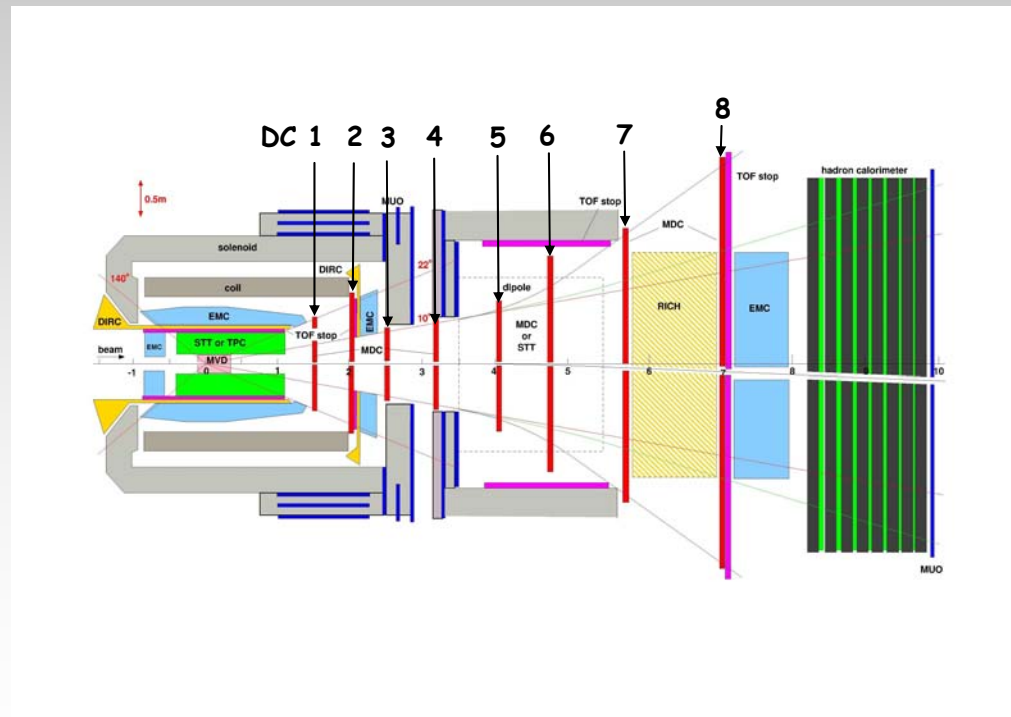


Requirements and design choices for the forward tracking

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1. Requirements for TS forward tracking detectors

- Angular range: ($5^\circ, 22^\circ$)
- The area $\theta < 5^\circ$: non-sensitive
(to keep the counting rate possibly low)
- Max. counting rate/wire for 1 cm cells: $\sim 10^5/s$ (?)
*(will be determined for $p\bar{b}ar-p$ processes using the DPM event generator;
it has also to be checked for $p\bar{b}ar-A$ interactions)*
- Max. rate/cm²/sek.: $0.7 \cdot 10^4$
(for $p\bar{b}ar-p$ processes, $z=172$ cm, $x=15$ cm ($\theta = 5^\circ$))

- Max. ageing: 0.2 C/cm/year
(for gas amplification $5 \cdot 10^4$)
- Material budget for active area: $< 0.01 X_0$
(comparable with the central tracker)
- Material budget of frame for $\theta < 5^\circ$: ?
(studies including geometry and material budget of the beam-pipe required)
- Multiplicity of tracks: a few/event
(for $p\bar{p}$ -p interaction)
- Double track resolution: 3 mm
(typical achievable)

- Magnetic field: 2 T
- Non-uniformities of the field: ?
(have to be determined for the present positions of the chambers, influence on the chamber performance has to be studied with GARFIELD)
- Momentum resolution: ~1%
(*resolution comparable with one of the central tracker*)
- Pos. resolution per detection plane: $\sigma=0.2$ mm
(*intrinsic resolution + uncertainty of wire positions + uncertainty of calibration*)

- Number of packages of detection planes and total extension in the z-direction: ?

