



FTOF PID performance

ePIC AC-LGAD TOF DSC Meeting

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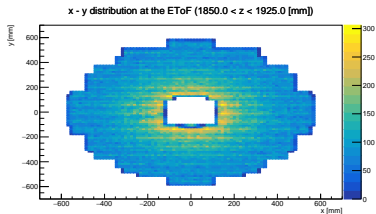
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Workflow:

- **Simulation: ddsim**
 - Detector version: 25.08.0
 - Single Particle Gun
 - Particles: p , K^+ , π^+
 - 10^6 event for each particle
 - momentum min: 0.1 GeV
 - momentum max: 5 GeV
 - eta min: 1.5
 - eta max: 4.0
 - distribution: Uniform
 - multiplicity: 1
- **Reconstruction: EICrecon**
 - Version: v1.29.0
- **Analysis: ROOT**
 - Offline developed analysis framework

Events Selection:

- Generator Status = 1 (Idiomatic ?)
- Tracks with z-extension of:
 $1850 \leq z \leq 1925$



Output TBranchs used:

- **_CentralTrackSegments_points**
 - position.x
 - position.y
 - position.z
 - momentum.x
 - momentumError.xx
 - momentum.y
 - momentumError.yy
 - momentum.z
 - momentumError.zz
 - pathlength
 - pathlengthError
 - theta
- **TOFEndcapRecHits**
 - time
 - timeError
- **MCParticles**
 - PDG
 - generatorStatus

Used Formulas:

The relative speed of the particle is evaluated using:

$$\beta c = \frac{\text{pathlength}}{\text{ToF}}$$

Which is then used to determine the particle's mass:

$$m = \frac{p}{\beta c} \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$$

the pseudo-rapidity is determined by:

$$\eta = -\ln \left(\tan \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right)$$

The figure of merit used to estimate the separation power is defined by:

$$\text{FoM} = \frac{|\mu_1 - \mu_2|}{\sqrt{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}}$$

Fit function:

To fit the m^2 , a triple Gaussian function is adopted:

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^3 A_i e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x - \mu_i}{\sigma_i} \right)^2}$$

The fit is done by minimizing the Poisson likelihood:

$$-2 \ln \mathcal{L} = 2 \sum_i \left[\mu_i(\theta) - n_i + n_i \ln \left(\frac{n_i}{\mu_i(\theta)} \right) \right]$$

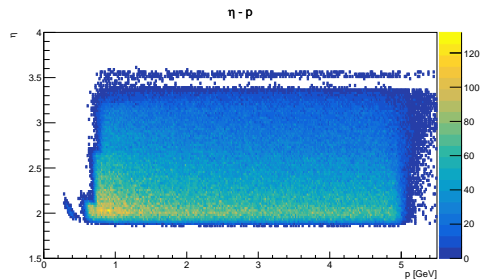
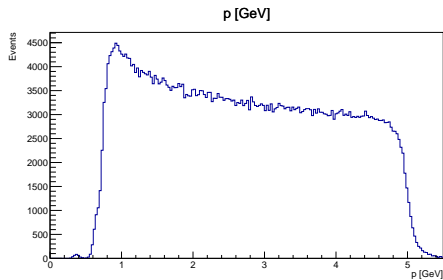
assuming independent Poisson fluctuations in each bin.

Uncertainty propagation:

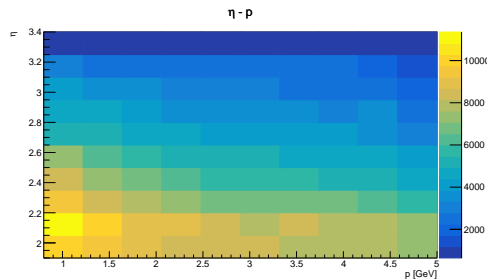
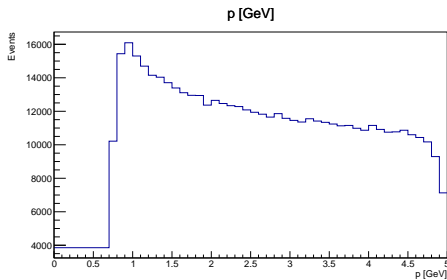
The uncertainty propagated from each measured observable to the one depending on it is estimated using:

$$\sigma_y = \sqrt{\sum_i \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} \sigma_{x_i} \right)^2}$$

