

Possible tests for EIC hadron polarimetry at the AGS and RHIC

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Introduction

- EIC@BNL announced by the DOE on 9/Jan/2020!!!
- “To make way for the new collider, the RHIC will shut down for good in 2024”
[Paul Dabbar, DOE's undersecretary for science, <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2020/01/departement-energy-picks-new-york-over-virginia-site-new-particle-collider>]
- A test on the RHIC polarimeters, using a **second layer of silicon strips**, planned for 2021, to understand the feasibility of vetoing prompts
- Tests of dd at the RHIC H-Jet and of **polarized h on the AGS carbon polarimeters** can be done the next years to measure rates, analysing power A_N values and to evaluate the viability of d polarimetry at the EIC
- Other solid (e.g. gold) and gaseous (e.g. xenon) **target materials** should be considered
- Usage of other technologies, including better **timing resolution** and lower **electronics background**, should be considered

Possible tests for hadron polarimetry at the AGS and RHIC

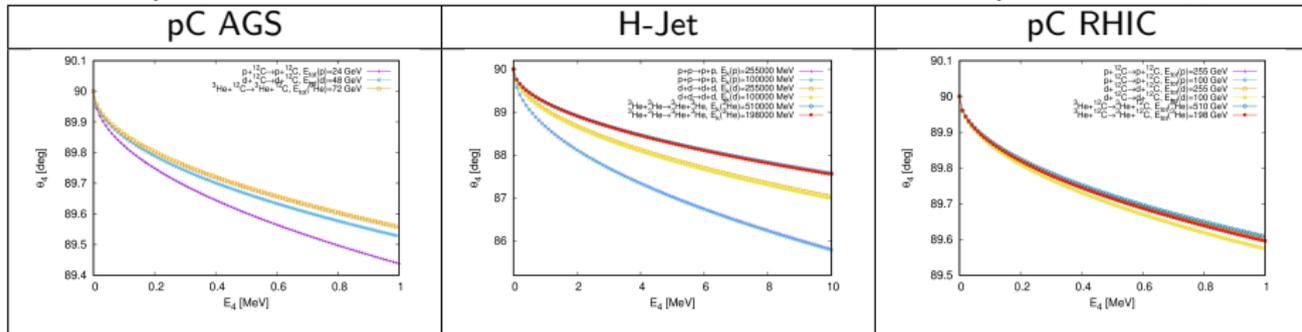
Tests at BNL for hadron polarimetry of EIC

Beam	Target	Ring/ Polarimeter	Energy/ nucleon	Comments
He-3	C	AGS/C	24 GeV	Was already done, useful to know rates (including background)
Polarized He-3	C	AGS/C	24 GeV	Useful to get the scaling factor of the A_N
He-3	He-3	RHIC/X	166 GeV	Useful to know rates (including background)
He-3	Polarized He-3	RHIC/X	166 GeV	Useful to get the scaling factor of the A_N
Polarized He-3	Polarized He-3	RHIC/X	166 GeV	Useful to get the A_N
He-3	C	RHIC/C	166 GeV	Useful to know rates (including background)
D	C	AGS/C	24 GeV	Useful to know rates (including background)
D	D	RHIC/Jet	100 GeV	Useful to know rates (including background)
D	Polarized D	RHIC/Jet	100 GeV	Useful to get the scaling factor of the A_N
D	C	RHIC/C	100 GeV	Useful to know rates (including background)

