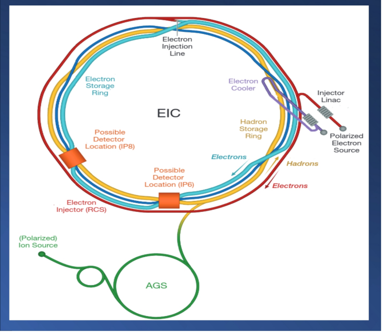
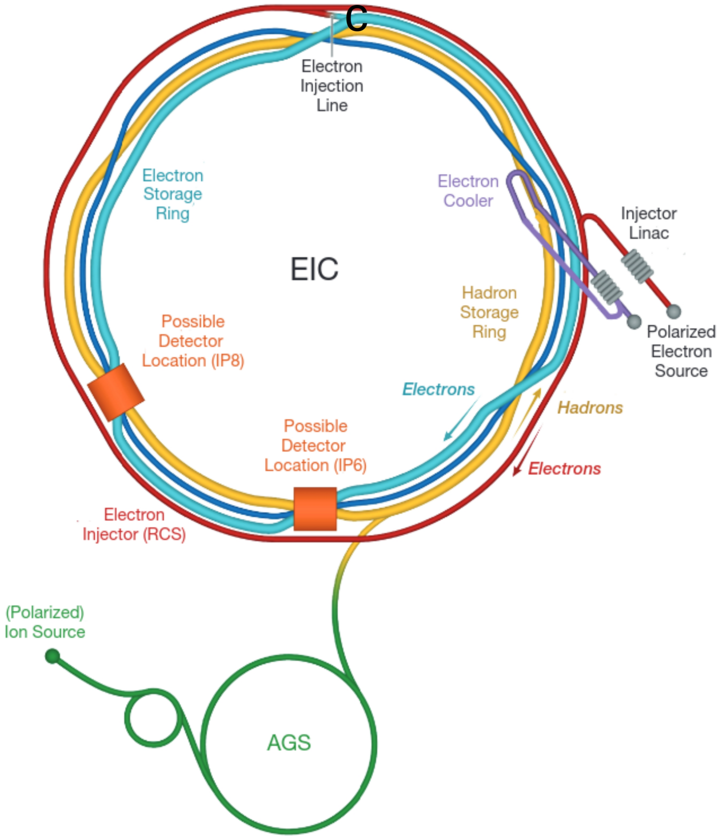
Particle Identification with the ePIC detector at the EIC

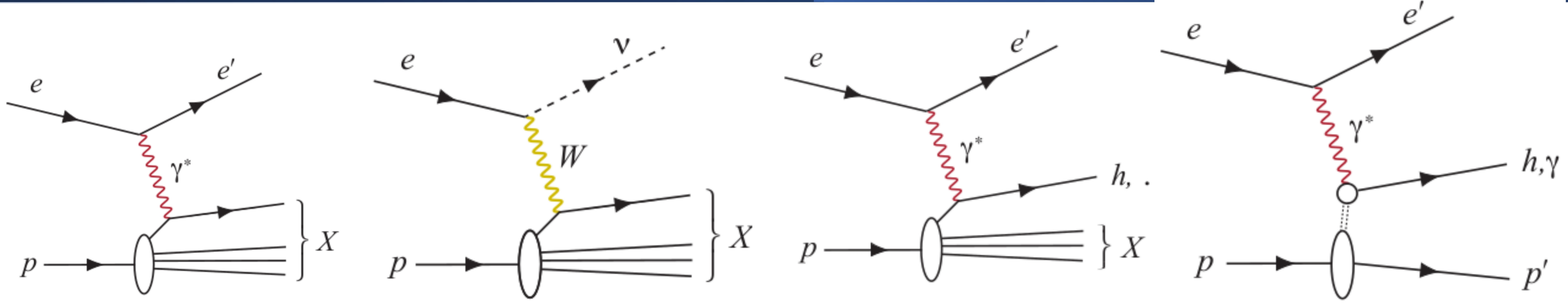
Chandradoy Chatterjee
INFN Trieste

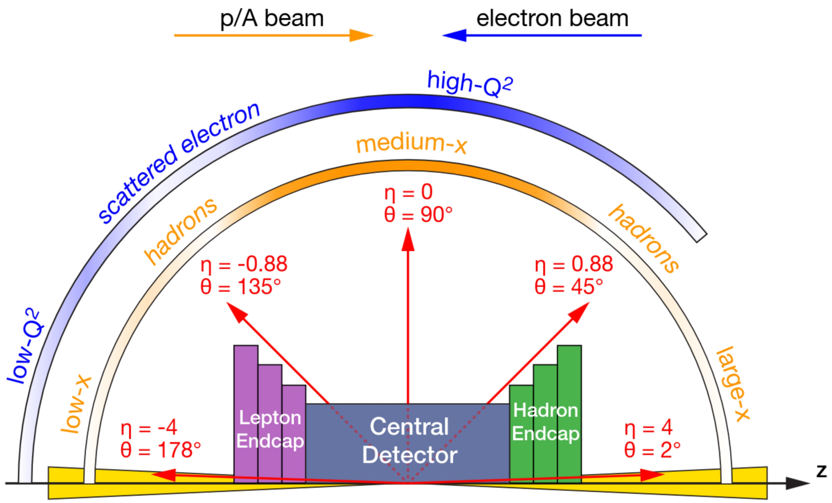
OutLine:
1. Introduction to the EIC and ePIC
2. PID subsystems in ePIC based on RICH technologies

Introduction: ePIC at the EIC







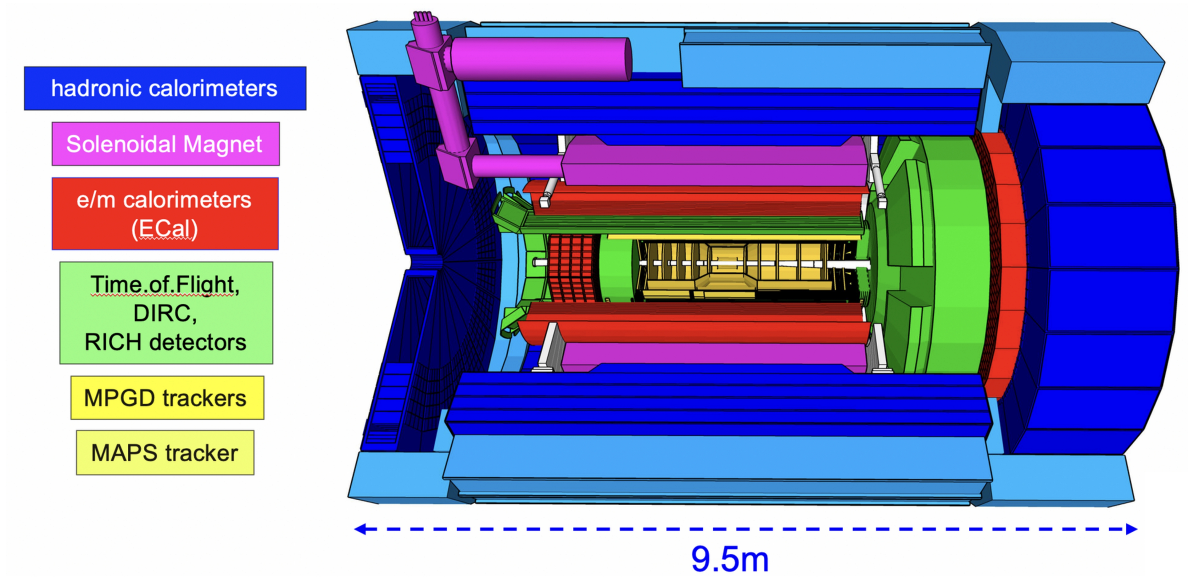


- Spanning over wide COM energy → 20 -141 GeV
- High luminosity → $10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$
- High polarization → (~70%) electron and light nuclei. Heavy nuclei up to U
- Two possible interaction point.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nuclphysa.2022.122447

Particle identification is crucial for several physics channels

Introduction: ePIC



pi/K separation requirement

Backward

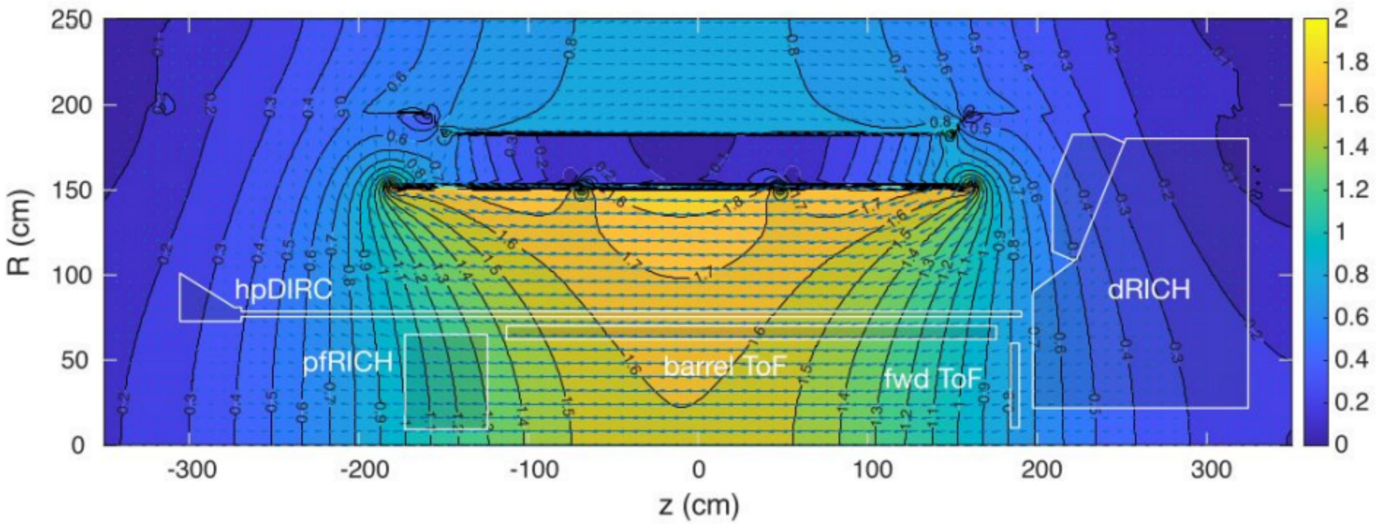
- Up to 9 GeV/c

Central

- Up to 6 GeV/c

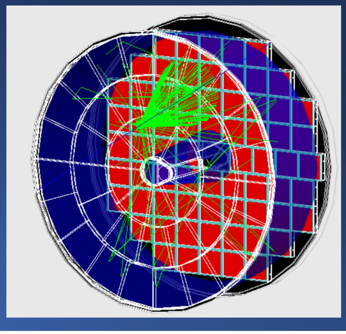
Forward

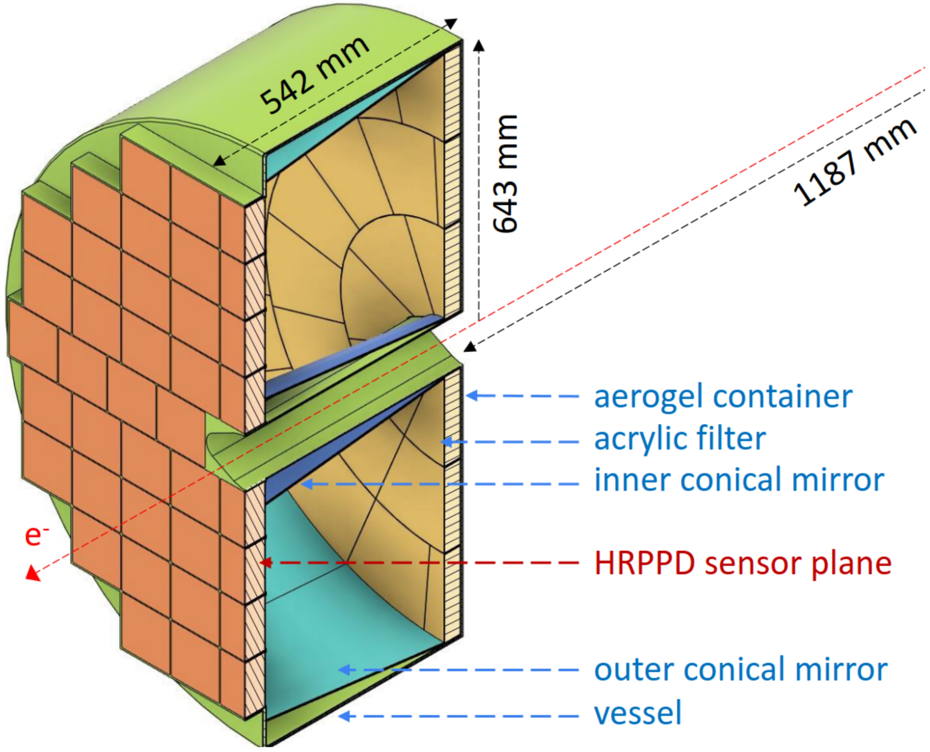
- Up to 50 GeV/c



Wide phase-space.
→ Different PID technologies essential!
Photosensors are placed in high magnetic field. Limitation is sensor choice.

