



DIRC-like Time-of-flight Detector (DTOF) under the Offline Software of Super Tau-Charm Facility

Yutong Feng^[1,2], Binbin Qi^[1,2], Zekun Jia^[1,2], Cong Geng^[3], Wenhui Tian^[3]

[1] University of Science and Technology of China

[2] State Key Laboratory of Particle Detection and Electronics

[3] Sun Yat-sen University

On behalf of the STCF DTOF-software working group

Jul , 2024, Lanzhou

Super Tau-Charm Facility

Parameters of STCF:

- Center-of-mass energy: 2 – 7 GeV
- Peak luminosity: $0.5 \sim 1 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Circumference: $\sim 600 \text{ m}$
- Crossing angle: $2 \times 30 \text{ mrad}$

MUD

- μ/π suppression power > 30 at $p < 2 \text{ GeV}/c$

EMC

- Energy range: 25 MeV - 3.5 GeV
- $\sigma_E/E \sim 2.5\%$ at $E = 1 \text{ GeV}$
- $\sigma_{\text{pos}} \sim 5 \text{ mm}$, $\sigma_T \sim 300 \text{ ps}$ at $E = 1 \text{ GeV}$

PID

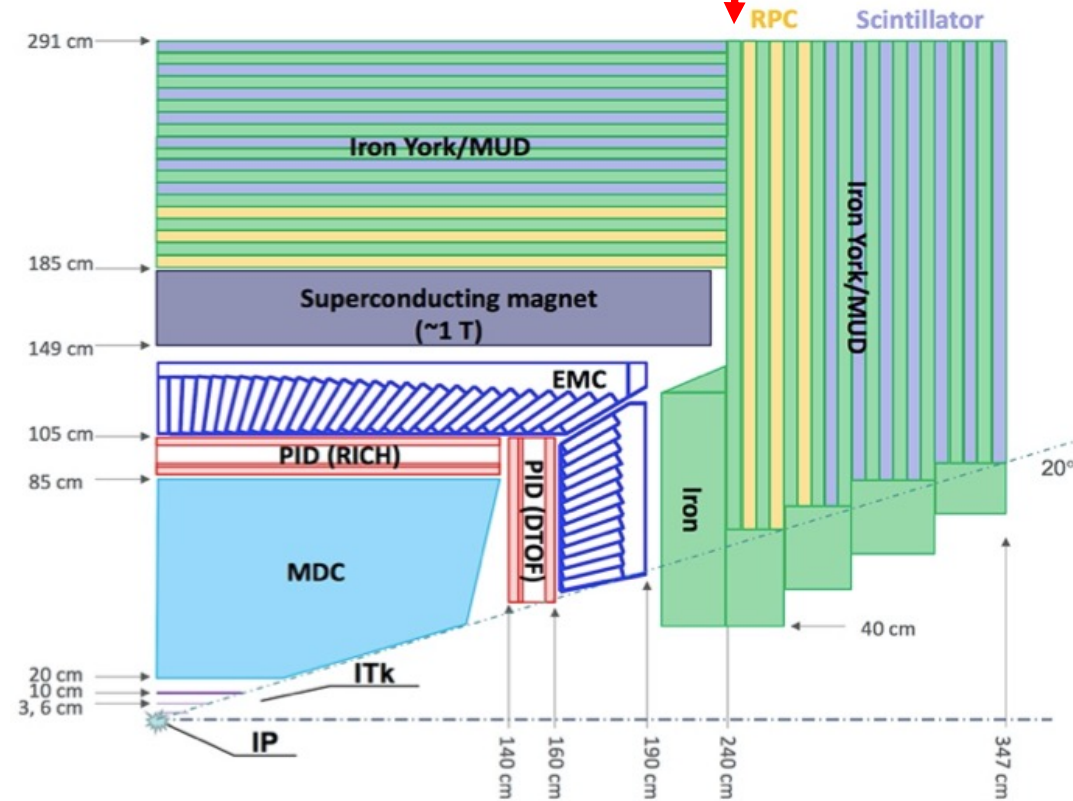
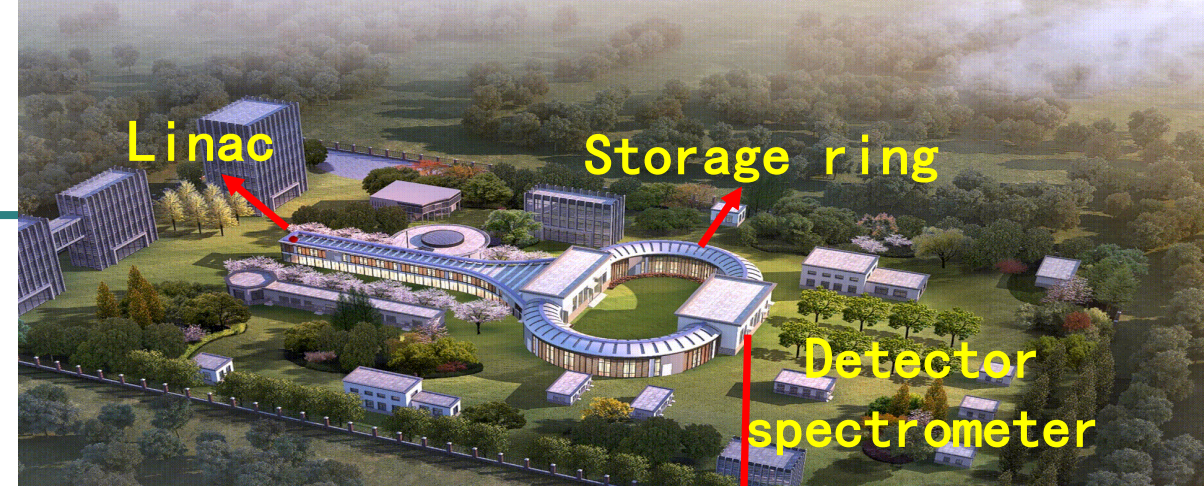
- π/K (and K/p) efficiency $> 97\%$ with mis-ID $< 2\%$ up to $2 \text{ GeV}/c$

MDC

- $\sigma_{\text{pos}} = 130 \mu\text{m}$
- $dE/dx \sim 6\%$, $\sigma_p/p = 0.5\%$ at $1 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Efficiency $> 99\%$ at $p_T > 0.3 \text{ GeV}/c$ and $> 90\%$ at $p_T = 0.1 \text{ GeV}/c$

