



Autumn Lectures in Tbilisi

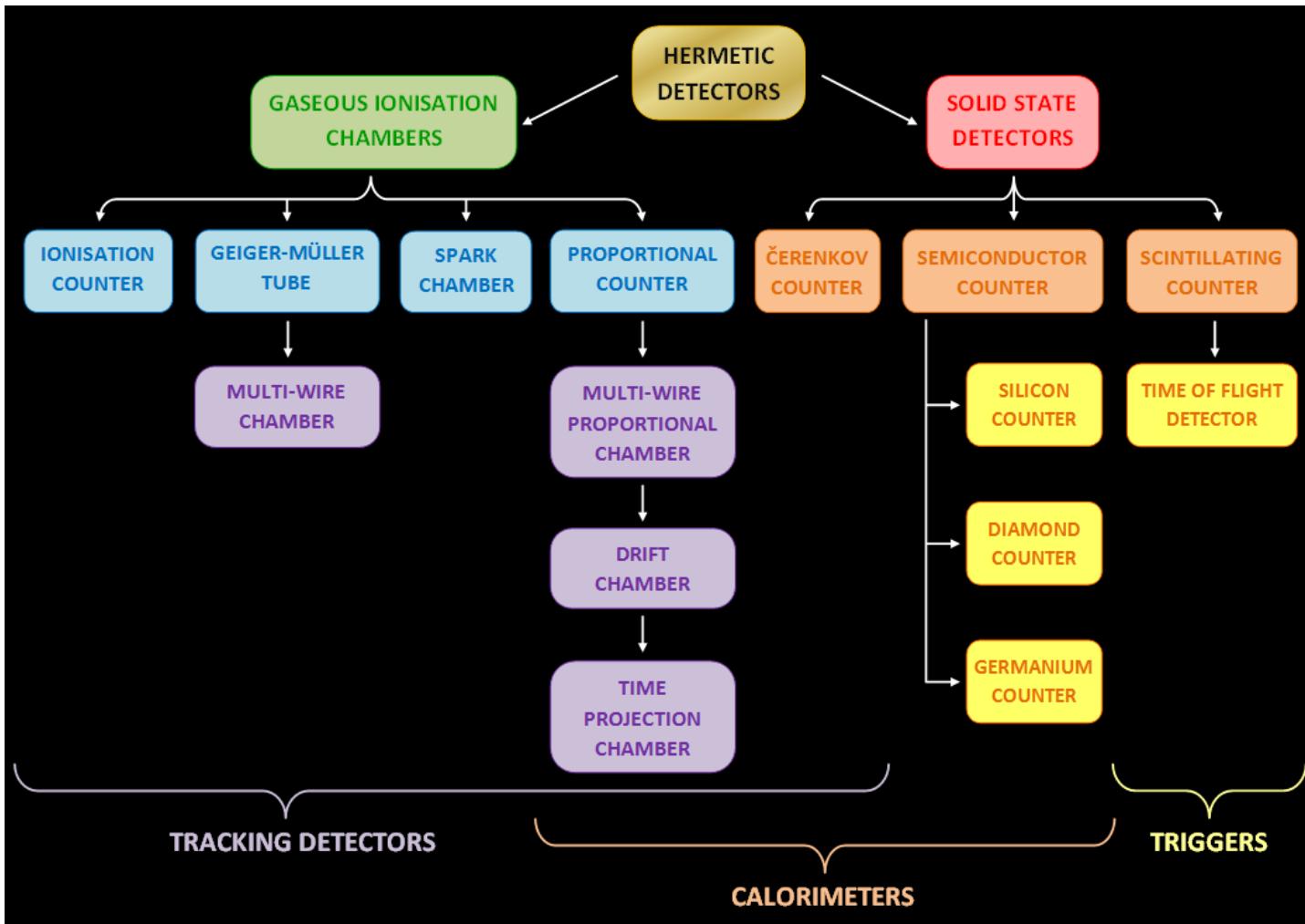
Georgian Technical University, October 15 – 22, 2013

Experimental Facilities: Examples (at COSY)

October 22, 2013 | Andro Kacharava (JCHP/IKP, FZ-Jülich)

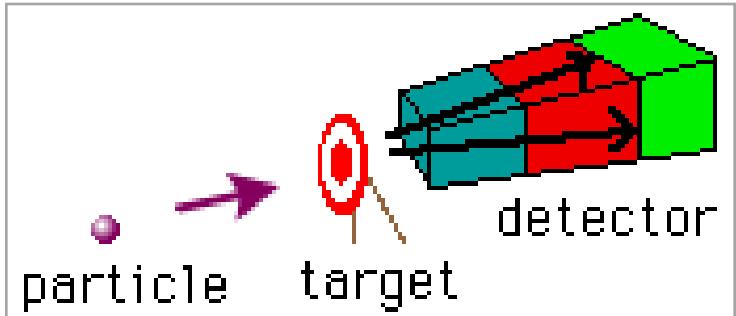
Introduction - Overview

From lecture #1 we know :

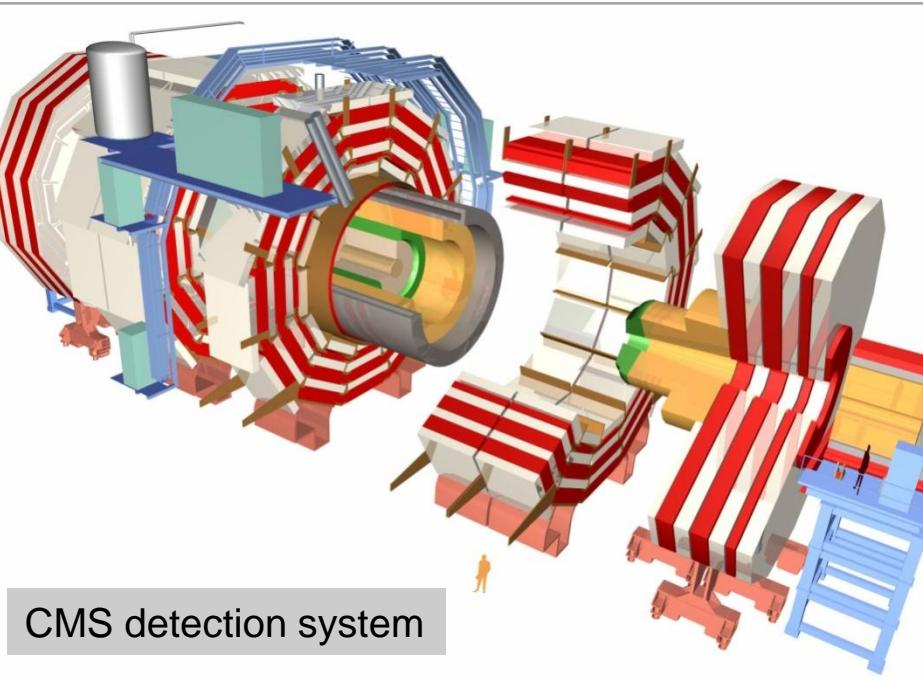
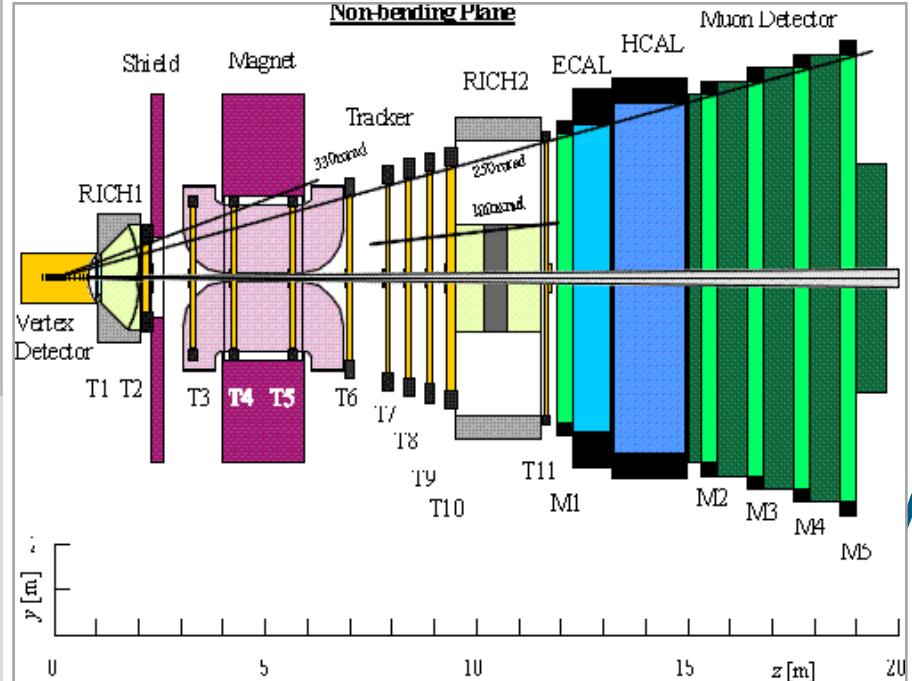
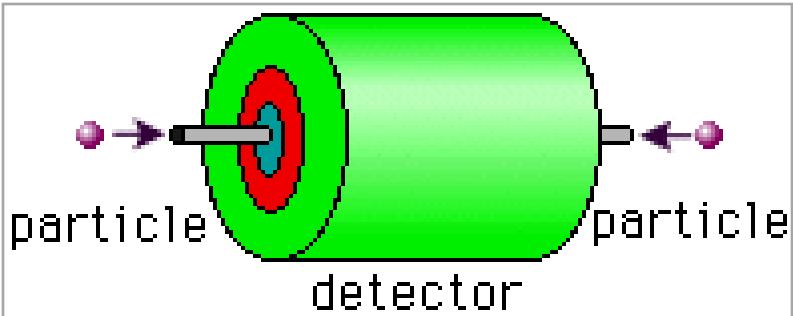


Introduction - Overview

fixed target exp.