Backward PID

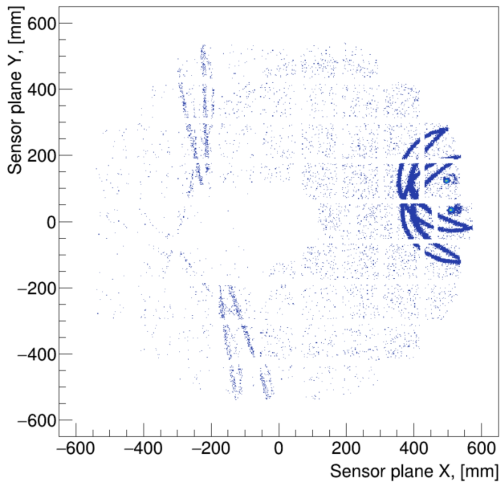


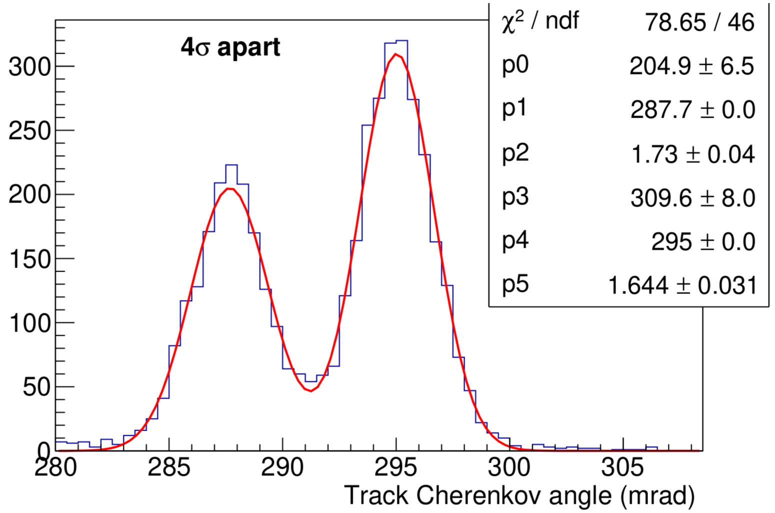


<u>**Serves as Time of Flight using HRPPD sensors!**</u>

e-endcap RICH for ePIC detector

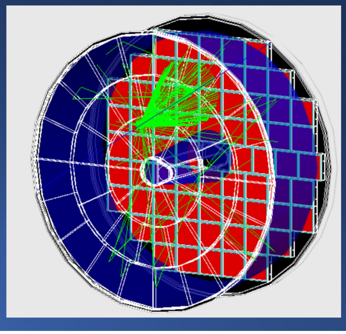
- A classical proximity focusing RICH
- Pseudorapidity coverage: $-3.5 < \eta < -1.5$
- Uniform performance in the whole $\{\eta,\phi\}$ range
- π/K separation above 3σ up to ~ 9.0 GeV/c and ~10-20ps t_0 reference with a ~100% geometric efficiency in one detector

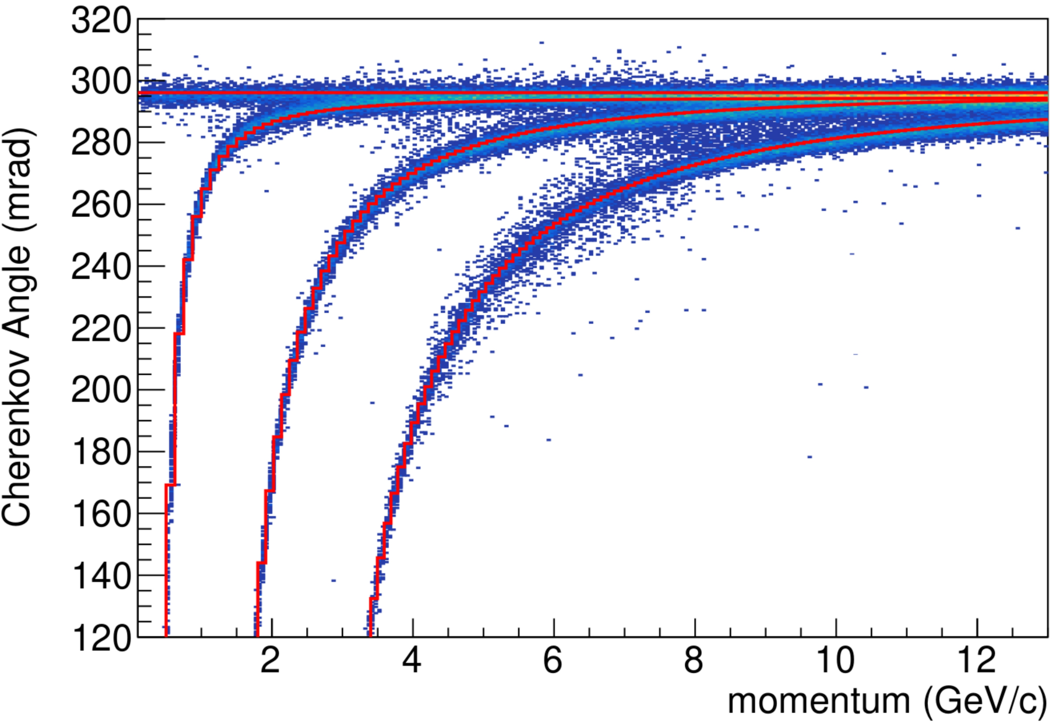




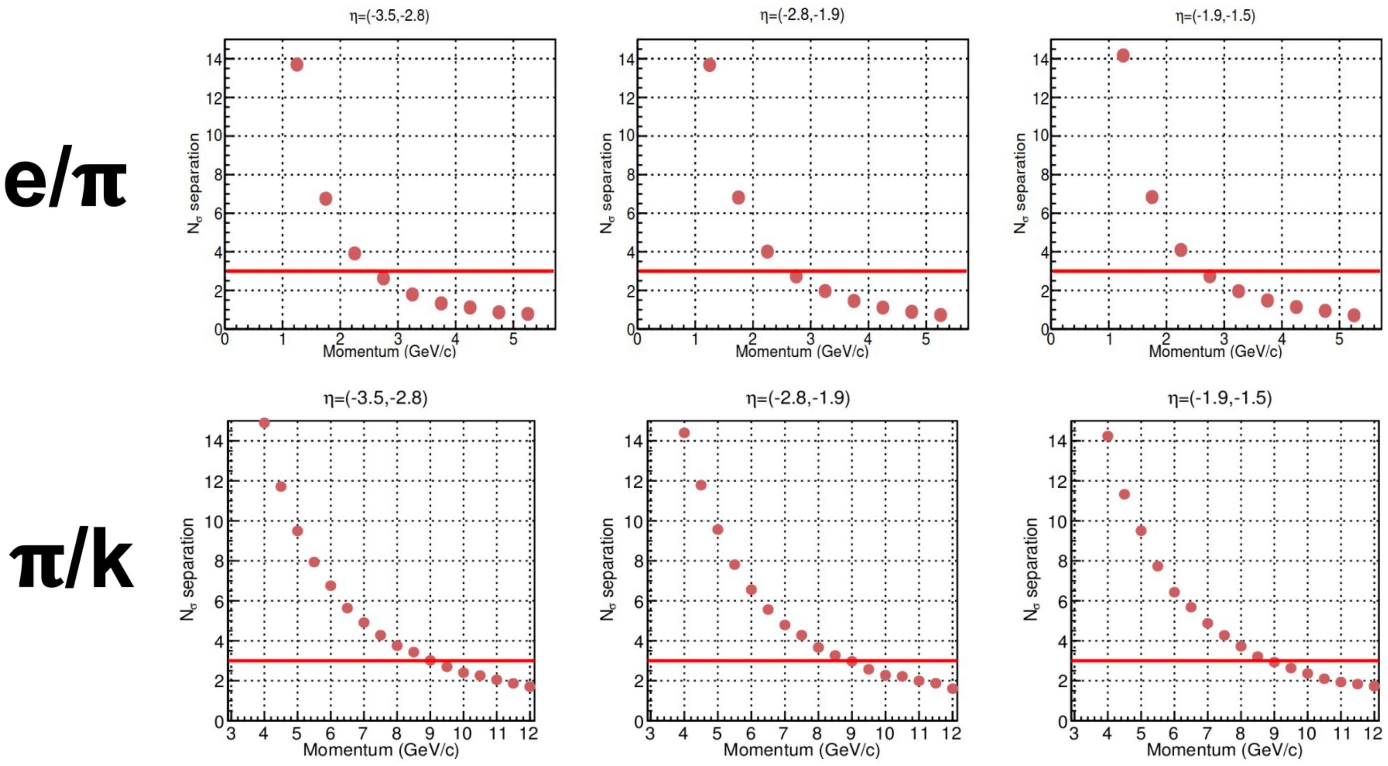
Sophisticated chi-squared analysis capable of performing efficient pid with complicated event topologies.

Backward PID
(pfRICH performance)





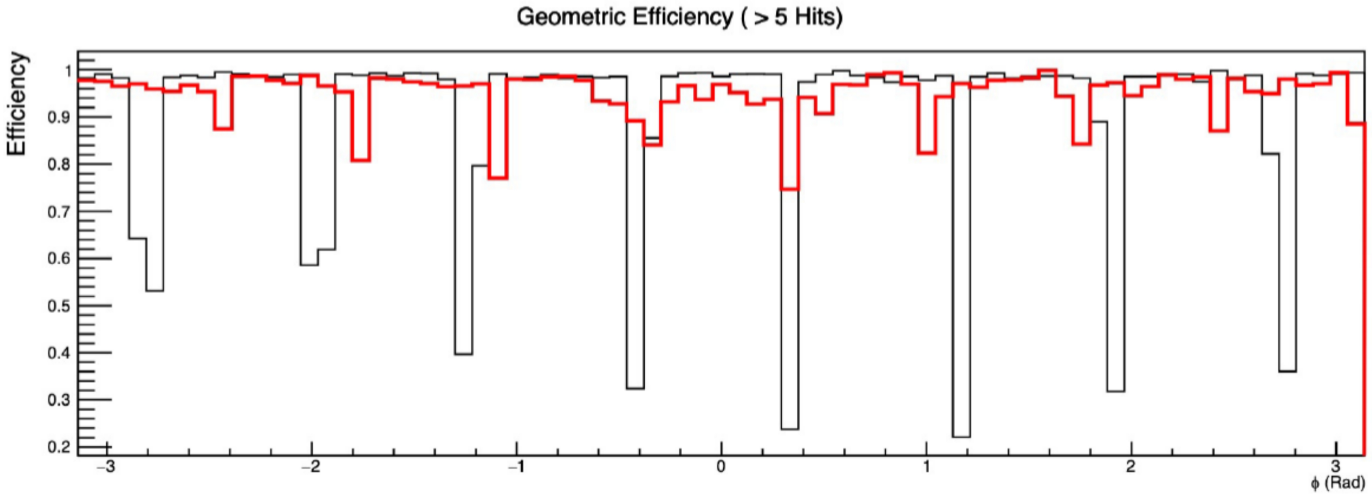
Performance: e/π & π/k separation



Backward PID
(HRPPD for timing applications)

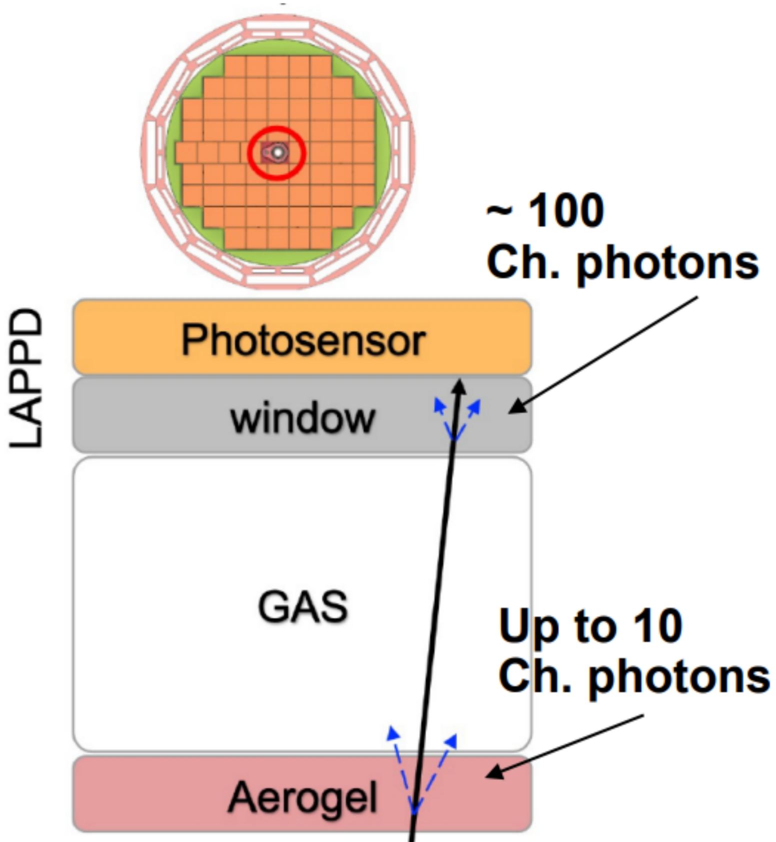
Backward Timing measurements → Cherenkov photon hits created

in the window of LAPPD.
Geometric efficiency of particles with more than 5 photons.
Timing resolution with nominal 50 ps/SPE provides
50/√6 ~ 20 ps timing resolution.



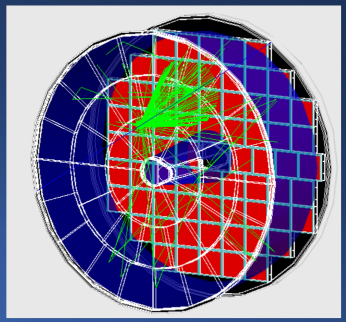
Red dips → ribs from Aerogel wall

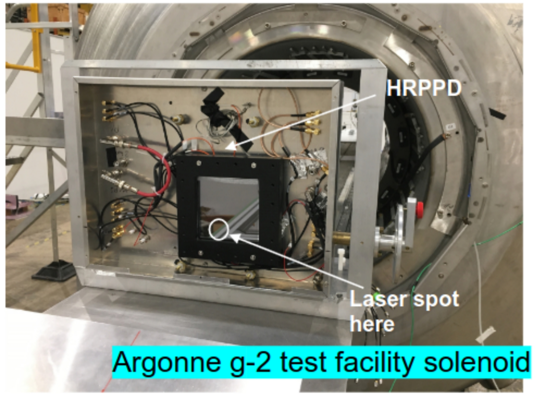
Black dips → ribs from window ceramic boundary



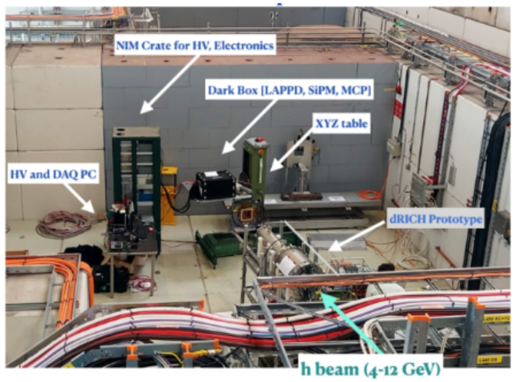
Single Particles fired at $\eta = -3$

Backward PID (HRPPD)



