

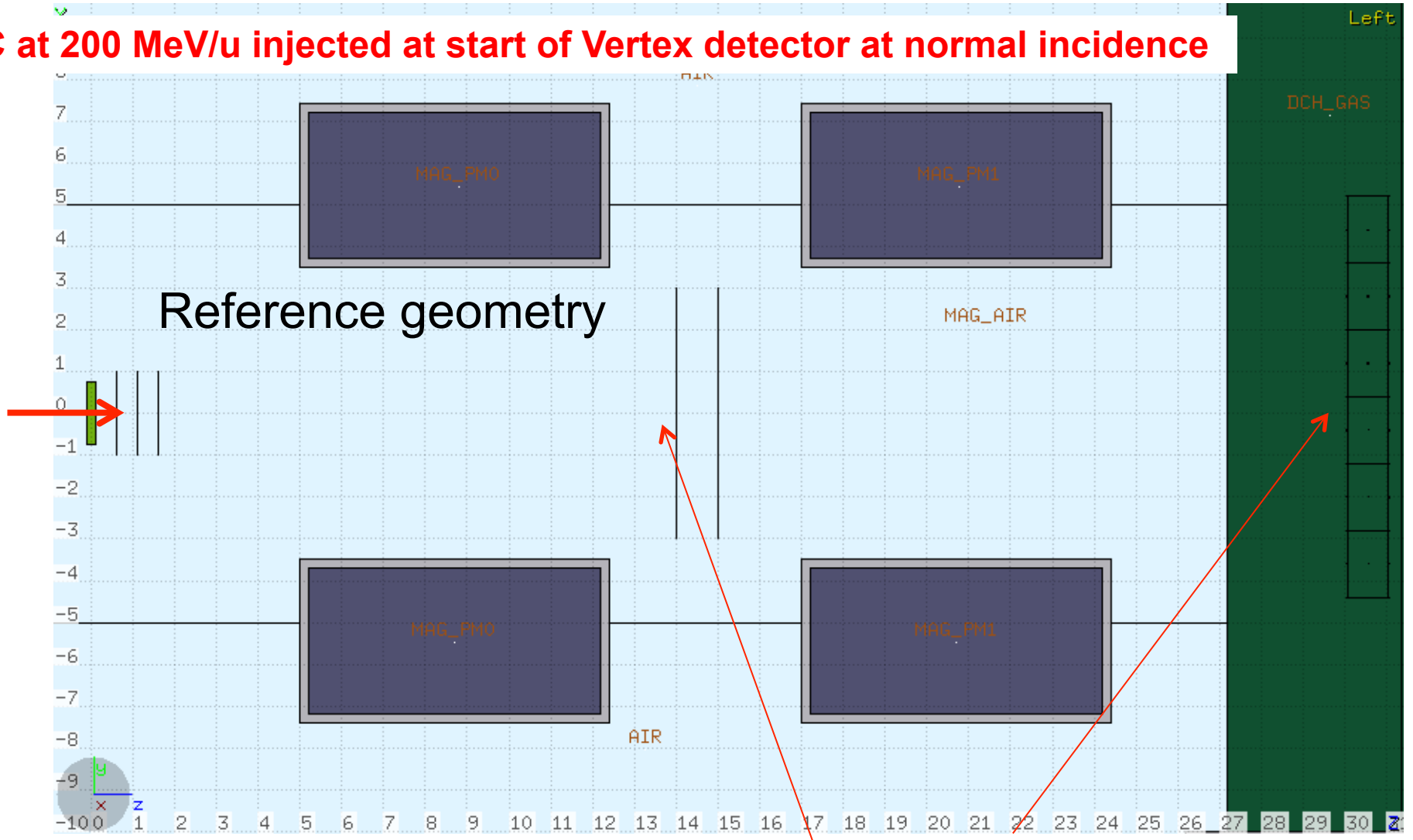
Evaluation of MS in the tracking system

Some changes in the baseline design

G.B.

Evaluation of multiple scattering in the tracking system

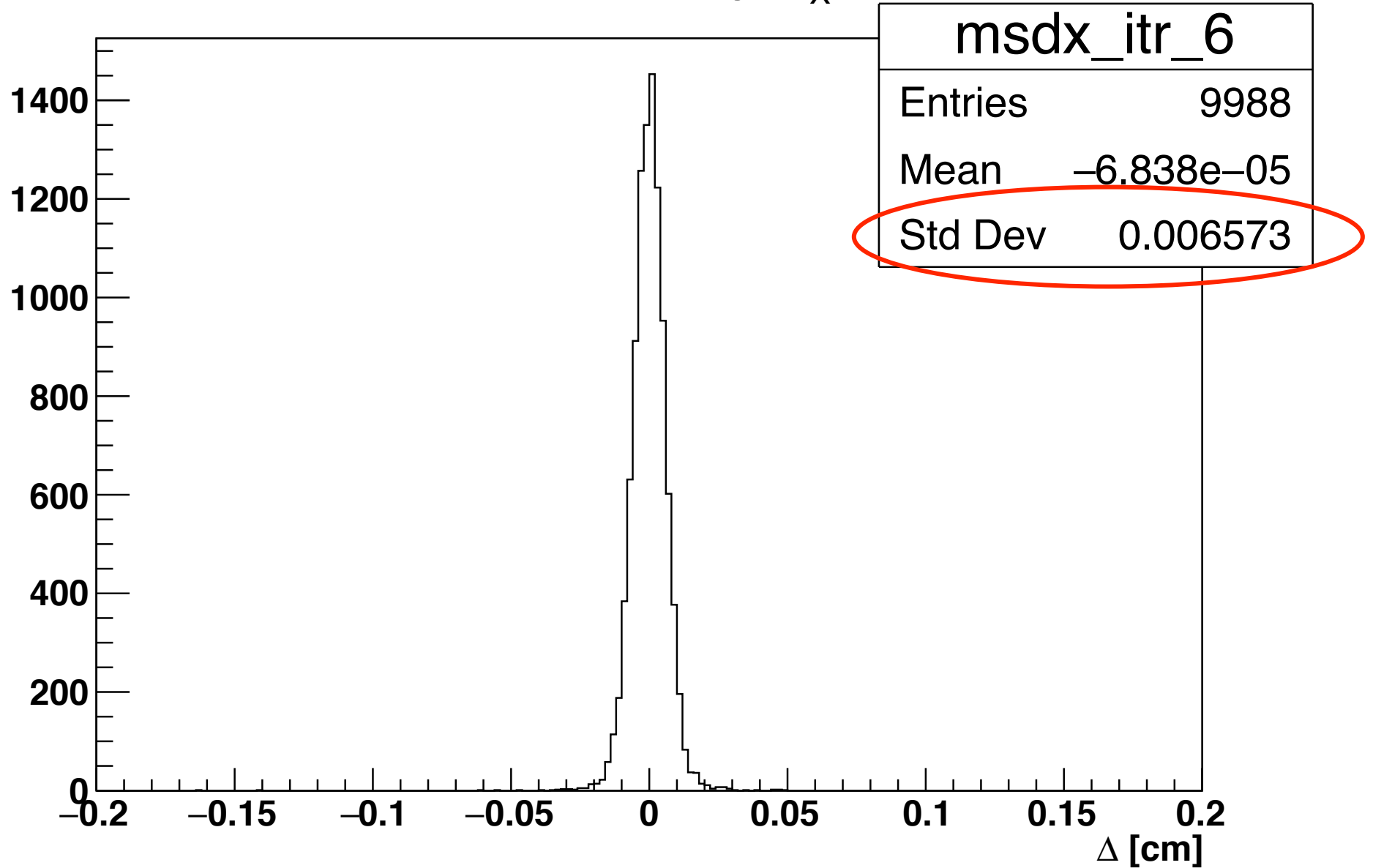
^{12}C at 200 MeV/u injected at start of Vertex detector at normal incidence



