

A decorative frame consisting of blue lines and corner markers. A vertical line on the left and a horizontal line at the top meet at a top-left corner, with a small blue semi-circle marker. A horizontal line at the bottom and a vertical line on the right meet at a bottom-right corner, also with a small blue semi-circle marker. A horizontal line crosses the vertical line on the left, and another horizontal line crosses the vertical line on the right.

# Cherenkov (and tof?)

My current understanding

# Freon

- Present assumption; use Freon at 10 atm.. But if I understand correctly, Freon will **liquefy** above 5atm at ambient temperature
- The same (or worse..) for similar heavy gases that could replace Freon
- → **stay with standard 3-bar Cerenkov, no need to build 10-bar ones.**

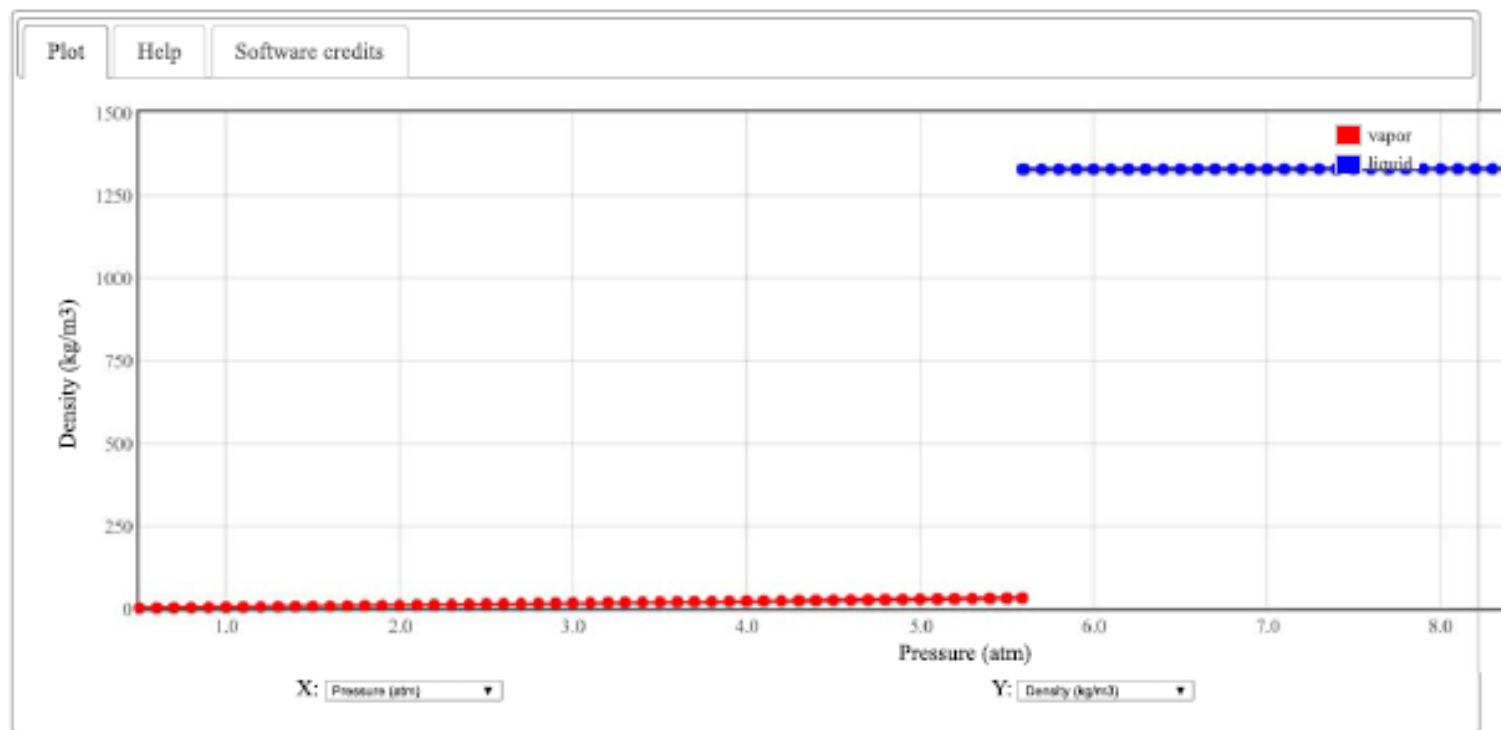
## Isothermal Properties for Dichlorodifluoromethane (R12)

- Fluid Data
- Auxiliary Data
- References
- Additional Information
- Important Information About This Data
- Notes
- Other Data Available:
  - [View data in HTML table.](#)
  - [Download data as a tab-delimited text file.](#)
  - [Main NIST Chemistry WebBook page for this species.](#)
  - [Recommended citation for data from this page.](#)
  - [Fluid data for other species](#)