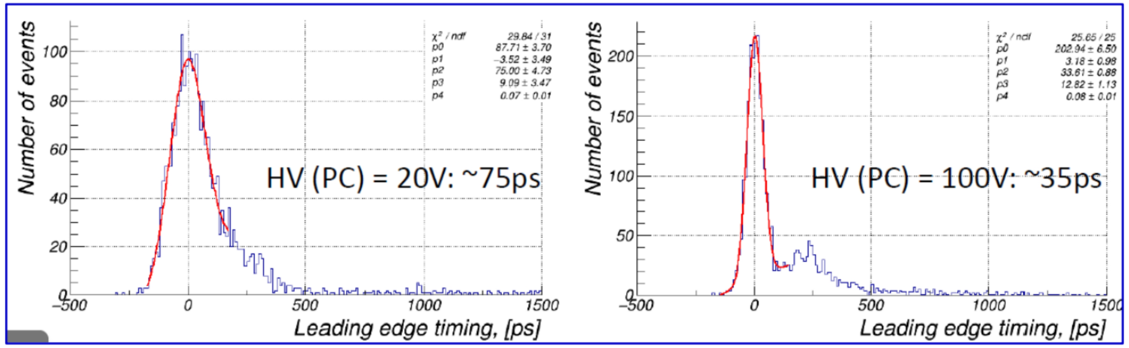


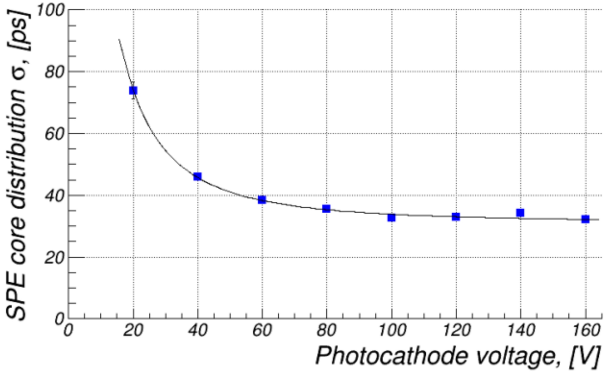
Beam tests at Fermilab



PS beam test at CERN

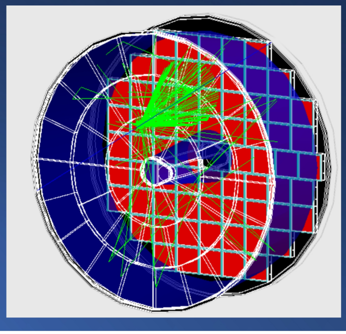
Magnetic field test at CERN



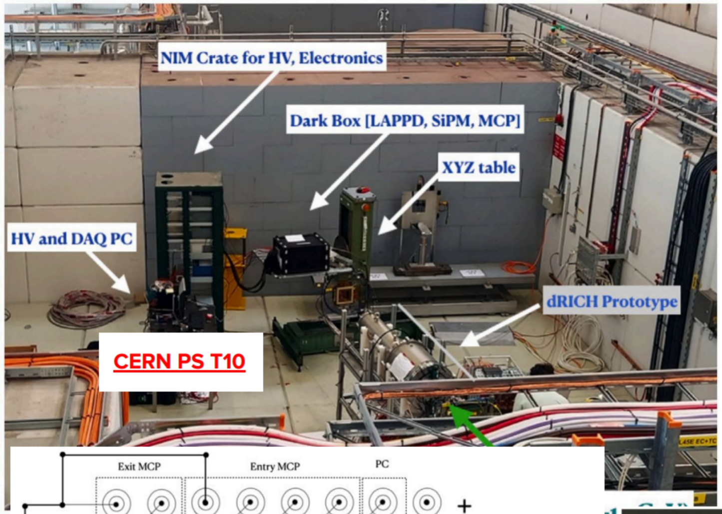


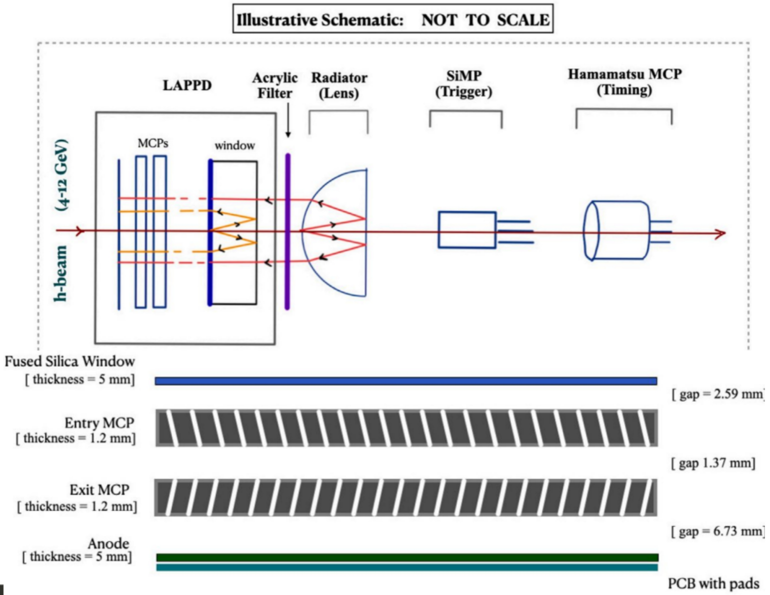
- ✔ **Sophisticated** PID algorithm for event level analysis: *Software used by dual RICH.*
- ✔ HRPPD as photo sensors: *cost effective alternative solution for DIRC.*
- ✔ Potential application as a timing detector.

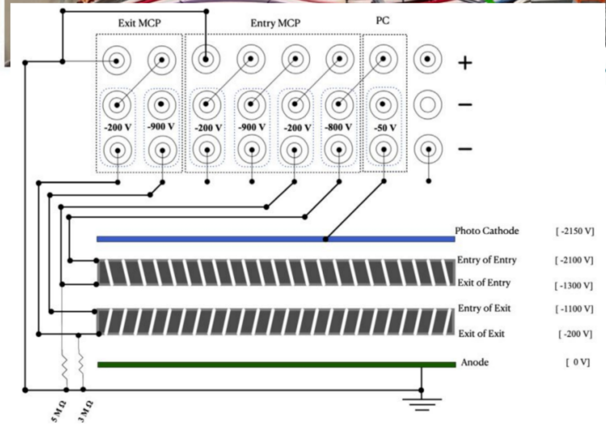
Backward PID (HRPPD)

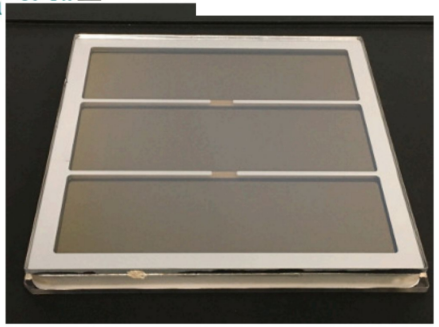


Beam test with LAPPD (recap)









- Mixed hadron beam from CERN PS T-10 (4-10 GeV)
- LAPPD ID 124
- 20 micron pore.
- AC coupled readout.
- 1 inch pad Designed by INCOM.

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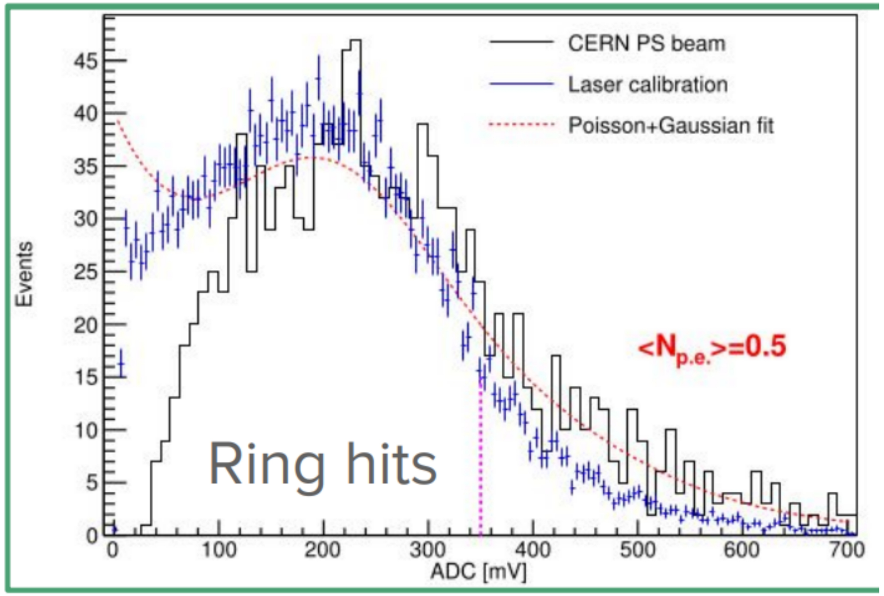
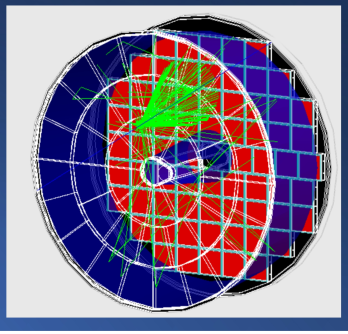
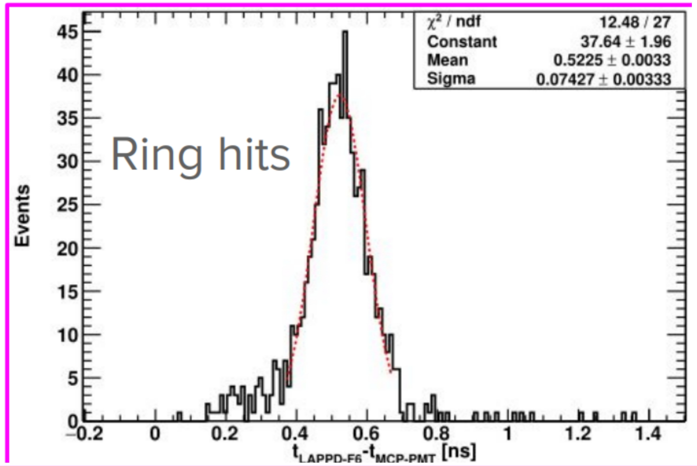
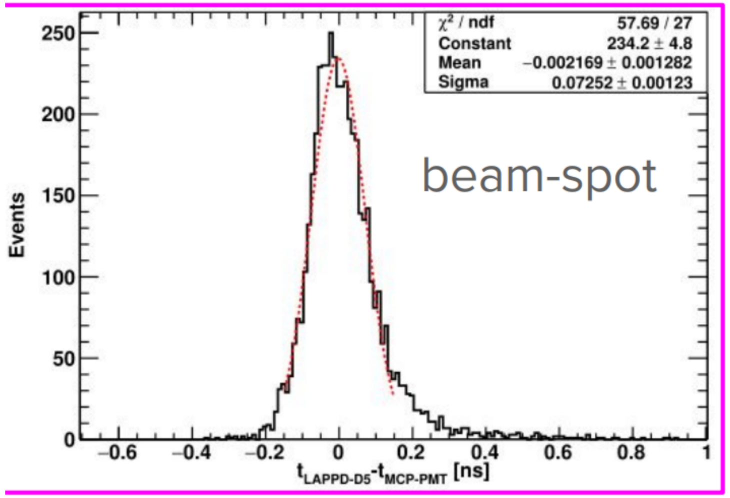


Backward PID (HRPPD)

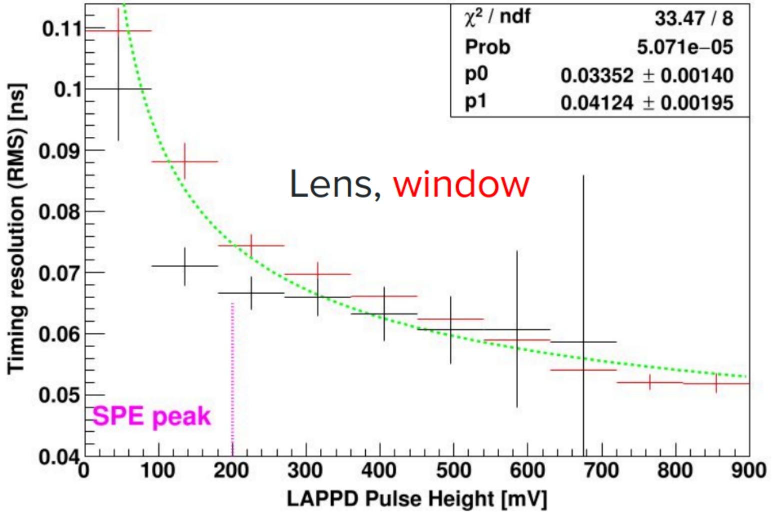


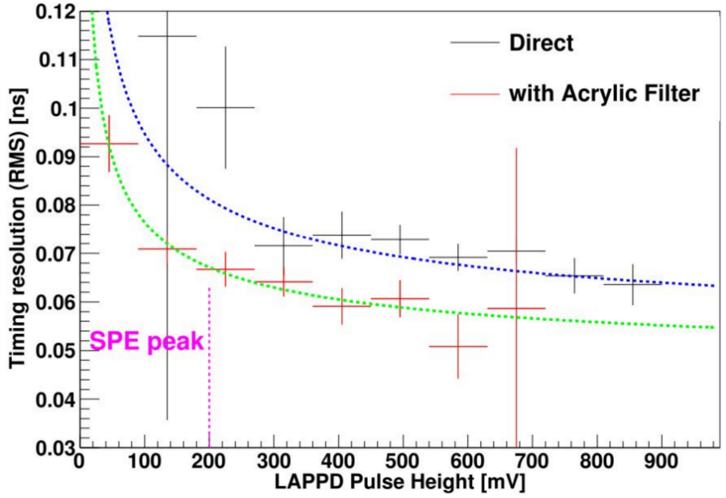




Beam test with LAPPD (recap)

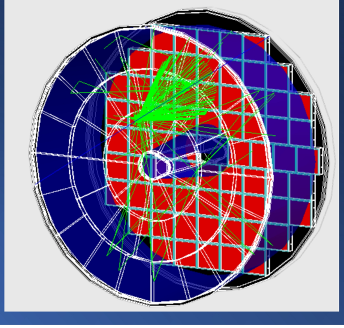
$$\sigma_t = p_0 + \frac{p_1}{\sqrt{V_{peak}/V_{SPE}}}$$

