

# Status Update on DIRC Software for Misalignment Studies

**DIRC Annual Meeting 2025**

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*On behalf of the ePIC at EIC*





# Outline:

## 1. Misalignment implementation

## 2. Misalignment results

### Geometrical Reconstruction (GR)

- Event Selection Criteria
- Photon Yield Evaluation
- Kaon–Pion Separation Power

**Time-Based Imaging (TM)** within realistic configurations and constraints across various modes, using same and different PDF per nominal and misaligned detectors

- Photon Yield Evaluation
- Kaon–Pion Separation Power



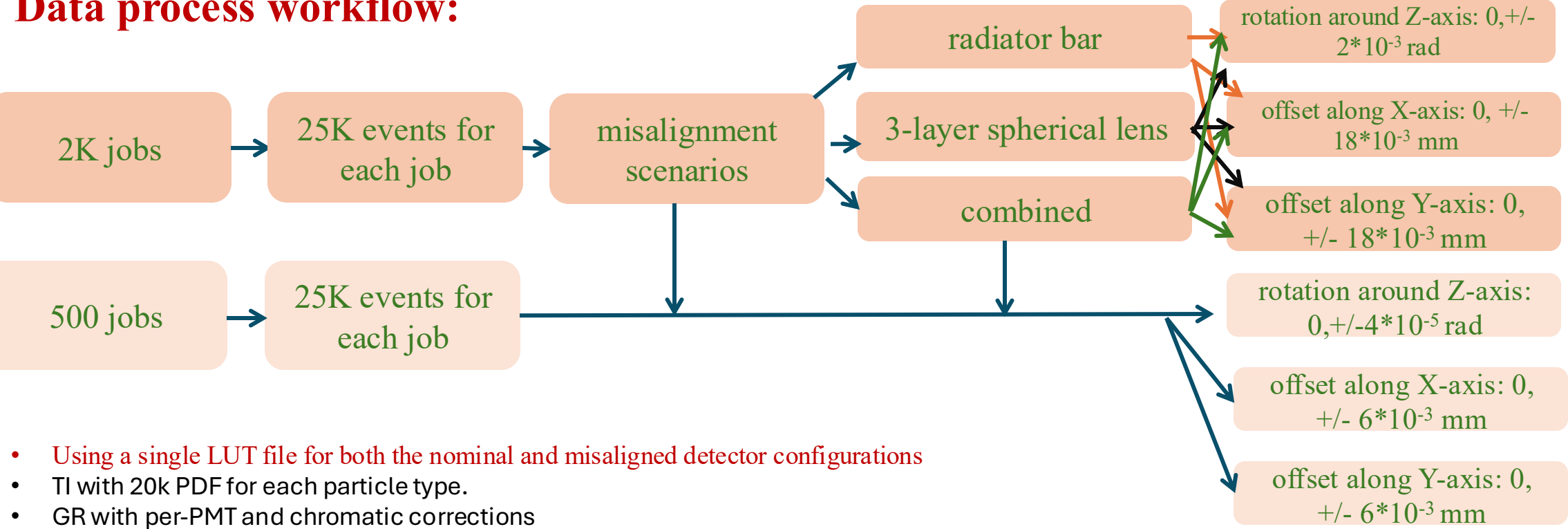


# Misalignment Parameters:

## Misalignment scenarios and modes in different detector components

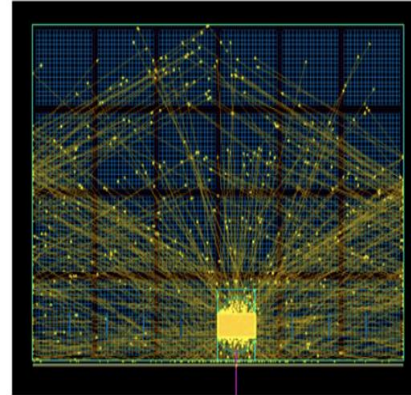
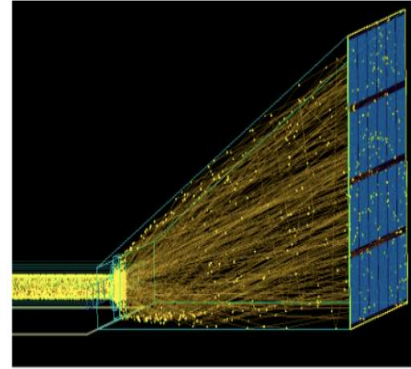
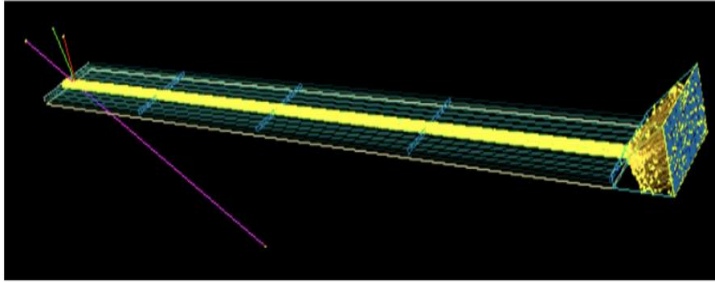
Misalignment Scenario	Misalignment Modes
Radiator Bar	Rotation, Shift
3-Layer Spherical Lens	Rotation, Shift
Combined (Radiator bar with 3-layer spherical lens)	Rotation, Shift

## Data process workflow:



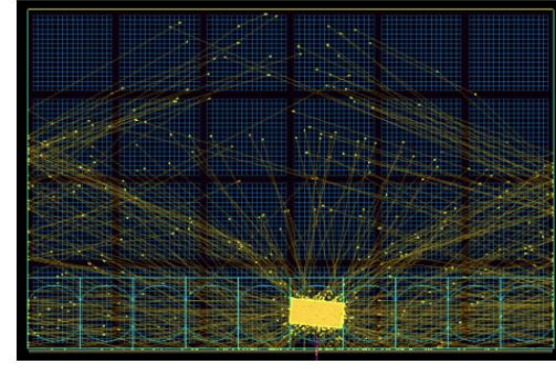
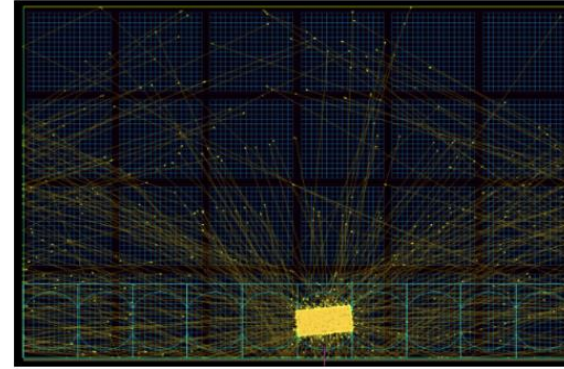


## Event Visualization for only One Event :

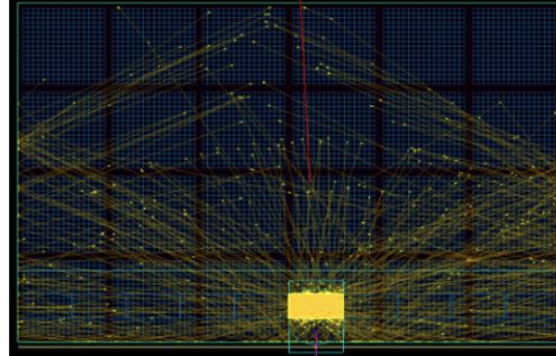
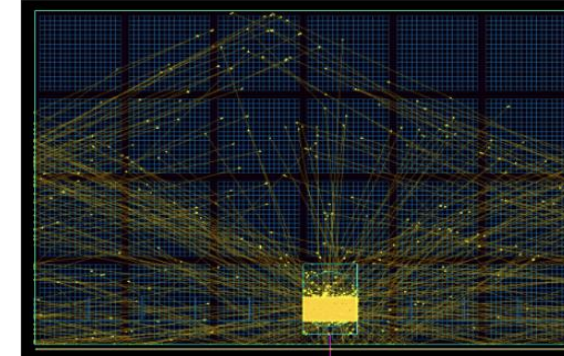


Event display from Geant4 showing one sector of the nominal DIRC detector. The sector includes 10 radiator bars, each comprising 4 segments, followed by spherical lenses, a prism, and sensor arrays.

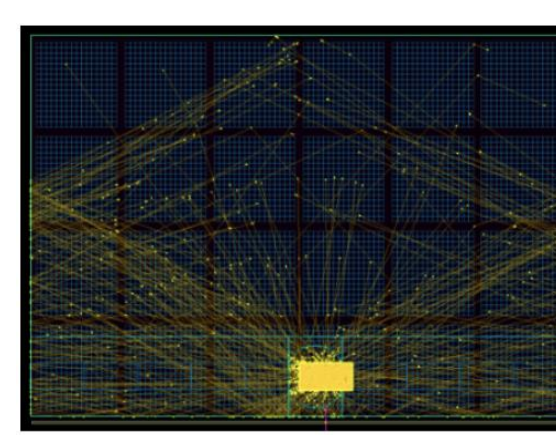
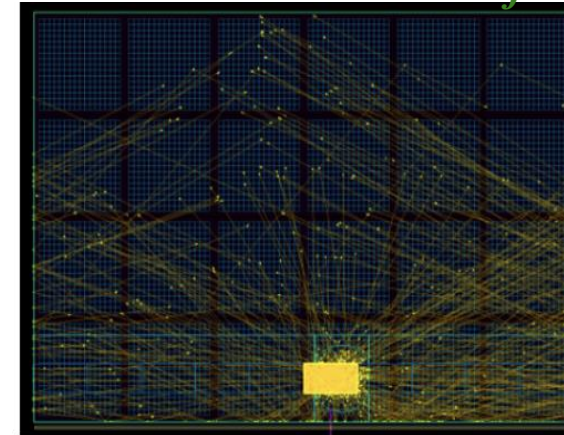
*Rotation along the Z-axis  $\pm 0.040$  rad*



*Shift along the X-axis  $\pm 7.2$  mm*



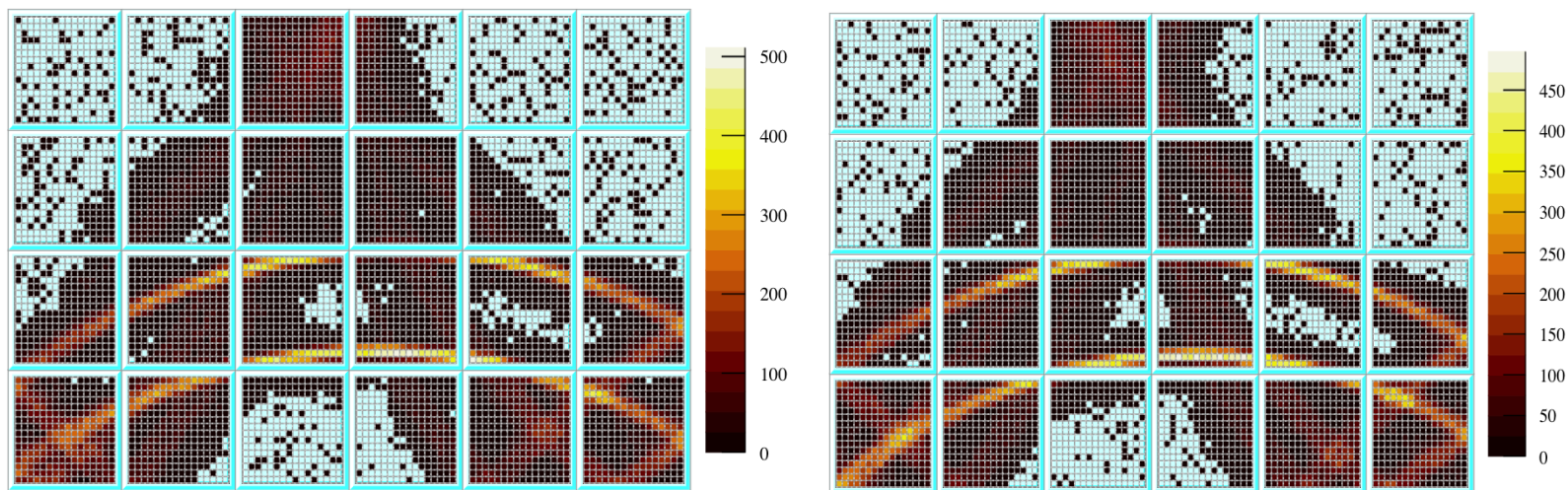
*Shift along the Y-axis  $\pm 7.2$  mm*



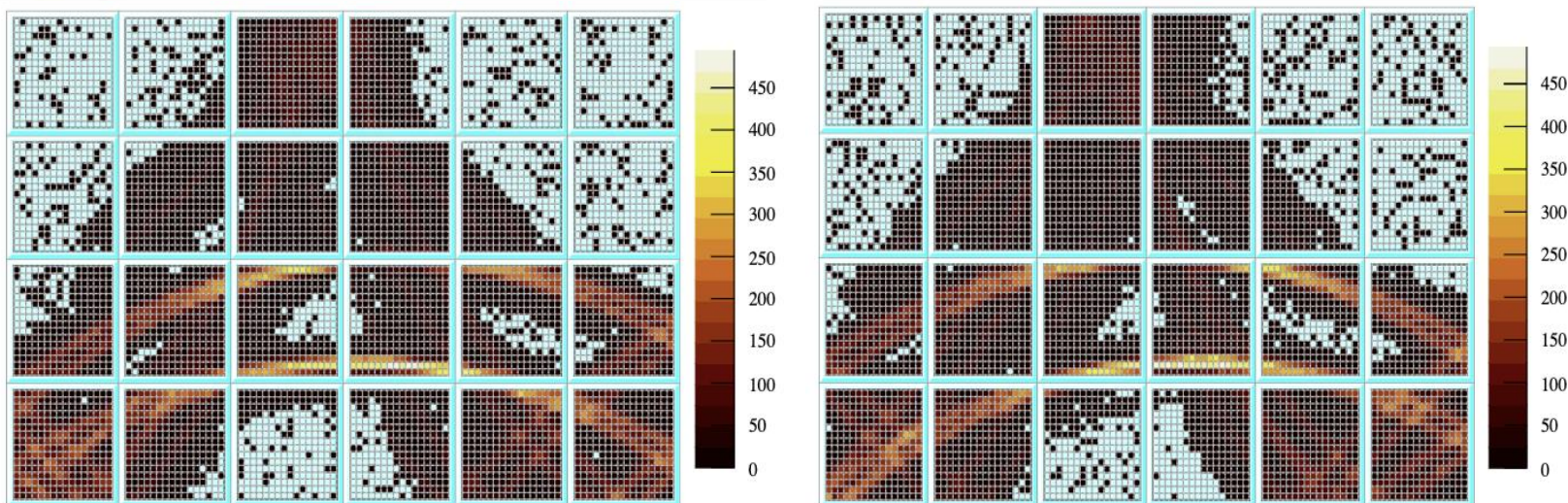


# Hit Pattern for All Events per Different Misalignment Mode:

*Rotational bar around the z-axis +/- 0.02 [rad]*

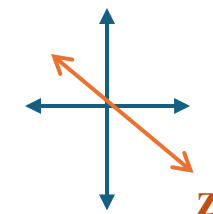
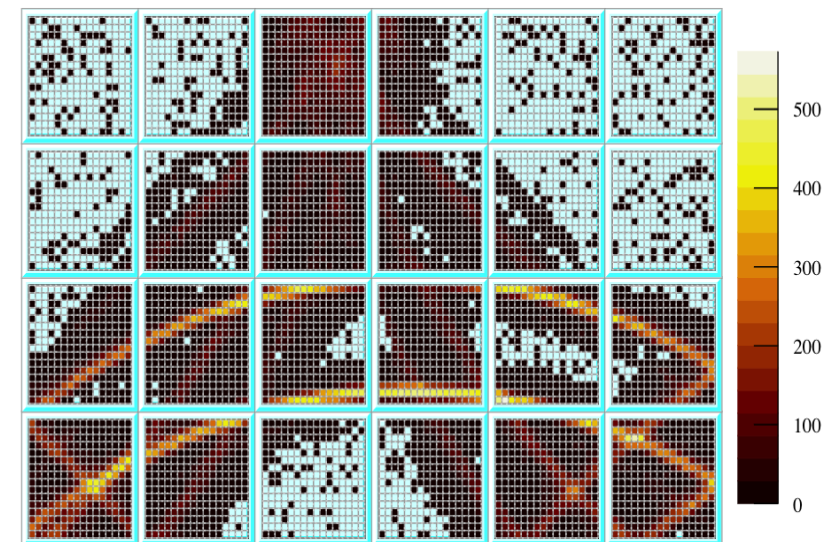


*Rotational bar around the z-axis +/-0.04 [rad]*



- Misalignment Scenario: *Radiator Bar*
- Misalignment Mode: *Rotation*

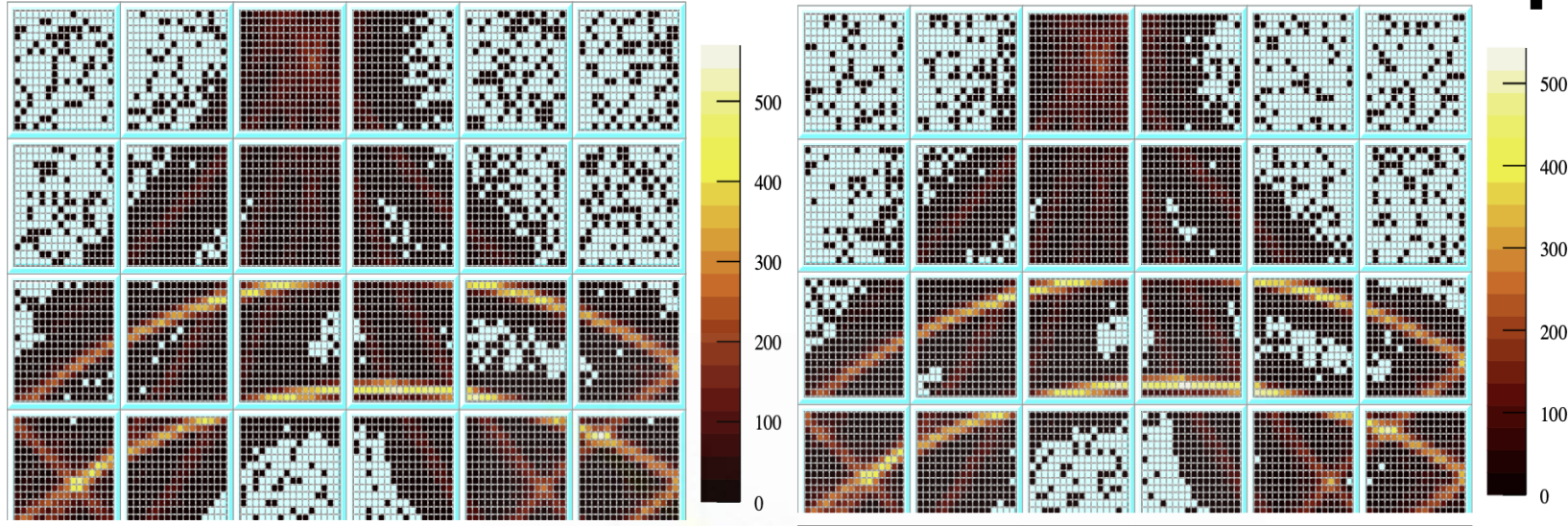
*Nominal Detector*



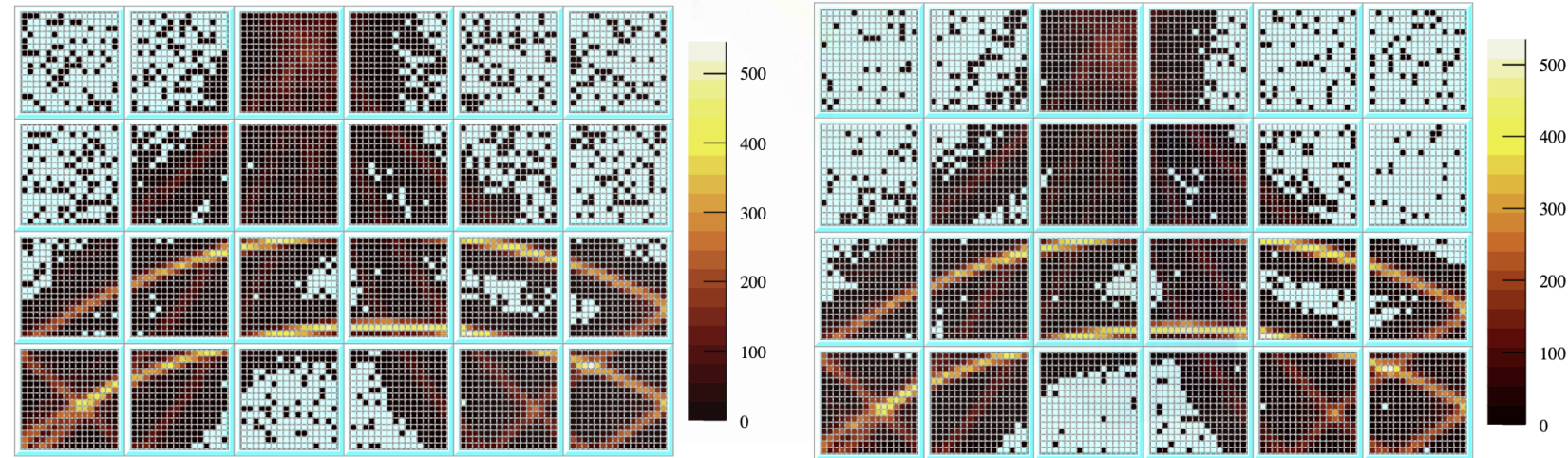


# Hit Pattern for all Events per Different Misalignment Mode:

*Rotational lens around the z-axis  $\pm 0.02$  [rad]*

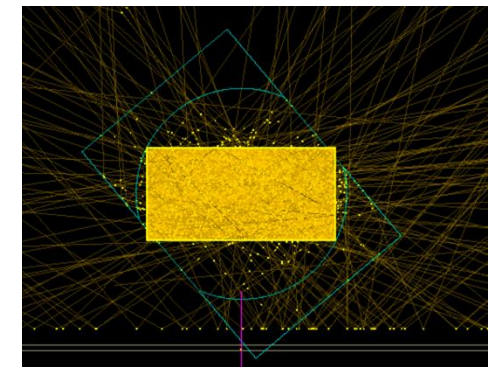
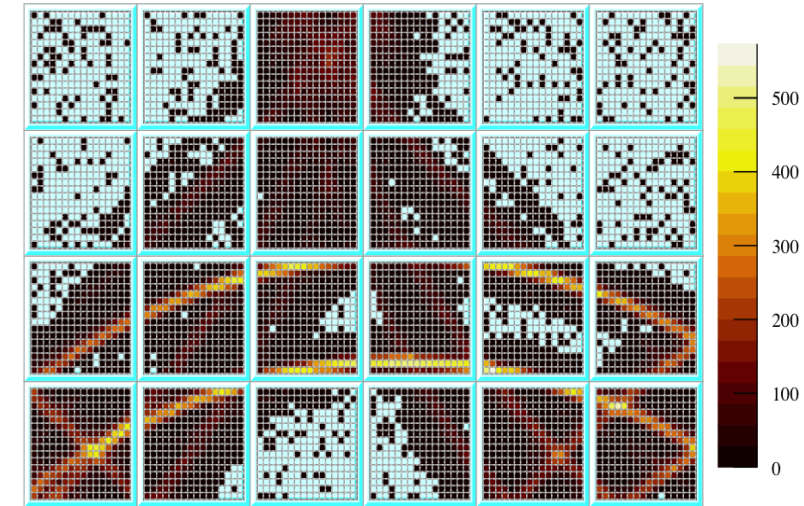


*Rotational lens around the Z-axis  $\pm 0.04$  [rad]*



- Misalignment Scenario: *3-layer spherical lens*
- Misalignment Mode: *Rotation*

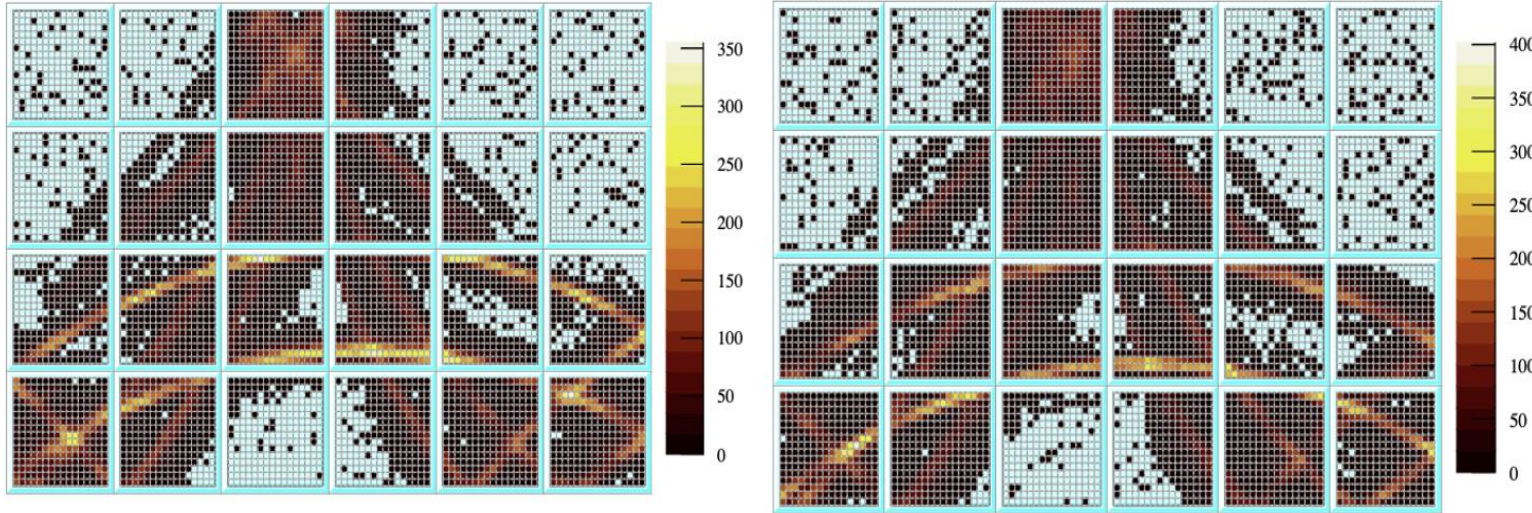
*Nominal Detector*



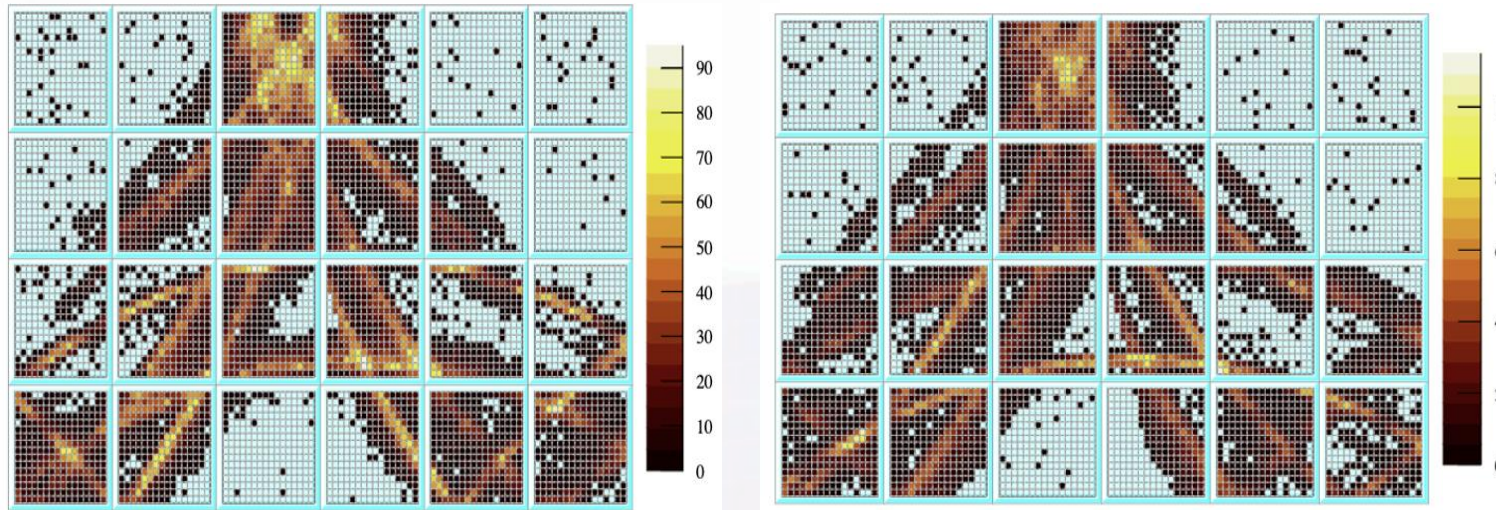


# Hit Pattern for all Events per Different Misalignment Mode:

*Offset bar around the X-axis  $\pm 7.2$  mm*

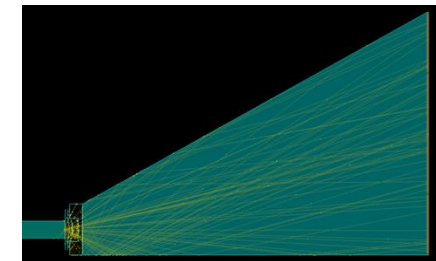
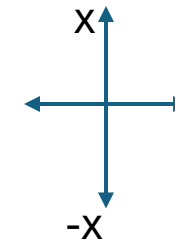
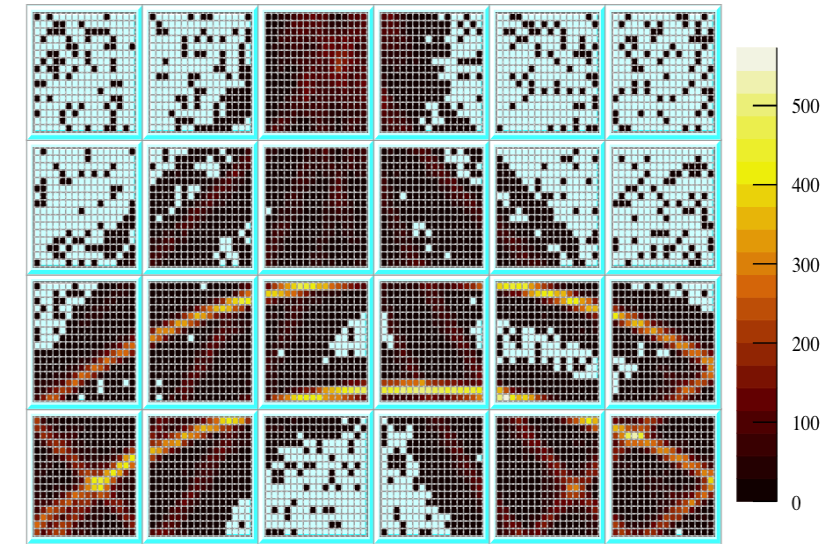


*Offset bar around the X-axis  $\pm 14.4$  mm*



- Misalignment Scenario: *Radiator bar*
- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*

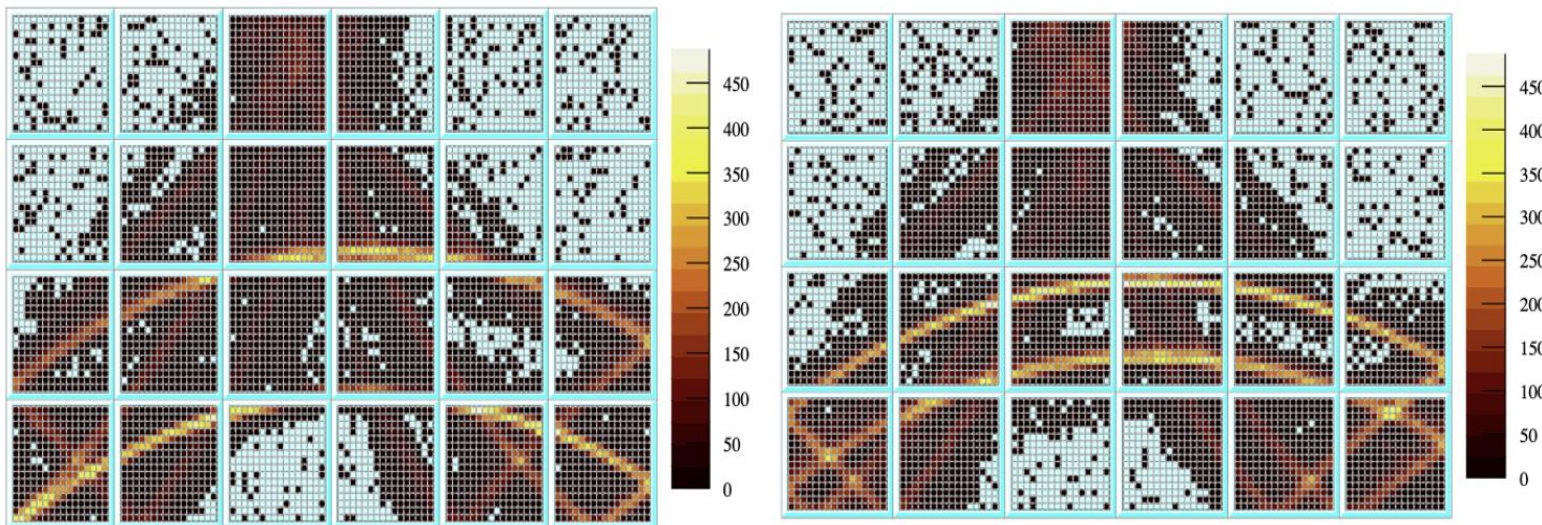
*Nominal Detector*



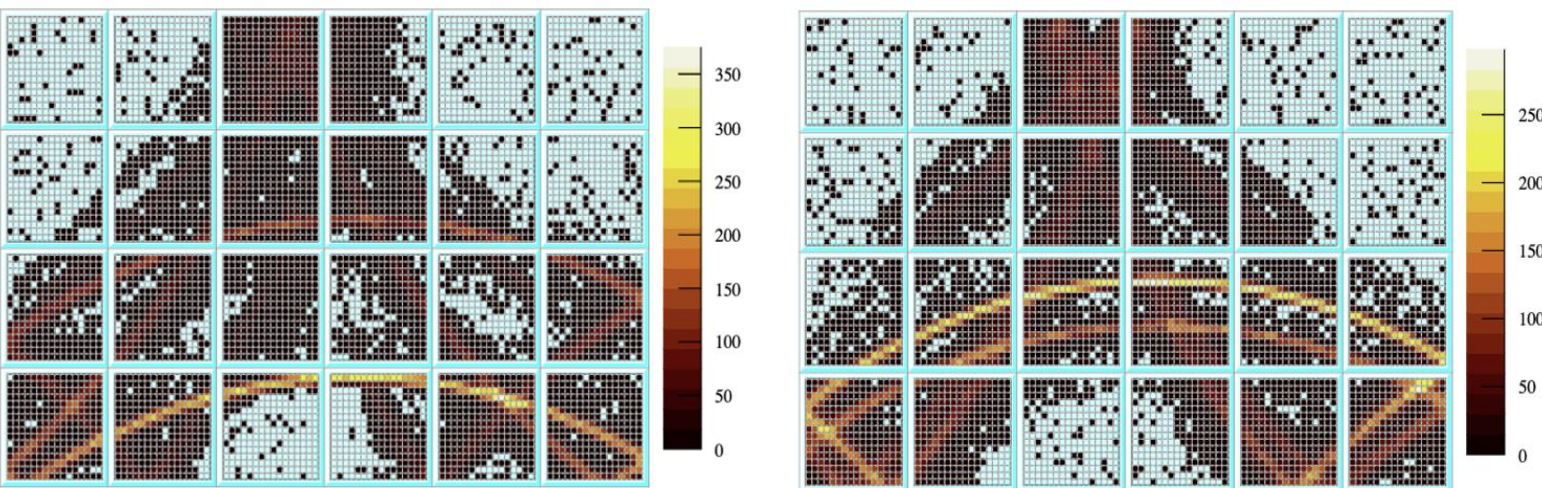


# Hit Pattern for all Events per Different Misalignment Mode:

*Offset lens around the X-axis  $\pm 7.2$  mm*

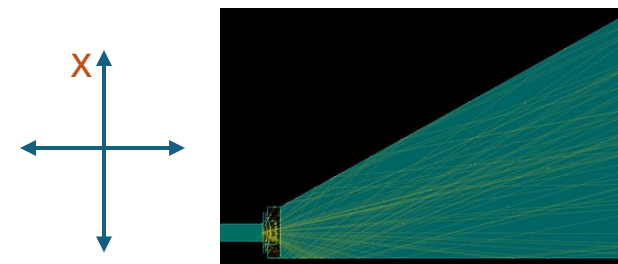
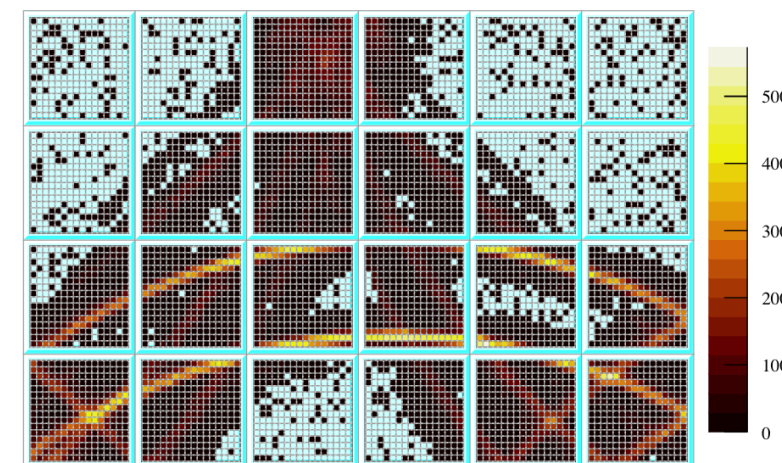


*Offset lens around the X-axis  $\pm 14.4$  mm*



- Misalignment Scenario: *3-layer spherical lens*
- Misalignment Mode: *offset*

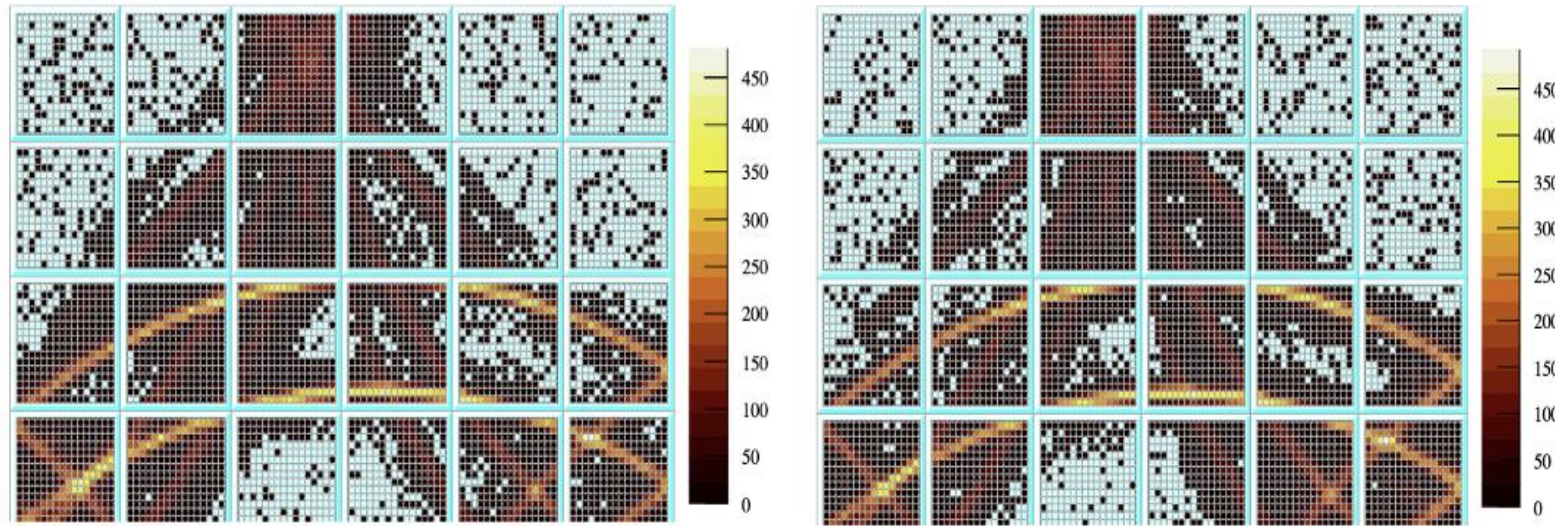
*Nominal Detector*



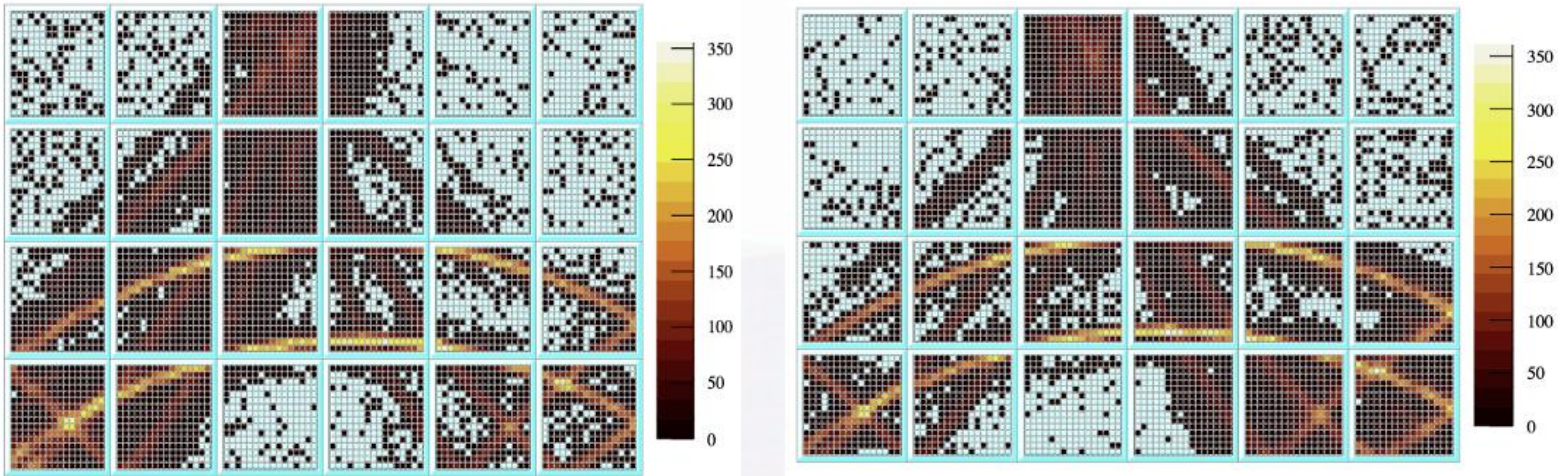


# Hit Pattern for all Events per Different Misalignment Mode:

*Offset bar around the Y-axis  $\pm 7.2$  mm*

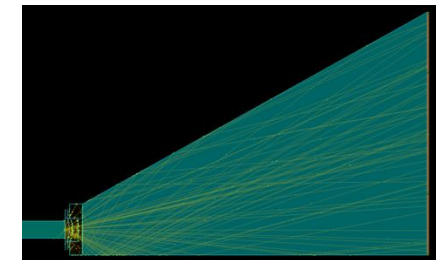
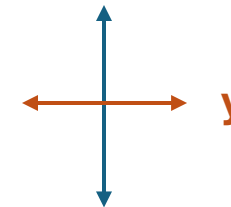
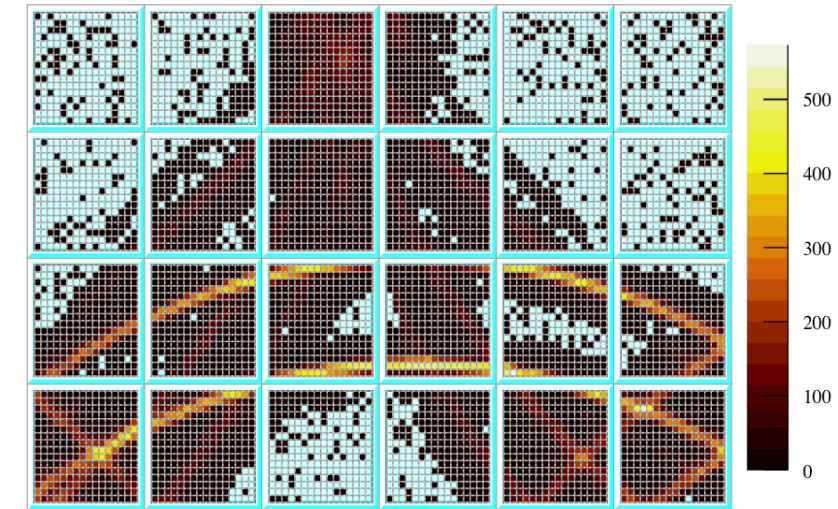


*Offset bar around the Y-axis  $\pm 14.4$  mm*



- Misalignment Scenario: *Radiator bar*
- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*

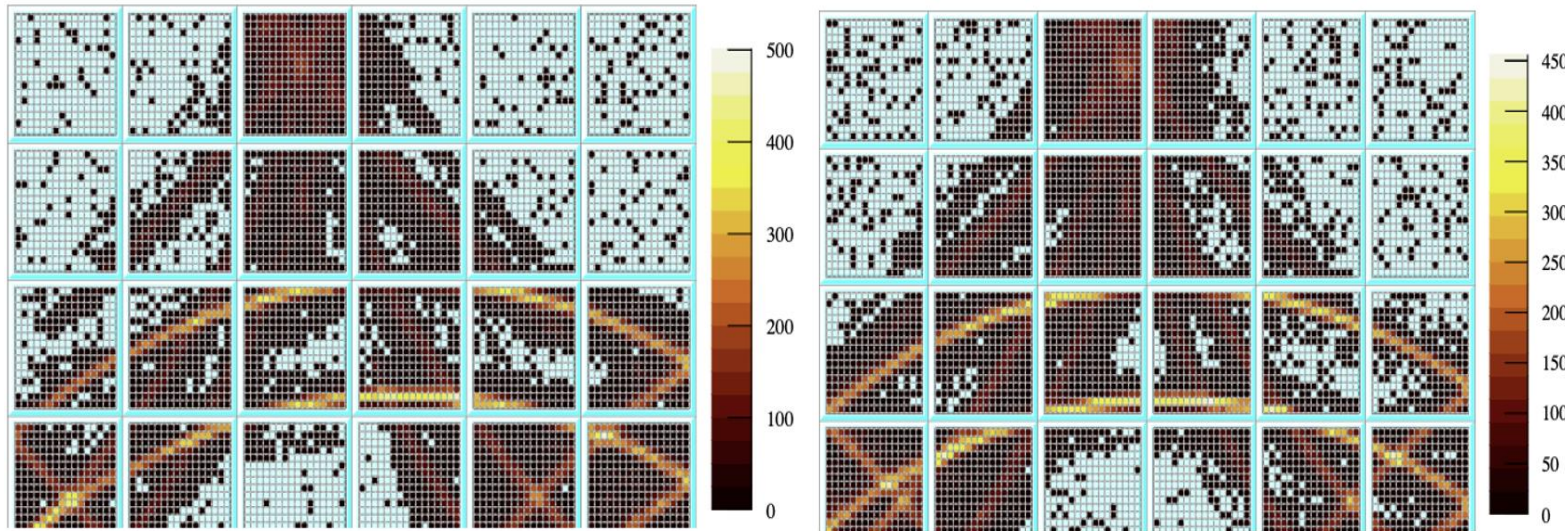
*Nominal Detector*





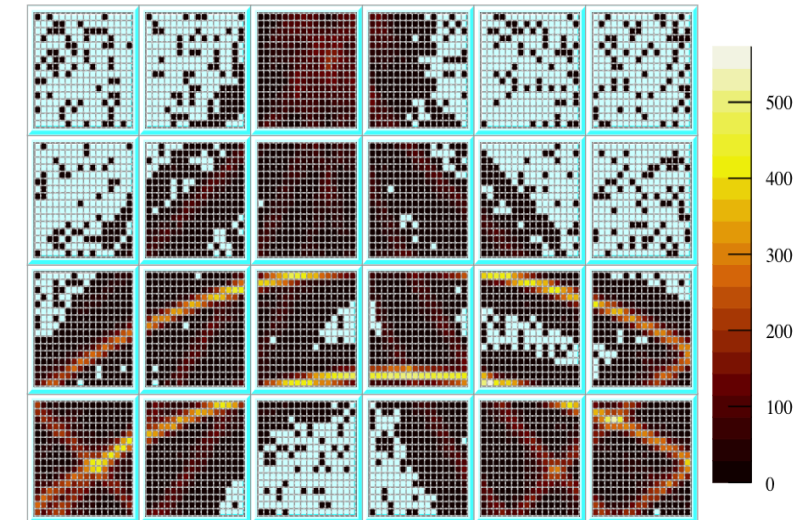
# Hit Pattern for all Events per Different Misalignment Mode:

*Offset lenses around the Y axis  $\pm 7.2$  mm*

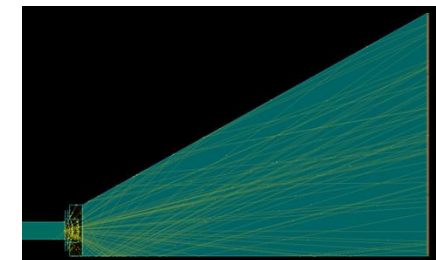
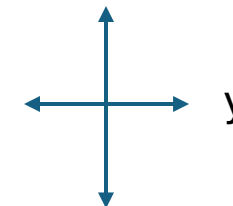
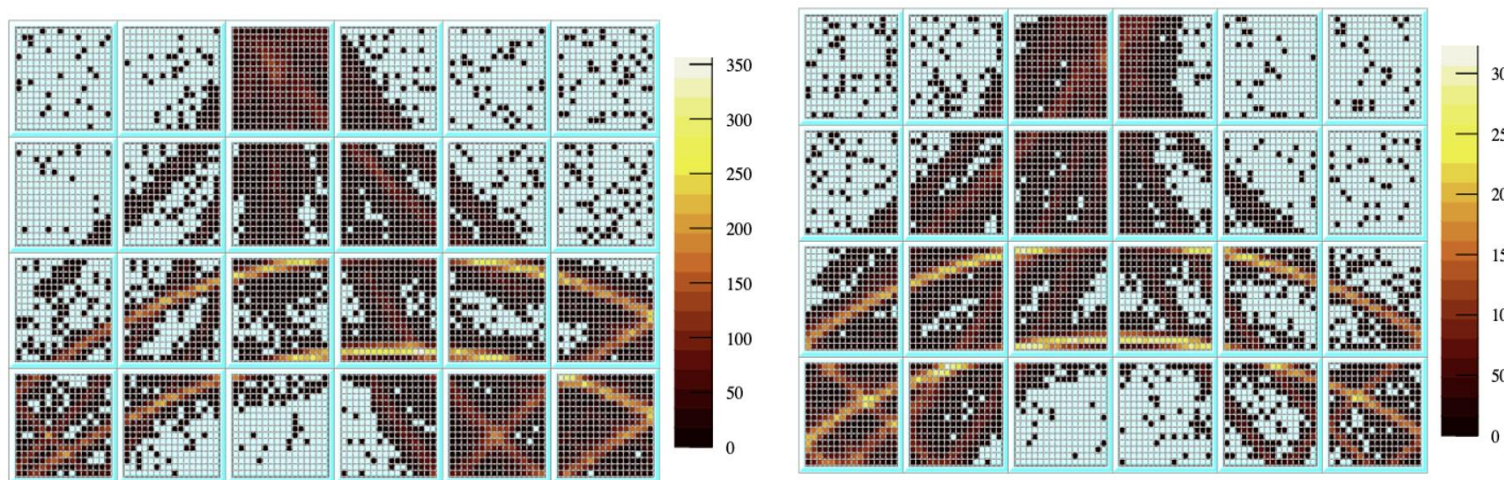


