

# STOPGAP!

## A proposed ToF Extension for the Belle II TOP

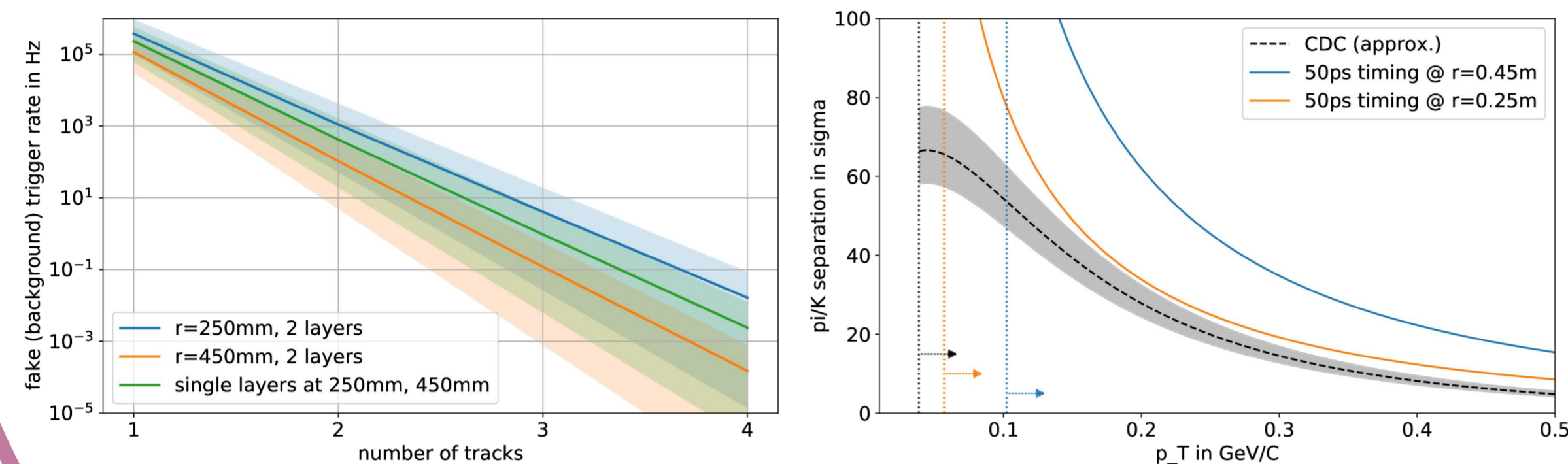
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START  
HERE

### 5. What next

STOPGAP is part of the **global effort to design an upgrade of the Belle II experiment.**

The targeted sensor technologies could also be used to construct a **full timing layer at lower radius.** Such a timing layer would provide low momentum particle identification, improved event start time tagging and even standalone track trigger capabilities.

