



**中山大學**  
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY



**超级陶粲装置**  
Super Tau-Charm Facility

# Study of the DTOF Detector Simulation Performance for STCF

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**On behalf of the STCF DTOF-software working group**  
**2026.07.02**

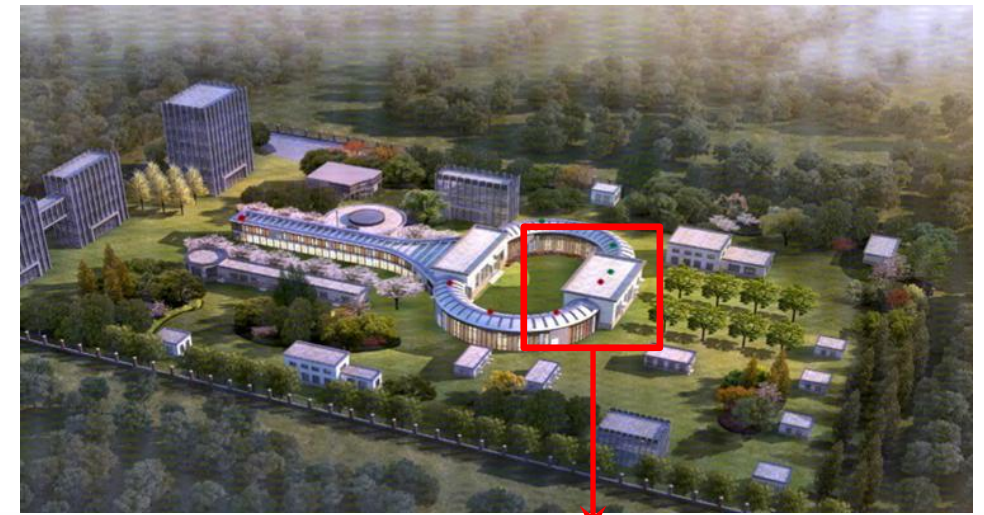
# Outline

1. Introduction
2. Simulation
3. Digitization
4. Reconstruction -- Timing method & Imaging method
5. Performance -- Single-Track & Multi-Track & Physics Processes
6. Summary

# Introduction

# Super Tau-Charm Facility

- Electron-positron collider experiment
- High luminosity: beyond  $0.5 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  @ 4GeV
- Wide energy region: center-of-mass energy range of **2~7 GeV**



## ITK

$< 0.25\% X_0$  / layer

$\sigma_{xy} < 100 \mu\text{m}$

## MDC

$\sigma_{xy} < 130 \mu\text{m}$

$\sigma_{p/p} \sim 0.5\%$  @ 1 GeV

$dE/dx \sim 6\%$

## PID

$\pi/K$  efficiency  $> 97\%$  with mis-ID  $< 2\%$  up to 2GeV/c

## EMC

E range: 0.025-3.5 GeV

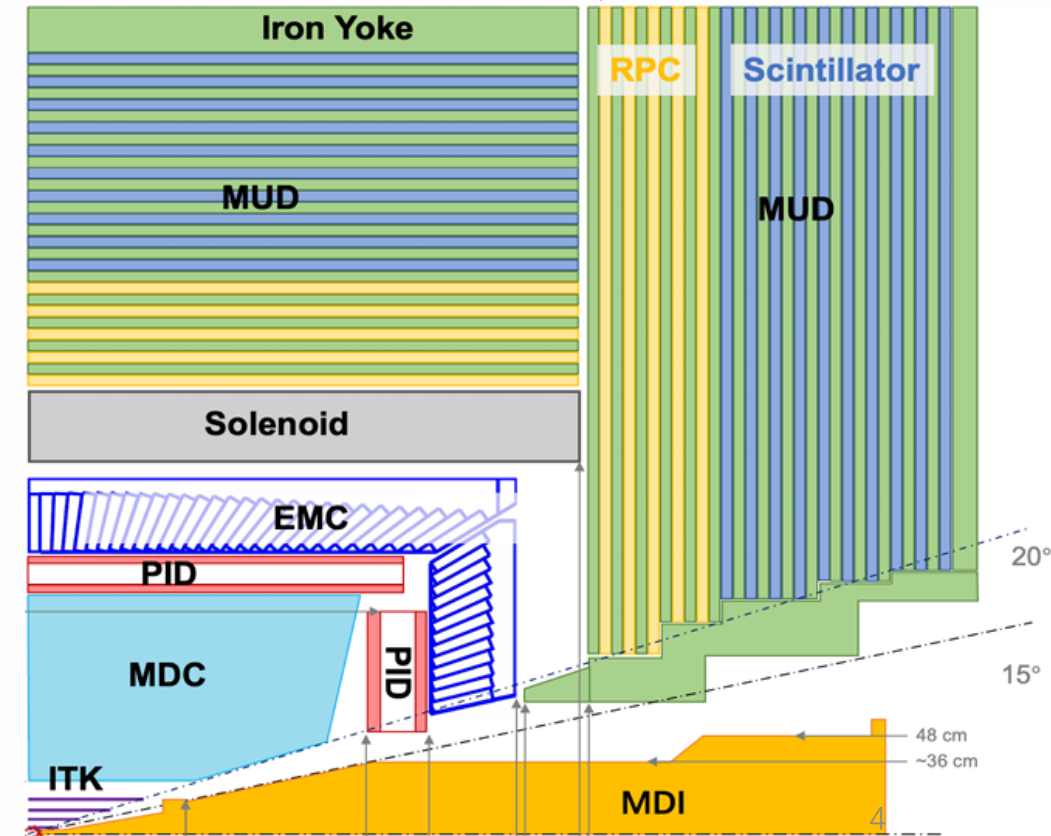
$\sigma_E$  @ 1 GeV: 2.5% in barrel, 4% at endcaps

Pos. Res. :  $\sim 4 \text{ mm}$

## MUD

0.4 - 1.8 GeV

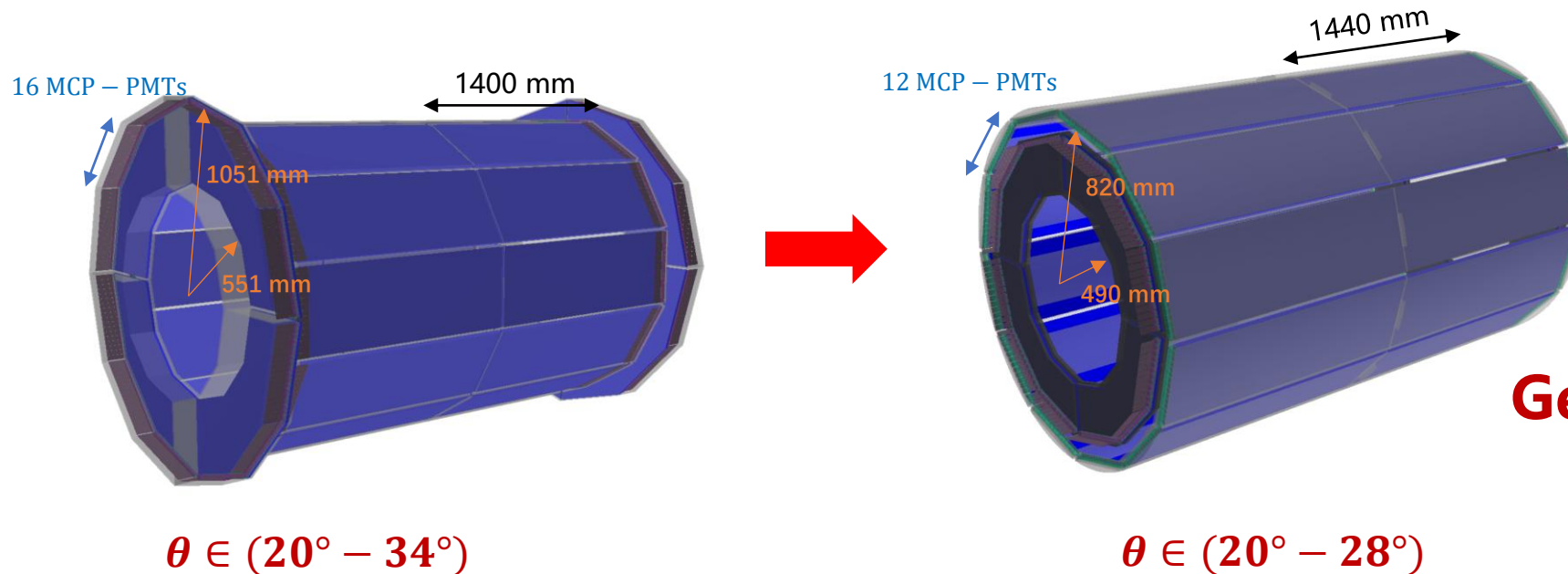
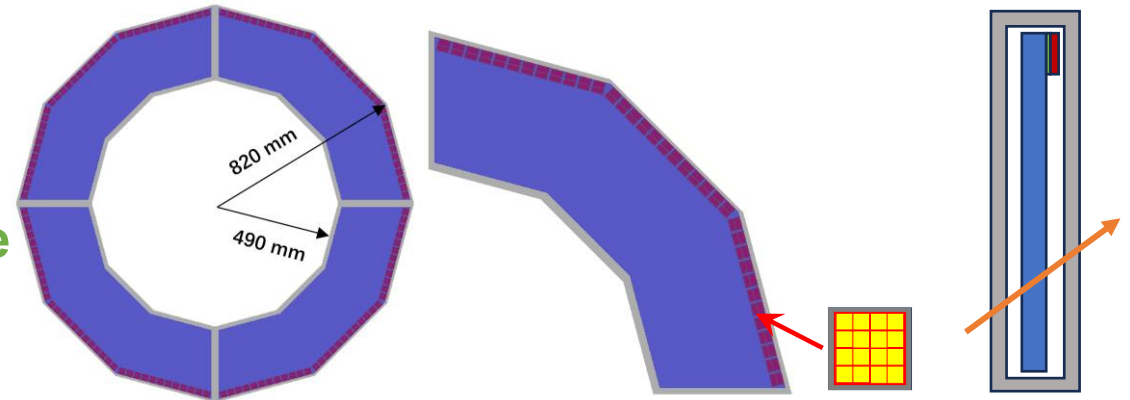
$\pi$  suppression  $> 30$



