

Fragments in eIC

S.White 4/9/10

- * Forward physics at colliders

<http://arxiv4.library.cornell.edu/abs/10034252>

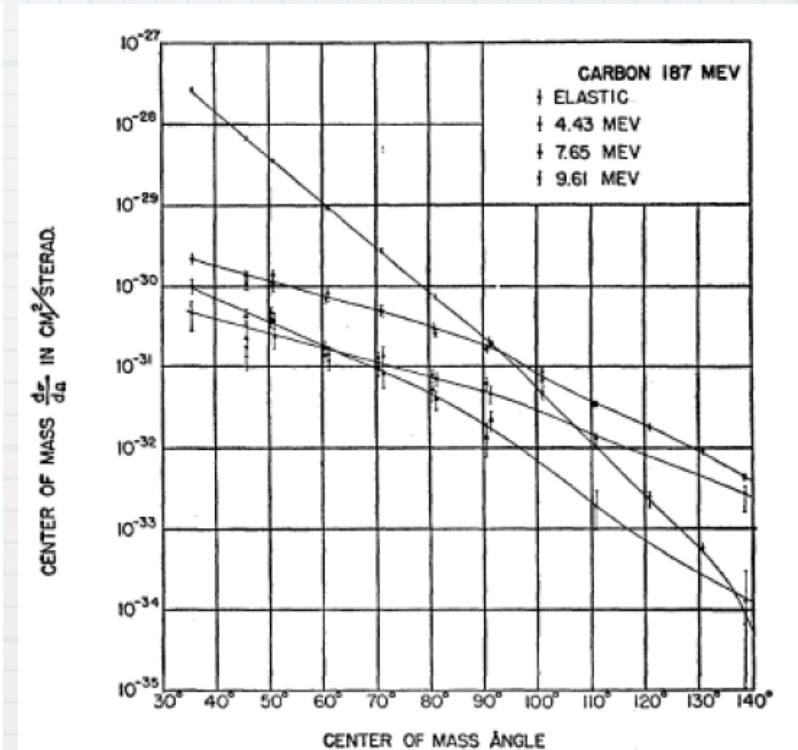
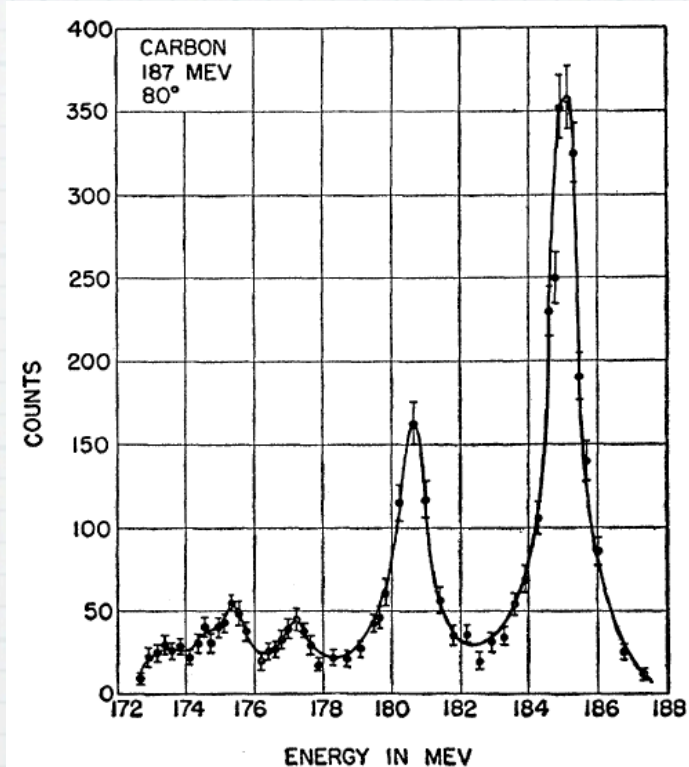
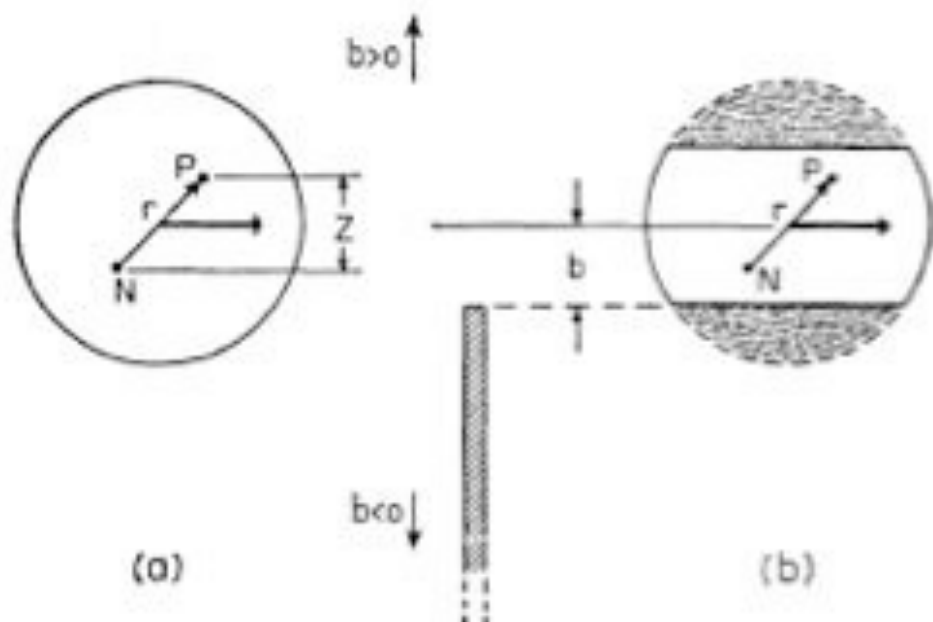
- * measurement of fragments

- * the machine

"Diffraction at eIC"

R. Glauber, 1955
"free dissociation" of
deuterons

R. Hofstadter, 1953
the electron scattering method
for nuclear or proton structure



first (and possibly only)
calculation of diffraction
dissociation

very precise measurements of e'
to insure coherence

Coherence tag is critical for several eIC measurements

analog to Hofstadter

diffractive structure
in black disc regime

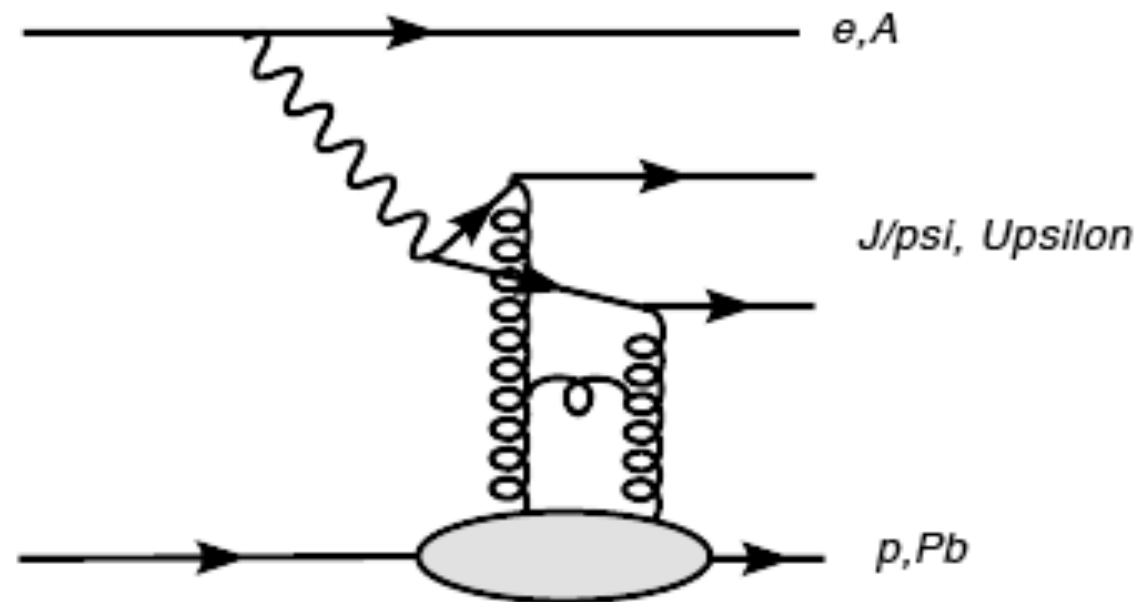


Figure 2: Diffractive Vector Meson production.

