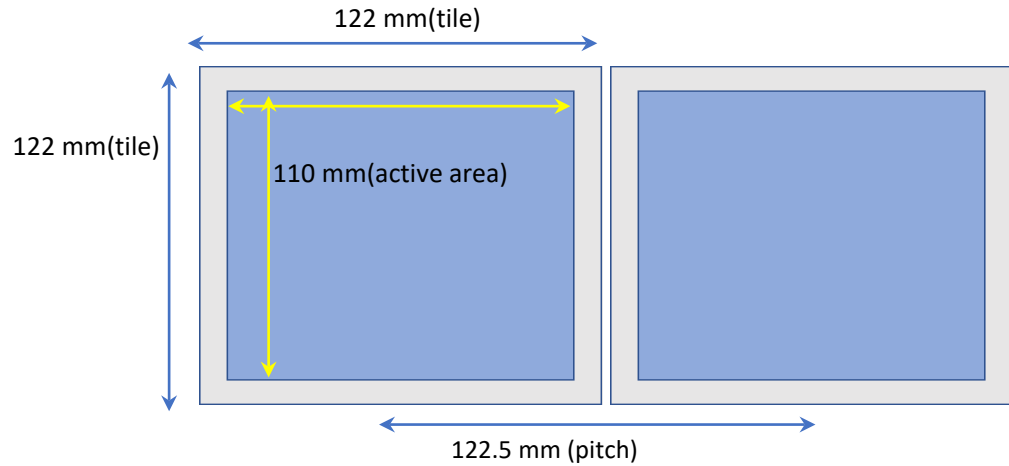


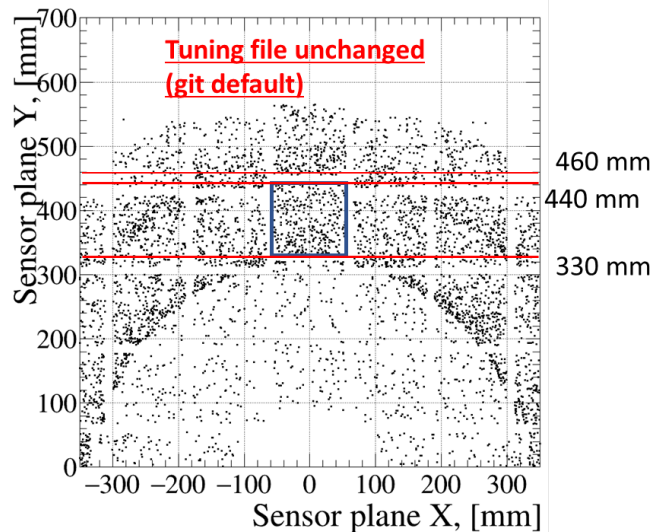
pfRICH : Step by step studies

C. Chatterjee

HRPPD



So, if a full tile is accumulated, in the event display, we expect a square of side around 110 X 110 mm. The gap between those squares will be $((122-110))+0.5 \text{ mm} \sim 15 \text{ mm}$.



Some back of the envelope numbers!

Assume $\langle n \rangle 1.044$

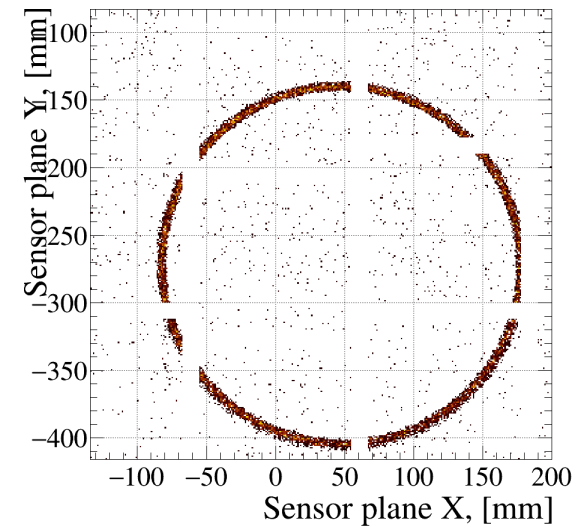
For a saturated particle ($\beta = 1$);

$\cos(\theta_{\text{Cherenkov}}) = 1/1.044$

$\theta_{\text{Cherenkov}} \sim 16.7^\circ$ or $\sim 290 \text{ mrad}$.

Total gas volume 54 cm. The Sensor plane is at 12 cm from the rear side. Aerogel of 2 cm (average emission point is at the middle).

Assuming $\sim 45 \text{ cm}$ of expansion $45 * 0.290 \text{ cm} \sim 13 \text{ cm}$

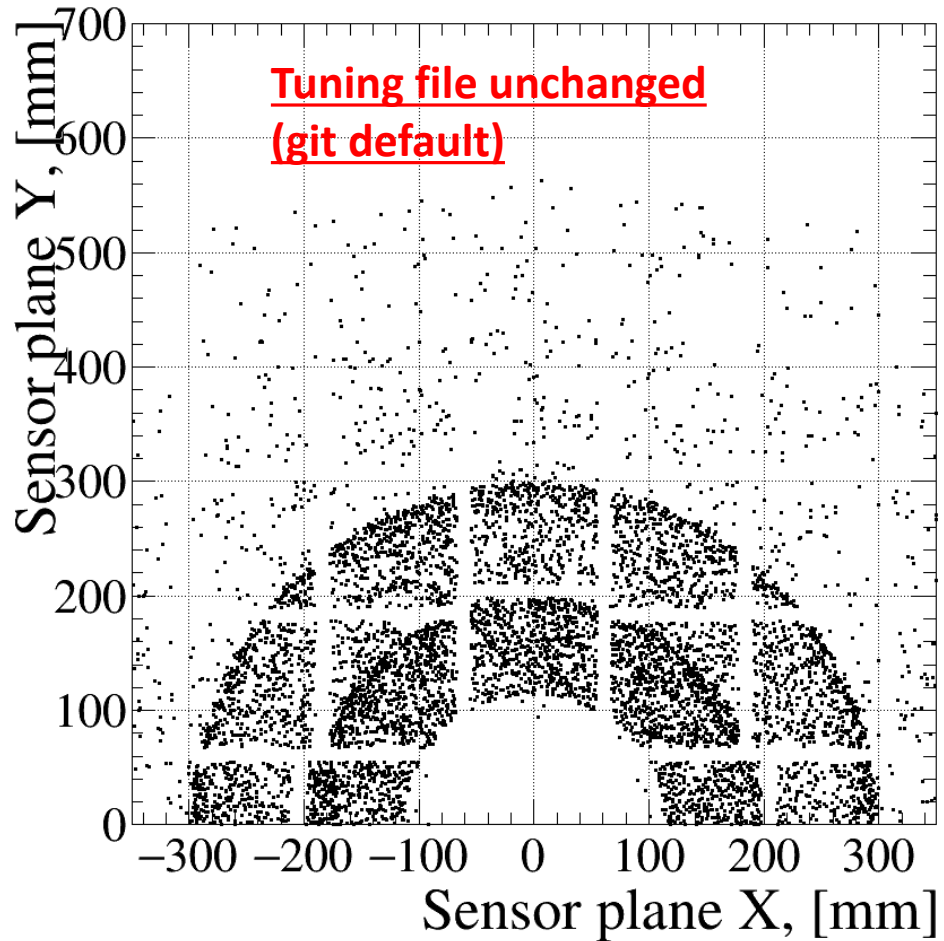


At an intermediate eta (2.5):

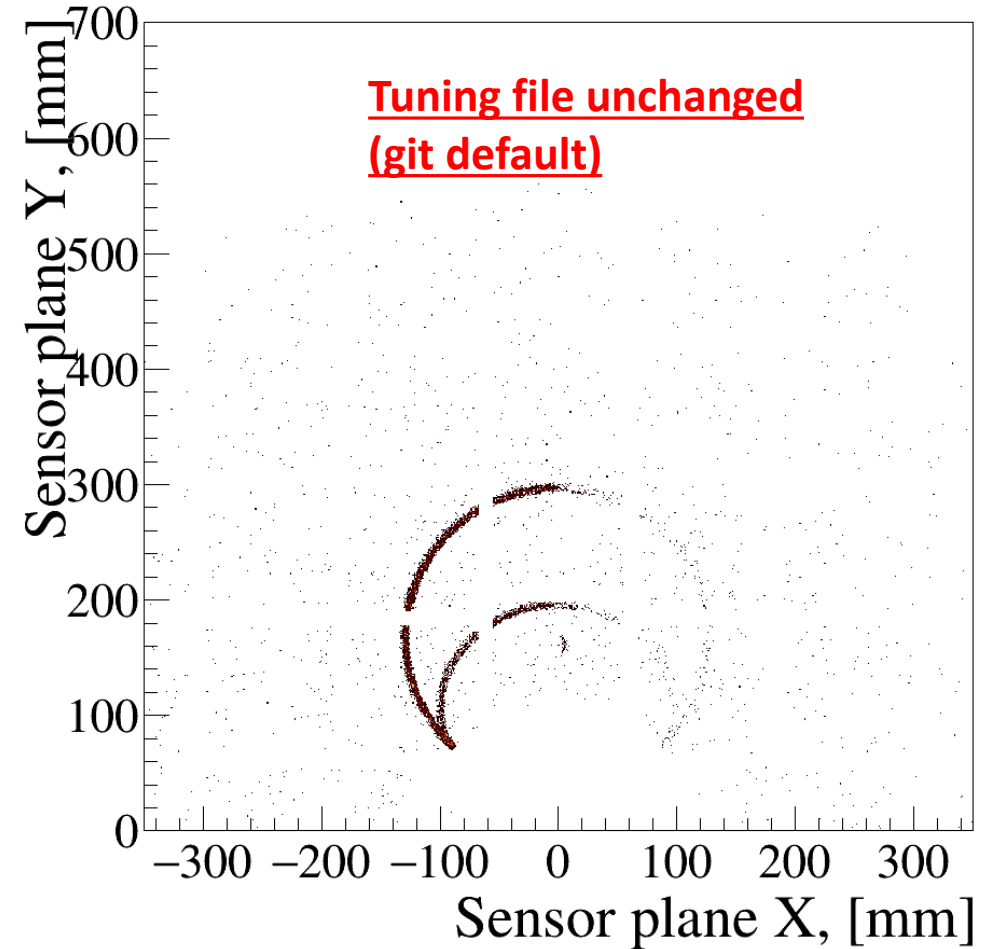
ring X axis spans $\{140, 400\} \text{ mm} \sim$

$260 \text{ mm} \sim 26 \text{ cm}$ of diameter $\sim 13 \text{ cm}$ radius

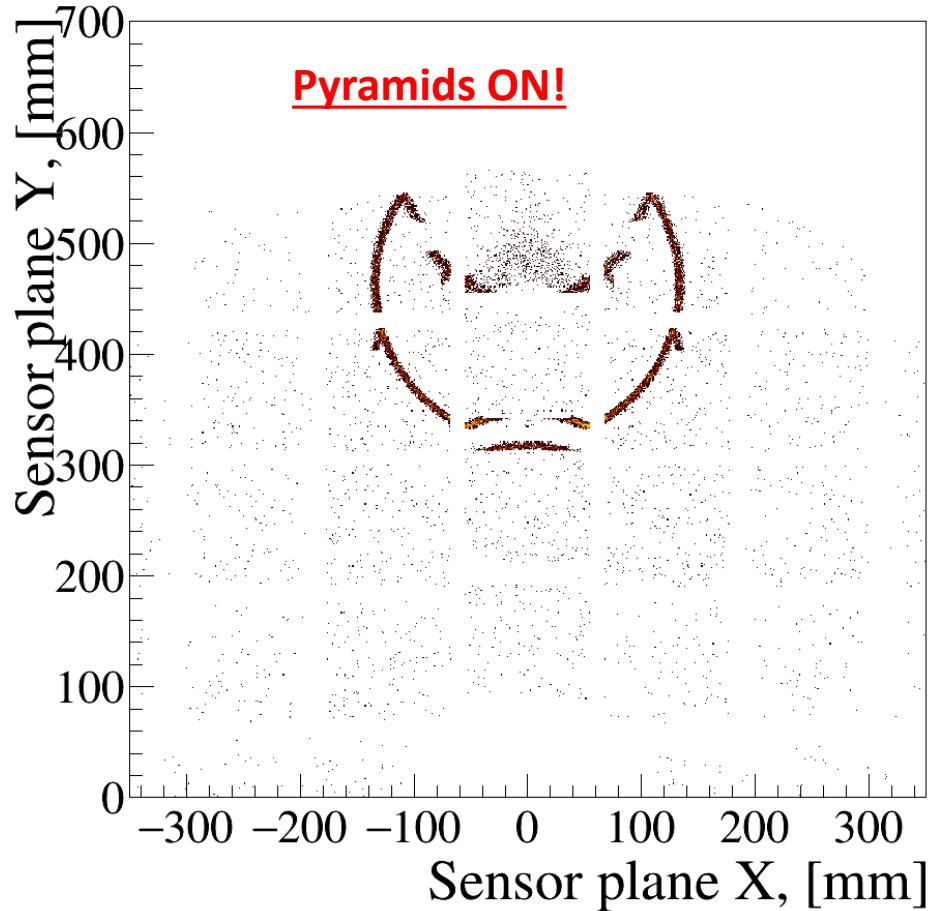
theta = 5.7 degrees (eta 3.0)
and uniform phi