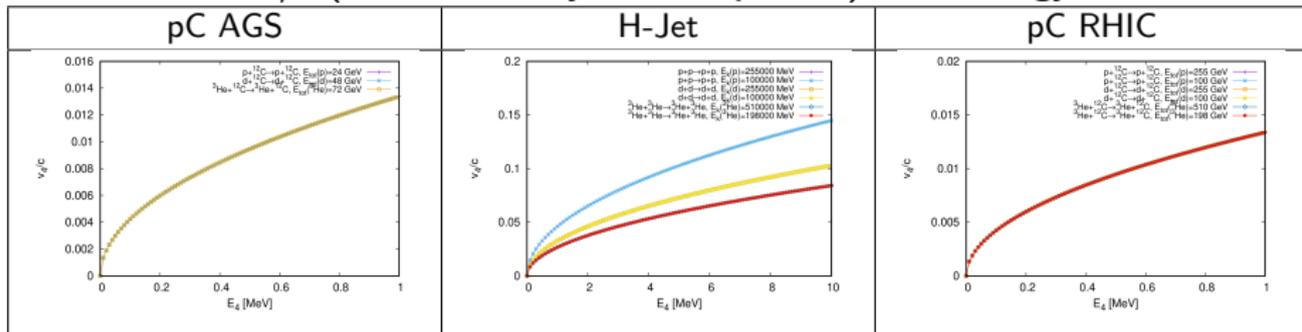
Maximum energies provide the smallest analysing powers, hence are better suited for tests.

X – dedicated setup attached to bottle with gas

θ_4 (angle of recoil particle with respect to beam direction) vs its energy



v_4/c (relative velocity of recoil particle) vs its energy



[From: <https://skisickness.com/2010/04/relativistic-kinematics-calculator/>]

Polarized Light Ion Beams

- **Similar kinematics** of light ions and pp
- **Breakup of light ions** has to be taken into account
- Simplest model:

$$A_N = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 3} \cdot A_N^{\text{opt}} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^2 + 3} \cdot \frac{k}{4m_p} \sqrt{-3t_e}$$

$$\text{with } x = \frac{t}{t_e}, \quad t_e = -\frac{\sqrt{3ZZ'}}{\sigma_{\text{tot}}}$$

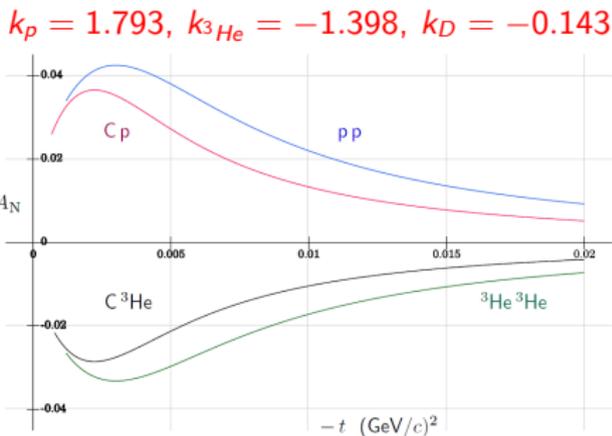


Figure 1: Analyzing power A_N versus invariant momentum transfer $(-t)$ in $(\text{GeV}/c)^2$ for (1) pp and ph scattering, (2) Cp scattering, (3) Ch scattering, (4) hh and ph scattering

LHCpin 2019-07-16

LHCpin and Polarimetry

University of Ferrara 12

[N. Buttimore]

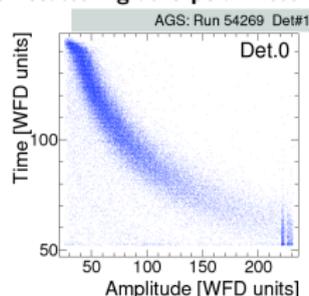
- Commonly used in heavy ions field:

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}, A_1 + A_2} = \pi \cdot (R_1 + R_2)^2 = \pi \cdot \left[1.22 \cdot A_1^{1/3} + 1.22 \cdot A_2^{1/3} \right]^2 \text{ with } R_p = 0.5 \text{ fm}$$
- Polarimetry using elastic scattering in the CNI region in D-D or D-C **very difficult**
- A test with a jet of polarized deuterons with known polarization can be done in the next few years at the H-Jet