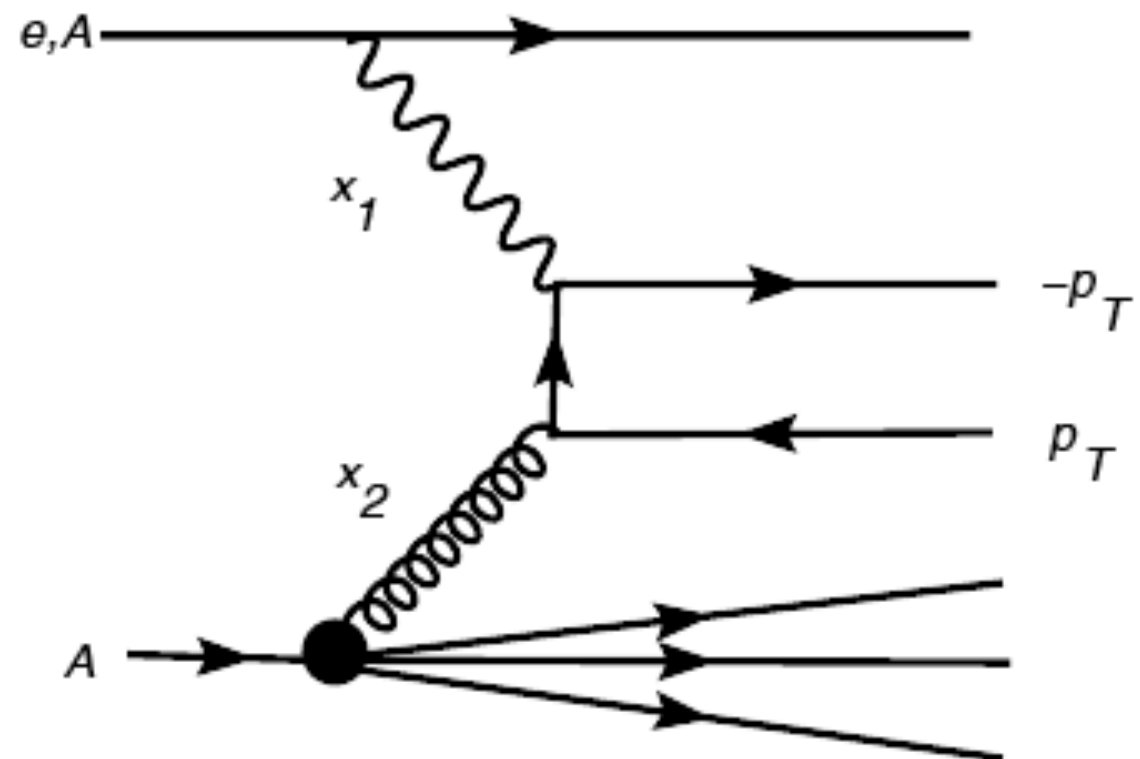
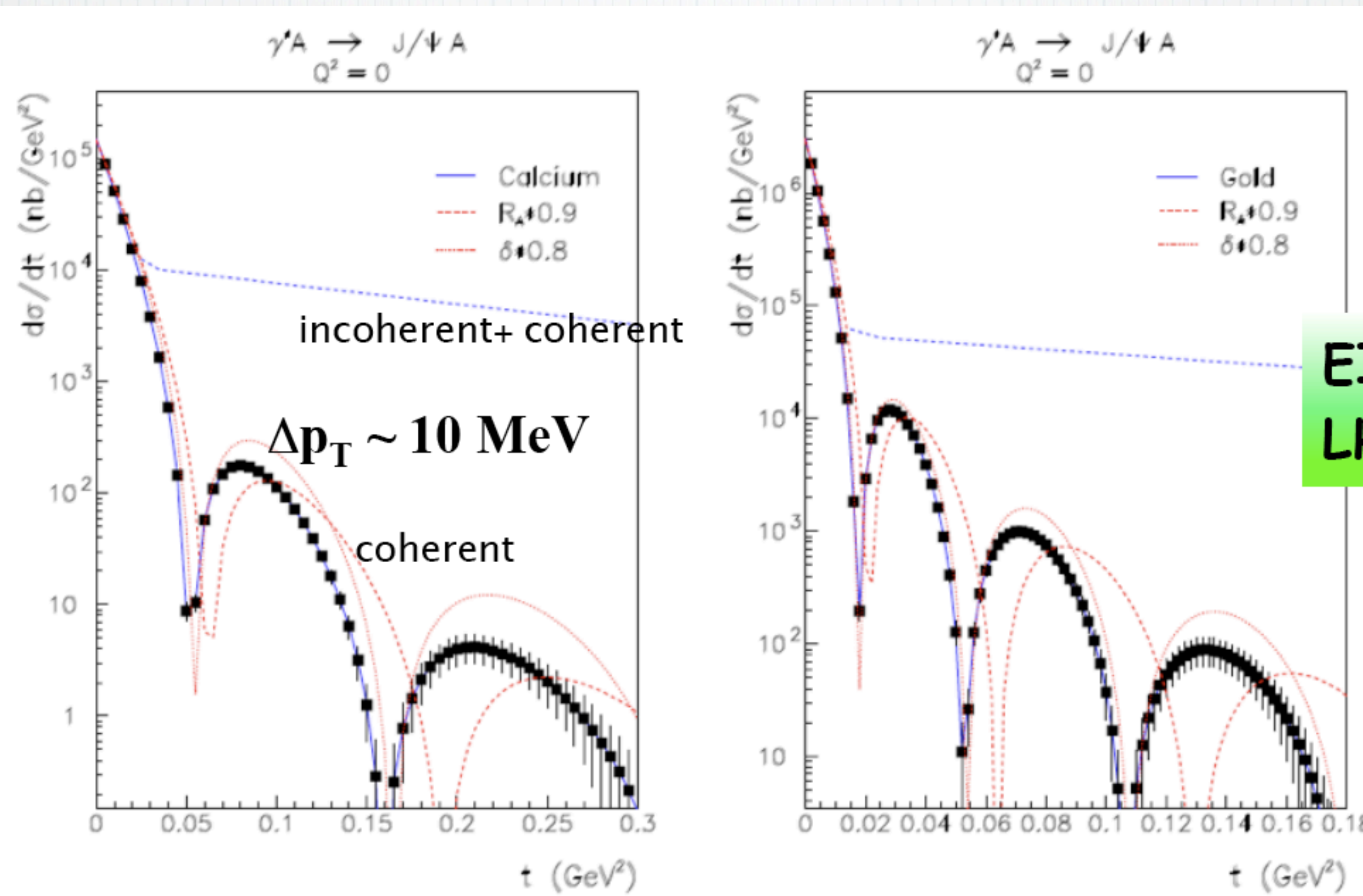


Figure 3: Hard jet photoproduction.