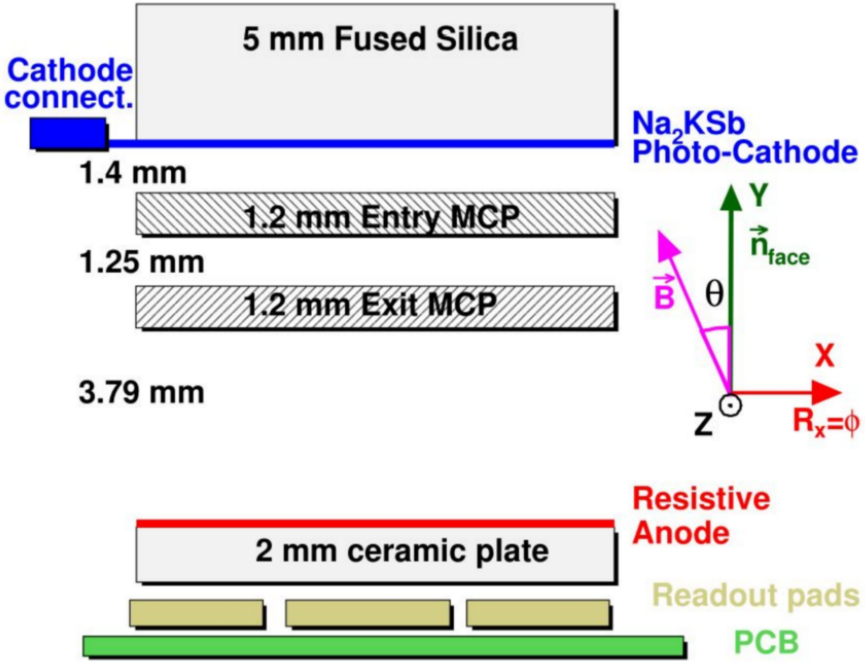


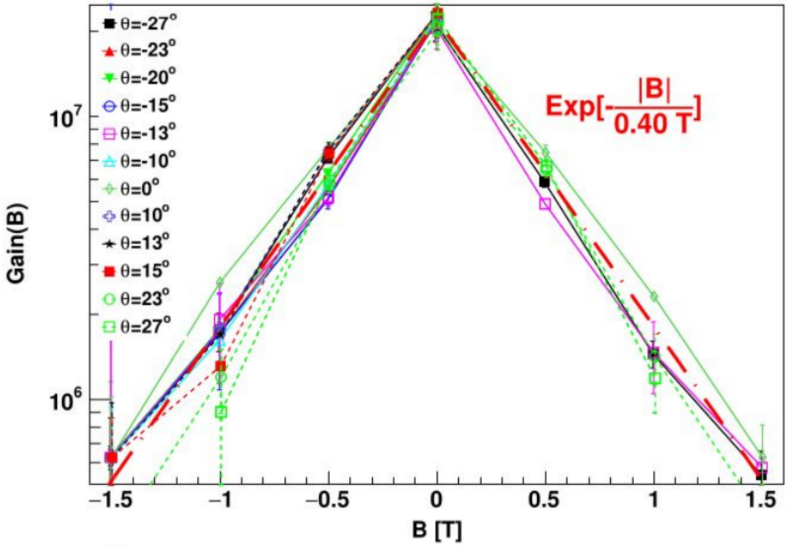


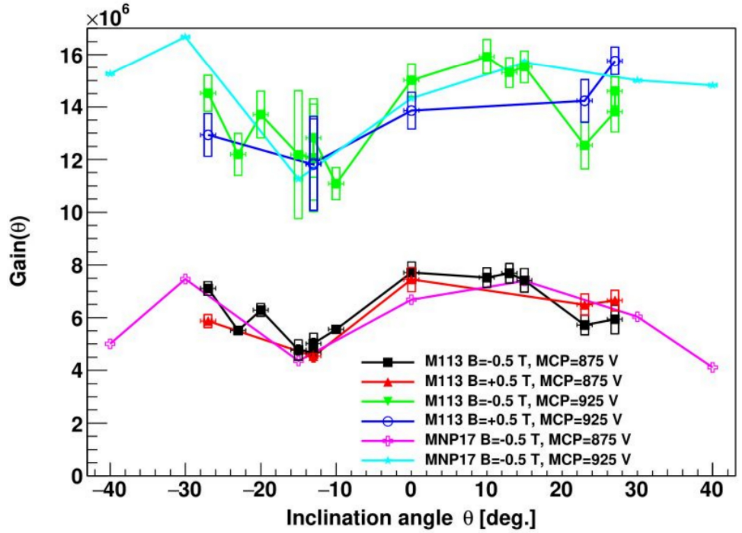
- Similar SPE time resolution is observed for Photons from the lens radiator and LAPPD window.
- Quartz lens transparent down to 200 nm; the acrylic filters out the Cherenkov photons below 400 nm (reducing the average number of pe/pad).
- Simulation studies suggested ~ 8.3 ps contribution due to geometry and chromaticity. W/O acrylic filter from simulation a factor two worsening of time resolution is observed.
- Comparing simulation data we can estimate the contribution due to Chromaticity (1.5 ps).

Backward PID (HRPPD) Magntic field

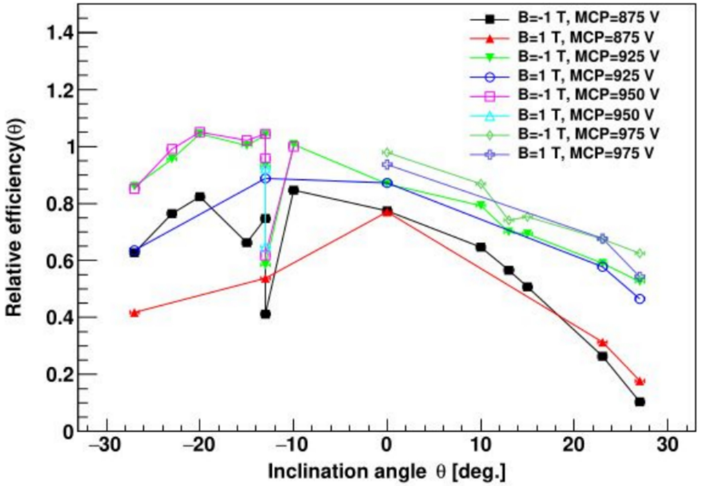






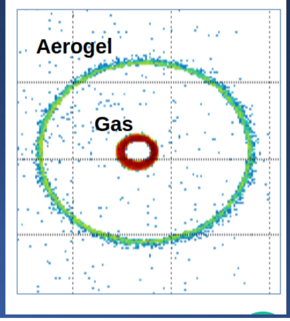


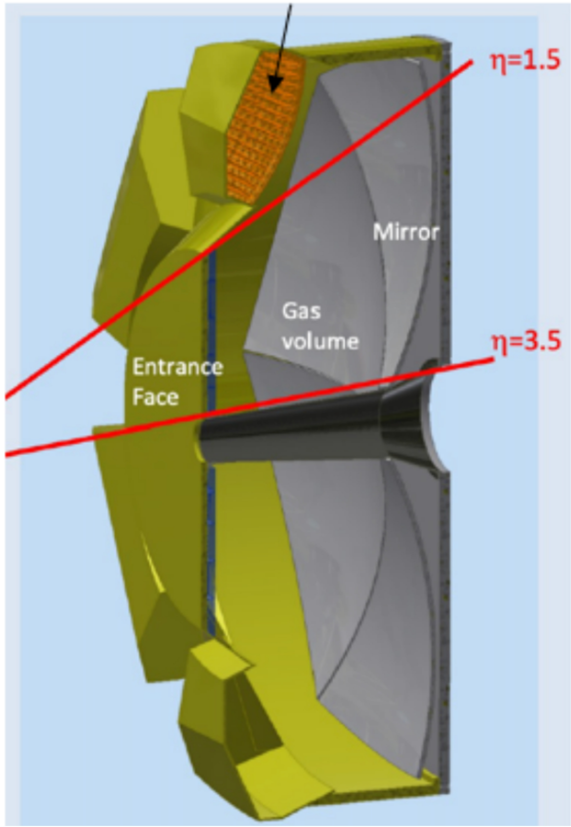
The overall performance of LAPPD in magnetic field is satisfactory.
The drop in the gain and efficiency in high magnetic field values is observed. The drop is particularly present along the Chevron inclination and angle larger than 15 degrees.
Most the loss can however be recovered by applying larger bias voltage across the MCP and increasing the photocathode voltage.
The applied voltage can however vary from sensor to sensor

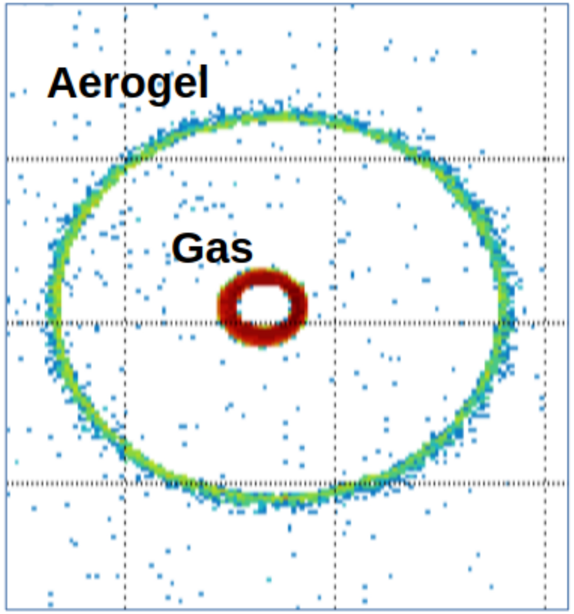


https://indico.cern.ch/event/1456663/contributions/6185327/attachments/2953434/5192492/chatterjee_LAPPD_DRD4.pdf

Forward particle identification

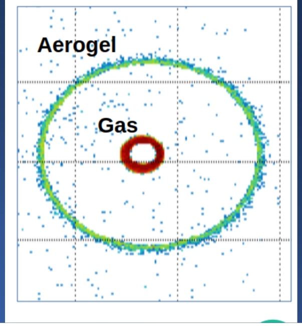


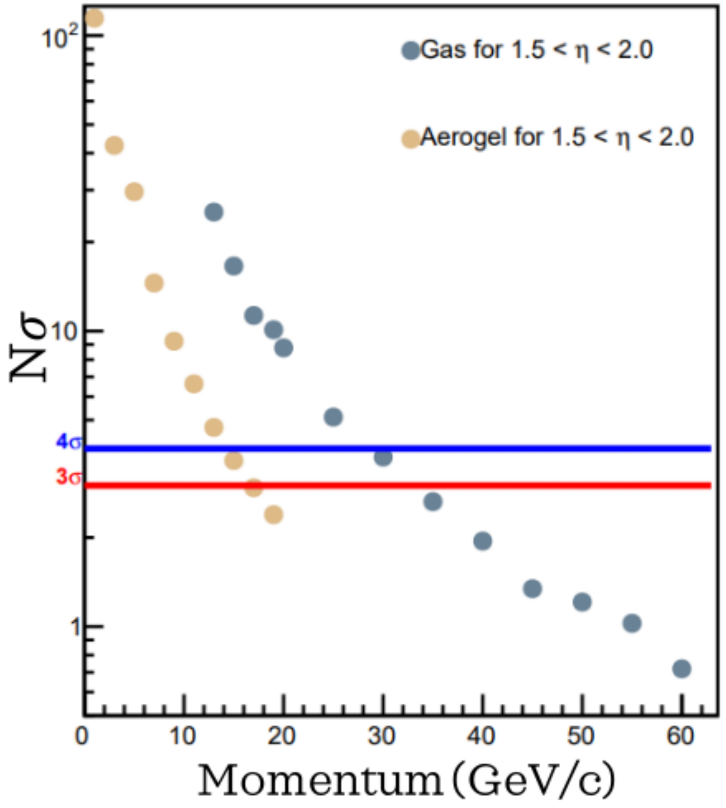


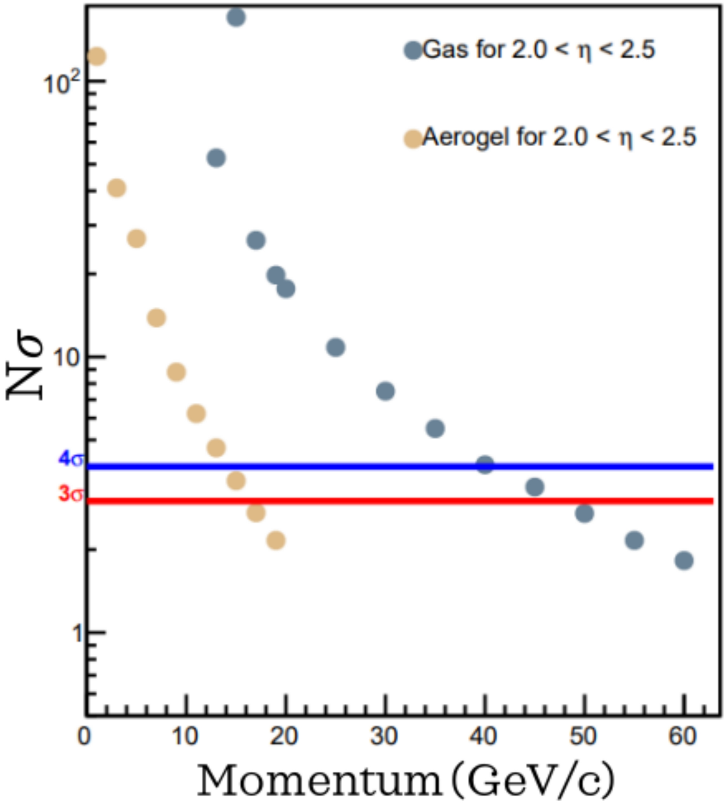


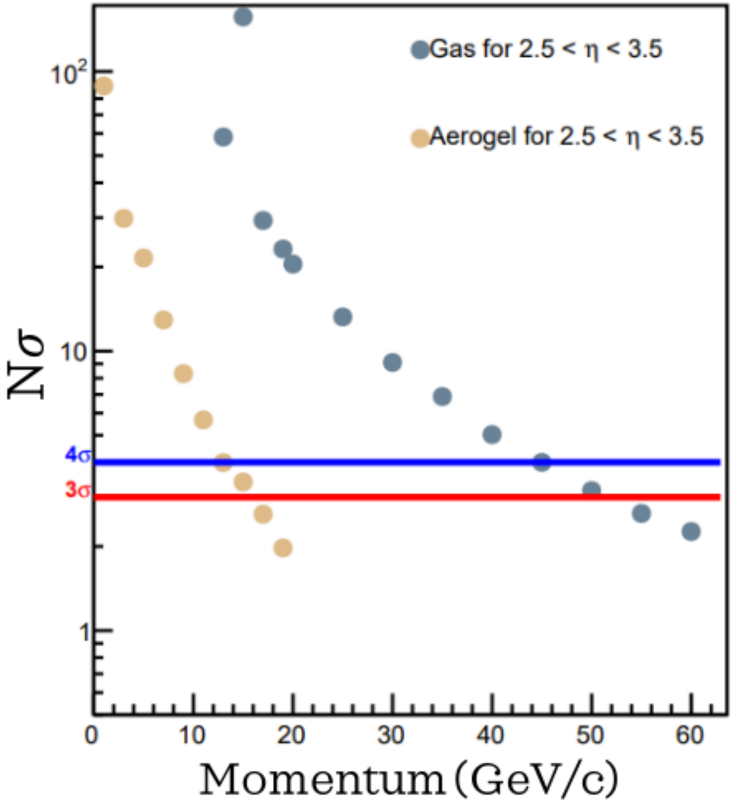
- Requirements:
  - **Wide acceptance** (+- 300 mrad/ $1.5<\eta\leq3.5$)
  - **High momentum coverage** up to 50 GeV/c π-K
    - Dual radiator (**aerogel (n ~1.02)**+ **C_2F_6 gas (n~1.0008)**)
- **Compact geometry**: short radiator space available
  - Smaller number of detected photons → Critical optical tuning and control over background hits.
- **Large sensor surface to be covered in magnetic field**.
  - Limited choice of photon-sensor (SiPM as a cost effective solution)
- Simulation contains: **6 identical sectors**
  - **Spherical mirror with radius 220 cm**
  - **SiPM sensors with realistic PDE and additional 70% safety factor**.
  - **Realistic parameters** for **aerogel** and **C_2F_6**

