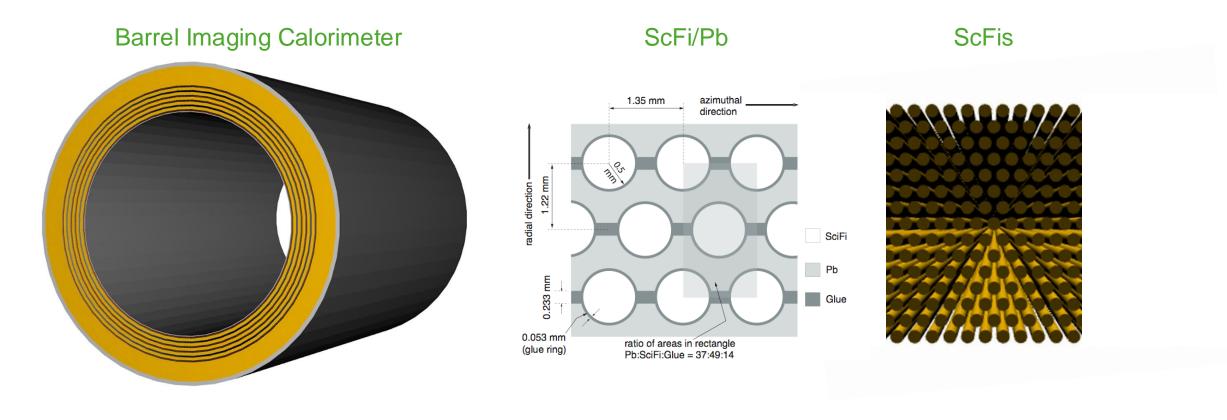
BIC Reconstruction Overview and Recent Updates

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4th BIC In-person Workshop April 9, 2025

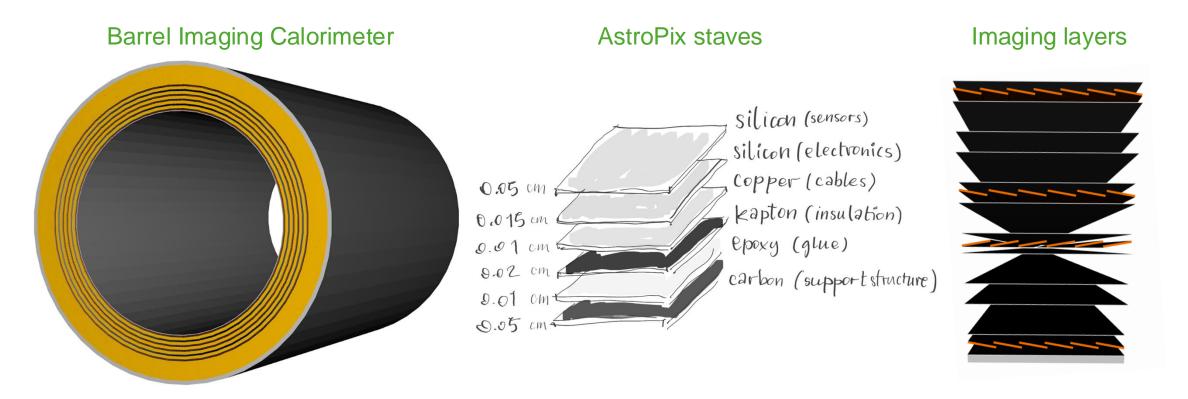


BIC geometry in ePIC simulation



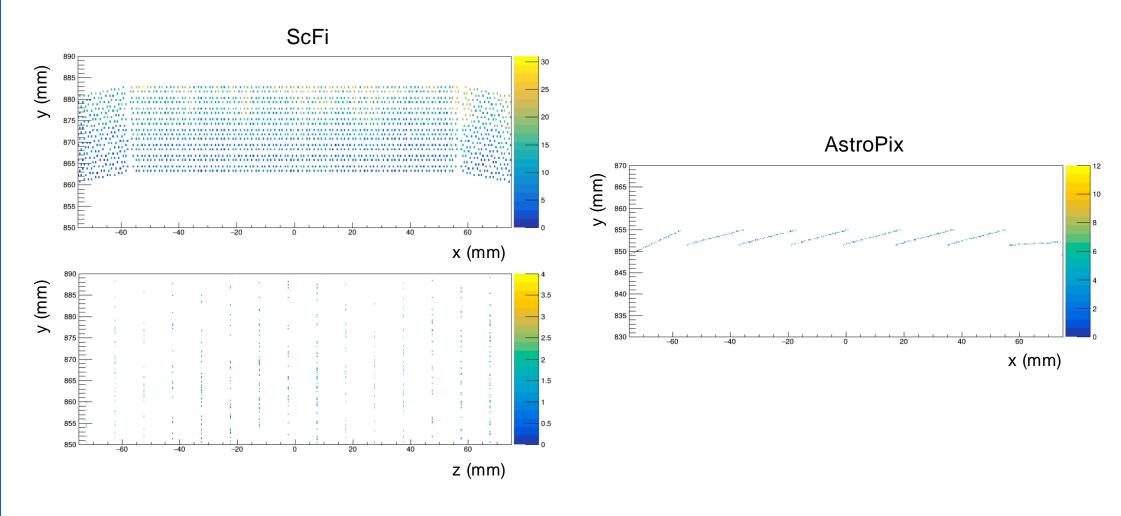
- To study the BIC performance in detail, realistic BIC geometry has been implemented into the ePIC simulation package.
 - In ScFi layers, the ScFis are embedded in the Pb matrix.
 - In AstroPix layers, each AstroPix sensor forms a stave.

