

# Hyperon-Nucleon Spectrometer

# 超核谱仪

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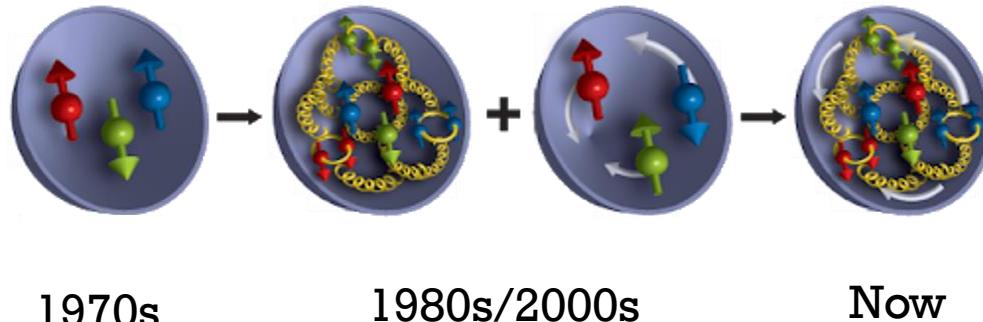
In collaboration with: Xu Cao, Kai Chen, Aiqiang Guo, Xionghong He, Linjin Huang, Yutie Liang, Chuangxin Lin, Dexu Lin, Bochao Liu, Tianbo Liu, Xiaofeng Luo, Shi Pu, Xiangming Sun, Xu Sun, Ye Tian, Yaping Wang, Boqun Wang, Bowen Xiao, Nu Xu, Wenbiao Yan, Zhe Zhang…

# Outline

- **Introduction** ( See also Nu Xu's talk on April 28th )
- **HNS at HIAF**
- **Summary and Outlook**

# About nucleon spin structure

1988 EMC experiment → “Spin crisis”



1970s

1980s/2000s

Now

Spin decomposition:

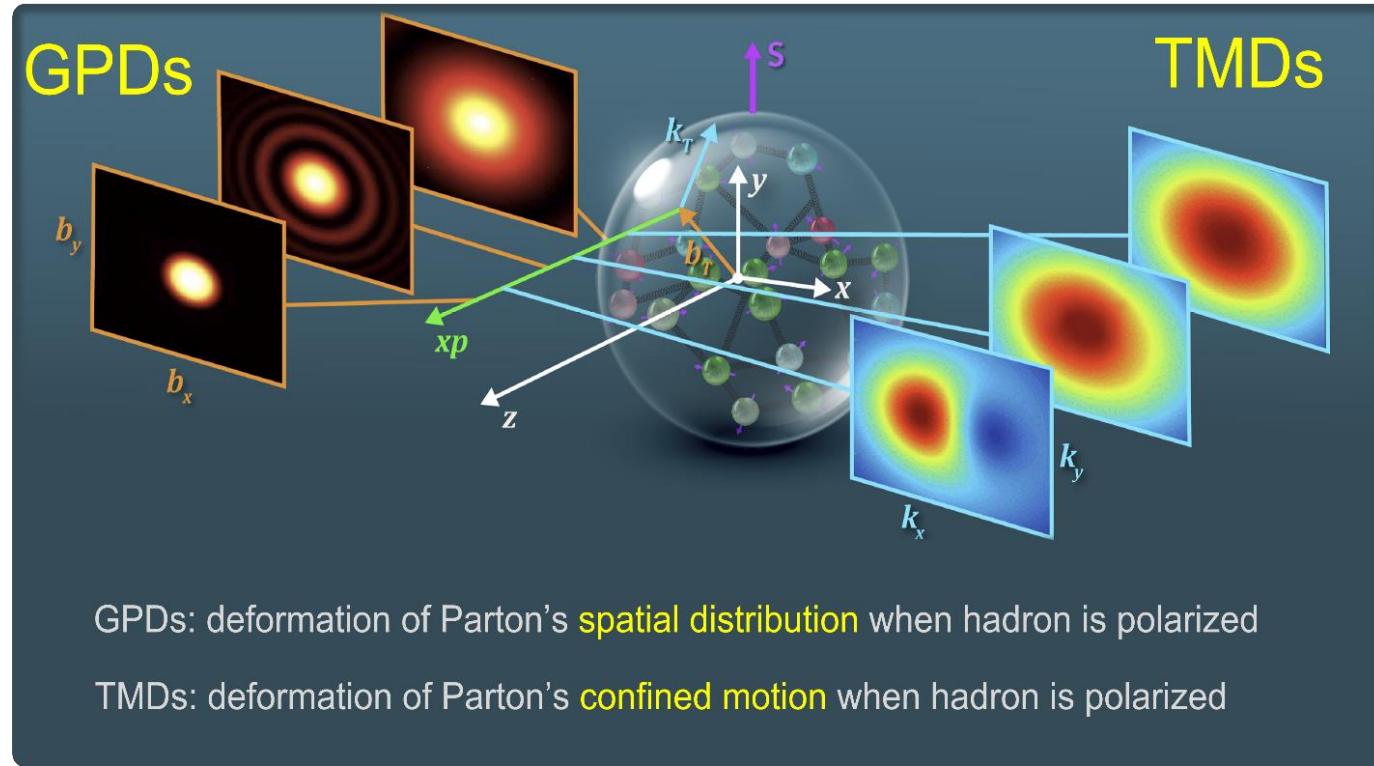
$$S_{tot} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma + \Delta G + \mathcal{L}_q + \mathcal{L}_g$$

Quark spin

Gluon Spin

Quark OAM

Gluon OAM



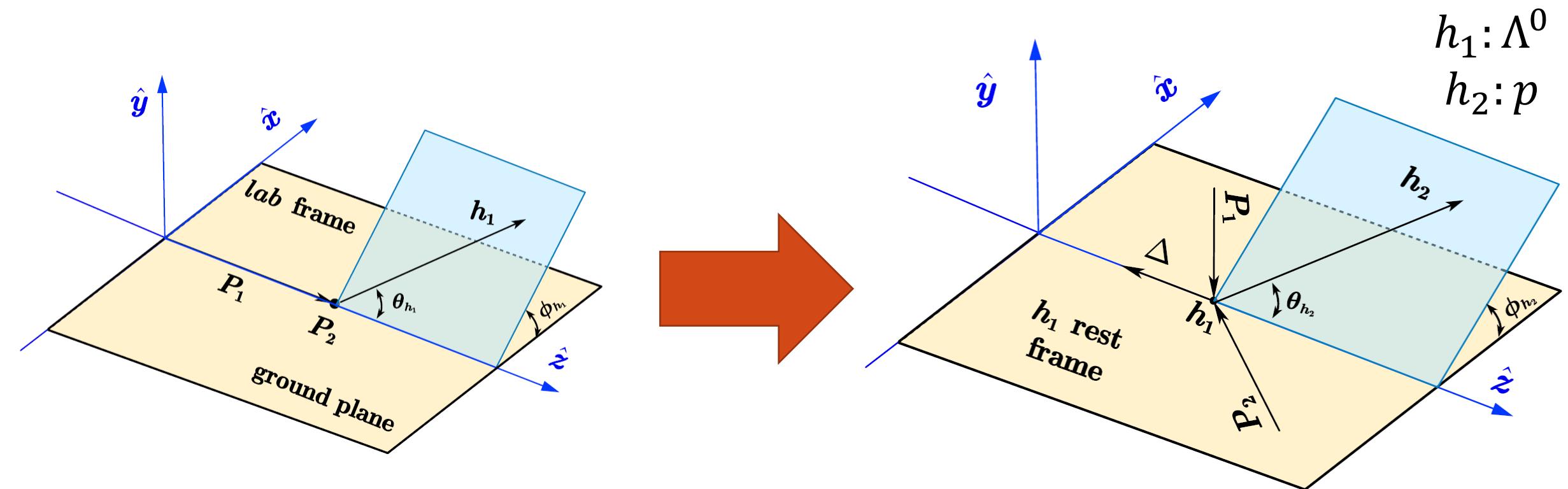
GPDs: deformation of Parton's spatial distribution when hadron is polarized

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

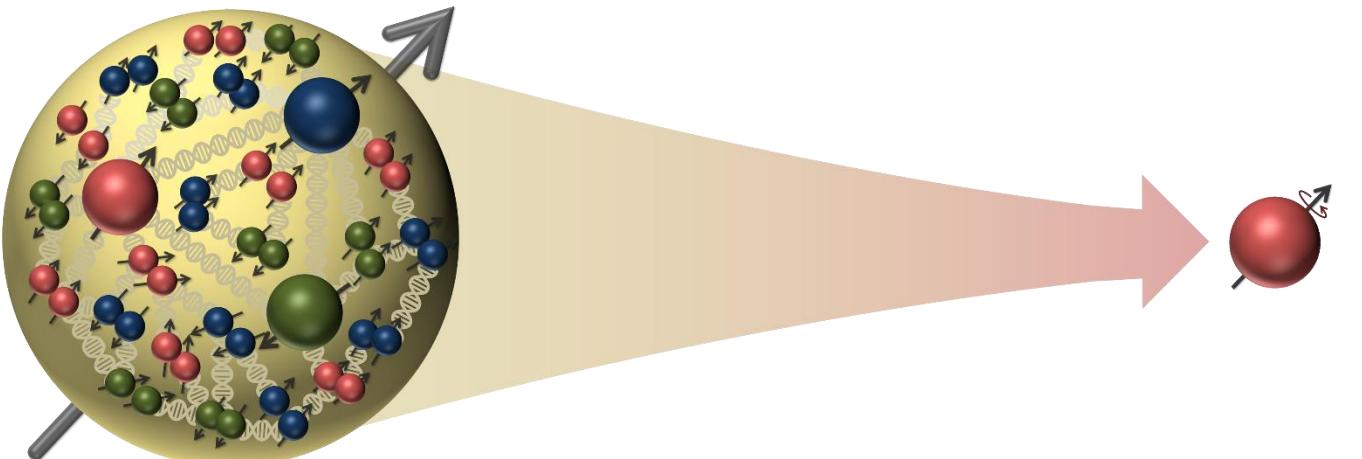
# A new domain: from nucleon to hyperon

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

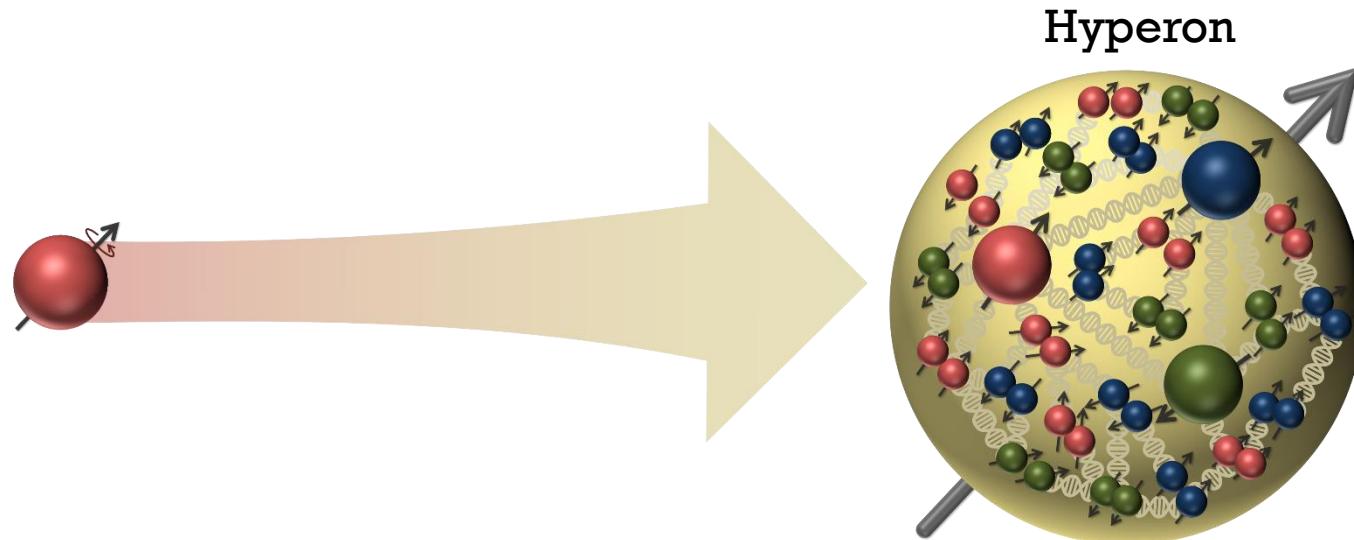


$$\text{yield} \sim (1 + \alpha P \cos \theta_{h_2}) / 4\pi$$

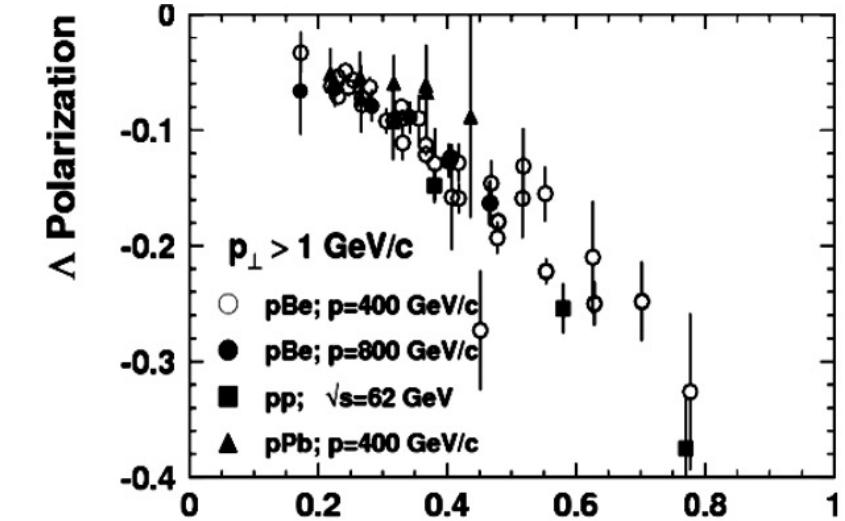
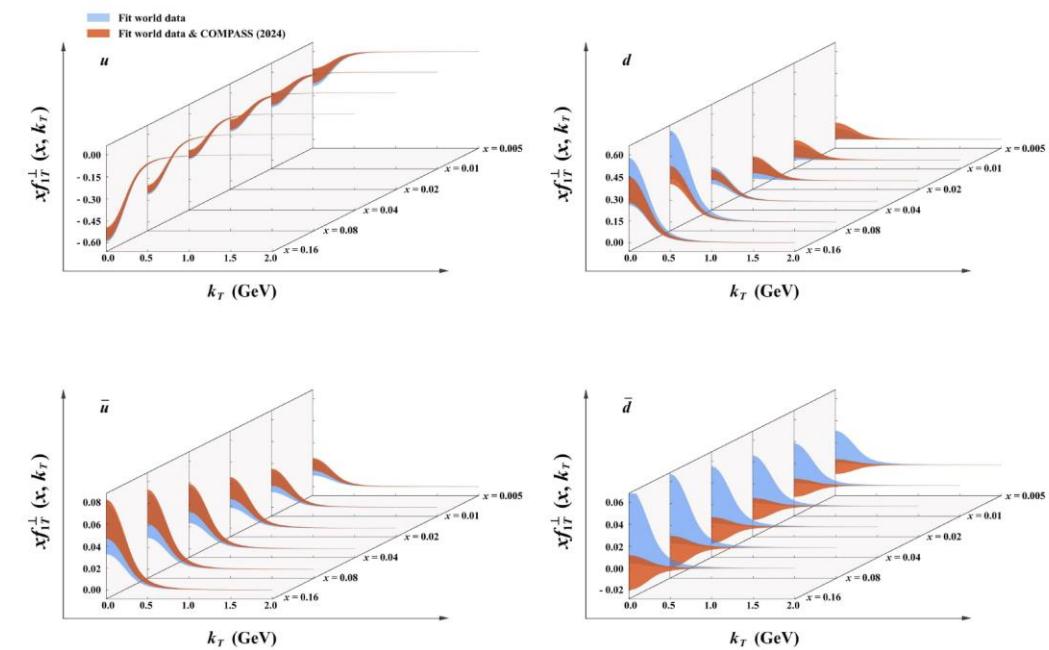
# Initial state