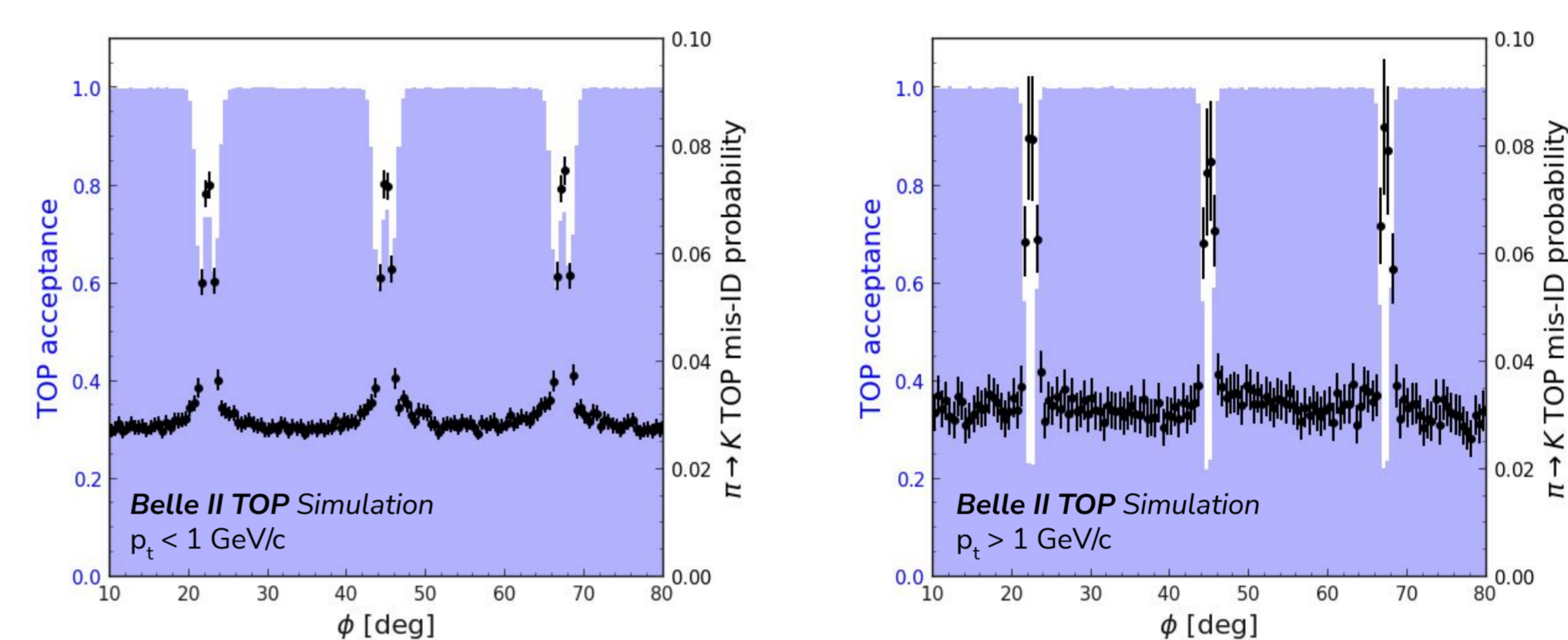


Do you want to know more? **Get in touch:**  
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### 1. The problem

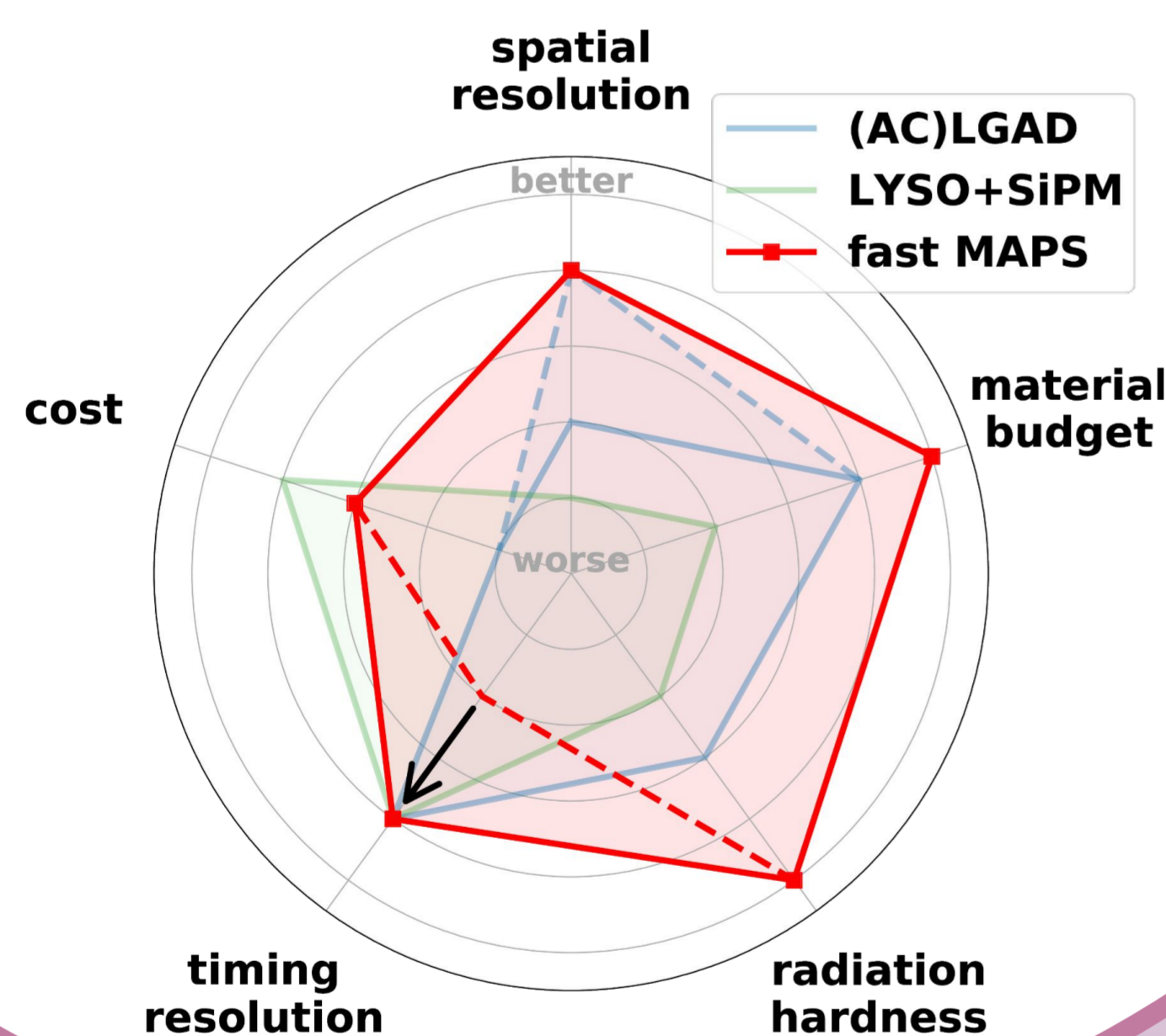
The Belle II TOP detector provides PID measuring the time of propagation of the Cherenkov light in 16 fused silica bars arranged around the interaction point in a barrel-like shape.