BIC geometry in ePIC simulation



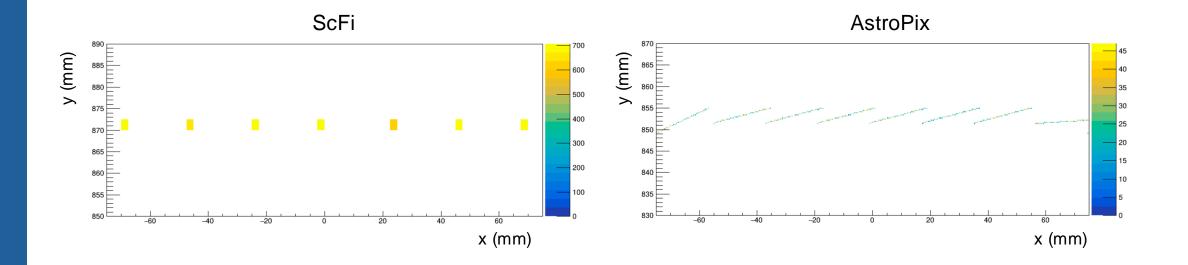
- To study the BIC performance in detail, realistic BIC geometry has been implemented into the ePIC simulation package.
 - In ScFi layers, the ScFis are embedded in the Pb matrix.
 - In imaging layers, each AstroPix sensor forms a stave.

Raw hits



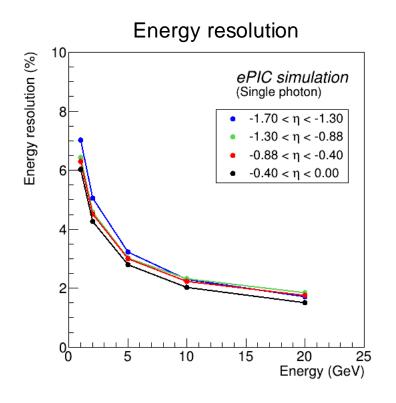
- Once a particle shower is generated in the detector, we have energy deposits in each
 - ScFi and z-segmentation.
 - AstroPix sensor.

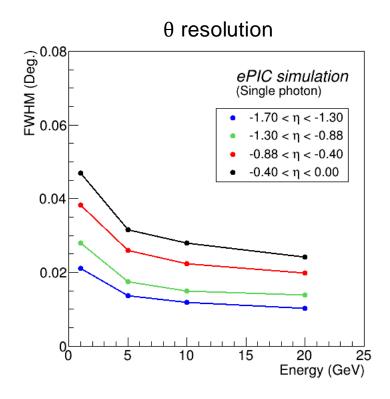
Reconstructed hits



- Energy deposits are added up and multiplied by sampling fraction. This process is done
 - for each SiPM in the case of ScFi layer.
 - for each AstroPix sensor in the case of imaging layer.

BIC performances





- θ was reconstructed by the most energetic hits on the layer where the EM shower started to develop. → Reconstruction on the first layer gives the best resolution.
- Higher η range shows better θ resolution because particle experiences more X_0 at higher η and it makes probability of the first layer reconstruction higher.