From NIST:  
Isothermal density vs pressure  
For Freon at 20°Celsius  
Red is gas  
Blue is liquid

### Fluid Data

#### Isothermal Data for T = 20.000 C



# PID

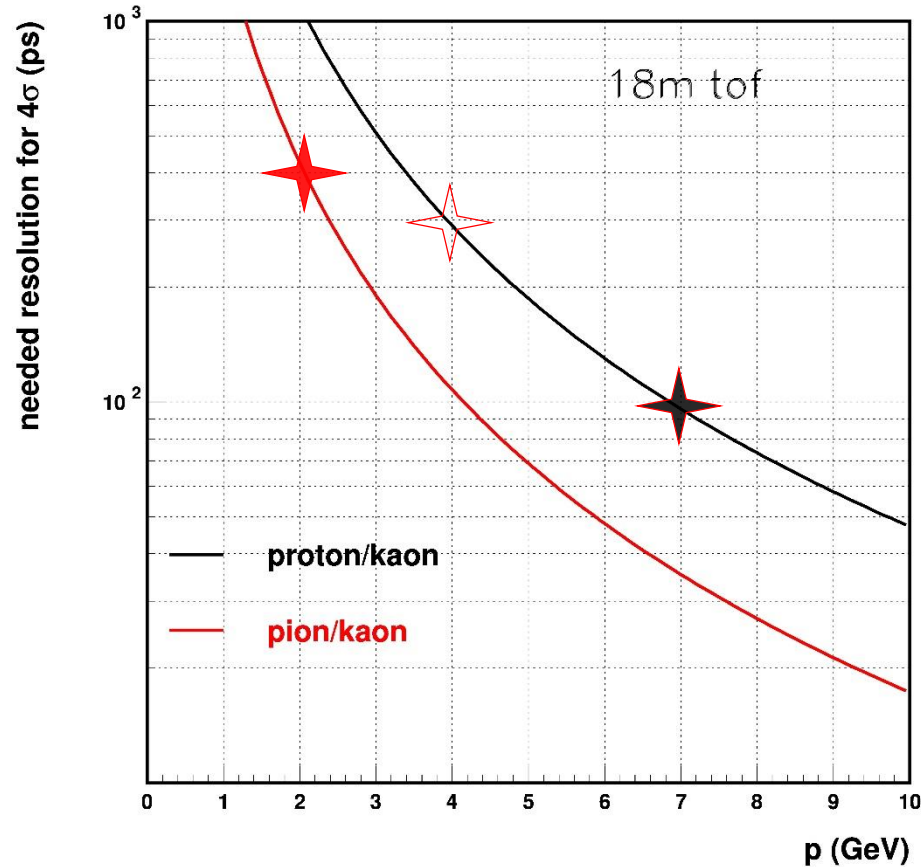
- Two handles: Cerenkov and ToF
- From Yannis: Cerenkov, used as threshold counter, Freon:
- With 3bar gas pressure, can identify  $\pi > 2 \text{ GeV}, K > 7 \text{ GeV}$
- ~~With 10 bar  $\pi > 1 \text{ GeV}, K > 4 \text{ GeV}$~~

Therefore:

- Pions can be identified with a single Cerenkov down to 2 GeV. Use 3 bar to minimize material budget at low p
- Kaons will need additional Cerenkov, starting from 7 GeV
- TOF is needed for :
  - pion/kaon below 2 GeV
  - Proton/kaon below 7

# TOF -2

Needed ToF resolution to get  $4\sigma$  discrimination, assuming 18m path



- TOF is needed for :
  - pion/kaon below 2 GeV
  - Proton/kaon below 7 GeV
- pion/kaon below 2 GeV : need 400 ps resolution
- Proton/kaon below ~~4 GeV~~ : 300 ps  
7 GeV : 100 ps

# Summary

- For electron beam: NO Cerenkov. Possibly also no TOF
- For  $p < 2 \text{ GeV}$ : NO Cerenkov. TOF needed.
- For  $2 < p < 7 \text{ GeV}$  : Only ONE Cerenkov, pressure  $\leq 3 \text{ bar}$  + TOF needed
- For  $p > 7 \text{ GeV}$ : two cerenkovs, one at low pressure ( $< 1 \text{ bar}$ ), the other  $\leq 3 \text{ bars}$ , no TOF, not needed
  
- ToF resolution better than 100 ps if path is at least 18 m  $\rightarrow$  ok for the FNAL devices
- Would be interesting to have fully plug-and-play devices.

backup

## Isothermal Properties for Carbon dioxide

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### Fluid Data

#### Isothermal Data for T = 20.000 C