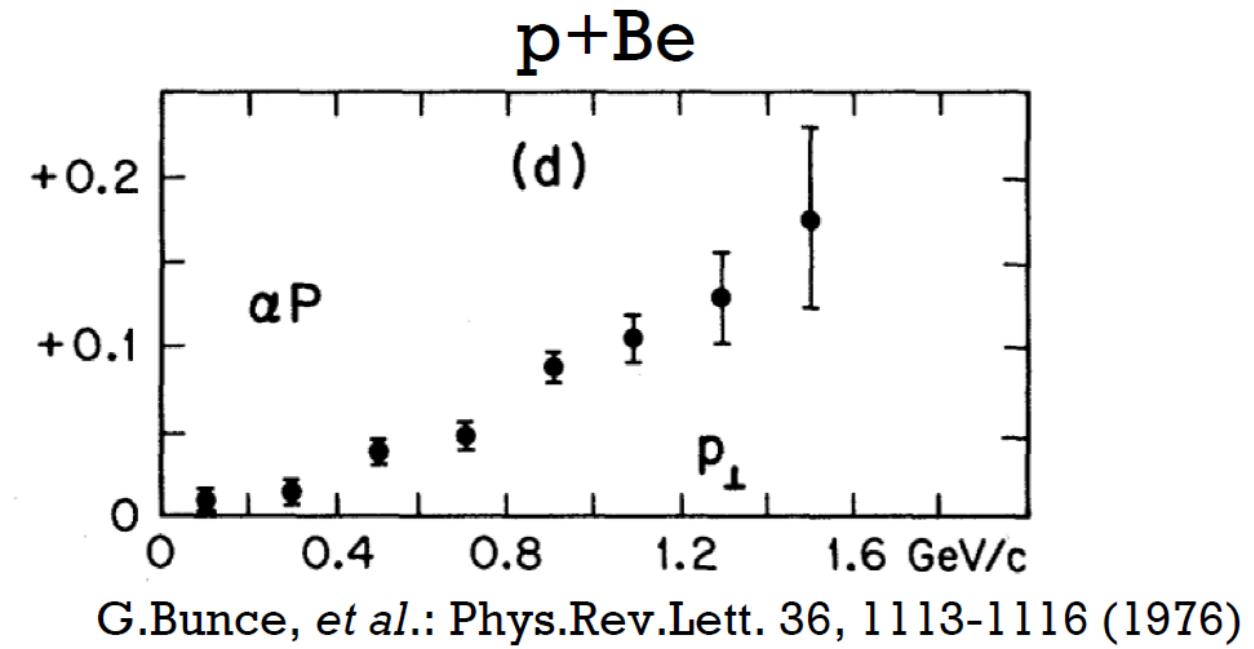
Nucleon



Final state

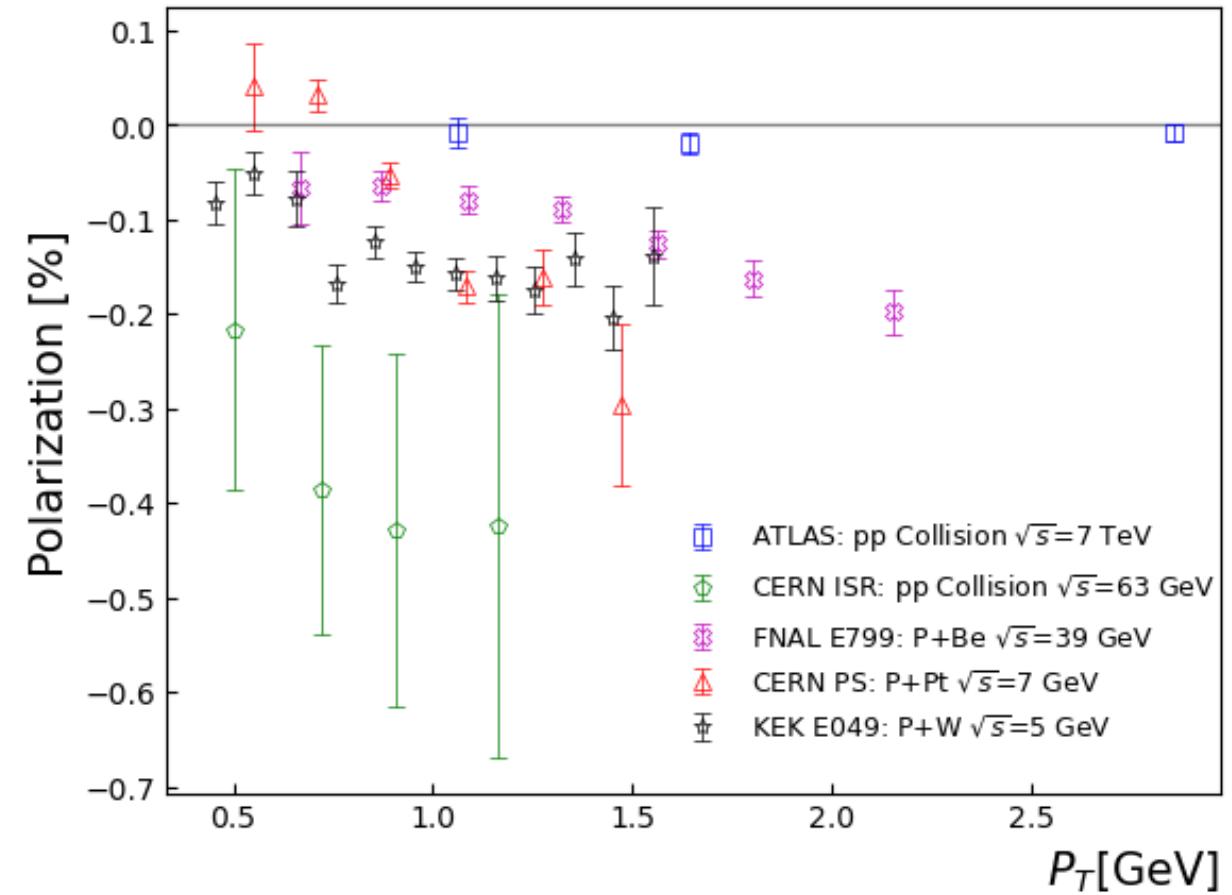
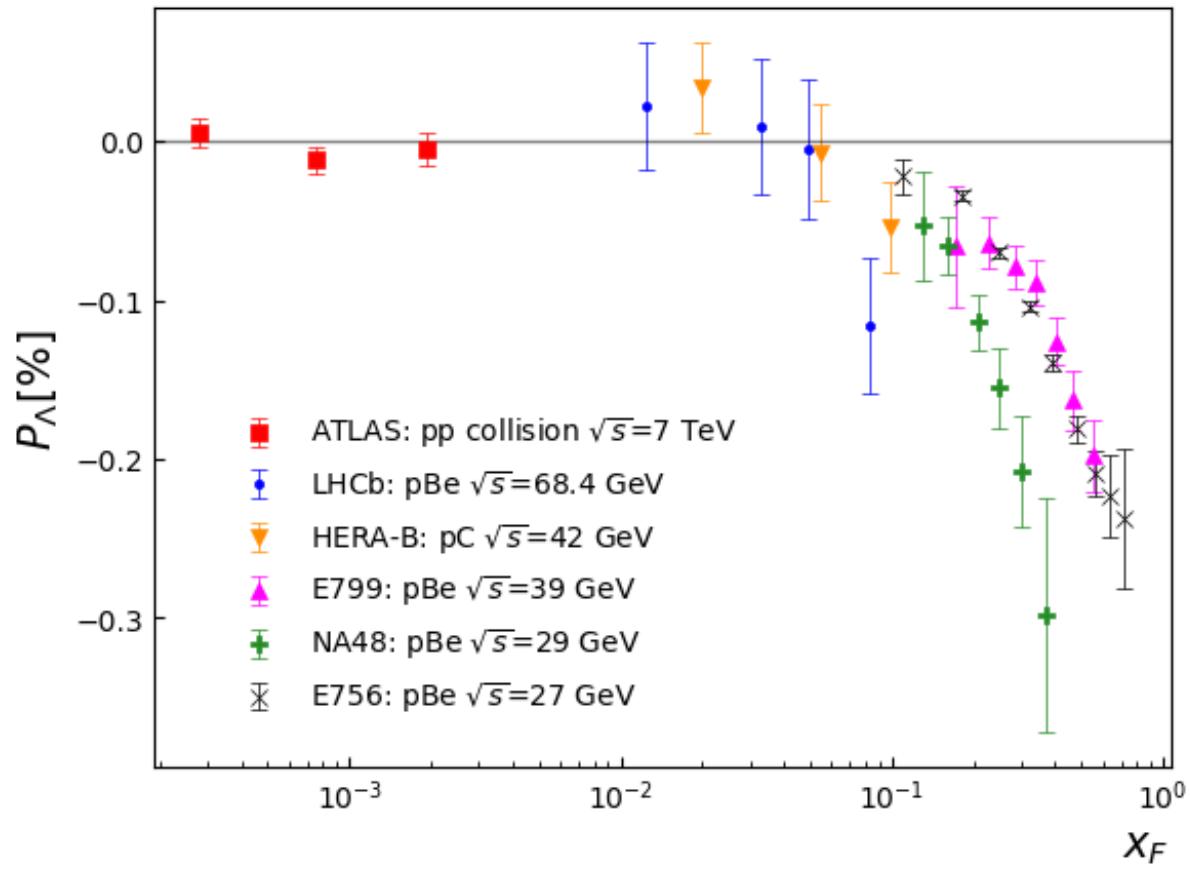


# First observation of $\Lambda^0$ polarization in the 1970's

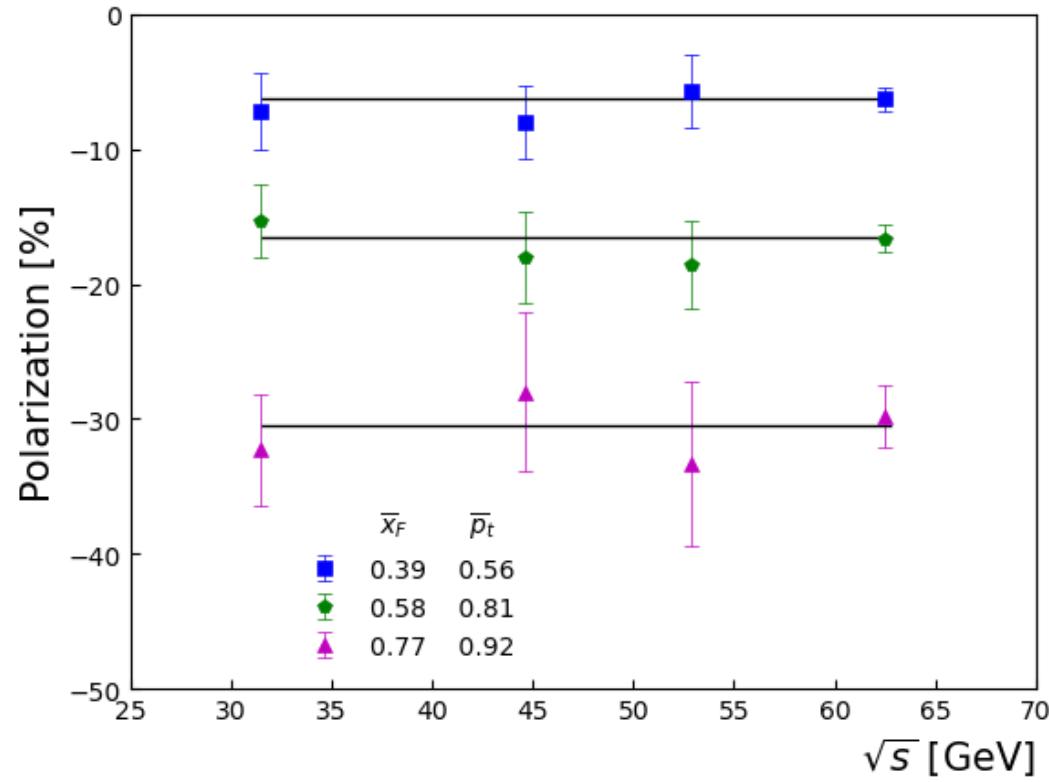


- Hyperons can be produced polarized in collisions of elementary particles
- Discovered at Fermilab in the 1970's in  $p + Be$  collisions: 300 GeV protons on Beryllium

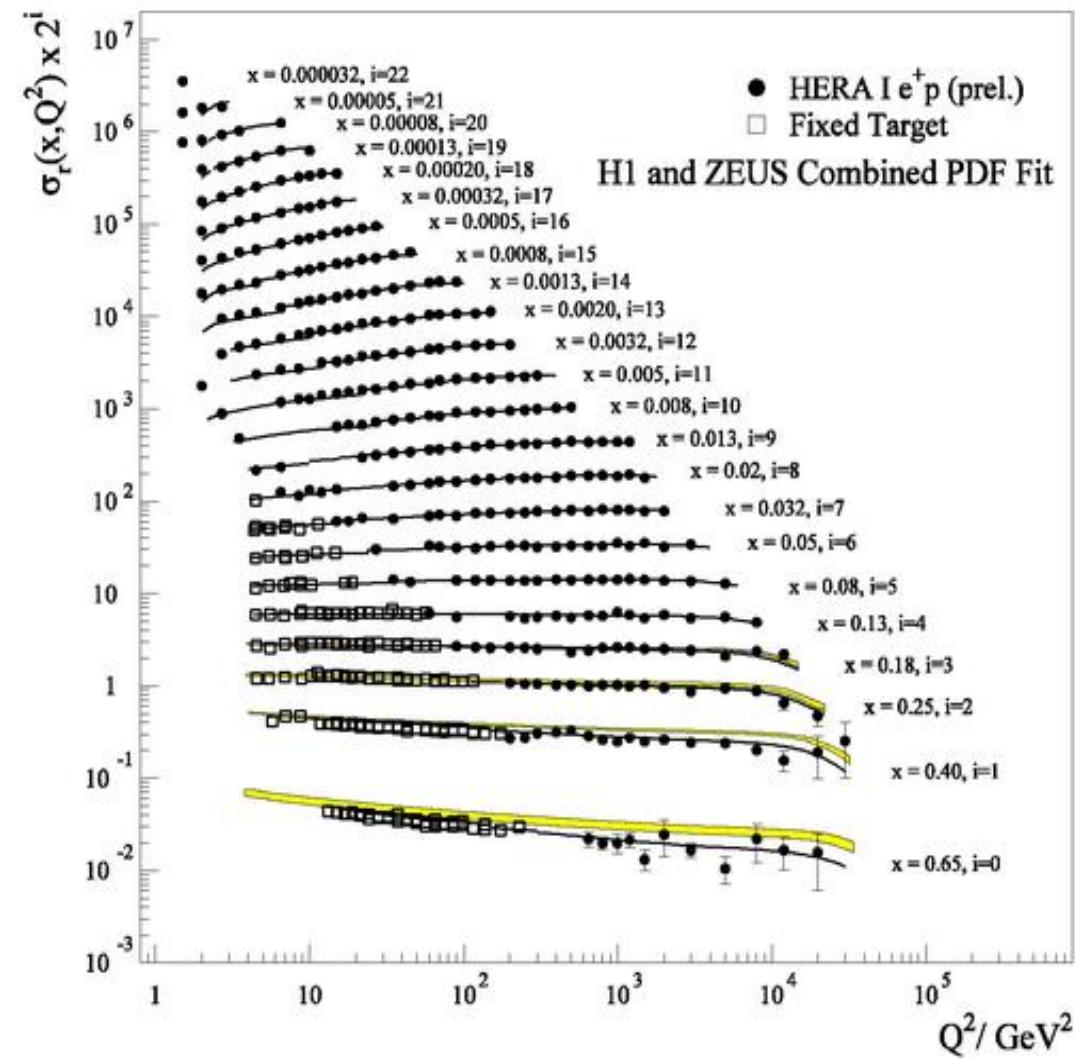
# $\Lambda^0$ polarization measurements



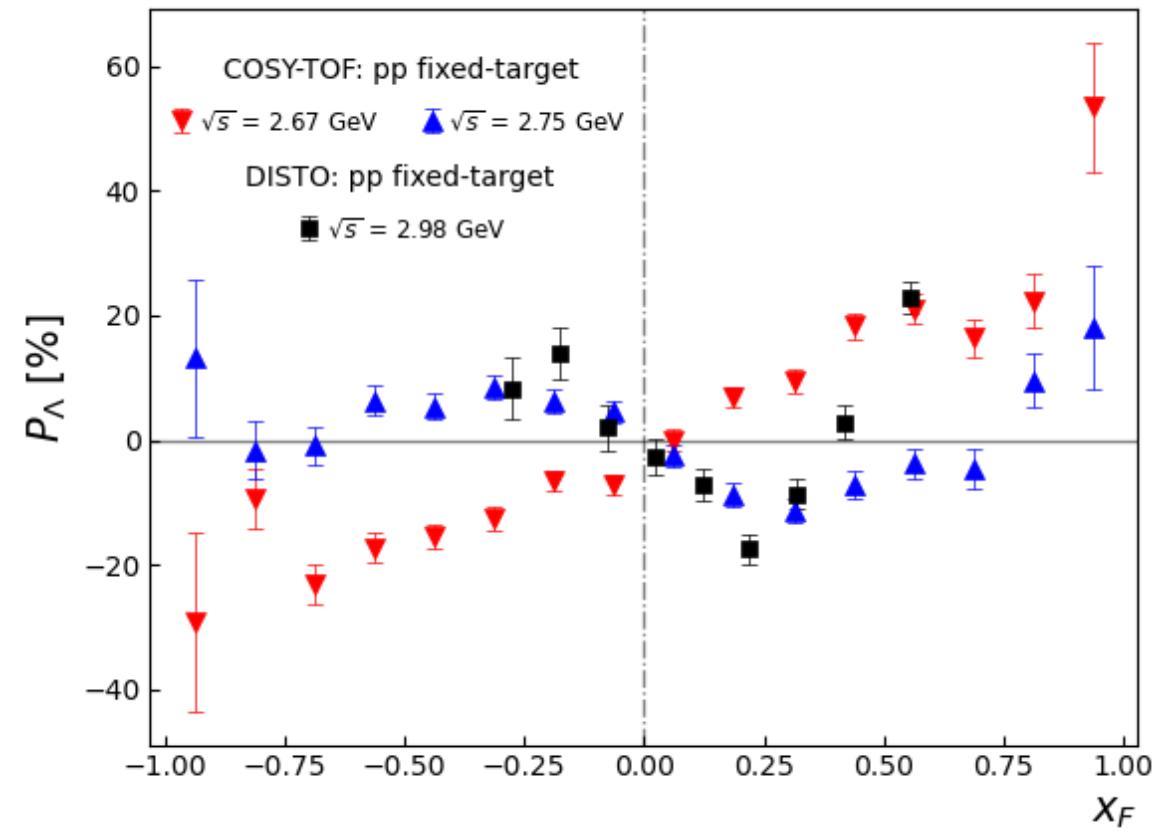
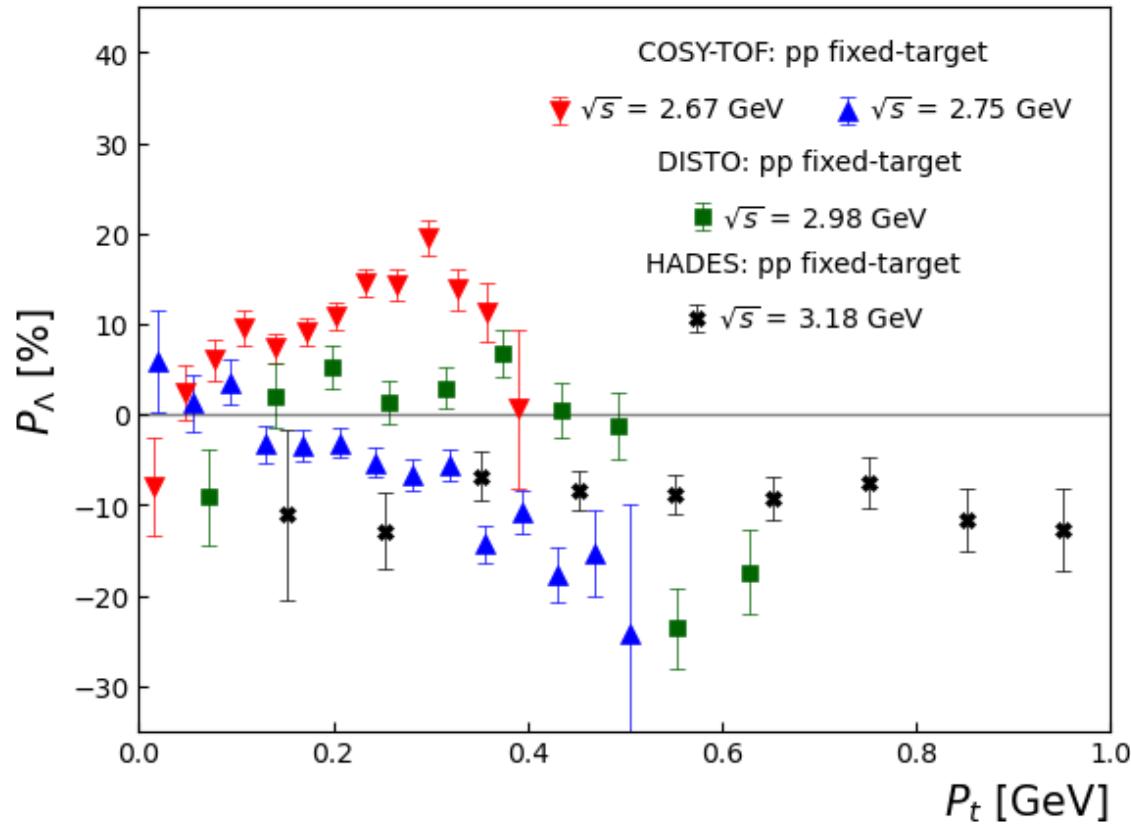
# “Scaling” of $\Lambda^0$ polarization ?