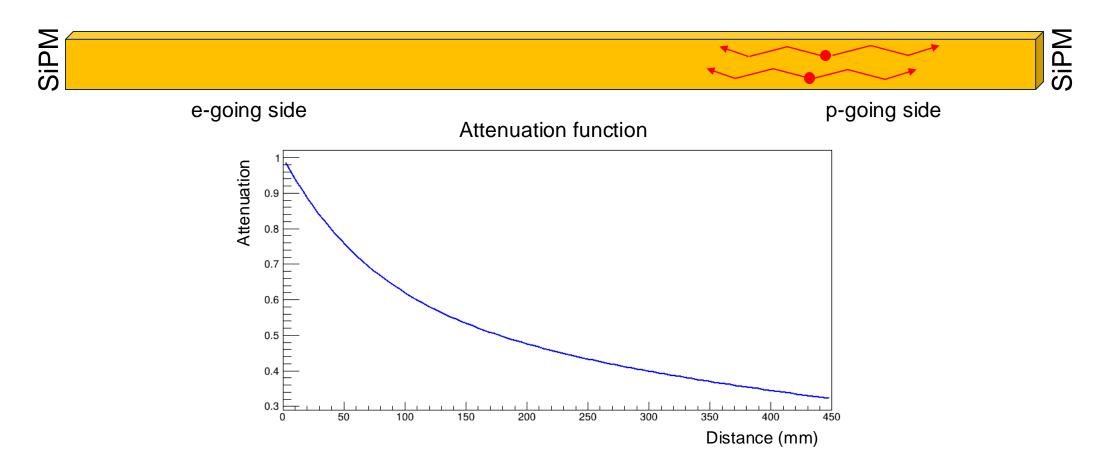
More realistic energy reconstruction

Energy deposits



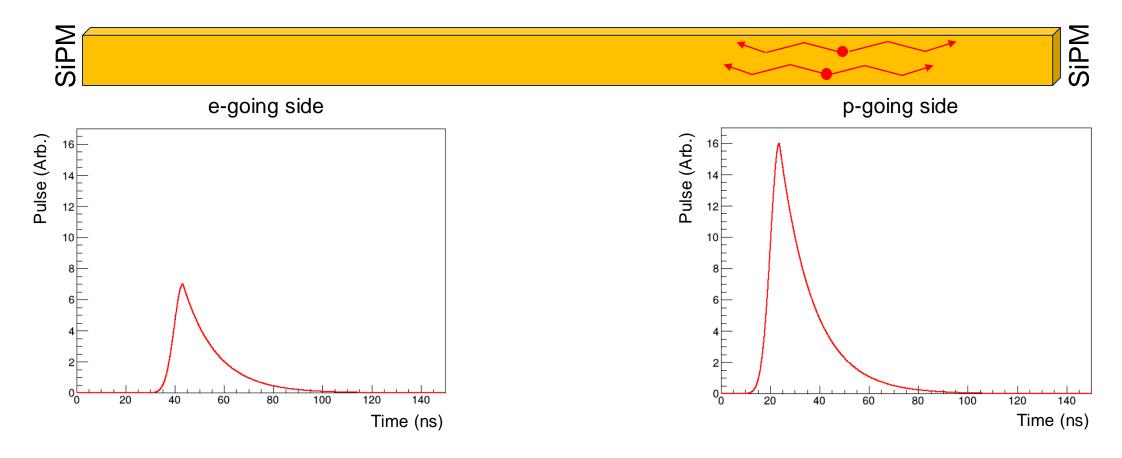
Current BIC reconstruction uses the energy deposits of the shower particles as they are.

Attenuation



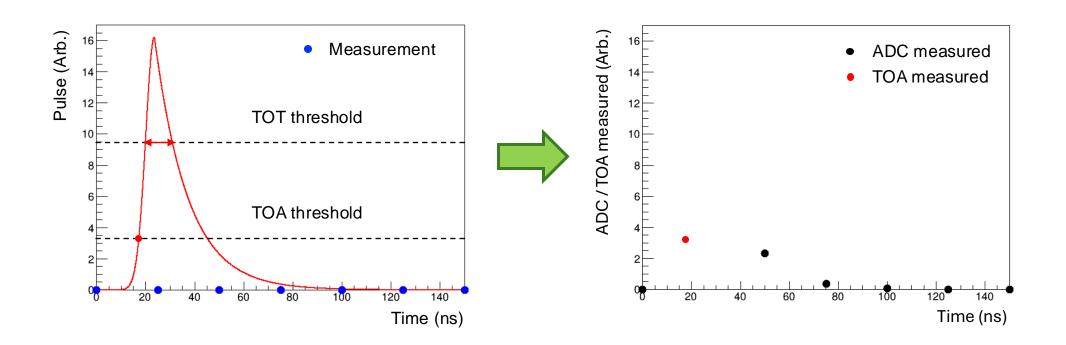
- Each energy deposit is attenuated before they hit the SiPM.
- The attenuated energy deposits (scintillation lights) hit the SiPM and photoelectrons are generated.