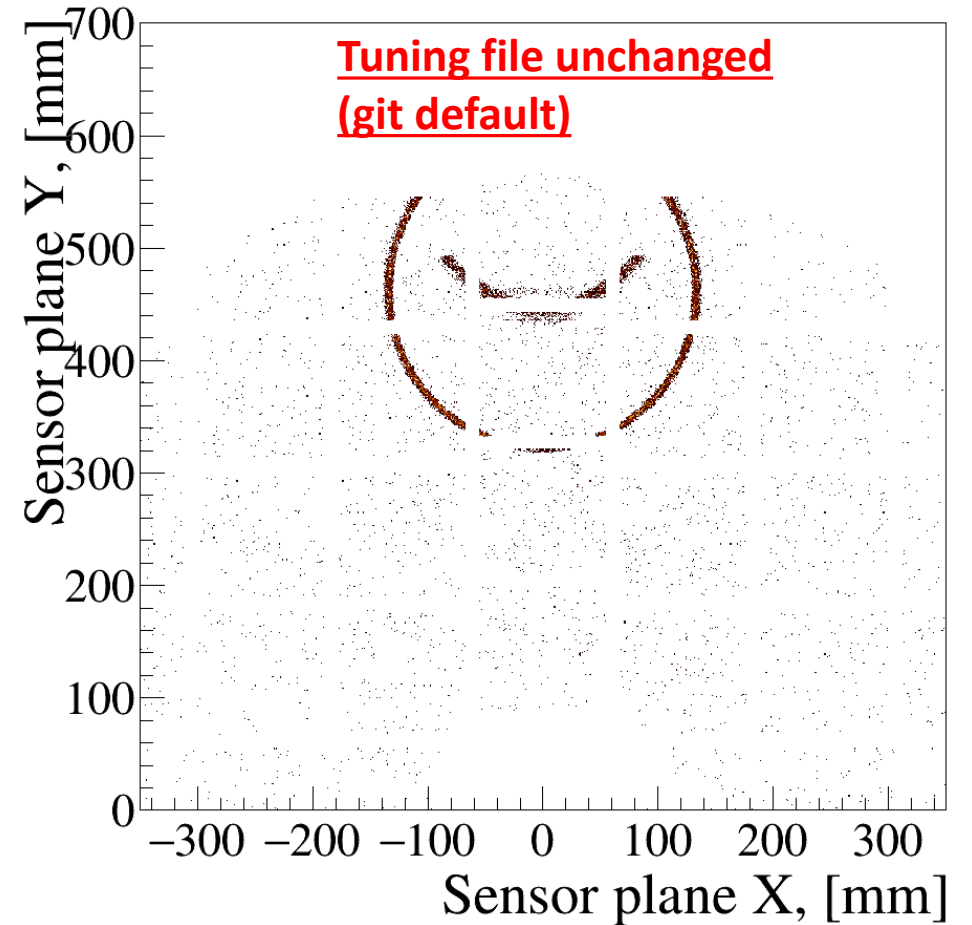
theta = 5.7 degrees (eta 3.0)
and phi = 90 degrees



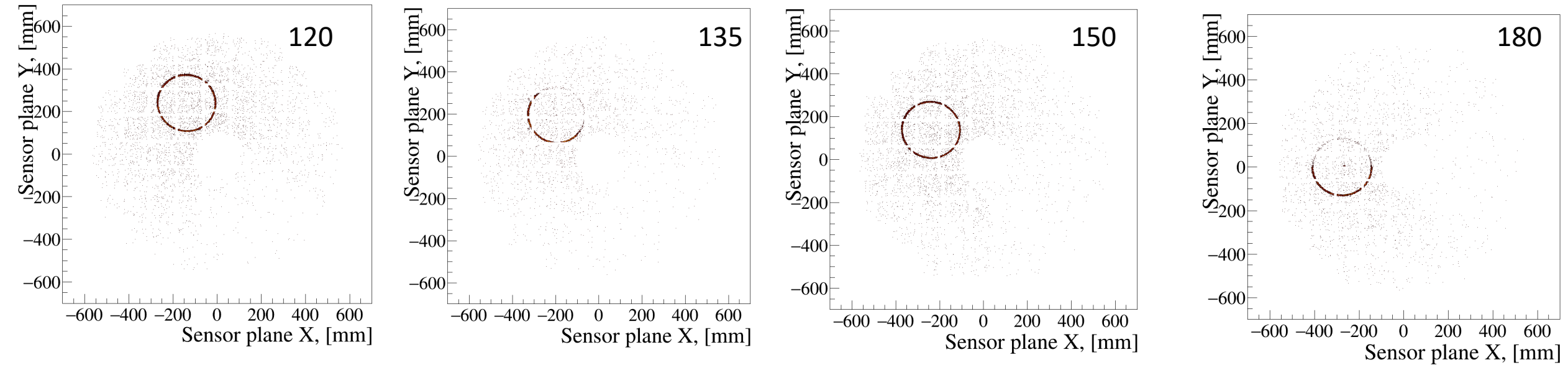
theta = 15.415 degrees (eta 2.0) and phi 90 degrees



theta = 15.415 degrees (eta 2.0) and phi 90 degrees



phi angle scan: ring quality (eta 2.5) no pyramidal mirror



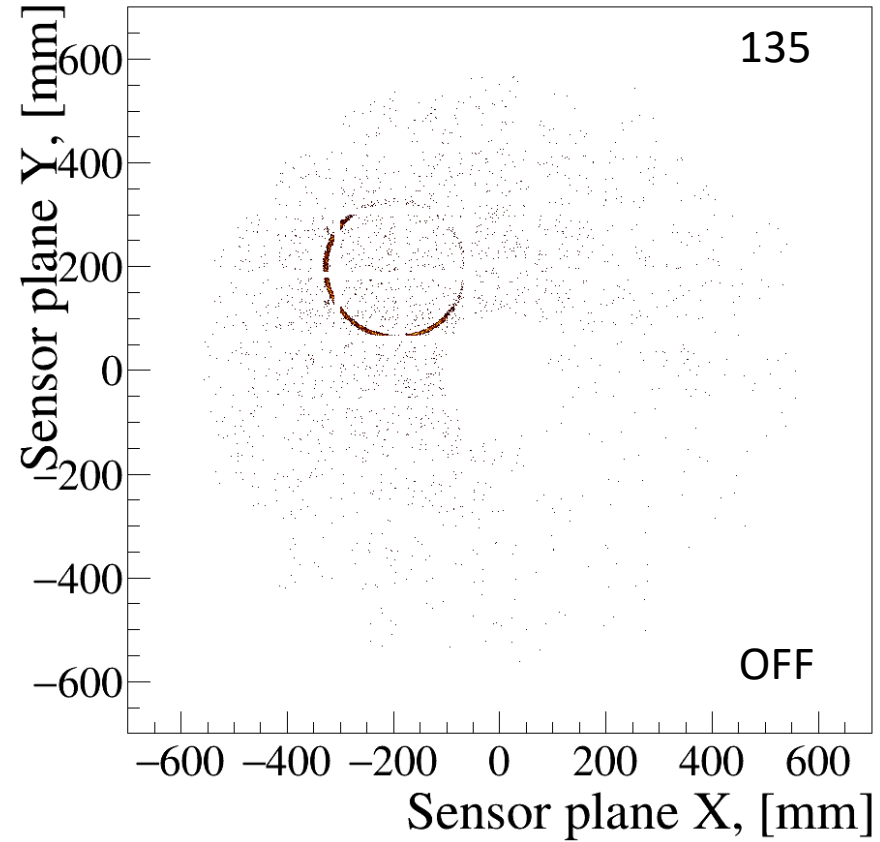
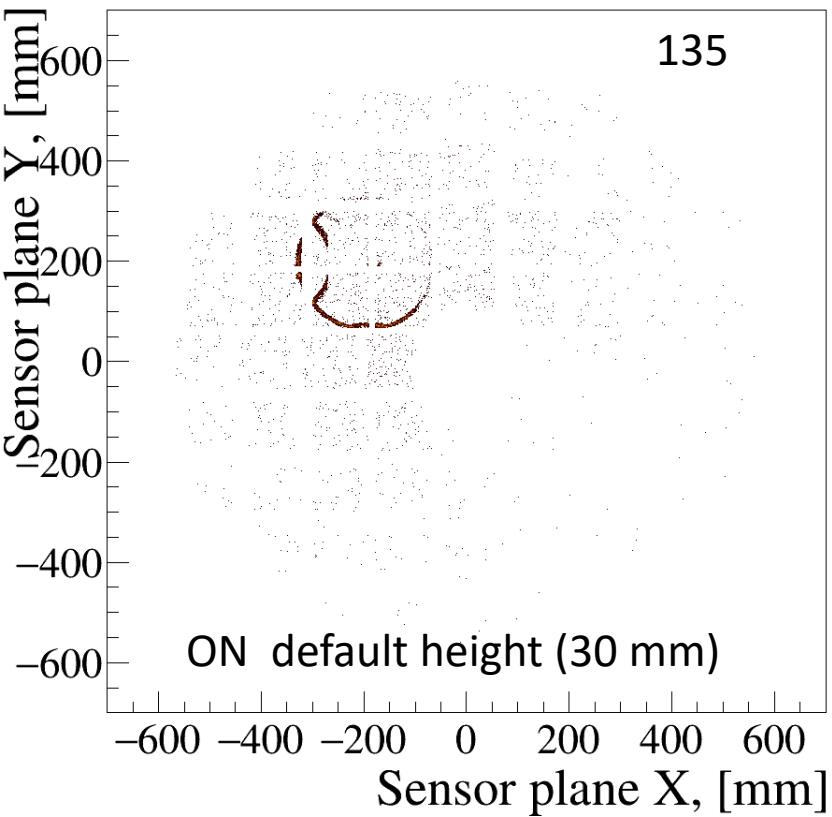
Why is the part of the ring missing for (135 and 180 degrees)?

For 135 degree maybe it is passing close to the dead area and hence it is missing the ring.