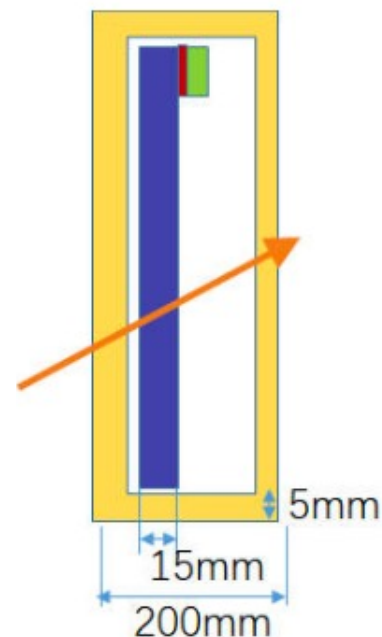
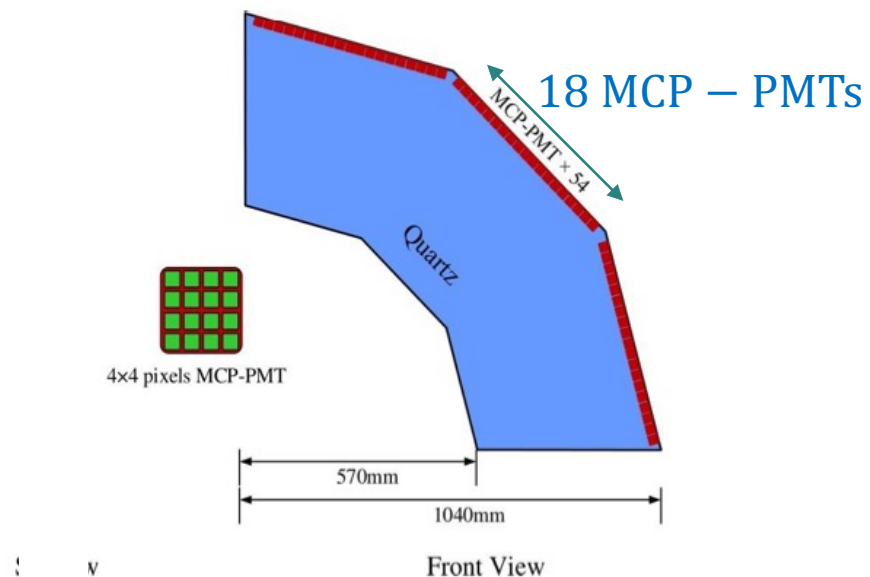
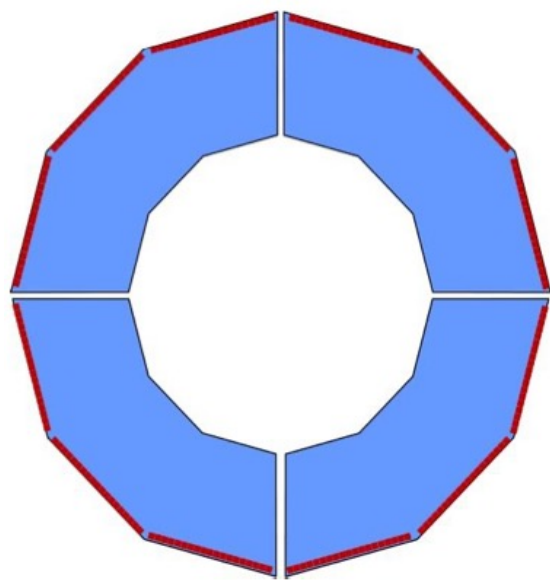
ITK

- $\sim 0.25\% X_0/\text{layer}$
- $\sigma_{\text{pos}} = 100 \mu\text{m}$ for single hit

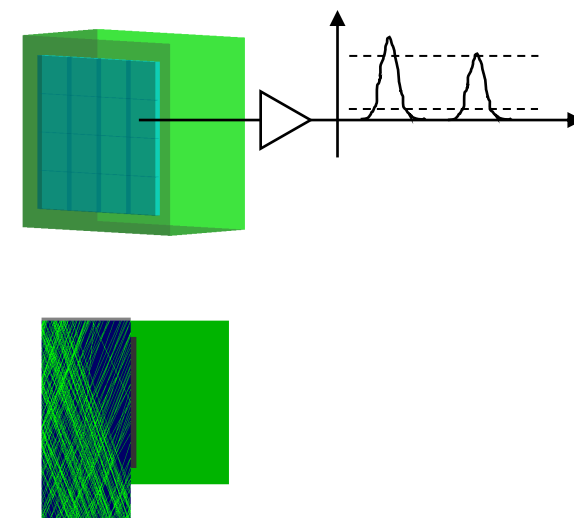


DTOF Geometry Configuration

- Two identical endcap discs, $\sim \pm 1400$ mm away from the collision point along the beam direction.
- Each disc: 4 sectors, $R_{min} = 570$ mm , $R_{max} = 1050$ mm.
- Covering polar angles $\theta \in (22^\circ - 36^\circ)$.