Incoherent is a non-negligible background



E
 L

components of Fragmentation

- * Gammas. Few MeV in nucleus frame-
>100-400 MeV in Lab. ~ 10 mrad in lab
frame.
- * neutrons. Several components to
momentum distribution in H1.
evaporation, Fermi step or Feshbach-
Huang, tail due to SRC.
- * protons, deuterons. None observed.
Mostly due to Coulomb barrier
suppression

Gammas: there are lots of them

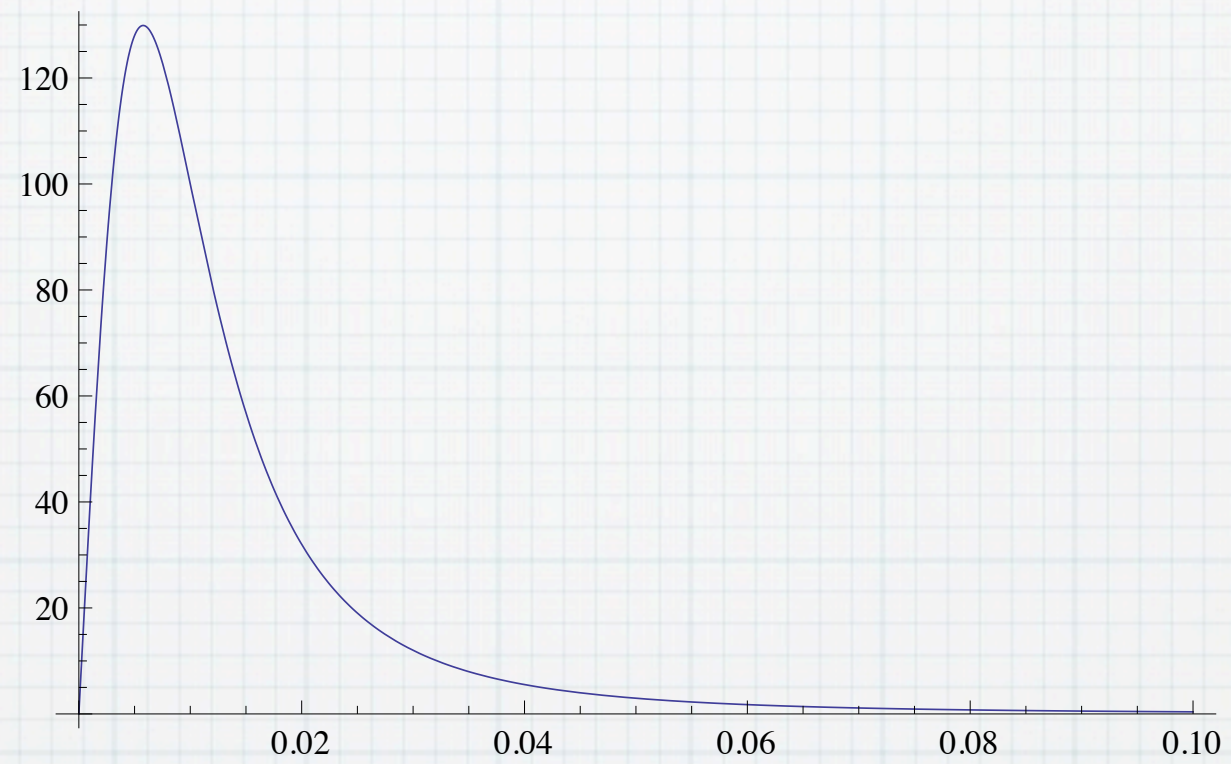
partial list
for
Aluminum

ENERGY LEVELS OF $A = 21-44$ NUCLEI (VII)

TABLE 27.4
Energy levels of ^{27}Al

E_x [keV]	$2J^\pi; 2T$	τ_m	E_x [keV]	$2J^\pi; 2T$	τ_m or Γ	E_x [keV]	$2J^\pi; 2T$	τ_m or Γ
0	5^+	stable	7997 1	9		9600.7 9	3	12.2 eV
843.76 3	1^+	50.2 ps	8037 1	7	0.62 5 fs	9599.2 14	3^-	2.5 2 keV
1014.45 3	3^+	2.15 10 ps	8043 2	$(5^+ - 9^+)$		9628.5 9	1^-	2.76 14 keV
2211.1 6	7^+	38.4 9 fs	8065 2	$(3, 5)^+$	$\hat{f} \times 29.8$ as	9634.5 9	5^+	18.5 eV
2734.9 7	5^+	12.9 18 fs	8097 1	5		9658 2		
2982.00 5	3^+	5.7 3 fs	8130 3	1^+		9664.7 8	5^+	24.8 eV
3004.2 8	9^+	85.5 fs	8136 1	5		9664.8 20	1^-	5.82 10 keV
3680.4 9	1^+	7.8 17 fs	8182.1 13	3^-		9692 3		
3956.8 4	3^+	3.6 3 fs	8287 1	9^-		9715.9 8	3^+	
4054.6 5	1^-	10.6 18 fs	8324 1	5^+		9742 3		
4410.2 4	5^+	1.7 2 fs	8361 3			9762.8 8	5^+	18 eV
4510.3 5	11^+	320.20 fs	8376 1	$(3, 5)^+$		9796.3 9	7^+	4.3 eV
4580.0 8	7^+	7.7 8 fs	8396 1	11		9821.6 9	3^+	18 eV
4811.6 5	5^+	2.2 3 fs	8408 3			9834.4 10	1^-	3.0 keV
5155.6 8	3^-	3.3 4 fs	8420.7 10	$(3, 5)^+$		9839.7 10	5	1.0 2 eV
5248.0 6	5^+	< 6 fs	8442 1	7	0.72 14 fs	9846.6 10	1^+	210 eV
5419.9 9	9^+	< 20 fs	8490.3 12	5^+		9867 3		
5432.8 10	7	10.3 fs	8521 2	$(1-7^+)$		9883 3		
5438.4 8	5^-	8.6 fs	8537 1	5		9893 2		
5499.8 8	11^+	< 10 fs	8553.0 3	3		9921.9 9	3^-	1.8 keV
5550.9 5	5	3.8 7 fs	8586 1	7		9930.4 9	1^-	1.35 keV
5667.3 12	9^+	16.4 fs	8597.6 3	3^-	0.56 4 eV	9941.3 9	7	
5751.6 10	1^+	< 15 fs	8675 1	$(7, 9^+)$	$\hat{f} \times 18.5$ as	9953.0 16		
5827.0 8	3^-	< 30 fs	8693 2	$(9-13)$		9955.5 10	3	
5960.3 7	7	2.4 17 fs	8708.7 3	1^+	7.6 6 eV	9960.3 9	5^-	8 eV
6080.8 9	3	4.8 11 fs	8716.6 6			9962.8 9	5^+	12 eV
6115.8 6	5		8732.2 5	7^-	0.19 3 eV	9976.8 9	$(5, 7)^+$	11.2 \hat{f}^{-1} eV
6158.4 7	3^-	< 20 fs	8753.6 6	5	1.05 13 eV	9990.8 9	7^-	10 eV
6284.7 15	7^+	7.3 fs	8774.2 6	5^+	3.7 3 eV	9999.9 10	5	
6462.8 13	5	1.12 12 fs	8804 1			10008 3		
6477.3 9	7^-	2.6 4 fs	8825 3			10024.3 9	5^+	35 eV
6512.2 11	9	14.3 fs	8861 3			10075 3		

