



Fixed Target opportunities at the (HL-)LHC (v0.2)

J.P. Lansberg

IPN Orsay - Paris-Sud U./Paris Saclay U. - CNRS/IN2P3

J.P. Lansberg (IPNO)

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Using the LHC beams in the fixed-target mode

Contributions to the ESPP update and other scientific sources

3 Contributions to submitted in December

- *Physics opportunities for a fixed-target programme in the ALICE experiment* by F. Galluccio *et al.*: ID 47
- Community Support for A Fixed-Target Programme for the LHC by J.D. Bjorken et al.: ID 67
- The LHCSpin Project by C. Aidala et al.: ID 111

Physics Beyond Colliders documents

- Physics Beyond Colliders: QCD Working Group Report by the PBC QCD Working Group (A. Dainese et al.) : arXiv:1901.04482
- Summary Report of Physics Beyond Colliders at CERN

by R. Alemany et al.: arXiv:1902.00260

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[overall signed by 200+ physicists]

- CERN-PBC-Notes: e.g. 2019-003,2019-002,2019-001,2018-008,2018-007,2018-003,2018-001
- Summary by the PBC LHC FT Working Group: yet to appear

Reviews

- Phys. Rept 2012
- AFTER@LHC Review 2019

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High-x gluon, antiquark and heavy-quark content in the nucleon & nucleus

- Very large gluon PDF uncertainties for $x \gtrsim 0.5$.
- Gluon EMC effect to understand the quark EMC effect
- · Proton charm content

↔ high-energy neutrino & cosmic-ray physics

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Dynamics and spin of gluons and quarks inside (un)polarised nucleons

Possible missing contribution to the proton spin: Orbital Angular Momentum $\mathcal{L}_{g;q}$:

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

Test of the QCD factorisation framework

· Determination of the linearly polarised gluons in unpolarised protons

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Heavy-ion collisions towards large rapidities

- A complete set of heavy-flavour studies between SPS and RHIC energies
- Test the formation of azimuthal asymmetries thanks to a broad rapidity reach
- Test the factorisation of cold nuclear effects from p + A to A + B collisions with Drell-Yan

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Part I

Possible Implementations and Luminosities

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Energy range

7 TeV proton beam on a fixed target

c.m.s. energy: $\sqrt{s} = \sqrt{2m_N E_p} \approx 115 \text{GeV}$	Rapidity shift:	115 GeV
Boost: $\gamma = \sqrt{s} / (2m_N) \approx 60$	$y_{c.m.s.} = 0 \rightarrow y_{lab} = 4.8$	@
2.76 TeV Pb beam on a fixed target		322
c.m.s. energy: $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = \sqrt{2m_N E_{Pb}} \approx 72 \text{ GeV}$	Rapidity shift:	🎪 72 GeV 🐣
Boost: $\gamma \approx 40$	$y_{c.m.s.} = 0 \rightarrow y_{lab} = 4.3$	* 🎪

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[particularly relevant for high energy beams]

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[particularly relevant for high energy beams]

- LHCb and the ALICE muon arm become backward detectors
- The ALICE central barrel becomes an extreme backward detector

 $[v_{cms} < 0]$

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half of the backward region for most probes $[-1 < x_F < 0]$

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• Allows for backward physics up to high *x*₂

[uncharted for proton-nucleus coll.; most relevant for pp^{\uparrow} with large x^{\uparrow}]

Internal gas target (with or without storage cell)

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Internal gas target (with or without storage cell)

- · can be installed in one of the existing LHC caverns, and coupled to existing experiments
- validated by LHCb with SMOG [their luminosity monitor used as a gas target]
- uses the high LHC particle current: p flux: 3.4×10^{18} s⁻¹ & Pb flux: 3.6×10^{14} s⁻¹
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Bent crystal option: beam line vs split

- crystals successfully tested at the LHC for proton and lead beam collimation
- the LHC beam halo is recycled on dense target: proton flux: $5 \times 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$ & lead flux: $2 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$

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[UA9 collaboration]

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- → The beam line option is currently a little too ambitious (this could change with FCC)

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- $\rightarrow~$ Luminosities with internal gas target or crystal-based solutions are not very different
- $\rightarrow~$ The beam line option is currently a little too ambitious (this could change with FCC)
- → The gas targets are the best polarised targets and satisfactory for heavy-ion studies

Solutions within ALICE & reviewed by the PBC working group

Material mainly from *Physics opportunities for a fixed-target programme in the ALICE experiment* by F. Galluccio *et al.*: ID 47

Solutions within LHCb & reviewed by the PBC working group

Material on SMOG2 and LHCSpin from *The SMOG2 Project* CERN-PBC-Notes-2018-007 and *The LHCSpin Project* by C. Aidala *et al.*: ID 111

SMOG: more than a demonstrator ?