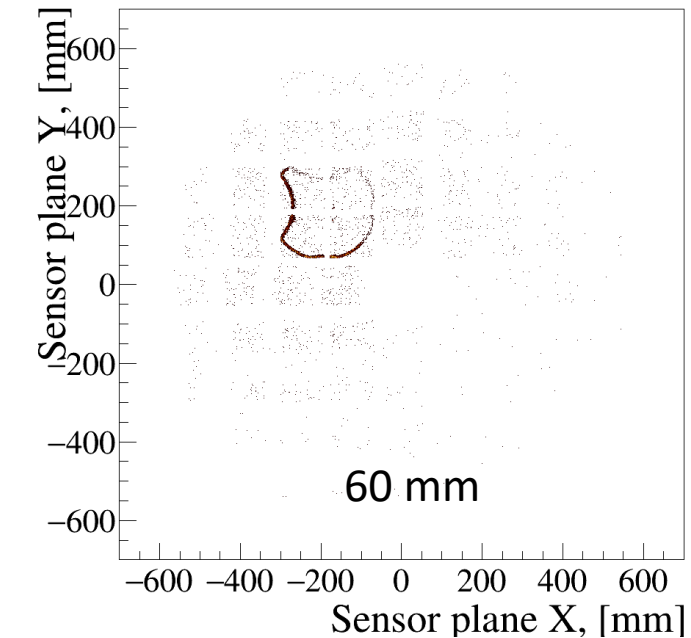
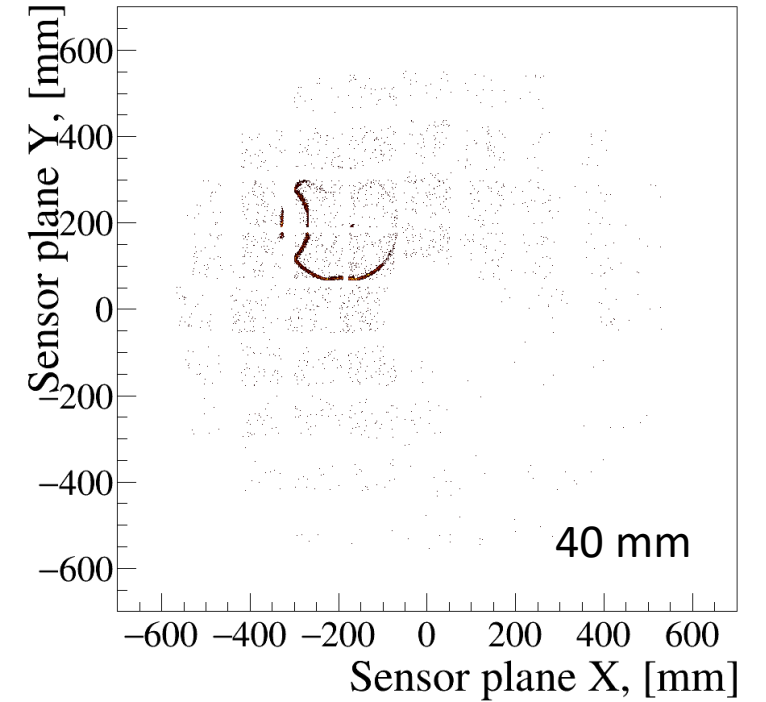
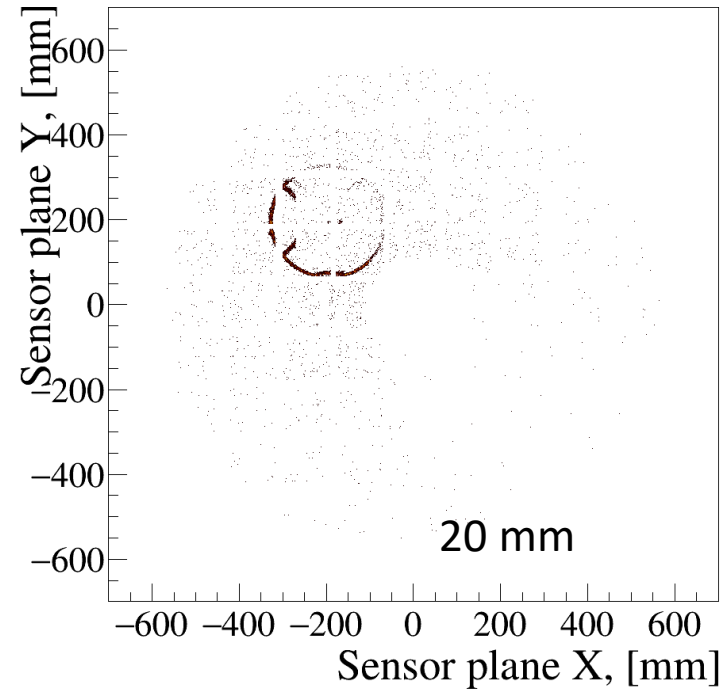
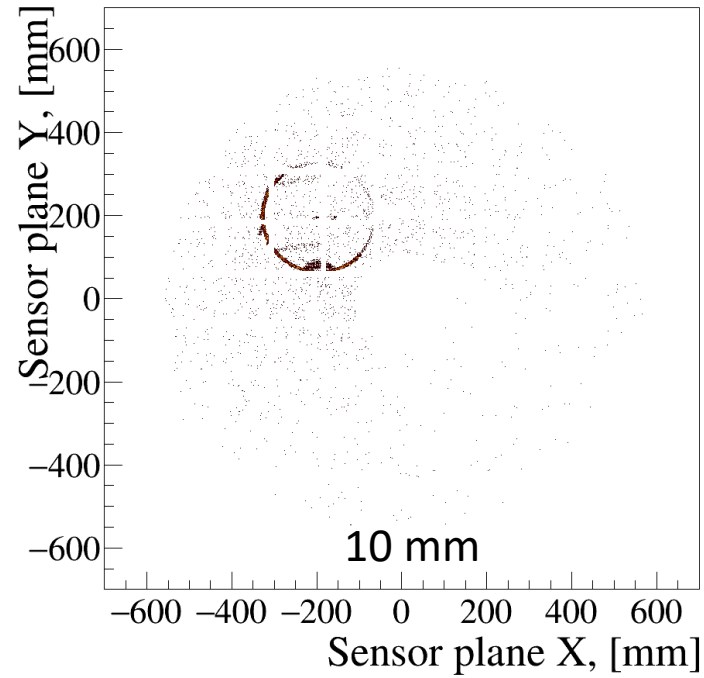
But for 180 degree the part of the ring is passing through the active part! The reason of the missing ring is unclear.

For curiosity I turned on the pyramidal mirror and checked how does it look like (135 degree)?

Same eta (2.5) and phi (135 degree) just turned on the pyramidal mirror

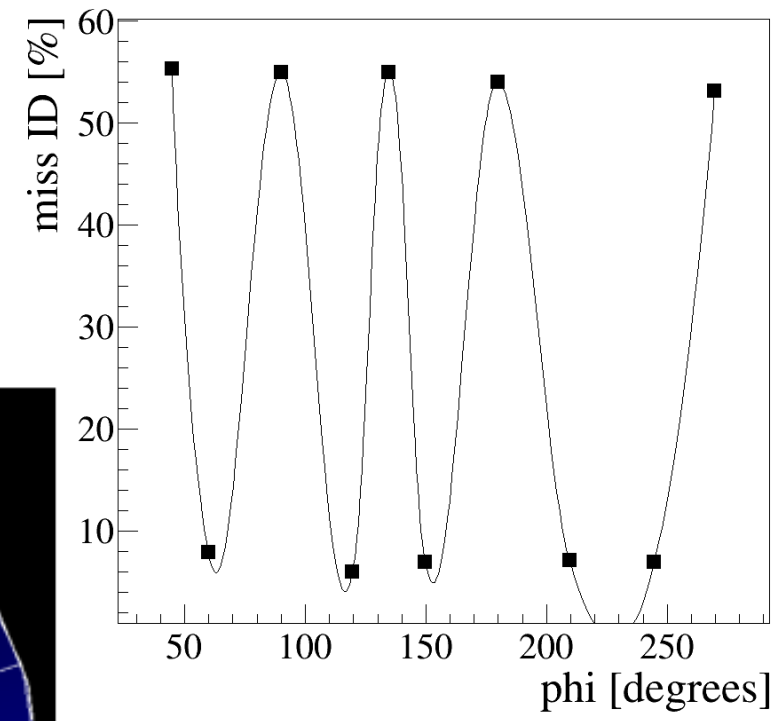
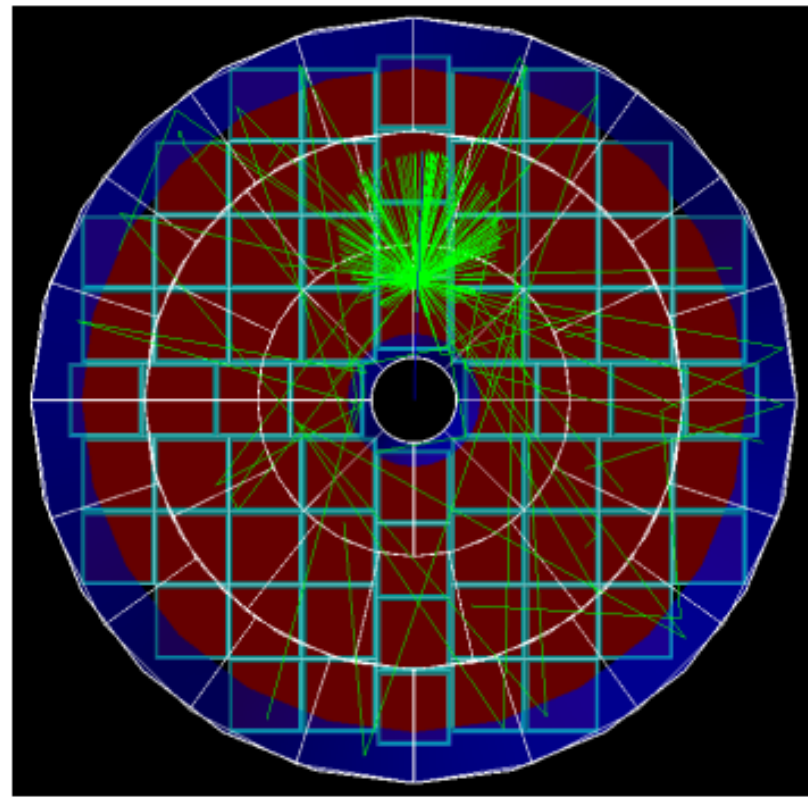
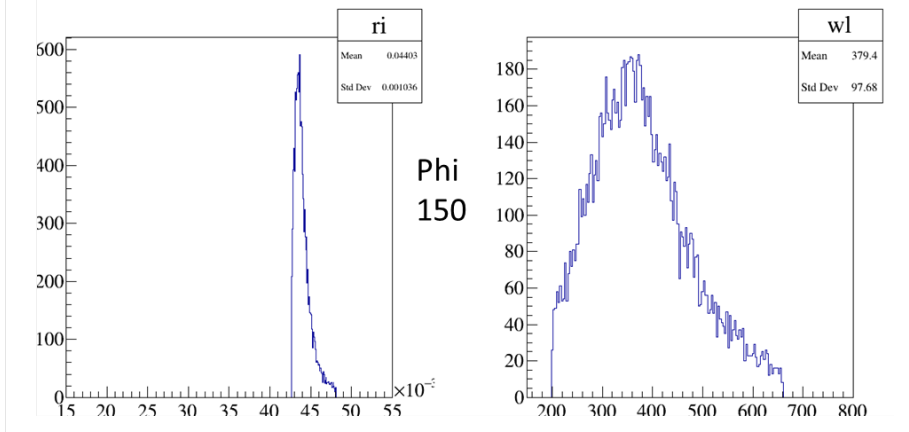
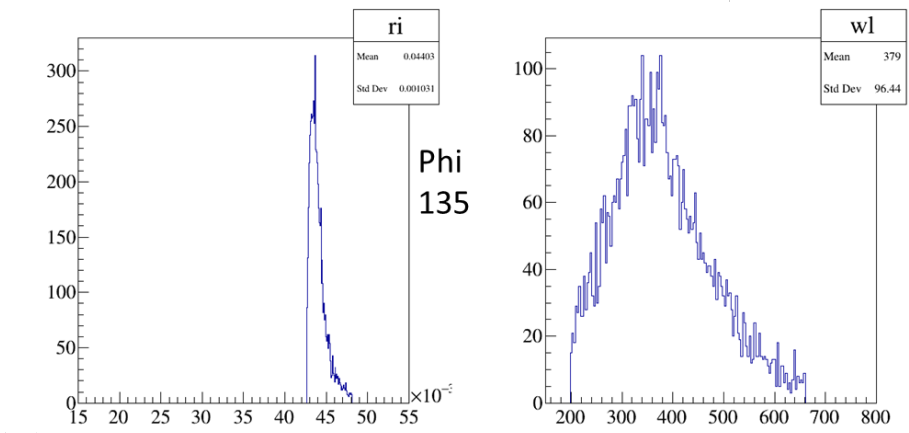
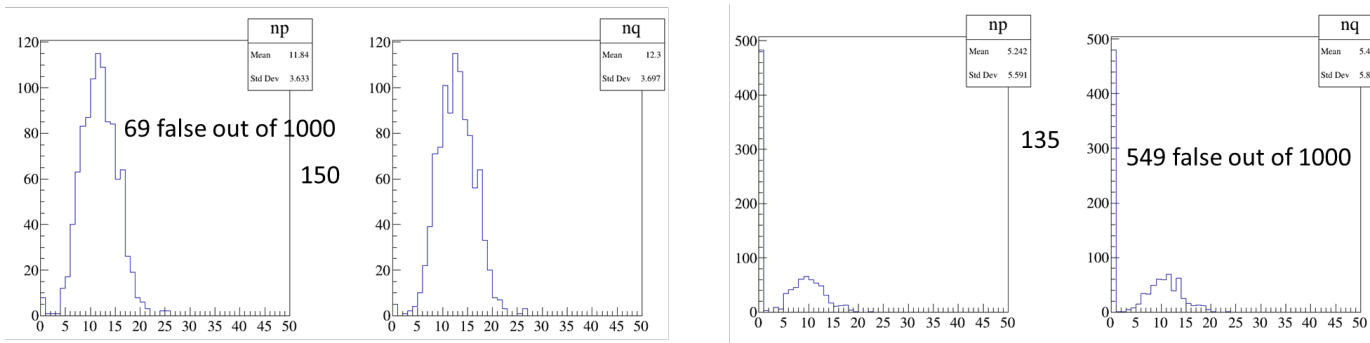


