Hyperon-Nucleon Spectrometer at HIAF

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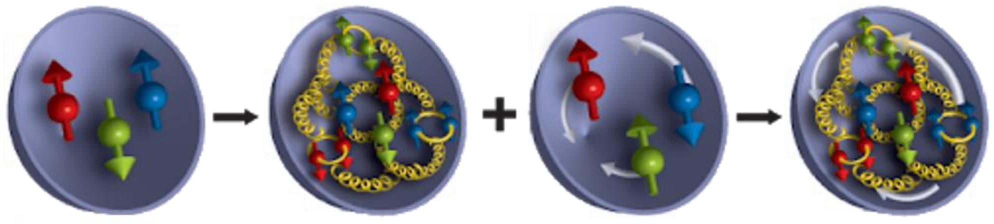
Outline

- Introduction of physics
- H-NS at HIAF
- Summary and Outlook

About nucleon spin structure

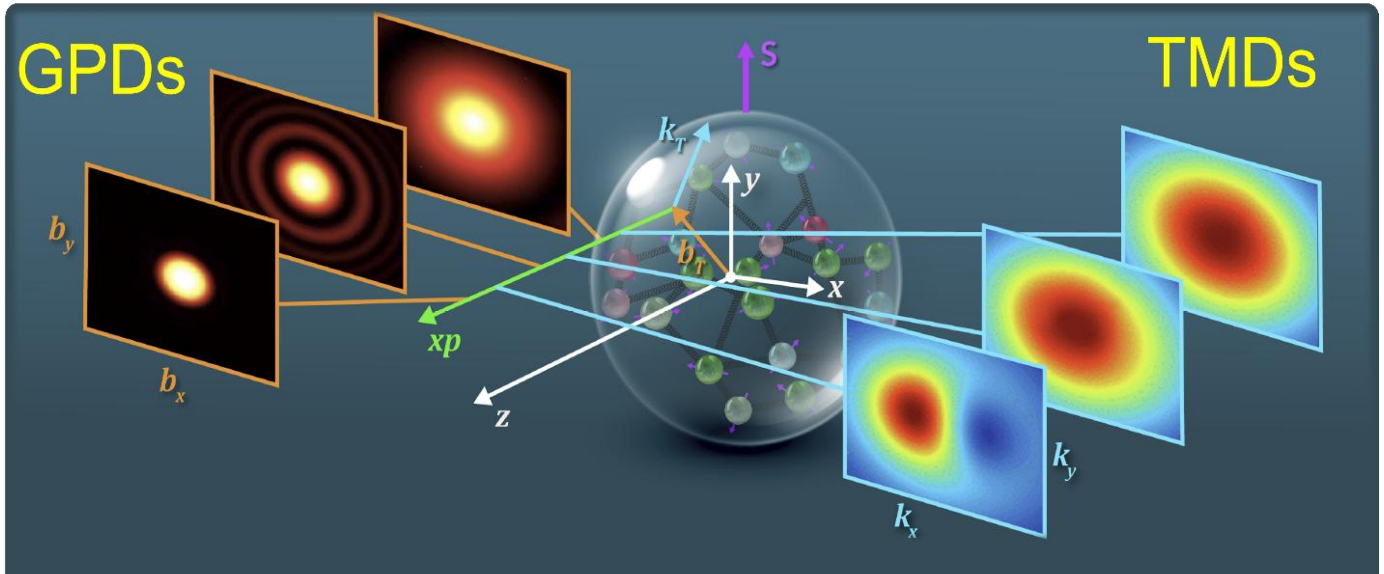
1988 EMC experiment → "Spin crisis"



1970s 1980s/2000s Now

Spin decomposition:

$$S_{tot} = \frac{1}{2} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\Delta\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_{\text{Quark spin}} + \underbrace{\Delta\boldsymbol{G}}_{\text{Gluon Spin}} + \underbrace{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{L}}_q}_{\text{Quark OAM}} + \underbrace{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{L}}_g}_{\text{Gluon OAM}}$$



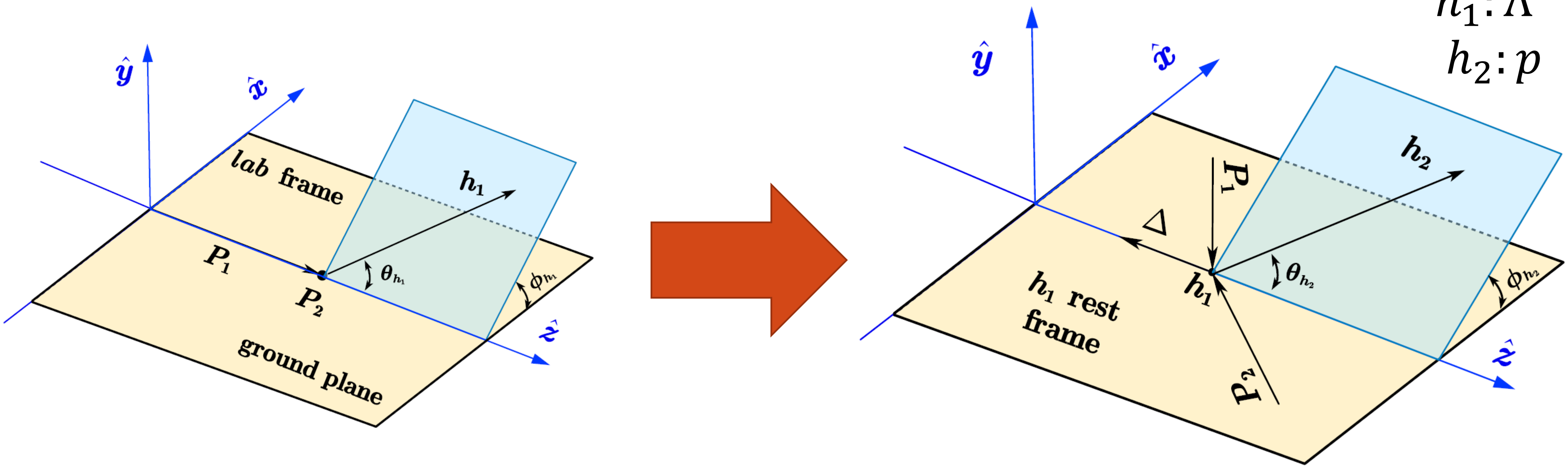
GPDs: deformation of Parton's spatial distribution when hadron is polarized

TMDs: deformation of Parton's confined motion when hadron is polarized

- We have a framework for the understanding of the spin structure of the nucleon
- EIC/EicC is the future

A new domain: from nucleon to hyperon

Λ^0 serves as its own spin analyzer through the decay $\Lambda^0 \to p + \pi^-$

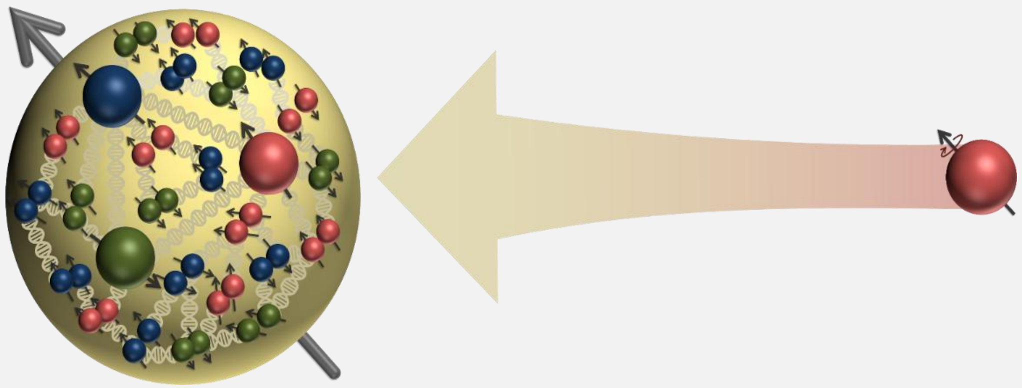


$h_1 : \Lambda^0$
$h_2 : p$

$$\text{yield} \sim (1 + \alpha P cos\theta_{h_2})/4\pi$$

-What is the origin of Λ polarization?
-What is the link between Λ spin structure and polarization?

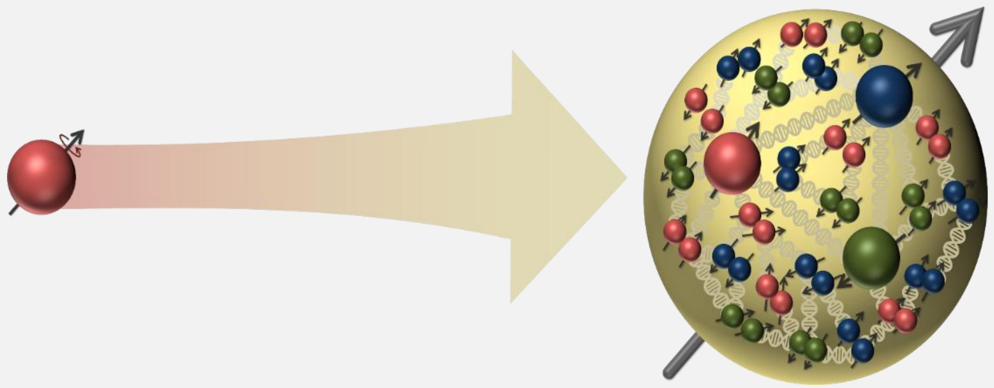
EIC: **Initial state** is polarized
-How do partons form up a polarized nucleon?



Initial state

Polarized by device

Λ polarization: **Final state** is polarized
-How do partons form up a polarized Λ?

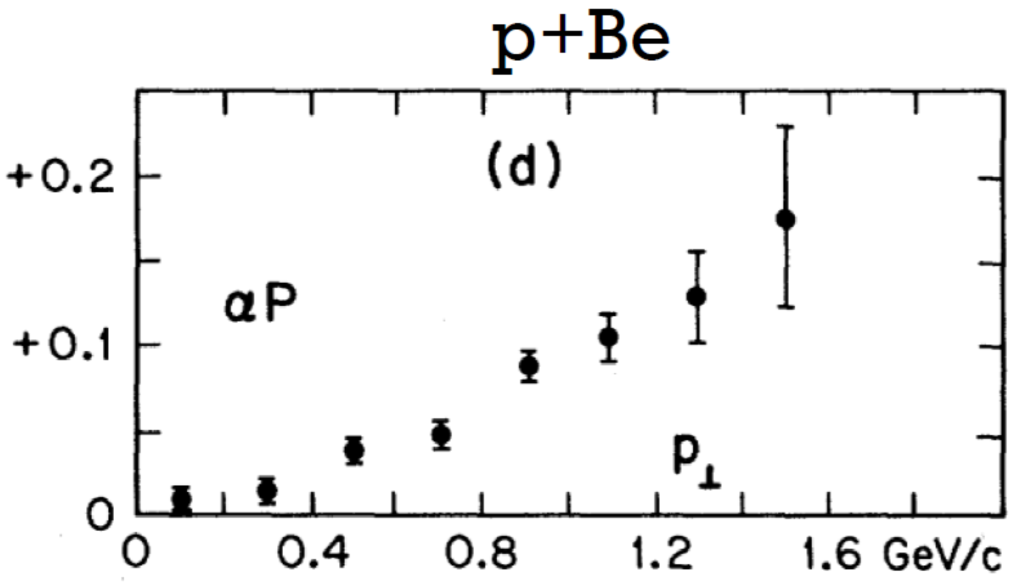


Final state

Λ serves as its own spin analyzer through the decay $\Lambda^0 \to p + \pi^-$

Baryon spin structure: origin of nucleon spin VS origin of Λ polarization

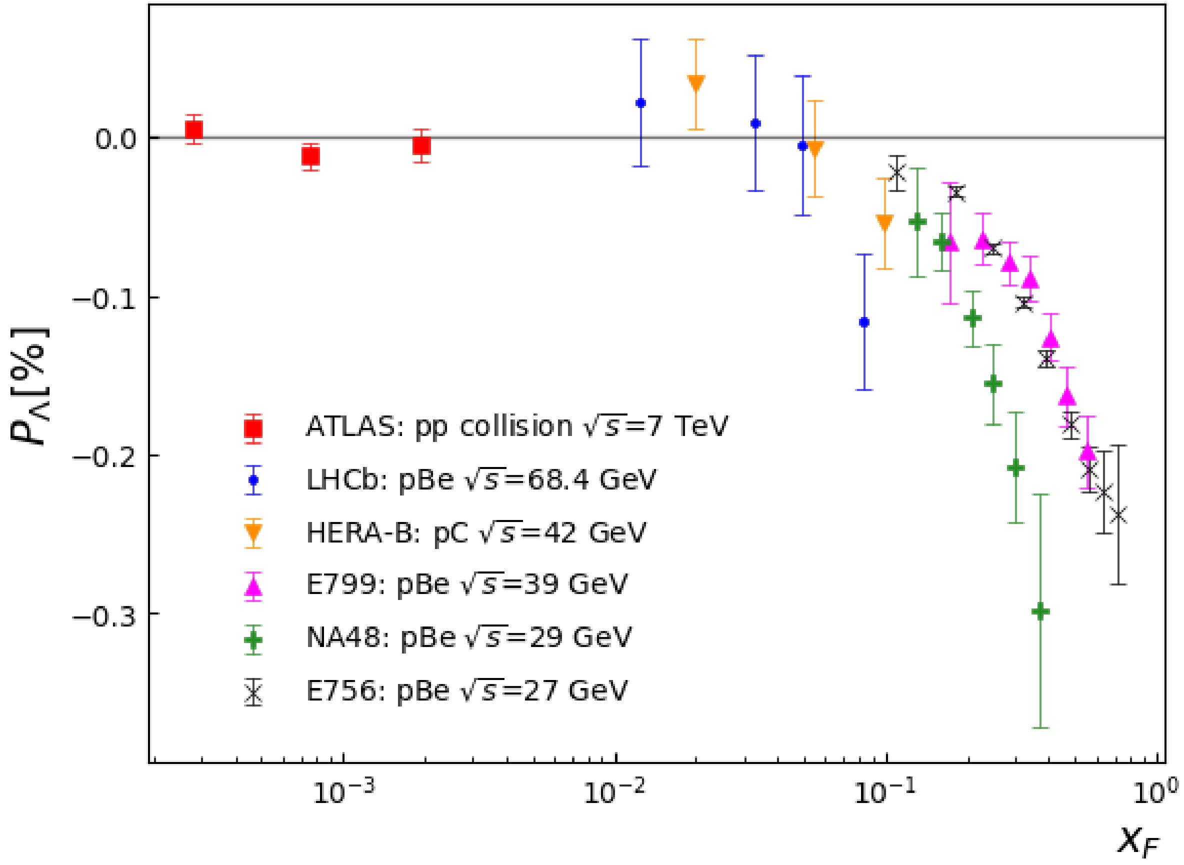
First observation of Λ^0 polarization in the 1970's

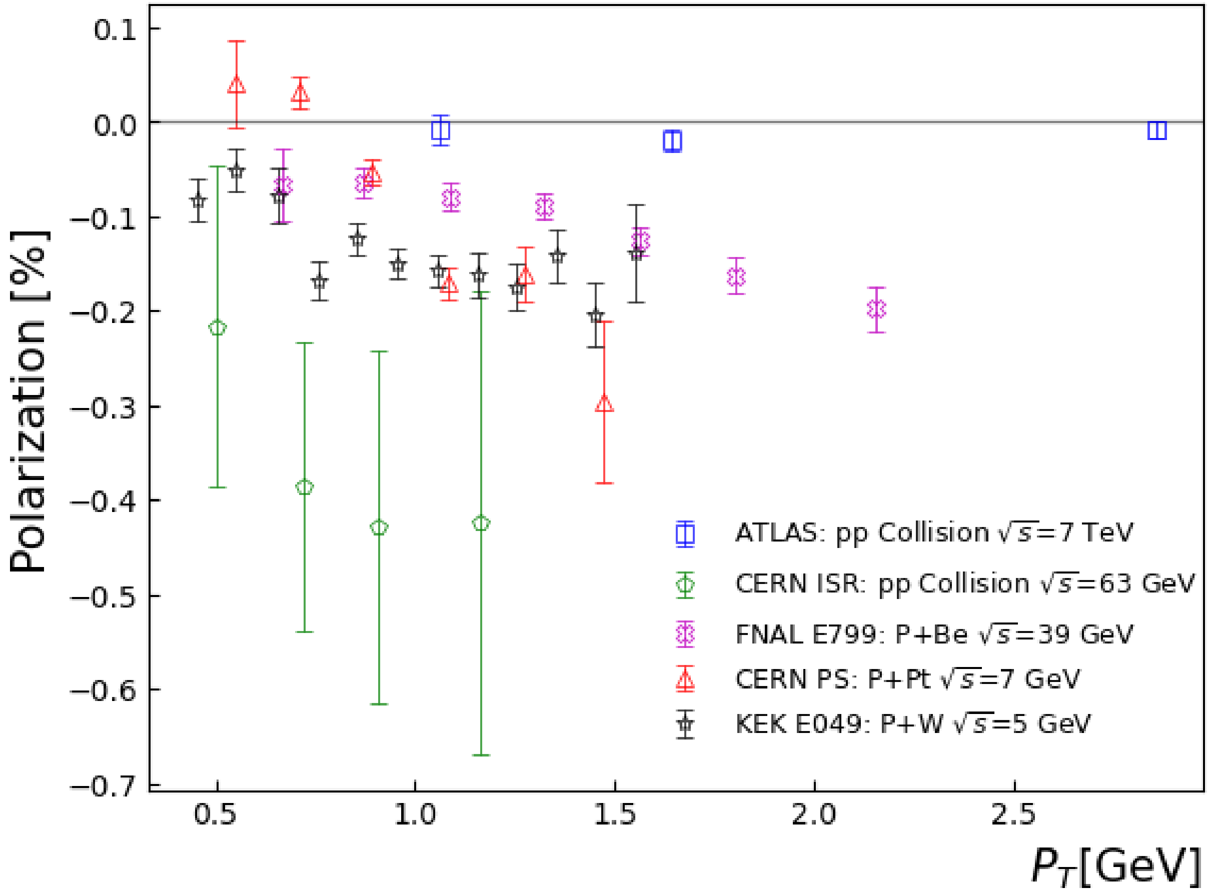


G.Bunce, *et al.*: Phys.Rev.Lett. 36, 1113-1116 (1976)