Pulse implementation



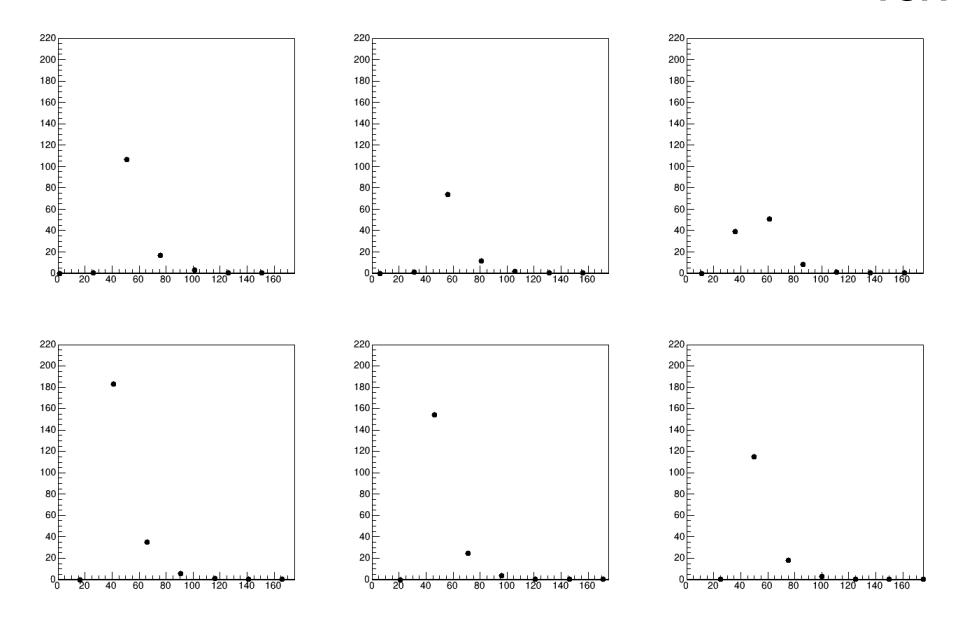
SiPM pulses are generated by the photoelectrons and amplified.

ADC, TOA, and TOT measurements

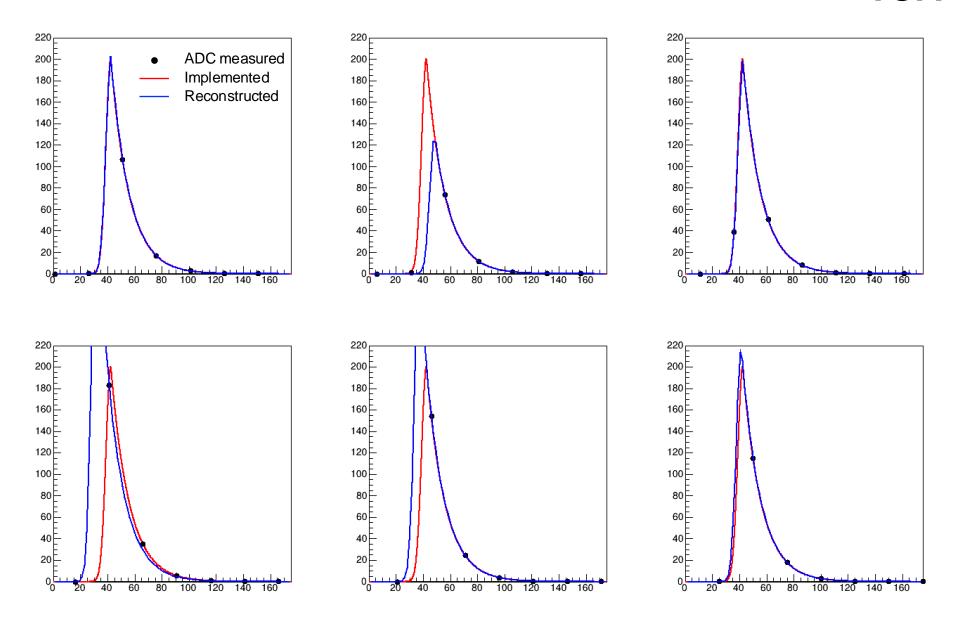


- ADC, TOA, and TOT values are measured by H2GCROC depending on the pulse height with respect to the TOA and TOT thresholds.
- To reconstruct the particle energy, we should reconstruct the pulse height using the measured data points.

