Spin Physics at HIAF

Boxing Gou
on behalf of the HIAF spin team

Qingdao • September 22-26, 2025
26th International Symposium on Spin Physics (SPIN2025)

Content

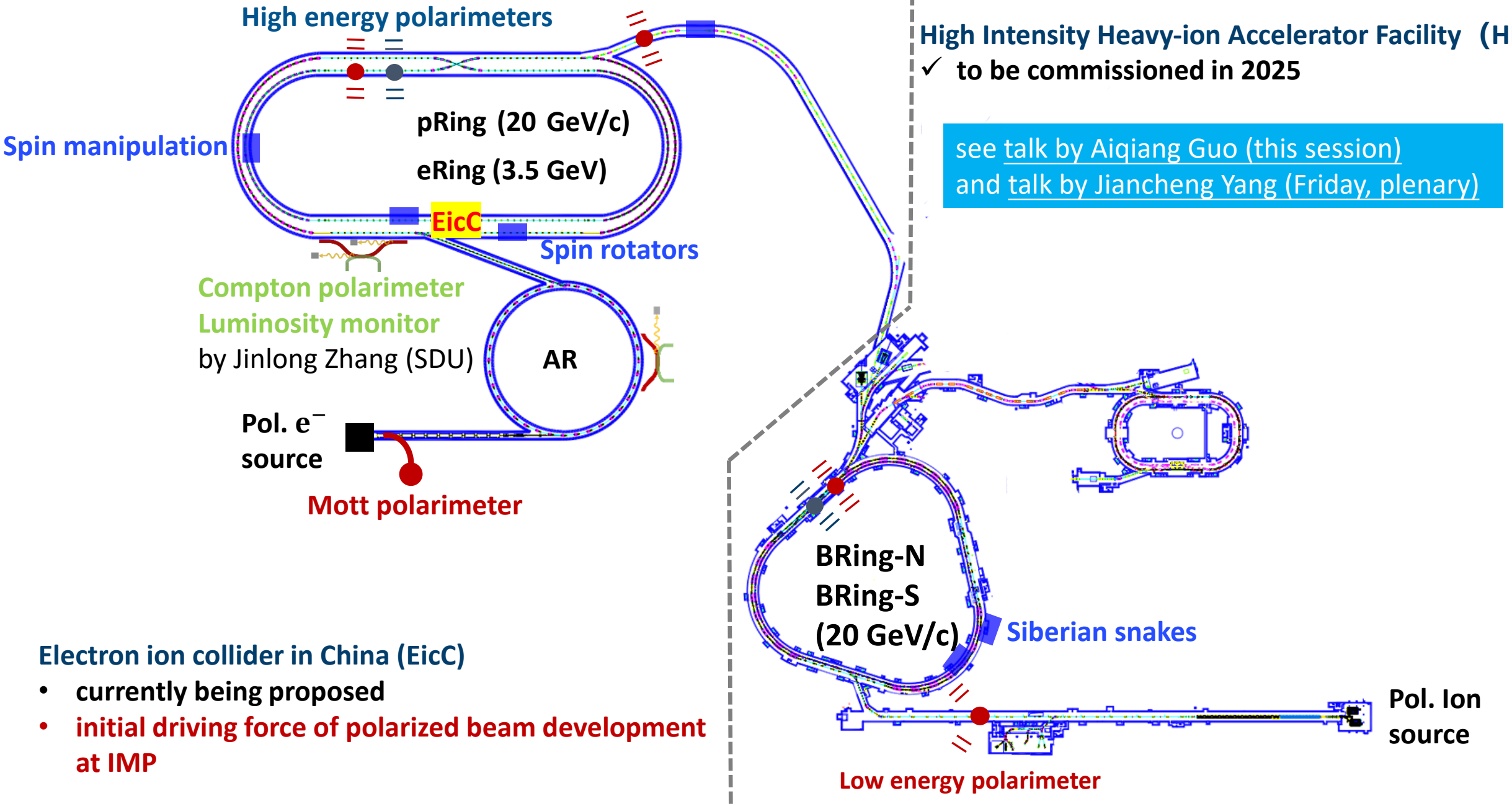
- Efforts towards polarized beams/targets for HIAF
  - Polarized ion sources
  - Acceleration of polarization beams
  - Beam polarimetry and polarized targets

- Spin physics at HIAF in the near future
  - Atomic, nuclear and hadron physics
  - New boson search
  - Test of time-reversal symmetry
  - Spin-rotating polarized target

Final-state polarization measurements not covered

see talk by Yutie Liang (Tuesday)

HIAF-EicC



High Intensity Heavy-ion Accelerator Facility (HIAF)

✓ **to be commissioned in 2025**

see talk by Aiqiang Guo (this session)
and talk by Jiancheng Yang (Friday, plenary)

Electron ion collider in China (EicC)

- **currently being proposed**
- **initial driving force of polarized beam development at IMP**

Content

- Efforts towards polarized beams/targets for HIAF
  - Polarized ion sources
  - Acceleration of polarization beams
  - Beam polarimetry and polarized targets

- Spin physics at HIAF in the near future
  - Atomic, nuclear and hadron physics
  - New boson search
  - Test of time-reversal symmetry
  - Spin-rotating polarized target

Efforts towards polarized beams/targets at HIAF

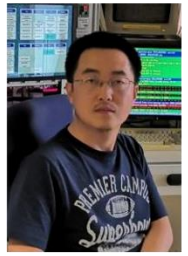
- A team for **polarized ion source**, **polarized beam acceleration** and **polarized target**
- International collaborations


