Possibilities for spin measurements in BRAHMS.

Flemming Videbæk

Physics Department, BNL

The Broad Range Hadron Magnetic Spectrometer (BRAHMS) experiment at RHIC is one of the four approved Heavy Ion experiments at RHIC. The primary goal is to measure semi-inclusive spectra for identified charged hadron over a wide range of rapidity and transverse momenta p_t. The spectrometer consists of two moveable arms, one at mid-rapidity and one in the forward region. The latter is of potential interest to the RHIC spin program. It consists, as depicted in the first slide, of 4 dipole magnets with a total maximum bending field of 9.6 Tm, tracking stations, and time-of-flight and Cherenov detectors for particle identification. For more details see ref 1[1]. The detector is placed in the 2 O'clock area. Here the proton beam can only be polarized transversely. In the preceding contribution[2] to the spin workshop the possibility of learning about higher order twist effects by measuring the transverse spin asymmetry $A_N = (N^+ - N^-)/(N^+ + N^-)$ vs. X_f and p_t is described.

The acceptance over all angles and magnetic settings are shown in the second figure for the 100 GeV/c p on 100 GeV/c p. The hatched areas indicated where good PID is possible. This region has a too low a X_f to be interesting for non-zero measurements of A_N. It is though possible to operate the spectrometer by moving the front section in such a way that an acceptance region for $.2 < X_f < .7$ can be reached. This is shown in the 3 figure. One characteristic feature is that p_t change with X_f.

Based on the model estimates asymmetries of about 2-5% can be expected in this region of phase space. Thus to get a measurement with a statistical accuracy of about 1% about 10,000 counts are needed per been of each polarization state. The un-polarized cross sections were obtained from a Pythia calculation using standard parameters. Based on this, it is estimated that a fairly complete measurement can be achieved in about 1 month of RHIC running.

The last slide summarizes the investigation, and some issues that have to be resolved for this measurement to take place.