Scanning the effect of the height



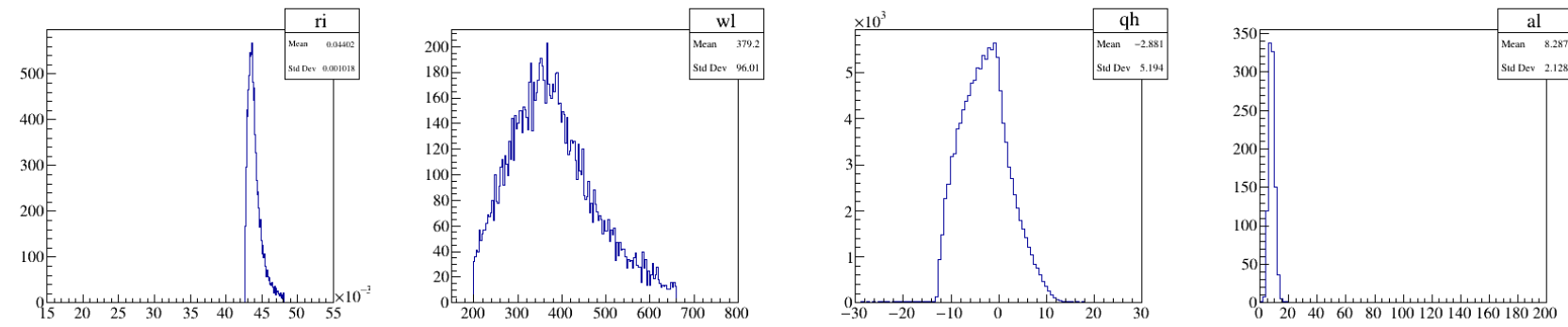
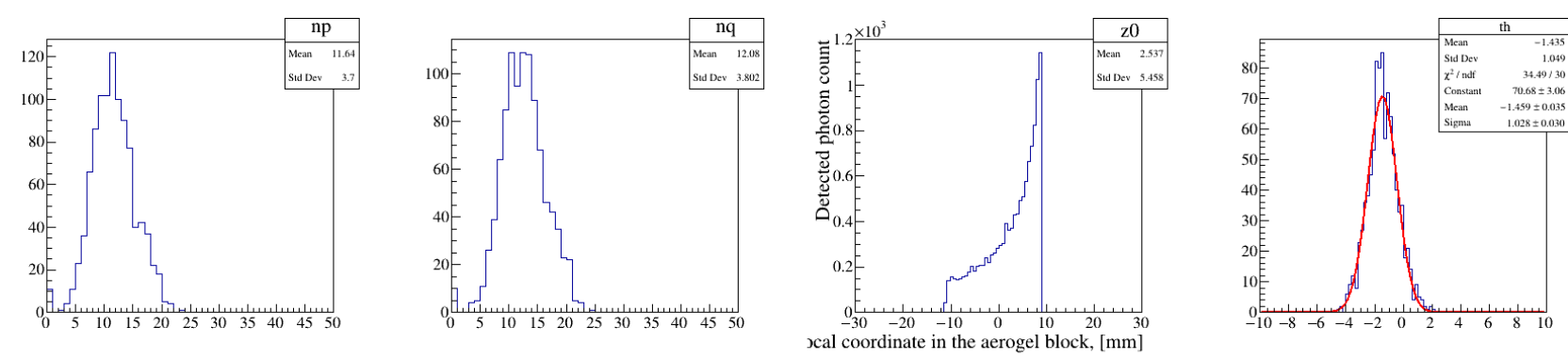
No impact for lost photons! → Aerogel tiling plays the role (understood)

How are the number of photons depending on phi and particularly for 135 degrees for eta 2.5



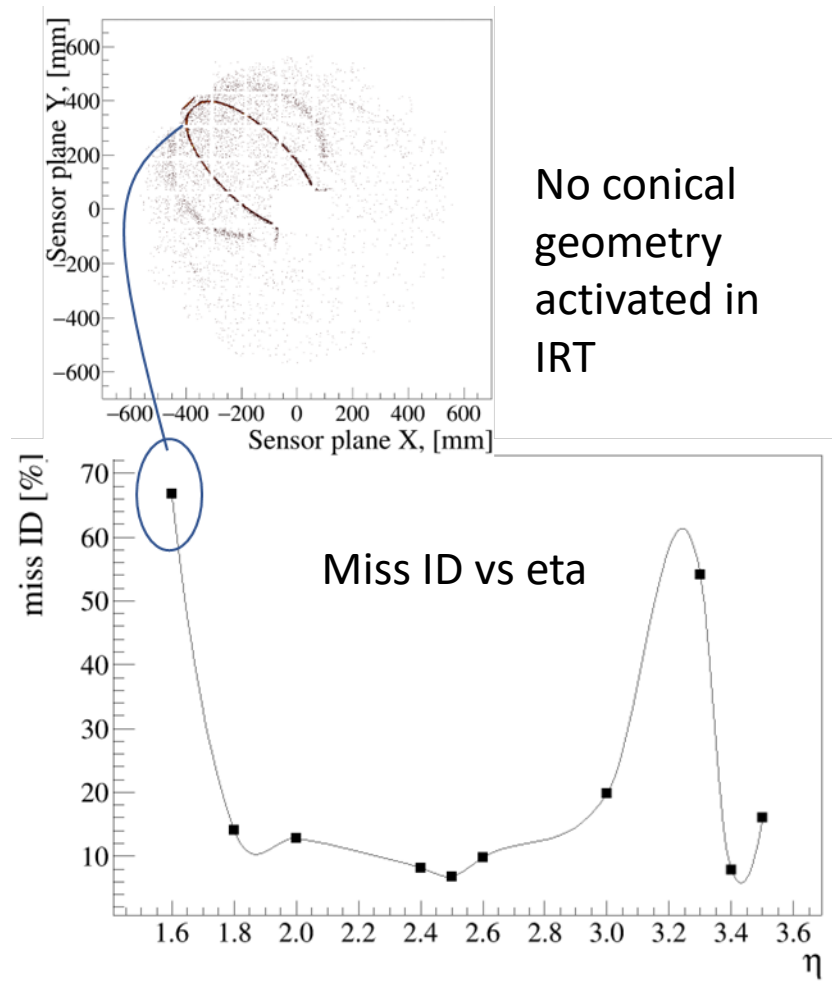
Negligible impact if phis are integrated.