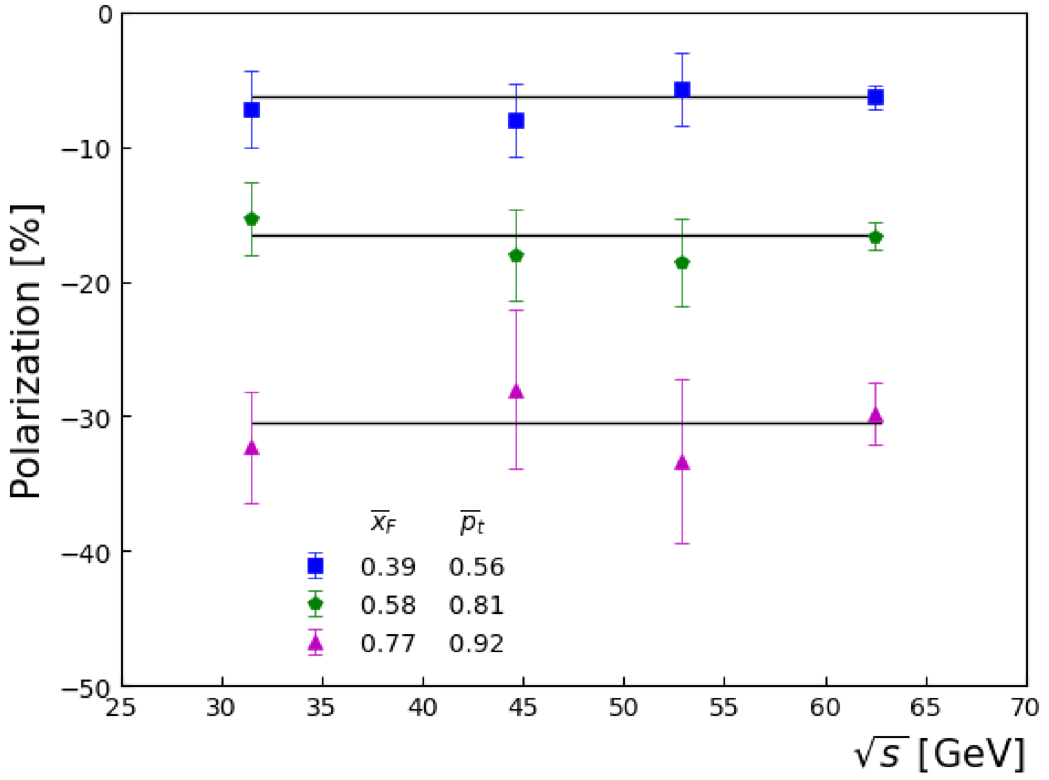
- Hyperons can be produced polarized in collisions of elementary particles
- Discovered at Fermilab in the 1970's in p + Be collisions: 300 GeV protons on Beryllium

Λ^0 polarization measurements

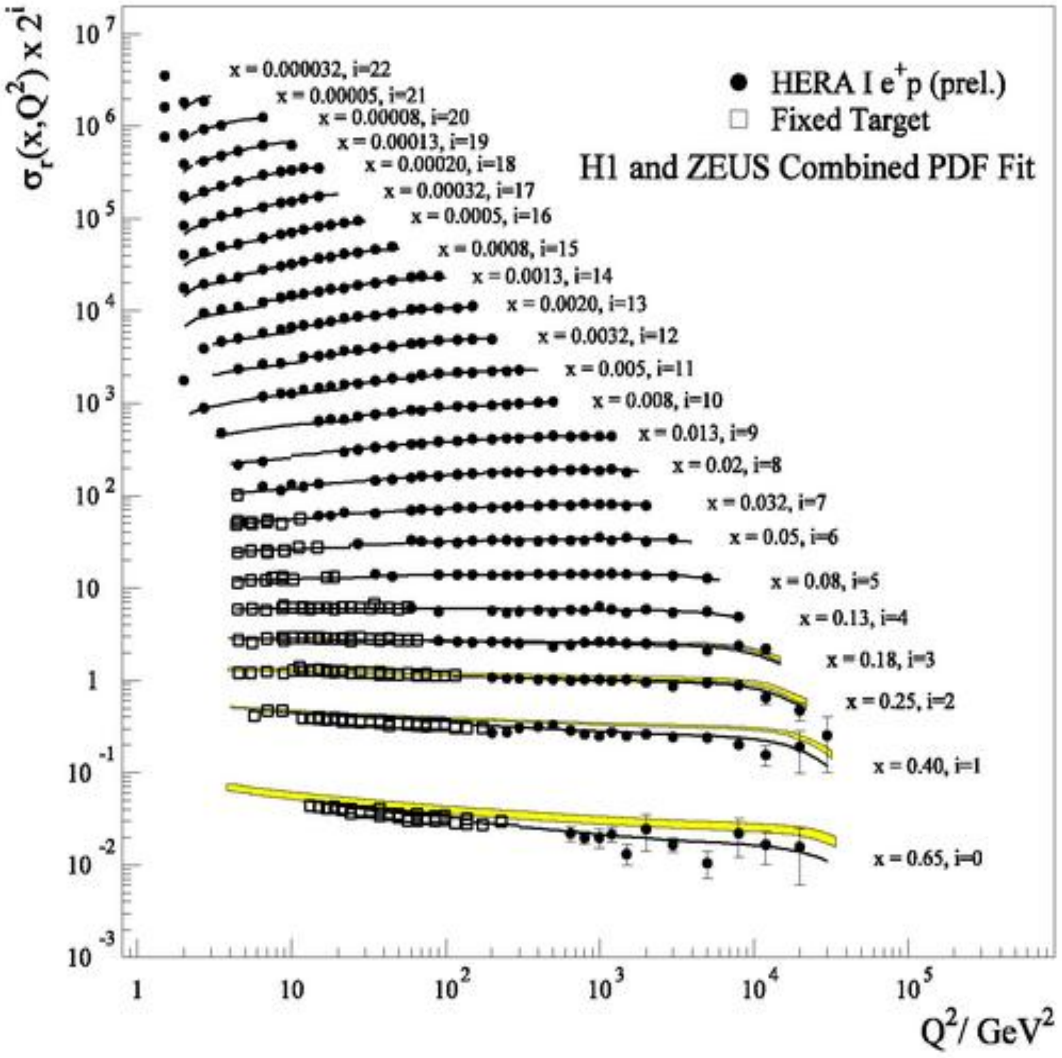




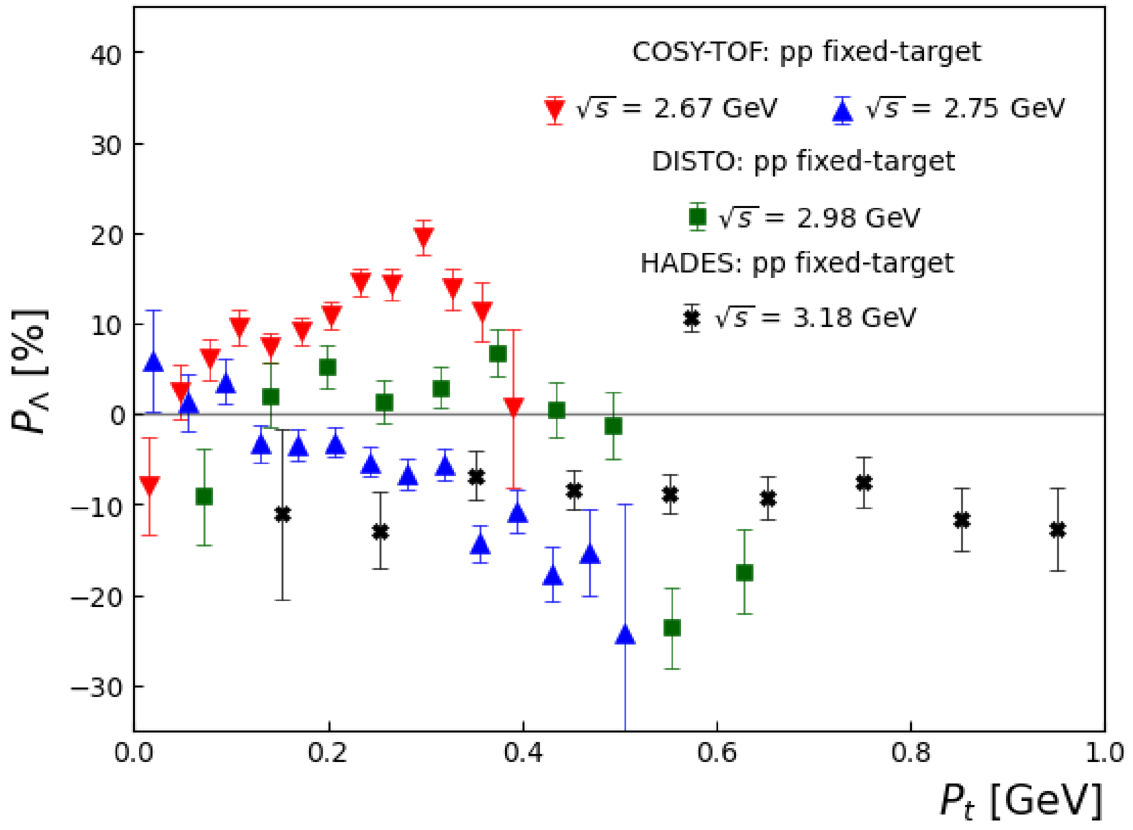
“Scaling” of Λ^0 polarization ?

