

# Particle Identification (PID)

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- Barrel, h-Arm, e-Arm
  - **GEM RICH, mRICH, dRICH, DIRC, TOF**
    - Pro/Con matrix
    - Requirements on “external” systems

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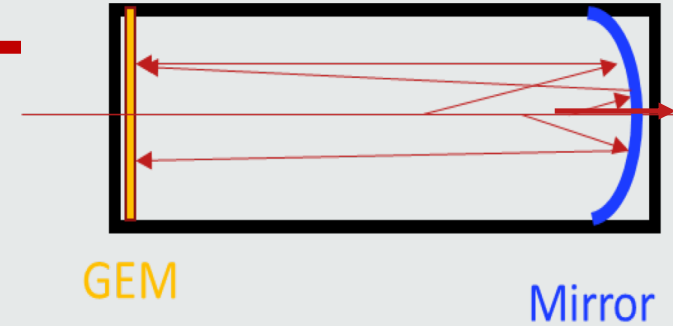
# Summary Table

	p-Range (GeV) @ Radiator L	Contr. $\mathfrak{S}_c$	Param.	Pro/Con	Ext Const	MONTECARLO Simulatoin
psec TOF LGAD TOF	Up to 10 Depends on $\sigma_T$ and L	NO	~YES	YES	~ YES	NO
dual RICH (aerogel, gas)	2-60 @ 1.6 m	YES • Chroma • Emission • Pixel • Field • Tracking	YES	YES	YES • Simulated constant w/ momentum	YES • GEMC/Geant4 • AI-driven Optimization
GEM RICH (Gas Electron Multipliers)	20-50 @1m	• Chroma • (Emission) • Pixel • Tracking	YES	YES	YES	YES
modular RICH (mRICH)	2-10 @ 3 cm	YES • Chroma • Emission • Pixel • Tracking	~YES	YES	YES (tracking)	~YES • GEMC/Geant4 work in progress
Detection of Internally Reflected Cherenkov (DIRC)	0.8-6 @ 1.7 cm	YES • Tracking • Mult. Scat • Chroma, Emission, pixel	YES	YES	YES	YES • GEMC/Geant4 without B-field

# High Momentum GEM RICH

H. Klest

- 1m of  $\text{CF}_4$  radiator at 1.003 bar (slightly overpressure)
- CsI Photocathode on top GEM
- Particles ~perpendicularly incident on spherical mirror, focused onto a GEM stack directly



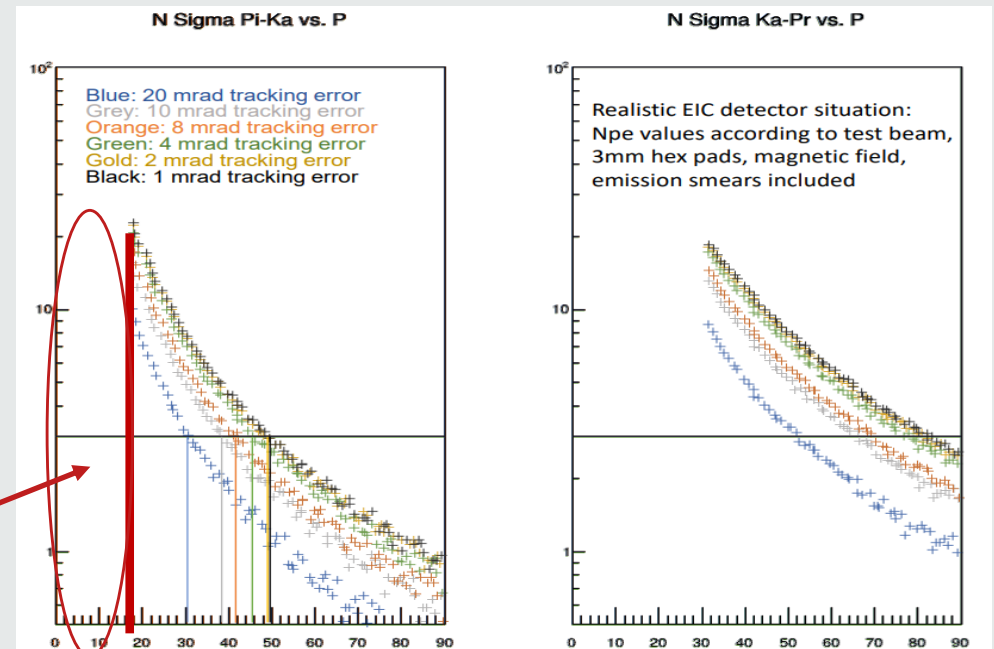
## Pro

- Sensor insensitive to B-field
- Short (12pe/m windowsless)
- Thin photo-cathode leads to more ideal optics.