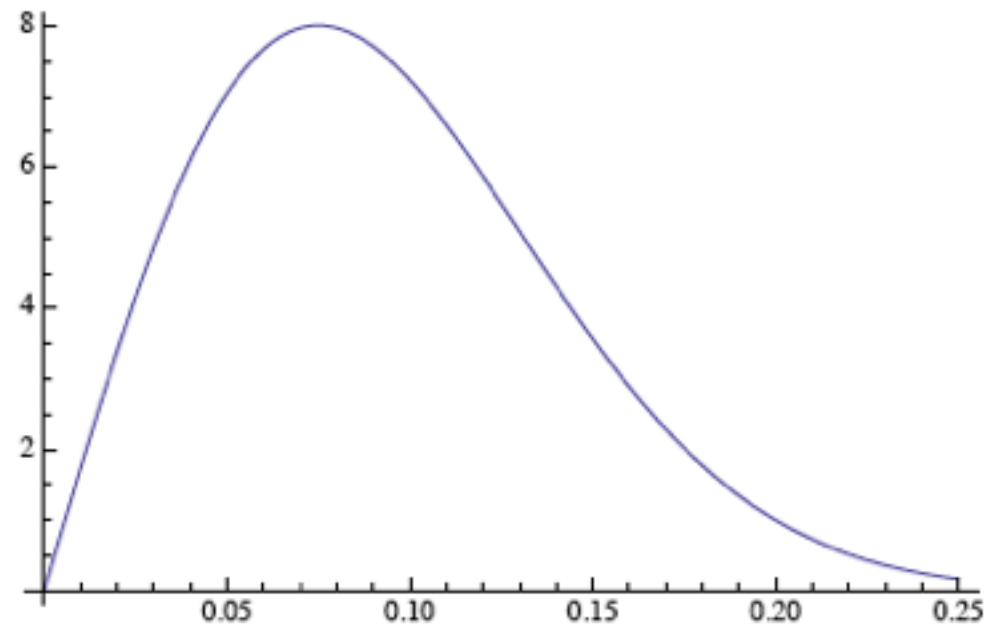
Gamma: angular distribution in the lab



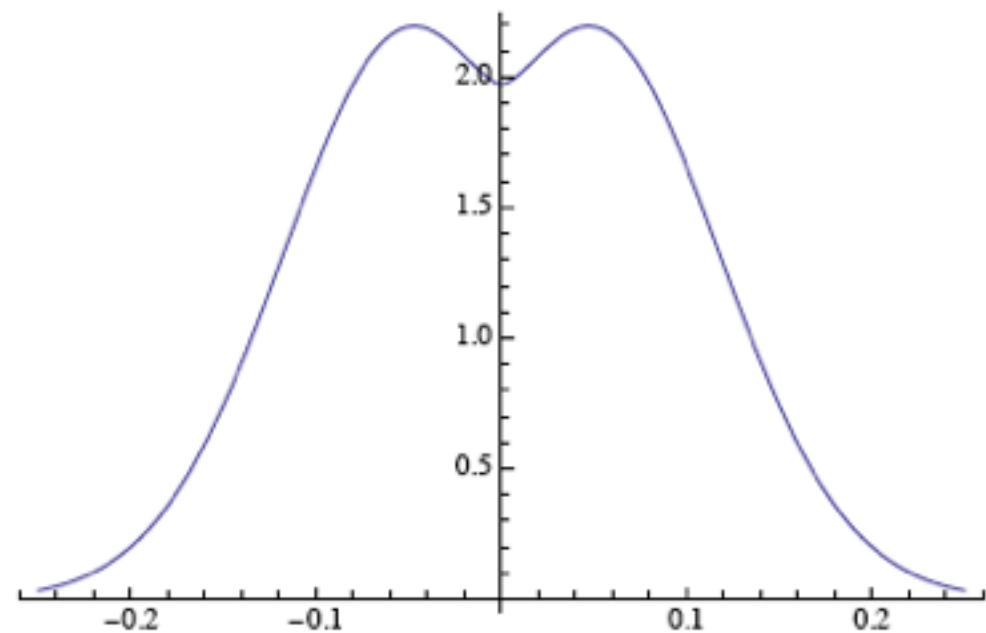
Neutrons.