team leader


pol. 3He

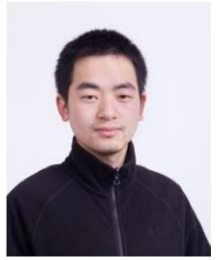

engineering
vacuum


pol. H/D source


polarimeter
pol. H target


pol. ion source
pol. H target


magnet

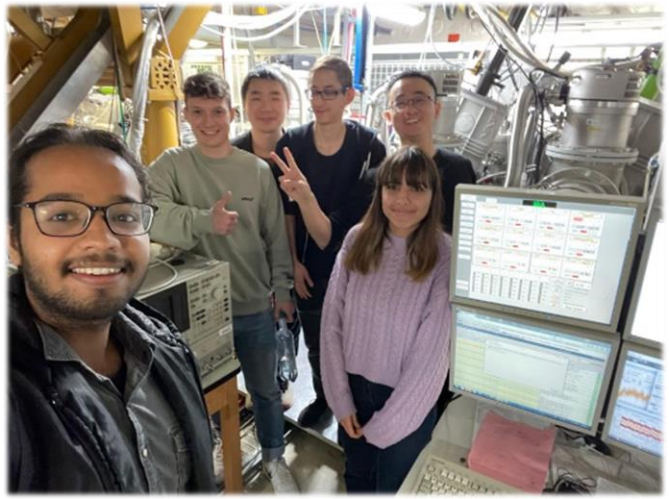

beam diagnostic

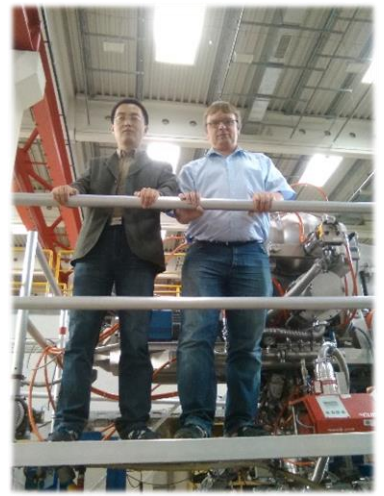

polarimeter
pol. H target


pol. beam acc.
spin manipulation

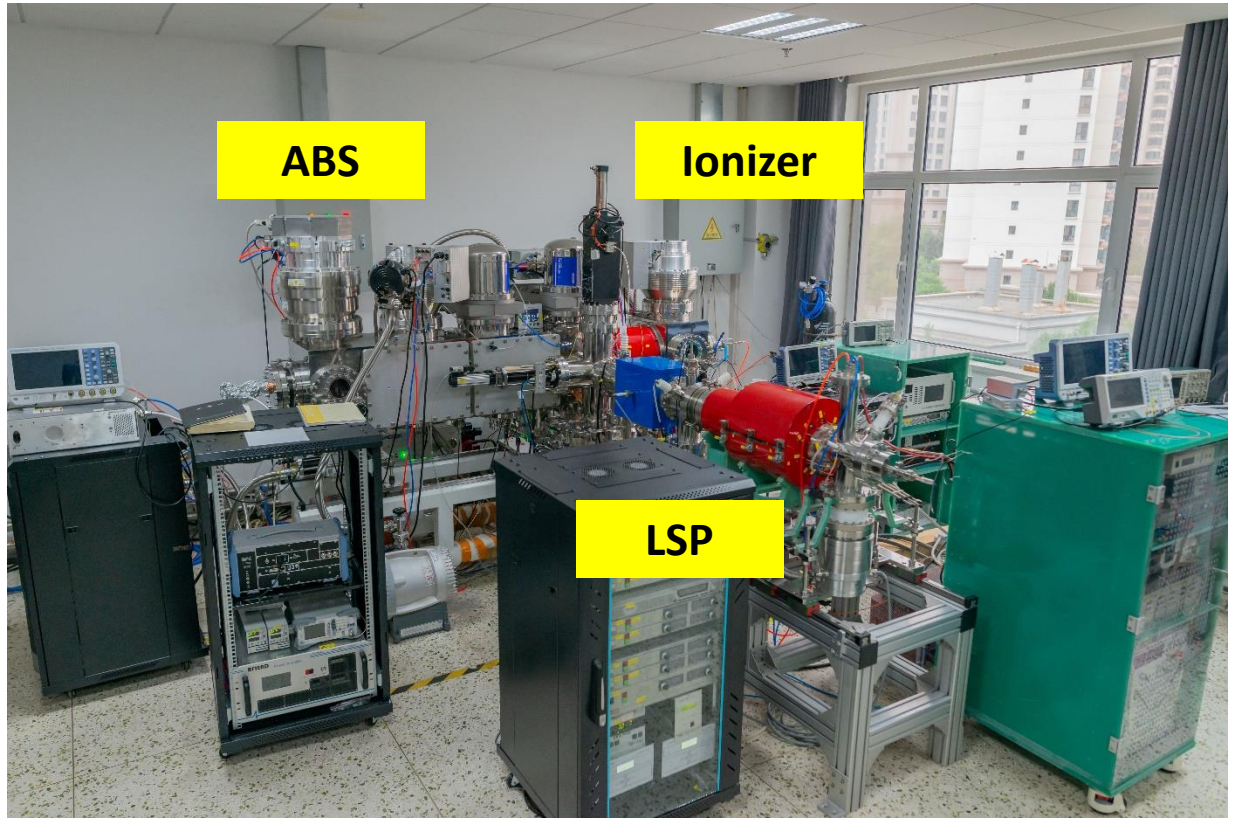

ionizer
Lamb-Shift
polarimeter


control system





Efforts towards polarized beams/targets at HIAF



A polarized H^+/D^+ source already built at IMP

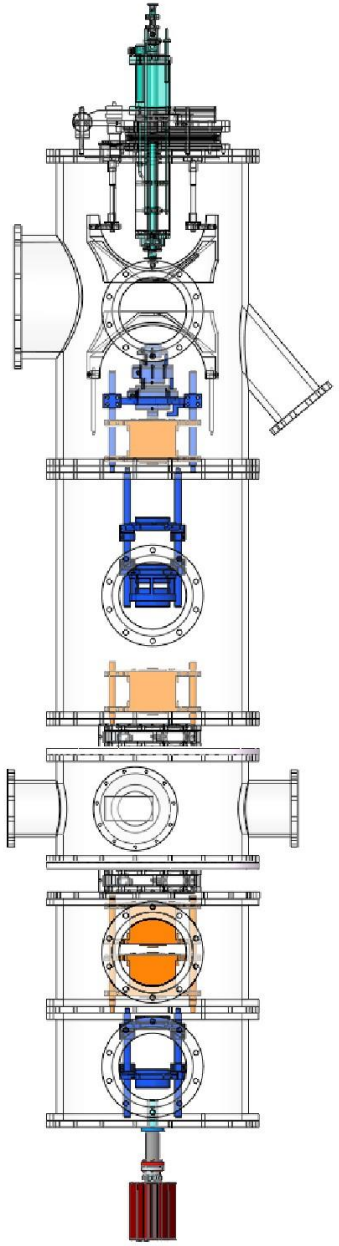
- **Intensity: > 1 mA**
- **Polarization: > 80%**
- **Repetition frequency: 2-5 Hz**
- **Pulse width: > 100 us**

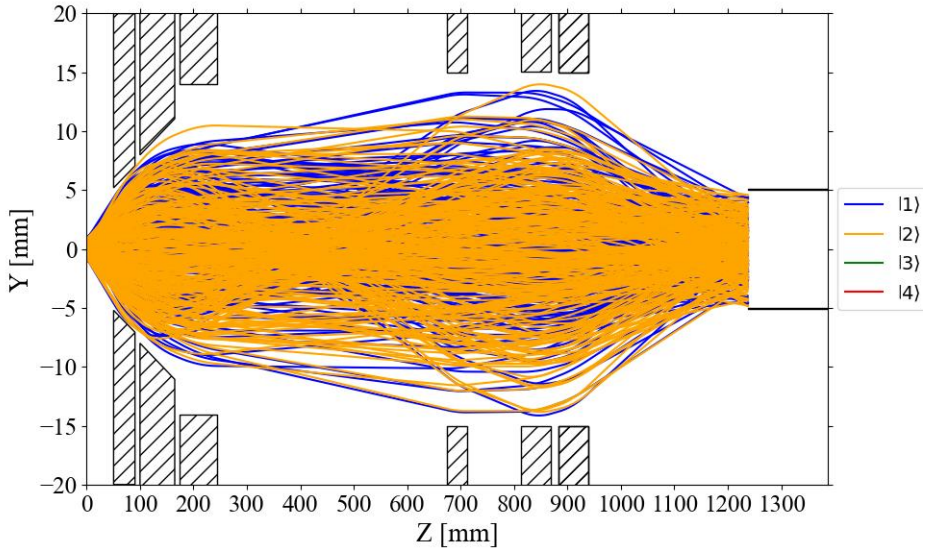
see talk by Yaojie Zhai and talk by Sheng Zhang (Tuesday)

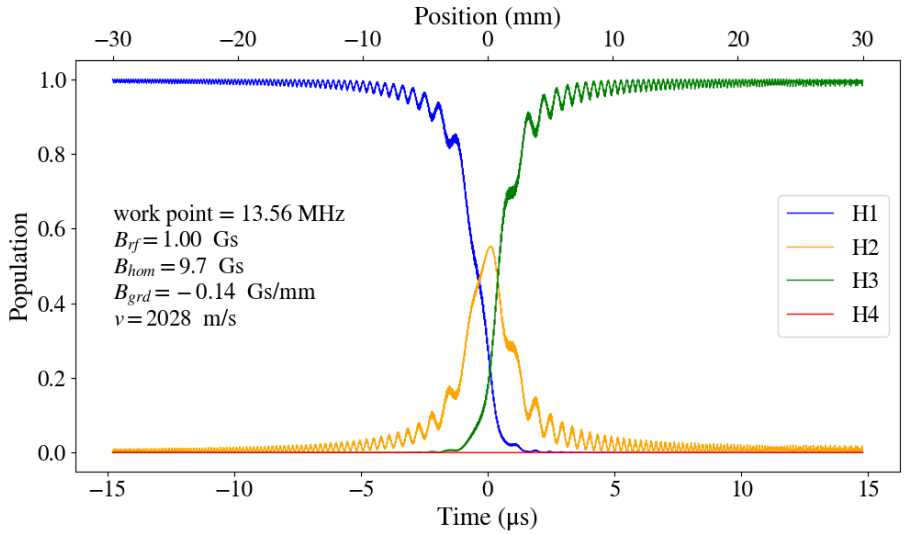
Polarized beam acceleration at HIAF investigated by Minxiang Li et al.

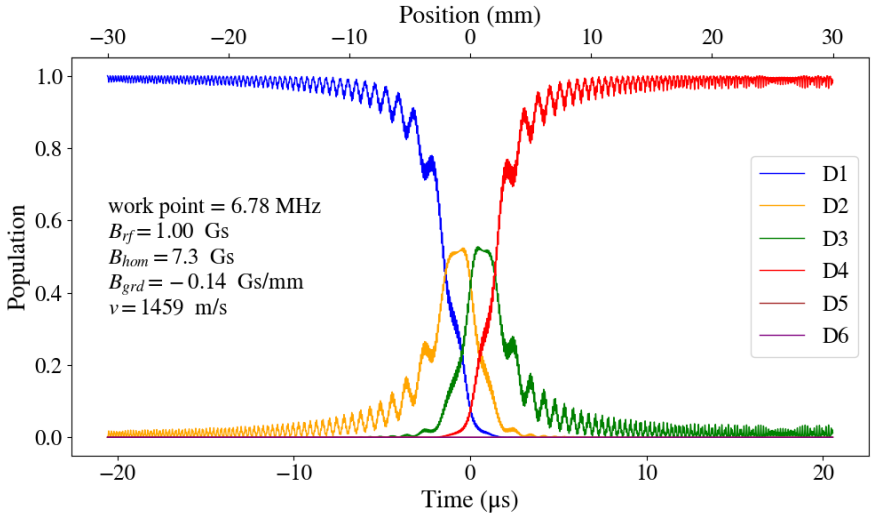
- constant field solenoid Siberian snake: NIMA 1031, 166405 (2022)
- tensor-polarized deuteron beam: Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams 28, 094002

PIT design in progress









PIT design in progress

- ✓ Preliminary mechanical design
- ✓ Atomic tracking in sextuple magnet
- ✓ Zeeman transition in RF units

see talk by Xiaorong Lv (Tuesday)

Content

- Efforts towards polarized beams/targets for HIAF
  - Polarized ion sources
  - Acceleration of polarization beams
  - Beam polarimetry and polarized targets

- Spin physics at HIAF in the near future
  - Atomic, nuclear and hadron physics
  - New boson search
  - Test of time-reversal symmetry
  - Spin-rotating polarized target

Spin physics at HIAF

- A kick-off workshop last year (PBT2024)
- Productive discussions about spin physics at HIAF
- Welcome all of you to PBT2026 next year!

JÜLICH Forschungszentrum

GSI

HI JENA
Helmholtz-Institut Jena

SNS 中国散裂中子源

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DARMSTADT

JOHANNES GUTENBERG UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

hhu Heinrich Heine Universität Düsseldorf

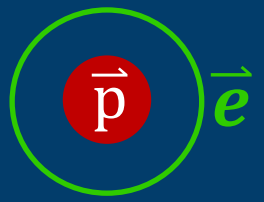
ITMO UNIVERSITY

SHANDONG UNIVERSITY 1901

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY 1911

Spin physics at HIAF

- Nice spin physics at HIAF with polarized target and (un)polarized beams
- Polarized gas target will be used as both proton target and electron target



- Ideas and collaborations are more than welcome!