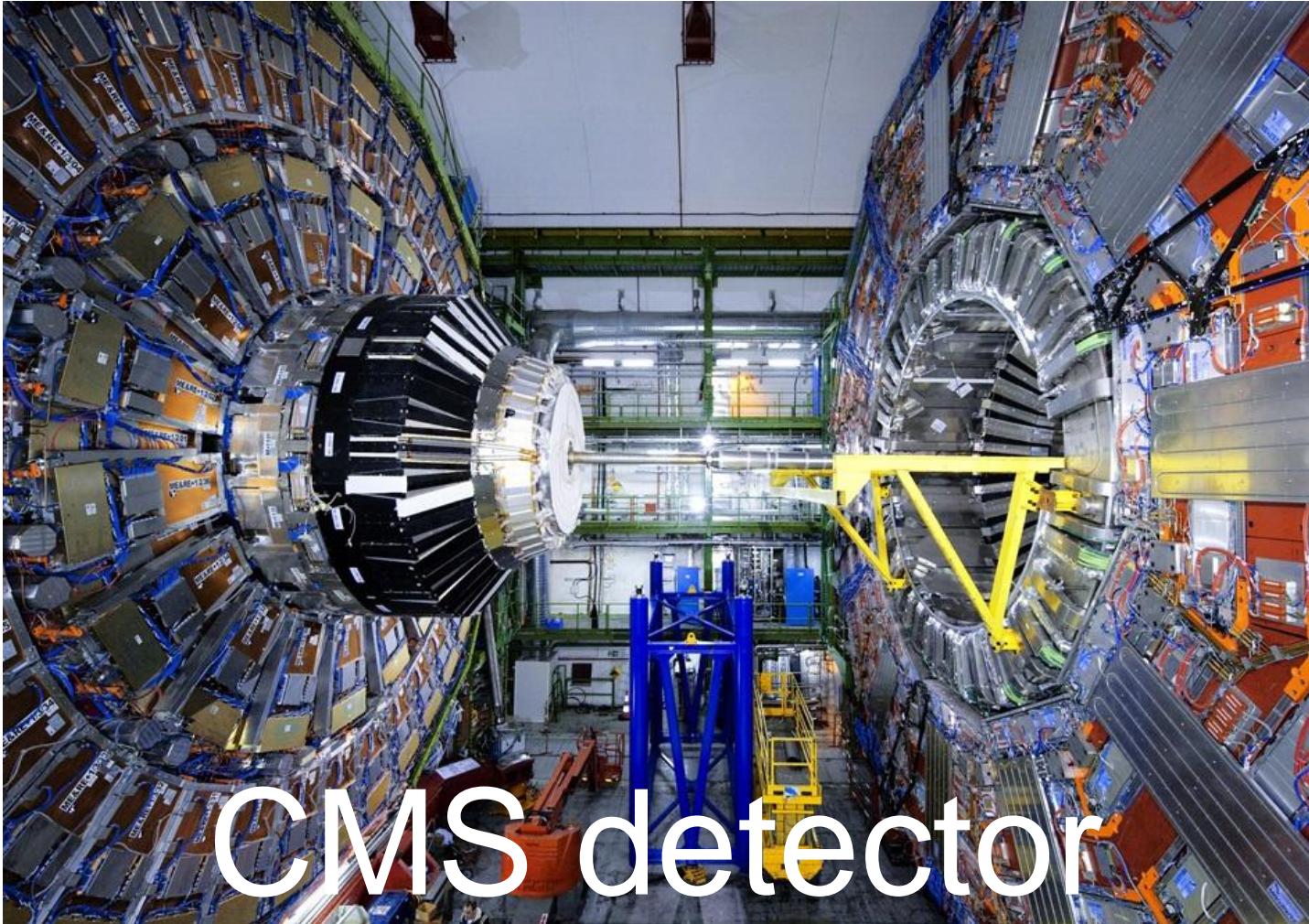


colliding beams

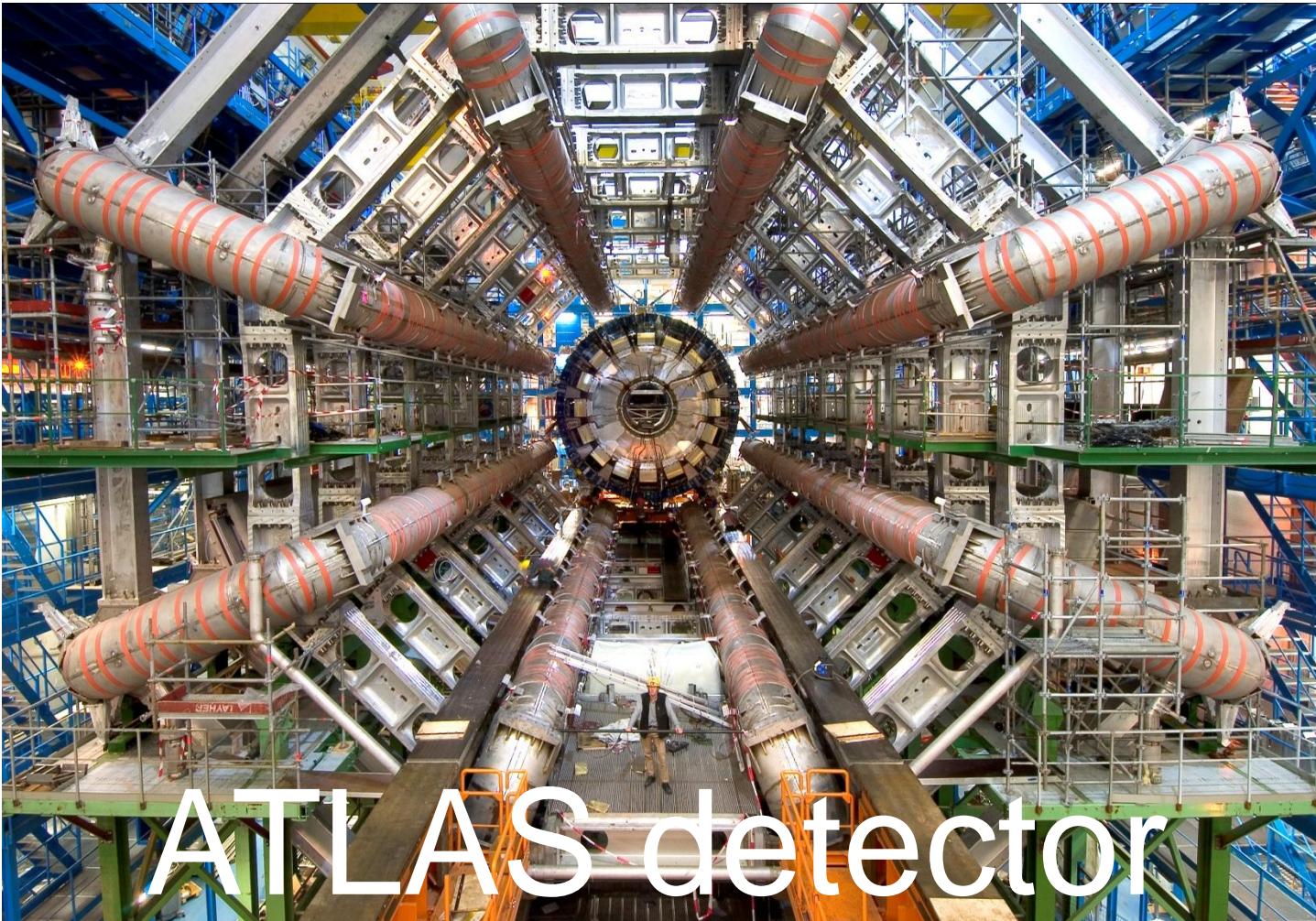


CMS detection system

Compact Muon Solenoid experiment at CERN's LHC



ATLAS: A Toroidal LHC Apparatus



The Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer (AMS) Experiment

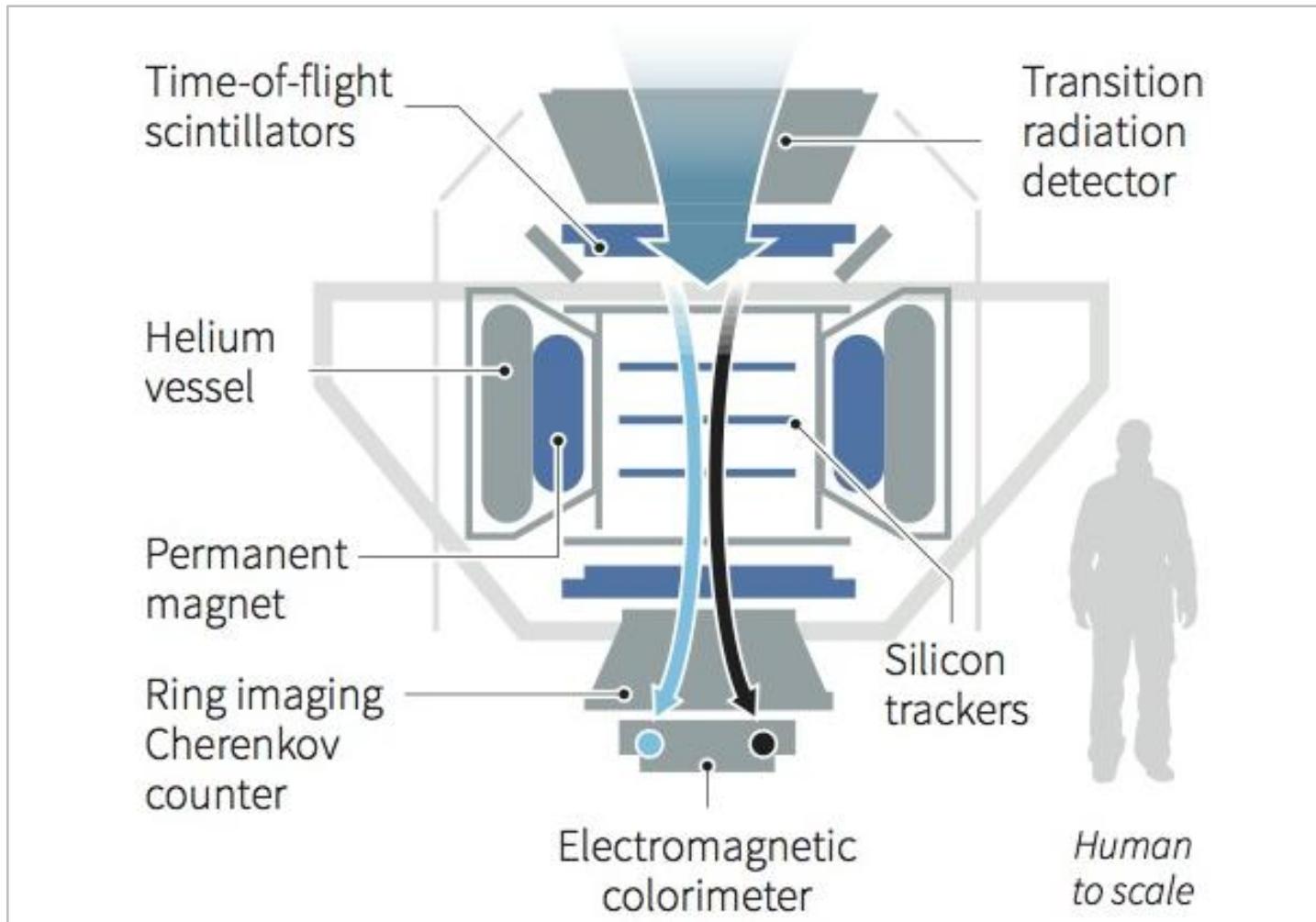
International Space Station (ISS) (AMS-02)



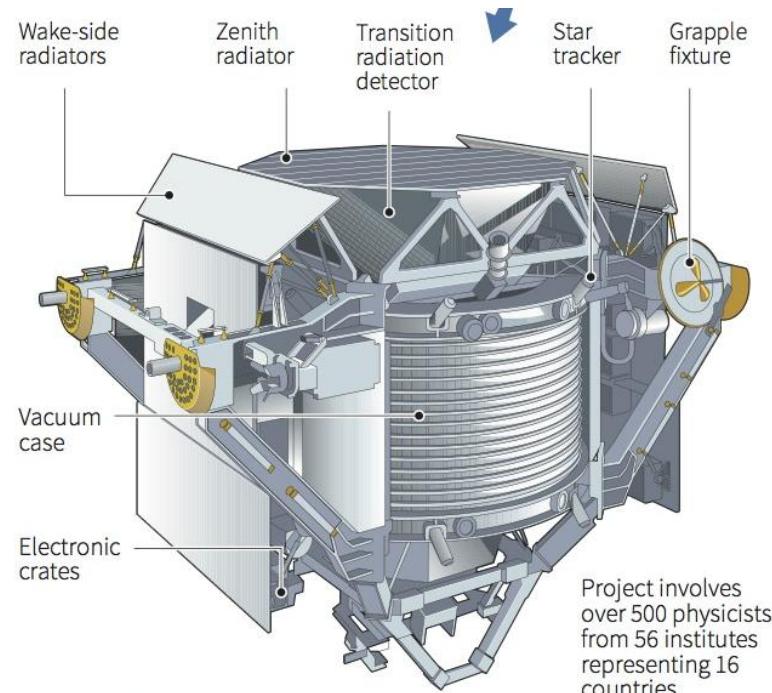
Modular Detector Systems - AMS



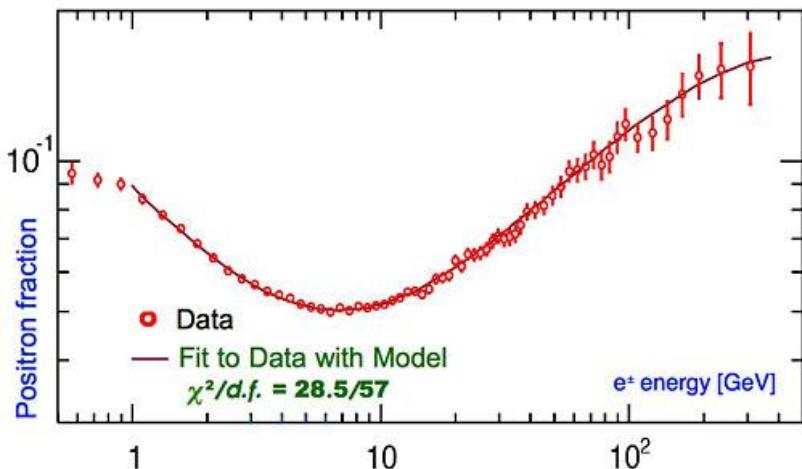
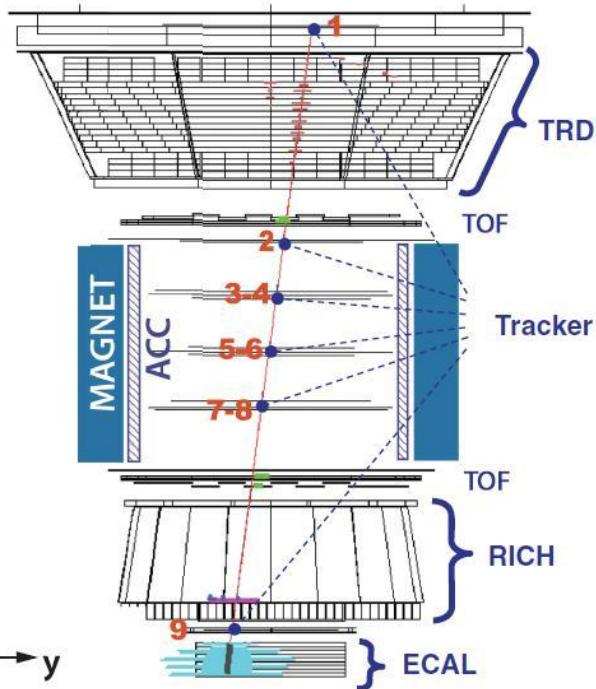
Modular Detector Systems - AMS



Modular Detector Systems - AMS



Sources: CERN; NASA-FSA



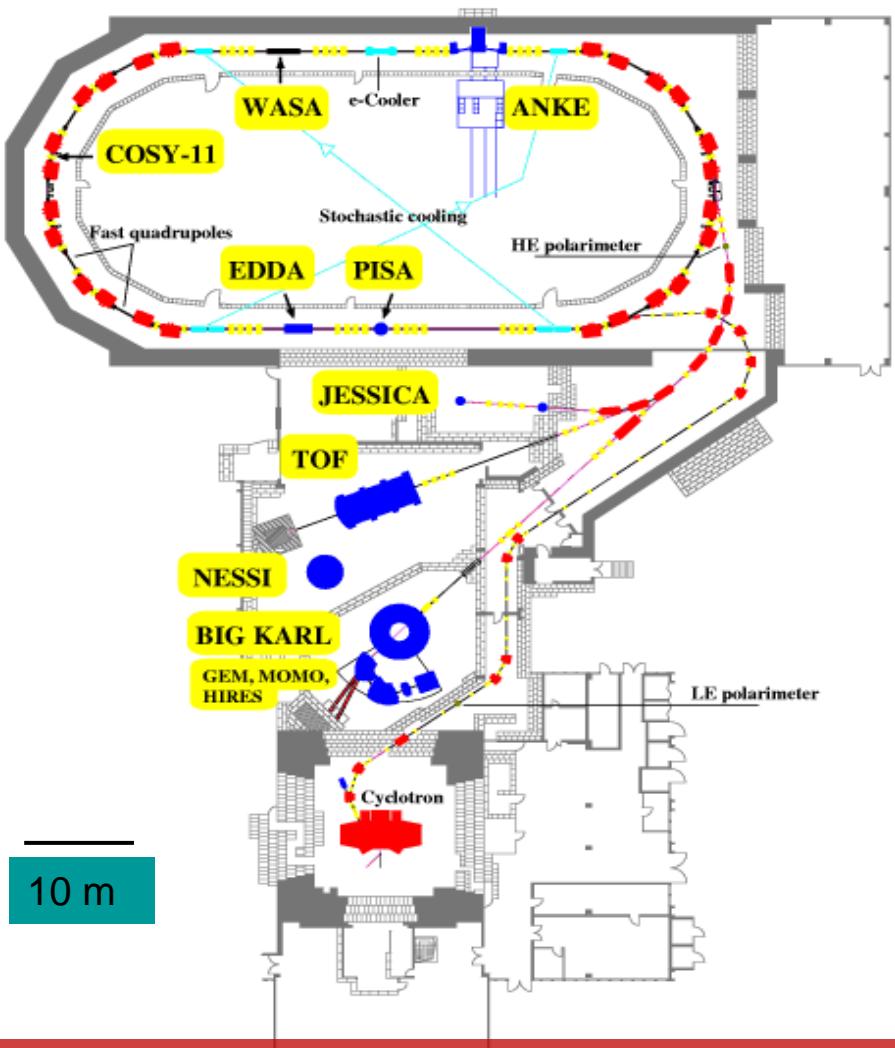
- Ratio of positron flux to combined flux in primary cosmic rays
- No fine structure
- First results: PRL 110 (2013)

Introduction – Experimental Facilities



E.g., COSY, the *COoler SYnchrotron* at Forschungszentrum Jülich

Introduction – COSY



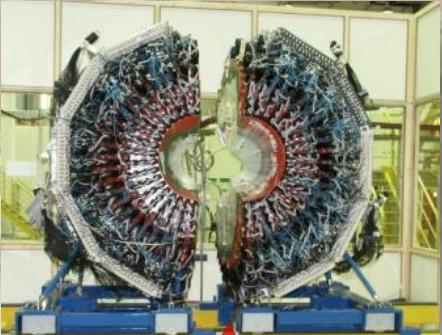
Characteristics:

- Energy range:
0.045 – 2.8 GeV (p)
0.023 – 2.3 GeV (d)
- Max. momentum $\sim 3.7 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Energy variation (**ramping mode**)
- Electron and Stochastic **cooling**
- Internal and external beams
- High **polarization** (p,d)
- Spin manipulation

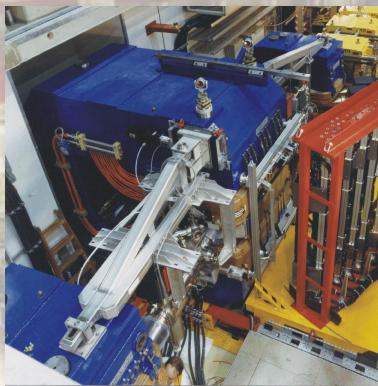
COSY is a cooler synchrotron and a storage ring

Introduction – Experiments at COSY

Experimental set-up's



WASA



ANKE



PAX



EDDA

Internal experiments inside the COSY ring

Introduction – Experiments at COSY

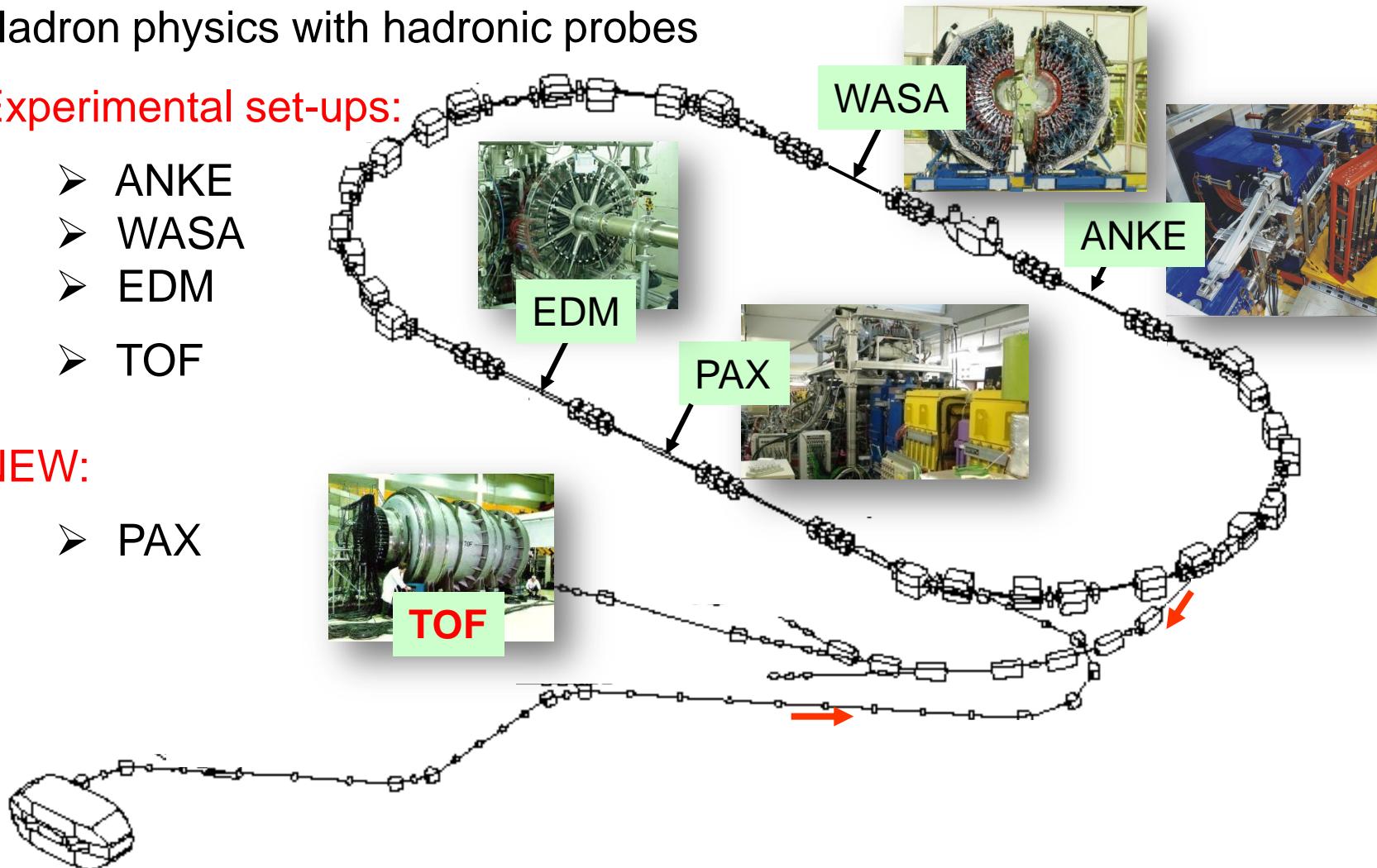
Hadron physics with hadronic probes

Experimental set-ups:

- ANKE
- WASA
- EDM
- TOF

NEW:

- PAX

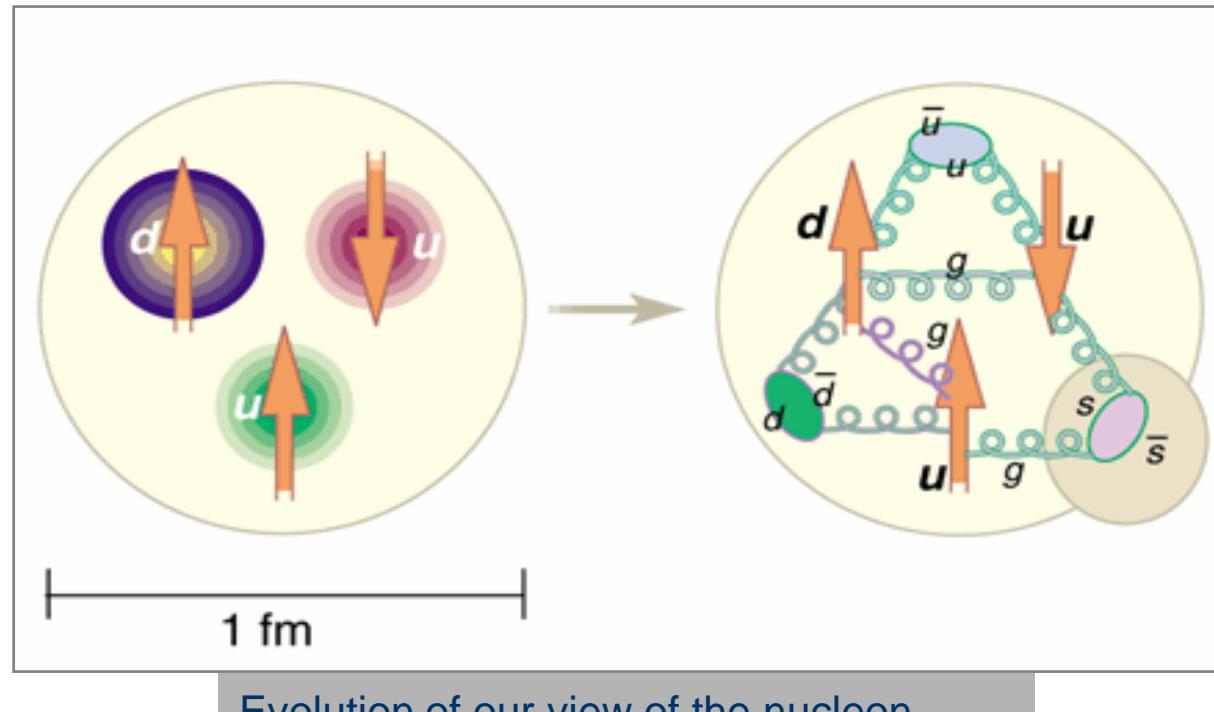


... experiments at COSY ring – TOF: external set-up

Introduction – Physics at COSY

Hadron Physics: Understanding of all matter comprised of quarks and gluons:

How does Nature *make* hadrons?



