

Satoshi Yano (Hiroshima University) The ePIC Collaboration meeting @ Villa Mondragone 24/01/2025





- Two types of AC-LGAD TOF, BTOF and FTOF, are installed for the low-p PID
  - Complementary to the Cherenkov detectors

### **AC-LGAD TOF**





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  - Complementary to the Cherenkov detectors \_\_\_\_
- BTOF covers mid-rapidity (-1.33<n<1.74) composed of tilted lacksquare144 staves (288 half-staves)
  - п/К separation below 1.2 GeV/c is performed
  - Strip-type AC-LGAD sensor is used \_\_\_\_
  - It is placed at ~64 cm from the beam-pipe

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![](_page_3_Picture_0.jpeg)

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  - п/К separation below 1.2 GeV/c is performed \_\_\_\_
  - Strip-type AC-LGAD sensor is used
  - It is placed at ~64 cm from the beam-pipe
- FTOF covers forward-rapidity (1.84<η<3.61), hadron going • direction
  - п/К separation below 2.5 GeV/c is performed \_\_\_\_
  - Pixel-type AC-LGAD sensor is used

![](_page_3_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Figure_12.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Figure_13.jpeg)

### Baseline of sensor design

- **Pixel-type** AC-LGAD sensor, 1.6 x 1.6 cm<sup>2</sup> sensor size with 0.5 x 0.5 mm<sup>2</sup> metals, is used in **FTOF**
- The readout metal geometry is 32 x 32 and 1024 channels in total each
- 1 ASIC (2D 32x32) is attached to the one sensor

![](_page_4_Figure_4.jpeg)

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![](_page_4_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Picture_8.jpeg)

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- The readout metal geometry is 32 x 32 and 1024 channels in total each
- 1 ASIC (2D 32x32) is attached to the one sensor
- The readout metal geometry is 64x2-256 64x2=128 channels in total each
- 21 ASICs are attached to each sensor with wire bonding •

![](_page_5_Figure_7.jpeg)

Strip-type sensor, 3.2 x 4 cm<sup>2</sup> 3.2 x 2 cm<sup>2</sup> sensor size with 0.5 x 10 mm<sup>2</sup> metals with 0.5 mm pitch, is used in BTOF

- **BTOF** strip sensor lacksquare
  - **18432** sensors
  - **12** m<sup>2</sup>
  - 2.4 M readout channels

![](_page_5_Picture_15.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_16.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_17.jpeg)

### **Baseline of stave structure**

- The double-side sensor structure is the baseline for BTOF ullet
  - Due to readout geometry and efficient cooling ACISs —

![](_page_6_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Picture_5.jpeg)

### **Baseline of stave structure**

- The double-side sensor structure is the baseline for BTOF lacksquare
  - Due to readout geometry and efficient cooling ACISs \_\_\_\_
- Development of the long (135cm) and low material FPC is very, very challenging  $\bullet$ 
  - A total material budget of  $\sim 0.7$  % X/X0 is the current target (2 $\sim 3$ % X/X0 in total)
  - We start thinking about the feasibility of using shortened pieces connecting with several bonding techniques

![](_page_7_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_9.jpeg)

### **Baseline of stave structure**

- The double-side sensor structure is the baseline for BTOF lacksquare
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  - A total material budget of  $\sim 0.7$  % X/X0 is the current target (2 $\sim 3$ % X/X0 in total)
  - We start thinking about the feasibility of using shortened pieces connecting with several bonding techniques
- The material budget effect on the hpDIRC PID performance is under evaluation lacksquare
  - We discussed how to evaluate the angle resolution on hpDIRC
  - The Tracklet method of BTOF and MPGD hits may be the smallest effects by BTOF material

![](_page_8_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_11.jpeg)

![](_page_8_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_1.jpeg)

# proton beam Pixel sensors Varying pad geometry 20 μm 1400 Ω/□ 385 pF/mm² (PB1) 20 μm 1400 Ω/□ 385 pF/mm² (PB3) 20 μm 1400 Ω/□ 385 pF/mm² (PB4) 20 μm 400 Ω/□ 385 pF/mm² (PB4) 9 20 μm 400 Ω/□ 600 pF/mm² (PH4) 9 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 Track x position [mm]

### overed by TOF

### and pixel sensor, respectively

![](_page_9_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

and pixel sensor, respectively

15 ps are assumed)

15 ps are assumed)

![](_page_10_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_11_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

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15 ps are assumed)

15 ps are assumed)

### other

![](_page_12_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_10.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_11.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_13.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_14.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_15.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_16.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_17.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_18.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_19.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_30.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_31.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_33.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_35.jpeg)

6

![](_page_13_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_1.jpeg)

and pixel sensor, respectively

15 ps are assumed)

15 ps are assumed)

### other

### d forward, respectively?

![](_page_13_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_0.jpeg)

•

### **TOF** position

![](_page_14_Picture_4.jpeg)