Forward particle identification
Performance studies



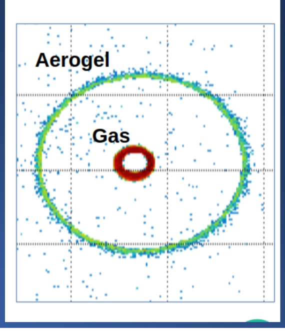




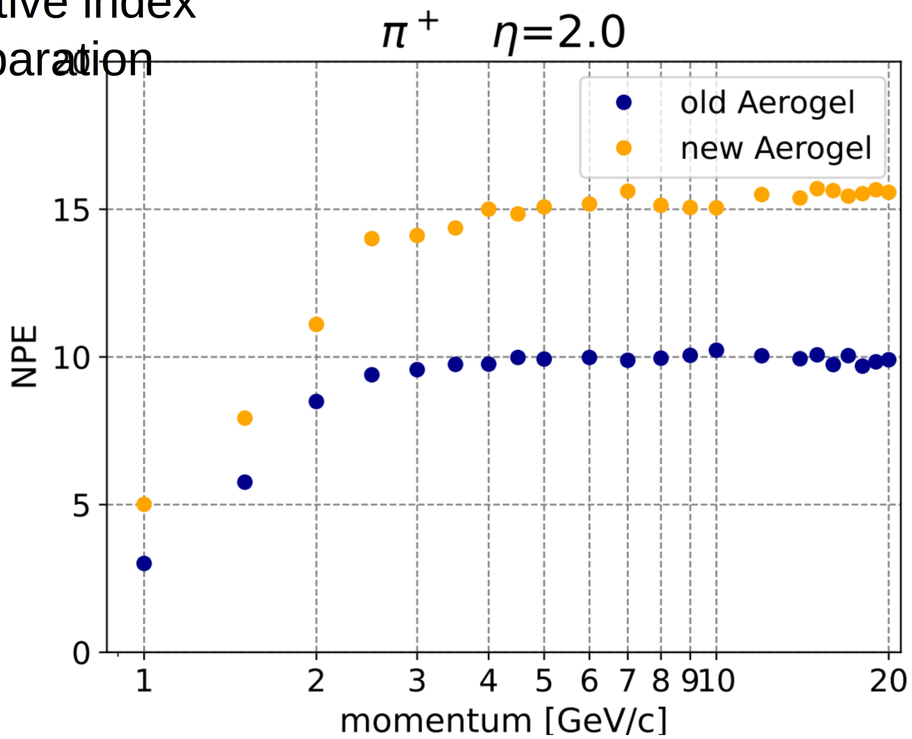


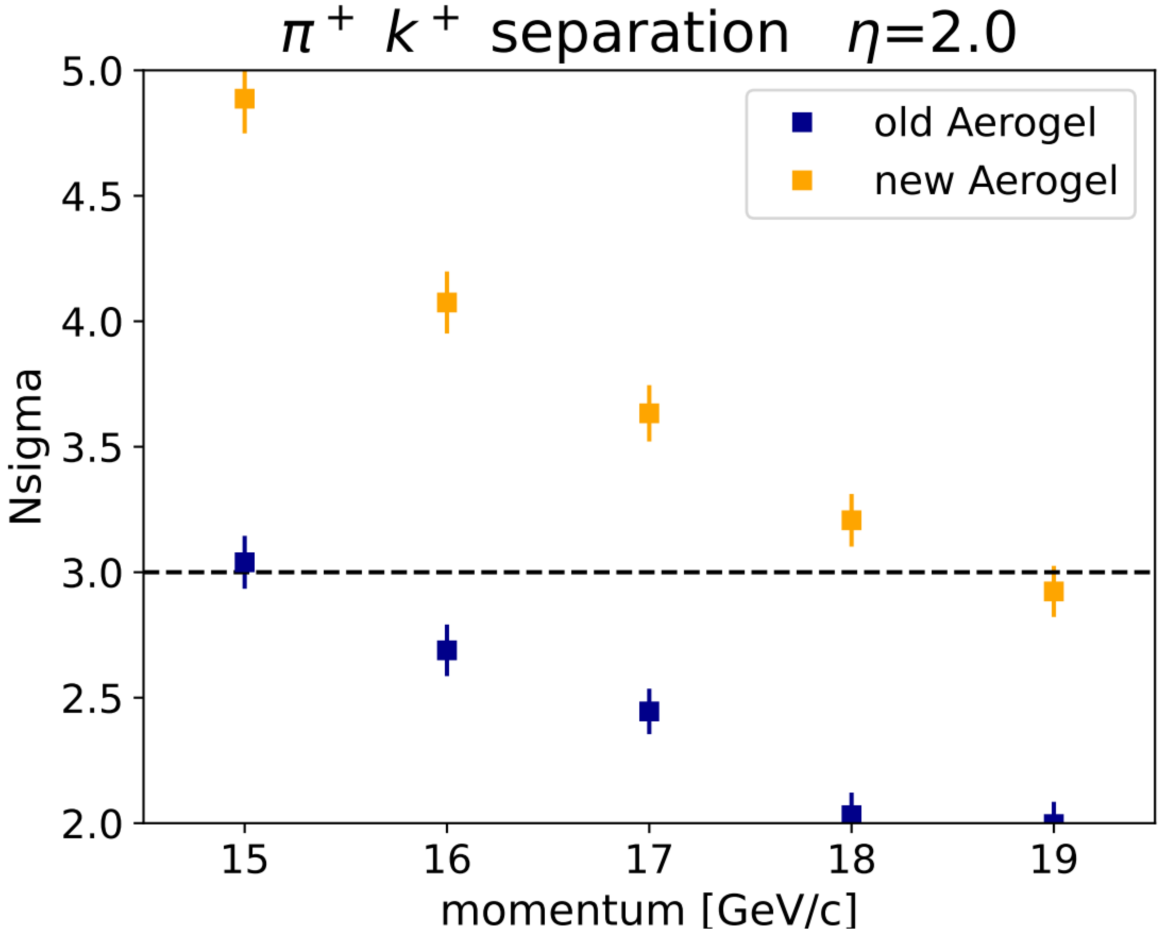
W/ **conservative 70% safety factor** 18 photo electrons are detected. Over a wide range of rapidity required resolution is achieved. Region affected w/ spherical aberration are limited in momentum (**6σ** sep. upto **20 GeV/c**).

Forward particle identification
Optimization of Aerogel

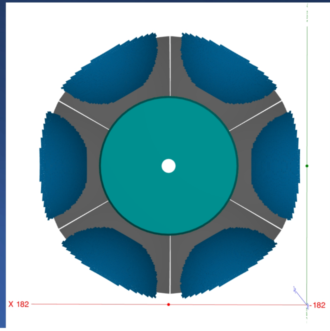


Optimization of new aerogel parameters.
→ Better optical properties.
→ Higher refractive index
→ Improved separation





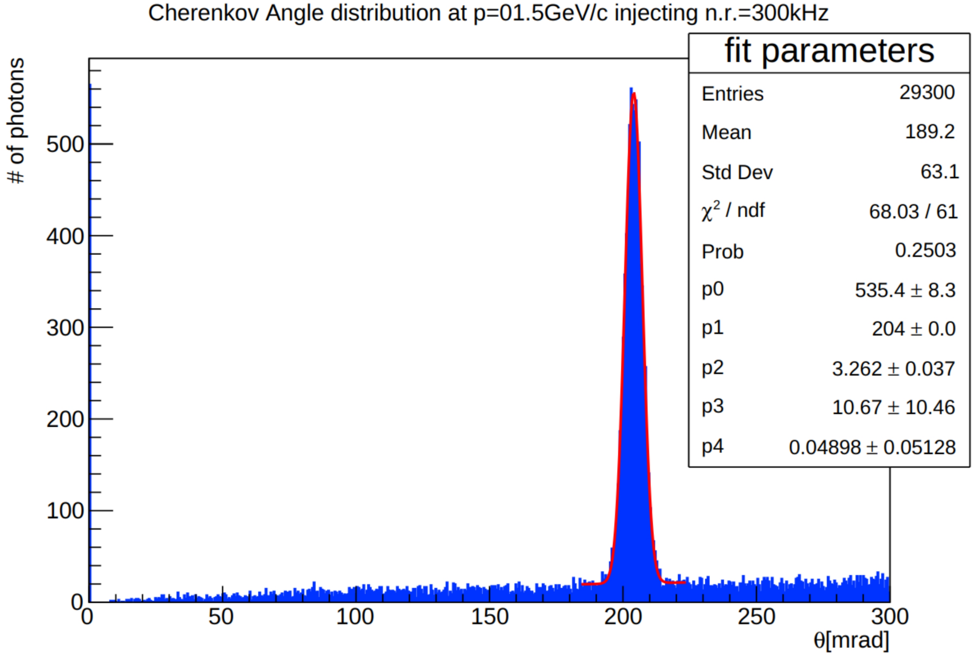
Forward particle identification
Simulation Studies of SiPM noise

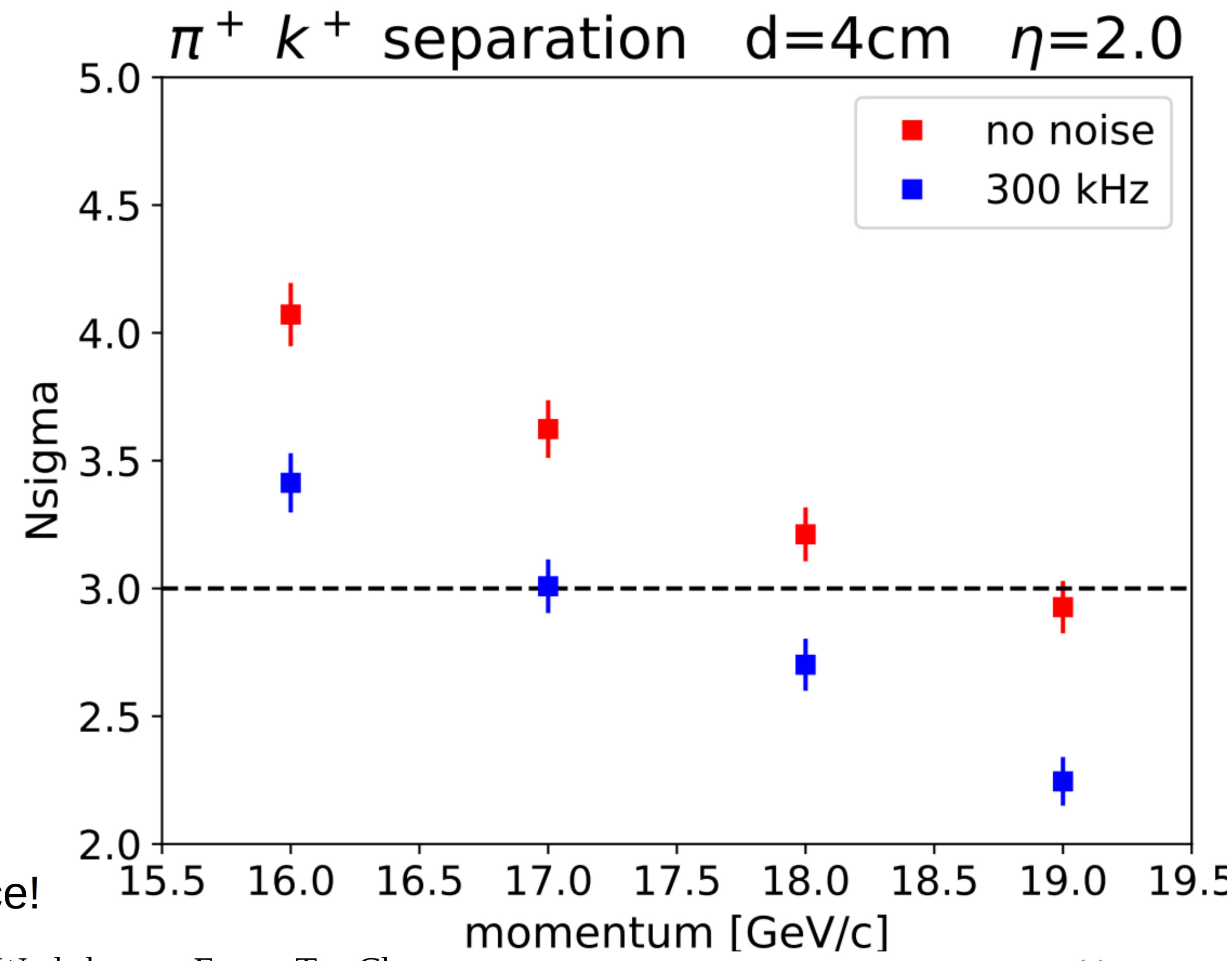


Intrinsic noise of SiPM

→ 300 kHZ of noise

→ 1ns time window



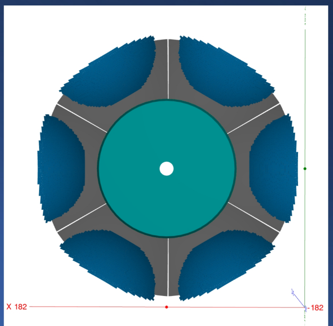


Reduction in aerogel performance by 1 GeV/c

New aerogel parameters helps to boost performance!

Forward particle identification:

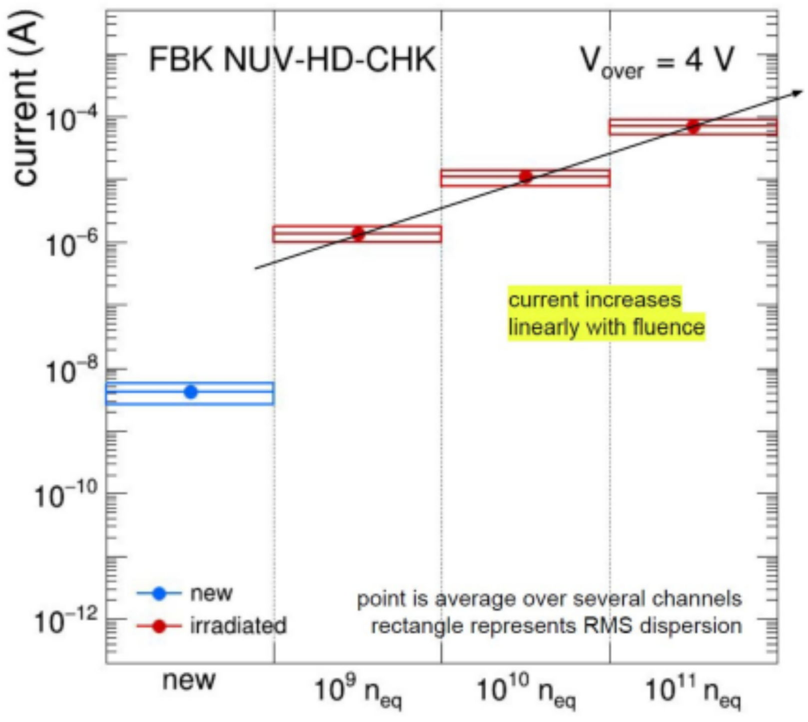
SiPM sensor



- **pros**
  - cheap
  - high photon efficiency
  - excellent time resolution
  - insensitive to B field
- **cons**
  - large DCR, ~ 50 kHz/mm^2 @ T = 24 °C
  - not radiation tolerant
    - moderate fluence < 10^{11} n_{eq}/cm^2
- **R&D on mitigation strategies**
  - reduce DCR at low temperature
    - operation at T = -30 °C (or lower)
  - recover radiation damage
    - in-situ high-temperature annealing
  - exploit timing capabilities
    - with ALCOR (INFN) front-end chip

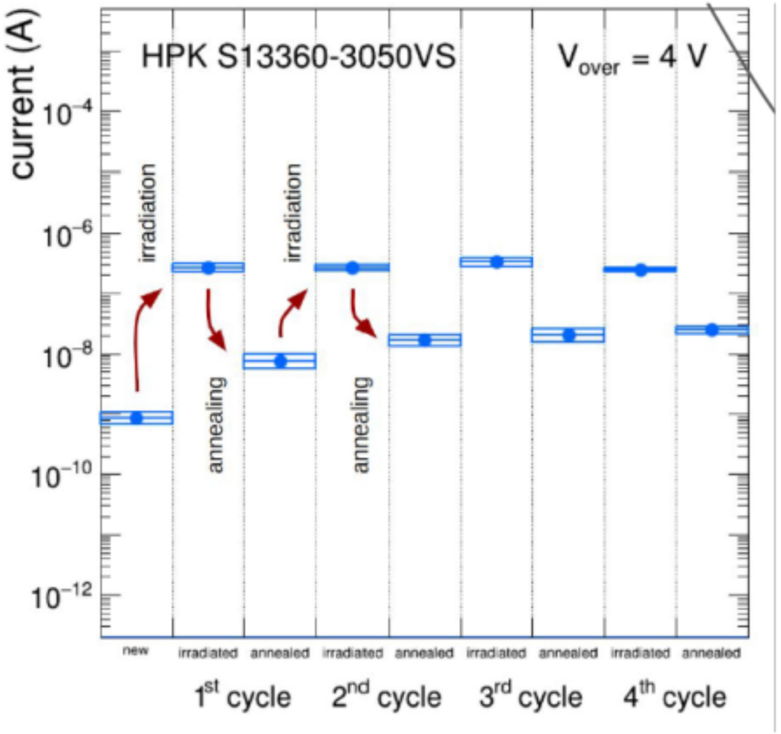
Different types of SiPMs have been studied.

