

THE SPD PROJECT AT NICA

Alexey Guskov

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna on behalf of the SPD Collaboration

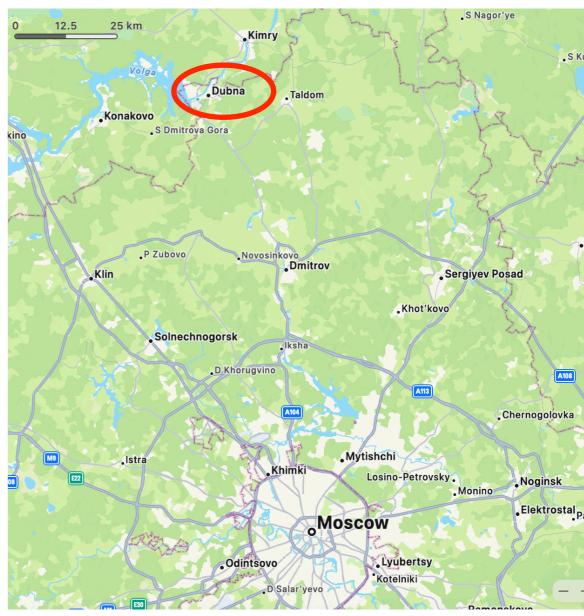
avg@jinr.int

26.09.2025

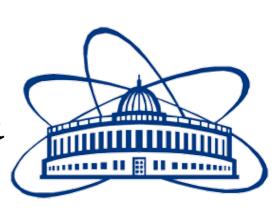


THE JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH, DUBNA, RUSSIA



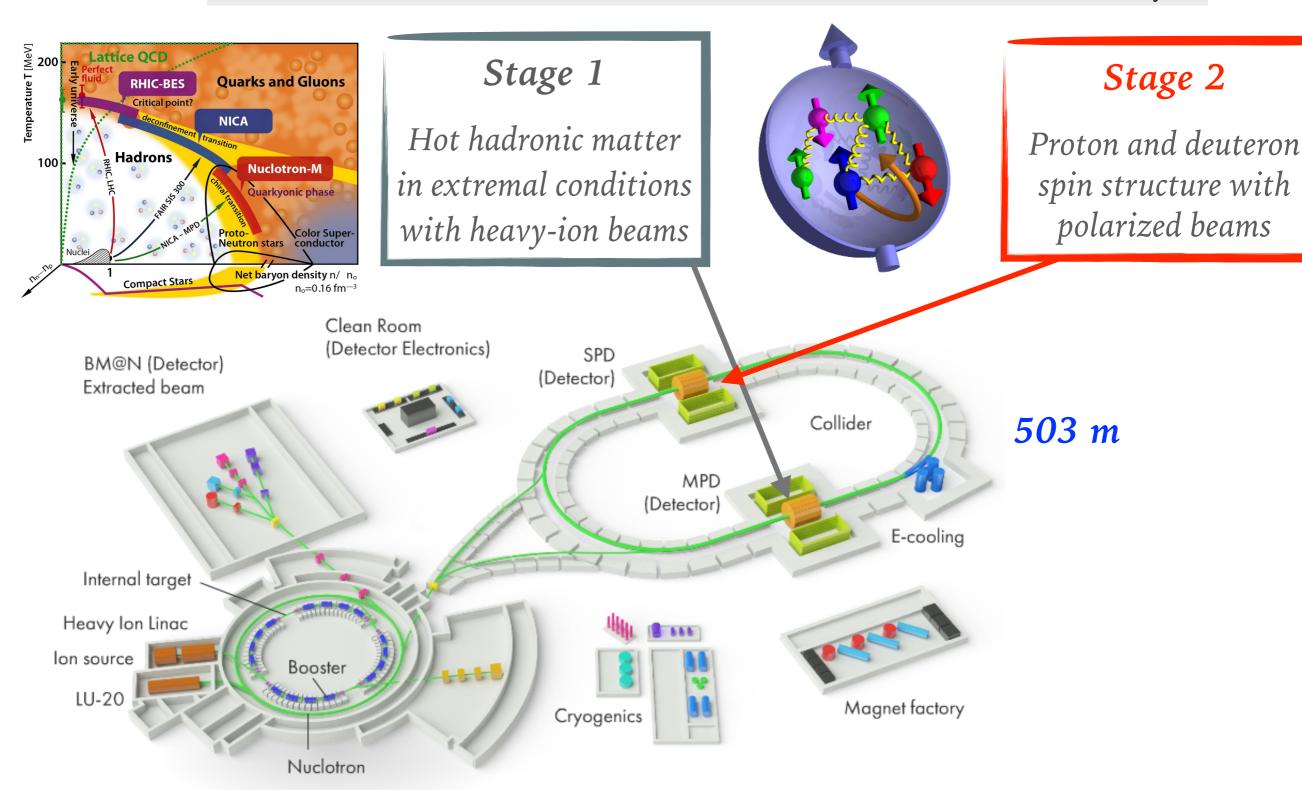


The Joint Institute for Nuclear Research is an international intergovernmental scientific research organization in the science city Dubna of the Moscow region (Russia)



NICA facility at JINR

NICA (Nuclotron-based Ion Collider fAcility)



NICA for spin physics

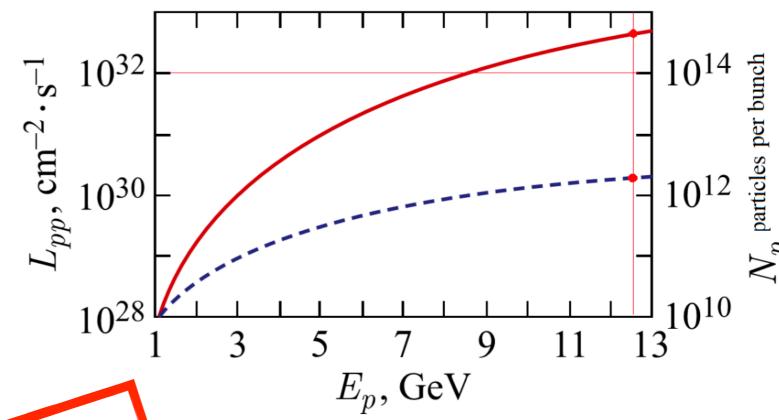
Polarized proton and deuteron beams:

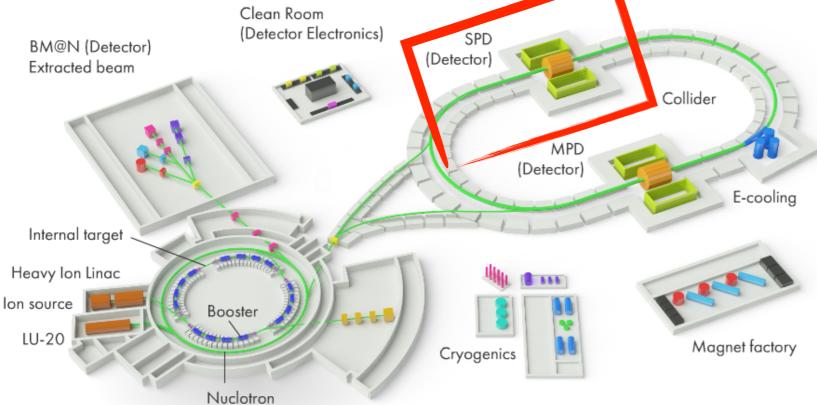
$$p^{\uparrow}p^{\uparrow}:\sqrt{s} \leq 27~GeV$$

 $d^{\uparrow}d^{\uparrow}:\sqrt{s} \leq 13.5~GeV$

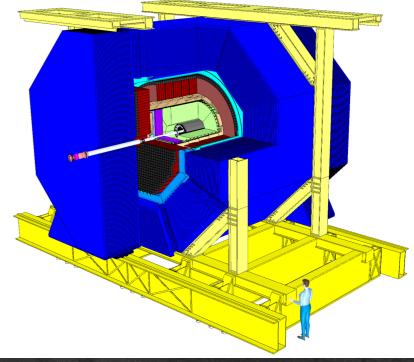
U, L, T |P| > 70%

Polarized ³He beams are also possible





Spin Physics Detector



NICA landscape



NICA landscape

- 13.6.24 NICA technological launch
- 2025 first run of the NICA complex



Polarized beams at NICA

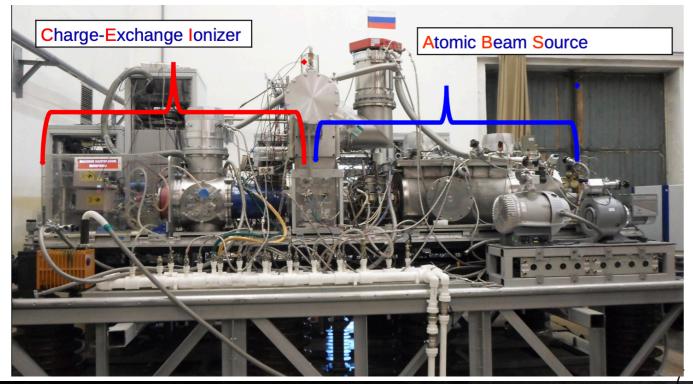
d\u00e1- was accelerated in 1986 (Synchrophasotron) and 2002 (Nuclotron). It is quite simple procedure: there is just 1 depolarizing spin resonance at 5.6 GeV.

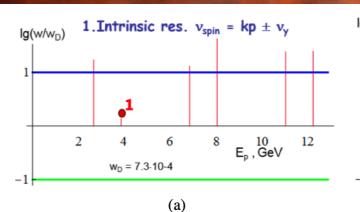
p↑- was first obtained only in 2017.