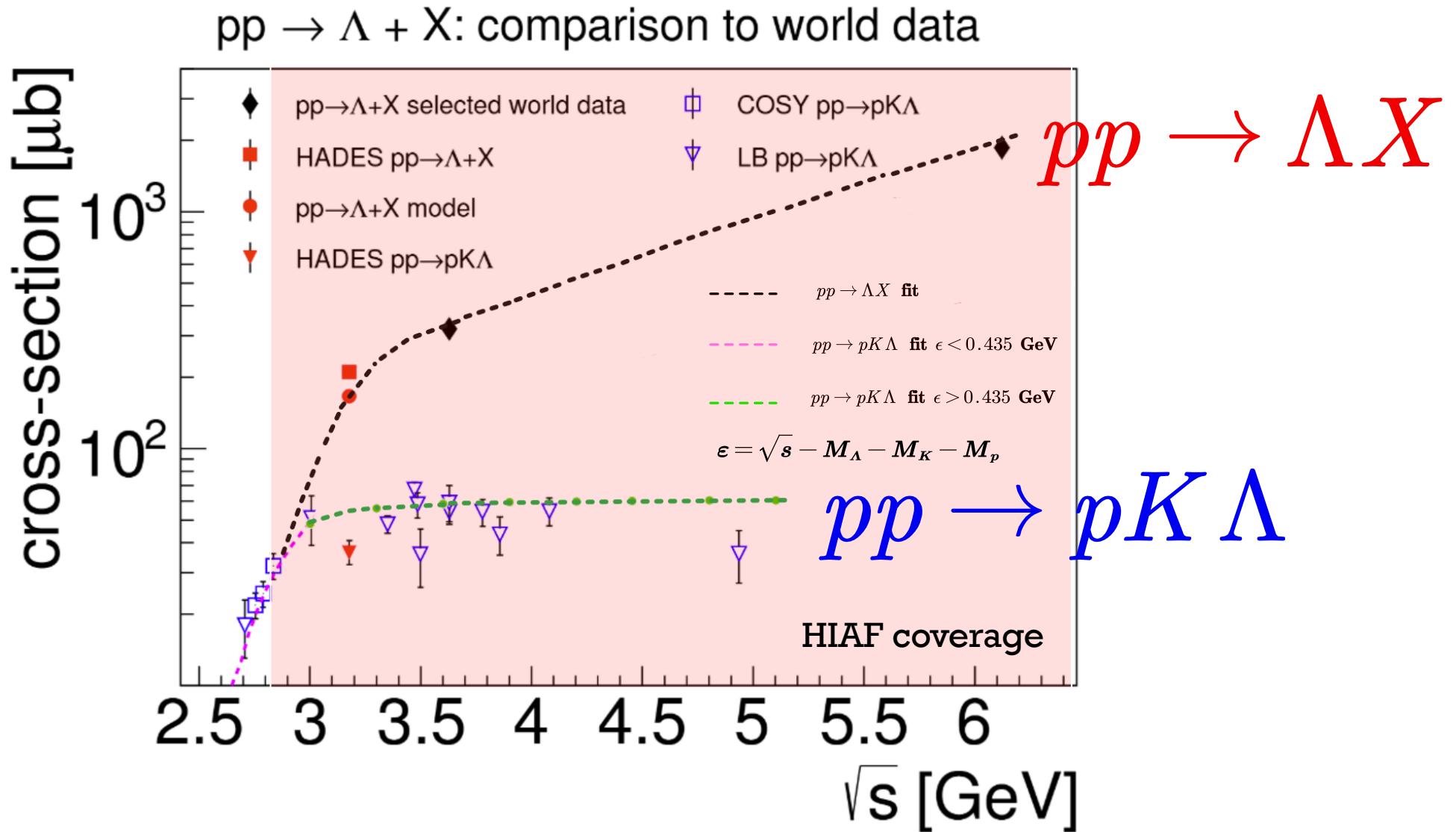
R608: 10.1016/0370-2693(87)91556-5



# Puzzle in low energy collisions

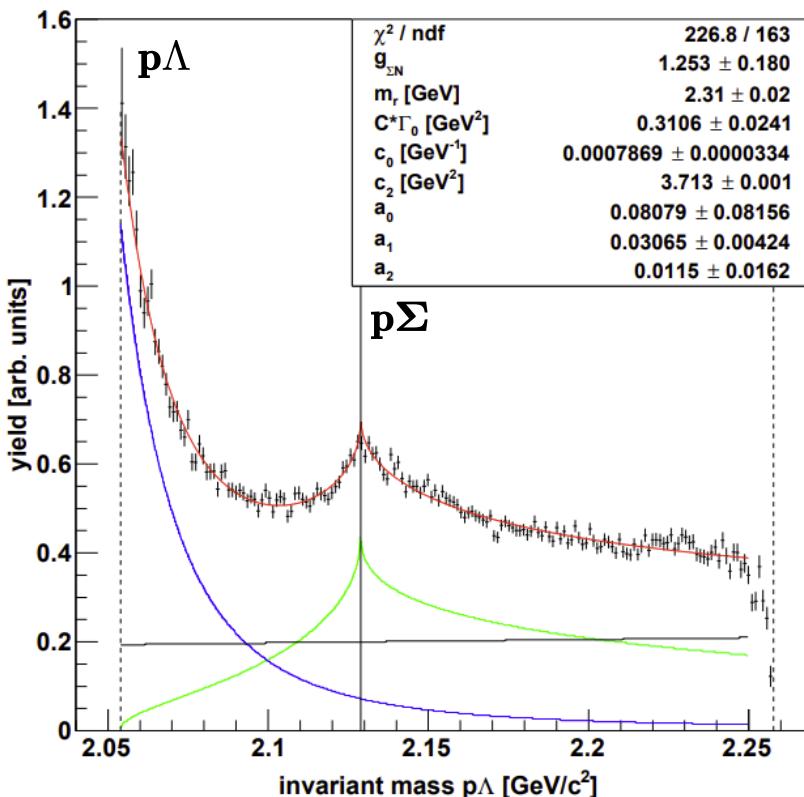


# Not only polarization but also production



# Not only polarization but also production

$p(2.95 \text{ GeV}) + p \rightarrow p\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$



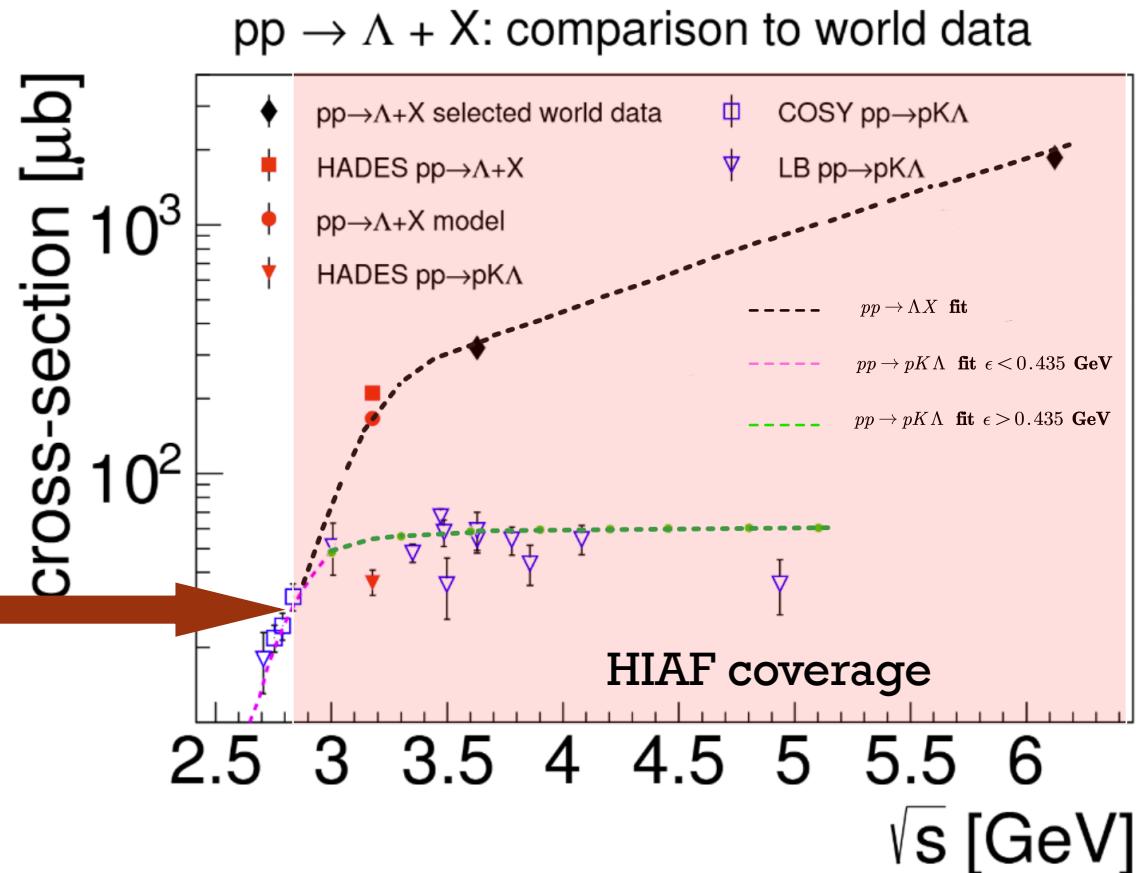
$$\frac{d\sigma^{\text{meas}}}{dm_{p\Lambda}} / \frac{d\sigma^{\text{MC}}}{dm_{p\Lambda}} = \text{FSI}(m_{p\Lambda}) + \text{TH}(m_{p\Lambda}) + \text{RF}(m_{p\Lambda})$$