Evaporation component critical
for diffraction in eA

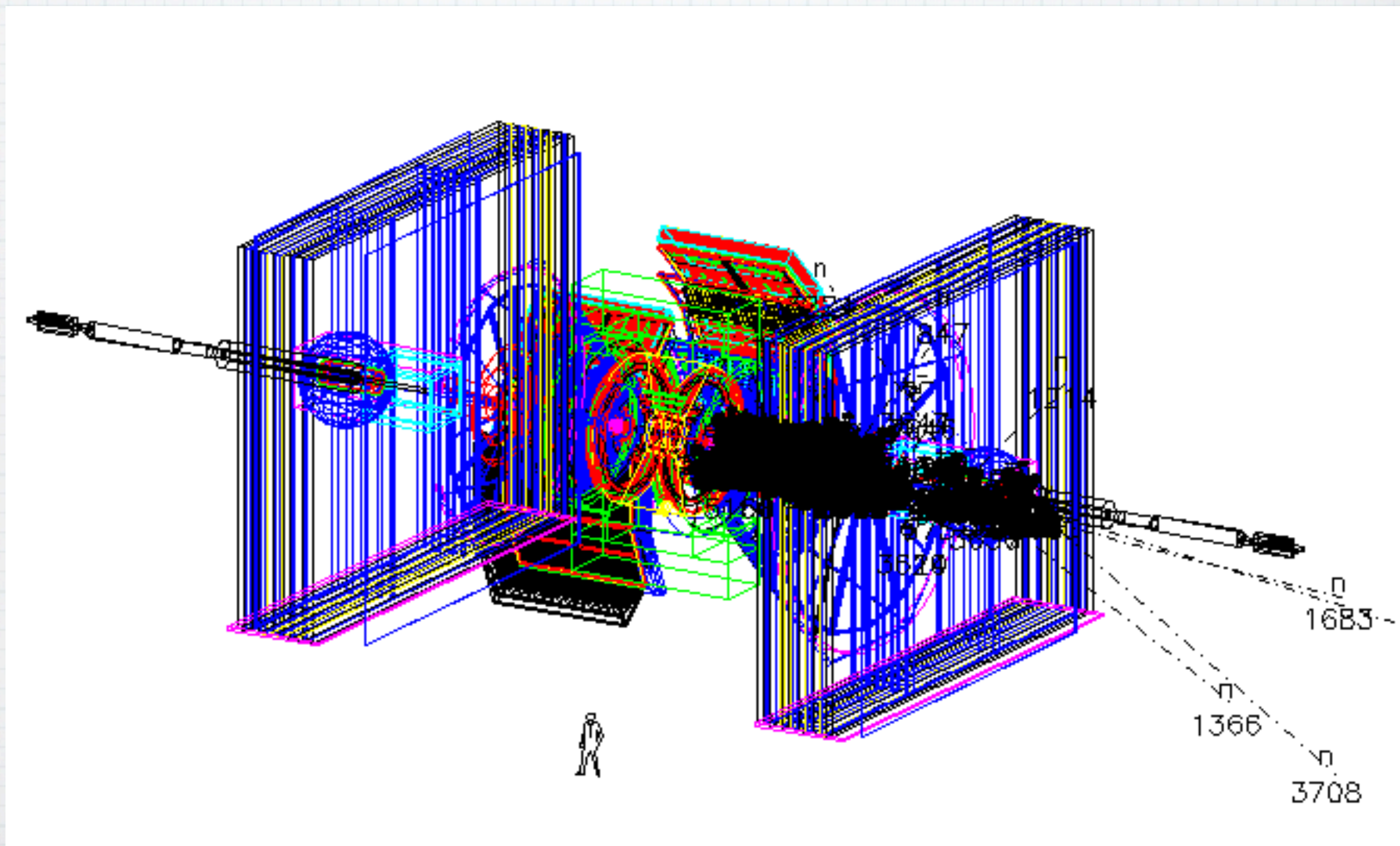
$p_T(\text{Mev})$



$p_T(x \text{ projection})$



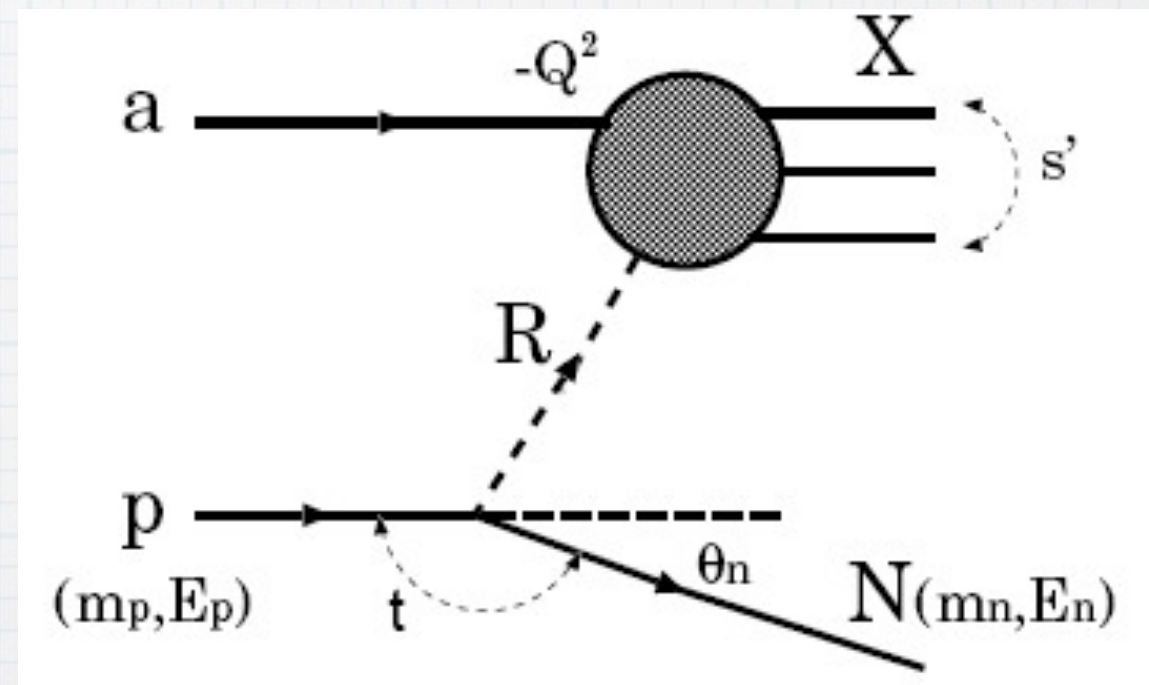
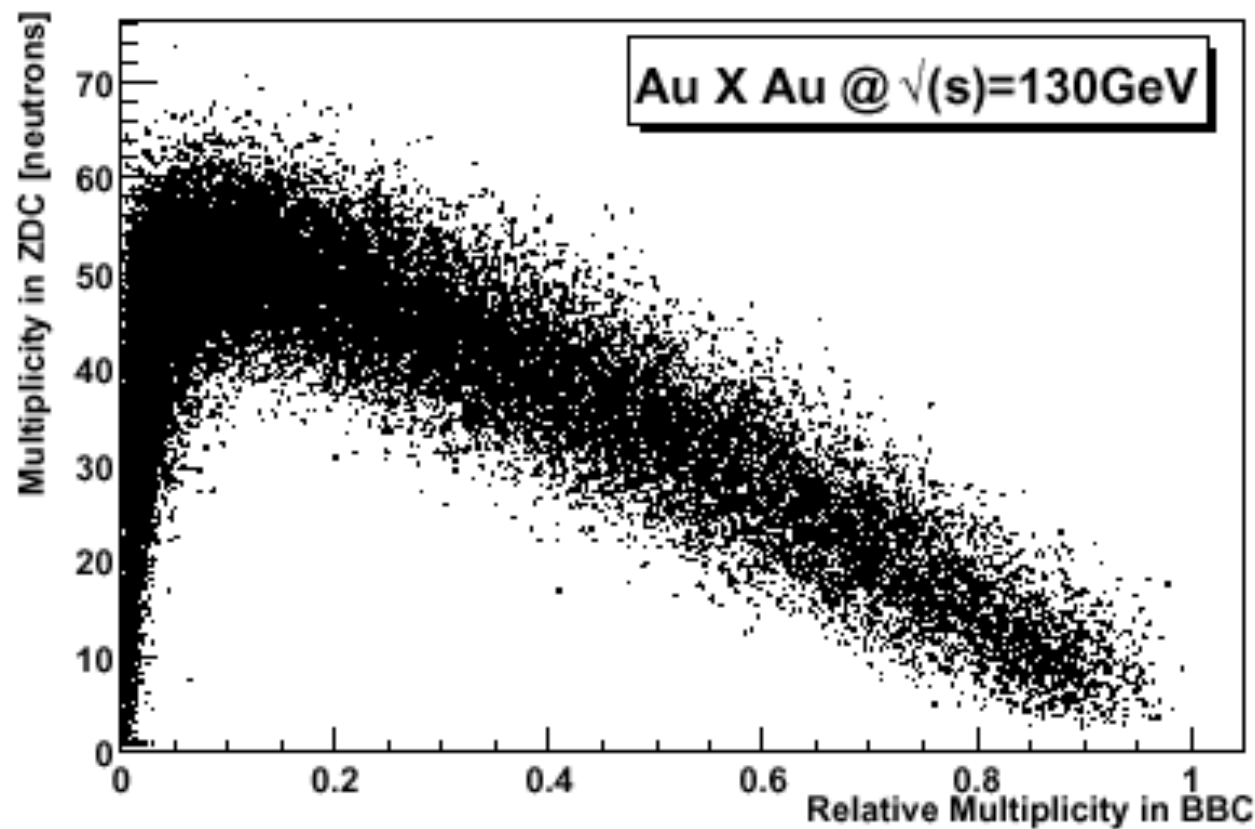
comprehensive treatment in HLJING: SNW, Mark Strikman, Tamas Csorgo, Massi Alvioli, Marton Vargyas



Leading neutrons basis of much physics in PHENIX and ATLAS

in Heavy nuclei

in pp



usually, ie RAPGAP,
 $R = \pi^+$

BBC similar to MBTS
multiplicity anticorrelated to ZDC
energy

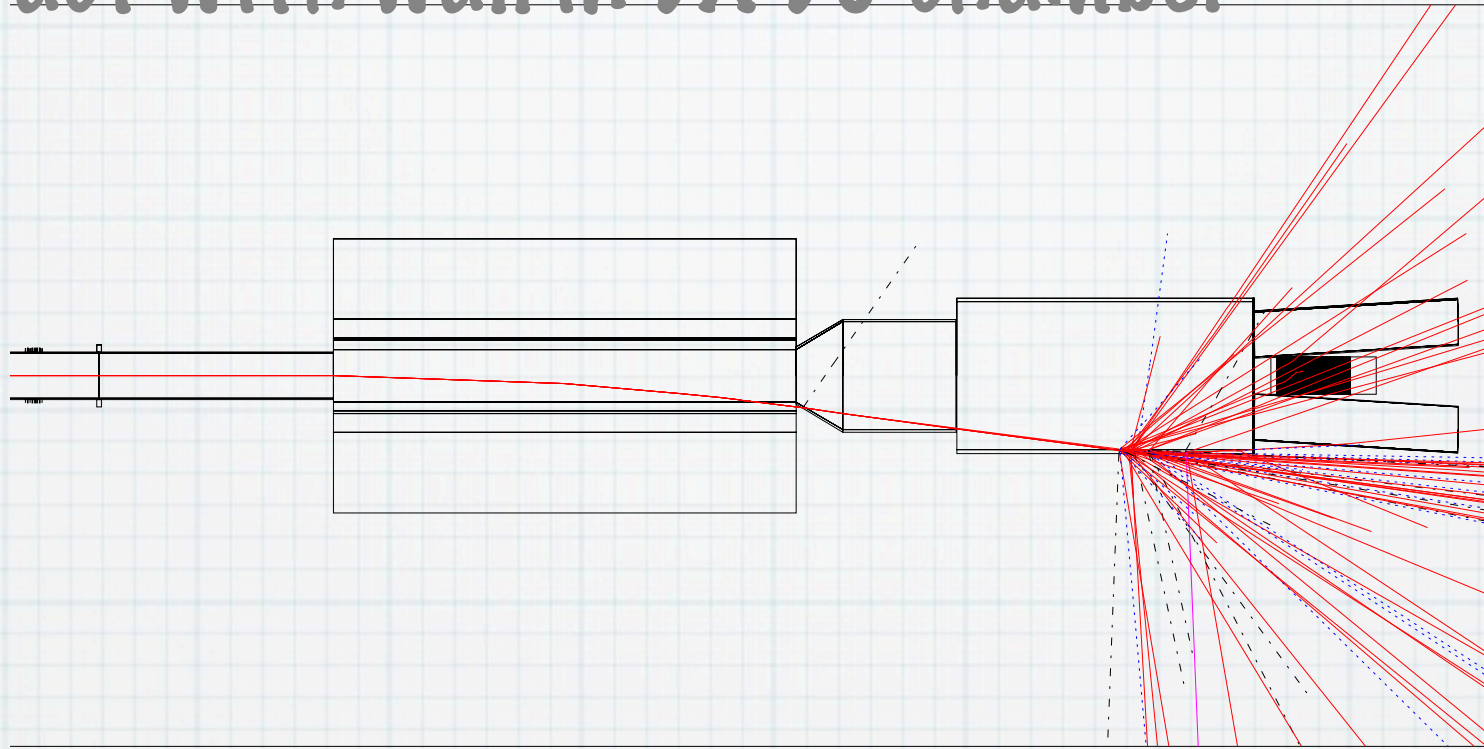
Roman Pots

- * used in HEP to measure protons at very small angles and when $1-x < 0.05$
- * they are useless at an electron nucleus collider