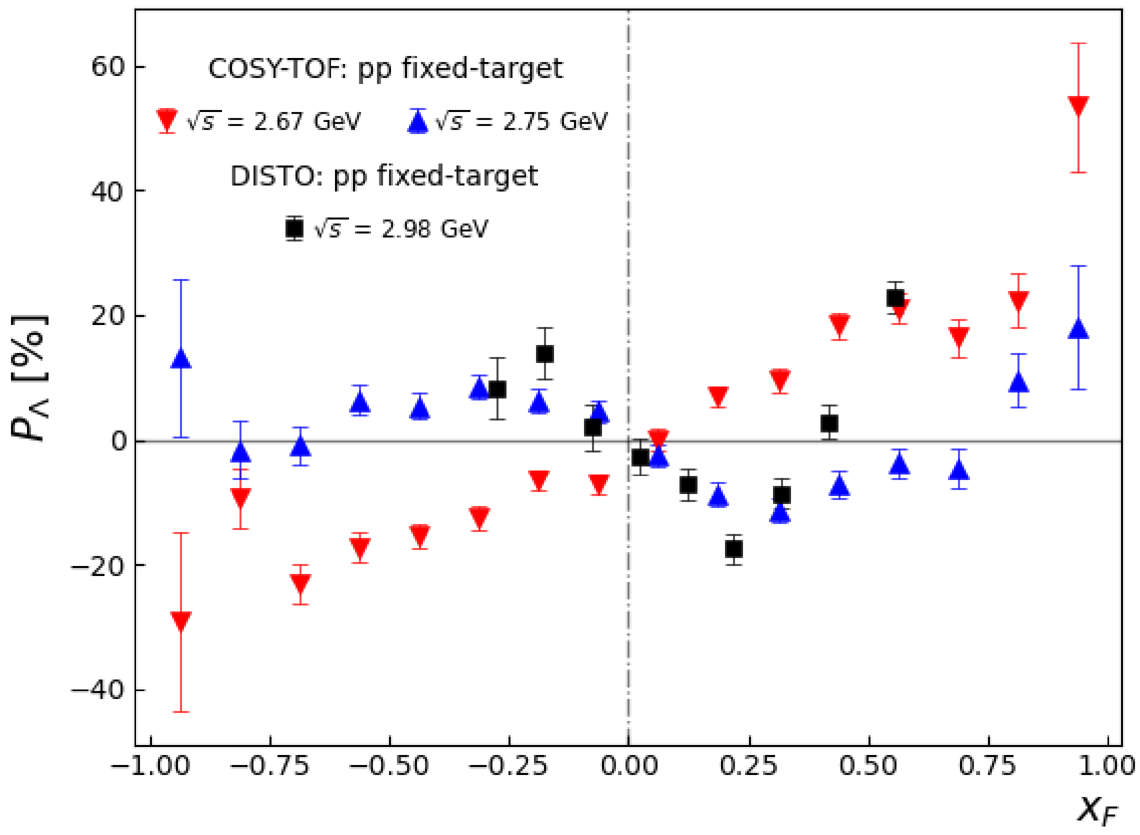


R608: 10.1016/0370-2693(87)91556-5

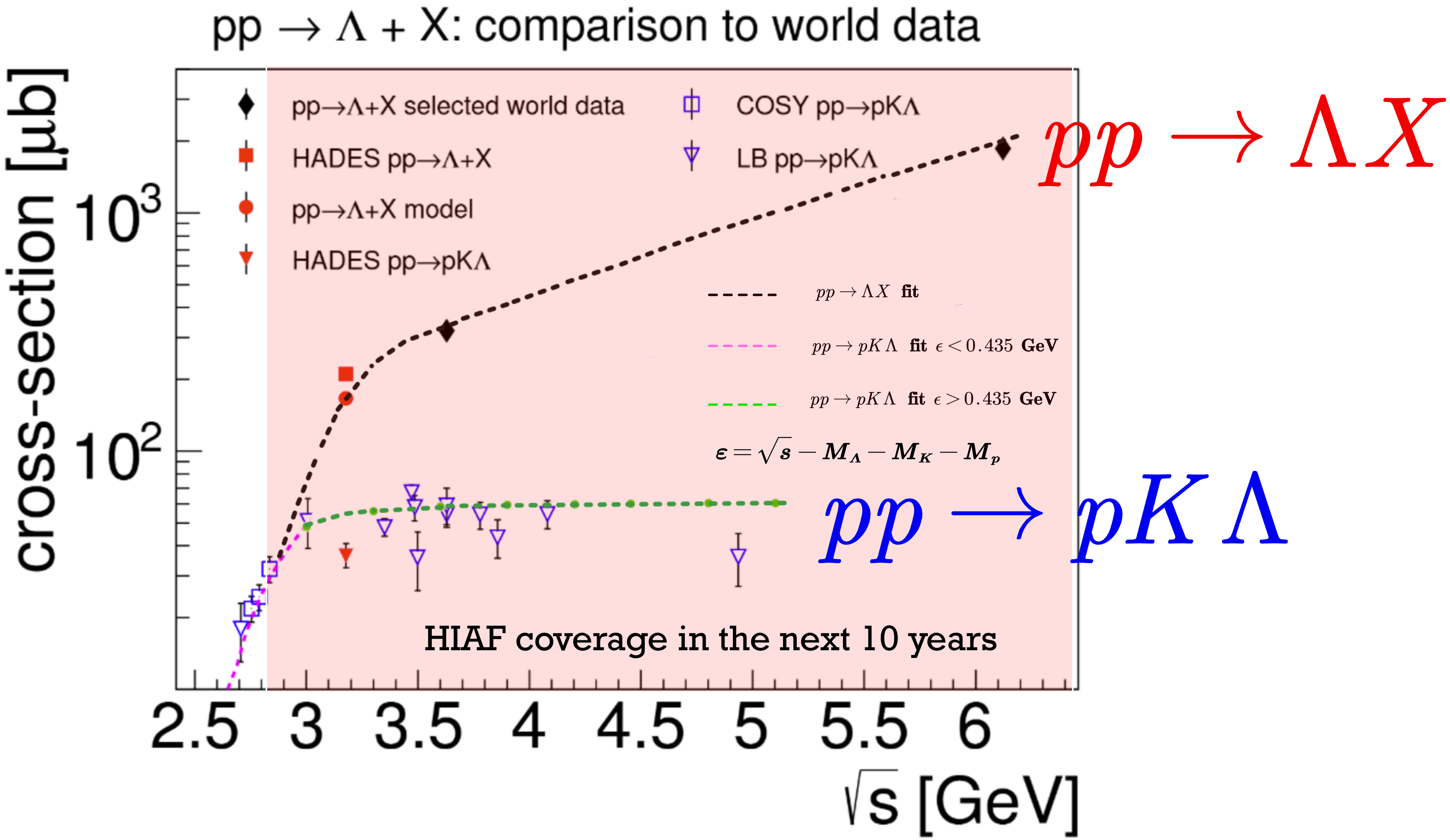


Puzzle in low energy collisions



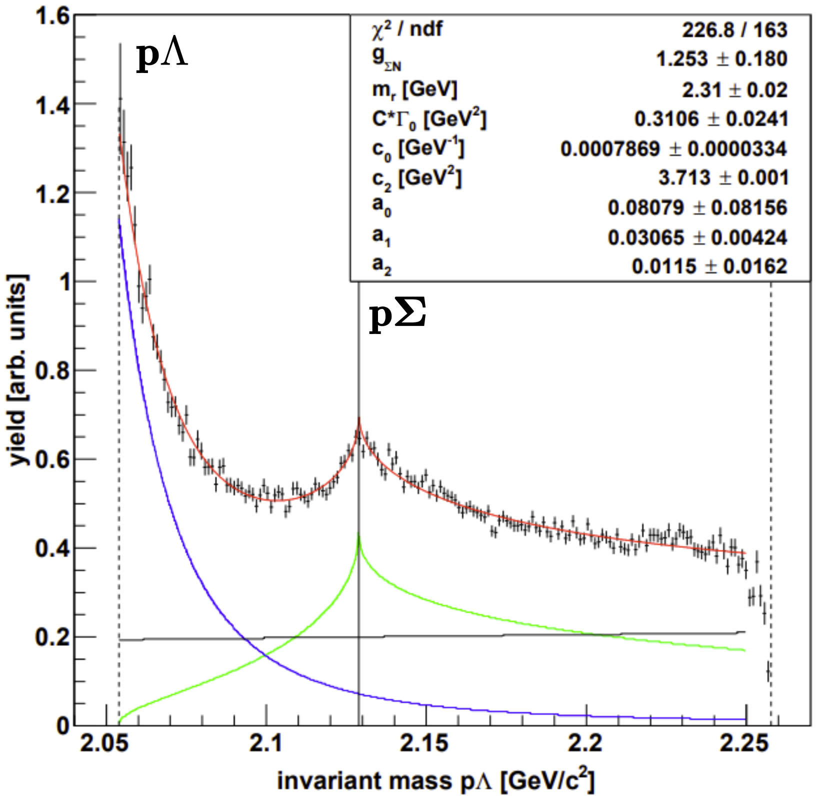


Not only polarization but also production



Not only polarization but also production

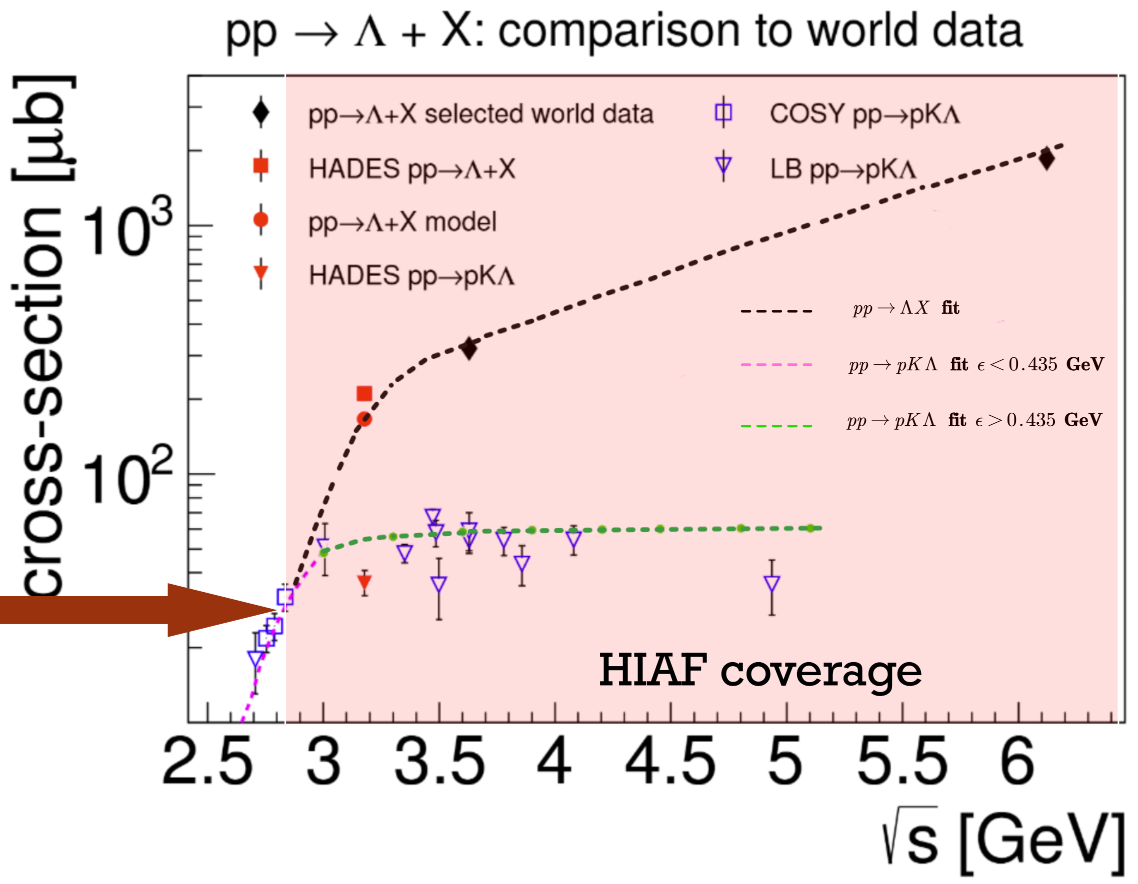
$\mathbf{p(2.95\ GeV)+p\rightarrow pK\Lambda}$



$$\frac{d\sigma^{\mathrm{meas}}}{dm_{p\Lambda}} \Big/ \frac{d\sigma^{\mathrm{MC}}}{dm_{p\Lambda}} = \mathrm{FSI}(m_{p\Lambda}) + \mathrm{TH}(m_{p\Lambda}) + \mathrm{RF}(m_{p\Lambda})$$

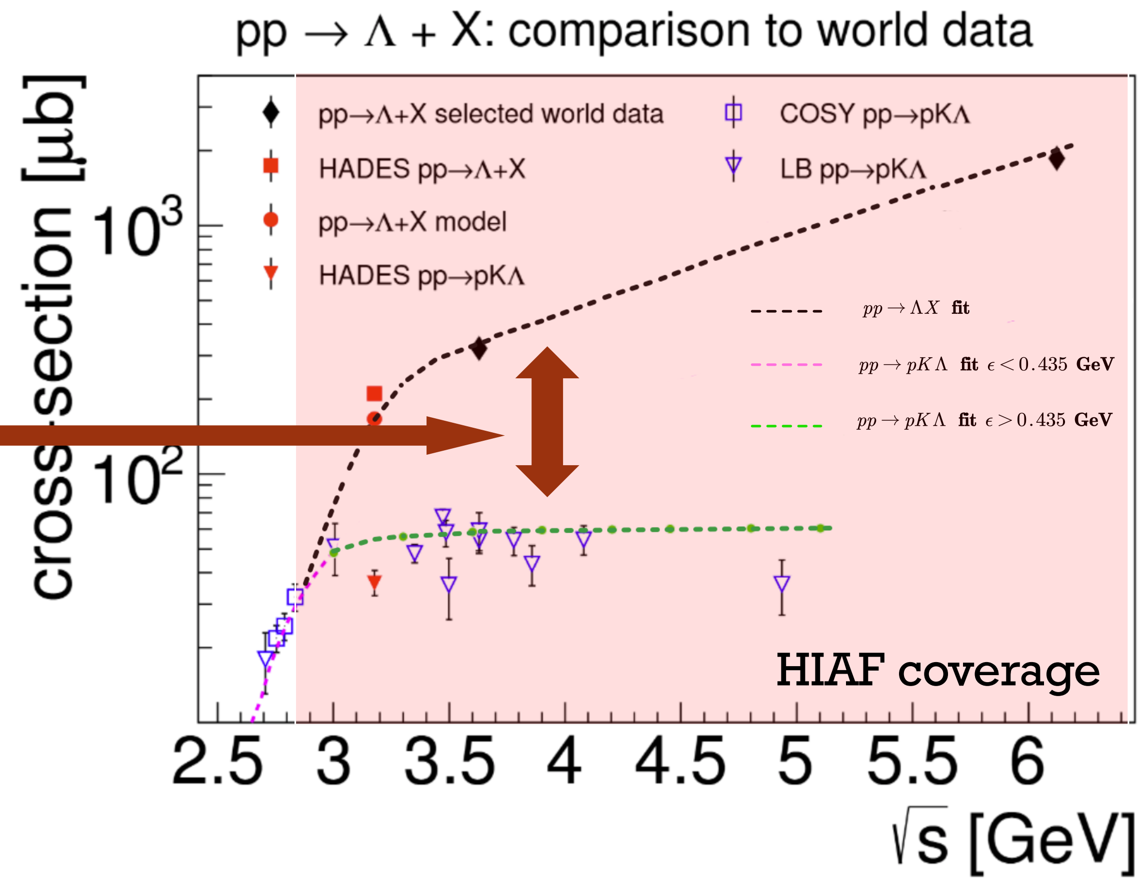
hyperon-nucleon (pΛ) interaction | **coupled channel effect of NΛ↔NΣ** | **reflections of the N* resonances**

COSY-TOF Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. A 52 1, 7 (2016).

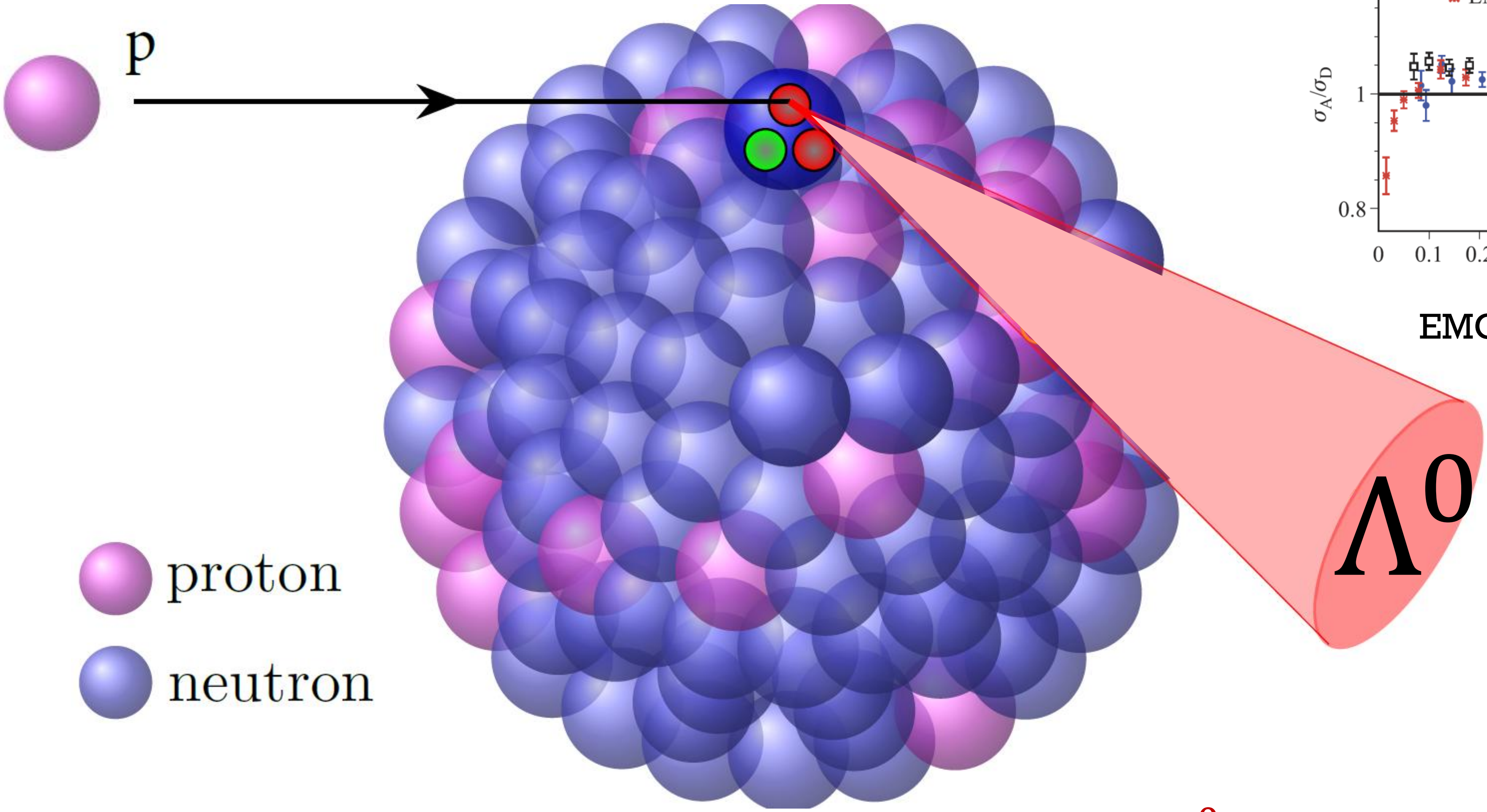


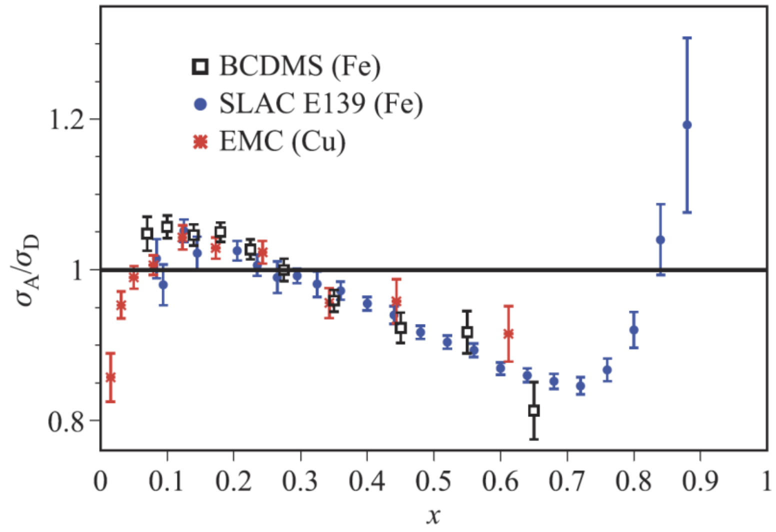
Not only polarization but also production