**Gaps between the bars** cause a **5% loss in acceptance** and a **degraded PID performance** for the **4% of particles** crossing the bars close to their edges.



### 4. The Design

With a total area of 2 m<sup>2</sup>, the cost-effectiveness of the chosen technology is critical. On the other end, **the modest background and granularity requirements make STOPGAP the ideal demonstrator for new technologies.** Recent **fast MAPS R&D** shows promise to reach down to the required timing resolutions with cost effective sensors produced in standard CMOS technologies.



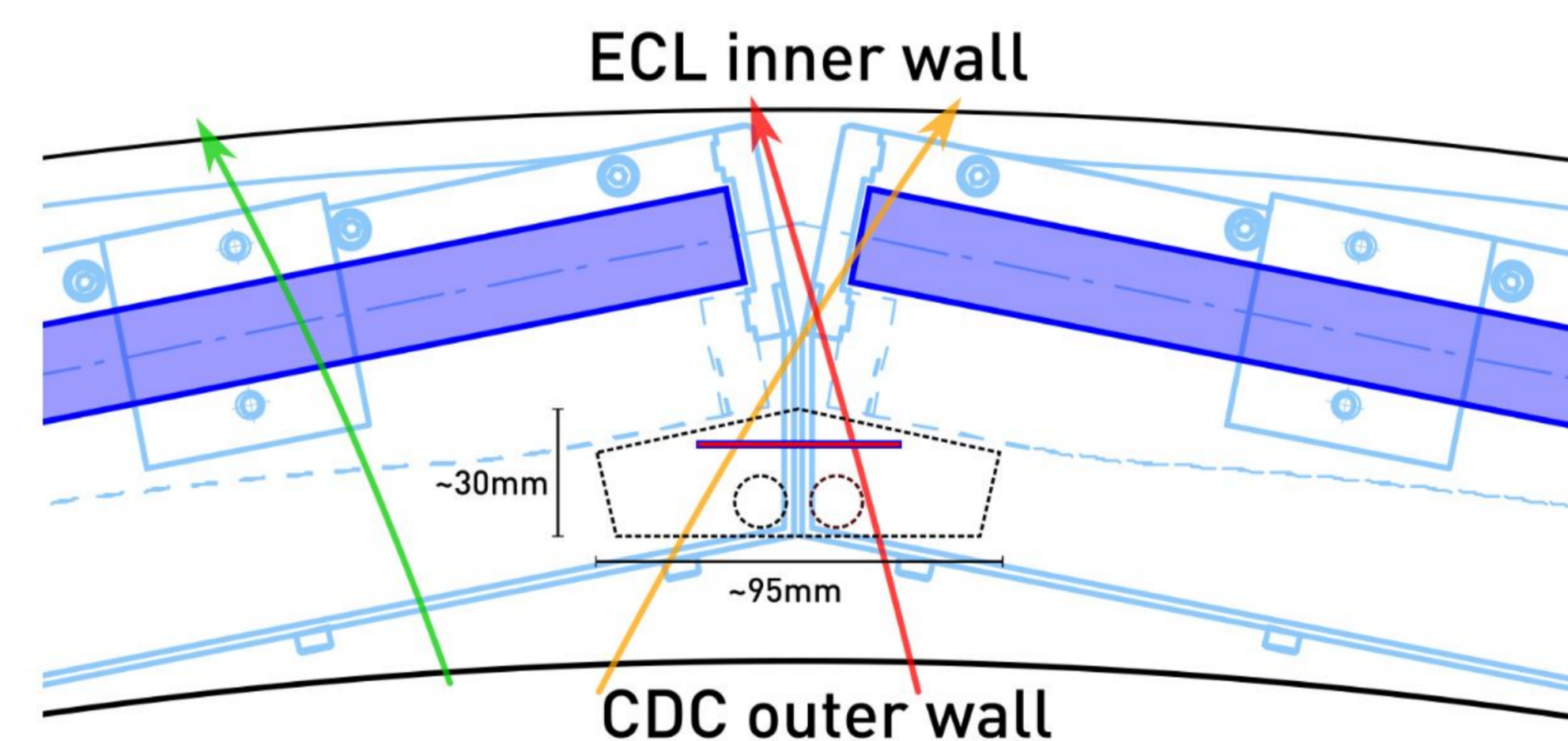
### Bibliography

<https://l.infn.it/stopgap>



### 2. The solution

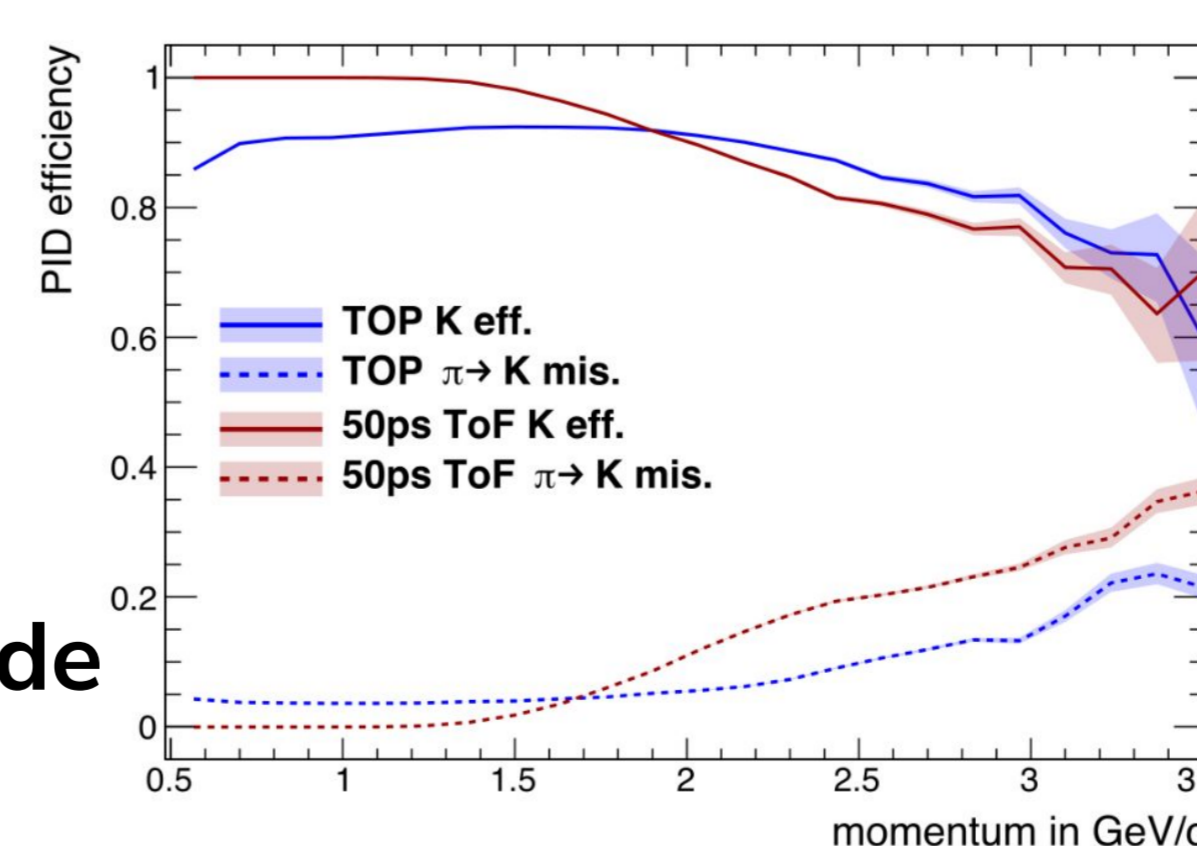
The gaps are located where the TOP bars are the furthest away from the outer wall of the tracking system (CDC), leaving **few cm in the radial direction** for the whole length of the detector.



This space can be used to install a **supplemental instrumentation** consisting of one or more layers of timing detectors with minimal mechanical support and limited cooling needs, providing **PID via a Time-of-flight measurement: : STOPGAP**

STOPGAP must perform at least as well as the TOP detector. This requires a **time resolution of 30 - 50 ps per track.** The **pixel granularity should be of few mm** to match the tracking resolution, but can be as large as **1 cm** without degradation of the performances.

Simulations indicate a **background occupancy of 0.6 % /cm<sup>2</sup>**, a **NIEL of 1x10<sup>9</sup> n<sub>eq</sub> /cm<sup>2</sup>** and a total cumulative dose of **0.16 krad.** These figures are **orders of magnitude below the expectations for the next-generation colliders**



Being located in front of the electromagnetic calorimeter, the material budget has to be kept as low as possible and **below 0.2 X<sub>0</sub>**

### 3. The requirements

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