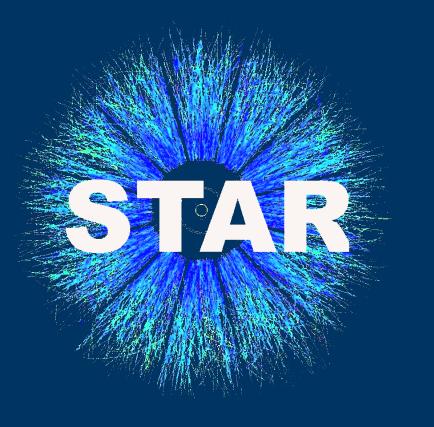




### Endcap Time-of-Flight in the STAR experiment

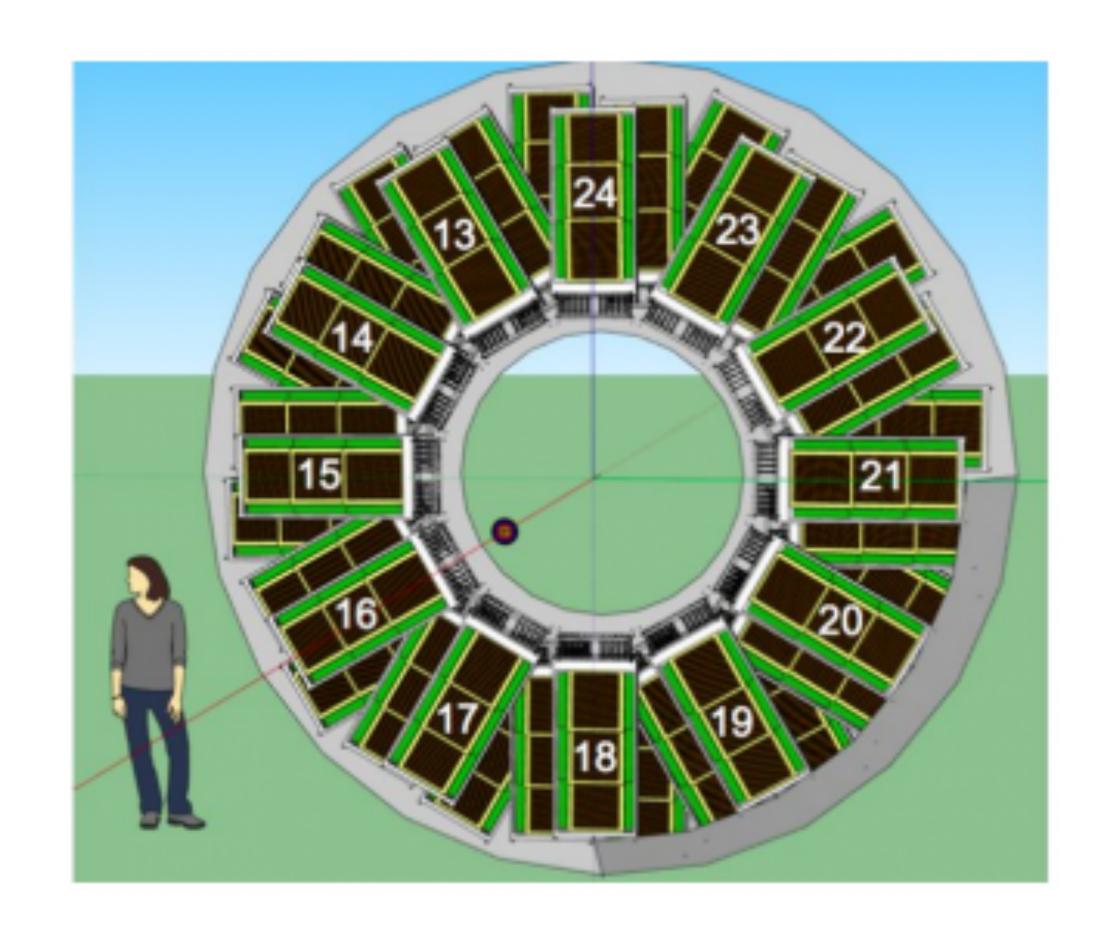
Mathias Labonté RHIC/AGS Users Meeting Brookhaven National Lab





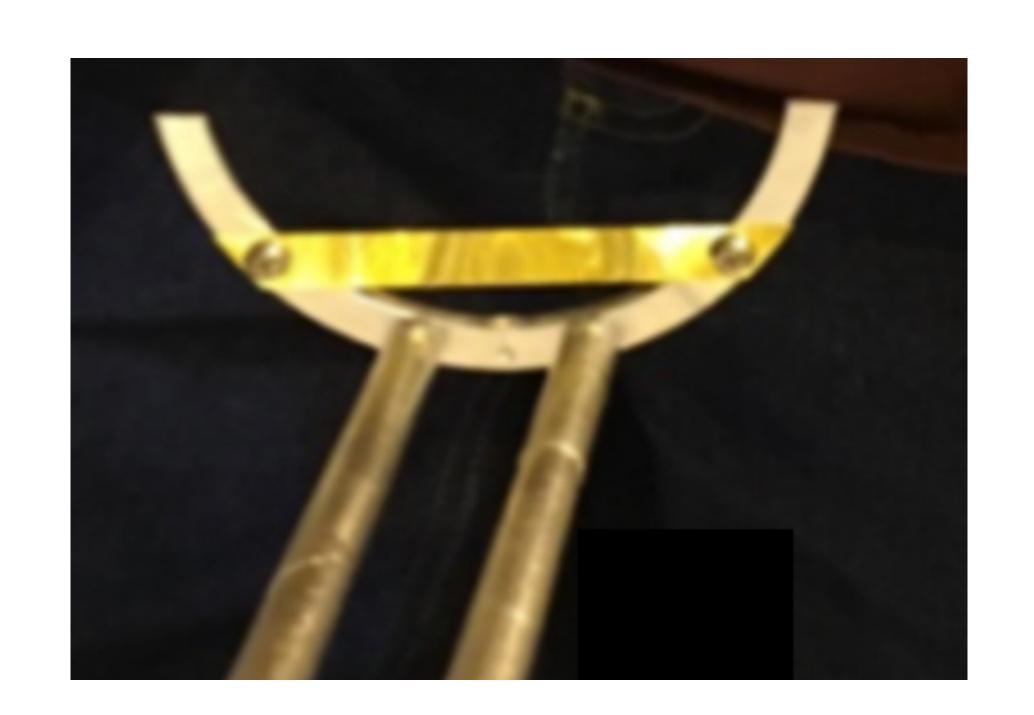
### Outline

- 1. Motivation for eTOF
- 2. Important techniques used in analysis with eTOF
- 3. Some physics results with eTOF