Resonance and fragmentation



What's more?   with p-A

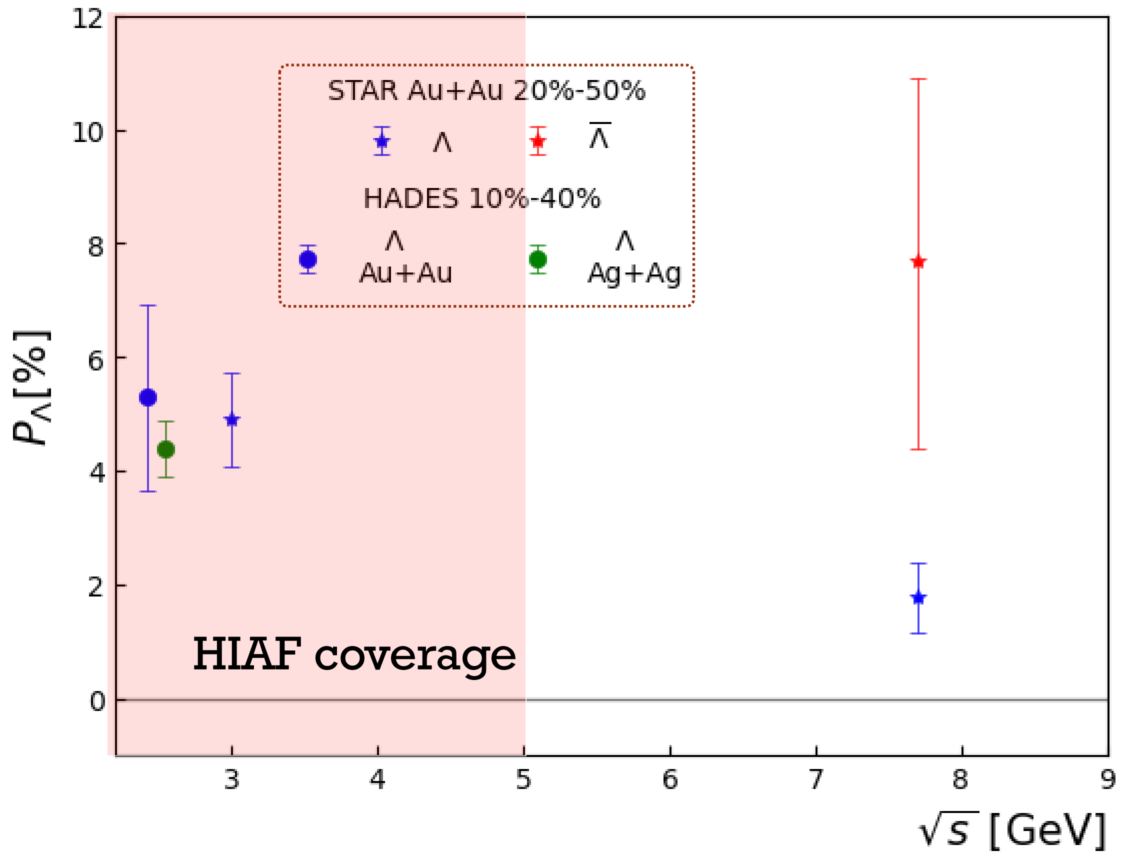


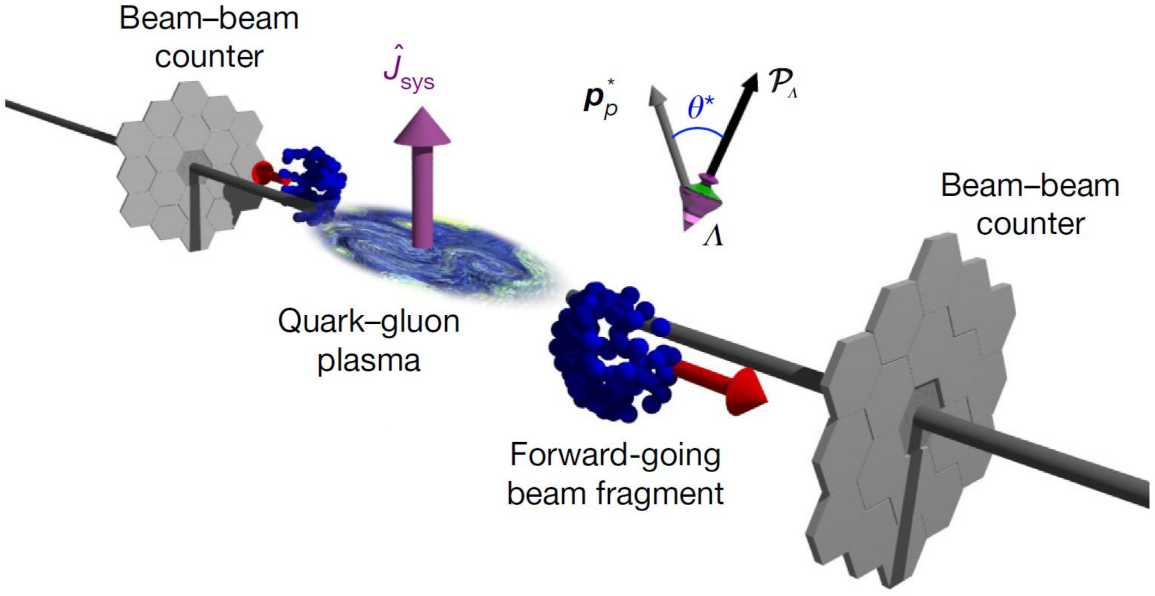


EMC effect is there for PDFs

Cold nuclear medium effect for Λ^0 polarization

What's more?   with A-A





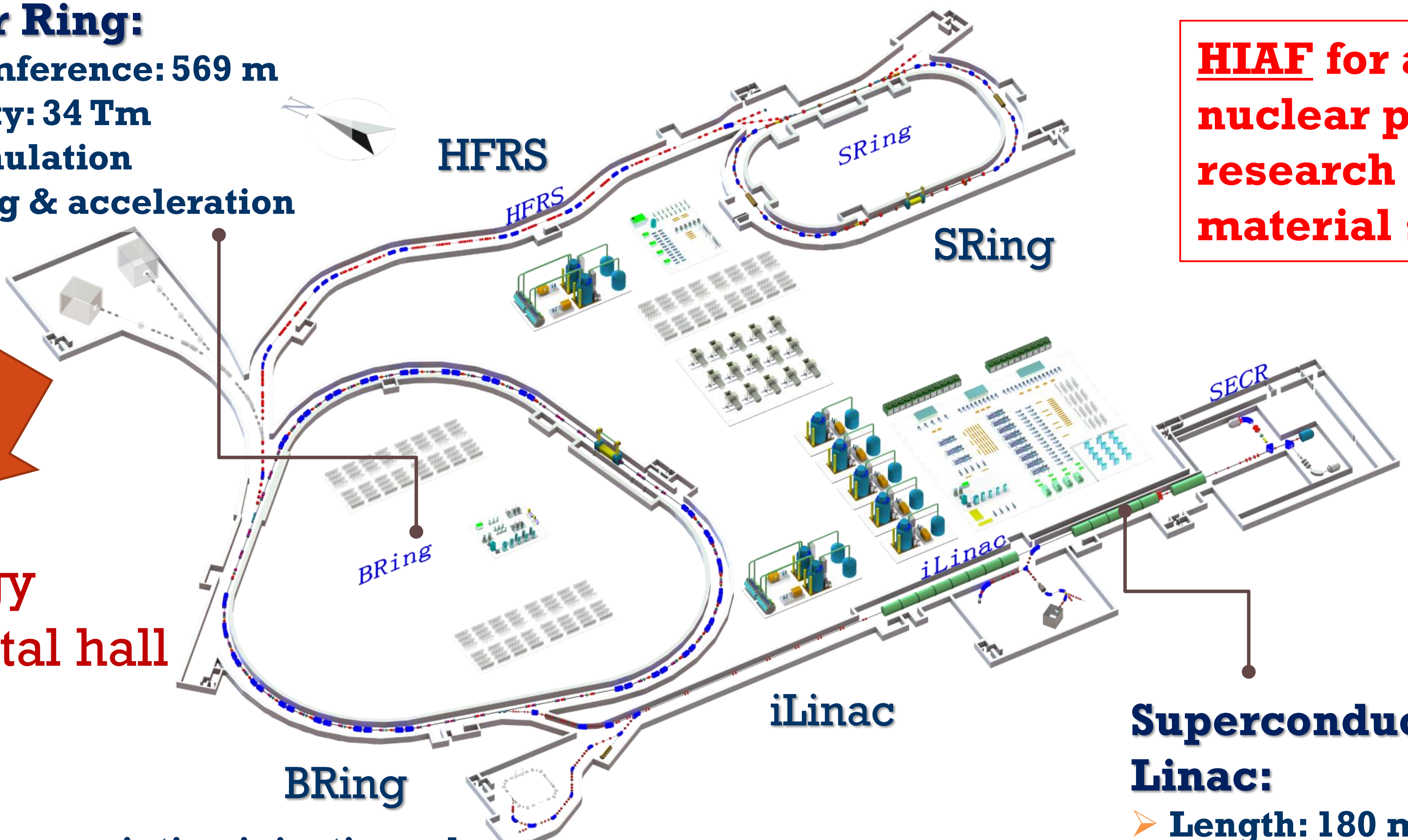
Hot nuclear medium effect

Outline

- Introduction of physics
- H-NS at HIAF
- Summary and Outlook

High Intensity heavy-ion Accelerator Facility (HIAF)

Booster Ring:
- Circumference: 569 m
- Rigidity: 34 Tm
- Accumulation
- Cooling & acceleration



HIAF for atomic physics, nuclear physics, applied research in biology and material science etc.

High energy experimental hall

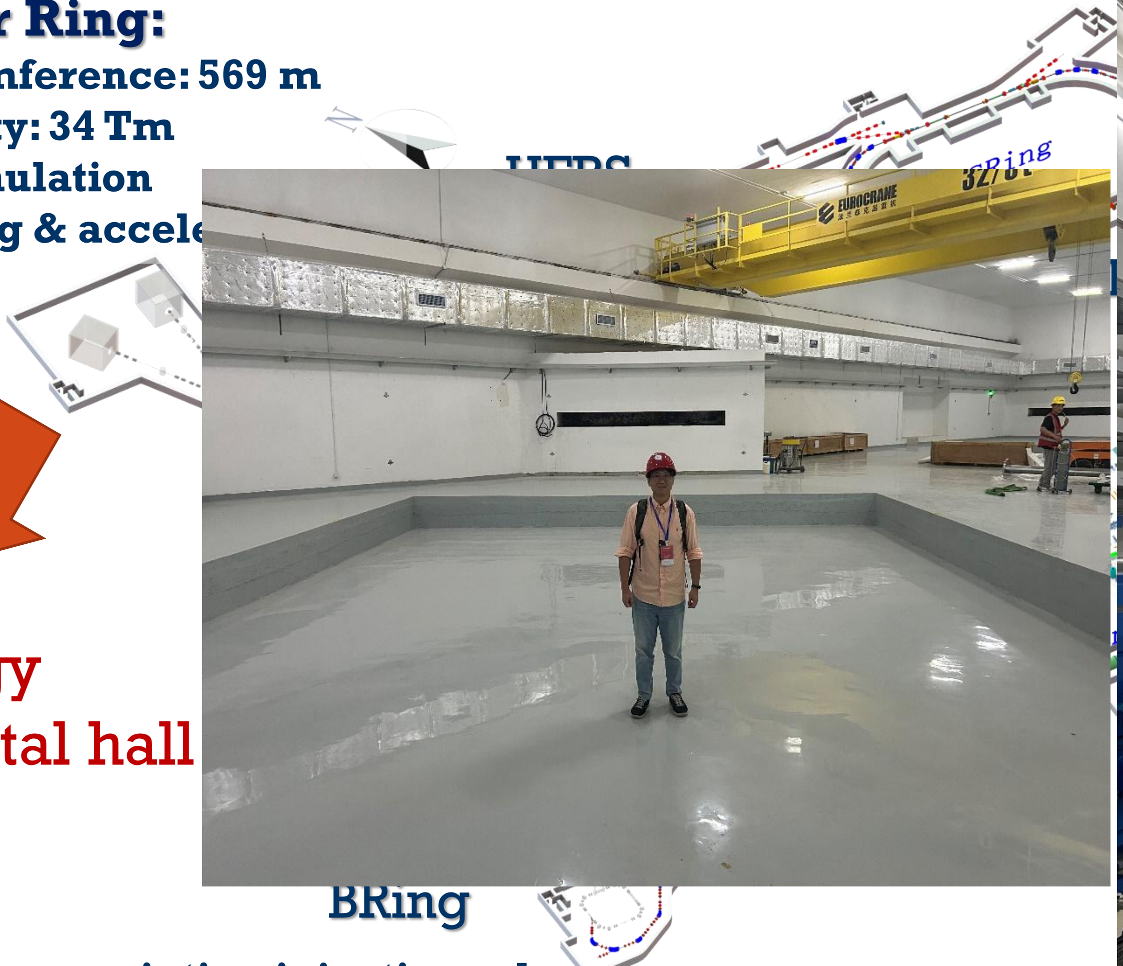
- **Two-plane painting injection scheme**
- **Fast ramping rate operation**

Superconducting Ion Linac:
- Length: 180 m
- Energy: 17 MeV/u (U^{34+})
- CW and pulse modes

High Intensity heavy-ion Accelerator Facility (HIAF)

Booster Ring:

- **Circumference: 569 m**
- **Rigidity: 34 Tm**
- **Accumulation**
- **Cooling & accele**



High energy experimental hall

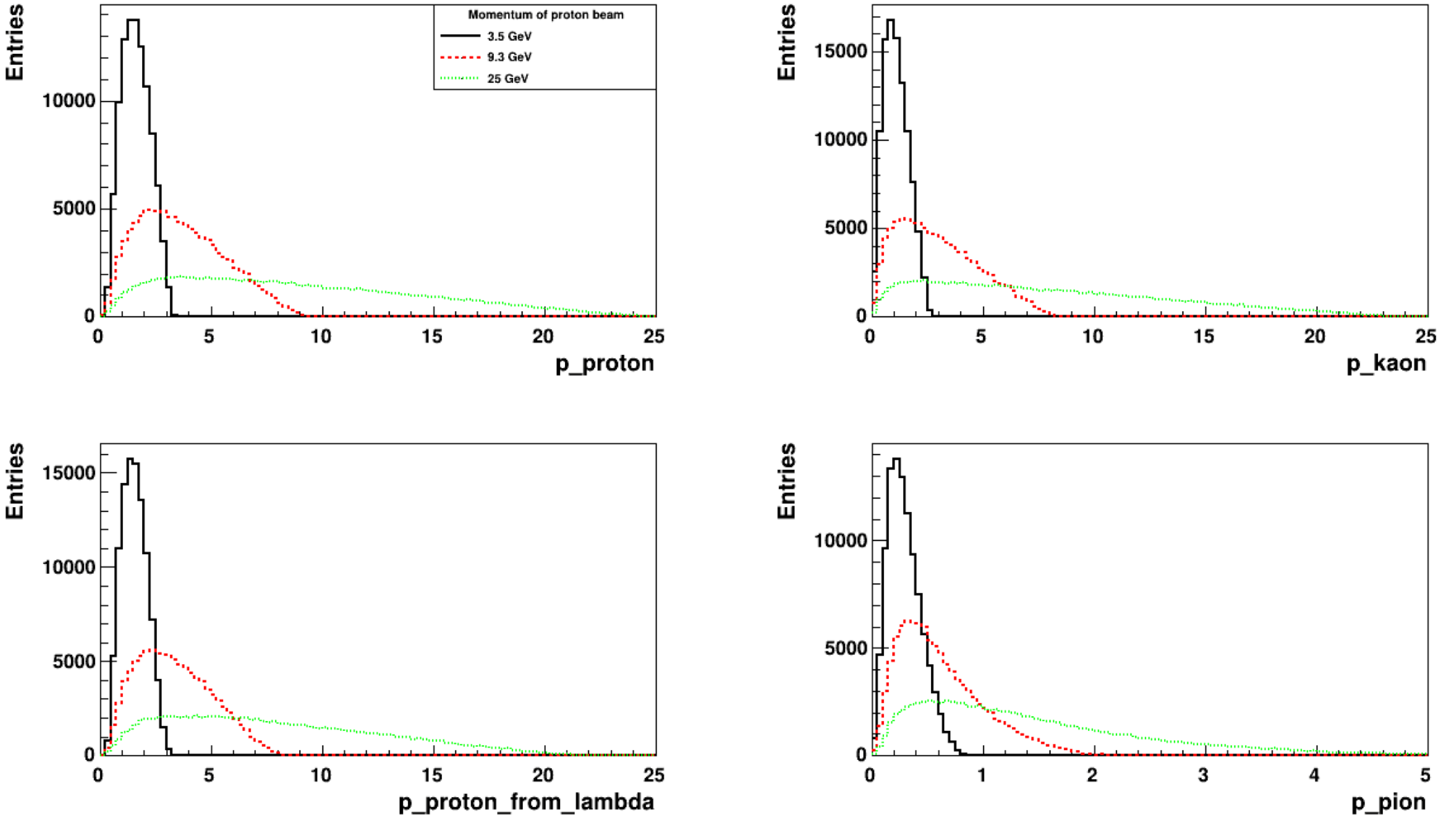
- **Two-plane painting injection scheme**
- **Fast ramping rate operation**

HIAF beam parameters

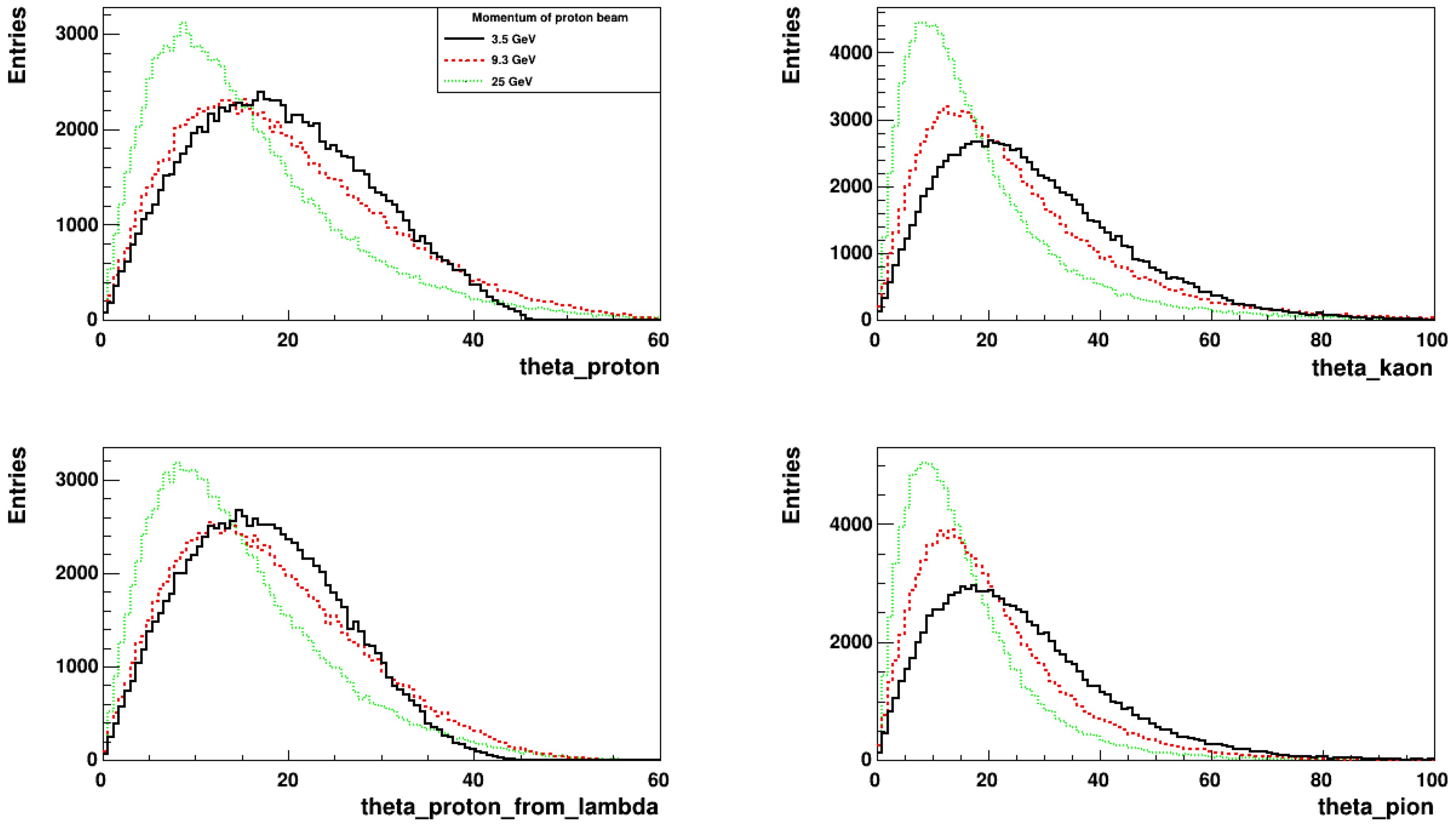
Ion	Intensity (ppp)	Kine_Energy (GeV/u)
$^{238}U^{35+}$	2.0×10^{11}	0.84
$^{238}U^{76+}$	5.0×10^{10}	2.5
$^{129}Xe^{27+}$	3.6×10^{11}	1.4
$^{78}Kr^{19+}$	5.0×10^{11}	1.7
$^{40}Ar^{12+}$	7.0×10^{11}	2.3
$^{18}O^{6+}$	8.0×10^{11}	2.6
p	5.0×10^{12}	9.3