- Misalignment Scenario: *3-layer spherical lens*
- Misalignment Mode: *offset*

*Nominal Detector*

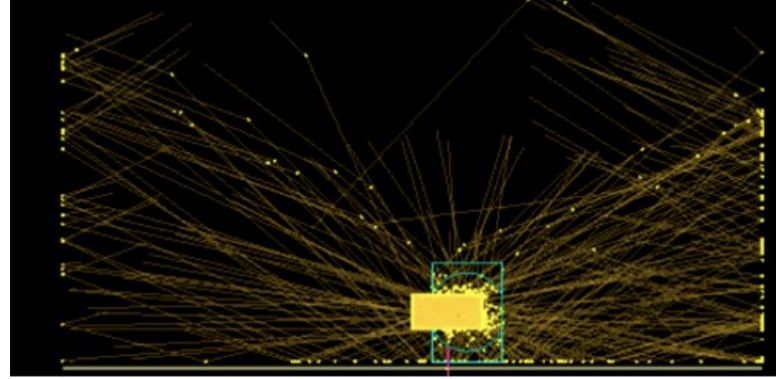
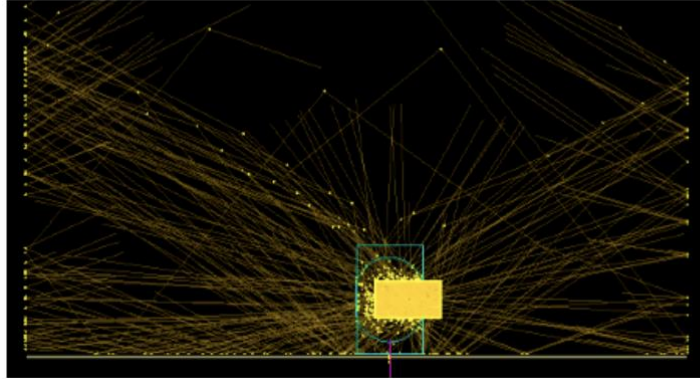


*Offset lenses around the Y axis  $\pm 14.4$  mm*





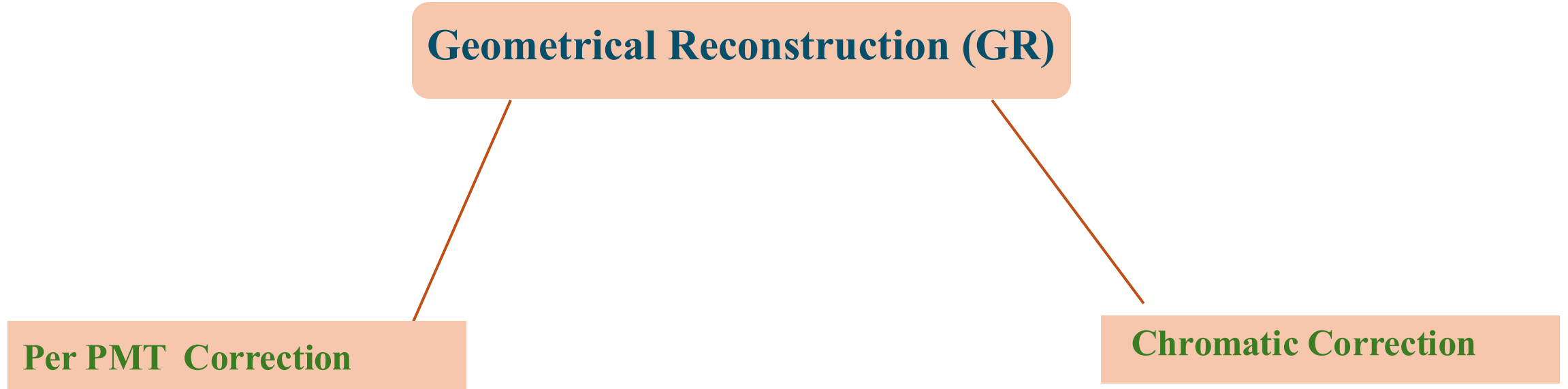
## Event Display for Misalignment of the Bar and Lens Along the Positive Y-Direction (mirror-reflected )



Event display comparing the photon hit patterns resulting from bar (left) and lens (right) misalignments along the positive Y-direction with an offset of +10 mm. This side-by-side layout highlights the reflected behavior and symmetry differences in hit patterns caused by each type of misalignment



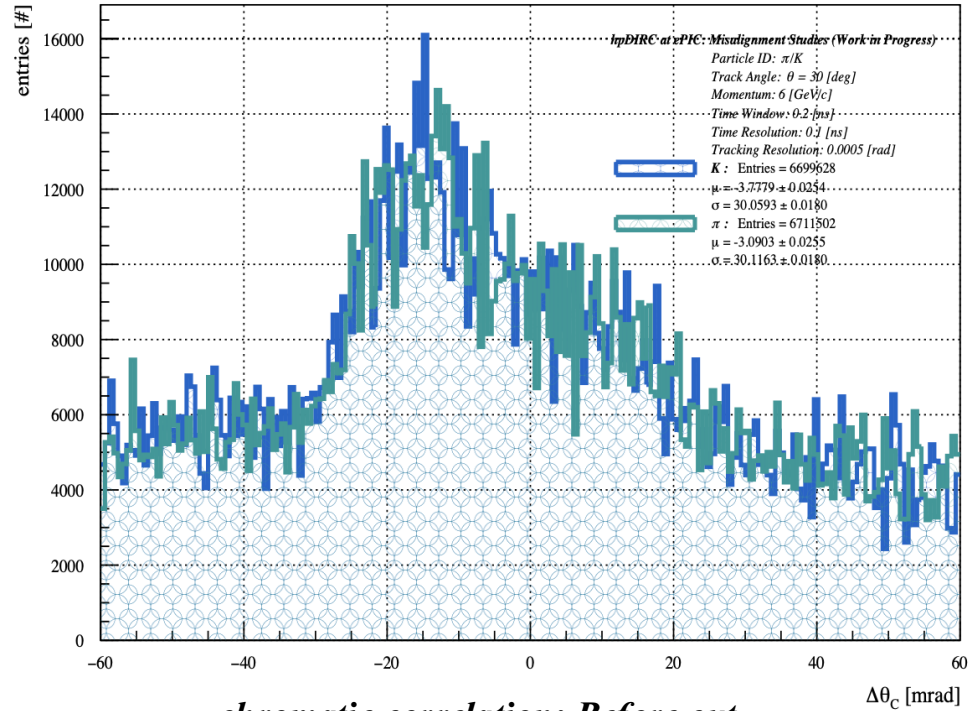
# The main correction techniques applied within Geometrical Reconstruction (GR)



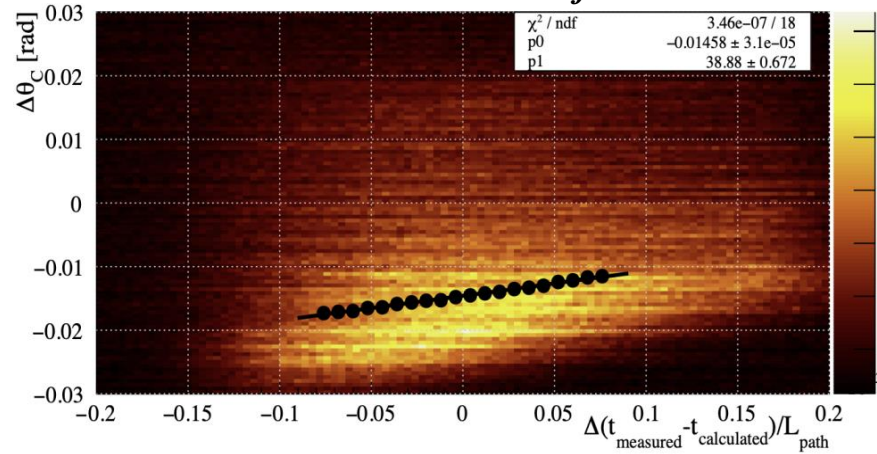


# 1. Chromatic Correction:

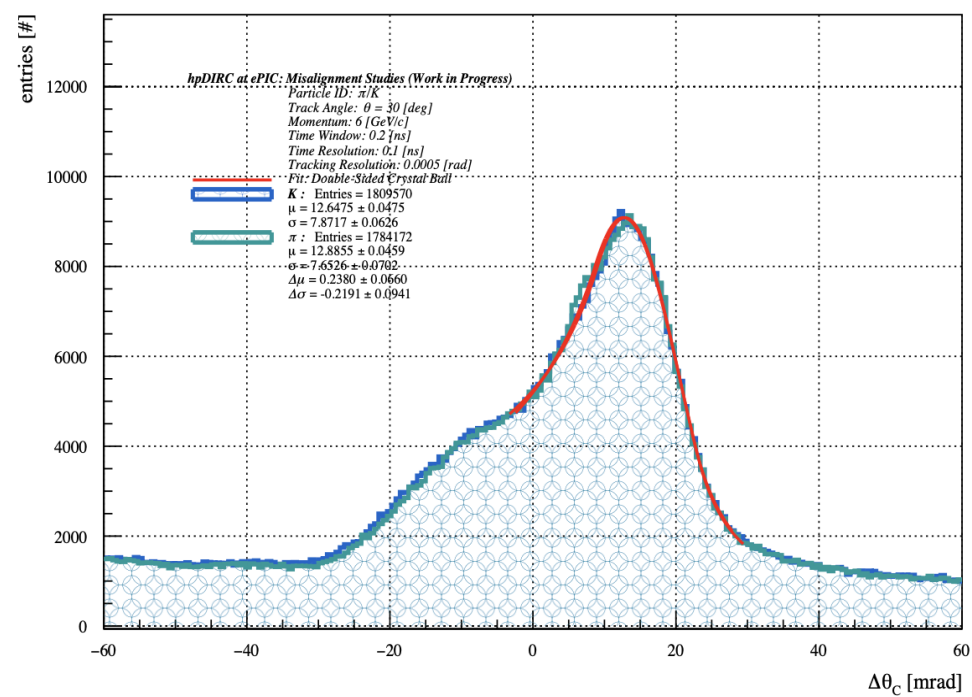
GR method; residual of Cherenkov angle: Before cut



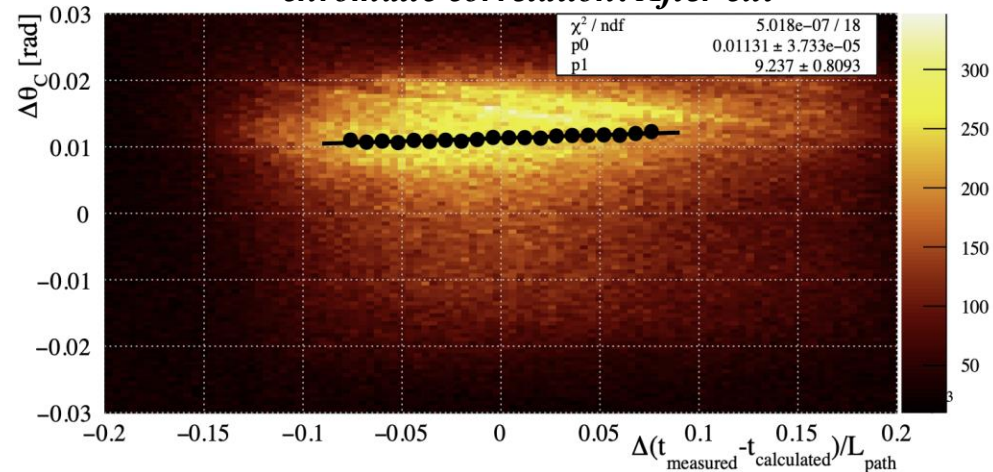
chromatic correlation: Before cut



GR method; residual of Cherenkov angle: Before cut



chromatic correlation: After cut



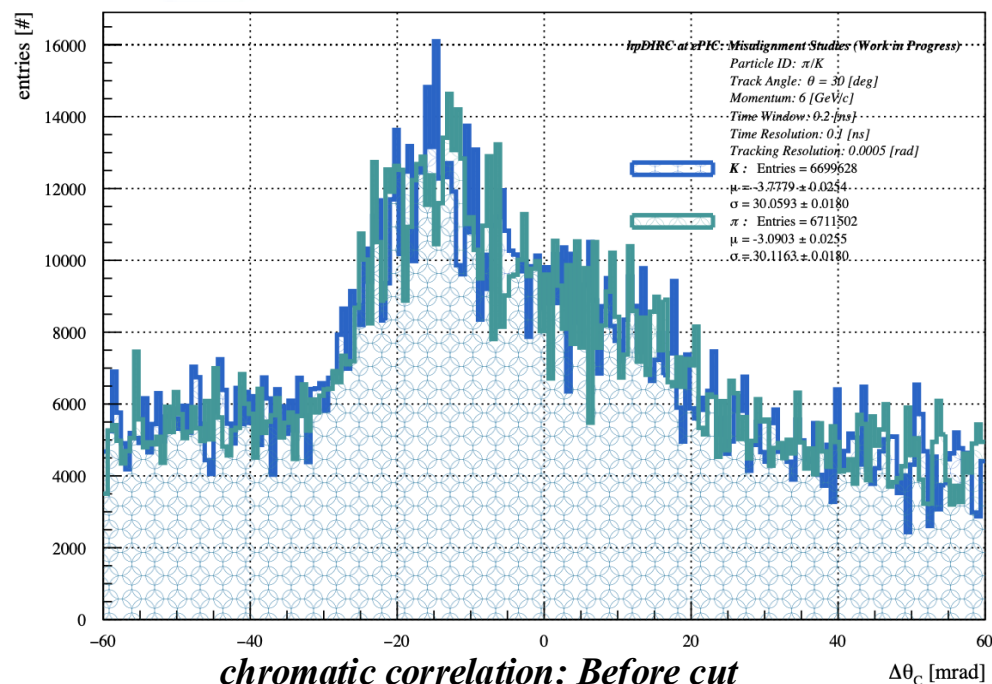
- **Cutoff:** Applying wavelength cut (choosing PMT photocathode, inserting band filter) to reduce the chromatic dispersion effects on the Cherenkov angle and reduce the spreading.



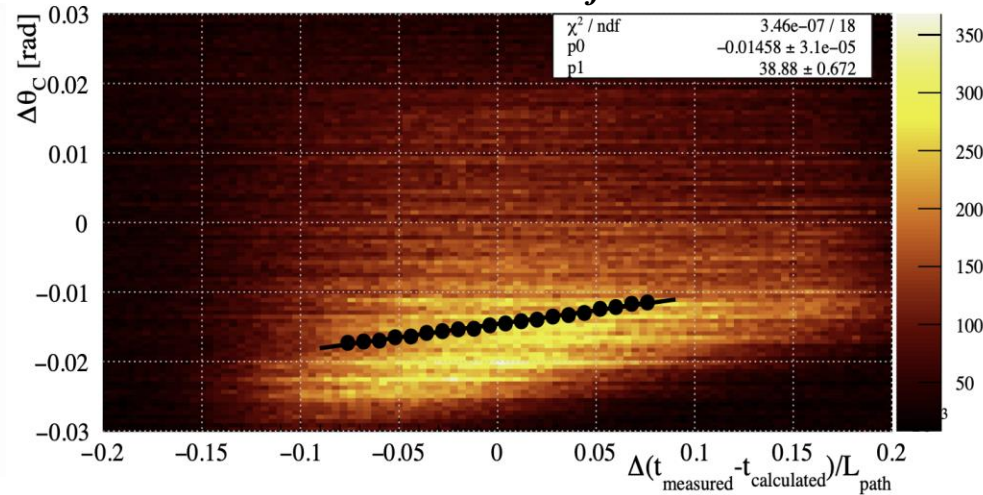


## 2. All Selection Cuts:

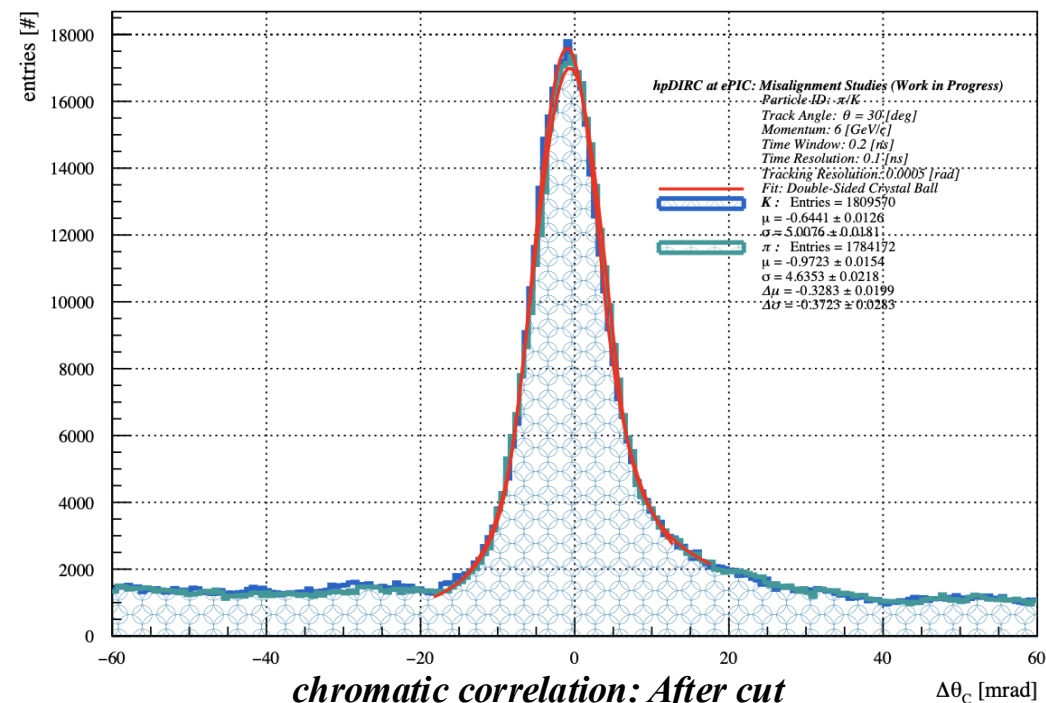
GR method; residual of Cherenkov angle: Before cut



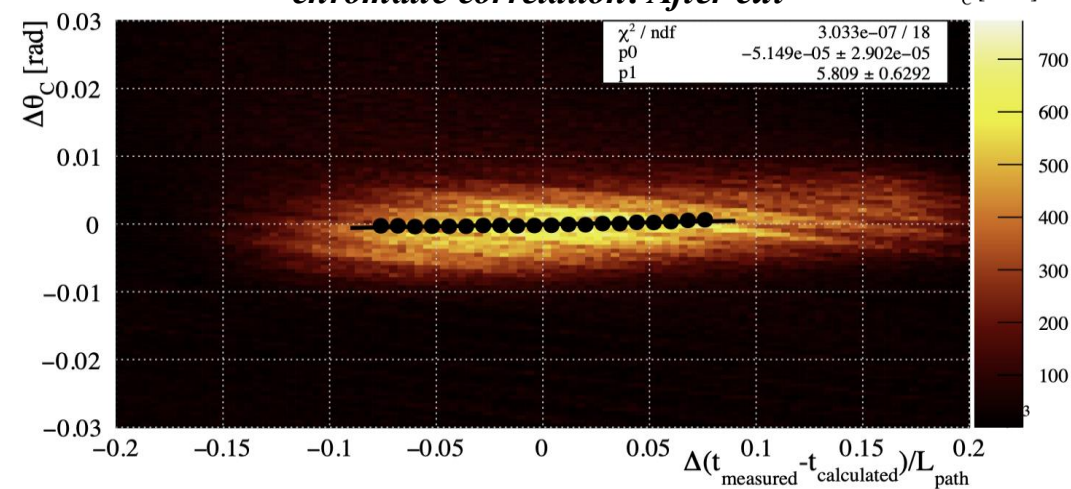
chromatic correlation: Before cut



GR method; residual of Cherenkov angle: Before cut



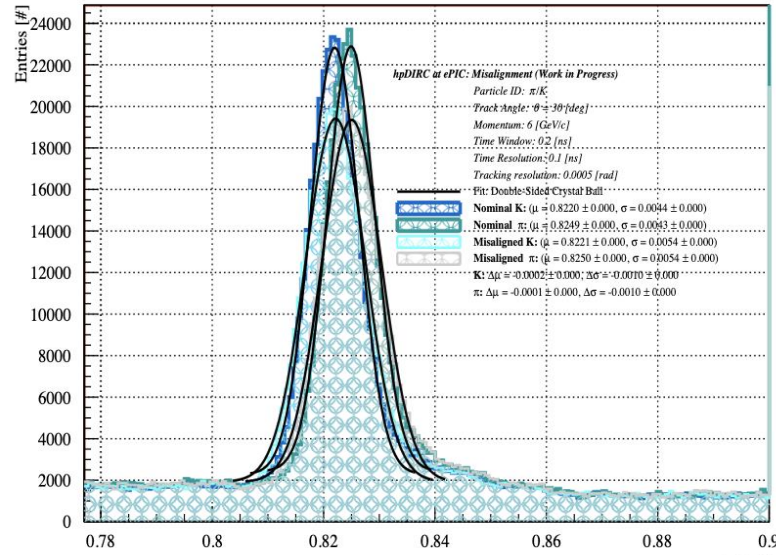
chromatic correlation: After cut



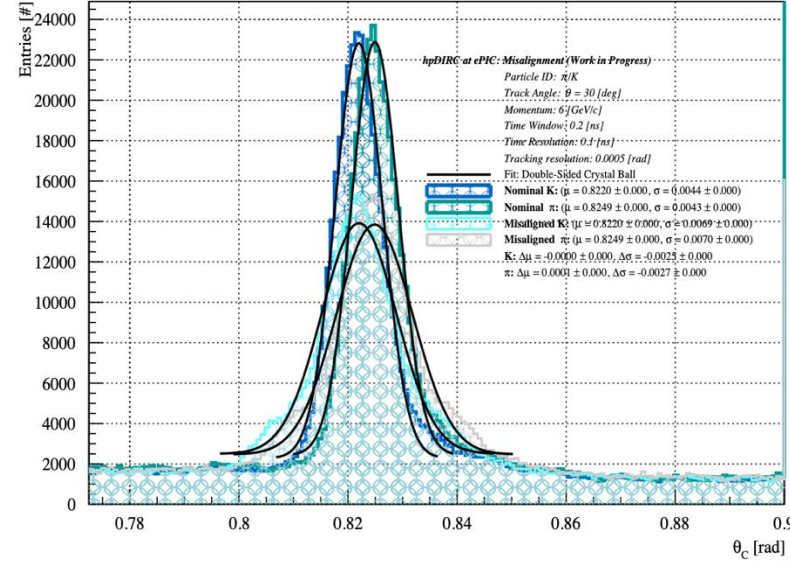


# Reconstructed and Residual of Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned Detector for Pion and Kaon:

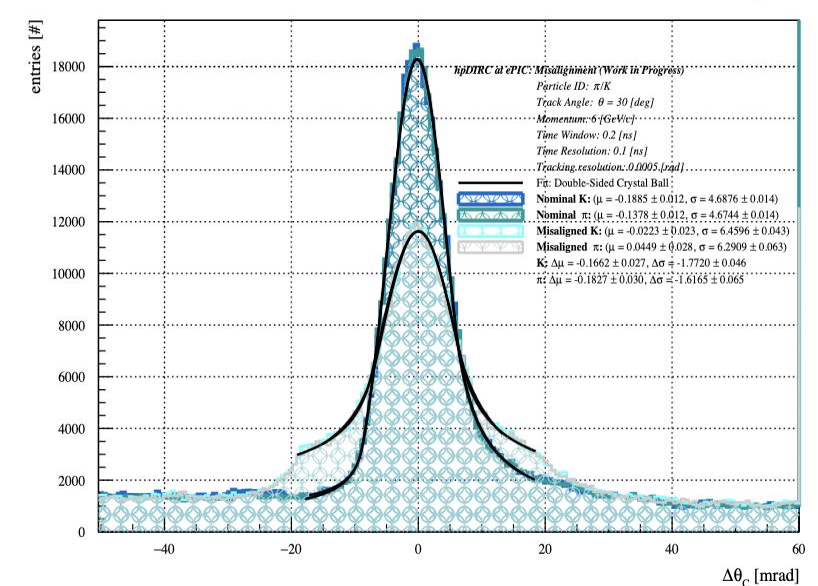
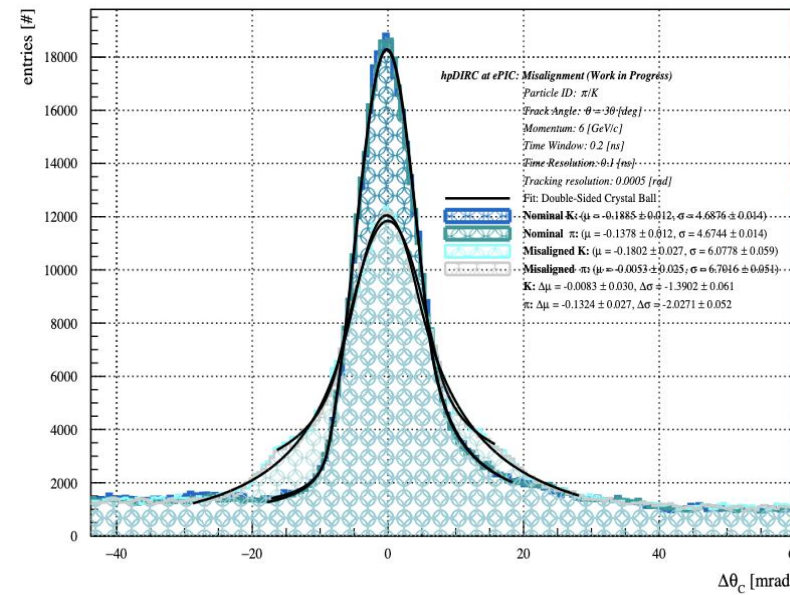
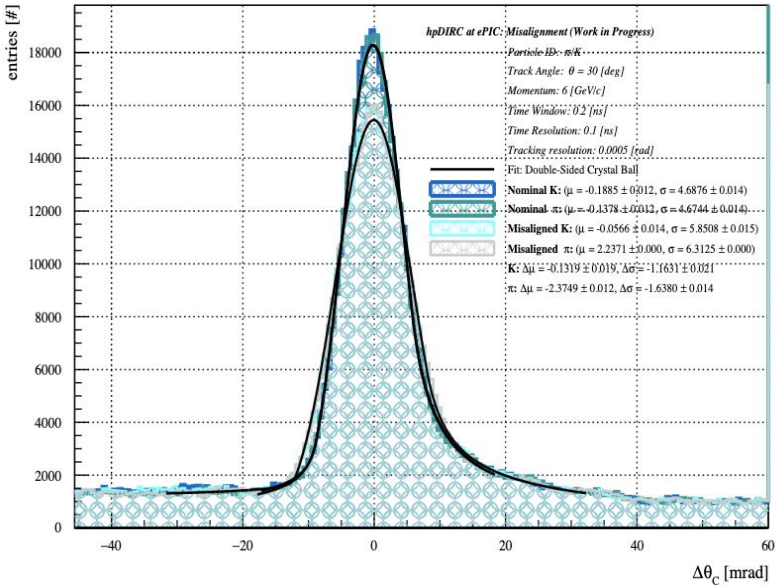
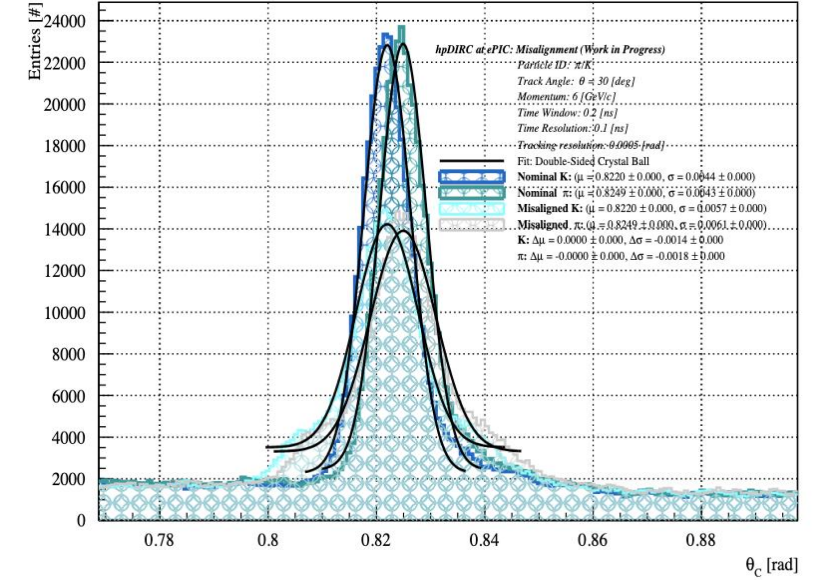
rotational bar around  $z$  with 0.006 rad



rotational bar around  $z$  with 0.016 rad

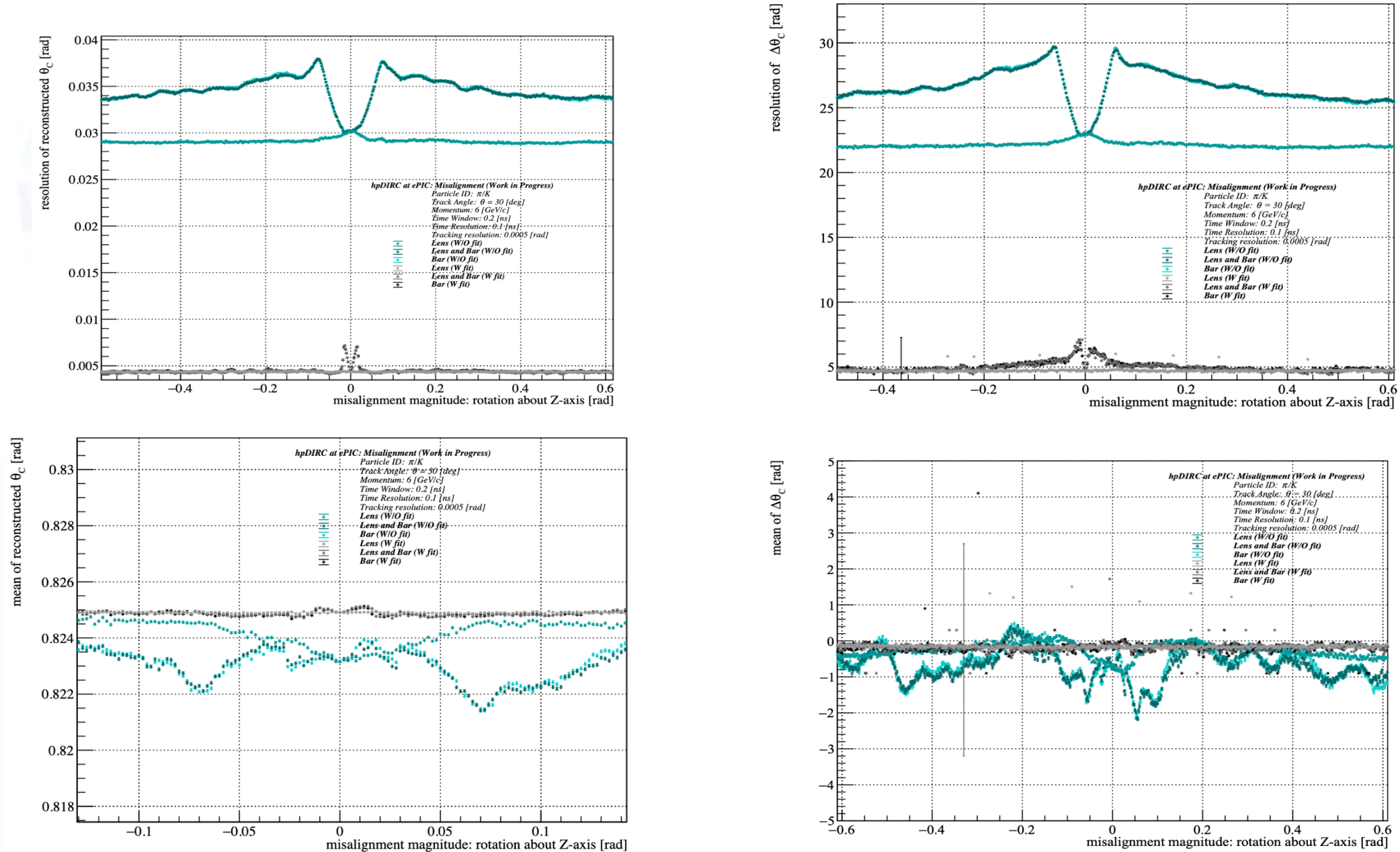


rotational bar around  $z$  with 0.018 rad



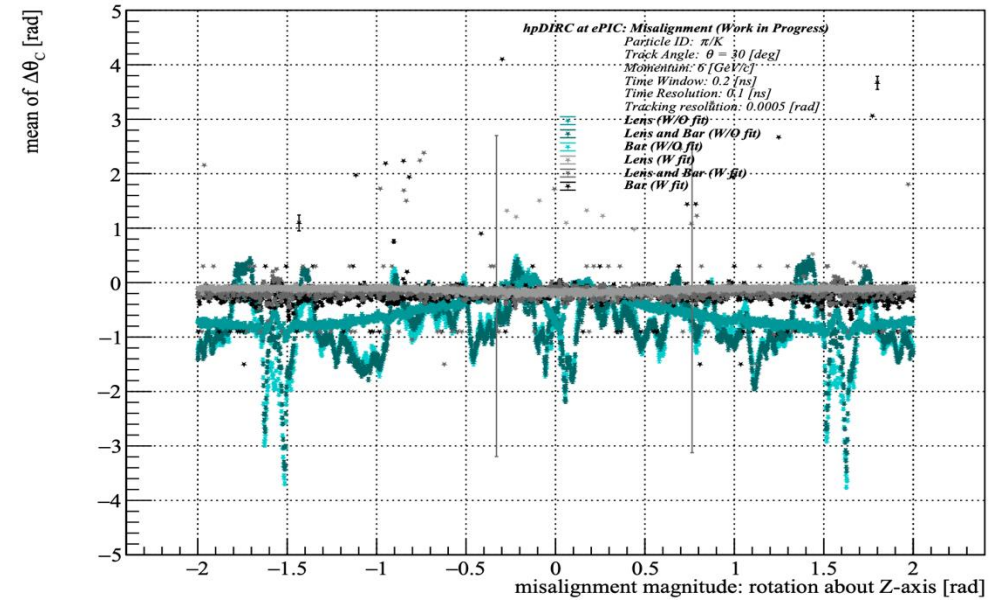
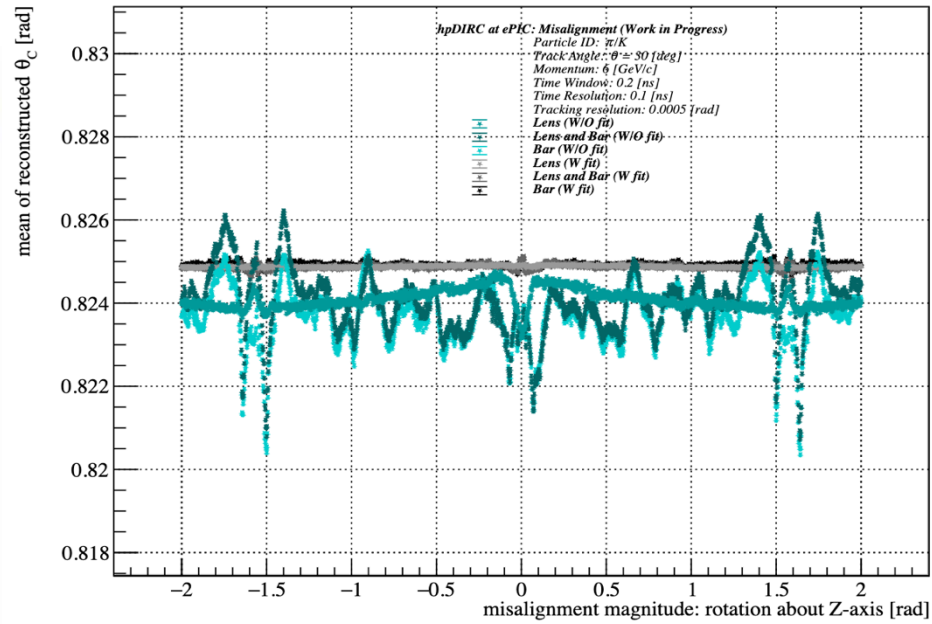
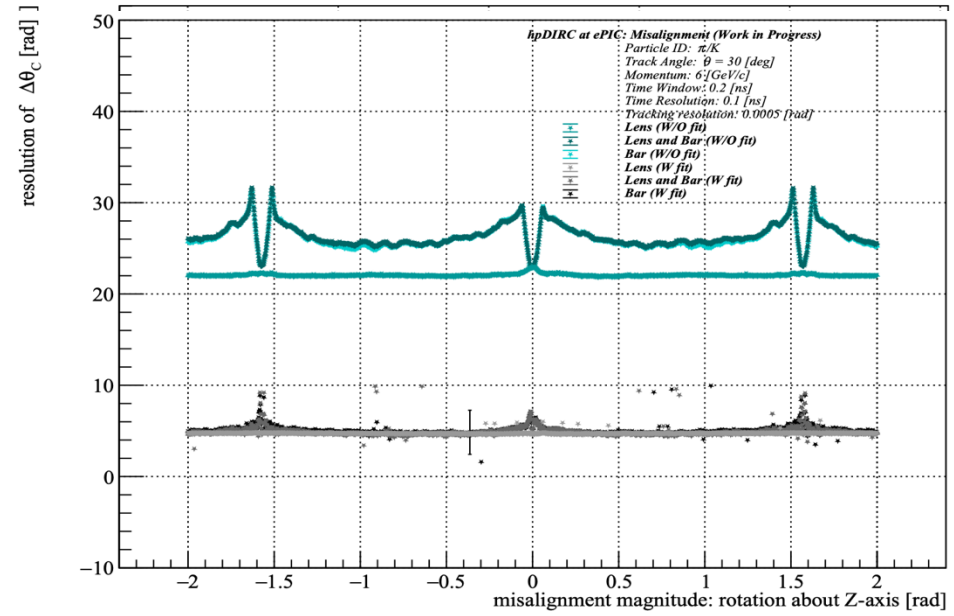
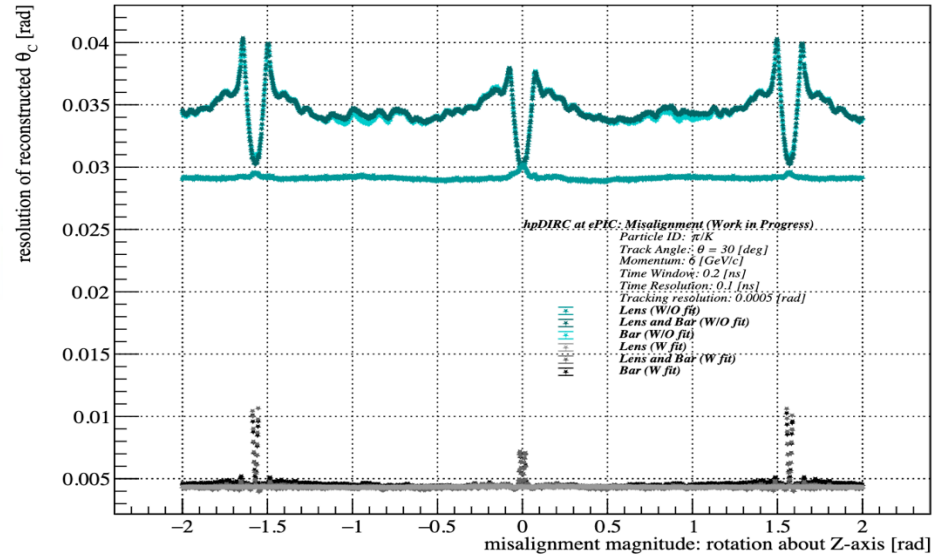


# Reconstructed and Residual of Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned Detector for Pion only:





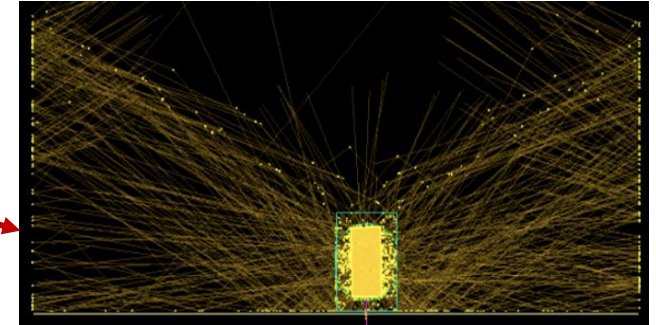
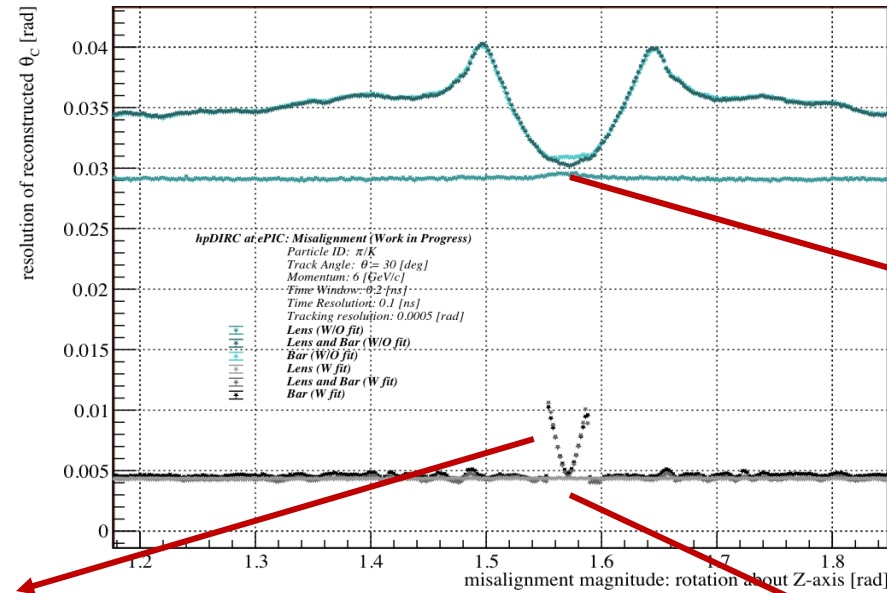
# Reconstructed and Residual of Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned Detector for Pion only:



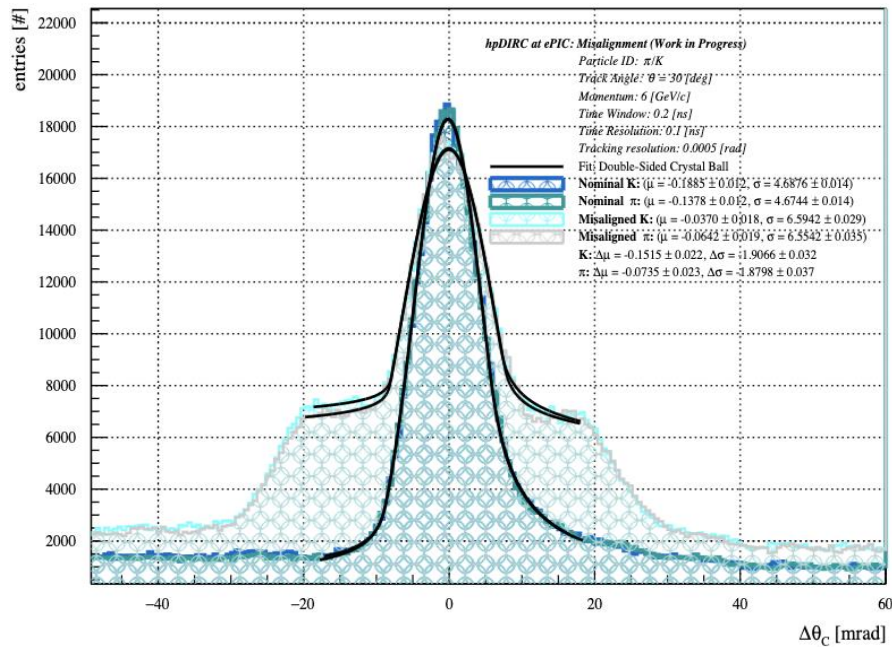


# Reconstructed and Residual of Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned Detector for Pion only:

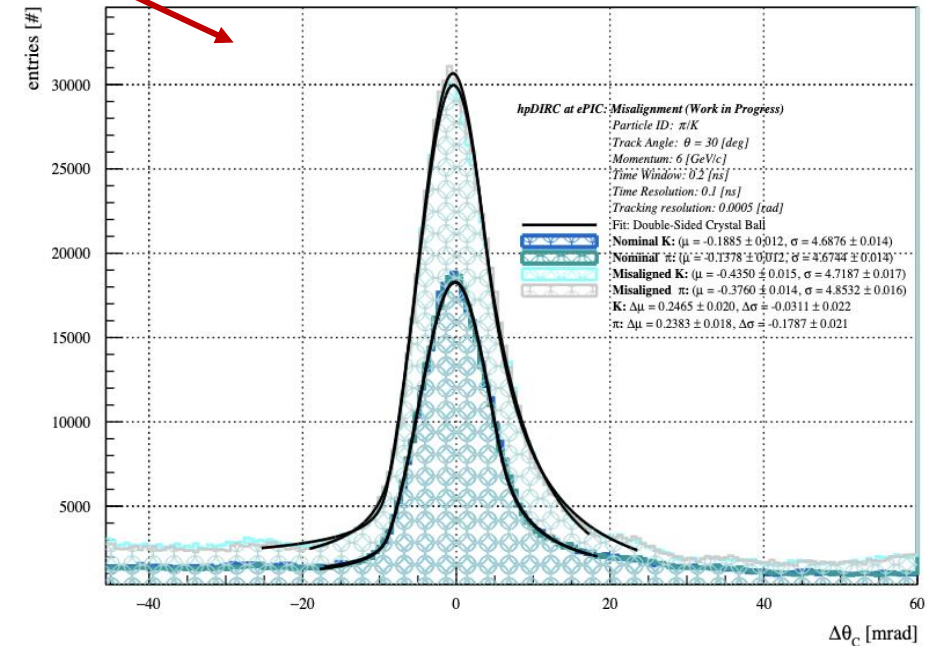
*zoomed-in for the  
Positive direction:*



*misaligned detector (rotation  
bar around z with 1.550 rad)*

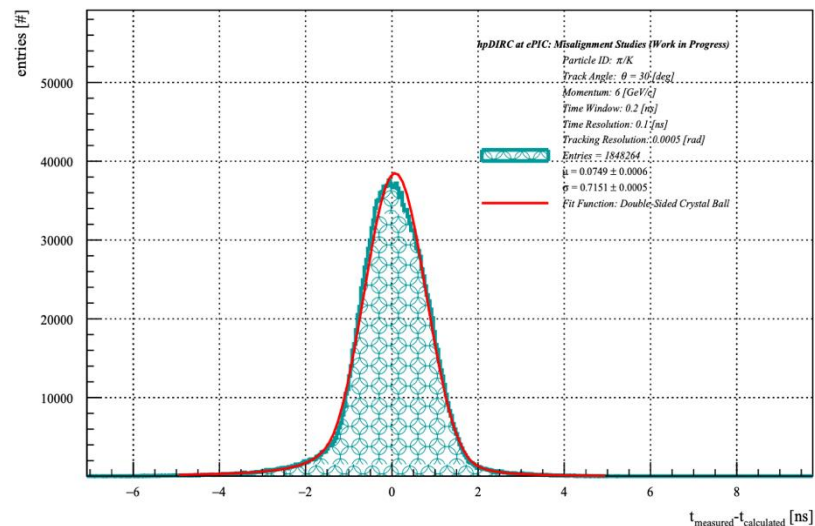
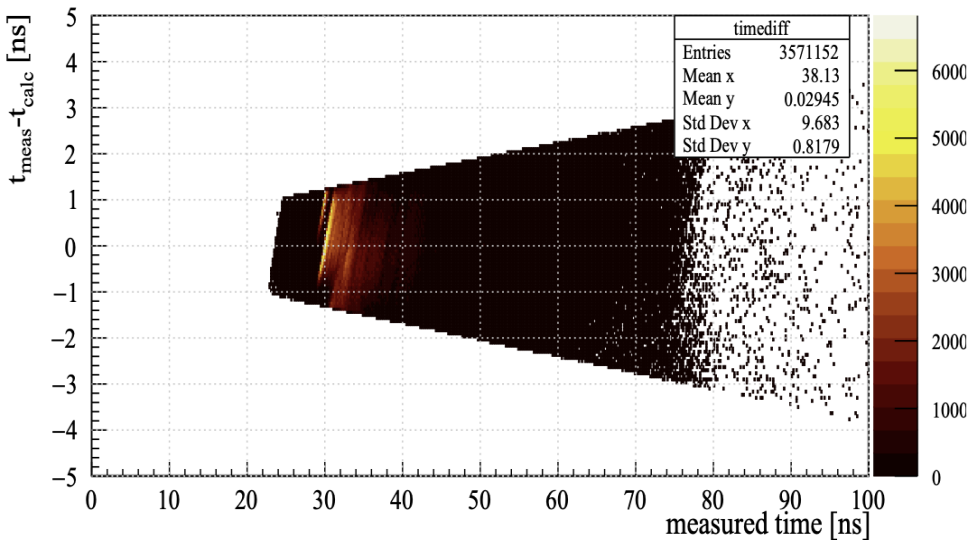
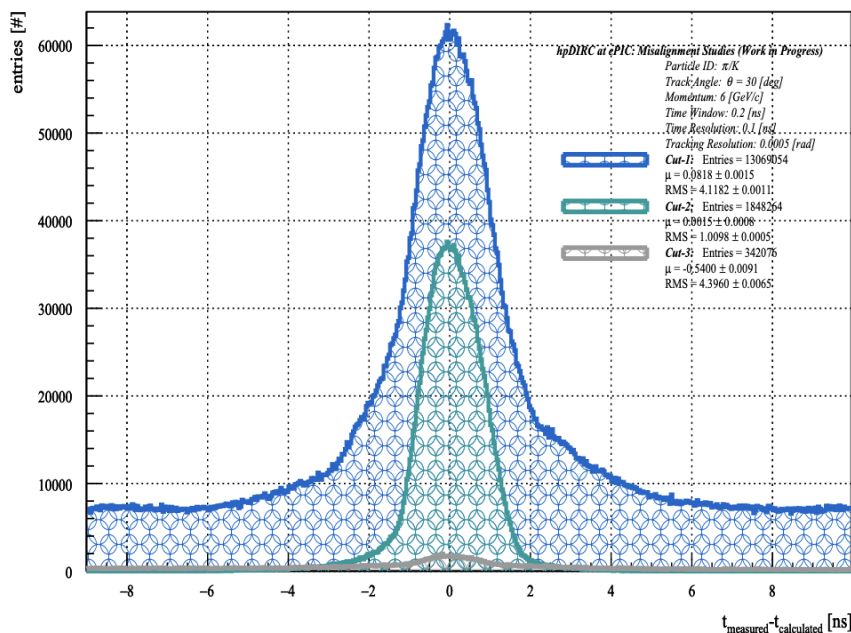
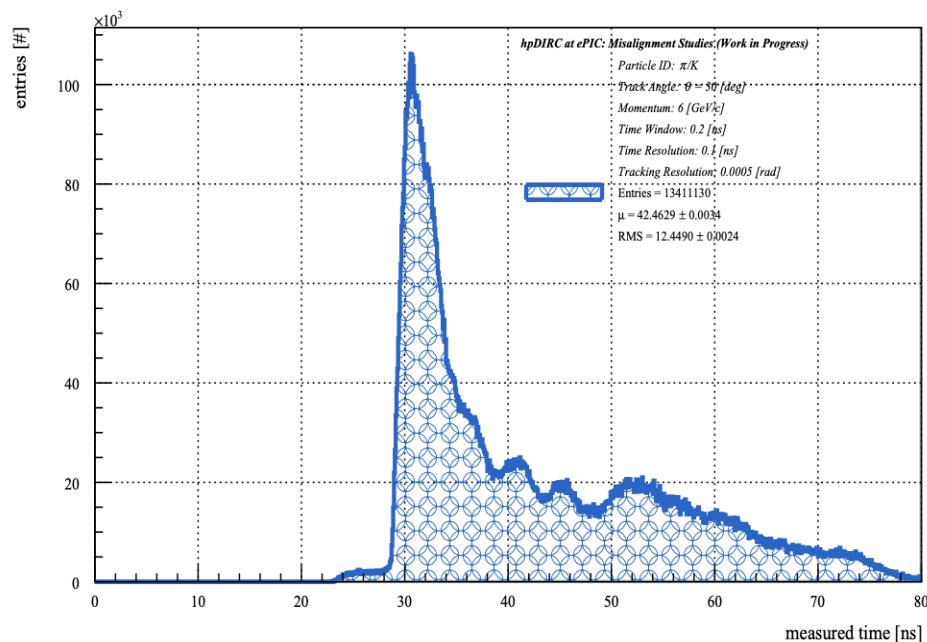


*misaligned detector (rotation bar  
around z with 1.570 rad)*



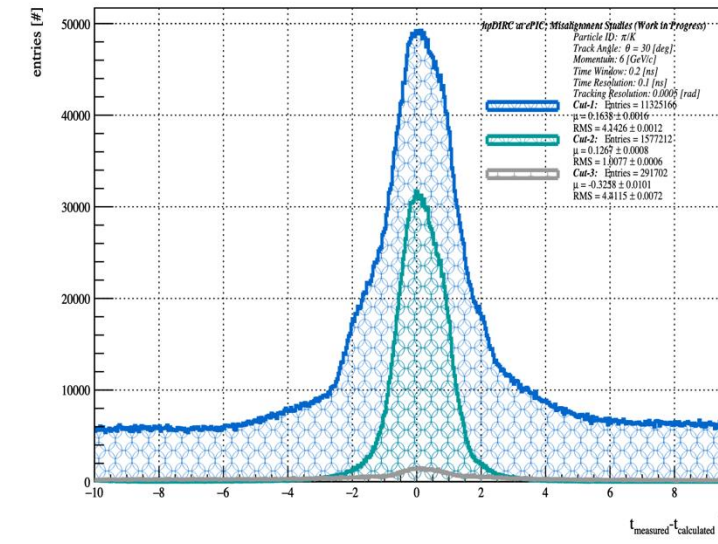
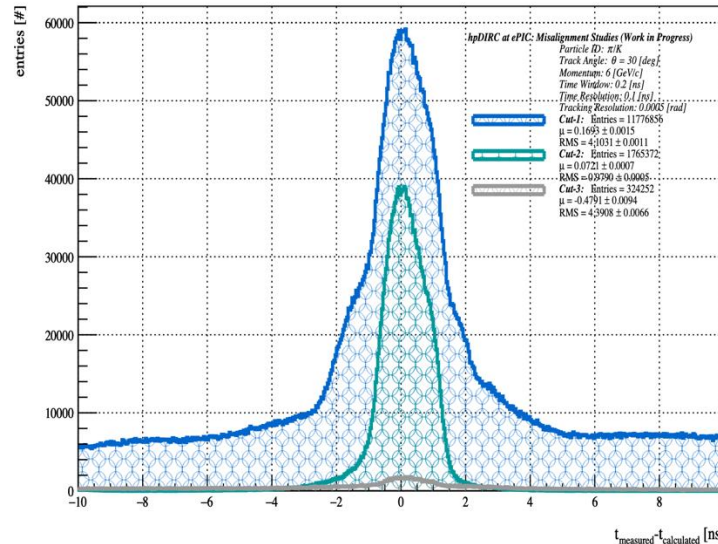
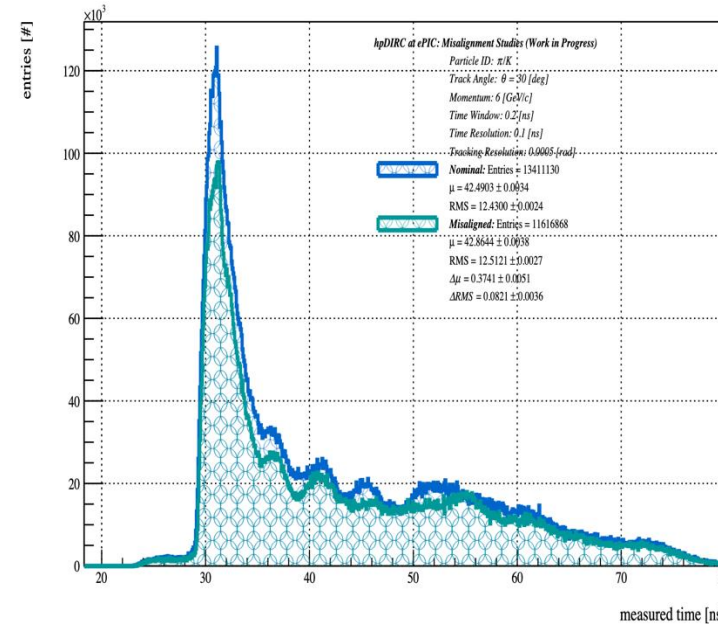
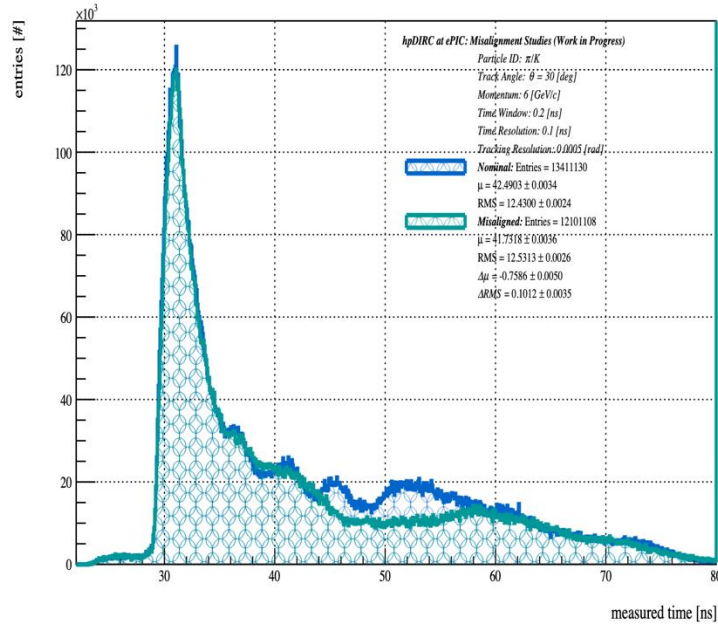


# Timing-Imaging Method: Nominal Detector Configuration





# Timing-Imaging Method: Nominal and Misalignment Detector Configuration



- Top left: Photon arrival time for a detector with a 0.04 rad rotation of the bar around the z-axis.
- Top right: Time distribution for a detector with a 7.2 mm lens shift along the y-direction.
- Bottom left: Timing residual for the bar rotation misalignment.
- Bottom right: Timing residual for the lens offset along the y-direction.