hyperon-nucleon ( $p\Lambda$ )  
interaction

coupled channel effect  
of  $N\Lambda \leftrightarrow N\Sigma$

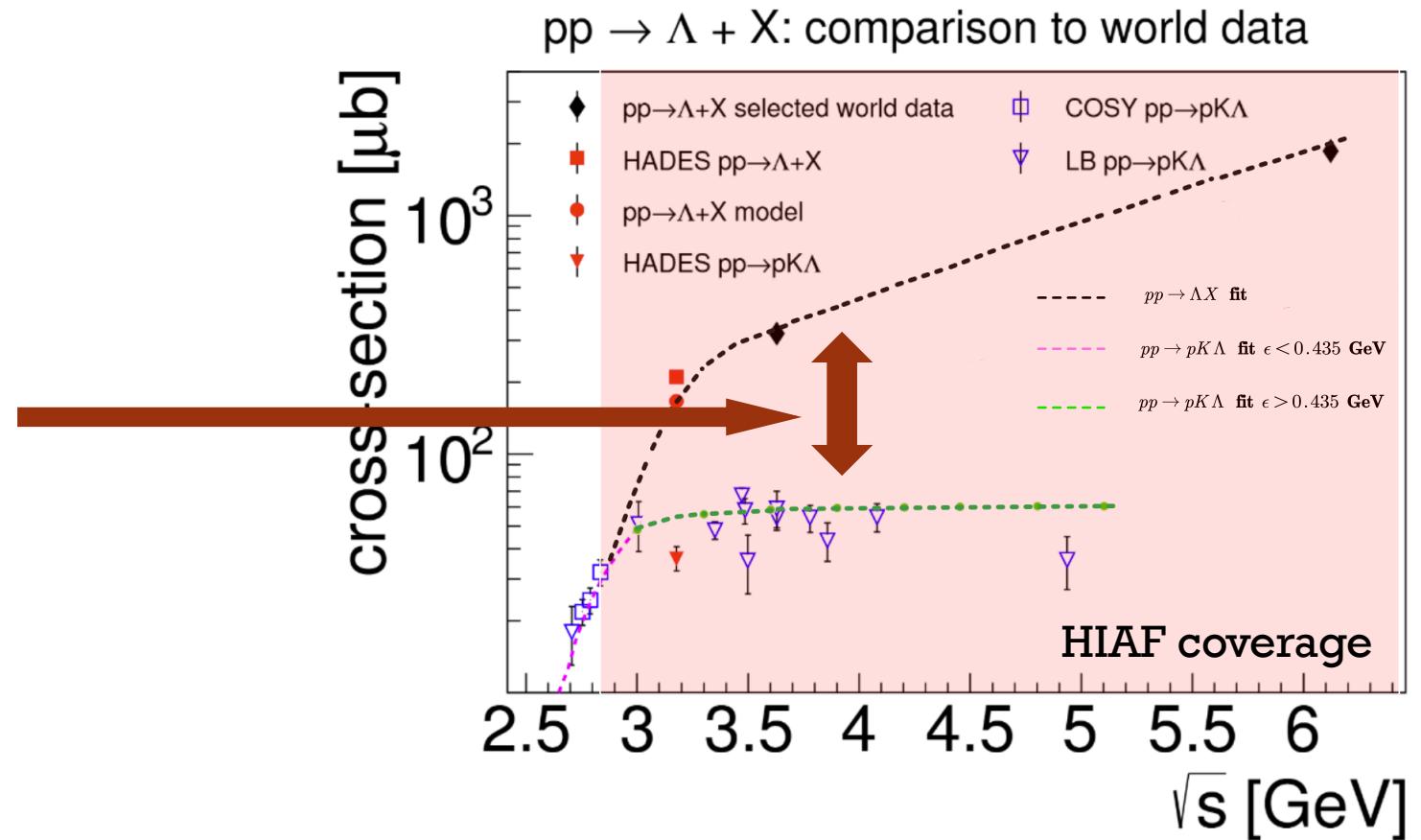
reflections of the  
 $N^*$  resonances

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

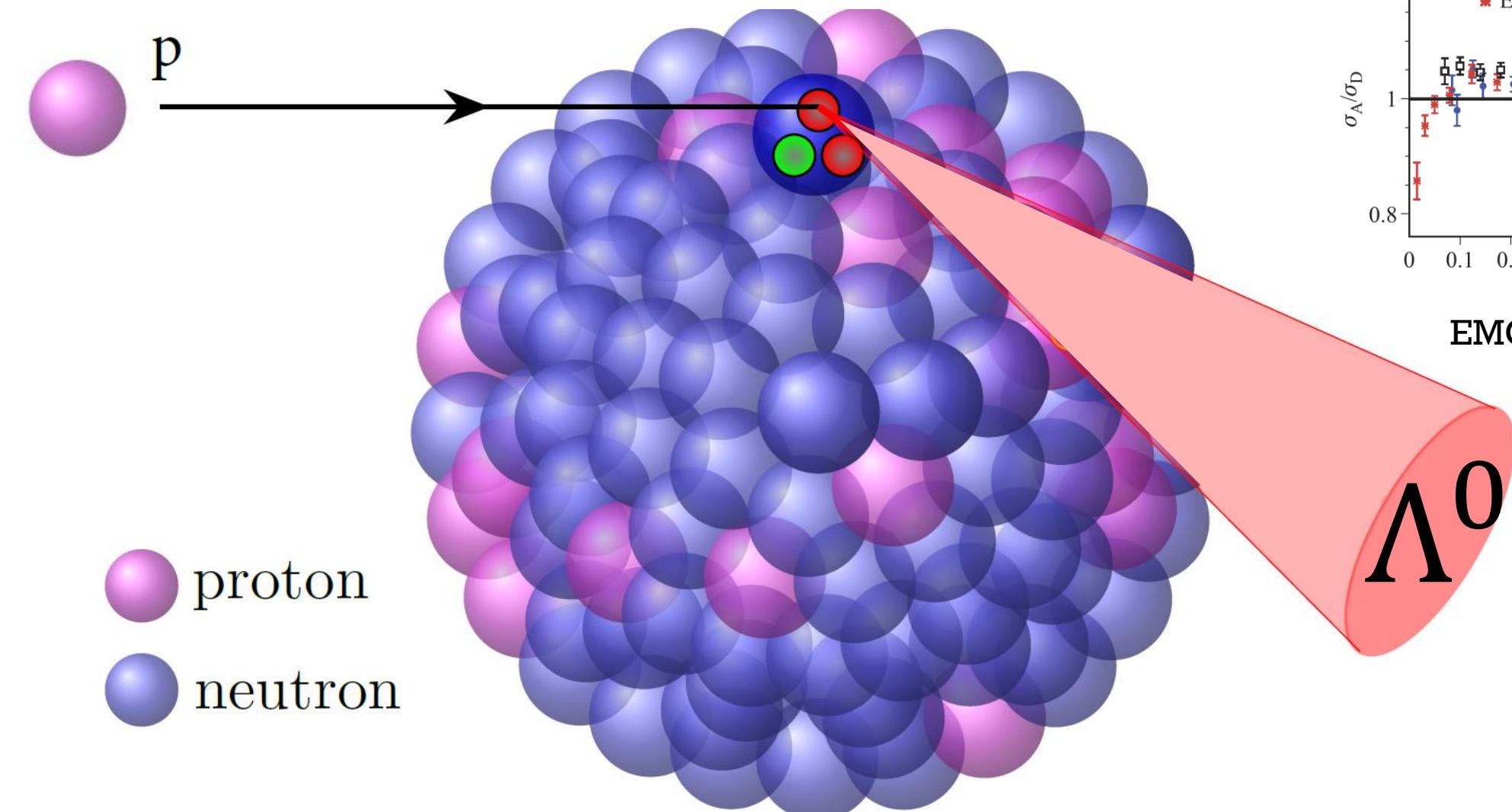


# Not only polarization but also production

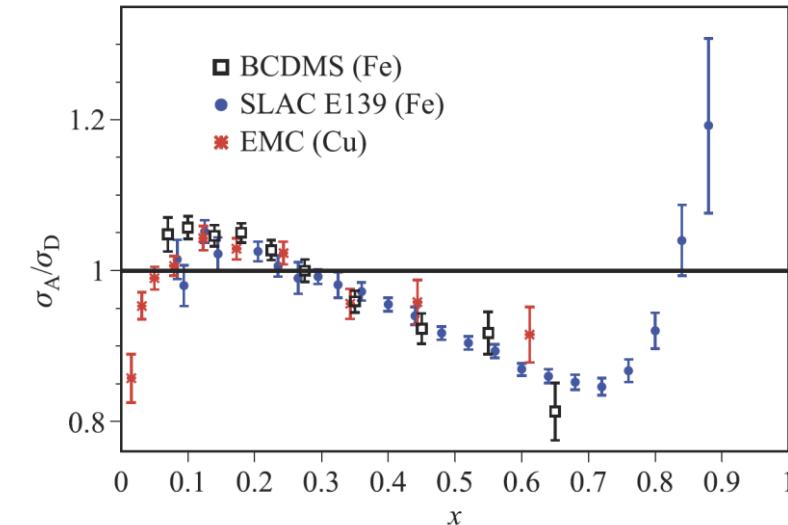
Resonance and fragmentation



# What's more? with p-A

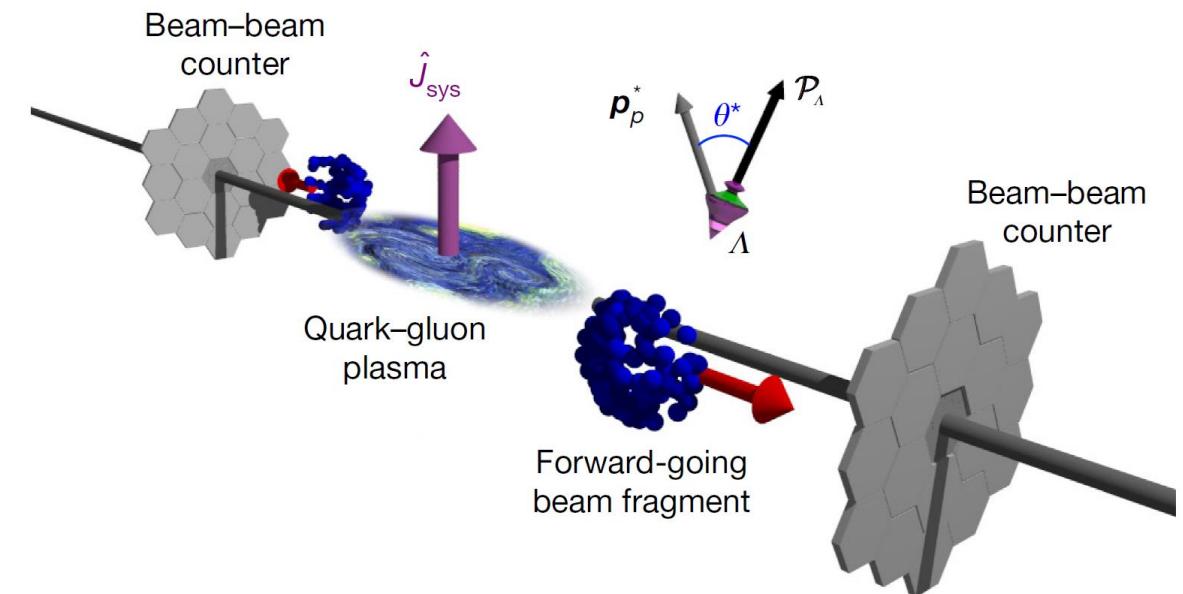
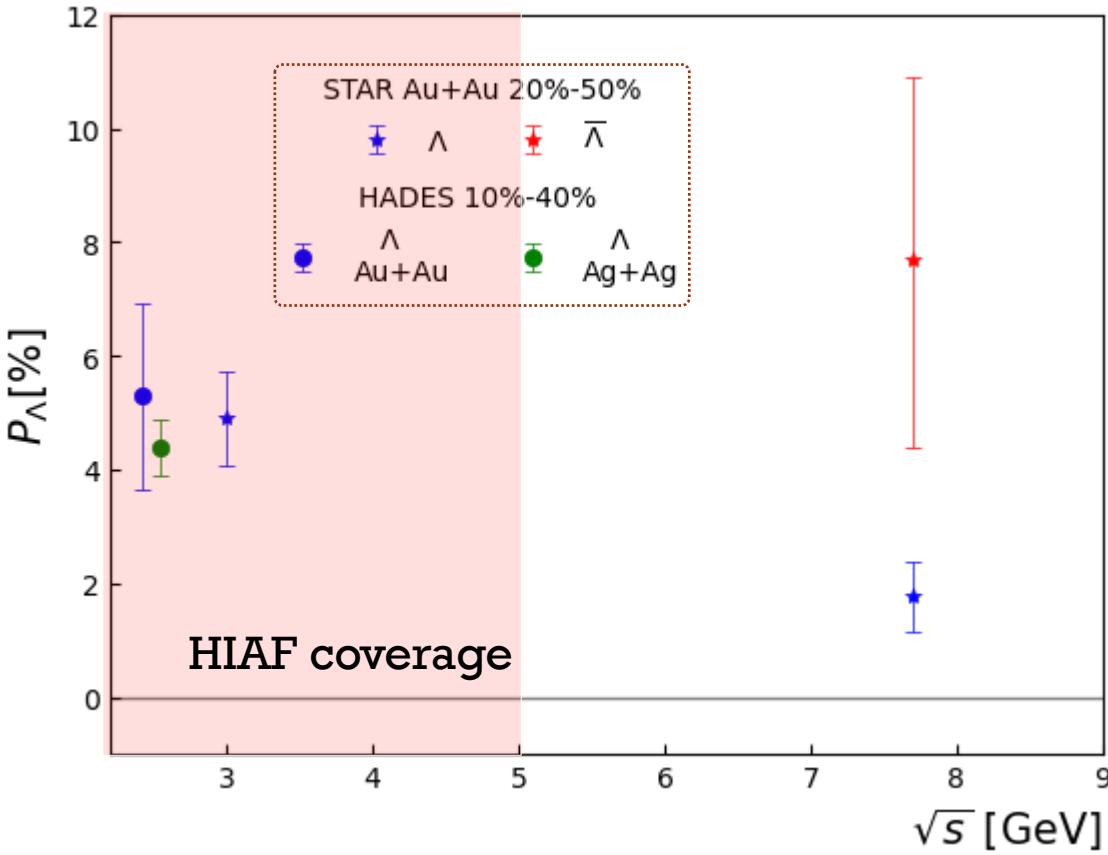


Cold nuclear medium effect for  $\Lambda^0$  polarization



EMC effect is there for PDFs

# What's more? with A-A



Hot nuclear medium effect

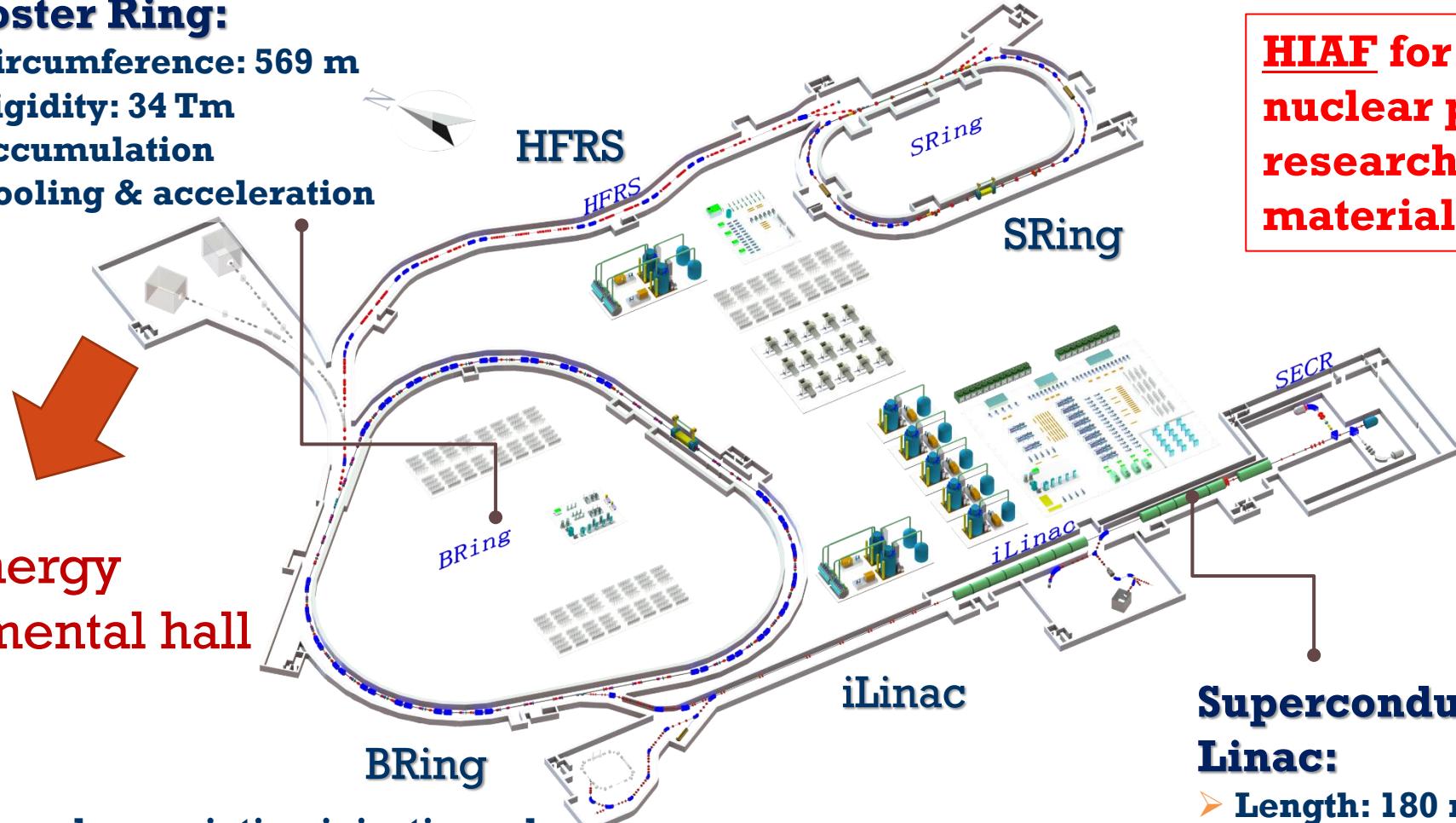
# Outline

- Introduction
- HNS at HIAF
- Summary and Outlook

# High Intensity heavy-ion Accelerator Facility (HIAF)

## Booster Ring:

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



High energy  
experimental hall

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

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

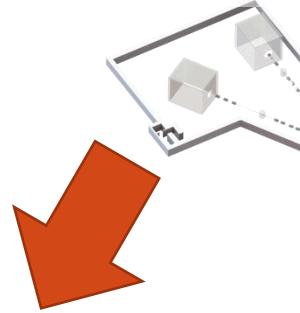
## Superconducting Ion Linac:

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

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- Cooling & acceleration



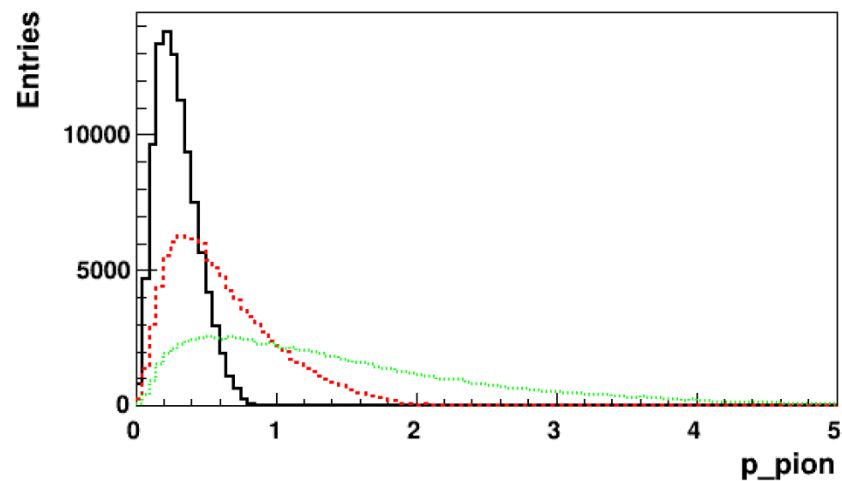
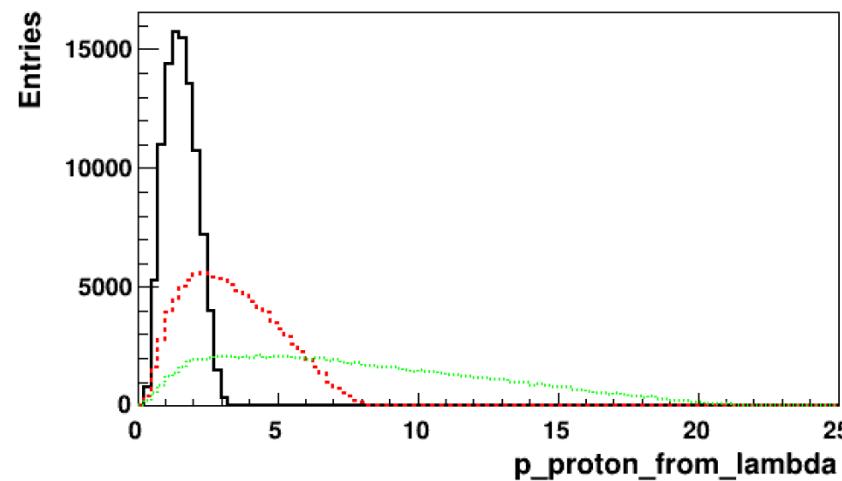
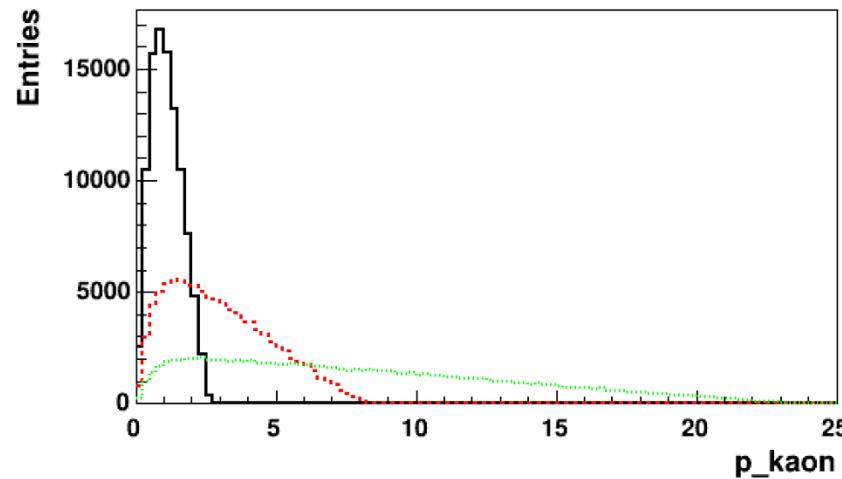
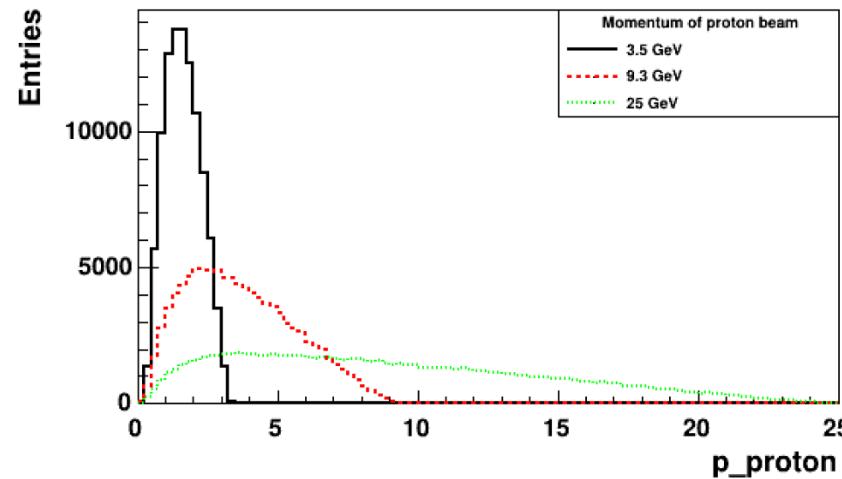
High energy  
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- Two-plane painting injection scheme
- Fast ramping rate operation

