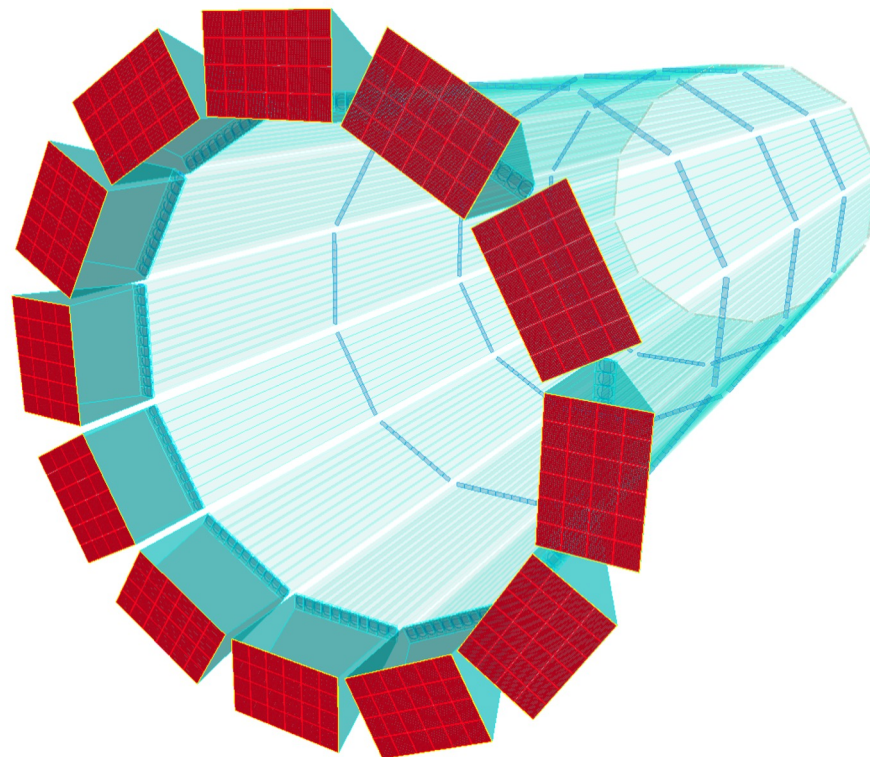


The hpDIRC Simulation Status



Greg Kalicy



ePIC Collaboration Meeting

July 15th, 2025



CUA



Jefferson Lab



Stand-alone Geant4 Simulation

- Realistic optics, geometry, and material properties – based on prototypes and experimental data, wavelength-dependent material properties and processes
- Validated with test beam data
- Used for design optimization studies and to test novel design options