(simulations needed; suggested simplified track and momentum reconstruction:

simulation of tracks including energy losses and multiple scattering in the detector volumes

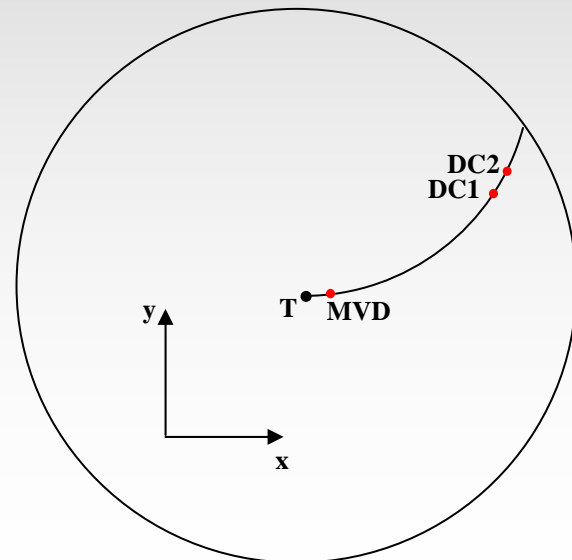
+ smearing of track positions in MVD, DC1, DC2,..

+ fit of a helix to the track positions)

Various scenarios:

- Space available for chambers:
 $\Delta z = 40 \text{ cm}, 60 \text{ cm}, 80 \text{ cm}$
- Number of detection planes: 12, 18
- Detection planes grouped in one, two, three packages

Figure of merit: $\Delta p/p(p, \theta)$



2. Requirements for FS tracking detectors

- Angular range: ($\sim 1.5^\circ, 5^\circ - 10^\circ$) (DC3, DC4)
The lower limit (1.5°) has to be investigated in simulations of background (high rate) and of selected channels e.g. $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ (measurements at very forward angles))
- Max. counting rate/wire for 1 cm cells: $\sim 10^5/s$ (?)
(will be determined for $p\bar{b}ar-p$ processes using the DPM event generator)
- Max. rate/cm²/sek.: $0.9 \cdot 10^4$
(for $p\bar{b}ar-p$ processes, $z=278$ cm, $x=7.3$ cm ($\theta = 1.5^\circ$))

- Max. ageing: ~ 0.3 C/cm/year
(for gas amplification $5 \cdot 10^4$)
- Material budget for active area: $< 0.015 X_0$ chambers
+ $0.015 X_0$ air between D3 and DC8
- Multiplicity of tracks: 1-2/event
(for $p\bar{b}ar-p$ interaction)
- Double track resolution: 3 mm
(not critical)

- Max. magnetic field along wires: 1 T
- Stray magnetic field: < 0.5 T
(has to be checked with the current field maps and current positions of DC4 and DC7 chamber)
- Pos. resolution per detection plane: $\sigma=0.3$ mm
(intrinsic resolution + uncertainty of wire positions + uncertainty of calibration)
- Momentum resolution: $\sim 1\%$
(has to be checked in simulations analogical to ones for the FS chambers)

Figure of merit: $\Delta p/p(p, \theta_h)$ where θ_h - angle with respect to the vertical symmetry plane

- Momentum acceptance of the tracking system
(one of channels under study for definition
of requirements is $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{M}$;
simulations are needed to determine
the acceptance)

Figure of merit: $A(p, \theta_h)$ where θ_h - angle with respect to
the vertical symmetry plane

3. Design choices for the forward tracking detectors

- MDC with cathode wires
- MDC with cathode foils (Dubna design)
- Straw Tube Design

4. Criteria for design choices

- High rate behavior checked in tests of prototypes with accelerator beams
- Ageing rate - test of prototypes with radioactive sources
- Reliability (lack of problems with dead channels, broken or loosen wires etc.) checked in a long term (~ 0.5 year) test
- Compactness of design important in view of the limited space inside TS
- Material budget