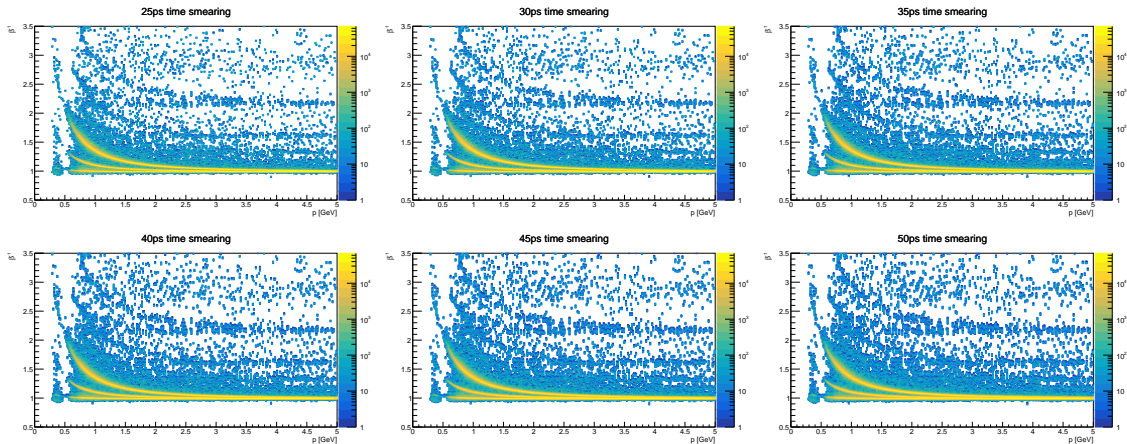
Event distributions with fine binning for reference.



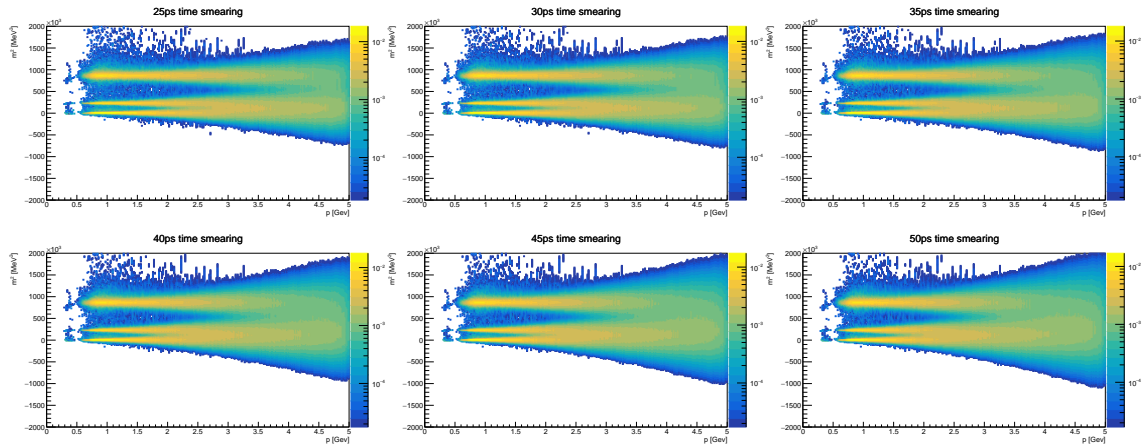
Event distributions with the binning to be used in the fit.



The histograms are filled using $w_p(\beta^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\sigma(\beta^{-1})\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\beta^{-1}-\bar{\beta}^{-1}}{\sigma(\beta^{-1})}\right)^2}$, where $\sigma(\beta^{-1})$ is evaluated by propagating different time resolutions (25, 30, ..., 50ps).