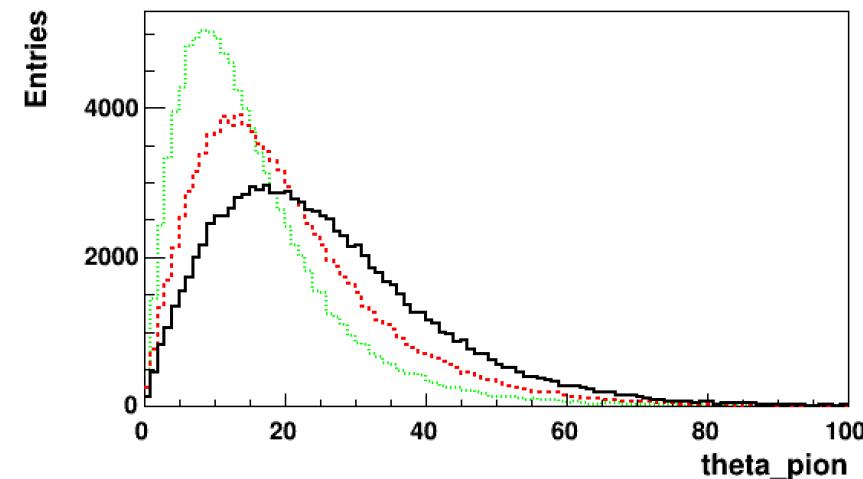
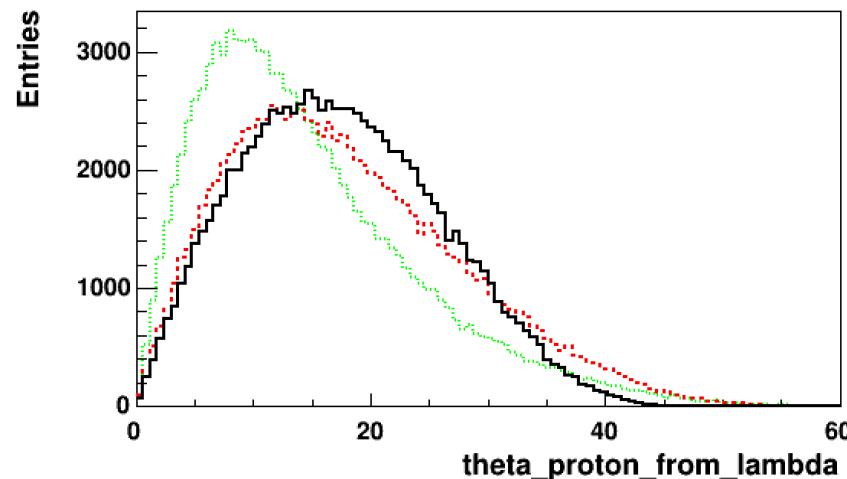
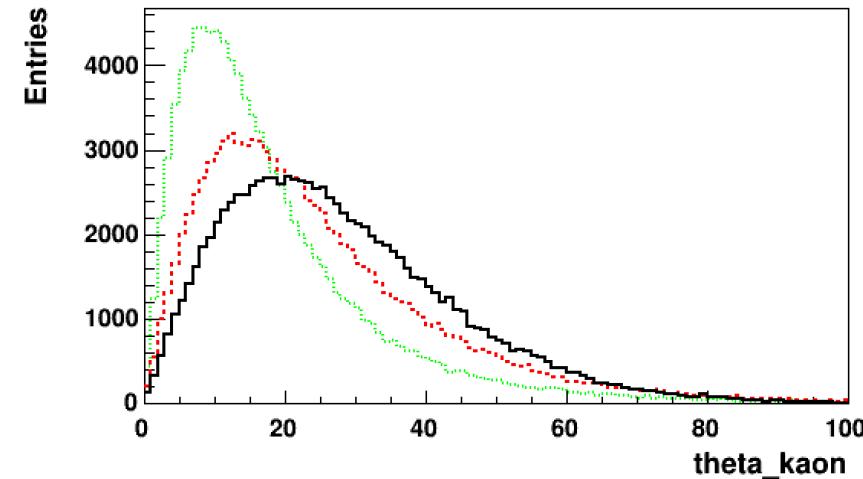
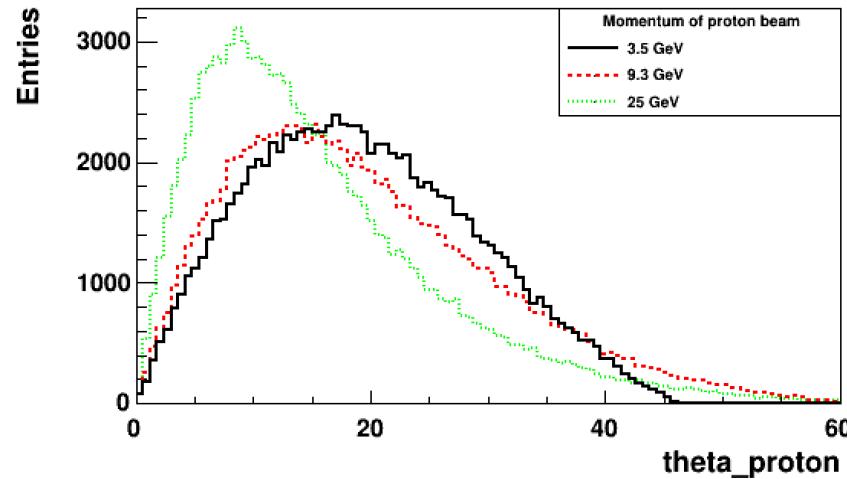
# HIAF beam parameters

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

# Distributions of momentum of final states

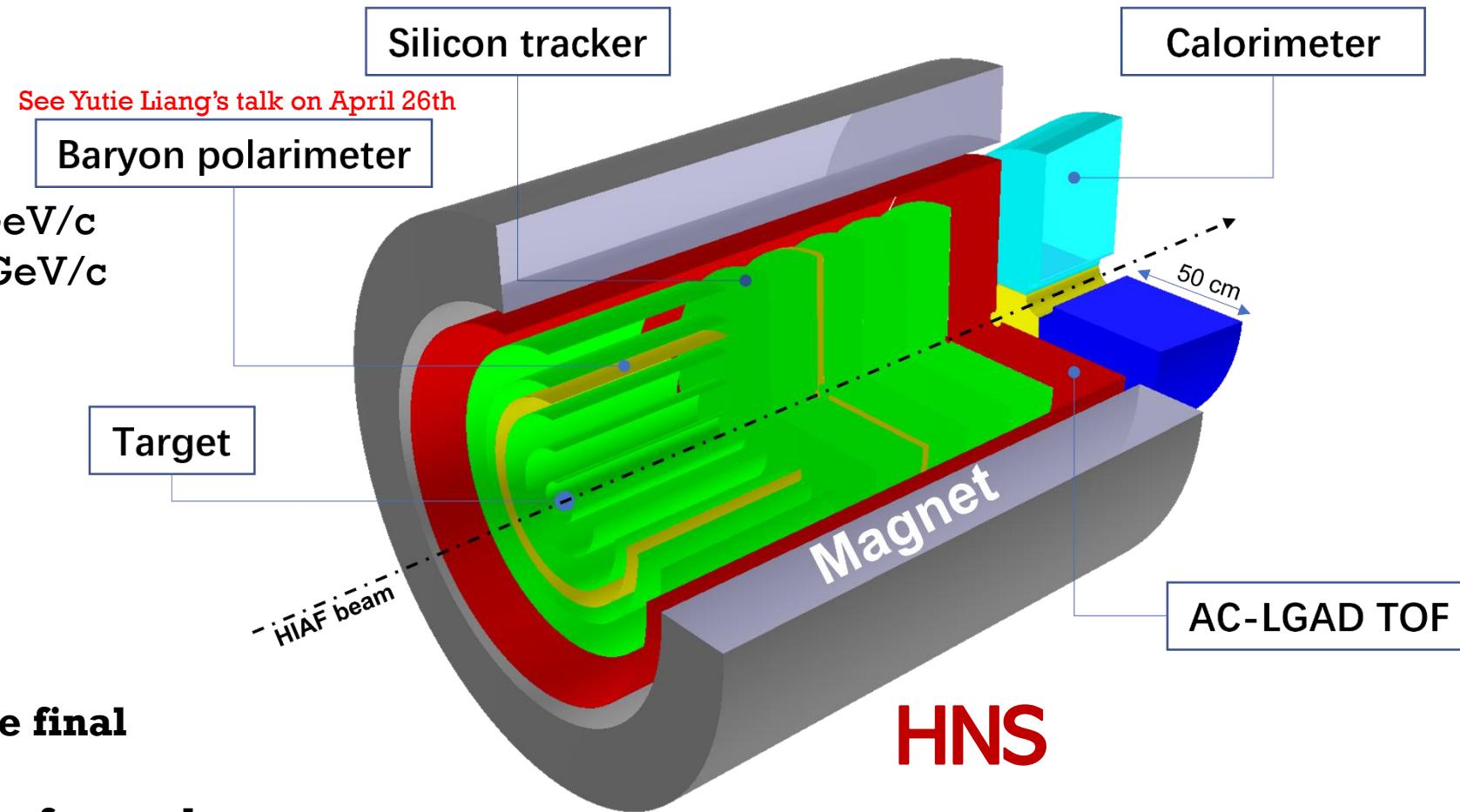


# Angular distributions of final states

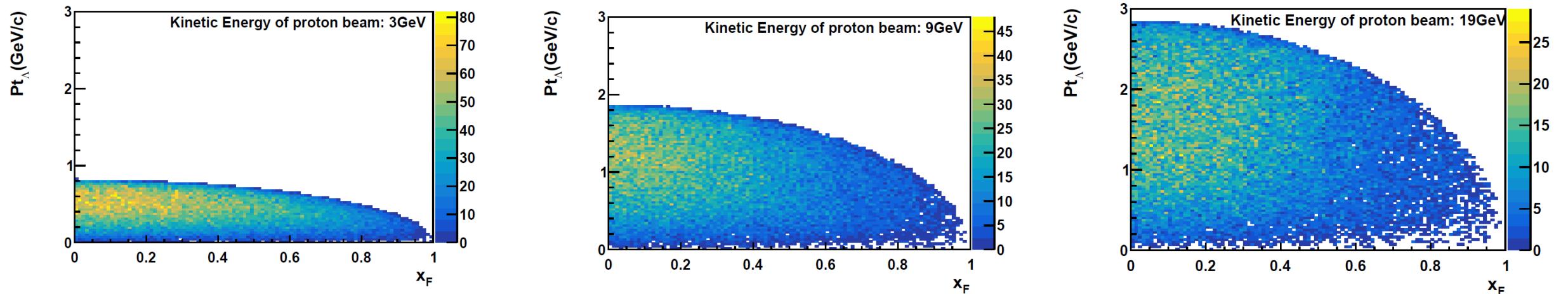


# Hyperon-Nucleon Spectrometer

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



# HNS kinematics coverage

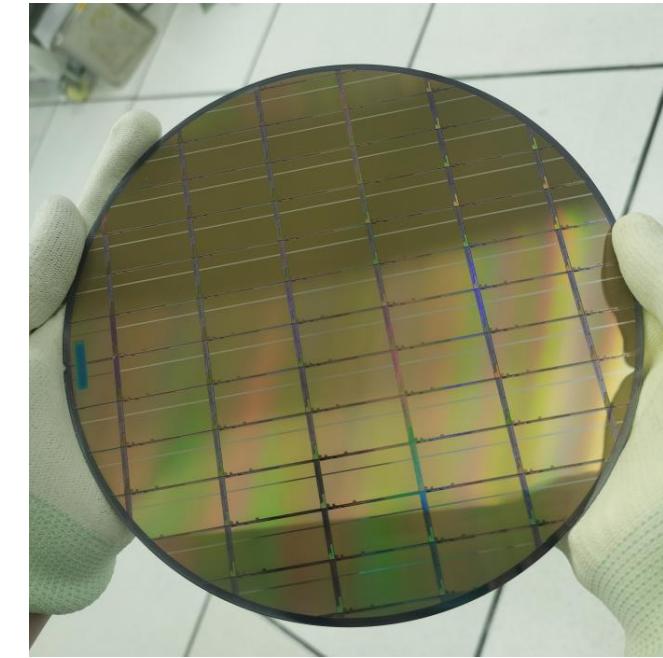
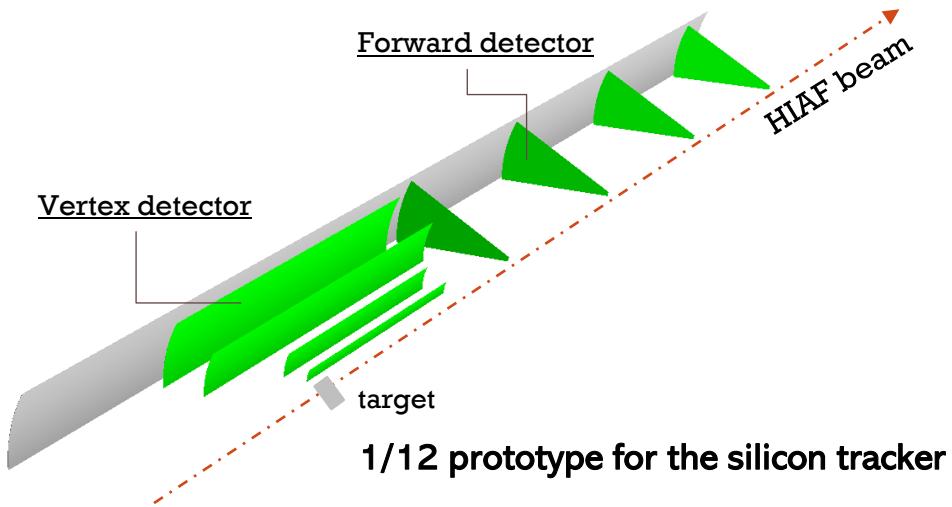


**3 GeV → 9 GeV → 20 GeV**

Allow for a multi-dimensional mapping of the  $\Lambda^0$  polarization and production

# Silicon tracker at HNS

## MIC6 development at CCNU

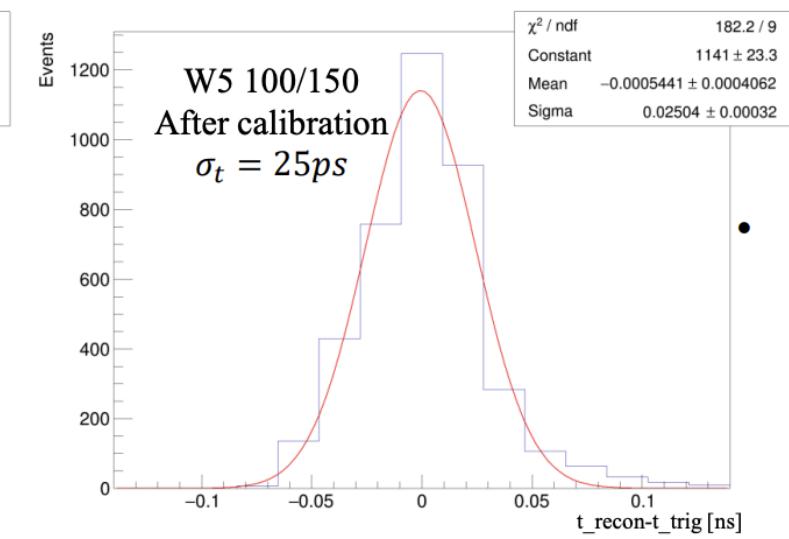
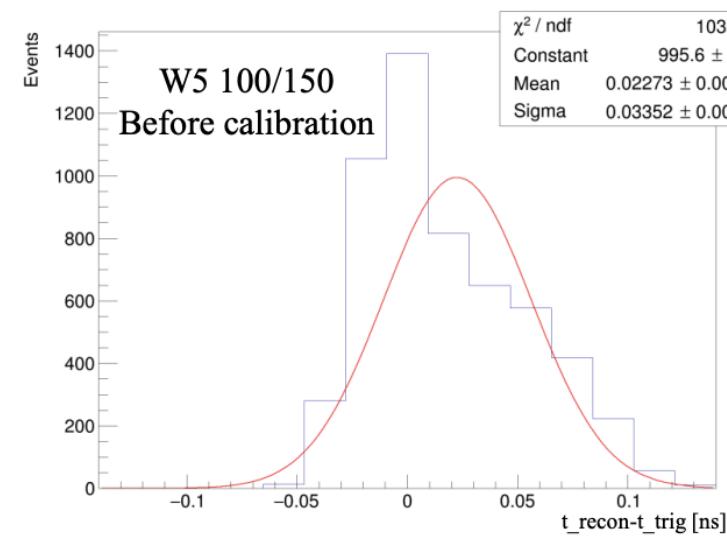
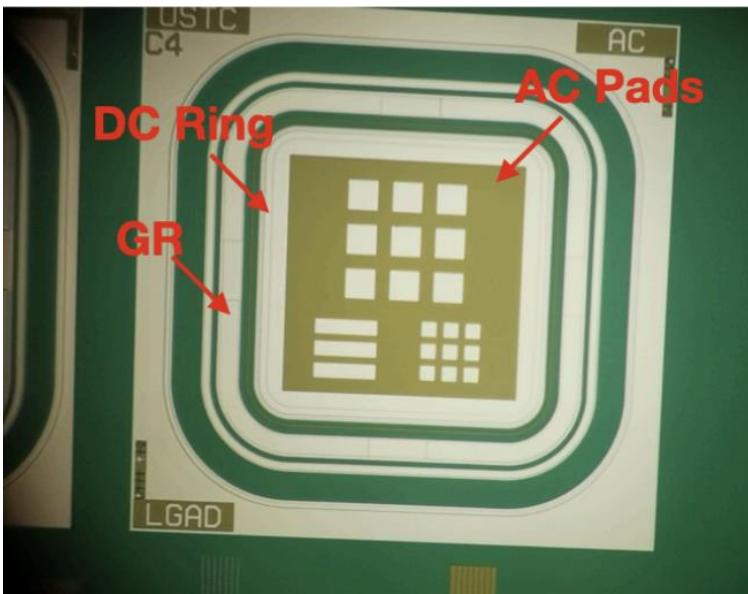