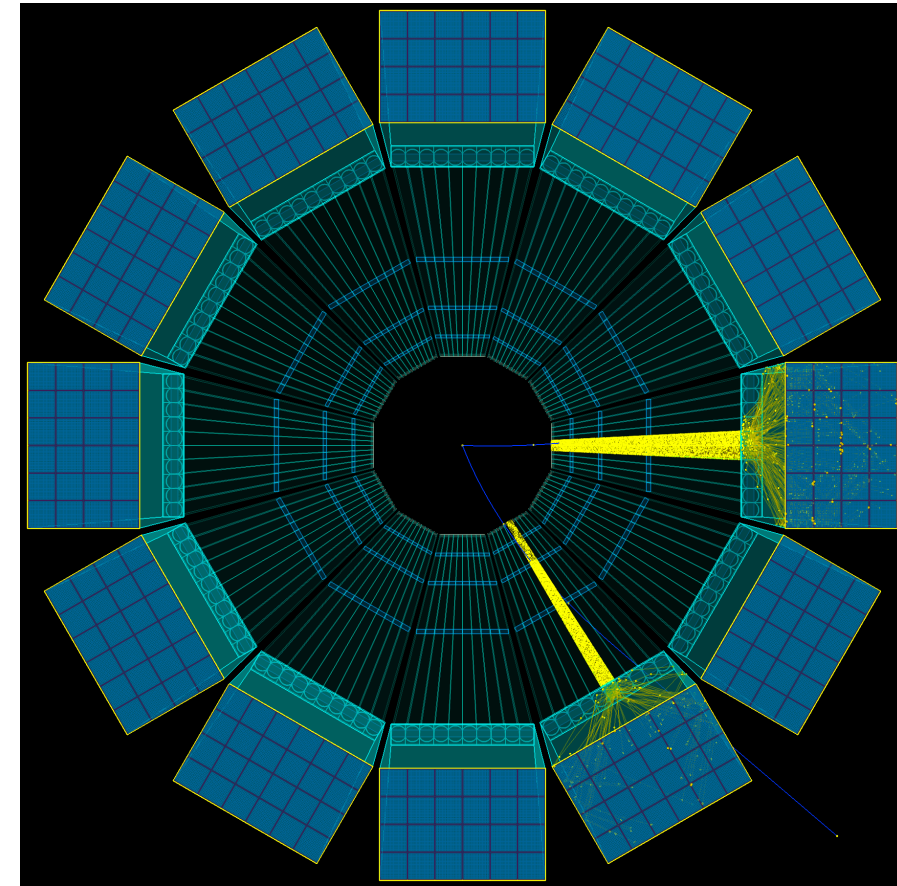
Full ePIC Simulation:

- Functionality of Stand-alone simulation imported and integrated
- Repeat physics background and detector impact study in the full software stack

Reconstruction and PID methods:

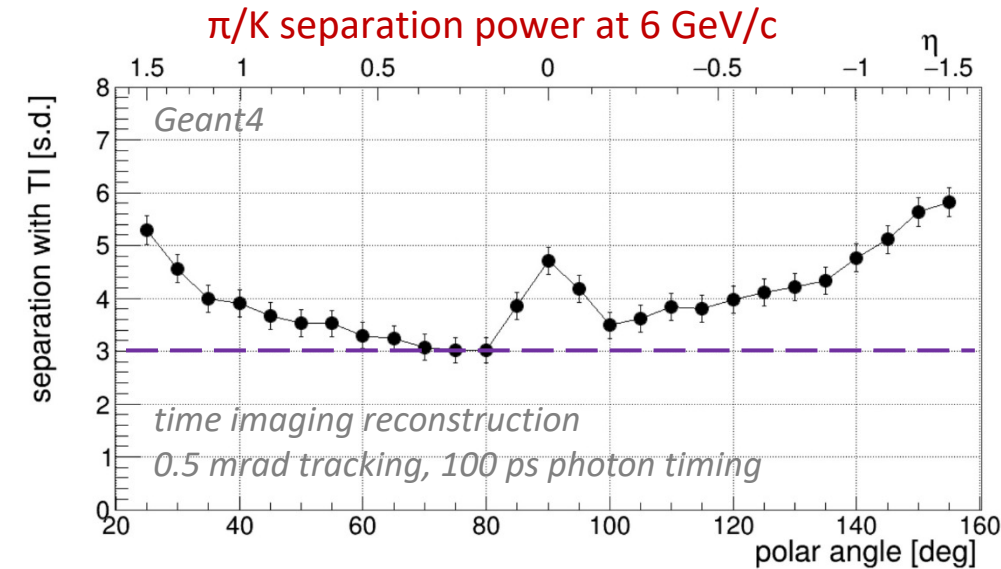
- Geometrical (BABAR-like), robust and fast method based on Look-Up Tables, delivers Cherenkov angle per particle and Single Photon Resolution (useful for calibration and in prototype tests), does not depend on precise time measurement
- Time Imaging (Belle II TOP-like), uses Probability Density Functions (analytical or simulation-based), makes optimum use of precision of position and time information
- Machine Learning based – in preparation, using Foundation Model

Pythia events in hpDIRC simulation



Recent hpDIRC related studies:

- Confirmed robust performance in magnetic field, using physics events (Pythia) to include backgrounds, multiple tracks per bar (WSU)
- Adopting hpDIRC reconstruction methods into full ePIC Simulation Stack (WSU)
- Performance with latest ePIC angular track resolution maps (GSI)
→ High-precision angular resolution crucial for reaching required hpDIRC performance.
- Verifying optimal sensor coverage (CUA, GSI)
- Study of the impact of bar imperfections on the hpDIRC performance relevant for the BaBar bar refurbishment (GSI)
- Impact of bar/lens misalignments on performance (Jazan)
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- Preparation for hpDIRC full chain test setup operation at CRT (SBU, GSI, ODU)



Simulation studies performed with

- Stand-alone Geant4 simulation
- Single particles from particle gun
- 1.7T magnetic field, no other ePIC subsystems
- 0.5 mrad tracking resolution
- 100ps time resolution

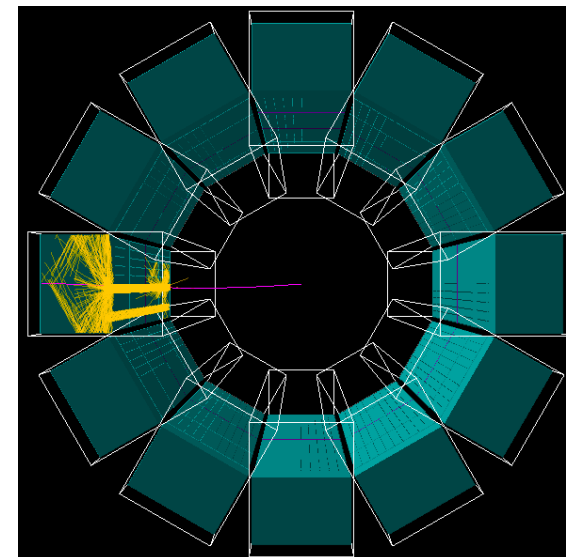
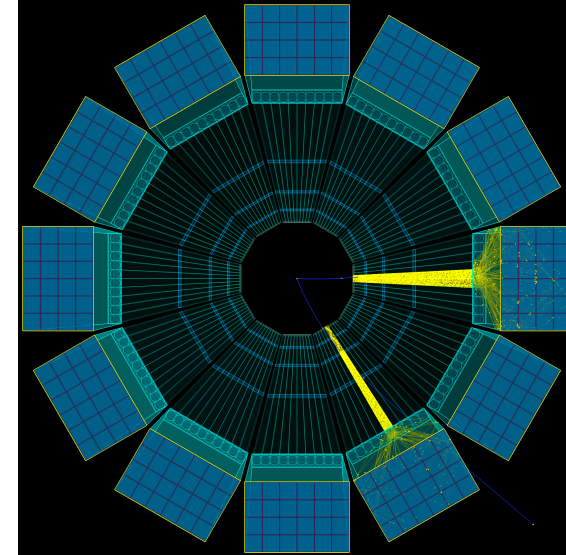
→ Performance requirements reached: ≥ 3 s.d. π/K separation at 6 GeV/c for all angles