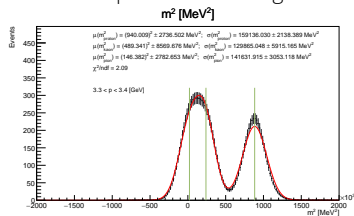


The histograms are filled using $w_p(m^2) = \frac{1}{\sigma(\bar{m}^2)\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{m^2 - \bar{m}^2}{\sigma(\bar{m}^2)}\right)^2}$, where $\sigma(m^2)$ is evaluated by propagating different time resolutions (25, 30, ..., 50ps).

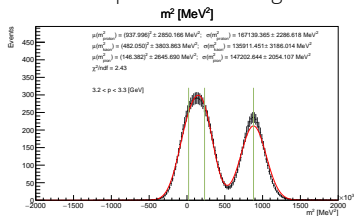


m^2 distributions at 3σ separation p -threshold for p/K^+ : inclusive in η

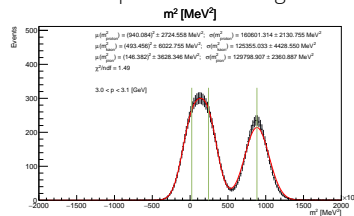
25ps time smearing



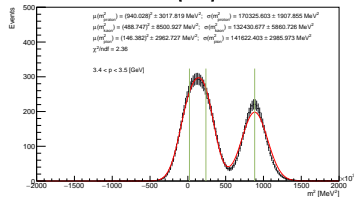
30ps time smearing



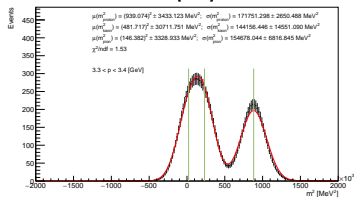
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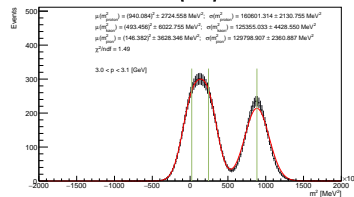
m^2 [MeV²]



m^2 [MeV²]

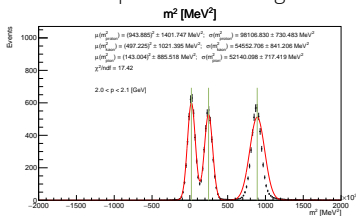


m^2 [MeV²]

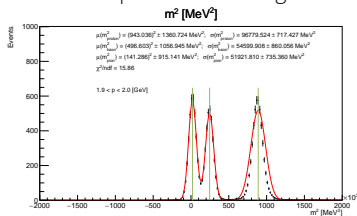


m^2 distributions at 3σ separation p -threshold for K^+/π^+ : inclusive in η

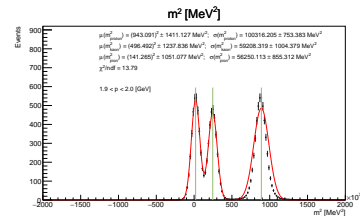
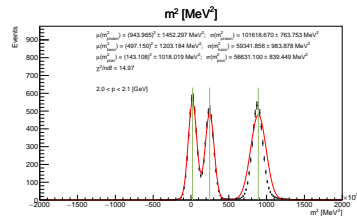
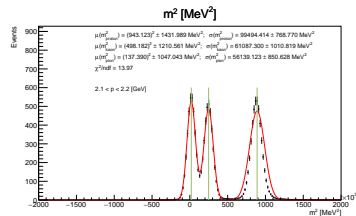
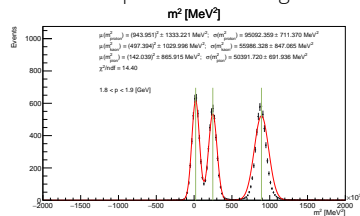
25ps time smearing