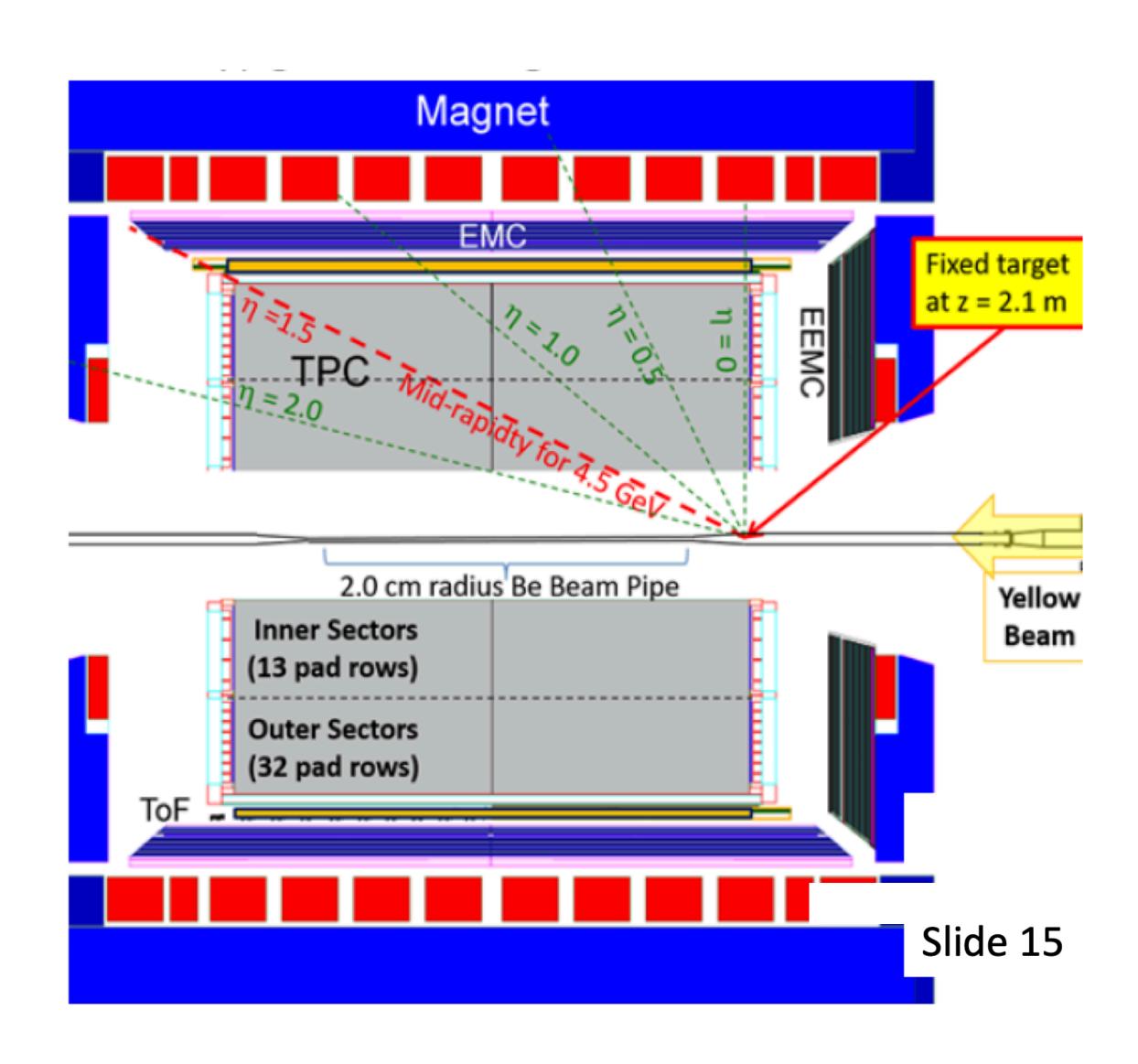
# STAR fixed-target program

- Collider mode can achieve collisions as low as  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 7.7 \; \text{GeV}$
- To more extensively scan the phase diagram, we want to achieve lower energies
- Solution: Turn STAR into a fixed-target experiment!



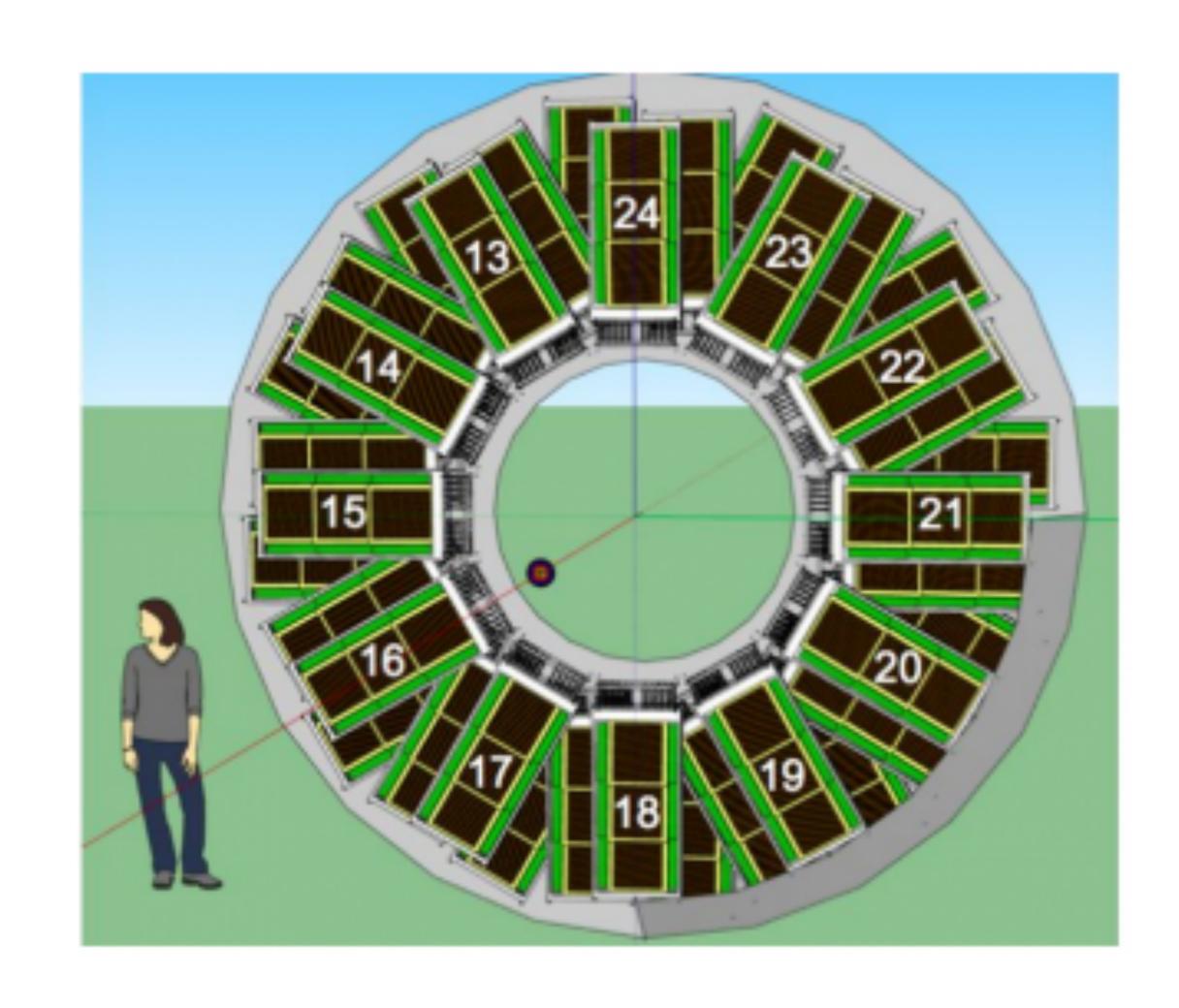
### eTOF in BES-II

- FXT mode comes with its own challenges;
  - Mid-rapidity moves out of the barrel time-of-flight acceptance
- Implemented Endcap Time-of-Flight (eTOF) in 2018
  - Gives PID for high momentum tracks
  - Extends  $\eta$  coverage from  $0 < \eta < 1.5$  to  $0 < \eta < 2.2$  in FXT
- A prototype for the CBM experiment