① pol. e target — **unpol. beams (A, p)**

$Z^{Q+} + \vec{e} \rightarrow Z^{(Q-1)+} + \hbar\omega$	pol. electron capture (atomic physics)
$p\vec{e} \rightarrow pe$	proton EM radii, new boson search

② pol. p target — **unpol. heavy ion beams (C, Ca, Au, …)**

$A\vec{p} \rightarrow Ap$	→	many body structure nuclear physics

③ heavy target — **pol. d beams**

$\vec{d}A \rightarrow Anp$	EOS	nuclear physics

④ pol. p target — **pol. p beams**

$p\vec{p} \rightarrow pp$ $\vec{p}\vec{p} \rightarrow pp$	A_N A_{NN} →	NN spin dynamics glueball in t channel hadron physics

⑤ pol. d target — **pol. p beams**

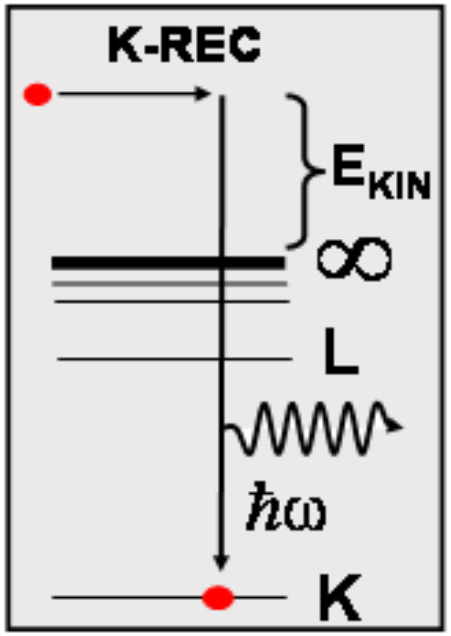
$\vec{p}\vec{d} \rightarrow pd$	test of time reversal symmetry

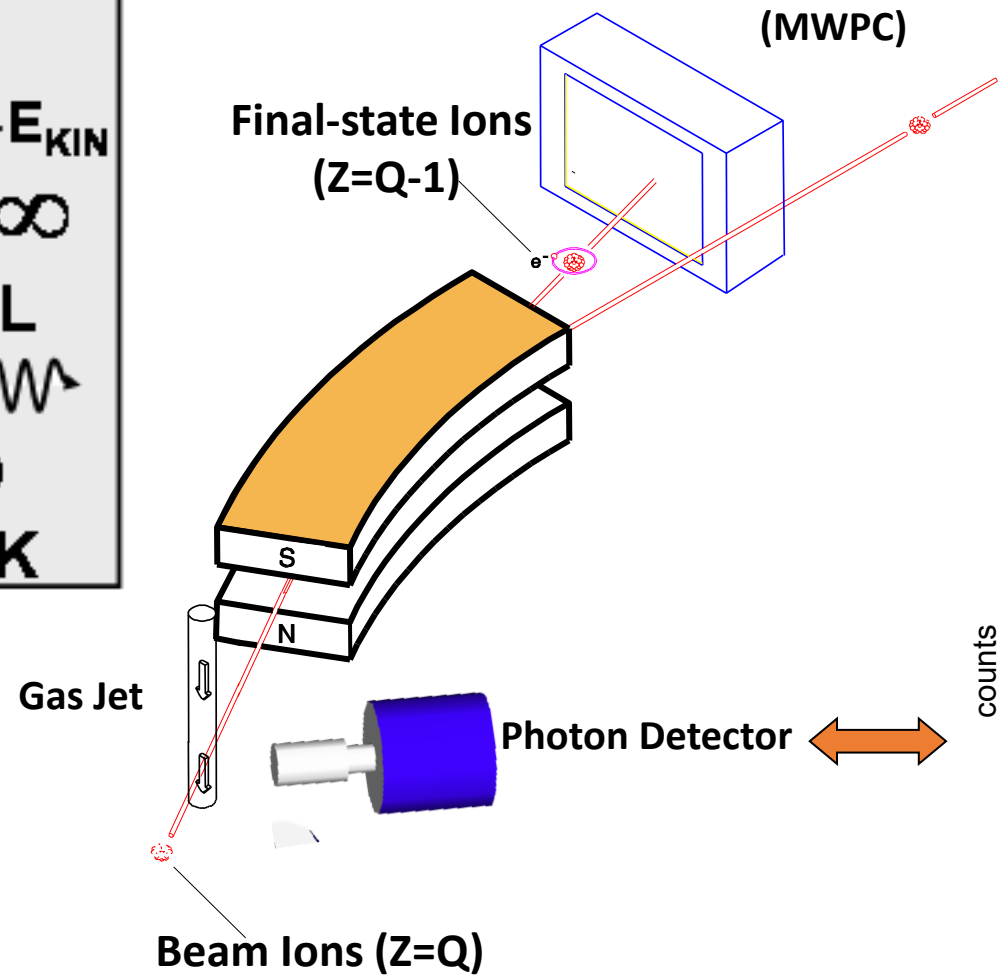
Polarized e^- capture

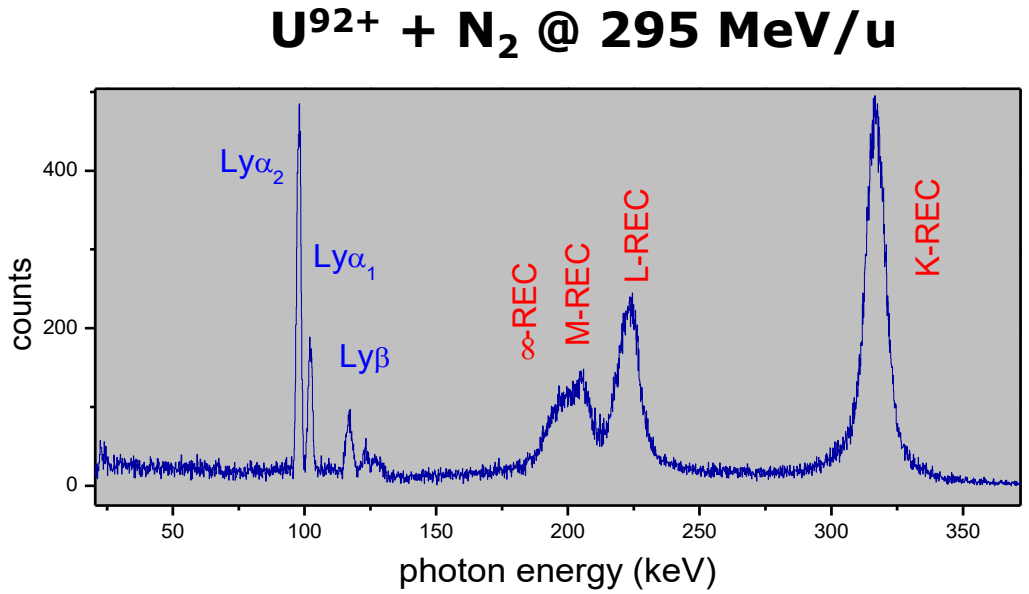
REC with pol. e target

- Radiative electron capture (REC): $Z^{Q+} + e^- \rightarrow Z^{(Q-1)+} + \hbar\omega + \cdots$

courtesy of Prof. Thomas Stöhlker and Dr. Anna Mayorova

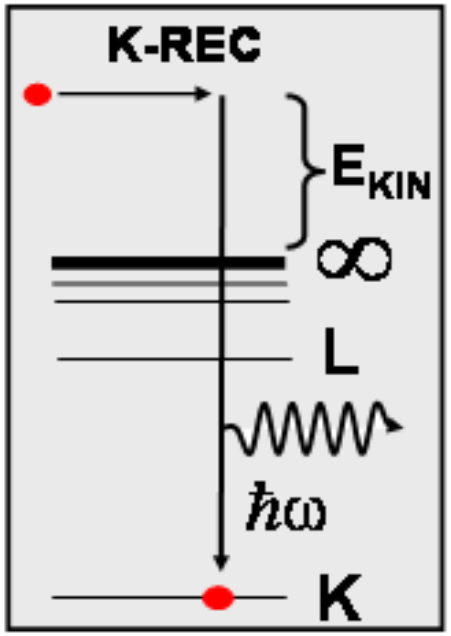






REC with pol. e target

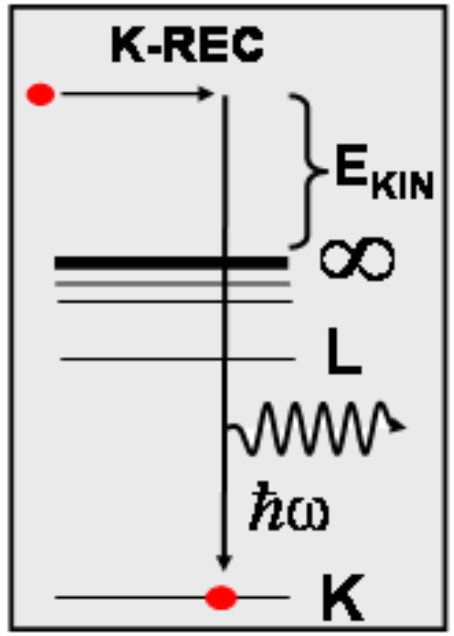
- Radiative electron capture (REC): $Z^{Q+} + e^- \rightarrow Z^{(Q-1)+} + \hbar\omega + \cdots$
- **Sensitive to ion and electron spin states**