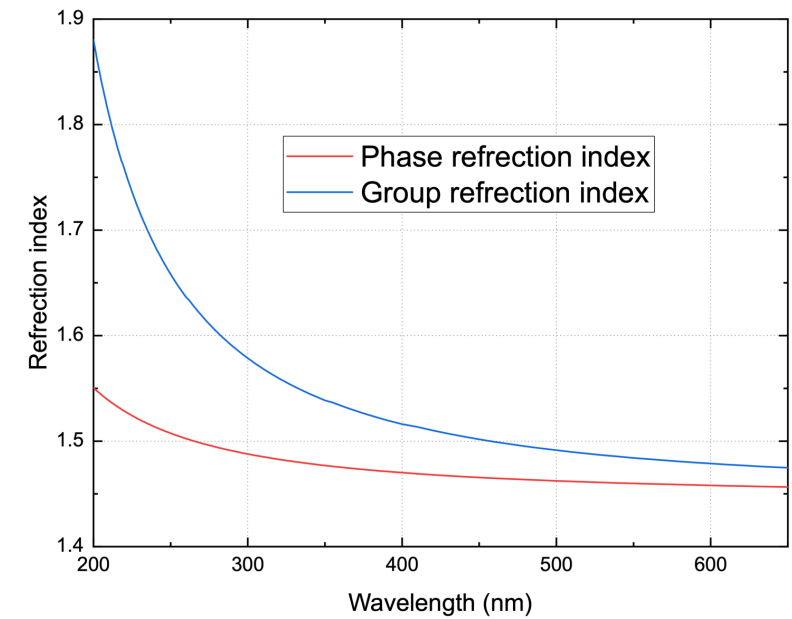
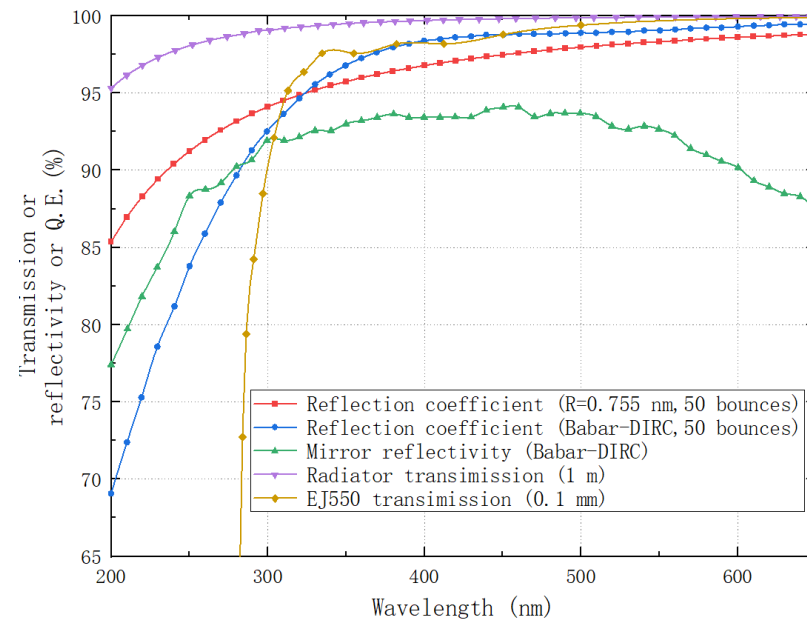
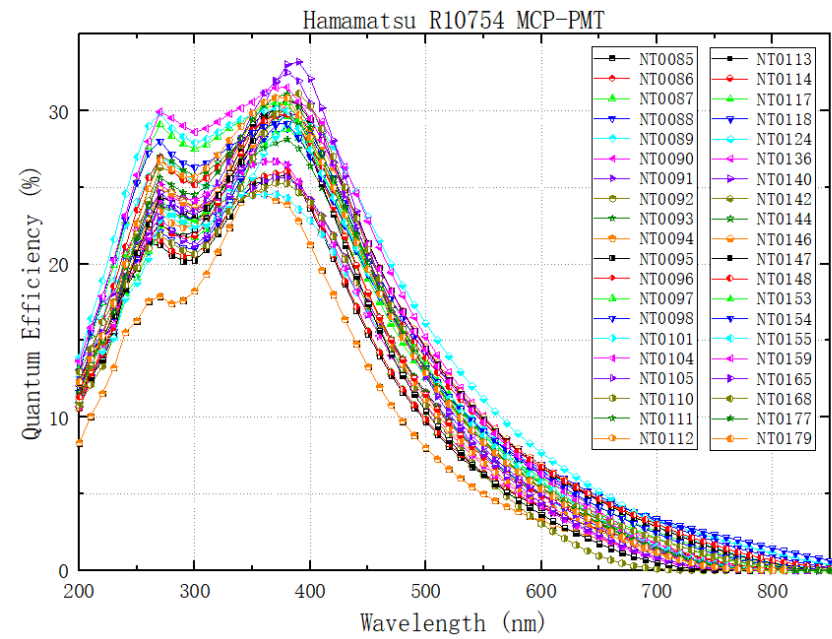
4x4 anodes
 $5.5 \times 5.5 \text{ mm}^2$



DTOF Simulation

Optical Parameters

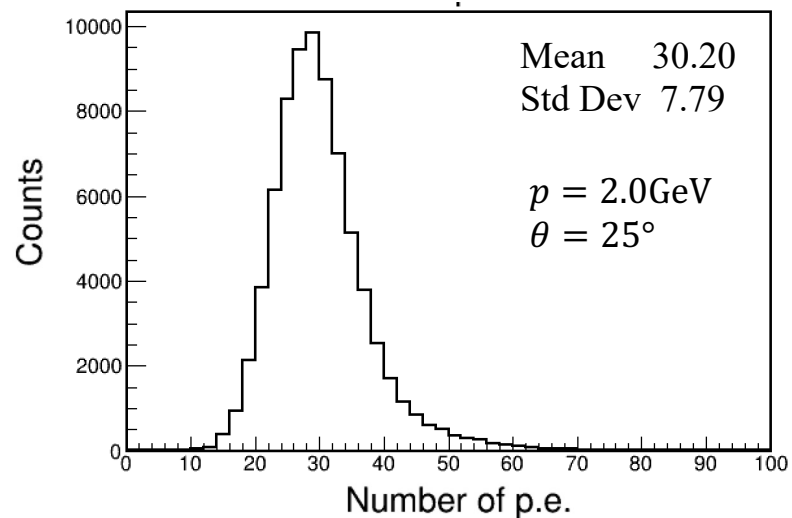
- Optical parameters used in DTOF simulation.



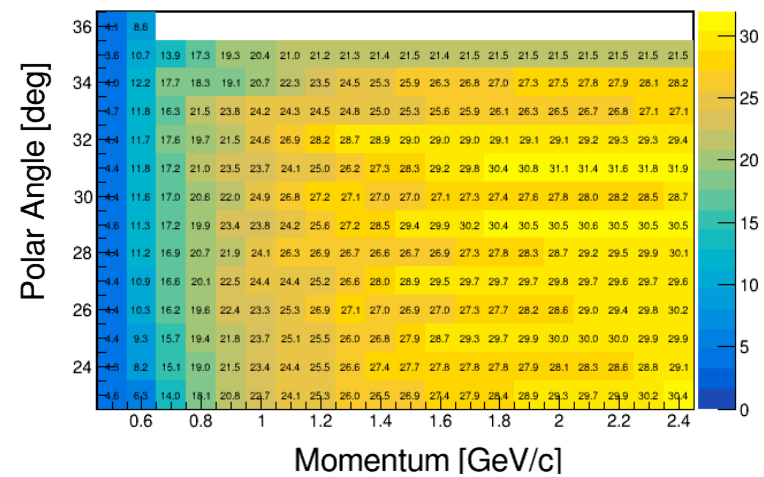
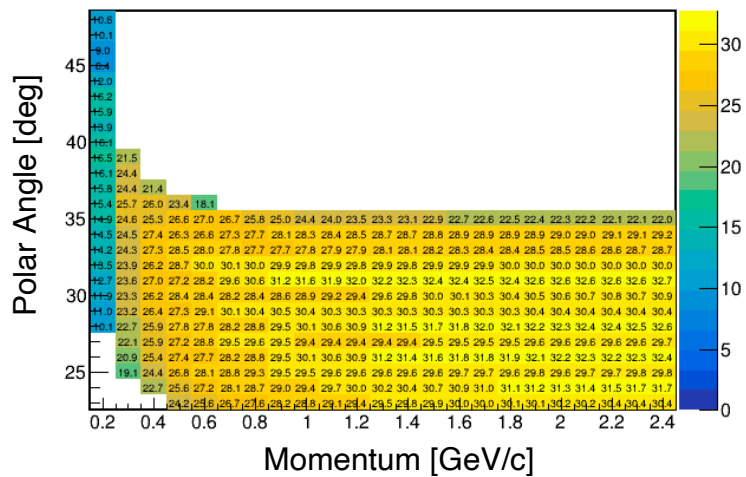
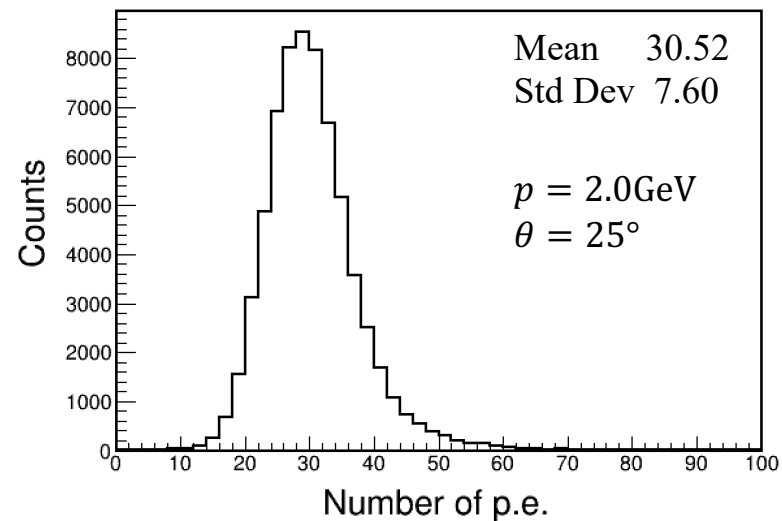
DTOF Simulation