For more information about HIAF , please refer to Friday's talk on "From HIAF to EicC"

Distributions of momentum of final states



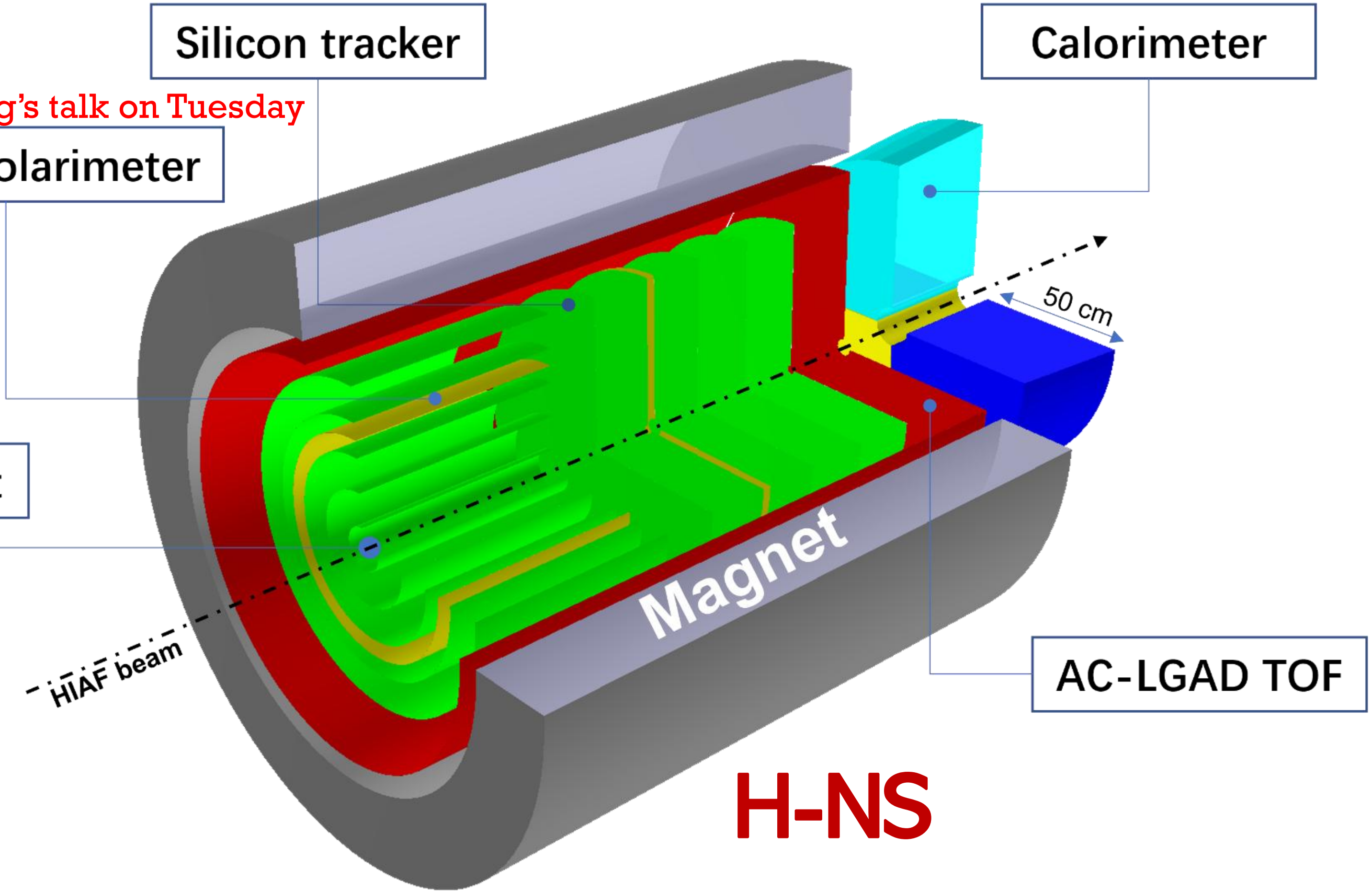
Angular distributions of final states



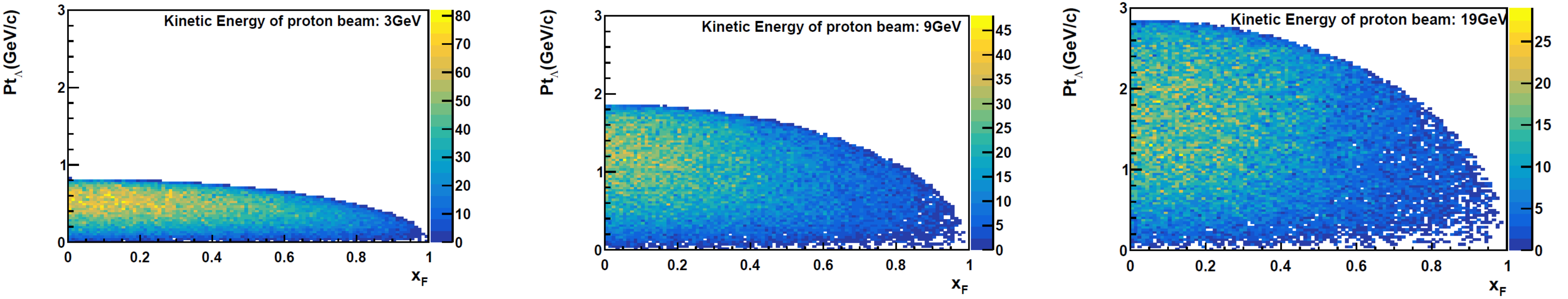
Hyperon-Nucleon Spectrometer

- **Momentum resolution:**
  - ~2%@1GeV when η<2.5
- **PID:**
  - K, π separation (~3σ) up to 2 GeV/c
  - K, p separation (~3σ) up to 5 GeV/c
- **Vertex resolution:**
  - Excellent vertex resolution for background suppression
  - Material budget (<10%)
- **Acceptance:**
  - 5 to 100 degree
- **High event rate**
  - 1MHz
- **Baryon Polarimeter → determine final state proton's polarization**
- **Provide detector R&D platform in forward region**

See Yutie Liang's talk on Tuesday



H-NS kinematics coverage

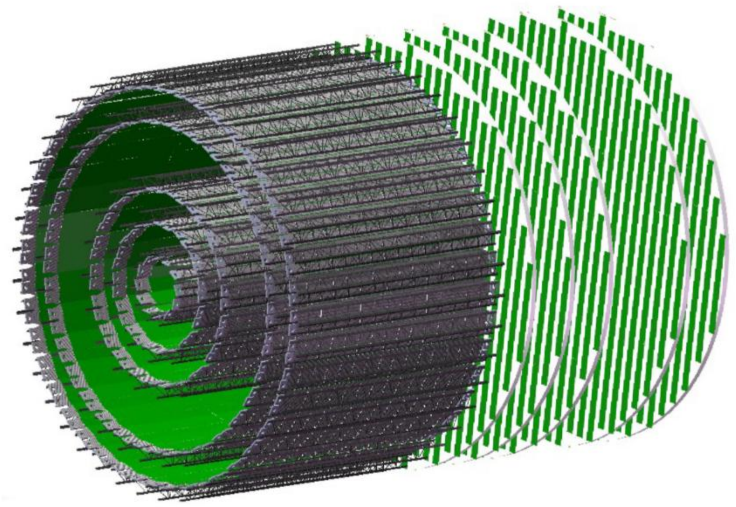


3 GeV → 9 GeV → 20 GeV

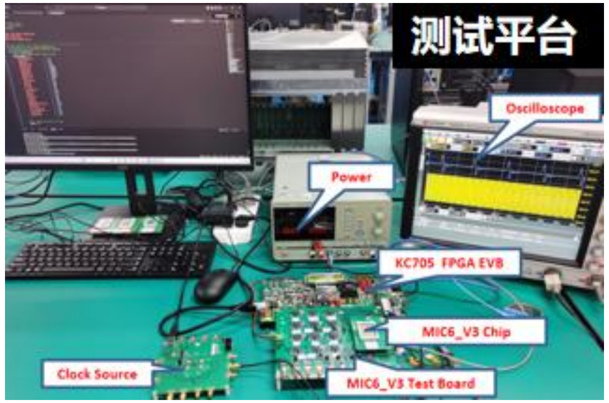
Allow for a multi-dimensional mapping of the Λ^0 polarization and production

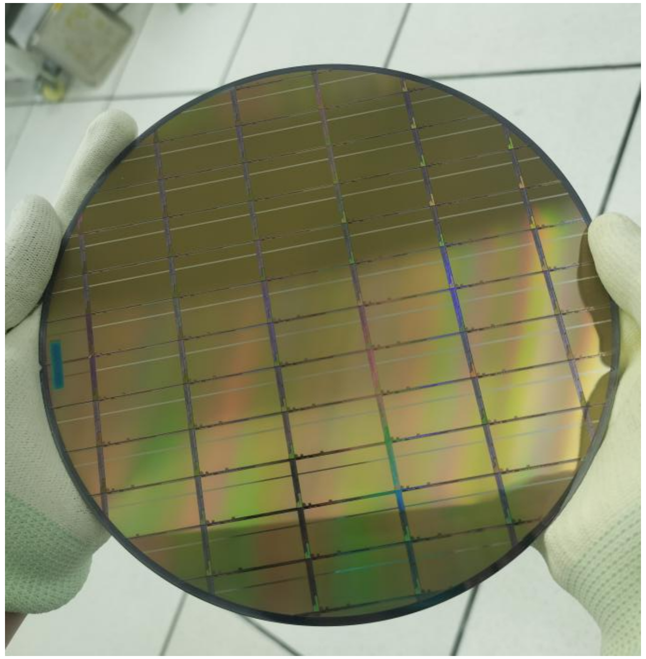
- Beam energy scan
- p→p, p→A, A→A data

Silicon tracker at H-NS



MIC6 development at CCNU



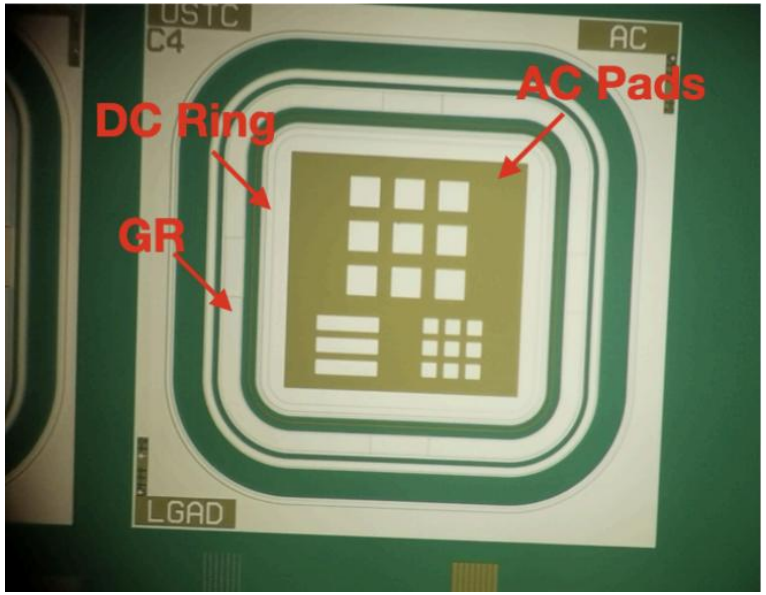


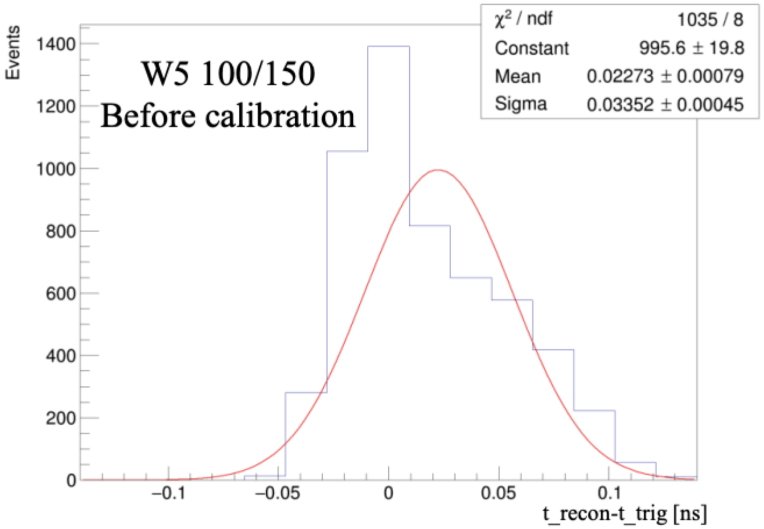
- **MIC6 MAPS pixel chip:** development and manufacture with the domestic process
- **Readout electronics** (ITS2 based design) **and DAQ** (ALICE CRU/FELIX protocol, GBTx, …)
- **Detector assembly and integration:**
  - **Vertex detector:** Stave module design (spatial resolution: ~ 5 μm with pixel size 30 μm, total material < 0.35%X/X_0 per layer)
  - **Forward tracker:** Ladder module aligned to disc super-module (spatial resolution: ~ 5 μm with pixel size 30 μm, total material < 0.45%X/X_0 per layer)

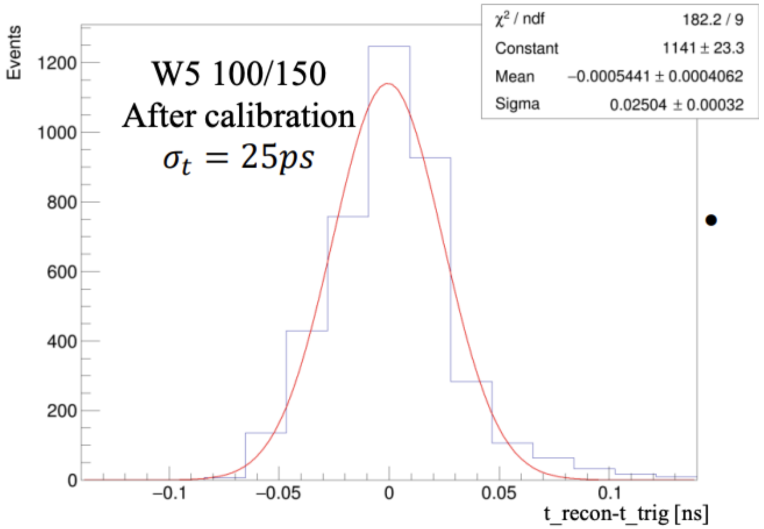
AC-LGAD at H-NS

Recent development at USTC:

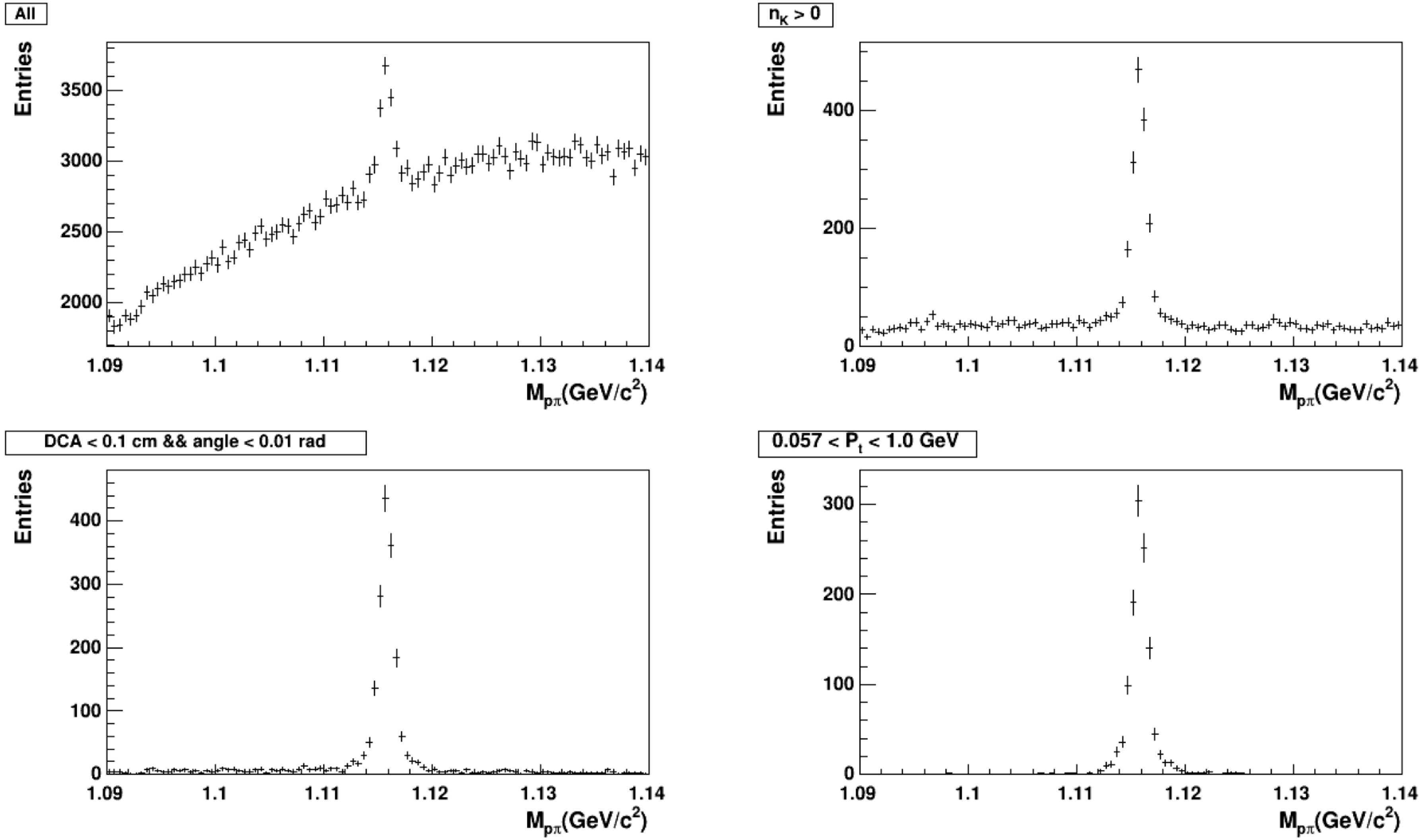
- Two wafers with different n^+ dose: W5 high n^+ dose and W6 low n^+ dose.
- Sensor size : 1300×1300×50 μm.
- Sensor with different pad-pitch size: Large pad size/pitch: 100/150 μm, Small pad (Strip) size/pitch: 50/75 μm.