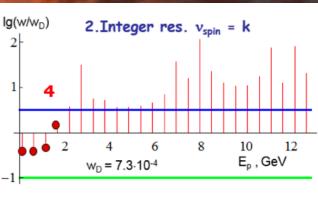
Source of Polarized Ions:

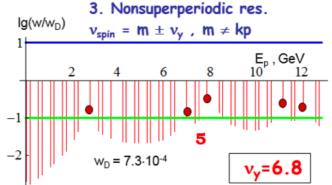
$$H^0 \uparrow + D^+ \rightarrow H^+ \uparrow + D^0$$

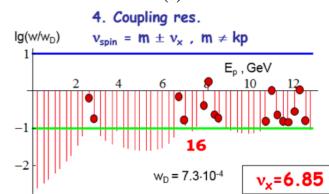
$$D^0 \uparrow + H^+ \rightarrow D^+ \uparrow + H^0$$





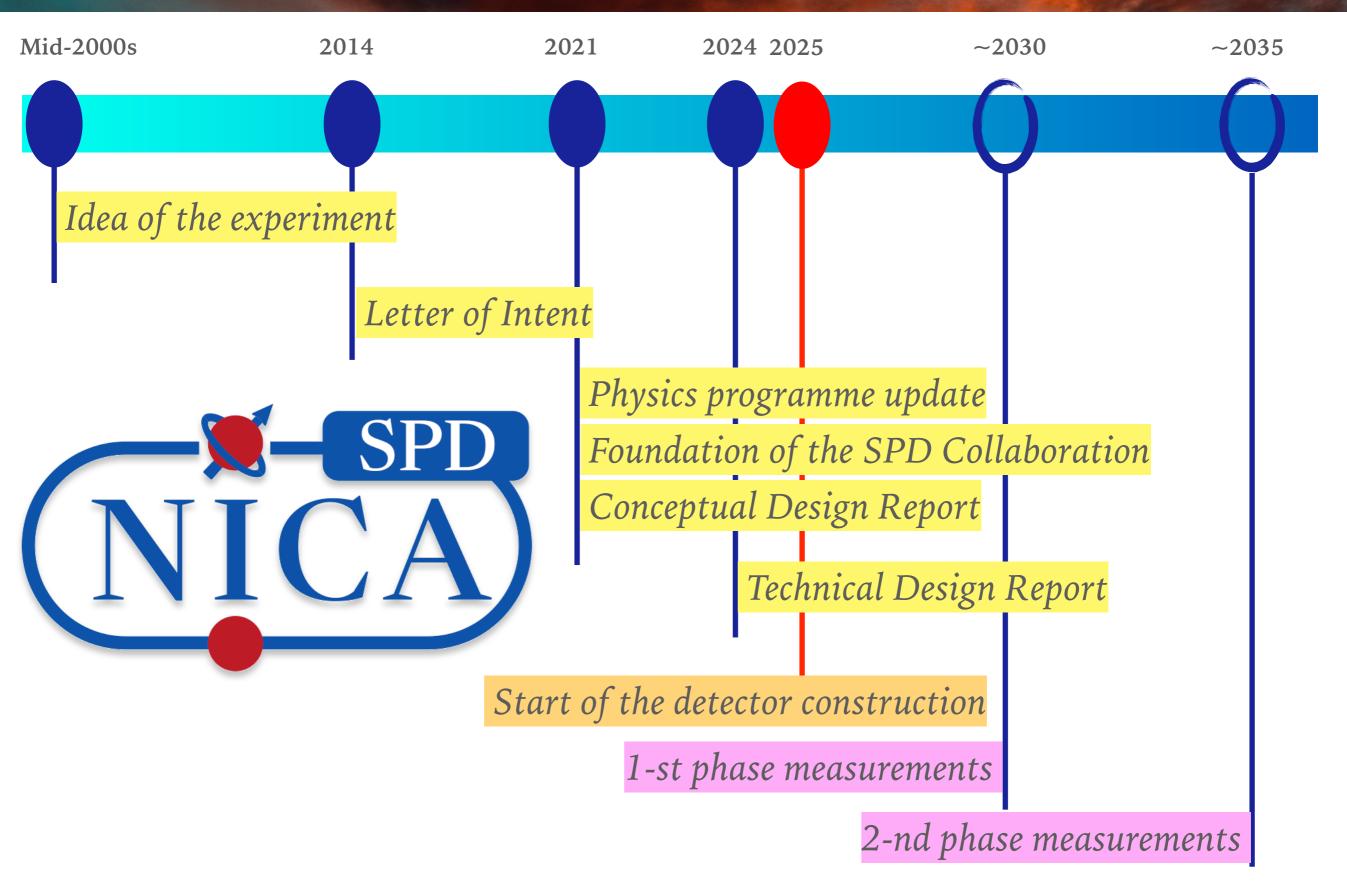




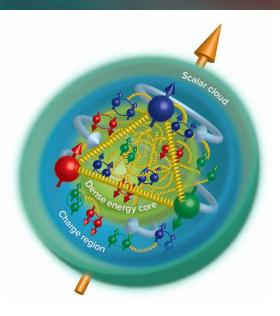


- Longitudinal polarization in the IP can be supported at the integer spin-resonances
 - For protons: E_{kin} =(0.108+0.523·n) [GeV]
 - For deuterons: E_{kin} =(5.62+6.56·n) [GeV/u]
- Transverse polarization at any energies

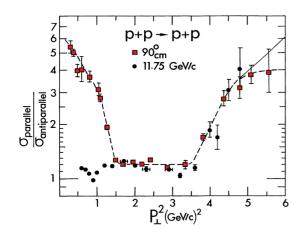
Spin Physics Detector project



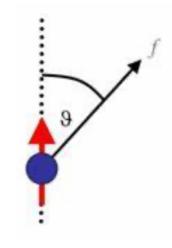
Physics @ SPD



- Gluon polarized PDFs (TMDs and helicity)
- Quark polarized PDFs
- Deuteron tensor PDFs
- Spin effects in hadroproduction
- Polarization of hyperons and charmonia
- Spin correlations



• Other spin-dependent phenomena



Unpolarized physics

SPD gluon physics programme



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ppnp



Review

On the physics potential to study the gluon content of proton and deuteron at NICA SPD

A. Arbuzov ^a, A. Bacchetta ^{b,c}, M. Butenschoen ^d, F.G. Celiberto ^{b,c,e,f}, U. D'Alesio ^{g,h}, M. Deka ^a, I. Denisenko ^a, M.G. Echevarria ⁱ, A. Efremov ^a, N.Ya. Ivanov ^{a,j}, A. Guskov ^{a,k,*}, A. Karpishkov ^{l,a}, Ya. Klopot ^{a,m}, B.A. Kniehl ^d, A. Kotzinian ^{j,o}, S. Kumano ^p, J.P. Lansberg ^q, Keh-Fei Liu ^r, F. Murgia ^h, M. Nefedov ^l, B. Parsamyan ^{a,n,o}, C. Pisano ^{g,h}, M. Radici ^c, A. Rymbekova ^a, V. Saleev ^{l,a}, A. Shipilova ^{l,a}, Qin-Tao Song ^s, O. Teryaev ^a

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arXiv:2011.15005

^a Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, 141980 Dubna, Moscow region, Russia

^b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Pavia, via Bassi 6, I-27100 Pavia, Italy

^c INFN Sezione di Pavia, via Bassi 6, I-27100 Pavia, Italy

^d II. Institut für Theoretische Physik, Universität Hamburg, Luruper Chaussee 149, 22761 Hamburg, Germany

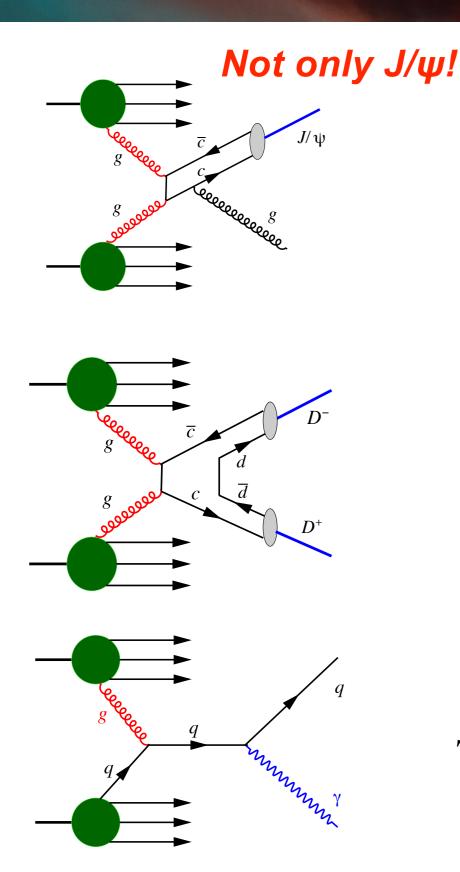
^e European Centre for Theoretical Studies in Nuclear Physics and Related Areas (ECT*), I-38123 Villazzano, Trento, Italy

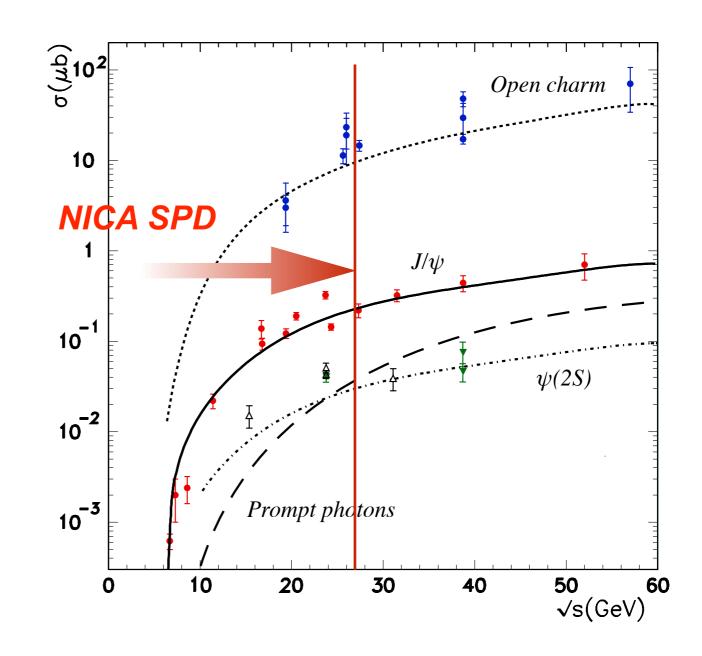
^f Fondazione Bruno Kessler (FBK), I-38123 Povo, Trento, Italy

g Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Cagliari, I-09042 Monserrato, Italy