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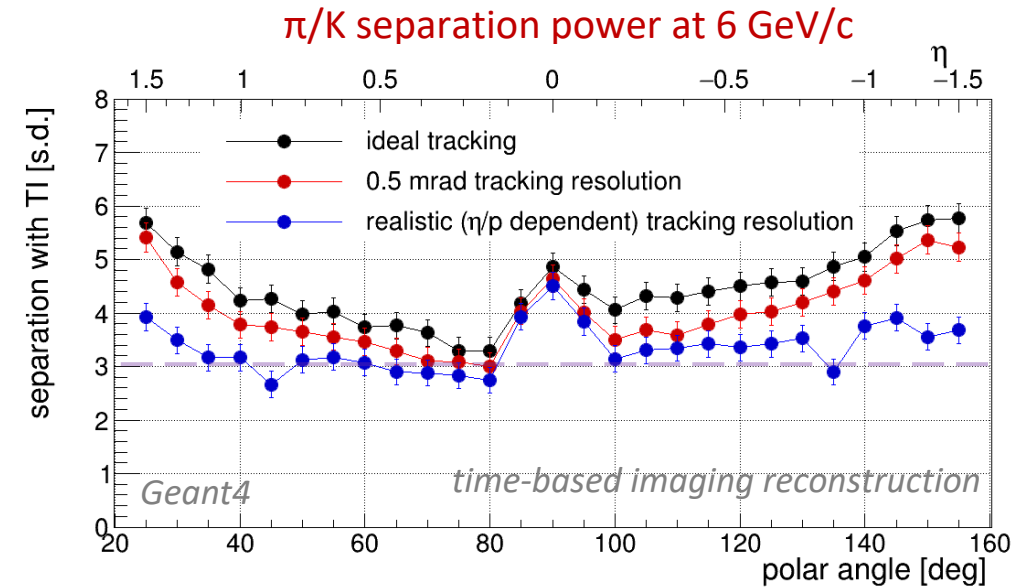
Bill Llope (WSU)

hpDIRC in stand-alone and ePIC simulation



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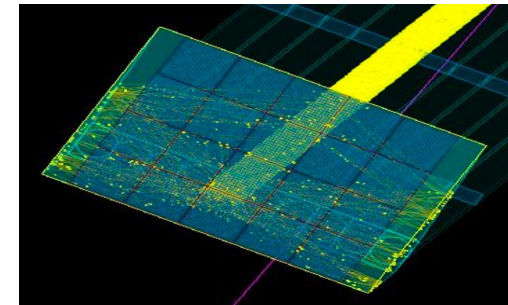
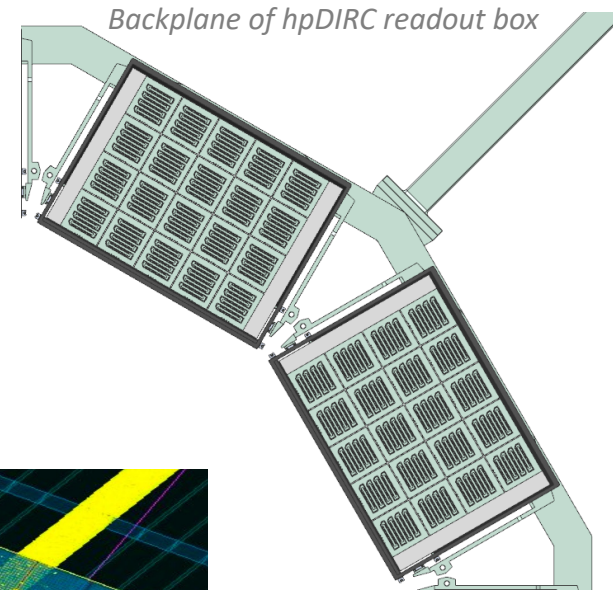
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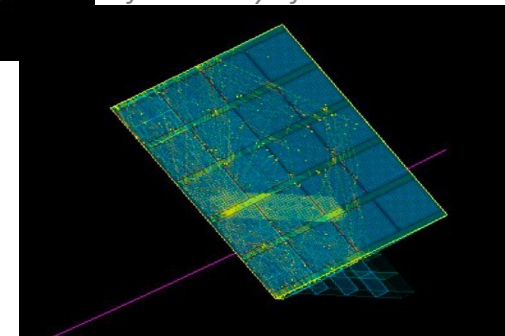
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Roman Dzhygadlo (GSI)
Imran Hossain (CUA)
Kris Cleveland (JLab)



