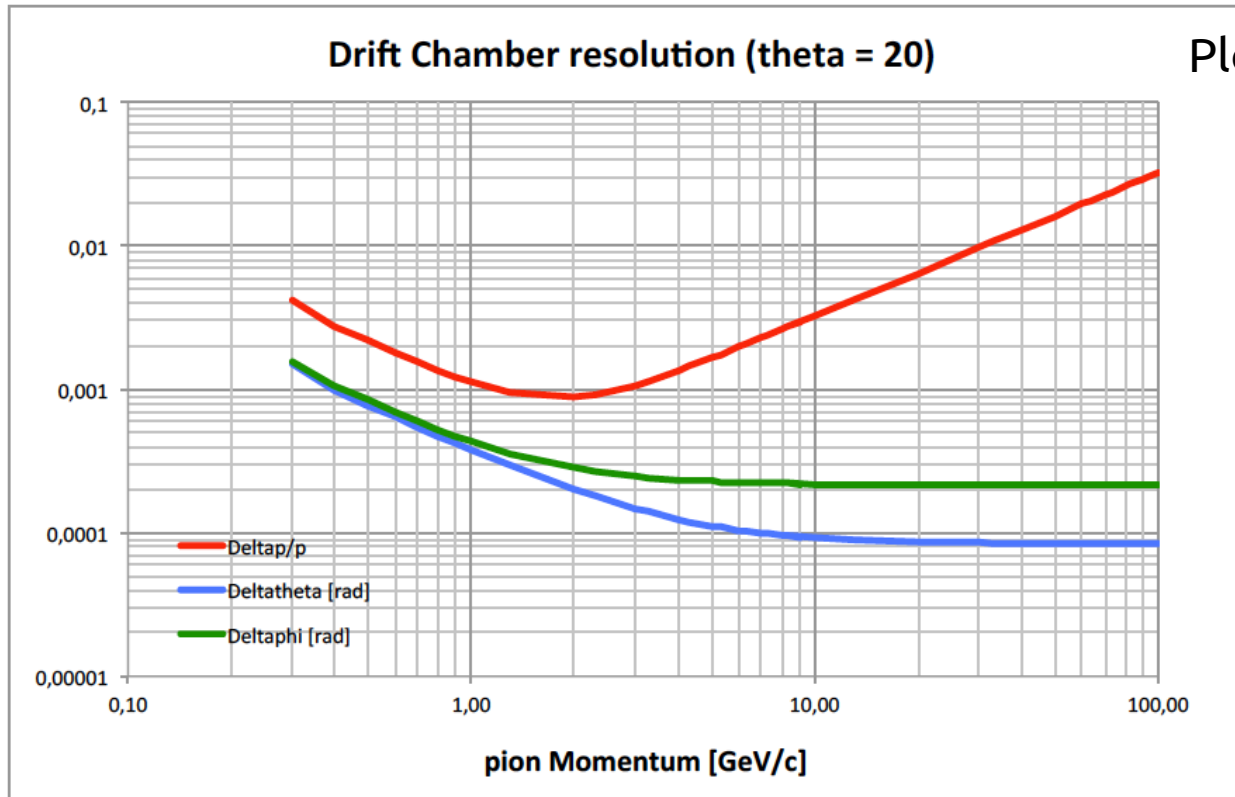


# Dual-radiator RICH: update

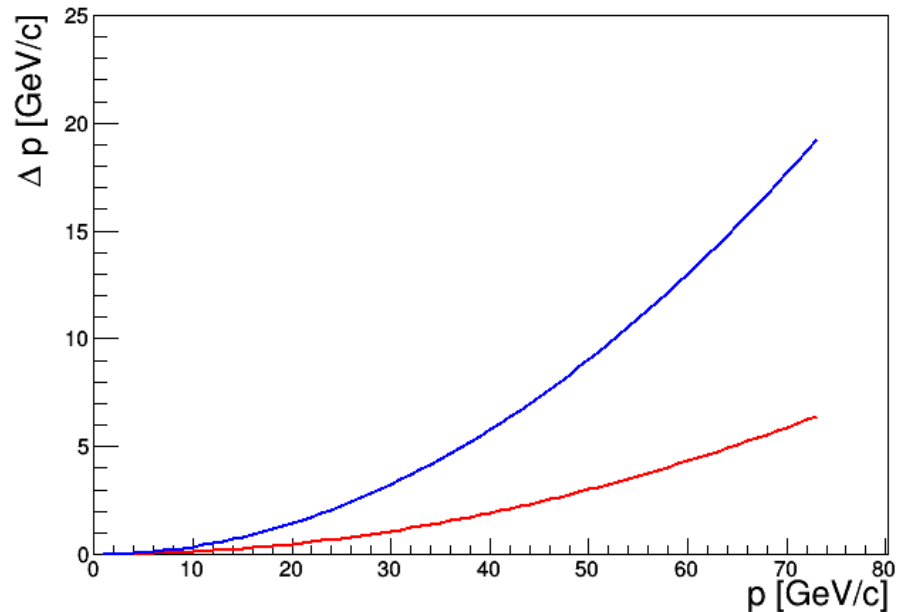
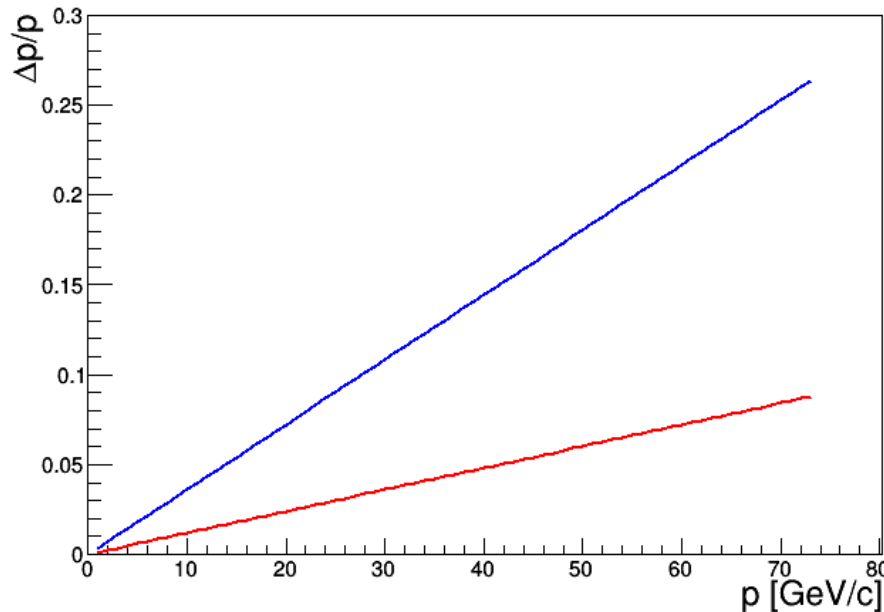
Alessio Del Dotto for the EIC PID/RICH collaboration  
August 15, 2016

# Particle track resolution effects on RICH



Assuming this information, we will use straight line for  $\Delta p/p$ , with different  $\Delta p$  in order to know a tolerance limit. At small polar angle  $\Delta p/p$  is expected to grow. For  $\Delta\theta$  and  $\Delta\phi$  we assume a constant value, again using different values to look at a tolerance limit.