7% miss ID

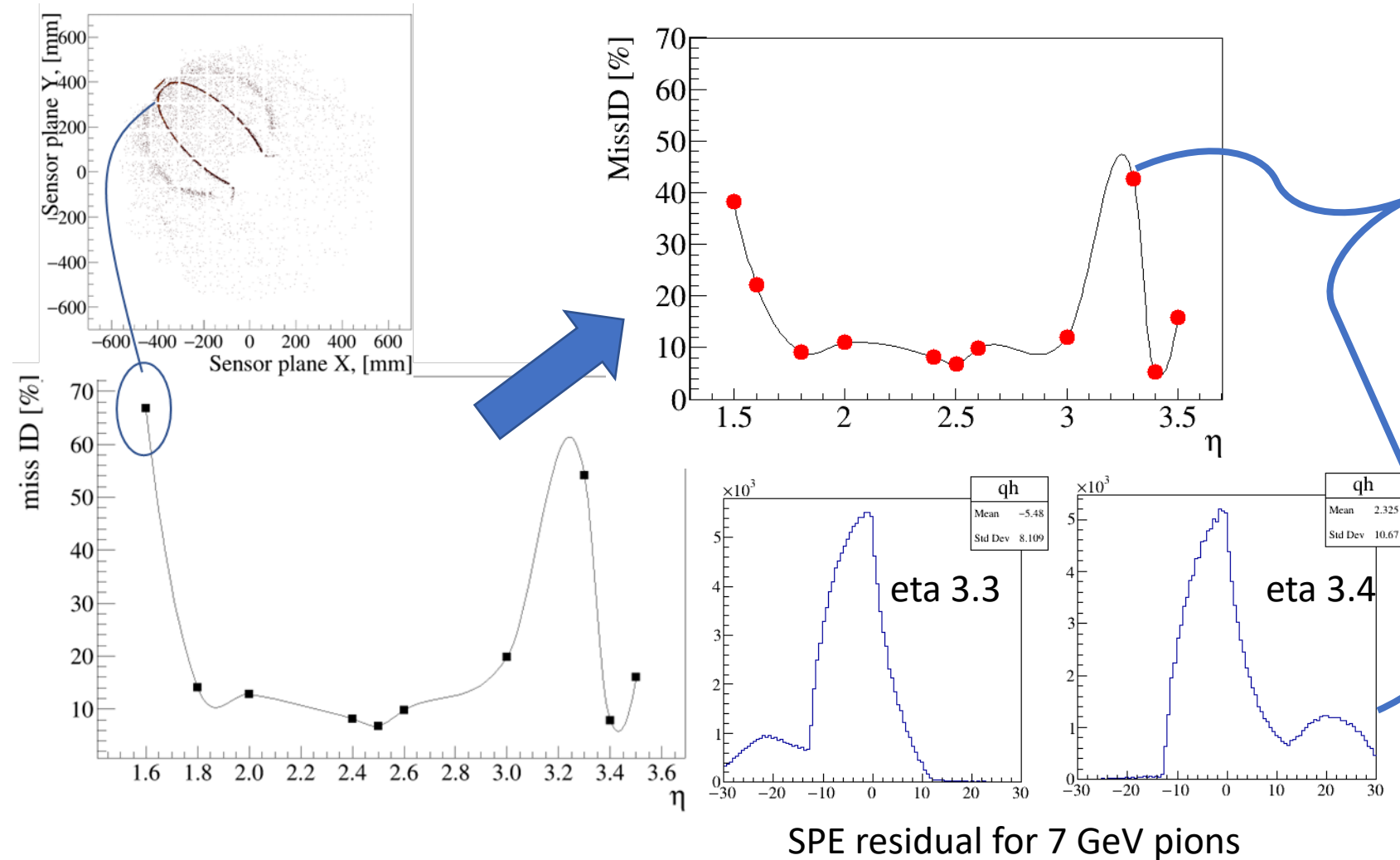


Phi integrated for eta 2.5

7% miss ID globally → Chance of these specific particle phis are small



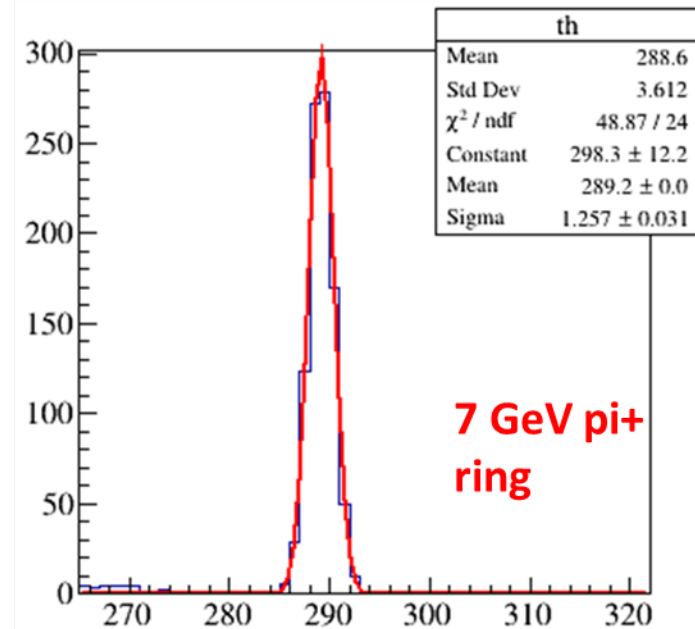
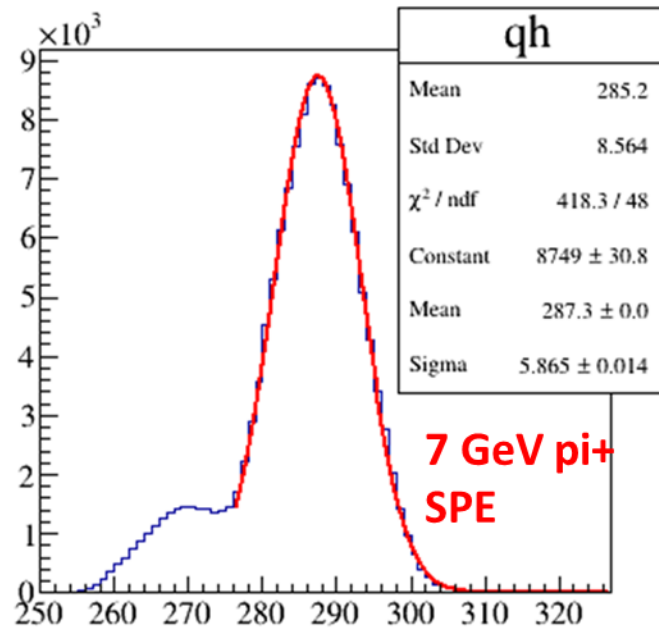
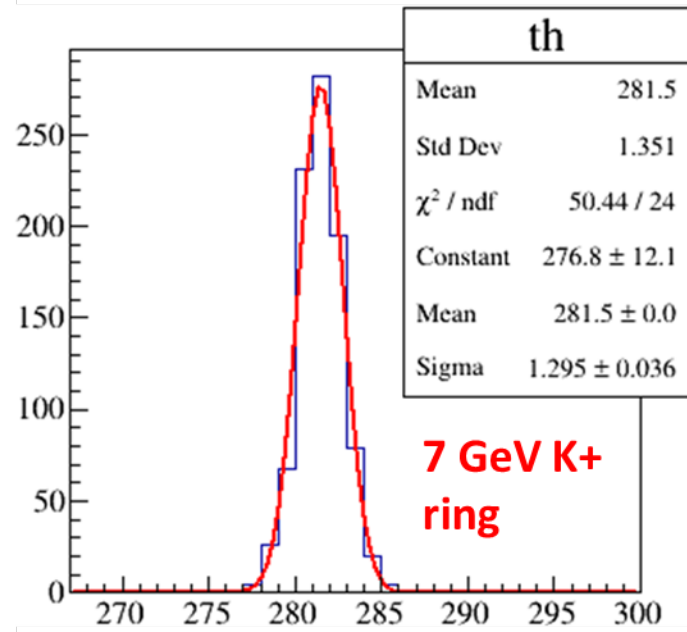
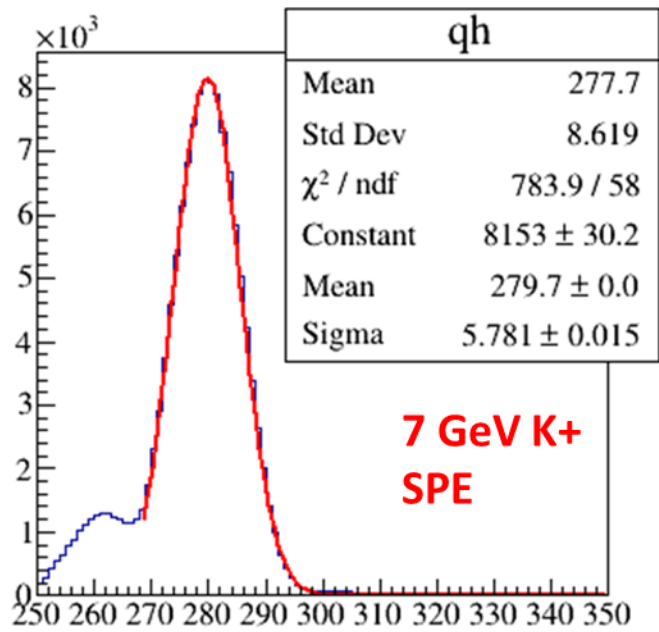
Miss ID with conical mirror option in IRT



The negative residual at eta 3.3 and positive residual at eta 3.4 can subject to artifact of miss ID calculation. Miss ID is computed for pair of hypotheses (pi/K) in this case. And based on SPE info a weight is assigned to the two mass hypotheses. For 3.3 negative residual indicates SPE with smaller angle than pions \rightarrow favor to kaons \rightarrow higher miss ID. Eta 3.4 is free as the higher angles should not favor kaons. If the reconstruction "error" is systematic we expect reverse behavior for kaons.

NOT THE CASE!!

At eta 3.3 4% missID and at eta 3.4 5% miss ID. A sort of pi/K asymmetric behavior. Is not present in pi/P K/P pairs.



eta 3.3

Theoretically

$\langle n \rangle \sim 1.044$

Theta_kaon ~ 282 mrad

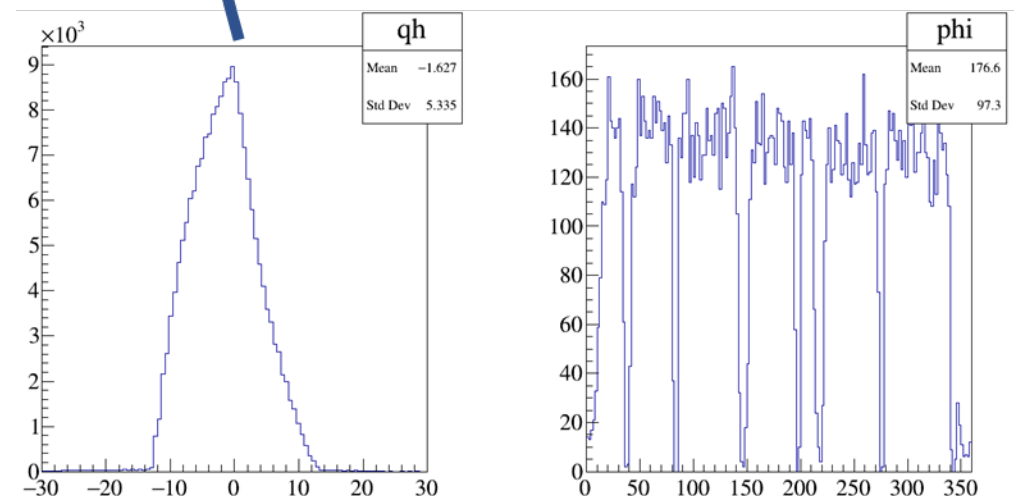
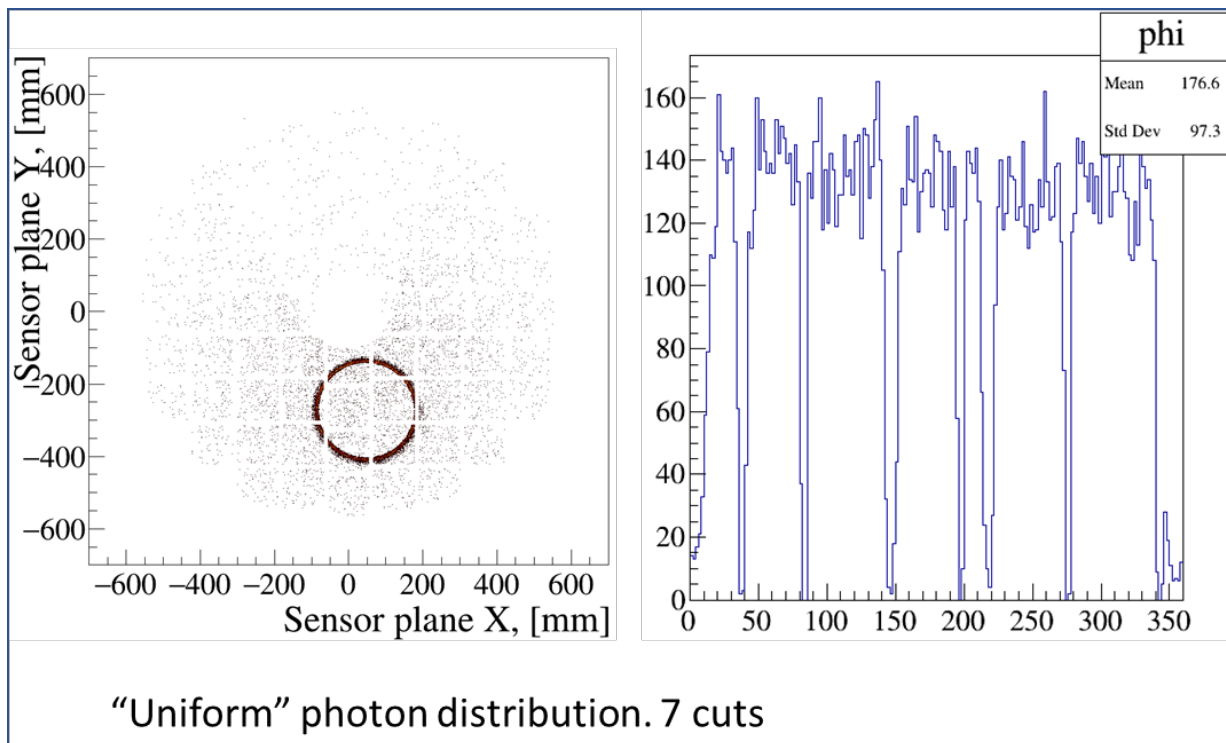
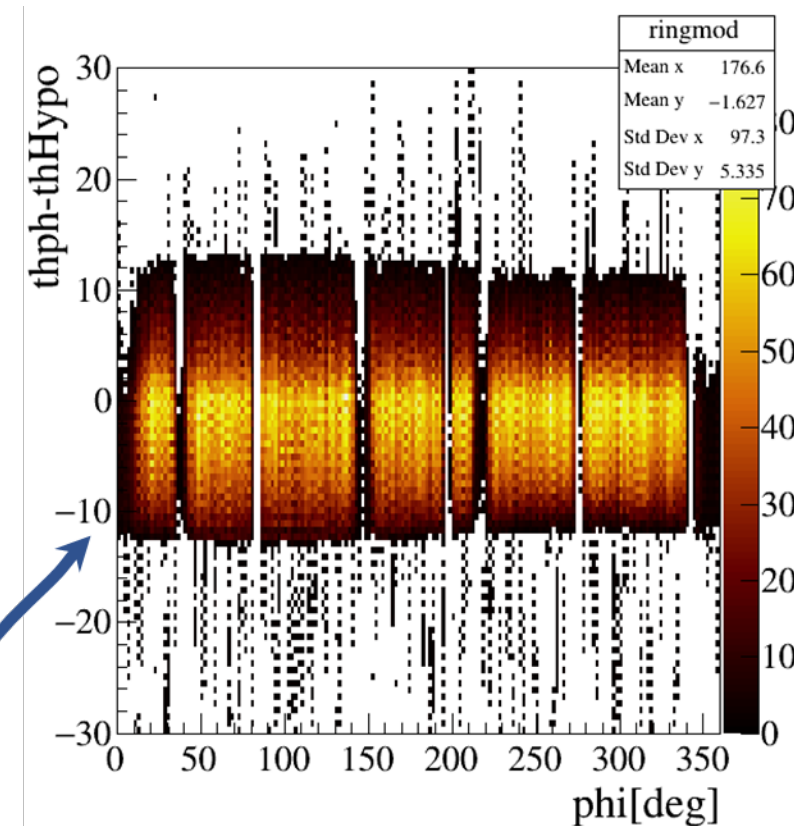
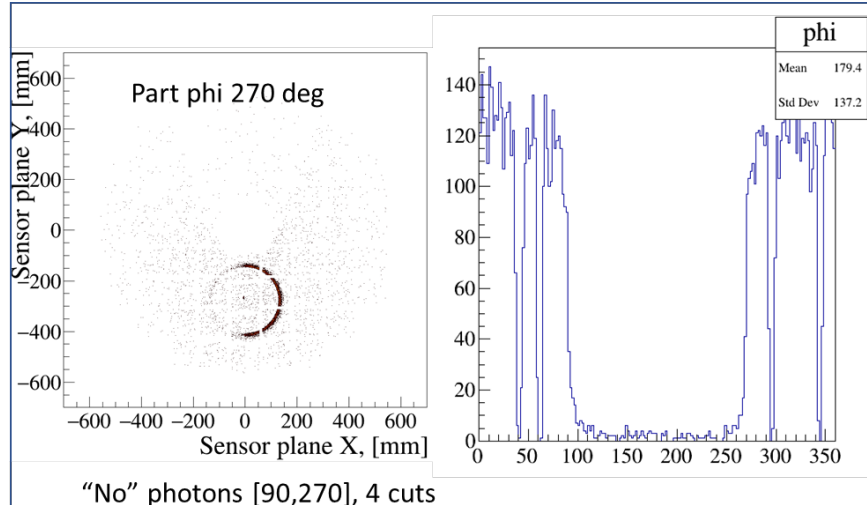
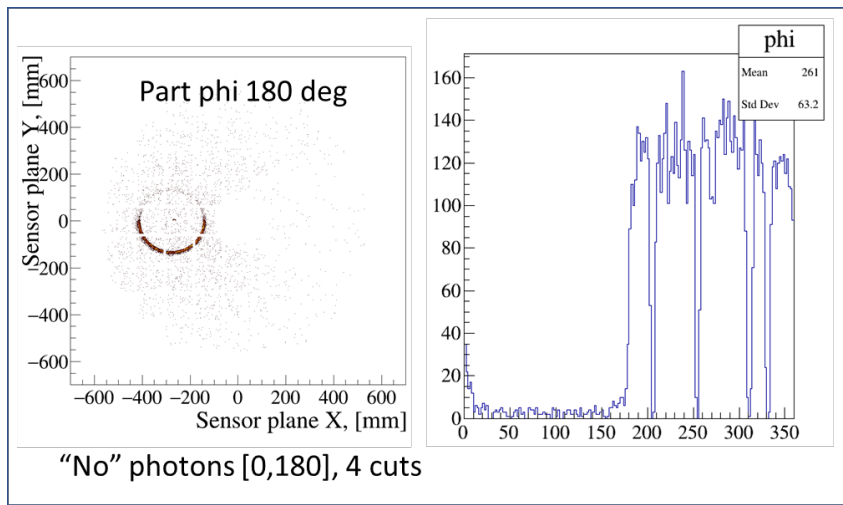
Theta_pion ~ 290 mrad

Around 7 sigma apart!