- * nuclei don't evaporate protons (Coulomb barrier)
- * protons differ in magnetic rigidity by a factor of $2.5(A/Z)$ from the beam
- * they don't get into the beamline
- * the dispersion in a realistic accelerator beamline kills them
- * places where they could be inserted they blow up the rf impedance
- * roman pot sensors are far too sensitive for a nuclear beam environment

trajectory of final state protons at RHIC

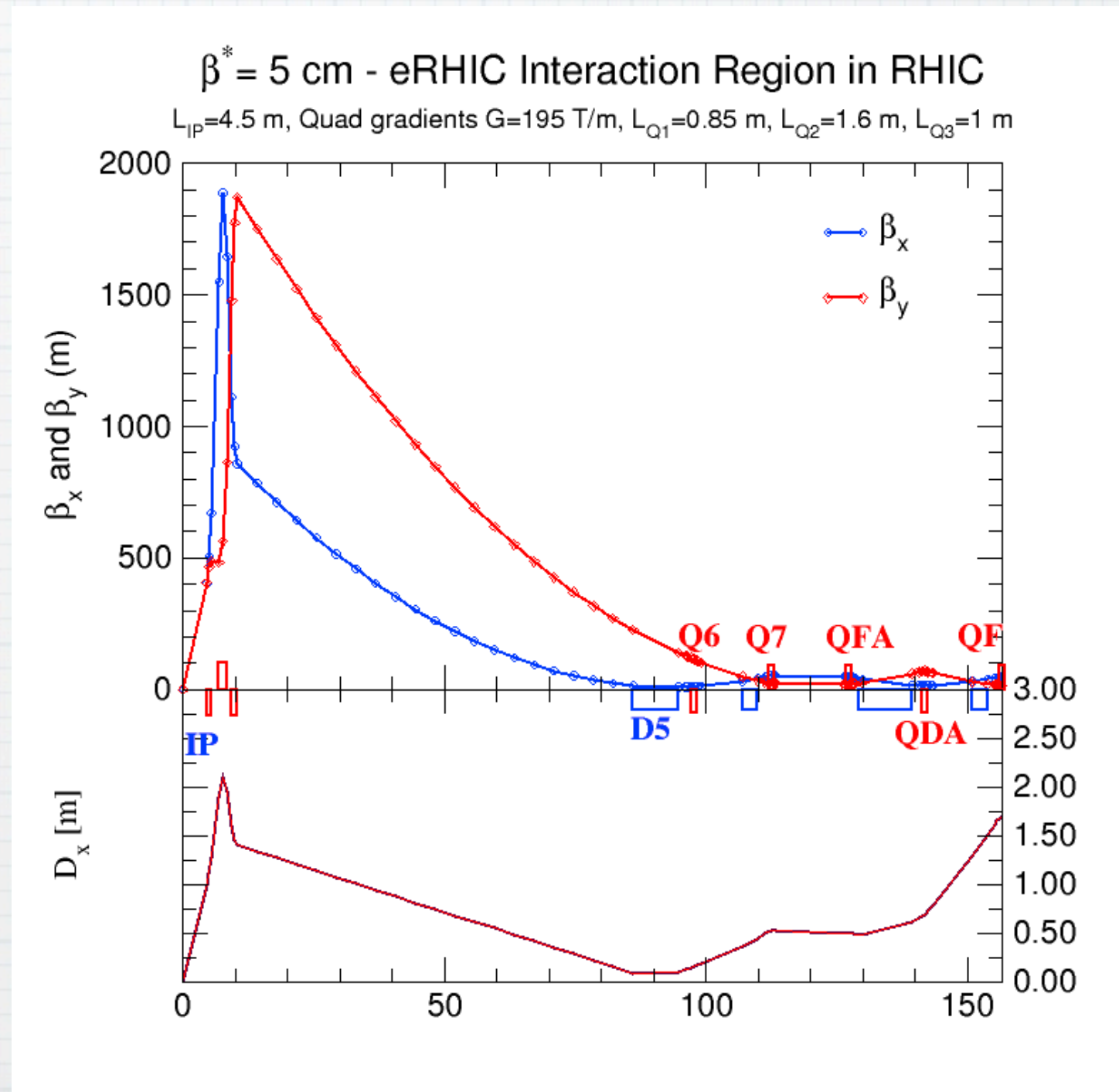
- a fraction interacts with wall in DX magnet
- the rest interact with wall in DX-DO chamber



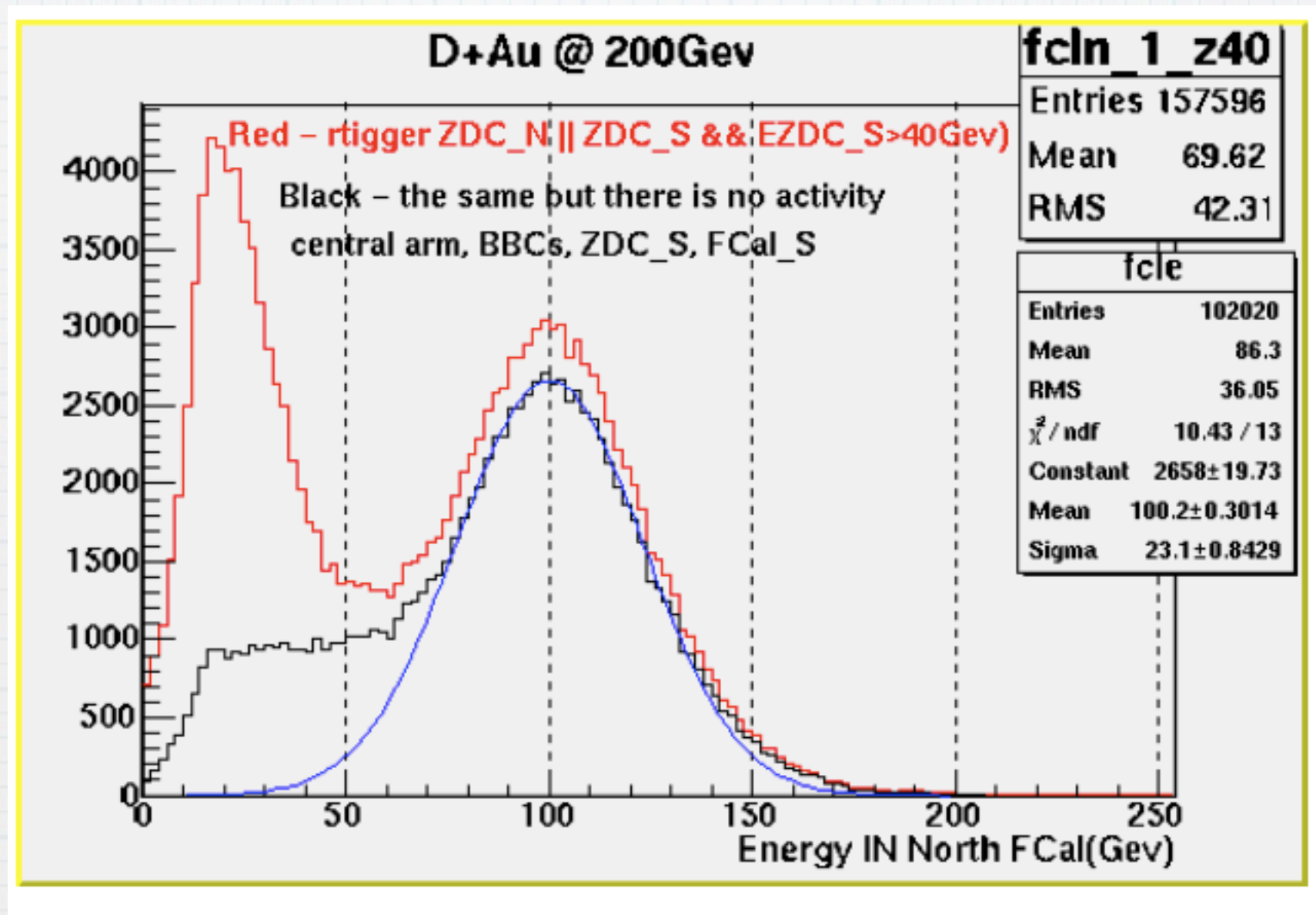
this location has highest rf impedance at RHIC (~rf cavity)

impedance minimized by lining it with rf screens

- typical RHIC dispersion function exceeds 0.5 meters (not sure which lattice this one is)
- even a $2.5(A/Z)*0.5\text{m}$ radius aperture would be a very expensive accelerator



for some physics it would be useful to
measure protons- particularly with large
xF coverage.
PHENIX did this successfully with a hadron
calorimeter



magnet elements around ip determine possible measurements
 this shows RHIC geometry which is a good one for fragment measurement