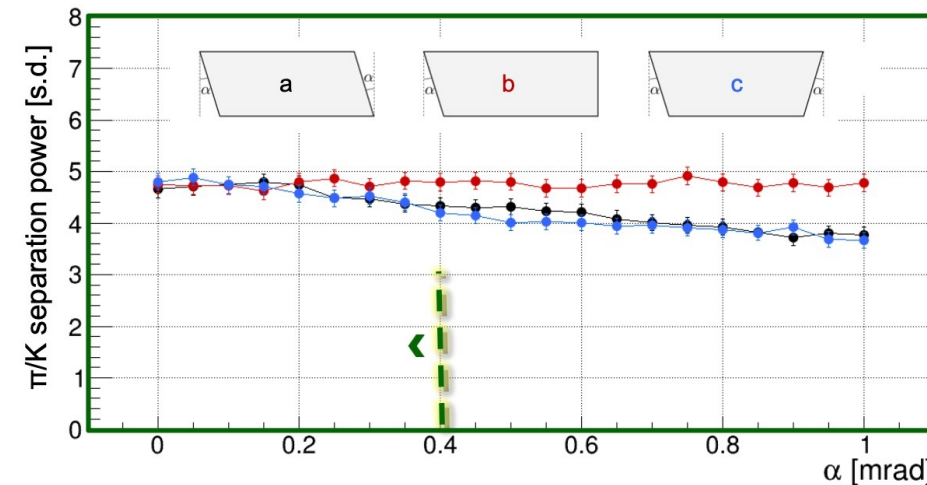
Two arrangements
of 5x4 array of sensors



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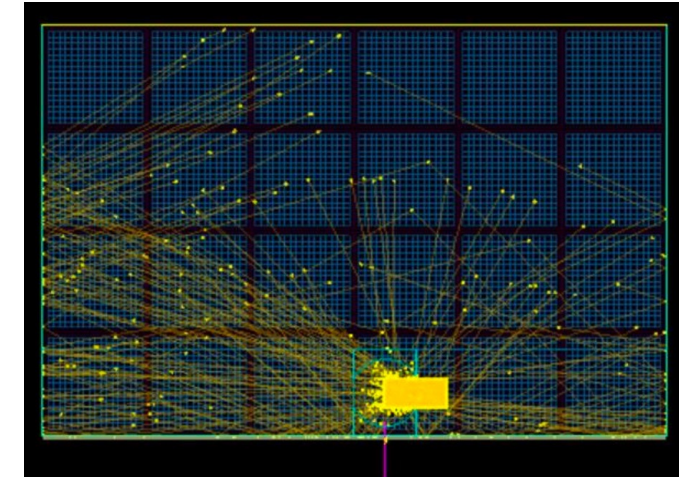
Example: π/K separation power for 30° polar angle at 6 GeV/c momentum



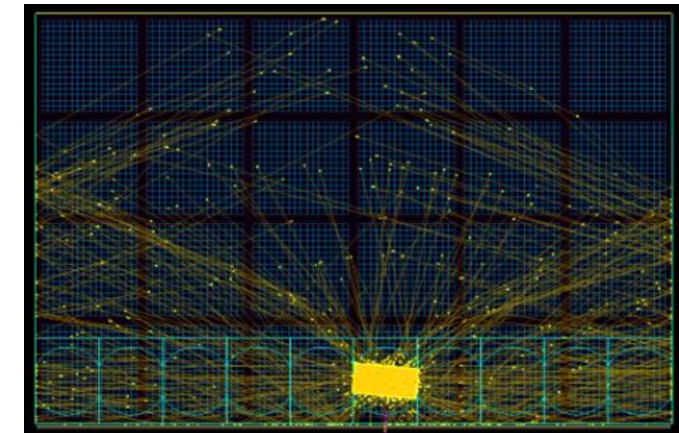
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Horizontal bar misalignment