Experimental program:

Nucleon-nucleon interactions

Nucleon resonances

Meson-nucleon/nucleus interaction

Meson production

Strangeness production (nucleons, nuclei)

Symmetries and symmetry breaking

Polarization build-up

(...)

ANKE

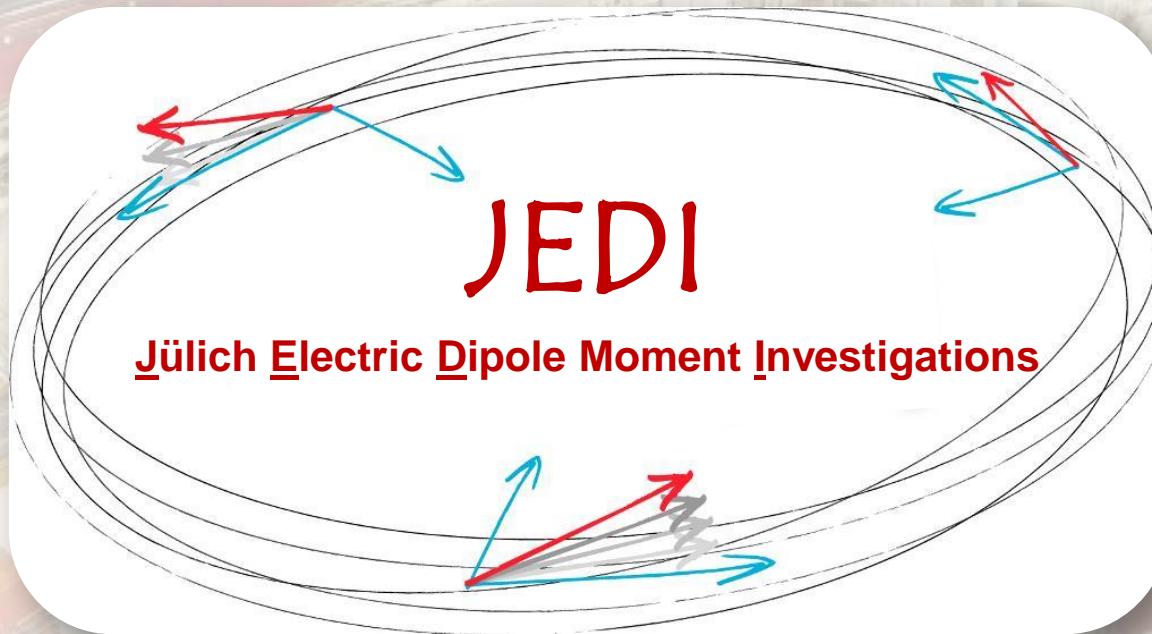
TOF

WASA

PAX

COSY is *the* hadron physics (spin) machine using hadronic probes

Search for Electric Dipole Moments (EDM) at Storage Rings:

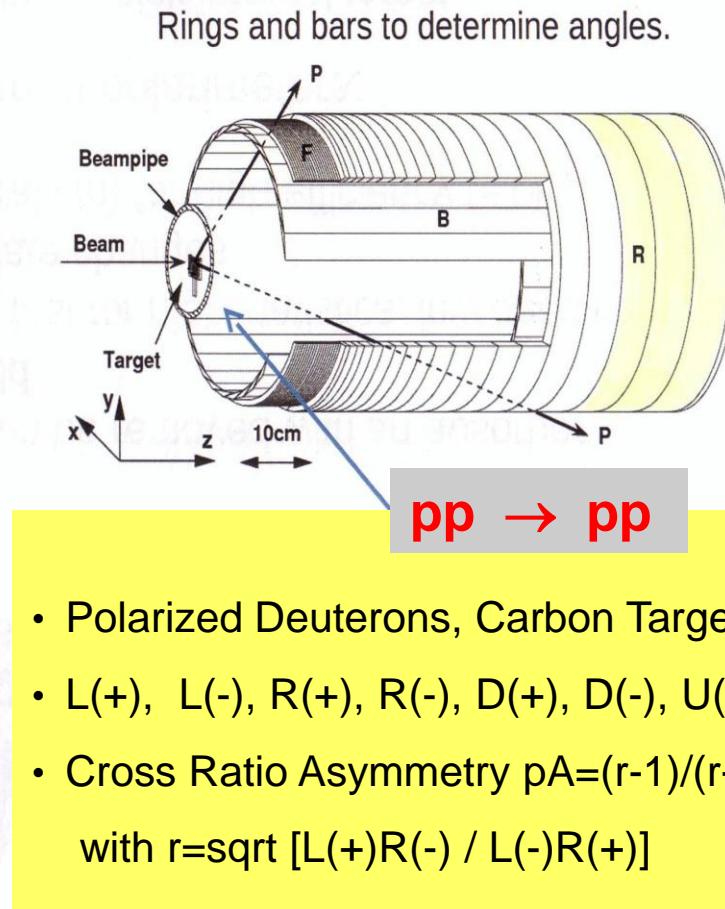
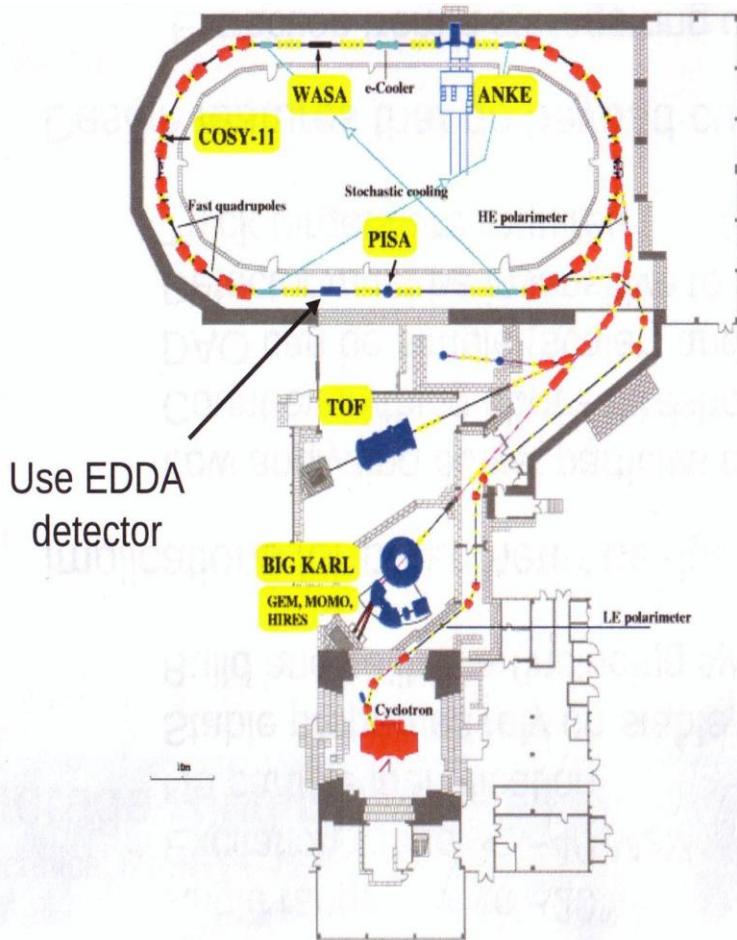


<http://collaborations.fz-juelich.de/ikp/jedi/>

1st step: precursor exp't, ... 2nd step: injector for dedicated EDM-SR

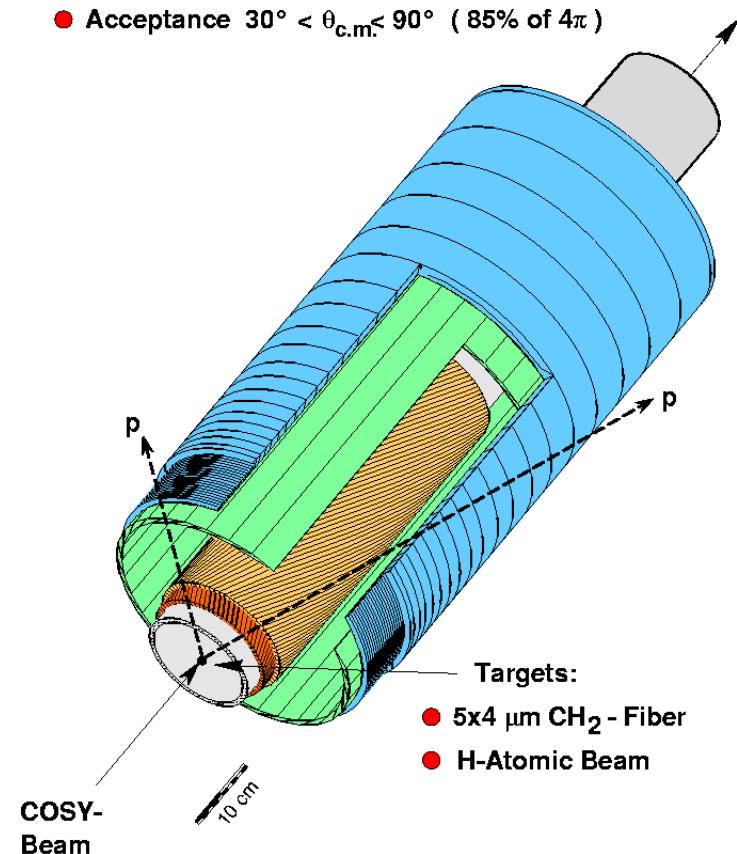
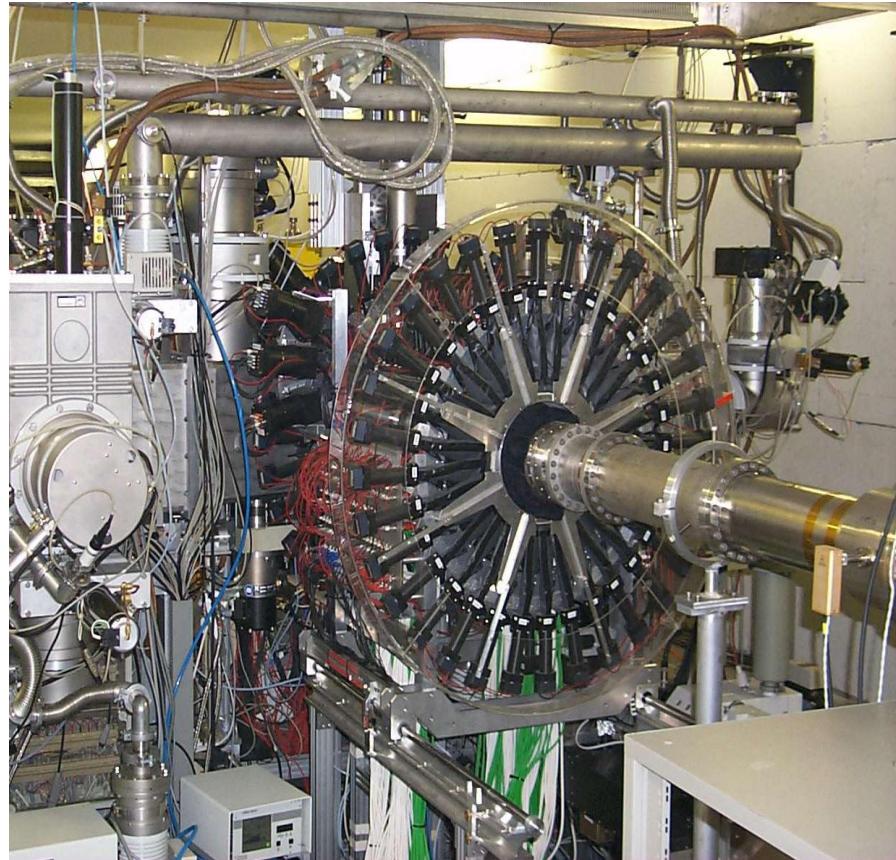
EDDA – COSY Internal Experiment

Early 90's: 1st generation experiment at COSY



EDDA – COSY Internal Experiment

Excitation Function Data Acquisition Designed for Analysis of phase Shift



Early 90's: a 2nd generation internal target experiment at COSY

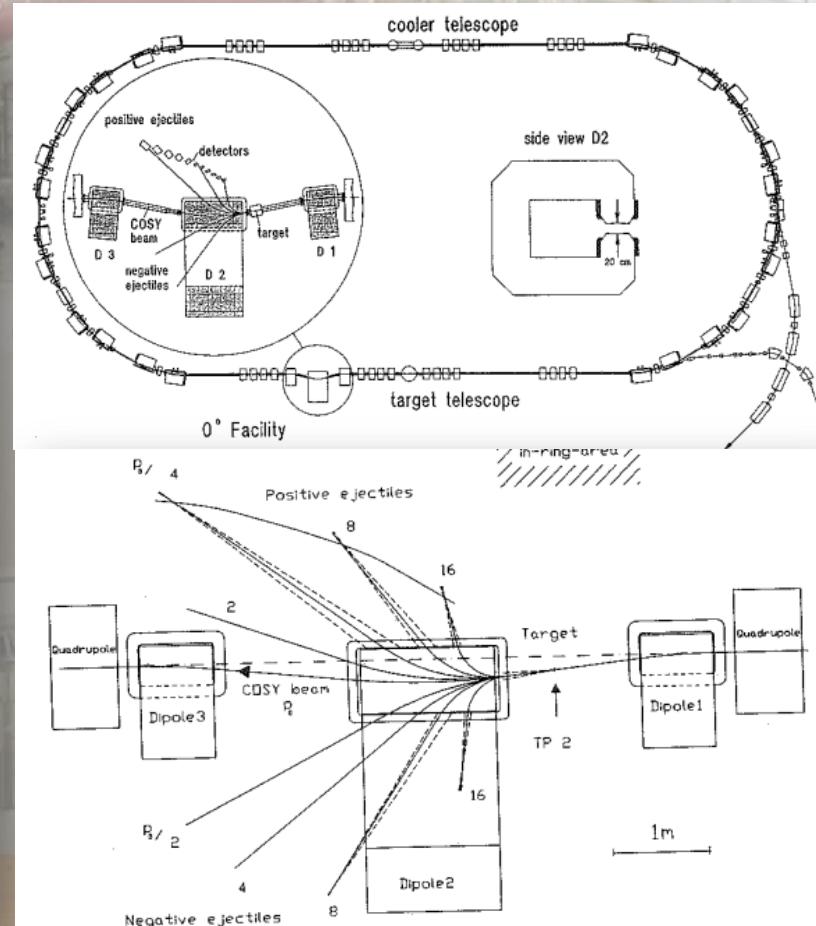
Meson Studies at the 0° Facility in COSY

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- 8 Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, P.O.B. 79, 101000 Moskva, Russia
- 9 Inst.of Physics, Jagellonian Univ., Reymonta 4, PL-30059 Cracow, Poland