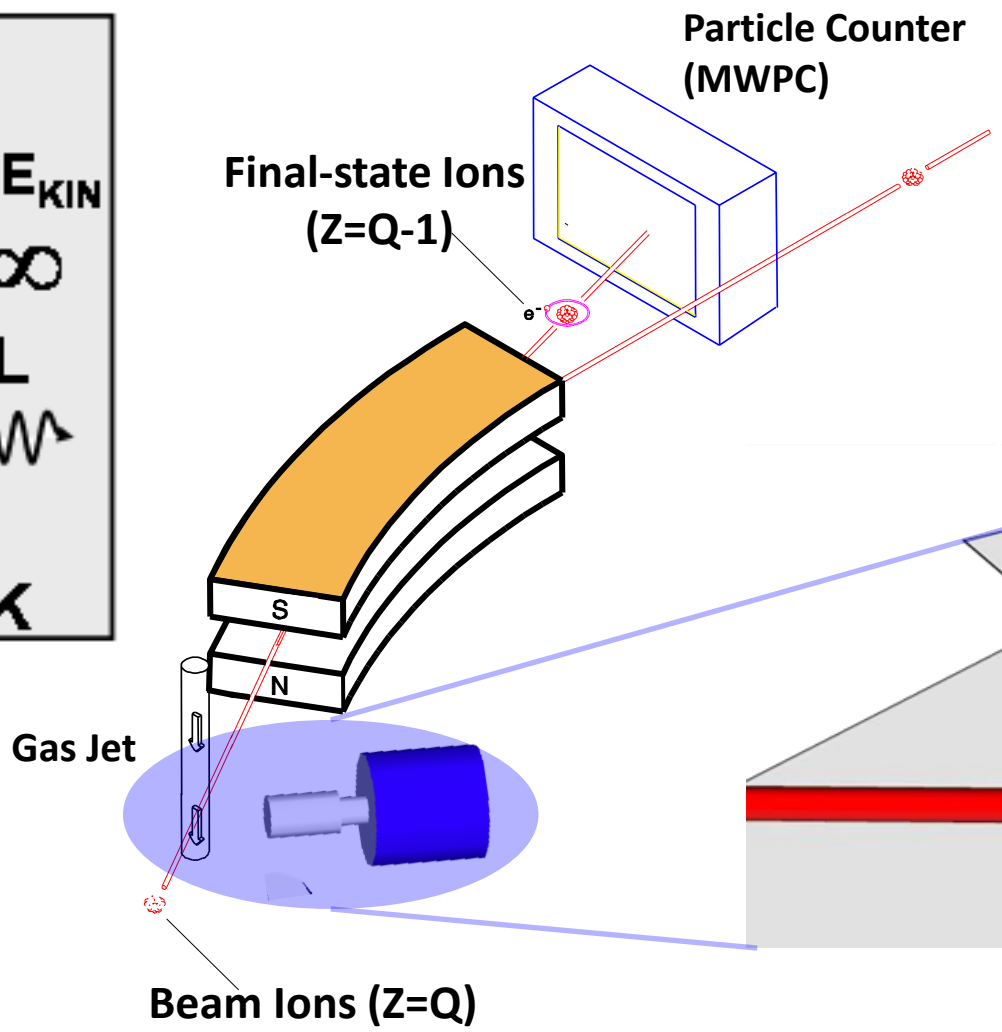


courtesy of Prof. Thomas Stöhlker and Dr. Anna Mayorova

REC with pol. e target

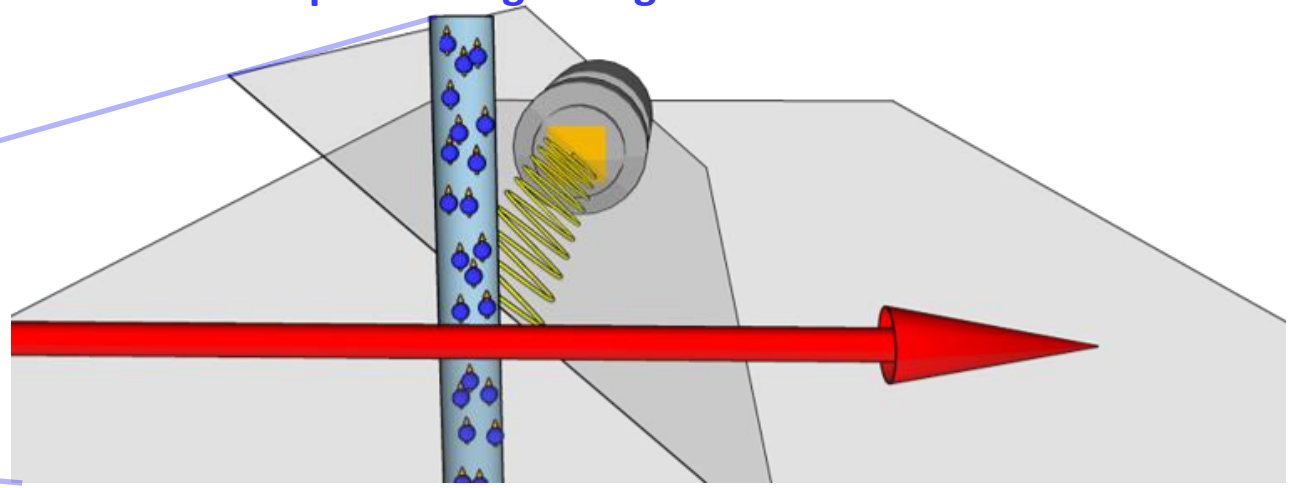
- Radiative electron capture (REC): $Z^{Q+} + e^- \rightarrow Z^{(Q-1)+} + \hbar\omega + \cdots$
- **Sensitive to ion and electron spin states**





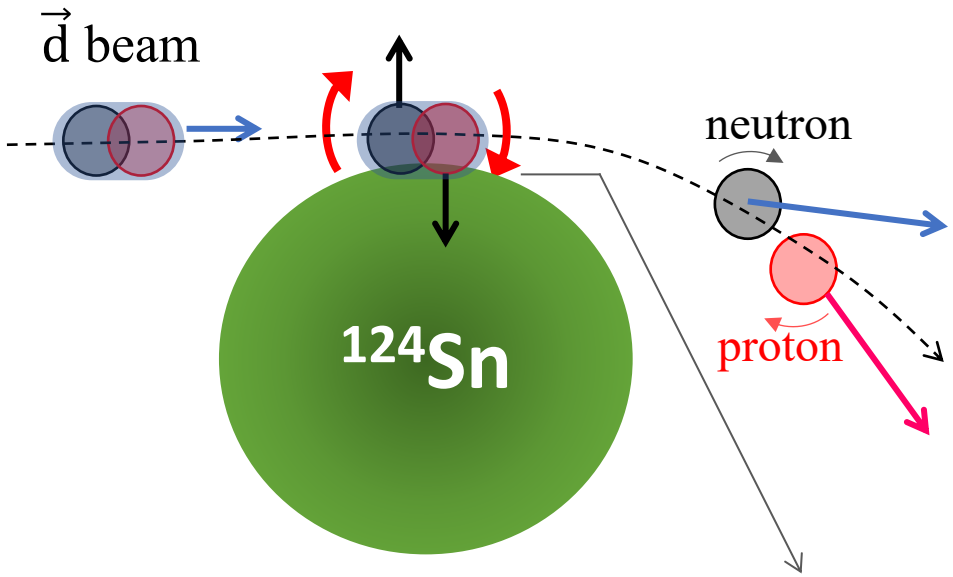
courtesy of Prof. Thomas Stöhlker and Dr. Anna Mayorova

polarized gas target



EoS and isovector force

EoS study with pol. d beam



Due to the difference of nuclear forces neutron and proton experiences, **extra rotation** occurs !

Isovector force

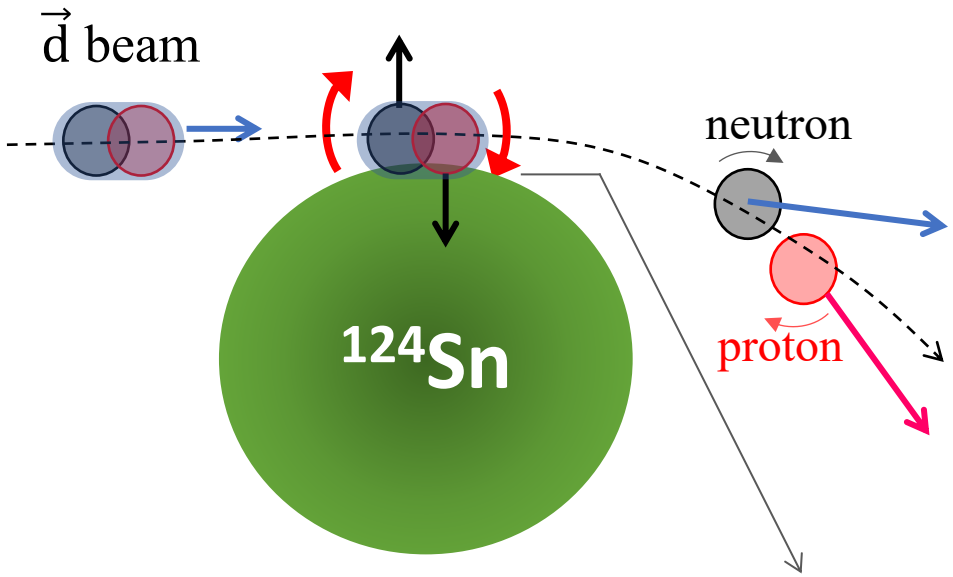
- $F_v \propto \delta^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}E_{\mathrm{sym}}}{\mathrm{d}\rho}\frac{\mathrm{d}\rho}{\mathrm{d}r}$ $\left(\delta = \frac{\rho_{\mathrm{n}}-\rho_{\mathrm{p}}}{\rho}\right)$
- Attractive to p, repulsive to n
- Comparable with Coulomb force

courtesy of Prof. Zhigang Xiao

PRL 115, 212501 (2015); **PRC 101**, 024603 (2020)

- Coulomb force: leads to *Coulomb polarization* (Oppenheimer et al., 1935)
- Isovector force: leads to *isovector reorientation* **(IVR)**

EoS study with pol. d beam



Due to the difference of nuclear forces neutron and proton experiences, **extra rotation** occurs !

