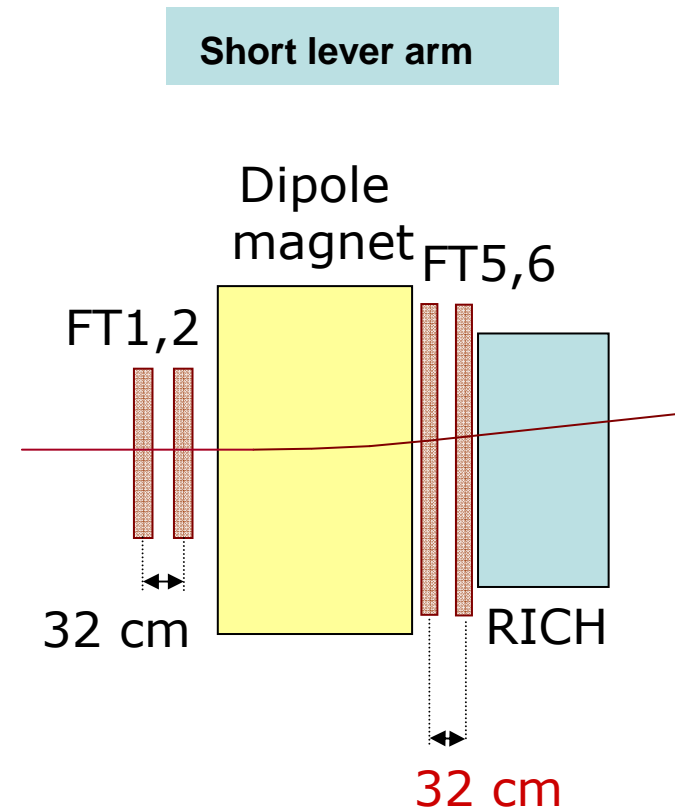
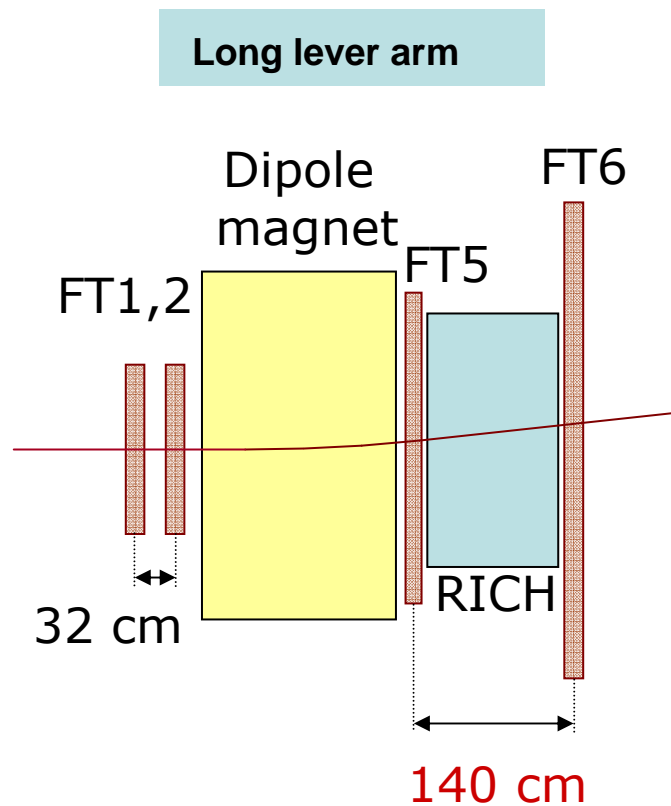


Proposal of FT5-6 layout change

Jerzy Smyrski (*Jagiellonian University*)

Long vs. short lever arm of FT5-FT6

(short lever-arm proposed as an alternative at TB-meeting, Paris, Sept. 2012)