^h INFN Sezione di Cagliari, I-09042 Monserrato, Italy

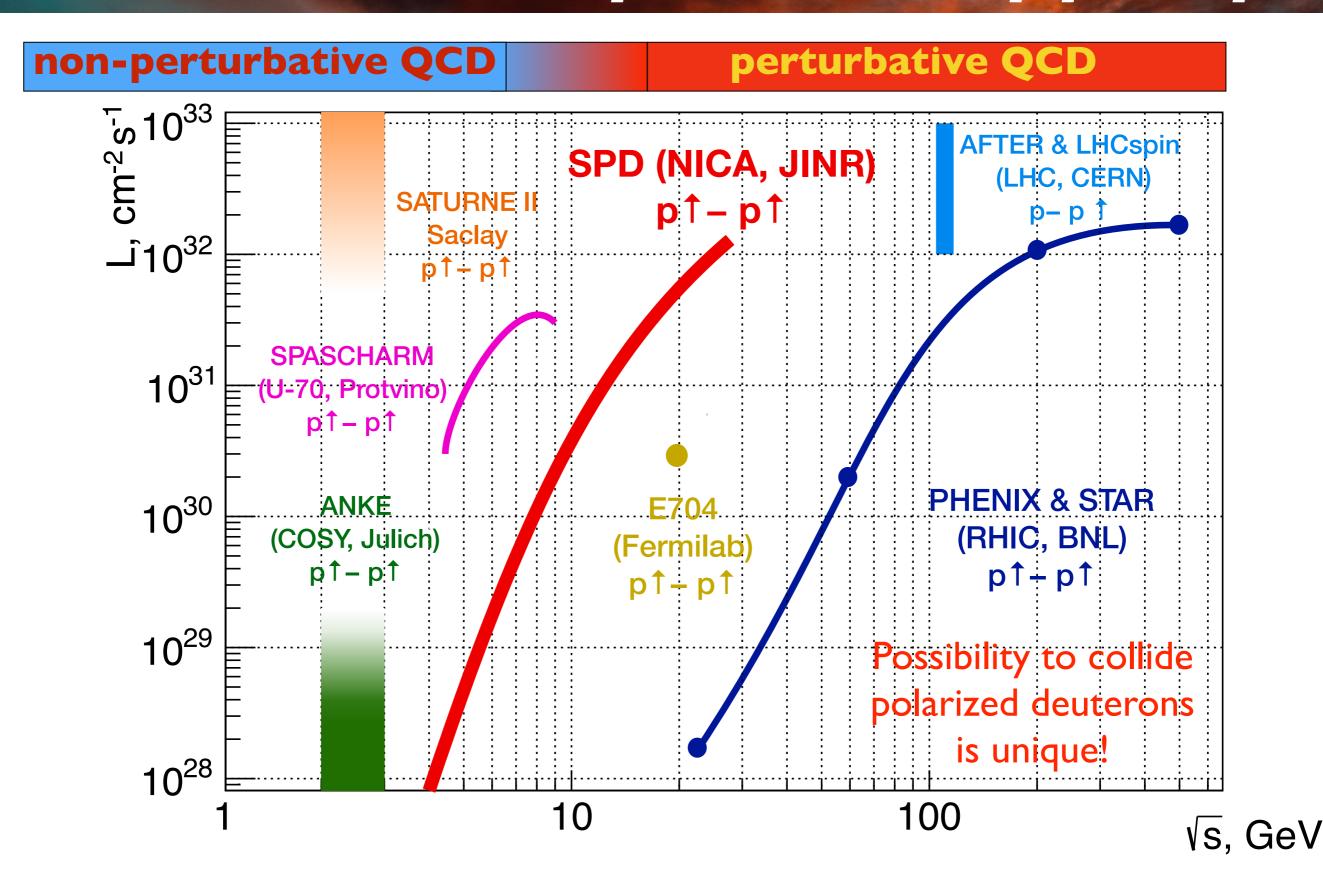
SPD golden probes



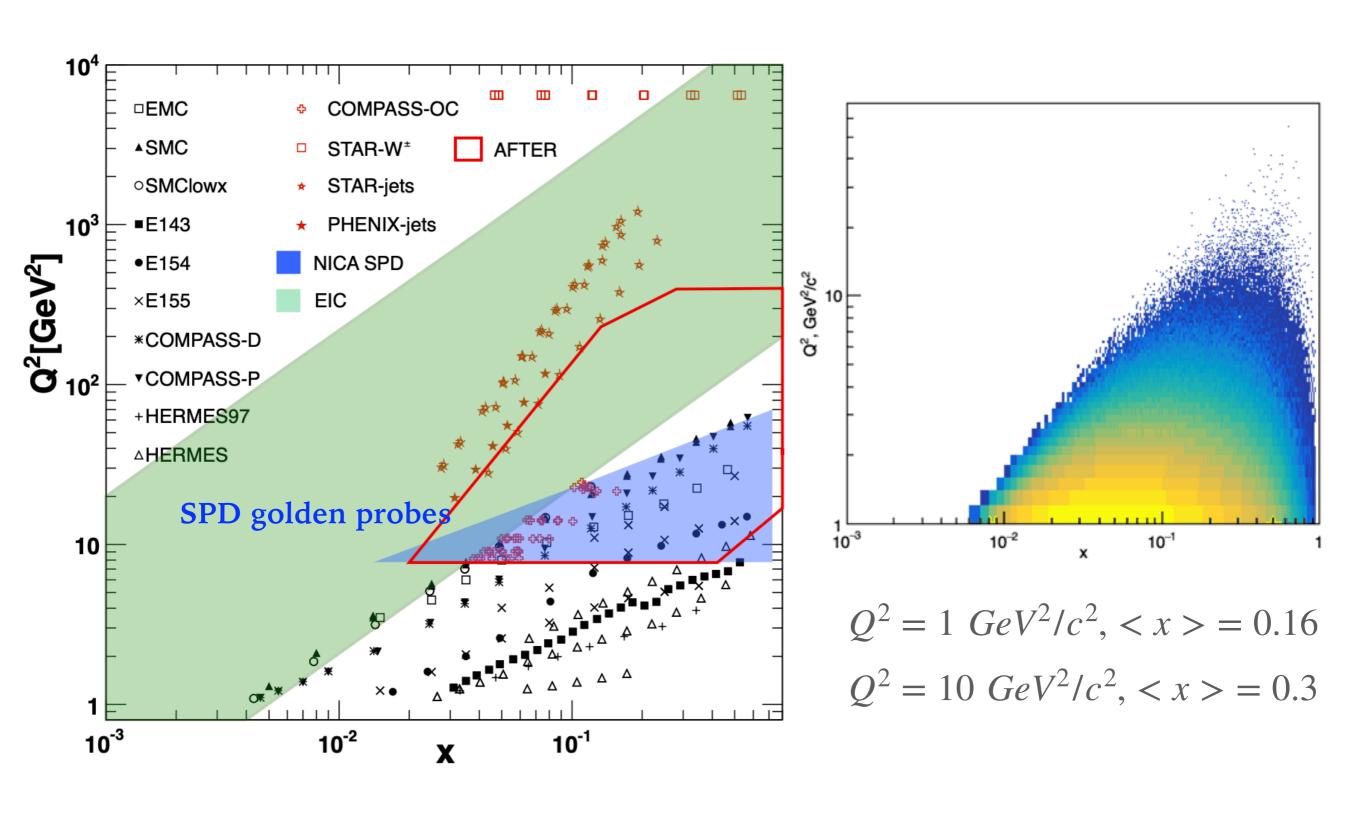


These golden probes define the layout of the SPD experimental setup.