## Con

- Unknown how to bridge the gap in  $\pi$ -K
- Loses light with contaminants @ few ppm level -> requires superb gas system
- Photo-cathode in high radiation zone.

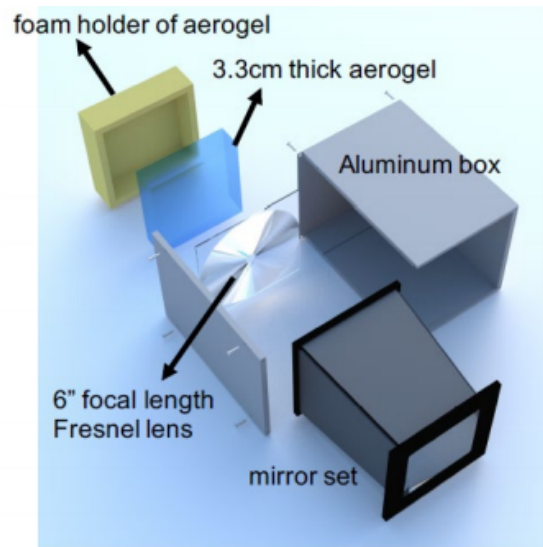
- More detailed simulation required



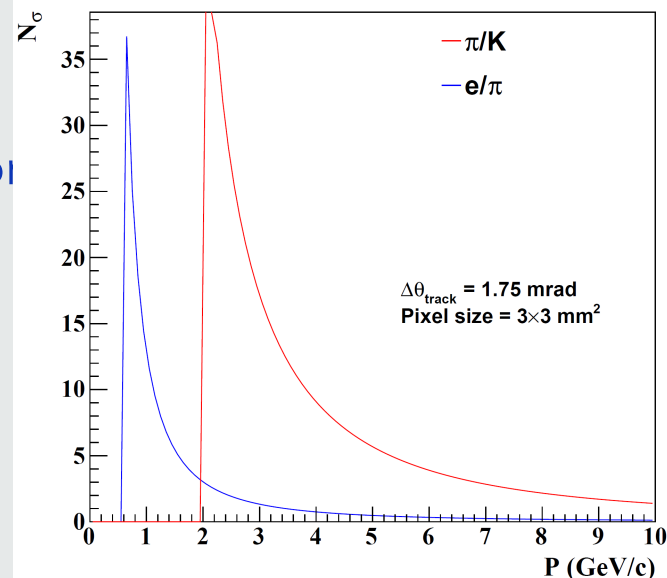
- Tracking is leading error contribution if worse than ~7mrad.
- Negligible resolution factor around 2 mrad.
- Between 2 and 7mrad , more detailed investigation is required.

# mRICH

X. He  
M. Sarsour



- 3 cm aerogel radiator ( $n=1.03$ )
- Lens with focal length,  $f=6''$
- 3mm pixel size photon detector



## Pro

- Momentum coverage 3-10 GeV/c
- Modular design
- Can provide time measurements with proper sensors?

## Con

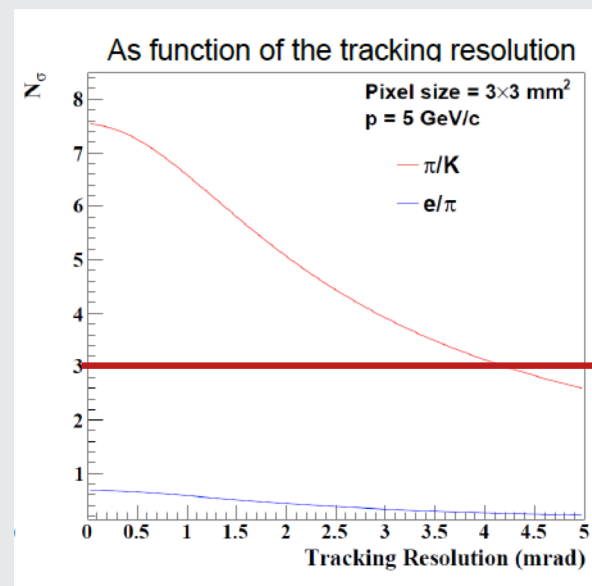
- Photon sensors in high B field
- Sensors and readout electronics in the detector acceptance  $\rightarrow$  radiation hardness concern