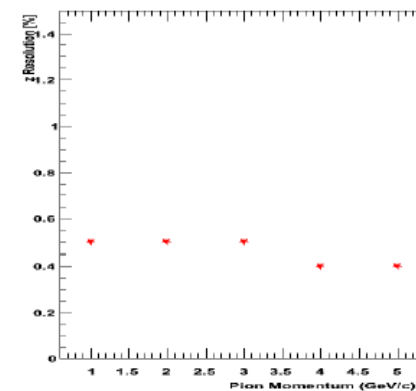
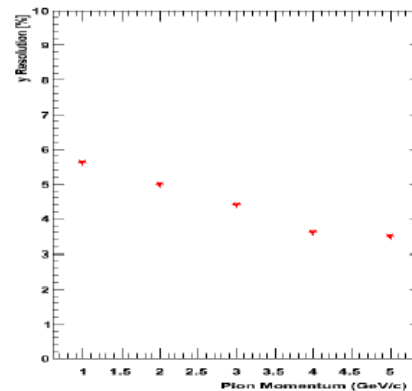
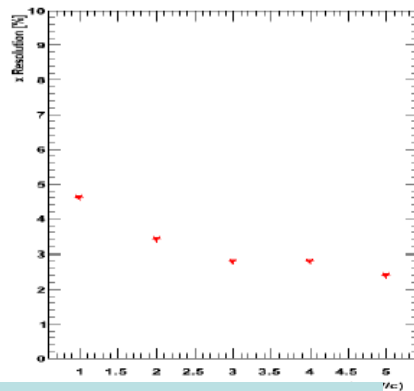
Momentum resolution

(Elisa Fioravanti, Computing session, PANDA meeting, GSI, June 2013)

Long lever arm

x axis: Pion Momentum

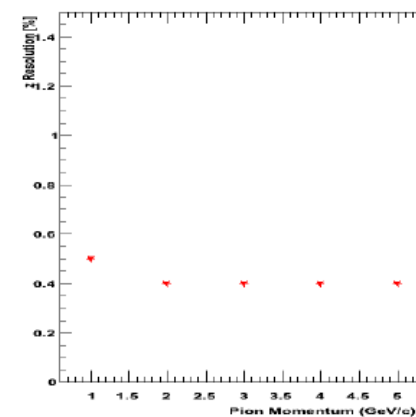
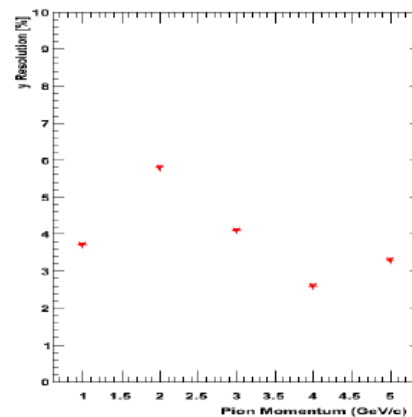
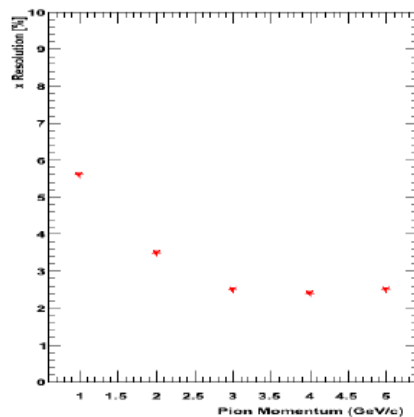
Y axis: x,y,z Momentum Resolution (%)



Short lever arm

x axis: Pion Momentum

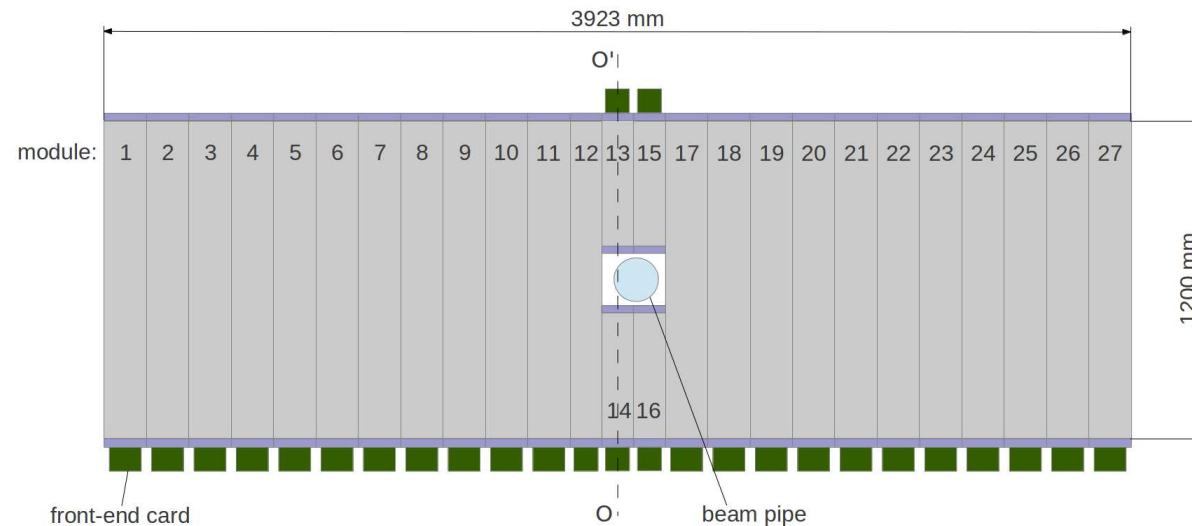
Y axis: x,y,z Momentum Resolution (%)