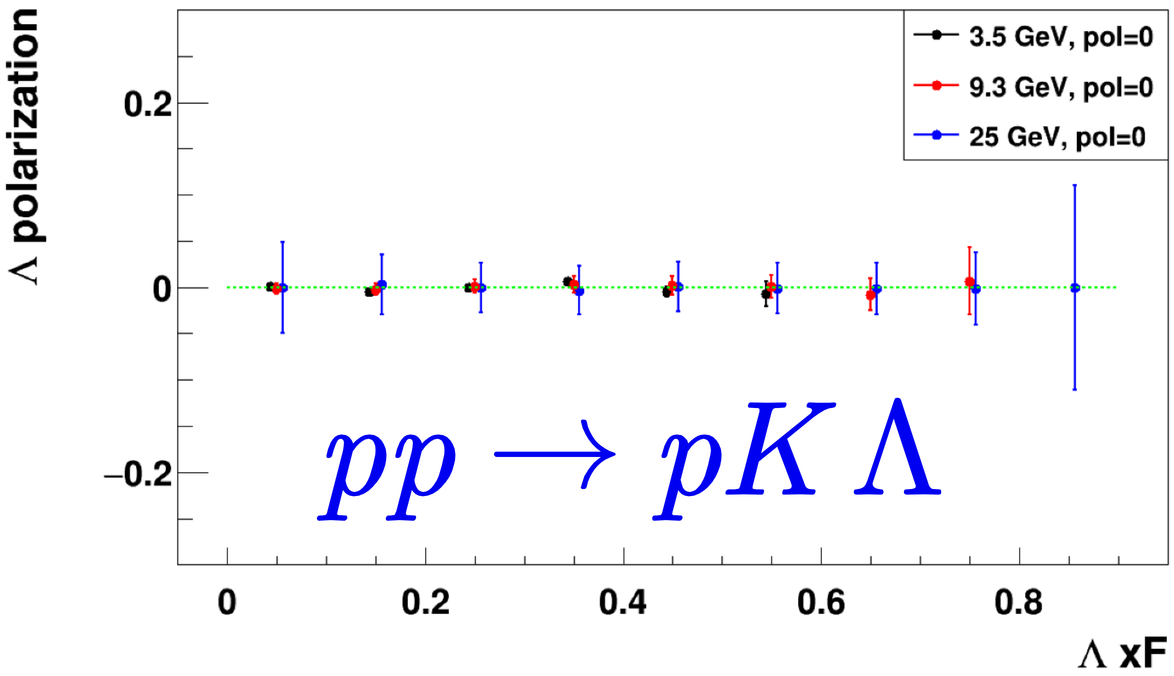


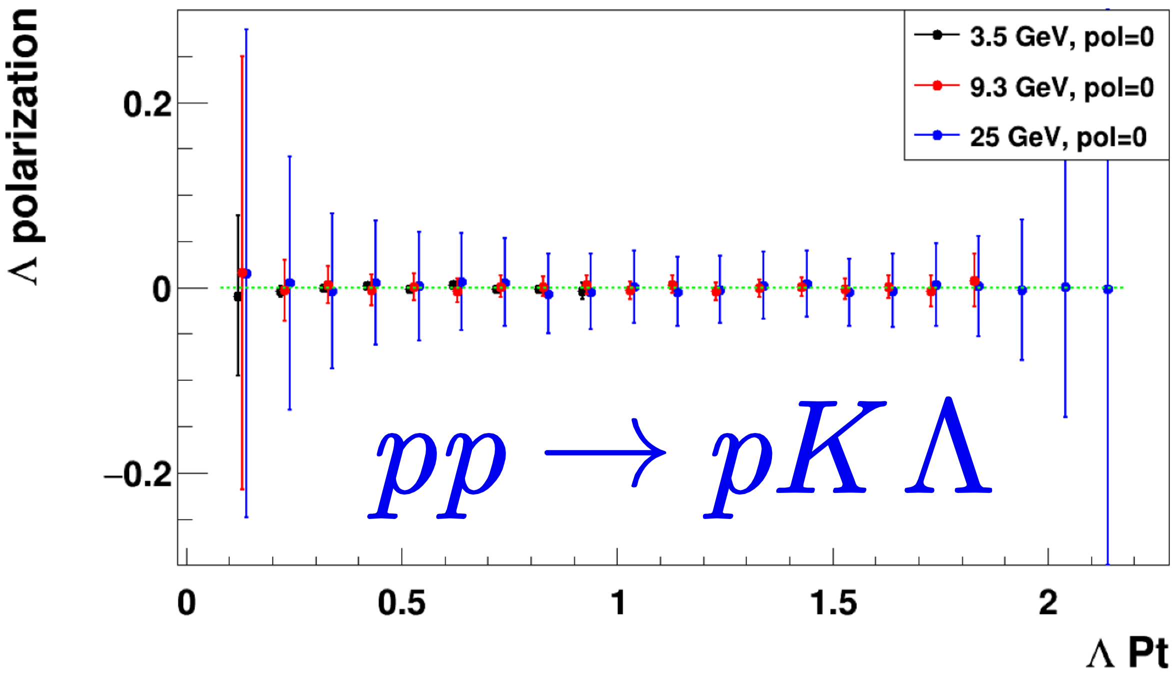


Almost background free reconstruction (Beam energy 3.5 GeV)



Projection of Λ polarization with 10M pp events

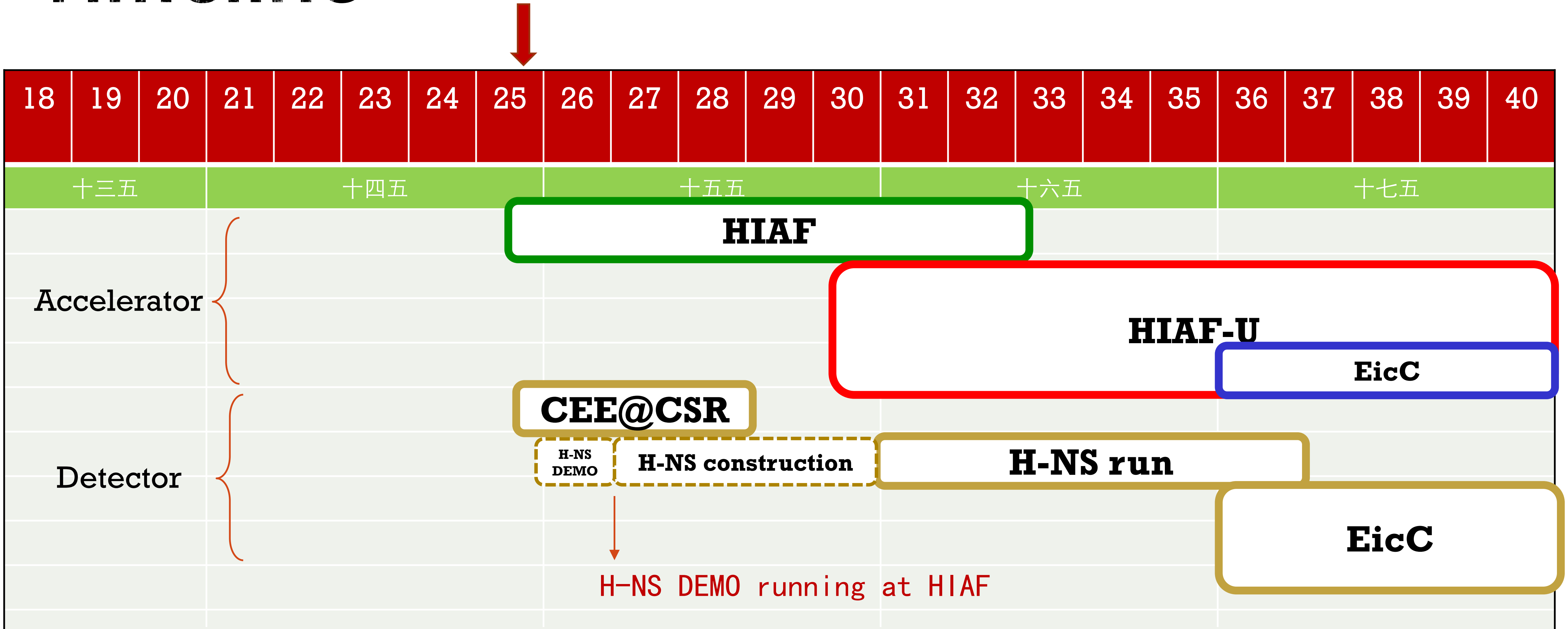




Only take ~1 day assuming 1MHz event rate at HIAF

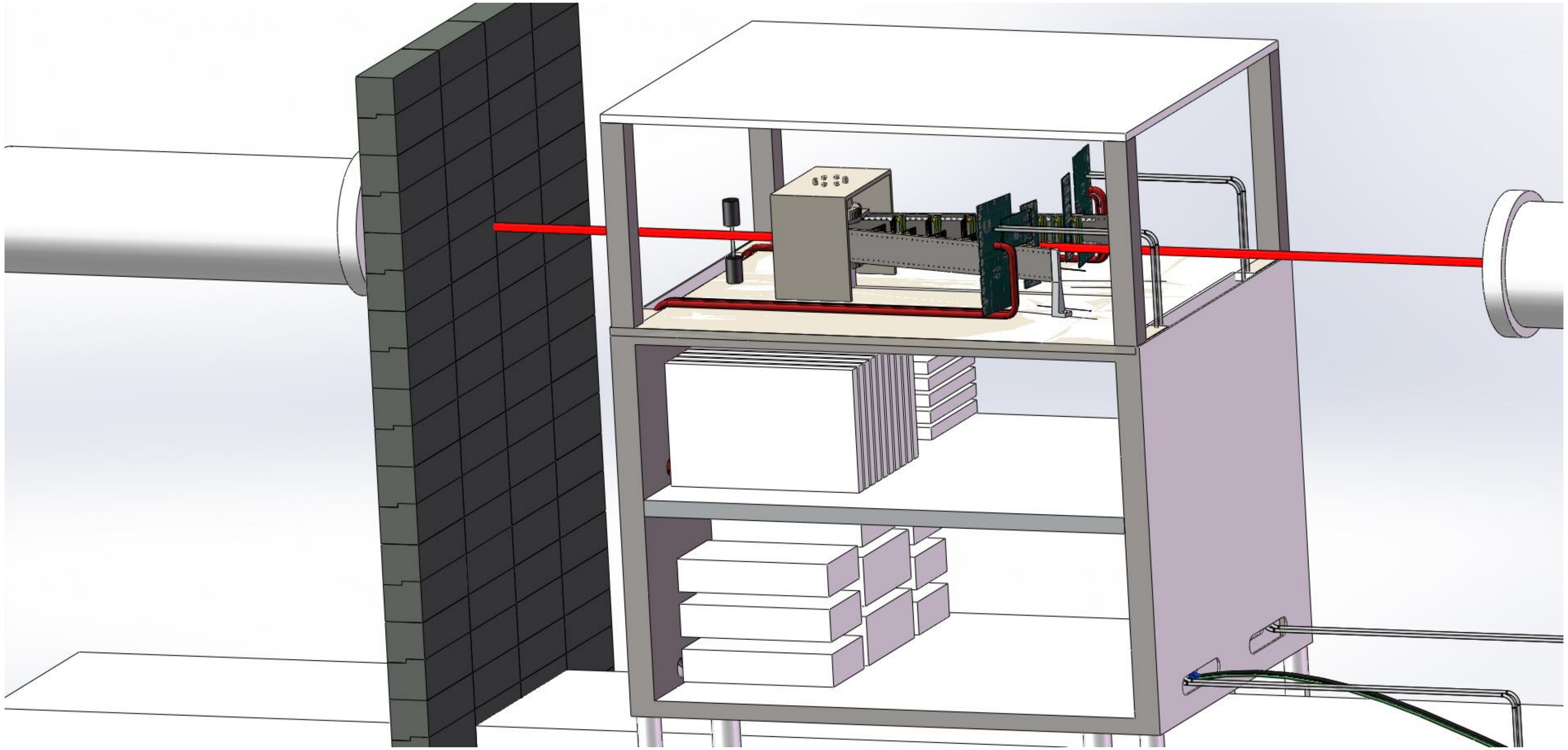
Collaboration	events
COSY pp->P K Λ $\sqrt{s} = 2.75$ GeV	$2 * 10^5$
DISTO pp->P K Λ $\sqrt{s} = 2.98$ GeV	$1.7 * 10^5$
HADES pp-> ΛX $\sqrt{s} = 3.176$ GeV	$1.2 * 10^9$
BESIII $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ $\sqrt{s} = 3.096$ GeV	$3.2 * 10^6$

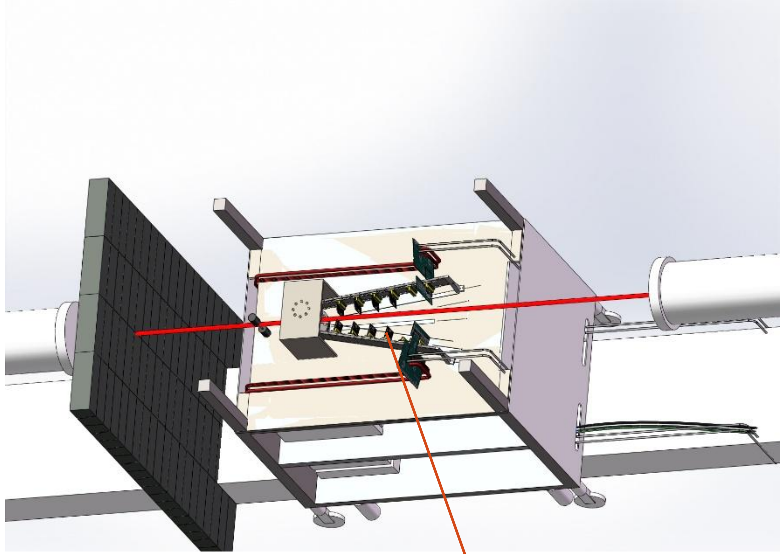
Timeline

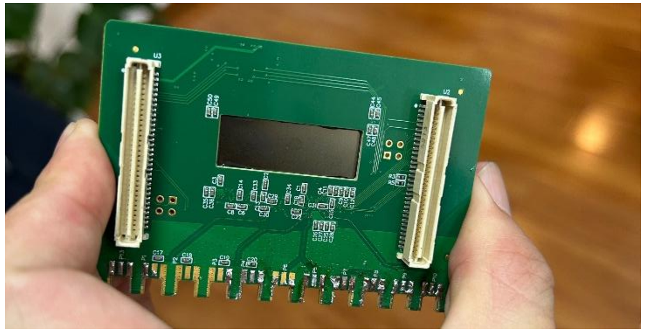


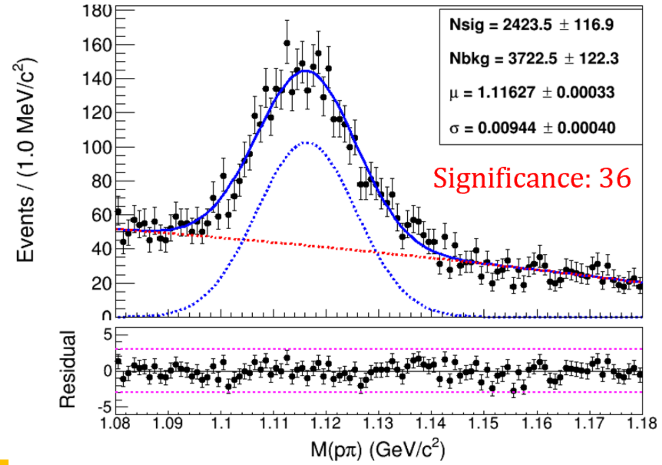
A smooth transition from H-NS to EicC, in terms of both physics and hardware