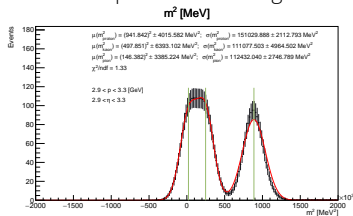
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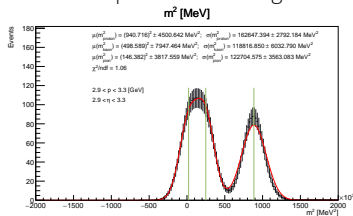
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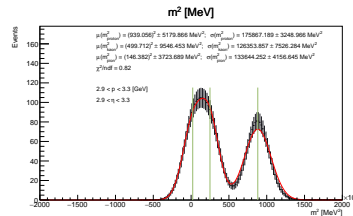
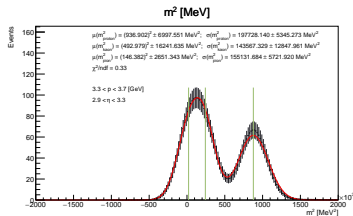
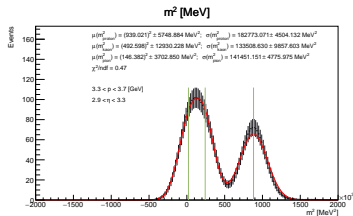
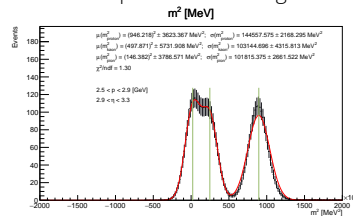
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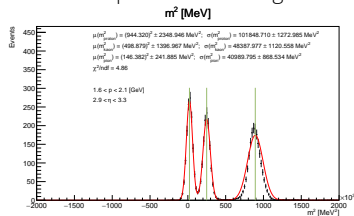
30ps time smearing



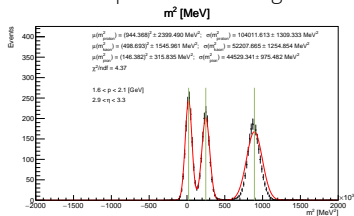
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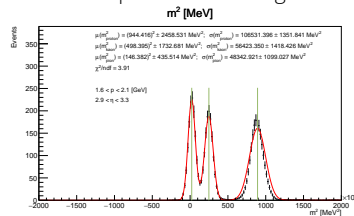
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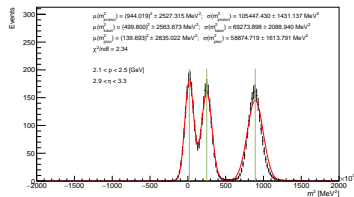
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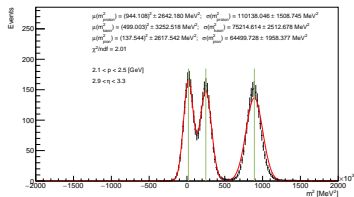
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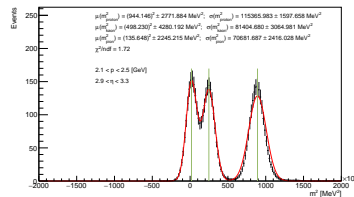
m^2 [MeV]

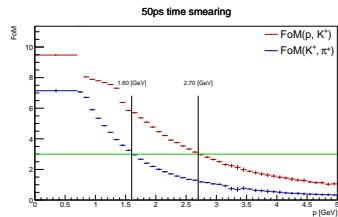
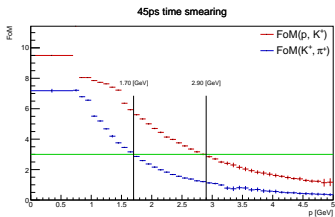
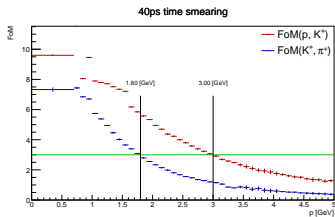
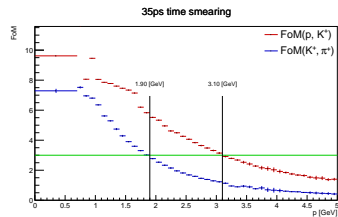
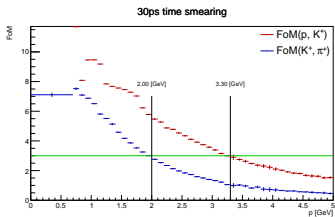
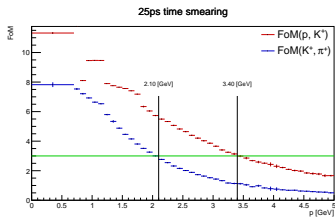