Advantages of the short lever arm option

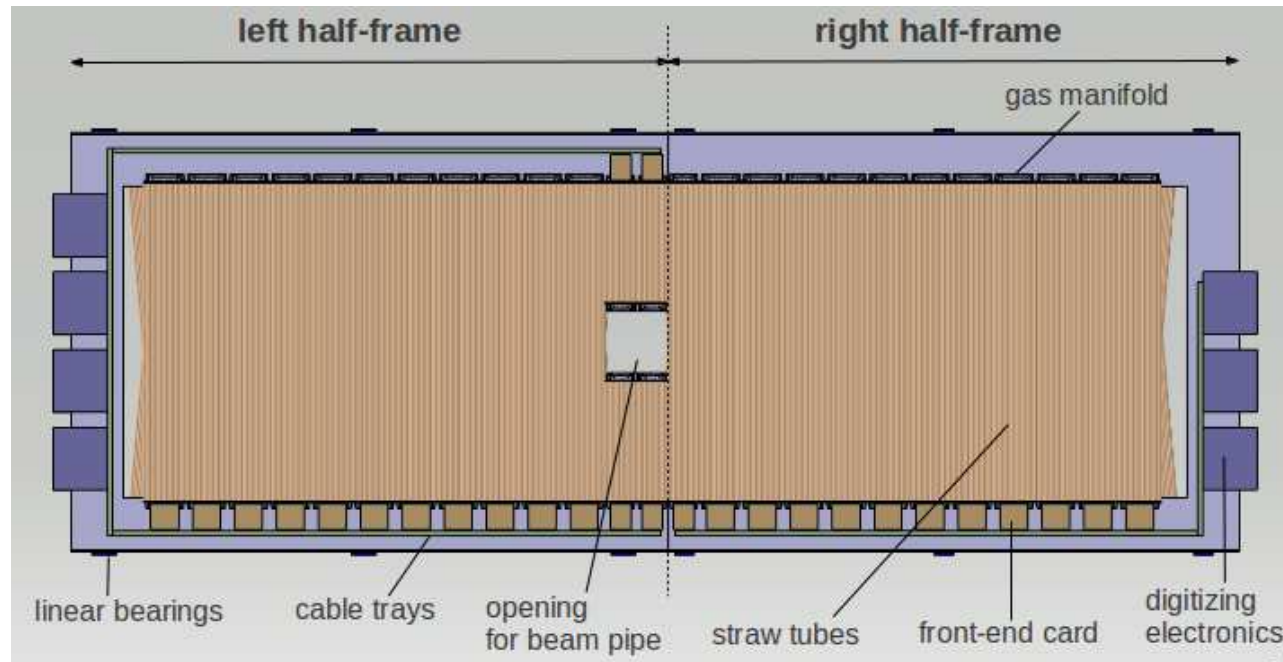
- Smaller active area of FT6: 3.9 m x 1.2 m instead of 6.0 m x 1.4 m;
Number of straw tubes in FT6: 3200 instead of 4700
- Identical construction of FT5 and FT6
- Easy access to double layers in FT6 (as in FT5)
- Compact common support - relative-positioning of FT5-FT6 more precise

