





Updates from the AFTER@LHC study group

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AFTER@LHC Study group: http://after.in2p3.fr/after/index.php/Current_author_list

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Part I

Possible Implementations and Luminosities

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- Internal gas target
 - $\cdot\;$ can be installed in one of the existing LHC caverns, and coupled to existing experiments
 - · currently validated by the LHCb collaboration via a luminosity monitor (SMOG)
 - uses the high LHC particle current: p flux: $3.4 \times 10^{18} \text{ s}^{-1}$ & Pb flux: $3.6 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}$

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- Beam line extracted by a bent crystal
 - $\cdot\,$ crystals successfully tested at the LHC for proton and lead beam collimation
 - $\cdot\,\,$ provides a new facility with 7 TeV proton beam but requires civil engineering
 - $\cdot\;$ the LHC beam halo is recycled on dense target
 - $\cdot\,$ proton flux: 5 $\times\,10^{8}~s^{-1}\,$ & lead flux: 2 $\times\,10^{5}~s^{-1}$

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- The internal solid target & beam split option: similar possibilities; the latter is cleaner
- The gas target is the best for polarised target and satisfactory for heavy-ion studies

The fixed-target mode at the LHC

Alternative option: the H-jet target

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The polarised H-jet polarimeter at RHIC-BNL

Zelenski et al. NIM A 536 (2005) 248

- Used to measure the proton beam polarisation at RHIC
- 9 vacuum chambers: 9 stages of differential pumping
- Polarised gas: free atomic beam source (ABS) crossing the RHIC beam: H, D and ³He possible
- Holding field in the target vacuum chamber
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- Polarised inlet H^{\uparrow} flux: 1.3×10^{17} H/s
- Areal density $\theta_{H^{\dagger}} = 1.2 \times 10^{12} \text{ atoms/cm}^2 [7 15 \times \text{SMOG but much longer data taking}]$
- Higher flux can be obtained for ${}^{3}\text{He}^{\dagger}$ (×100) and H₂ (× 1000)
- Gas target profile at interaction point: gaussian with a full width of ~ 6 mm

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Luminosity

- Using nominal LHC bunch number [2808 bunches for proton and 592 for lead] and for 1 LHC year [10⁷ s proton beam and 10⁶ s lead beam]
- $\mathcal{L}_{pH^{\dagger}} = 4.5 \times 10^{30} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} [t = 10^7 \text{ s}: \mathcal{L}_{pH^{\dagger}} = 45 \text{ pb}^{-1}]$ • $\mathcal{L}_{pH^{\dagger}} = 10^{33} \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} [t = 10^7 \text{ s}: \mathcal{L}_{pH^{\dagger}} = 10 - 100 \text{ fb}$

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Part II

An updated selection of projected performances

What is not covered

 Azimuthal anisotropies 		[Heavy-Ion, Spin]]
 Photon related observab 	les	[High- <i>x</i> , Spin, Heavy-Ion]]
• W boson		[High-x, Spin]]
• Antiproton and related x	x-section measurements for astrop	particle MC tuning [High-x]]
 C-even quarkonia 		[High- <i>x</i> , Spin, Heavy-Ion]]
• Associated production		[Spin, Heavy-Ion]]
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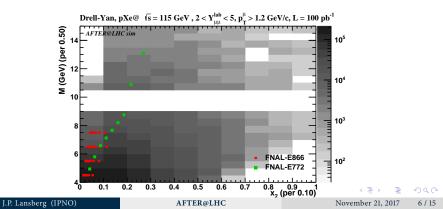
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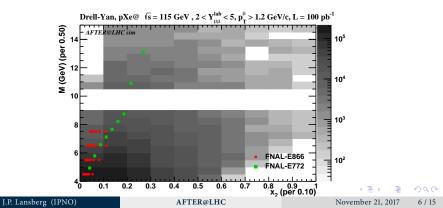
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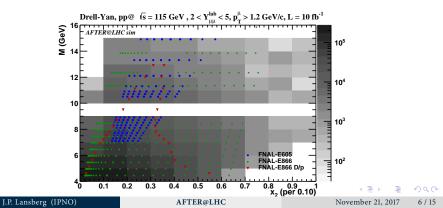
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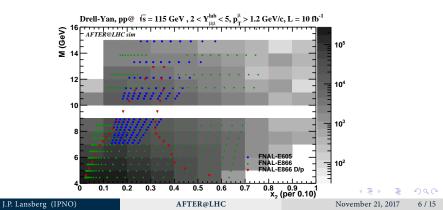
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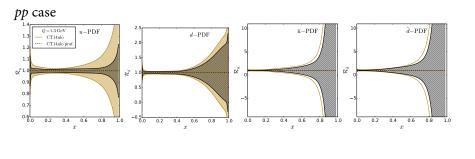
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- Same acceptance for *pp* collisions