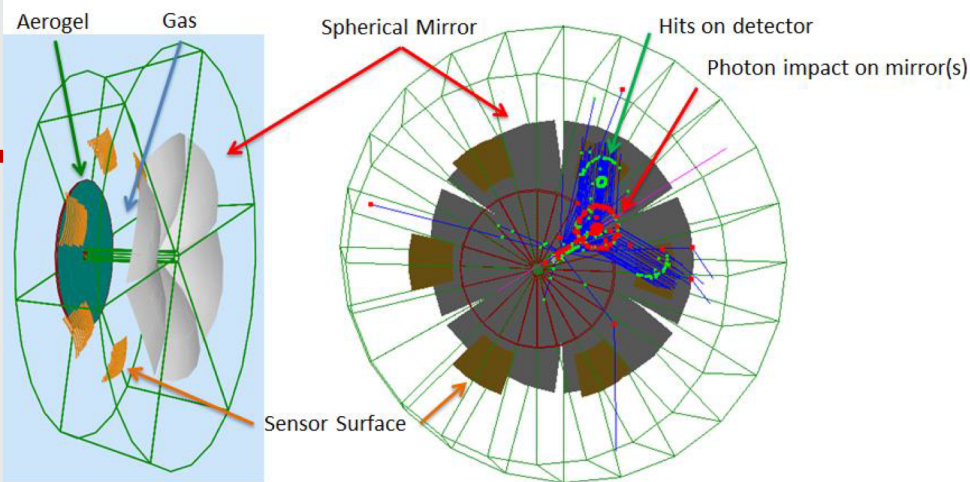
- More quantitative estimate of dead area (foam holder/box/Fresnel corners).

- $e/\pi$  excellent at lowest p

- Can be configured differently for  $e/\pi$  or  $\pi/k$  separation

- Tracking resolution not highly demanding





# dRICH

E. Cisbani  
M. Contalbrigo  
R. Preghenella

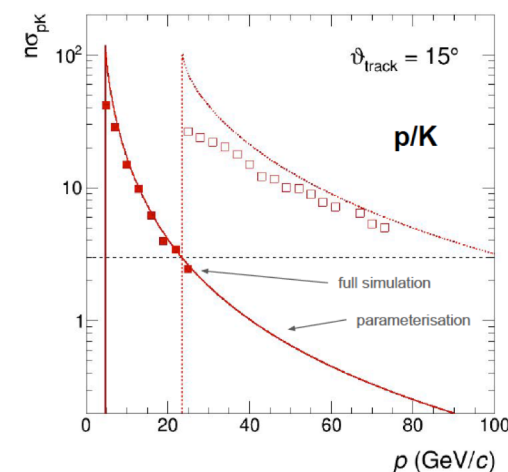
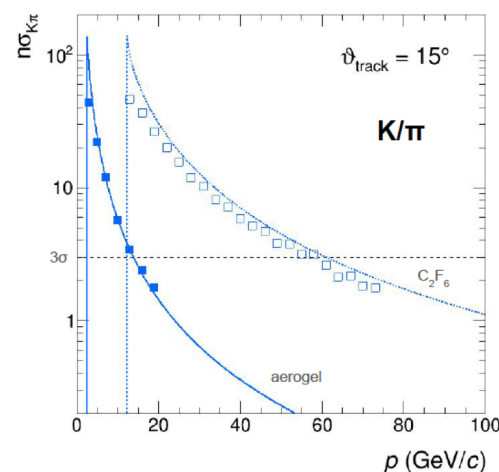
- 4 cm aerogel ( $n=1.03$ ) + 160 cm  $C_2F_6$
- Mirrors
- 3mm pixel size 200-500 nm MAPMT

## Pro

- $> 3\sigma$   $\pi/K$  separation in 3-50 GeV/c
- Photon detector out of acceptance
- Material budget likely smaller than 2 detectors solution

## Con

- More demanding PID
  - R&D on photon sensors needed
  - Aerogel chromatic performance critical
  - Gas procurement could be an issue
- More quantitative estimate of the material budget