Helium-3 Beams

- Gas of **polarized helium-3** nuclei (helion) was used as **fixed target** at HERMES [Nucl. Instr. & Methods A367 1995 9699], JLab and Jülich
- A helium-3 beam was **tested successfully at the AGS C polarimeters**
- “Event rate gain for helion due to elastic cross section is estimated to be $A^{2/3} = 3^{2/3} = 2.08$. The actual observed gain is about 2.”
- “The beam intensity during our June 2012 test was fairly low, about 3×10^9 . The rate would depend on what target size we use. At the time, when I used the data taking gate width as 700 ms, the event rate was 20k during that 700 ms. In future EIC operation, we expect beam intensity to be $(1 - 2) \times 10^{11}$.” (Haixin Huang, email 14/Jan/2020)
- Source of polarized ^3He is available; a **test with polarized ^3He in C polarimeters of the AGS** can be envisioned

Helion-carbon scattering at C polarimeters of the AGS:

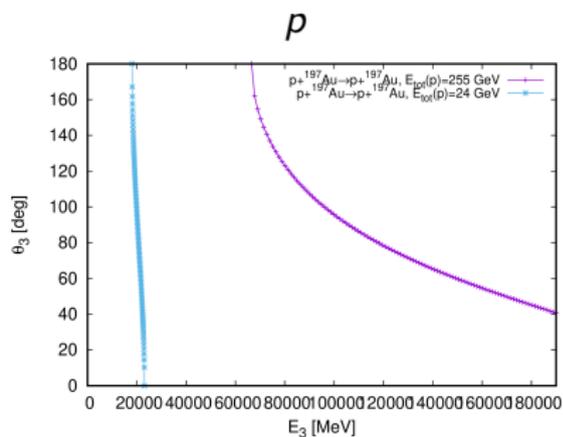
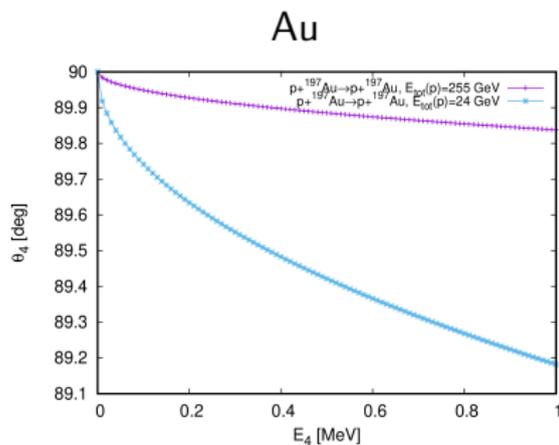


[H. Huang *et al.*, Proceedings of IPAC2014, Dresden, Germany, doi:10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2014-WEPRO071]

Gold as a substitute for carbon in pC polarimeters?

- Leeds University has found a way of making a gold sheet just two atoms thick so that there should be few multiple scattering events were the sheet (or sheets) whisked by to avoid depletion. The recoil angle may then act as a constraint. (Nigel Buttimore) ["Scientists create the world's thinnest gold",]
- "I had alerted Andrei Poblaguev to the possibility of a gold polarimeter. As you may know, he pointed out that, most likely, inelastic $pAu \rightarrow pAu^*$ scattering rather than elastic $pAu \rightarrow pAu$ had been measured. For a gold target polarimeter one would have to theoretically understand the difference between detecting recoil protons and recoil Gold. Also, the desirable recoil Gold energy of 8 keV may be too small by comparison with the HJET electronic noise of about 20 keV. I suppose that electrostatic acceleration of the recoiling Au (to increase energy and lower time-of-flight) is not possible."