Photon Yield

π Sample



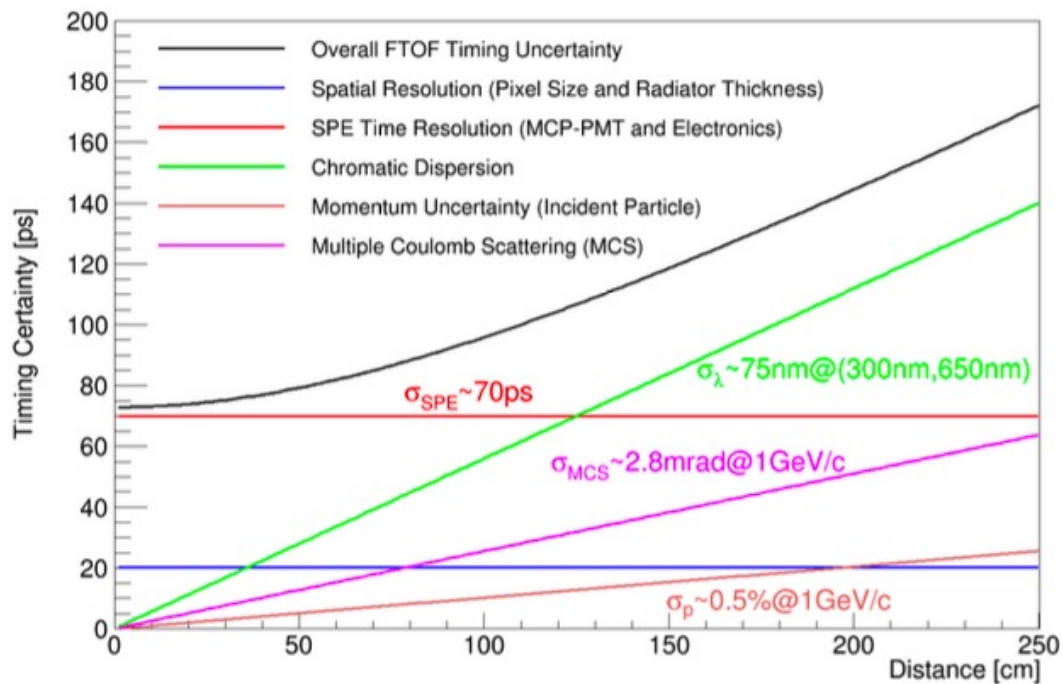
K Sample



DTOF Reconstruction

Single Timing Uncertainties

$$\sigma_t = \sigma_{T_0} \oplus \sigma_{t_{MCS}} \oplus \sigma_{t_{ext}(\vec{r}, \vec{p})} \oplus \frac{\sigma_{t_\lambda}}{\sqrt{N_{p.e.}}} \oplus \frac{\sigma_{t_D}}{\sqrt{N_{p.e.}}} \oplus \frac{\sigma_{TTS}}{\sqrt{N_{p.e.}}}$$



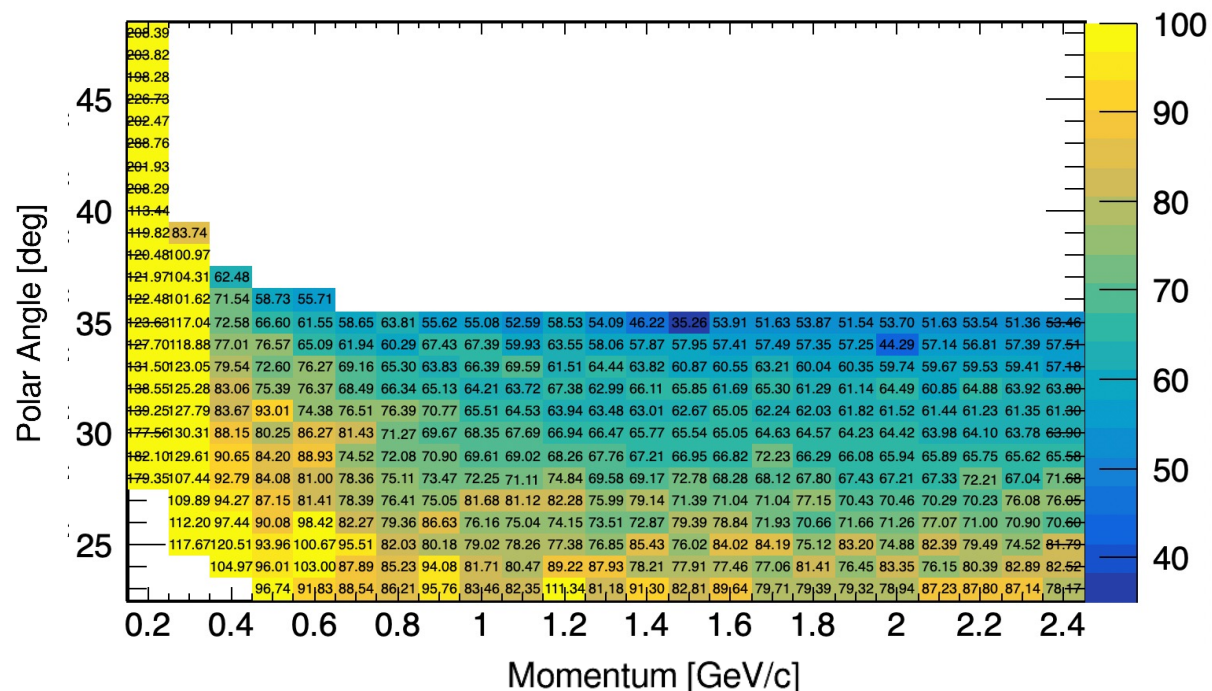
B. Qi *et al* 2021 *JINST* 16 P08021

- Single photon timing uncertainty:

@2GeV

Overall $\sigma_t \sim 50\text{ ps}$

π	σ_{T_0}	$\sigma_{t_{MCS}}$	$\sigma_{t_{ext}}$	σ_{t_λ}	σ_{t_D}	σ_{TTS}	Total
/ps	40	9.8	16.5	40.7	14.4	30	68.8



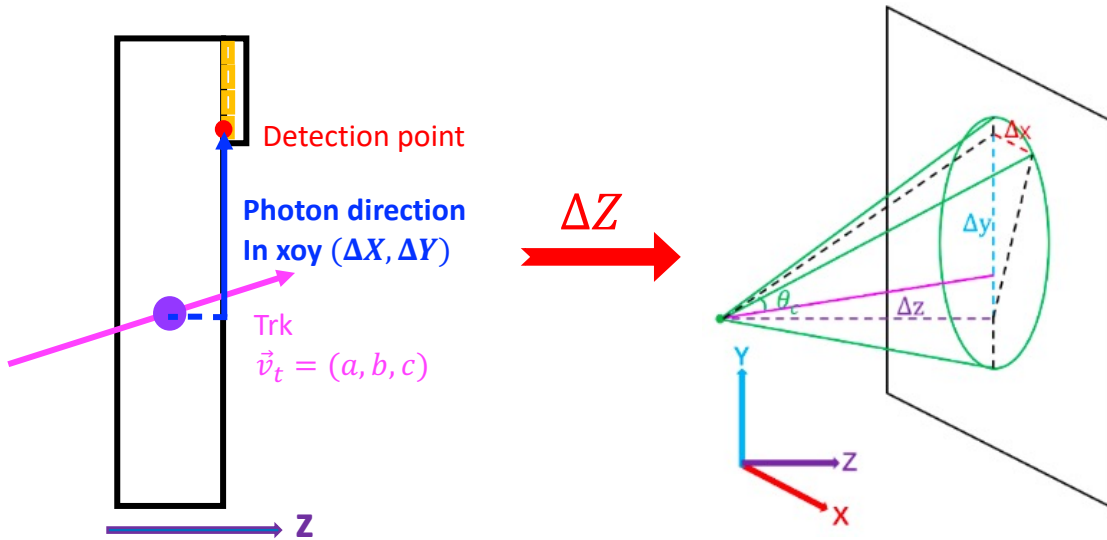
DTOF Reconstruction

Likelihood Method for PID – Timing Method

- TOF Reconstruction

$$\cos\theta_c = \frac{1}{n\beta} = \frac{\vec{v}_t \cdot \vec{v}_p}{|\vec{v}_t| \cdot |\vec{v}_p|} \quad \begin{cases} \vec{v}_t = (a, b, c) \\ \vec{v}_p = (\Delta X, \Delta Y, \Delta Z) \end{cases}$$

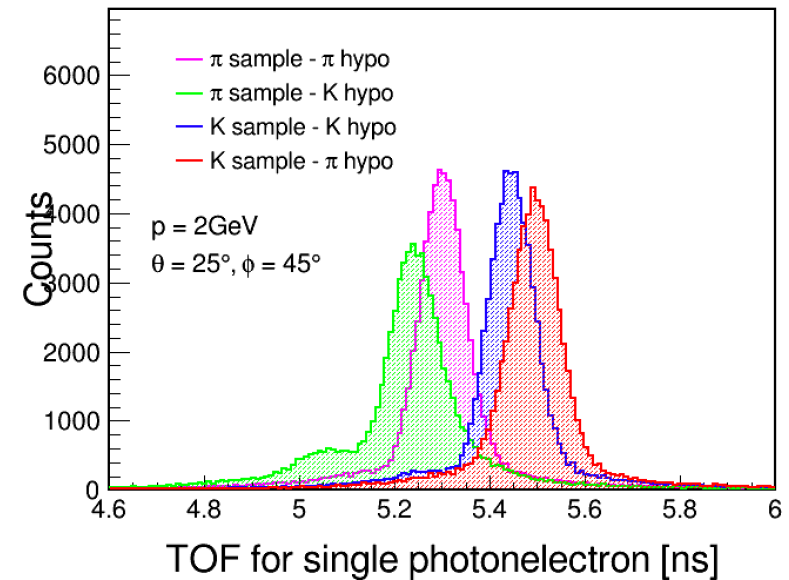
$$LOP = \sqrt{\Delta X^2 + \Delta Y^2 + \Delta Z^2} \Rightarrow TOF_{rec} = T - \frac{LOP \cdot \bar{n}_g}{c} - T_0$$



- Likelihood construction

$$\mathcal{L}_h = \prod_{i=1}^{N_{p.e.}} N_h S_h^{signal} (TOF_{rec} | TOF_{hypo}) + 0.05^{bkg}$$

$$\text{where } TOF_{hypo} = \frac{LOF}{c\beta_{hypo}}$$



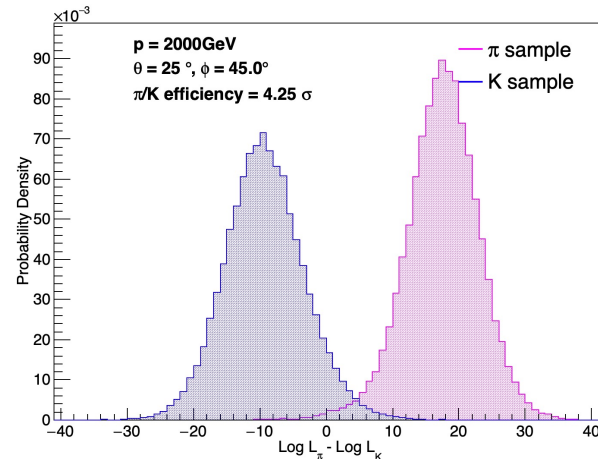
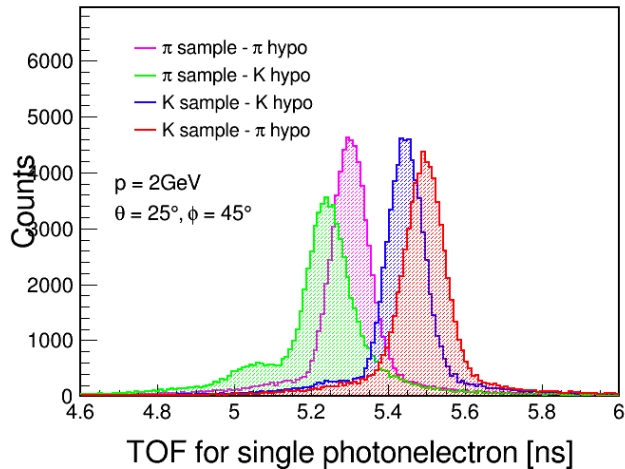
DTOF Reconstruction