- **MIC6 MAPS pixel chip:** development and manufacture with the domestic process
- **Readout electronics (ITS2 based design) and DAQ** (ALICE CRU/FELIX protocol, GBTx, ...)
- **Detector assembly and integration:**
  - **Vertex detector:** Stave module design (spatial resolution:  $\sim 5 \mu m$  with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

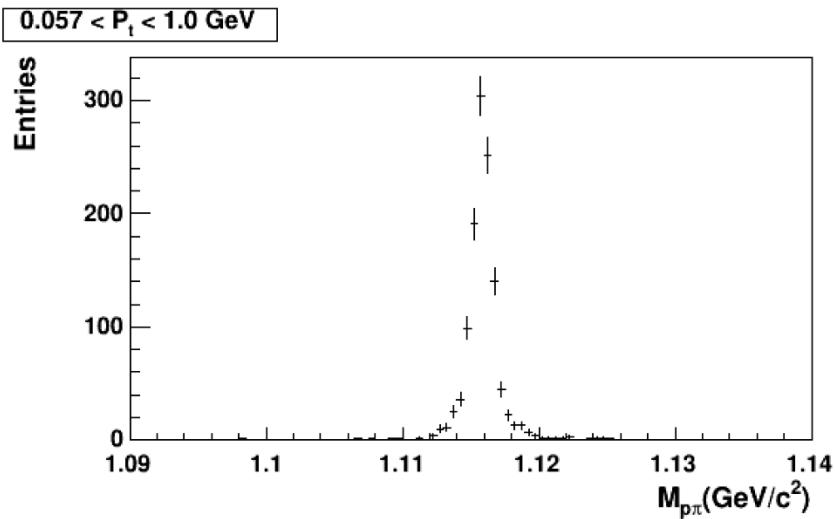
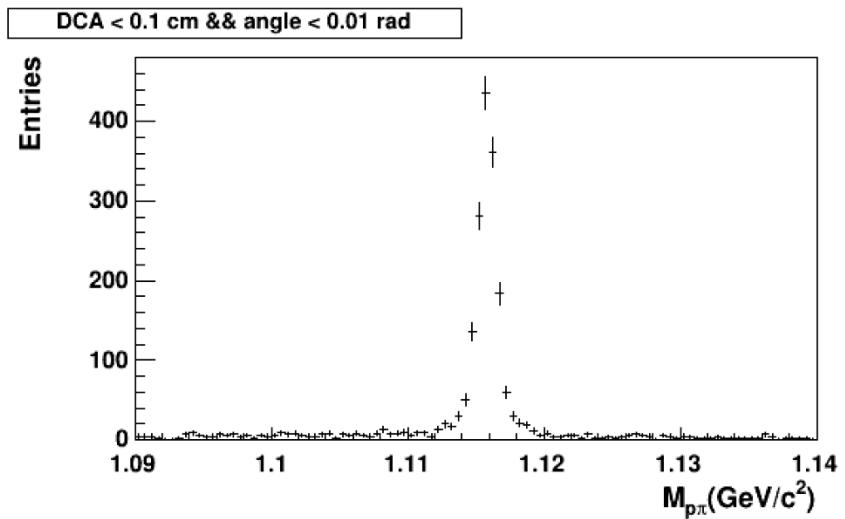
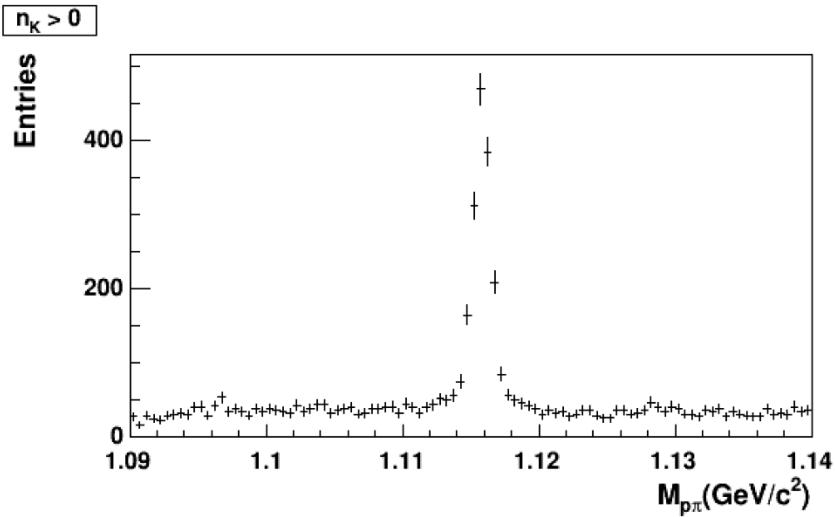
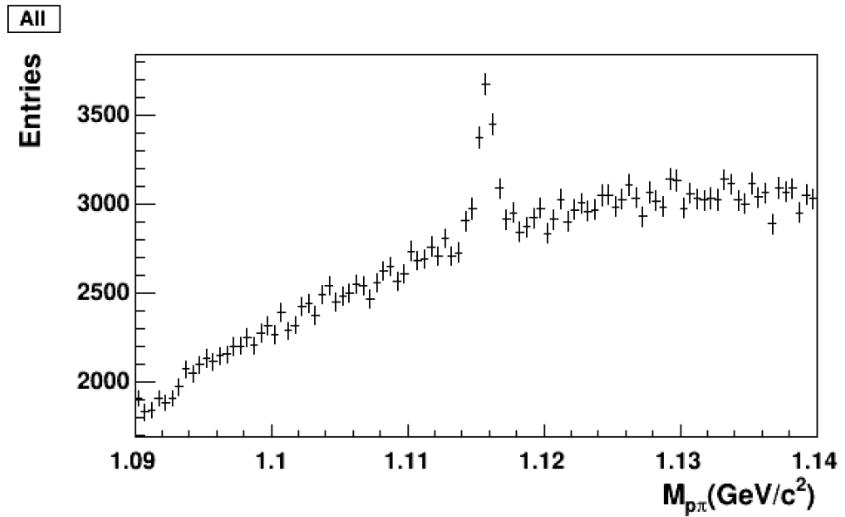
# AC-LGAD at HNS

## Recent development at USTC:

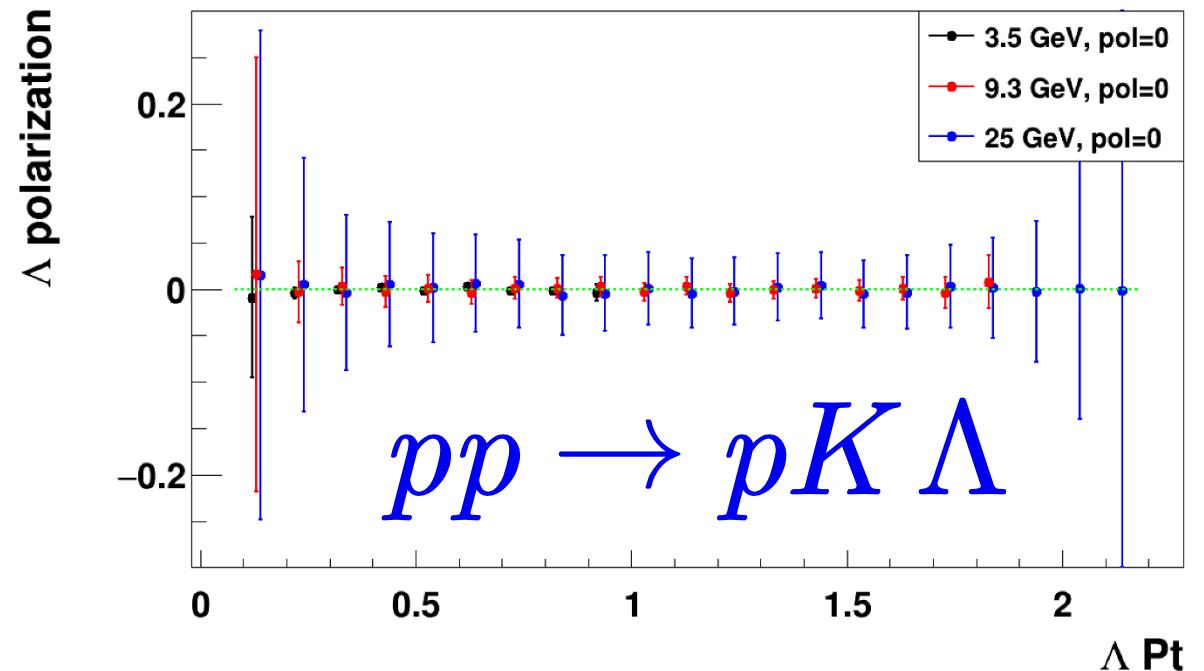
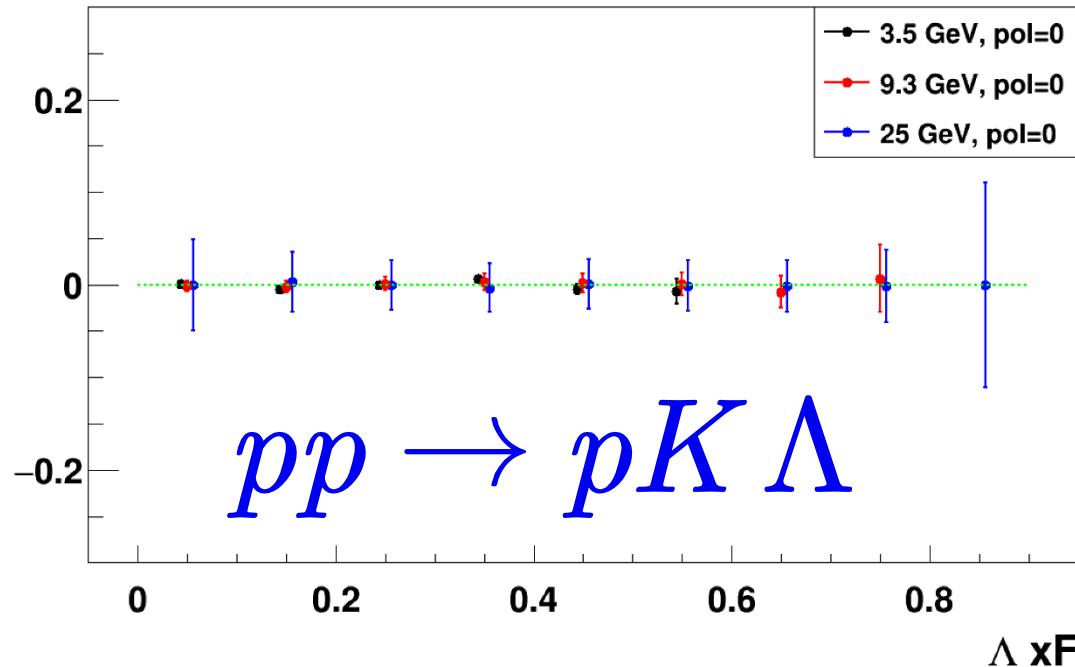
- Two wafers with different n<sup>+</sup> dose: W5 high n<sup>+</sup> dose and W6 low n<sup>+</sup> dose.
- Sensor size : 1300×1300×50 μm.
- Sensor with different pad-pitch size: Large pad size/pitch: 100/150 μm, Small pad (Strip) size/pitch: 50/75 μm.



# Almost background free reconstruction (Beam energy 3.5 GeV)



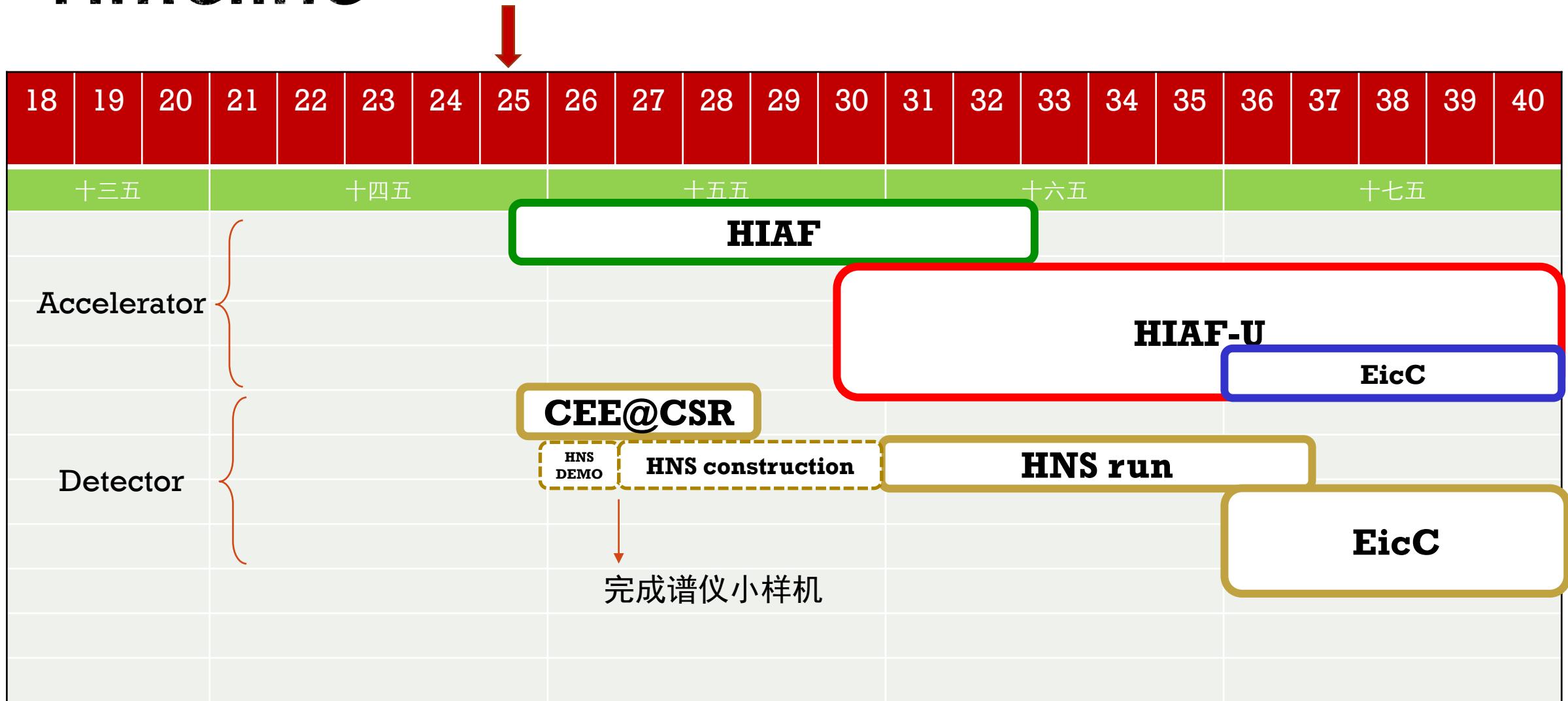
# Projection of $\Lambda$ polarization with 10M pp events



Only take  $\sim 10$  minutes assuming 100MHz event rate

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

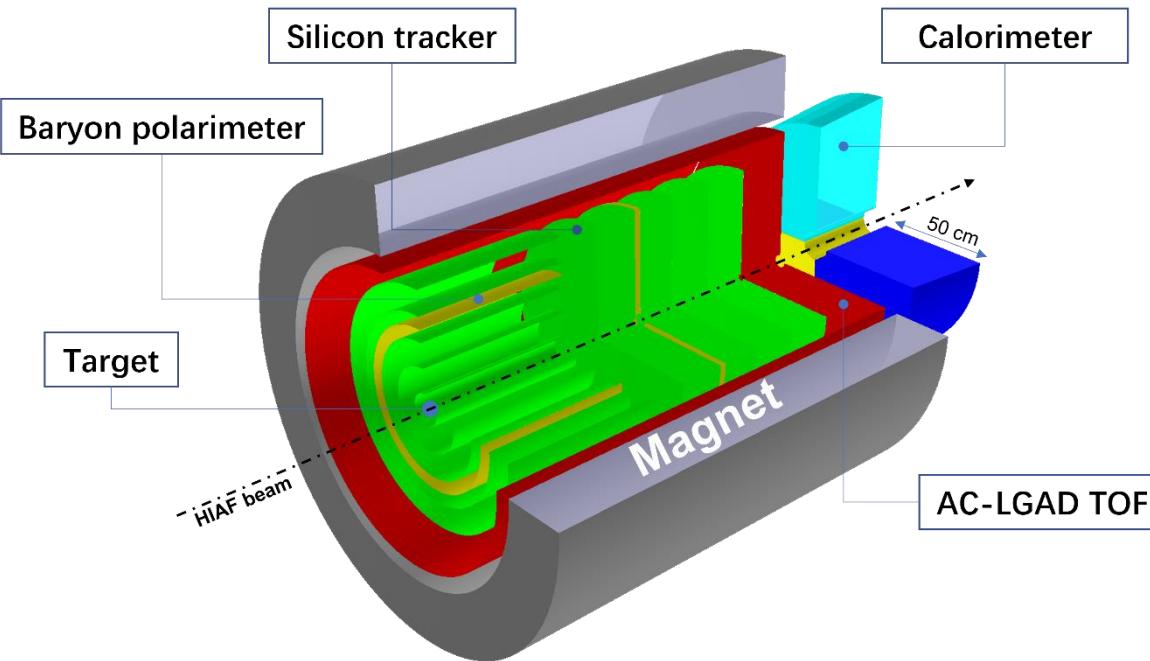
# Timeline



# Outline

- Introduction
- HNS at HIAF
- Summary and Outlook

# Hyperon-Nucleon Spectrometer (HNS)



**目前参加单位:** 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

**子系统研发:** Silicon tracker, AC-LGAD, Target, Baryon polarimeter, Calorimeter, Electronics, DAQ, Magnet, Beamline, Mechanics + Engineering