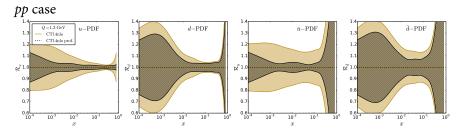
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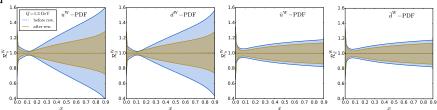
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pW case

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

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

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DY pair production on a transversely polarised target is the aim of several experiment (COMPASS, E1039, STAR, E1039)

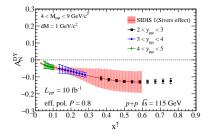
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Experiment	particles	beam en- ergy (GeV)	\sqrt{s} (GeV)	x^{\uparrow}	\mathcal{L} (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	$\mathcal{P}_{\rm eff}$	\mathcal{F} (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)
AFTER@LHCb	$p + p^{\uparrow}$	7000	115	$0.05 \div 0.95$	$1 \cdot 10^{33}$	80%	$6.4 \cdot 10^{32}$
AFTER@LHCb	$p+^{3}He^{\uparrow}$	7000	115	$0.05 \div 0.95$	$2.5 \cdot 10^{32}$	23%	$1.4 \cdot 10^{31}$
$AFTER@ALICE_{\mu}$	$p + p^{\dagger}$	7000	115	$0.1 \div 0.3$	$2.5 \cdot 10^{31}$	80%	$1.6 \cdot 10^{31}$
COMPASS (CERN)	$\pi^- + p^{\uparrow}$	190	19	$0.05 \div 0.55$	$2\cdot 10^{33}$	18%	$6.5 \cdot 10^{31}$
PHENIX/STAR (RHIC)	$p^{\dagger} + p^{\dagger}$	collider	510	$0.05\div 0.1$	$2\cdot 10^{32}$	50%	$5.0\cdot 10^{31}$
E1039 (FNAL)	$p + p^{\uparrow}$	120	15	$0.1 \div 0.45$	$4 \cdot 10^{35}$	15%	$9.0 \cdot 10^{33}$
E1027 (FNAL)	$p^{\uparrow} + p$	120	15	$0.35 \div 0.9$	$2 \cdot 10^{35}$	60%	$7.2 \cdot 10^{34}$
NICA (JINR)	$p^{\uparrow} + p$	collider	26	$0.1 \div 0.8$	$1 \cdot 10^{32}$	70%	$4.9 \cdot 10^{31}$
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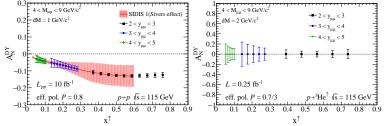
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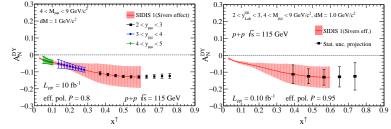
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- ³He^{\uparrow} target \rightarrow quark Sivers effect in the neutron via DY: unique !

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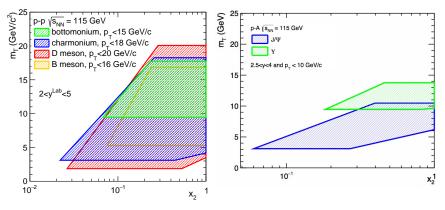
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fsPHENIX (RHIC)	$p^{\dagger} + p^{\dagger}$	collider	510	$0.05 \div 0.6$	$6\cdot 10^{32}$	50%	$1.5\cdot10^{32}$
PANDA (GSI)	$\bar{p} + p^{\uparrow}$	15	5.5	$0.2 \div 0.4$	$2\cdot 10^{32}$	20%	$8.0 \cdot 10^{30}$