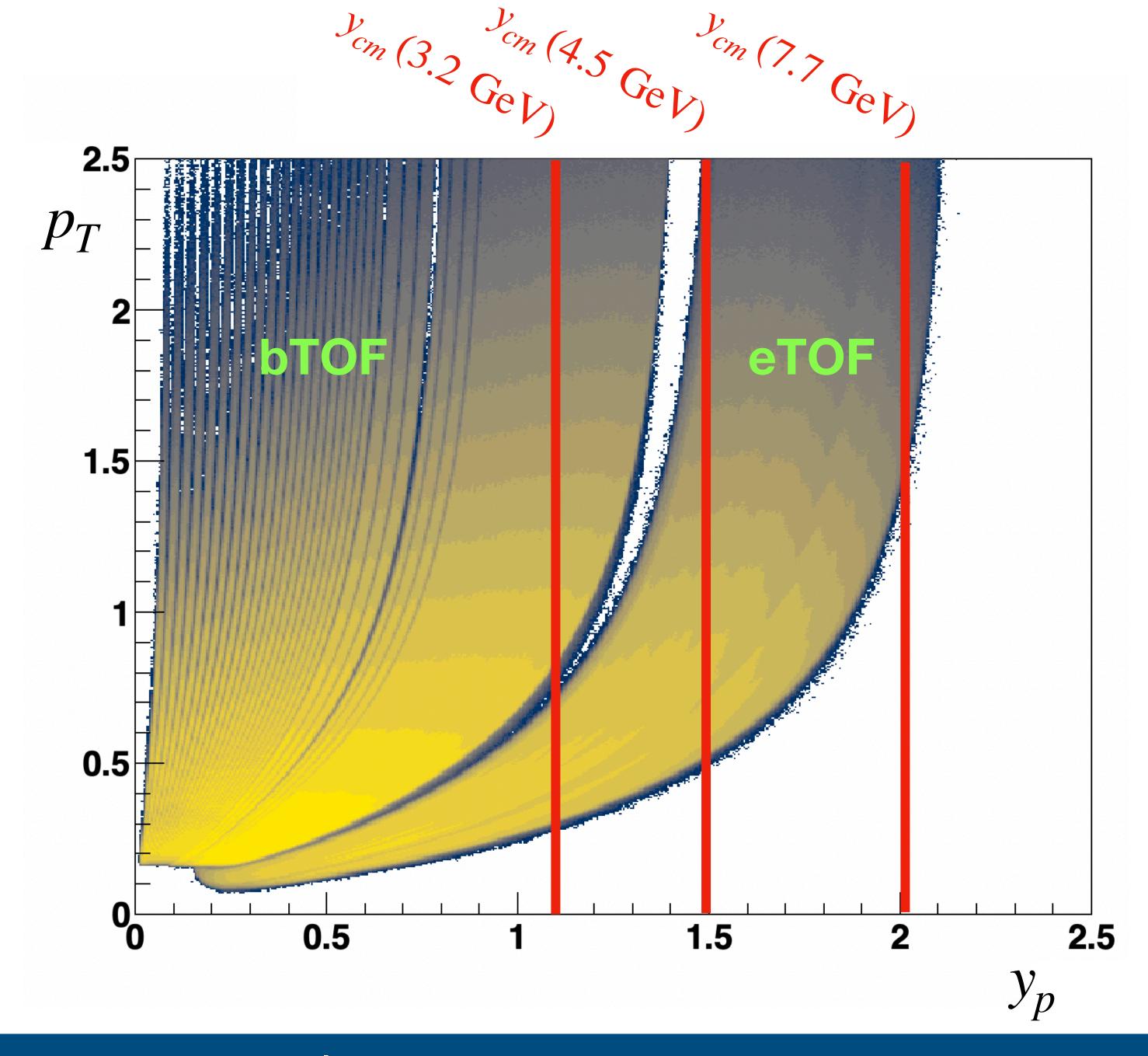
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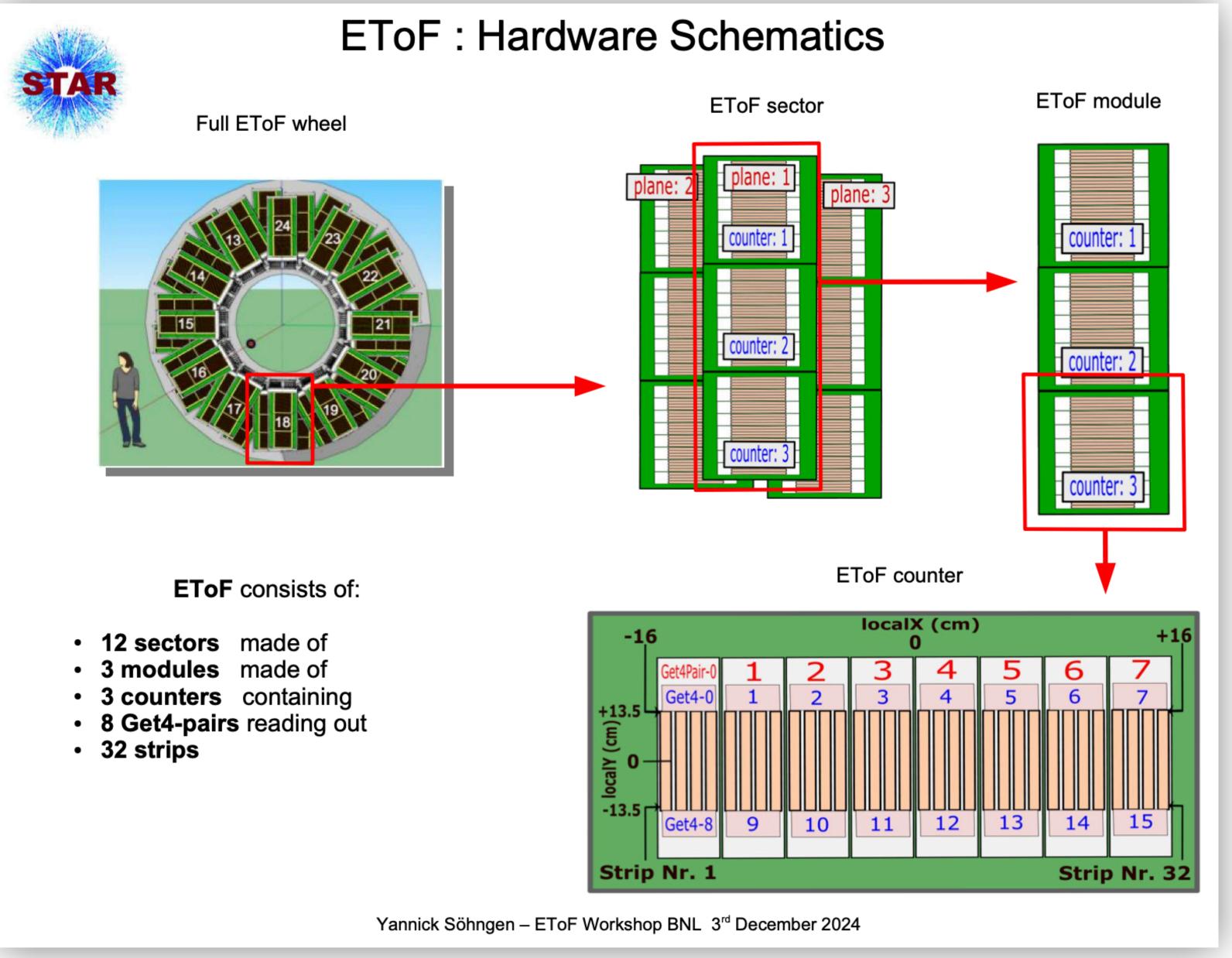


### Why use eTOF?

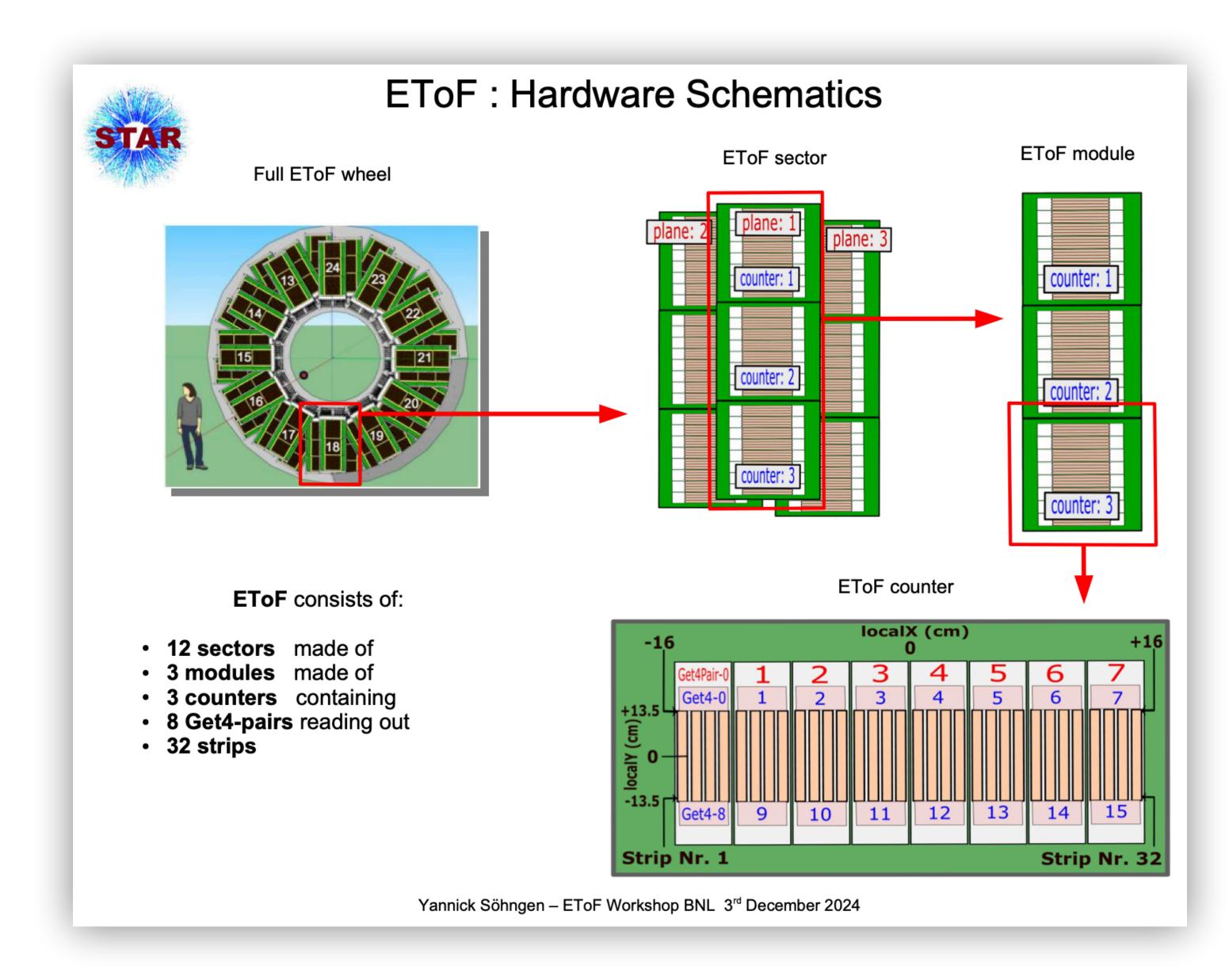
- Extends our acceptance
- Critical for FXT
  - Allows us to measure mid rapidity
- Gives us the ability to make extensive cross-checks to collider mode at 7.7 GeV