m^2 [MeV]

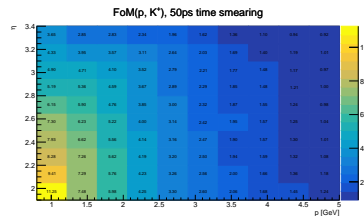
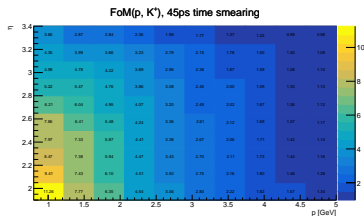
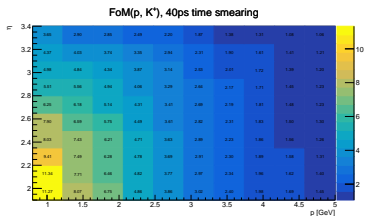
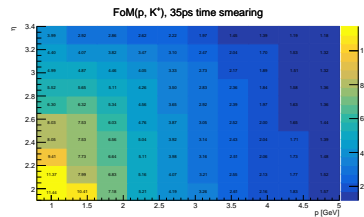
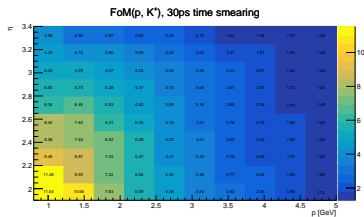
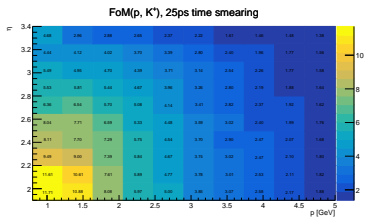


m^2 [MeV]

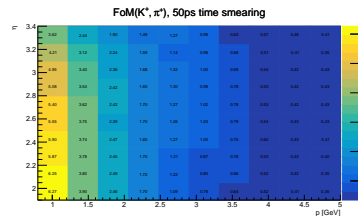
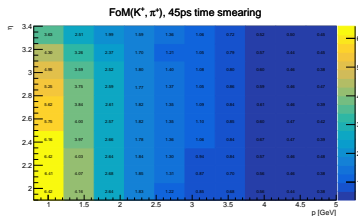
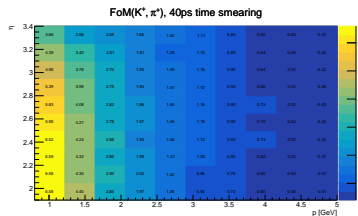
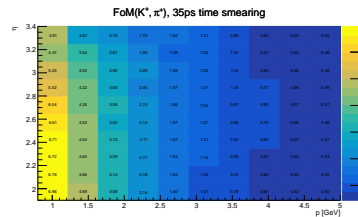
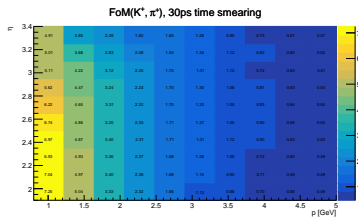
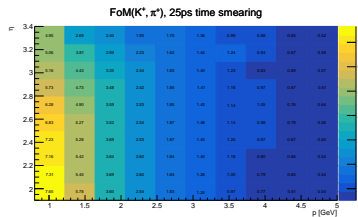




p/K^+ Separation power: per η bins



K^+/π^+ Separation power: per η bins



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