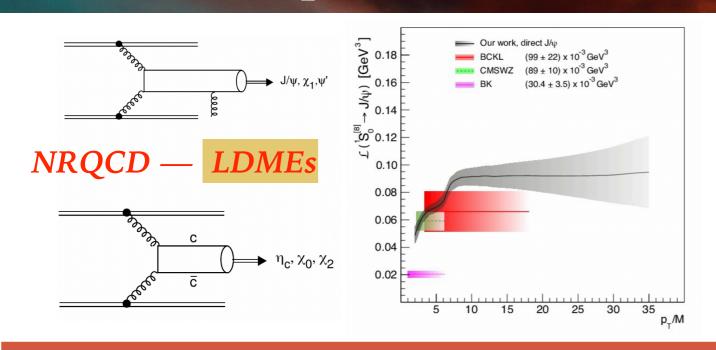
SPD and other polarized pp exps

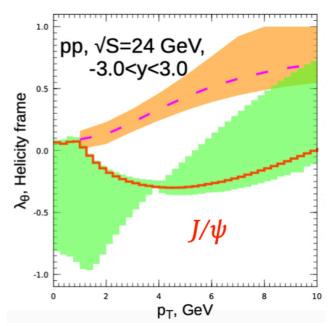


SPD and others

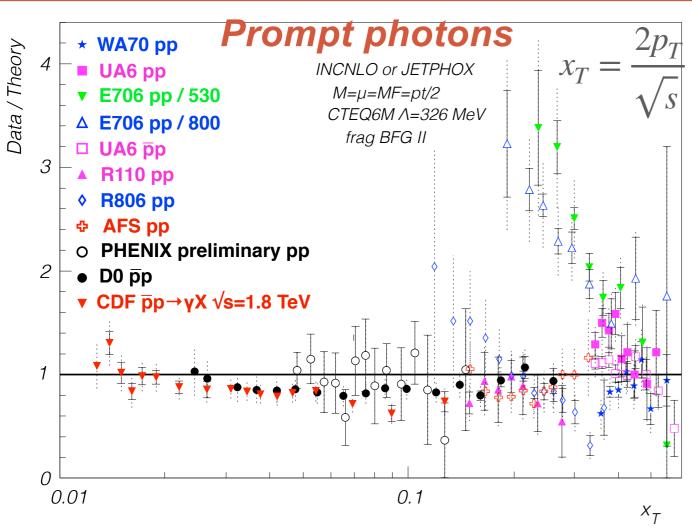


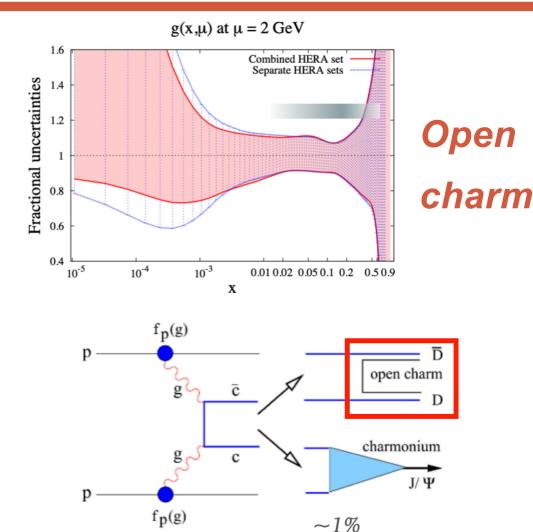
Unpolarized production



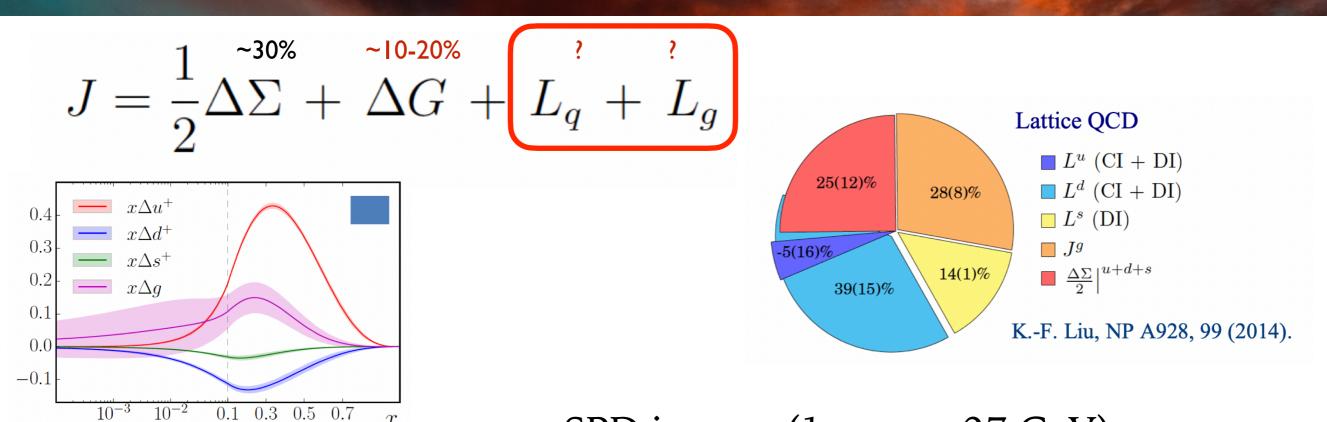


Charmonia

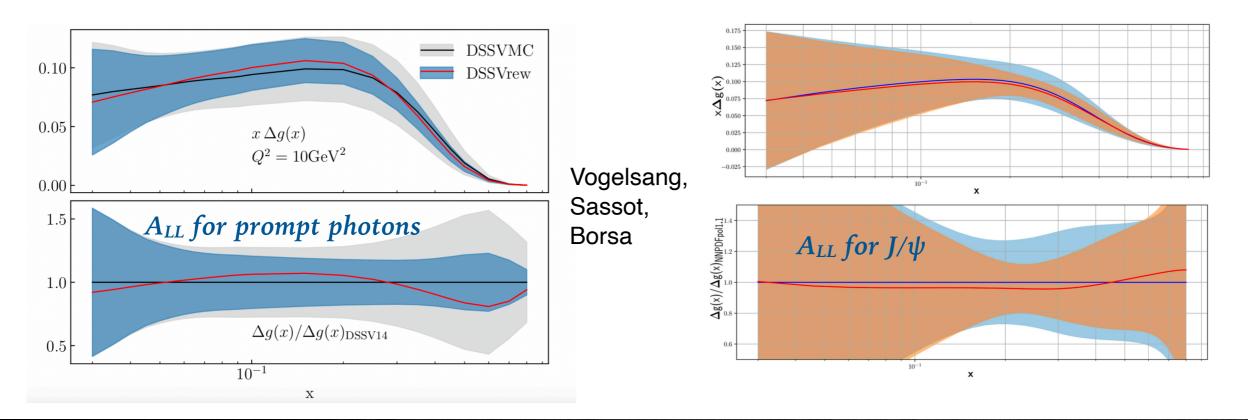




Gluon helicity

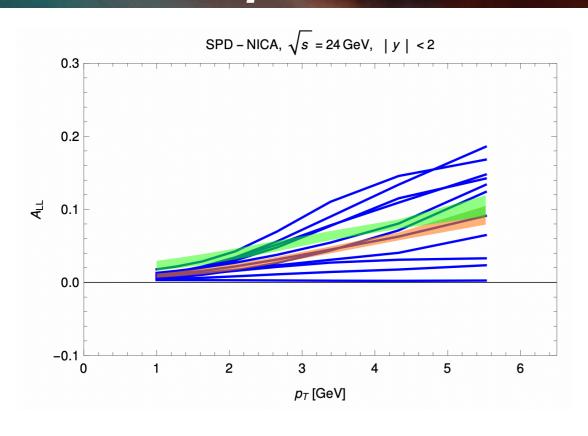


SPD impact (1 year at 27 GeV)



JAM Collaboration, PRD (2016).

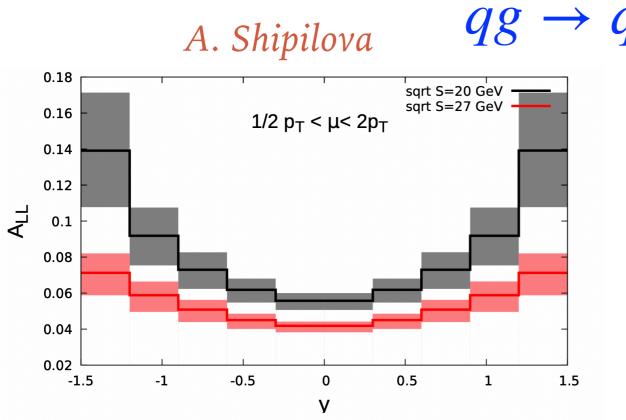
Gluon helicity function $\Delta g(x)$: expectations for A_{LL} at NICA energies

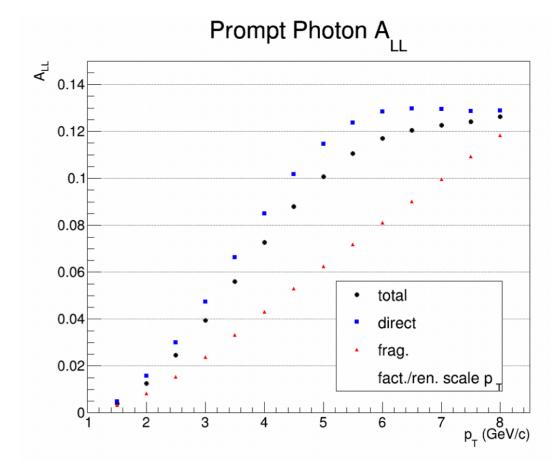




M. Nefedov

W. Vogelsang

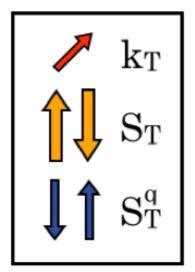




Proton in 3D: TMD PDFs

Nucleon Spin Polarization

	U	L	\mathbf{T}
U	\mathbf{f}_1 Number Density		$f_{1T}^{q\perp}$ Sivers
${ m L}$		g1L Helicity	g1T Worm-Gear T
T	$\mathbf{h}_{1}^{\mathrm{q}\perp}$ \bullet Boer-Mulders	h ^{q⊥} L Worm-Gear L	h_1^q Transversity $h_1^{q\perp}$ Pretzelosity



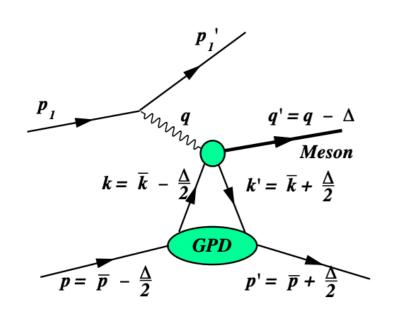
5 additional (TMD) functions describing the correlation between the nucleon spin, parton spin, and parton transverse momentum.