Basic features of FT5,6 design in the short lever arm scenario



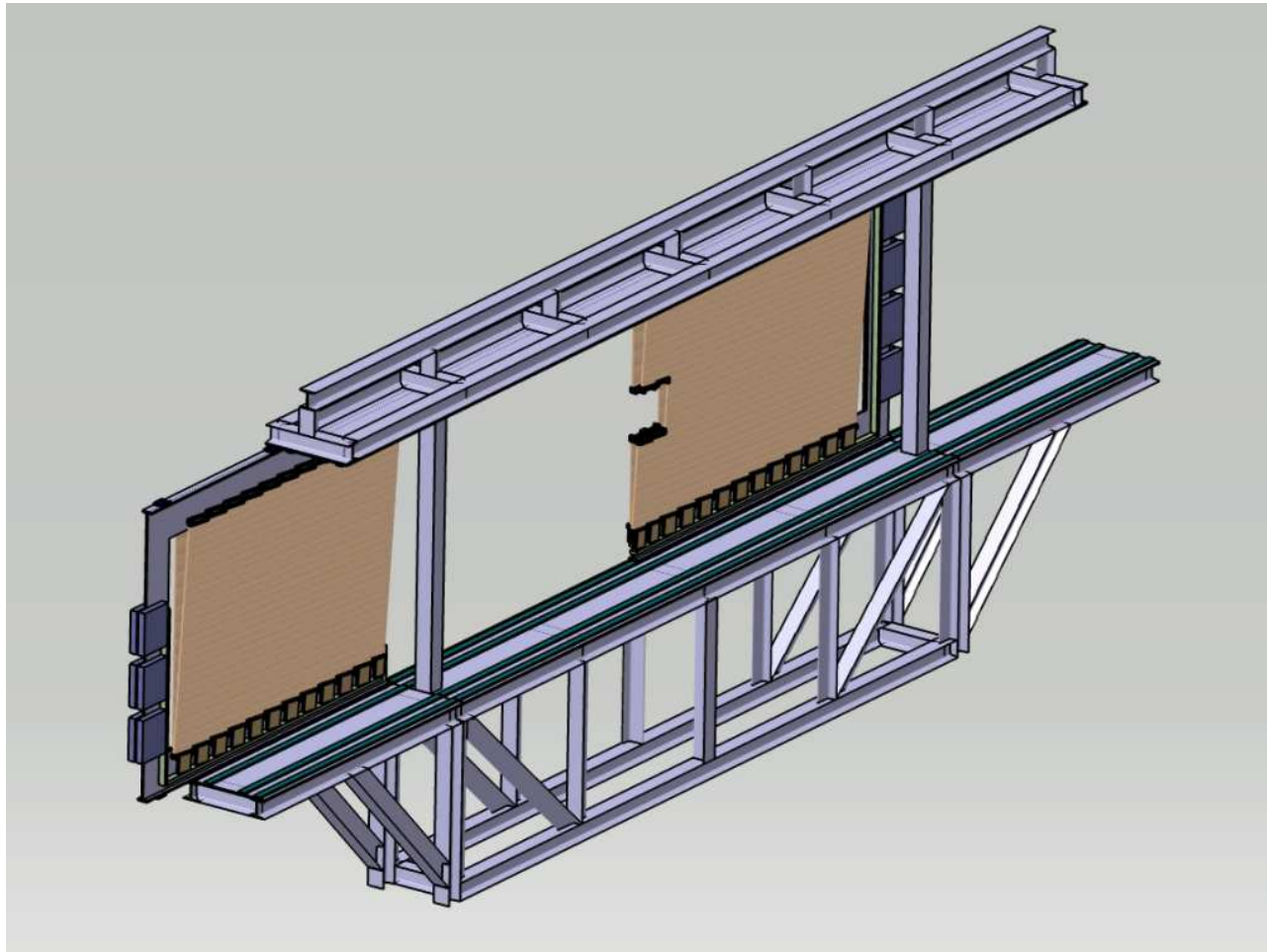
- FT5, FT6 – identical
- Active area: 3.9 m x 1.2 m
- One station - four double layers: $0^\circ, +5^\circ, -5^\circ, 0^\circ$
- One double layer: 27 straw tube modules