## I. Physics:

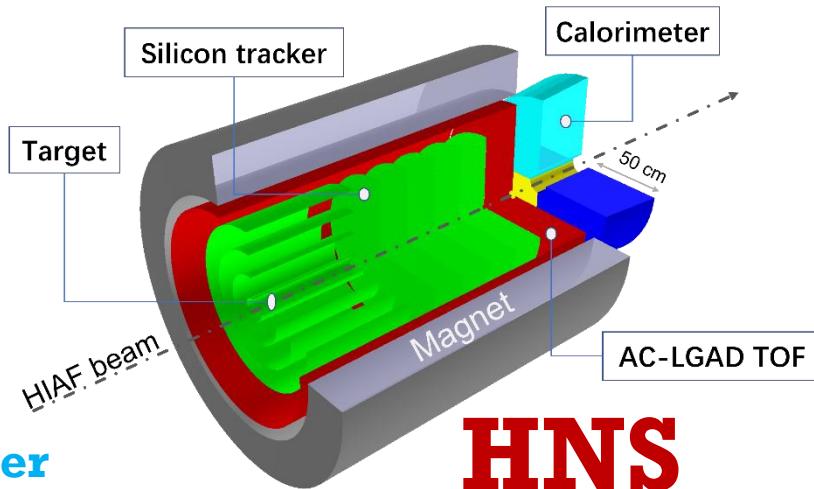
- $\Lambda$  production and polarization ( $p+p$ )
  - ◆ Medium effect ( $p+A$ )
  - ◆ Global polarization of  $\Lambda$  hyperon ( $A+A$ )
- Hadron physics via  $p+p$

## II. Community:

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

## III. Detector R&D

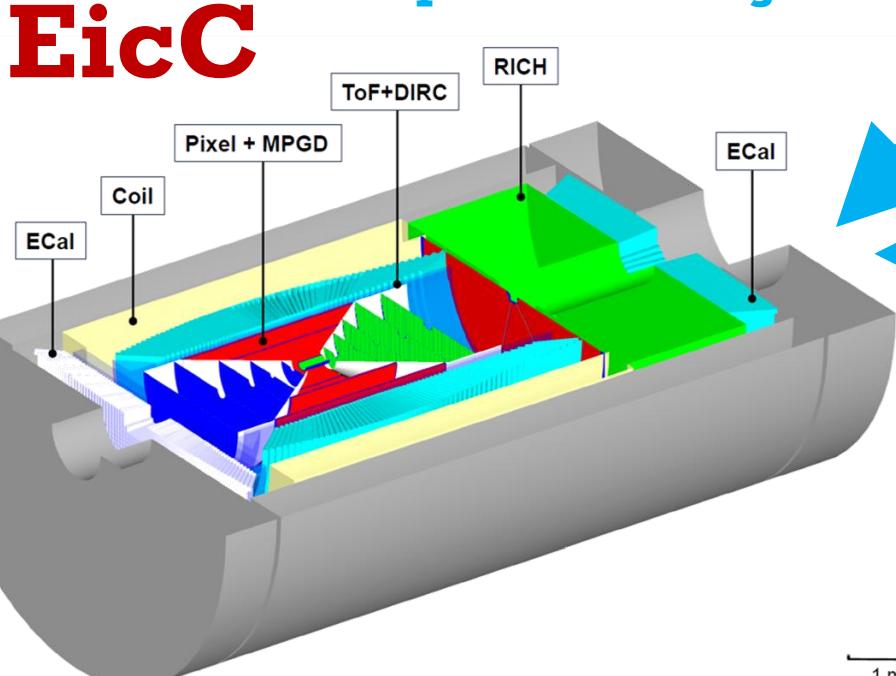
- Many parts are similar for CEPC, HNS, EicC, and STCF. Save resources.
- HNS: a detector R&D platform for EicC,  $\frac{1}{2}$  EicC



# HNS

# EicC

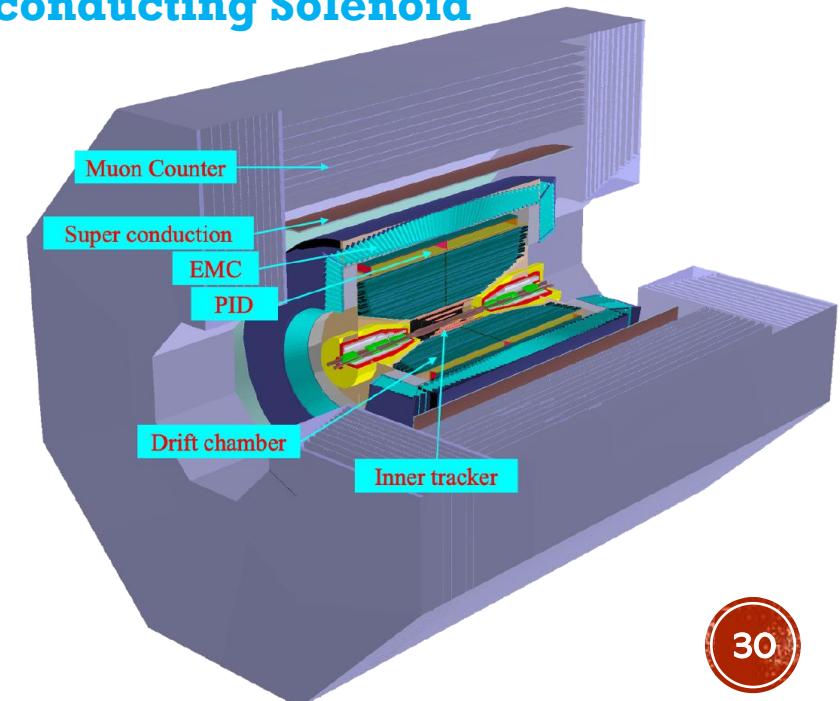
**Super-conducting Solenoid**



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

**Super-conducting Solenoid**  
**Silicon tracker**  
**ECal.**

# STCF

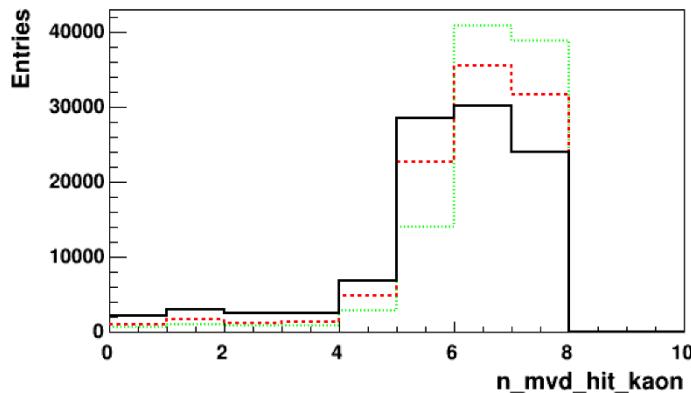
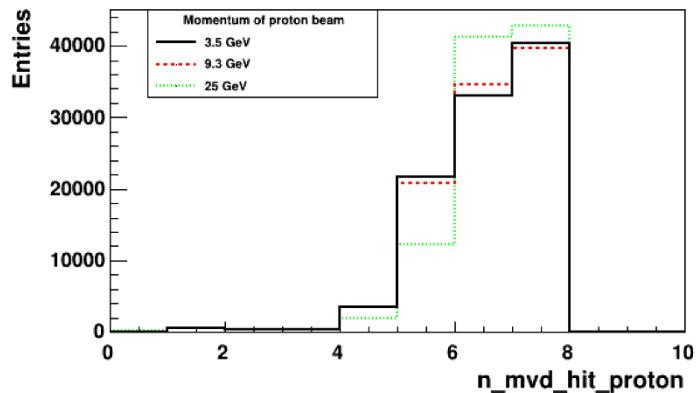


# *Thank you !*

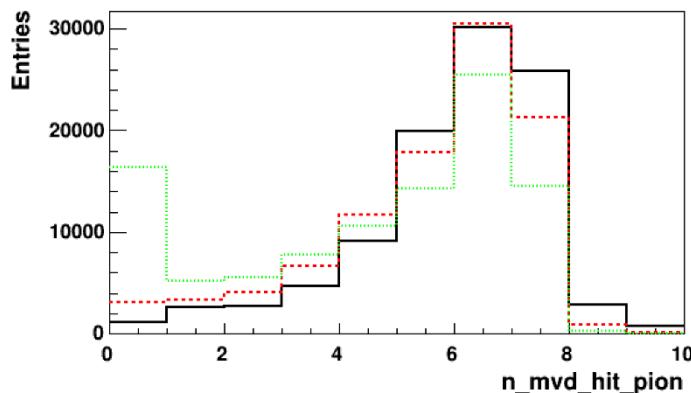
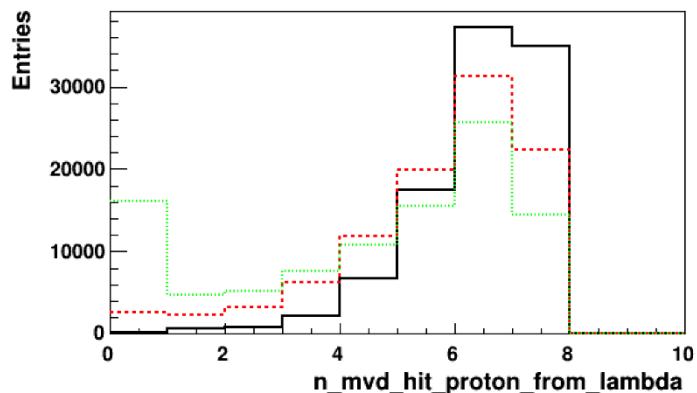


# backups

# Efficiency due to tracking



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

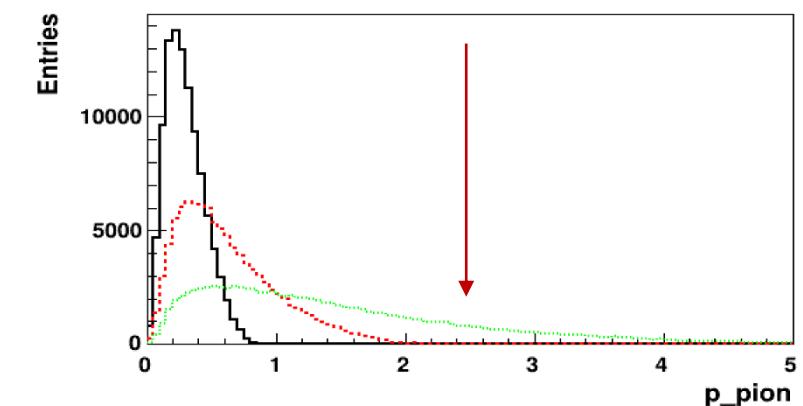
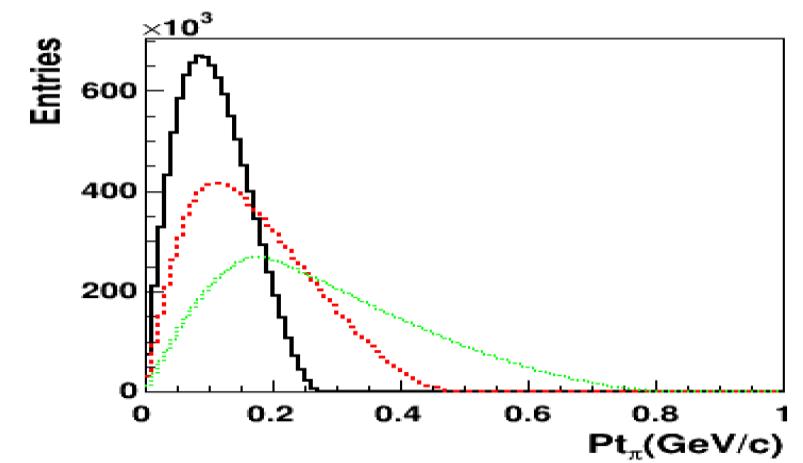
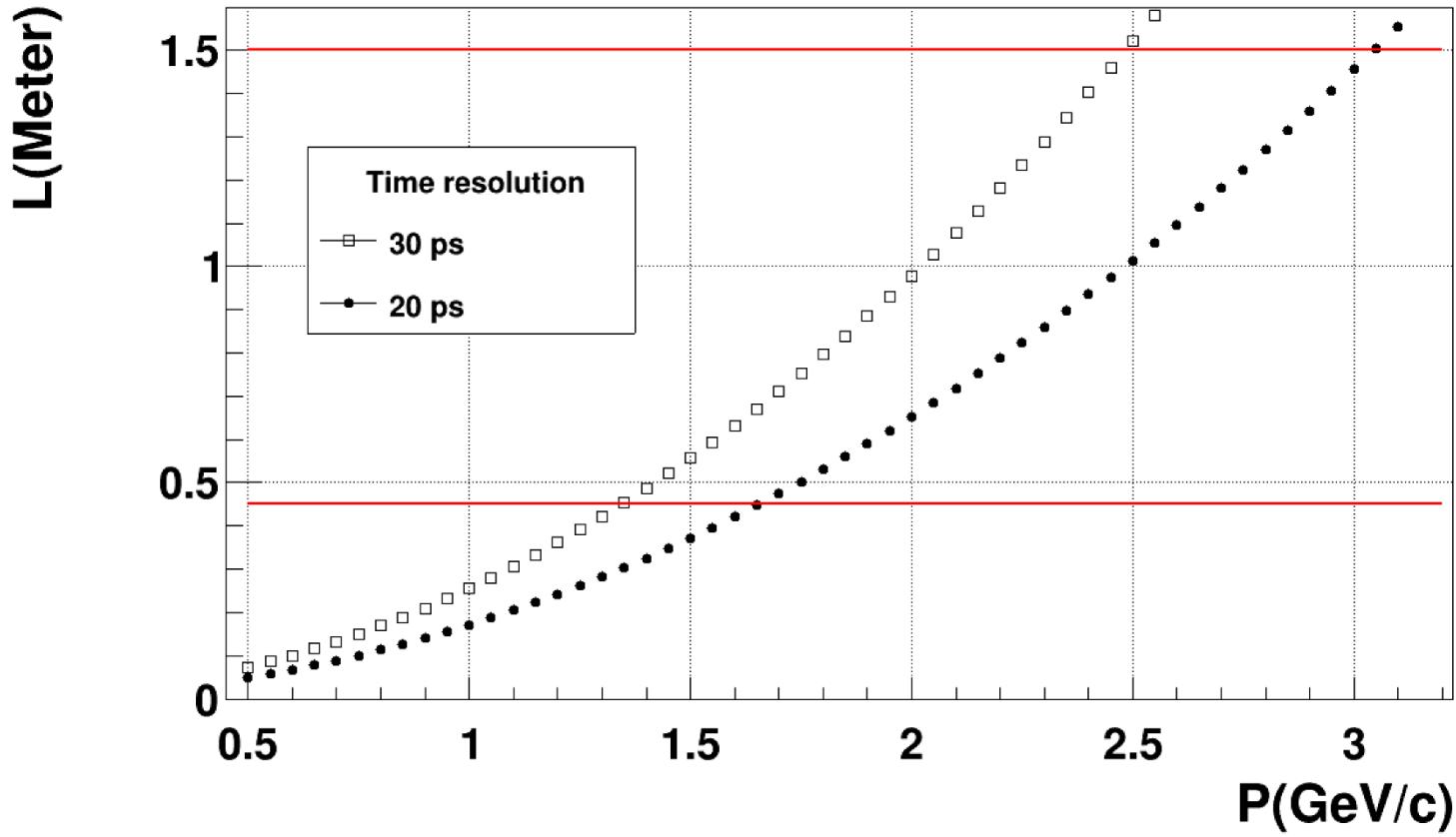