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- Physics results now flowing in
- Limited statistical samples (400 J/ψ) and no *pH* baseline yet; $\mathcal{L}_{pHe} \simeq 7 \text{ nb}^{-1}$

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- Limited statistical samples (400 J/ψ) and no *pH* baseline yet; $\mathcal{L}_{pHe} \simeq 7 \text{ nb}^{-1}$
- Plan to install a storage cell [SMOG2] to increase the target local density
- Different options discussed for future LHCb upgrades: No decision taken yet
- However decision for the installation of a vacuum valve during LS2.

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[w detector constraints]

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[w detector constraints]

LHCb 'possible'

Assumption: Rates only constrained by the DAQ (40 MHz for *pp* coll.) $\mathcal{L}_{pH_2/H^{\dagger}}$: 10 fb⁻¹ yr⁻¹; \mathcal{L}_{pXe} : 300 pb⁻¹ yr⁻¹; \mathcal{L}_{PbXe} : 30 nb⁻¹ yr⁻¹

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LHCb 'SMOG2' baseline for Run3

Assumption: Storage cell installed, very parasitic mode $\mathcal{L}_{p \text{ beam}}$: 30 pb⁻¹ (on H,D or Ar); $\mathcal{L}_{Pb \text{ beam}}$: 5 nb⁻¹ (on Ar)

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ALICE 'possible' from Run4*

Assumption: Readout rate: 50 kHz in PbPb coll. and possibly up to 1 MHz in *pp* and *p*A coll. With internal gas target: $\mathcal{L}_{pH_2/H^{\dagger}}$: 250 pb⁻¹; \mathcal{L}_{PbXe} : 8 nb⁻¹ With beam splitting and solid target: \mathcal{L}_{pW} : 6 pb⁻¹; \mathcal{L}_{PbW} : 3 nb⁻¹

Part II

Examples of Physics Studies

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C. Hadjidakis et al., 1807.00603

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 Unique acceptance (with a LHCb-like detector) compared to existing DY pA data used for nuclear PDF fit (E866 & E772 @ Fermilab).



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- Extremely large yields up to $x_2 \rightarrow 1$ [plot made for *p*Xe with a Hermes like target]



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pW case



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- On-going theory study for W^{\pm} production accounting for threshold resummation

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D. Kikola et al. Few Body Syst. 58 (2017) 139

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D. Kikola et al. Few Body Syst. 58 (2017) 139

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- Check the sign change in A_N DY vs SIDIS: hot topic in spin physics !

Experiment	colliding systems	beam energy [GeV]	\sqrt{s} [GeV]	x [↑]	£ [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	$\mathcal{P}_{\rm eff}$	$\mathcal{F} / \sum_i A_i$ [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]
AFTER@LHCb	pH^{\uparrow}	7000	115	0.05÷0.95	1×10^{33}	80%	6.4×10^{32}
AFTER@LHCb	$p^{3}\text{He}^{\uparrow}$	7000	115	0.05÷0.95	2.5×10^{32}	23%	$1.4 imes 10^{31}$
$\operatorname{AFTER}@\operatorname{ALICE}_{\mu}$	$p H^{\uparrow}$	7000	115	$0.1 \div 0.3$	2.5×10^{31}	80%	$1.6 imes 10^{31}$
COMPASS	$\pi^- NH_3^{\uparrow}$	190	19	0.05÷0.55	2×10^{33}	14%	4.0×10^{31}
(CERN)	-						
PHENIX/STAR	$p^{\uparrow}p^{\uparrow}$	collider	510	$0.05 \div 0.1$	2×10^{32}	50%	5.0×10^{31}
(RHIC)							
E1039 (FNAL)	pNH_3^{\uparrow}	120	15	$0.1 \div 0.45$	4×10^{35}	15%	$9.0 imes 10^{33}$
E1027 (FNAL)	$p^{\uparrow}H_2$	120	15	$0.35 \div 0.9$	2×10^{35}	60%	$7.2 imes 10^{34}$
NICA (JINR)	$p^{\uparrow}p$	collider	26	$0.1 \div 0.8$	1×10^{32}	70%	4.9×10^{31}
fsPHENIX	$p^{\uparrow}p^{\uparrow}$	collider	200	$0.1 \div 0.5$	8×10^{31}	60%	2.9×10^{31}
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PANDA (GSI)	$\bar{p}H^{\uparrow}$	15	5.5	$0.2 \div 0.4$	2×10^{32}	20%	8.0×10^{30}

- DY pair production on a transversely polarised target is the aim of several experiment (COMPASS, E1039, STAR, E1039)
- Check the sign change in A_N DY vs SIDIS: hot topic in spin physics !
- From an exploration phase to a consolidation phase

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- DY pair production on a transversely polarised target is the aim of several experiment (COMPASS, E1039, STAR, E1039)
- Check the sign change in A_N DY vs SIDIS: hot topic in spin physics !
- From an exploration phase to a consolidation phase
- ³He[†] target → quark Sivers effect in the neutron via DY: unique !