# DTOF Geometry

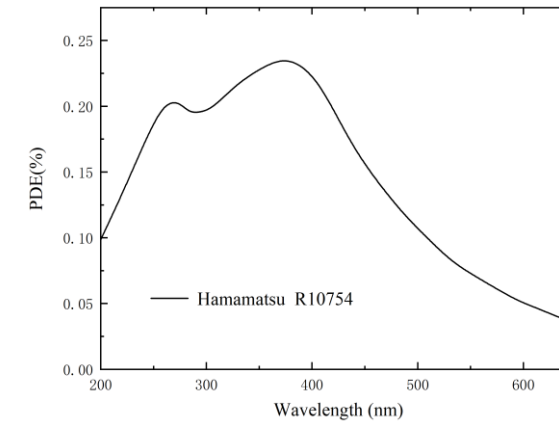
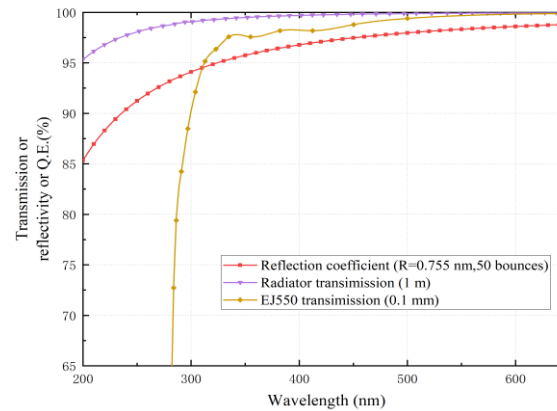
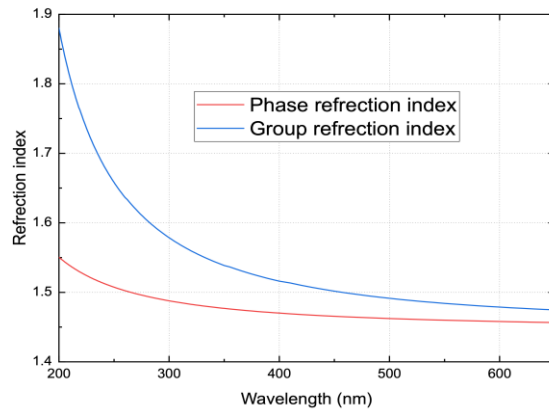
- **DTOF**: **D**IRC-like **T**ime-**O**f-**F**light Detector
- **2 discs**, each with **4 sectors**
- 15mm quartz radiator
- Side coupled to **MCP-PMT** with **Silicone Grease**
- Aluminum Honeycomb Panel Shield

Detection of Internally Reflected Cherenkov Light

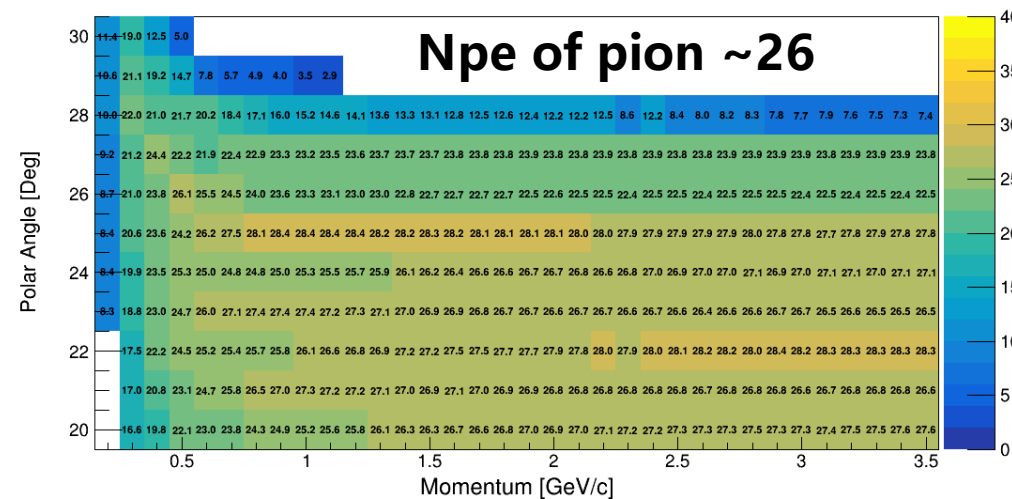
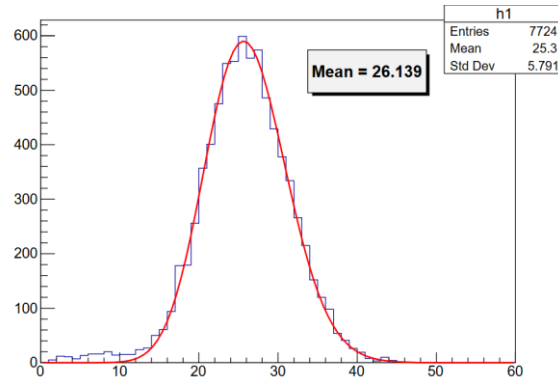


**Geometry Optimization**

# Simulation



## Npe distribution



The simulation models photon propagation, incorporating **dispersion**, **radiator bulk loss**, **interface losses**, **grease attenuation**, and **Photon detection efficiency of MCP-PMT**.

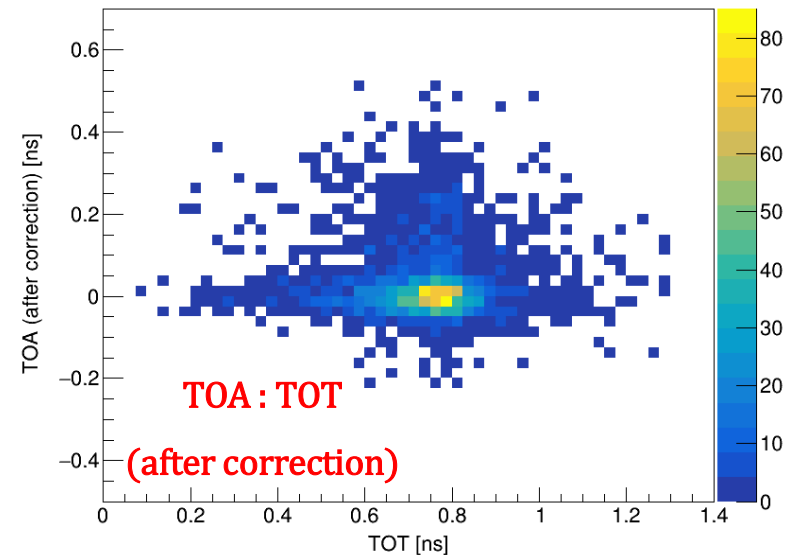
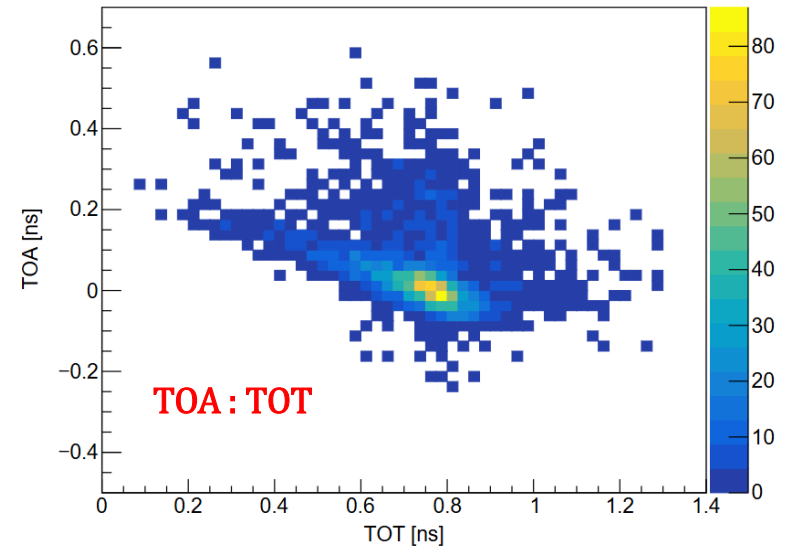
# Digitization

- The digitization process encompasses
  - MCP-PMT transit time spread (TTS).
  - Time-walk effect .
  - Electronic dead time (200ns).