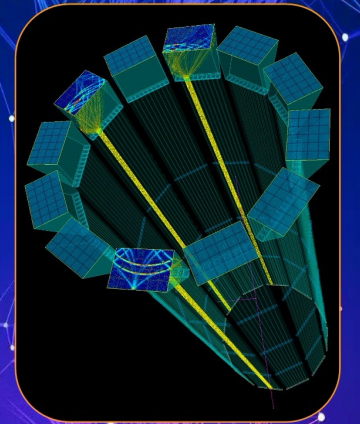
Bar rotation



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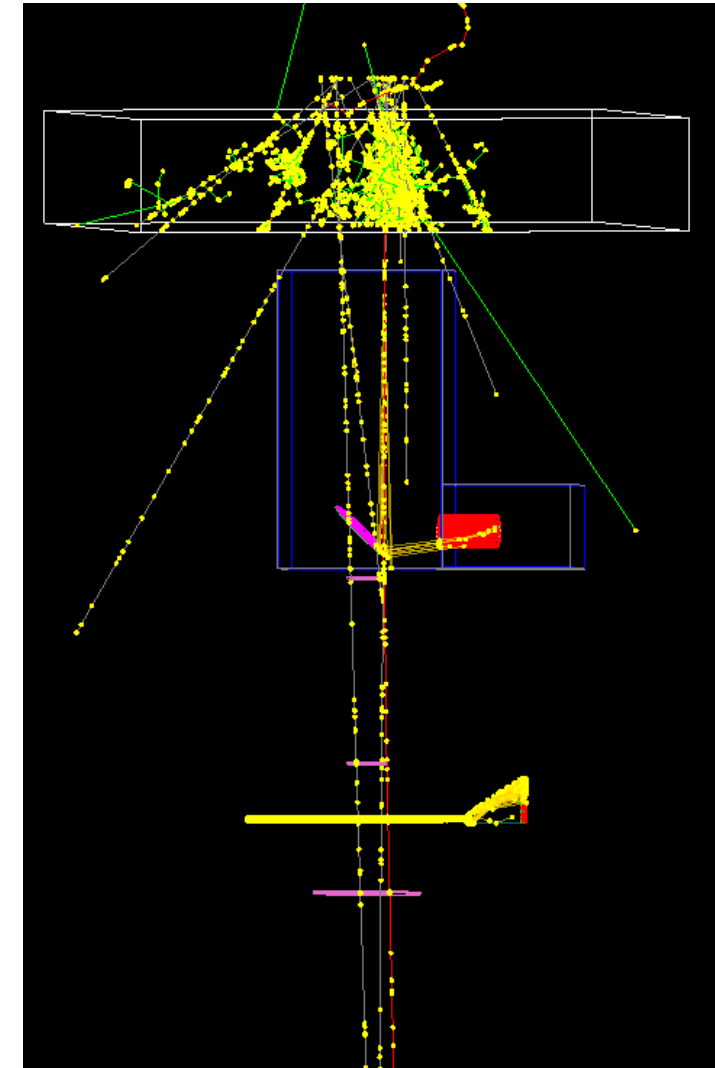
James Giroux (W&M)
Cristiano Fanelli (W&M)