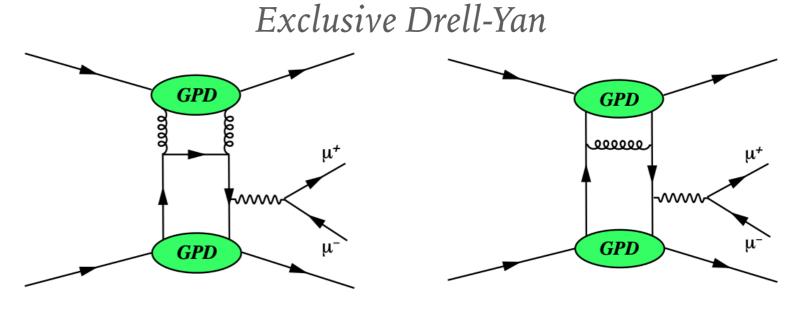
Gluon-induced TMD effects: expectations for AN

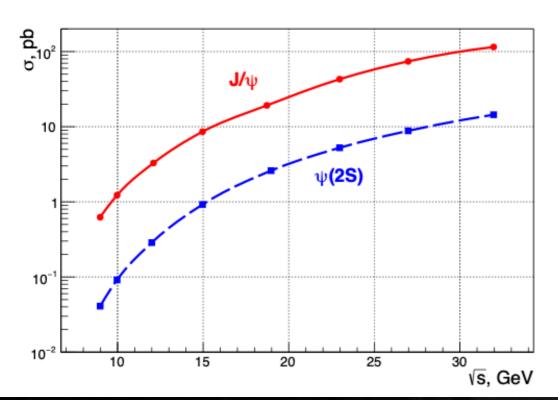


GPDs at SPD

GPDs is not a priority goal at SPD but potentially they could be accessed:







 $d\sigma/dQ^2 \sim 5 \ pb/(GeV/c)^2$ at $\sqrt{s} = 24 \ GeV \ and \ Q^2 = 5 \ (GeV/c)^2$

Deuteron

 $\sigma(x_F, p_T)$, vector and tensor angular asymmetries

Nonbaryonic content of deuteron:

$$|6q\rangle = c_1 |NN\rangle + c_2 |\Delta\Delta\rangle + c_3 |CC\rangle$$

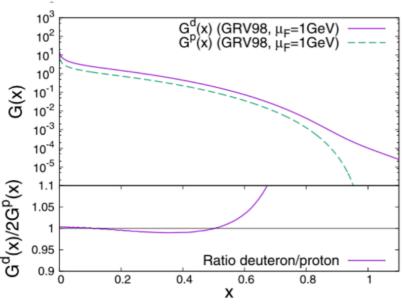
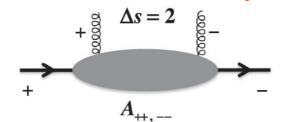
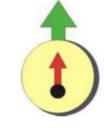


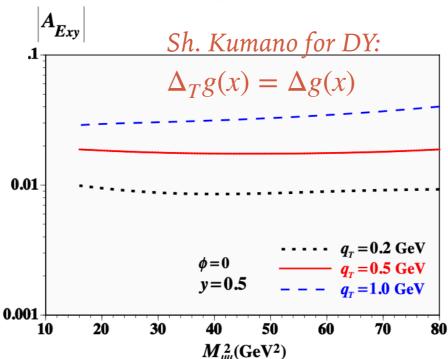
Fig. 6. Gluon PDF in the deuteron and in the nucleon.

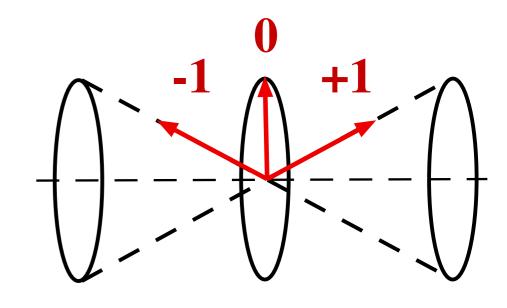
Unpolarized gluons at high x:

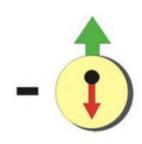
Gluon transversity

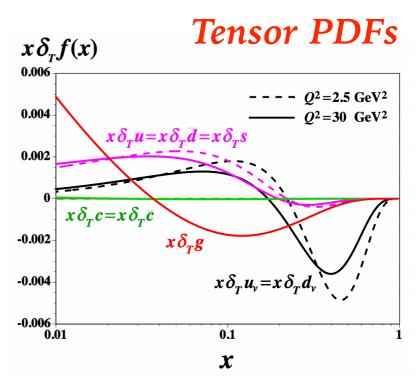




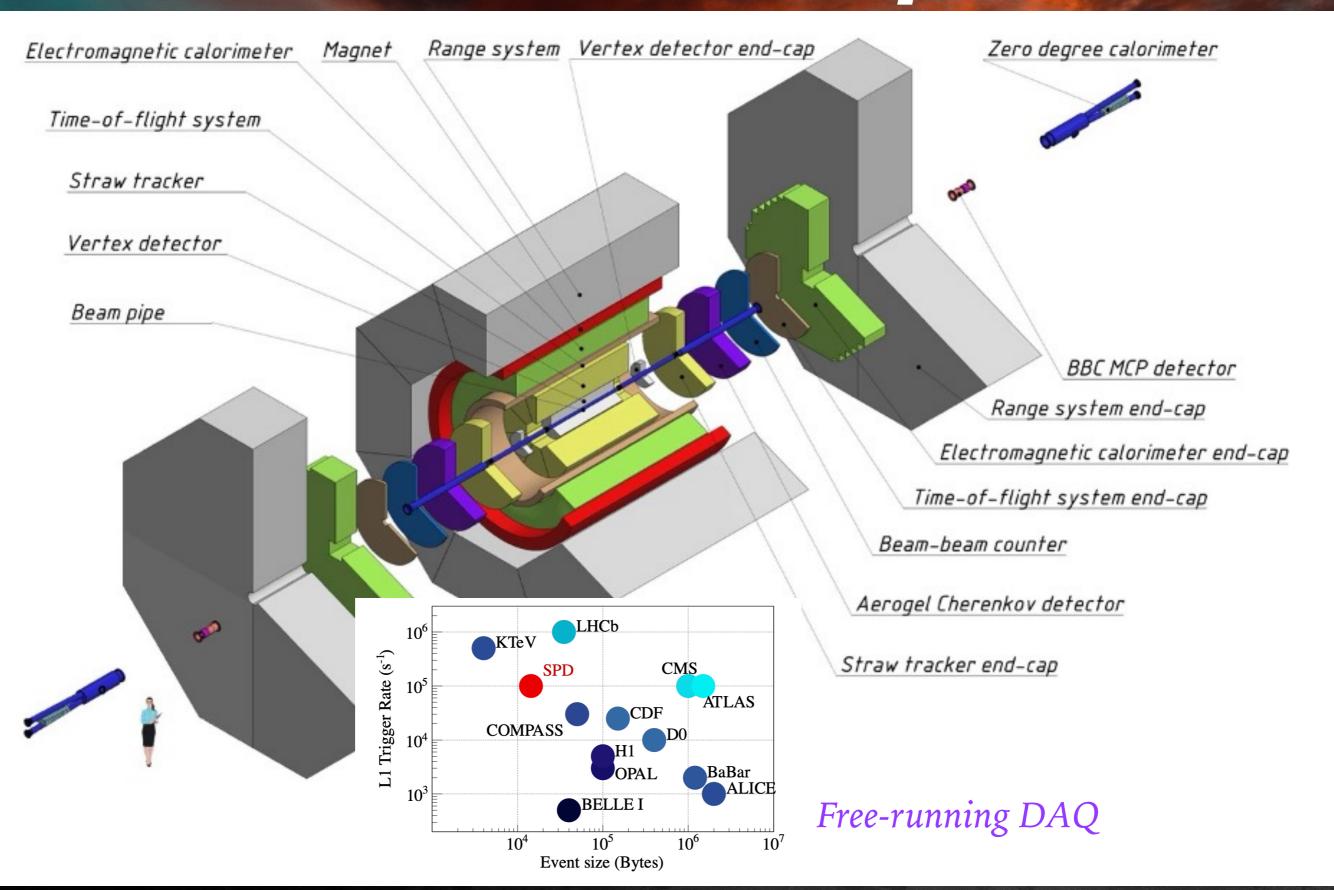








SPD setup



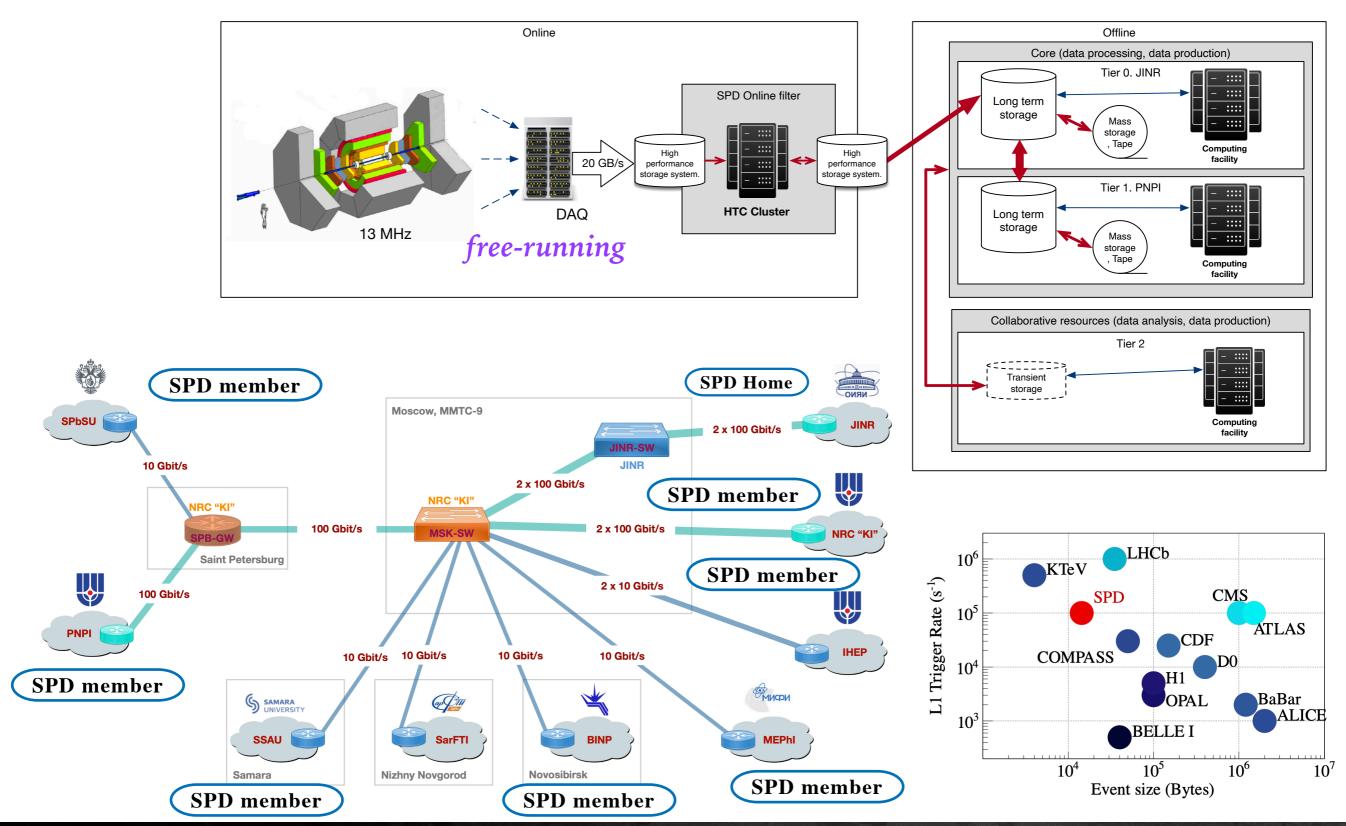
SPD setup: basic properties

C, T C, TT					
	Stage I	Stage II			
Maximum luminosity, 10^{32} cm ⁻² s ⁻²	up to 0.1	1			
Interaction rate, MHz	up to 0.4	4			
Magnetic field at IP, T	up to 1.0	1.0			
Track momentum resolution $\frac{\delta p}{p}$ at 1 GeV/c, %	~1.7	~1.0			
Photon energy resolution, %		$5/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1$			
$D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$ vertex spatial resolution, μ m		60 for MAPS			
		80 for DSSD			
PID capabilities	dE/dx, RS	dE/dx, ECal, RS, TOF, FARICH			
Number of channels, 10^3	170	294 for MAPS)			
	210	397 for DSSD			
Raw data flow, GB/s	up to 1	up to 20			
Total weight, t	1236*	1240			
Power consumption, kW	77	113 for MAPS			
resolution Time resolution Energy resolution	n Sional leno	90 for DSSD			

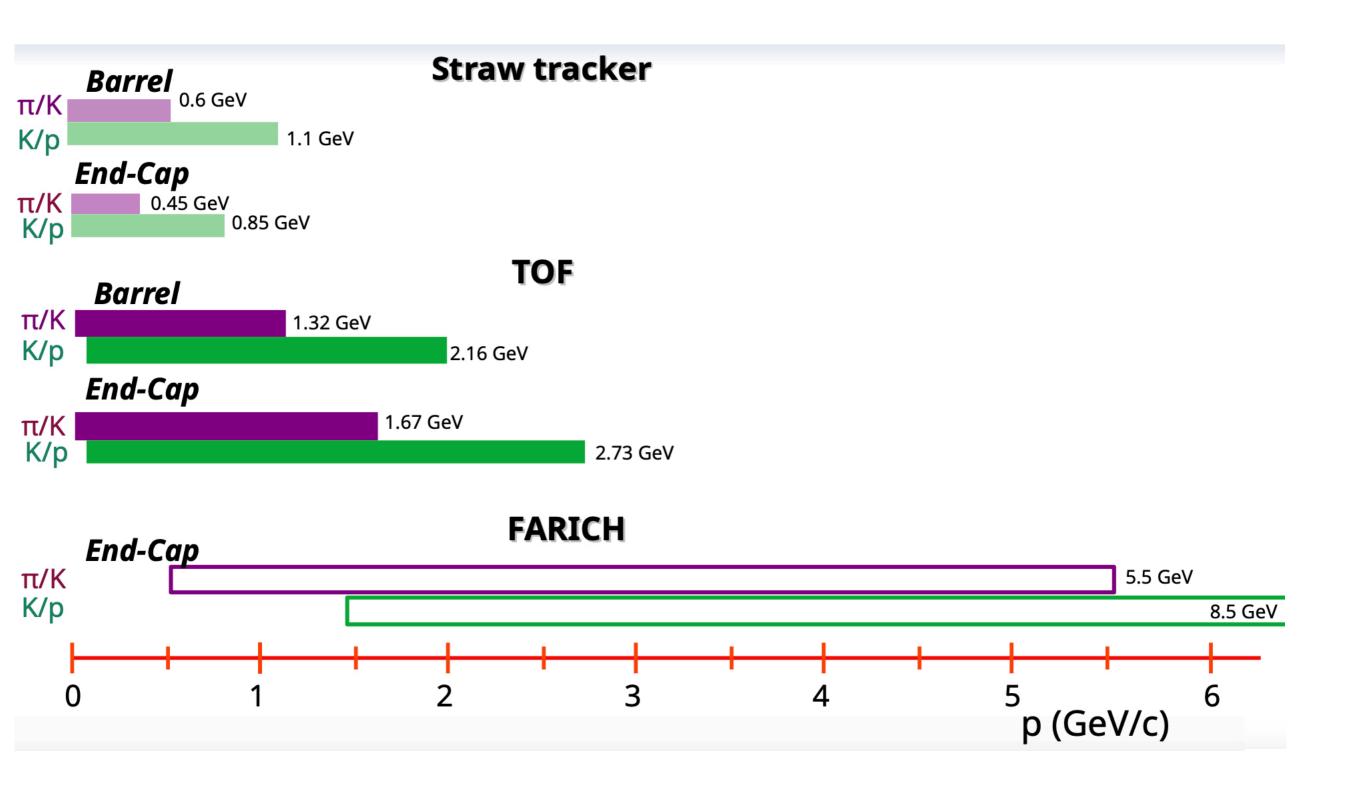
	I-		I	ı
Detector	Spatial resolution	Time resolution	Energy resolution	Signal length
RS	3 mm (wires), 1 cm (strips)	150 ns	$90\%/\sqrt{E}$ (p, n)	250÷500 ns
ECal	5 mm (γ, 1 GeV)	1 ns	$5\%/\sqrt{E}\oplus 1\%$	
TOF	10 cm	50 ps	_	
FARICH		<1 ns	$d\beta/\beta < 10^{-3}$	10 ns
Straw	$150~\mu\mathrm{m}$	1 ns	8.5%(dE/dx)	120 ns
SVD MAPS	$5~\mu\mathrm{m}$	_	_	
SVD DSSD	$27.4 \mu m (\phi)$	_	_	
	81.3 μ m (z)			
MCT	$150~\mu\mathrm{m}$	10 ns	_	\sim 300 ns
BBC inner	1.5 mm	50 ps	_	
BBC outer	$\sim 10\mathrm{cm}$	400 ps	_	
ZDC	$\sim 1 \text{ cm}$	150 ps at 0.4 GeV	$50\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 30\% (n)$	
			$20\%/\sqrt{E}\oplus 9\% (\gamma)$	