Projected displacement measured at IT and 1st plane of DCH

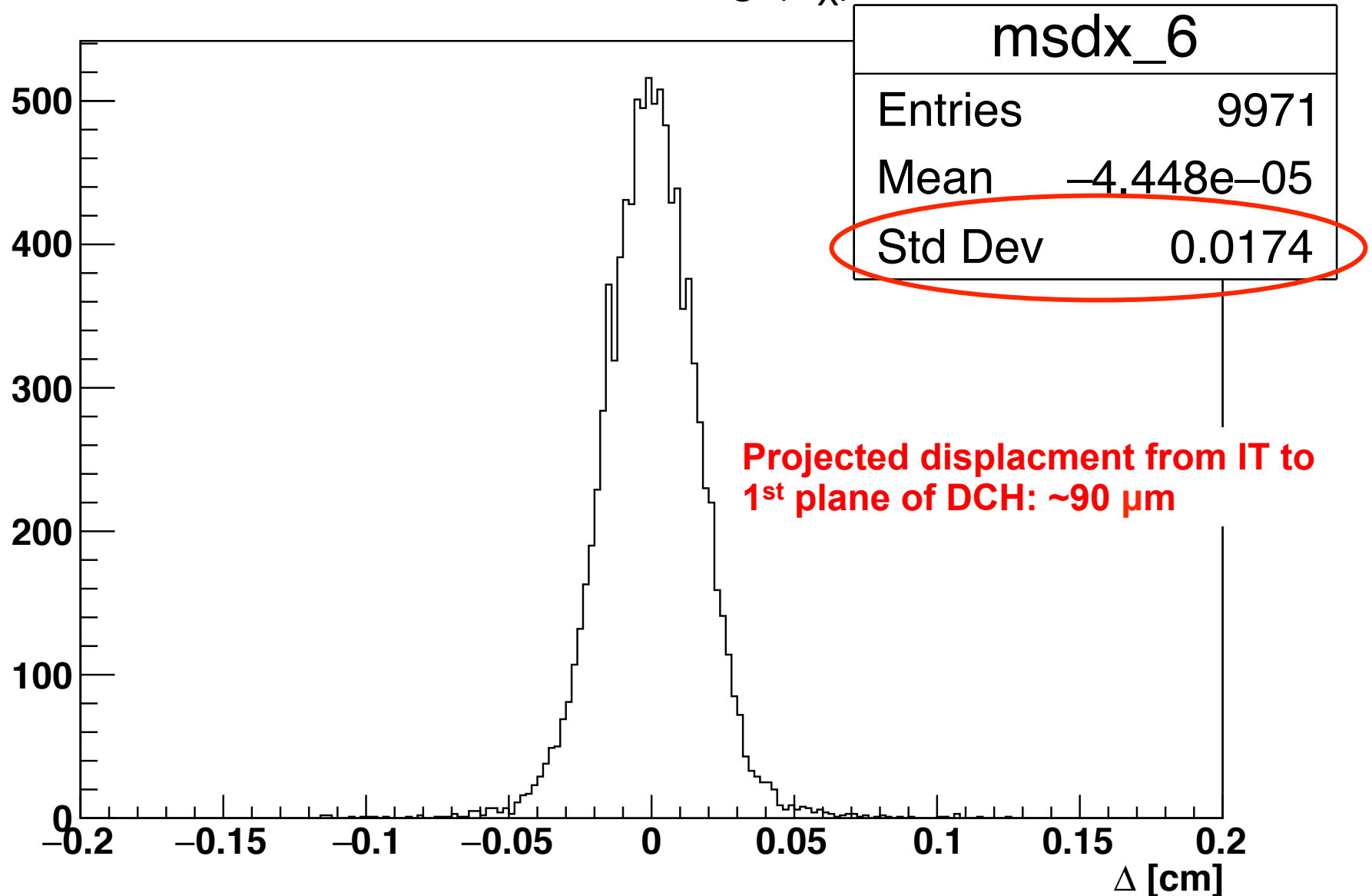
Scattering at IT

MS Scattering (Δ_x)