## ■ Output

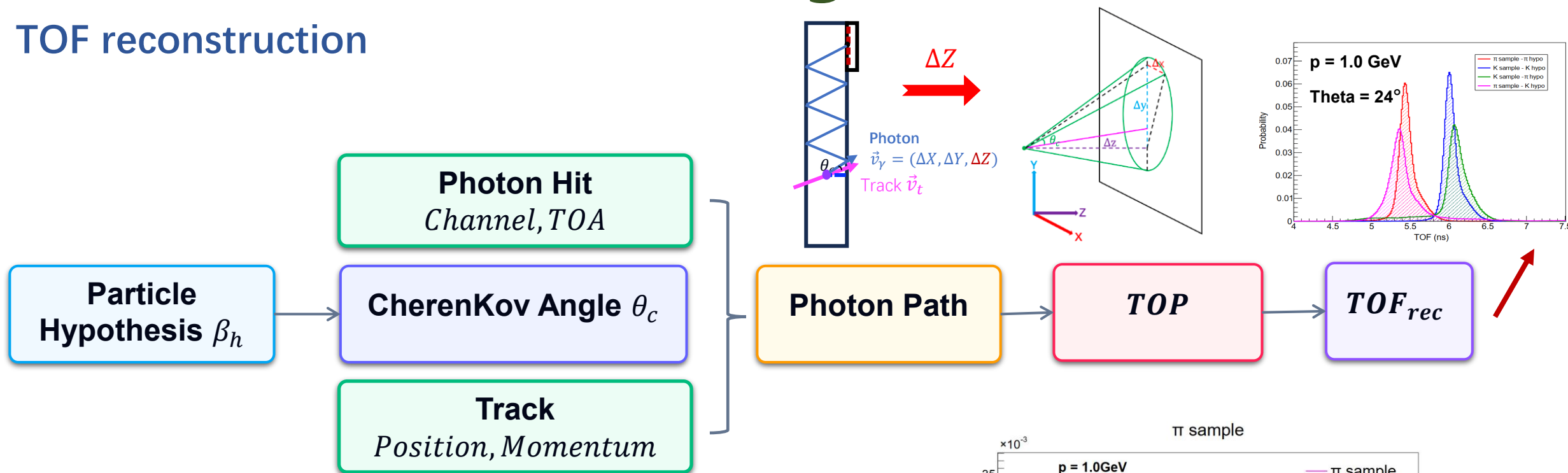
channelID, TOA, TOT as input for reconstruction algorithm.

MCP-PMT : [R10754-07-M16](#)



# Reconstruction -- Timing Method (1D)

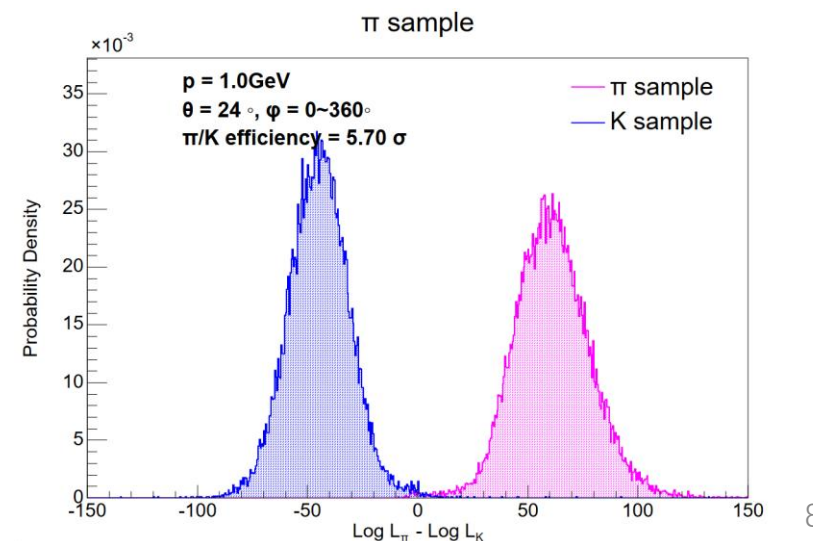
## TOF reconstruction



## Likelihood construction

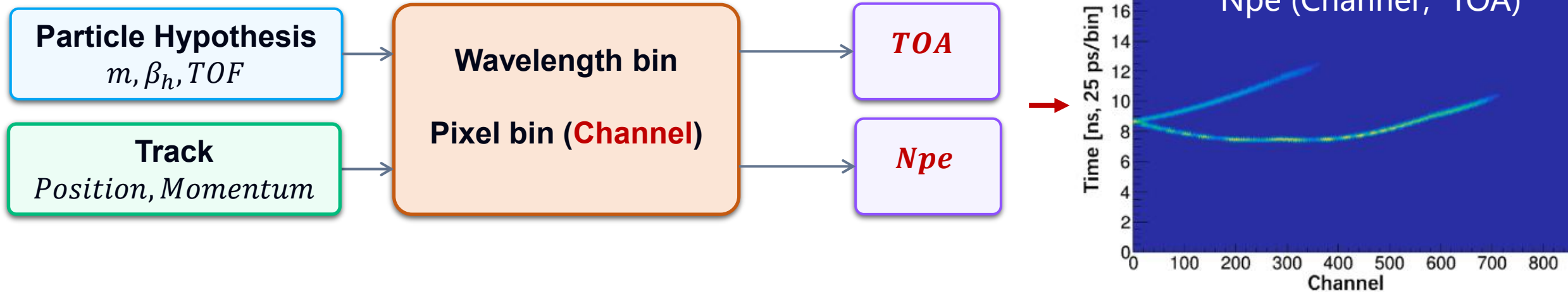
$$L_h = e^{-N_h} \prod_{i=1}^{N_{p.e.}} [N_h f(\Delta t_i; p_h) + bkg]$$