Momentum of proton beam  
— 3.5 GeV  
- - - 9.3 GeV  
- - - 25 GeV

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

# PID performance: pion/kaon

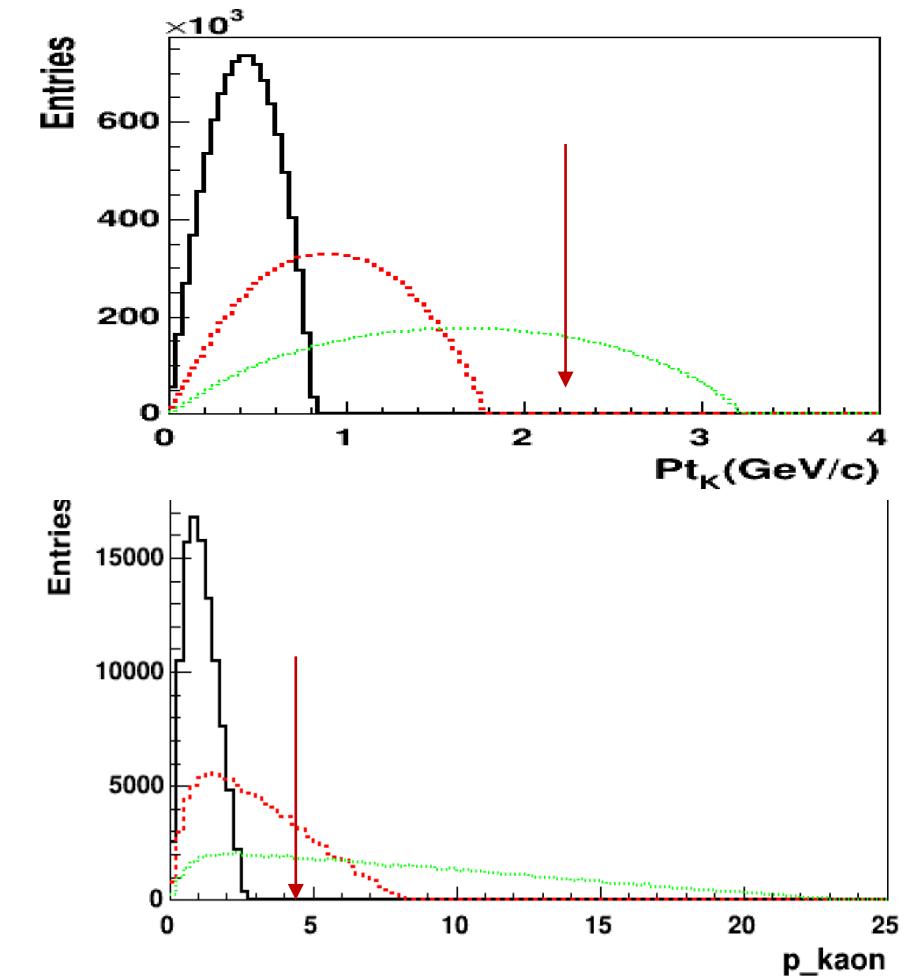
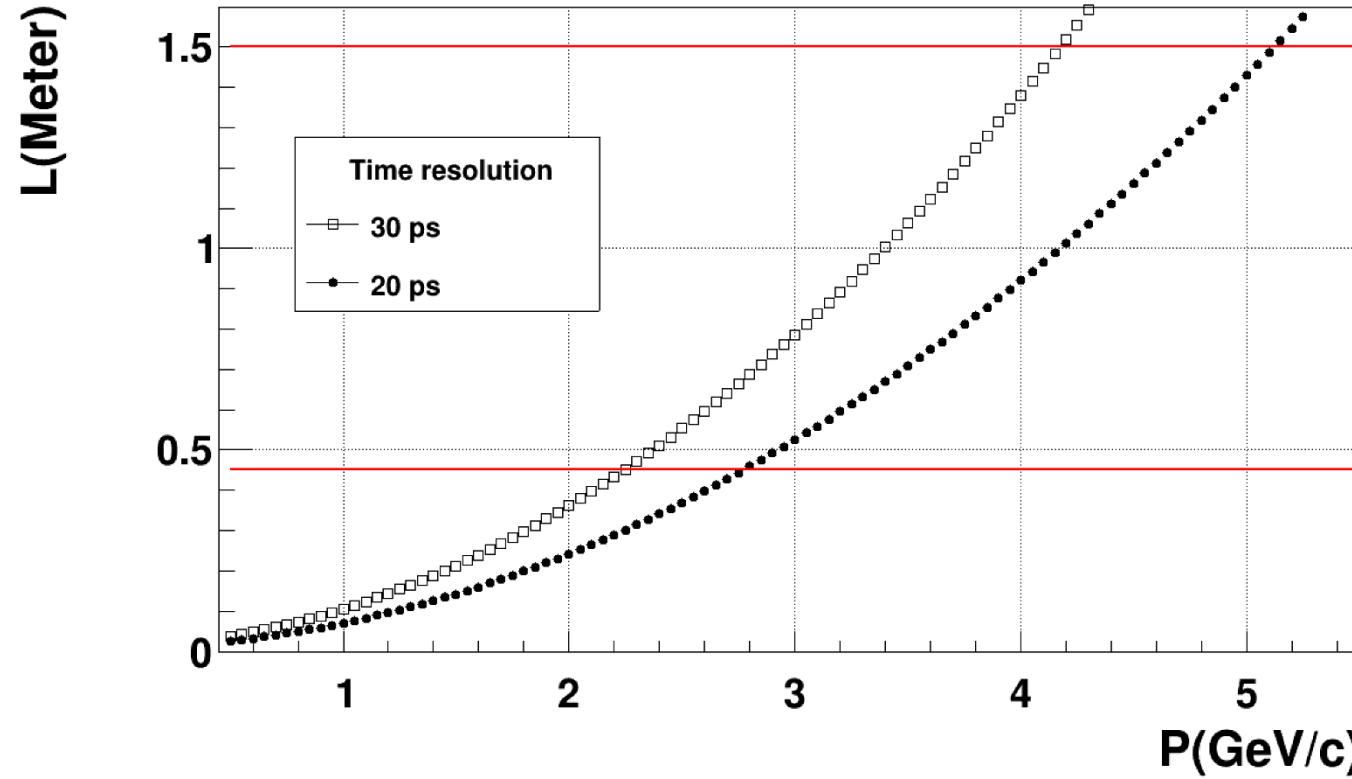
Flight distance for  $3\sigma$   $\pi/K$  separation



Assume a resolution of 30 ps:  
LGAD barrel ( $R=45\text{cm}$ ), can cover a  $P_{\text{t}}$  up to **1.35  $\text{GeV}/c$**   
LGAD endcap ( $Z=150$ ) can up to **2.5  $\text{GeV}/c$**

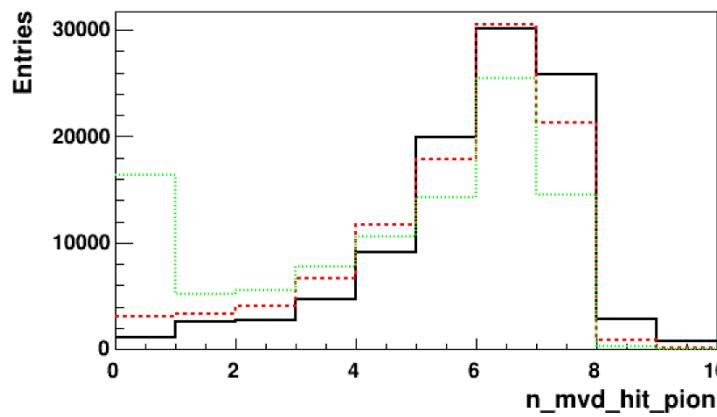
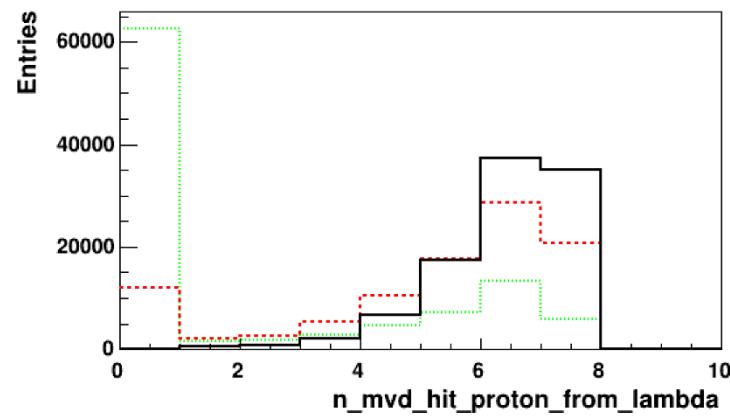
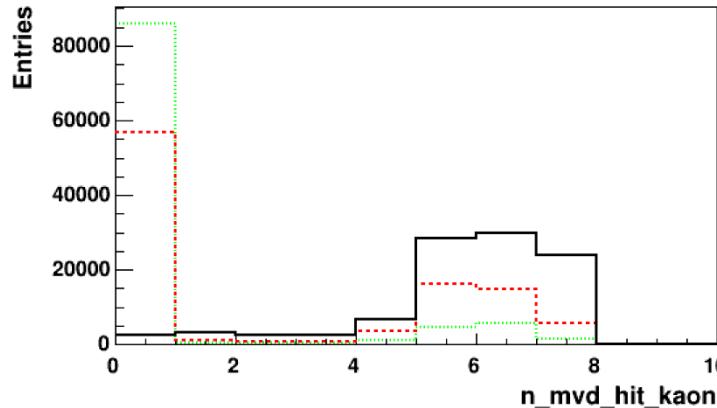
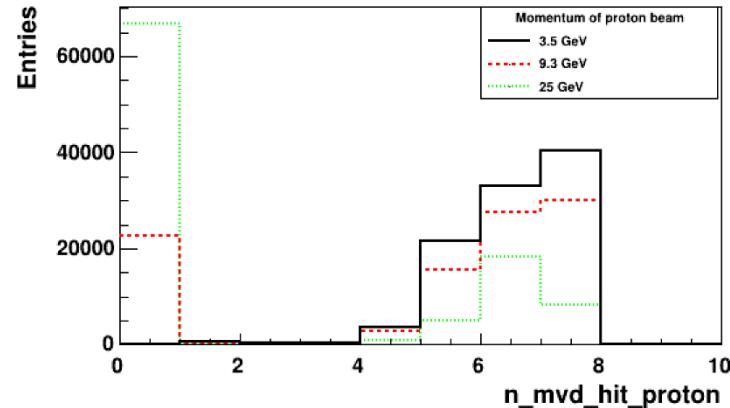
# PID performance: proton/kaon

Flight distance for  $3\sigma$  p/K separation



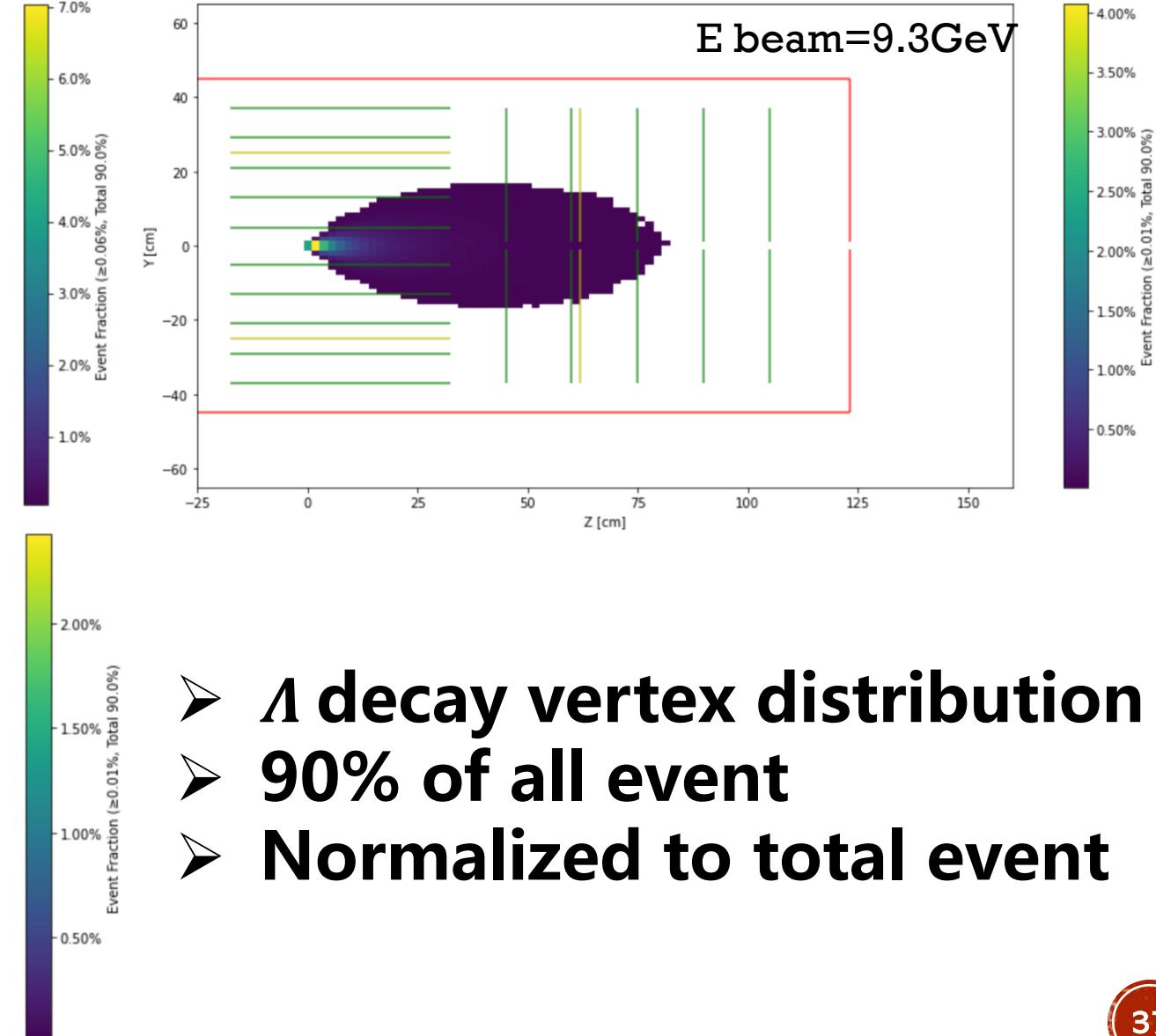
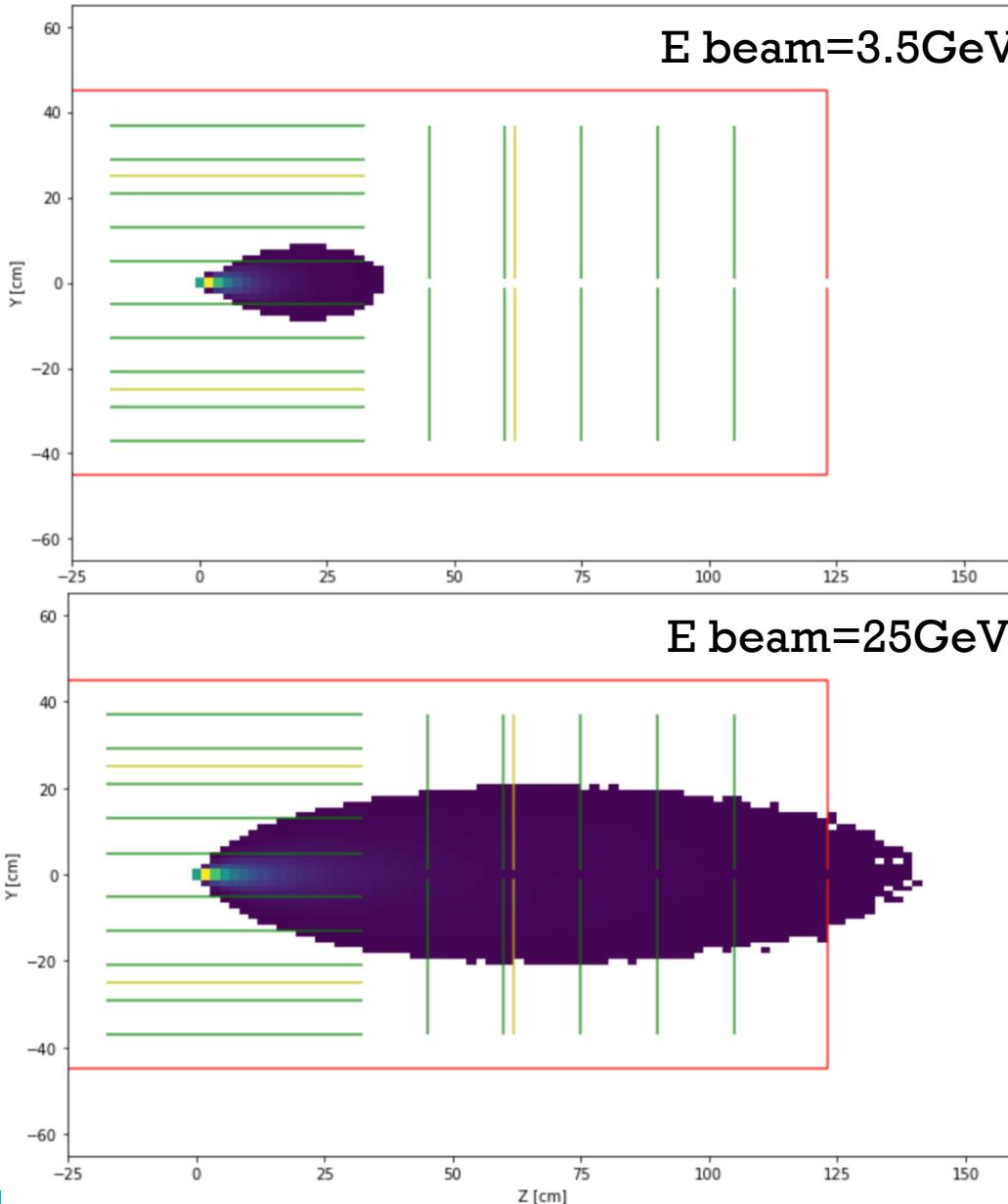
Assume a resolution of 30 ps:  
LGAD barrel, ( $R=45\text{cm}$ ), can cover a  $P_t$  up to  
**2.25 GeV/c**  
LGAD endcap, ( $Z=150$ ) can up to 4.2 GeV/c

# Efficiency due to PID+tracking



E beam	$\varepsilon(p)$	$\varepsilon(K)$	$\varepsilon(\pi) (\Lambda)$	$\varepsilon(p) (\Lambda)$	$\varepsilon(Event)$
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



- **$\Lambda$  decay vertex distribution**
- **90% of all event**
- **Normalized to total event**