# Momentum and angular uncertainties of the tracks

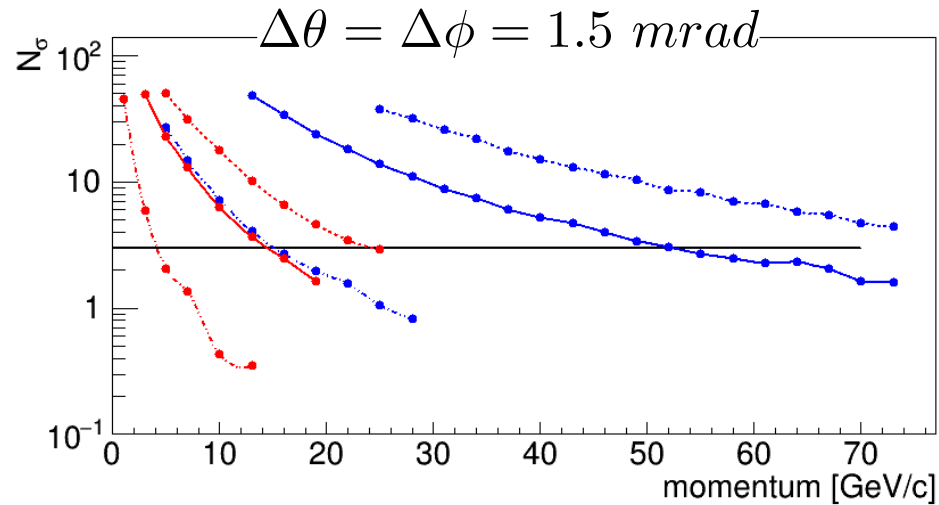
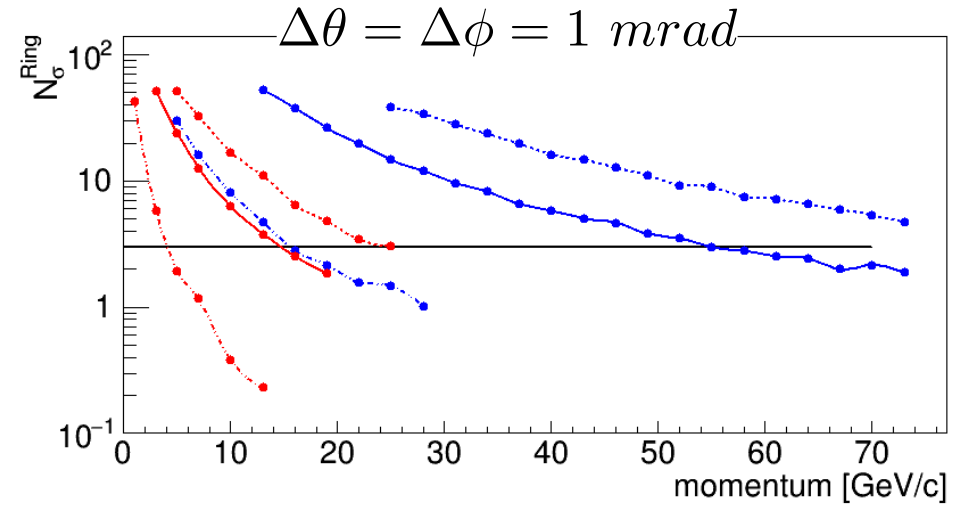
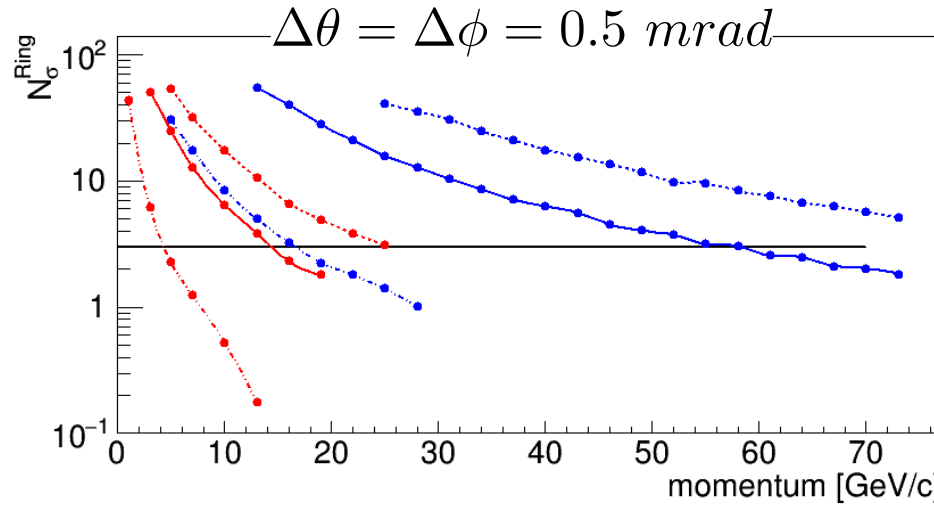


Traks generated in GEMC in this way, i.e. at 31 GeV/c:  $p = \langle p \rangle \pm \Delta p$   
<option name="BEAM\_P" value="pi+, 31\*GeV, 15\*deg, 0\*deg"/>  
<option name="SPREAD\_P" value="1.16\*GeV,0\*deg,180\*deg"/>  
<option name="SPREAD\_P" value="3.48\*GeV,0\*deg,180\*deg"/>