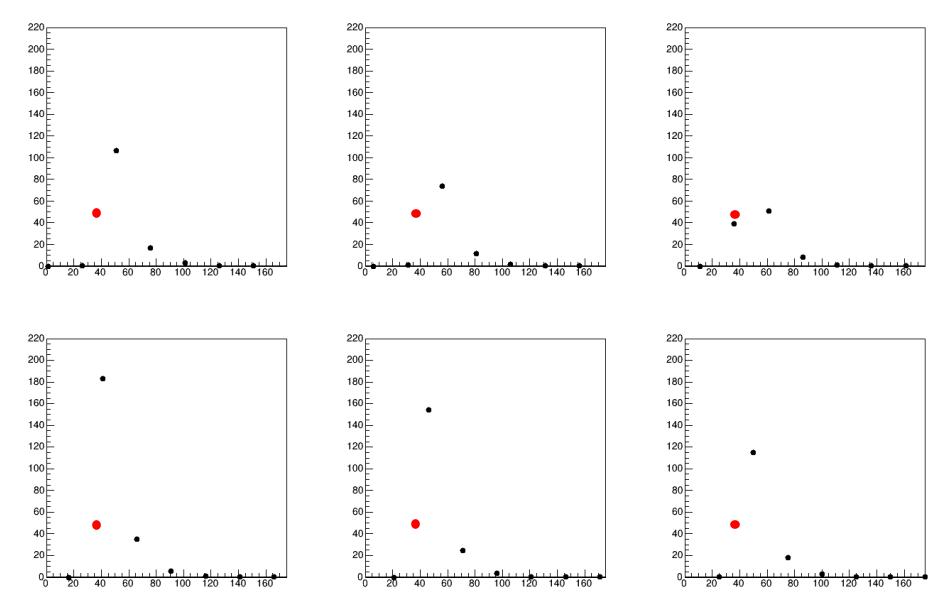
Pulse height reconstruction ($h \leq Thr_{TOA}$)



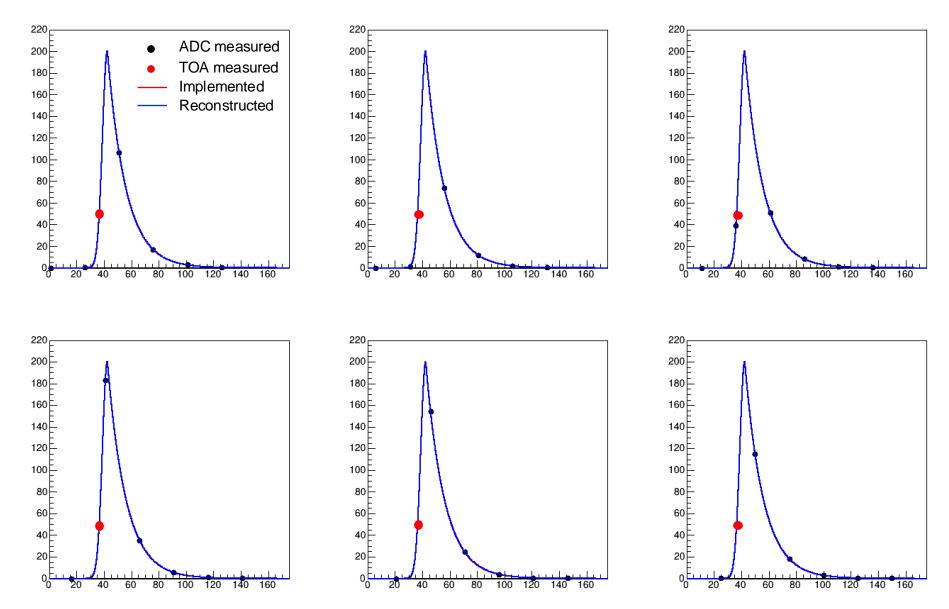
Pulse height reconstruction ($h \leq Thr_{TOA}$)



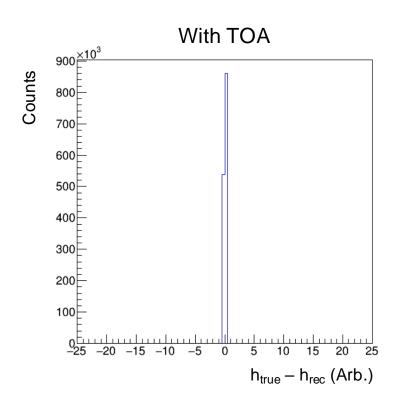
Pulse height reconstruction (Thr_{TOA} $< h \le Thr_{TOT}$)