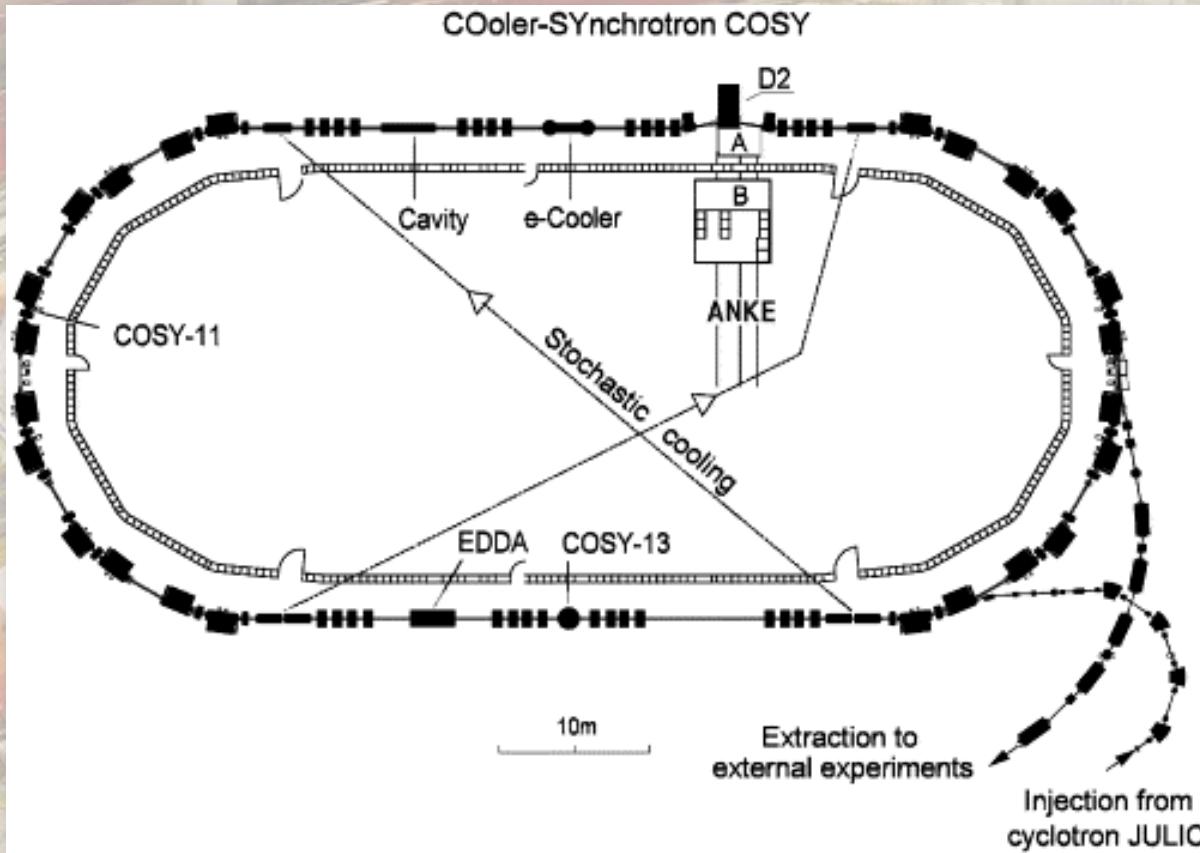
Abstract

A universal facility is in preparation for the study of mesons which are produced in nuclei of an internal target at COSY-Jülich. This device will consist of three dipole magnets and will be installed at the target place TP2. The status of the design of this facility is discussed. A major goal of the experimental program with this instrument is the investigation of the K⁺-meson production at projectile energies below the NN threshold. The detector setup is described which will allow the measurement of the momentum spectra of K⁺ mesons and of accompanying light particles in spite of a large background of protons and pions.



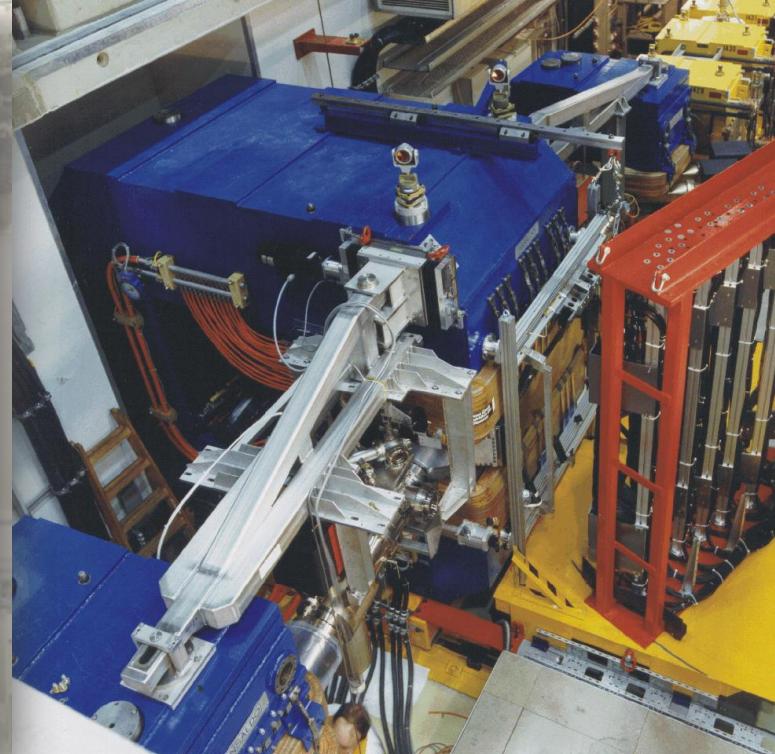
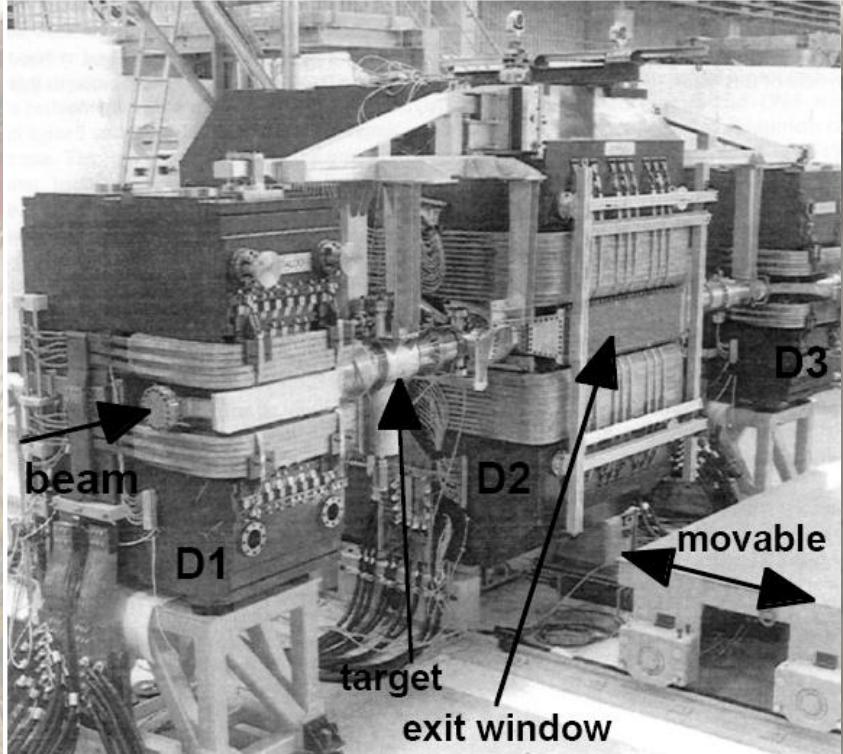
0° Facility at TP2 in COSY

Early 90's: a 2nd generation internal target experiment at COSY



Facility moves to other side of COSY ring

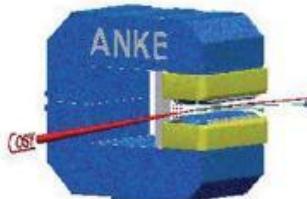
From plans to realization:



ANKE, the *Apparatus for Nucleon and Kaon Ejectiles*

ANKE – History

10 Years of ANKE Experiments at COSY-Jülich (1998 – 2008)

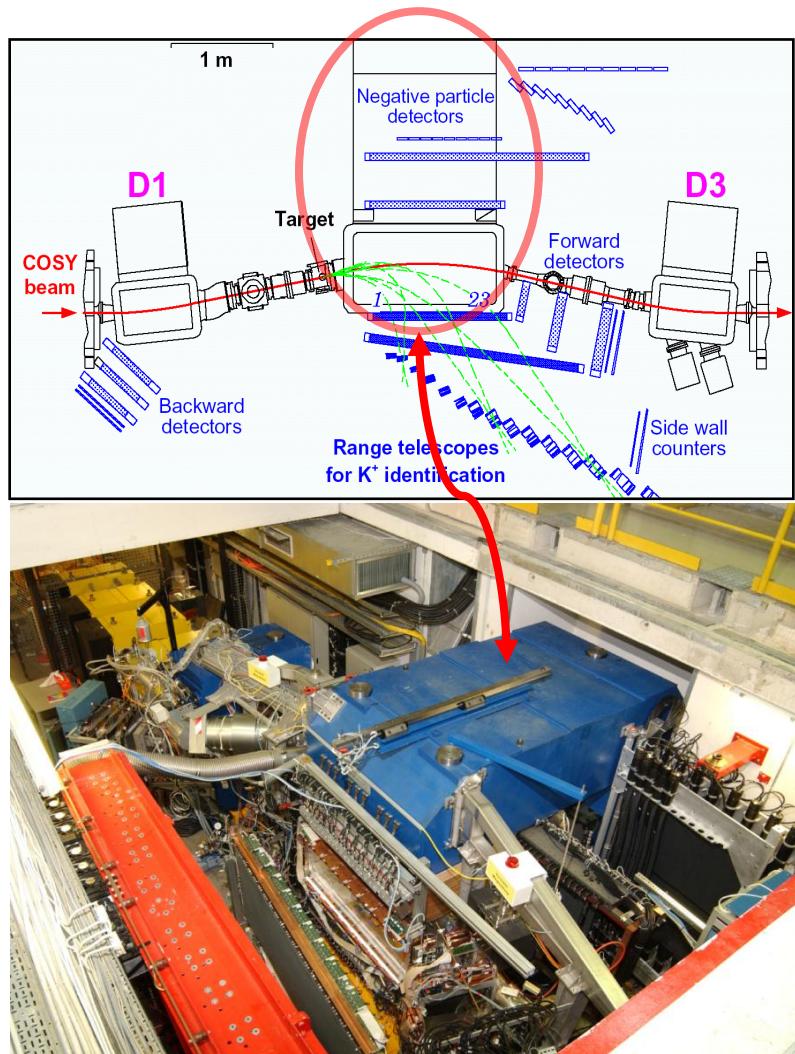


ANKE : "Apparatus for Studies of Nucleon and Kaon Ejectiles"



ANKE – Dipole spectrometer

Apparatus for Nucleon and Kaon Ejectiles (COSY-Jülich)



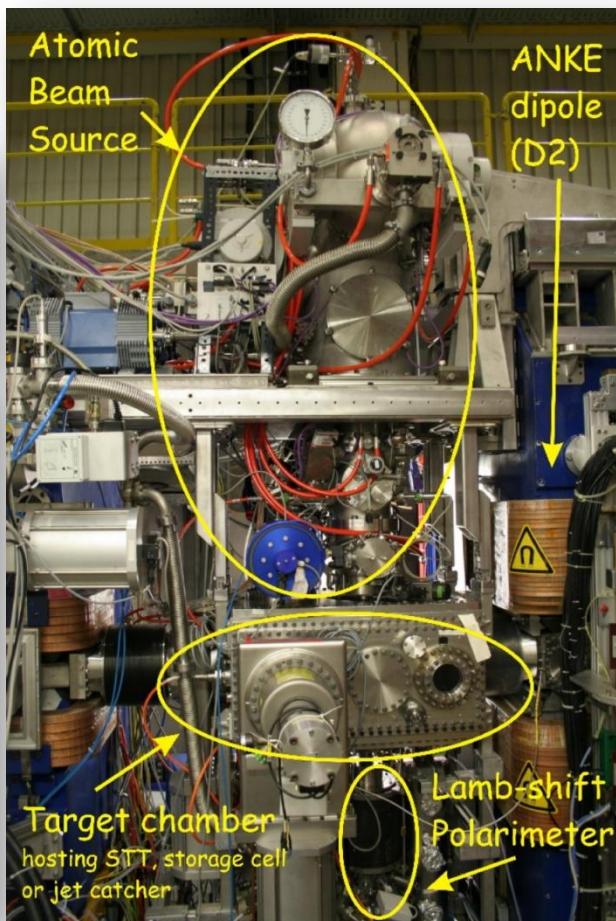
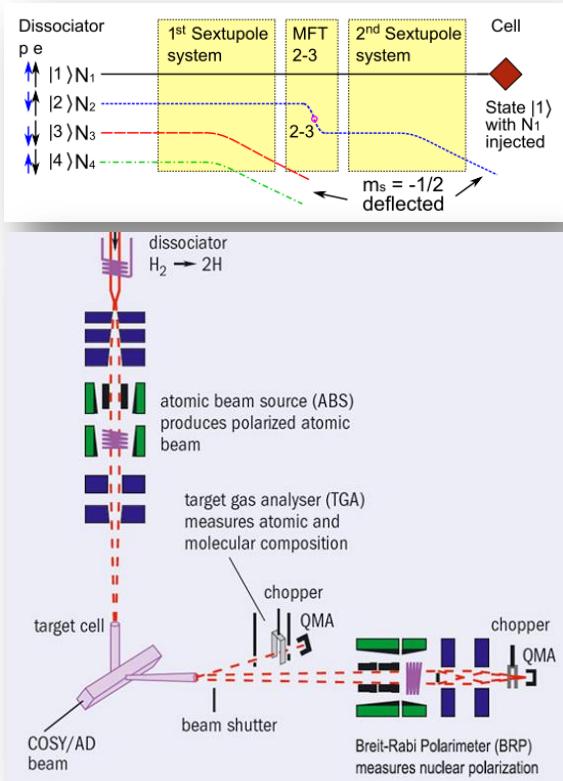
ANKE (double polarization):

- Magnetic spectrometer (3 dipoles)
- Focal plane telescopes
- Internal beam
- Strip targets (kaon program)
- (Un-), **polarized target (PIT)**

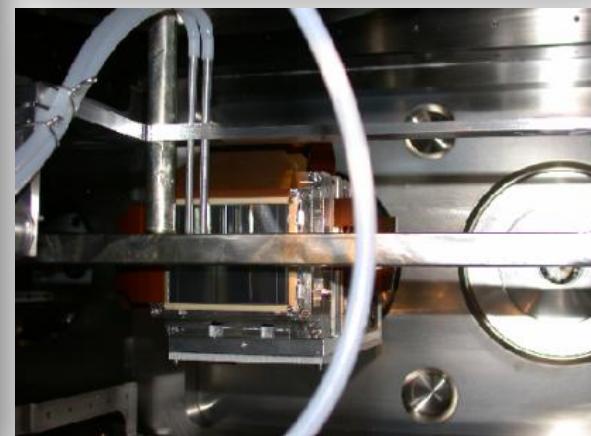
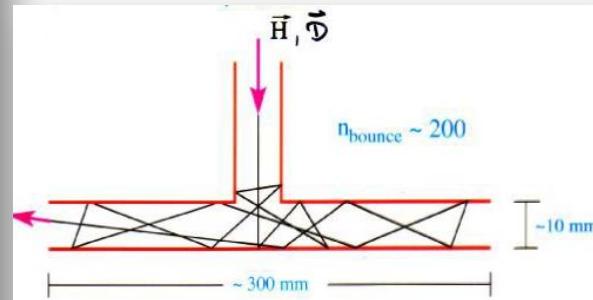
ANKE – Targets

Polarized hydrogen and deuterium targets:

Operation principle

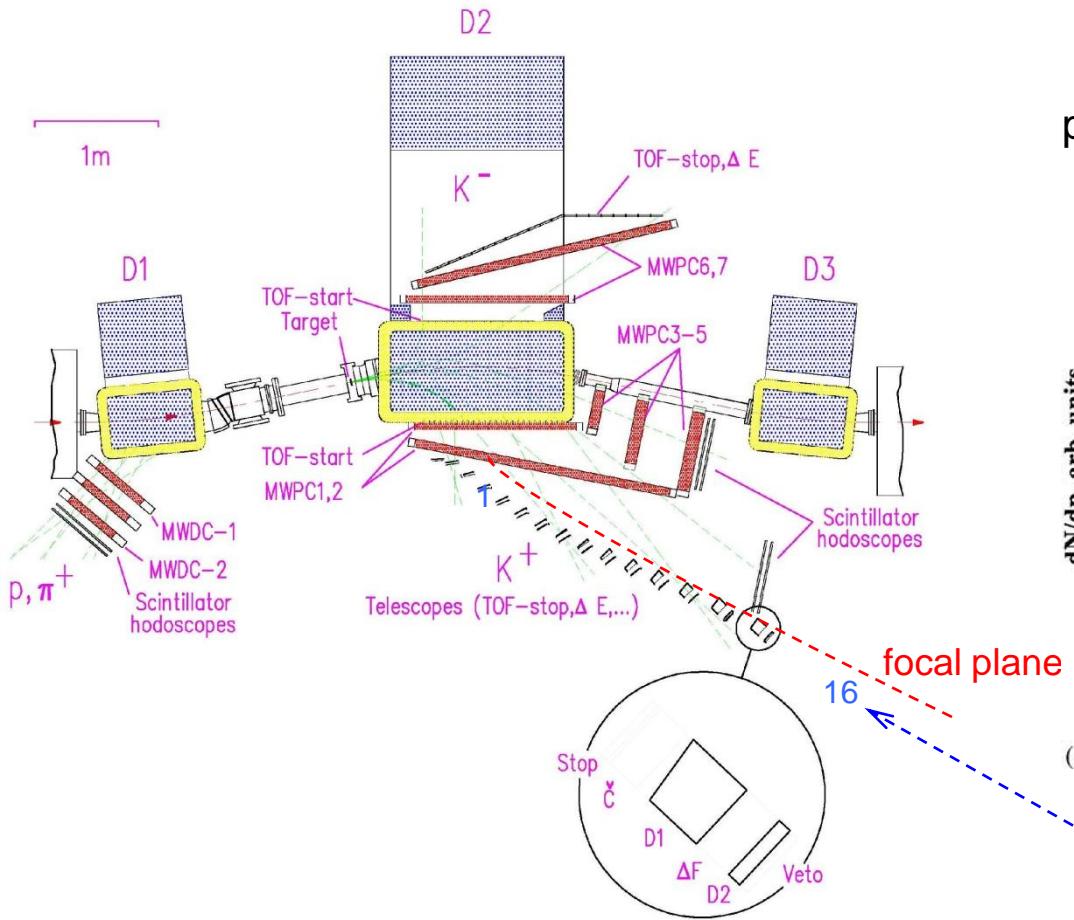


Storage cell



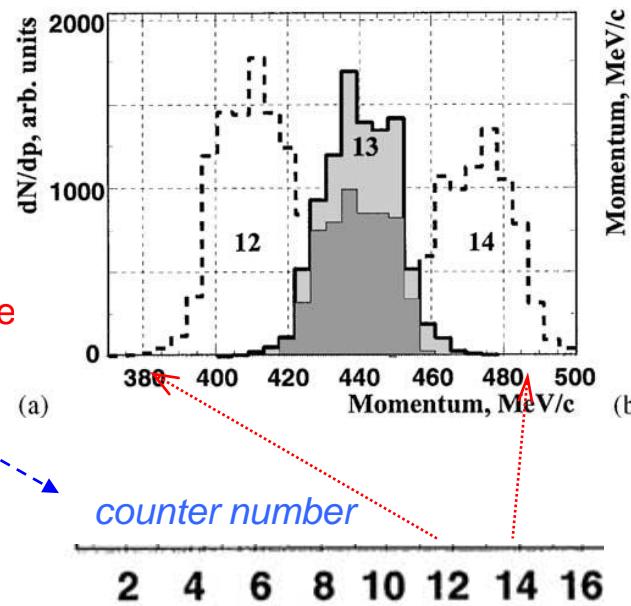
ANKE – Charged particle identification

Measure simultaneously positively and negatively charged particles:
 e.g., $p + p \rightarrow p + K^+ + K^-$



particle identification by dE/dx

$$\frac{dE}{dx} \propto \frac{1}{v^2} \propto \frac{m}{T} \propto \frac{m^2}{p^2}$$



ANKE (history) – Georgian expertise

Strong contribution to: Hardware & Software & Analysis in Hadron Physics Experiments at COSY

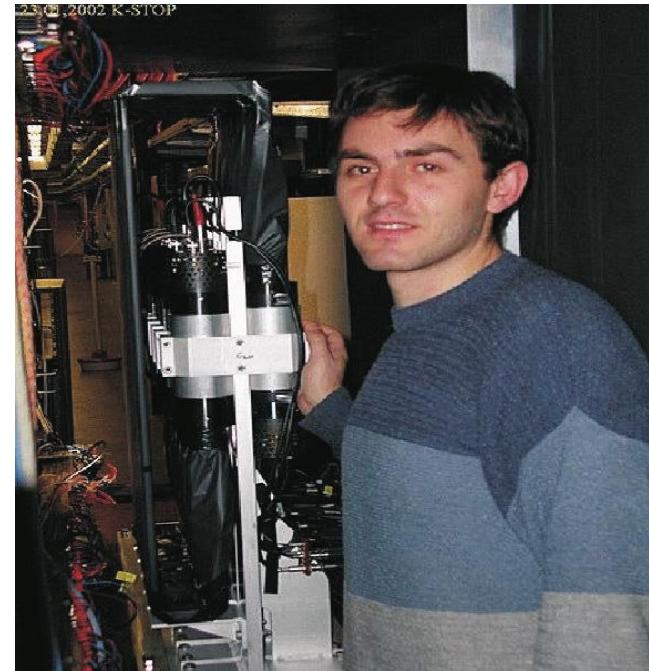
Few examples from ANKE: Cherenkov detectors proposed and manufactured by HEPI TSU



22. Oktober 2013



Institut für Kernphysik (IKP)

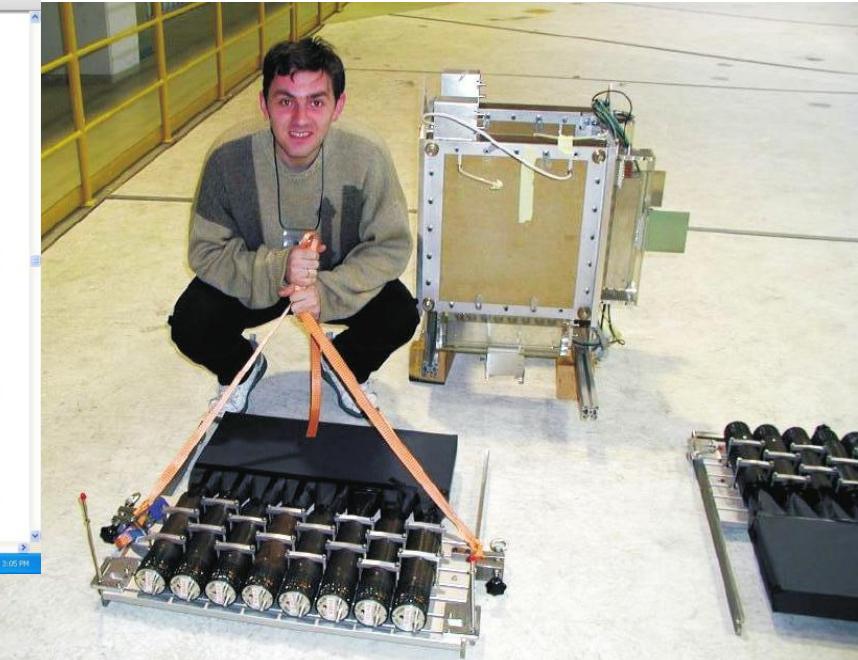


Folie 26

ANKE (history) – Georgian expertise

Strong contribution to: Hardware & Software & Analysis in Experiments
at COSY: 4 PhD and 5 Master thesis !

Few examples from ANKE: Cherenkov counters (HEPI TSU & IKP)



ANKE – Cherenkov counters



Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research A 10606 (1996) 356–360

**NUCLEAR
INSTRUMENTS
& METHODS
IN PHYSICS
RESEARCH**
Section A

Beam test of Cherenkov counter prototype for ZDF setup

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^b Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, 141980 Moscow Region, Russian Federation

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Received 7 November 1995; revised form received 15 January 1996

If $\theta_R + \delta > \theta_C$ no total internal reflection !

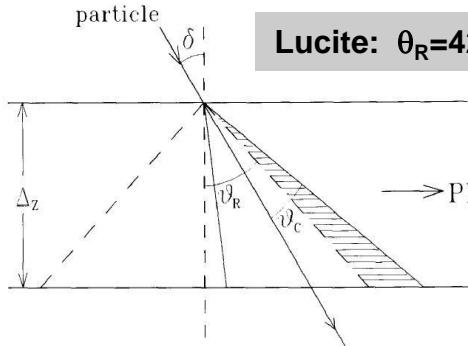


Fig. 1. The angle definitions in the radiator. The shaded area corresponds to the $\Delta\phi$ projection (see text).

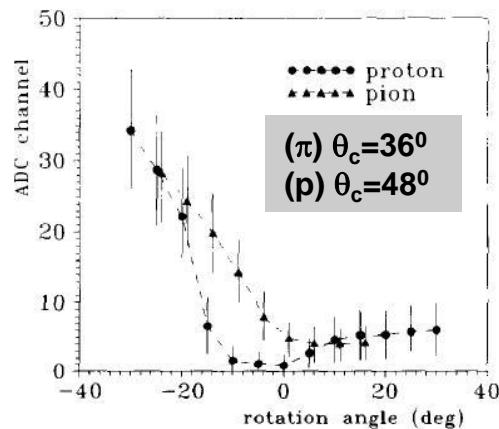


Fig. 4. Measured pulse heights for protons and pions vs the inclination angle δ_0 at 1.5 GeV/c.

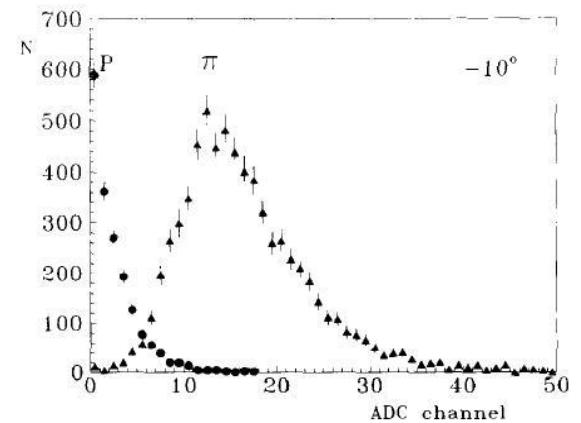
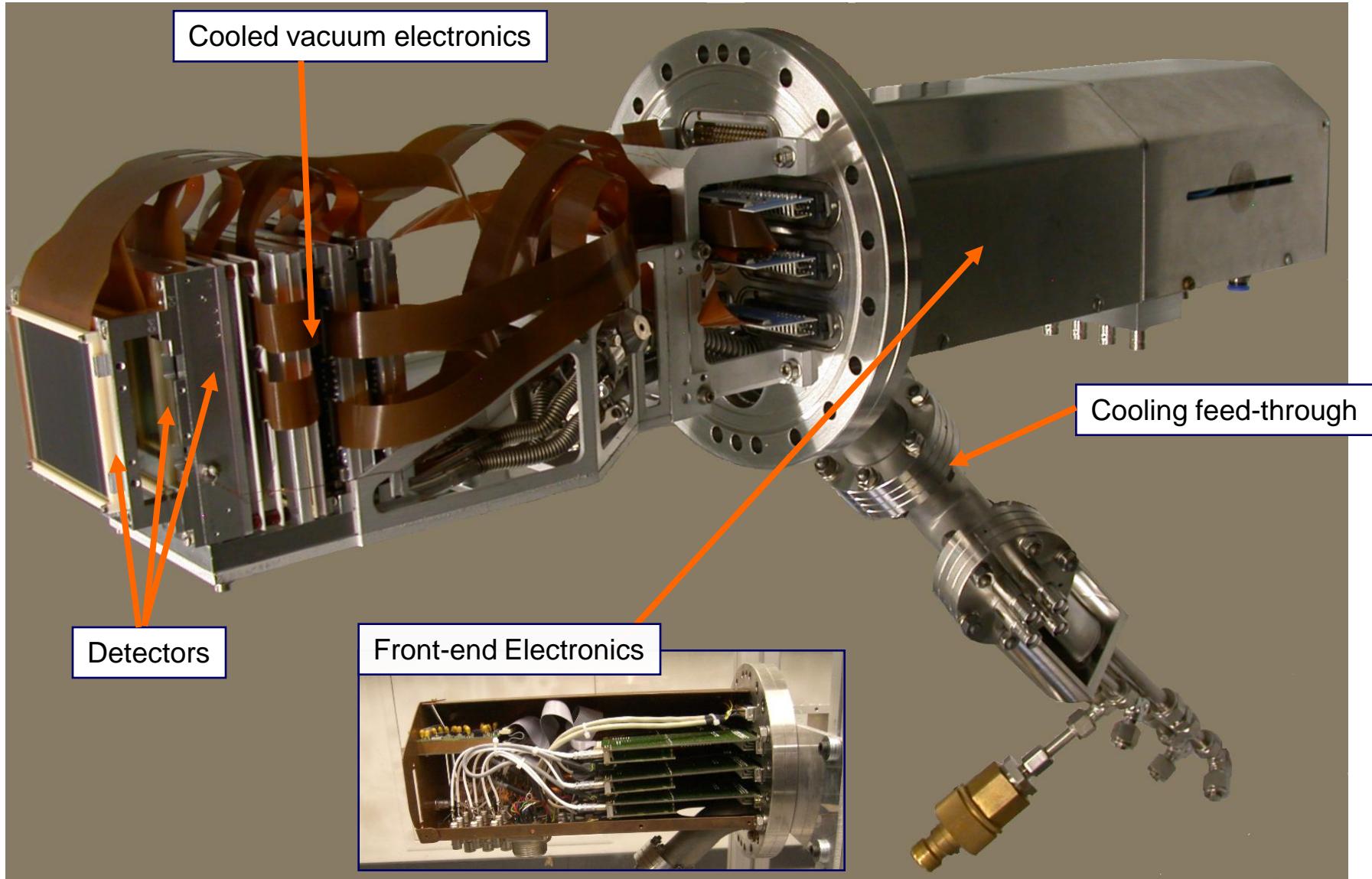


Fig. 5. Pulse-height distributions for protons and pions at 1.5 GeV/c, corresponding to the inclination angle $\delta_0 = -10^\circ$ in Fig. 4.

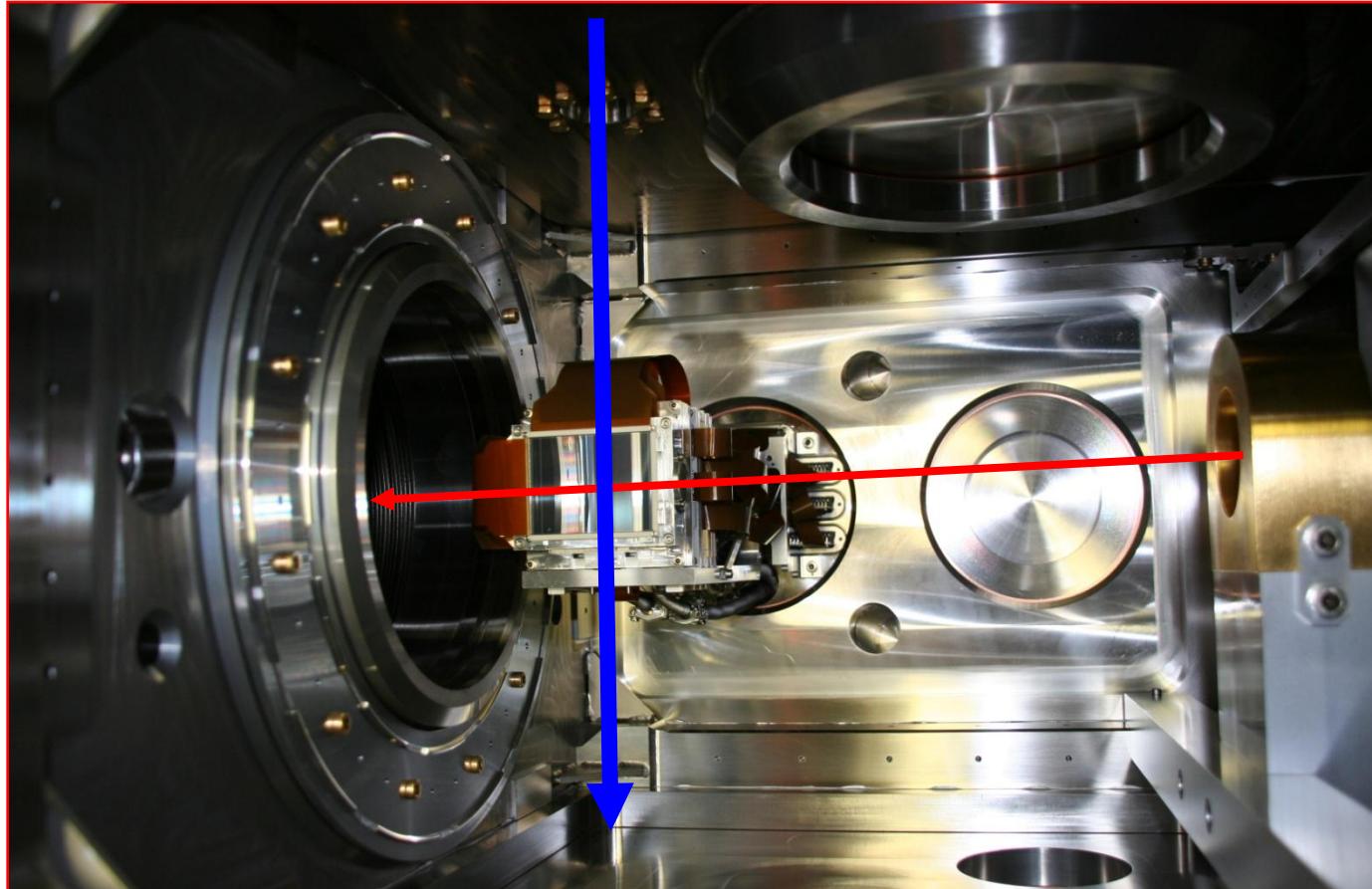
before ANKE, there were the test experiments at ITEP (Moscow)