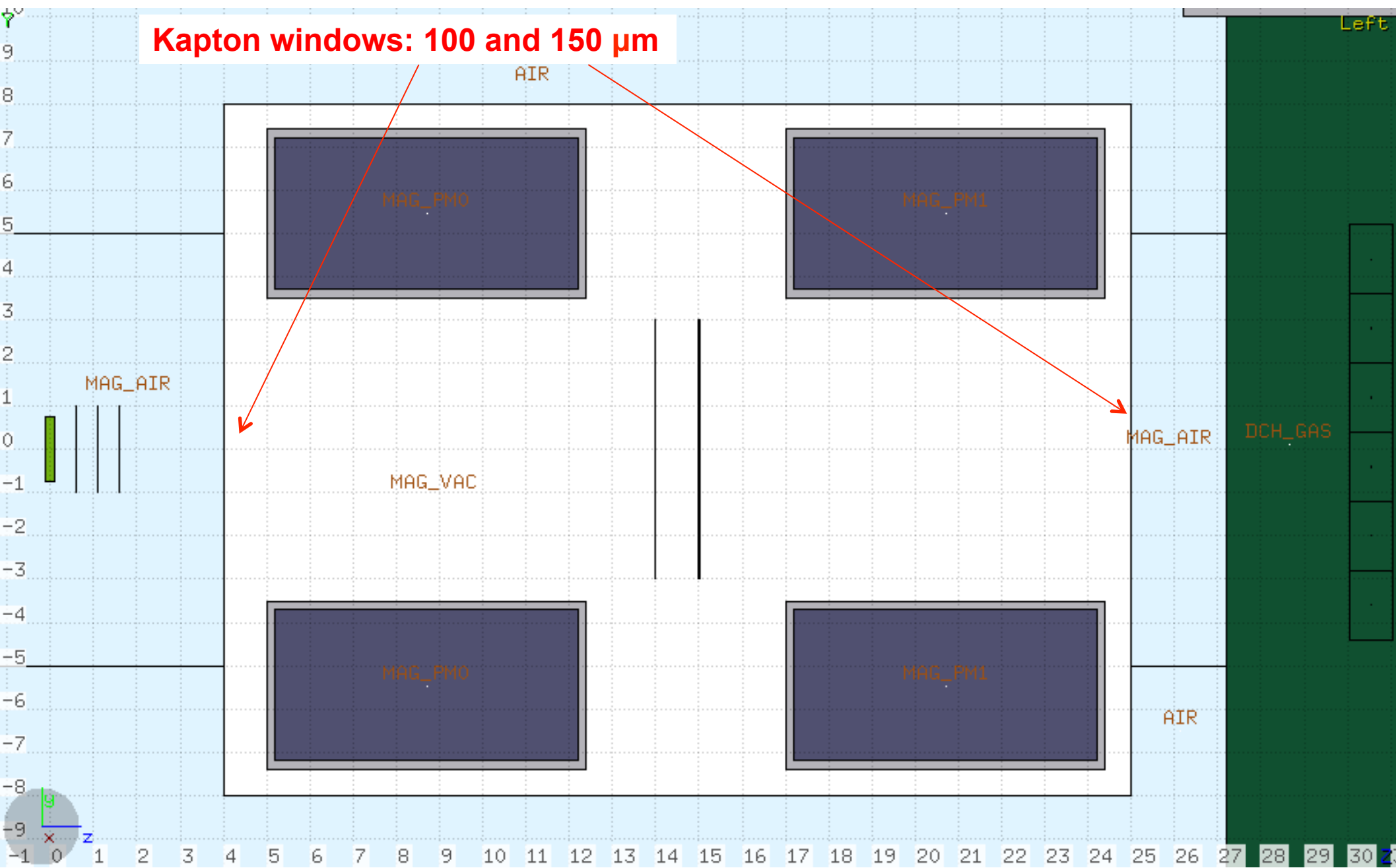


Scattering at 1st plane of DCH

MS Scattering (Δ_x)