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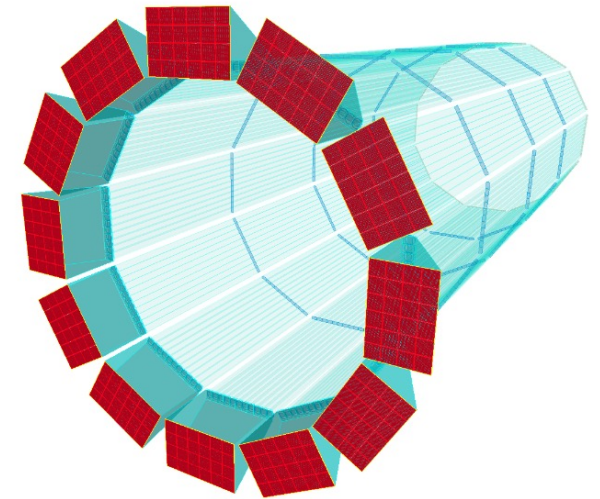
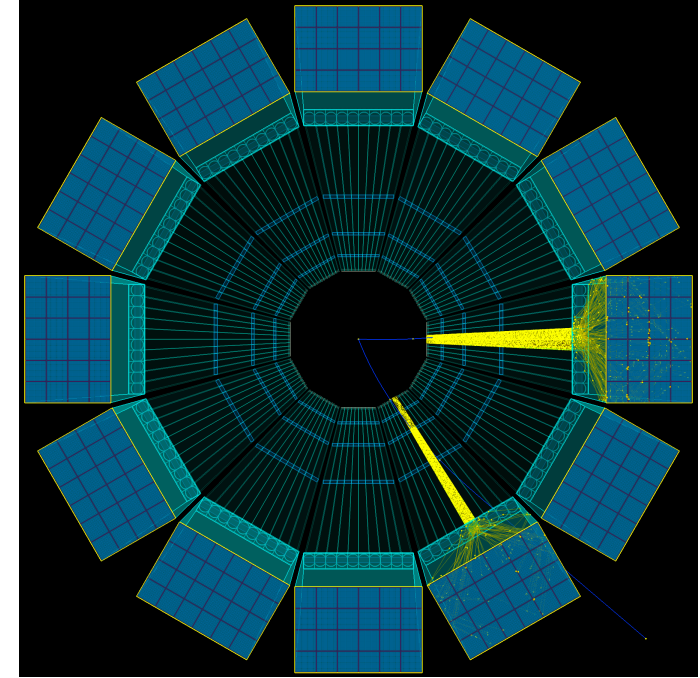
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Nathan Shankman (SBU)
Jaydeep Datta (SBU)
Carlos Ayerbe Gayoso (ODU)



SUMMARY

- Stand-alone hpDIRC simulation, [validated in particle beams in 2018](#), still essential for many studies
- Important progress in understanding [realistic tracking resolution](#) and its [impact on hpDIRC performance](#)
- Effort on finishing integration of hpDIRC into the [ePIC simulation software](#) restarted