- ullet
- BTOF hadron going side is shortened by 21.5 cm • - -112.5cm < z < 176.5 cm → -112.5cm < z < 155.0 cm
  - -1.33<η<1.74 → -1.33<η<1.62</p>
- FTOF shifted toward IP by 17.5 cm ullet
  - $z = 185.0 \text{ cm} \rightarrow z = 167.5 \text{ cm}$
  - 1.84<η<3.61 → **1.75<η<3.51**

### **TOF** position

![](_page_15_Figure_9.jpeg)

- lacksquare
- BTOF hadron going side is shortened by 21.5 cm • - -112.5cm < z < 176.5 cm → -112.5cm < z < 155.0 cm
  - -1.33<η<1.74 → -1.33<η<1.62</p>
- FTOF shifted toward IP by 17.5 cm ullet
  - $z = 185.0 \text{ cm} \rightarrow z = 167.5 \text{ cm}$
  - 1.84<η<3.61 → **1.75<η<3.51**

### **TOF** position

![](_page_16_Figure_9.jpeg)

- lacksquare
- BTOF hadron going side is shortened by 21.5 cm ullet- -112.5cm < z < 176.5 cm → -112.5cm < z < 155.0 cm
  - -1.33<η<1.74 → -1.33<η<1.62</p>
- FTOF shifted toward IP by 17.5 cm ullet
  - $z = 185.0 \text{ cm} \rightarrow z = 167.5 \text{ cm}$
  - 1.84<η<3.61 → **1.75<η<3.51**
- **FTOF** position is closer than before lacksquare**PID performance is affected just a bit...**

### **TOF** position

![](_page_17_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_18_Picture_0.jpeg)

• Develop sensors more suitable for EIC

![](_page_18_Picture_2.jpeg)

### Future activity

- Develop sensors more suitable for EIC
- Realize strip sensor with  $\sigma_t{<}30\text{ps}$  and  $\sigma_{\text{pos}}{\sim}30\mu\text{m}$ 
  - The current sensor has excellent positional resolution (15~20µm), so we would like to investigate the possibility of sacrificing a little of this to improve timing resolution
  - For example,  $0.5 \rightarrow 1$  mm pitch and  $10 \rightarrow 5$  mm strip length

![](_page_19_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_6.jpeg)

### **Future activity**

- Develop sensors more suitable for EIC
- Realize strip sensor with  $\sigma_t < 30$  ps and  $\sigma_{pos} \sim 30 \mu m$ lacksquare
  - The current sensor has excellent positional resolution (15~20µm), so we would like to investigate the possibility of sacrificing a little of this to improve timing resolution
  - For example,  $0.5 \rightarrow 1$  mm pitch and  $10 \rightarrow 5$  mm strip length
- We will challenge to deploy the double metal layer  $\bullet$ 
  - One side case has 156µm pitch, but the double-side case 312µm
  - ASIC can be put on the side of the sensor  $\rightarrow$  expand design possibility

![](_page_20_Figure_9.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_10.jpeg)

### Baseline

![](_page_20_Picture_12.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_13.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_0.jpeg)

- TOF covers at low momentum range PID
- The sensor design baseline for BTOF has been changed •
- ullet
- We continue developing sensors more suitable for EIC lacksquare

Technological issues may lead to changes in the kinematic range covered, but not significantly

![](_page_21_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_22_Picture_0.jpeg)

### Extra slides

![](_page_22_Picture_2.jpeg)

# What we want to clarify today

### What amount of BTOF material budget is allowed? What is the kinematic range that TOF should measure?

![](_page_23_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Figure_0.jpeg)

• HPK and BNL sensors show reasonable results in both strip and pixel types with the "BEST" bias voltage

- The higher performance of time resolution should be achieved when considering the electronics jitter and TO resolution

![](_page_24_Figure_3.jpeg)

### Roadmap (ver0)

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Figure_0.jpeg)

-1900

### CURRENT

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			ł
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-540			
_	0 54 <sup>4</sup> 3 5 <sup>1</sup> 4		
► 270 ►			
	1000 1350 (1430) (x:1480		
•	(1610) (1765) fx:1850		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
-	← (1900)		

![](_page_26_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Figure_0.jpeg)

### PROPOSAL

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![](_page_27_Picture_4.jpeg)

### What must be discussed in this meeting

- What amount of BTOF material budget is allowed •
  - Effect on the angle resolution on the hpDIRC surface \_\_\_\_
  - We have a dedicated workfest this afternoon, "Tracking Pr
- What is the lower limit of time resolution performa •
  - Best timing performance is  $\Delta t_{\text{Sensor}} = 35 \text{ ps} \rightarrow \Delta t_{\text{BTOF}} = 43$
- Is it possible to make a long and low-material bud •
  - What should we know and define? Another solution?
- What is the best stave design?
  - We must consider stave production yield and the line layout of the FPC
  - We may have to consider modularization to break it up into smaller pieces
- What is the impact of the plan to shorten the BTOF by 21cm? ۲
- How does the Japanese fund work with eRD109+eRD112?
  - The Japanese government (MEXT) has decided to support BTOF (in FY25 ~\$2M)

![](_page_28_Figure_14.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Figure_16.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_17.jpeg)