Isovector force

- $F_v \propto \delta^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}E_{\mathrm{sym}}}{\mathrm{d}\rho}\frac{\mathrm{d}\rho}{\mathrm{d}r}\left(\delta = \frac{\rho_{\mathrm{n}}-\rho_{\mathrm{p}}}{\rho}\right)$
- Attractive to p, repulsive to n
- Comparable with Coulomb force

courtesy of Prof. Zhigang Xiao

PRL 115, 212501 (2015); **PRC 101**, 024603 (2020)

- Coulomb force: leads to *Coulomb polarization* (Oppenheimer et al., 1935)
- Isovector force: leads to *isovector reorientation* **(IVR)**

Such measurements can be extended with polarized deuteron target and (radioactive) heavy ion beams

New boson search

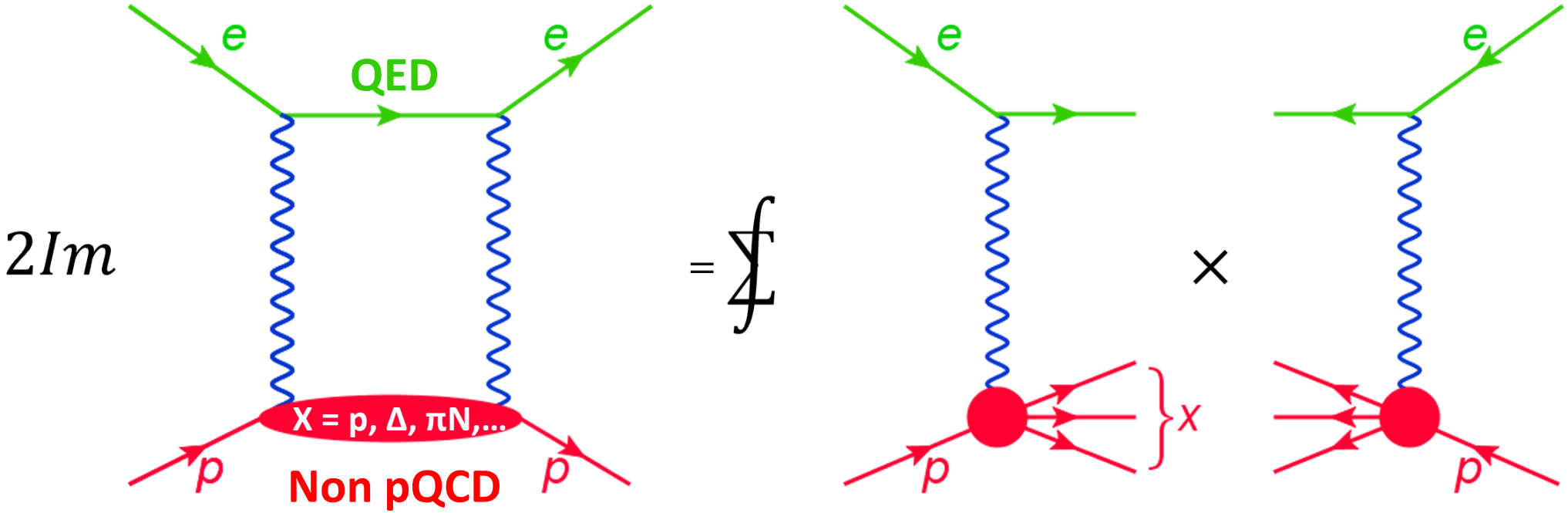
T-odd effects with transverse spin asymmetry

- transverse single spin asymmetry ($A_\perp$) is a T-odd observable

- arises from two-photon exchange in electron elastic scattering

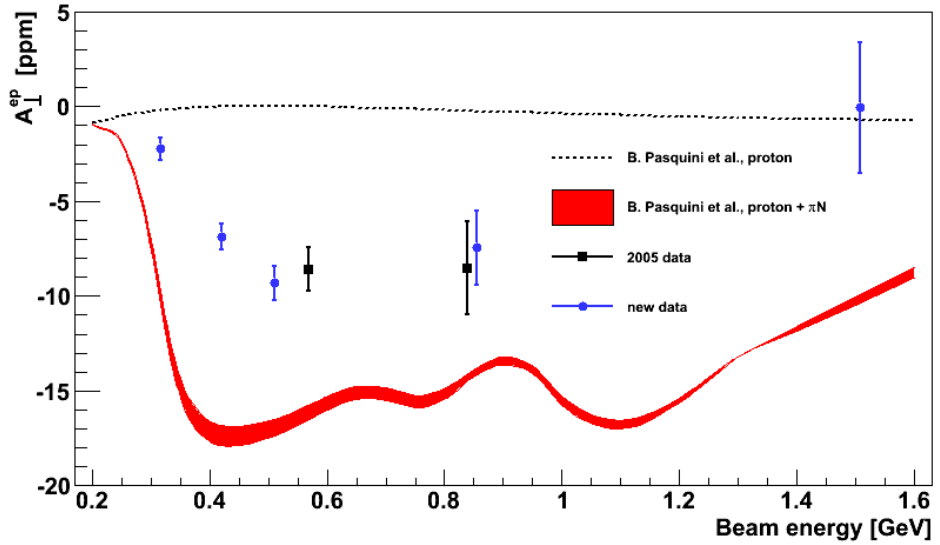
$$A_\perp \propto \frac{Im\left(\mathcal{M}_\gamma^* \mathcal{M}_{2\gamma}\right)}{\left|\mathcal{M}_\gamma\right|^2}$$

Nucl. Phys. B 35 (1971) 365.



Exp. data vs calculation ($A_{\perp}^{\vec{e}p}$)

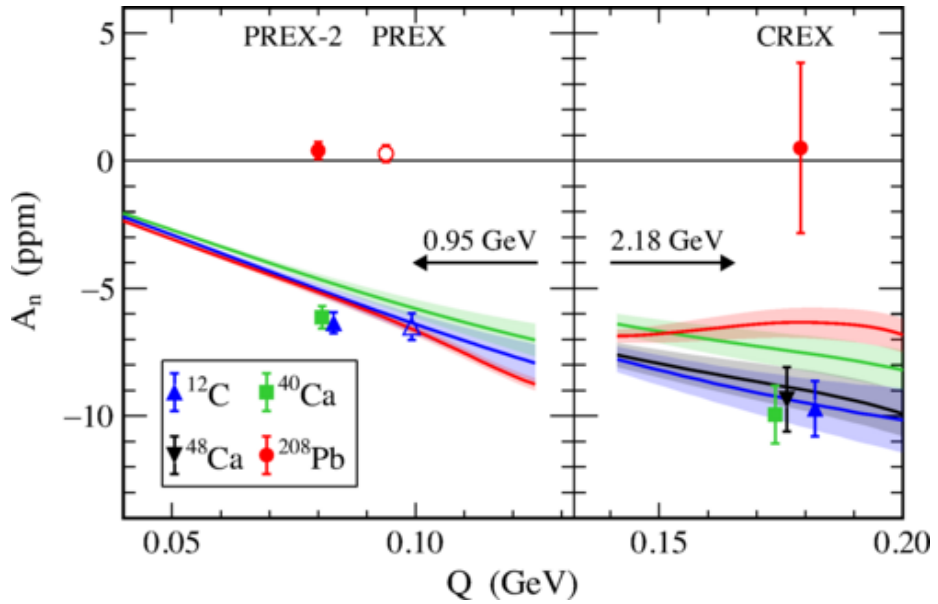
- surprising discrepancies between theory and exp. data
- observed at different laboratories
- not only in $\vec{e}p$, but also in $\vec{e}A$



A4 @ MAMI

Phy. Rev. Lett. 124, 122003 (2020)

Phy. Rev. Lett. 94, 082001 (2005)

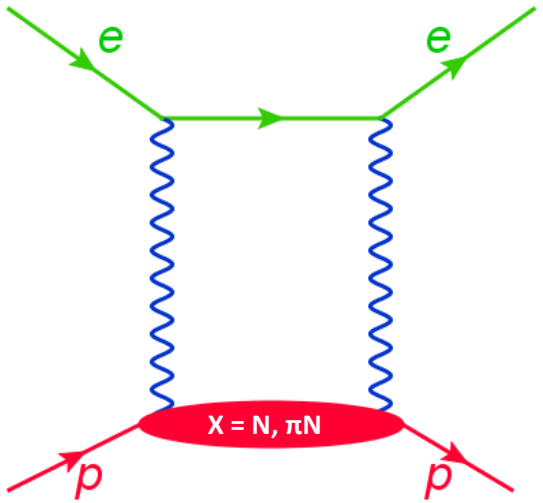


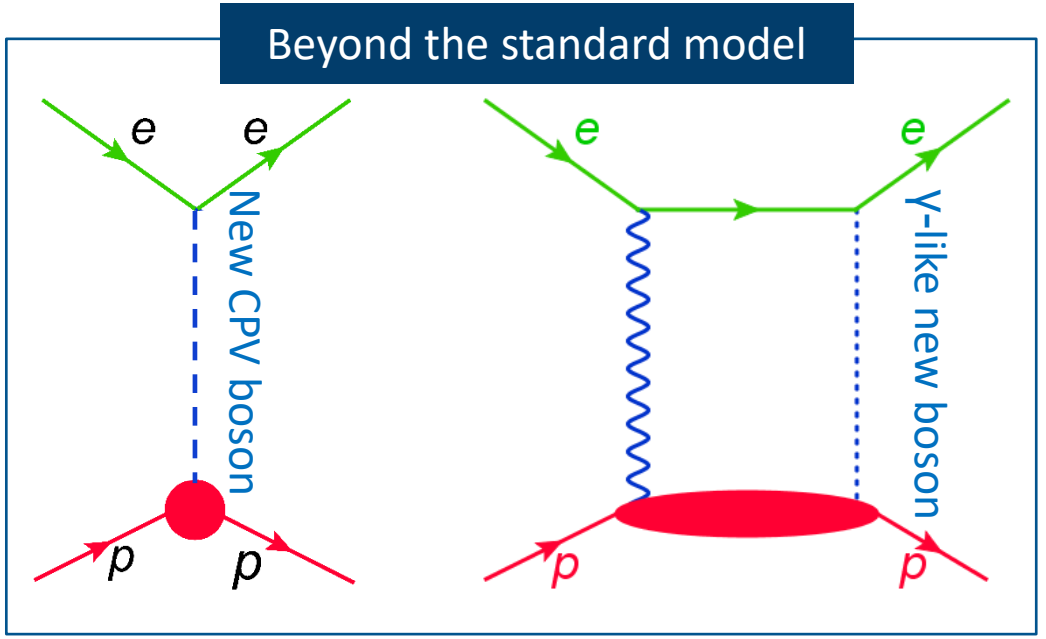
PREX, PREXII, CREX @ JLab

Phy. Rev. Lett. 109, 192501(2012)