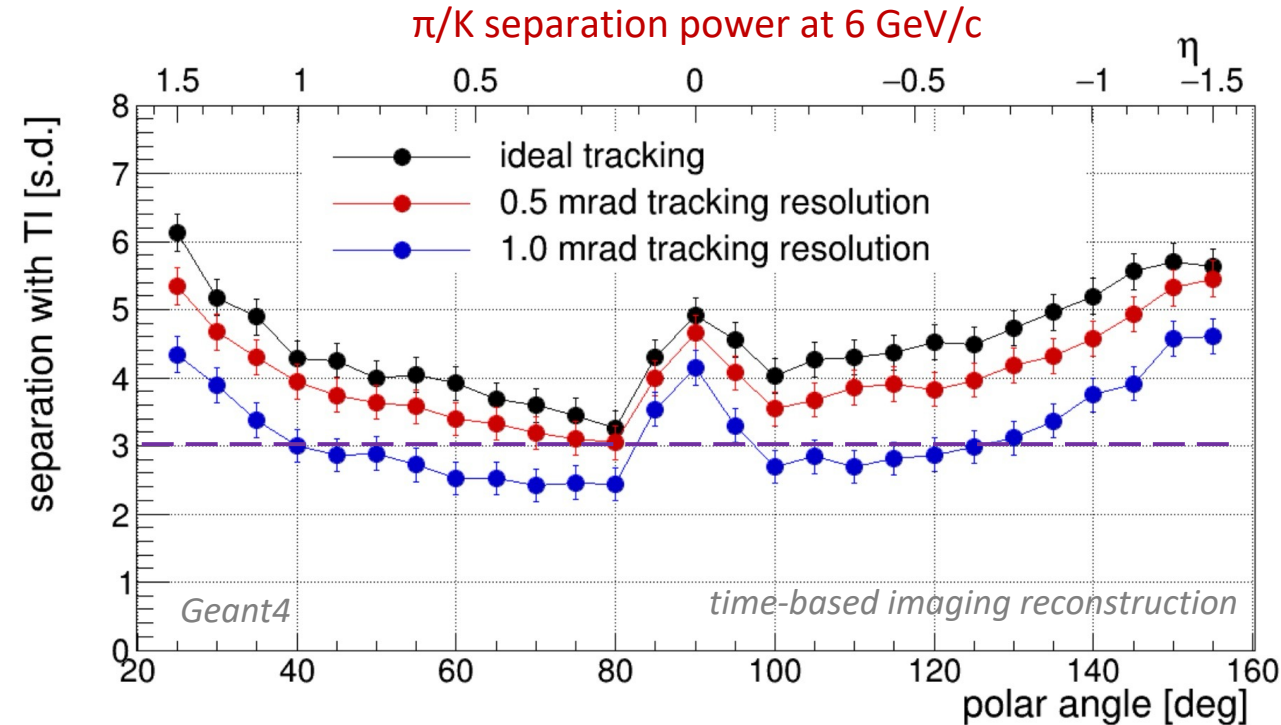


EXPECTED hpDIRC PERFORMANCE VS. TRACKING

Impact of tracking angular resolution on hpDIRC performance

- π/K Cherenkov angle difference at 6 GeV/c: $\Delta\Theta_c \approx 3$ mrad
- Yellow Report tracking requirement: 0.5 mrad resolution at 6 GeV/c

→ High-precision angular resolution crucial for reaching required hpDIRC performance.



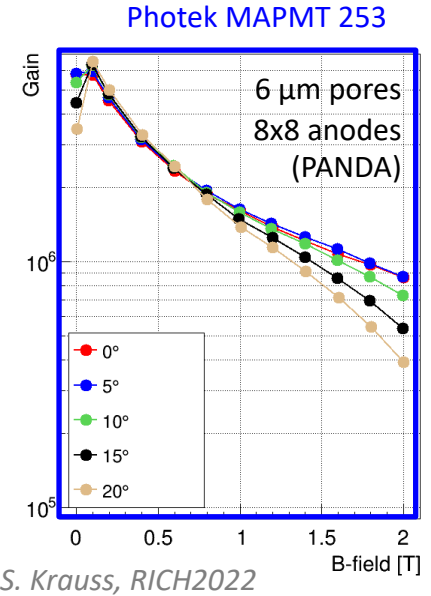
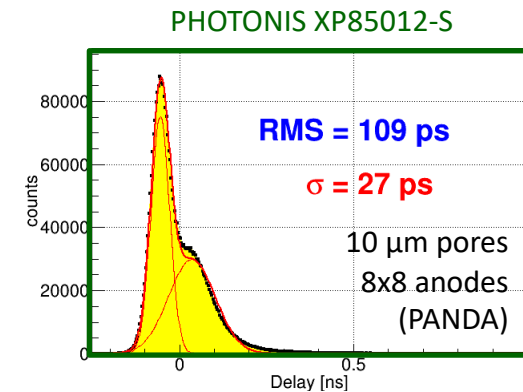
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- 6 GeV/c momentum
- 1.7T magnetic field, no other ePIC subsystems
- 100ps time resolution

PHOTOSENSORS

hpDIRC sensor requirements

- Single photon sensitivity in ePIC magnetic field: 10^6 gain at ~ 1 T
- Fast timing for single photons: timing precision (rms) < 100 ps
- Large active area ratio for tiled sensors: goal $> 75\%$
- High PDE in visible range: goal $> 25\%$ at 400 nm
- Small pixels: anode pixel size < 3.5 mm
- Tolerance for high photon rates: goal > 0.5 MHz/cm²
- Tolerance for high occupancies: up to 200+ photoelectrons per particle, need DC-coupled anodes
- Long lifetime: goal > 10 C/cm²



Expected number of photoelectrons per particle per 12 cm x 12 cm sensor

