that can reach the Hcal, where the muon ID detector is supposed to be
- If the last hit of a muon is inside the Hcal or beyond, the muon survives
  - if  $\text{abs}(\text{hit.z}) \geq 150\text{cm}$ , survived
  - If  $\text{abs}(\text{hit.z}) < 150\text{cm}$  and  $r > 180\text{cm}$ , survived
- Working progress

# Summary

- The service parts dominate the material budget for the tracking detector
- Reducing the material budget of the service parts improves the momentum resolution, but it is still not good enough
- Started implementation of muon ID smearing

# Backup

# Simulation Setup

## Sartre

- eAu at 18x110 GeV
- $Q^2 \geq 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
- Coherent events only
- Forced  $J/\psi \rightarrow l^+ l^-$
- No background

# Data Selections and Reconstructions

Single electron selection

If the electron  $\eta < -1.5$ , use Ecal energy instead of momentum from tracking

*J/ψ* reconstruction

- $|\text{pid}| = 11$
- Opposite charges cut on dilepton pair
- If the reconstructed mass is within 2 standard deviations, the  $e^+$  and  $e^-$  are labeled as “*J/ψ* decayed” dielectrons

$Q^2$

- Scattered electrons must be negatively charged
- “*J/ψ* decayed” electrons are excluded
- $Q^2 = -(e_{\text{beam}} - e_{\text{scattered}}) \cdot M2()$

t from method L

- Removed events with a mis-reconstructed  $Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$
- Reconstructed *J/ψ*  $|\eta| < 1.5$
- Require information of the proton beam
- Better t resolutions



# BELLE2 Detector