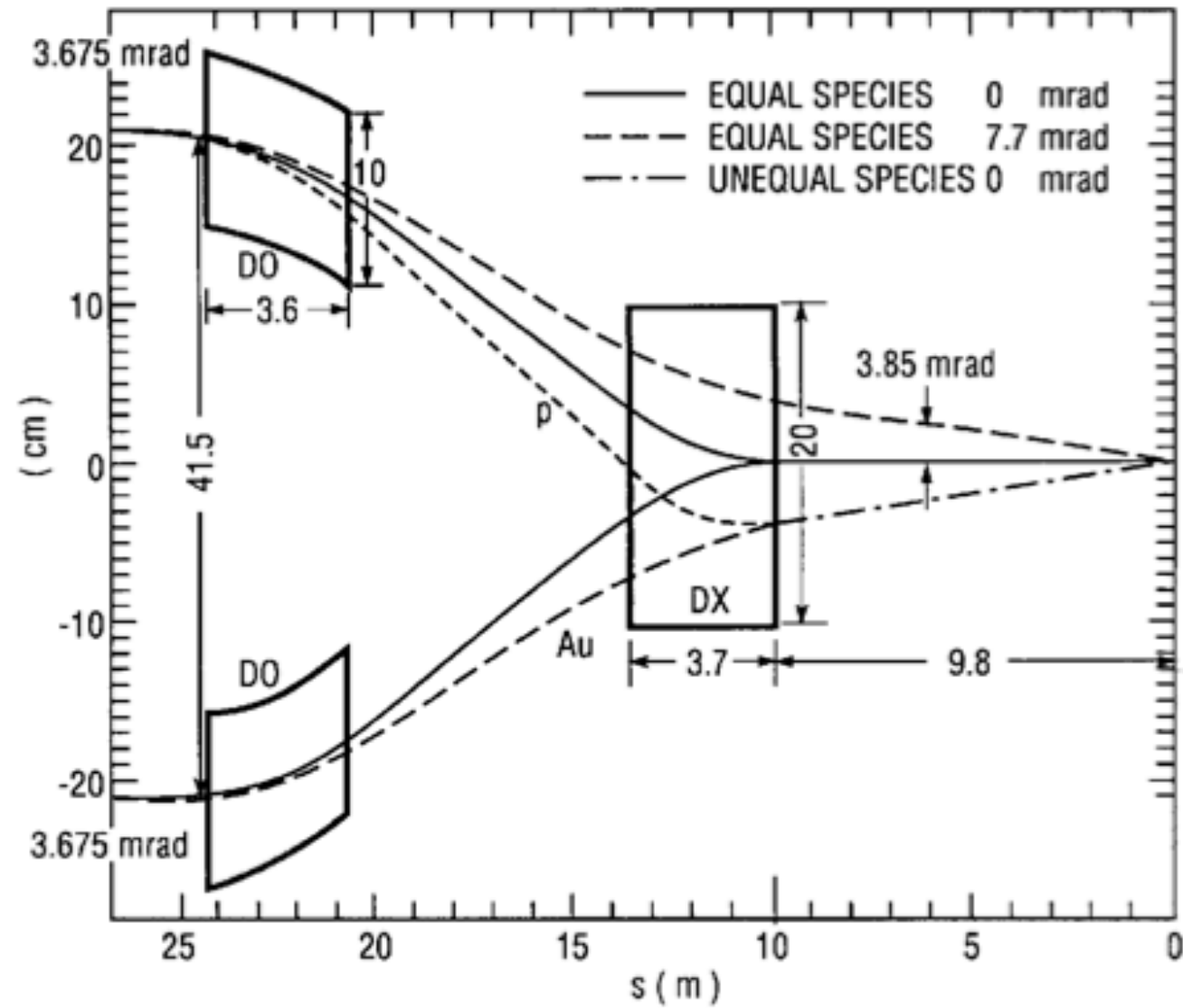


Fig. 11-7. Beam crossing geometry (magnetic lengths are shown).