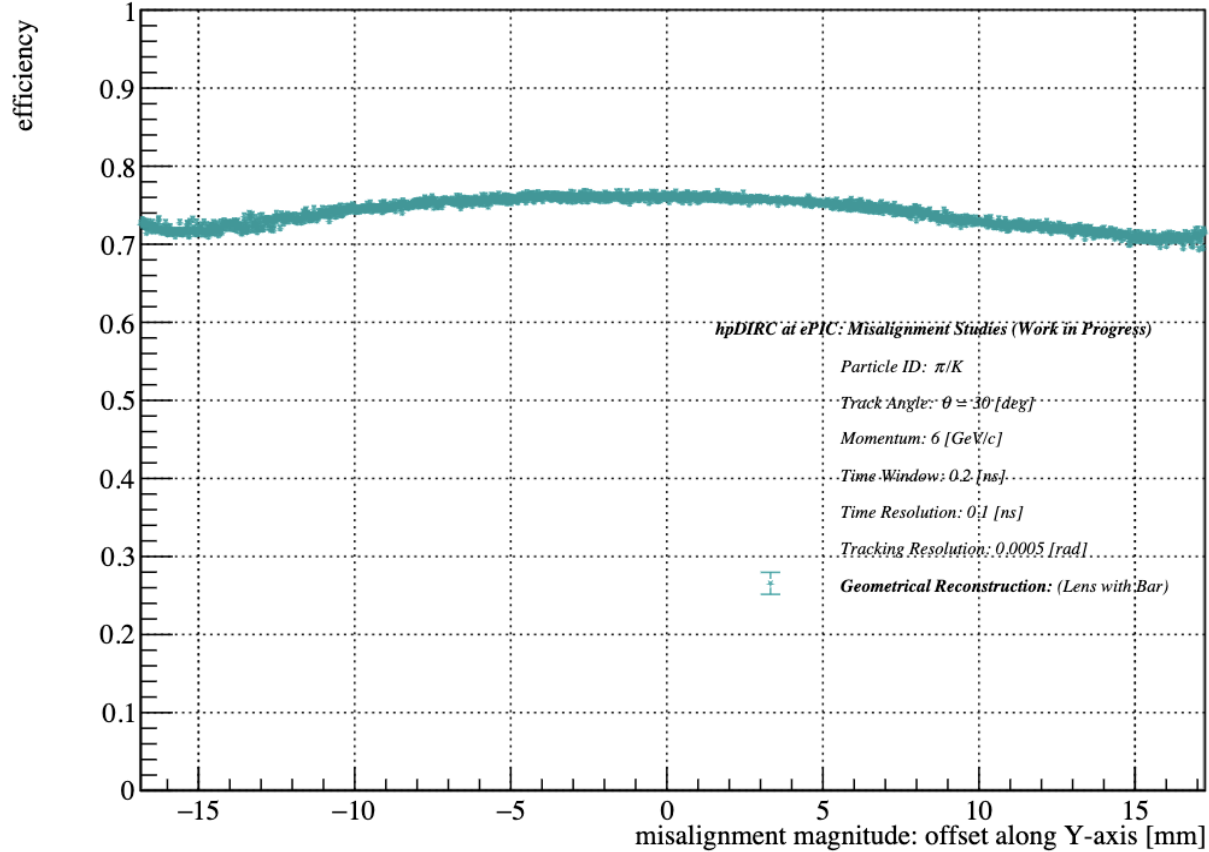


# Photon Yield Efficiency:

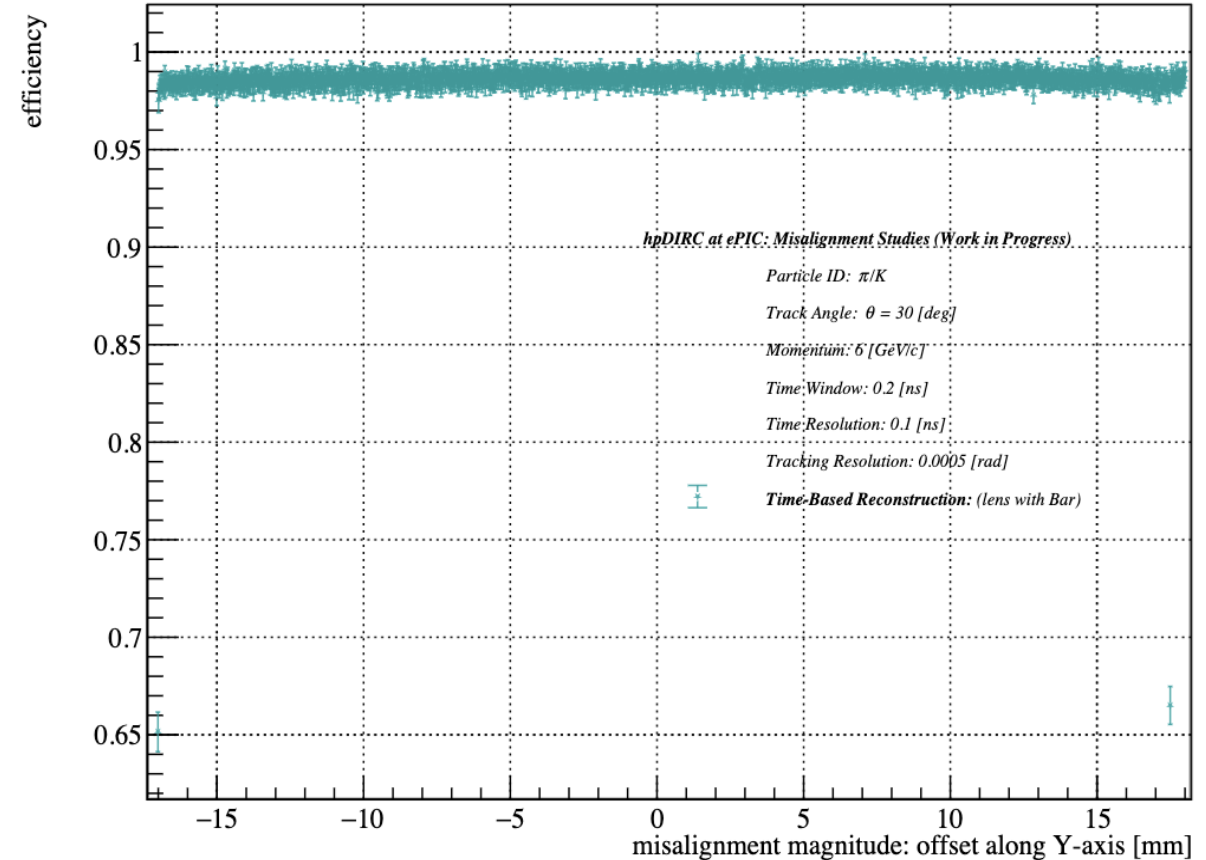
Detected photon efficiency:

$$\epsilon = \frac{\langle N_{\text{Reco}} \rangle}{\langle N_{\text{Sim}} \rangle}$$

## Geometric Reconstruction (GR) method



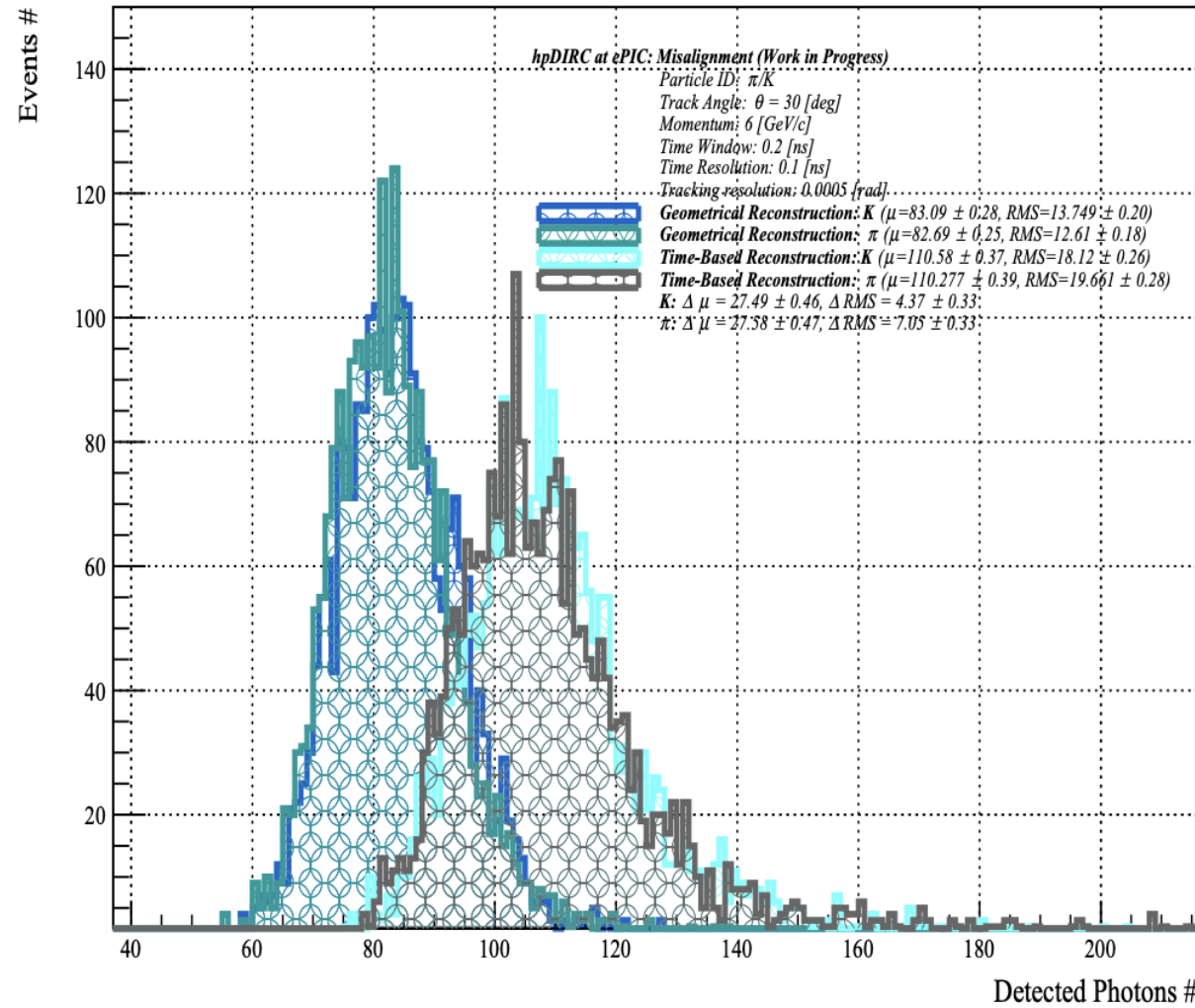
## Timing imaging Reconstruction (TI) method



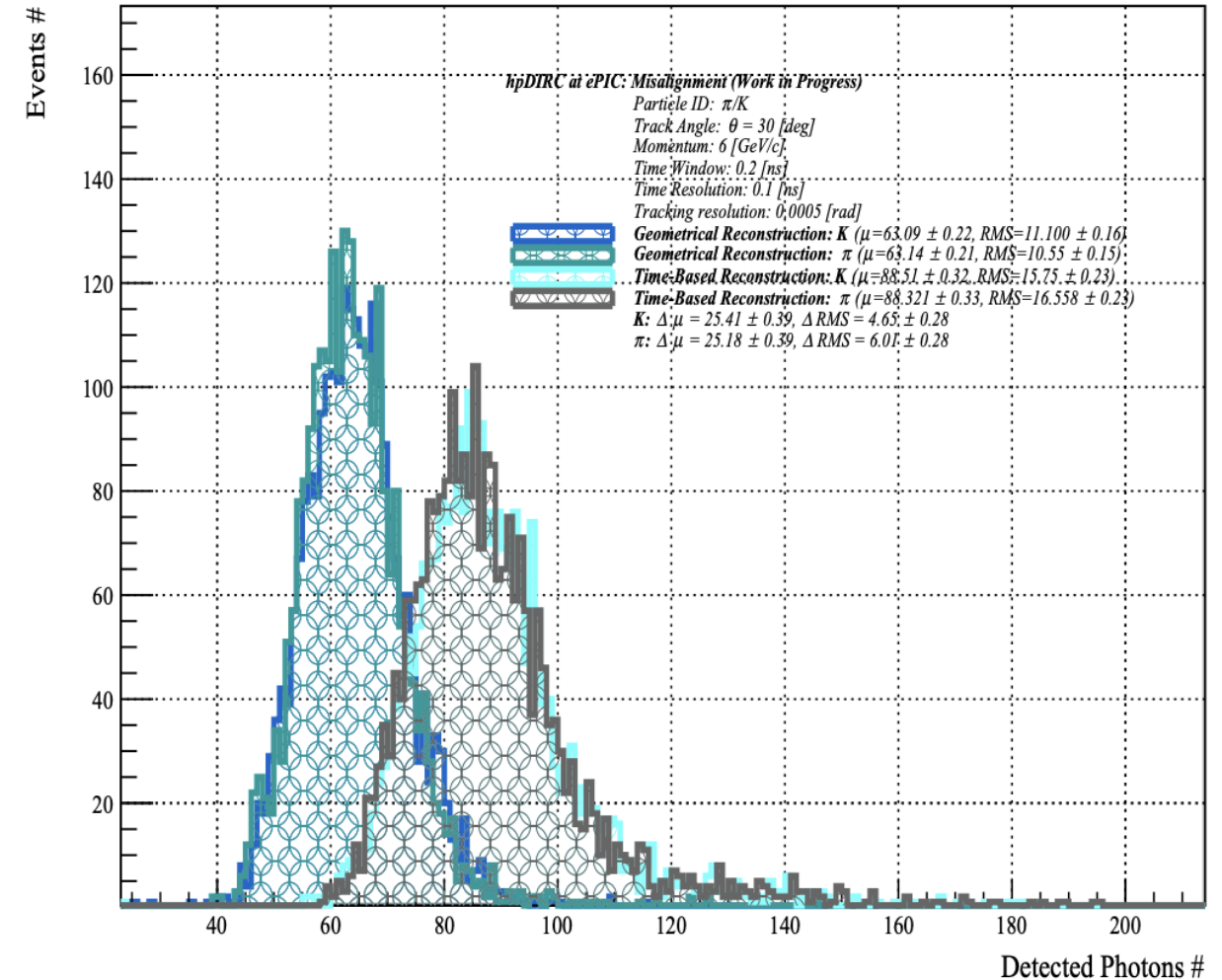


# Reconstructed Photon Yield :

*Nominal detector; GR and TI method*

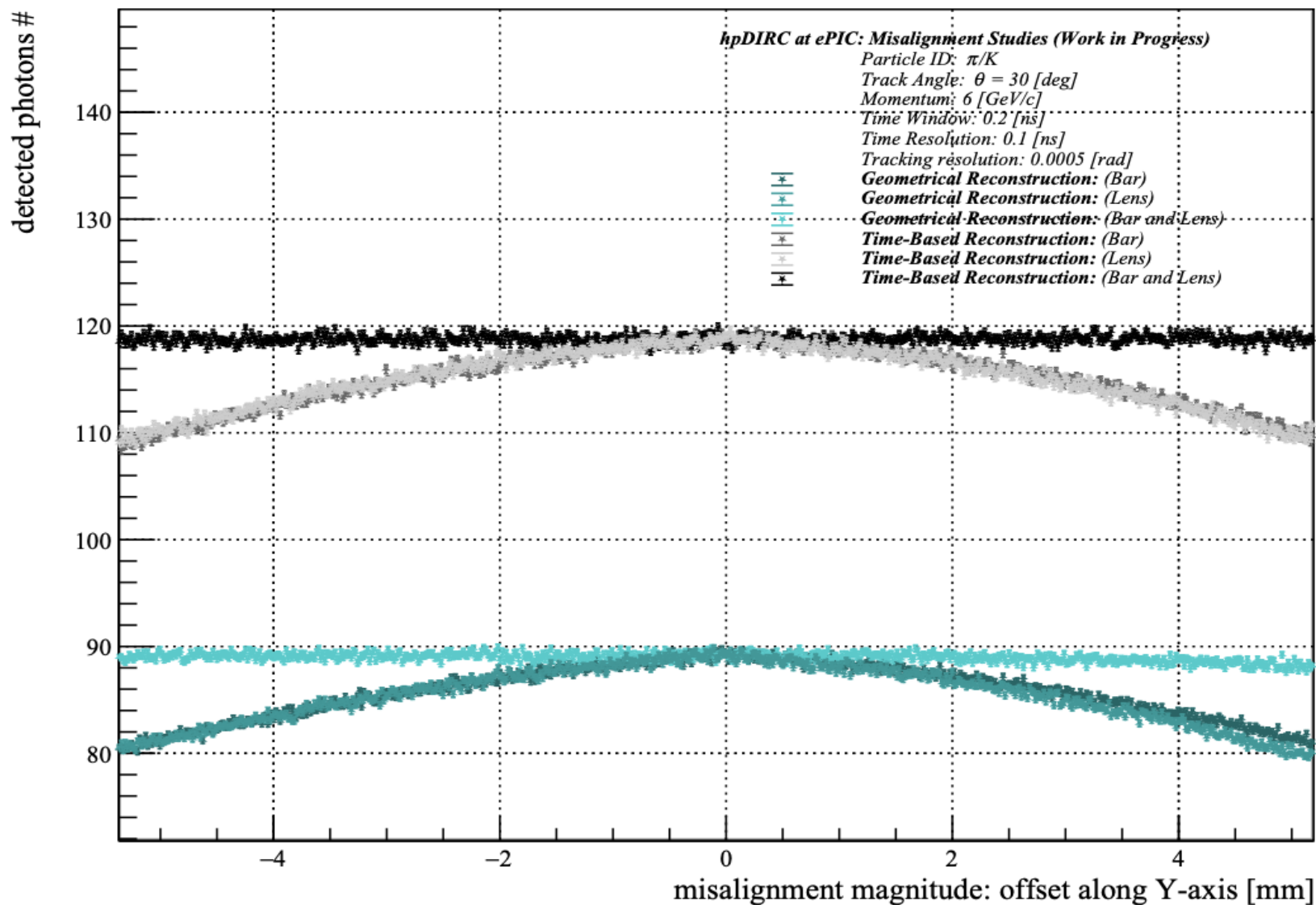


*Misaligned detector; GR and TI method*





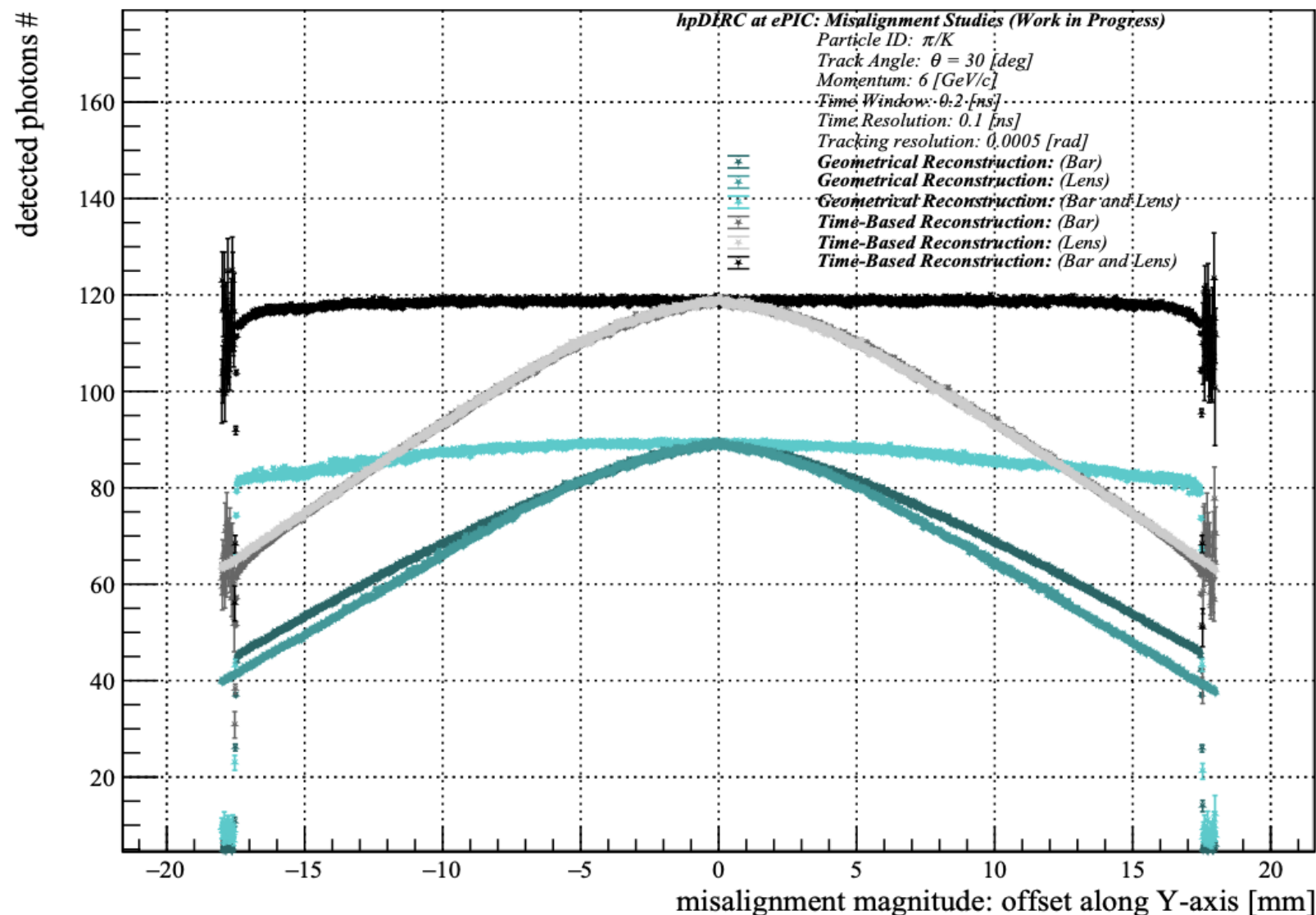
# Reconstructed Photon Yield :



- Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is offset along Y axis
- Detected photon # is decreased rapidly after 18 mm with increased the misalignment values specially for the bar and lenses while stable for the combined
- Photon # in the TI is better than GR method



# Reconstructed Photon Yield :

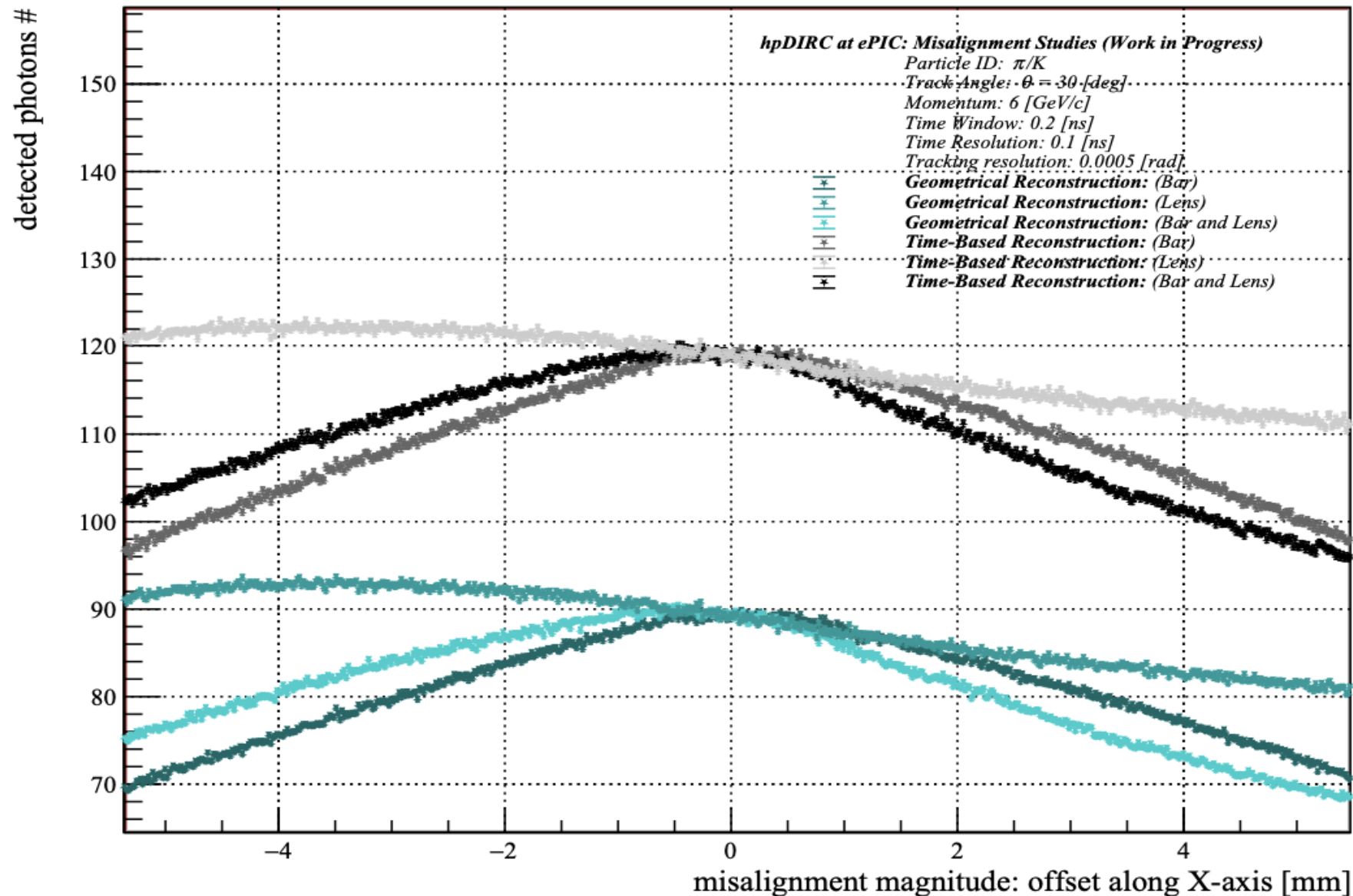


- Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is offset along Y axis
- Detected photon # is decreased rapidly after 18 mm with increased the misalignment values specially for the bar and lenses while stable for the combined
- Photon # in the TI is better than GR method





# Reconstructed Photon Yield :

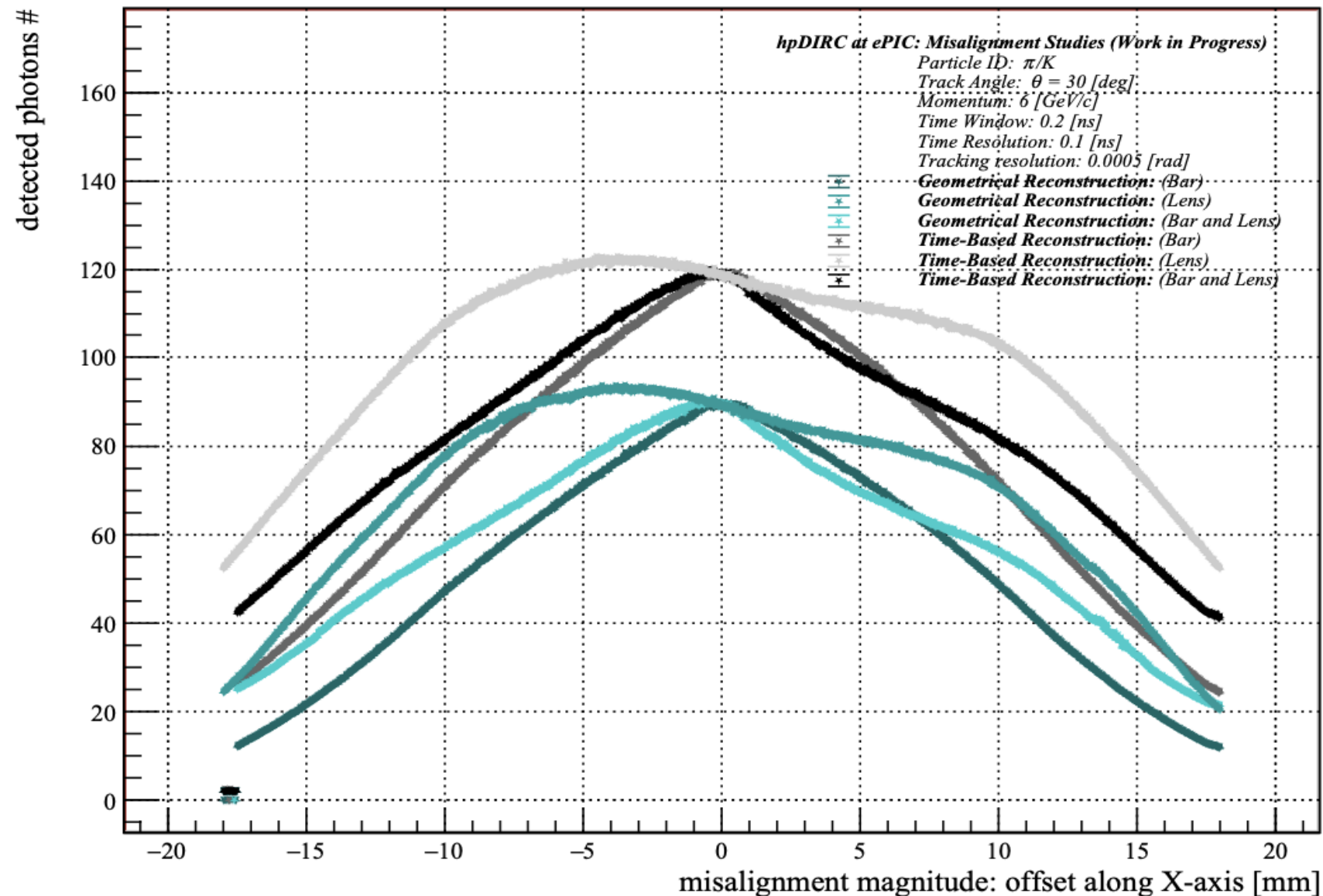


- Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is offset along X axis
- Detected photon # is decreased rapidly after 18 mm with increased the misalignment values
- Photon # in the TI is better than GR method





# Reconstructed Photon Yield :

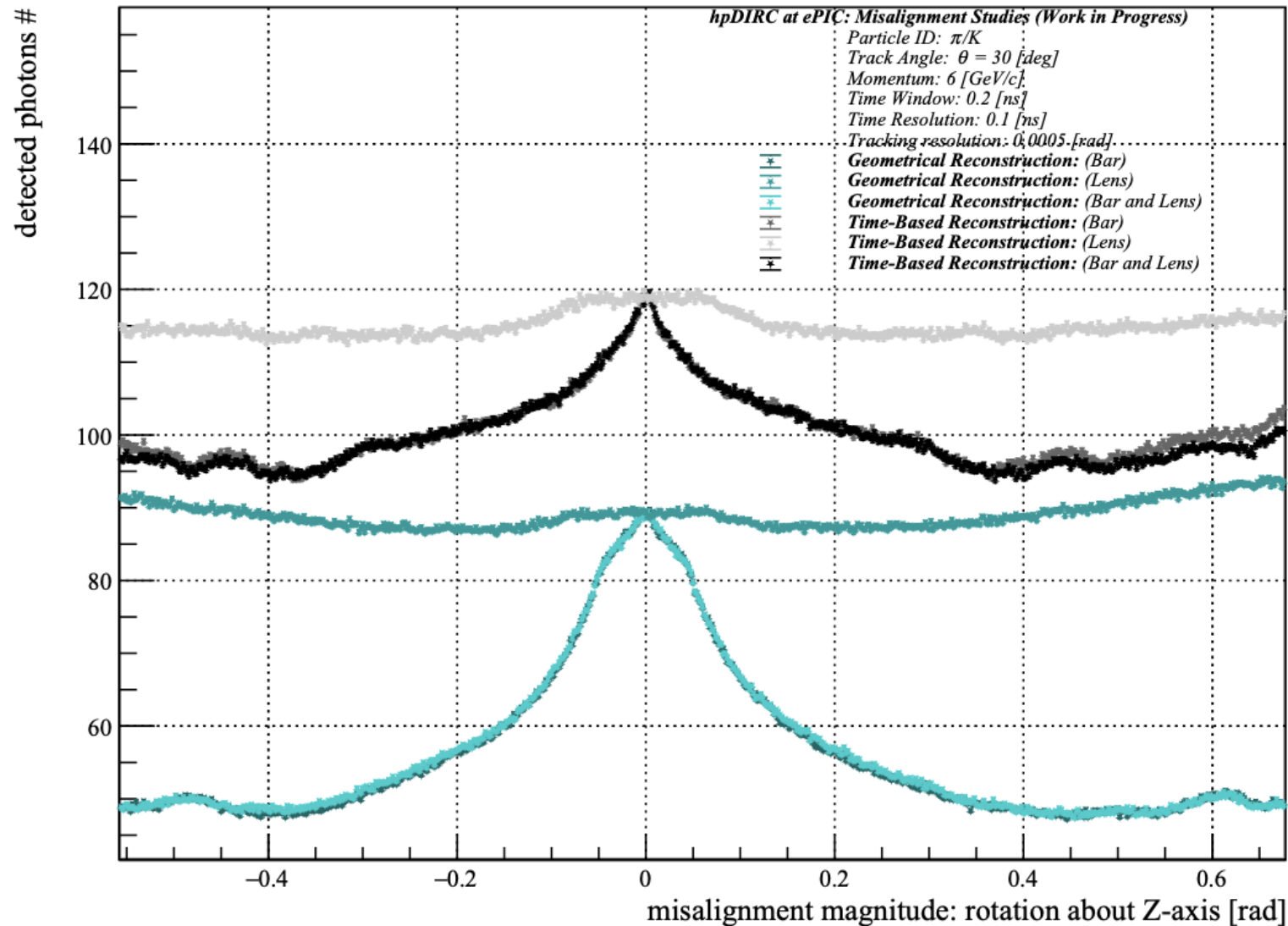


- *Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is offset along X axis*
- *Detected photon # is decreased rapidly after 18 mm with increased the misalignment values*
- *Photon # in the TI is better than GR method*

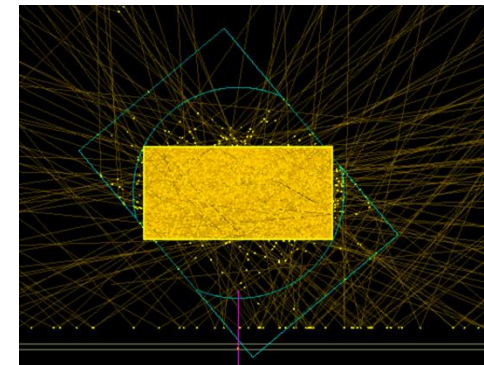




# Reconstructed Photon Yield :

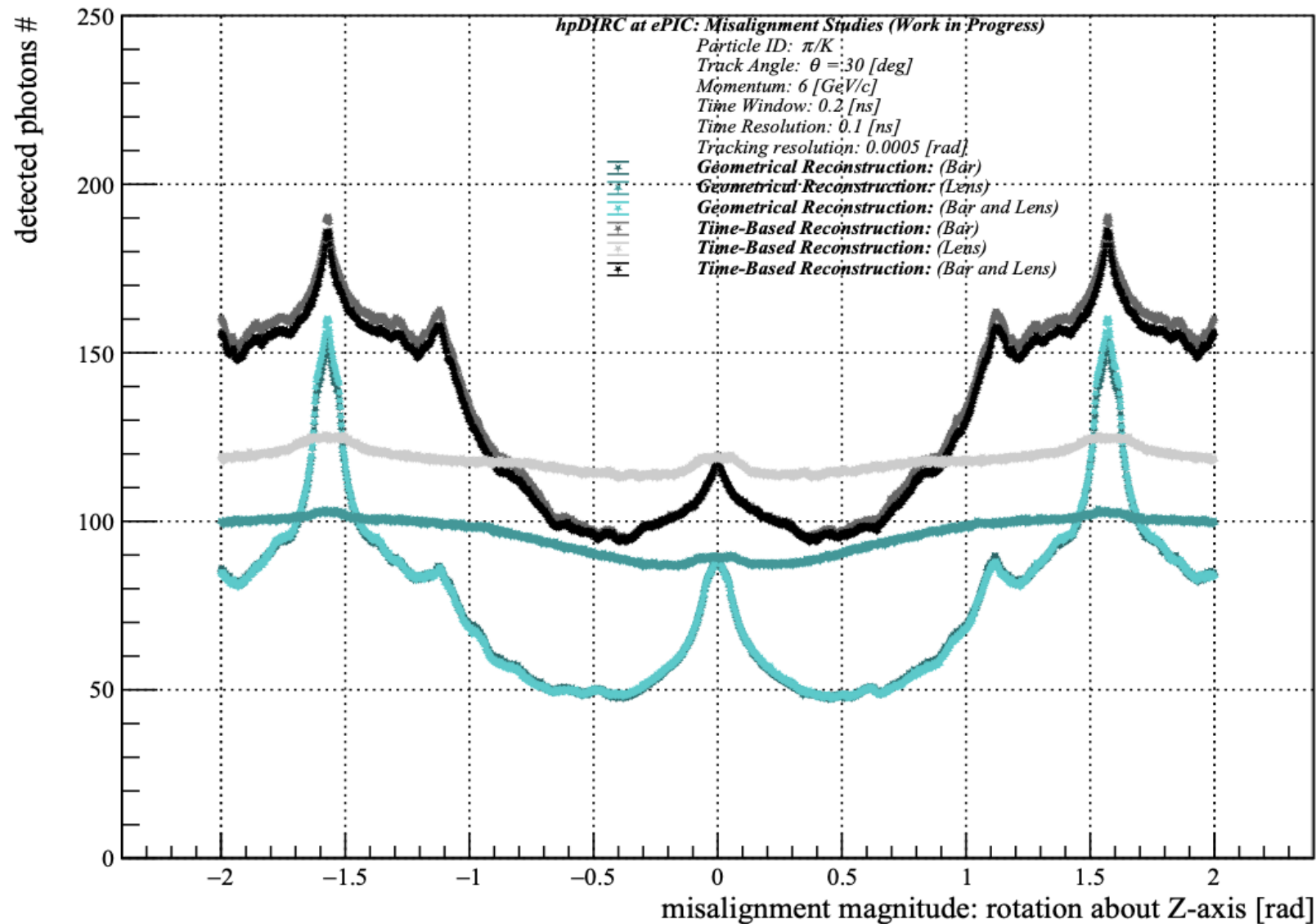


- Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is rotation around Z axis
- Detected photon # is decreased quickly and back to increase while the rotation of lenses are stable
- Photon # in the TI is better than GR method

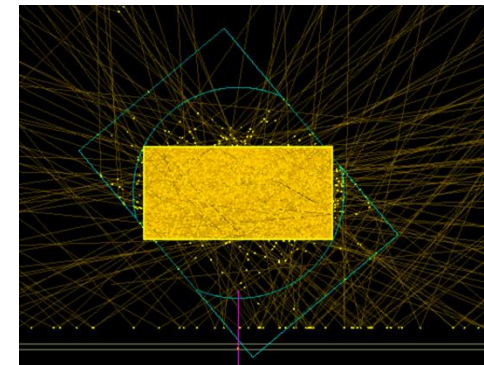




# Reconstructed Photon Yield :



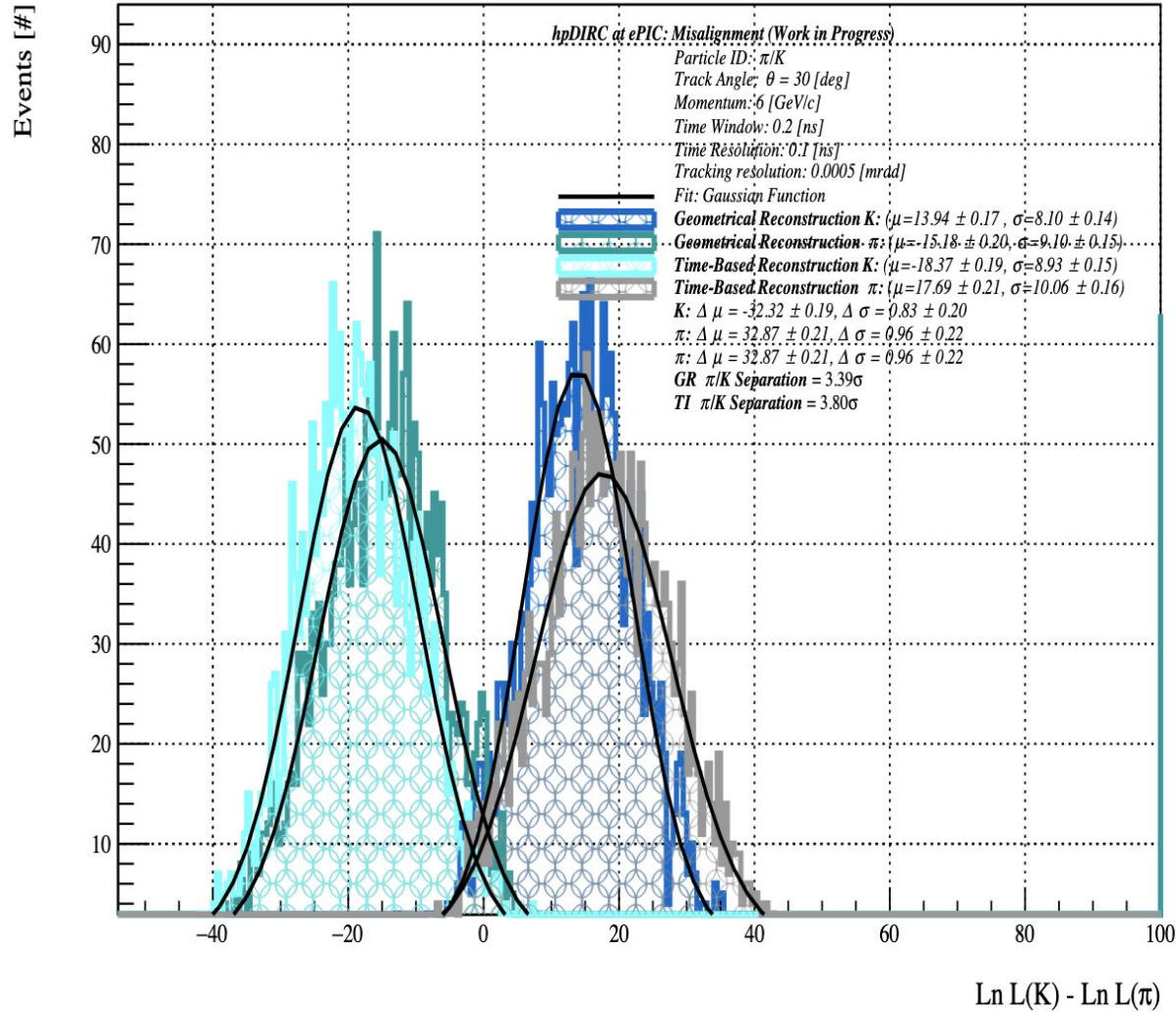
- Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is rotation around Z axis
- Detected photon # is decreased quickly and back to increase while the rotation of lenses are stable
- Photon # in the TI is better than GR method