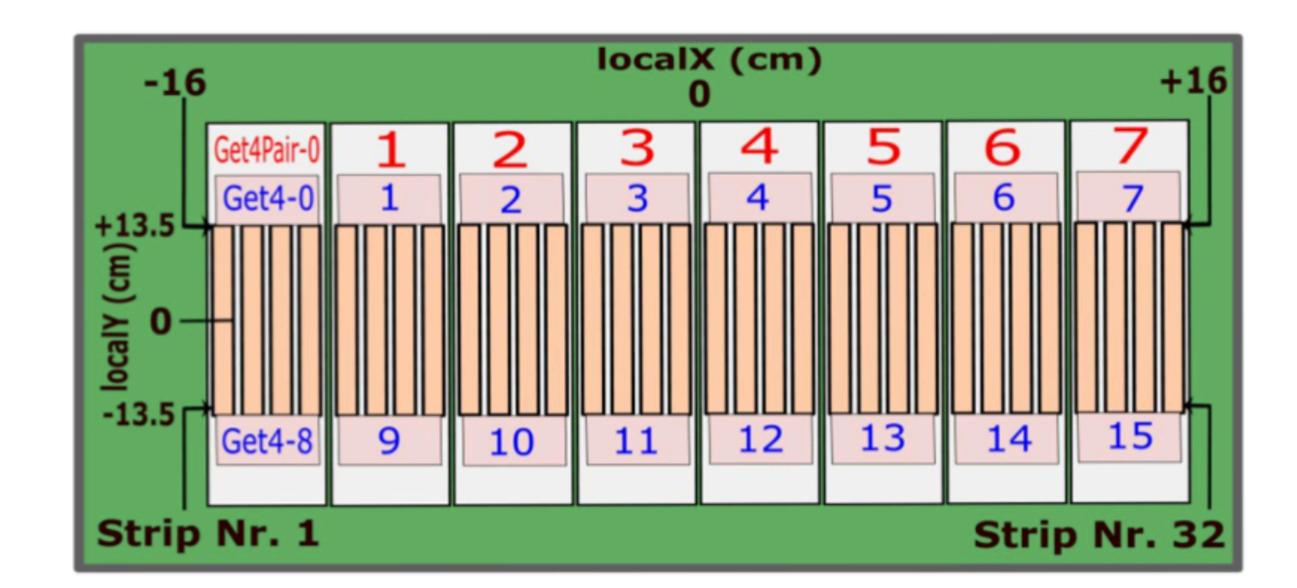
### eTOF construction



- eTOF "twinkles" at the Get4 level
- Changes acceptance eventby-event
- Implement a "Match Flag", where we can require one or both of the Get-4 are healthy



- If hit is one sided the acceptance is more stable, but we get worse timing resolution
  - Ideal for a fluctuations analysis
- If hit is two sided the acceptance is less stable, but we get better timing resolution
  - Ideal for a spectra analysis



- To get the best  $m^2$  distributions for spectra, we can use Match Flag = 204, 214, and 224
- Double sided, single-hit, single track

#### Match-Flag scheme:

Match-Flag = A + B + C

Yannick Söhngen

$$A = 0 \rightarrow single sided hits only$$

 $A = 100 \rightarrow single and double sided hits$ 

 $A = 200 \rightarrow double sided hits only$ 

 $B = 0 \rightarrow \text{no hits from overlap region}$ 

 $B = 10 \rightarrow only hits from overlap$ 

 $B = 20 \rightarrow mixture of both$ 

 $C = 0 \rightarrow \text{no valid match}$ 

 $C = 1 \rightarrow \text{multi-hit}, \text{multi-track}$ 

 $C = 2 \rightarrow \text{single-hit, multi-track}$ 

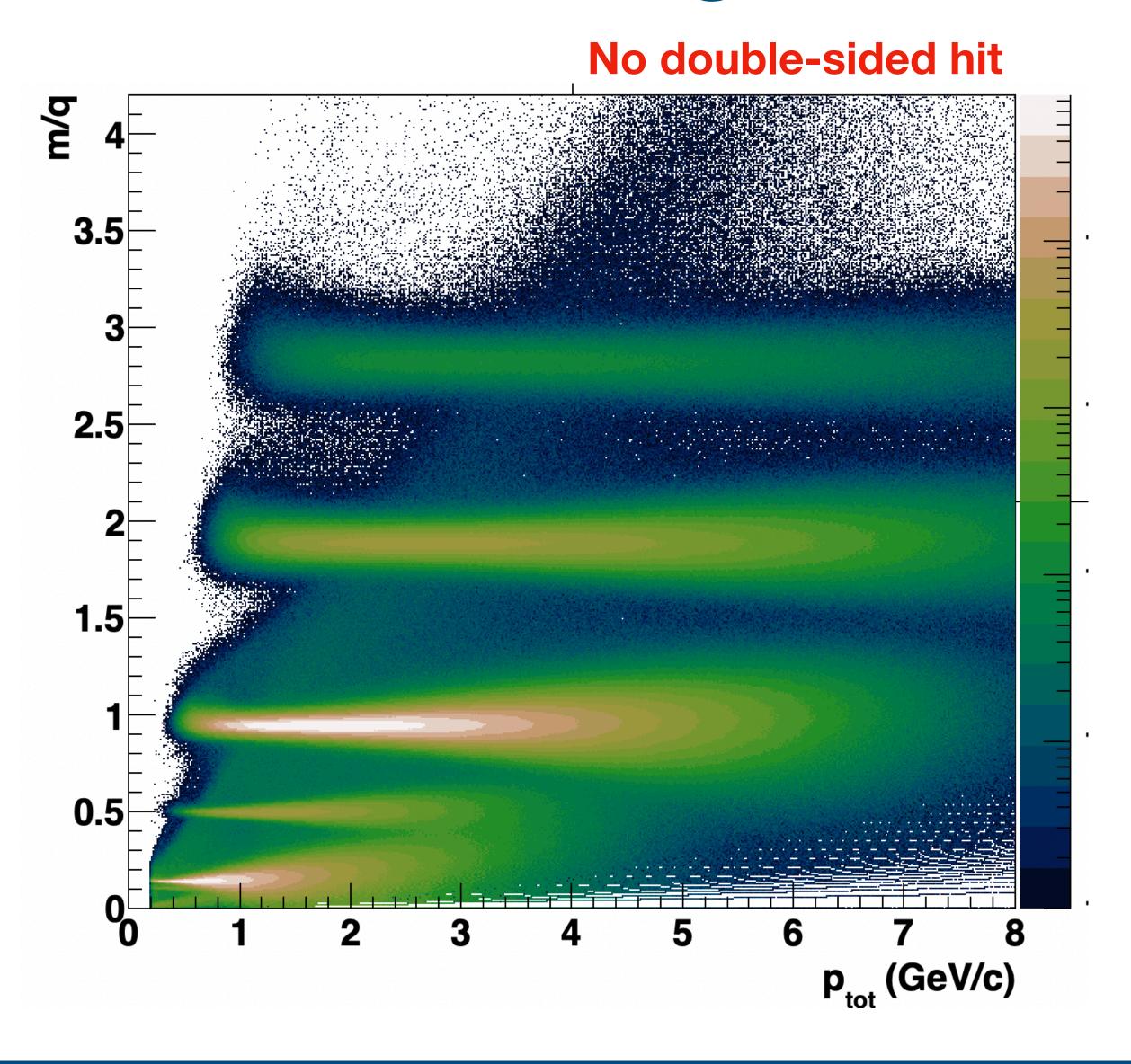
 $C = 3 \rightarrow \text{multi-hit}, \text{ single-track}$ 