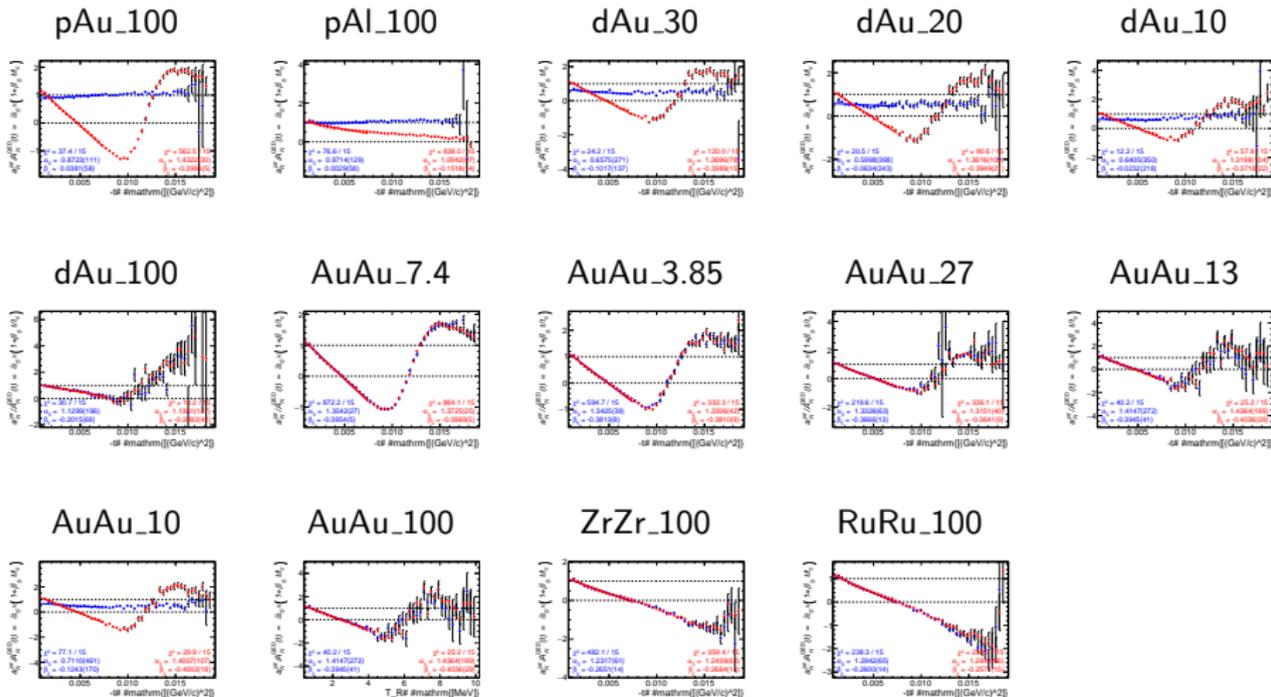
Kinematics of p Au final state particles for AGS and RHIC energies



[From: <https://skisickness.com/2010/04/relativistic-kinematics-calculator/>]

Tests (parasitic measurements) at the H-Jet since 2015

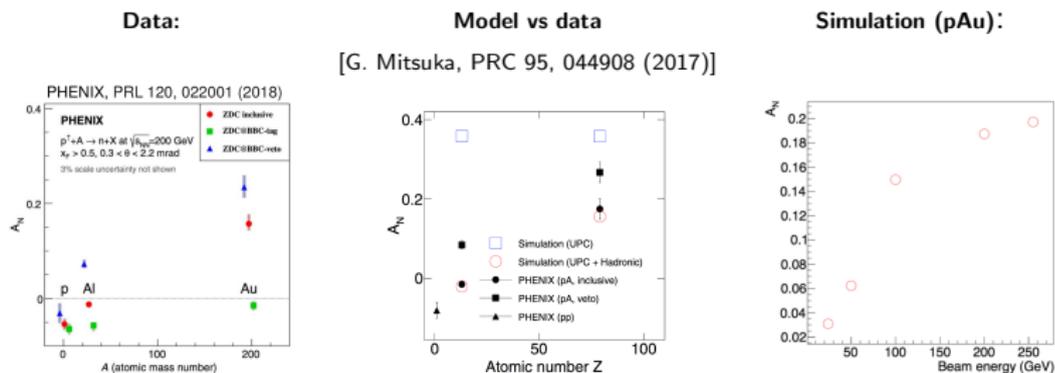
[Andrei Poblaguev, mail 7/Jan/2020]