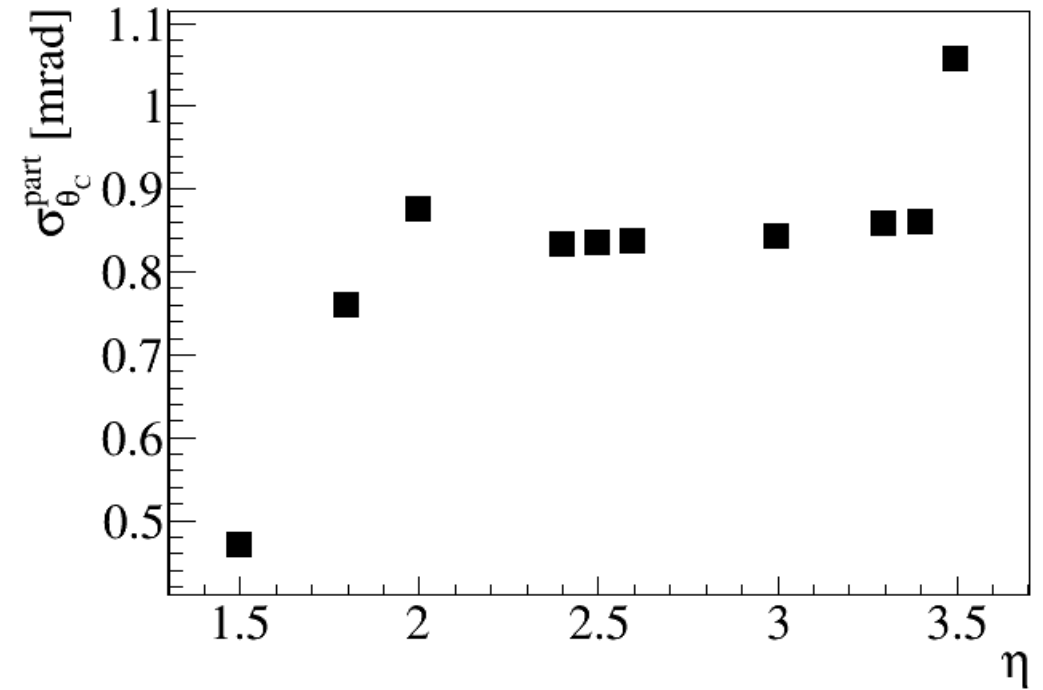
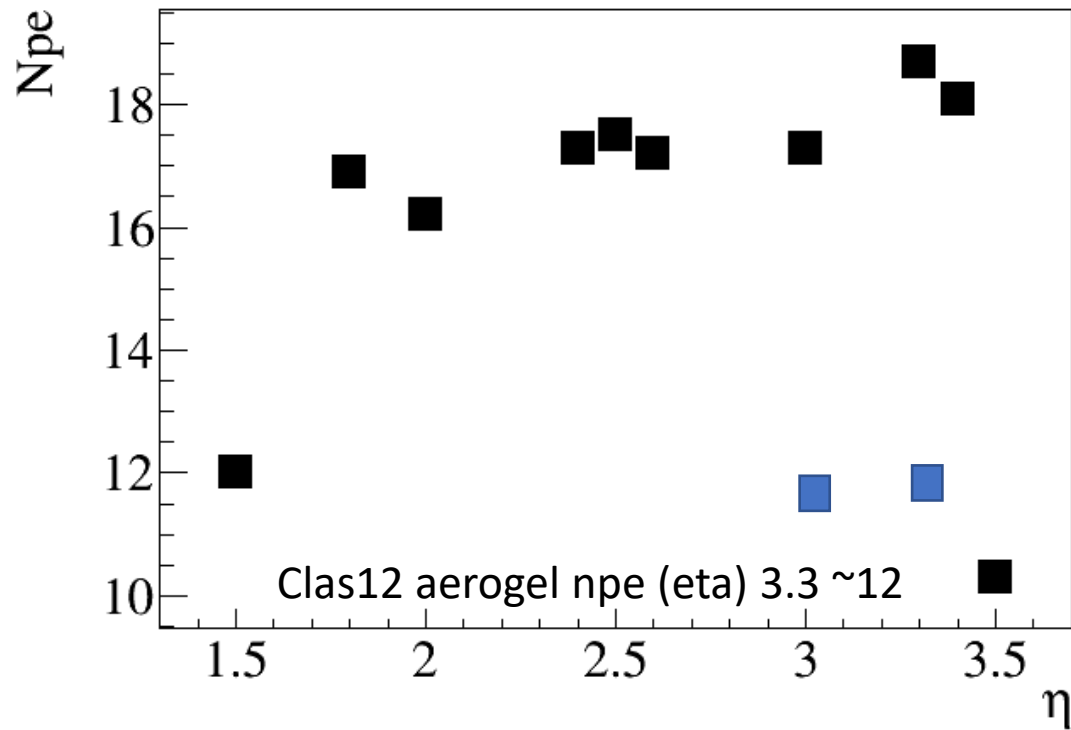
Then why pi/K discrepancy?

→ Studying!

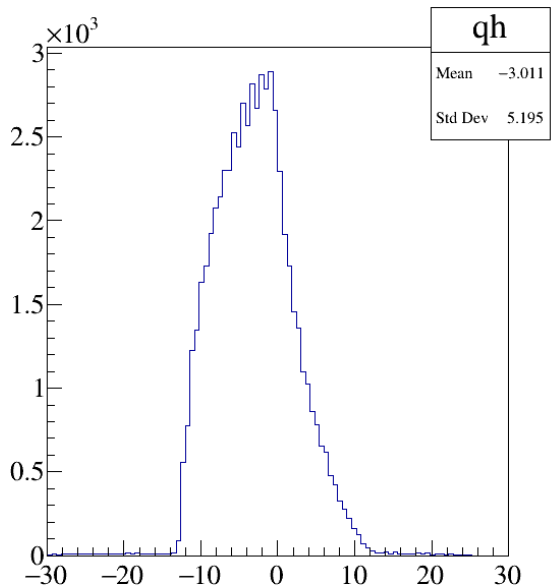
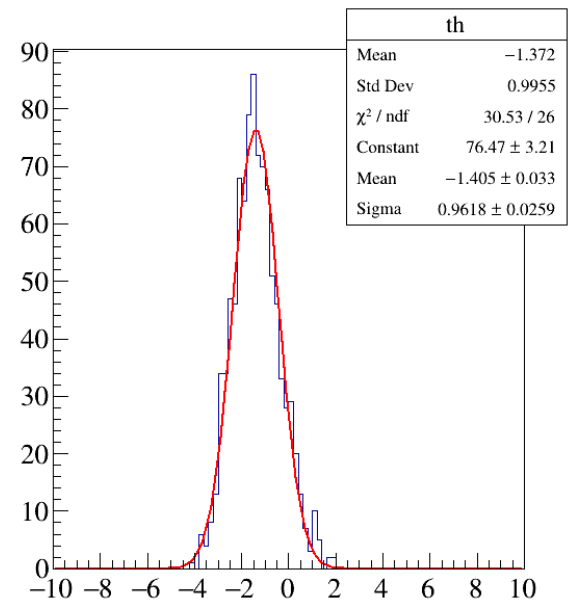
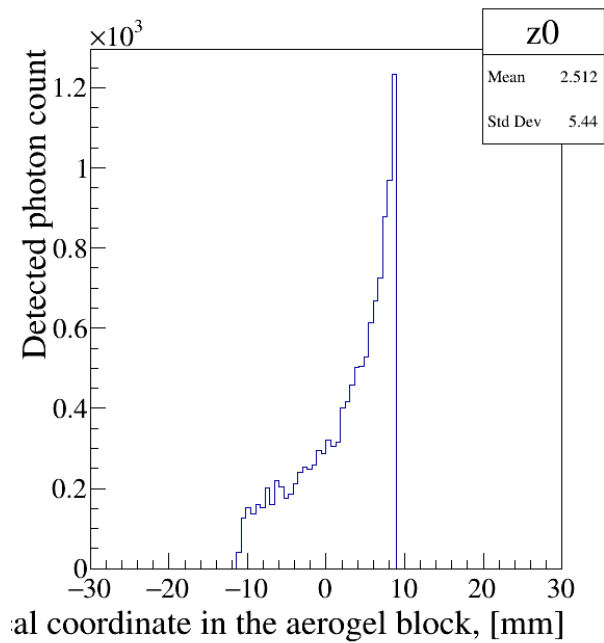
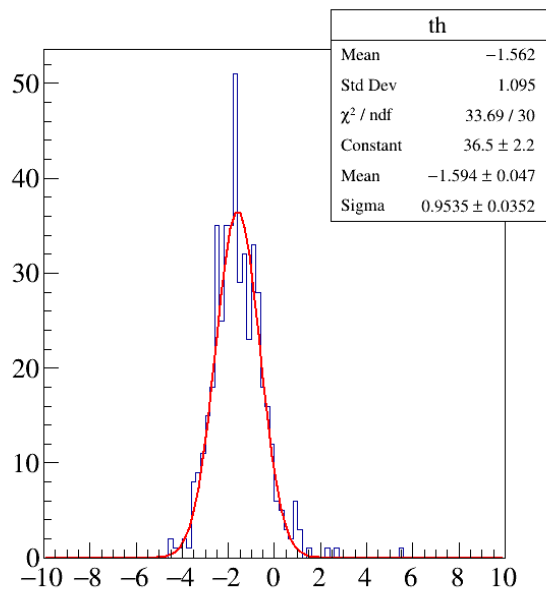
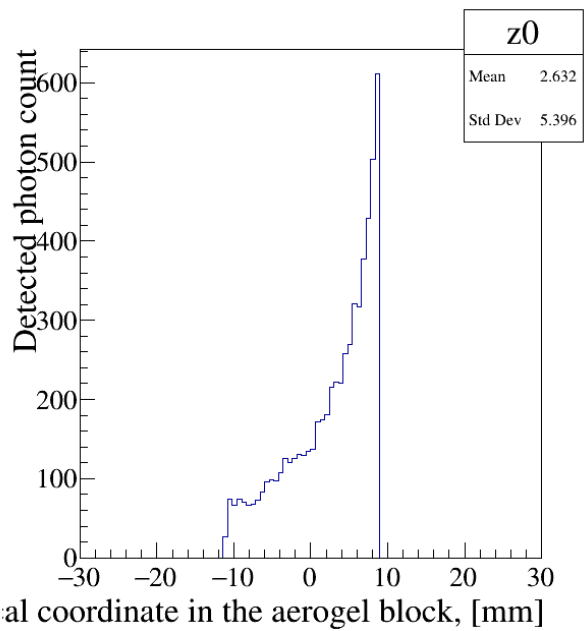
Adding photon azimuth angles



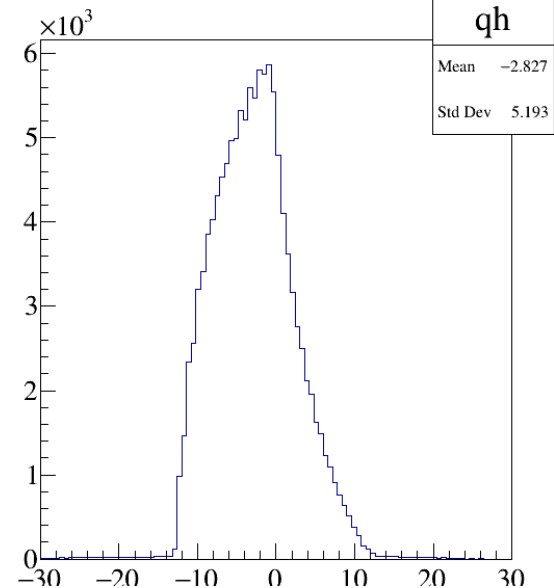
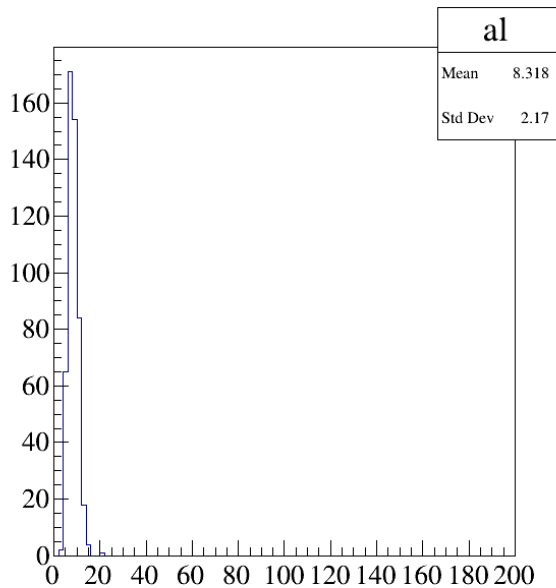
Npe and sigma_CherenkovanglePart vs eta (belle 2 aerogel small r.i.)