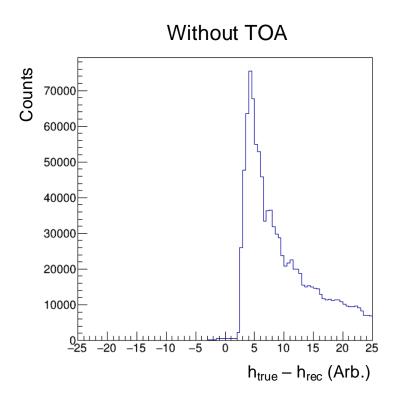


Pulse height reconstruction (Thr_{TOA} $< h \le Thr_{TOT}$)



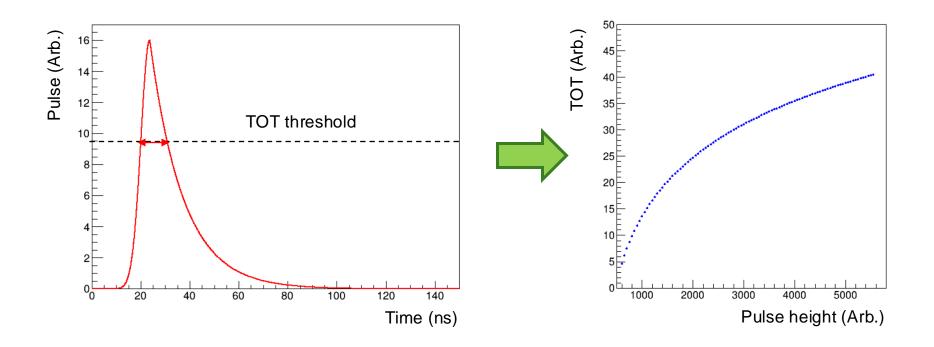
Pulse height reconstruction (Thr_{TOA} $< h \le Thr_{TOT}$)





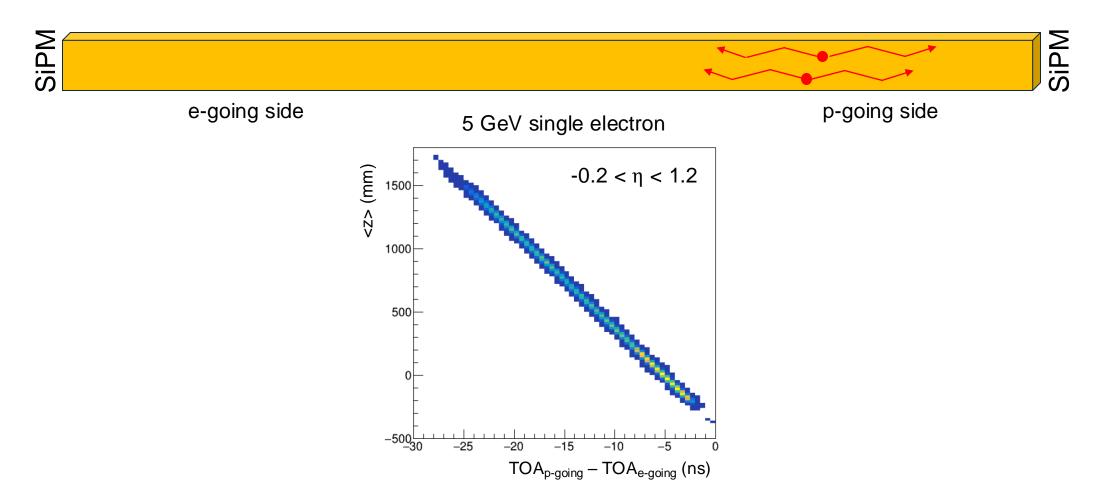
- We expect much better reconstruction performance when we have the TOA value.
- We need to set the TOA threshold as low as possible to make as many channels as possible have the TOA value.

Pulse height reconstruction (Thr_{TOT} < h)



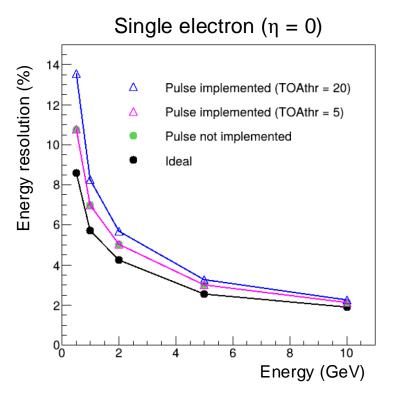
• The TOT value can be 1 vs. 1 matched to the pulse height, thereby the pulse height can be reconstructed precisely.

Attenuation correction



- The attenuation correction was done using the TOA difference between p-going and e-going sides.
- If the TOA was not measured on either side, average value of the TOA was used.