ANKE – Silicon Tracking Telescope



ANKE – STT in target chamber

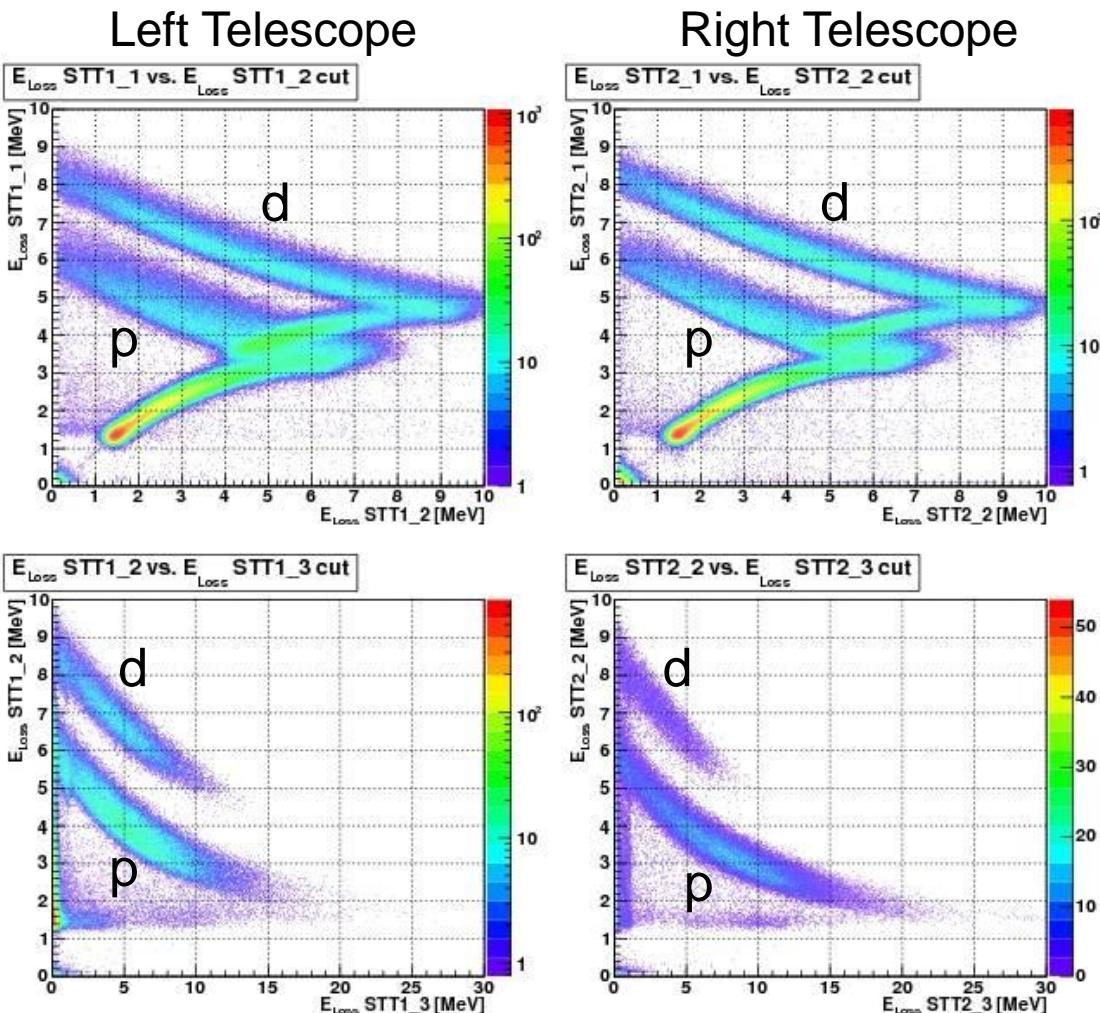
Cluster Target Beam



essential tool for polarization measurements (polarimetry)

ANKE – STT calibration

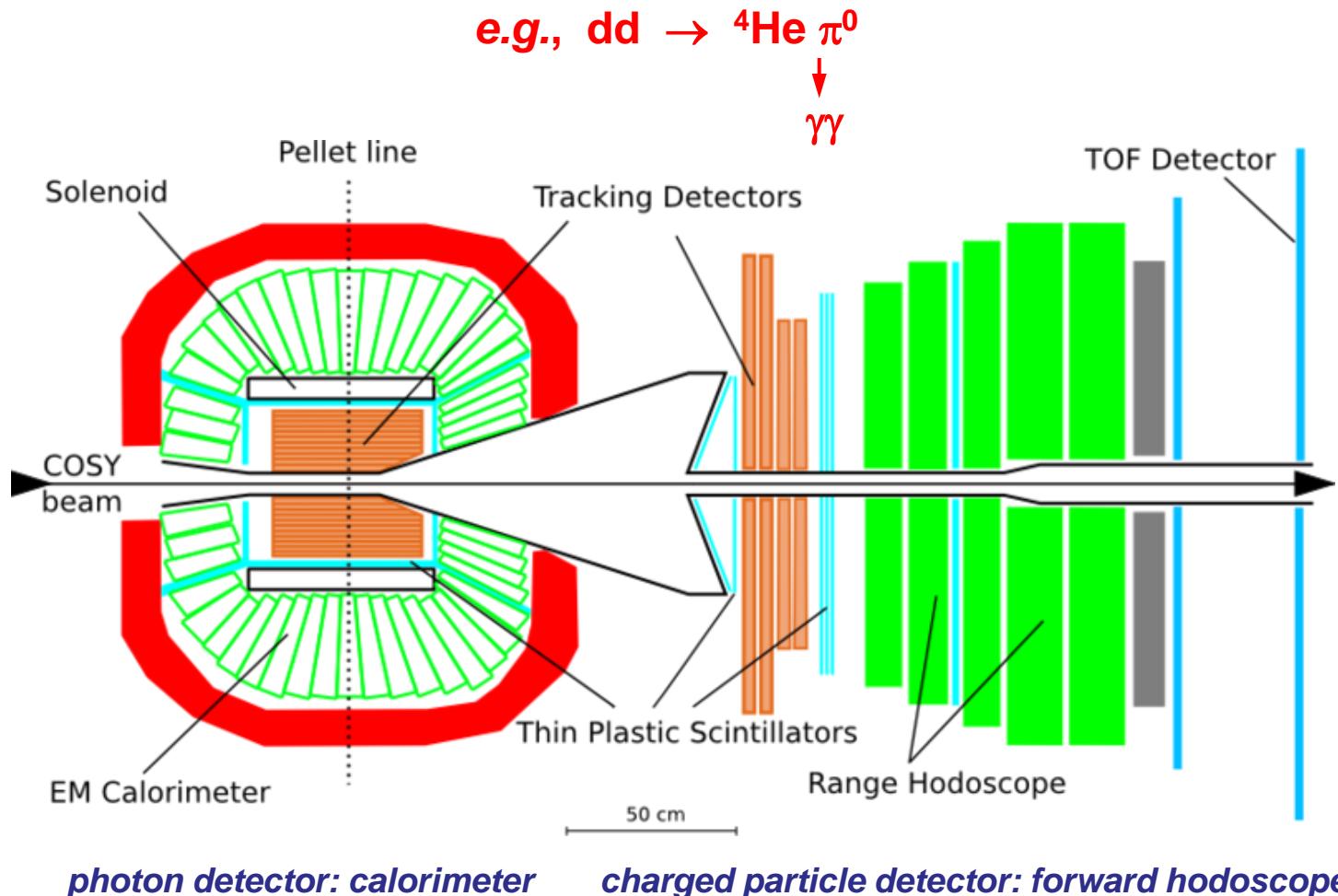
$\Delta E_1(300\mu\text{m})$ vs.
 $\Delta E_2(300\mu\text{m})$



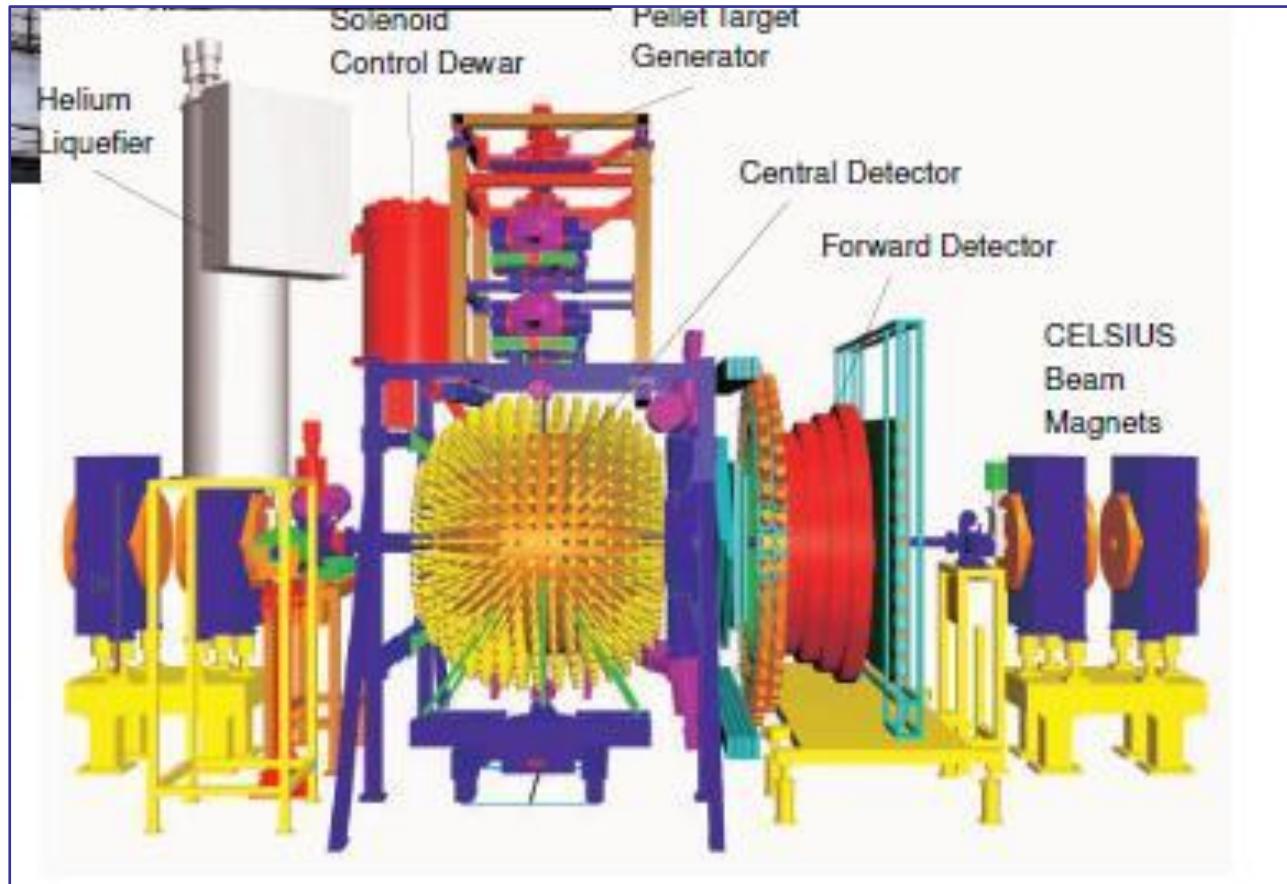
$\Delta E_2(300\mu\text{m})$ vs.
 $\Delta E_3(5000\mu\text{m})$

WASA – Neutral particle measurements

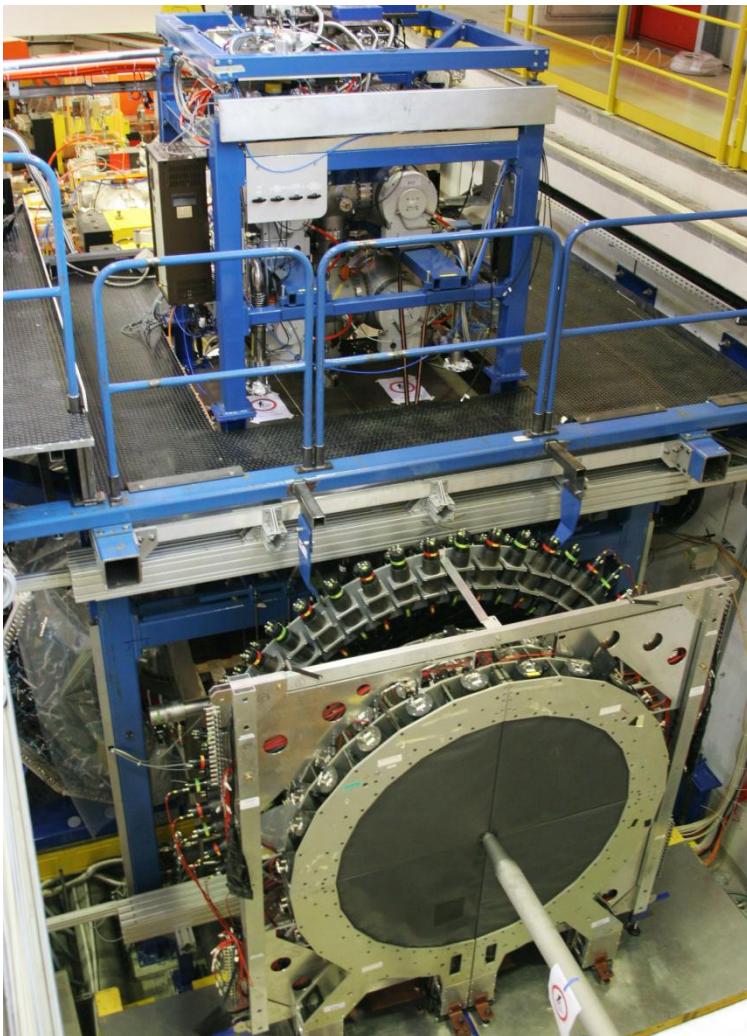
Measure photons from neutral particle decay in coincidence with charged particles



WASA – Wide Angle Shower Apparatus



WASA – Wide Angle Shower Apparatus



WASA at COSY:

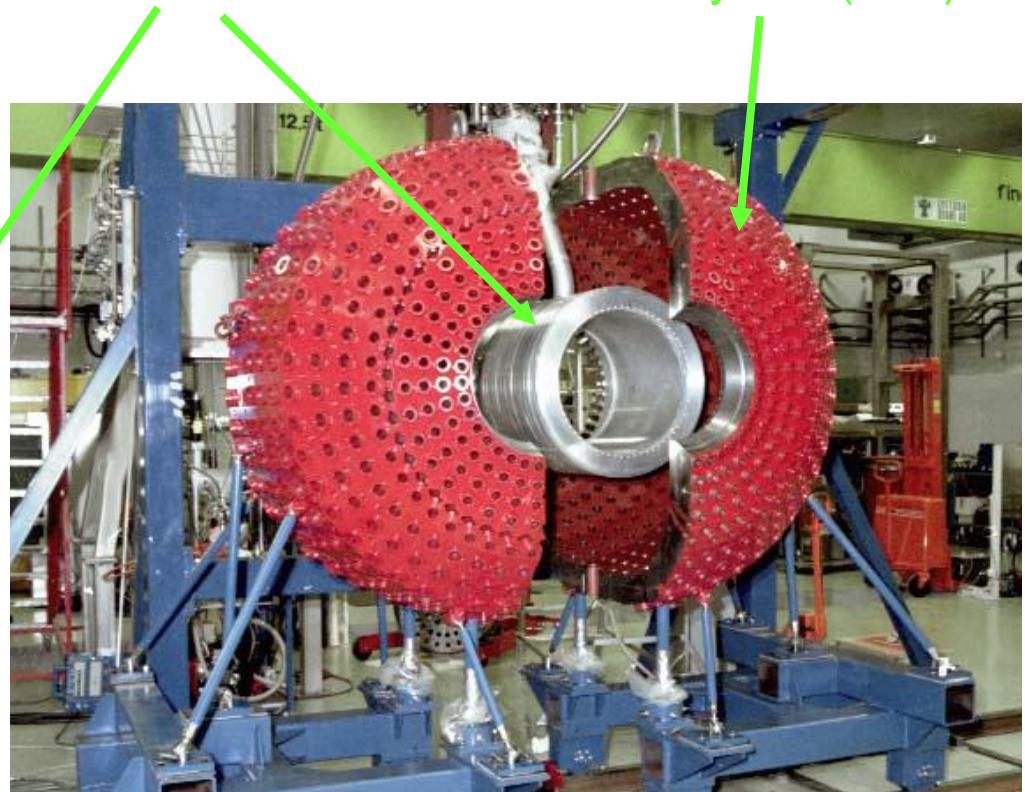
- Internal beam
- Electromagnetic calorimeter
- SC solenoid
- Inner and forward tracking
- Pellet target (unpolarized)

