First look at IP6 field maps with a simple Geant4 model

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Updates to the model

• C2F6 refractive index for the radiator

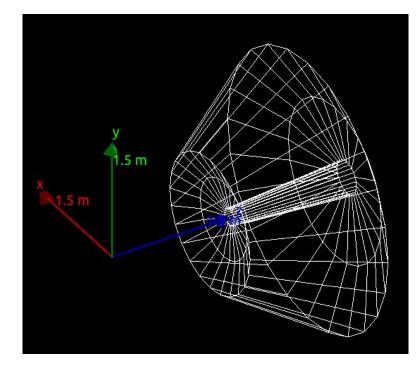
- with chromatic dispersion
- realistic $C_2 F_6$ material

• spherical mirror with perfect reflection

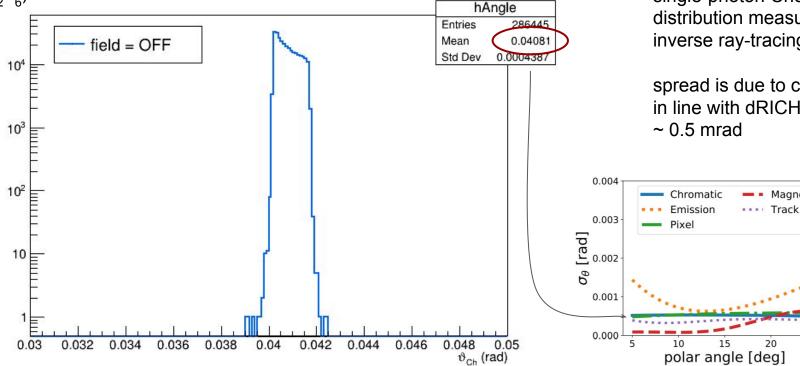
• R = 300 cm

spherical sensor surface

- R = 150 cm
- basically an ideal RICH detector
- inverse ray-tracing reconstruction
 - from HERMES papers
 - fix emission at mid-point of the radiator
 - assumes perfect tracking information
 - namely the actual track position / direction at the emission point



reconstructed Cherenkov angle looks correct $n(C_{2}F_{6}) \sim 1.00082-84$



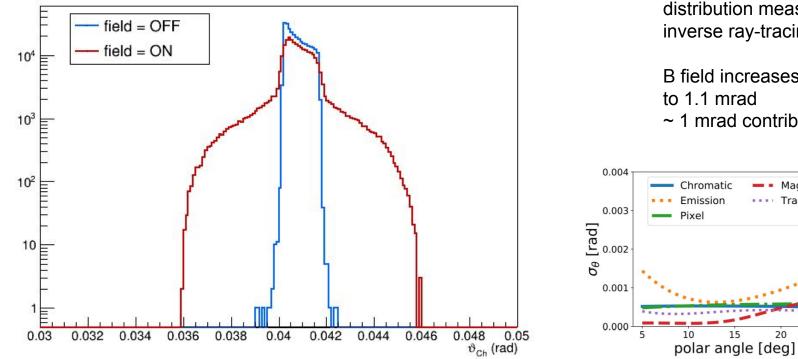
fixed particle direction / energy $\eta = 1.5 (\vartheta = 25 \text{ deg})$ E = 30 GeV muons

single-photon Cherenkov angle distribution measured via inverse ray-tracing algorithm

spread is due to chromaticity in line with dRICH simulations

Magnetic

25



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fixed particle direction / energy
\eta = 1.5 (\vartheta = 25 \text{ deg})
E = 30 GeV
muons
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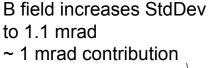
single-photon Cherenkov angle distribution measured via inverse ray-tracing algorithm

Magnetic

25

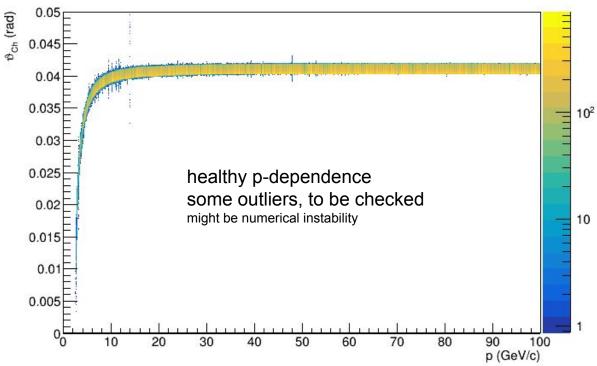
Track

20





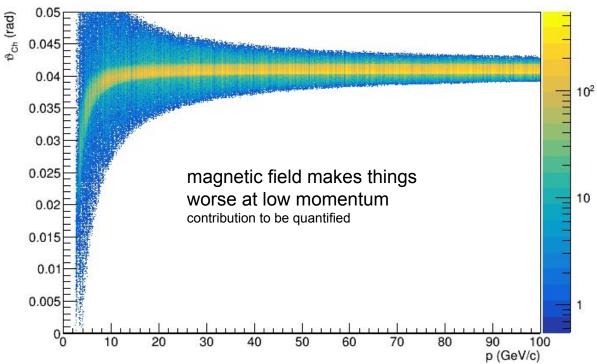
field = OFF



fixed particle direction $\eta = 1.5 (\vartheta = 25 \text{ deg})$

muons

field = ON

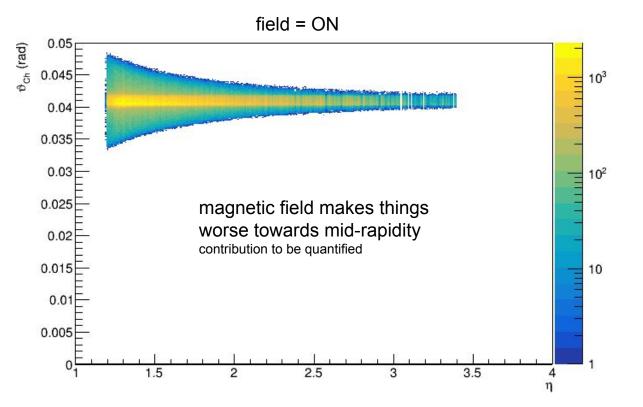


fixed particle direction $\eta = 1.5 (\vartheta = 25 \text{ deg})$

muons

field = OFF_{ຽch} (rad) 0.05 0.045 10³ HH 0.04 0.035 0.03 10² 0.025 healthy n dependence some outliers, to be checked 0.02 might be numerical instability 0.015 10 0.01 0.005 1.5 2 2.5 3 3.5 n

fixed particle energy E = 30 GeV



fixed particle energy E = 30 GeV