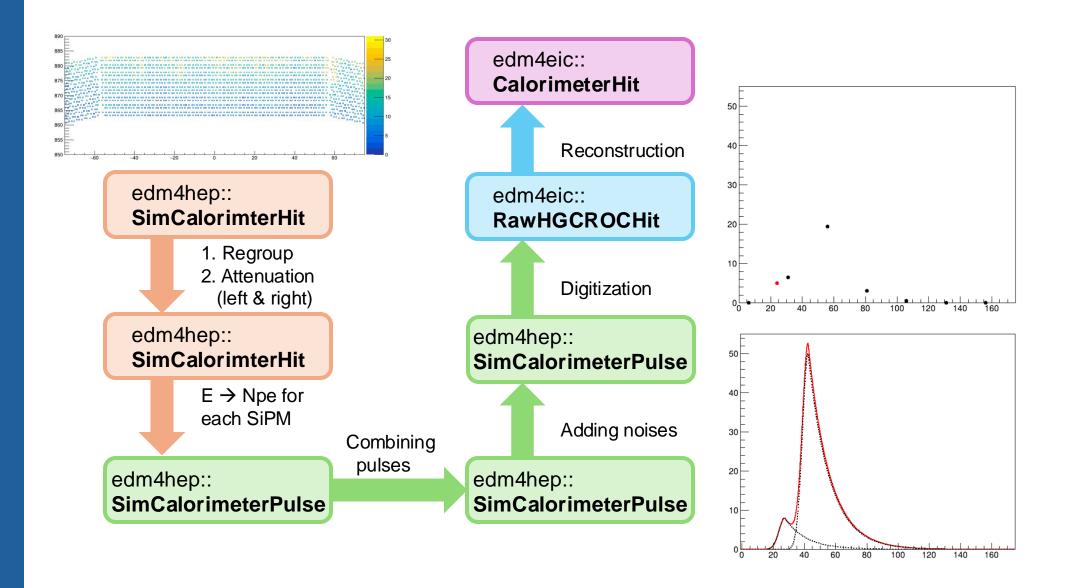
Energy resolution comparison



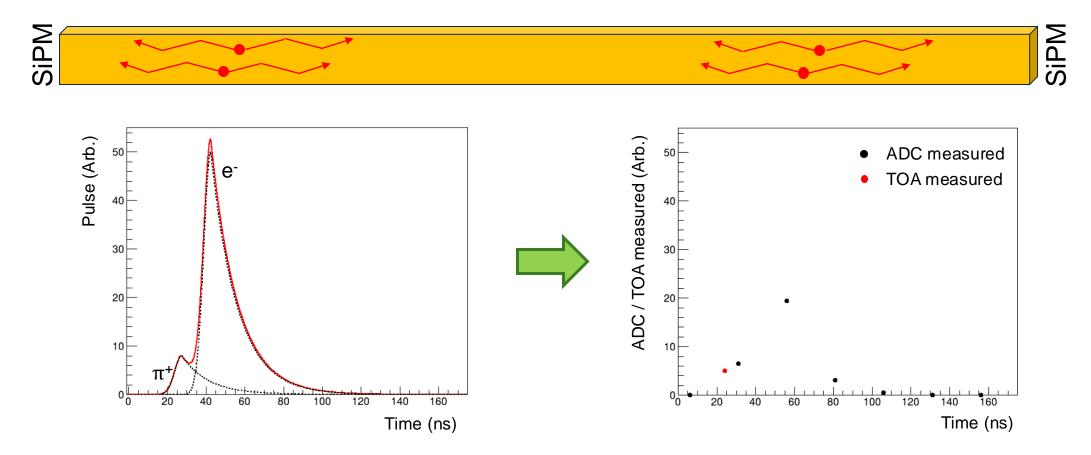
- A threshold of 5 Npe was applied to each SiPM.
- When Thr_{TOA} is 5 Npe, the resolution is almost the same with the "Pulse not implemented". This means the pulses have been implemented and reconstructed well in the simulation.