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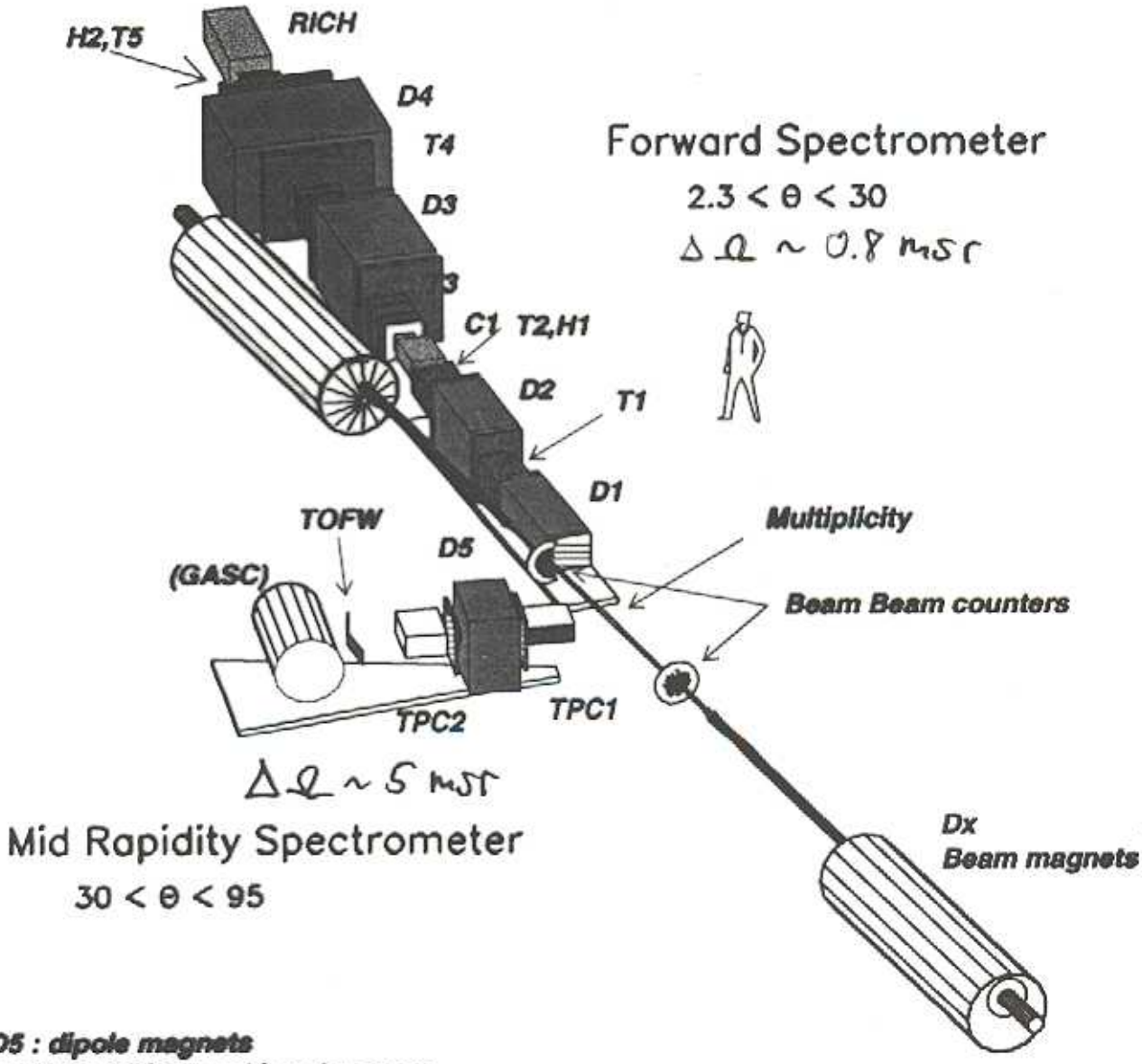
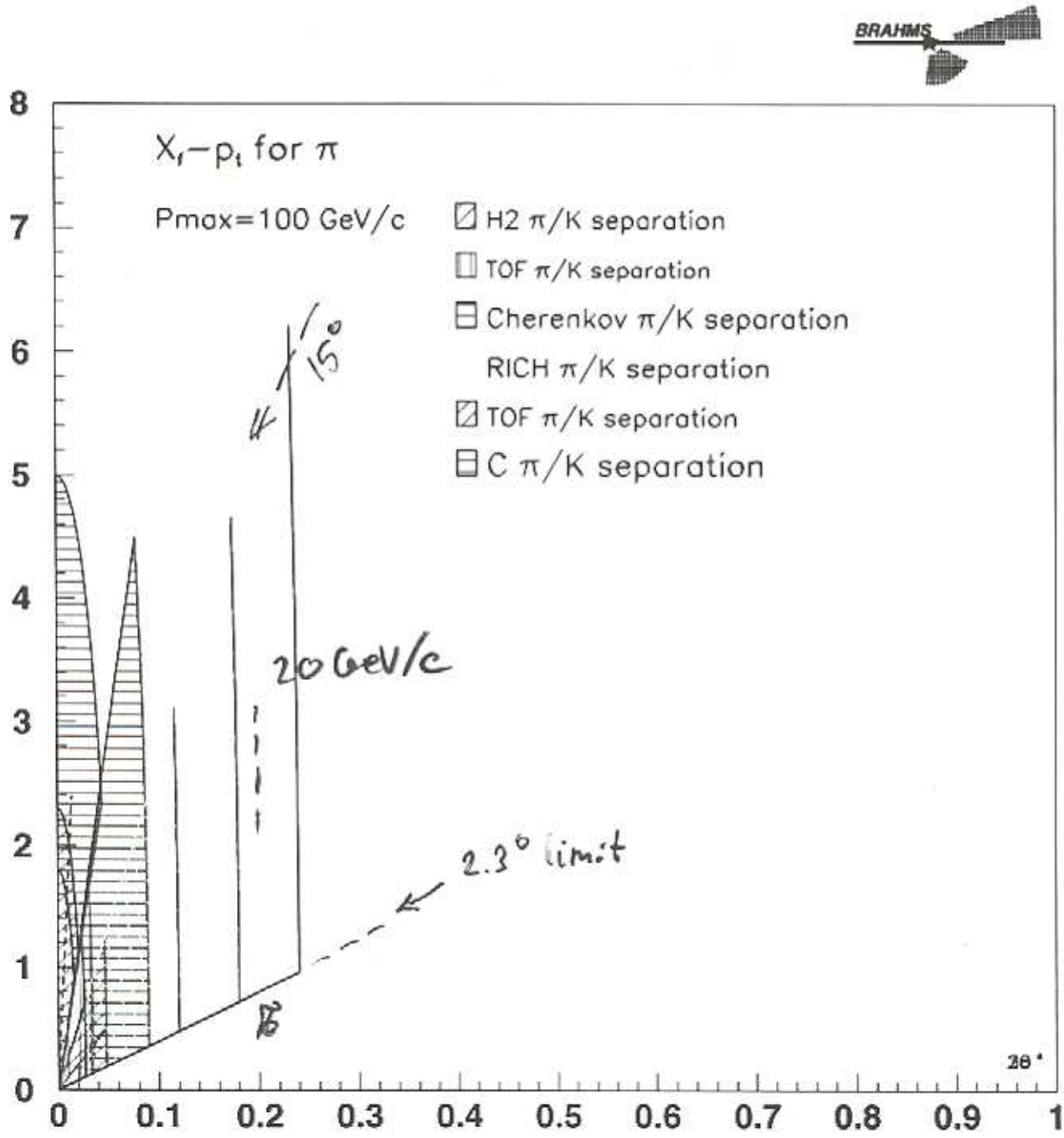
[1] See e.g. The BRAHMS experiment at RHIC F.Videbaek, RHIC summer study 1995.
The BRAHMS Conceptual Design report available on the web via the BRAHMS home page
http://rsgi01.rhic.bnl.gov/export1/brahms/WWW/brahms.html

[2] G.Sterman, these proceedings.



D1,D2,D3,D4,D5 : dipole magnets
T1,T2,T3,T4,T5, TPC1 TPC2: tracking detectors
H1,H2,TOFW : Time-of-flight detectors
RICH, GASC : Cherenkov detectors

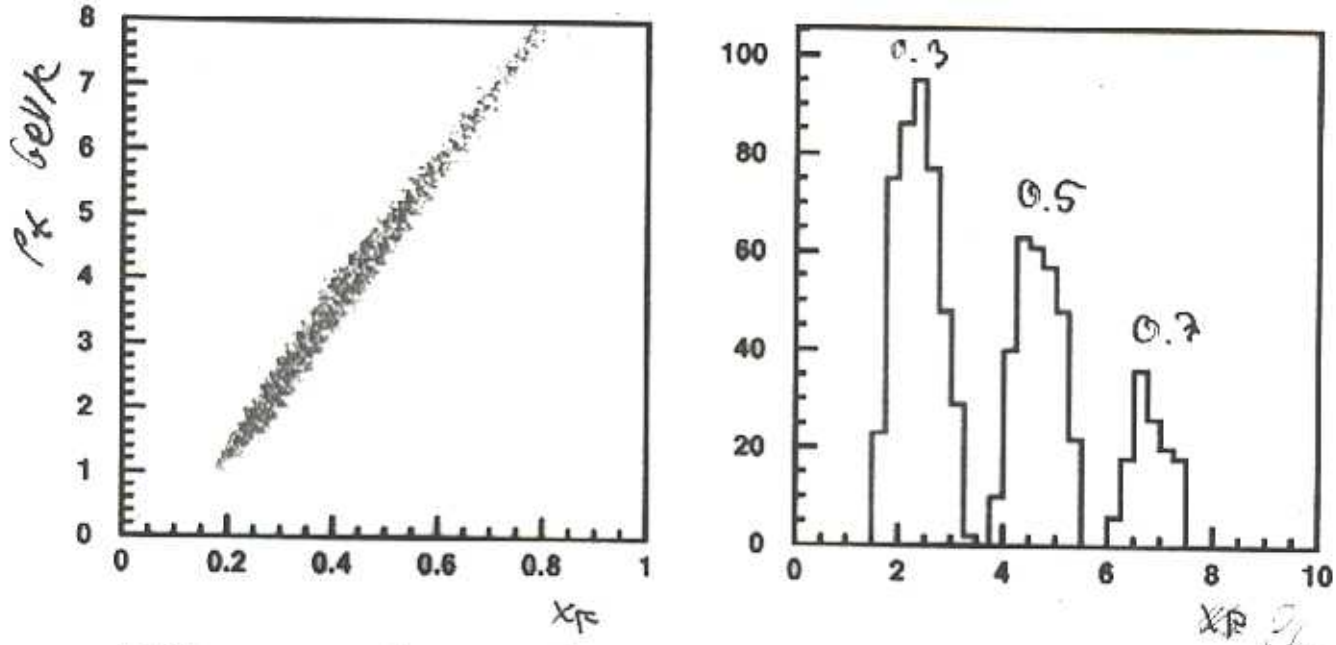
Default / Standard configuration:



3.
2.
1 Gev/c

Requirement: Good P.ID.
$\delta p/p \lesssim 1\%$

Kinematic coverage for high momentum pp running



- Kinematic region accessible for one setting .
- Field 2.4Tm per magnet
- Line of sight through system (front system moved relative to back)
- δp/p about 5%

Rate estimates in pp for BRAHMS

To get an idea for this Lund (i.e. Pythia) was used at 100+100 GeV/c. The total population is given as a 2-dimensional distribution in X_f vs. p_t and shown in the figure below.

This calculation was used to estimate the overall rate at X_f=0.5 and p_t= 5 Gev/c. It is

$$d^2n/dp_t dx_F \sim 2.010^{-5}$$

What luminosity is needed to get 1000 counts. The inelastic cross section σ_{pp} is 45 mb at sqrt(s) = 200.

$$N(1000) = d^2n/dp_t dx_F \, \sigma_{pp} \, \Delta p_t d\Delta_F \, L$$

$$\Rightarrow L = 10^2 \ nb^{-1}$$

RHIC delivers at 10^{31} $cm^{-2}sec^{-1}$; this is a modest estimate for the 2 O'clock area, but probably realistic in the first year of running.
Thus 1000 count can be achieved in about 3 hours of running. To get a good measurement at an expected asymmetry of 0.05 with an accuracy of 0.01, 20.000 count for up-down is needed i.e. approximately 60 hours.

G. Sterman, J. Qiu's model
predicts $A_N \sim 2\%$ at $x_F = 0.3$
$\sim 5\%$ at $x_F = 0.5$

Outlook

- The BRAHMS Detector has acceptance and capabilities for a measurement of the transverse spin-asymmetry for Xf = 0.3,0.5 and Pt=3-5 GeV/c in pp at 100+100 GeV/c.
- It could take place at >2000
  - Beams available
  - Additional A/C power at 2 O'clock
  - trigger upgrades needed
- It is presently not part of the BRAHMS physics program to carry out this measurements. It needs some additional effort == people.
  - preparations
  - 1 mo. Running
  - Analysis