Experiment	colliding systems	beam energy [GeV]	\sqrt{s} [GeV]	x [↑]	£ [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	$\mathcal{P}_{\rm eff}$	$\mathcal{F} / \sum_i A_i$ [cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]
AFTER@LHCb	pH^{\uparrow}	7000	115	0.05÷0.95	1×10^{33}	80%	$6.4 imes 10^{32}$
AFTER@LHCb	$p^{3}\text{He}^{\uparrow}$	7000	115	0.05÷0.95	$2.5 imes 10^{32}$	23%	$1.4 imes 10^{31}$
AFTER@ALICE $_{\mu}$	$p H^{\uparrow}$	7000	115	$0.1 \div 0.3$	2.5×10^{31}	80%	1.6×10^{31}
COMPASS (CERN)	$\pi^- \mathrm{NH}_3^{\uparrow}$	190	19	0.05÷0.55	2×10^{33}	14%	4.0×10^{31}
PHENIX/STAR (RHIC)	$p^{\uparrow}p^{\uparrow}$	collider	510	$0.05 \div 0.1$	2×10^{32}	50%	$5.0 imes 10^{31}$
E1039 (FNAL)	pNH_3^{\uparrow}	120	15	$0.1 \div 0.45$	4×10^{35}	15%	9.0×10^{33}
E1027 (FNAL)	$p^{\uparrow}H_2$	120	15	$0.35 \div 0.9$	2×10^{35}	60%	$7.2 imes 10^{34}$
NICA (JINR)	$p^{\uparrow}p$	collider	26	$0.1 \div 0.8$	1×10^{32}	70%	$4.9 imes 10^{31}$
fsPHENIX (RHIC)	$p^{\uparrow}p^{\uparrow}$	collider	200	$0.1 \div 0.5$	8×10^{31}	60%	2.9×10^{31}
fsPHENIX (RHIC)	$p^{\uparrow}p^{\uparrow}$	collider	510	$0.05 \div 0.6$	6×10^{32}	50%	1.5×10^{32}
PANDA (GSI)	$\bar{p}H^{\uparrow}$	15	5.5	$0.2 \div 0.4$	2×10^{32}	20%	8.0×10^{30}



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ALICE could also cover $\eta_{Lab} \sim 1 - 2$ for quarkonia into dileptons with one muon in the muon arm and another in the central barrel

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- · Both for LHCb and ALICE, the coverage depends on the target position
- Access towards large x crucial : EMC effect, spin and UHE neutrinos

D. Kikola et al. Few Body Syst. 58 (2017)

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A_N for all quarkonia $(J/\psi, \psi', \chi_c, \Upsilon(nS), \chi_b \& \eta_c)$ can be measured [So far, only J/ψ by PHENIX with large uncertainties]



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Di- J/ψ allow one to study the k_T dependence of the gluon Sivers function for the very first time !





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• Energy domain: between SPS and RHIC



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B.Trzeciak et al.Few-Body Syst (2017) 58:148

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- Statistical-uncertainty projections (accounting for background subtraction)



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• Extremely promising first projections

[NB: initial nPDF uncertainties for x > 0.1 (red band) are underestimated; simply no data exist $\stackrel{\infty}{\searrow}_{0}$ there. Projection done assuming that other nuclear effect are under control.]



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Reward: unique constraints on gluon PDFs at high x and low scales

J.P. Lansberg (IPNO)
Part III

Conclusion and recommandations

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• Three main themes push for a fixed-target program at the LHC

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- R2
- R3, ...

Part IV

Backup slides

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Qualitative comparison

	Internal gas target			Internal solid target	Beam	Beam
Characteristics	SMOG	Gas Jet	Storage Cell	with beam halo	splitting	extraction
Run duration	*	**	**	*	**	***
Parasiticity	**	**	**	*	**	***
Integrated luminosity	*	***	***	*	**	***
Absolute luminosity determination	*	**	**	*	**	***
Target versatility	*	**	**	*	**	***
(Effective) target polarisation	-	***	**	-	-/*	*
Use of existing experiment	***	**	*	**	**	-
Civil engineering or R&D	* * **	***	**	**	**	*
Cost	***	**	**	***	**	*
Implementation time	***	**	**	***	**	*
High x	*	***	* * **	*	**	* * **
Spin Physics	-	***	***	-	-/**	***
Heavy-Ion	*	***	***	**	**	* * **

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Generalities

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