# Small-angle elastic pp scattering track reconstruction

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# slide from A.L'vov presentation:

https://indico.jinr.ru/event/1373/



Antipov et al. preprint 1976.

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# endcap planes with straws Y 85 straw with radius 1cm beam pipe radius 3.2cm beam pipe: material – aluminium wall thickness - 1mm hole: default half size - 10cm variate from 3.5cm to 10cm -85 85 Х -85

### Simulation:

protons with  $\sqrt{s} = 3.5 \text{Gev} - 10 \text{ Gev}$  in opposite directions t = -0.1Gev<sup>2</sup> -0.2Gev<sup>2</sup> -0.3Gev<sup>2</sup> -0.4Gev<sup>2</sup> -0.5Gev<sup>2</sup>

azimuthal  $\phi$ : uniformly distributed between 0 and  $2\pi$ 

polar angle  $\theta$ : according with corresponding t

**Reconstruction:** 

from GenFit2 take reconstructed polar and azimuthal angles only,

energy of the scattered proton sets equal to initial energy of the proton

| √s(GeV) | t(GeV²) | hole half<br>size(cm) | hits in vertex<br>tracker | hits in barrel<br>tracker | hits in endcap<br>tracker |
|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3.5     | -0.1    | 10                    | ~0 - 2                    | ~0 - 2                    | ~8-12                     |
| 3.5     | -0.2    | 10                    | ~2 - 3                    | ~8 - 10                   | ~12 - 14                  |
| 3.5     | -0.3    | 10                    | ~2 - 3                    | ~10 - 18                  | ~14 - 16                  |
| 3.5     | -0.4    | 10                    | ~2 - 3                    | ~20 - 30                  | ~15 - 16                  |
| 3.5     | -0.5    | 10                    | ~2 - 3                    | ~25 - 35                  | ~16 - 18                  |

#### hole half size - 10cm



√s = 3.5GeV

| √s(GeV) | t(GeV <sup>2</sup> ) | hole half<br>size(cm) | hits in vertex<br>tracker | hits in barrel<br>tracker | hits in endcap<br>tracker |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 10      | -0.1                 | 10                    | 0                         | 0                         | 0                         |
| 10      | -0.2                 | 10                    | 0                         | 0                         | ~1 - 2                    |
| 10      | -0.1                 | 6.5                   | 0                         | 0                         | 0                         |
| 10      | -0.1                 | 5.0                   | 0                         | 0                         | 0                         |
| 10      | -0.1                 | 4.0                   | 0                         | 0                         | ~2 - 4                    |
| 10      | -0.1                 | 3.5                   | 0                         | 0                         | ~3 - 7                    |
| 10      | -0.2                 | 3.5                   | 0                         | 0                         | ~8 - 12                   |
| 5       | -0.1                 | 10                    | ~1                        | 0                         | ~8 - 10                   |
| 5       | -0.2                 | 10                    | ~1                        | 0                         | ~10 - 12                  |
| 5       | -0.3                 | 10                    | ~1 - 2                    | ~2 - 4                    | ~12 - 14                  |
| 5       | -0.4                 | 10                    | ~2 - 3                    | ~4 - 7                    | ~12 - 15                  |
| 5       | -0.5                 | 10                    | ~2 - 3                    | ~8 - 10                   | ~14 - 16                  |



√s = 5.0GeV

# Summary

1. For small-angle elastic pp scattering with t around -0.1Gev<sup>2</sup> and total energy  $\sqrt{s} = 10$  Gev no possibility detect outgoing particles. It needs to have smaller initial energy.



t = -0.15Gev<sup>2</sup> √s = 27Gev

particle path in beam pipe wall

| t                     | θ                 | path   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| -0.1Gev <sup>2</sup>  | 1.35 <sup>°</sup> | ~4.3cm |
| -0.15Gev <sup>2</sup> | 1.65°             | ~3.5cm |
| -0.2Gev <sup>2</sup>  | 1.9 <sup>0</sup>  | ~3cm   |
| -0.5Gev <sup>2</sup>  | 3 <sup>0</sup>    | ~1.9cm |

#### with beam pipe

without beam pipe

√s = 27Gev













Y

# 

# # of planes in endcap tracker – 52 in each direction





# one possibility – change total energy less energy — larger polar angle — less path in beam pipe wall

t = -0.1Gev<sup>2</sup>





Backup

# # of planes in endcap tracker – 52 in each direction

$$t = -0.1(Gev/c)^2$$

polar angle 1.35°

 $t = -0.5(Gev/c)^2$   $\longrightarrow$  polar angle 3<sup>o</sup>

| t(Gev/c) <sup>2</sup> | hits in vertex tracker | hits in barrel tracker | hits in endcap tracker |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| -0.1                  | 0                      | 0                      | ~7                     |
| -0.2                  | 0                      | 0                      | ~19                    |
| -0.3                  | 0                      | 0                      | ~45                    |
| -0.4                  | 0                      | 0                      | ~52                    |
| -0.5                  | ~1                     | 0                      | ~52                    |
| -0.9                  | ~4                     | 0                      | ~52                    |
| -4.5                  | ~5                     | 0                      | ~52                    |







fit start P = 13Gev

## fit start P = 1Gev



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# fit by straight line, no Kalman fit



# polar angle 28°







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