$N_h$ : expected  $N_{p.e.}$ ;  $\Delta t_i$ :  $TOF_{rec} - TOF_{hypo}$

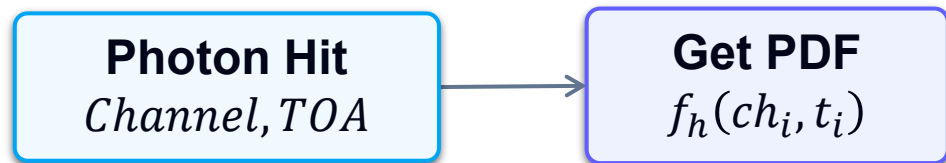


# Reconstruction -- Imaging Method (2D)

## Finite Element Computational Pattern

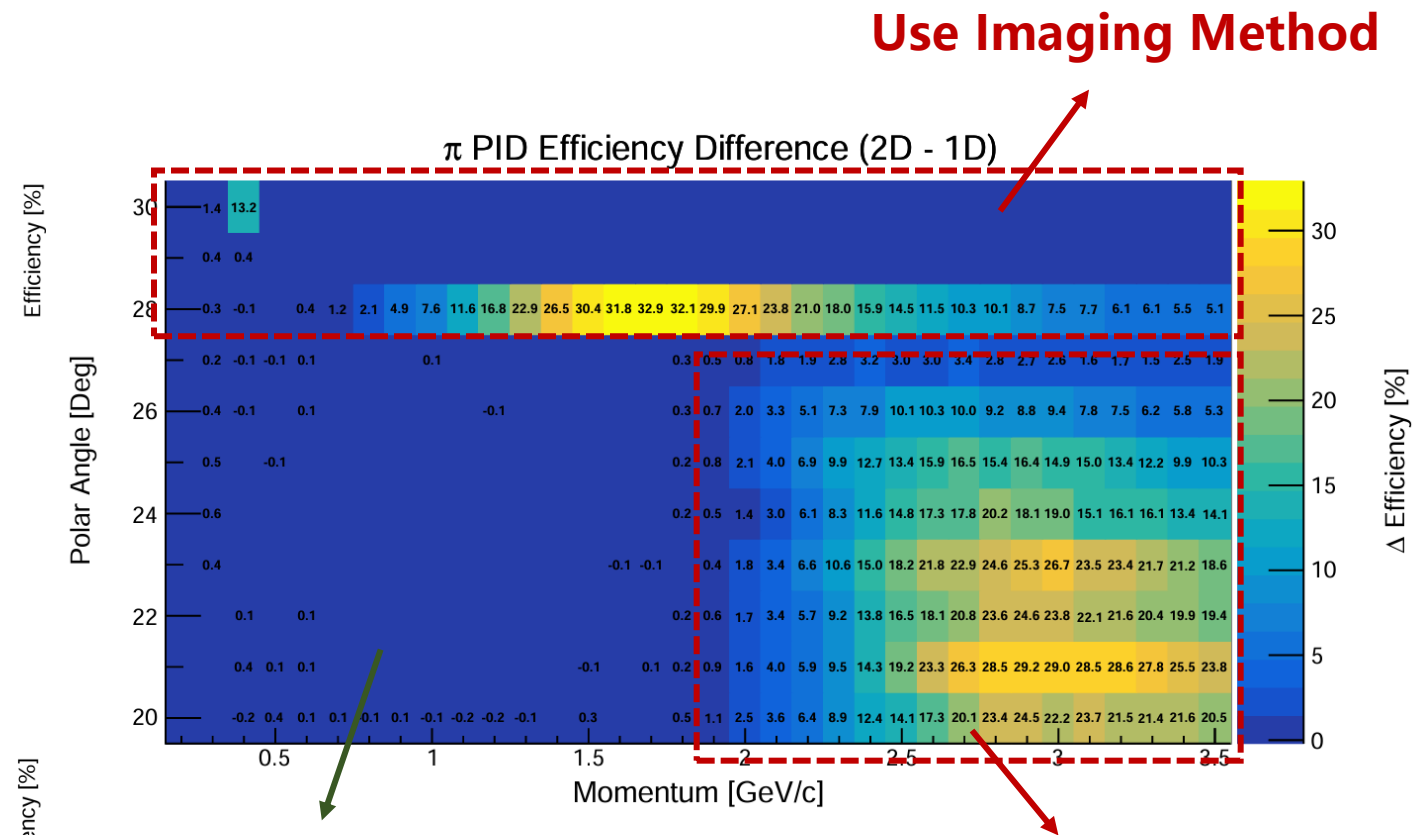
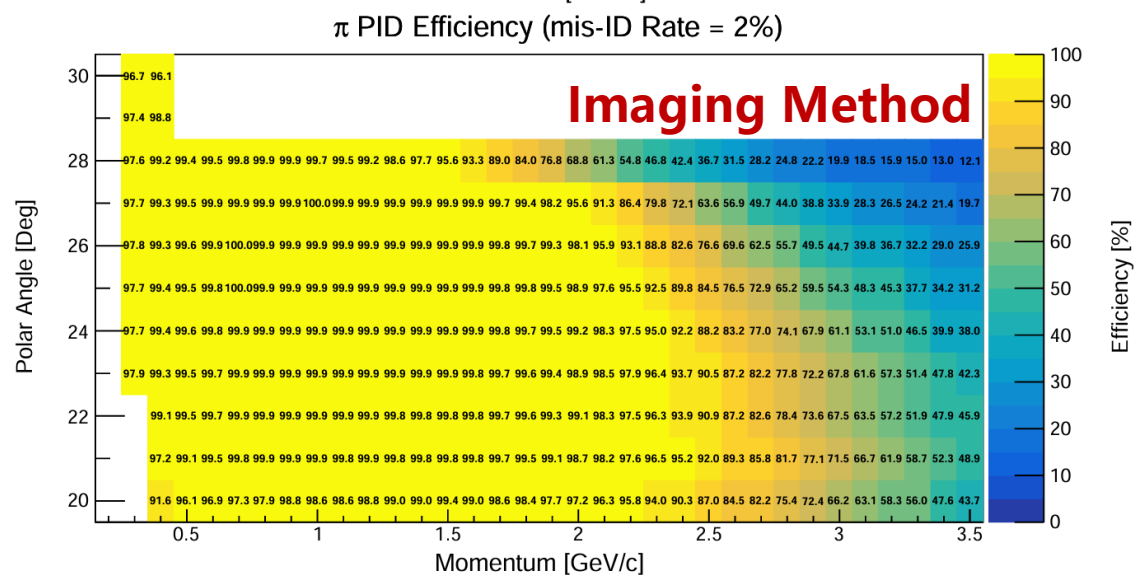
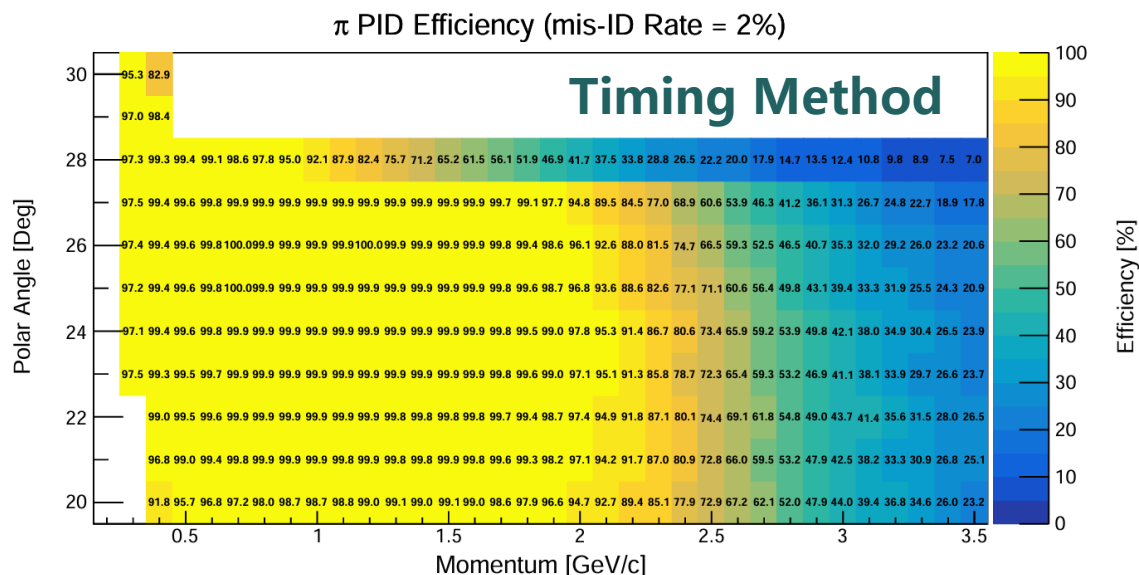


## Likelihood construction



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

# Comparison of Timing & Imaging Method



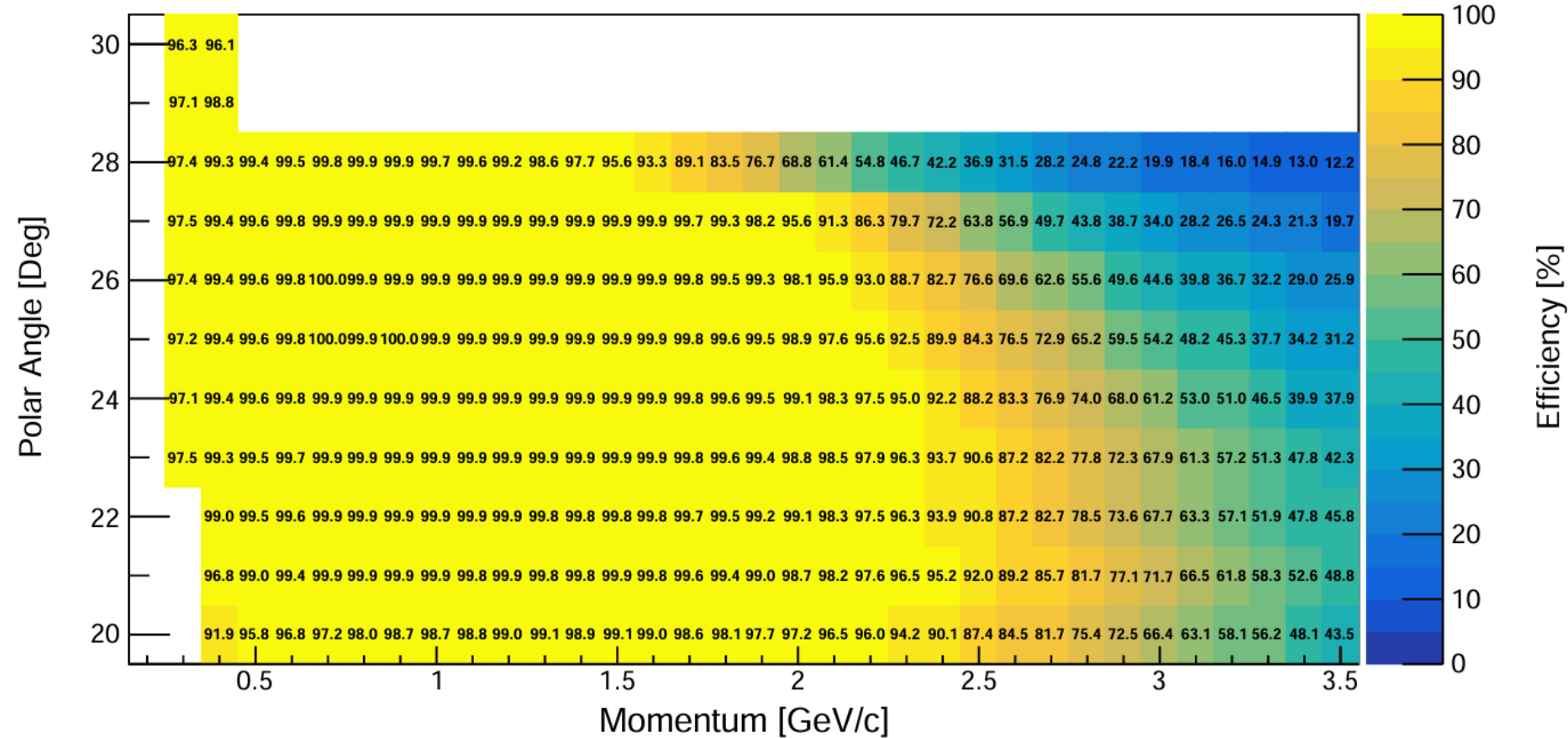
Use Timing Method

Use Imaging Method

Hybrid single-track reconstruction

# Performance -- Single-Track

$\pi$  PID Efficiency (mis-ID Rate = 2%)



Track Selection:

- No primary decay
- Primary hit on DTOF
- Reconstructed track = 1
- Track extrapolation to DTOF