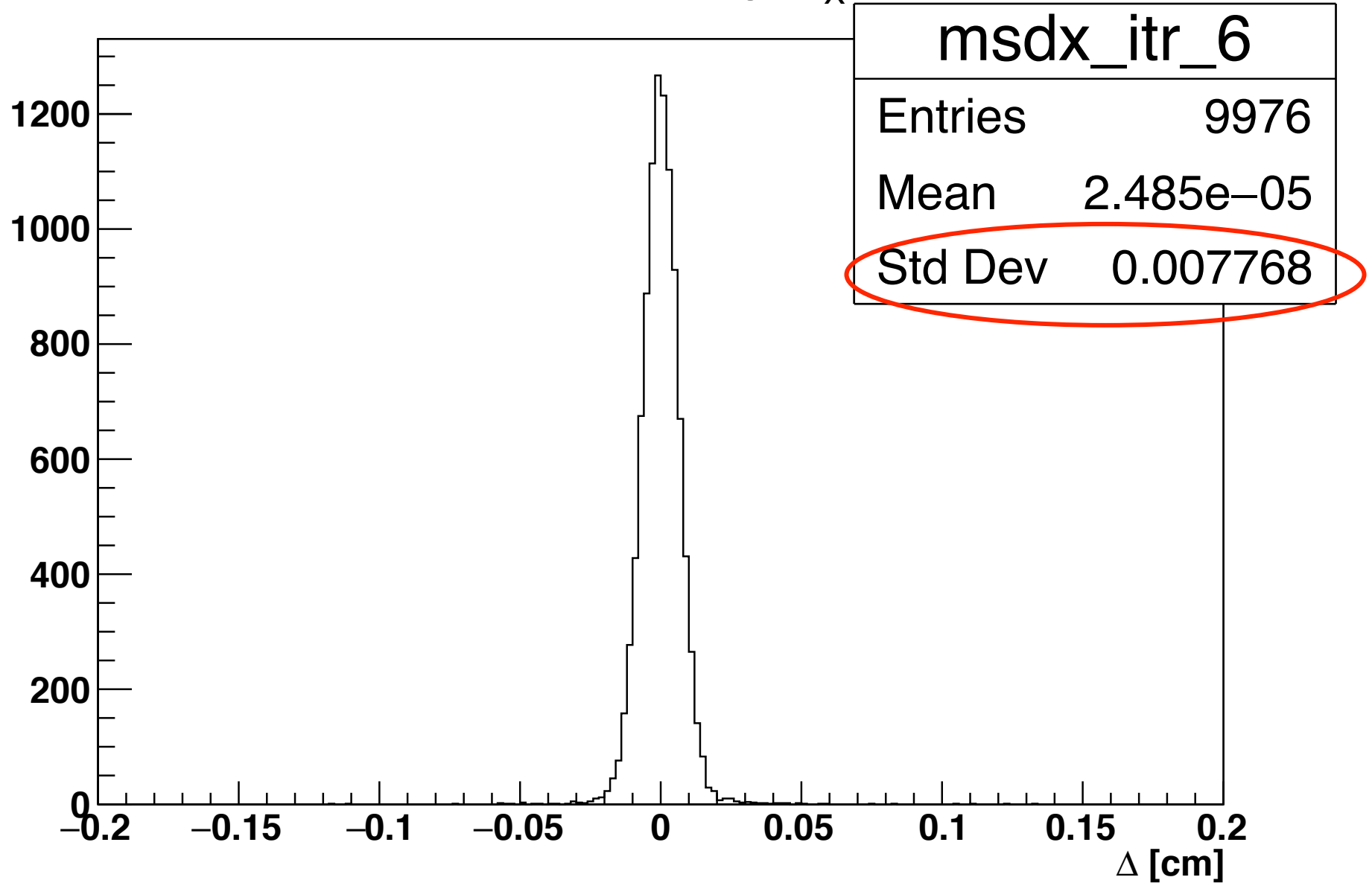


Geometry with vacuum chamber



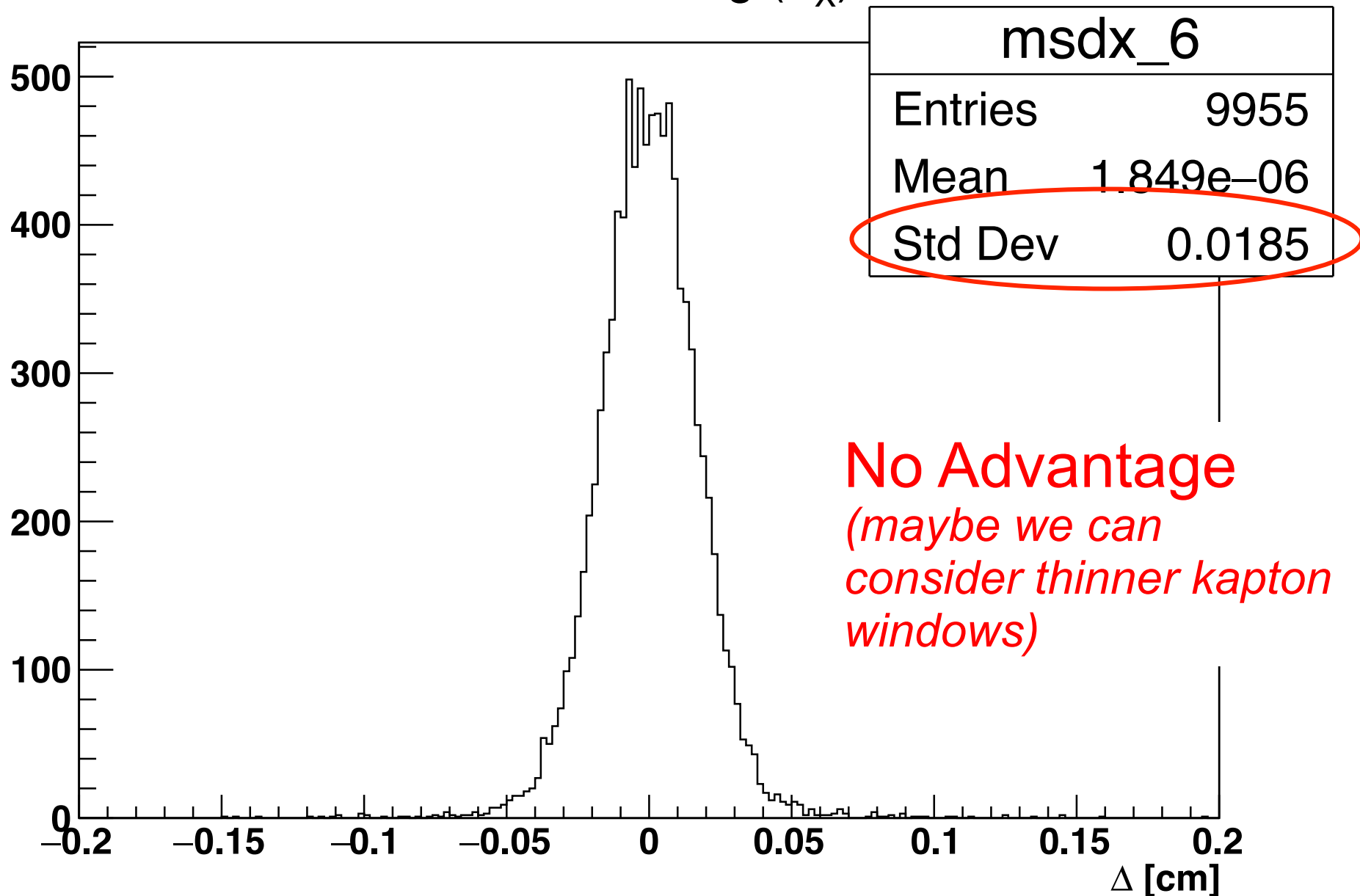
Scattering at IT

MS Scattering (Δ_x)