Support frames



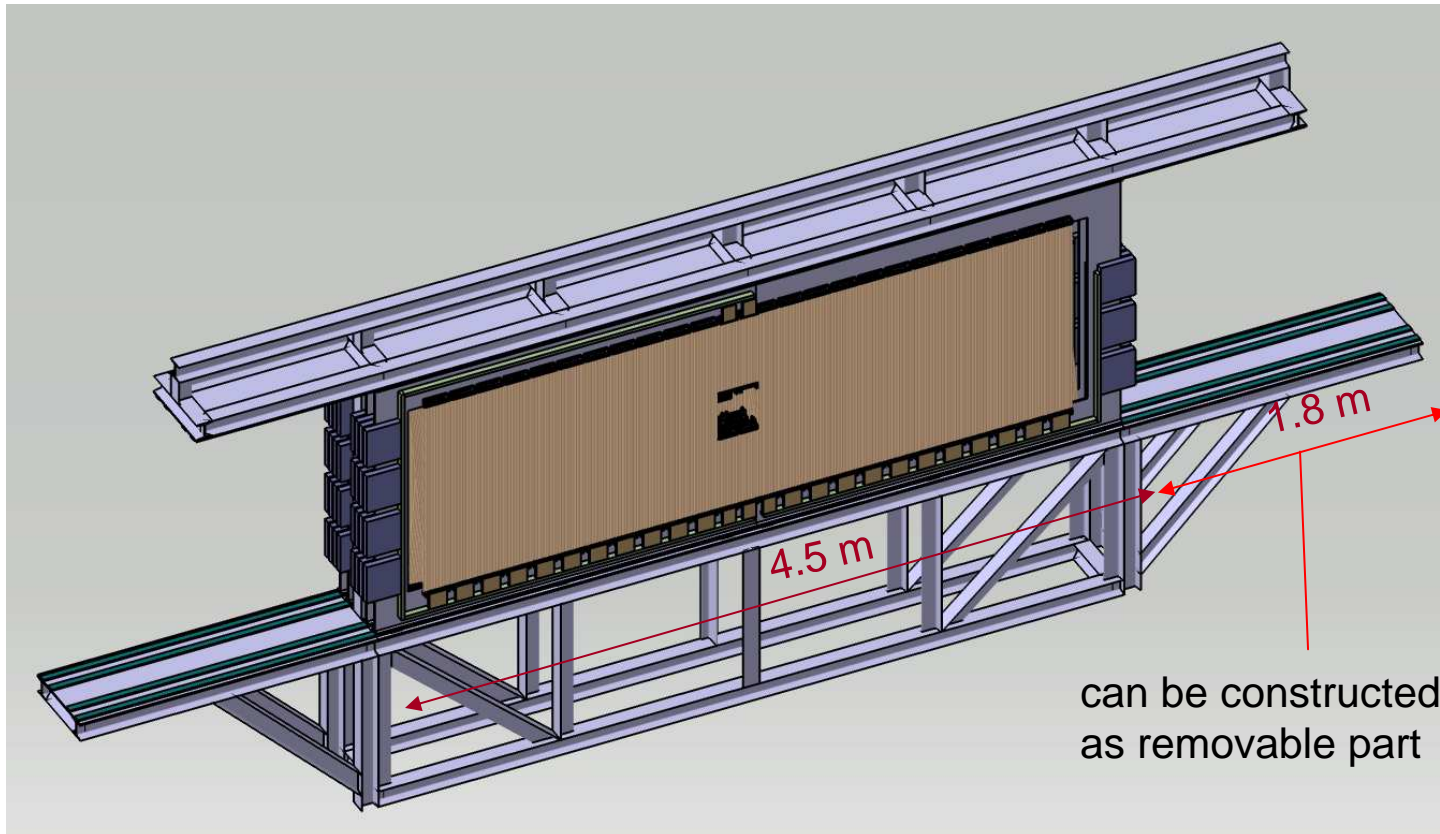
- One support frame is used for two double layers ($0^\circ, +5^\circ$), second for ($-5^\circ, 0^\circ$)
- Pairs ($0^\circ, +5^\circ$) and ($-5^\circ, 0^\circ$) are identical
(rotation by 180° around y -axis)
- Each rectangular frame consists of two C-shaped half-frames

