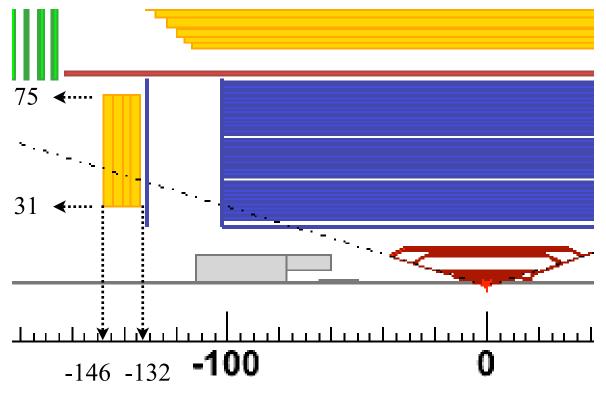
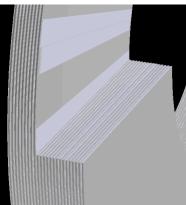
# SuperB Backward EMC Resolution in FastSim and Potential for PID

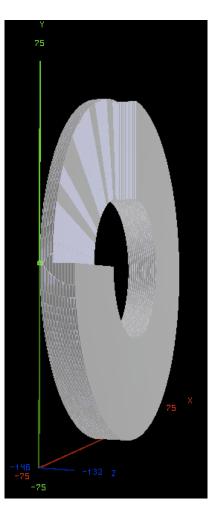
Chih-hsiang Cheng Caltech 2009/12/01–04 SueprB General Meeting, Frascati

## Backward EMC geometry



• Current design: 24 layers of Pb and scintillators. Only scintillators are active, of course.

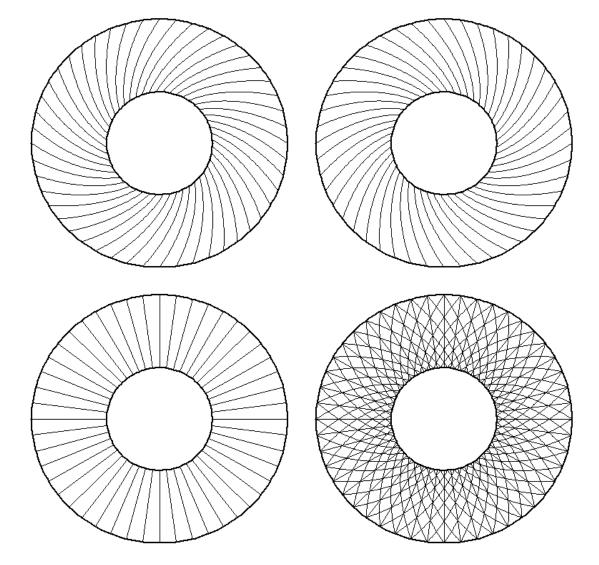




G4 model

### Segmentation

- No segmentation in theta.
- Three types of phi segmentations (lefthanded logarithmic spiral, right-handed, straight) to resolve theta ambigouity. 48 sectors in each layer.