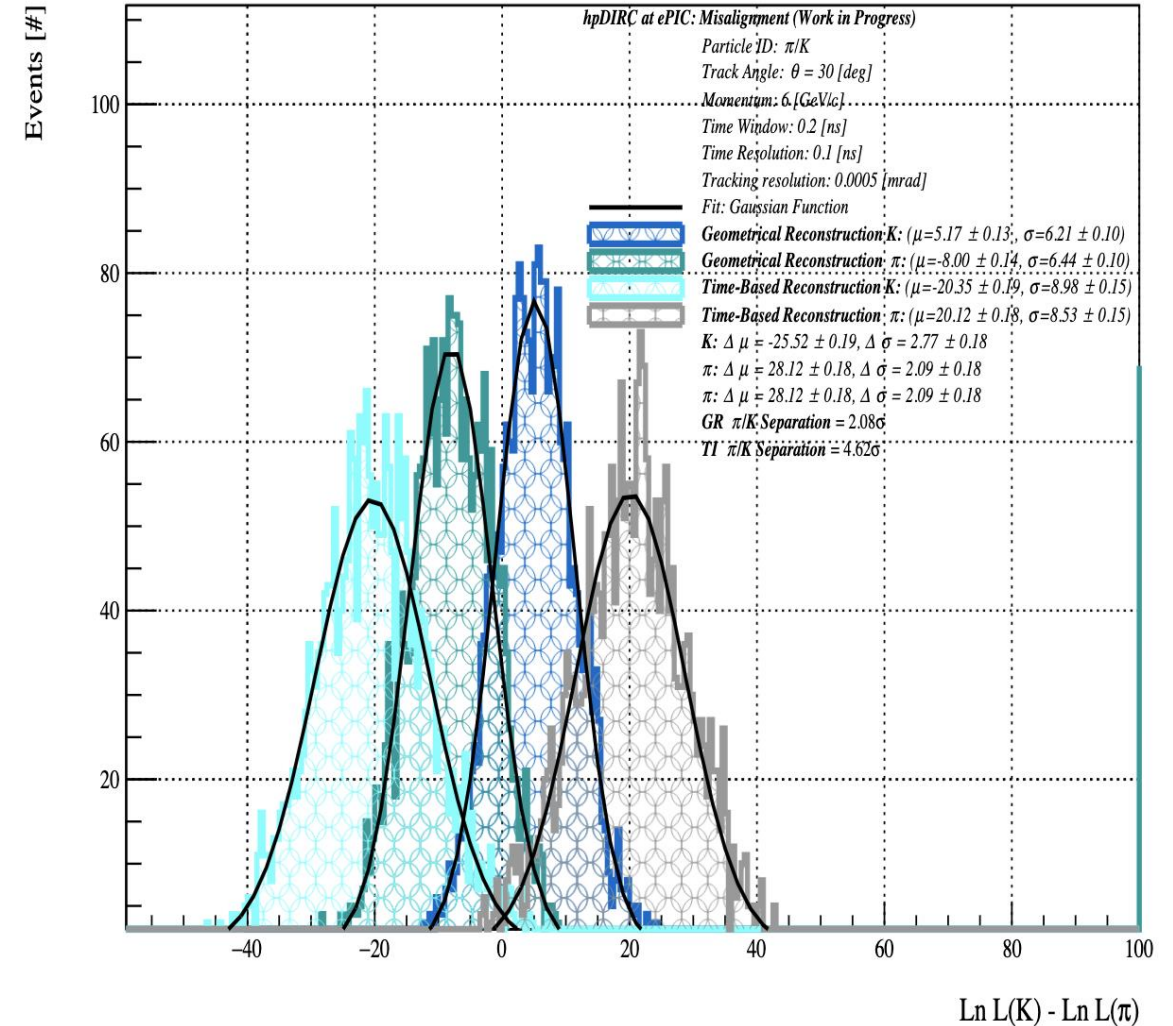


# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

*Nominal detector*



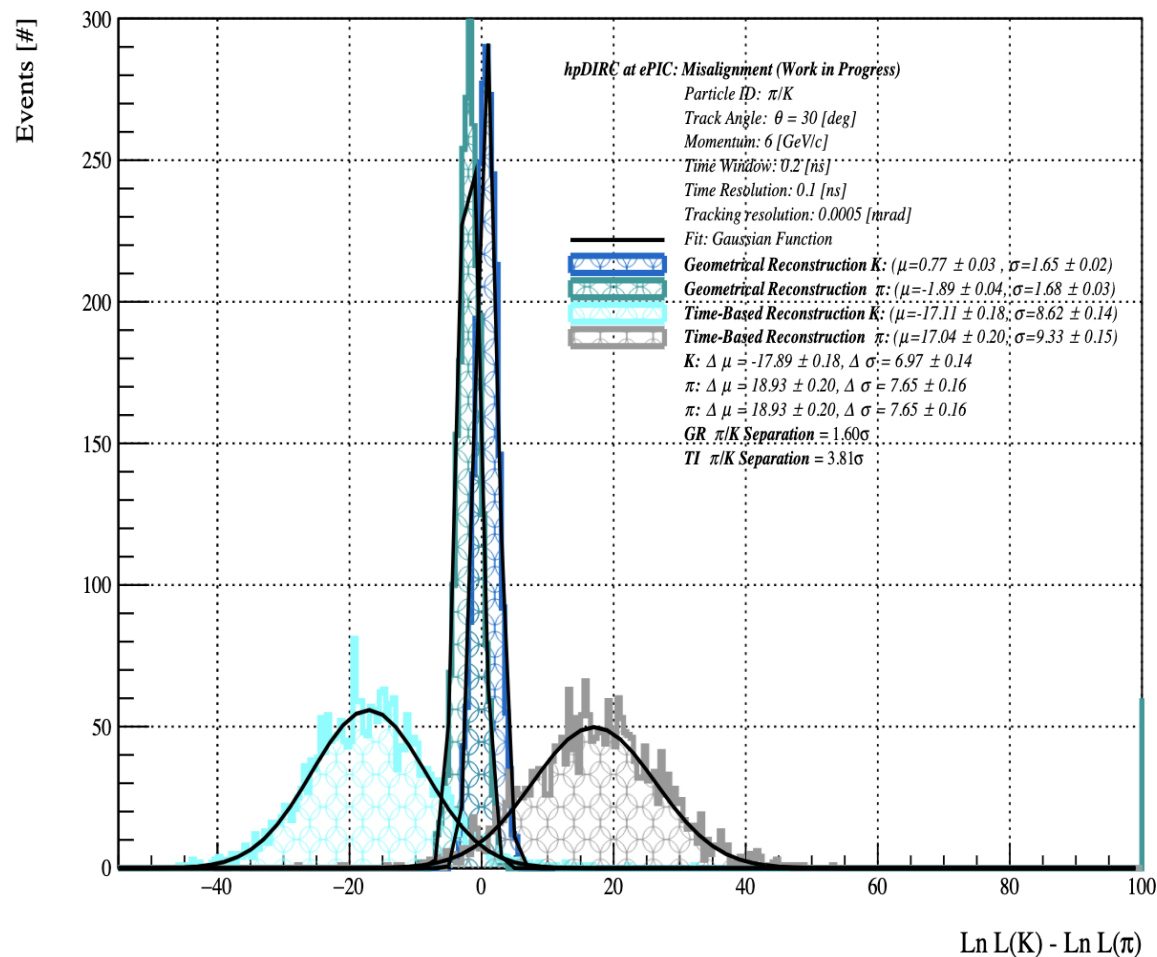
*Rotate bar about z-axis: 0.04 rad*



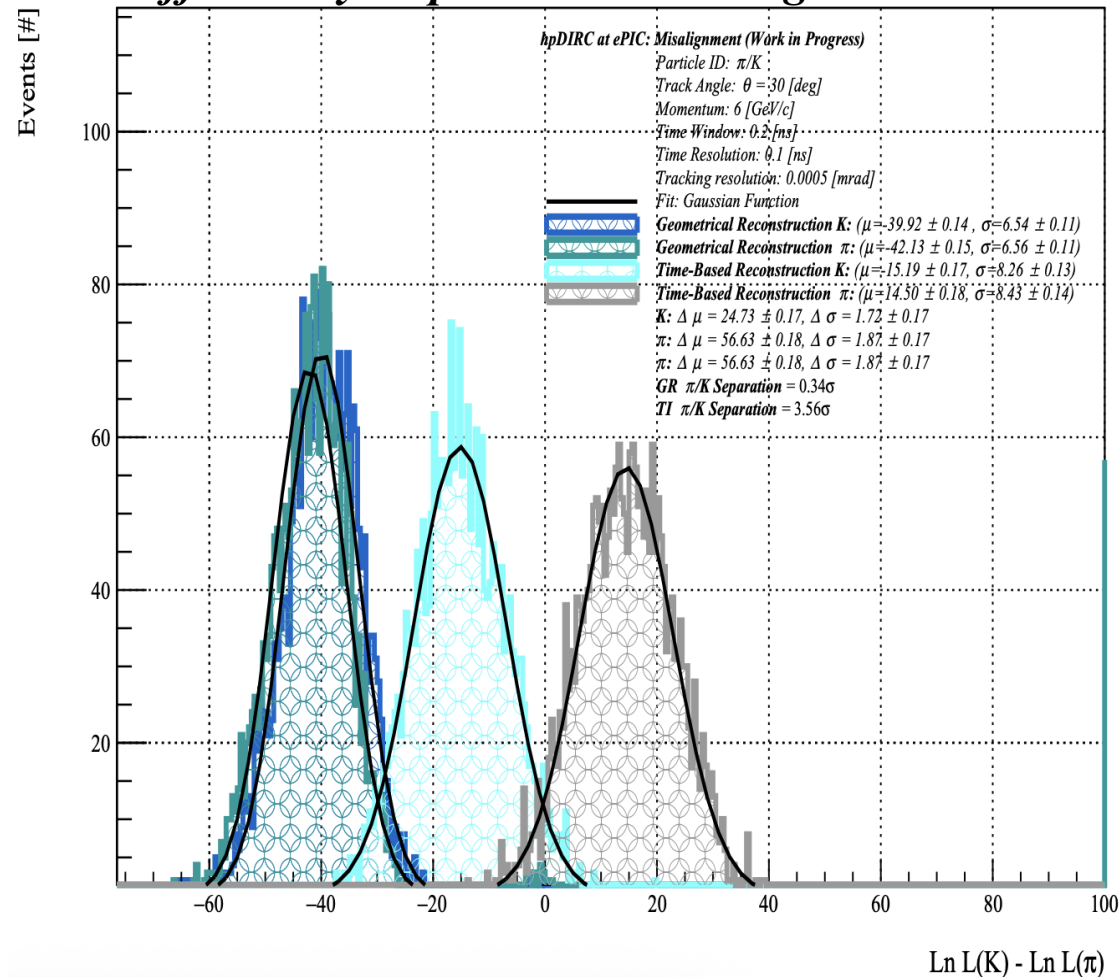


# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

Offset 3-layer spherical lens along Y with 7.2 mm

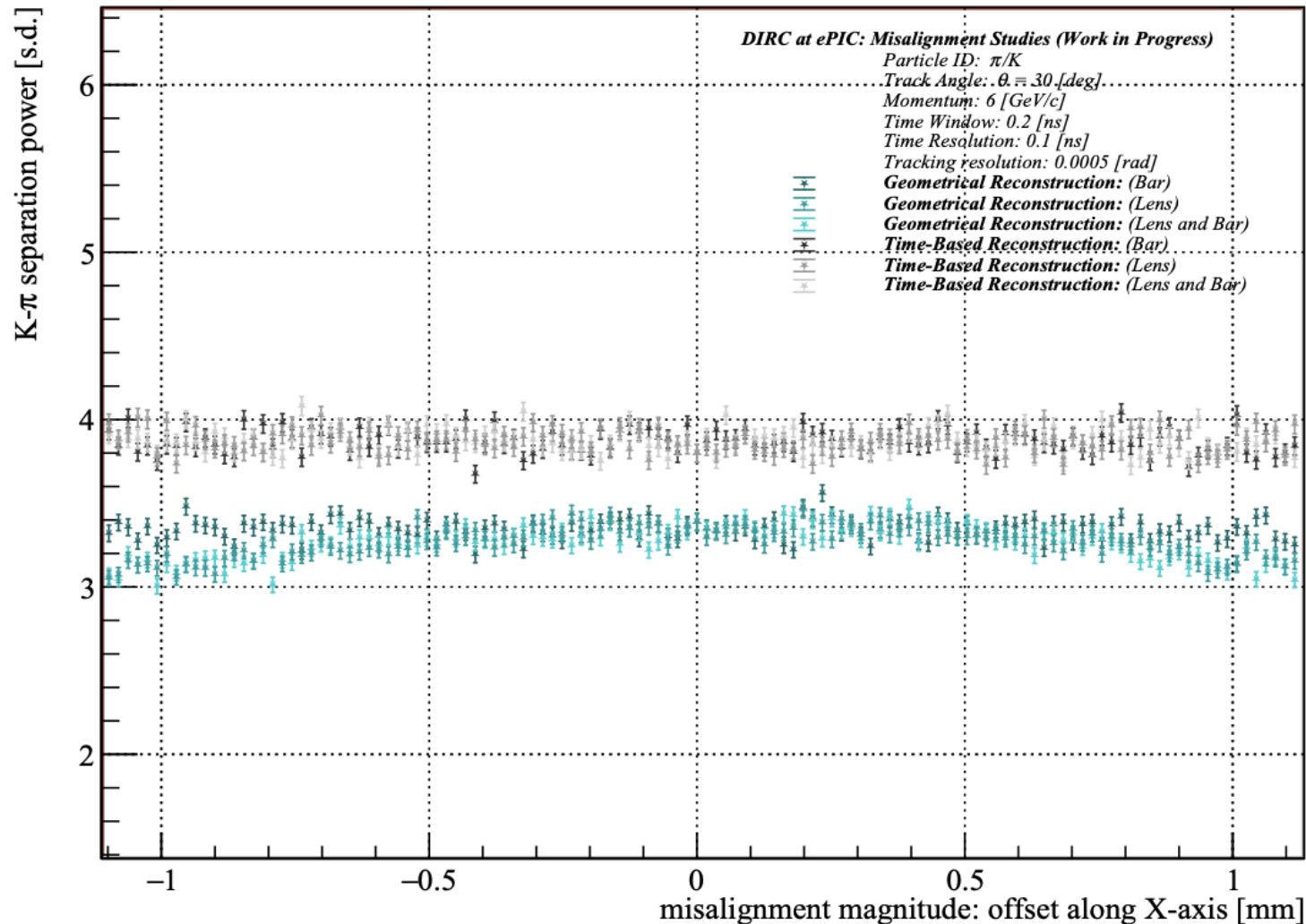


Offset 3-layer spherical lens along X with 7.2 mm





# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

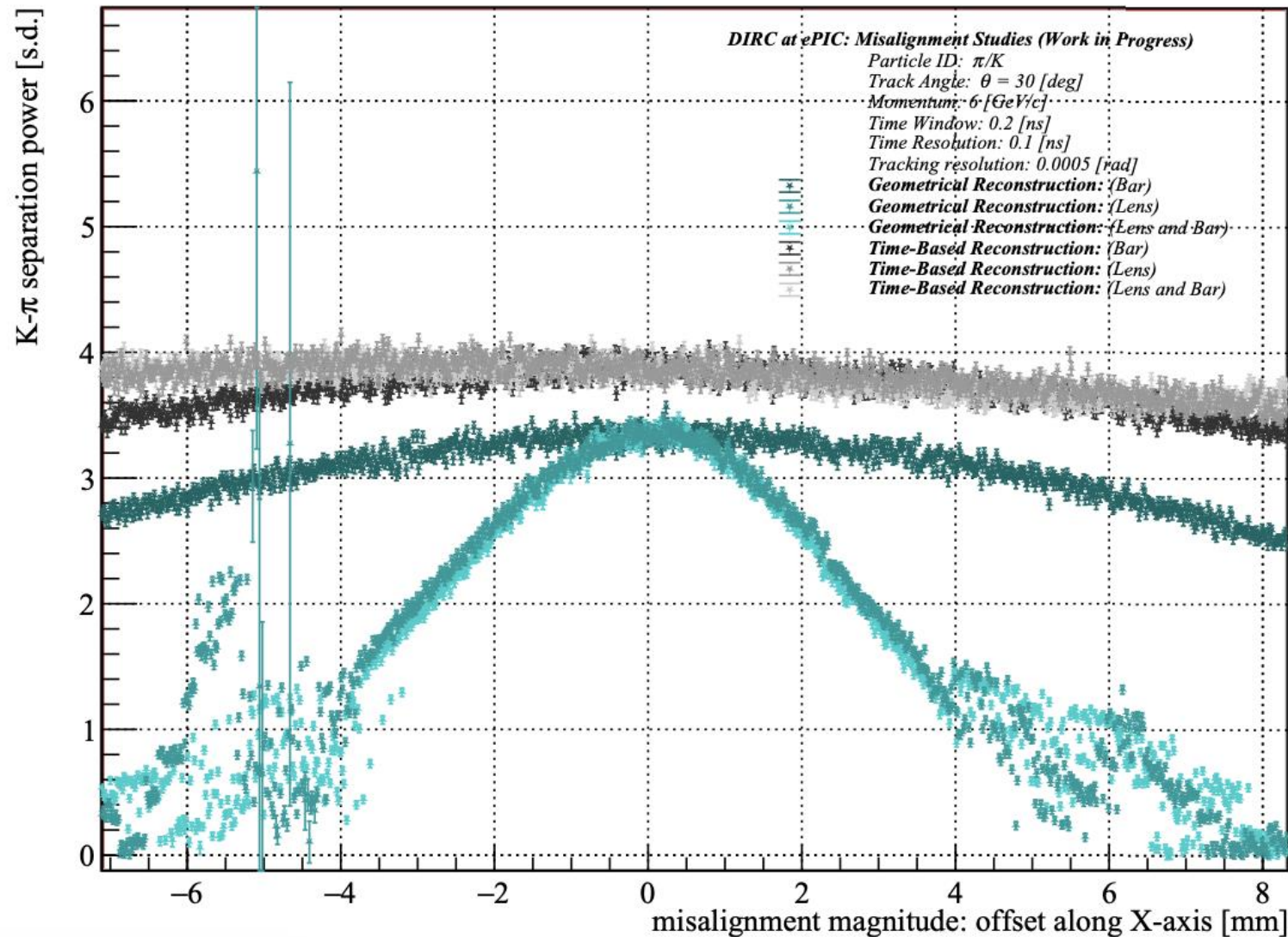


- *Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is offset along X axis*
- *SPR is decreased quickly specially with lenses and combined misalignment*
- *SPR is better for misalignment in TI method*
- *SPR for the nominal is not above 4 due to the idealized configuration (azimuthal angle)*





# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

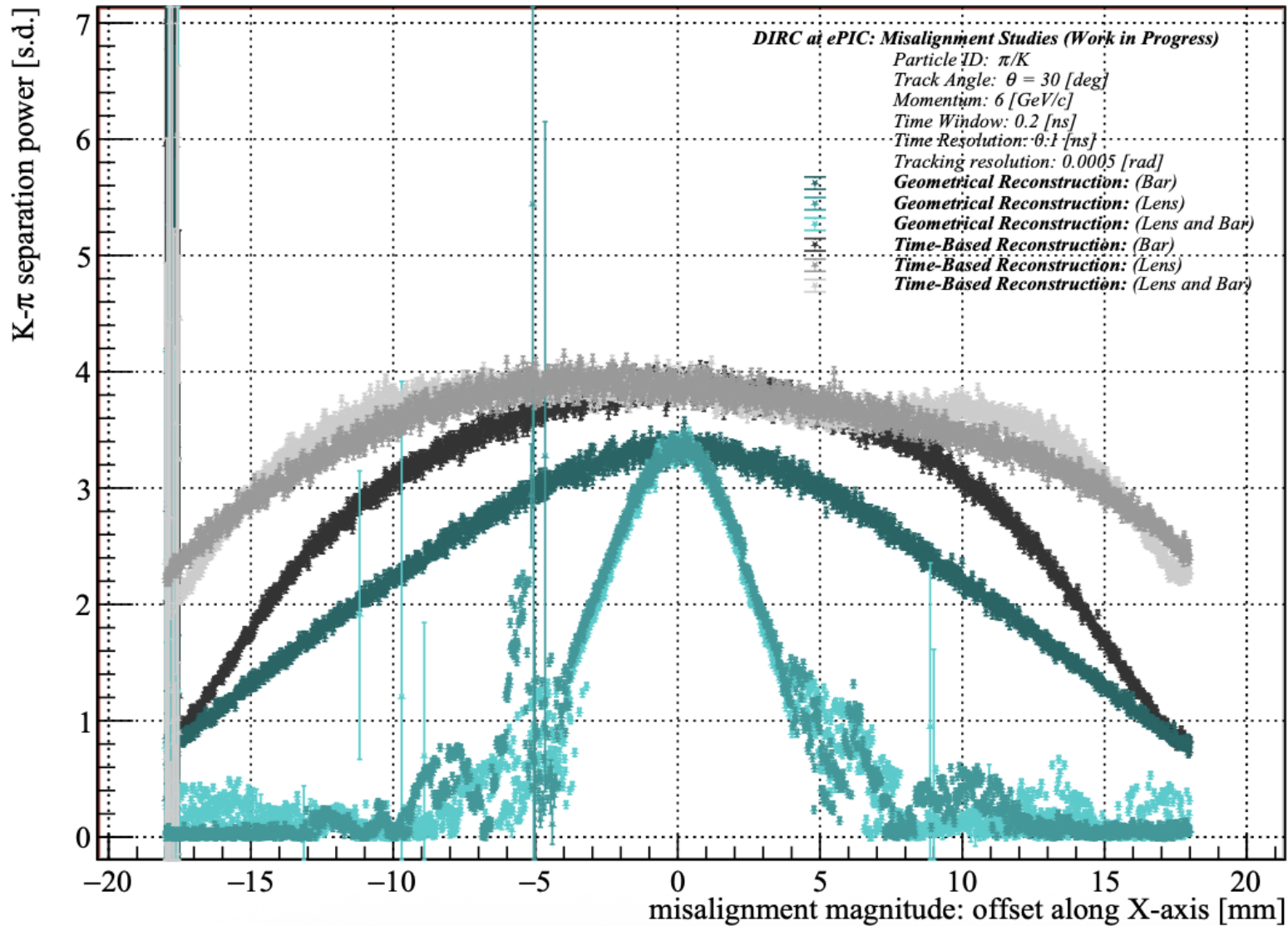


- *Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is offset along X axis*
- *SPR is decreased quickly specially with lenses and combined misalignment*
- *SPR is better for misalignment in TI method*





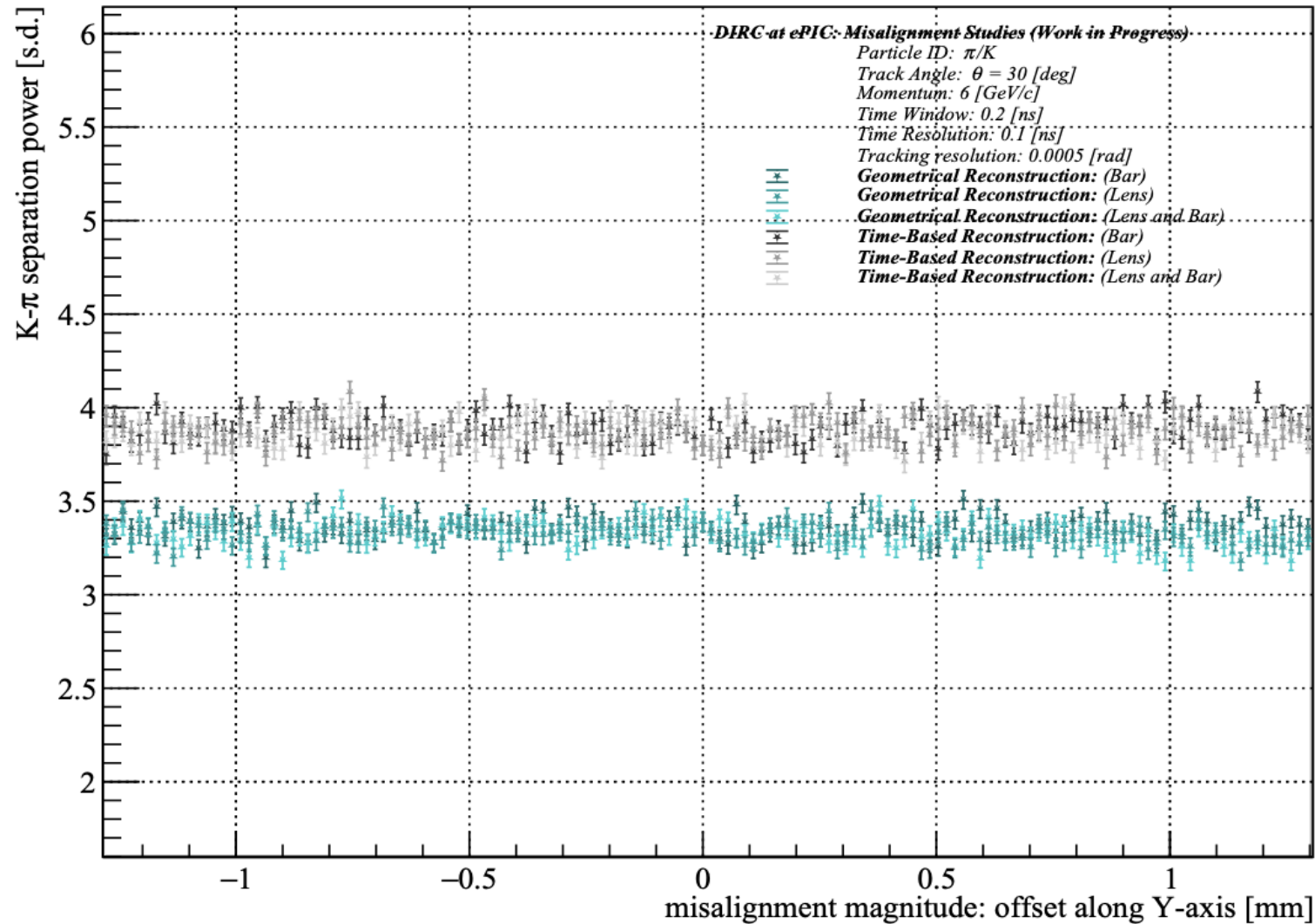
### Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):



- *Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is offset along X axis*
- *SPR is decreased quickly specially with lenses and combined misalignment*
- *SPR is better for misalignment in TI method*



# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

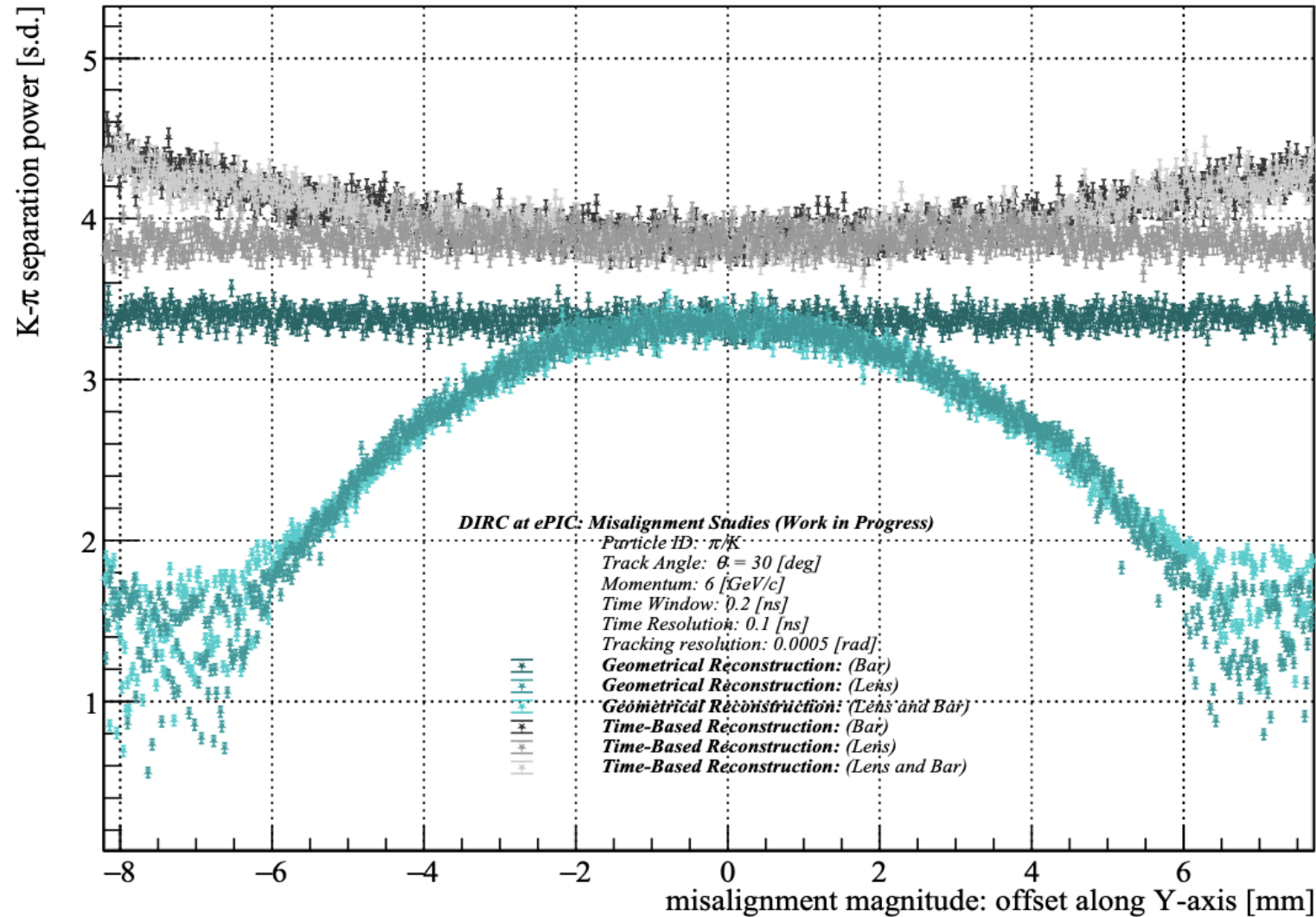


- *Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is offset along X axis*
- *SPR is decreased not quickly as X offset*
- *SPR is better for misalignment in TI method*





# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

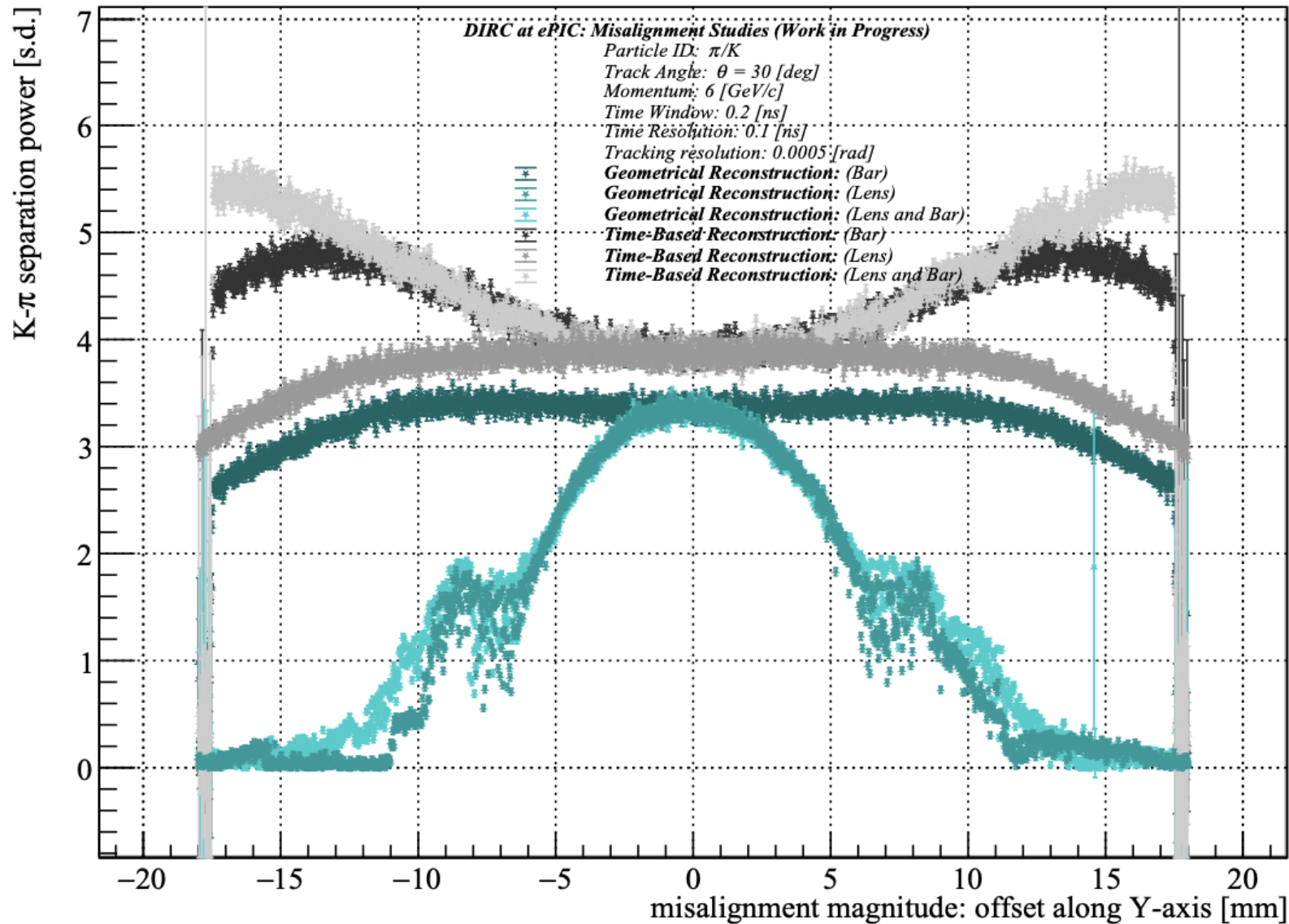


- *Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is offset along X axis*
- *SPR is decreased not quickly as X offset*
- *SPR is better for misalignment in TI method*





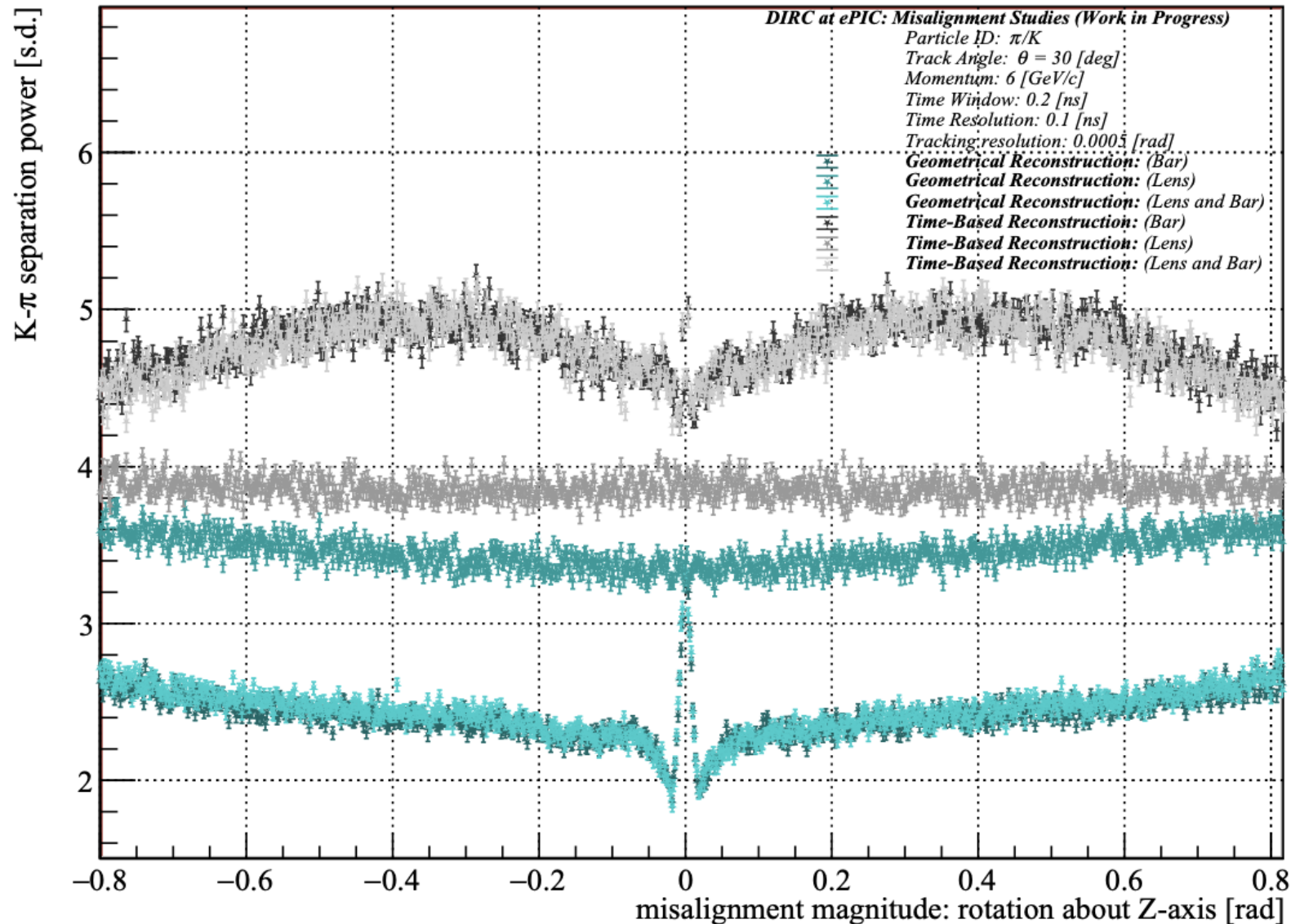
# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):



- *Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is offset along X axis*
- *SPR is decreased not quickly as X offset*
- *SPR is better for misalignment in TI method*



# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

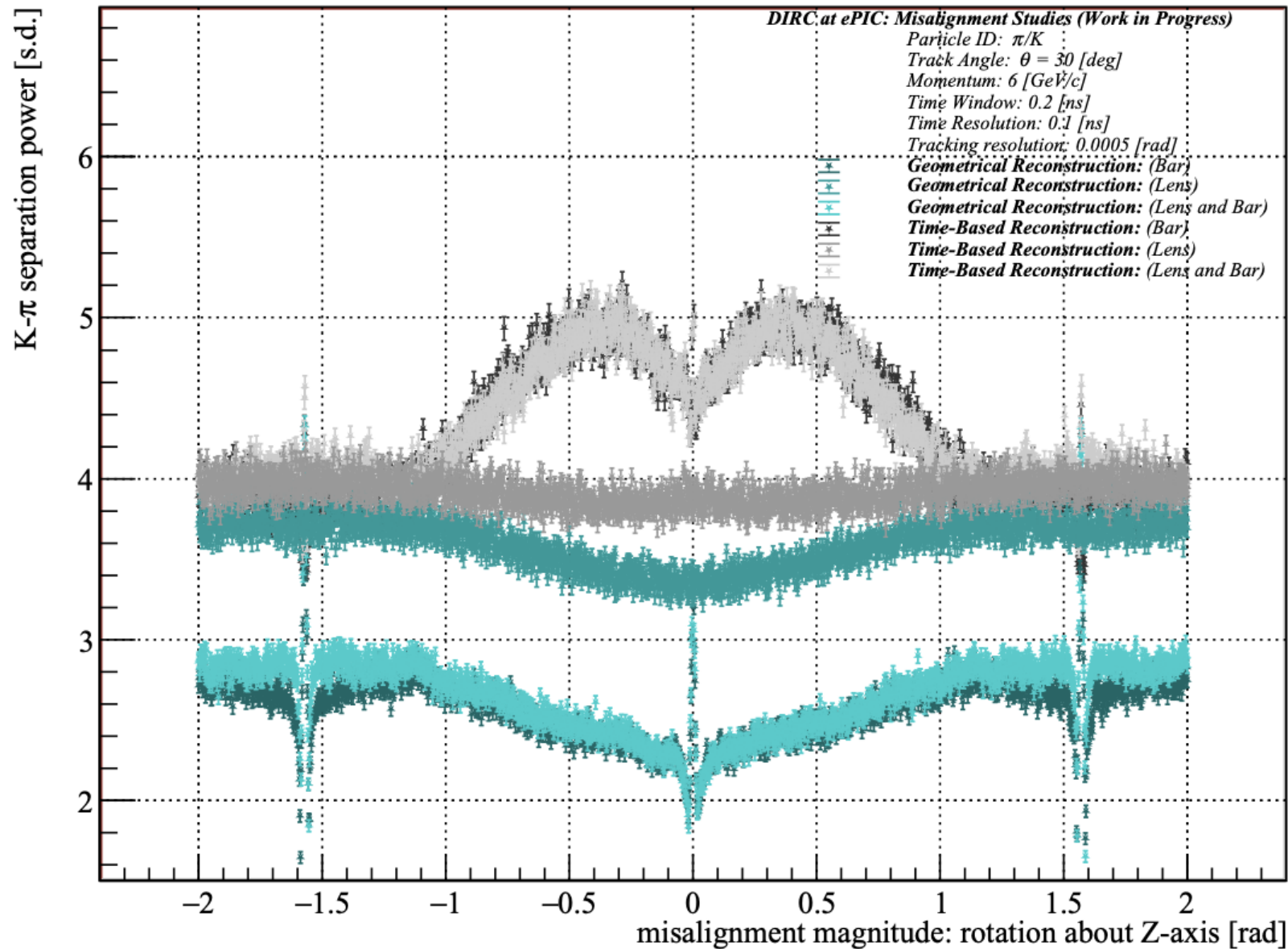


- *Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is rotation the bar around Z axis*
- *SPR is decreased quickly specially with bar and combined misalignment*
- *SPR is better for misalignment in TI method*





# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):



- *Checking all three misaligned scenarios in misaligned mode: which is rotation the bar around Z axis*
- *SPR is decreased quickly specially with bar and combined misalignment*
- *SPR is better for misalignment in TI method*





# Summary Results on the Photon Yield, Reconstructed with Residual Cherenkov Angle and Separation Power:

*Detected reconstructed photon number per one charged particle for realistic limitation:* ----->

Misalignment	Direction	Component	GR Method	TI Method	Threshold
Offset	Y	3-layer spherical lens	<90	<110	$\pm 5$ mm
		Bar	<120	<110	$\pm 5$ mm
		Combined	stable	stable	$> \pm 5$ mm
	X	3-layer spherical lens	$\leq 80$	$\leq 110$	+5 mm
		3-layer spherical lens	$\leq 90$	$\leq 120$	-5 mm
		Bar and Combined	$\leq 70$	$\leq 100$	$\pm 5$ mm
Rotation	Z	3-layer spherical lens	stable	stable	$> \pm 0.2$ rad
		Bar and Combined	$\leq 50$	$\leq 100$	$\pm 0.2$ rad

*Spatial resolution and separation power for realistic limitation:* ----->

Misalignment	Mode	Component	$\sigma$ (rad)	SPR ( $\sigma$ )	Threshold
Offset	Y	3-layer spherical lens	4.5	3	$\pm 3$ mm
		Combined	4.5	3	$\pm 3$ mm
		Bar	stable	stable	$\pm 3$ mm
	X	3-layer spherical lens	$> 5$	$< 2$	$\pm 3$ mm
		Bar	stable	stable	$\pm 3$ mm
		Combined	$> 5$	$< 2$	$\pm 3$ mm
Rotation	Z	3-layer spherical lens	stable	$< 2$	0.02 rad
		Bar and Combined	$> 6$	$< 2$	0.02 rad



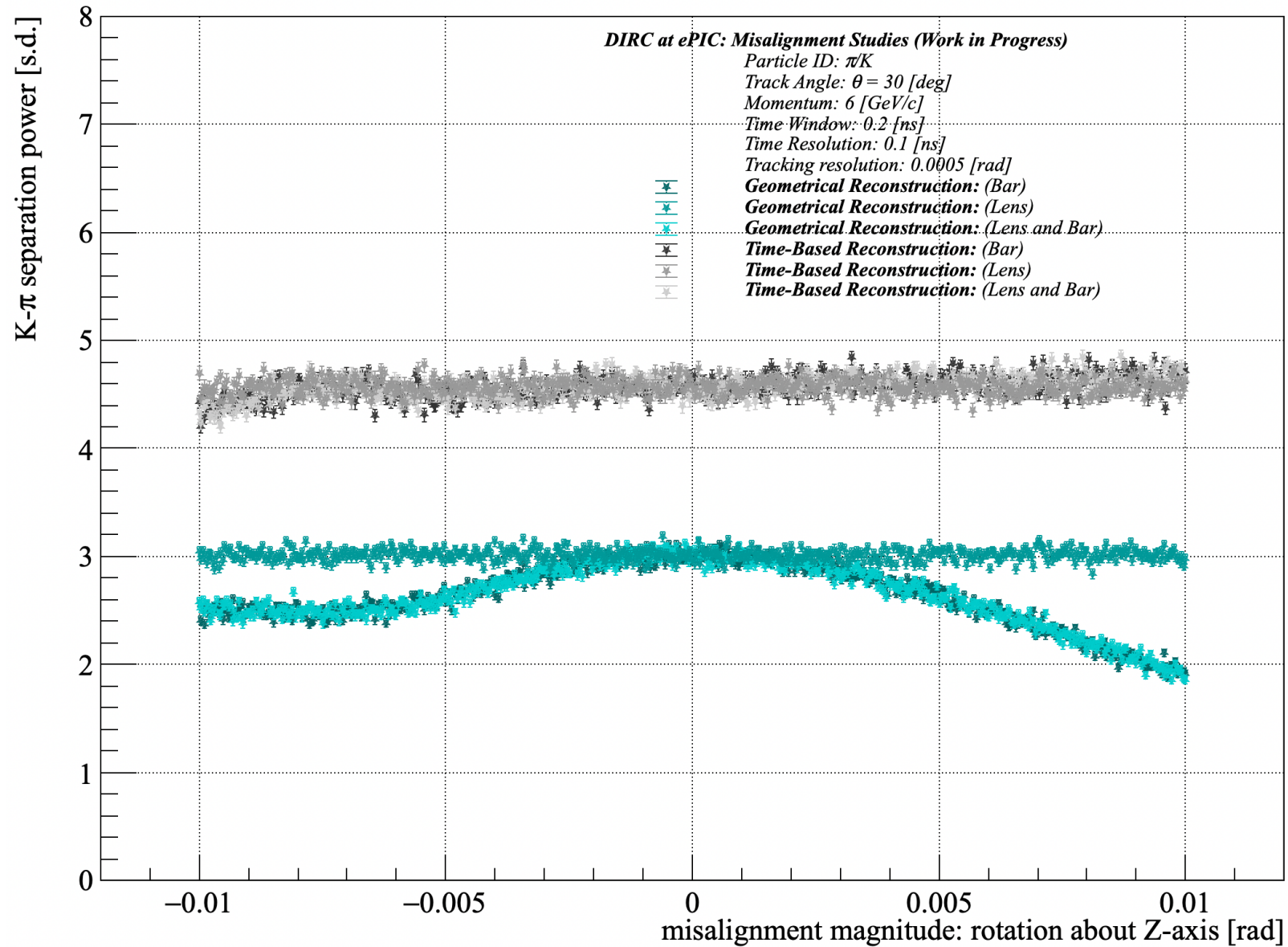


**Misalignment studies conducted under realistic configurations and constraints across various modes, using different PDF per nominal and misaligned detectors.**





# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

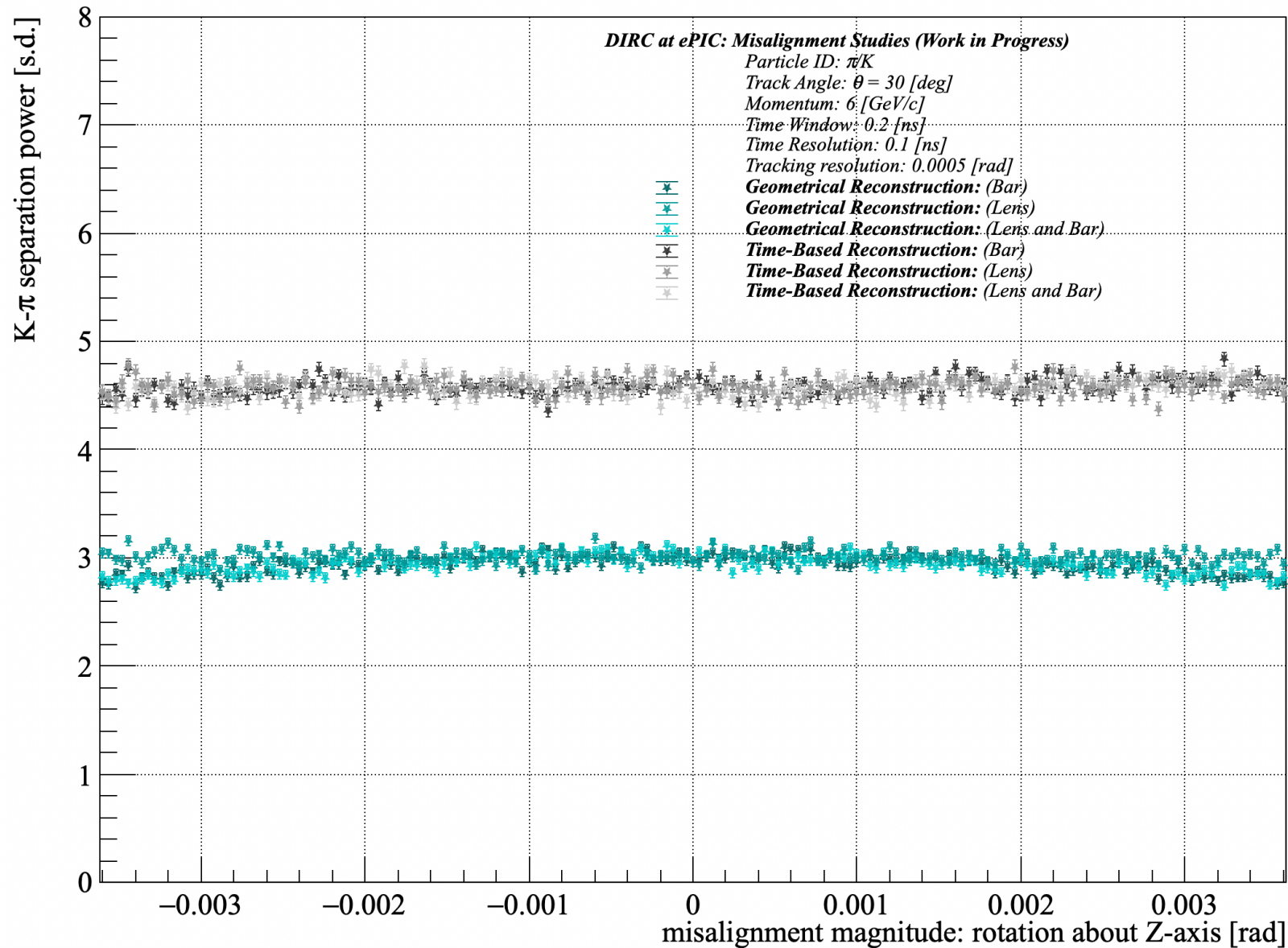


- Misalignment Mode: *Rotation*





# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):