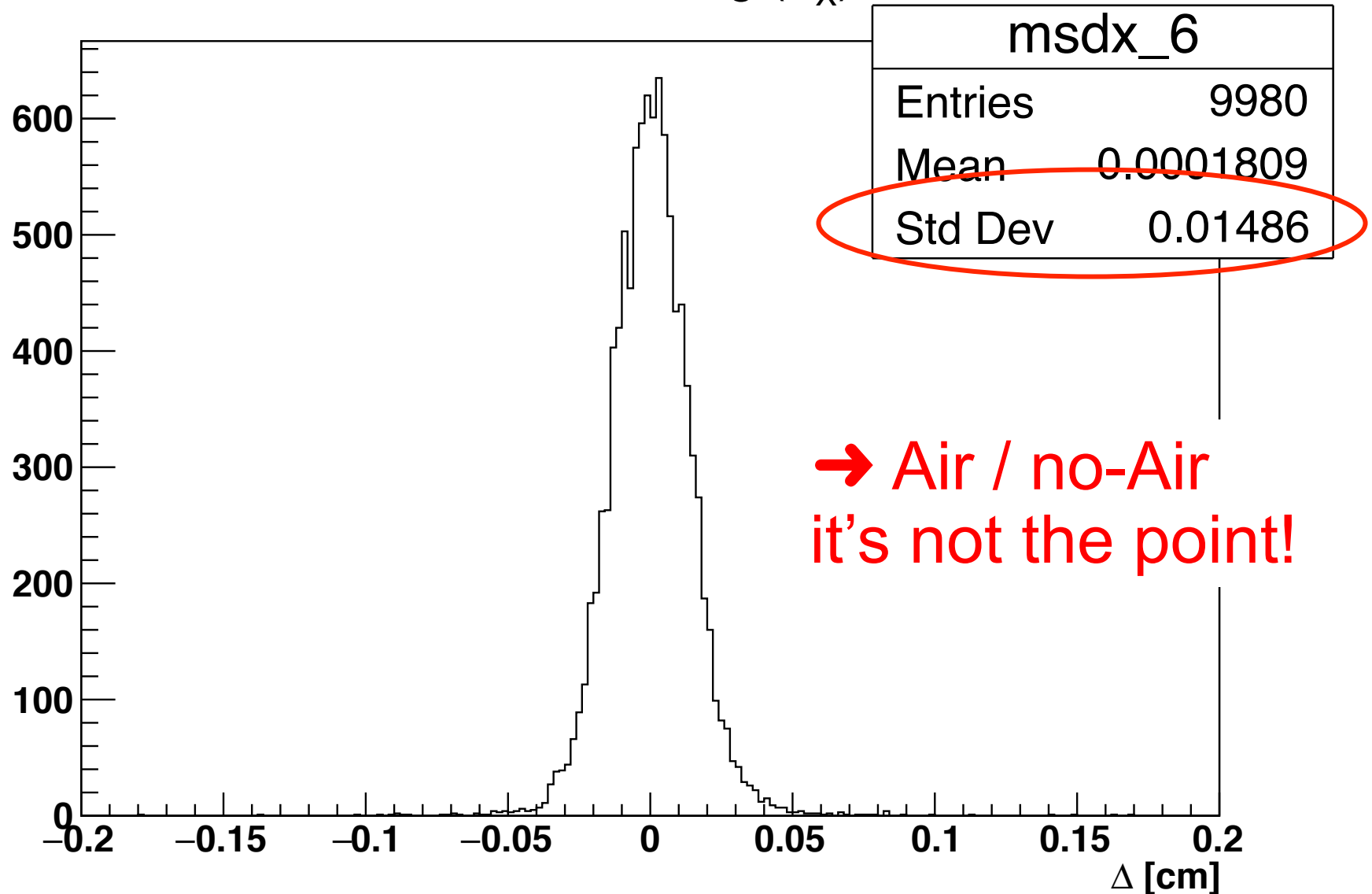
Scattering at 1st plane of DCH

MS Scattering (Δ_x)