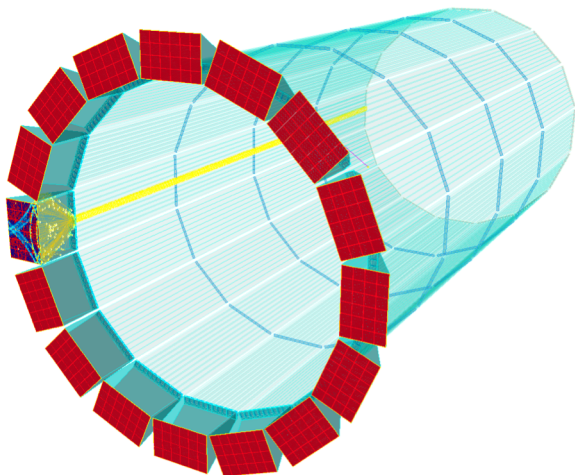
K/π and p/K separation as a function of momentum

- Exquisite detail in simulation
- AI-based optimization
- Good parametrization

External assumption

- Constant external angular resolution:  $s=0.5\text{mrad}$
- Momentum resolution:  $\pm$  few %
- Magnetic field : 3 Tesla.





# DIRC

G. Kalicy  
J. Schwiening

- 1m barrel radius, 16 sectors
- 176 bars of synthetic fused silica, 17mm (T) × 32mm (W) × 4200mm (L)
- Photo sensors: MCP-PMTs -3x3mm<sup>2</sup> pixels

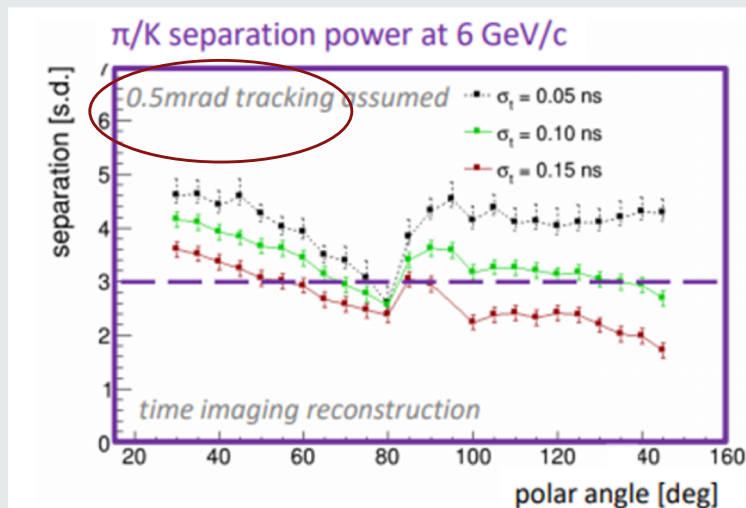
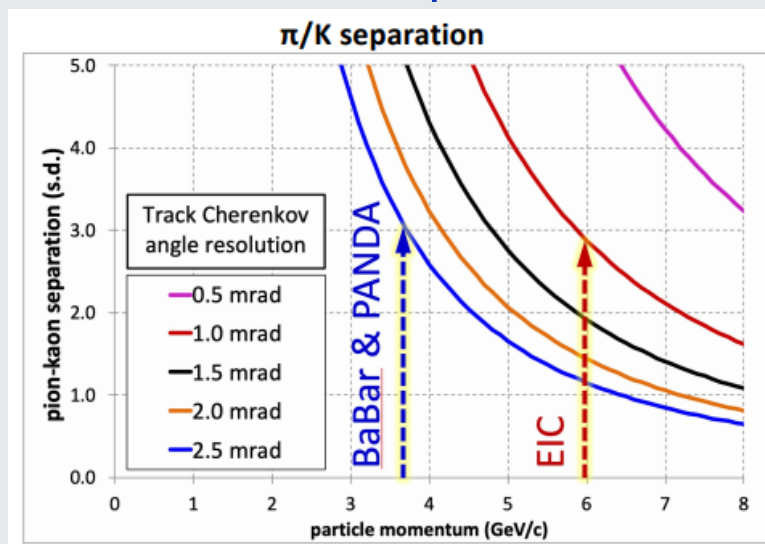
## Pro