Studies of radiation damage on SiPM



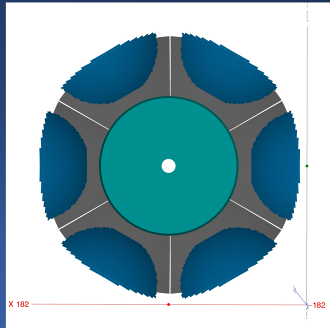
all results are reported at T = -30 C

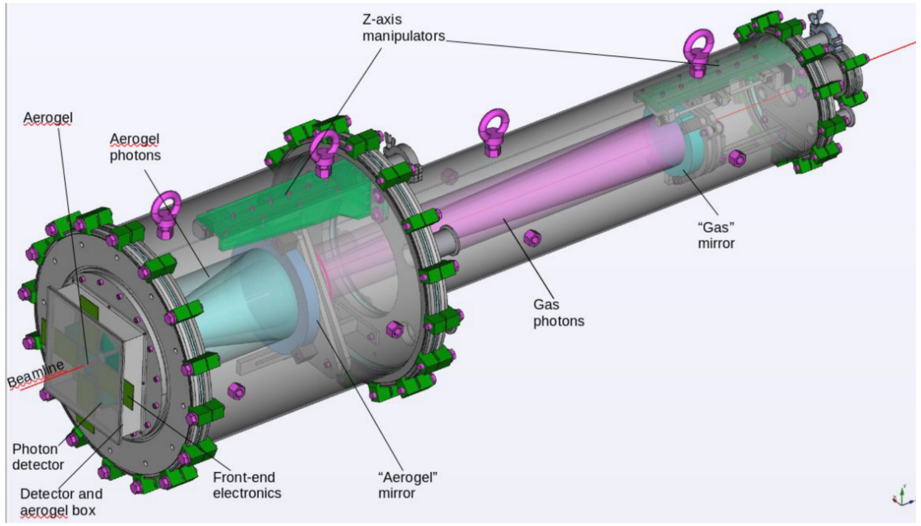
Repeated irradiation/ annealing cycles

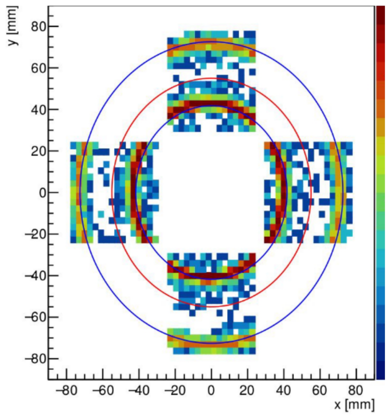


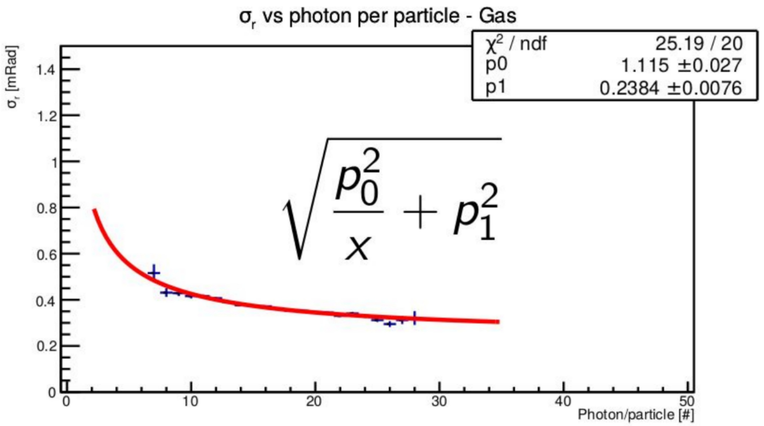
Maximum expected rate of DCR 300 kHz for each SiPM channel.

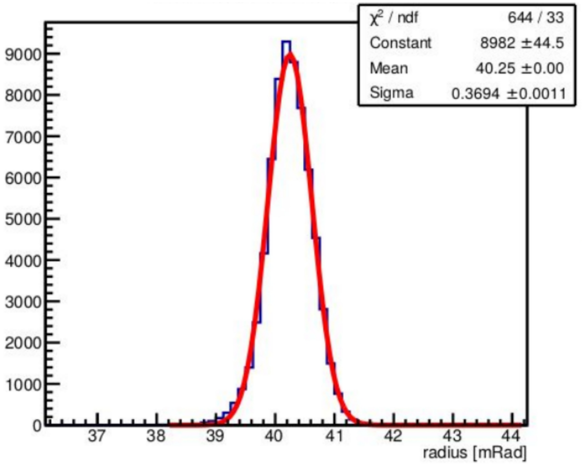
Forward particle identification:
Beam test @ CERN





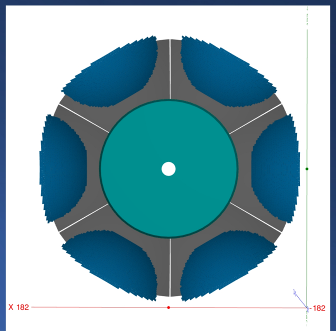




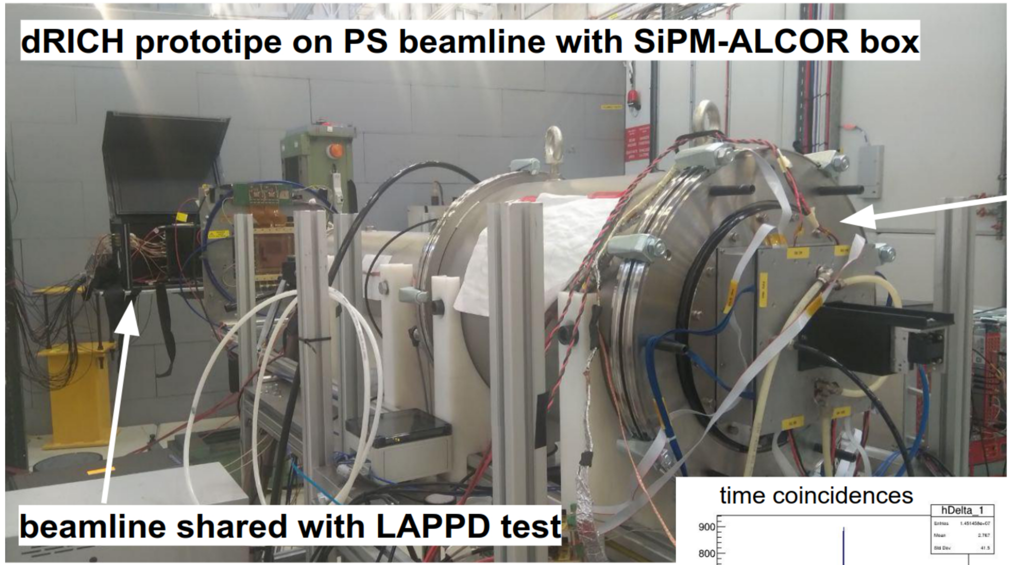


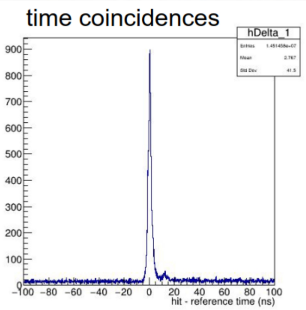
Ring angle and single particle resolution is in good agreement with simulation studies.

Forward particle identification:
Beam test @ CERN

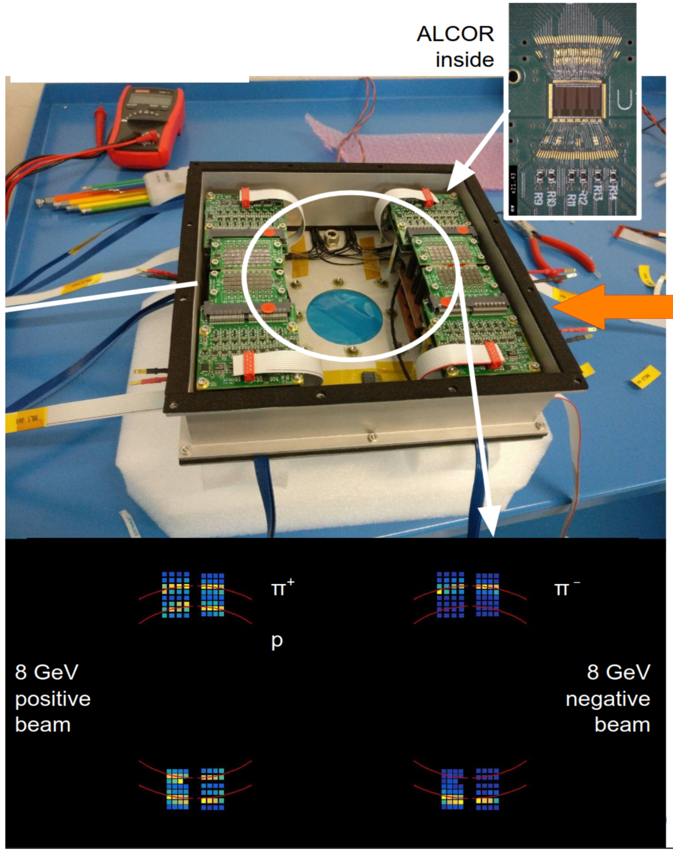


successful operation of SiPM with complete readout chain



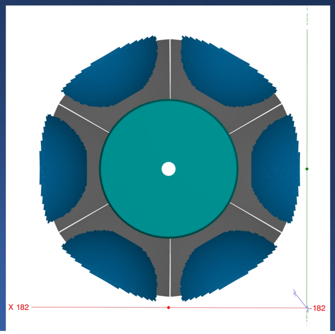


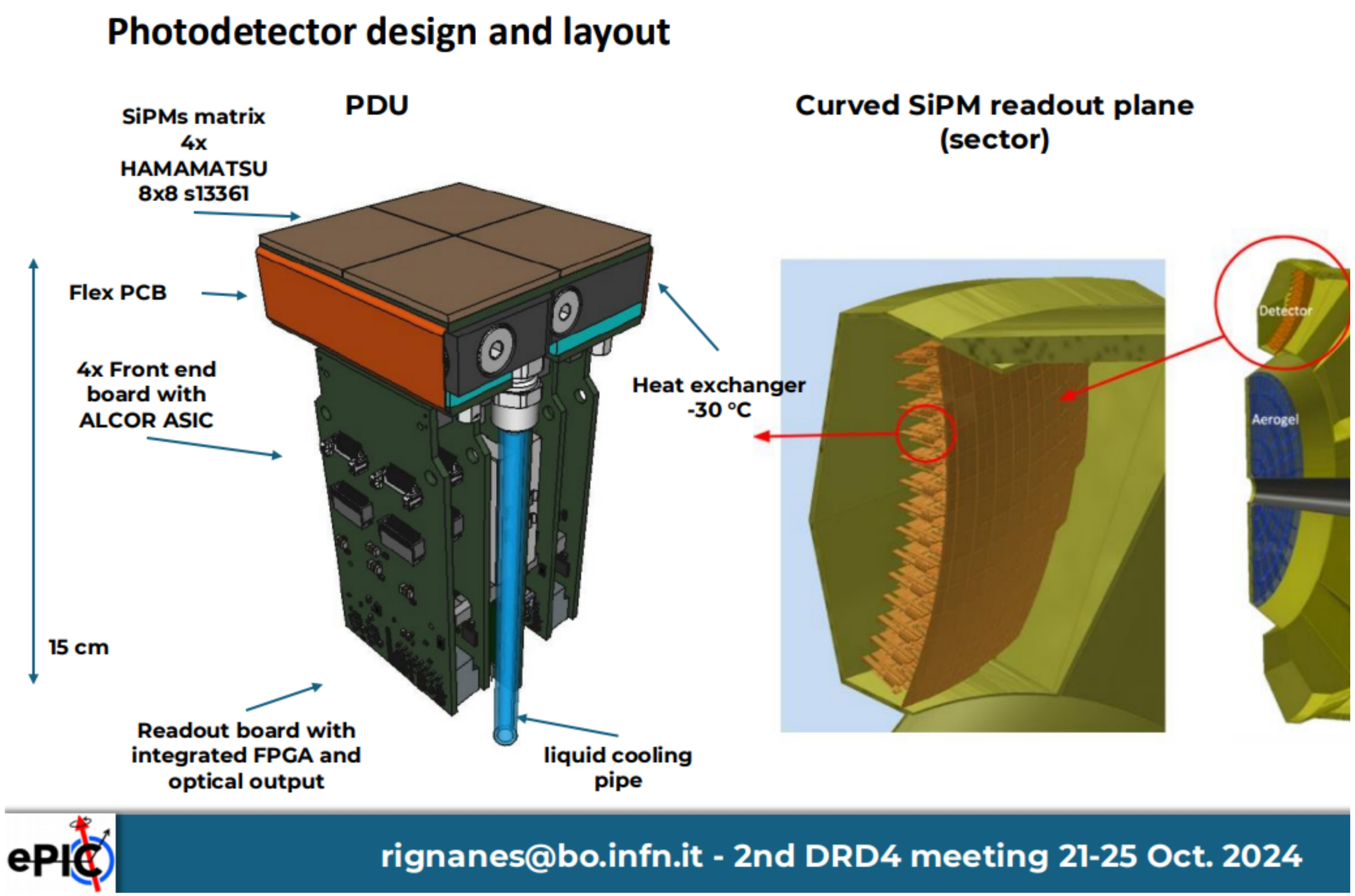
SiPM sensors were **irradiated** (up to 10^{10}) and **annealed** (150 hours at T = 150 C)

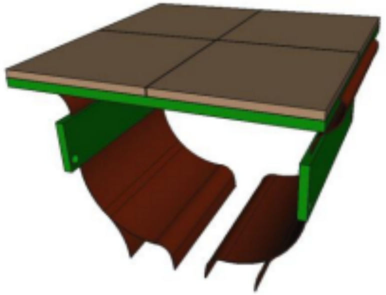


- Compatible results between simulation and beam test for very forward high momentum PID.
- Ongoing R&D and beam test measurements are coupled with simulation studies.
- Commonality of reconstruction algorithm with pfRICH