NEW: preliminary FoM with H-jet (1 year)

J.P. Lansberg (IPNO)

Heavy-flavour studies : kinematical ranges



• Left: for LHCb based on 10 fb⁻¹ of data

• Right : for ALICE based on a P_T cut (to be improved with 0.25 fb⁻¹ of data)

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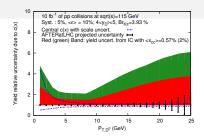
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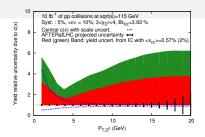
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- This huge data sample over a wide kinematical coverage gives a unique handle on the charm content in the proton at high *x* [Only 1 bin shown]
- Longstanding debate in the QCD community: pertubative vs. non-perturbative origin
- Relevant for cosmic neutrinos
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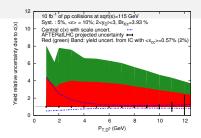
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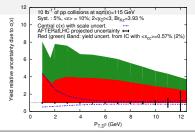
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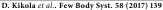


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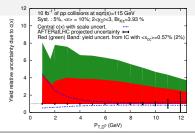


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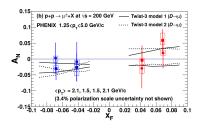




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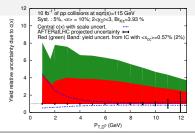


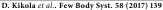
D. Kikola et al.. Few Body Syst. 58 (2017) 139



[Beware of the unconventional definition of x_F at RHIC which does not correspond to $x_1 - x_2$ in the fixed target mode]

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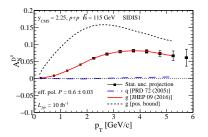
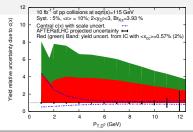
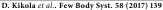


Image: A math a math

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- Precision at the per cent level with AFTER@LHC(b)





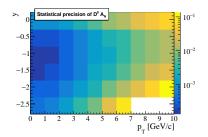


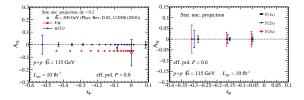
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D. Kikola et al. Few Body Syst. 58 (2017)

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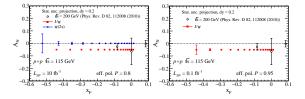
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D. Kikola et al. Few Body Syst. 58 (2017)

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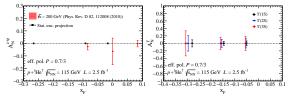


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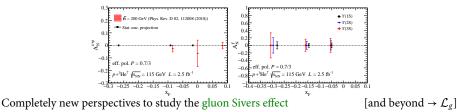
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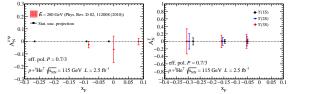
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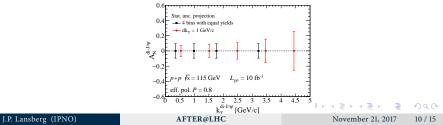
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- Completely new perspectives to study the gluon Sivers effect $[and beyond \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_g]$
- Di- J/ψ allow one to study the k_T dependence of the gluon Sivers function for the very first time !



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[challenging for SMOG]

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- Multiple gluon-sensitive probes to disentangle the nPDF from other effects
- A good *pp* reference

[challenging for SMOG]

• Multiple colliding systems to probe the *A* dependence

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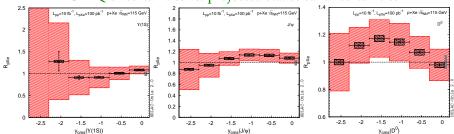
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nCTEQ uncertainties vs. projected statistical uncertainties

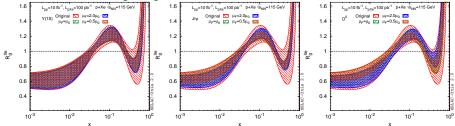
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Clear decrease of the nPDF uncertainty in the EMC region: uncharted for gluons ! [current uncertainty ; result of pure extrapolation]