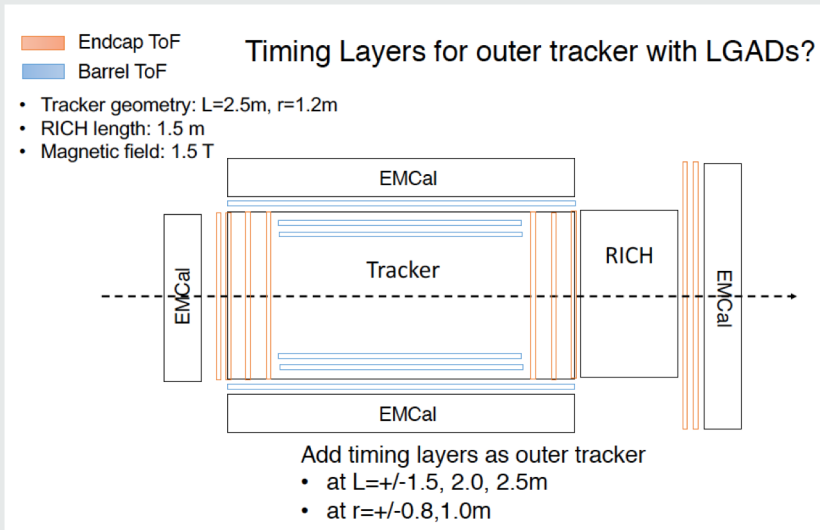
- Excellent performance over wide angular range:  $>3\sigma$   $\pi/k$  up to 6 GeV/c; low mom  $e/\pi$  ( $3\sigma$  @ 1 GeV/c)
- Radially compact
- Supplemental ToF measurement

## Con

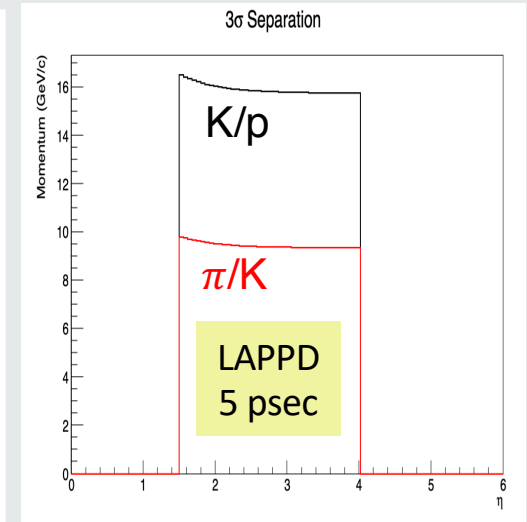
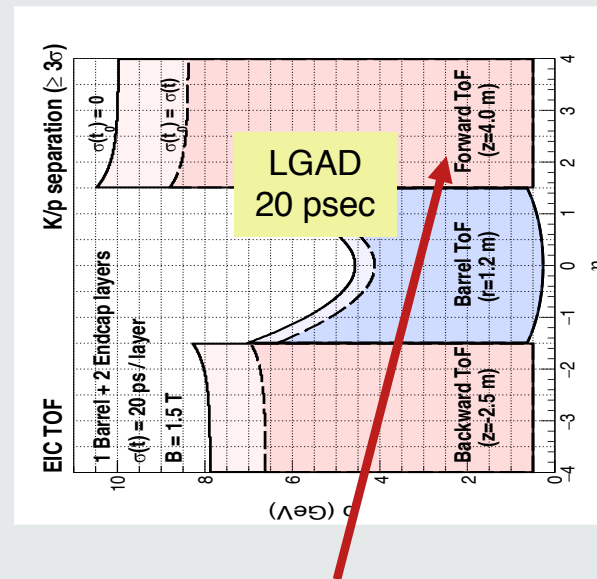
- Potential challenge of integrating expansion volume
- No currently proven sensor solution for 3 T magnetic field

- More R&D on sensors





- Multiple technologies (two examples):**
  - LAPPD:** best  $\sigma_t$  B-field  $\sim \perp$ , moderate pixel size
  - LGAD:** excellent  $\sigma_t$  field tolerant, tiny pixels



- Assumes 4m flight path (conflict?)
- Time resolution very challenging
- Multiple scattering may contribute path length uncertainty (coupling to tracking)
- Requires understanding of  $t_0$  counter

# Conclusions

- PID is challenging!
- Tracking requirement for Cherenkov indicates 0.5 -1.0 mrad level
- Good progress but still some open questions:
  - Simulations are still preliminary except for a few detectors
  - Sensors and electronics in the detector require an evaluation of radiation hardness.
  - R&D on photon sensors is on going (magnetic field tolerance a primary concern: Visible light sensor solution for 3T magnetic field problematic.)
  - No discussion on the material budget
  - Available space is a driving concern for some technologies.
    - Shifting vertex is expensive, but helps most technologies in hadron arm.
    - Need quantitative optimization of cost/benefit
  - Resolution for TOF includes multiple terms in addition to superb  $\sigma_t$ 
    - Clock reference/distribution
    - Path length.
- Address e- $\pi$  separation between now and the next YR meeting
- Work on PID detector envelop