IT infrastructure

SPD data flow

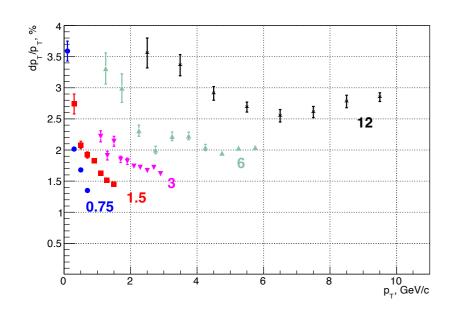


PID capabilities

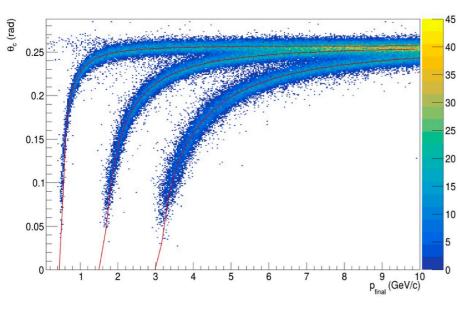


Detector performance

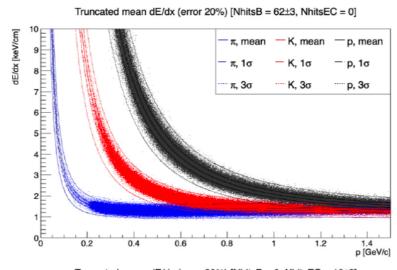
Momentum resolution

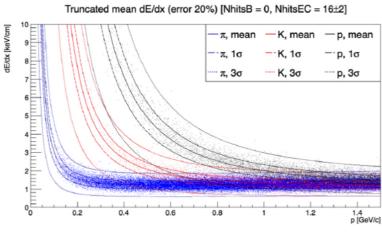


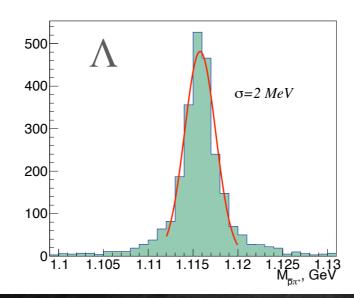
FARICH performance



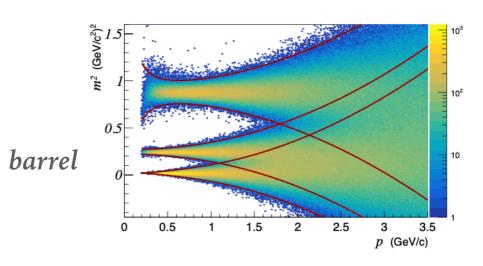
dE/dx in Straw tracker

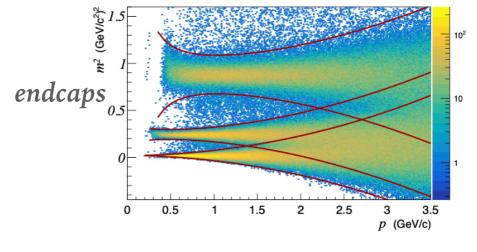


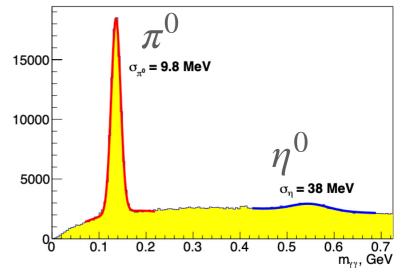




TOF performance

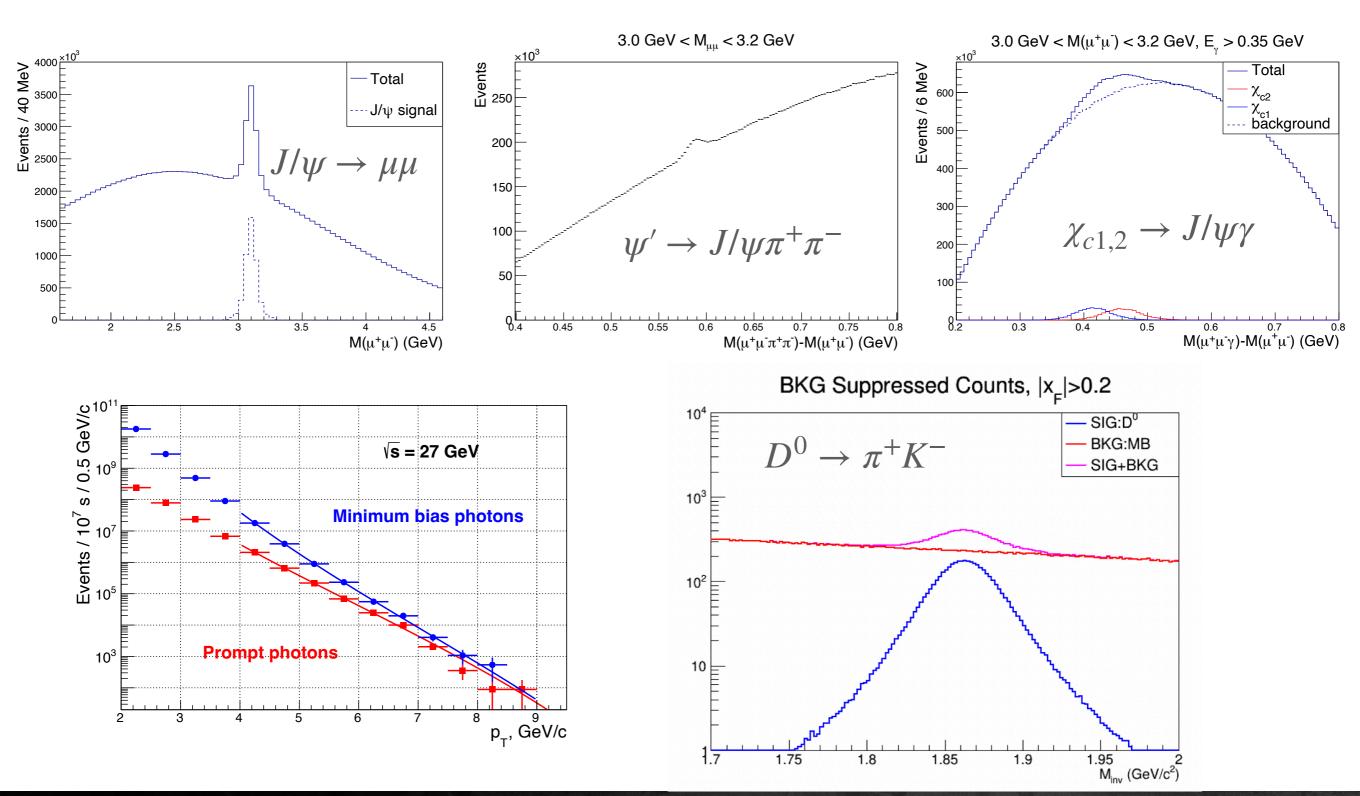




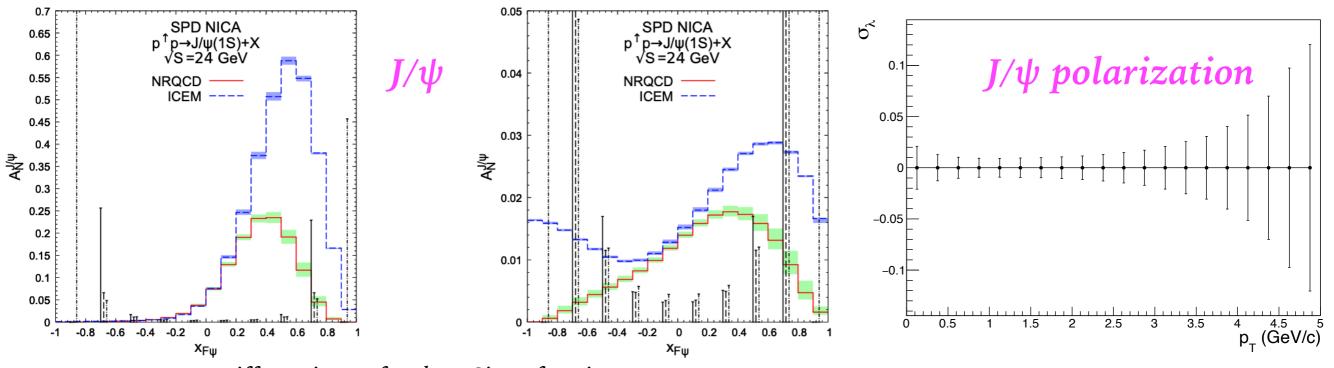


Physics performance: gluon probes

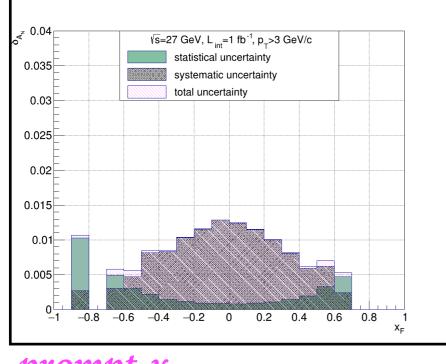
$(1 \text{ year}=10^7 \text{ s}, 27 \text{ GeV})$