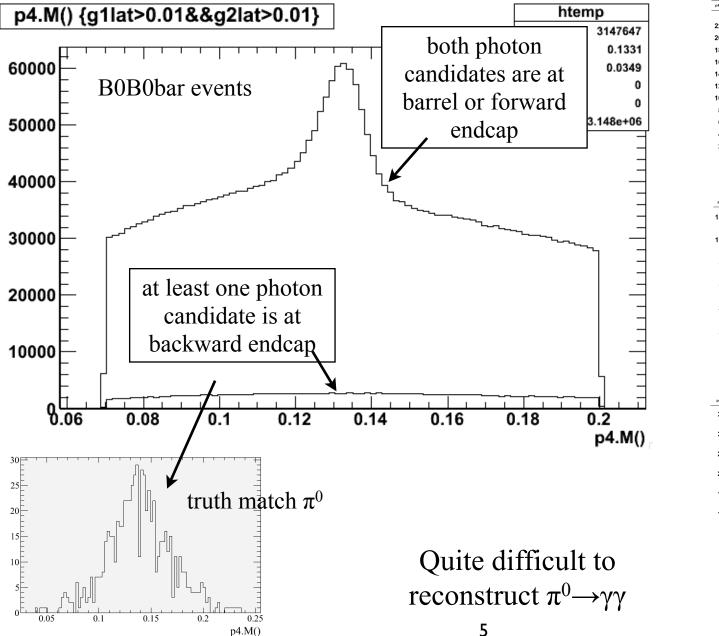


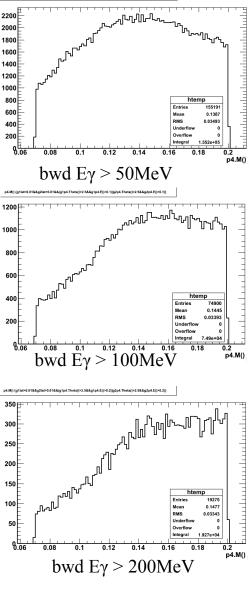
## FastSim does not have those details

- Use four thick layers to model geometry.
- Mix Pb and scintillator as its material.
- Assume there are 8 rings, each with 48 "crystals". (was 60)
  - avoid the complication from reconstruction.
- Assume the entire body is active.
  - avoid the energy calibration from sampled energy deposition to the entire shower energy.
- Effective Moliere radius: 3.3 cm.
- Model energy resolution:

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{14\%}{\sqrt{E(\text{GeV})}} \oplus 1\%$$

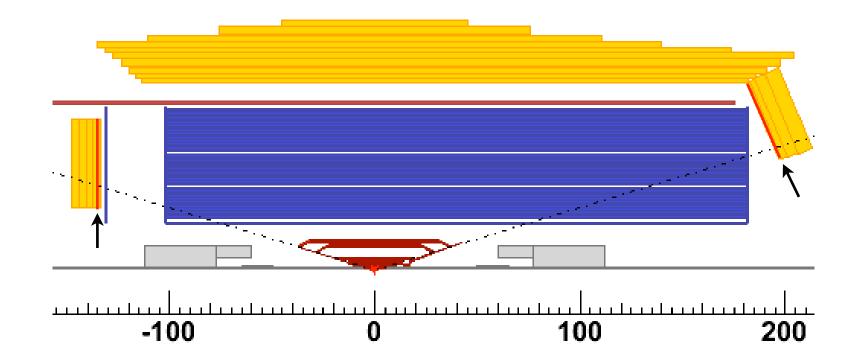
### $\gamma\gamma$ invariant mass resolution



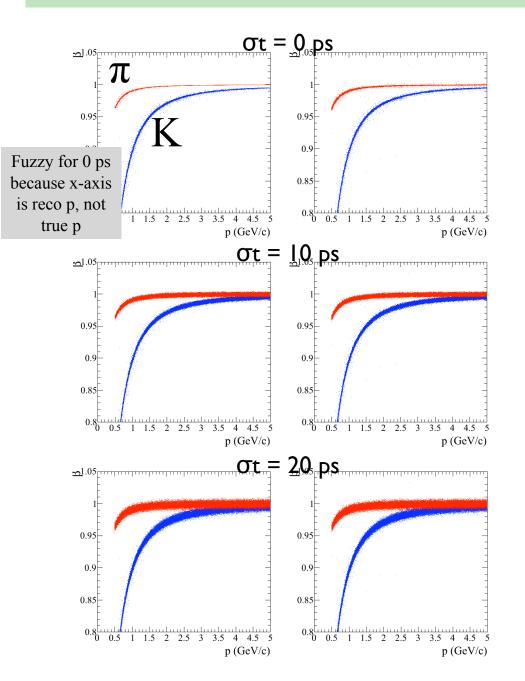


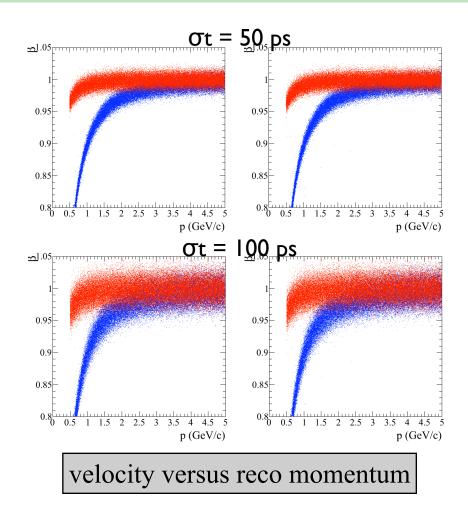
## Timing device at or in front of EMC

- Test K/ $\pi$  separation using fastsim:
  - store track timing at the first layer of EMC fastsim model at sim-track level (i.e., true time)
  - smear timing with a Gaussian at given resolution.
  - use reconstructed path length to calculate velocity.