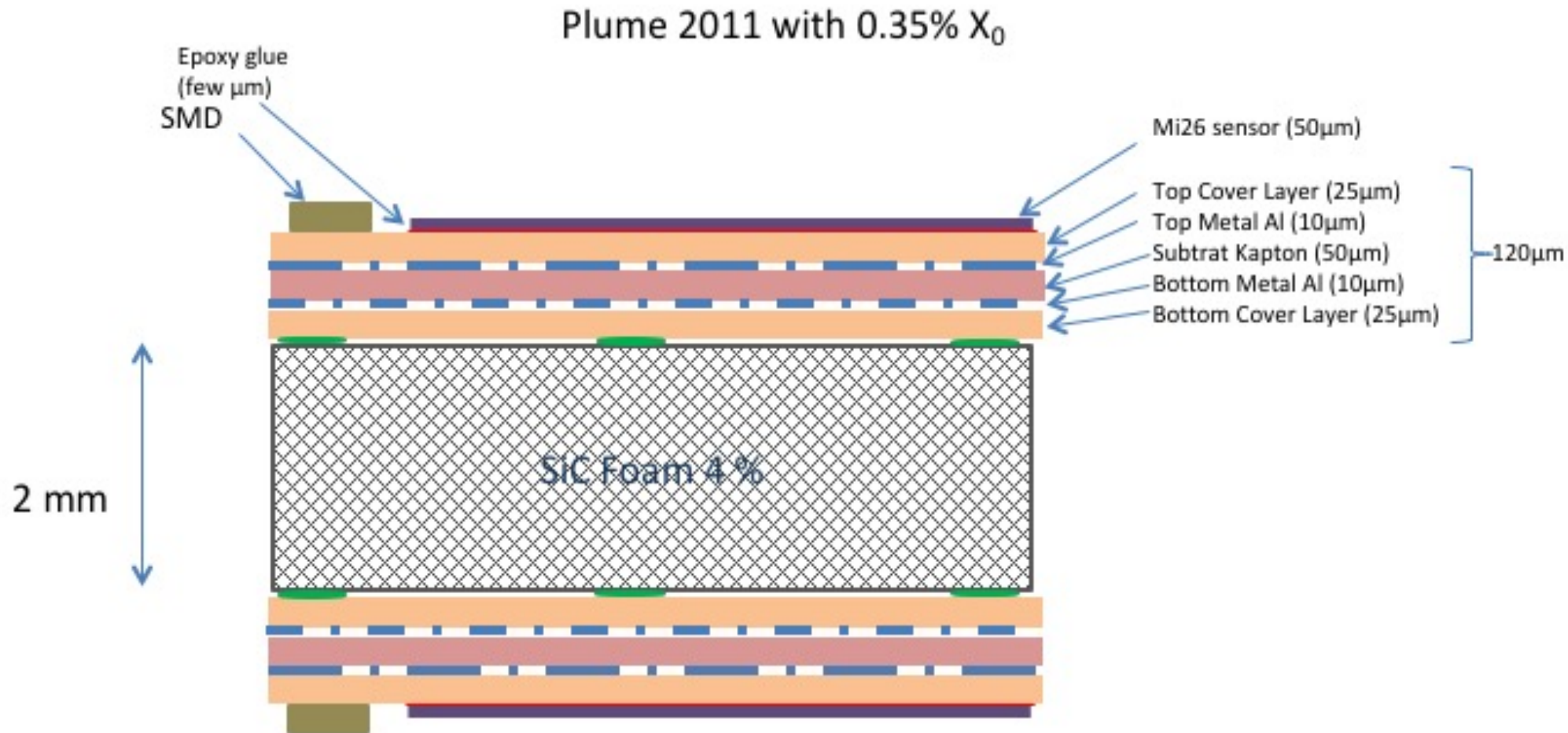


Scattering at 1st plane of DCH all detectors in vacuum

MS Scattering (Δ_x)



Actually the geometry of IT has more material to be considered

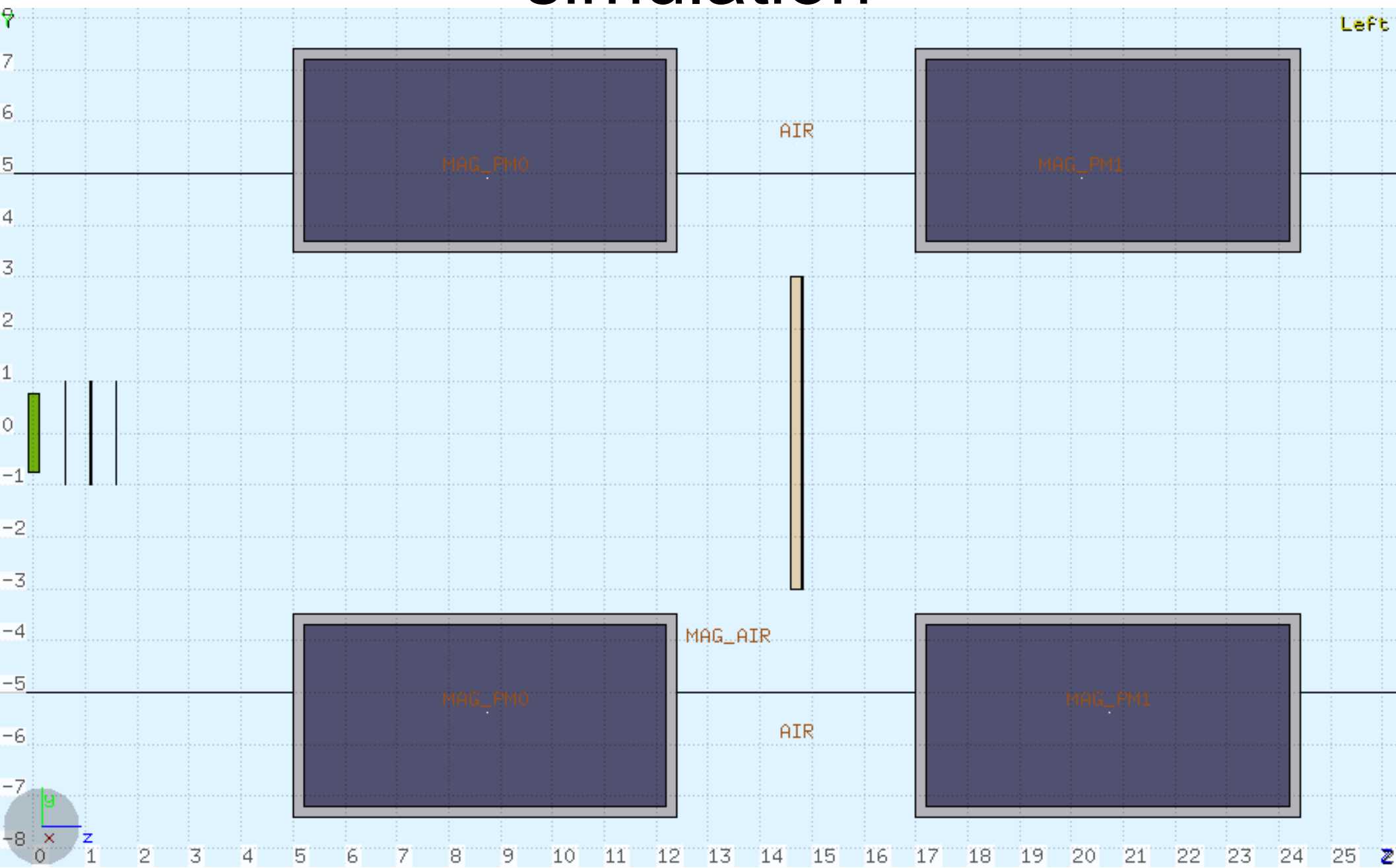


Stratigrafy of the MIMOSA 28 board (double Si layer)