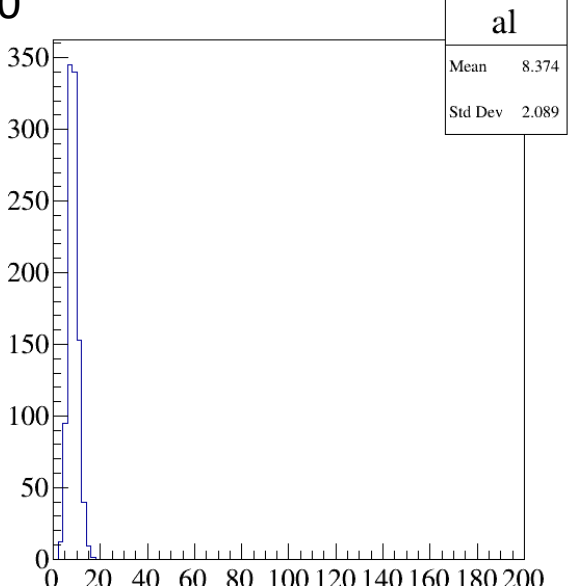
Backups

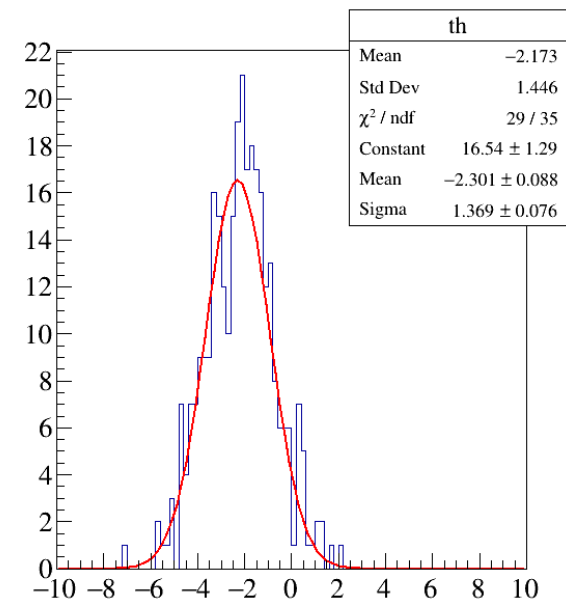
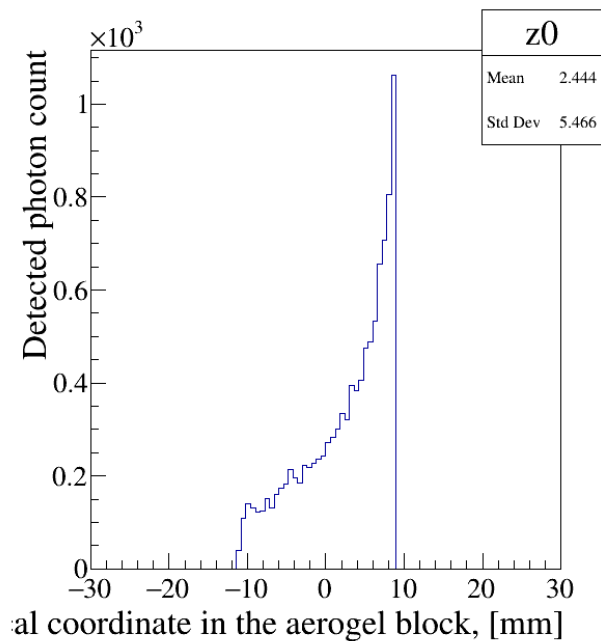
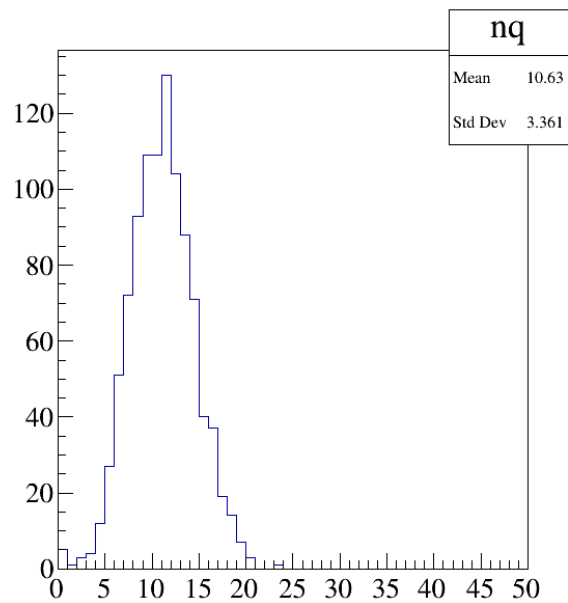
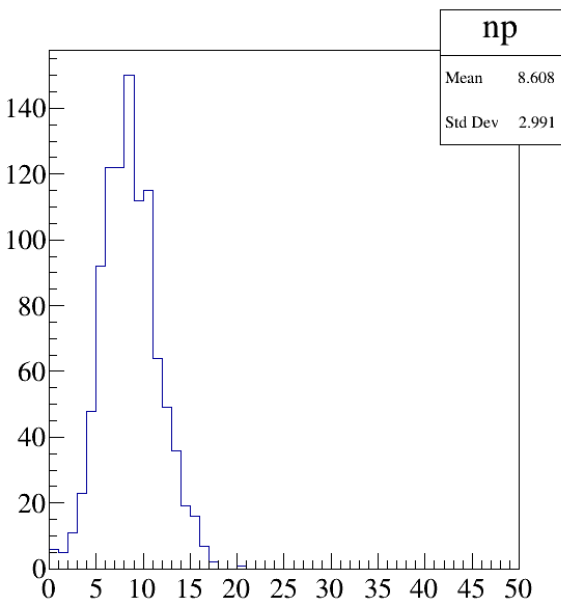


Phi
135

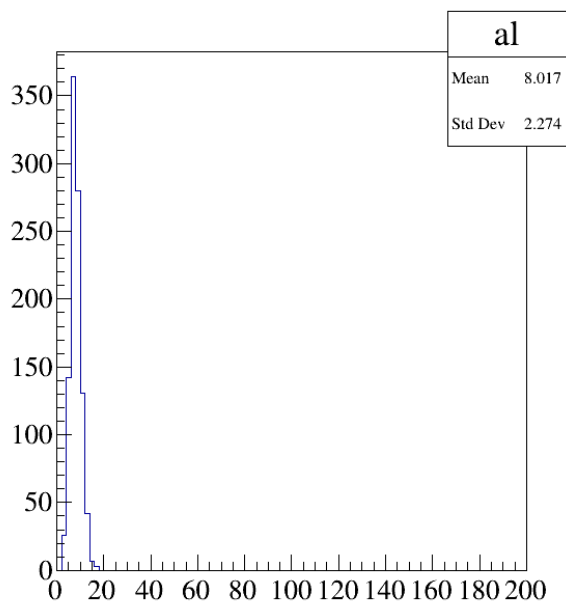
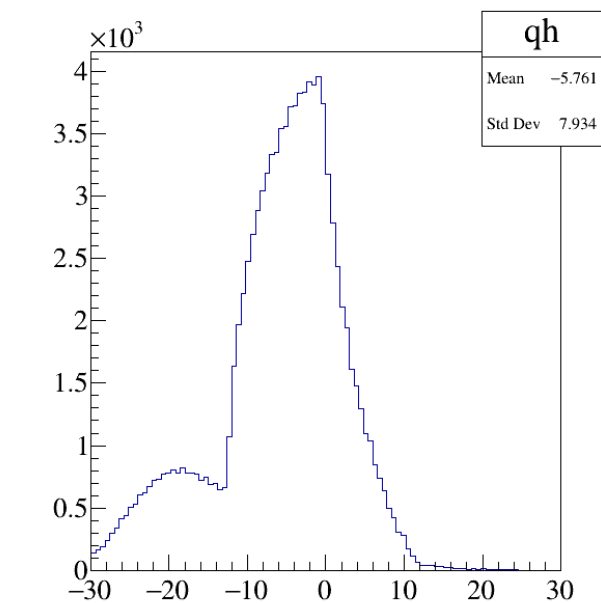
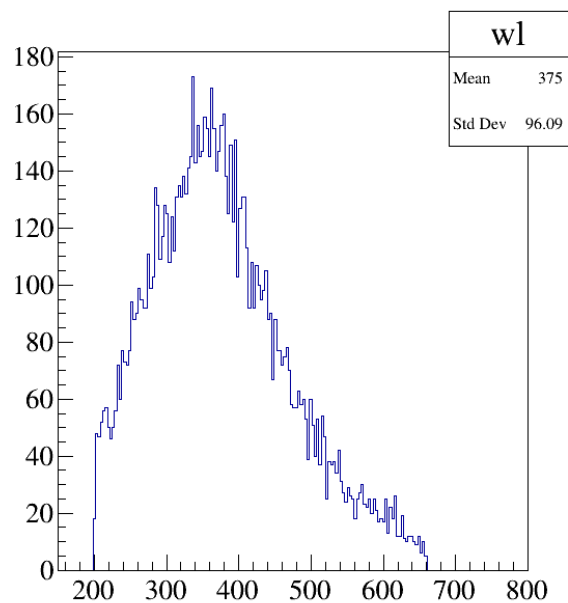
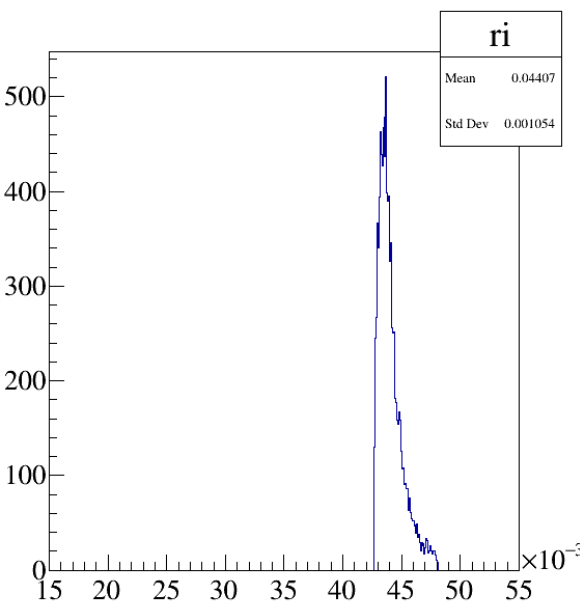