- Misalignment Mode: *Rotation*

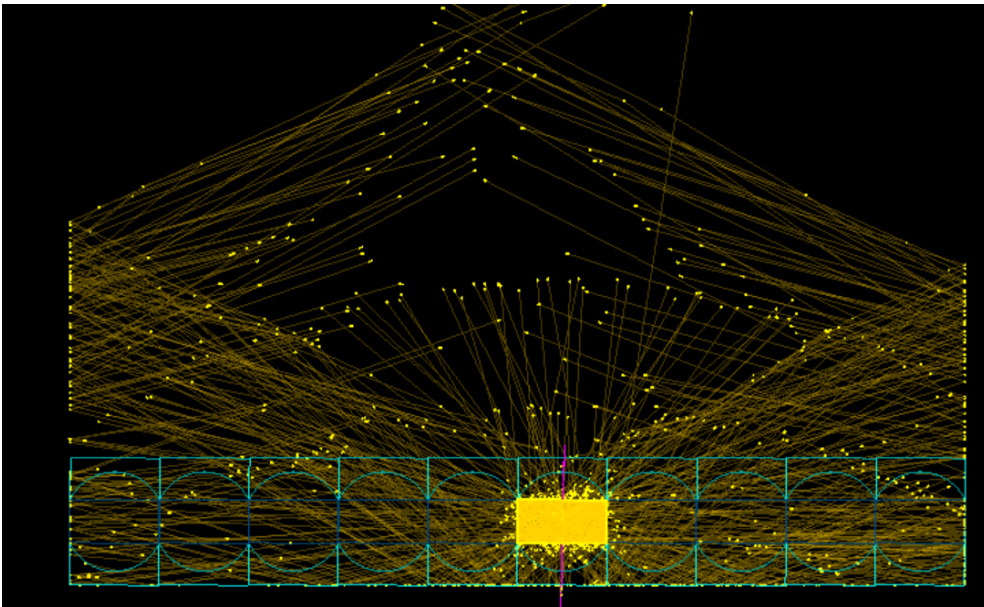




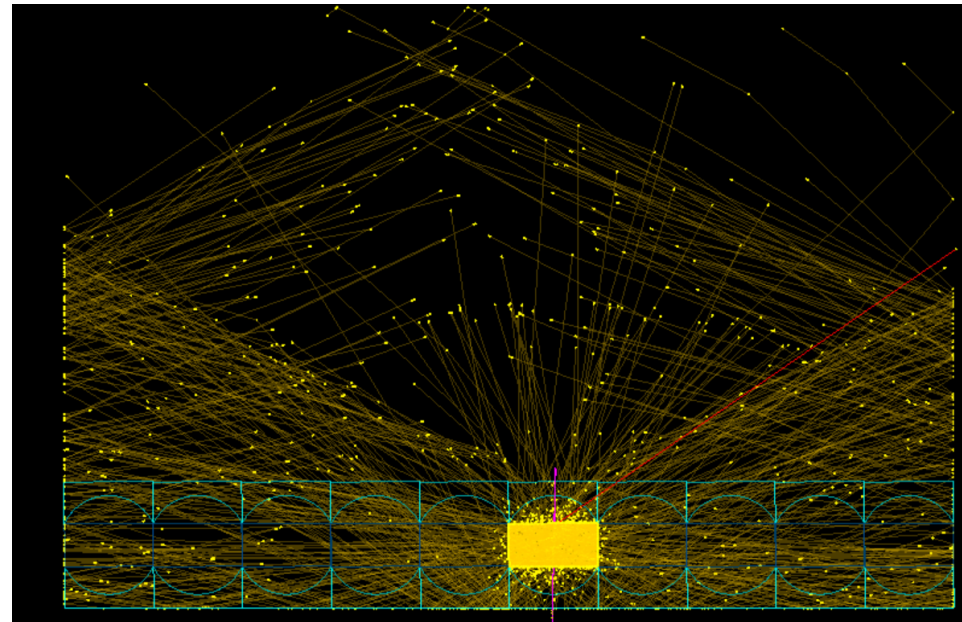
## Event Visualization for only One Event :

- **Misalignment Scenario:** *Radiator Bar*
- **Misalignment Mode:** *Rotation*

Rotational Angle:  $-0.01$  rad : photon #:120

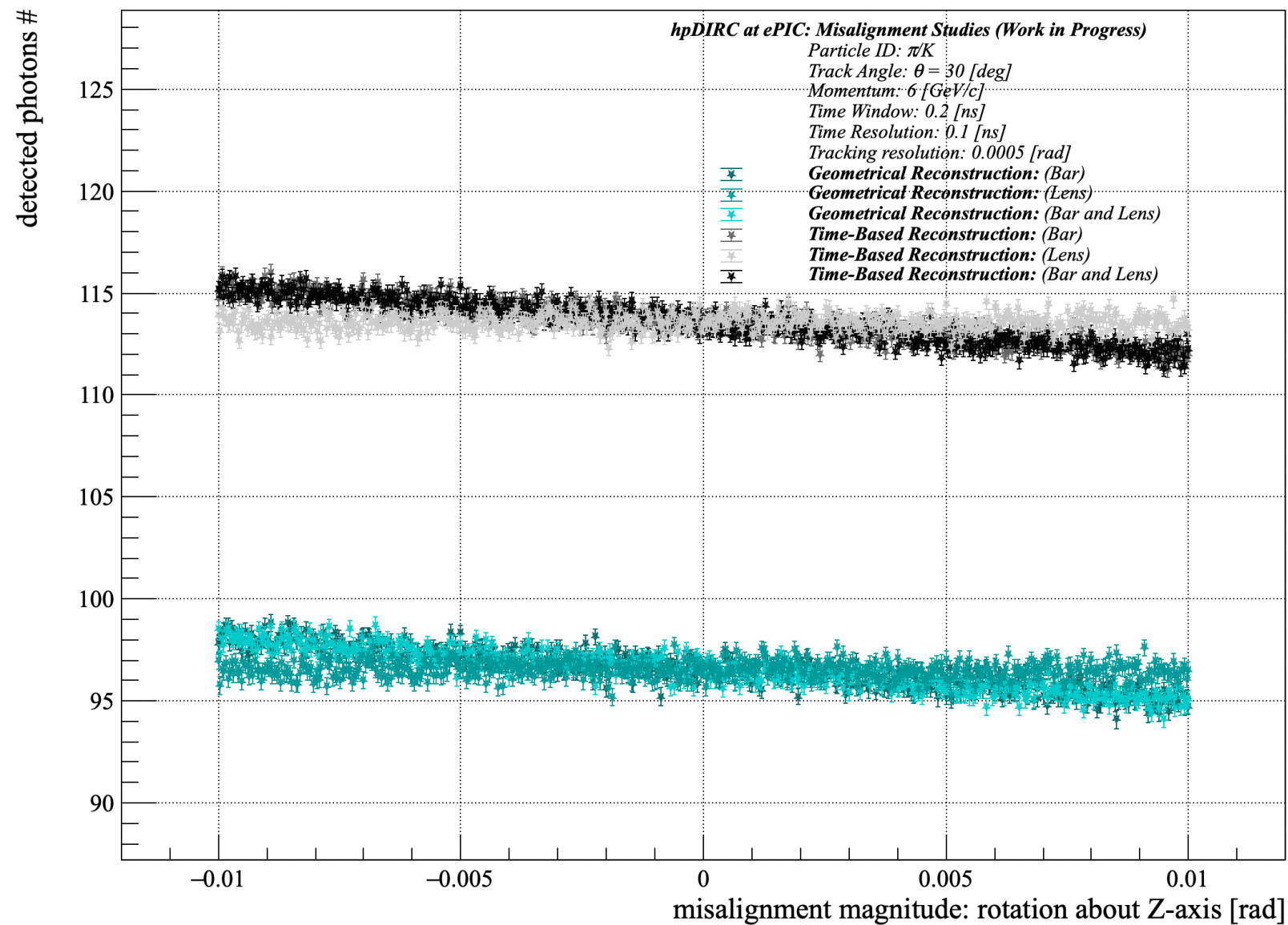


Rotational Angle:  $+0.01$  rad : photon #118





# Reconstructed Photon Yield :

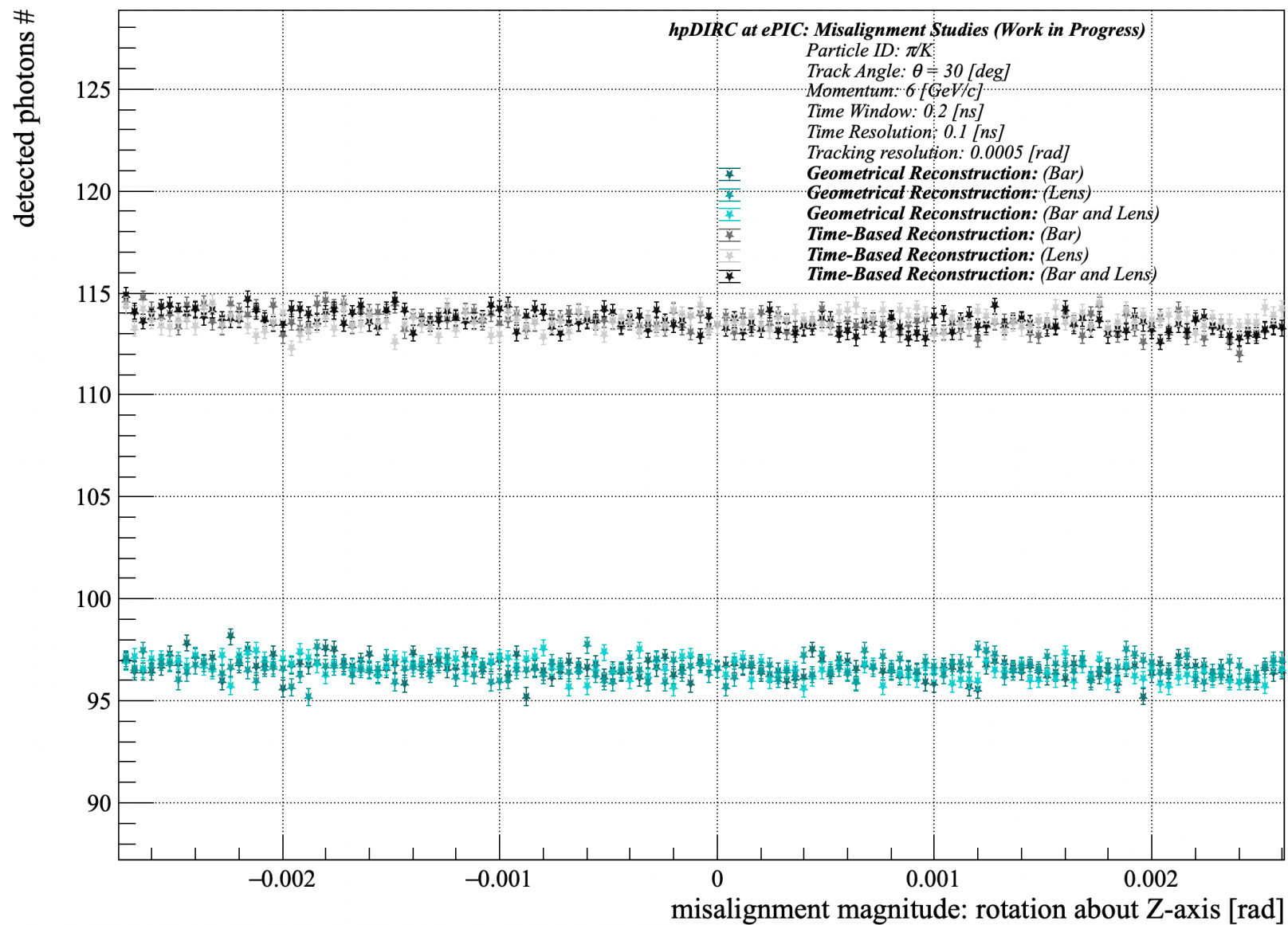


- Misalignment Mode:  
*Rotation*





# Reconstructed Photon Yield :



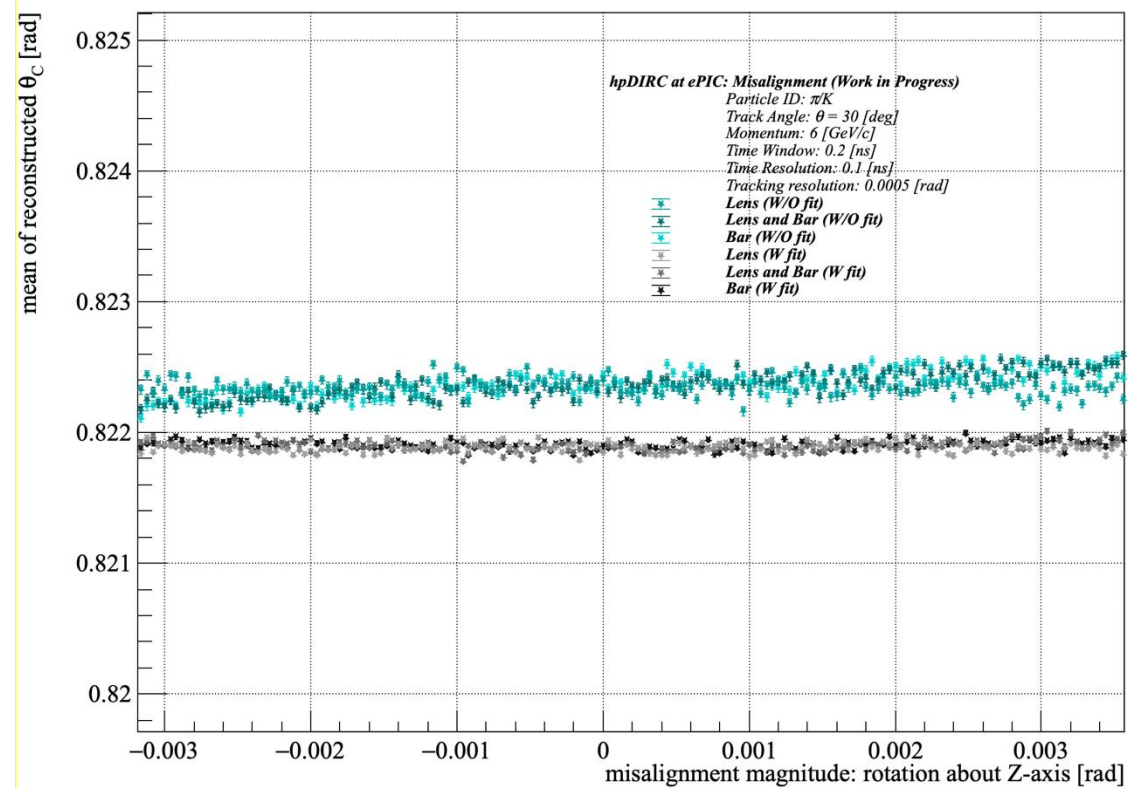
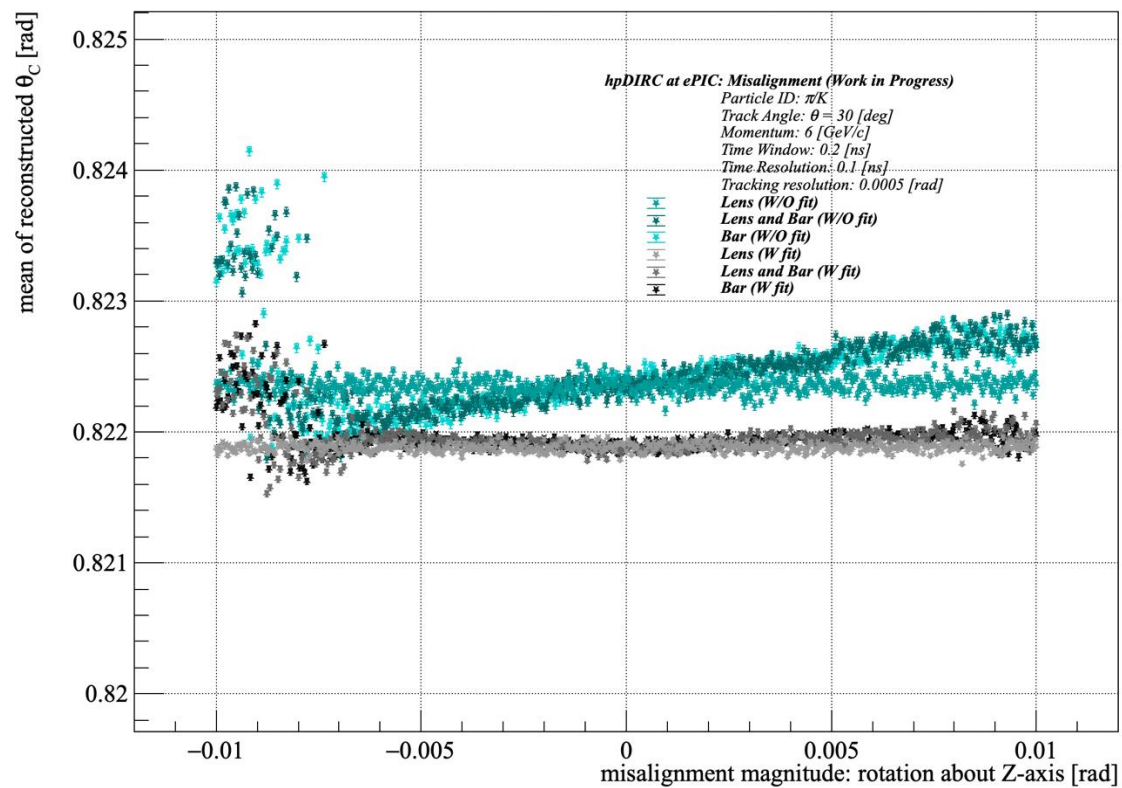
## ■ Misalignment Mode:

*Rotation*



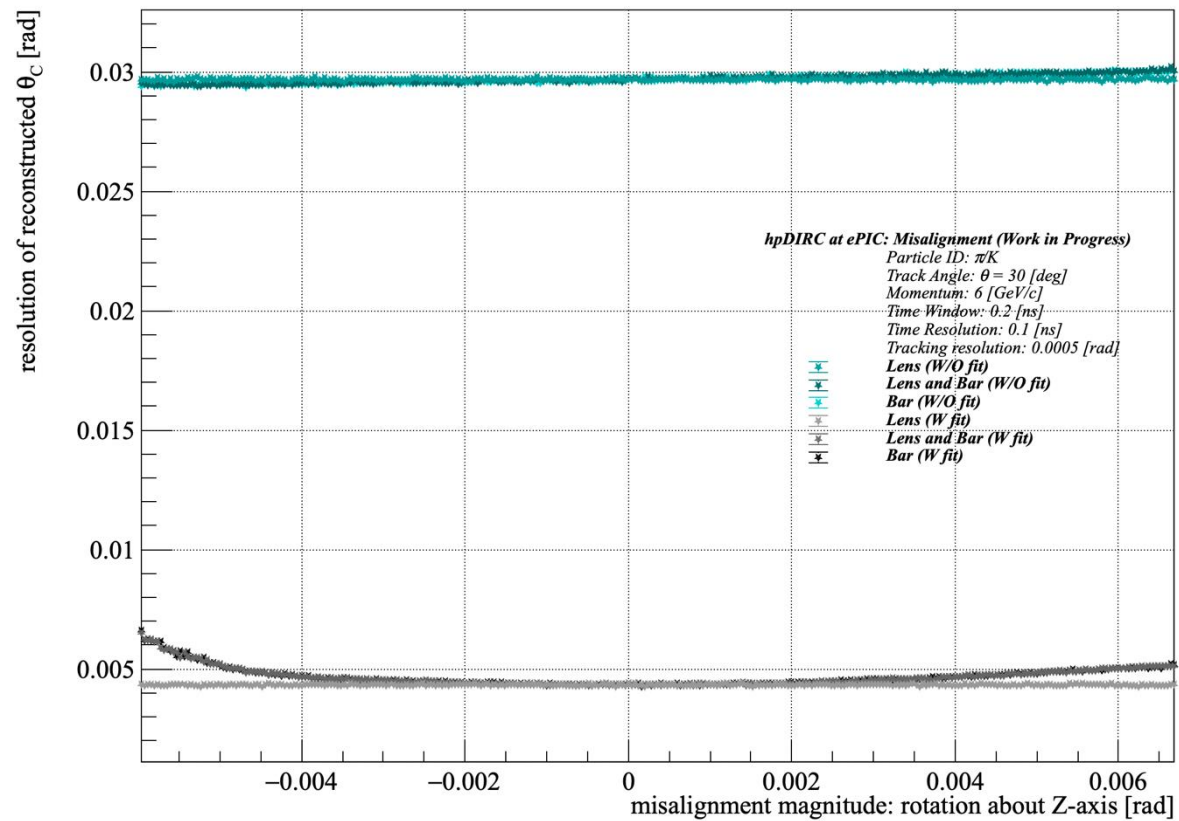
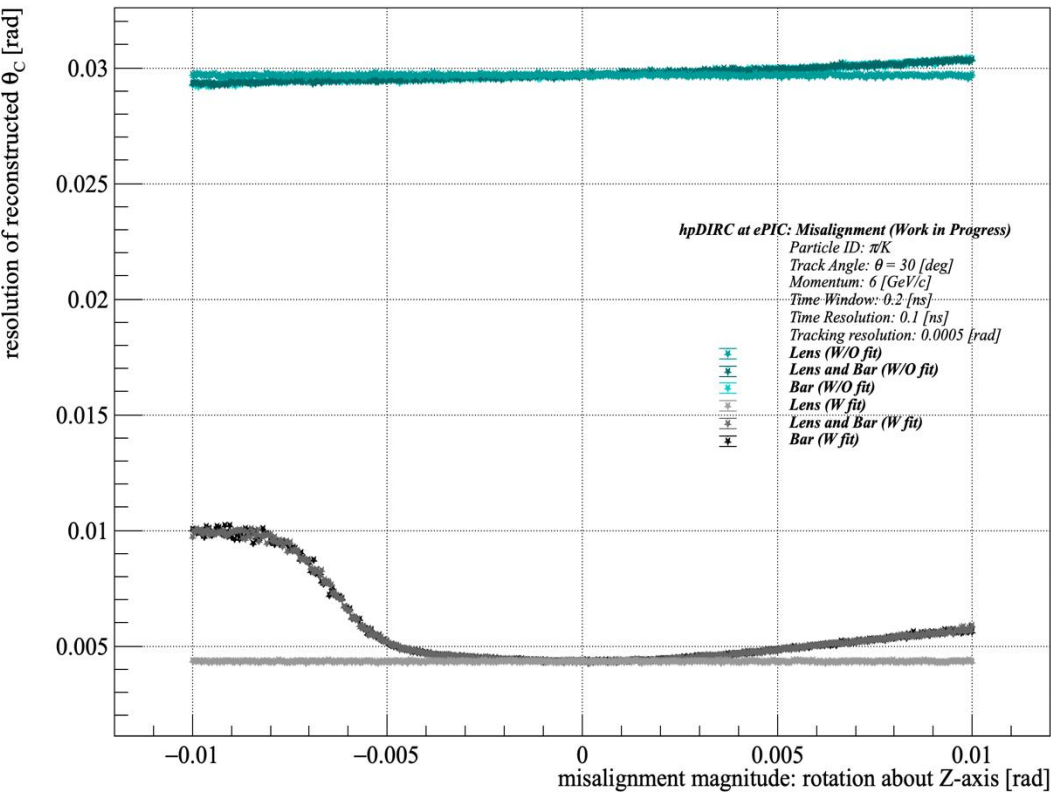


# Reconstructed Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned :



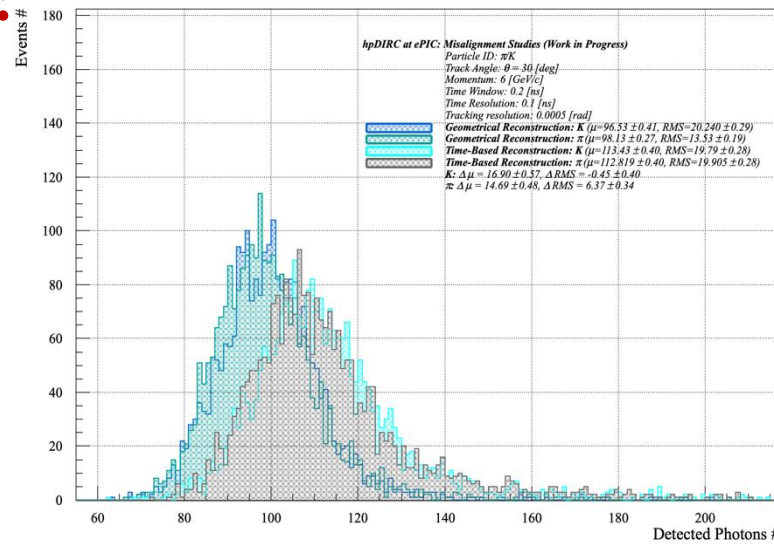


# Reconstructed Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned :



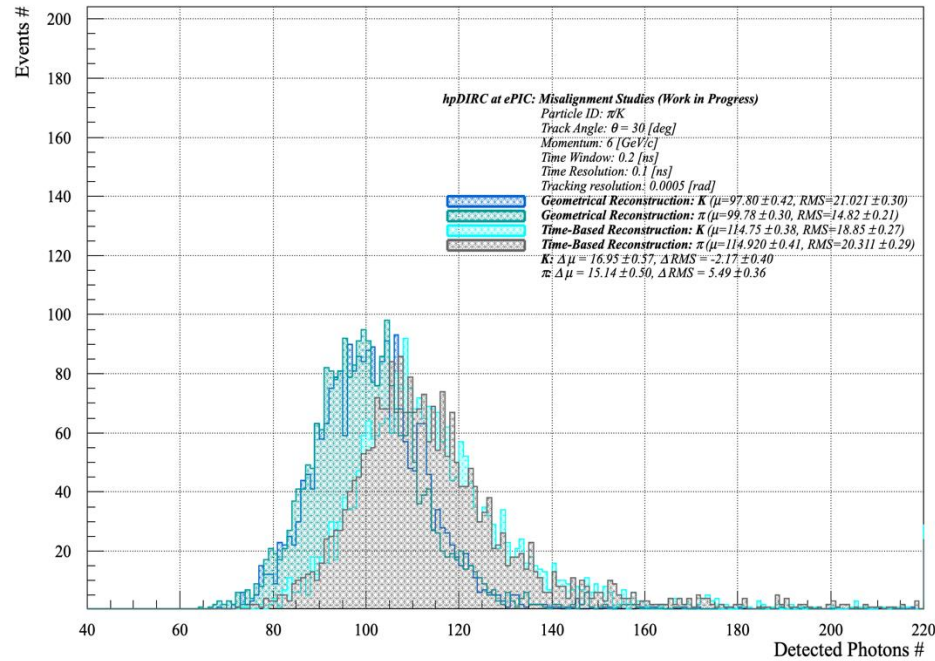


# Reconstructed Photon Yield :

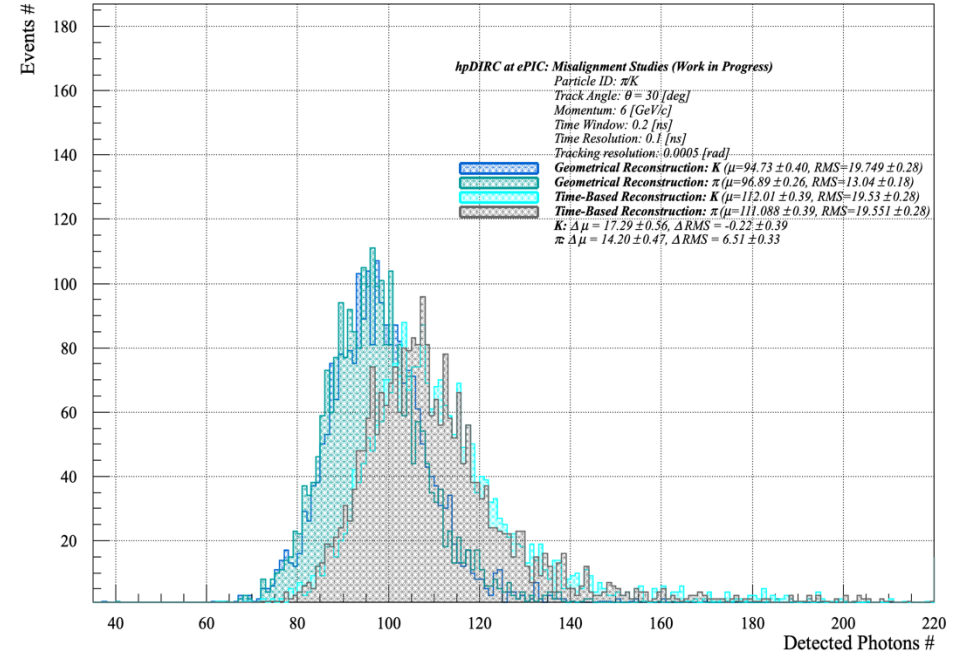


*Nominal detector; GR and TI method*

*Misaligned detector; GR and TI method: rotational bar around Z with -0.01 rad*



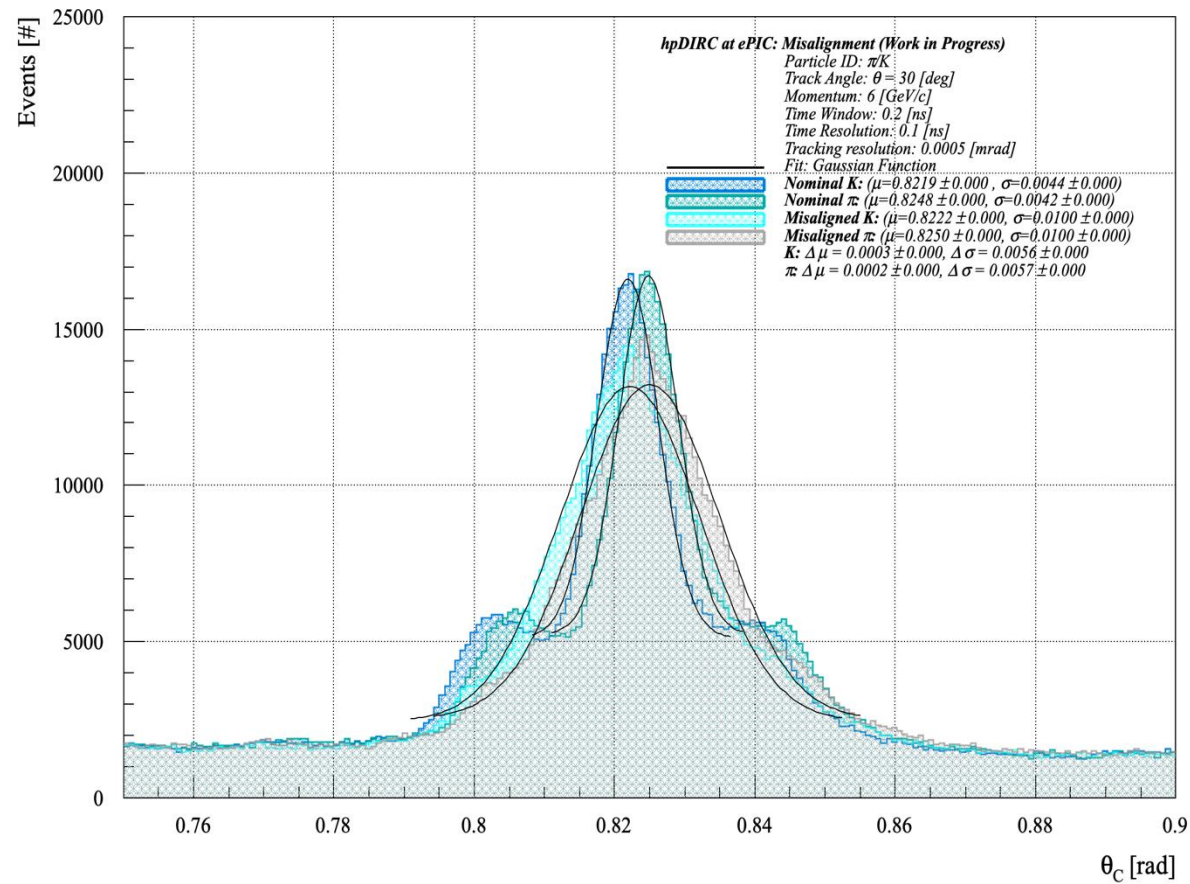
*Misaligned detector; GR and TI method: rotational bar around Z with +0.01 rad*



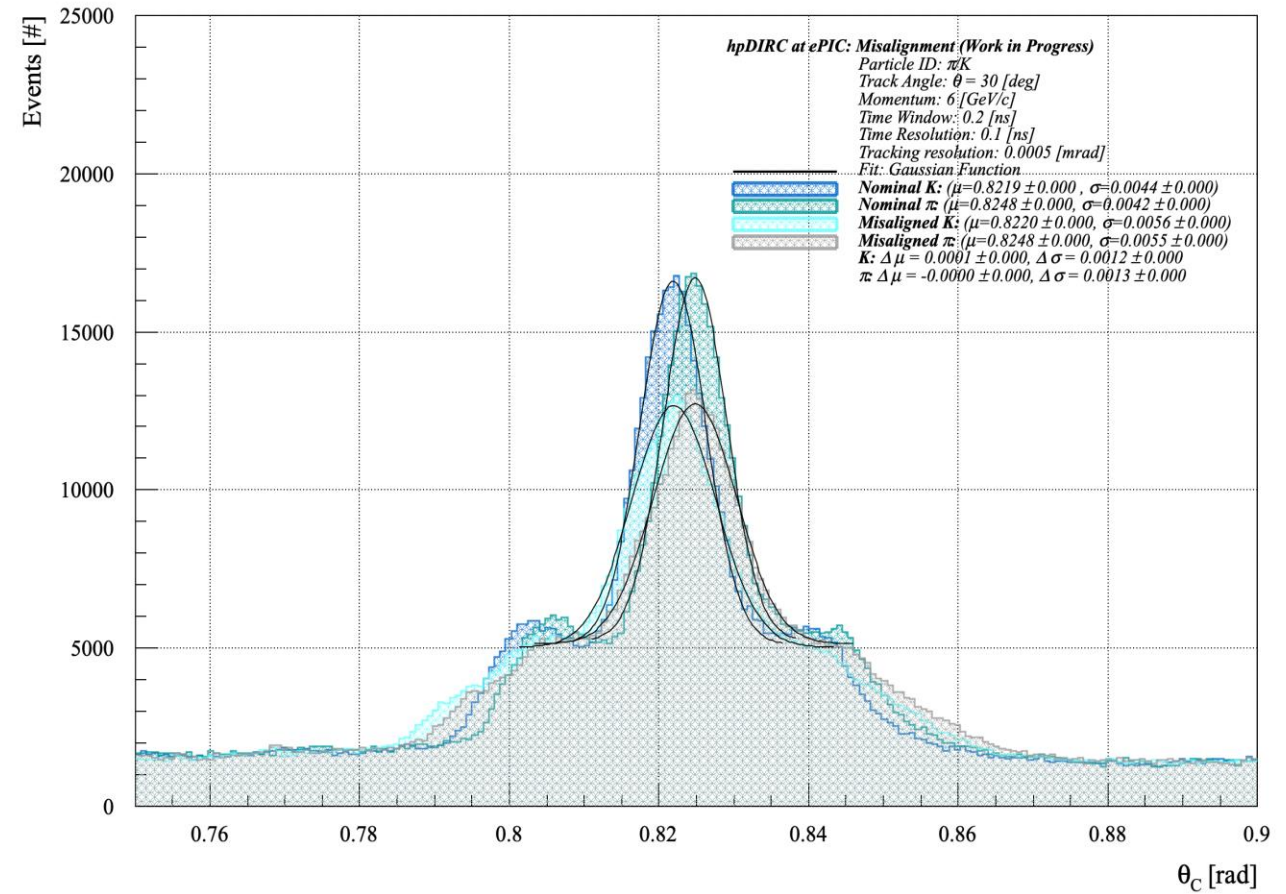


# Reconstructed Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned :

*rotational bar around z with -0.01 rad*



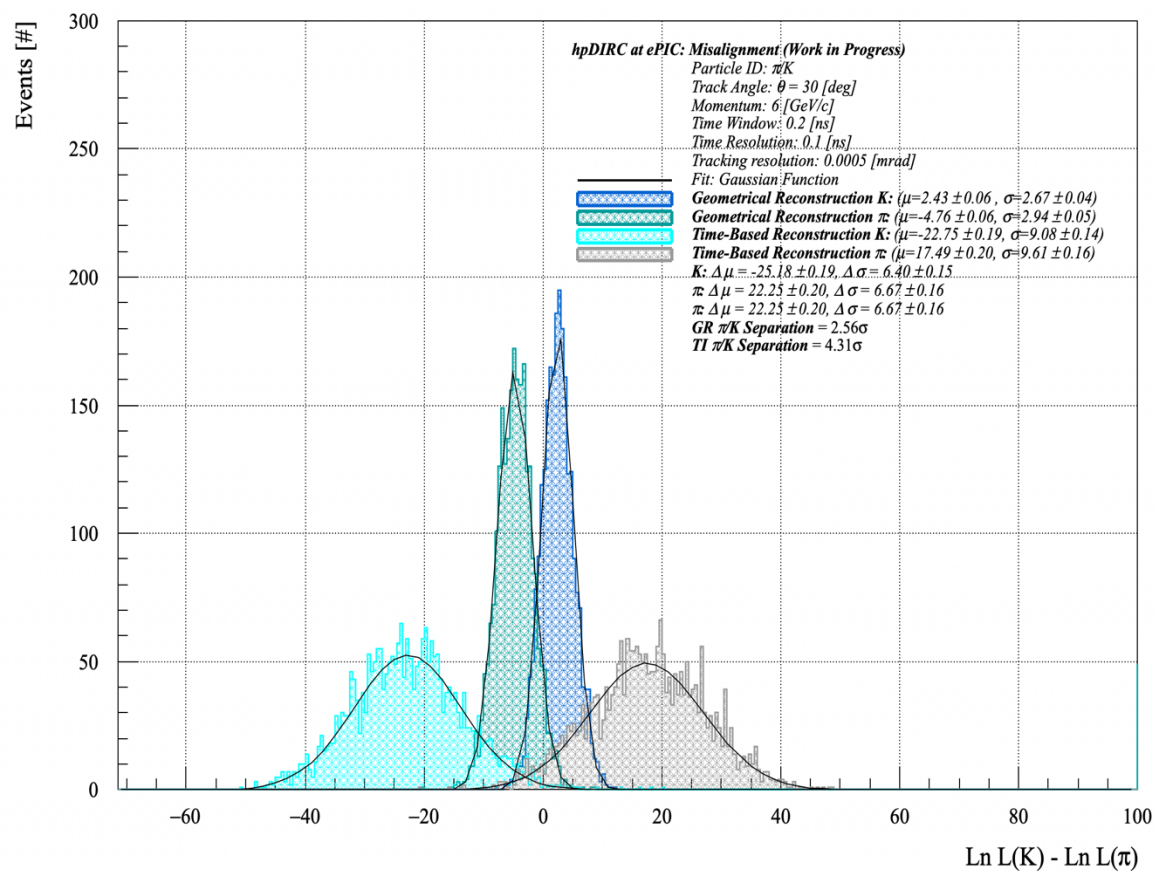
*rotational bar around z with +0.01 rad*



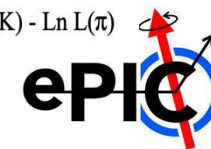
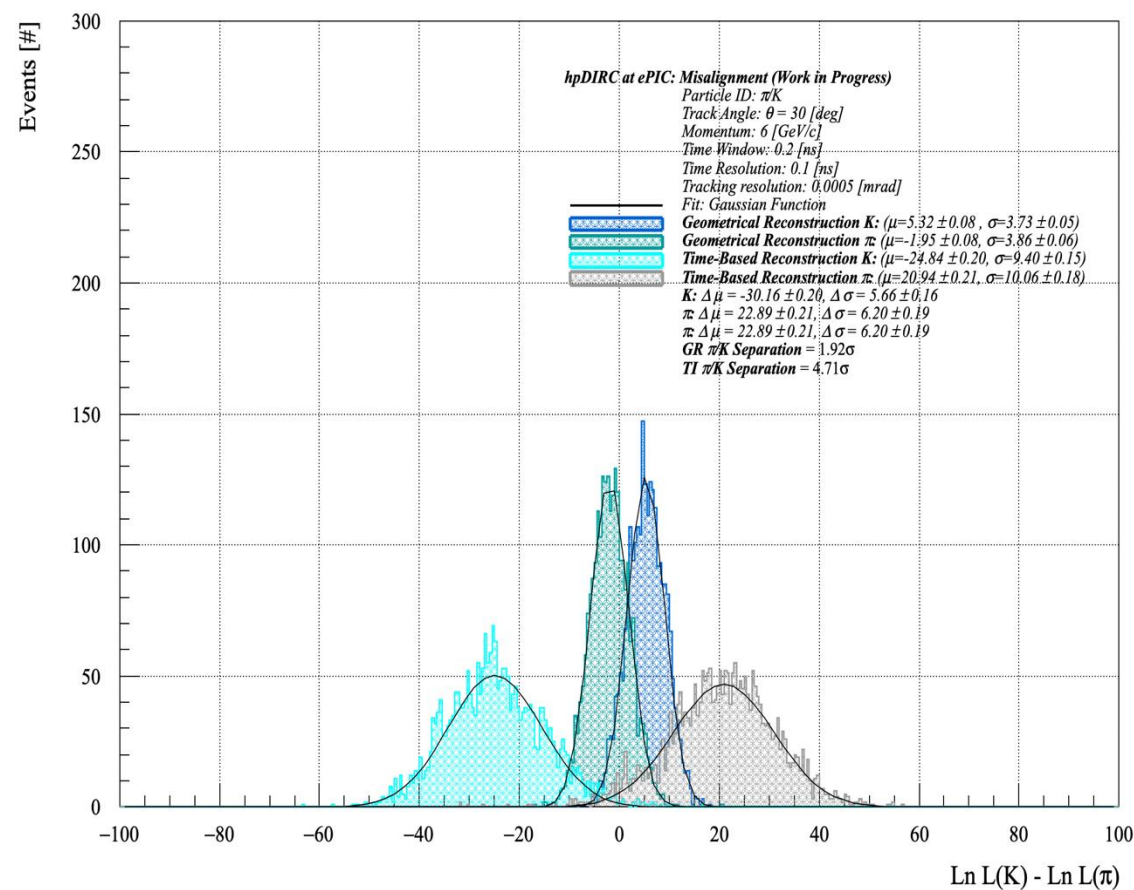


# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

*Rotate bar about z-axis: -0.01 rad*

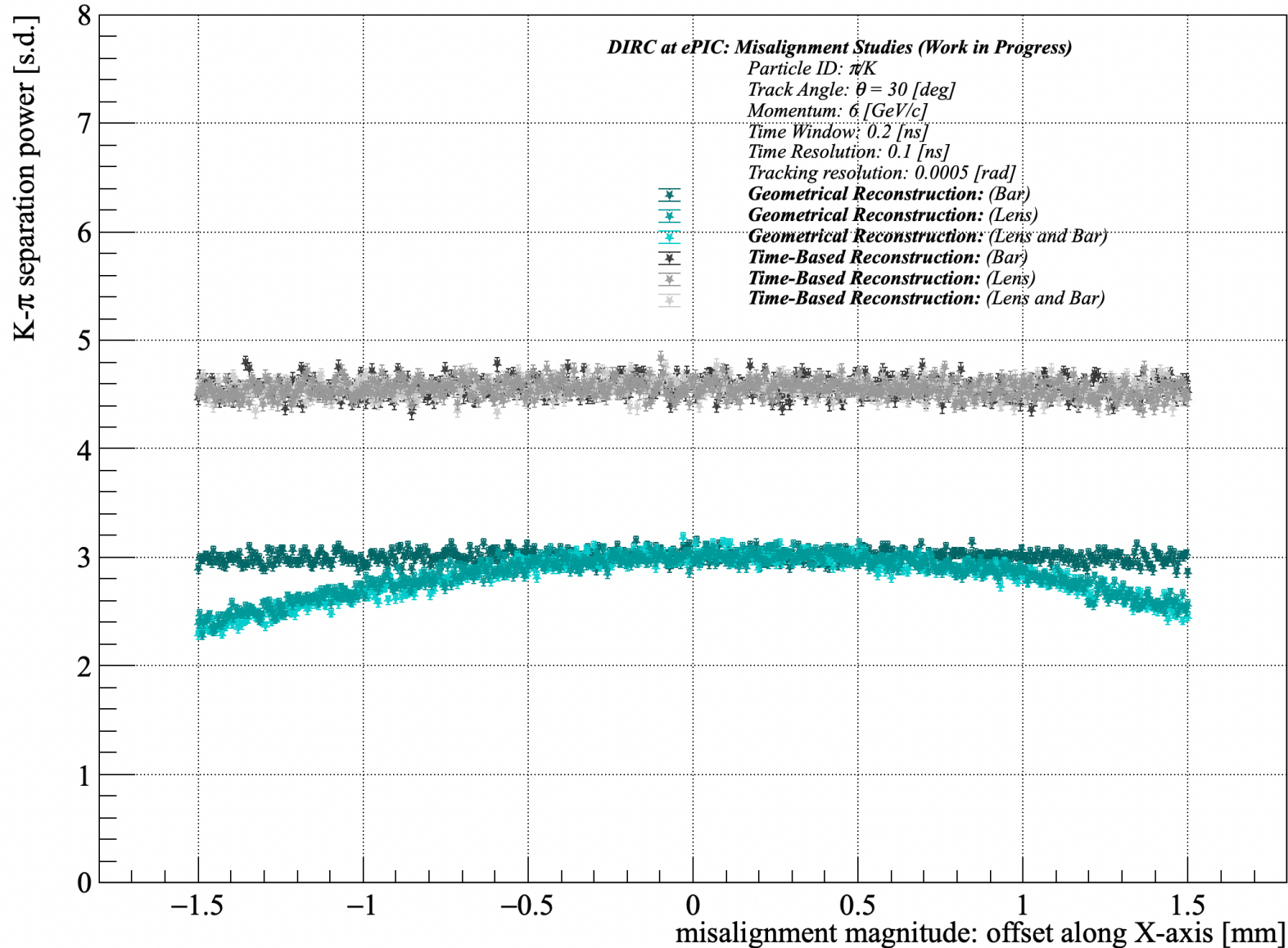


*Rotate bar about z-axis: +0.01 rad*

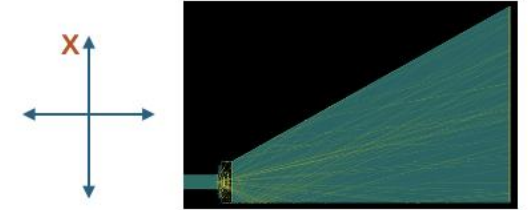




# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

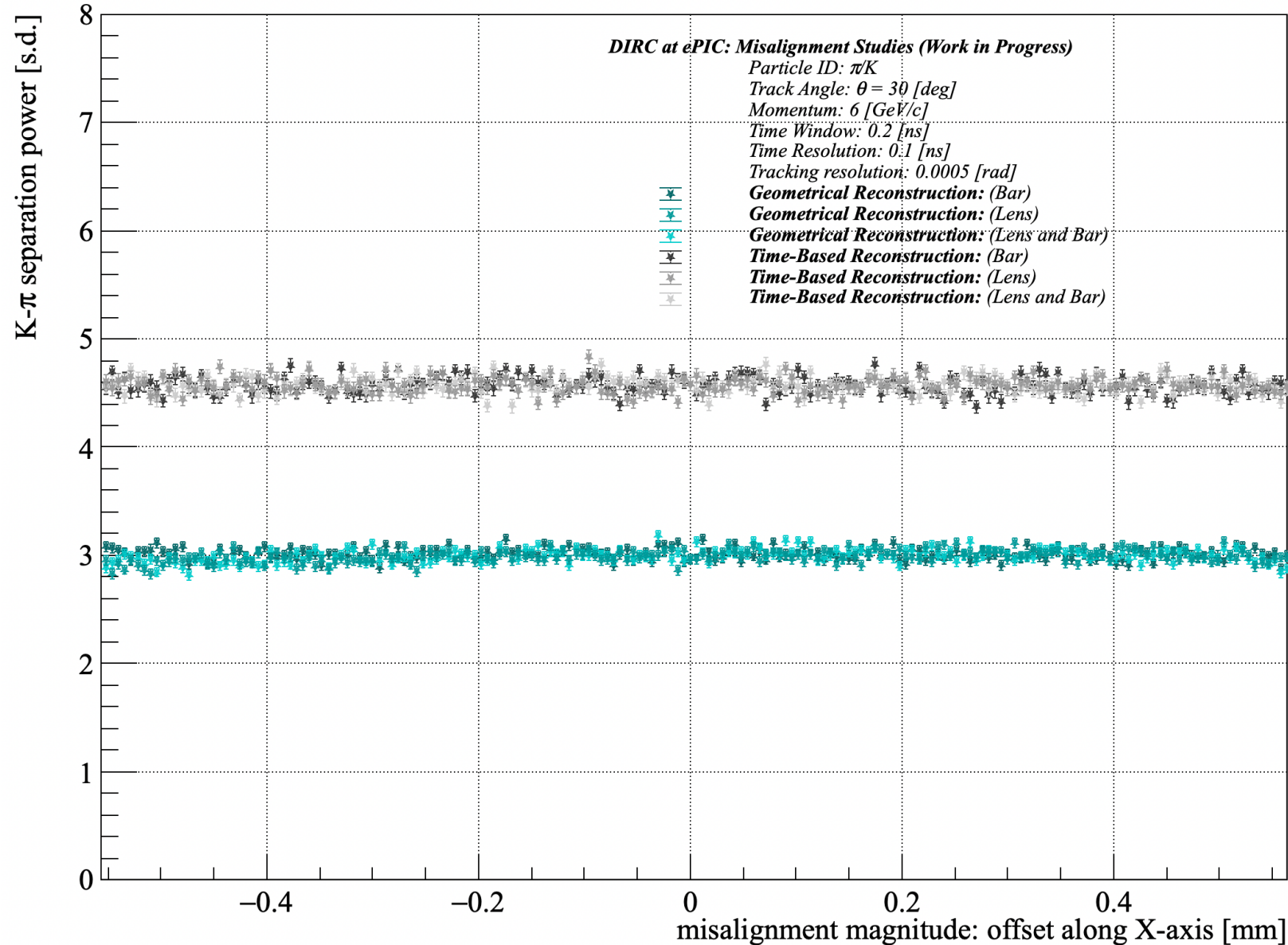


- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*

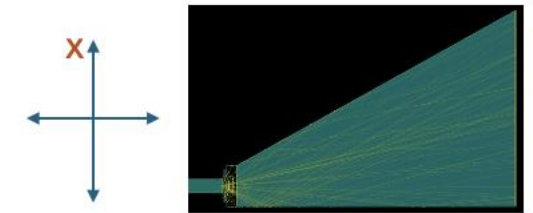




# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

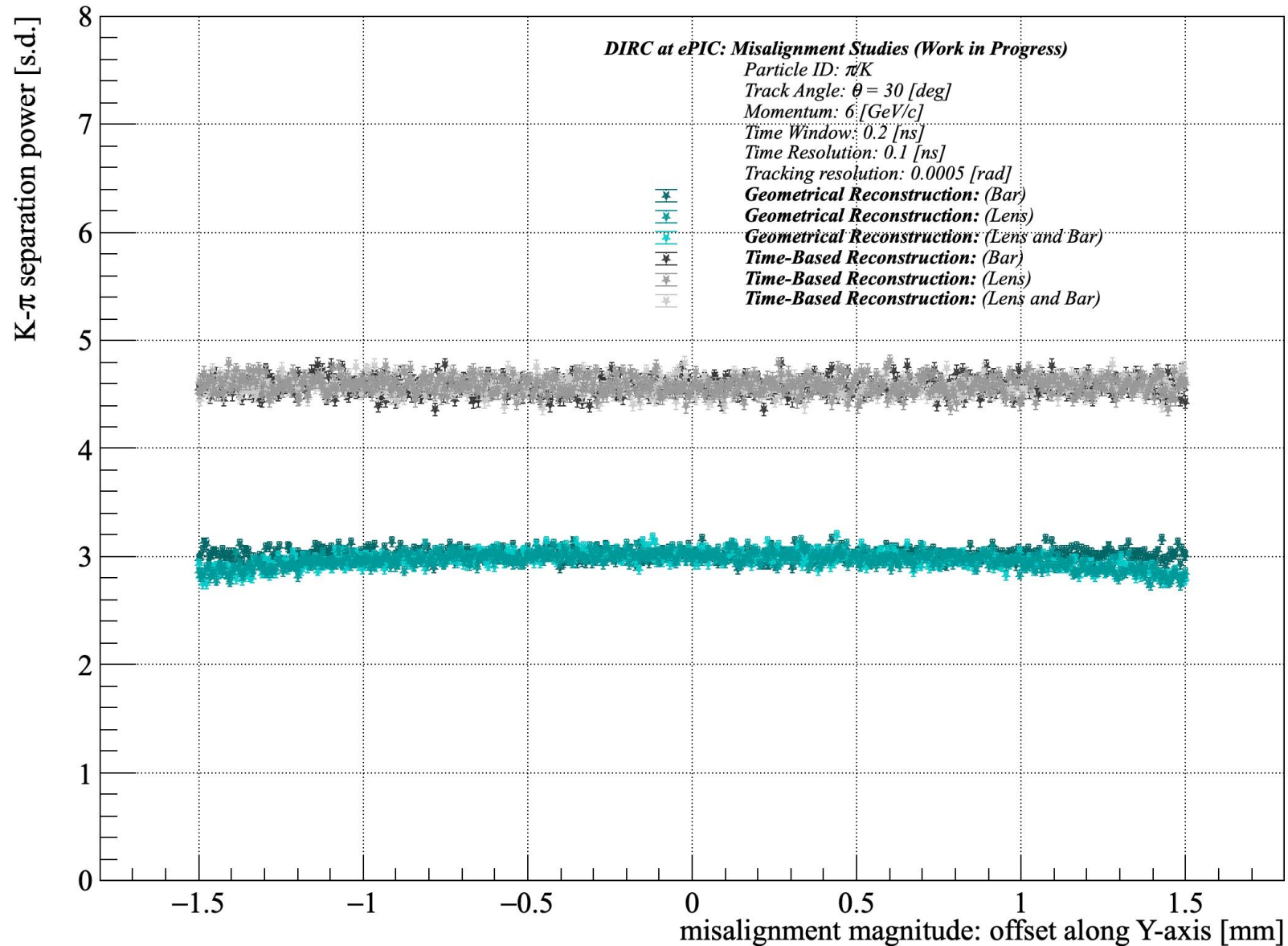


- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*



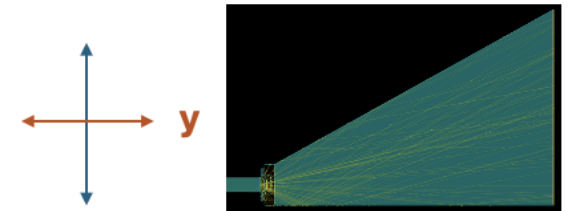


# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):