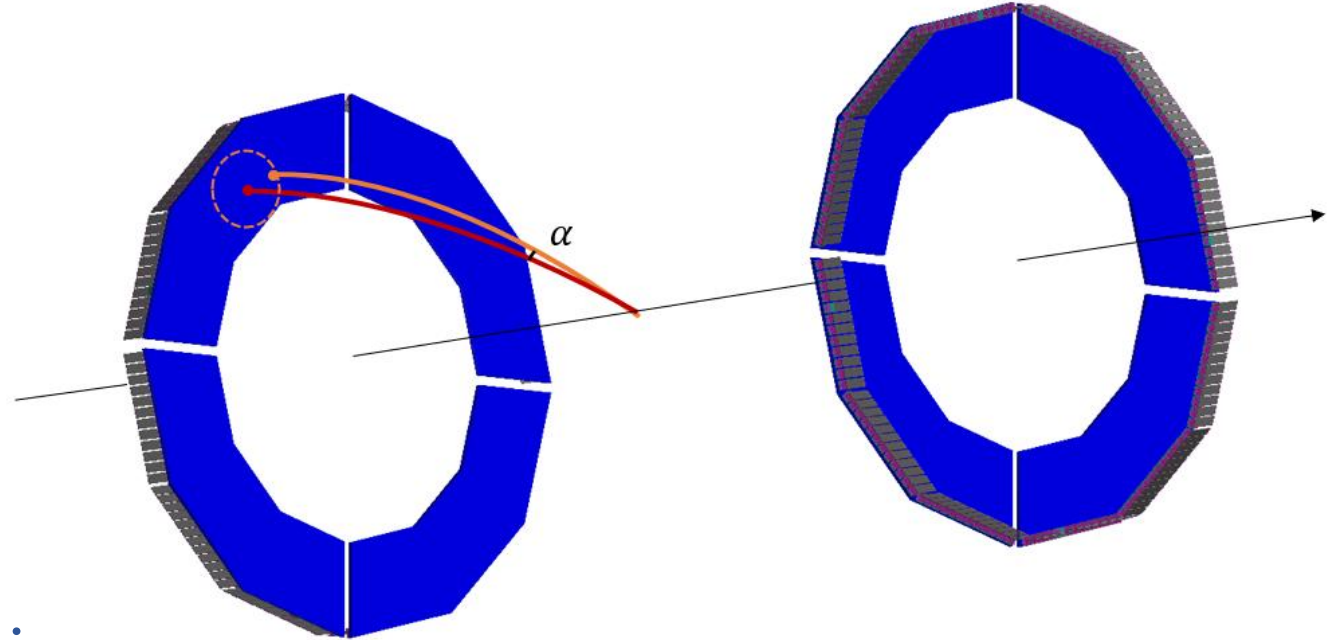
✓  $\pi/K$  identification efficiency **>97%** at 2GeV (mis-ID rate = **2%**)

# Multi-Track simulation

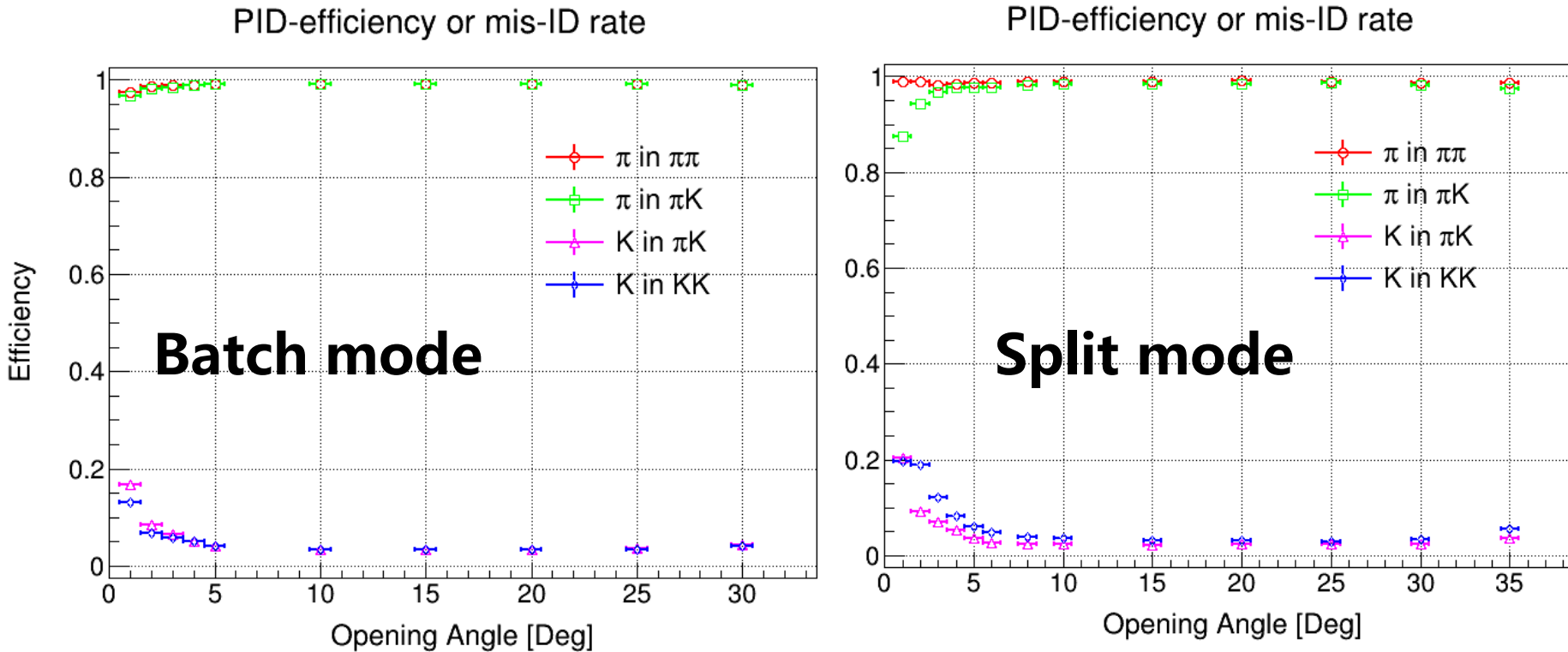
- ❑ 2 tracks hit the same sector;
- ❑  $p = 2.0 \text{ GeV}$ , both
- ❑  $\theta \sim \text{Uniform}$ ,  $\varphi \sim \text{Uniform}$
- ❑ Fix Opening Angle  $\alpha$ :  $1^\circ \sim 35^\circ$

## ■ Multi-track Processing Strategies

- Batch mode (Joint Hypothesis)
- Split mode (Independent Track-by-Track)



# Performance -- Multi-Track



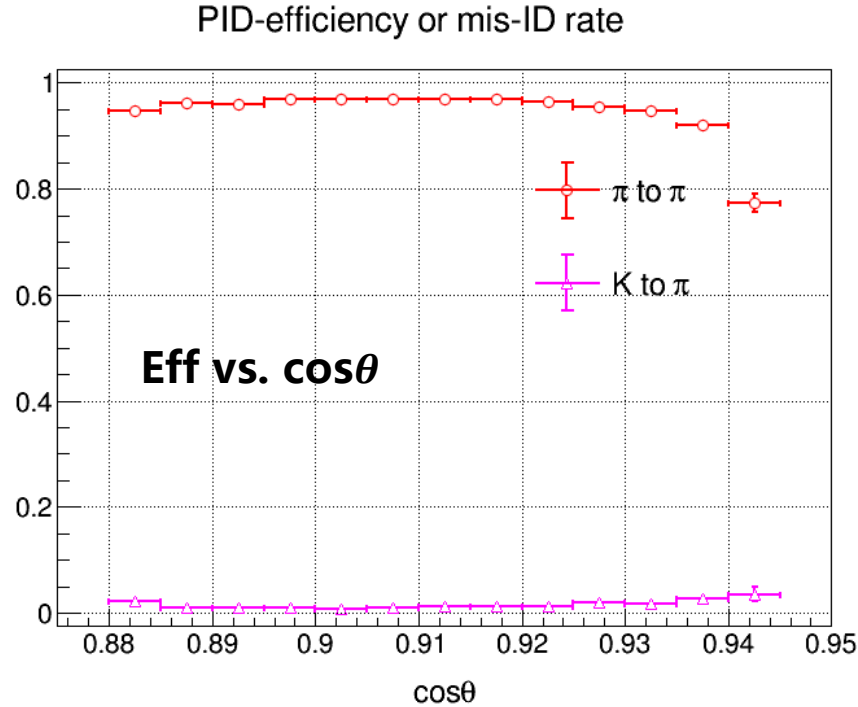
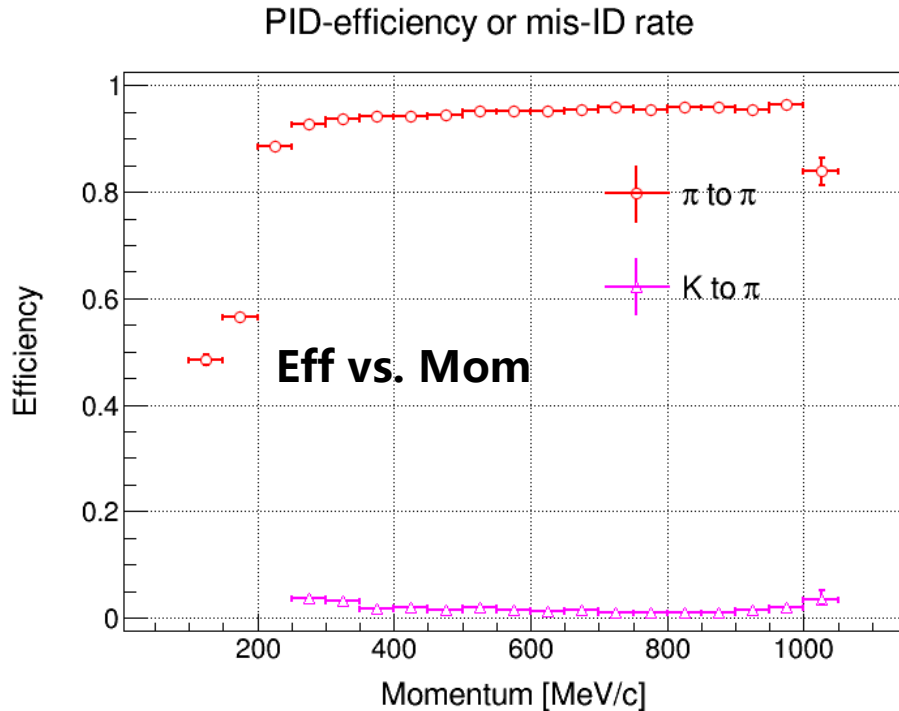
## Track Selection:

- No primary decay
- Primary **both** hit on DTOF
- Reconstructed track = **2**
- Track extrapolation to DTOF

- ✓ Performance **matches** Single-track;  $<5^\circ$  Degradation (Rec resolution)
- ✓ Comparable performance, **Split mode** is better for Global PID

# Performance -- Physics Processes

Inclusive Hadronic  $D^0$  Decay  $\sqrt{s} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$



Track Selection:

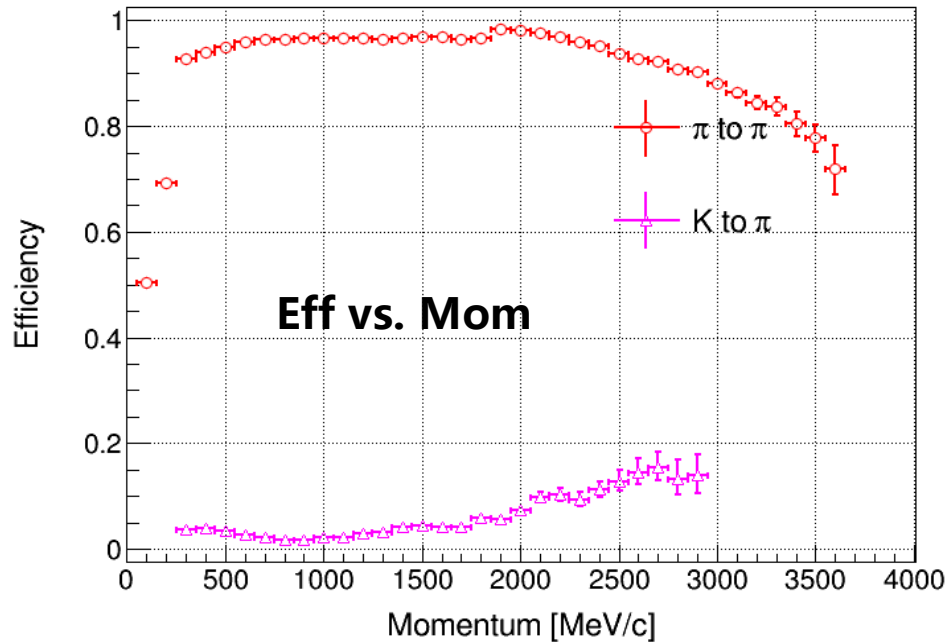
- Primary hit on DTOF
- Track extrapolation to DTOF

✓  $\pi$ /K identification efficiency above 95% and K mis-ID rate < 2% for  $p < 1 \text{ GeV}/c$ .

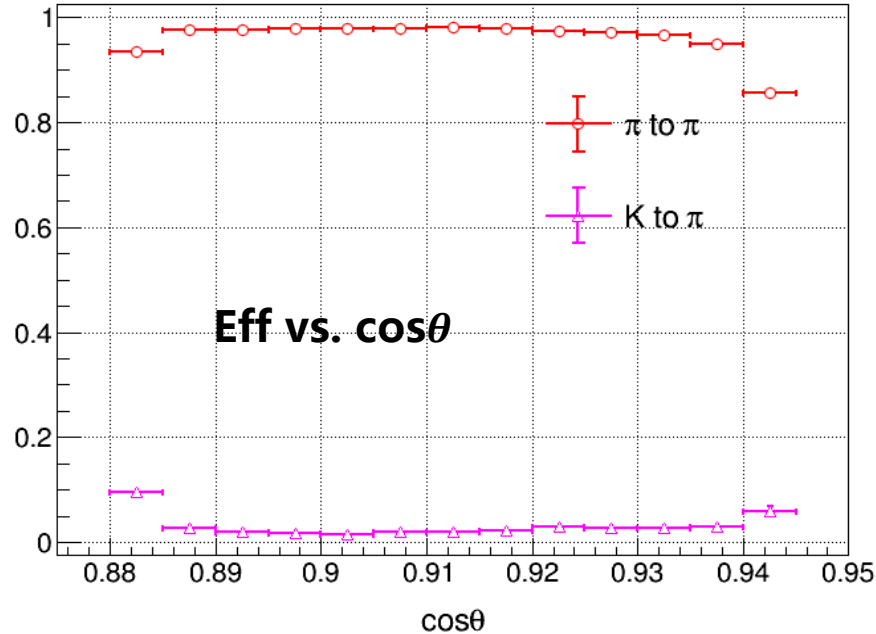
# Performance -- Physics Processes

Inclusive  $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi \rightarrow \text{Hadrons}$      $\sqrt{s} = 7\text{GeV}$

PID-efficiency or mis-ID rate



PID-efficiency or mis-ID rate



Track Selection:

- Primary hit on DTOF
- Track extrapolation to DTOF

✓  $\pi/K$  identification efficiency above 95% and K mis-ID rate < 5% for  $p < 2\text{GeV}/c$ .

# Summary

- Evaluates the DTOF performance using the full-detector simulation framework of the OSCAR.
- Hybrid single-track reconstruction :
  - ✓  $\pi/K$  identification efficiency  $>97\%$  at 2GeV/c (mis-ID rate =  $2\%$ )
- Multi-Track PID Performance :
  - ✓ Performance is **consistent** with the single-track result
- Physics Processes :
  - ✓  $\pi/K$  identification efficiency above  $95\%$  and K mis-ID rate  $<5\%$  for  $p < 2\text{GeV}/c$ .

Thank you!

# Backup

# Digitization

$$f_{\text{TTS}}(t) = \frac{A_1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} \exp\left(-\frac{(t - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right) + \frac{A_2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} \exp\left(-\frac{(t - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right) \quad \begin{matrix} A_1 = 0.67, \mu_1 = 0, \sigma_1 = 28 \\ A_2 = 0.33, \mu_2 = 135, \sigma_2 = 135 \end{matrix}$$

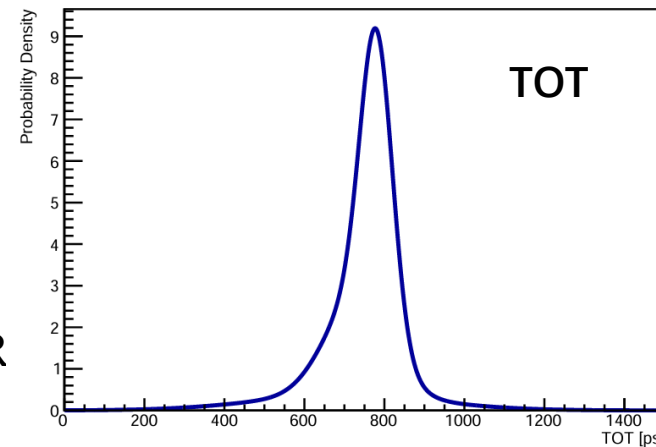
$$f_{\text{TOT}}(t) = \frac{A_1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} \exp\left(-\frac{(t - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right) + \frac{A_2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} \exp\left(-\frac{(t - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right) + \frac{A_3}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_3} \exp\left(-\frac{(t - \mu_3)^2}{2\sigma_3^2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= 700, \mu_1 = 780, \sigma_1 = 40 \\ A_2 &= 450, \mu_2 = 730, \sigma_2 = 80 \\ A_3 &= 200, \mu_3 = 700, \sigma_3 = 220 \end{aligned}$$

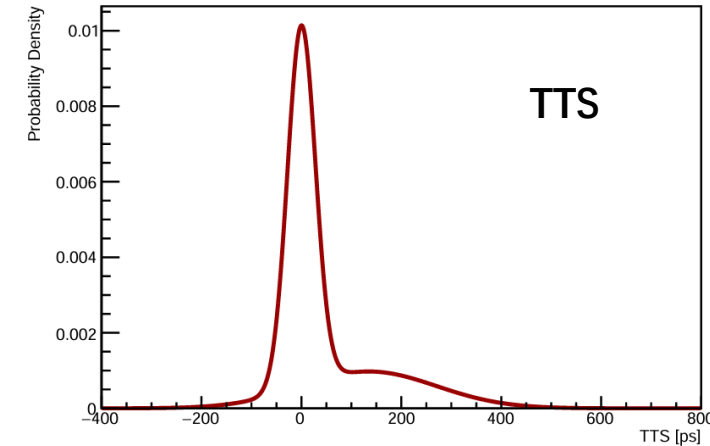
$$\text{TOA} = \text{TTS} + (\text{TOT}_{\text{tru}} - \text{TOT}_{\text{MEAN}}) * \text{TOT}_{\text{CALIPAR}}$$

$$\text{TOT}_{\text{MEAN}} = 0.78, \text{TOT}_{\text{MAX}} = 0.9, \text{TOT}_{\text{CALIPAR}} = -0.35; // \text{ ns}$$