Phy. Rev. Lett. 128, 142501(2022)

How to understand the surprise





- More intermedite state?
- MAID database and CLAS data need improvement?
- **New unknown boson?**

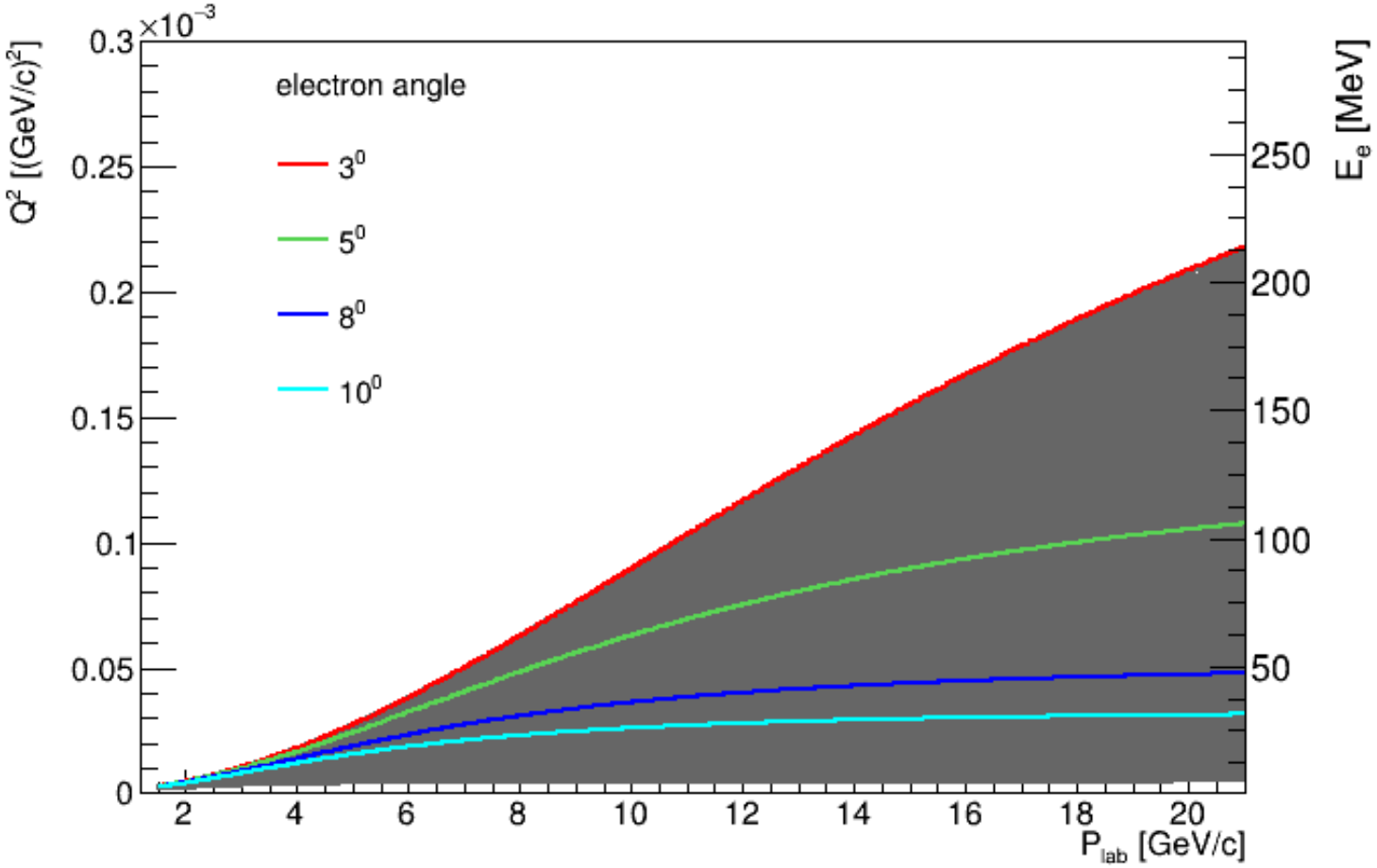
➢ Hard to test new-physics hypothesis in $\vec{e}\mathrm{p} \rightarrow \mathrm{ep}$

- Possible intermediates: X = N, πN … → **Non-pQCD uncertainty**
- Lorentz effect with transverse $\vec{e}$ beam → $A_{\perp} \propto \frac{m_e}{E} \sim 10^{-6}$ **(tiny signal)**

New idea: $p\vec{e} \rightarrow pe$?

With proton beam and electron target, ultra low $Q_2\left(< 1 \times 10^{-5}\right)$ accessed in pe scattering

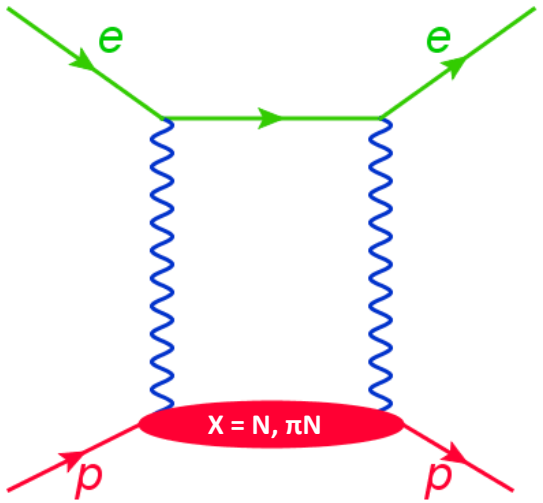
Reminder: Q_2 in ep scattering ($10^{-2} \sim 10^{-1}$)