Forward particle identification:
Beam test @ CERN

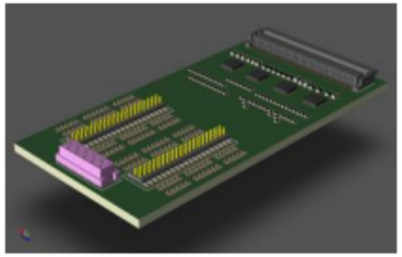






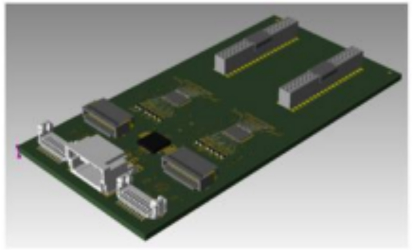
carrier board

4 matrixes of **8x8**
Hamamatsu S13661 **SiPMs**
(256) on rigid-flex pcb
4 **ntc** sensors on the back



4x adapters

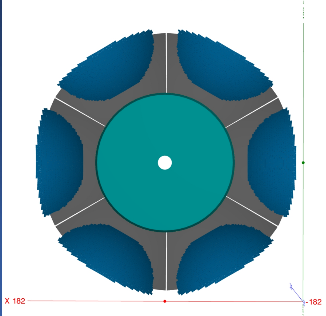
HV regulation
AC coupling to ALCOR



4x FE boards

2x ALCOR-v2 (8 total)
2x Firefly connectors

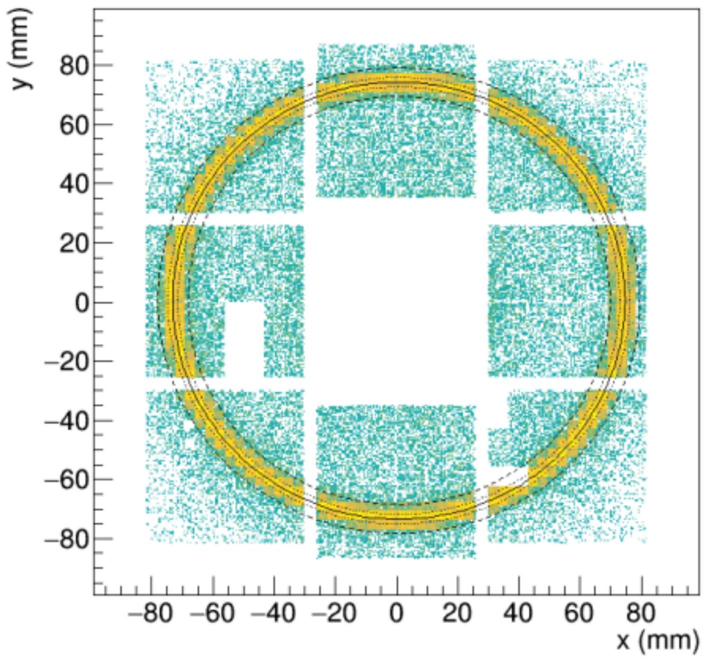
Forward particle identification:
Beam test @ CERN



Number of photoelectron

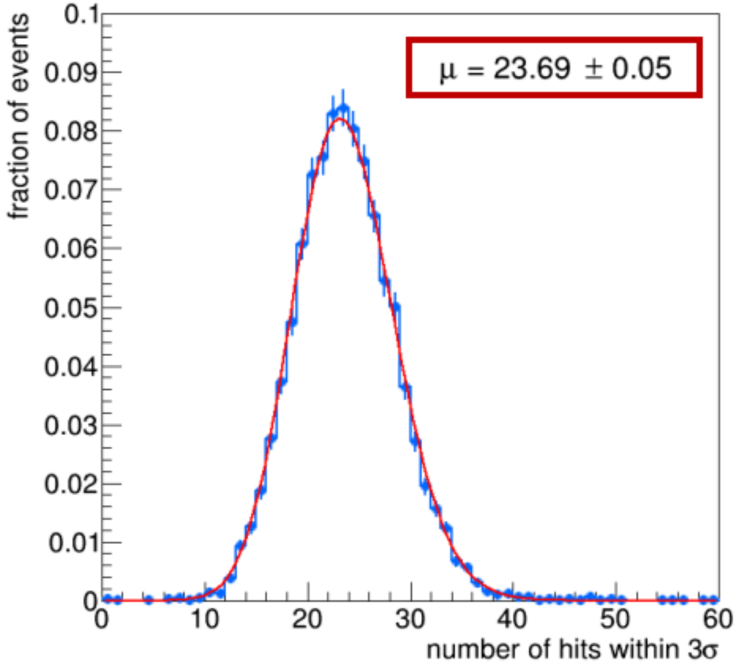
even-by-event photon counting in the ring

2D fit to accumulated data with realistic model (ring + background)

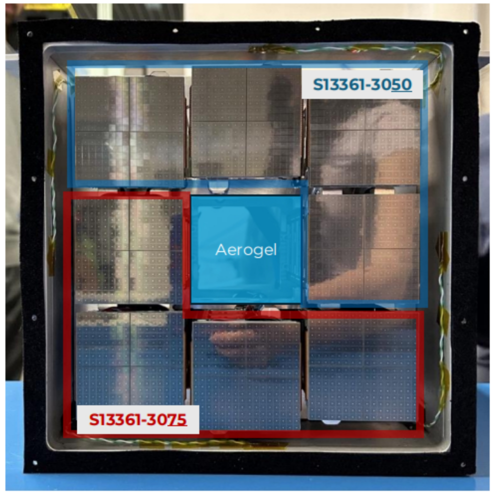


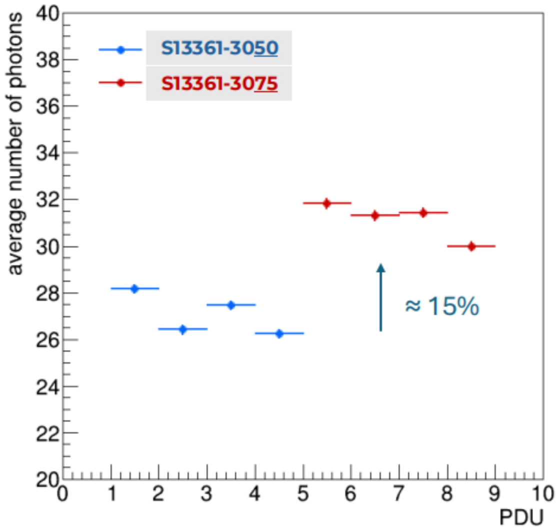
11.5 GeV/c negative beam, L= 4 cm n = 1.02 aerogel (accumulated events)

Poisson fit to data, average number of photons



event-by-event distribution of hits in the ring





rignanes@bo.infn.it; DRD4 collaboration meeting

PID @ ePIC : *Summary*

a. **Different PID technologies adopted by the ePIC collaboration to achieve desired physics goals**:

1. **AC-LGAD TOF**
2. **h**igh **p**erformance **DIRC**
3. **p**roximity **f**ocusing **RICH**
4. **d**ual radiator **RICH**

b. **Matured simulation and test beam results have validated the conceptual designs. Ongoing R&D exercises are focusing the risk minimization and optimization.**

c. **Preparation for the Technical design report is ongoing.**

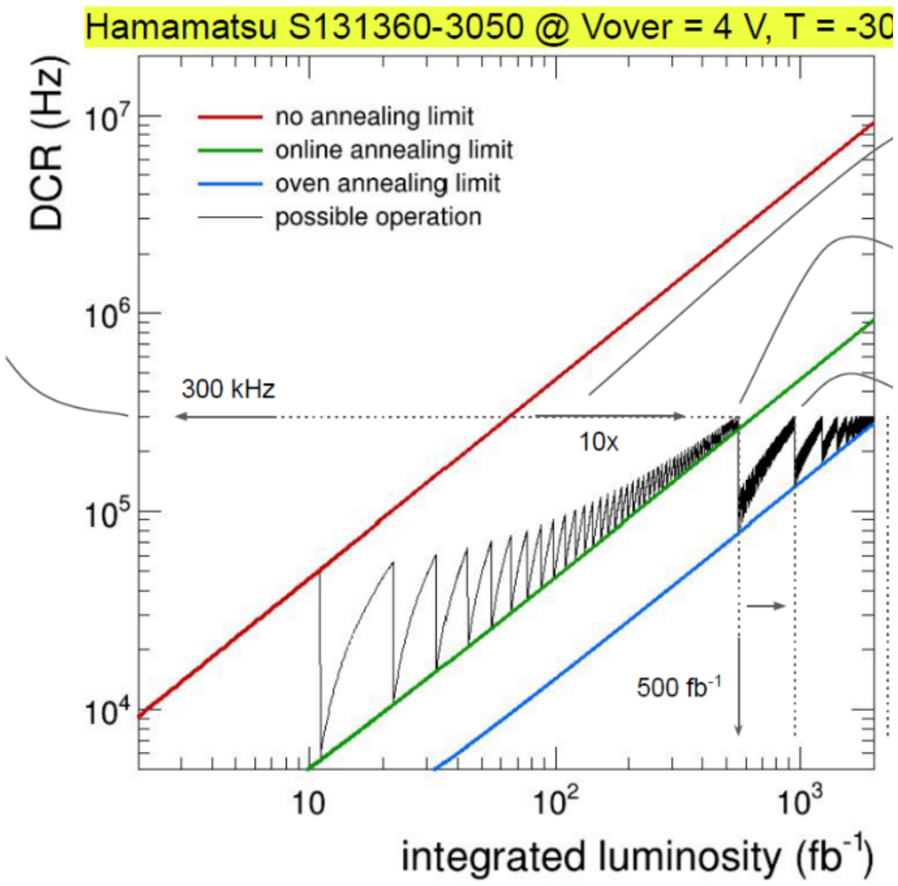
Back up

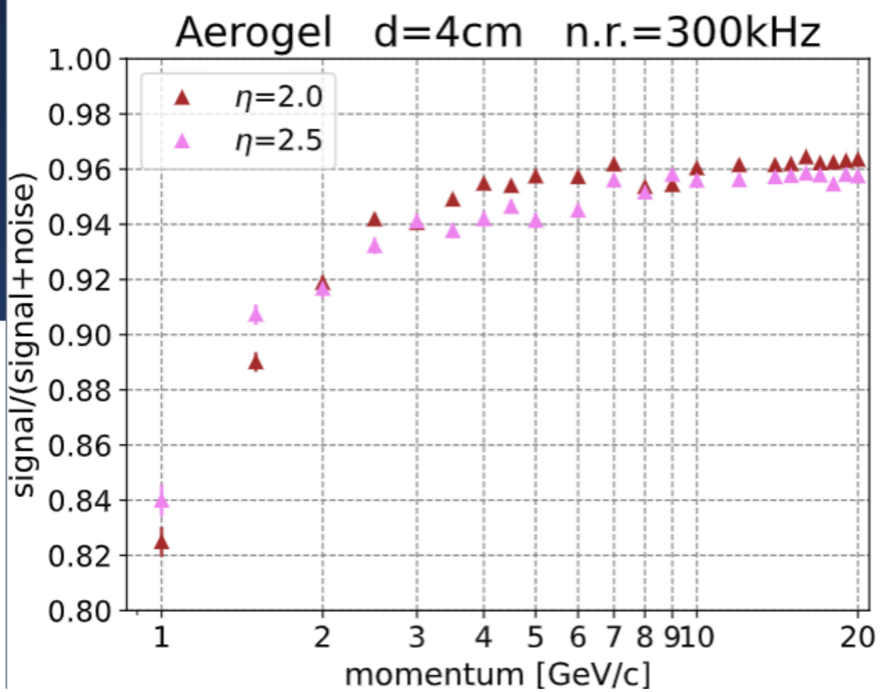
Backup-1: dRICH Aerogel performance

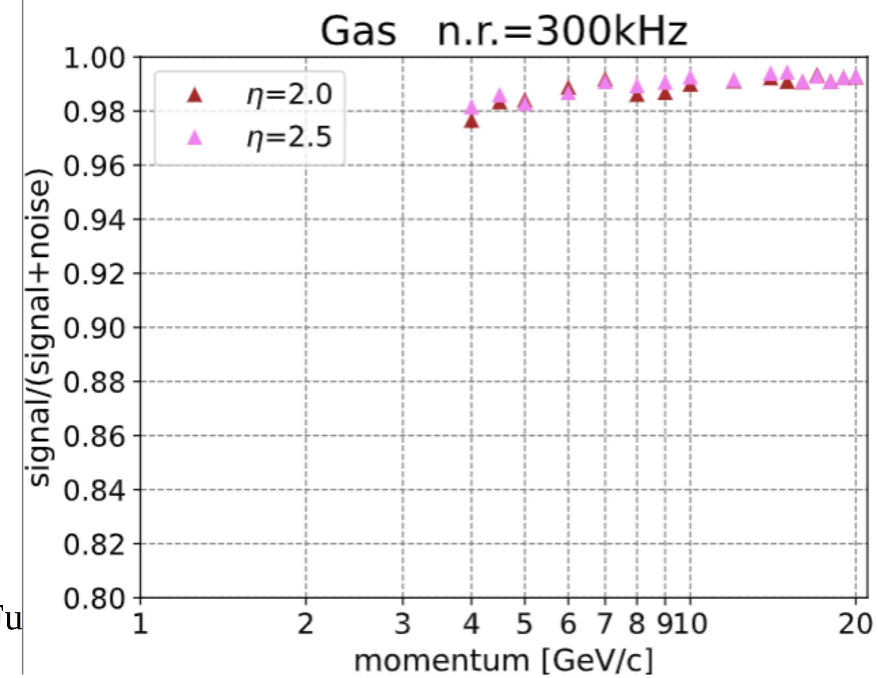
Noise (kHz)	Aerogel Thickness (cm)	Aerogel Type	3 σ limit π-K separation (GeV)
0	4	old	15
0	4	new	>18
300	4	new	17
0	6	new	19
300	6	new	18