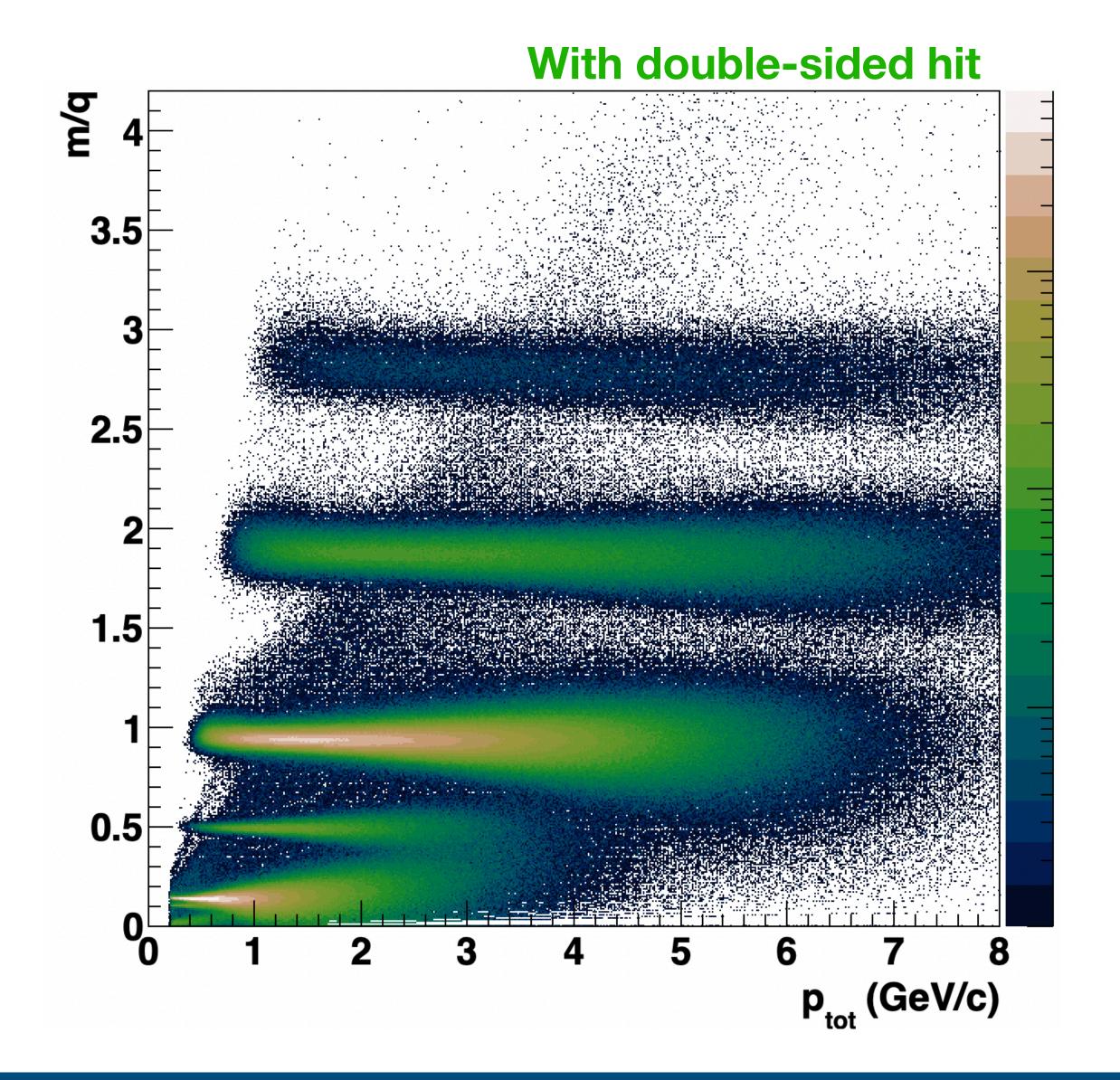
 $C = 4 \rightarrow \text{single-hit, single-track}$ 

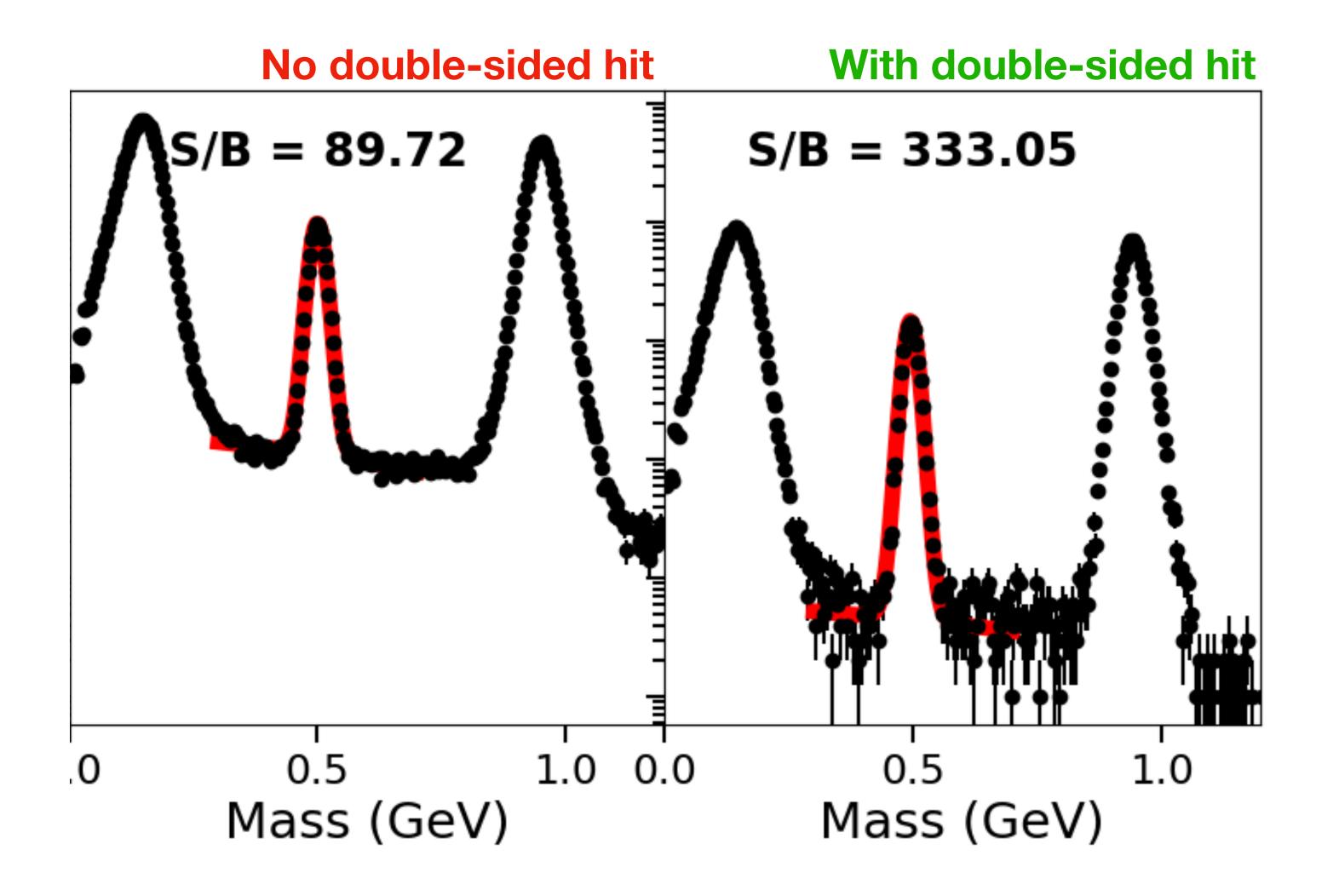
#### Example:

Match-Flag = 204

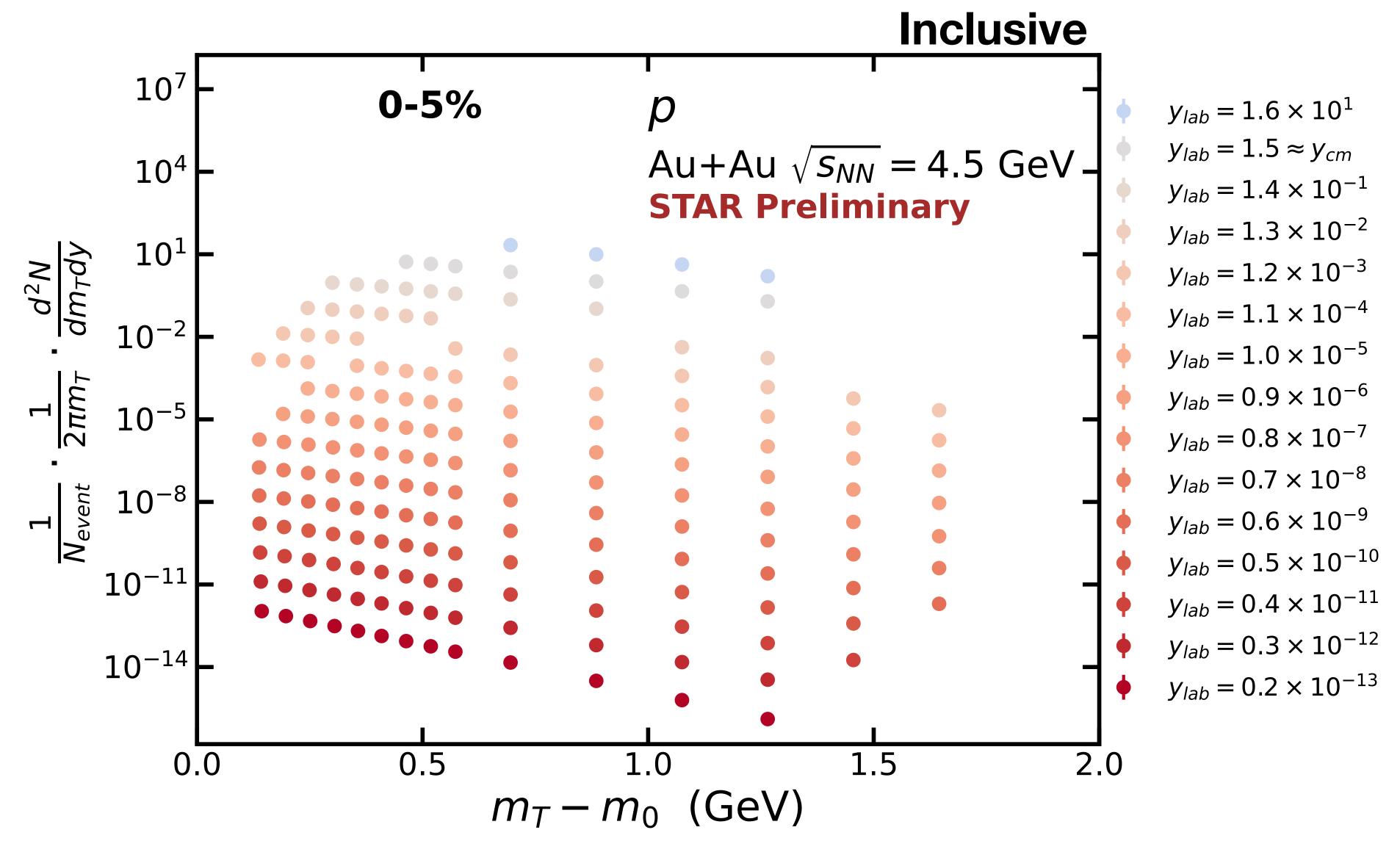
- 200 → only double sided hits
- + 0 → no contribution from overlap
- +4 → single-hit, single-track match