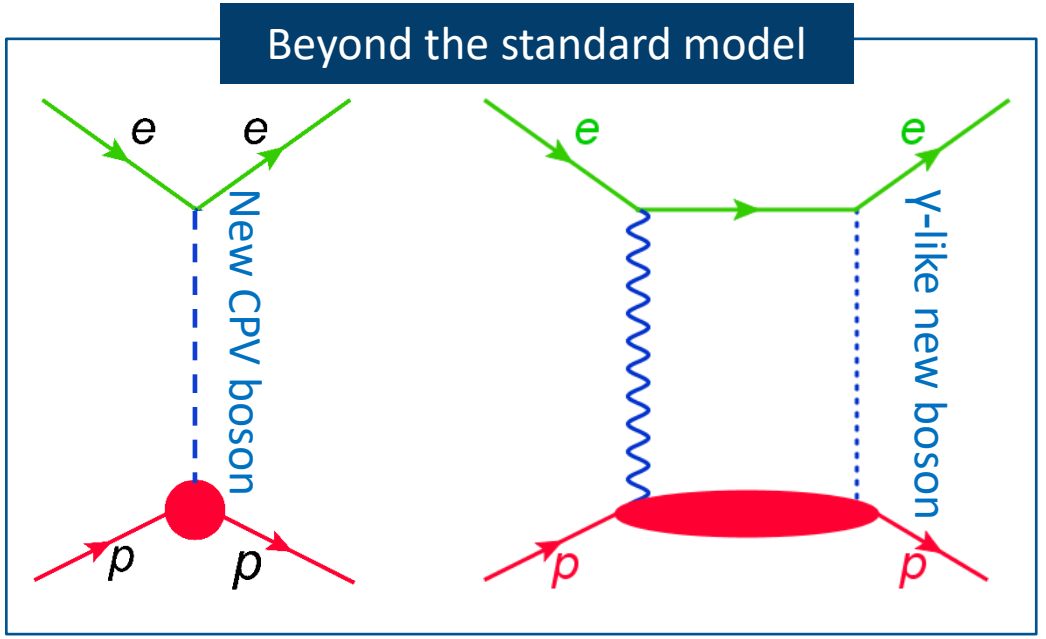


HIAF-BRing-N

HIAF-BRing-S

Transverse spin asymmetry: $p\vec{e}$ vs $\vec{e}p$



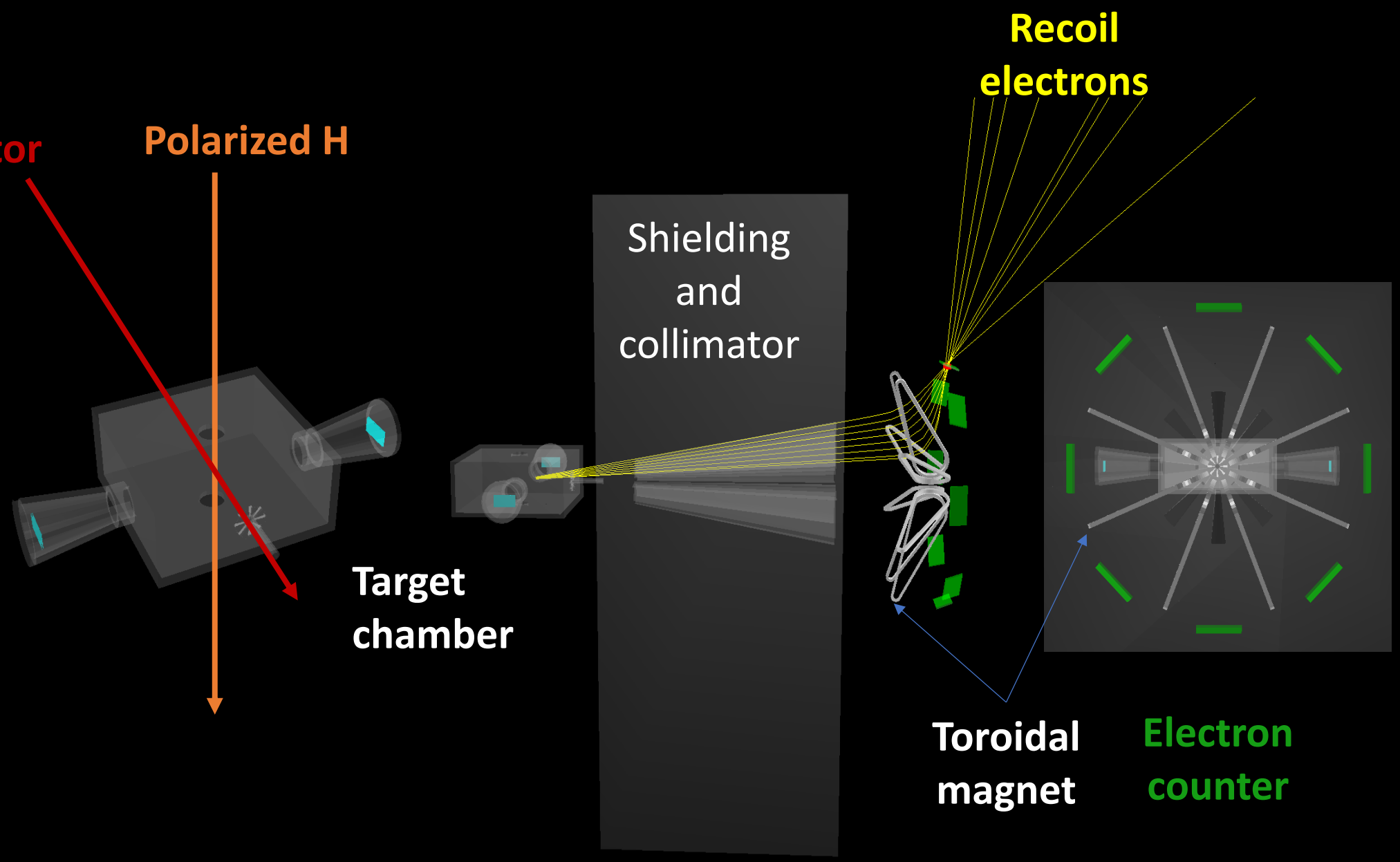


- **New unknown boson?**

➢ In $\vec{e}p \rightarrow ep$
- possible intermediates: X = N, πN … → **Non-pQCD uncertainty**
- Lorentz effect wit transverse $\vec{e}$ beam → $A_\perp \propto \frac{m_e}{E} \sim 10^{-6}$ **(tiny signal)**

➢ In $p\vec{e} \rightarrow pe$ (very-low $\mathbf{Q_2}$)
- X = N → $A_\perp$ calculated with **G_E and G_M (no theoretical uncertainty)**
- No Lorentz effect → $A_\perp$ increases by 3 orders

Detection system

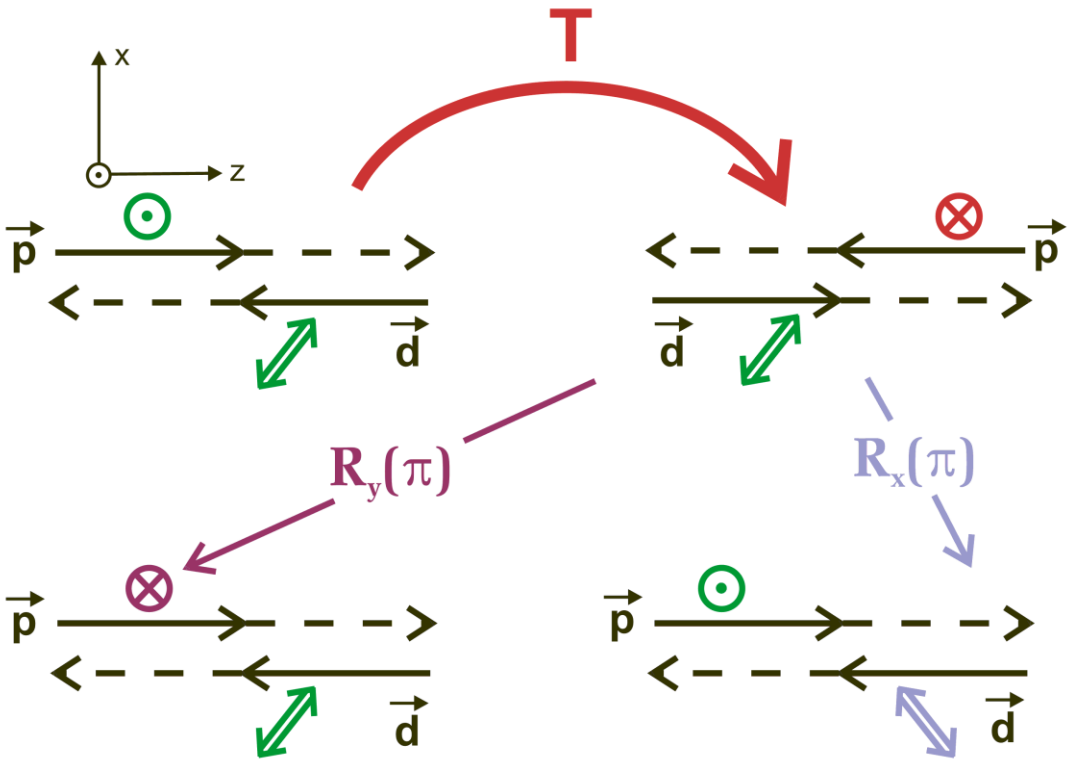


Test of time-reversal symmetry

Test of time-reversal symmetry

Parity conserving (unlike EDM)

Time-reversal violating



plot from the TRIC website

Aim: test of time reversal symmetry

Reaction: pd elastic scattering

- Proton: vector polarized
- Deuteron: tensor polarized
- Forward scattering: zero degree

Observable: total cross section asymmetry $A_{y,xz}$

Proposed since early 1990s

https://tric-experiment.hiskp.uni-bonn.de/

https://www.fz-juelich.de/en/ikp/ikp-2/research/previous-list/tric

P. Lenisa et al. EPJ Tech. Instr. (2019) 6

N. Nikolaev, F. Rathman, A. Silenko, Yu. Uzikov., PLB 811 (2020) 135983

Test of time-reversal symmetry

New approach to search for parity-even and parity-odd time-reversal violation beyond the Standard Model in a storage ring

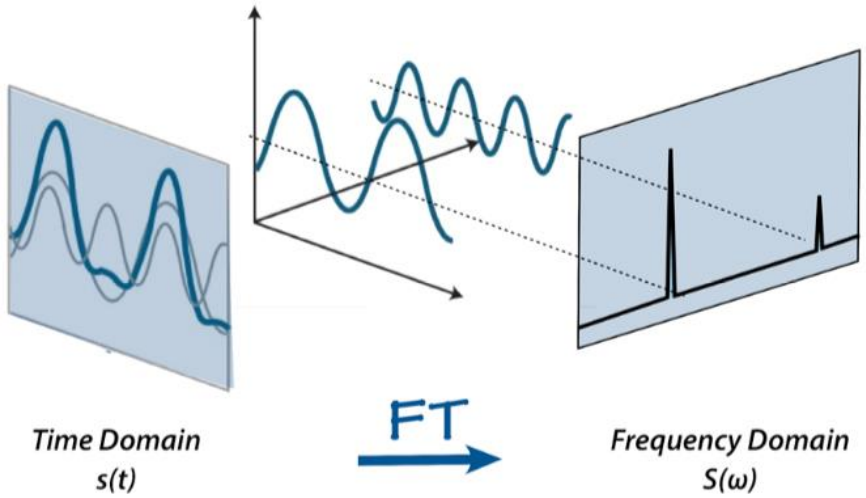
N.N. Nikolaev, F. Rathmann , A.J. Silenko, Yu.N. Uzikov

Phys. Lett. B 811, 135983 (2020)

see talk by Yuriy Uzikov (Tuesday)

Main idea

- Conceived in the JEDI collaboration
- **Beam polarization rotates** with an RF solenoid
- Experimental asymmetry oscillates
- False asymmetry easily separated via **Fourier analysis**



Test of time-reversal symmetry

New approach to search for parity-even and parity-odd time-reversal violation beyond the Standard Model in a storage ring

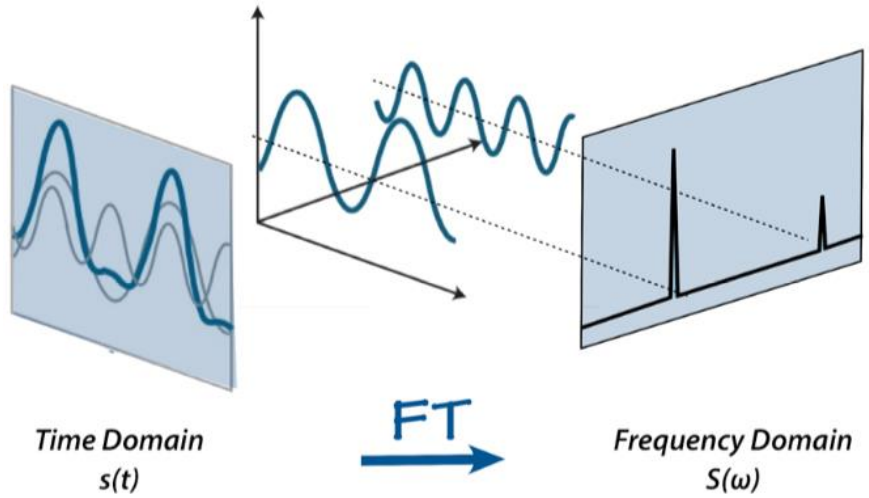
N.N. Nikolaev, F. Rathmann , A.J. Silenko, Yu.N. Uzikov

Phys. Lett. B 811, 135983 (2020)

see talk by Yuriy Uzikov (Tuesday)

Main idea

- Conceived in the JEDI collaboration
- **Beam polarization rotates** with an RF solenoid
- Experimental asymmetry oscillates
- False asymmetry easily separated via **Fourier analysis**



Spin-rotating polarized target?