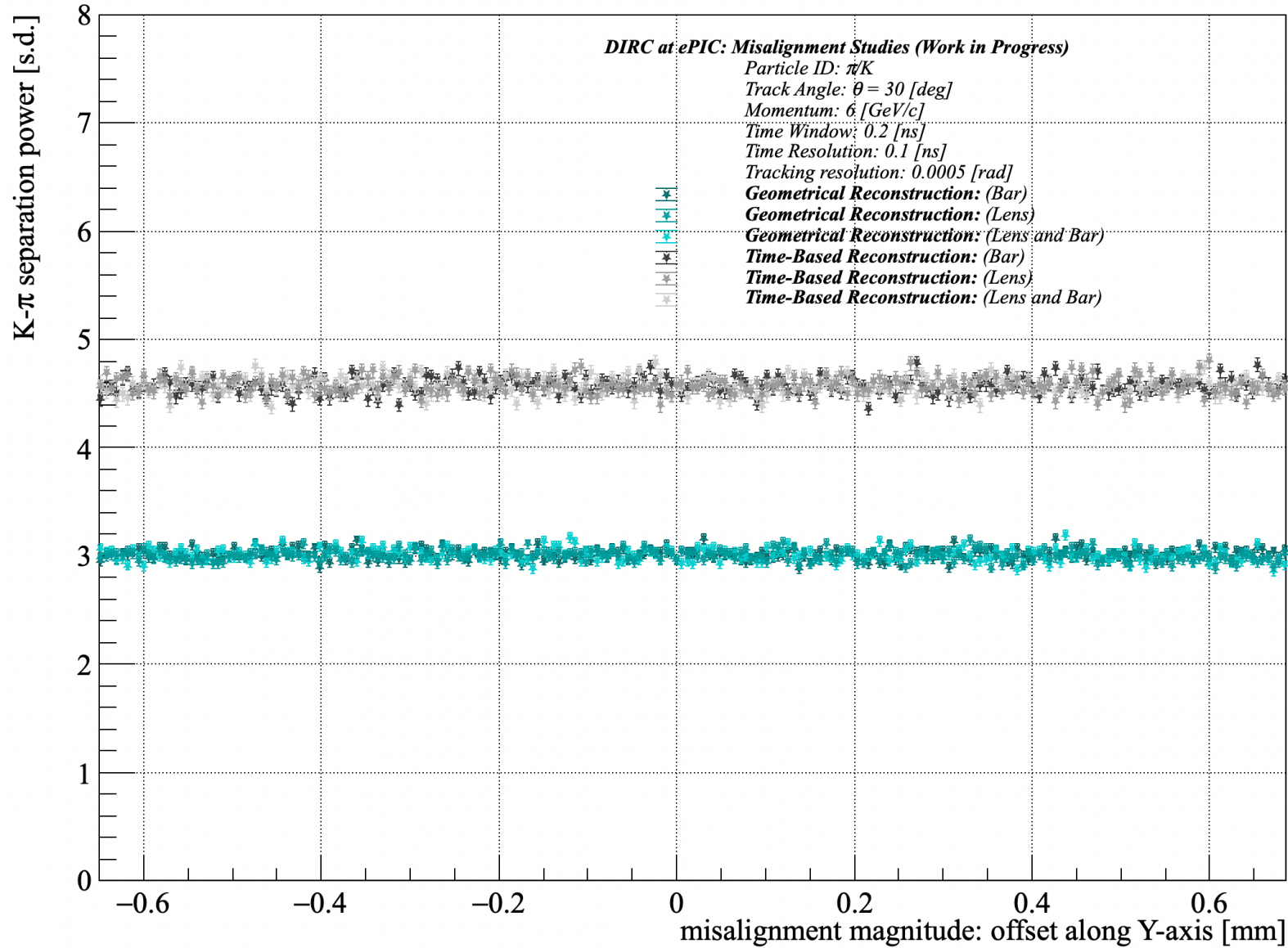
## ■ Misalignment Mode:

*Offset*



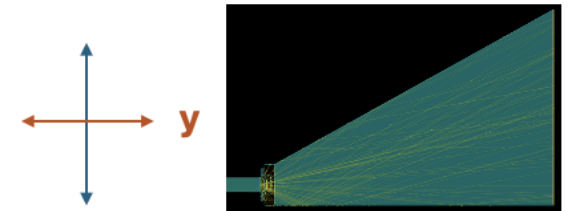


# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):



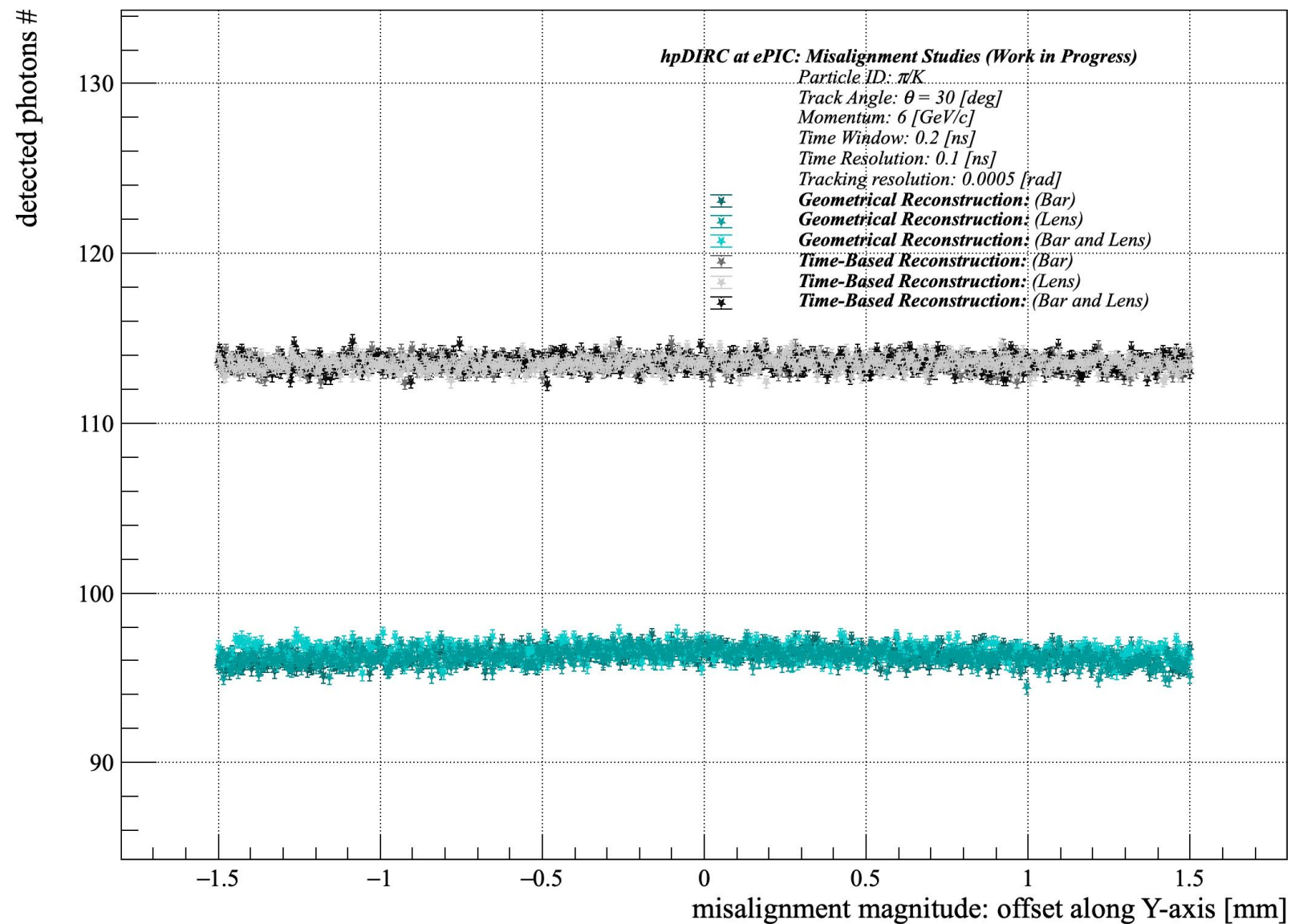
## ■ Misalignment Mode:

*Offset*





# Reconstructed Photon Yield :

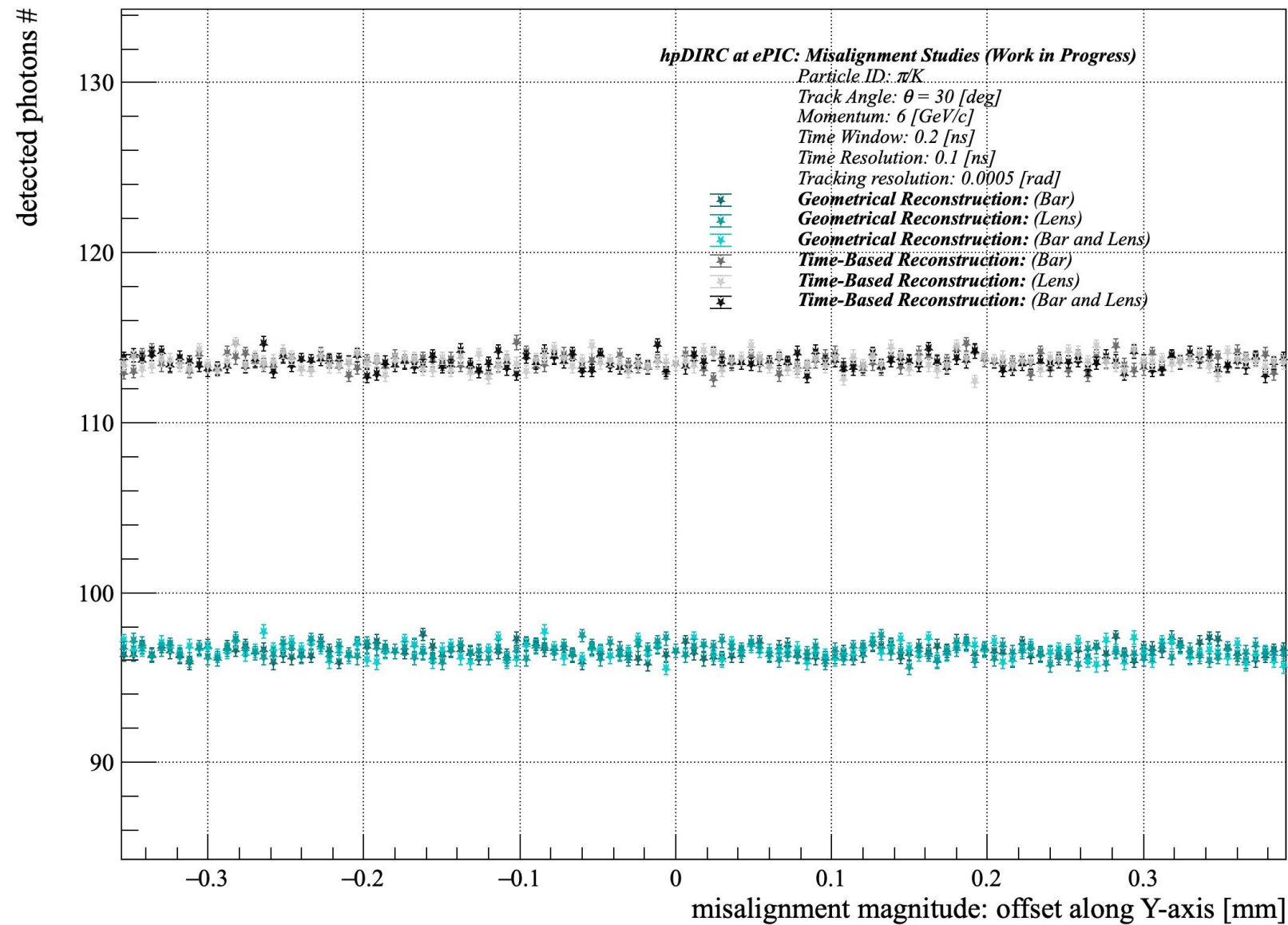


- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*





# Reconstructed Photon Yield :

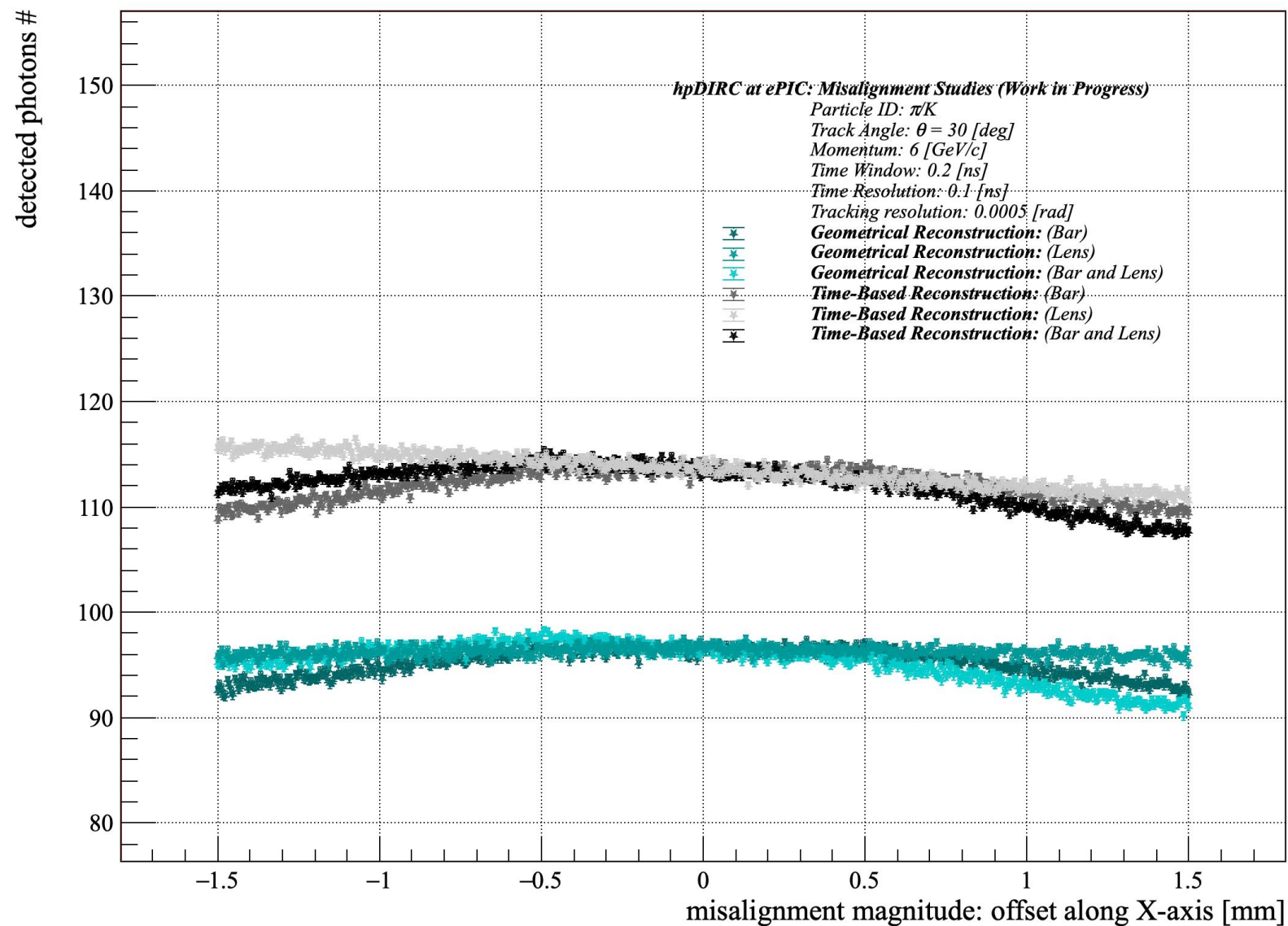


- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*





# Reconstructed Photon Yield :

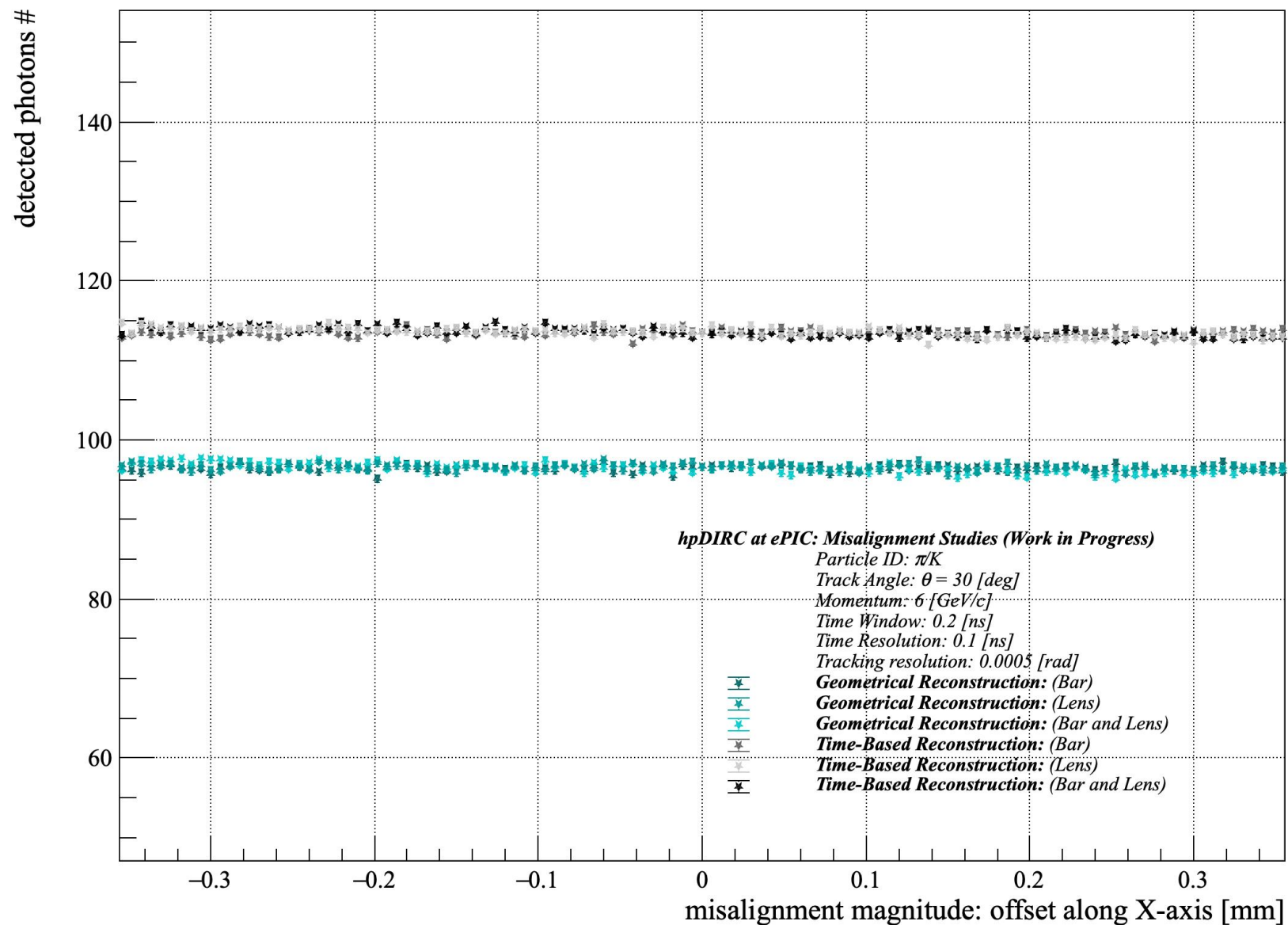


- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*





# Reconstructed Photon Yield :

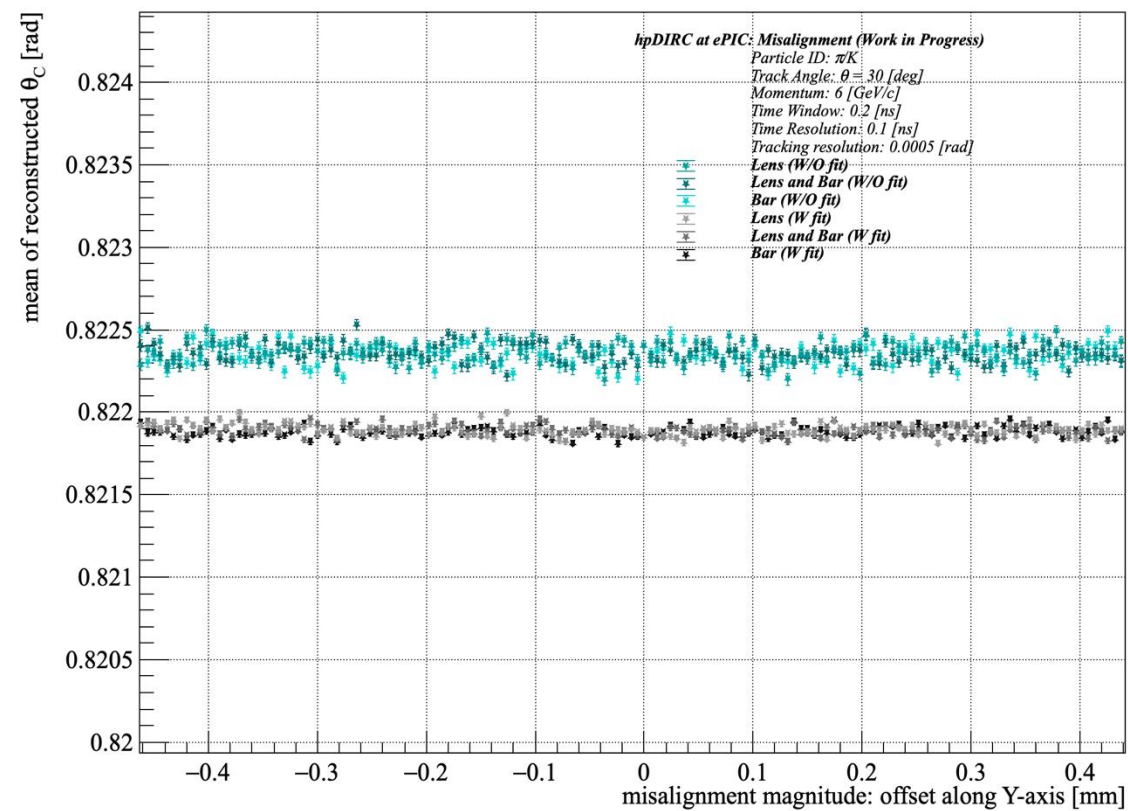
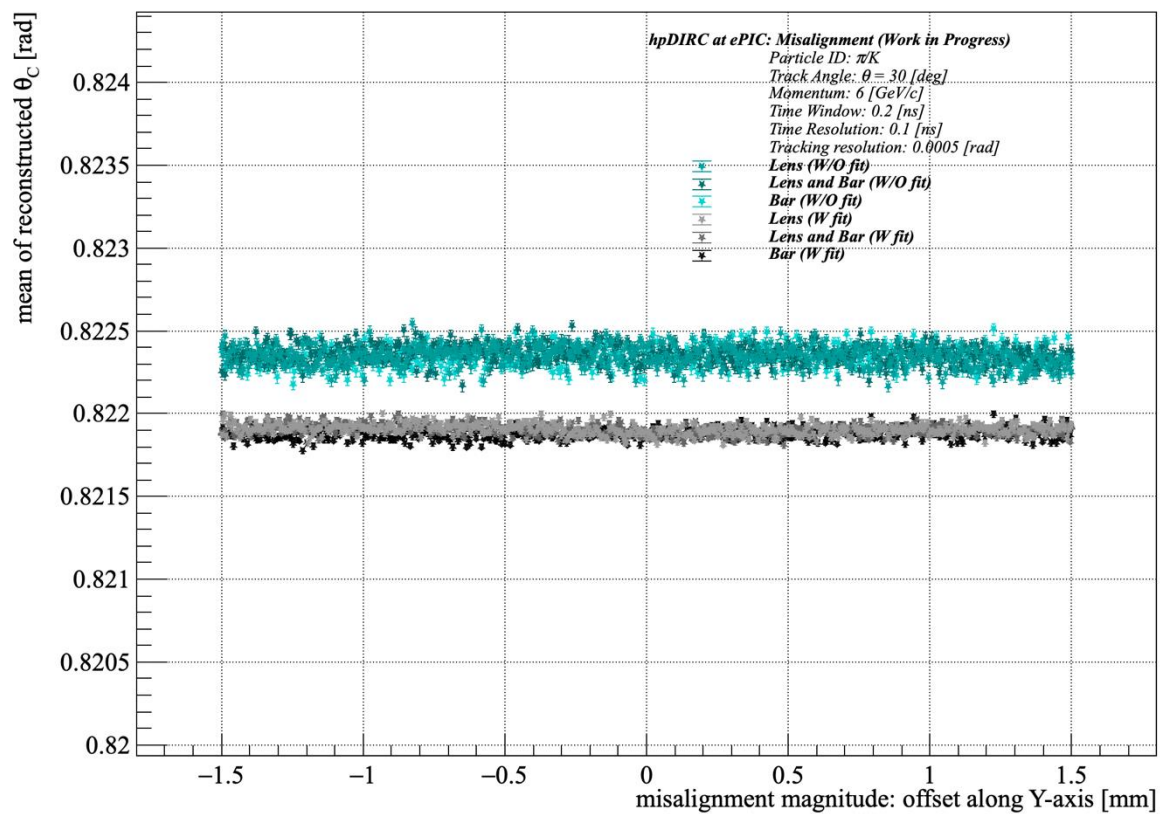


- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*



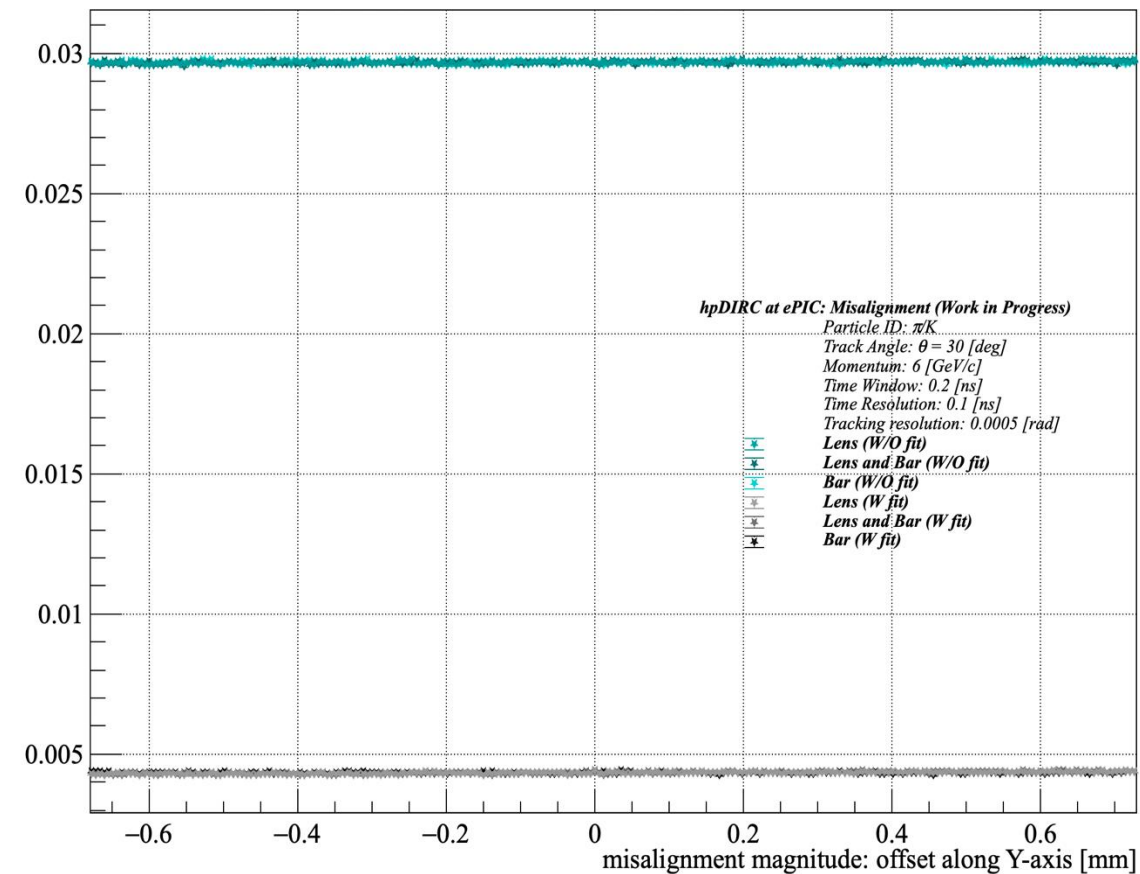
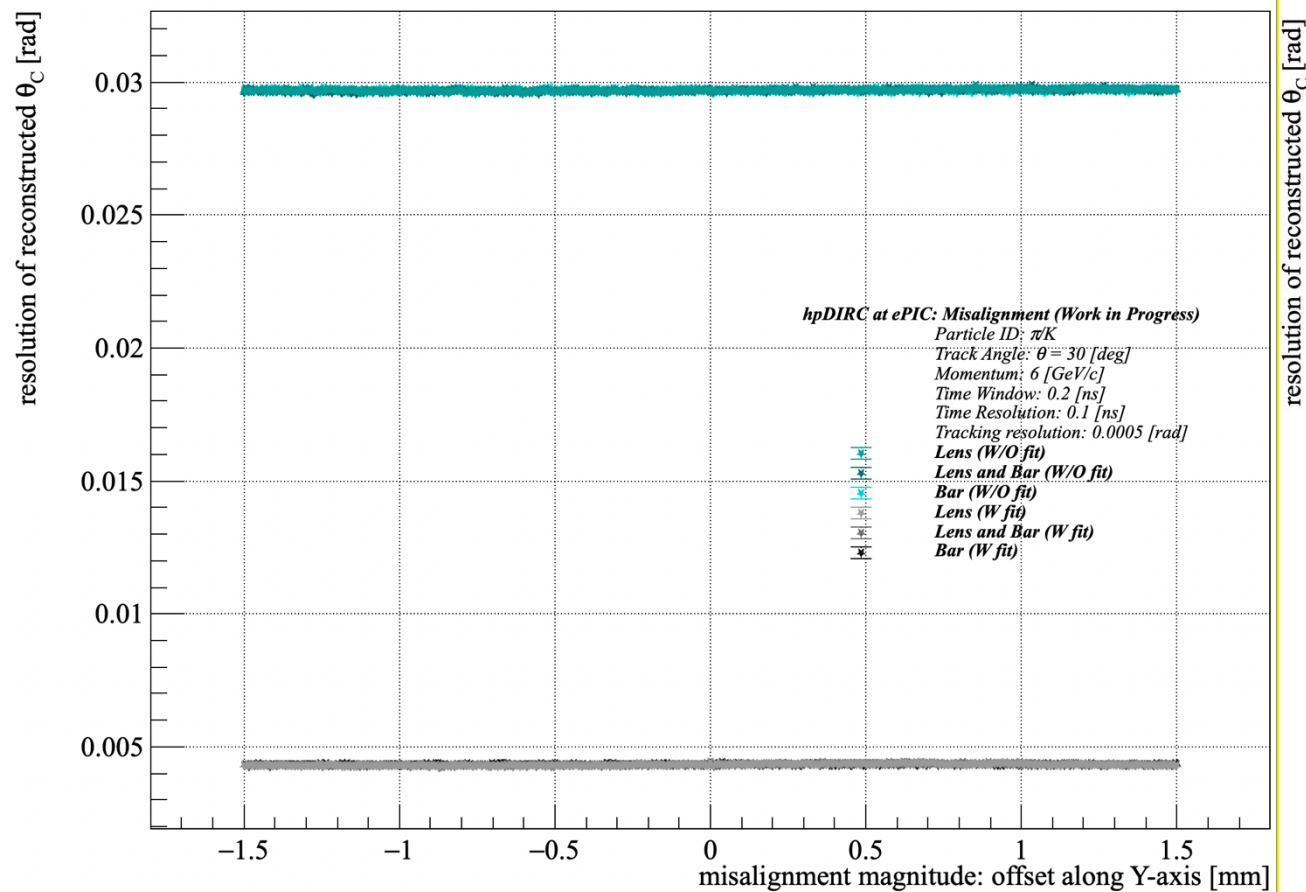


# Reconstructed Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned :



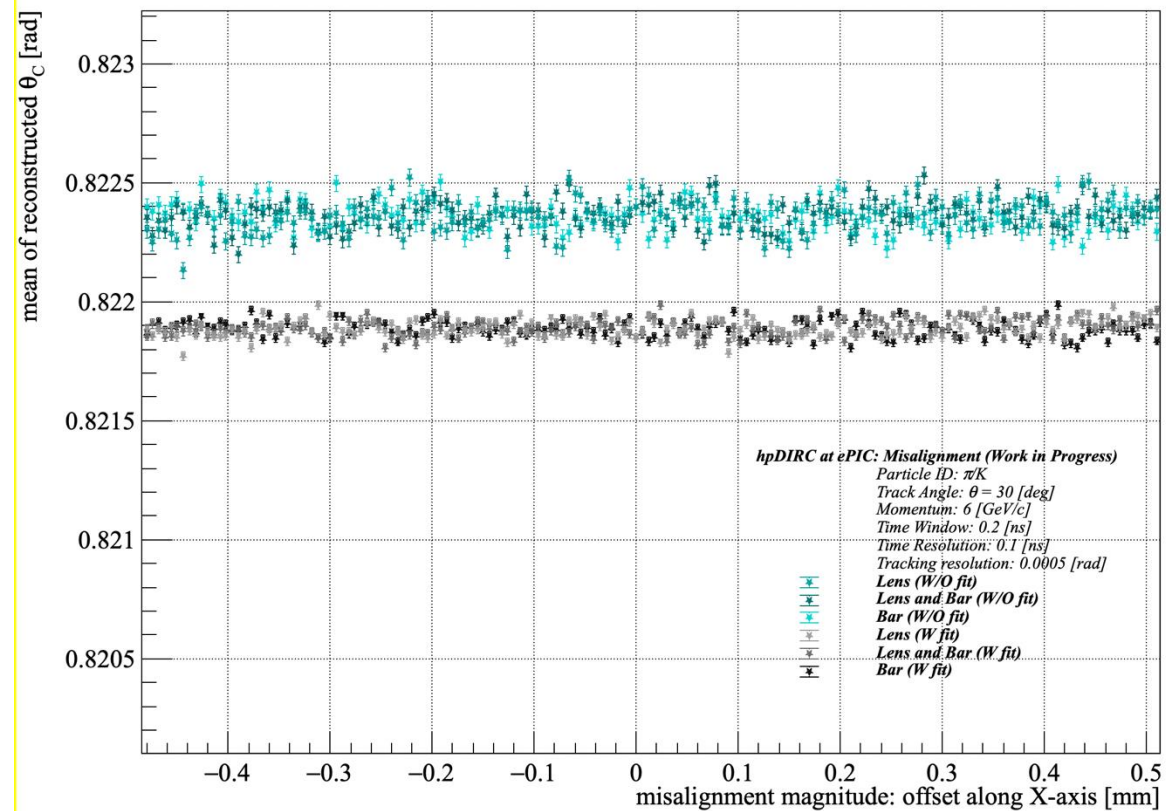
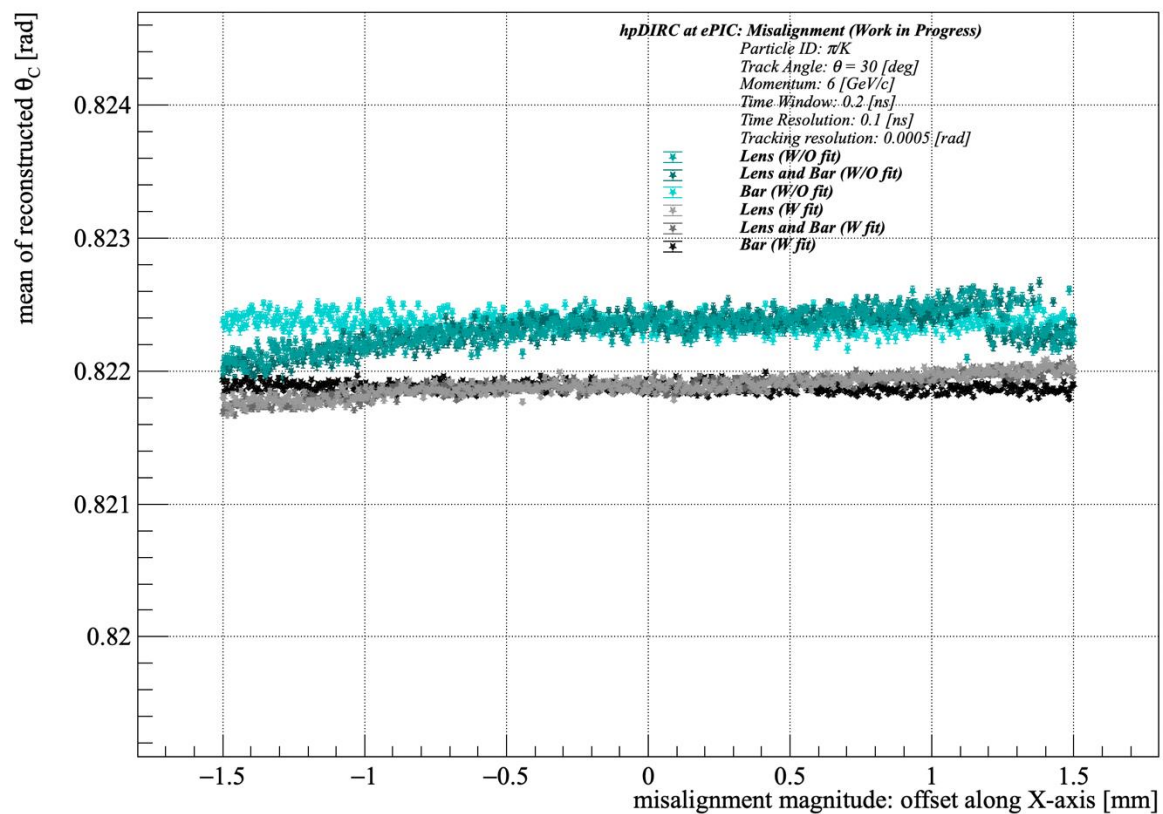


# Reconstructed Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned :



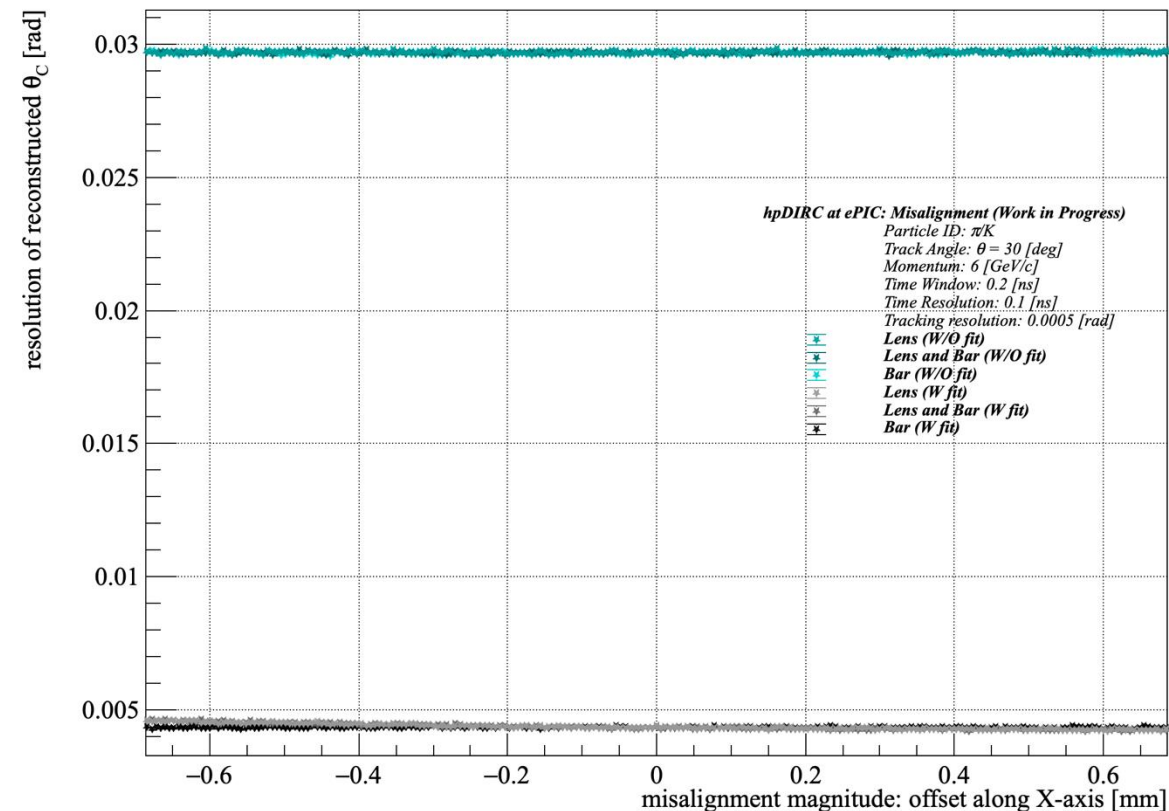
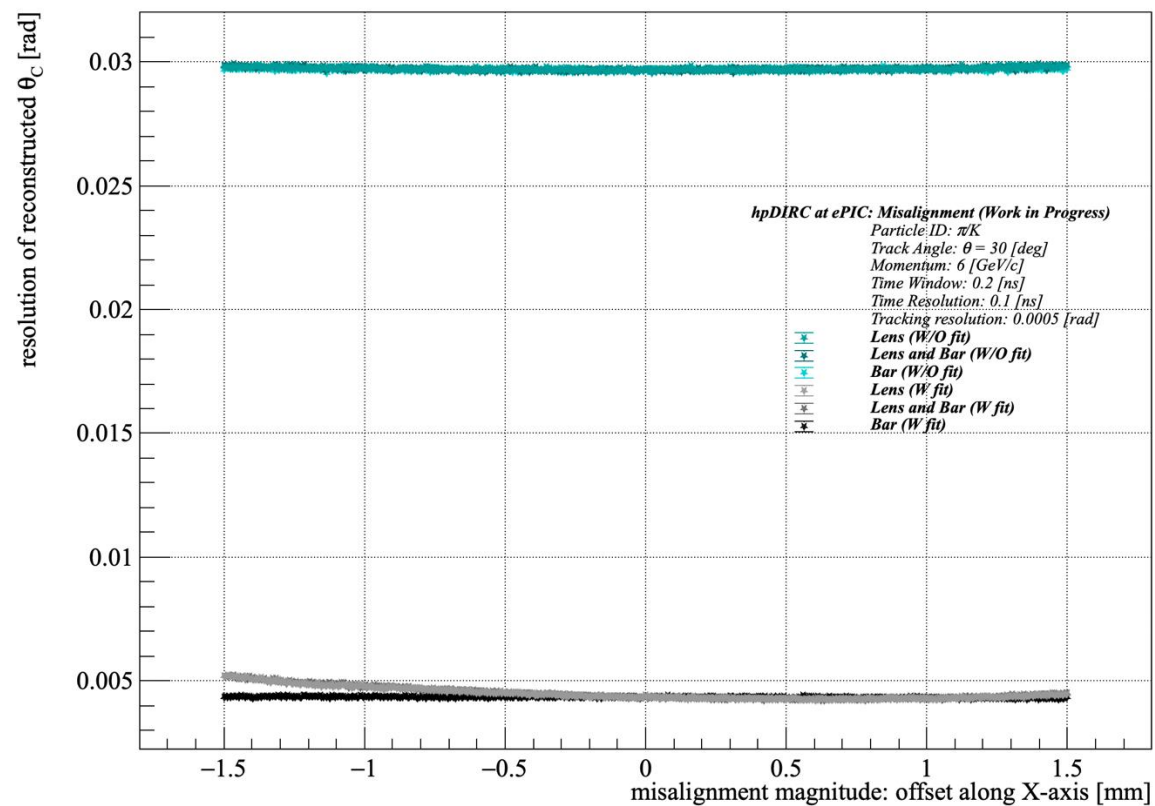


# Reconstructed Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned Detector :





# Reconstructed Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned :



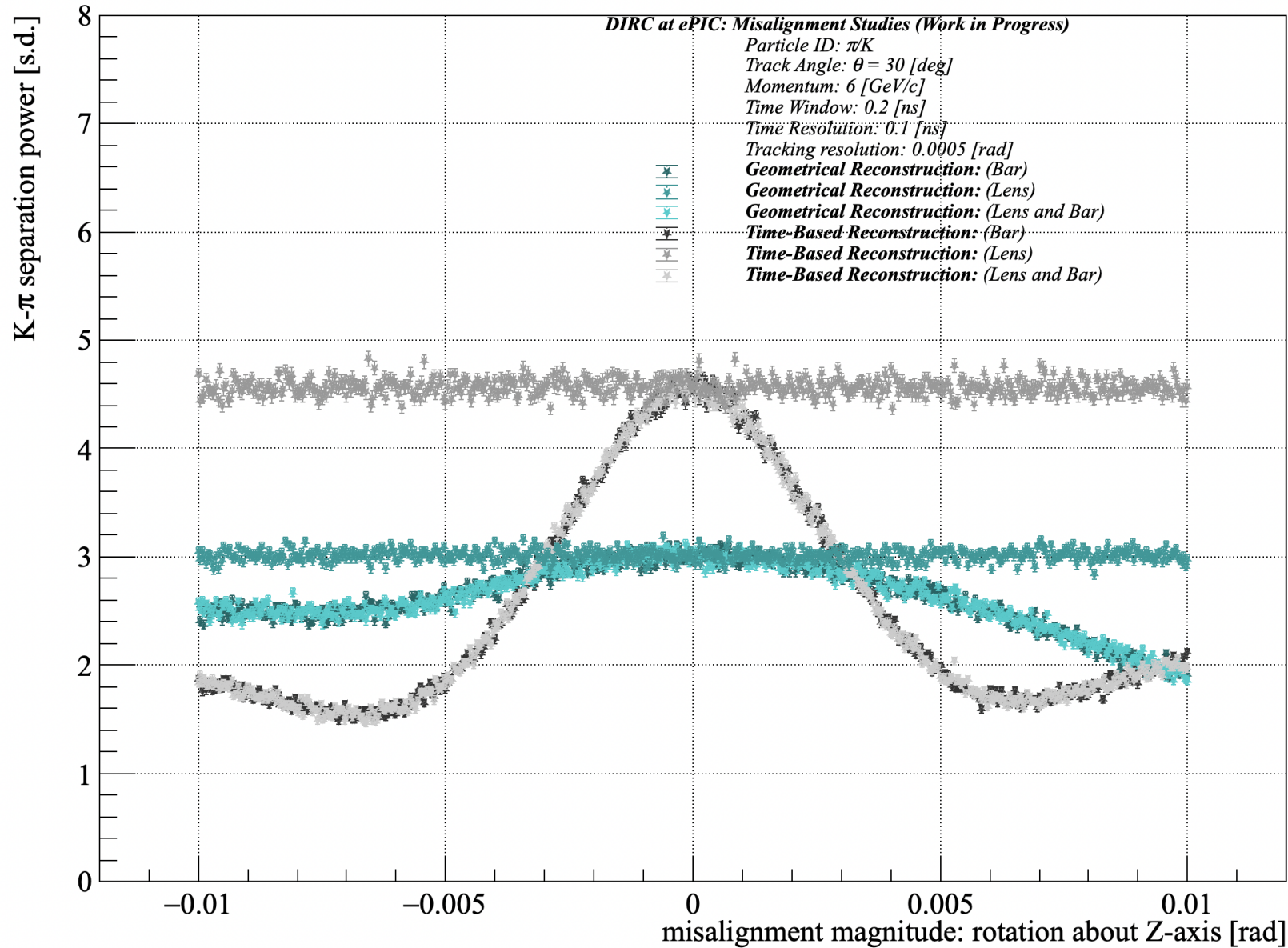


**Misalignment studies conducted under realistic configurations and constraints across various modes, using same PDF for both the nominal and misaligned detectors.**





# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):



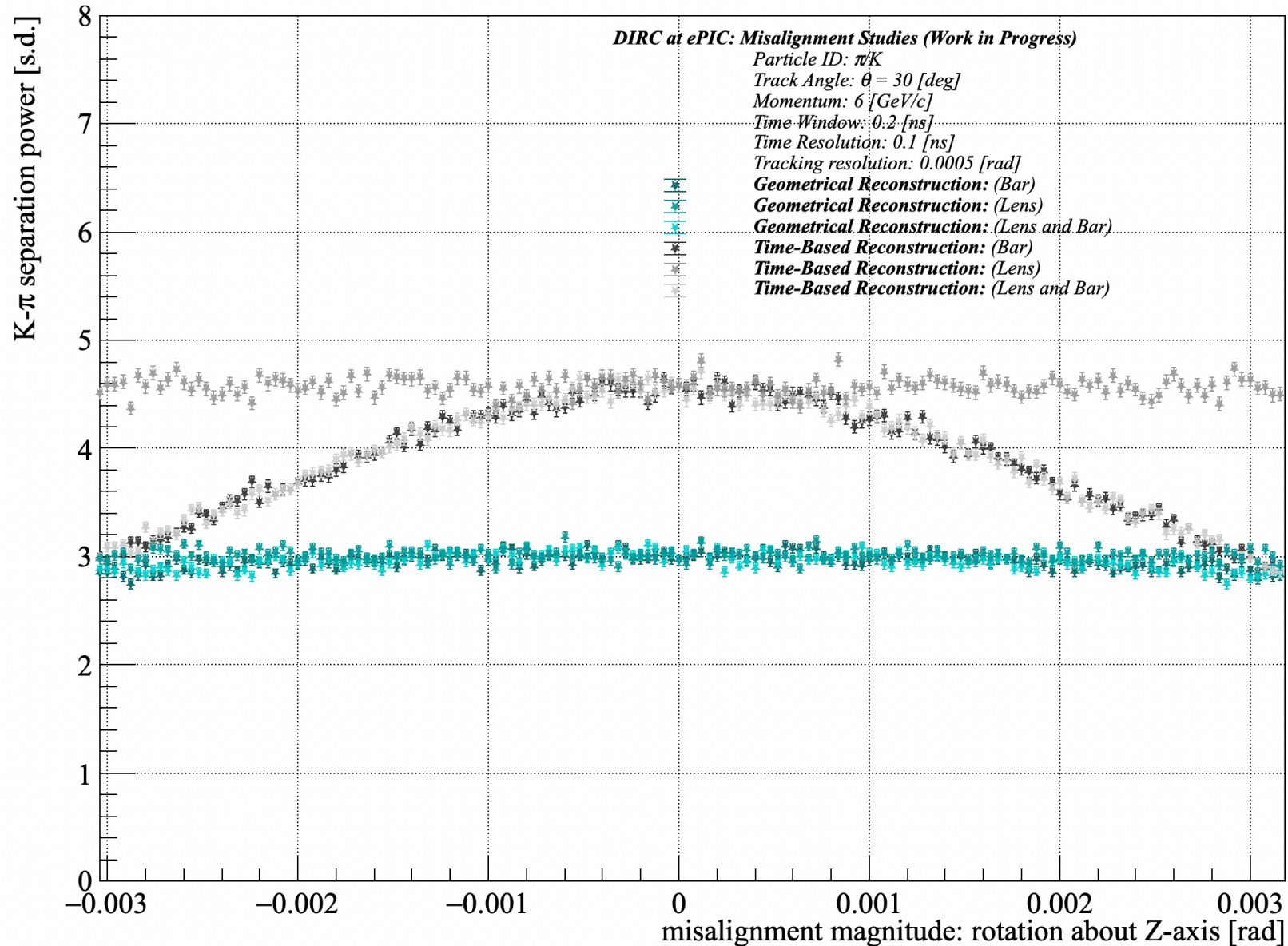
■ Misalignment Mode:

*Rotation*





# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

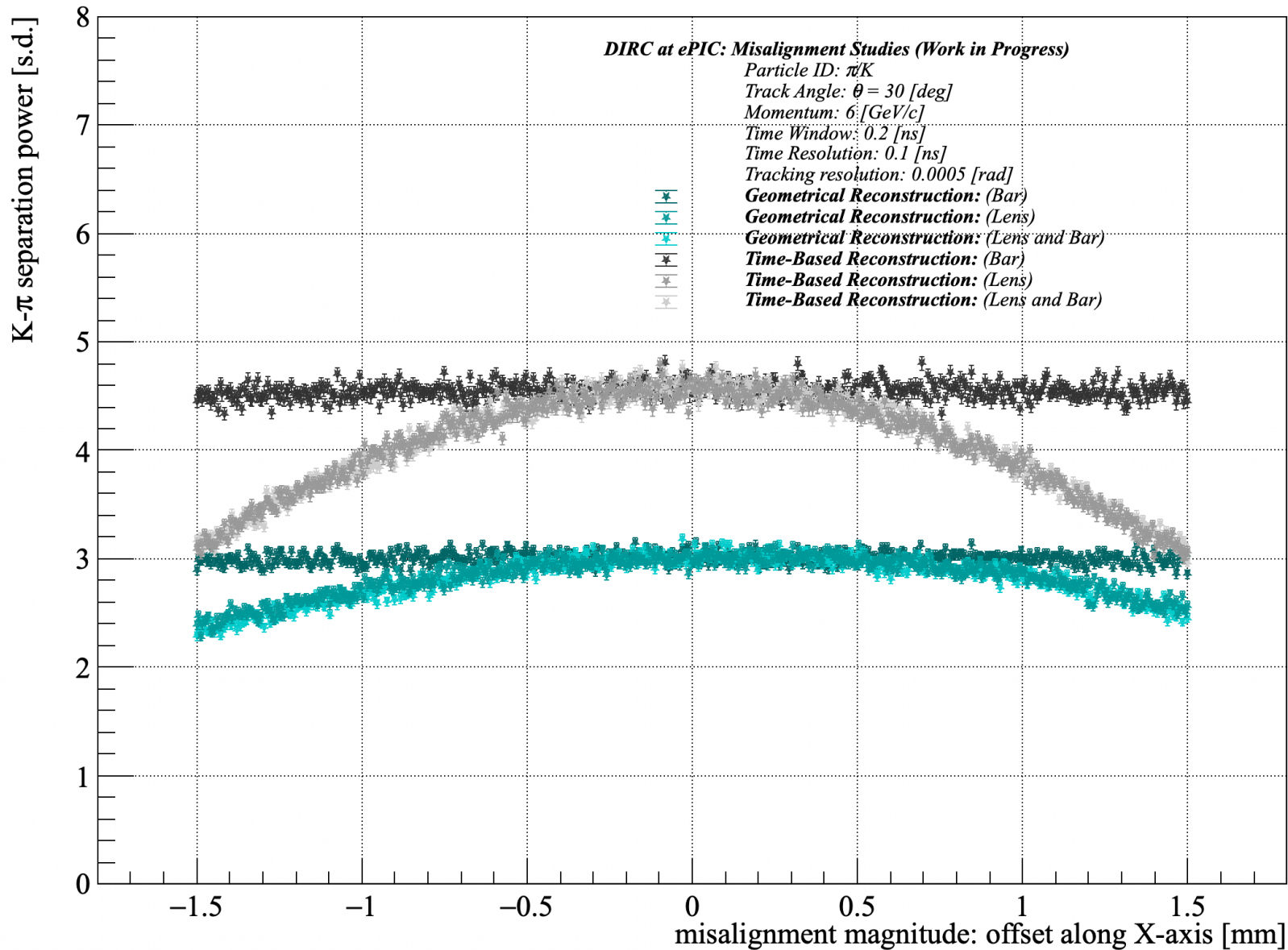


- **Misalignment Mode:**  
*Rotation about Z-axis*





# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

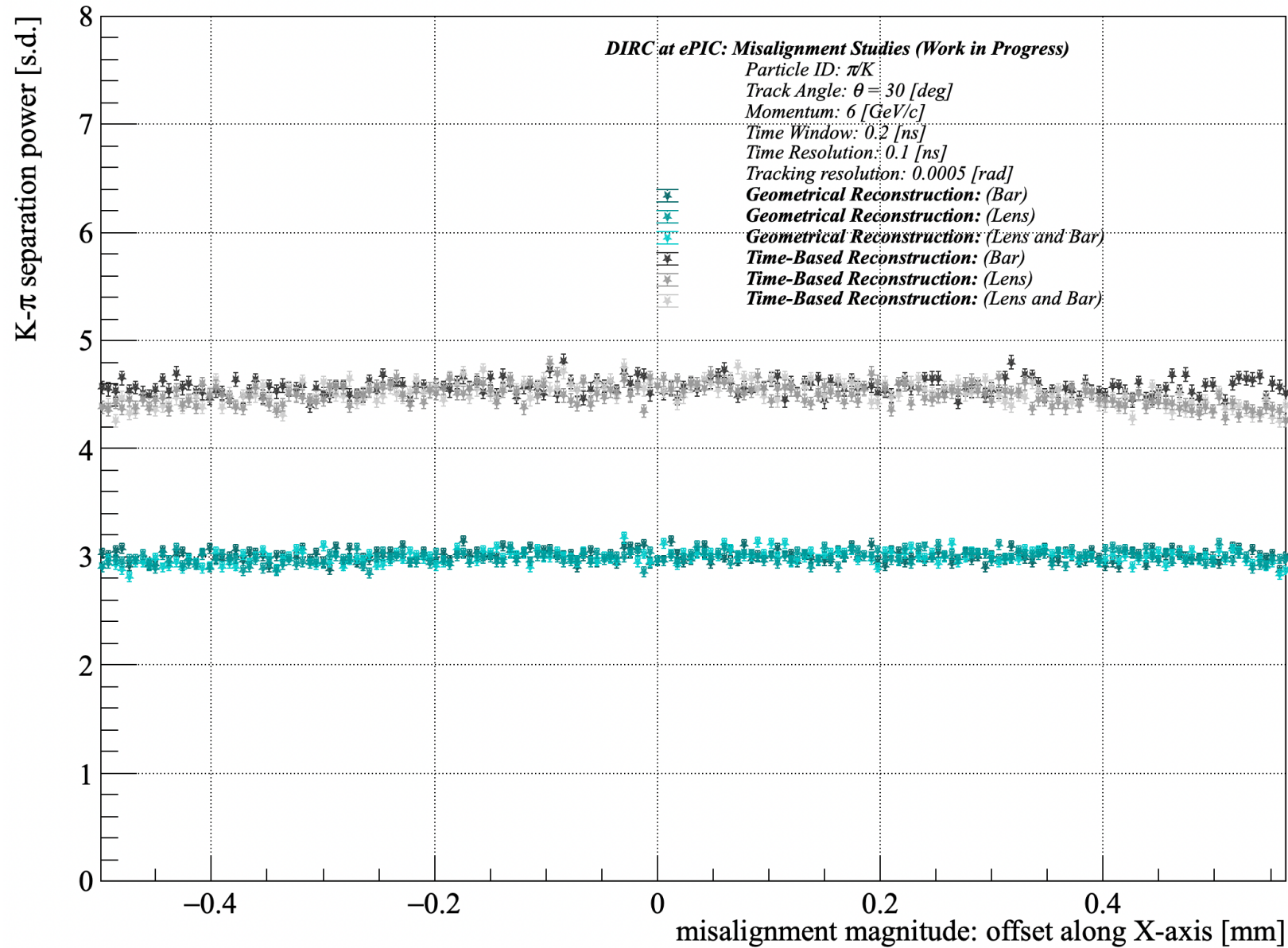


- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*  
*along X-axis*





# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

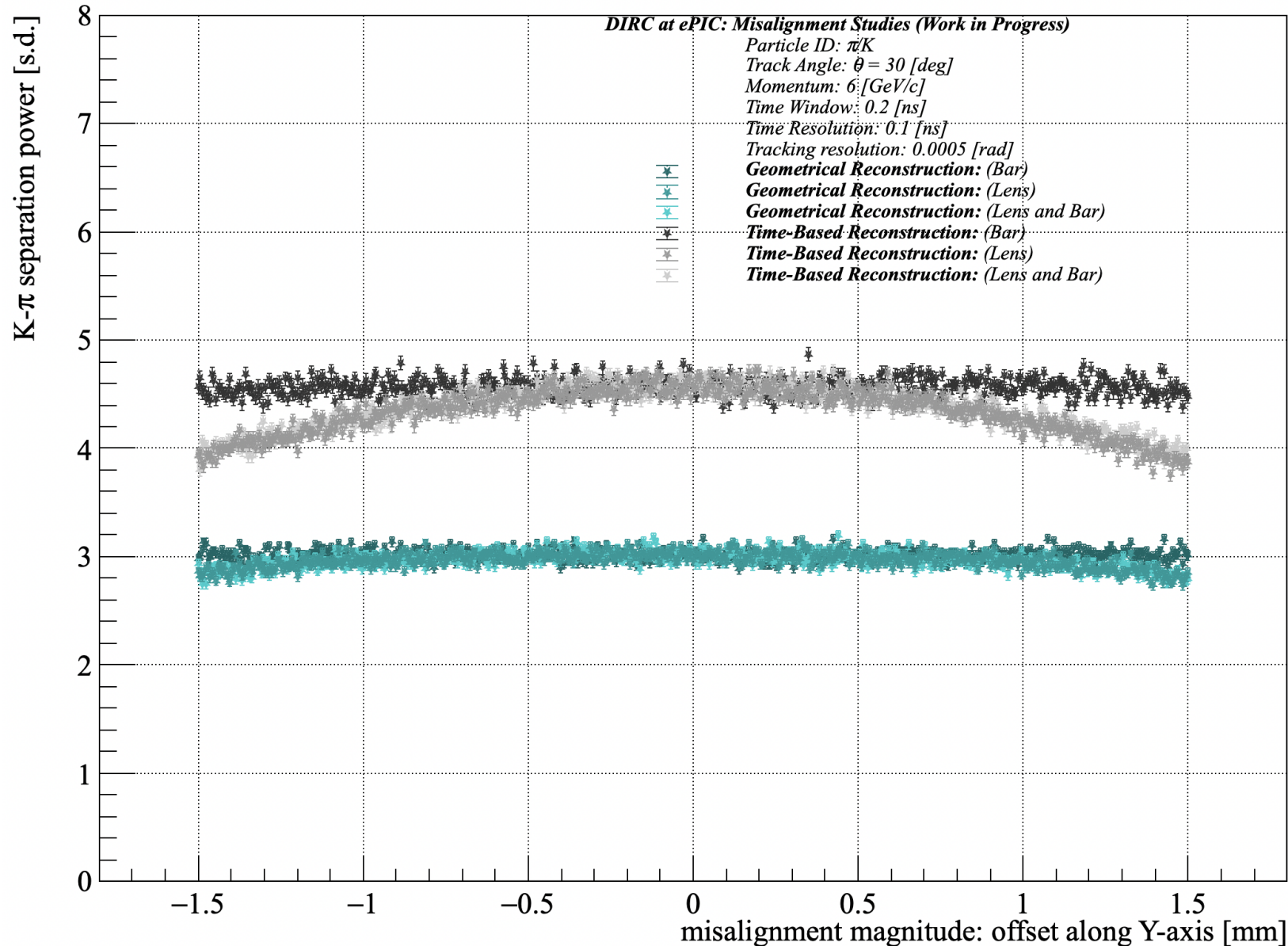


- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*  
*along X-axis*





# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):

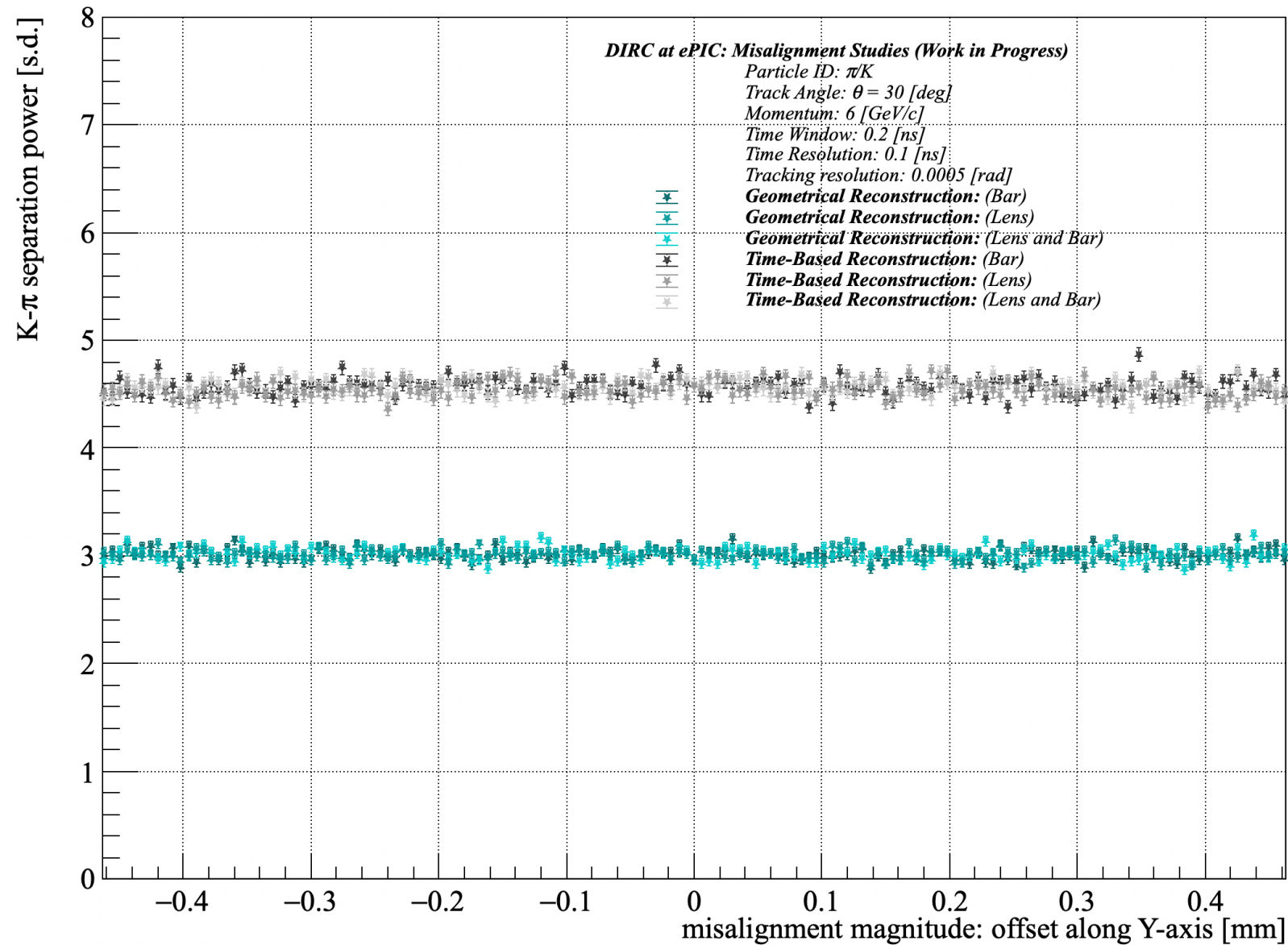


- **Misalignment Mode:** *Offset*  
*along Y-axis*





# Separation Power between Kaon (K) and Pion ( $\pi$ ):



- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*  
*along Y-axis*

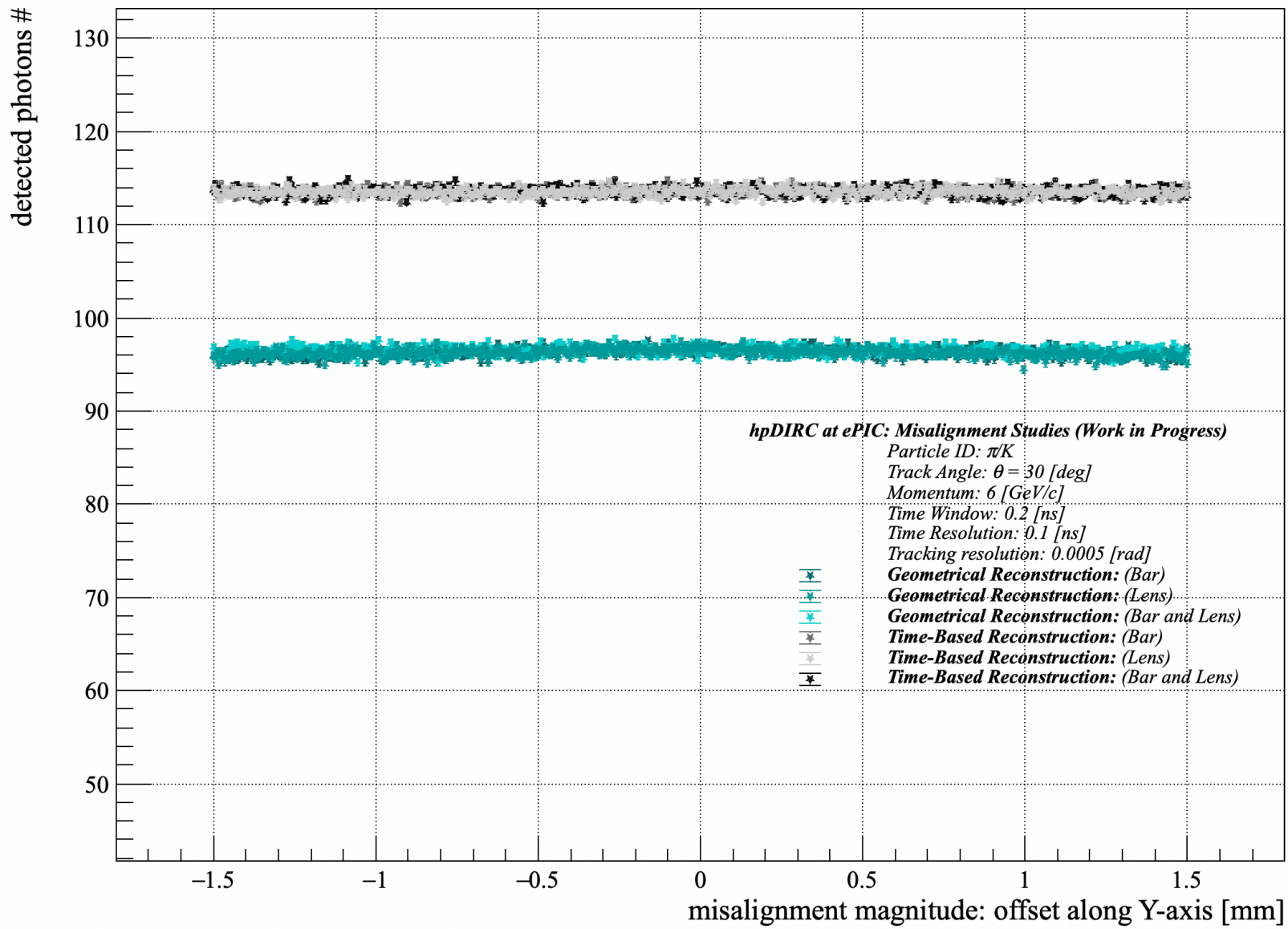




# Backup ....



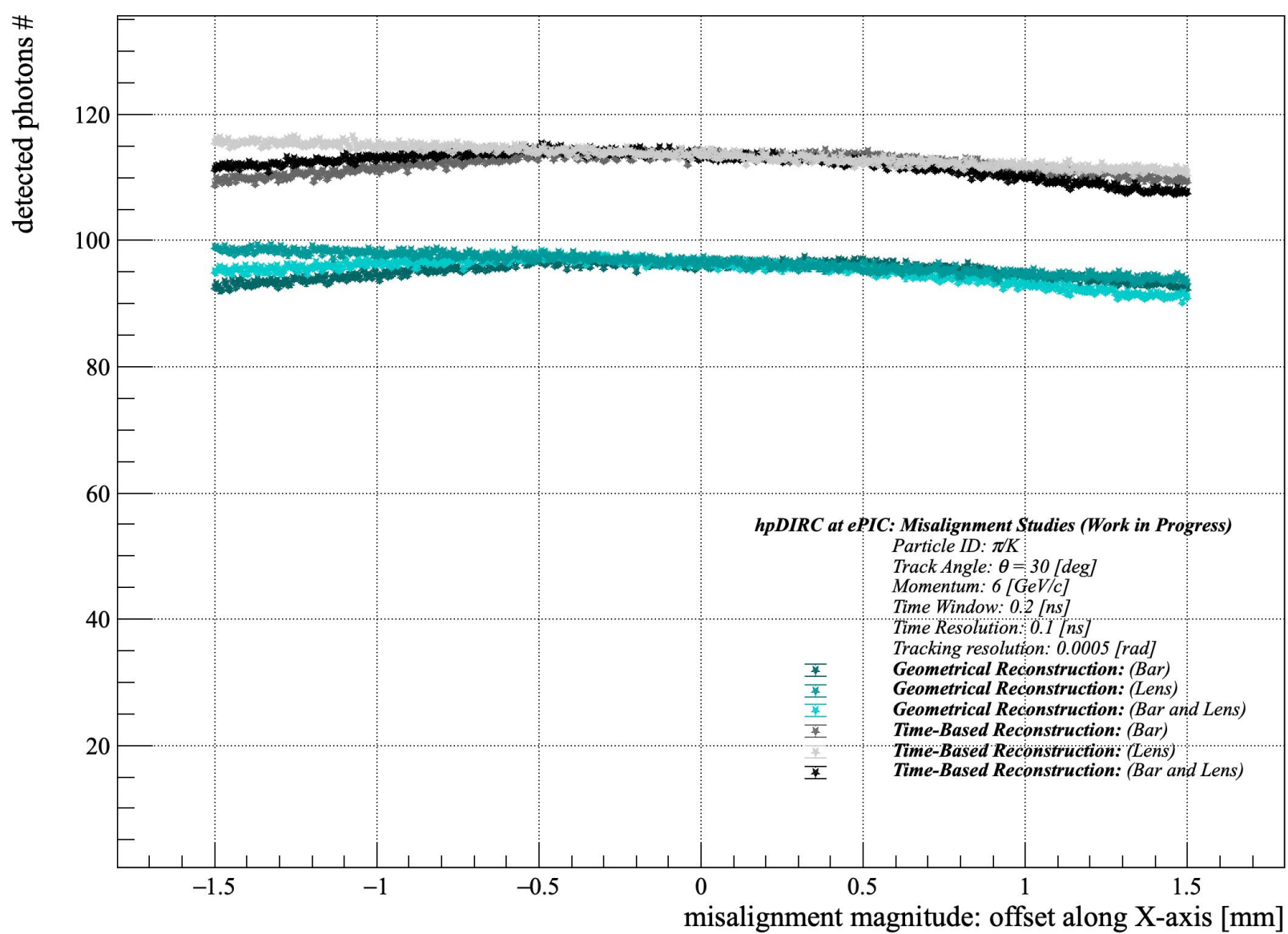




same  
pdf

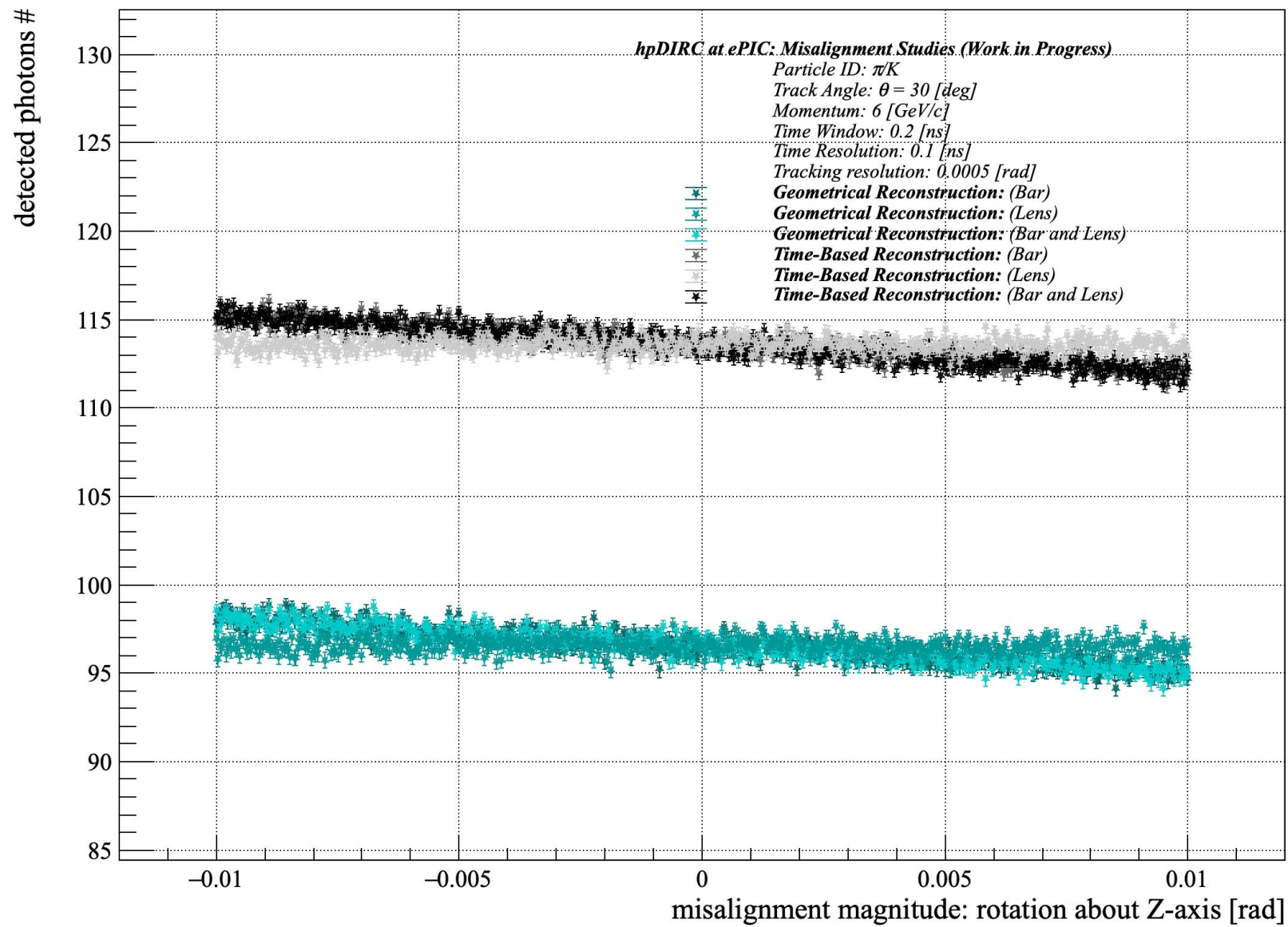






same pdf



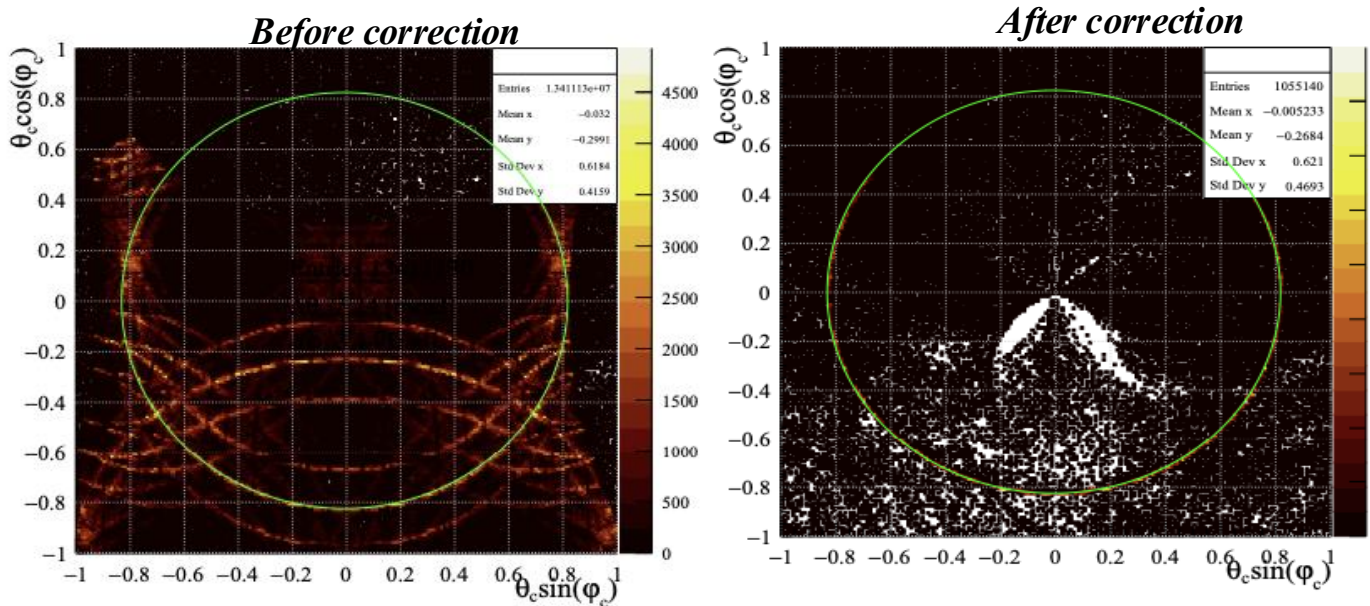


Same  
pdf

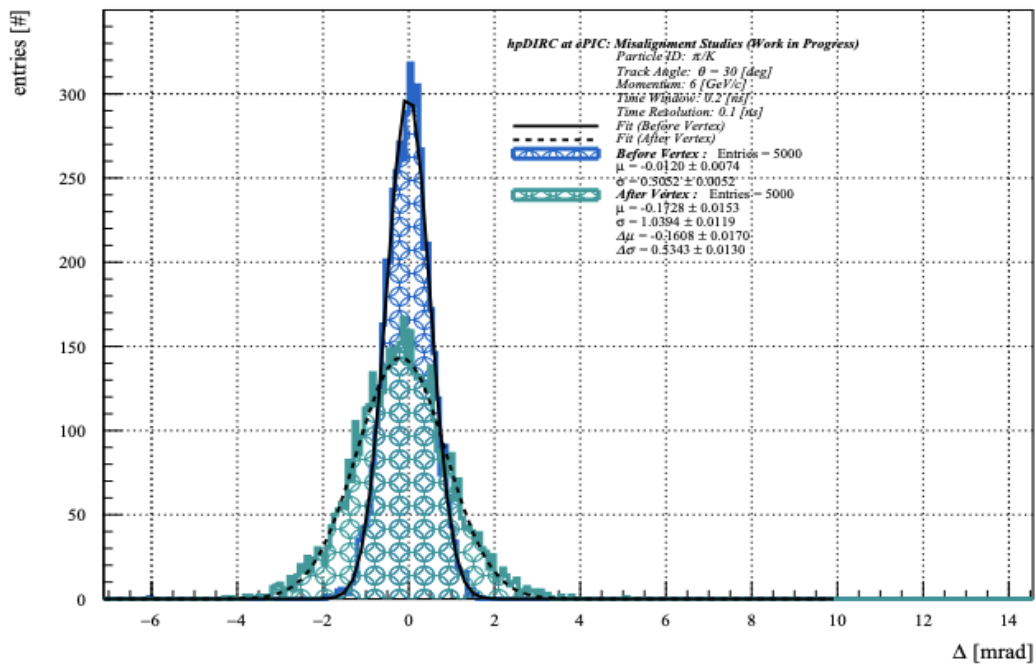
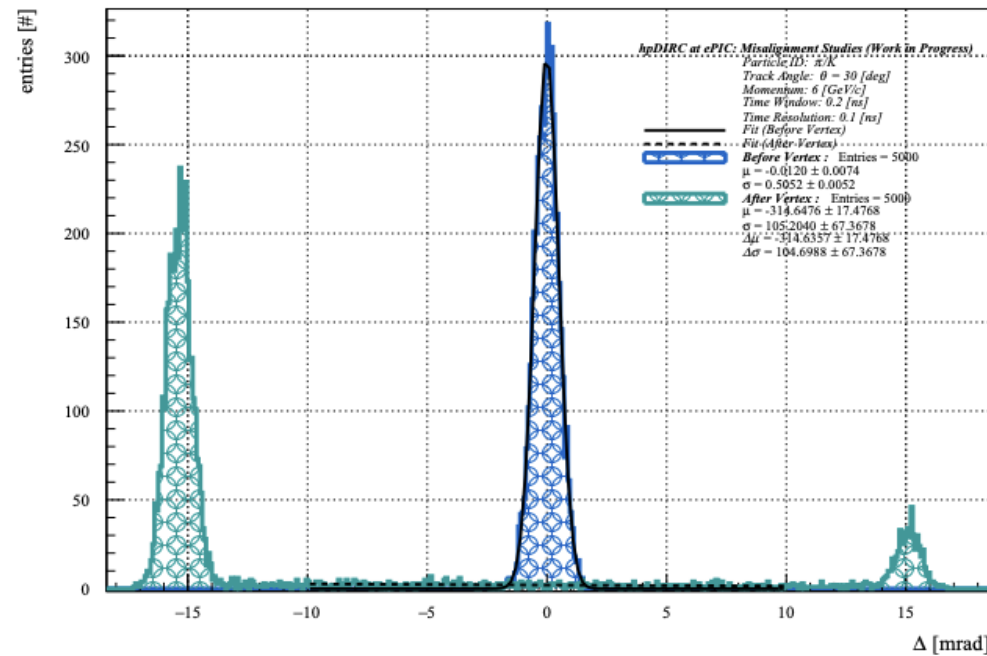
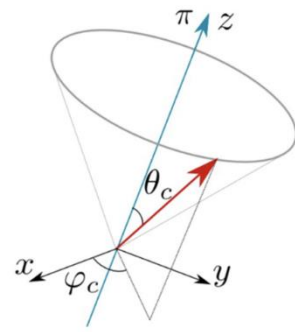




1. Cherenkov Ring Fit Correction:



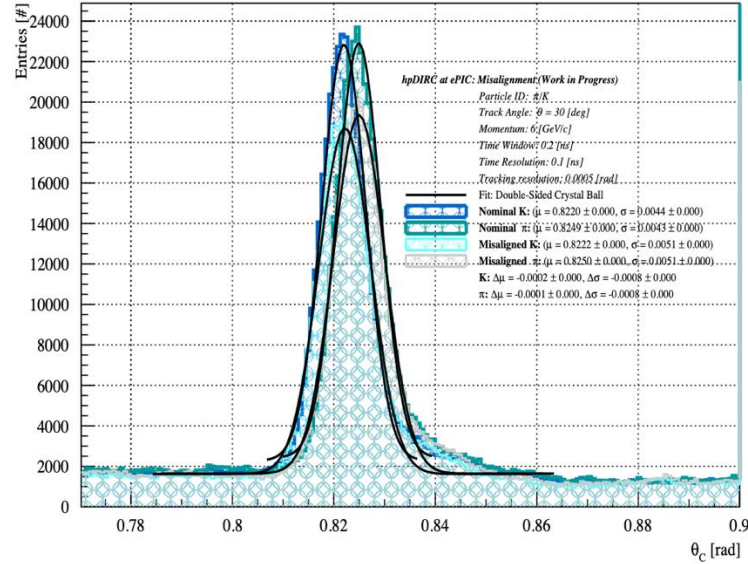
Fitting Stage	Before Correction ( $\sigma$ [mrad])	After Correction ( $\sigma$ [mrad])
Before Vertex Fit	$0.5052 \pm 0.0052$	$0.5052 \pm 0.0052$
After Vertex Fit	—	$1.0394 \pm 0.0119$



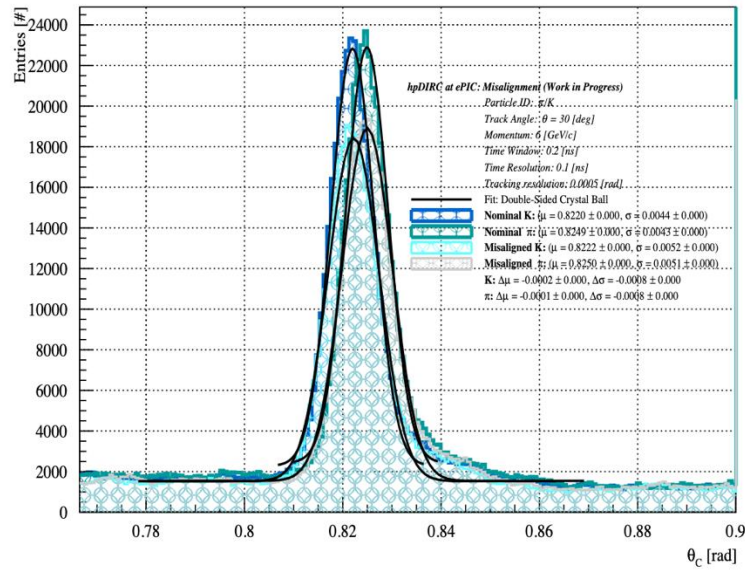


# Reconstructed and Residual of Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned Detector for Pion and Kaon:

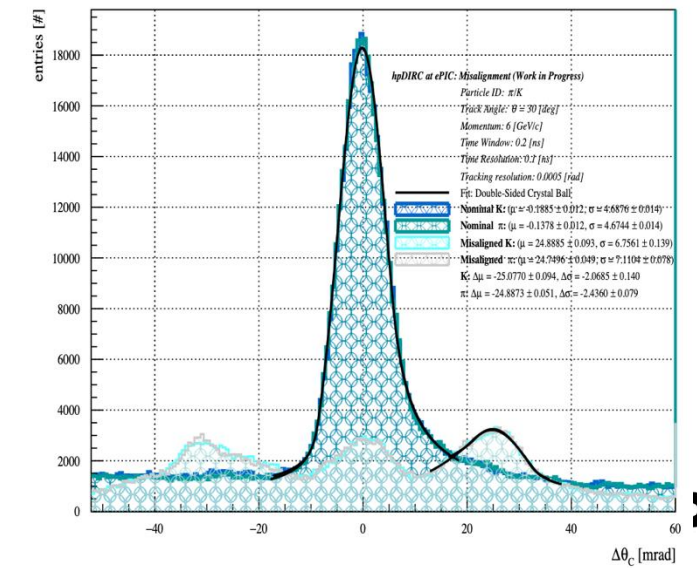
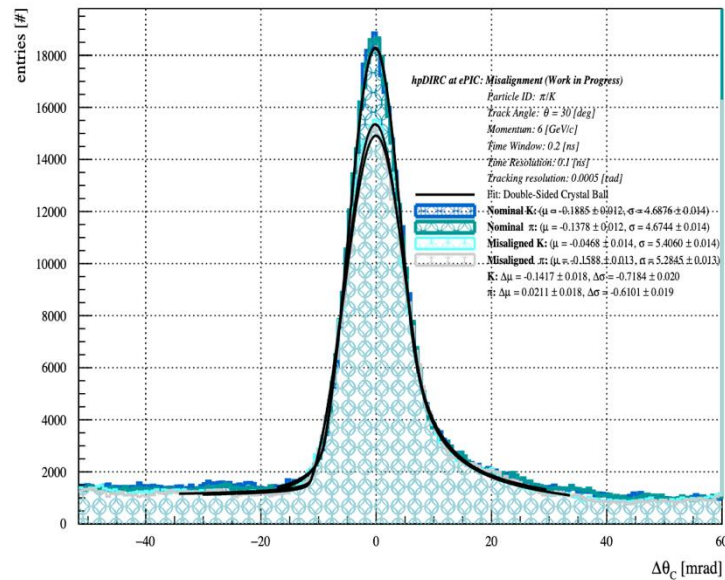
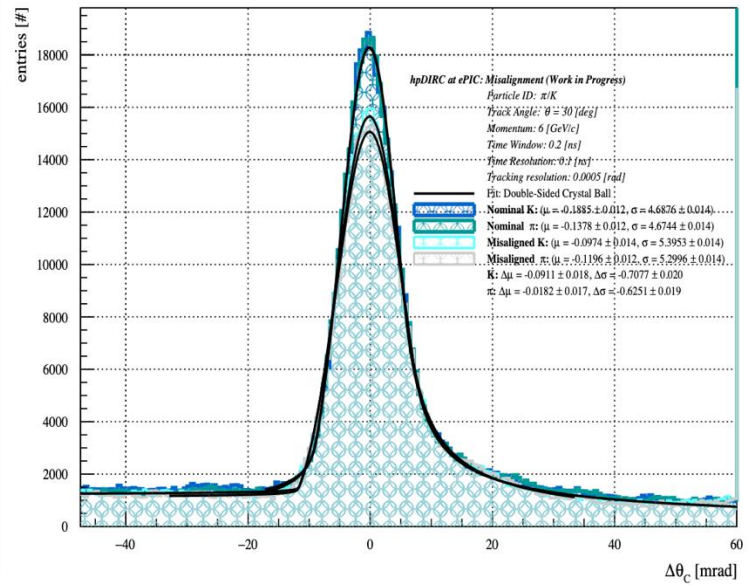
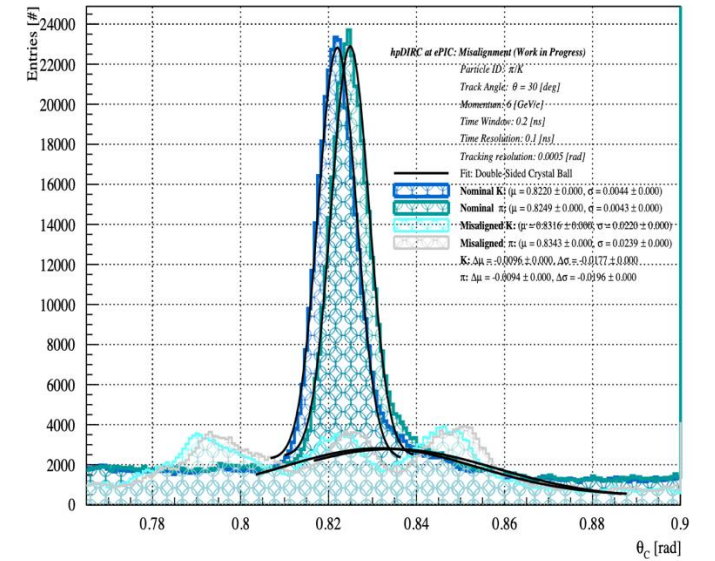
offset lens along Y with 4.986 mm



offset lens along Y with 5.400 mm

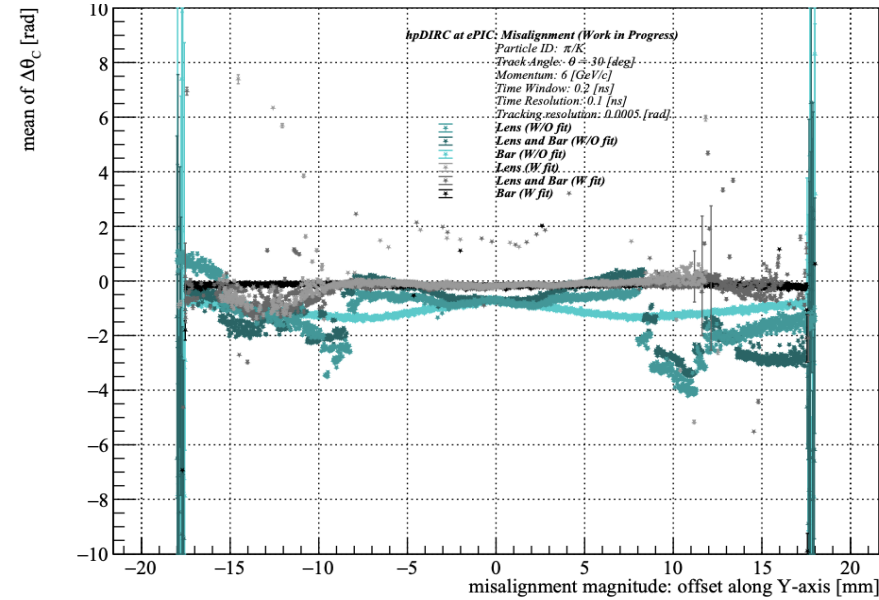
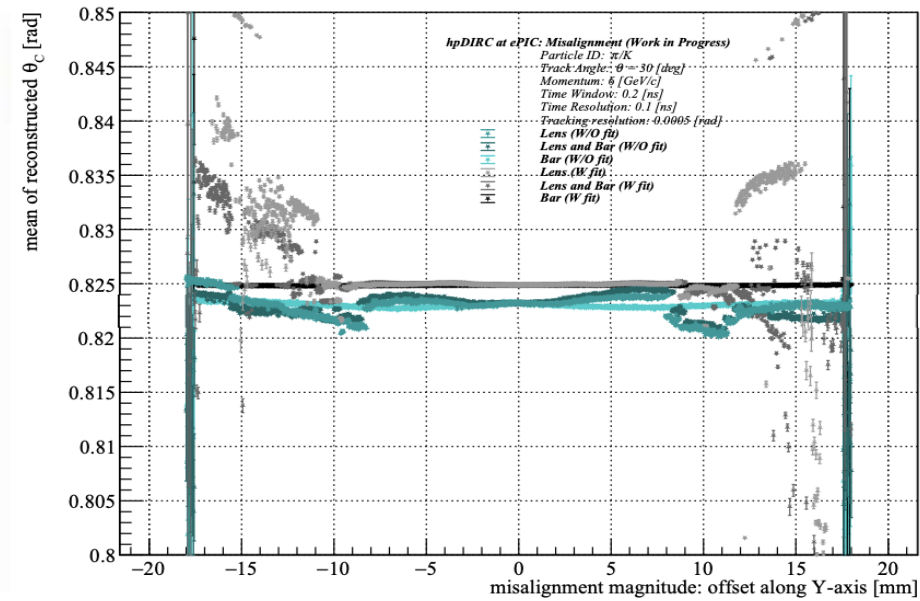
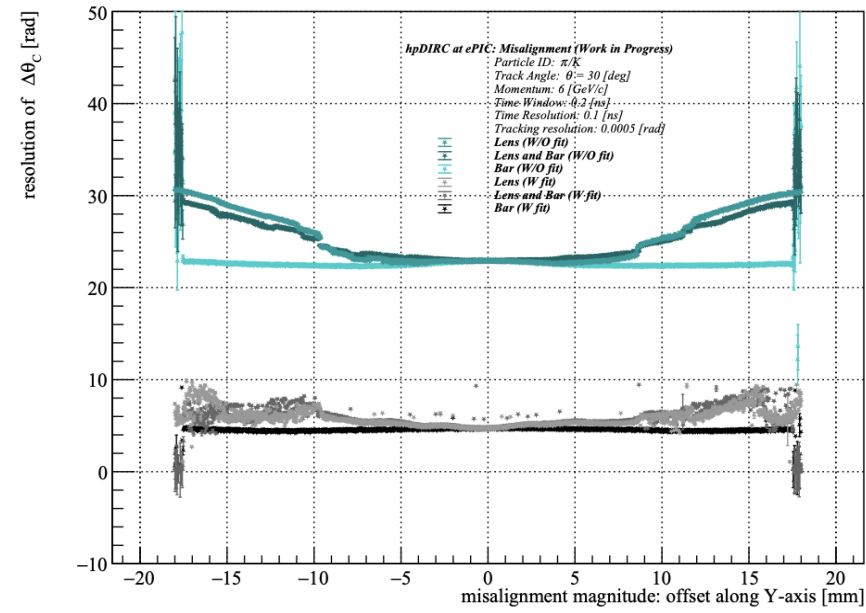
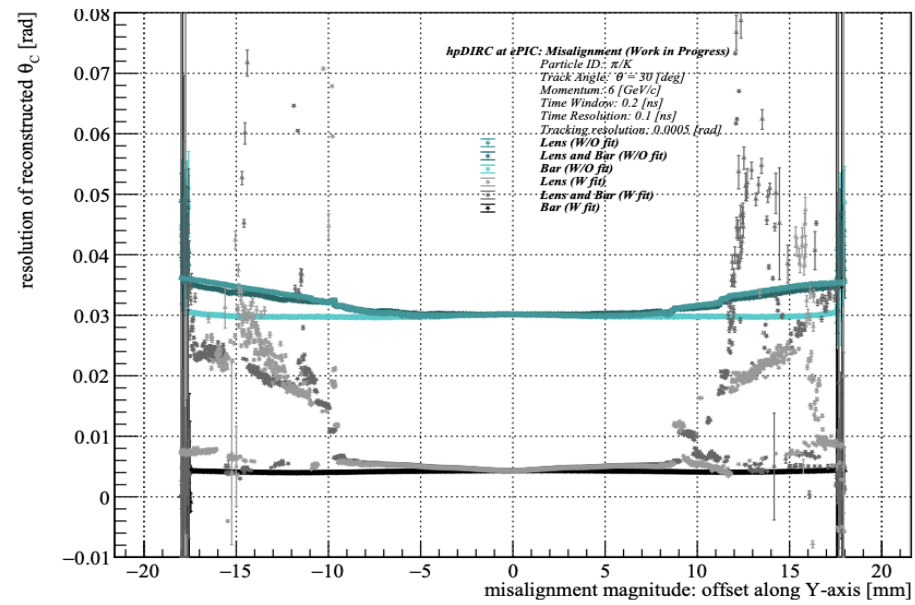


offset lens along Y with 14.382 mm



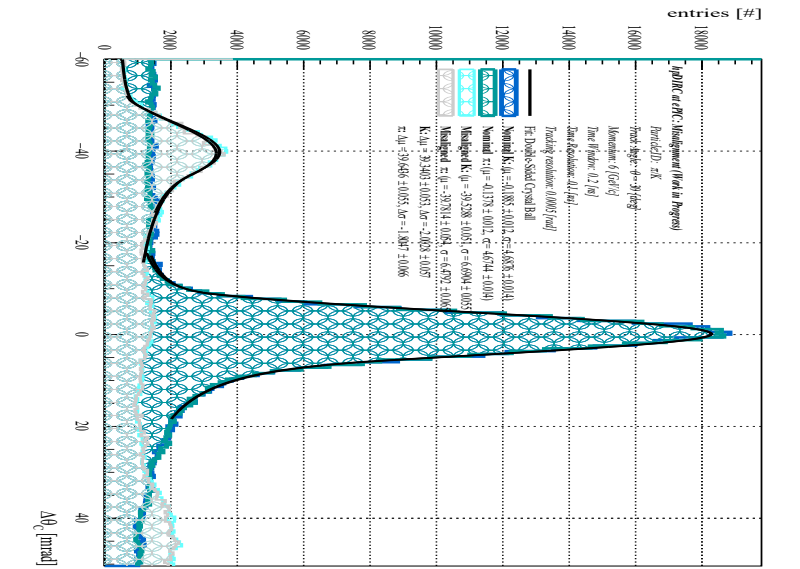
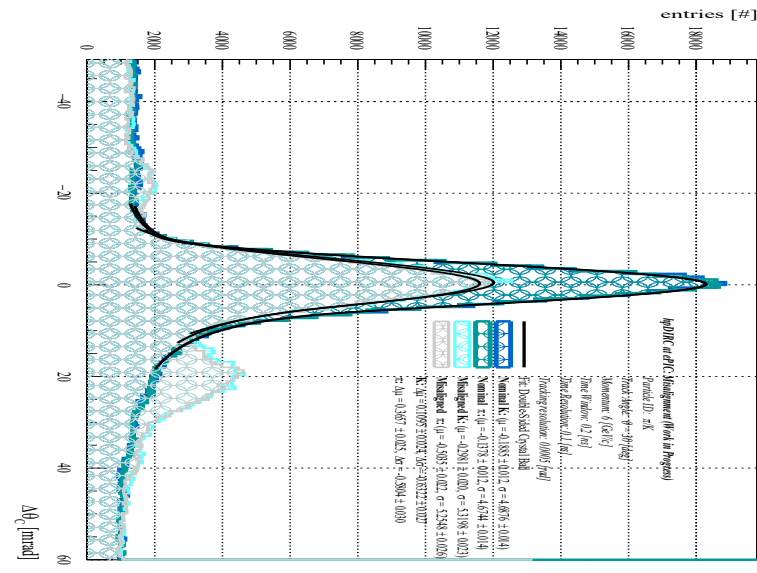
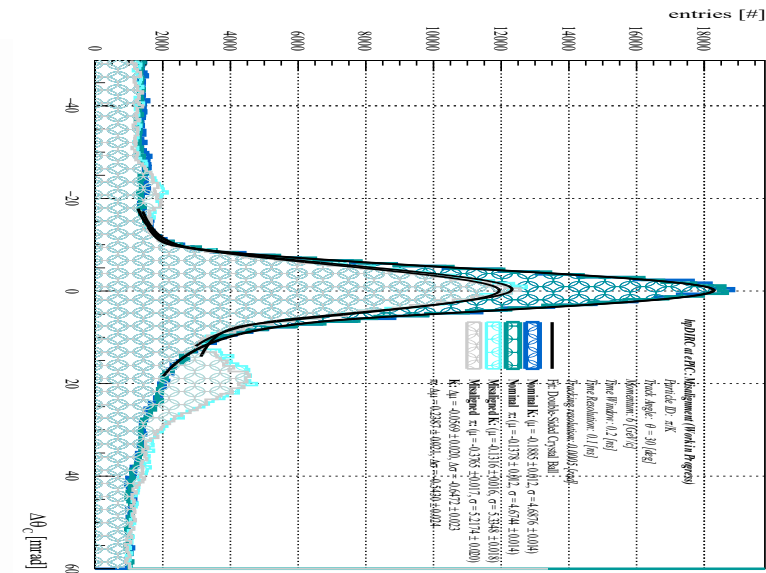
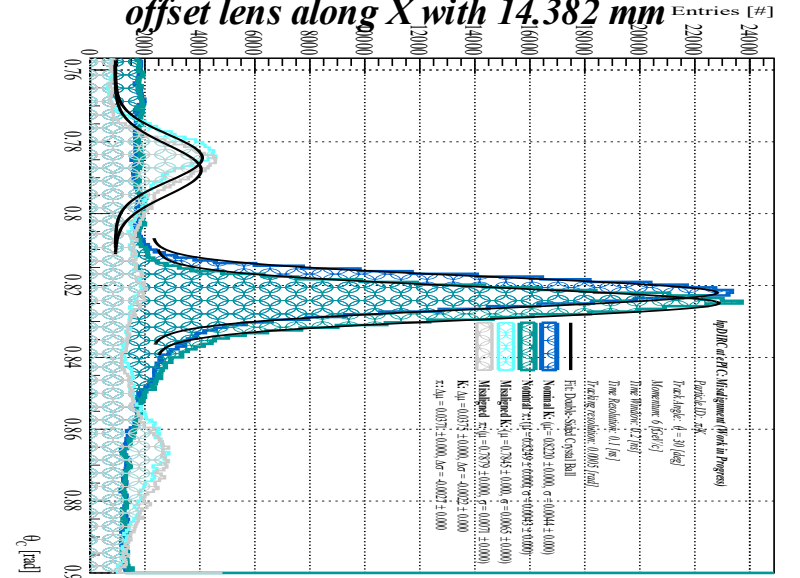
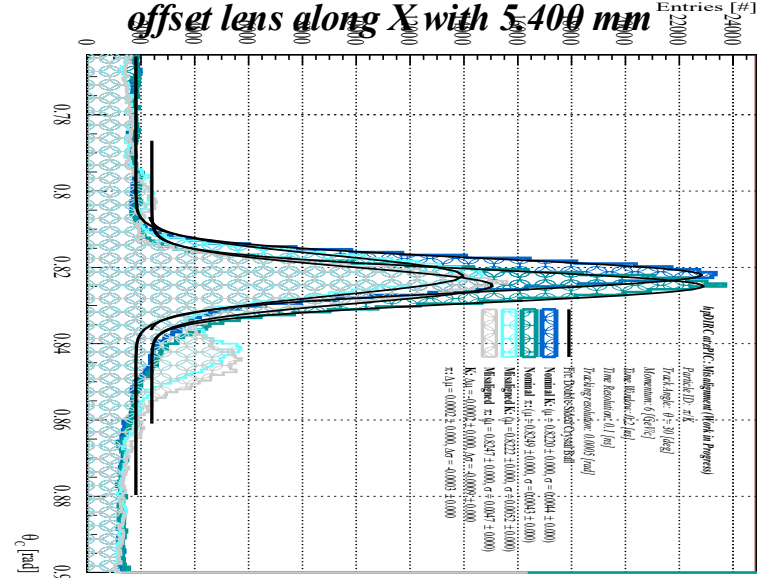
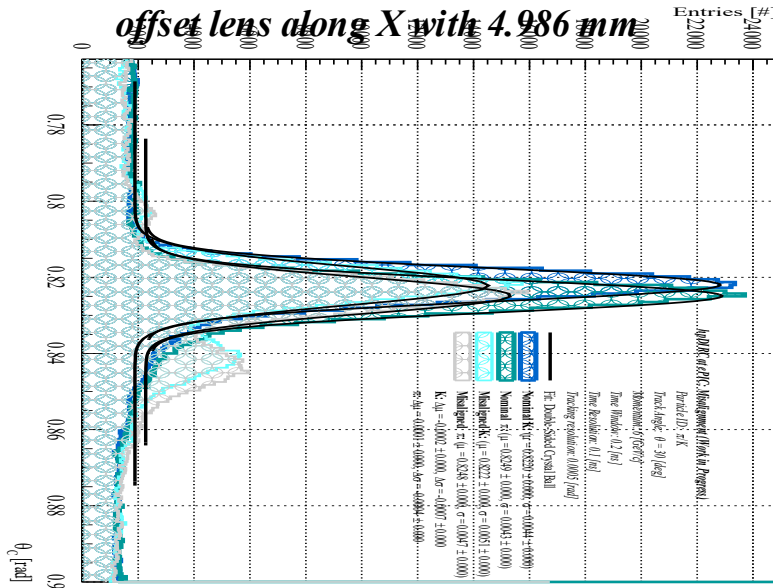