TOT Distribution (Triple Gaussian)



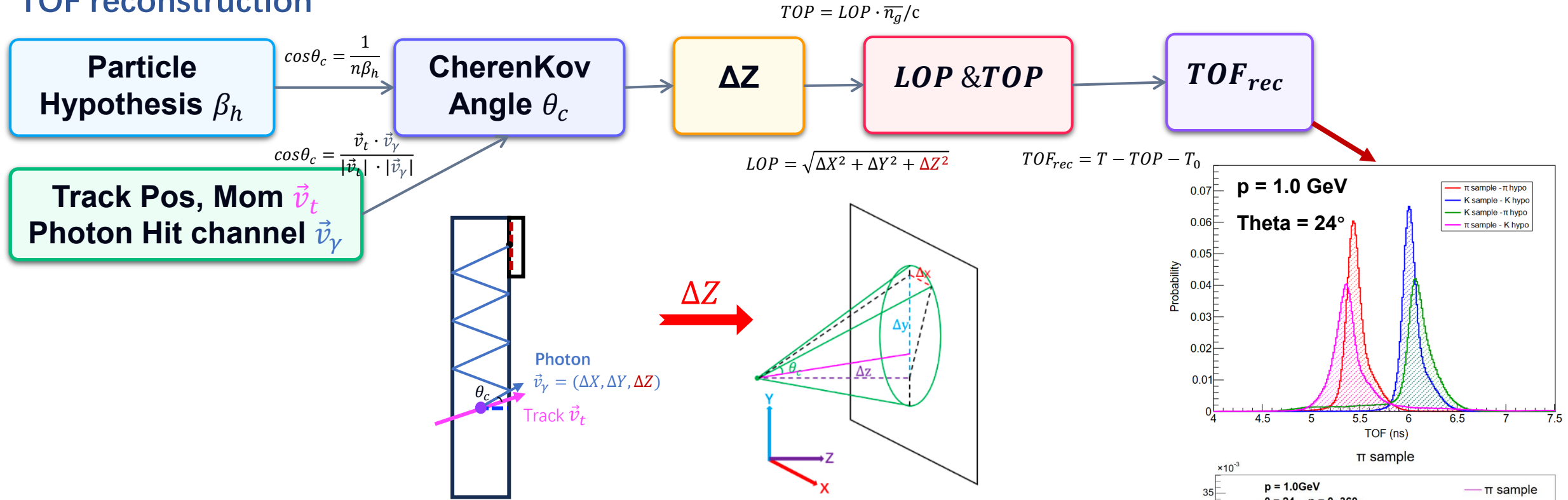
TTS Distribution (Double Gaussian)



MCP-PMT : [R10754-07-M16](#)

# Reconstruction -- Timing Method (1D)

## TOF reconstruction

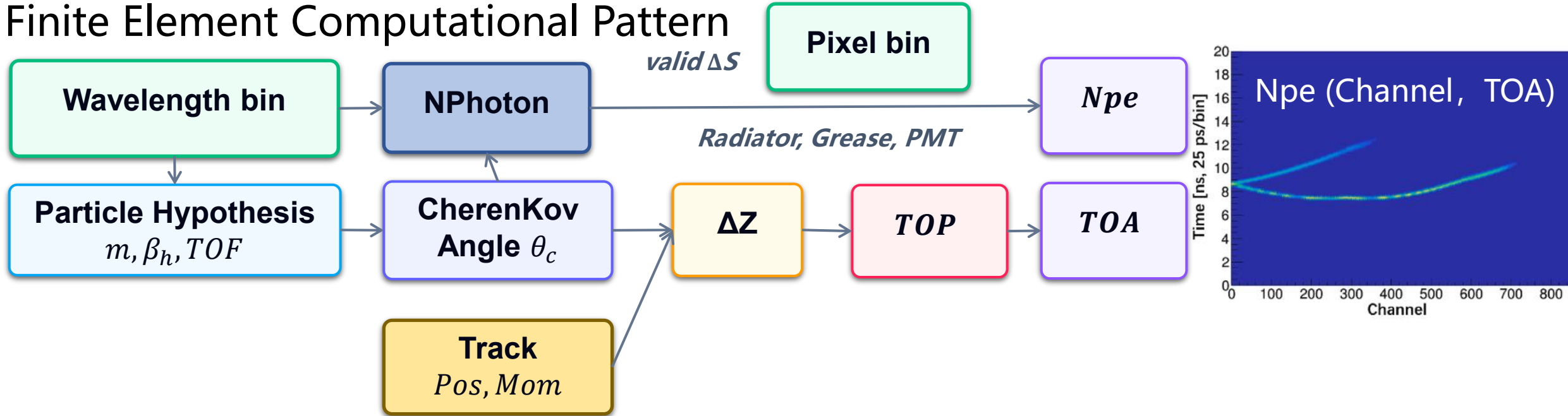


## Likelihood construction

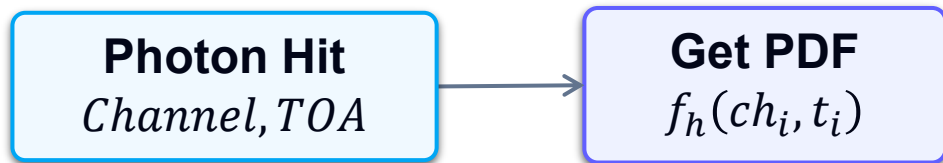
$$L_h = e^{-N_h} \prod_{i=1}^{N_{p.e.}} [N_h f(\Delta t_i; p_h) + bkg]$$

# Reconstruction -- Imaging Method (2D)

Finite Element Computational Pattern

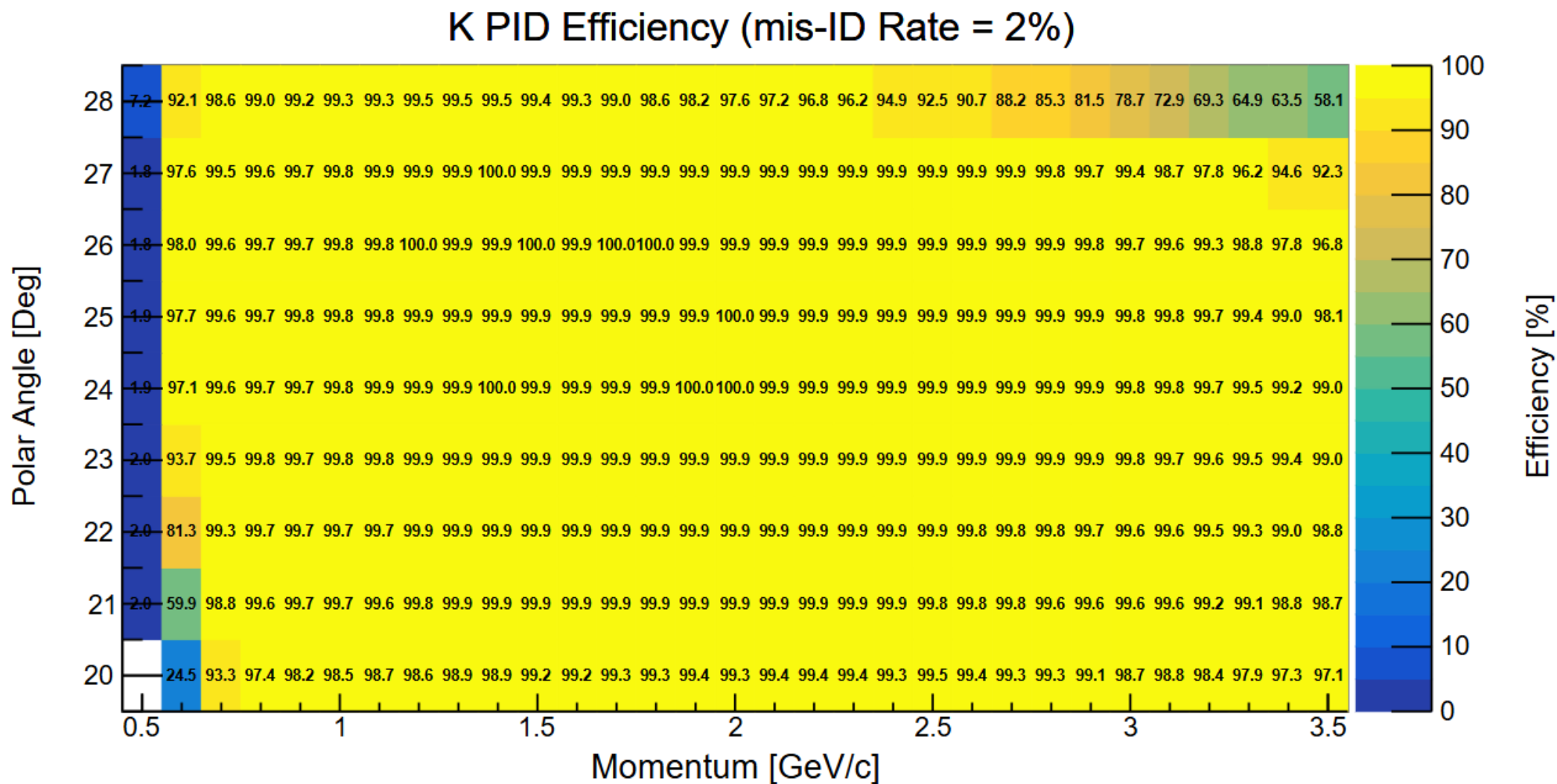


Likelihood construction



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

# Hybrid mode



# Timing Method -- Likelihood

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{TOF}} = N_{pe}^{\text{hypo}} \sum_{i=1}^3 w_i(p) \text{Gaus}(\Delta t; \mu_i, \sigma_i(p)) + \text{bkged\_TOF}$$