Implementation plan

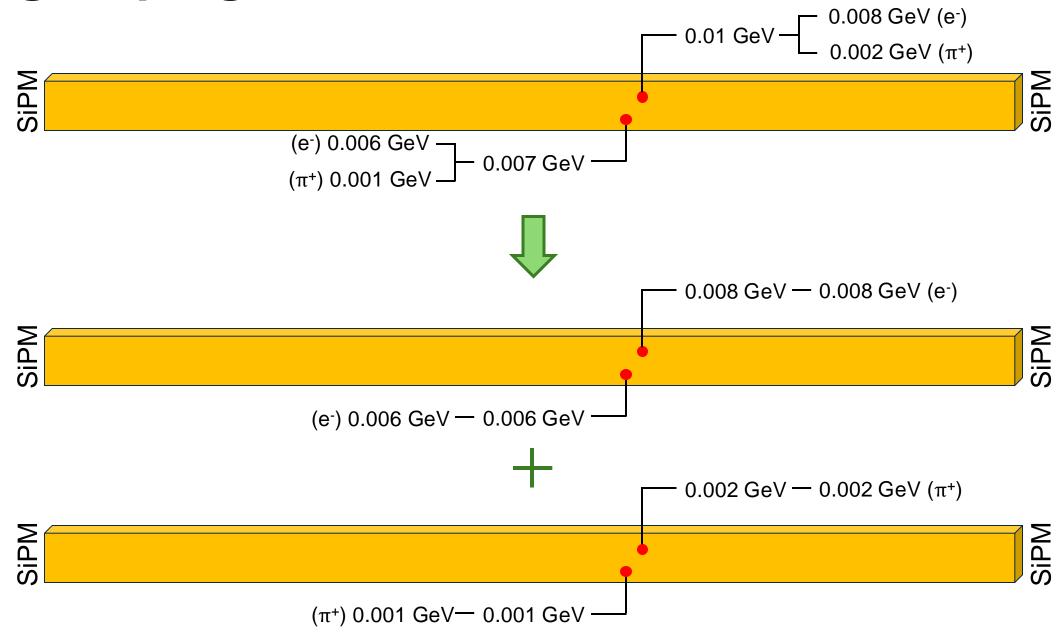


Energy splitting

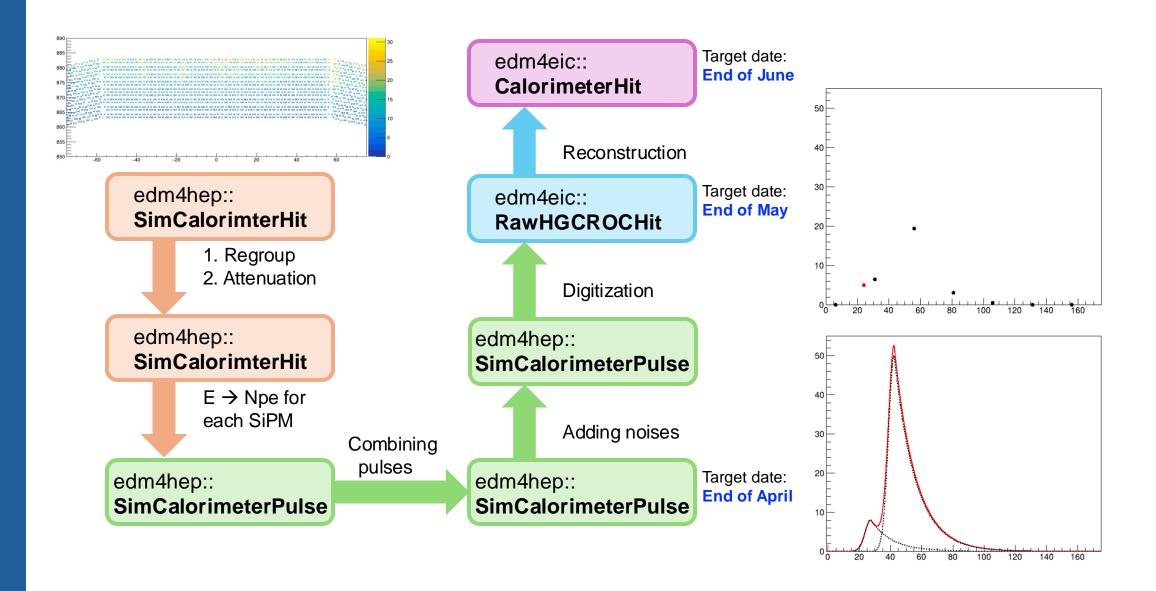


- One of our target is studying the energy splitting because the BIC could measure two particles together.
- To study the energy splitting, we need pulse information classified by particle.

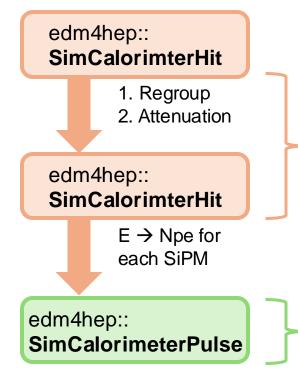
Regrouping



Implementation plan



Current status



Pull request



Pull request