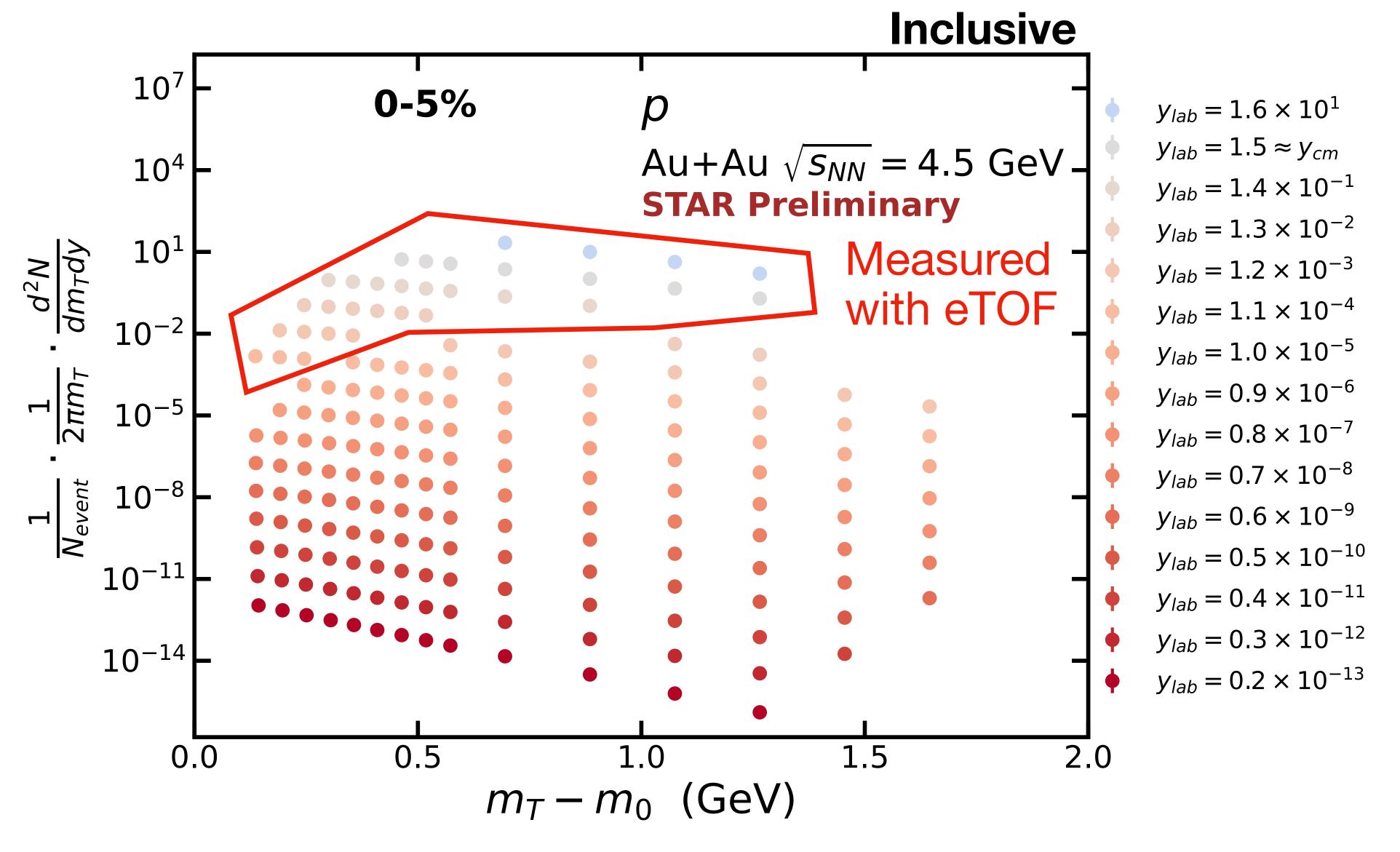


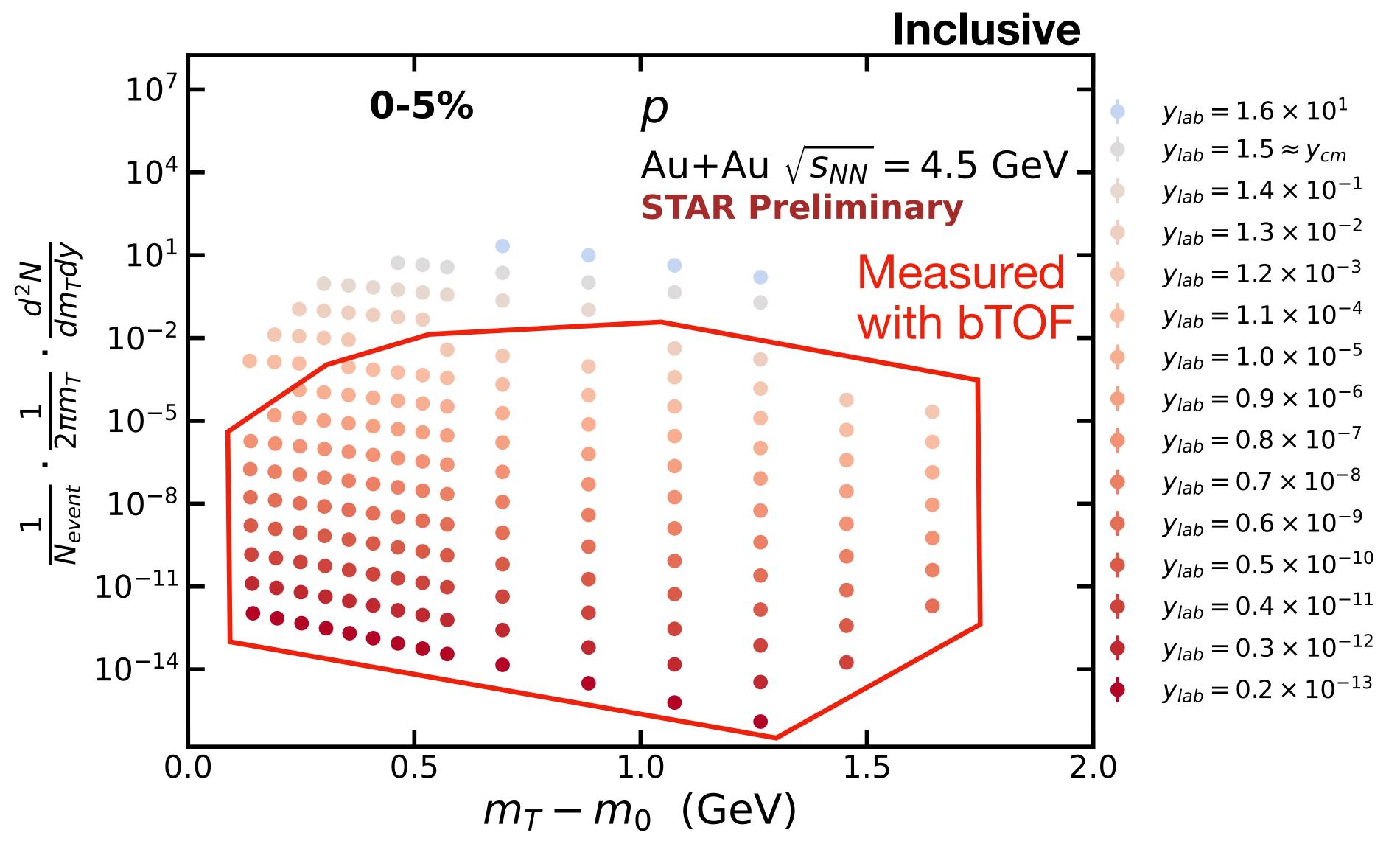


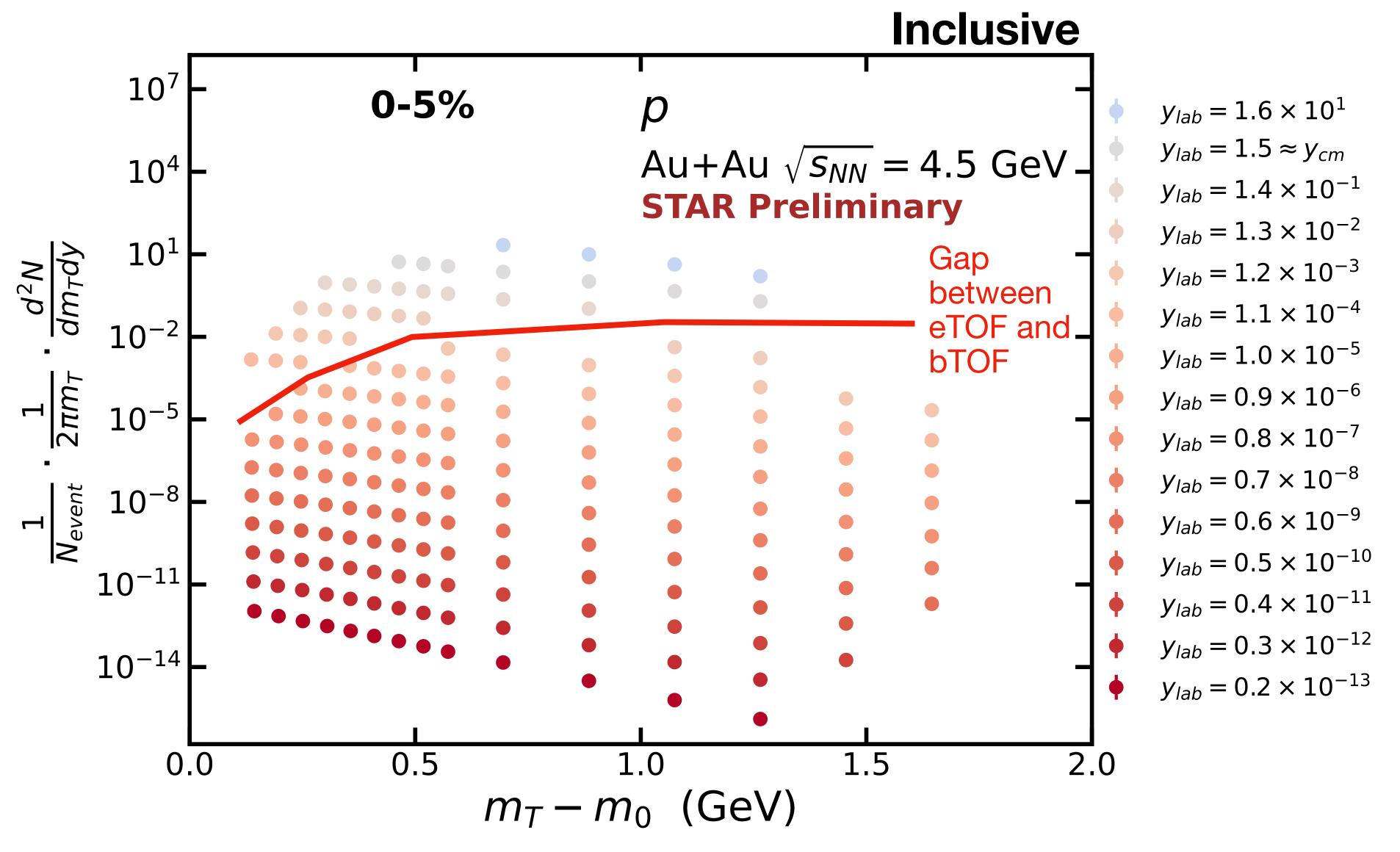


- Spectra measurements are a key measurement in BES-II
  - Thermal modeling can give  $\mu_{B}$ , T at chemical freeze-out
  - Study baryon stopping with proton dN/dy
- eTOF is critical for a spectra analysis in FXT
- Allows us to measure midrapidity
- Allows us to constrain dN/dy measurements