Likelihood Method for PID – Timing Method

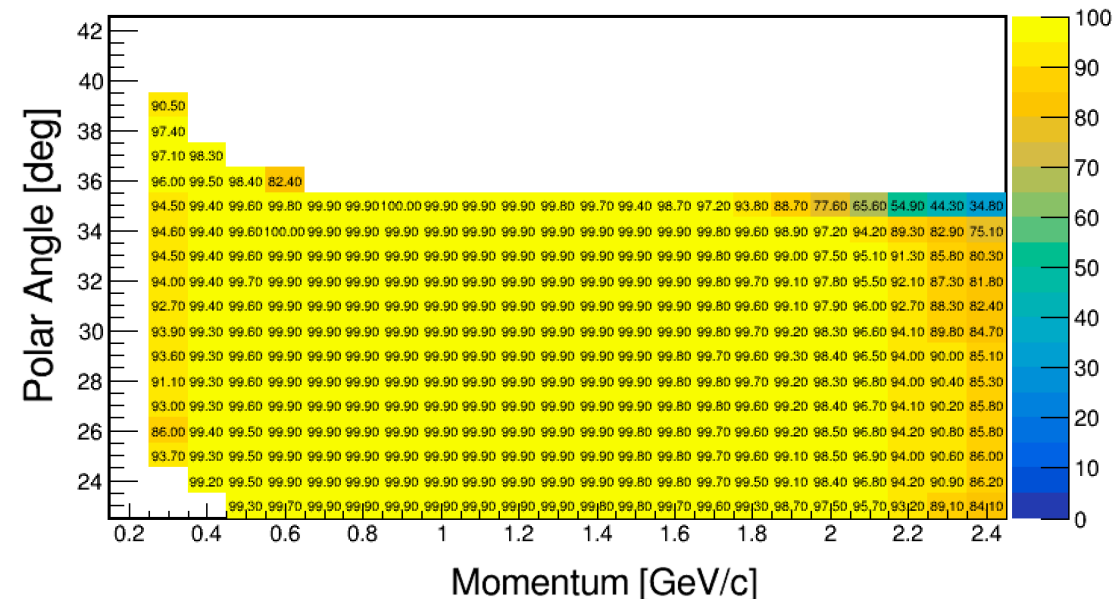
• Performance

$$\mathcal{L}_h = \prod_{i=1}^{N_{p.e.}} N_h S_h(TOF_{rec} | TOF_{hypo}) + 0.05$$

- $\sigma_t \sim 69 \text{ ps}$ by single photon-electron
- $\sigma_t \sim 50 \text{ ps}$ by multi-photon-electrons
- π efficiency $\sim 98\%$ at $p = 2.0 \text{ GeV}/c$
(K mis – ID = 2%)



π efficiency after mixing BKG in different $(|\vec{p}|, \theta)$:
(K mis – ID = 2%)



DTOF Reconstruction

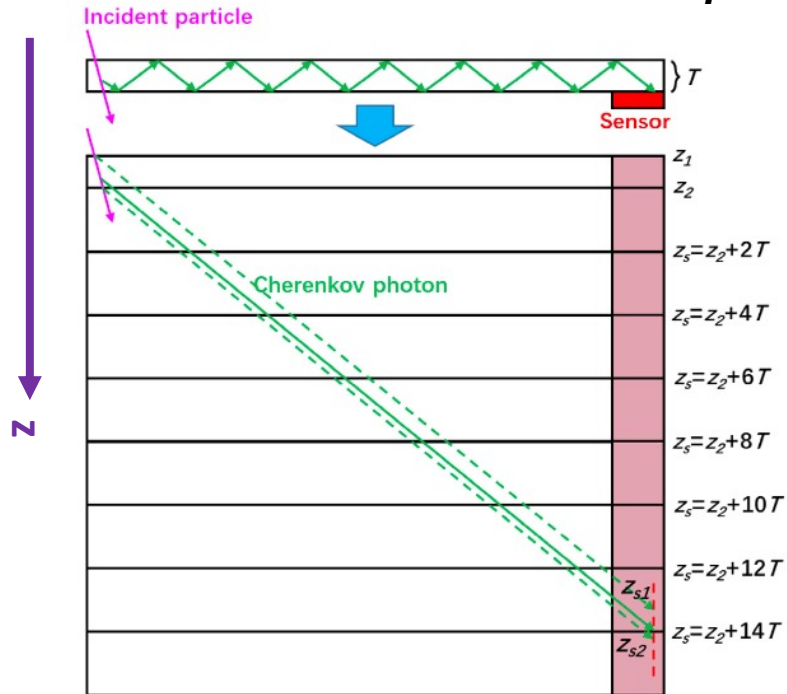
Likelihood Method for PID – Imaging Method

- Photon TOA v.s. (x_s, y_s) Reconstruction

$$\cos\theta_c = \frac{1}{n\beta} = \frac{\vec{v}_t \cdot \vec{v}_p}{|\vec{v}_t| \cdot |\vec{v}_p|} \quad \begin{cases} \vec{v}_t = (a, b, c) \\ \vec{v}_p = (x_s - x_0, y_s - y_0, z_s - z_0) \end{cases}$$

$$z_s = z_2 + 2mT$$

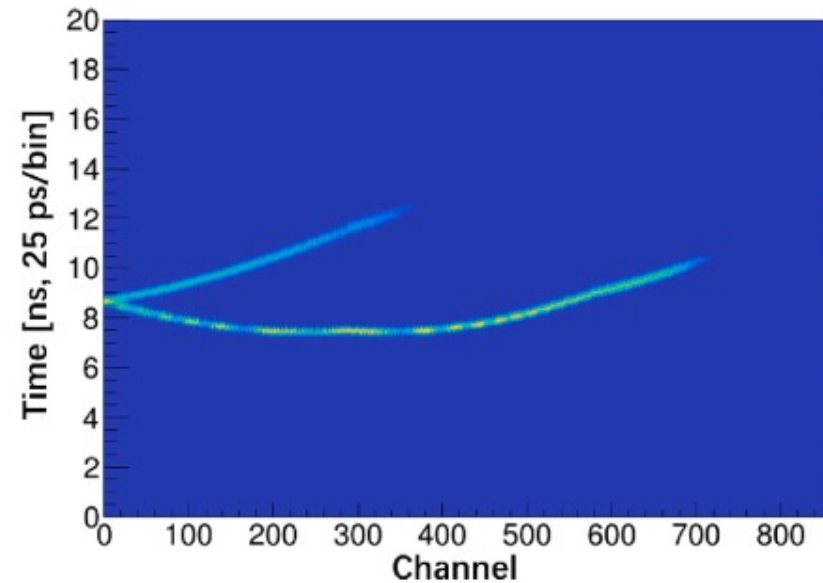
$$(x_s, y_s) \Rightarrow z_e, \phi_c \Rightarrow TOA = TOF + \frac{\Delta LOF_e}{\beta c} + TOP$$