Trestle for movable half-frames



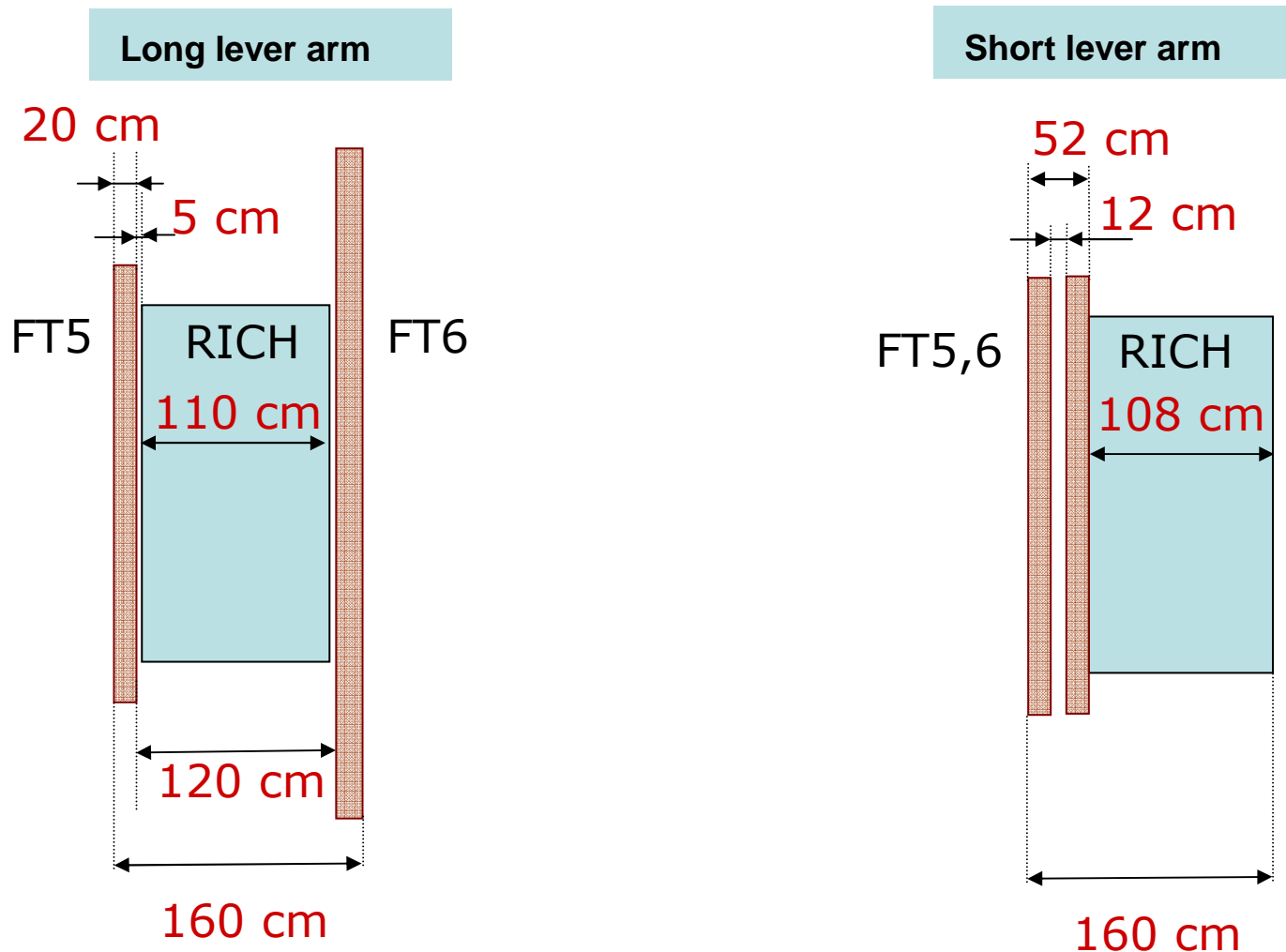
- Each half-frame is guided by a pairs of rails –upper and lower one
- Easy access to straw tube modules (also in experimental hall)
- Access to the beam pipe connection between the dipole magnet and FT5₇

FT5-6



- Trestle with FT5-6 is placed on the forward platform
- The lower rail with length of 8.1 m can be split into 4.5 m central fragment and two removable 1.8 m long side pieces

Allocation of space in z-direction



- Space in the z direction foreseen for the RICH is slightly smaller in the short lever arm scenario 9