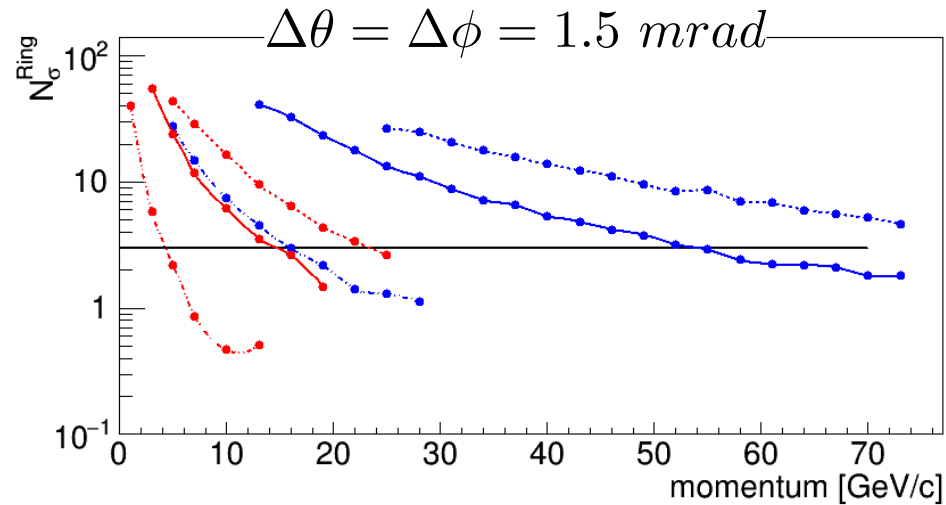
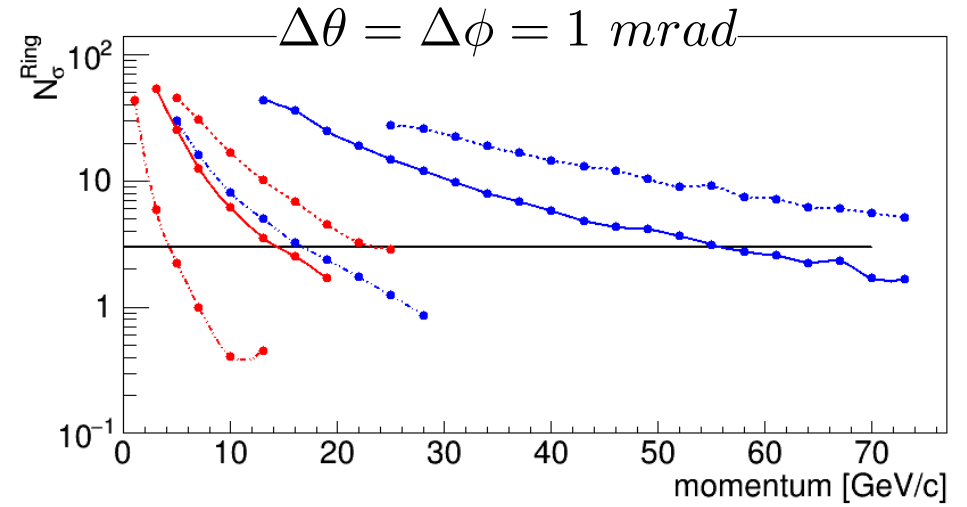
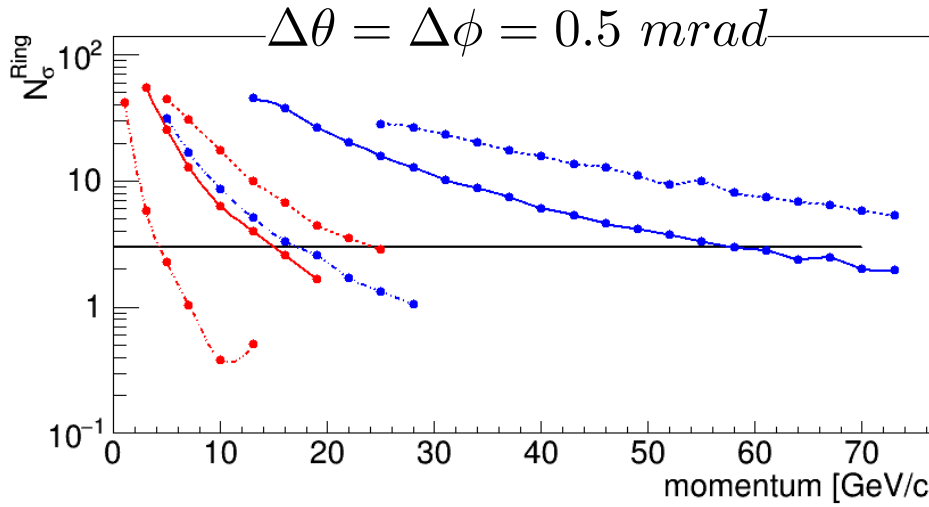
In addition an angular smearing has been added to the versor of the track entering the RICH, in both polar and azimuthal angle

$$\Delta\theta = \Delta\phi = 0.5, 1, 1.5 \text{ mrad}$$

# Performances at 15° (aerogel+C2F6) – $\Delta p$ from red line



# Performances at 15° (aerogel+C2F6) – $\Delta p$ from blue line



# Performances at 15° (aerogel+C2F6) – $\Delta p$ from red line

$N_{\sigma}^{Ring}$

e/pi(gas): 3.23 16 (GeV)

pi/k(aerogel): 3.89 13 (GeV)

pi/k(gas): 3.29 55 (GeV)

k/p(aerogel): 3.73 22 (GeV)

k/p(gas): 4.99 73 (GeV) (beyond 73 GeV under simulation)

$$\Delta\theta = \Delta\phi = 0.5 \text{ mrad}$$

e/pi(gas): 2.99 16 (GeV)

pi/k(aerogel): 3.76 13 (GeV)

pi/k(gas): 3.08 55 (GeV)

k/p(aerogel): 3.37 22 (GeV)

k/p(gas): 4.80 73 (GeV) (beyond 73 GeV under simulation)

$$\Delta\theta = \Delta\phi = 1. \text{ mrad}$$

e/pi(gas): 2.93 16 (GeV)

pi/k(aerogel): 3.69 13 (GeV)

pi/k(gas): 2.70 55 (GeV)

k/p(aerogel): 3.40 22 (GeV)

k/p(gas): 4.51 73 (GeV) (beyond 73 GeV under simulation)

$$\Delta\theta = \Delta\phi = 1.5 \text{ mrad}$$

## Performances at 15° (aerogel + C2F6) – $\Delta p$ from blue line

$N_{\sigma}^{Ring}$

e/pi(gas): 3.36 16 (GeV)

pi/k(aerogel): 3.78 13 (GeV)

pi/k(gas): 3.11 55 (GeV)

k/p(aerogel): 3.77 22 (GeV)

k/p(gas): 5.07 73 (GeV) (beyond 73 GeV under simulation)

$$\Delta\theta = \Delta\phi = 0.5 \text{ mrad}$$

e/pi(gas): 3.13 16 (GeV)

pi/k(aerogel): 3.65 13 (GeV)

pi/k(gas): 3.10 55 (GeV)

k/p(aerogel): 3.43 22 (GeV)

k/p(gas): 4.90 73 (GeV) (beyond 73 GeV under simulation)

$$\Delta\theta = \Delta\phi = 1. \text{ mrad}$$

e/pi(gas): 2.80 16 (GeV)

pi/k(aerogel): 3.34 13 (GeV)

pi/k(gas): 2.64 55 (GeV)

k/p(aerogel): 3.31 22 (GeV)

k/p(gas): 4.31 73 (GeV) (beyond 73 GeV under simulation)

$$\Delta\theta = \Delta\phi = 1.5 \text{ mrad}$$

# Comments

- The biggest effect seems to be from the angular uncertainty, at least at this level of  $\Delta p$

Next steps:

- Enlarge the statistic, to avoid fluctuations
- Do the same for a third  $\Delta p$  larger than the blue curve
- Do the same for different polar angles