H-NS demo: H-NS0









H-NS0 will be ready and tested at HIAF next year

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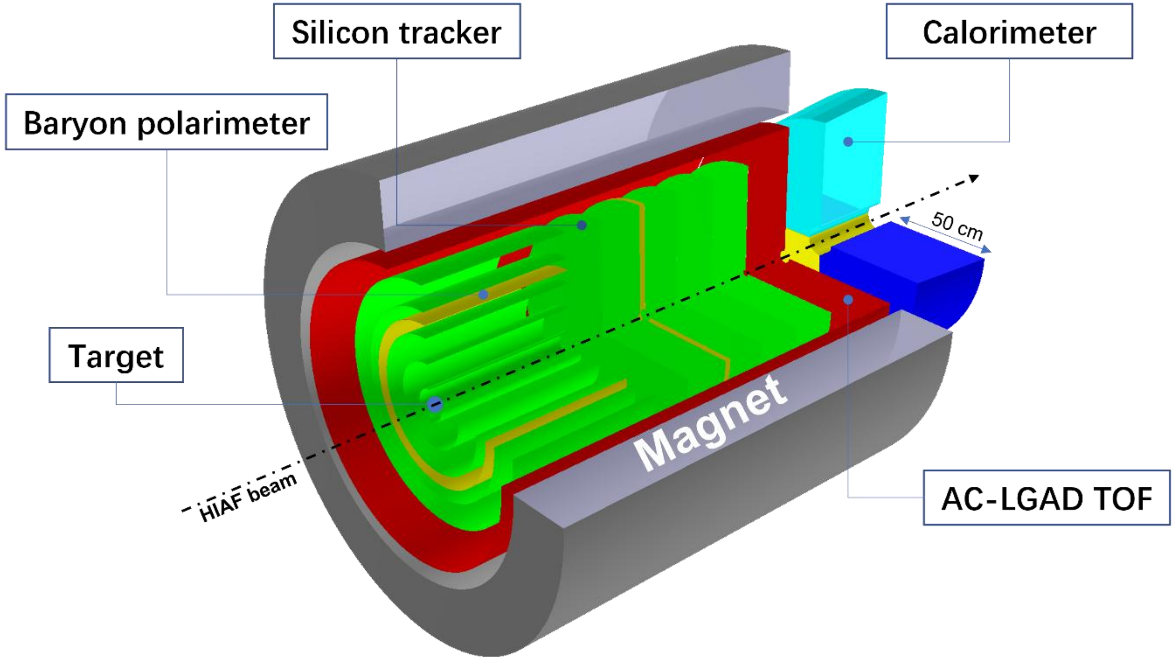
Hyperon-Nucleon Spectrometer (H-NS)



Institutes in China： 北京航空航天大学、复旦大学、国科大、华中师范大学、华南师范大学、近代物理研究所、清华大学、山东大学、香港中文大学（深圳）、中科大

Subsystems： Silicon tracker, AC-LGAD, Target, Baryon polarimeter, Calorimeter, Electronics, DAQ, Magnet, Beamline, Mechanics + Engineering

I. Physics：

- Λ production and polarization (*p+p*)
  - Medium effect (*p+A*)
  - Global polarization of Λ hyperon (*A+A*)
- Hadron physics via *p+p*

II. Community:

- Supports both communities of hadron structure and heavy-ion physics
- International interests are expected: Japan

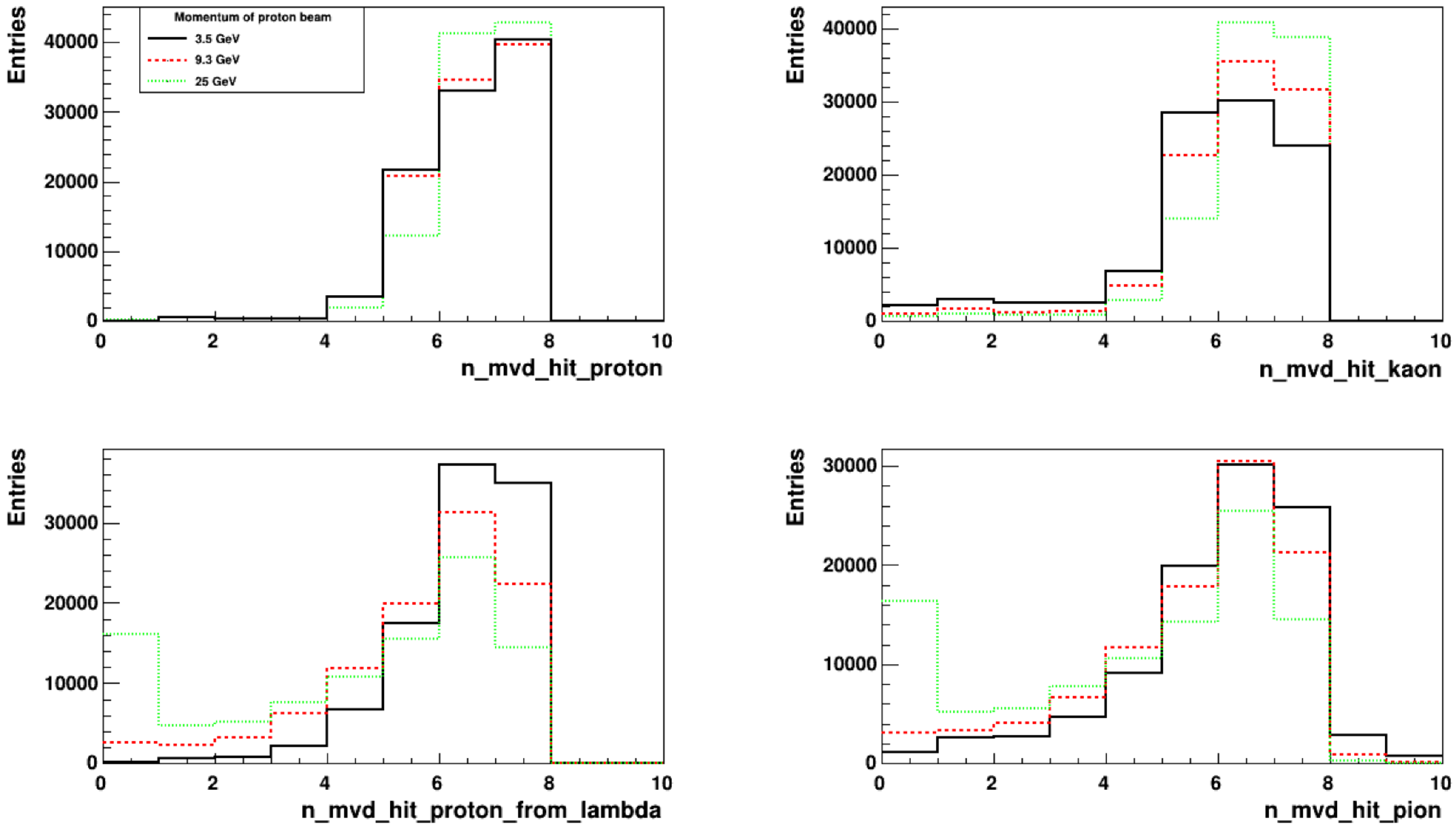
III. Detector R&D

- Many parts are similar for CEPC, EicC, H-NS and STCF. Save resources.
- HNS: a detector R&D platform for EicC, ½ EicC

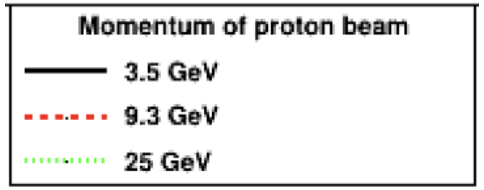
Thank you !

backups

Efficiency due to tracking

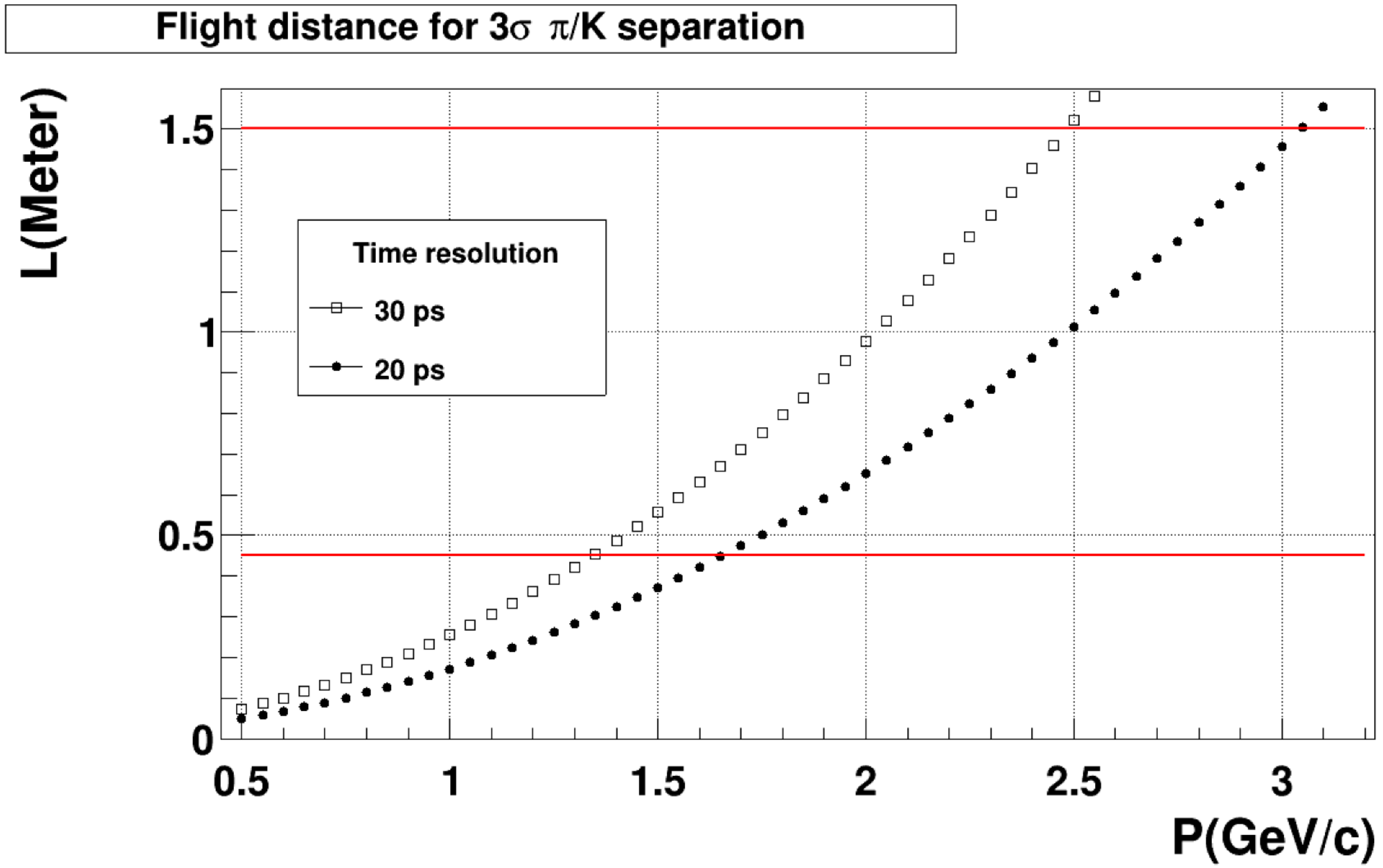


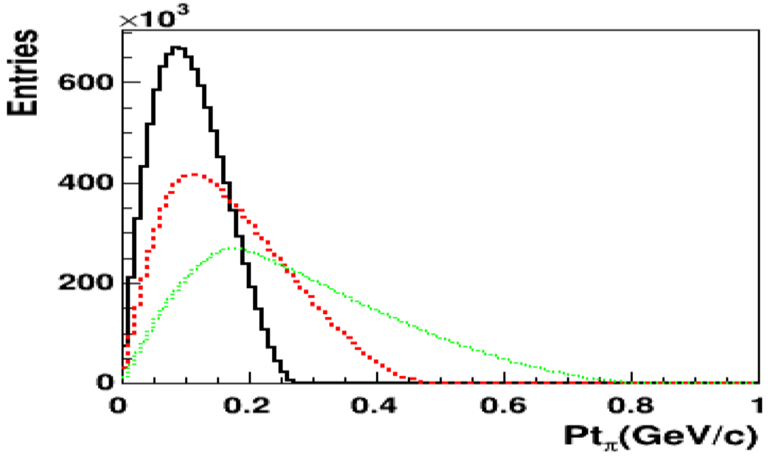
$$\varepsilon = \frac{N_{\text{hits}\geq 4}}{N_{\text{all}}}$$

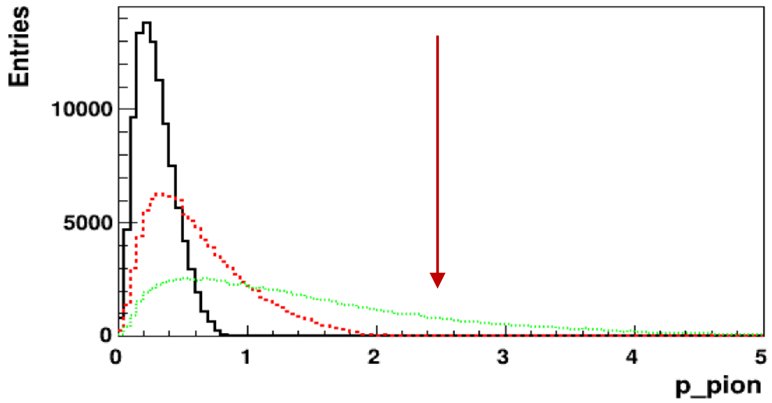


E beam	$\varepsilon(p)$	$\varepsilon(\mathrm{K})$	$\varepsilon(\pi)$ (Λ)	$\varepsilon(p)$ (Λ)	$\varepsilon(Event)$
3.5GeV	98%	89%	88%	96%	76%
9.3GeV	98%	95%	82%	86%	74%
25GeV	98%	96%	65%	66%	60%

PID performance: pion/kaon





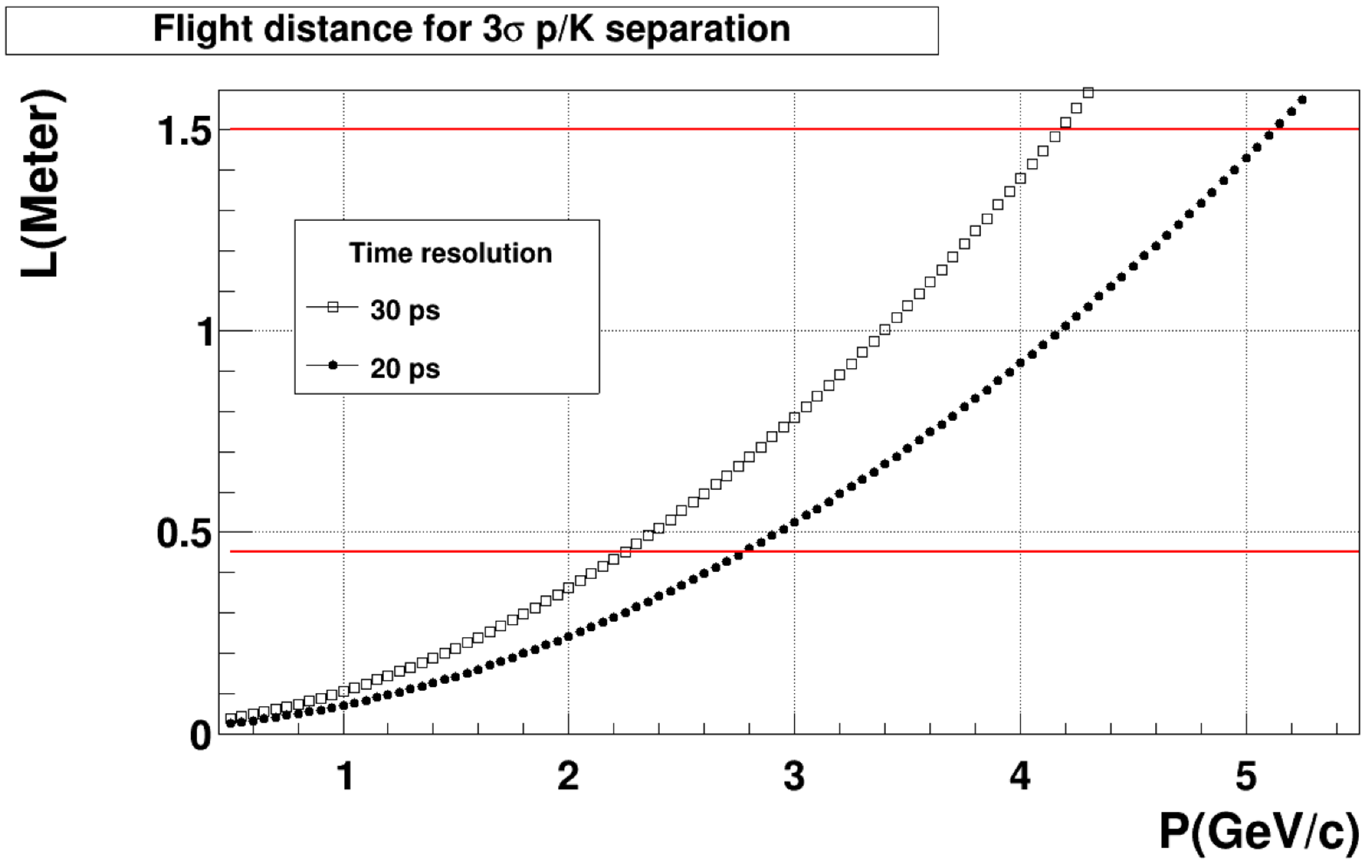


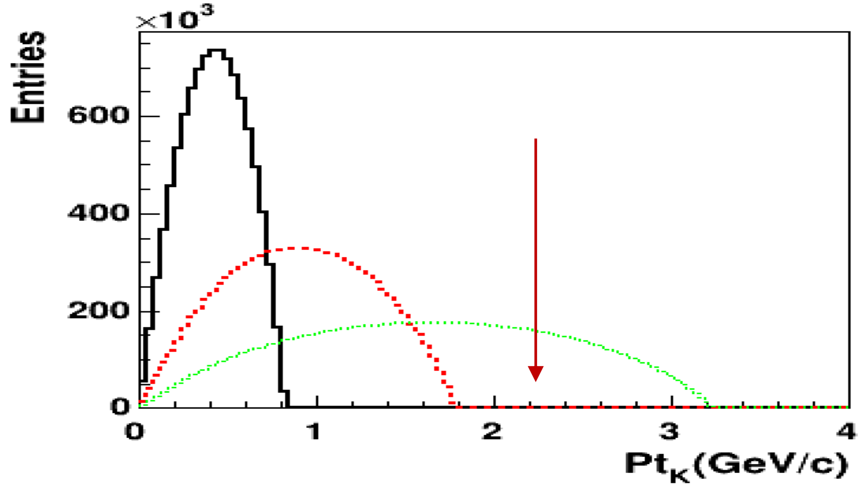
Assume a resolution of 30 ps:

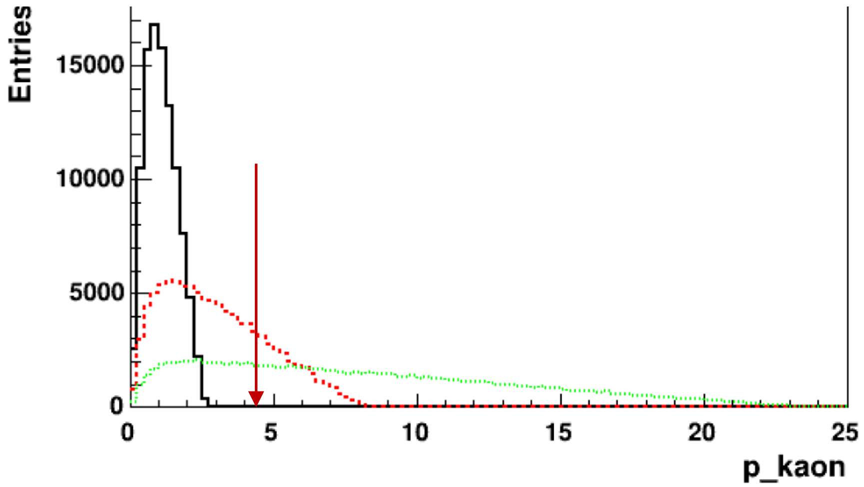
LGAD barrel (R=45cm), can cover a Pt up to 1.35 GeV/c

LGAD endcap (Z=150) can up to 2.5 GeV/c

PID performance: proton/kaon

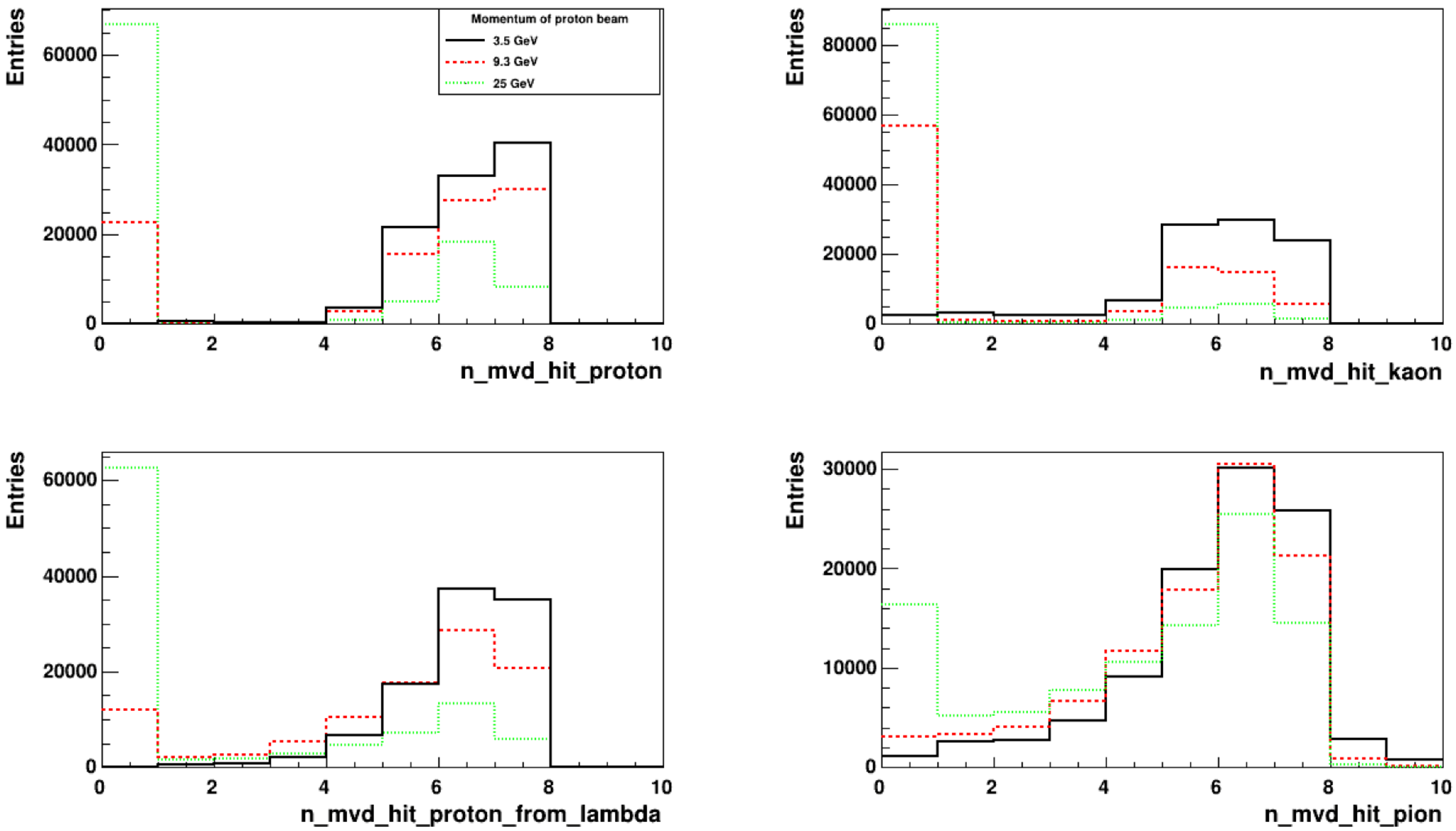






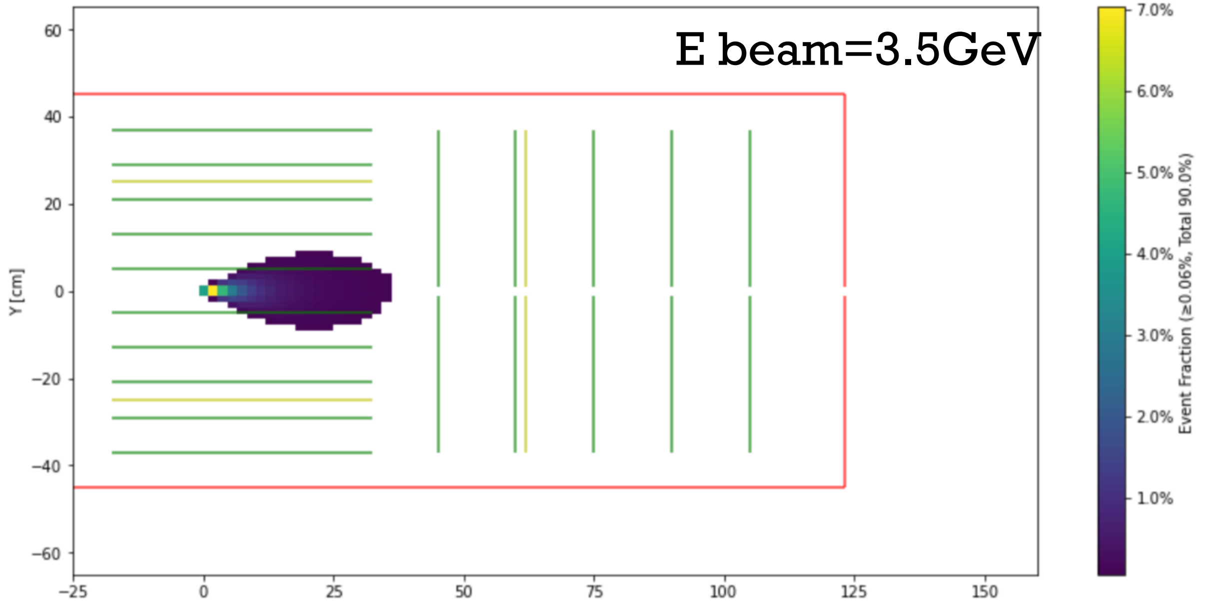
Assume a resolution of 30 ps:
LGAD barrel, (R=45cm), can cover a Pt up to 2.25 GeV/c
LGAD endcap, (Z=150) can up to 4.2 GeV/c

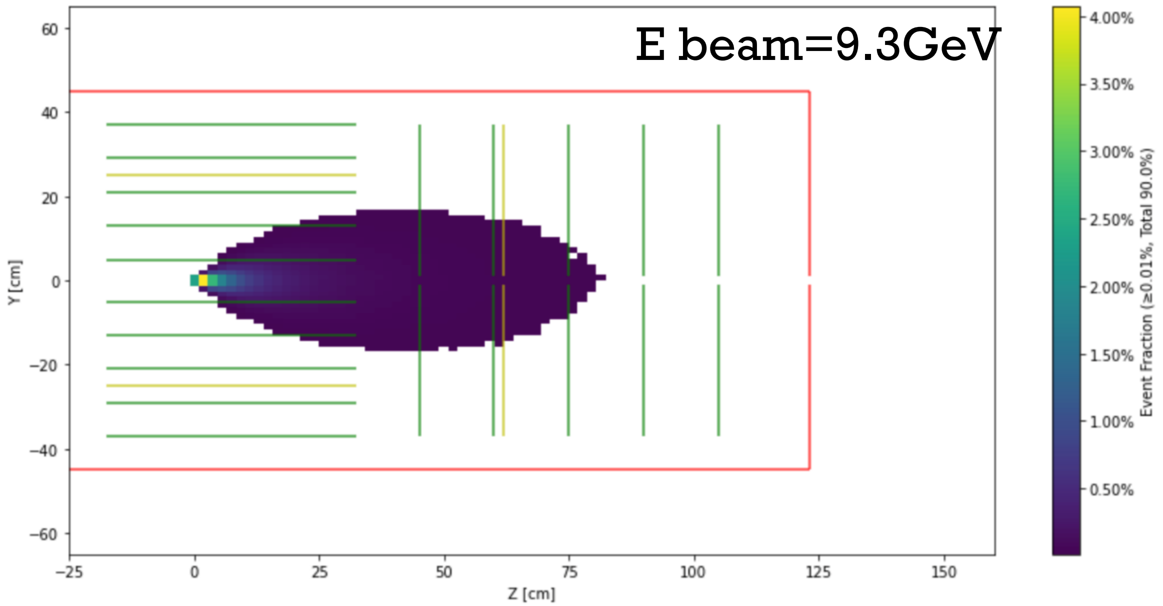
Efficiency due to PID+tracking

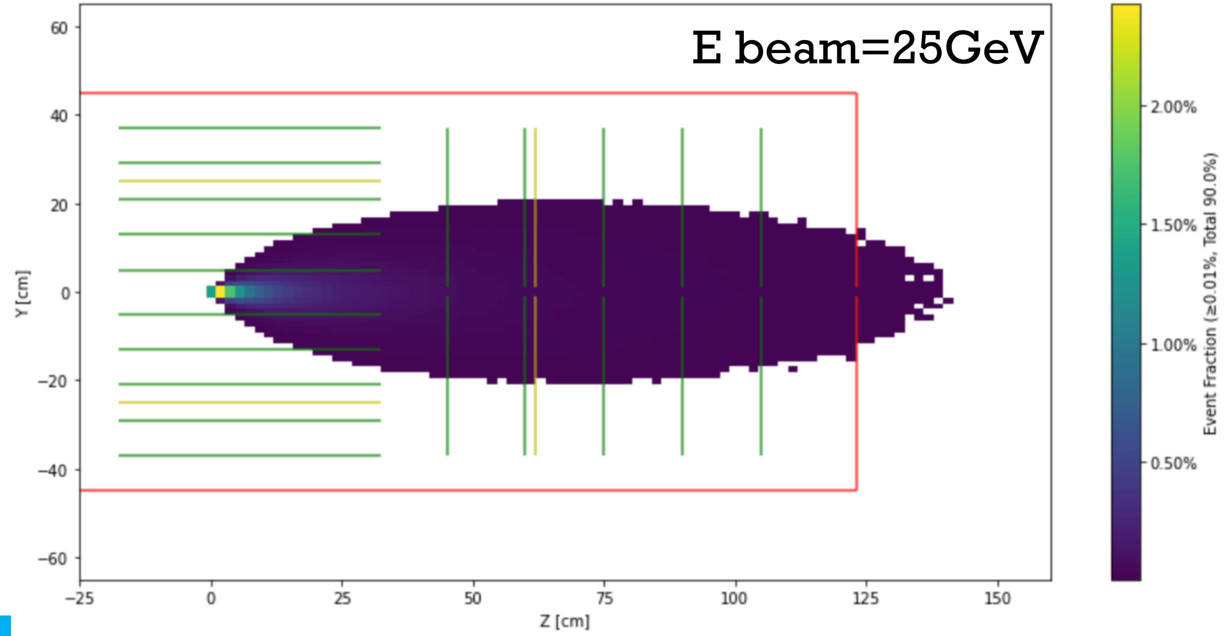


E beam	$\varepsilon(p)$	$\varepsilon(\mathrm{K})$	$\varepsilon(\pi)$ (Λ)	$\varepsilon(p)$ (Λ)	$\varepsilon(Event)$
3.5GeV	98%→98%	89%→89%	88%→88%	96%→96%	76%→76%
9.3GeV	98%→76%	95%→40%	82%→82%	86%→77%	74%→20%
25GeV	98%→32%	96%→13%	65%→65%	66%→31%	60%→1.5%

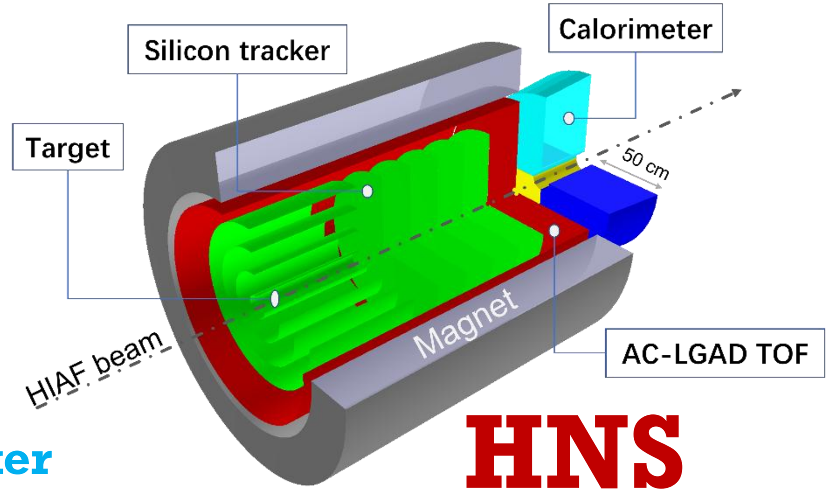
Efficiency due to tracking







- Λ decay vertex distribution
- 90% of all event
- Normalized to total event



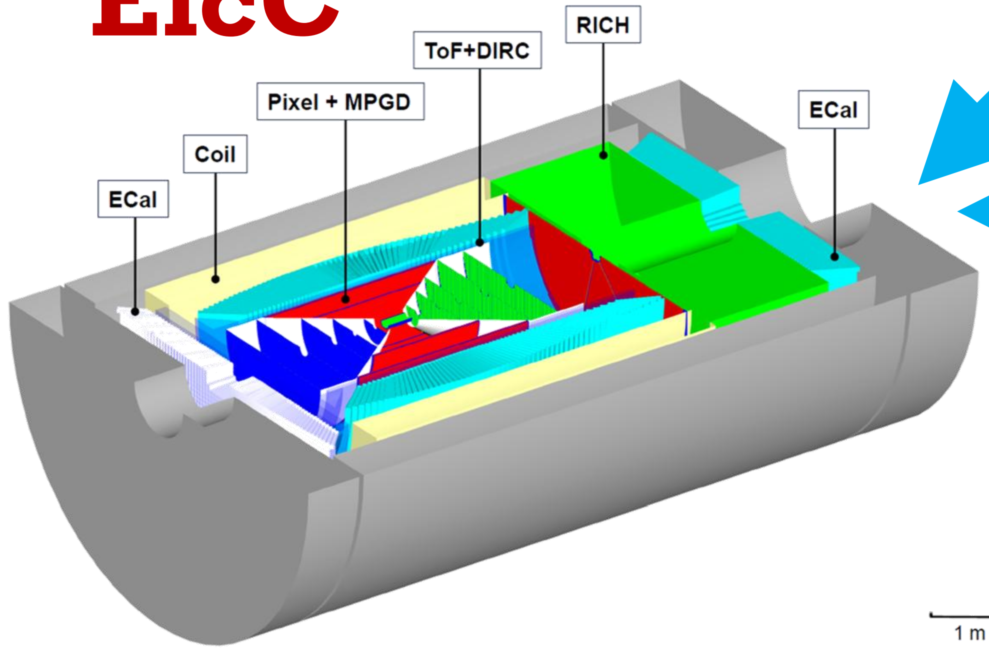
HNS

Silicon tracker
AC-LGAD (PID)
Ecal.
Super-conducting Solenoid

Silicon tracker
Ecal.
Super-conducting Solenoid

STCF

EicC



Silicon tracker
MPGD tracker
DIRC (PID)
RICH (PID)
Ecal
Super-conducting Solenoid