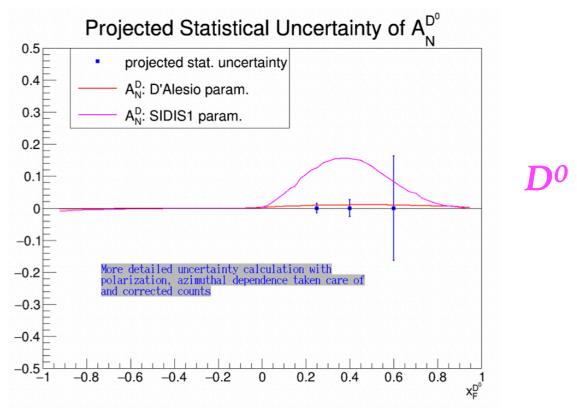


Physics performance: accuracies

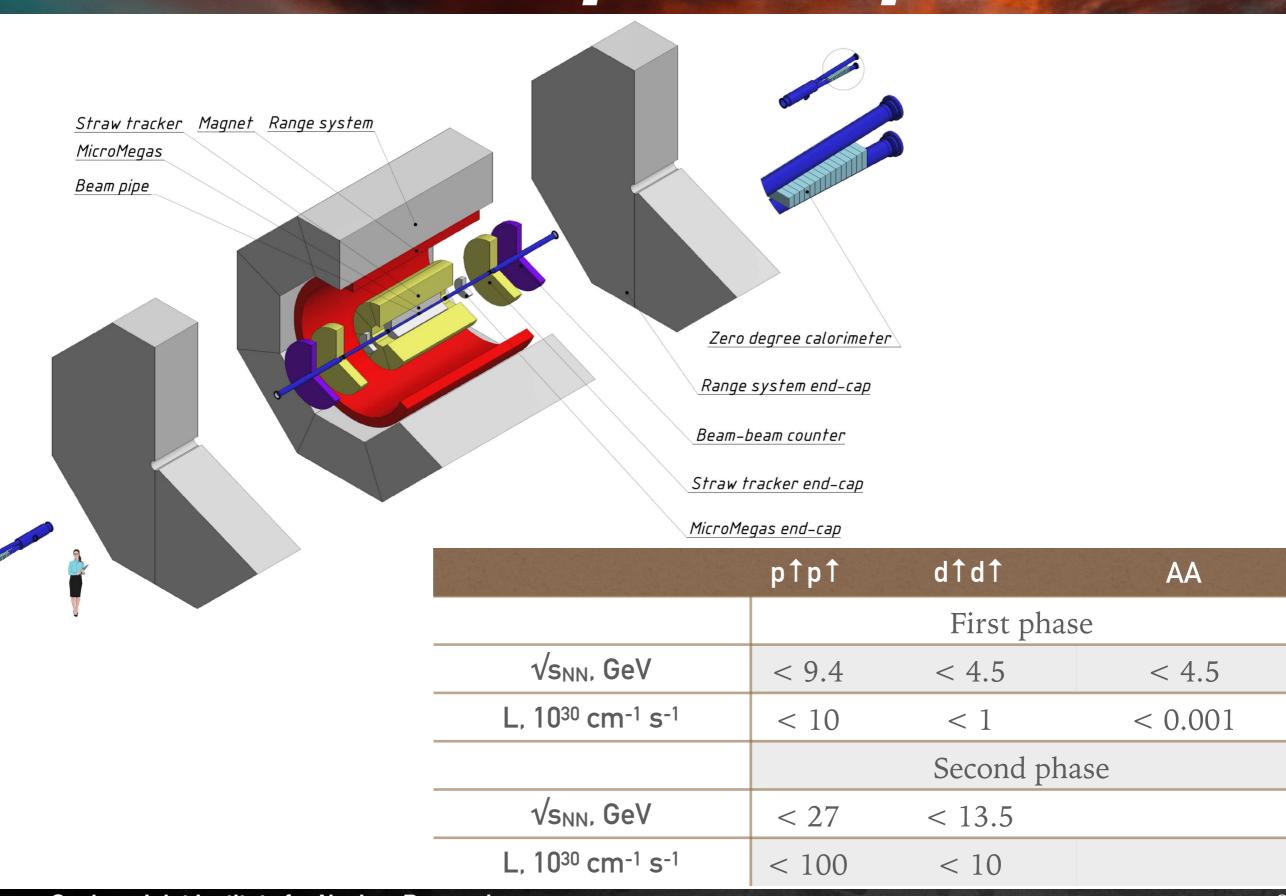


Different inputs for gluon Sivers function





SPD setup: 1st phase



First-phase physics

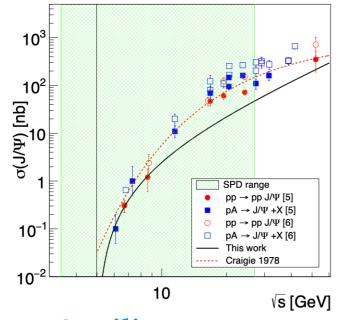
arXiv:2102.08477

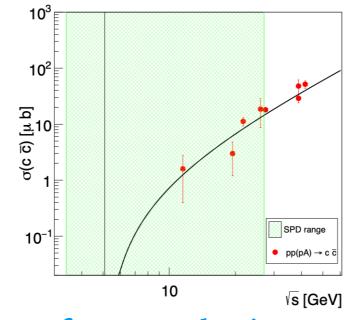
Phys.Part.Nucl. 52 (2021) 6, 1044-1119

Non-perturbative QCD

Perturbative QCD

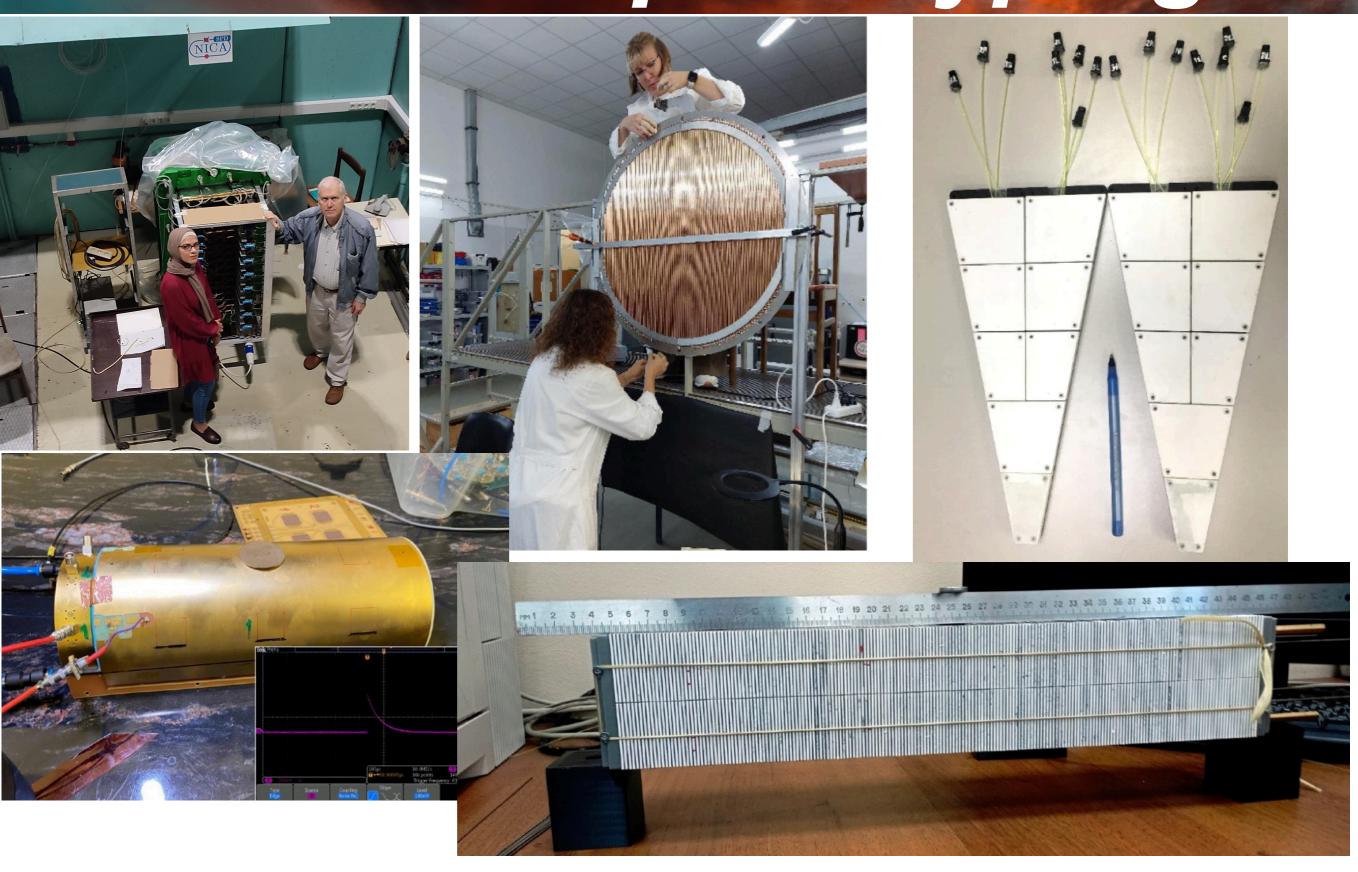
- Spin effects in p-p, d-d elastic scattering
- > Spin effects in hyperons production
- Multiquark correlations
- ➤ Dibaryon resonances
- $pp \to (6q)^* \to N N Mesons,$
- > Physics of light and intermediate nuclei collision
- Exclusive reactions
- Hypernucei
- $dd \rightarrow K^+ K^+ \Lambda \Lambda^4 n$
- Open charm and charmonia near threshold





Auxiliary measurements for astrophysics

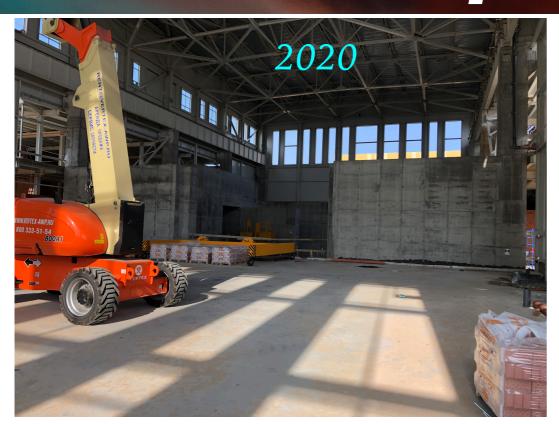
Detector prototyping



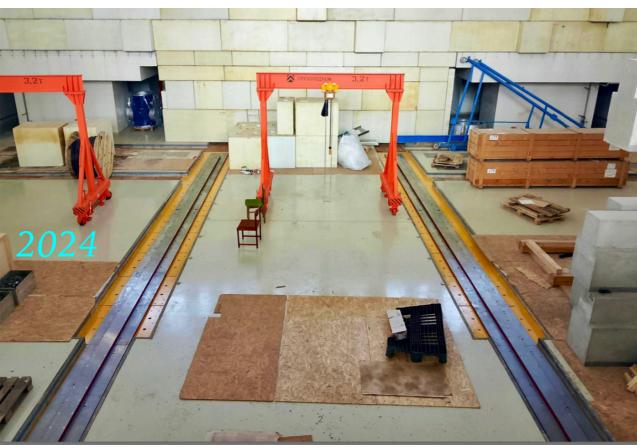
Detector prototyping



SPD experimental hall









Status of the SPD project

SPD Technical Design Report passed international expertise and published:

Natural Sci. Rev. 1 1 (2024)

https://arxiv.org/abs/2404.08317

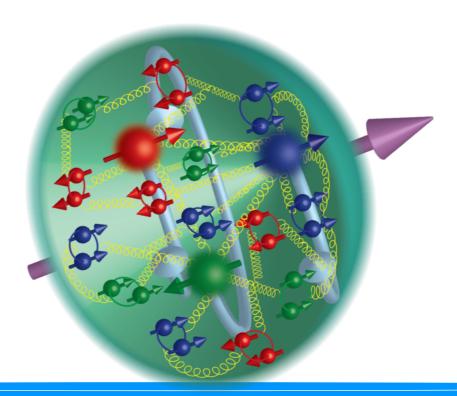
The **first phase** of the SPD project is included into the JINR's 7-year plan (2024-2030)

The SPD collaboration currently it consists of 36 institutes from 15 countries and more than 400 participants

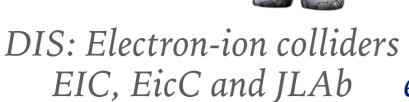




Decade 2030+









rs Fixed-target hadron experiments: LHCspin, DY, etc.



Hadron colliders: NICA SPD

Summary

- The Spin Physics Detector at the NICA collider is a universal facility for comprehensive study of polarized and unpolarized gluon content of proton and deuteron; in polarized high-luminosity p-p and d-d collisions at $\sqrt{s} \le 27 \; GeV$;
- Complementing main probes such as charmonia (J/ψ and higher states), open charm and prompt photons will be used for that;
- > SPD can contribute significantly to investigation of
 - O gluon helicity;
 - O gluon-induced TMD effects (Sivers and Boer-Mulders);
 - O unpolarized gluon PDFs at high-x in proton and deuteron;
 - O gluon transversity in deuteron;
 - **O** ...
- ➤ Comprehensive physics program for the first period of data taking: spin effects in p-p, and d-d elastic scattering, spin effects in hyperon production, multiquark correlations, dibaryon resonances, physics of light and intermediate nuclei collisions, exclusive reactions, hypernuclei, open charm and charmonia near threshold, etc.;
- ➤The SPD gluon physics program is complementary to the other intentions to study the gluon content of nuclei (RHIC exps, AFTER, LHC-Spin, EIC, JLab exps, EicC, ...)
- ➤ More information about the SPD project can be found at http://spd.jinr.ru.

Summary

We wait from theorists:

- new brilliant ideas!
- predictions for SPD kinematics
 - polarized **p-p** collisions, $\sqrt{s_{pp}} \le 27 \; GeV$
 - polarized **d-d** collisions, $\sqrt{s_{NN}} \leq 13.5~GeV$
 - unpolarized p-p, d-d, and light ions collisions

... from experimentalists:

joining the SPD project with their experience and enthusiasm

You are welcome!