- Likelihood construction

$$\mathcal{L}_h = \prod_{i=1}^{N_{p.e.}} f_h(ch_i, t_i) = \prod_{i=1}^{N_{p.e.}} \bar{N}_h S_h(ch_i, t_i) + B$$

$$\sum_{ch_i, t_i} \bar{N}_h S_h(ch_i, t_i) = \bar{N}_h$$



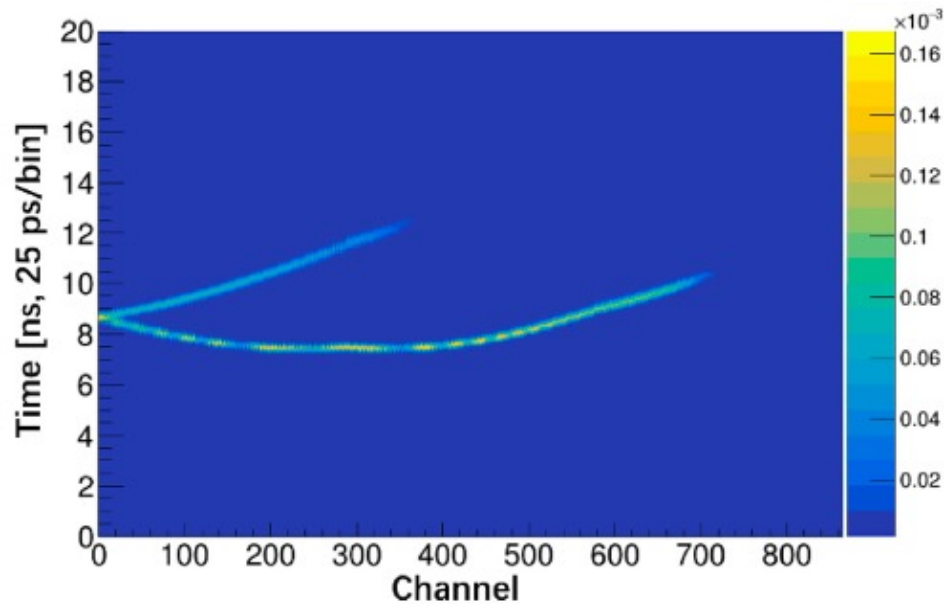
DTOF Reconstruction

Likelihood Method for PID – Imaging Method

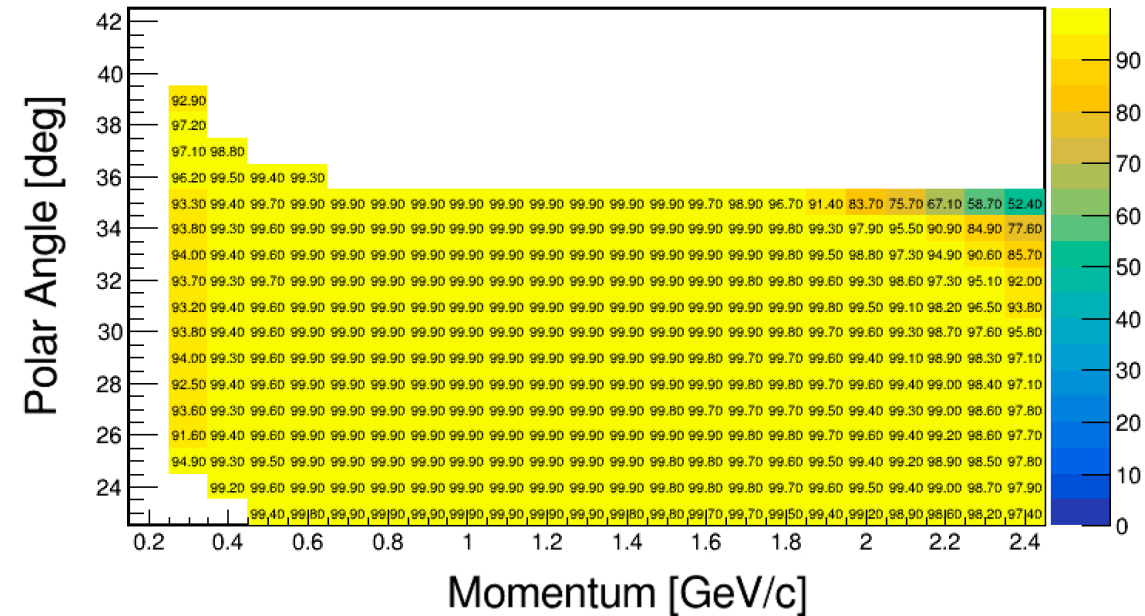
- Performance

$$\mathcal{L}_h = \prod_{i=1}^{N_{p.e.}} f_h(ch_i, t_i) = \prod_{i=1}^{N_{p.e.}} \bar{N}_h S_h(ch_i, t_i) + B$$

- π efficiency $\sim 99\%$, at $p = 2.0$ GeV/c (K mis – ID = 2%)
- Imaging method performed better at $p > 2$ GeV/c



π efficiency after mixing BKG in different $(|\vec{p}|, \theta)$:
(K mis – ID = 2%)



Summary

The Simulation & Reconstruction software of DTOF has been established based on OSCAR:

Simulation

- ✓ Geometry simulation has been constructed.

Reconstruction

- ✓ Both two Algorithm can satisfy 97% π efficiency at $p \leq 2.0$ GeV/c

Timing method

- π efficiency $\sim 98\%$, at $p = 2.0$ GeV/c.
- Overall reconstructed TOF time resolution ~ 50 ps.

Imaging method

- π efficiency $\sim 99\%$, at $p = 2.0$ GeV/c.

Improve the efficiency of Global PID. $\theta \in (22^\circ, 36^\circ)$, $p \in (0.2, 2.4)$ GeV/c.