→ Charged particle and
photon detection

WASA – Solenoid

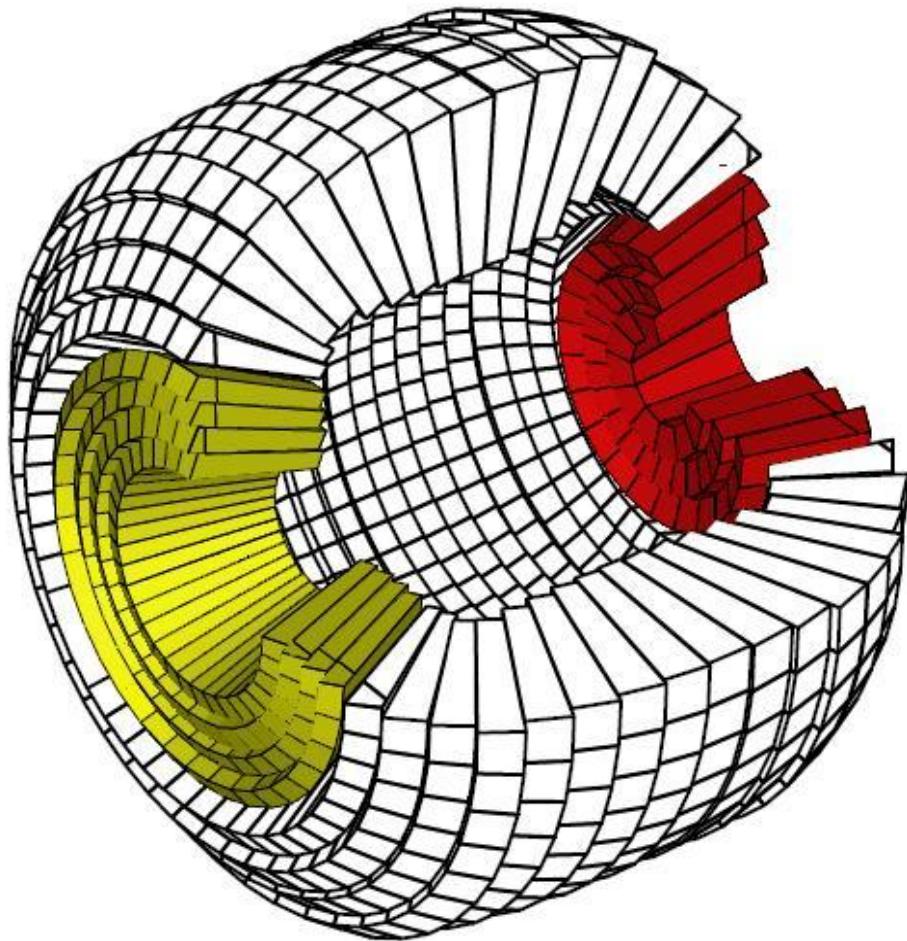


superconducting
solenoid



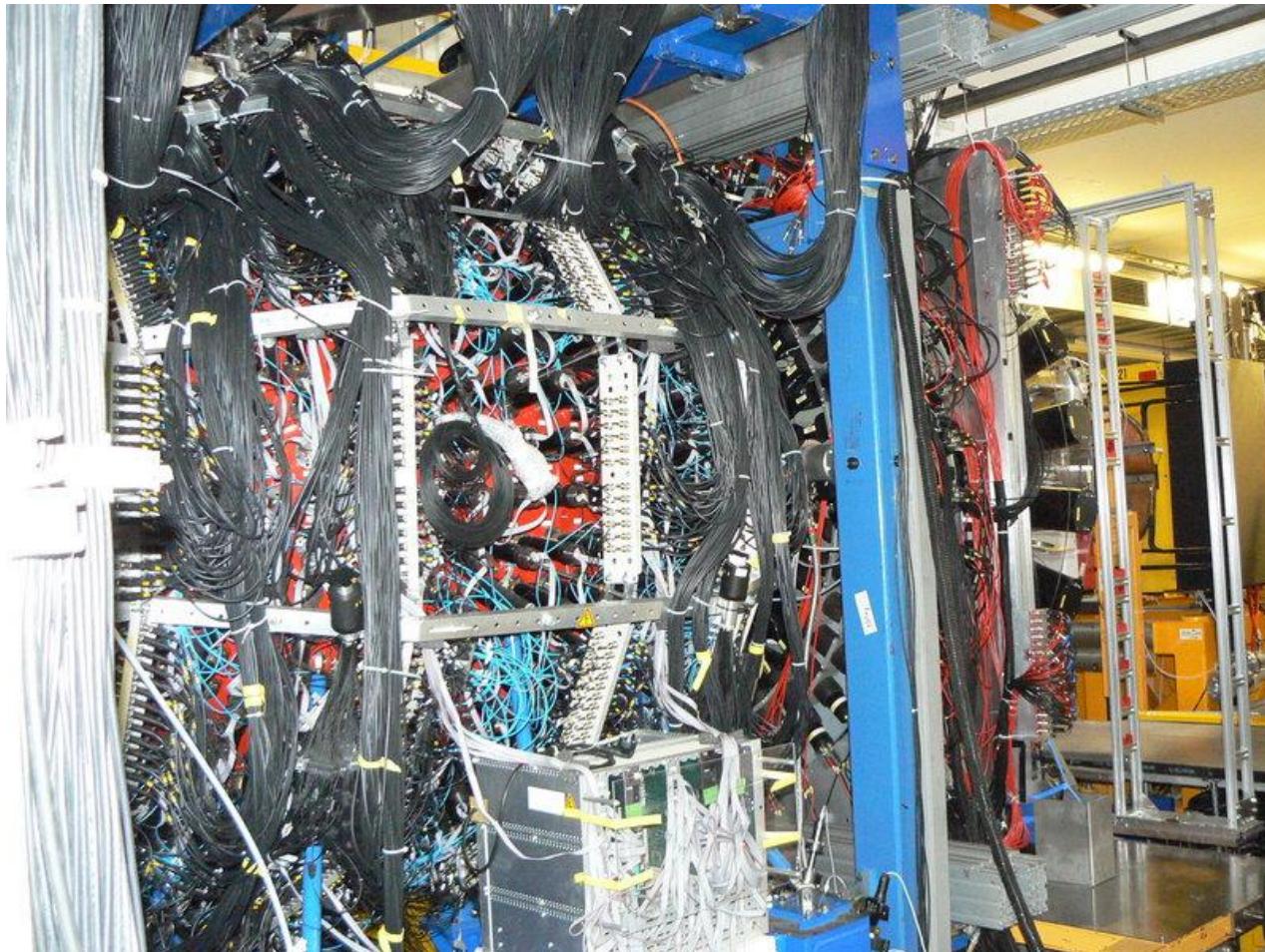
return yoke (iron)

WASA – Calorimeter



- Scintillator Electromagnetic Calorimeter consists of 1012 sodium doped CsI crystals
- 24 layers along the beam

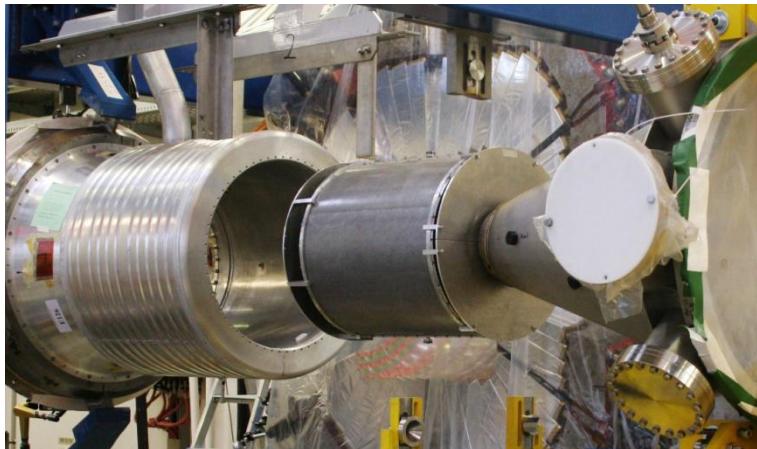
WASA – Calorimeter



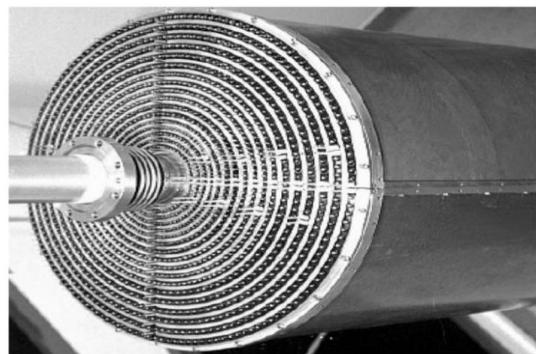
WASA – Forward Hodoscope



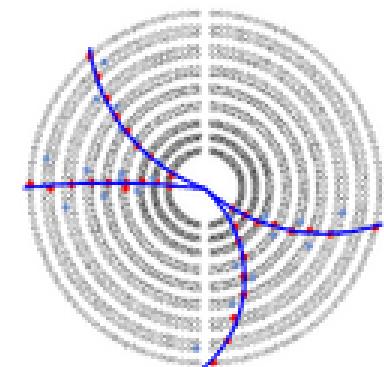
WASA – Mini drift chamber



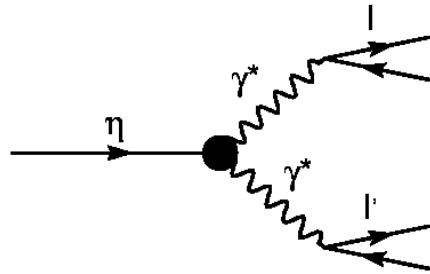
put in magnetic field



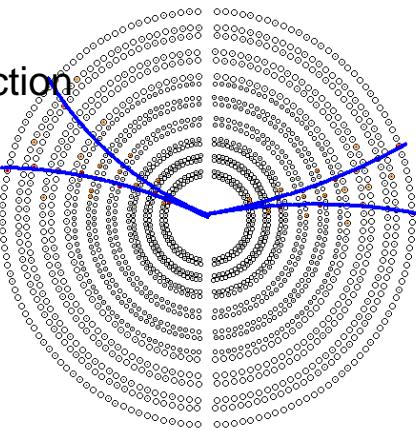
get curved particle trajectories



WASA – Example: $\eta \rightarrow e^+e^- e^+e^-$



XY-
projection



$\eta \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-$ candidate event display,
blue lines: fitted particle tracks

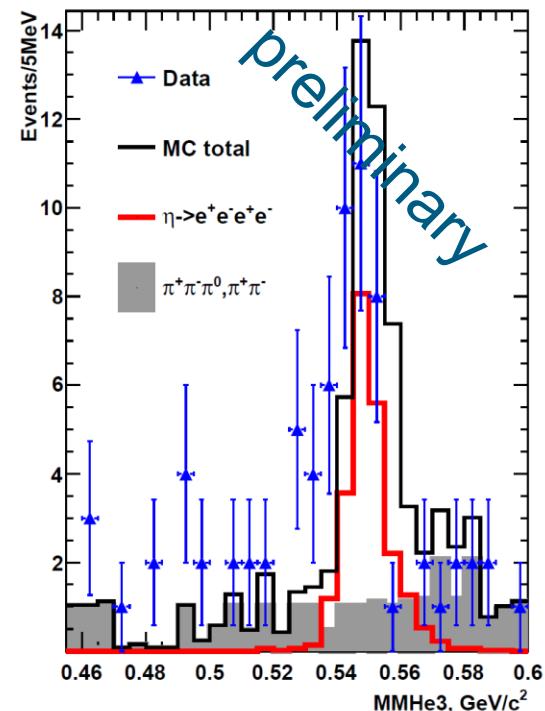
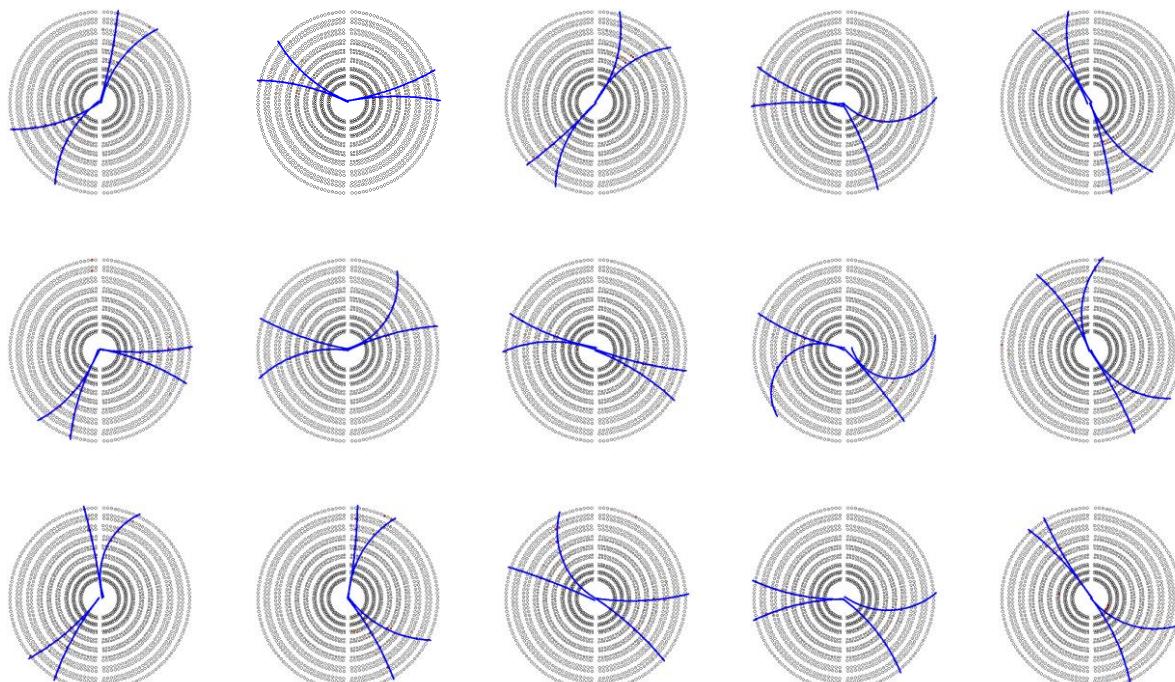
this is a rare decay

how many such events can one find?

→ determination of branching ratio

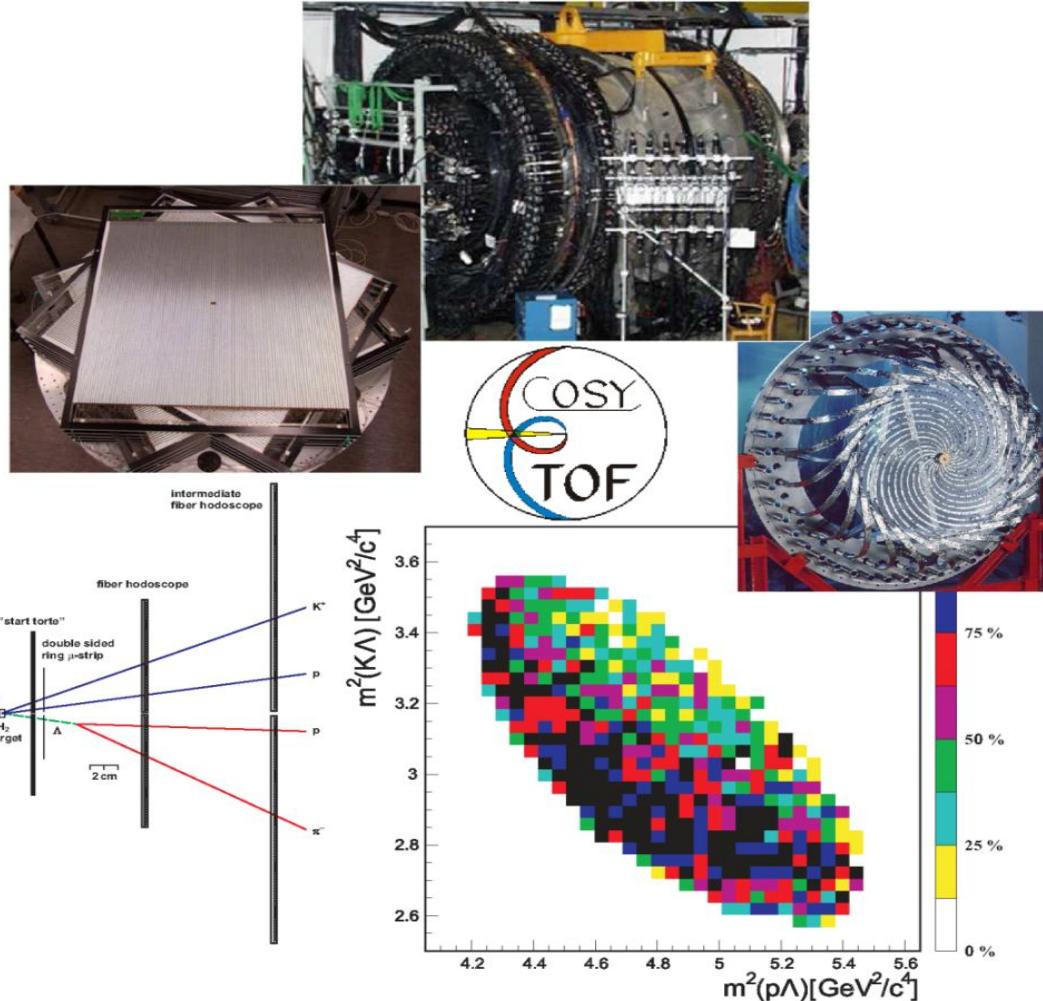
WASA – Example: $\eta \rightarrow e^+e^- e^+e^-$

preliminary result: 15 event candidates, 4 weeks pd $\rightarrow {}^3\text{He} \eta$



(22 candidates)

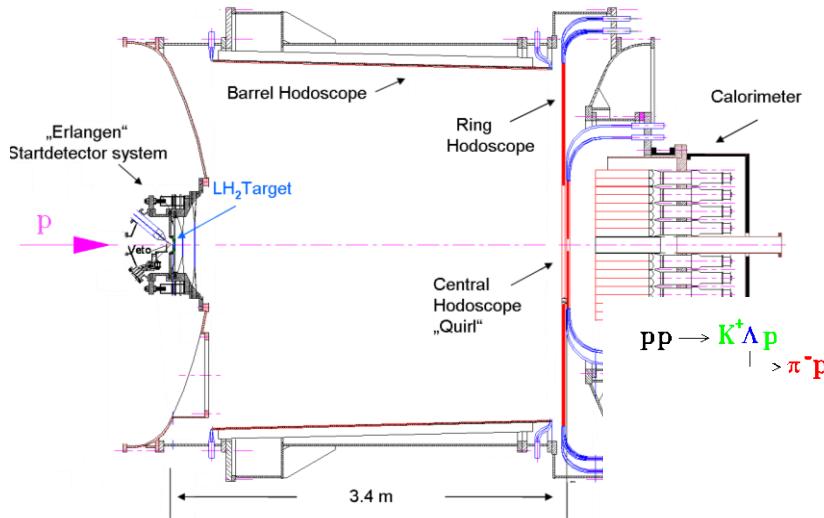
TOF – Time-Of-Flight Spectrometer at COSY