- pAu(100) single spin asymmetry changes sign, depends on beam energy

Alternative Approach

- A **large asymmetry** was measured by PHENIX in **forward neutrons from \vec{p} on nuclei** (Al and Au)
- γ from high Z nucleus scatters on \vec{p} target; parameterizations of $\gamma + \vec{p} \rightarrow n + \pi^+$ (MAID**) and photon flux (STARlight*) describe PHENIX results:

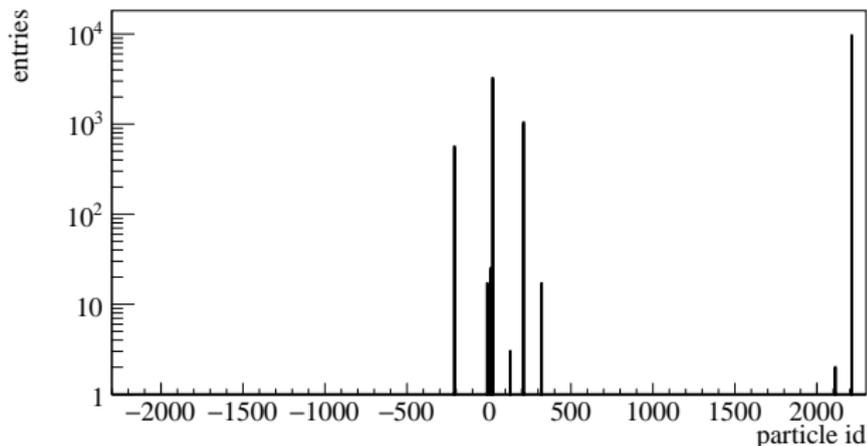


- **Polarimeter: high Z target (e.g. Xe gas jet) in \vec{p} beam**
- Would require a calorimeter to detect neutrons at low angles
- Open questions: can a thin jet ($\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$) of Xe gas be produced and allow enough statistics for lifetime of P and profile measurements?

(*) Klein et al., Comput. Phys. Comm. 212 (2017) 258

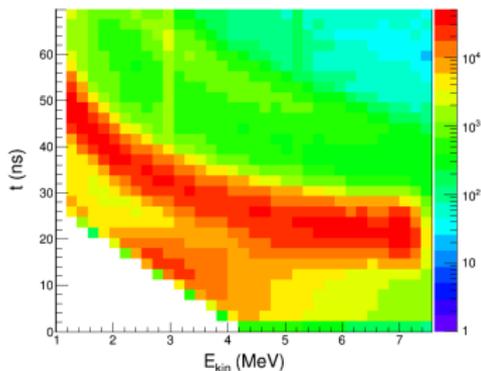
(**) Drechsel et al., Eur. Phys. J. A 34 (2007) 69

Pythia simulations of the present RHIC H-Jet polarimeter

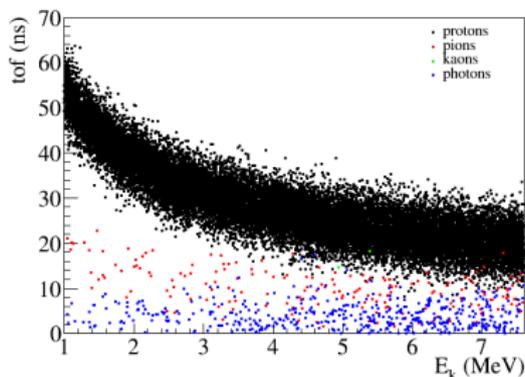


- pythiaRHIC (Pythia6), $E_1 = 255$ GeV, $E_2 = 0.00001$ GeV; 5×10^6 events, acceptance of the H-Jet silicon detectors
- MSEL=0
 - MSUB(91)=1 ! Elastic
 - MSUB(92)=1 ! Singly diffractive (XB)
 - MSUB(93)=1 ! Singly diffractive (AX)
 - MSUB(94)=1 ! Double diffractive
 - MSUB(95)=1 ! Low-pT scattering
 - MSUB(96)=1 ! Semihard QCD $2 \rightarrow 2$
- Most common particles in the final state: protons, pions, photons, kaons