$$\text{with } w_1 = r(p), w_2 = \frac{1}{2}r(p), w_3 = 1 - \frac{3}{2}r(p); \sigma_1(p) \sim \mathcal{O}(1/p)$$

$$r(p) = 0.65 - 6402./p/p;$$

$$\mu_1 = 0, \quad \sigma_1(p) = 0.06 + 5.645/p + 965.6/p/p$$

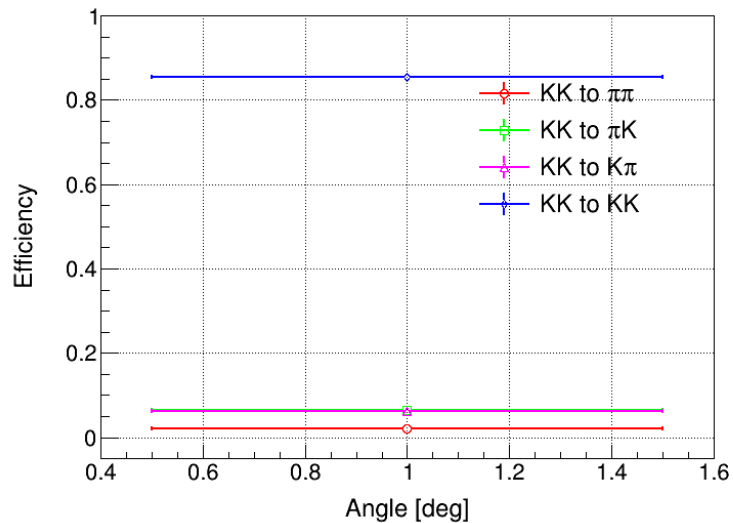
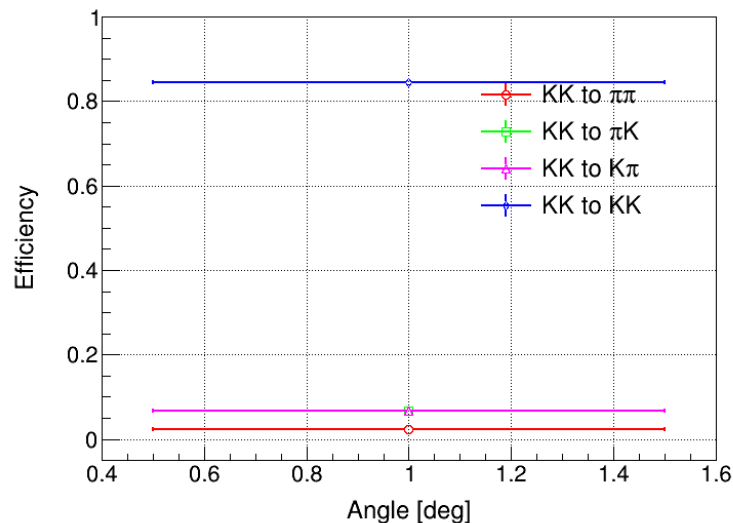
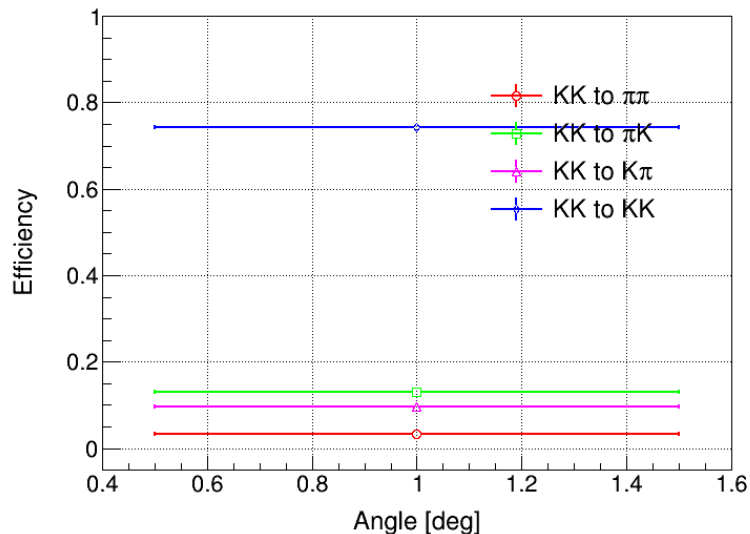
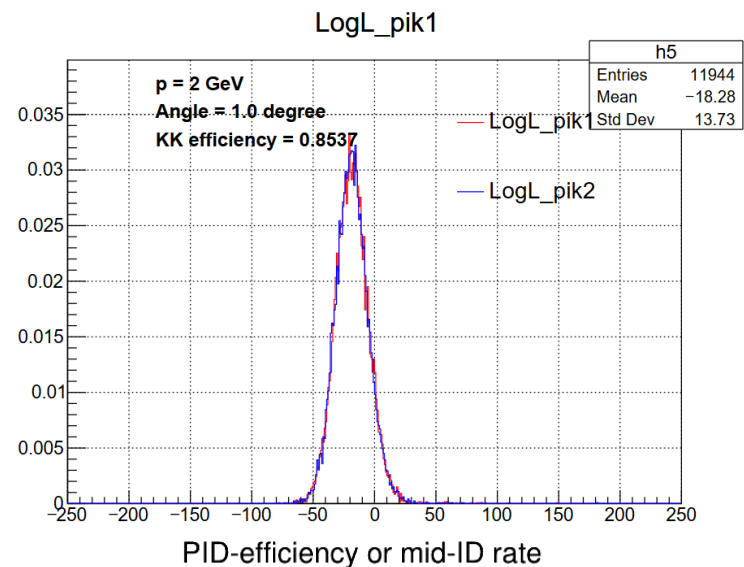
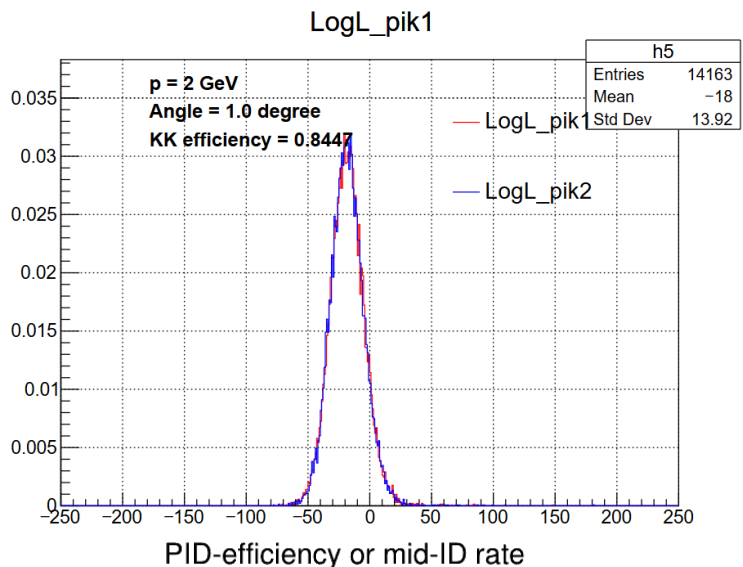
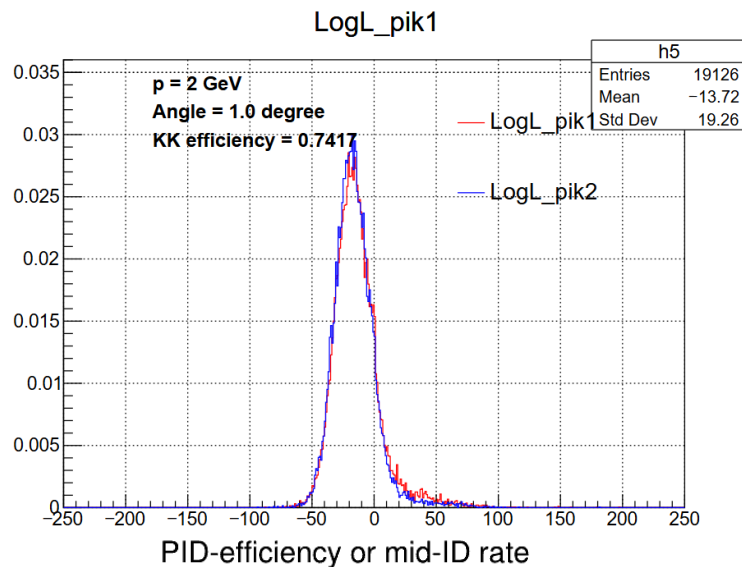
$$\mu_2 = 0.135, \quad \sigma_2 = 0.15$$

$$\mu_3 = 0.05, \quad \sigma_3 = 0.33$$

# 验证

recextMom-mcMom在100MeV以内

&&recextPos-mcPos在2mm以内



□ 两条径迹夹角比较小时，重建径迹误差比较大，从而会影响pik鉴别效率；对重建精度作要求后，效率明显提升