TOF:

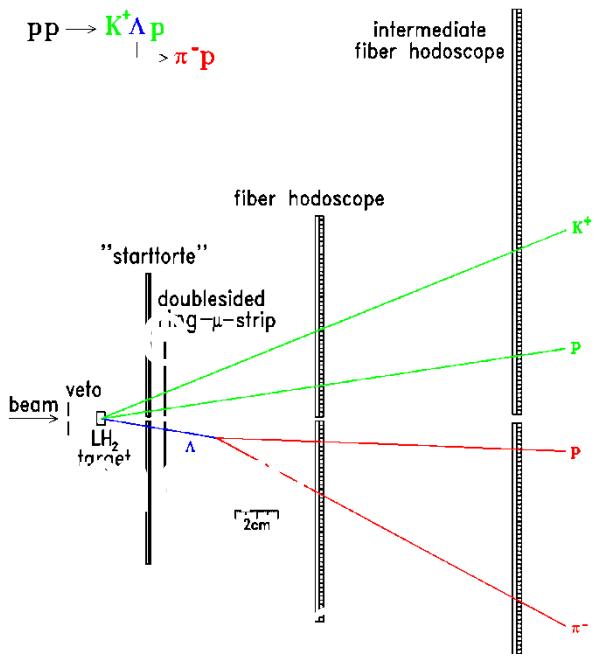
- Non-magnetic (t-o-f) spectrometer
- Extracted beam
- Large acceptance
- Un- (polarized) cryo-targets

TOF – Characteristics of the COSY-TOF

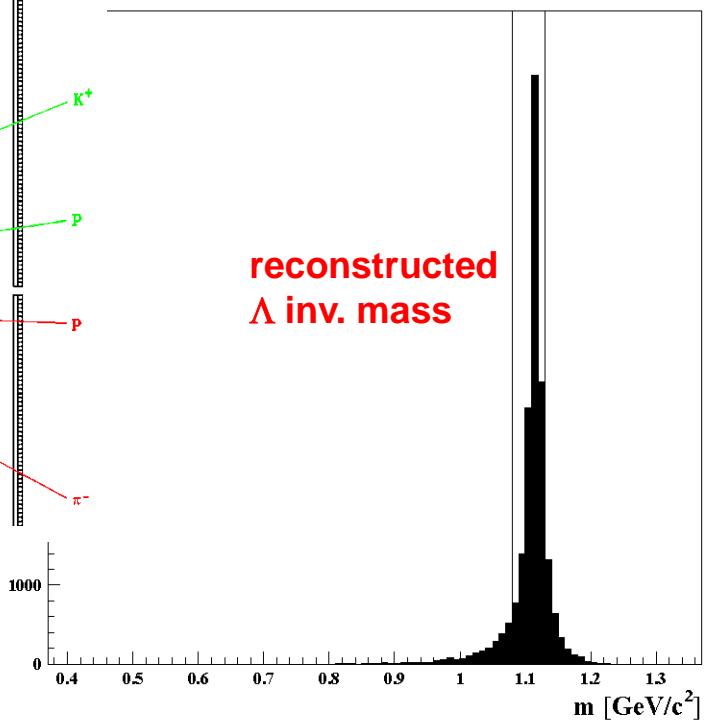


- large acceptance
- azimuthal symmetry
- good track resolution
- „strangeness“ trigger:
 $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$, $K_s \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
- delayed vertex reconstruction:
 Λ , Σ^+ , K_s

Ideal for: strangeness final states;
full angular distributions;
differential observables
including polarization

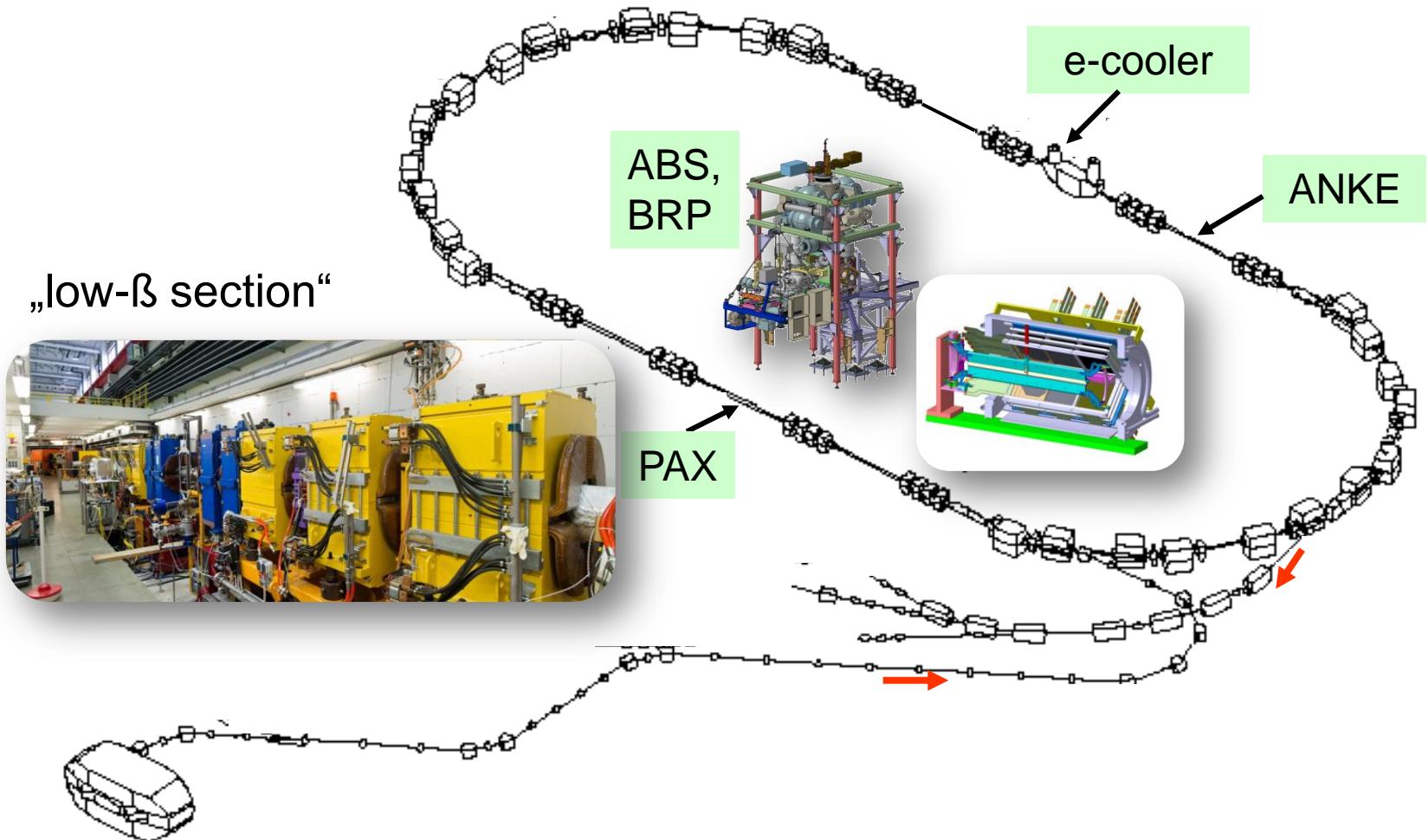


reconstructed
 Λ inv. mass



PAX – Polarized Antiproton EXperiments

Spin-filtering to produce polarized (anti-)proton beam:

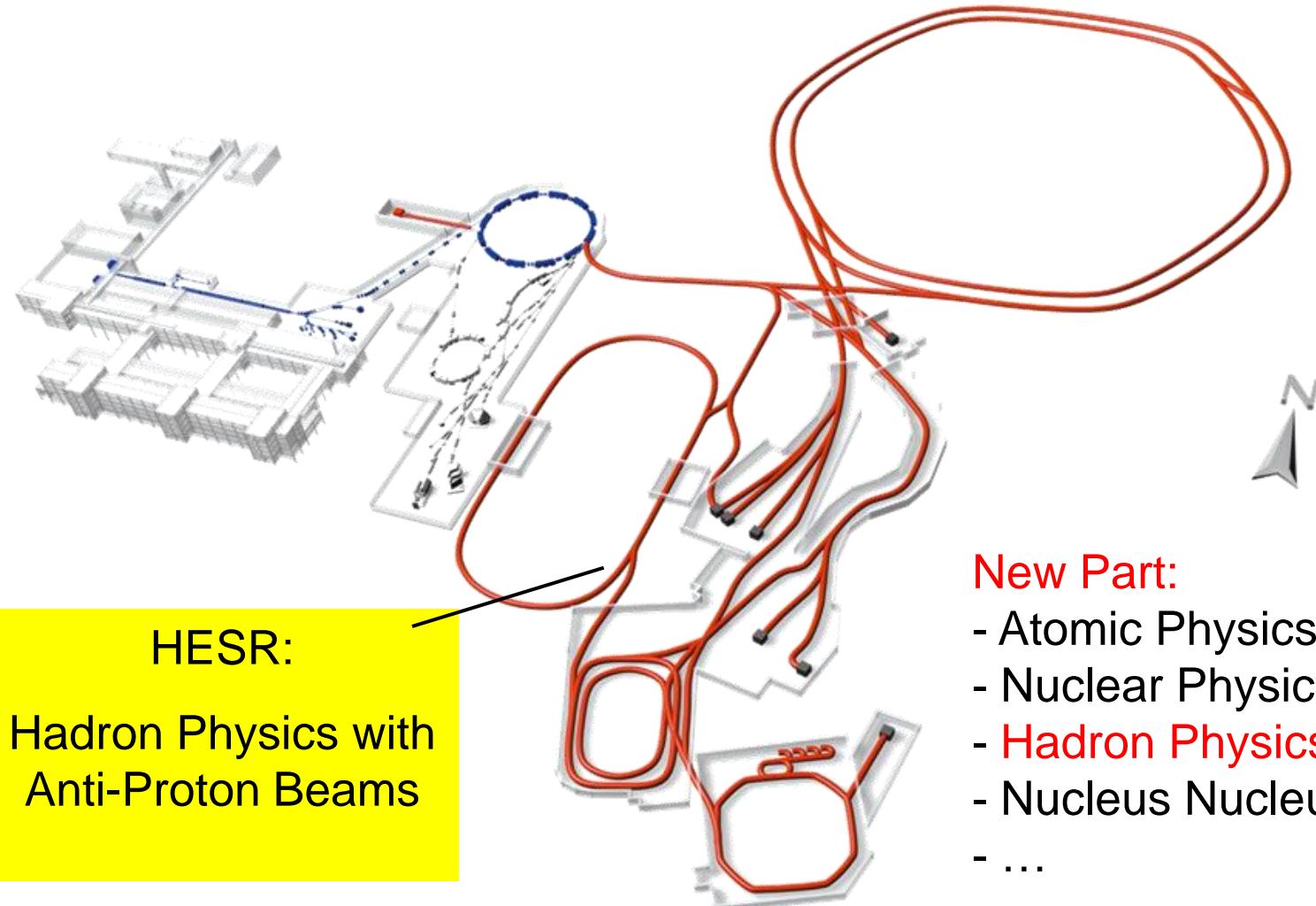


Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research



- **Unpolarized** proton, antiproton (and ion) beams, ...
- HESR: stored and cooled antiprotons, momenta up to 14 GeV/c
- Internal experiment PANDA → Hadron Physics, e.g., **nucleon structure**

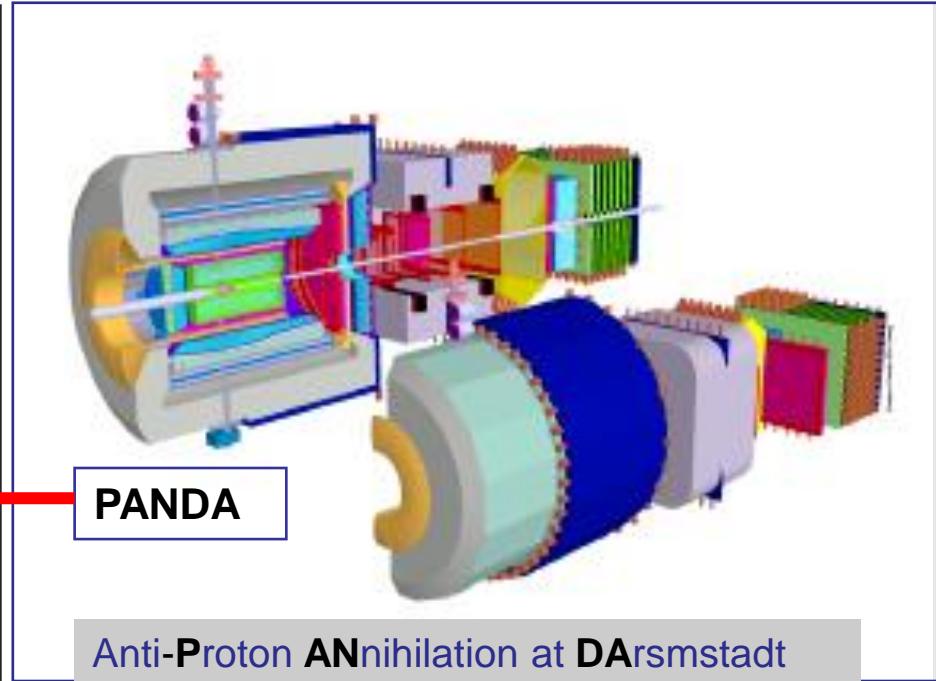
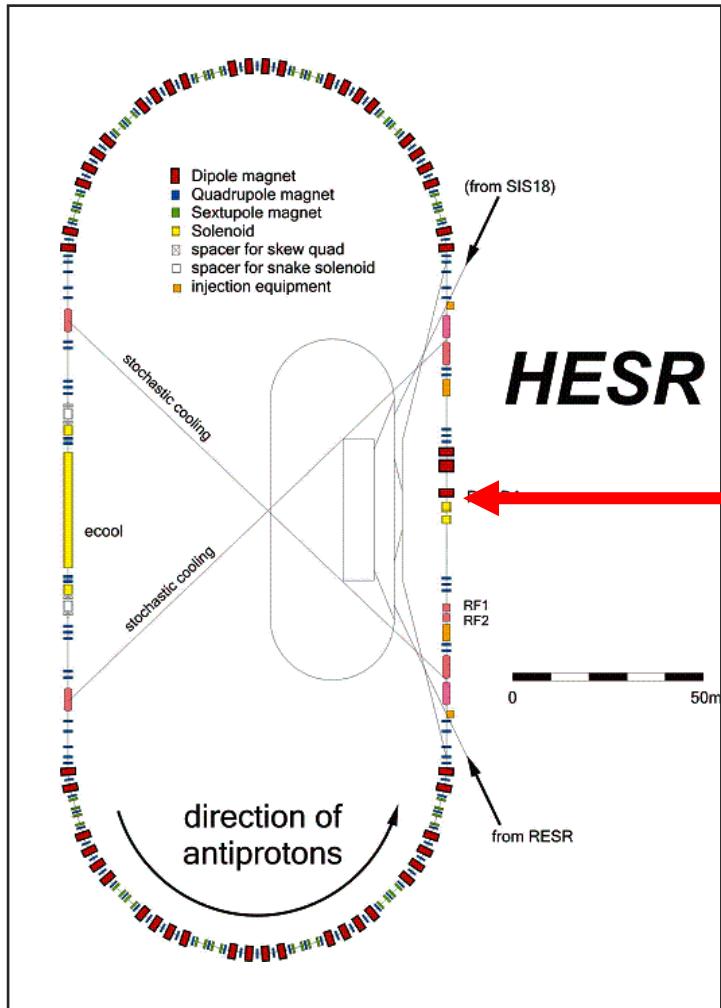
Future project – FAIR Facility at GSI (Darmstadt)



New Part:

- Atomic Physics
- Nuclear Physics (RIB)
- **Hadron Physics**
- Nucleus Nucleus Coll.
- ...

Future facility– High Energy Storage Ring



Future upgrade option:
Polarized anti-protons

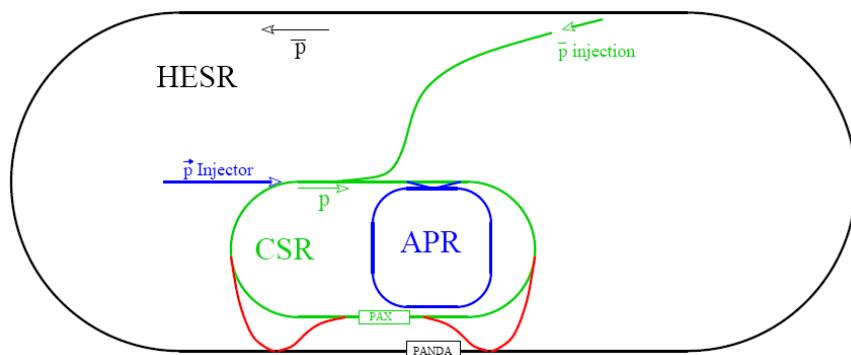
Future project– HESR upgrade (PAX)

Method: Spin Filtering \Rightarrow proton polarization due to multi-pass
 interaction with polarized targets (also works for antiprotons)



Physics: Transferse spin structure of the nucleon

\Rightarrow towards an asymmetric polarized antiproton-proton collider



- Depolarization of beams with unpolarized targets (COSY)
- Polarization build-up (COSY)
- Antiprotons (AD at CERN)

Experimental Facilities – Summary

Todays facilities are ...

- Essential for the advancement in particle physics
- Gigantic and costly (because of uniqueness)
- Technologically state-of-the-art (data aquisition, ...)
- ...