# Reconstructed and Residual of Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned Detector for Pion only:



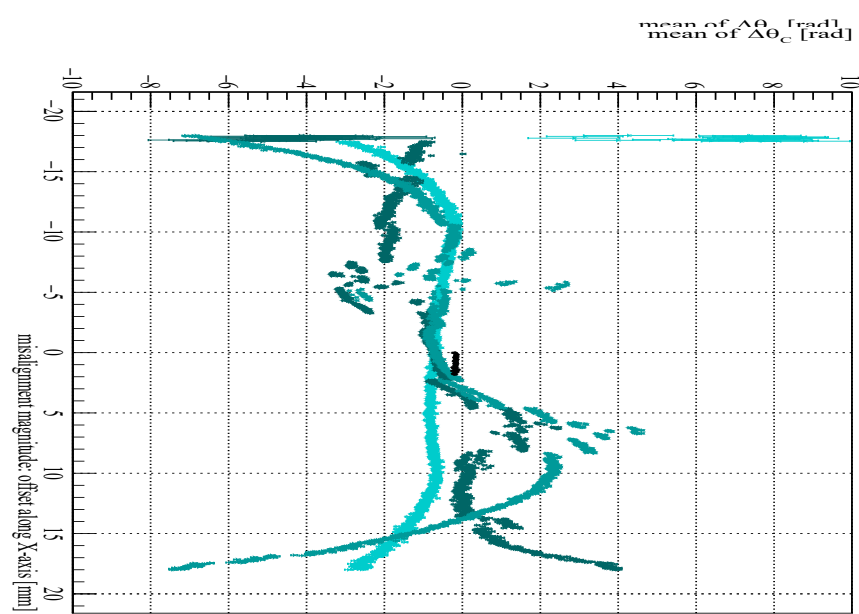
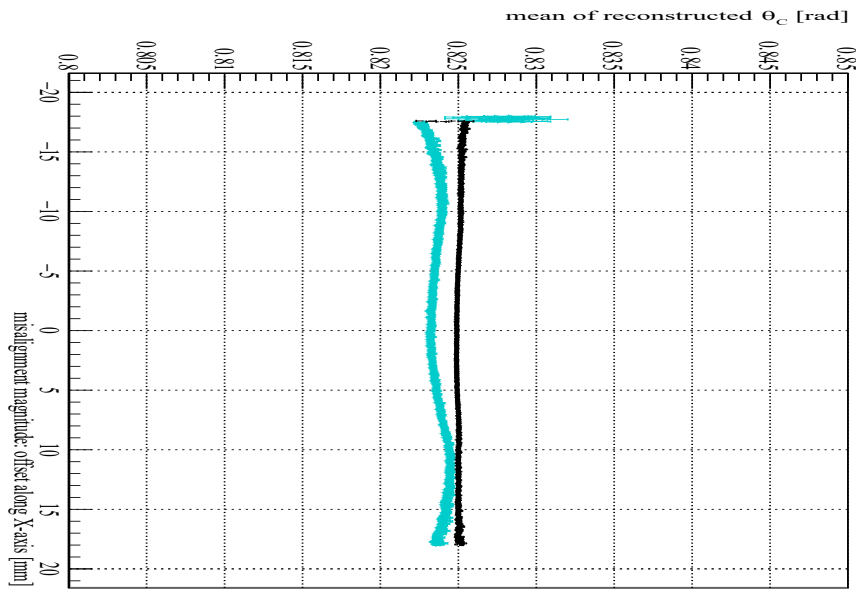
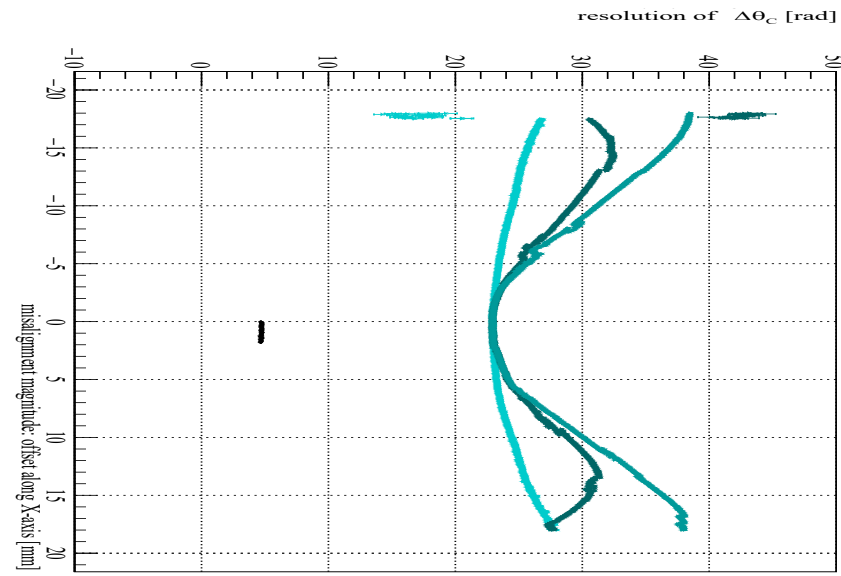
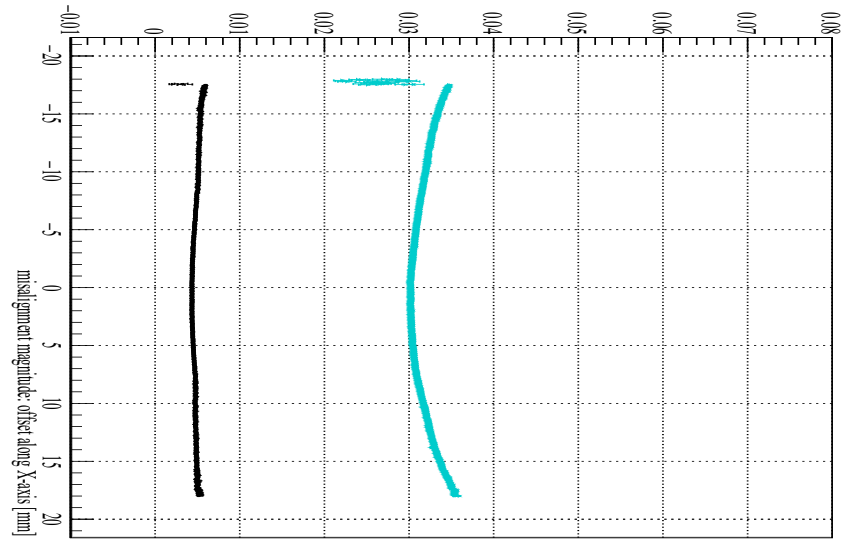


# Reconstructed and Residual of Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned Detector for Pion and Kaon:



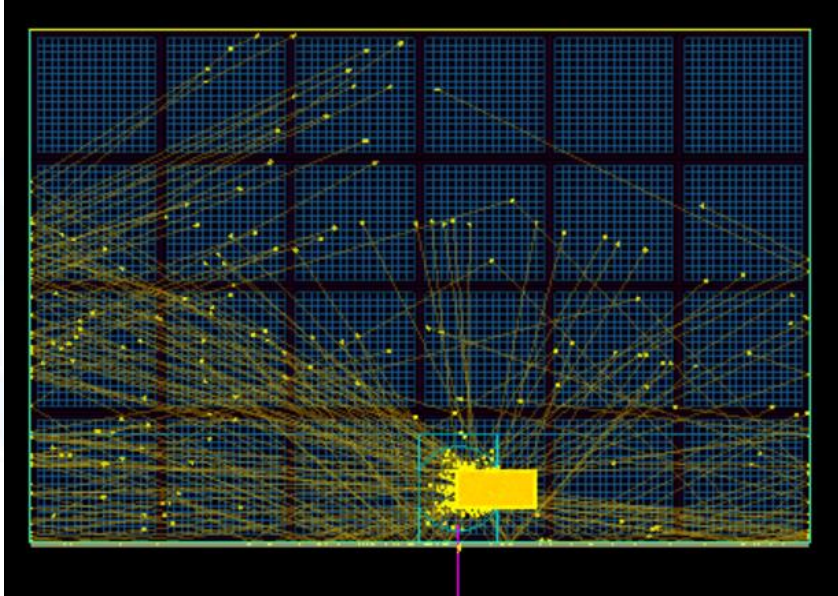


# Reconstructed and Residual of Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned Detector for Pion only:

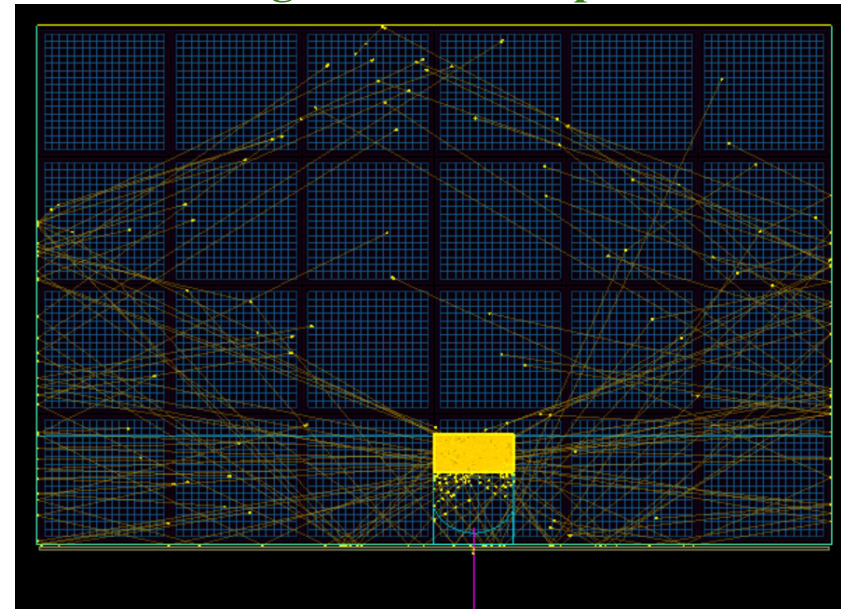




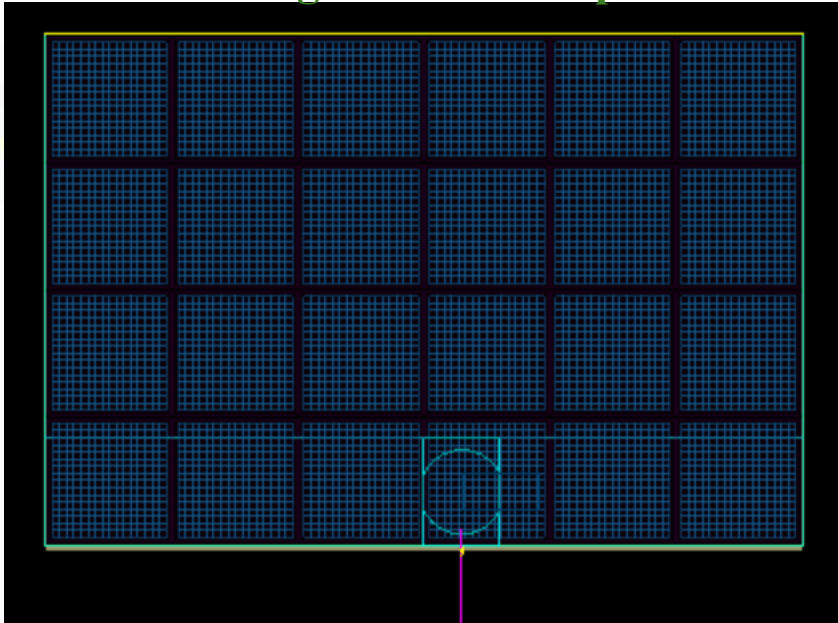
shift bar along Y at 17 mm: photons #: 93



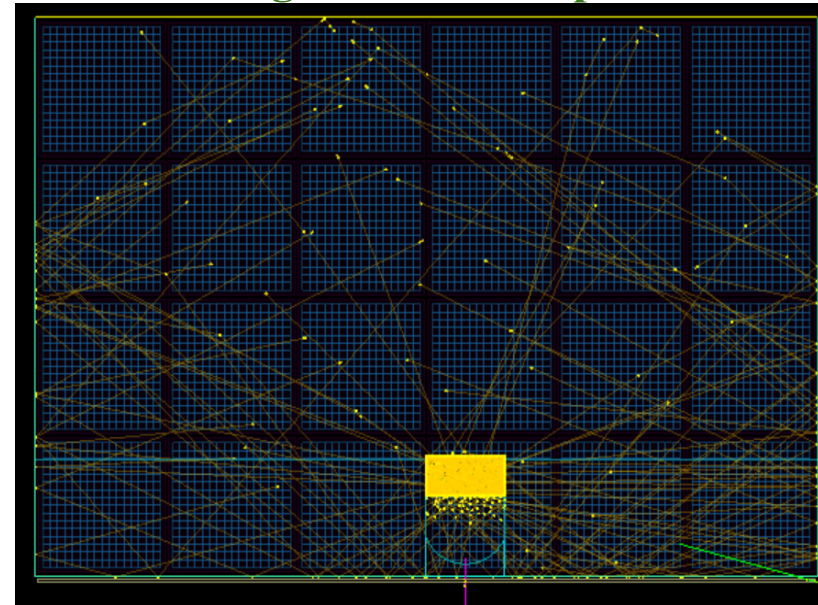
shift bar along X at 17 mm: photons #: 38



shift bar along Y at 18 mm: photons #: 0



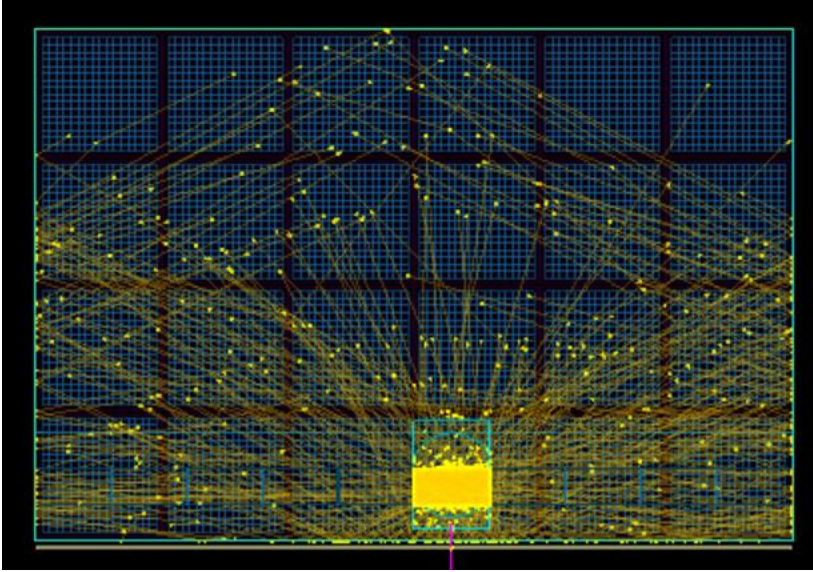
shift bar along X at 18 mm: photons #: 34



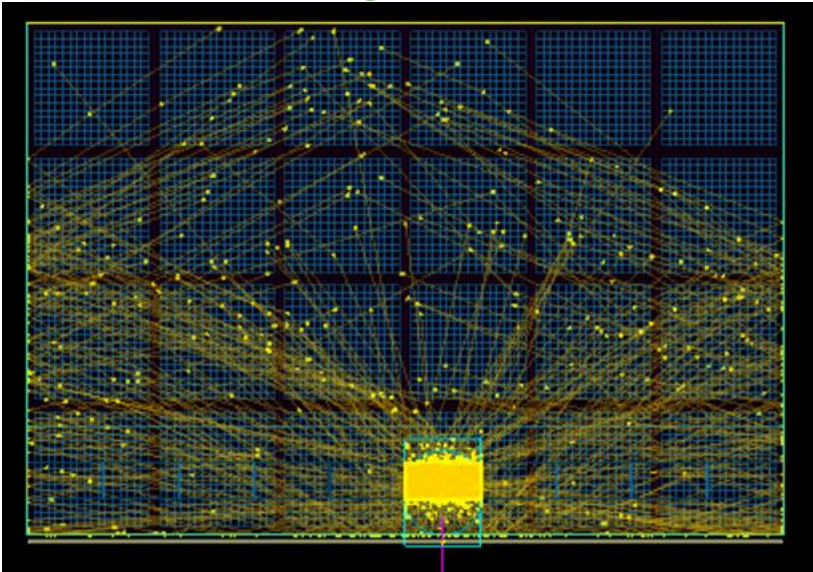
Why there is  
smooth  
dropped in the  
photons  
number in X  
not in the Y:  
the position of  
the charged  
track



Offset lens along X at 5.4 mm: 164



Offset lens along -X at 5.4 mm: 139



Why the photons number in the offset along X is not same in the +/- direction





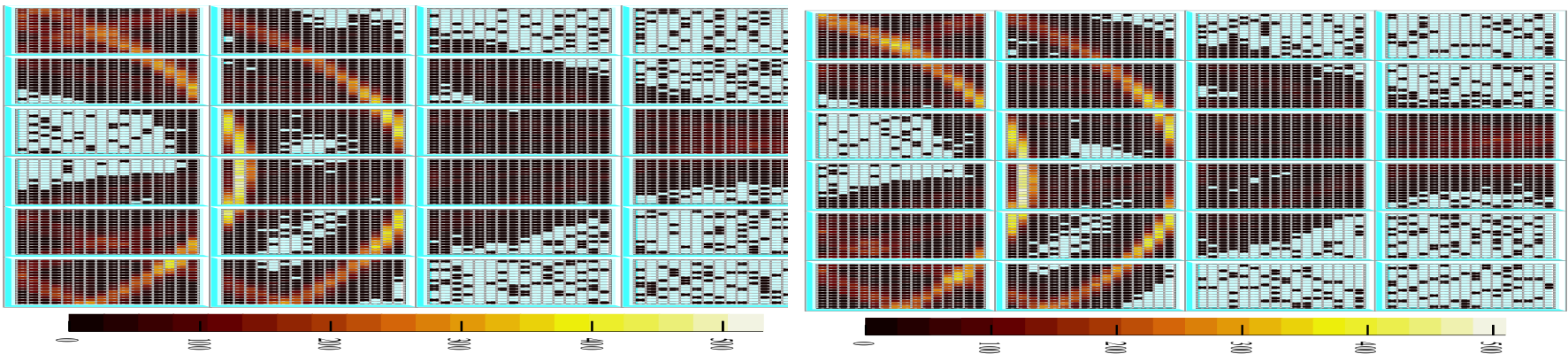




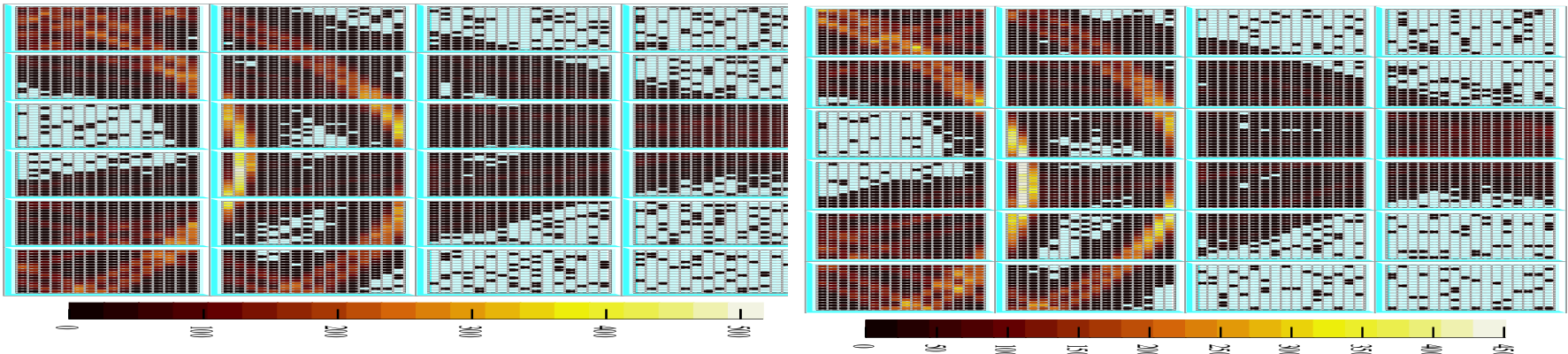
# Hit Pattern for All Events per Different Misalignment Mode:

- Misalignment Scenario: *Combined*
- Misalignment Mode: *Rotation*

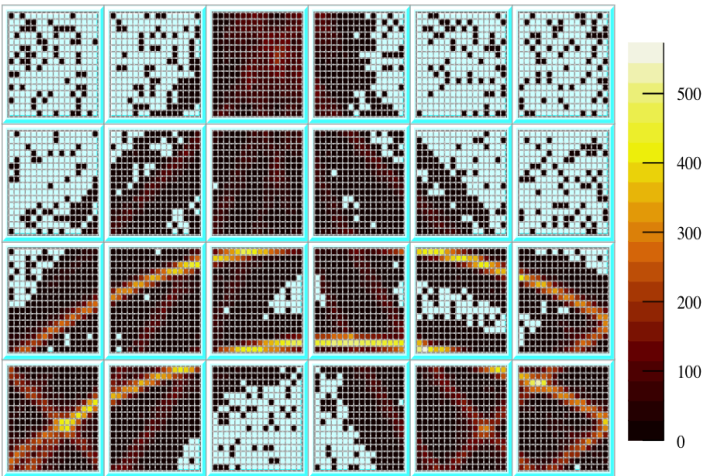
*Rotational combined around the Z-axis +/-0.02 [mrad]*



*Rotational combined around the Z-axis +/-0.04 [mrad]*



*Nominal detector*

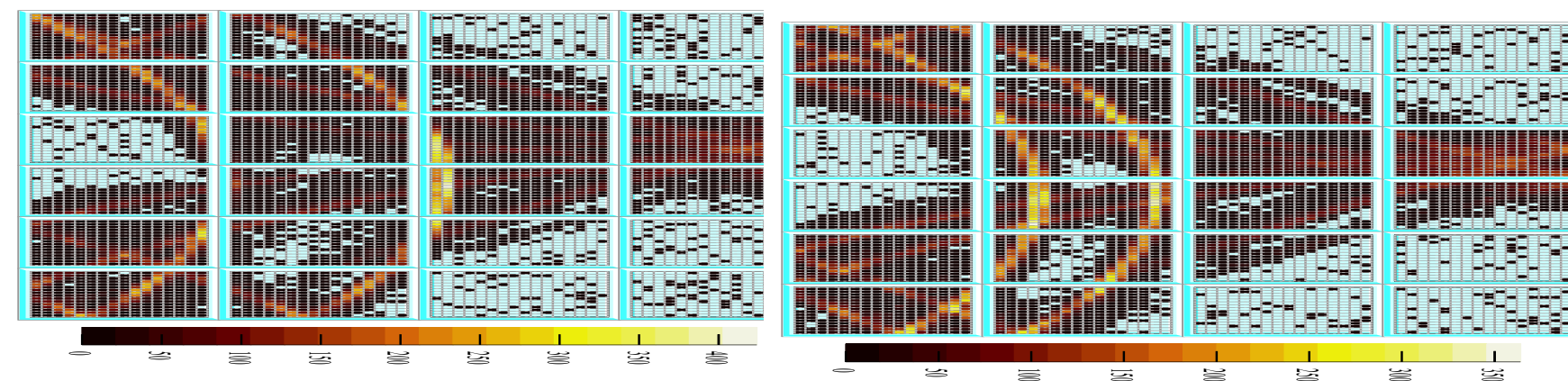




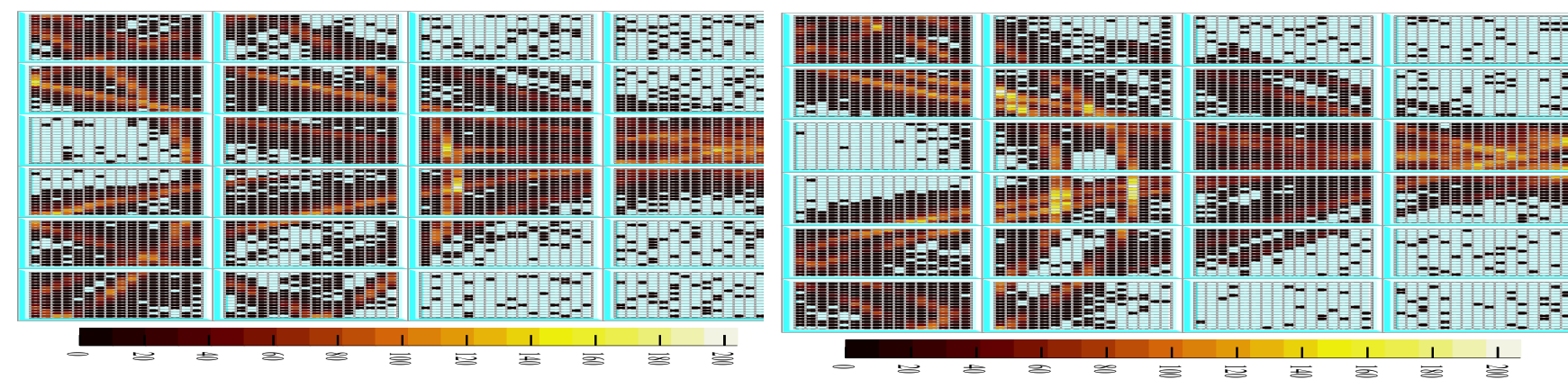
# Hit Pattern for All Events per Different Misalignment Mode:

- Misalignment Scenario: *Combined*
- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*

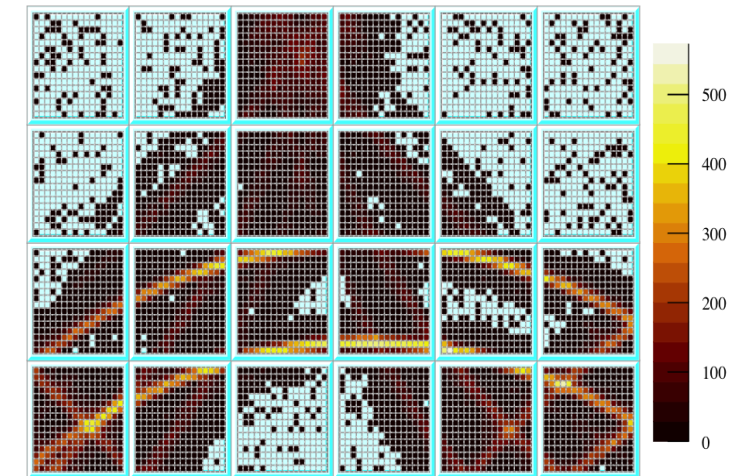
*Offset combined around the X-axis  $\pm 7.2$  mm*



*Offset combined around the X-axis  $\pm 14.4$  mm*



*Nominal detector*

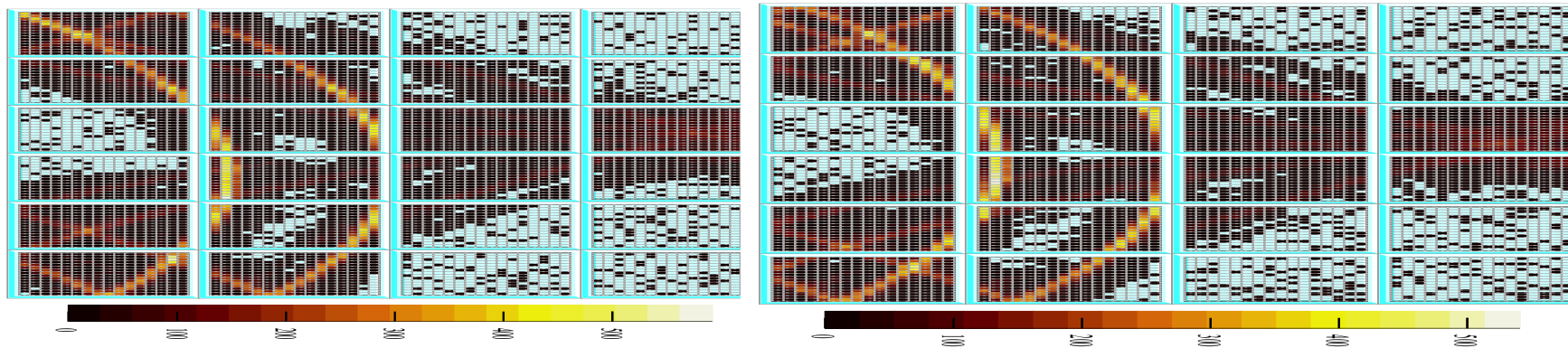




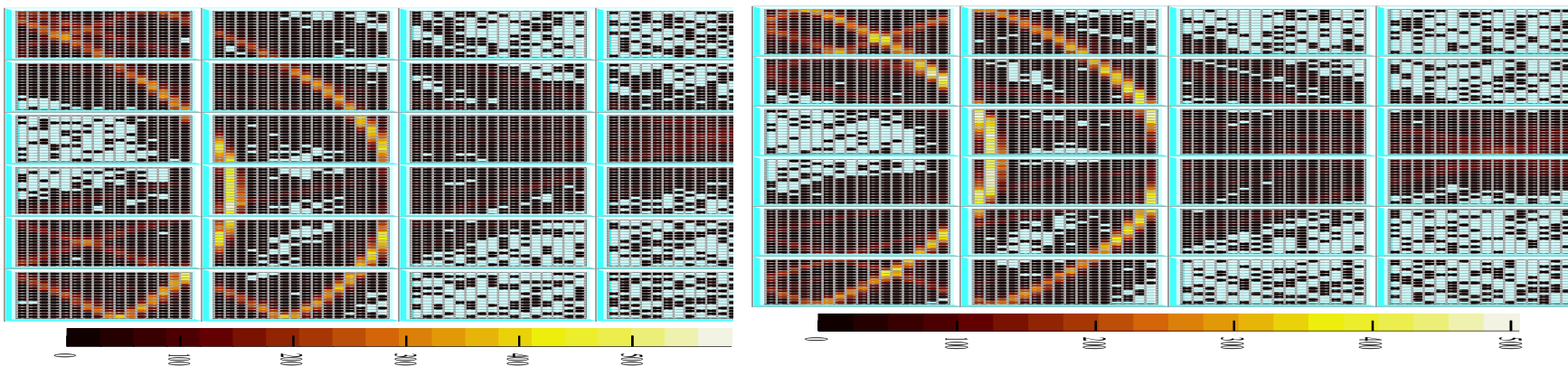
# Hit Pattern for All Events per Different Misalignment Mode:

- Misalignment Scenario: *Combined*
- Misalignment Mode: *Offset*

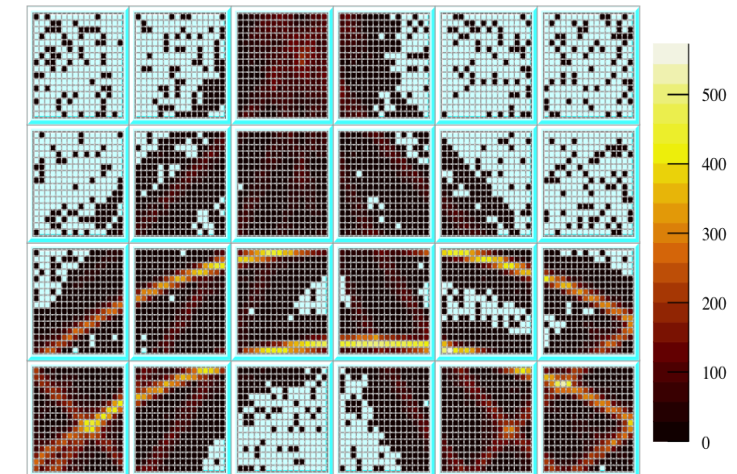
*Offset combined around the Y-axis  $\pm 7.2$  mm*



*Offset combined around the Y-axis  $\pm 14.4$  mm*

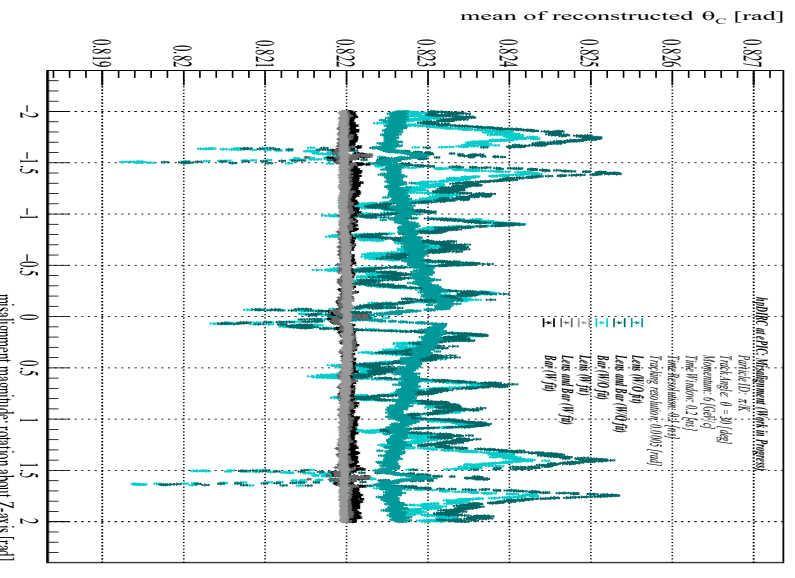
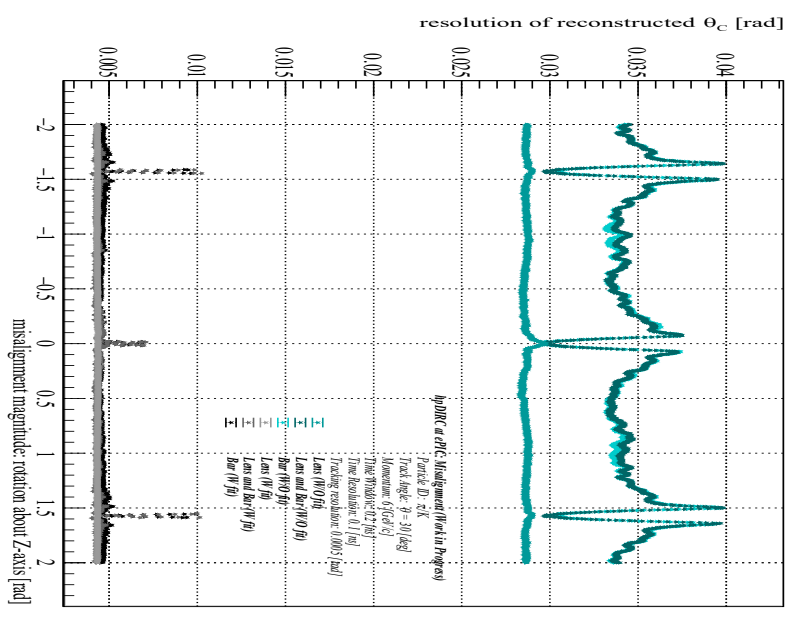
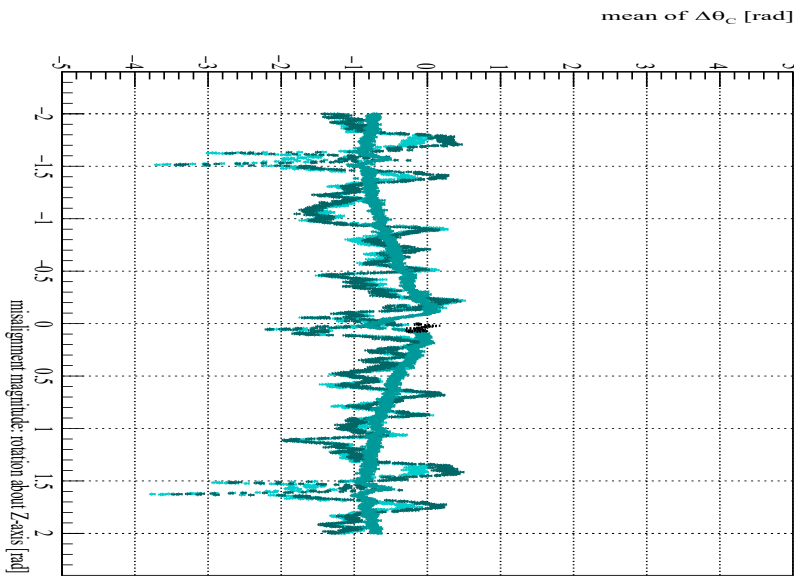
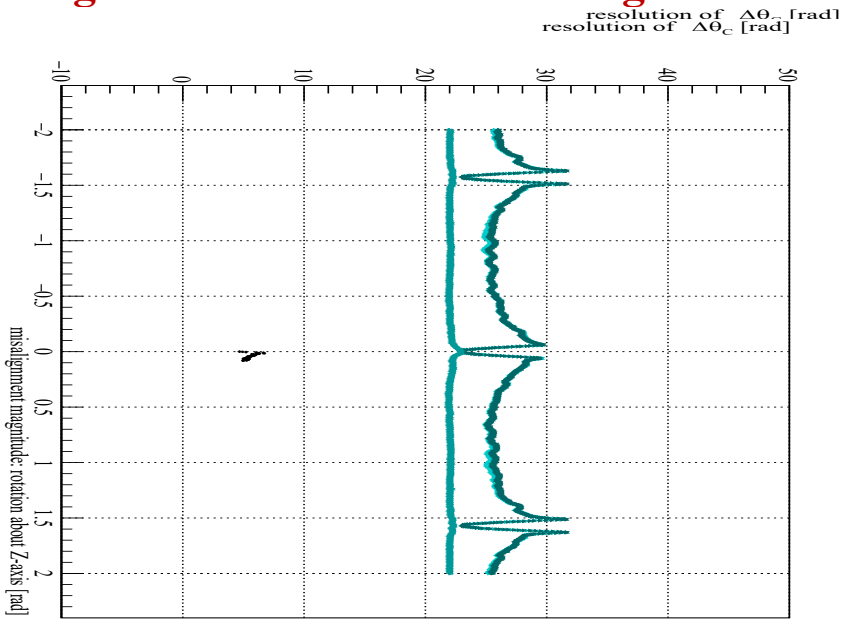


*Nominal detector*



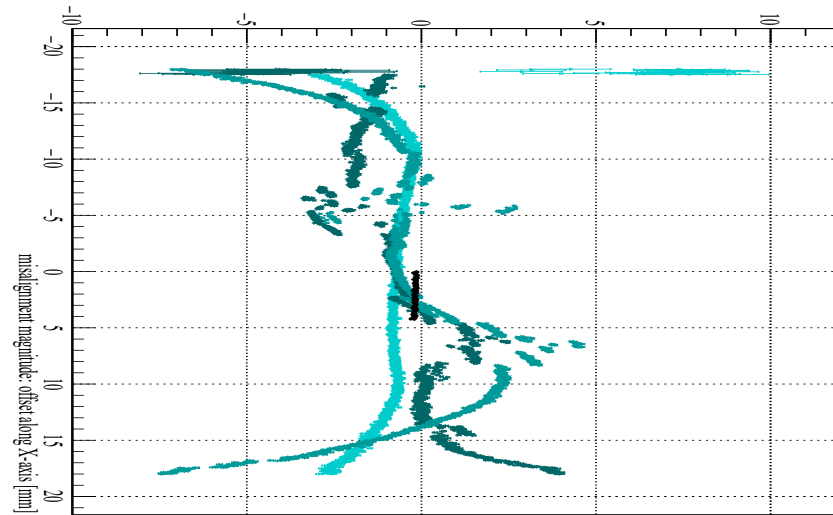
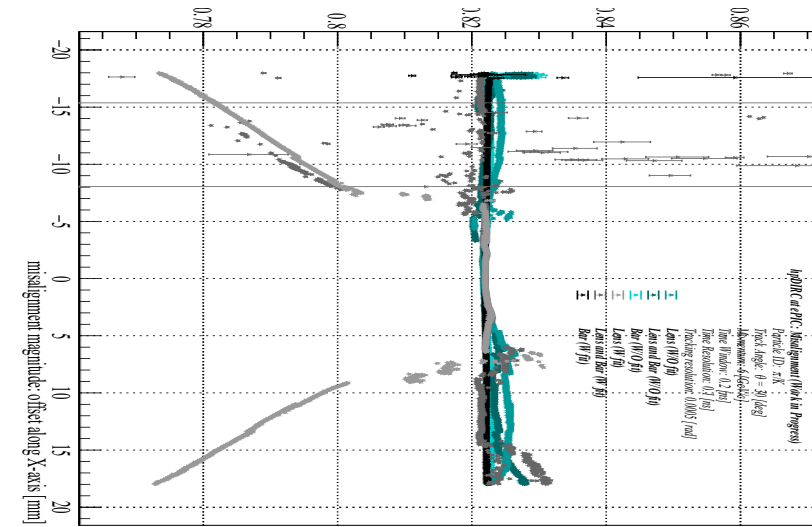
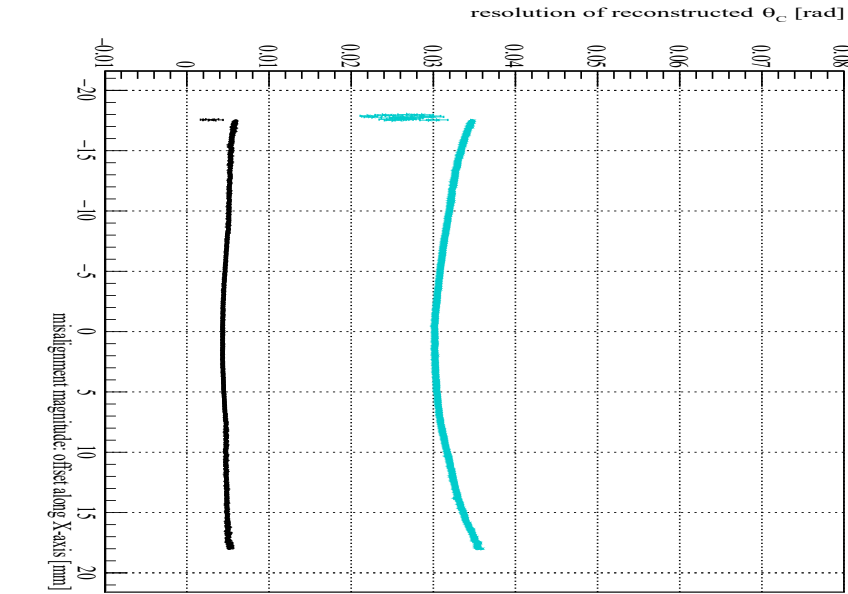
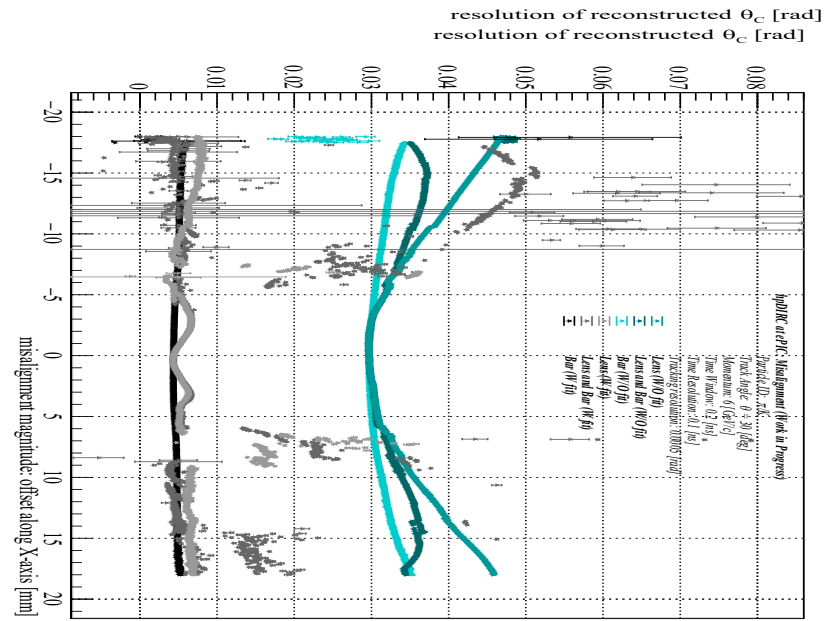


# Reconstructed and Residual of Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned Detector for Kaon:





# Reconstructed and Residual of Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned Detector for Kaon:





Reconstructed and Residual of Cherenkov Angle for Nominal and Misaligned Detector for Kaon:

