Acceleration, Storage and Polarimetry

Conveners: V. Ptitsyn, E. Stephenson
Total of 17 talks presented in parallel sessions

**Major areas covered:**
- RHIC polarimetry and spin flipper (4 talks)
- NICA polarimetry developments (3 talks)
- EDM developments (3 talks)
- Electron polarimetry (MESA and others) (3 talks)
- EIC polarization designs and simulations (4 talks)
H-jet polarimeter

**Record** $12.6 \cdot 10^{16}$ atoms/s

**Atomic Beam intensity.**

Atomic beam velocity $\sim 1800$ m/s

**H-jet thickness at the collision point** $1.2 \cdot 10^{12}$ atoms/cm$^2$

The distance from the nozzle to collision point is 127 cm.

Latest upgrade, new Si-strips detector assembly, reduced measurement statistical errors by about two times.
Analyzing powers were measured with very high precision in CNI region

- Single and double spin-flip analyzing powers for elastic $pp$ scattering were measured with high precision for two beam energies:
  \[ \sigma_A(t)/A_N(t) < 1\% \quad \sigma_{AN}(t) < 0.0002 \]
- The measurements at two energies can be extrapolated to a wide range of $E_{Lab}$

The un-polarized high thickness ($10^{14}$-$10^{15}$ H2/cm$^2$) H-jet can be used for the precision ($\sim$1 % in 1hour) polarization measurements in eRHIC, using these $A_n$-analyzing power values.
A theoretical study of elastic collisions with spin at momentum transfers in the CNI region in the context of proton and $^3$He polarimetry. Major points:

✧ Proton polarimetry is mature now and polarized $^3$He may be forthcoming.
✧ The $^3$He–C analyzing power is $\approx -78\%$ of $A_N$ for p-C in the CNI region.
✧ A polarized $^3$He jet and beam would enable an absolute $^3$He polarimeter
✧ Single and double helicity flip pp amplitudes are known at many energies
✧ Extrapolation of amplitudes to other high energies is becoming possible

![Diagram](image.png)

Figure 1: Analyzing power $A_N$ versus invariant momentum transfer ($-t$) in (GeV/c)$^2$ for (1) p p and p h scattering, (2) p C scattering, (3) h C scattering, (4) h h and h p scattering

The optimum value of 3% to 4% varies slowly with energy $s$ as $1/\sqrt{\sigma_{\text{tot}}(s)}$

It is either a maximum or minimum depending on the sign of constant $\kappa$

$$A_N^{\text{opt}} = \frac{\kappa}{4m_p} \sqrt{-3t_e}, \quad \kappa = \frac{\mu}{Z} - \frac{m_p}{m}$$

The value of $\kappa$ is 1.793 (anomalous $\mu$) for protons and $-1.398$ for helions. Hadronic helicity flip amplitudes and two photon exchange are ignored here.
Demonstration of successful spin-flip at RHIC at 24 GeV and 255 GeV.
Advanced scheme of spin flipper allows spin-flip near ½ spin tune by eliminating mirror resonance.

The spin flip efficiency at RHIC injection as function of sweep time. The low efficiency at slower sweep time is likely due to multiple crossing spin resonance.
The polarimeter APol allows to make fast (few minutes) measurements of absolute values and signs of proton and deuteron accelerated beams polarization.

The measurements can be made simultaneously on both NICA beams using a single polarized jet target.
Polarimetry with internal target in JINR Nuclotron

- The upgraded version of the deuteron beam polarimeter has been used to obtain the vector and tensor polarizations using dp-elastic scattering at 270 MeV during 2016/2017 runs.
- The current polarimeter has been also used to measure the proton beam polarization at 500 MeV using pp- (quasi)elastic scattering. The obtained value of the vertical proton polarization is -0.354 ±0.022.

Deutrons
Pz+, Pzz+ - polarization for spin mode: (-1/3,+1)

Internal beam and thin CH2 target (C for background estimation).
Data of measurements of analyzing powers for neutrons and protons at ALPOM2 experiment were presented. The data include scattering on different targets (CH2, CH, C, Cu) at the momenta 3.0, 3.75 and 4.2 GeV/c

Based on the available (and ancient) charge exchange analyzing power data for np->pn, the expectation was that the same reaction channel for the complex target available (C, CH, CH2 and Cu) would be significantly larger than for the forward process, np->np. The new data fully support this expectation.
Prototype EDM storage ring design was presented

- Storage time
- CW/CCW operation
- Spin coherence time
- Polarimetry
- $\mu$-moment effects
- (pEDM measurement)
- Stochastic cooling

All electric at 30 MeV or less
Frozen spin at 45 MeV

PBC (CERN) and ESPP-Update; possible host sites: COSY (see above) or CERN
Progress with assembly and testing of LYSO modules for charge-particle EDM polarimeter was reported.

Several beam tests done on extracted beam
Installing the polarimeter in the COSY ring in 2019

SiPMs, 20 µm pixel, 8x8 array of 3x3 mm (SensL J – series) 64x14K ~ 900K pixel

Deuteron beam, carbon target

Stopped elastic deuterons
Scattered deuterons
Stopped breakup protons

https://sensl.com/products/j-series/
Results of precision measurements of dC analyzing power and elastic dC cross section were presented. Important for EDM polarimetry.

Extracting the analyzing power from the asymmetries:
1. Absolute beam polarization was not known → using reference $A_y$ from Satou et al
2. Fitting asymmetry for 270 MeV to reference → got polarization value of 0.434
3. Using this polarization to scale asymmetries for other energies (assuming same polarization)
Valery Tioukin, INP, JGU Mainz

Report on development of Møller polarimeter at 50−150 MeV for MESA based on Polarized Atomic Hydrogen Target.

✧ Superconducting magnet B=8.0 T provides trapping in longitudinal direction

✧ Coated cell wall with 50 nm film of superfluid $^4$He provides radial trapping (T wall =0.25−0.30K)

$\rho_H = 3.0 \times 10^{15}$ cm$^{-3}$

✧ Some design issues still have to be solved (e.g. FX-HX, Target "clearing")
✧ Hardware in fabrication
✧ Cooling down in 2019
P2 in MESA plans to measure the weak mixing angle with record high precision.

The apparatus’ asymmetry, produced by helicity correlated fluctuations of the beam parameters (position, angle, intensity and energy) contributes to measured asymmetry.

High precision measurements/control of the parameters position, angle and intensity has to be realized.

Beam position control system satisfying the experiment requirement has been developed.

\[
\Delta A^{\text{app}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{9 \times 10^9}} \approx 0.1 \text{ ppb}
\]

\[
\sigma = \Delta A^{\text{app}}(STA) \approx 9.5 \text{ ppm}
\]
Improved model for MC simulation of polarized electrons interaction with matter in the MeV range was presented.

Possible applications:

– computation of the effective Sherman function
– experiment optimization
– depolarization of electron beams passing through matter

Michal Dragowski (University of Warsaw)
JLEIC rings adopt a figure-8 shape to preserve and control polarization in a spin transparency mode.

Designs for ion and electron polarization schemes have been presented as well as results of recent simulation studies.

On-going preparation for Spin transparency mode experiment in the RHIC (using a specific configuration of two RHIC Siberian Snakes).
Results of recent polarization simulation studies for eRHIC electron storage ring. With various types of misalignments and machine errors.

At 18 GeV $P_{\infty} \approx 50\%$ seems within reach:
– for upwards polarized bunches (anti-parallel to the guiding field), $<P > \approx 80\%.$, over 5 minutes if $P(0)=85\%$;
– for bunches polarized downwards the average polarization is $\sim 67\%$. 
Spin matching conditions for spin rotators used in EIC designs (eRHIC and JLEIC) have been derived.

The ways to satisfy these condition by a rotator layout and optics design were shown.

Realizing the spin matching condition the depolarization time can be maximized in both EIC design

\[
\sum_{\text{rot}, j=1,4} H_j(f_j) = 0 ; \quad \sum_{\text{rot}, j=1,4} H_j(f_j^*) = 0 ;
\]

\[
ay \sum_{\text{rot}, j=1,4} H_j(D) + \sum_{\text{rot}, j=1,4} \varphi_j k_{sj} - \sum_{\text{bends}, d=1,4} \psi_j k_{yd} = 0
\]

betatron motion conditions

longitudinal motion condition
Design status of eRHIC polarized electron injector, Rapid Cycling Synchrotron, was presented.

- High periodicity lattice eliminates intrinsic spin resonances as well as strong imperfection resonance (Spin Resonance Free lattice)
- High acceleration rate: 100-200 ms
- Repetition rate: 1 Hz

Spin transparent bypass of experimental detectors has been worked out
Thank you for your attention!