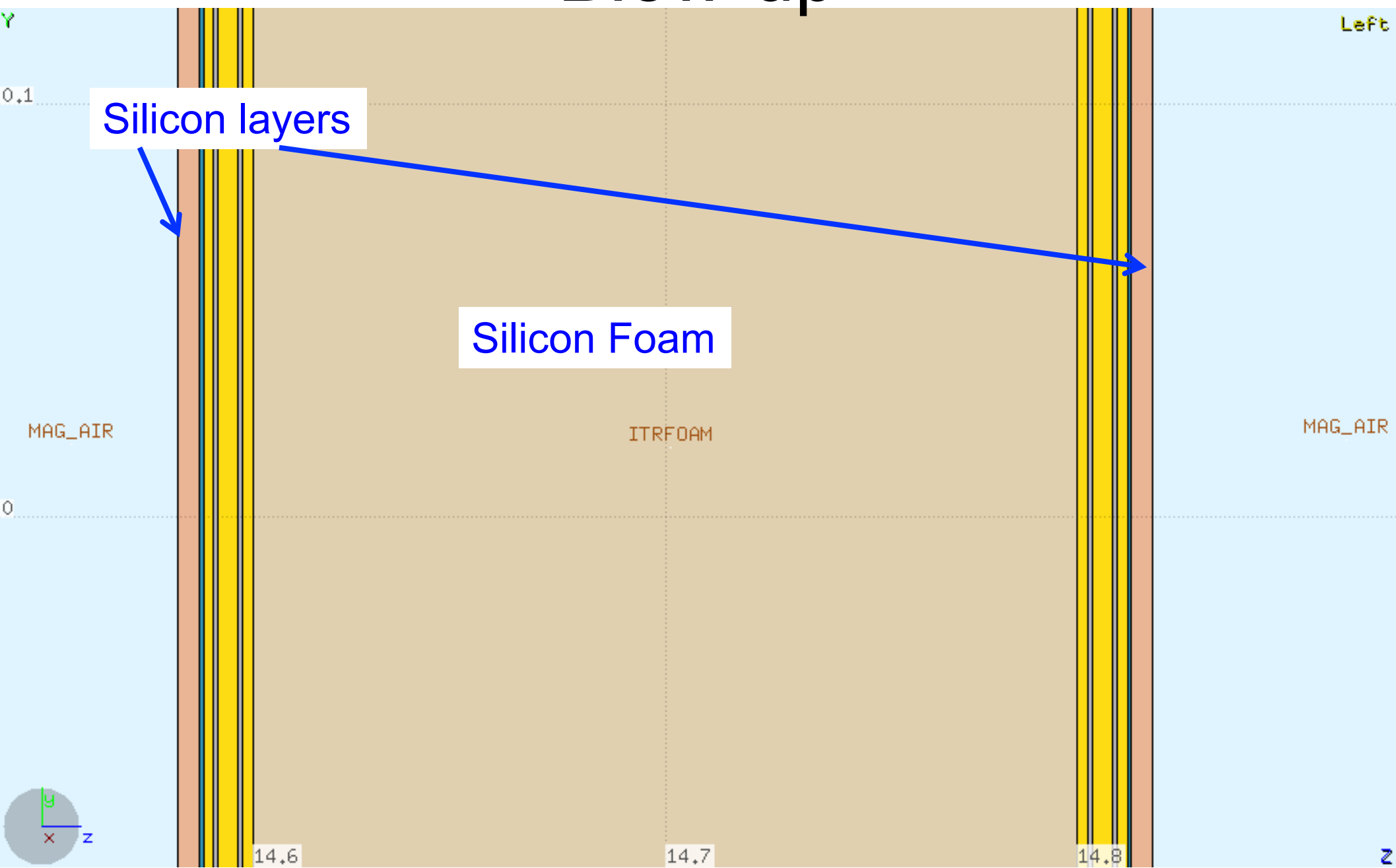
A first idea of the actual design of IT



Approximate implementation in simulation

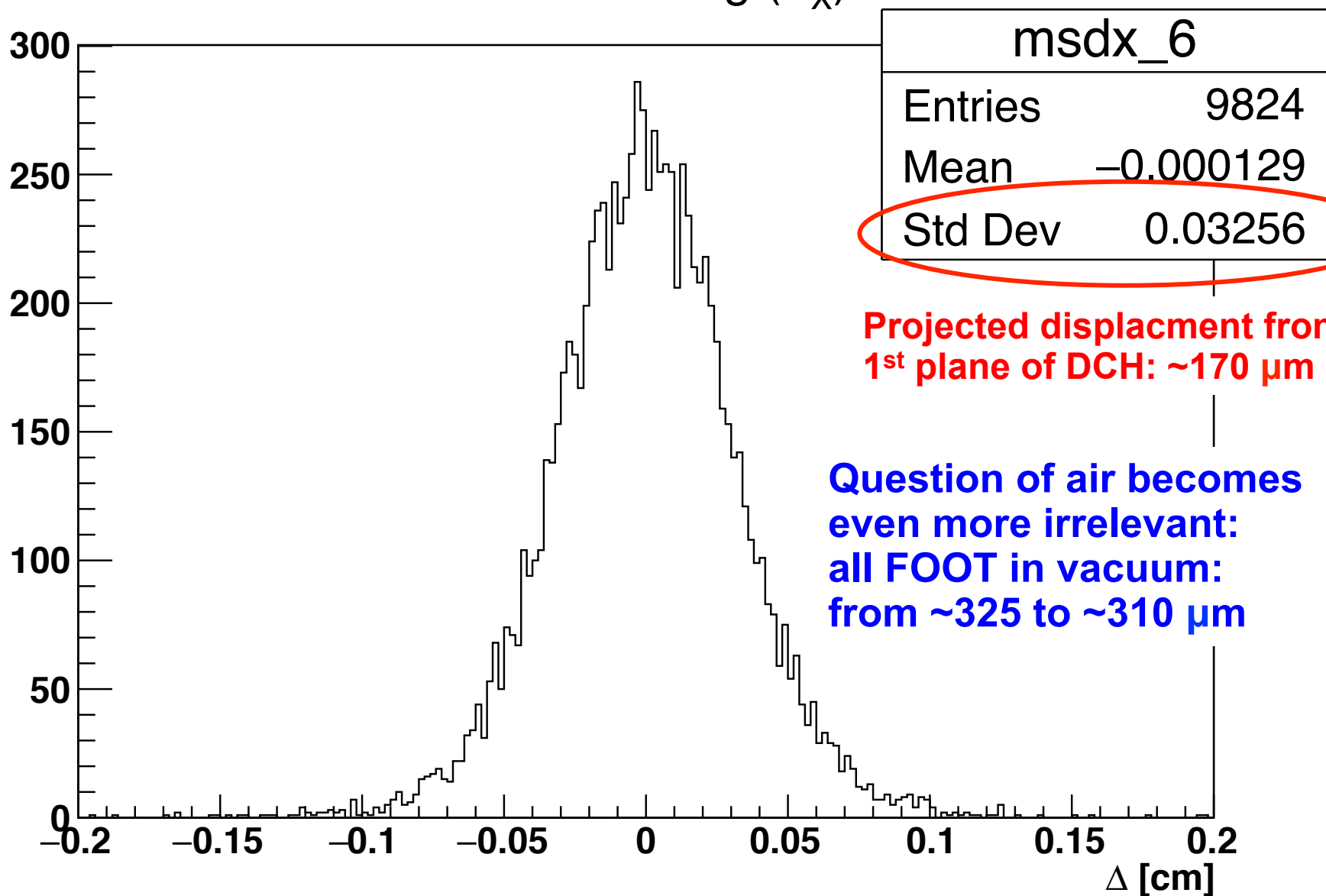


Blow-up



Scattering at 1st plane of DCH now more realistic

MS Scattering (Δ_x)

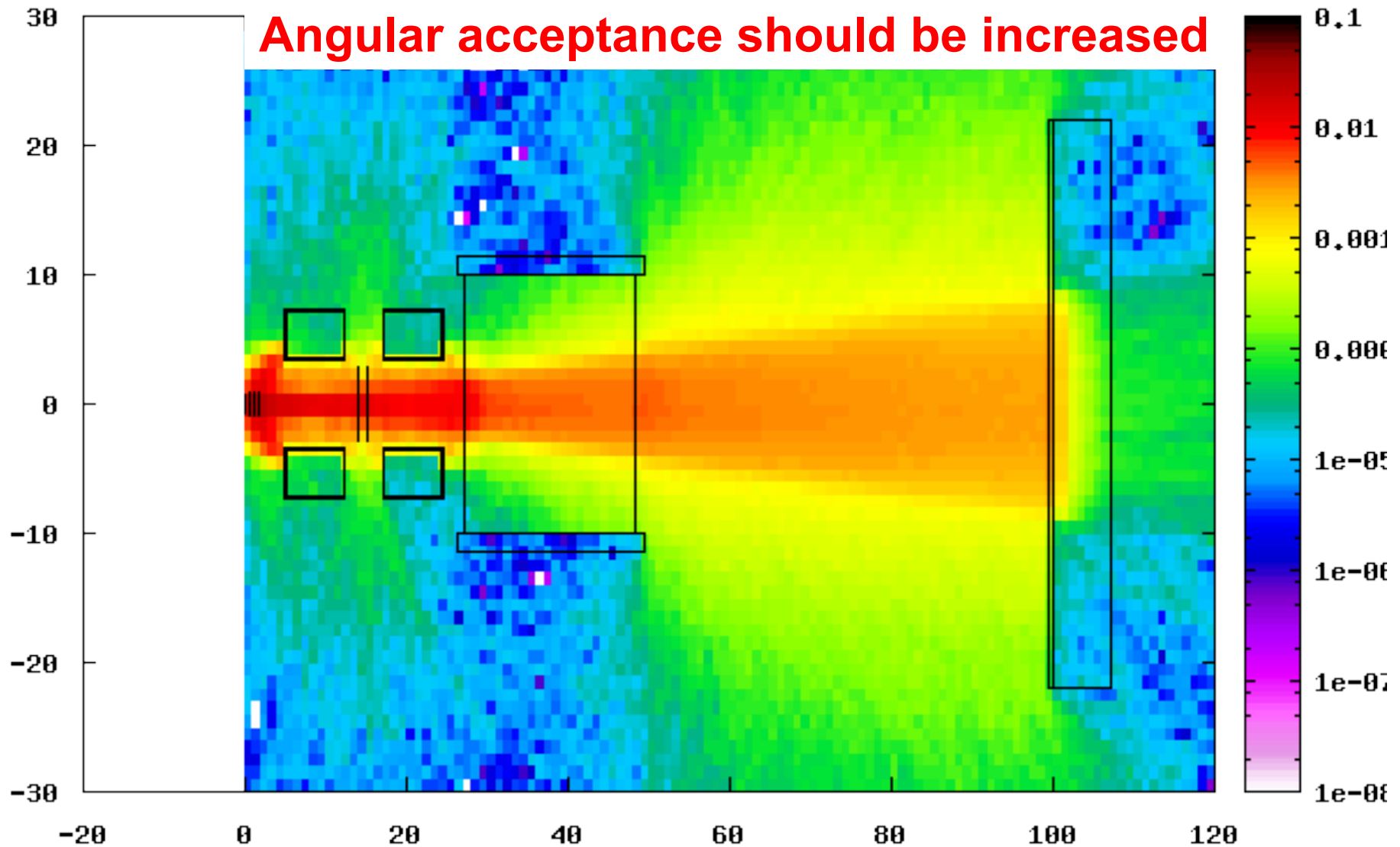


Discussion and questions

- Very probably we do not have a fundamental gain by considering a vacuum chamber
- An intermediate detector in the tracking region might remain important: → impact on p resolution can be evaluated only by global fit
- Can we think of something with less material? Notice that the projection of scattering from VTX detector is something in the range 60-70 mm
- The idea of a final detector with a resolution typical of a drift chamber is correct (we do not need something less 150 – 200 mm)
- We should consider to increase the length of the magnets to increase $B \cdot dl$

Shortcomings of the present design in simulation

Plot #5



Possible evolution of geometry