Backup-2: dRICH SiPM noise rate

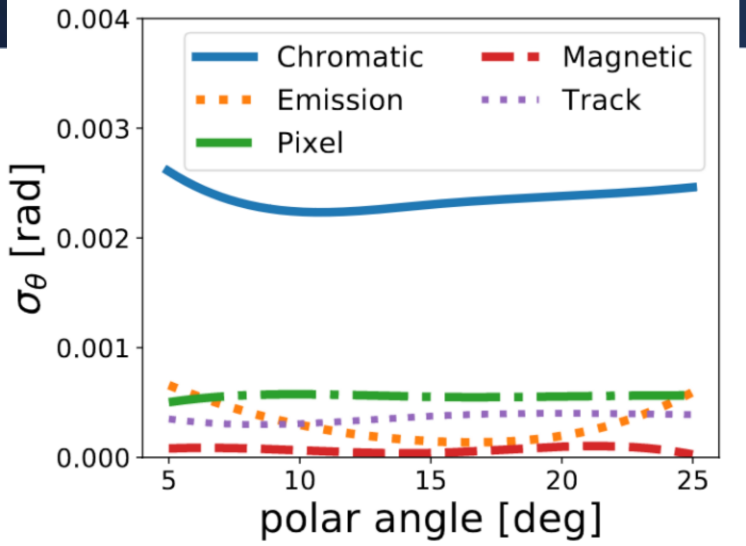
Ageing model

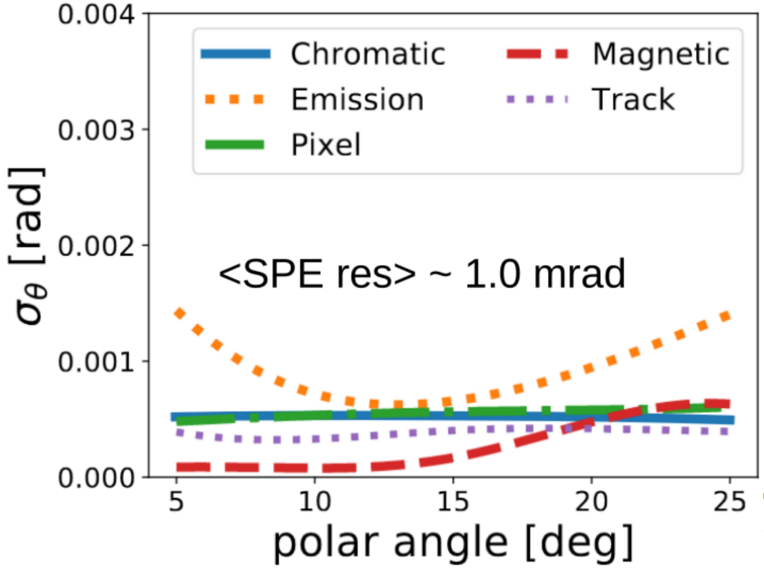


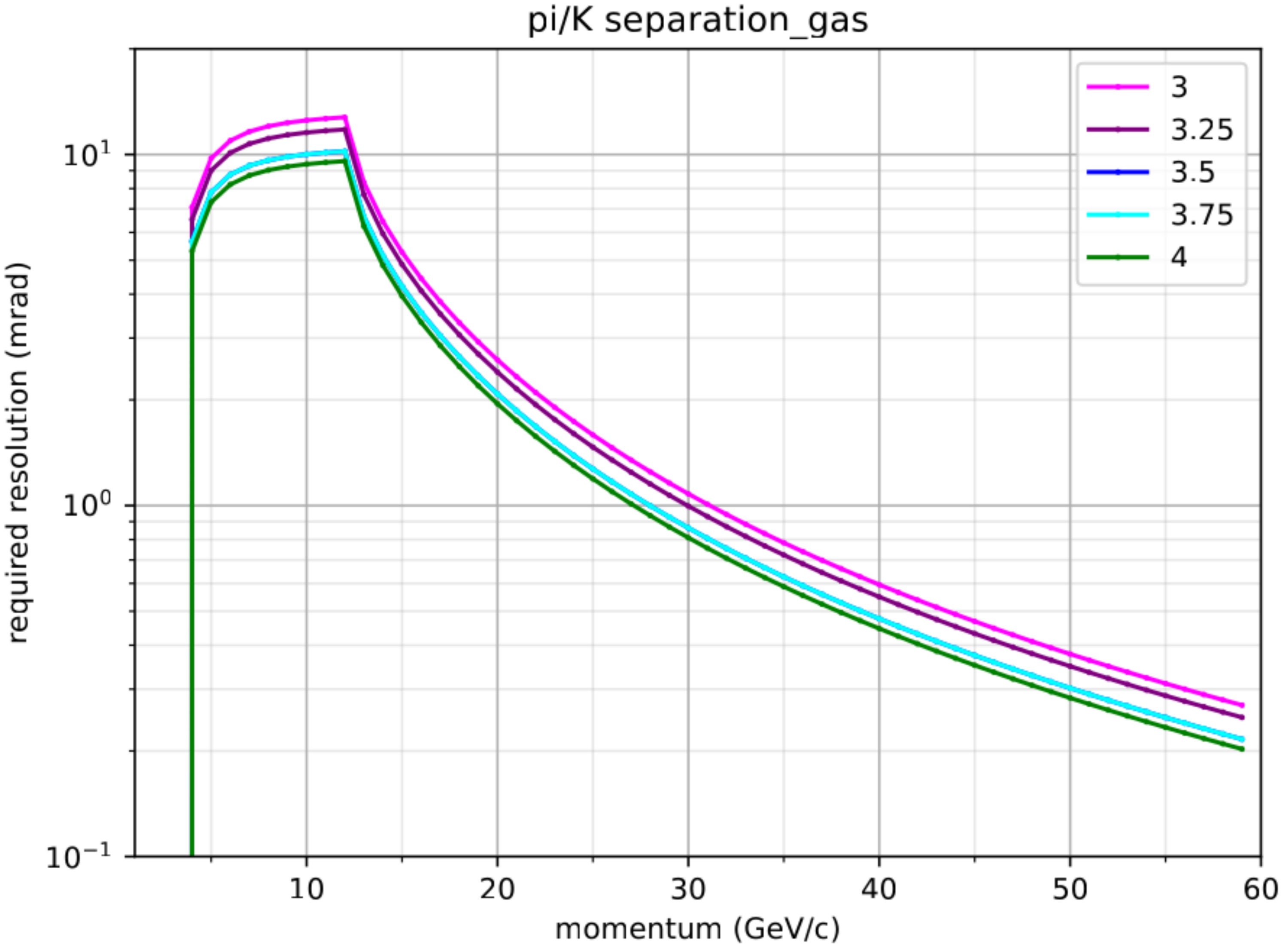




Backup-3: dRICH resolution contribution

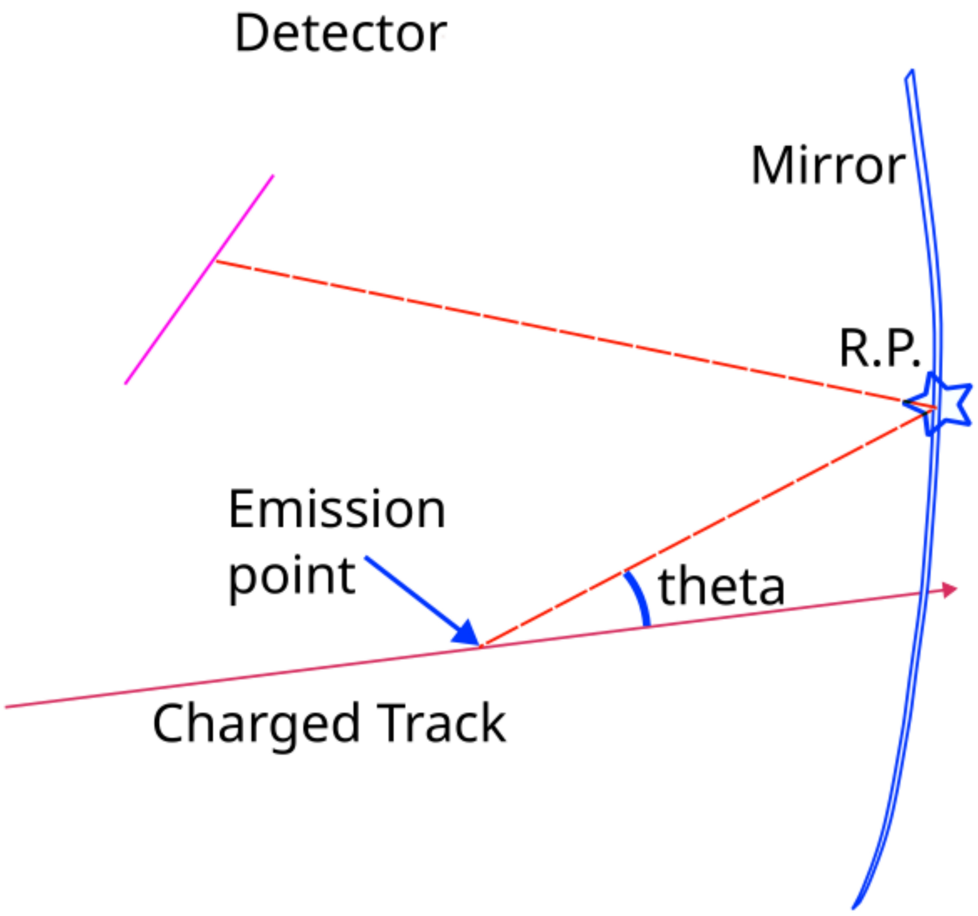




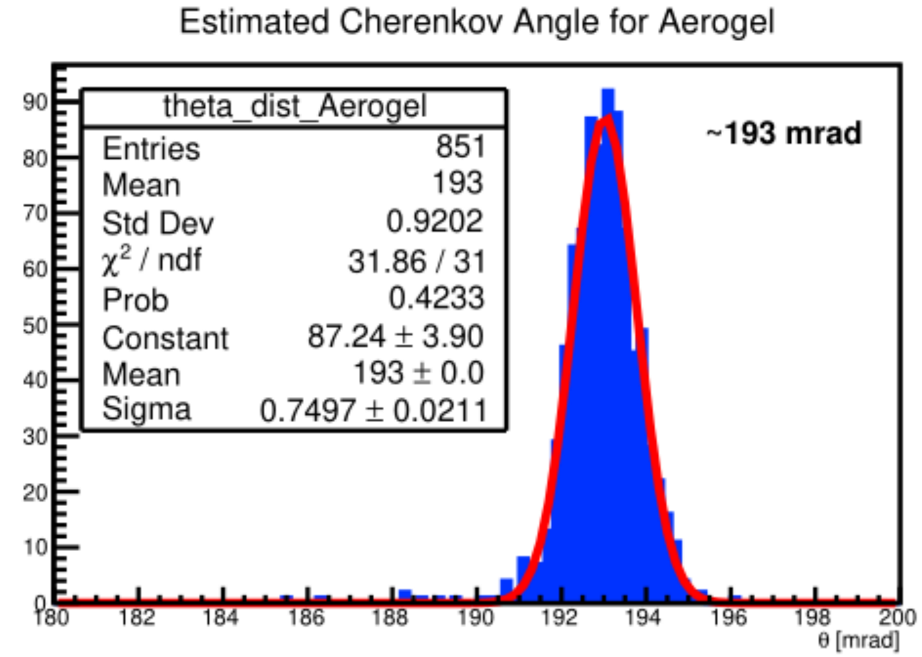


The S
Facility

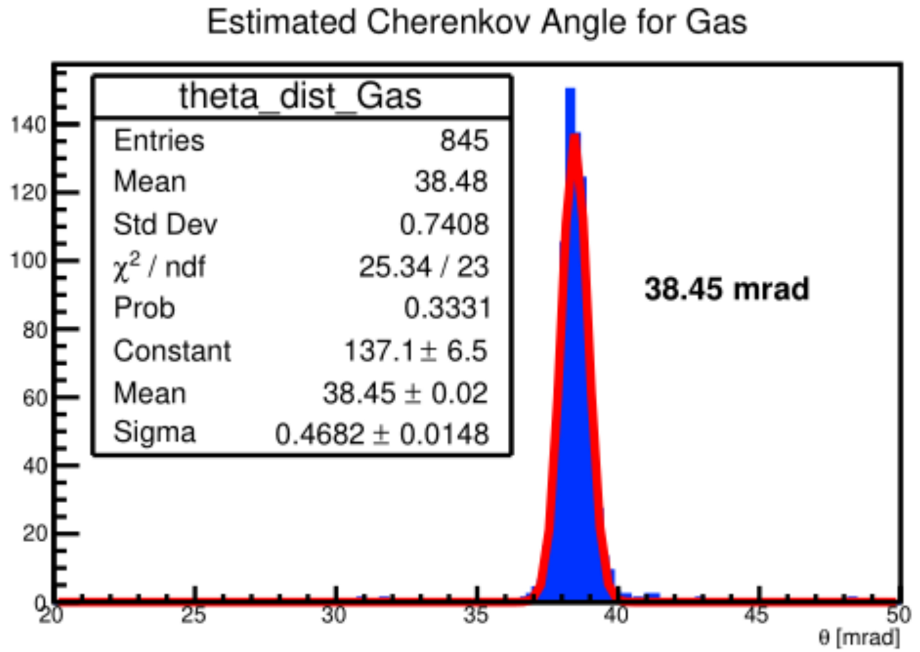
Backup-4: IRT



Detector
Mirror
R.P.
Emission point
theta
Charged Track



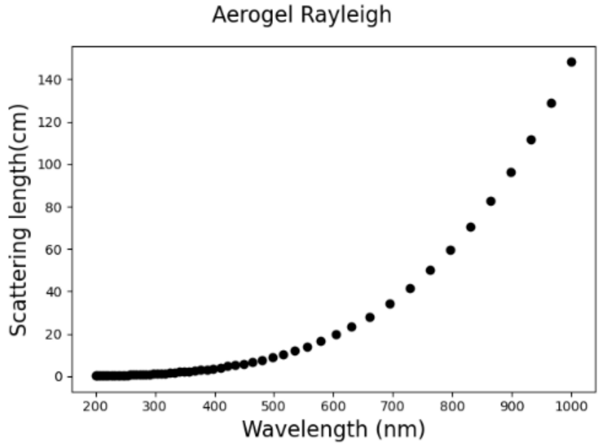
Estimated Cherenkov Angle for Aerogel
theta_dist_Aerogel
Entries 851
Mean 193
Std Dev 0.9202
χ² / ndf 31.86 / 31
Prob 0.4233
Constant 87.24 ± 3.90
Mean 193 ± 0.0
Sigma 0.7497 ± 0.0211
~193 mrad
θ [mrad]

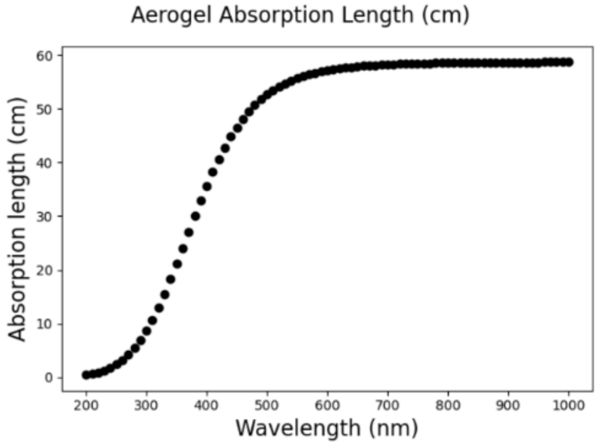


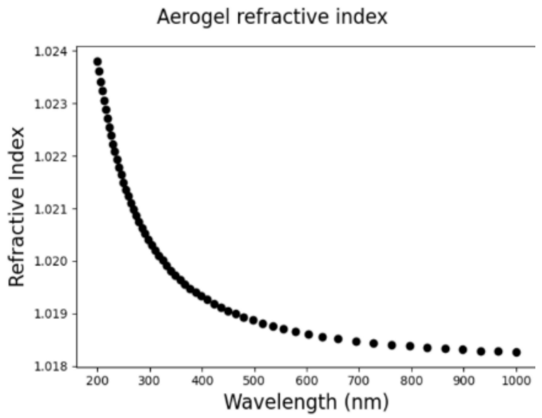
Estimated Cherenkov Angle for Gas
theta_dist_Gas
Entries 845
Mean 38.48
Std Dev 0.7408
χ² / ndf 25.34 / 23
Prob 0.3331
Constant 137.1 ± 6.5
Mean 38.45 ± 0.02
Sigma 0.4682 ± 0.0148
38.45 mrad
θ [mrad]

Backup-5: Aerogel parameters

Old aerogel Parameters







New aerogel Parameters