z-coordinates

Long lever-arm

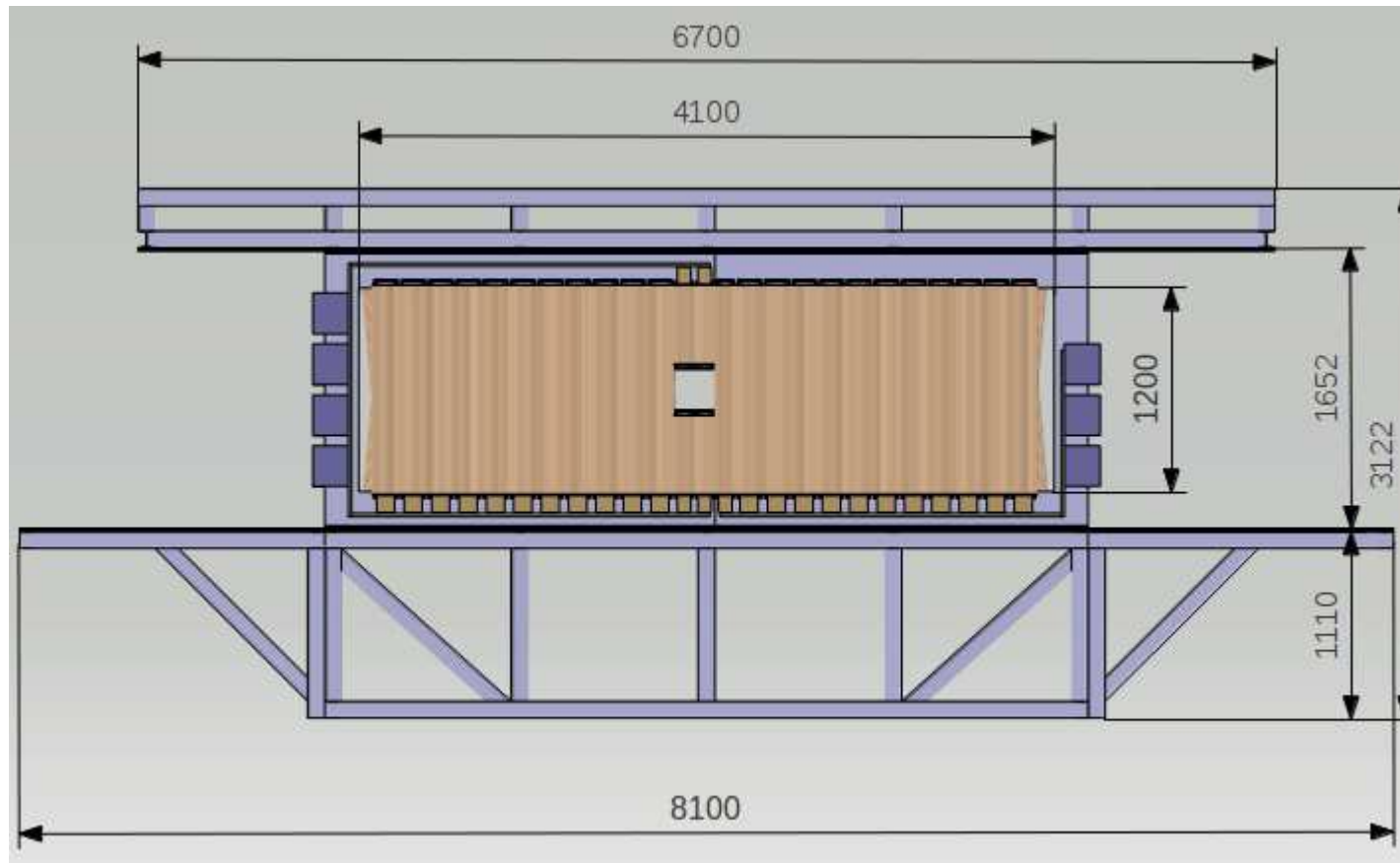
	z [mm]	Δz [mm]
FT5	6050-6250	200
RICH	6300-7400	1100
FT6	7450-7650	200

Short lever-arm

	z [mm]	Δz [mm]
FT5	6050-6250	200
gap for support	6250-6370	120
FT6	6370-6570	200
RICH	6570-7650	1080

Backup slides

Overall dimensions



Uncertainty of track inclination measured with FT5-6

p [GeV]	θ_{defl} [mrad] BI = 2Tm	θ_{mult} [mrad] RICH (HERMES type, NIM A479 (2002)511) $X/X_0=0.12$	θ_{mult} [mrad] FT5 $X/X_0=0.0038$	θ_{det} [mrad] =0.1mm / 320mm
1	600	5.9	0.91	0.3
3	200	1.5	0.23	0.3
5	120	0.9	0.13	0.3

For the long FT5-6 lever arm
the multiple scattering on RICH
dominates the uncertainty
of track inclination

For the short FT5-6 lever arm
the multiple scattering on tracking
stations and the detector angular resolution
dominates the uncertainty of track inclination