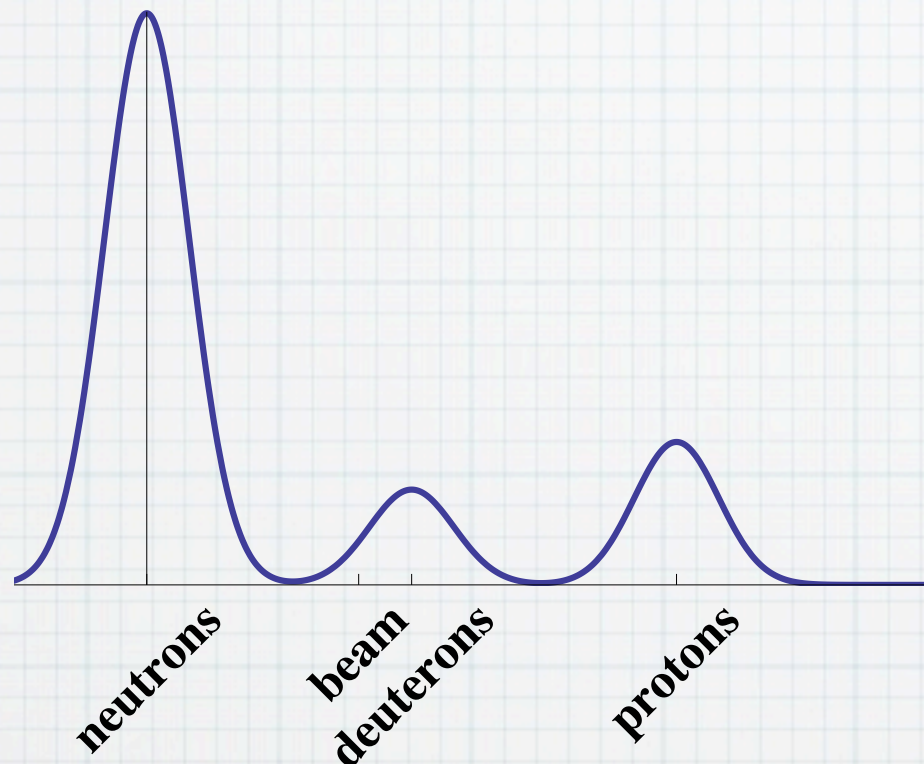
```

Energy[1_, x_] := PDF[NormalDistribution[Pos[[1]] * 20, .00 * 20], x]
Etot[x_] := Energy[1, x] * Mult[[1]] +
  Energy[2, x] * Mult[[2]] + Energy[3, x] * Mult[[3]] + Energy[4, x] * Mult[[4]]
Plot[Etot[x], {x, -5, 30}, PlotStyle -> Thick, PlotRange -> {{-5, 30}, {0, 3}},
  Frame -> {True, False, False, False}, Ticks -> {Automatic, None},
  FrameTicks -> {{All, None}, {Mynames[45], None}},
  FrameLabel -> {Style["position of fragments from process 1)", 18],
    Style["", 18], Style["Energy Distribution at 4*10^9", 18]},
  LabelStyle -> Directive[Black, Bold, FontSize -> 18]

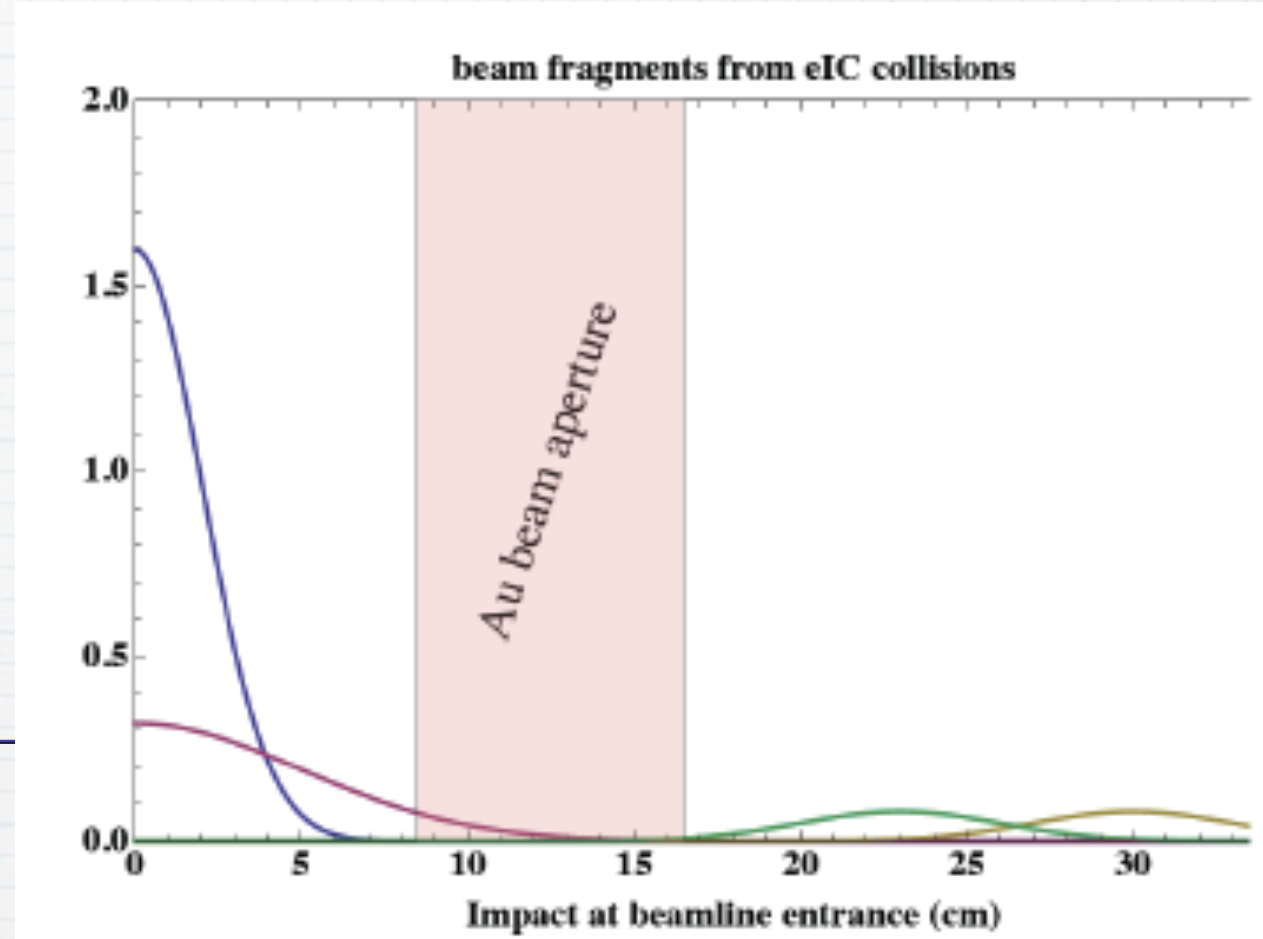
```

{12, 0, 2, 3}

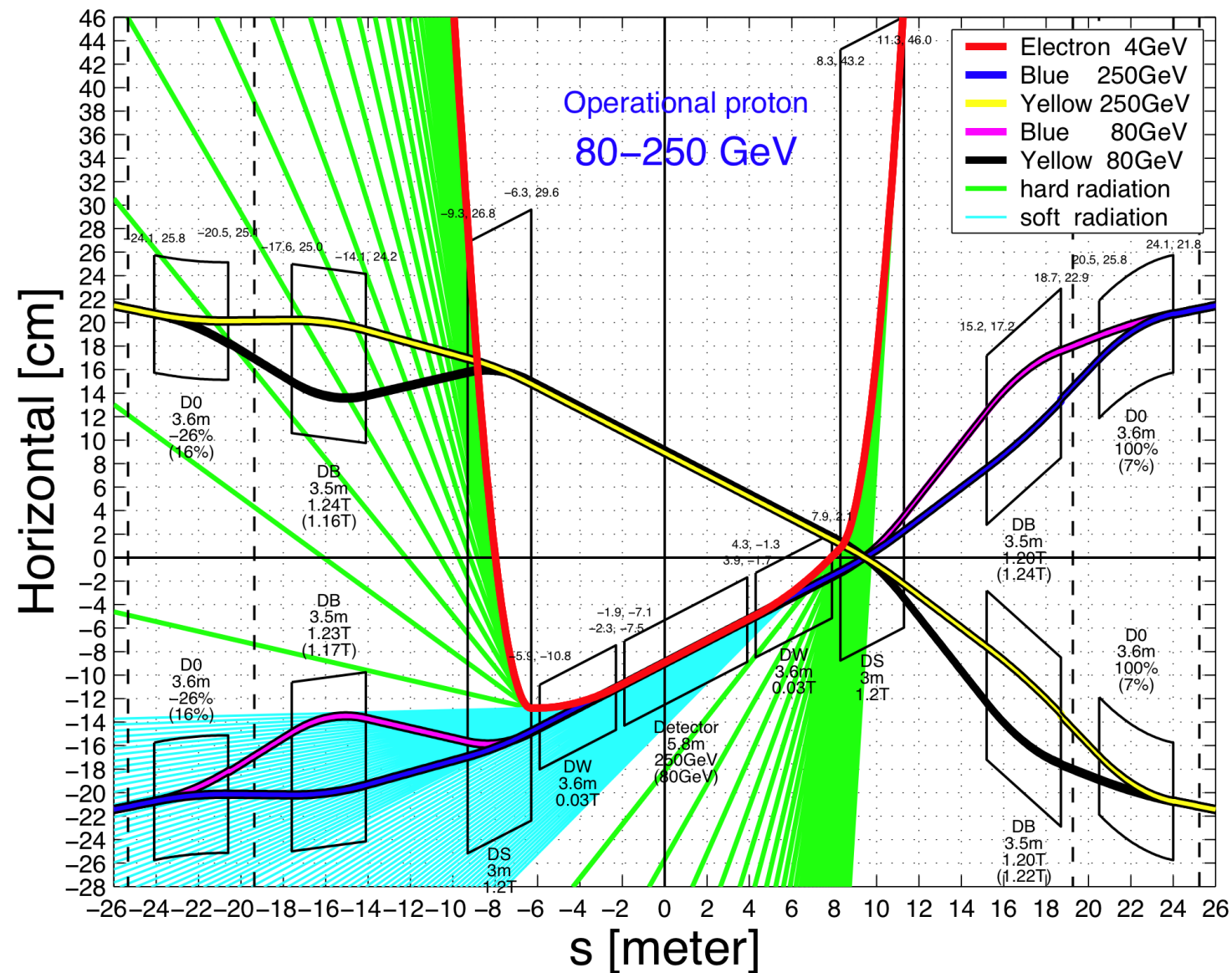
{0, 0.4, 0.5, 1.}



position of fragments from process 1)



this geometry almost eliminates fragment measurement since bending power ≈ 4 less



Summary

- * there is a lot of interesting physics with fragments
- * we shouldn't squander it