Pythia simulations of the present RHIC H-Jet polarimeter



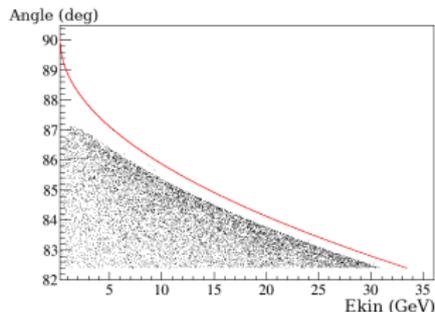
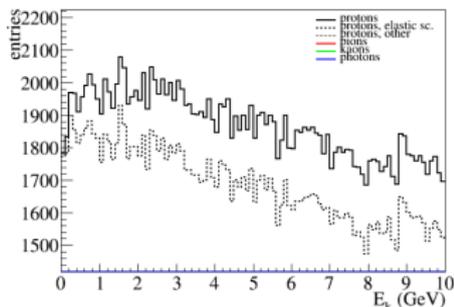
2017 H-Jet data



Pythia pp simulations

- Bunch length of 3.7 s used to produce the smearing
- “Banana” plot is reproduced

Pythia simulations of the present RHIC H-Jet polarimeter



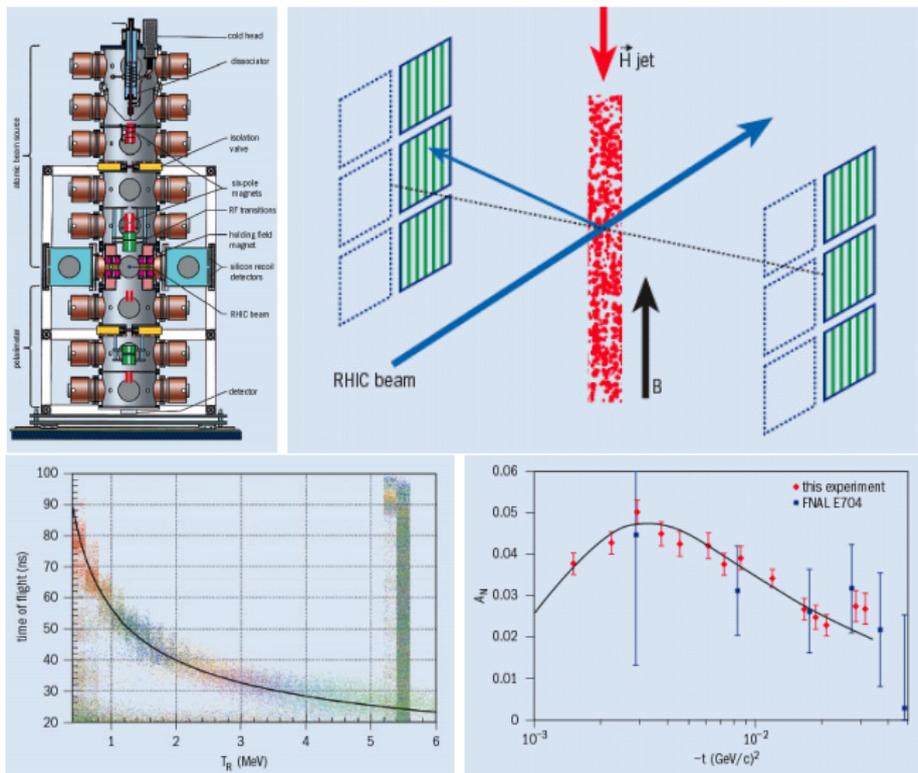
- High energy produced particles are protons
- It's possible to separate elastic and inelastic scattering protons based on angle and kinetic energy

Summary

- We should make the best usage of the available unique conditions at AGS and RHIC until 2024
- APEX request being prepared, all input much appreciated!!!

BACKUP

H-Jet



Source: <https://cerncourier.com/a/h-jet-measures-beam-polarization-at-rhic/>