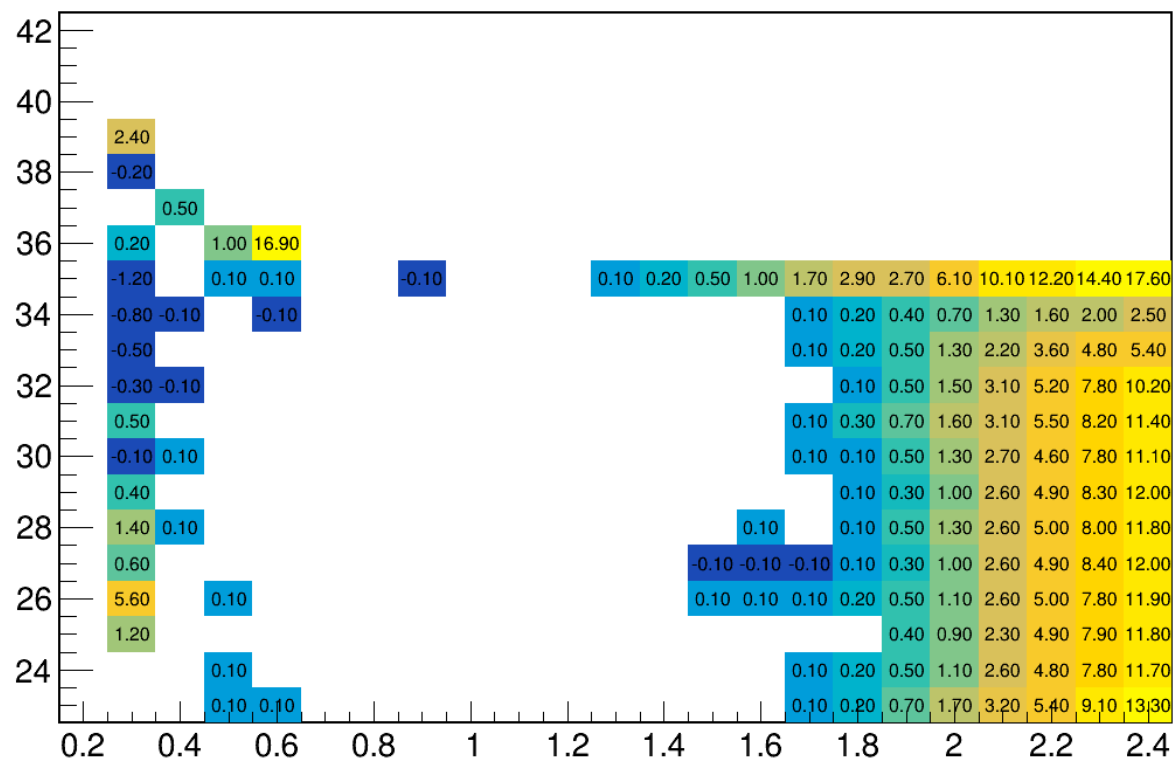
Thank you!

BackUp

BackUp

π efficiency after mixing BKG in different $(|\vec{p}|, \theta)$:

$$\epsilon_{TvsP} - \epsilon_{TOF}$$

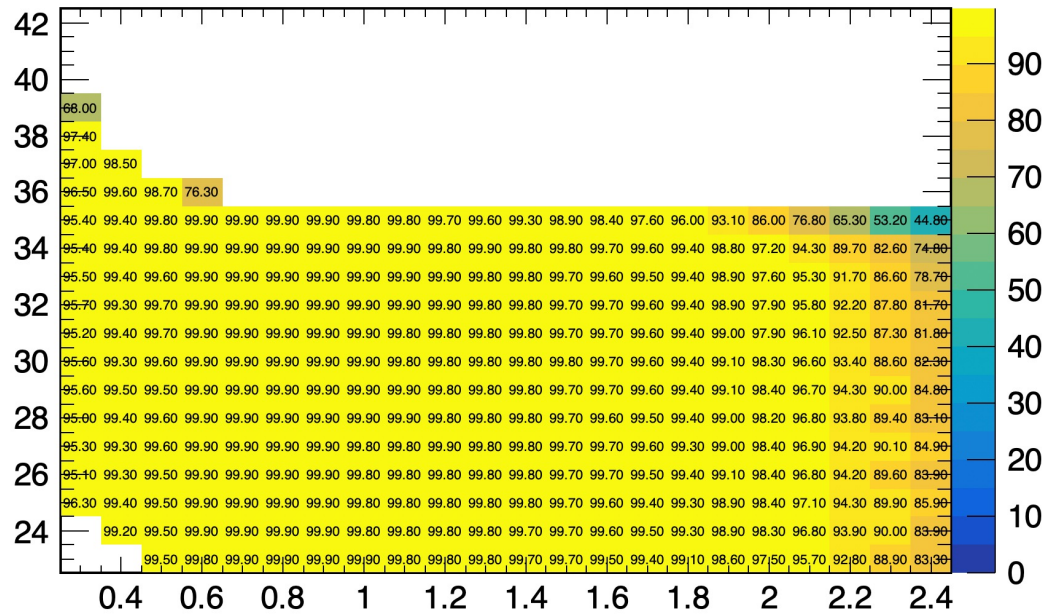


TOF method: shorter reconstruct time

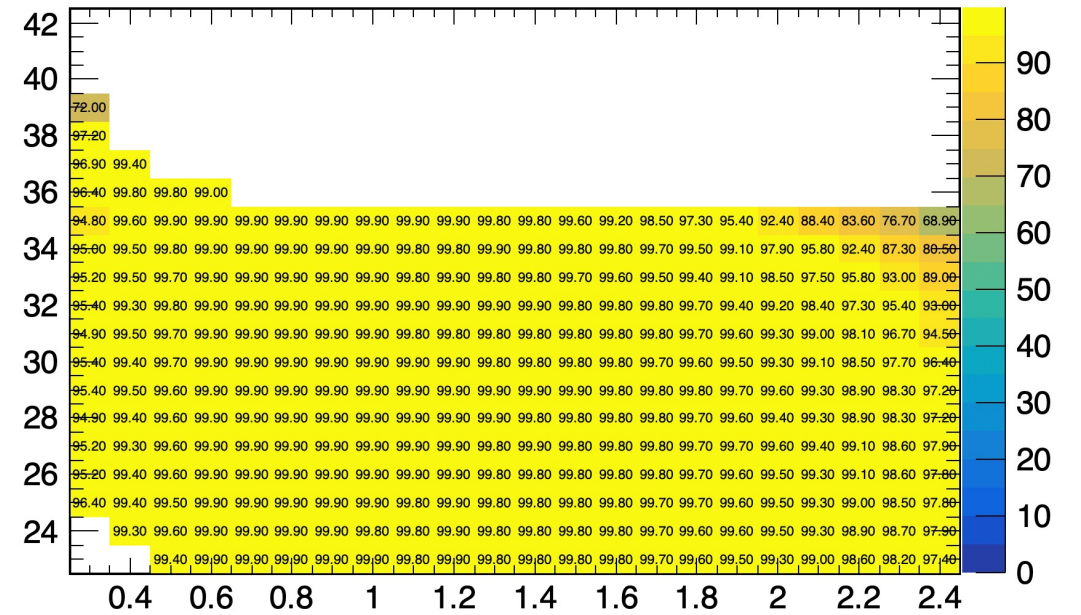
BackUp

K efficiency (π mis – ID = 2%)

TOF Method



TvsP Method



BackUp

@ $\theta = 41^\circ, p = 0.2 \text{ GeV}, \pi \text{ Sample}$