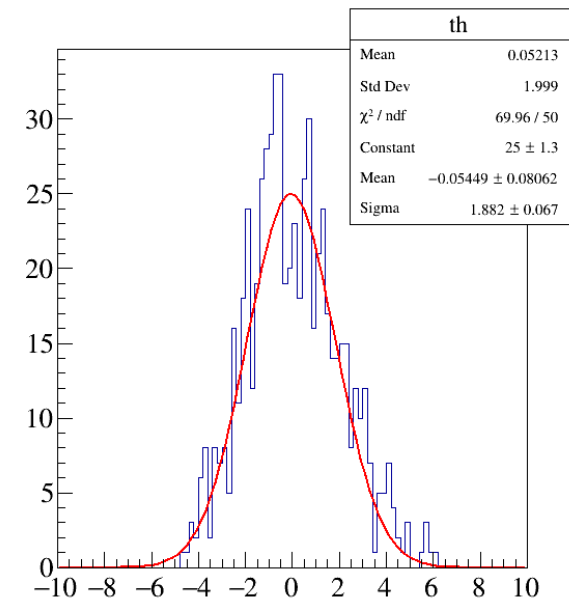
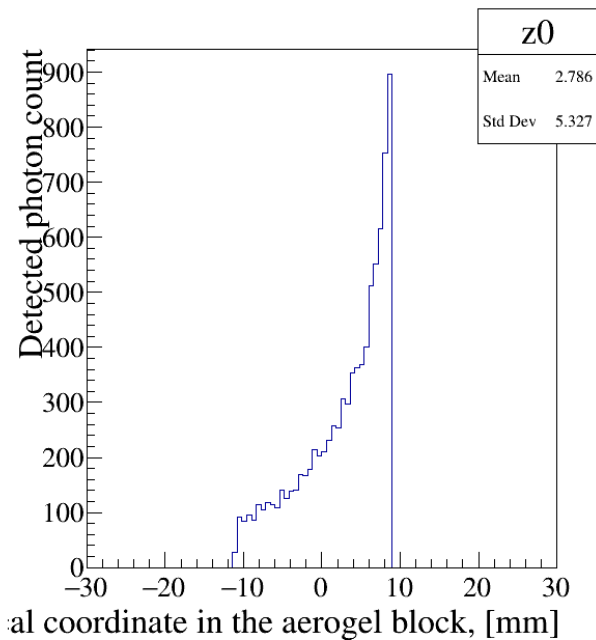
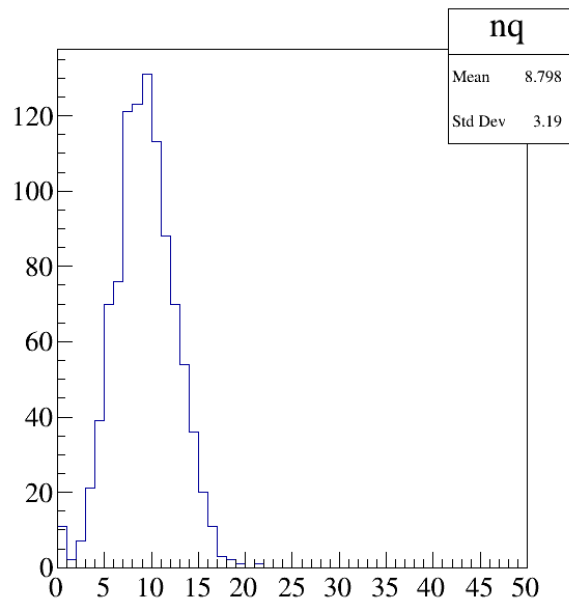
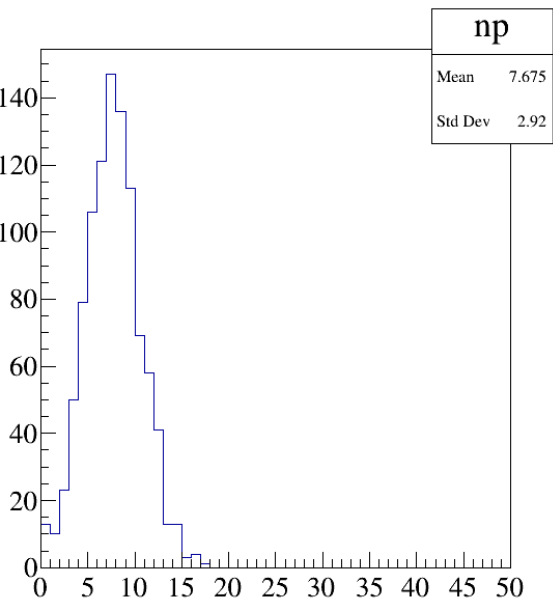
Phi
150



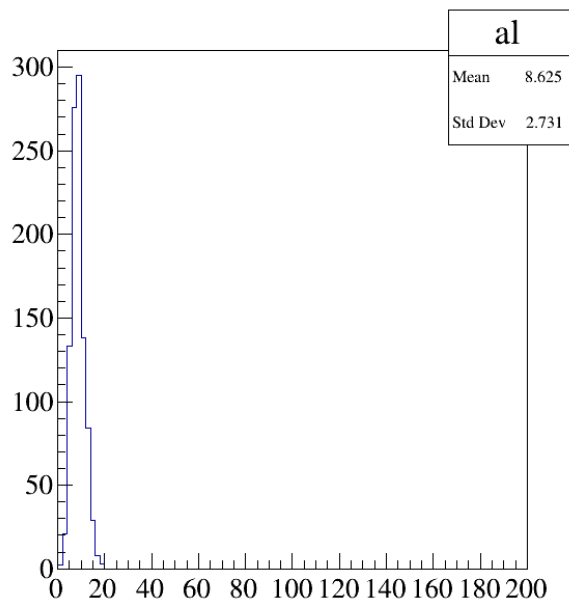
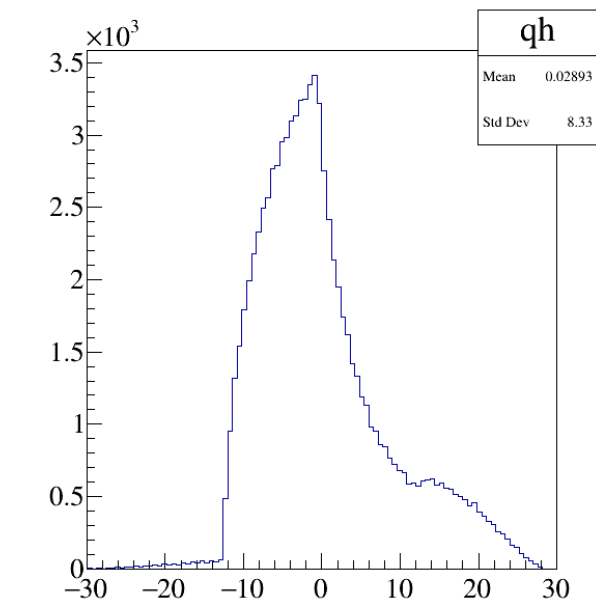
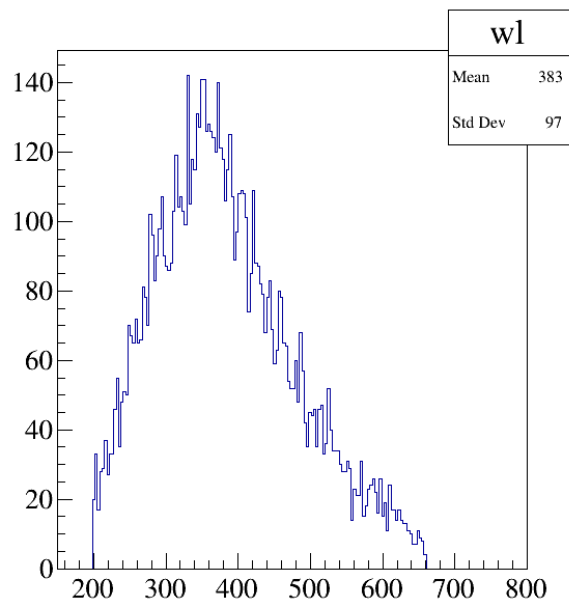
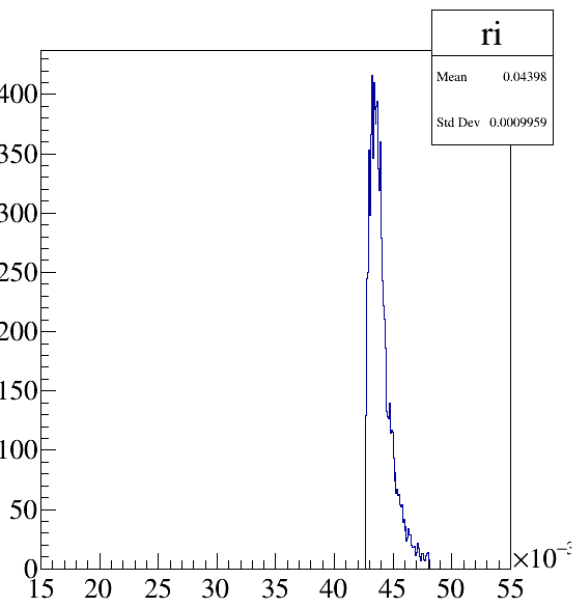


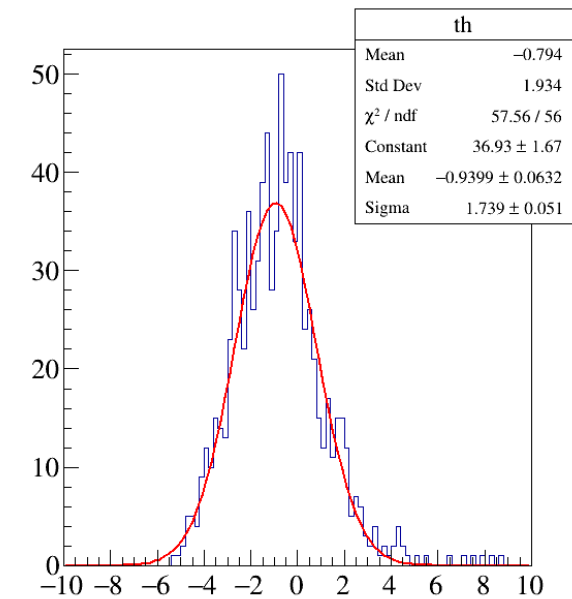
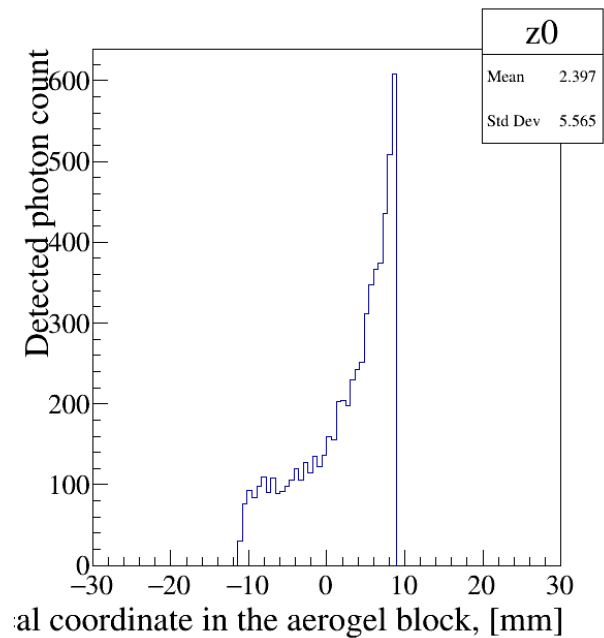
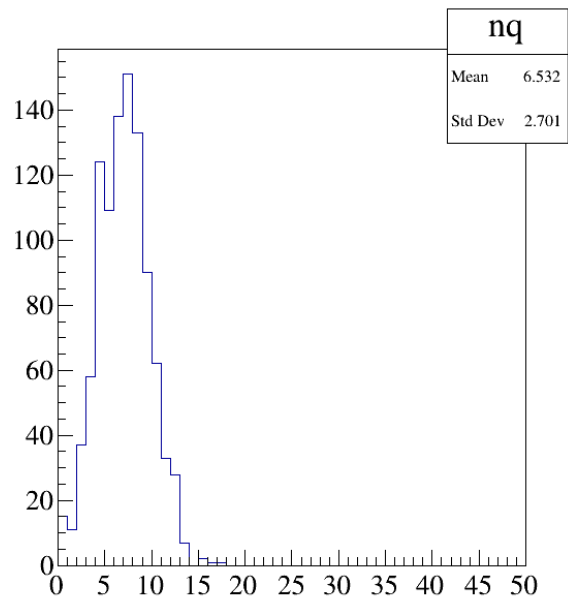
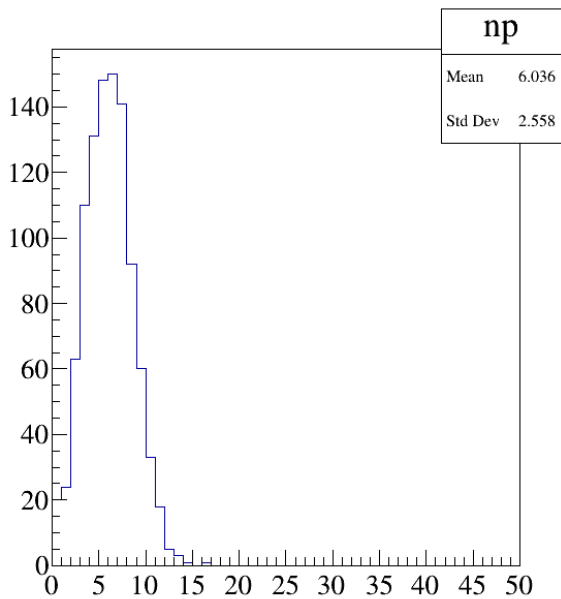
Eta 3.3





Eta 3.4





Eta 3.3