Spin-rotating target

Spin-rotating polarized target

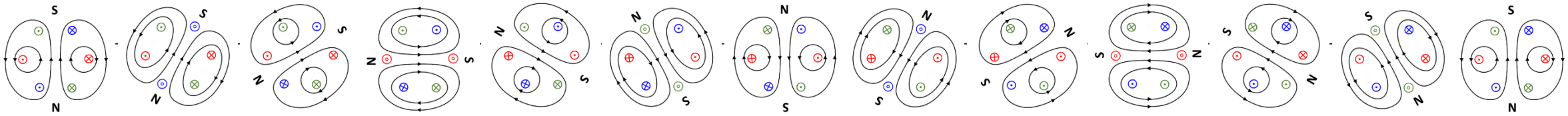
- Atoms polarized in pol. H/D gas target
- Electron spin aligned with the holding field at interaction point
- Proton/deuteron spin attached to electron spin (HF not too strong)
- Up to now, only static holding fields are used: transverse, longitudinal or superposed
- **How to make a rotating field?**
  - Triple coils driven by 3-phase rf current (proposed in this talk)
  - Static dipole $\vec{B}$ superposed by perpendicular RF $\vec{B}$
    - proposed for NICA
    - private communication with N.N. Nikolaev

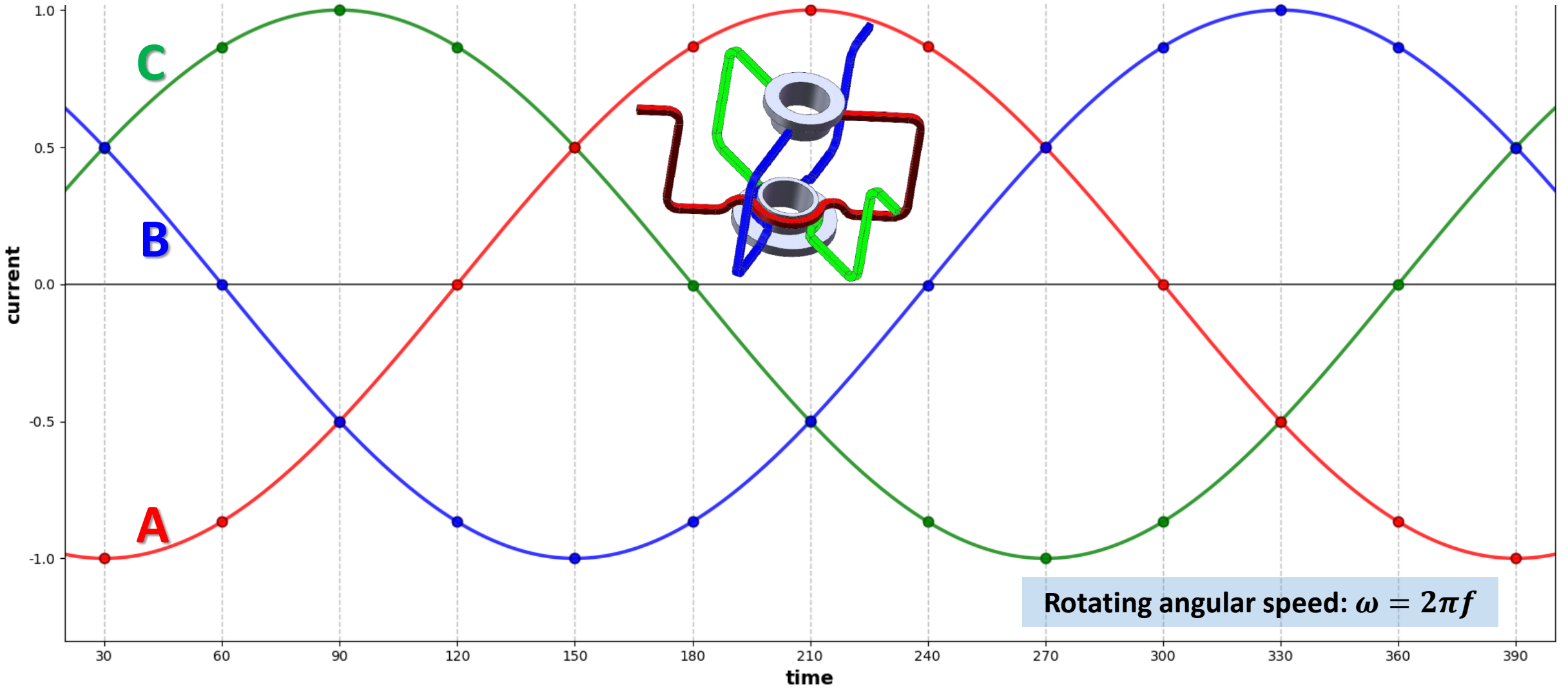
Spin-rotating polarized target

- Atoms polarized in pol. H/D gas target
- Electron spin aligned with the holding field at interaction point
- Proton/deuteron spin attached to electron spin (HF not too strong)
- Up to now, only static holding fields are used: transverse, longitudinal or superposed
- **How to make a rotating field?**
  - Triple coils driven by 3-phase rf current (proposed in this talk)
  - Static dipole $\vec{B}$ superposed by perpendicular RF $\vec{B}$
    - proposed for NICA
    - private communication with N.N. Nikolaev

It was really joyful that Prof. Nikolaev who was trying to contact HIAF-SPIN team, was introduced to me just a few days after I was inspired by their fantastic paper, when we surprisingly found out that we had similar ideas!!!

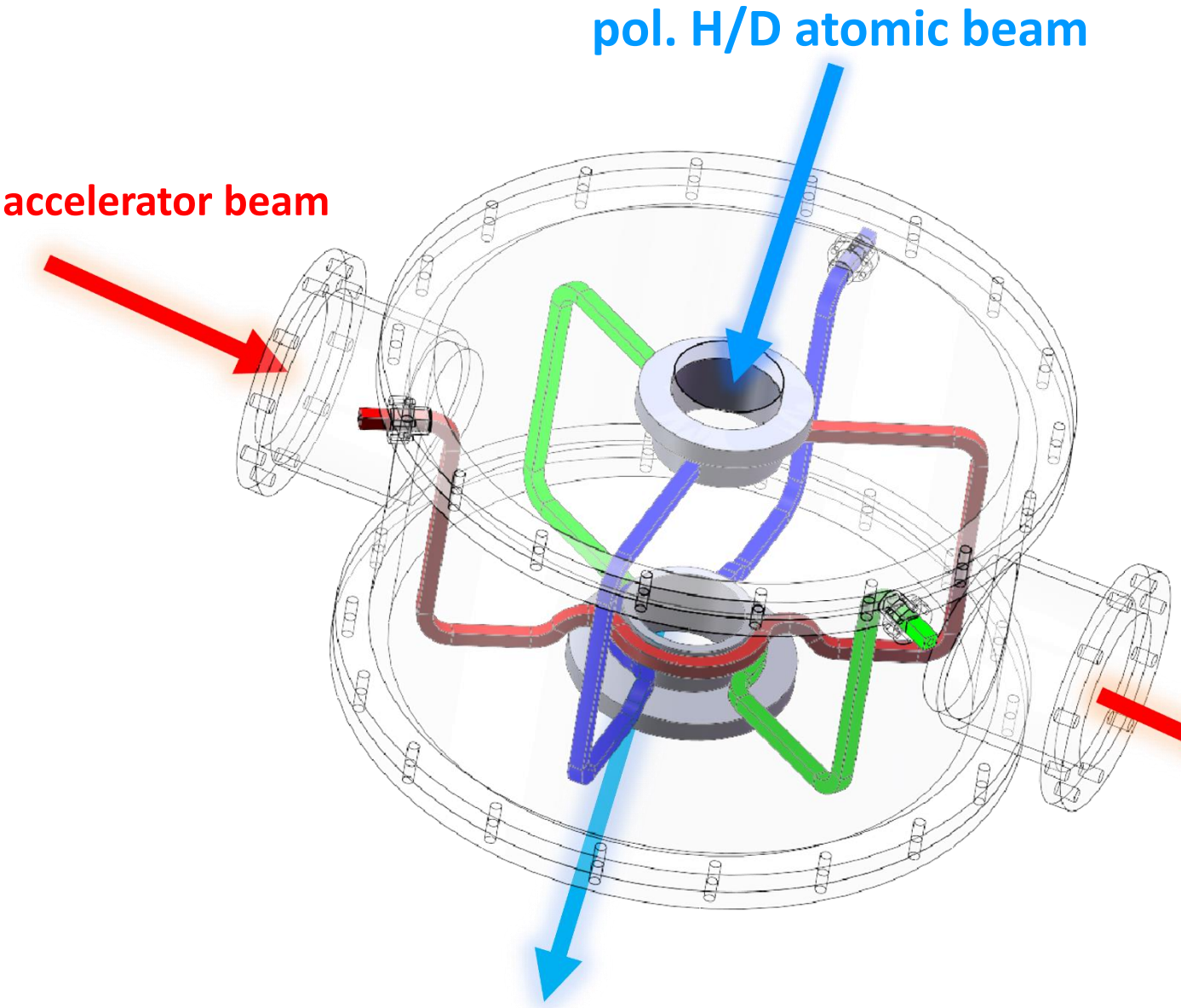
Rotating magnetic field





Rotating angular speed: $\omega = 2\pi f$

Spin-rotating polarized target



Triple coil (ABC) carrying 3-phase AC

↓

Rotating dipole $\vec{B}$ & spin

↓

Oscillating physical asymmetry

↓

Background symmetry separated by FT

Discovery potential

- Time reversal violation ($\vec{p}\vec{d}$)
- Parity violation ($p\vec{p}$)
- …

Summary

- Tools for spin physics at HIAF being developed
- Physics with polarized beam/target at HIAF
  - Atomic, nuclear and hadron physics
  - New physics search with $p\vec{e}$
  - Test of time-reversal invariance with $\vec{p}\vec{d}$
  - Spin-rotating polarized target

Thank you!

Welcome to PBT2026 (March 5-8 2026, Huizhou) !!!