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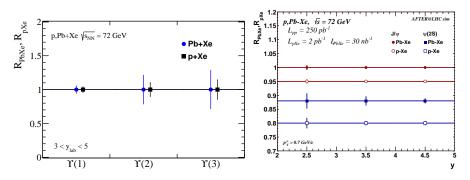
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- Like for nPDF studies, multiple quarkonium studies are needed to study the QGP formation at a new energy range between SPS and RHIC
- Clear need for a reliable baseline with *pA* systems
- Statistical-uncertainty projections (accounting for background subtraction)



[No nuclear modifications assumed, $\mathcal{L}_{PbXe} = 30 \text{ nb}^{-1}$]

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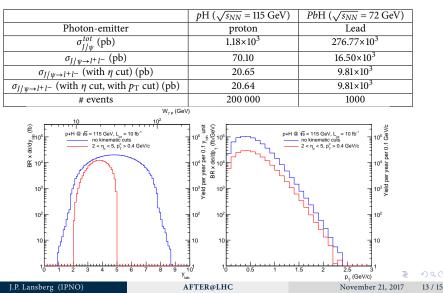
	$pH(\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 115 \text{ GeV})$	$PbH(\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 72 \text{ GeV})$
Photon-emitter	proton	Lead
$\sigma_{J/\psi}^{tot}$ (pb)	1.18×10^{3}	276.77×10^3
$\sigma_{J/\psi \to l^+ l^-}$ (pb)	70.10	16.50×10^3
$\sigma_{J/\psi \to l^+l^-}$ (with η cut) (pb)	20.65	9.81×10 ³
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# events	200 000	1000

JPL, L. Massacrier, L. Szymanowski, J. Wagner, arXiv:1709.09044 & in progress

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JPL, L. Massacrier, L. Szymanowski, J. Wagner, arXiv:1709.09044 & in progress

$pH(\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 115 \text{ GeV})$ $PbH(\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 72 \text{ GeV})$ Photon-emitter Lead proton $\sigma_{I/\psi}^{tot}$ (pb) 1.18×10^{3} 276.77×10³ 16.50×10^{3} $\sigma_{J/\psi \rightarrow l^+ l^-}$ (pb) 70.10 $\sigma_{l/\psi \to l^+l^-}$ (with η cut) (pb) 9.81×10³ 20.65 $\sigma_{I/\psi \to l^+l^-}$ (with η cut, with $p_{\rm T}$ cut) (pb) 9.81×10³ 20.64 # events 200 000 1000 W_{yp} (GeV) (nb/GeV) 3R x dơ/dy_{hb} (nb) rield per year per 0.1 GeV/c 10³ √s_{NN} = 72 GeV, L_{int} = 100 nb⁻¹ Pb+H @ Vs_{NN} = 72 GeV, L_{int} = 100 nb Yield per year per 0.1 y no kinematic cuts < η_ < 5, p_ > 0.4 GeV/c 2 < n < 5, p_ > 0.4 GeV/c BR x $d\sigma/dp_{_{\rm T}}$ 10 10² 10 10 10 10 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.6 1.8 1.4 p_ (GeV/c) November 21, 2017

IPL, L. Massacrier, L. Szymanowski, I. Wagner, arXiv:1709.09044 & in progress

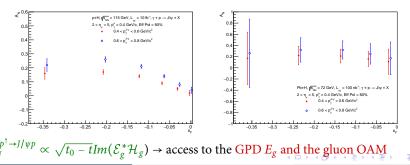
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Part III

Conclusion

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$\bullet~$ Three main themes push for a fixed-target program at the LHC

S.J. Brodsky, F. Fleuret, C. Hadjidakis, J.P. Lansberg. Phys.Rept. 522 (2013) 239

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- In synergy with & under the advice of the PBC, we now prepare a document on the fixed-target physics at the LHC
- However, even for FoMs based on fast simulations, we will need to imagine a coherent data-taking plan (*p*H, *pA*, PbA, PbH) given allocatable bandwidths, .

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Part IV

Backup slides

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Heavy-Ion Physics

- Gluon shadowing effects on J/ψ and Y production in p+Pb collisions at √s_{NN} = 115 GeV and Pb+p collisions at √s_{NN} = 72 GeV at AFTER@LHC by R. Vogt. Adv.Hi.En.Phys. (2015) 492302.
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