#### Forward

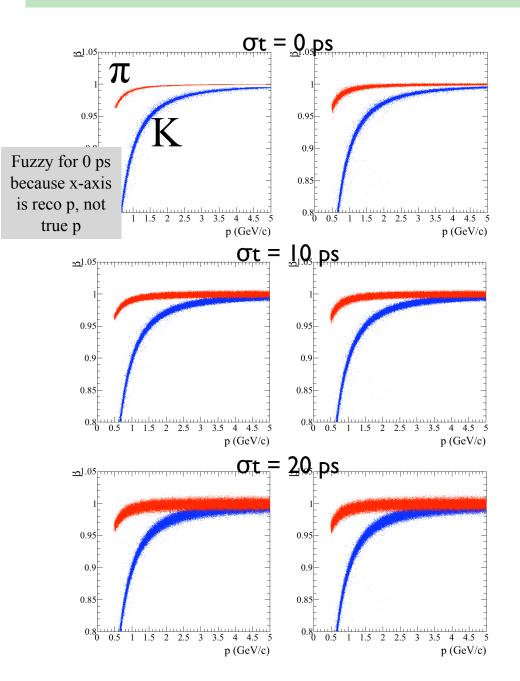


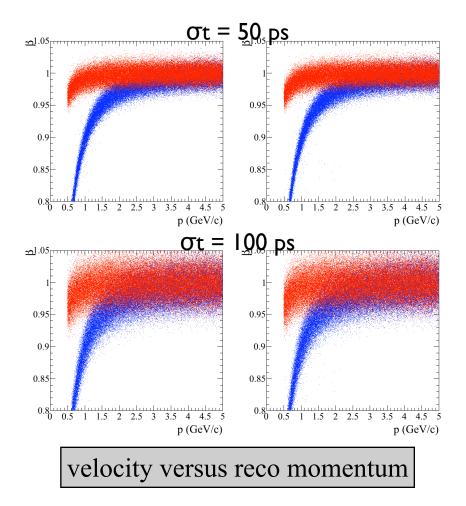


• In each pair, left plot just smears true velocity, ignoring uncertainty from reco path length, right plot is using reco path length.

#### Backward

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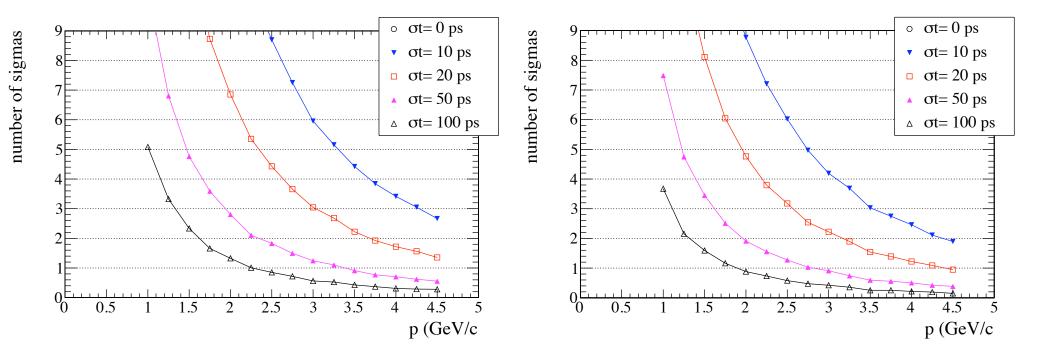


• In each pair, left plot just smears true velocity, ignoring uncertainty from reco path length, right plot is using reco path length.

### $K/\pi$ separation

#### Forward

#### Backward



• With 100 ps resolution, we get more than  $3\sigma$  separation for 1GeV/c at the backward region, ~1.5 $\sigma$  for 1.5GeV/c.