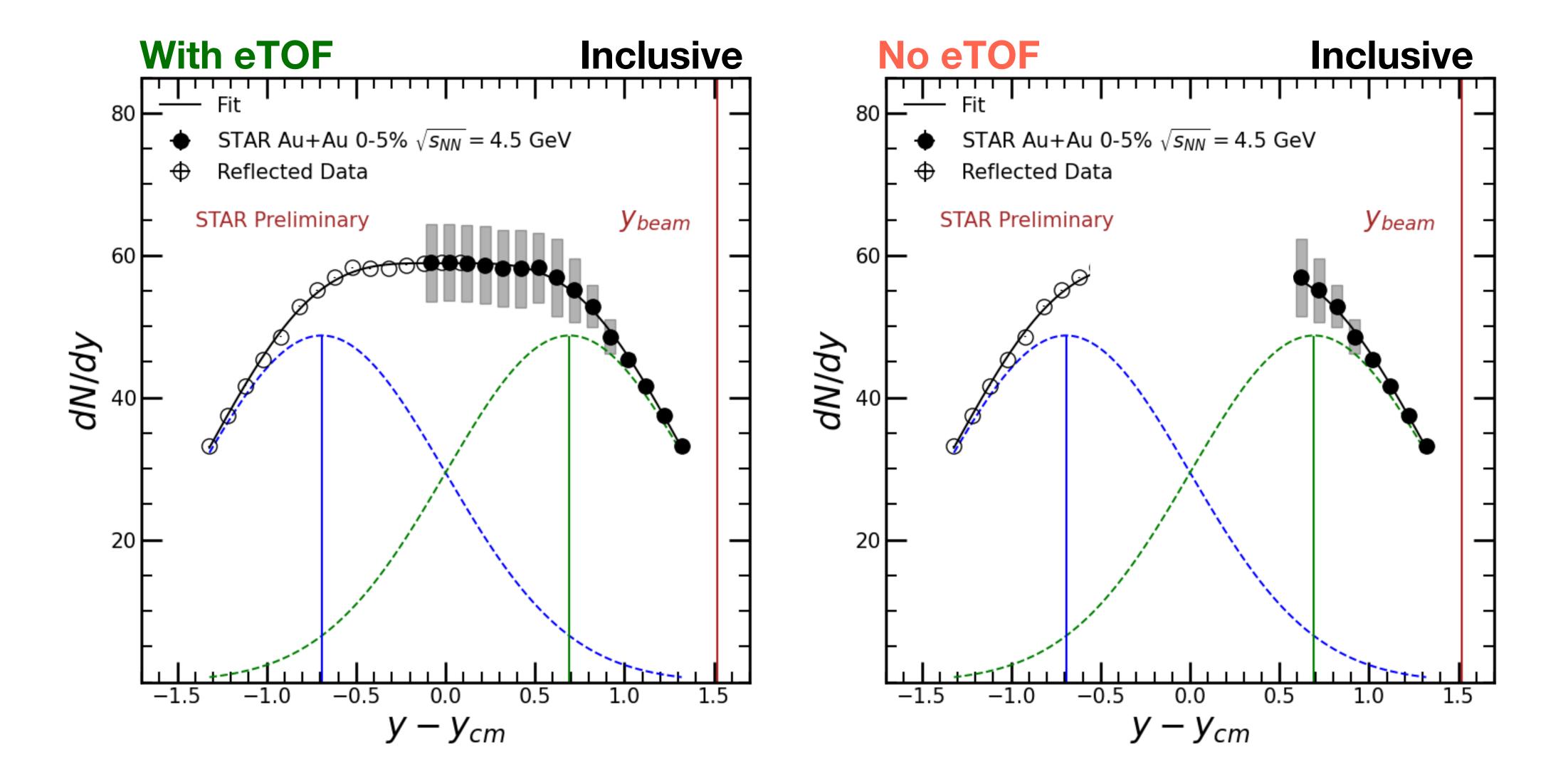




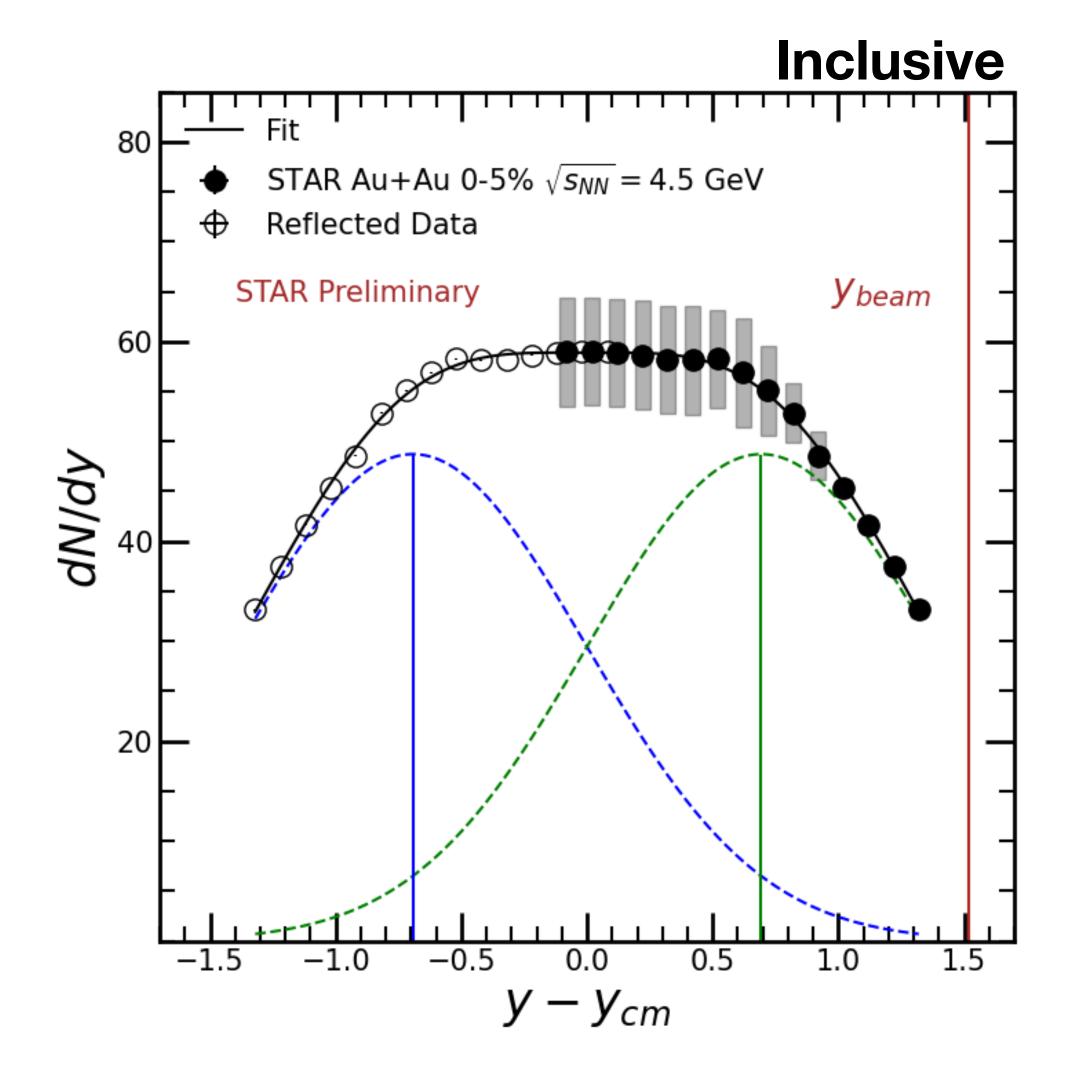




## Proton dN/dy



### Proton dN/dy



- eTOF allows us to constrain the shape of the dN/dy distribution near midrapidity
- Very important in the context of baryon stopping
- Also important in light nuclei ratios

### Conclusion

- Time-of-flight detector on the STAR endocarp
- Extends the phase space accessible for physics analysis
- Critical for FXT allows for the recovery of midrapidty
- eTOF is already giving us results!
  - Recently at Quark Matter 2025: QCD critical point search,  $\pi$ , K, p spectra