#### Open Charm Detection: Challenges and Capabilities Charles Hyde 11 May 2016

#### EIC@JLab Detector Overview

#### Full Acceptance

- Full Particle ID
- High resolution tracking in 3 Tesla field, 1m radial volume
- Endcap Hadronic Calorimetry
- Small angle dipole
- · GEMC simulation framework: Options for
  - GEANT4
  - Fast Monte-Carlo
  - But, no Analysis framework in place for EIC yet

## Central Detector



#### Hadron ID

- e-EndCap:  $180^{\circ} 32^{\circ} < \theta < 179^{\circ}$ 
  - pi/K/p up to ~10 GeV/c (e-beam limit)
  - Aerogel RICH + TOF
- Barrel 23° < θ < 148°</li>
  - pi/K/p up to ~6 GeV/c
  - DIRC (1 mrad)
    - + TOF (<50ps)
- i-EndCap 3° < θ < 23°</li>
  - pi/K/p up to ~50 GeV/c
  - TOF + Dual (Aerogel+CF<sub>4</sub>) RICH



#### Lepton ID

- e-EndCap: 180°-32° < θ < 179°
  - e/pí: EMCal + Hadron-Blind (Cerenkov)
  - Transition Radiation option
- Barrel 23° < θ < 148°</li>
  - e/pi:
    - EMCal
    - DIRC (0.5<p<1 GeV)
    - TRad?
- i-EndCap 3° < θ < 23°</li>
  - e/pí: EMCal (+TRad?)
  - mu/pi: HCal (muon tracker needed?)



# LHCb: PID



**Fig. 17** Kaon identification efficiency and pion misidentification rate measured on data as a function of track momentum. Two different  $\Delta \log \mathcal{L}(K - \pi)$  requirements have been imposed on the samples, resulting in the open and filled marker distributions, respectively



Fig. 18 Kaon identification efficiency and pion misidentification rate measured using simulated events as a function of track momentum. Two different  $\Delta \log \mathcal{L}(K - \pi)$  requirements have been imposed on the samples, resulting in the open and filled marker distributions, respectively



Open symbols:
High Efficiency, low purity
Solid symbols:
Low Efficiency, High purity

#### Particle Fluxes



### Short-Term Goals

Apply GEMC acceptance to Open Charm events

• Focus on  $x_B > 0.05$ 

 Develop Fast Monte-Carlo parameterizations of Tracking Resolution, PID, Acceptance